Mesoporous transition metal dichalcogenide $\text{ME}_2$ ($\text{M} = \text{Mo}, \text{W}; \text{E} = \text{S, Se}$) with 2-D layered crystallinity as anode materials for lithium ion batteries

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Figure S1. (a) Low angle XRD pattern, (b) N₂-sorption isotherm and pore size distribution curve, (c) SEM image and (d) TEM image of the mesoporous silica KIT-6.
Figure S2. Wide angle XRD patterns of (a) KIT-6 silica template, (b) $\text{H}_3\text{PMo}_{12}\text{O}_{40}\cdot x\text{H}_2\text{O}@\text{KIT-6}$ silica template, (c) mixture of $\text{H}_3\text{PMo}_{12}\text{O}_{40}\cdot x\text{H}_2\text{O}@\text{KIT-6}$ and sulphur powder, and (d) after heating at 160 °C for 12 h of (c).
Figure S3. Raman spectrums of the mesoporous (a) MoS$_2$, (b) MoSe$_2$, (c) WS$_2$ and (d) WSe$_2$. 
Figure S4. Wide angle XRD patterns of (a) MoS$_2$ in JCPDS #87-2416, (b) bulk MoS$_2$, (c, d) SEM images and (e, f) TEM images of the bulk MoS$_2$. 
Figure S5. Galvanostatic discharge – charge curves at various current rates from 0.1 to 2 C of the mesoporous electrodes, (a) MoS$_2$, (b) MoSe$_2$, (c) WS$_2$ and (d) WSe$_2$. 