

Supporting Information

Formation of Hollow MoS₂/Carbon Microspheres for High Capacity and High Rate Reversible Alkali-Ion Storage

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Keywords: molybdenum disulfide, carbon nanosphere, hollow microspheres, lithium ion battery, sodium ion battery

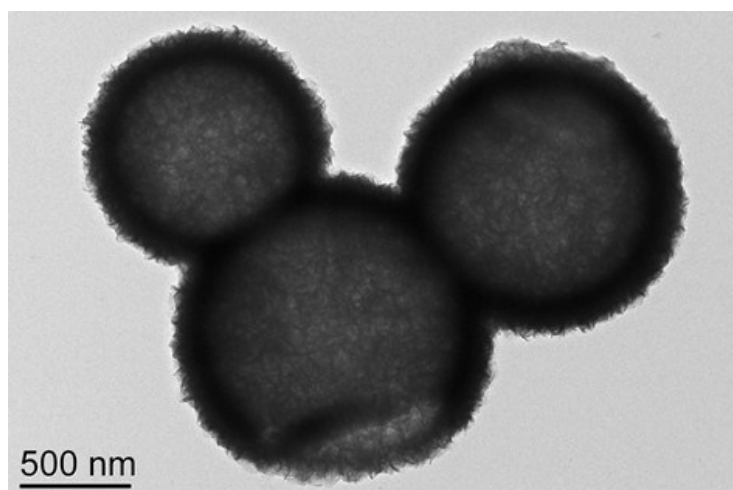


Figure S1. The TEM image of RF@MoS₂.

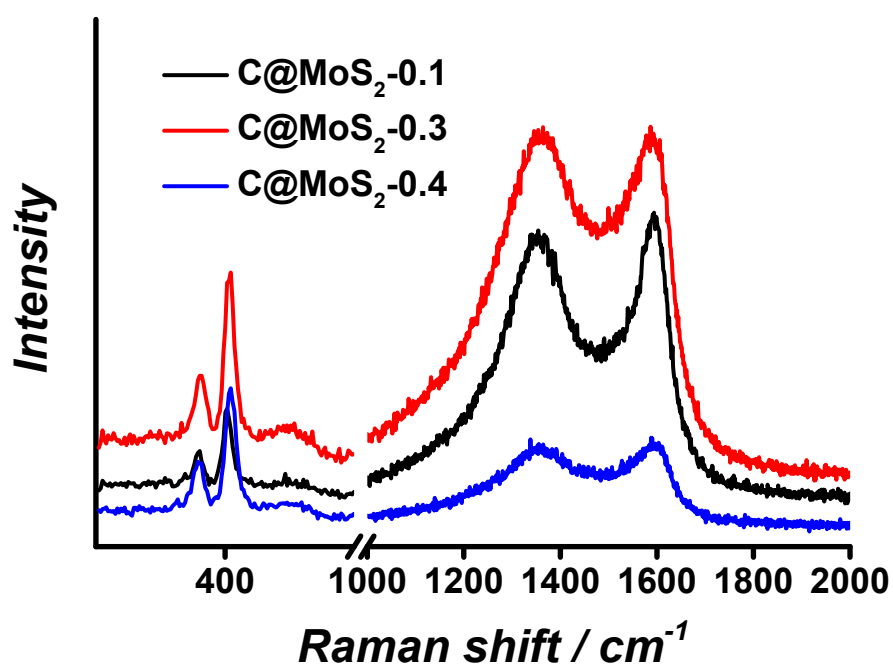


Figure S2. The Raman spectra of the samples.

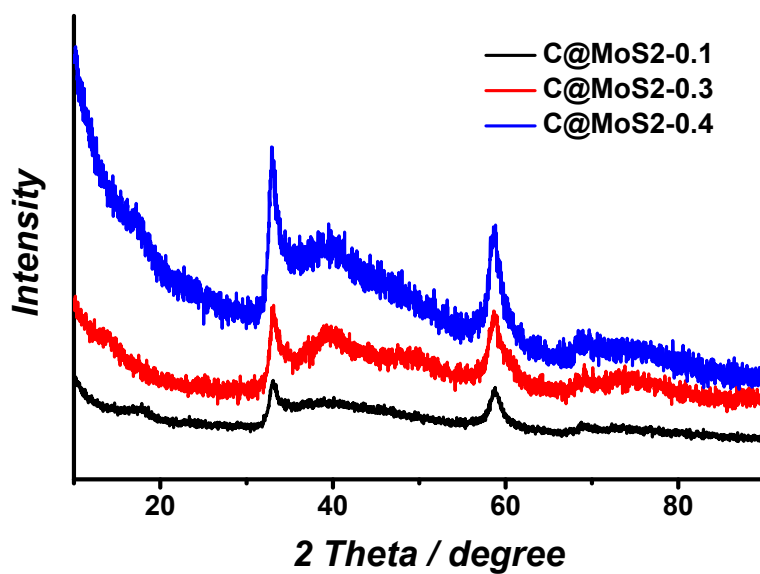


Figure S3. The XRD spectra of the samples.

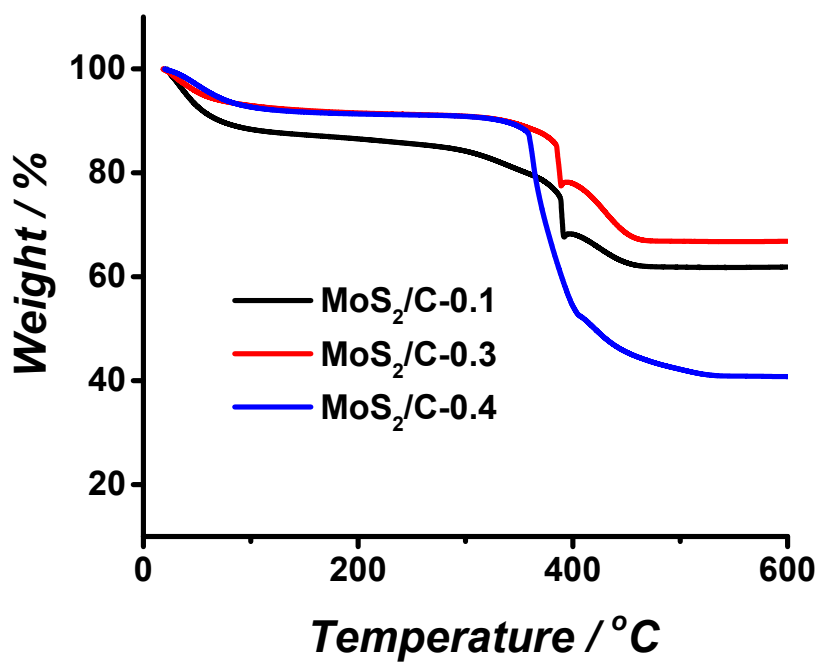


Figure S4. The thermogravimetric analysis of the samples.

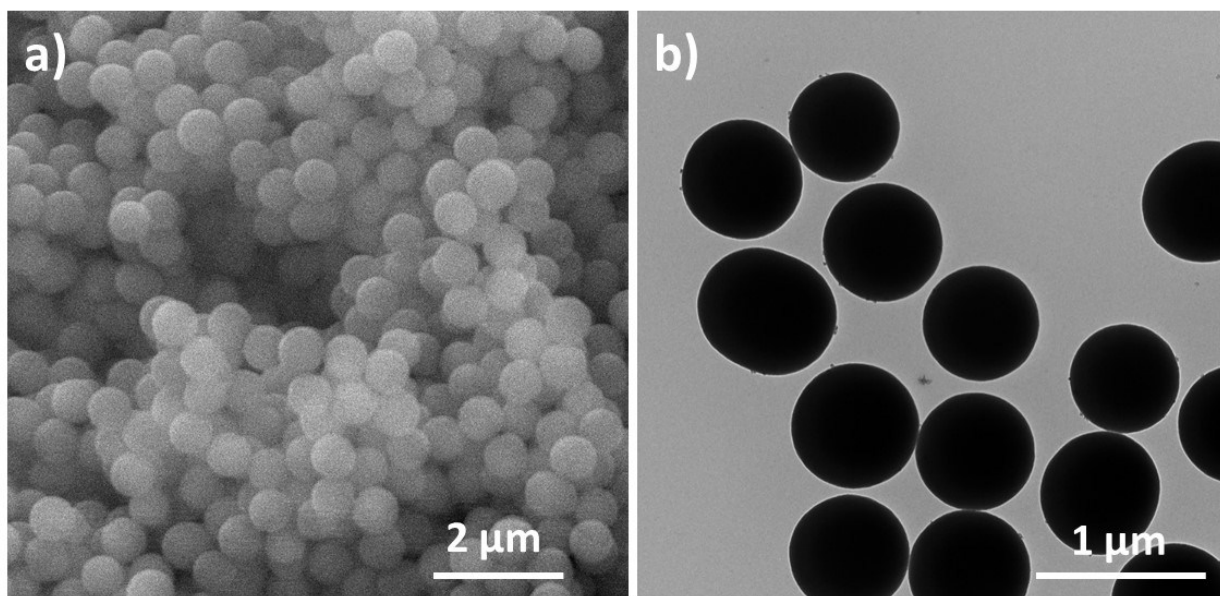


Figure S5. a) SEM and b) TEM images of the polymer spheres prepared without adding Na_2MoO_4 in the system. All other precursors and experimental parameters are the same.

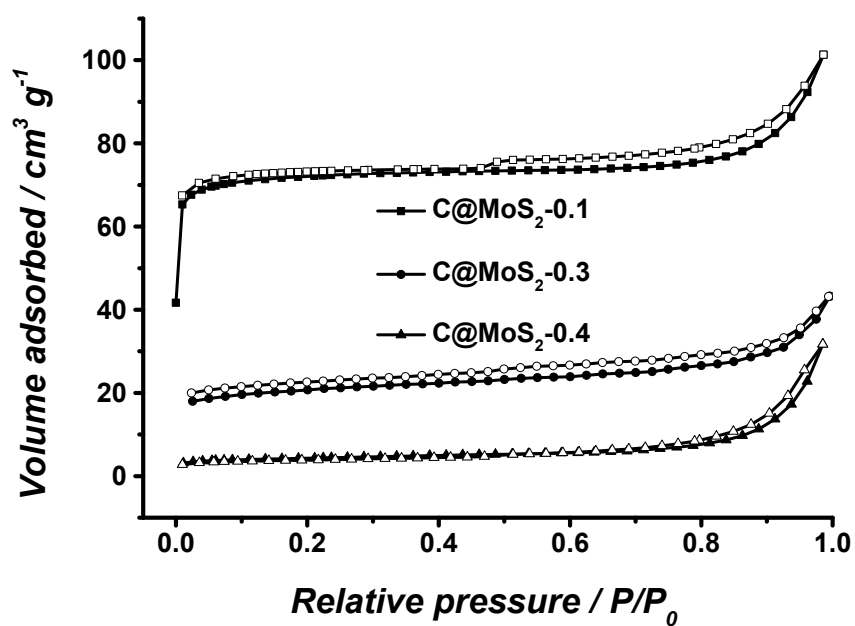


Figure S6. The nitrogen adsorption-desorption isotherms of the samples.

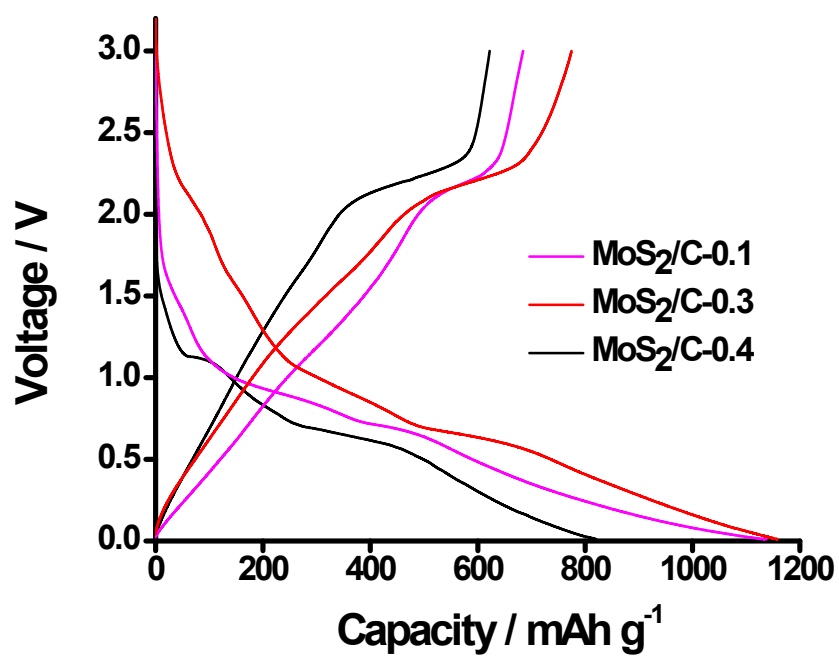


Figure S7. The first charge-discharge profiles of the samples.

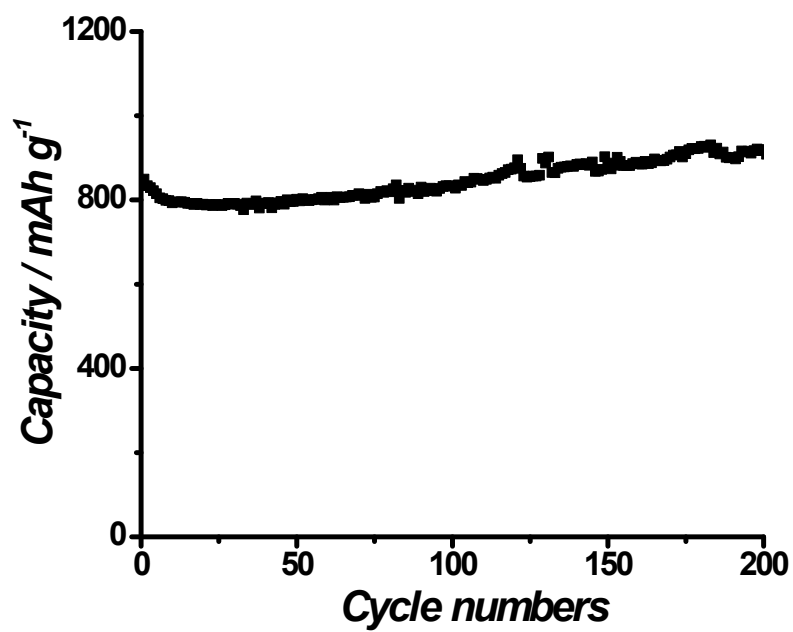


Figure S8. The cycling stability of MoS₂/C-0.3 sample tested for 200 cycles.

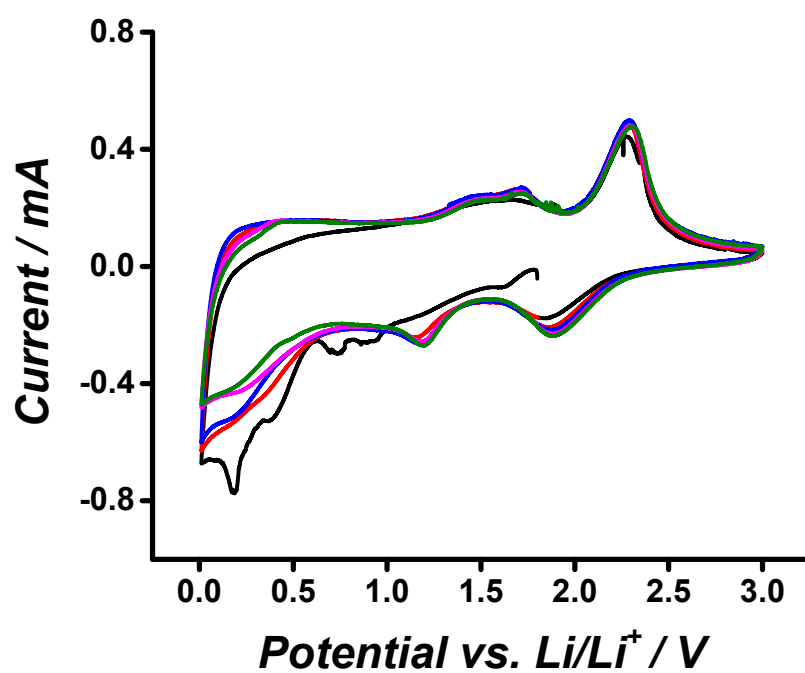


Figure S9. The LIB cyclic voltammetry profile of MoS₂/C-0.3 sample.

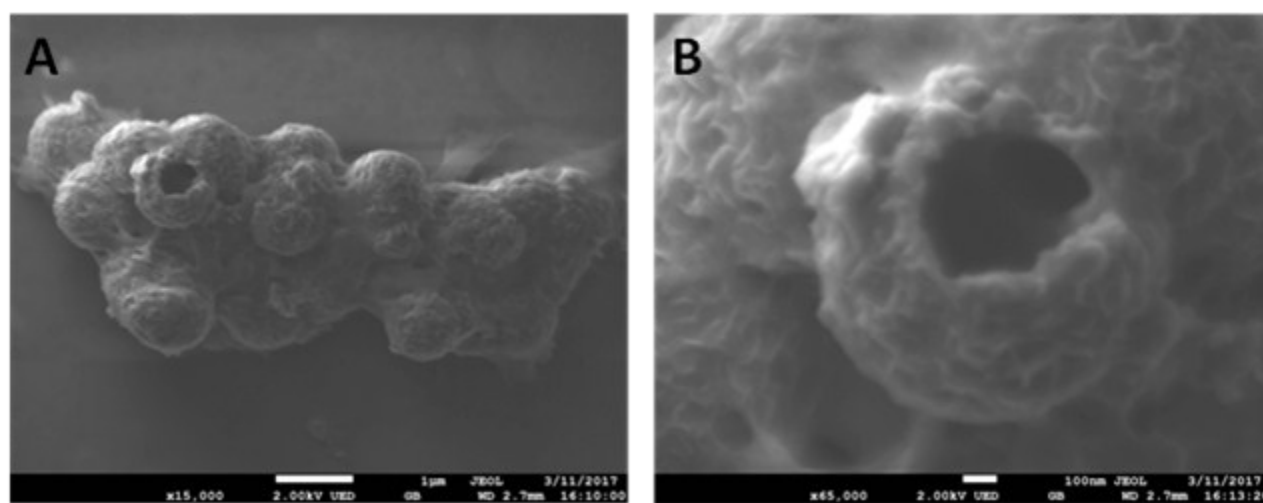


Figure S10. The a) SEM image and b) HRSEM image of MoS₂/C-0.3 sample after first charge.

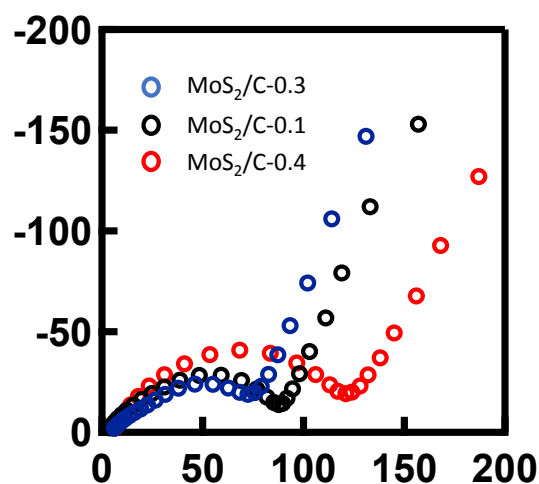


Figure S11. The EIS after the first cycle of the MoS₂/C-0.3, MoS₂/C-0.1 and MoS₂/C-0.4 samples.

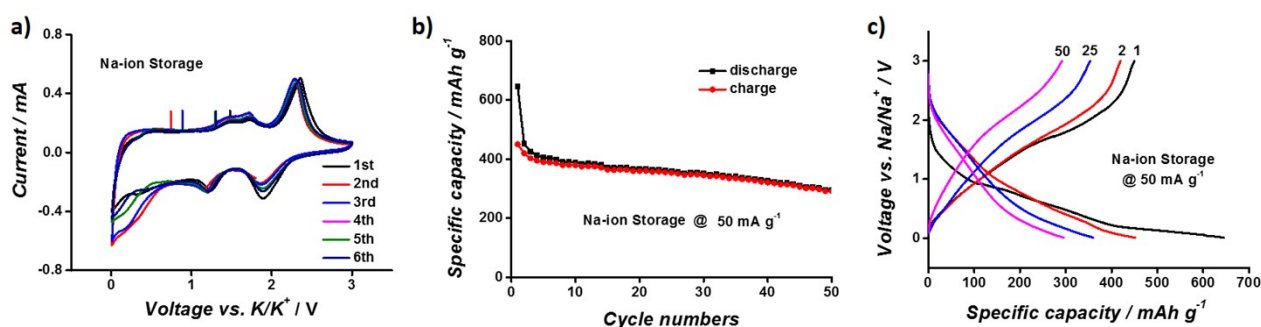


Figure S12. The Sodium ion battery evaluation profile of the sample C@MoS₂-0.3, a) Cyclic Voltammograms (CV) Profile; b) Cycling stability; and c) Charge-discharge profile.

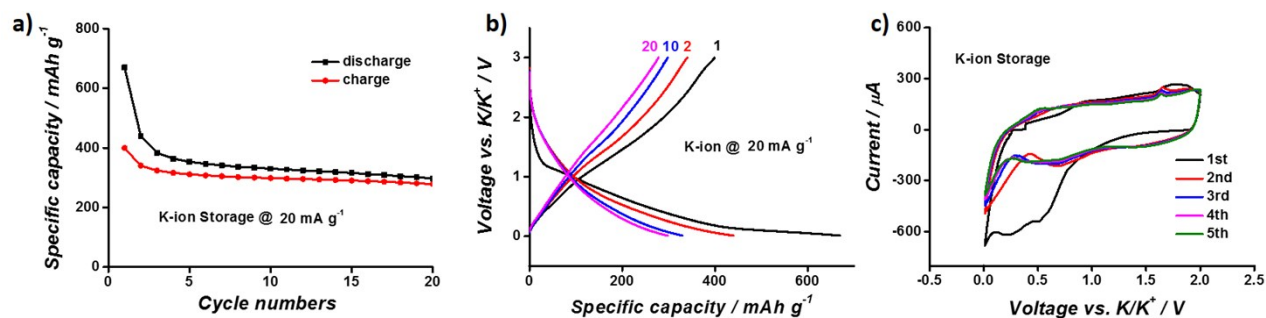


Figure S13. The Potassium ion battery evaluation profile of the sample C@MoS₂-0.3 including A) Cycling stability, B) Charge-discharge profile, C) Cyclic voltammograms (CV) Profile.

Table S1. Recent advances of LIB battery performance of MoS₂ electrodes

Types of materials	Voltage Range [V]	Discharge capacity	Current density [mA g ⁻¹]	Reference
This work	0.1-3	917 mAh g ⁻¹ after 200 cycles	100	
Hierarchical MoS ₂ nanotubes	0.1–3.1	727 mAh g ⁻¹ after 100 cycles	100	[1]
Single-layered MoS ₂ assembled nanotubes	0.01–3	839 mAh g ⁻¹ after 50 cycles	100	[2]
Hierarchical MoS ₂ microboxes	0.05–3	900 mAh g ⁻¹ after 50 cycles	100	[3]
Yolk-Shelled MoS ₂ spheres	0.001–3	687 mAh g ⁻¹ after 100 cycles	1000	[4]
MoS ₂ nanosheets on CNTs (1)	0.01–3	698 mAh g ⁻¹ after 60 cycles	100	[5]
MoS ₂ nanosheets on CNTs (2)	0.01–3	823.4 mAh g ⁻¹ after 30 cycles	100	[6]
MoS _x /CNTs (2 < x < 3)	0.01–3	≈1000 mAh g ⁻¹ after 30 cycles	50	[7]
MoS ₂ nanosheets on N-doped carbon nanoboxes	0.005–3	952 mAh g ⁻¹ after 200 cycles	400	[8]
MoS ₂ nanosheets on carbon nanospheres	0.01-3	802 mAh g ⁻¹ after 50 cycles	50	[9]

Table S2. Recent advances of SIB battery performance of MoS₂ electrodes

Types of materials	Voltage Range [V]	Cycling Performance	Rate Performance	Reference
		Capacity [mA h g ⁻¹]/Cycles/Current Density [mA g ⁻¹]	Capacity [mA h g ⁻¹]/Current Density [A g ⁻¹]	
This work	0.01-3	291/50/50	200/1000	
MoS ₂ ultrathin nanosheet	0.4-3	386/40/100	305/320	[10]
MoS ₂ nanoflower	0.01-3	300/1000/1500	175/10,000	[11]
3D flower-like MoS ₂ /C nanosphere	0.01-3	520/67/50	390/1340	[12]
MoS ₂ /graphene 3D microspheres		323/1500/600	80/10,000	[13]
MoS ₂ on Carbon Papers		286/80/100	205/1000	[14]
MoS ₂ on graphene		254/80/300	352/640	[15]

Table S3. Recent advances of PIB battery performance of MoS₂ electrodes

Types of materials	Reversible Capacity [mA h g ⁻¹]	Cycling Performance	Reference
		Capacity [mA h g ⁻¹]/Cycles/Current Density [mA g ⁻¹]	
This work	399	278/20/20	
Graphite	244	200/50	[16]
Soft carbon	214	170/50/2000	[17]
F doped Graphene	356	165/200/500	[18]
Sn/C	150	110/30/25	[19]
Sb/C	250	250/40/35	[20]

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