

# 3D porous hybrids of defect-rich MoS<sub>2</sub>/graphene nanosheets with excellent electrochemical performance as anode materials for lithium ion batteries

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## Electronic Supplementary Information

**Fig. S1** FESEM image of bulk MoS<sub>2</sub>. The digital image (inset) shows the poor dispersibility of bulk MoS<sub>2</sub> in aqueous solution (3 mg mL<sup>-1</sup>).

**Fig. S2** FESEM images of dr-MoS<sub>2</sub> NSs (a) before and (b) after the thermal reduction process.

**Fig. S3** TEM images of dr-MoS<sub>2</sub> NSs (a) before and (b) after the thermal reduction process.

**Fig. S4** (a) TEM and (b) HRTEM images of df-MoS<sub>2</sub> NSs.

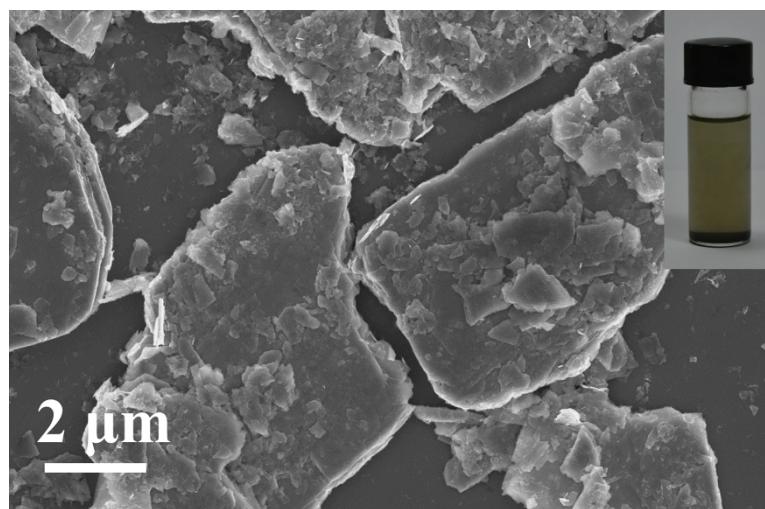
**Fig. S5** FESEM images, corresponding EDX spectra and EDX mapping images of (a) dr-MoS<sub>2</sub>/GNS (2:1), (b) dr-MoS<sub>2</sub>/GNS (6:1) and (c) dr-MoS<sub>2</sub>/GNS (10:1) hybrids.

**Fig. S6** XRD patterns of dr-MoS<sub>2</sub> NSs before and after the thermal reduction process.

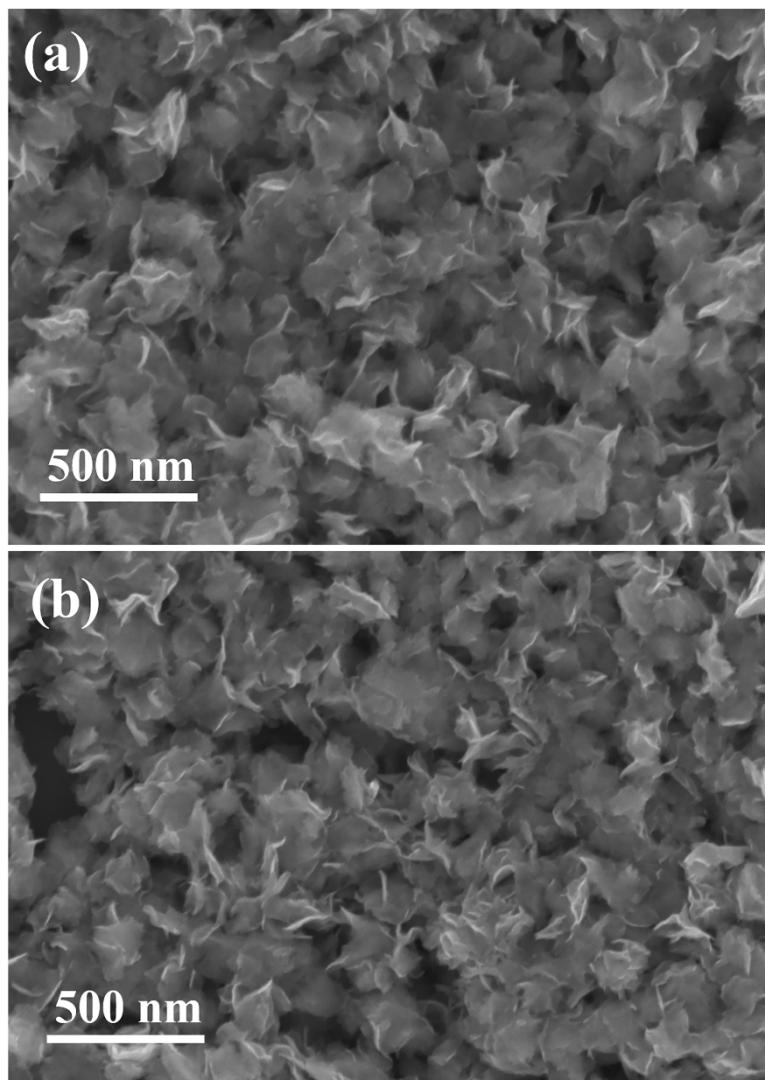
**Fig. S7** (a) XPS survey spectrum and (b) high resolution C 1s spectrum of GO sheets.

**Fig. S8** First three discharge and charge curves of GNS in the voltage range from 0.01 to 3.0 V at a current density of 0.1 A g<sup>-1</sup>.

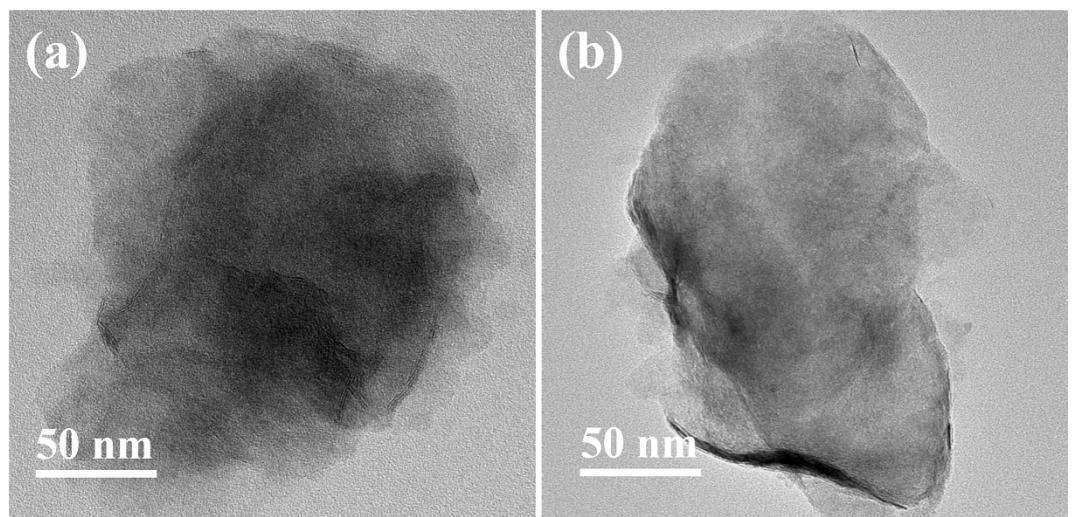
**Fig. S9** Comparison of the cycling performance of dr-MoS<sub>2</sub> NSs, df-MoS<sub>2</sub> NSs and bulk MoS<sub>2</sub> at a current density of 0.1 A g<sup>-1</sup>.



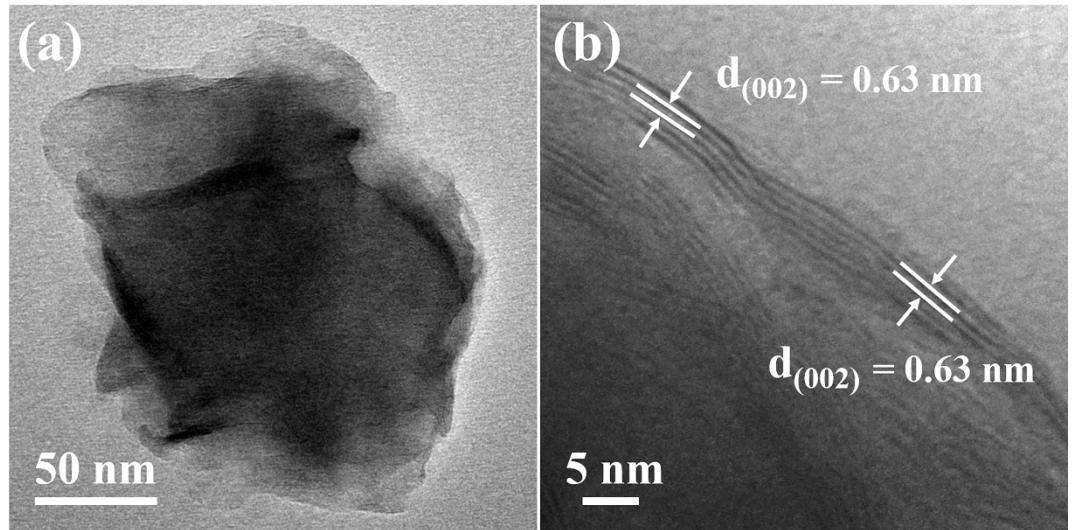
**Fig. S1**



**Fig. S2**



**Fig. S3**



**Fig. S4**

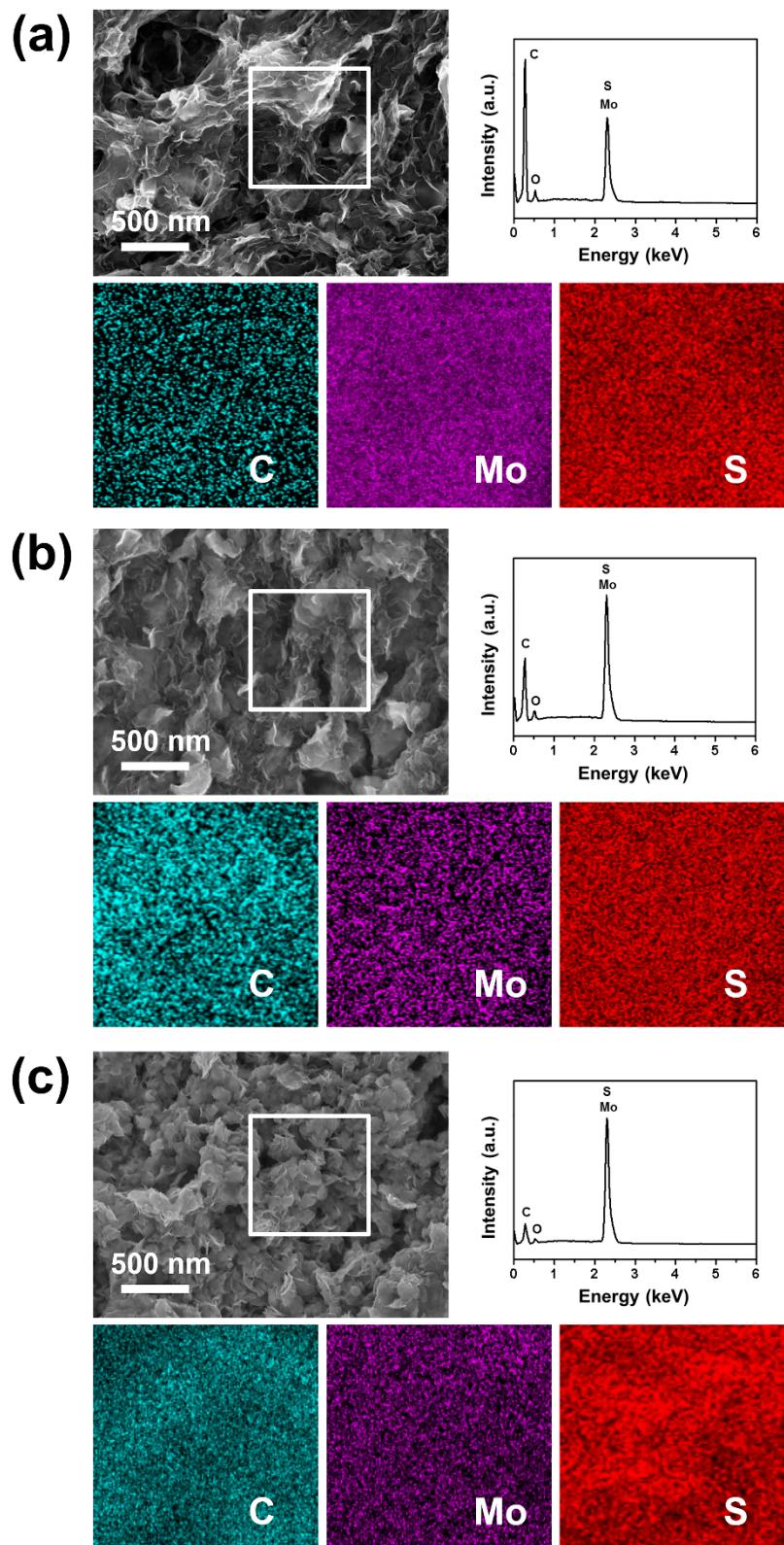


Fig. S5

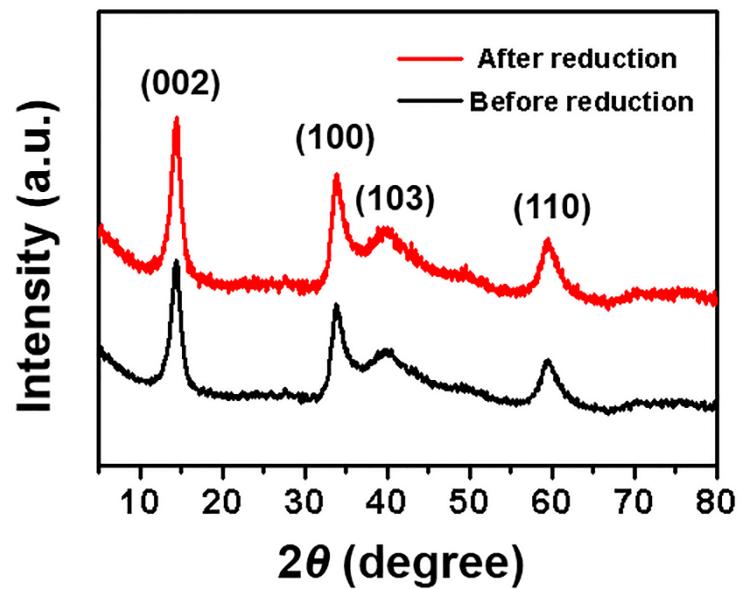


Fig. S6

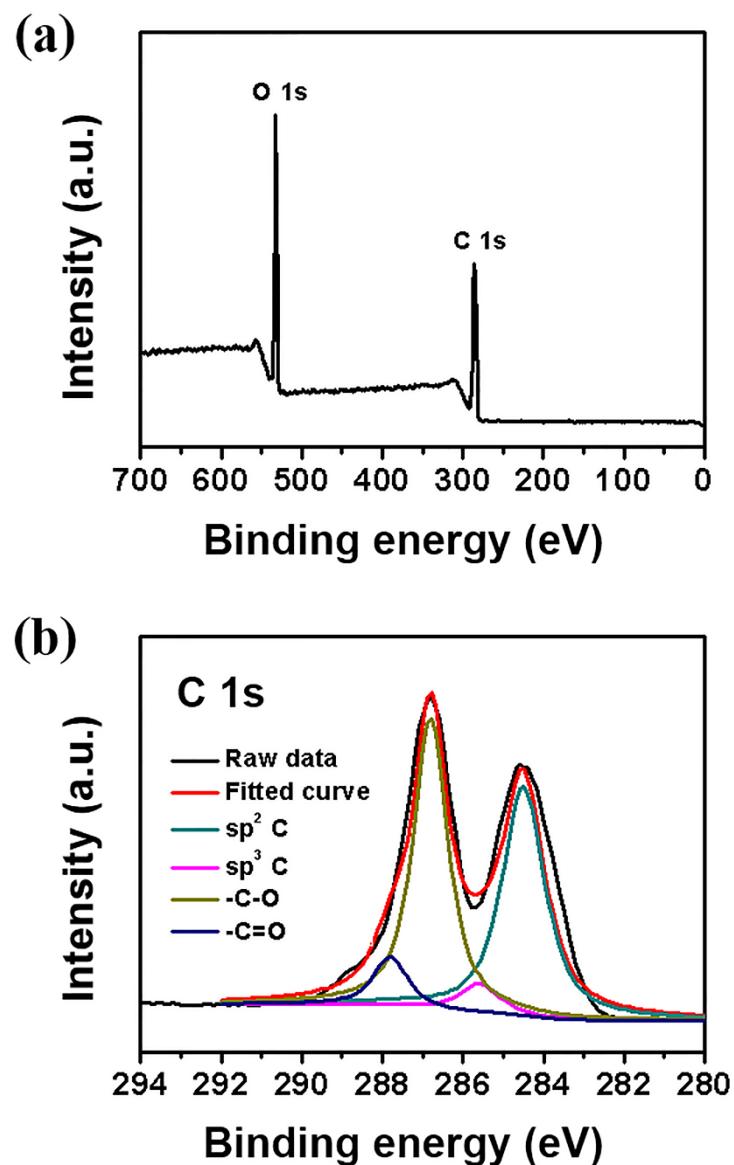


Fig. S7

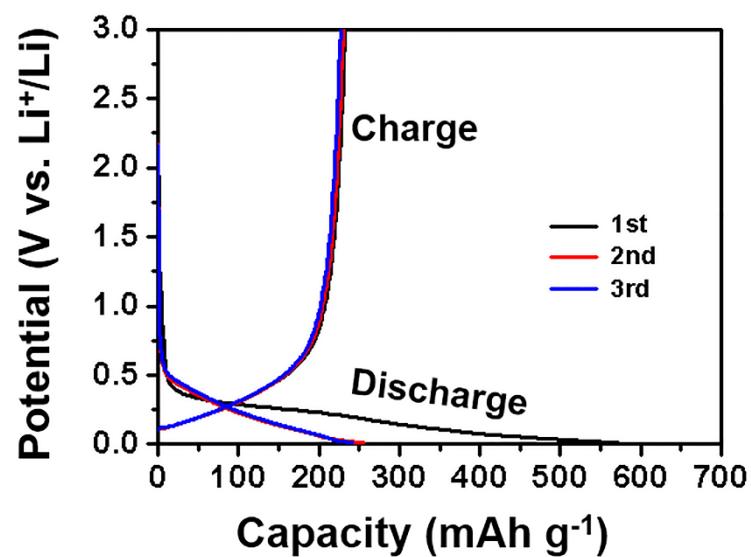


Fig. S8

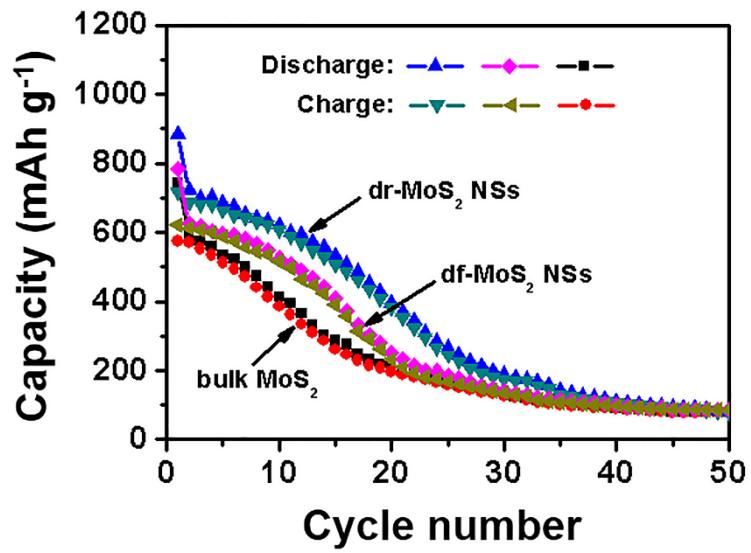


Fig. S9