Electronic Supplementary Information

Flexible hierarchical membranes of WS₂ nanosheets grown on graphene-wrapped electrospun carbon nanofibers as advanced anodes for highly reversible lithium storage

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Fig. S1 FESEM image of the CNF membrane at low magnification, showing its threedimensional nanofiber network with porous structures and large surface area.

Fig. S2 Cross-sectional FESEM images of the GCNF membrane at different magnifications. As indexed in (d), carbon nanofibers in the internal portion of GCNF membranes are wrapped by conductive graphene sheath.

Fig. S3 TEM images of GO sheets, showing that GO sheets are thin, a few microns in size and slightly scrolled on sheet edges.

Fig. S4 AFM image and the corresponding height profile of GO sheets, verifying that the thickness of single-layered GO sheets is about 1.0~1.1 nm.

Fig. S5 FESEM images of (a, c) $WS_2/GCNF-1$ and (b, d) $WS_2/GCNF-3$ hybrid membranes at low and high magnifications, respectively.

Fig. S6 TGA curves of WS₂, GCNF and WS₂/GCNF hybrid membranes.

Fig. S7 (a) Nitrogen adsorption/desorption isotherms of bare WS₂ powder and WS₂/GCNF-2 membrane. (b) The pore size distribution of WS₂/GCNF-2 membrane.

The WS₂ sample shows reversible type II isotherms while the WS₂/GCNF-2 sample exhibits type IV isotherms with a typical H2 hysteresis loop, indicating WS₂ powder as non-porous materials and WS₂/GCNF-2 membrane as mesoporous materials.

Fig. S8 Morphology of the WS₂/CNF hybrid membrane prepared *via* the same solvothermal method, without graphene sheath wrapping the carbon nanofibers. FESEM images of (a) WS₂/CNF-1, (b) WS₂/CNF-2 and (c) WS₂/CNF-3 hybrid membranes at low magnification. (d) FESEM image of WS₂/CNF-2 hybrid membrane at high magnification.

Fig. S9 FESEM images of the as-prepared WS₂ sample without adding CNF or GCNF membranes.

Fig. S10 High resolution C 1s spectra of (a) $WS_2/GCNF-2$ hybrid membrane and (b) GO sheets, confirming that most of the oxygen-containing functional groups (-C-O and -C=O groups) of the graphene sheets in $WS_2/GCNF-2$ hybrid membrane are removed after the thermal reduction process.

Fig. S11 Comparison of the electrochemical performance of WS₂/GCNF-1, WS₂/GCNF-2 and WS₂/GCNF-3 anodes at constant current density of 0.1 A g^{-1} .

Fig. S12 Cycling performance of CNF, $WS_2/CNF-1$, $WS_2/CNF-2$ and $WS_2/CNF-3$ anodes at constant current density of 0.1 A g⁻¹.

Fig. S13 Columbic efficiency of the $WS_2/GCNF-2$ hybrid membrane during the galvanostatic discharge-charge process.

Fig. S14 The post-mortem FESEM images of WS₂/GCNF-2 hybrid membrane after 100 cycles of discharge-charge tests.

Fig. S15 Nyquist plots of the WS_2 and WS_2 /GCNF-2 electrode after 10 cycles.



Fig. S1



Fig. S2



Fig. S3



Fig. S4



Fig. S5



Fig. S6



Fig. S7



Fig. S8



Fig. S9



Fig. S10



Fig. S11



Fig. S12



Fig. S13



Fig. S14



Fig. S15