Three-dimensional macroporous graphene monoliths with entrapped MoS₂ nanoflakes from single-step synthesis for high-performance sodium-ion batteries

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Figure S1. XPS survey profiles for different $MoS_2@G$ hybrid composites from varied ratios of $(NH_4)_2MoS_4$ and glucose as precursors. From XPS measurement, the weight percentages of carbon in the composites can be estimated as 3.1% (black line), 28.1% (red line), 37.3% (blue line), and 52.7% (cyan line).



Figure S2. The EDS spectra of the $MoS_2@G$ hybrid from the nanoflakes region, showing the atomic ratio for Mo and S is roughly 1:2.



Figure S3. (a) The TEM and (b) HRTEM images for the pure MoS₂ sample. The inset in (b) is the SAED pattern from an isolated flake.



Figure S4. N_2 adsorption/desorption isotherms for the MoS_2 sample and the corresponding pore-size distribution (inset).



Figure S5. The initial CV profiles of $MoS_2@G$ hybrid measured at 0.2 mV s⁻¹ in the voltage window of 0.01 - 3 V.



Figure S6. The initial CV profiles of MoS_2 sample measured at 0.2 mV s⁻¹ in the voltage window of 0.01 - 3 V.



Figure S7. The initial galvanostatic discharge/charge curves for MoS_2 sample at 0.05 A g⁻¹ in the voltage range of 0.01 - 3 V.



Figure S8. Rate performance of MoS₂ sample at programmed current densities.



Figure S9. The cycling performance of graphene measured at 0.05 A g⁻¹.



Figure S10. TEM characterizations of the MoS_2 flakes after cycling. The white arrows in both panels indicate the pulverization of flakes after repeated sodiation/desodiation.

MoS ₂ -based materials	Cyclability (capacity retention, compared with the 2 nd cycle)	Rate performance	Ref.
MoS2@G hybrid	484 mAh g ⁻¹ at 0.1 A g ⁻¹ , 100 cycles (98%) 371 mAh g ⁻¹ at 0.5 A g ⁻¹ , 200 cycles	357 mAh g ⁻¹ at 0.5 A g ⁻¹	This work
MoS ₂ /amorphous carbon	425 mAh g^{-1} at 0.3 A g^{-1} ,	$186 \text{ mAh g}^{-1} \text{ at}$	[1]
MoS ₂ /C nanospheres	100 cycles (94%) 381 mAh g ⁻¹ at 0.067 A g ⁻¹ , 50 cycles (77%)	7.0 A g ⁻¹ 294 mAh g ⁻¹ at 1.34 A g ⁻¹	[2]
MoS ₂ /Graphene	480 mAh g ⁻¹ at 0.2 A g ⁻¹ , 50	234 mAh g ⁻¹ at	[3]
Microspheres	cycles (88%)	10.0 A g ⁻¹	
Single-layerd MoS ₂ /carbon nanowire	436 mAh g ⁻¹ at 1.0 A g ⁻¹ , 100 cycles (60%)	139 mAh g ⁻¹ at 20.0 A g ⁻¹	[4]
MoS ₂ /graphene composite	218mAh g ⁻¹ at 0.025 A g ⁻¹ , 20 cycles (83%)	173 mAh g ⁻¹ at 0.2 A g ⁻¹	[5]
MoS ₂ /graphene	313 mAh g ⁻¹ at 0.1 A g ⁻¹ , 200 cycles (81%)	280 mAh g ⁻¹ at 0.1 A g ⁻¹	[6]
Ultrathin MoS ₂ nanosheets	386 mAh g ⁻¹ at 0.04 A g ⁻¹ , 100 cycles (73%)	251 mAh g ⁻¹ at 0.32 A g ⁻¹	[7]
Mesoporous MoS ₂ /C microspheres	484 mAh g ⁻¹ at 0.1 A g ⁻¹ , 100 cycles (94%)	244 mAh g ⁻¹ at 20.0 A g ⁻¹	[8]

Table S1. Comparison of electrochemical performances for the reported MoS_2 -basedmaterials (calculated on the whole composite).

References

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