

Supporting Information

Sulfur Nanodots as Antiblocking Agent of MoS₂ for Stable Sodium Ion Battery Anodes

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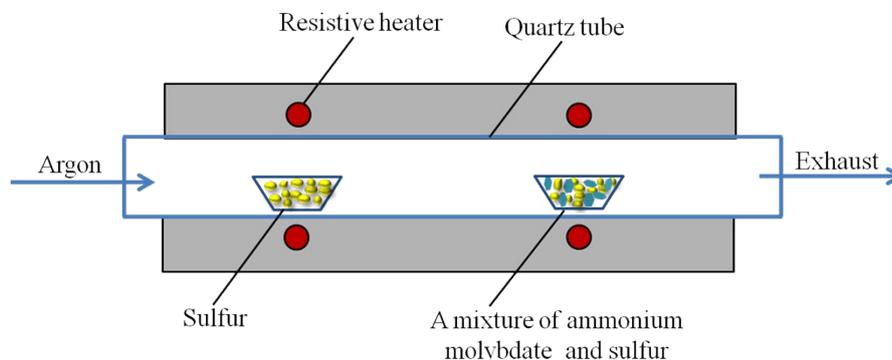


Figure S1. Diagram for the synthesis of the S/MoS₂ in a horizon tube furnace with two heating zones at the atmosphere of argon. A mixture of sulfur and ammonium molybdate as the starting materials for synthesis of MoS₂ was placed in the behind zone. Sulfur for deposition placed in the front zone was sublimed after heating.

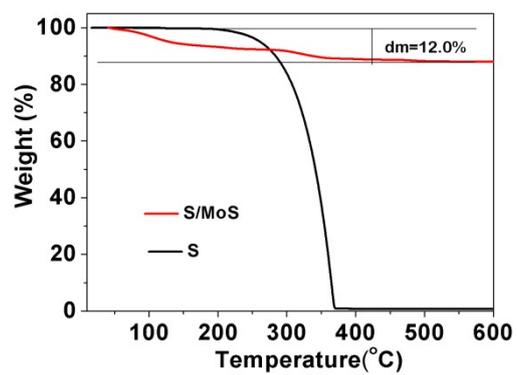


Figure S2. TGA curves of the S/MoS₂ with S as a baseline.

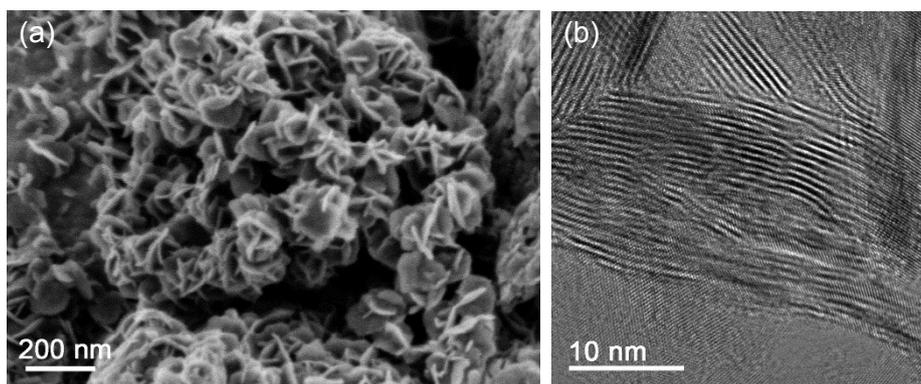


Figure S3. (a) SEM micrograph, and (b) HRTEM image of the MoS₂.

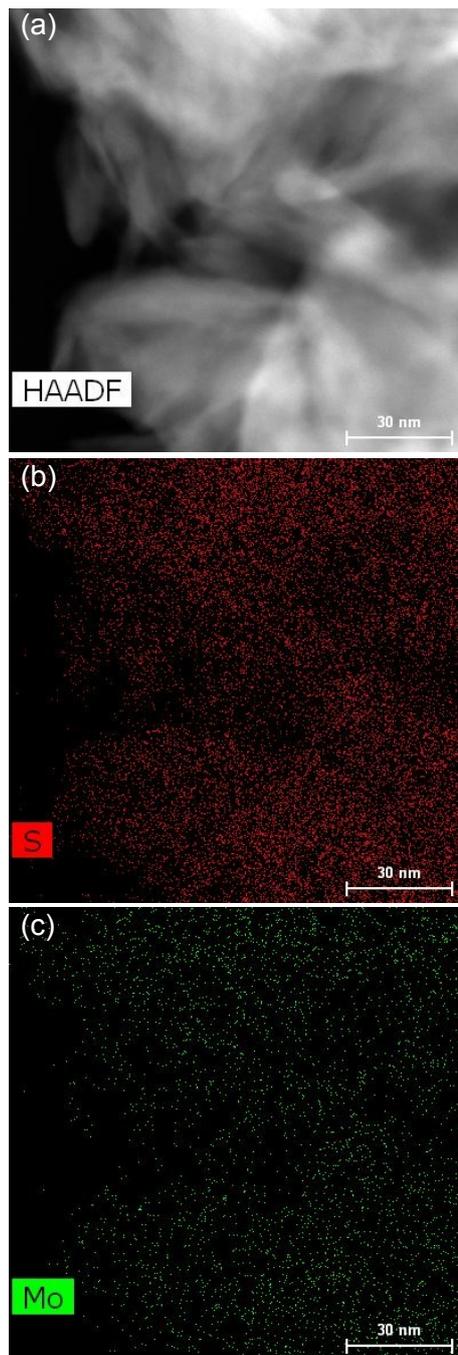


Figure S4. (a) TEM image and elemental mappings of (b) S, (c) Mo in the S/MoS₂.

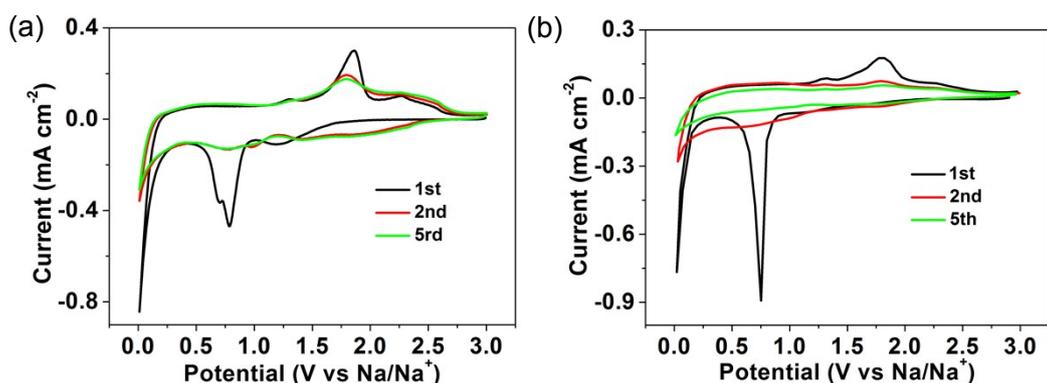


Figure S5. CV curves of (a) S/MoS₂ and (b) pure MoS₂.

The cycle voltammetry (CV) curves of the S/MoS₂ architectures and the pure MoS₂ display in Figure S5. The CV curves of the S/MoS₂ architectures and pure MoS₂ at the first scan show a broadening peak at 1.2 V corresponding to Na⁺ intercalation to interlayer of MoS₂. A sharp and strong peak appears at 0.75 V, indicating MoS₂ conversion to Mo and Na₂S.¹⁶ A very sharp and narrow reduction peak at 0.005 V appeared during the first negative scan contribute to Na⁺ storage in the interface between Na₂S and Mo.³¹ From the second negative scan, the broad wave occurred at 0.75 V, suggesting formed SEI.

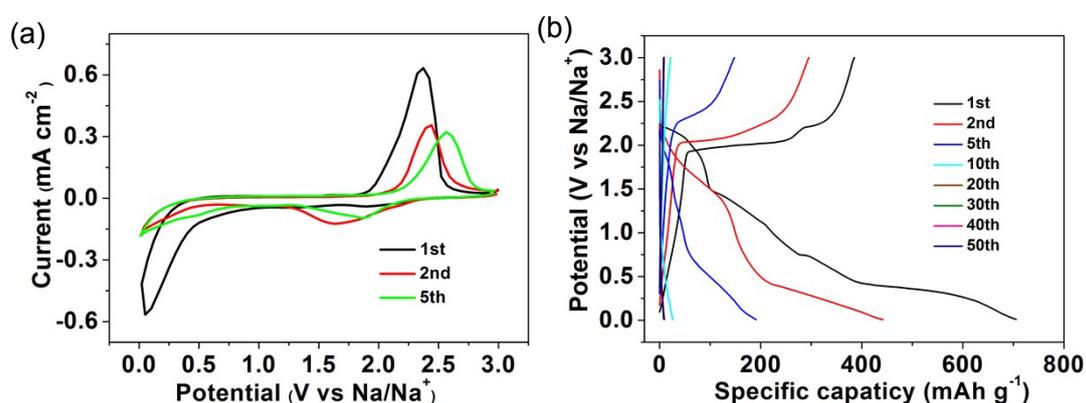


Figure S6 . (a) CV curves and (b) galvanostatic discharge/charge profiles of the baseline S.

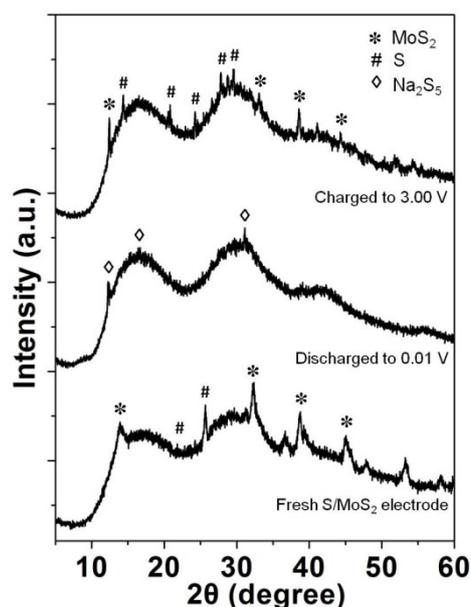


Figure S7 .XRD patterns of the fresh S/MoS₂ electrodes, discharged electrodes and charged electrodes.

The ex-situ XRD was carried out to study electrochemical mechanism of the S/MoS₂ electrodes. The cells were discharged to 0.01 V and charged to 3.00 V when they 50 cycled. Before XRD measurements, the electrodes were cleaned with DMC and were scraped off the active substance (fresh electrodes as a comparison). The XRD pattern of the fresh S/MoS₂ electrodes displays the strong peaks at 14.40°, 32.70°, 39.56°, 45.00°, assigned to the 2-H MoS₂ crystal (JCPDS 65-0160). The peak appears at 25.85° corresponding to sulfur (JCPDS 08-0247). After charged to 0.01 V, the three week peaks at 12.41°, 16.46°, 31.21° are indexed to Na₂S₅ (JCPDS 27-0792). Different from the conversion reaction of general MoS₂ in SIB to obtain Na₂S. Obtaining Na₂S₅ is possibly because S is involved in the conversion reaction.¹⁶ The S in the electrodes can be observed when the electrodes were charged to 3.00 V, corresponding diffraction peaks at 14.38°, 20.79°, 24.25°, 27.85° and 29.51°, which indicates reversible transformation of S during discharge/charge. The peaks of MoS₂ are also observed, demonstrating S/MoS₂ electrochemically reacts with Na⁺ through reversible conversion reaction.^{16, 51}

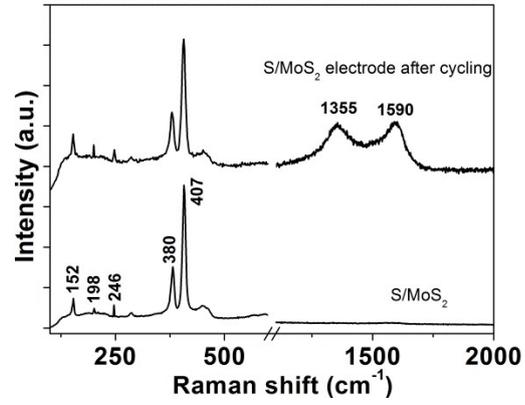


Figure S8 .Rama spectra of as-prepared S/MoS₂ composite and the S/MoS₂ electrode after 50 cycles.

Table S1. Typical Randles circuit resistance values of S/MoS₂ and bare MoS₂ after 5 cycles and 50 cycles.

| Materials | Cycles | R_e | R_{sei} | R_{ct} |
|--------------------|--------|----------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|
| S/MoS ₂ | 5 | 13.31 | 28.21 | 72.89 |
| | 20 | 11.4 | 44.83 | 158.2 |
| MoS ₂ | 5 | 5.98 | 15.14 | 43.56 |
| | 50 | 22.57 | 105.80 | 537.00 |

Table S2. Comparison of the capacity values of the S/MoS₂ with the state-of-the-art MoS₂ in literatures.

| Materials | Synthesis method | Current density [mA g ⁻¹] | Capacity [mAh g ⁻¹] | Voltage [V] | Reference |
|---|--|--|------------------------------------|----------------|-------------------|
| S/MoS ₂ | S nanodots deposited on few-layer MoS ₂ | 100, 500, 1000, 2000 | 482, 366, 286, 238 | 0.01-3 | This work |
| MoS ₂ @AMCRs | Few-layer MoS ₂ anchored at nitrogen-doped carbon ribbons by pyrolysis step | 50, 100, 500, 1000, 2000 | 450, 425, 350, 310, 300 | 0.01-3 | Pang et al. [48] |
| MoS ₂ /Graphene | Acid-exfoliated few-layer molybdenum disulfide and reduced graphene oxide flakes | 25, 200 | 240, 173 | 0.01-2.25 | David et al. [10] |
| Few-layer MoS ₂ nanosheets | Liquid-Phase Exfoliation by NMP | 10, 20, 40, 200, 400, 800 | 180, 165, 160, 140, 125, 115 | 0.4-2.8 | Bang et al. [49] |
| MoS ₂ -x nm-TiO ₂ | ALD TiO ₂ -Coated Flower-like MoS ₂ Nanosheets on Carbon Cloth | 500 | 280 | 0.01-2.5 | Ren et al. [50] |
| freestanding MoS ₂ @C | molybdenum disulfide nanosheets aligned vertically on carbon paper | 40, 80, 320, 640, 1000 | 348, 321, 271, 230, 205 | 0.01-3 | Xie et al. [51] |
| Micro-MoS ₂ | Na intercalation in MoS ₂ | 50, 100, 150 | 420, 339, 290 | 0.01-3 | Wang et al. [52] |
| MoS ₂ Nanoflowers | Hydrothermal method | 50, 200, 1000 | 350, 320, 300 | 0.4-3 | Hu et al. [15] |
| Ultrathin MoS ₂ Nanosheets | Exfoliation of MoS ₂ | 40, 80, 160, 320 | 500, 330, 305, 251 | 0.01-3 | Su et al. [21] |
| MoS ₂ -PEO | Interlayer expanded by insertion of PEO | 250, 500, 1000 | 140, 125, 110 | 0.4-3 | Li et al. [24] |
| Freestanding Metallic 1T MoS ₂ | the metallic 1T MoS ₂ sandwich grown on graphene tube | 500, 800, 1000, 1500, 2000 | 241, 222, 208, 190, 175 | 0.01-3 | Geng et al. [12] |