

Supporting Information

**Three-dimensional Microspheres Constructed by
MoS₂ Nanosheets Supported on Multiwalled Carbon
Nanotubes for Optimized Sodium Storage**

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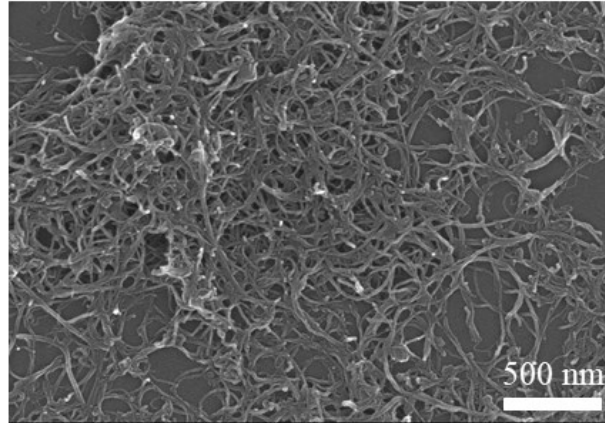


Figure S1. The SEM image of MWCNTs.

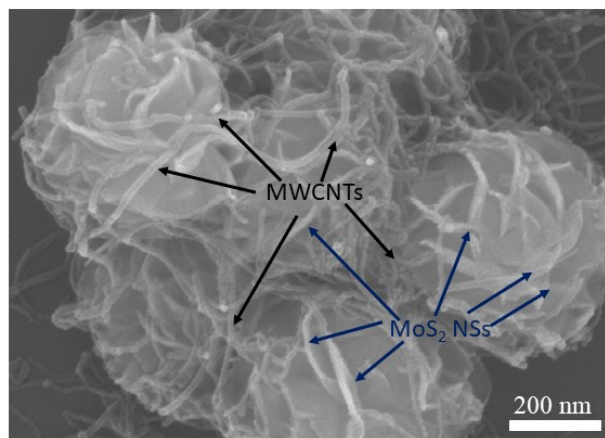


Figure S2. SEM images of MoS₂-MSs/MWCNTs.

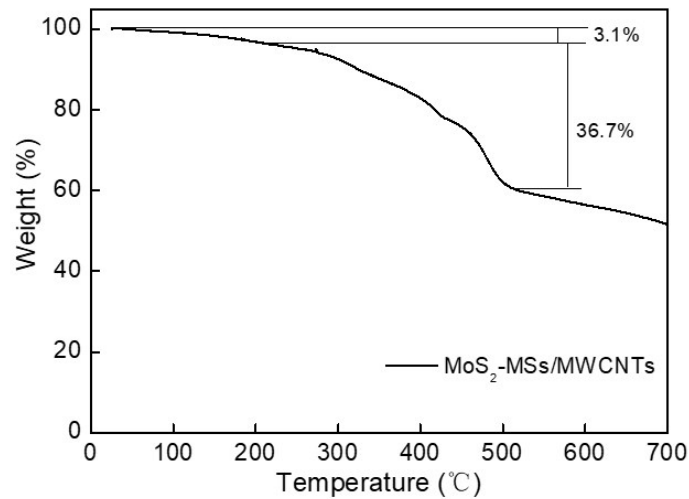


Figure S3. Thermal gravimetric curve of MoS₂-MSs/MWCNTs composite.

Here, MoS₂ was oxidized to MoO₃ completely and MWCNTs were oxidized to CO₂. Therefore, the MoS₂ content in the composite could be calculated to be about 69.1 wt%, according to the previously reported literatures.

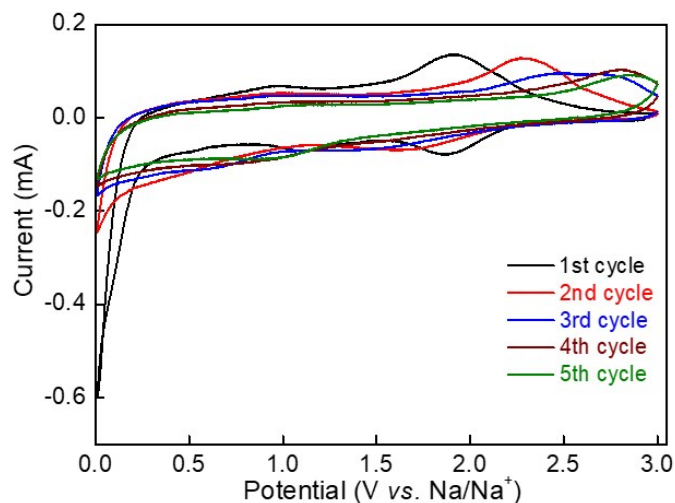


Figure S4. CV curves of the initial five cycles for MoS₂-MSS at 0.1 mV s⁻¹ within 0.01 and 3.0 V (V vs. Na/Na⁺).

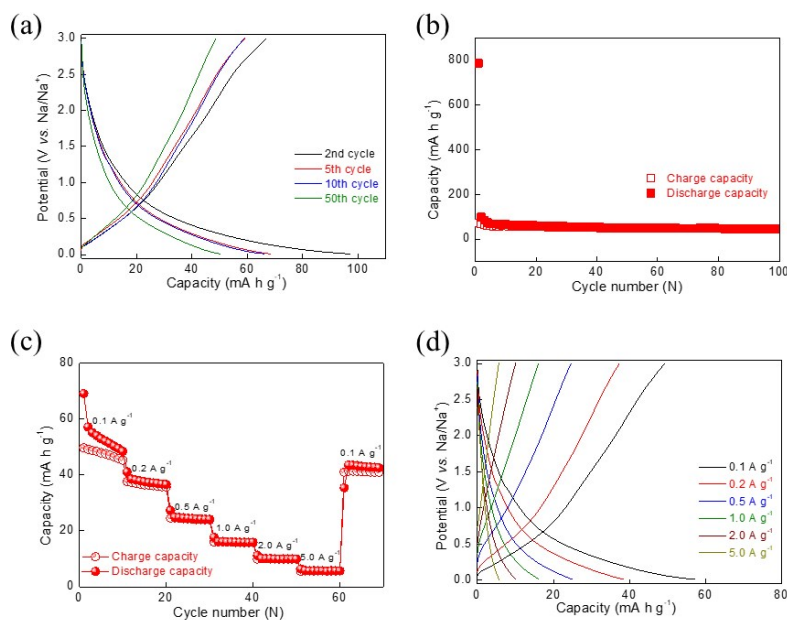


Figure S5. Electrochemical performance of MWCNTs electrodes in the voltage window 0.01-3.0 V (V vs. Na/Na⁺): (a) Galvanostatic discharge/charge profiles of 2nd, 5th, 10th, 50th cycles at a current density of 0.1 A g⁻¹; (b) Cycling performance at 0.1 A g⁻¹ over 100 cycles; (c) Rate capability at different current densities of 0.1, 0.2, 0.5, 1.0, 2.0 and 5.0 A g⁻¹; (d) the charge-discharge curves at the various current densities.

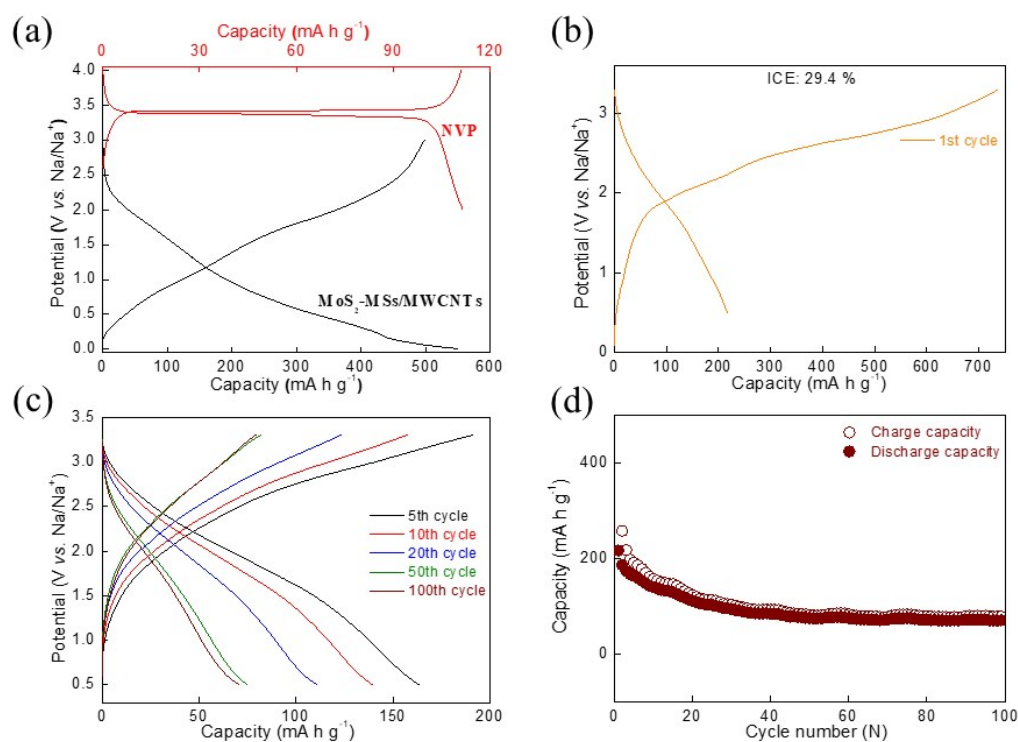


Figure S6. Electrochemical performances of MoS₂-MSs/MWCNTs || Na₃V₂(PO₄)₃ full cell: (a) The Charge-discharge curves of Na||Na₃V₂(PO₄)₃ and Na||MoS₂-MSs/MWCNTs half batteries; (b) the first GCD curve at 0.1 A g⁻¹ in the voltage range of 0.5-3.3 V; (c) discharge/charge profiles of 5th, 10th, 20th, 50th, 100th cycles at 0.1A g⁻¹; (d) cycling performance at 0.1 A g⁻¹ for 100 cycles.

The MoS₂-MSs/MWCNTs||Na₃V₂(PO₄)₃ full cell was assembled by using MoS₂-MSs/MWCNTs and Na₃V₂(PO₄)₃ as the anode and cathode, respectively. The current density and capacity of the full cell are based on the anode mass. **Figure S5b** shown the first charge and discharge specific capacities of full-cell were 737.03 and 216.68 mA h g⁻¹, respectively, with a low Coulombic efficiency of 29.4 %. The obviously irreversible capacity is mainly attributed to the formation of the SEI layer [S1, S13]. After 100 cycles, the full cell delivers a discharge capacity of 70.96 mA h g⁻¹ (**Figure S5d**).

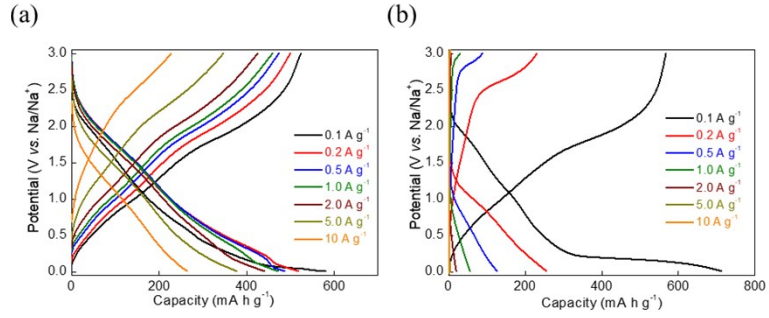


Figure S7. discharging-charging profiles of MoS₂-MSs/MWCNTs (a) and MoS₂-MSs (b) at various specific currents.

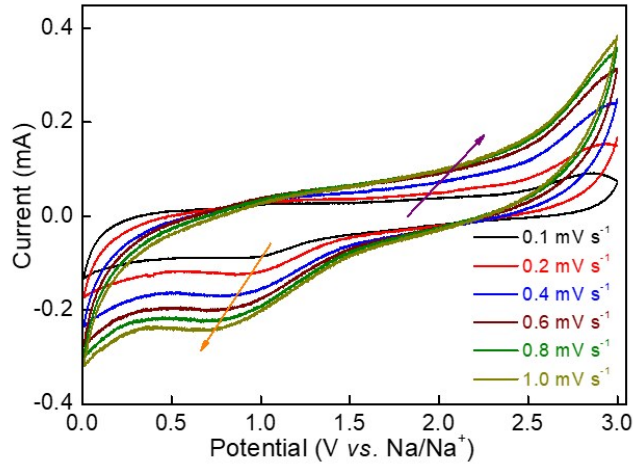


Figure S8. CV curves of MoS₂-MSs at various scan rates from 0.1 to 1.0 mV s⁻¹.

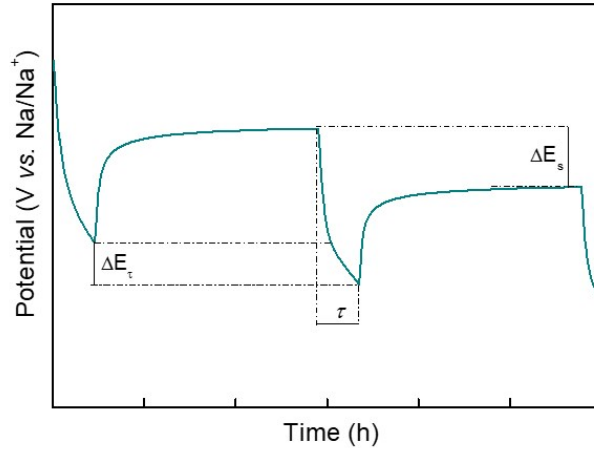


Figure S9. A single step of a GITT experiment.

The D_{Na^+} could be calculated using the formula:

$$D_{Na^+} = \frac{4}{\pi\tau} \left(\frac{m_B V_M}{M_B A} \right)^2 \left(\frac{\Delta E_s}{\Delta E_\tau} \right)^2$$

Where τ represents the constant current pulse time; m_B , M_B , and V_M are the mass, molar weight, and molar volume of the active materials, respectively. A is the total contact

area between the electrolyte and the electrode. ΔE_s and ΔE_t are the changes in steady-state voltage after subtracting the IR drop and the total transient change in cell voltage during a single titration (**Figure S8**).

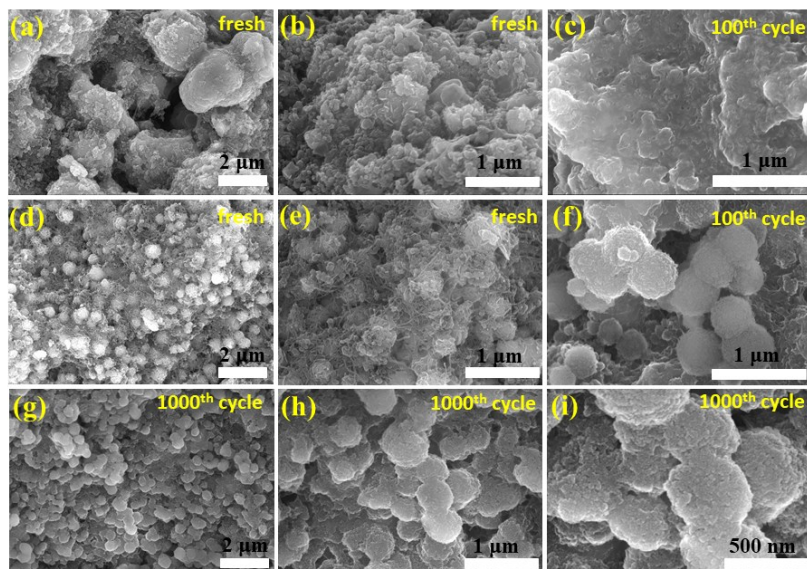


Figure S10. SEM images of MoS₂-MSs before cycling (a & b); after 100 cycles at 0.1 A g⁻¹ (c); MoS₂-MSs/MWCNTs before cycling (d & e); after 100 cycles at 0.1 A g⁻¹ (f); after 1000 cycles at 2.0 A g⁻¹ (g-i).

Table S1. Comparison of the electrochemical performance of MoS₂-MSs/MWCNTs composite with previously reported MoS₂-based anode for SIBs.

Samples	Capacity (mA h g⁻¹)	Retention	Rate property (mA h g⁻¹)	Ref.
N-doped MoS₂/C	599.7 mA h g ⁻¹ at 0.1 A g ⁻¹	83.4 % (50 cycles)	242 mA h g ⁻¹ at 5 A g ⁻¹	S2
S/MoS₂ architectures	497.6 mA h g ⁻¹ at 0.1 A g ⁻¹	83.0 % (100 cycles)	243.3 mA h g ⁻¹ at 2 A g ⁻¹	36
MoS₂/NCF-MP	471.8 mA h g ⁻¹ at 0.1 A g ⁻¹	101.7 % (100 cycles)	217 mA h g ⁻¹ at 30 A g ⁻¹	37
tulip-MoS₂/NG	320 mA h g ⁻¹ at 0.1 A g ⁻¹	99.4 % (100 cycles)	216 mA h g ⁻¹ at 5 A g ⁻¹	39
MoS₂@CF	343 mA h g ⁻¹ at 0.1 A g ⁻¹	104.9 % (100 cycles)	171 mA h g ⁻¹ at 5 A g ⁻¹	40
MoS₂/CNTs	495.9 mA h g ⁻¹ at 0.2 A g ⁻¹	84.8 % (80 cycles)	328.4 mA h g ⁻¹ at 0.5 A g ⁻¹	41
graphene@MoS₂@C	604 mA h g ⁻¹	86.1 %	304 mA h g ⁻¹	S3

	at 0.1 A g ⁻¹	(110 cycles)	at 5 A g ⁻¹	
MoS₂/PDC	475 mA h g ⁻¹ at 0.2 A g ⁻¹	85.6 % (340 cycles)	301.5 mA h g ⁻¹ at 5 A g ⁻¹	S4
MoS₂@C-CMC	352 mA h g ⁻¹ at 0.08 A g ⁻¹	81.2 % (100 cycles)	205 mA h g ⁻¹ at 1 A g ⁻¹	S5
MoS₂ nanosheets /Carbon Fibers	362 mA h g ⁻¹ at 0.1 A g ⁻¹	91.2 % (100 cycles)	225 mA h g ⁻¹ at 1 A g ⁻¹	S6
MoS₂-reduced graphene oxide (rGO)	345 mA h g ⁻¹ at 0.1 A g ⁻¹	88.4 % (50 cycles)	245 mA h g ⁻¹ at 1 A g ⁻¹	S7
MoS₂/C-MWCNT	617 mA h g ⁻¹ at 0.2 A g ⁻¹	83.9 % (300 cycles)	324 mA h g ⁻¹ at 20 A g ⁻¹	45
Nervous-like MoS₂/MWCNT	571 mA h g ⁻¹ at 0.1 A g ⁻¹	92.4 % (110 cycles)	411 mA h g ⁻¹ at 2 A g ⁻¹	46
Graphene-Wrapped MoS₂ (MoS₂-G)	495.1 mA h g ⁻¹ at 0.2 A g ⁻¹	82.5 % (100 cycles)	345 mA h g ⁻¹ at 1.6 A g ⁻¹	S8
MoS₂-rGO/HCS	635 mA h g ⁻¹ at 0.1 A g ⁻¹	86.9 % (100 cycles)	364 mA h g ⁻¹ at 5 A g ⁻¹	S9
MoS₂@C nanotube composite	640 mA h g ⁻¹ at 0.5 C	80 % (200 cycles)	370 mA h g ⁻¹ at 5 C	S10
MoS₂@C nanosheets @MoS₂ nanorods	477 mA h g ⁻¹ at 0.1 A g ⁻¹	86.3 % (100 cycles)	284 mA h g ⁻¹ at 4 A g ⁻¹	S11
CNT@NCT@W- MoS₂/C	530 mA h g ⁻¹ at 0.1 A g ⁻¹	—	230 mA h g ⁻¹ at 2 A g ⁻¹	S12
MoS₂-C nanosheets	383.4 mA h g ⁻¹ at 0.1 A g ⁻¹	101.3 % (100 cycles)	275 mA h g ⁻¹ at 8 A g ⁻¹	S13
N-MoS₂/C	649 mA h g ⁻¹ at 0.2 C	78 % (200 cycles)	387.9 mA h g ⁻¹ at 10 C	S14
1T-MoS₂/CC arrays	768 mA h g ⁻¹ at 0.2 A g ⁻¹	80 % (200 cycles)	276 mA h g ⁻¹ at 2 A g ⁻¹	53
MoS₂-MSs/MWCNTs composite	550 mA h g⁻¹ at 0.1 A g⁻¹	94.4 % (100 cycles)	227 mA h g⁻¹ at 10 A g⁻¹	This work

Table S2. The calculated values of SEI layer resistance (R_{SEI}), charge-transfer resistance (R_{ct}), σ and sodium-ion diffusion coefficient (D_{Na^+}) for both samples.

Samples	R_{SEI} (Ω)	R_{ct} (Ω)	σ	D_{Na^+} ($cm^2 s^{-1}$)
MoS ₂ -MSs	201.7	14.95	117.84	2.14×10^{-11}
MoS ₂ -MSs/MWCNTs	19.05	78.72	16.67	0.89×10^{-12}

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