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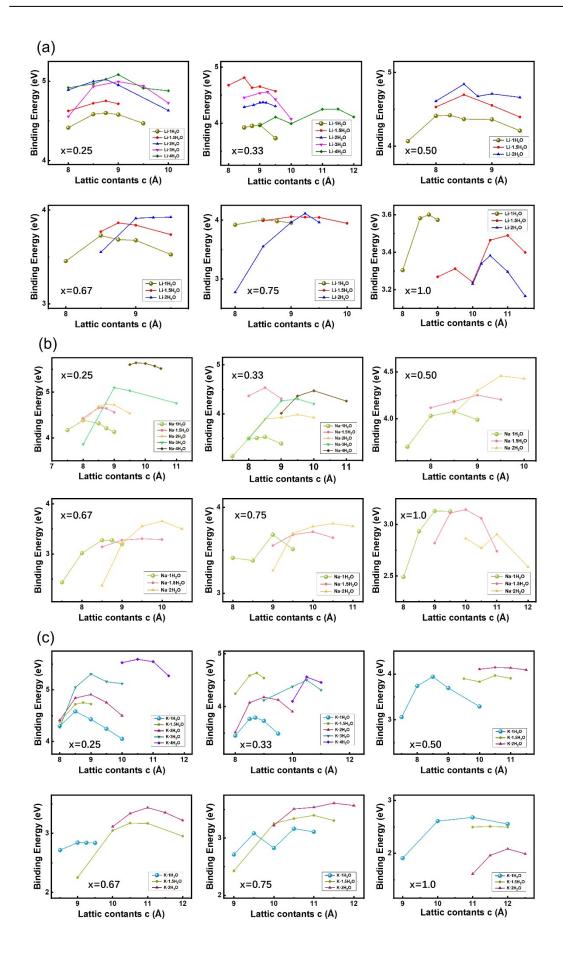
**Supporting information** Morphology and selectivity of hydrated alkali metal ions as depth of discharge in 1T-MoS<sub>2</sub> electrode with aqueous **electrolytes** Shenrui Liao, Wenhui Zhao\*, and Xiao Gu\* School of Physical Science and Technology, Ningbo University, Ningbo 315211, China Email: guxiao@nbu.edu.cn, zhaowenhui@nbu.edu.cn 

	coordination number (chemistry)	Ionic bond type	symbolic
Y-O ionic bond	≤2	Li-O	
		Na-O	
		K-O	
		Li-O	
	≥3	Na-O	
		K-O	

Table S1. The characteristics of Y-O ionic bonding in the morphology diagrams are listed. For oxygen coordination number≤2, and the ionic bonding types are indicated by different colored lines. For oxygen coordination number≥3, different ionic bonding situations and ionic bonding types are more clearly indicated by different colored facets.

		spacing	symbolic
Water molecule interactions	oxygen-oxygen interaction (d)	d∞>3.5Å	
		d∞≤3.5Å	
	hydrogen bond (d₀н)	d <sub>он</sub> >2.5Å	unmarked
		d <sub>он</sub> ≤2.5Å	

Table S2. The characteristics between water molecules in the morphology diagram are listed; oxygen-oxygen spacing>3.5Å, no interaction, indicated by light red dashed lines; oxygen-oxygen spacing≤3.5Å, mutual repulsion exists, indicated by red dashed lines. Hydrogen bond length>2.5Å, no hydrogen bonding, not labeled; hydrogen bond length≤2.5Å, hydrogen bonding, indicated by blue dashed line. Water molecules O-H have interactions with each other to form hydrogen bonding conditions  $d_{OH}$ ≤2.5Å ( $d_{OH}$  denotes the distance between O-H),  $\theta_{OHO}$ ≥150°,  $d_{OO}$ ≤3.5Å,  $\theta_{HOO}$ ≤30°.



- 1 Figure S1. The binding energies of different systems of [Y·mH<sub>2</sub>O]<sub>x</sub>MoS<sub>2</sub> (Y=Li, Na,
- 2 K; x=0.25, 0.33, 0.50, 0.67, 0.75, 1.0; m=1, 1.5, 2, 3, 4) were obtained by varying the
- 3 strain in the direction of the z-axis. (a) Optimized free energies of  $[\text{Li-}m\text{H}_2\text{O}]_x\text{MoS}_2$
- 4 system. (b) Optimized free energies of [Na·mH<sub>2</sub>O]<sub>x</sub>MoS<sub>2</sub> system. (c) Optimized free
- 5 energies of  $[K \cdot mH_2O]_xMoS_2$  system.

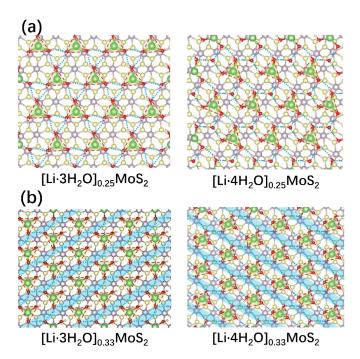


Figure S2. Hydrated lithium ion morphology of  $[Li \cdot mH_2O]_xMoS_2$  intra-layer intercalation at low discharge depths. (a) Top view of 3 and 4 water molecules bound respectively for a discharge status of x=0.25. (b) Top view of 3 and 4 water molecules bound respectively for a discharge status of x=0.33.

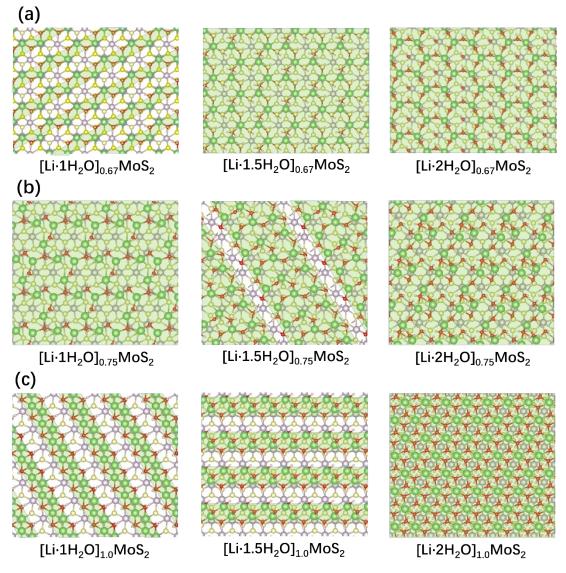
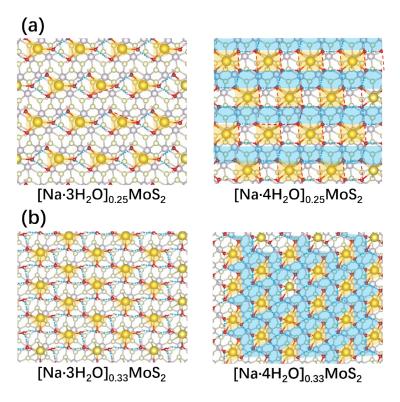


Figure S3. Hydrated lithium ion morphology of  $[\text{Li} \cdot m\text{H}_2\text{O}]_x\text{MoS}_2$  intra-layer intercalation at high discharge depths. (a) Top views of 1, 1.5, and 2 water molecules bound respectively for a discharge status of x=0.67. (b) Top views for discharge status of x=0.75 combining 1, 1.5, and 2 water molecules, respectively. (c) Top views of 1, 1.5, and 2 water molecules combined for a discharge status of x=1.0, respectively.



2 Figure S4. Hydrated sodium ion morphology of  $[Na \cdot mH_2O]_xMoS_2$  intra-layer 3 intercalation at low discharge depths. (a) Top view of 3 and 4 water molecules bound 4 respectively for a discharge status of x=0.25. (b) Top view of 3 and 4 water molecules 5 bound respectively for a discharge status of x=0.33.

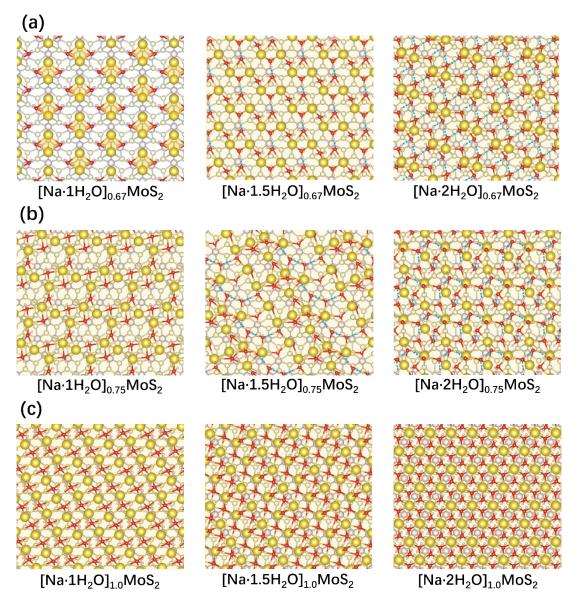


Figure S5. Hydrated sodium ion morphology of  $[Na \cdot mH_2O]_xMoS_2$  intra-layer intercalation at high discharge depths. (a) Top views of 1, 1.5, and 2 water molecules bound respectively for a discharge status of x=0.67. (b) Top views of 1, 1.5, and 2 water molecules bound for a discharge status of x=0.75, respectively. (c) Top views of 1, 1.5, and 2 water molecules bound for a discharge status of x=1.0, respectively.

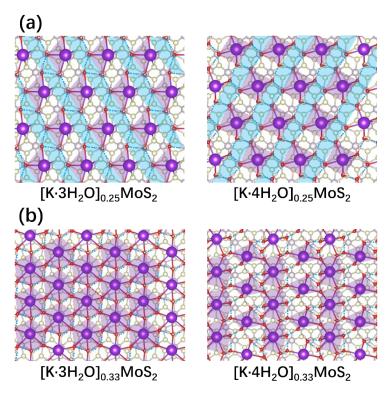


Figure S6. Hydrated potassium ion morphology of  $[K \cdot mH_2O]_xMoS_2$  intra-layer intercalation at low discharge depths. (a) Top view of 3 and 4 water molecules bound respectively for a discharge status of x=0.25. (b) Top view of 3 and 4 water molecules bound respectively for a discharge status of x=0.33.

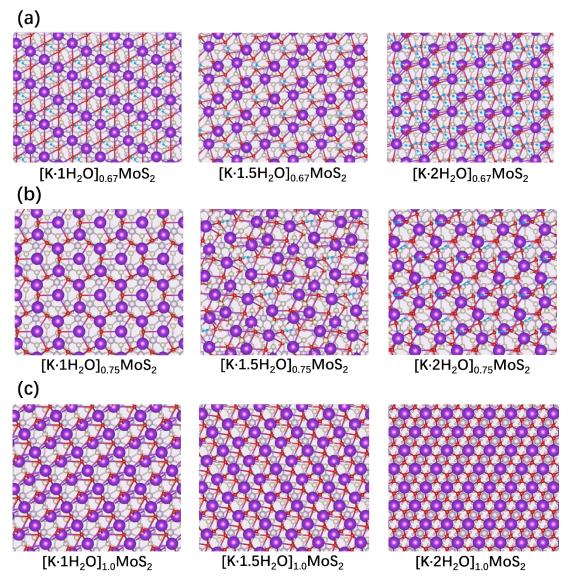


Figure S7. Hydrated potassium ion morphology of  $[K \cdot mH_2O]_xMoS_2$  intra-layer intercalation at high discharge depths. (a) Top views of 1, 1.5, and 2 water molecules bound respectively for a discharge status of x=0.67. (b) Top views for discharge status of x=0.75 binding 1, 1.5, and 2 water molecules, respectively. (c) Top views of 1, 1.5, and 2 water molecules bound for a discharge status of x=1.0, respectively.

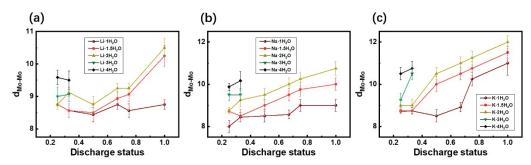
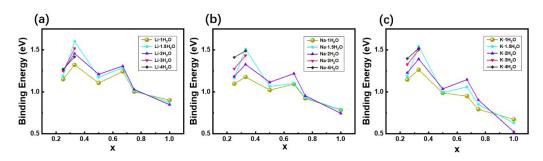
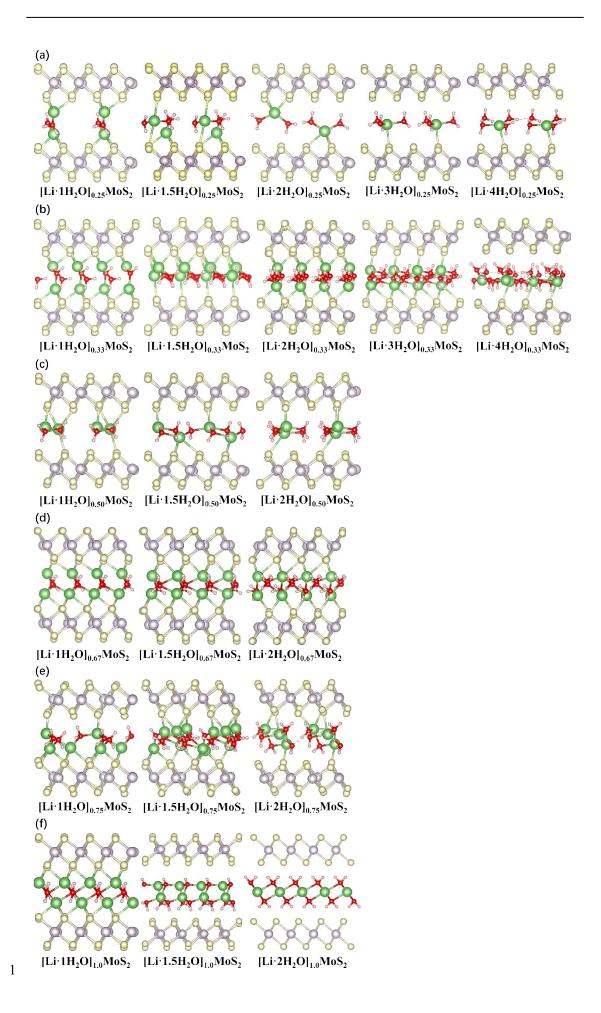


Figure S8. Effect of the status of discharge in hydrated ions on MoS<sub>2</sub> layer spacing. (a) the role of [Li·mH<sub>2</sub>O]<sub>x</sub>MoS<sub>2</sub> (m=1, 1.5, 2, 3, 4) on layer spacing at different degrees of hydration. (b) the role of [Na·mH<sub>2</sub>O]<sub>x</sub>MoS<sub>2</sub> (m=1, 1.5, 2, 3, 4) on layer spacing at different status of hydration. (c) the role of [K·mH<sub>2</sub>O]<sub>x</sub>MoS<sub>2</sub> (m=1, 1.5, 2, 3, 4) on layer spacing at different status of hydration.



2 Figure S9. Effect of discharge status on the binding energy of the system. (a) [Li·mH<sub>2</sub>O]<sub>x</sub>MoS<sub>2</sub> (m=1, 1.5, 2, 3, 4) at different levels of hydration decreases with increasing discharge status. (b) [Na·mH<sub>2</sub>O]<sub>x</sub>MoS<sub>2</sub> (m=1, 1.5, 2, 3, 4) at different levels of hydration increases the binding energy of the system decreases with increasing discharge status. (c) [K·mH<sub>2</sub>O]<sub>x</sub>MoS<sub>2</sub> (m=1, 1.5, 2, 3, 4) The binding energy of the system increases linearly with the increase of the discharge status.



1 Figure S10. Side view of [Li·mH<sub>2</sub>O]<sub>x</sub>MoS<sub>2</sub> intra-layer intercalation. (a) Side views of

2 1, 1.5, 2,3 and 4 water molecules bound respectively for a discharge status of x=0.25.

3 (b) Side views of 1, 1.5, 2,3 and 4 water molecules bound respectively for a discharge

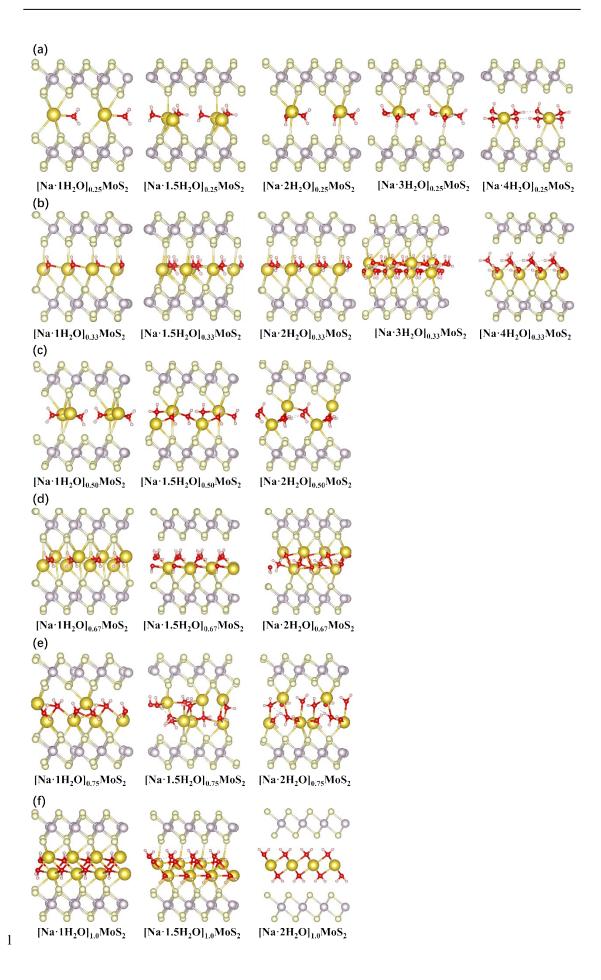
status of x=0.33. (c) Side views of 1, 1.5 and 2 water molecules bound respectively for

5 a discharge status of x=0.50. (d) Side views of 1, 1.5 and 2 water molecules bound

6 respectively for a discharge status of x=0.67. (e) Side views of 1, 1.5 and 2 water

7 molecules bound respectively for a discharge status of x=0.75. (f) Side views of 1, 1.5

8 and 2 water molecules bound respectively for a discharge status of x=1.0.



1 Figure S11. Side view of  $[Na \cdot mH_2O]_xMoS_2$  intra-layer intercalation. (a) Side views of

2 1, 1.5, 2,3 and 4 water molecules bound respectively for a discharge status of x=0.25.

3 (b) Side views of 1, 1.5, 2,3 and 4 water molecules bound respectively for a discharge

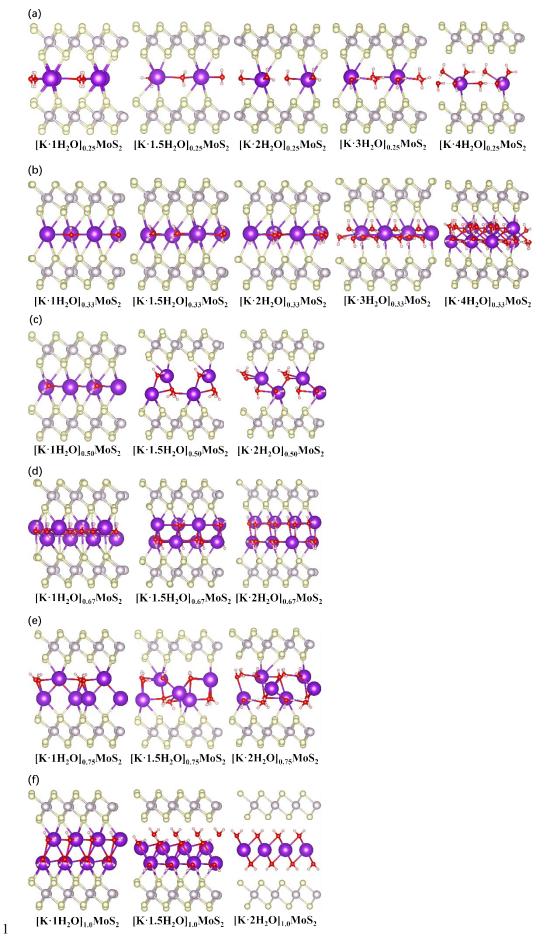
status of x=0.33. (c) Side views of 1, 1.5 and 2 water molecules bound respectively for

a discharge status of x=0.50. (d) Side views of 1, 1.5 and 2 water molecules bound

6 respectively for a discharge status of x=0.67. (e) Side views of 1, 1.5 and 2 water

7 molecules bound respectively for a discharge status of x=0.75. (f) Side views of 1, 1.5

8 and 2 water molecules bound respectively for a discharge status of x=1.0.



1 Figure S12. Side view of  $[K \cdot mH_2O]_xMoS_2$  intra-layer intercalation. (a) Side views of 2 1, 1.5, 2,3 and 4 water molecules bound respectively for a discharge status of x=0.25.

3 (b) Side views of 1, 1.5, 2,3 and 4 water molecules bound respectively for a discharge

status of x=0.33. (c) Side views of 1, 1.5 and 2 water molecules bound respectively for

5 a discharge status of x=0.50. (d) Side views of 1, 1.5 and 2 water molecules bound

6 respectively for a discharge status of x=0.67. (e) Side views of 1, 1.5 and 2 water

7 molecules bound respectively for a discharge status of x=0.75. (f) Side views of 1, 1.5

8 and 2 water molecules bound respectively for a discharge status of x=1.0.

## A: Proof of Equation (8)

In order to get Eq. (8), take  $\alpha \ge \beta$  as an example: a replacement reaction in the presence of  $\beta$  times as many hydrated ions will actually participate in the reaction, then:

$$\beta \qquad \qquad \rightarrow \quad \Delta G \frac{X \cdot nH_2O}{MoS_2} > \Delta G \frac{Y \cdot mH_2O}{MoS_2}$$

where,

$$\begin{array}{l} \mu_{MoS_{2}(s)} + \mu_{e^{-}} + \mu_{\chi^{+}(aq)} + \mu_{nH_{2}0} - \mu_{\left(\chi \cdot nH_{2}0\right)MoS_{2}(s)} \\ > \mu_{MoS_{2}(s)} + \mu_{e^{-}} + \mu_{\chi^{+}(aq)} + \mu_{mH_{2}0} - \mu_{\left(\chi \cdot mH_{2}0\right)MoS_{2}(s)} \end{array}$$

Substituting the following equations ito yields the above chemical potentials:

$$\mu_{X^{+}(aq)} = \mu_{X^{+}(aq)}^{0} + KTIn[X^{+}] \cdot \mu_{Y^{+}(aq)} = \mu_{Y^{+}(aq)}^{0} + KTIn[Y]$$

And we get:

$$\begin{split} \mu_{MoS_2(s)} + \mu_{e^-} + \mu_{X^+(aq)}^{\quad 0} + KTIn[X^+] + \mu_{nH_20} - \mu_{(X \cdot nH_20)MoS_2(s)} \\ > \mu_{MoS_2(s)} + \mu_{e^-} + \mu_{Y^+(aq)}^{\quad 0} + KTIn[Y^+] + \mu_{mH_20} - \mu_{(Y \cdot mH_20)MoS_2(s)} \end{split}$$

Simplify it to: 

$$\mu_{X^{+}(aq)}^{0} + KTIn[X^{+}] + \mu_{nH_{2}0} - \mu_{(X \cdot nH_{2}0)MoS_{2}(s)}$$

$$> \mu_{Y^{+}(aq)}^{0} + KTIn[Y^{+}] + \mu_{mH_{2}0} - \mu_{(Y \cdot mH_{2}0)MoS_{2}(s)}$$

$$\begin{split} KTIn[X^+] - KTIn[Y^+] \\ > & \mu_{Y^+(aq)}^{\quad 0} - \mu_{X^+(aq)}^{\quad 0} + \mu_{mH_2O} - \mu_{nH_2O} - \mu_{(Y \cdot mH_2O)MoS_2(s)} + \\ & \mu_{(X \cdot nH_2O)MoS_2(s)} \end{split}$$

$$KTIn[X^+] - KTIn[Y^+] > - (\mu_{X^+(aq)}^{\phantom{X^+}0} - \mu_{Y^+(aq)}^{\phantom{Y^+}0} + \mu_{nH_2O} - \mu_{mH_2O} \mu_{(X \cdot nH_2O)MoS_2(s)}$$
 Then we define:

Then we define:

$$\Delta = \mu_{X}^{0} - \mu_{Y}^{0} + \mu_{nH_{2}O} - \mu_{mH_{2}O}\mu_{(X \cdot nH_{2}O)MoS_{2}(s)} + \mu_{(Y \cdot mH_{2}O)MoS_{2}}$$
Then:
$$KTIn[X^{+}] - KTIn[V^{+}] > - \Lambda$$

$$In[X^{+}] - In[Y^{+}] > - \frac{\Delta}{KT}$$

$$\left[\frac{[X^{+}]}{[Y^{+}]}\right] > e$$