SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

Nanoarchitected graphene/copper oxide nanoparticles/MoS₂ ternary thin films as highly efficient electrodes for aqueous sodium-ion battery

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Fig. S1: UV-Vis (a) and Raman (λ = 532 nm) (b) spectra of the control samples MoS₂ (black), rGO (red) and rGO/Cu_xO (blue).

Sample	Band A	Band B	Band C	Band D	Band π-π*
	(nm)	(nm)	(nm)	(nm)	(nm)
MoS2	673	621	453	392	-
rGO	-	-	-	-	259
rGO/Cu _x O	-	-	-	-	270
rGO/MoS ₂ -LbL	673	621	453	392	258
rGO/Cu _x O/MoS ₂ -LbL	673	621	453	392	264
rGO/MoS ₂ -mixing	673	621	461	390	261
rGO/Cu _x O/MoS ₂ -mixing	673	621	462	390	267
rGO/MoS ₂ -in situ	673	621	466	388	262
rGO/Cu _x O/MoS ₂ -in situ	673	621	477	389	269

Table S1: The main bands observed by UV-Vis spectroscopy of the thin films deposited over planar quartz substrates.



Fig. S2: Raman spectra (λ = 532 nm) of the different nanocomposite set formed with rGO (a-b) and rGO/Cu_xO (c-d).

Table S2: Raman bands and I_D/I_G ratio (calculated from the Lorentz deconvolution of the Raman spectra) observed in the thin film samples.

	D	G	D'	MoS ₂	MoS ₂	I_D/I_G
Sample	Band	Band	Band	A _{1g}	$\mathbf{E}_{\mathbf{g}}$	
	(cm ⁻¹)	(cm ⁻¹)	(cm ⁻¹)	Band	Band	
				(cm ⁻¹)	(cm ⁻¹)	
MoS ₂	-	-	-	412	384	-
rGO	1346	1591	-	-	-	1.10 ± 0.04
rGO/Cu _x O	1352	1588	1620	-	-	1.58 ± 0.10
rGO/MoS ₂ -LbL	1346	1591	-	412	384	1.16 ± 0.08
rGO/Cu _x O/MoS ₂ -LbL	1351	1585	1618	411	384	1.74 ± 0.08
rGO/MoS ₂ -mixing	1342	1590	-	411	384	1.17 ± 0.14
rGO/Cu _x O/MoS ₂ -mixing	1351	1589	1621	412	384	1.88 ± 0.22
rGO/MoS ₂ -in situ	1347	1592	-	411	385	1.17 ± 0.03
rGO/Cu _x O/MoS ₂ -in situ	1352	1588	1616	412	384	$1.81 \pm$
						0.17



Fig. S3: X-ray diffraction patterns profile of thin films obtained using a low-angle mode thin film accessory (a-b); X-ray diffraction patterns profile of $rGO/Cu_xO/MoS_2$ -in situ thin film obtained in a standard analysis. The colored traces in (c) corresponds to the peaks attributed to Cu₂O (JCPDS 74-1230) and CuO (JCPDS 72-0629).



Fig. S4: SEM images of MoS_2 (a-c), rGO (d-f) and rGO/Cu_xO (g-i) thin-films.



Fig. S5: SEM images of rGO/MoS₂-LbL (a-c) and rGO/Cu_xO/MoS₂-LbL (d-f) thin-films.



Fig. S6: SEM images of rGO/MoS₂-mixing (a-c) and rGO/Cu_xO/MoS₂-mixing (d-f) thin-films.



Fig. S7: SEM images of rGO/MoS_2 -in situ (a-c) and $rGO/Cu_xO/MoS_2$ -in situ (d-f) thin-films.



Fig. S8: SEM images of the $rGO/Cu_xO/MoS_2$ -in situ sample, collected with secondary electron detector (left) and backscattered electrons (right).



Fig. S9: Energy dispersive spectroscopy spectrums for rGO (a) and rGO/Cu_xO (b) set.



Fig. S10: Transmission microscopy and diffraction images of the rGO sample.



Fig. S11: Transmission microscopy images of the MoS₂ sample.



Fig. S12: Transmission microscopy image of MoS_2 sample.



Fig. S13: Transmission microscopy images of the rGO/MoS₂ sample.



Fig. S14: Transmission microscopy images of the rGO/Cu_xO sample.



Fig. S15: High-resolution transmission electron microscopy (HRTEM) of rGO/Cu_xO images and FFT analysis.



Fig. S16: Transmission electron microscopy images of the $rGO/Cu_xO/MoS_2$ -in situ sample.



Fig. S17: Cyclic voltammograms at scan rates ranging from 5 mV s⁻¹ to 50 mV s⁻¹ of samples MoS_2 (a); rGO (b); rGO/Cu_xO (c); rGO/MoS₂-LbL (d); rGO/MoS₂-mixing (e); rGO/MoS₂-in situ (f); rGO/Cu_xO/MoS₂-LbL (g); rGO/Cu_xO/MoS₂-mixing (h); and rGO/Cu_xO/MoS₂-in situ (i); obtained in the range of -0.2 to 0.4 V in 0.1 mol L⁻¹ NaCl.



Fig. S18: Cyclic voltammetry profiles of rGO/Cu_xO thin film in different electrolytes (aqueous solution, 0.1 mol L⁻¹) at 5 mV s⁻¹ and -0.2 to 0.4 V range.



Fig. S19: Nyquist plot of the thin films. Electrolyte: aqueous solution of NaCl 0.1 mol L^{-1} at -0.1 V.



Fig. S20: Cyclic voltammetry of MoS_2 , rGO/Cu_xO and rGO/Cu_xO/MoS₂-in situ films obtained in electrochemical quartz crystal microbalance. Films deposited over gold/quartz electrode, aqueous NaCl 0.1 mol L⁻¹ solution as electrolyte.



Fig. S21: Galvanostatic charge/discharge curves obtained at different currents (0.1, 0.25, 0.5, 0.75, 1 and 2 A g⁻¹) of samples MoS₂ (a); rGO (b); rGO/Cu_xO (c); rGO/MoS₂-LbL (d); rGO/MoS₂-mixing (e); rGOMoS₂-in situ (f); rGO/Cu_xO/MoS₂-LbL (g); rGO/Cu_xO/MoS₂-mixing (h); and rGO/Cu_xO/MoS₂-in situ (i), obtained in the range from -0.2 to 0.4V in 0.1 mol L⁻¹ NaCl aqueous solution.



Fig. S22: Electrochemical stability after 1000 charge and discharge cycles (-0.2 to 0.4 V) of rGO/CuxO/MoS₂-in situ at 2A g^{-1} , in 0.1 mol L⁻¹ NaCl aqueous solution.

				Specific					
Samples	Electrode	Cation	Solvent	Current	Capacity or	Retention	Reference		
-				Density	Capacitance	Rate			
rGO/Cu _x O/MoS _s -LbL	Anode	Na^+	Aqueous	100 mA g ⁻¹	1321 mA h g ⁻¹	78%	This work		
rGO/Cu _x O/MoS ₂ -mixing	Anode	Na^+	Aqueous	100 mA g ⁻¹	1056 mA h g ⁻¹	90%	This work		
rGO/Cu _x O/MoS ₂ -in situ	Anode	Na^+	Aqueous	100 mA g ⁻¹	1377 mA h g ⁻¹	100%	This work		
MoS ₂ /G	Anode	Li ⁺	Organic	100 mA g ⁻¹	1902 mA h g ⁻¹	76.45%	3		
MoS ₂ -SRGO	Anode	Li ⁺	Organic	50 mA g ⁻¹	896 mA h g ⁻¹	65%	4		
MoO ₂ @MoS ₂ /rGO	Anode	Na^+	Organic	100 mA g ⁻¹	604 mA h g ⁻¹	90.3%	5		
P-MoS ₂ /PANI/rGO	Anode	Li ⁺	Aqueous	1 A g ⁻¹	431.7 F g ⁻¹	93.5%	6		
MoS ₂ /rGO	Anode	Li ⁺	Organic	100 mA g ⁻¹	1289 mA h g ⁻¹	77%	7		
MoS ₂ /G	Anode	Li ⁺	Organic	1 A g ⁻¹	1897 mA h g ⁻¹	91%	8		
mPF-MoS ₂ @G	Anode	Na^+	Organic	100 mA g ⁻¹	488 mA h g ⁻¹	99.2%	9		
G/MoS ₂	Anode	Li ⁺	Organic	100 mA g ⁻¹	1453 mA h g ⁻¹	-	10		
MoS ₂ /PDC	Anode	Li^+	Organic	100 mA g ⁻¹	1354 mA h g ⁻¹	-	11		
MoS ₂ /grafeno	Anode	Li ⁺	Organic	250 mA g ⁻¹	553 mA h g ⁻¹	99%	12		
v-MoS ₂ /rGO	Anode	Na^+	Organic	2 A g ⁻¹	251 mA h g ⁻¹	95.7%	13		
MoS ₂ /Gra	Anode	Li ⁺	Organic	100 mA g ⁻¹	1145 mA h g ⁻¹	88%	14		
MoS ₂ /n-RGO	Anode	Li ⁺	Organic	100 mA g ⁻¹	1140 mA h g ⁻¹	94%	15		
MSRGO	Anode	Na^+	Organic	100 mA g ⁻¹	428 mA h g ⁻¹	90%	16		
CNTs/S@MoS ₂ /G	Cathode	Li ⁺	Organic	0.1 C	1537 mA h g ⁻¹	78.3%	17		
MoS ₂ /rGO	Anode	Na^+	Organic	100 mA g ⁻¹	338 mA h g ⁻¹	99%	18		
MoS ₂ /GR	Anode	Mg^{2+}	Organic	20 mA g ⁻¹	210 mA h g ⁻¹	87%	19		
V-MoS ₂ /rGOCTF	Cathode	Li ⁺	Organic	0.1 C	1379 mA h g ⁻¹	86%	20		
MoS ₂ /grafeno	Anode	Li ⁺	Organic	100 mA g ⁻¹	1044 mA h g ⁻¹	-	21		
MoS ₂ -G	Anode	Na^+	Organic	200 mA g^{-1}	606 mA h g ⁻¹	100%	22		
N-GRs/MoS ₂	Anode	Li ⁺	Organic	100 mA g ⁻¹	1151 mA h g ⁻¹	86%	23		
MoS ₂ -RGO	Anode	Li ⁺	Organic	$0.05 \ { m A g^{-1}}$	1102 mA h g ⁻¹	74%	24		
PG-MoS ₂	Anode	Li ⁺	Organic	100 mA g ⁻¹	1097 mA h g ⁻¹		25		
(MoS ₂)-grafeno	Anode	Li ⁺	Organic	100 mA g ⁻¹	1300 mA h g ⁻¹	93%	26		
(MoS ₂)-grafeno	Anode	Na^+	Organic	100 mA g ⁻¹	640 mA h g ⁻¹	93%	26		
MoS ₂ -Gr	Anode	Li ⁺	Organic	0.1 C	1209 mA h g ⁻¹	100%	27		
FL-MoS ₂ /grafeno	Anode	Li ⁺	Organic	100 mA g ⁻¹	980 mA h g ⁻¹	71.7%	28		
MoS ₂ /RGO	Anode	Li ⁺	Organic	100 mA g ⁻¹	1180 mA h g ⁻¹	94%	29		
G/MoS2	Anode	KOH	Aqueous	0.6 mA g ⁻¹	48,58 F g ⁻¹	-	30		
MoS2/grafeno	Cathode	Zn^{2+}	Aqueous	$0.05 \ A \ g^{-1}$	285 mA h g^{-1}	88.2%	31		
MoS2/Gr/PAni	Anode	Li ⁺	Organic	200 mA g ⁻¹	785 mA h g ⁻¹	82.3%	32		
MoO ₂ @MoS ₂ /rGO	Anode	Li ⁺	Organic	100 mA g ⁻¹	604 mA h g^{-1}	90.3%	5		
CNTs/S@MoS ₂ /Gr	Cathode	Li ⁺	Organic	0.1 C	1537 mA h g ⁻¹	78.3%	17		
MS/MO/CNT/G	Anode	Li ⁺	Organic	100 mA g^{-1}	640 mA h g ⁻¹	78.5%	33		
PEDOT/MoS ₂ /Gr	Anode	Li ⁺	Organic	-	1143.7 F g ⁻¹	73.3%	34		
CuO/MoS ₂ /rGO	Anode	Li ⁺	Organic	1 A g ⁻¹	1445 F g ⁻¹	91%	35		

Table S3. Values of capacity or specific capacitance of composites between MoS_2 and graphene, most used cations and electrolytes and retention rate found in the literature.

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