

Supporting Information

Optimizing Sodium Storage and Durability in Metal Sulfide Anodes with 3D Graphene Architecture

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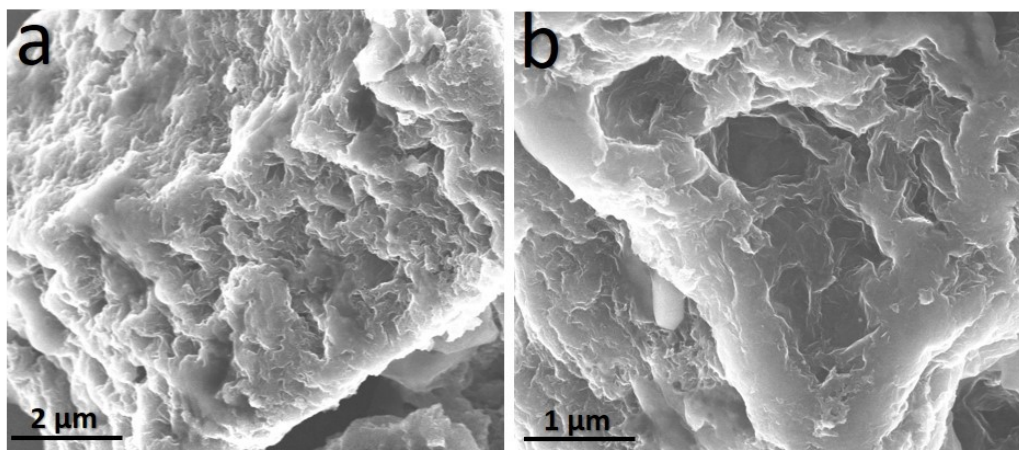


Figure S1: FESEM images of 3DNSrGO

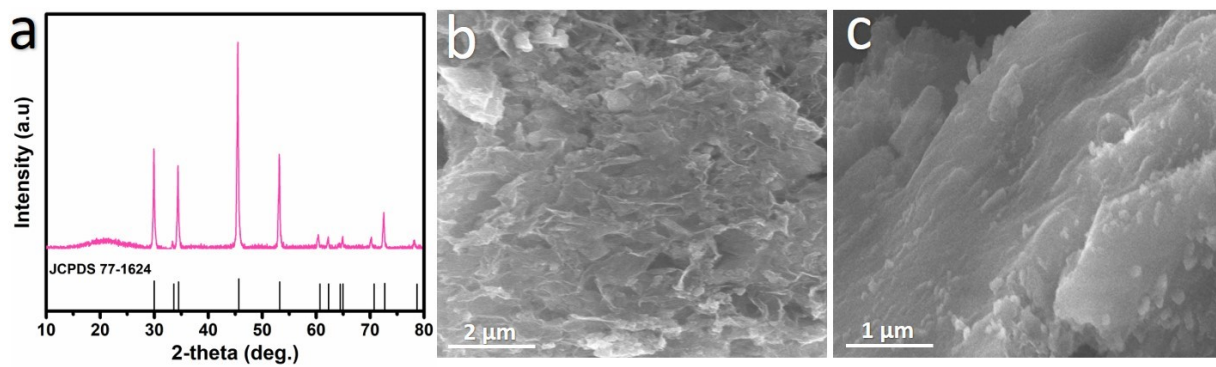


Figure S2: (a) XRD pattern, (b-c) FESEM images of NiS/NSrGO without PVP.

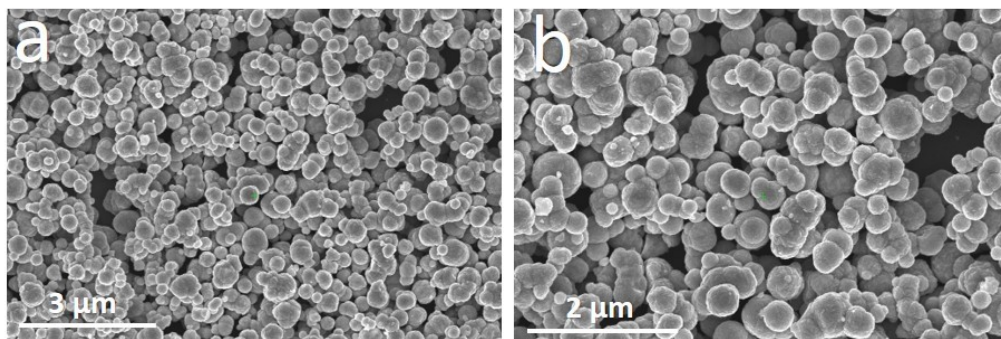


Figure S3: FESEM images of NiS particles.

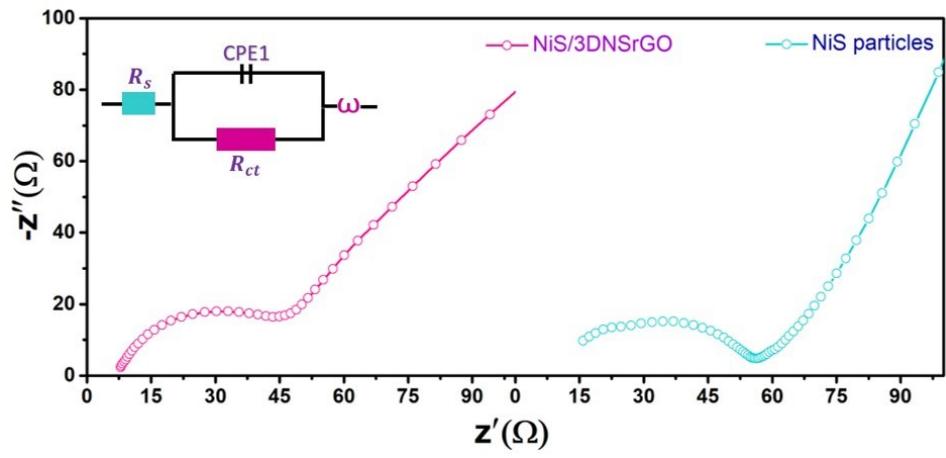


Figure S4: Electrochemical Impedance Spectroscopy tested before cycling for NiS/3DNSrGO and NiS particles.

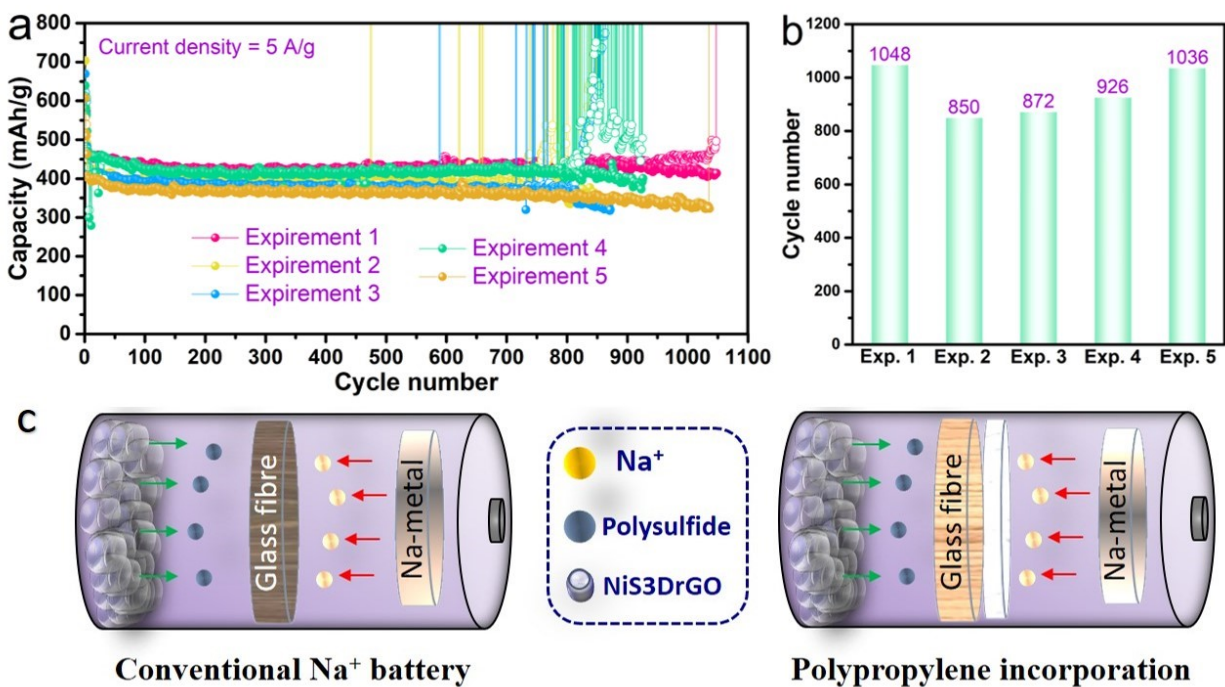


Figure S5: (a) Comparative study of NiS/3DNSrGO cell failure without propylene membrane (b) Evaluation of cycle life across the repeated experiments (c) Schematic representation of SIB.

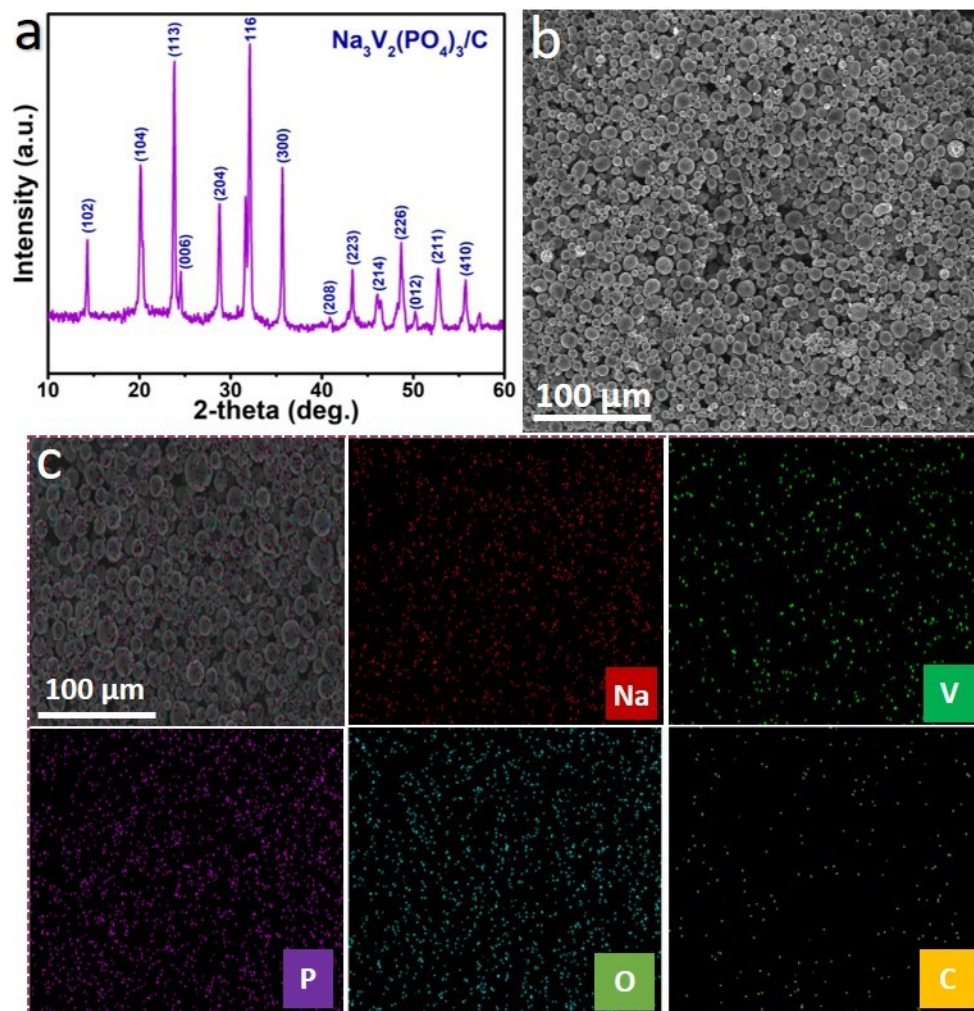


Figure S6: (a) XRD (b) FESEM image (c) EDX mapping of the $\text{Na}_3\text{V}_2(\text{PO}_4)_3/\text{C}$ cathode.

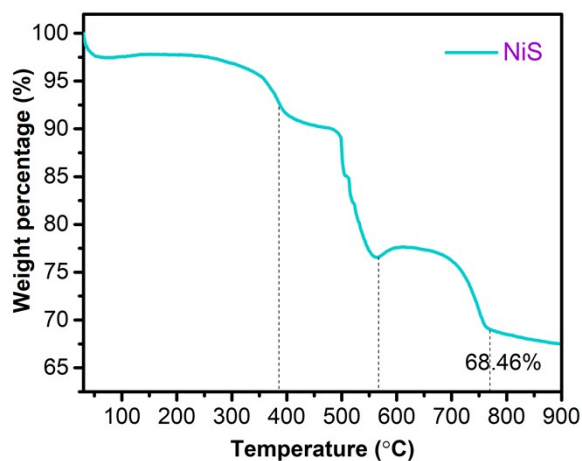


Figure S7: Thermogravimetric analysis (TGA) of NiS particles.

The weight loss observed below 400 °C can be attributed to the removal of adsorbed moisture and after 500 °C is primarily due to the thermal decomposition of NiS, releasing sulfur in the form of gaseous species (SO₂, S, etc.). Furthermore, weight loss around 700 °C is likely associated with the complete decomposition of NiS, and any remaining sulfur is released as gas.

Carbon content calculation:

Sample	Weight percentage at 900°C	Wight difference with and without NSrGO
NiS	68.46%	19.36%
NiS+NSrGO	49.10%	

Considering NiS and NiS/NSrGO samples under the O₂ pyrolysis process, NiS will be converted into solid oxide compounds such as NiO and Ni₃O₄ and volatile compounds (SO₂). Therefore, 100% NiS can produce a 68.46% weight loss according to the TGA results. For NiS/NSrGO, with a set content of NiS at $x\%$, the carbon content is $(100 - x)\%$. This composite will be converted into solid oxides (NiO, Ni₃O₄, etc.) and volatile SO₂ and CO₂. Thus, $x\%$ NiS/NSrGO can produce a 49.10% weight loss according to the TGA results. From $\frac{100}{68.46} = \frac{x}{49.10}$, Consequently, $x = 71.72\%$, and therefore the carbon content is 28.3%.

Table S1: Corresponding rate performances of NiS/3DNSrGO electrode.

Current Density (A/g)	Specific Capacity (mAh/g)	Cycle number
0.1	572	1-10
0.2	497	11-20
0.5	471	21-30
1.0	449	31-40
2.0	428	41-50
5.0	383	51-60
10	359	61-70

Table S2: Corresponding rate performances of NiS/3DNSrGO+PP electrode.

Current Density (A/g)	Specific Capacity (mAh/g)	Cycle number
0.1	587	1-10
0.2	528	11-20
0.5	499	21-30
1.0	479	31-40
2.0	458	41-50
5.0	421	51-60
10	386	61-70

Table S3. Comparison of our material with some transition metal/graphene-based materials in terms of rate performance and cycle durability.

Material	Capacity/Current density	Cycle Life	Rate capability	Ref.
<i>NiS/3DNSrGO</i>	405 mAh/g (5 A/g)	2000 Cycles	386 mAh/g (10 A/g)	This work
<i>NiS_{1.03}/S-rGO</i>	242.1 mAh/g (0.5 A/g)	200 cycles	251.7 mAh/g (4 A/g)	1
<i>NbSSe/CN</i>	347.8 mAh/g (1 A/g)	1000 Cycles	262.4 mAh/g (5 A/g)	2
<i>NiS_{1-x}Se_x@N-rGO</i>	300 mAh/g (1 A/g)	1000 Cycles	398 mAh/g (5 A/g)	3
<i>MoS_{1.2}Se_{0.8}/G</i>	178 mAh/g (2 A/g)	700 Cycles	140 mAh/g (5 A/g)	4
<i>MoS_{1.5}Te_{0.5}@C</i>	355.4 mAh/g (1 A/g)	500 Cycles	352.3 mAh/g (5 A/g)	5
<i>Ni₃S₂/GO</i>	76.3 mAh/g (5 A/g)	500 Cycles	115.2 mAh/g (5 A/g)	6
<i>NiS@C/rGO</i>	240.2 mAh/g (0.1 A/g)	500 Cycles	324.1 mAh/g (1 A/g)	7
<i>Cu₂S/MoS₂ cPCF</i>	245.2 mAh/g (4 A/g)	800 Cycles	260.2 mAh/g (10 A/g)	8
<i>US-MoS₂@NG</i>	198 mAh g ⁻¹ (1A/g)	1000 Cycles	141 mAh/g (12.8 A/g)	9
<i>FeS₂-C/RG</i>	291.7 mAh/g (6A/g)	1000 Cycles	-	10
<i>C@MoS₂@PPy</i>	294 mAh/g (5 A/g)	500 Cycles	417 mAh/g (2 A/g)	11
<i>NiS₂/N,S-rGO</i>	207.7 mAh/g (0.1 A/g)	200 Cycles	205.1 mAh/g (1 A/g)	12
<i>NiS₂/rGO</i>	308 mAh/g (5 A/g)	500 Cycles	302 mAh/g (10 A/g)	13

<i>NiS/SnS@NC</i>	412 mAh/g (2A/g)	500 Cycles	396 mAh/g (5 A/g)	14
<i>SnS₂/NiS₂@S-rGO</i>	340.7 mAh/g (5 A/g)	2200 Cycles	383.5 mAh/g (5 A/g)	15
<i>CoS₂@rGO+PP</i>	398 mAh/g (5A/g)	1000 Cycles	-	16
<i>CoTe₂@3DG</i>	103 mAh/g (1A/g)	4500 Cycles	135 mAh/g (5A/g)	17
<i>Co₄S₃@NSC/MoS₃</i>	435 mAh/g (2A/g)	600 Cycles	382 mAh/g (10A/g)	18

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