

Supporting Information

A stable and ultrafast K ion storage anode based on phase-engineered MoSe₂

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1. Experimental Section

1.1 Materials synthesis

Typically, nitrogen and phosphorus co-doped hierarchically porous carbon (NPC) was synthesized based on our previous work.¹ For the synthesis of 1T/2H-MoSe₂, 30 mg NPC was added to 40 mL ethylene glycol (EG) to form a stable dispersion. Next, 218 mg Na₂MoO₄·2H₂O was dissolved in 20 mL EG under ultrasonication, which was then added to the NPC dispersion with vigorous stirring. Subsequently, a red solution prepared by 210 mg Se powder reacting with 10 mL N₂H₄·H₂O was dropwise added to the above-mixed solution. After vigorous stirring for 30 min, the resulting homogeneous dispersion was transferred to a 100 mL autoclave and hydrothermally reacted at 200 °C for 12 h. The as-obtained black precipitate was collected by filtration, washed with deionized water for several times, and finally dried at 80 °C in vacuum oven over night. 1T/2H-MoSe₂ was then obtained after a further annealing at 600 °C for 5 h under argon (heating rate: 5 °C min⁻¹). For comparison, 1T-MoSe₂ was prepared under similar conditions but without NPC.

1.2 Material characterizations

SEM and TEM were acquired on a Verios G4 and FEI Talos F200X TEM, respectively. XRD patterns were measured on a Bruker D8 advance diffractometer with Cu K α radiation. XPS was tested using an Axis Supra XPS spectrometer equipped with monochromated Al K α . Raman spectroscopy was collected using a

Horiba LabRAM Evolution spectrometer with an excitation wavelength of 532 nm. N₂ adsorption-desorption analysis was obtained on an ASAP2460 apparatus. TGA was conducted on a Netzsch STA449F3 analyzer under air.

1.3 Electrochemical measurements

The electrochemical properties were tested in half 2032 coin-type cells with metal potassium as the counter electrode and reference electrode. The electrode was prepared by mixing 80 wt% of active materials, 10 wt% of carbon black, and 10 wt% of sodium alginate in deionized water, after which the slurry was coated onto a copper foil and dried overnight at 80 °C under vacuum. Circular electrodes were punched out, and then weighed (0.7-1.0 mg on each electrode). The electrolyte is composed of 3 M KFSI dissolved in dimethyl ether. Electrochemical tests were performed on a NEWARE battery testing system and a CHI 760D electrochemical workstation in the voltage range of 0.01-3.0 V (vs. K⁺/K).

2. Supplementary Figures

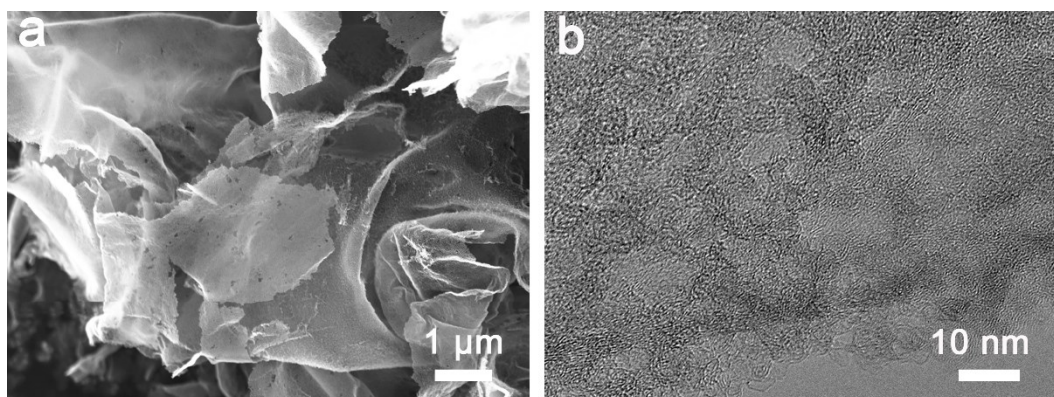


Fig. S1 (a) SEM and (b) HRTEM image of NPC.

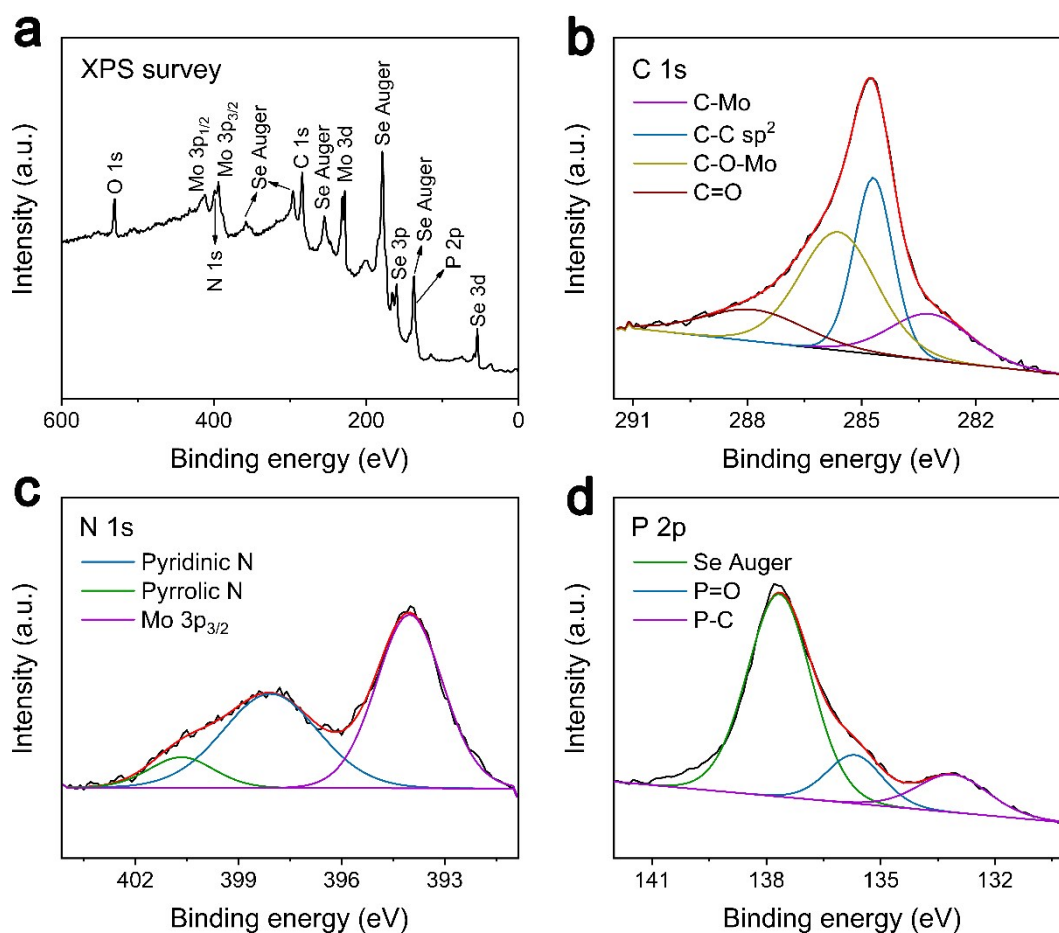


Fig. S2 (a) XPS survey, high-resolution (b) C 1s, (c) N 1s, and (d) P 2p XPS spectra of 1T/2H-MoSe₂.

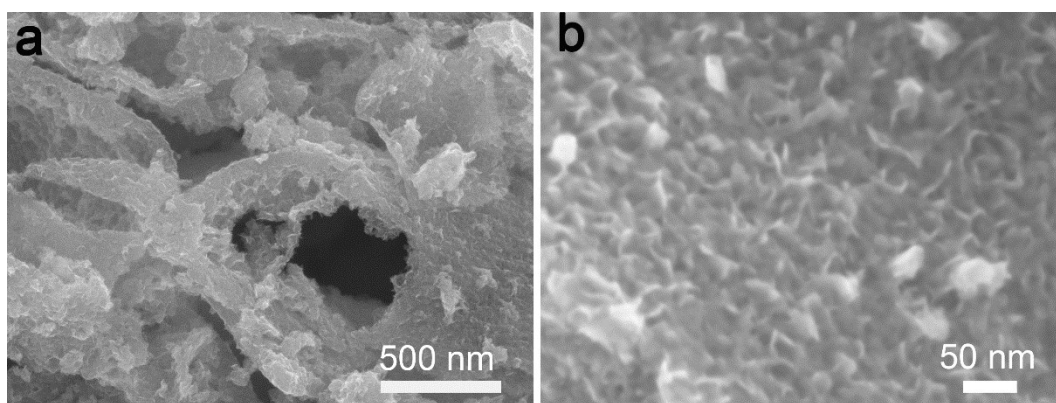


Fig. S3 (a, b) SEM images of 1T/2H-MoSe₂.

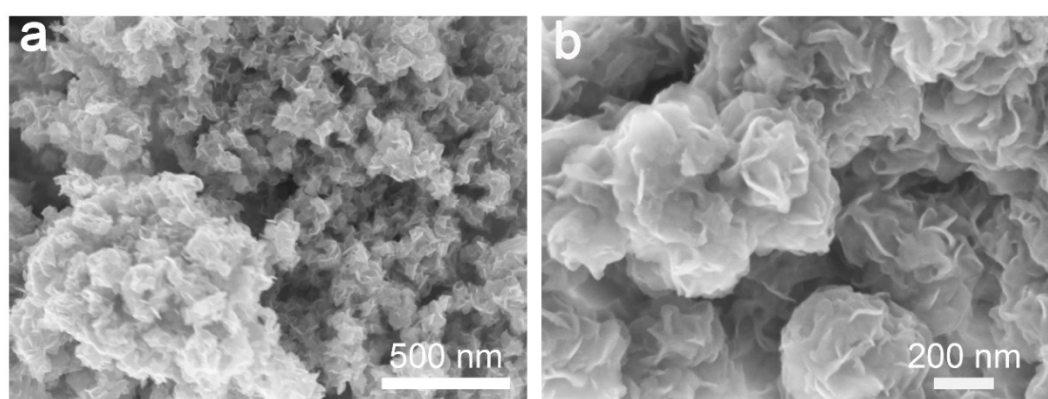


Fig. S4 (a, b) SEM images of 1T-MoSe₂.

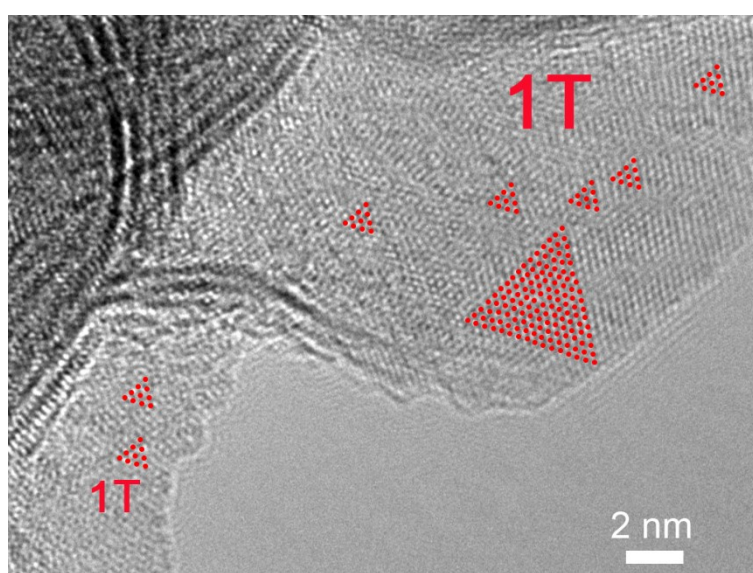


Fig. S5 HRTEM image of 1T-MoSe₂.

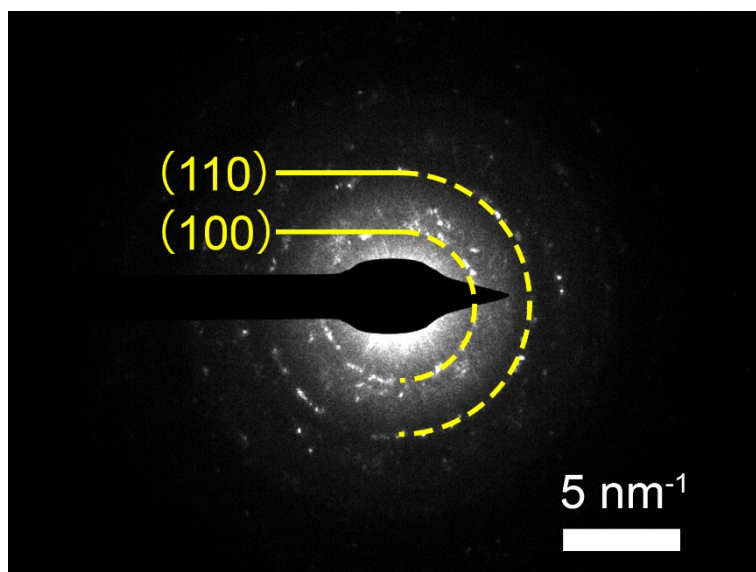


Fig. S6 SAED pattern of 1T/2H-MoSe₂.

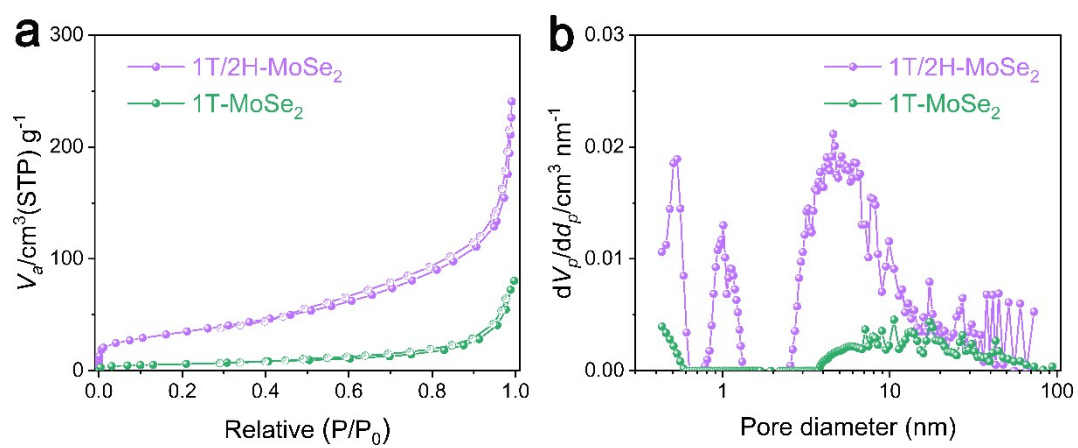


Fig. S7 (a) N₂ adsorption-desorption isotherms and (b) the corresponding NLDFT pore size distribution plots of 1T/2H-MoSe₂ and 1T-MoSe₂.

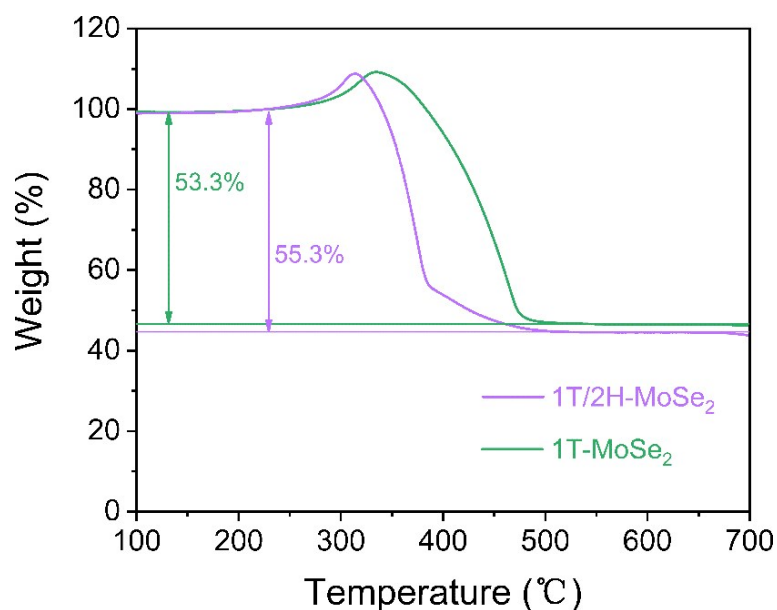


Fig. S8 TGA curves of 1T/2H-MoSe₂ and 1T-MoSe₂. In the two samples, the weight gain before 350 °C could be attributed to the oxidation of MoSe₂ to MoO₃ and SeO₂. In the case of 1T-MoSe₂, the weight loss resulted from the sublimation of SeO₂. In comparison, the weight loss of 1T/2H-MoSe₂ is equal to the sum of weight loss of MoSe₂ and NPC. As depicted in the formula below:^{2,3}

$$A \times 55.3\% = A \times Y \times 53.3\% + A \times (1 - Y)$$

A: the mass of 1T/2H-MoSe₂. Y: the loading of MoSe₂ in the 1T/2H-MoSe₂.

Therefore, the accurate loading of MoSe₂ in the 1T/2H-MoSe₂ is calculated to be 95.7% and the carbon content in the 1T/2H-MoSe₂ sample is calculated to be 4.3%.

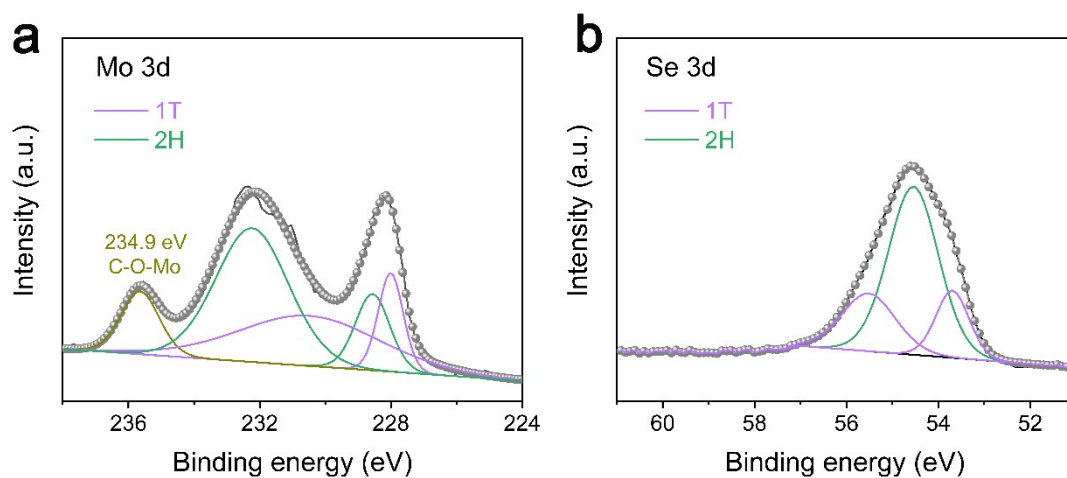


Fig. S9 High-resolution (a) Mo 3d and (b) Se 3d XPS spectra of the cycled 1T/2H-MoSe₂ electrode.

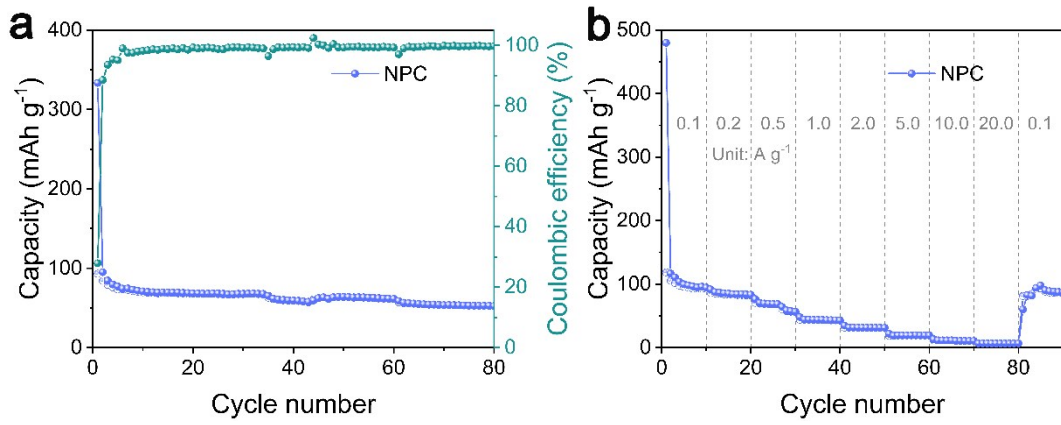


Fig. S10 (a) Cycling performance (0.2 A g⁻¹) and (b) rate capability of NPC.

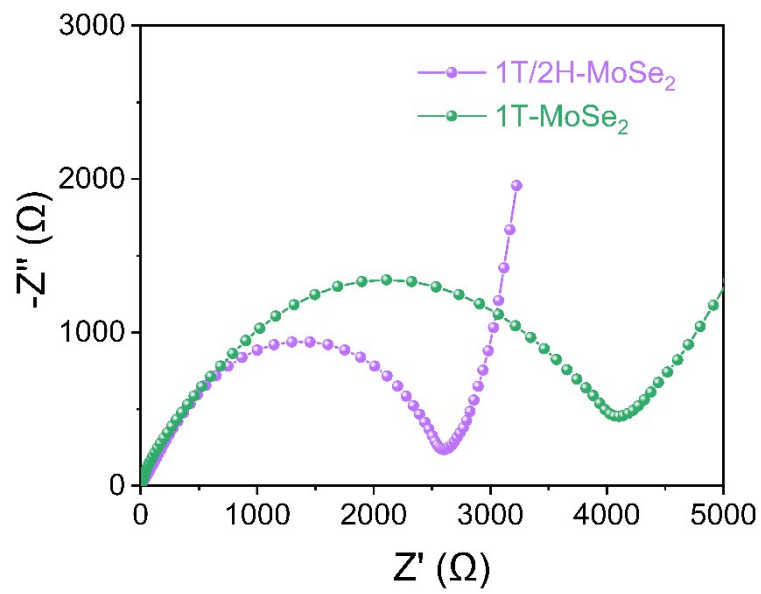


Fig. S11 Nyquist plots of the 1T/2H-MoSe₂ and 1T-MoSe₂ electrodes after 10 cycles.

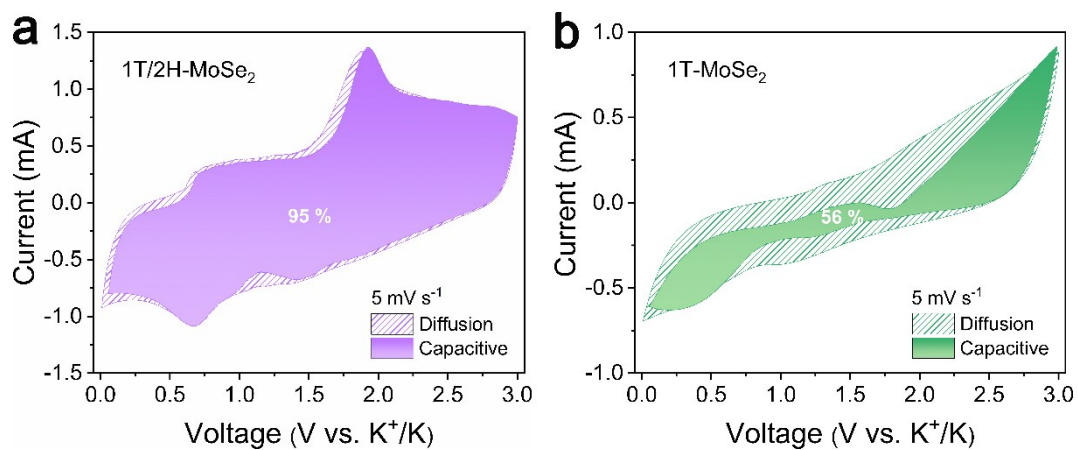


Fig. S12 The capacitive contribution to the total charge storage of (a) 1T/2H-MoSe₂ and (b) 1T-MoSe₂ electrodes at 5 mV s⁻¹.

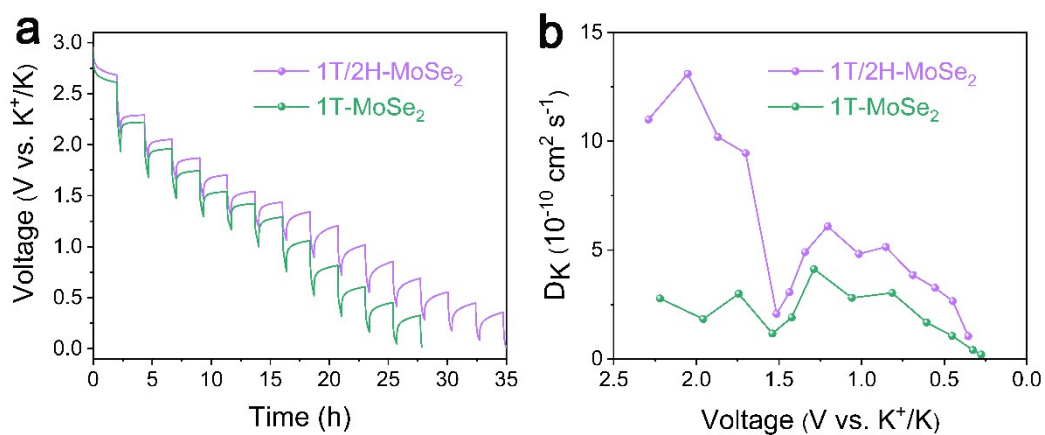


Fig. S13 (a) GITT profiles of the discharging process and (b) corresponding K ion diffusion coefficients of 1T/2H-MoSe₂ and 1T-MoSe₂.

3. Supplementary Tables

Table S1. Comparison of 1T/2H-MoSe₂ with the previously reported TMDs-based anodes for PIBs.

Samples	Carbon content (%)	Voltage window (V vs. K ⁺ /K)	Rate capacity	ICE (%)	Ref
1T/2H-MoSe₂	4.3	0.01-3.0	211 mAh g⁻¹ at 20.0 A g⁻¹	61.9	This work
MoSe ₂ @PNC-HNTs	36.8	0.01-3.0	79.1 mAh g ⁻¹ at 5.0 A g ⁻¹	27.2	4
MoSe ₂ /MXene@C	—	0.01-3.0	183 mAh g ⁻¹ at 10.0 A g ⁻¹	54.2	5
MoSe ₂ @C	—	0.1-2.5	224 mAh g ⁻¹ at 2.0 A g ⁻¹	63.4	6
MoSe ₂ @N-C	8.2	0.01-3.0	178 mAh g ⁻¹ at 2.0 A g ⁻¹	79.9	7
MoSe ₂ @NC	7	0.01-3.0	171 mAh g ⁻¹ at 5.0 A g ⁻¹	60	8
N-MoSe ₂ @rGO	—	0.01-3.0	155 mAh g ⁻¹ at 2.0 A g ⁻¹	—	9
MoS ₂ @HPCS	28.5	0.01-3.0	93.1 mAh g ⁻¹ at 2.0 A g ⁻¹	37.4	10
MoS ₂ @NC	25	0.01-2.5	131 mAh g ⁻¹ at 2.0 A g ⁻¹	—	11
Co _{0.85} Se@C	49	0.01-2.6	166 mAh g ⁻¹ at 5.0 A g ⁻¹	50.2	12
v-MoSSe@CM	45.3	0.01-3.0	202.6 mAh g ⁻¹ at 5.0 A g ⁻¹	53.5	13
Fe ₉ S ₁₀ @MoS ₂ @C	26.4	0.01-3.0	127 mAh g ⁻¹ at 5.0 A g ⁻¹	71	14
CoSeS@C/G	7.7	0.01-3.0	195.7 mAh g ⁻¹ at 2.0 A g ⁻¹	48	15
MoS ₂ @rGO	12.6	0.01-3.0	178 mAh g ⁻¹ at 0.5 A g ⁻¹	—	16
Co ₉ S ₈ /NSC@MoS ₂ @NSC	—	0.01-2.6	163 mAh g ⁻¹ at 3.0 A g ⁻¹	65.9	17
V ₃ S ₄ @C	—	0.01 - 3.0	155 mAh g ⁻¹ at 10.0 A g ⁻¹	37	18
ZnSe@C	20.37	0.01-2.5	205 mAh g ⁻¹ at 0.5 A g ⁻¹	47.78	19

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