

**Electronic Supporting Information**

**Phase-transfer-assisted confinement growth of mesoporous MoS<sub>2</sub>@graphene  
van der Waals supraparticles for unprecedented ultrahigh-rate sodium storage**

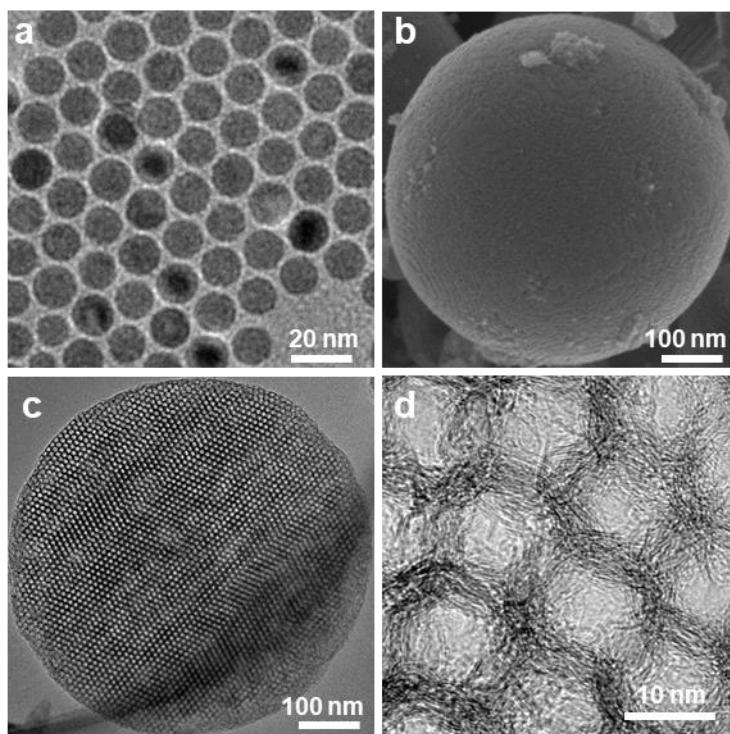
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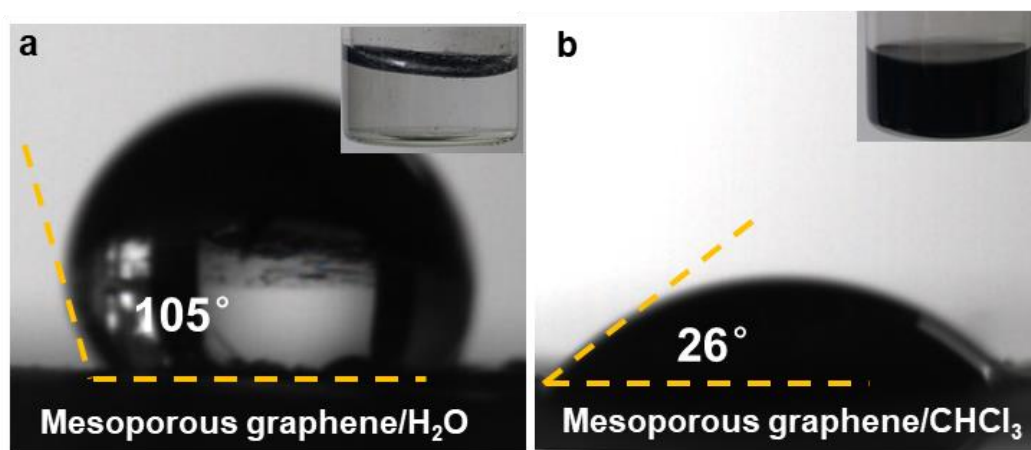
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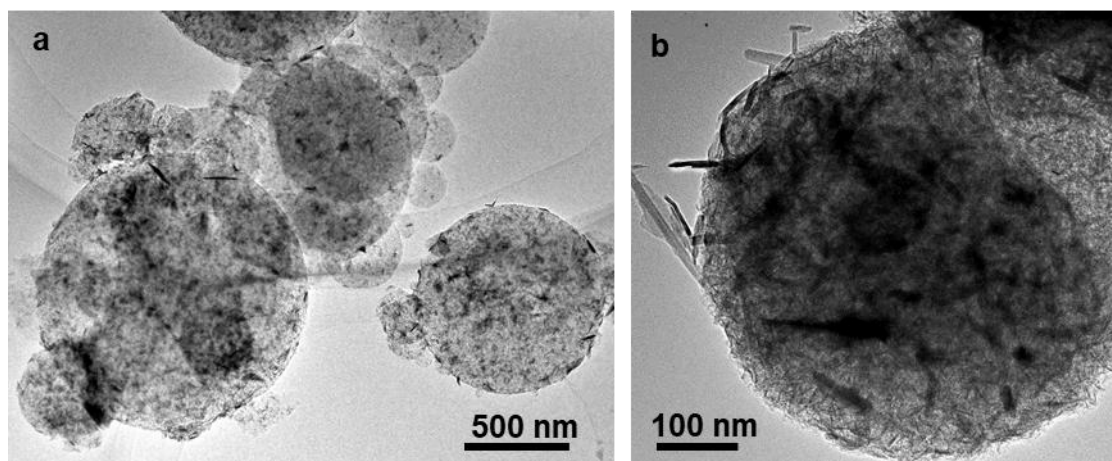
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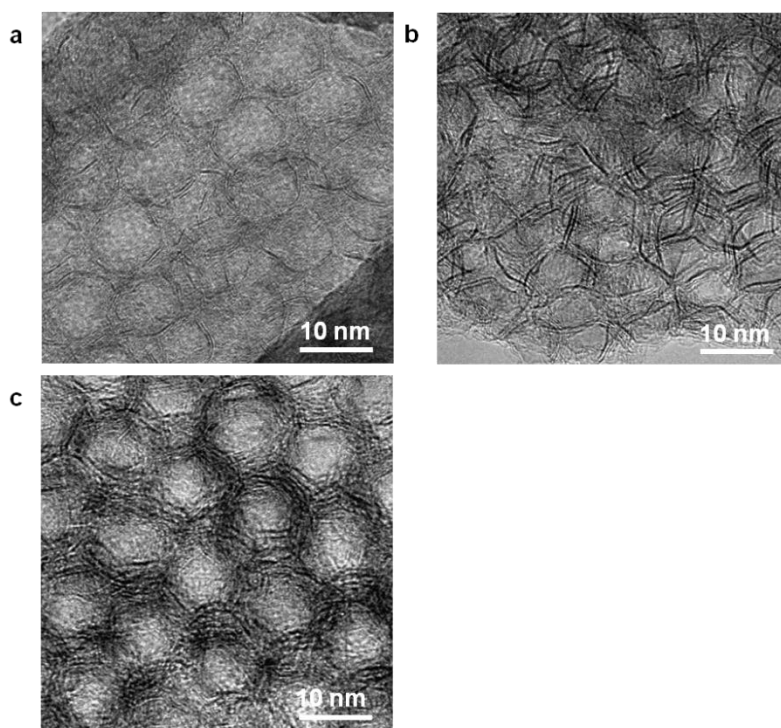
**Fig. S1** (a) TEM image of  $\text{Fe}_3\text{O}_4$  nanocrystals used for assembling superlattices. (b) SEM image of  $\text{Fe}_3\text{O}_4$  nanocrystal supraparticles obtained by an emulsion-based assembly process. (c) TEM and (d) HRTEM images of mesoporous graphene supraparticles derived from  $\text{Fe}_3\text{O}_4$  nanocrystal superlattices.



**Fig. S2** Contact angle measurements of mesoporous graphene supraparticles with the solvent of (a) H<sub>2</sub>O and (b) CHCl<sub>3</sub>, confirming their hydrophobicity. Insets show the photographs of mesoporous graphene supraparticles dispersed in H<sub>2</sub>O and CHCl<sub>3</sub>, respectively.



**Fig. S3** (a, b) TEM images of the product resulting the impregnation of  $(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{MoS}_4$  assisted by tuning the solvent polarity followed by calcination, showing the limited confinement growth of  $\text{MoS}_2$  nanosheets within the graphitic framework.



**Fig.S4** (a-c) TEM images of MoS<sub>2</sub>@graphene with the MoS<sub>2</sub> layer number ranging from 1L to 3L.

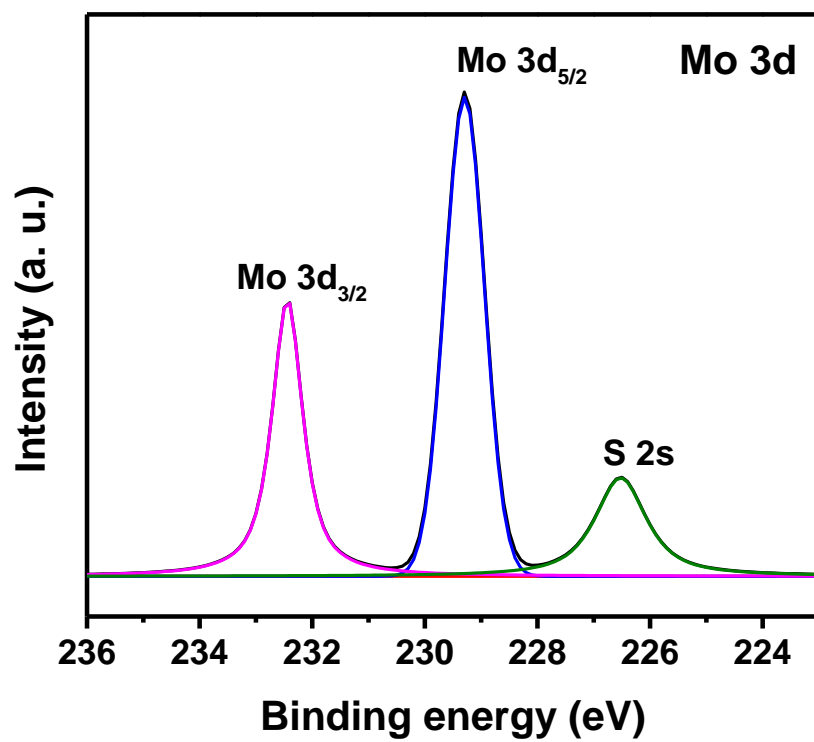
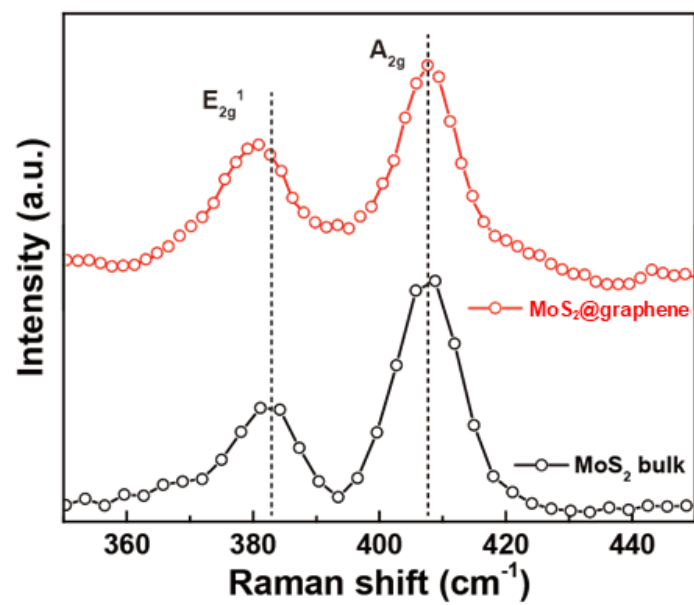
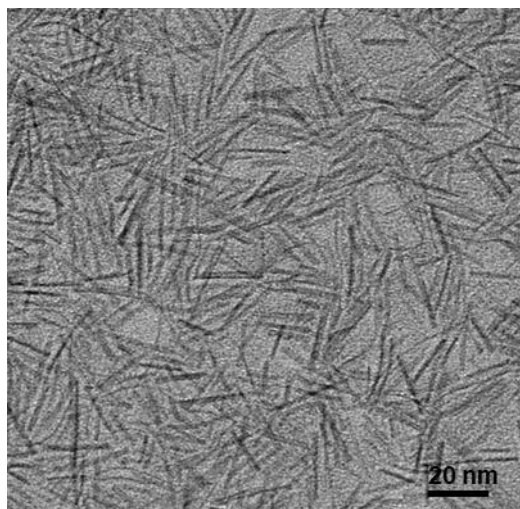


Fig.S5 Mo 3d XPS spectrum of MoS<sub>2</sub>@graphene supraparticles.



**Fig.S6** Raman spectra of MoS<sub>2</sub>@graphene supraparticles and bulk MoS<sub>2</sub>.



**Fig. S7** Typical TEM image of colloidal MoS<sub>2</sub> nanoflakes.



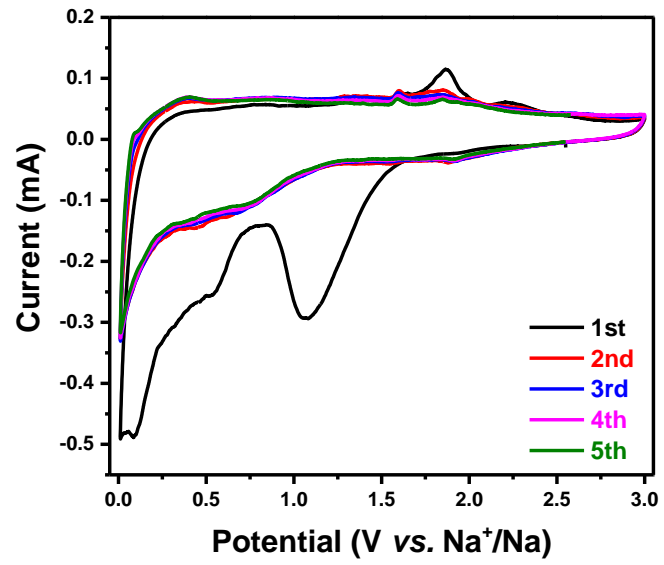
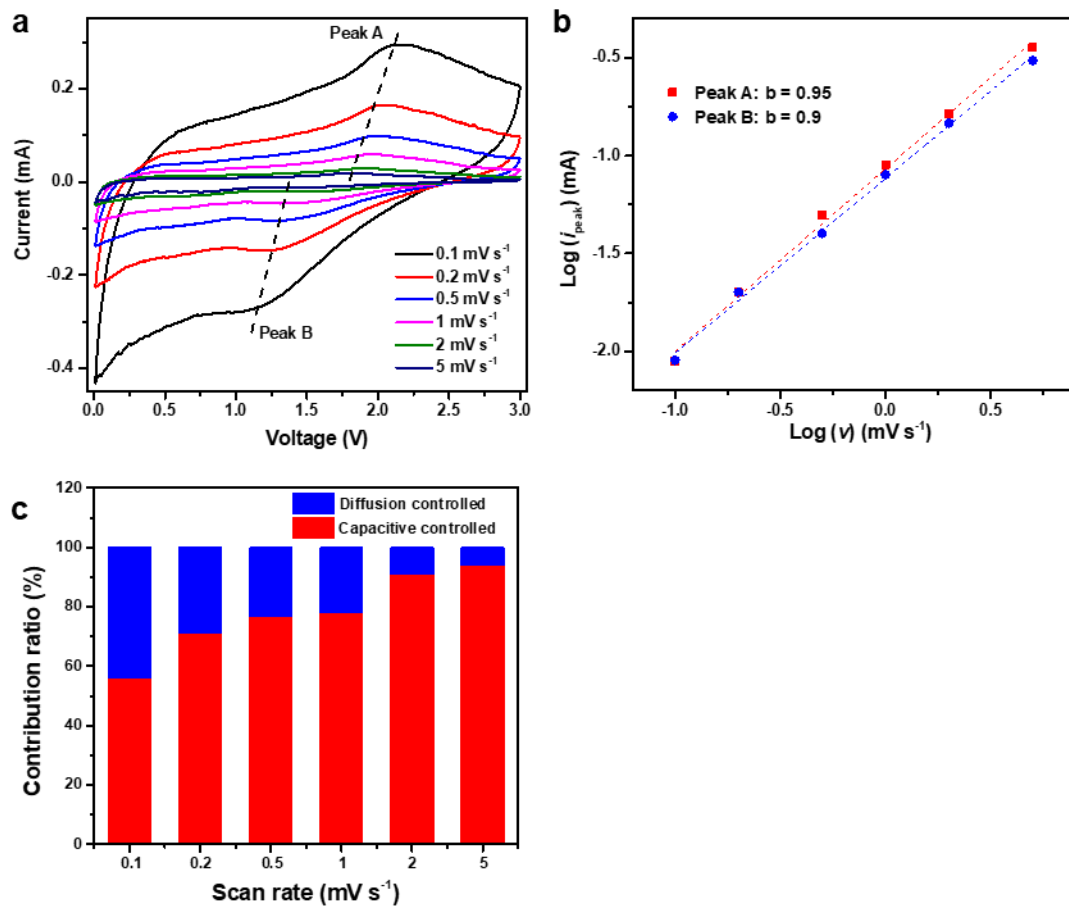
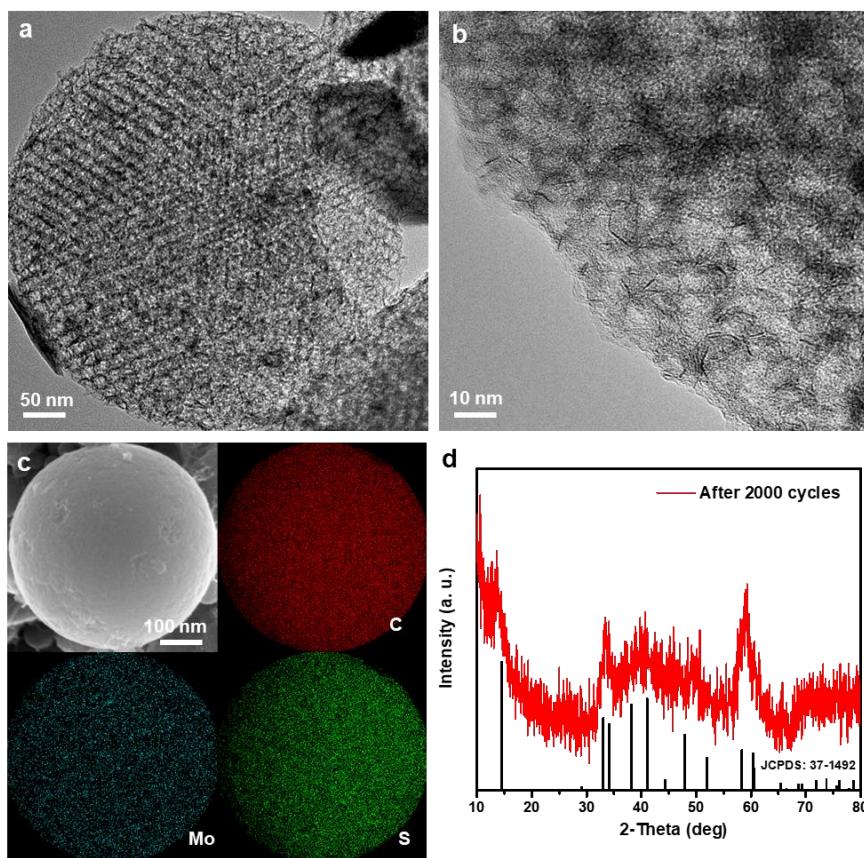


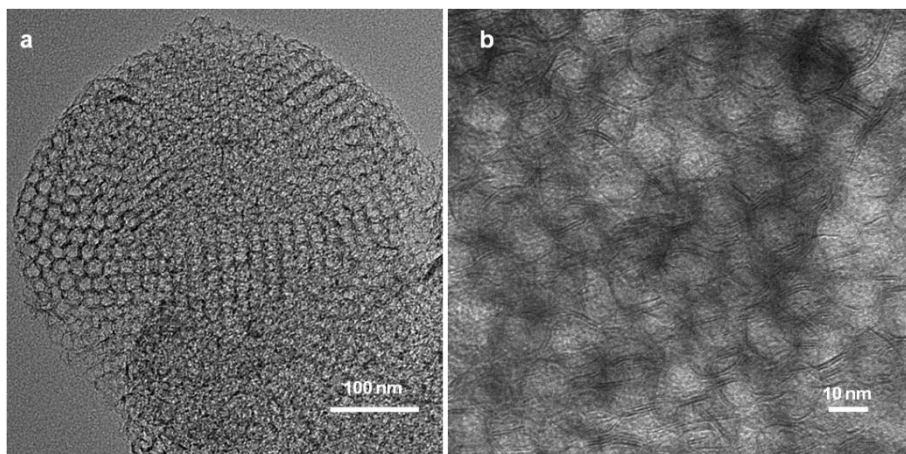
Fig. S8 CV curves of MoS<sub>2</sub>@graphene supraparticles.



**Fig.S9** (a) CV curves of MoS<sub>2</sub>@graphene supraparticles at scan rates (*v*) ranging from 0.1 to 5 mV s<sup>-1</sup>. (b) Plots of log(*i*) versus log(*v*) for the cathodic and anodic peaks shown in (a). (c) Normalized contribution ratios of capacitive and diffusion capacities at different scan rates.



**Fig.S10** Structural characterization of MoS<sub>2</sub>@graphene supraparticles after 2000 cycles. (a) TEM image, (b) HRTEM image, (c) STEM image and corresponding elemental mapping, and (d) XRD pattern.



**Fig. S11** (a, b) Typical TEM images of WS<sub>2</sub>@graphene supraparticles.

**Table S1.** SIB performance comparison between MoS<sub>2</sub>@graphene supraparticles and representative state-of-the-art 2H-MoS<sub>2</sub> anode materials reported previously.

<b>Anodes</b>	<b>Voltage range (V)</b>	<b>Current density (A g<sup>-1</sup>)/cycle number/capacity retention (mAh g<sup>-1</sup>)</b>	<b>Ref.</b>
MoS <sub>2</sub> @graphene supraparticles	0.01-3	10/2000/309	This work
3D MoS <sub>2</sub> -graphene spheres	0.01-3	1.5/600/322	[1]
MoS <sub>2</sub> manosheets	0.01-3	0.04/100/386	[2]
MoS <sub>2</sub> @graphene nanoribbons	0.01-3	5/1500/158	[3]
MoS <sub>2</sub> nanosheets@MOFs	0.01-3	1/1000/265	[4]
MoS <sub>2</sub> /graphene nanosheets	0.01-3	0.3/250/421	[5]
Porous MoS <sub>2</sub> /carbon spheres	0.01-3	2/1000/416	[6]
MoS <sub>2</sub> @carbon nanofiber interpenetrated graphene	0.01-3	1/1000/412	[7]
Crystalline MoS <sub>2</sub> nanosheets	0.01-3	2/800/337	[8]
C@MoS <sub>2</sub> @PPy composites	0.01-3	5/294/500	[9]
MoS <sub>2</sub> nanosheets confined in N-doped mesoporous carbon	0.01-3	1/300/200	[10]
MoS <sub>2</sub> /graphene hybrids	0.01-3	0.1/150/415	[11]
Exfoliated MoS <sub>2</sub> nanosheets	0.01-3	0.1/100/385	[12]

## References

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