

Cotton textile inspires MoS₂@reduced graphene oxide anodes towards high-rate capability or long-cycle stability sodium/lithium-ion batteries

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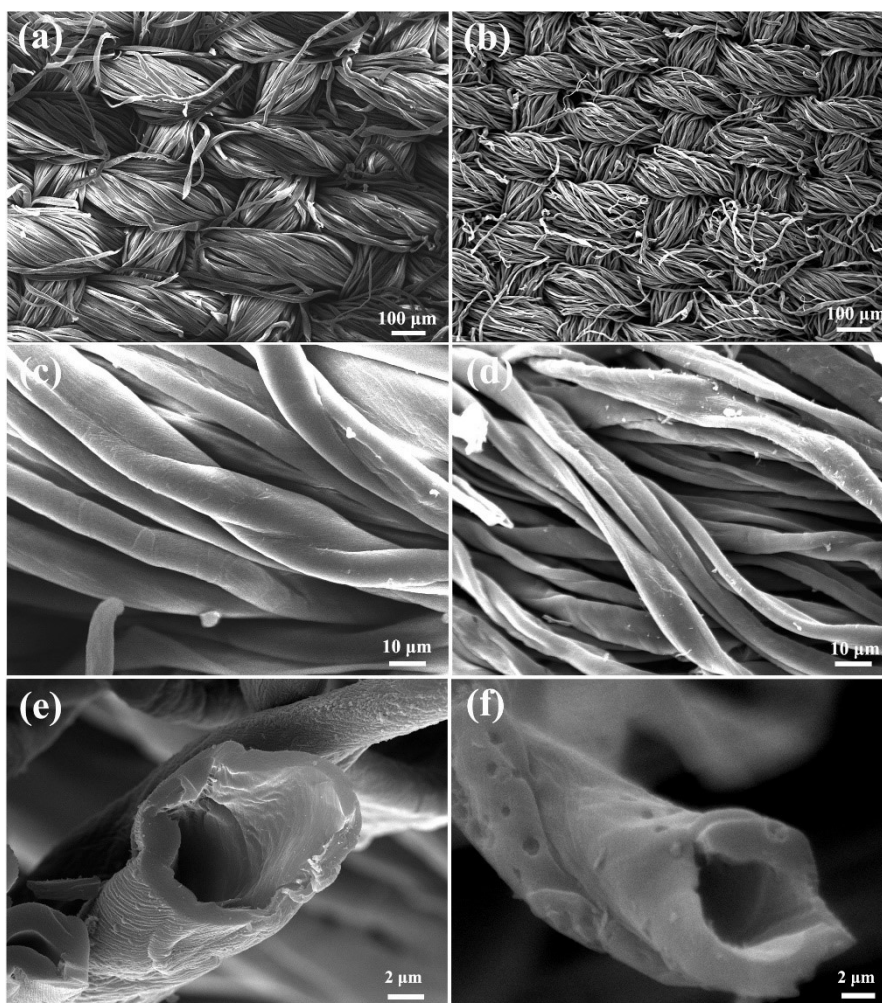


Figure S1. SEM images of cotton textile (a,c,e) before and (b,d,f) after annealing at 900 °C.

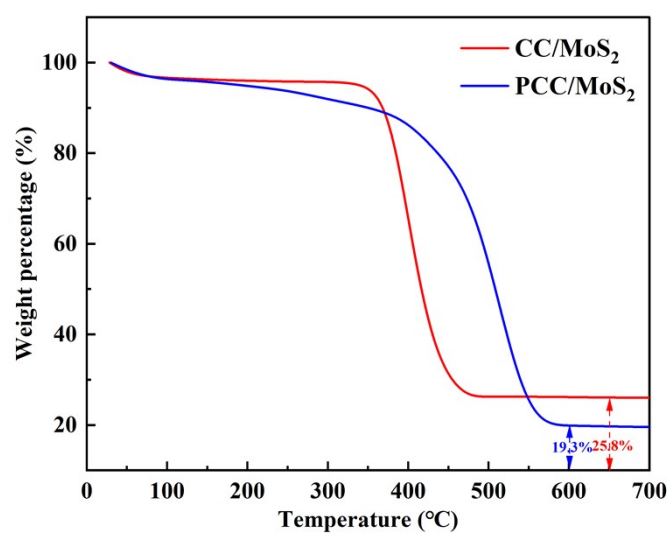


Figure S2. TGA curves of CC/MoS₂-1.5 and PCC/MoS₂-1.5.

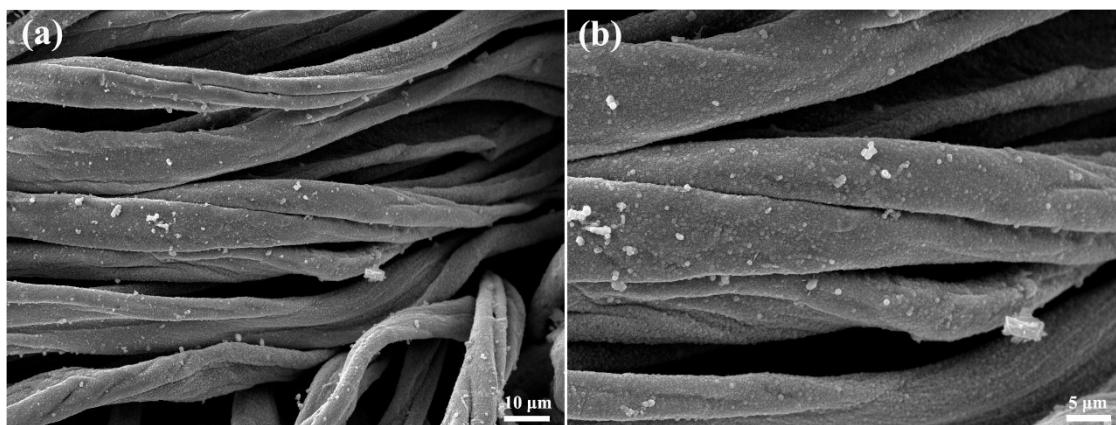


Figure S3. Low-magnification SEM images of CC/MoS₂-1.5.

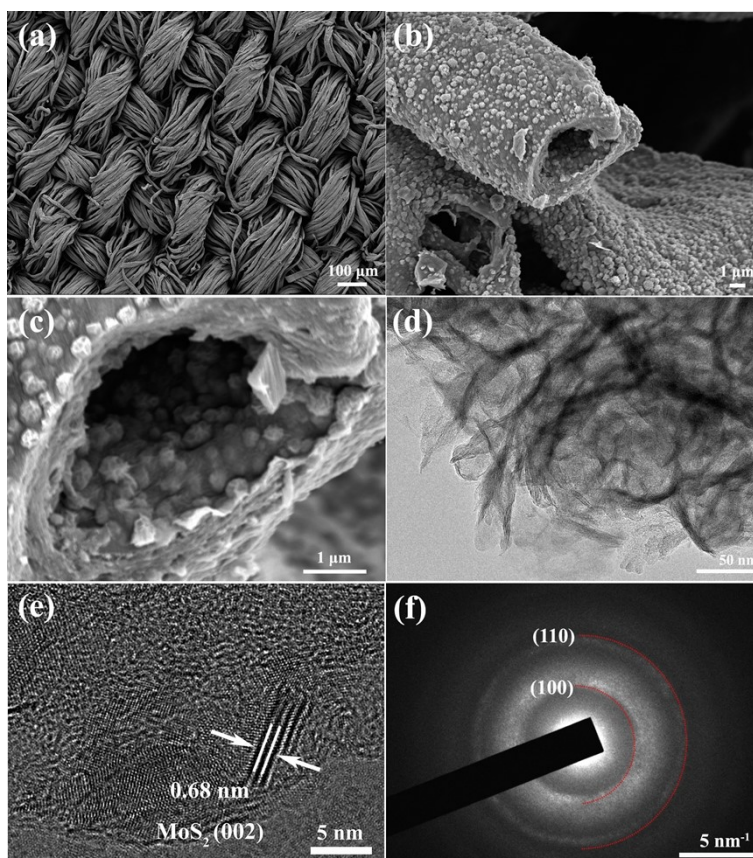


Figure S4. (a-c) SEM images of CC/MoS₂@RGO-700 textile at different magnifications. (d, e) TEM images of CC/MoS₂@RGO-700 textile. (f) The SAED pattern of CC/MoS₂@RGO-700 textile.

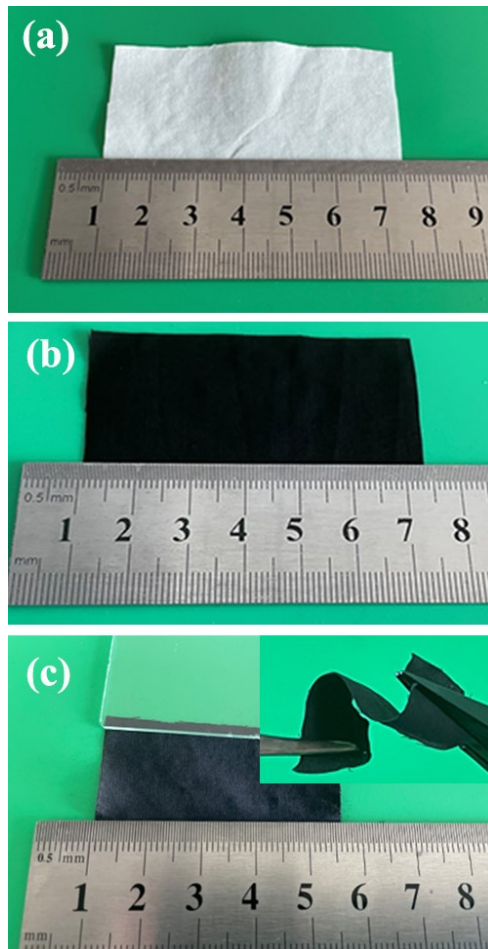


Figure S5. Digital images of (a) Cotton, (b) Cotton/MoS₂, and (c) CC/MoS₂@RGO-700 textile.

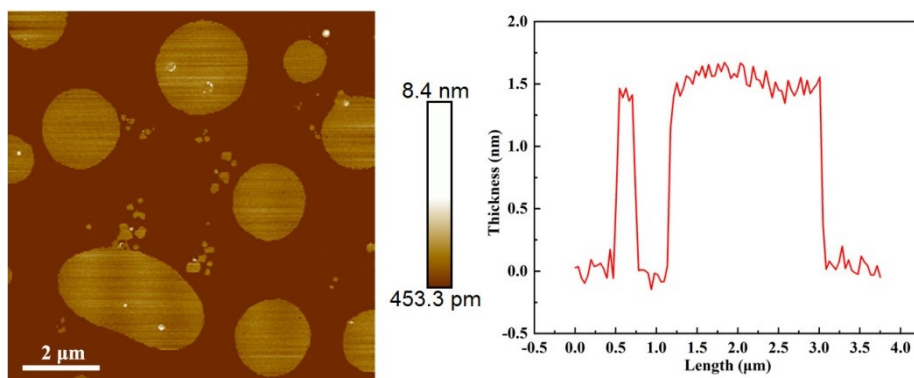


Figure S6. AFM results of CC/MoS₂@RGO-700 textile.

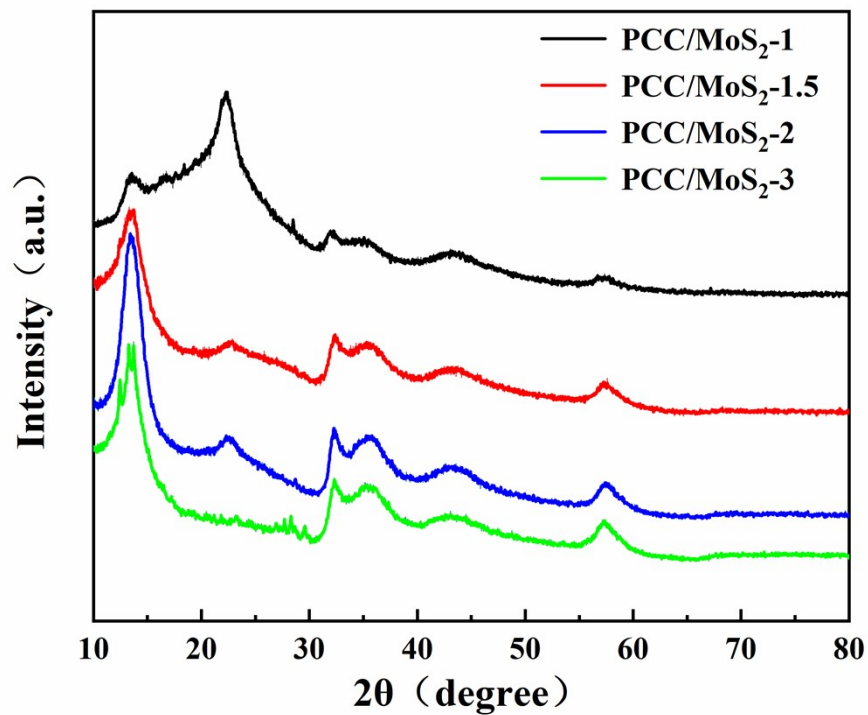


Figure S7. XRD patterns of PCC/MoS₂ samples.

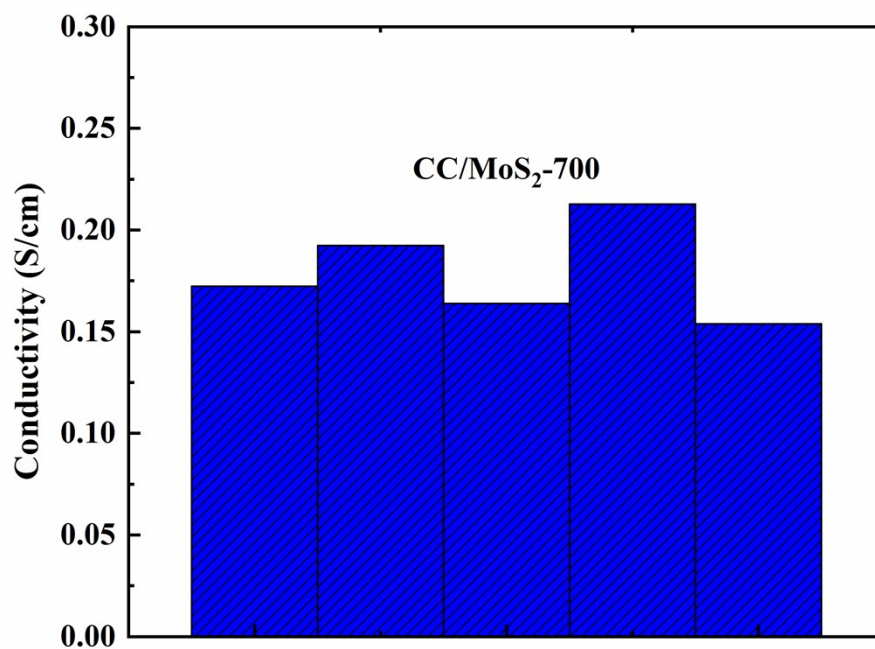


Figure S8. Electric conductivity of CC/MoS₂-700.

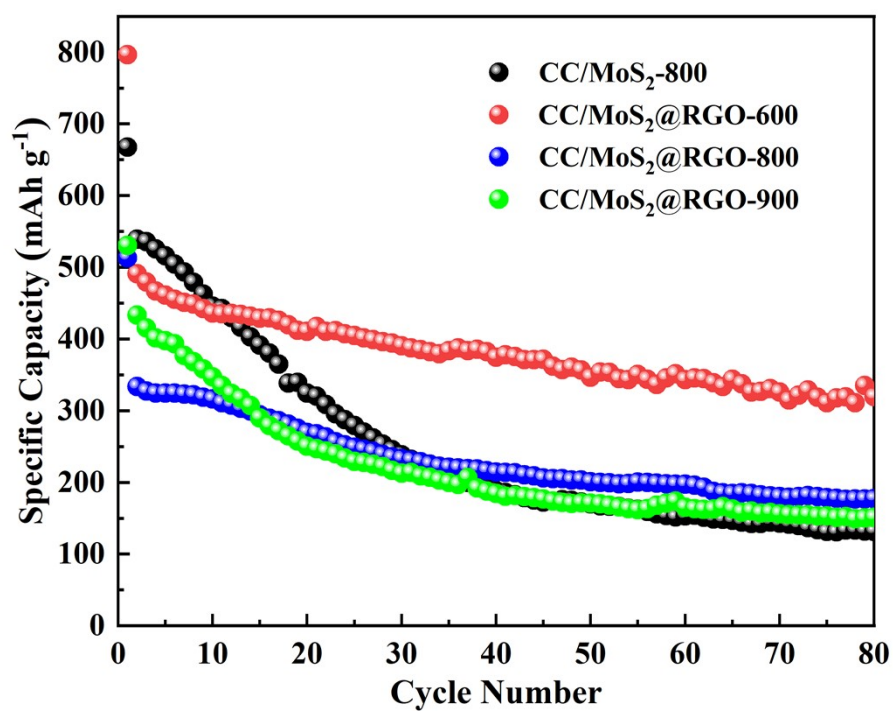


Figure S9. Cycling performances of CC/MoS₂-800, CC/MoS₂@RGO-600, CC/MoS₂@RGO-800 and CC/MoS₂@RGO-900 at 100 mA g⁻¹.

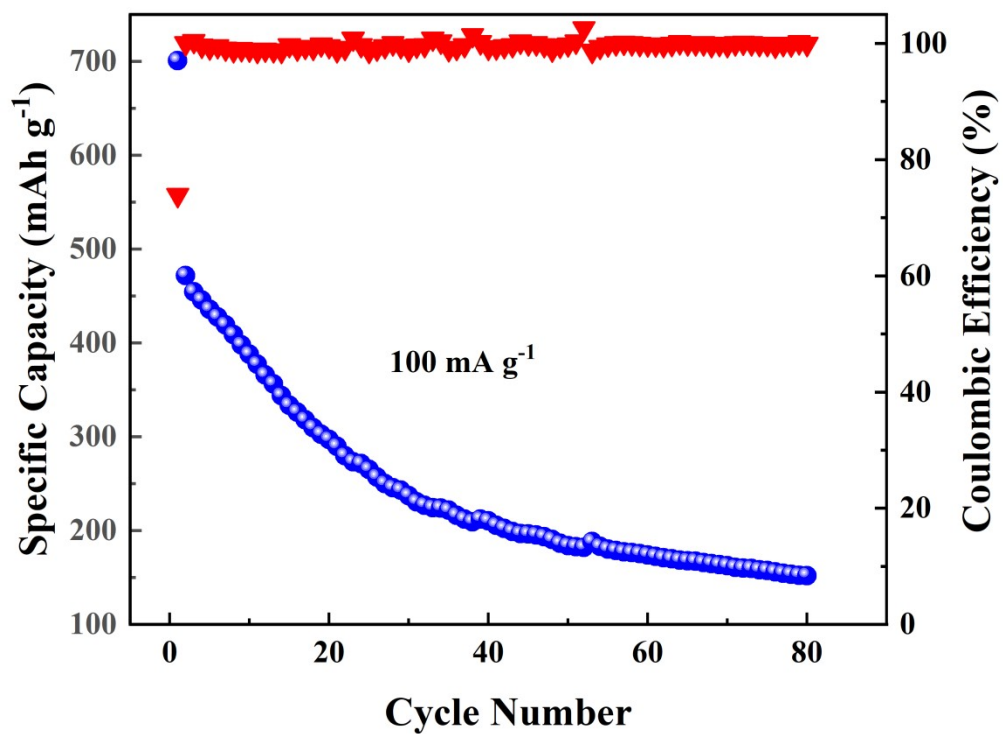


Figure S10. Cycling performance and CE profiles of PCC/MoS₂-900 at 100 mA g⁻¹.

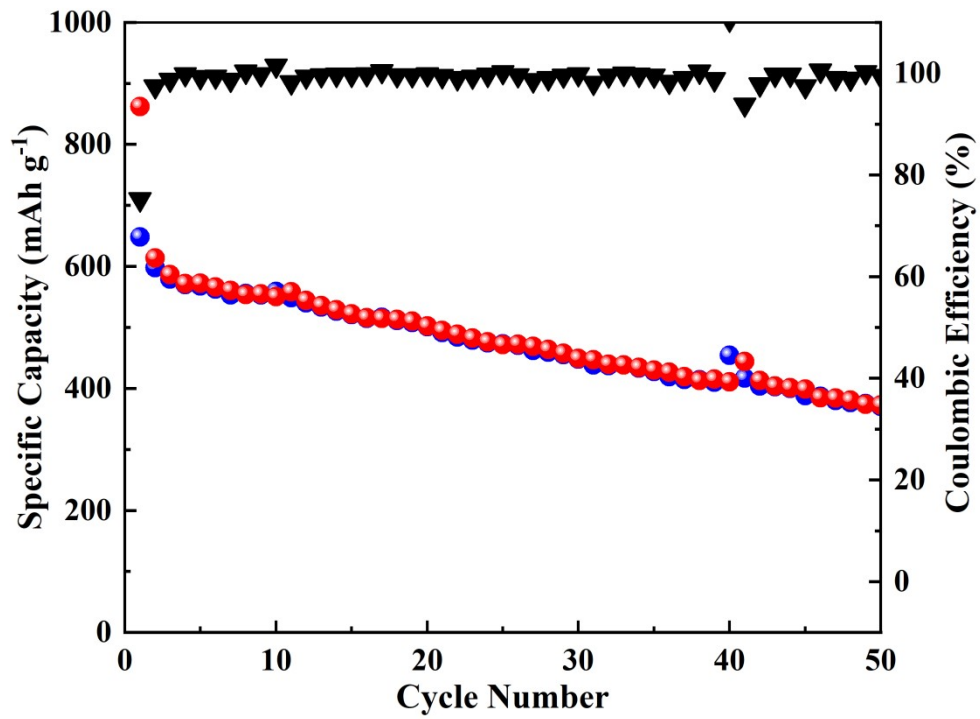


Figure S11. Cycling performance of CC/MoS₂@RGO-700 electrode at 50 mA g⁻¹ for SIBs.

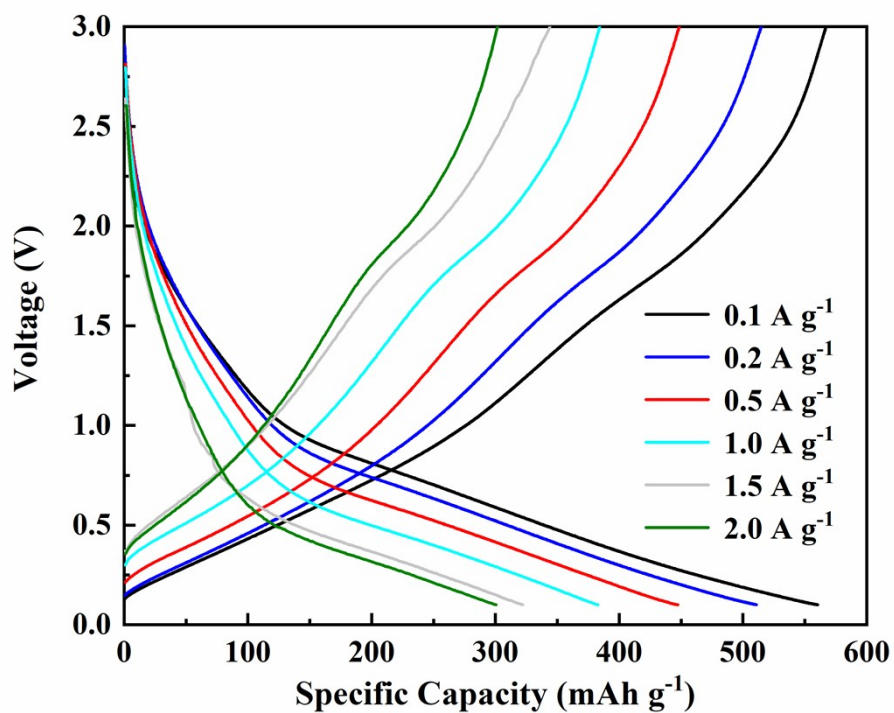


Figure S12. Discharge/charge profiles of CC/MoS₂@RGO-700 at various current densities in Na half cells.

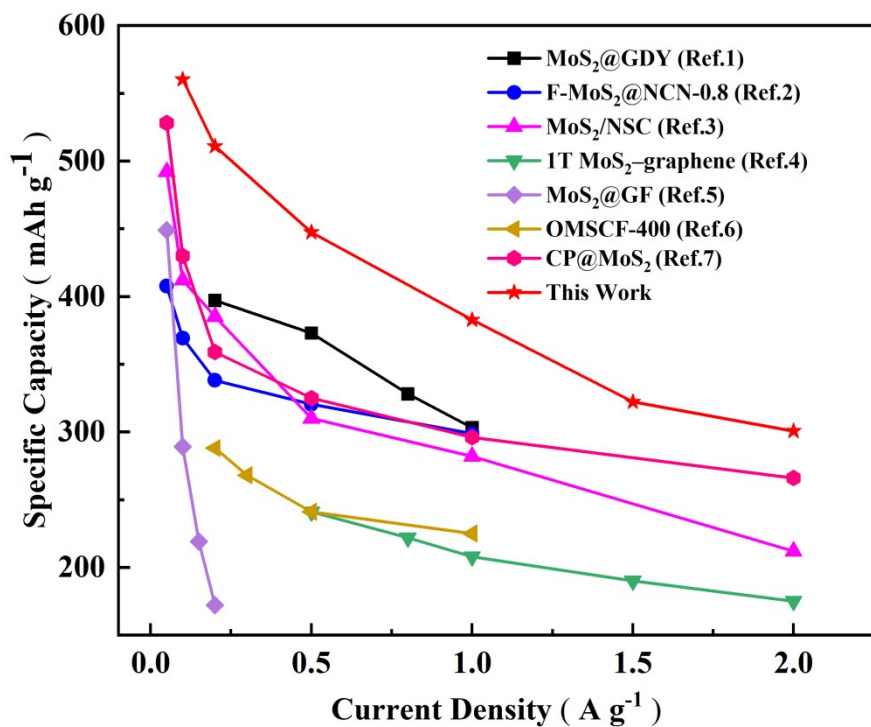


Figure S13. Comparison of rate capabilities for the MoS₂-based materials.

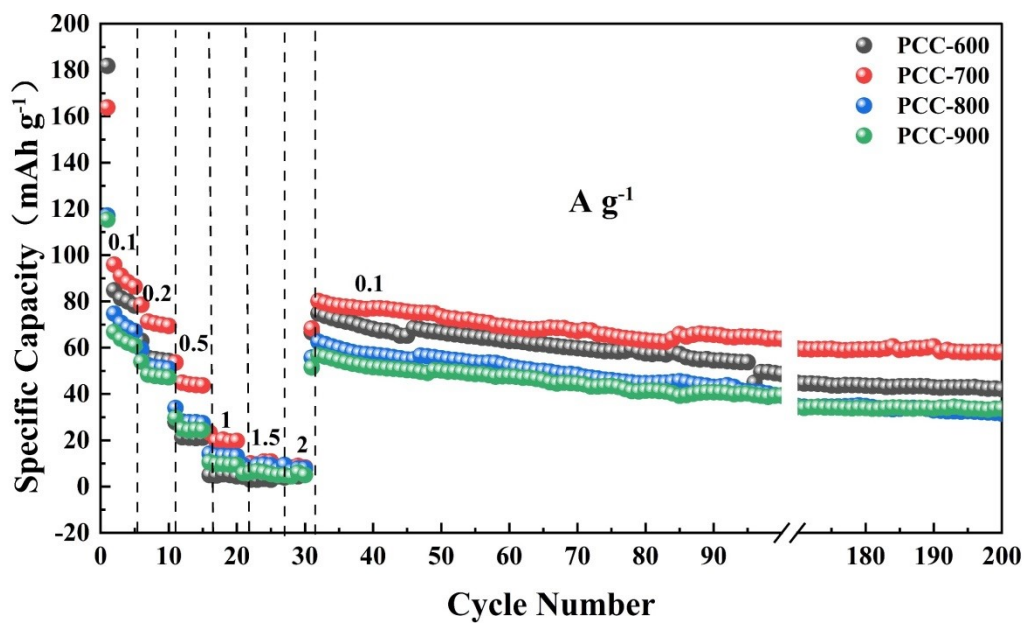


Figure S14. Rate capabilities of PCC at various current densities for sodium storage.

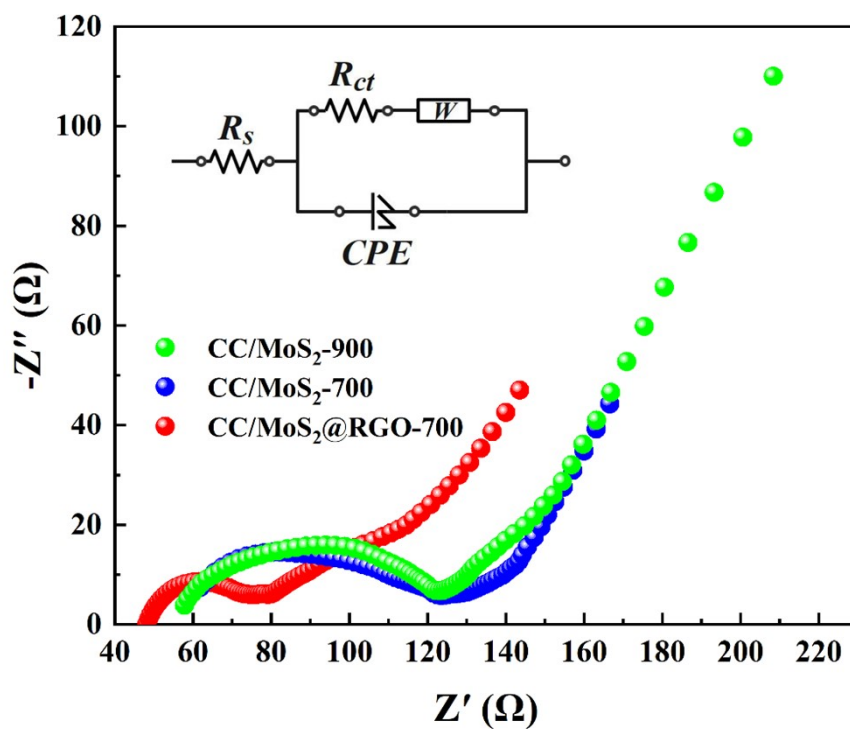


Figure S15. EIS curves of CC/MoS₂-700, CC/MoS₂-900 and CC/MoS₂@RGO-700 electrodes in Na half cells after 10 cycles, and the inset is the equivalent circuit.

Table S1. Comparison of R_{ct} values in Na half cells after 5 and 10 cycles.

Cycle	CC/MoS ₂ -700	CC/MoS ₂ -900	CC/MoS ₂ @RGO-700
5th	37.74 Ω	25.61 Ω	30.24 Ω
10th	68.72 Ω	67.26 Ω	36.53 Ω

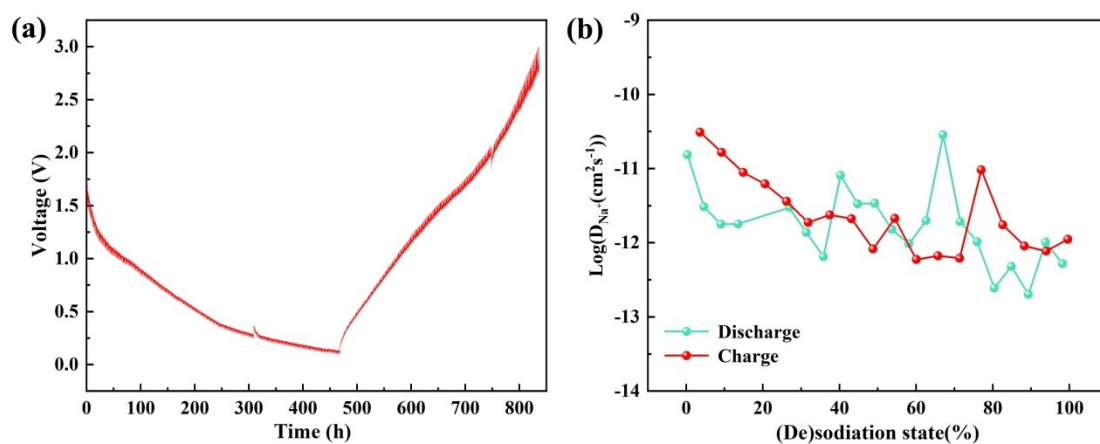


Figure S16. GITT curve and Na⁺ diffusion coefficient for CC/MoS₂@RGO-700 electrode.

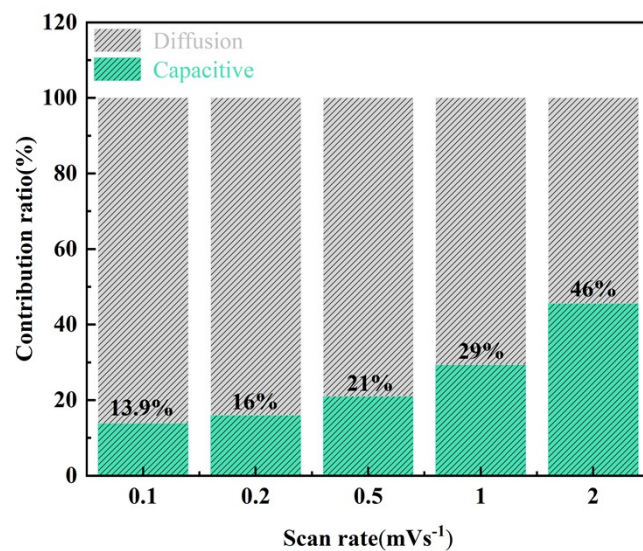


Figure S17. Contribution ratio of capacitive and diffusion-controlled capacities in Na half cells at various scan rates of CC/MoS₂@RGO-700.

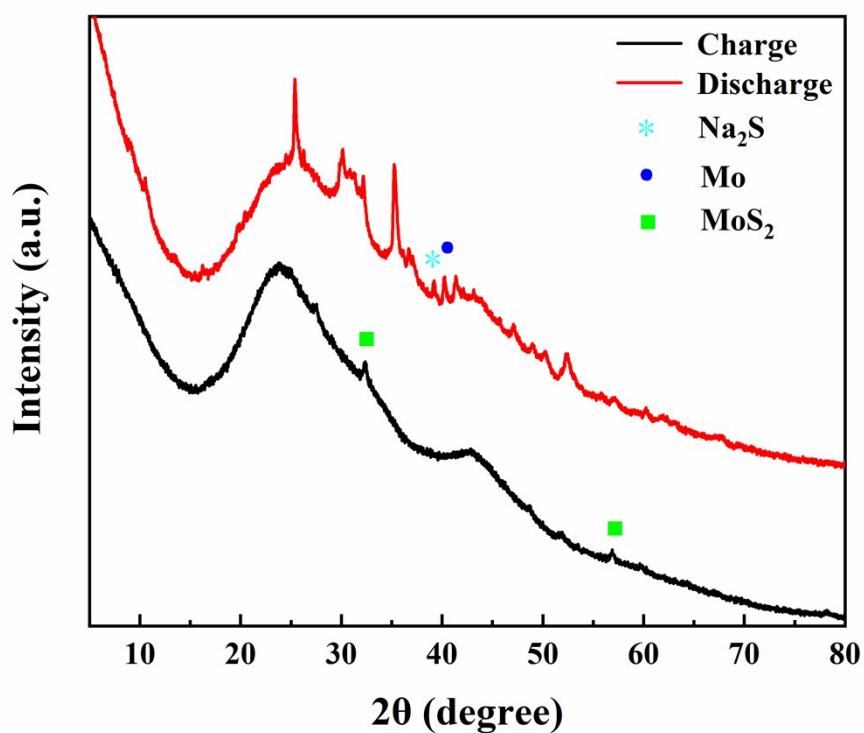


Figure S18. Ex situ XRD patterns of CC/ MoS_2 @RGO-700 electrode in Na half cells during the first cycle.

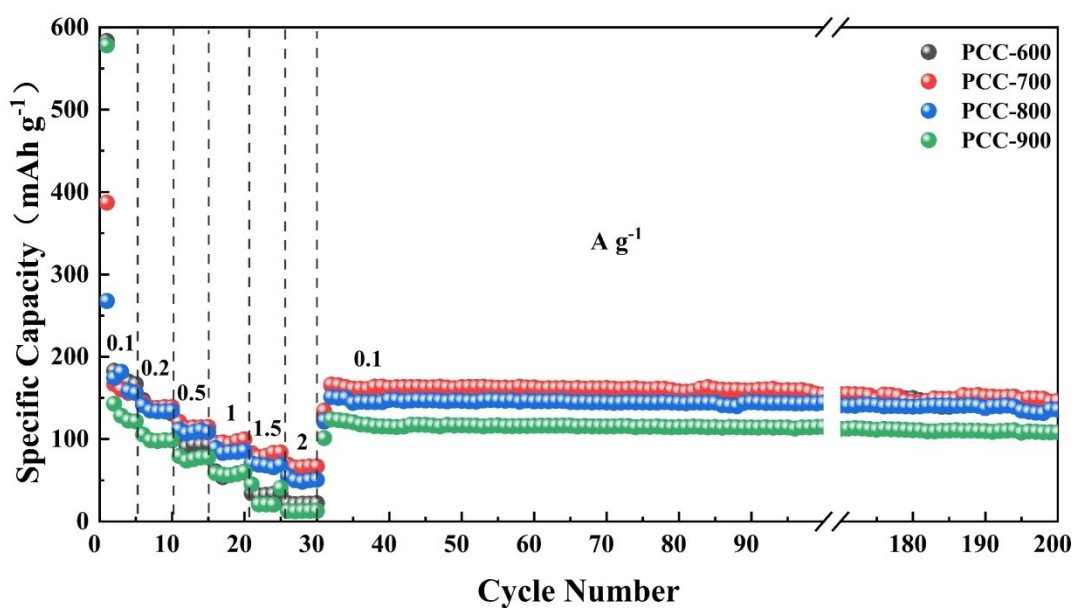


Figure S19. Rate capabilities of PCC at various current densities for lithium storage.

Table S2. Rate capabilities of PCC for lithium storage.

Material	Capacity (mAh/g)					
	0.1 A/g	0.2 A/g	0.5 A/g	1 A/g	1.5 A/g	2 A/g
PCC-600	174.5	136	93.2	56.1	32.5	21.7
PCC-700	160.3	137.8	114.2	94.2	79.6	66.1
PCC-800	181.6	133.6	108.6	84.2	67.9	48.3
PCC-900	128.4	97.6	75.7	56.1	20.8	12.8

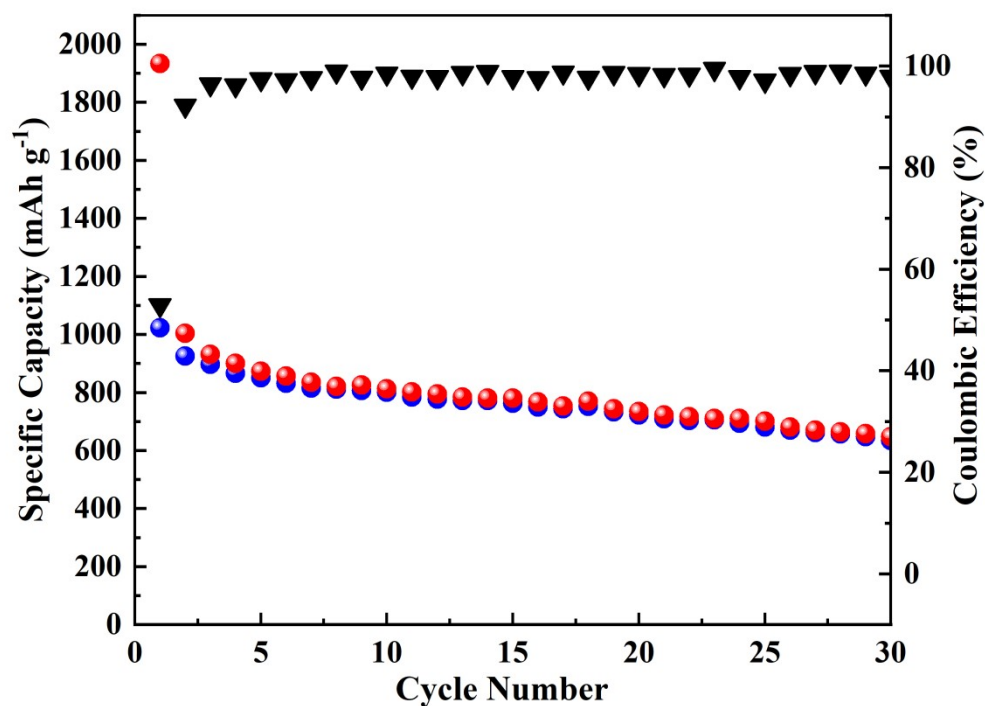


Figure S20. Cycling performance of CC/MoS₂@RGO-700 electrode at 50 mA g⁻¹ for LIBs.

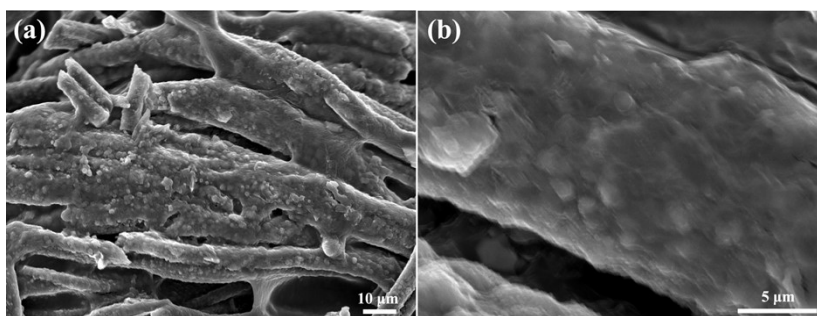


Figure S21. Morphology characterization of CC/MoS₂@RGO-700 electrode after cycling.

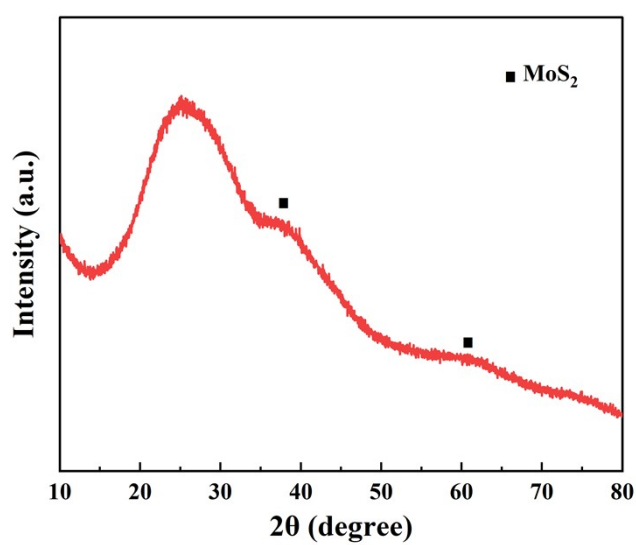


Figure S22. Structural characterization of CC/MoS₂@RGO-700 electrode after cycling.

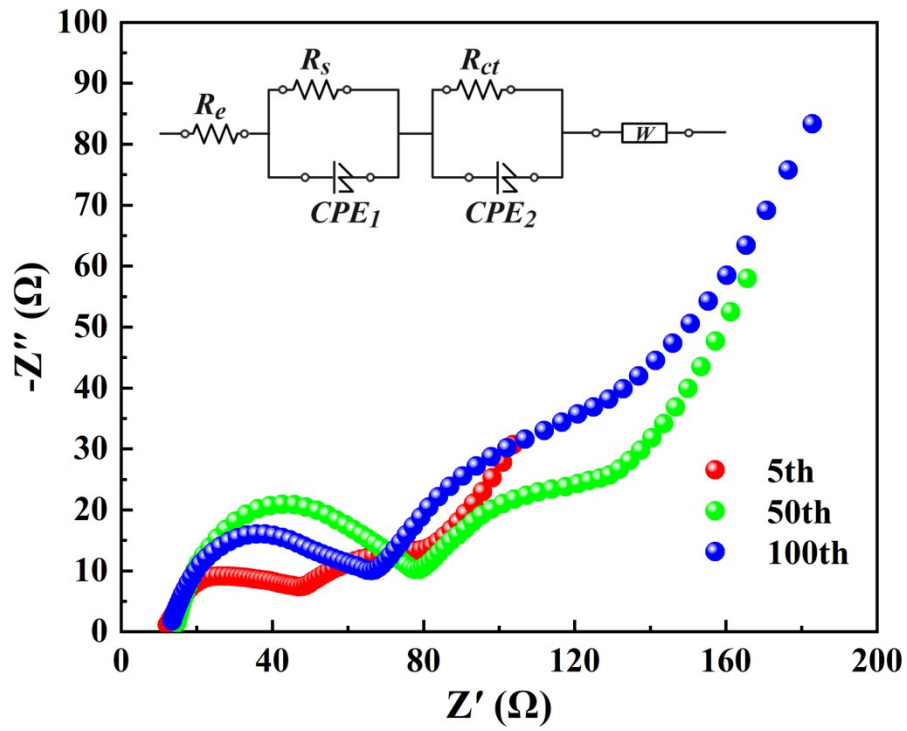


Figure S23. Nyquist plots of CC/MoS₂@RGO-700 electrodes in Li half cells after different cycles, and the equivalent circuit used for analysis.

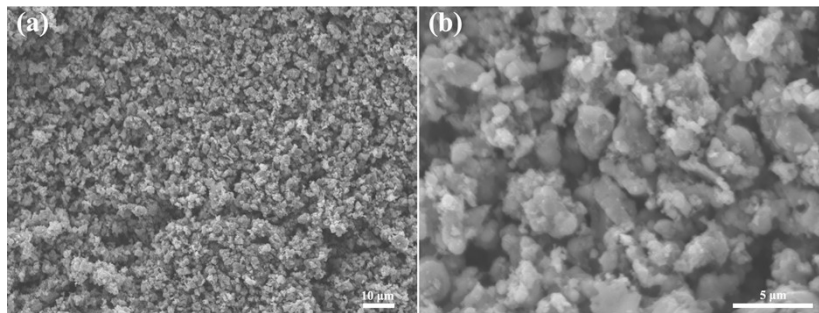


Figure S24. SEM images of LiFePO₄.

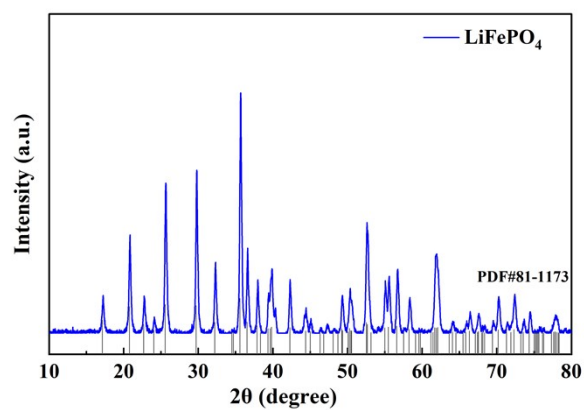


Figure S25. XRD pattern of LiFePO₄.

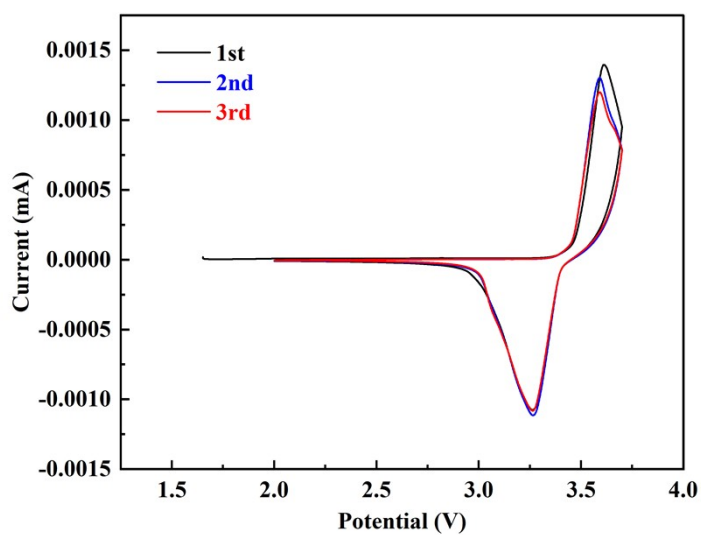


Figure S26. CV curves of LiFePO₄ electrode at 0.1 mV s⁻¹.

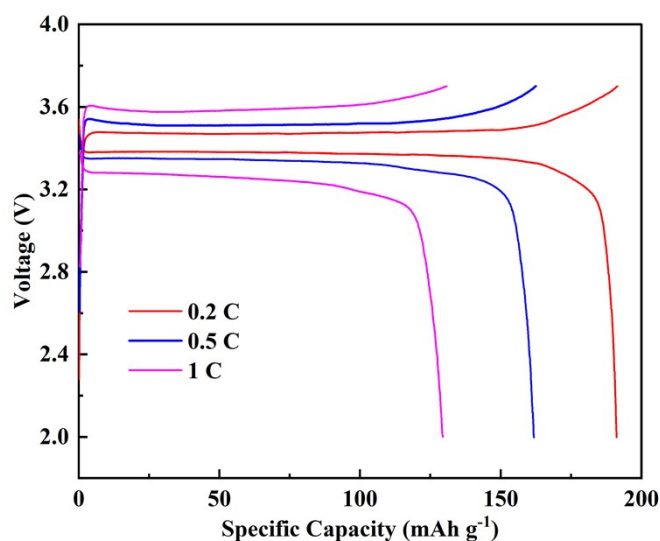


Figure S27. Charge/discharge profiles of LiFePO₄ electrode at different rates.

Supporting References

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