

Supplementary Information for

Disordered Surface Formation of WS₂ via Hydrogen Plasma with Enhanced Anode Performances for Lithium and Sodium Ion Batteries

Hongmei Wang ^a, Qian Yuan ^a, Dong Wang^{*a}, Ge Chen^{*b}, Xing Cheng ^b, Thomas Kups ^a and Peter Schaaf ^a

^a FG Werkstoffe der Elektrotechnik, Institut für Werkstofftechnik und Institut für Mikro- und Nanotechnologien MacroNano®, TU Ilmenau, Gustav-Kirchhoff-Str. 5, 98693 Ilmenau, Germany

^b Beijing Key Laboratory for Green Catalysis and Separation, College of Environmental & Energy Engineering, Beijing University of Technology, Pingleyuan 100, 100124 Beijing, P. R. China.

*E-mail: dong.wang@tu-ilmenau.de ; cheng@bjut.edu.cn

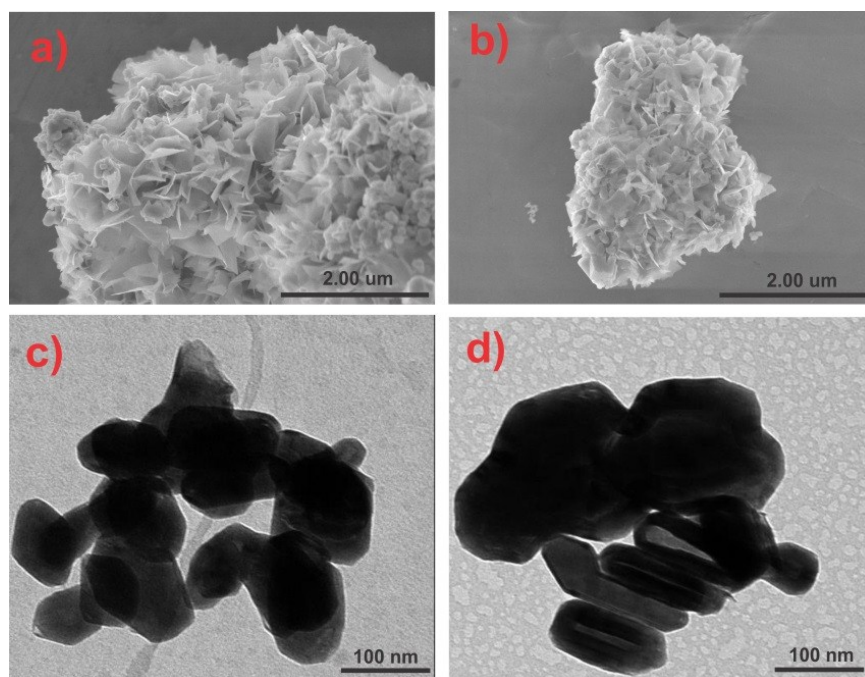


Figure S1. (a) (c) SEM and TEM images of pristine WS₂; (b)(d) SEM and TEM images of hydrogenated WS₂.

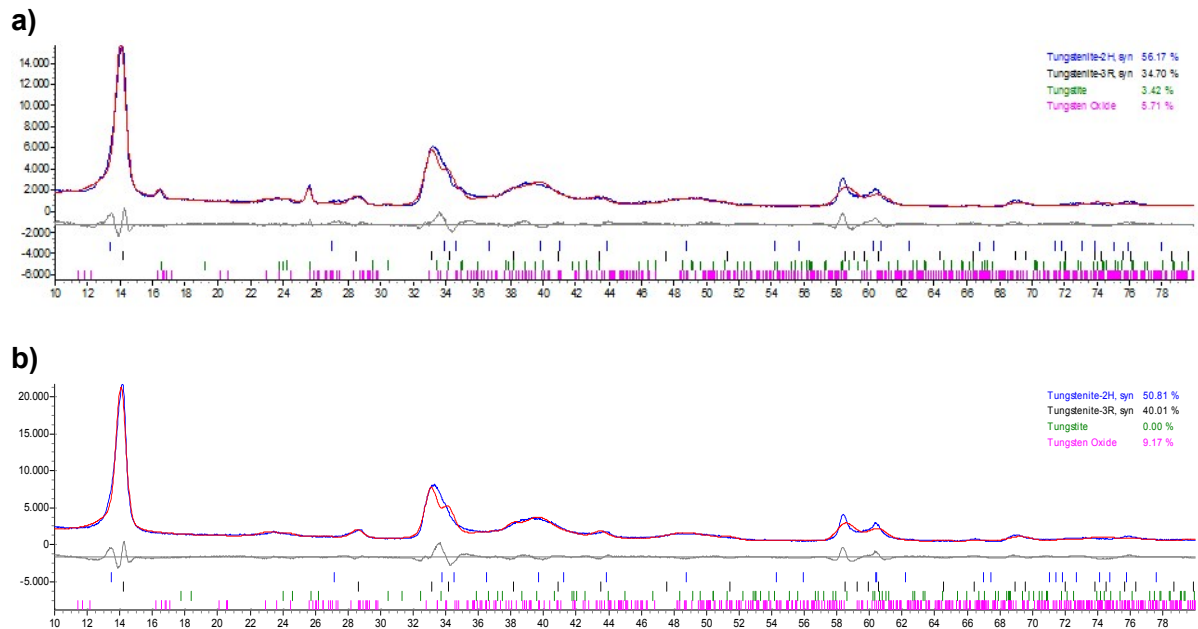


Figure S2. Full pattern quantitative analysis in TOPAS. (a) Pristine WS_2 nanoparticles, (b) hydrogenated WS_2 nanoparticles.

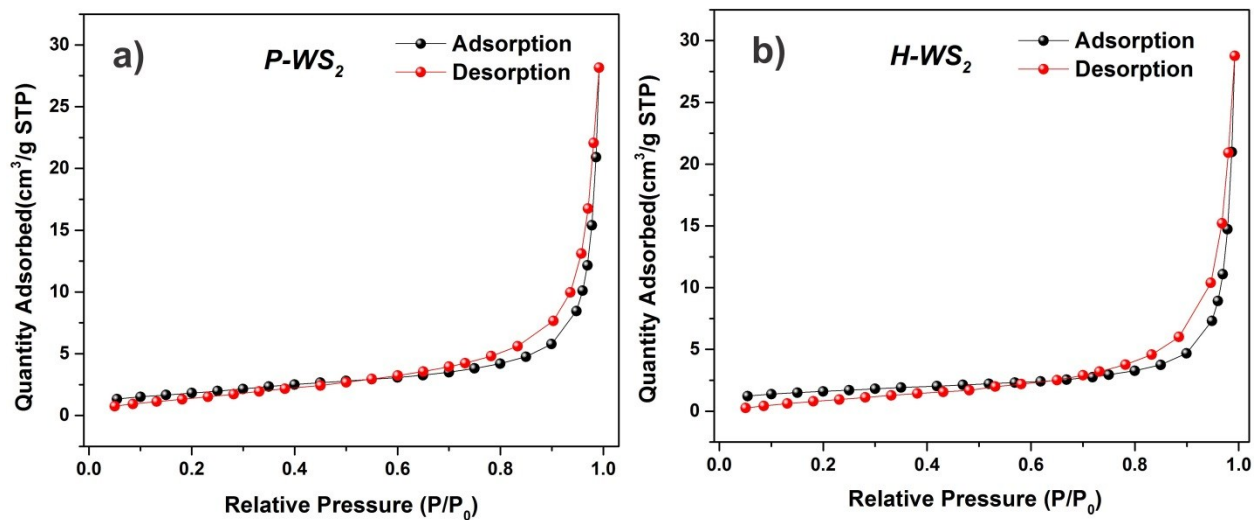


Figure S3. (a) N_2 adsorption/desorption isotherms of pristine WS_2 ; (b) N_2 adsorption/desorption isotherms of $H-WS_2$.

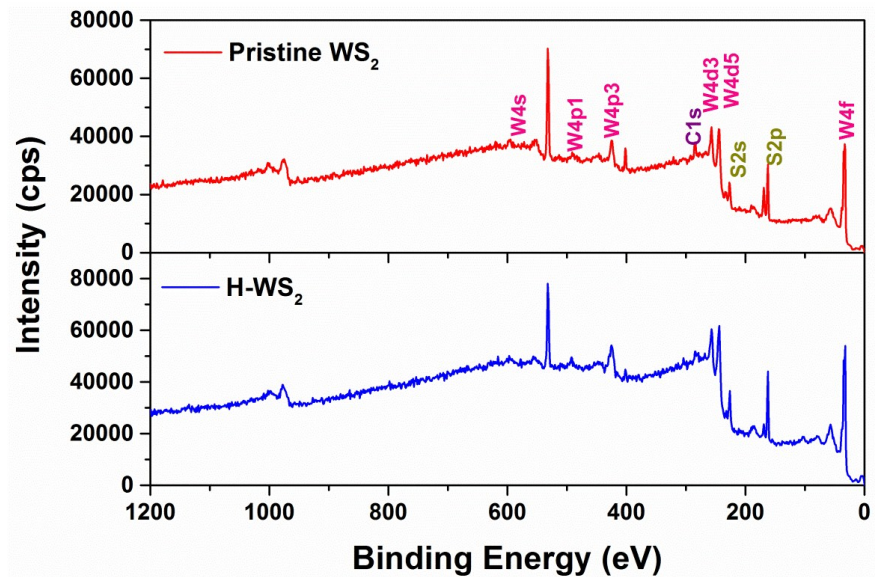


Figure S4. XPS survey spectra of the pristine and hydrogenated WS_2 nanoparticles.

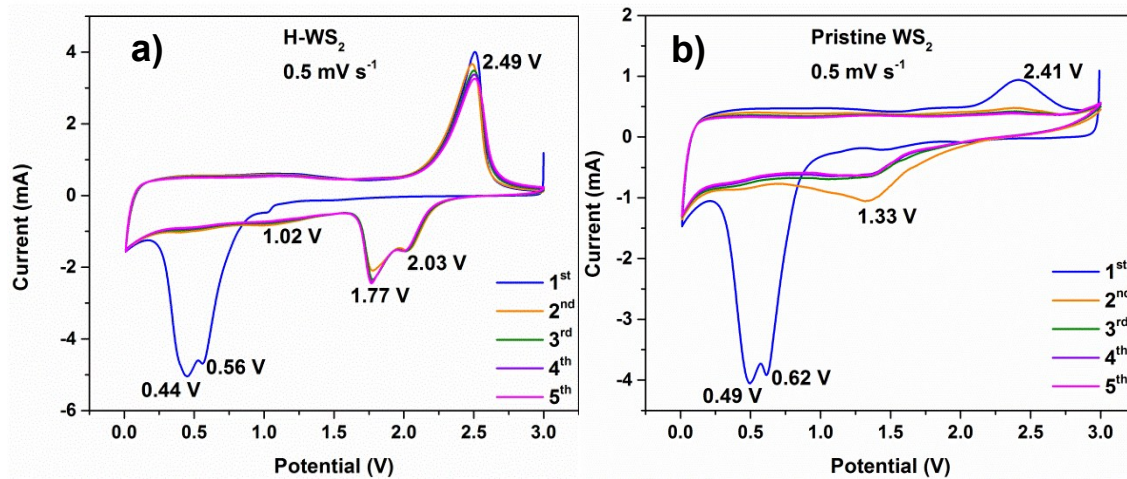


Figure S5. CVs for the (a) H- WS_2 and (b) pristine WS_2 electrodes measured at a scan rate of 0.5 mV s^{-1} for different cycles of lithium ion batteries.

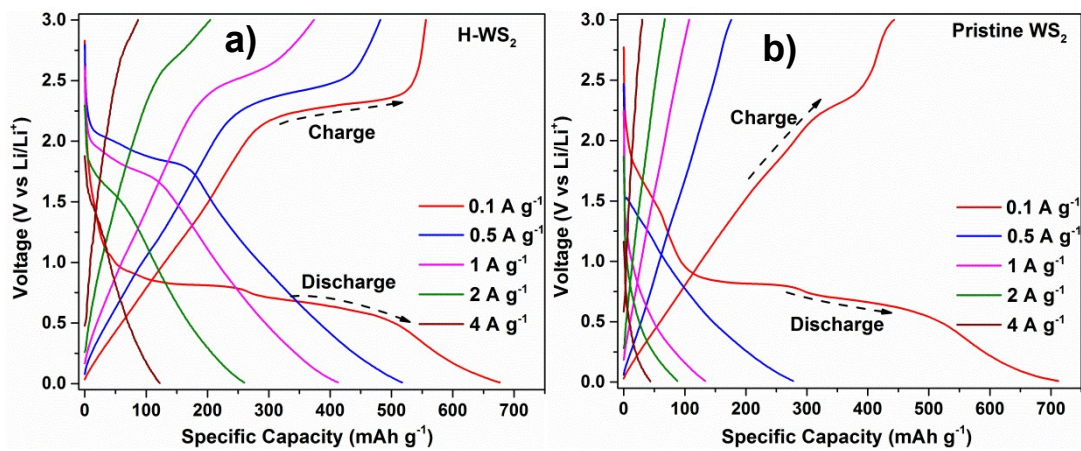


Figure S6 (a) Initial discharge/charge curves of H-WS₂ at different rate in the potential window of 0.01–3.0 V, (b) Initial discharge/charge curves of pristine WS₂ at different rate in the potential window of 0.01–3.0 V of lithium ion batteries.

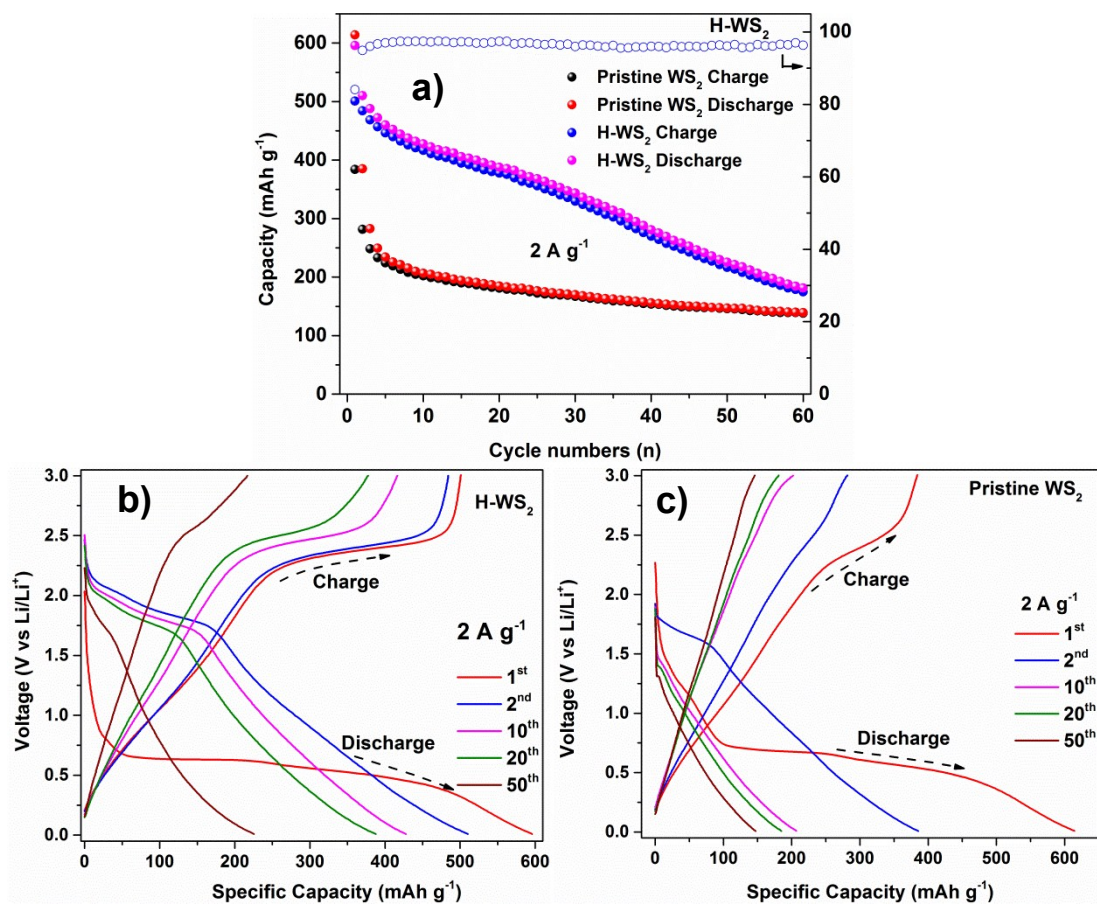


Figure S7. (a) Long term performances and the coulombic efficiencies of samples at charging/discharging rate of 2.0 A·g⁻¹ for 60 cycles, (b) Initial discharge/charge curves of H-WS₂ at 2.0 A·g⁻¹ for different cycles in the potential window of 0.01-3.0 V, (c) Initial discharge/charge curves of pristine WS₂ at 2.0 A·g⁻¹ for different cycles in the potential window of 0.01–3.0 V of lithium ion batteries.

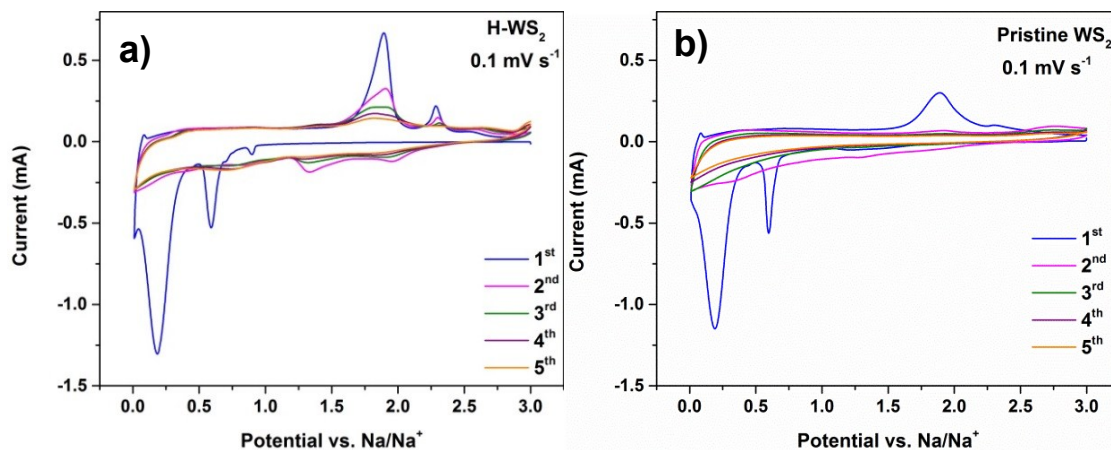


Figure S8. CVs for the (a) H-WS₂ and (b) pristine WS₂ electrodes measured at a scan rate of 0.1 mV·s⁻¹ for different cycles of sodium ion batteries.

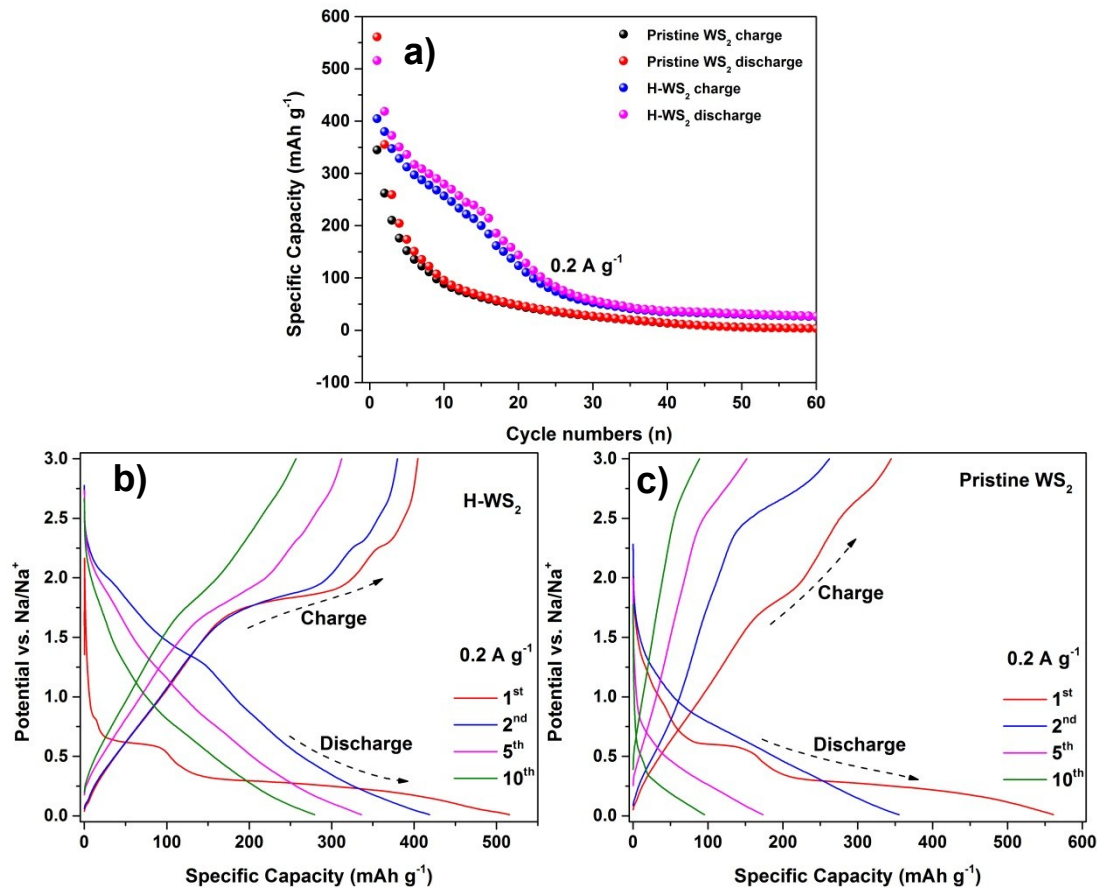


Figure S9. (a) Long term performances of samples at charging/discharging rate of 0.2 A·g⁻¹ for 60 cycles, (b) Initial discharge/charge curves of H-WS₂ at 0.2 A·g⁻¹ for different cycles in the potential window of 0.01–3.0 V, (c) Initial discharge/charge curves of pristine WS₂ at 0.2 A·g⁻¹ for different cycles in the potential window of 0.01–3.0 V of sodium ion batteries.

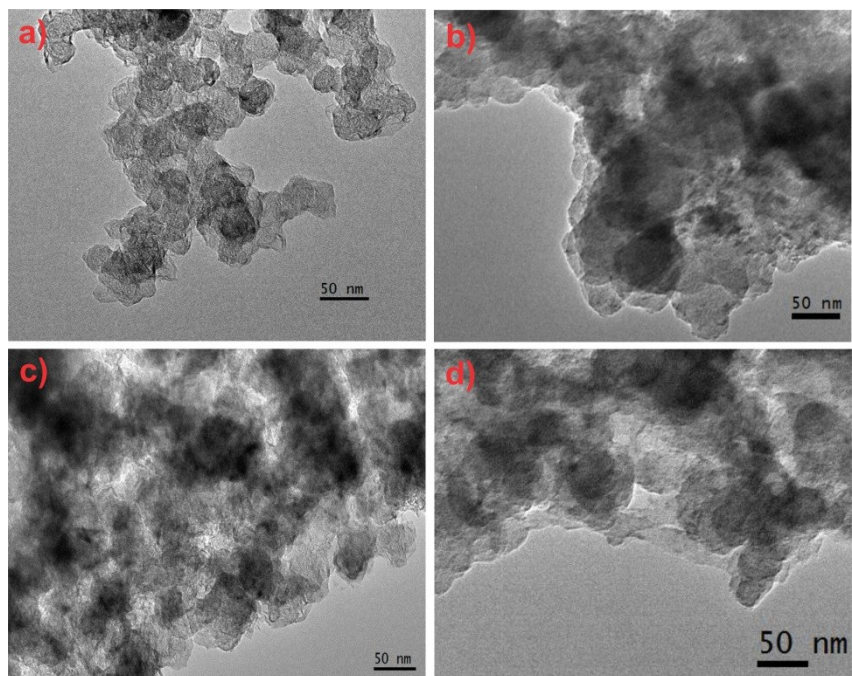


Figure S10. TEM images of (a) pristine WS₂, (b) H-WS₂ after rate performance testing of lithium ion batteries; TEM images of (c) pristine WS₂, (d) H-WS₂ after rate performance testing of sodium ion batteries.

Table S1. Phase wt % of pristine and hydrogenated WS₂ nanoparticles.

Phases	Tungstenite 2H	Tungstenite 3R	Tungstite	Triclinic WO ₃
Pristine WS ₂	56.17%	34.70%	3.42%	5.71%
H-WS ₂	50.81%	40.01%	0%	9.17%

Table S2. Fitted impedance parameters for the electrodes of (a) LIBs and (b) SIBs.

a) LIBs

Electrode	R _S (Ω)	R _{SEI} (Ω)	R _C (Ω)
Pristine WS ₂	2.93	132.4	313.5
H-WS ₂	3.47	3.817	7.173

b) SIBs

Electrode	R _S (Ω)	R _{SEI} (Ω)	R _C (Ω)
Pristine WS ₂	7.766	433.2	1177
H-WS ₂	4.933	117.6	260.5

Table S3 Comparison of WS₂ anode material for batteries between current work and related references.

Active material	Discharge capacity (mAh/g)	Current density (mA/g)	Cycle numbers	Battery type	Ref.
H-WS ₂	596/515	2000	60	LIBs / SIBs	Current work
Sulfuration WS ₂	~800	800	50	LIBs	17
Ordered mesoporous WS ₂	~700	100	100	LIBs	31
Surface functionalized WS ₂ sheets	465	25	50	LIBs	62
WS ₂ nanowires	605.3	100	50	SIBs	70
3D porous WS ₂ /C	267	500	300	SIBs	71
WS ₂ -NC	450	1000	100	SIBs	72
WS ₂ composite	519	100	100.	LIBs	73
Few-layer WS ₂	45	1000	50	LIBs	74
WS ₂ @NGr	455/289	1000	140/60	LIBs / SIBs	75
Graphene-like WS ₂ nanosheets	550	43.2	70	LIBs	76
WS ₂ nanosheets @carbon	512/616	200	100/100	LIBs / SIBs	77
Porous WS ₂ in CMK-3 matrix	720/450	100	100/70	LIBs / SIBs	78