## **Supporting Information**

First Introduction of NiSe<sub>2</sub> to Anode Material for Sodium-Ion Batteries: A Hybrid of Graphene-Wrapped NiSe<sub>2</sub>/C Porous Nanofiber

Jung Sang Cho, Seung Yeon Lee, and Yun Chan Kang\*

J. S. Cho, Y. L. Lee, and Prof. Y. C. Kang Department of Materials Science and Engineering Korea University Anam-Dong, Seongbuk-Gu Seoul 136-713, Republic of Korea E-mail: <u>yckang@korea.ac.kr</u>

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**Figure S1** Morphologies and XRD pattern of the intermediate structures of the NiSe<sub>2</sub>-rGO-C composite nanofibers. SEM images of the nanofibers (a) before heat treatment, (b) after heat treatment at 450 °C in Ar, and (c) XRD pattern of the nanofibers after heat treatment at 450 °C in Ar.



**Figure S2** Morphologies and XRD pattern of the intermediate structures of the bare  $NiSe_2$  nanofibers. SEM images of the nanofibers (a) before heat treatment, (b) after heat treatment at 450 °C in air, and (c) XRD pattern of the nanofibers after heat treatment at 450 °C in air.



**Figure S3** Energy dispersive spectroscopy (EDS) analysis of the NiSe<sub>2</sub>-rGO-C composite nanofibers formed by selenization process.



**Figure S4** Raman spectrum of the NiSe<sub>2</sub>-rGO-C composite nanofibers formed by selenization process.



**Figure S5** TG analysis of the NiSe<sub>2</sub>-rGO-C composite nanofibers formed by selenization process.



**Figure S6** XPS spectra of the NiSe<sub>2</sub>-rGO-C composite nanofibers formed by selenization process. (a) Ni 2p, (b) Se 3d, and (c) C 1s.



**Figure S7**  $N_2$  adsorption-desorption isotherms measured at 77 K for the NiSe<sub>2</sub>-rGO-C composite and bare NiSe<sub>2</sub> nanofibers.

Materials	Voltage Range	Current Density	Initial Coulombic Efficiency	Initial Discharge/Charge Capacity	Last Discharge Capacity	Cycle Number	Ref
NiSe <sub>2</sub> -rGO- carbon composite nanofiber	0.001–3.0 V	200 mA g <sup>-1</sup>	72 %	717 mA h $g^{-1}/$ 516 mA h $g^{-1}$	468 mA h g <sup>-1</sup>	100	This work
NiO-film	0.005-3.0 V	$100 \text{ mA g}^{-1}$	~71 %	744 mA h $g^{-1}/$ 550 mA h $g^{-1}$	$\sim 215 \text{ mA h g}^{-1}$	100	<b>S</b> 1
NiS nano rods-rGO	0.005-3.0 V	$50 \text{ mA g}^{-1}$	~75 %	701 mA h g <sup>-1</sup> / 524 mA h g <sup>-1</sup>	$\sim 500 \text{ mA h g}^{-1}$	3	S2
Ni <sub>3</sub> S <sub>2</sub> powders	0.04-2.6 V	50 mA g <sup>-1</sup>	90 %	420 mA h g <sup>-1</sup> / 376 mA h g <sup>-1</sup>	342 mA h g <sup>-1</sup>	15	<b>S</b> 3
Ni <sub>3</sub> S <sub>2</sub> powders	0.4-2.6 V	$450 \text{ mA g}^{-1}$	-	$430 \text{ mA h g}^{-1}$	220 mA h g <sup>-1</sup>	100	S4
Monolithic Ni <sub>3</sub> S <sub>2</sub>	0.5-2.5 V	$20 \ \mu A \ cm^{-2}$	-	220 $\mu A h cm^{-2}$	$\sim 170 \ \mu A h cm^{-2}$	20	S5
Layered nickel sulfide-rGO	0.005-3.0 V	100 mA g <sup>-1</sup>	80 %	665 mA h g <sup>-1</sup> / 529 mA h g <sup>-1</sup>	392 mA h g <sup>-1</sup>	50	<b>S</b> 6

**Table S1.** Electrochemical properties of the nickel compound materials with various structures as anode materials for NIBs.

## References

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