

Supporting Information

VO₂/rGO Nanorods as A Potential Anode for Sodium- and Lithium-ion Batteries

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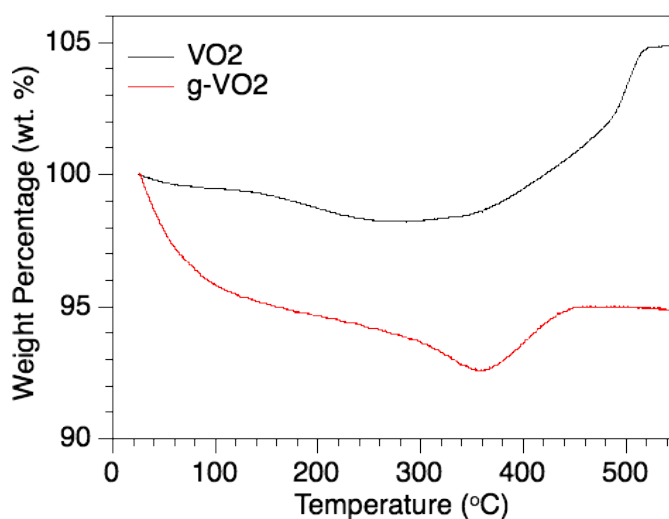


Figure S1 TGA of VO₂ and g-VO₂ nanocomposite in air at 5 °C min⁻¹.

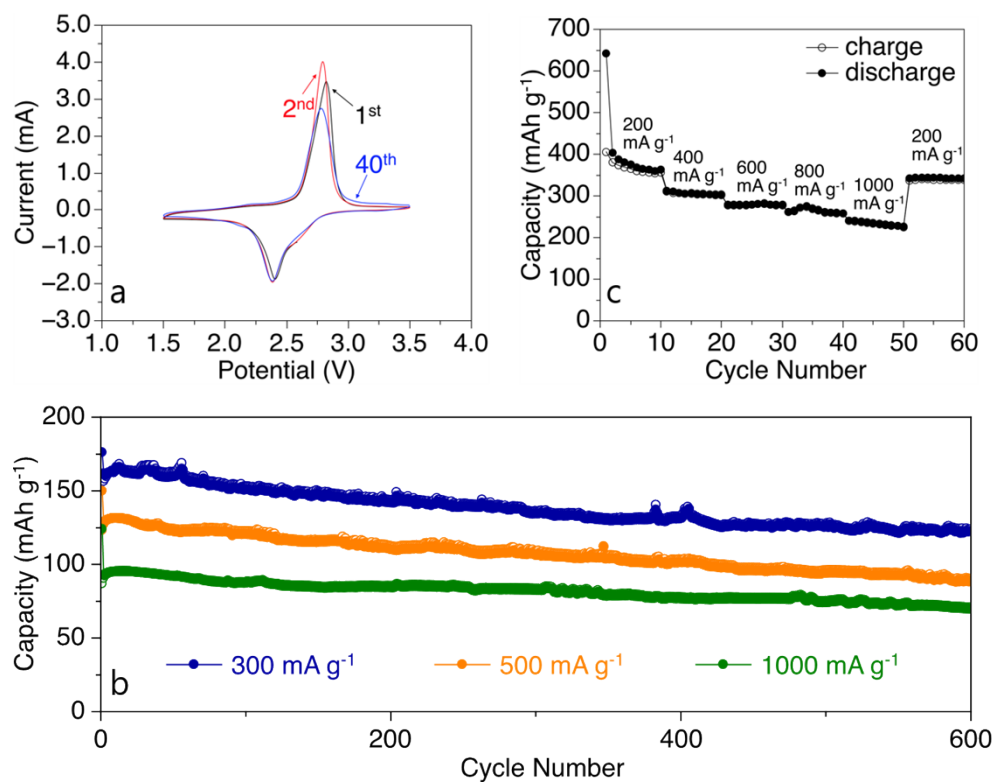


Figure S2 (a) CV curves at 0.5 mV s^{-1} and (b) long-term cycling stability at different current densities in the window of 3.3 – 1.5 V. (c) Rate capability in the window of 3 – 0.05 V.

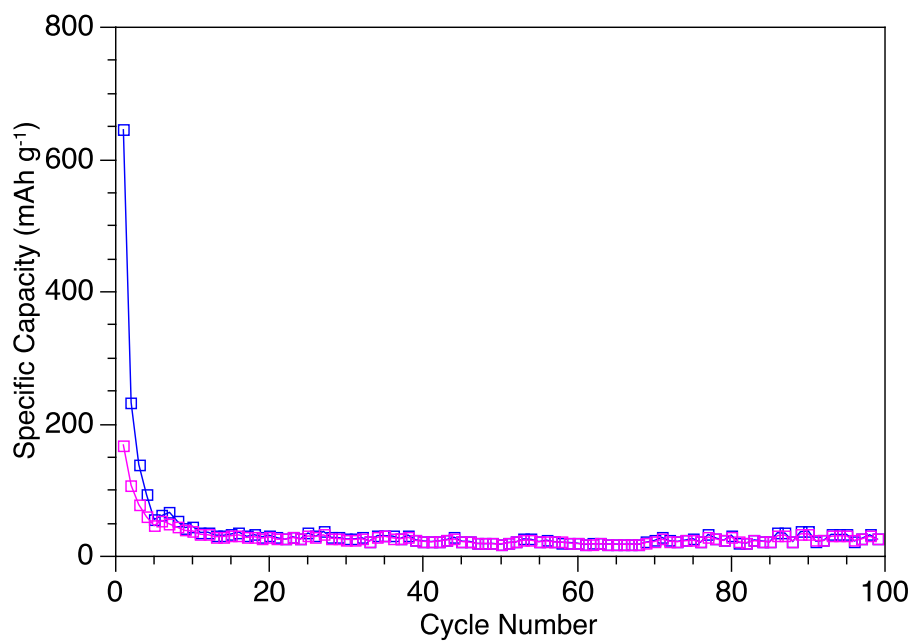


Figure S3 Cycling capacities of the rGO electrodes. Blue and magenta empty squares represent the specific discharge and charge capacities, respectively.

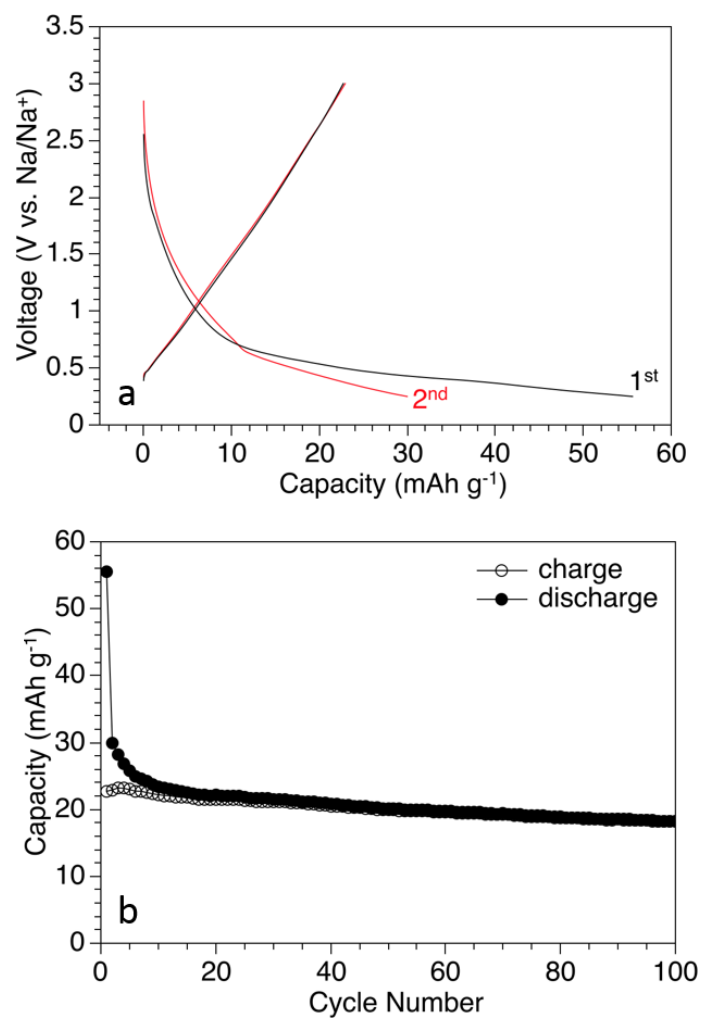


Figure S4 Electrochemical performance of the VO_2 (B) without rGO.

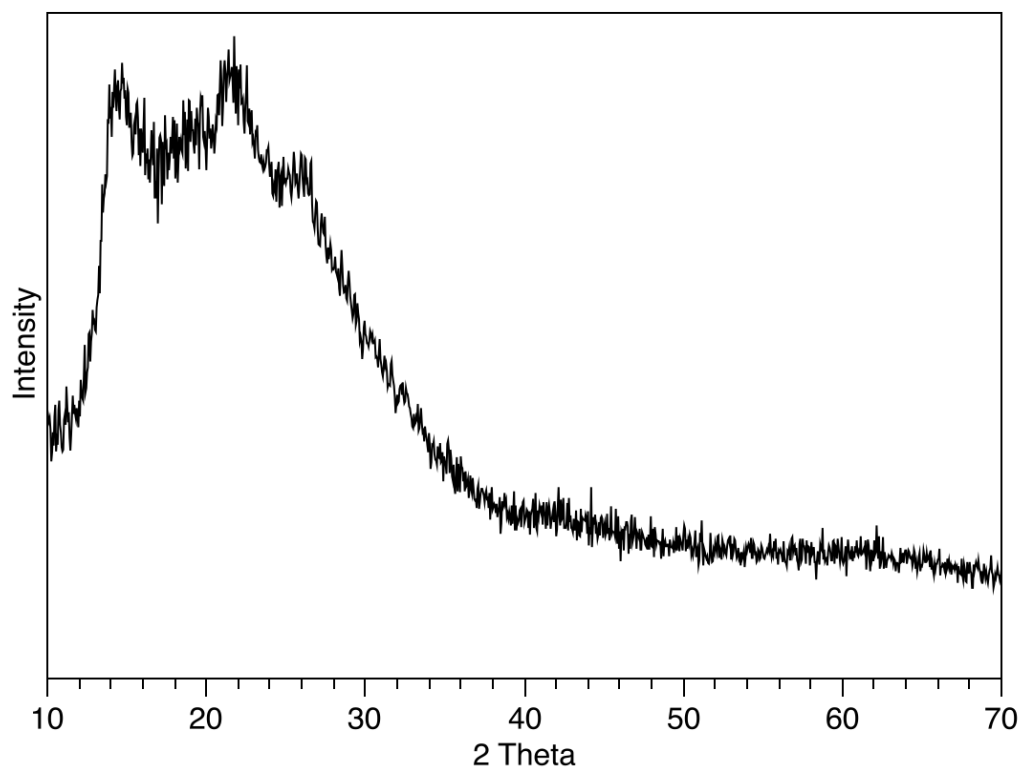


Figure S5 XRD patterns of the glass holder with Kapton film.

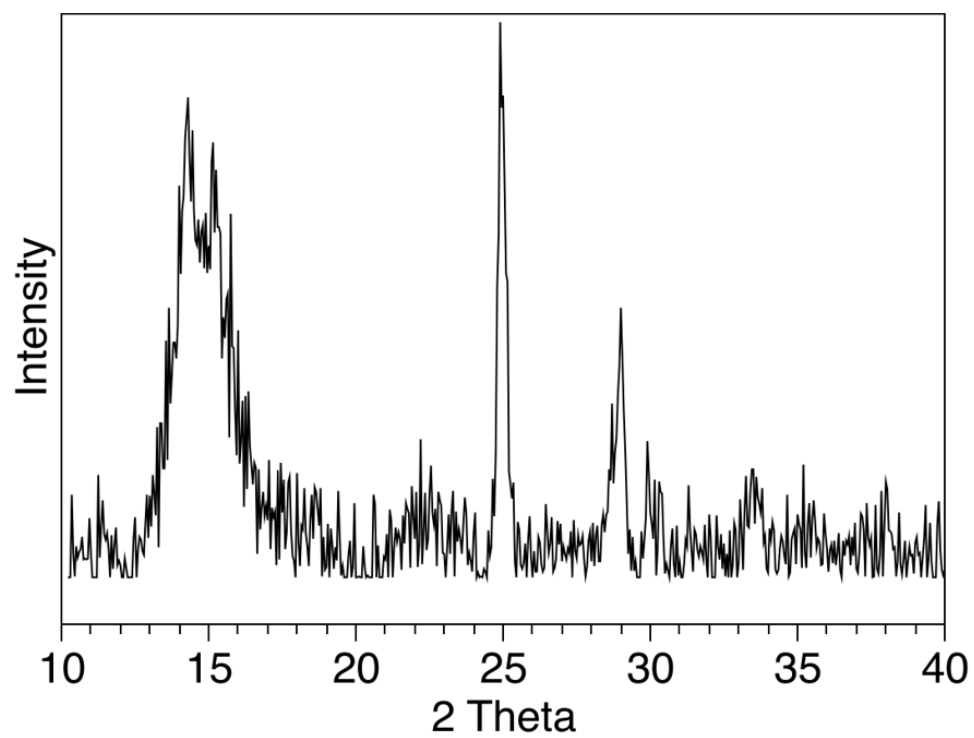


Figure S6 XRD pattern of VO₂ (B) after the initial discharge to 0.25 V.

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