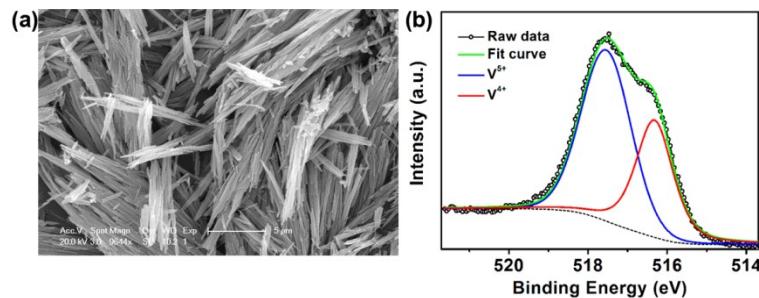


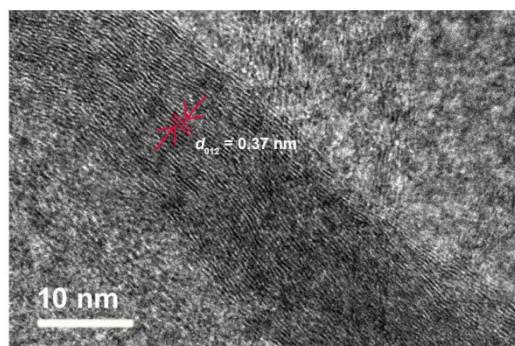
**Defect-engineered vanadium trioxide nanofiber bundle@graphene hybrids for high-performance all-vanadate Na-ion and K-ion full batteries**

Zhongqiu Tong,<sup>ab</sup> Rui Yang,<sup>ab</sup> Shilin Wu,<sup>bc</sup> Dong Shen,<sup>ab</sup> Tianpeng Jiao,<sup>bc</sup> Kaili Zhang,<sup>d</sup>

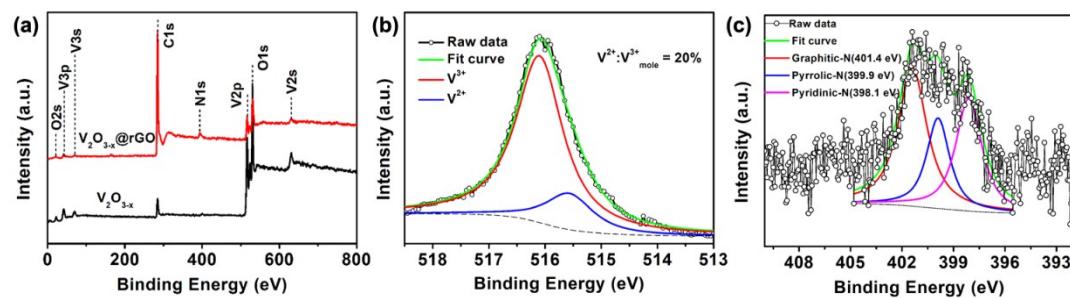
Wenjun Zhang,<sup>bc</sup> Chun-Sing Lee<sup>\* ab</sup>



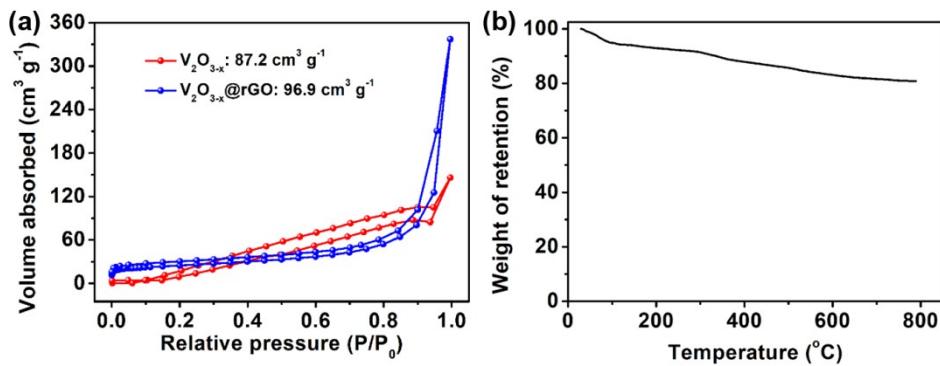
**Fig. S1** SEM image (a) and V 2p<sub>3/2</sub> XPS data (b) of VO<sub>x</sub> sample.



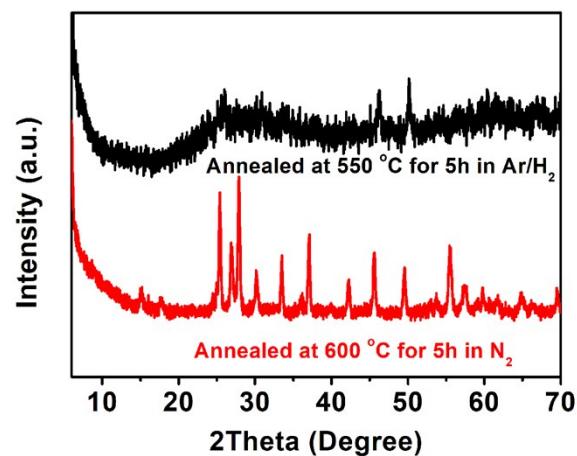
**Fig. S2** HRTEM image of V<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3-x</sub> sample.



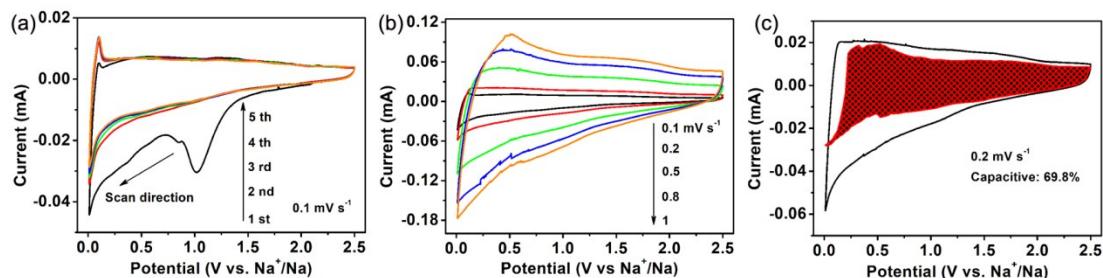
**Fig. S3** (a) XPS data of V<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3-x</sub>@rGO and V<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3-x</sub> samples. (b) V 2p<sub>3/2</sub> XPS data of V<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3-x</sub>. (c) N 1s XPS spectra of V<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3-x</sub>@rGO sample.



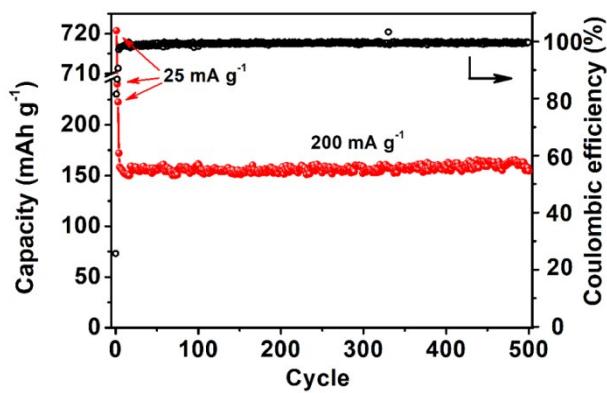
**Fig. S4** (a) Nitrogen adsorption/desorption isotherms of  $\text{V}_2\text{O}_{3-x}$  and  $\text{V}_2\text{O}_{3-x}$ @rGO. (b) TGA data of the  $\text{V}_2\text{O}_{3-x}$ @rGO in air.



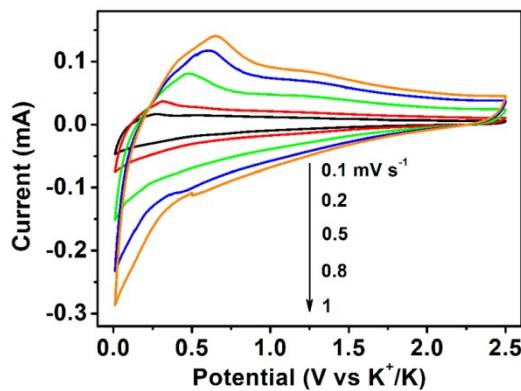
**Fig. S5** XRD patterns of vanadium oxide samples annealed at  $550^\circ\text{C}$  for 5 h in  $\text{Ar}/\text{H}_2$  and at  $600^\circ\text{C}$  for 5 h in  $\text{N}_2$ .



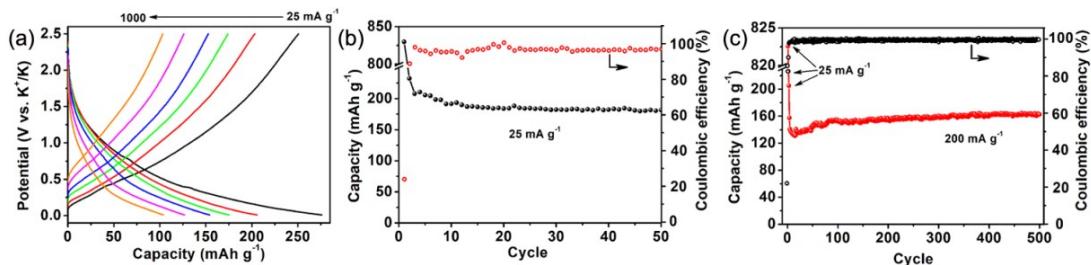
**Fig. S6** Na-ion insertion/release redox performance of the  $\text{V}_2\text{O}_{3-x}$ @rGO. CVs of the  $\text{V}_2\text{O}_{3-x}$ @rGO electrode at the scan rates of  $0.1 \text{ mV s}^{-1}$  (a) and various scan rates (b). (c) CV curve of the  $\text{V}_2\text{O}_{3-x}$ @rGO electrode with separation between total current and surface capacitive current (shaded regions) at  $0.2 \text{ mV s}^{-1}$ . The current is quantitatively deconvoluted based on equation:  $i(V) = k_1v + k_2v^{1/2}$ , where  $i(V)$  is the measured current at a fixed potential ( $V$ ) under a certain sweep rate,  $k_1$  and  $k_2$  are adjustable values.



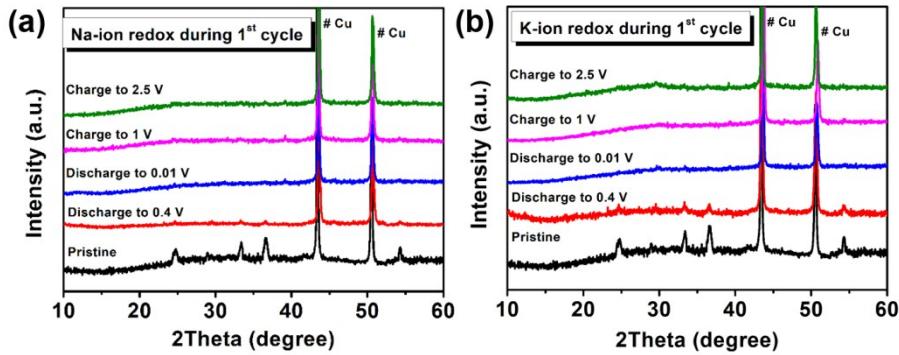
**Fig. S7** Cycling performance at  $200 \text{ mA g}^{-1}$  of  $\text{V}_{2}\text{O}_{3-x}\text{@rGO}$  Na-ion half cell.



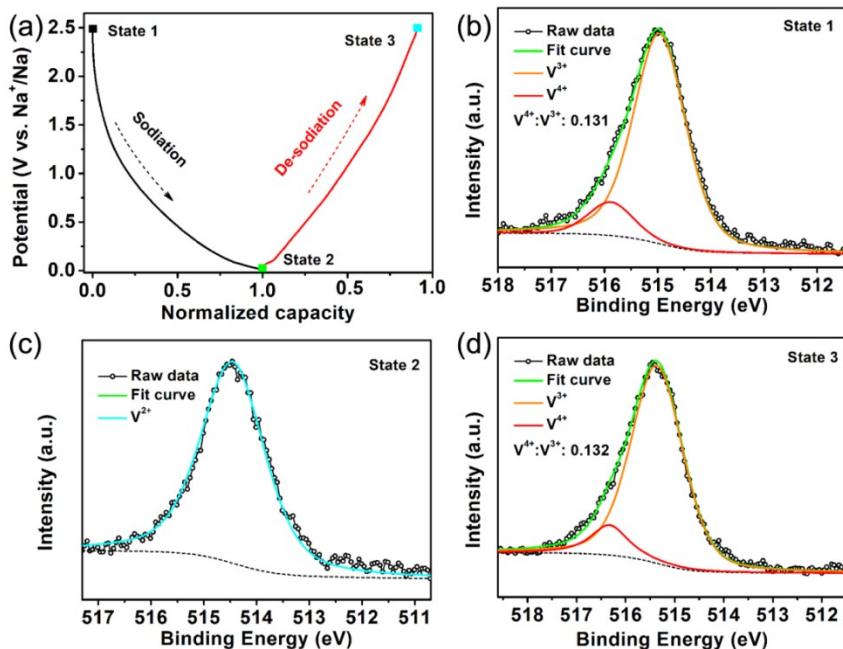
**Fig. S8** CVs of the  $\text{V}_{2}\text{O}_{3-x}\text{@rGO}$  K storage anode at various scan rates.



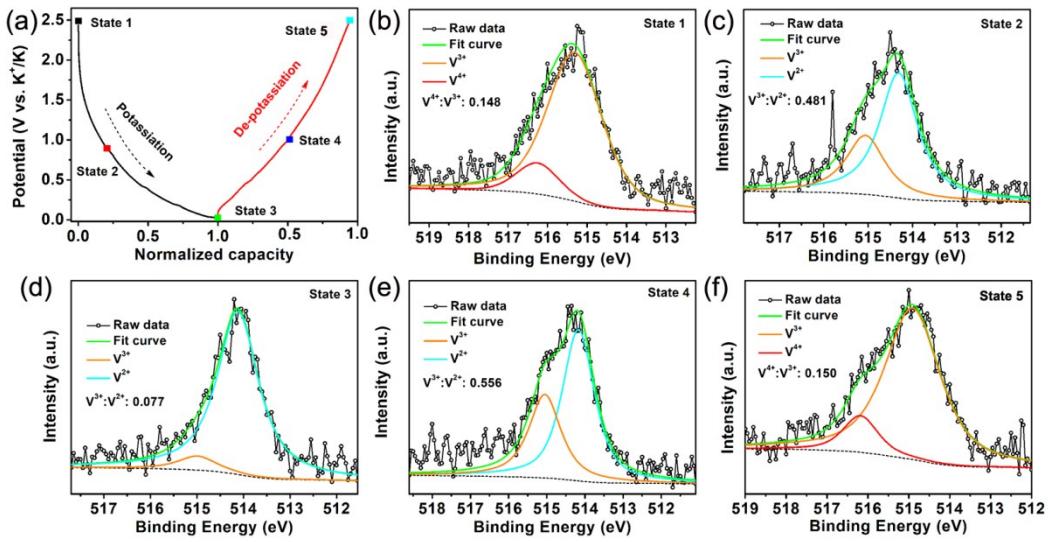
**Fig. S9** K-ion insertion/extraction performance of  $\text{V}_{2}\text{O}_{3-x}\text{@rGO}$  K-ion half cells. (a) Rate curves of the  $\text{V}_{2}\text{O}_{3-x}\text{@rGO}$  electrode at various current densities. (b,c) Cycling performance at 25 and  $200 \text{ mA g}^{-1}$ , respectively.



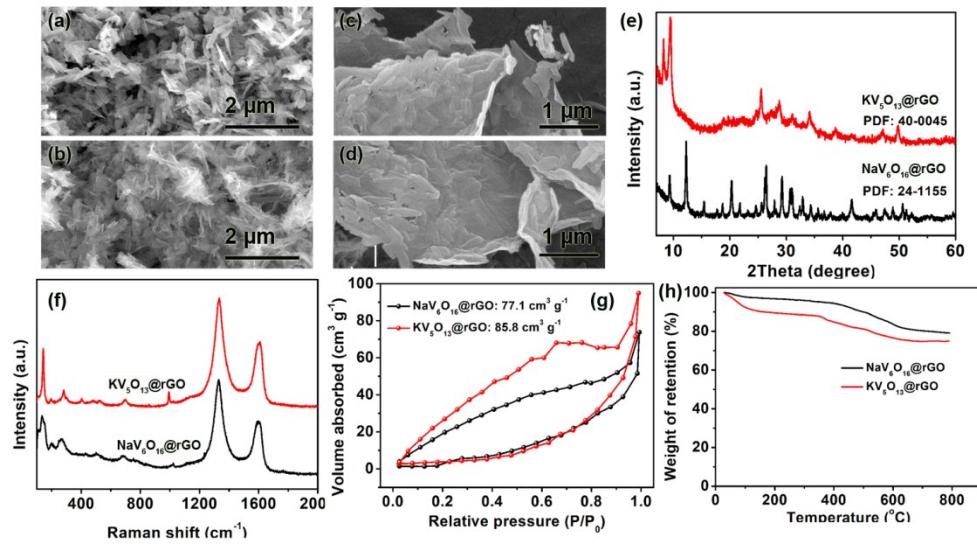
**Fig. S10** *Ex situ* XRD patterns obtained at various states during the first discharge/charge cycle of  $\text{V}_{2-\text{x}}$  electrodes for Na-ion (a) and K-ion (b) storage. Given the strength of XRD peaks of  $\text{V}_{2-\text{x}}$  sample was weak, electrodes for *Ex situ* XRD were prepared by mixing the  $\text{V}_{2-\text{x}}$  and PVDF without super P.



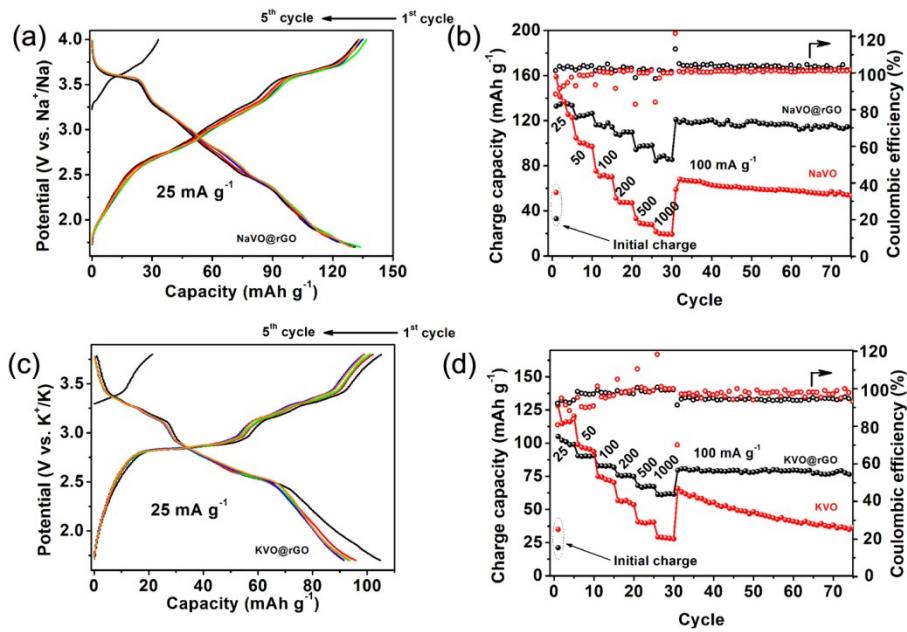
**Fig. S11** XPS studies of the  $\text{V}_{2-\text{x}}$ @rGO Na-ion anodes. (a) Voltage profiles of the black  $\text{Nb}_2\text{O}_{5-\text{x}}$ @rGO nanosheets in different stages of discharge/charge at which the samples were taken for *ex situ* XPS test. (b,c,d)  $\text{V} 2\text{p}_{3/2}$  peaks at the initial 2.5 V, fully discharged 0.01 V, and fully charged 2.5 V states, respectively.



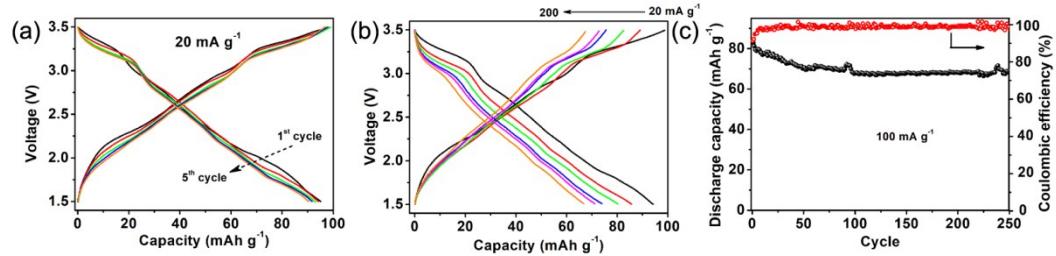
**Fig. S12** XPS studies of the  $\text{V}_2\text{O}_{3-x}$ @rGO K-ion anodes. (a) Voltage profiles of the black  $\text{Nb}_2\text{O}_{5-x}$ @rGO nanosheets in different stages of discharge/charge at which the samples were taken for ex situ XPS test. (b,c,d,e,f)  $\text{V} 2\text{p}_{3/2}$  peaks at the initial 2.5 V, discharged 0.9 V, fully discharged 0.01 V, charged 1 V, and fully charged 2.5 V states, respectively.



**Fig. S13** Physical characterization about the NaVO@rGO and KVO@rGO cathodes. (a,b,c,d) SEM images of KVO, NaVO, KVO@rGO, and NaVO@rGO samples, respectively. (e,f,g,h) XRD patterns, Raman spectra, nitrogen adsorption/desorption isotherms, and TGA curves of KVO@rGO, and NaVO@rGO samples, respectively.



**Fig. S14** (a,b) First five discharge/charge curves at  $25 \text{ mA g}^{-1}$  and rate performance of NaVO@rGO electrodes, respectively. (c,d) First five discharge/charge curves at  $25 \text{ mA g}^{-1}$  and rate performance of KVO@rGO electrodes, respectively.



**Fig. S15** (a,b,c) First five discharge/charge curves at  $20 \text{ mA g}^{-1}$ , rate curves (20, 40, 60, 80, 100, and 200  $\text{mA g}^{-1}$ ), and cycling stability of  $\text{V}_2\text{O}_{3-x}\text{@rGO}/\text{KVO}@r\text{GO}$  SIBs, respectively.

**Table S1.** Comparison of the electrochemical performances of  $\text{V}_2\text{O}_{3-x}$ @rGO anodes with recently reported  $\text{V}_2\text{O}_3$  and typical metal oxide anodes.

Active materials	Stored alkali metal ion	Current density ( $\text{mA g}^{-1}$ )	Discharge capacity ( $\text{mAh g}^{-1}$ )	Reference
$\text{V}_2\text{O}_{3-x}$ @rGO	Na	200	151	This work
		1000	101	
$\text{V}_2\text{O}_{3-x}$ @rGO	K	200	162	This work
		1000	104	
$\text{V}_2\text{O}_3/\text{C}$ core/shell nanofiber	Li	1000	145	[1]
Polycrystalline $\text{V}_2\text{O}_3$ nanorod	Li	1200	100	[2]
$\text{Na}_6[\text{V}_{10}\text{O}_{28}]$ polyoxometalate	Na	200	~100	[3]
$\text{V}_2\text{O}_3$ nanoparticle	Na	1000	50	[4]
$\text{V}_2\text{O}_3$ @carbon nanocomposites	Na	1000	120	[4]
$\text{V}_2\text{O}_3$ @graphene nanobelts	Na	1000	115	[5]
Quantum $\text{V}_2\text{O}_3$ @carbon	Na	1000	140	[6]
$\text{K}_{0.23}\text{V}_2\text{O}_5$ nanoplates	K	400	92	[7]
$\text{V}_2\text{O}_3$ @PNCNFs	K	50	240	[8]
		1000	114	
$\text{K}_2\text{Ti}_8\text{O}_{17}$ nanorod clusters	K	200	~90	[9]
$\text{KTi}_2(\text{PO}_4)_3$ nanocubes	K	64	~75.6	[10]
$\text{K}_{0.6}\text{Mn}_{1.7}$ hollow nanocubes	K	200	118	[11]
		1000	78	
Porous carbon $\text{Fe}_3\text{O}_4$	K	200	127	[12]

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**Table S2.** Comparison of the electrochemical performances of reported full PIBs.

Active materials (anode//cathode)	Potential window	Cycling current density (mA g <sup>-1</sup> )		Cycling number	Initial discharge capacity/cycling retention (mAh g <sup>-1</sup> )	Reference
		Cycling current density (mA g <sup>-1</sup> )	Cycling current density (mA g <sup>-1</sup> )			
V <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3-x</sub> @rGO//KV <sub>5</sub> O <sub>13</sub>	1.5-3.1 V	100	250	51.4/75.1%	This work	
K <sub>0.7</sub> Fe <sub>0.5</sub> Mn <sub>0.5</sub> O <sub>2</sub> //soft carbon	0.5-3.5 V	100	250	48/76%	[2]	
K <sub>0.6</sub> CoO <sub>2</sub> // hard carbon	0.5-3.8 V	30	100	72/79%	[3]	
K <sub>0.51</sub> V <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub> //graphite	1.8-3.9 V	300	100	80/84%	[4]	
K <sub>0.3</sub> MnO <sub>2</sub> //hard carbon-carbon black	0.5-3.4 V	32	100	82/51%	[10]	
K <sub>1.92</sub> Fe[Fe(CN) <sub>6</sub> ] <sub>0.94</sub> ·0.5H <sub>2</sub> O//Dipotassium terephthalate	1.5-3.8 V	60	65	110/90%	[14]	
K <sub>0.6</sub> CoO <sub>2</sub> // soft carbon	0.5-3.5 V	20	50	84/84%	[1]	
K <sub>0.22</sub> Fe[Fe(CN) <sub>6</sub> ] <sub>0.805</sub> ·4.01H <sub>2</sub> O//Super P	1-3.8 V	100	50	73/89%	[8]	
K <sub>3</sub> V <sub>2</sub> (PO <sub>4</sub> ) <sub>2</sub> F <sub>3</sub> //graphite	1.5-4.6 V	10	50	84/70%	[12]	
K2C6O6//K2C6O6	0.5-2 V	25	10	70/61%	[11]	
K <sub>1.98</sub> Mn[Fe(CN) <sub>6</sub> ] <sub>0.92</sub> //WS <sub>2</sub>	2-4 V	10	10	40/80%	[9]	
K <sub>0.6</sub> CoO <sub>2</sub> //graphite	0.5-3.8 V	3	5	53/47%	[13]	

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