

Supporting Information

A simple pre-sodiation strategy to improve performance and energy density of sodium ion batteries with $\text{Na}_4\text{V}_2(\text{PO}_4)_3$ as cathode material

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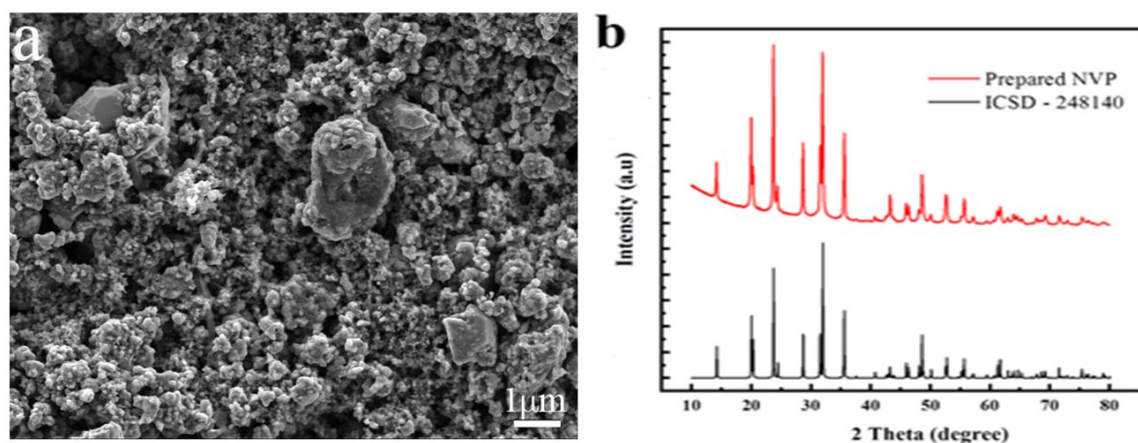


Figure S1 (a) S.E.M. and (b) XRD pattern of as-synthesized $\text{Na}_3\text{V}_2(\text{PO}_4)_3/\text{C}$.

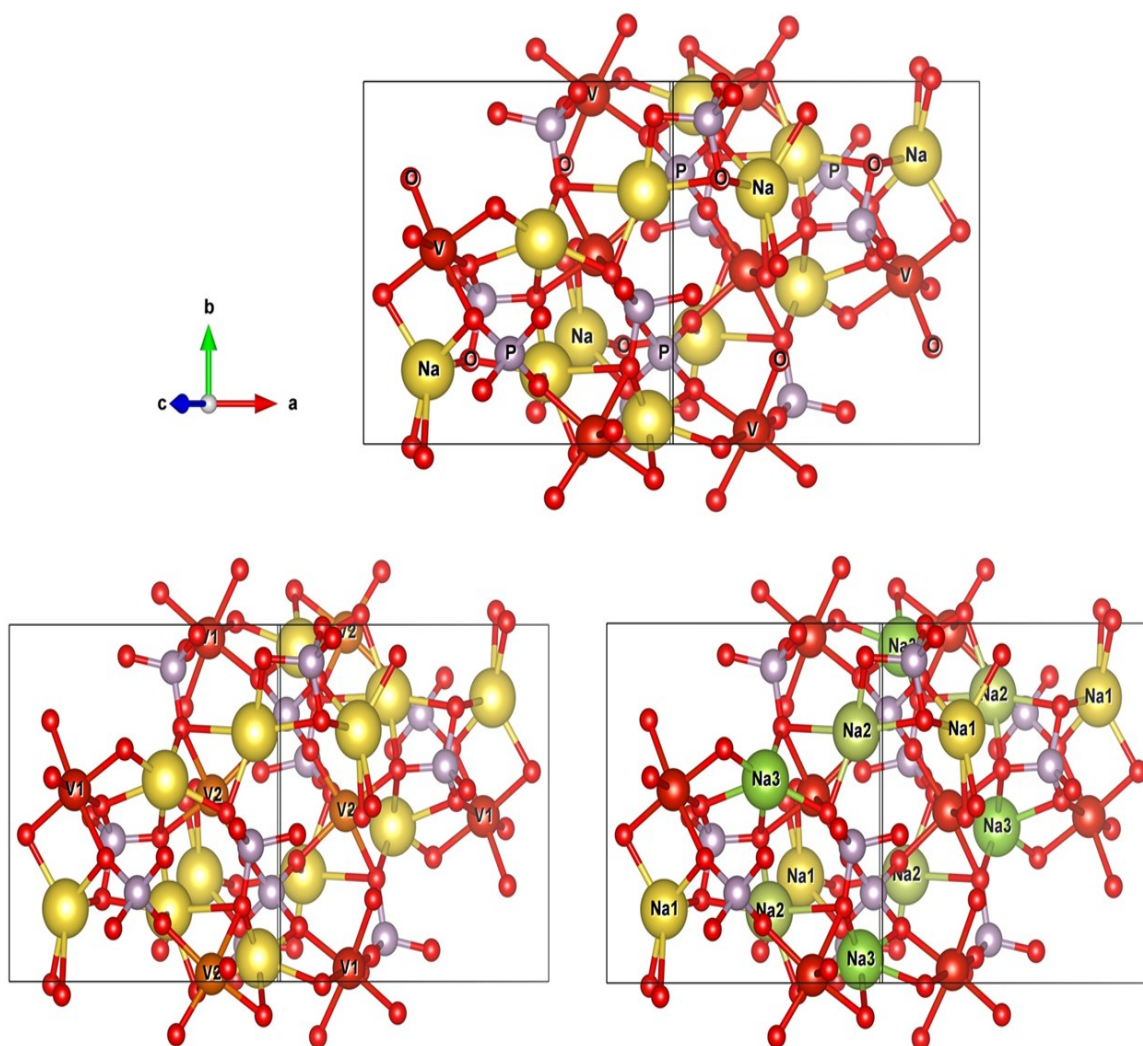


Figure S2 The crystal structure of monoclinic $\text{Na}_3\text{V}_2(\text{PO}_4)_3$ with the space group of $P21/c$

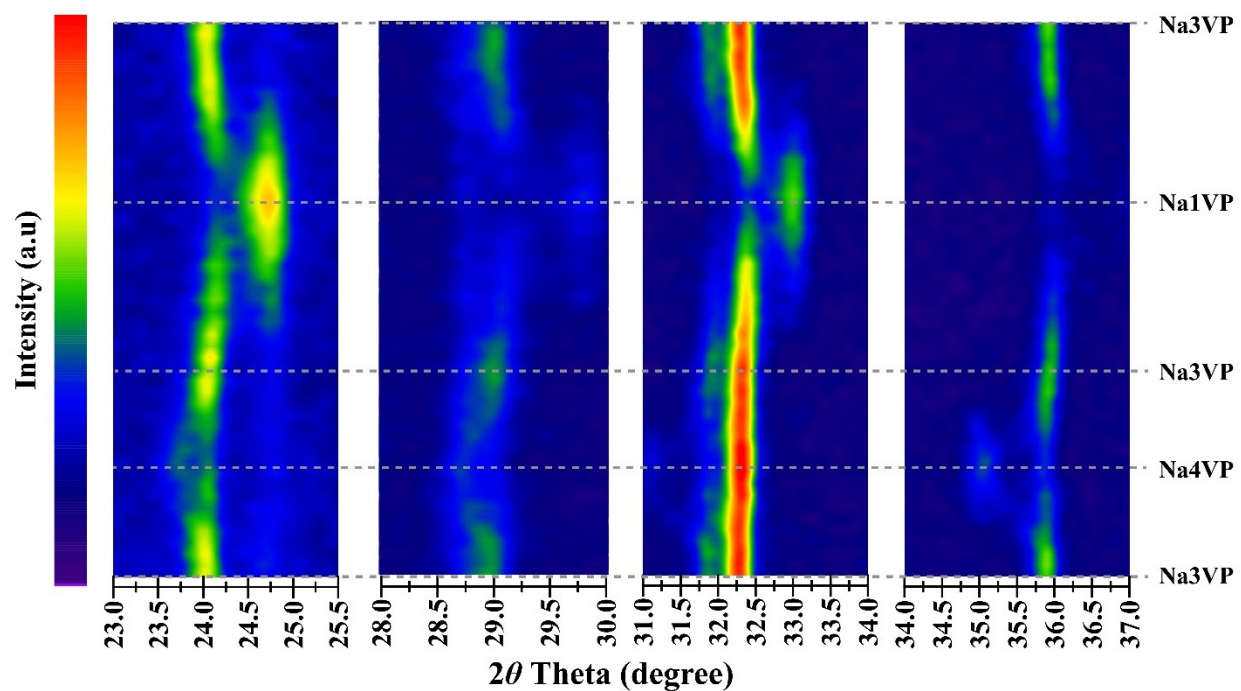


Figure S3 2D contour maps of *in-situ* XRD peak intensities at various 2θ ranges of 23.0°–25.5°, 28.0°–30.0°, 31.0°–34.0°, and 34.0°–37.0° at 1.0–4.0 V (vs. Na⁺/Na).

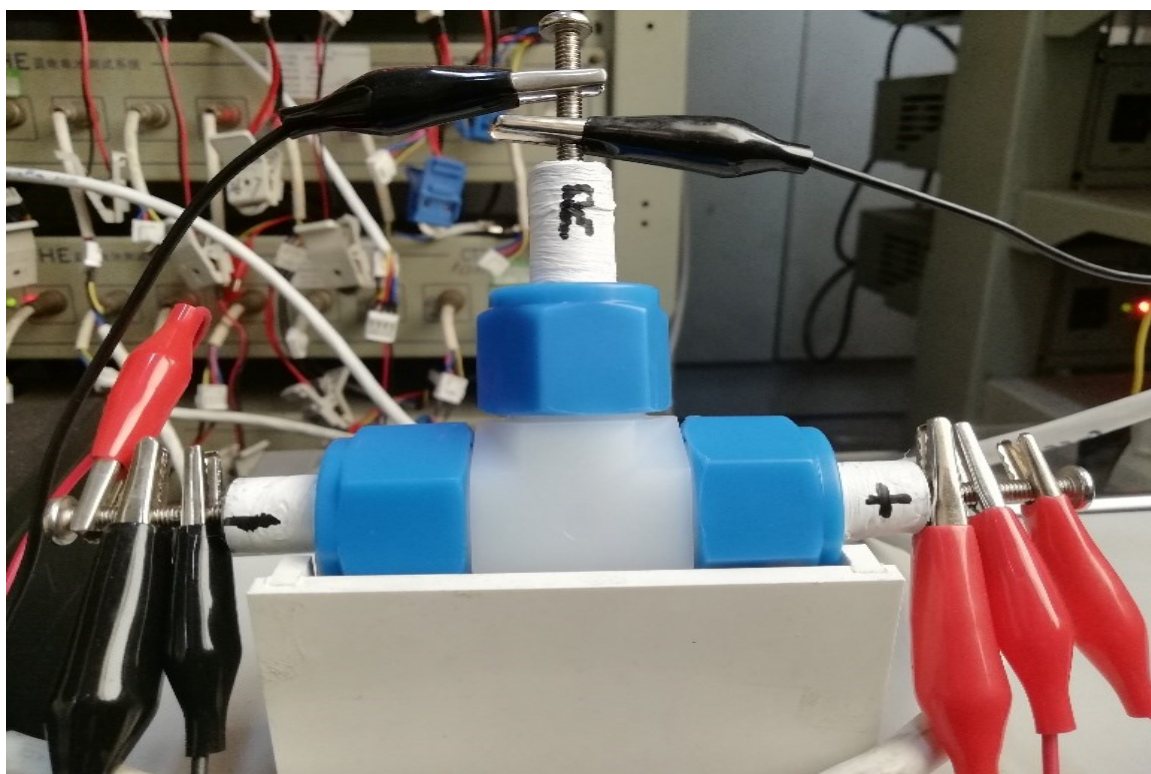


Figure S4 Diagram of Swagelok three-electrode cell

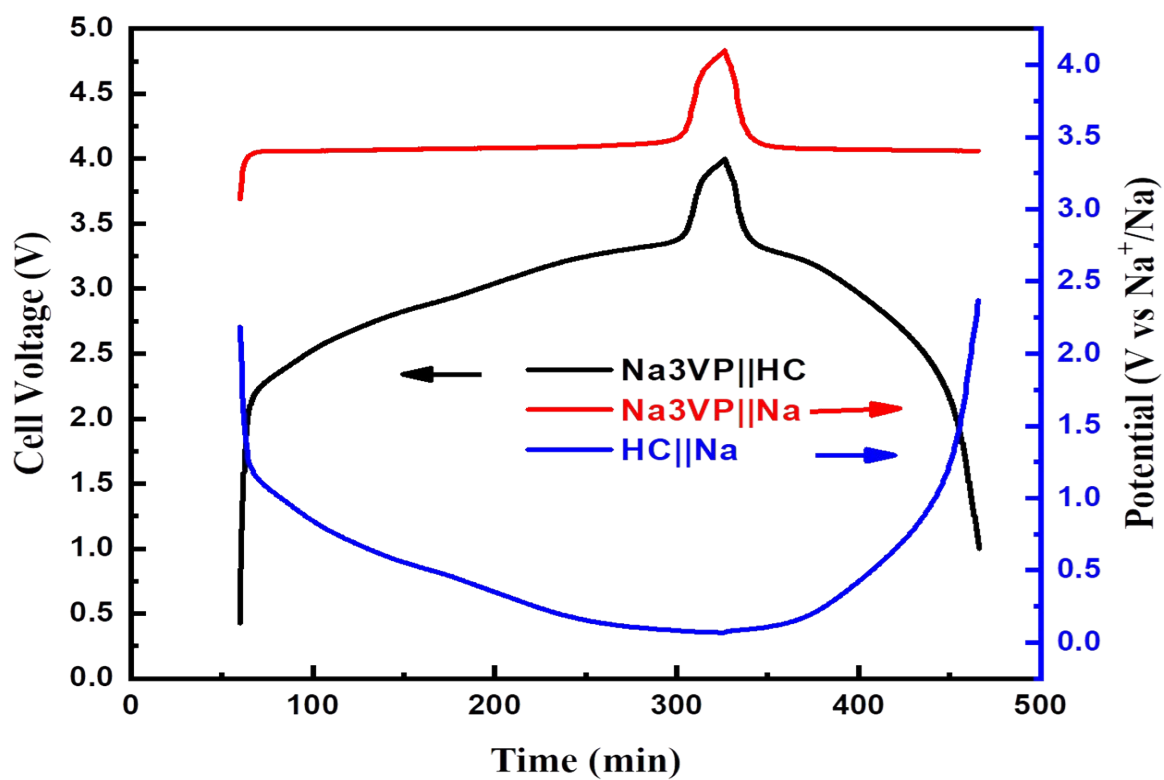


Figure S5 3-electrode based tests for Na3VP|| H.C. full cell.

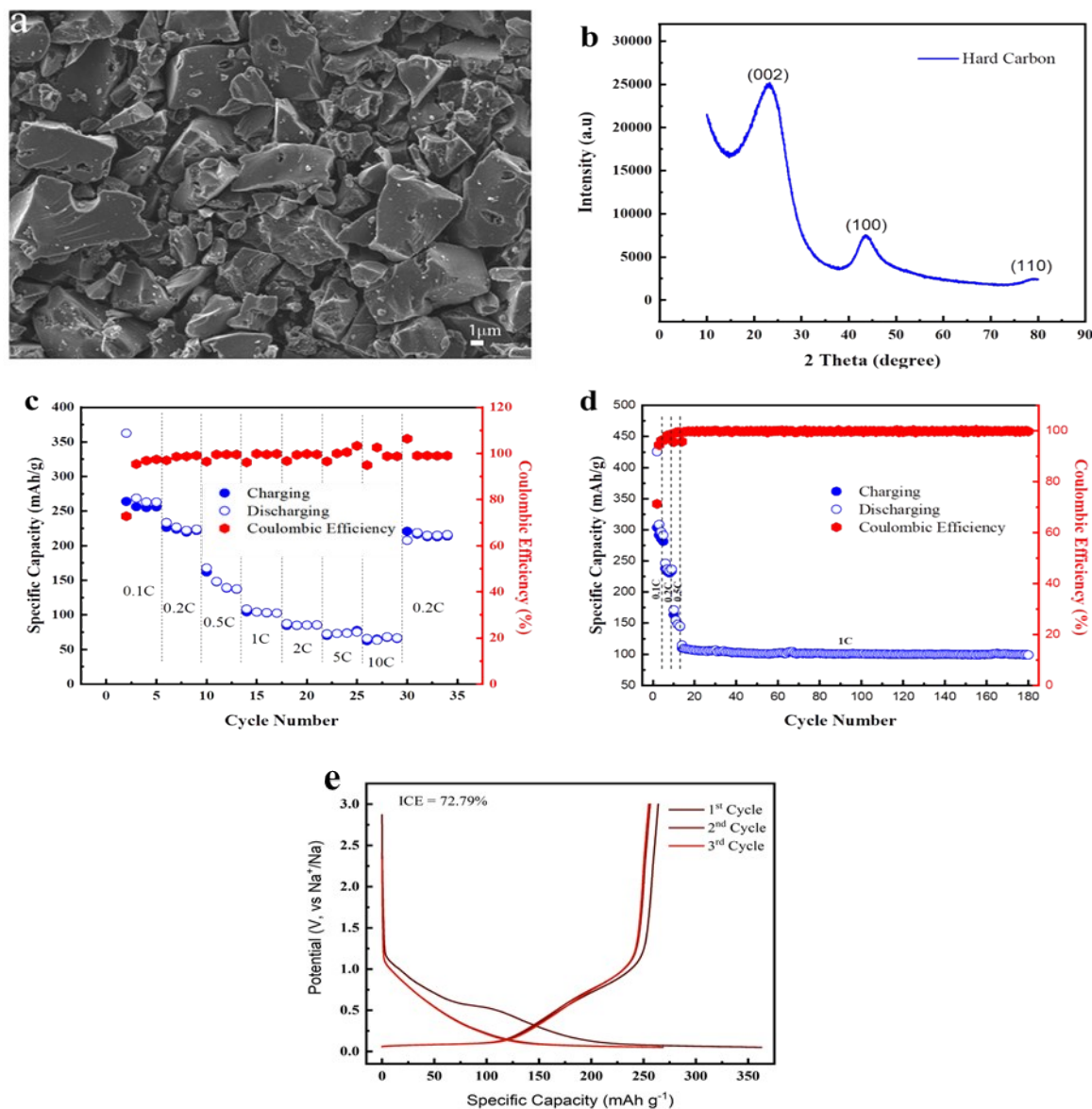


Figure S6 (a) SEM image and (b) XRD pattern of hard carbon (*KURANODETM*); (c) Rate performance; (d) Cycle performance of hard carbon (e) Charge and Discharge curves of Hard Carbon at 30 mA g^{-1} in the first three cycles

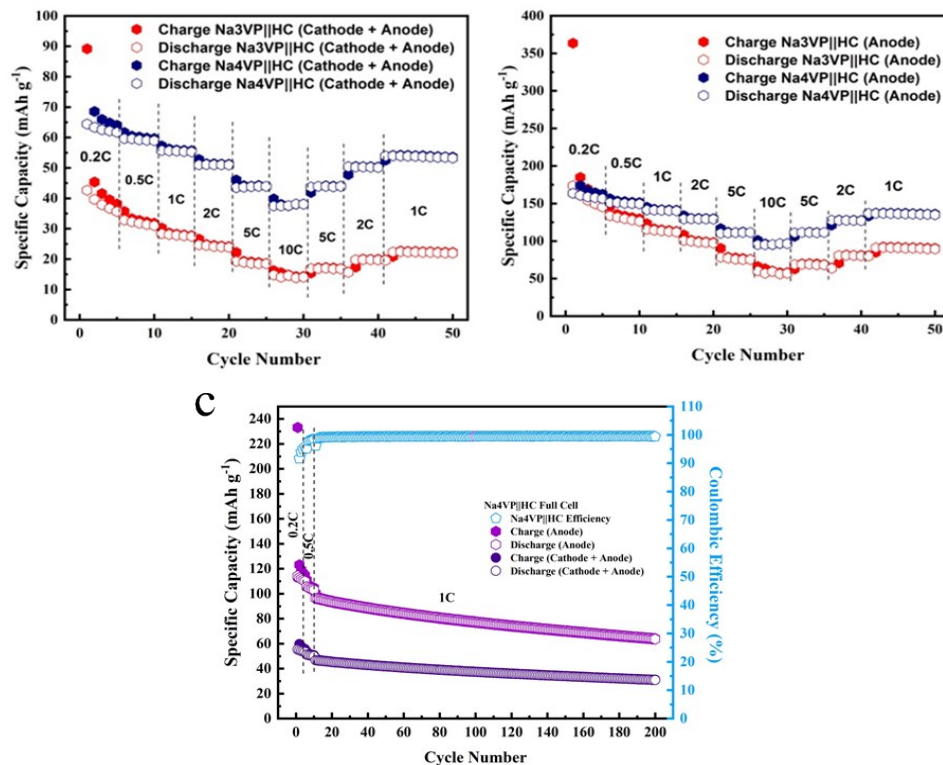


Figure S7 Electrochemical performances of Na₄VP||H.C. & Na₃VP||H.C. full cells. Rate capabilities (a) calculated based on the total mass of electrodes (cathode and anode), (b) calculated with active mass of anode and (c) Cycling performance of Na₄VP||H.C. full cell.(calculated based on the total mass of electrodes (cathode and anode), calcuted with active mass of anode.

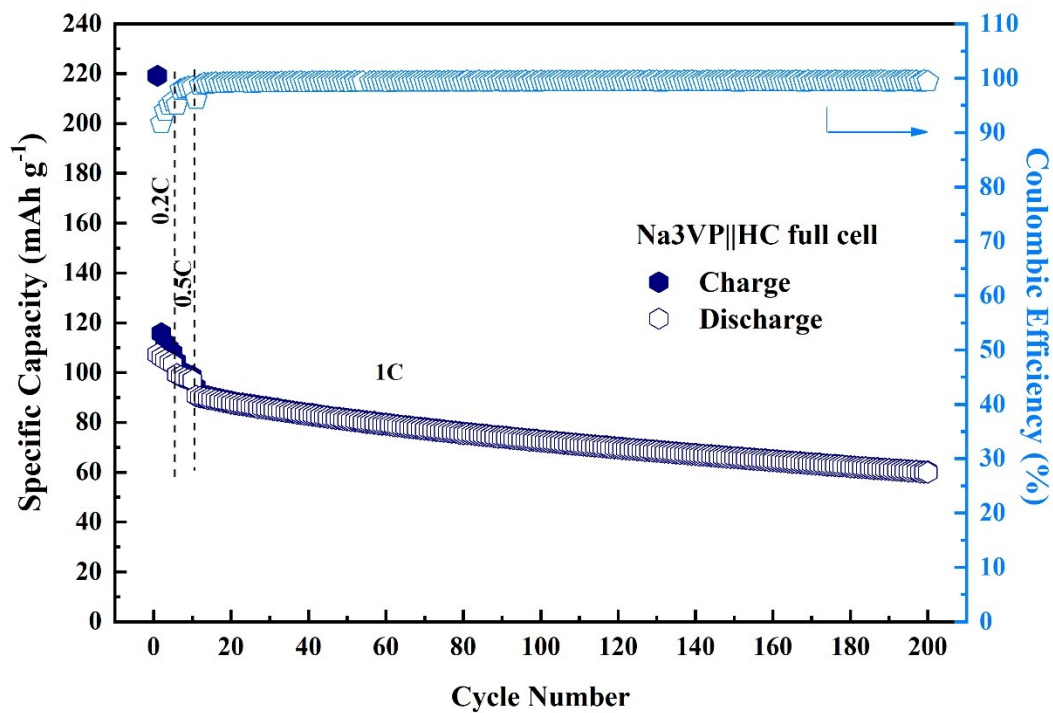


Figure S8 Capacity retention along with Coulombic efficiency of Na₃VP|| H.C. full cell

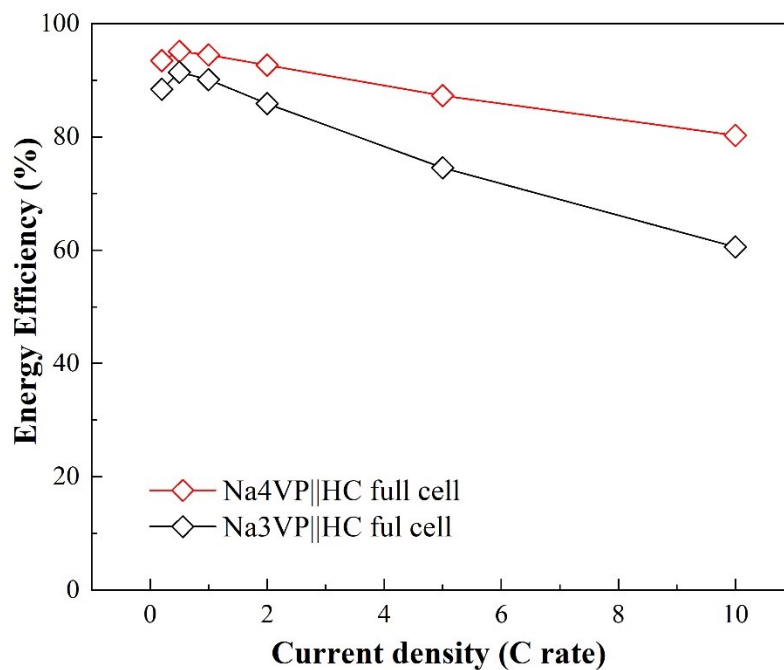


Figure S9 Energy efficiency at different C rates for both cells

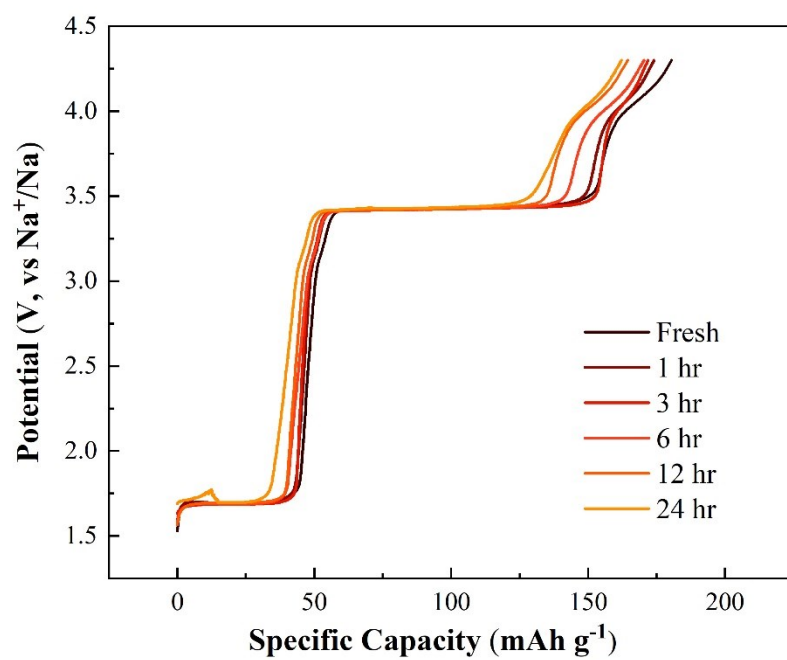


Figure S10 Galvanostatic charge curves of Na₄VP with various exposure time in Argon

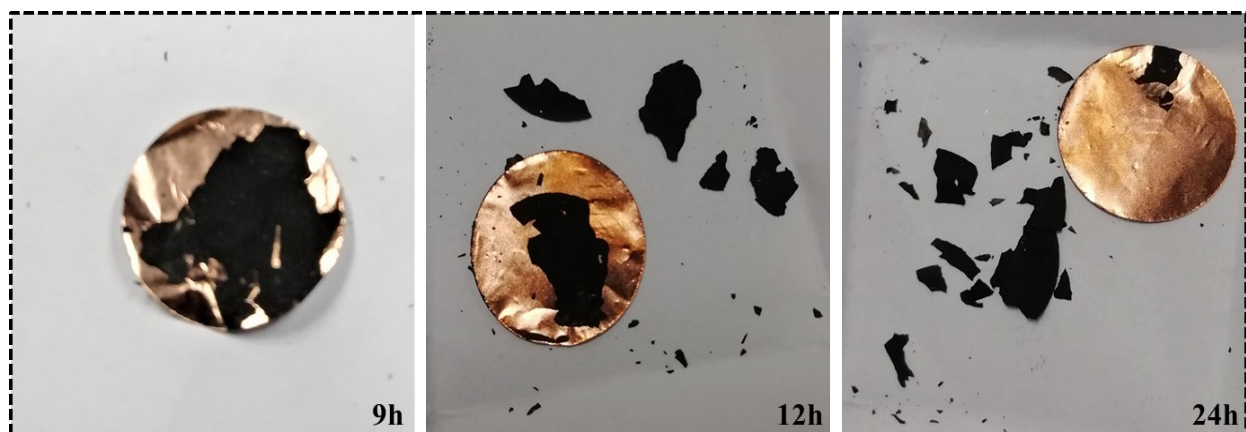


Figure S11 Hard carbon salary losses contact with respect to time.

Table S1 O.C.V. of sodiated H.C. with respect to the different air exposure time.

Air exposure time (hr)	OCV (V, vs Na⁺/Na)
0	0.0515
1	0.0893
3	0.0915
6	0.1085