Supplementary Information

Structural Enhancement of Na₃V₂(PO₄)₃/C Composite Cathode Materials by Pillar Ion Doping for High Power and Long Cycle Life

Sodium-ion Batteries

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Figure S1. SEM images of (a) the undoped-NVP/C, (b) K0.04-NVP/C, (c) K0.09-NVP/C, and (d) K0.12-NVP/C.



Figure S2. Atomic distribution of K (left) analyzed from the SEM images (right); (a) K0.04-NVP/C, (b) K0.09-NVP/C, and (c) K0.12-NVP/C. The results indicate that the K atoms were uniformly distributed in each particle without segregation.



Figure S3. Rietveld refinement patterns of (a) the undoped-NVP/C, (b) K0.04-NVP/C, (c) K0.09-NVP/C, and (d) K0.12-NVP/C; R_{wp} values were 16.2, 12.8, 15.5, and 15.9, respectively.



Figure S4. Cycle performance of $Na_{3-x}K_xV_2(PO_4)_3/C$ tested at 0.2 C in a voltage window between 3.8 and 2.5 V. The trend of these cycling results is consistent with the cycling data obtained at 1 C as shown in Figure 3a.



Figure S5. dQ/dV plots of Na_{3-x}K_xV₂(PO₄)₃/C for the 1st, 10th, 50th, and 100th cycles obtained from the cycling test at 1 C in a voltage window between 3.8 and 1.3 V; (a) between 2.2 and 1.3 V and (b) between 3.8 and 2.7 V. The voltage difference of each oxidation/reduction peak gradually increased and peak broadening was observed with repeated cycling, indicating that the electrochemical and structural stabilities of the undoped-NVP/C and K0.04-NVP/C (small doping amount) were decreased due to the difficulty of the reversible reaction with large Na-ions. On the other hand, the sharp oxidation/reduction peaks of the K0.09-NVP/C and K0.12-NVP/C were effectively maintained after the 100th cycle without any shifting or peak broadening because the structure was stabilized by pillar ions.



Figure S6. *Ex-situ* XRD patterns of (a) the undoped-NVP/C and (b) K0.09-NVP/C collected before cycling, after 100 cycles, and after 300 cycles.