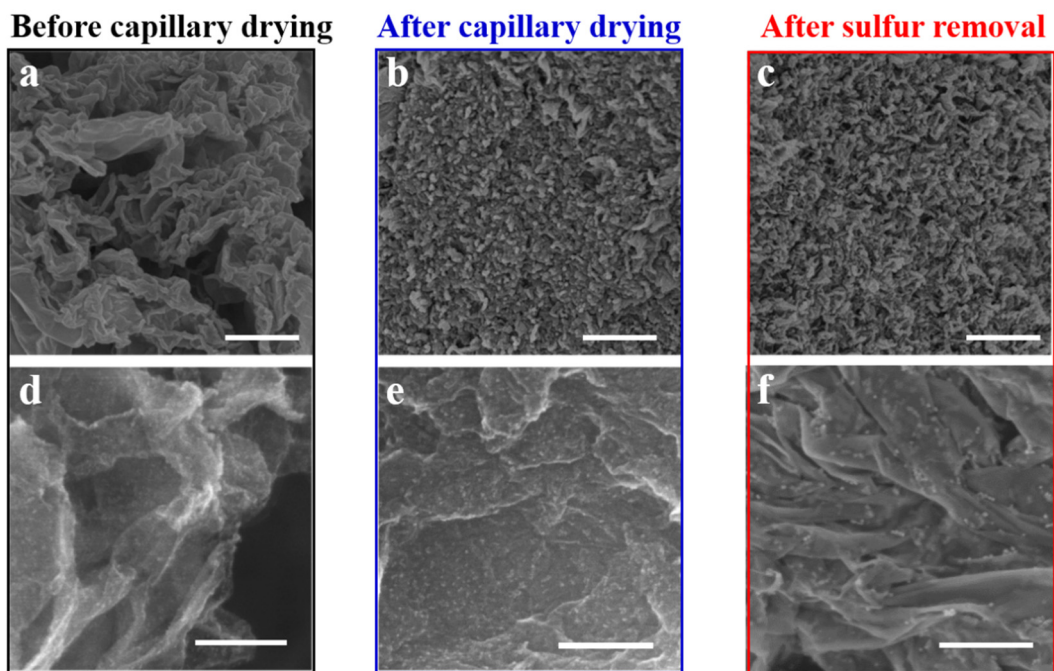
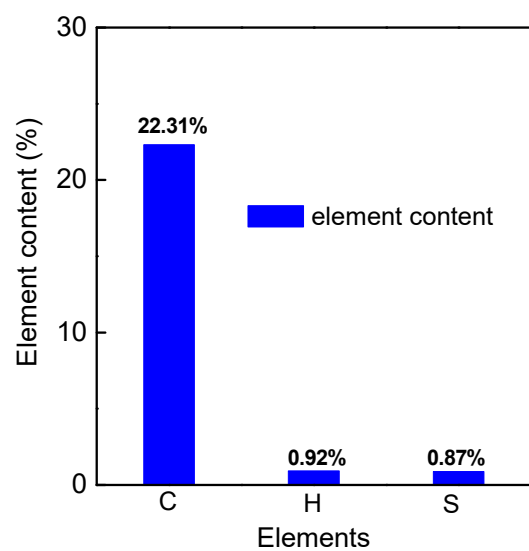


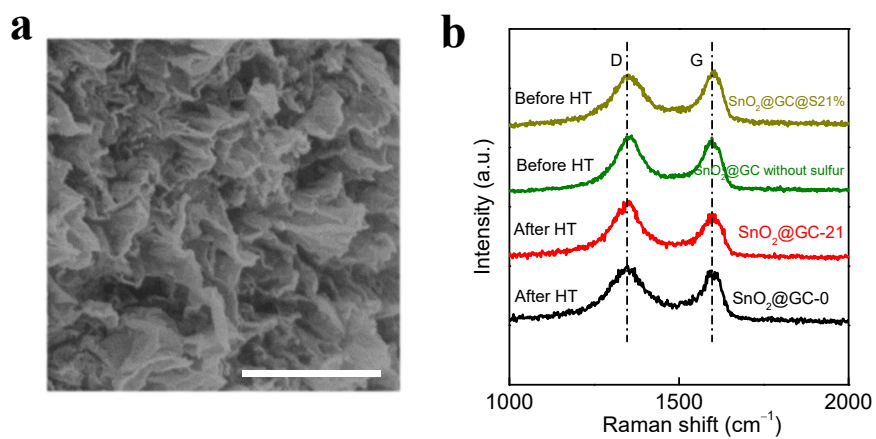
**Supplementary Figure 1. The existence and content of SnO<sub>2</sub> in SnO<sub>2</sub>@GCs.** XRD patterns of (a) SnO<sub>2</sub>@GC-0, 11, 21, 49, SnO<sub>2</sub>@GC@S21% and (b) pure sulfur. (c) TGA curves of SnO<sub>2</sub>@GCs with different original sulfur content of 0%, 5%, 11%, 15%, 21% and 49% in N<sub>2</sub> atmosphere. (d) TGA curves of SnO<sub>2</sub>@GCs with the SnO<sub>2</sub> content of 0%, 46%, 67% and 75% measured in air atmosphere. Note that the sulfur content is calculated based on the whole SnO<sub>2</sub>@GC@S, while the SnO<sub>2</sub> content is calculated based on the mass of SnO<sub>2</sub>@GC after sulfur removal. Also, note that the SnO<sub>2</sub>@GCs with various original sulfur content have the same SnO<sub>2</sub> content of 67%, while the SnO<sub>2</sub>@GCs with various SnO<sub>2</sub> content have the same original sulfur loading as SnO<sub>2</sub>@GC-21.



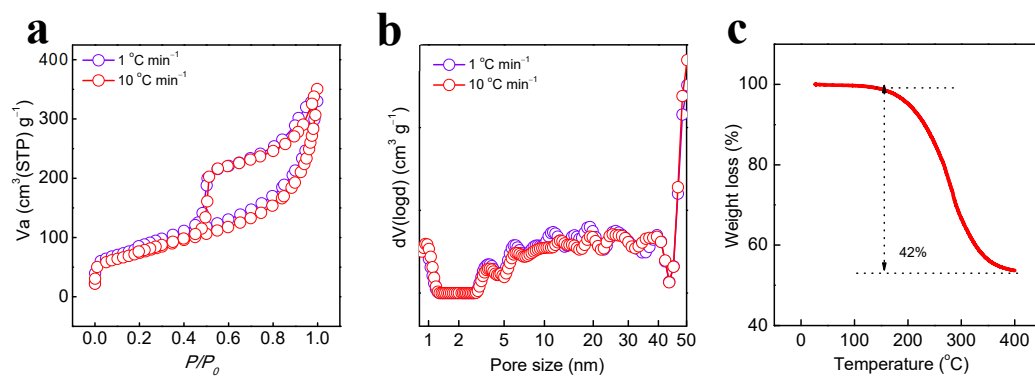
**Supplementary Figure 2. Morphology change during the SnO<sub>2</sub>@GC-21 synthesis process.** SEM images of the sample (**a, d**) before capillary drying, (**b, e**) after capillary drying and (**c, f**) after sulfur removal process in low and high resolutions, respectively. Scale bars, (**a–c**) 1 μm; (**d–f**) 200 nm.



**Supplementary Figure 3.** CHNS analysis of C, H and S elements content in SnO<sub>2</sub>@GC-21.

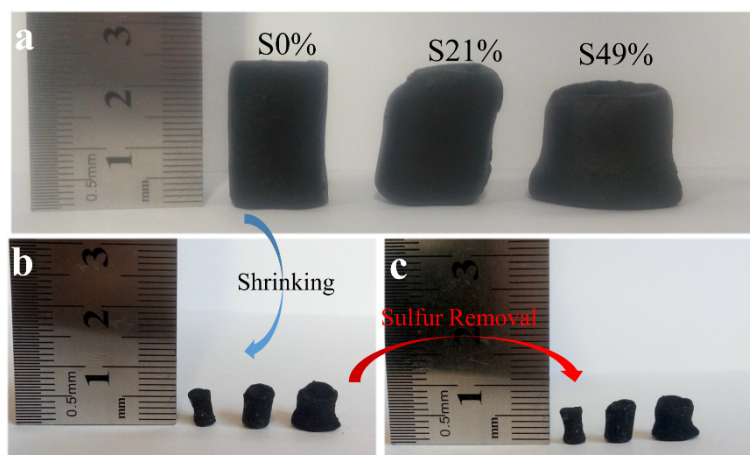


**Supplementary Figure 4. Morphology characterization of 3D graphene cage. (a)** SEM image of a 3D graphene cage after heat treatment (HT). **(b)** Raman spectra of SnO<sub>2</sub>@GC-21 and SnO<sub>2</sub>@GC-0 before and after 400 °C treatments (for SnO<sub>2</sub>@GC-21, this is a sulfur removal process). Scale bar, **(a)** 500 nm.

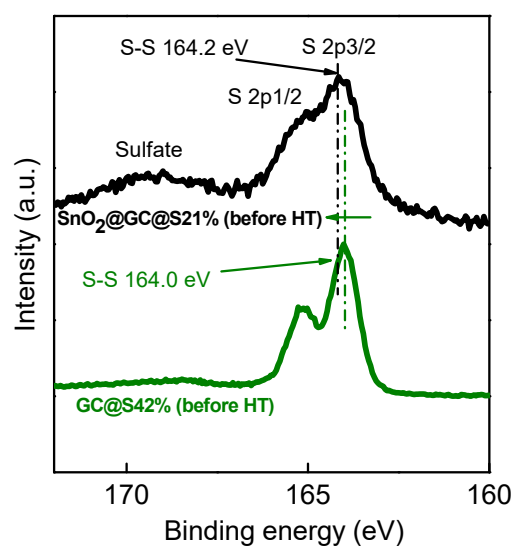


**Supplementary Figure 5. Influence of sulfur removal on pore structure of graphene cage. (a)**

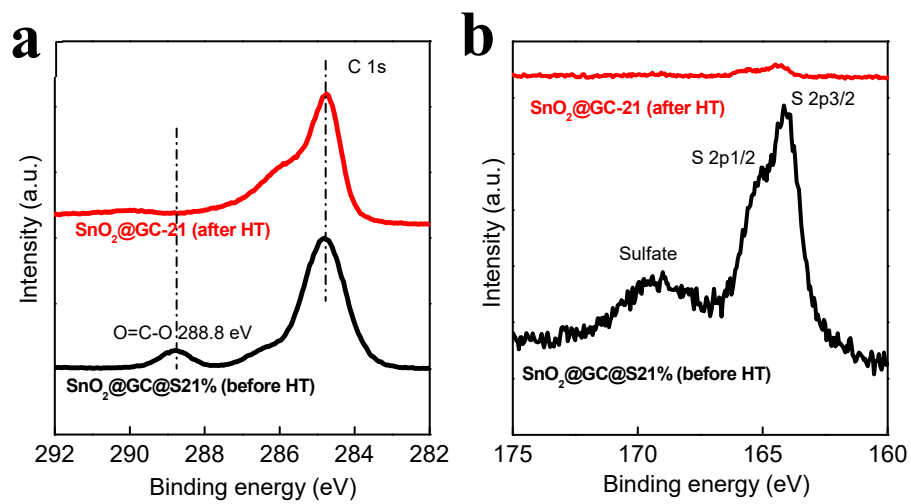
Nitrogen adsorption-desorption isotherms and **(b)** pore size distributions of GC@S (loading sulfur in the graphene cage free of  $\text{SnO}_2$ ) subjected to the heat treatments ( $400 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ ) with the heating rate of  $1 \text{ }^\circ\text{C min}^{-1}$  and  $10 \text{ }^\circ\text{C min}^{-1}$ , respectively. **(c)** TGA curve of GC@S. The preparation of GC@S was similar to that of the  $\text{SnO}_2@\text{GC}@S$  but free of the addition of  $\text{SnCl}_4 \cdot 5\text{H}_2\text{O}$  as the precursor of  $\text{SnO}_2$ .



**Supplementary Figure 6. Volume changes of the SnO<sub>2</sub>@GCs during capillary drying and sulfur removal process.** Photos of (a) hydrogels, (b) the capillary shrinkage-induced monolith of SnO<sub>2</sub>@GC@S (before sulfur removal), and (c) the SnO<sub>2</sub>@GCs (after sulfur removal).



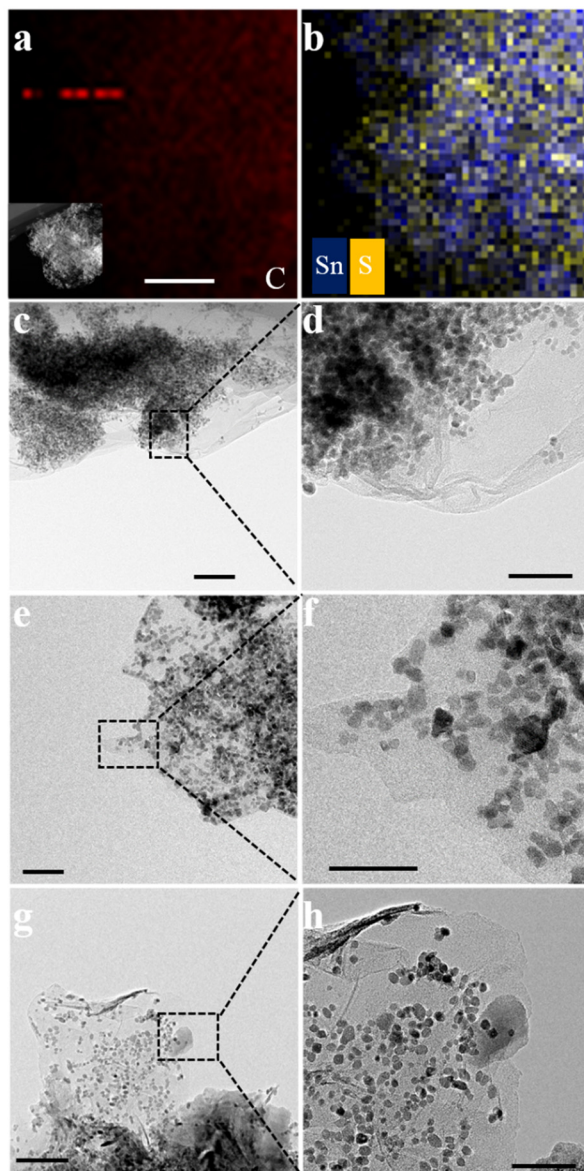
**Supplementary Figure 7.** S 2p XPS spectra with a 0.2 eV difference for S-S bond between  $\text{GC}@S42\%$  (before HT) and  $\text{SnO}_2@\text{GC}@S21\%$  (before HT).



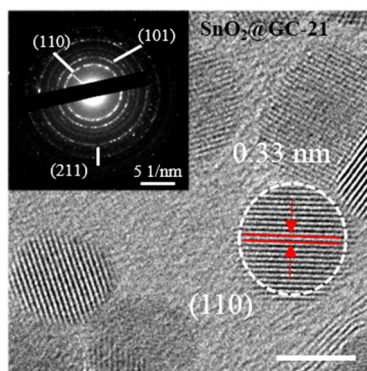
**Supplementary Figure 8. C 1s and S 2p XPS spectra before and after sulfur removal process.**

(a) C 1s XPS spectra with O=C-O bond change, and (b) S 2p XPS spectra change after sulfur removal.

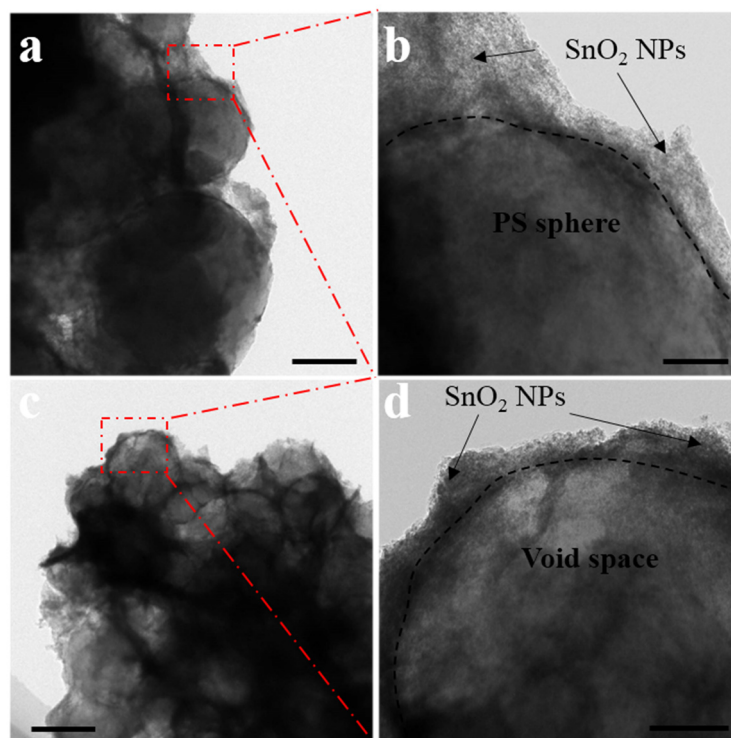




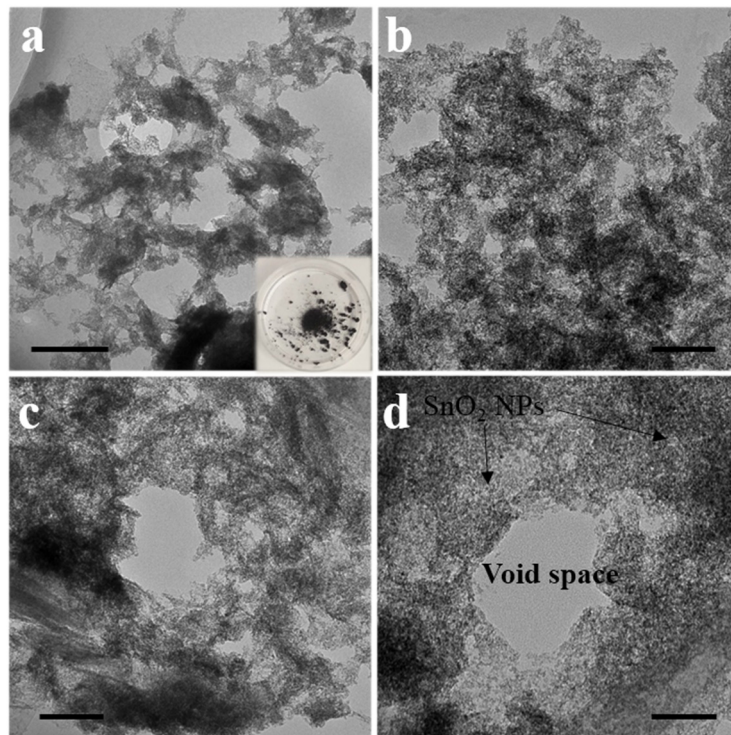
**Supplementary Figure 9. Void space change with various original sulfur content. (a, b)** STEM and EDS of SnO<sub>2</sub>@GC-21 in a relatively low magnification. **(c, d)** TEM images of SnO<sub>2</sub> NPs in SnO<sub>2</sub>@GC-0 without sulfur templating. SnO<sub>2</sub> NPs distribution in SnO<sub>2</sub>@GC-21 **(e, f)** and -49 **(g, h)**. Scale bars, **(a)** 200 nm; **(c)** 100 nm; **(d)** 50 nm; **(e)** 100 nm; **(f)** 50 nm; **(g)** 100 nm; **(h)** 50 nm.



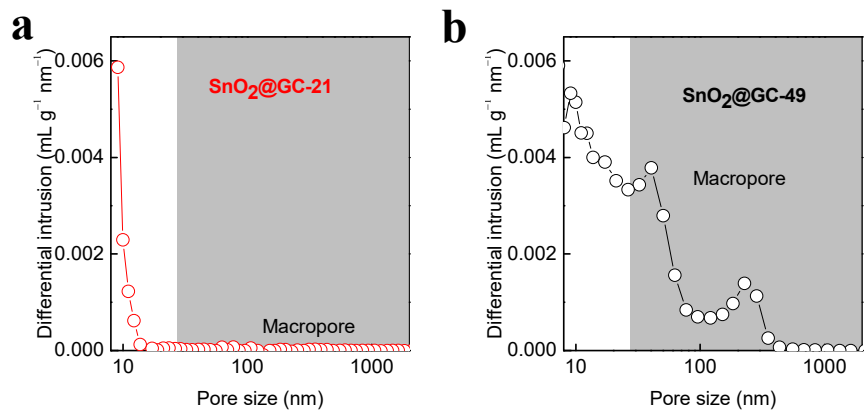
**Supplementary Figure 10.** HRTEM and SAED images of SnO<sub>2</sub>@GC-21. Scale bar, 5 nm.



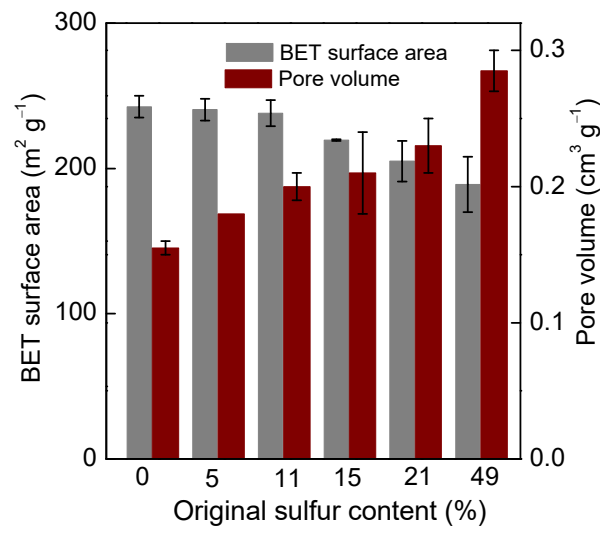
**Supplementary Figure 11. PS templated SnO<sub>2</sub>@GC. (a–d) TEM images of PS sphere templating in SnO<sub>2</sub>@GC. Scale bars, (a) 500 nm; (b) 100 nm; (c) 500 nm; (d) 100 nm.**



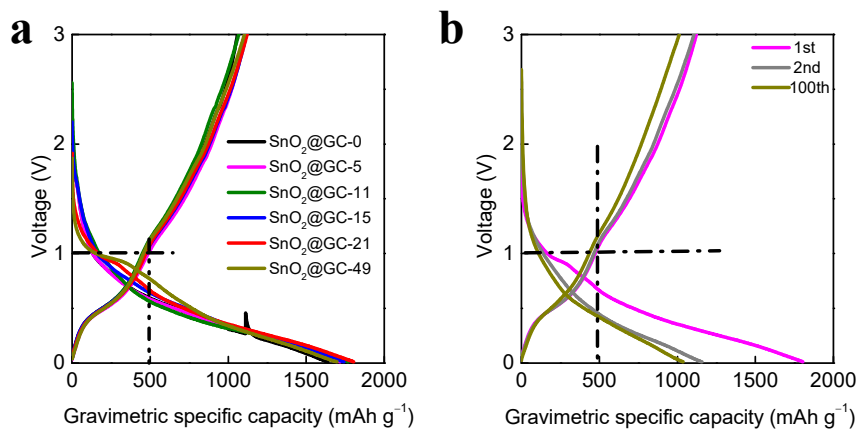
**Supplementary Figure 12. NaCl templated SnO<sub>2</sub>@GC. (a–d)** TEM images of NaCl templating for void space incorporation. Scale bars, **(a)** 500 nm; **(b–c)** 200 nm; **(d)** 100 nm.



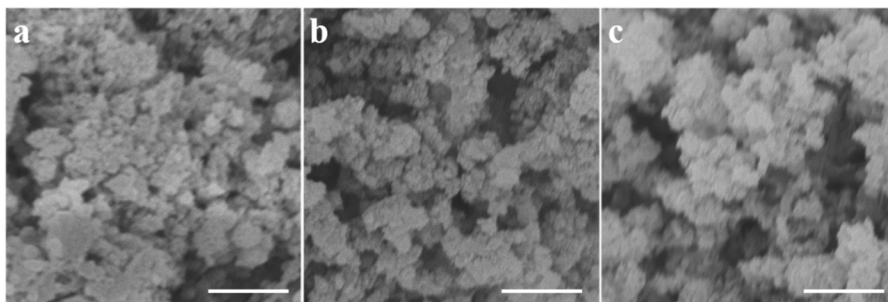
**Supplementary Figure 13. Mercury intrusion porosimetry characterizations.** Pore size distributions of SnO<sub>2</sub>@GC-21 (a), -49 (b) from Mercury intrusion porosimetry (MIP) analysis.



**Supplementary Figure 14.** The BET specific area and pore volume changes of the SnO<sub>2</sub>@GCs with different content of sulfur as the removable templates. Error bars indicate s.d. (n = 3).

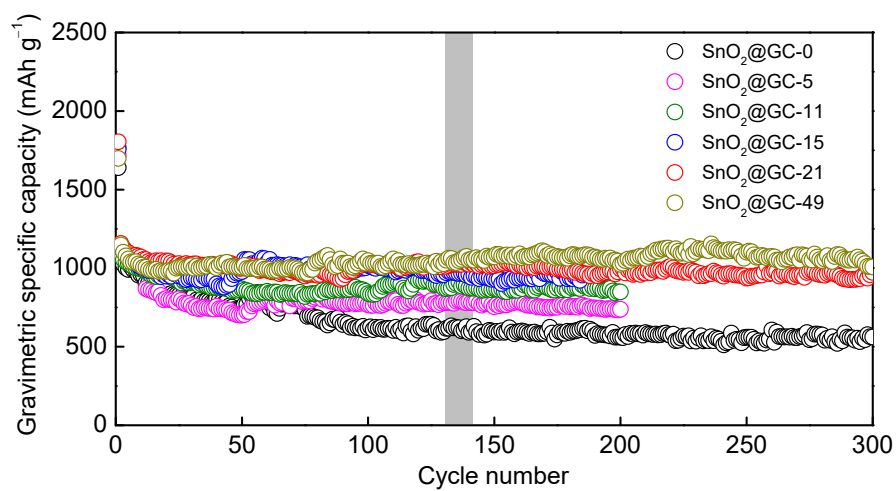


**Supplementary Figure 15. Galvanostatic charge/discharge characterizations.** Galvanostatic charge/discharge profiles of (a) the first cycle of SnO<sub>2</sub>@GCs and (b) the first two and the 100<sup>th</sup> cycles of SnO<sub>2</sub>@GC-21.

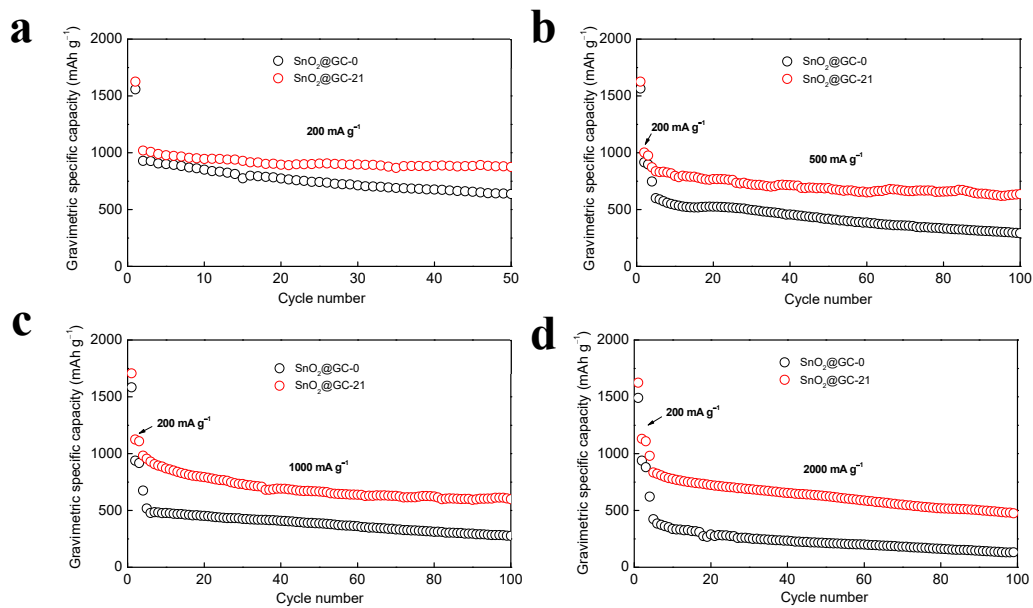


**Supplementary Figure 16. Electrode morphology of SnO<sub>2</sub>@GCs after cycling.** SEM images of SnO<sub>2</sub>@GC-0 (**a**), -21 (**b**) and -49 (**c**) after 300 cycles at a current density of 100 mA g<sup>-1</sup>. Scale bars, (**a-c**) 500 nm.

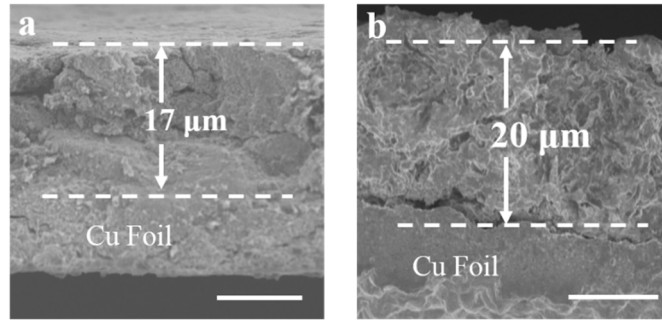




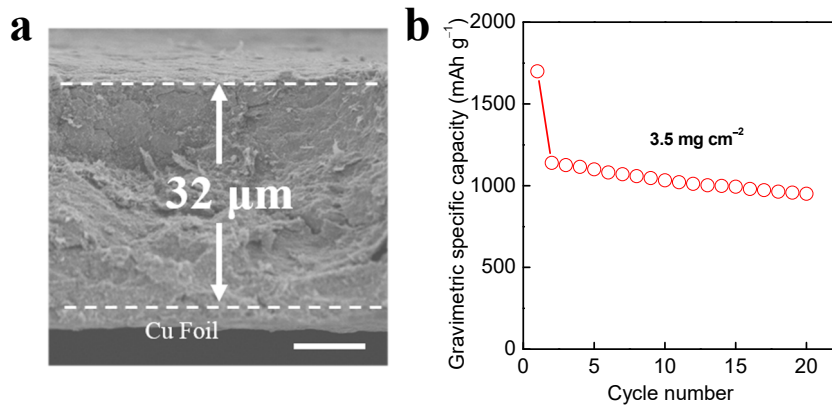
**Supplementary Figure 17.** Cycling performance of SnO<sub>2</sub>@GCs at 100 mA g<sup>-1</sup>.



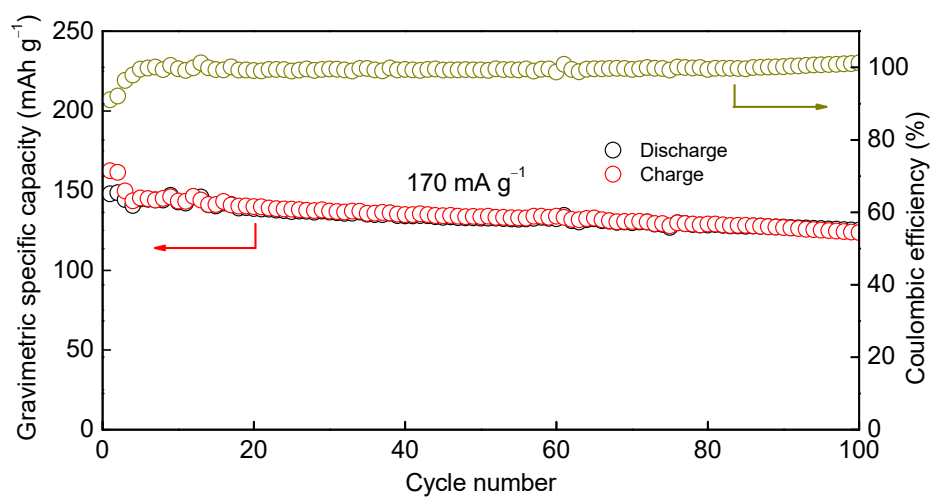
**Supplementary Figure 18. Electrochemical performance with various C-rate.** The cycling performance of  $\text{SnO}_2@\text{GC-0}$  and  $-\text{21}$  at different current densities of **(a)**  $200 \text{ mA g}^{-1}$ , **(b)**  $500 \text{ mA g}^{-1}$ , **(c)**  $1000 \text{ mA g}^{-1}$ , **(d)**  $2000 \text{ mA g}^{-1}$ .



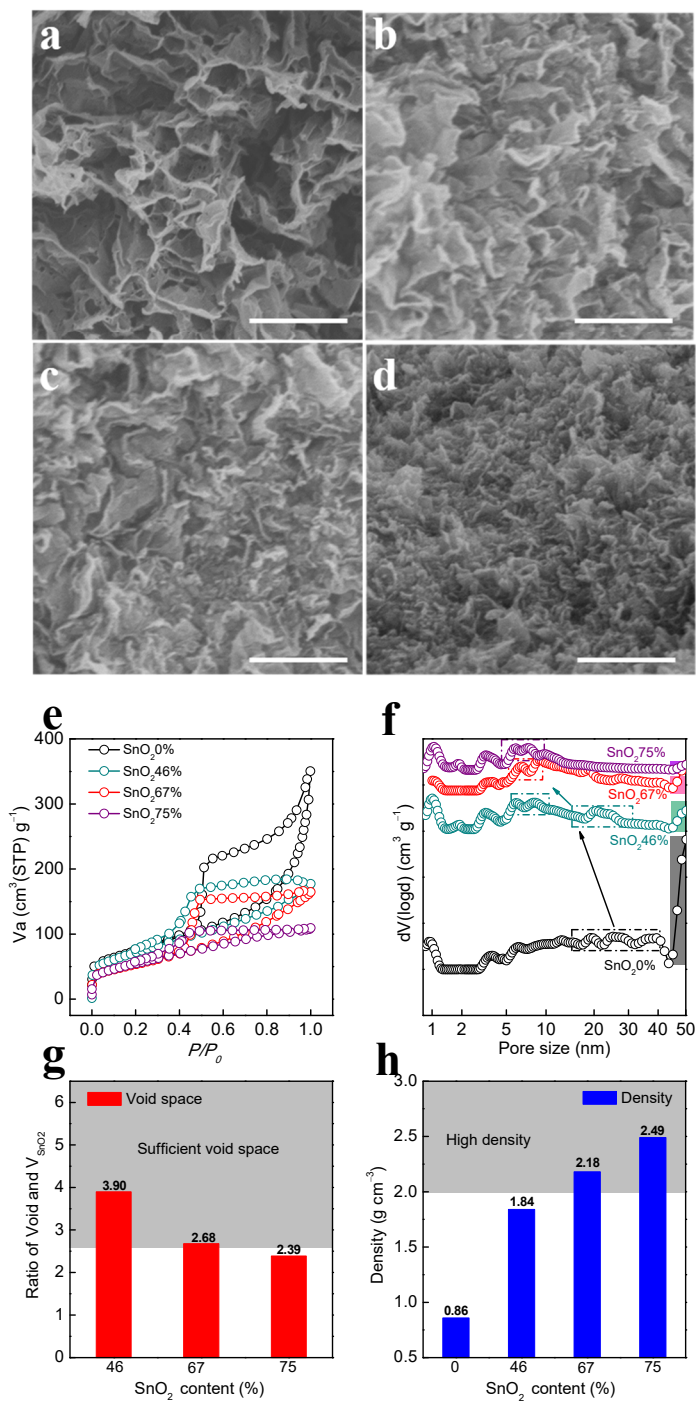
**Supplementary Figure 19. Electrode thickness change after lithiation.** (a) SEM image of the SnO<sub>2</sub>@GC-21 electrode containing binder and carbon black. (b) SEM image of the SnO<sub>2</sub>@GC-21 electrode upon lithiation. Scale bars, (a–b) 10 μm.



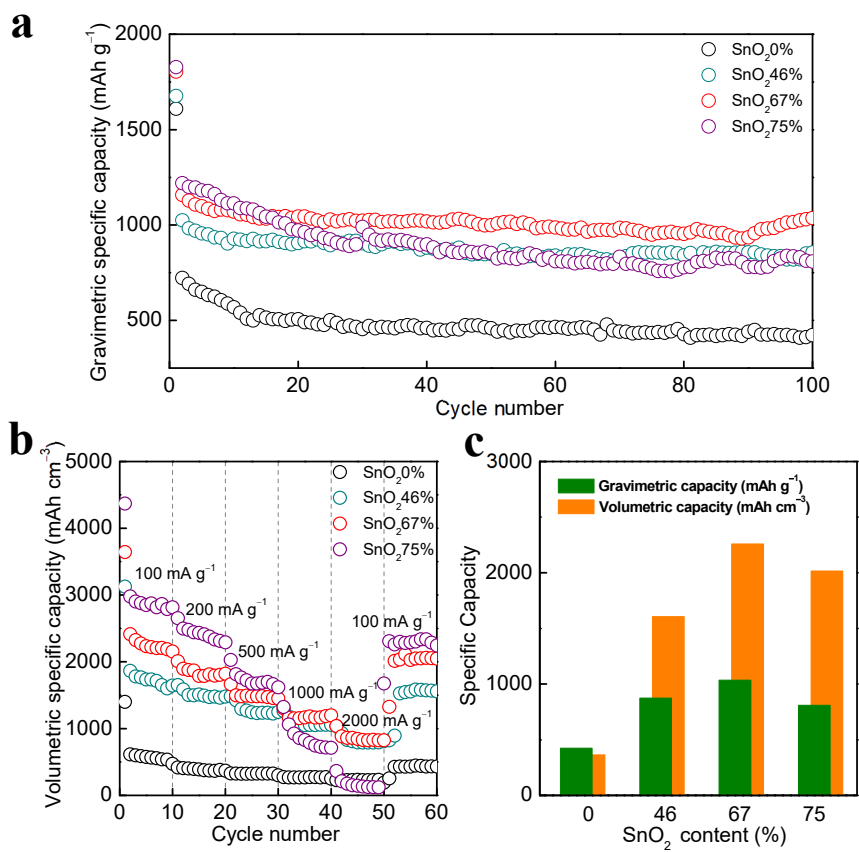
**Supplementary Figure 20. Thick electrode characterizations. (a)** Cross-sectional SEM image of thick SnO<sub>2</sub>@GC-21 electrode morphology. **(b)** The cycling performance of SnO<sub>2</sub>@GC-21 with a high mass loading of active materials at an areal current density of 0.2 mA cm<sup>-2</sup>. Scale bar, **(a)** 10 μm.



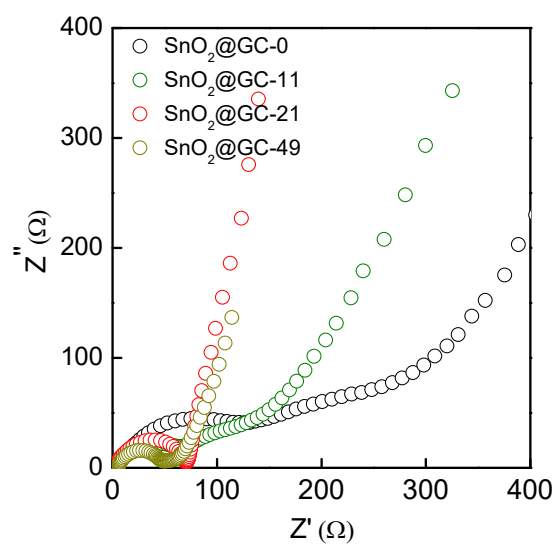
**Supplementary Figure 21.** Reversible capacity and Coulombic efficiency *versus* cycle plots of the LCO/SnO<sub>2</sub>@GC-21 full cell with electrochemical pre-lithiation.



**Supplementary Figure 22. Structure change with various SnO<sub>2</sub> content.** (a–d) SEM images, (e) nitrogen adsorption-desorption isothermals, (f) pore size distributions, (g) calculated void spaces based on the SnO<sub>2</sub> volume, and (h) densities of SnO<sub>2</sub>@GCs with different SnO<sub>2</sub> content of 0%, 46%, 67% and 75%. Scale bars, (a–d) 500 nm.

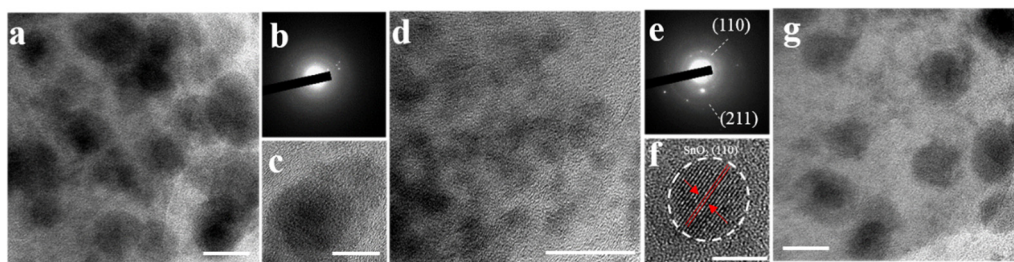


**Supplementary Figure 23. Electrochemical performance with various SnO<sub>2</sub> content. (a)** Cycling performance and **(b)** rate performance of SnO<sub>2</sub>@GCs with different SnO<sub>2</sub> content of 0%, 46%, 67% and 75%. **(c)** Volumetric and gravimetric capacities of SnO<sub>2</sub>@GCs with the SnO<sub>2</sub> content of 0%, 46%, 67% and 75%.

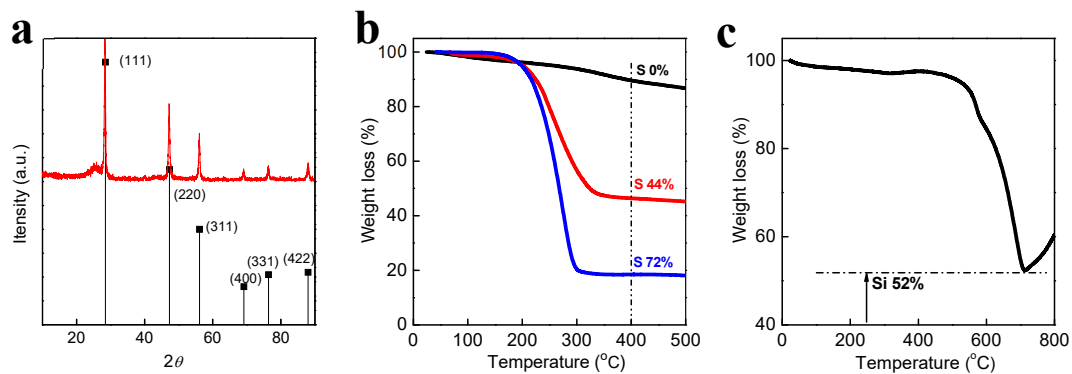


**Supplementary Figure 24.** Electrochemical impedance spectra of SnO<sub>2</sub>@GCs before cycling.

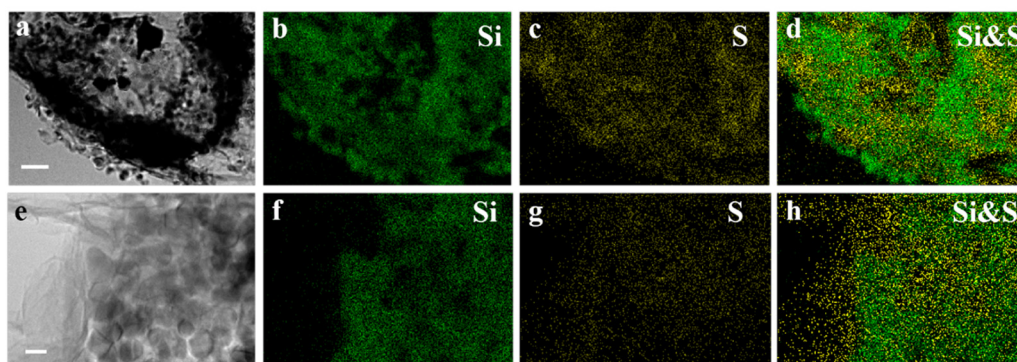




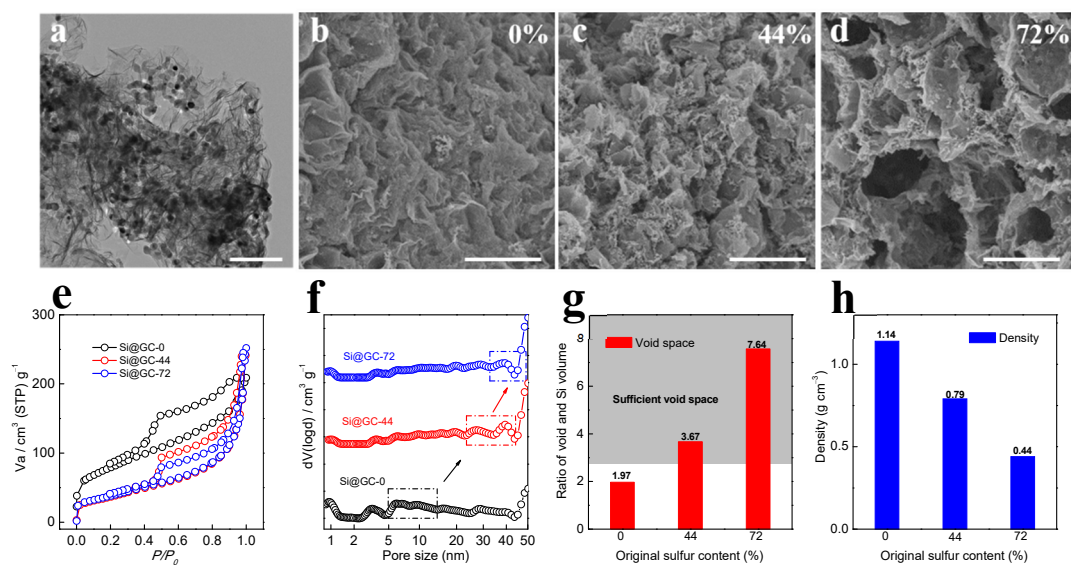
**Supplementary Figure 25.** *Ex situ* TEM characterization of SnO<sub>2</sub> volume change after lithiation. TEM and SAED images of (a–c) SnO<sub>2</sub>@GC-21 and (d–f) SnO<sub>2</sub>@GC-0 upon lithiation. (g) TEM image of SnO<sub>2</sub>@GC-49 upon lithiation. Scale bars, (a) 20 nm; (c) 10 nm; (d) 20 nm; (f) 5 nm; (g) 20 nm.



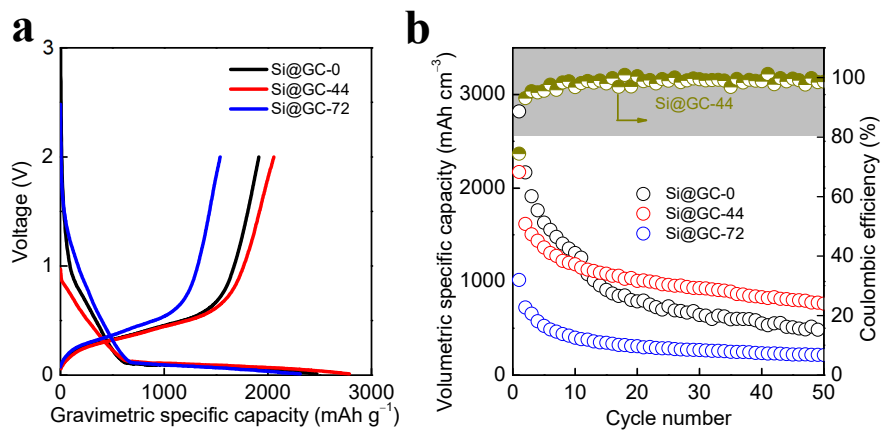
**Supplementary Figure 26. The existence and content of Si. (a)** XRD of Si@GC. **(b)** TGA curves of Si@GC-0, -44 and -72 with original sulfur content of 0%, 44% and 72%, respectively. **(c)** TGA curve of the Si@GC.



**Supplementary Figure 27.** The Si and S element distributions in Si@GC@S. EDS of the Si@GC@S44% in a low magnification (**a–d**) and a relatively high magnification (**e–h**). Scale bars, (**a**) 200 nm; (**e**) 50 nm.



**Supplementary Figure 28. Structure change of Si@GCs with various sulfur content. (a)** TEM image of the Si NPs (~50 nm) distribution in the graphene cage. **(b–d)** SEM images of Si@GC-0, -44 and -72. **(e)** Nitrogen adsorption-desorption isotherms, **(f)** pore size distributions, **(g)** calculated void space and **(h)** density changes of Si@GCs. Scale bars, **(a)** 500 nm; **(b–d)** 5  $\mu$ m.



**Supplementary Figure 29. Galvanostatic charge/discharge characterizations.** Galvanostatic charge/discharge profiles of **(a)** the first cycle of Si@GCs, **(b)** cycling performance of Si@GCs at  $200 \text{ mA g}^{-1}$ .

**Supplementary Table 1. Comparison of volumetric capacity of SnO<sub>2</sub>@GC-21 with the reported representative Si, Sn-based anodes in LIBs.**

Materials	Density of active materials (g cm <sup>-3</sup> )	Volumetric capacity based on the active materials (mAh cm <sup>-3</sup> )	Density of electrode (g cm <sup>-3</sup> )	Volumetric capacity based on the electrode (mAh cm <sup>-3</sup> )	cycles	Current Density	Voltage	Active material mass loading (mg cm <sup>-2</sup> )	Binder (content)	Ref
SnO <sub>2</sub> @GC-21	2.18	2123	1.38	1075	300	100 mA g <sup>-1</sup>	0.01–3 V	1.87	10% PVDF	This work
PVP-Sn(IV)@Ti3C	2.16	1374.8	N/A	N/A	50	100 mA g <sup>-1</sup>	0.01–3 V	N/A	15% PVDF	1
Fe <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub> -G <sub>2</sub>	2.3	1403	1.3	634	100	200 mA g <sup>-1</sup>	0.005–3 V	1.89	10% PVDF	2
Sn/C nanocomposite	1.92	1700	1.92	1700	200	0.5 C	0.01–3 V	N/A	binder-free	3
NHGM	1.1	1052	N/A	N/A	1200	0.1 mA cm <sup>-2</sup>	0.01–3 V	2.75	5% PVDF	4
The bowl-like SnO <sub>2</sub> @C	0.24	231	N/A	N/A	100	400 mA g <sup>-1</sup>	0.005–3 V	N/A	10% PVDF	5
t-Si@GN arrays	1.0	1500	1.0	1500	200	840 mA g <sup>-1</sup>	0.02–2 V	0.9	binder-free	6
3D Si membrane	0.167	429	0.167	429	100	300 mA g <sup>-1</sup>	0.01–1.5 V	N/A	binder-free	7
SiNP-PANi	0.899	1078	0.899	1078	600	1000 mA g <sup>-1</sup>	0.01–1 V	0.3	binder-free	8
SiNW fabric	0.233	116.5	0.233	116.5	100	179 mA g <sup>-1</sup>	0.01–1 V	N/A	binder-free	9
SSG	1.926	1087	N/A	N/A	60	239 mA g <sup>-1</sup>	0.01–3 V	2.29	3% CMC	10
Si-C granule	0.49	779	N/A	N/A	100	1 C	0–1.1 V	N/A	PVDF with 10 wt% PAA	11

<b>SG-Si-c-PAN</b>	N/A	N/A	0.85	2350	100	100 mA g <sup>-1</sup>	0.05–1.5 V	1.3–2.5	PAN	12
<b>SiNW-PG</b>	N/A	N/A	1.5	1014	100	0.2 C	0.05–1.4 V	N/A	SBR and CMC (15%)	13
<b>FeO<sub>x</sub>@C-2</b>	N/A	N/A	0.35	280	100	200 mA g <sup>-1</sup>	0.01–3 V	N/A	10% PVDF	14
<b>Si pomegranate</b>	N/A	N/A	0.4	1270	1000	C/2	0.01–1 V	~ 0.2	10% PVDF	15
<b>SiNP-alginate</b>	N/A	N/A	0.5	850	100	4200 mA g <sup>-1</sup>	0.01–1 V	N/A	sodium alginate	16
<b>nC-SiMP</b>	N/A	N/A	0.55	665	1000	C/4	0.01–1 V	~ 0.5	10% PVDF	17
<b>Si-SHP/CB (after volume expansion)</b>	N/A	N/A	1.1	1301	120	0.1 mA cm <sup>-2</sup>	0.01–1 V	1.70	Self-healing polymer	18
<b>5wt%-Gr-Si</b>	N/A	N/A	N/A	2500	1	N/A	0.01–1.5 V	1.2	1.1M Li-polyacrylic acid	19
<b>Gr-Si-CNM</b>	~ 2.3	2821 (average)	~ 2.3	2821 (average)	1000	1800 mA g <sup>-1</sup>	0.01–1.5 V	0.07	binder-free	20
<b>SF electrode</b>	N/A	N/A	N/A	1799	150	500 mA g <sup>-1</sup>	0.02–1.0 V	0.9–1.5	sodium alginate	21
<b>h-SnO<sub>2</sub>@Si-2</b>	N/A	N/A	1.33	1030	500	100 mA g <sup>-1</sup>	0.01–~1 V	1.9–2.0	N/A	22
<b>Fe<sub>2</sub>N@C electrode</b>	N/A	N/A	N/A	1030 (lithiated)	50	100 mA g <sup>-1</sup>	0.01–3 V	12 μm (lithiated)	N/A	23

**Supplementary Table 2.** The detailed experimental parameters for materials preparations.

Sample	GO(mL)	Na <sub>2</sub> S <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub> ·5H <sub>2</sub> O(g)	HCl(mL)	SnCl <sub>4</sub> ·5H <sub>2</sub> O(mg)
SnO <sub>2</sub> @GC@S0%	57	0	0	235
SnO <sub>2</sub> @GC@S5%	57	0.09	0.68	235
SnO <sub>2</sub> @GC@S11%	57	0.21	1.73	235
SnO <sub>2</sub> @GC@S15%	57	0.37	3.19	235
SnO <sub>2</sub> @GC@S21%	57	0.54	4.72	235
SnO <sub>2</sub> @GC@S49%	57	3.41	28.0	235
SnO <sub>2</sub> 0%@GC@S	57	0.54	4.72	0
SnO <sub>2</sub> 46%@GC@S	57	0.54	4.72	117.5
SnO <sub>2</sub> 67%@GC@S	57	0.54	4.72	235
SnO <sub>2</sub> 75%@GC@S	57	0.54	4.72	470
Sample	GO (mL) (4 mg mL <sup>-1</sup> )	Na <sub>2</sub> S <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub> ·5H <sub>2</sub> O (g)	HCl (mL)	Si (mg) (Solved in 28.5 mL ethanol)
Si@GC@S44%	28.5	1.27	10.29	57
Si@GC@S72%	28.5	3.41	28.00	57
Sample	GO (mL)	PS suspension (mL) (20 mg mL <sup>-1</sup> , sizes of 500–1000 nm)	SnCl <sub>4</sub> ·5H <sub>2</sub> O (mg)	
SnO <sub>2</sub> @GC@PS	57	2	235	
Sample	GO (mL)	NaCl (mL) (4 M)	SnCl <sub>4</sub> ·5H <sub>2</sub> O (mg)	
SnO <sub>2</sub> @GC@NaCl	57	50	235	



**Supplementary Table 3.** The detailed results of calculated void spaces of SnO<sub>2</sub>@GCs.  $\rho$  is the monolith densities of SnO<sub>2</sub>@GC and Si@GC determined by Archimedes principle with a balance (Mettler Toledo XS205) equipped with accessories for the density determination;  $T_s$  and  $T_v$  are respectively the volume ratios of the original sulfur volume, void space to the SnO<sub>2</sub> volume in SnO<sub>2</sub>@GC and Si@GC;  $\rho'$  and  $T_{v1}$  are respectively the calculated density and calculated void space of SnO<sub>2</sub>@GC and Si@GC according to the equations of (2–4) in main text;  $T_{v2}$  is the volume ratio of the pore volume and the SnO<sub>2</sub> volume in SnO<sub>2</sub>@GC. These above results demonstrate minor errors among experimental data and calculations for densities and voids in SnO<sub>2</sub>@GCs and Si@GC. The differences between pore volume and the calculated void volume at a high sulfur content are mainly ascribed to the fact that the macropore volume is difficult to be ascertained by the N<sub>2</sub> adsorption-desorption measurement (the large pores over 500 nm in size cannot be identified by the N<sub>2</sub> adsorption-desorption isotherm).

	SnO <sub>2</sub> @GC-0	SnO <sub>2</sub> @GC-5	SnO <sub>2</sub> @GC-11	SnO <sub>2</sub> @GC-15	SnO <sub>2</sub> @GC-21	SnO <sub>2</sub> @GC-49
$\rho$ (g cm <sup>-3</sup> )	2.68	2.51	2.32	2.25	2.18	1.16
$T_s$	0	0.26	0.62	0.88	1.33	4.81
$T_v$	1.35	1.61	1.97	2.23	2.68	6.16
$\rho'$ (g cm <sup>-3</sup> )	2.68	2.51	2.31	2.18	2.00	1.19
$T_{v1}$	1.35	1.61	1.97	2.09	2.24	6.42
$T_{v2}$	1.56	1.87	2.07	2.18	2.39	2.96

	Si@GC-0	Si@GC-44	Si@GC-72
$\rho$ (g cm <sup>-3</sup> )	1.14	0.79	0.44
$T_s$	0	1.70	5.67
$T_v$	1.97	3.67	7.64
$\rho'$ (g cm <sup>-3</sup> )	1.14	0.79	0.47
$T_{v1}$	1.97	3.72	8.23

## Supplementary References

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