

Supplementary information for

Phase-engineered cathode for super-stable potassium storage

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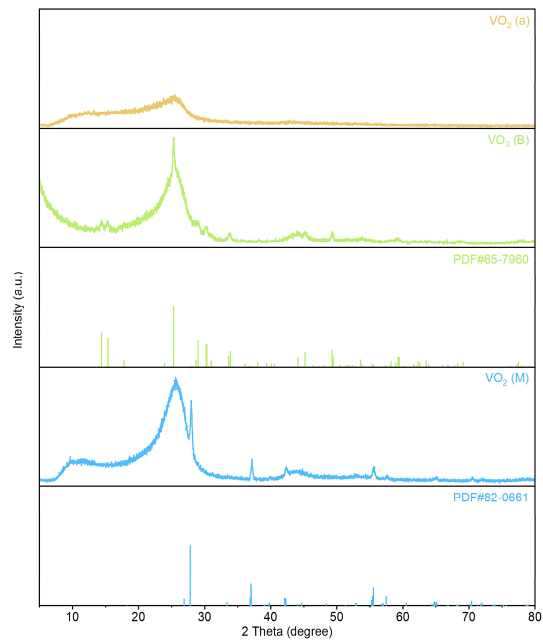
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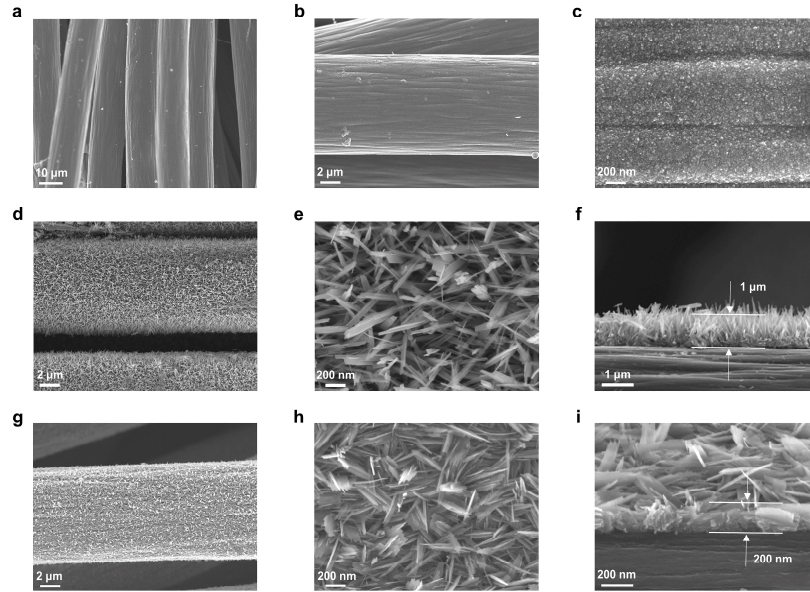
Supplementary Figures 1 to 23

Supplementary Tables 1 to 3

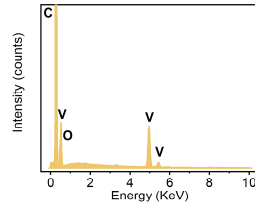
Supplementary References



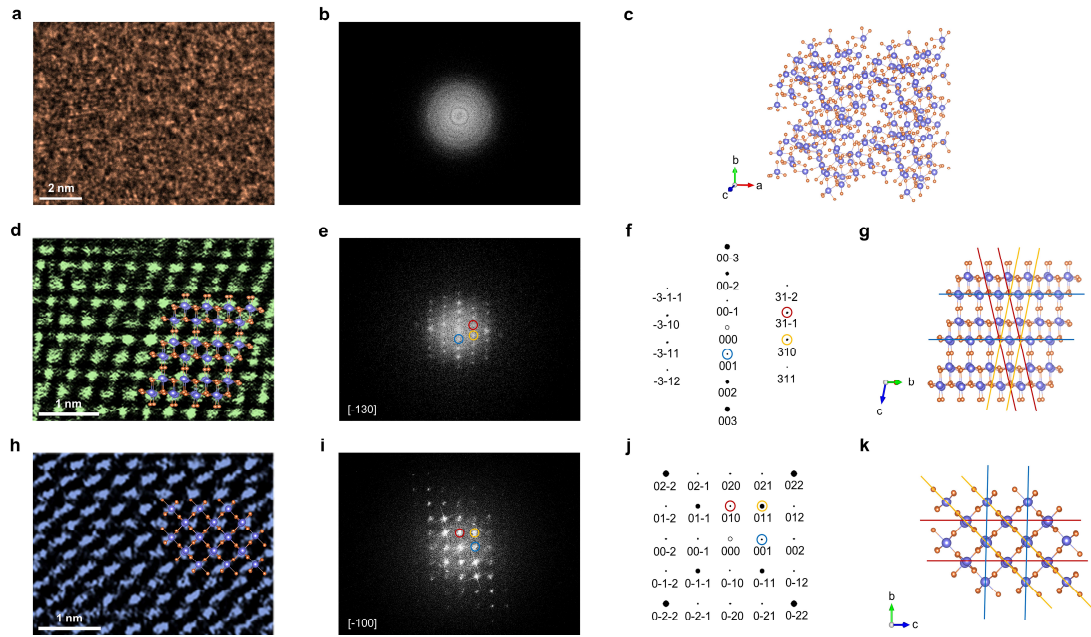
Supplementary Figure 1. XRD patterns and the corresponding JCPDS data of VO₂ (a), VO₂ (B), and VO₂ (M).



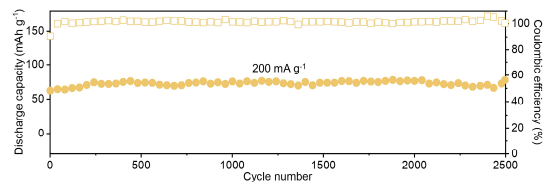
Supplementary Figure 2. FE-SEM images for the several types of VO₂ on the carbon fiber cloth. Low-magnification FE-SEM images of a), b) VO₂ (a), d) VO₂ (B), and g) VO₂ (M). High-magnification FE-SEM images of c) VO₂ (a), e) VO₂ (B), and h) VO₂ (M). Cross-sectional FE-SEM images of f) VO₂ (B) and i) VO₂ (M).



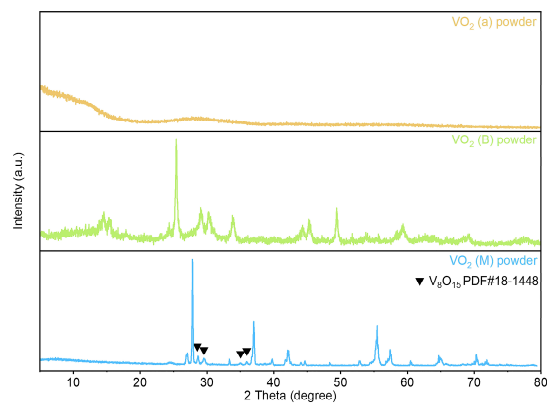
Supplementary Figure 3. EDS results of VO₂ (a).



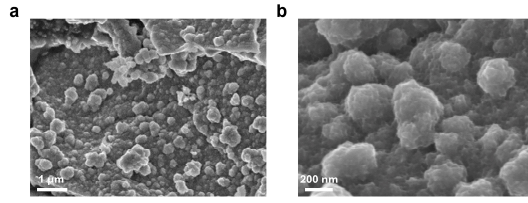
Supplementary Figure 4. Morphology and structural characterization of the pristine materials. The HRTEM images at atomic resolution of pristine a) VO_2 (a), d) VO_2 (B), and h) VO_2 (M). Their corresponding FFT patterns are shown in b), e), and i), respectively. Schematic illustrations of c) VO_2 (a), g) VO_2 (B), and k) VO_2 (M). The simulated diffraction patterns of f) VO_2 (B) and j) VO_2 (M).



Supplementary Figure 5. Cycle life performance of VO₂(a) at 200 mA g⁻¹.

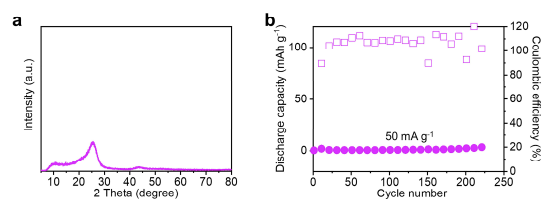


Supplementary Figure 6. XRD patterns of VO₂ (a) powder, VO₂ (B) powder, and VO₂ (M) powder.

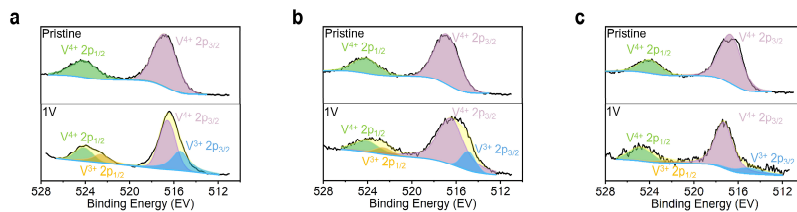


Supplementary Figure 7. Material characterizations of amorphous VO₂ powders.

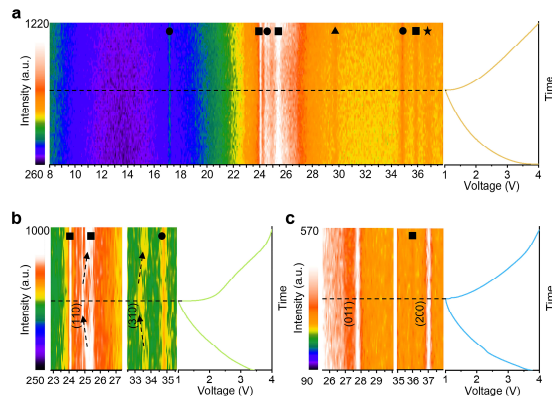
a) and b) The FE-SEM images of amorphous VO₂ powder.



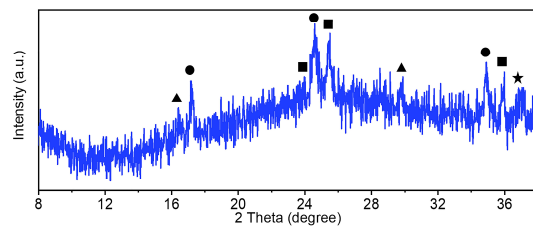
Supplementary Figure 8. Material characterization and electrochemical performance of pure CF. a) XRD pattern and b) cycle performance at 50 mA g⁻¹ for pure CF.



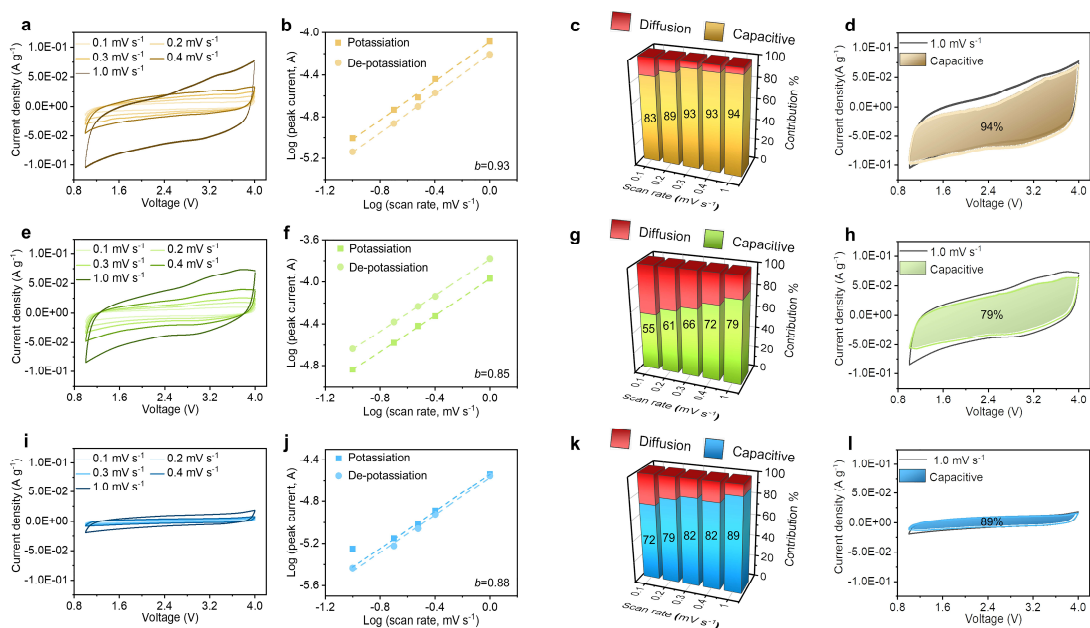
Supplementary Figure 9. XPS spectra of V 2p of a) VO₂ (a), b) VO₂ (B) and c) VO₂ (M) at pristine state and discharged state of 1 V.



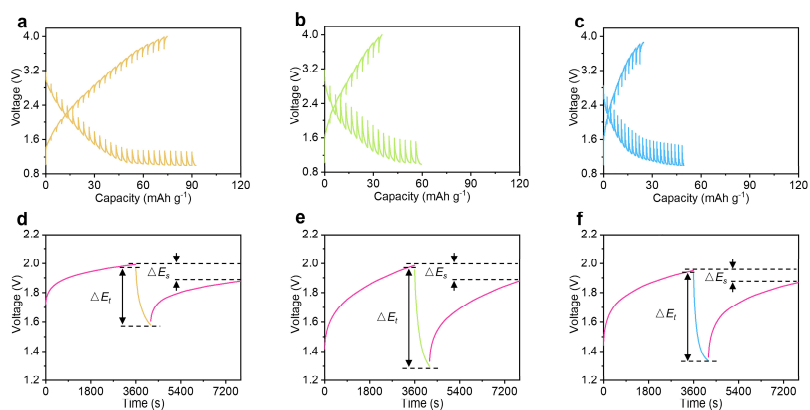
Supplementary Figure 10. In situ XRD patterns of a) VO₂ (a), b) VO₂ (B), and c) VO₂ (M) half cells during a cycle and the corresponding galvanostatic curves. The peak positions marked by the following symbols are due to the Be disk: ▲: Be₁₁Fe; ●: Be₁₂Cr; ■: Be₂Cr; ★: BeS.



Supplementary Figure 11. *In situ* XRD test with a blank sample. The peaks labeled with different symbols on the peaks correspond to: ▲: Be₁₁Fe; ●: Be₁₂Cr; ■: Be₂Cr; ★: BeS.

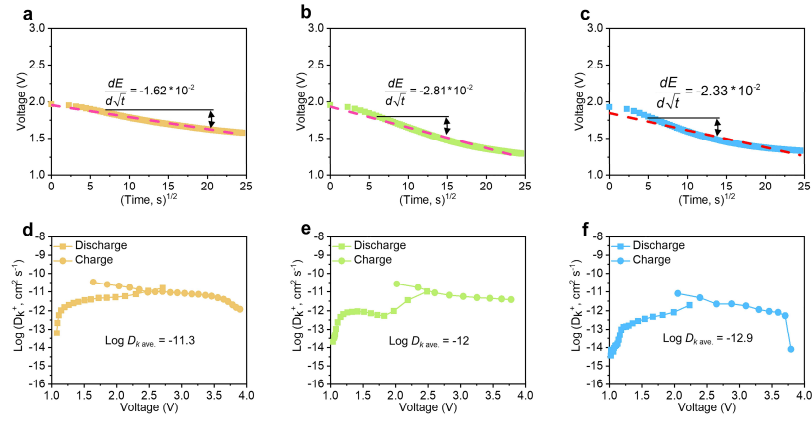


Supplementary Figure 12. The electrokinetic analyses conducted by CV test. a), e), and i) CV curves for VO₂ (a), VO₂ (B), and VO₂ (M) at different scan rates. b), f) and j) Relationship between the logarithmic scan rates and logarithmic peak currents. c), g) and k) Contribution of pseudocapacitive capacities for K⁺ storage at different scan rates. d), h), and l) The capacitive fractions at a scan rate of 1.0 mV s⁻¹ for VO₂ (a), VO₂ (B), and VO₂ (M), respectively.

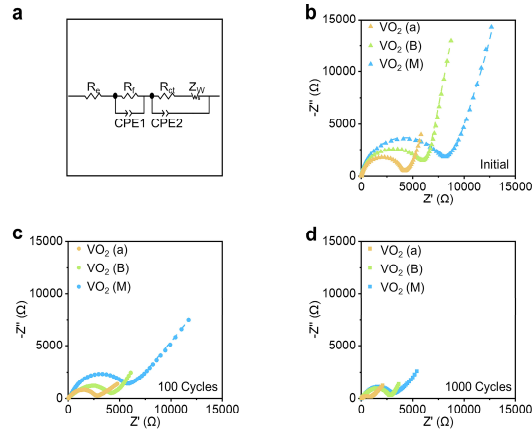


Supplementary Figure 13. Investigation of the K^+ ions migration kinetics by GITT.

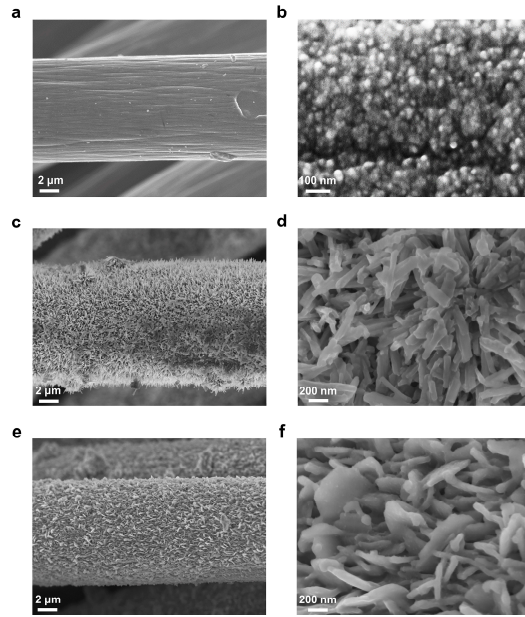
Transient voltage profiles versus specific capacity for potassiation/de-potassiation in a) VO_2 (a), b) VO_2 (B), and c) VO_2 (M) obtained from GITT. A single step of GITT for d) VO_2 (a), e) VO_2 (B), and f) VO_2 (M) during the initial discharge process.



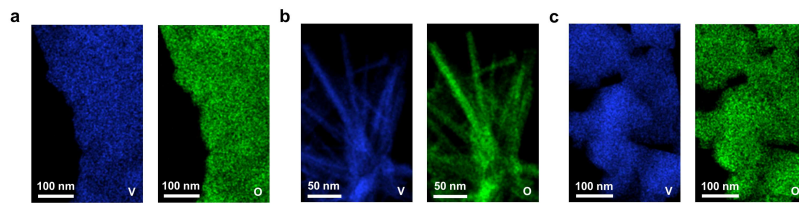
Supplementary Figure 14. The chemical diffusion coefficient D_K calculated by GITT. The representation transient voltage of a galvanostatic pulse as a function of the square root of time from GITT for a) VO₂ (a), b) VO₂ (B), and c) VO₂ (M). The calculated chemical diffusion coefficient D_K versus voltage for d) VO₂ (a), e) VO₂ (B), and f) VO₂ (M), respectively.



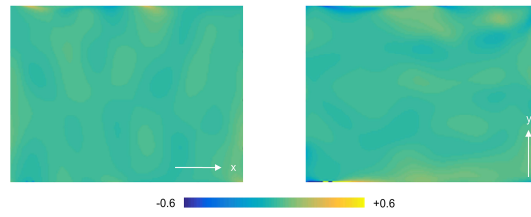
Supplementary Figure 15. The electrochemical impedance spectroscopy. a) An equivalent circuit model for the impedance spectra. Nyquist plots for VO_2 in different phases at b) open-circuit voltage states, c) charged states after 100 cycles, and d) charged states after 1000 cycles.



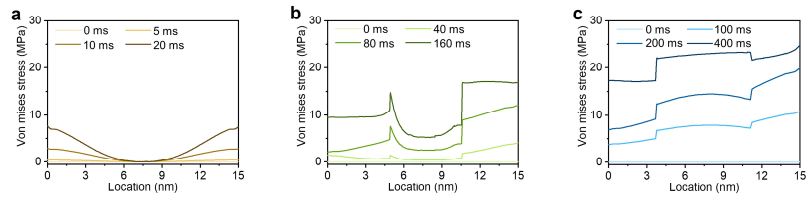
Supplementary Figure 16. The FE-SEM images after cycling. FE-SEM of a), b) VO₂ (a), c), d) VO₂ (B), and e), f) VO₂ (M) after 100 cycles at charged states.



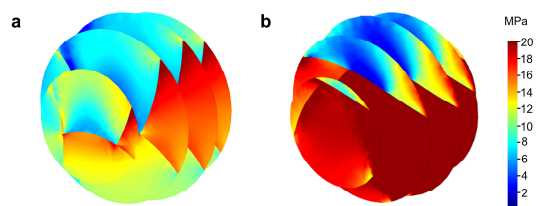
Supplementary Figure 17. Elemental mappings of V and O for a) VO₂ (a), b) VO₂ (B), and c) VO₂ (M).



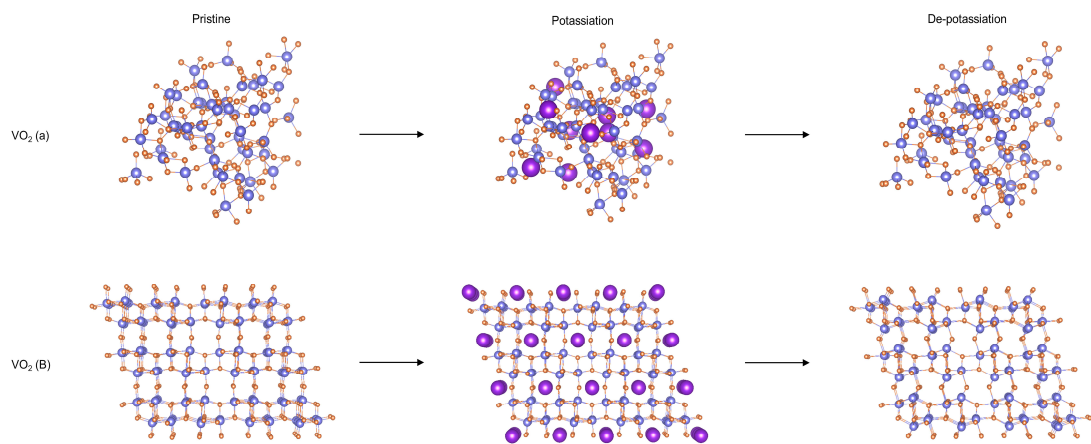
Supplementary Figure 18. Strain mapping with uniaxial strain components ϵ_{xx} (left) and ϵ_{yy} (right), as obtained by GPA of the HRTEM image for pristine VO₂ (B).



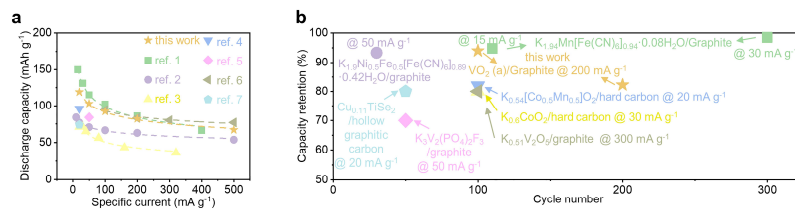
Supplementary Figure 19. Von Mises stress within the a) VO₂ (a), b) VO₂ (B), and c) VO₂ (M) particles at different times along the radial direction.



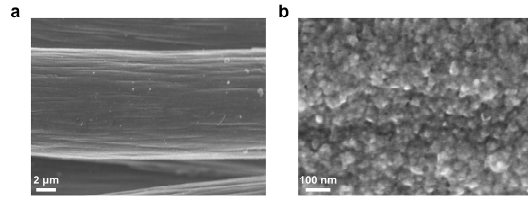
Supplementary Figure 20. 3D view of equivalent stress after K⁺ ions diffusion in a) VO₂ (B) particle for 160 ms, and b) VO₂ (M) particle for 400 ms, respectively.



Supplementary Figure 21. The schematic structural changes for VO₂ (a) and VO₂ (B) during the potassiation and depotassiation.



Supplementary Figure 22. Comparison of full battery a) rate capability and b) cycling performance of VO_2 (a) as the cathode with the reported systems¹⁻⁷.



Supplementary Figure 23. The FE-SEM images of VO₂ (a) after bending 1000 times at charged states.

Supplementary Table 1. The atomic ratio of elements from EDS.

Element	Wt %	Atomic %
C	76.09	87.92
O	9.37	8.12
V	14.54	3.96

Supplementary Table 2. The fitting results of EIS for VO₂ in different phases.

Sample	Item	Initial	100 cycles	1000 cycles
VO ₂ (a)	R _e (Ω)	6.319	15.74	22.93
	R _f (Ω)	1.45	127.5	93
	R _{ct} (Ω)	3904	2414	756.7
VO ₂ (B)	R _e (Ω)	6.08	7.123	8.144
	R _f (Ω)	2.407	754.8	470.4
	R _{ct} (Ω)	5421	3462	2315
VO ₂ (M)	R _e (Ω)	8.008	10.13	9.684
	R _f (Ω)	1.258	1245	483.8
	R _{ct} (Ω)	8345	4418	2534

Supplementary Table 3. The density test results for amorphous VO₂ powders.

Sample	Volume (cm ³)	Density (g cm ⁻³)	Elapsed Time (mm:ss)	Temperature (°C)
1	0.1802	2.8075	11:13	31.14
2	0.1800	2.8100	13:46	31.18
3	0.1797	2.8141	16:15	31.24
4	0.1804	2.8031	18:49	31.29
5	0.1809	2.7961	21:22	31.29

Supplementary References

- 1 Deng, L. *et al.* Defect-free potassium manganese hexacyanoferrate cathode material for high-performance potassium-ion batteries. *Nat. Commun.* **12**, 2167 (2021).
- 2 Chong, S. *et al.* Potassium nickel iron hexacyanoferrate as ultra-long-life cathode material for potassium-ion batteries with high energy density. *ACS Nano* **14**, 9807-9818 (2020).
- 3 Deng, T. *et al.* Self-templated formation of P2-type K_{0.6}CoO₂ microspheres for high reversible potassium-ion batteries. *Nano Lett.* **18**, 1522-1529 (2018).
- 4 Choi, J. U. *et al.* K_{0.54}[Co_{0.5}Mn_{0.5}]O₂: New cathode with high power capability for potassium-ion batteries. *Nano Energy* **61**, 284-294 (2019).
- 5 Lin, X., Huang, J., Tan, H., Huang, J. & Zhang, B. K₃V₂(PO₄)₂F₃ as a robust cathode for potassium-ion batteries. *Energy Storage Mater.* **16**, 97-101 (2019).
- 6 Zhu, Y.-H. *et al.* Reconstructed orthorhombic V₂O₅ polyhedra for fast ion diffusion in K-ion batteries. *Chem* **5**, 168-179 (2019).
- 7 Wu, L. *et al.* Layered superconductor Cu_{0.11}TiSe₂ as a high-stable K-cathode. *Adv. Funct. Mater.*, 2109893 (2021).