

Electronic Supplementary Material for Nanoscale Advances.

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### **Supplemental Information**

## **Three Dimensional $\text{Ti}_3\text{C}_2$ MXene Nanoribbons Frameworks with Uniform Potassiophilic Sites for Dendrite-Free Potassium Metal Anodes**

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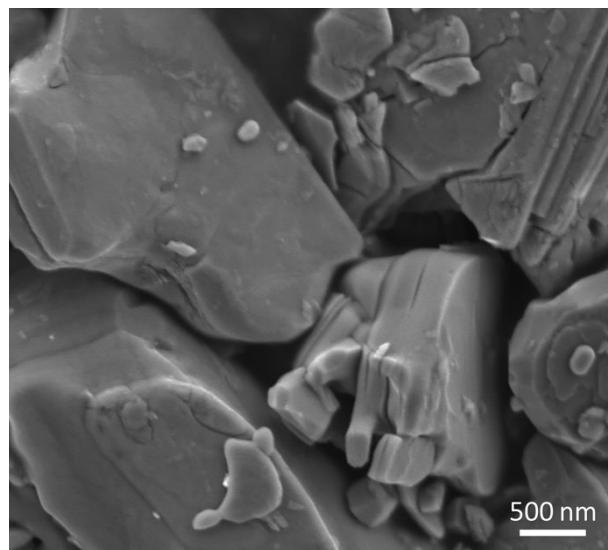
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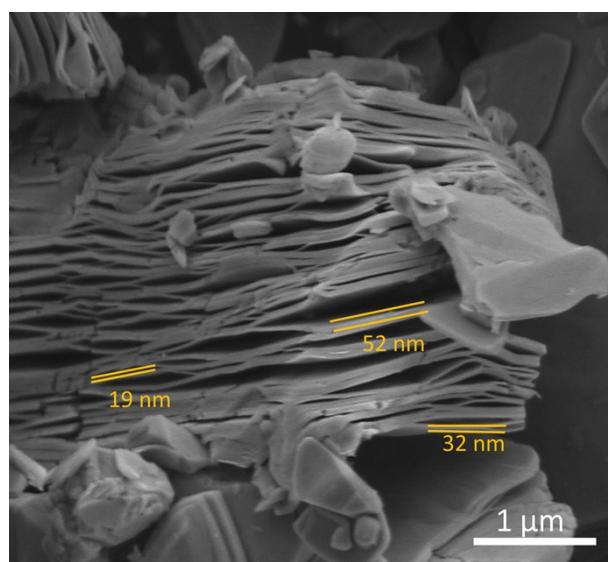
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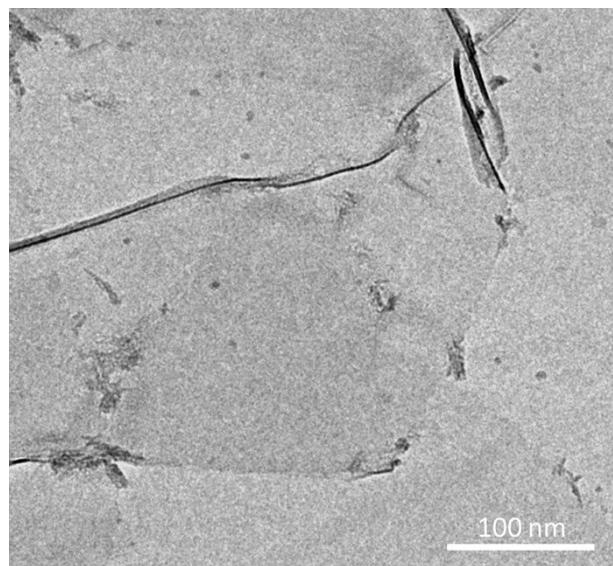
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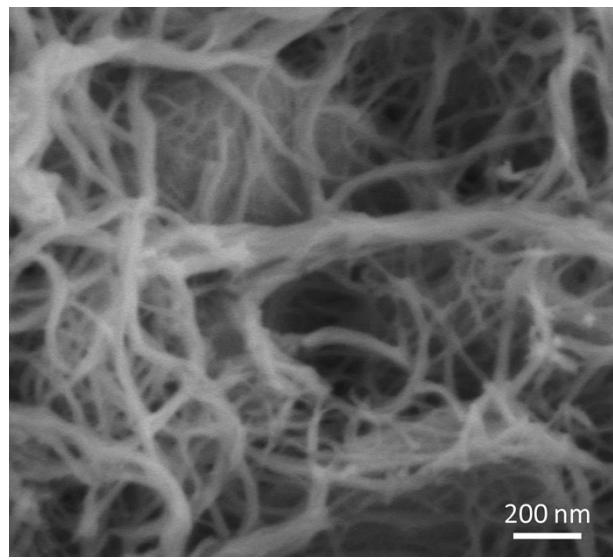
**Fig. S1** SEM image of  $\text{Ti}_3\text{AlC}_2$  MAX.



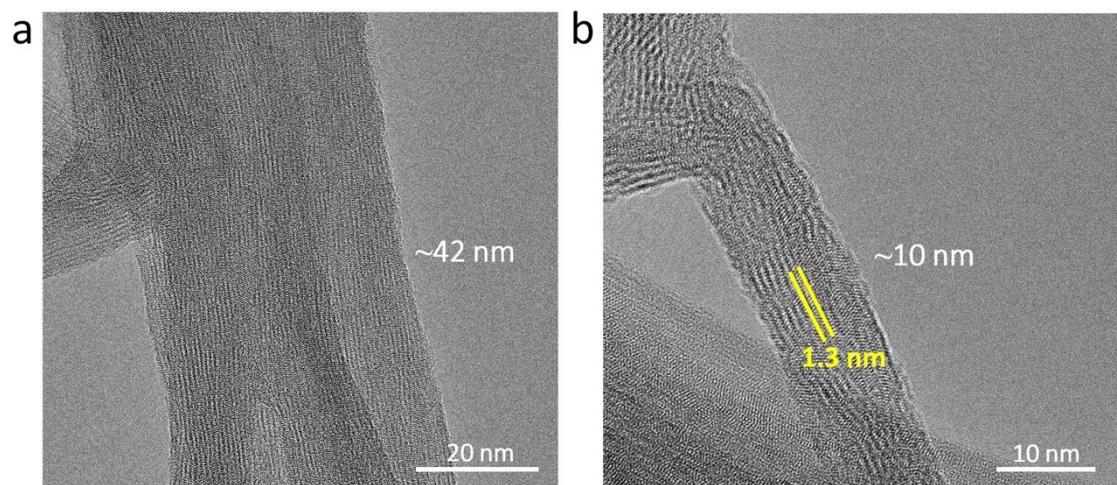
**Fig. S2** SEM image of m- $\text{Ti}_3\text{C}_2$  MXene nanosheets.



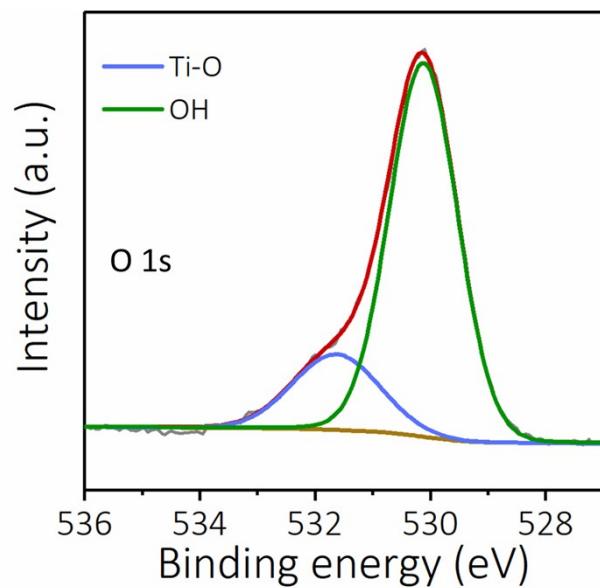
**Fig. S3** TEM image of d-Ti<sub>3</sub>C<sub>2</sub> MXene nanosheets.



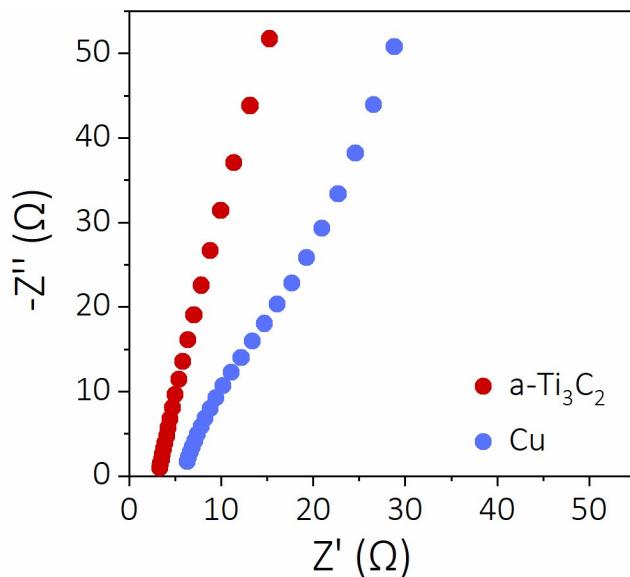
**Fig. S4** SEM image of a-Ti<sub>3</sub>C<sub>2</sub> MXene nanoribbon frameworks.



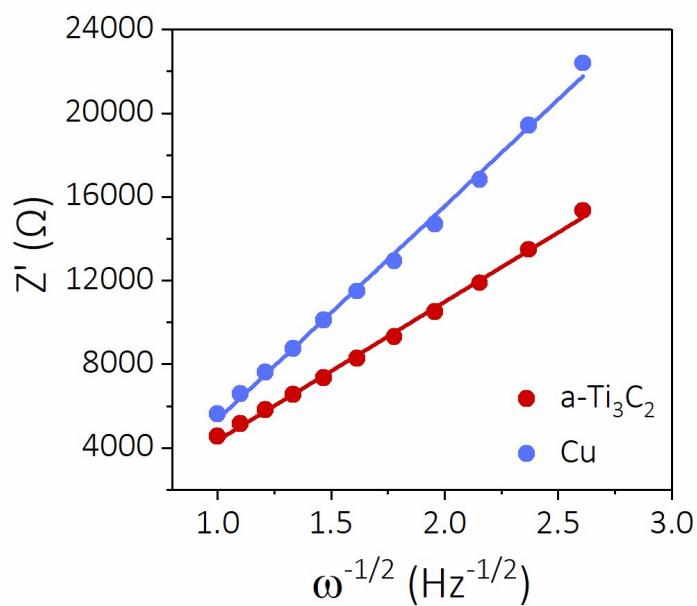
**Fig. S5** (a,b) HRTEM images of a-Ti<sub>3</sub>C<sub>2</sub> MXene nanoribbons.



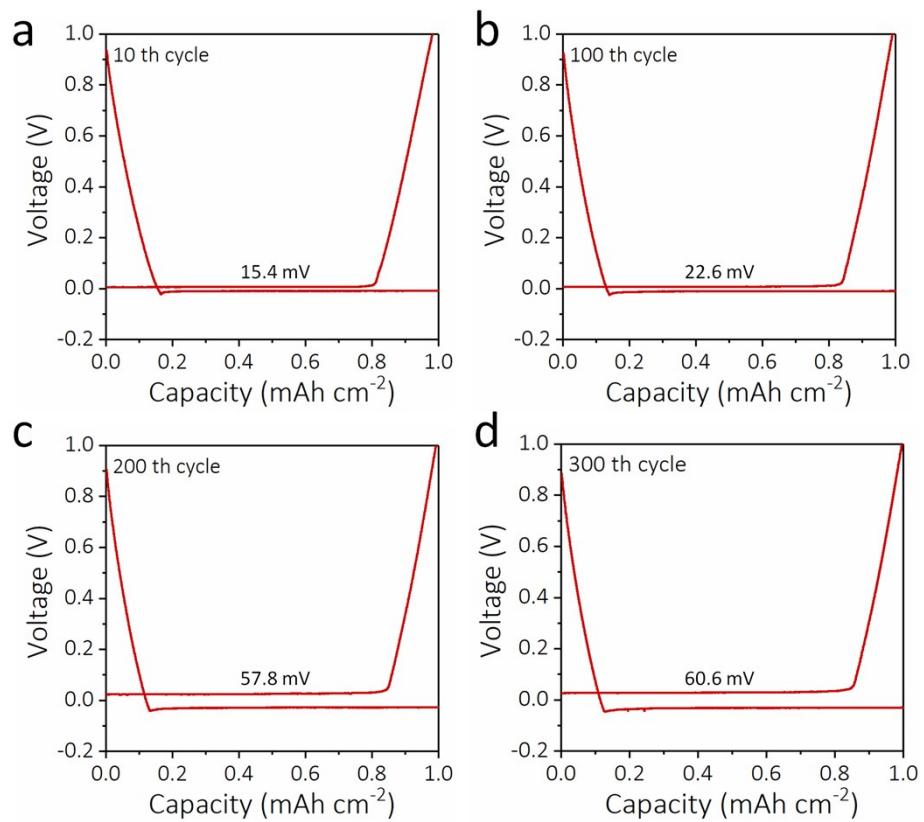
**Fig. S6** High resolution O1s XPS spectrum of a-Ti<sub>3</sub>C<sub>2</sub> nanoribbons.



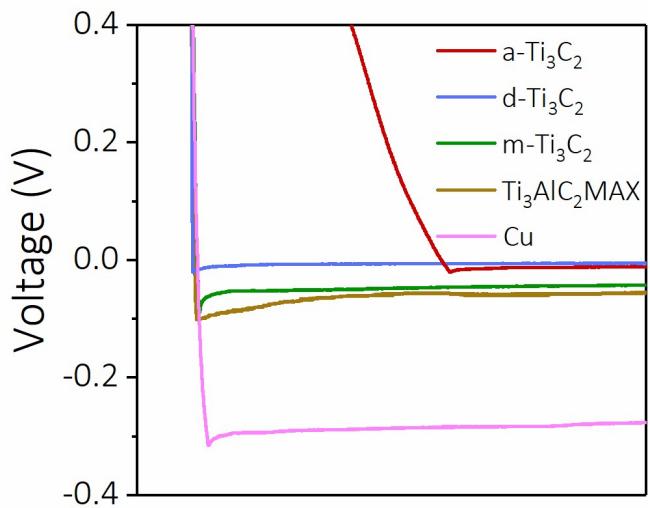
**Fig. S7** Nyquist plots of the a-Ti<sub>3</sub>C<sub>2</sub> MXene/K and bare Cu/K asymmetric batteries.



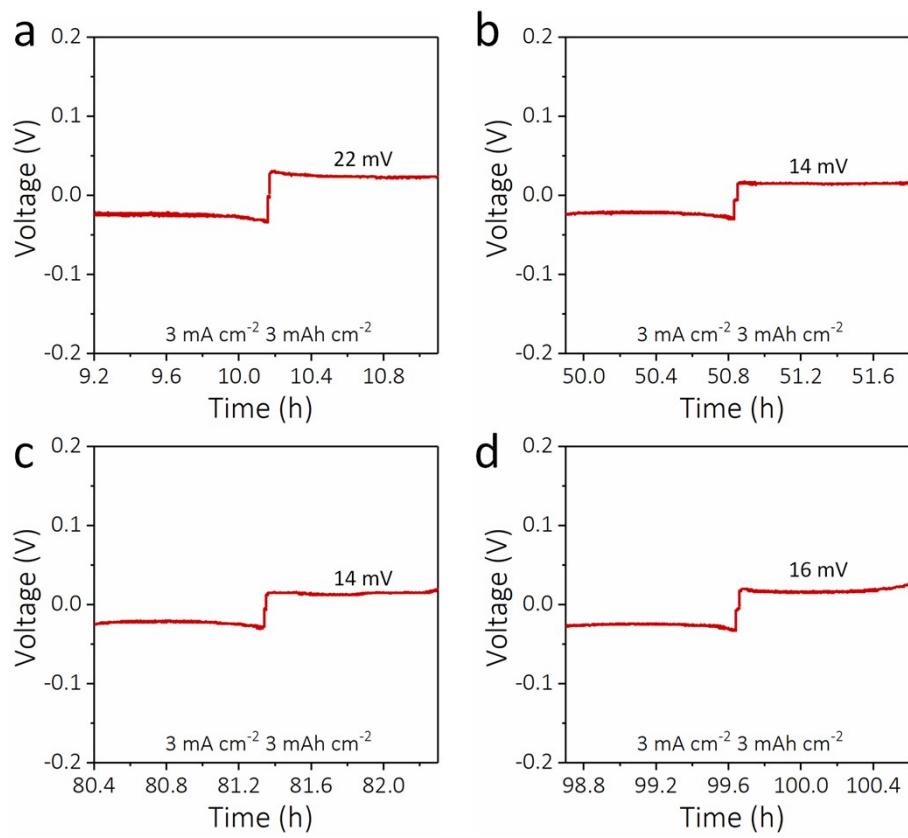
**Fig. S8** The relationship of between  $Z'$  and square root of the frequency ( $\omega^{-1/2}$ ) in the low-frequency region for the a-Ti<sub>3</sub>C<sub>2</sub> MXene/K and bare Cu/K asymmetric batteries.



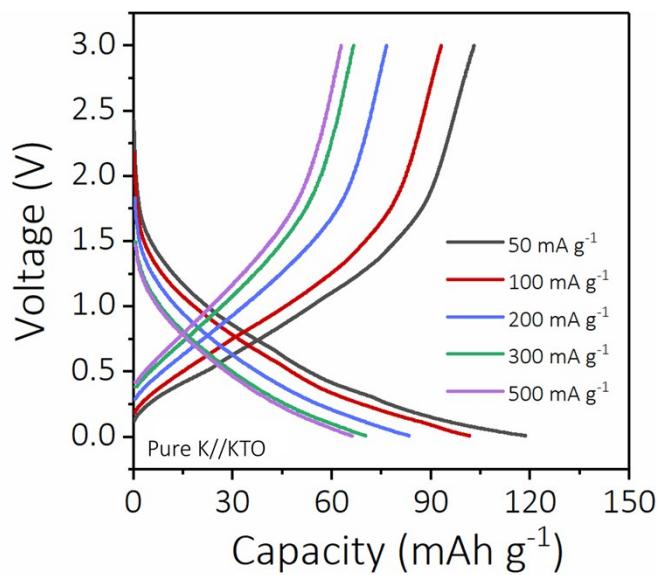
**Fig. S9** Voltage profiles of a-Ti<sub>3</sub>C<sub>2</sub> MXene electrode tested at different cycles. Plant 1 mAh cm<sup>-2</sup> of K at a current density 1 mA cm<sup>-2</sup> at (a) 10th cycle, (b) 100th cycle, (c) 200th cycle, and (d) 300th cycle.



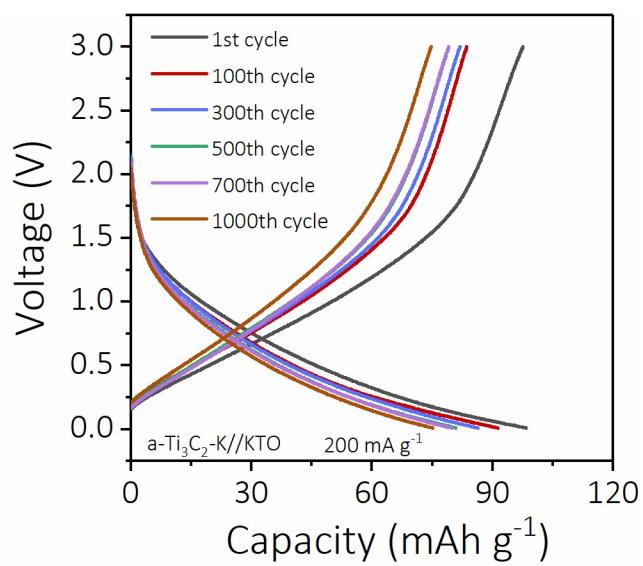
**Fig. S10** Nucleation section on the voltage profiles of a-Ti<sub>3</sub>C<sub>2</sub> MXene, d-Ti<sub>3</sub>C<sub>2</sub> MXene, m-Ti<sub>3</sub>C<sub>2</sub> MXene, Ti<sub>3</sub>AlC<sub>2</sub> MAX and bare Cu electrodes with K deposition capacity of 1 mAh cm<sup>-2</sup> at 1 mA cm<sup>-2</sup>.



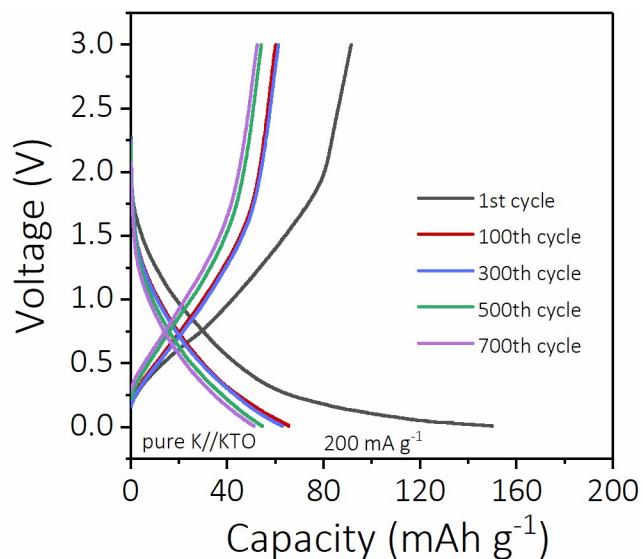
**Fig. S11** Detailed voltage profiles of a-Ti<sub>3</sub>C<sub>2</sub>-K symmetric battery at different time. Planting 3 mAh cm<sup>-2</sup> of K at current density of 3 mA cm<sup>-2</sup> for (a) 10 h, (b) 50 h, (c) 80 h, and (d) 100 h, respectively.



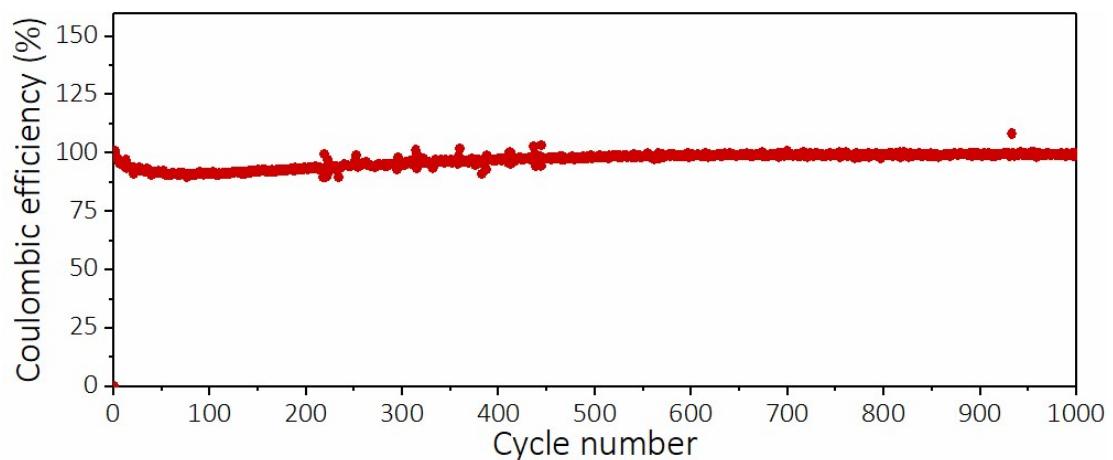
**Fig. S12** Charge and discharge profiles of pure K//KTO battery tested at different rates.



**Fig. S13** Charge and discharge profiles of a-Ti<sub>3</sub>C<sub>2</sub>-K//KTO battery obtained at different cycles at 200 mA g<sup>-1</sup>.



**Fig. S14** Charge and discharge profiles of pure K//KTO battery obtained at different cycles at  $200 \text{ mA g}^{-1}$ .



**Fig. S15** Coulombic efficiency of a-Ti<sub>3</sub>C<sub>2</sub>-K//KTO battery tested at  $200 \text{ mA g}^{-1}$ .

**Table S1.** Performance comparison of a-Ti<sub>3</sub>C<sub>2</sub>-K electrode with the state-of-the-art K

Anode materials	Current density (mA cm <sup>-2</sup> )	Areal capacity (mAh cm <sup>-2</sup> )	Cycle time (h)	Refs.
rGO@3D-Cu	0.5	0.5	200	Ref. [1]
ACM	5	1	58	Ref. [2]
PCNF@SnO <sub>2</sub>	1	10	350	Ref. [3]
DN-MXene/CNT	0.5	0.5	300	Ref. [4]
HNCP/G	1	1	100	Ref. [5]
PM/NiO	0.4	0.1	100	Ref. [6]
K-Hg	0.5	0.5	250	Ref. [7]
Polished K metal	0.1	0.02	80	Ref. [8]
<b>a-Ti<sub>3</sub>C<sub>2</sub></b>	<b>5</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>700</b>	<b>This work</b>
	<b>5</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>800</b>	

anodes recently reported

ACM: ligned carbon nanotube membrane; PCNF@SnO<sub>2</sub>: SnO<sub>2</sub>-coated conductive porous carbon nanofiber framework; DN-MXene: defect-rich and nitrogen-containing MXene; HNCP/G: hollow N-doped C polyhedrons/graphene; PM: puffed millet.

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