

**Supporting Information for**  
**P3-type Layered  $K_{0.6}Cr_{0.6}Ti_{0.4}O_2$  for Potassium Storage Applications**

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**Supporting Table S1.** Crystallographic parameters refined by Rietveld analysis of XRD data ( $\lambda = 1.5418 \text{ \AA}$ ) of  $\text{K}_{0.6}\text{Cr}_{0.6}\text{Ti}_{0.4}\text{O}_2$  at  $25 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ .

Formula $\square \text{K}_{0.6}\text{Cr}_{0.6}\text{Ti}_{0.4}\text{O}_2$						
Space group $\square R-3m$						
$a = 2.968 \text{ \AA}, c = 19.06 \text{ \AA}$						
$R_{\text{wp}} = 19.8\%, R_{\text{B}} = 12.0\%$						
atom	site	$x$	$y$	$z$	$B / \text{\AA}^2*$	$g^*$
K	18h	0.10	-0.10	0.169	0.8	0.1
Cr	3a	0	0	0	0.5	0.6
Ti	3a	0	0	0	0.5	0.4
O	6c	0	0	0.377	1.0	1.0

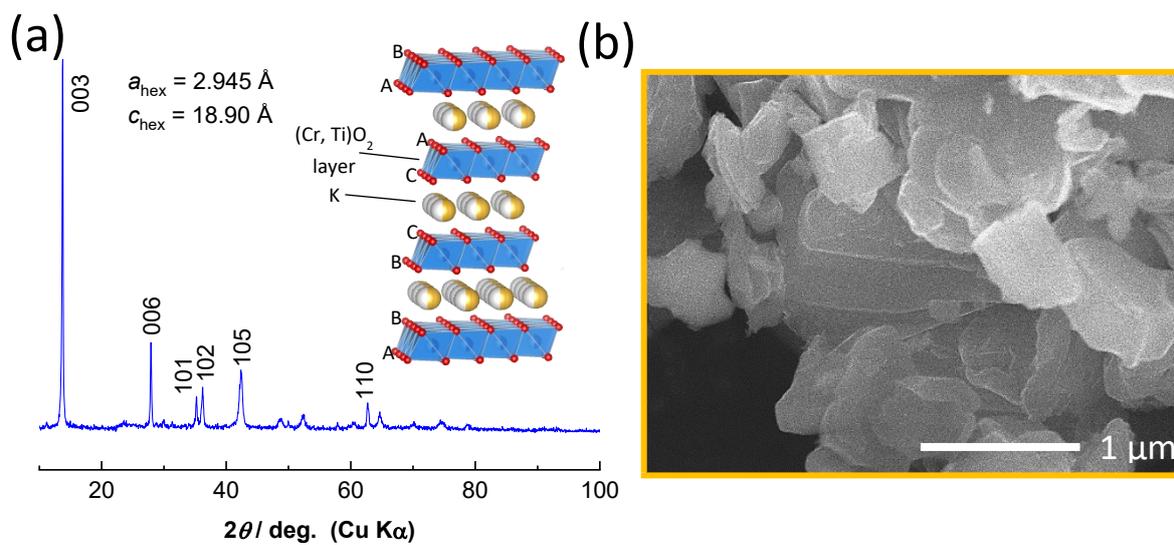
\* Not refined

**Supporting Table S2.** Unit cell volume changes of some reported K-based layered positive electrodes.

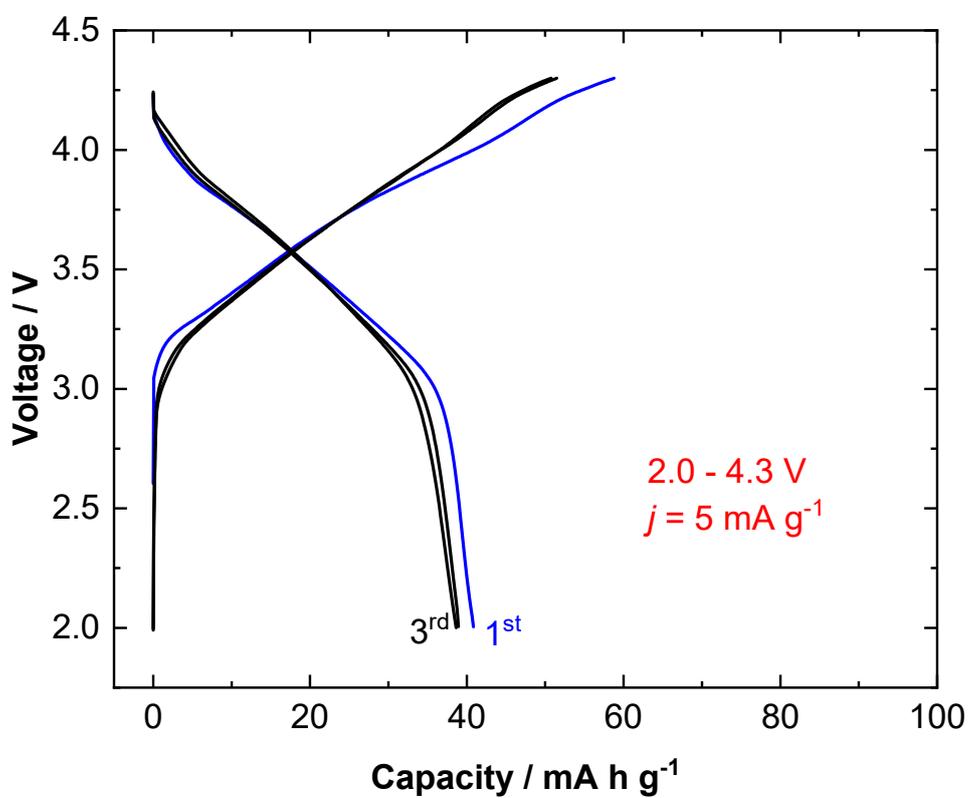
Composition	Volume change upon charge/discharge (%)	Reference
$\text{K}_{0.67}\text{MnO}_2$	9.9	1
$\text{K}_{0.75}[\text{Ni}_{1/3}\text{Mn}_{2/3}]\text{O}_2$	3.1	2
$\text{K}_{0.3}\text{Mn}_{0.95}\text{Co}_{0.05}\text{O}_2$	2.5	3
$\text{K}_{0.3}\text{MnO}_2$	1.5	3
$\text{K}_{0.4}\text{Fe}_{0.1}\text{Mn}_{0.8}\text{Ti}_{0.1}\text{O}_2$	0.5	4
$\text{K}_{0.8}\text{CrO}_2$	1.08	5
$\text{K}_{0.6}\text{Cr}_{0.6}\text{Ti}_{0.4}\text{O}_2$	0.27	This work

**Supporting Table S3.** Electrode performance of some reported positive electrode materials for K-ion batteries.

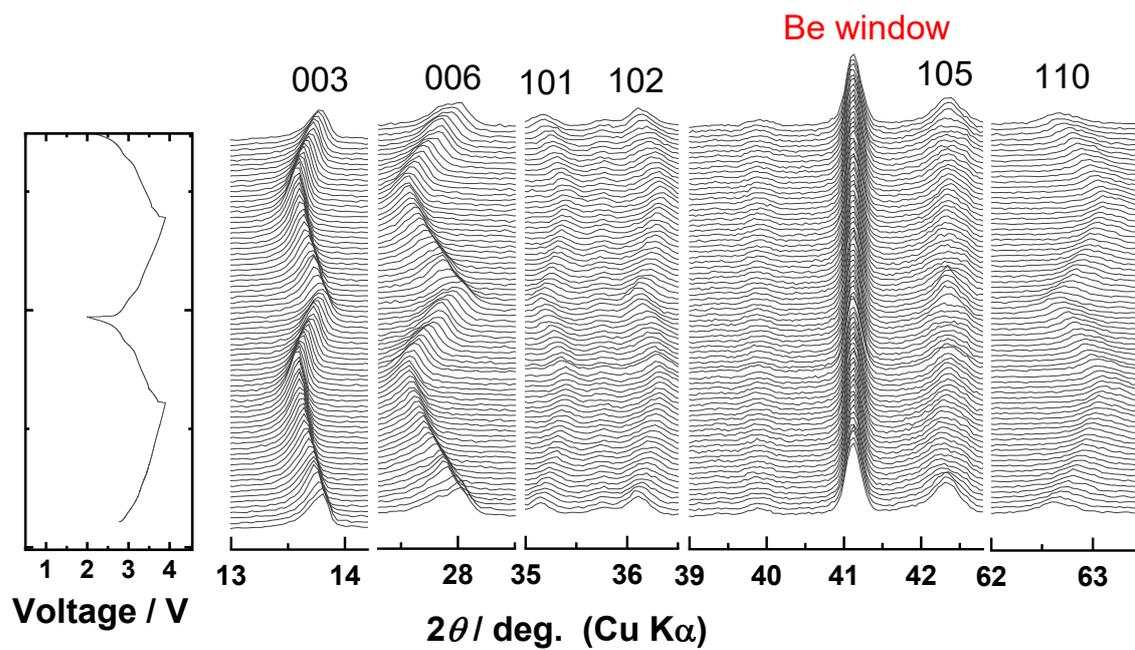
<b>Material</b>	<b>Specific Capacity (mA h g<sup>-1</sup>)</b>	<b>Average Voltage (V)</b>	<b>Cycling Stability (Capacity retention)</b>	<b>Ref.</b>
$K_{0.3}MnO_2$	65 (27.9 mA g <sup>-1</sup> )	2.6	57% (685 cycles)	6
$K_{0.5}MnO_2$	100 (5 mA g <sup>-1</sup> )	2.6	70% (50 cycles)	7
$K_{0.41}CoO_2$	60 (11.8 mA g <sup>-1</sup> )	3.1	95% (30 cycles)	8
$K_{0.6}CoO_2$	80 (2 mA g <sup>-1</sup> )	2.7	60% (120 cycles)	9
$K_{0.69}CrO_2$	85 (100 mA g <sup>-1</sup> )	2.6	65% (1000 cycles)	10
$KCrO_2$	90 (5 mA g <sup>-1</sup> )	2.73	65% (100 cycles)	11
$K_{0.5}Mn_{0.8}Co_{0.1}Ni_{0.1}O_2$	94.5 (20 mA g <sup>-1</sup> )	2.5	63% (300 cycles)	12
$K_{0.48}Mn_{0.4}Co_{0.6}O_2$	64 (C/20)	3	81% (180 cycles)	13
$K_{0.6}Cr_{0.6}Ti_{0.4}O_2$	43 (5 mA g <sup>-1</sup> )	3.14	98% (500 cycles)	This work



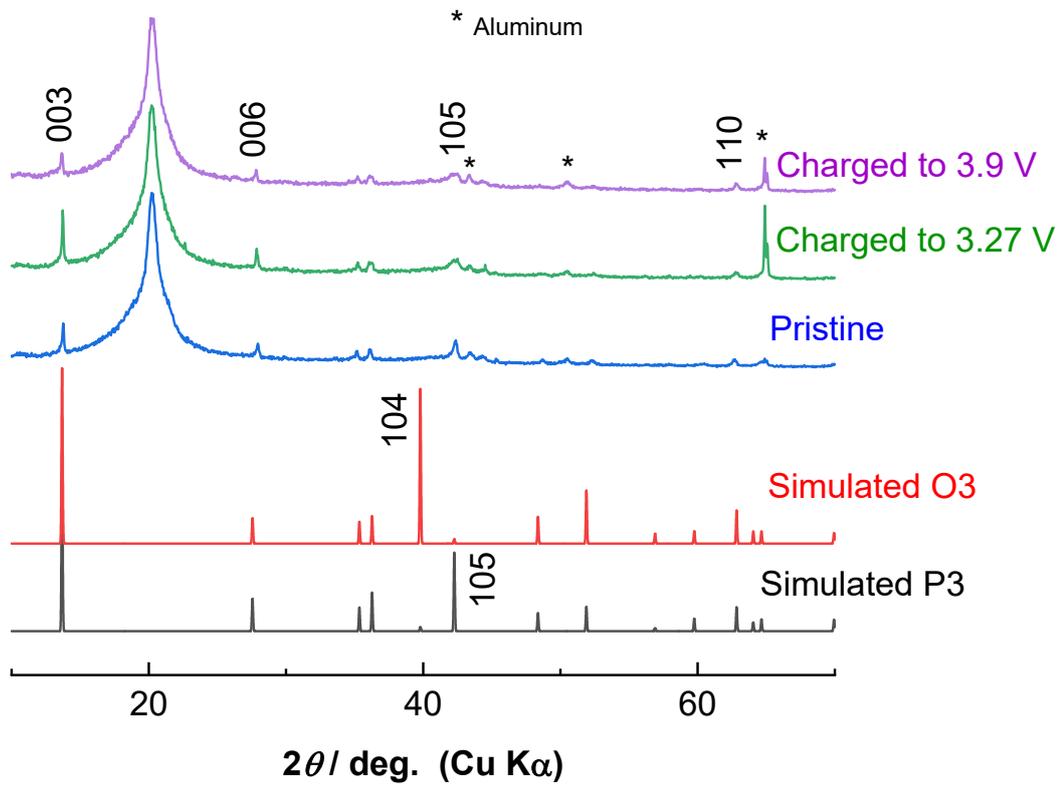
**Supporting Figure S1.** (a) An XRD pattern of  $\text{K}_{0.5}\text{Cr}_{0.5}\text{Ti}_{0.5}\text{O}_2$  with schematic illustration of the P3-type layered structure, (b) a SEM image of  $\text{K}_{0.5}\text{Cr}_{0.5}\text{Ti}_{0.5}\text{O}_2$ .



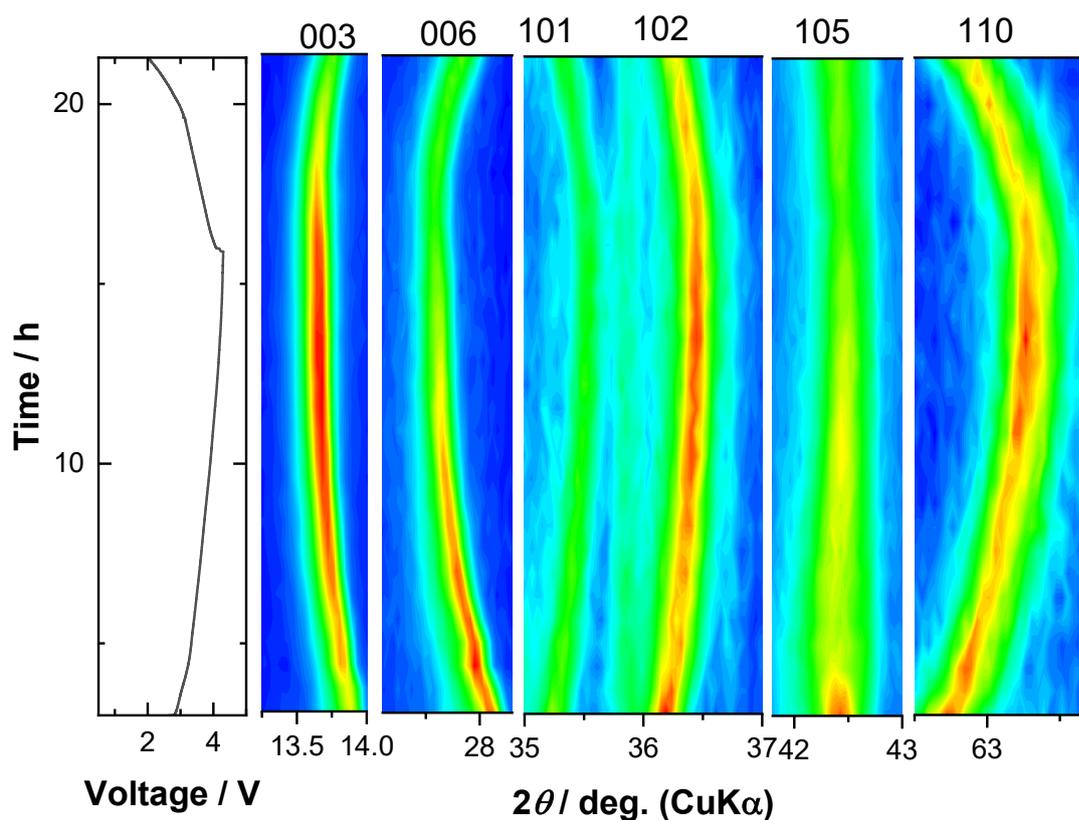
**Supporting Figure S2.** Charge/discharge profiles of  $\text{K}_{0.5}\text{Cr}_{0.5}\text{Ti}_{0.5}\text{O}_2$  in the potential range of 2.0 – 4.3 V at a current rate of  $5 \text{ mA g}^{-1}$ .



**Supporting Figure S3.** *In-situ* XRD patterns of  $\text{K}_{0.6-y}\text{Cr}_{0.6}\text{Ti}_{0.4}\text{O}_2$  during charge/discharge.



**Supporting Figure S4.** *Ex-situ* XRD patterns of  $K_{0.6-y}Cr_{0.6}Ti_{0.4}O_2$  at pristine, charged to 3.27 V, and charged to 3.9 V and their comparison with simulated XRD patterns of the O3- and P3-type layered structures. Note that a large and broad peak at 20 degrees originates from Kapton film.



**Supporting Figure S5.** Contour plots of *in-situ* XRD data of  $\text{K}_{0.6-y}\text{Cr}_{0.6}\text{Ti}_{0.4}\text{O}_2$  during first cycle in the voltage range of 2.0 – 4.3 V at a rate of  $6 \text{ mA g}^{-1}$ .

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