

Supporting Information

Ultra-stable potassium storage and hybrid mechanism of perovskite fluoride KFeF_3/rGO

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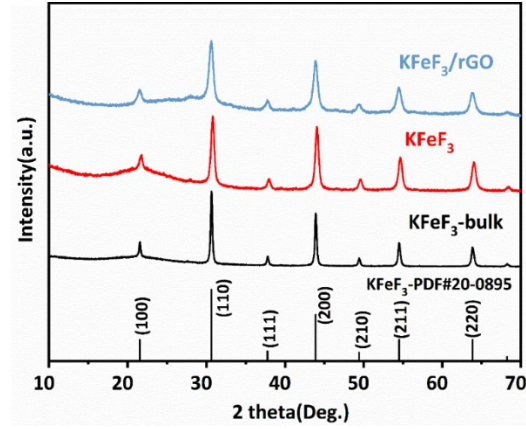


Fig. S1. XRD patterns of the obtained intermediate products after the solvothermal procedure.

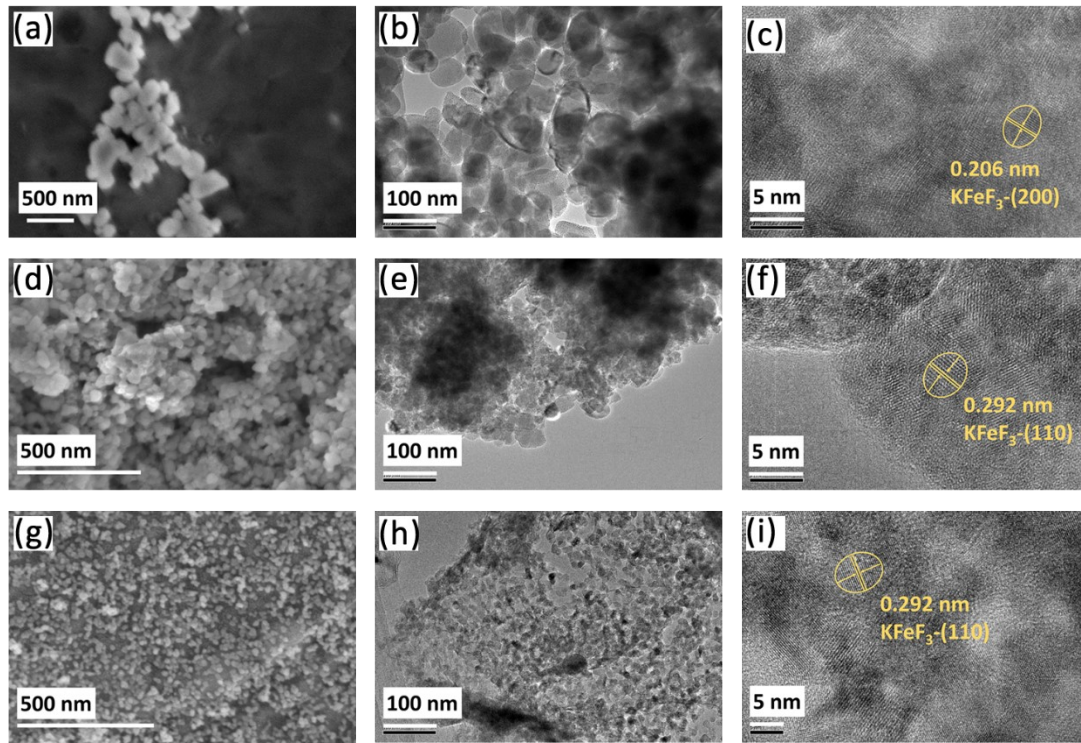


Fig. S2. The morphology characterization of the intermediate products: SEM (a), TEM (b) and HRTEM (c) images of KFeF_3 -bulk; while (d-f) and (g-i) are corresponding to KFeF_3 and KFeF_3/GO , respectively.

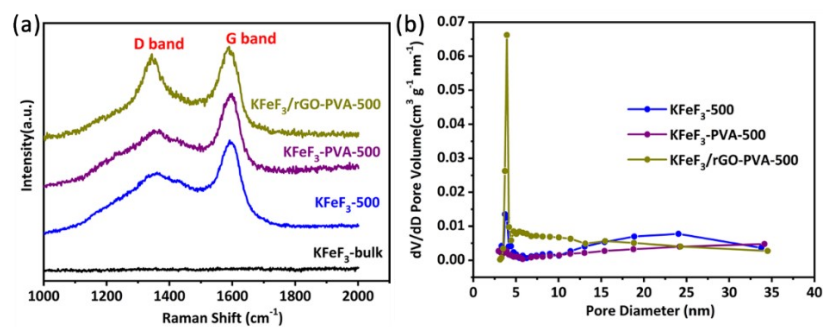


Fig. S3. Raman spectra of the samples (a) and their pore size distribution analyzed (b).

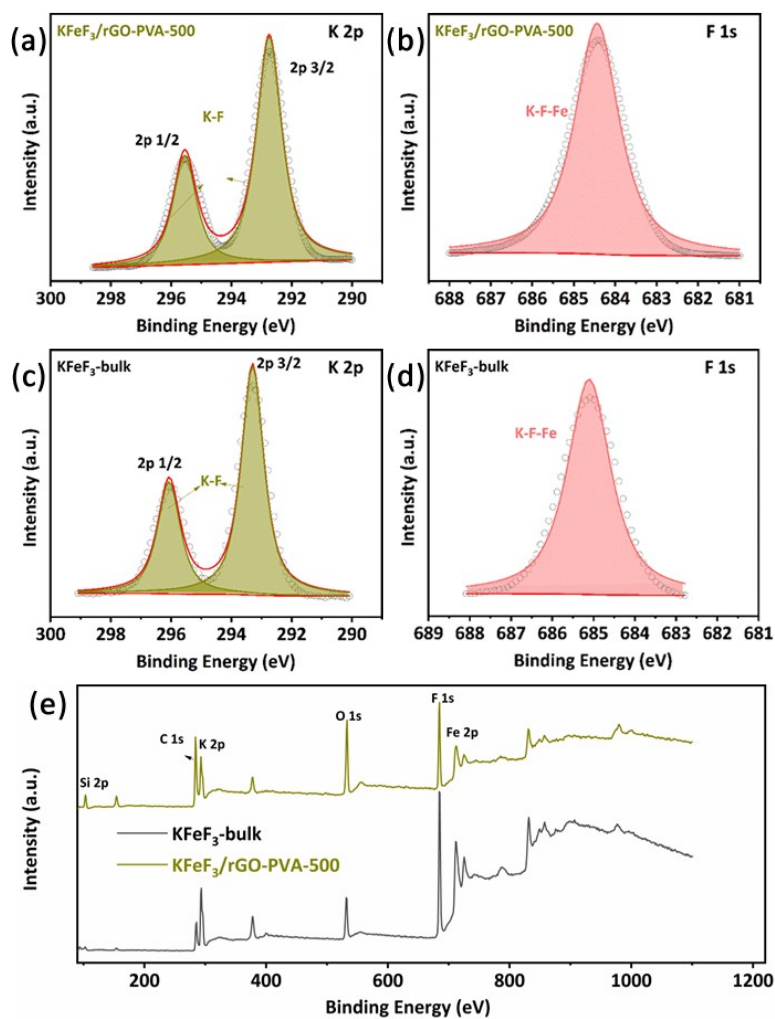


Fig. S4. XPS K 2p and F 1s spectra of KFeF₃/rGO-PVA-500 (a, b), KFeF₃-bulk (c, d) and their survey spectra (e).

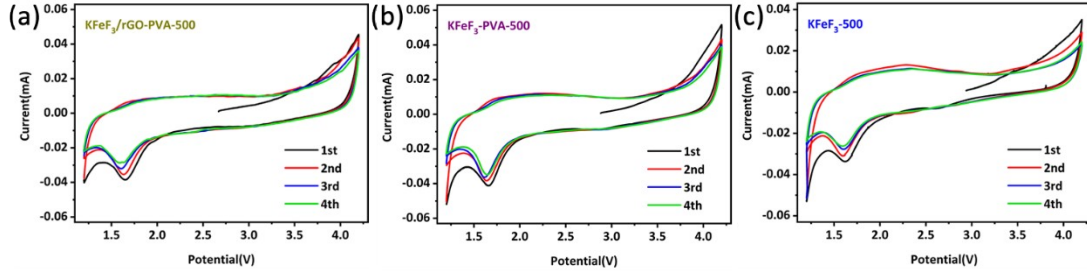


Fig. S5. The CV curves of KFeF₃/rGO-PVA-500 (a), KFeF₃-PVA-500 (b) and KFeF₃-500 (c) at a scan rate of 0.1 mV s⁻¹.

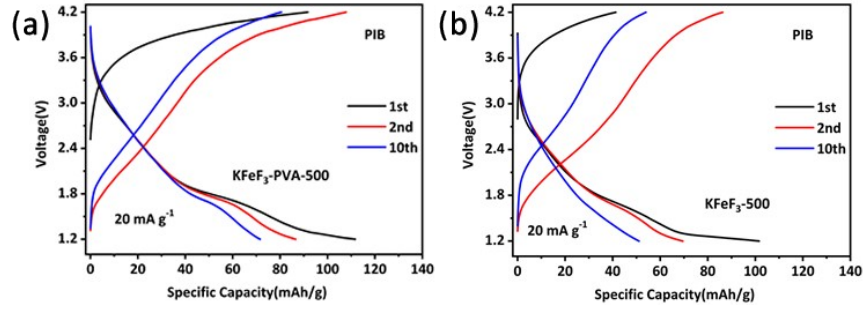


Fig. S6. The charge/discharge voltage profiles of KFeF₃-PVA-500 (a) and KFeF₃-500 (b) during the initial 3 cycles at 20 mA g⁻¹.

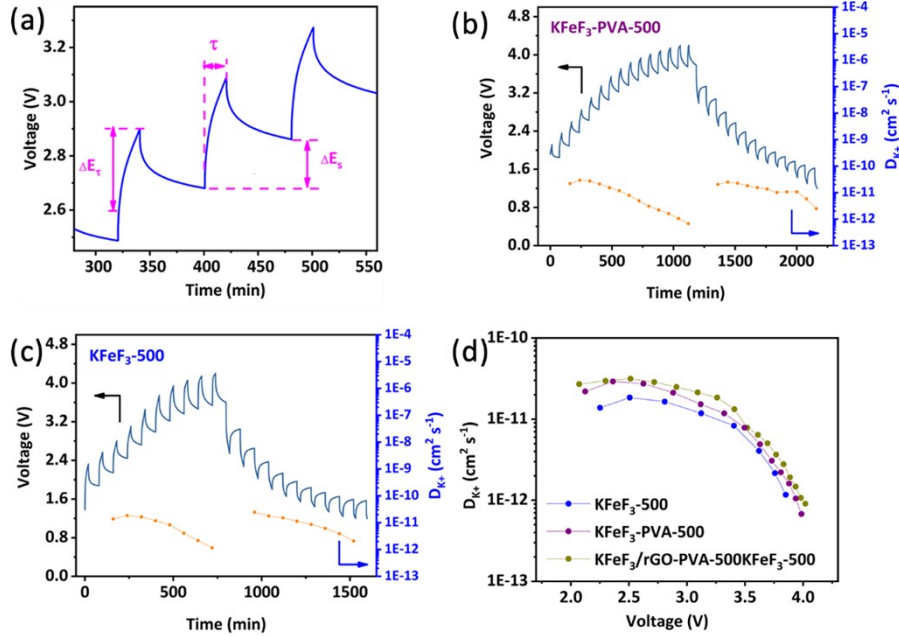


Fig. S7. The detailed schematic diagram of a single-step GITT experiment during charging (a); the GITT curves and corresponding D_{K^+} of each current pulse-relaxation step in KFeF₃-PVA-500 (b) and KFeF₃-500 (c); and the K⁺ diffusion coefficient comparisons in charging process (d).

The apparent K⁺ diffusion coefficients were calculated by the following equation¹:

$$D_{K^+} = \frac{4}{\pi\tau} \left(\frac{n_m V_m}{S} \right)^2 \left(\frac{\Delta E_s}{\Delta E_\tau} \right)^2 \quad \tau \ll \frac{L^2}{D_{K^+}} \quad (1)$$

As shown in Figure S7a, τ , n_m , V_m and L are the duration of current pulse, the number of moles, molar volume of the active materials and the thickness of the loading slurry, respectively. ΔE_s represents the difference between the equilibrium voltages before and after the pulse. ΔE_τ is the variation of cell voltage during a titration step.

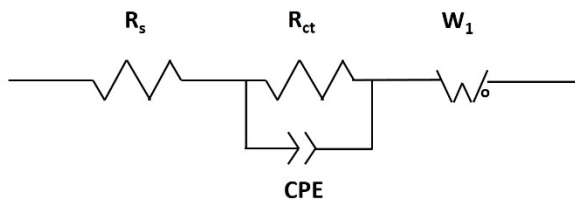


Fig. S8. The circuit model employed in EIS fitting.

Table S1. The powder electronic conductivity of the final sintered products.

sample	Powder electronic conductivity, S cm ⁻¹
KFeF ₃ -500	$<5 \times 10^{-6}$
KFeF ₃ -PVA-500	$<5 \times 10^{-6}$
KFeF ₃ /rGO-PVA-500	4.8×10^{-2}

Table S2. The ICP results of KFeF₃-bulk and KFeF₃/rGO-PVA-500.

sample	Atomic ratio K/Fe
KFeF ₃ -bulk	1.00
KFeF ₃ /rGO-PVA-500	0.99

Table S3. Comparison of the long cycle stability of KFeF₃/rGO-PVA-500 with other PIBs cathodes.

	Materials	Capacity retention	Reference
1	KFeF ₃ /KB	93%, 80 mA g ⁻¹ , 100th	[2]
2	Co-doped KMnF ₃	88%, 40 mA g ⁻¹ , 60th	[3]
3	K _{0.44} Ni _{0.22} Mn _{0.78} O ₂	67%, 200 mA g ⁻¹ , 500th	[4]
4	δ-MnO ₂ /KMnF ₃	73%, 100 mA g ⁻¹ , 200th	[5]
5	O-doped KMnF ₃ @C	83%, 100 mA g ⁻¹ , 200th	[6]
6	K _{0.83} V ₂ O ₅	82%, 100 mA g ⁻¹ , 200th ⁻¹	[7]
7	KFeF ₃ /rGO-PVA-500	94%, 200 mA g ⁻¹ , 1000th	This work

Table S4. The ICP results of KFeF₃/rGO-PVA-500 at different electrochemical states.

KFeF ₃ /rGO-PVA-500	Atomic ratio K/Fe
pristine	0.99
Charged to 4.2 V	0.71
Discharged to 1.2 V	1.46

Table S5. The EIS fitting results of the samples.

sample	R _s , Ω	R _{ct} , Ω
KFeF ₃ -500	18	3785
KFeF ₃ -PVA-500	15	1804
KFeF ₃ /rGO-PVA-500	8	708

References:

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