## **Supporting Information**

## De-Transition-Metallization of Cathode Materials for Constructing High-Performance Solid-State Electrolytes in Potassium-Ion Batteries

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Figure S1. The orthogonal KTiOPO<sub>4</sub> (Pna21) structure of the corresponding Li and Na analogues forms a total of five different structures, specifically including (a) LiTiOPO<sub>4</sub>-type (Pnma), (b) LiNiPO<sub>4</sub>F-type (Pm), (c) LiAlPO<sub>4</sub>F-type (P-1), (d) NaAlPO<sub>4</sub>F-type (C2/c), and (e) NaTiOPO<sub>4</sub>-type (P21). (f) The only isomer with 3D structure of the layered KMO<sub>2</sub> solid electrolyte candidate material.



**Figure S2**. The relative energies of the five spatial group isomers of the orthogonal KTiOPO<sub>4</sub>-type(Pna21) structure and its corresponding Li/Na analogues.



ure S3. Structure of KMPO<sub>4</sub>A after molecular dynamics(MD) simulation at 900K for 30*ps*.



Figure S4. Phonon spectra of KMPO<sub>4</sub>A and their virtual frequencies.



**Figure S5.** Three kinds of polyanionic cathode materials affected by 3d orbital peaks, (a)KFeSO<sub>4</sub>F(b)LiFePO<sub>4</sub>(c)Na<sub>3</sub>V<sub>2</sub>(PO<sub>4</sub>)<sub>3.</sub>

Chemical Formulation	Energy(eV)
KSiOPO <sub>4</sub>	-56.88
KPO <sub>3</sub> +SiO <sub>2</sub>	-57.26
$1/4K_{3}PO_{4}+1/4KSi_{2}(PO_{4})_{3}+1/2SiO_{2}$	-56.74
$1/3K_3PO_4 + 1/3SiP_2O_7 + 2/3SiO_2$	-56.63
$1/4K_3PO_4 + 1/4KSiPO_5 + 1/4P_2O_5 + 3/4SiO_2$	-56.42
$1/4K_3PO_4 + 1/8K_2O + 3/8O_5 + 1/2SiO_2$	-55.74
KGeOPO <sub>4</sub>	-52.99
KPO <sub>3</sub> +GeO <sub>2</sub>	-52.61
1/4K <sub>3</sub> PO <sub>4</sub> +1/4KGe <sub>2</sub> (PO <sub>4</sub> ) <sub>3</sub> +1/2GeO <sub>2</sub>	-52.44
$1/3K_3PO_4 + 1/3GeP_2O_7 + 2/3GeO_2$	-52.18
$1/4K_3PO_4 + 1/4KGePO_5 + 1/4P_2O_5 + 3/4GeO_2$	-51.95
$1/4K_3PO_4 + 1/8K_2O + 3/8P_2O_5 + 1/2GeO_2$	-51.08
KSnOPO <sub>4</sub>	-52.73
KPO <sub>3</sub> +SnO <sub>2</sub>	-52.49
$1/4K_3PO_4+1/4KSn_2(PO_4)_3+1/2SnO_2$	-52.41
$1/3K_3PO_4 + 1/3SnP_2O_7 + 2/3SnO_2$	-52.08
$1/4K_3PO_4 + 1/4KSnPO_5 + 1/4P_2O_5 + 3/4SnO_2$	-51.80
$1/4K_3PO_4 + 1/8K_2O + 3/8P_2O_5 + 1/2SnO_2$	-50.96
KAIPO <sub>4</sub> F	-54.81
$1/6K_{3}AlF_{6}+1/6K_{3}PO_{4}+5/6AlPO_{4}$	-54.18
KF+AlPO <sub>4</sub>	-53.96
1/2KF +1/6A1F <sub>3</sub> +1/6K <sub>3</sub> PO <sub>4</sub> +5/6A1PO <sub>4</sub>	-53.88
KPO3+AlOF	-53.42
$1/6K_{3}AlF_{6} + 1/4K_{2}O + 1/12P_{2}O_{5} + 5/6AlPO_{4}$	-53.13
KGaPO₄F	-50.88

<b>Table SI.</b> Possible decomposition broducts of NMPO4A and then energy	Table S1. Possible de	ecomposition products	s of KMPO4A and	l their energy
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1/6K <sub>3</sub> GaF <sub>6</sub> +1/6K <sub>3</sub> PO <sub>4</sub> +5/6GaPO <sub>4</sub>	-50.12	
KF+GaPO <sub>4</sub>	-49.95	
$1/2KF + 1/6GaF_3 + 1/6K_3PO_4 + 5/6GaPO_4$	-49.81	
KPO <sub>3</sub> +GaOF	-49.80	
$1/6K_{3}GaF_{6} + 1/4K_{2}O + 1/12P_{2}O_{5} + 5/6GaPO_{4}$	-49.07	
KInPO <sub>4</sub> F	-49.78	
1/6K <sub>3</sub> InF <sub>6</sub> +1/6K <sub>3</sub> PO <sub>4</sub> +5/6InPO <sub>4</sub>	-49.33	
KF+InPO <sub>4</sub>	-49.23	
KPO <sub>3</sub> +InOF	-49.07	
1/2KF +1/6InF <sub>3</sub> +1/6K <sub>3</sub> PO <sub>4</sub> +5/6InPO <sub>4</sub>	-49.06	
$1/6K_{3}InF_{6}+1/4K_{2}O+1/12P_{2}O_{5}+5/6InPO_{4}$	-48.28	

<b>Table S2.</b> Band gap of $KMPO_4A$ .						
	KSiOPO <sub>4</sub>	KGeOPO <sub>4</sub>	KSnOPO <sub>4</sub>	KAlOPO <sub>4</sub>	KGaOPO <sub>4</sub>	KInOPO <sub>4</sub>
Band gap(eV)	5.13	3.19	3.13	5.32	4.13	3.36

MA	SiO	GeO	SnO	AlF	GaF	InF
K	+0.874	+0.868	+0.876	+0.875	+0.875	+0.885
Μ	+3.15	+2.33	+2.31	+2.5	+1.85	+1.78
Р	+3.651	+3.63	+3.616	+3.658	+3.635	+3.63
0	-1.535	-1.35	-1.352	-1.538	-1.413	-1.401
А	-1.533	-1.411	-1.415	-0.875	-0.711	-0.693

**Table S3.** Bader charge calculation results for different elements in  $KMPO_4A$ .

**Table S4.** Band gaps of oxides MOx, fluoride MFx and phosphorus oxides MPO<sub>3</sub>/MPO<sub>4</sub> of group IIIA and IVA elements.

Oxides	BandGap	Fluoridese	BandGap	Phosphorus oxides	BandGap
(MOx)	(eV)	(MFx)	(eV)	(MPO <sub>3</sub> /MPO <sub>4</sub> )	(eV)
			IIIA		
B <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	6.30	BF <sub>3</sub>	8.29	BPO <sub>4</sub>	7.26
Al <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	5.85	AlF <sub>3</sub>	7.58	Al(PO <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>3</sub>	5.71
Ga <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	2.01	GaF <sub>3</sub>	4.71	Ga(PO <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>3</sub>	4.89
In <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	0.93	InF <sub>3</sub>	4.2	GaPO <sub>4</sub>	4.70
Ti <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	0	TiF <sub>3</sub>	1.27	In(PO <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>3</sub>	4.52
				InPO <sub>4</sub>	2.35
				TiPO <sub>4</sub>	0.72
	I		IVA		1
SiO <sub>2</sub>	5.96	SiF <sub>4</sub>	7.76	SiP <sub>2</sub> O <sub>7</sub>	5.84
GeO <sub>2</sub>	3.25	GeF <sub>4</sub>	5.50	SiP <sub>6</sub> O <sub>25</sub>	5.60
SnO <sub>2</sub>	0.65	SnF <sub>4</sub>	3.11	GeP <sub>2</sub> O <sub>7</sub>	3.83
PbO <sub>2</sub>	0	PbF <sub>4</sub>	1.9	Ge <sub>5</sub> P <sub>6</sub> O <sub>25</sub>	3.57
				SnP <sub>2</sub> O <sub>7</sub>	3.93

K-based cathode	Diffusion Barrier	K-based solid electrolytes	Diffusion Barrier
materials	(eV)		(eV)
$K_3CoO_2$ (2D)	0.25	K <sub>0.72</sub> In <sub>0.72</sub> Sn <sub>0.28</sub> O <sub>2</sub> (2D)	0.32
K <sub>0.3</sub> MnO <sub>2</sub> (2D)	0.27	$K_2Mg_2TeO_6(2D)$	0.33
K <sub>2</sub> FeSiO <sub>4</sub> (3D)	0.30	KBiO <sub>3</sub> (2D)	0.75
KFeSiO <sub>4</sub> (1D)	0.32	$K_2MgSiO_4(1D)$	0.81
$K_2Ni_2TeO_6$ (2D)	0.35	$K_3Sc(MoO_4)_3(1D)$	0.91
K <sub>2</sub> CoNiTeO <sub>6</sub> (2D)	0.35	KMgPO <sub>4</sub> (1D)	1.04
KFePO <sub>4</sub> F (1D)	0.59	K <sub>2</sub> MgV <sub>2</sub> O <sub>7</sub> (2D)	1.05
K <sub>2</sub> NiO <sub>2</sub> (3D)	0.80	$K_2Mg_2Si_2O_7(2D)$	1.45
K <sub>2</sub> CuP <sub>2</sub> O <sub>7</sub> (2D)	0.91	K <sub>2</sub> CaP <sub>2</sub> O <sub>7</sub> (1D)	1.69
K <sub>2</sub> FeSiO <sub>4</sub> (1D)	0.92	$K_2ZnGeO_4(1D)$	1.86
$KFeSi_2O_6(1D)$	1.13	$K_2Mg_2(MoO_4)_3(1D)$	2.02
KMnPO <sub>4</sub> (1D)	1.17	K <sub>4</sub> Mg(WO <sub>4</sub> ) <sub>3</sub> (1D)	2.03
K <sub>2</sub> FeGeO <sub>4</sub> (1D)	1.24	$K_2CaPO_4F(1D)$	2.52
KVP <sub>2</sub> O <sub>7</sub> (1D)	1.25		

Table S5. Titus Masese summarized 14 kinds of K-based cathode materials and 13 kinds of K-based SSE.