## Supplementary Information

# On the structure of $\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{TiO}_{3}$-a short discussion on "Lithium recovery from salt lake brine by $\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{TiO}_{3}$ " 

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Fig. S1 Simulated XRD patterns of $\mathrm{Li}_{2} \mathrm{TiO}_{3}$ (left column) and the relative intensity variation of peak ( $\overline{1} 33$ ) and peak ( $\overline{2} 06$ ) by substitution of $\mathrm{Li}^{+}$with $\mathrm{H}^{+}$(right column): (a) $\mathrm{H}^{+}$substituting $\mathrm{Li}^{+}$from $0 \%$ to $100 \%$; (b) $\mathrm{H}^{+}$substituting $\mathrm{Li} 2^{+}$from $0 \%$ to $100 \%$; (c) $\mathrm{H}^{+}$substituting $\mathrm{Li}^{+}$from $0 \%$ to $100 \%$.


Fig. S2 The structure of $\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{TiO}_{3}$ with reasonable OH bond length (a), the small orange, large blue and medium red balls correspond to $\mathrm{H}, \mathrm{Ti}$, and O atoms; and the simulated XRD pattern (b). Note that the intensity of peak (133) and that of peak ( $\overline{2} 06$ ) decrease by $19 \%$ and $7 \%$ compared with that of $\mathrm{Li}_{2} \mathrm{TiO}_{3}$, respectively.

Table S1. Atomic coordinates and equivalent isotropic displacement parameters $\left(\AA^{2}\right)$ for $\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{TiO}_{3}$.

| Atom | $x$ | $y$ | $z$ | $U_{\mathrm{eq}}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| H1 | 0.13958 | 0.90588 | 0.03568 | $0.0147(10)$ |
| H2 | 0 | 0.26356 | 0.4434 | $0.0161(15)$ |
| H3 | 0.10555 | 0.58444 | 0.23604 | $0.0040(8)$ |
| Ti1 | 0 | 0.41749 | 0.25 | $0.00581(6)$ |
| Ti2 | 0 | $0.74971(6)$ | 0.25 | $0.00575(7)$ |
| O1 | $0.14116(15)$ | $0.26356(12)$ | $0.13720(7)$ | $0.0054(2)$ |
| O2 | $0.10555(14)$ | $0.58444(16)$ | $0.13719(7)$ | $0.00549(18)$ |
| O3 | $0.13958(15)$ | $0.90588(14)$ | $0.13454(7)$ | $0.0056(2)$ |

