## **Supporting Information**

## Potassium Difluorophosphate as an Electrolyte

## **Additive for Potassium Ion Batteries**

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Additives, EIS component		1 h	12 h	1 day	3 day	5 day
0 wt% KDFP	$R_{ m bulk}$ / $\Omega$	9.49	36.65	41.96	63.24	114.9
	$R_{ m int}$ / $\Omega$	6175	7331	8061	11853	13914
	<i>C.F.</i> / Hz	7.99	5.39	5.56	2.46	2.60
	$Q$ / F s <sup><math>\alpha</math>-1</sup>	$6.01 \times 10^{-6}$	$6.04 \times 10^{-6}$	$5.94 \times 10^{-6}$	$6.01 \times 10^{-6}$	6.51×10 <sup>-6</sup>
	α	0.899	0.907	0.909	0.910	0.899
	$R_{ m bulk}$ / $\Omega$	10.48	36.52	44.55	82.40	102.2
	$R_{ m int}$ / $\Omega$	2875	4062	5023	7585	8636
0.1 wt% KDFP	<i>C.F.</i> / Hz	18.38	11.83	11.83	5.69	5.69
	$Q$ / F s <sup><math>\alpha</math>-1</sup>	$5.10 \times 10^{-6}$	$5.52 \times 10^{-6}$	5.43×10 <sup>-6</sup>	$5.24 \times 10^{-6}$	5.21×10 <sup>-6</sup>
	α	0.840	0.881	0.883	0.886	0.886
	$R_{ m bulk}$ / $\Omega$	6.707	22.31	32.38	67.00	103.79
	$R_{ m int}$ / $\Omega$	1 794	3 077	3 128	4 831	5 424
0.2 wt% KDFP	<i>C.F.</i> / Hz	25.97	11.84	11.84	7.99	7.99
	$Q$ / F s <sup><math>\alpha</math>-1</sup>	$6.27 \times 10^{-6}$	$7.445 \times 10^{-6}$	$7.13 \times 10^{-6}$	$7.976 \times 10^{-6}$	7.195×10 <sup>-6</sup>
	α	0.904	0.881	0.887	0.861	0.881
	$R_{ m bulk}$ / $\Omega$	23.63	36.21	82.34	107.96	145.64
0.3 wt% FEC	$R_{ m int}$ / $\Omega$	17909	40580	77062	181307	203896
	<i>C.F.</i> / Hz	2.46	0.76	0.51	0.17	0.17
	$Q$ / F s <sup><math>\alpha</math>-1</sup>	$5.104 \times 10^{-6}$	$5.242 \times 10^{-6}$	$4.636 \times 10^{-6}$	$4.581 \times 10^{-6}$	$4.298 \times 10^{-6}$
	α	0.880	0.861	0.869	0.852	0.864
3 wt% FEC	$R_{ m bulk}$ / $\Omega$	19.01	64.38	79.69	108.4	208.6
	$R_{ m int}$ / $\Omega$	16246	40041	66 449	179735	223455
	<i>C.F.</i> / Hz	2.60	1.12	0.51	0.16	0.11
	$Q$ / F s <sup><math>\alpha</math>-1</sup>	4.994×10 <sup>-6</sup>	$5.039 \times 10^{-6}$	$4.722 \times 10^{-6}$	$4.249 \times 10^{-6}$	$4.028 \times 10^{-6}$
	α	0.893	0.842	0.883	0.840	0.852

**Table S1.** Fitting results of the EIS data for the K/K symmetric cells with 0.5 M KPF<sub>6</sub>-EC/DEC electrolytes containing different amounts of KDFP or FEC.<sup>a</sup>

<sup>*a*</sup> C.F., Q, and  $\alpha$  denote characteristic frequency, CPE parameter, and CPE exponent, respectively.

<b>Table S2.</b> The peak positions (unit: V) in the $dQ/dV$ plots of the K/graphite cells in 0.5 M KPF <sub>6</sub> -
EC/DEC with different additives during the first charge and discharge processes. See Figures 4 and
S10 for the $dQ/dV$ plots.

	Charge				]	Discharge		
Additive	SEI formation	Potassiation			De	Depotassiation		
		KC36	KC <sub>24</sub>	KC <sub>8</sub>	$KC_8$	KC <sub>24</sub>	KC36	
Additive-free	0.295	0.264	0.201	0.151	0.279	0.367	0.485	
0.1 wt% KDFP	0.351	0.263	0.228	0.172	0.265	0.352	0.464	
0.2 wt% KDFP	0.358	0.280	0.241	0.184	0.261	0.350	0.462	
0.3 wt% FEC	1.197	0.227	0.140	0.068	0.438	0.583	0.739	
3 wt% FEC	1.245	0.035	0.079	0.136	0.410	0.518	0.680	

		KDFP	F	FEC	
Cycle number	0 wt%	0.1 wt%	0.2 wt%	0.3 wt%	3 wt%
1st	84.5	86.1	86.9	79.2	65.3
2nd	95.9	98.2	99.8	96.0	88.7
3rd	96.9	99.1	99.8	99.2	92.8

**Table S3.** Coulombic efficiencies (%) of the K/graphite cells with 0.5 M KPF<sub>6</sub>-EC/DEC electrolytes containing different amounts of KDFP or FEC. The charge-discharge rate is C/20.

	K2p	F1s	C1s	O1s	P2p		
Graphite	Graphite electrode						
0 wt% KDFP	295.2 (KF, 2p <sub>3/2</sub> ) 292.5 (KF, 2p <sub>1/2</sub> )	687.5 (CF <sub>x</sub> , PF <sub>x</sub> ) 683.6 (KF)	289.5 (CO <sub>3</sub> <sup>2–</sup> ) 288.1 (C=O) 286.4 (C–O) 284.7 (C–C) 282.6 (K–C)	533.3 (C–O) 531.4 (C=O) 529.4 (K–O)	137.6 (K <sub>x</sub> PF <sub>y</sub> )		
0.2 wt% KDFP	295.4 (KF, 2p <sub>3/2</sub> ) 292.6 (KF, 2p <sub>1/2</sub> )	687.6 (CF <sub>x</sub> , PF <sub>x</sub> ) 683.6 (KF)	289.5 (CO <sub>3</sub> <sup>2–</sup> ) 288.0 (C=O) 286.4 (C–O) 284.6 (C–C) 282.9 (K–C)	533.6 (C–O) 531.7 (C=O) 528.8 (K–O)	137.7 (K <sub>x</sub> PF <sub>y</sub> ) 133.7 (PO <sub>x</sub> , Phosphate)		
Pristine			290.9 (CF <sub>x</sub> , PVDF) 287.2 (C=O) 286.1 (C–O) 285.3 (C, <i>sp</i> <sup>3</sup> ) 284.4 (C, <i>sp</i> <sup>2</sup> )	533.6 (C–O) 532.1 (C=O)			
K metal							
0 wt% KDFP		687.5 (CF <sub>x</sub> , PF <sub>x</sub> )					
2 wt% KDFP		687.4 (CF <sub>x</sub> , PF <sub>x</sub> ) 683.2 (KF)					

**Table S4.** Binding energy (eV) and assignments of the XPS data on the graphite and in 0.5 M KPF<sub>6</sub>-EC/DEC electrolytes containing different amounts of KDFP.



**Figure S1.** X-ray diffraction pattern of the prepared KDFP. The reference pattern of K[PO<sub>2</sub>F<sub>2</sub>] created from the single crystal X-ray diffraction data[1] is also shown for comparison.



**Figure S2.** The voltage profile of K deposition/dissolution in 0.5 M KPF<sub>6</sub>-EC/DEC on the Al working electrode (area:  $0.25 \text{ cm}^{-2}$ ) with the Ag<sup>+</sup>/Ag reference electrode and Pt counter electrode in a three-electrode cell. The K<sup>+</sup>/K equilibrium potential in 0.5 M KPF<sub>6</sub>-EC/DEC is determined to be -3.83 V vs. Ag<sup>+</sup>/Ag by an open circuit potential (OCP) measurement after galvanostatic K metal deposition at 0.1 mA cm<sup>-2</sup> in a three-electrode cell.



Figure S3. Cyclic voltammograms of (a) Pt (at anodic side) and (b) Al (at anodic and cathodic sides) plate electrodes in 0.5 M KPF<sub>6</sub>-EC/DEC with 0.3 wt% KDFP, 0.3 wt% and 3 wt% FEC. Scan rate: 5  $mV s^{-1}$ .



**Figure S4.** Voltage profiles during K deposition/dissolution in 0.5 M KPF<sub>6</sub>-EC/DEC with (a) 0 wt% KDFP, (b) 0.1 wt% KDFP, (c) 0.2 wt% KDFP, (d) 0.3 wt% FEC, and (e) 3 wt% FEC at 25 °C. The working and counter electrodes were Cu and K metal plates, respectively. K metal (0.1 C cm<sup>-2</sup>) was pre-deposited on the Cu plate, followed by repeated dissolution and deposition at a capacity of 0.02 C cm<sup>-2</sup> until the electrode potential reached 0.5 V vs. K<sup>+</sup>/K during dissolution. The current density was  $\pm$  0.1 mA cm<sup>-2</sup> for all the tests.



Figure S5. (a) Arrhenius plots of ionic conductivities and (b) densities of 0.5 M KPF<sub>6</sub>-EC/DEC (1:1,

v:v) without and with KDFP or FEC additives in the temperature range between 0 and 90 °C.



**Figure S6.** Voltage profiles of the K/K symmetrical cells during galvanostatic K metal deposition/dissolution in 0.5 M KPF<sub>6</sub>-EC/DEC with (a) 0.3 wt% and (b) 3 wt% FEC additives at 25 °C. The numbers shown in each panel denote current densities in  $\mu$ A·cm<sup>-2</sup>.



**Figure S7.** Nyquist plots and fitting lines of the K/K symmetric cells with 0.5 M KPF<sub>6</sub>-EC/DEC with (a) 0.3 wt% and (c) 3 wt% FEC additives at 25 °C in the frequency range of 100 kHz–10 mHz. AC amplitude: 10 mV.



**Figure S8.** Cyclic voltammograms of graphite electrodes in 0.5 M KPF<sub>6</sub>-EC/DEC with (a) 0 wt%, 0.1 wt%, and 0.2 wt% KFDP, (c) 0 wt% FEC, 0.3 wt% FEC and 3 wt% FEC additives at 25 °C. (b, d) Magnified figures of (a) and (c). Scan rate: 5 mV s<sup>-1</sup>. Pt counter and Ag<sup>+</sup>/Ag reference electrodes were used. The potential was converted to that against the K<sup>+</sup>/K reference.



Figure S9. Photos of (a) as-prepared, (b) fully potassiated, and (c) fully depotassiated graphite electrodes obtained in 0.5 M KPF<sub>6</sub>-EC/DEC by galvanostatic charge-discharge tests. C-rate: C/20  $(1C = 279 \text{ mA g}^{-1})$ .



**Figure. S10.** Charge-discharge curves of the K/graphite cells in 0.5 M KPF<sub>6</sub>-EC/DEC electrolytes with (a) 0.3 wt% and (b) 3 wt% FEC. C-rate: C/20 (1C = 279 mA g<sup>-1</sup>). The corresponding differential capacity vs. voltage (dQ/dV) plots of the first two charge-discharge cycles are shown in (c) and (d).



**Figure S11.** Galvanostatic intermittent titration technique (GITT) curves of graphite electrodes in 0.5 M KPF<sub>6</sub>-EC/DEC with (a) 0 wt% and (b) 0.2 wt% KDFP. (c) Quasi-equilibrium voltage variation depends on the time change during charge-discharge process. GITT was measured by applying a constant rate of C/20 for 30 min followed by voltage relaxation for 2 h.



**Figure S12.** (a) *Ex-situ* XRD patterns and (b) Raman spectra of graphite electrodes at the pristine (black), fully potassiated (red), and fully depotassiated (blue) states recovered from 0.5 M KPF<sub>6</sub>-EC/DEC with 0.1 wt% KDFP.



**Figure S13.** Rate capability of the K/graphite cells with 0.5 M KPF<sub>6</sub>-EC/DEC electrolytes containing different amounts of KDFP at 25 °C. Rate: C/20 to 2C. Cut-off voltages: 0.001–2.5 V



**Figure S14.** Charge-discharge curves of the K/graphite cells in 0.5 M KPF<sub>6</sub>-EC/DEC with (a) 0 wt% and (b) 0.2 wt% KDFP during rate capability tests from C/20 to 2C at 25 °C. Cut-off voltages: 0.001–2.5 V.



**Figure S15.** SEM images of (a, b) the pristine graphite electrode and the graphite electrodes after cycling in (c, d) 0 wt% additive (neat) (400 cycles), (e, f) 0.2 wt% KDFP (400 cycles), and (g, h) 3 wt% FEC (3 cycles). C-rate: C/3. Cut-off voltage: 0.001–2.5 V.



**Figure S16.** X-ray photoelectron spectra of the pristine graphite electrode ((a) C 1s and (b) O 1s) and (c) K metal counter electrode (F 1s) after 400 cycles using 0.5 M KPF<sub>6</sub> EC/DEC with and without KDFP additive.

## References

[1] R. Harrison, R. Thompson, and J. Trotter, The structure of potassium difluorophosphate. *J. Chem. Soc. A* **1966**, 1775-1780.