

Supporting Information

Flexible Conductive MXene/Cellulose Nanocrystal Coated Nonwoven Fabrics for Tunable Wearable Strain/Pressure Sensors

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Fig. S1 Tyndall effect of MC aqueous dispersion

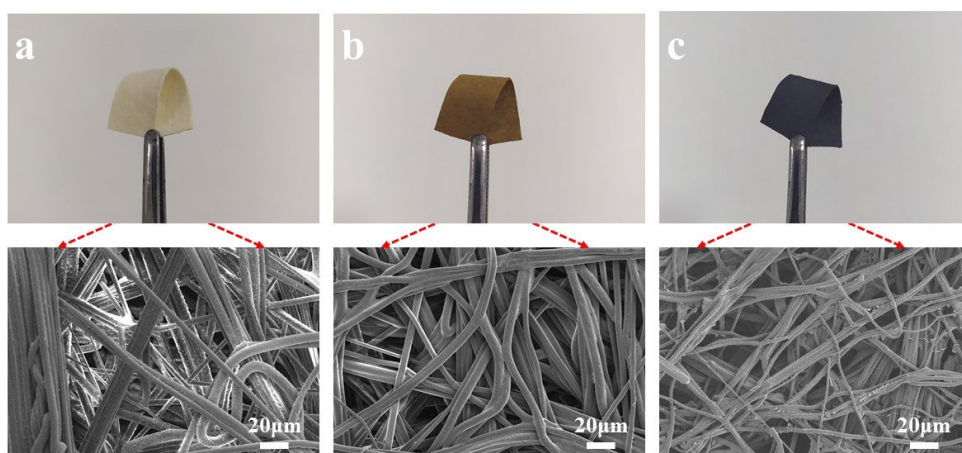


Fig. S2 Photographs and SEM images of (a) original NWF, (b) *p*-NWF and (c) MC@*p*-NWF.

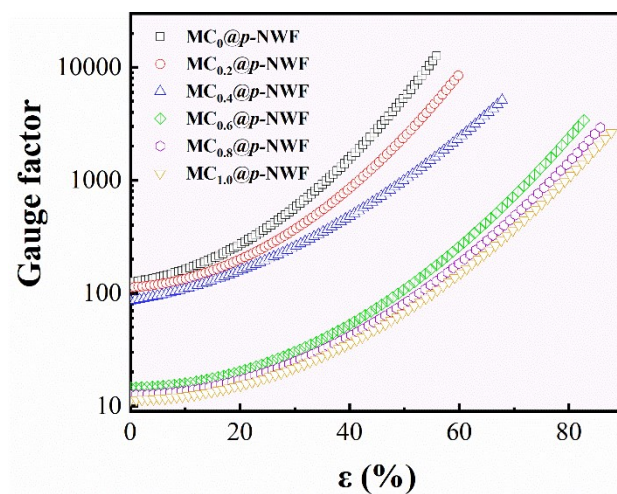


Fig. S3 GF as a function of strain for different MC@p-NWF.

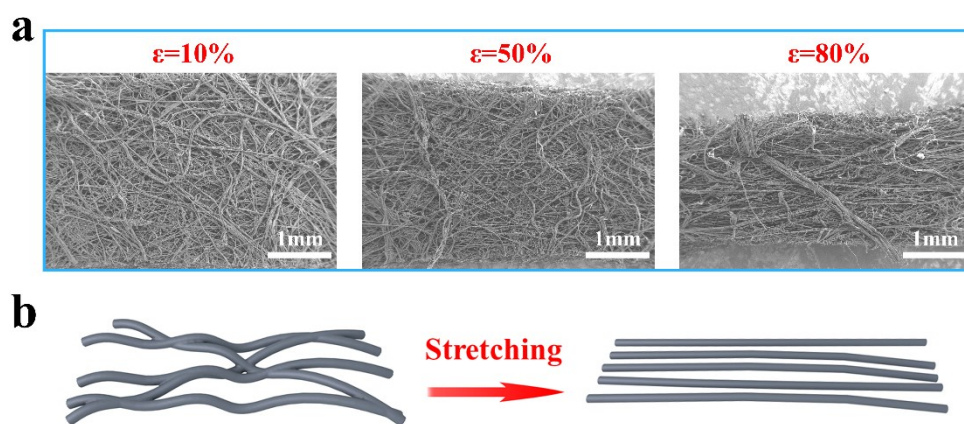


Fig. S4 Schematic illustration (a) and in-situ SEM images (b) for the microstructural change of the strain sensor in the initial tension process.

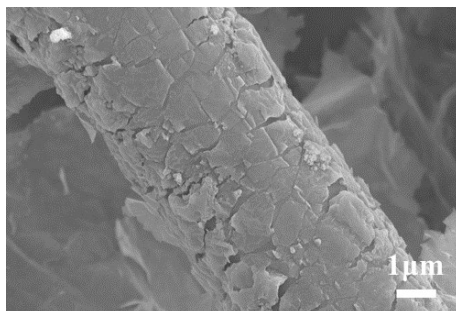


Fig. S5 Surface SEM images of MC₀@p-NWF and its crack density is calculated to be about 0.8 μm⁻². (The crack density is defined as the number of discontinuous cracks per unit area in this study)

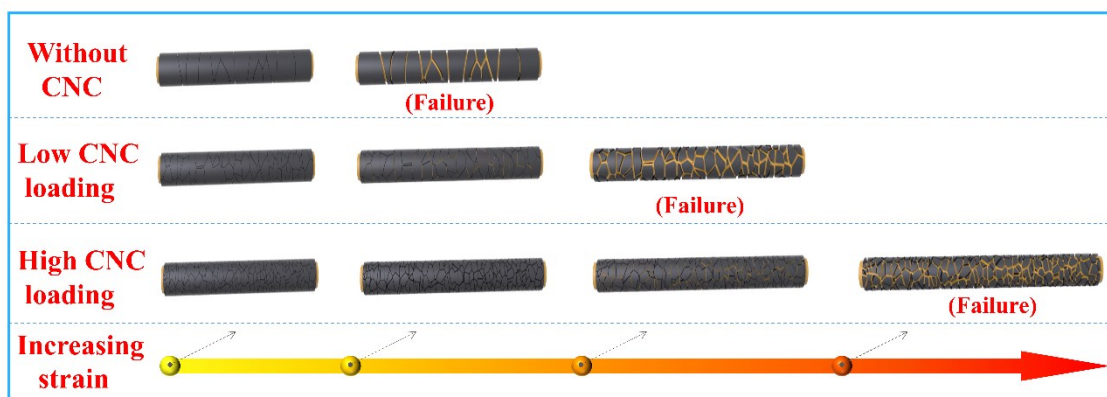


Fig. S6 Strain sensing mechanism illustration for the sensor with different CNC loading during the tension process.

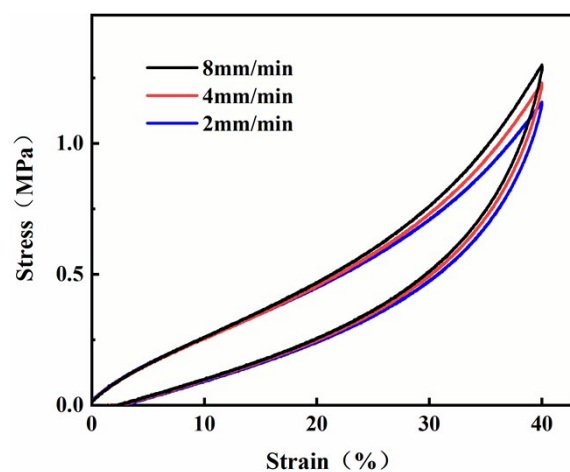


Fig. S7 Stress-strain curves in the tensile tests.

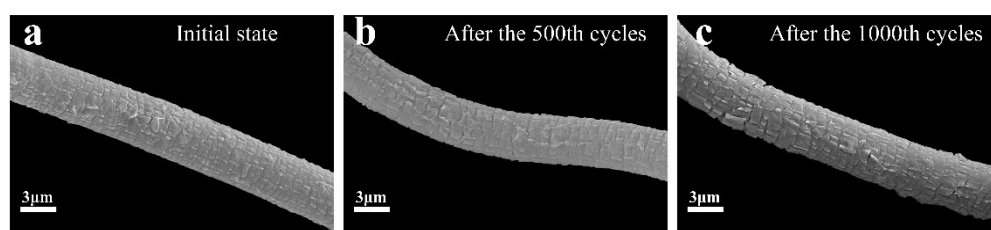


Fig. S8 Surface SEM images of the sensor (a) at the initial state, (b) after the 500th and (c) after the 1000th strain cycles.

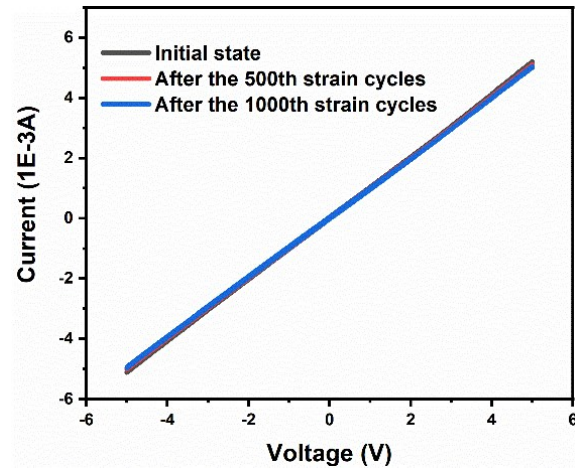


Fig. S9 I -V curves of the sensor at the initial state and after the 500th/1000th strain cycles.

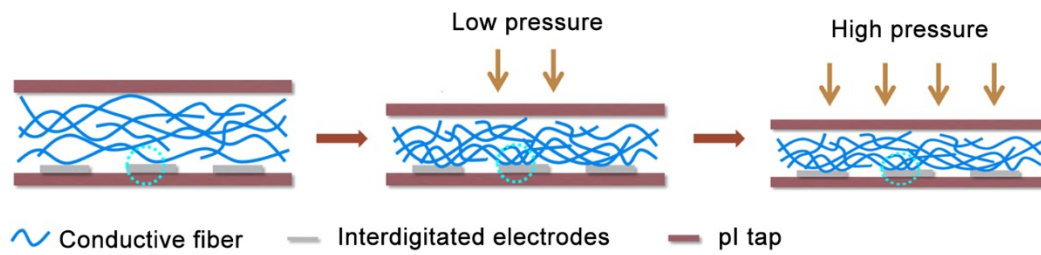


Fig. S10 Schematic illustration for the microstructural change of the pressure sensor under low and high pressures.

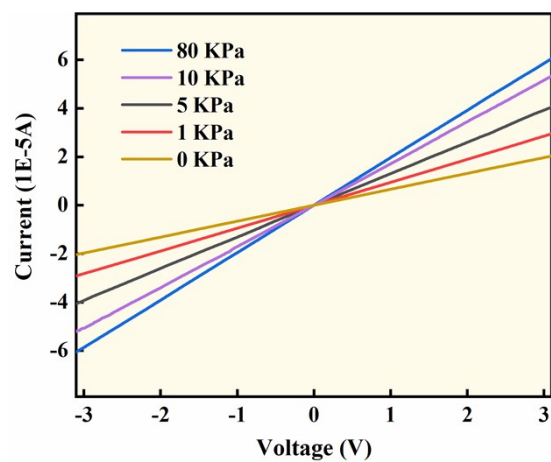


Fig. S11 I-V curves of the pressure sensor at different external pressures.

Tab. S1 The atomic ratio (C/O) of different materials

Material	C atomic %	O atomic %	C/O atomic ratio
NWF	82.67	15.83	5.22
<i>p</i> -NWF	72.72	23.20	3.13
MC@ <i>p</i> -NWF	70.79	7.06	10.03