

Supplementary Information

Fire/Heat-Resistant, Anti-Corrosion and Folding $\text{Ti}_2\text{C}_3\text{T}_x$ MXene/Single-Walled Carbon Nanotube Film for Extreme-Environmental EMI Shielding and Solar-thermal Conversion Applications

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Experimental Section

Preparation of MXene nanosheets. LiF (2 g) was dissolved in 40 mL HCl solution (9 M), and then Ti_3AlC_2 powers (2 g) were added and magnetically stirred at 35 °C for 24 h. Subsequently, the resulting suspension was purified with DI water through repeated dispersion and centrifugation until the pH value of solution was close to 7. Afterwards,

the sediment was dispersed in ethanol and ultrasonicated for 60 min. The suspension was centrifuged again for 3 min under 3500 rpm to remove the unexfoliated Ti_3AlC_2 . Finally, a colloidal suspension containing single- and/or few-layered MXene nanosheets was achieved.

Dispersion of CNT: SWNT solution was achieved by dispersing the SWNTs and SDS (mass ratio 1:5) in deionized water. The SWNTs and SDS were mixed and sonicated in a bath sonicator at 100 W for 0.5 h and followed in probe sonicator at 325 W for 1 h.

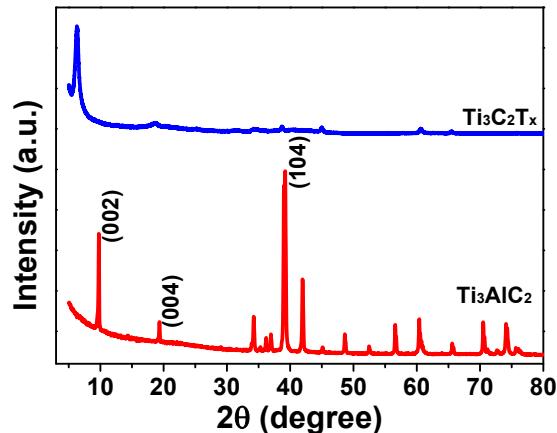


Figure S1. XRD patterns of $\text{Ti}_3\text{C}_2\text{T}_x$ MXene and Ti_3AlC_2 MAX phase.

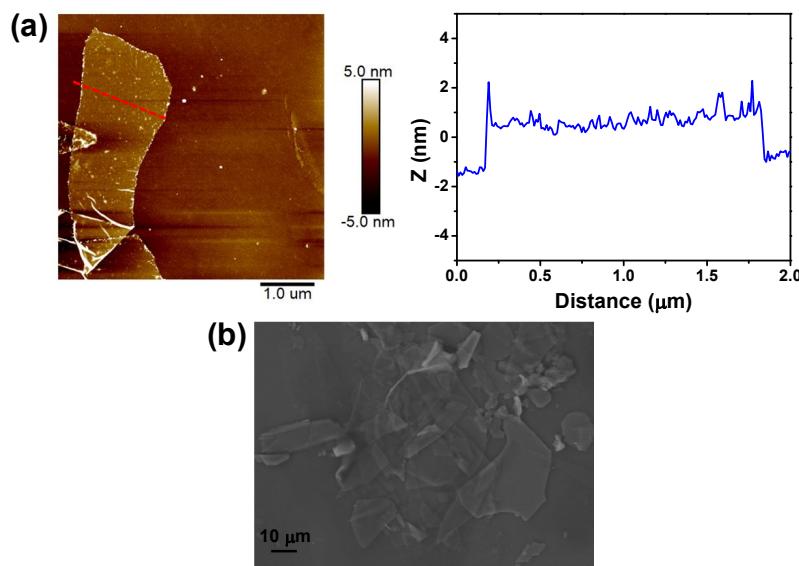


Figure S2. (a) AFM and (b) SEM of $\text{Ti}_3\text{C}_2\text{T}_x$ MXene.

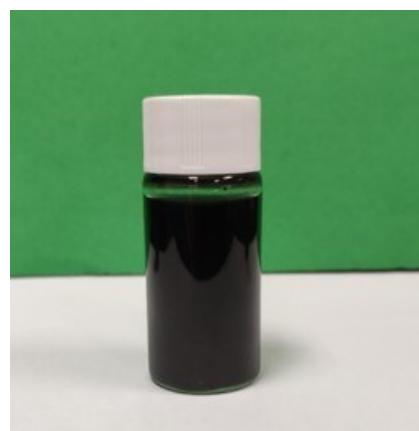


Figure S3. Photographs of SWNTs suspension.

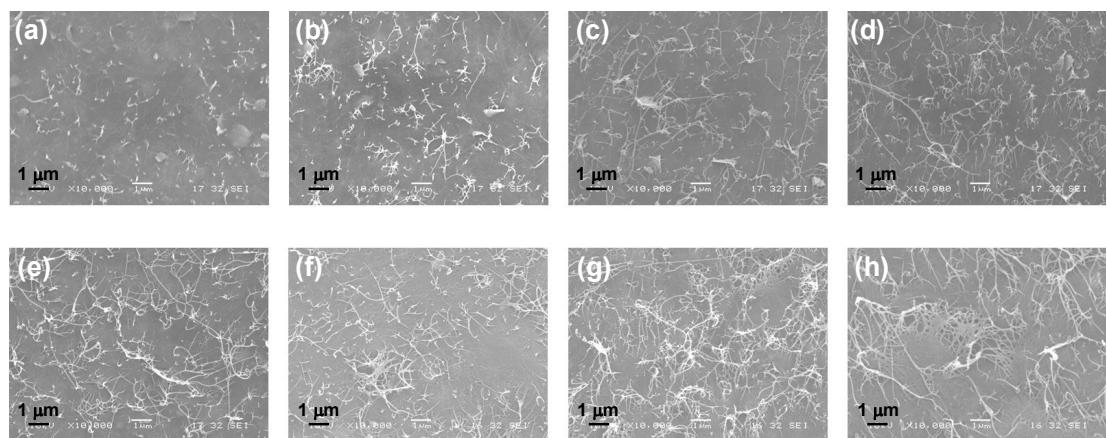


Figure S4. SEM images of surface of (a) MXene/CNT_{9:1}, (b) MXene/CNT_{8:2}, (c) MXene/CNT_{7:3}, (d) MXene/CNT_{6:4}, (e) MXene/CNT_{4:6}, (f) MXene/CNT_{3:7}, (g) MXene/CNT_{2:8}, and (h) MXene/CNT_{1:9} films.

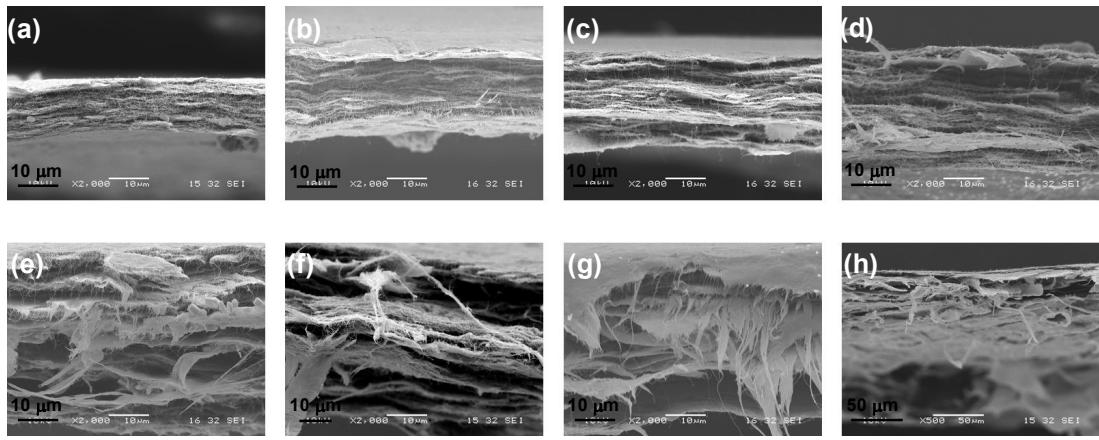


Figure S5. SEM images of cross-section of (a) MXene/CNT_{9:1}, (b) MXene/CNT_{8:2}, (c) MXene/CNT_{7:3}, (d) MXene/CNT_{6:4}, (e) MXene/CNT_{4:6}, (f) MXene/CNT_{3:7}, (g) MXene/CNT_{2:8}, and (h) MXene/CNT_{1:9} films.

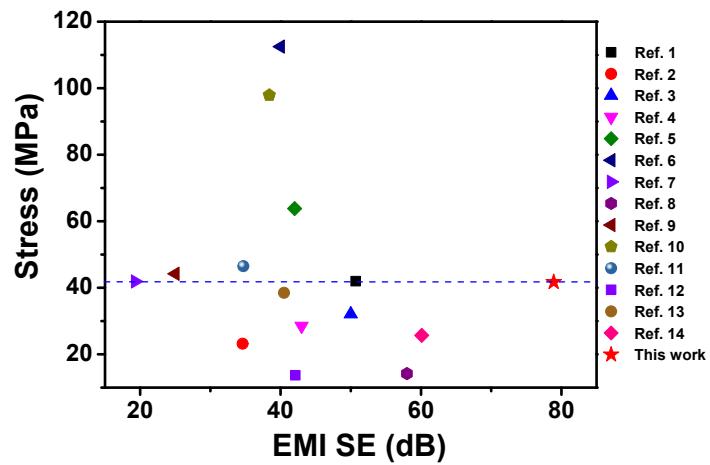


Figure S6. Comparison of stress and average EMI SE in X-band.

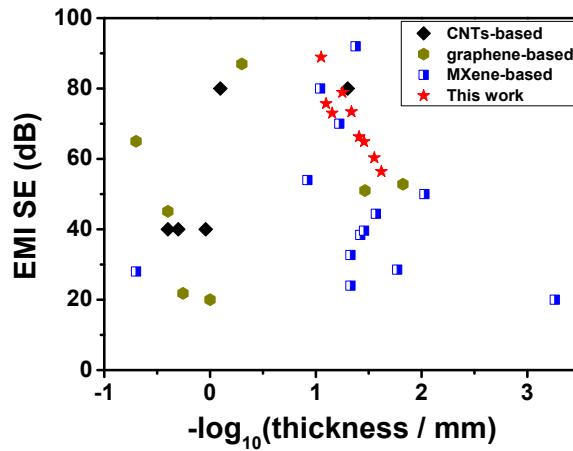


Figure S7. Shielding performance comparison.

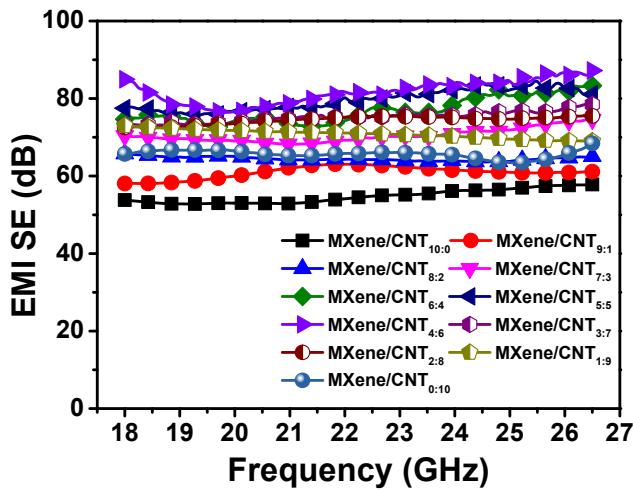


Figure S8. EMI shielding performance in K-band.

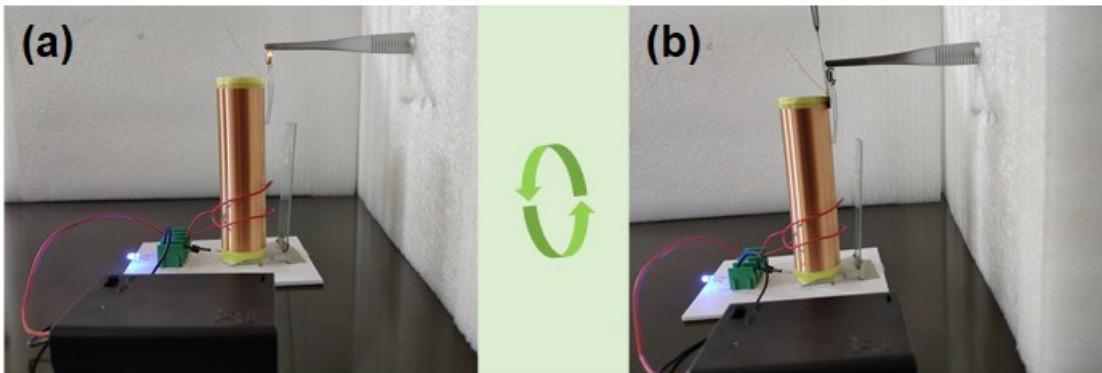


Figure S9. Photographs of wireless power-transfer circuit (a) without and (b) with the prepared MXene/CNTs film, where the induced LED can be turned off by the shielding effect of as-prepared MXene/CNTs film.

Figure S9 show a typical wireless power transmission system consisting of a DC power, transistors, transmitter coil, receiver coil, and light-emitting diode (LED) lights. When the circuit is switched on, the direct current is converted to alternating current with the help of a transistor, creating an electromagnetic field. Subsequently, the LED is turned

on due to the electromotive force generated in the receiver coil by the electromagnetic induction ([Figure S9a](#)). When MXene/CNT film is inserted between the two coils, the LED light is turned off, because the electromagnetic transmission is blocked ([Figure S9b](#) and [Movie S1](#)). This simple experiment further proves that MXene/CNTs film has excellent EMI shielding performance.

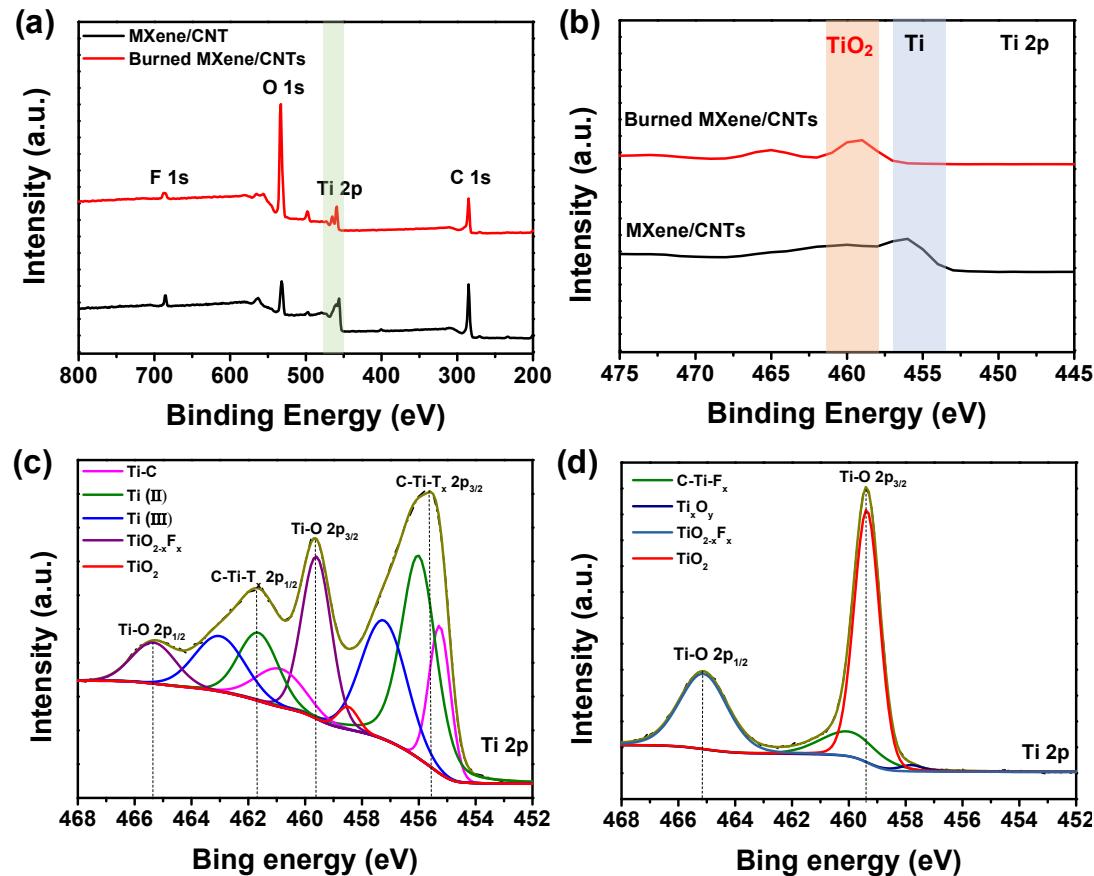


Figure S10. (a) XPS spectra and (b) their enlarged view of MXene/CNT film before and after burning. High-resolution XPS spectra at Ti 2p for (c) MXene/CNT film and (d) burned MXene/CNT film.

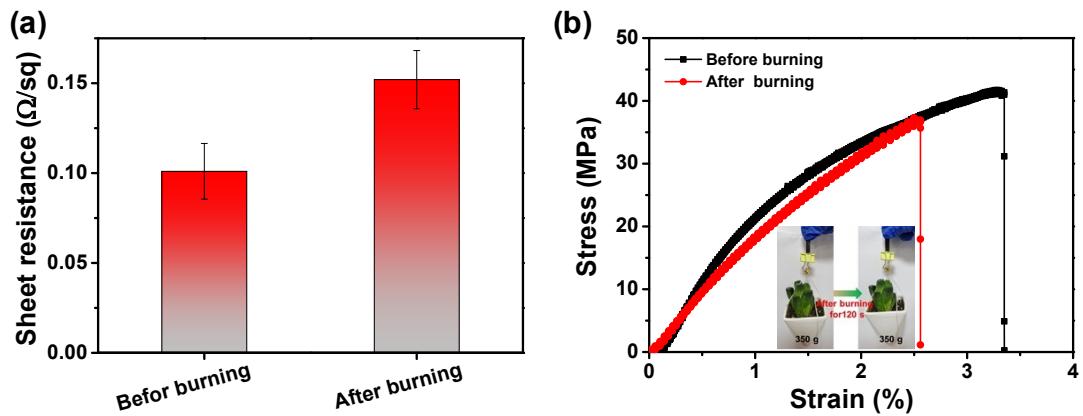


Figure S11. (a) Sheet resistance and (b) tensile stress–strain curves of MXene/CNT_{4:6} film before and after burning. **Inset:** Digital images of MXene/CNT_{4:6} film ithstanding a pot flower before and after burning treatment.

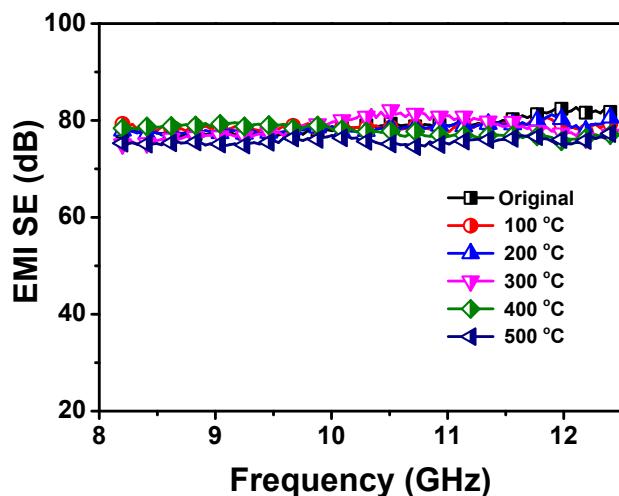


Figure S12. EMI shielding performance of MXene/CNT_{4:6} film at different temperatures.

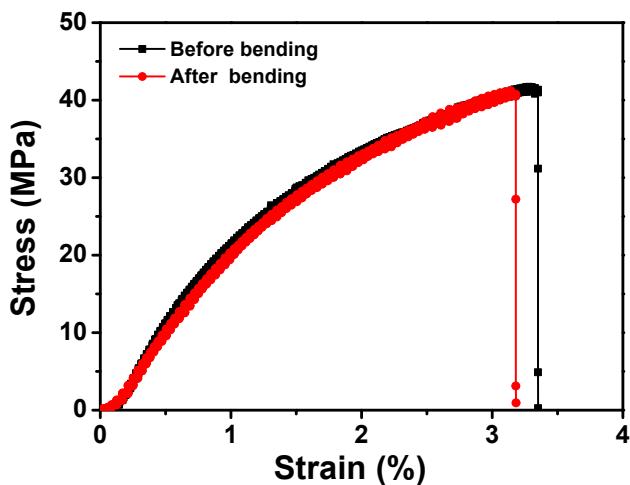


Figure S13. Tensile stress–strain curves of MXene/CNT_{4.6} film before and after bending for 1000 times.

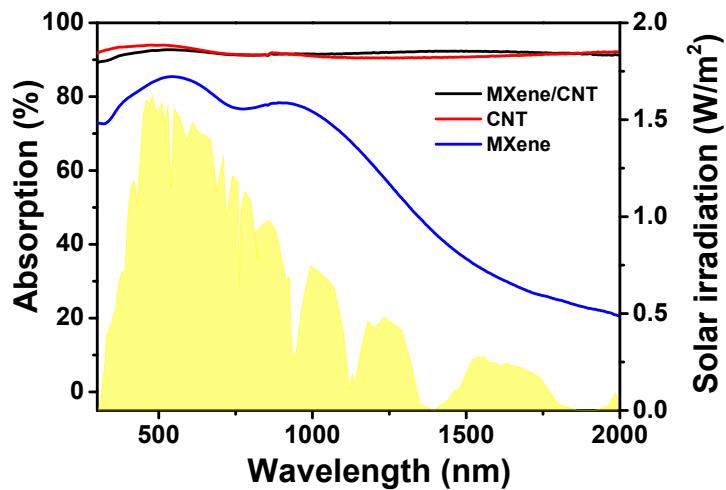


Figure S14. UV–vis–NIR absorption spectra of pure MXene, pure CNT, MXene/CNT_{4.6} films.

Table S1. Comprehensive comparison in view of conductivity, mechanical strength and EMI shielding performance with previous literatures.

Sample	Conductiv (S/cm)	EMI SE (dB)	Tensile strength (MPa)	Ref.
MXene/TPU	16	50.7	42	¹
MXene/FG	8.97	34.6	23.2	²

MXene/CNF/Ag	5.88	50	32.1	³
MXene/NR	293.3	43	28.5	⁴
MXene/AgNW/NC	300	42	63.8	⁵
MXene/TOCNF	621	40	112.5	⁶
MXene/Ni chain/PVDF	892	19.3	41.9	⁷
Fe ₃ O ₄ @Ti ₃ C ₂ T _x /ENR	-	58	14.2	⁸
MXene/CNF	739.4	25	44.2	⁹
MXene/CNTs/CNF	2506.6	38.4	97.9	¹⁰
MXene/ANF	-	34.7	46.5	¹¹
MXene/PEDOT:PSS	340.5	42.1	13.7	¹²
MXene/PEDOT:PSS	-	40.5	38.5	¹³
MXene/Cellulose	59.4	60.1	25.7	¹⁴
MXene/CNTs _{4:6}	1854.9	78.9	41.7	This work

Table S2. Comparison of EMI SSE versus thickness of MXene/CNTs film and other materials.

Category	Samples	Thickness (mm)	EMI SE (dB)	Ref.
CNTs-based	SWCNT/Graphene	0.05	80	¹⁵
	MWCNT/Epoxy	2	40	¹⁶
	Carbon/Cellulose	2.5	40	¹⁷
	MWCNT/WPU	0.8	80	¹⁸
	MWCNT/ABS	1.1	40	¹⁹

Graphene-based	rGO/CNT/Co/C	0.0343	51	20
	rGO /TPU	1.8	21.8	21
	graphene/PDMS	5	65	22
	rGO@Fe3O4/T-ZnO/Ag/WPU	0.5	87	23
	rGO /PS	2.5	45.1	24
	Graphene/PDMS	1	20	25
	rGO /CNT	0.015	52.8	26
MXene-based	d-Ti ₃ C ₂ T _x /ANF	0.017	28.54	27
	Ti ₃ C ₂ T _x /TOCNF-50	0.047	32.7	28
	Ti ₃ C ₂ T _x /CNF	0.047	24	9
	Ti ₃ C ₂ T _x /PVA	5	28	29
	CNT/MXene/CNF	0.038	38.4	10
	PVA/MXene	0.027	44.4	30
	CNF5@MXene4	0.035	39.6	31
	Ti ₃ C ₂ T _x film	0.0094	50	32
	Ti ₃ C ₂ T _x film	0.00055	20	33
	ANF-MXene/AgNW	0.091	80	34
	MXene/AgNW Silk Textiles	0.12	54	35
	MXene foam	0.06	70	36
	Ti ₃ C ₂ T _x film	0.042	92	37
	MXene/CNTs _{10:0}	0.018	50.3	This Work
	MXene/CNTs _{9:1}	0.024	56.4	

	MXene/CNTs _{8:2}	0.028	60.3
	MXene/CNTs _{7:3}	0.035	64.9
	MXene/CNTs _{6:4}	0.039	66.3
	MXene/CNTs _{5:5}	0.046	73.4
	MXene/CNTs _{4:6}	0.056	78.9
	MXene/CNTs _{3:7}	0.070	73.0
	MXene/CNTs _{2:8}	0.08	75.7
	MXene/CNTs _{1:9}	0.089	88.9
	MXene/CNTs _{0:10}	0.092	52.4

Supporting Movie 1. Burning process of the MXene/CNTs film.

Supporting Movie 2. Burning process of the MXene/CNTs film connected to a white LED lamp as a conducting wire.

Supporting Movie 3. EMI shielding behavior of MXene/CNTs film, showing the film efficiently shields EM waves.

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