

Supplementary Information

Two Dimensional $Ti_3C_2T_x$ MXene Nanosheets for CO_2 Electroreduction in Aqueous DElectrolytes

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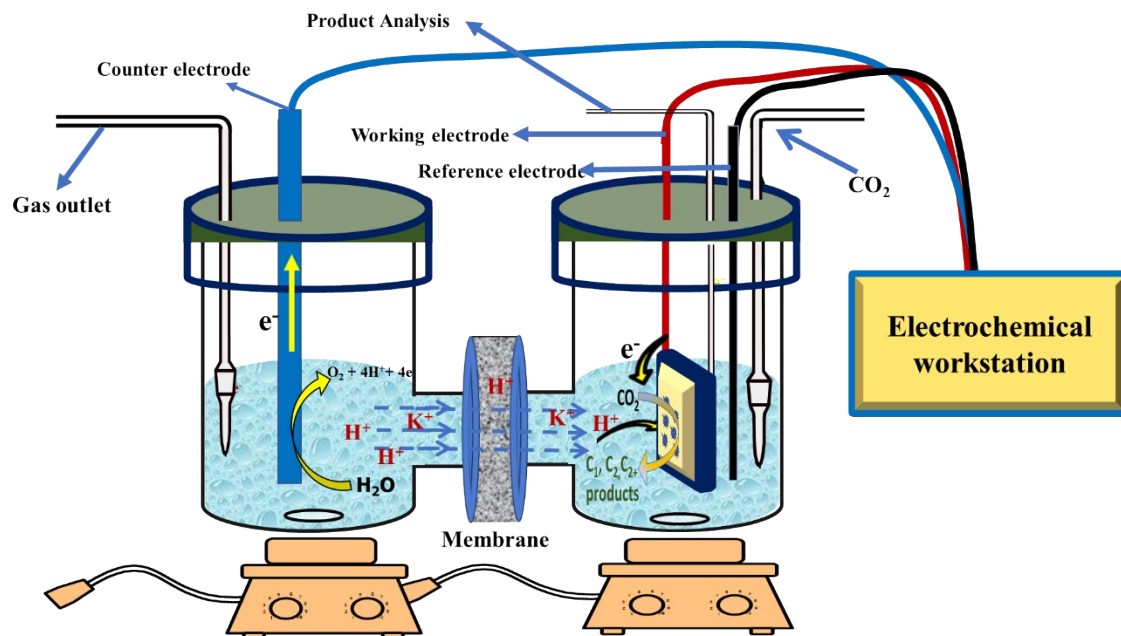


Figure S1. Schematic diagram of H-type cell

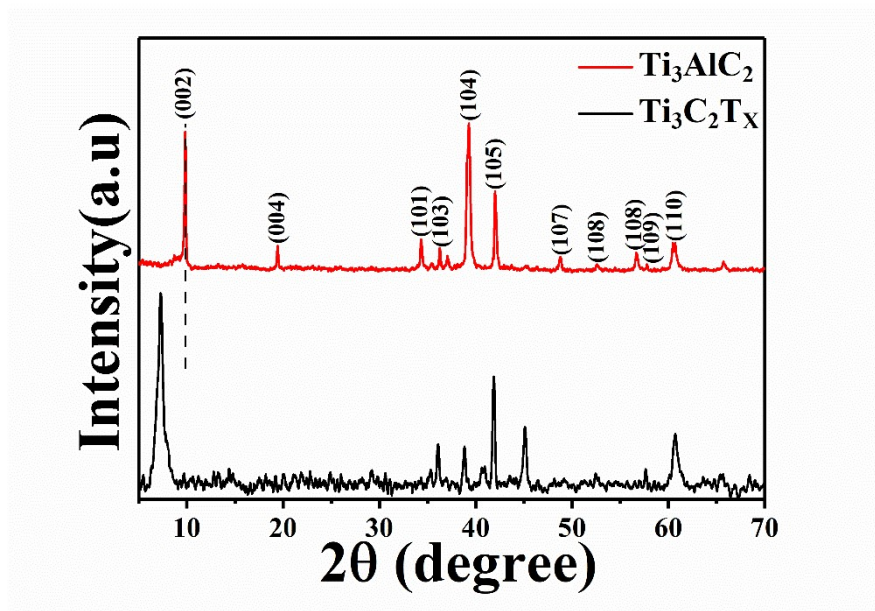


Figure S2. Powder-XRD patterns of Ti_3AlC_2 MAX phase and $\text{Ti}_3\text{C}_2\text{T}_x$

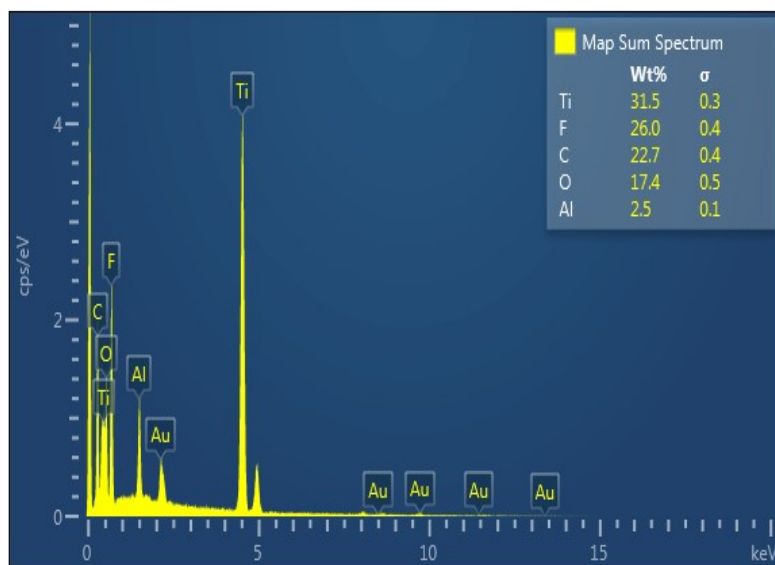


Figure S3. EDX spectra of $\text{Ti}_3\text{C}_2\text{T}_x$

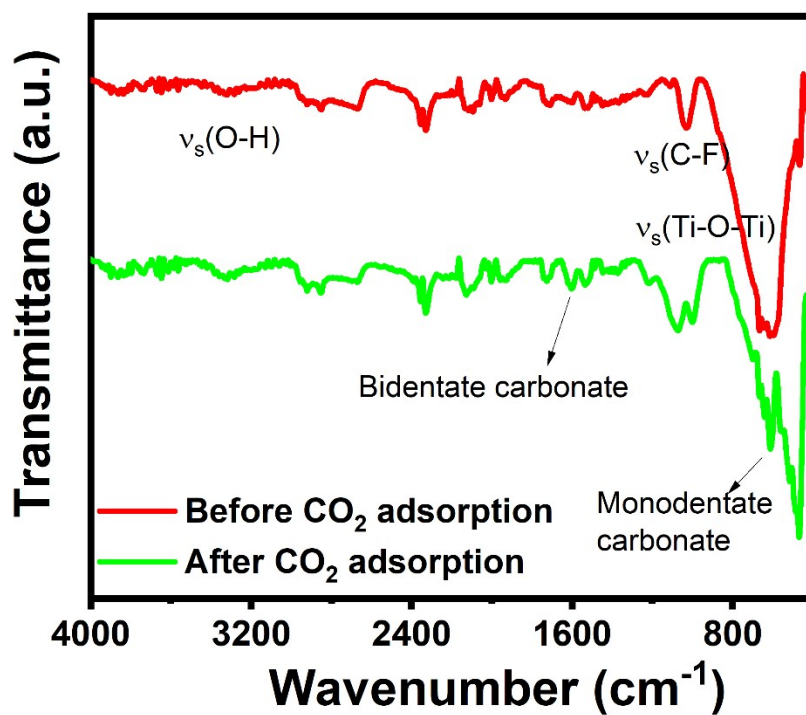


Figure S4. FT-IR spectra of $\text{Ti}_3\text{C}_2\text{T}_x$ before and after CO_2 adsorption

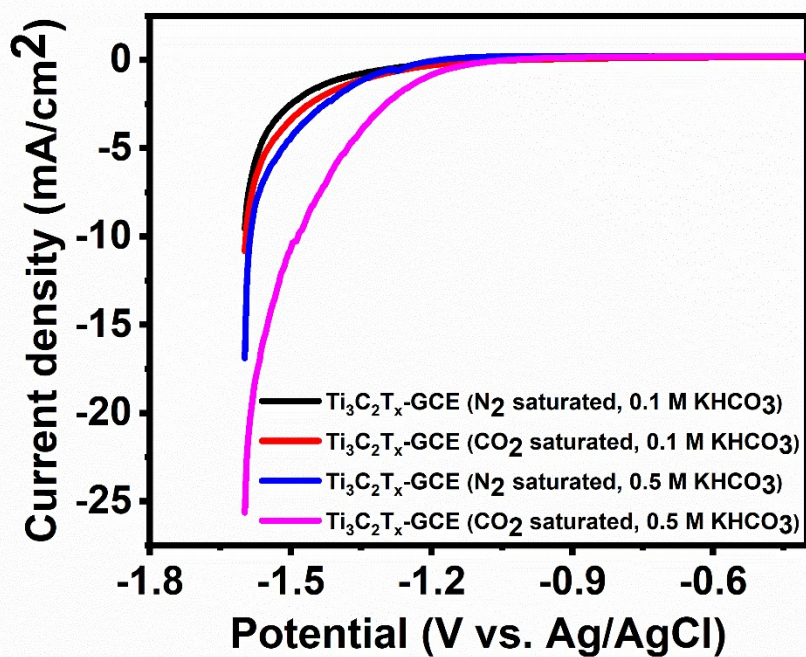


Figure S5. LSV curves comparison at two different electrolyte concentrations, 0.1 M KHCO_3 and 0.5 M KHCO_3 .

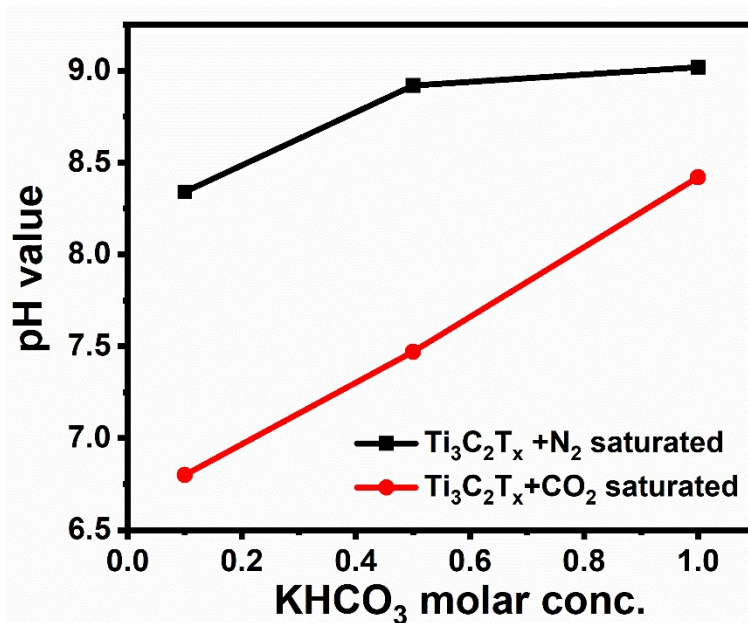


Figure S6. The pH values of the various concentration of KHCO_3 electrolytes before and after CO_2 purging

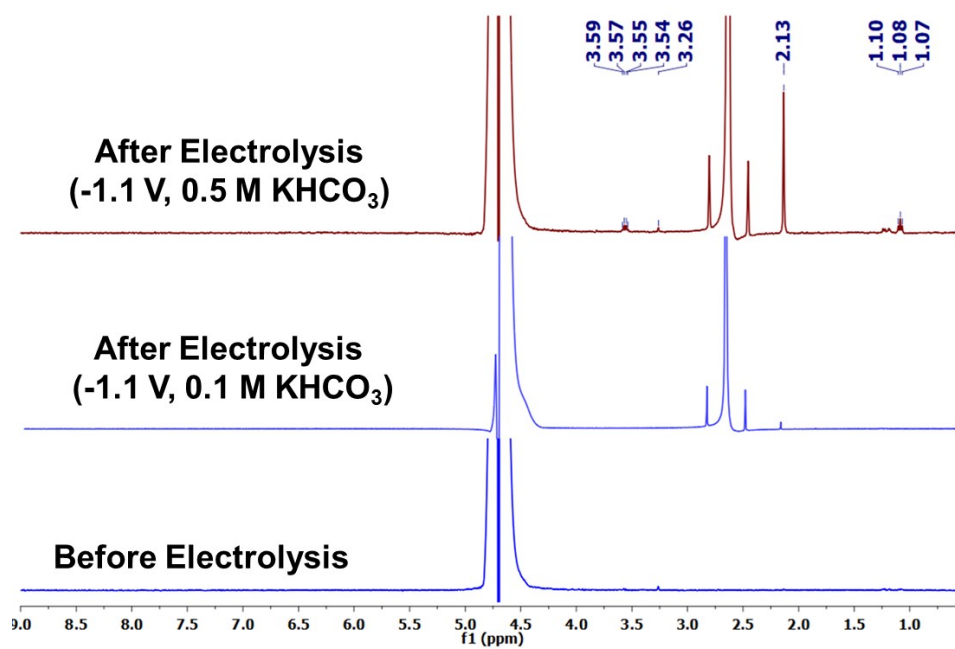


Figure S7. ^1H NMR spectra of electrolysis products formed in two different electrolyte concentrations before and after 3 h

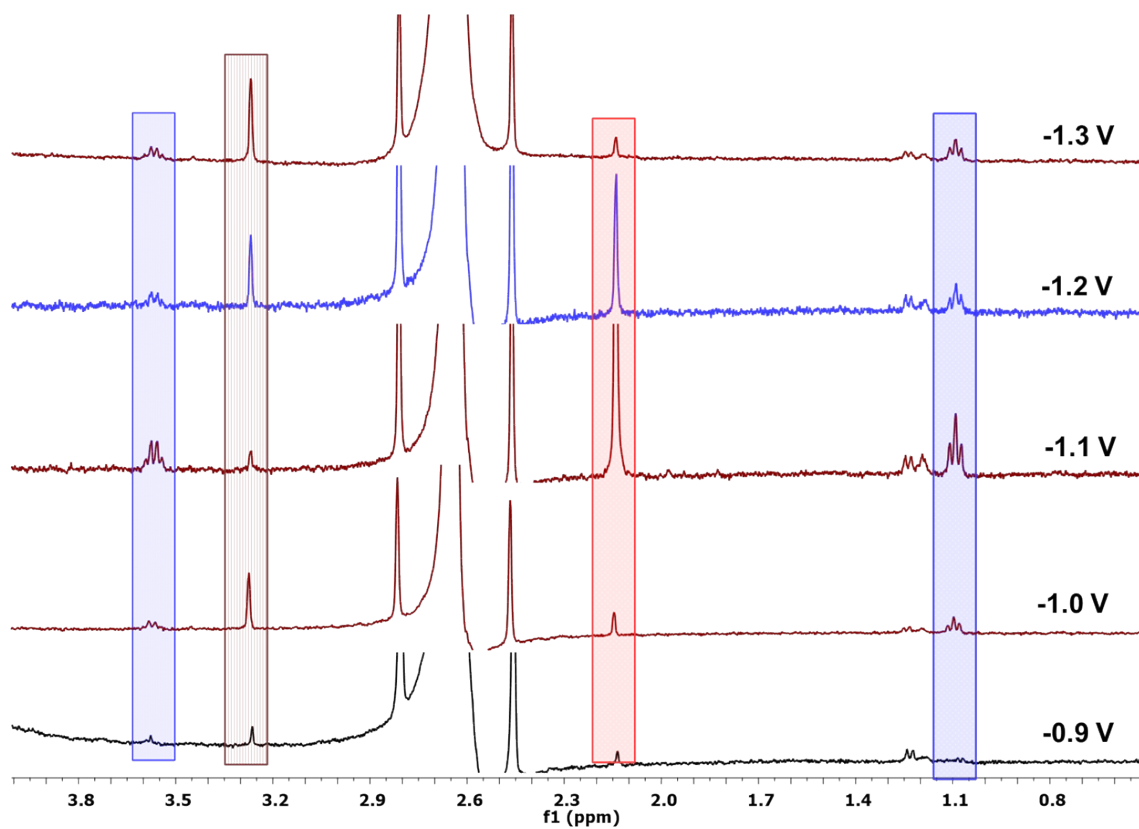


Figure S8. ^1H NMR spectra of products obtained from CA analysis with different potential (vs. Ag/AgCl) for 3 h.

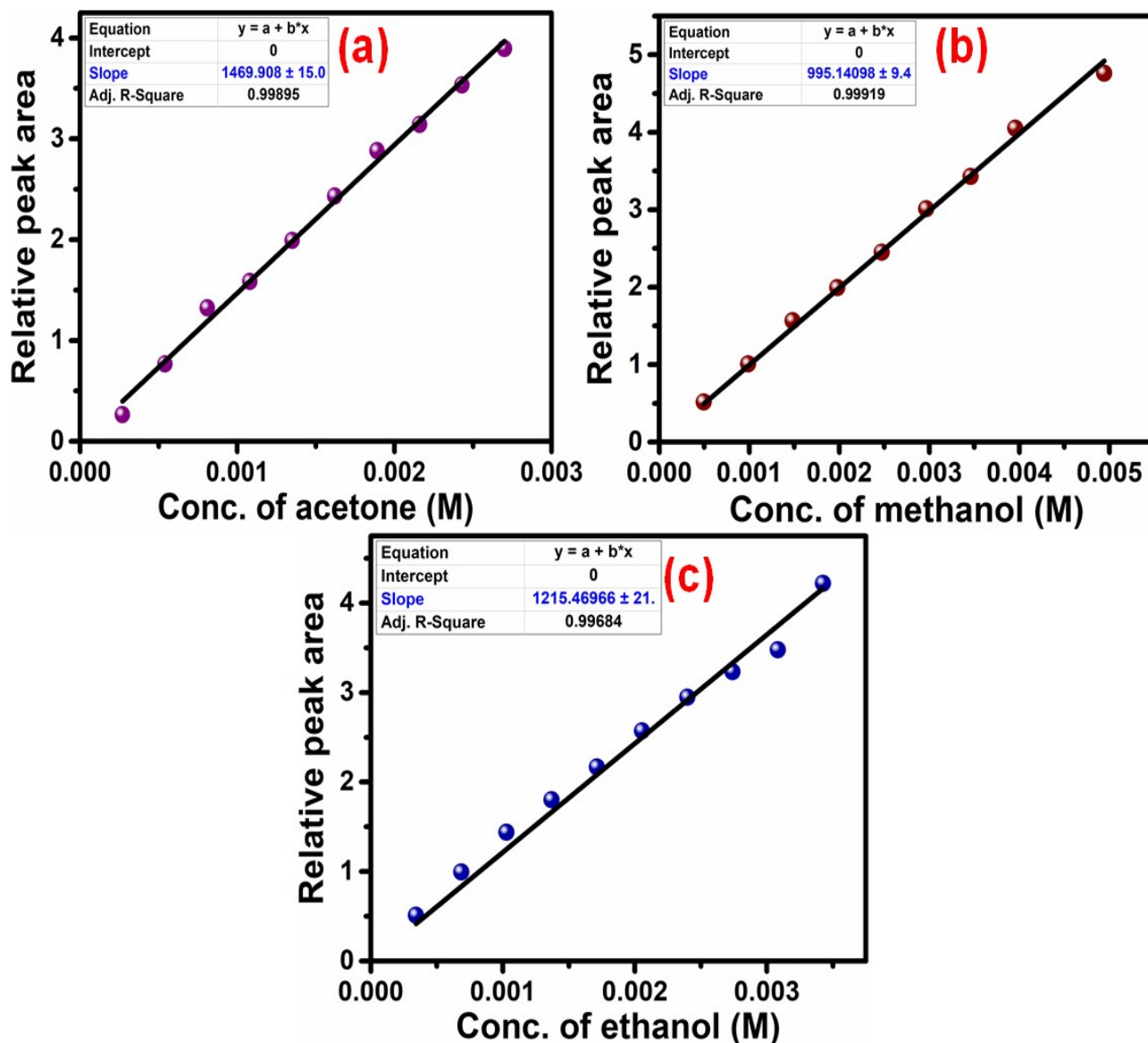


Figure S9. Linearly fitted standard calibration plots for (a) acetone, (b) methanol and (c) ethanol. The relative peak areas refer to ratios of $^1\text{H-NMR}$ peak areas (for methyl ($-\text{CH}_3$) protons) of the organic products (keeping a varying known concentration) with that of an internal standard DMSO (keeping a fixed known concentration) recorded in the identical solvent system as in the electrolysis.

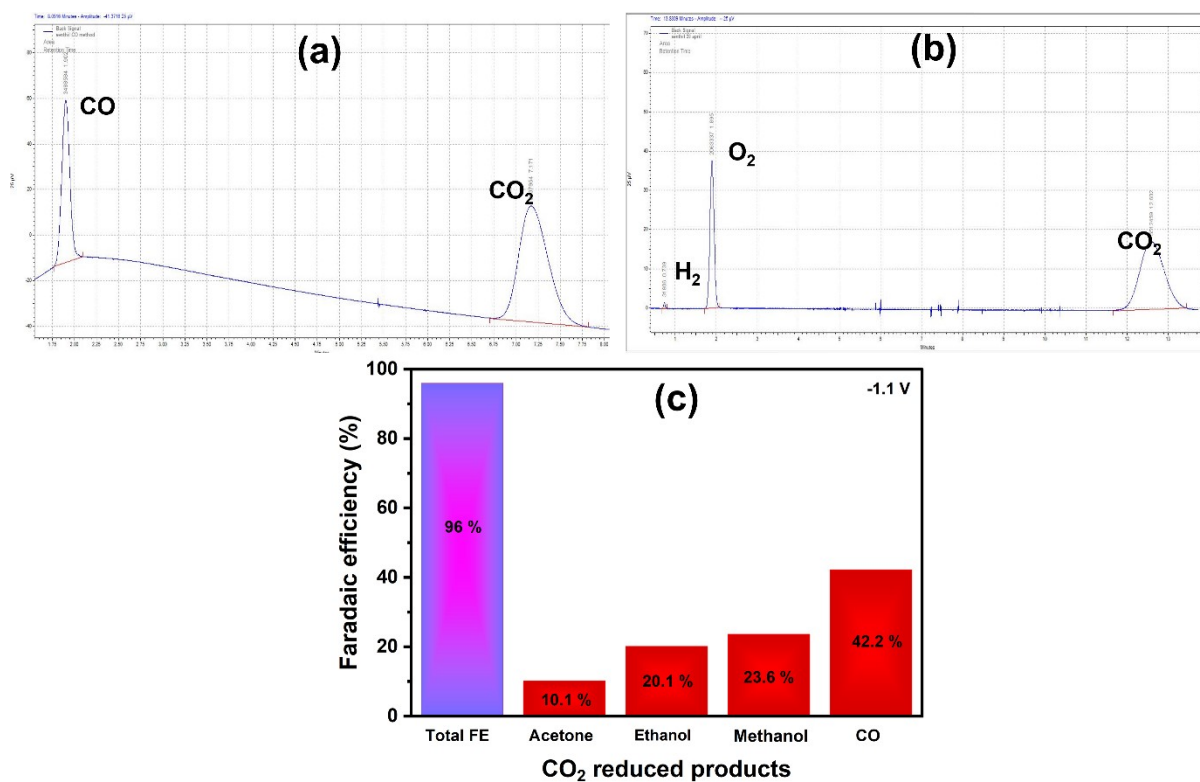


Figure S10. Gas chromatography profiles showing the formation of (a) CO, (b) H₂ and (c) overall CO₂-reduced products carried out at the constant potential of -1.1 V (vs. Ag/AgCl) for 3 h.

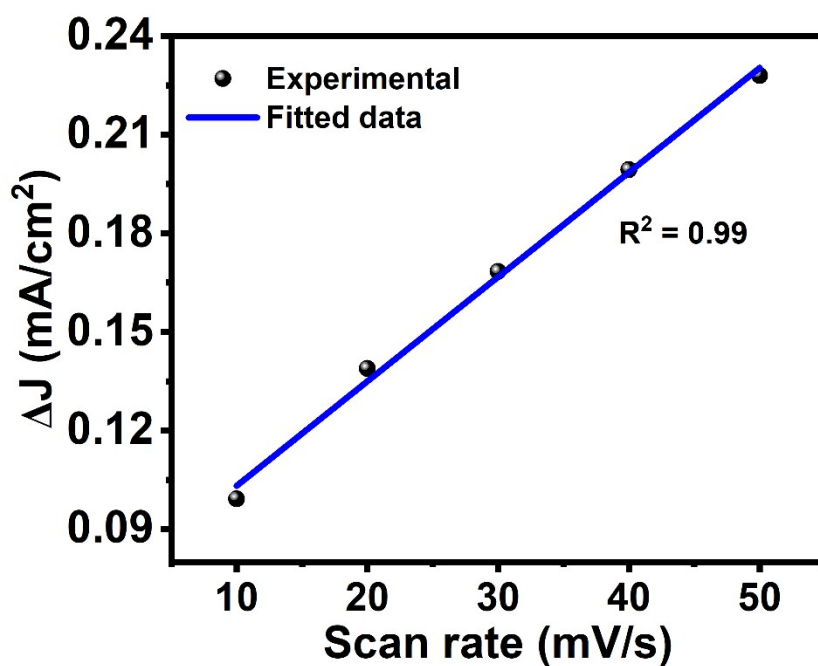


Figure S11. Electrochemical double layer plot (Scan rate vs. ΔJ) of modified $\text{Ti}_3\text{C}_2\text{T}_x$ -GCE**Table S1.** Electrocatalytic properties $\text{Ti}_3\text{C}_2\text{T}_x$ -GCE with recently reported 2D materials towards C_1 and C_{2+} products.

Electrocatalyst	Electrolyte	Operating potential	Products	Faradaic efficiency	References
$\text{Ti}_3\text{C}_2\text{T}_x$ -GCE	0.5 M KHCO_3	-0.45 V (vs RHE)	Ethanol, Methanol & Acetone	96 %	This work
Ti_2CT_x	Acetonitrile+ DI water+ BMIMBF_4	-1.8 V (vs SHE)	HCOOH	56.1 %	¹
N-doped Ti_3C_2	Seawater	-0.7 V (vs RHE)	CO	92 %	²
Mo_2C & Ti_3C_2	(1-ethyl-2-methylimidazolium tetrafluoroborate)	-2.5 V (vs SHE)	CO	90 % & 65 %	³
$\text{Cu}/\text{Ti}_3\text{C}_2\text{T}_x$	1M KOH	-0.7 V (vs RHE)	C_2H_4 , EtOH & acetate	71 %, 25 % & 2.2 %	⁴
$\text{Ti}_3(\text{Al}_{1-x}\text{Cu}_x)\text{Cu}$	0.1M KHCO_3	-1.4 V (vs SHE)	CH_3OH	59.1 %	⁵
BiOBr templated catalyst	0.1M KHCO_3	-1.0 V (vs RHE)	Formate	90 %	⁶

Sn sheets confined graphene	0.1M NaHCO ₃	-1.8 V (vs SHE)	Formate	89 %	7
2D SnO ₂	0.1M NaHCO ₃	-1.13 V (vs RHE)	Formate	90 %	8
SnO ₂ @ N- doped nanocarbon	0.1M KHCO ₃	-1.2 V (vs RHE)	Formate	93.2 %	9
Bi ₂ O ₃	0.5M KHCO ₃	-0.9 V (vs RHE)	Formate	91 %	10
Cu nanosheets	2 M KOH	-	Acetate	48 %	11
SnO ₂ on CuO	0.5M KHCO ₃	-1.0 V (vs RHE)	C ₂ H ₄	22 %	12
Cu-Cu ₂ O	0.1M KHCO ₃	-1.1 V (vs RHE)	C ₂ H ₄	36 %	13
Pd/SnO ₂	0.1M NaHCO ₃	-0.26 V (vs RHE)	CH ₃ OH	34 %	14
CuO/TiO ₂	0.1M KHCO ₃	-0.85 V (vs RHE)	EtOH, acetone &acetate	47.4 %	15

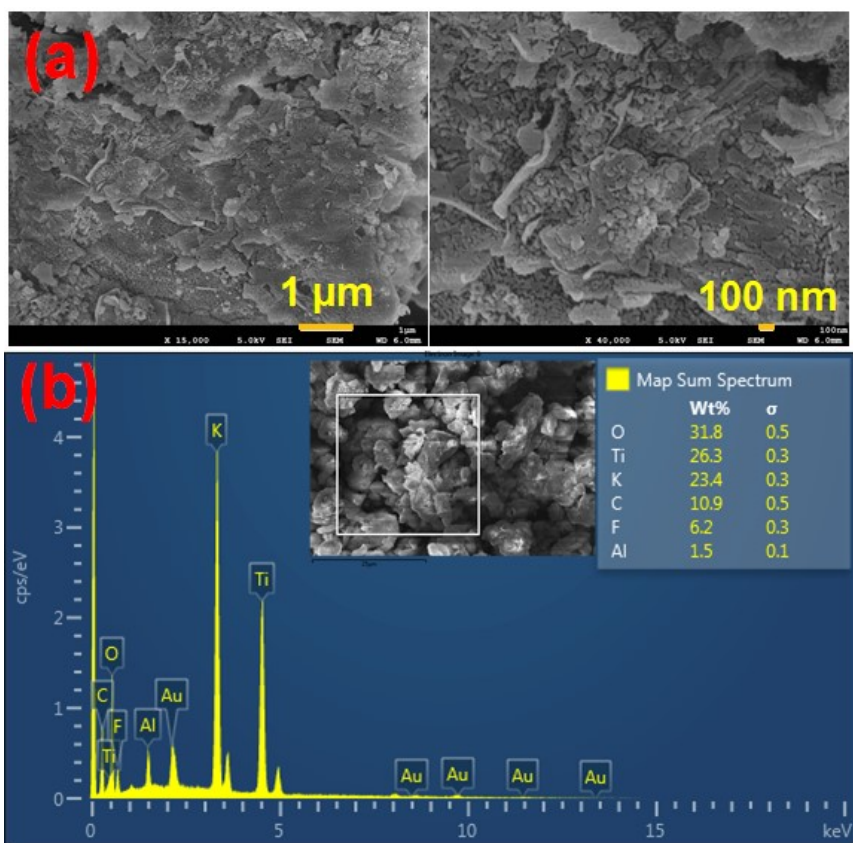


Figure S12. (a) FE-SEM and (b) EDX spectrum of $\text{Ti}_3\text{C}_2\text{T}_x$ -GCE after 72 h of electrocatalysis

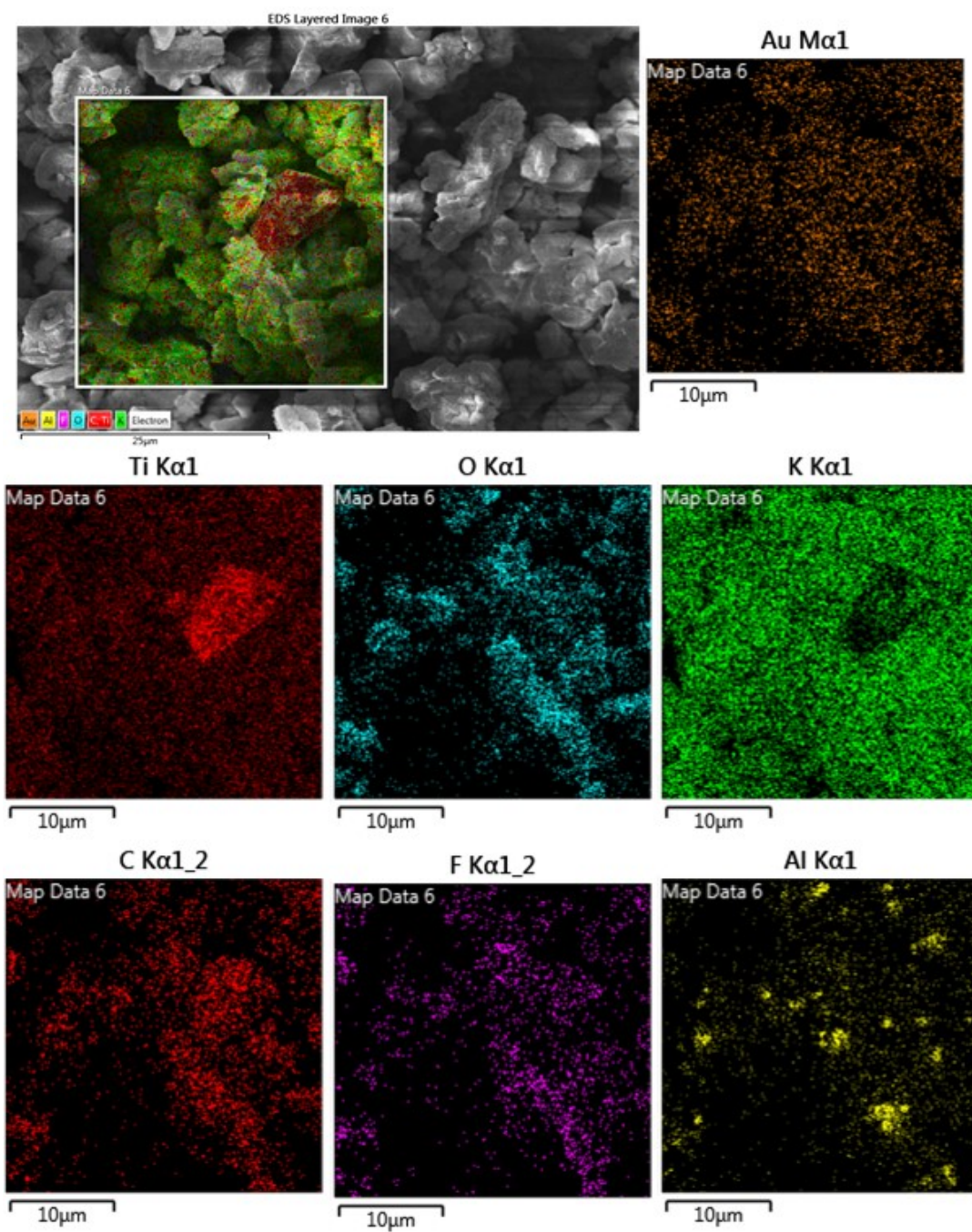


Figure S13. Elemental mapping of $Ti_3C_2T_x$ -GCE after 72 hr stability studies

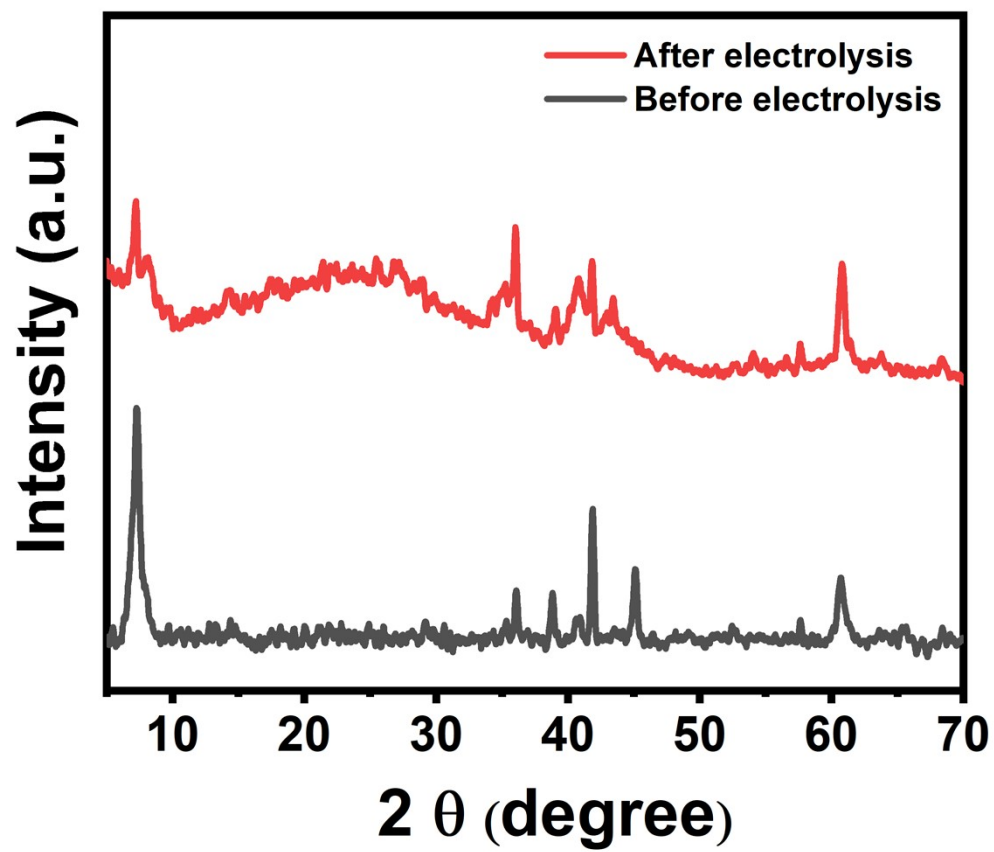


Figure S14. P-XRD pattern of $\text{Ti}_3\text{C}_2\text{T}_x$ before and after 72 hr electrolysis

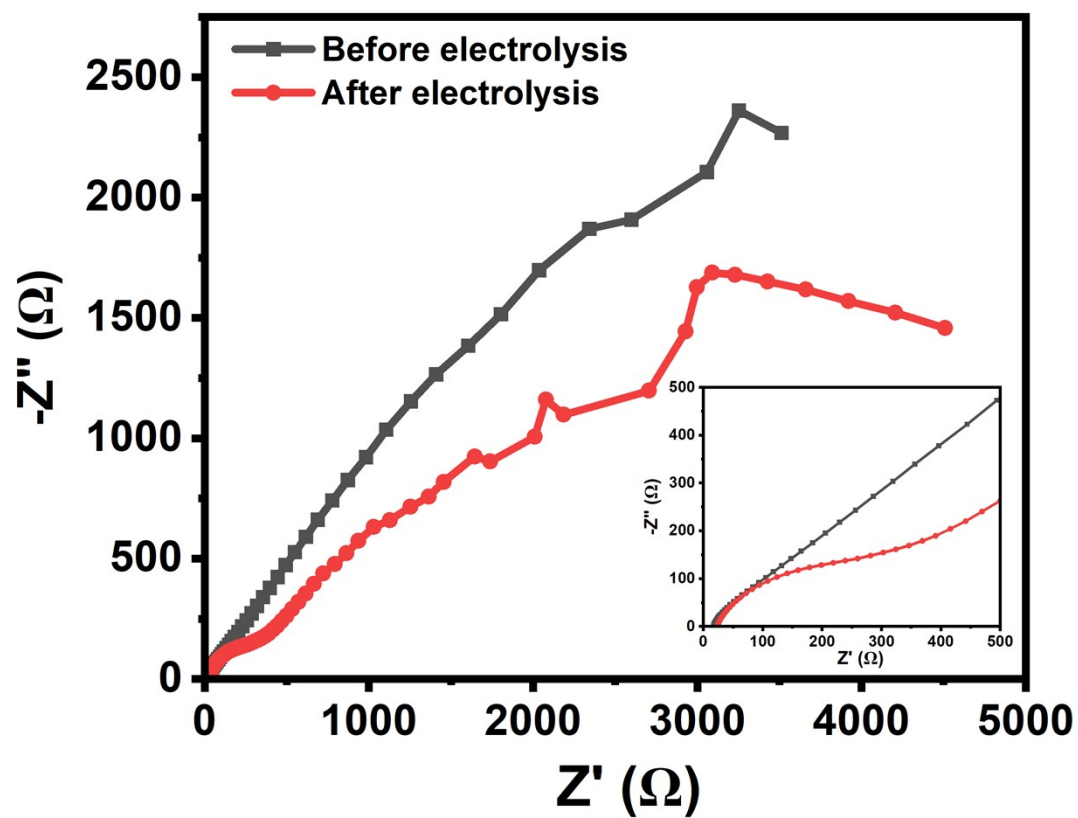


Figure S15. Electrochemical impedance spectroscopy (EIS) of $\text{Ti}_3\text{C}_2\text{T}_x$ -GCE before and after 72 hr electrolysis

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