

## Supporting Information

### **Thermoregulatory elasticity braided fibers designed with core-sheath structure for wearable personal thermal management**

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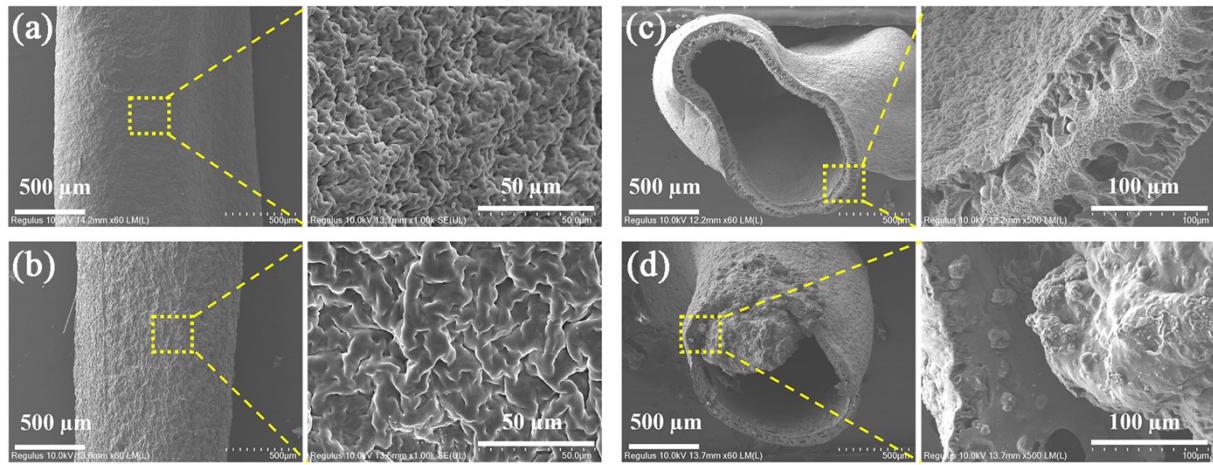
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## **Supplementary Methods**

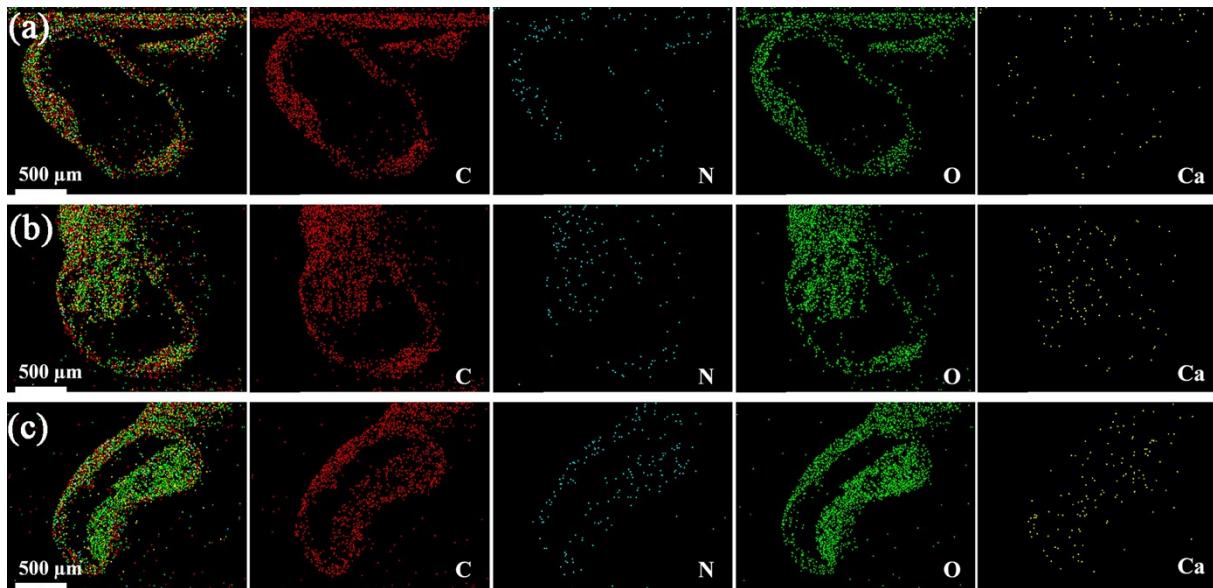
### **1. Characterization**

The apparent morphology of the aerogel was characterized by a scanning electron microscopy (SEM, SU1510, Hitachi, Co., Ltd, Japan). The lamellar structure of MXene was observed by transmission electron microscope equipment (TEM, Hitachi JEM-2100). RT-IR spectra was measured by Nicolet 6700 spectrometer (Nicolet Instrument Company, Madison, WI, USA). The functional group was determined using a thermo ESCALAB 250Xi instrument equipped with a monochromatic Al K $\alpha$  (15 kV 5 mA) anode X-ray gun (XPS). The universal testing machine (UTM2203) equipped with a 100 N load cell was used to the compression test. The freezing-drying was carried out via the SCIENTZ-10 N freeze dryer (NingBo Scientz Biotechnology Co., Ltd, China). The color parameters of smart fabrics were obtained by computer color matching instrument (Datacolor DC850, America).

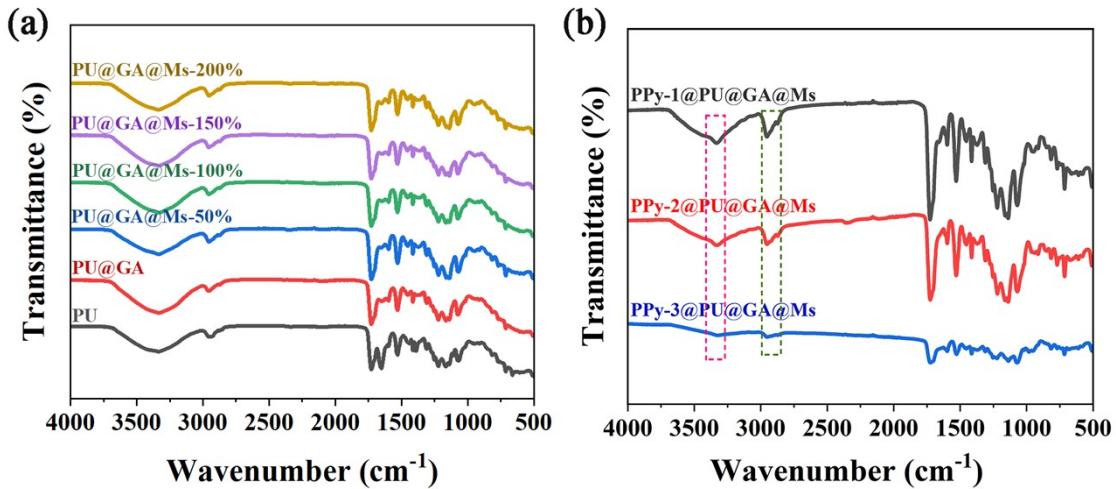
## Supplementary Figures



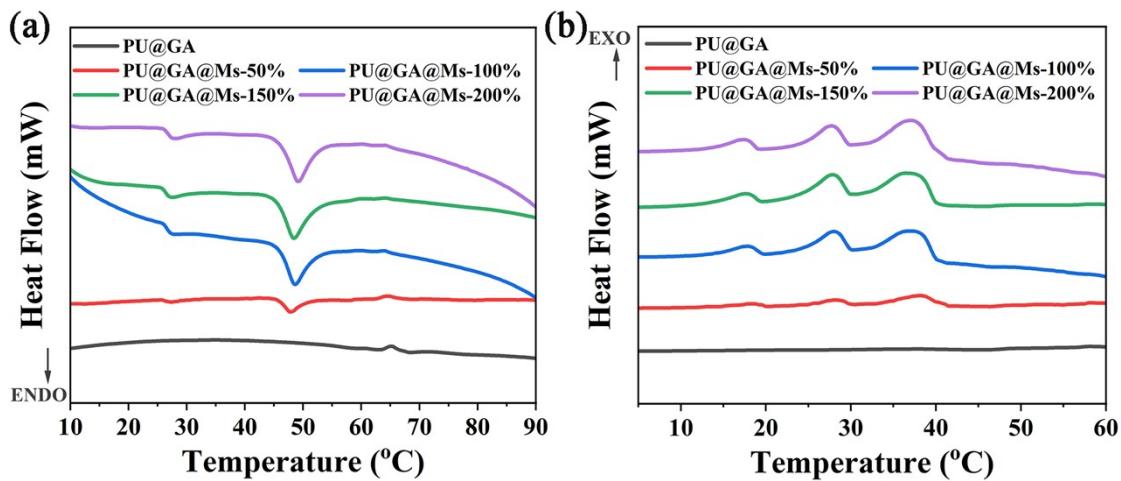
**Fig. S1** Surface morphologies and partical enlarged detail of (a) PU, and (b) PU@GA. Cross-section morphologies of (c) PU, and (d) PU@GA.



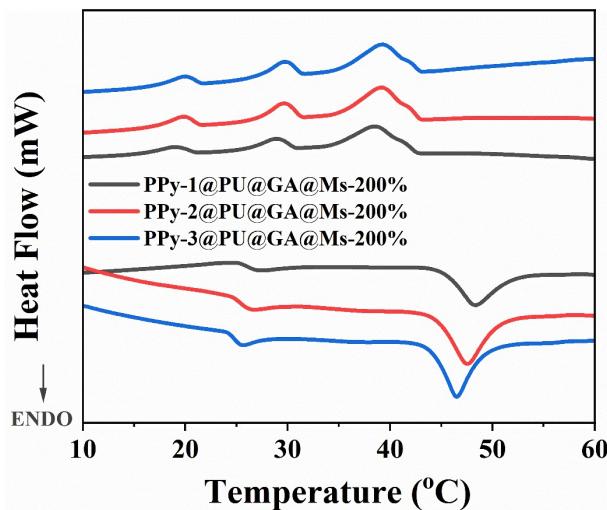
**Fig. S2** EDS-mapping images of (a) PU, (b) PU@GA, and (c) PU@GA@Ms.



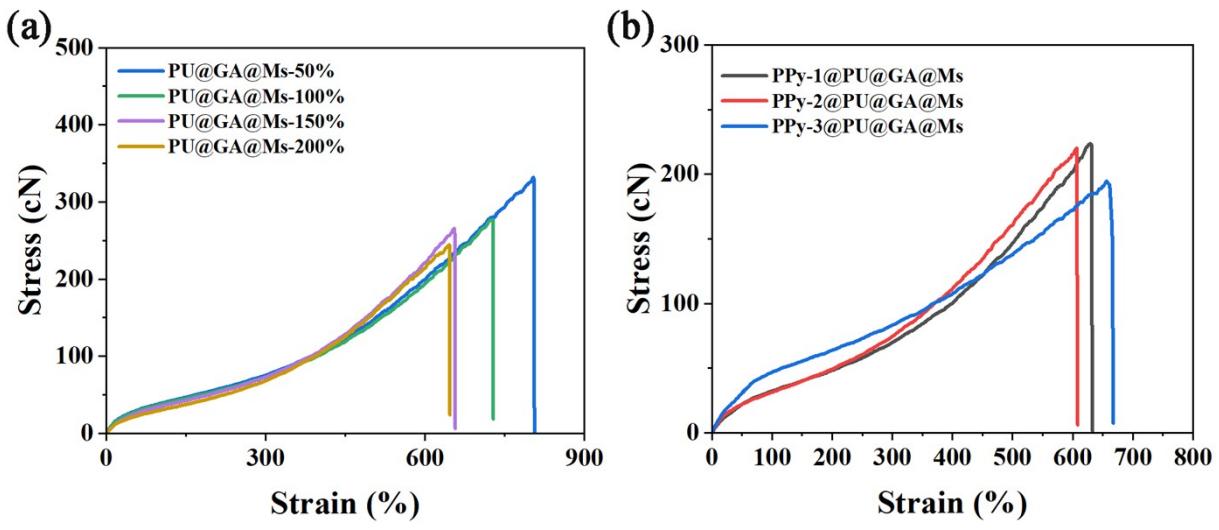
**Fig. S3** FTIR spectra of PU, PU@GA, PU@GA@Ms, and PPy@PU@GA@Ms.



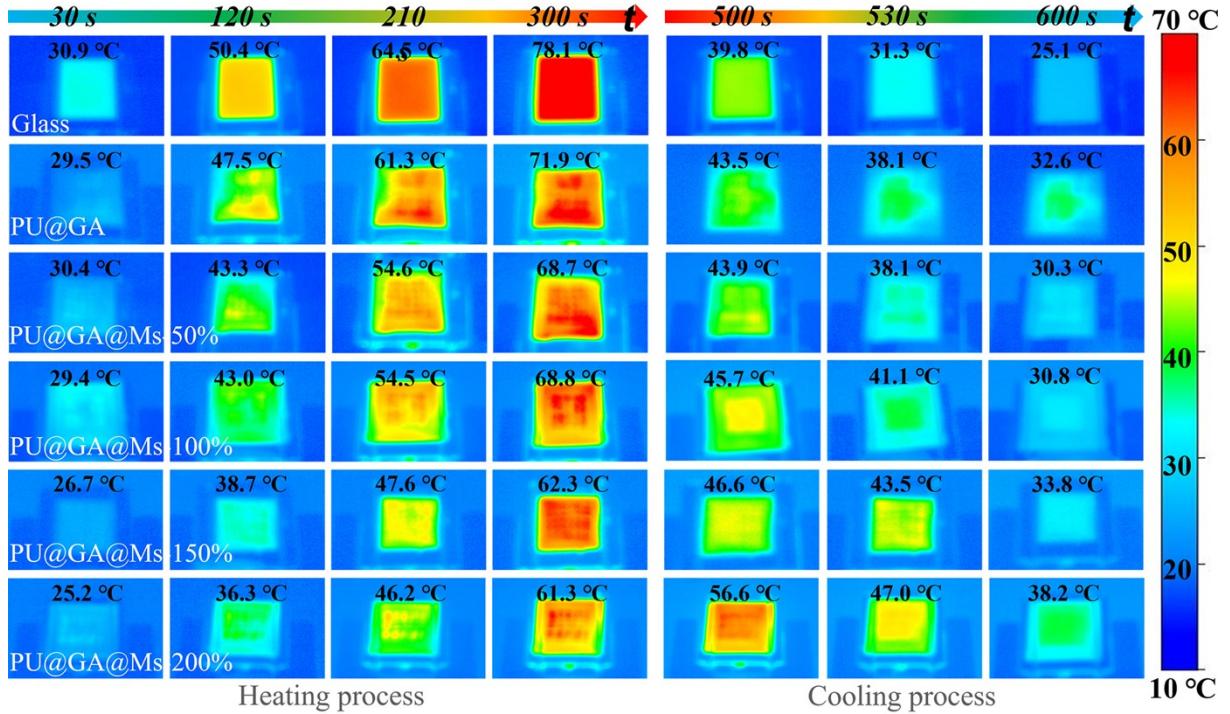
**Fig. S4** DSC curves of PU@GA and PU@GA@Ms-50%~200%.



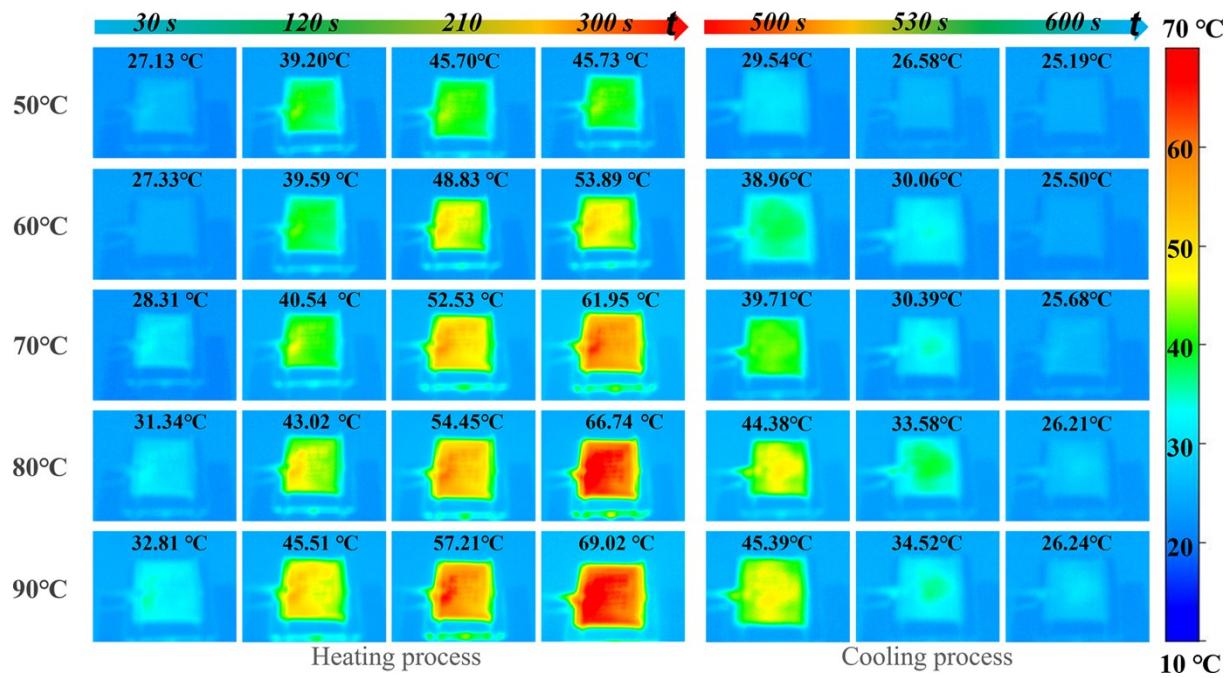
**Fig. S5** DSC curves of PPy@PU@GA@Ms in heating and cooling processes.



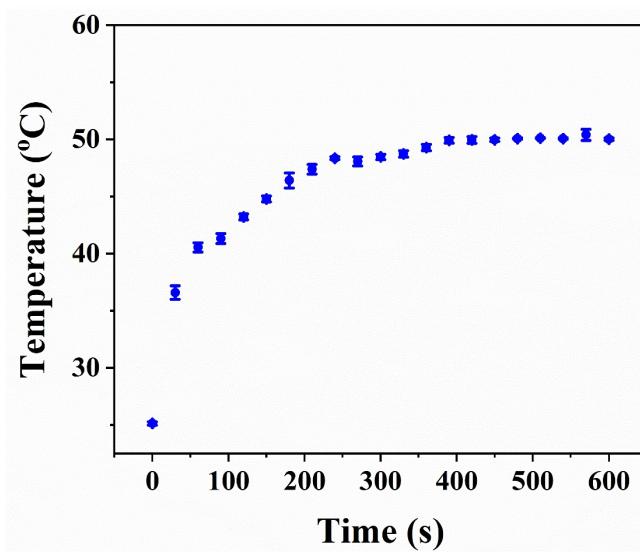
**Fig. S6** Strain-stress curves of (a) PU@GA@Ms, and (b) PPy@PU@GA@Ms.



**Fig. S7** IR thermal images of the pure glass sheet, PU@GA and PU@GA@Ms in the heating and cooling processes.



**Fig. S8** IR thermal images of PU@GA@Ms-200% at different initial heating temperature and natural cooling processes.



**Fig. S9** Surface temperature variation of PPy-3@PU@GA@Ms under  $1000 \text{ W}\cdot\text{m}^{-2}$  with different irradiation time.

## Supplementary Tables

Table S1 The thermal data and enthalpy of MPCM and fibers

Samples	$T_m$ (°C)	$T_c$ (°C)	$\Delta H_m$ (J/g)	$\Delta H_c$ (J/g)
PU@GA	--	--	0	0
MPCM	47.45	39.60	88.01	95.14
PU@GA@Ms-50%	47.78	38.23	31.07	31.18
PU@GA@Ms-100%	48.61	37.60	32.42	32.77
PU@GA@Ms-150%	48.39	37.35	33.28	33.23
PU@GA@Ms-200%	49.05	37.33	35.10	34.78
PPy-1@PU@GA@Ms-200%	47.74	38.65	34.67	35.06
PPy-2@PU@GA@Ms-200%	47.57	39.18	35.58	35.17
PPy-3@PU@GA@Ms-200%	46.01	39.18	37.15	36.60

Table S2 Electrical conductivity of the PPy@PU@GA@Ms fiber

	PPy-1@PU@GA@Ms (KΩ/cm)	PPy-2@PU@GA@Ms (KΩ/cm)	PPy-3@PU@GA@Ms (KΩ/cm)
1	19.4	11.3	10.4
2	17.4	12.5	9.6
3	18.8	10.8	10.2
Average value	18.5	11.5	10.1

Table S3 The comparison of photothermal conversion performance of fibers

Materials	Saturation		Morphology	Ref
	Temperature (°C)	Strain (%)		
	1000 W·m <sup>-2</sup>			
PU/PPy/ZrC	55.8	150%	Coaxial wet spinning	S1
PW@PU@CNTs@PEDOT: PSS	70.5	264	Fibrous membrane	S2
PW@PDVB-12/PPy	47	--	--	S3
SF/CA	45	--	Silk Fiber	S4
AgNPs@PDA@PU@PW	63.2	--	Fibrous membrane	S5
PPy-PU/ZrC	78	291.57	Fibrous membrane	S6
PU/MXene@OD	65.3	--	Fiber	S7
PEG-PU-CNT	--	6	Composite membrane	S8
BPBBT CS-3	56.1	--	Fibrous membrane	S9
PPy@PU@GA@Ms	50.1	660	Fiber	This work

## Reference

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