Supporting Material

Multifunctional Ti₃C₂T_x-alginate foams for energy harvesting and fire warning

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Figure S1. SEM cross-section images of a 2% $Ti_3C_2T_x$ -alginate foam (a, b).



Figure S2. SEM (a) and TEM (b) images of $Ti_3C_2T_x$ flakes.



Figure S3. SEM image and EDX maps with the carbon, oxygen, sodium and titanium signals from a lamella of a 2%Ti₃C₂T_x-alginate foam. The presence of the MXene is confirmed by the Ti signal, showing some flakes at the surface of the lamella. The other signals originate from the sodium alginate polymer.



Figure S4. Stress-strain curves of alginate and 5%Ti₃C₂T_x-alginate foams.

Table S1. Summary of comparison with literature values for triboelectrical output, thermal conductivity and fire alarm trigger time.

Material	current	power	thermal	Trigger	Reference
	(µA)	(mW m⁻²)	conductivity (mW m ⁻¹ K ⁻¹)	time (s)	in main text
Polyurethane	2.2	5.2			14
foam					
Polyaniline	6.3	172			17
foam					
Micrometer-thin		100-			10
aerogels		20,000			
expanded			35-45		35
Polystyrene					
Polymer-MXene				1-20	47, 48
composites					
5%Ti ₃ C ₂ T _x -	7.8	172	62	2	this work
Alginate foam					



Figure S5. TG and DTG curves in nitrogen (a) and air (b) of alginate and 5%Ti₃C₂T_x-alginate foams.



Figure S6. HRR plots of alginate and 5%Ti₃C₂T_x-alginate foams.



Figure S7. SEM images and EDX analyses of the residues collected at the end of the cone calorimetry test of alginate (a) and 5%Ti₃C₂T_x-alginate foams (b),



Figure S8. XRD pattern of $Ti_3C_2T_x$, alginate, and the composite. The (002) reflection of $Ti_3C_2T_x$ is visible as shoulder at 1.55 nm in the pattern of the composite.



Figure S9: Setup of the resistance measurement across a foam sample.



Figure S10: Setup of the fire alarm system consisting of the foam sample wired with silver paste to an Arduino that records the electrical resistance across the sample. The controller is set to trigger the LED panel at a relative resistance variation of 10 %.