

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

Amphiphilic Silane–MXene Hybrids for High-Performance Flexible Symmetric Supercapacitors via Additive-Free Processing

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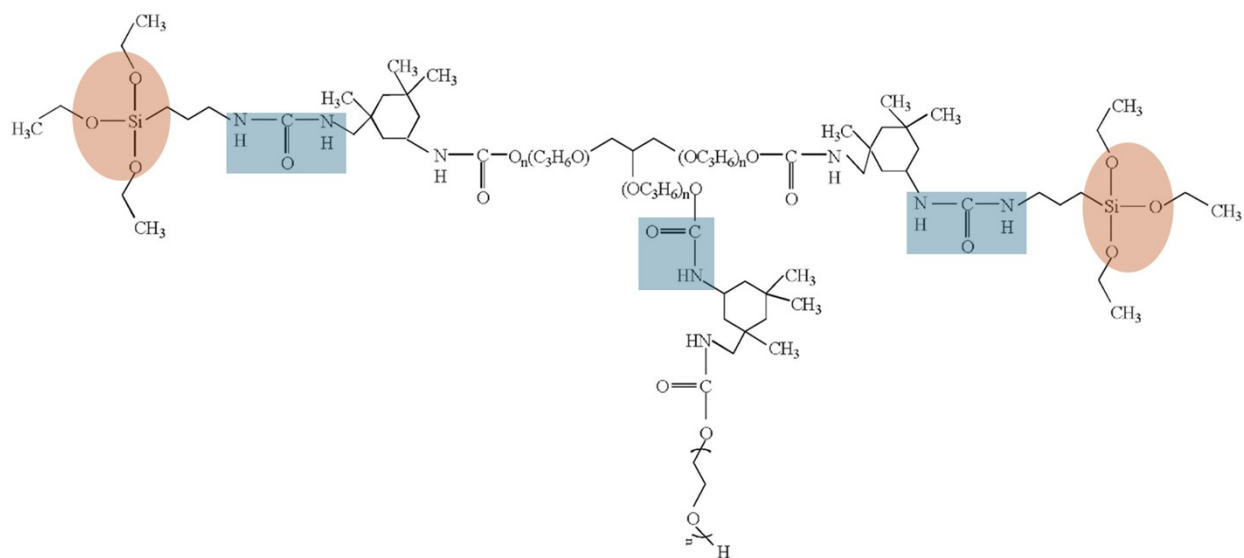


Figure S1. Chemical structure of alkoxy-silane-based amphiphilic oligomer (AFAO)

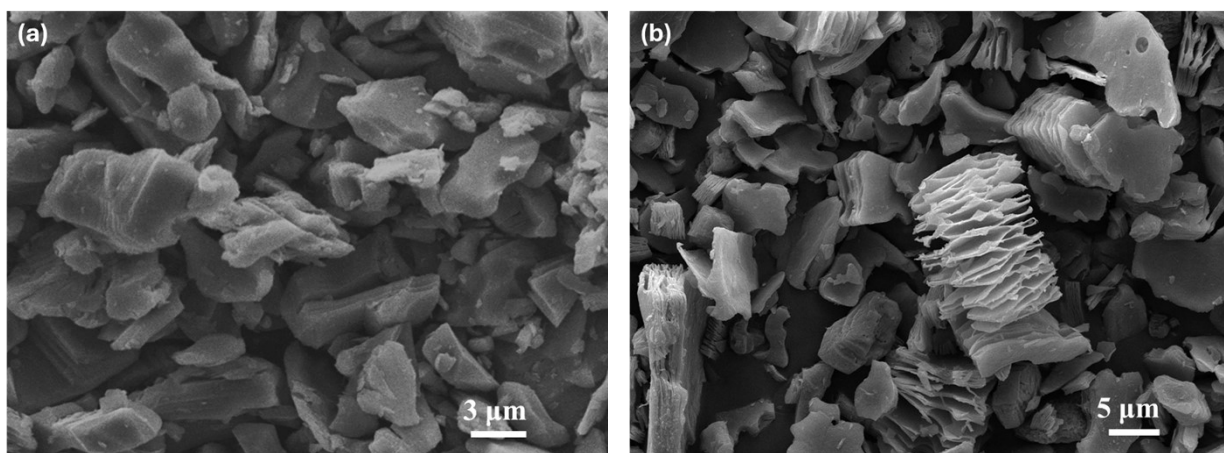


Figure S2. SEM images of (a) MAX phase Ti_3AlC_2 and (b) Multilayer $\text{Ti}_3\text{C}_2\text{T}_x$

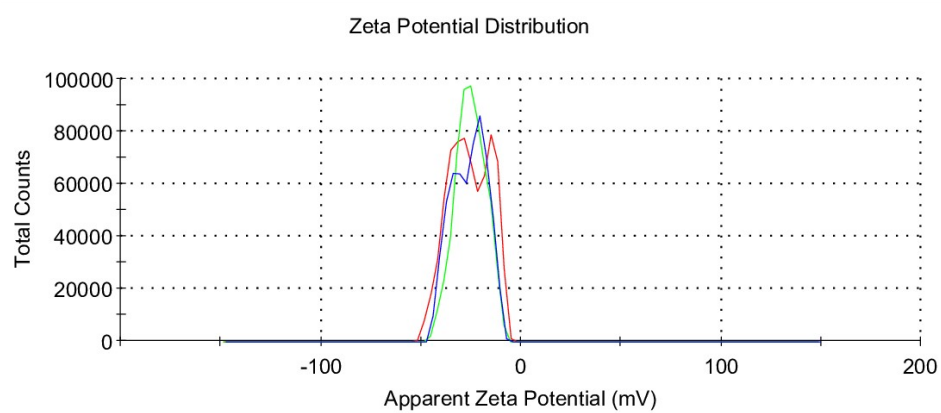
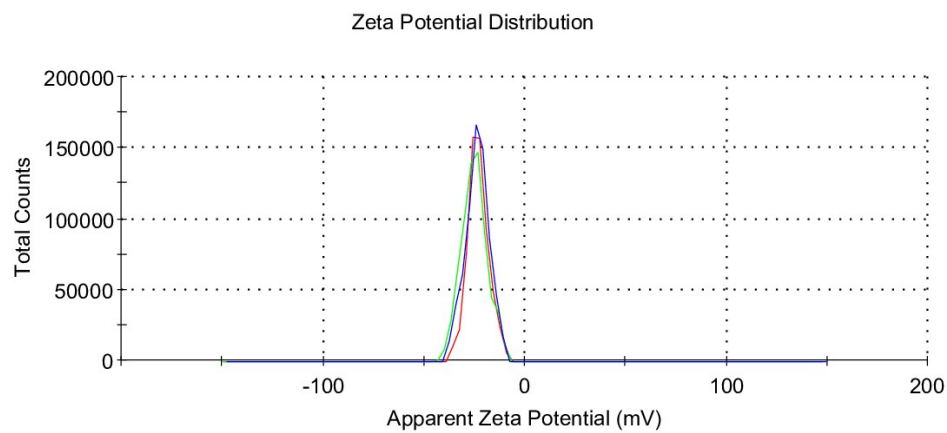


Figure S3. Zeta potential of pristine MXene and AFAO-MXene

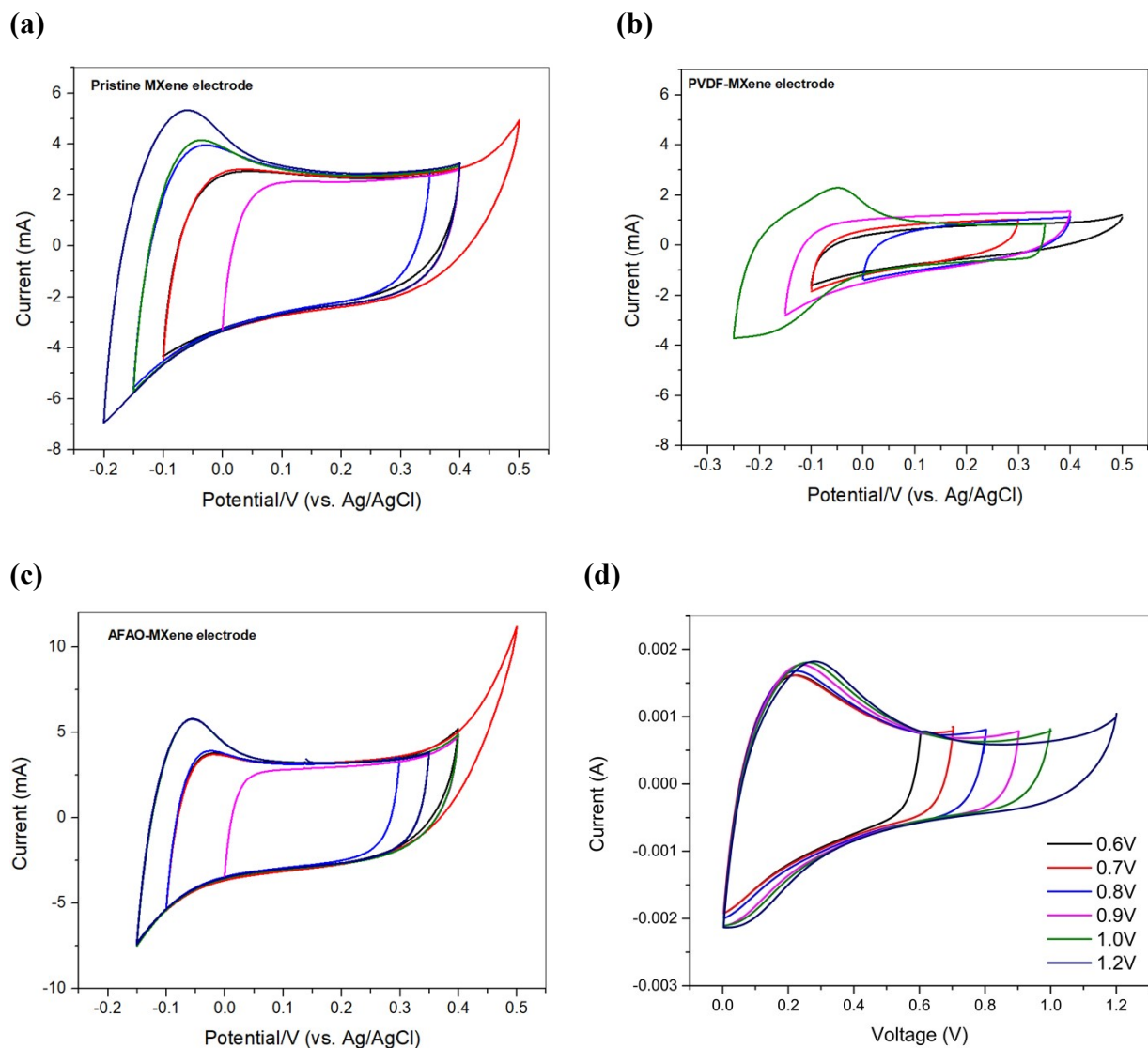
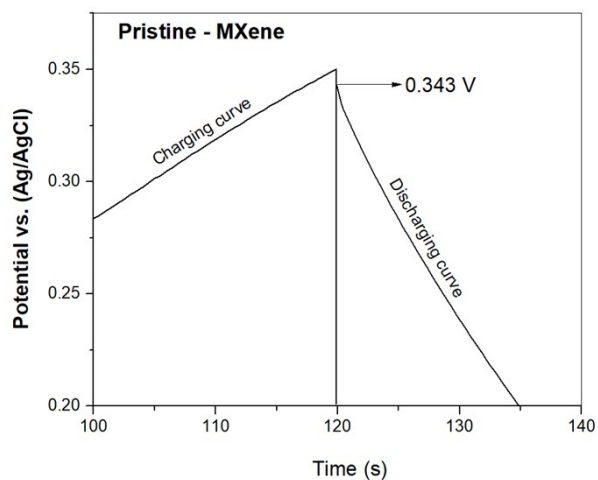
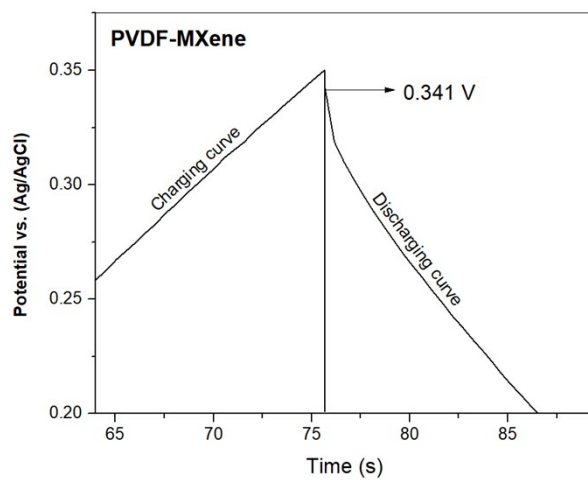


Figure S4. Cyclic voltammetry (CV) measurements of (a) pristine MXene electrode, (b) PVDF-MXene electrode, (c) AFAO-MXene electrode, and (d) AFAO-SSC under different voltage windows at 25 mVs^{-1} .

(a)



(b)



(c)

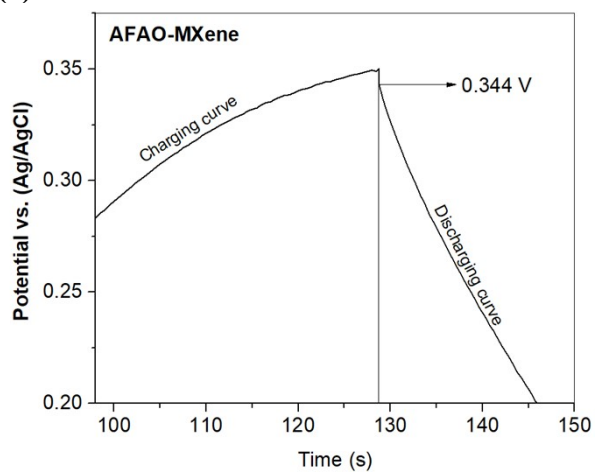


Figure S5. Charge-Discharge profile for (a) Pristine-MXene, (b) PVDF-MXene, and (c) AFAO-MXene, in 1 M H_2SO_4 electrolyte at a current density of 1 A/g.

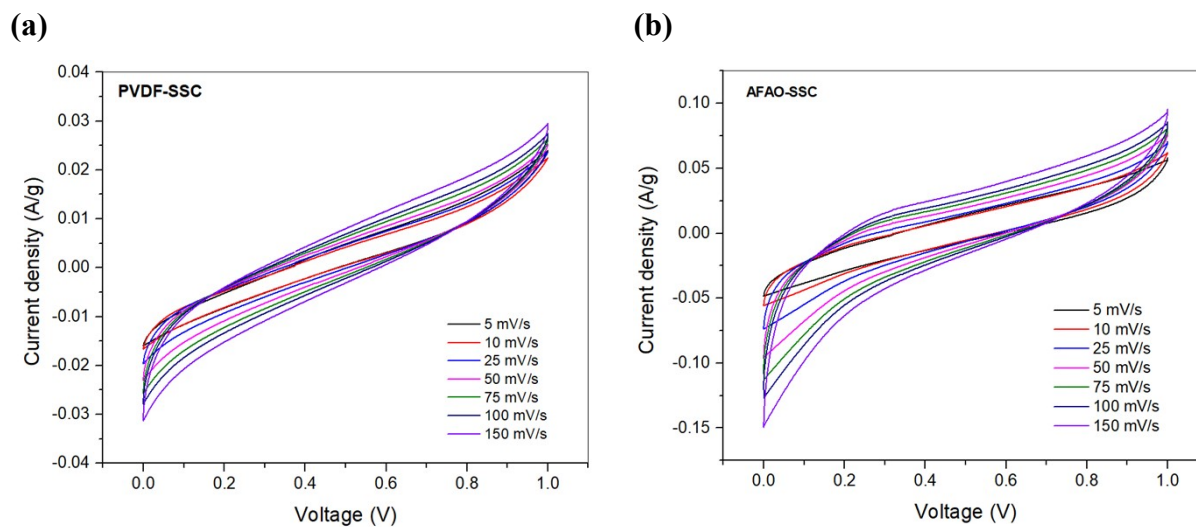
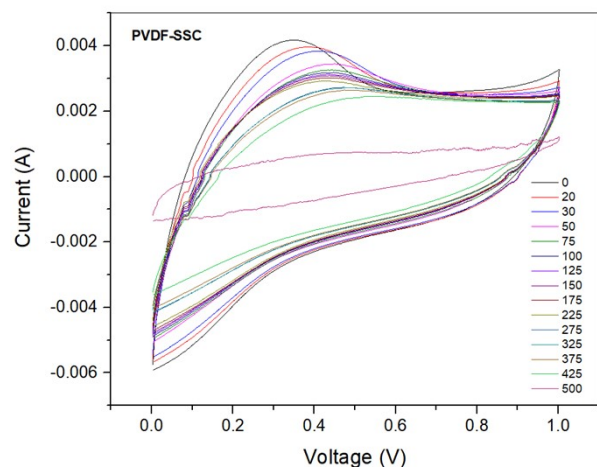


Figure S6. CV scanning of (a) PVDF-SSC and (b) AFAO-SSC at different scan rates

(a)



(b)

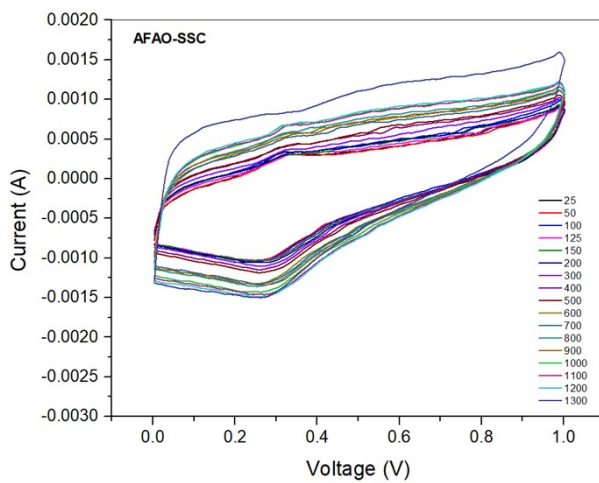


Figure S7. Cyclic voltammetry (CV) measurements of PVDF-SSC and AFAO-SSC were conducted at various bending cycles under a 180° bending angle

Table S1. Summary of XPS fit peak of O1s of pristine MXene and AFAO-MXene

O 1s		Pristine Mxene			AFAO-Mxene		
Peak	Reference Peak position	Peak decomposition			Peak decomposition		
		Peak	Area	Content (%)	Peak	Area	Content (%)
TiO ₂	529.9	529.88	48281.2	26.15%	529.98	23127.07	16.70%
C-Ti-Ox	531.2	530.9	80142	43.40%	530.8	38734.12	27.98%
Ti-O-Si	532	-	-		531.5	39183.56	28.30%
H ₂ O	532.8	532.3	56229.7	30.45%	532.8	37408.76	27.02%

Table S2. Fitted equivalent circuit elements of pristine MXene, PVDF-MXene and AFAO-MXene electrodes

Electrode materials	Parameters		
	Rs	Rct	Warburg coefficient (σ)
	<i>Ohm</i>	<i>Ohm</i>	<i>Ohm.s^(-1/2)</i>
Pristine Mxene	4.886	1.657	1.339
PVDF Mxene	6.163	3.149	1.963
APAS Mxene	3.67	0.673	1.202

Table S3. Comparison of the cyclic performance of different MXene-based electrodes

No	Electrode Material	Capacitance retention	Cycles number	Reference
1	MnO ₂ /MXene/CNT	91 %	5000	(Liu et al., 2020)
2	SnO ₂ /Na-SnO ₂ @MXene	89 %	3000	(Gautam et al., 2025)
3	MXene-NiCo ₂ S ₄ @NF	80.4 %	3000	(Li et al., 2020)
4	MnO ₂ @Ti ₃ C ₂ T _x /CNF	81 %	5000	(Wang et al., 2023)

5	La ₂ O ₃ /MXene	96 %	1000	(Khan et al., 2023)
6	NiCo ₂ Se ₄ /Ti ₃ C ₂ T _x	93.9 %	3000	
7	Silane-Ti ₃ C ₂ T _x hybrid	92 %	5000	This study
8	Ti ₃ C ₂ T _x -PVDF	84.2 %	5000	

Table S4. Fitted equivalent circuit elements of PVDF-SSC and AFAO-SSC before and after bending at 180°.

Symmetric supercapacitor	Parameters			
	R _s	R _{ct}	R _L	Warburg coefficient (σ)
	Ohm	Ohm	Ohm	Ohm.s ^(-1/2)
PVDF-SSC (B)	6.47	25.13	1.349	34.87
AFAO-SSC (B)	18.29	11.70	5.67	63.77
PVDF-SSC (A)	15.47	109.7	25.17	208.4
AFAO-SSC (A)	53.24	3.3473	4.417	64.8

(B: Before bending, A: After bending)

Table S5. Comparison of the bending cyclic performance of different MXene-based supercapacitors

No	Electrode Material	Capacitance retention	Bending cycles	Bending angle	Reference
1	Ti ₃ C ₂ T _x /VS4	91.9 %	2000	150°	(Niu <i>et al.</i> , 2024)
2	Ti ₃ C ₂ T _x /Carbon fiber	97. 7%	2500	180°	(Sun, Fu and Pan, 2021)
3	Ti ₃ C ₂ T _x /Ni-Fe oxide	88.9 %	50	90°	(Zhang <i>et al.</i> , 2020)
4	Ti ₃ C ₂ T _x	95.1 %	500	-	(Li <i>et al.</i> , 2021)
5	Ti ₃ C ₂ T _x /Carbon Nanotube	100.0 %	1000	90°	(Wang <i>et al.</i> , 2018)
6	Silane-Ti ₃ C ₂ T _x hybrid	211.9%	1500	180°	This study

Reference

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