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Supporting Information for

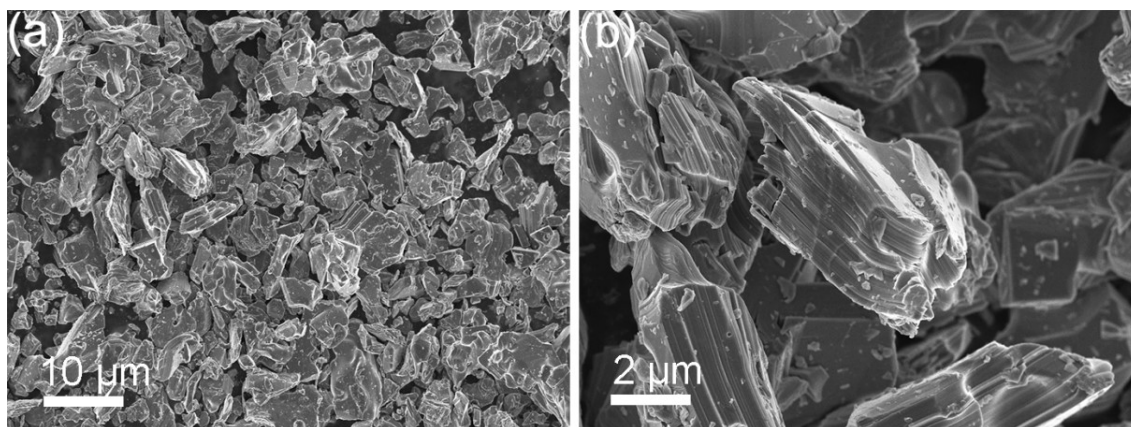
**Spatial construction of rhodium nanocrystals anchored onto TiO<sub>2</sub>-Decorated MXene architectures for enhanced photoelectrocatalytic methanol oxidation**

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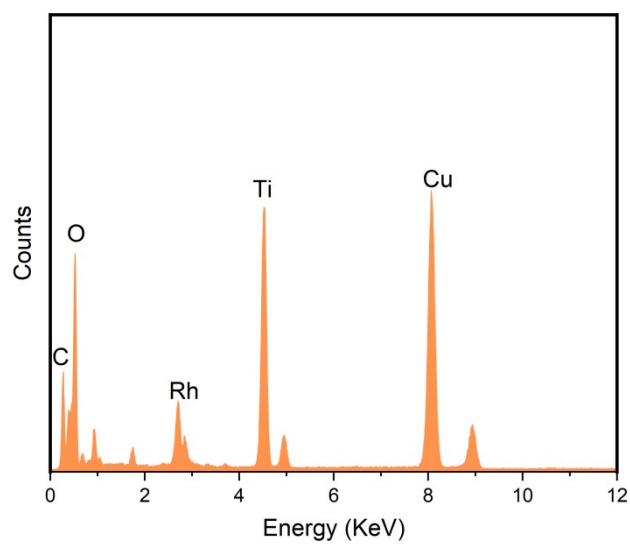
**Supplementary Results**



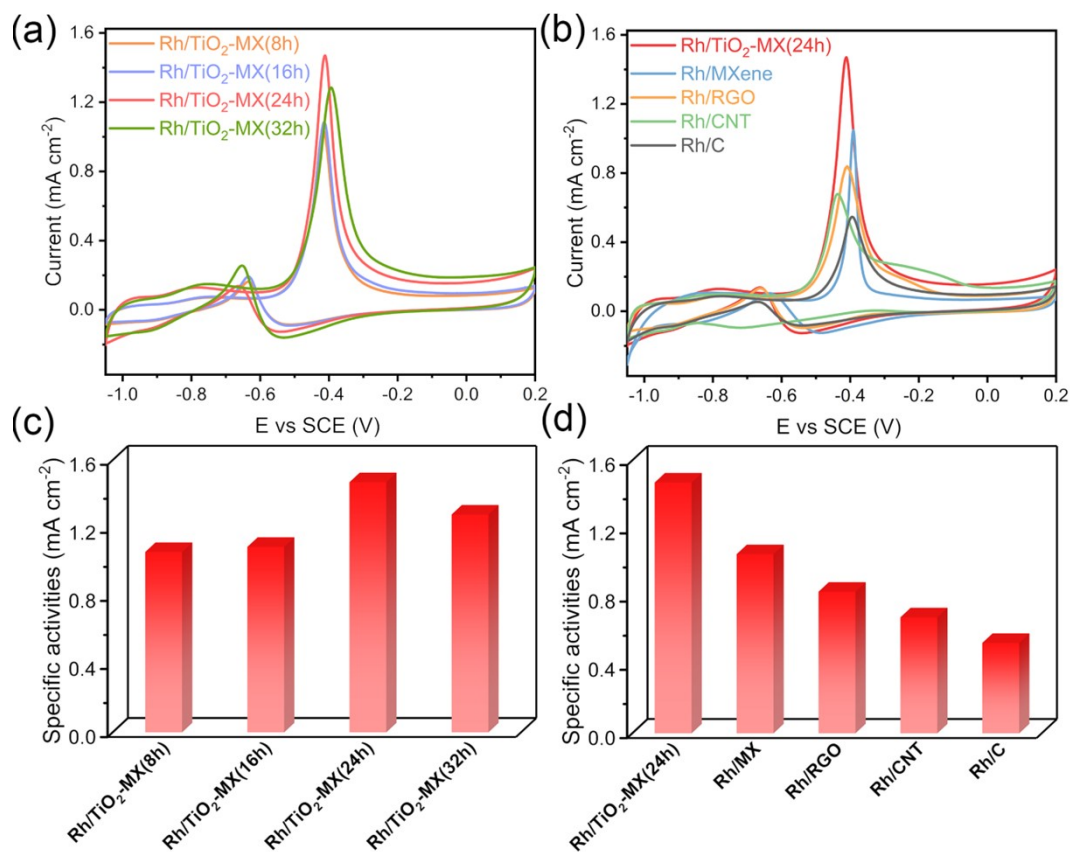
**Fig. S1** Representative SEM images of bulk Ti<sub>3</sub>AlC<sub>2</sub> at different magnifications



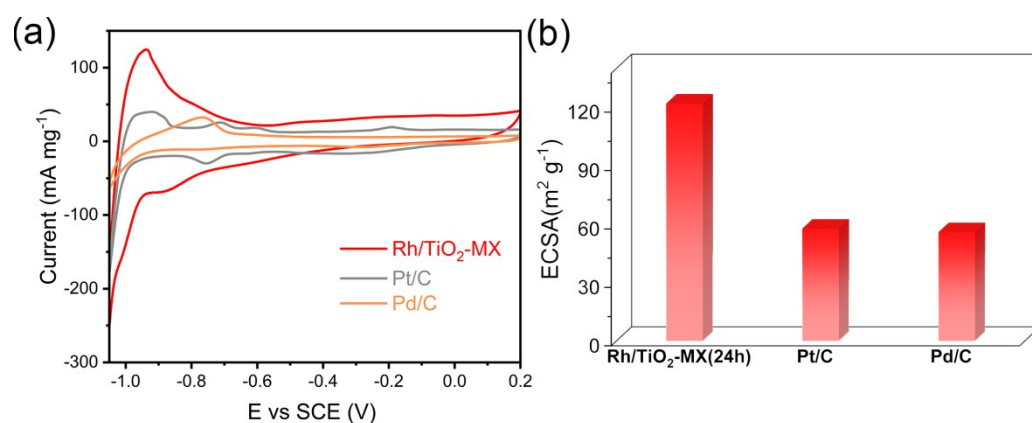
**Fig. S2** The Tyndall phenomenon of the as-obtained  $\text{Ti}_3\text{C}_2\text{T}_x$  MXene solution



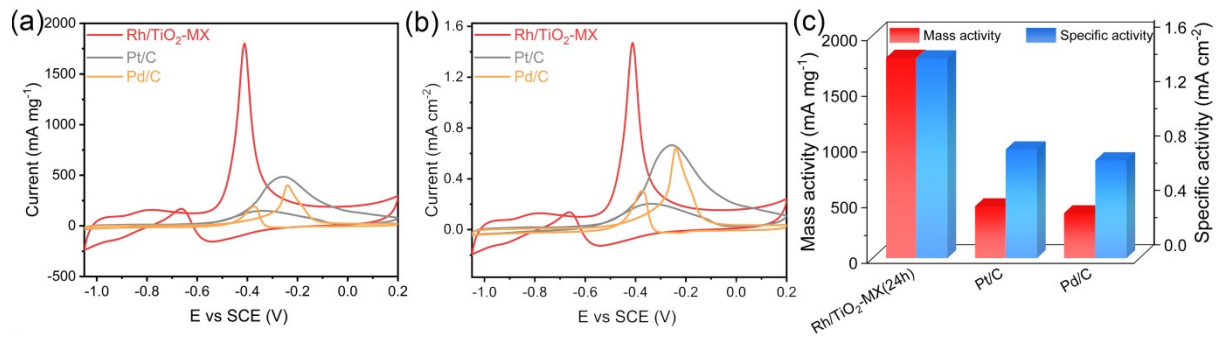
**Fig. S3** EDX spectrum of the Rh/TiO<sub>2</sub>-MX(24h) catalyst. The Cu signals were also detected because the sample was held on a Cu grid.



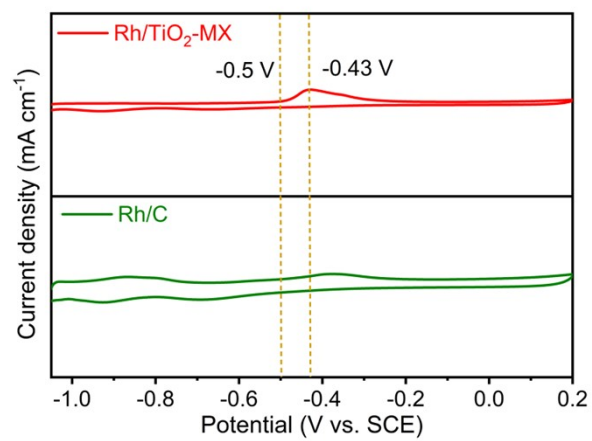
**Fig. S4** The ECSA-normalized CV curves of (a) diverse Rh/TiO<sub>2</sub>-MX and (b) Rh/MXene, Rh/RGO, Rh/CNT and Rh/C catalysts in 1 M KOH with 1 M CH<sub>3</sub>OH solution. (c-d) Specific activities of various catalysts.



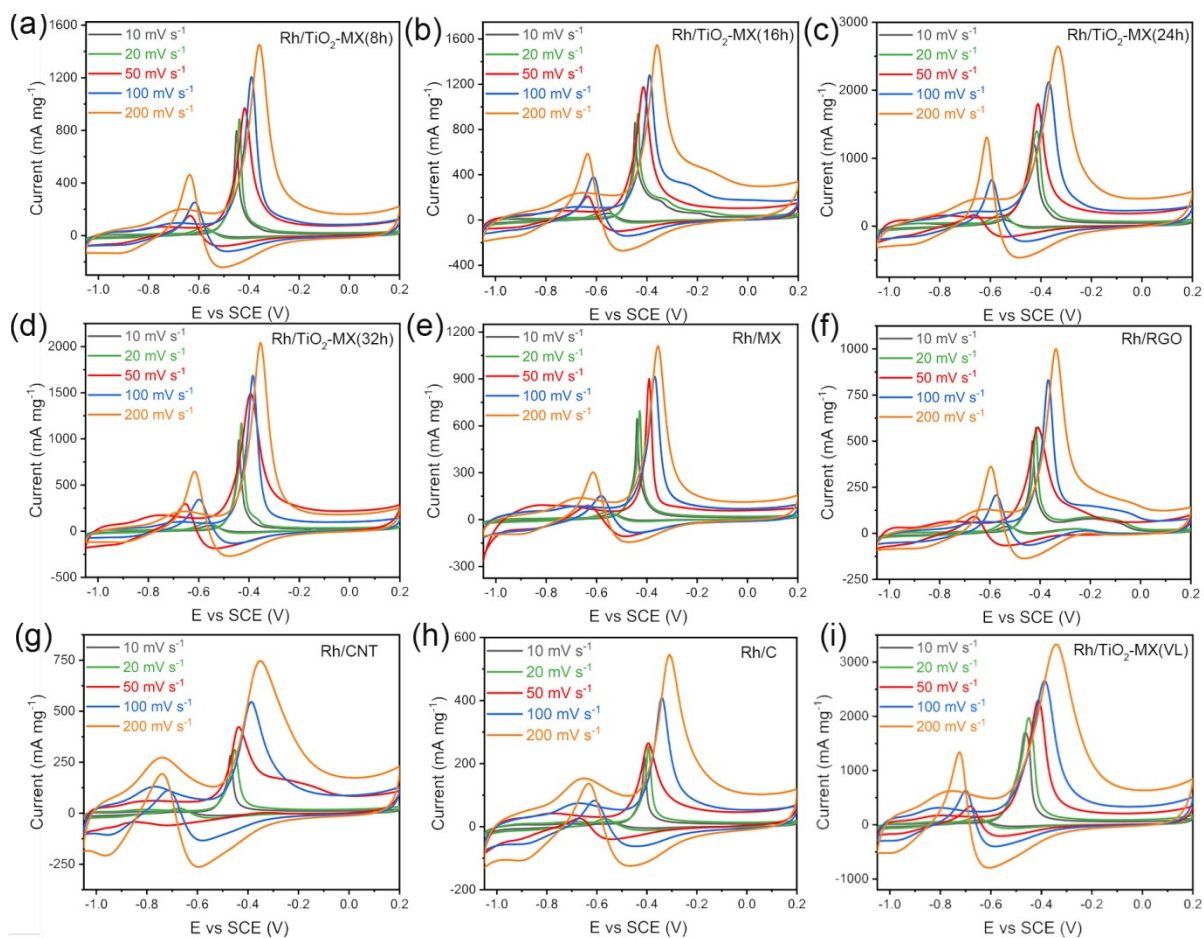
**Fig. S5** CV curves of (a) Rh/TiO<sub>2</sub>-MX(24h), Pt/C, and Pd/C in 1 M KOH solution at 50 mV s<sup>-1</sup>. (b) Specific ECSA values of these three catalysts.



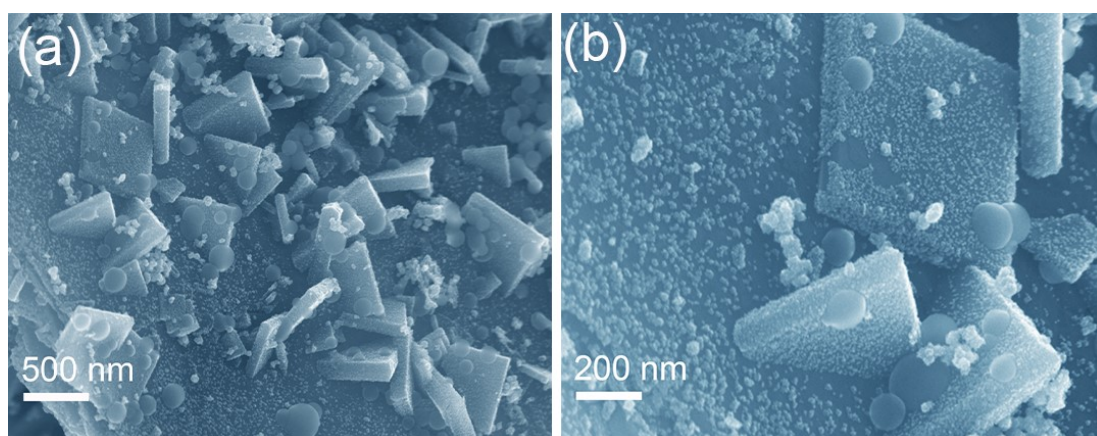
**Fig. S6** (a) CV and (b) ECSA-normalized CV curves of Rh/TiO<sub>2</sub>-MX(24h), Pt/C, and Pd/C in 1 M KOH with 1 M CH<sub>3</sub>OH. (c) Mass and specific activities of these three catalysts.



**Fig. S7** CO stripping voltammograms for Rh/TiO<sub>2</sub>-MX and Rh/C electrodes in 1 M KOH at 50 mV s<sup>-1</sup>.



**Fig. S8** CV curves of (a) Rh/TiO<sub>2</sub>-MX(8h), (b) Rh/TiO<sub>2</sub>-MX(16h), (c) Rh/TiO<sub>2</sub>-MX(24h), (d) Rh/TiO<sub>2</sub>-MX(32h), (e) Rh/MXene, (f) Rh/RGO, (g) Rh/CNT, (h) Rh/C, and (i) Rh/TiO<sub>2</sub>-MX(VL) catalysts recorded at varying scan rates from 10 to 200 mV s<sup>-1</sup>.



**Fig. S9** FE-SEM images of Rh/TiO<sub>2</sub>-MX after the long-term stability test.

**Table S1** Compiled study comparing CV results for different catalysts.

Catalyst	ECSA (m <sup>2</sup> g <sup>-1</sup> )	Mass activity (mA mg <sup>-1</sup> )	Specific activity (mA cm <sup>-2</sup> )
Rh/TiO <sub>2</sub> -MX(8h)	93.1	967.4	1.04
Rh/TiO <sub>2</sub> -MX(16h)	108.5	1170.4	1.08
Rh/TiO <sub>2</sub> -MX(24h)	122.5	1799.1	1.47
Rh/TiO <sub>2</sub> -MX(32h)	116.0	1488.3	1.28
Rh/MX	85.8	897.5	1.05
Rh/RGO	68.6	568.4	0.83
Rh/CNT	62.3	422.6	0.68
Rh/C	48.4	256.8	0.53
Pt/C	57.8	465.1	0.80
Pd/C	56.0	403.3	0.72

**Table S2** Comparison of methanol oxidation behavior for the Rh/TiO<sub>2</sub>-MX(24h) catalyst and various state-of-the-art Rh-based electrocatalysts.

Catalyst	ECSA (m <sup>2</sup> g <sup>-1</sup> )	Mass activity (mA mg <sup>-1</sup> )	Scan rate (mV s <sup>-1</sup> )	Electrolyte	Ref.
Rh/TiO <sub>2</sub> -MX(24h)	122.5	1799.1	50	1 M KOH+ 1 M CH <sub>3</sub> OH	This work
Rh/TiO <sub>2</sub> -MX(VL)	122.5	2275.0	50	1 M KOH+ 1 M CH <sub>3</sub> OH	This work
Rh/MoS <sub>2</sub> -RGO	95.5	1502	50	1 M KOH+ 1 M CH <sub>3</sub> OH	[S1]
Rh/CNT-RGO	123.8	1228.5	50	1 M KOH+ 1 M CH <sub>3</sub> OH	[S2]
Rh/(BNG) <sub>7</sub> -(CNT) <sub>3</sub>	105.4	814	50	1 M KOH+ 1 M CH <sub>3</sub> OH	[S3]
Rh/Ti <sub>3</sub> C <sub>2</sub> T <sub>x</sub>	71.6	600.2	50	1 M KOH+ 1 M CH <sub>3</sub> OH	[S4]
Rh/3D graphene	67.3	486.7	50	1 M KOH+ 1 M CH <sub>3</sub> OH	[S5]
RhCo bimetalene	70.0	362.2	50	1 M KOH+ 1 M CH <sub>3</sub> OH	[S6]
Rh nanosheets	73.1	333	50	1 M KOH+ 1 M CH <sub>3</sub> OH	[S7]
Rh nanotubes	60.9	325	50	1 M KOH+ 1 M CH <sub>3</sub> OH	[S8]
Hollow Rh spheres	50.7	292	50	1 M KOH+ 1 M CH <sub>3</sub> OH	[S9]
Rh nanosheets/RGO	48.7	264	50	1 M KOH+ 1 M CH <sub>3</sub> OH	[S10]

**Table S3** The charge-transfer resistances (R<sub>ct</sub>) of different electrodes.

Electrode	R <sub>ct</sub>	
	Value (ohm)	Error (%)
Rh/TiO <sub>2</sub> -MX(24h)	7.5	1.3
Rh/MXene	30.9	1.5
Rh/RGO	40.5	1.4
Rh/CNT	43.7	1.6
Rh/C	5730.2	3.0

## Reference

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