

Supporting Information for

Comprehensive Design of the High Sulfur-Loading Li-S Battery Based on MXene Nanosheets

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Supplementary Figures and Tables

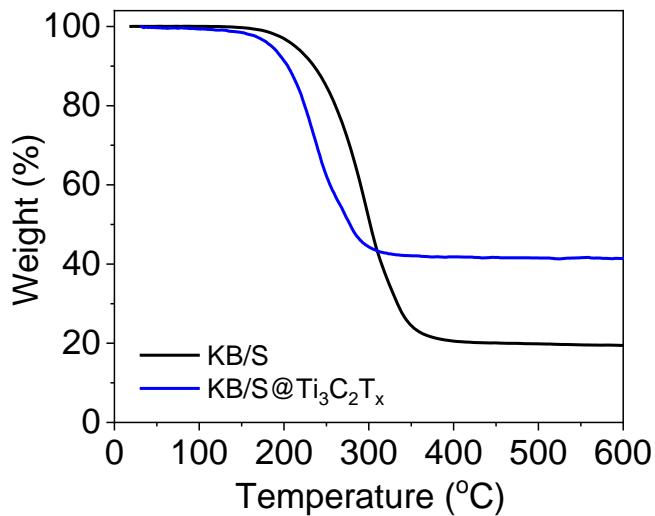


Fig. S1 TGA curves of the KB/S and KB/S@Ti₃C₂T_x

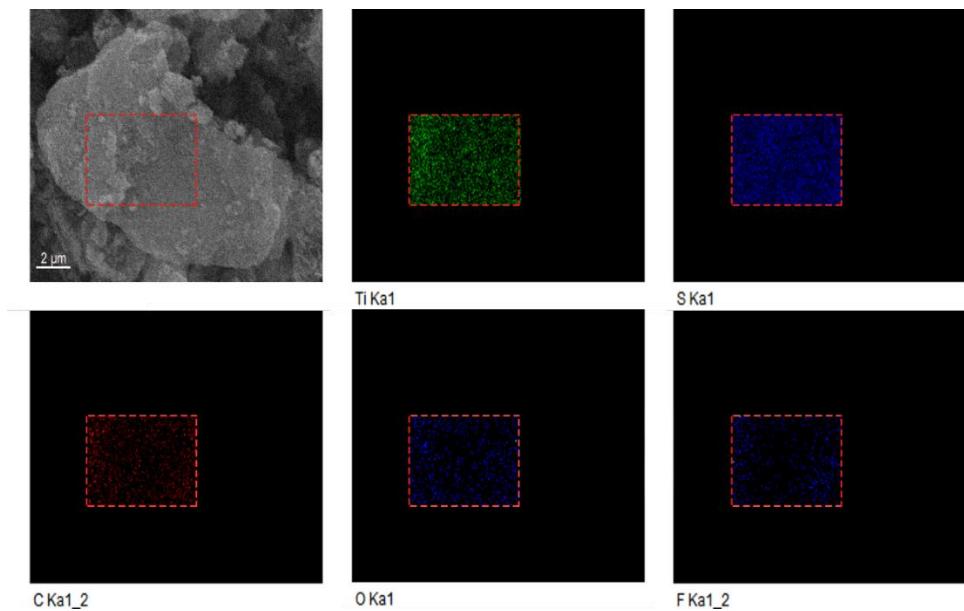


Fig. S2 SEM image and corresponding elemental mapping analysis of the KB/S@Ti₃C₂T_x

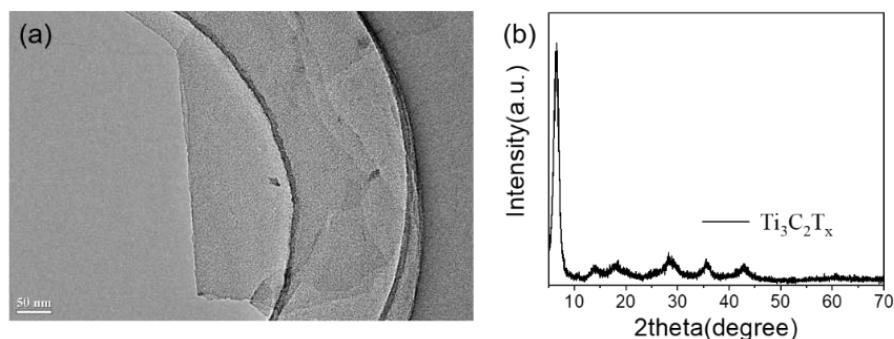


Fig. S3 The TEM image and X-ray diffraction pattern of the Ti₃C₂T_x

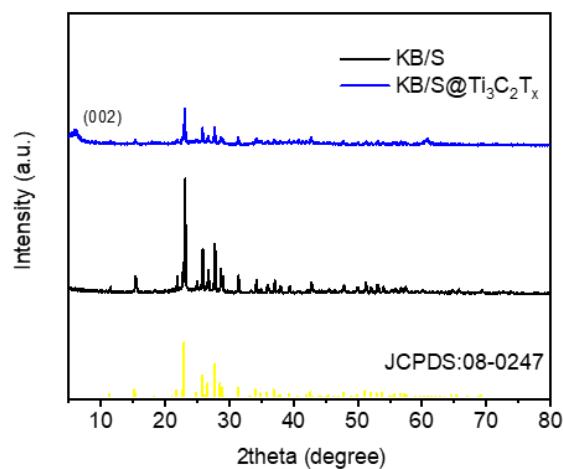


Fig. S4 XRD patterns of the KB/S composite and the KB/S@Ti₃C₂T_x

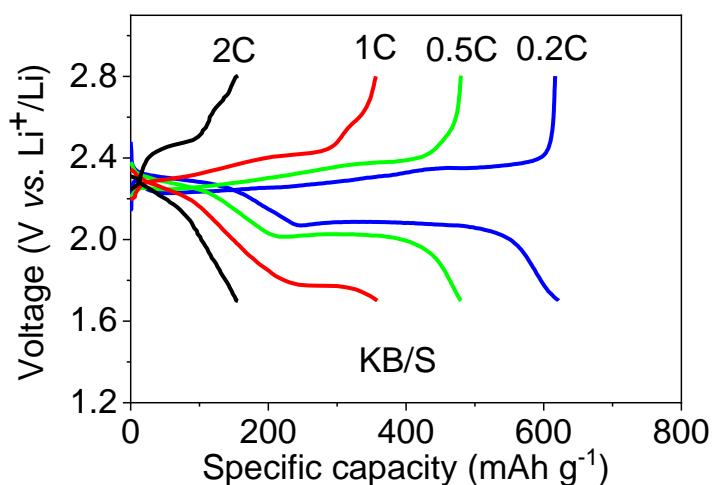


Fig. S5 Charge/discharge curves of KB/S at various rates ranging from 0.2 to 2 C

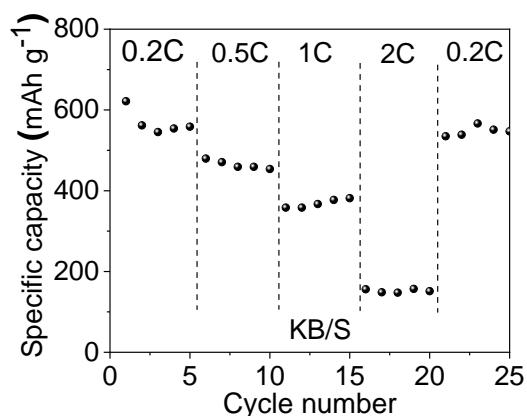


Fig. S6 Rate capability of KB/S electrode measured at different current densities from 0.2 to 2 C

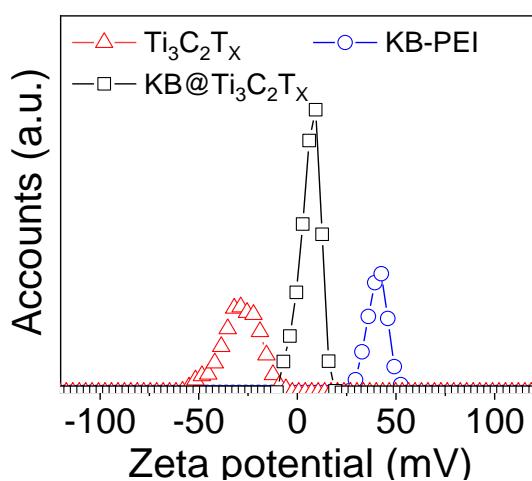


Fig. S7 Zeta potential of $\text{Ti}_3\text{C}_2\text{T}_x$ nanosheets, KB-PEI and KB@ $\text{Ti}_3\text{C}_2\text{T}_x$

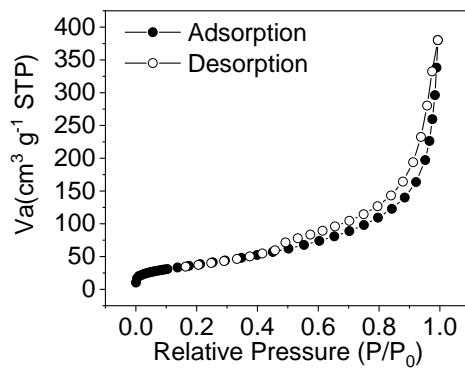


Fig. S8 N₂ adsorption-desorption isotherm of KB@Ti₃C₂T_x

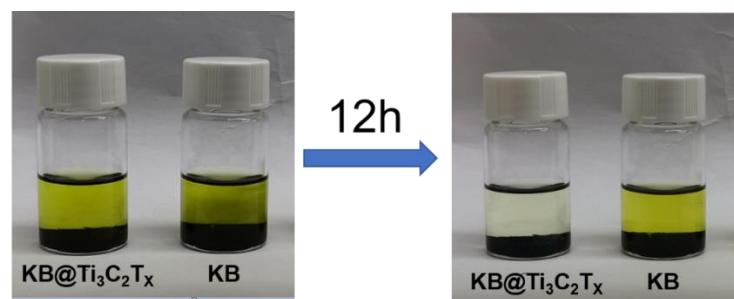


Fig. S9 Photograph of Li₂S₆ adsorption by KB@Ti₃C₂T_x and KB in DME solution after 12 h

Table S1 A comparison with the literatures about the thickness and areal mass of the interlayer in Li-S batteries

Interlayer	Areal mass (mg cm^{-2})	Thickness (μm)	Performance	Refs.
PVDF-PEO/CB	0.6-0.7	10	751 mAh g^{-1} for 350 cycles, 0.3A g^{-1} .	[1]
NC@SA-Co and CNT-CNF hybrid network	0.45	10	787 mAh g^{-1} for 100 cycles, 0.5 C.	[2]
MoS ₂ /graphene	0.5	60	around 840 mAh g^{-1} in the initial 5 cycles, 1 A g^{-1} . 620 mAh g^{-1} for 200 cycles, 1 A g^{-1} .	[3]
RuO ₂ /mesoporous carbon	0.3	16	1276 mAh g^{-1} for the 1st cycle, 0.1 C. 665 mAh g^{-1} for the 300 cycles, 0.5 C.	[4]
CNT@ZIF	0.9	15	870 mAh g^{-1} for 100 cycles, 0.2 C.	[5]
KB@Ti ₃ C ₂ T _x	0.28	3	1281 mAh g^{-1} for the 1st cycle, 0.2 C. 1014 mAh g^{-1} for the 80 cycles, 0.2 C. 629 mAh g^{-1} for 400 cycles, 1 C.	This work

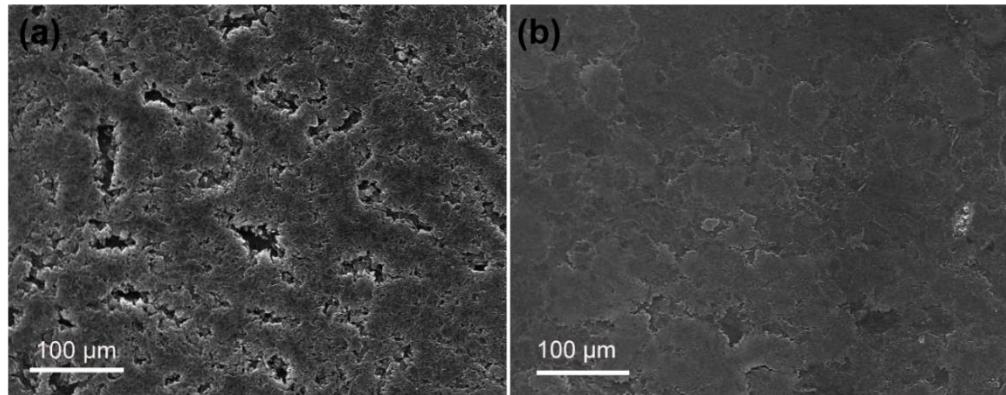


Fig. S10 The Li metal morphologies after cycling in different cells: (a) regular separator, (b) with KB@ $\text{Ti}_3\text{C}_2\text{T}_x$ coated separator.

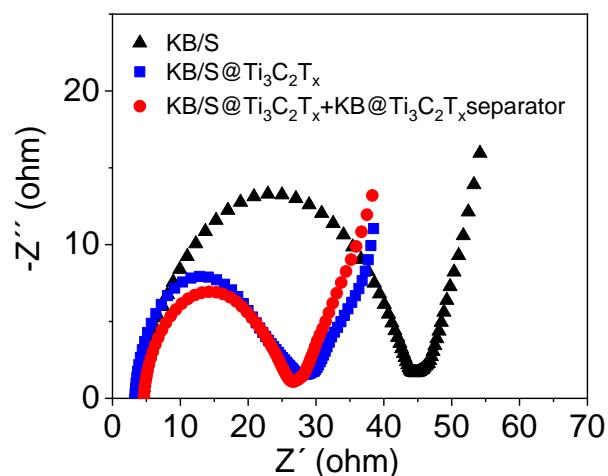


Fig. S11 Nyquist plots of KB/S, KB/S@ $\text{Ti}_3\text{C}_2\text{T}_x$ electrodes with the pristine separators, and the KB/S@ $\text{Ti}_3\text{C}_2\text{T}_x$ electrode with the KB@ $\text{Ti}_3\text{C}_2\text{T}_x$ separator

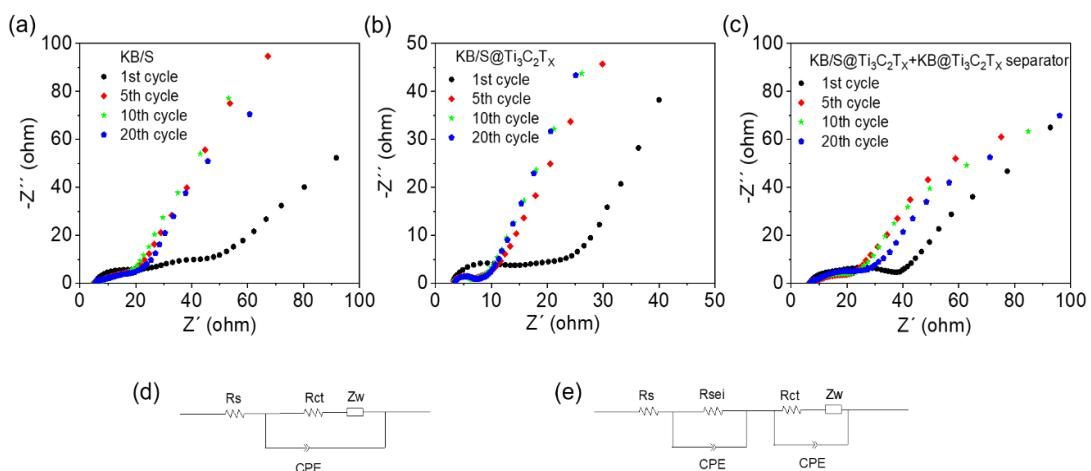


Fig. S12 EIS spectra of the Li–S cell (a) KB/S electrode, (b) KB/S@ $\text{Ti}_3\text{C}_2\text{T}_x$ electrode and (c) KB/S@ $\text{Ti}_3\text{C}_2\text{T}_x$ electrode with KB@ $\text{Ti}_3\text{C}_2\text{T}_x$ coated separator after charging to 2.8 V, (d) and (e) Equivalent circuit for simulating the experimental data. The corresponding fitted resistances are listed in Table S2.

Table S2 Corresponding simulated resistances from the EIS fitting

Sample	Cycle	R_{sei} (Ω)	R_{ct} (Ω)
KB/S electrode	0	NO	38.3
	1st	97.7	54.6
	5th	215.7	42.1
	10th	370.1	26.7
	20th	660.9	36.4
KB/S@ $Ti_3C_2T_x$ electrode	0	NO	22.78
	1st	23.1	3.2
	5th	16.0	3.8
	10th	14.4	0.9
	20th	13.67	1.9
KB/S@ $Ti_3C_2T_x$ electrode with KB@ $Ti_3C_2T_x$ coated	0	NO	21.62
	1st	36.1	2.8
	5th	16.7	0.9
	10th	17.5	1.0
	20th	15.5	1.1

Table S3 Comparison of cycling performance with different cathode materials and coating layers in Li-S batteries

Cathode materials	Materials on Separators	Sulfur loading ($mg\ cm^{-2}$)	Electrochemical performance	Refs.
3D alkalized Ti_3C_2 MXene nanoribbon/S	Ti_3C_2	0.7-1	899 $mAh\ g^{-1}$ for the 1st cycle, 0.5 C, 611 $mAh\ g^{-1}$ for 50 cycles, 0.5 C.	[S6]
Carbon Black/S	Ti_3C_2	1.2	743.7 $mAh\ g^{-1}$ for the 1st cycle, 1 C, 495 $mAh\ g^{-1}$ for 500 cycles, 1 C.	[S7]
CNTs/S	$Ti_3C_2T_x$ /CNTs 10%	1.2	760 $mAh\ g^{-1}$ for the 1st cycle, 1 C, 630 $mAh\ g^{-1}$ for 200 cycles, 1 C.	[S8]
super P/S	Ti_3C_2 nanosheet /glass fiber	1.9	820 $mAh\ g^{-1}$ for the 1st cycle, 0.5 A/g, 721 $mAh\ g^{-1}$ for 100 cycles, 0.5 A/g.	[S9]
KB/S	$Ti_3C_2T_x$ eggshell	2.07	862 $mAh\ g^{-1}$ for the 1st cycle, 1 C, 672 $mAh\ g^{-1}$ for 150 cycles, 1 C.	[S10]
KB/S@ $Ti_3C_2T_x$	KB@ $Ti_3C_2T_x$	1.5	880 $mAh\ g^{-1}$ for the 1st cycle, 1 C, 629 $mAh\ g^{-1}$ for 400 cycles, 1 C.	This work

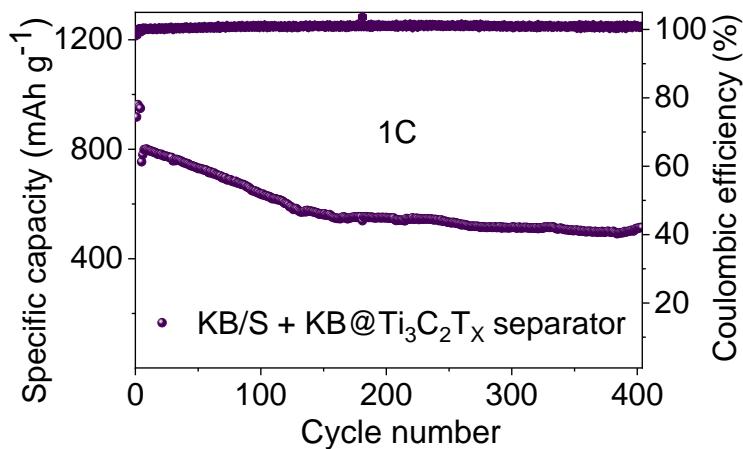


Fig. S13 Long-term cycling performance at 1 C of the KB/S electrode with the KB@Ti₃C₂T_x separator

Table S4 Comparisons of the high-loading Li-S batteries with MXenes in the electrodes or in the separators

Cathode	Separator	Sulfur loading (mg cm ⁻²)	Performance	Refs.
TiO ₂ QDs@MXene/S	blank	5.5	533 mAh g ⁻¹ for 100 cycles, 0.2 C.	[S11]
KB/S	Ti ₃ C ₂ T _x eggshell	2.07	862 mAh g ⁻¹ for the 1st cycle, 1 C, 672 mAh g ⁻¹ for 150 cycles, 1 C.	[S12]
S/Carbon Black	Ti ₃ C ₂	2.8	850.9 mAh g ⁻¹ for 30 cycles, 0.2 C.	[S13]
Ti ₃ C ₂ /C-S	blank	2.5	475 mAh g ⁻¹ for the 200 cycles, 1 C.	[S14]
MNSs@d-Ti ₃ C ₂ /S	blank	3.7	474 mAh g ⁻¹ for 500 cycles, 1 C.	[S15]
KB/S@Ti ₃ C ₂ T _x	KB@Ti ₃ C ₂ T _x	5.6	810 mAh g ⁻¹ (4.5 mAh cm ⁻¹) for the 1st cycle, 0.2 C, 600 mAh g ⁻¹ (3.4 mAh cm ⁻¹) for 100 cycles, 0.2 C.	This work

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