Electronic Supplementary Material (ESI) for Nanoscale Advances. This journal is © The Royal Society of Chemistry 2022

# **Supplementary Material**

### for

# Freestanding Nitrogen-doped MXene/Graphene cathode for high-performance

# **Li-S batteries**

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Freestanding sulfur cathode

Fig.S1 Photos of the freestanding NMSG electrode synthesis process



Fig.S2 TGA curve of the NMSG monolith and pure sulfur



Fig.S3 HTEM images of NMSG at different magnifications



Fig.S4 SEM images of the NMSG composites with different areal sulfur loadings



Fig.S5 a)The slab model of Li<sub>2</sub>S<sub>4</sub> on the N-Ti<sub>3</sub>C<sub>2</sub>/graphene surfaces b) Side view of a slab model; The first principles calculations are performed using DFT in conjunction with projector augmented wave (PAW). The electron structure was calculated using the Vienna Ab initio Simulation Package (VASP)<sup>[1]</sup>, and the interaction between nucleus and electron was described using a projector enhanced wave (PAW) model with perdew-Burke-Ernzerhof (PBE) function<sup>[2]</sup>. Then, the brillouin region of all systems was sampled using monkhorst-pack grids centered on gamma-points, and the k-point sampling method setup of 3×3×1Monkhorst Pack was used for flat plate geometry optimization. The convergence criteria for force and energy are 0.02 EVA<sup>-1</sup> and 10<sup>-5</sup> eV, respectively. Fig.S5) depict the slab model and side view of a representative polysulfide Li<sub>2</sub>S<sub>4</sub> on the surface of N-Ti<sub>3</sub>C<sub>2</sub>/graphene heterojunction.



Fig.S6a) shows the normalized Raman spectra of NMSG undergo different discharge depths.Using electrode in the disassembled cell, we tested the cell for every 0.3V voltage drop during the 2.8V discharge process, the The D and G peaks of graphene stability indicate the structural integrity of the NMSG during electrochemical reduction. Fig.S6b) shows Raman spectra of NMSG and rGO@S. The NMSG sample

presented two main characteristic MXene Raman shifts at the peak of 415 and 625  $cm^{-1}$ , indicating the presence of MXene in the NMSG.



Fig.S7 SEM images of the NMSG-6 electrode a)before cycling and b)after 100 cycles at 0.2C.

	Material	Adsorptio	Areal sulfur	Rate	Fatigue resistance			Ref.
		n	loadng		Cycle	Capacity	Fade ratio	
		Mechnis	[mg/cm <sup>2</sup> ]				per cycle	
		m						
1	N-Ti <sub>3</sub> C <sub>2</sub> T <sub>x</sub> /S	Chemical	1.5	0.2C	200	950	0.085%	[1]
			5.1	0.2C	500	588	0.046%	
2	Ti <sub>3</sub> C <sub>2</sub> T <sub>x</sub> /rGo fibers	Chemical	1.4	0.2C	100	942	0.092%	[2]
			-	-	-	-		
3	Ti <sub>3</sub> C <sub>2</sub> T <sub>x</sub> /rGo/ S	Chemical	1.5	1C	500	596	0.073%	[3]
			6	0.1C	30	879		
	Ti <sub>3</sub> C <sub>2</sub> T <sub>x</sub> /rGo/ S	Chemical	1.5	0.5C	300	878	0.077%	[4]
4			-	-	-	-		
	N-Ti <sub>3</sub> C <sub>2</sub> T <sub>x</sub> @S/rGO	Chemical	1.5	1C	300	721	0.067%	Our
5			5.1	0.20	200	611	0.061%	work
		&Physical	J.1	0.20	200	011	0.00170	WOIK

Table S1. Comparison of other MXene/S/Graphene ternery hybrids electrode for Li-S battery

#### Reference

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