

Supporting Information for

High-efficient and simple synthesis of $\text{Ti}_3\text{C}_2\text{T}_x$ nanoscrolls by surface energy modulation and cryogenic freezing

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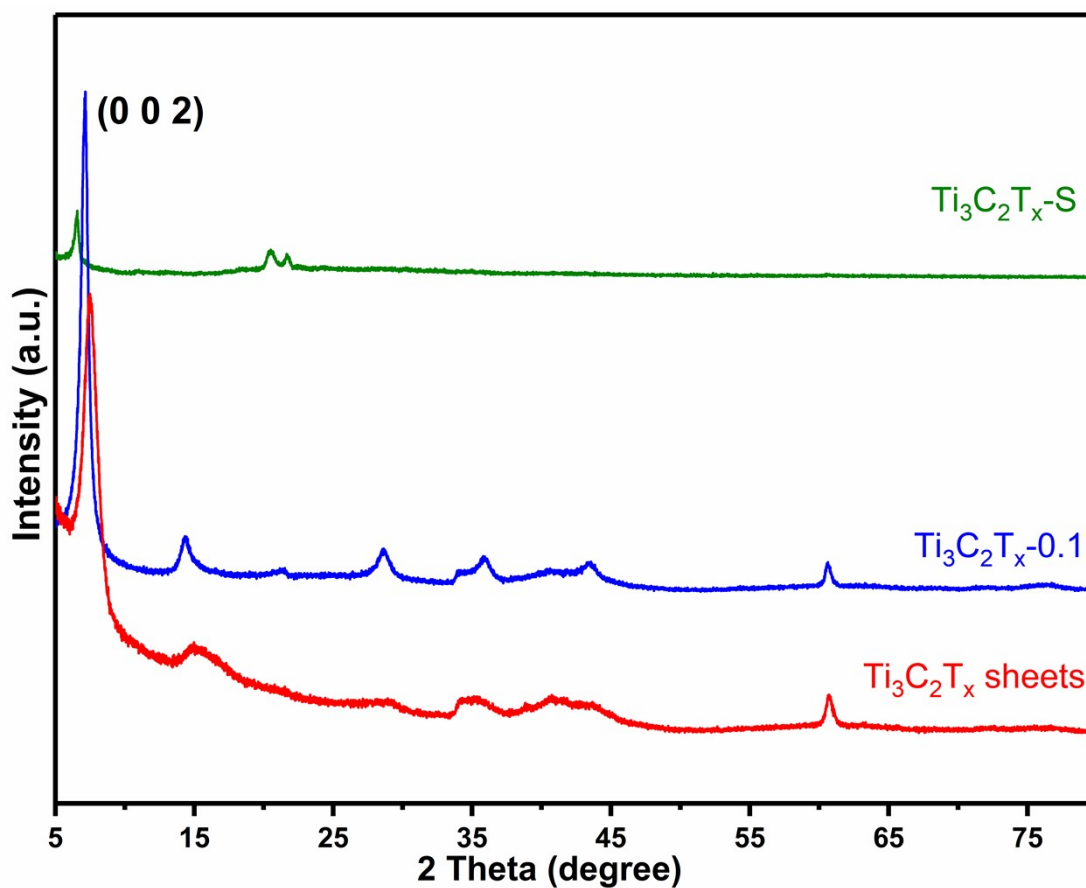


Fig. S1. XRD patterns of Ti₃C₂T_x sheets, Ti₃C₂T_x-0.1 and Ti₃C₂T_x-S.

As shown in the XRD pattern (**Fig. S1**), Ti₃C₂T_x NSs are well prepared with a clear (002) crystal plane. After being frozen by liquid nitrogen and freeze-drying, the spacing between layers of Ti₃C₂T_x-0.1 becomes bigger because the (002) crystal plane shifts to lower angle than Ti₃C₂T_x sheets.

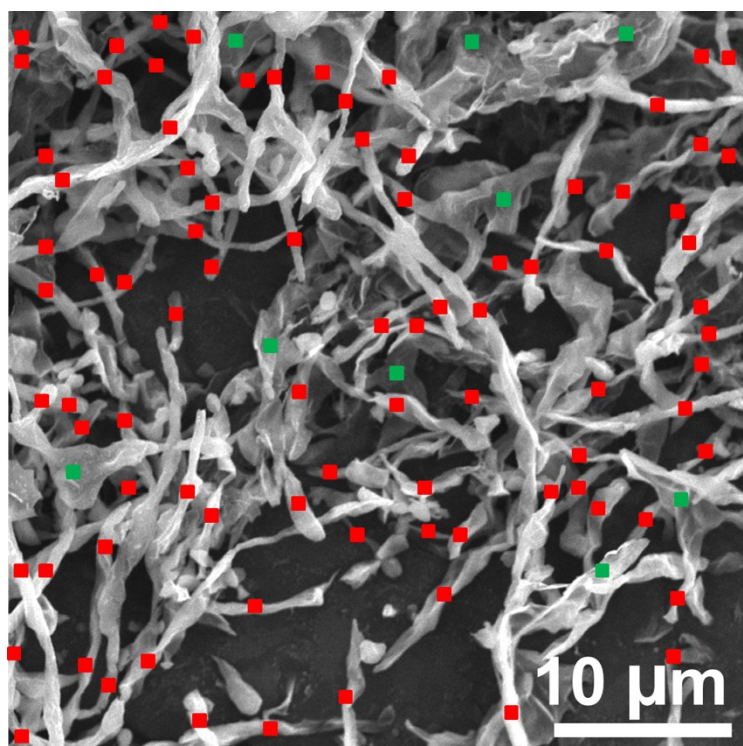


Fig. S2. SEM image of Ti₃C₂T_x-S after marked sheets (9 green cubes) and nanoscrolls (86 red cubes).

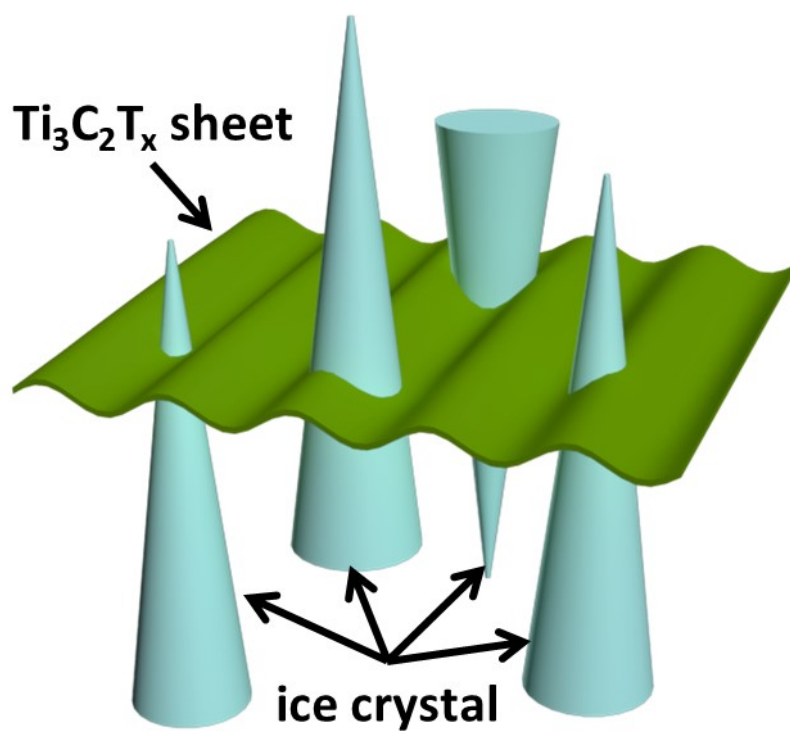


Fig. S3 Schematic illustration of ice crystal growth in low-concentration $\text{Ti}_3\text{C}_2\text{T}_x$ dispersion when frozen by liquid nitrogen.

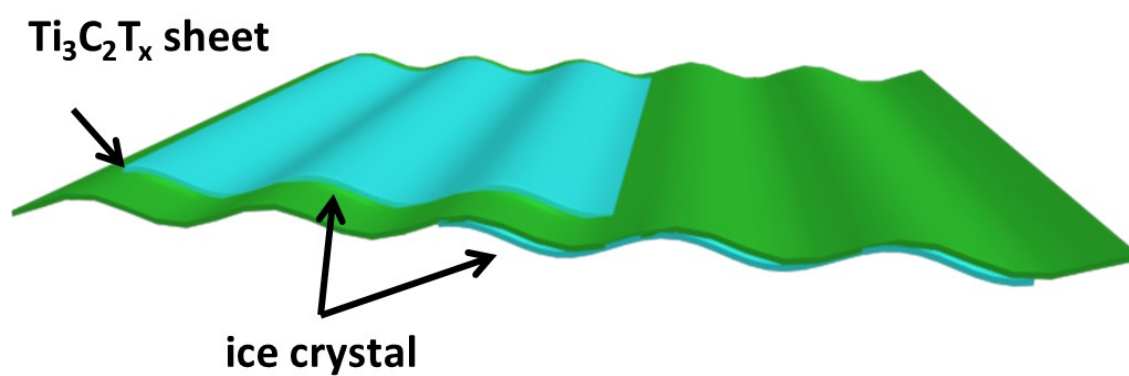


Fig. S4 Schematic illustration of ice crystal growth in 0.1 g mL^{-1} $\text{Ti}_3\text{C}_2\text{T}_x$ dispersion when frozen by refrigerator.

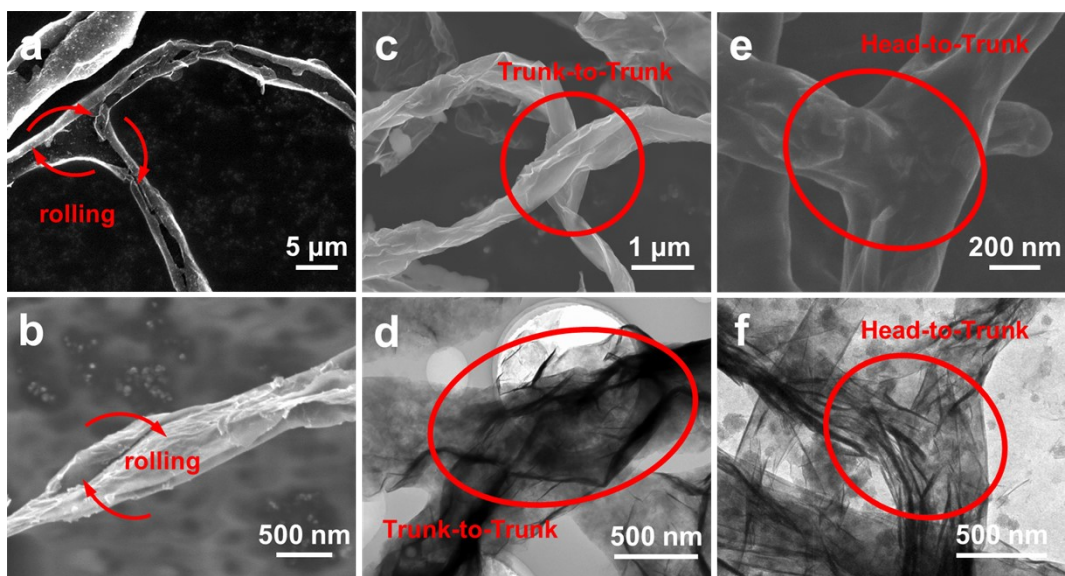


Fig. S5 SEM images of (a) half roll-up structure and (b) roll-up structure in $\text{Ti}_3\text{C}_2\text{T}_x\text{-S}$; (c) SEM image and (d) TEM image of the trunk-to-trunk structure of $\text{Ti}_3\text{C}_2\text{T}_x\text{-S}$; (e) SEM image and (f) TEM image of the head-to-trunk structure of $\text{Ti}_3\text{C}_2\text{T}_x\text{-S}$.