

## Supporting Information

### **A novel electrochemical sensing based on amino-functionalized MXene for the rapid and selective detection of Hg<sup>2+</sup>**

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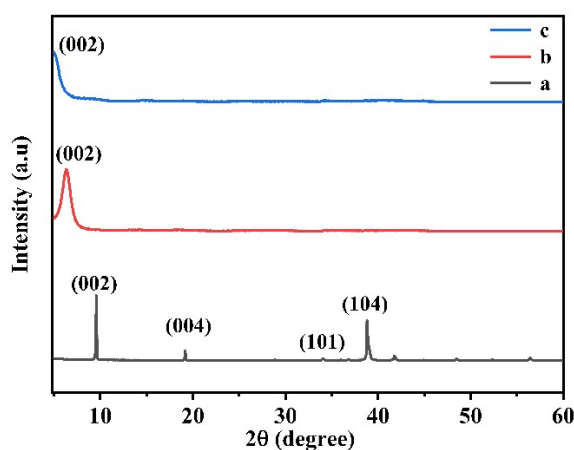
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### Fluorescamine validation $\text{NH}_2\text{-Ti}_3\text{C}_2\text{T}_x$

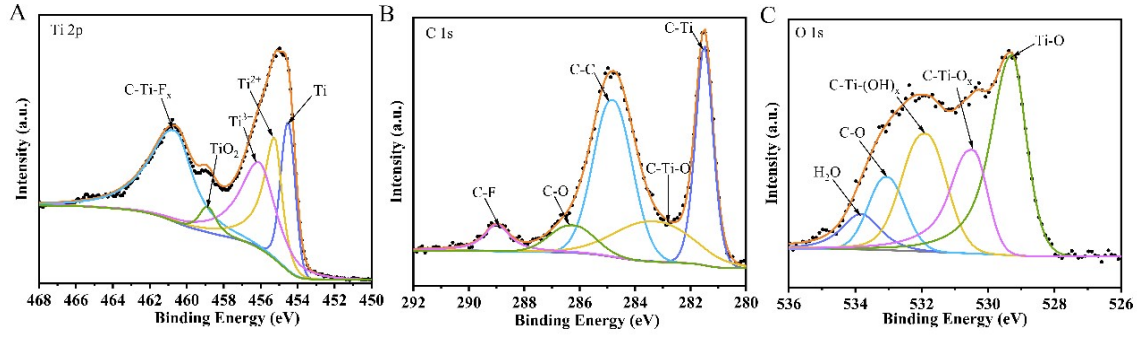
The  $\text{NH}_2\text{-Ti}_3\text{C}_2\text{T}_x$  (5 mg/mL) was dissolved with NaOH (0.02 mol/L) and fluorescamine (0.1 g/L) was dissolved in acetone. Then, 40  $\mu\text{L}$  of  $\text{NH}_2\text{-Ti}_3\text{C}_2\text{T}_x$ , 80  $\mu\text{L}$  of fluorescamine, and 200  $\mu\text{L}$  of PBS (0.01 mol/L) were mixed, and the reaction was carried out for 10 min under protection from light. Fluorescence spectra were recorded by using F-7100 fluorescence spectrophotometer.

### Adsorption experiment

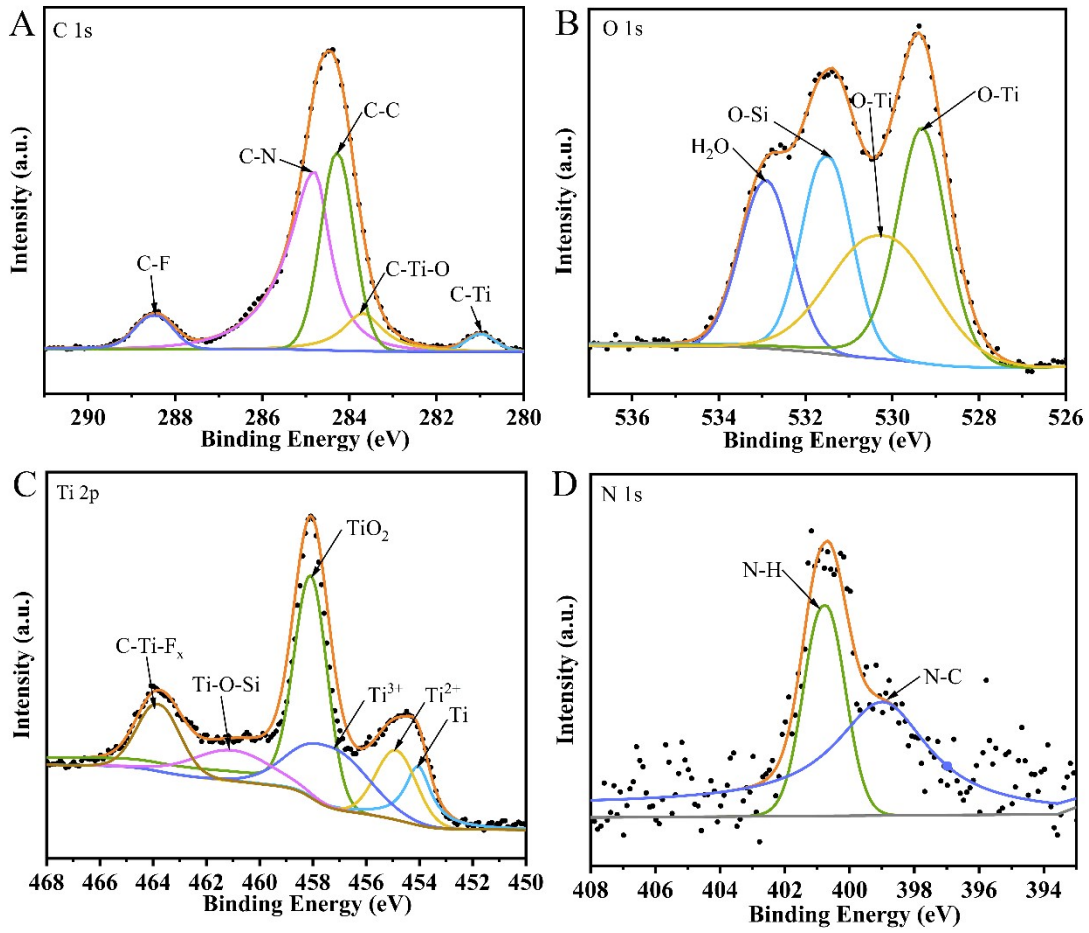
5 mg of  $\text{NH}_2\text{-Ti}_3\text{C}_2\text{T}_x$  was added into the  $\text{Hg}^{2+}$  (115  $\mu\text{mol/L}$ ) solution and shaken for 24 h. Secondly, the supernatant was centrifuged and filtered through a 0.22  $\mu\text{m}$  filter. Then the atomic fluorescence was used to detect the  $\text{Hg}^{2+}$  concentration after adsorption. In order to better demonstrate its adsorption capacity, the concentration of  $\text{Hg}^{2+}$  solution without  $\text{NH}_2\text{-Ti}_3\text{C}_2\text{T}_x$  was also tested under the same conditions.



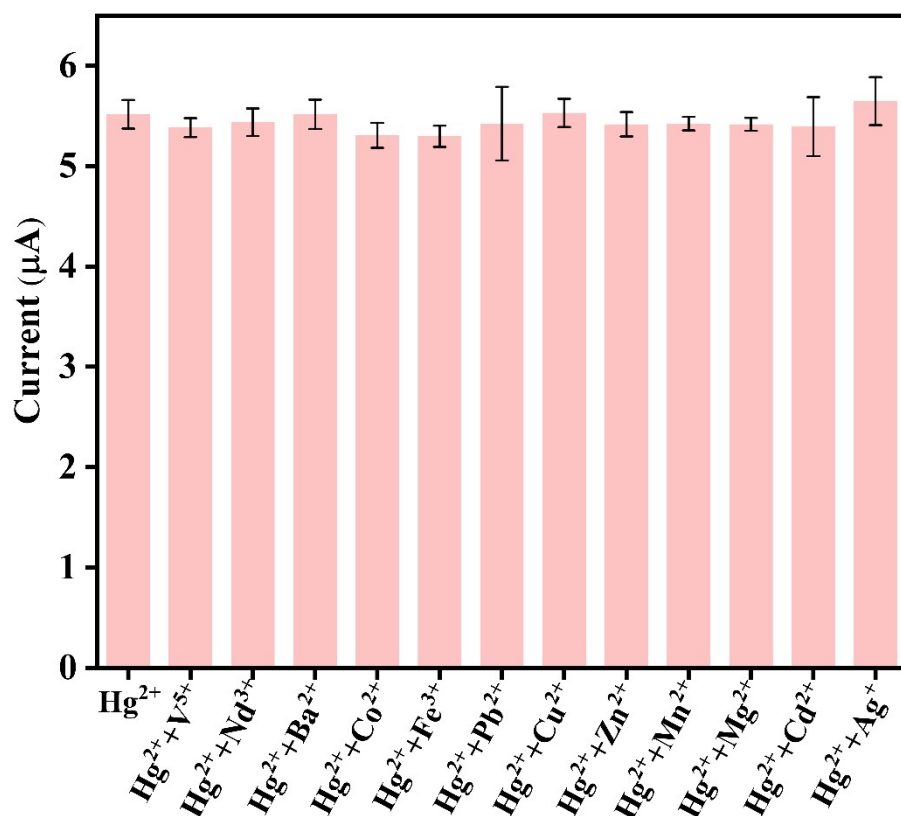
**Fig.S1** XRD spectra of  $\text{Ti}_3\text{AlC}_2$  (a),  $\text{Ti}_3\text{C}_2\text{T}_x$  (b) and  $\text{NH}_2\text{-Ti}_3\text{C}_2\text{T}_x$  (c).



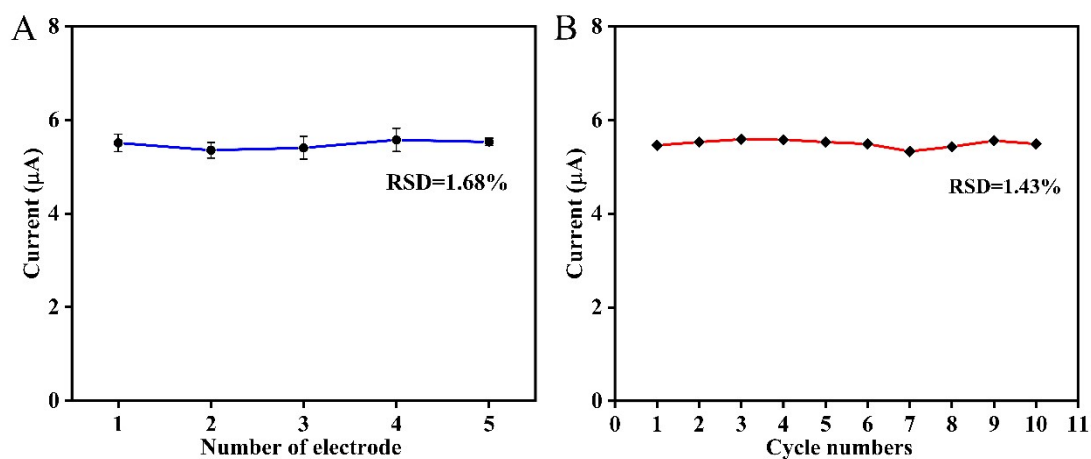
**Fig.S2** High-resolution XPS spectra of Ti 2p (A), C 1s (B), O 1s (C) of  $\text{Ti}_3\text{C}_2\text{T}_x$ .



**Fig.S3** High-resolution XPS spectra of C 1s (A), O 1s (B), Ti 2p (C), N 1s(D) of  $\text{NH}_2\text{-Ti}_3\text{C}_2\text{T}_x$ .



**Fig.S4** The selectivity of propose electrochemical sensing for detection Hg<sup>2+</sup>. All the data were presented three independent measurements (n = 3).



**Fig.S5** (A) The peak current values of 1.0 µmol/L Hg<sup>2+</sup> at five independently NH<sub>2</sub>-Ti<sub>3</sub>C<sub>2</sub>T<sub>x</sub>/GCE; (B) the peak current of 1.0 µmol/L Hg<sup>2+</sup> was detected continuously for ten times under the same condition.

**Table S1** The adsorption experiment AFS detected Hg<sup>2+</sup> results

	Average ( $\mu\text{mol/L}$ )	RSD (%)
Hg <sup>2+</sup>	116.22	0.64
Hg <sup>2+</sup> +NH <sub>2</sub> <sup>-</sup>	16.34	3.14
Ti <sub>3</sub> C <sub>2</sub> T <sub>x</sub>		

**Table S2** Comparing different sensor platforms to detect Hg<sup>2+</sup>

Material	Detection method	Linear range ( $\mu\text{mol/L}$ )	LOD ( $\mu\text{mol/L}$ )	Reference
Thiazoline-isophorone	Fluorescence	0-60	7.22	1
Carbon Quantum Dots	Fluorescence	0-50	0.934	2
gallium oxide	Electrochemical	0.3-80	0.13	3
NMO-GR	Electrochemical	0.7-6.7	0.027	4
Silver Nanowires/HPMC/Chitosan/Urease	Electrochemical	5-25	3.94	5
Alk-Ti <sub>3</sub> C <sub>2</sub> MXene	Electrochemical	0.1-1.5	0.13	6
NH <sub>2</sub> -Ti <sub>3</sub> C <sub>2</sub> T <sub>x</sub>	Electrochemical	0.5-50	0.02	This work

## References

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