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Fig. S1 Representative FE-SEM images of Ti₃AlC₂ powders at different magnifications.



Fig. S2 Representative FE-SEM images of exfoliated $Ti_3C_2T_x$ nanosheets show their 2D layer structure.



Fig. S3 The Tyndall phenomenon of the as-obtained $Ti_3C_2T_x$ MXene suspension.



Fig. S4 UV-vis absorption spectra of the Pd NSs/MXene and Pd NPs/MXene samples.



Fig. S5 (a) AFM image of the Pd NSs/MXene heterojunction. (b) The thickness analysis along the white line.



Fig. S6 TEM analysis of the reference hybrid catalysts. Typical TEM images and Pd particle size distribution of (a, b) Pd NPs/C, (c, d) Pd NPs/CNT, (e, f) Pd NPs/RGO, and (g, h) Pd NPs/MXene.



Fig. S7 EDX spectrum of the Pd NSs/MXene catalyst verifies the presence of C, Ti, O, and Pd components in the hybrid. The sample was held on a Cu grid, thus Cu peaks were also detected.



Fig. S8 Comparison of the binding energies for Pd 3d spectra of Pd NSs/MXene with bare Pd NSs.



Fig. S9 Typical CV curves of the Pd NSs/MXene, Pd NSs/RGO, Pd NSs/CNT, and Pd NSs/C electrodes in (a) 0.5 M NaOH solution and (b) 0.5 M NaOH with 1 M CH₃OH solution at 50 mV s⁻¹. (c) Specific ECSA values and (d) mass activities for various electrodes.



Fig. S10 CV curves of (a) Pd NSs/MXene, (b) Pd NPs/MXene, (c) Pd NPs/RGO, (d) Pd NPs/CNT, and (e) Pd NPs/C in 0.5 M NaOH with 1 M CH₃OH solution with scan rates of 10, 20, 50, 100 and 200 mV s⁻¹.



Fig. S11 (a) ECSA-normalized CV curves of the Pd NSs/MXene and other reference catalysts in 0.5 M NaOH with 1 M CH₃OH solution at 50 mV s⁻¹. (b) ECSA-normalized specific activities for different catalysts.



Fig. S12 (a-b) FE-SEM images and the (c) corresponding Pd lateral size distribution of the Pd NSs/MXene catalyst after the long-term durability test.



Fig. S13 (a, b) TEM, (c) HR-TEM, (d) HAADF-STEM images and elemental analysis of (e) C, (f) Ti, (g) O, and (h) Pd elements of the Pd NSs/MXene catalyst after the long-term durability test.



Fig. S14 (a) XPS survey, (b) C 1s, (c) Ti 2p, and (d) Pd 3d core-level spectra of the Pd NSs/MXene catalyst after the long-term durability test.

Catalyst	ECSA (m² g ⁻¹)	Mass activity (mA mg ⁻¹)	Specific activity (mA cm ⁻²)	Scan rate (mV s ⁻¹)			
Pd NSs/MXene	162.0	2091.4	1.30	50			
Pd NSs/RGO	112.1	1281.5	1.14	50			
Pd NSs/CNT	83.5	1049.2	1.25	50			
Pd NSs/C	68.3	493.5	0.72	50			
Pd NPs/MXene	82.2	934.1	1.13	50			
Pd NPs/RGO	75.0	780.9	1.04	50			
Pd NPs/CNT	64.2	569.9	0.87	50			
Pd NPs/C	41.2	345.5	0.82	50			

Table S1. Summary of CV results for different catalysts.

Catalyst	ECSA (m ² g ⁻¹)	Mass activity (mA mg ⁻¹)	Scan rate (mV s ⁻¹)	Electrolyte	Ref.
Pd NSs/MXene	162.0	2091.4	50	0.5 M NaOH + 1.0 M CH ₃ OH	This work
PdAg/CNT	27.0	731.0	50	1 M KOH + 0.5 M CH₃OH	49
Pd/APZ-functionalized CNTs	42.3	579.2	50	0.5 M NaOH + 1.0 M CH ₃ OH	50
Pd/N-doped graphitic carbon nanosheets	136.7	816.5	50	0.5 M NaOH + 1.0 M CH ₃ OH	51
Pd/N,S-codoped graphene	103.6	399.3	50	0.5 M NaOH + 1.0 M CH ₃ OH	52
Pd/MnO ₂ -modified graphene	82.6	838.0	50	0.5 M NaOH + 1.0 M CH ₃ OH	53
Pd/CoMoO ₄ -modified graphene	50.5	1109.3	50	1 M KOH + 1 M CH₃OH	54
Pd/3D B,N-codoped graphene	82.1	707.5	50	0.5 M NaOH + 1.0 M CH ₃ OH	33
Pd/3D N-doped graphene-CNT	88.8	1396.0	50	0.5 M NaOH + 1.0 M CH ₃ OH	31
Pd@RhPd alloy nanodendrites	15.5	437.5	50	1 M KOH + 0.5 M CH₃OH	55
PdCu nanodendrites	24.8	135	50	0.1 M KOH + 0.5 M CH₃OH	56
PdAu nanowires	59.1	N.A.	50	0.5 M NaOH + 1.0 M CH ₃ OH	57
PdCo nanowires	33.6	1205	50	1 M KOH + 0.5 M CH₃OH	58

 Table S2. Comparison of methanol oxidation properties for the Pd NSs/MXene catalyst with various recent state-of-the-art Pd-based catalysts.

Catalyst	$R_{\rm ct}$ value (Ω)	Error (%)			
Pd NSs/MXene	7.9	4.2			
Pd NPs/MXene	17.9	5.1			
Pd NPs/RGO	21.4	4.8			
Pd NPs/CNT	22.1	5.8			
Pd NPs/C	6875.1	4.5			

Table S3. The charge-transfer resistances of the Pd NSs/MXene, Pd NPs/MXene, Pd NPs/RGO, Pd NPs/CNT,and Pd NPs/C electrodes.