Copyright WILEY-VCH GmbH, 69469 Weinheim, Germany, 2020.



## **Supporting Information**

for Adv. Sci., DOI: 10.1002/advs.202000621

Combining Battery-Type and Pseudocapacitive Charge Storage in  $Ag/Ti_3C_2T_x$  MXene Electrode for Capturing Chloride Ions with High Capacitance and Fast Ion Transport

Mingxing Liang, Lei Wang, Volker Presser, \* Xiaohu Dai, Fei Yu, \* and Jie Ma\*

## **Supporting Information**

## Combining Battery-type and Pseudocapacitive Charge Storage in Ag/Ti<sub>3</sub>C<sub>2</sub>T<sub>x</sub> MXene Electrode for Capturing Chloride Ions with High Capacitance and Fast Ion Transport

Mingxing Liang<sup>1, 4§</sup>, Lei Wang<sup>1, 4, 6§</sup>, Volker Presser<sup>5, 6\*</sup>, Xiaohu Dai<sup>1, 4</sup>, Fei Yu<sup>2\*</sup>, Jie

Ma<sup>1, 3, 4\*</sup>

<sup>1</sup> State Key Laboratory of Pollution Control and Resource Reuse, College of Environmental Science and Engineering, Tongji University, Shanghai, 200092, P. R. China

<sup>2</sup> College of Marine Ecology and Environment, Shanghai Ocean University, Shanghai 201306, P.R. China

<sup>3</sup> Research Center for Environmental Functional Materials, College of Environmental Science and Engineering, Tongji University, 1239 Siping Road, Shanghai 200092, P.R. China

<sup>4</sup> Shanghai Institute of Pollution Control and Ecological Security, Shanghai, 200092, P.R. China

<sup>5</sup> INM – Leibniz Institute for New Materials, Campus D2 2, 66123 Saarbrücken, Germany

<sup>6</sup> Department of Materials Science and Engineering, Saarland University, Campus D2 2, 66123 Saarbrücken, Germany

 $<sup>{}^{\</sup>S}$  These authors contributed equally to this work.

<sup>\*</sup> Corresponding author

Jie Ma, E-mail: jma@tongji.edu.cn

Fei Yu, E-mail: f-yu@shou.edu.cn

Volker Presser, E-mail: volker.presser@leibniz-inm.de

## **Calculation method and equations**

The Cl<sup>-</sup>-removal capacity (Cl<sup>-</sup>-RC), Cl<sup>-</sup>-removal rate (Cl<sup>-</sup>-RR) and energy consumption (EC) are calculated using following equations, respectively.

Cl<sup>-</sup>-RC (mg-Cl<sup>-</sup>/g-electrode)=
$$\frac{(C_0 - C_e) \times V \times 35.5 \times 1000}{m}$$
 (1)

Cl<sup>-</sup>-RR (mg-Cl<sup>-</sup>/g-electrode/min) = 
$$\frac{Cl^{-}-RC}{t} \times 60$$
 (2)

EC (kWh/kg-Cl<sup>-</sup>) = 
$$\frac{i \times \int v dt}{3600 \times (C_0 - C_e) \times V \times 35.5}$$
 (3)

Where the  $C_0$  means the initial concentration of NaCl, mol/L;  $C_e$  represents the concentration of NaCl after charging, mol/L; V shows the volume of NaCl, L; m denotes the mass of Cl<sup>-</sup> storage electrode, g; t signifies the desalination time, s; i and v expresses the current (A) and potential (V) during desalination process, respectively.

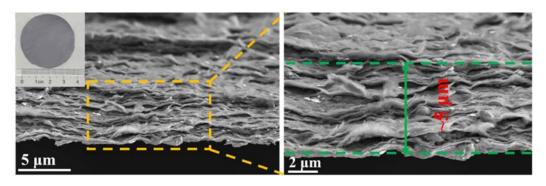
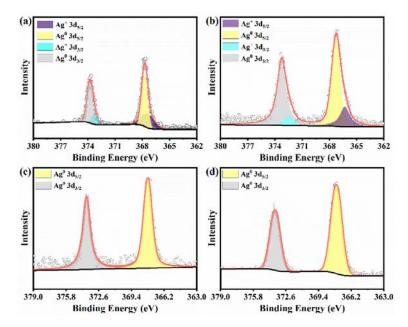


Figure S1. SEM images of  $Ti_3C_2T_x/Ag-3$  hybrid (The inset: Digital photograph).



**Figure S2.** High-resolution Ag 3d XPS spectra of Ti<sub>3</sub>C<sub>2</sub>T<sub>x</sub>/Ag hybrid: a) Ti<sub>3</sub>C<sub>2</sub>T<sub>x</sub>/Ag-3, b) Ti<sub>3</sub>C<sub>2</sub>T<sub>x</sub>/Ag-6, c) Ti<sub>3</sub>C<sub>2</sub>T<sub>x</sub>/Ag-9 and d) Ti<sub>3</sub>C<sub>2</sub>T<sub>x</sub>/Ag-12.

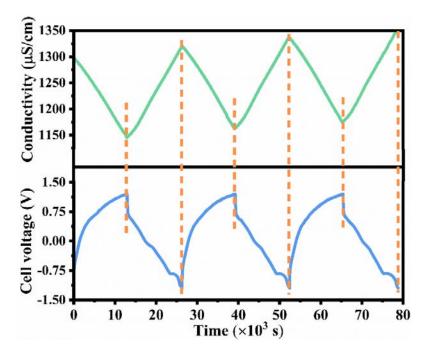


Figure S3. The conductivity (upper) and cell voltage change (lower) during the desalination process of  $Ti_3C_2T_x/Ag$ -3 at 20 mA/g.

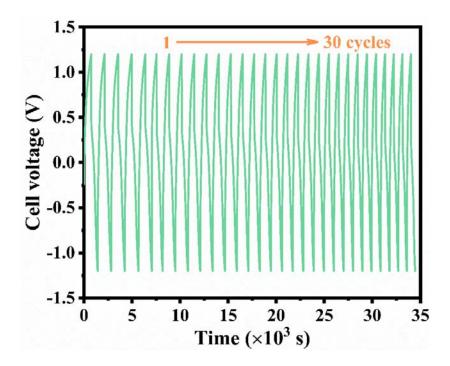


Figure S4. Potential curves of  $Ti_3C_2T_x/Ag$ -3 electrode at 100 mA/g during 30 desalination cycles.

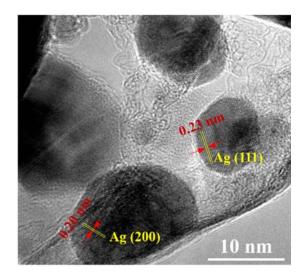


Figure S5. High-resolution TEM image of  $Ti_3C_2T_x/Ag$ -3 electrode after a long-term

cycling.

Electrode materials	Weight percent of Ag <sup>0</sup> (wt%)	Weight percent of AgCl (wt%)	Weight percent of total Ag (wt%)
Ti <sub>3</sub> C <sub>2</sub> T <sub>x</sub> /Ag-3	7.90	17.68	21.22
Ti <sub>3</sub> C <sub>2</sub> T <sub>x</sub> /Ag-6	12.52	8.64	19.03
Ti <sub>3</sub> C <sub>2</sub> T <sub>x</sub> /Ag-9	19.79	-	19.79
Ti <sub>3</sub> C <sub>2</sub> T <sub>x</sub> /Ag-12	21.01	-	21.01

Table S1. The content of Ag and AgCl species in Ti<sub>3</sub>C<sub>2</sub>T<sub>x</sub>/Ag hybrid (EDX measurement).

Operation	Weight percent of Ag <sup>0</sup> (wt%)	Weight percent of AgCl (wt%)	Weight percent of total Ag (wt%)
Before inverse- voltage washing	7.90	17.68	21.22
After inverse- voltage washing	17.21	6.18	21.86
After long-term cycling	19.63	1.90	21.06

**Table S2.** The content of Ag and AgCl species in  $Ti_3C_2T_x/Ag-3$  hybrid after differentoperation (EDX measurement).