

Supplementary Materials

High-Efficiency Oxygen Reduction to Hydrogen Peroxide Catalyzed by Oxidized Mo₂TiC₂ MXene

Ge Li, Bin Zhou, Ping Wang, Miao He, Zhao Fang, Xilin Yuan, Weiwei Wang, Xiaohua Sun
* and Zhenxing Li *

State Key Laboratory of Heavy Oil Processing, College of New Energy and Materials, China University of Petroleum (Beijing), Beijing 102249, China;
superligelge@163.com (G.L.); wenwubin2@163.com (B.Z.); Wpingnib@163.com (P.W.); hemiao9603@163.com (M.H.); fangzhaost@163.com (Z.F.);
13156296206@163.com (X.Y.); weiweiwang_work@163.com (W.W.)
* Correspondence: hua82@126.com (X.S.); lizx@cup.edu.cn (Z.L.)

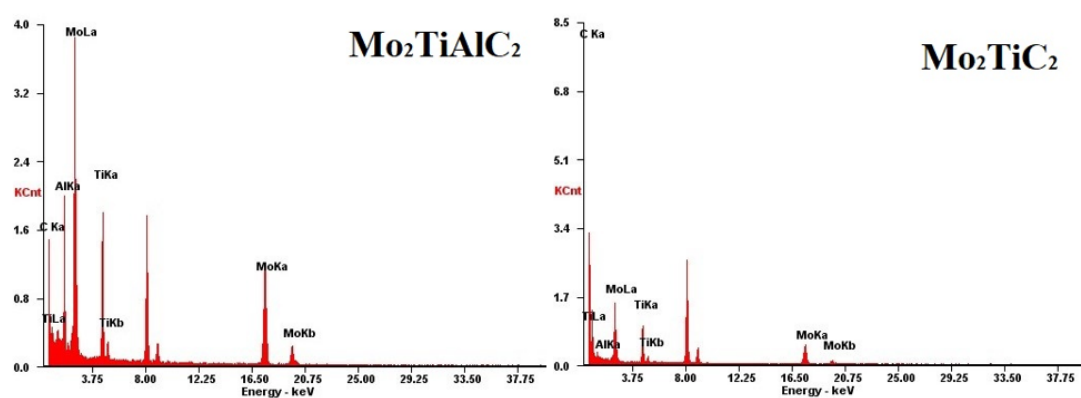


Figure S1. TEM-EDAX patterns of Mo_2TiC_2 MXene and O- $\text{Mo}_2\text{TiAlC}_2$.

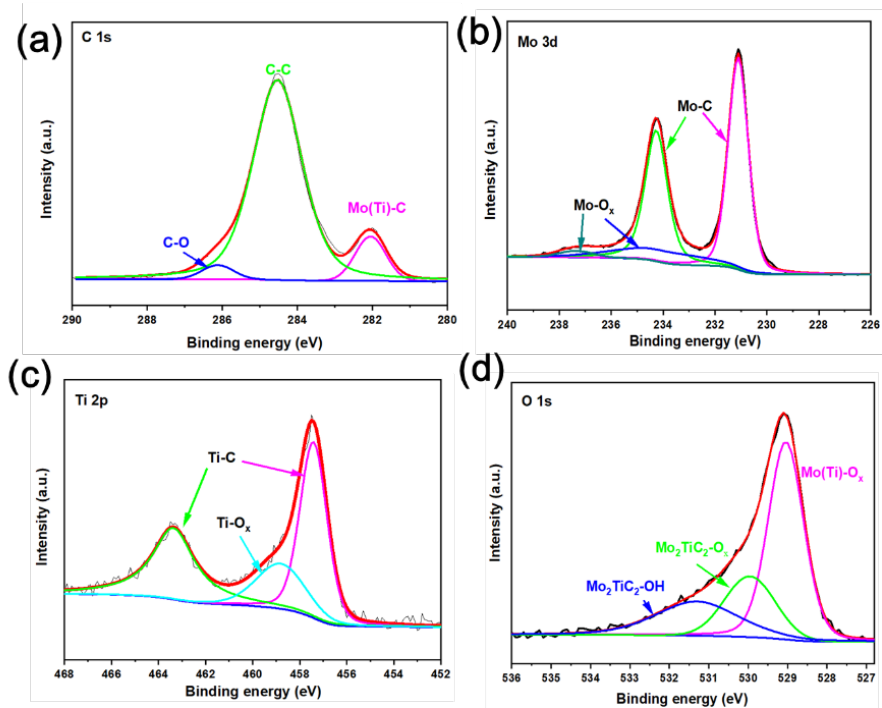


Figure S2. High-resolution XPS spectra of Mo_2TiC_2 MXene (a) C 1s, (b) Mo 3d, (c) Ti 2p and (d) O 1s.

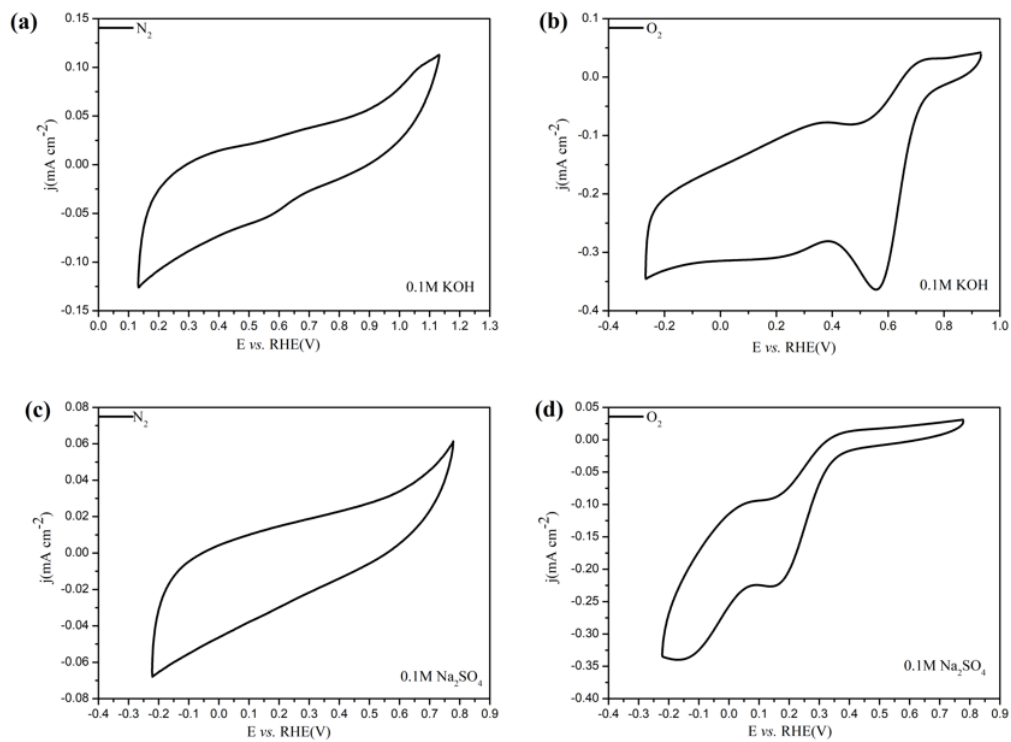


Figure S3. CV curves of O-Mo₂TiC₂ in two different electrolytes, with a scan rate of 50 mV s⁻¹. 0.1 M KOH solution: (a) saturated with N₂, (b) saturated with O₂; 0.1 M Na₂SO₄ solution: (c) N₂ saturated, (d) O₂ saturated.

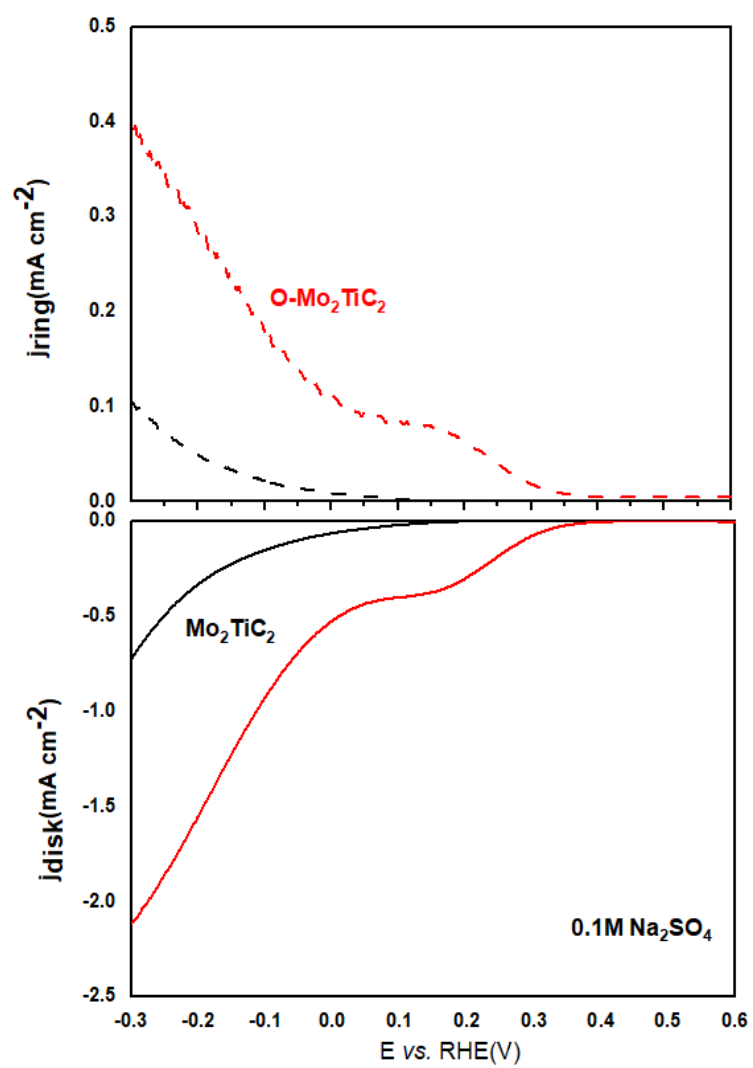


Figure S4. Polarization curves (solid line) and H₂O₂ detection current densities (dashed lines) at the ring electrode for Mo₂TiC₂ MXene and O-Mo₂TiC₂t at 1600 rpm in 0.1 M Na₂SO₄ solution.

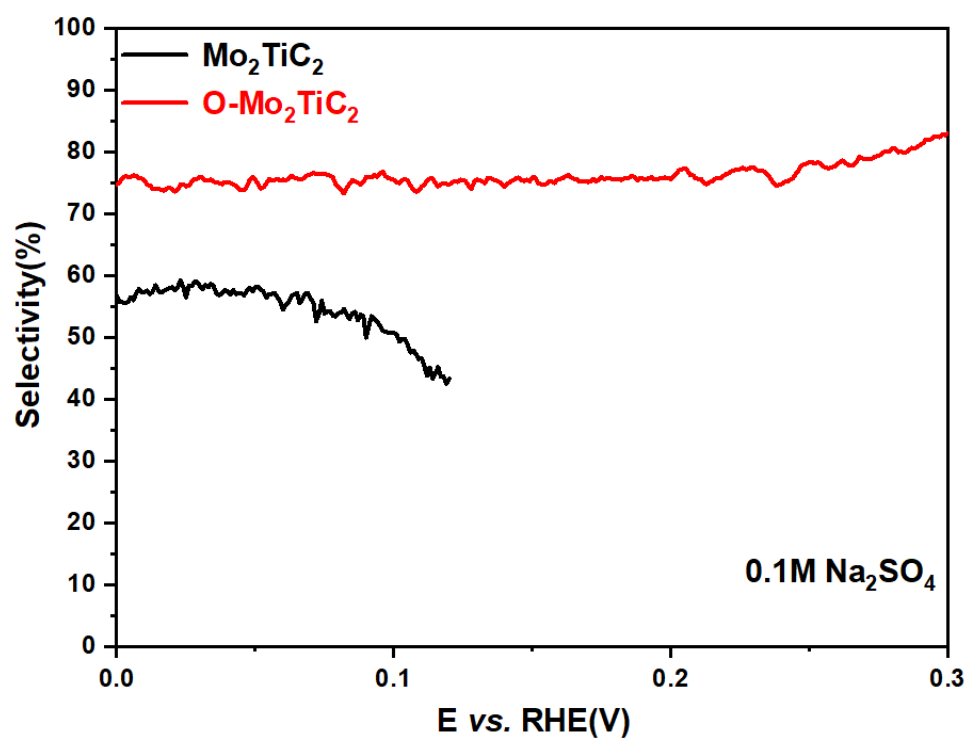


Figure S5. H_2O_2 selectivity of Mo_2TiC_2 MXene and $\text{O-Mo}_2\text{TiC}_2$ in 0.1 M Na_2SO_4 solution.

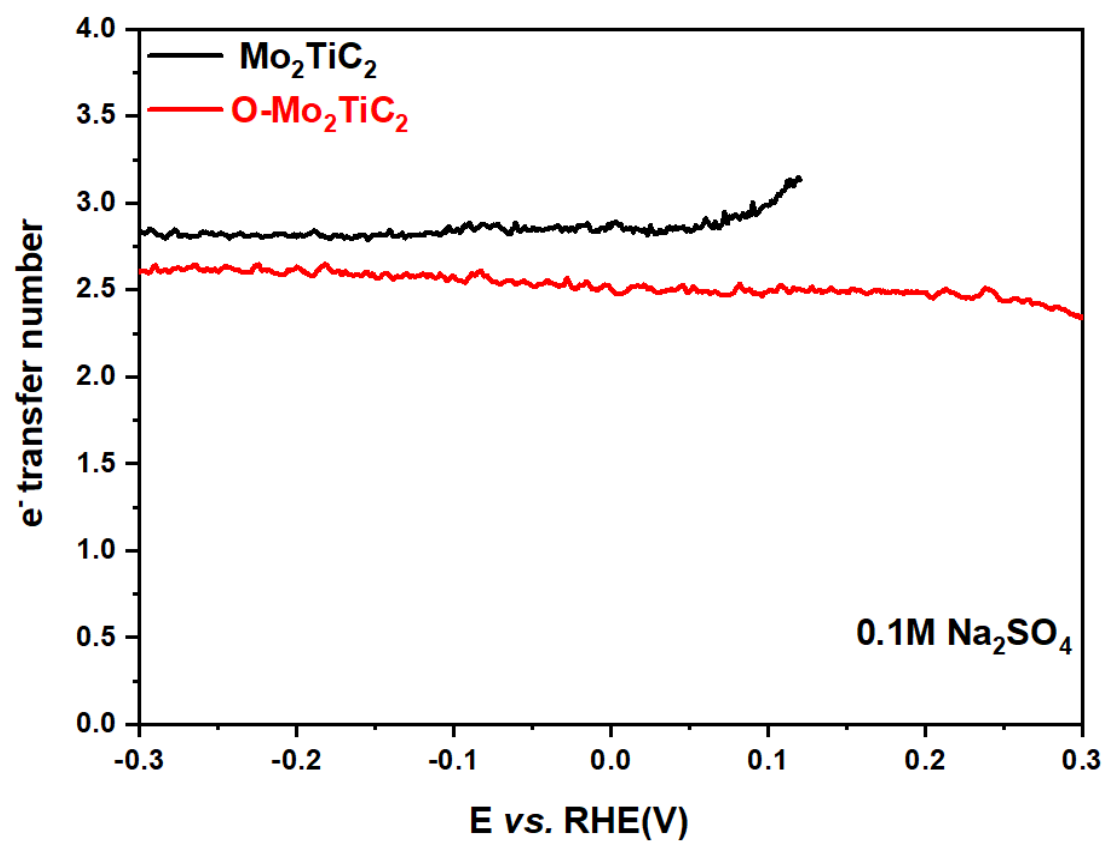


Figure S6. Transfer electron number of Mo_2TiC_2 MXene and $\text{O-Mo}_2\text{TiC}_2$ in 0.1 M Na_2SO_4 solution.

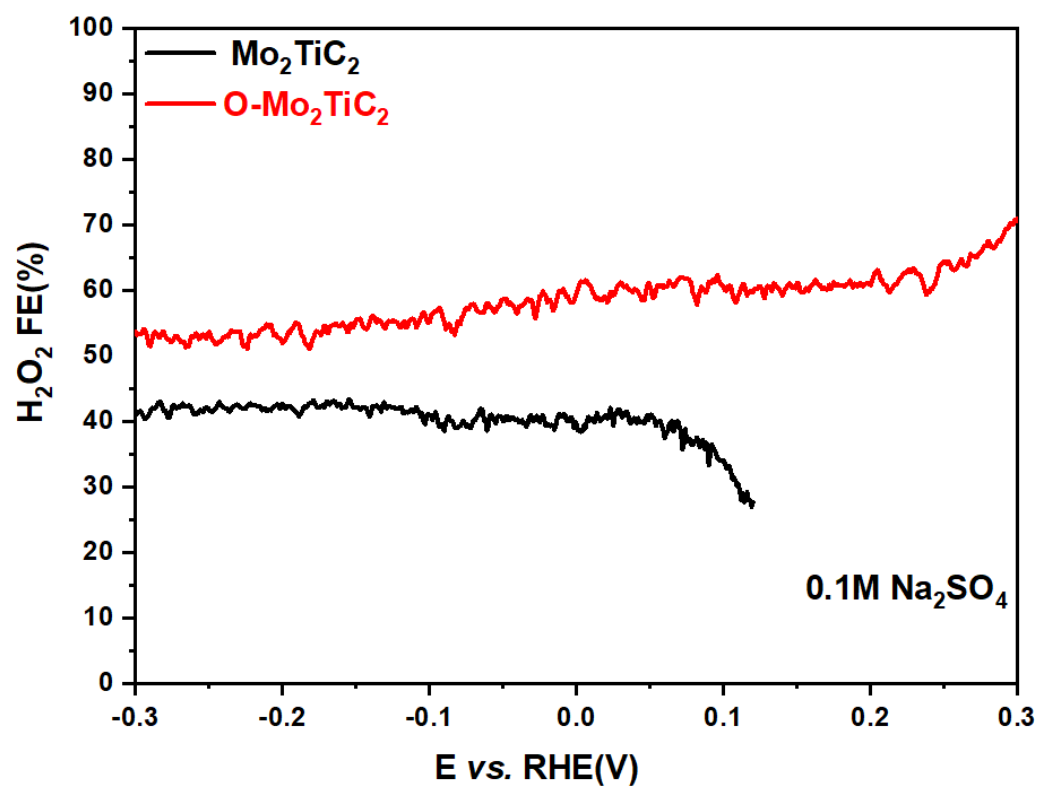


Figure S7. Faradaic efficiency of Mo_2TiC_2 MXene and $\text{O-Mo}_2\text{TiC}_2$ in 0.1 M Na_2SO_4 solution.

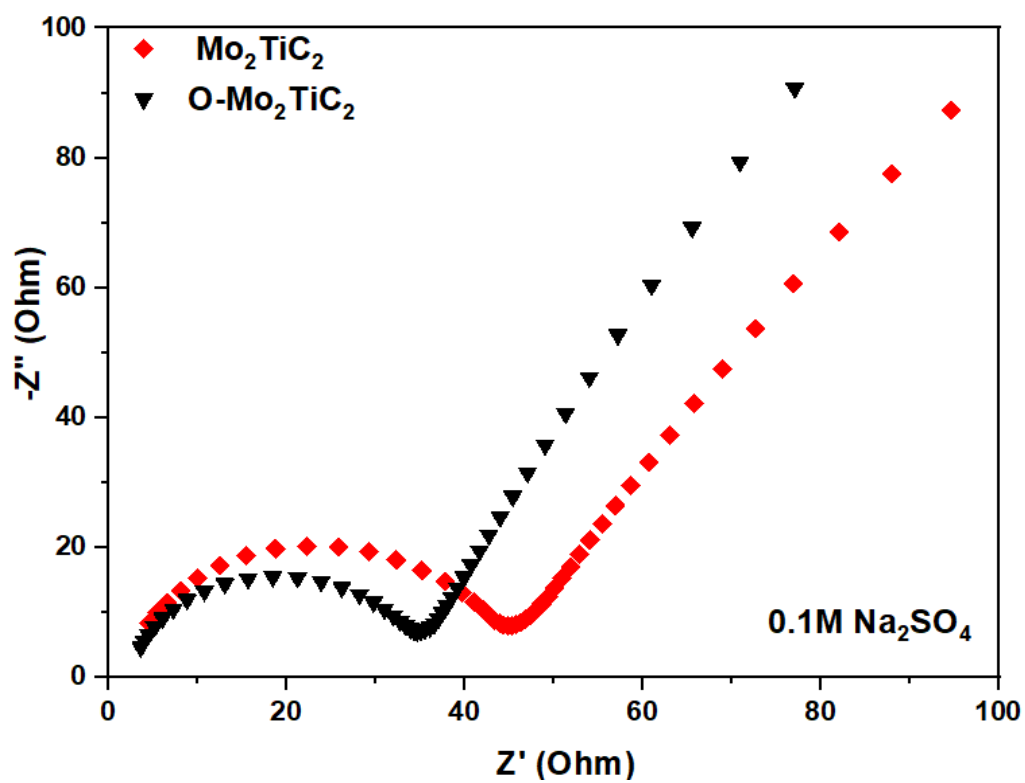


Figure S8. Nyquist plots of catalysts Mo_2TiC_2 MXene and $\text{O-Mo}_2\text{TiC}_2$ in $0.1\text{ M Na}_2\text{SO}_4$ solution.

Table S1 EIS data obtained by fitting the experimental data, R_1 is the simulated internal resistance, R_2 is the charge transfer resistance

Electrocatalysts	R_1 (Ω)	R_2 (Ω)
Mo ₂ TiC ₂ MXene (0.1 M KOH)	2.59	50.05
O-Mo ₂ TiC ₂ (0.1 M KOH)	2.137	33.5
Mo ₂ TiC ₂ MXene (0.1 M Na ₂ SO ₄)	2.19	38.79
O-Mo ₂ TiC ₂ (0.1 M Na ₂ SO ₄)	1.845	32.03

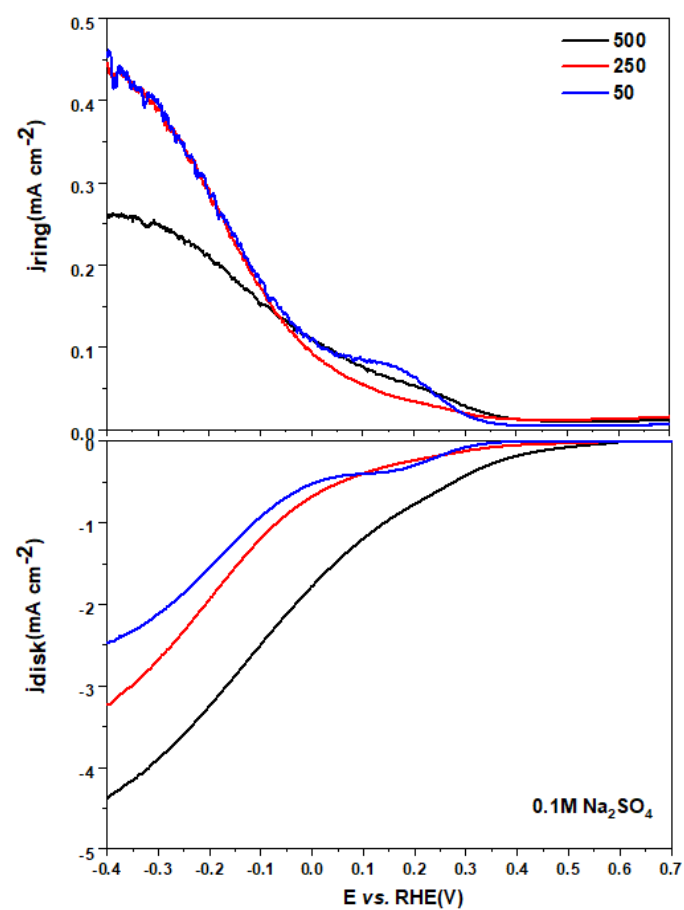


Figure S9. Different loadings of O-Mo₂TiC₂ LSV curves in 0.1 M Na₂SO₄ solution at 1600 rpm.

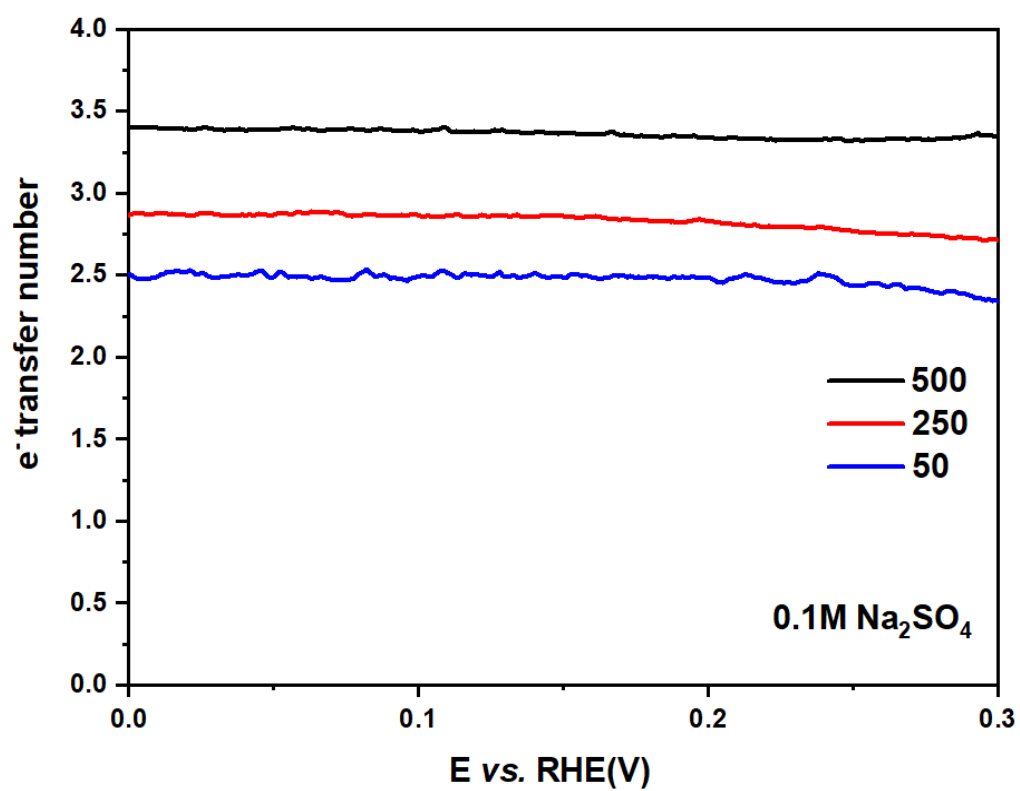


Figure S10. Number of transferred electrons of O-Mo₂TiC₂ with different loadings in 0.1 M Na₂SO₄ solution.

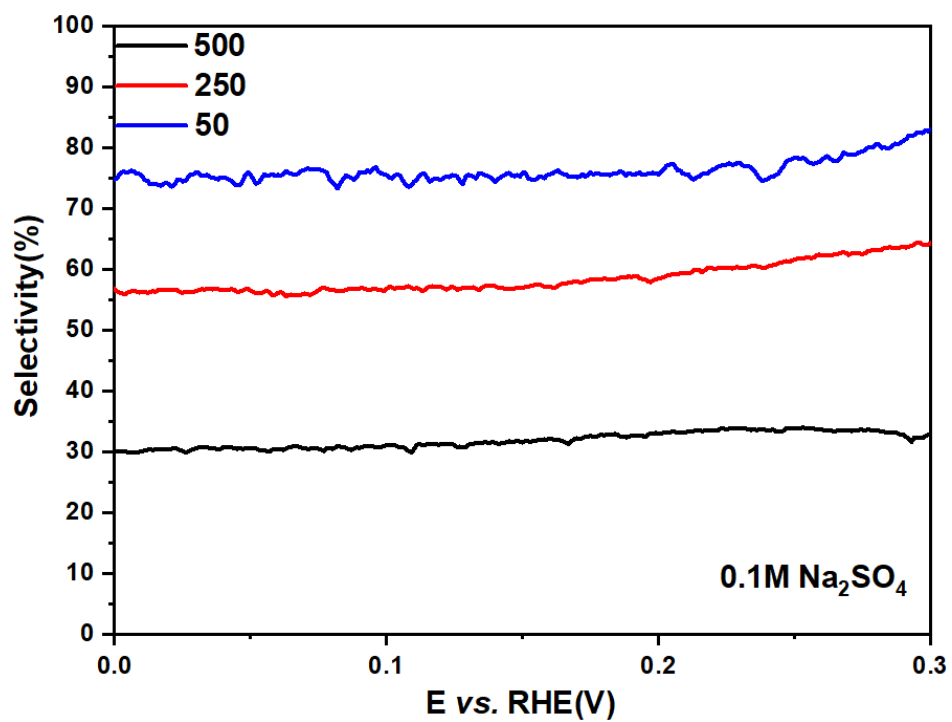


Figure S11. H₂O₂ selectivity of O-Mo₂TiC₂ with different loadings in 0.1 M Na₂SO₄ solution.

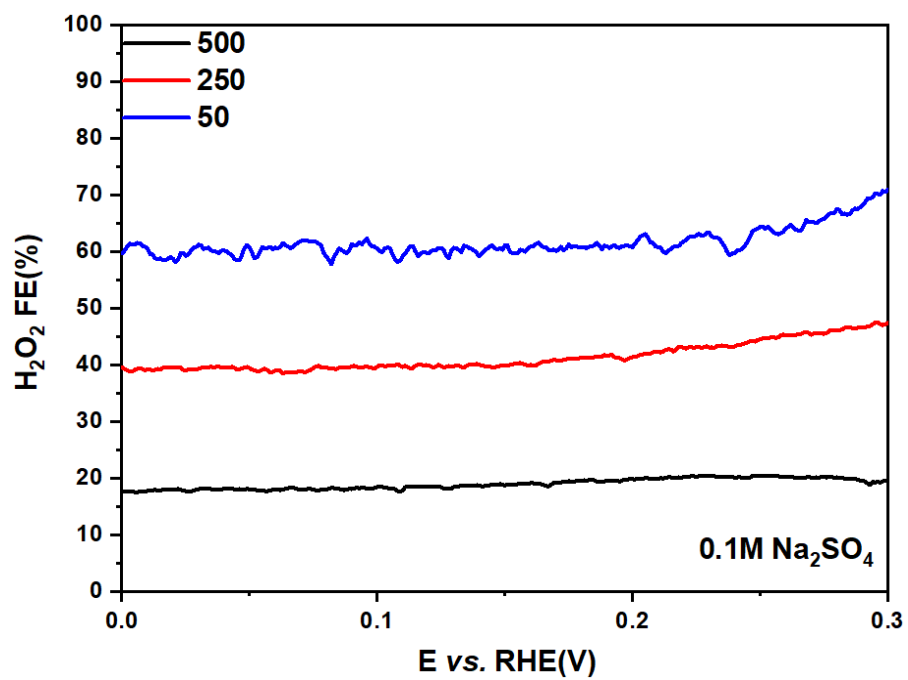


Figure S12. Faradaic efficiency of $\text{O-Mo}_2\text{TiC}_2$ with different loadings in $0.1\text{ M Na}_2\text{SO}_4$ solution.

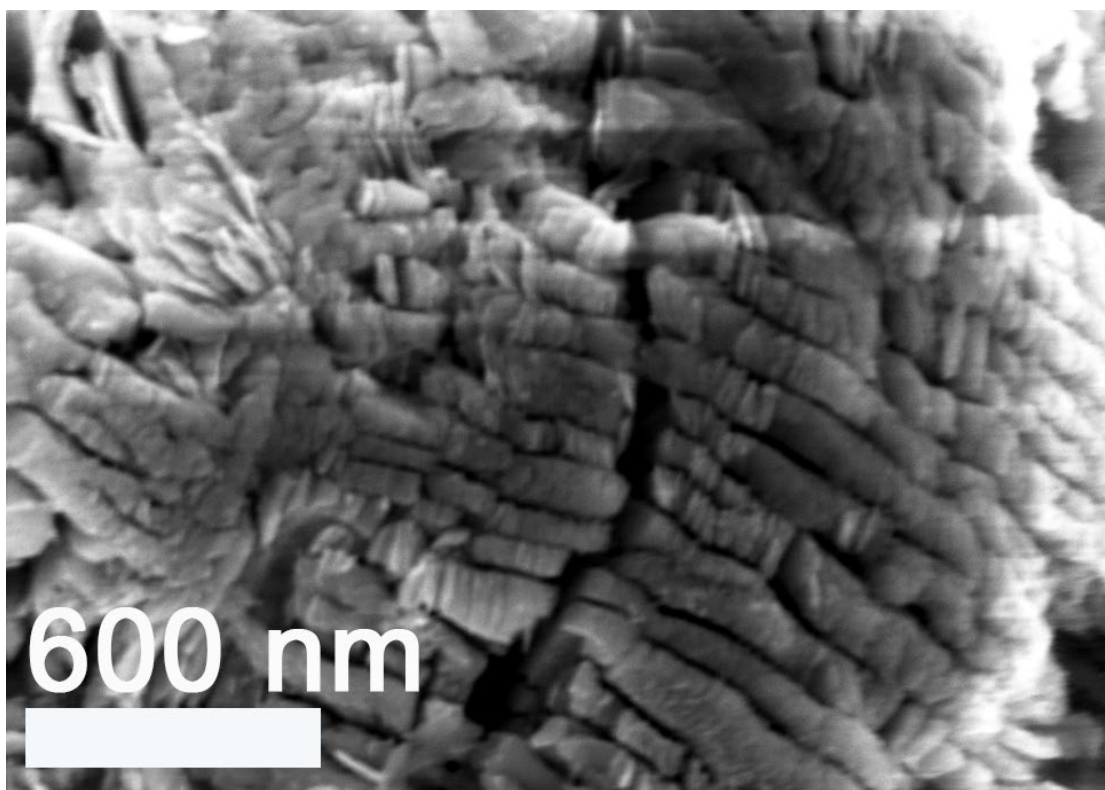


Figure S13. SEM image of O-Mo₂TiC₂ with thicker thickness.

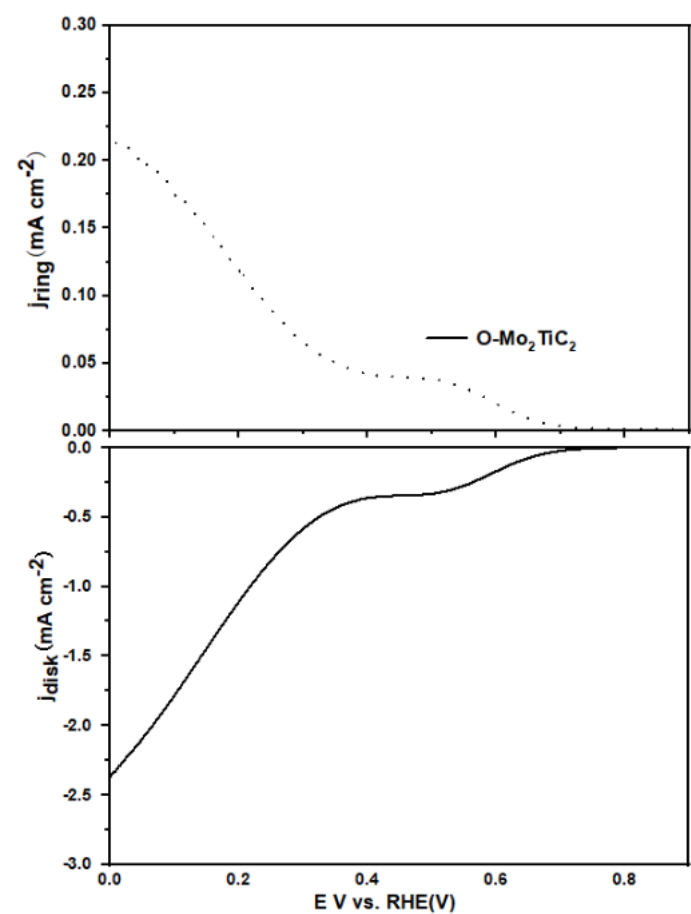


Figure S14. LSV curves of O-Mo₂TiC₂ with thicker thickness in 0.1M KOH.

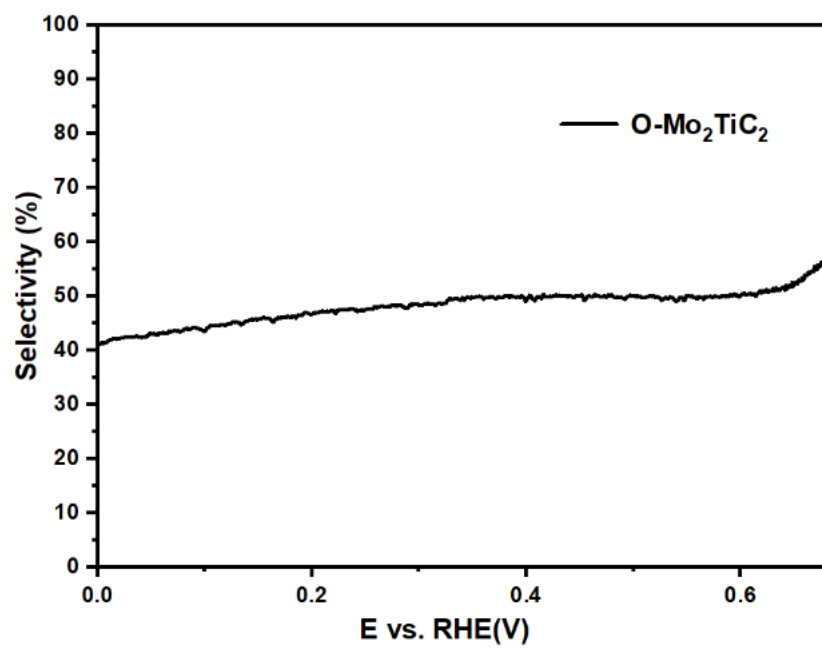


Figure S15. H₂O₂ selectivity of O-Mo₂TiC₂ with thicker thickness in 0.1M KOH.

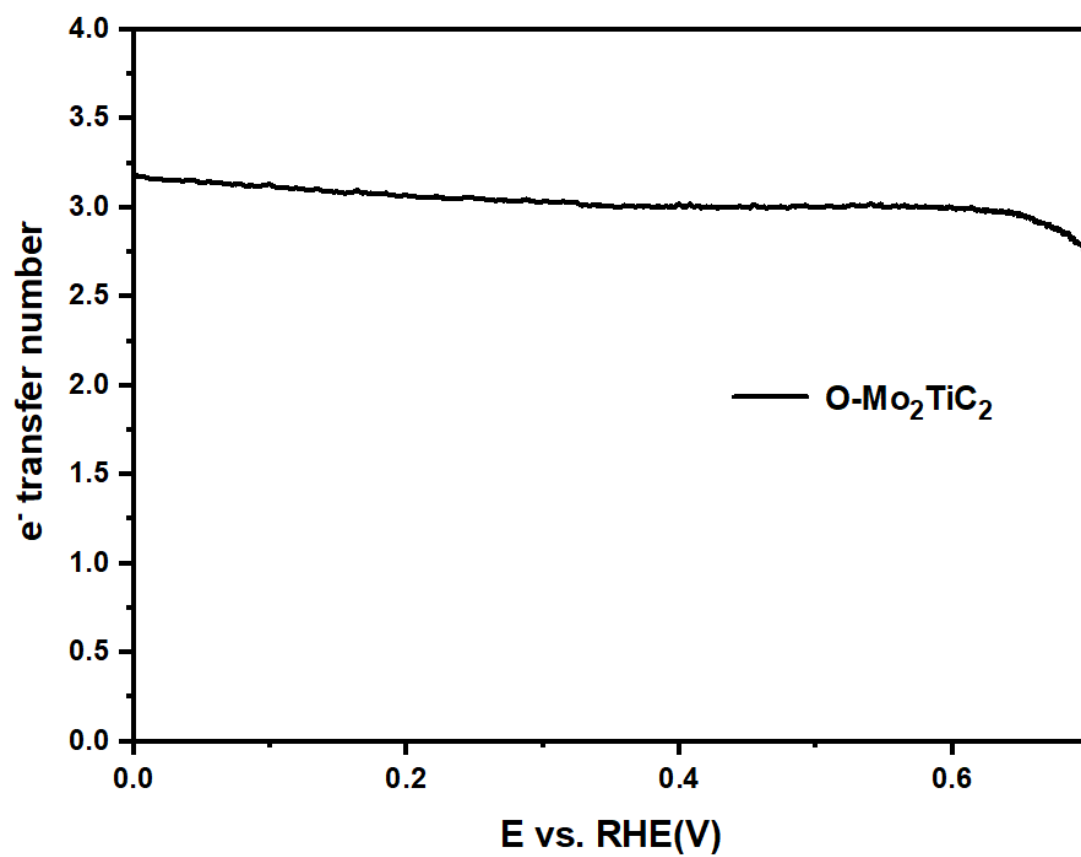


Figure S16. Number of transferred electrons of O-Mo₂TiC₂ with thicker thickness in 0.1M KOH.

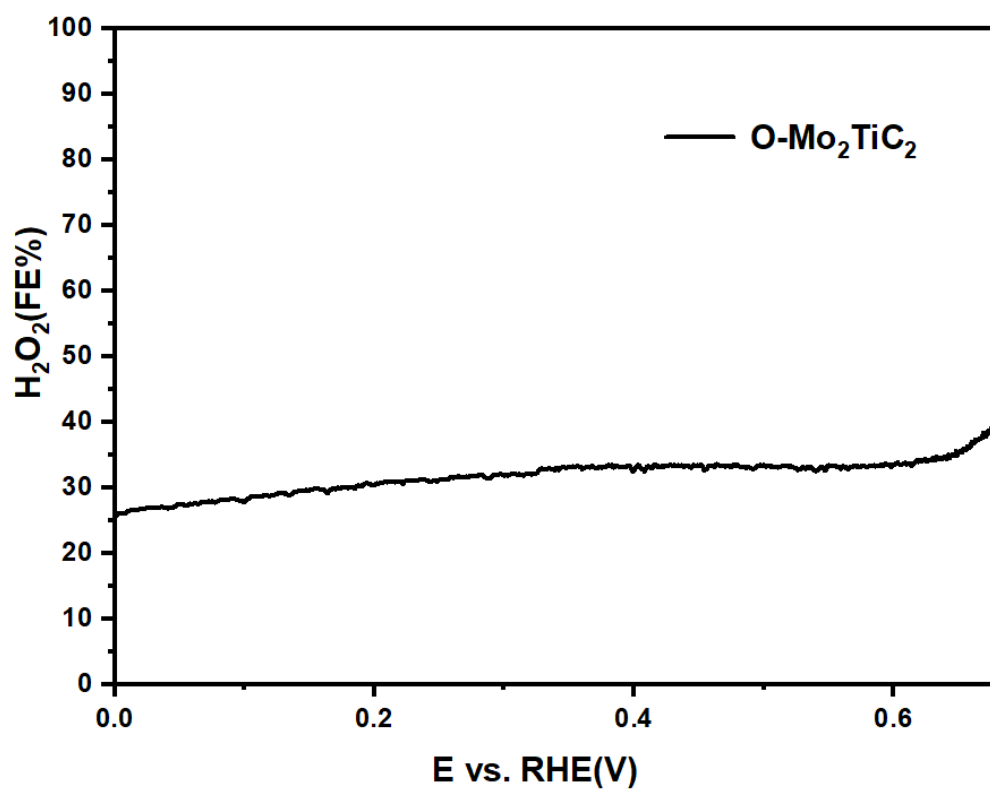


Figure S17. Faradaic efficiency of $\text{O-Mo}_2\text{TiC}_2$ with thicker thickness in 0.1M KOH.

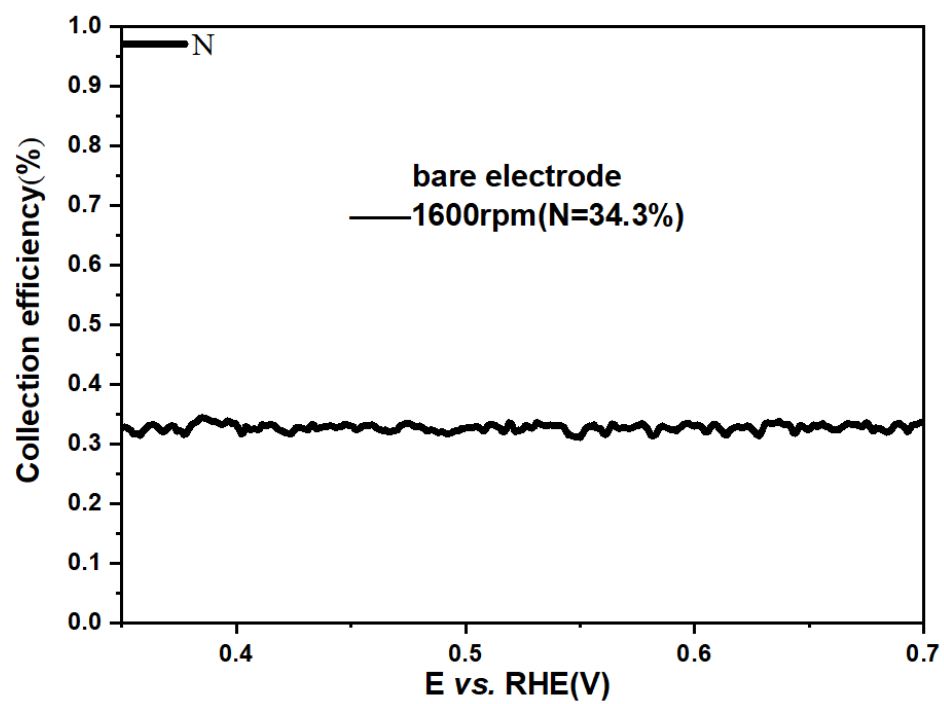


Figure S18. Collection efficiency of pure RRDE electrodes: N=34.3%.