

Supporting Information for

## Heterointerface Engineering of $\beta$ -Chitin/Carbon Nano-Onions/Ni-P Composites with Boosted Maxwell-Wagner-Sillars Effect for Highly Efficient Electromagnetic Wave Response and Thermal Management

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### S1 RCS Simulation

The RCS simulation of EM absorber was used CST software based on far-field response. In this simulation, the constructed model consists of the absorber/ paraffin layer and the perfect electric conductor (PEC) layer, where PEC also is also regarded as a reference value to determine the RCS reduction. In detail, the length and width of each layer were set as 200 mm and the thicknesses of the absorber/paraffin layer (35% filling ratio) and the PEC layer were set as 2.67 and 5.00 mm, respectively. The simulation used plane wave excitation, and the EMW propagates in the negative direction of the x-axis and the electric polarization direction is along the z-axis. In addition, the free space boundary conditions were used and the center frequency was defined as 11 GHz. The RCS value of the simulated FFSC uses the time domain method for calculation and the detail equation expressed as following:

$$\sigma(dB m^2) = 10 \log \left[ \frac{4\pi S}{\lambda^2} \left| \frac{E_s}{E_i} \right|^2 \right]$$

where S is the area of the layer,  $\lambda$  is the length of the incident EMW,  $E_s$  and  $E_i$  are the electric field intensity of transmitting waves and receiving waves, respectively.

#### Formula S1

calculated delta value

$$|\Delta| = \left| \sin^2(Kfd) - M \right|$$
$$K = \frac{4\pi \sqrt{\mu' \varepsilon'} \times \sin\left(\frac{\delta_e + \delta_m}{2}\right)}{c \times \cos\delta_e \times \cos\delta_m}$$
$$M = \frac{4\mu' \cos\delta_e \times \varepsilon' \cos\delta_m}{(\mu' \cos\delta_e - \varepsilon' \cos\delta_m)^2 + \left[ \tan\left(\frac{\delta_m - \delta_e}{2}\right) \right]^2 \times (\mu' \cos\delta_e + \varepsilon' \cos\delta_m)^2}$$

### S2 Formula of Shielding Performance

Films were cut into rectangular shapes with a size of 22.8 mm  $\times$  10.2 mm to match the waveguide device. The EMI shielding effectiveness is expressed as the total effectiveness (SET), the absorption effectiveness (SEA), and reflection effectiveness (SER):

$$SE_T = SE_A + SE_R + SE_M$$

$$R + A + T = 1$$

$$R = |S_{11}|^2 = |S_{22}|^2$$

$$T = |S_{12}|^2 = |S_{21}|^2$$

$$SE_R = 10 \log \left( \frac{1}{1 - R} \right)$$

$$SE_A = 10 \log \left( \frac{1 - R}{T} \right)$$

### S3 Supplementary Figures and Tables

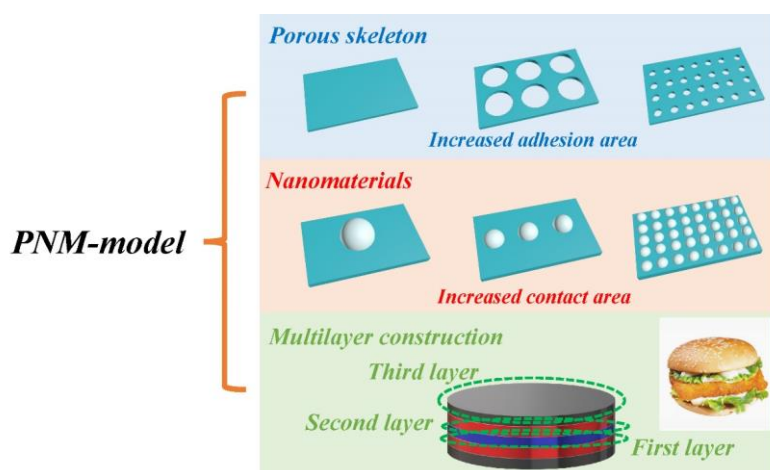


Fig. S1 Schematic illustrating PNM model in introduction

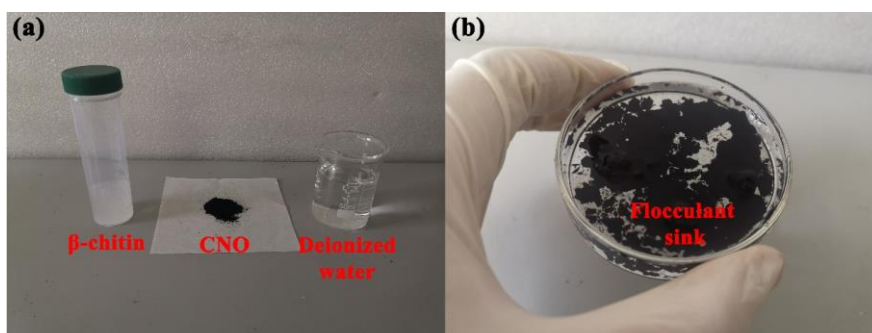


Fig. S2 Electrostatic adherence phenomenon between CNO and  $\beta$ -chitin

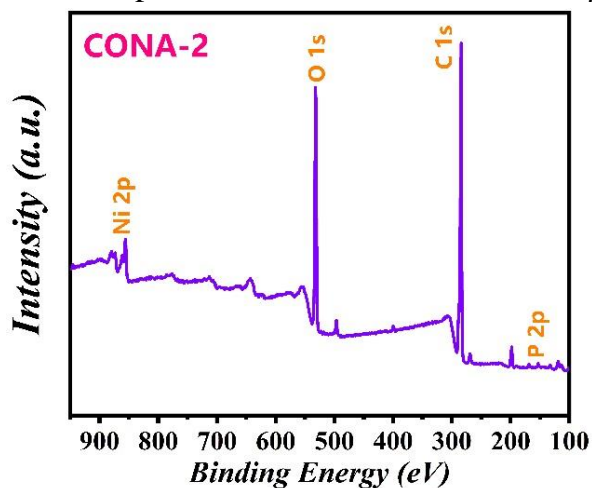
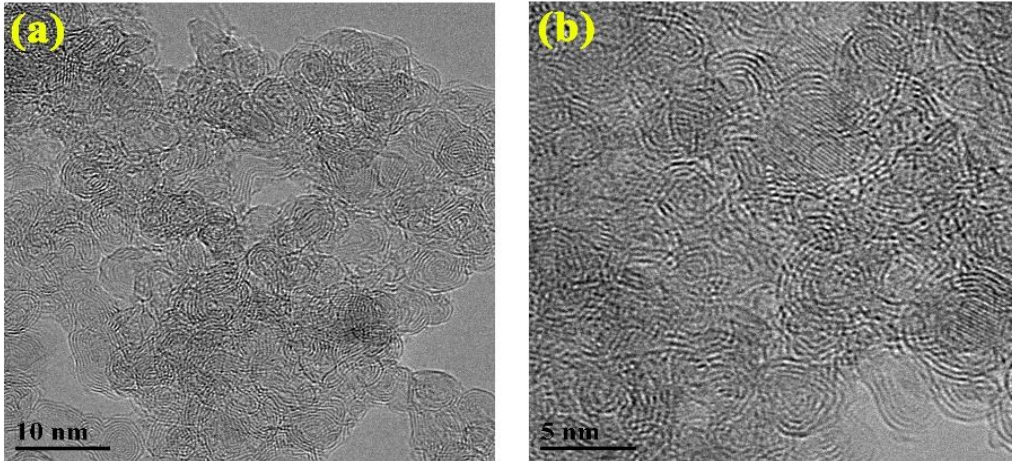
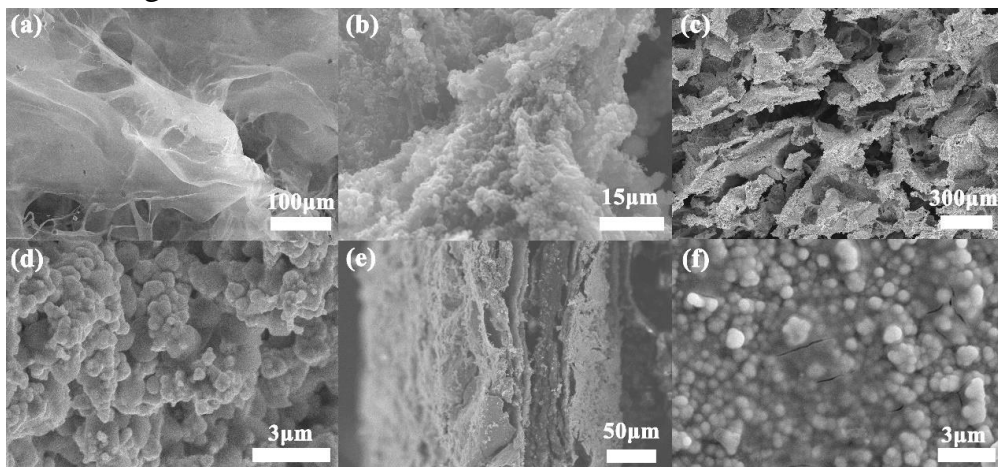


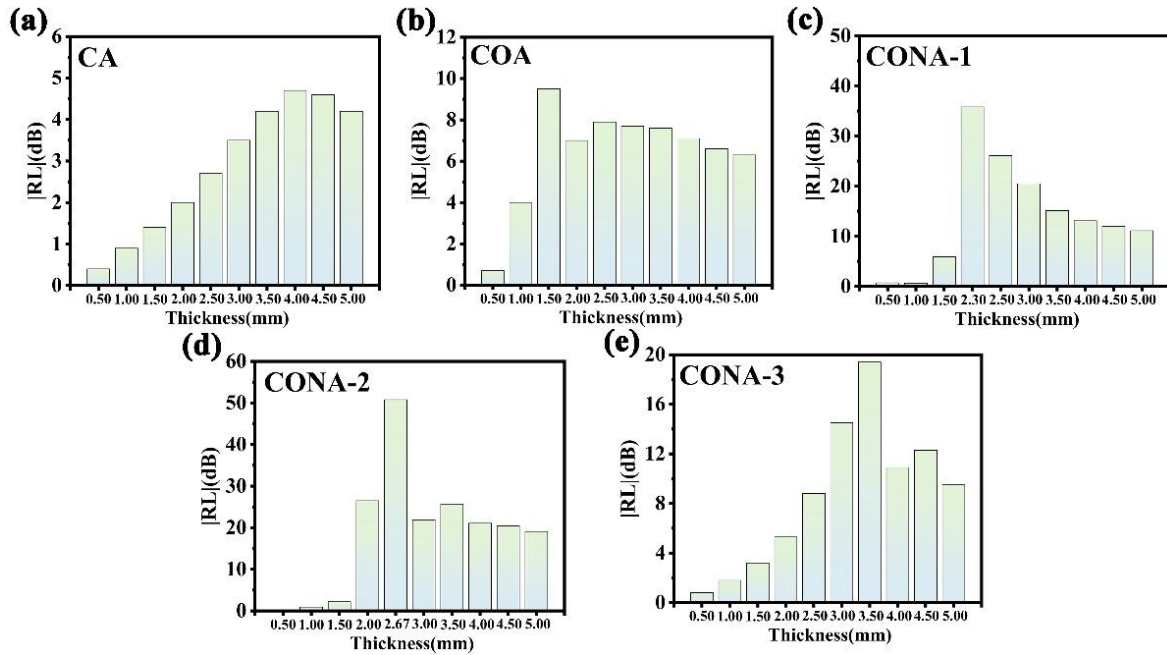
Fig. S3 Wide-scan XPS survey of CONA-2



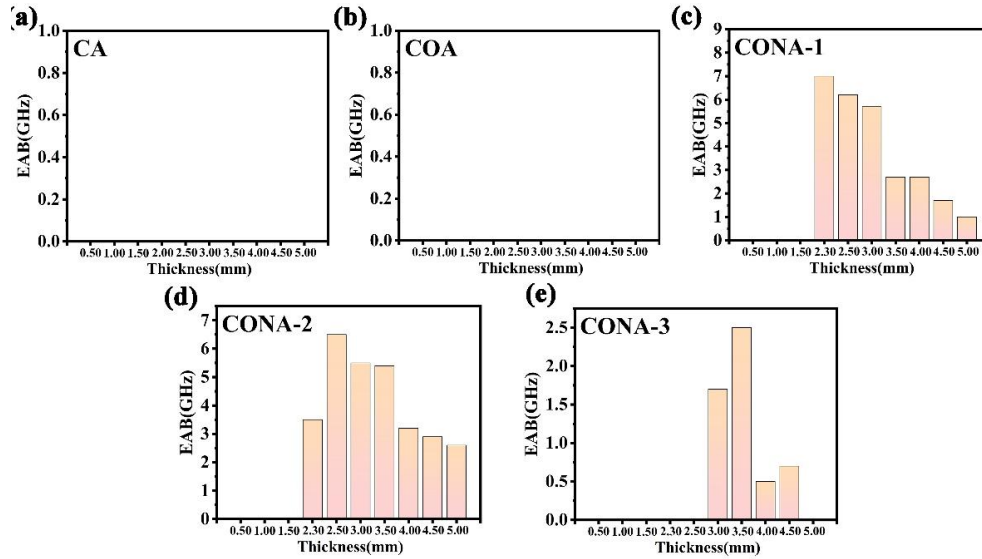
**Fig. S4** TEM images of CNO



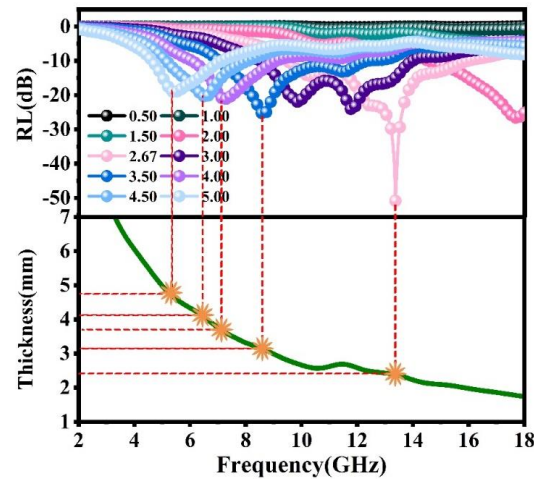
**Fig. S5** SEM images of **a** CA, **b** COA, **c-d** CONA-2, and **e-f** CONF-2



**Fig. S6** Statistical RL value of **a** CA, **b** COA, **c** CONA-1, **d** CONA-2, and **e** CONA-2 with different thicknesses (1.0–5.0 mm)



**Fig. S7** Statistical EAB value of **a** CA, **b** COA, **c** CONA-1, **d** CONA-2, and **e** CONA-2 with different thicknesses (1.0–5.0 mm)



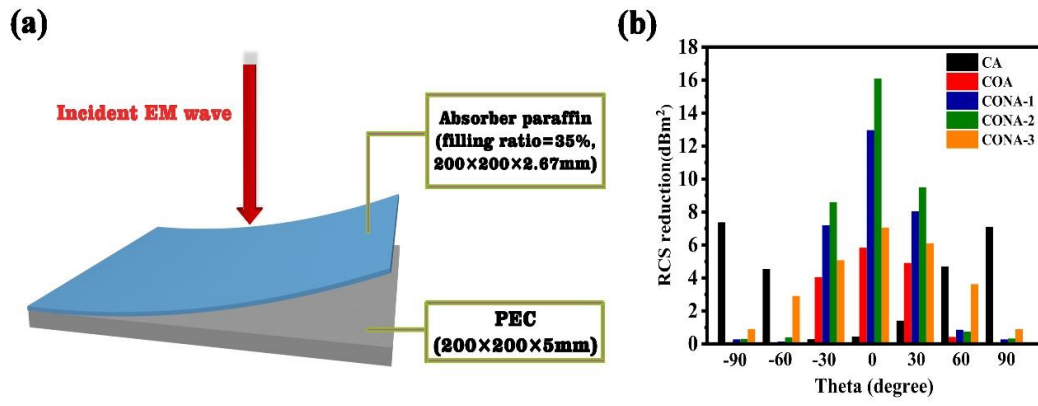
**Fig. S8** Dependence matching thickness ( $t_m$ ) on matching frequency of CONA-2

**Table S1** Comparison of the specific EMW absorption performance in similar works

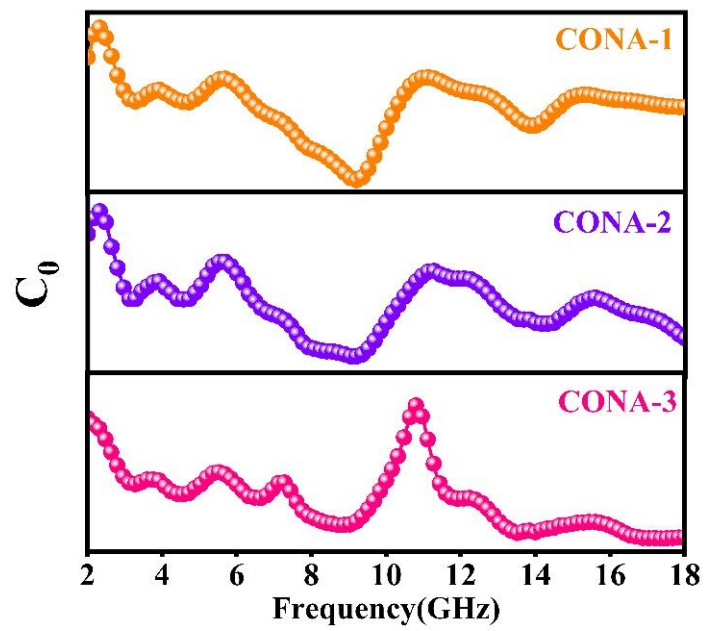
Sample	EAB(GHz)	thickness (mm)	RL	Refs.
C /MoS <sub>2</sub> aerogel	1.3	4.00	-43.00	[S1]
G/CNT/Fe <sub>3</sub> O <sub>4</sub> aerogel	3.2	4.00	-49.00	[S2]
G/MXenes aerogel	4.2	4.40	-20.00	[S3]
N-Ni <sub>x</sub> S <sub>y</sub> /Co <sub>x</sub> S <sub>y</sub> @C aerogel	3.7	2.50	-47.20	[S4]
CNT/FeNi aerogel	4.2	2.00	-39.39	[S5]
G/SiC aerogel	4.7	3.00	-47.30	[S6]
SiC aerogels	4.0	2.00	-43.00	[S7]
G/polyethylene glycol aerogel	5.3	2.35	-43.20	[S8]
Polyaniline/G aerogel	3.2	3.00	-42.30	[S9]
CoFe <sub>2</sub> O <sub>4</sub> /CNT/ polyurethane aerogel	2.3	6.00	-45.80	[S10]
CONA-2	6.8	2.67	-50.83	<b>this work</b>

C:Carbon G:Graphene





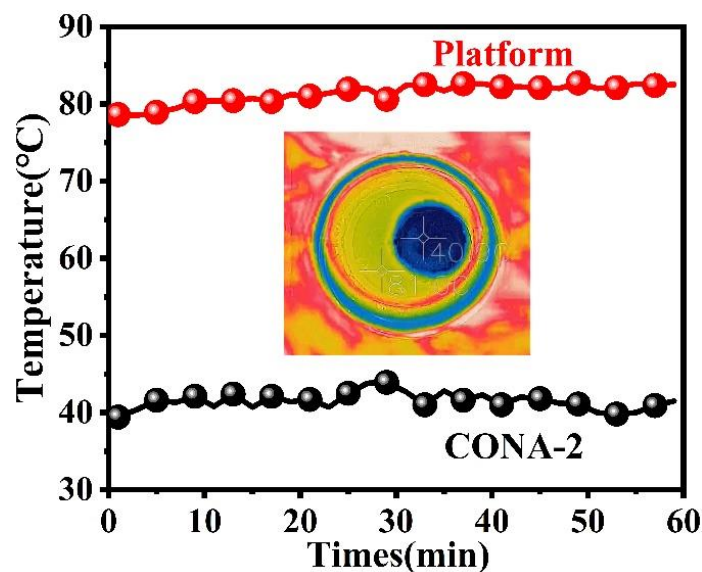
**Fig. S9** RCS schematic diagram and RCS reduction achieved by subtracting the samples with the PEC



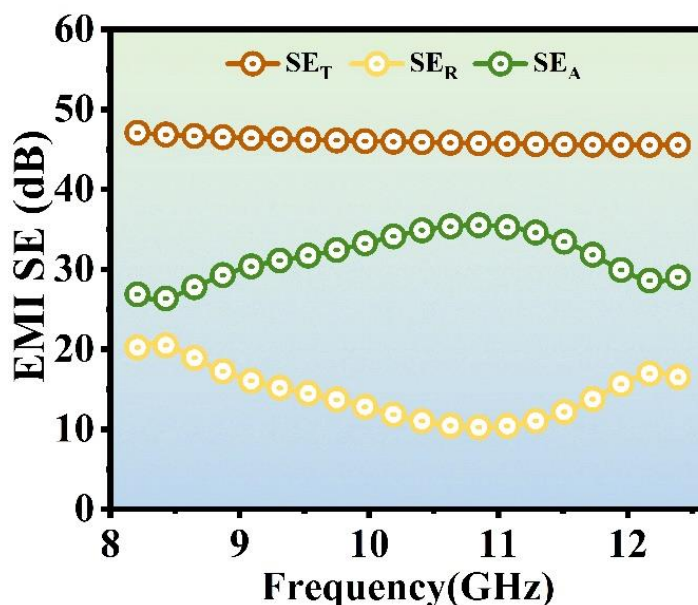
**Fig. S10** Co value of samples

**Table S2** The thickness of all films in electromagnetic shielding measurement

Sample	thickness ( $\mu\text{m}$ )
CF	39
COF	41
CONF-1	63
CONF-2	82
CONF-3	130



**Fig. S11** Heating time versus sample temperature line charts of the CONA-2



**Fig. S12** EMI shielding performance of the CONF-2 in air after long-term photothermal stability test

### Supplementary References

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