

Supporting Information for

**Textured Asymmetric Membrane Electrode Assemblies of
Piezoelectric Phosphorene and $\text{Ti}_3\text{C}_2\text{T}_x$ MXene Heterostructures for
Enhanced Electrochemical Stability and Kinetics in LIBs**

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Supplementary Figures and Tables

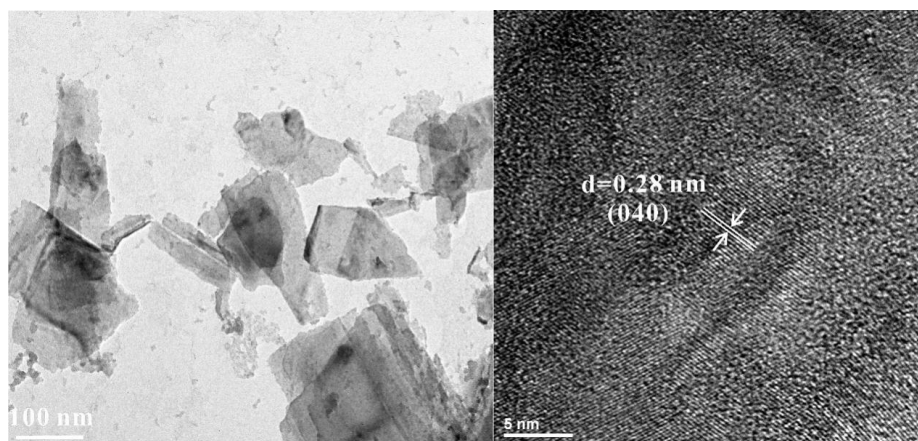


Fig. S1 TEM and HRTEM images of the as-exfoliated BP nanosheets

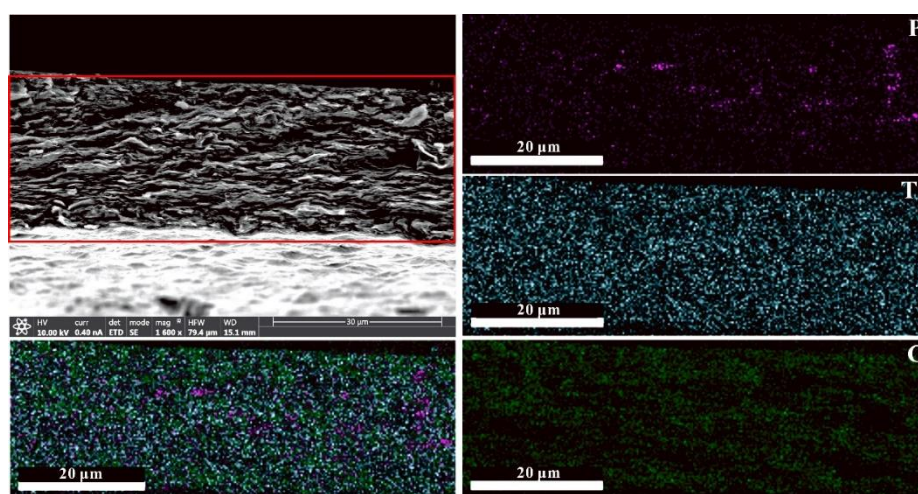


Fig. S2 The cross-sectional SEM image of the synthesized phosphorene/MXene MEA and its EDS mapping of P, Ti and C elements

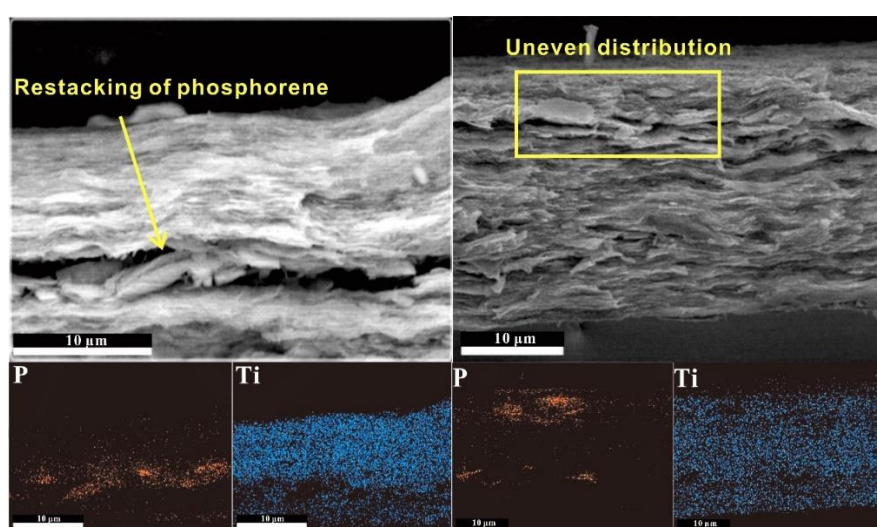


Fig. S3 The cross-sectional SEM image and EDS elemental mapping analysis of phosphorene/MXene MEA without urea assistance. The phenomena of the restacking and the uneven distribution of phosphorene nanosheets

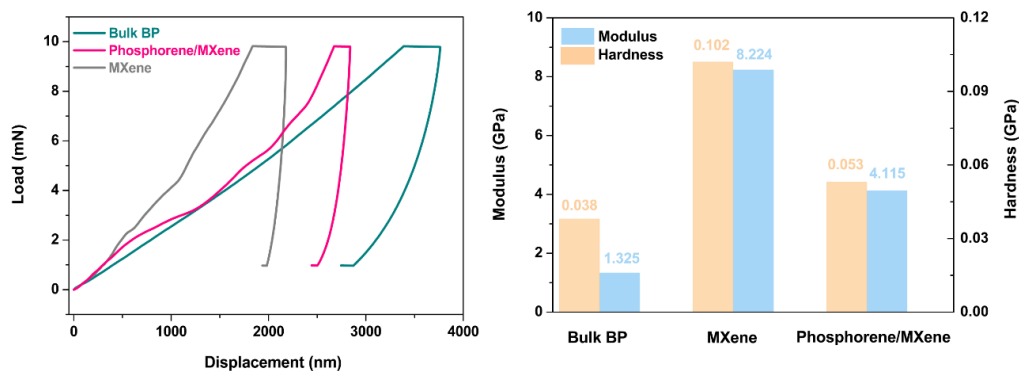


Fig. S4 The load-displacement curves of these three samples and the corresponding calculated values of modulus and hardness

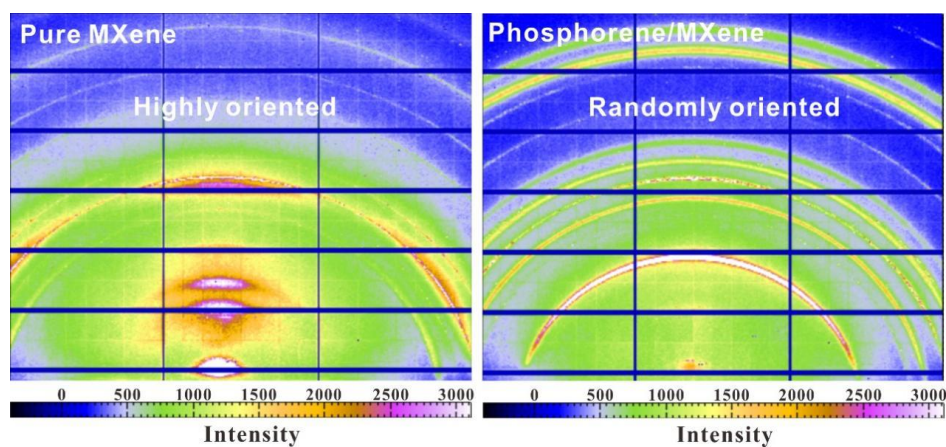


Fig. S5 The pristine GIWAXS profiles of pure $Ti_3C_2T_x$ MXene (left) and the proposed phosphorene/MXene MEA (right)

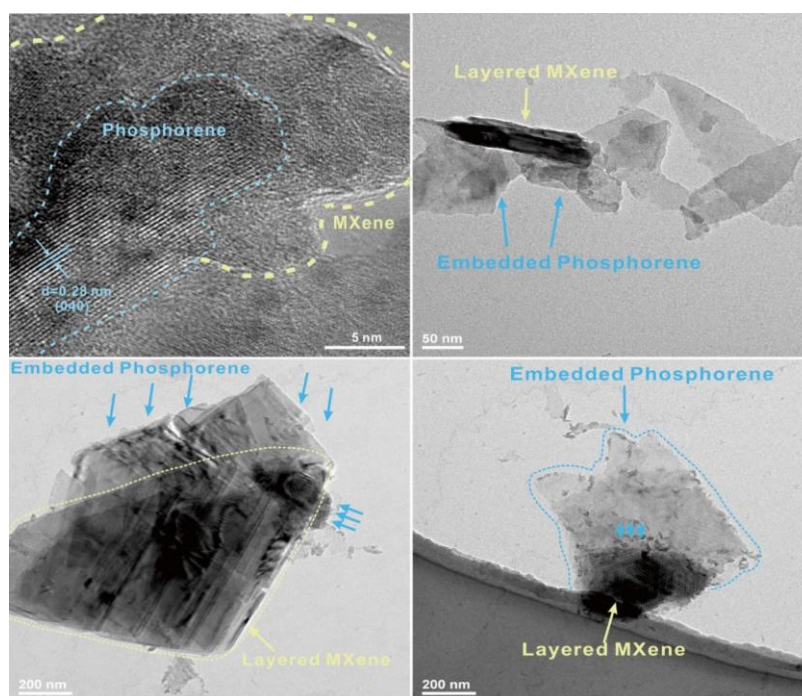


Fig. S6 The HRTEM and TEM images of the as-prepared phosphorene/MXene MEA

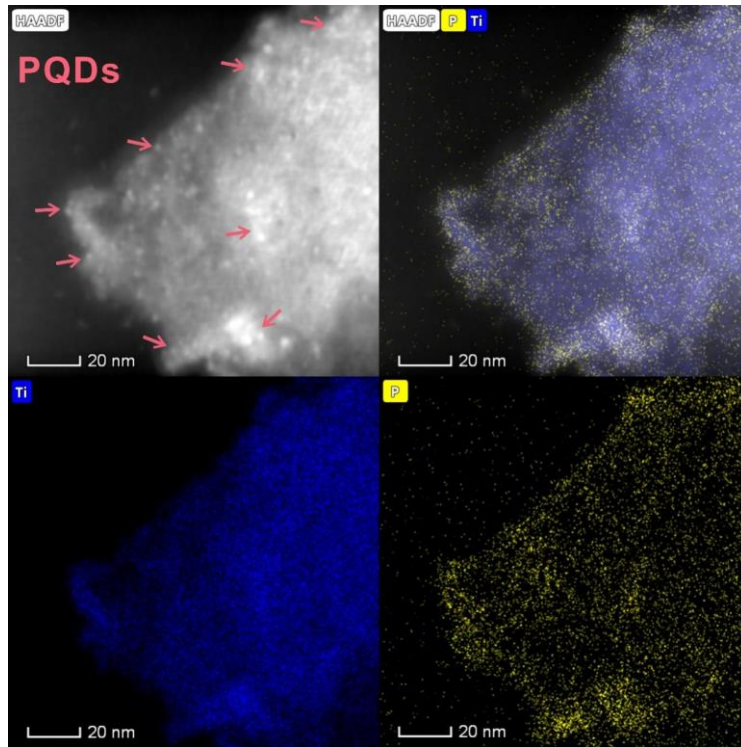


Fig. S7 The high-angle annular dark-field scanning transmission electron microscopy (HAADF-STEM) images of the synthesized nanocomposite and its EDS elemental mapping analysis of Ti and P elements. The light spots on the MXene surface correspond to the PQDs

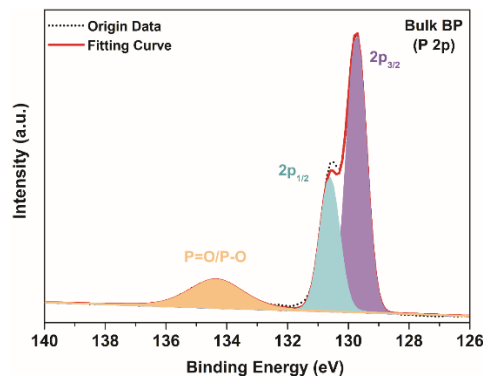


Fig. S8 The XPS spectrum of bulk BP in the P 2p region

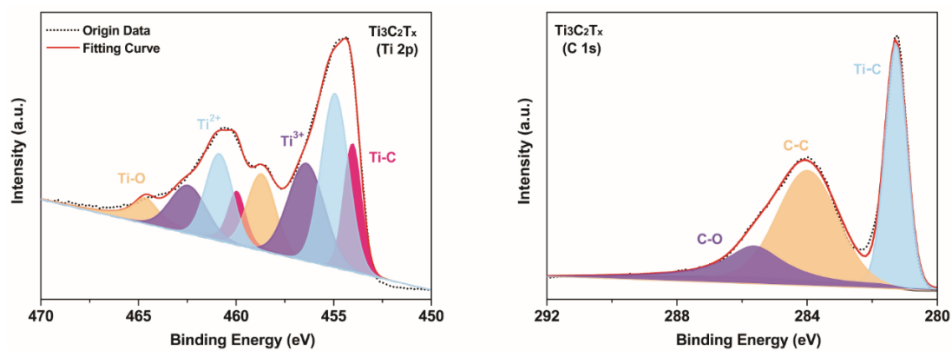


Fig. S9 The XPS spectra of pure $Ti_3C_2T_x$ MXene

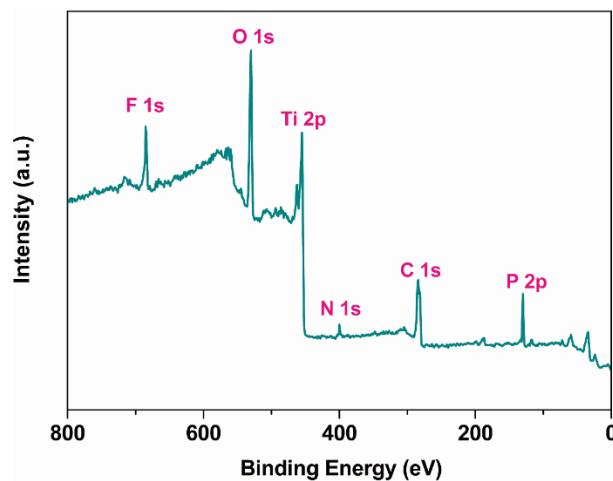


Fig. S10 The full survey XPS spectrum of proposed phosphorene/MXene MEA

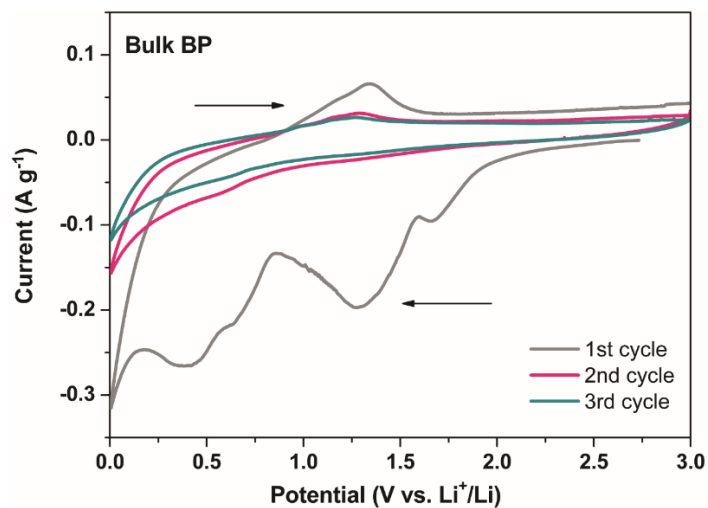


Fig. S11 The first three CV curves of bulk BP electrode at 0.5 mV s^{-1}

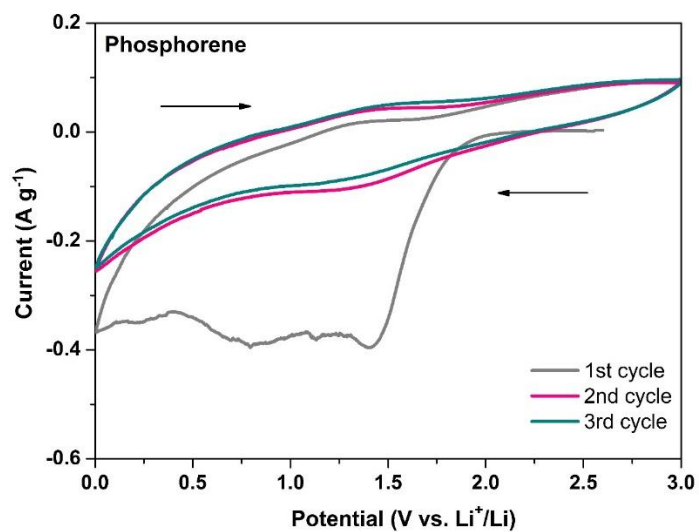


Fig. S12 The first three CV curves of phosphorene electrode at 0.5 mV s^{-1}

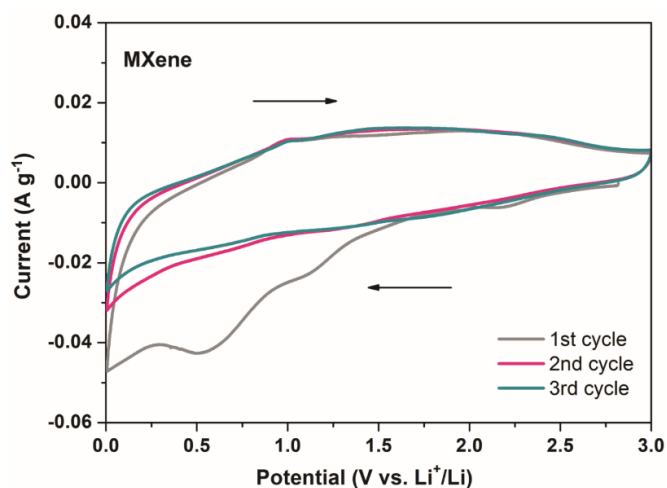


Fig. S13 The first three CV curves of $\text{Ti}_3\text{C}_2\text{T}_x$ MXene electrode at 0.5 mV s^{-1}

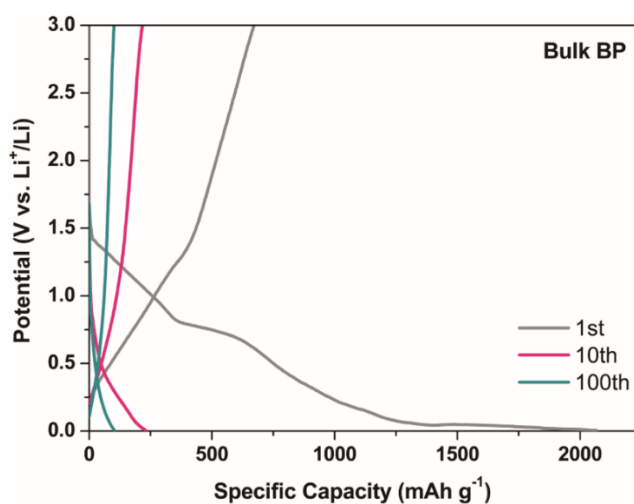


Fig. S14 The first, tenth and hundredth charge/discharge profiles of bulk BP electrode at 100 mA g^{-1}

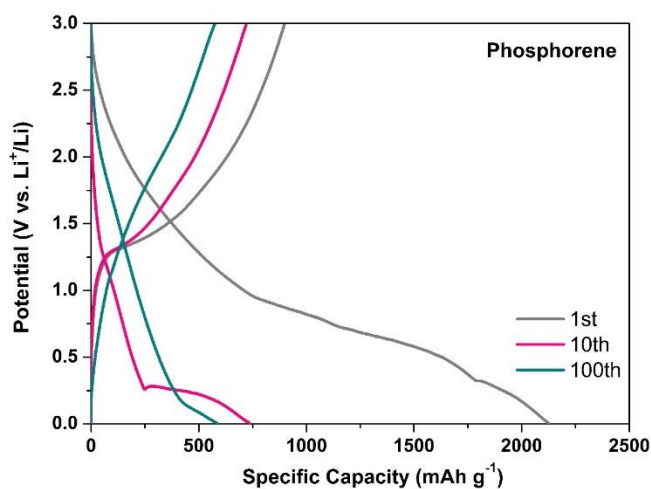


Fig. S15 The first, tenth and hundredth charge/discharge profiles of phosphorene electrode at 100 mA g^{-1}

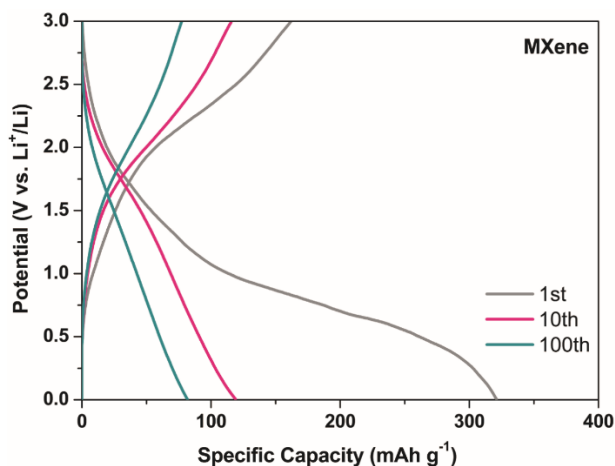


Fig. S16 The first, tenth and hundredth charge/discharge profiles of $\text{Ti}_3\text{C}_2\text{T}_x$ MXene electrode at 100 mA g

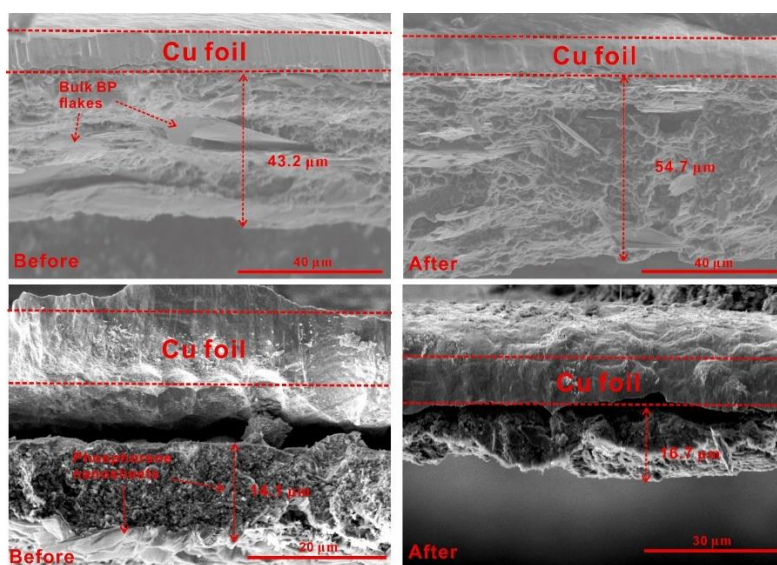


Fig. S17 The cross-sectional SEM images of bulk BP electrode (up) and phosphorene electrode (down) before and after 100 cycles at 100 mA g

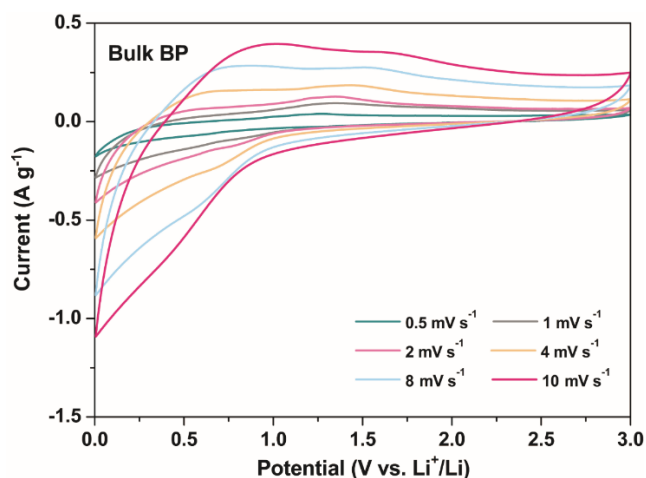


Fig. S18 The CV curves of bulk BP electrode at various scan rates

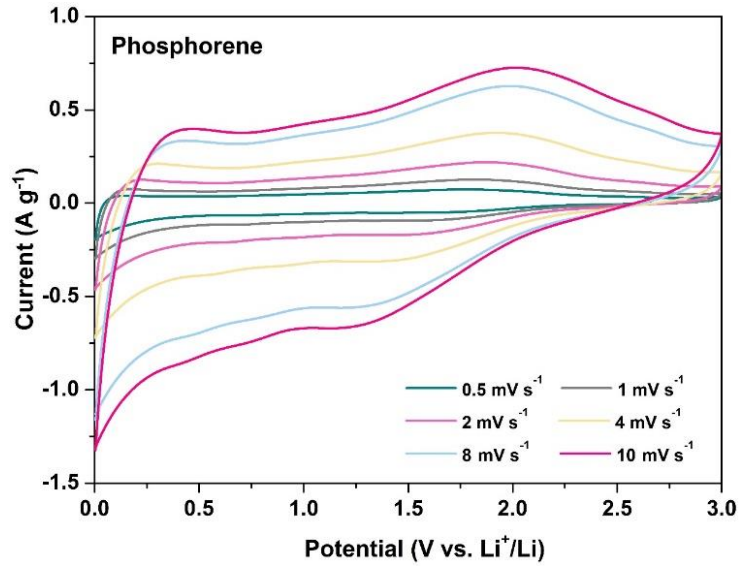


Fig. S19 The CV curves of phosphorene electrode at various scan rates

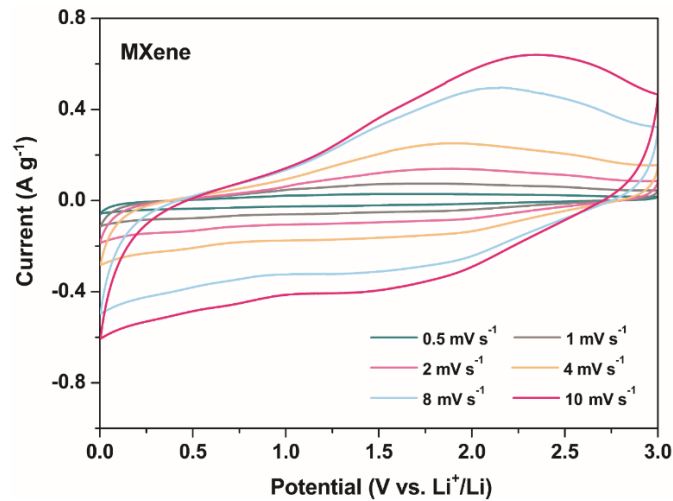


Fig. S20 The CV curves of $\text{Ti}_3\text{C}_2\text{T}_x$ MXene electrode at various scan rates

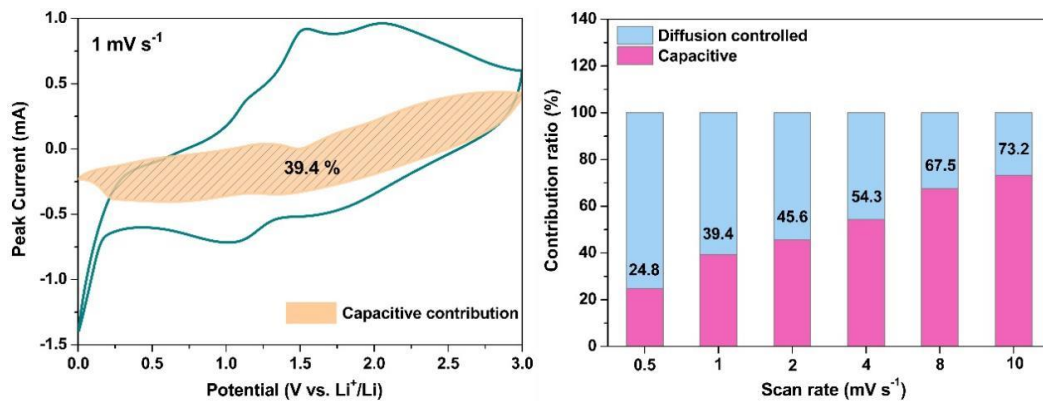


Fig. S21 The capacitive contribution of phosphorene/MXene MEA at the scan rate of 1 mV s^{-1} , and its corresponding capacitive contributions at various scan rates

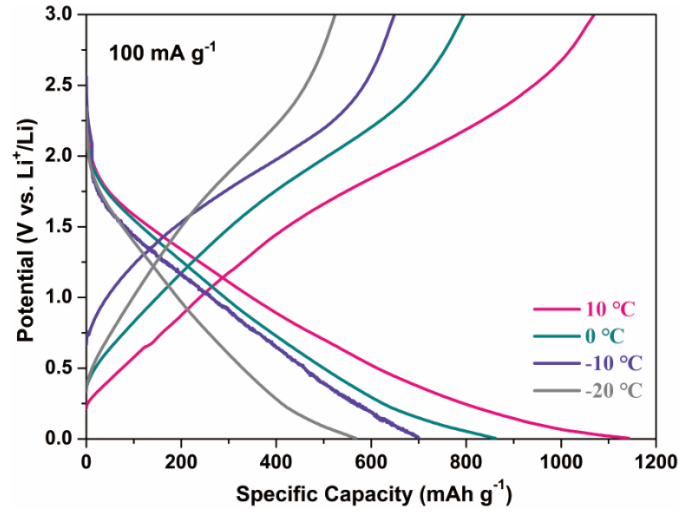


Fig. S22 The discharge/charge curves of the optimized electrodes (phosphorene/MXene 1:3) at various low-temperature conditions

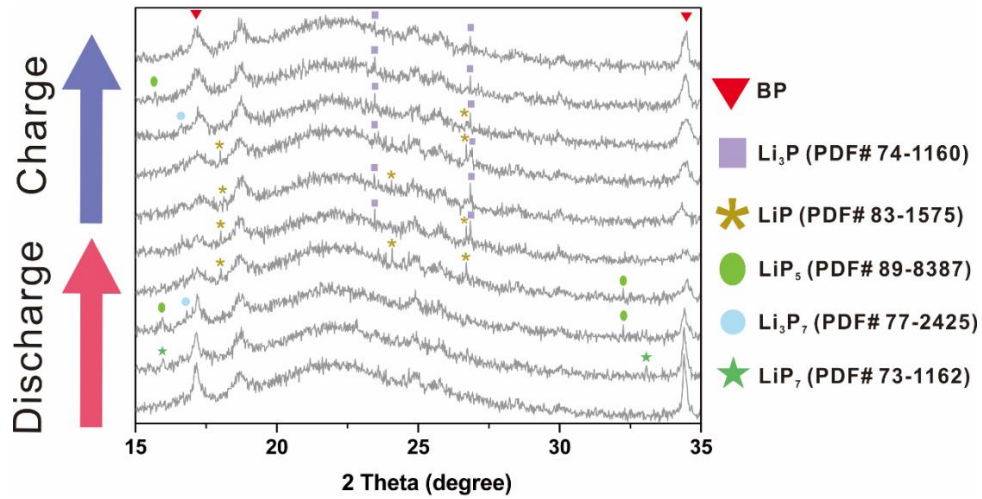


Fig. S23 The *in situ* XRD spectra of the synthesized phosphorene/MXene MEA

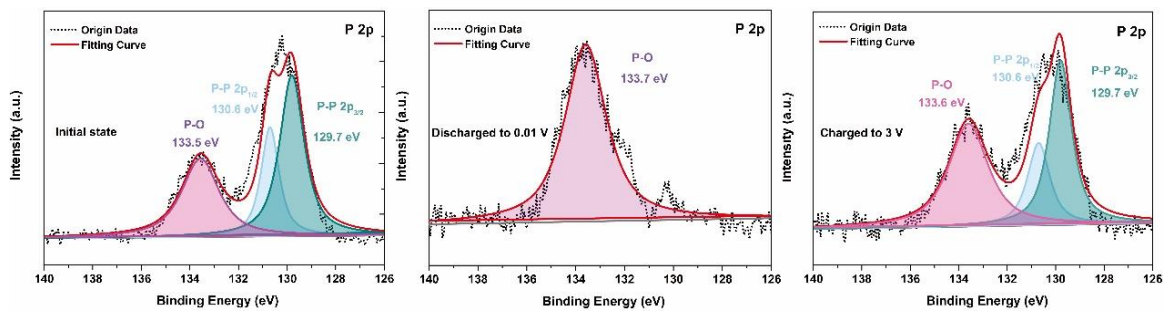


Fig. S24 The P 2p XPS spectra of phosphorene/MXene MEA at various states

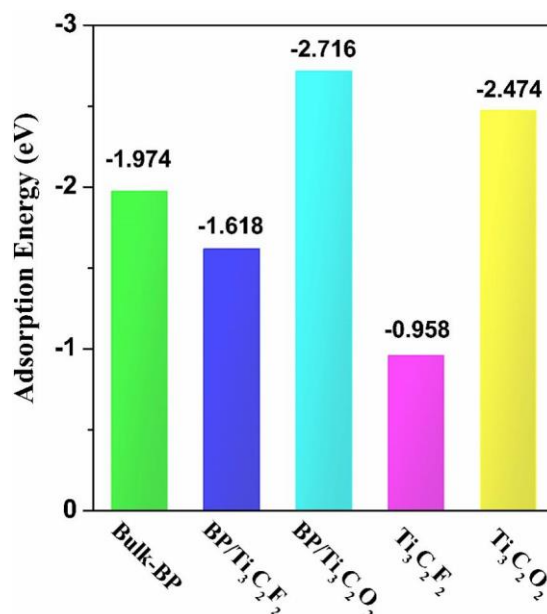


Fig. S25 The calculated adsorption energies of the most stable Li adsorption sites in these samples

Table S1 The corresponding impedance parameters of those four electrodes derived from the equivalent circuit model

Electrode	R_e (Ω)	R_f (Ω)	R_{ct} (Ω)
Ti ₃ C ₂ T _x MXene	5.13	22.31	87.62
Bulk BP	6.48	56.47	267.4
Phosphorene	8.58	30.23	104.32
Phosphorene/MXene	5.91	24.53	98.86

Table S2 The electrochemical performances in comparison with other BP-based anode materials in LIBs

Materials	Initial charge capacity (mAh g ⁻¹) at (X) current density (mA g ⁻¹)	Reversible capacity (mAh g ⁻¹) after (Y) cycles at (Z) current density (A g ⁻¹)	Methods	Refs.
Phosphorene/Ti ₃ C ₂ T _x nanocomposite	1463 (100)	406.8 (1000) (0.5); 230.2 (1000) (2)	LPE/filtration/ polar urea-assisted self-assembly	This work
BP quantum dots/ Ti ₃ C ₂ T _x composite	~650 (100)	815 (700) (0.2); 520 (2400) (1)	LPE/liquid- solid- phase assembly	[S1]
BP-graphene hybrid paper	920 (100)	402 (500) (0.5)	LPE/filtration	[S2]

Phosphorus nanosheets	1969 (200)	1683 (100) (0.2)	Wet-chemical solvothermal	[S3]
Sandwiched BP/graphene hybrid ^{a)}	1836.8 (100)	1401 (200) (0.1)	Filtration	[S4]
(BP-graphite)/PANI	1650 (260)	440 (2000) (13)	Ball-milling	[S5]
BP nanoparticle-graphite composite ^{a)}	2270 (0.2 C)	1849 (100) (0.2C)	HEMM	[S6]
BP-carbon composite	1814 (100)	~600 (100) (0.1)	HEMM	[S7]
Phosphorus-graphene hybrid ^{a)}	2110 (260)	1283 (300) (0.26)	Ball-milling	[S8]
BP-carbon composite	1677 (100)	349 (50) (0.1)	HEMM	[S9]
BP-CNTs hybrid	2004 (100)	521.9 (650) (0.5)	Chemical cross-linking	[S10]

a) the capacity is calculated only based on the weight of BP

Supplementary References

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- [S10] Y. Zhang, L. Wang, H. Xu, J. Cao, D. Chen, W. Han. 3D chemical cross-linking structure of black phosphorus@CNTs hybrid as a promising anode material for lithium ion batteries. *Adv. Funct. Mater.* **30**(12), 1909372 (2020). <https://doi.org/10.1002/adfm.201909372>