## **Supporting Information**

## Photocatalytic Hydrogen Generation on Bifunctional Ternary Heterostructured In<sub>2</sub>S<sub>3</sub>/MoS<sub>2</sub>/CdS Composite with High Activity and Stability under Visible Light Irradiation

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**Fig. S1** FESEM images of (a) pure CdS nanorods, (b) pure  $MoS_2$ , (c) pure  $In_2S_3$ , (d)  $MoS_2/CdS$  heterostructures (0.2 wt% of  $MoS_2$ ), (e)  $In_2S_3/CdS$  heterostructures (20 wt% of  $In_2S_3$ ), (f)  $In_2S_3/CdS/MoS_2$  heterostructures (0.2 wt% of  $MoS_2$  and 20 wt% of  $In_2S_3$ ) and (g)  $In_2S_3/MoS_2/CdS$  heterostructures (0.2 wt% of  $MoS_2$  and 20 wt% of  $In_2S_3$ .

As shown in Fig. S1a-S1c, pure CdS, MoS<sub>2</sub> and In<sub>2</sub>S<sub>3</sub> are nanorods, thin flakes and blocky structure, respectively. However, the morphology of the pure In<sub>2</sub>S<sub>3</sub> in the TEM image (Fig. 2c) is nanowire. The reason is that the sample in the TEM image is ultrasonic dispersed and spontaneously assembled nanowires, while the sample in the SEM image is not pretreated. Fig. S1d-S1e shows the FESEM images of the binary heterostructures. In MoS<sub>2</sub>/CdS, a small amount of MoS<sub>2</sub> is coated on the surface of the CdS nanorods (insert of Fig. S1d), which forms the MoS<sub>2</sub>/CdS heterostructures. In In<sub>2</sub>S<sub>3</sub>/CdS heterostructures, 20% of In<sub>2</sub>S<sub>3</sub> is coated on the surface of the CdS nanorods (insert of Fig. S1e), forming the In<sub>2</sub>S<sub>3</sub>/CdS heterostructures. Fig. 2f-2g shows the FESEM image of the ternary heterostructures. As the resolution ratio of FESEM is not so high, MoS<sub>2</sub> could not be found easily.



Fig. S2 (a) XPS survey spectra and (b-f) high-resolution XPS spectra of the C1s, S2p, Cd3d, In3d and Mo3d of the  $In_2S_3/MoS_2/CdS$  heterosructures.



**Fig. S3** (a) Rate of  $H_2$  evolution on pure CdS nanorods in the presence of different sacrificial reagents. (b) Rate of  $H_2$  evolution from lactic acid solution on  $MoS_2/CdS$  binary heterostructured photocatalysts with different  $MoS_2$  content. Reaction conditions: catalyst, 0.05 g; 100 ml solution containing 10 ml sacrificial reagent; light source (300W Xe Lamp) with a cutoff filter ( $\lambda$ >420 nm).



Fig. S4 TEM images of (a) pure CdS nanorods, (b)  $MoS_2/CdS$  heterostructures, (c)  $In_2S_3/CdS$  heterostructures, (d)  $In_2S_3/CdS/MoS_2$  heterostructures and (e)  $In_2S_3/MoS_2/CdS$  heterostructures before and after reaction.



Fig. S5 Schematic illustration of the charge transfer and separation on the  $MoS_2/CdS$ ,  $In_2S_3/CdS$ ,  $In_2S_3/CdS/MoS_2$  and  $In_2S_3/MoS_2/CdS$  heterostructures under visible light.