

Supporting Information

Biomolecule-assisted Synthesis of $\text{Cd}_{1-x}\text{Zn}_x\text{S}/\text{MoS}_2/\text{Graphene}$ Hollow Spheres for Highly Efficient Hydrogen Evolution

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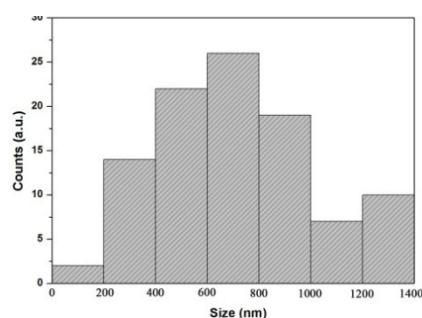


Figure S1. Particle size distribution of $\text{Cd}_{0.8}\text{Zn}_{0.2}\text{S}/\text{MoS}_2/\text{graphene}$ hollow spheres.

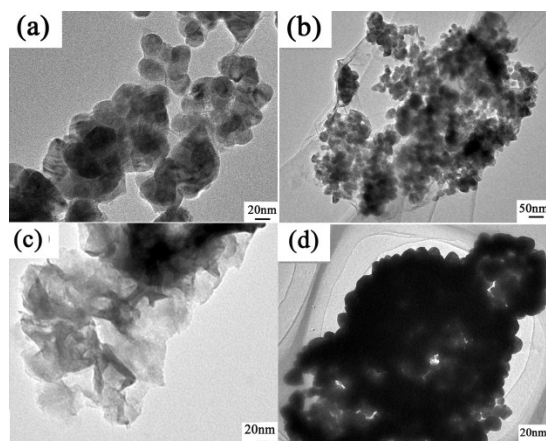


Figure S2. TEM images of (a) blank $\text{Cd}_{0.8}\text{Zn}_{0.2}\text{S}$; (b) $\text{Cd}_{0.8}\text{Zn}_{0.2}\text{S}/\text{graphene}$; and (c) $\text{MoS}_2/\text{graphene}$ composites. (d) $\text{CuInS}_2/\text{MoS}_2/\text{graphene}$ hollow spheres.

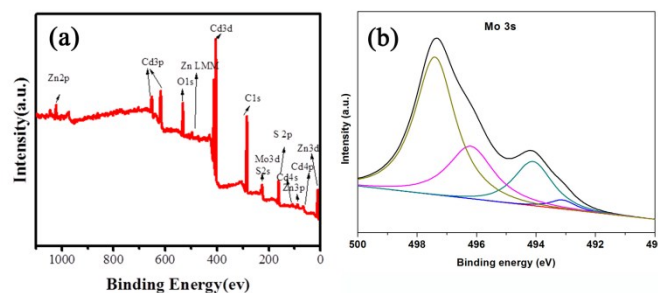


Figure S3. Full XPS spectrum (a) and Mo 3s spectrum (b) of $\text{Cd}_{0.8}\text{Zn}_{0.2}\text{S}/\text{MoS}_2/\text{graphene}$ hollow spheres.

Figure S4 shows the high-resolution XPS spectrum and Auger spectrum of $\text{ZnL}_{3/4.5}\text{M}_{4.5}$ in $\text{Cd}_{0.8}\text{Zn}_{0.2}\text{S}/\text{MoS}_2/\text{graphene}$ hollow spheres. The binding energy of Zn $2p_{3/2}$ and kinetics energy of Auger transition are located at 1022.1 eV and 989 eV, respectively. The Auger parameter, defined as the difference in kinetic energy between an Auger line and a core-level line, is determined to be 2011.1 eV. This value is different from that of metallic Zinc (2013.8 eV), confirming the formation of zinc-based sulfides in the solid solutions.

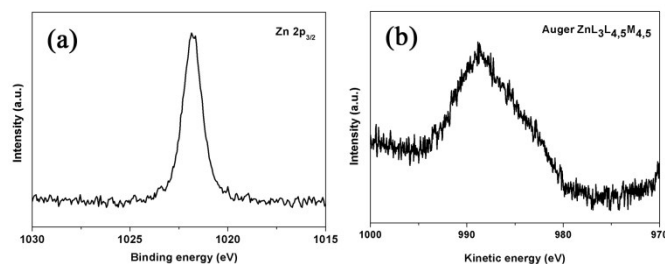


Figure S4. Zn ($\text{L}_{3/4.5}\text{M}_{4.5}$) Auger spectra of $\text{Cd}_{0.8}\text{Zn}_{0.2}\text{S}/\text{MoS}_2/\text{graphene}$

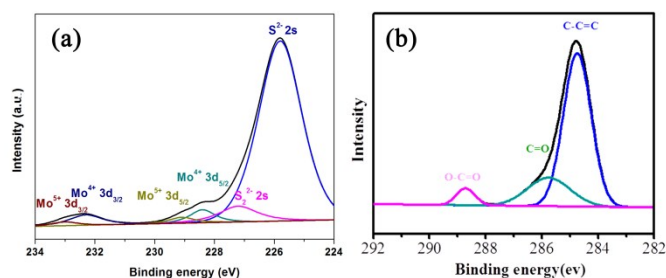


Figure S5. (a) S 2s spectrum and C 1s spectrum (b) of $\text{Cd}_{0.8}\text{Zn}_{0.2}\text{S}/\text{MoS}_2/\text{graphene}$ hollow spheres.

To further determine the chemical structures, Raman spectroscopy of $\text{Cd}_{0.8}\text{Zn}_{0.2}\text{S}/\text{MoS}_2/\text{graphene}$ was studied in Figure S5. The longitudinal optical (LO) phonon peaks of sulfide are seen at about 304 cm^{-1} , 608 cm^{-1} (second order) and 924 cm^{-1} (third order) for the $\text{Cd}_{0.8}\text{Zn}_{0.2}\text{S}$. The peak at 1338 cm^{-1} (D band) is associated with vibrations of carbon atoms with dangling bonds in plane terminations of disordered graphite. The peak at 1588 cm^{-1} (G band) corresponds to the vibration of sp^2 -bonded carbon atoms in a hexagonal lattice. The small peak intensity ratio of $I(\text{D})/I(\text{G})$ indicates the presence of graphene with restored structures in the composites.

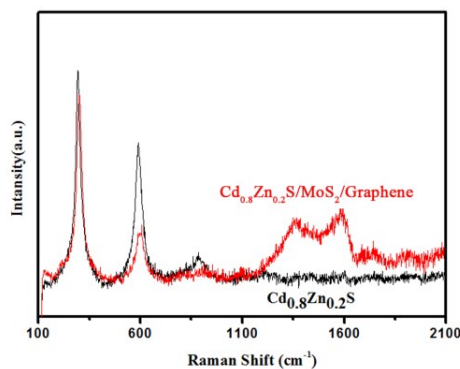


Figure S6. Raman spectra of $\text{Cd}_{0.8}\text{Zn}_{0.2}\text{S}$ nanoparticles and $\text{Cd}_{0.8}\text{Zn}_{0.2}\text{S}/\text{MoS}_2/\text{graphene}$ hollow spheres.

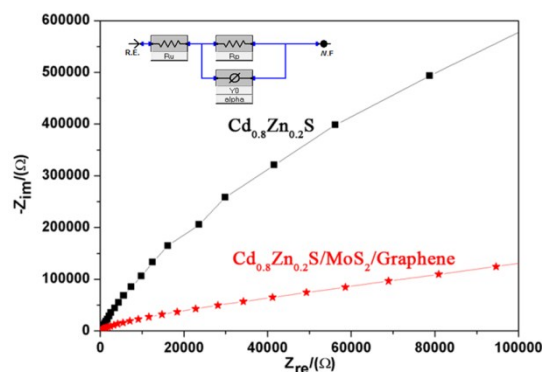


Figure S7. Electrochemical impedance spectra (EIS) of $\text{Cd}_{0.8}\text{Zn}_{0.2}\text{S}$ nanoparticles and $\text{Cd}_{0.8}\text{Zn}_{0.2}\text{S}/\text{MoS}_2/\text{graphene}$ hollow spheres. Inset is the equivalent circuit.