

## One step solvothermal synthesis of Carbon doped TiO<sub>2</sub>-MoS<sub>2</sub> heterostructure composites with improved visible light catalytic activity

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### Supplementary Information

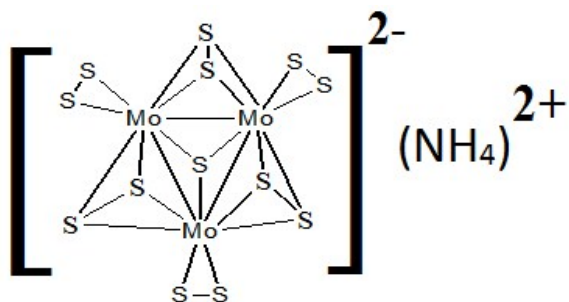


Fig. S1. Structure of the precursor molybdenum-sulphur cluster

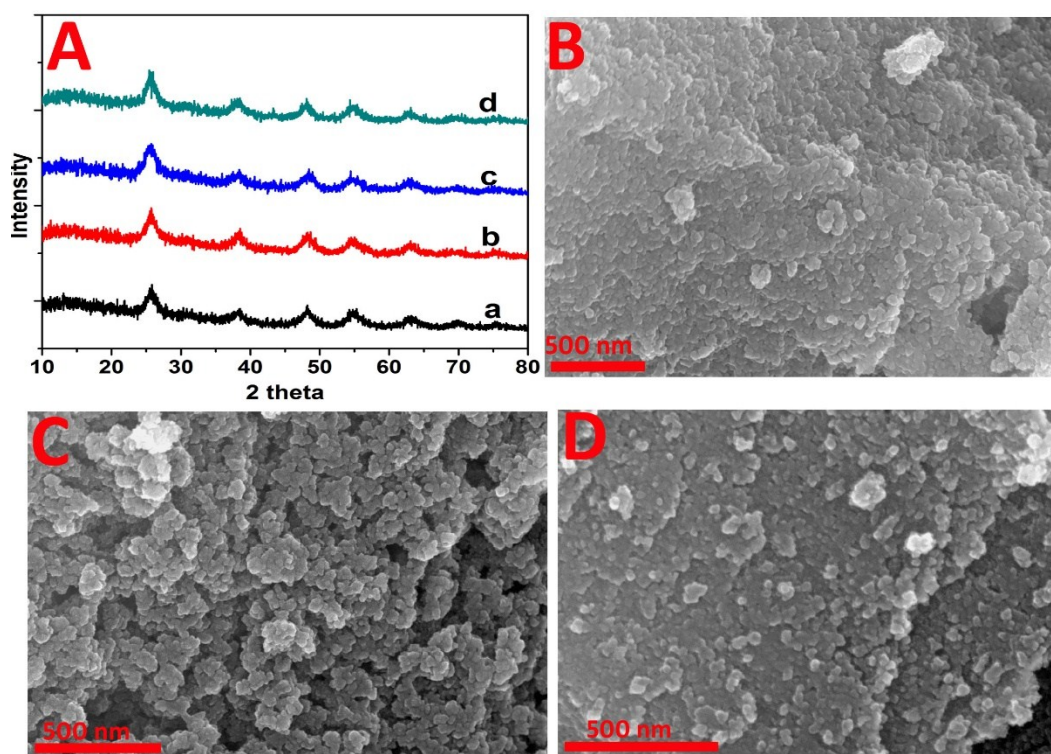


Fig. S2. (A): XRD patterns of (a) Control TiO<sub>2</sub>; (b) C-TiO<sub>2</sub>-MoS<sub>2</sub>0.7; (c) C-TiO<sub>2</sub>-MoS<sub>2</sub>1.5 and (d) C-TiO<sub>2</sub>-MoS<sub>2</sub>2.2 and SEM images of C-TiO<sub>2</sub>-MoS<sub>2</sub> composites with (B): 0.4% (C): 1.5% and (D): 2.2% of MoS<sub>2</sub> loading.

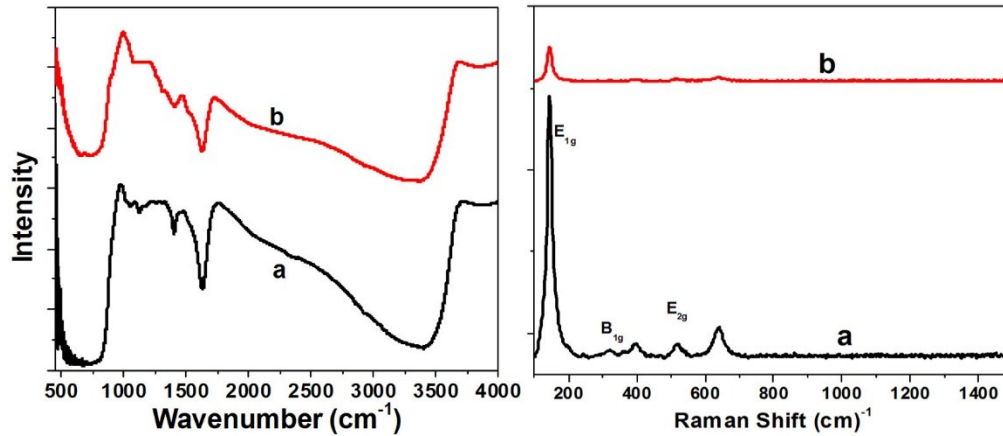


Fig. S3. Raman spectra of (a): Control TiO<sub>2</sub> and (b): C-TiO<sub>2</sub>-MoS<sub>2</sub> 0.7%

The Raman spectral analysis shows the peaks corresponding to TiO<sub>2</sub> anatase (Fig. 2B). The prominent peaks are 147, 400, 515 and 642 cm<sup>-1</sup> corresponding to E<sub>1g</sub>, B<sub>1g</sub>, A<sub>1g</sub>+B<sub>1g</sub> and E<sub>2g</sub> modes of anatase. There are no peaks observed for MoS<sub>2</sub> in the composite CTM0.7%. This can be probably due to the very low amount of MoS<sub>2</sub>. E<sub>1g</sub> and E<sub>2g</sub> are mainly caused by symmetric stretching vibration of O-Ti-O in TiO<sub>2</sub> the B<sub>1g</sub> peak was due to symmetric bending vibration of O-Ti-O bond while A<sub>1g</sub> was caused by symmetric bending vibration of O-Ti-O [Tian et al. *J. Phys. Chem. C*, 2012, **116**, 7515–7519]. The decreased intensity of these peaks composites can be its interaction with MoS<sub>2</sub> nanosheets.

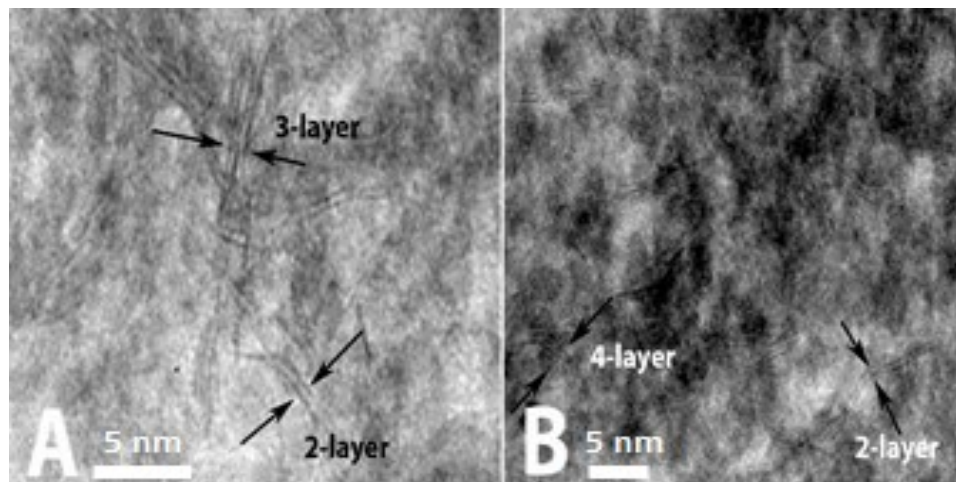


Fig. S4. HRTEM images of C-TiO<sub>2</sub>-MoS<sub>2</sub> 0.7% indicating the number of layers of MoS<sub>2</sub>.

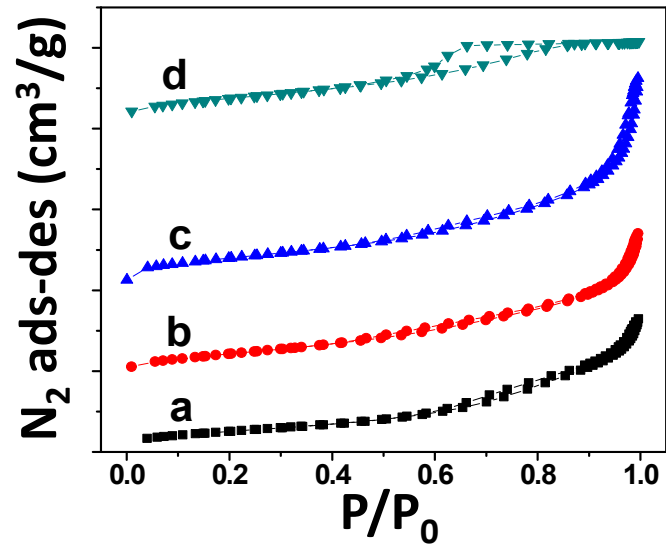


Fig. S5. N<sub>2</sub> adsorption-desorption isotherms of (a): Control TiO<sub>2</sub>; (b): TiO<sub>2</sub>-MoS<sub>2</sub>0.7; (c): TiO<sub>2</sub>-MoS<sub>2</sub>1.5 and (d): TiO<sub>2</sub>-MoS<sub>2</sub>2.2 at 77K using liquid N<sub>2</sub>.

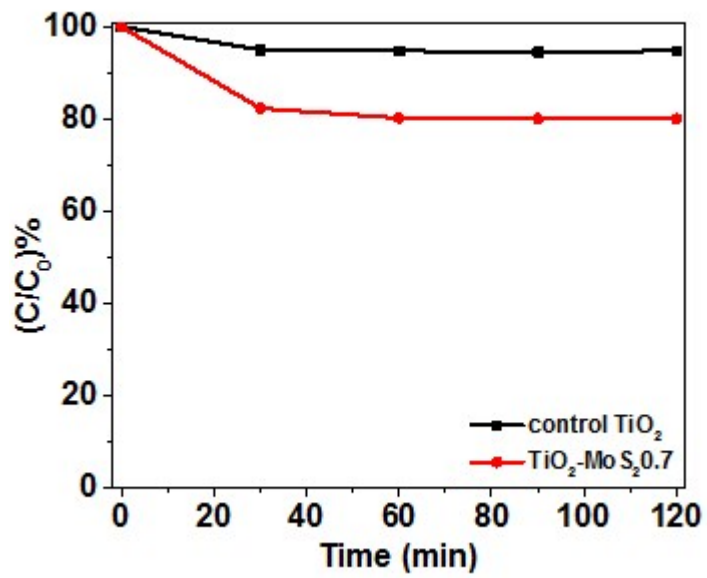


Fig. S6. Equilibrium adsorption of RhB with control TiO<sub>2</sub> and TiO<sub>2</sub>-MoS<sub>2</sub>0.7 composites up to 2 hrs.

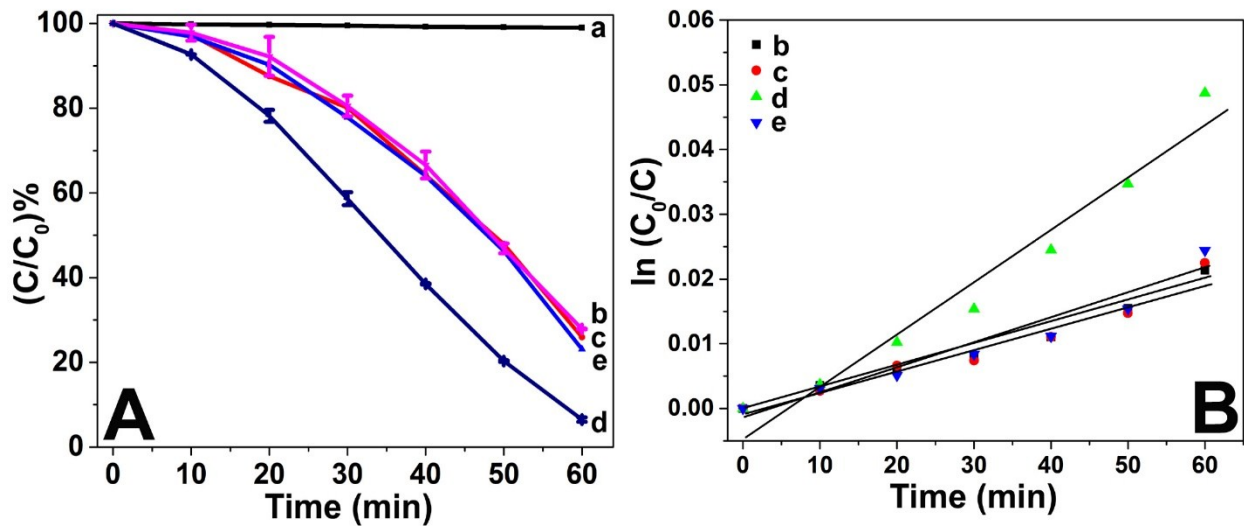


Fig. S7. (A) Visible light PD alone and (B) Rate constant plots of RhB for (a): No catalyst; (b): control  $\text{TiO}_2$ ; (c):  $\text{C-TiO}_2\text{-MoS}_20.24$ ; (d):  $\text{C-TiO}_2\text{-MoS}_20.7$  and (e):  $\text{C-TiO}_2\text{-MoS}_21.5$  respectively.

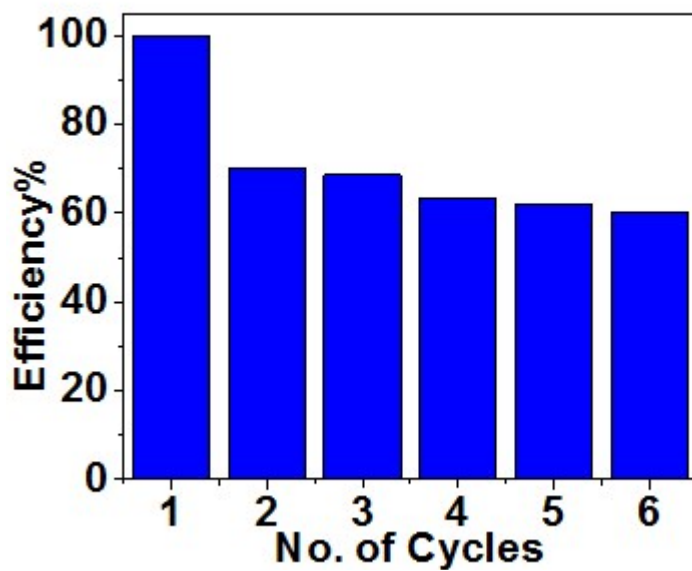


Fig. S8. Recycling studies in the visible light photodegradation of RhB by  $\text{C-TiO}_2\text{-MoS}_20.7$  composite.

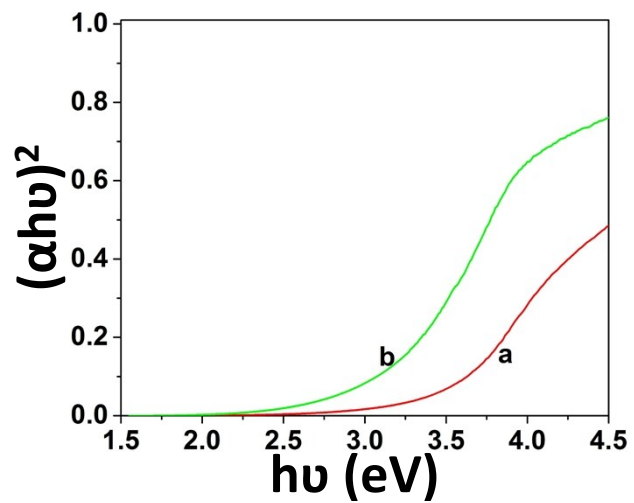


Fig. S9. Tauc plots of (a): control  $\text{TiO}_2$  and (b):  $\text{C-TiO}_2\text{-MoS}_2$  0.7

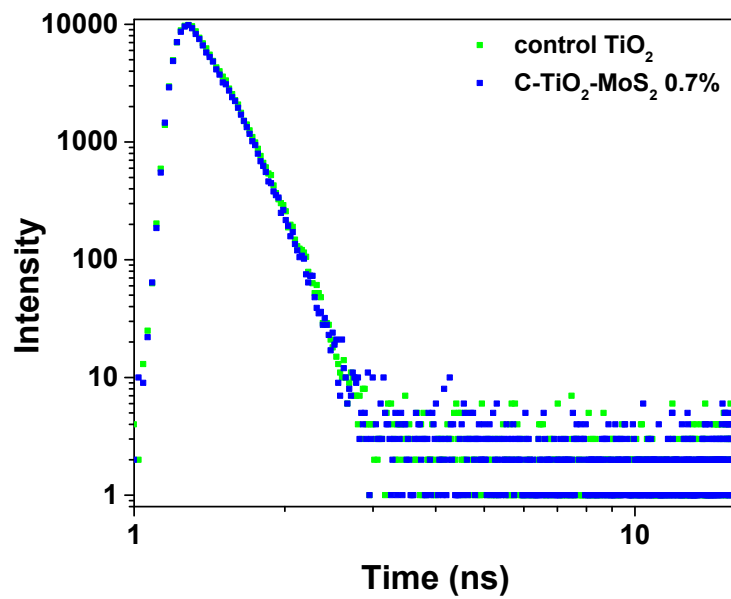


Fig S10. PL decay fit for RhB with control  $\text{TiO}_2$  and  $\text{C-TiO}_2\text{-MoS}_2$  0.7 with emission at 580 nm.

Table S1. BET Surface area, pore volume and pore sizes of catalysts.

| <b>Sample</b>                            | <b>BET SA (m<sup>2</sup>/g)</b> | <b>Pore volume (cm<sup>3</sup>/g)</b> | <b>Pore area (nm)</b> |
|--|---------------------------------|---------------------------------------|-----------------------|
| Control TiO <sub>2</sub>                 | 191                             | 0.497                                 | 9.2                   |
| C-TiO <sub>2</sub> -MoS <sub>2</sub> 0.7 | 274                             | 0.549                                 | 8.2                   |
| C-TiO <sub>2</sub> -MoS <sub>2</sub> 1.5 | 290                             | 0.813                                 | 10.6                  |
| C-TiO <sub>2</sub> -MoS <sub>2</sub> 2.2 | 261                             | 0.325                                 | 4.9                   |