MoS₂/TiO₂ Heterostructures as Nonmetal Plasmonic Photocatalysts for Highly Efficient Hydrogen Evolution

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Fig. S1 (a) SEM image of as-anodized TiO_2 nanocavity arrays; (b) after e-Beam deposition of 30 nm Mo; (c) cross-sectional view of $\text{MoS}_{2(30)}$ @TiO₂; (d) 10 nm Mo sulfurized for 360 min on TiO₂ nanocavity; (e) 10 nm Mo sulfurized for 10 min on Ti foil; (f) Mo foil sulfurized for 10 min (Scale bars: 200 nm); (g) photograph and morphologies of $\text{MoS}_{2(10)}$ @TiO₂ at different sample locations.



Fig. S2. (a) High angle annular dark field scanning transmission electron microscopy (HAADF-STEM) image and (c) corresponding bright field (BF) image of MoS_2 . (b) Filtered and faked HAADF image corresponding to (a). Scale bar is 1 nm. S-vacancies are presented as dark dots along S-Mo-S bond edge (red square). (d, e) Typical TEM image of MoS_2 nanoflakes inside TiO₂.



Fig. S3. (a,b) TEM images perpendicular growth of MoS_2 nanoflakes on the TiO_2 surface.



Fig. S4. XRD patterns (a) and Raman spectra (b) for series $MoS_2@TiO_2$ samples. Microscope Raman polarization laser wavelength 532 nm. Peak intensities ratio of E_{2g} and A_{1g} is 0.86, 0.764, 0.759 respectively, as a function of Mo thickness from 10-30 nm.



Fig. S5. Survey scan of $MoS_2@TiO_2$ heterostructure. The XPS spectra reveal the peaks of Ti, O, Mo, and S elements in the hybrid. Binding energies for Ti $2p_{3/2}$ (~458.7 eV), Ti $2p_{1/2}$ (~465.2 eV) and O 1s (~530.5 eV) are in agreement with the values of our previous report for pure TiO₂².



Fig. S6. (a) Excitation angle-resolved plasmonic properties of $MoS_2@TiO_2$ (Schematic design of the experimental setup is inserted. The substrate can be rotated clockwise around the *z*-axis by an angle Φ). (b) The UV-vis absorption spectra of $MoS_{2(30)}TiO_2$ sulfurized at 400 °C for 10, 30, 50 min. This figure shows that the photocatalyst displays weakening absorption in the visible-light region with increasing sulfurization time, which is caused by the complementary of S in MoS_2 crystal and reducing S defects.^{3, 4} (c) SERS spectra of 4-MBA recorded from different $MoS_2@TiO_2$ systems



Fig. S7. Schematic diagram of LSPR produced charge separation and reactive equation during H_2 evolution on MoS₂@TiO₂.



Fig. S8. (a) H_2 evolution rate over $MoS_2@TiO_2$ films to MoS_2 mass loading (Photocatalytic activity to seawater is inserted following. All testing carried out under simulated solar light). (b, c) Recycling photocatalytic H_2 evolution test of $MoS_{2(30)}@TiO_{2(compact)}$ and $MoS_2@Mo_{(compact)}$ over 15 h. (d, e) Photoluminescence (PL) spectra of $MoS_2@TiO_2$ cocatalysts at steady state and time-resolved transient PL decay, with charge-carriers lifetime inserted accordingly.



Fig. S9. (a-c) Density of States (DOS) for pristine MoS_2 monolayer and S-depleted MoS_2 , DOS projected on Mo 4d orbital and S 3p orbital. (d) FT-IR spectra of $MoS_2@TiO_2$ heterostructure.



Fig. S10. FEM-simulated electric field distribution of $MoS_2@TiO_2$ heterostructure under (a) 300 nm, (b) 500 nm, (c) 600 nm, (d) 700 nm excitation. Profiles of electrical field intensity along *x-z* plane and *y-z* plane across center of TiO₂ nanotube. The polarization direction is set along the *x*-axis

Method	Materials	H ₂ evolution rate (µmol h ⁻¹)	Mass activity (µmol h ⁻¹ g ⁻¹)	Ref.
Solvothermal	MoS ₂ /C ₃ N ₄ nanograss	55.6	11.1	5
CVD	MoS_2/TiO_2 nanosheets	42	4200	6
Hydrothermal	MoS ₂ /TiO ₂ nanorods	2.7	1500	7
CVD	MoS_2/TiO_2 nanotubes	0.44	-	8
CVD	MoS ₂ /TiO ₂	89	580000	This
	nanocavities			work

Table S1. Photocatalytic performance comparison of MoS_2 based catalyst for H_2 evolution in other reports

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