

**Supplementary Information**

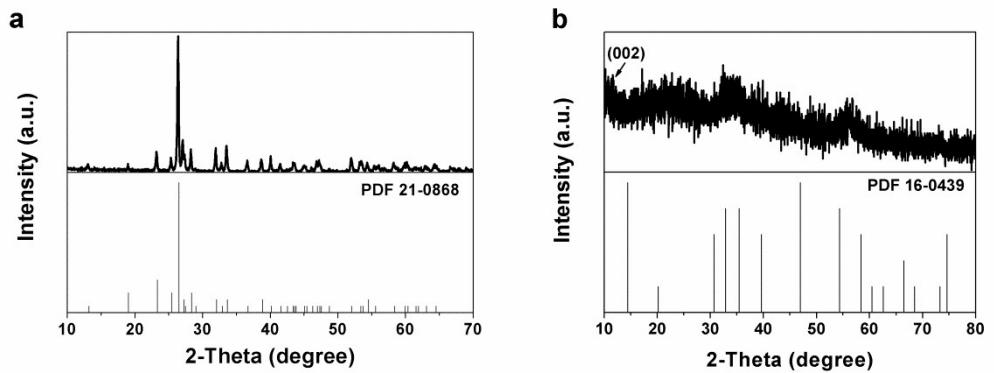
**Self-template synthesis of hierarchical CoMoS<sub>3</sub> nanotubes composed of ultrathin nanosheets for efficient water electrolysis**

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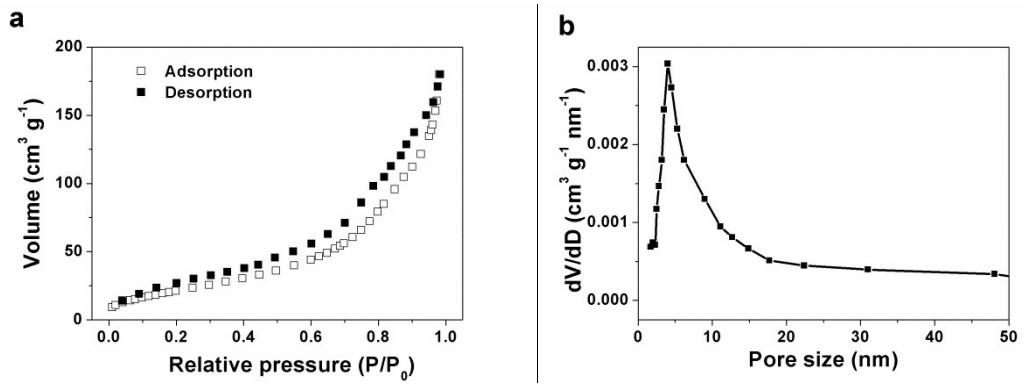
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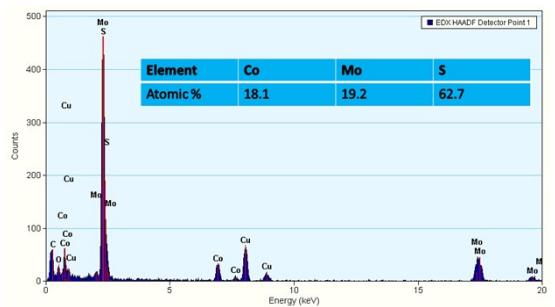
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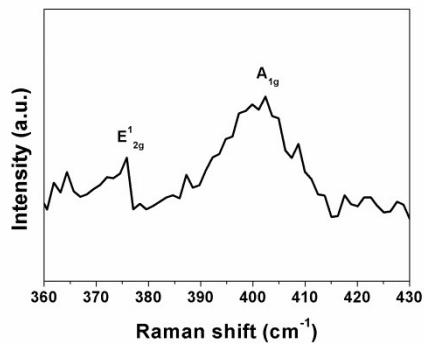
**Fig. S1** XRD patterns of (a) CoMoO<sub>4</sub> nanorods and (b) hierarchical CoMoS<sub>3</sub> nanotubes.



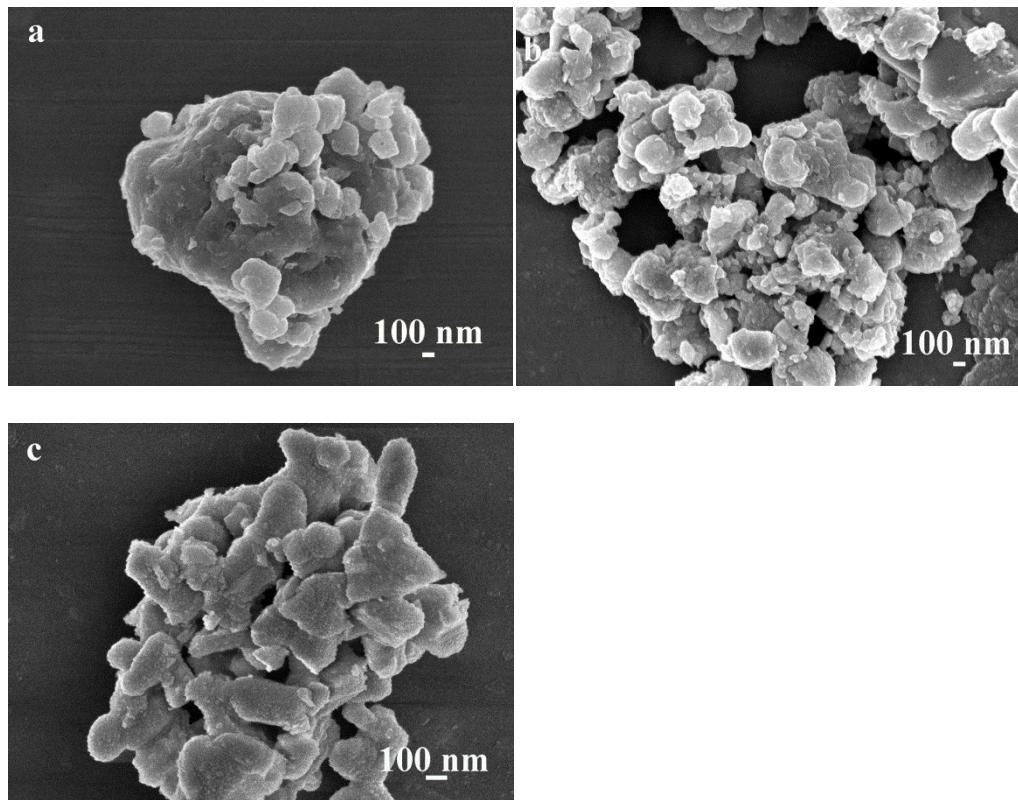
**Fig. S2** (a) The N<sub>2</sub> adsorption/desorption isotherms and (b) corresponding pore size distribution of hierarchical CoMoS<sub>3</sub> nanotubes.



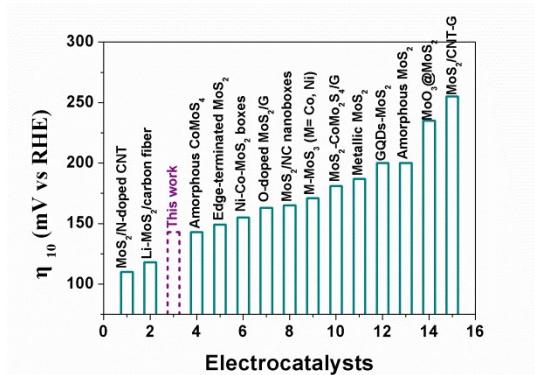
**Fig. S3** EDX spectrum of hierarchical CoMoS<sub>3</sub> nanotubes.



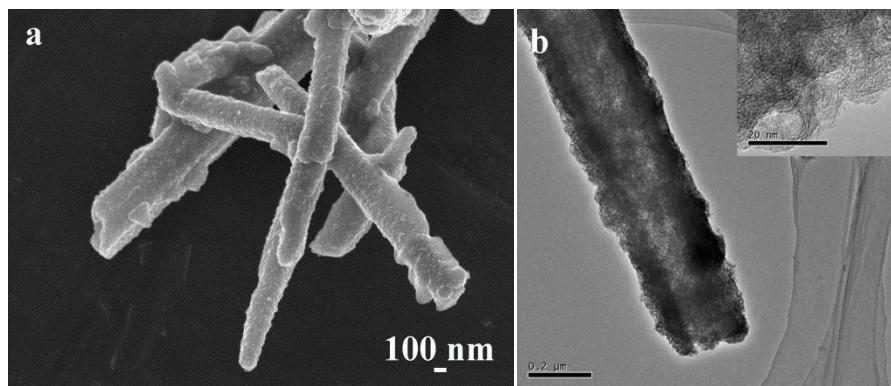
**Fig. S4** Raman spectrum of hierarchical CoMoS<sub>3</sub> nanotubes.



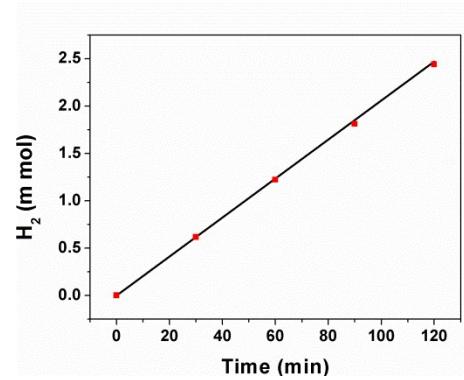
**Fig. S5** (a) SEM image of pristine MoS<sub>2</sub> catalyst synthesized by a hydrothermal method: 200 mg of Na<sub>2</sub>MoO<sub>4</sub>·2H<sub>2</sub>O and 400 mg of thioacetamide are dispersed in 90 mL of DI water, which is then heated at 190 °C for 24 h in 120 mL Teflon-lined autoclave. (b) SEM image of pristine CoS<sub>2</sub> catalyst synthesized by a hydrothermal method: 200 mg of CoCl<sub>2</sub>·6H<sub>2</sub>O and 400 mg of thioacetamide are dispersed in 90 mL of DI water, which is then heated at 160 °C for 24 h in 120 mL Teflon-lined autoclave. (c) SEM image of pristine CoMoS<sub>3</sub> catalyst synthesized by a hydrothermal method: 100 mg of Na<sub>2</sub>MoO<sub>4</sub>·2H<sub>2</sub>O, 100 mg of CoCl<sub>2</sub>·6H<sub>2</sub>O and 400 mg of thioacetamide are dispersed in 90 mL of DI water, which is then heated at 190 °C for 24 h in 120 mL Teflon-lined autoclave.



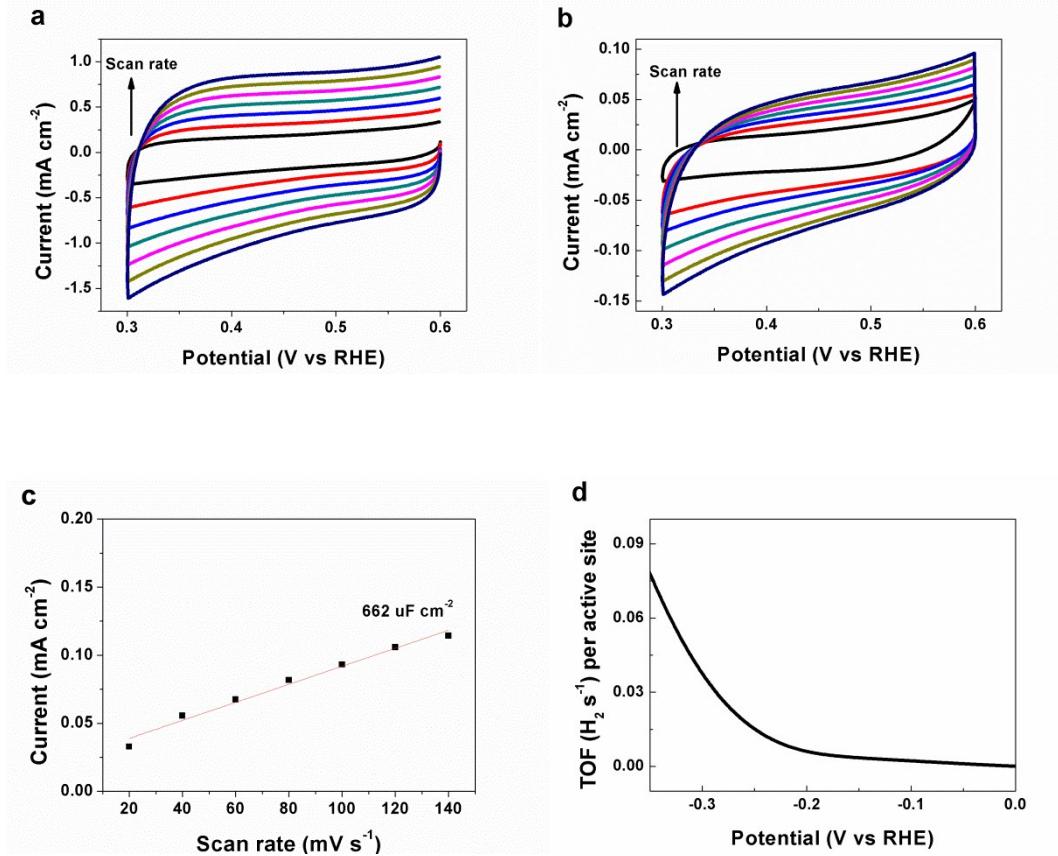
**Fig. S6** Comparison of the overpotential required to generate a current density of 10 mA cm<sup>-2</sup> ( $\eta_{10}$ ) on various MoS<sub>2</sub>-based electrocatalysts in 0.5 M H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>, such as MoS<sub>2</sub>/N-doped CNT [1], Li-MoS<sub>2</sub>/carbon fiber [2], amorphous CoMoS<sub>4</sub> [3], edge-terminated MoS<sub>2</sub> [4], Ni-Co-MoS<sub>2</sub> nanoboxes [5], O-doped MoS<sub>2</sub>/graphene [6], MoS<sub>2</sub>/N-doped carbon nanoboxes [7], M–MoS<sub>3</sub> (M = Co, Ni) hollow structures [8], MoS<sub>2</sub>-CoMo<sub>2</sub>S<sub>4</sub>/graphene [9], metallic MoS<sub>2</sub> [10], graphene quantum dots (GQDs) doped MoS<sub>2</sub> [11], amorphous MoS<sub>2</sub> [12], MoO<sub>3</sub>@MoS<sub>2</sub> nanowires [13], and MoS<sub>2</sub>/CNT-graphene [14].



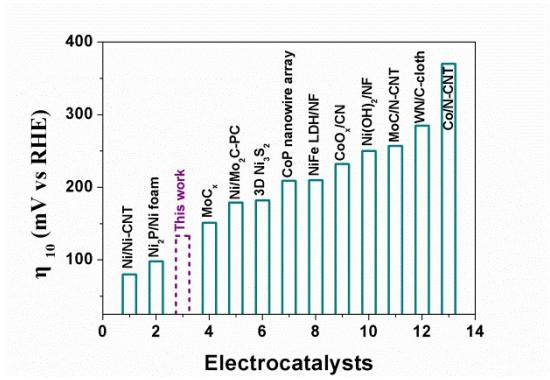
**Fig. S7** (a) SEM and (b) TEM images of  $\text{CoMoS}_3$  nanotubes after durability test of 10 h. The inset in (b) shows the HRTEM image.



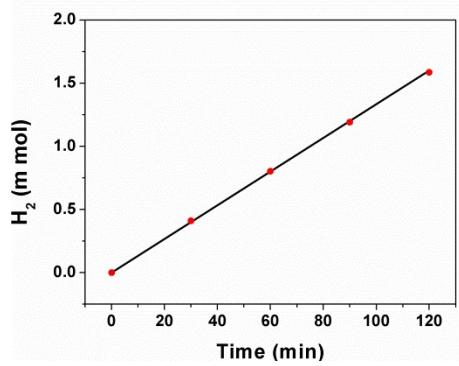
**Fig. S8** The theoretically calculated (black line) and experimentally measured (red squares) amount of the evolved hydrogen versus time for  $\text{CoMoS}_3$  nanotubes at -0.25 V for 120 min in 0.5 M  $\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4$ .



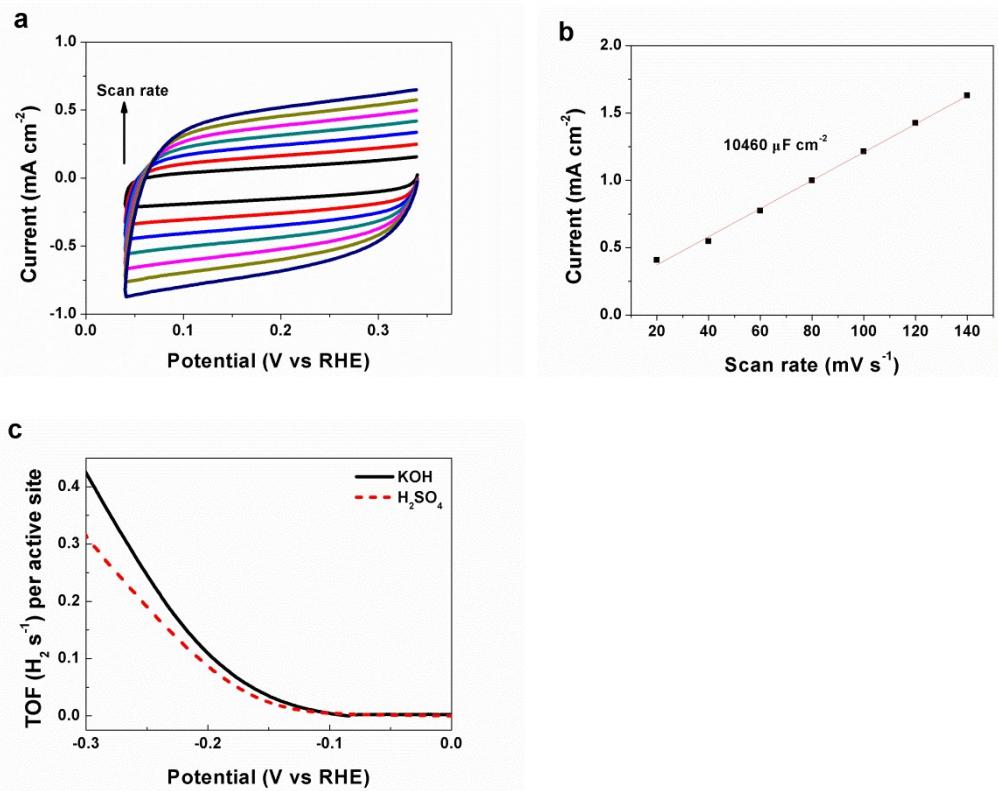
**Fig. S9** (a) Cyclic voltammograms of  $\text{CoMoS}_3$  nanotubes obtained in a potential range where no faradic processes. Electrochemical capacitance measurements of  $\text{MoS}_2$ : (b) Cyclic voltammograms obtained in a potential range where no faradic processes, (c) measured capacitive currents plotted as a function of scan rate, (d) the corresponding TOF value.



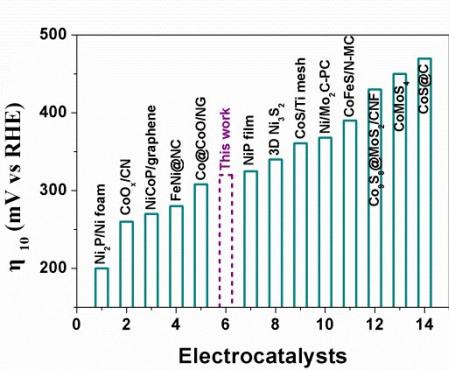
**Fig. S10** Comparison of the overpotential required to generate a current density of 10 mA cm<sup>-2</sup> ( $\eta_{10}$ ) on various non-noble-metal electrocatalysts in basic solution (1 M KOH or NaOH), such as NiO/Ni-CNT [15], Ni<sub>2</sub>P/Ni foam [16], porous MoC<sub>x</sub> nano-octahefrons [17], porous carbon-supported Ni/Mo<sub>2</sub>C [18], 3D Ni<sub>3</sub>S<sub>2</sub> superstructures [19], nanoporous CoP nanowire array [20], NiFe-LDH/Ni foam [21], CoO<sub>x</sub>/N-doped carbon [22], Ni(OH)<sub>2</sub>/Ni foam [21], MoC/N-doped CNT [23], WN nanorod array/carbon cloth [24], and Co/N-rich CNT [25].



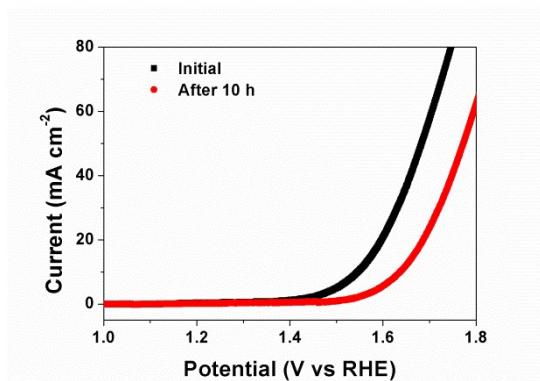
**Fig. S11** The theoretically calculated (black line) and experimentally measured (red dots) amount of evolved hydrogen versus time for  $\text{CoMoS}_3$  nanotubes at -0.25 V for 120 min in 1 M KOH.



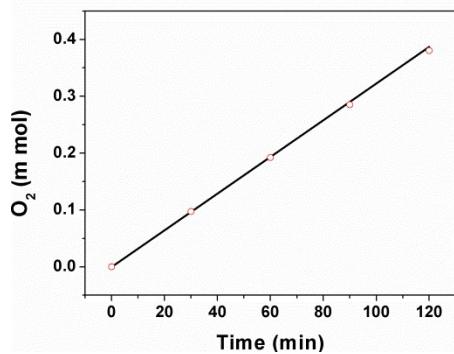
**Fig. S12** Electrochemical capacitance measurements of  $\text{CoMoS}_3$  in 1 M KOH solution: (a) Cyclic voltammograms obtained in a potential range where no faradic processes and (b) measured capacitive currents plotted as a function of scan rate, (c) the corresponding TOF value.



**Fig. S13** Comparison of the overpotential required to generate a current density of 10 mA cm<sup>-2</sup> ( $\eta_{10}$ ) on various non-noble-metal electrocatalysts in basic solution (1 M KOH or NaOH), such as Ni<sub>2</sub>P/Ni foam [16], CoO<sub>x</sub>/N-doped carbon [22], Ni<sub>2-x</sub>Co<sub>x</sub>P/graphene [26], FeNi@NC [27], Co@CoO/N-doped graphene [28], NiP nanoparticle film [29], 3D Ni<sub>3</sub>S<sub>2</sub> superstructures [19], CoS nanosheet/Ti mesh [30], porous carbon-supported Ni/Mo<sub>2</sub>C [18], Co<sub>0.5</sub>Fe<sub>0.5</sub>S/N-doped mesoporous carbon [31], Co<sub>9</sub>S<sub>8</sub>@MoS<sub>2</sub>/carbon nanofibers [32], amorphous CoMoS<sub>4</sub> [3], and Co<sub>x</sub>S<sub>y</sub>@N, S doped carbon [33].



**Fig. S14** OER polarization curve of hierarchical CoMoS<sub>3</sub> nanotubes after continuous 10 h durability test compared with the initial curve.



**Fig. S15** The theoretically calculated (black line) and experimentally measured (red circles) amount of evolved oxygen versus time for CoMoS<sub>3</sub> nanotubes at 1.6 V for 120 min in 1 M KOH.

### Supplementary References

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