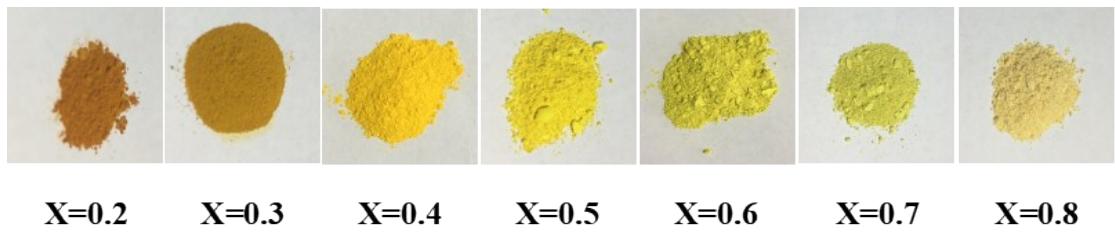


## Electronic Supporting Information (ESI)

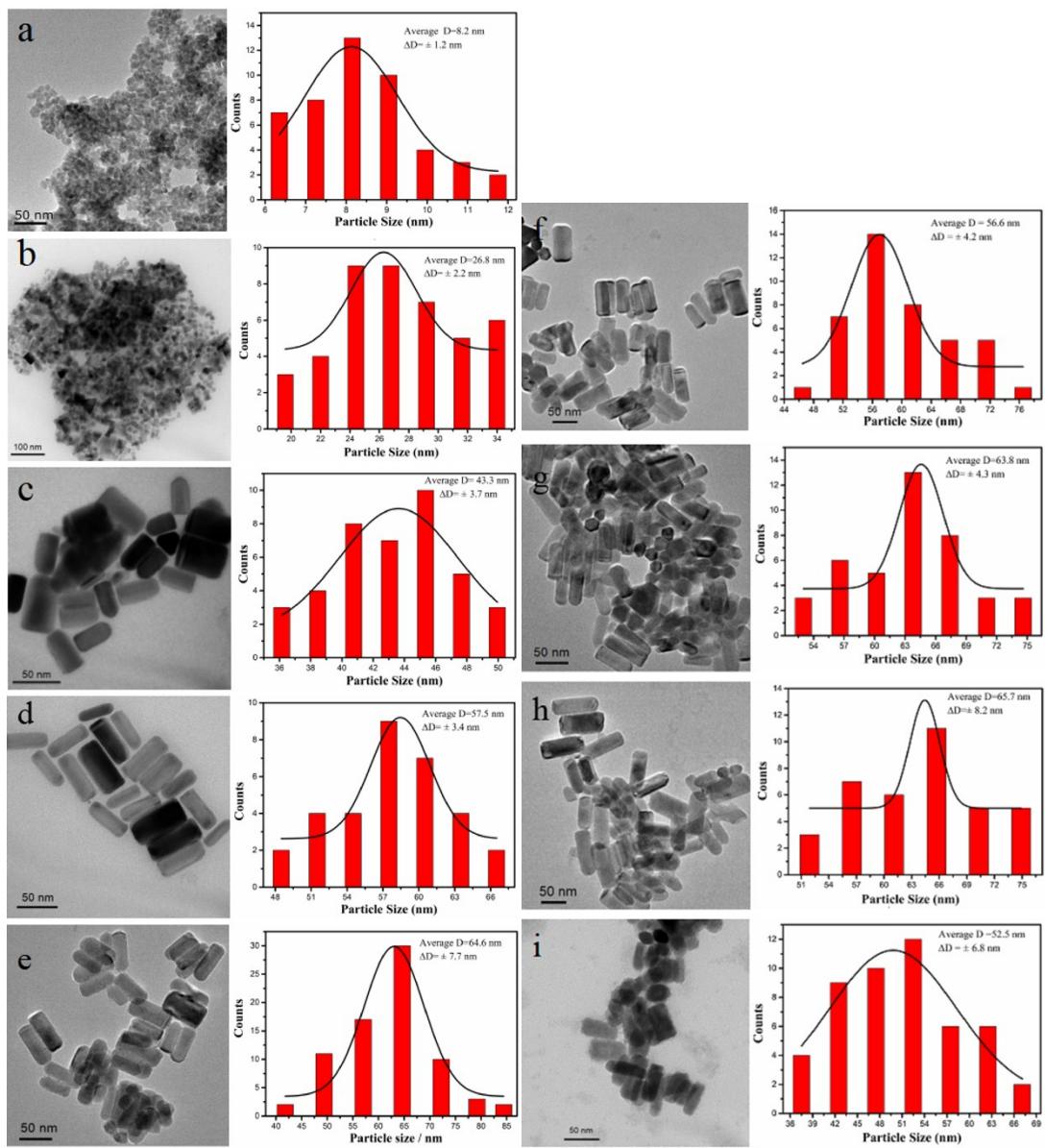
### Highly Efficient Colloidal $Mn_xCd_{1-x}S$ Solid Solution Nanorods for Photocatalytic Hydrogen Generation

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**Fig. S1 Digital photographs of synthesized  $\text{Mn}_x\text{Cd}_{1-x}\text{S}$  samples.**



**Fig. S2 TEM and Size distribution histogram of  $\text{Mn}_x\text{Cd}_{1-x}\text{S}$  solid solutions. ( a.  $x=0$ ; b.  $x=0.2$ ; c.  $x=0.3$ ; d.  $x=0.4$ ; e.  $x=0.5$ ; f.  $x=0.6$ ; g.  $x=0.7$ ; h.  $x=0.8$ ; i.  $x=1.0$  )**

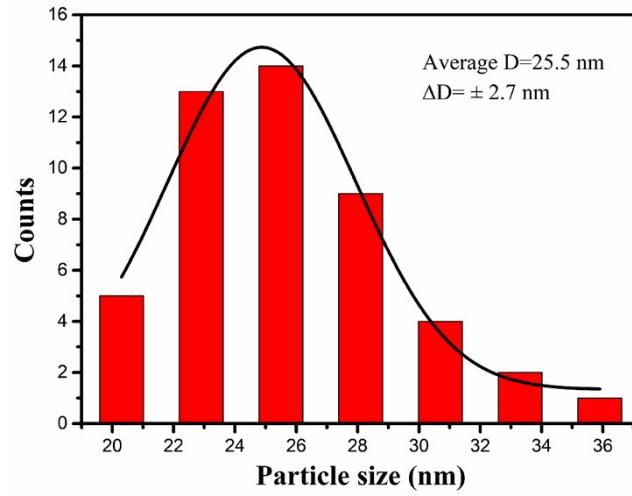


Fig. S3 Size distribution histogram of Mn<sub>0.5</sub>Cd<sub>0.5</sub>S nanorods (top of view).

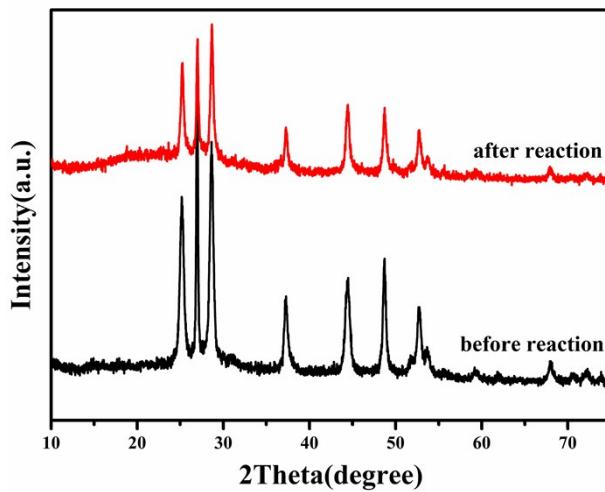


Fig. S4 XRD patterns of the Mn<sub>0.5</sub>Cd<sub>0.5</sub>S solid solution photocatalyst before and after the photocatalytic reactions.

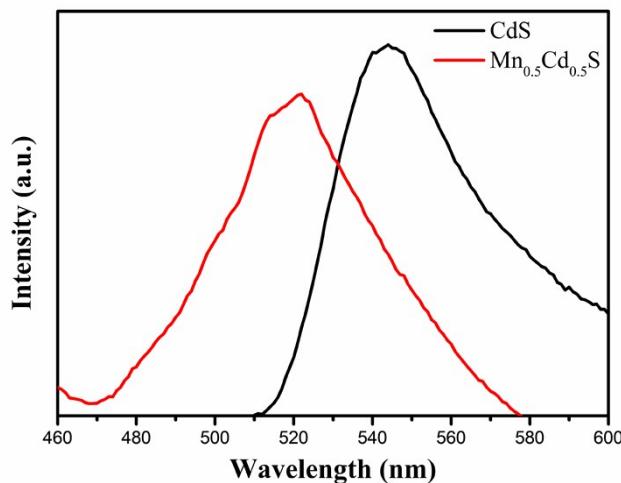


Fig. S5 Photoluminescence spectra of CdS (black) and Mn<sub>0.5</sub>Cd<sub>0.5</sub>S (red) in solution.

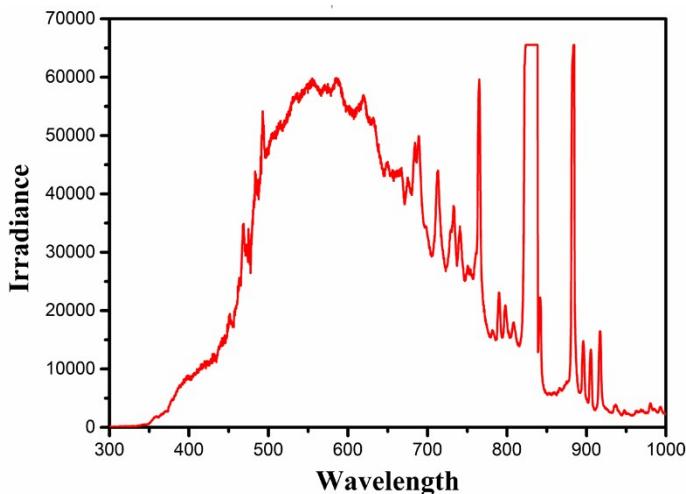
**Table. S1 Comparison of H<sub>2</sub> evolution rate with other Mn-Cd-S solid solutions.**

| No. | Photocatalyst   | Rate of H <sub>2</sub> Evolution                                    | Method                         | Reference         |
|-----|---|---|--------------------------------|-------------------|
| 1   | Mn <sub>0.2</sub> Cd <sub>0.8</sub> S/CoP <sub>3</sub>                      | 29530 μmolg <sup>-1</sup> h <sup>-1</sup>                           | Hydrothermal method            | 1                 |
| 2   | Mn <sub>x</sub> Cd <sub>1-x</sub> S   | 355 μmolg <sup>-1</sup> h <sup>-1</sup>                             |                                | 2                 |
| 3   | Mn <sub>x</sub> Cd <sub>1-x</sub> S   | 10900 μmolg <sup>-1</sup> h <sup>-1</sup>                           |                                | 3                 |
| 4   | Mn <sub>0.25</sub> Cd <sub>0.75</sub> S/MoS <sub>2</sub>                    | 12470 μmolh <sup>-1</sup> g <sup>-1</sup>                           |                                | 4                 |
| 5   | Mn <sub>0.8</sub> Cd <sub>0.2</sub> S/g-C <sub>3</sub> N <sub>4</sub>       | 4000 μmolg <sup>-1</sup> h <sup>-1</sup>                            |                                | 5                 |
| 6   | Mn <sub>x</sub> Cd <sub>1-x</sub> S/NiS                                     | 8386 μmolh <sup>-1</sup> g <sup>-1</sup>                            |                                | 6                 |
| 7   | Cu <sub>2-x</sub> S/Mn <sub>0.5</sub> Cd <sub>0.5</sub> S/MoS <sub>2</sub>  | 13752 μmolg <sup>-1</sup> h <sup>-1</sup>                           |                                | 7                 |
| 8   | Ni doped Mn-Cd-S  | 1020 μmolg <sup>-1</sup> h <sup>-1</sup>                            |                                | 8                 |
| 9   | Ag doped Mn-Cd-S  | 4400 μmolg <sup>-1</sup> h <sup>-1</sup>                            |                                | 9                 |
| 10  | Zn <sub>1-x</sub> Cd <sub>x</sub> S solid solutions                         | 7420 μmolg <sup>-1</sup> h <sup>-1</sup>                            | thermolysis method             | 10                |
| 11  | ZnCdS dodecahedral cages  | 5680 μmolg <sup>-1</sup> h <sup>-1</sup>                            | Sulfurization and ion exchange | 11                |
| 12  | NiS/ Zn <sub>x</sub> Cd <sub>1-x</sub> S/RGO                                | 7514 μmolg <sup>-1</sup> h <sup>-1</sup>                            | Hydrothermal method            | 12                |
| 13  | Cu <sup>2+</sup> doped In <sub>2x</sub> Zn <sub>3(1-x)</sub> S <sub>3</sub> | 790 μmolg <sup>-1</sup> h <sup>-1</sup>                             |                                | 13                |
| 14  | MnS/In <sub>2</sub> S <sub>3</sub>  | 8360 μmolh <sup>-1</sup> g <sup>-1</sup><br>(from H <sub>2</sub> S) | Solvothermal method            | 14                |
| 15  | <b>Mn<sub>x</sub>Cd<sub>1-x</sub>S</b>                                      | <b>26000 μmolg<sup>-1</sup>h<sup>-1</sup></b>                       | <b>Colloidal method</b>        | <b>This study</b> |

**Table. S2 PL lifetime fitting results for CdS and Mn<sub>0.5</sub>Cd<sub>0.5</sub>S**

| sample                                   | T1 / ns     | T2 / ns       |
|--|-------------|---------------|
| <b>CdS</b>                               | <b>6.31</b> | <b>123.44</b> |
| <b>Mn<sub>0.5</sub>Cd<sub>0.5</sub>S</b> | <b>7.60</b> | <b>162.38</b> |

The PL kinetic curves were fitted with bi-exponential decay function, thus providing two lifetimes, one fast decay component and one slow decay component. Fast decay components were usually associated with non-radiative recombination, while slow decay components were due to the radiative lifetime of free excitons.<sup>15</sup>



**Fig. S6 Emission spectra of Xenon light source. (PLS-SXE300/300UV; PerfectLight, China.)**

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