

Supporting Information for

In-Situ Synthesis of Edge-Enriched MoS₂ Hierarchical Nanorods with 1T/2H Hybrid Phases for Highly Efficient Electrocatalytic Hydrogen Evolution

Chengwei Wang^a, HongFen Wang^a, Zhiping Lin^b, Wen Li^{*a}, Bo Lin^a, Wenzheng Qiu^a, Yu Quan^a, Zhaohui Liu^a, Shougang Chen^{*a}

a School of Materials Science & Engineering, Ocean University of China, Qingdao, 266100, PR China

b School of Advanced Study, Taizhou University, 318000, PR China

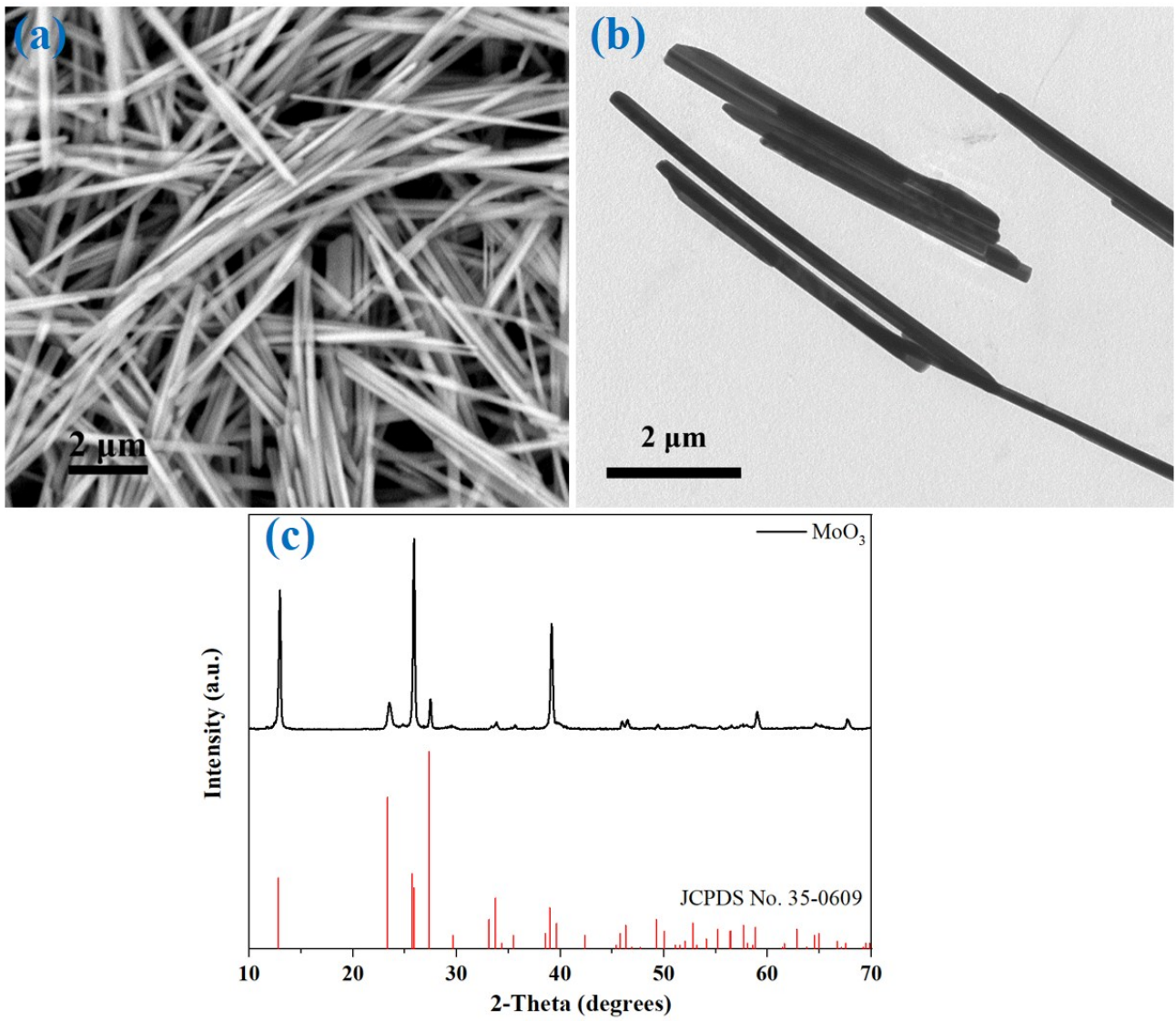


Figure S1. (a) SEM image and (b) TEM images of the as-prepared MoO₃ templates; (c) XRD spectra of the as-prepared MoO₃ templates

Table 1 Summary of hydrogen evolution reaction performance of Mo-based electrocatalysts.

Catalysts	Electrode/supporting materials	electrolyte	η_{10} (mV)	Tafel (mV/dec)	Ref.
Mo ₂ C	Glass carbon	0.5 M H ₂ SO ₄	150	55	1
(1T/2H) MoS ₂ /a-MoO ₃ nanoflowers	Glass carbon	0.5 M H ₂ SO ₄	232	81	2
1T MoSSe nanodots	Glass carbon	0.5 M H ₂ SO ₄	140	40	3
1T/2H-MoS ₂ nanosheets	Glass carbon	0.5 M H ₂ SO ₄	220	61	4
1T/2H MoS ₂	Glass carbon	0.5 M H ₂ SO ₄	234	46	5
Defect-rich MoS ₂ nanowall	Glass carbon	0.5 M H ₂ SO ₄	95	78	6
MoO ₂ /MoSe ₂ Core-Shell Nanosheet Arrays	Glass carbon	0.5 M H ₂ SO ₄	181	49.1	7
Metallic-phase MoS ₂	Glass carbon	0.5 M H ₂ SO ₄	175	41	8
Strained vacancy MoS ₂	Glass carbon	0.5 M H ₂ SO ₄	170	60	9
Flower-like MoS ₂ nanosheet film	Glass carbon	0.5 M H ₂ SO ₄	200	49	10
Porous 1T MoS ₂	Glass carbon	0.5 M H ₂ SO ₄	153	43	11
Ni-Co-MoS ₂ Nanoboxes	Glass carbon	0.5 M H ₂ SO ₄	155	51	12
MoS ₂ /carbon hybrids	Glass carbon	0.5 M H ₂ SO ₄	216	64	13
1T/2H-MoS ₂ hierarchical nanorods	Glass carbon	0.5 M H ₂ SO ₄	156	47.9	This work

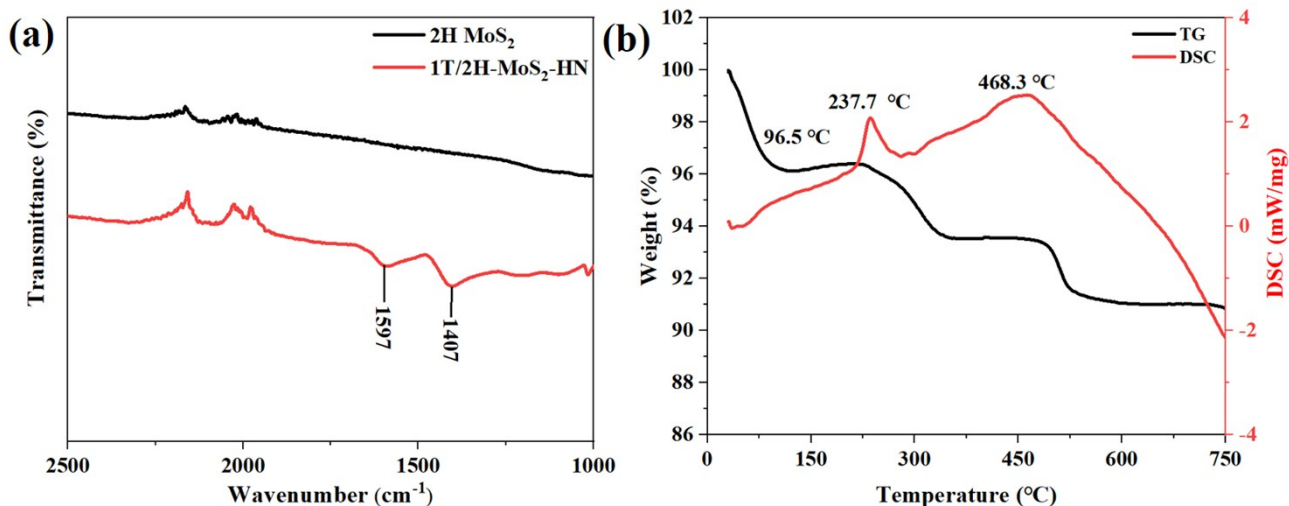


Figure S2. (a) FTIR spectrum, (b) DSC/TGA analysis of the 1T/2H-MoS₂-HN sample

The absorption peak at 1597 cm⁻¹ was attributed to the bending vibration of surface water, and the absorption peak at 1403 cm⁻¹ is attributed to the NH₄⁺ group (Figure S2a). The DSC curve of 1T/2H-MoS₂-HN (Figure S2 b) shows obvious endothermic peaks at 96.5 °C, 237.7 °C and 468.3 °C, respectively, corresponding to the mass loss steps. The first mass loss step at 96.5 °C can be attributed to the release of the inserted water, H₃O⁺ and possible NH₃ (4%).⁵ The second mass loss step can be attributed to the deintercalation of inserted NH₄⁺ (3%).^{14,15} Besides, the peaks at a remarkable exothermic peak emerges at 237.7 °C, revealing a structural conversion from the metastable 1T MoS₂ to the stable 2H MoS₂, which is much higher than the transformation temperature (95 °C) of the monolayer 1T phase. Therefore, it can be concluded that the guest species of NH₄⁺ in 1T/2H-MoS₂-HN could stable the 1T phase. The third mass loss step can be attributed to the transformation from amorphous MoS₃ to MoS₂ (2%). And there is also an exothermic peak at 468.3 °C caused by the structure conversion and the transformation from amorphous MoS₃ to MoS₂.¹⁶⁻²⁰

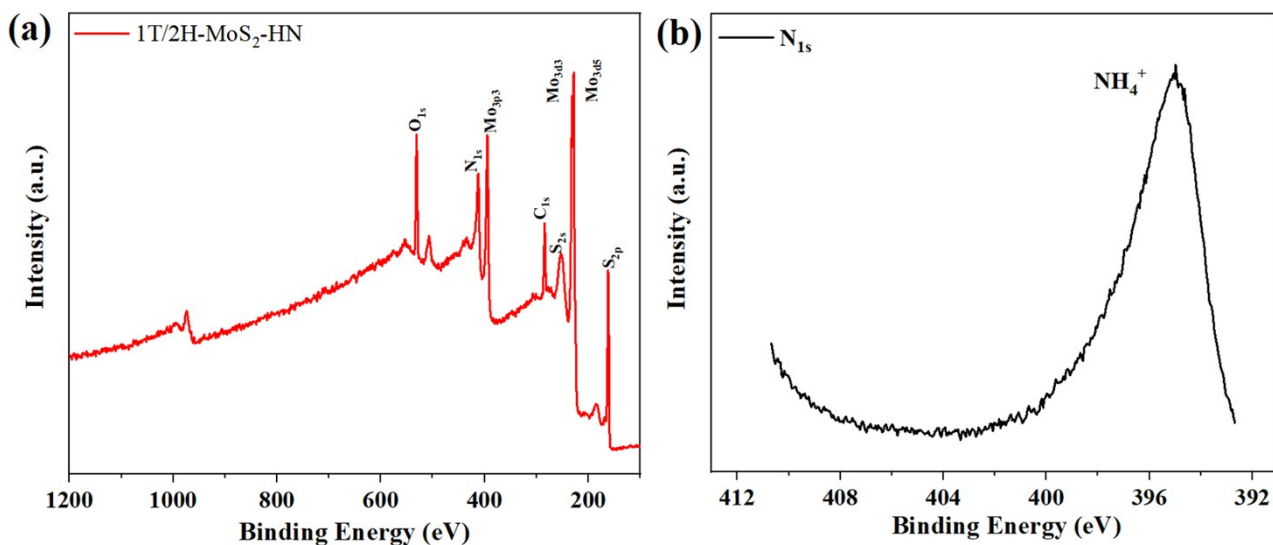


Figure S3. (a) X-ray photoelectron spectroscopy survey data, (b) X-ray photoelectron spectroscopy of N_{1s}.

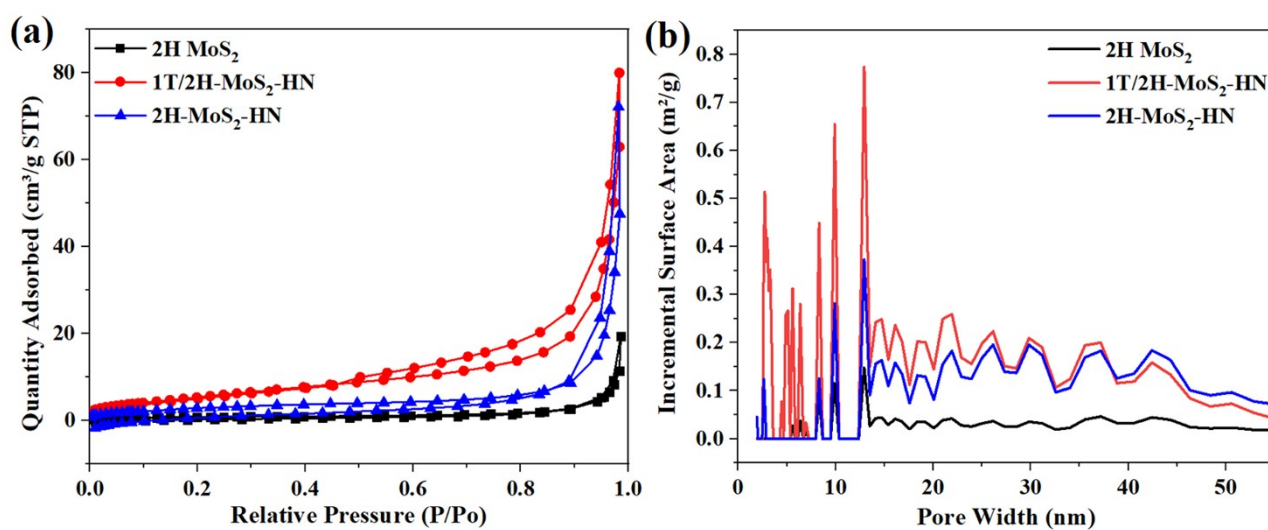


Figure S4. (a) The N_2 adsorption/desorption isotherms and (b) corresponding pore size distribution.

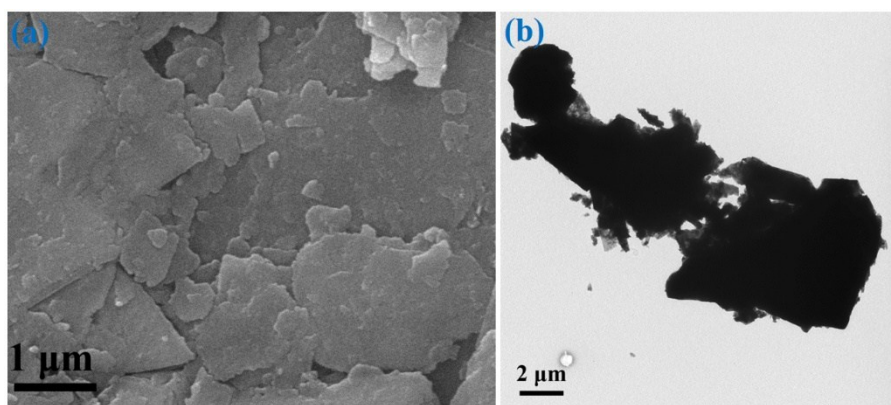


Figure S5. SEM and TEM images of the purchased MoS_2

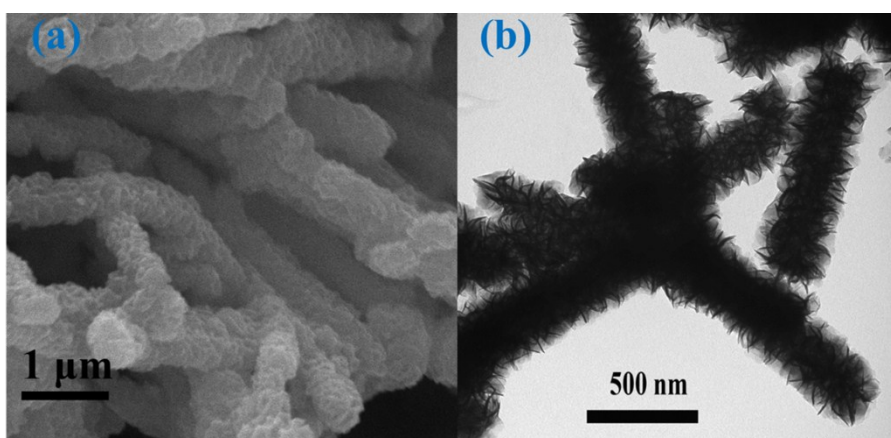


Figure S6. (a) SEM image, (b) TEM image of the 2H- MoS_2 -HN

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