## **Supporting Information**

## 1T-phase MoS<sub>2</sub> quantum dots as a superior to Pt co-catalyst decorated on carbon nitride nanorods for photocatalytic hydrogen evolution from water

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Fig. S1. XRD patterns of g-C<sub>3</sub>N<sub>4</sub> nanosheets and C<sub>3</sub>N<sub>4</sub> NRs.



Fig. S2. XPS survey spectra of 1T-MoS<sub>2</sub>@C<sub>3</sub>N<sub>4</sub> NRs composites (5.0 wt%).



Fig. S3. Raman spectra of C<sub>3</sub>N<sub>4</sub> NRs and 1T-MoS<sub>2</sub>@C<sub>3</sub>N<sub>4</sub> NRs composites (5.0 wt%).



Fig. S4. The atomic force microscopy (AFM) image of 1T-MoS<sub>2</sub> QDs.



**Fig. S5.** Nitrogen adsorption/desorption isotherms of (a)  $C_3N_4$  NRs and 1T-MoS<sub>2</sub>@C<sub>3</sub>N<sub>4</sub> NRs composites containing different amounts of 1T-MoS<sub>2</sub> QDs: (b) 0.5, (c) 1.0, (d) 3.0, (e) 5.0 and (f) 7.0 wt% (inset shows the corresponding BJH pore size distribution curves).

**Table S1.** BET surface area of  $C_3N_4$  NRs and 1T-MoS<sub>2</sub>@C<sub>3</sub>N<sub>4</sub> NRs photocatalysts

Samples	BET Surface area (m <sup>2</sup> g <sup>-1</sup> )
C <sub>3</sub> N <sub>4</sub> NRs	61.769
1T-MoS <sub>2</sub> @C <sub>3</sub> N <sub>4</sub> -0.5 wt%	29.273
1T-MoS <sub>2</sub> @C <sub>3</sub> N <sub>4</sub> -1.0 wt%	43.074
1T-MoS <sub>2</sub> @C <sub>3</sub> N <sub>4</sub> -3.0 wt%	34.834
1T-MoS <sub>2</sub> @C <sub>3</sub> N <sub>4</sub> -5.0 wt%	30.850
1T-MoS <sub>2</sub> @C <sub>3</sub> N <sub>4</sub> -7.0 wt%	40.015

containing different amounts of 1T-MoS<sub>2</sub> QDs (0.5, 1.0, 3.0, 5.0 and 7.0 wt%).



Fig. S6. (a) UV-vis-NIR diffuse reflectance spectra and (b) band gap values of g-C<sub>3</sub>N<sub>4</sub>

nanosheets and C<sub>3</sub>N<sub>4</sub> NRs.



Fig. S7. UV-vis-NIR diffuse reflectance spectrum of 1T-MoS<sub>2</sub> QDs.



Fig. S8. Photocatalytic H<sub>2</sub> production curves of pure C<sub>3</sub>N<sub>4</sub> NRs as control experiments

in the absence of cocatalyst.



Fig. S9. Stability and recyclability of the 1T-MoS<sub>2</sub>@C<sub>3</sub>N<sub>4</sub> NRs (5.0 wt%).

Table S2. Comparison of AQE values over C<sub>3</sub>N<sub>4</sub> NRs, Pt@C<sub>3</sub>N<sub>4</sub> NRs and 1T-

MoS<sub>2</sub>@C<sub>3</sub>N<sub>4</sub> NRs photocatalysts containing different amounts of 1T-MoS<sub>2</sub> QDs (0.5,

Sample	AQE values (%)
C <sub>3</sub> N <sub>4</sub> NRs	0
Pt@C <sub>3</sub> N <sub>4</sub> NRs	0.99
1T-MoS <sub>2</sub> @C <sub>3</sub> N <sub>4</sub> -0.5 wt%	0.47
1T-MoS <sub>2</sub> @C <sub>3</sub> N <sub>4</sub> -1.0 wt%	1.13
$1T-MoS_2@C_3N_4-3.0$ wt%	1.31
1T-MoS <sub>2</sub> @C <sub>3</sub> N <sub>4</sub> -5.0 wt%	1.73
1T-MoS <sub>2</sub> @C <sub>3</sub> N <sub>4</sub> -7.0 wt%	1.21

1.0, 3.0, 5.0 and 7.0 wt%) under simulated solar light.



Fig. S10. High-resolution peaking-fitting XPS spectra of Mo 3d of 1T-MoS<sub>2</sub>@C<sub>3</sub>N<sub>4</sub>

NRs composites (5.0 wt%) (a) before cycling and (b) after cycling.



Fig. S11. Mott-Schottky plots of C<sub>3</sub>N<sub>4</sub> NRs.