

Supplementary Information:

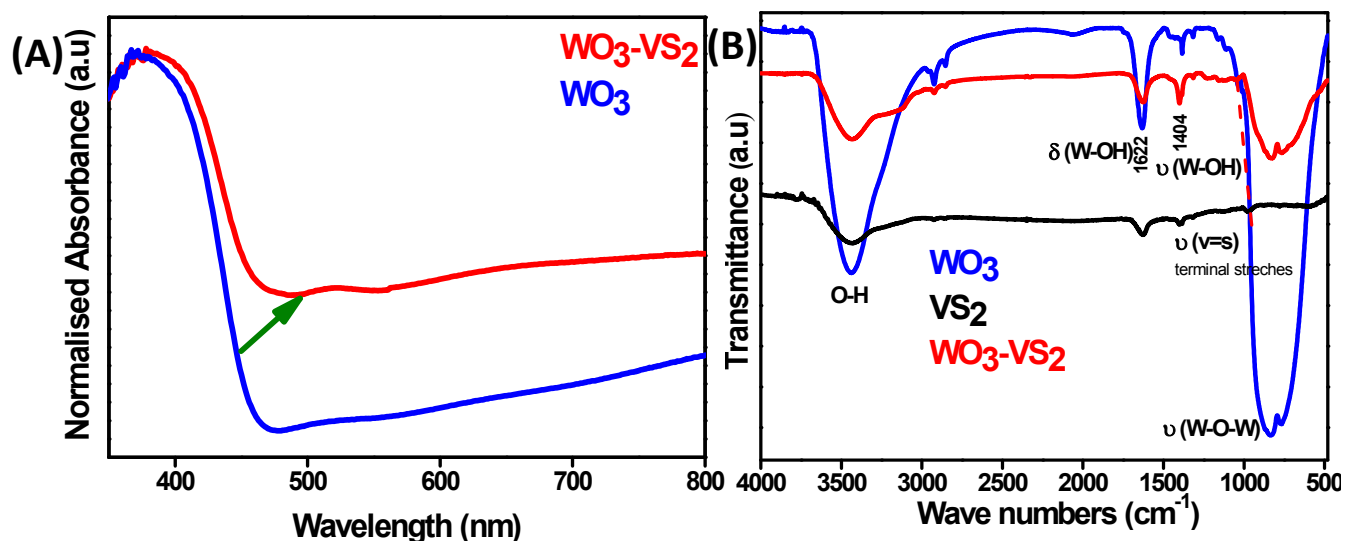
**Noble metal free hierarchical VS<sub>2</sub> onto WO<sub>3</sub> nanoflakes as an effective hetero junction strategy for enhanced photoelectrochemical water oxidation**

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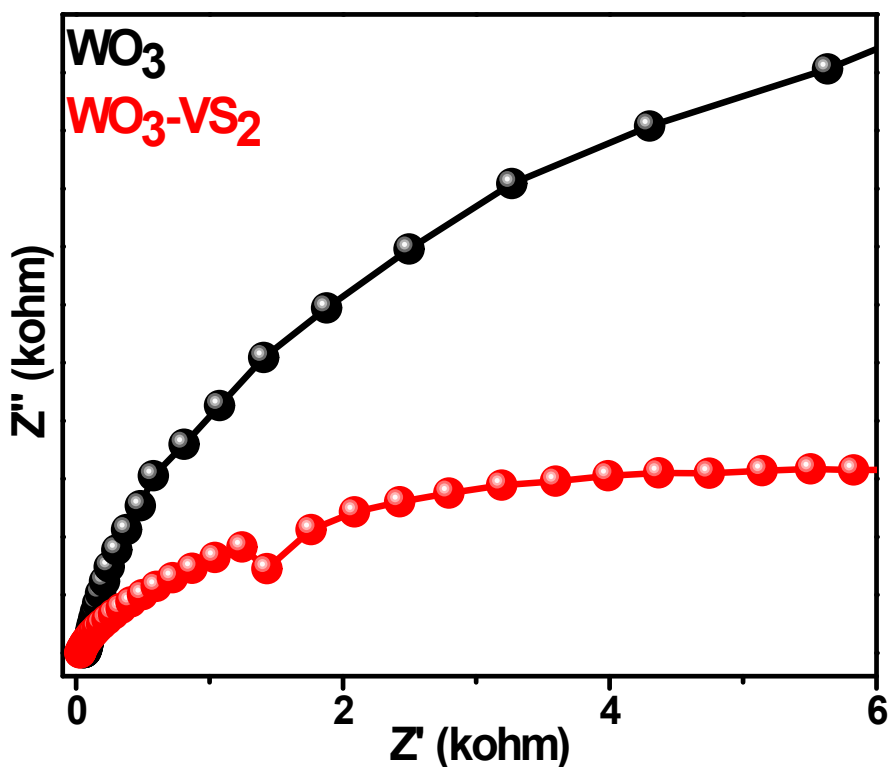
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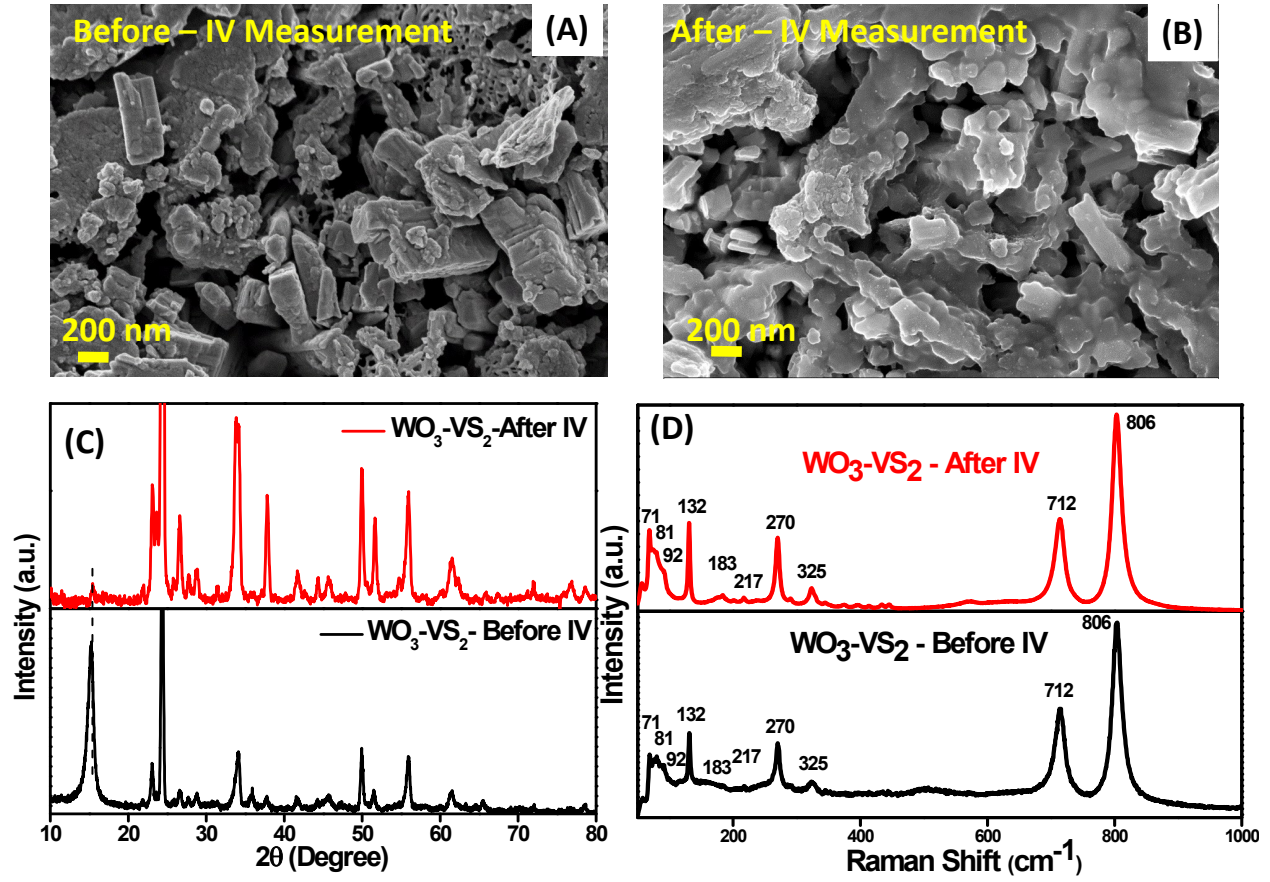
**Fig. S1** (A) UV-Vis absorption spectra and (B) Fourier transforms infrared (FTIR) spectra of WO<sub>3</sub>, VS<sub>2</sub> and WO<sub>3</sub>-VS<sub>2</sub> composites.

Fourier transforms infrared (FTIR) spectra was obtained to characterize the surface functional groups in Fig. S1 (B). Monoclinic WO<sub>3</sub> exhibited three distinct peaks at the

wavelengths of 1622, 1405, and 804  $\text{cm}^{-1}$ , which correspond to W-OH bending vibration mode as a result of adsorbed water molecules, W-O stretching vibration and O-W-O stretching mode respectively.<sup>1</sup> The broad absorption bands at 3450  $\text{cm}^{-1}$  was associated with weakly bound surface hydroxyl from ethanol/water.  $\text{VS}_2$  shows characteristic band centered at 986  $\text{cm}^{-1}$  in the low-frequency region, which can be assigned to  $\nu(\text{V}=\text{S})$  terminal S stretches.<sup>2</sup> In  $\text{WO}_3\text{-VS}_2$ , the corresponding terminal S stretch of  $\text{VS}_2$  was observed at 1020  $\text{cm}^{-1}$  which is slightly blue shifted compared to  $\text{VS}_2$ , which implies an interaction between the components in the composite.



**Fig. S2** Nyquist plots of  $\text{WO}_3$  and  $\text{WO}_3\text{-VS}_2$  photoanode under light illumination in 0.1M  $\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4$



**Fig. S3.** (A) and (B) are FESEM image, (C) XRD and (D) Raman spectra of  $\text{WO}_3\text{-VS}_2$  composite before and after the PEC measurement.

The solar-to-hydrogen (STH) efficiency was calculated from the following formula.<sup>3,4</sup>

$$STH = \frac{J_{SC} \left( \frac{mA}{cm^2} \right) \times 1.23 V \times \eta_F}{P_{total} (mW/cm^2)}$$

Charge separation efficiency is calculated by using the following equation.<sup>5</sup>

$$\eta_{sep} = J_{sca} / J_{abs}$$

Where  $J_{\text{abs}}$  is the theoretical photo current density,  $J_{\text{sca}}$  is the photocurrent of the photoanode in the presence of scavengers as a function of applied bias.

**Table S1:** Tabulation of fitted parameters of Nyquist plot at open circuit potential.

	$R_s$	$C_{\text{bulk}}$	$R_{\text{trap}}(\text{bulk})$	$R_{\text{ct trap}}$	$C_{\text{trap}}$
WO <sub>3</sub> Dark	61.29	$1.02 \times 10^{-5}$	$7.71 \times 10^5$	$2.5 \times 10^4$	$7.32 \times 10^{-6}$
WO <sub>3</sub> Light	65.71	$1.02 \times 10^{-5}$	$1.87 \times 10^4$	$1.79 \times 10^4$	$3.55 \times 10^{-5}$
WO <sub>3</sub> -VS <sub>2</sub> Dark	32.36	$1.15 \times 10^{-5}$	$2.79 \times 10^3$	9073	$2.34 \times 10^{-5}$
WO <sub>3</sub> -VS <sub>2</sub> Light	32.44	$1.20 \times 10^{-5}$	$1.97 \times 10^3$	5504	$3.25 \times 10^{-5}$

## References

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