

## Supplementary information

### Bimetallic phosphide $\text{Ni}_x\text{Co}_{1-x}\text{P}$ decorated flower-like $\text{ZnIn}_2\text{S}_4$ for enhanced photocatalytic hydrogen evolution

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## **Materials**

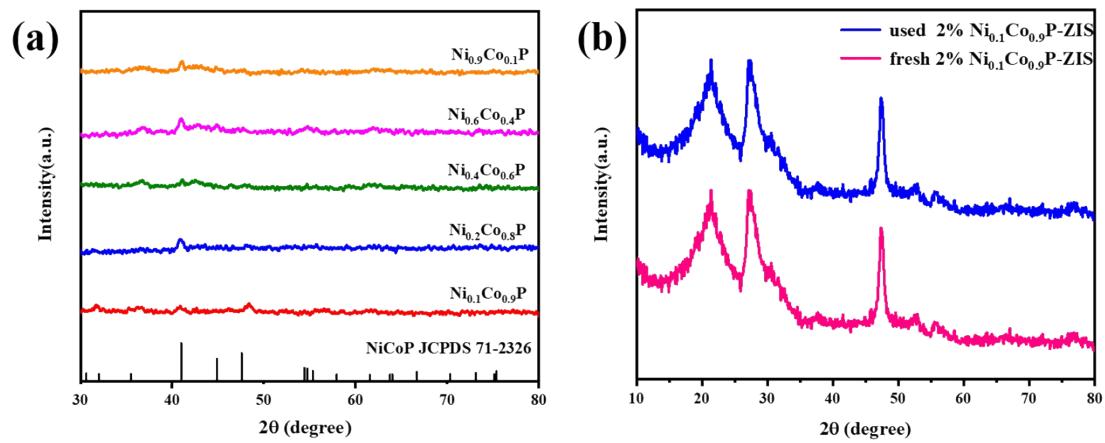
All reagents were of analytical grade without further purification, including Zinc chloride( $ZnCl_2$ ), Indium(III) chloride tetrahydrate( $InCl_3 \cdot 4H_2O$ , 99%), thioacetamide ( $CH_3CSNH_2$ , TAA), Cobalt nitrate hexahydrate ( $Co(NO_3)_2 \cdot 6H_2O$ )from Aladdin, Glycerol, hydrochloric acid ( $HCl$ , 36%), sodium hypophosphite monohydrate ( $NaH_2PO_2 \cdot 2H_2O$ ,  $\geq 98.0\%$ ), nickel nitrate hexahydrate ( $Ni(NO_3)_2 \cdot 6H_2O$ ) were achieved through Sinopharm Chemical Reagent Co., Ltd. Deionized (DI) water was used during the whole experiment process.

## **Characterization**

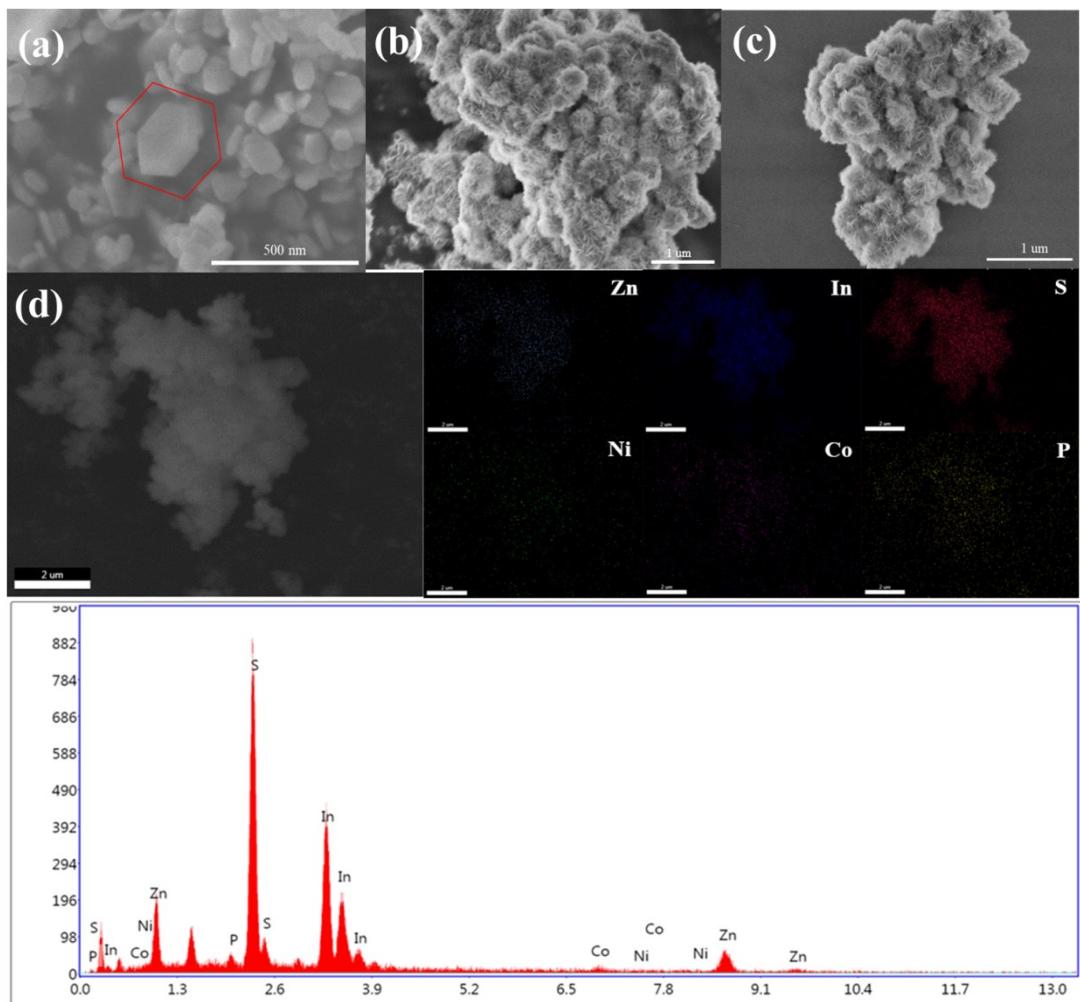
The obtained products were characterized by X-ray diffraction(XRD, RigakuSmartlab SE, Japan) and XRD patterns were obtained at  $10^\circ$ – $80^\circ$  at a scanning rate of  $10^\circ \text{ min}^{-1}$ . A scanning electron microscope (Hitachi SU-8000 FE-SEM) was used to characterize the morphology and size of the powder samples. Transmission electron microscopy (TEM, JEM 2100-F) operated at an accelerating voltage of 200 kV. The X-ray photoelectron spectroscopy was used to analyze the chemical states of the synthetic products using a USWHA150 photoelectron spectrometer with a monochromatic Al  $K\alpha$  excitation source, and the binding energies of all elements are calibrated by C 1s at 284.8 eV. Ultraviolet–visible diffuse reflectance spectra (DRS) was measured with a UV-vis spectrophotometer (Varian Cary 500) in the range 200–800 nm. Photoluminescence (PL) measurements were carried out on an F-7000 fluorescence spectrophotometer at room temperature.

## **Photoelectrochemical testing**

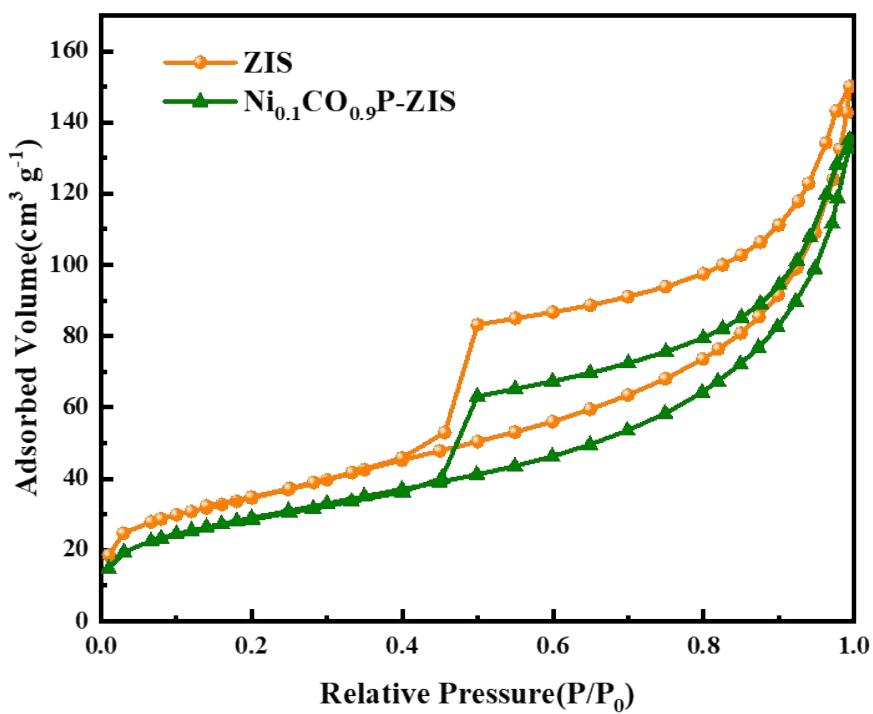
The Nyquist plots, photocurrent measurements and Mott-Schottky (MS) Measurements were all recorded by a CHI660E electrochemical workstation (Shanghai Chenhua Instrument Co. Ltd.) in a 0.5 M aqueous  $Na_2SO_4$  solution electrolyte, using a standard three-electrode system, where an saturated calomel electrode (SCE) and a platinum wire electrode were used as the reference and counter electrodes, respectively. The working electrode utilized samples wrapped F-doped tin oxide (FTO) glasses.



**Fig. S1** XRD patterns of (a)  $\text{Ni}_x\text{Co}_{1-x}\text{P}$  (b) the fresh and used  $\text{Ni}_{0.1}\text{Co}_{0.9}\text{P-ZIS}$ .



**Fig. S2** SEM image of Ni<sub>0.1</sub>Co<sub>0.9</sub>P(a), fresh 2%Ni<sub>0.1</sub>Co<sub>0.9</sub>P-ZIS(b), used 2%Ni<sub>0.1</sub>Co<sub>0.9</sub>P-ZIS (c), HAADF-STEM of 2%Ni<sub>0.1</sub>Co<sub>0.9</sub>P-ZIS(d), Energy-dispersive X-ray (EDX) spectrum of 2%Ni<sub>0.1</sub>Co<sub>0.9</sub>P-ZIS(e).



**Fig. S3** Nitrogen adsorption-desorption isotherms of pure ZIS and Ni<sub>0.1</sub>Co<sub>0.9</sub>P-ZIS.

**Table S1** Summary of BET, pore volume of as-prepared pure ZIS and  $\text{Ni}_{0.1}\text{Co}_{0.9}\text{P-ZIS}$ .

	$S_{\text{BET}}(\text{m}^2/\text{g})$	Pore volume( $\text{cm}^3/\text{g}$ )
Pure ZIS	123.8	0.19
2% $\text{Ni}_{0.1}\text{Co}_{0.9}\text{P-ZIS}$	105.5	0.17

**Table S2** The specific charge transfer resistance( $R_{ct}$ ) of ZIS, Ni<sub>2</sub>P-ZIS, CoP-ZIS, Ni<sub>0.1</sub>Co<sub>0.9</sub>P-ZIS.

Photocatalyst	$R_{ct}(k\Omega)$
ZnIn <sub>2</sub> S <sub>4</sub>	<b>57.57</b>
Ni <sub>2</sub> P-ZnIn <sub>2</sub> S <sub>4</sub>	<b>52.87</b>
CoP-ZnIn <sub>2</sub> S <sub>4</sub>	<b>47.44</b>
Ni <sub>0.1</sub> Co <sub>0.9</sub> P- ZnIn <sub>2</sub> S <sub>4</sub>	<b>18.12</b>

**Table S3** The performance comparison of different ZnIn<sub>2</sub>S<sub>4</sub> based Photocatalyst

Photocatalyst	Photocatalytic H <sub>2</sub> evolution Rate	Weight	Cocatalyst	Sacrificial agent	Reference
<b>Ni<sub>0.1</sub>Co<sub>0.9</sub>P/ZIS</b>	3839 μmol g <sup>-1</sup> ·h <sup>-1</sup>	300 W Xe (>420 nm)	/	TEOA	This work
<b>Cu<sub>3</sub>P/ZIS</b>	2091.1 umol·h <sup>-1</sup> ·g <sup>-1</sup>	300 W Xe (>420 nm)	/	Na <sub>2</sub> S/Na <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>3</sub>	[1]
<b>Ni<sub>2</sub>P/ZIS</b>	2066 umol·h <sup>-1</sup> ·g <sup>-1</sup>	300 W Xe (>420 nm)	/	lactic acid	[2]
<b>Ni<sub>12</sub>P<sub>5</sub>/ZIS</b>	2263 umol·h <sup>-1</sup> ·g <sup>-1</sup>	300 W Xe (>420 nm)	/	Na <sub>2</sub> S/Na <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>3</sub>	[3]
<b>CoFe<sub>2</sub>O<sub>4</sub>/ZIS</b>	800 umol·h <sup>-1</sup> ·g <sup>-1</sup>	300 W Xe (>420 nm)	Pt	TEOA	[4]
<b>WO<sub>3</sub>/ZIS</b>	2202.9 umol·h <sup>-1</sup> ·g <sup>-1</sup>	300 W Xe (>420 nm)	/	Na <sub>2</sub> S/Na <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>3</sub>	[5]
<b>CeO<sub>2</sub>/ZIS</b>	847.42 umol·h <sup>-1</sup> ·g <sup>-1</sup>	300 W Xe (>420 nm)	/	Na <sub>2</sub> S/Na <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>3</sub>	[6]
<b>BP/ZnIn<sub>2</sub>S<sub>4</sub></b>	1278 umol·h <sup>-1</sup> ·g <sup>-1</sup>	300 W Xe (>420 nm)	Pt	Na <sub>2</sub> S/Na <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>3</sub>	[7]
<b>2D/2D ZIS/MoS<sub>2</sub></b>	4974 umol·h <sup>-1</sup> ·g <sup>-1</sup>	300 W Xe (>400 nm)	/	lactic acid	[8]
<b>2D/2D g-C<sub>3</sub>N<sub>4</sub>/ZIS</b>	2780 umol·h <sup>-1</sup> ·g <sup>-1</sup>	300 W Xe (>420 nm)	/	TEOA	[9]
<b>CuInS<sub>2</sub>/ZIS</b>	1168 umol·h <sup>-1</sup> ·g <sup>-1</sup>	300 W Xe (>420 nm)	/	Na <sub>2</sub> S/ Na <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>3</sub>	[10]
<b>In(OH)<sub>3</sub>/ZIS</b>	2088 umol·h <sup>-1</sup> ·g <sup>-1</sup>	300 W Xe (>420 nm)	/	Na <sub>2</sub> S/ Na <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>3</sub>	[11]
<b>CdS/QDs/ZIS</b>	2107.5 umol·h <sup>-1</sup> ·g <sup>-1</sup>	300 W Xe (>420 nm)	/	lactic acid	[12]
<b>ZnS/ZIS</b>	453.4 umol·h <sup>-1</sup> ·g <sup>-1</sup>	300 W Xe (AM 1.5)	/	TEOA	[13]
<b>WS<sub>2</sub>/ZIS</b>	199.1 umol·h <sup>-1</sup> ·g <sup>-1</sup>	300 W Xe (>420 nm)	/	Na <sub>2</sub> S/ Na <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>3</sub>	[14]
<b>AgO<sub>2</sub>/ZIS</b>	2334.1 umol·h <sup>-1</sup> ·g <sup>-1</sup>	300 W Xe (>420 nm)	Pt	TEOA	[15]

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