Supplementary Information

Photochemical processes developed in the composites based on MoS_2, poly(ortho-toluidine), and reduced graphene oxide

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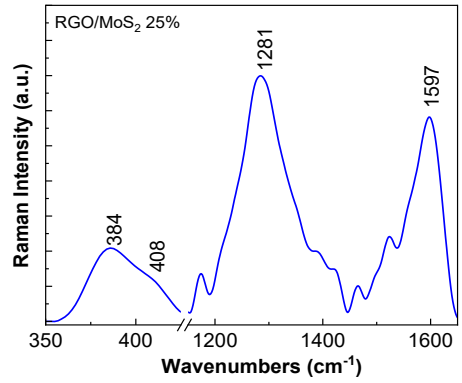

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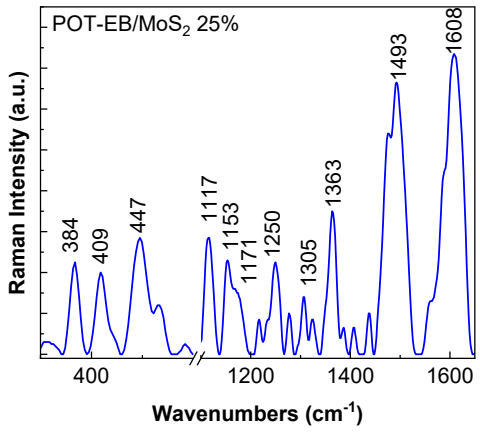

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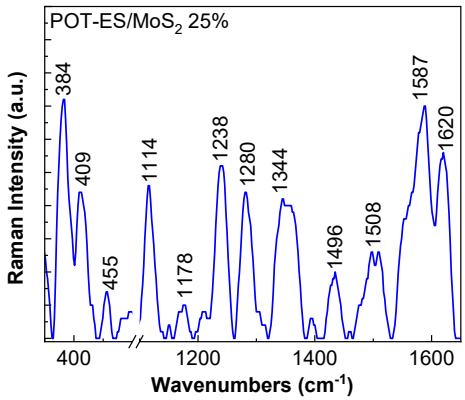
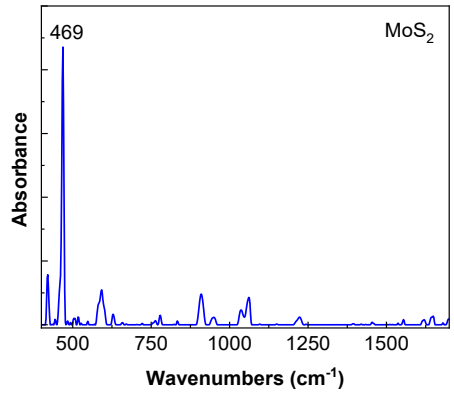


c

Figure S1. Raman spectra of the MoS_2/RGO (a), POT-EB/MoS_2 (b), and POT-ES/MoS_2 (c) composites, all having a concentration of MoS_2 equal to 25 wt.%.



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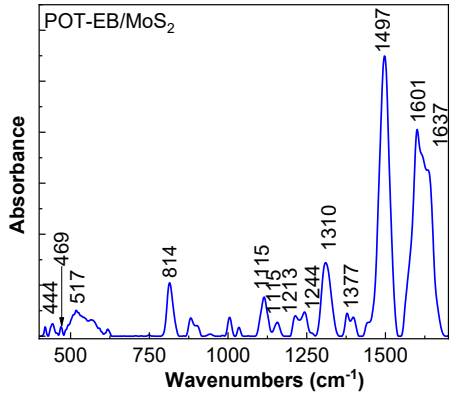

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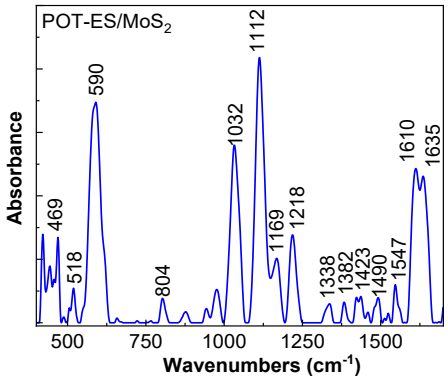

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Figure S2. FTIR spectra of MoS_2 (a), and the POT-EB/MoS_2 (b) and POT-ES/MoS_2 (c) composites, which have a MoS_2 concentration equal to 25 wt.%

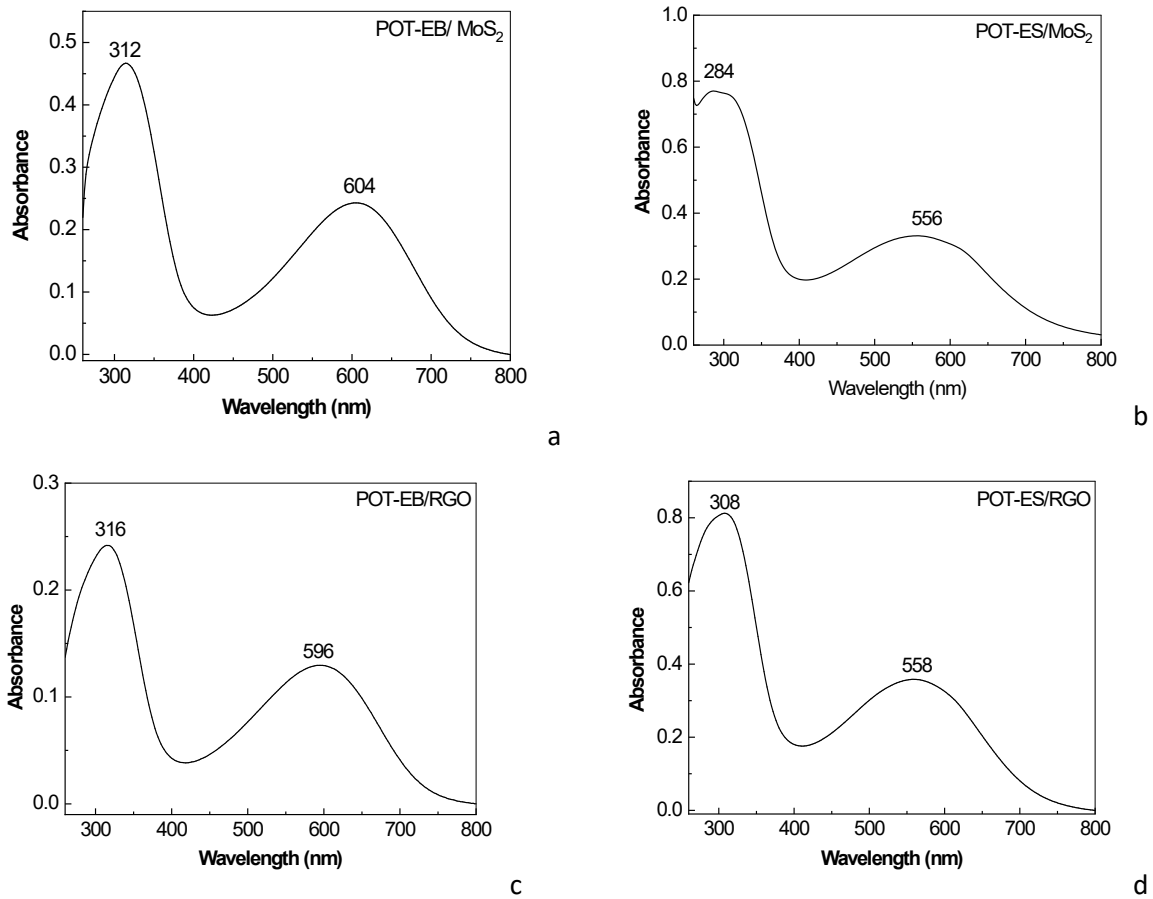

Figure S3. UV-VIS spectra of the POT-EB/MoS_2 (a), POT-ES/MoS_2 (b), POT-EB/RGO (c), and POT-ES/RGO (d) composites, which have a MoS_2 and RGO concentration equal to 25 wt.%

The synthesis of the POT-EB/RGO and POT-ES/RGO composites took place similarly to the protocol described in the main text for the ternary composites [23]. As observed in Figures S3c and S3d, in the case of the POT-EB/RGO and POT-ES/RGO composites, the characteristic RGO band in the 260–270 nm region is no longer visible in the UV-Vis spectrum due to the complete overlap with the intense POT absorptions, which dominate the UV region, as well as the blurring of the π–π* transitions of RGO as a result of the electronic interactions between the two constituents. In addition, the absorption of RGO is much weaker than that of POT-EB and POT-ES, thus being masked in the composite.