

Facile synthesis of C-TiO₂-MoS₂ nanocomposite based on commercial TiO₂ nanopowder for photodegradation of methylene blue

Thi Huyen Nguyen^{1,3}, Tien Dung Cao¹, Thi Phuong Mai¹, Van Hau Tran¹, Van Trinh Pham¹, Van Chuc Nguyen^{1,3}, Van Nhat Pham², Viet Tiep Phung³, Ngoc Minh Phan³, Van Tan Tran⁴, Van Hao Nguyen⁵, Huy Tiep Nguyen⁶, Van Tu Nguyen^{1*}

¹Institute of Materials Science, Vietnam Academy of Science and Technology, Hanoi, Vietnam

²University of Science and Technology of Hanoi, Vietnam Academy of Science and Technology, Hanoi, Vietnam

³Institute of Physics, Vietnam Academy of Science and Technology, Hanoi, Vietnam

⁴University of Science, Vietnam National University, Hanoi, Vietnam

⁵Institute of Science and Technology, TNU-University of Sciences, Thainguyen, Vietnam

⁶University of Engineering and Technology, Vietnam National University, Hanoi, Vietnam

***Corresponding email:** tunv@ims.vast.vn

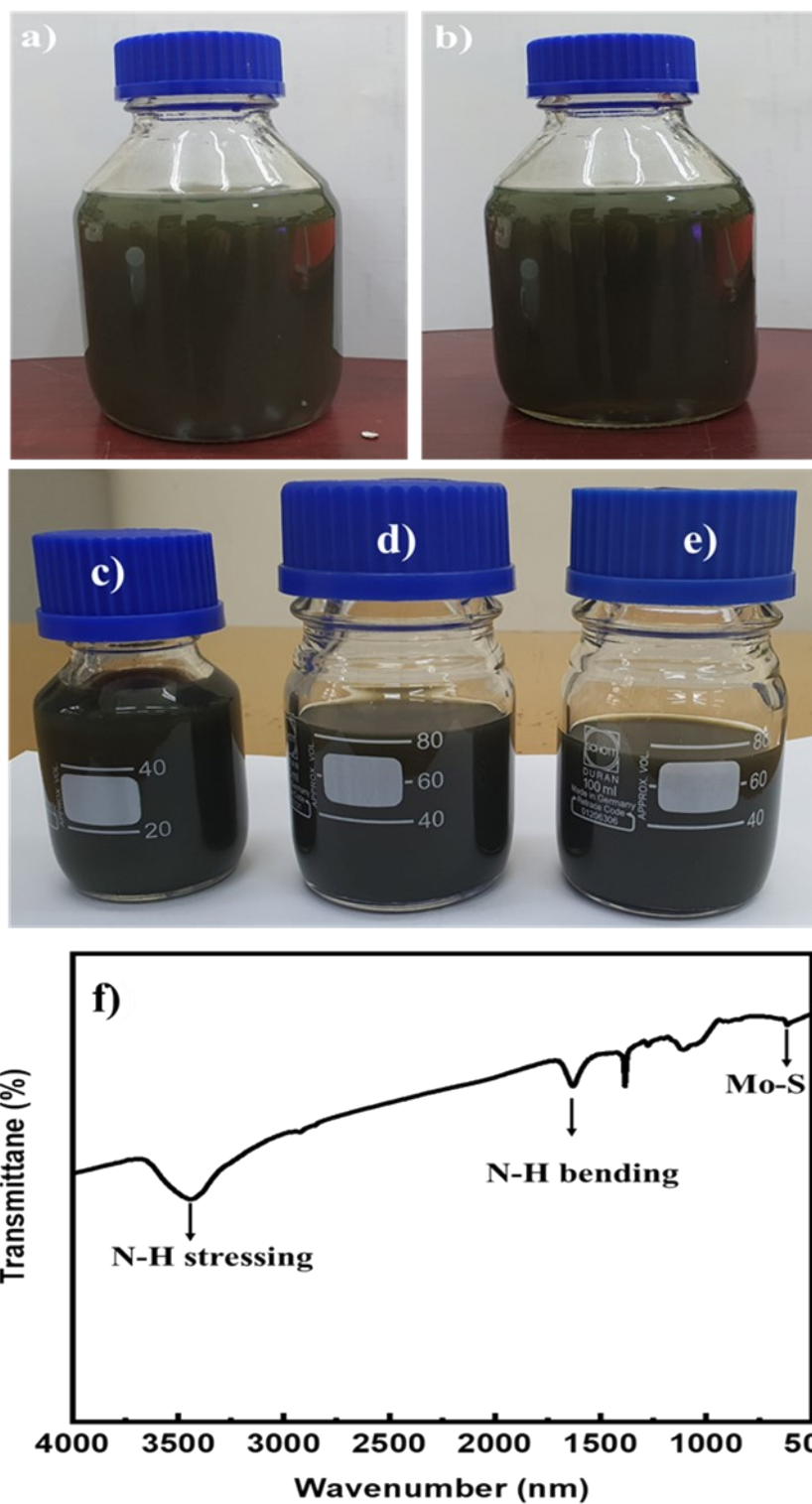


Figure S1. The dispersibility of the exfoliated MoS₂ sample in DI water. a) After dispersing, b) After 6 months. The dispersion of as-exfoliated MoS₂ sample in different solvents. c) DI water, d) Ethanol, e) Iso-propanol. FTIR spectrum of as-exfoliated MoS₂ sample (f).

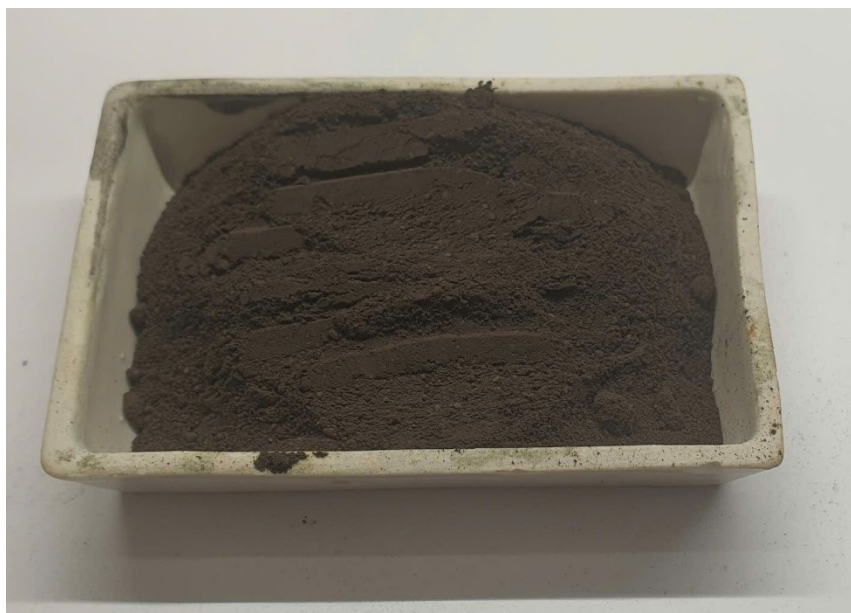


Figure S2. A digital photo of the C-TiO₂-MoS₂ composite after thermal annealing

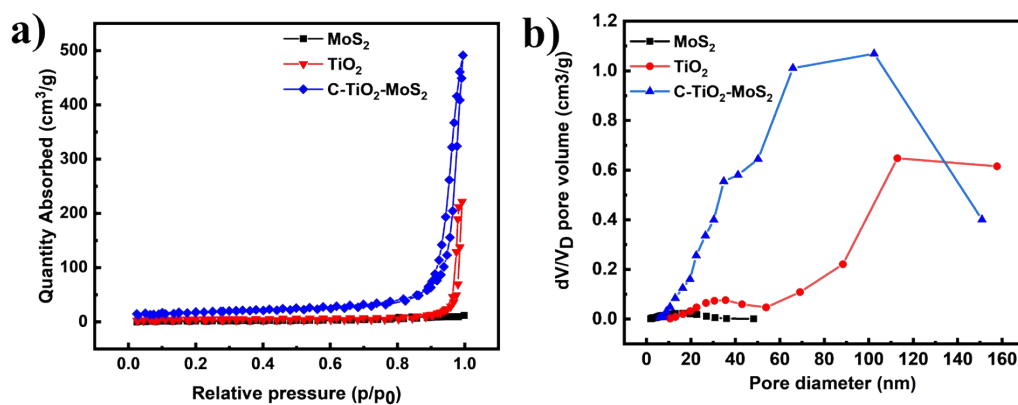


Figure S3. N₂-adsorption/desorption isotherm curves (a) and BJH pore size distribution plots (b) of MoS₂, TiO₂, and C-TiO₂-MoS₂, respectively

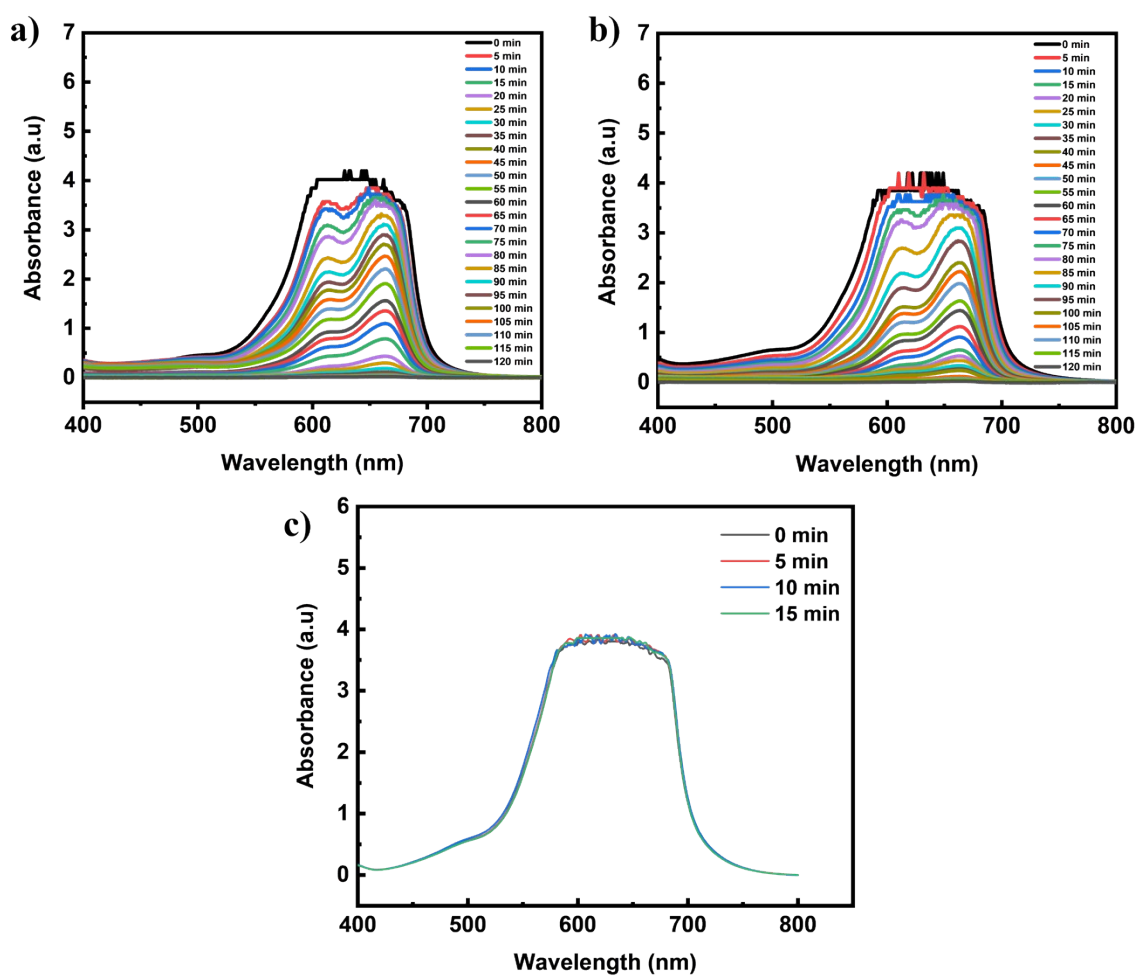


Figure S4. Time-dependent UV-vis absorbance spectra of MB degradation by as-exfoliated MoS₂ (a) and TiO₂ sample (b), only UV light without any catalysts (c)

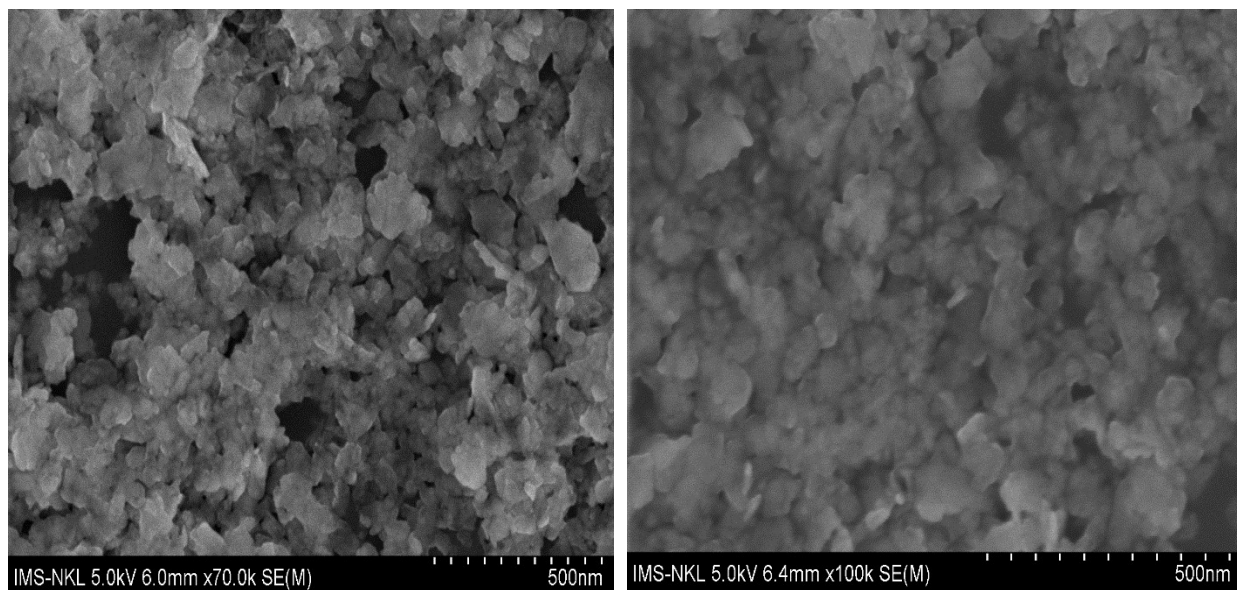


Figure S5. SEM images with higher magnification of as-exfoliated MoS₂

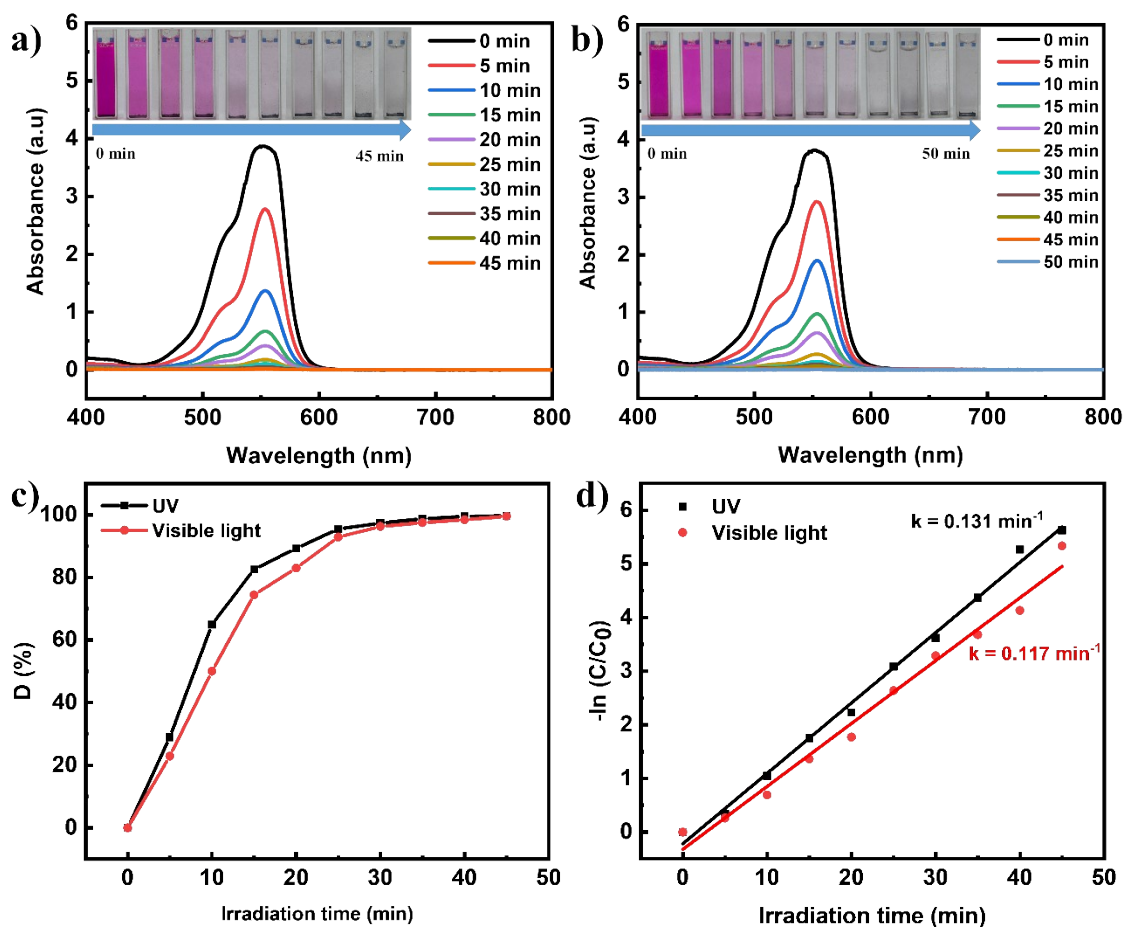


Figure S6. Time-dependent UV-vis absorbance spectra of RhB degradation by the nanocomposite under UV light (a), visible light (b), (c, d) are the degradation percentage and degradation rate of the nanocomposite under UV light and visible light, respectively.