

**Supporting Information**

**Adsorption of methylisocyanate and ethylisocyanate on Co-decorated TiS<sub>2</sub> monolayer:  
Understanding chemical interactions using DFT and COHP**

Raja Naveed Ahmed<sup>1</sup>, Zhang Leilei<sup>2</sup>, Muhammad Abdul Rauf Khan<sup>1</sup>, Iltaf Muhammad<sup>3</sup>, Azhar Ahmed<sup>1</sup>,  
Zulfiqar Ali<sup>4</sup>, Alishba Zareen<sup>1</sup>, Muhammad Mushtaq<sup>1\*</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Department of Physics, University of Poonch Rawalakot, Rawalakot 12350, Pakistan.

<sup>2</sup>Henan Key Laboratory of Nanocomposites and Applications, Institute of Nanostructured Functional Materials, Huanghe Science and Technology College, Zhengzhou, Henan 450006, PR China.

<sup>3</sup>School of Mechanical and Electrical Engineering, Hainan Vocational University of Science and Technology, Haikou 571126, China.

<sup>4</sup>School of Physics and Optoelectronic Engineering, Beijing University of Technology, Beijing, 100124, China.

**Corresponding Author\***

M. Mushtaq (mushtaq325@gmail.com)

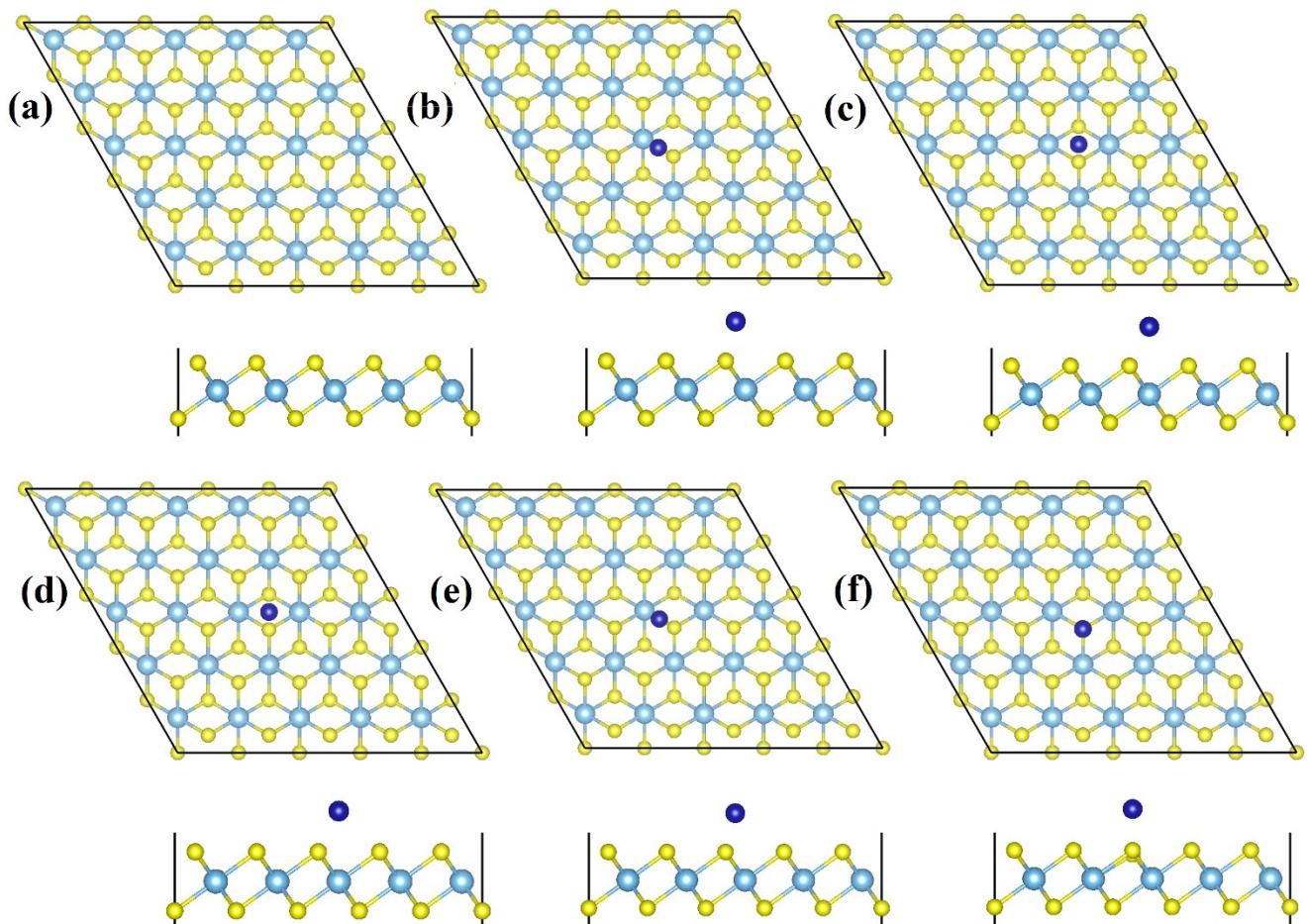


Figure S1: Top and side views of initial structures of (a) pristine-TiS<sub>2</sub> and different configurations of Co-decorated TiS<sub>2</sub>, (b) bridge site, (c) hollow site, (d) lower S site, (e) Ti top site, (f) upper S site

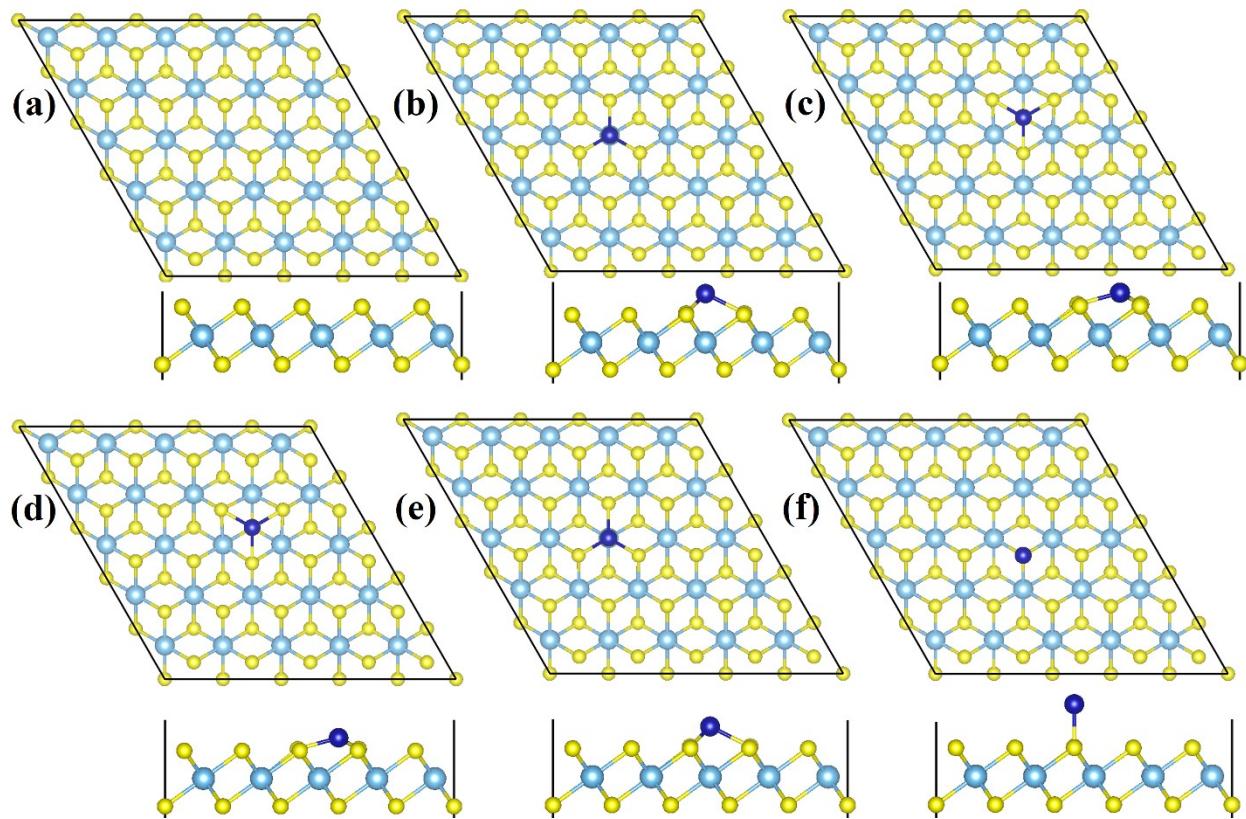


Figure S2: Top and side views of relaxed structures of (a) pristine-TiS<sub>2</sub> and different configurations of Co-decorated TiS<sub>2</sub>, (b) bridge site, (c) hollow site, (d) lower S site, (e) Ti top site, (f) upper S site

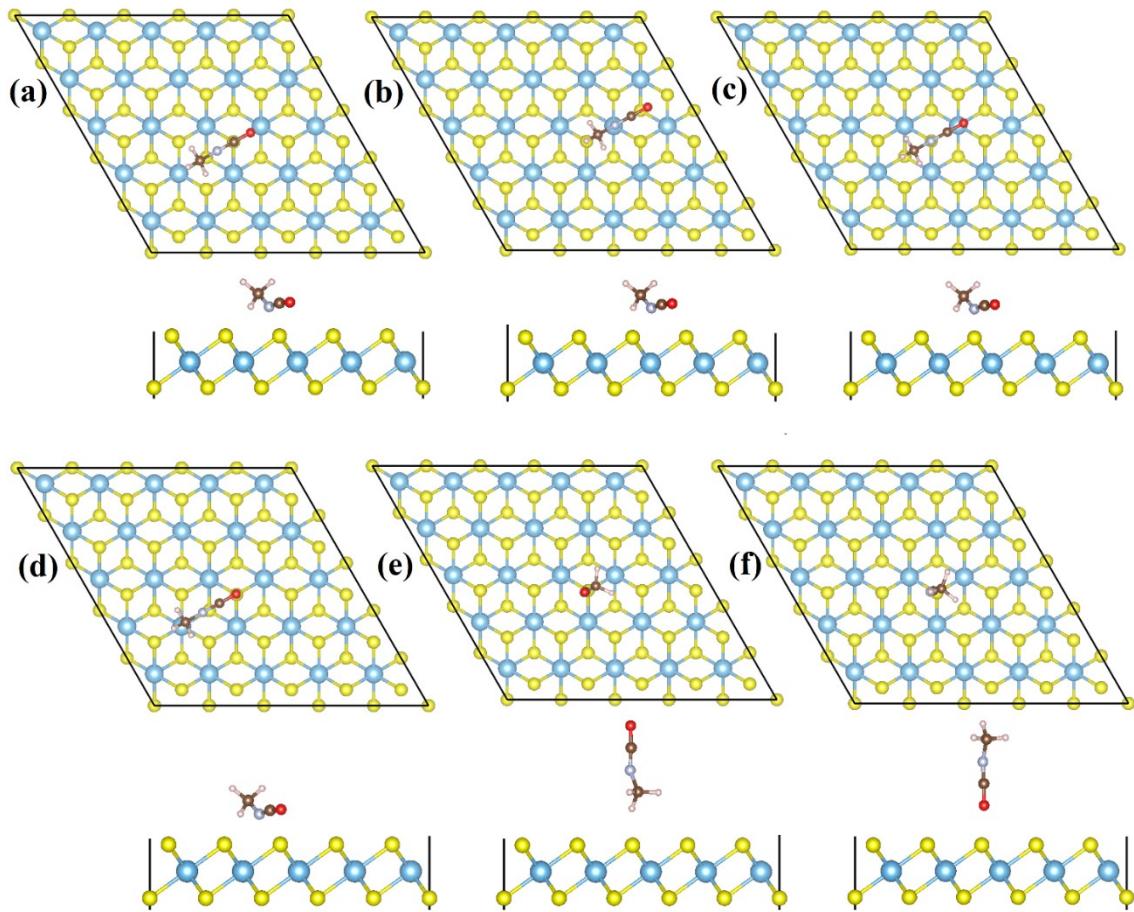


Figure S3: Top and side views of the initial adsorption configurations of methyl isocyanate ( $\text{C}_2\text{H}_3\text{NO}$ ) on the pristine-TiS<sub>2</sub> (p-TiS<sub>2</sub>) surface. Horizontal (h) configurations include (a) N-atom, (b) C-atom, (c) O-atom, and (d) H-atom oriented parallel to the surface, while perpendicular (v) configurations correspond to (e) H-atom and (f) O-atom oriented normal to the surface

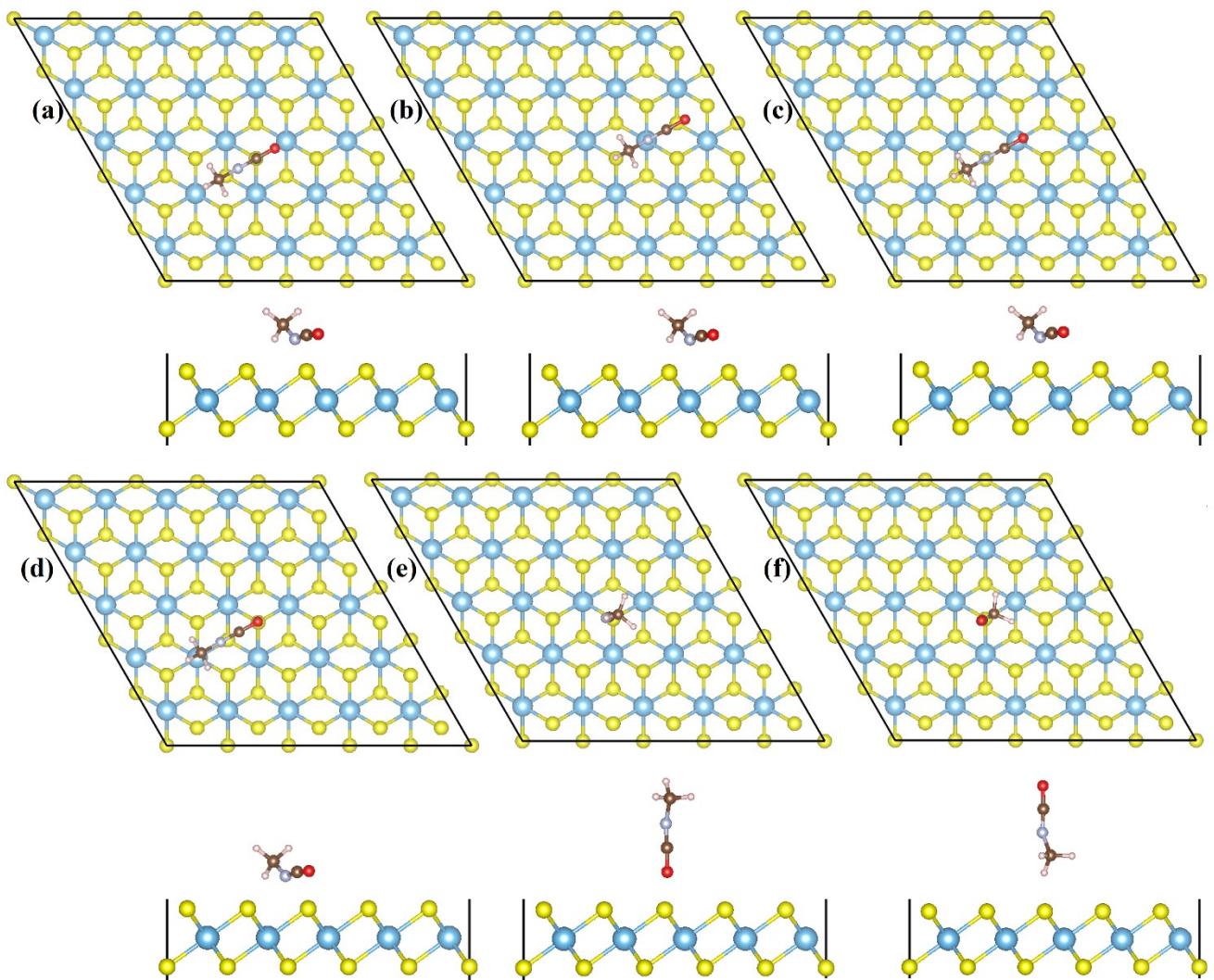


Figure S4: Top and side views of the final adsorption configurations of methyl isocyanate ( $\text{C}_2\text{H}_3\text{NO}$ ) on the pristine-TiS<sub>2</sub> (p-TiS<sub>2</sub>) surface. Horizontal (h) configurations include (a) N-atom, (b) C-atom, (c) O-atom, and (d) H-atom oriented parallel to the surface, while perpendicular (v) configurations correspond to (e) H-atom and (f) O-atom oriented normal to the surface

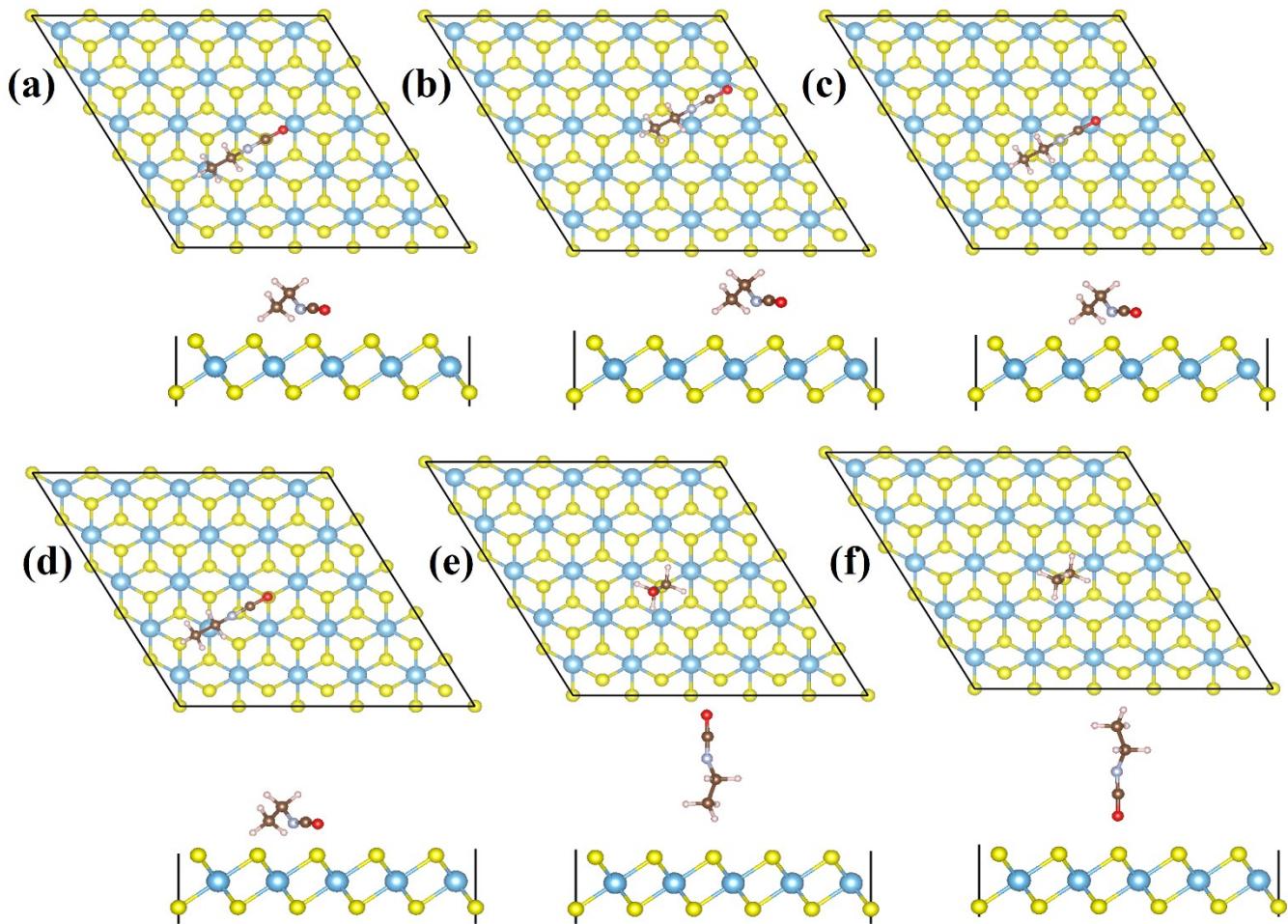


Figure S5: Top and side views of the initial adsorption configurations of ethyl isocyanate ( $C_3H_5NO$ ) on the pristine- $TiS_2$  (p- $TiS_2$ ) surface. Horizontal (h) configurations include (a) N-atom, (b) C-atom, (c) O-atom, and (d) H-atom oriented parallel to the surface, while perpendicular (v) configurations correspond to (e) H-atom and (f) O-atom oriented normal to the surface

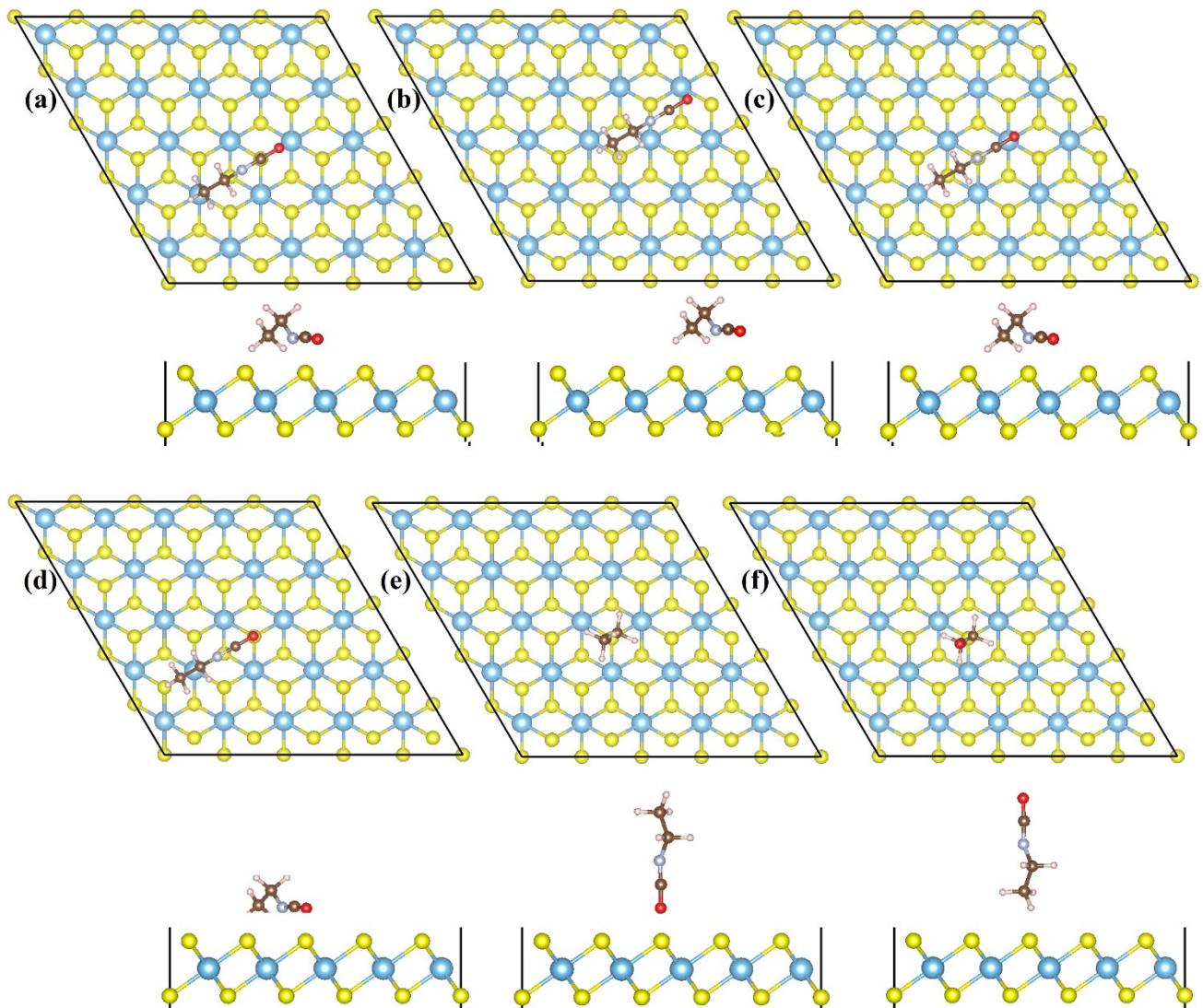


Figure S6: Top and side views of the initial adsorption configurations of ethyl isocyanate ( $C_3H_5NO$ ) on the pristine-TiS<sub>2</sub> (p-TiS<sub>2</sub>) surface. Horizontal (h) configurations include (a) N-atom, (b) C-atom, (c) O-atom, and (d) H-atom oriented parallel to the surface, while perpendicular (v) configurations correspond to (e) H-atom and (f) O-atom oriented normal to the surface

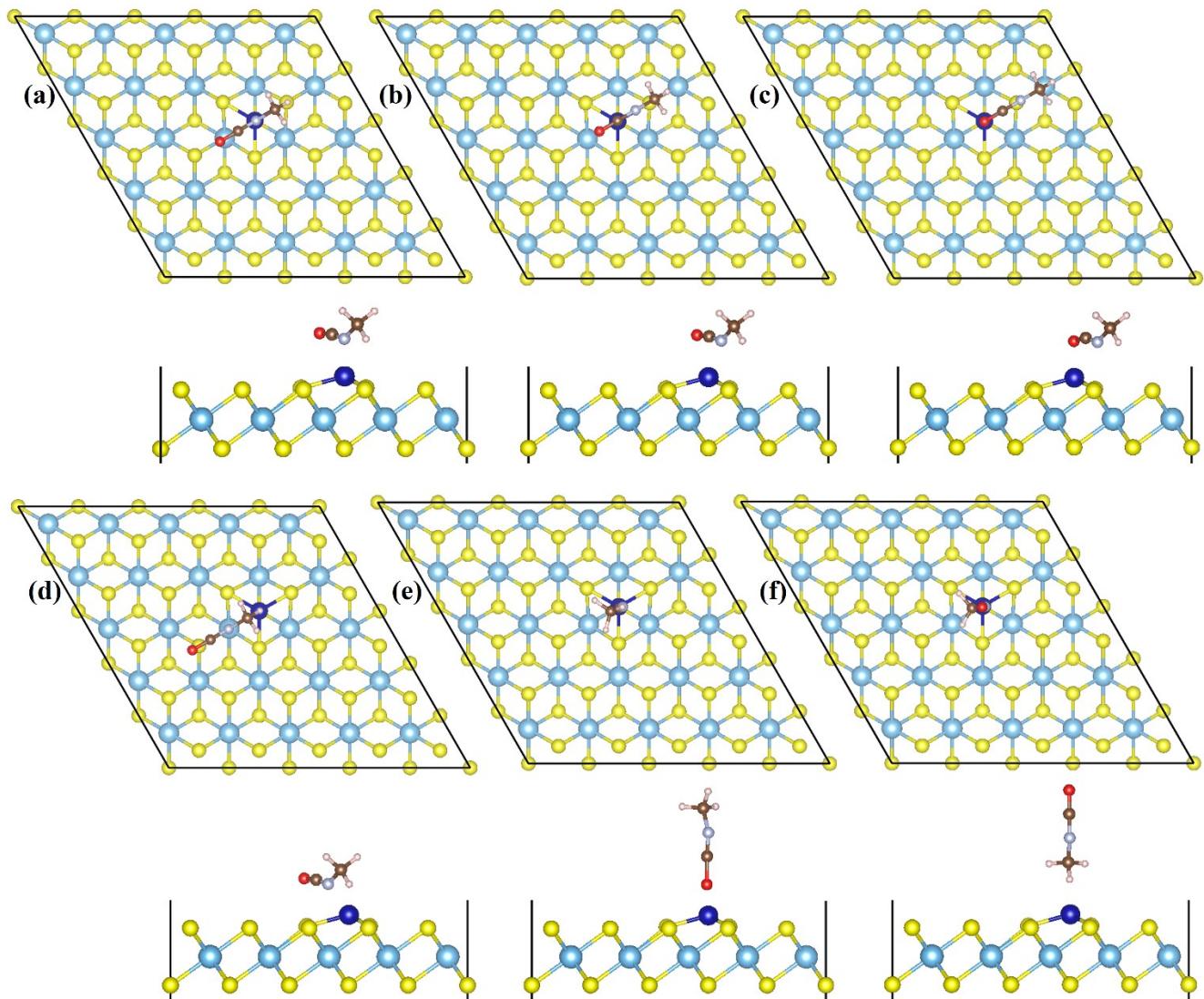


Figure S7: Top and side views of the initial adsorption configurations of methyl isocyanate ( $\text{C}_2\text{H}_3\text{NO}$ ) on the Co-decorated- $\text{TiS}_2$  (Co- $\text{TiS}_2$ ) surface. Horizontal configurations include (a) N-atom, (b) C-atom, (c) O-atom, and (d) H-atom oriented parallel to the surface, while perpendicular configurations correspond to (e) H-atom and (f) O-atom oriented normal to the surface.

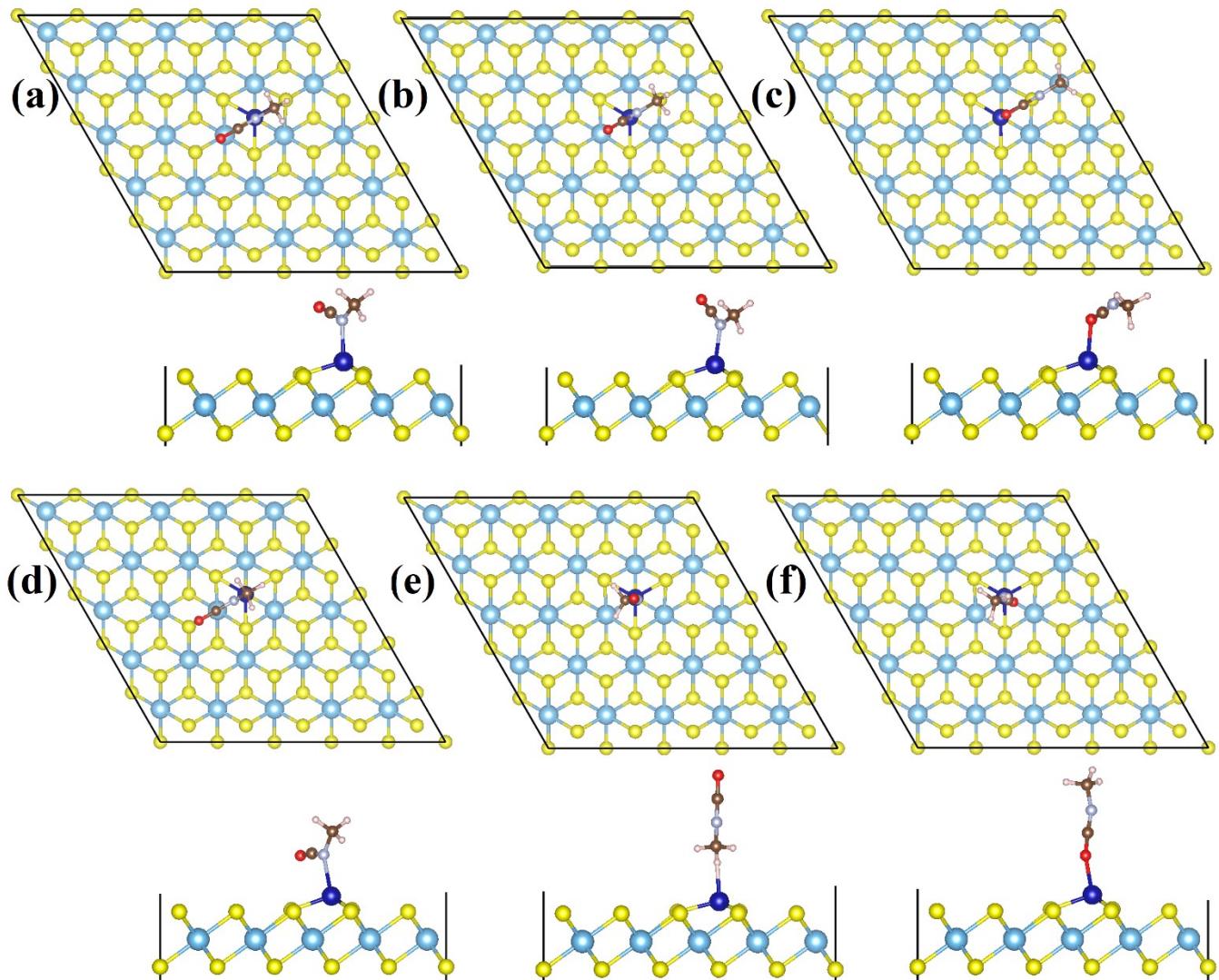


Figure S8: Top and side views of the final adsorption configurations of methyl isocyanate ( $\text{C}_2\text{H}_3\text{NO}$ ) on the Co-decorated- $\text{TiS}_2$  ( $\text{Co-TiS}_2$ ) surface. Horizontal configurations include (a) N-atom, (b) C-atom, (c) O-atom, and (d) H-atom oriented parallel to the surface, while perpendicular configurations correspond to (e) H-atom and (f) O-atom oriented normal to the surface.

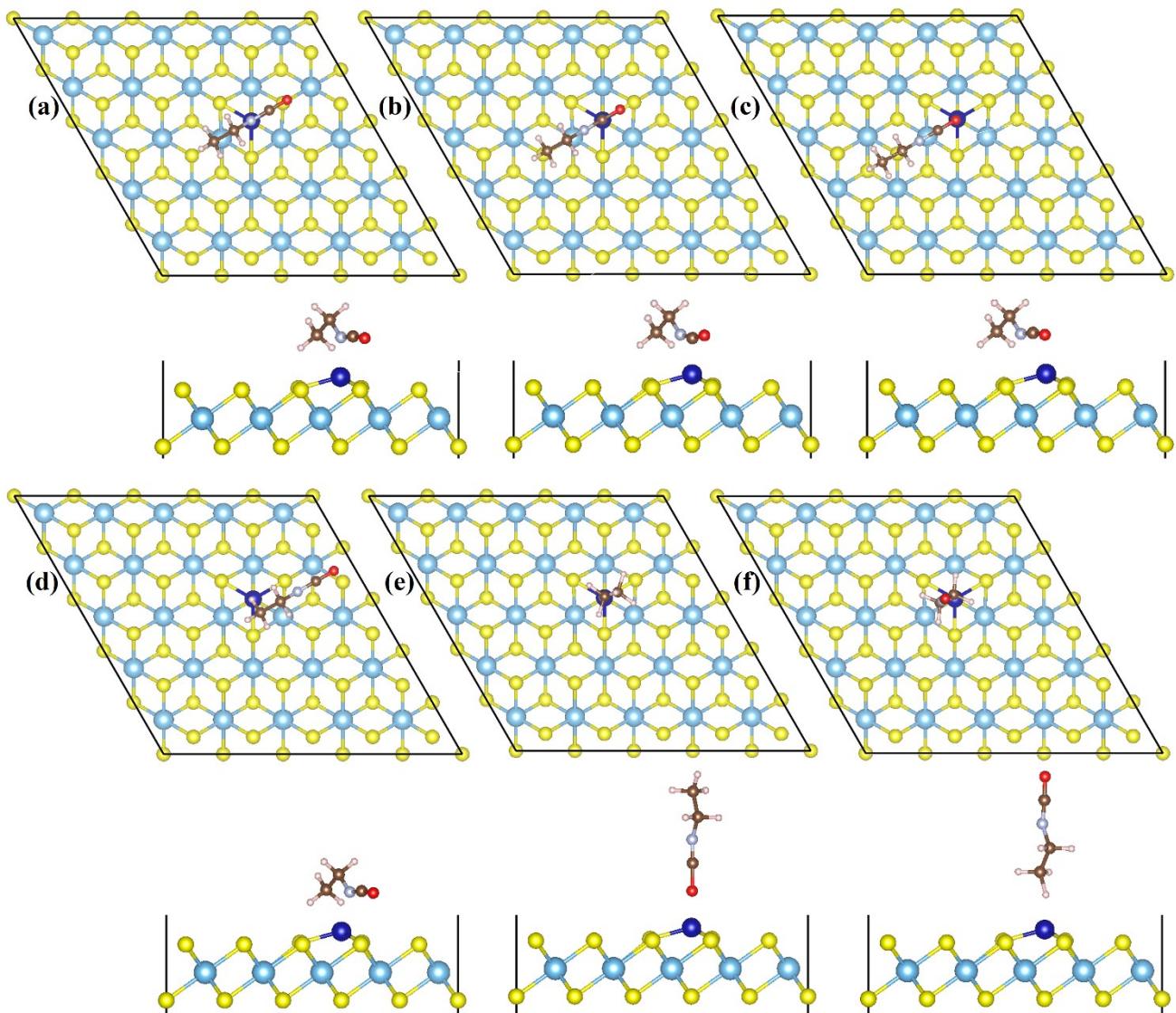


Figure S9: Top and side views of the initial adsorption configurations of ethyl isocyanate ( $\text{C}_3\text{H}_5\text{NO}$ ) on the Co-decorated- $\text{TiS}_2$  (Co- $\text{TiS}_2$ ) surface. Horizontal configurations include (a) N-atom, (b) C-atom, (c) O-atom, and (d) H-atom oriented parallel to the surface, while perpendicular configurations correspond to (e) H-atom and (f) O-atom oriented normal to the surface.

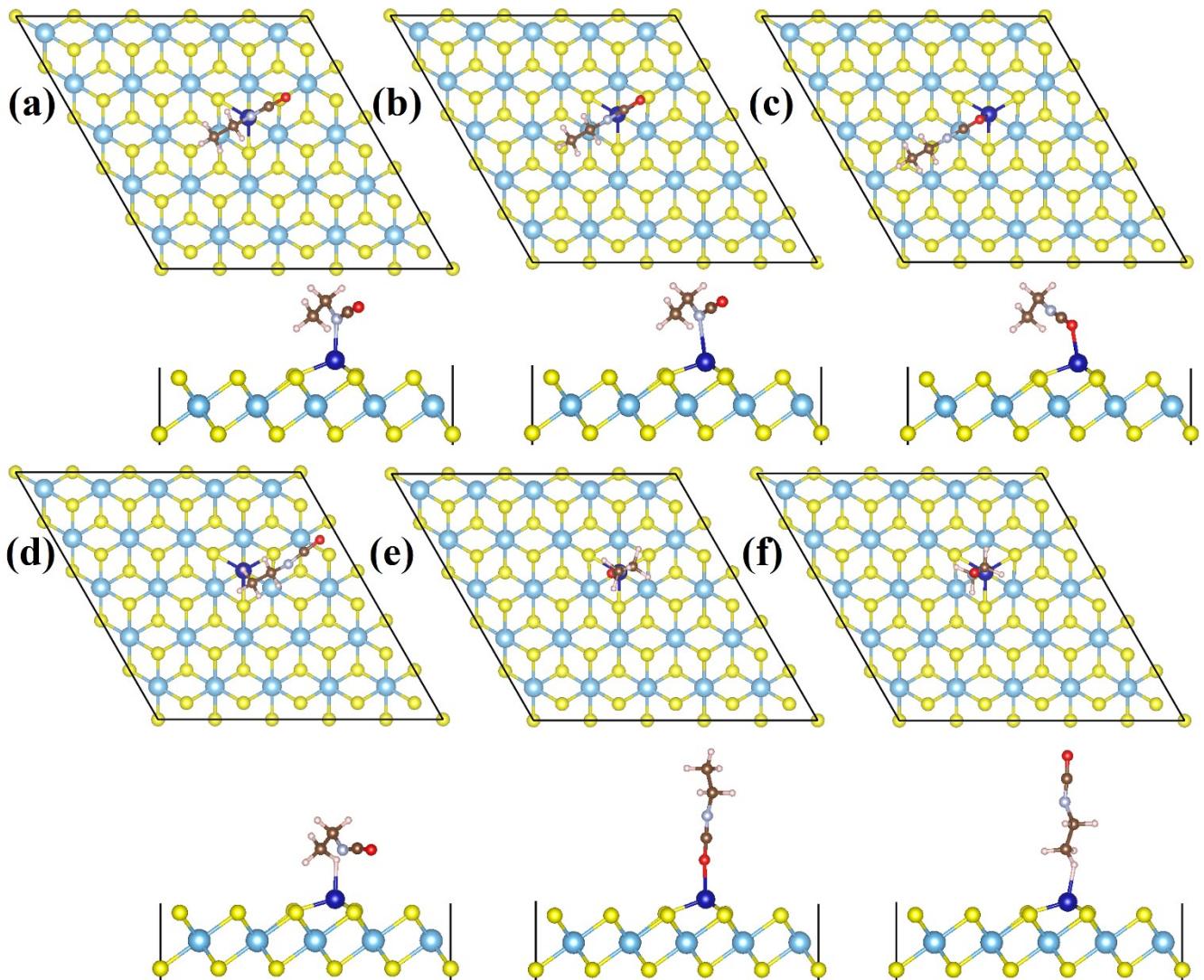


Figure S10: Top and side views of the final adsorption configurations of ethyl isocyanate ( $\text{C}_3\text{H}_5\text{NO}$ ) on the Co-decorated- $\text{TiS}_2$  ( $\text{Co-TiS}_2$ ) surface. Horizontal configurations include (a) N-atom, (b) C-atom, (c) O-atom, and (d) H-atom oriented parallel to the surface, while perpendicular configurations correspond to (e) H-atom and (f) O-atom oriented normal to the surface.

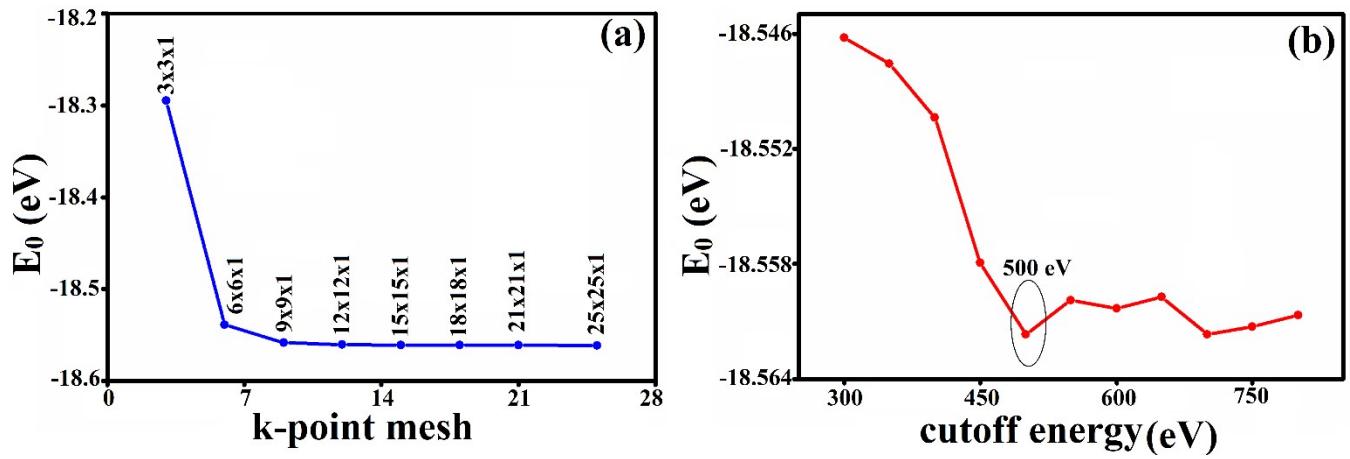


Figure S11: The convergence tests for (a) k-point grid and (b) cutoff energy

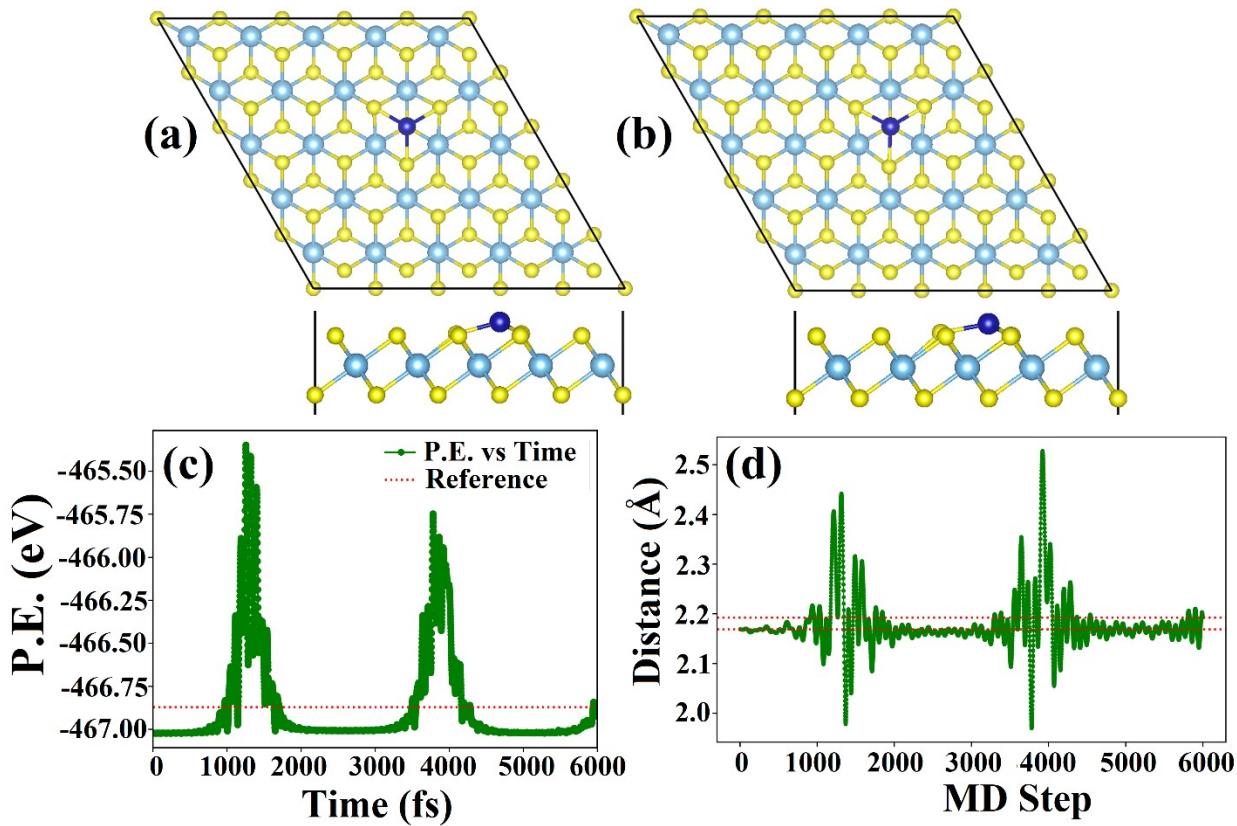


Figure S12: Top and side views of (a) initial structures of Co-TiS<sub>2</sub> at 0 K, (b) final structures of Co-TiS<sub>2</sub> at 300 K, (c) potential energy as a function of time step, and (d) displacement of Co atom as a function of MD step obtained from AIMD simulation for Co-TiS<sub>2</sub> at 300 K.