

Supplementary Information

Piezotronic-Enhanced Oxygen Evolution Reaction Enabled by a Au/MoS₂ Nanosheet Catalyst

Juanjuan Bian,^{1,2} and Chunwen Sun^{1,2*}

¹CAS Center for Excellence in Nanoscience, Beijing Institute of Nanoenergy and Nanosystems,
Chinese Academy of Sciences, Beijing 100083, P. R. China

²College of Nanoscience and Technology, University of Chinese Academy of Sciences, Beijing 10
0049, P. R. China

* Corresponding authors.

Tel.: +86-10-82854648, fax: +86-10-82854648. Emails: sunchunwen@binn.cas.cn (C.W. Sun)

Table S1. ICP data of the contents of different elements.

Elements	The tested mass content (wt. %)
Au	0.2668
Mo	46.0310
S	26.1795

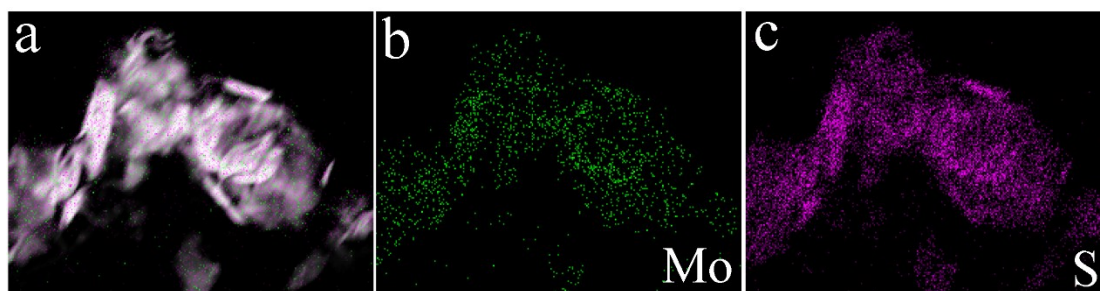


Fig. S1 (a) ADF STEM image of MoS₂ nanosheets. (b,c) The corresponding elemental mappings of Mo and S of the MoS₂ nanosheets.

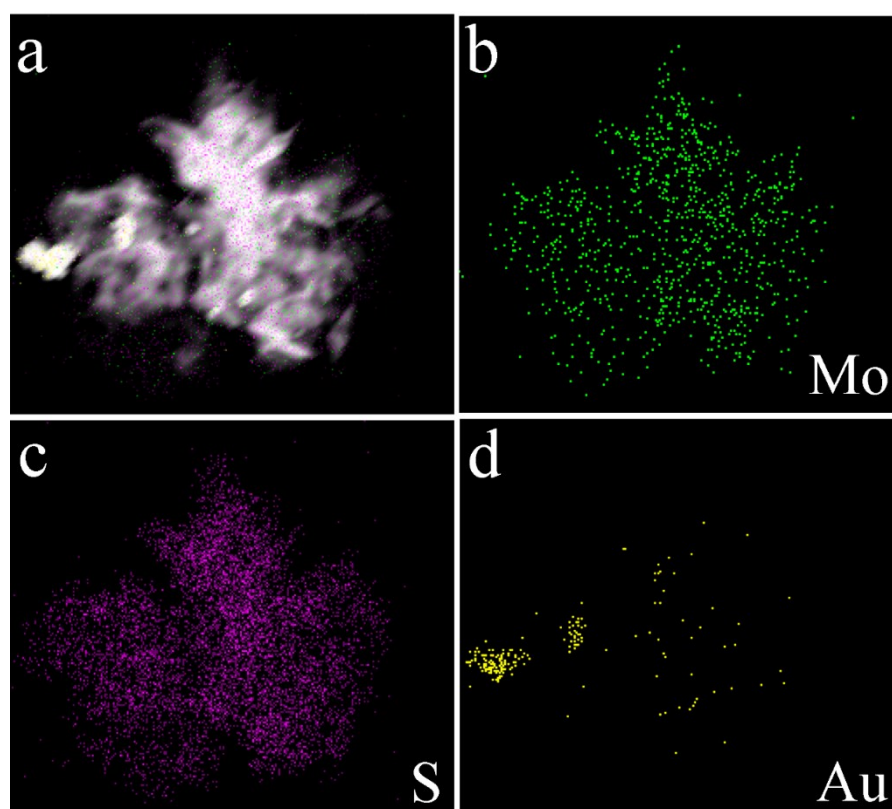


Fig. S2 (a) ADF STEM image of Au-MoS₂ nanosheets. (b-d) The corresponding elemental mappings of Mo, S and Au of the Au-MoS₂ nanosheets.

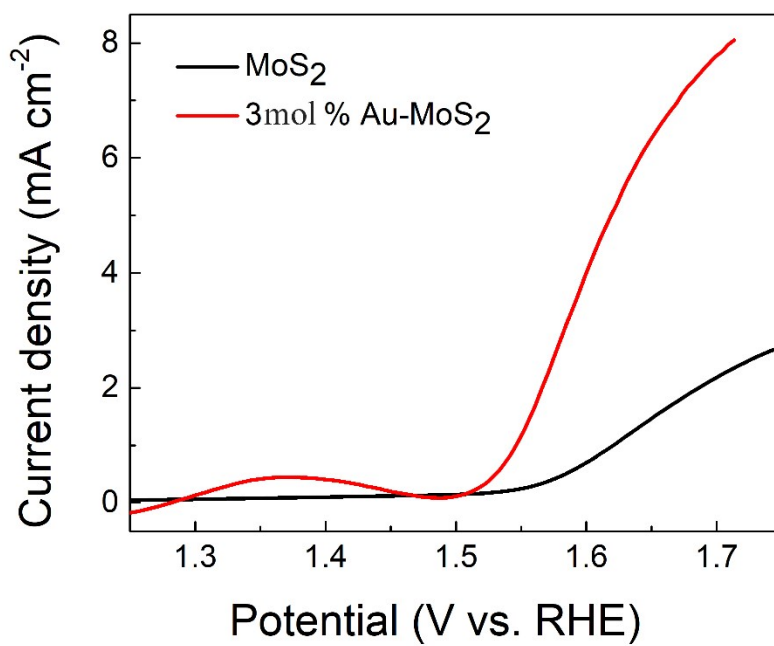


Fig. S3 Comparison of OER performances of the pure MoS₂ and 3mol % Au-MoS₂ catalysts.

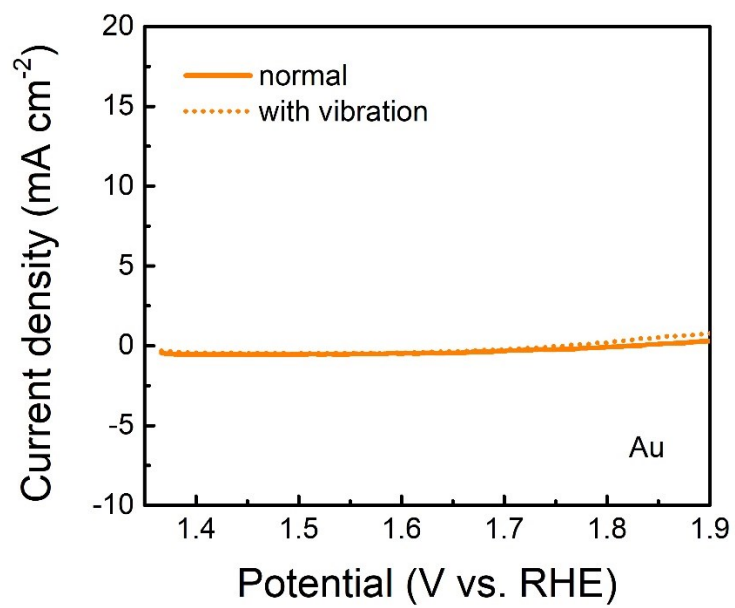


Fig. S4 LSV curves of the Au nanoparticles tested under normal condition and with ultrasonic condition.

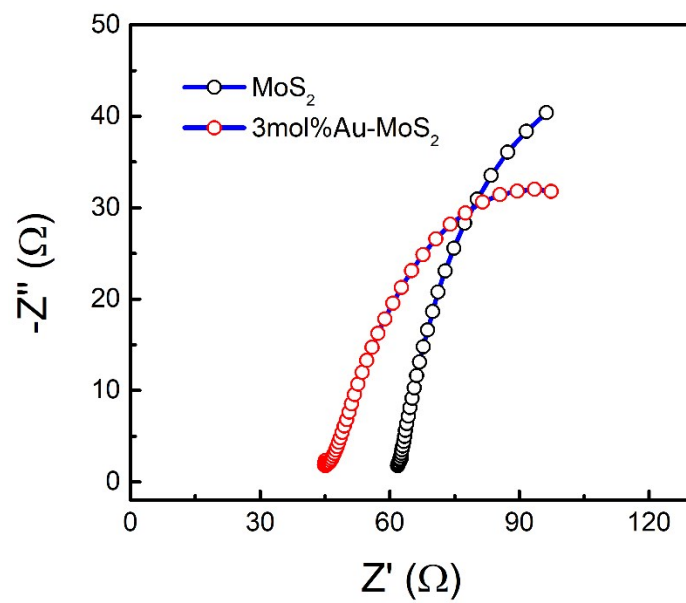


Fig. S5 The electrochemical impedance spectra of the pure MoS_2 and 3mol % Au- MoS_2 catalysts.

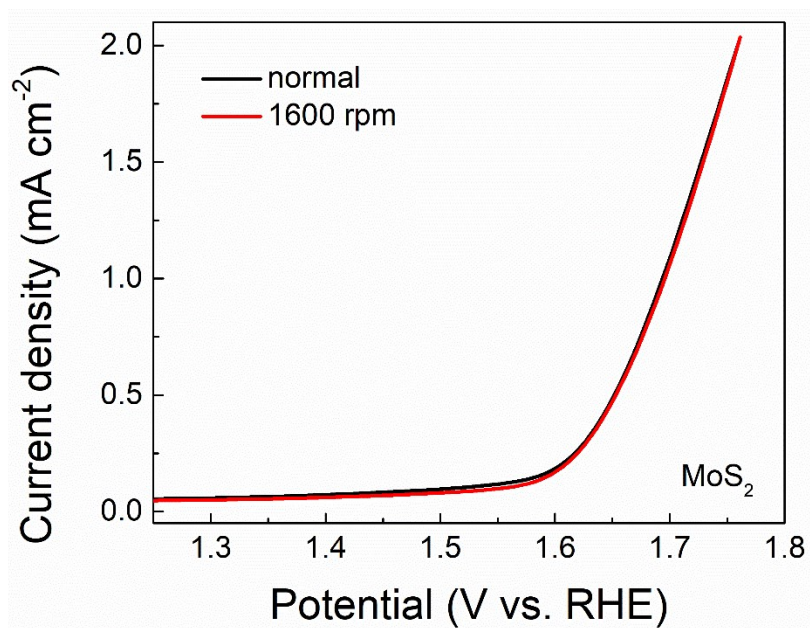


Fig. S6 Comparison of OER performance of the MoS₂ under normal condition and rotating condition at 1600 rpm.

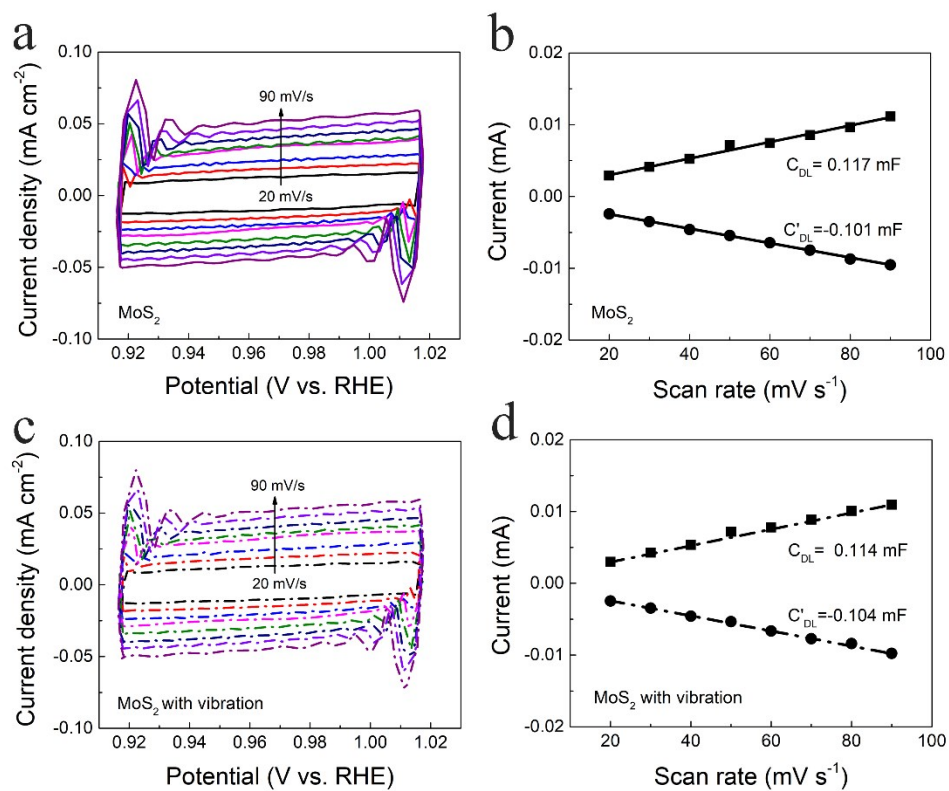


Fig. S7 The cyclic voltammetry (CV) curves in the non-faradaic region for MoS₂ catalyst (a) under normal condition and (c) with ultrasonic condition. Current-scan rates of MoS₂ catalyst (b) under normal condition and (d) with ultrasonic condition.

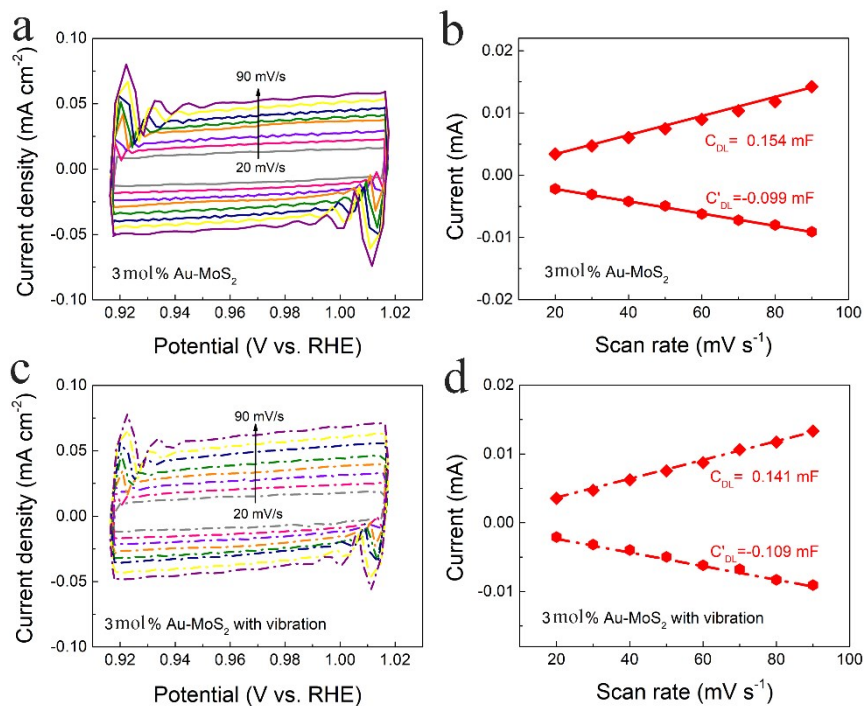


Fig. S8 The CV curves in the non-faradaic region at various scan rates for 3mol % Au-MoS₂ catalyst (a) under normal condition and (c) with ultrasonic condition. Current-scan rates of 3mol % Au-MoS₂ catalyst (b) under normal condition and (d) with ultrasonic condition.

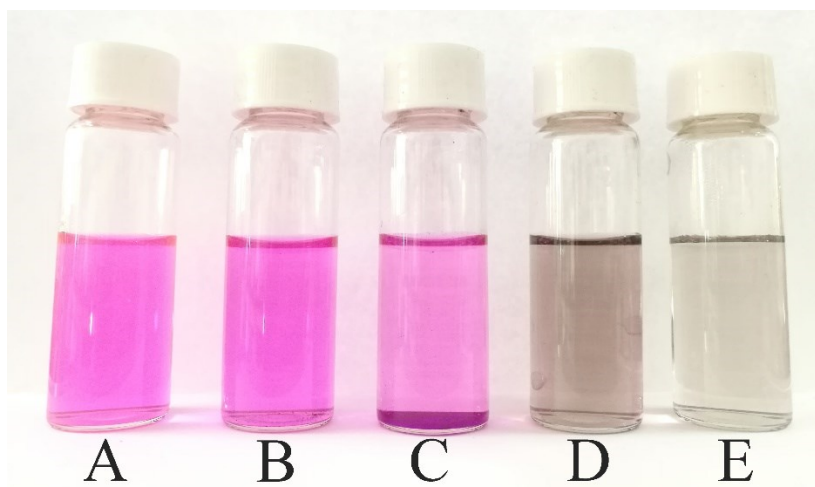


Fig. S9 The photo of the piezo-enhanced catalytic decomposition of RhB dye solution under different conditions. A case shows pure RhB dye reaction without catalyst. B and D cases represent RhB dye reactions for MoS₂ catalyst without and with vibration, respectively. C and E cases are the RhB dye reactions for 3mol % Au-MoS₂ catalyst without vibration and under ultrasonic vibration, respectively.

Table S2. Comparison of the electrochemical performance and dye degradation performance with different catalysts.

Catalyst	OER performance (onset potential)	Dye degradation performance	Refs.
Au-MoS ₂	1.52 V	almost 100% after 30 minutes	This work
BaTiO _{3-x}	1.6 V	-	S1
MoS ₂ nanosheets	-	86.9% under 20 min light irradiation	S2
Bi ₄ Ti ₃ O ₁₂	-	62.1% after 4 h illumination	S3
NCNF-900	1.7 V	-	S4
Ag ₂ O-BaTiO ₃	-	totally degraded within 1.5 h	S5
Co ₃ O ₄	1.62 V	-	S6

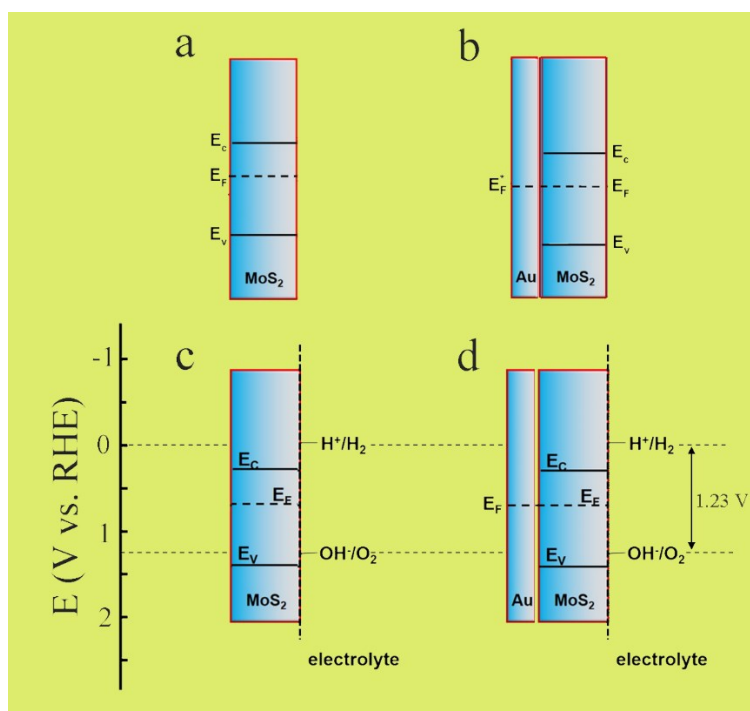


Fig. S10 The energy band potential diagrams. (a) The energy bands of bulk MoS_2 catalyst. (b) The energy bands of Au-MoS_2 catalyst under equilibrium. (c) The band potential with bulk MoS_2 piezo-catalyst immersing in electrolyte. (d) The band potential with Au-MoS_2 piezo-catalyst immersing in electrolyte.

References

- S1. C-F. Chen, G. King, R.M. Dickerson, P. A. Papin, S. Gupta, W. Kellogg and G. Wu, *Nano Energy*, 2015, **13**, 423–432.
- S2. W. J. Zhou, Z. Y. Yin, Y. P. Du, X. Huang, Z. Y. Zeng, Z. X. Fan, H. Liu, J. Y. Wang and H. Zhang, *Small*, 2013, **9**, 140–147.
- S3. S. C. Tu, H. W. Huang, T. R. Zhang and Y. H. Zhang, *Appl. Catal. B: Environ.*, 2017, **219**, 550–562.
- S4. Q. Liu, Y. B. Wang, L. M. Dai and J. N. Yao, *Adv. Mater.*, 2016, **28**, 3000–3006.
- S5. H. Li, Y. Sang, S. Chang, X. Huang, Y. Zhang, R. Yang, H. Jiang, H. Liu and Z. L. Wang, *Nano Lett.*, 2015, **15**, 2372–2379.
- S6. D. D. Wang, X. Chen, D. G. Evans and W. S. Yang, *Nanoscale*, 2013, **5**, 5312–5315.