

Supporting Information

Microflower-like Co₉S₈@MoS₂ heterostructure as an efficient bifunctional catalyst for overall water splitting

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Experimental section

Materials

Cobalt nitrate hexahydrate ($\text{Co}(\text{NO}_3)_2 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$, 99%) and ethanol were obtained from Aladdin Chemical Co. Sodium molybdate dihydrate ($\text{Na}_2\text{MoO}_4 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$, 99.5%), formaldehyde (36%–38%), thiourea (99%), and ethylenediamine (99%) were obtained from Sigma-Aldrich Chemical Co. The commercial Pt/C powder (20wt%) was provided by Shanghai Macklin Biochemical Technology Co., Ltd.

Preparation of $\text{Co}_9\text{S}_8@\text{MoS}_2$

In a typical experiment, $\text{Co}(\text{NO}_3)_2 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$, thiourea, and $\text{Na}_2\text{MoO}_4 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$ were added to 40 mL of deionised water, and the mixture was thoroughly stirred for even dispersion. Subsequently, ethylenediamine and formaldehyde were added dropwise under continuous stirring. The final molar ratio of thiourea/Co/ethylenediamine/formaldehyde/Mo was 1.5:1:1:2:0.001. Subsequently, the mixture was poured into a stainless steel autoclave (50 mL) lined with polytetrafluoroethylene and then reacted at 180 °C for one day. The obtained sample was washed with deionised water and ethanol and then desiccated in an oven. Finally, the $\text{Co}_9\text{S}_8@\text{MoS}_2$ heterostructure was pyrolyzed at 2 °C min^{-1} to 500 °C and held for 2 h in nitrogen atmosphere.

Corresponding Co_9S_8 and MoS_2 materials were fabricated using the same procedure, but lacking $\text{Na}_2\text{MoO}_4 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$ and $\text{Co}(\text{NO}_3)_2 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$, respectively. And the synthesized processes of $\text{Co}_9\text{S}_8@\text{MoS}_2$ -low and $\text{Co}_9\text{S}_8@\text{MoS}_2$ -high were similar to those of $\text{Co}_9\text{S}_8@\text{MoS}_2$ heterostructure while the final molar ratio was correspondingly changed to 1.5:1:1:2:0.0005 and 1.5:1:1:2:0.0015.

Material characterisation

To characterise the crystal structures of the composites, X-ray diffraction (XRD) was recorded on a Rigaku RINT 2000 instrument (Cu $\text{K}\alpha$ radiation, 40 kV, 40 mA). The microstructures of $\text{Co}_9\text{S}_8@\text{MoS}_2$ were investigated using Hitachi SU-8000 electron microscopy. Elemental mapping and transmission electron microscopy (TEM) were

carried out using a JEM-2100F microscope operated at 200 kV. The composition of Co₉S₈@MoS₂ was evaluated using X-ray photoelectron spectroscopy (XPS; Phi X-tool). The surface areas and pore size distribution were determined by the Brunauer-Emmett-Teller (BET) and Barrett-Joyner-Halenda (BJH) method, respectively, using N₂ isotherm measured with a Micromeritics ASAP 2460 analyser (USA).

Electrochemical measurements

In a three-electrode system, the HER and OER activities of Co₉S₈@MoS₂ were investigated on a CHI 750E electrochemical workstation at ambient temperature. To prepare the electrocatalyst ink, 4 mg of the composite material was suspended in 1.0 mL of 0.05 wt.% Nafion in ethanol by ultrasonication. Then, the catalyst ink was drop-cast onto a glassy carbon electrode (GCE) and dried at 30 °C to obtain a catalyst loading of 404 μg cm⁻². In alkaline medium, the modified GCE was used as the working electrode, an Ag/AgCl electrode as the reference electrode and a graphite rod as the counter electrode. When the electrocatalytic measurements were conducted under acidic conditions, a saturated calomel electrode was utilised as the counter electrode instead of the graphite rod. The potentials measured in 1 M KOH and 0.5 M H₂SO₄ were converted to the reversible hydrogen electrode (RHE) scale based on the equations: $E_{\text{RHE}} = E_{\text{Ag/AgCl}} + 0.1976 + 0.059 \times \text{pH}$ and $E_{\text{RHE}} = E_{\text{SCE}} + 0.241 + 0.059 \times \text{pH}$. All potentials were recorded at a scan rate of 10 mV s⁻¹.

The electrochemical double-layer capacitance (C_{dl}) of each sample was tested by employing cyclic voltammetry at non-Faradaic potentials between 0.3 and 0.5 V at sweep rates from 20 to 100 mV s⁻¹. The discrepancy in current density between the cathodic and anodic sweeps at 0.35 V vs. RHE in 1 M KOH was plotted against the scan rate, and the slope of the linear regression line was obtained. The value of the slope is twice that of C_{dl} .

In a two-electrode system, the overall water splitting measurements were organised in 1.0 M KOH. A nickel foam (0.4 cm²) loaded with 0.4 mg of electrocatalyst was utilised as the working electrode.

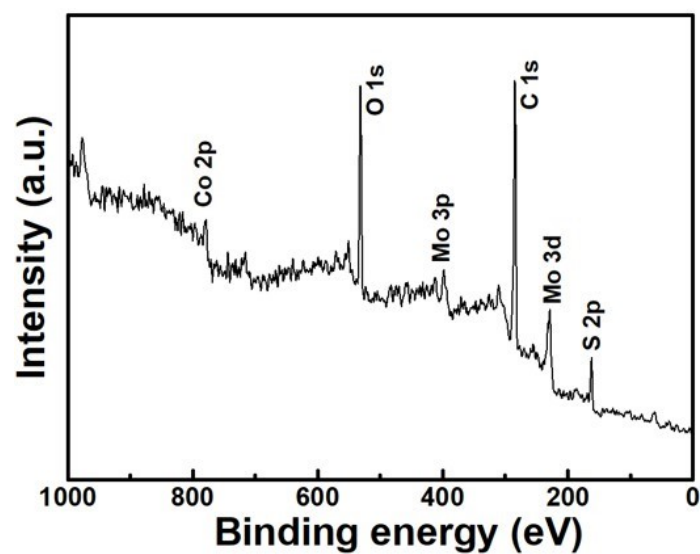


Figure S1. XPS spectrum of the obtained $\text{Co}_9\text{S}_8@\text{MoS}_2$ heterostructure.

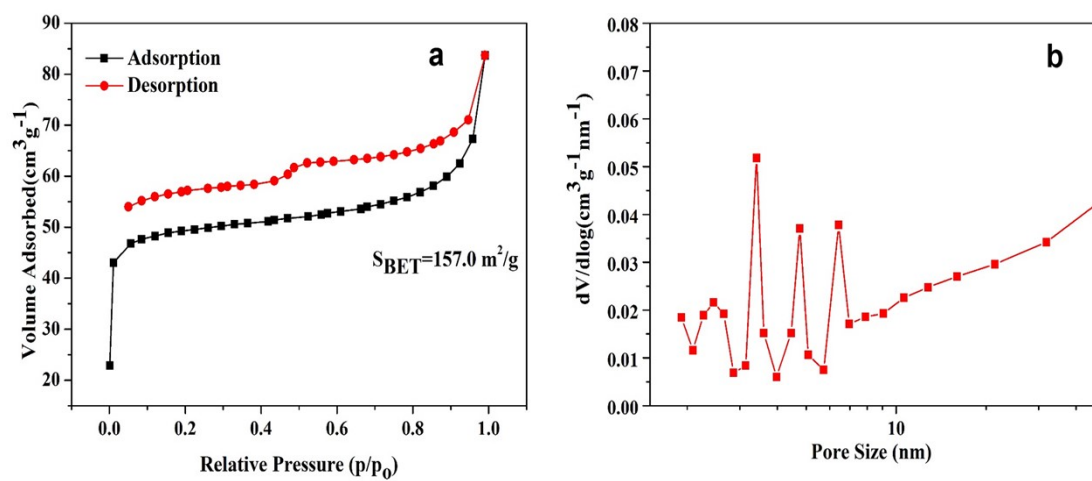


Figure S2. (a) N_2 adsorption-desorption isotherms and (b) the corresponding pore size distribution of the typical sample $\text{Co}_9\text{S}_8@\text{MoS}_2$.

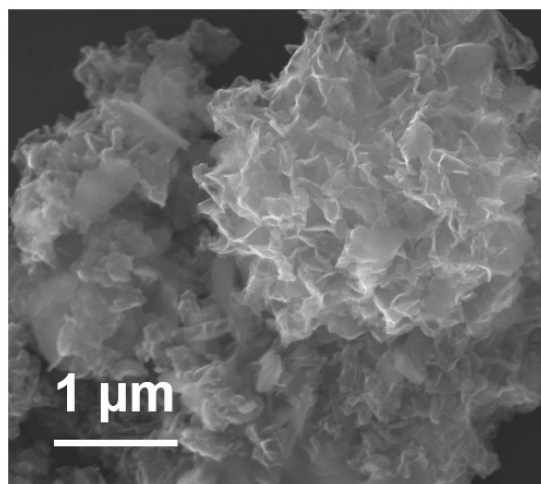


Figure S3. SEM images of Co₉S₈@MoS₂-after the catalytic OER test.

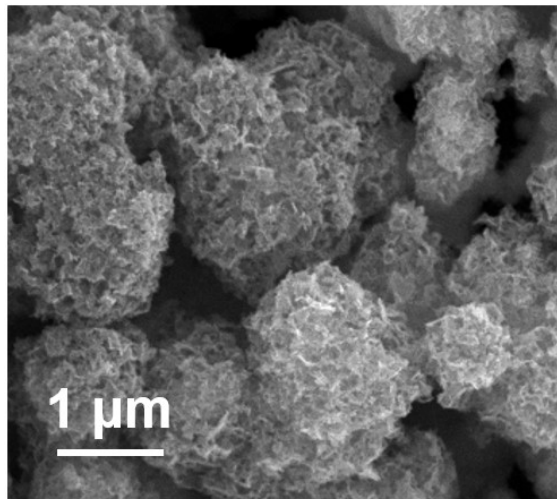


Figure S4. SEM images of Co₉S₈@MoS₂-after the catalytic HER test.

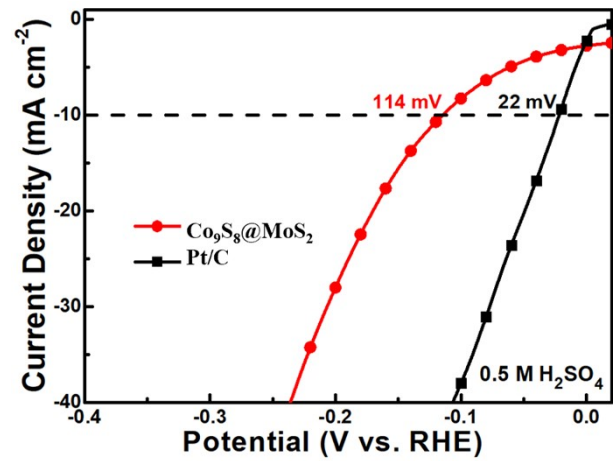


Figure S5. HER performance of Co₉S₈@MoS₂ in 0.5 M H₂SO₄.

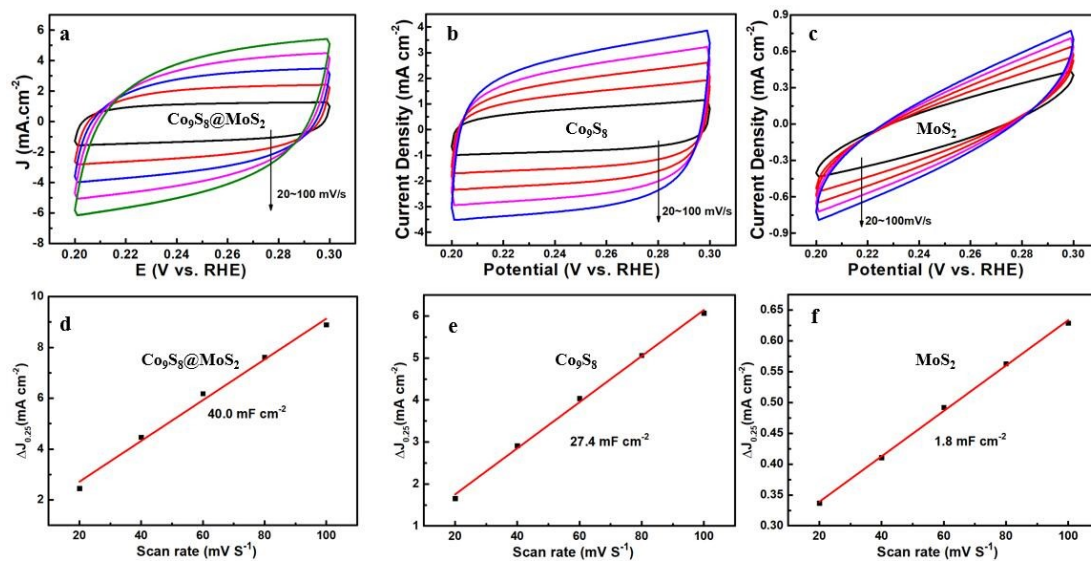


Figure S6. Cyclic voltammograms of (a) $\text{Co}_9\text{S}_8@\text{MoS}_2$, (b) Co_9S_8 , (c) MoS_2 at different scan rates from 20 to 100 mV s^{-1} . Linear slopes were plotted from the cyclic voltammograms of (d) $\text{Co}_9\text{S}_8@\text{MoS}_2$, (e) Co_9S_8 and (f) MoS_2 in 1M KOH. The linear slopes are equivalent to twice the double-layer capacitance (C_{dl}).

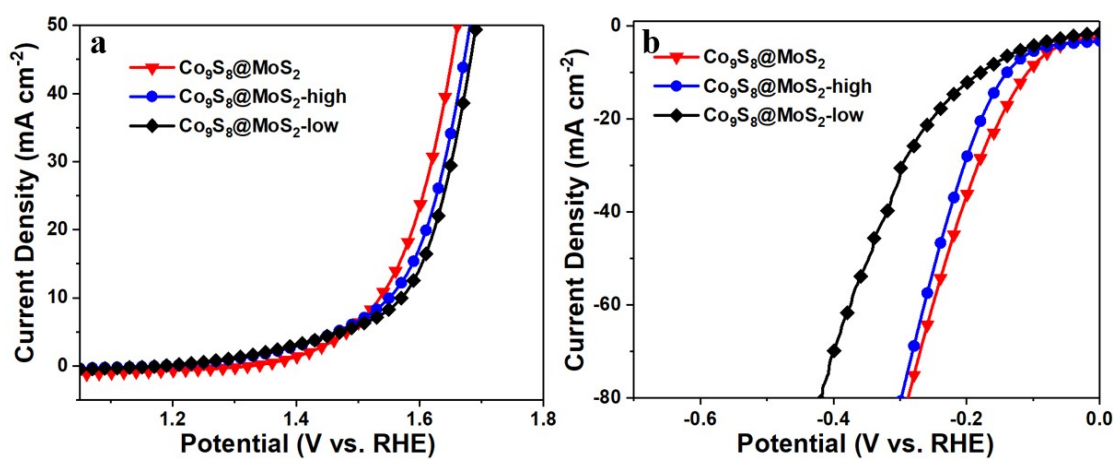


Figure S7. LSV curves of $\text{Co}_9\text{S}_8@\text{MoS}_2$, $\text{Co}_9\text{S}_8@\text{MoS}_2\text{-high}$ and $\text{Co}_9\text{S}_8@\text{MoS}_2\text{-low}$ electrodes in 1 M KOH for OER (a) and HER (b).

Table S1. The reported HER and OER of some cobalt- and molybdenum-based sulfides electrocatalysts compared with that of this study.

Catalyst	Reaction	Current density j=10 mA cm ⁻²	η at		Tafel slope (mV•dec ⁻¹)		Reference
			corresponding				
			j (mV)		1M	0.5M	
			KOH	H ₂ SO ₄	KOH	H ₂ SO ₄	
Co₉S₈-MoS₂	HER	10	103	114	124	127	This work
	OER	10	295	-	175	-	
Co₉S₈-MoS₂@3DC	HER	10	177	230	83.6	111.7	1
	OER	-	-	-	-	-	
MoO₂@MoS₂@Co₉S₈	HER	10	160	-	80	-	2
	OER	10	310	-	70	-	
Co₃S₄@MoS₂	HER	10	136	-	74	-	3
	OER	10	280	-	43	-	
NiFe-LDH/FeCoS₂/CFC	HER	10	308	-	157	-	4
	OER	10	190	-	56	-	
Co₉S₈-Ni₃S₂-HNT_s/Ni	HER	10	85	-	83.1	-	5
	OER	50	281	-	53.3	-	
Co₉S₈@MoS₂/CNFs	HER	10	-	190	-	110	6
	OER	10	430	-	61	-	
CoS_x-Ni₃S₂/NF	HER	10	204	-	133	-	7
	OER	20	280	-	105	-	
CoMoS₄-Ni₃S₂/NF	HER	10	158	93	169	-	8
	OER	10	200	-	63	-	
Co₉S₈@MoS₂/N	HER	10	126	-	74.1	-	9
	OER	10	233	-	56.3	-	
Co₉S₈@MoS₂	HER	10	143	171	117	123	10
	OER	10	342	-	94	-	

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