

## Supplementary Information

### Insight into the Intrinsic Activity of Transition Metal Sulfides for Hydrogen Evolution Reaction

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**Calculation of TOF.** The TOF is defined as follows:

$$TOF = \frac{JA}{2Fn} \quad (S1)$$

Where J is the current density ( $A\text{ cm}^{-2}$ ) at a certain overpotential, A is the surface area ( $\text{cm}^2$ ) of the electrode, 2 is the mole of electrons transferred to generate one mole of  $H_2$ , F is the Faraday constant ( $96485\text{ C mol}^{-1}$ ), and n is the number of moles of active sites. TOFs were calculated based on the assumption that all transition metal atoms in the samples are catalytically active.<sup>1,2</sup>

**Calculation of ECSA.** ECSA is calculated from the  $C_{dl}$  according to the equation:

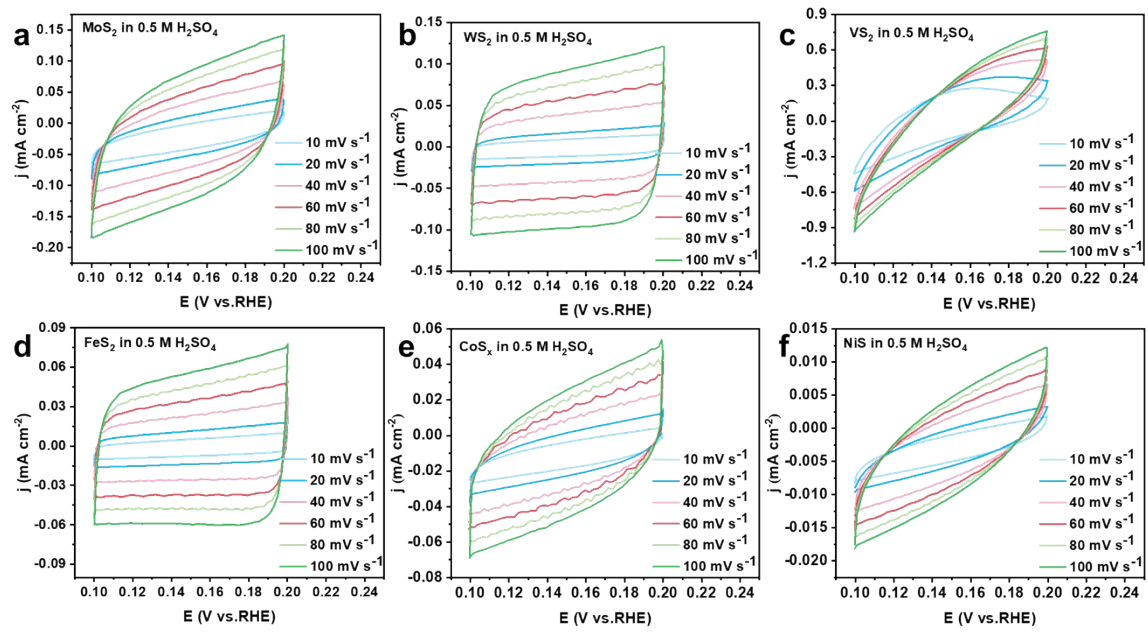
$$ECSA = \frac{C_{dl}}{C_s} \quad (S2)$$

where  $C_s$  is the specific capacitance of the sample or the capacitance of an atomically smooth planar surface of the material per unit area under identical electrolyte conditions. While ideally, one would synthesize smooth, planar surfaces of each catalyst to measure  $C_s$  and estimate ECSA, this is not practical for most electrodeposited systems. However, specific capacitances have been measured for a variety of metal electrodes in acidic and alkaline solutions and typical values reported range between  $C_s = 0.015\text{-}0.110\text{ mF cm}^{-2}$  in  $H_2SO_4$  and  $C_s = 0.022\text{-}0.130\text{ mF cm}^{-2}$  in NaOH and KOH solutions.<sup>3,4</sup> For our estimates of surface area, we use general specific capacitances of  $C_s = 0.035\text{ mF cm}^{-2}$  in  $0.5\text{ M } H_2SO_4$  and  $C_s = 0.040\text{ mF cm}^{-2}$  in  $1\text{ M NaOH}$  based on typical reported values.<sup>5</sup>

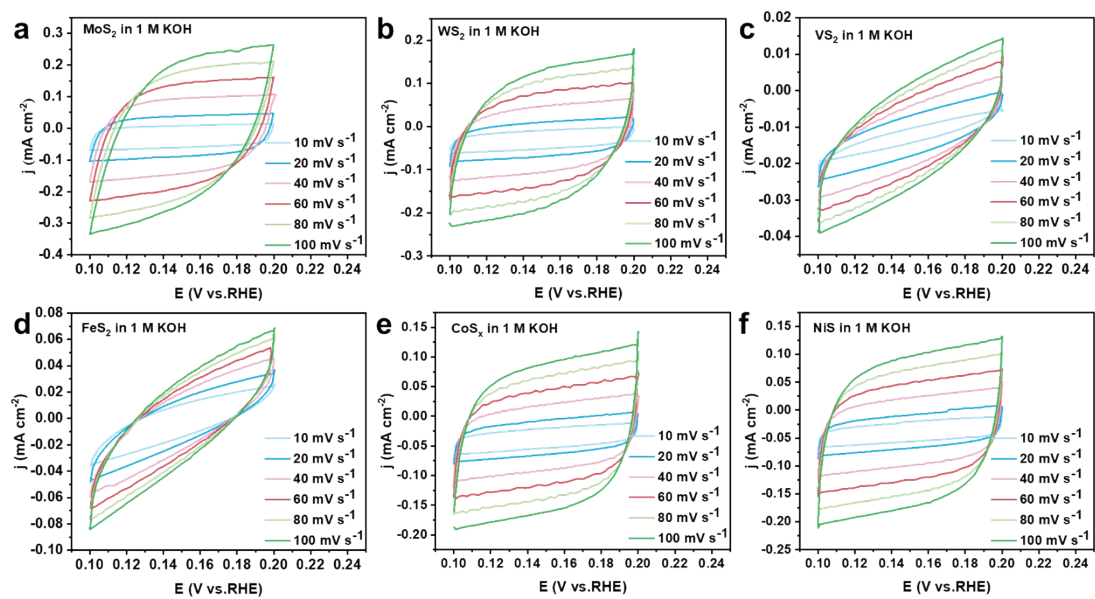
**Calculation of  $j_0$ .** A small current density ( $j=5 \text{ mA cm}^{-2}$ ) is taken in the micro-polarization region, and the corresponding voltage is equal to the measured voltage ( $\eta$  V vs. RHE). The  $j_0$  is calculated according to the equation:

$$j = j_0 \frac{\eta F}{RT} \quad (\text{S3})$$

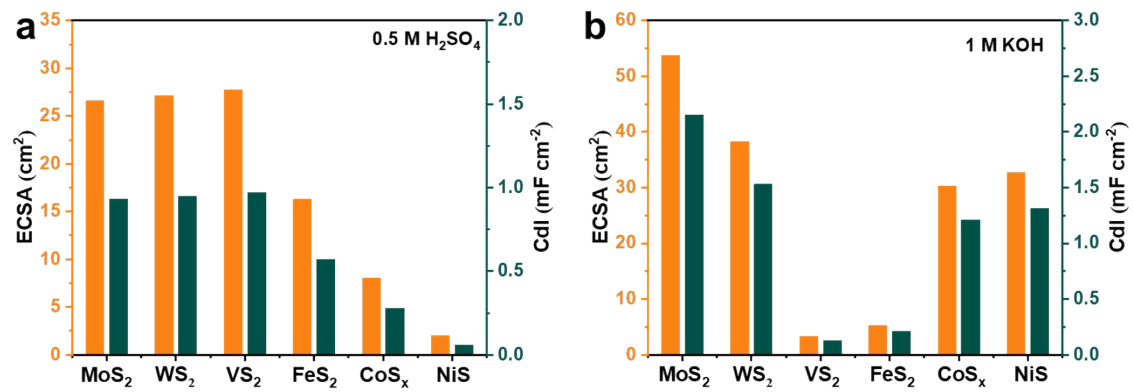
Where  $\eta$  is the overpotential (mV), F is the Faradaic constant, R is the ideal gas constant ( $8.314 \text{ J mol}^{-1}\text{K}^{-1}$ ), and T is the experimental temperature (298 K).<sup>6</sup>



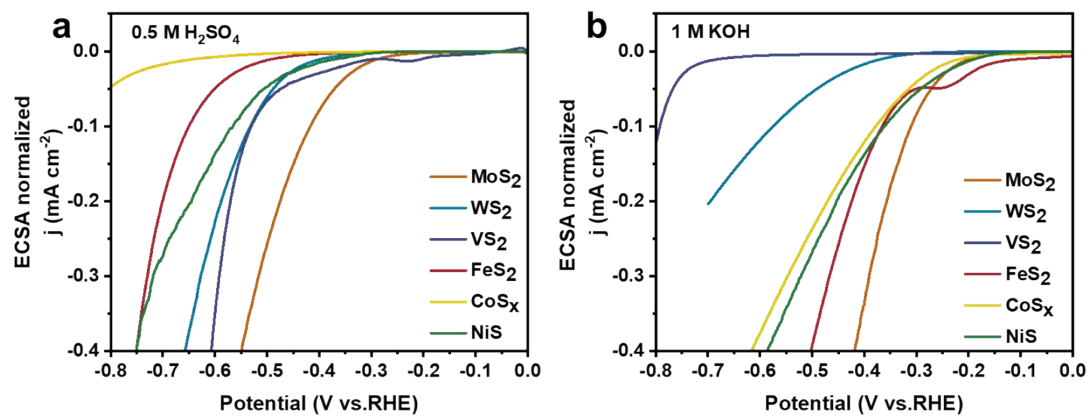
**Fig. S1** CV curves of (a)  $\text{MoS}_2$ , (b)  $\text{WS}_2$ , (c)  $\text{VS}_2$ , (d)  $\text{FeS}_2$ , (e)  $\text{CoS}_x$ , and (f)  $\text{NiS}$  at different scan rates of  $10, 20, 40, 60, 80,$  and  $100 \text{ mV s}^{-1}$  in  $0.5 \text{ M H}_2\text{SO}_4$ .



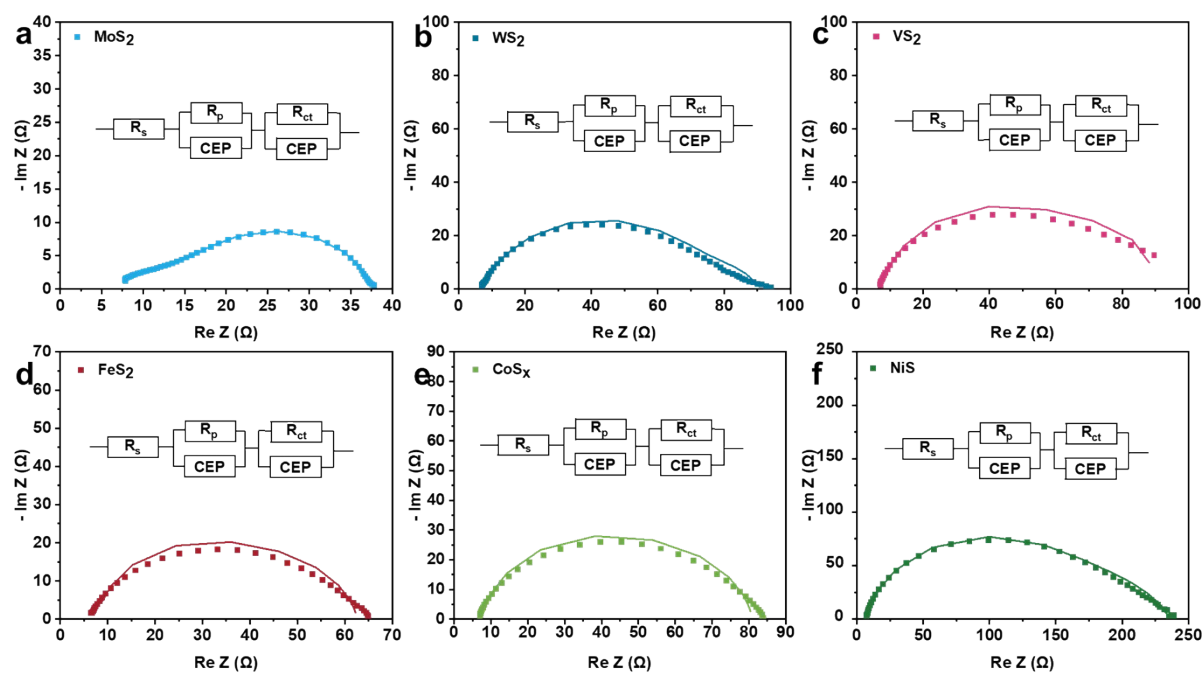
**Fig. S2** CV curves of (a) MoS<sub>2</sub>, (b) WS<sub>2</sub>, (c) VS<sub>2</sub>, (d) FeS<sub>2</sub>, (e) CoS<sub>x</sub>, and (f) NiS at different scan rates of 10, 20, 40, 60, 80, and 100 mV s<sup>-1</sup> in 1 M KOH.



**Fig. S3** ECSA (left) and C<sub>dl</sub> (right) values of MoS<sub>2</sub>, WS<sub>2</sub>, VS<sub>2</sub>, FeS<sub>2</sub>, CoS<sub>x</sub>, and NiS in (a) 0.5 M H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> and (b) 1 M KOH.



**Fig. S4** ECSA-normalized HER polarization curves of MoS<sub>2</sub>, WS<sub>2</sub>, VS<sub>2</sub>, FeS<sub>2</sub>, CoS<sub>x</sub> and NiS in (a) 0.5 M H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> and (b) 1 M KOH.

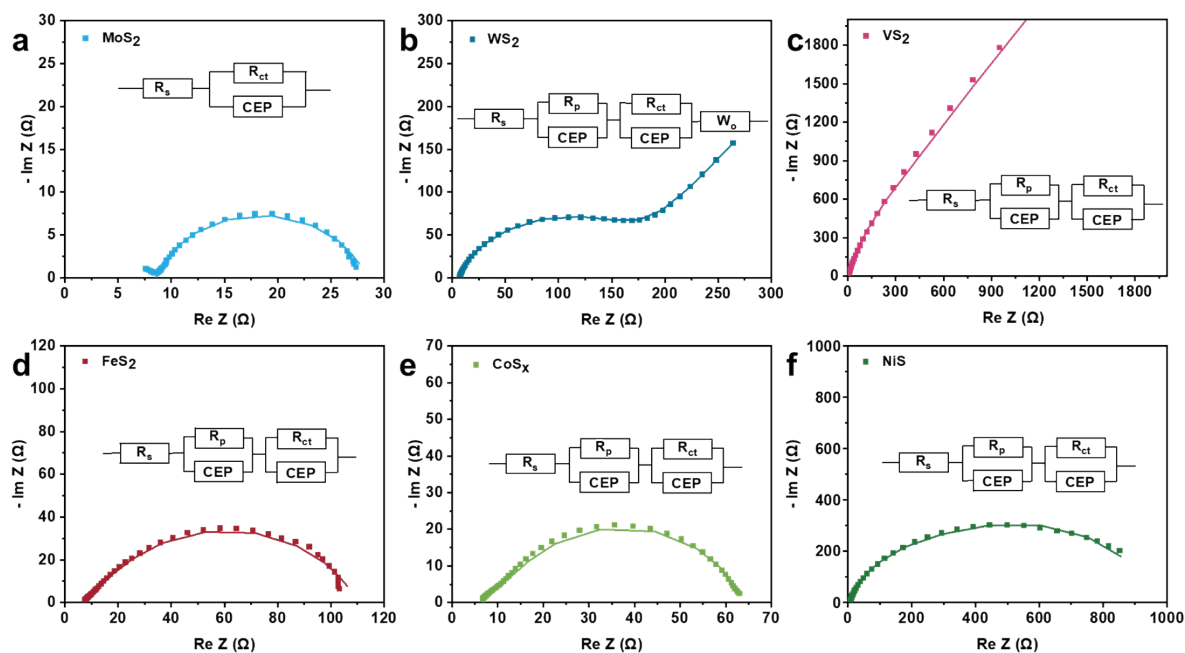


**Fig. S5** EIS curves of (a) MoS<sub>2</sub>, (b) WS<sub>2</sub>, (c) VS<sub>2</sub>, (d) FeS<sub>2</sub>, (e) CoS<sub>x</sub>, and (f) NiS in 0.5 M H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>.

**Table S1** The parameter of  $R_s$ ,  $R_p$ , and  $R_{ct}$  for MoS<sub>2</sub>, WS<sub>2</sub>, VS<sub>2</sub>, FeS<sub>2</sub>, CoS<sub>x</sub>, and NiS in 0.5 M H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>.

Sample	$R_s$ ( $\Omega$ )	$R_p$ ( $\Omega$ )	$R_{ct}$ ( $\Omega$ )
MoS <sub>2</sub>	6.63	9.90	21.24
WS <sub>2</sub>	6.98	67.46	16.21
VS <sub>2</sub>	7.48	66.76	15.34
FeS <sub>2</sub>	7.81	32.00	22.85
CoS <sub>x</sub>	7.76	43.91	29.24
NiS	6.76	153.80	75.21

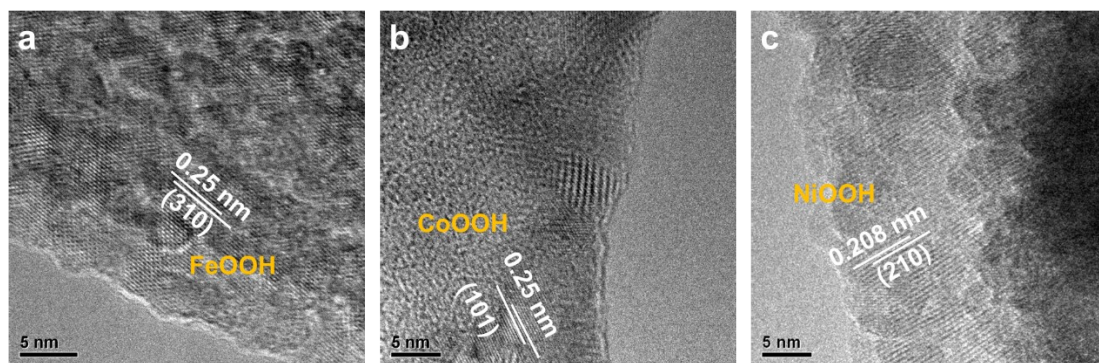




**Fig. S6** EIS curves of (a) MoS<sub>2</sub>, (b) WS<sub>2</sub>, (c) VS<sub>2</sub>, (d) FeS<sub>2</sub>, (e) CoS<sub>x</sub>, and (f) NiS in 1 M KOH.

**Table S2** The parameter of R<sub>s</sub>, R<sub>p</sub>, and R<sub>ct</sub> for MoS<sub>2</sub>, WS<sub>2</sub>, VS<sub>2</sub>, FeS<sub>2</sub>, CoS<sub>x</sub>, and NiS in 1 M KOH.

Sample	R <sub>s</sub> (Ω)	R <sub>p</sub> (Ω)	R <sub>ct</sub> (Ω)
MoS <sub>2</sub>	8.565	/	19.74
WS <sub>2</sub>	6.899	23.59	126.30
VS <sub>2</sub>	6.914	567.50	12302
FeS <sub>2</sub>	6.058	14.52	89.85
CoS <sub>x</sub>	4.421	18.99	42.11
NiS	7.374	281.30	673.20



**Fig. S7** TEM characterization of (a) FeS<sub>2</sub>, (b) CoS<sub>x</sub> and (c) NiS after the reaction.

**Table S3** Performances of TMS-based electrocatalysts for HER.

Catalyst	Electrolyte	Overpotential $\eta_{10}$ (mV)	Tafel slope (mV dec <sup>-1</sup> )	Ref.
MoS <sub>2</sub>	0.5 M H <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub>	390	124	This work
Strained vacancy MoS <sub>2</sub>	0.5 M H <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub>	170	60	7
1T'-MoS <sub>2</sub>	0.5 M H <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub>	175	100	8
MoS <sub>2</sub> /CNS	0.5 M H <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub>	200	53	9
MoS <sub>2</sub> Particles	0.5 M H <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub>	160	82	10
double-gyroid MoS <sub>2</sub>	0.5 M H <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub>	200	50	11
2H Planar MoS <sub>2</sub>	0.5 M H <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub>	364	108	12
Vertically aligned MoS <sub>2</sub>	2H 0.5 M H <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub>	400	105	13
MoS <sub>2</sub>	1 M KOH	256	115	This work
2H MoS <sub>2</sub> bulk	1 M KOH	600	131	14
2H MoS <sub>2</sub> nanosheets	1 M KOH	500	108	14
2D-MoS <sub>2</sub> /Co(OH) <sub>2</sub>	1 M KOH	128	76	15
MoS <sub>2</sub>	1 M KOH	300 ( $\eta_5$ )	144	16
Co <sub>3</sub> O <sub>4</sub> /MoS <sub>2</sub>	1 M KOH	205	98	17
H-MoS <sub>2</sub>	1 M KOH	326	134	18
MoS <sub>2</sub> /NC	1 M KOH	185	90	19

$\eta_{10}$ : Overpotential at the current density of 10 mA cm<sup>-2</sup>

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