Construction of High-quality $SnO_2@MoS_2$ Nanohybrids for Promising Photoelectrocatalytic Applications

Xinyu Zhang, $^{\dagger,\#}$ Yawei Yang, $^{\sharp,\#}$ Shujiang Ding, $^{\#}$ Wenxiu Que, $^{\sharp}$ Zhiping Zheng, $^{\dagger,\$}$ Yaping Du*, †

Email address: ypdu2013@mail.xjtu.edu.cn (Y.P. Du)

^{*}Corresponding author:

Characterizations

Powder X-ray diffraction (PXRD) patterns of the samples were recorded using a Rigaku D/MAX-RB (Japan) with monochromatized Cu Ka radiation $(\lambda=1.5418 \text{ Å})$ in the 20 ranging from 5° to 80°. Scanning electron microscopy (SEM) analysis of the samples was measured with Carl Zeiss Sigma (Germanic) operating at 20 kV. Transmission electron microscope (TEM) and high-resolution transmission electron microscopy (HRTEM) analyses of the samples were obtained with JEOL. JEM-2100 (Japan) transmission electron microscope operating at 200 kV. High-angle annular dark field-scanning transmission electron microscopy (HAADF-STEM) was performed with FeiTecnat G2F2oS-Twin (USA) operating at 200 kV equipped with energy dispersive X-ray spectroscopy (EDX) mapping. Nitrogen adsorption-desorption isotherms of samples were recorded from Micrometrics TriStar 3000 porosimeter at 77 K. The specific surface areas were calculated based on the Brunauer-Emmett-Teller (BET) method. X-ray photoelectron spectroscopy (XPS) was conducted using Escalab 250 xi photoelectron spectrometer using Al K radiation (15 kV, 225 W, base pressure ≈ 5 ×10⁻¹⁰ Torr). Ultraviolet-Vis (UV-vis) absorption spectra were measured by JASCO V-570 UV/Vis/NIR spectrometer.

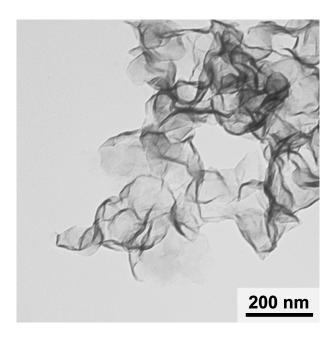


Figure S1. TEM image of MoS₂ nanoflakes.

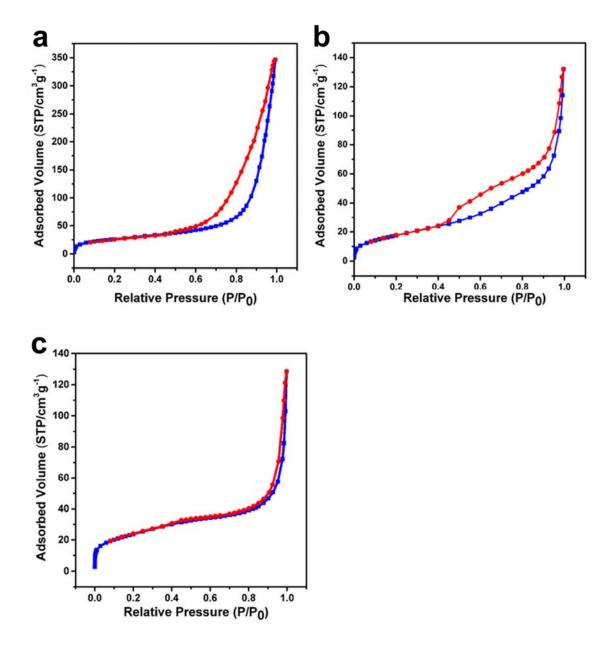


Figure S2. Nitrogen adsorption-desorption isotherm for (a) SnO₂@MoS₂ nanohybrids; (b) pure MoS₂ nanoflakes; and (c) pure SnO₂ nanotubes.

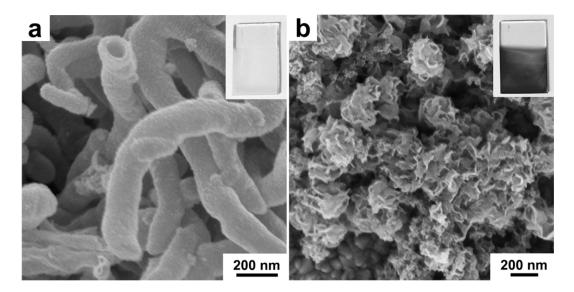


Figure S3. SEM images of (a) SnO₂ film and (b) MoS₂ film.

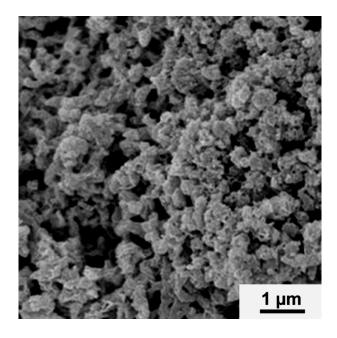


Figure S4. SEM image of SnO₂@MoS₂ hybrid film after PEC degradation.