

# Supporting Information

## Surface-induced 2D/1D Hetero-structured Growth of ReS<sub>2</sub>/CoS<sub>2</sub> for High Performance Electro-catalyst

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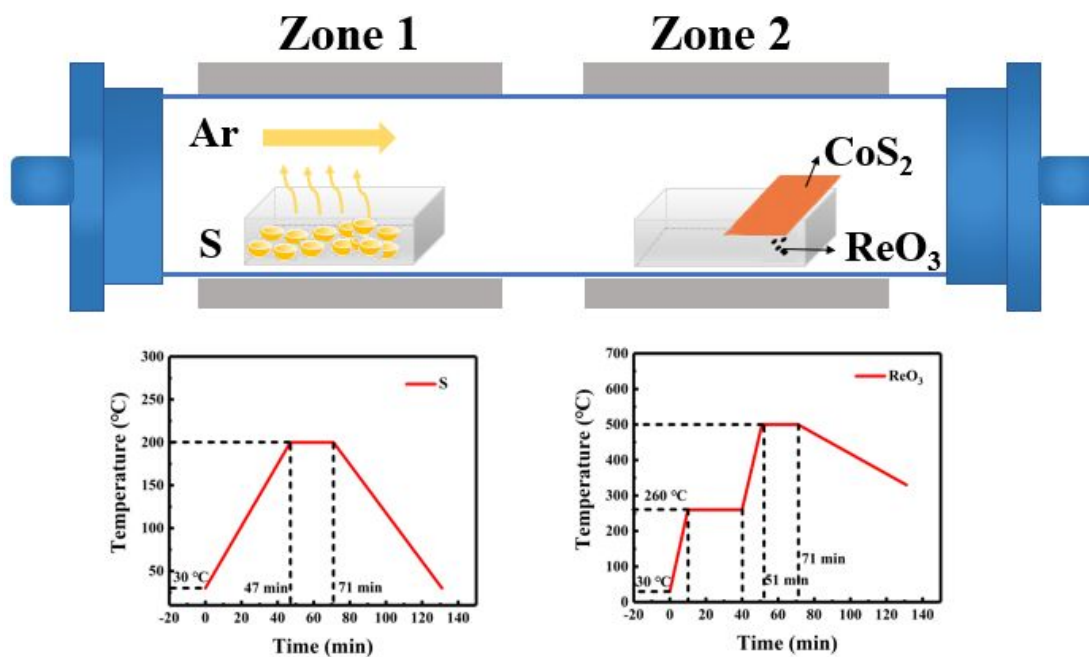
### Calculation of lattice mismatch of ReS<sub>2</sub>/CoS<sub>2</sub>

The cell parameters of CoS<sub>2</sub> and ReS<sub>2</sub> are shown below: CoS<sub>2</sub> (JCPDS 41-1471; space group *Pa3*;  $a = 5.5376 \text{ \AA}$ ), ReS<sub>2</sub> (JCPDS 52-0818; space group *PI*;  $a = 6.45 \text{ \AA}$ ).

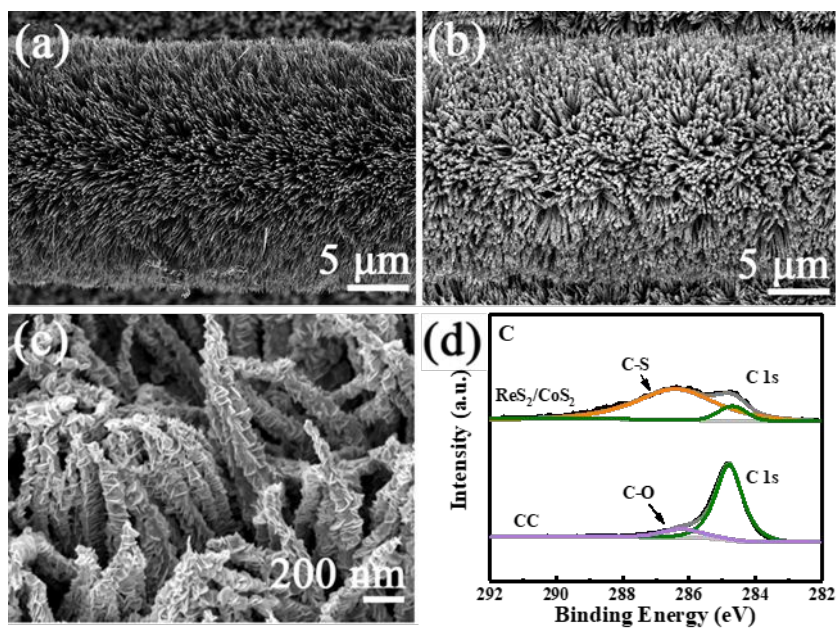
According to the calculation formula of lattice mismatch degree of semiconductor heterojunction<sup>1</sup>, the mismatch degree is 15.22%.

$$\delta = \frac{2|a_{\text{CoS}_2} - a_{\text{ReS}_2}|}{a_{\text{CoS}_2} + a_{\text{ReS}_2}} = 15.22\%$$

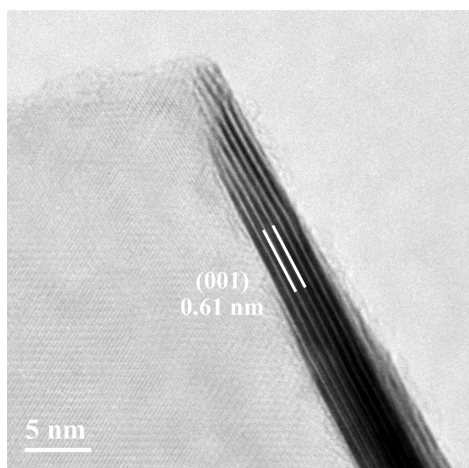
### Supplementary figures



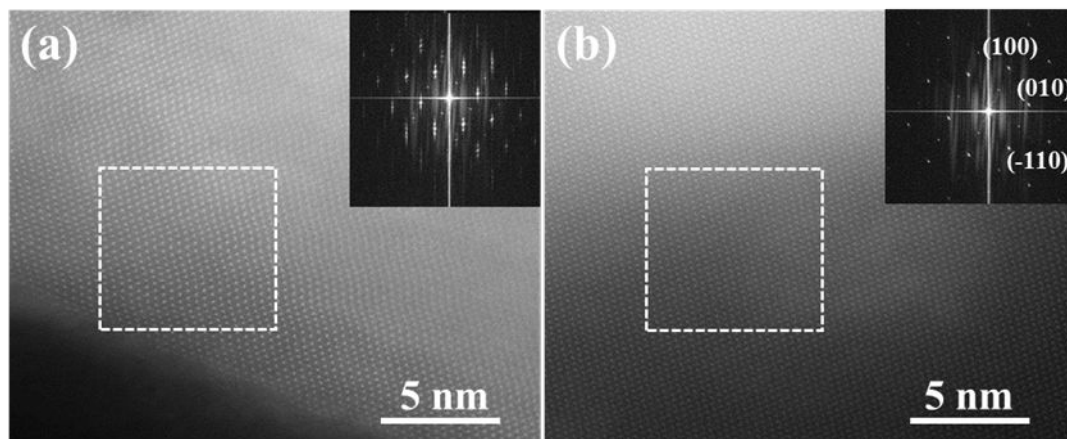
**Figure S1.** Schematic of the controlled synthesis of ReS<sub>2</sub> via CVD method.



**Figure S2.** (a) Low-magnification SEM image of large scale  $\text{CoS}_2$  nanowire arrays. (b) Low-magnification SEM image of  $\text{ReS}_2/\text{CoS}_2$ . (c) High-magnification SEM image of high density  $\text{ReS}_2$  nanosheets distributed on  $\text{CoS}_2$  nanowires. (d) High-resolution XPS spectrum of C 1s in  $\text{ReS}_2/\text{CoS}_2$  and bare carbon cloth.



**Figure S3.** TEM image of a  $\text{ReS}_2$  nanosheet.

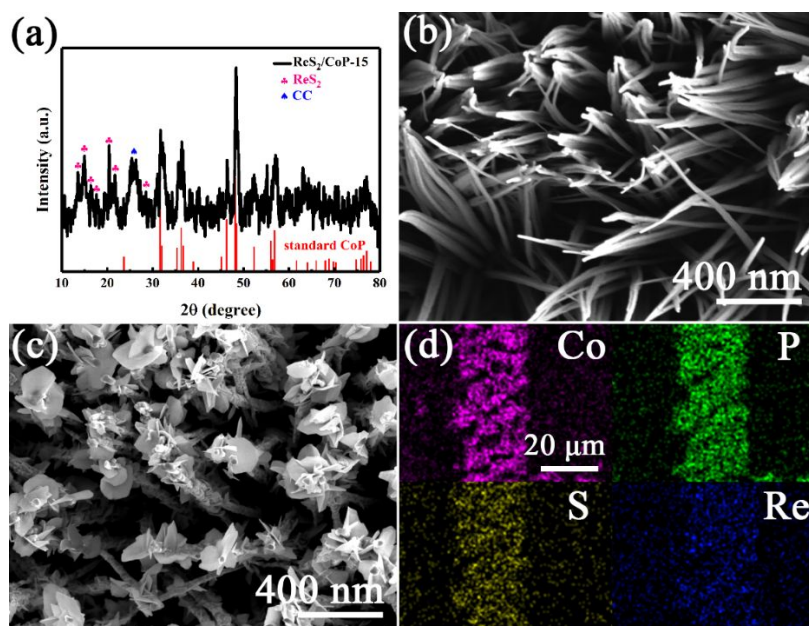


**Figure S4.** (a) STEM image of ReS<sub>2</sub> at the interface of ReS<sub>2</sub>/CoS<sub>2</sub>. (b) STEM image of ReS<sub>2</sub> away from the interface ReS<sub>2</sub>/CoS<sub>2</sub>. Inset in Figure a and b are corresponding FFT images.

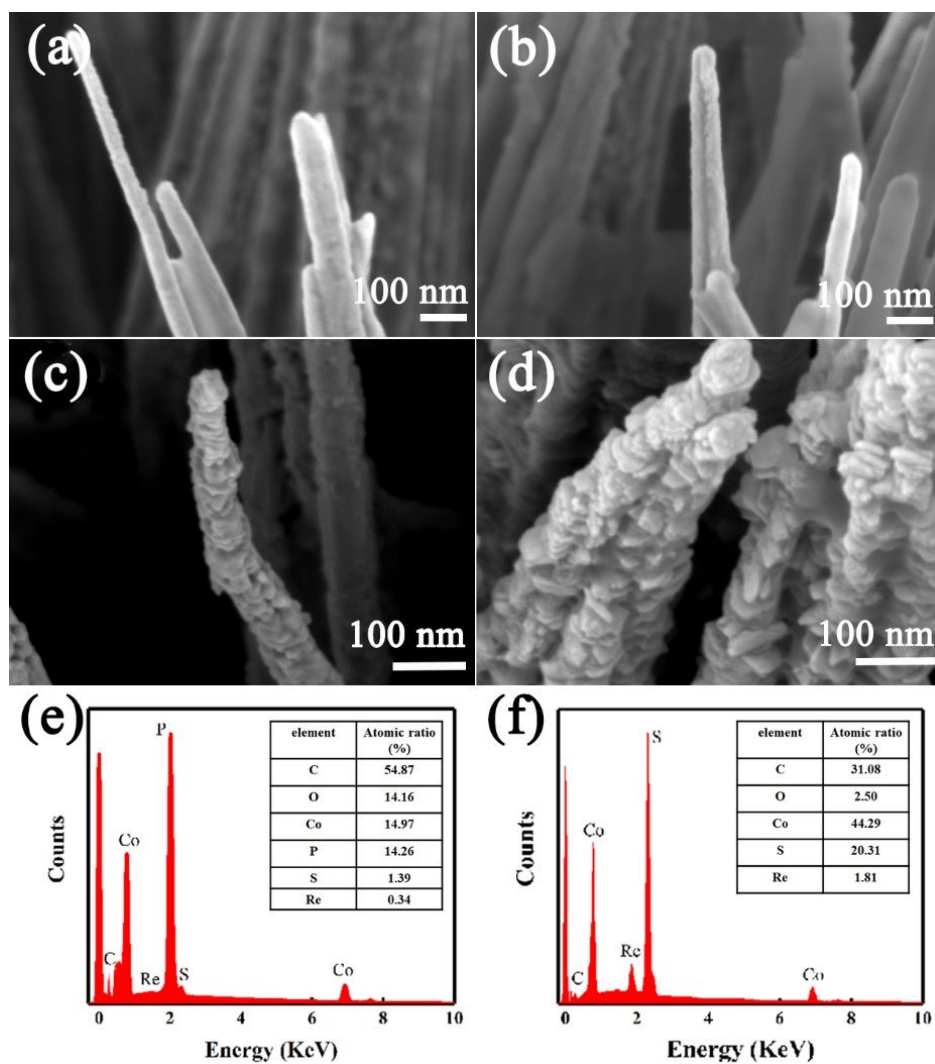
#### **S5. Morphology and structure characterization of ReS<sub>2</sub>/CoP**

As shown in Figure S5a, the crystal structures were investigated by X-ray diffraction (XRD). The characteristic peaks at 14.4°, 15.9°, 16.1°, 16.7°, 20.4°, 21.9° and 28.5° were ascribed to the (002), (010), (-110), (100), (-112), (003) and (110) of ReS<sub>2</sub> (PDF No. 89-0341). Other peaks were consistent with standard CoP, confirming that the composite was ReS<sub>2</sub>/CoP<sup>2</sup>. High density 1D CoS<sub>2</sub> nanowires were uniformly distributed on the pure CC (Figure S3b). As displayed in Figure S3c, irregular ReS<sub>2</sub> nanosheets with a diameter of 200 nm are observed. However, the density of ReS<sub>2</sub> wasn't large and it was nearly grown at the tip of CoP nanowire. In Figure S3d, the element mapping of ReS<sub>2</sub>/CoP manifested that the intimate contact between ReS<sub>2</sub> and CoP in ReS<sub>2</sub>/CoP with uniform distribution of the S element. But S content wasn't high, indicating that S could only be replaced with a part of phosphorus in the same

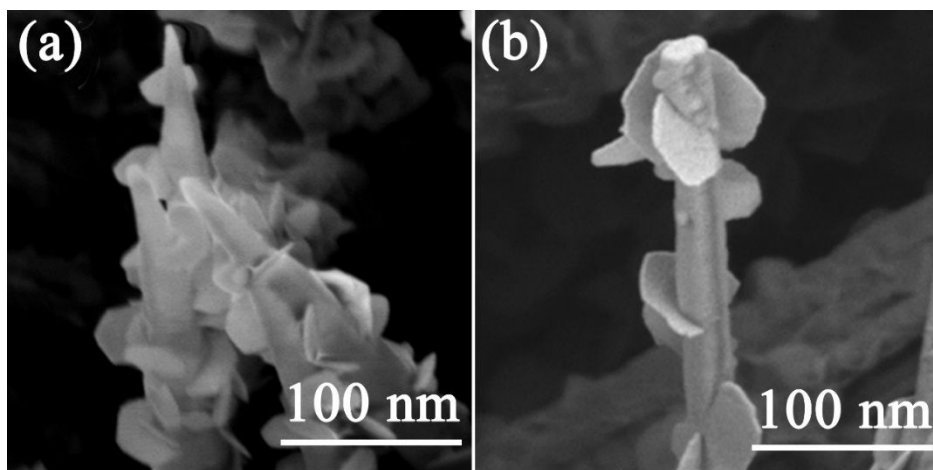
time. All of these confirm that  $\text{ReS}_2/\text{CoP}$  was successfully synthesized.



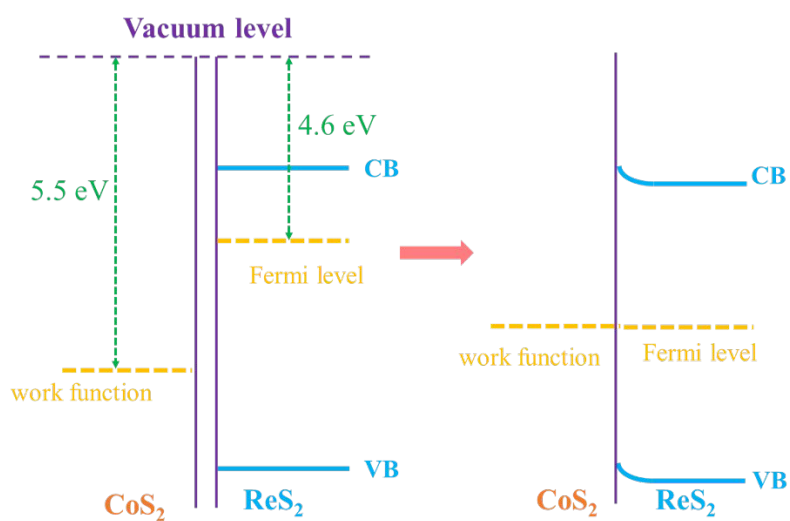
**Figure S5.** (a) XRD pattern of  $\text{ReS}_2/\text{CoP}$ . (b) SEM image of high-density CoP nanowires. (c) Low-magnification SEM image of  $\text{ReS}_2/\text{CoP}$ . (d) EDX elemental mapping images of Co, P, S and Re element distribution.



**Figure S6.** High-magnification SEM image of (a) CoP nanowires, (b) ReS<sub>2</sub>/CoP-5, (c) CoS<sub>2</sub> nanowires and (d) ReS<sub>2</sub>/CoS<sub>2</sub>-5. (e, f) EDX spectra of ReS<sub>2</sub>/CoP-5 and ReS<sub>2</sub>/CoS<sub>2</sub>-5, respectively. Insets in e and f are the atomic ratio of each element.

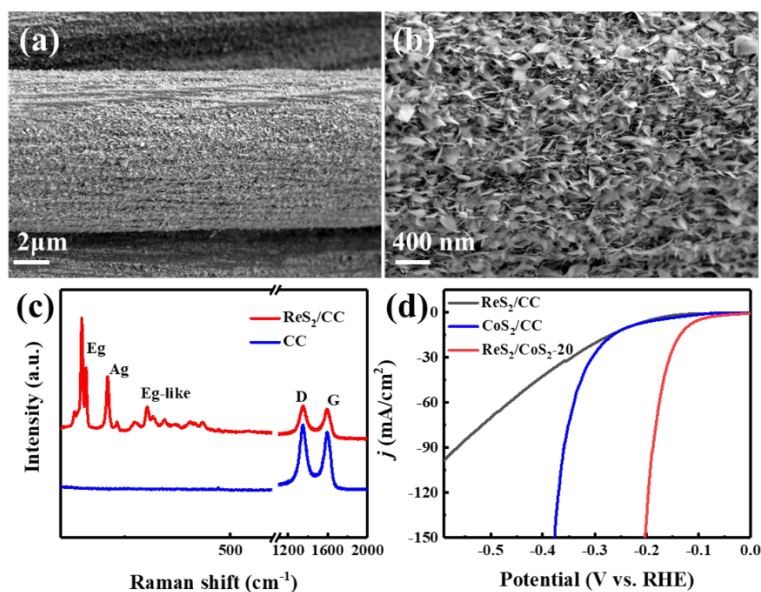


**Figure S7.** High-magnification SEM images of (a) ReS<sub>2</sub>/CoS<sub>2</sub>-10 and (b) ReS<sub>2</sub>/CoP-10.

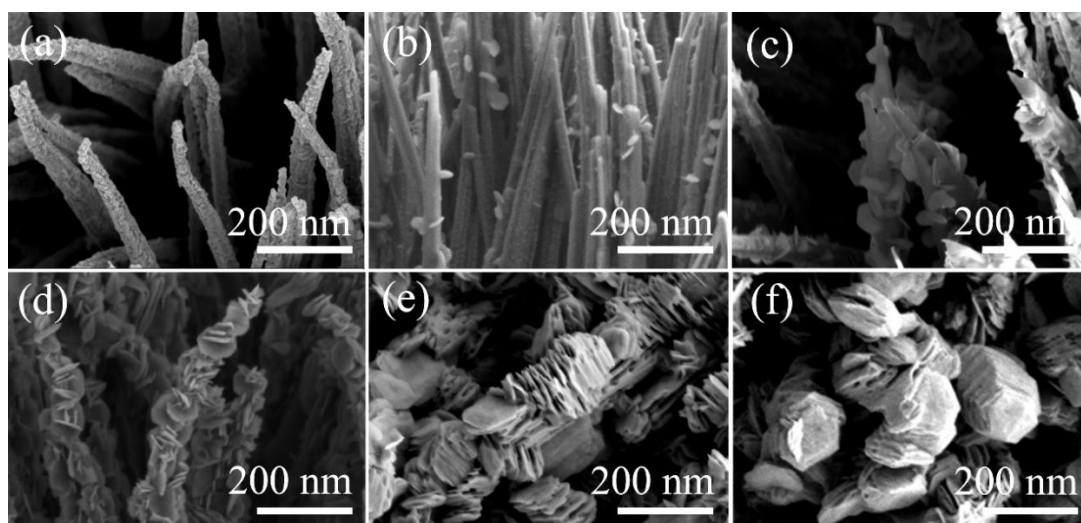


**Figure S8.** Band alignment diagram between CoS<sub>2</sub> and ReS<sub>2</sub>.



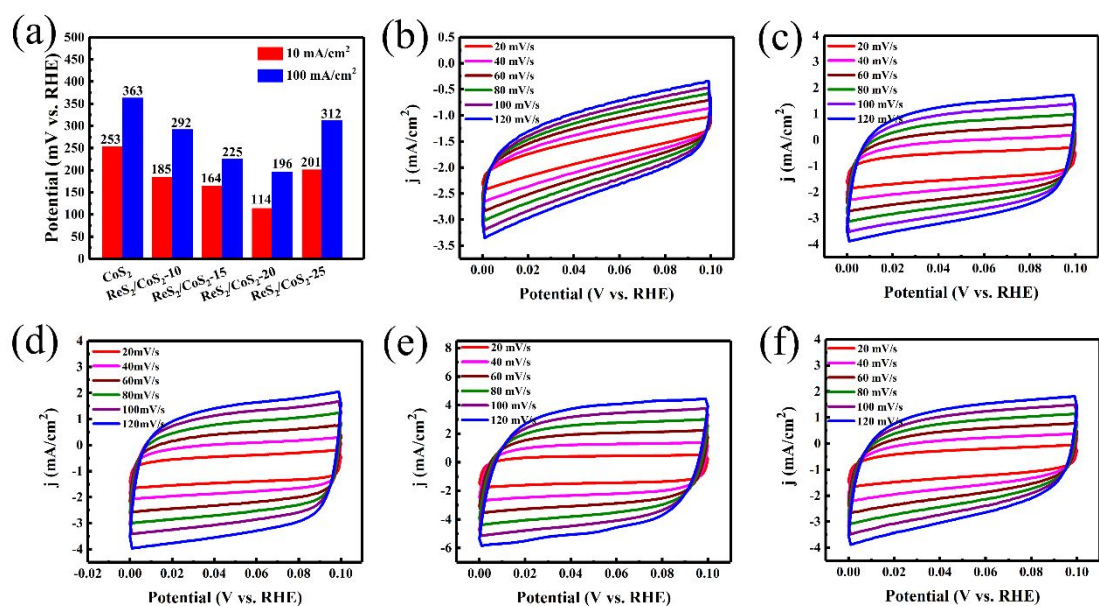


**Figure S9.** (a, b) SEM images of ReS<sub>2</sub>/CC. (c) Raman spectrum of ReS<sub>2</sub>/CC and CC. (d) HER polarization curves of ReS<sub>2</sub>/CC, CoS<sub>2</sub>/CC and ReS<sub>2</sub>/CoS<sub>2</sub>-20.

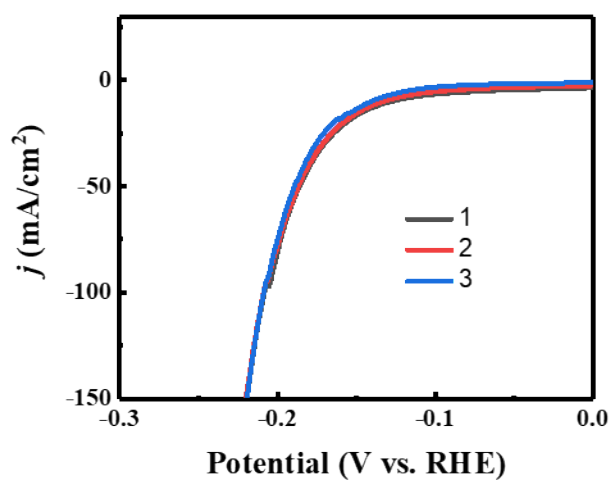


**Figure S10.** SEM image of ReS<sub>2</sub> with different growth time (a) 0 min, (b) 10 min, (c) 15 min, (d) 20 min and (e) 25 min on CoS<sub>2</sub> nanowires. (f) high-magnification SEM image in c.





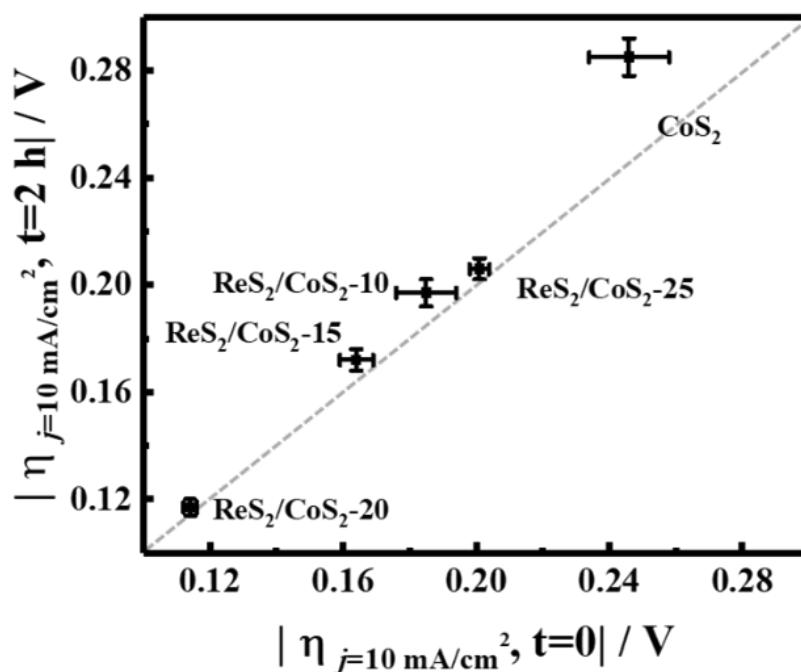
**Figure S11.** (a) The overpotential of CoS<sub>2</sub>, ReS<sub>2</sub>/CoS<sub>2</sub>-10, ReS<sub>2</sub>/CoS<sub>2</sub>-15, ReS<sub>2</sub>/CoS<sub>2</sub>-20 and ReS<sub>2</sub>/CoS<sub>2</sub>-25 at 10 mA/cm<sup>2</sup> and 100 mA/cm<sup>2</sup>, respectively. (b) CoS<sub>2</sub>, (c) ReS<sub>2</sub>/CoS<sub>2</sub>-10, (d) ReS<sub>2</sub>/CoS<sub>2</sub>-15, (e) ReS<sub>2</sub>/CoS<sub>2</sub>-20 and (f) ReS<sub>2</sub>/CoS<sub>2</sub>-25 are the CV curves at different scan rates.



**Figure S12.** HER polarization curves of different batches of ReS<sub>2</sub>/CoS<sub>2</sub>-20.

**Table S1.** Electrochemical performances of Pt/C.

samples	$\eta$ (mV vs RHE) for $j=10$ $\text{mA}/\text{cm}^2$	Tafel slope (mV/dec)	Refs
Pt/C	50	34	3
Pt/C	48	44	10
Pt/C	62	33	8
Pt/C	33	30	11
Pt/C	78	42	12
Pt/C	49	42	13
Pt/C	28	43	This work



**Figure S13.** Plots of catalytic activity, stability, and electrochemically-active surface area for HER electrocatalysts in acidic solutions. The x-axis is the overpotential required to achieve 10 mA cm<sup>-2</sup> per geometric area at time t = 0. The y-axis is the overpotential required to achieve 10 mA cm<sup>-2</sup> per geometric area at time t = 2 h. The diagonal dashed line is the expected response for a stable catalyst that does not change in activity during 2 h constant polarization.

**Table S2. Electrochemical performances of CoS<sub>2</sub>-based and ReS<sub>2</sub>-based catalysts.**

samples	$\eta$ (mV vs RHE) for $j=10$ $\text{mA}/\text{cm}^2$	Tafel slope (mV/dec)	Refs
$\text{CoS}_{2x}\text{Se}_{2(1-x)}$ nanowire array	129.5	68.7	3
$\text{CoS}_2\text{-C@MoS}_2$	173	67	4
$\text{MoO}_2/\text{MoS}_2/\text{CoS}_2$	123	133	5
$\text{V}_{\text{Re}}\text{-ReS}_2$	147	69	6
Sunflower-shaped $\text{ReS}_2$	270	76	7
$\text{NiS}_2/\text{CoS}_2/\text{C}$	165	72	8
Li-vertical $\text{ReS}_2\text{@Au}$	201	84	9
$\text{ReS}_2/\text{CoS}_2$	114	63.7	This work

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