

Supporting Information

Chemically Filled and Au-coupled BiSbS₃ Nanorod Heterostructures for Photoelectrocatalysis

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Half Cell Solar to Hydrogen (HC-STH) efficiency calculation:

The half-cell solar-to-hydrogen efficiency was measured from LSV plots recorded under illumination using following equation.¹

$$\text{HC-STH (\%)} = J \times (V - V_{\text{H}^+/\text{H}_2}) \times 100(\%)/P$$

Where J represents photocurrent density, V and $V_{\text{H}^+/\text{H}_2}$ signifies electrode potential (vs RHE) and equilibrium redox potential of H^+/H_2 couple. The term P indicates intensity of simulated sunlight (100 mW/cm^2).

Abbreviation:

BAS = 50% Bi and 50% Sb Precursors and elemental analysis composition $\text{Bi}_{1.09}\text{Sb}_{0.91}\text{S}_3$ (Bi:Sb ~ 1:1).

Supporting Figures

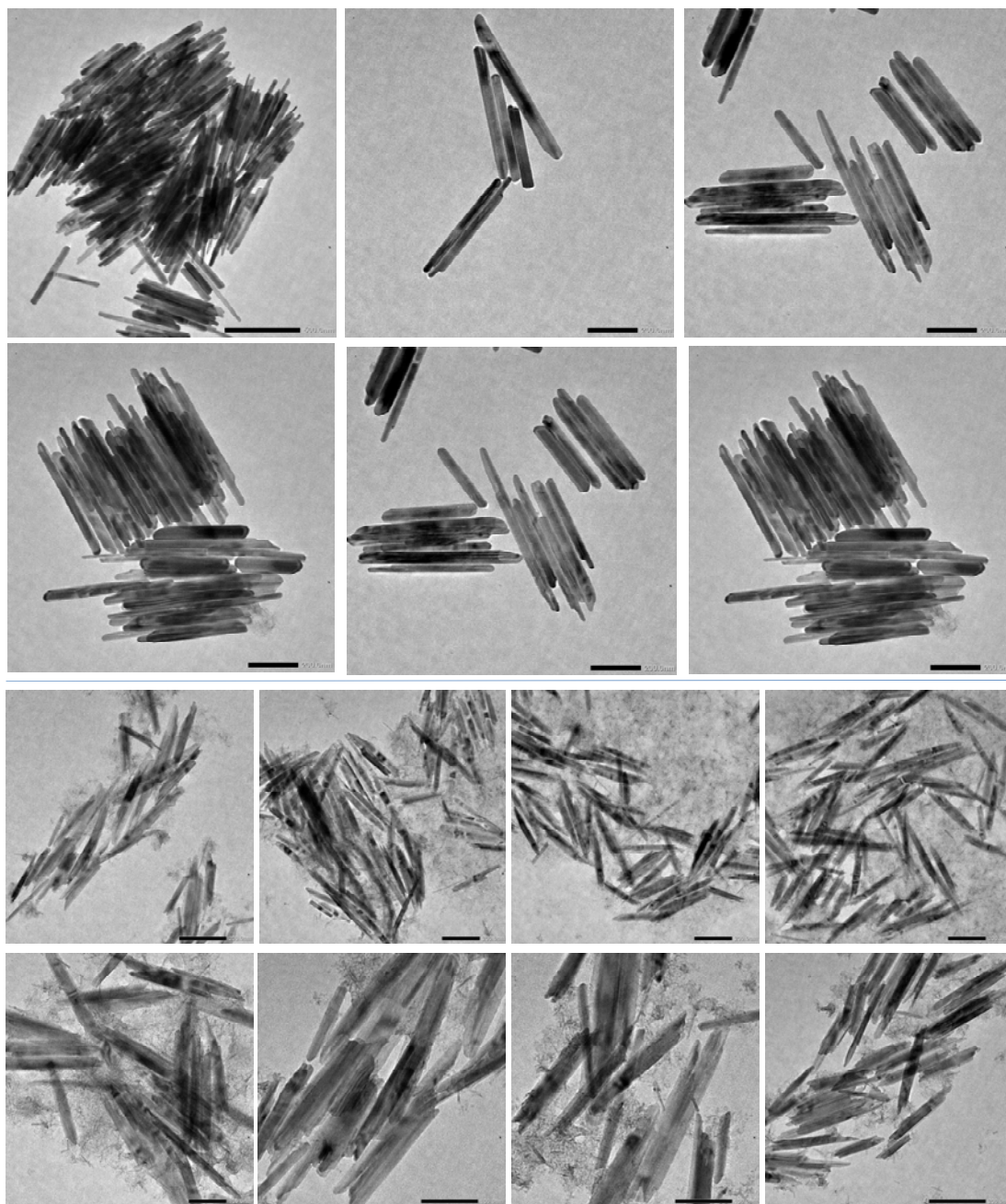


Figure S1. Top panels: TEM images of Bi₂S₃ nanotubes, obtained after 20 min of the reaction. Bottom Panels: TEM images of the sample collected at intermediate stage (30 sec) showing formation of nanotubes.

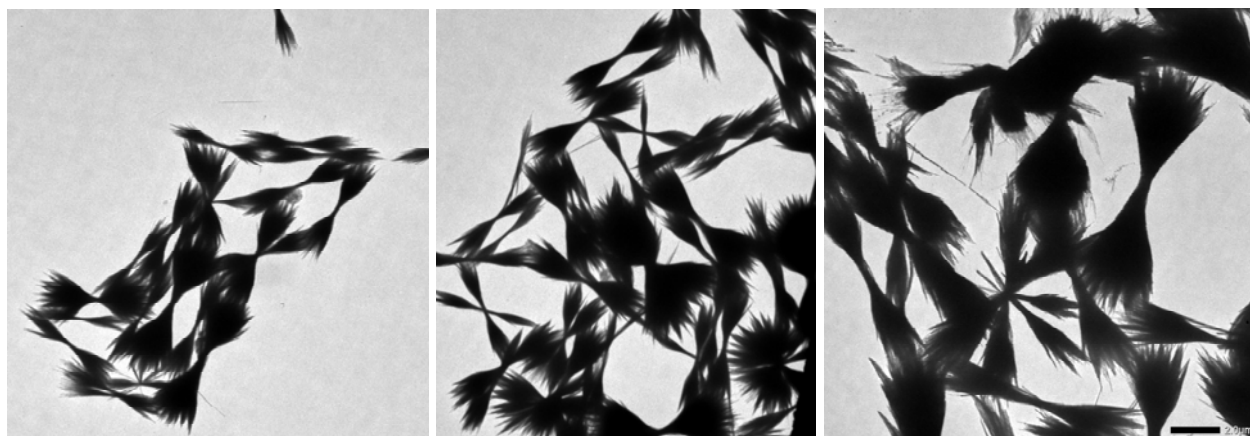


Figure S2. TEM images of Sb_2S_3 obtained under similar reaction condition of Bi_2S_3 using Sb-DDTC as precursor.

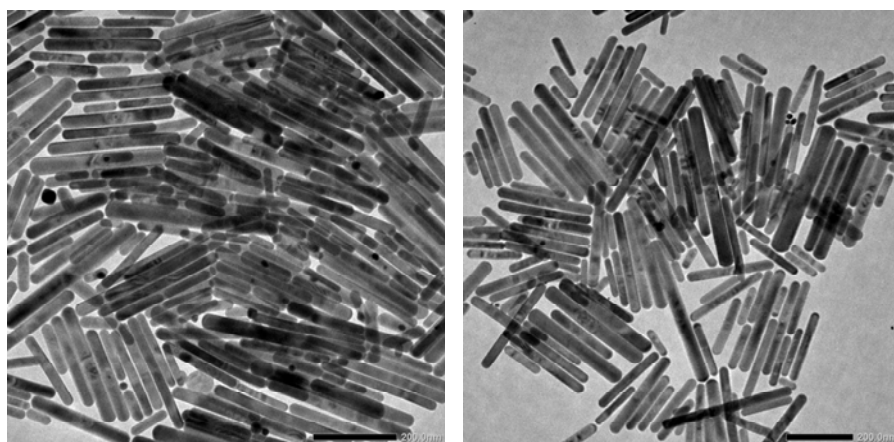


Figure S3. TEM images of $\text{Bi}_{2-x}\text{Sb}_x\text{S}_3$ obtained with Bi90% and Sb 10% precursor ratio.

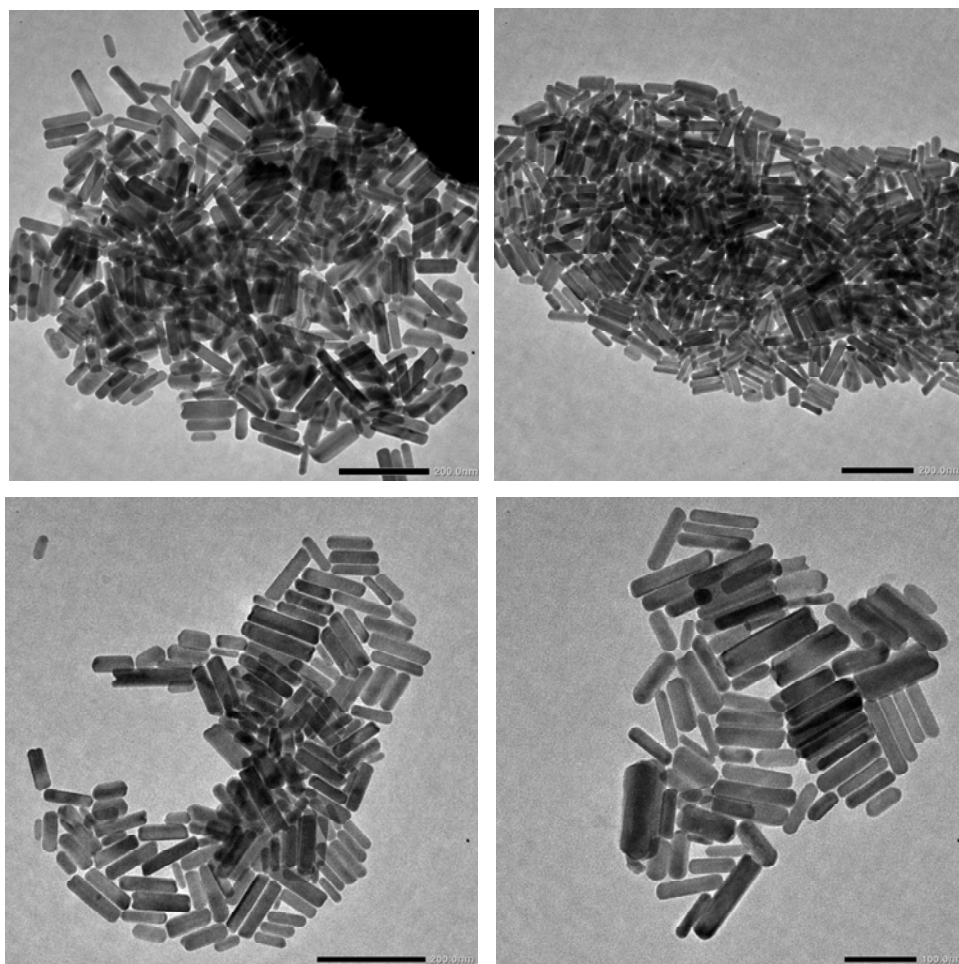


Figure S4. TEM images of BAS obtained with Bi 50% and Sb 50% precursor ratio.

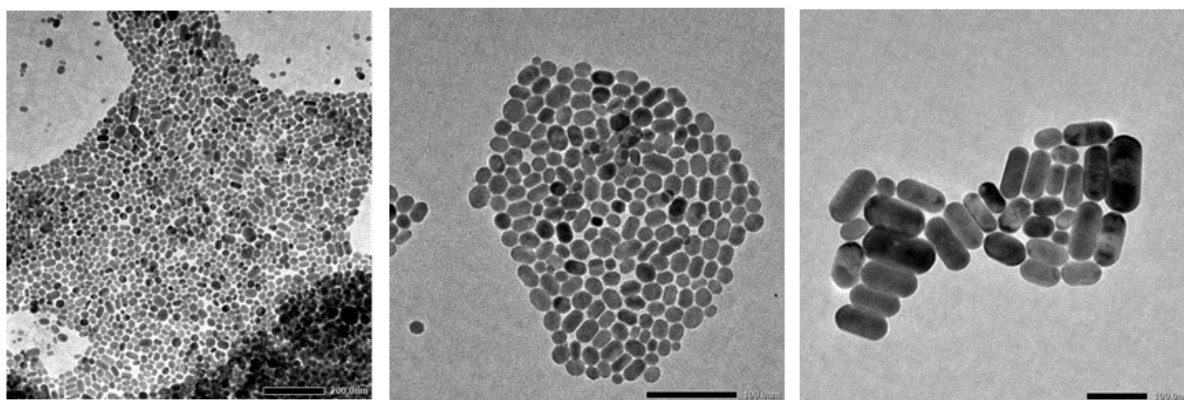


Figure S5. TEM images of $\text{Bi}_{2-x}\text{Sb}_x\text{S}_3$ obtained with Bi 30% and Sb 70% precursor ratio.

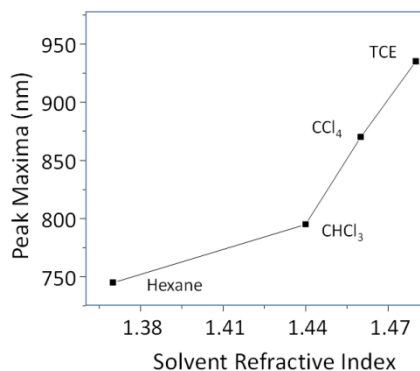


Figure S6. Plot of absorption peak maxima and solvent refractive index for BAS nanorods dispersed in different solvents.

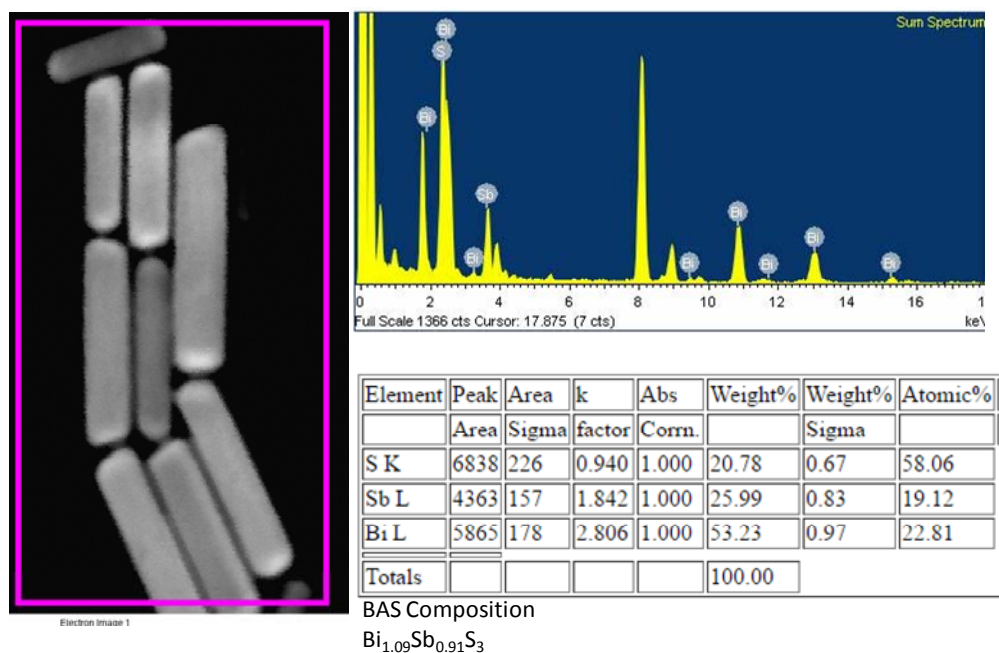


Figure S7. EDS mapping analysis of BAS nanorods taking Bi:Sb precursors ratio 1:1. Elemental composition matches with the crystal structures of Bi_{1.09}Sb_{0.91}S₃.

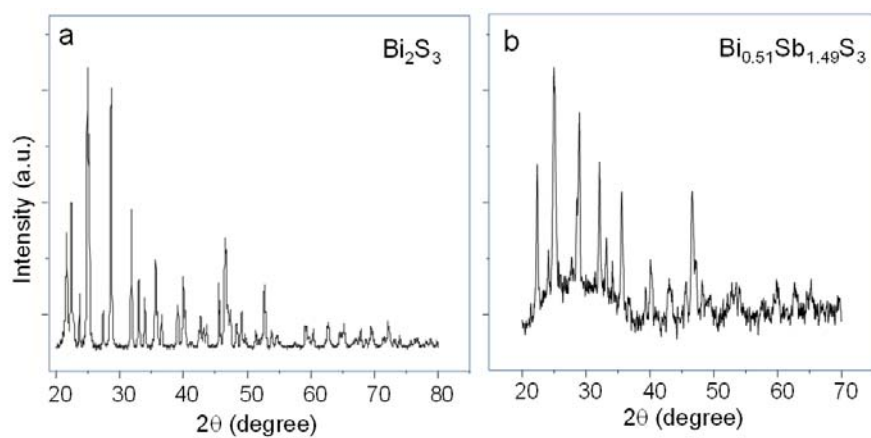


Figure S8. Powder X-ray diffraction patterns of (a) Bi_2S_3 and (b) $\text{Bi}_{0.51}\text{Sb}_{1.49}\text{S}_3$ (precursor ratio 30% Bi and 70% Sb).

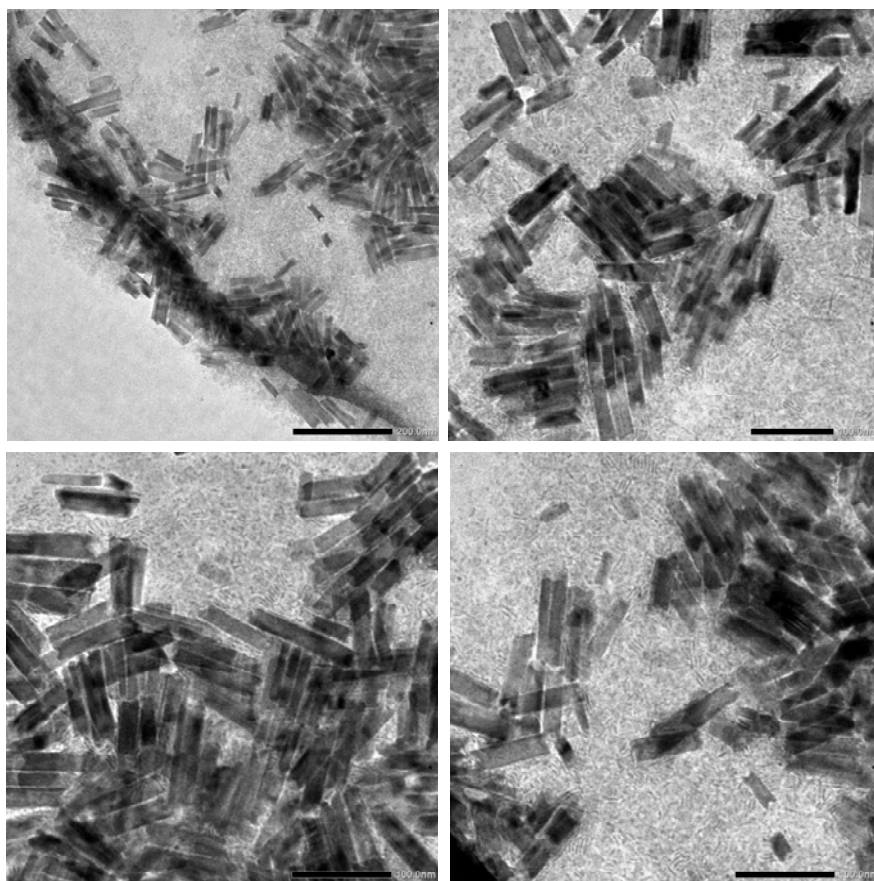
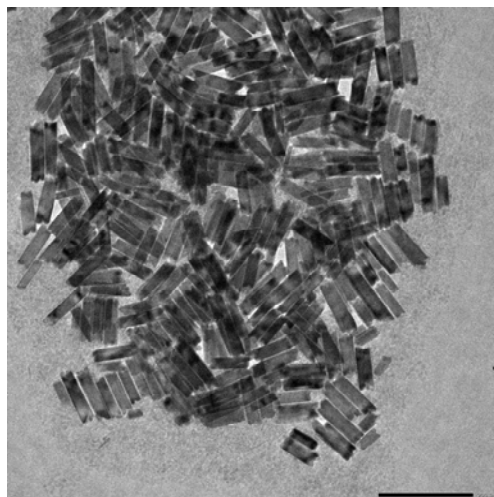
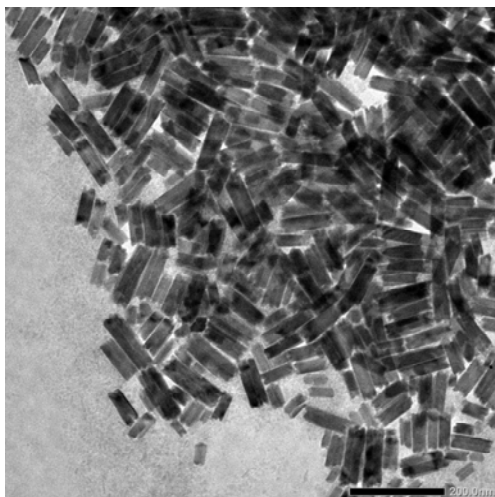
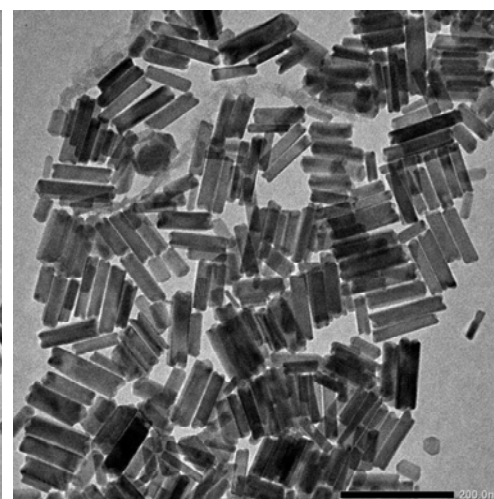
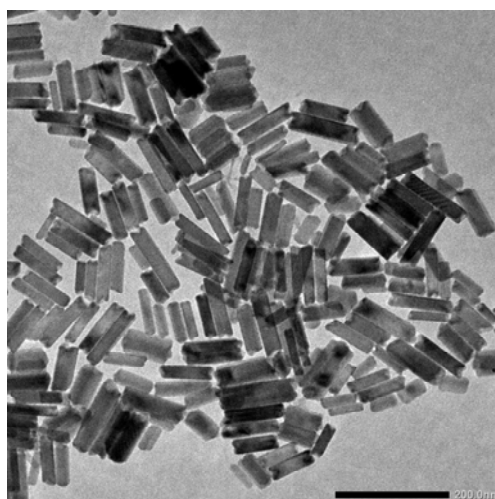


Figure S9. TEM images of BAS obtained after 1 min 30 sec of the reaction. Here Bi to Sb precursor ratio was taken 1:1.

1 min 50 sec



2 min



2 min 40 sec

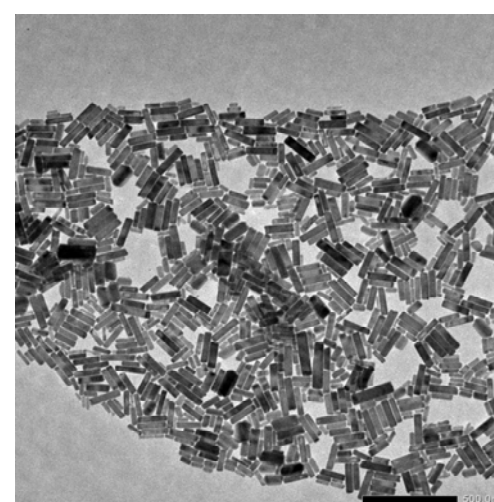
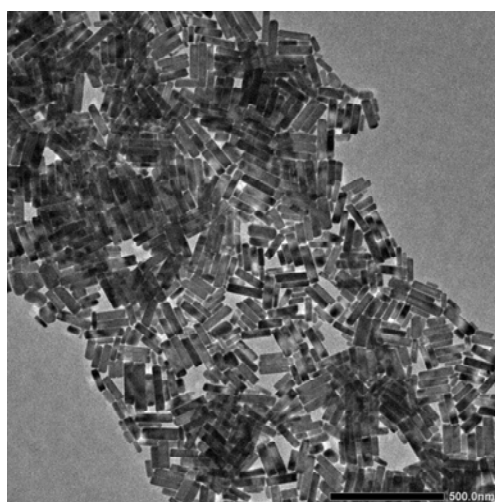


Figure S10. TEM images of BAS obtained at different time intervals from the reaction. Here Bi to Sb precursor ratio was taken 1:1.

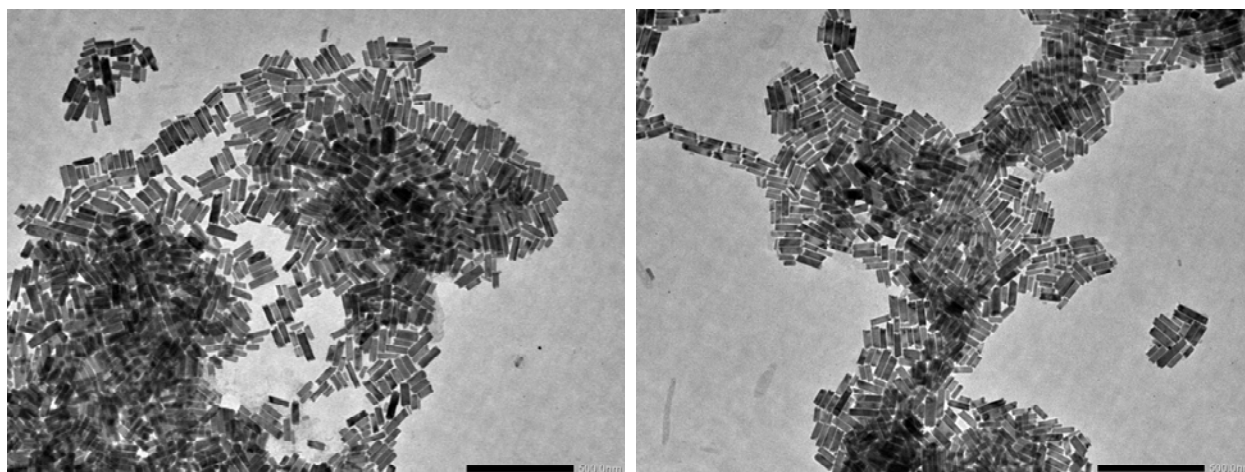


Figure S11. TEM images of BAS obtained after 3 min of the reaction. Here Bi to Sb precursor ratio was taken 1:1.

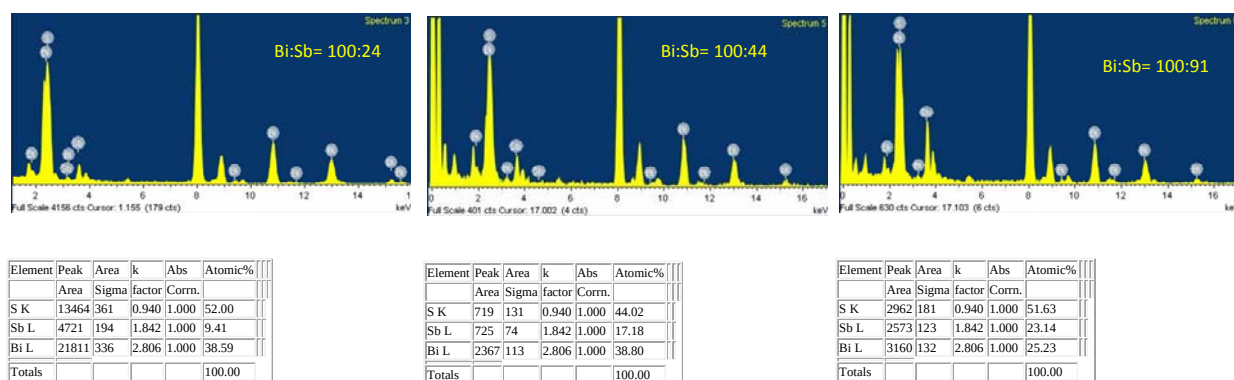


Figure S12. Representative stepwise EDS spectra of BAS nanorods obtained from the washed samples collected at different time intervals. (left to right 1 min 30 sec, 2 min and 5 min).

Table S1. Average Aspect Ratios in different composition mixture.

Bi_2S_3		$\text{Bi}_{1.8}\text{Sb}_{0.2}\text{S}_3$		$\text{Bi}_{1.09}\text{Sb}_{0.91}\text{S}_3$		$\text{Bi}_{0.6}\text{Sb}_{1.4}\text{S}_3$	
No of Tubes	Aspect Ratio	No of Rods	Aspect Ratio	No of Rods	Aspect Ratio	No of Rods	Aspect Ratio
6	16.6	8	7.3	6	4.9	3	2
11	15.4	5	10.5	6	4.3	5	1.4
8	15.6	5	9.5	7	5.5	6	2.1
6	14.7	4	9.1	8	4.7	12	1.4
3	14.6	3	8.4	4	5.4	6	2.0
5	13.4	6	10.7	5	4.4	5	1.5
7	14.8	2	11.4	6	4.1	7	1.6
3	15.6	6	9.3	5	4.7	7	1.5
Average = 15.0		Average = 9.5		Average = 4.7		Average = 1.6	

Table S2. ICP AES Data

	Sb		Bi			Sb		Bi	
Sample A Sb=70% Bi = 30%	Wt	atoms	Wt	atoms	Sample B Sb=50% Bi = 50%	Wt	No of atoms	Wt	atoms
C1	12.631	0.104	10.245	0.049	C1	27.652	0.228	44.724	0.214
C2	27.242	0.225	18.183	0.087	C2	46.342	0.383	78.375	0.375
C3	33.783	0.279	22.363	0.107	C3	57.53	0.475	109.43	0.524
Average		0.202		0.081			0.362		0.371
	(ppm)								

C1, C2 and C2 are different concentrations of samples.

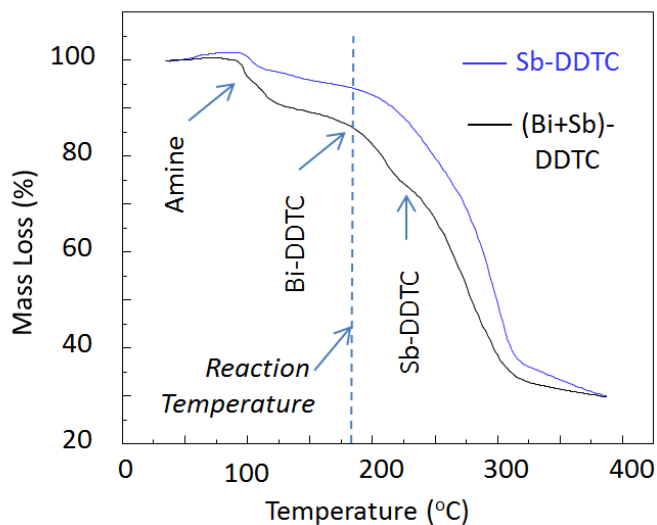


Figure S13. Thermogravimetric plot of Sb-DDTC and mixture of Bi-DDTC and Sb-DDTC in presence of octadecylamine.

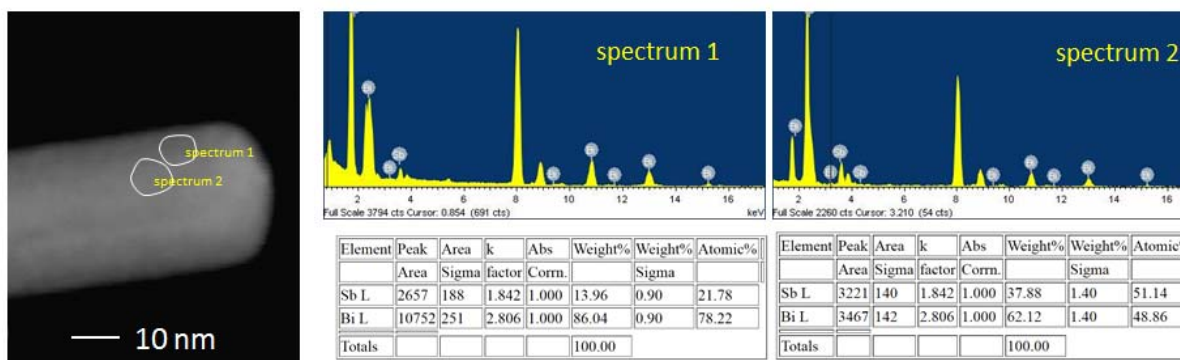


Figure 14. Left panel shows the HAADF-STEM image of a rod with marked area 1 and 2. Middle and right panel show the EDS spectra of respective area and elemental analysis.

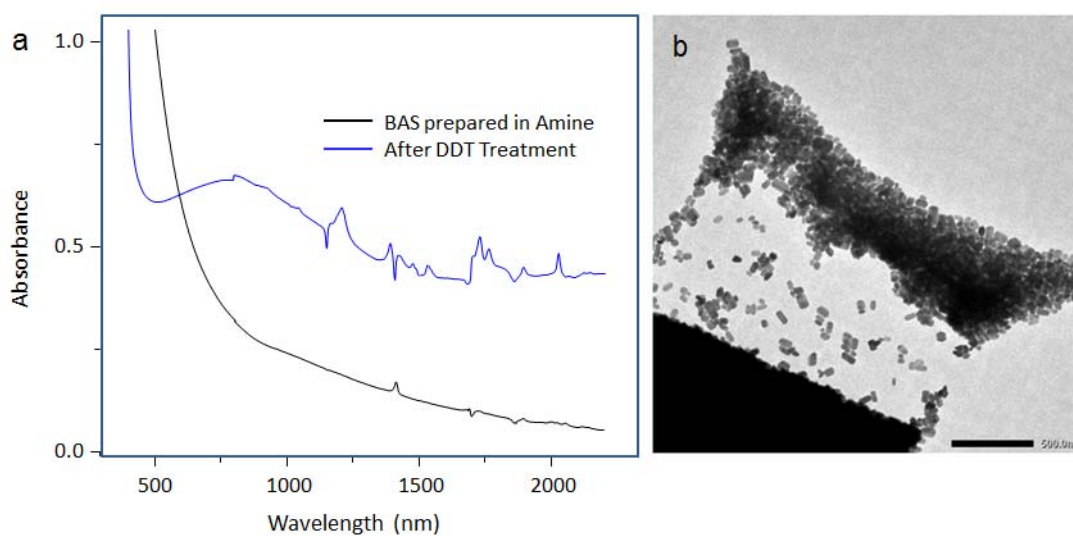


Figure S15. (a) Absorption spectra of BAS nanorods prepared in pure amine without 1-Dodecane thiol (DDT) and again after DDT treatment. LSPR obtained only after thiol treatment. (b) TEM image obtained in pure amine medium synthesis.

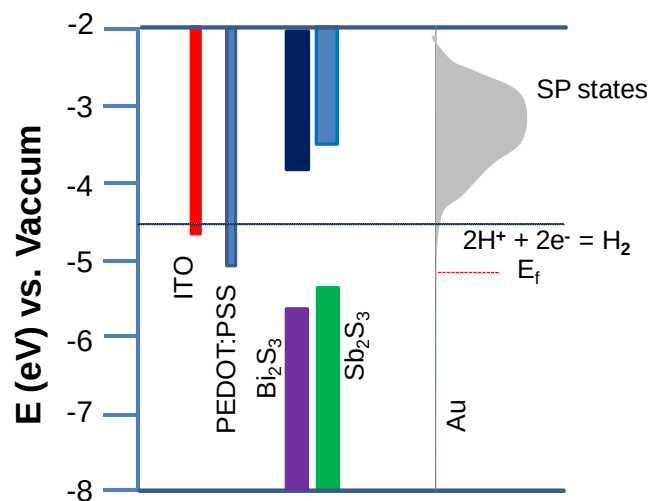


Figure S16. Band alignments of Bi₂S₃ and Sb₂S₃ along with hydrogen reduction potential.²⁻³

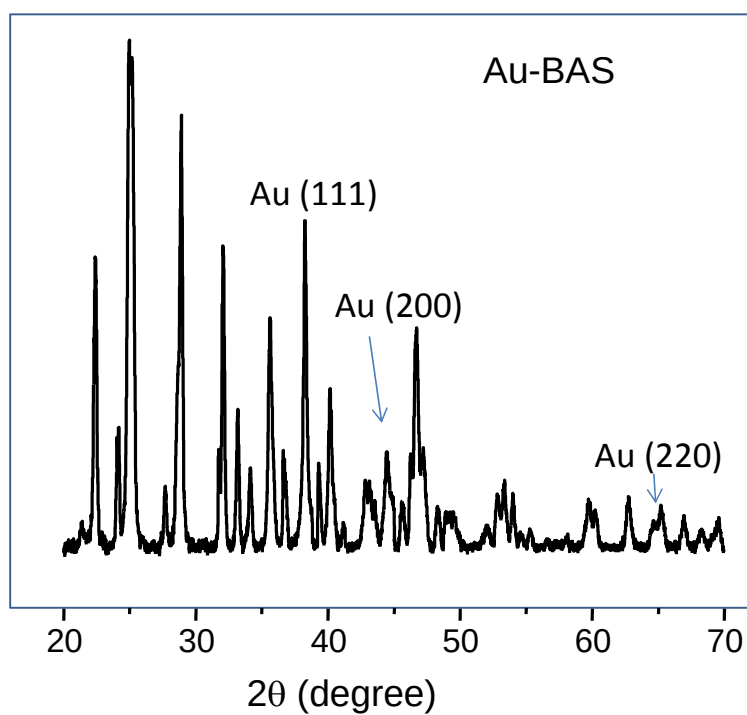


Figure S17. Powder X-ray diffraction pattern of Au-BAS nanorods.

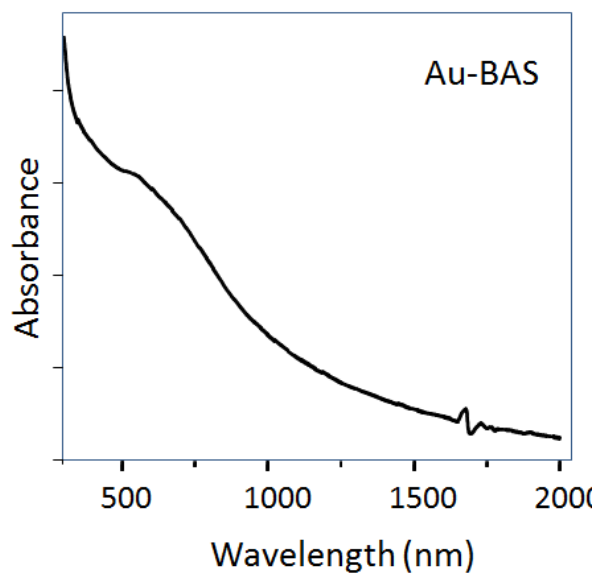


Figure S18. Absorption spectra of Au-BAS prepared in ODE dilution.

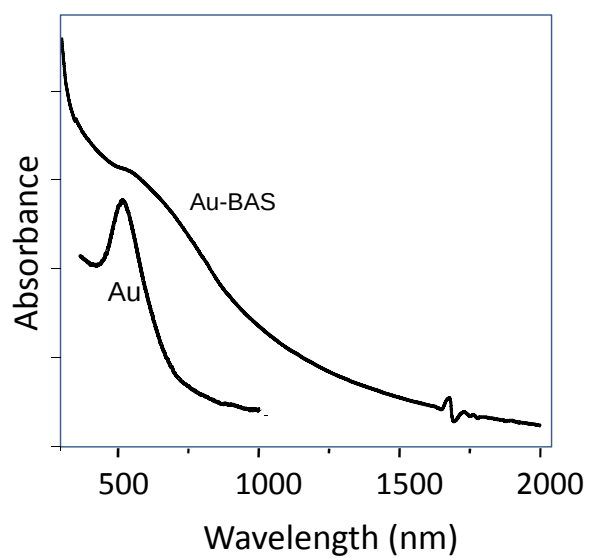


Figure S19. Absorption spectra of Au particles and Au-BAS rods. Au particles were measured in visible and Au-BAS in Near-IR spectrophotometer.

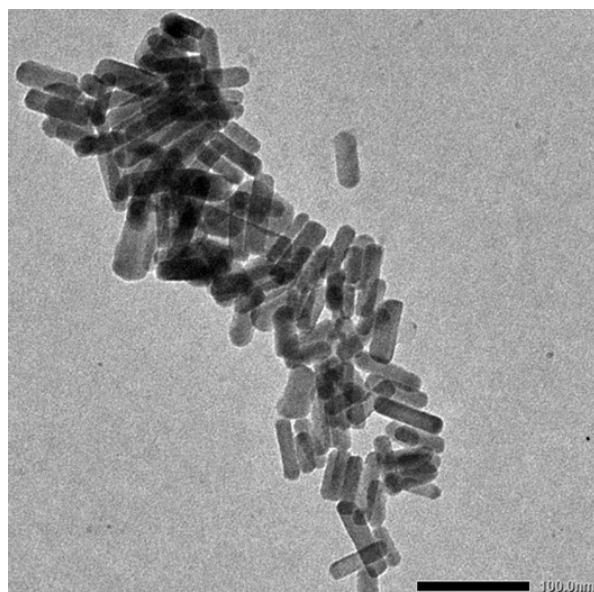


Figure S20. TEM image of BAS nanorods dispersed in water.

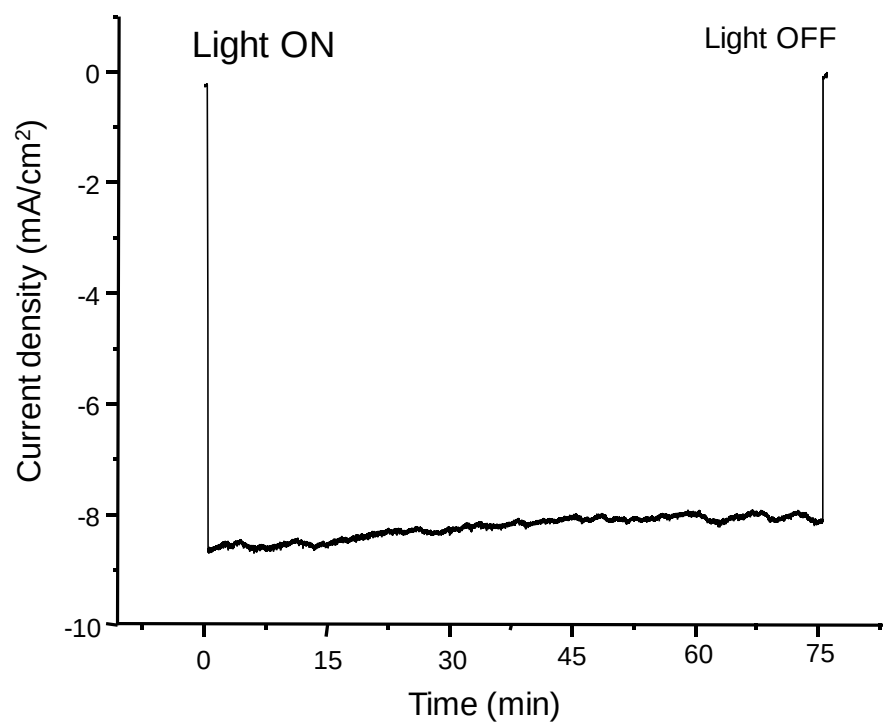


Figure S21. Stability test of photocurrent measurement under illumination switch ON/OFF mode.

Table S3: Photoelectrochemical comparison table.

Photocathode	Onset potential	Current density at 0 V vs. RHE	Reference
Pt/In ₂ S ₃ /CdS/CZTS	0.63 V vs. RHE	9.3 mA/cm ²	⁴
Pt/CdS/CuGa ₃ Se ₅ /(Ag,Cu)GaSe ₂	0.62 V vs. RHE	8.79 mA/cm ²	⁵
Pt/TiO ₂ /CdS/CuInS ₂	0.6 V vs. RHE	13.0 mA/cm ²	⁶
Pt/CdS/Ag _x Cu _{1-x} GaSe ₂	0.7 V vs. RHE	8.1 mA/cm ²	⁷
Pt-In ₂ S ₃ / CuInS ₂	0.78 V vs. RHE	15.0 mA/cm ²	⁸
Au-BAS	0.67 V vs. RHE	15.17 mA/cm ²	Present study

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