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## Supporting information to

## Enhanced photocatalytic hydrogen production from Y<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>/TiO<sub>2</sub> nanocomposites: A comparative study on hydrothermal synthesis with and without ionic liquid

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**Fig.S1** UV-Vis spectra of (a) pristine  $TiO_{2(ILAHM)}$  NPs, (b) 25 wt%, (c) 50 wt%, (d) 75 wt% Y<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>/TiO<sub>2</sub> NCs (ILAHM) and (e) pristine Y<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> (ILAHM) NPs.



**Fig. S2** Tauc Plot functions for the determination of band gaps of (a) pristine  $TiO_{2(ILAHM)}$  NPs, (b) 25 wt%, (c) 50 wt%, (d) 75 wt%  $Y_2O_3/TiO_2$  NCs <sub>(ILAHM)</sub> and (e) pristine  $Y_2O_3$  <sub>(ILAHM)</sub> NPs.



**Fig. S3** UV-Vis spectra of (a) pristine  $TiO_{2(HM)}$  NPs, (b) 25 wt%, (c) 50 wt%, (d) 75 wt%  $Y_2O_3/TiO_2$  NCs (HM) and (e) pristine  $Y_2O_3$  (HM) NPs.



**Fig. S4** Tauc Plot functions for the determination of band gaps of (a) pristine  $TiO_{2(HM)}$  NPs, (b) 25 wt%, (c) 50 wt%, (d) 75 wt%  $Y_2O_3$ /  $TiO_2$  NCs <sub>(HM)</sub> and (e) pristine  $Y_2O_3$  <sub>(HM)</sub> NPs.

Temperature (°C)	Crystalline size (nm)		BET surface area (m <sup>2</sup> /g)	
	ILAHM	HM	ILAHM	HM
500	39.5 for (101)		46.7	37.3
600	37.5 for (101)		41.3	34.1.
700	26.5 for (101)		36.7	32.7
800			31.5	31.1

**Table S1** Crystallite size and BET surface area of the 25 wt %  $Y_2O_3$ / TiO<sub>2</sub> NC at different temperatures (500 – 800 °C for 1h), synthesized via ILAHM and HM.



**Fig.S5** Hydrogen generation of 25 wt%  $Y_2O_3$ / TiO<sub>2</sub> NC <sub>(ILAHM)</sub>, calcinated at different temperatures (500 – 800 °C for 1h).



**Fig. S6** Hydrogen generation of 25 wt%  $Y_2O_3$ / TiO<sub>2</sub> NC <sub>(HM)</sub>, calcinated at different temperatures (400 to 800 °C for 1 h).



**Fig. S7** Hydrogen generation of 25 wt%  $Y_2O_3/TiO_2 NC_{(ILAHM)}$ , calcinated at 400 °C for 1, 2 and 3 hours.

 $\textbf{Step 1:} \ \mathrm{TiCl}_4 \ + \mathrm{Y} \ (\mathrm{NO}_3)_3 + \mathrm{H}_2\mathrm{O} + \mathrm{NaOH} \ \longrightarrow \{_3(\mathrm{HO})\mathrm{Ti}/\mathrm{Y} \ (\mathrm{HO})_2\} + \mathrm{NaNO}_3 + \mathrm{NaCl} \ (\mathrm{NO}_3)_3 + \mathrm{NaO}_3 + \mathrm{NaCl} \ (\mathrm{NO}_3)_3 + \mathrm{NaO}_3 + \mathrm{NaO$ 

Step 2: {<sub>3</sub>(HO)Ti/Y (HO)<sub>2</sub>}  $\longrightarrow$  Y<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>/TiO<sub>2</sub> Nano- composite

Scheme. S1(a). Proposed mechanism for the formation of  $Y_2O_3$ / TiO<sub>2</sub> NC in the absence of IL.

Step 1: 
$$TiCl_4 + Y(NO_3)_3 + MOEMI. CH_3SO_3^{-1} \xrightarrow{H_2O} \{MOEMI. CH_3SO_3 \cdot _3(HO) Ti - Y(HO)_2\} + NaNO_3 + NaCl NaOH$$
  
Step 2:  $\{MOEMI. CH_3SO_3 \cdot _3(HO) Ti - Y(HO)_2\} \xrightarrow{\Delta} Y_2O_3 / TiO_2 Nano- composite + MOEMI. CH_3SO_3^{-1} + H_2O_3 / TiO_2 Nano- composite + MOEMI. CH_3SO_3^{-1} + H_2O_3 / TiO_2 Nano- composite + MOEMI. CH_3SO_3^{-1} + H_2O_3 / TiO_2 Nano- composite + MOEMI. CH_3SO_3^{-1} + H_2O_3 / TiO_2 Nano- composite + MOEMI. CH_3SO_3^{-1} + H_2O_3 / TiO_2 Nano- composite + MOEMI. CH_3SO_3^{-1} + H_2O_3 / TiO_2 Nano- composite + MOEMI. CH_3SO_3^{-1} + H_2O_3 / TiO_2 Nano- composite + MOEMI. CH_3SO_3^{-1} + H_2O_3 / TiO_2 Nano- composite + MOEMI. CH_3SO_3^{-1} + H_2O_3 / TiO_2 Nano- composite + MOEMI. CH_3SO_3^{-1} + H_2O_3 / TiO_2 Nano- composite + MOEMI. CH_3SO_3^{-1} + H_2O_3 / TiO_2 Nano- composite + MOEMI. CH_3SO_3^{-1} + H_2O_3 / TiO_2 Nano- composite + MOEMI. CH_3SO_3^{-1} + H_2O_3 / TiO_2 Nano- composite + MOEMI. CH_3SO_3^{-1} + H_2O_3 / TiO_3 / TiO_$ 

Scheme S1 (b). Proposed mechanism for the formation of  $Y_2O_3$ / TiO<sub>2</sub> NC in the presence of IL\*

\* MOEMI.CH<sub>3</sub>SO<sub>3</sub><sup>-1</sup> = 1-(2-methoxyethyl)-3-methylimidazolium methanesulfonate



Scheme S2. Structure of 1-(2-methoxyethyl)-3-methylimidazolium methanesulfonate.



Fig. S8 EDS spectra of (a) pristine  $Y_2O_3$  NPs (b) pristine TiO<sub>2</sub> NPs and (c) 25 wt%  $Y_2O_3$ /TiO<sub>2</sub> NC<sub>(ILAHM)</sub>.



**Fig. S9** FT-IR spectra of (a) pristine  $Y_2O_3$  NPs (b) pristine TiO<sub>2</sub> NPs and (c) 25 wt%  $Y_2O_3/TiO_2$  NC <sub>(ILAHM)</sub>, (inserted in Fig. (c) Showed the zoom-in view of the FT-IR spectra in the range of interest, e.g 400-1000 cm<sup>-1</sup> of  $Y_2O_3/TiO_2$  NC <sub>(ILAHM)</sub>.