

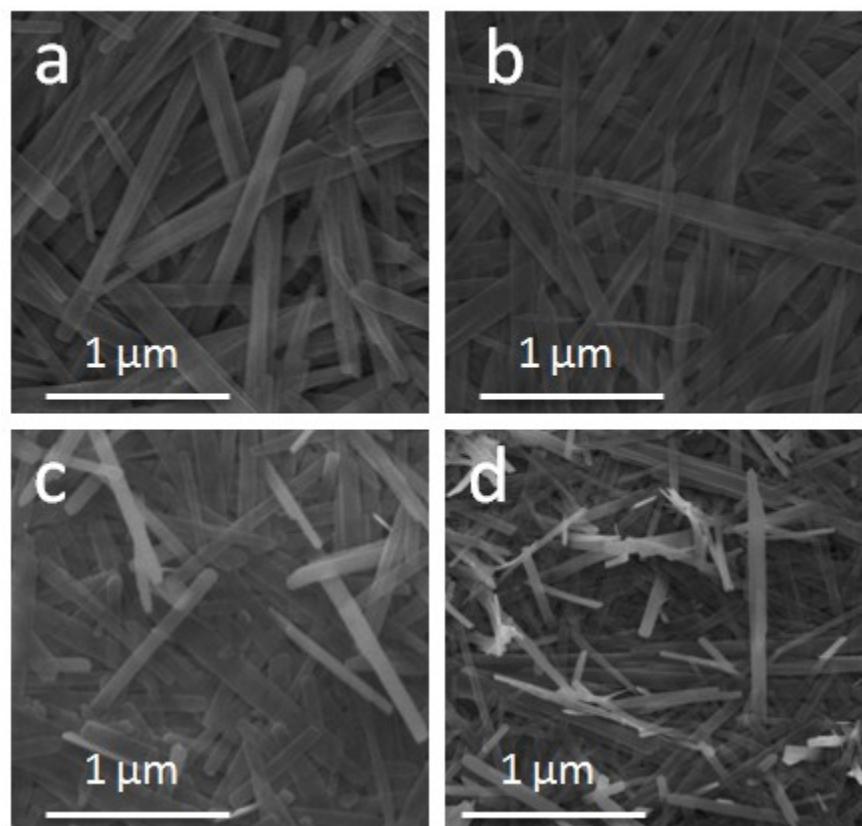
## Supporting information

### Oxygen vacancy-rich MoO<sub>3-x</sub> nanobelts for photocatalytic N<sub>2</sub> reduction to NH<sub>3</sub> in pure water

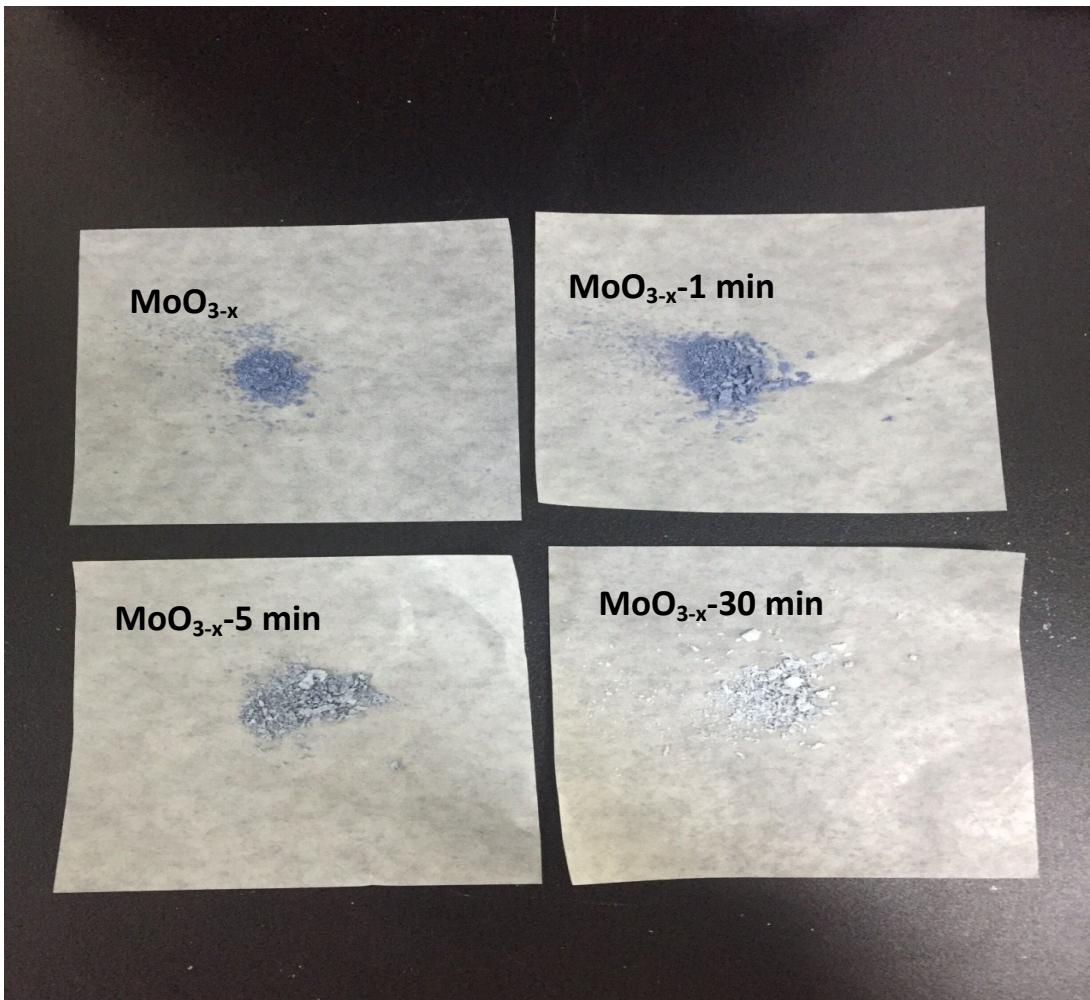
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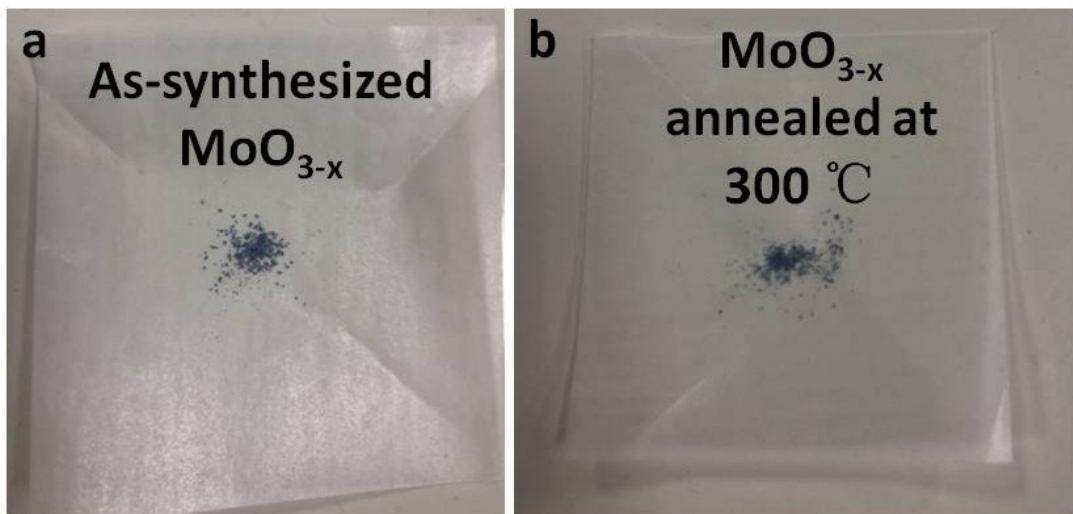
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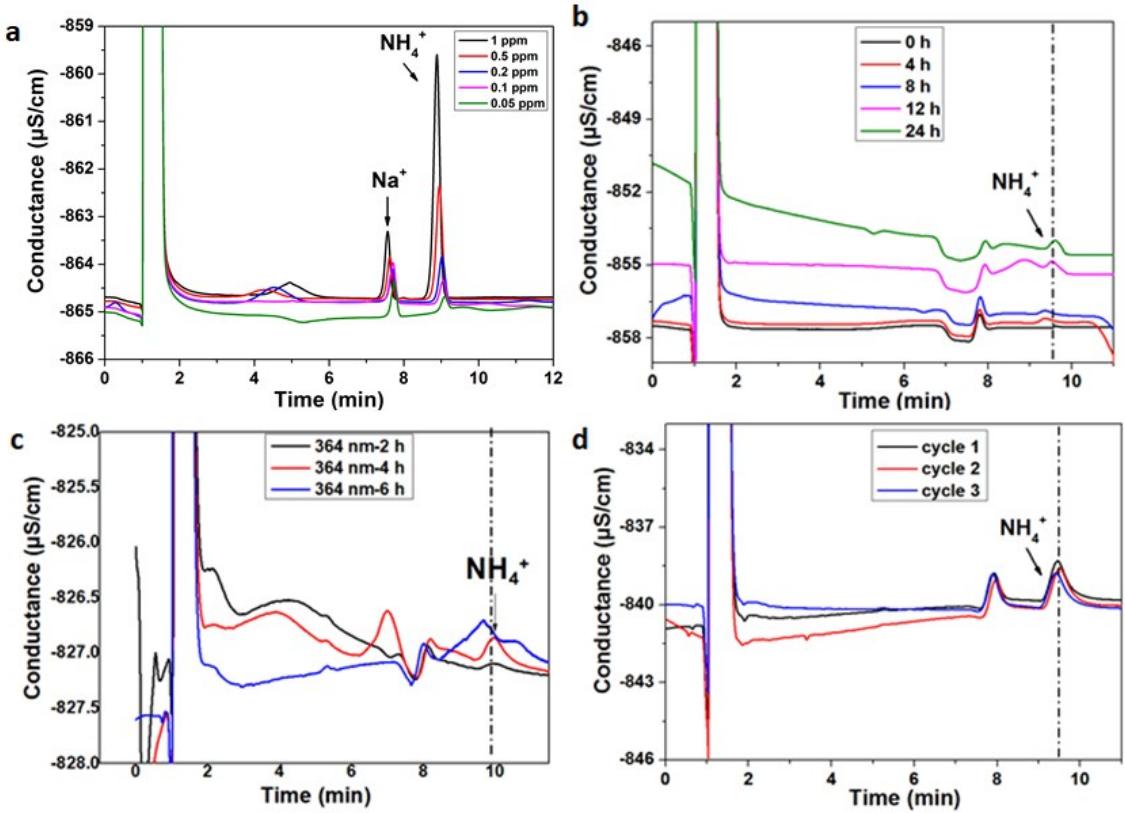
**Fig. S1** SEM images of the as-synthesized and annealed  $\text{MoO}_{3-x}$  nanobelts for different time: (a)  $\text{MoO}_{3-x}$ , (b)  $\text{MoO}_{3-x}$ -1 min, (c)  $\text{MoO}_{3-x}$ -5 min, and (d)  $\text{MoO}_{3-x}$ -30 min.



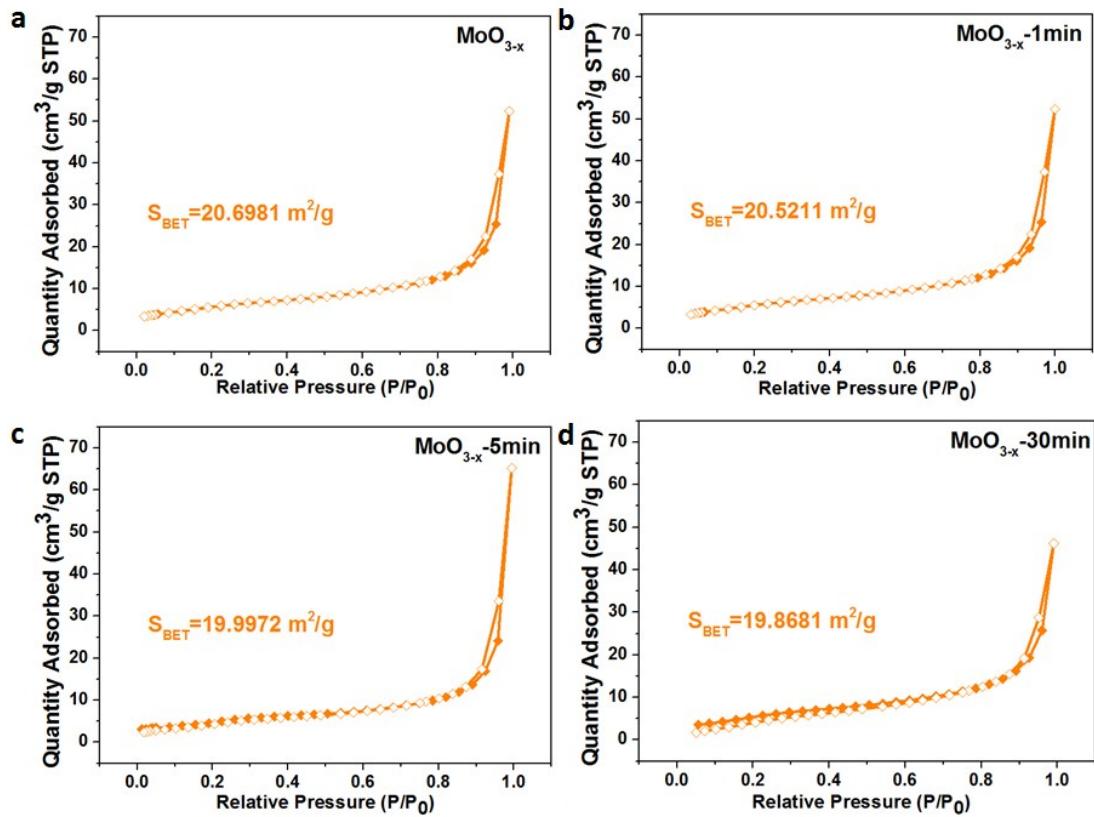
**Fig. S2** Color change of the as-synthesized and annealed  $\text{MoO}_{3-\text{x}}$  for different time.



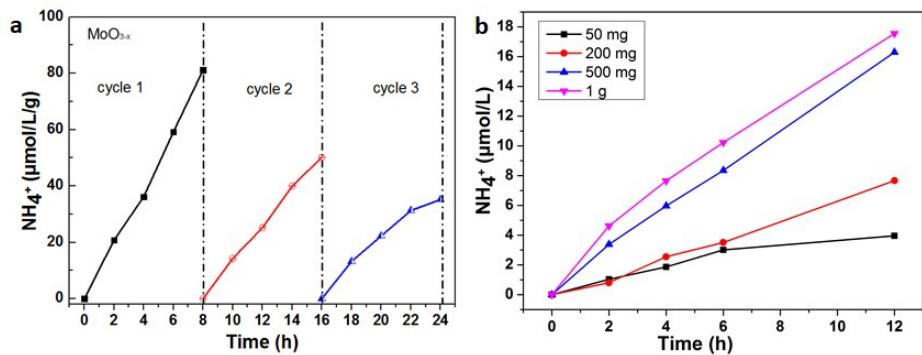
**Fig. S3** (a) The as-synthesized MoO<sub>3-x</sub>, and (b) the sample annealed at 300 °C for 1 h.



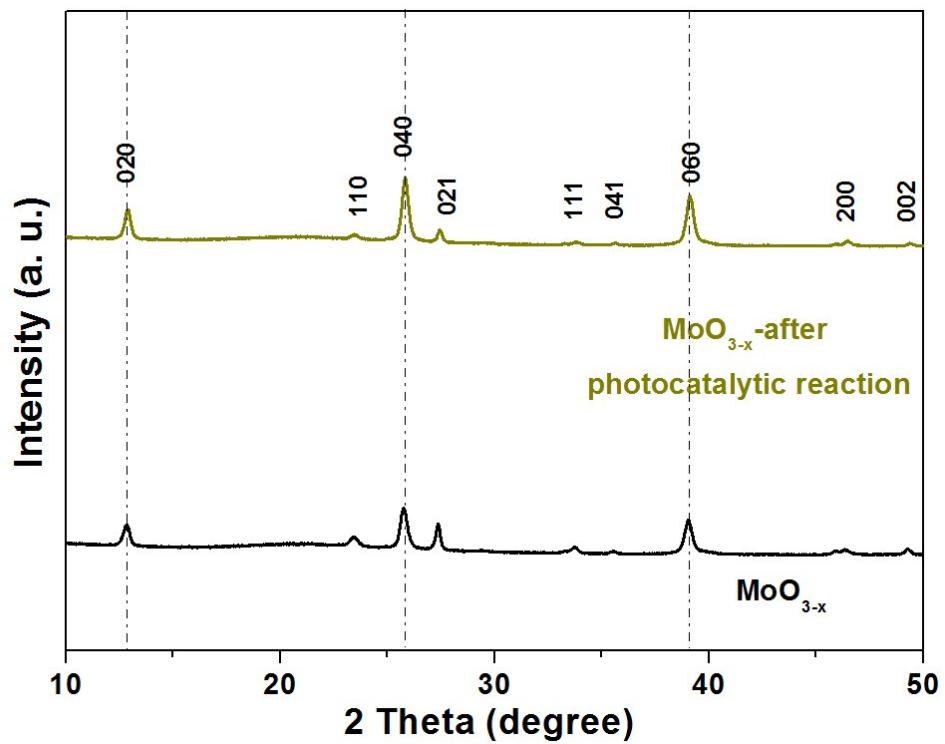
**Fig. S4** (a) Standard curves of  $\text{NH}_4^+$  from 0.05 ppm to 1 ppm tested by the ion chromatography, (b) Conductance curves of  $\text{NH}_4^+$  for the as-synthesized  $\text{MoO}_{3-x}$  under the irradiation of a 300 W of Xeon lamp, (c) Conductance curves of  $\text{NH}_4^+$  of the as-synthesized  $\text{MoO}_{3-x}$  under the irradiation of LED (365 nm), and (d) Conductance curves of recycled photocatalytic reaction for the as-synthesized  $\text{MoO}_{3-x}$  nanobelts (each cycle lasts for 8 h).



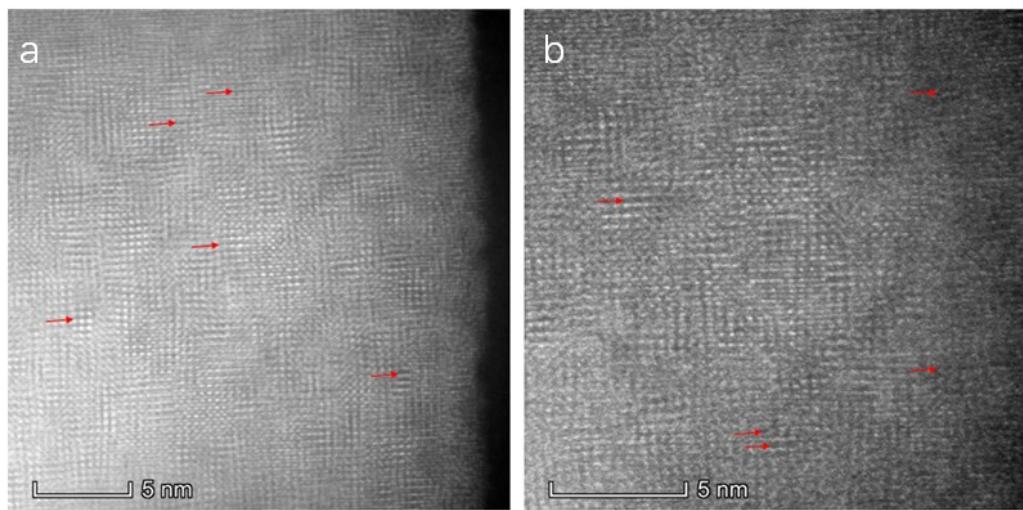
**Fig. S5** N<sub>2</sub> adsorption/desorption isotherms of (a) the as-synthesized MoO<sub>3-x</sub> nanobelts; (b) MoO<sub>3-x</sub>-1 min; (c) MoO<sub>3-x</sub>-5 min; and (d) MoO<sub>3-x</sub>-30 min.



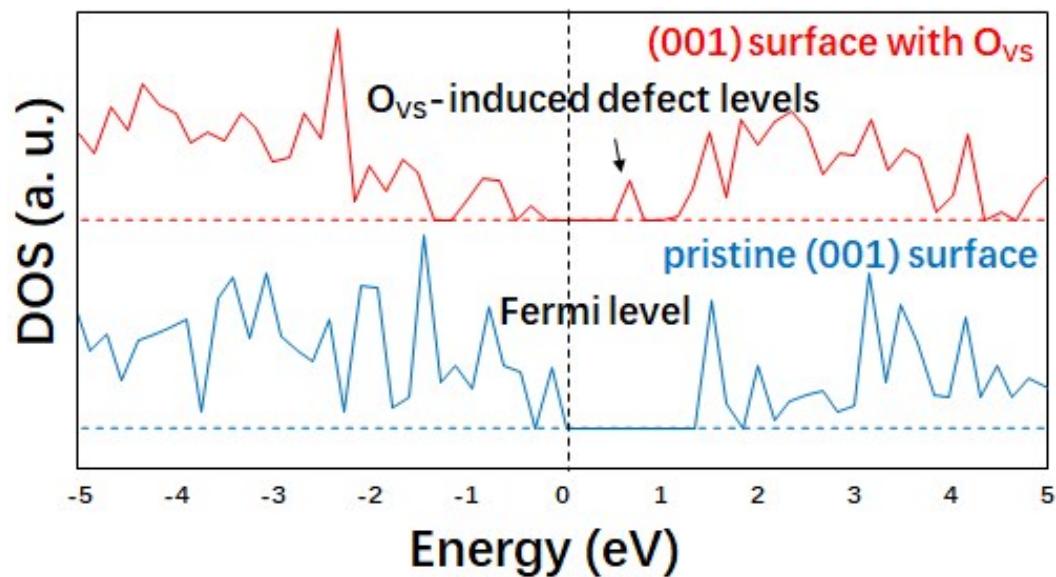
**Fig. S6** (a) Recycle photocatalytic experiments for the as-synthesized  $\text{MoO}_{3-x}$  nanobelts (photocatalyst: 0.05 g; solution: 100 ml of pure water). (b) Photocatalytic activities for nitrogen fixation of the as-synthesized  $\text{MoO}_{3-x}$  nanobelts with various dosages of catalyst.



**Fig. S7** XRD patterns of the sample before and after photocatalytic reaction.



**Fig. S8** The atomic scale HAADF images of the sample (a) before and (b) after the photocatalytic reaction, respectively. The red arrows show the areas with ordered oxygen-vacancies.



**Fig. S9** The density of states (DOS) of (001) plane with and without O<sub>vs</sub>.

**Table S1.** Atomic Populations (Mulliken) of Mo<sub>4</sub>O<sub>12</sub> unit cell and Mo<sub>4</sub>O<sub>11</sub> unit cell.

Unit cell	Species	Ion	Charge(e)	Average Charge(e)
Mo <sub>4</sub> O <sub>12</sub>	O	1	-0.59	-0.451
	O	2	-0.45	
	O	3	-0.40	
	O	4	-0.59	
	O	5	-0.45	
	O	6	-0.40	
	O	7	-0.59	
	O	8	-0.45	
	O	9	-0.40	
	O	10	-0.59	
	O	11	-0.45	
	O	12	-0.40	
Mo <sub>4</sub> O <sub>11</sub>	Mo	1	1.44	1.44
	Mo	2	1.44	
	Mo	3	1.44	
	Mo	4	1.44	
Mo <sub>4</sub> O <sub>11</sub>	O	1	-0.71	-0.499
	O	2	-0.45	
	O	3	-0.39	
	O	4	-0.59	
	O	5	-0.46	
	O	6	-0.40	
	O	7	-0.59	
	O	8	-0.43	
	O	9	-0.64	
	O	10	-0.45	
	O	11	-0.38	
Mo <sub>4</sub> O <sub>11</sub>	Mo	1	1.45	1.37
	Mo	2	1.44	
	Mo	3	1.16	
	Mo	4	1.43	

**Table S2.** Summary of metal oxides for photocatalytic reduction of N<sub>2</sub> to NH<sub>3</sub> at room temperature in pure water.

Catalysts	Light source	NH <sub>3</sub> production rate	Reference
MoO <sub>3-x</sub>	UV-Vis	1.11 μmol.g <sup>-1</sup> .h <sup>-1</sup>	This work
Fe-doped TiO <sub>2</sub>	UV-Vis	10 μmol.g <sup>-1</sup> .h <sup>-1</sup>	1
Ru-doped TiO <sub>2</sub>	UV-Vis	22.7 μmol.g <sup>-1</sup> .h <sup>-1</sup>	2
Fe <sup>3+</sup> -doped TiO <sub>2</sub>	UV-Vis	6 μmol.g <sup>-1</sup> .h <sup>-1</sup>	3
BaTiO <sub>3</sub>	UV-Vis	0.87 μmol.g <sup>-1</sup> .h <sup>-1</sup>	4
SrTiO <sub>3</sub>	UV-Vis	0.41 μmol.g <sup>-1</sup> .h <sup>-1</sup>	4
Fe <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub> +Fe <sub>3</sub> O <sub>4</sub>	UV-Vis	10 μmol.g <sup>-1</sup> .h <sup>-1</sup>	5
Mo-doped W <sub>18</sub> O <sub>49</sub>	UV-Vis	61.9 μmol.g <sup>-1</sup> .h <sup>-1</sup>	6
P25	UV-Vis	28.4 μmol.g <sup>-1</sup> .h <sup>-1</sup>	7
Ti <sup>3+</sup> -TiO <sub>2</sub>	UV-Vis	35.0 μmol.g <sup>-1</sup> .h <sup>-1</sup>	7

**Table S3.** The formation energy of O<sub>VS</sub> for different planes.

Vacancy site	001		100
O1(O2)	1.05 eV	O2(O1)	-1.97 eV
O3	1.29 eV	O3(O4)	2.24 eV

### Notes and references

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