

Supporting Information

# **Controlling the Oxidation State of Molybdenum Oxide Nanoparticles Prepared by Ionic Liquid/Metal Sputtering to Enhance Plasmon-induced Charge Separation**

Kazutaka Akiyoshi,<sup>a</sup> Tatsuya Kameyama,<sup>a</sup> Takahisa Yamamoto,<sup>a</sup> Susumu Kuwabata,<sup>b</sup>

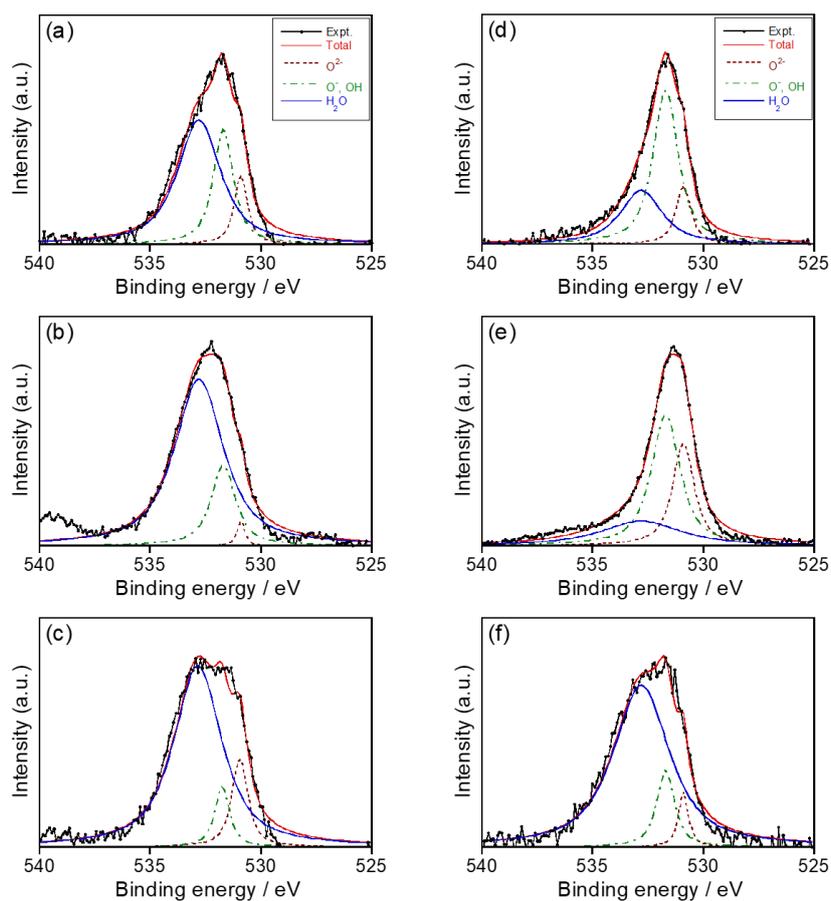
Tetsu Tatsuma,<sup>c</sup> and Tsukasa Torimoto\*<sup>a</sup>

<sup>a</sup> Graduate School of Engineering, Nagoya University, Furo-cho, Chikusa-ku, Nagoya 464-8603, Japan. E-mail: torimoto@apchem.nagoya-u.ac.jp

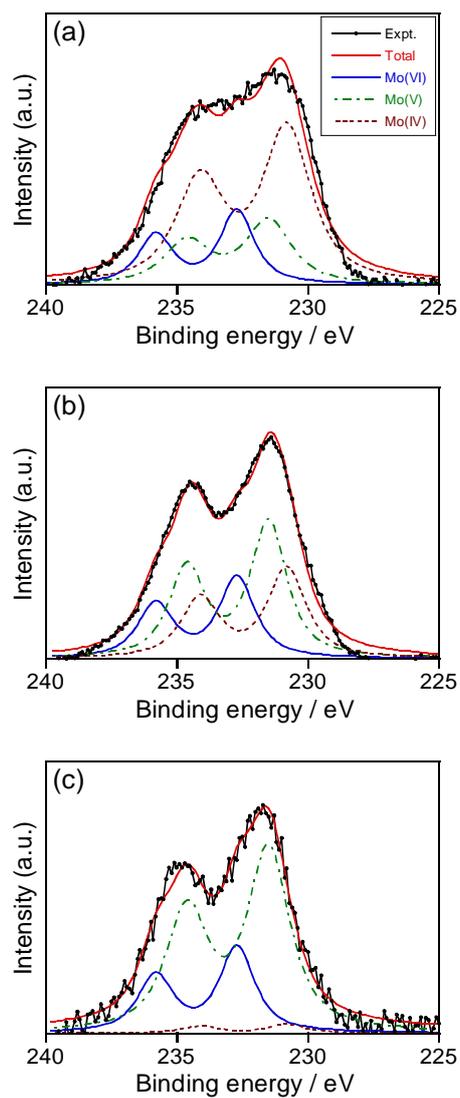
<sup>b</sup> Graduate School of Engineering, Osaka University, 2-1 Yamada-oka, Suita, Osaka 565-0871, Japan.

<sup>c</sup> Institute of Industrial Science, The University of Tokyo, 4-6-1 Komaba, Meguro-ku, Tokyo 153-8505, Japan.

E-mail: torimoto@chembio.nagoya-u.ac.jp



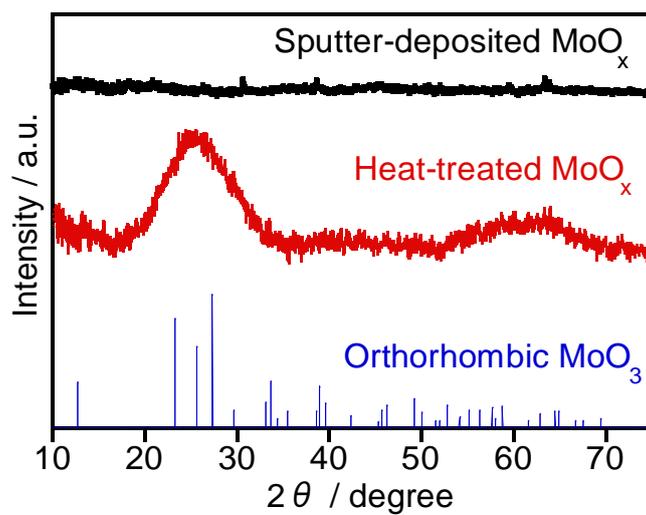
**Figure S1.** O 1s XPS spectra of as-deposited MoO<sub>x</sub> NPs (a,d) and those after annealing at 473 K for 30 (b,e) and 120 min (c,f). The RTILs used were HyEMI-BF<sub>4</sub> (a-c) and EMI-BF<sub>4</sub> (d-f). The obtained signals were assigned with O 1s peaks of 530.9 eV for O<sup>2-</sup>, 531.7 eV for O<sup>-</sup> or OH, and 532.8 eV for H<sub>2</sub>O.<sup>S1</sup> The Mo sputtering was carried out with a discharge current of 30 mA.



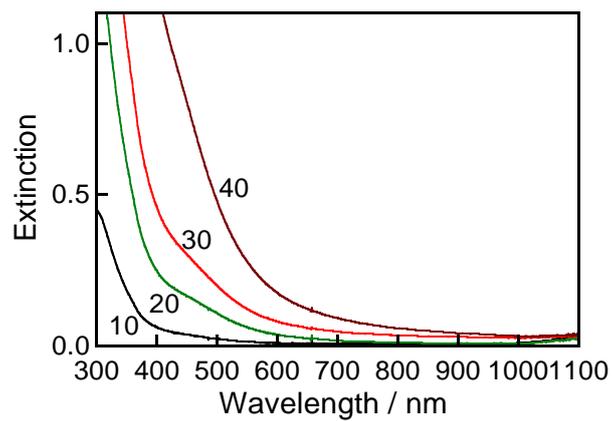
**Figure S2.** XPS spectra for Mo 3d levels of as-sputter-deposited MoO<sub>x</sub> NPs in EMI-BF<sub>4</sub> (a) and those after annealing at 473 K for 30 (b) and 120 min (c). The Mo sputtering was carried out with a discharge current of 30 mA.

**Table S1.** Fractions of Mo species with different oxidation states in total Mo atoms determined by peak fitting of Mo 3d XPS spectra (Figs. 2 and S2) for as-deposited MoO<sub>x</sub> NPs in HyEMI-BF4 or EMI-BF4 and those after annealing at 473 K for 0 min, 30 min and 120 min. The chemical formulas of MoO<sub>x</sub> NPs were estimated from XPS signals of Mo 3d and O 1s, by considering the peak areas of each band and their corresponding relative sensitivity factor.

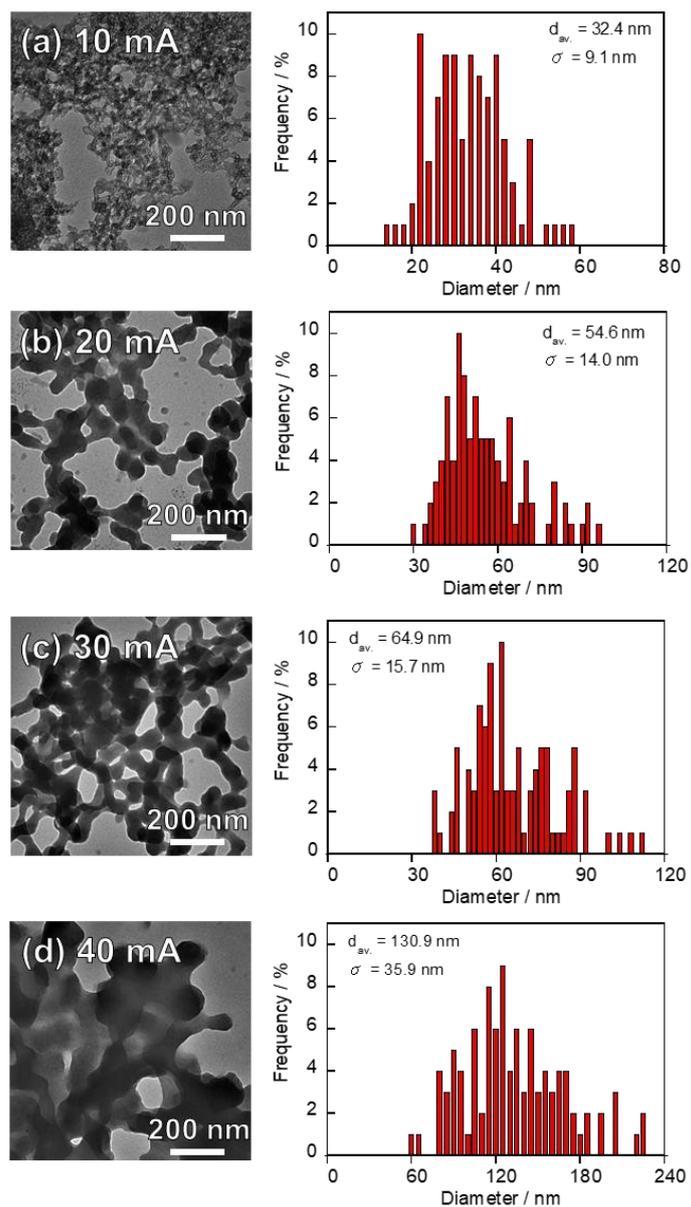
RTIL	Heating time (min)	Mo fraction (%)			Chemical formula
		Mo(IV)	Mo(V)	Mo(VI)	
HyEMI-BF4	0	41.1	33.2	25.7	MoO <sub>1.69</sub>
HyEMI-BF4	30	0.0	33.1	66.9	MoO <sub>2.29</sub>
HyEMI-BF4	120	7.7	24.0	68.3	MoO <sub>3.09</sub>
EMI-BF4	0	57.8	22.6	19.6	MoO <sub>1.17</sub>
EMI-BF4	30	30.7	43.5	25.7	MoO <sub>1.61</sub>
EMI-BF4	120	3.1	69.8	27.1	MoO <sub>2.60</sub>



**Figure S3.** XRD patterns of as-deposited MoO<sub>x</sub> NPs in HyEMI-BF<sub>4</sub> and those after annealing at 473 K for 30 min. The standard diffraction pattern of orthorhombic MoO<sub>3</sub> (PDF card# 00-005-0508) is also shown. The Mo sputtering was carried out with a discharge current of 30 mA.



**Figure S4.** Extinction spectra of as-sputter-deposited NPs in HyEMI-BF<sub>4</sub> with various discharge currents. Discharge currents in units of mA are shown in the panel.



**Figure S5.** Representative TEM images and size distribution of MoO<sub>x</sub> NPs deposited in HyEMI-BF<sub>4</sub> with various discharge currents after heating at 473 K for 30 min.

## Reference

(S1) A. S. Etman, H. N. Abdelhamid, Y. Yuan, L. Wang, X. Zou, and J. Sun, *ACS Omega*, 2018, **3**, 2201- 2209.