

Visible Light Photodegradation of Dyes and Paracetamol by Direct Sensitization Mechanism onto *Metallic* MoO₂ Nanocrystals

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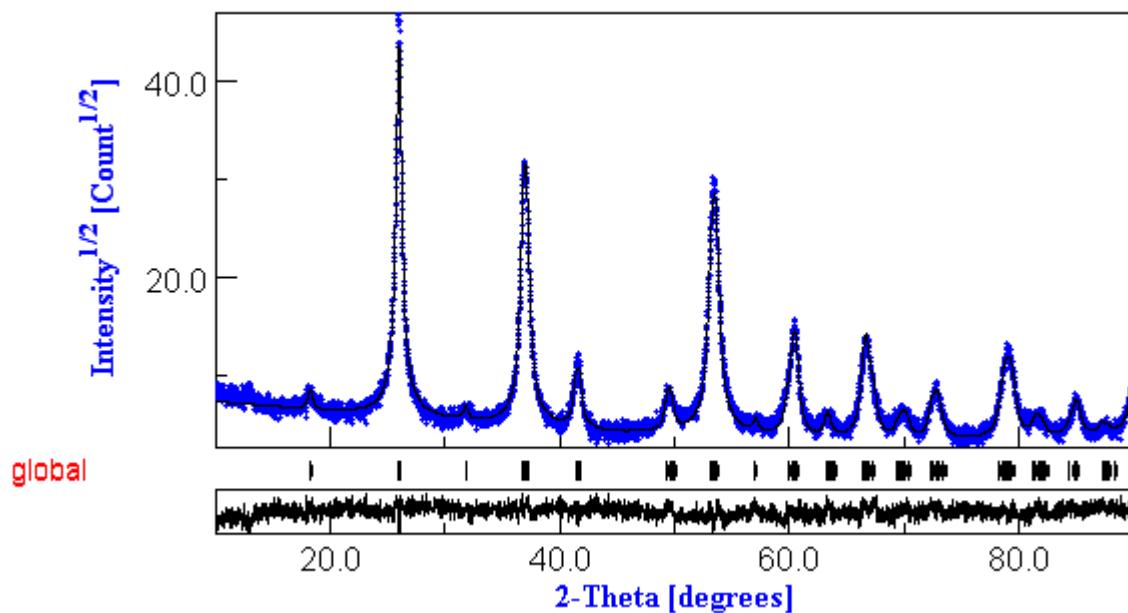


Figure S1. Rietveld refinement carried out with the Maud software of the XRD pattern of the MoO₂ sample prepared by solvothermal treatment at 250 °C in oleic acid.

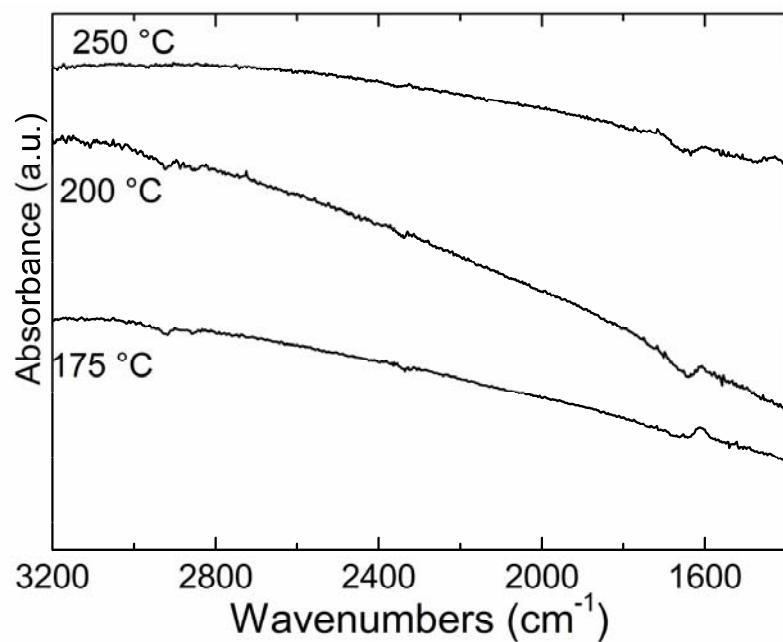


Figure S2. High frequency range of the FTIR spectra shown in Figure 5 of the manuscript.

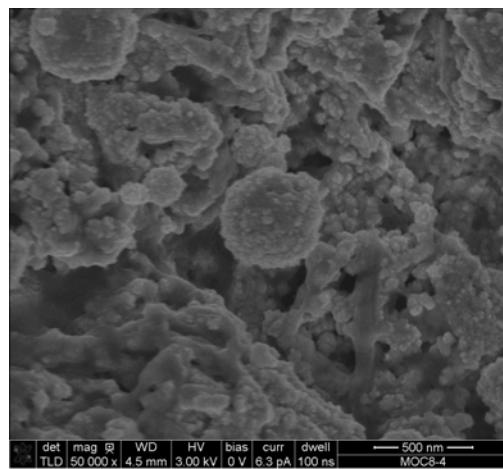


Figure S3-A: SEM image of the MoO₂ sample prepared after solvothermal treatment for 2h in oleic acid at 250 °C.

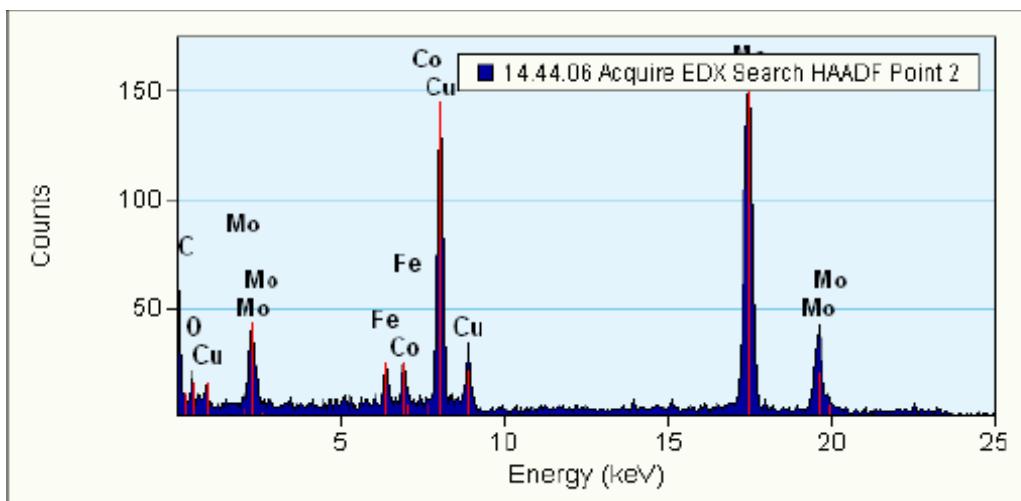


Figure S3-B. EDS data of the MoO_2 sample prepared after solvothermal treatment for 2h in oleic acid at 250 °C. Cu is a standard artefact owing to the TEM Grid. Fe/Co come from the bore of TEM lenses.

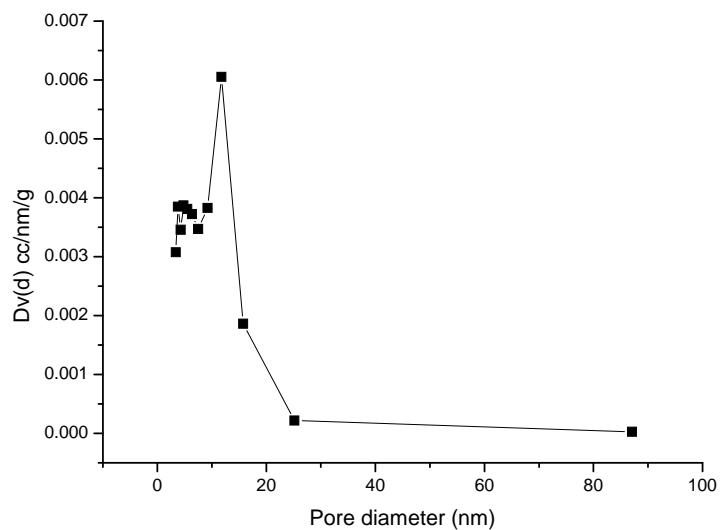
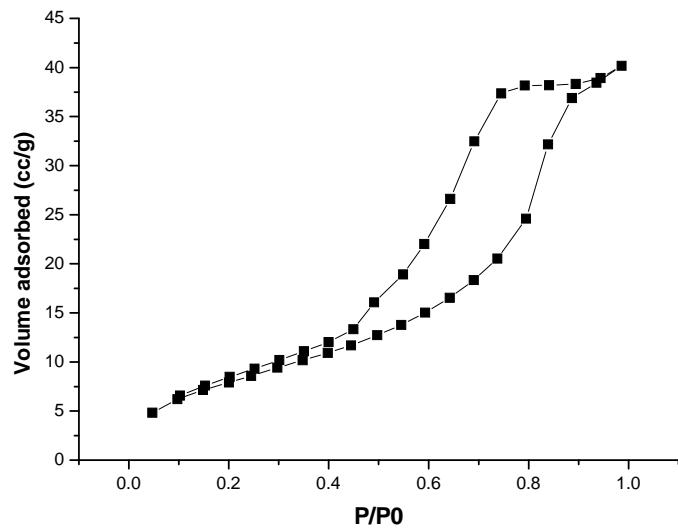


Figure S4. Adsorption/desorption isotherms (top) and pore size distribution (bottom) of the MoO₂ sample prepared after solvothermal treatment for 2h in oleic acid at 250 °C.

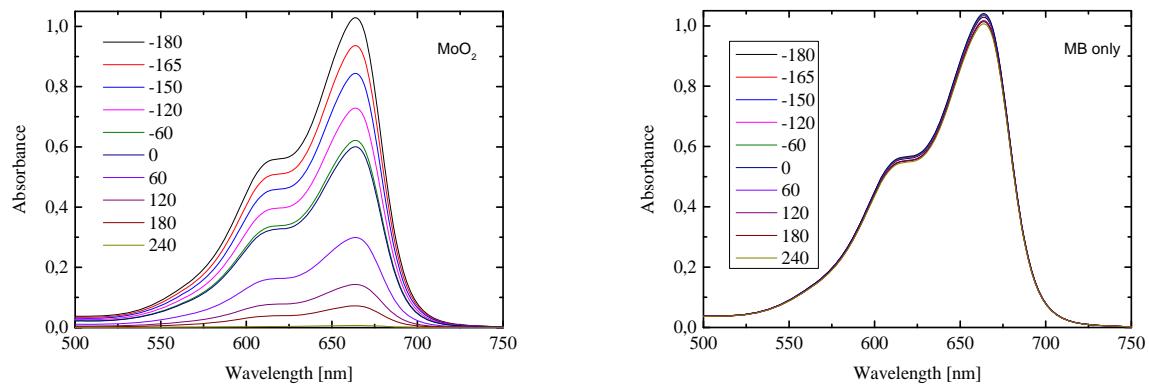


Figure S5. Absorption spectra of MB solutions for different adsorption times on MoO₂ and without MoO₂.

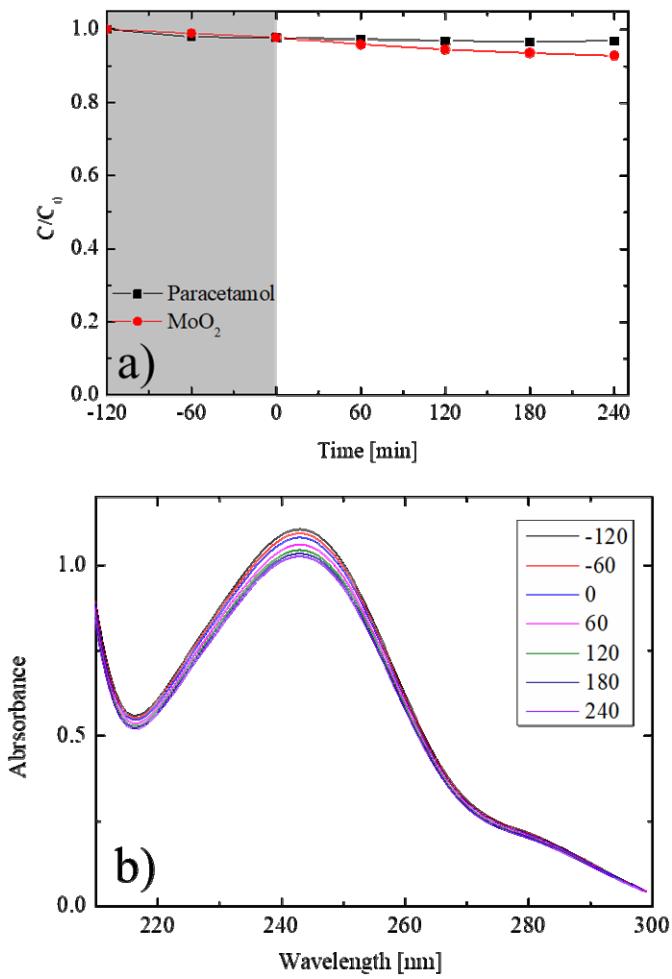


Figure S6. Paracetamol degradation under visible light, trend of degradation (a) and Spectra (b).

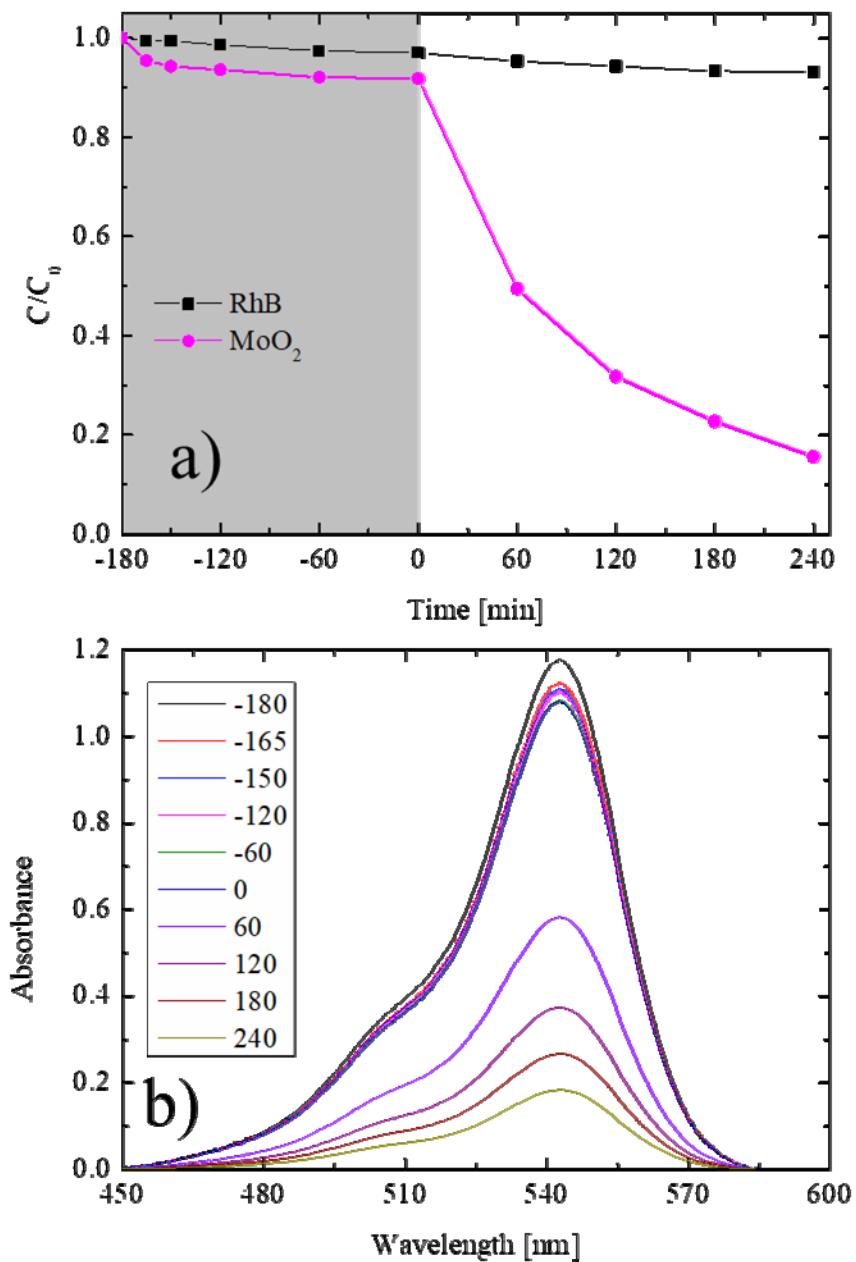


Figure S7. Rhodamine B degradation under visible light, trend of degradation (a) and Spectra (b).

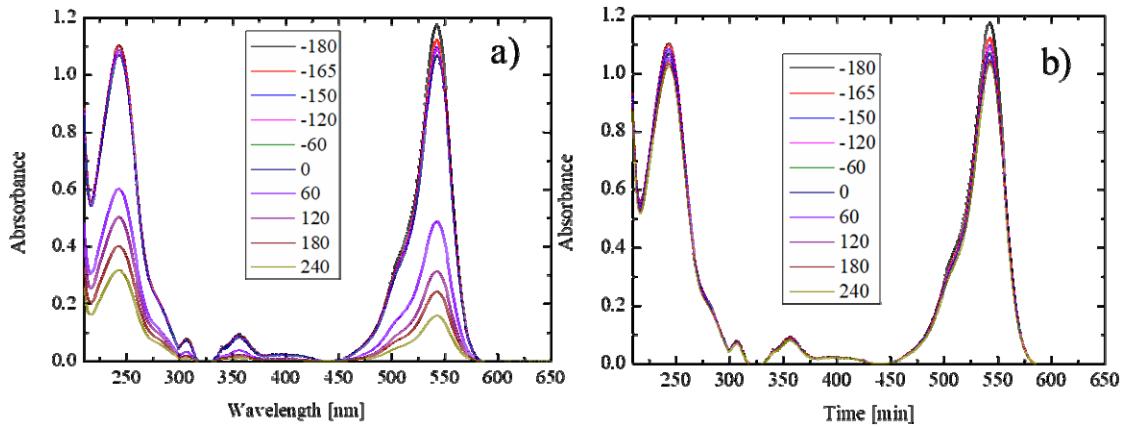


Figure S8 Assessment of dye-sensitization of paracetamol in presence of RhB using total visible spectrum (a) and a reduced spectrum (500-600 nm deducted) (b)