

## Supporting Information

### **In situ construction of Sillén-Aurivillius layered perovskite based 0D/2D homologous Schottky junction for efficient piezo-photocatalytic activity**

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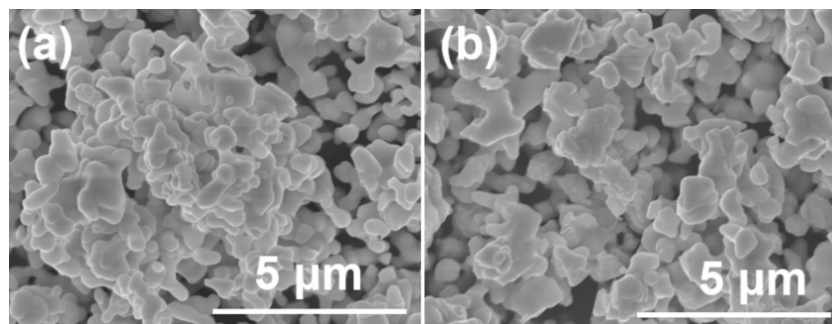
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## 1. Characterization methods

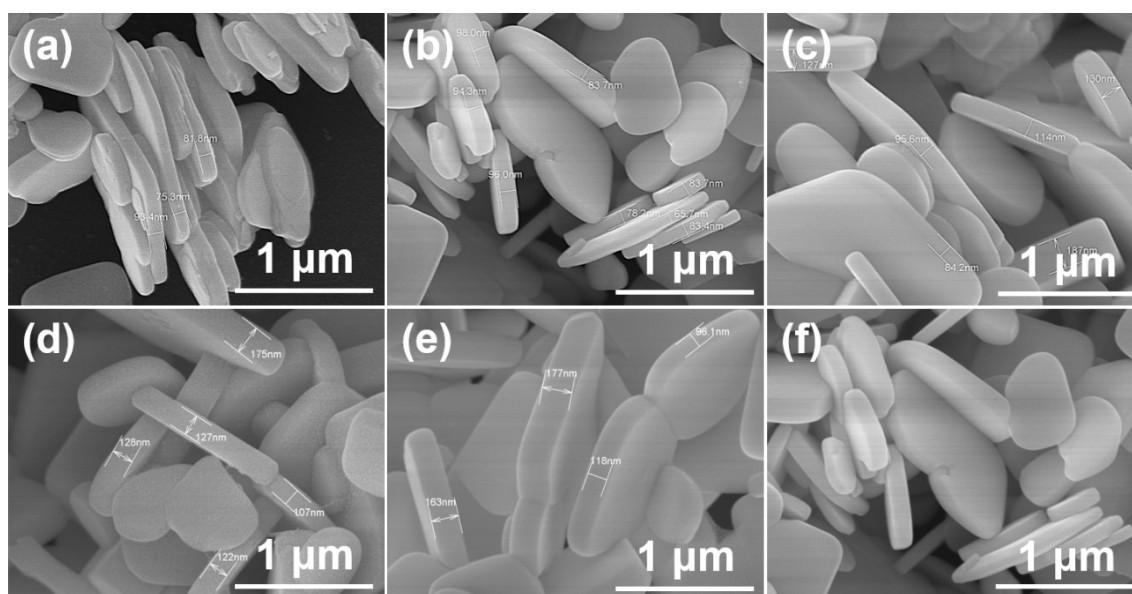
X-ray powder diffraction (XRD) patterns of the as-prepared samples were measured in the range 10-70° (2 $\theta$ ) on an X-ray diffractometer (D8-FOCUS, Bruker, Germany) operating with Cu K $\alpha$  radiation ( $\lambda = 1.5418 \text{ \AA}$ ). The morphologies of the as-prepared samples were analyzed by field emission scanning electron microscope (FE-SEM, SU8010, Hitachi, Japan) and transmission electron microscope (TEM, Tecnai G2 T20, FEI, America). Meanwhile, the energy-dispersive X-ray spectroscopy (EDS) spectra and elemental mapping images were recorded on an EDAX Genesis, which was attached to the FE-SEM. X-ray photoelectron spectroscopy (XPS) data were acquired on a Thermo Fisher Scientific equipped with an Al K $\alpha$  as the excitation source. The UV-vis diffuse reflectance spectra (DRS) were performed on an UV-2550PC spectrophotometer (Shimadzu Corporation, Japan). The photoluminescence (PL) spectra were conducted on a fluorescence spectrometer (Fluoromax-4P, Horiba Jobin Yvon, New Jersey, USA), which was equipped with a 150 W xenon lamp as the excitation source. The photoluminescence decay curves were examined by a Fluorescence Spectrometer (FLS 920, Edinburgh Instruments, Livingston, UK). The degradation products were identified by High Performance Liquid Chromatography-Mass Spectrometry (HPLC-MS, Agilent 1290uplc/qtof6550-MS).

## **2. Electrochemical measurements**

The photocurrent response spectroscopy, electrochemical impedance spectroscopy (EIS) and Mott-Schottky plots were collected on a standard three-electrode electrochemical analyzer (CHI760E, Shanghai). The as-prepared sample coated onto the FTO electrode was served as the working electrode, an Ag/AgCl (saturated KCl) as the reference electrode, and a Pt foil as the counter electrode. The Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> (0.1 M) solution and 300 W Xe lamp (with a 420 nm optical filter) were employed as electrolyte and light source, respectively. The working electrodes were prepared according to the following method: 5 mg of photocatalyst powder and 10 μL of Nafion solution (5 wt%) were dispersed into 1 mL ethanol, and then ultrasonic treatment for 1 h to prepare a homogeneous catalyst colloid. Finally, the resultant catalyst slurry was coated onto the precleaned FTO glass surface with an active area of ca. 1.00 cm × 1.00 cm and then dried in air.



**Fig. S1.** SEM images of (a) BTOC-B and (b) BTOB-B.



**Fig. S2.** SEM images of  $\text{Bi}_4\text{TaO}_8\text{Cl}_x\text{Br}_{1-x}$  solid solution: (a)  $x = 1$ , (b)  $x = 0.75$ , (c, f)  $x = 0.5$ , (d)  $x = 0.25$  and (e)  $x = 0$ .

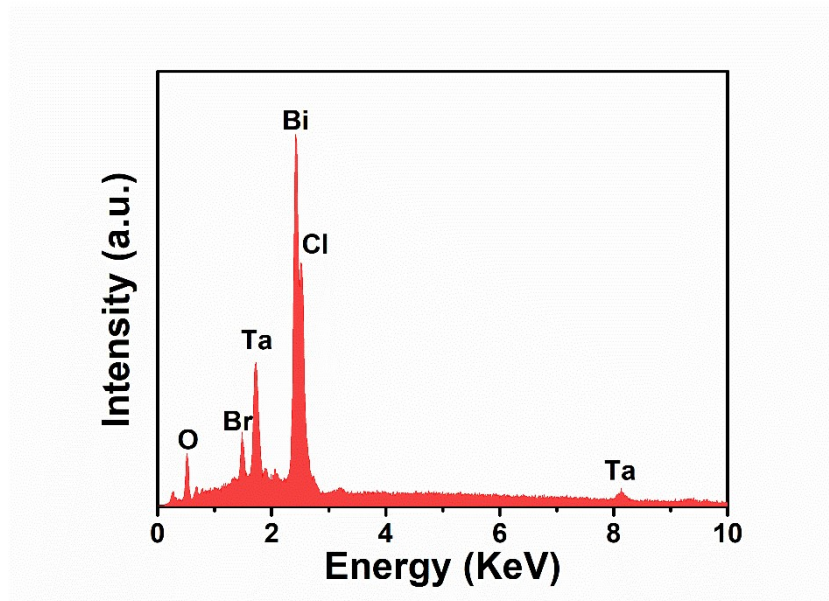


Fig. S3. EDS spectrum of Bi/BTOCB.

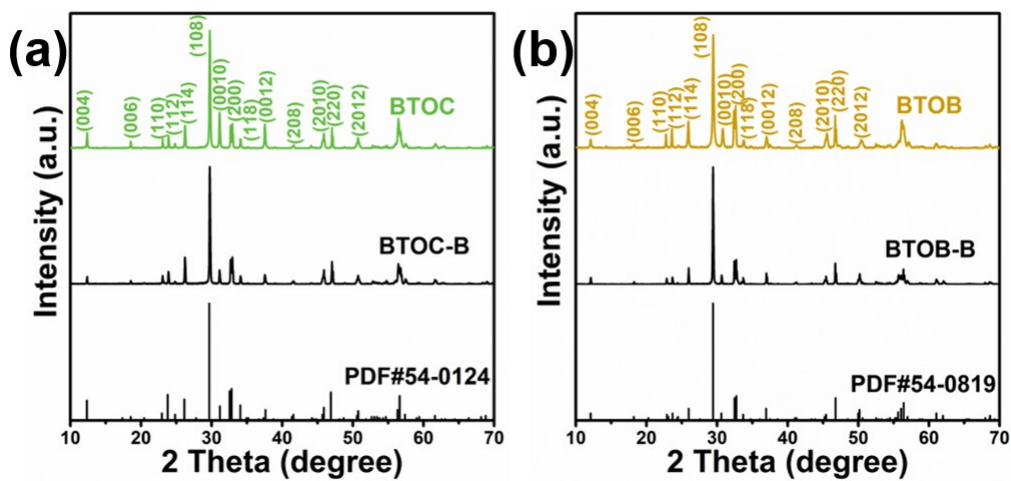


Fig. S4. XRD patterns of BTOC, BTOC-B, BTOB, and BTOB-B.

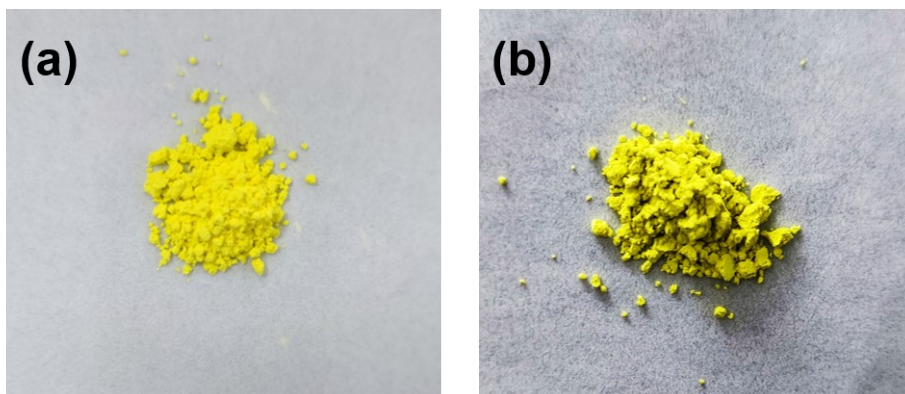


Fig. S5. The digital photographs of (a) BTOCB and (b) Bi/BTOCB.

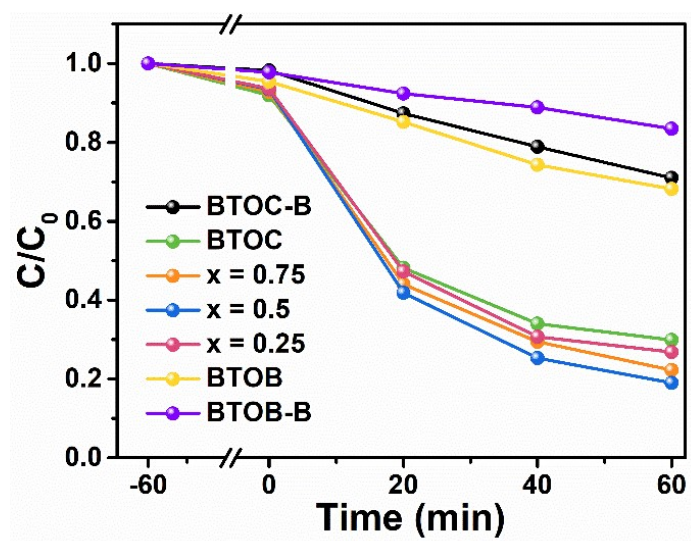
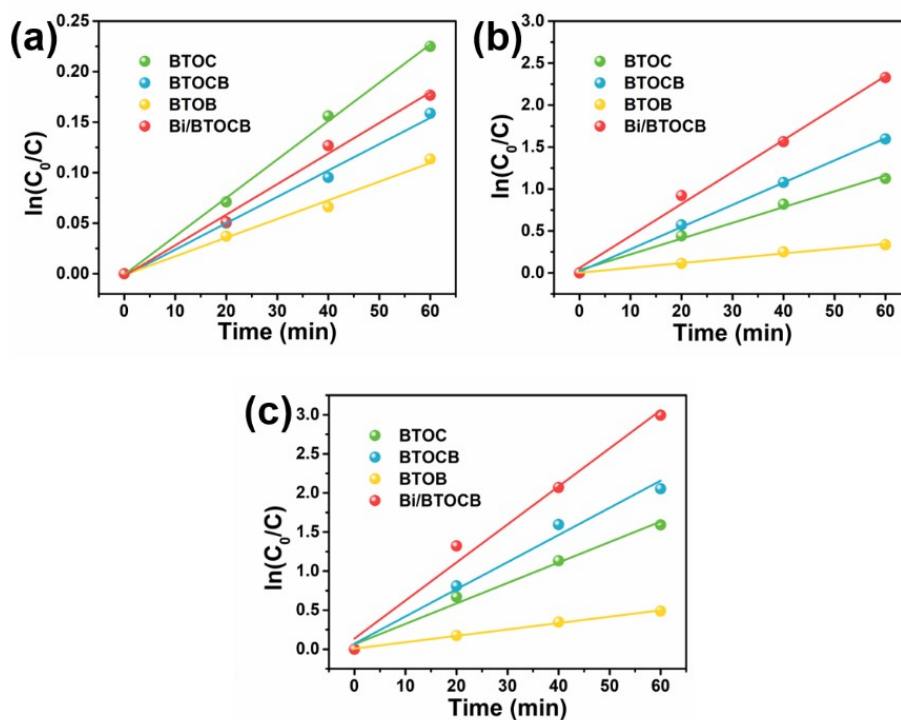
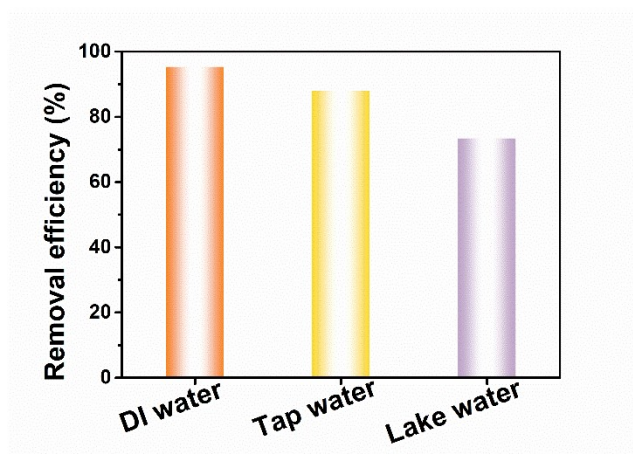


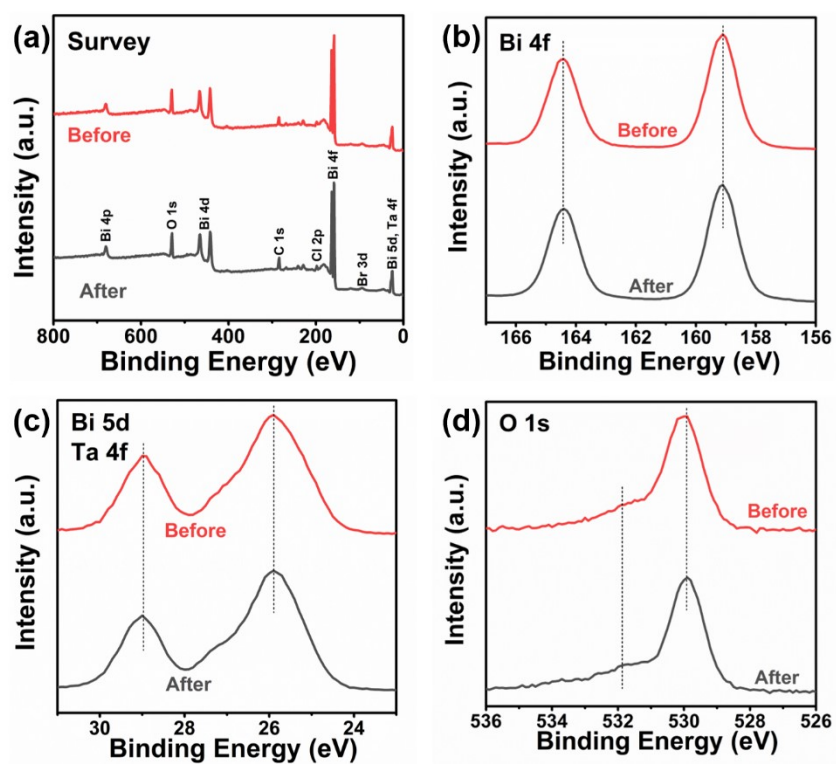
Fig. S6. The photocatalytic performance of the as-prepared samples for TC degradation.



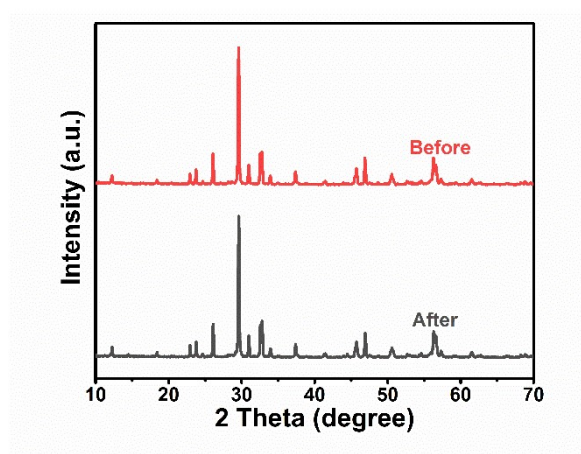
**Fig. S7.** The pseudo-first-order kinetics curves for degradation of TC over the as-prepared samples. (a) piezocatalytic, (b) photocatalytic, and (c) piezo-photocatalytic.



**Fig. S8.** Effect of different water bodies on the piezo-photodegradation of TC over Bi/BTOCB.

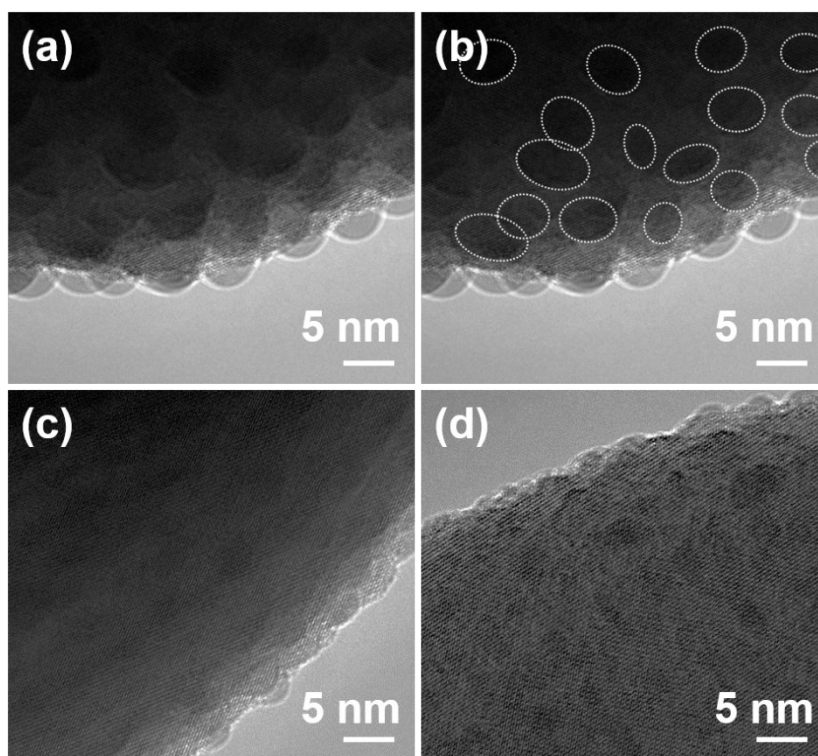


**Fig. S9.** XPS spectra before and after six cycles of Bi/BTOCB for piezo-photocatalytic reaction.

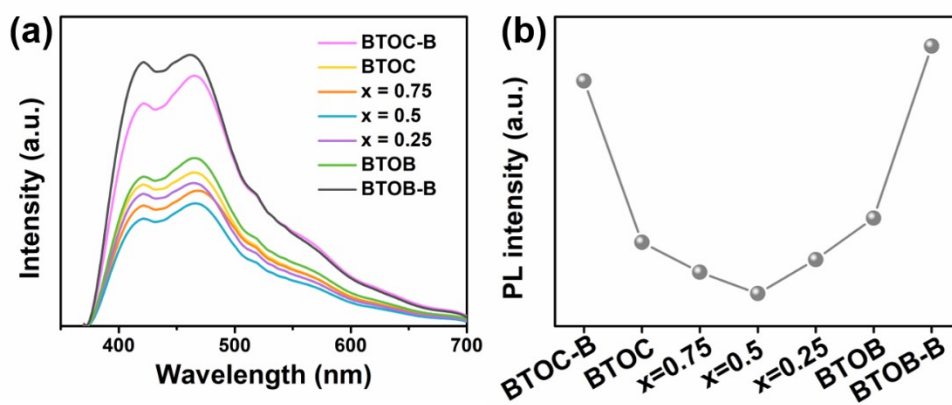


**Fig. S10.** XRD patterns before and after six cycles of Bi/BTOCB for piezo-photocatalytic reaction.





**Fig. S11.** TEM images before (a, b) and after (c, d) six cycles of Bi/BTOCB for piezophotocatalytic reaction.



**Fig. S12.** PL spectra of as-prepared samples.

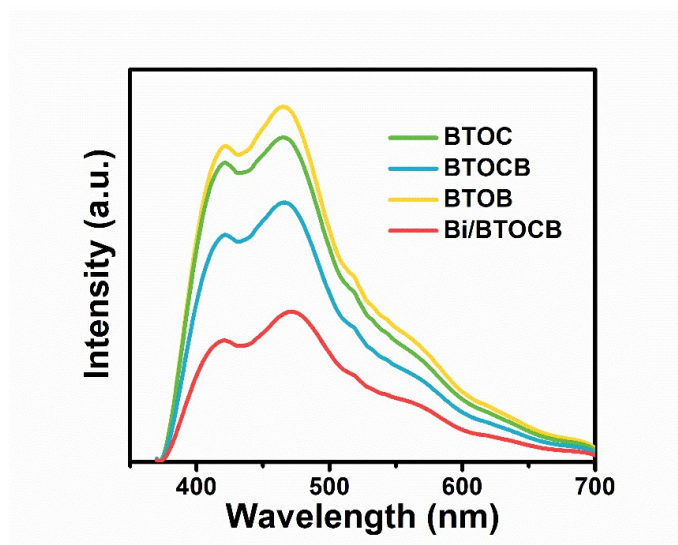


Fig. S13. PL spectra of BTOC, BTOCB, BTOB and Bi/BTOCB.

Table S1. Elemental composition of BTOCB (Atomic %) by EDS and XPS.

	Bi	Ta	O	Cl	Br
EDS	30.5	7.4	55.2	3.6	3.3
XPS	26.5	7.7	58.7	3.7	3.4

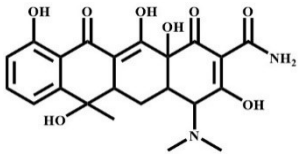
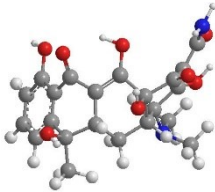
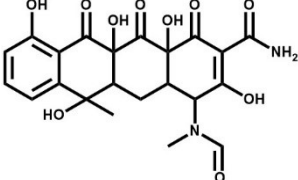
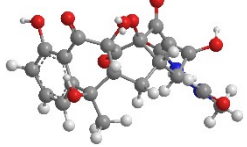
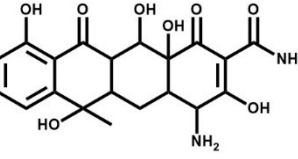
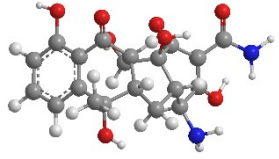
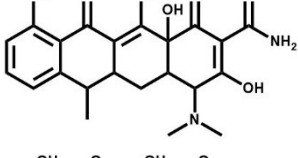
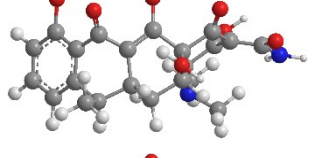
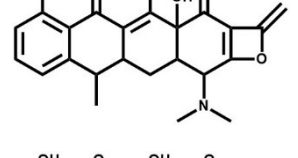
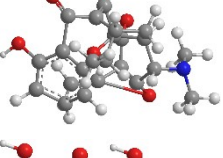
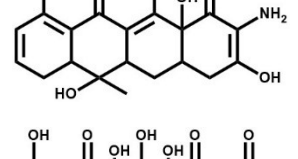
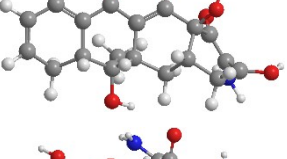
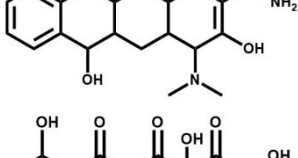
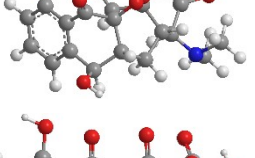
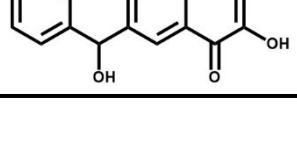
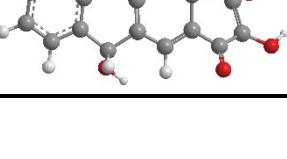
Table S2. Integrated areas of individuals XPS peaks of the Bi 4f from Bi/BTOCB.

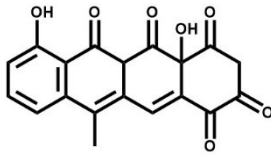
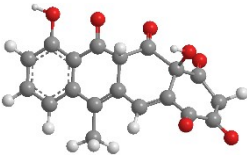
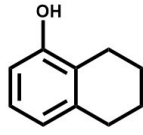
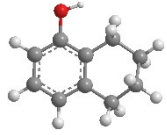
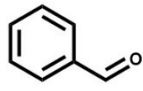
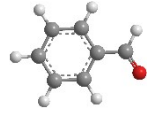
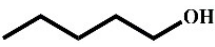

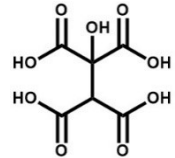
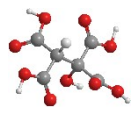
	Peak 1	Peak 2	Peak 3	Peak 4
Binding Energy (eV)	164.44	163.29	159.13	157.95
Peak areas (a.u.)	135924.7	2787.026	174563.7	10251.96

**Table S3.** The rate constants  $k$  ( $\text{min}^{-1}$ ) for TC degradation over the as-prepared samples.

Samples	Piezocatalysis	Photocatalysis	Piezo-photocatalysis
BTOC	0.0038	0.0188	0.0262
BTOCB	0.0026	0.0265	0.0347
BTOB	0.0019	0.0057	0.0082
Bi/BTOCB	0.0030	0.0381	0.0487

**Table S4.** Intermediates information in piezo-photocatalytic degradation of TC over Bi/BTOCB homologous Schottky junction.

No.	m/z	Molecular formula	Proposed Structure
<b>TC</b>	445	$C_{22}H_{24}N_2O_8$	 
<b>P1</b>	475	$C_{22}H_{22}N_2O_{10}$	 
<b>P2</b>	419	$C_{20}H_{22}N_2O_8$	 
<b>P3</b>	429	$C_{20}H_{20}N_2O_9$	 
<b>P4</b>	410	$C_{22}H_{24}N_2O_7$	 
<b>P5</b>	376	$C_{19}H_{21}NO_7$	 
<b>P6</b>	449	$C_{21}H_{24}N_2O_9$	 
<b>P7</b>	371	$C_{18}H_{10}O_9$	 

<b>P8</b>	353	$C_{19}H_{12}O_7$		
<b>P9</b>	149	$C_{10}H_{12}O$		
<b>P10</b>	107	$C_7H_6O$		
<b>P11</b>	89	$C_5H_{12}O$		
<b>P12</b>	223	$C_6H_6O_9$		

**Table S5.** Acute toxicological data of TC and its intermediates predicted by Toxicity Estimation Software Tool (T.E.S.T.).

No.	m/z	Fathead minnow LC <sub>50</sub> (96 hr) mg/L	Daphnia magna LC <sub>50</sub> (48 hr) mg/L
<b>TC</b>	445	0.90	8.70
<b>P1</b>	475	6.53	29.82
<b>P2</b>	419	1.02	7.76
<b>P3</b>	429	0.33	1.17
<b>P4</b>	410	9.77E-02	1.22
<b>P5</b>	376	2.74	3.05
<b>P6</b>	449	3.53	15.12
<b>P7</b>	371	8.39E-02	7.27
<b>P8</b>	353	0.51	13.07
<b>P9</b>	149	6.81	9.70
<b>P10</b>	107	13.87	15.90
<b>P11</b>	89	989.89	1444.12
<b>P12</b>	223	578.04	607.38

**Table S6.** Developmental toxicity and Mutagenicity data of TC and its intermediates predicted by Toxicity Estimation Software Tool (T.E.S.T.).

No.	m/z	Developmental Toxicity		Mutagenicity	
		Value	Result	Value	Result
<b>TC</b>	445	0.89	Developmental toxicant	0.56	Positive
<b>P1</b>	475	0.91	Developmental toxicant	0.59	Positive
<b>P2</b>	419	0.89	Developmental toxicant	0.65	Positive
<b>P3</b>	429	0.88	Developmental toxicant	0.78	Positive
<b>P4</b>	410	0.91	Developmental toxicant	0.44	Negative
<b>P5</b>	376	0.82	Developmental toxicant	0.64	Positive
<b>P6</b>	449	0.82	Developmental toxicant	0.51	Positive
<b>P7</b>	371	0.83	Developmental toxicant	0.62	Positive
<b>P8</b>	353	0.98	Developmental toxicant	0.56	Positive
<b>P9</b>	149	0.55	Developmental toxicant	0.08	Negative
<b>P10</b>	107	0.15	Developmental NON-toxicant	-0.04	Negative
<b>P11</b>	89	0.54	Developmental toxicant	0.35	Negative
<b>P12</b>	223	0.37	Developmental NON-toxicant	0.2	Negative