

# Piezo-photocatalytic Properties of BaTiO<sub>3</sub>/CeO<sub>2</sub> Nanoparticles with Heterogeneous Structure Synthesized by Gel-assisted Hydrothermal Method

Xia Li <sup>1, a, b</sup>, Hongjuan Zheng <sup>1, a, c</sup>, Jingjin Liu<sup>e</sup>, Hongcheng Li <sup>a, b</sup>, Jing Wang <sup>a, c</sup>, Kang Yan <sup>a, c</sup>,  
Jingsong Liu <sup>b</sup>, Feng Dang <sup>d</sup> and Kongjun Zhu <sup>\*, a, c</sup>

<sup>a</sup> State Key Laboratory of Mechanics and Control for Aerospace Structures, Nanjing University of Aeronautics and Astronautics, Nanjing 210016, P. R. China

<sup>b</sup> College of Materials Science and Technology, Nanjing University of Aeronautics and Astronautics, Nanjing 210016, P. R. China

<sup>c</sup> College of Aerospace Engineering, Nanjing University of Aeronautics and Astronautics, Nanjing 210016, P. R. China

<sup>d</sup> Key Laboratory for Liquid-Solid Structural Evolution & Processing of Materials (Ministry of Education) Shandong University, Jinan 250061, P. R. China

<sup>e</sup> School of General Education, Wuchang University of Technology, Wuhan 430223, P. R. China

<sup>1</sup> Co-first author

\* Corresponding author

E-mail: kjzhu@nuaa.edu.cn

Tel.: 86-25-84895982

Fax.: 86-25-84895759

Table S1 A comparison of some piezo-photocatalysts in applications of pollutant degradation.

Catalyst	Morphology	$E_g$	Amount of catalyst	Pollutant	Degradation rate [Rate(%)-time]	Catalytic conditions	Ref.
BiOBr/BTO	Nanoplates ~ 380 nm	————	10 mg	MO [50 ml, 10 mg·L <sup>-1</sup> ]	100% -30 min	Xe lamp [300 W] + ultrasonic [—, 40 kHz]	[1]
BiVO <sub>4</sub> :I/BTO-Ag	Rice-like —	————	20 mg	RhB [50 ml, 10 mg·L <sup>-1</sup> ]	55% - 15 min	Xe lamp [300 W] + ultrasonic [150 W, 40 kHz]	[2]
BT/Ag <sub>2</sub> O	Nanocubes ~70 nm	3.27 eV	20 mg	RhB [20 ml, 15 mg·L <sup>-1</sup> ]	100%-1.5 h	Mercury lamp [30.4 mW·cm <sup>-2</sup> ] + ultrasonic [50 W, 27 kHz]	[3]
BT@TiO <sub>2</sub>	Nanowires > 2μm	3.19 eV	50 mg	RhB [100 ml, 30 mg·L <sup>-1</sup> ]	99.5% -75 min	Xe lamp [300 W] + ultrasonic [120 W, 45 kHz]	[4]
(Ag-Ag <sub>2</sub> S)/BaTiO <sub>3</sub>	Nanoparticles ~ 100 nm	————	50 mg	MO [50 ml, 0.01 mM]	90% - 30 min	Xe lamp [300 W] + ultrasonic [—, —]	[5]
1mAg-BaTiO <sub>3</sub>	Nanoparticles ~ 100 nm	————	50 mg	RhB [50 ml, 0.01mM]	83% - 75 min	Xe lamp [300 W] + ultrasonic [—, —]	[6]
BaTiO <sub>3</sub> /TiO <sub>2</sub>	Nanofibers —	3.13 eV	100 mg	RhB [—, —]	100% -60 min	Hg lamp [250 W] + ultrasonic [300 W, 40 kHz]	[7]
BTO/STO-10	Nanofibers —	3.10 eV	100 mg	RhB [100 ml, 1 mg·L <sup>-1</sup> ]	97.8% - 30 min	LED UV lamp [30 W] + ultrasonic [300 W, 40 kHz]	[8]
BT@C-0.001M	Nanoparticles ~ 500 nm	3.16 eV	100 mg	RhB [100 ml, 10 mg/L]	100%-100 min	Xe lamp [300 W] + ultrasonic [120 W, 40 kHz]	[9]
BaTiO <sub>3</sub> /CeO <sub>2</sub> [Ti/Ce = 0.875:0.125 ]	Nanoparticles ~ 300nm	3.21 eV	100 mg	RhB [100 ml, 10 mg/L]	~70% -120min	Xe lamp [300 W] + ultrasonic [120 W, 40 kHz]	This work

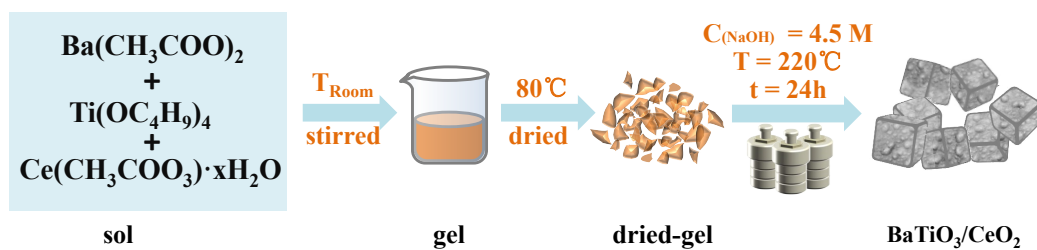


Fig. S1 Schematic of BT<sub>x</sub>Ce<sub>y</sub> nanoparticles synthesis route

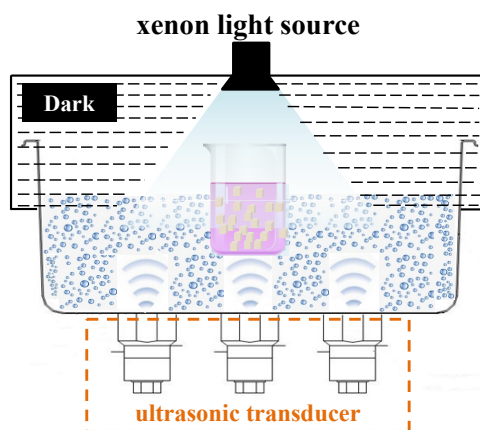


Fig. S2 Device diagram of the Piezo-photocatalytic test

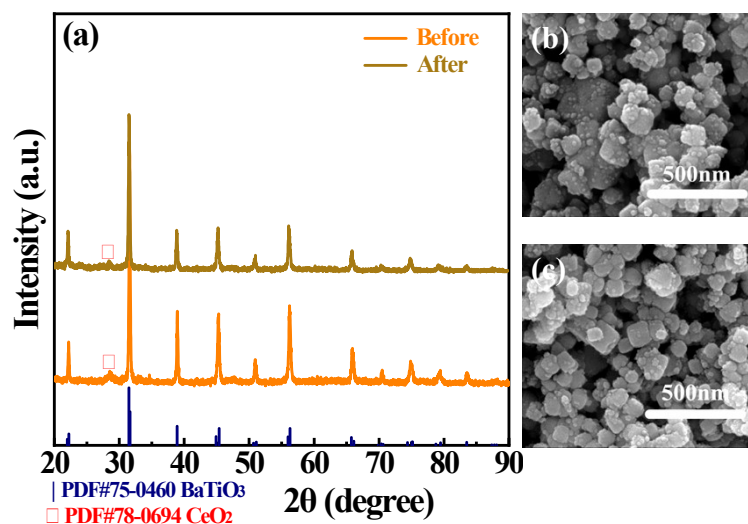


Fig. S3 XRD patterns (a), SEM images of BaTiO<sub>3</sub>/CeO<sub>2</sub>-3 before (b) and after (c) piezo-photocatalytic cycles (3 times)

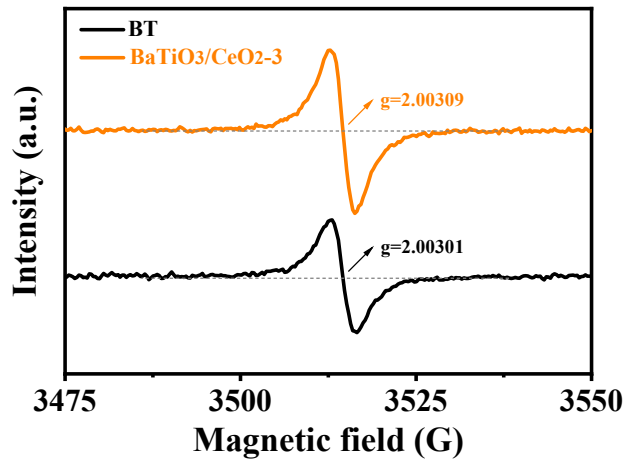


Fig. S4 EPR spectra of BT and BaTiO<sub>3</sub>/CeO<sub>2</sub>-3 nanoparticles

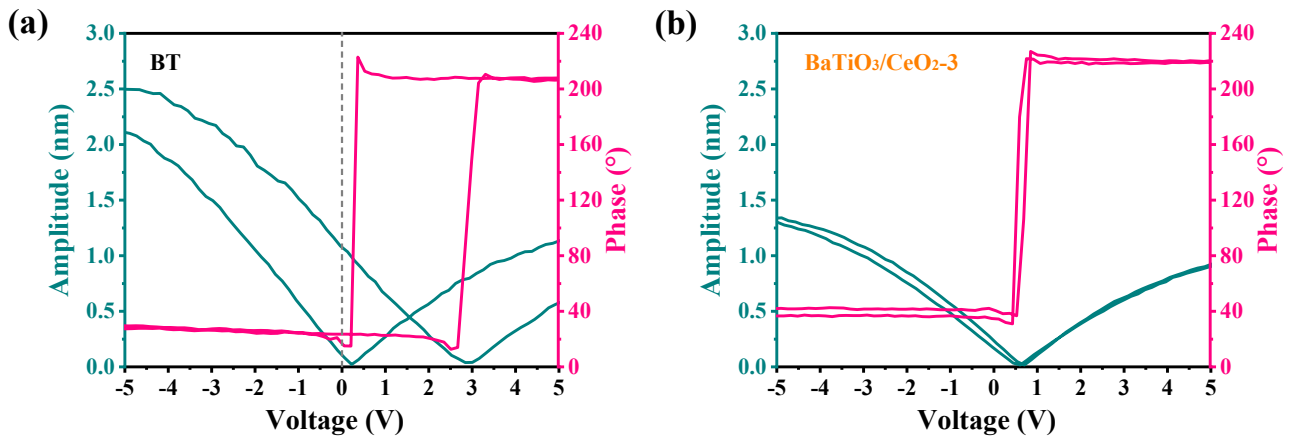


Fig. S5 Piezoelectric characterization of BT and BaTiO<sub>3</sub>/CeO<sub>2</sub>-3 by PFM. Piezoelectric response phase curve (pink color) and amplitude curve (cyan color) of BT (a) and BaTiO<sub>3</sub>/CeO<sub>2</sub>-3 (b) with voltage from +5 V to -5 V.

## References

- [1] X. Zhou, F. Yan, S. Wu, B. Shen, H. Zeng, J. Zhai, Remarkable Piezophoto Coupling Catalysis Behavior of BiOX/BaTiO<sub>3</sub> (X = Cl, Br, Cl<sub>0.166</sub>Br<sub>0.834</sub>) Piezoelectric Composites, *Small*. 16 (2020) 1–15. doi:10.1002/sml.202001573.
- [2] X. Zhou, B. Shen, J. Zhai, N. Hedin, Reactive Oxygenated Species Generated on Iodide-Doped BiVO<sub>4</sub>/BaTiO<sub>3</sub> Heterostructures with Ag/Cu Nanoparticles by Coupled Piezophototronic Effect and Plasmonic Excitation, *Adv. Funct. Mater.* 31 (2021) 1–14. doi:10.1002/adfm.202009594.
- [3] H. Li, Y. Sang, S. Chang, X. Huang, Y. Zhang, R. Yang, H. Jiang, H. Liu, Z.L. Wang, Enhanced Ferroelectric-Nanocrystal-Based Hybrid Photocatalysis by Ultrasonic-Wave-Generated Piezophototronic Effect, *Nano Lett.* 15 (2015) 2372–2379. doi:10.1021/nl504630j.
- [4] Q. Liu, D. Zhai, Z. Xiao, C. Tang, Q. Sun, C.R. Bowen, H. Luo, D. Zhang, Piezo-photoelectronic coupling effect of BaTiO<sub>3</sub>@TiO<sub>2</sub> nanowires for highly concentrated dye degradation, *Nano Energy*. 92 (2022). doi:10.1016/j.nanoen.2021.106702.
- [5] Y. Lei, S. Xu, M. Ding, L. Li, Q. Sun, Z.L. Wang, Enhanced Photocatalysis by Synergistic Piezotronic Effect and Exciton–Plasmon Interaction Based on (Ag-Ag<sub>2</sub>S)/BaTiO<sub>3</sub> Heterostructures, *Adv. Funct. Mater.* 2005716 (2020) 1–9. doi:10.1002/adfm.202005716.
- [6] S. Xu, Z. Liu, M. Zhang, L. Guo, Piezotronics enhanced photocatalytic activities of Ag-BaTiO<sub>3</sub> plasmonic photocatalysts, *J. Alloys Compd.* 801 (2019) 483–488. doi:10.1016/j.jallcom.2019.06.115.
- [7] J. Wu, W. Wang, Y. Tian, C. Song, H. Qiu, H. Xue, Piezotronic effect boosted photocatalytic performance of heterostructured BaTiO<sub>3</sub>/TiO<sub>2</sub> nanofibers for degradation of organic pollutants, *Nano Energy*. 77 (2020) 105122. doi:10.1016/j.nanoen.2020.105122.
- [8] X. Liu, X. Shen, B. Sa, Y. Zhang, X. Li, H. Xue, Piezotronic-enhanced photocatalytic performance of heterostructured BaTiO<sub>3</sub>/SrTiO<sub>3</sub> nanofibers, *Nano Energy*. 89 (2021) 1–9. doi:10.1016/j.nanoen.2021.106391.
- [9] H. Zheng, X. Li, K. Zhu, P. Liang, M. Wu, Y. Rao, R. Jian, F. Shi, J. Wang, K. Yan, J. Liu, Semiconducting BaTiO<sub>3</sub>@C core-shell structure for improving piezo-photocatalytic performance, *Nano Energy*. 93 (2022) 106831. doi:10.1016/j.nanoen.2021.106831.