Supporting Information

Self-Template Synthesis of ATiO₃ (A = Ba, Pb and Sr) Perovskites for Photocatalytic Removal of NO

Shiyi Cai^{a,b, &}, Shan Yu^{b, &}, Wenchao Wan^b, Wen Wen^c, Ying Zhou^{a,b *}

^{a)} State Key Laboratory of Oil and Gas Reservoir Geology and Exploitation, Southwest Petroleum University, Chengdu 610500, China

^{b)} The Center of New Energy Materials and Technology, School of Materials Science

and Engineering, Southwest Petroleum University, Chengdu 610500, China

c) Shanghai Synchrotron Radiation Facility, Shanghai Institute of Applied Physics,

Chinese Academy of Sciences, Shanghai 201204, China

^{&)} These authors contributed equally to this work and should be considered co-first authors

* To whom correspondence should be addressed

Tel: +8628 83037411

Email:<u>yzhou@swpu.edu.cn</u>

BaxPb1-xTiO3



Fig. S1 EDXS elemental mappings of $Ba_xPb_{1-x}TiO_3$ and $Sr_xPb_{1-x}TiO_3$.



Fig.S2 Pore diameter distributios of (a) $BaTiO_3$, (b) $Ba_xPb_{1-x}TiO_3$, (c) $PbTiO_3$, (d) $Sr_xPb_{1-x}TiO_3$ and (e) $SrTiO_3$, and (f) nitrogen adsorption-desorption curves of all the samples.



Fig. S3 XRD patterns of PbTiO₃ obtained at different reaction time at 160 °C



Fig. S4 Concentration changes of NO (a) and NO₂ (b) over time in the presence of 60 mg of ATiO₃ or $\{001\}$ TiO₂ nanosheets under illumination. Light source: 150 W commercial tungsten halogen lamp. Light source: 150 W commercial tungsten halogen lamp, flowing rate of air: 1.51 L/min; flowing rate of NO: 12.1 mL/min.



Fig. S5 Photocatalytic reaction of (a) NO removal and (b) NO₂ evolution under visible-light irradiation of all samples. Light source: 150 W commercial tungsten halogen lamp with 420 nm cut-off filter, flowing rate of air: 1.51L/min; flowing rate of NO: 12.1 mL/min.