

Supporting Information for
Few-Layer MoS₂ Nanosheet-Coated KNbO₃ Nanowire
Heterostructures: Piezo-Photocatalytic Effect Enhanced Hydrogen
Production and Organic Pollutant Degradation

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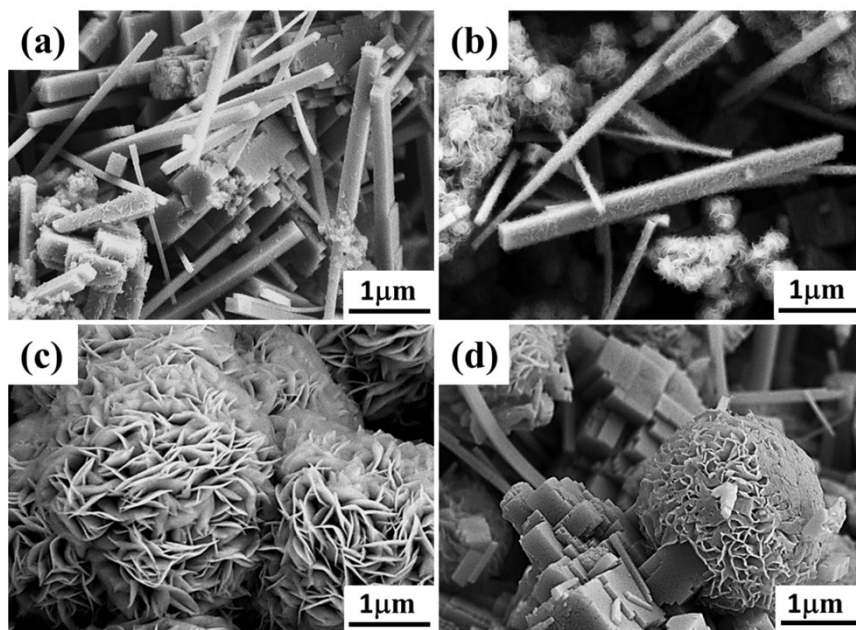


Fig. S1. SEM images of (a) KN/MS-10, (b) KN/MS-50, (c) MoS₂ and (d) KN/MS-50 without using oxalic acid as solvent.

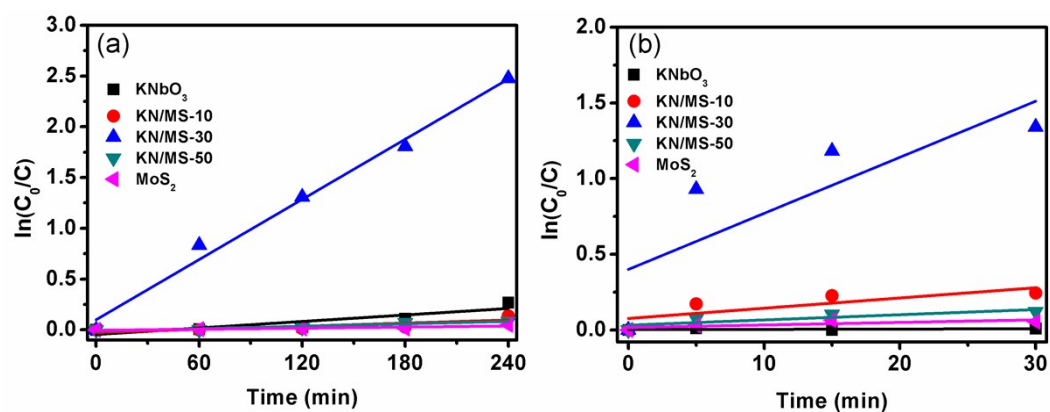


Fig. S2. The degradation reaction kinetics of RhB solution over different KN/MS particulate suspensions (a) under simulated solar light irradiation, (b) under both ultrasonic vibrations and simulated solar light irradiation for 30min.

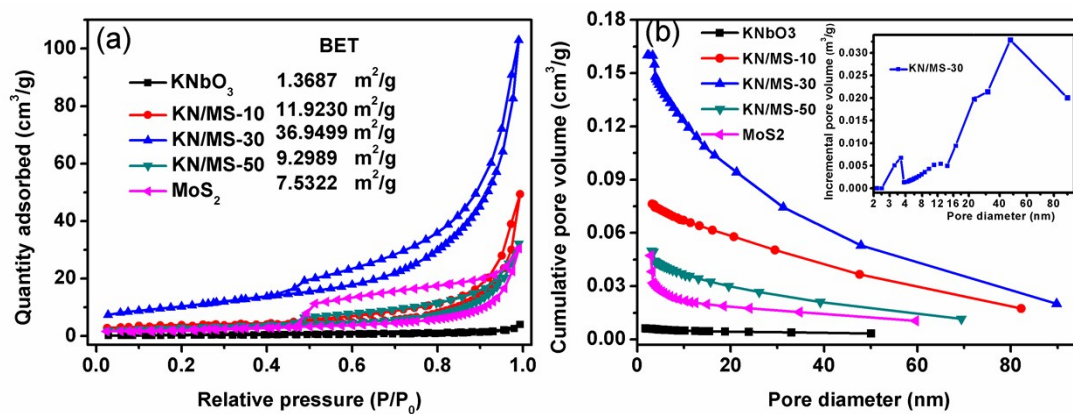


Fig. S3. (a) N₂ sorption isotherms and (b) cumulative pore-size distributions of all samples (inset shows the incremental pore volume of KN/MS-30).

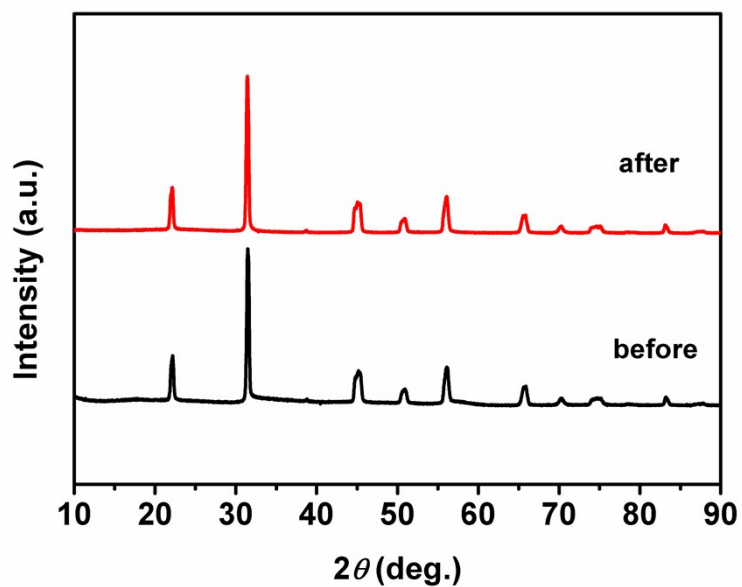


Fig. S4. XRD patterns of KN/MS-30 before and after ultrasonic vibrations.

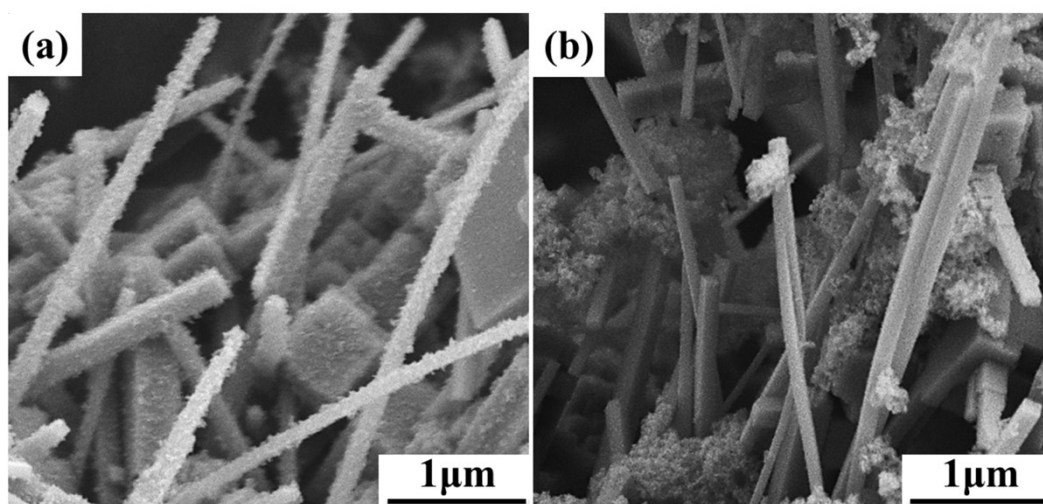


Fig. S5. SEM images of KN/MS-30 before and after piezo-/photocatalytic reaction.

Table S1. Lattice parameters of MoS₂ obtained for different samples. (The peak offset marked as “Δ” was compared to standard PDF 37-1492 of MoS₂ and the interplanar crystal spacing is marked as d.)

Sample	Method	MoS ₂		
		2θ ₍₀₀₂₎	2θ ₍₁₀₀₎	2θ ₍₁₁₀₎
MoS ₂	PDF	14.378°	32.676°	58.334°
	37-1492	(d = 0.615 nm)	(d = 0.274 nm)	(d = 0.158 nm)
Pure MoS ₂	XRD	14.062°	33.130°	58.580°
		(Δ = -0.316°)	(Δ = +0.454°)	(Δ = +0.246°)
		(d = 0.629 nm)	(d = 0.270 nm)	(d = 0.157
KN/MS-50	XRD	13.315°	32.852°	57.706°
		(Δ = -1.063°)	(Δ = -0.656°)	(Δ = -0.628°)
		(d = 0.664 nm)	(d = 0.272 nm)	(d = 0.159
KN/MS-30	SAED	0.660 nm	d=0.279 nm	d=0.158 nm

Table S2. Radiative fluorescence lifetimes and their relative percentages of photoexcited charge carriers for pure KNbO₃ and KN/MS-30.

Sample	τ_1 (ns) – Rel %	τ_2 (ns) – Rel %	τ_{ave} (ns)	χ^2
KNbO ₃	0.11 (100%)	-	0.11	1.058
KN/MS-30	0.16 (87.5%)	1.29 (12.5%)	0.30	1.175

Table S3. Comparison of catalytic properties for KN/MS heterostructures and the reported works with different KNbO₃ based materials systems.

Photocatalyst	Dosage (mg)	Degradation Product	Experiment condition	Degradation rate ($\times 10^{-3} \text{ min}^{-1}$)	Ref.
KNbO ₃ /MoS ₂	15	RhB (10.0 mg/L)	Simulated Solar Light and Ultrasonic Vibration	37.0	This work
KNbO ₃ nanorods	20	RhB (20.0 mg/L)	UV Light	3.0	[1]
KNbO ₃ nanocubes				2.0	
KNbO ₃ microcubes			Visible Light	1.3	
N-KNbO ₃ nanocubes				1.5	
KNbO ₃ nanowires	50	RhB (0.01 mM, 4.8 mg/L)	UV Light	2.5	[2]
KNbO ₃ nanorods				1.1	
Commercial KNbO ₃				1.0	
KNbO ₃ nanowires +8.0wt% Au				16.2	
KNbO ₃ nanosheets	50	RhB (10.0 mg/L)	Simulated Solar Light and Ultrasonic Vibration	22.0	[3]
KNbO ₃ nanocubes				16.0	
Er ³⁺ :Y ₃ Al ₅ O ₁₂ /KNbO ₃ (mass ratios 0.30:1.00)	100	Ketamine (10.0 mg/L)	Air Atmosphere Ultrasonic Irradiation	3.9	[4]
Carbon quantum dots/KNbO ₃ (molar ratios 1.5/0.5)	50	Violet Dye (10.0 mg/L)	Visible Light	1.2	[5]
1.7 wt% Ag/KNbO ₃	50	RhB (8 $\times 10^{-6}$ M, 3.8 mg/L)	Visible Light	4.5	[6]
			UV Light	55.38	

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