

Supplementary Information

Rhodium Doping Augments Photocatalytic Activity of Barium Titanate: Effect of Electronic Structure Engineering

D Krishna Bhat^{a*}, Harsha Bantawal^a and U Sandhya Shenoy^{b*}

^aDepartment of Chemistry, National Institute of Technology Karnataka, Surathkal, Mangalore-575025, India.

^bDepartment of Chemistry, College of Engineering and Technology, Srinivas University, Mukka, Mangalore-574146, India.

*Corresponding author E-mail address: denthajekb@gmail.com; sandhyashenoy347@gmail.com

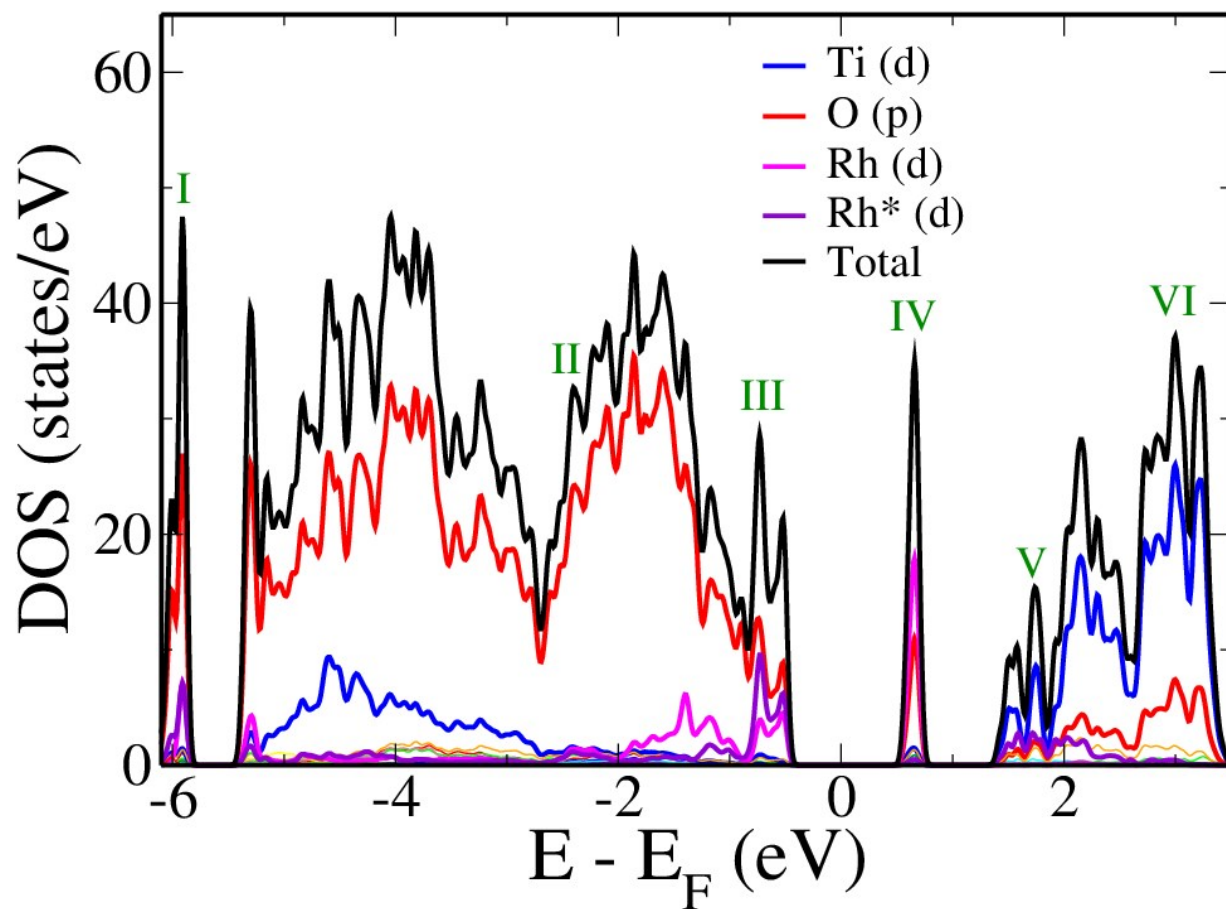


Figure S1. pdos of $2 \times 2 \times 2$ supercell of *Rh* doped BaTiO_3 (case A) with one *Rh* in *Ti* site (lavender) indicated as *Rh** and another *Rh* in *Ba* site (pink).

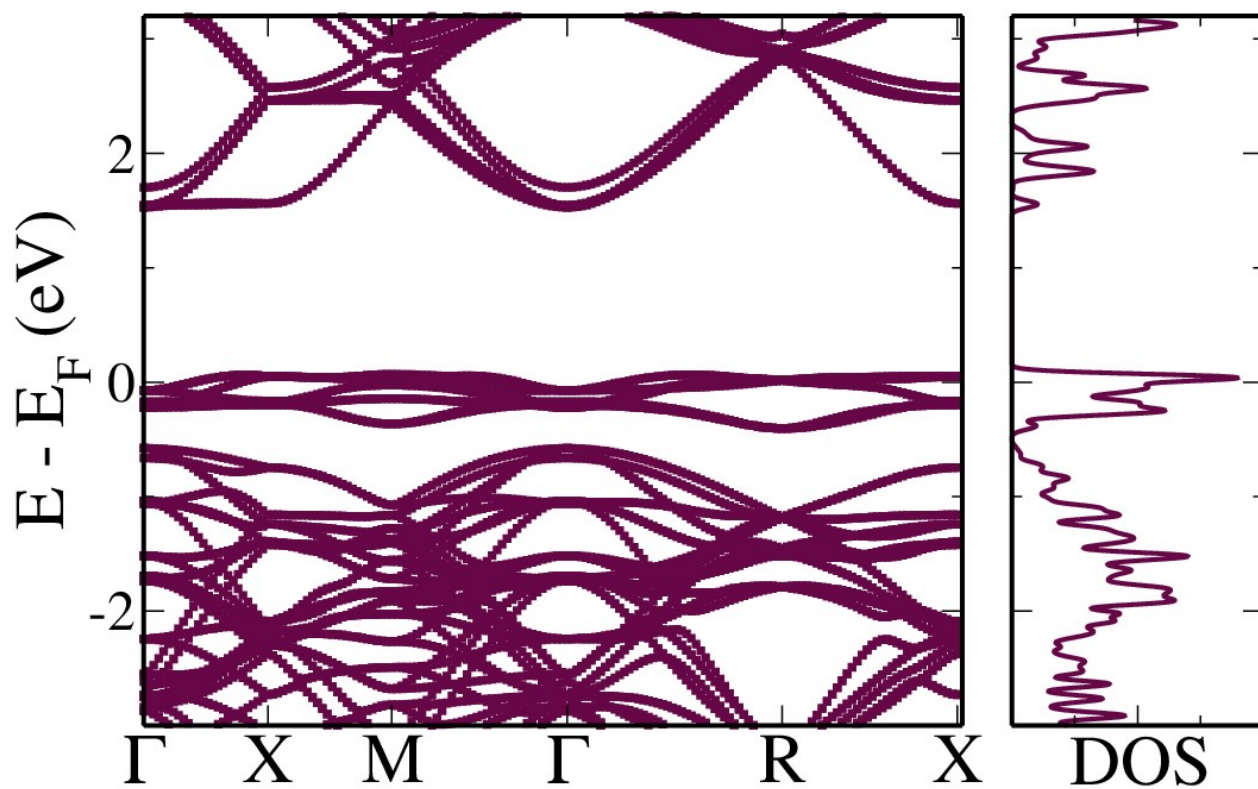


Figure S2. Electronic structure and DOS of $2 \times 2 \times 2$ supercell of *Rh* doped BaTiO_3 with two *Rh* in *Ba* sites.

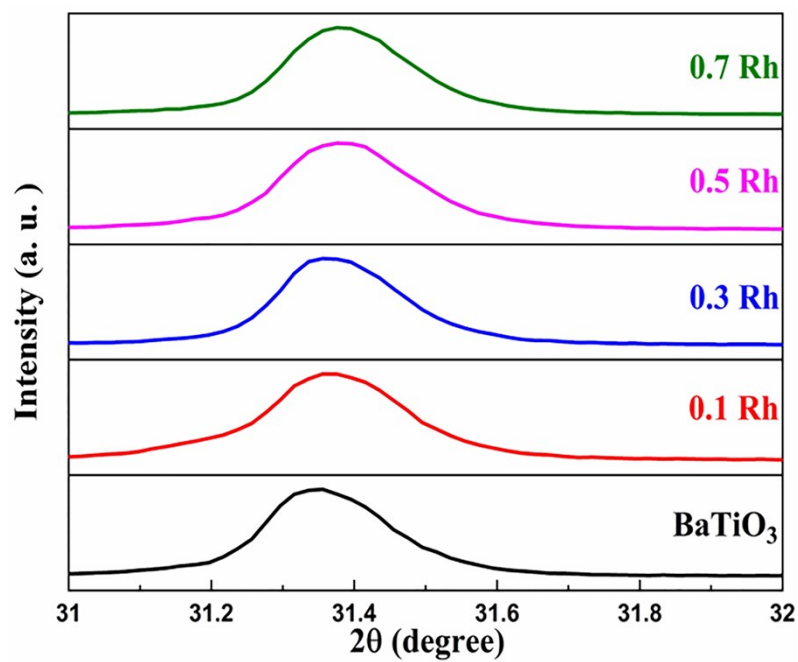


Figure S3. XRD patterns of synthesized samples showing (110) peak shift to higher θ values.

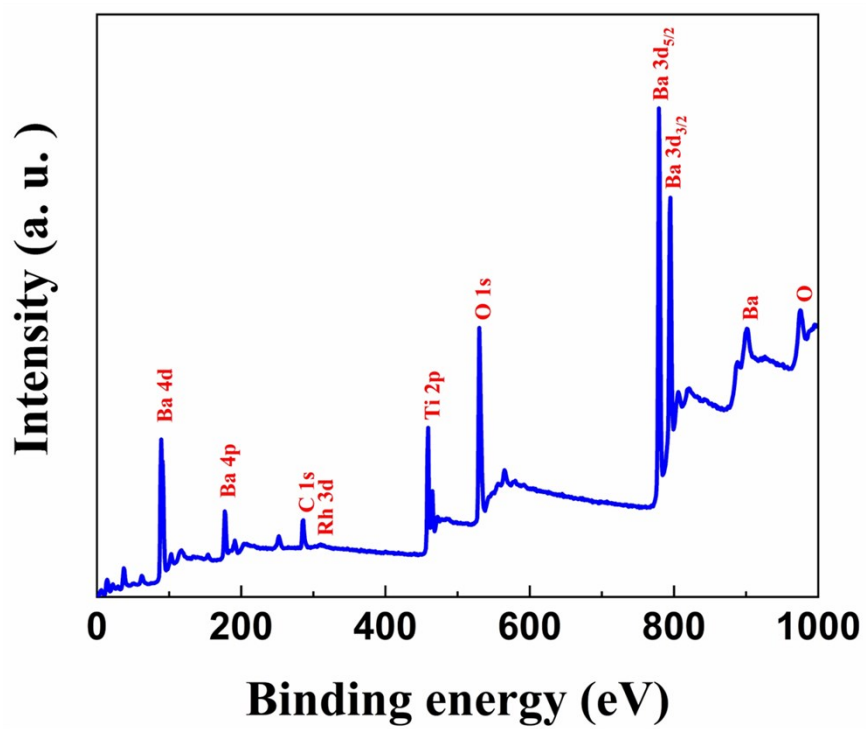


Figure S4. XPS survey spectrum of 0.5 Rh.

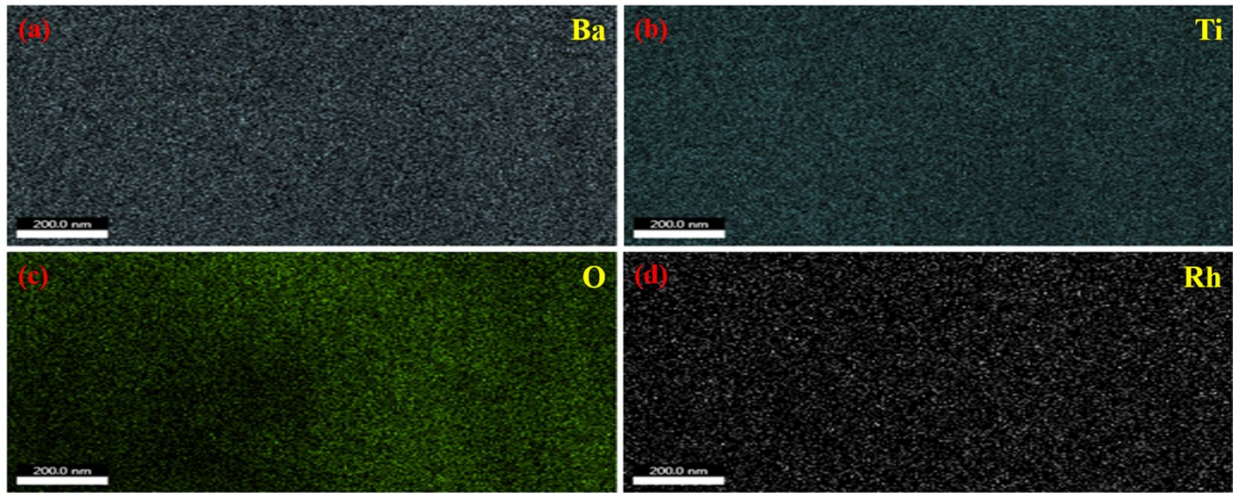


Figure S5. Spot EDX of a) *Ba*, b) *Ti*, c) *O* and d) *Rh* in 0.5 Rh.

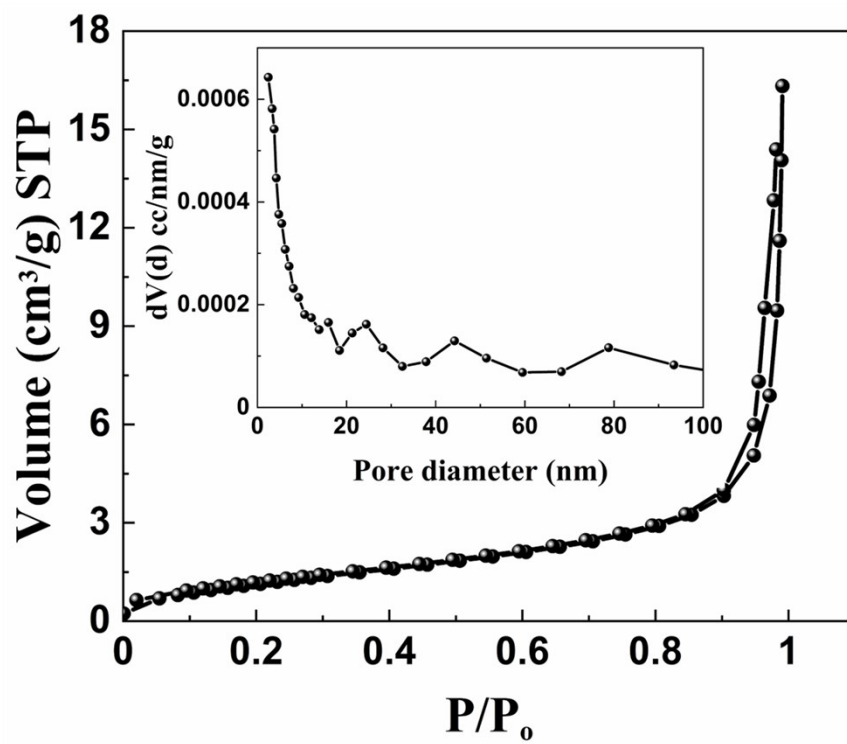


Figure S6. BET surface area analysis of BaTiO₃ (inset shows pore size distribution).

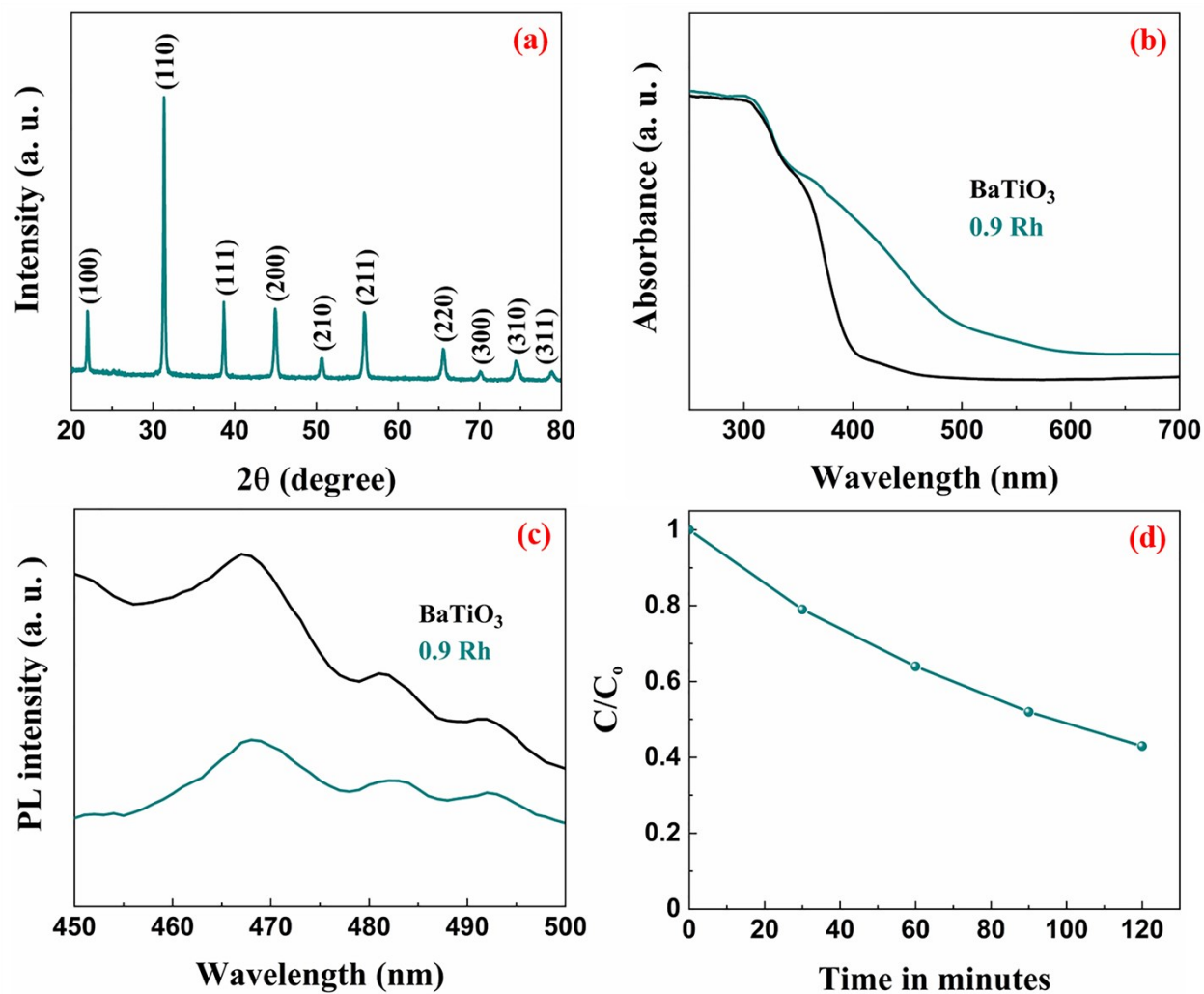


Figure S7. a) XRD of 0.9 Rh, b) UV and c) PL spectra of BaTiO₃ and 0.9 Rh and d) photocatalytic degradation of MB using 0.9 Rh.

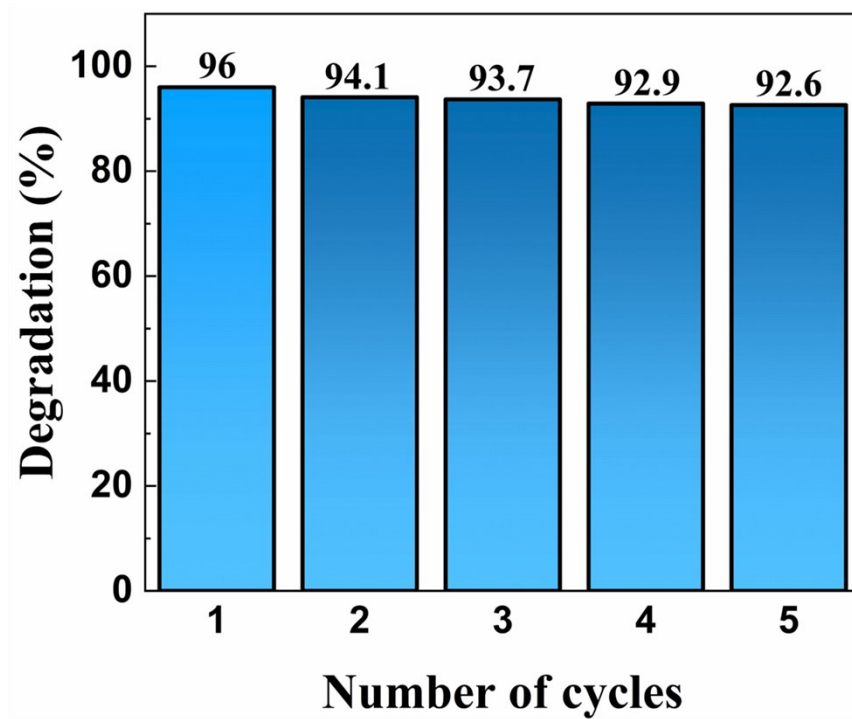


Figure S8. Cyclic stability test of 0.5 Rh.

Table S1. Comparison of photocatalytic activity of 0.5 Rh sample with reported literatures.

| Photocatalysts | Light source | Pollutant used | Degradation extent and Time | Reference |
|---|---|--|---|-------------------------------|
| Rh doped BaTiO ₃ | Visible light source (High pressure 250 W Hg vapor lamp) | Methylene Blue | 96 %, 120 min | Present work |
| N doped BaTiO ₃ | Visible light source (300 W Xe lamp, UV cutoff filter) | Rhodamine B | 50 %, 240 min | Cao et al. 2014 [1] |
| BaTiO ₃ @g-C ₃ N ₄ composite | Solar simulator (200 W Xe lamp) | Methyl orange | 76 %, 360 min | Xian et al. 2015 [2] |
| BaTiO ₃ @graphene nanocomposite | Visible light source (500 W Xe lamp, UV cutoff filter) | Methylene blue | 69.5 %, 480 min | Wang et al. 2015 [3] |
| Mn doped BaTiO ₃ | Visible light source (300 W Tungsten lamp) | Methylene blue | 97.04 %, 360 min | Nageri and Kumar 2018 [4] |
| Au _x /BaTiO ₃ heterostructure | All spectrum light source (300 W Xe lamp, cutoff filter) | Methyl orange | 80 %, 75 min 97 %, 75 min | Xu et al. 2019 [5] |
| W doped BaTiO ₃ | 18 UV lamps as UV light source and 2 metal halide lamps as visible light source | Tetracycline | UV-A light: 77 % Visible light: 80 % in 180 min | Demircivi and Simsek 2019 [6] |
| Fe-Cr co-doped BaTiO ₃ | Solar simulator (Xe lamp) | Methyl orange | 94 %, 90 min | Amaechi et al. 2019 [7] |
| Ce doped BaTiO ₃ | UV light source (254 nm) and visible light source (400–750 nm, 300 W tungsten-halogen lamp) | Methylene blue Methyl violet Congo red | 90.2 %, 120 min 82.4 %, 120 min 78.5 %, 120 min | Senthilkumar et al. 2019 [8] |
| Cr ³⁺ doped BaTiO ₃ | Solar simulator (150 W Xe lamp) | Methyl orange | 87 %, 90 min | Amaechi et al. 2019 [9] |
| Ag doped BaTiO ₃ composite | UV-vis light source (300 W Xe lamp) | Rhodamine B | 61 %, 75 min 83 %, 75 min | Xu et al. 2019 [10] |
| BaTiO ₃ @graphene oxide composite | UV-vis light source (Xe lamp) | Methylene blue | 95 %, 180 min | Mengting et al. 2019 [11] |
| Fe doped BaTiO ₃ | Solar simulator (150 W Xe lamp) | Methyl orange | 75 %, 90 min | Amaechi et al. 2019 [12] |
| BaTiO ₃ @carbon | 18 UV lamps as | Tetracycline | UV-A light: 96 | Demircivi et |

| | | | | |
|---|--|---------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| fiber catalyst | UV-A light source and 2 metal halide lamps as visible light source | | % Visible light: 92 % in 180 min | al. 2020 [13] |
| N-Ni co-doped (Na _{0.5} Bi _{0.5})TiO ₃ - BaTiO ₃ | 300 W Xe lamp (PLS- SXE300+/UV) | Rhodamine B Dibenzothiophene | 92.4 %, 80 min 90.37 %, 150 min | Xiao et al. 2020 [14] |

References

1. Cao, J.; Ji, Y.; Tian, C.; Yi, Z. Synthesis and Enhancement of Visible Light Activities of Nitrogen-Doped BaTiO₃. *J. Alloys Compd.* 2014, 615, 243-248.
2. Xian, T.; Yang, H.; Di, L. J.; Dai, J. F. Enhanced Photocatalytic Activity of BaTiO₃@ g-C₃N₄ for the Degradation of Methyl Orange under Simulated Sunlight Irradiation. *J. Alloys Compd.* 2015, 622, 1098-1104.
3. Wang, R. X.; Zhu, Q.; Wang, W. S.; Fan, C. M.; Xu, A.W. BaTiO₃-Graphene Nanocomposites: Synthesis and Visible Light Photocatalytic Activity. *New J. Chem.* 2015, 39, 4407-4413.
4. Nageri, M.; Kumar, V. Manganese-Doped BaTiO₃ Nanotube Arrays for Enhanced Visible Light Photocatalytic Applications. *Mater. Chem. Phys.* 2018, 213, 400-405.
5. Xu, S.; Guo, L.; Sun, Q.; Wang, Z. L. Piezotronic Effect Enhanced Plasmonic Photocatalysis by AuNPs/BaTiO₃ Heterostructures. *Adv. Funct. Mater.* 2019, 29, 1808737.
6. Demircivi, P.; Simsek, E. B. Visible-Light-Enhanced Photoactivity of Perovskite-Type W-Doped BaTiO₃ Photocatalyst for Photodegradation of Tetracycline. *J. Alloys Compd.* 2019, 774, 795-802.
7. Amaechi, I. C.; Hadj Youssef, A.; Rawach, D.; Claverie, J. P.; Sun, S.; Ruediger, A. Ferroelectric Fe-Cr Codoped BaTiO₃ Nanoparticles for the Photocatalytic Oxidation of Azo Dyes. *ACS Appl. Nano Mater.* 2019, 2, 2890-2901.
8. Senthilkumar, P.; Jency, D. A.; Kavinkumar, T.; Dhayanithi, D.; Dhanuskodi, S.; Umadevi, M.; Manivannan, S.; Giridharan, N. V.; Thiagarajan, V.; Sriramkumar, M.; Jothivenkatachalam, K. Built-in Electric Field Assisted Photocatalytic Dye Degradation and Photoelectrochemical Water Splitting of Ferroelectric Ce Doped BaTiO₃ Nanoassemblies. *ACS Sustain. Chem. Eng.* 2019, 7, 12032-12043.
9. Amaechi, I. C.; Kolhatkar, G.; Youssef, A. H.; Rawach, D.; Sun, S.; Ruediger, A. B-Site Modified Photoferroic Cr³⁺-Doped Barium Titanate Nanoparticles: Microwave-Assisted Hydrothermal Synthesis, Photocatalytic and Electrochemical Properties. *RSC Adv.* 2019, 9, 20806-20817.
10. Xu, S.; Liu, Z.; Zhang, M.; Guo, L. Piezotronics Enhanced Photocatalytic Activities of Ag-BaTiO₃ Plasmonic Photocatalysts. *J. Alloys Compd.* 2019, 801, 483-488.

11. Mengting, Z.; Kurniawan, T. A.; Fei, S.; Ouyang, T.; Othman, M. H. D.; Rezakazemi, M.; Shirazian, S. Applicability of BaTiO₃/Graphene Oxide (GO) Composite for Enhanced Photodegradation of Methylene Blue (MB) in Synthetic Wastewater under UV–Vis Irradiation. *Environ. Pollut.* 2019, 255, 113182.
12. Amaechi, I. C.; Youssef, A. H.; Kolhatkar, G.; Rawach, D.; Gomez-Yañez, C.; Claverie, J. P.; Sun, S.; Ruediger, A. Ultrafast Microwave-Assisted Hydrothermal Synthesis and Photocatalytic Behaviour of Ferroelectric Fe³⁺-Doped BaTiO₃ Nanoparticles under Simulated Sunlight. *Catal. Today* 2019, DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.cattod.2019.07.021>.
13. Demircivi, P.; Gulen, B.; Simsek, E. B.; Berek, D. Enhanced Photocatalytic Degradation of Tetracycline using Hydrothermally Synthesized Carbon Fiber Decorated BaTiO₃. *Mater. Chem. Phys.* 2020, 241, 122236.
14. Xiao, H.; Luo, C.; Huangfu, G.; Guo, Y. Boosting the Photocatalytic Ability of Bandgap Engineered (Na_{0.5}Bi_{0.5})TiO₃-BaTiO₃ by N-Ni Co-doping. *J. Phys. Chem. C* 2020, 124, 11810-11818.