

## Supplementary Information

### **Piezo-Fenton synergistic effect of ferroelectric single-crystal BaTiO<sub>3</sub> nanoparticles for high-efficiency catalytic pollutants degradation in aqueous solution**

Hongcheng Gao<sup>\*a</sup>, Yuanguang Zhang<sup>a</sup>, Hongyu Xia<sup>a</sup>, Xiaoxia Mao<sup>a</sup>, Xiaojing Zhu<sup>b</sup>, Shihao Miao<sup>a</sup>, Mengqin Shi<sup>a</sup>, and Shijiao Zha<sup>\*c</sup>

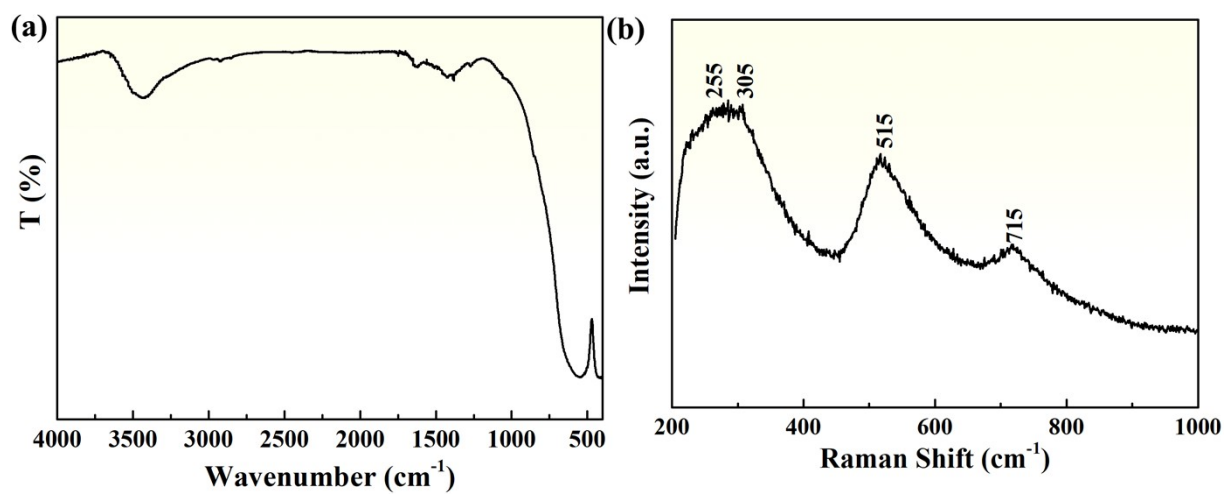
<sup>a</sup>Key Laboratory of Aqueous Environment Protection and Pollution Control of Yangtze River in Anhui of Anhui, Provincial Education Department, College of Resources and Environment, Anqing Normal University, Anqing 246011, China

<sup>b</sup>Research Center of Advanced Chemical Equipment, Chemistry and Chemical Engineering Guangdong Laboratory, Shantou 515041, China

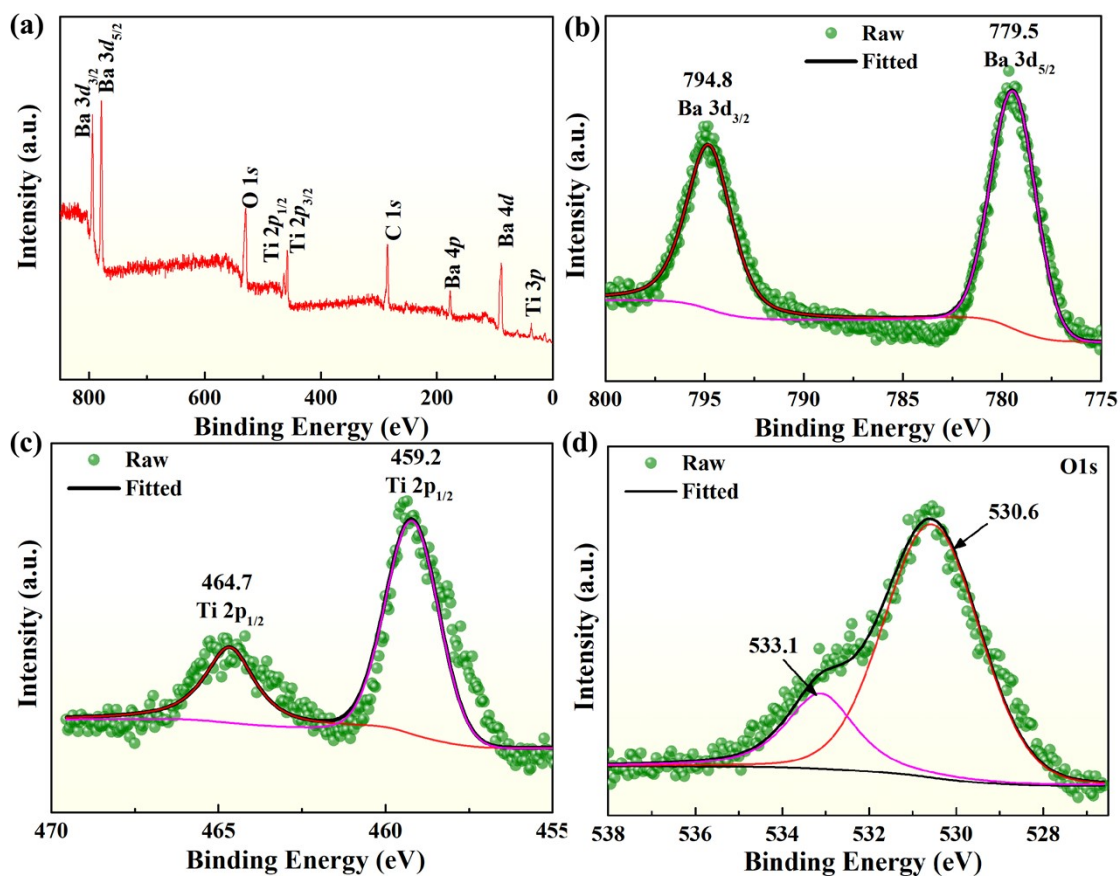
<sup>c</sup>School of Earth and Environment, Anhui University of Science and Technology, Huainan 232001, China

\*Corresponding Authors

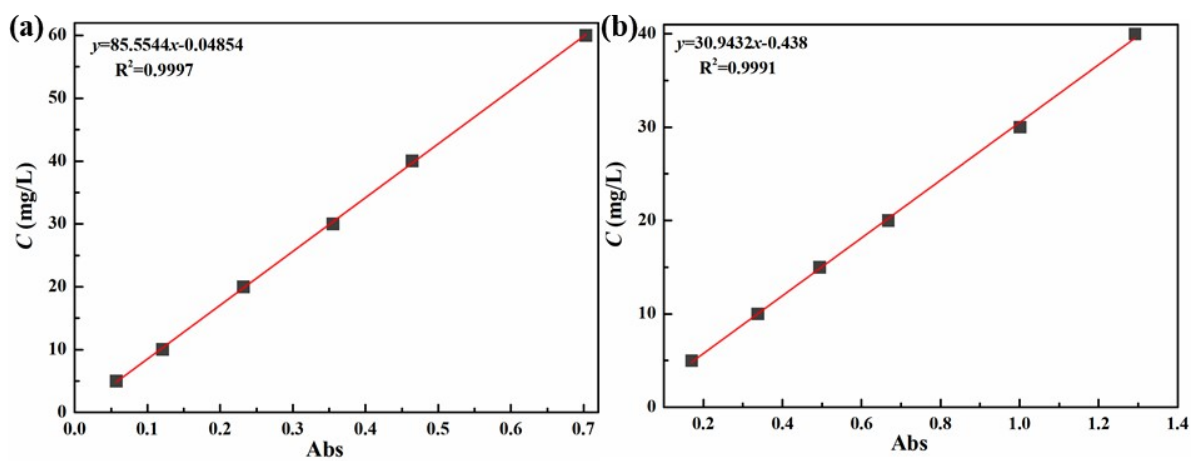
Email: hongchenggao@aqnu.edu.cn (H. Gao); zhashijiao1991@aust.edu.cn (S. Zha).



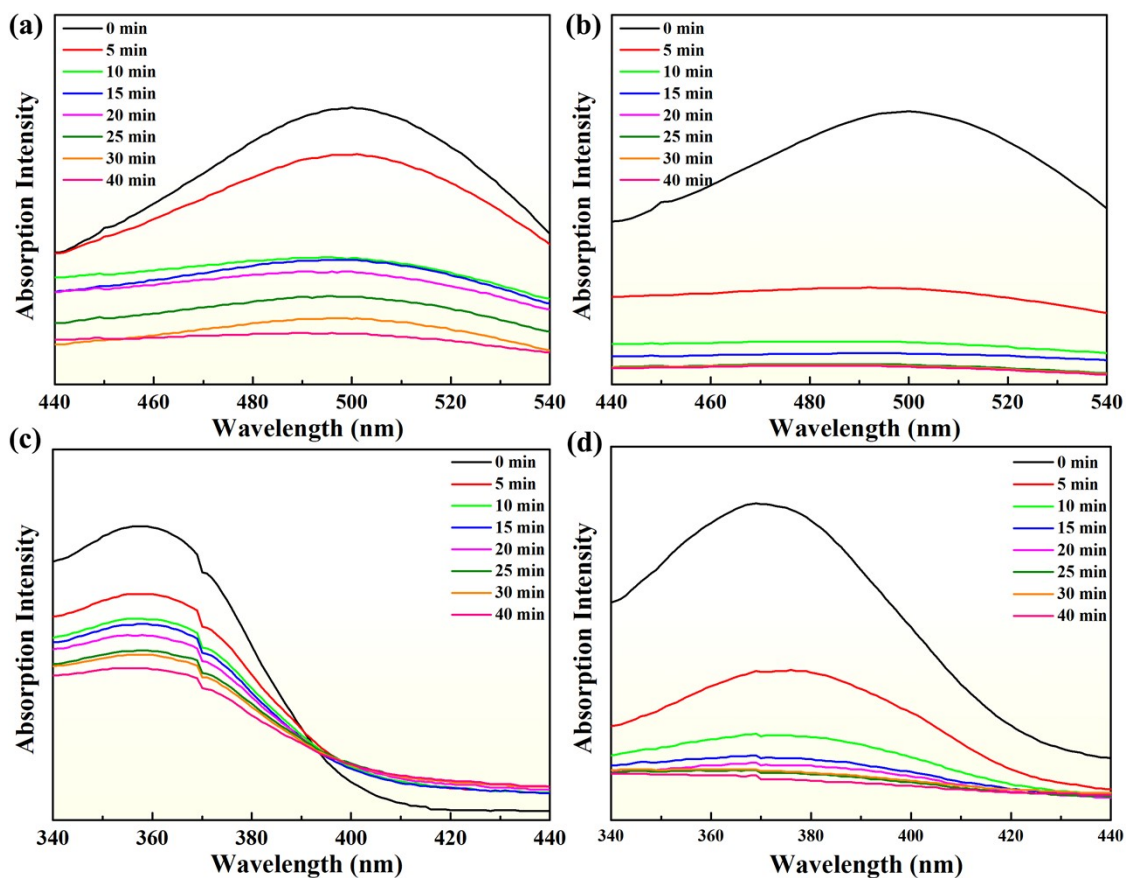
**Fig. S1.** (a) FT-IR spectra and (b) Raman spectra of BT nanoparticles.



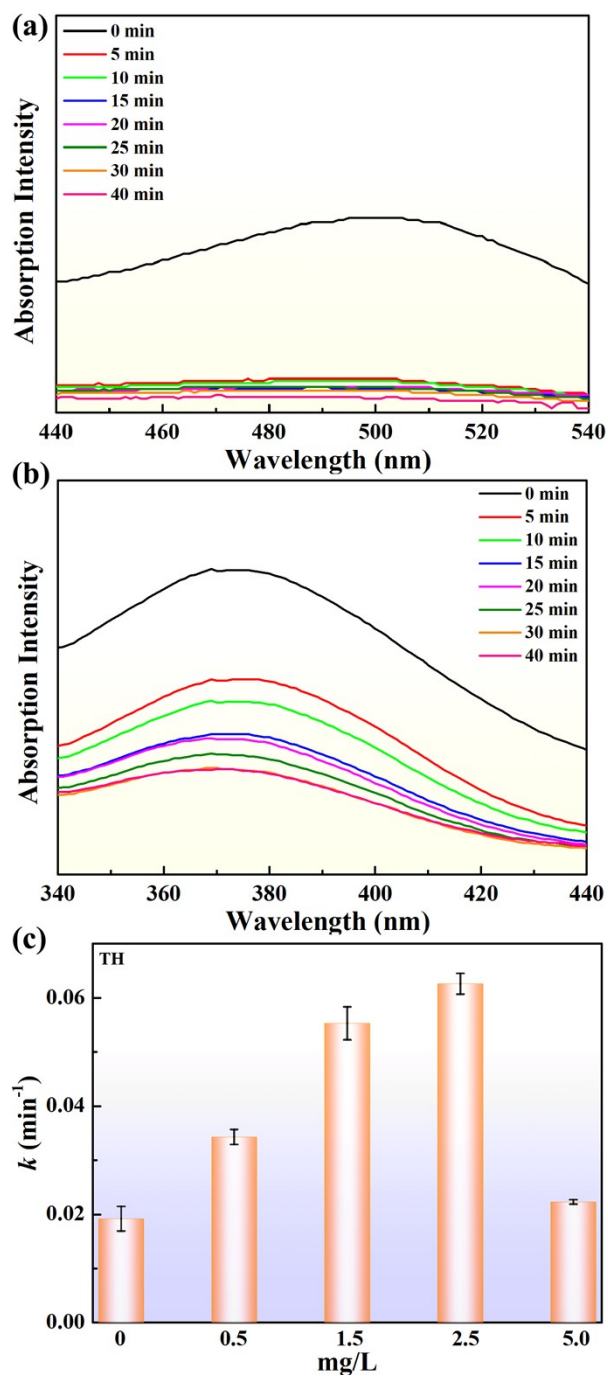
**Fig. S2.** XPS spectra of BT: (a) survey spectrum, high-resolution spectra of Ba3d (b), Ti 2p (c) and O 1s (d).



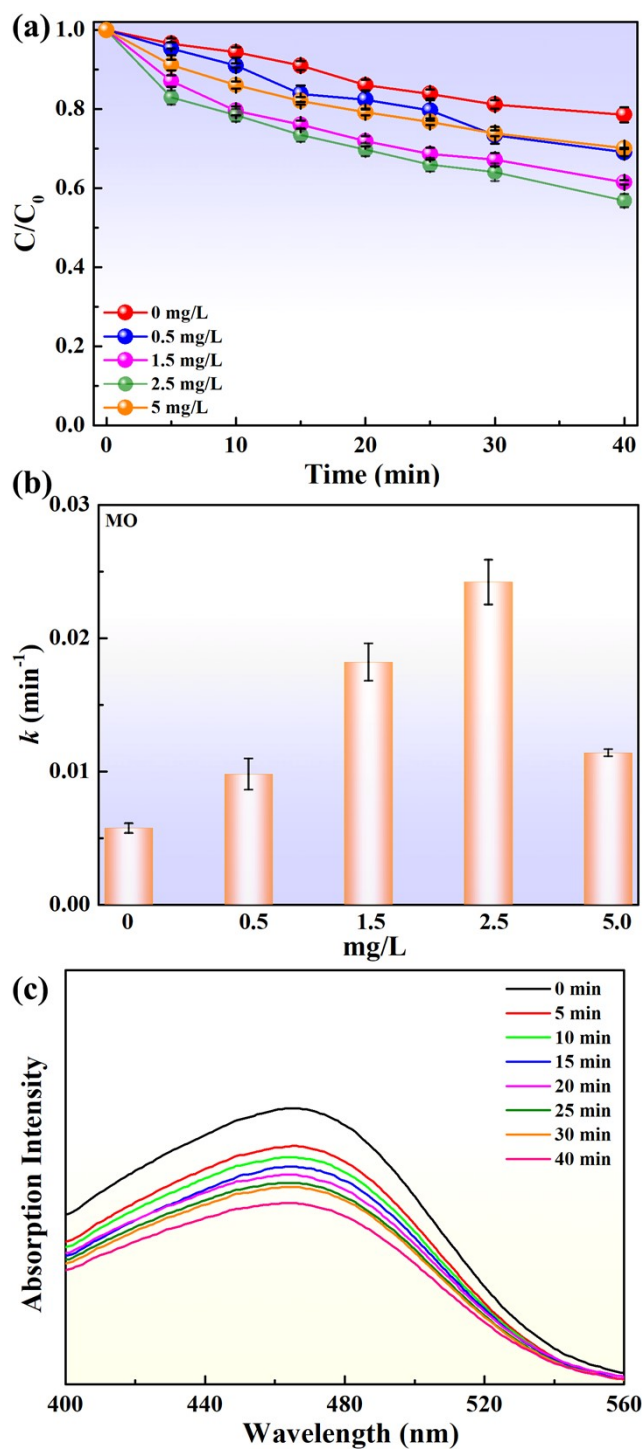
**Fig. S3.** Standard curves for analyzing different concentrations of (a) CR (5–60 mg/L) and (b)TH (5–40 mg/L) solutions.



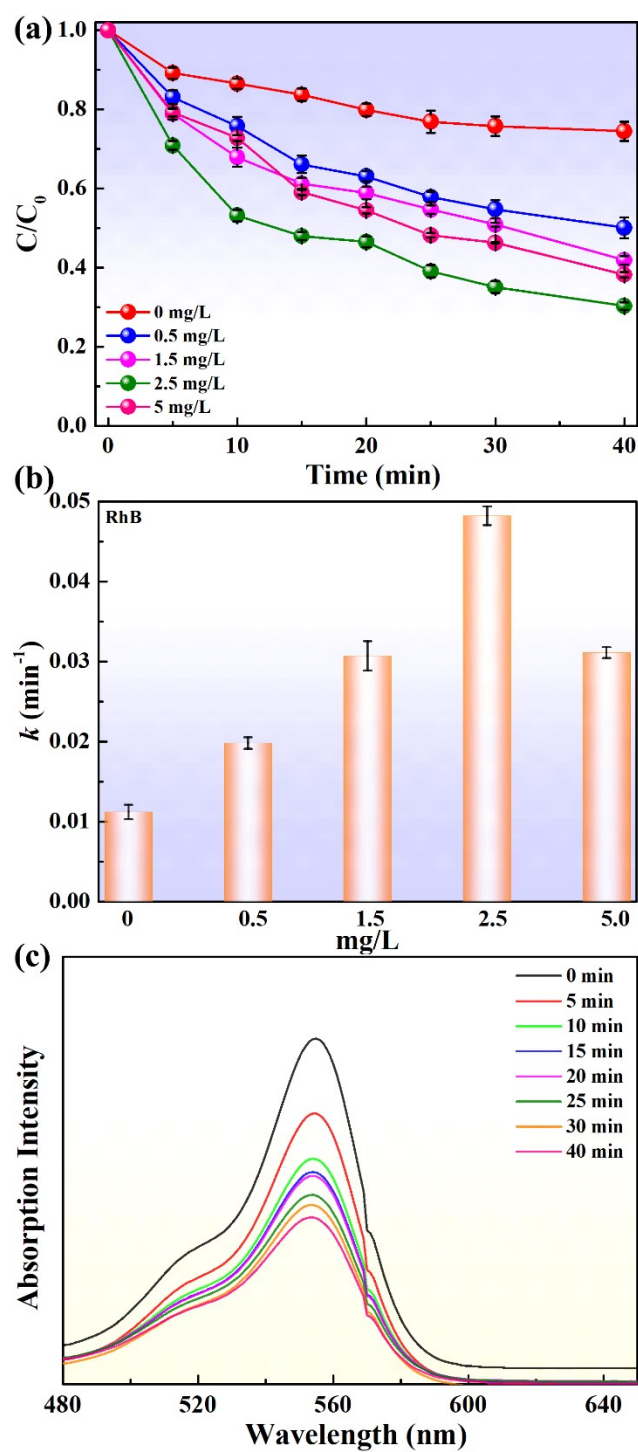
**Fig. S4.** Absorption spectra of the CR solutions (a)  $C_0 = 30$  mg/L and  $BT = 1$  g/L, (b)  $C_0 = 40$  mg/L and  $BT = 2$  g/L. Absorption spectra of the TH solutions (c)  $C_0 = 10$  mg/L and  $BT = 1$  g/L, (d)  $C_0 = 10$  mg/L and  $BT = 3$  g/L.



**Fig. S5.** Absorption spectra of the (a) CR and (b) TH solutions at Fe(II) concentration of 2.5 mg/L. (c) rate constants for TH at different Fe(II) concentrations.

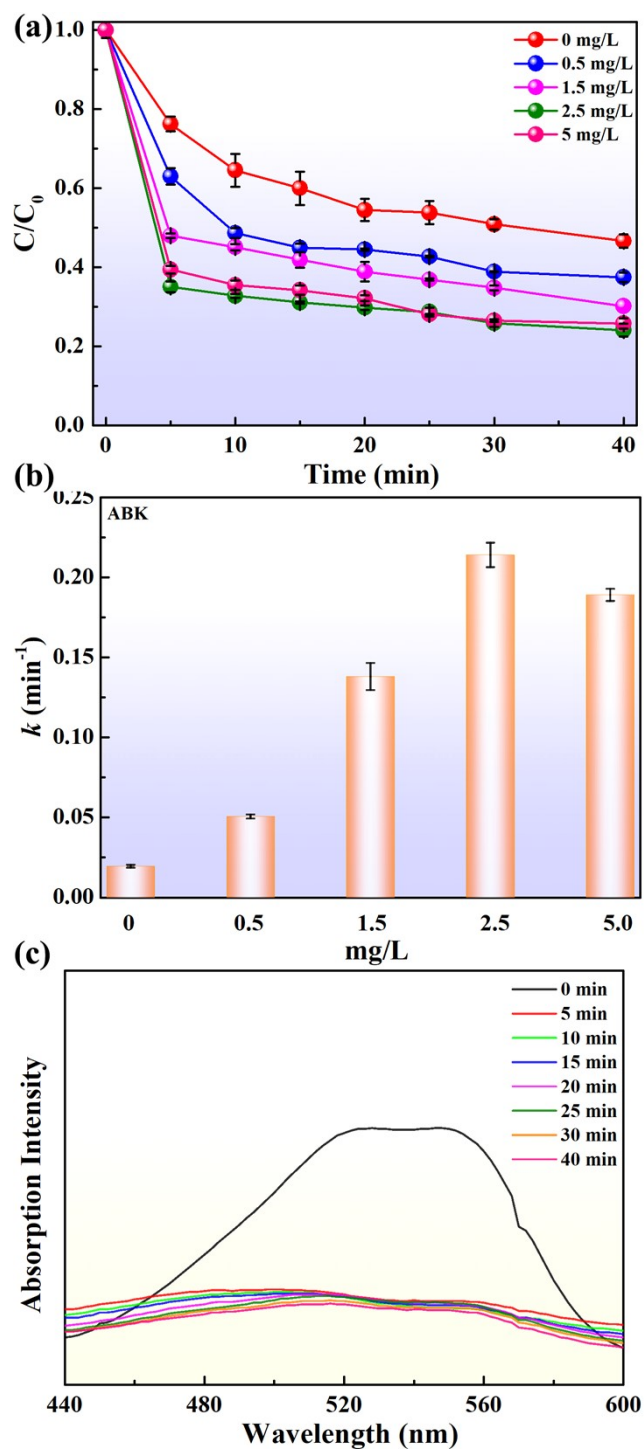


**Fig. S6.** (a) catalytic degradation curves, and (b) rate constants at different Fe(II) concentrations for MO solutions with initial concentration of 5 mg/L. (c) absorption spectra of the MO solutions at Fe(II) concentration of 2.5 mg/L.

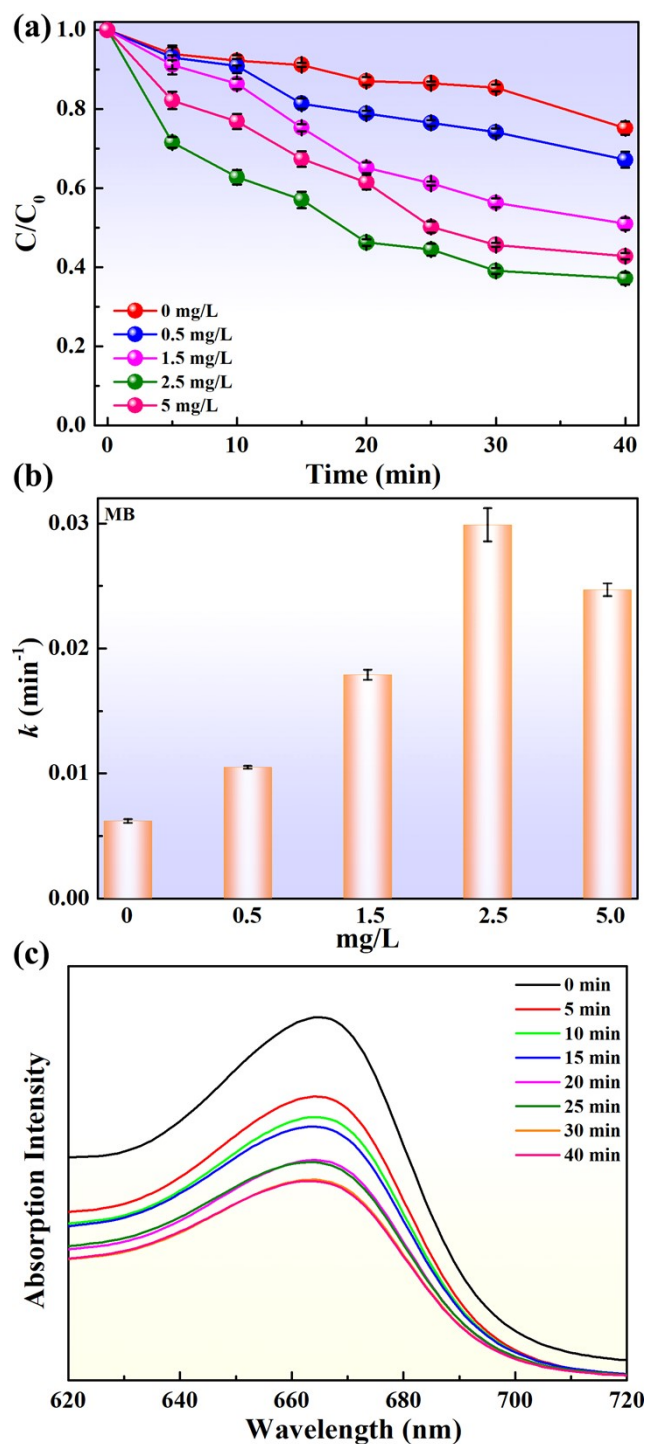


**Fig. S7.** (a) catalytic degradation curves, and (b) rate constants at different Fe(II) concentrations for RhB solutions with initial concentration of 10 mg/L. (c) absorption spectra of the RhB solutions at Fe(II) concentration of 2.5 mg/L.





**Fig. S8.** (a) catalytic degradation curves, and (b) rate constants at different Fe(II) concentrations for ABK solutions with initial concentration of 10 mg/L. (c) absorption spectra of the ABK solutions at Fe(II) concentration of 2.5 mg/L.



**Fig. S9.** (a) catalytic degradation curves, and (b) rate constants at different Fe(II) concentrations for MB solutions with initial concentration of 10 mg/L. (c) absorption spectra of the MB solutions at Fe(II) concentration of 2.5 mg/L.

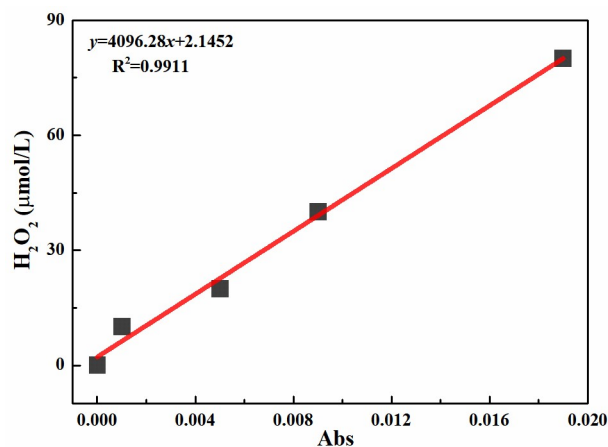
Piezocatalyst	Dye species	Dye concentration (mg/L)	Catalyst dosage (g/L)	Ultrasonic source (kHz/W)	degradation efficiency (%/time (min))	References
BiFeO <sub>3</sub> micro-sheets	RhB	10	1	40/*	95/80	[1]
BaTiO <sub>3</sub> nanofibers	RhB	5	0.1	40/80	97.5/60	[2]
ZnO/BaTiO <sub>3</sub> heterostructures	RhB	10	1	40/120	97/30	[3]
Ag-BaTiO <sub>3</sub> heterostructures	RhB	5	1	*	83/75	[4]
Bi <sub>0.5</sub> Na <sub>0.5</sub> TiO <sub>3</sub> nanorods	RhB	10	1	28/200	95/70	[5]
Ag <sub>2</sub> O/Bi <sub>4</sub> Ti <sub>3</sub> O <sub>12</sub>	RhB	20	1	84/60	71/30	[6]
(Na <sub>0.5</sub> Bi <sub>0.5</sub> )TiO <sub>3</sub> -Ba(Ti <sub>0.5</sub> Ni <sub>0.5</sub> )O <sub>3</sub>	RhB	10	1	40/200	90/60	[7]
Ag/BaTiO <sub>3</sub>	RhB	5	1	*/150	93.9/120	[8]
xBaTiO <sub>3</sub> /(1-x)KNbO <sub>3</sub>	DLB5B	*	0.1	45/*	93.3/180	[9]
BiFeO <sub>3</sub> /TiO <sub>2</sub> p-n heterojunction	TC	10	1	*	72.2/180	[10]
	MB	10	1	*	90.1/180	
Na <sub>0.5</sub> Bi <sub>0.5</sub> TiO <sub>3</sub> nanoparticles	RhB	10	2	40/150	92/120	[11]
Single-crystal BaTiO <sub>3</sub> nanoparticles	CR	10	1	80/50	82.8, 92.2/5,40	This work

**Table S1. Comparison of piezocatalytic performance of various piezocatalysts**

\*unknown

**Table S2. The chemical properties of target molecules.**

<b>Compound</b>	<b>Formula</b>	<b>Molar mass (g·mol<sup>-1</sup>)</b>	<b>Max rate constant (min<sup>-1</sup>)</b>	<b>degradation efficiency (%)</b>
Methyl orange	C <sub>14</sub> H <sub>14</sub> N <sub>3</sub> NaO <sub>3</sub> S	327.33	0.0242	43.1
Methylene blue	C <sub>16</sub> H <sub>18</sub> ClN <sub>3</sub> S·3H <sub>2</sub> O	373.9	0.0299	62.8
Rhodamine B	C <sub>28</sub> H <sub>31</sub> ClN <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	479.01	0.0482	69.7
Tetracycline hydrochloride	C <sub>22</sub> H <sub>24</sub> N <sub>2</sub> O <sub>8</sub> ·HCl	480.9	0.0626	72.6
Acid chrome blue K	C <sub>16</sub> H <sub>9</sub> N <sub>2</sub> Na <sub>3</sub> O <sub>12</sub> S <sub>3</sub>	586.41	0.214	75.9
Congo red	C <sub>32</sub> H <sub>22</sub> N <sub>6</sub> Na <sub>2</sub> O <sub>6</sub> S <sub>2</sub>	696.66	0.337	92.2

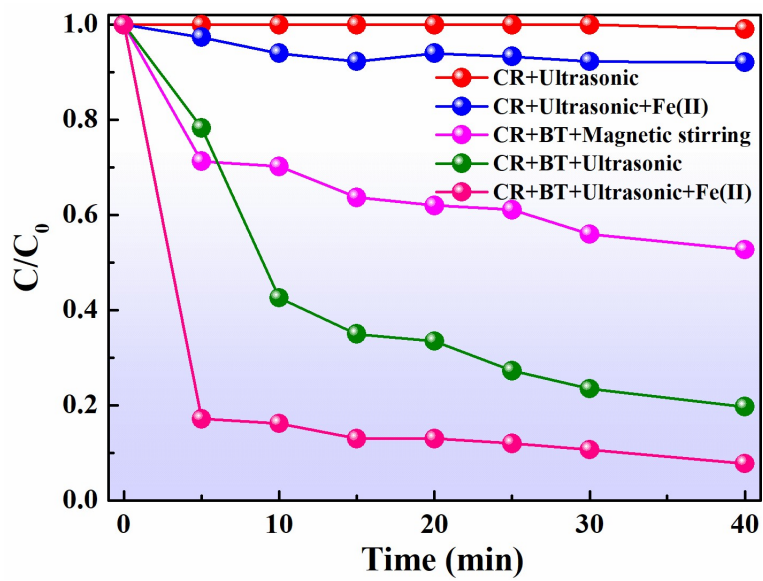


**Fig. S10.** The standard curves for analyzing different concentrations of H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> with the Fenton-DPD method.

The Fenton-DPD method is commonly used for the measurement of low H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> concentrations in aqueous solutions. The steps are as follows [12, 13]:

**Standard curve for the determination of H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>:** Firstly, 18 mL of pH 3.0 HAC/AC<sup>-</sup> buffer stock solution (0.5 M), 5.0 mL of DPD stock solution (100 mM) and 1.5 mL of FeSO<sub>4</sub> stock solution (25 mM) were added to a 25 mL beaker flask. Then, 0.5 mL of sample containing different concentrations of H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> was added under stirring. After 45 s, 3 mL the reaction solution was immediately transferred into 1 cm quartz cells to measure the absorbance at 551 nm. Subsequently, absorbance at 551 nm vs H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> concentration were plotted to obtain the standard curves graph (Fig. S10).

**The general procedures to determine the H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> concentration in BT sample:** Firstly, 18 mL of pH 3.0 HAC/AC<sup>-</sup> buffer stock solution (0.5 M), 5.0 mL of DPD stock solution (100 mM) and 1.5 mL of FeSO<sub>4</sub> stock solution (25 mM) were added to a 25 mL beaker flask. Then, 0.5 mL unknown concentrations of H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> in sample was mixed with the solution. After 45 s, 3 mL the reaction solution was immediately transferred into 1 cm quartz cells to measure the absorbance at 551 nm. For unknown concentrations of H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> in sample was determined with from Fig. S10 standard curves.



**Fig. S11.** Degradation curves for CR under different catalytic conditions.

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