Piezocatalytic Degradation of 2,4-dichlorophenol in Water Environment by a g-C₃N₄/CdS heterojunction catalyst: Interfacial Electric Field Boosting Mechanism

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Fig. S1 Two main piezocatalysis mechanism: (a) the activated electron (e^{-}) and hole (h^{+}) mechanism and (b) the polarization potential mechanism.



Fig. S2 The possible mechanism to explain the decline of piezocatalysis performance.





Fig. S4 Degration of 2,4-DCPs with different reaction conditions.



Fig. S5 Band structures of GCN and CdS



Fig. S6 S-scheme heterojunction of GCN/CdS

Piezocatalysts	Reaction condition	Degrading substance	Degradation efficiency	Catalysis time Volume	Pollutants concentration/ Catalyst dosage	Ref.
GCN/CdS-5:5	ultrasonic (40 kHz, 120 W)	2,4-DCP	97%	60 min 50 mL	20 mg L ⁻¹ /50 mg	This work
2D g-C ₃ N ₄	ultrasonic (40 kHz, 120 W)	2,4-DCP	98.5%	150 min 25 mL	20 mg L ⁻¹ /50 mg	[1]
g- C ₃ N ₄	Xe lamp (300 W) and ultrasonic (40 kHz, 120 W)	2,4-DCP	100%	60 min 25 mL	20 mg L ⁻¹ /50 mg	[2]
Bi _{3.25} La _{0.75} Ti ₃ O ₁ 2	Xe lamp (300 W) and ultrasonic (45 kHz, 100 W)	2,4-DCP	93.04 %	60 min 80 mL	15 mg L ⁻¹ /70 mg	[3]
Au/BiVO ₄	ultrasonic (40 kHz, 300 W)	4-CP	100 %	120 min 50 mL	0.1 mM /25 mg	[4]
BaTiO ₃	ultrasonic (40 kHz, 110 W)	4-CP	71.1 %	120 min 25 mL	25 mg L ⁻¹ /50 mg	[5]
Bi ₂₅ FeO ₄₀ /Bi ₂ O ₂ CO ₃	ultrasonic (40 kHz, 120 W)	4-CP	>90 %	120 min 50 mL	10 mg L ⁻¹ /50 mg	[6]
Bi ₅ Ti ₃ FeO ₁₅	ultrasonic (40 kHz, 120 W)	Phenol	79.3 %	30 min 50 mL	5 mg L ⁻¹ /50 mg	[7]
Na _{0.5} Bi _{0.5} TiO ₃	ultrasonic (40 kHz, 80 W)	Phenol	58.5 %	80 min 100 mL	5 mg L ⁻¹ /100 mg	[8]
MoS ₂ NFs/PMS	ultrasonic (40 kHz, 300 W)	Phenol	95 %	180 min 100 mL	10 mg L ⁻¹ /30 mg	[9]

Table S1 Comparison of piezoelectric catalytic properties of different catalysts.

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