

# Supplementary material

## Piezoelectric Effect Enhanced Photocatalytic Activity of Pt/Bi<sub>3.4</sub>Gd<sub>0.6</sub>Ti<sub>3</sub>O<sub>12</sub> Plasmonic Photocatalysis

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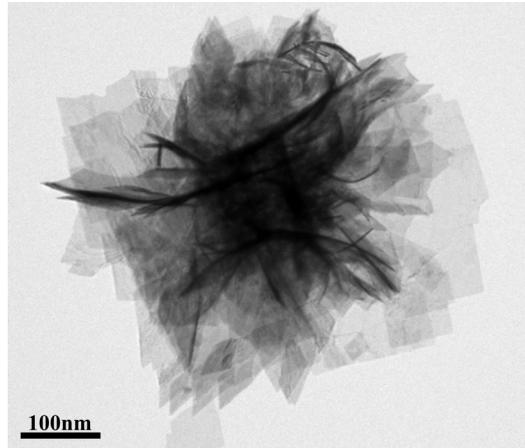


Figure S1. TEM image of synthesized BGTO powders.

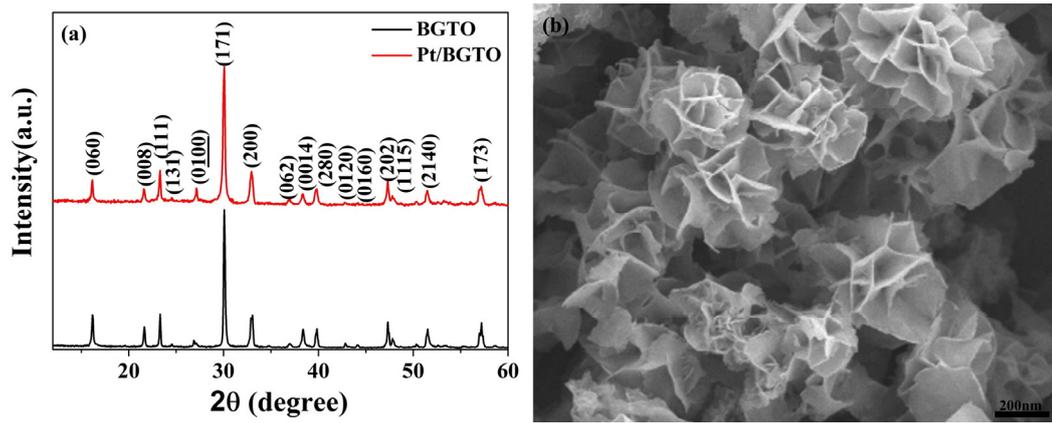
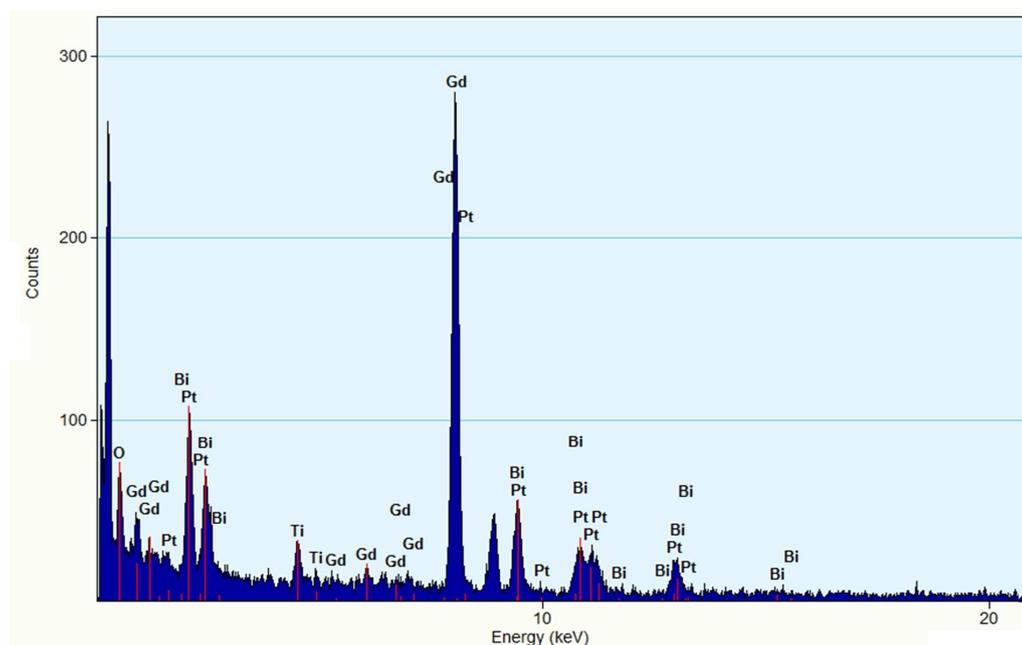


Figure S2. (a) XRD pattern, (b) SEM image of Pt/BGTO.



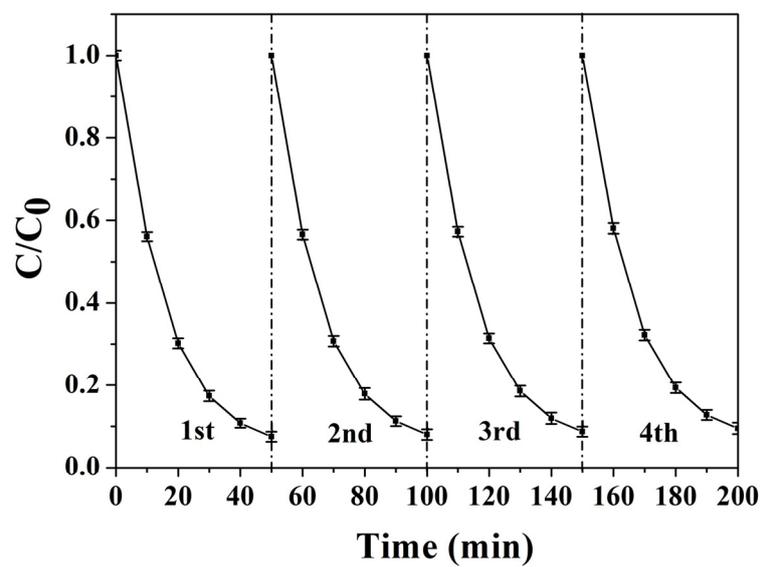
**Figure S3.** EDS spectrum analysis of the Pt/BGTO.

**Table S1** The atomic percentages and weight percentages of Pt Bi, Gd, Ti, O and Pt obtained from the EDS spectrum analysis in Pt/BGTO.

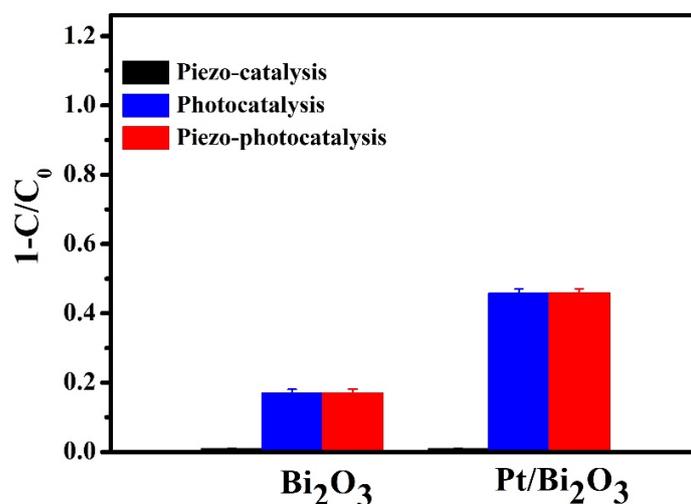
Element	Atomic percentage (%)	Weight percentage of Pt/BGTO (%)
Bi	17.69	60.59
Gd	3.12	8.04
Ti	15.59	12.21
O	62.71	16.43
Pt	0.89	2.73

**Table S2** The atomic compositions percentages retrieved by XPS for Pt/BGTO, and for Pt/BGTO after photocatalytic reaction.

Element	Atomic percentage of Pt/BGTO (%)	Atomic percentage of Pt/BGTO after reaction (%)
Bi	17.64	17.66
Gd	3.15	3.16
Ti	15.72	15.74
O	62.56	62.53
Pt	0.93	0.91



**Figure S4.** Cycling runs of MO degradation by Pt/BGTO heterojunction under both ultrasonic excitation and whole spectrum light irradiation.



**Figure S5.** Piezo-catalytic, photocatalytic, and piezo-photocatalytic degradation of MO in the presence of Bi<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> and Pt/Bi<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> samples for 70 min.

We have performed a control experiment depositing PtNPs onto the surface of Bi<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>, an inert support (not piezoelectric). The degradation of MO was chosen as the experimental subject to test the photocatalytic performance of Bi<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> and Pt/Bi<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> heterojunction, employing irradiation by light of whole spectrum, ultrasonic excitation as well as both of them together. The comparison of piezo-catalytic, photocatalytic, and piezo-photocatalytic degradation of MO in the presence of Bi<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> and Pt/Bi<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> samples for 70 min are shown in the following Figure S5. The catalytic process is affected minutely by the ultrasonic excitation alone. Bi<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> and Pt/Bi<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> samples all showed negligible catalytic performance under ultrasonic excitation (the first black column) due to Bi<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> is not piezoelectric material. When we introduced the excitation by whole light spectrum, weak photocatalytic activity was observed for pure Bi<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>, with the rate of degradation of MO being less than 17% in 70 min, thus revealing the wide band gap to be the reason behind intrinsic poor photocatalytic effect of Bi<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>. In comparison, dramatic enhancement of photocatalytic activity was observed for Pt/ Bi<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> with the consequent degradation of MO being more than 45% within 70 min as a result of the LSPR effect. However, as for both Bi<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> and Pt/Bi<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> samples, no enhancement of the degradation rate of MO was observed when the photo-excitation and ultrasonic excitation were used together. The result of control experiment means that the built-in piezoelectric field in BGTO induced by ultrasonic excitation is the key to promote the mobility of the charge carriers and suppress the recombination of photogenerated carriers, which subsequently contributes to the photocatalysis process.

**Table S3. Comparison of photocatalytic degradation performance of Pt/BGTO and other reported piezo-photocatalysts recently**

Photocatalyst	Catalytic conditions	Catalyst / Methyl orange	Catalytic efficiency	Ref.
Pt/Bi <sub>3.4</sub> Gd <sub>0.6</sub> Ti <sub>3</sub> O <sub>12</sub>	Xe lamp (300 W) + ultrasound (53 kHz, 100 W)	20 mg/80 ml (10 mg/L)	92% degrad. eff. within 70 min	This work
BaZr <sub>0.02</sub> Ti <sub>0.98</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	UV light (24 W)+ ultrasound (40 kHz, 70 W)	100 mg/10 ml (6 mg/L)	89% degrad. eff. within 240 min	[73]
Poled Ag/BCT-BZT	Havells lamp (30 W)+ ultrasound (40 kHz, 70 W)	100 mg/10 ml (5 mg/L)	95% degrad. eff. within 90 min	[74]
BaTiO <sub>3</sub> nanowires	UV-LED (4.2 W)+ ultrasound (40 kHz, 180 W)	--/100 ml (5 mg/L)	~90% degrad. eff. within 70 min	[75]
MoS <sub>2</sub> @Ag <sub>2</sub> O	Infrared lamp (300W)+ Ultrasound (--)	20 mg/50 ml (20 mg/L)	100% degrad. eff. within 120 min	[76]
Bi <sub>0.5</sub> Na <sub>0.5</sub> TiO <sub>3</sub>	Xe lamp (300 W)+ ultrasound (28 kHz, 200 W)	10 mg/100 ml (10 mg/L)	55% degrad. eff. within 60 min	[77]
Na <sub>0.5</sub> Bi <sub>2.5</sub> Nb <sub>2</sub> O <sub>9</sub>	Xe lamp (300 W)+ ultrasound (40 kHz, 600 W)	50 mg/50 ml (20 mg/L)	~40% degrad. eff. within 120 min	[78]
TiO <sub>2</sub> /PbTiO <sub>3</sub>	UV lamp (30W)+ ultrasound (40 kHz--)	10 mg/100 ml (1 mg/L)	94% degrad. eff. within 120 min	[79]