

In this project, it was studied the degradation of Rhodamine-B catalysed by Barium Titanate (BaTiO_3), a known piezoelectric material, in two different forms: as a powder and in lattice configuration. It was investigated how different stirring and ultrasound conditions were able to activate the catalyst to degrade the pollutant. Maximum degradation of Rhodamine-B, 39%, was achieved after 300 min when using the lattice activated with ultrasound. In addition, the lattice was reactivated several times showing high degradation levels. The experiments demonstrate that BaTiO_3 activated with ultrasound is a potential alternative for the degradation of persistent pollutants.

