In this project, it was studied the degradation of Rhodamine-B catalysed by Barium Titanate (BaTiO3), 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 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 BaTiO3 activated with ultrasound is a potential alternative for the degradation of persistent pollutants.

