

Facile Development of Nanostructured Photocatalysts for CO₂ Capture and Conversion

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Abstract

The continuous reliance on fossil fuel-based energy is inevitable. Rational strategies to reduce carbon dioxide (CO₂) emissions are thus highly demanded. Developing efficient photocatalysts that can harness solar energy appears to be a promising methodology to capture and recycle CO₂ as a fuel feedstock. The conversion efficiency of the current photocatalysts, however, is generally very low due to various limiting factors, such as fast electron-hole recombination rates, narrow light absorption range, and backward reactions. Thus, developing strategies to overcome the above limitations is an important task in this field.

Here we present several strategies through controlled synthesis to address the aforementioned limitations toward enhancing the overall CO₂ conversion efficiency. Examples of novel photocatalysts being explored include mesoporous nanocomposite particles (i.e., Cu-TiO₂-SiO₂) [1,2], 1D structured Pt-TiO₂ thin films [3], CuO-ZnO heterojunction nanowires [4], and crumpled graphene-based nanoballs [5,6]. Systematic materials characterization and photocatalysis analysis of the materials, by electron microscopy, X-ray diffraction, gas chromatography, X-ray photoelectron spectroscopy, in-situ diffuse reflectance infrared Fourier transform spectroscopy, and femtosecond time-resolved transient absorption spectroscopy, aid in understanding the quantitative CO₂ photoreduction pathways and the correlations between materials properties and CO₂ photoreduction performance.

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