

European Twinning for research in Solar energy to (2) water (H<sub>2</sub>O) production and treatment technologies  
GA Number: 101079305  
European Research Executive Agency REA.C3



Funded by  
the European Union

# Sol2H2O



UNIVERSIDADE  
DE ÉVORA



Università  
degli Studi  
di Palermo



INSTITUTO TECNOLÓGICO  
DE CANARIAS



# Fast Track School #2

Beyond State of the Art in Solar-driven Water production &  
Treatment technologies and brine treatment processes

POZO IZQUIERDO, GRAN CANARIA, 25.26.09.2024

# Sol2H2O

# New photocatalysts for H<sub>2</sub> production and water treatment



ULPGC  
Universidad de  
Las Palmas de  
Gran Canaria



Raul Quesada-Cabrera

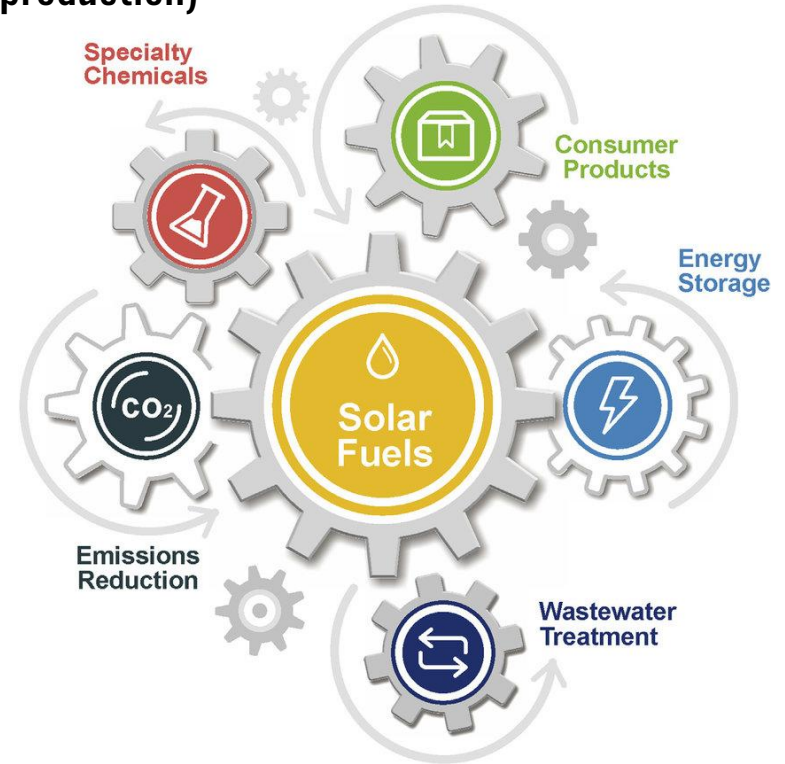
POZO IZQUIERDO, GRAN CANARIA, 25.26.09.2024

# Photocatalytic materials

Photocatalysts are semiconductor materials that use light to promote chemical processes such as:

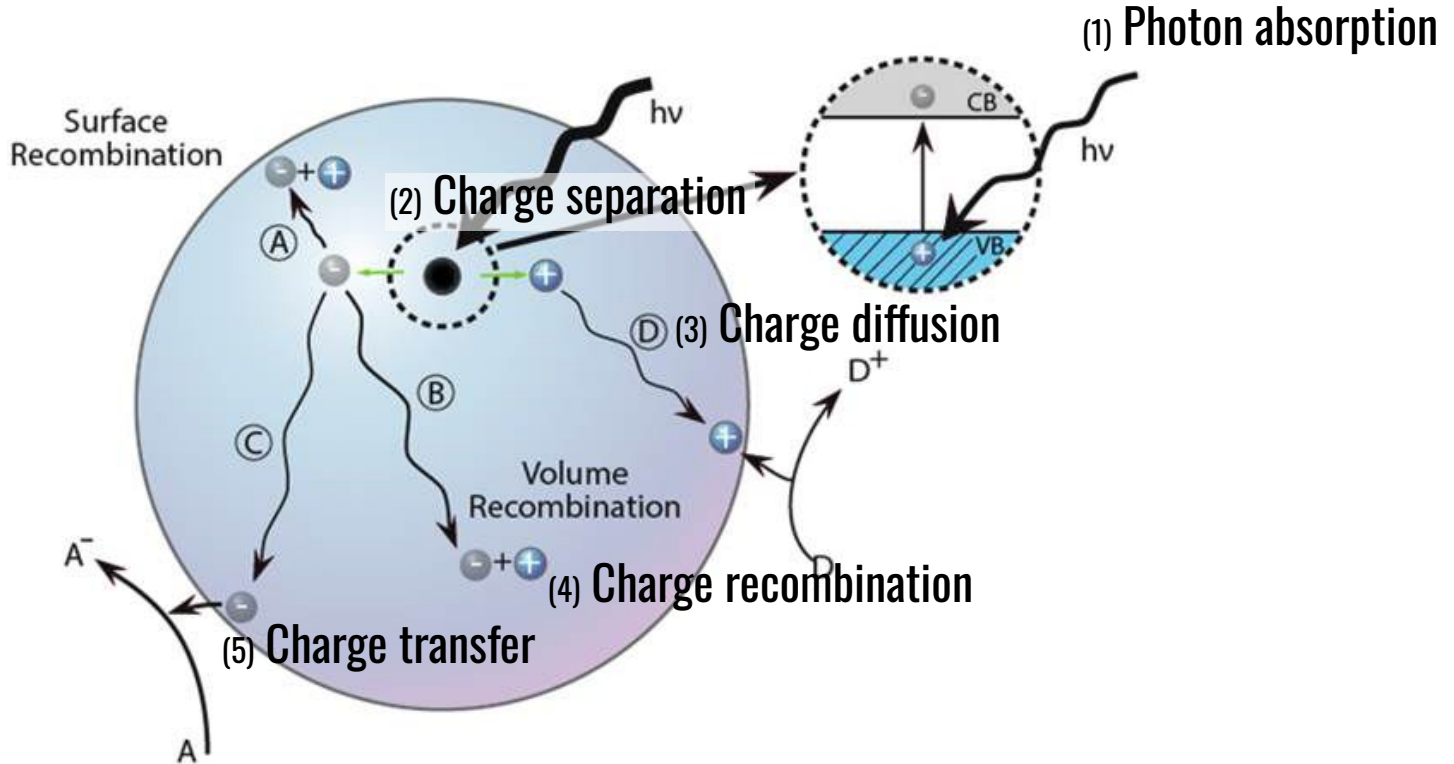
- Solar-to-chemical energy conversion systems (H<sub>2</sub> production)
- Air/water treatment
- Toxic metal extraction
- Waste reuse

Challenge: Efficiency



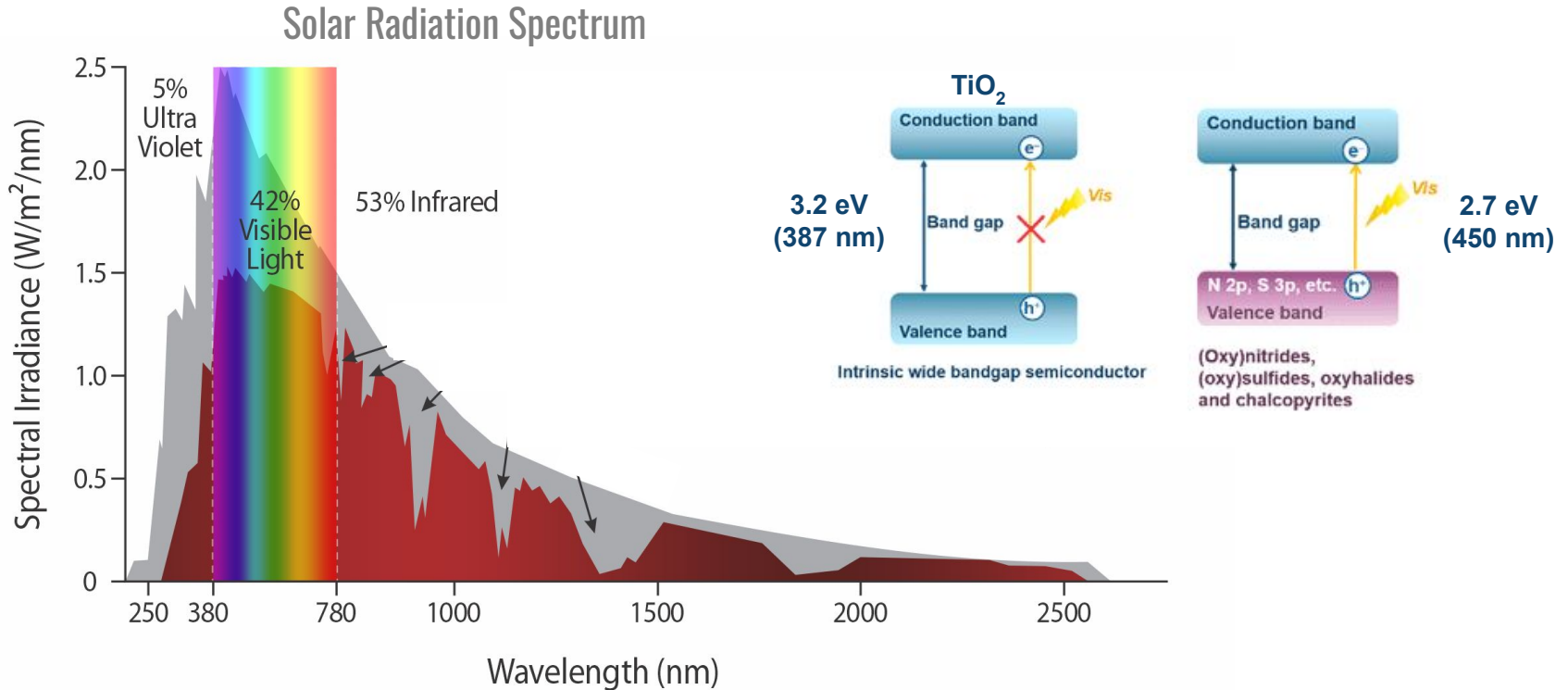
# Photocatalysis: mechanism

The absorption of photons can promote reduction/oxidation reactions on the photocatalyst surface



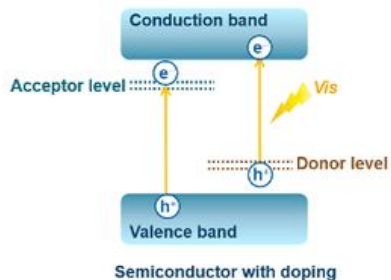
# Solar photocatalysis

Efficiency Challenge:  $\text{TiO}_2$  is a standard photocatalyst but it shows limited photon absorption (UV range).

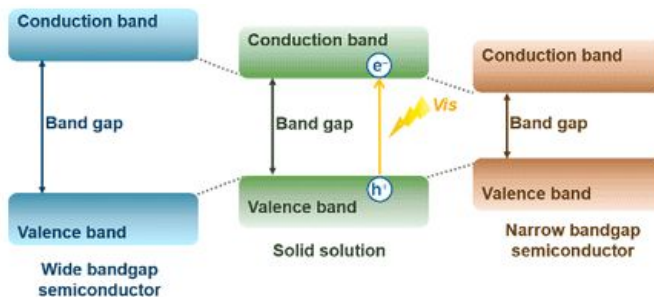


# Band engineering

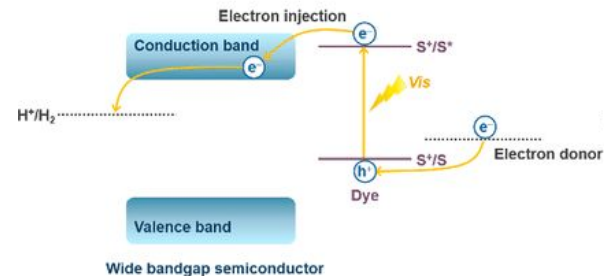
Photon absorption and key charge processes can be promoted via band engineering and other strategies



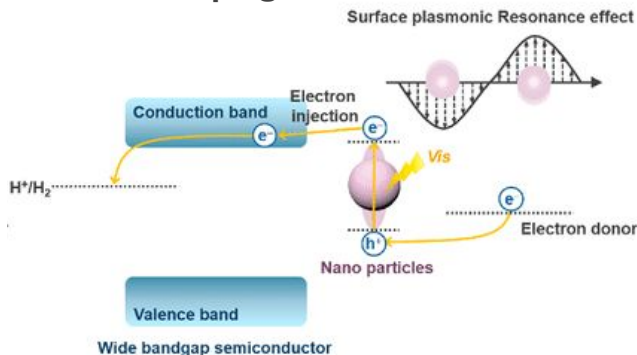
Doping



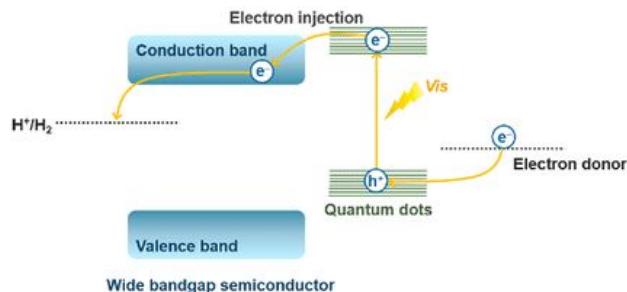
Solid Solutions



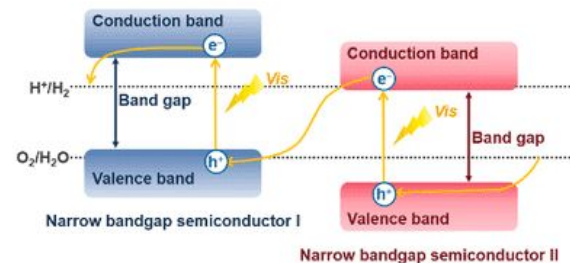
Dye-sensitised



Plasmonics



Quantum dots



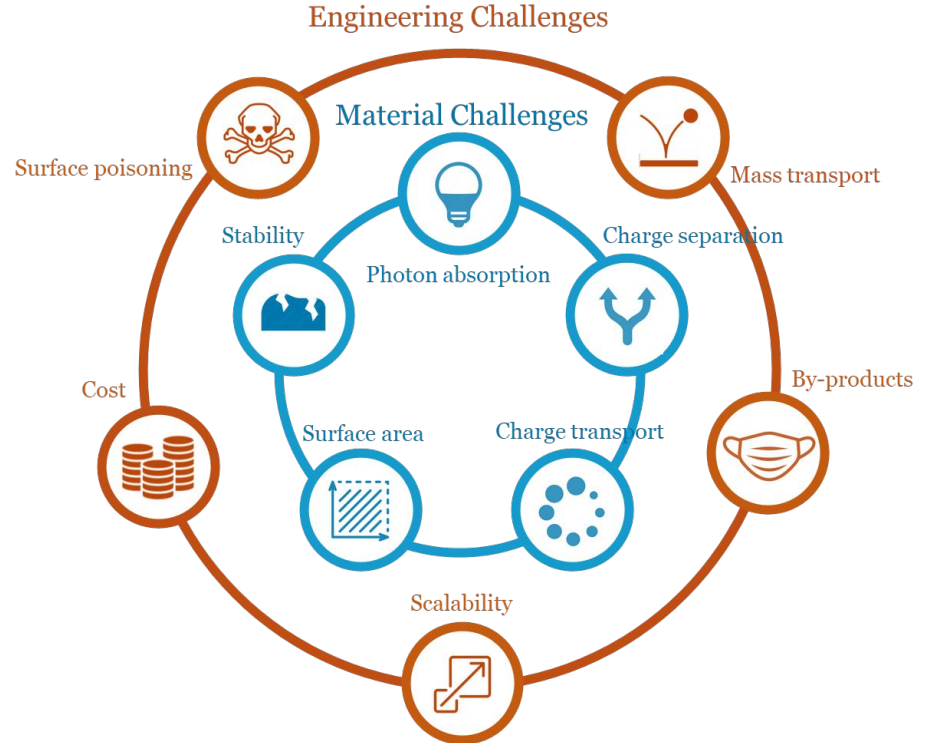
Heterojunctions

# Other key challenges

Effective photon absorption and charge transport is a good start...

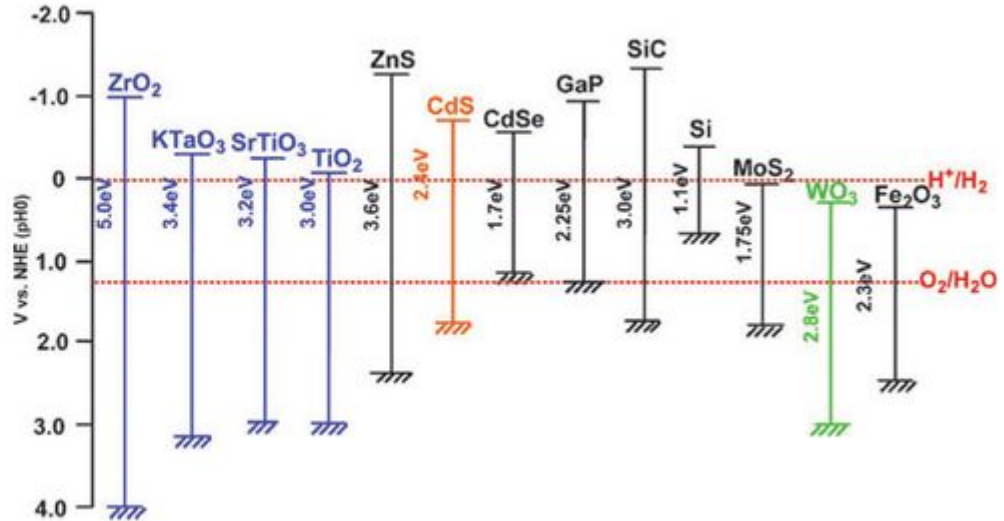
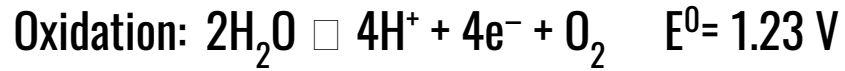
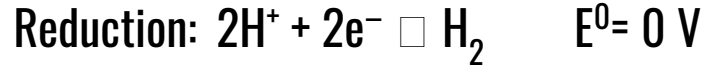
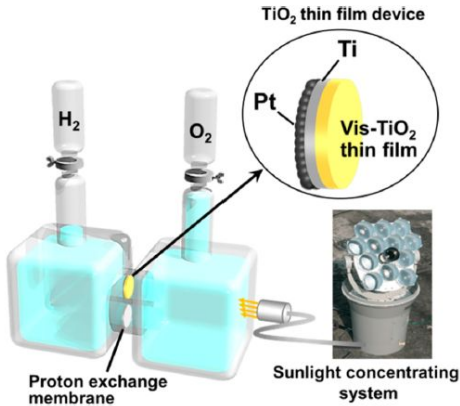
Practical applications depend on many factors:

- Material stability
- Reaction selectivity (competition)
- Poisoning
- Scalability
- Cost efficiency
- ...



# Photocatalysts for H<sub>2</sub> evolution

Photogenerated charges need enough energy (overpotential) to produce H<sub>2</sub> and O<sub>2</sub>



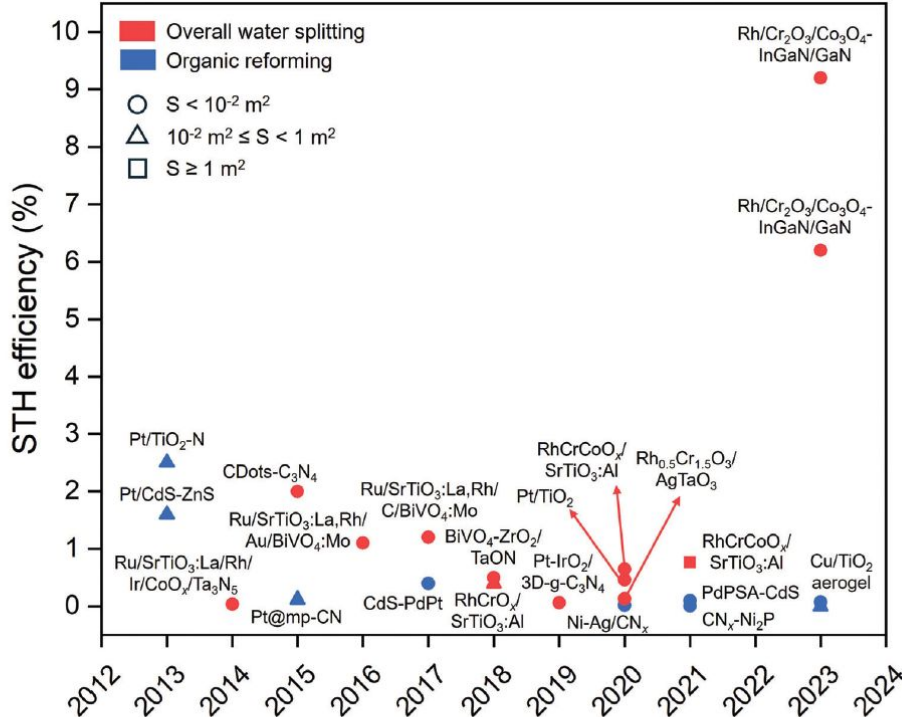
Artificial  
Photosynthesis:  
Water splitting  
into H<sub>2</sub> and O<sub>2</sub>



# Solar-to-Hydrogen (STH) Efficiency

It ranks photoelectrochemical devices and sets a benchmark for solar water-splitting efficiency.

$$\text{STH} = \frac{\text{Hydrogen rate (mmol/s}^{-1}) \times \text{Change in Gibbs free energy } (\Delta G = 237 \text{ kJ/mol}_{\text{H}_2})}{\text{Irradiance (mW/cm}^2) \times \text{Illuminated area (cm}^2)} \times 100$$



Current STH efficiencies at <2% with one study reaching 9.2% (lab) and 6.2% (concentrated solar conditions).

# Solar-to-hydrogen efficiency of more than 9% in photocatalytic water splitting

## Rh/CrO<sub>3</sub>/Co<sub>3</sub>O<sub>4</sub>-loaded InGaN/GaN nanowires.

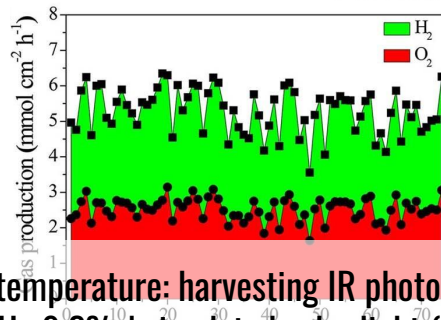
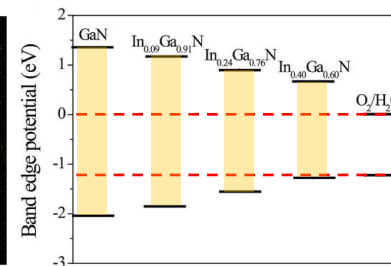
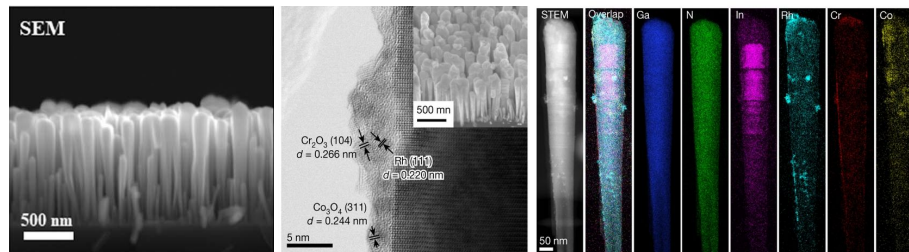
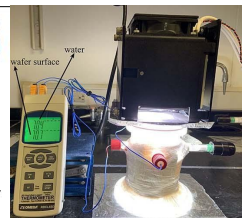
<https://doi.org/10.1038/s41586-022-05399-1>

Received: 19 January 2021

Accepted: 29 September 2022

Published online: 4 January 2023

Peng Zhou<sup>1</sup>, Ishtiaque Ahmed Navid<sup>1</sup>, Yongjin Ma<sup>1</sup>, Yixin Xiao<sup>1</sup>, Ping Wang<sup>1</sup>, Zhengwei Ye<sup>1</sup>, Baowen Zhou<sup>1</sup>, Kai Sun<sup>2</sup> & Zetian Mi<sup>1✉</sup>



Strong dependence of temperature: harvesting IR photons.

74-h test: T= 70°C | STH= 9.2% | simulated solar light (3800 mW/cm<sup>2</sup>)

Further irradiation (+6 h) led to deactivation of the photocatalyst (50% loss of Rh and Co content).

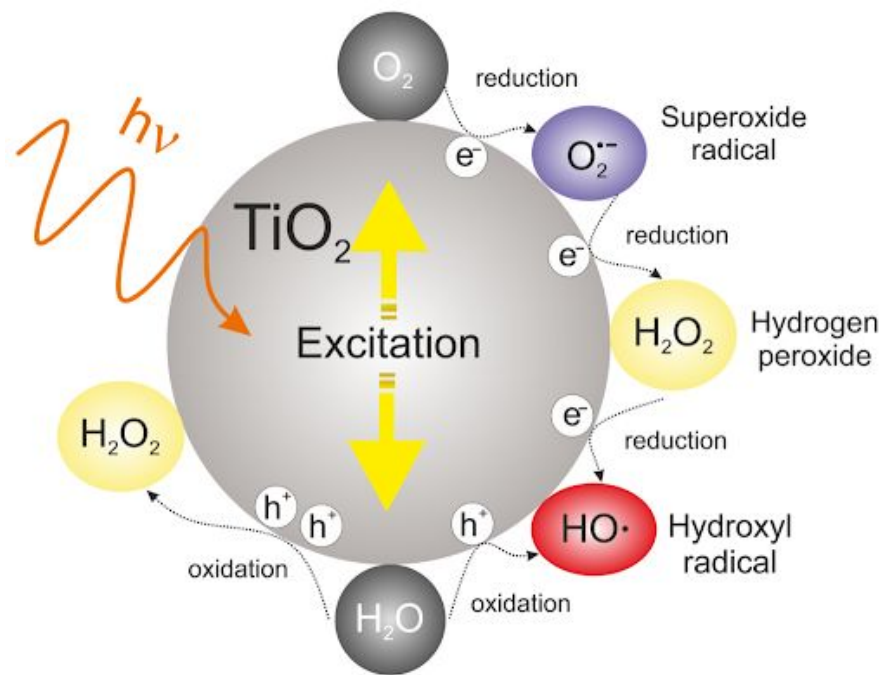
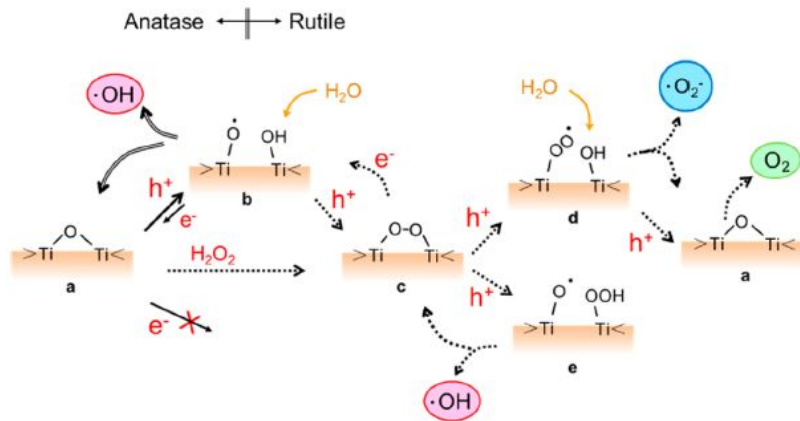
InGaN/GaN photocatalysts show visible-light-response (400–700 nm) and suitable band-edge potentials for water splitting.

Cocatalysts: Rh/CrO<sub>3</sub> (H<sub>2</sub> evolution) and Co<sub>3</sub>O<sub>4</sub> (O<sub>2</sub> evolution).



# Photocatalysts for water treatment

Titanium dioxide ( $\text{TiO}_2$ ): key formation of reactive oxygen species (ROS)



Lab-scale  
success is far  
from real  
applications

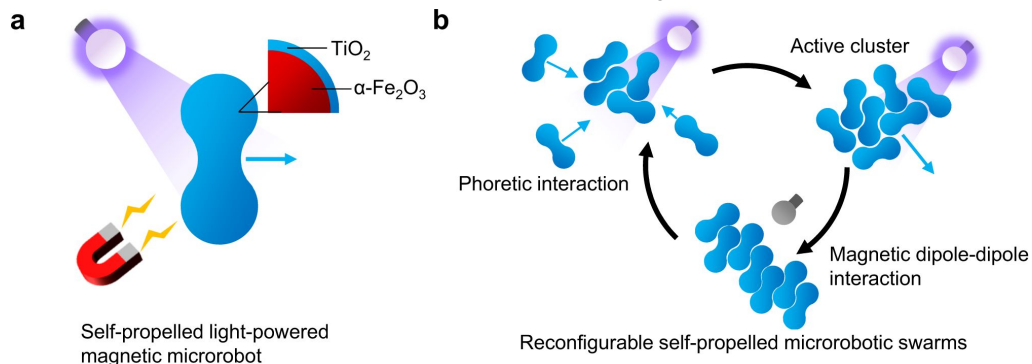


# Reconfigurable self-assembly of photocatalytic magnetic microrobots for water purification

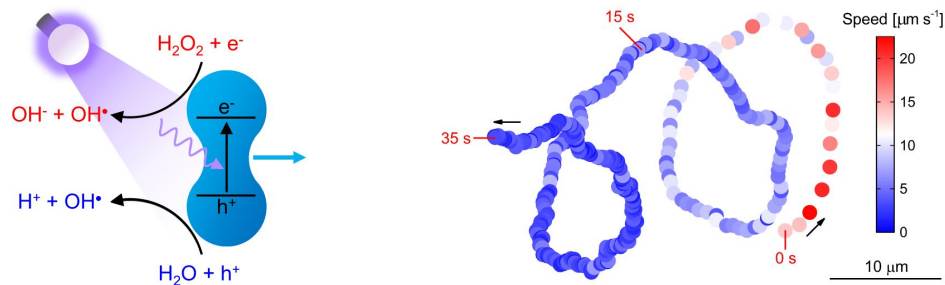
Mario Urso, Martina Ussia, Xia Peng, Cagatay M. Oral & Martin Pumera ✉

*Nature Communications* 14, Article number: 6969 (2023) | [Cite this article](#)

## Light-active self-assembly of $\text{TiO}_2/\alpha\text{-Fe}_2\text{O}_3$ microrobots



Due to their photocatalytic and ferromagnetic properties, microrobots autonomously move in water under irradiation, while a magnetic field precisely controls their direction.

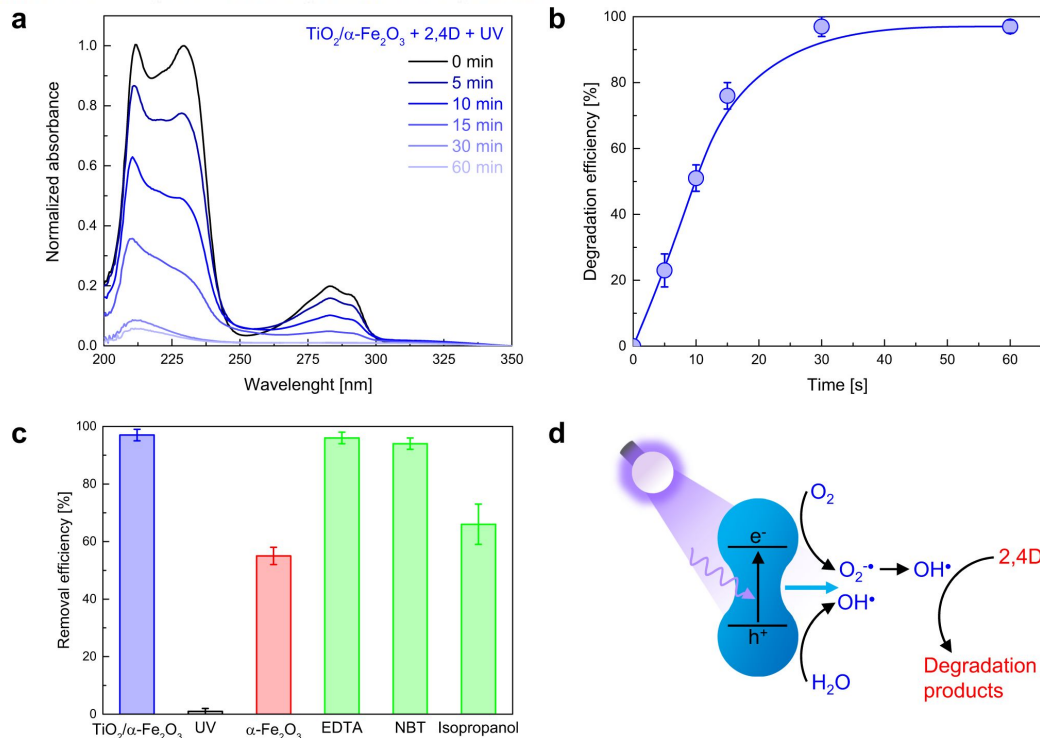


Reconfigurable, reversible, and active self-assembly of microrobots at 60 s on/off switching of UV light irradiation in 1% hydrogen peroxide

# Reconfigurable self-assembly of photocatalytic magnetic microrobots for water purification

Mario Urso, Martina Ussia, Xia Peng, Cagatay M. Oral & Martin Pumera ✉

*Nature Communications* 14, Article number: 6969 (2023) | [Cite this article](#)



**a** Absorbance spectra of herbicide 2,4Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid (2,4D) after treatment with TiO<sub>2</sub>/αFe<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> microrobots under UV light irradiation in pure water.

**b** Degradation efficiency as a function of time.

**c** Comparison of efficiencies after different treatments and in the presence of scavengers.

# Acknowledgements



Unión Europea



Beatriz Galindo Fellowship

