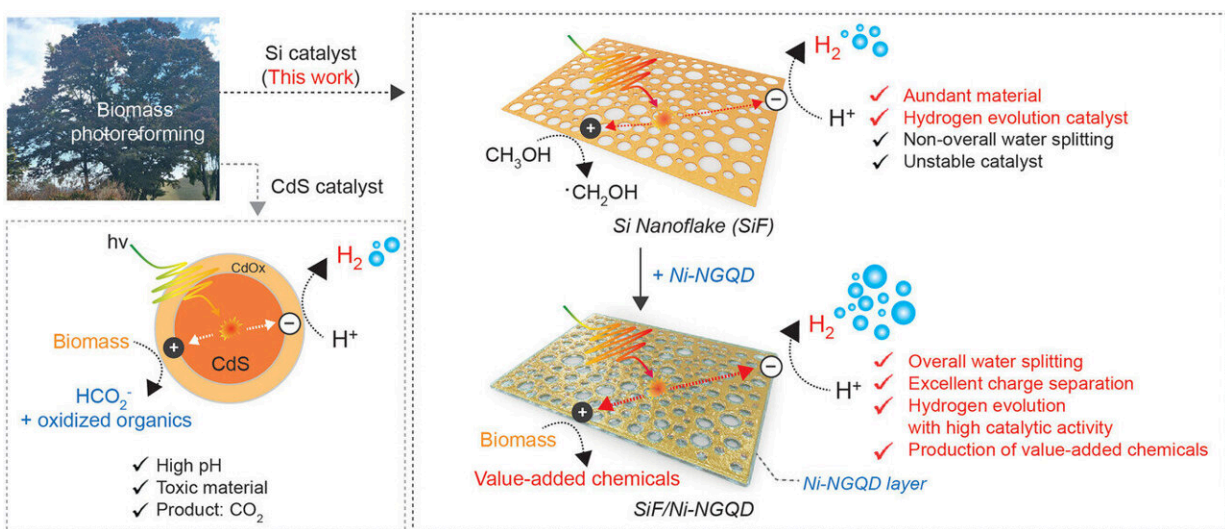


New Si-based photocatalyst enables efficient solar-driven hydrogen production

September 20 2023, by JooHyeon Heo



Schematic illustration of the synthesis and application of SiF/Ni-NGQDs for efficient biomass reforming and hydrogen production under solar irradiation and mild conditions. Credit: UNIST

A team of researchers, led by Professor Jungki Ryu in the School of Energy and Chemical Engineering at UNIST and Professor Soojin Park from Pohang University of Science and Technology (POSTECH), have achieved a significant breakthrough in the development of a hybrid silicon photocatalyst. This innovative catalyst utilizes solar power to produce hydrogen and high-value compounds efficiently, marking a major step forward in green hydrogen production technology.

The newly developed photocatalyst is both non-toxic and eco-friendly, addressing the limitations associated with previous catalysts that were not sunlight-responsive or posed toxicity concerns. Silicon-based photocatalysts demonstrate excellent light absorption properties, making them highly efficient in utilizing solar energy. Moreover, these non-toxic materials do not emit harmful chemicals during their [production process](#).

Previous research faced challenges in achieving continuous production of hydrogen alongside high-value compounds due to a lack of suitable catalysts. Toxic catalysts used under strong base conditions often led to environmental pollution issues. Additionally, as oxide layers formed on traditional silicon photocatalysts during reactions, it negatively impacted hydrogen production efficiency over time.

To overcome these obstacles, the research team developed a hybrid silicon photocatalyst by uniformly coating nickel-doped graphene quantum dots onto the surface of 2 to 3 nm thick silicon flakes. The modified surface enabled significantly higher hydrogen production efficiency compared to conventional silicon photocatalysts—achieving an impressive rate of $14.2 \text{ mmol gcat}^{-1} \text{ h}^{-1}$ —a substantial improvement equating to approximately 28 times higher performance.

Furthermore, through oxidation reactions using biomass instead of water—an organic substance derived from biological sources—the hybrid silicon photocatalyst demonstrated its capability for producing high-value compounds alongside hydrogen production. The catalyst also maintained 98% of its original form, ensuring long-term stability.

Professor Ryu stated, "Previous research on hydrogen production has been limited to photocatalysts that absorb ultraviolet rays or involve toxic catalysts. Our non-toxic and cost-effective silicon [photocatalyst](#) is a significant advancement as it enables high-efficiency [hydrogen](#) production through superior solar absorption."

Professor Park added, "The surface modification technique utilizing nickel-doped graphene quantum dots can be applied not only to [silicon](#) photocatalysts but also to various other types of photocatalysts, opening up new possibilities in energy applications."

The research is published in the journal *Advanced Materials*.

More information: Yuri Choi et al, Solar Biomass Reforming and Hydrogen Production with Earth-Abundant Si-Based Photocatalysts, *Advanced Materials* (2023). [DOI: 10.1002/adma.202301576](https://doi.org/10.1002/adma.202301576)

Provided by Ulsan National Institute of Science and Technology

Citation: New Si-based photocatalyst enables efficient solar-driven hydrogen production (2023, September 20) retrieved 12 May 2024 from <https://techxplore.com/news/2023-09-si-based-photocatalyst-enables-efficient-solar-driven.html>

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