

Engineering of flame-made plasmonic-semiconducting nanocatalysts: A study of the photo-induced carrier dynamics and interfacial electron transfer



C. Moularas¹, A. Zindrou¹, C. Dimitriou¹, Y. Deligiannakis^{1,2}



16^ο ΠΑΝΕΛΛΗΝΙΟ ΣΥΜΠΟΣΙΟ ΚΑΤΑΛΥΣΗΣ
20-22 ΟΚΤΩΒΡΙΟΥ 2022 ΧΑΝΙΑ
16ο Πανελλήνιο Συμπόσιο Κατάλυσης
Χανιά, Κρήτη, 20-22 Οκτ 2022

¹Lab of Physical Chemistry of Materials & Environment, Department of Physics, University of Ioannina
²Institute of Environment and Sustainable Development, University Research Center of Ioannina (URCI)

MOTIVATION

Harvesting solar energy remains the most attractive route towards energy independency and climate neutrality employing particulate photocatalysts. In this regard, plasmonic photocatalysts have been emerged as an innovative pathway promising efficient sunlight energy conversion into chemical activity and amplifying challenging reactions, such as H₂ production and CO₂ reduction. When coupled to a semiconductor, the sufficient generation and injection of the plasmon-induced, highly energetic "hot" electrons necessitate the engineering and optimization of the plasmonic/semiconductor interface so that enhanced performance can be achieved.

DESIGN OF "BLACK" Ag/TiO₂

- One step formation of Ag/TiO₂ heterostructure
- Independent control of each component's particle size

Flame Spray Pyrolysis

FORMATION OF MAGNELI LAYERS IN FLAMES

Formation of TiO_x suboxides (Magneli)

Controlled Ag size and dispersion

Lattice distortion
Ti-O bond stretching

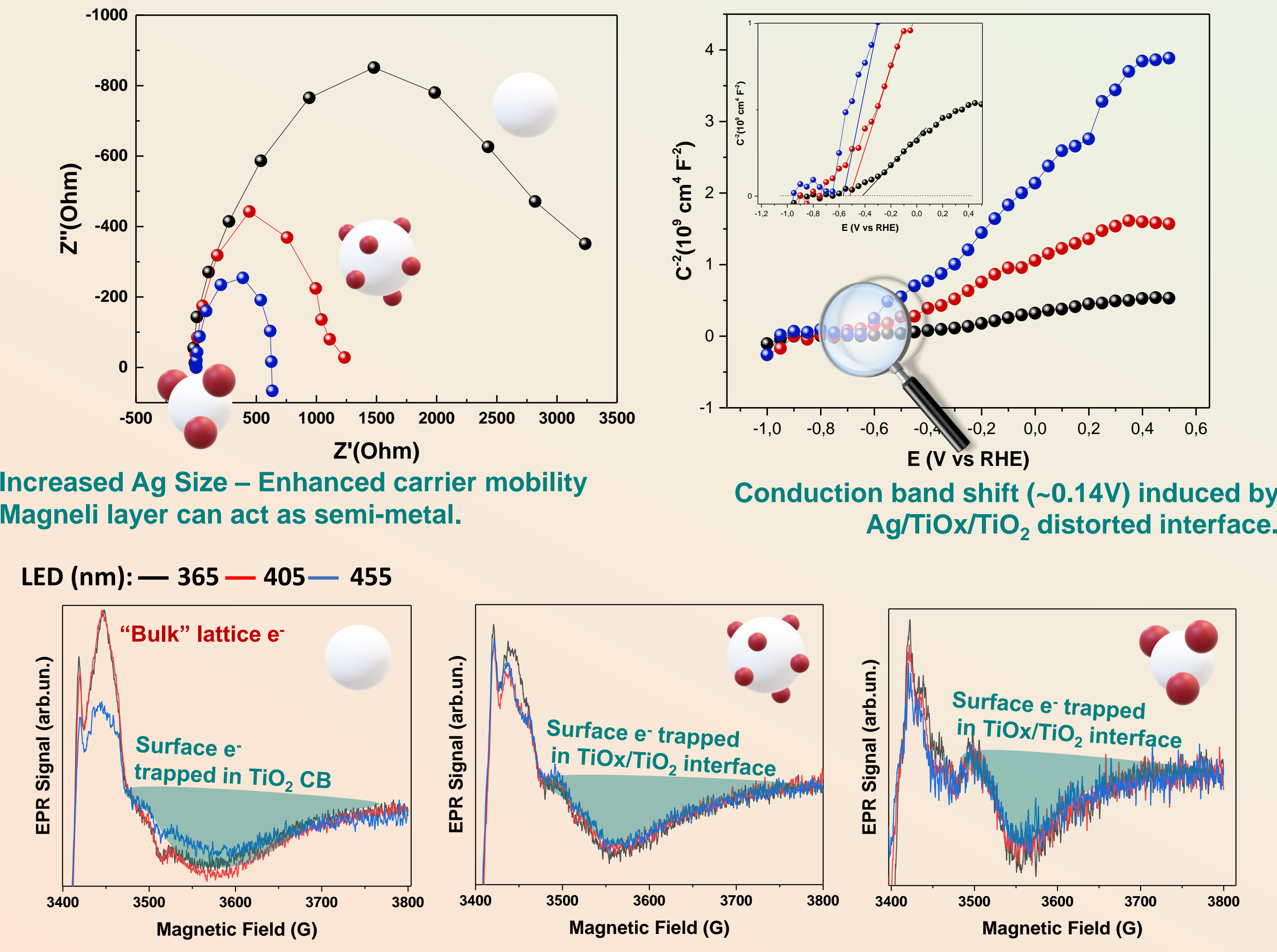
LSPR damping
Visible-light absorption

The interfacial TiO_x suboxide layer (Magneli) encapsulates Ag.

Both large TiO₂ & Ag particles promote the presence of Magneli nano-islands.

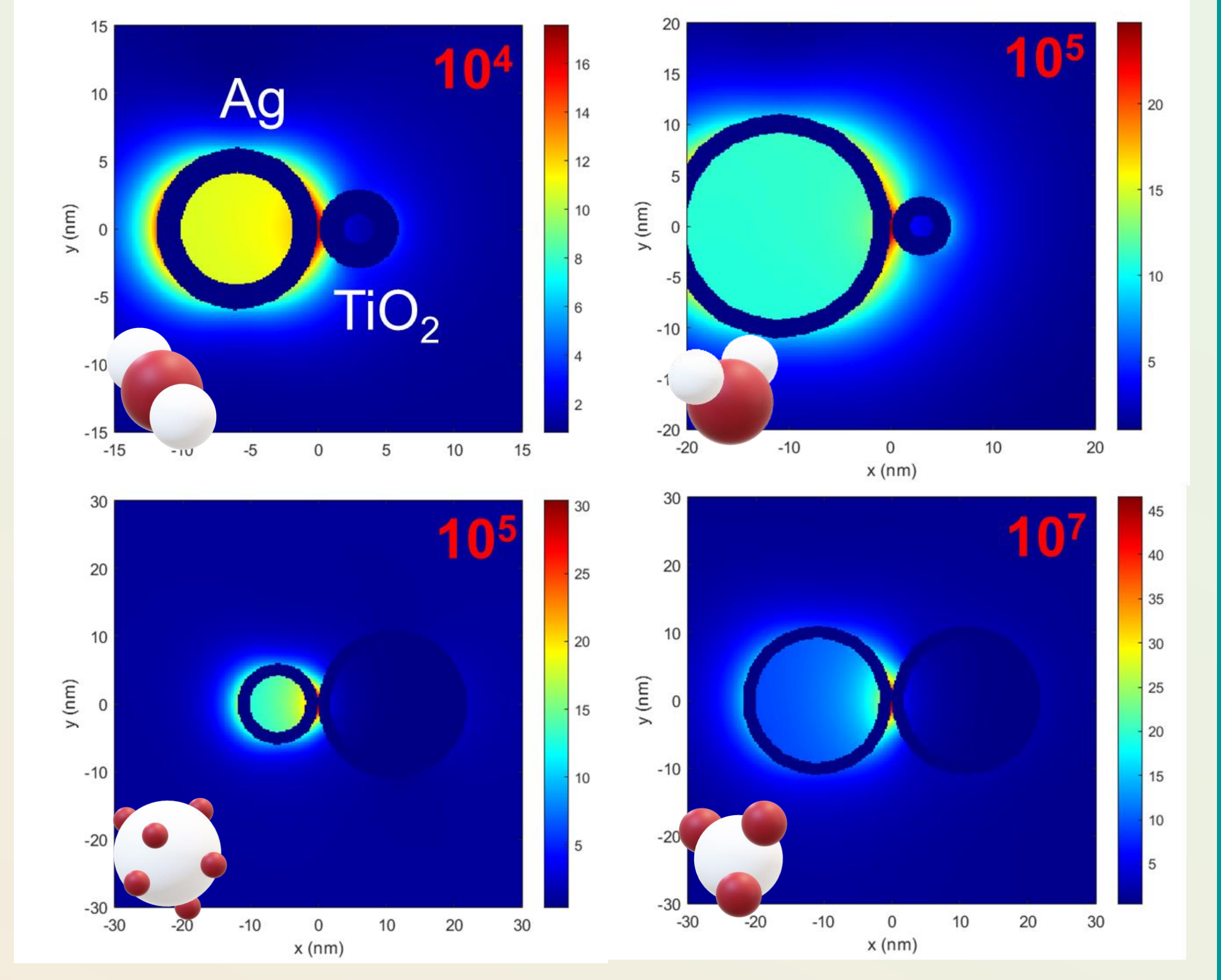
Rutile and Magneli phases are in contradiction in flame synthesis.

PHOTO-INDUCED CARRIER DYNAMICS



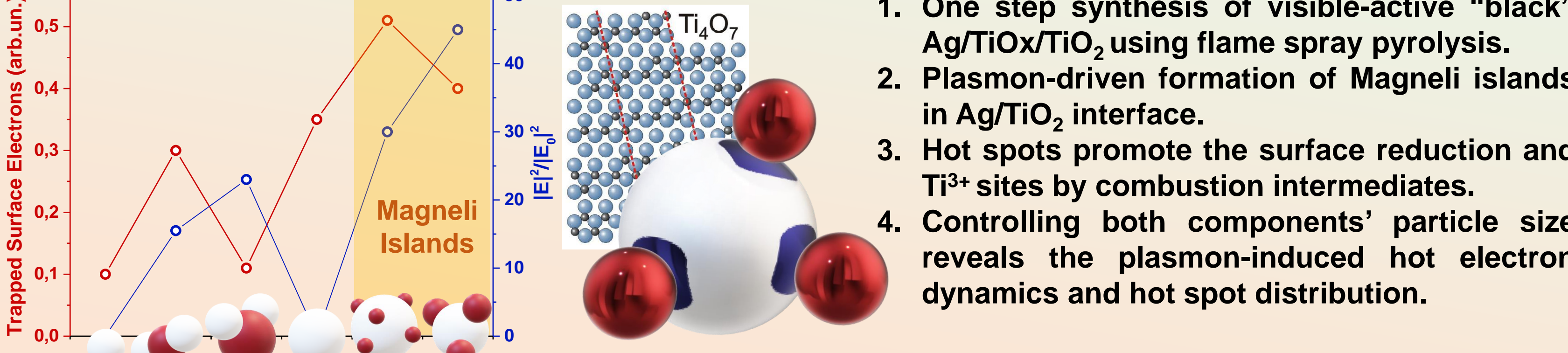
Under visible light, increased Ag content promotes localized electrons in TiO₂ surface, thus amplifies electron trapping. Therefore, Magneli islands increases the population of Ti³⁺ sites in Ag/TiO₂ interface, that facilitate carrier separation.

INTERFACIAL HOT SPOTS



During formation in flames, Ag/TiO₂ contact can be approximated as an ideal dimer. The flame acts as a light source that stimulates LSPR on Ag during formation and deposition on TiO₂. The concentrated light in nano-proximity arises the enhanced local electric fields in particle's surface, known as hot spots. Hot spots promote the TiO₂ surface reduction by the hydrocarbons in the flame, thus the formation of Magneli nano-islands.

CONCLUSIONS



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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

We acknowledge support of this work by the project "Center For Research, Quality Analysis Of Cultural Heritage Materials And Communication Of Science" (MIS 5047233) which is implemented under the Action "Reinforcement of the Research and Innovation Infrastructure", funded by the Operational Programme Competitiveness, Entrepreneurship and Innovation" (NSRF 2014-2020) and co-financed by Greece and the European Union (European Regional Development Fund).

Co-financed by Greece and the European Union