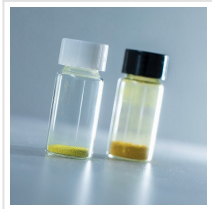


## Quantum Confinement Discovered in Porous Nano-photocatalyst

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Green hydrogen production from solar water splitting has attracted a great deal of interest in recent years because hydrogen is a fuel of high energy density. A research team co-led by scholars from City University of Hong Kong (CityU) and Germany discovered the quantum confinement effect in a photocatalyst of a 3D-ordered macroporous structure. The quantum confinement effect was found to enable hydrogen production under visible light. The findings offer an option for addressing energy and environmental challenges.

The research was co-led by Dr Ng Yun Hau, Associate Professor in [CityU's](#) School of Energy and Environment (SEE), and researchers from [Germany](#). Their findings were published in the scientific journal [ACS Energy Letters](#), titled "Unveiling Carrier Dynamics in Periodic Porous BiVO<sub>4</sub> Photocatalyst for Enhanced Solar Water Splitting".

Dr Ng, an expert in photocatalysis research, pointed out that the typical photocatalyst for solar water splitting can absorb ultraviolet light only from the solar spectrum, which accounts for about 4% of the energy from sunlight. In contrast, bismuth vanadate (BiVO<sub>4</sub>), a metal oxide photocatalyst responsive to both ultraviolet and visible light, can absorb up to 30% of the energy in the solar spectrum.



The City University of Hong Kong research team used this photocatalytic reactor to do experiments on the hydrogen-producing photocatalyst.

BiVO<sub>4</sub> in a 3D-ordered macroporous (3DOM) structure has received considerable attention owing to its superior performance. The improved photocatalytic activities of this structure are often attributed to the larger surface area, high light absorption, and suppressed charge recombination.

However, there were no systematic studies that correlate the influence of the charge transport of highly ordered porous nanostructure on photoactivity. Dr Ng and his team took on this challenge and investigated the distinct carrier dynamics of 3DOM and plate-like BiVO<sub>4</sub> samples, as well as their efficiency in photocatalysis.

The team discovered that in the water-splitting process under visible light, the amount of oxygen produced by the 3DOM BiVO<sub>4</sub> photocatalyst is almost two times that produced by the plate-like BiVO<sub>4</sub>. Furthermore, the 3DOM BiVO<sub>4</sub> photocatalyst exhibited higher anodic photocurrent density than the plate-like form. Therefore, 3DOM BiVO<sub>4</sub> has higher photocatalysis efficiency. "To our surprise, BiVO<sub>4</sub>, originally an oxygen-producing photocatalyst, also produced hydrogen during water splitting under visible light when it was in the 3DOM structure. This had never previously been reported," said Dr Ng.



Figure a shows a scanning electron microscope image of the 3DOM BiVO<sub>4</sub> sample; Figure b is a plate-like sample.

### **Quantum confinement effect discovered**

How can BiVO<sub>4</sub> in a 3DOM structure produce hydrogen? Dr Wu Hao, the first author of the paper, who is the energy stream leader in Dr Ng's laboratory, shared one of the highlights of this study. "We discovered that quantum confinement arising from the ultrathin, crystalline wall of 3DOM BiVO<sub>4</sub> raised its conduction band. It enables photocatalytic proton reduction to hydrogen under visible-light illumination, allowing hydrogen to be generated from water splitting." Quantum confinement refers to changes in electronic and optical properties such as energy levels and band gaps when the size of the material is reduced to nanoscale.

"BiVO<sub>4</sub> in general cannot produce hydrogen because of its position of the conduction band. Now thanks to the quantum confinement effect, which raised its conduction band, hydrogen can be produced. This is also the first time that quantum confinement effect was found in 3DOM BiVO<sub>4</sub>," Dr Ng explained.



Plate-like bismuth vanadate produces negligible hydrogen, but 3DOM bismuth vanadate produces hydrogen under visible-light illumination.

The research team also discovered that even without using a co-catalyst, 3DOM BiVO<sub>4</sub> can still produce hydrogen from solutions under visible-light illumination, while the plate-like BiVO<sub>4</sub> showed only negligible hydrogen production. A co-catalyst is a substance that facilitates the function of a catalyst. It can provide accumulating sites for photo-generated charges and promote charge separation.

The team also applied advanced techniques, including time-resolved microwave conductivity, to investigate BiVO<sub>4</sub> photocatalyst in 3DOM and plate-like structures. They discovered that compared with the plate-like structure, 3DOM BiVO<sub>4</sub> has about six times higher charge mobility, about 18 times longer charge carrier lifetime, and about nine times longer effective diffusion length, thus enhancing the efficiency of photocatalysis.

### **Next goal: waste-water splitting**

This study represents a fundamental step in understanding charge transport in metal oxide semiconductors and highly ordered porous structure.

The next goal of Dr Ng and his team is to split wastewater and explore methods to scale up photocatalytic systems. “Hydrogen produced from solar water splitting is a green process without any carbon emissions,” said Dr Ng. “Hydrogen can be used for industrial purposes and in fuel cells for electricity. We expect this technology to have a wider application in the future, as there is high demand for producing hydrogen from green resources.”

Read the [original article](#) on City University of Hong Kong.