



# Materials design for photo and electrochemical reactions

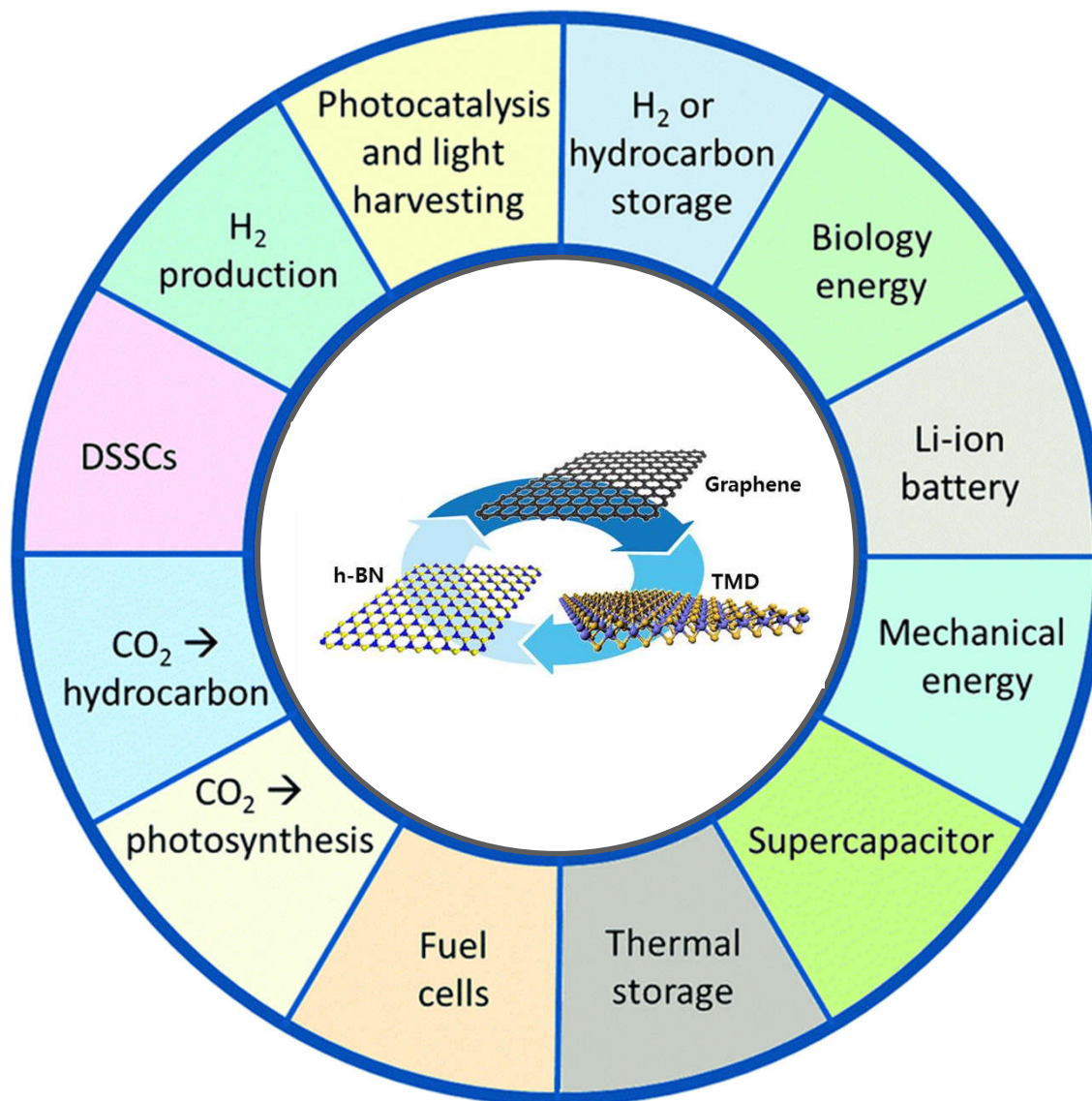


**Menny Shalom**

Department of Chemistry – Ben Gurion University of the Negev

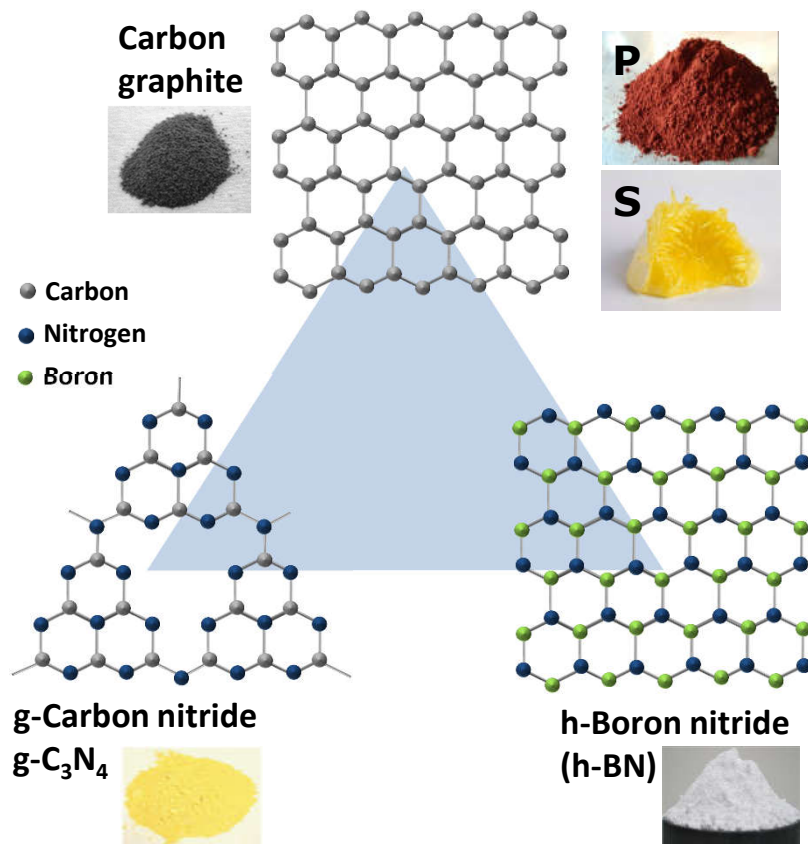


# 2D Materials for Energy





# Metal-free materials



Light, cheap, environmentally-friendly and tunable

**Carbon** - Semimetal, Conductive  
Electronic device

**g-Carbon nitride** – Semiconductor,  
N content ~60 wt%,  
Photo(electro)catalysis  
Heterogeneous catalysis

**h-Boron nitride** - Insulator,  
thermal and chemical stability  
Lubricant, ceramic, plastics, rubbers

We aim to overcome the traditional  
solid state chemistry limitations and  
to obtain new materials that are not  
known yet.

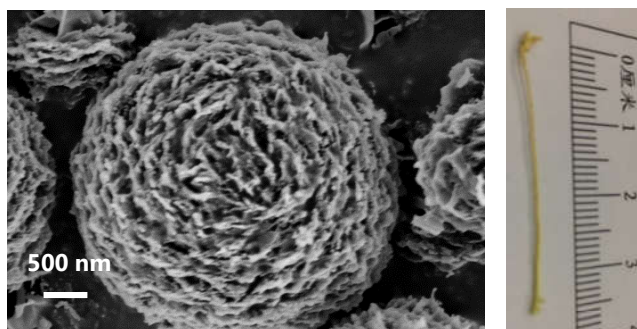
To study their optical, chemical,  
catalytic properties as a function of  
their composition, etc...

**Carbon/Boron/sulfur phosphorous  
nitride...**

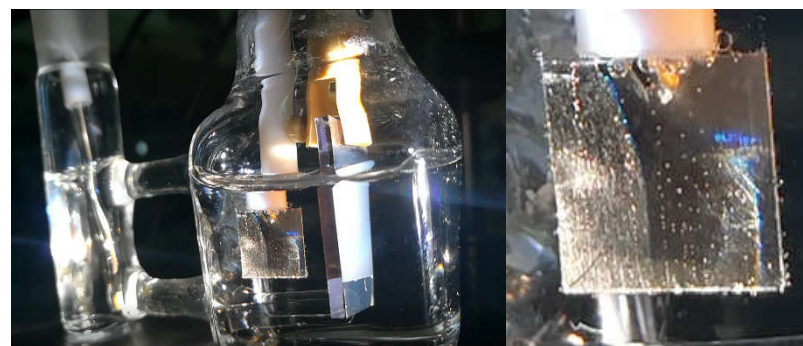


# Materials design for photo and electrochemical reactions

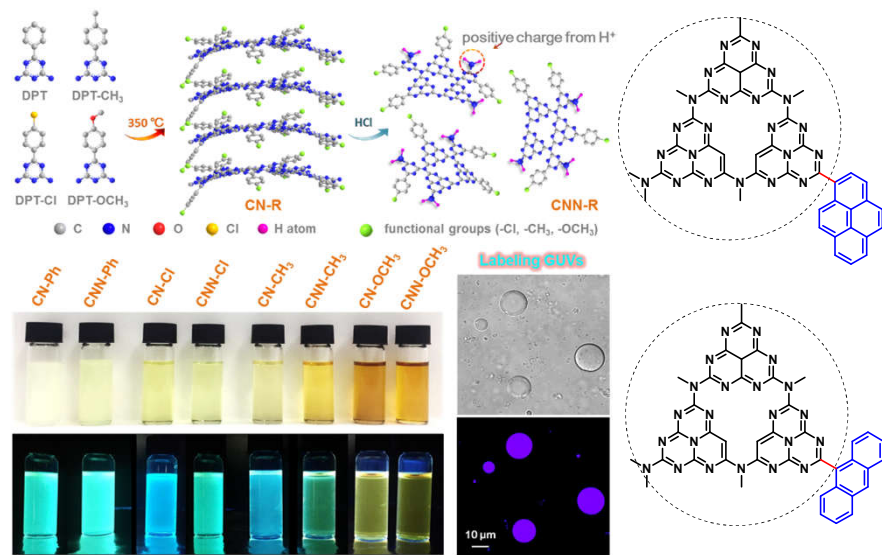
## Carbon nitride materials for photochemical reactions



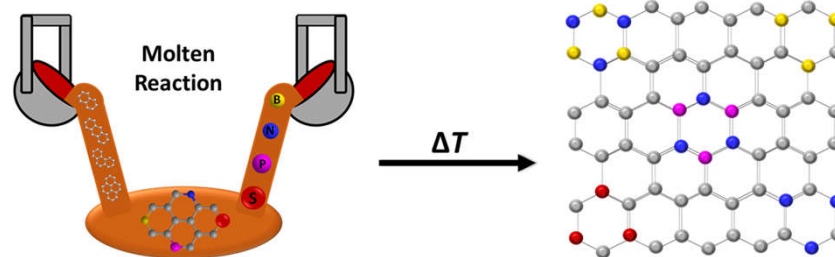
## Carbon nitride layers for photoelectrochemical reactions



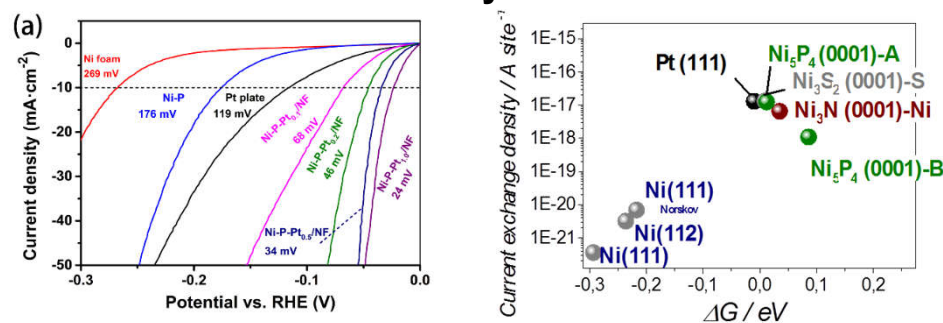
## Carbon nitride materials as fluorescence probes



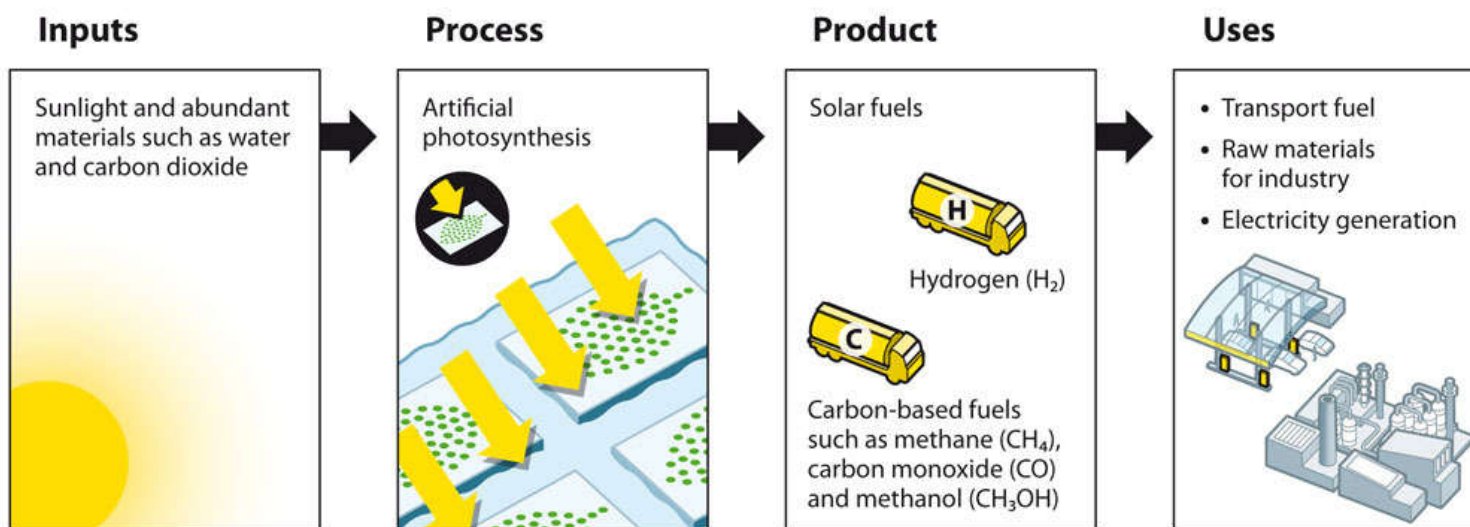
## New metal-free materials (C-N-B-P-S-O)



## Metal nitrides, phosphides and carbides as efficient electrocatalysts



## Artificial photosynthesis pathway from sunlight to fuels



**Solar cell – electrical energy**  
**Sun to fuel – chemical energy**

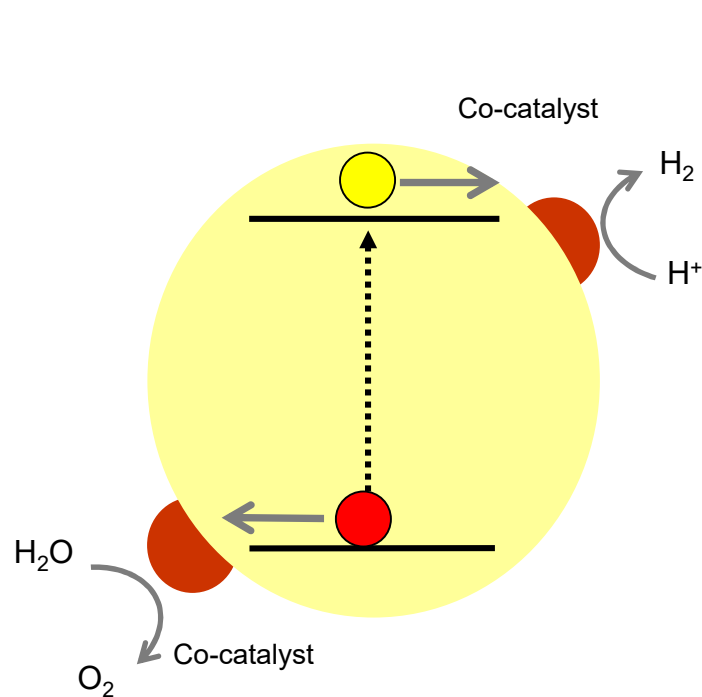
Alternative source of energy for replacing fossil fuels



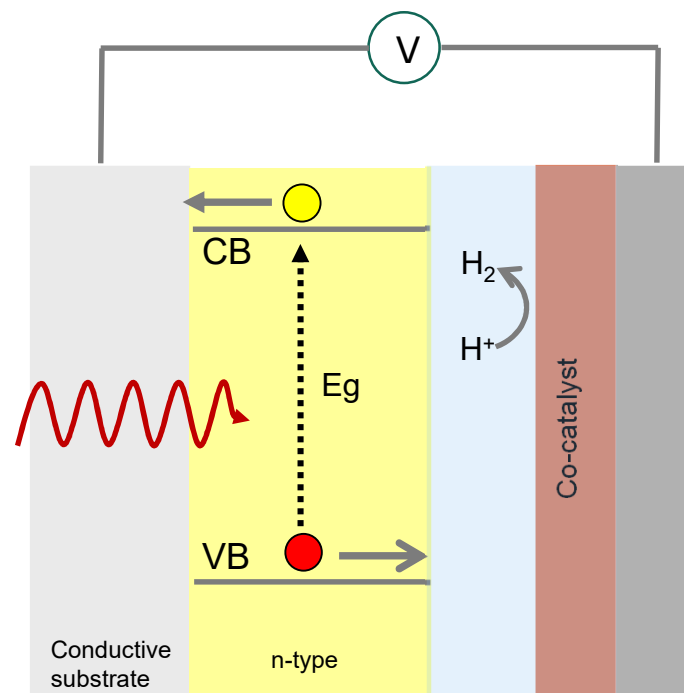


# Artificial photosynthesis

## Replace metal-based photoelectrocatalysts



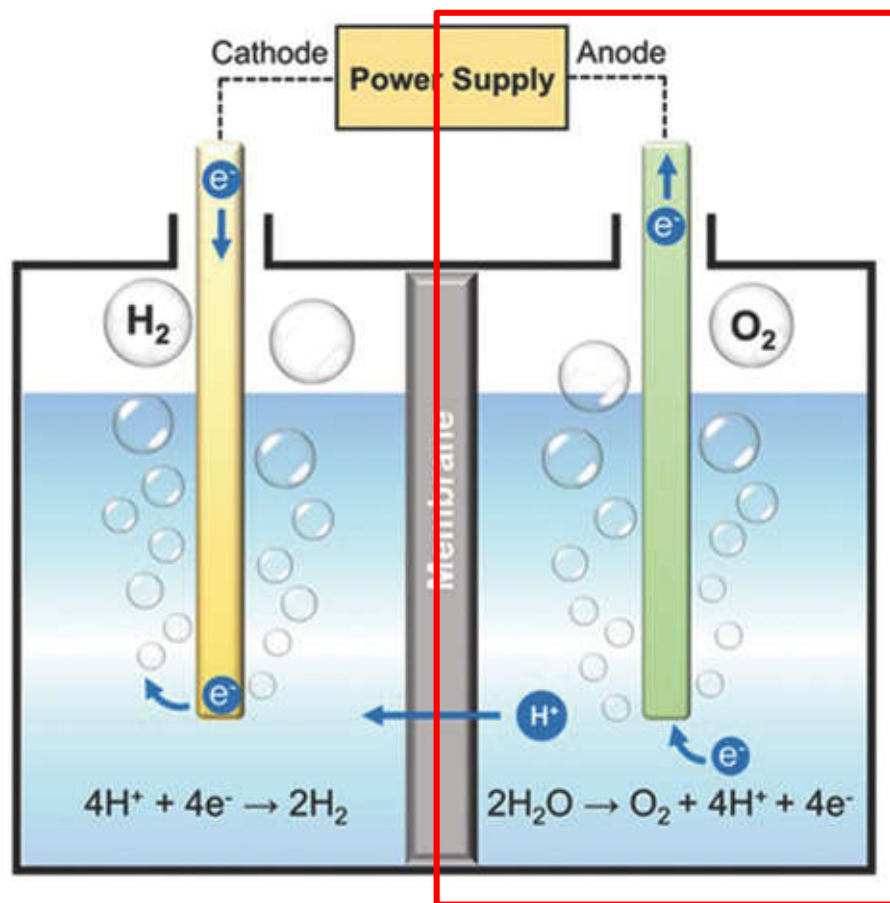
**Photoactive materials for sunlight-driven reactions:** photocatalyst, absorber layer in photoelectrochemical and solar cells



**Electrocatalyst :** water splitting and  $\text{CO}_2$  reduction  
**Unique (photo)electronic properties :**  
Light-emitting diodes and other electronic devices



# Electrochemical Water Splitting



**Water splitting, nitrogen reduction reaction and organic molecules oxidation**

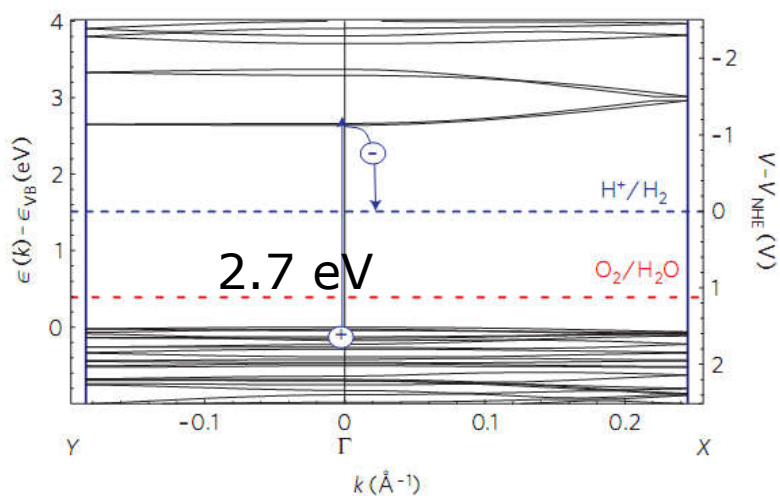
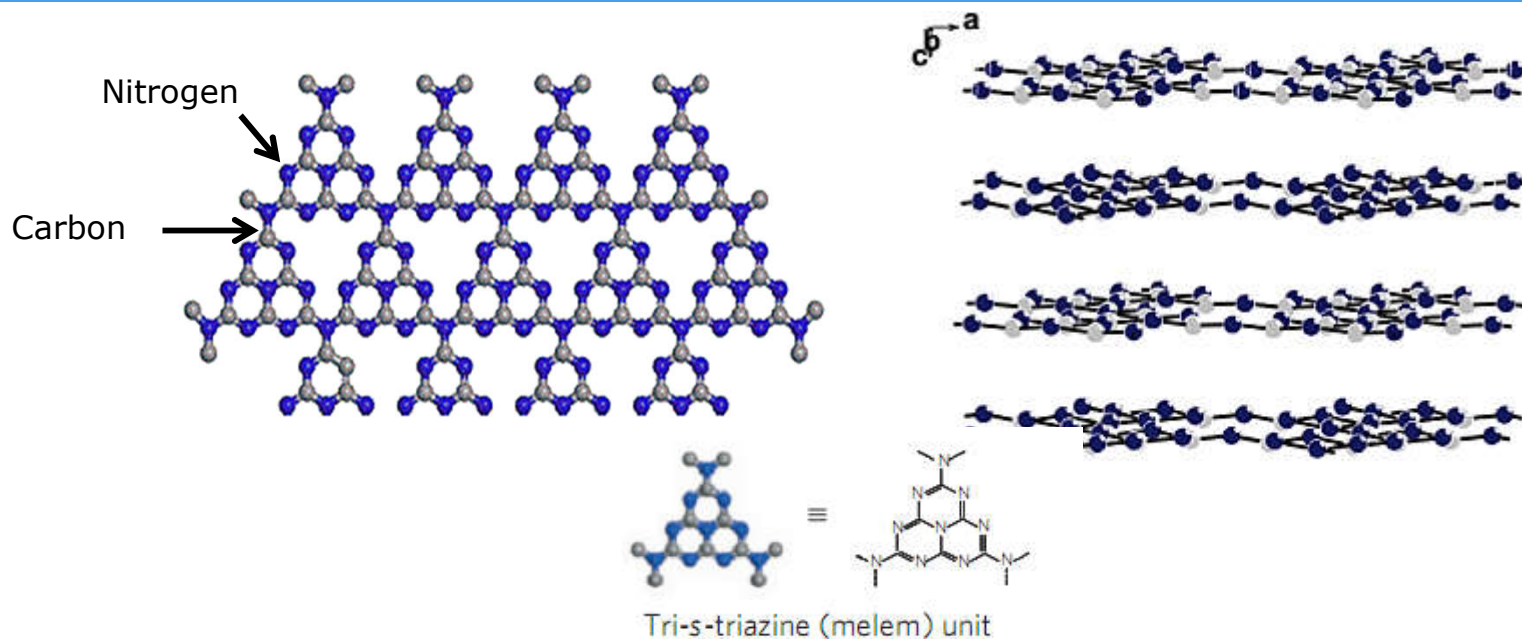
Possible catalysts –

- Precious metal based  $IrO_2$ ,  $RuO_2$
- Non-precious metals  $NiFe$ ,  $NiS$ ,  $Fe_xO_y$ 
  - ✓ Nanomaterials
  - ✓ Single-atom

**Metal nitrides, phosphides and carbides as well as metal-free materials as efficient electrocatalysts**



# Graphitic carbon nitride (g-C<sub>3</sub>N<sub>4</sub>) materials

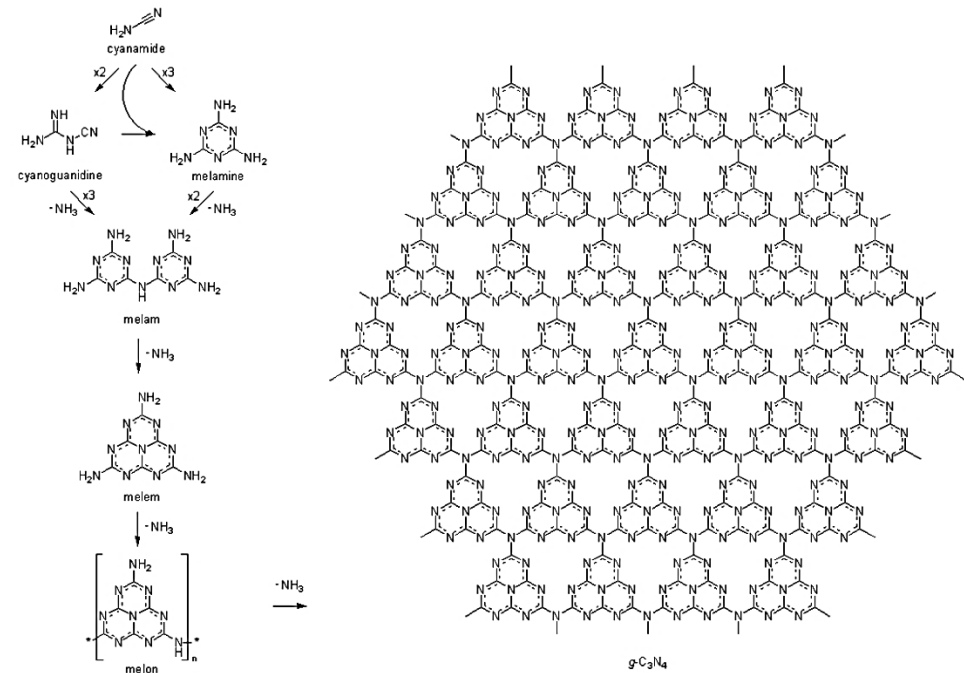
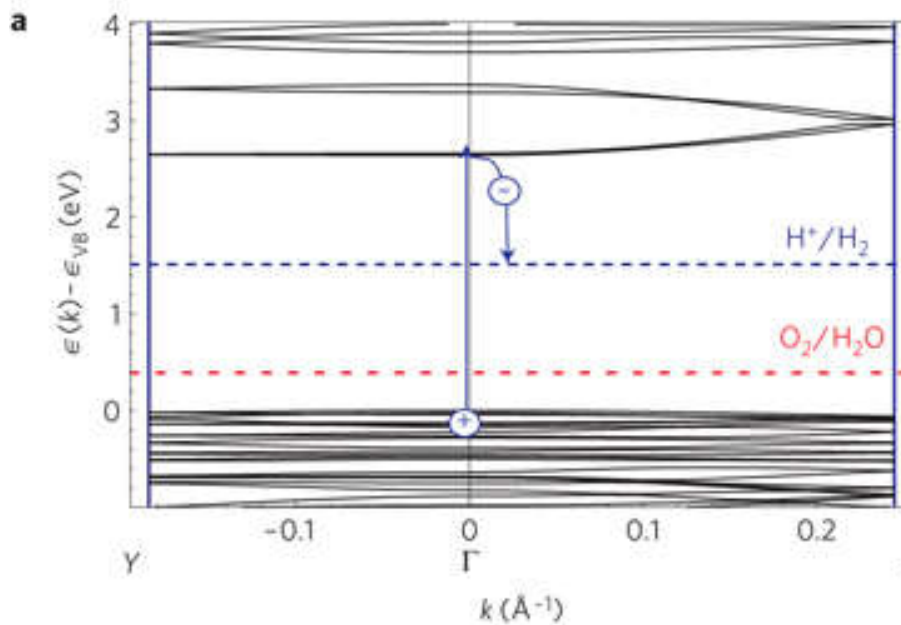


Nature Materials 2009, 8, 76 . J. Am. Chem. Soc. 2014, 136, 1730. J. Phys. Chem. C. 2014, 46, 26479. Energy Environ. Sci., 2012, 5, 6717. Chem. Commun., 2012,48, 3430





# Why carbon nitride materials?

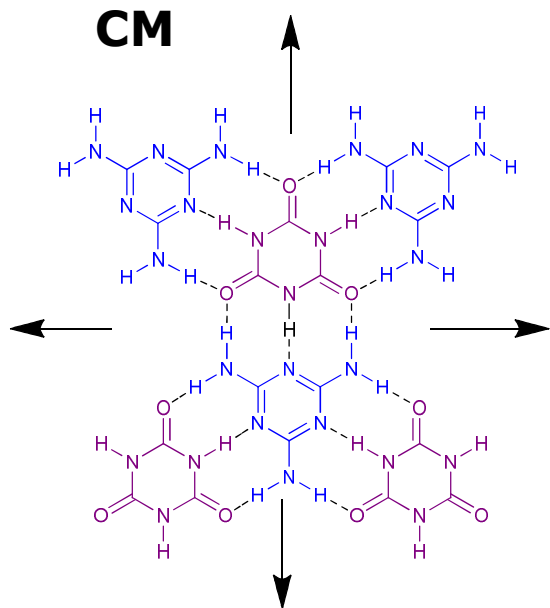


- **We can't control the chemical and the photophysical properties**
- **Poor charge separation**
- **Wide band gap**
- **Low photoactivity**

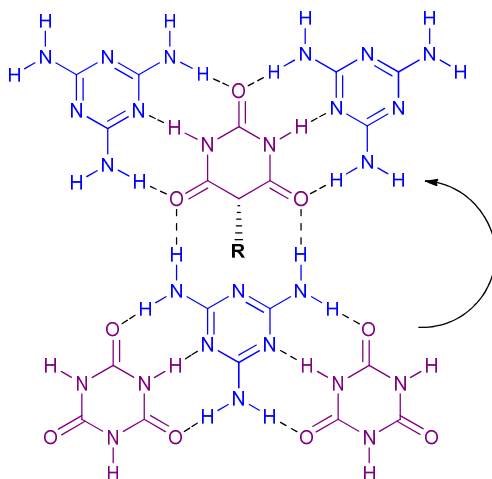


# Supramolecular structures

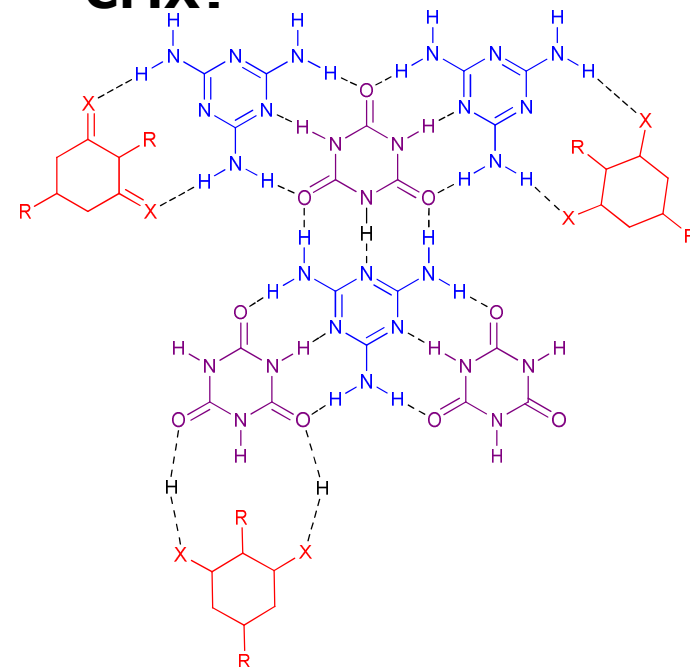
**CM**



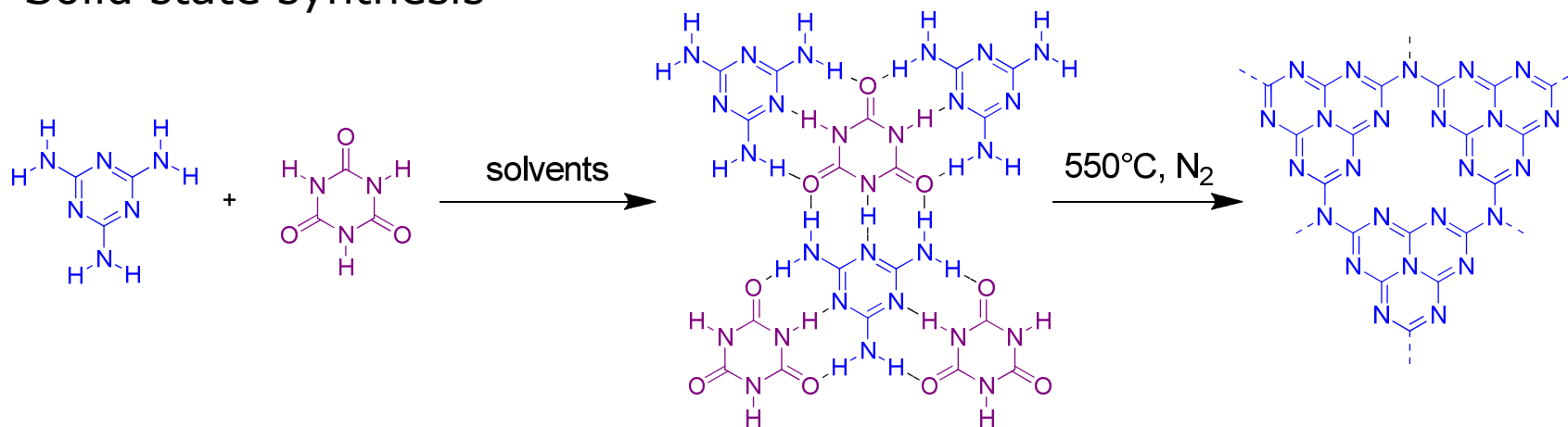
**CMB**



**CMX?**

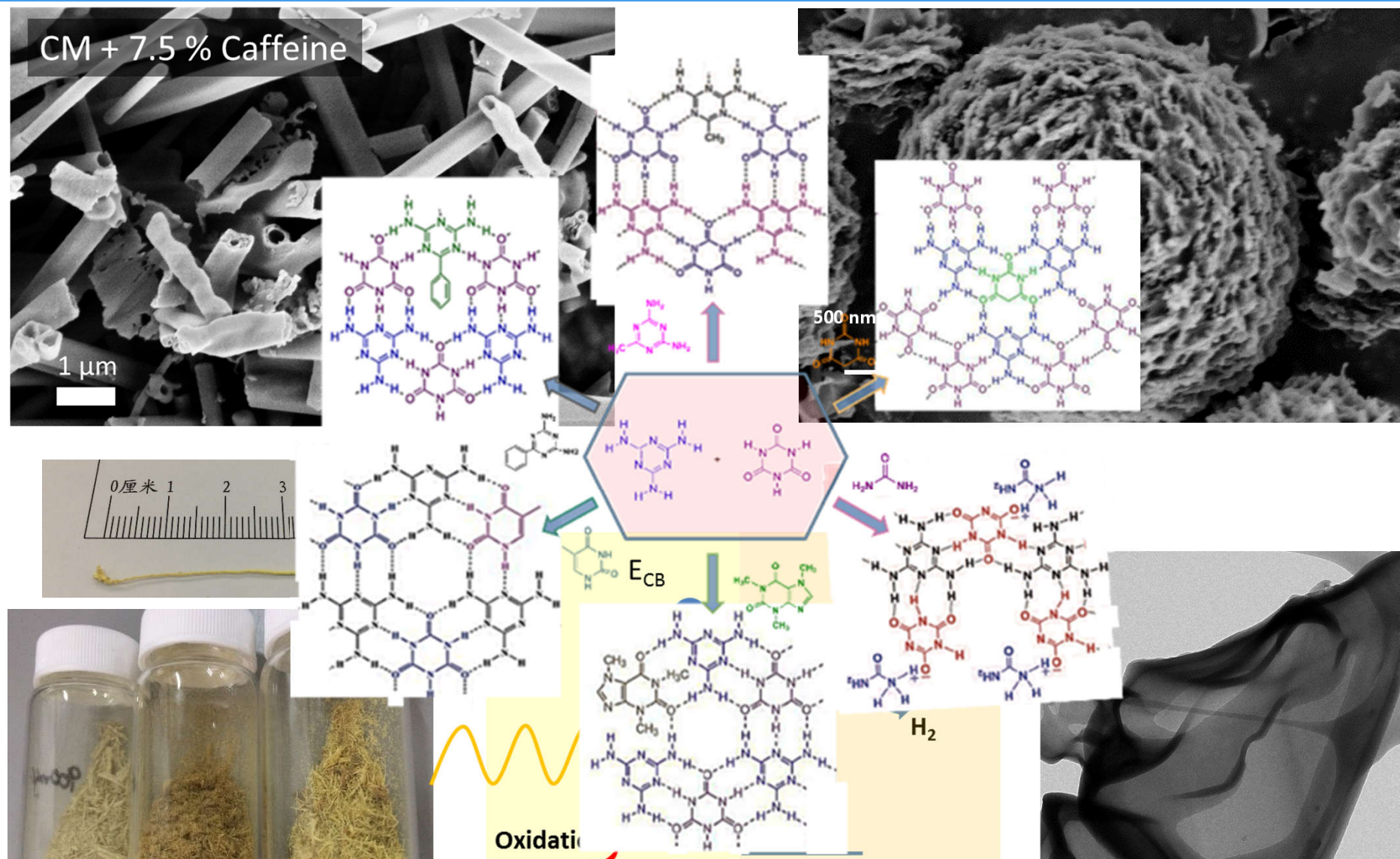


Solid state synthesis





# A gallery of carbon nitride materials



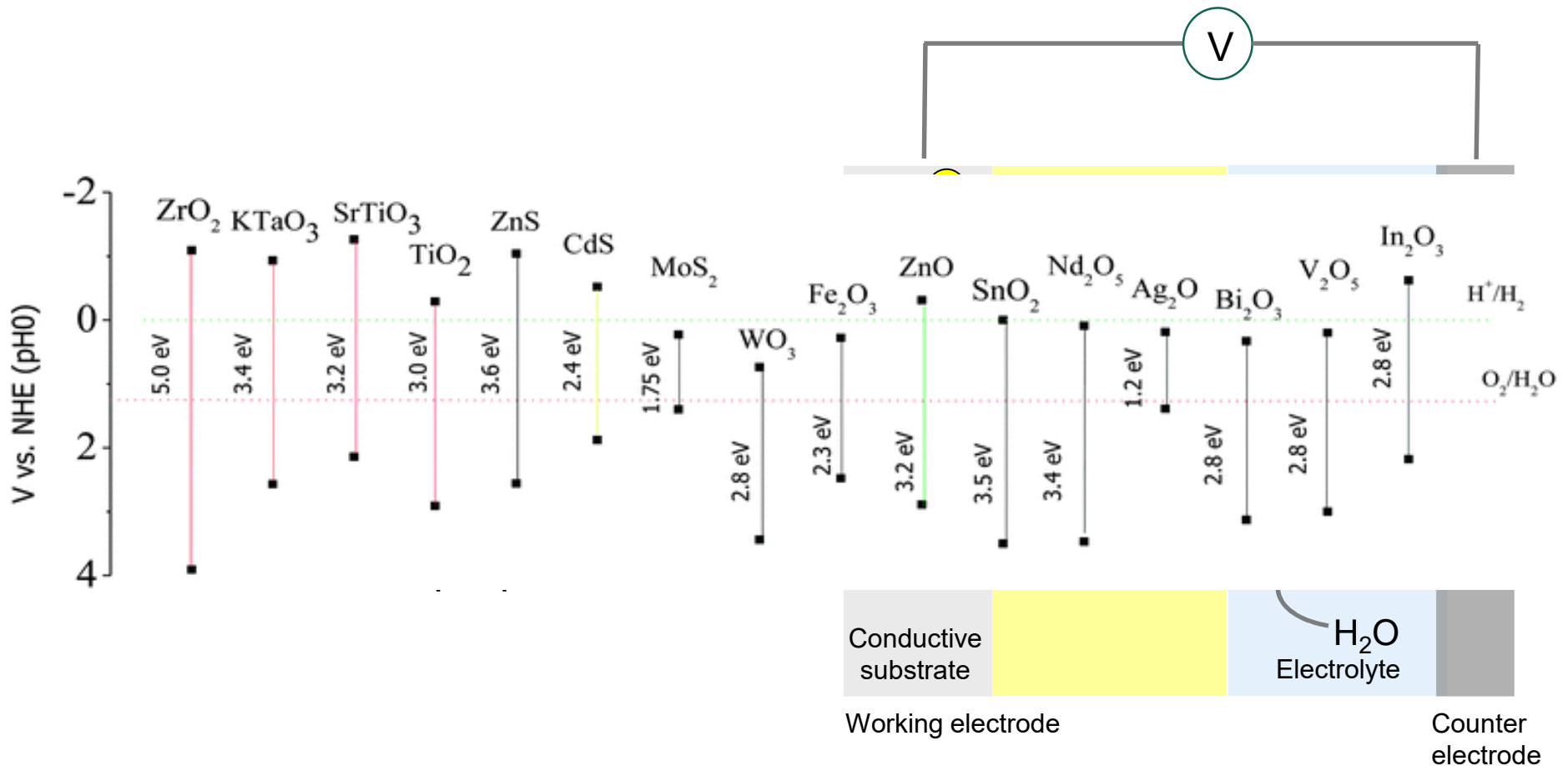
Barrio, J. and Shalom, M. (2018), Rational Design of Carbon Nitride Materials by Supramolecular Preorganization of Monomers. *ChemCatChem*. doi:[10.1002/cctc.201801410](https://doi.org/10.1002/cctc.201801410).



# Semiconductor requirements in PEC

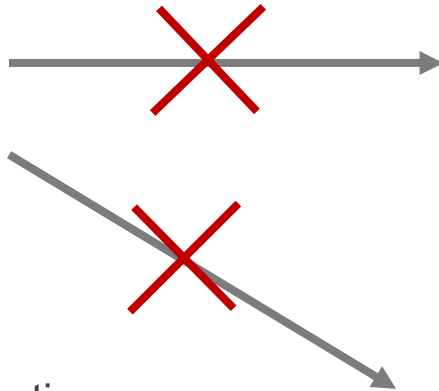
Solar fuel production – converting solar to chemical energy

## Photoelectrocatalysis

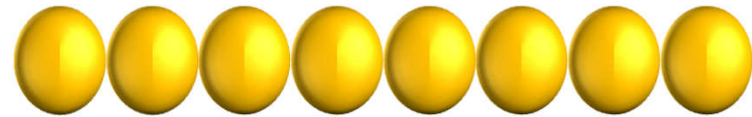




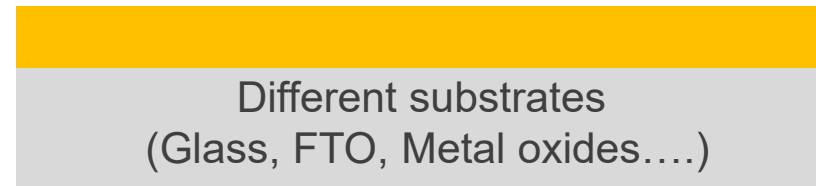
# From powder to substrate - the challenges



- Spin coating
- Doctor Blade techniques
- Physical methods (CVD, sputtering...)



Different substrates  
(Glass, FTO, Metal oxides...)



Different substrates  
(Glass, FTO, Metal oxides...)

**There was no convenient and efficient method to deposit carbon nitride on substrates**

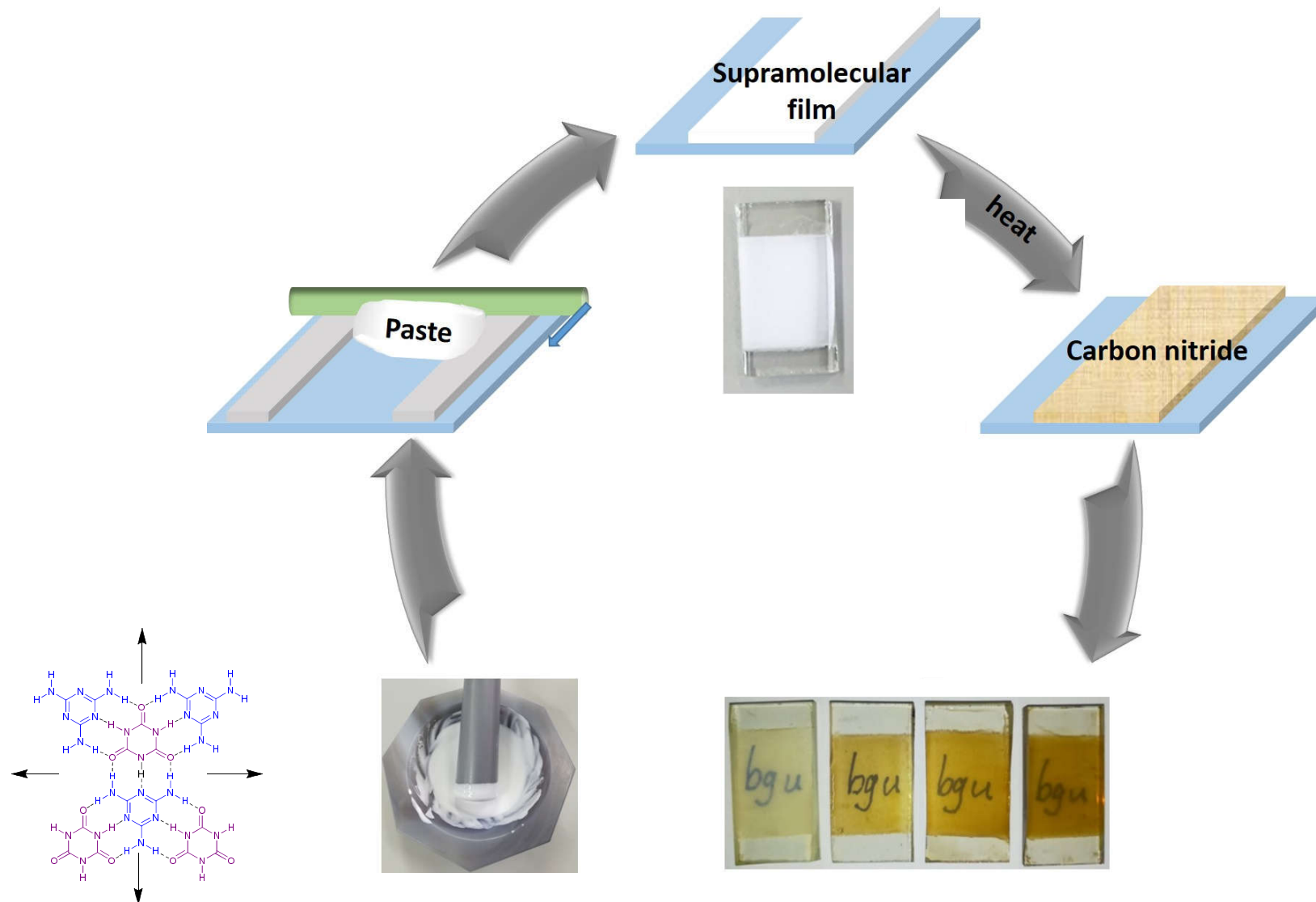
**Poor charge separation and transfer**

**Not fully suitable band gap**





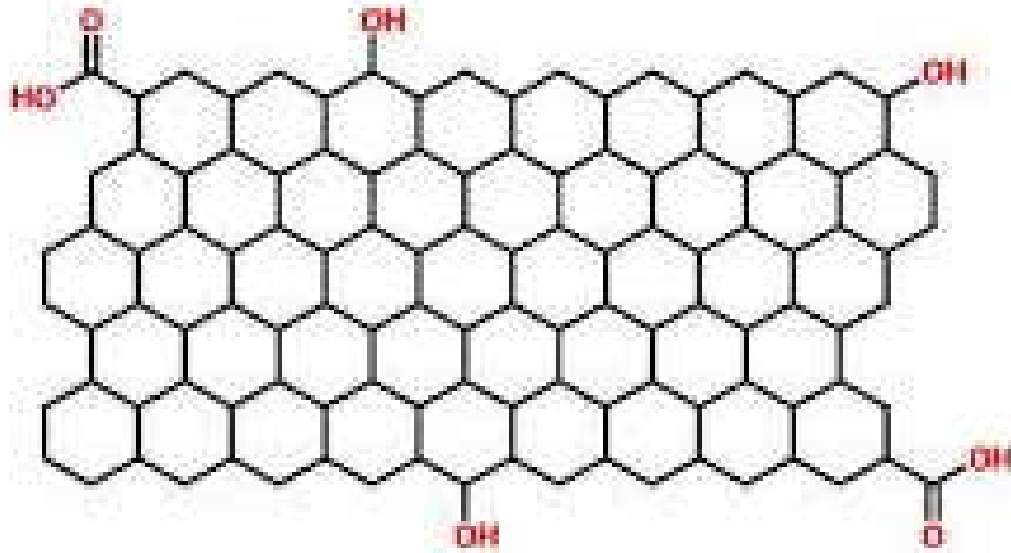
# Can we transfer all the gained knowledge from the powder chemistry to electrode?



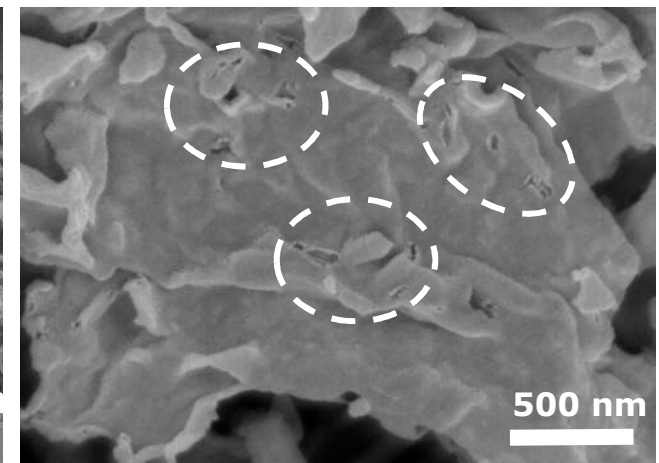
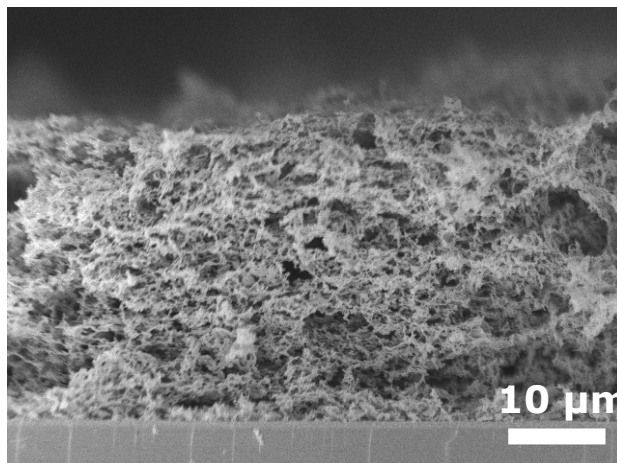
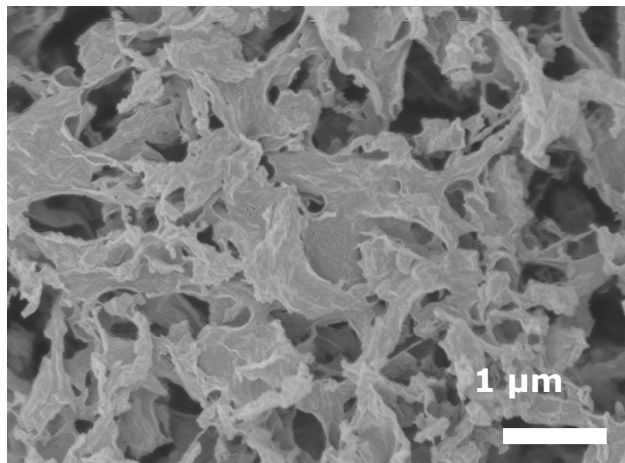
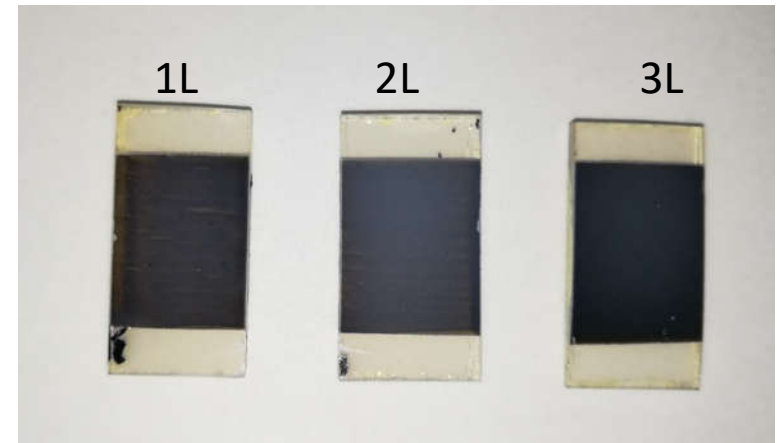
G. Peng, L. Xing, J. Barrio, M. Volokh, M. Shalom, *Angew. Chem. Int. Ed.* **2018**, 57, 1186.  
Selected as Hot paper



# Highly-Porous reduced graphene oxide/CN films as an efficient PEC

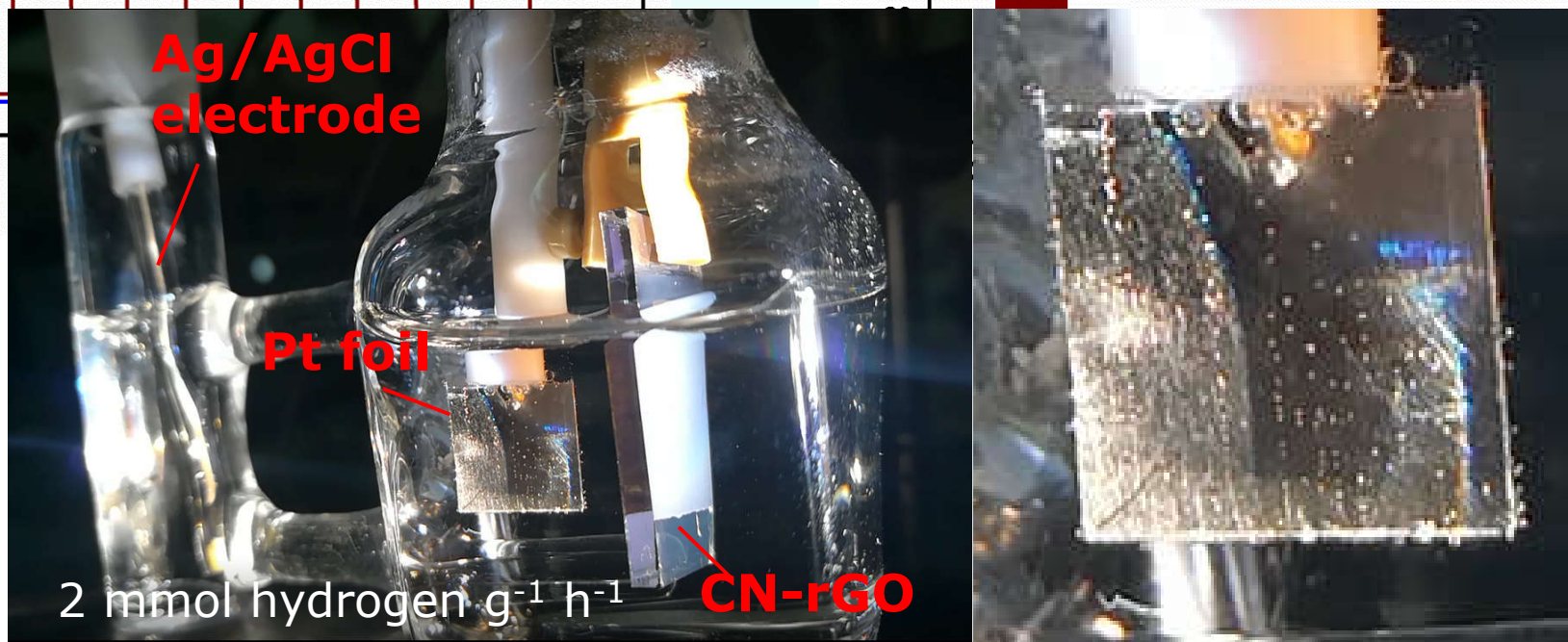
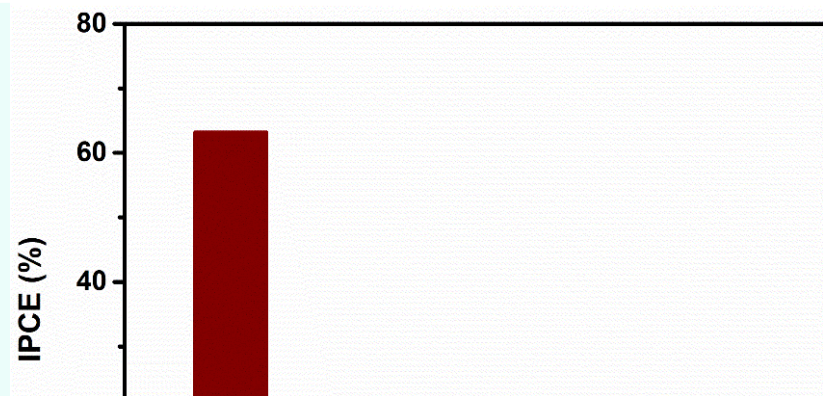
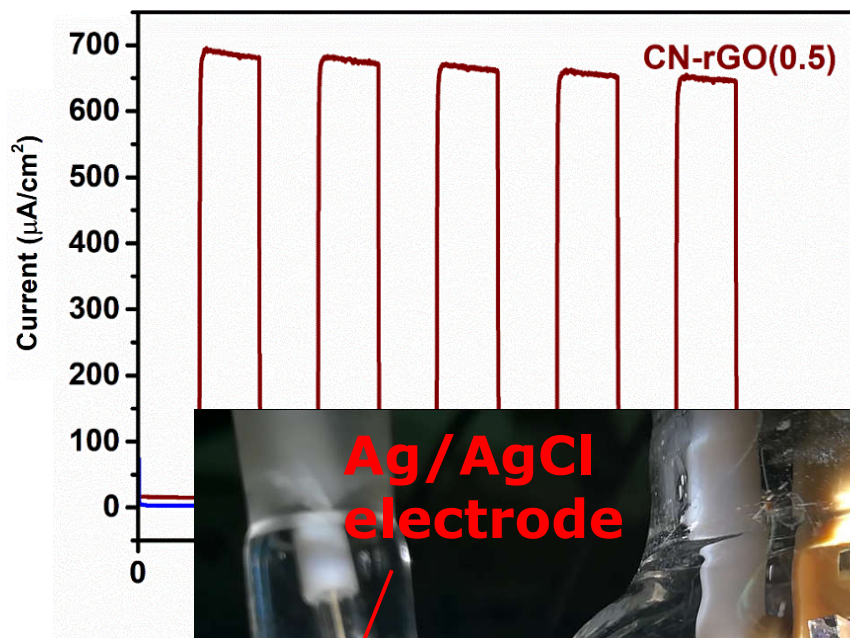


Representative structure only; not true identity





# PEC measurements with hole scavenger

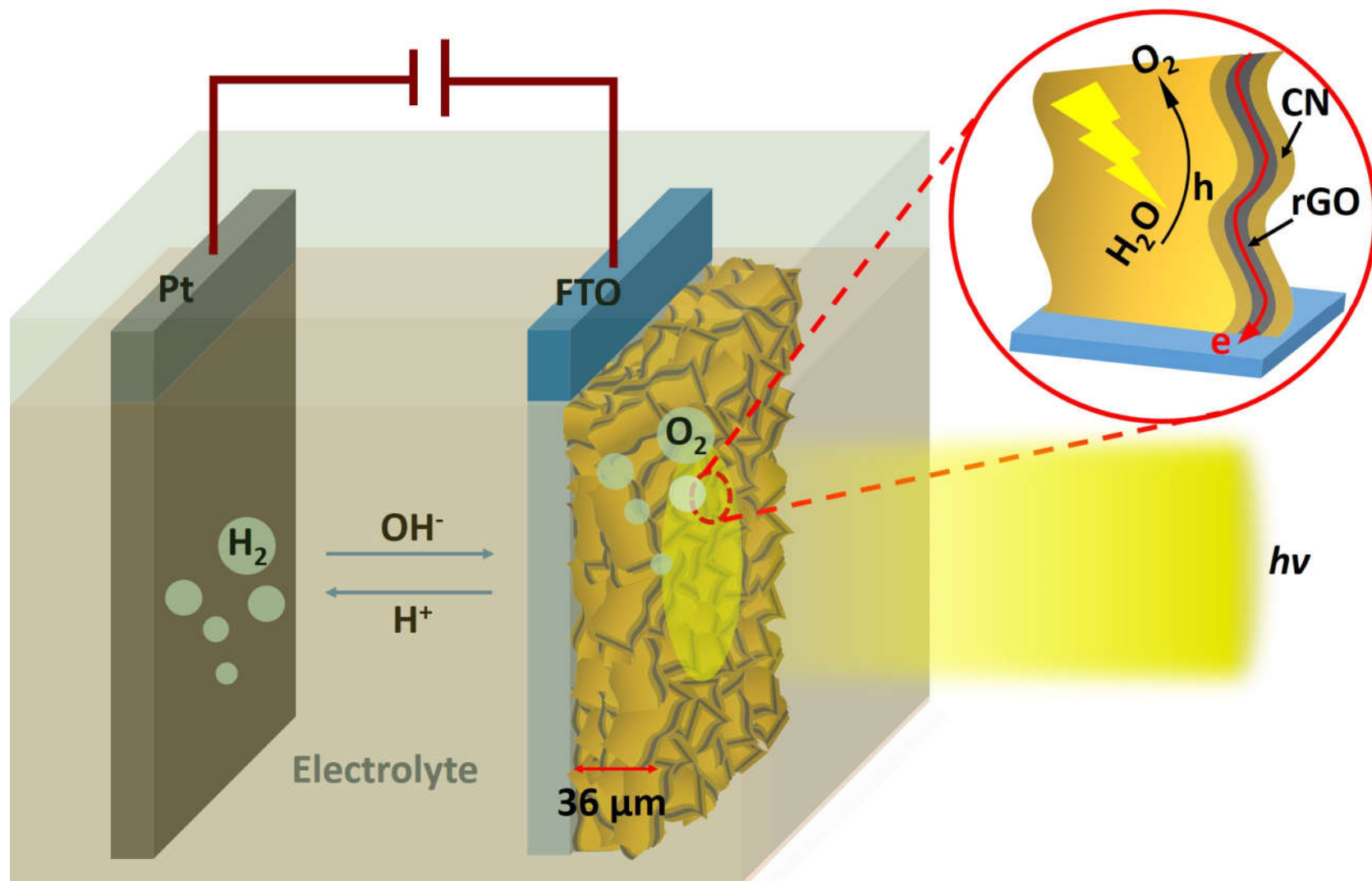


540



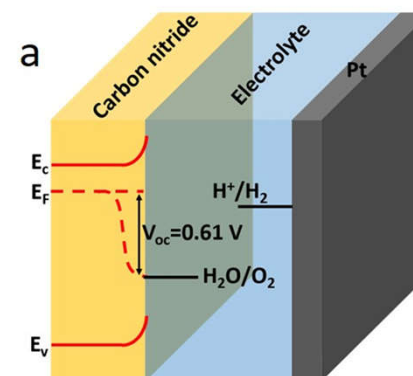
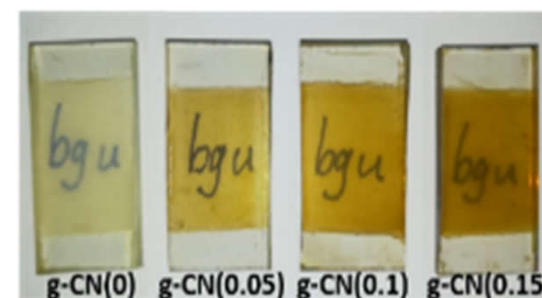
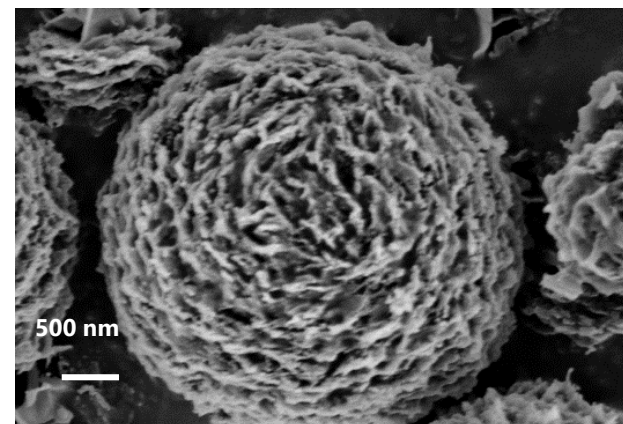


# Electrode proposed structure



# Conclusions

- Controlling the chemical, (photo)electronic and catalytic properties of carbon nitride by supramolecular chemistry
- We can transfer the wide knowledge from the traditional solid state chemistry of carbon nitride into films with different substrates
- We envision that carbon nitride can be used as efficient photoelectrocatalyst -
- The electronic and catalytic properties can be tuned by changing the reaction condition
- It is still required to improve understanding of fundamental processes such as charge separation (excitation lifetime, diffusion length and more)







# Acknowledgement



## Universidad Politécnica de Valencia

Prof. Hermenegildo García

Dr. Josep Albero Sancho

## Universitat Jaume

Dr. Sixto Gimenez

## Universidad Autónoma de Madrid

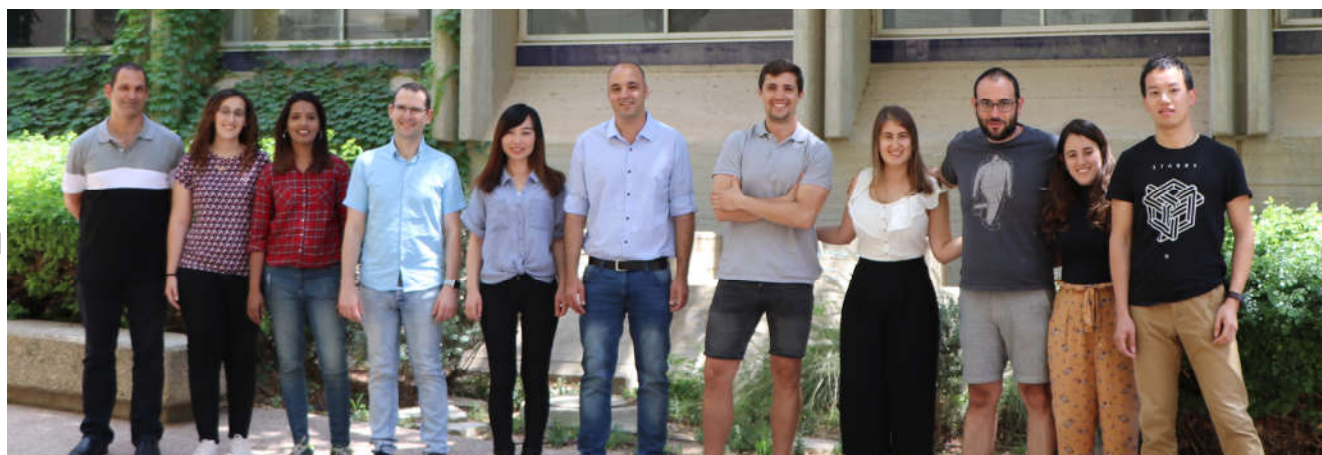
Prof. Felix Zamora and Dr. Pilar

Amo

## South China Normal University,

Guangzhou, China

Prof. Lidan Xing





Thank you for your  
attention!