

14-18 June 2021

NewTimes – New Trends in Materials Science and Engineering 1st International Virtual Conference

SESSION: *Advanced Materials for energy conversion and storage*

Preference: ORAL presentation

Brookite TiO₂-CeO₂ composites for the VOCs oxidation and the subsequent CO₂ conversion into solar fuels

R. Fiorenza^{1*}, S. Scirè¹, M. Bellardita², L. Palmisano²

¹ Dipartimento di Scienze Chimiche, Università di Catania, V. A. Doria 6, 95125, Catania, Italy.

² Dipartimento di Ingegneria, Università di Palermo, ed. 6, Viale delle Scienze, 90128 Palermo, Italy.

Nowadays, high quality clean air for both indoor and outdoor environments is strongly recommended. The solar total photocatalytic oxidation of volatile organic compounds (VOCs) to water and CO₂ can be considered a suitable solution for a sustainable air purification [1]. CO₂ is considered the main greenhouse gas. Therefore, it is essential the development of new strategies that can mitigate the environmental impact of CO₂. In this context, a hybrid catalytic approach, as the photothermo-catalysis, can be a fascinating route to obtain a high VOCs conversion at lower temperatures compared to the thermocatalytic combustion, with the possibility to further convert the produced CO₂ into value-added fuels (as CO, CH₄, CH₃OH, etc.) through the simultaneous action of heating and solar photoexcitation [2]. For this purpose, versatile (photo)catalysts are required, as mixed oxides able to show thermo and photo activities. In this work, we have synthesized brookite TiO₂-CeO₂ composites, to pair the photocatalytic features of the least common polymorph of TiO₂, with the thermocatalytic redox ones of CeO₂. The performance of the TiO₂-CeO₂ composite were evaluated in the photothermo combined approach, i.e. the toluene (model VOC) oxidation and the subsequent CO₂ conversion (Fig. 1)

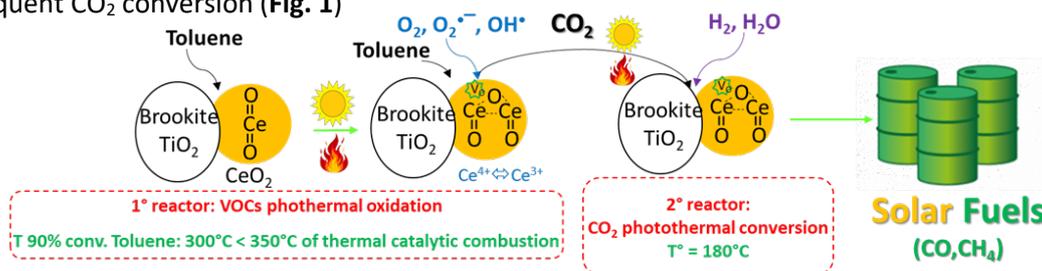


Fig. 1 VOCs removal and the following CO₂ conversion. Vo represents an oxygen vacancy.

The characterization techniques pointed to the formation of an efficient heterojunction between TiO₂ and CeO₂, with a strong electronic interaction between the two oxides, facilitated by the peculiar features of brookite phase that favoured the formation of oxygen vacancies, boosting the redox properties of CeO₂, thus providing beneficial effects in both the reactions. This multi catalytic approach can be an effective strategy to obtain solar fuels starting from dangerous pollutants with a fascinating *VOCs to fuels* pathway.

References:

[1] K.W. Shah; W. Li, *Nanomaterials* 2019, 9, 910.

[2] N.N. Vu, S. Kaliaguine, T.O. Do, *Adv. Funct. Mater.* 2019, 29, 1.

Corresponding Author and*lead presenter e-mail: roberto.fiorenza@unict.it