



ĐẠI HỌC QUỐC GIA TP. HỒ CHÍ MINH  
**TRƯỜNG ĐH KHOA HỌC TỰ NHIÊN**  
KHOA KHOA HỌC VÀ CÔNG NGHỆ VẬT LIỆU



## Chương 0 – Giới thiệu chung

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Tp. Hồ Chí Minh, năm 2017

# Nội dung

1. Giới thiệu về môn học
2. Các vấn đề xử lý nước ô nhiễm hữu cơ và xử lý khí
3. Phản ứng quang xúc tác
4. Các yếu tố ảnh hưởng đến khả năng quang xúc tác
5. Các vật liệu quang xúc tác mới



# ĐỀ CƯƠNG MÔN HỌC

## VẬT LIỆU QUANG XÚC TÁC

### I. THÔNG TIN CHUNG

1. Tên môn học tiếng Việt : VẬT LIỆU QUANG XÚC TÁC
2. Tên môn học tiếng Anh : PHOTO-CATALYTIC MATERIALS
3. Mã số môn học: KVL347
4. Thuộc khối kiến thức (đại cương / cơ sở ngành / chuyên ngành):
5. Là học phần: ☒. Bắt buộc; B. Tự chọn định hướng; C. Tự chọn tự do
6. Tên giảng viên: Phạm Văn Việt
7. Số tín chỉ:
  - 7.1. Số tiết lý thuyết: 22.5
  - 7.2. Số tiết bài tập: 15
  - 7.3. Số tiết tự học
8. Các môn học tiên quyết: Cơ sở Khoa học Chất rắn (KVL104); Lượng tử học (KVL103), Vật liệu kim loại, bán dẫn và điện môi (KVL105)



# VẤN ĐỀ



## Background – Why hydrogen?

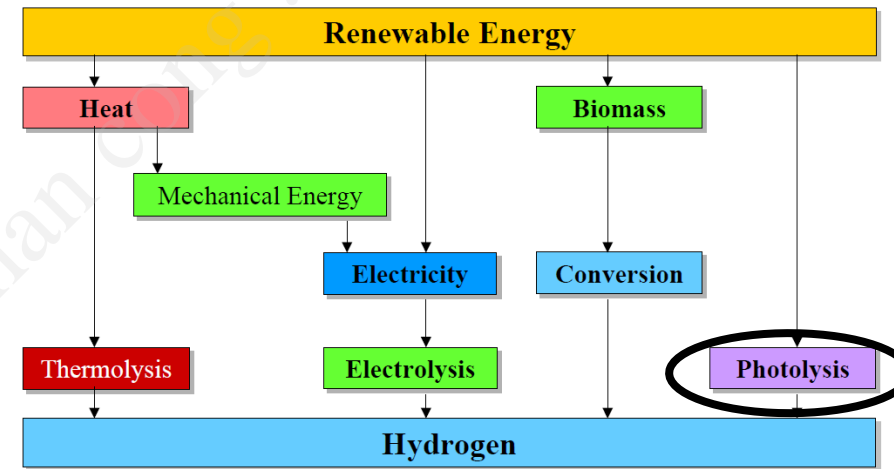
- Clean – no greenhouse gases
- Energy security – can be produced from abundant sources
- Economic growth
- Efficient – fuel cells ~75% efficiency
- Portable: Car tanks, micro fuel cells...



Honda FCX Clarity

## Problem

- Need to build up infrastructure
- Safety concerns
- Production today – 95% from natural gas which is not renewable and produces CO<sub>2</sub> as a byproduct
- Solution – Split water with renewable energy sources



# Các phương pháp lọc và xử lý nước hiện nay

- Hóa học
  - Sử dụng carbon hoạt tính
  - Xử lý Clo hóa
  - Sử dụng tia UV hoặc  $O_3$
- Sinh học
  - Dùng vi khuẩn để phân hủy hợp chất bẩn
  - Sự ôxi hóa của các hóa chất
- Cơ học
  - Lắng cặn
  - Lọc bằng cát hoặc các vật liệu tương tự

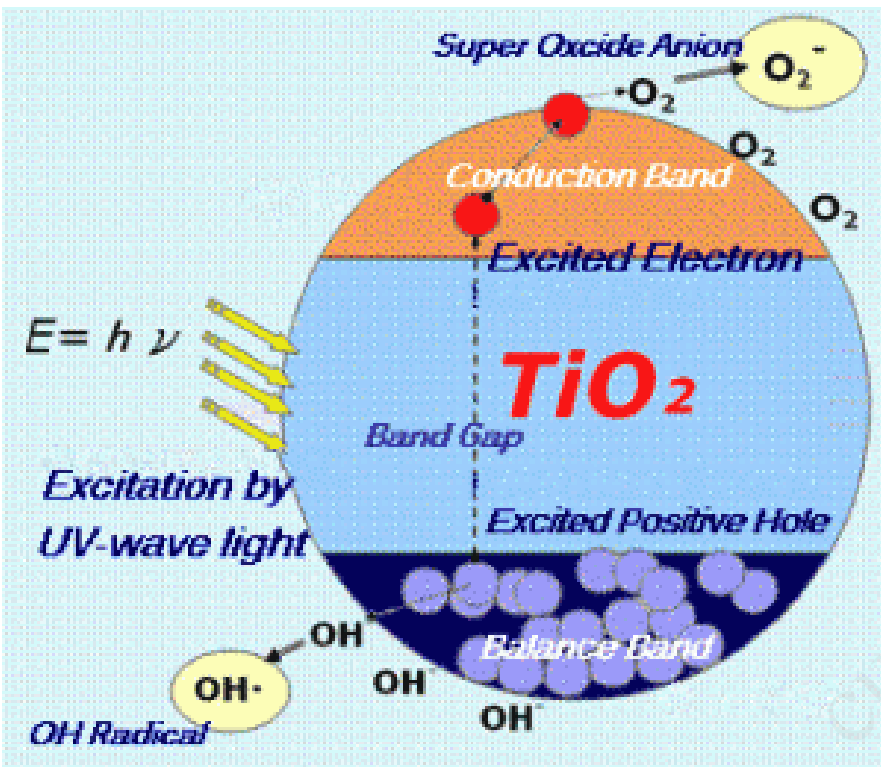
## Sử dụng công nghệ nano

=> các màng lọc nano hoặc dùng vật liệu nano xử lý chất bẩn trong nước



# Phản ứng quang xúc tác và các yếu tố ảnh hưởng

Phản ứng quang xúc tác là một quá trình bao gồm nhiều bước.



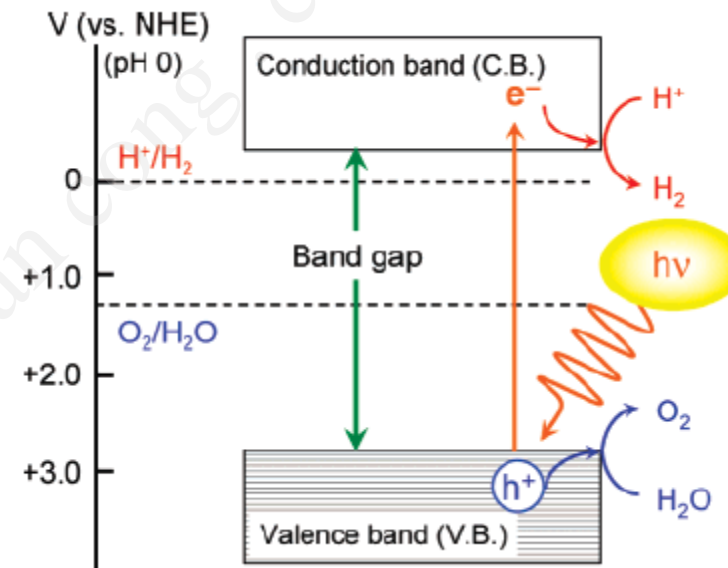
**PHOTOCATALYST** reaction  
make radical hydroxyl ( $\text{OH}^{\cdot}$ ) and  
radical  $\text{O}_2^{\cdot -}$  with very strong  
**Oxidation POWER**





## Photocatalyst material requirements

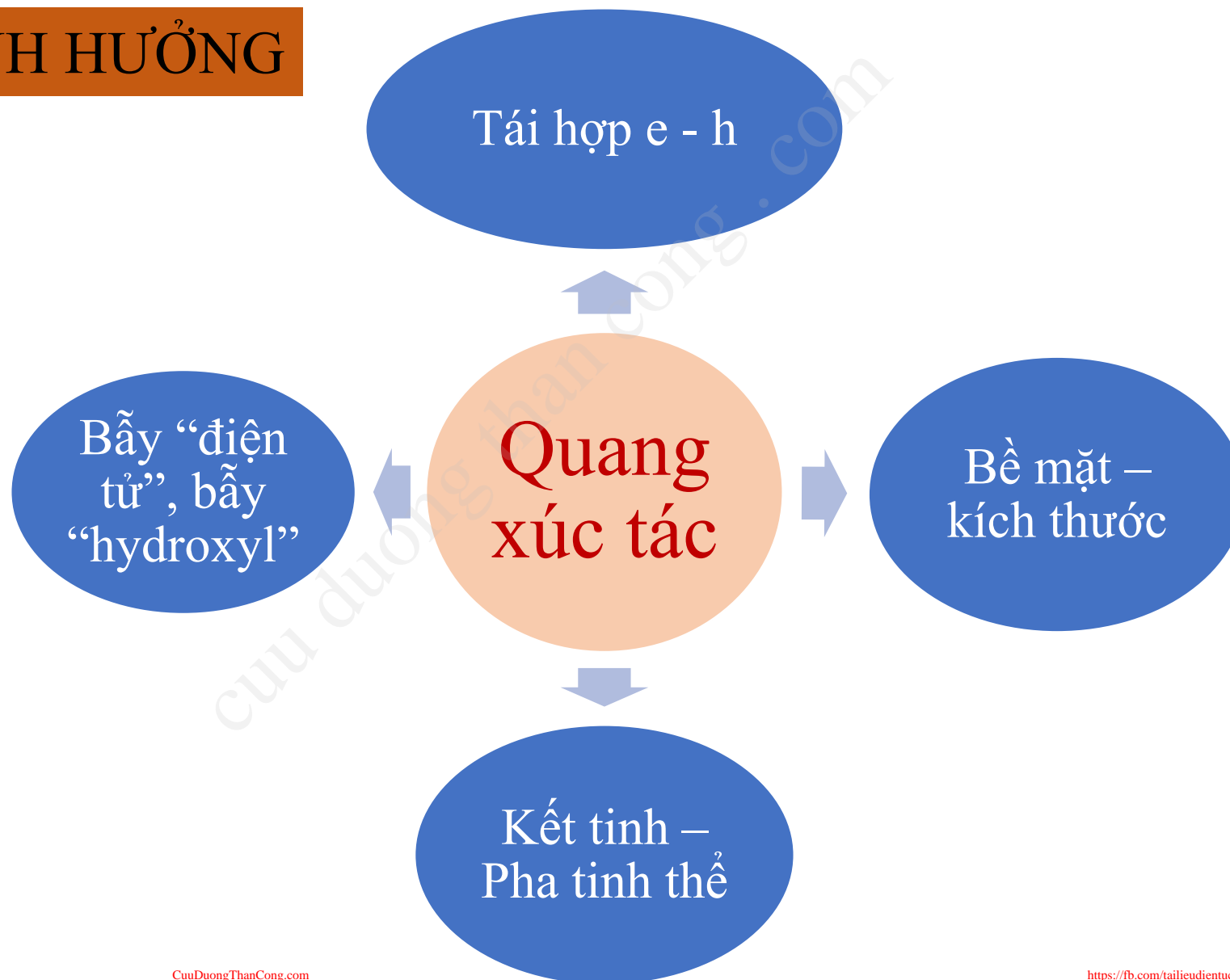
- **Band gap:** Band gap  $> 1.23\text{eV}$  and sufficiently small to make efficient use of solar spectrum ( $\sim < 3\text{eV}$ ). Band levels suitable for water splitting.
- **High Crystallinity:** Defects can act as recombination sites.
- **Long term stability:** Charge transfer used for water splitting and not corrosion.



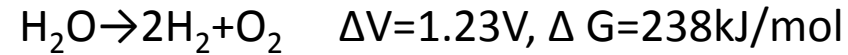
Domen et al. New Non-Oxide Photocatalysts Designed for Overall Water Splitting under Visible Light. *J. Phys. Chem.* 2007

# Phản ứng quang xúc tác và các yếu tố ảnh hưởng

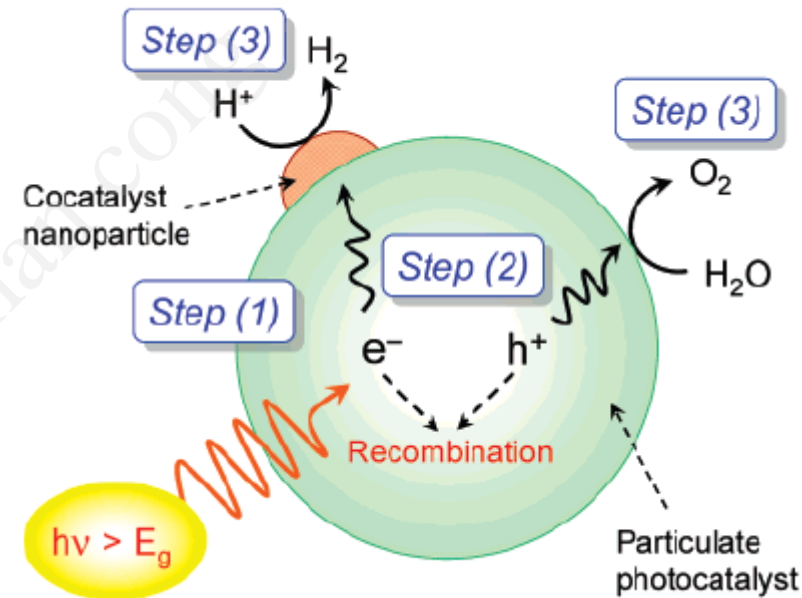
## CÁC YẾU TỐ ẢNH HƯỞNG



## Process



- Step 1: Photon with energy above 1.23eV ( $\lambda < \sim 1000\text{ nm}$ ) is absorbed.
- Step 2: Photoexcited electrons and holes separate and migrate to surface.
- Step 3: Adsorbed species (water) is reduced and oxidized by the electrons and holes.



Domen et al. New Non-Oxide Photocatalysts Designed for Overall Water Splitting under Visible Light. *J. Phys. Chem.* 2007

## $d^0$ and $d^{10}$ metal oxides

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1	H																	He
2	Li	Be											B	C	N	O	F	Ne
3	Na	Mg											Al	Si	P	S	Cl	Ar
4	K	Ca	Sc	Ti	V	Cr	Mn	Fe	Co	Ni	Cu	Zn	Ga	Ge	As	Se	Br	Kr
5	Rb	Sr	Y	Zr	Nb	Mo	Tc	Ru	Rh	Pd	Ag	Cd	In	Sn	Sb	Te	I	Xe
6	Cs	Ba	Ln	Hf	Ta	W	Re	Os	Ir	Pt	Au	Hg	Tl	Pb	Bi	Po	At	Rn
7	Fr	Ra	An															

$d^0$ -group

$d^{10}$ -group

Domen et al. New Non-Oxide  
Photocatalysts Designed for Overall  
Water Splitting under Visible Light.  
*J. Phys. Chem.* 2007

### $d^0$

- $\text{Ti}^{4+}$ :  $\text{TiO}_2$ ,  $\text{SrTiO}_3$ ,  $\text{K}_2\text{La}_2\text{Ti}_3\text{O}_{10}$
- $\text{Zr}^{4+}$ :  $\text{ZrO}_2$
- $\text{Nb}^{5+}$ :  $\text{K}_4\text{Nb}_6\text{O}_{17}$ ,  $\text{Sr}_2\text{Nb}_2\text{O}_7$
- $\text{Ta}^{5+}$ :  $\text{ATaO}_3$  (A=Li, Na, K),  $\text{BaTa}_2\text{O}_6$
- $\text{W}^{6+}$ :  $\text{AMWO}_6$  (A=Rb, Cs; M=Nb, Ta)

### $d^{10}$

- $\text{Ga}^{3+}$ :  $\text{ZnGa}_2\text{O}_4$
- $\text{In}^{3+}$ :  $\text{AlInO}_2$  (A=Li, Na)
- $\text{Ge}^{4+}$ :  $\text{Zn}_2\text{GeO}_4$
- $\text{Sn}^{4+}$ :  $\text{Sr}_2\text{SnO}_4$
- $\text{Sb}^{5+}$ :  $\text{NaSbO}_7$



## $d^0$ and $d^{10}$ metal oxides

$d^0$

+

▪ Layered perovskites with reaction sites between the layers. For example:  $K_2La_2Ti_3O_{10}$ ,  $K_4Nb_6O_{17}$ ,  $ATaO_3$  (A=Li, Na, K)

-

▪ Band gap between  $O^{2p}$  and  $d^0$  usually too big.

$d^{10}$

+

▪ Conduction band with disperse s and p orbitals gives higher mobility.

-

▪ Still usually a large band gap

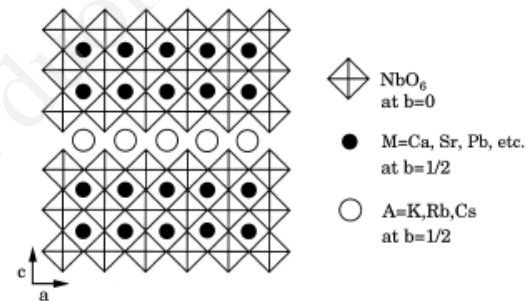
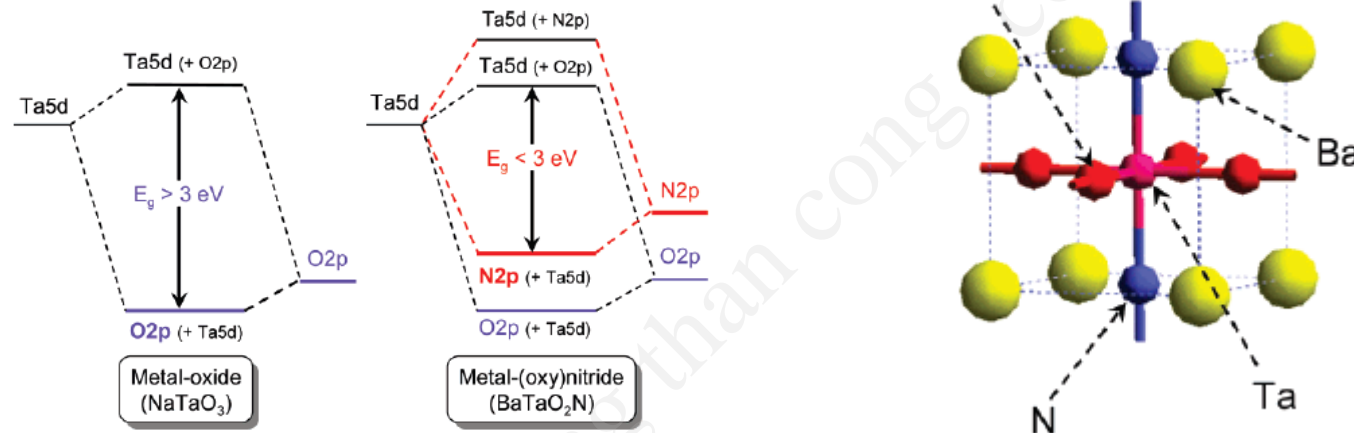


Fig. 3. Schematic structure of  $A[M_{n-1}Nb_nO_{3n+1}]$  ( $n=3$ ).

Domen et al. Recent progress of photocatalysts for overall water splitting. *Catalysis today*. 1998

## Solution 1: Introduce Nitrogen



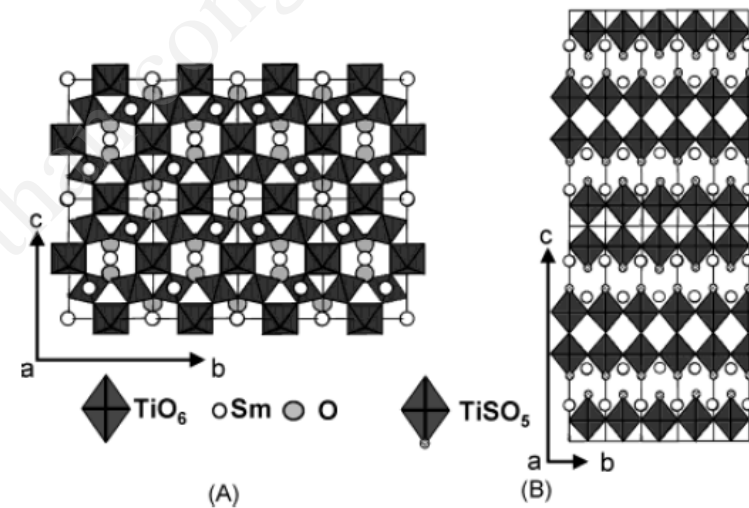
Domen et al. New Non-Oxide Photocatalysts Designed for Overall Water Splitting under Visible Light. *J. Phys. Chem.* 2007

- N replaces O in certain positions, providing a smaller band gap.
- Currently problems with getting the nitrogen there without too many defects.
- Oxygen free options:  $\text{Ta}_3\text{N}_5$ ,  $\text{Ge}_3\text{N}_4$

## Solution 2: Introduce Sulfur

- Introduce higher S3p bands
- Band gap: 2.1 eV ( $\lambda = 590\text{nm}$ )
- Stable during photocatalysis
- Still only 1.1% quantum efficiency

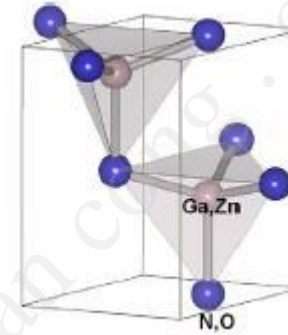
$\text{Sm}_2\text{Ti}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_5$ , Ruddlesden-Popper layered perovskite



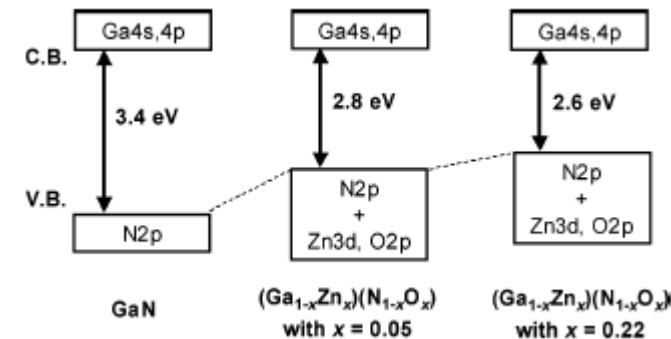
Domen et al. Novel Synthesis and PhotoCatalytic Activity of Oxysulfide  $\text{Sm}_2\text{Ti}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_5$ . *Chem Mater.* 2007

## $d^{10}$ (oxy)nitrides

- GaN-ZnO ( $\text{Ga}_{1-x}\text{Zn}_x$ )-(N $_{1-x}$ O $_x$ ) solid solution with RuO $_2$  nanoparticles
- Wurtzite structure with similar lattice parameters
- Band interactions give smaller band gap than for the individual semiconductors.
- Bandgap 2.4-2.8 eV
- Similar material: ZnGeN $_2$ -ZnO



Domen et al. Overall Water Splitting on ( $\text{Ga}_{1-x}\text{Zn}_x$ )-(N $_{1-x}$ O $_x$ ) Solid Solution Photocatalyst: Relationship between Physical Properties and Photocatalytic Activity. *J. Phys. Chem.* 2005



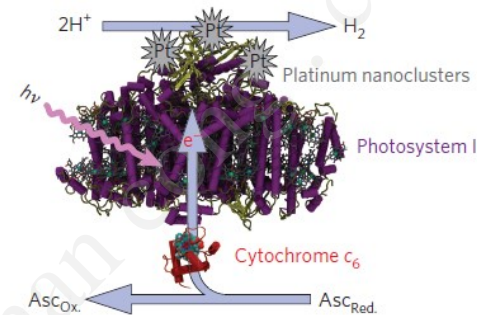


**Table 1** Oxide photocatalysts based on  $d^0$  metal ions for water splitting under UV irradiation

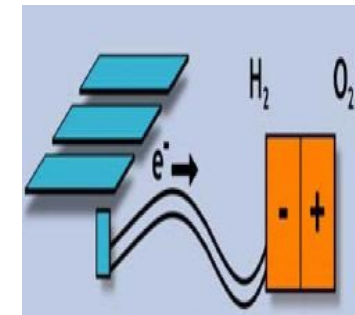
Photocatalyst	Crystal structure	BG/eV	Co-catalyst	Light source <sup>a</sup>	Reactant solution	Activity/ $\mu\text{mol h}^{-1}$			Ref. (Year)
						H <sub>2</sub>	O <sub>2</sub>	QY (%)	
Ti photocatalysts									
TiO <sub>2</sub>	Anatase	3.2	Rh	Hg-Q	Water vapor	449		29	43 (1985)
TiO <sub>2</sub>	Anatase	3.2	NiO <sub>x</sub>	Hg-P	3 M NaOH	6	2		54 (1987)
TiO <sub>2</sub>	Anatase	3.2	Pt	Hg-Q	2.2 M Na <sub>2</sub> CO <sub>3</sub>	568	287		55 (1997)
TiO <sub>2</sub>	Anatase	3.2	Pt	Hg-Q	Pure water	106	53		56 (1995)
B/Ti oxide	Anatase	3.2	Pt	Hg-Q	Pure water	22	11		57 (1998)
CaTiO <sub>3</sub>	Perovskite	3.5	NiO <sub>x</sub>	Hg-Q	0.2 M NaOH	30	17		58 (2002)
SrTiO <sub>3</sub>	Perovskite	3.2	NiO <sub>x</sub>	Hg-P	5 M NaOH	40	19		46, 59–63 (1980)
SrTiO <sub>3</sub>	Perovskite	3.2	Rh	Hg-Xe-P	Pure water	27	14		42, 43, 64 (1980)
Sr <sub>3</sub> Ti <sub>2</sub> O <sub>7</sub>	Layered perovskite	3.2	NiO <sub>x</sub>	Hg-Q	Pure water	144	72		65 (2006)
Sr <sub>4</sub> Ti <sub>3</sub> O <sub>10</sub>	Layered perovskite	3.2	NiO <sub>x</sub>	Hg-Q	Pure water	170		4.5 (at 360 nm)	66 (2002)
K <sub>2</sub> La <sub>2</sub> Ti <sub>3</sub> O <sub>10</sub>	Layered perovskite	3.4–3.5	NiO <sub>x</sub>	Hg-Q	0.1 M KOH	2186	1131		67, 68 (1997)
Rb <sub>2</sub> La <sub>2</sub> Ti <sub>3</sub> O <sub>10</sub>	Layered perovskite	3.4–3.5	NiO <sub>x</sub>	Hg-Q	0.1 M RbOH	869	430	5 (at 330 nm)	67 (1997)
Cs <sub>2</sub> La <sub>2</sub> Ti <sub>3</sub> O <sub>10</sub>	Layered perovskite	3.4–3.5	NiO <sub>x</sub>	Hg-Q	Pure water	700	340		67 (1997)
CsLa <sub>2</sub> Ti <sub>2</sub> NbO <sub>10</sub>	Layered perovskite	3.4–3.5	NiO <sub>x</sub>	Hg-Q	Pure water	115	50		67 (1997)
La <sub>2</sub> TiO <sub>5</sub>	Layered perovskite		NiO <sub>x</sub>	Hg-Q	Pure water	442			69 (2005)
La <sub>2</sub> Ti <sub>3</sub> O <sub>9</sub>	Layered perovskite		NiO <sub>x</sub>	Hg-Q	Pure water	386			69 (2005)
La <sub>2</sub> Ti <sub>2</sub> O <sub>7</sub>	Layered perovskite	3.8	NiO <sub>x</sub>	Hg-Q	Pure water	441		12 (< 360 nm)	69–78 (1999)
La <sub>2</sub> Ti <sub>2</sub> O <sub>7</sub> :Ba	Layered perovskite		NiO <sub>x</sub>	Hg-Q	Pure water	5000		50	69 (2005)
KaLaZr <sub>0.3</sub> Ti <sub>0.7</sub> O <sub>4</sub>	Layered perovskite	3.91	NiO <sub>x</sub>	Hg-Q	Pure water	230	116	12.5	79 (2003)
La <sub>4</sub> CaTi <sub>5</sub> O <sub>17</sub>	Layered perovskite	3.8	NiO <sub>x</sub>	Hg-Q	Pure water	499		20 (< 320 nm)	70 (1999)
KTiNbO <sub>5</sub>	Layered structure	3.6	NiO <sub>x</sub>	Hg-Q	Pure water	30	10		80 (1999)
Na <sub>2</sub> Ti <sub>6</sub> O <sub>13</sub>	Tunnel structure		RuO <sub>2</sub>	Xe-Q	Pure water	7.3	3.5		81–84 (1990)

## Conclusions

- Clean, cell-free hydrogen production possible
- State of the art: A few percent quantum efficiency
- Plenty of room for improvements
- Large area and a lot of catalysts needed → expensive
- Other water splitting options currently far more efficient



Bruce et al. Self-organized photosynthetic nanoparticle for cell-free hydrogen production. *Nature Nanotechnology*. 2009



*The end!*

*Thank you for your attention*