

New catalyst for inducing same oxidation reaction under illumination even in the dark Can oxidize hydrogen peroxide in the dark Overview

Photocatalysts are materials that induce redox reactions under illumination. In particular, it is effective for downhill reactions (oxidative degradation of hazardous and pollutants) and titanium oxide (TiO2) which is UV light responsive, is already in practical use. However, TiO2 photocatalytic technology is limited to small amounts and low concentrations of substances based on the solar light spectrum, and there is a problem that oxidation degradation treatment similar to that under illumination is never induced in the dark conditions.

In his research for application as a photoelectrode and photocatalyst for organic p-n junctions, the inventor found that organic p-n junctions can catalyze (= dual catalysis) the oxidation of thiols even in the dark conditions [1]. In addition, as a result of the intensive research, it was found that the p-type semiconductor (FePc) in the organic p-n junction was oxidized and decomposed in the presence of hydrogen peroxide to produce a cocatalyst for hydrogen peroxide in situ, and as a result, dual catalysis by the organic n-type semiconductor occurred.

Dual catalysis is a new type of catalysis that TiO2 does not have. The selection of organic p-n junctions and co-catalysts is expected to expand the application range and market size of catalysts for environmental purification applications.

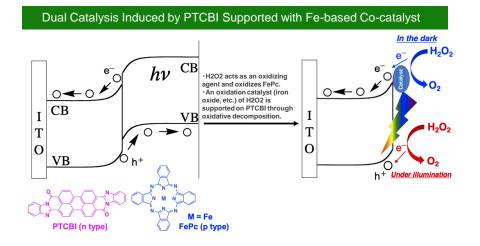
Product Application

- **D** Catalysts for environmental purification
- Complementation of titanium oxide

IP Data

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Fe acts as a cocatalyst and oxidizes hydrogen peroxide even in the dark



Catalytic electrode		Rate of hydrogen peroxide decomposition (µmol/h)	
		Under illumination	In the dark
Example 1	ITO / PTCBI / FePc	0.631	0.240
comparative example 1	ITO / PTCBI	0.351	0.058

The decomposition of hydrogen peroxide can be confirmed both under illumination and in the dark, and it is larger under illumination than in the dark. = <u>Dual catalysis effect</u>

Related Works

[1] J. Mater. Chem. A, 2017, 5, 7445

Contact

