

## **New advances on Photonanocatalysts for Renewable Energy**

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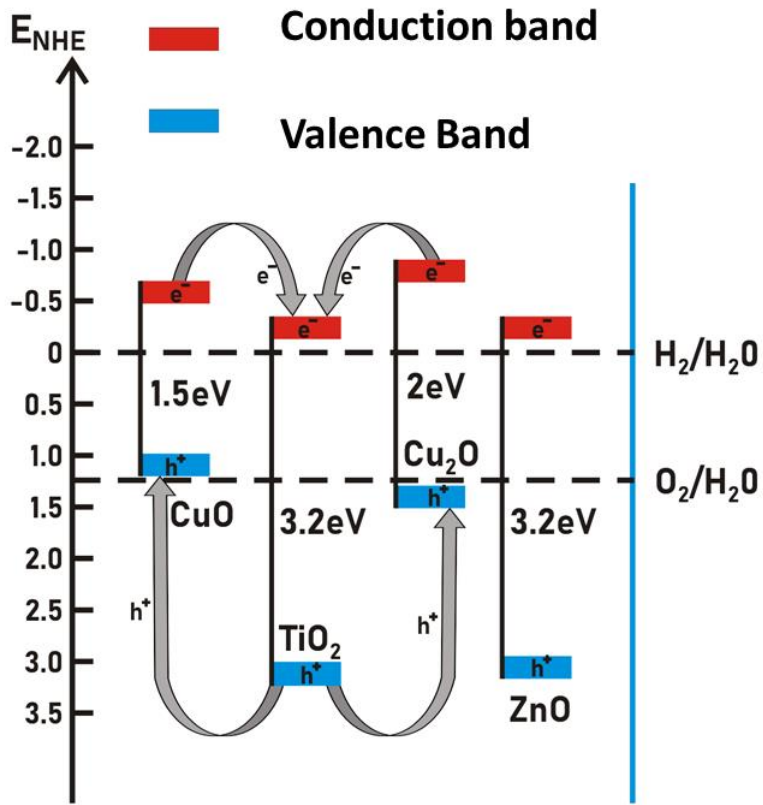
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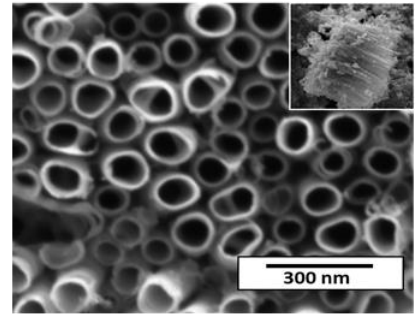
Carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) is the main responsible for greenhouse effect. The global concentration of CO<sub>2</sub> in the atmosphere is increasing mainly due to the emissions from fossil fuel combustion. The reduction of CO<sub>2</sub> by photocatalysis is one of the most promising methods since CO<sub>2</sub> can be reduced to useful compounds by irradiating it with UV light at room temperature and ambient pressure. Several semiconductors, titled *p*-type, exhibit suitable band energies for photocatalytic reduction of carbon dioxide. Among various catalysts, copper oxides have properties that leads methanol and ethanol formation when applied in CO<sub>2</sub> reduction process and it can be used as an efficient sensitizer to couple with other wide band gap semiconductors, such as TiO<sub>2</sub>, to expand the photocatalytic application in the reduction experiments and to improve its absorbance in visible light. In this work will be presented different forms of preparation of nanocatalysts using TiO<sub>2</sub>, copper oxides and ZnO, and their performances evaluated in the formation of chemical fuels by photoelectrocatalysis process. The electrodes were characterized by scanning electron microscopy with high resolution (SEM-FEG), X-ray diffraction (XRD), XPS, UV-Vis diffuse reflectance spectra (DRS) and photocurrents by linear voltammetry experiments in a solution containing 0,1 mol L<sup>-1</sup> Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>, with a potential range from -0.025 to -1.0 V vs. Ag/AgCl/Cl<sup>-</sup> (3M). The formation of chemical fuels, such as methanol, ethanol, formic acid and acetone were identified by CG-MS and HPLC.

### **Acknowledgment**

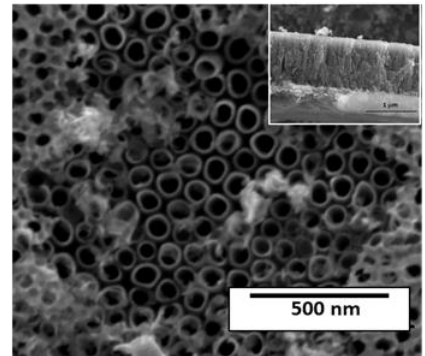
FAPESP, INCT-DATREM, CAPES and CNPq



Doped TiO<sub>2</sub> (CuO / Cu<sub>2</sub>O)



Modified TiO<sub>2</sub> (ZnO / CuO / Cu<sub>2</sub>O)



TiO<sub>2</sub>-CuO Equiatomic System

