

High-performance Photoelectrocatalytic Reduction of CO₂ by the hydrophilic–hydrophobic composite Cu-SnO₂/ZIF-8

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doi: 10.20964/2021.01.08

Received: 2 September 2020 / *Accepted:* 28 October 2020 / *Published:* 30 November 2020

Photoelectrocatalytic reduction CO₂ can solve energy shortages and environmental problems. However, the poor solubility and intense competition of the hydrogen evolution reaction (HER) seriously restrict CO₂ activation. Here, a hydrophilic–hydrophobic Cu-SnO₂/ZIF-8 composite catalyst was constructed by compounding hydrophobic ZIF-8 with hydrophilic Cu-SnO₂. Gas-phase CO₂ was directly used to improve the activation efficiency of CO₂ molecules, and hydrogen evolution was inhibited. Results showed that when the overpotential was as low as ~364 mV, the Faraday efficiency of formic acid reached 68.96%. The maximum current density approached 12.8 mA·cm⁻² at -1.4V versus the Ag/AgCl electrode. The ZIF-8 unique structure promoted electron transfer and Cu-SnO₂ dispersion to provide additional active sites. The excellent photocatalytic performance of Cu-SnO₂/ZIF-8 may be attributed to the special hydrophilic–hydrophobic structure and the small band gap that can absorb much visible light.

Keywords: Hydrophilic-hydrophobic structure, CO₂ reduction, Photoelectrocatalysis, ZIF-8, Sn-based nanoparticles

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