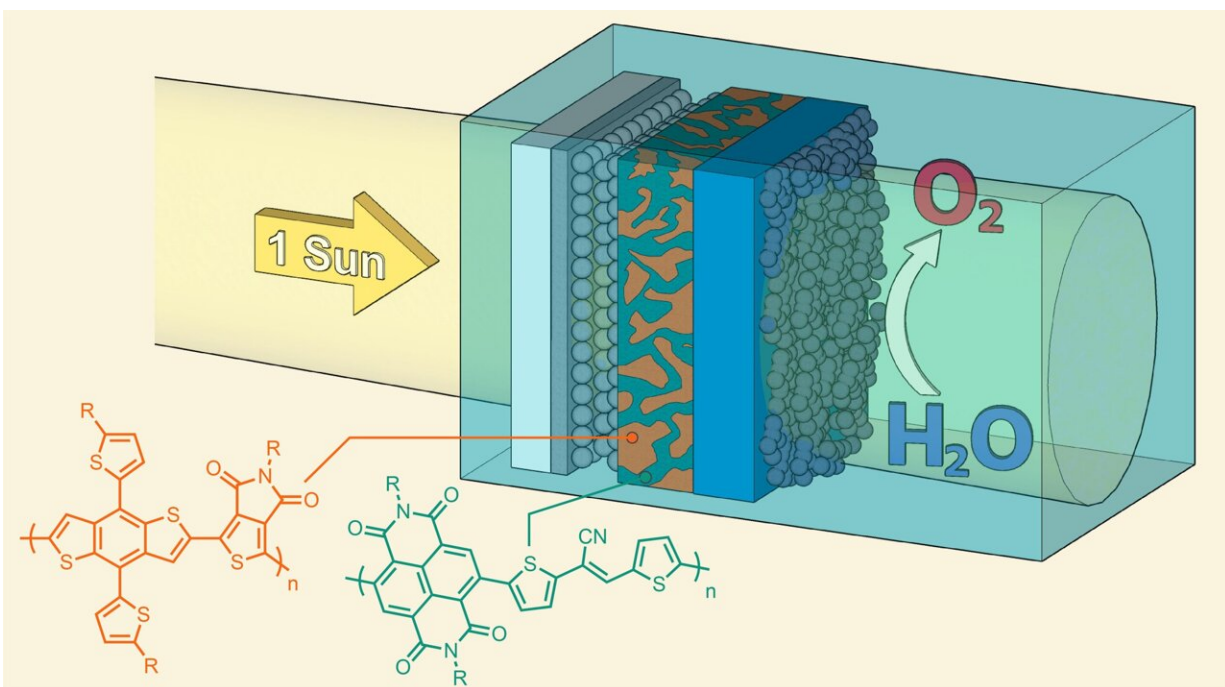


# An artificial leaf made from semiconducting polymers

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Generating oxygen from sunlight, water and semiconducting polymers. Credit: LIMNO / EPFL

EPFL scientists are generating oxygen from sunlight, water and semiconducting polymers. They present a promising way towards economical and scalable solar fuel production.

Natural photosynthesis evolved to covert water and sunlight into oxygen

(O<sub>2</sub>) and stored chemical energy. In plants this process is not very efficient, however the possibility to convert sunlight into chemical fuel in an economical and globally scalable manner is a very attractive method for reducing our dependence on fossil fuels. As such, scientists have been searching for routes toward efficient and inexpensive mimics of natural photosynthesis for decades. It turns out that the O<sub>2</sub> production step is quite tricky and remains a major challenge toward artificial photosynthesis.

Now, in a recent report published in *Nature Catalysis*, Prof. Kevin Sivula and his co-workers in the Laboratory for Molecular Engineering of Optoelectronic Nanomaterials (LIMNO) at EPFL describe a mixture of semiconducting polymers, commonly known as plastic electronics, that demonstrates highly efficient solar-driven water oxidation (H<sub>2</sub>O → O<sub>2</sub>).

Compared to previously-reported systems, which employ [inorganic materials](#) such as [metal oxides](#) or silicon and have not met the performance and cost requirements for industrialization, the [polymeric materials](#) reported in this new work have molecularly [tunable properties](#), and are solution-processable at low temperature, allowing large scale device fabrication at low manufacturing cost.

The EPFL team's breakthrough was realized by tuning the properties of the polymers to match the requirements of the water oxidation reaction and by assembling them into what is called "a bulk heterojunction" (BHJ) blend that further improves the efficiency of the solar-driven catalytic reaction. By also optimizing the conduction of the electronic charges in the device by using carefully engineered interfaces, they realized the first demonstration of a [water](#) oxidizing "photo-anode" based on a BHJ polymer blend that exhibits a benchmark performance to date—performing two orders of magnitude better than previous organic-based devices. Moreover, the team identified key factors that influence the robust performance of O<sub>2</sub> production, which will help define paths

forward to further improve the performance.

By virtue of the potential of this approach, the system developed by Prof. Kevin Sivula and colleagues could substantially contribute to advancing the field of polymer-based electronics and establishing a promising route towards economical, efficient, and scalable solar fuel production by artificial photosynthesis.

**More information:** Han-Hee Cho et al, A semiconducting polymer bulk heterojunction photoanode for solar water oxidation, *Nature Catalysis* (2021). [DOI: 10.1038/s41929-021-00617-x](https://doi.org/10.1038/s41929-021-00617-x)

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