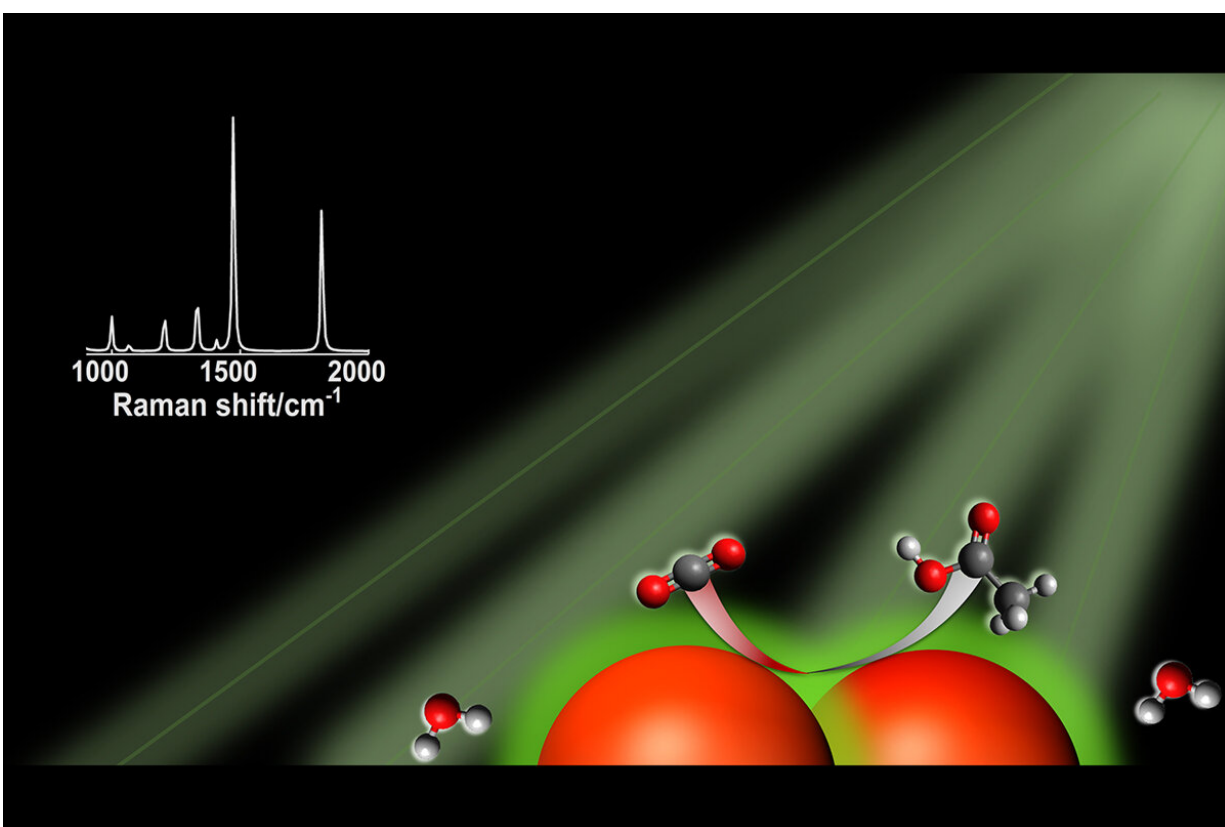


# Light-harvesting nanoparticle catalysts show promise in quest for renewable carbon-based fuels

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In the right conditions, silver nanoparticles, represented by the large orange spheres, can absorb visible light. Charge carriers produced by light excitation are transferred to CO<sub>2</sub> and water, allowing the conversion to hydrocarbons and other multicarbon molecules. In the graphic, carbon atoms are black, oxygen atoms are red and hydrogen atoms are white. Credit: D. Devasia/Jain Lab/University of Illinois Urbana-Champaign

Researchers report that small quantities of useful molecules such as hydrocarbons are produced when carbon dioxide and water react in the presence of light and a silver nanoparticle catalyst. Their validation study—made possible through the use of a high-resolution analytical technique—could pave the way for CO<sub>2</sub>-reduction technologies that allow industrial-scale production of renewable carbon-based fuels.

The study, led by University of Illinois Urbana-Champaign chemistry professor Prashant Jain, probes [chemical](#) activity at the surface of silver nanoparticle catalysts under visible light and uses carbon isotopes to track the origin and production of these previously undetected chemical reactions. The findings are published in the journal *Nature Communications*.

Sunlight-driven conversion of CO<sub>2</sub> and water into energy-dense multicarbon compounds is a viable technology for renewable energy generation and chemical manufacturing. Because of this, researchers have been on the hunt for synthetic catalysts that facilitate large-scale CO<sub>2</sub> reduction into multicarbon [molecules](#), the study reports.

"Industrial-level catalytic chemical reactions are usually tested and optimized on the basis of the bulk profile of the final products," Jain said. "But there are chemical species formed at the intermediate stages of such reactions, on the surface of the catalysts, that might be too scarce to detect and measure using conventional methods but are fundamental signifiers of how a [catalyst](#) functions."

In the lab, Jain's team used a specially outfitted Raman spectroscope to detect and identify single molecules formed at the surface of individual silver [nanoparticles](#). By isolating a single nanoparticle on which the chemical reactions progress, the researchers can use a highly focused

laser to excite molecules forming on the catalyst surface to create a spectral signal that identifies the molecules formed in discrete, elementary steps of the overall chemical process.

"I like to think of this work in terms of a story," Jain said. "There is an overall theme to a story, which is the reduction of CO<sub>2</sub>. The main characters are CO<sub>2</sub>, H<sub>2</sub>O, silver nanoparticles, [carbon monoxide](#) and hydrogen ions, for example. But there are also some more minor but very interesting characters like butanol, acetate and oxalic acid that help tell the back story of the main characters. And sometimes, the minor characters are a lot more interesting than the major ones."

Sometimes minor characters can come with some unintended players, Jain said. To ensure that the intermediate carbon-based molecules the researchers detected are a result of the CO<sub>2</sub> reduction process and not contamination, they used CO<sub>2</sub> containing only the carbon-13 isotope, which makes up only 1.1% of the carbon on Earth.

"Using carbon-13 to trace the reaction pathways allowed us to confirm that any hydrocarbons measured were there as a result of the CO<sub>2</sub> we intentionally added in the reaction vessel, and not accidentally introduced via contamination of the silver nanoparticles or later during the analysis process," Jain said. "Carbon-13 is rare, so if we were to detect it in our reaction products, we would know it was the result of the light-driven conversion of CO<sub>2</sub> and C-C bond formation."

The scale of multicarbon molecule formation by using silver nanoparticle catalysts remains very small at this stage of the research, Jain said. However, researchers can concentrate on developing improved synthetic catalysts and scaling up for industrial production, now that the promise of light-harvesting nanoparticles has been revealed.

**More information:** Dinumol Devasia et al, A rich catalog of C–C

bonded species formed in CO<sub>2</sub> reduction on a plasmonic photocatalyst, *Nature Communications* (2021). [DOI: 10.1038/s41467-021-22868-9](https://doi.org/10.1038/s41467-021-22868-9)

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