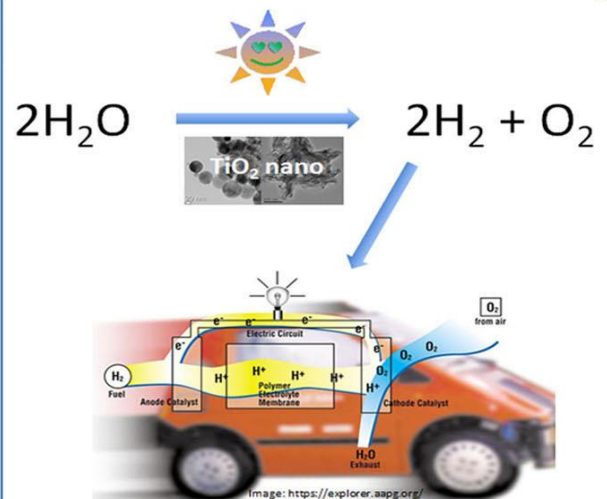
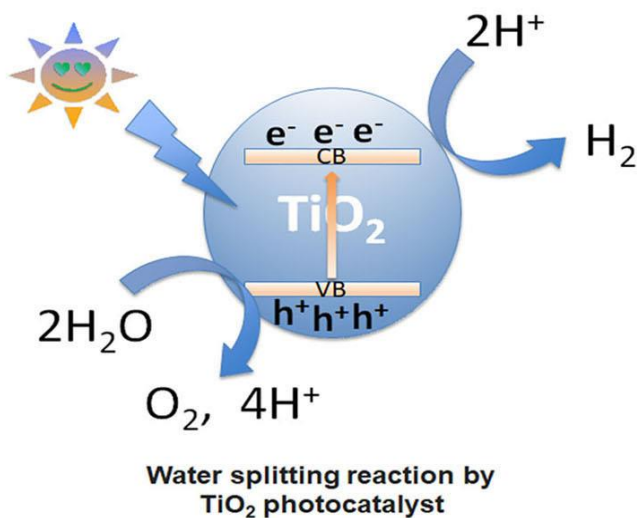




The Graduate School of Science's

monthly Seminar!



Title: TiO_2 Nanoparticles for Solar H_2 Production from Water Splitting

Date/ time: 26 June 2020/ 9:00 AM-10:00 AM, **How:** due to covid-19 pandemic, the seminar will be organized online using Microsoft Teams.

Who should attend?

Researchers, academic staffs, M. Sc./M. Eng. students and other senior students are recommended to attend. Interested person (RUPPer or non-RUPPer) can access the Google Form via the URL below for FREE registration **BEFORE 23 June 2020**.

<https://docs.google.com/forms/d/e/1FAIpQLSeDXQmNE1ASAKSYeqGaiB-iHGUKwW9p-bTIU7FkjmMFouyjeg/viewform>

Speaker: **Sovann Khan**, PhD in Nanomaterials Science and Engineering
(Dr. **Sovann Khan** is a JSPS Post-doc research fellow at Photocatalysis International Research Center, Tokyo Univ. of Science, Japan.)

Join us...to learn and share scientific knowledge!

TiO₂ nanoparticles for solar H₂ production from water splitting

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Abstract:

Global warming due to the combustion of fossil fuels is one of the greatest threats currently facing the planet and mankind. Alternative energy sources must be explored. Hydrogen (H₂) is considered a clean energy, and can be used in fuel cells. Conventional H₂ production uses natural gas and steam reforming method. However, this process emits CO₂, which is one of the greenhouse gases. Since the Honda-Fujishima effect of water splitting by TiO₂ photocatalyst was reported in the 1970s, a new route of hydrogen production using water splitting technology by photocatalysis becomes much more promising and reliable. Activated by light-energy, a semiconductor photocatalyst was considered to be a promising material to harvest the abundant energy from solar light. With water and sunlight being abundant on Earth, it is theoretically possible to produce an unlimited amount of H₂ using semiconductor photocatalysts. However, due to large bandgaps, which can be activated under UV light only, a semiconductor photocatalyst allows only a very small fraction (~5%) of solar energy to be utilised. Another barrier that limits the efficiency of the photocatalytic activities of those semiconductor materials is the rapid recombination rate between light-generated electrons and holes, which are active species in photocatalytic reactions. In this presentation, new approaches for effective production of TiO₂ nanoparticles are presented. Furthermore, several challenges to improve activities of TiO₂ for H₂ production in visible light based on defect engineering (doping) and polymorphic structures will be also discussed.

Keywords: TiO₂ nanoparticle, water splitting, H₂ production

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2. Sovann Khan, Minyeong Je, Donghun Kim, So-Hye Cho, and Taeseup Song*, Heechae Choi, Mapping point defects of brookite TiO₂ for photocatalytic activity beyond anatase and P25, *Journal of Physical Chemistry C* 124 (2020) 10376-10384
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Sovann's publications found here [Google scholar](#) and [ORCID](#)

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