

# Polymer Chromophore-Catalyst Assembly for Solar Fuel Generation

## Scientific Achievement

A novel approach toward design and synthesis of a polymeric chromophore–catalyst assembly, followed by its deposition onto a semiconductor via the Layer-by-Layer (LbL) self-assembly method to construct a DSPEC photoanode for photodriven water oxidation applications.

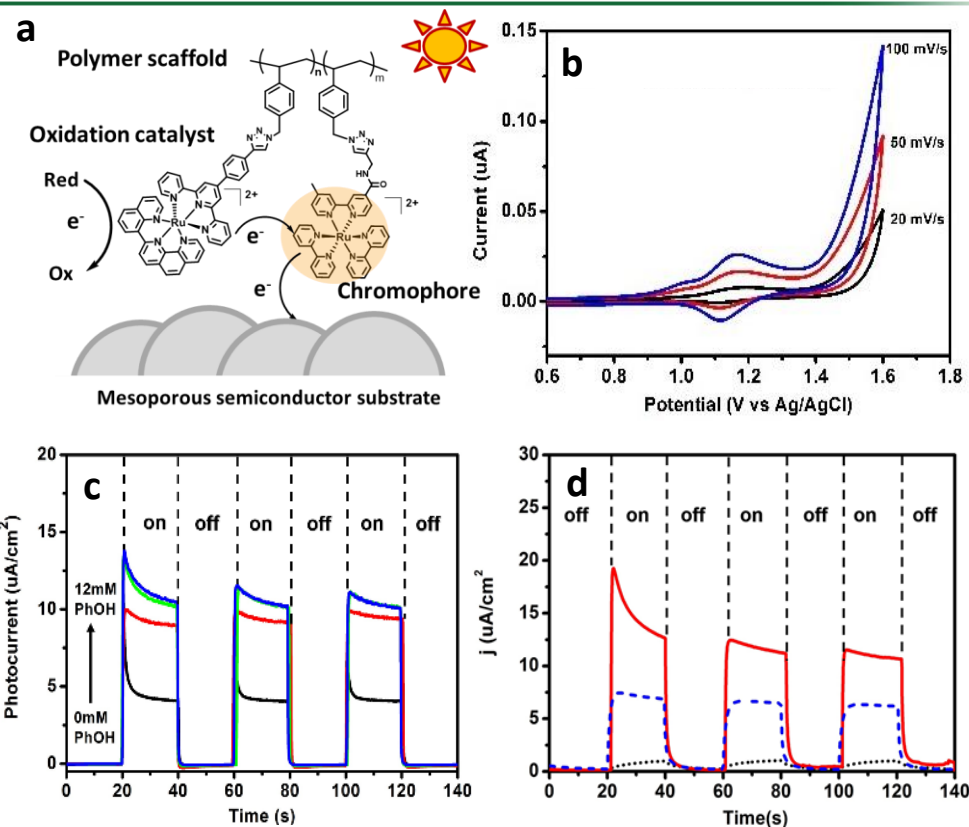
## Significance and Impact

Developed the first polymeric chromophore–catalyst assembly specifically containing chromophore units (RuC) and an oxidation catalyst (RuCat) and demonstrated its use in light-driven water oxidation at a photoanode-solution interface.

## Research Details

- Nitroxide-mediated radical polymerization (NMP)-click methodology is applied to construct well defined polystyrene scaffolds that can be used to assemble RuC chromophores and RuCat water oxidation catalysts onto a single polymer chain.
- The electrochemical properties of the chromophore–catalyst assembly on FTO provide evidence for catalytic water oxidation and hole transfer from RuC to RuCat in the films.
- Photocurrent response shows that the FTO//TiO<sub>2</sub>/(PAA/PS-RuC-RuCat)<sub>10</sub> assembly gives an increased photocurrent with increasing phenol (PhOH) compared to the reference FTO//TiO<sub>2</sub>/(PAA/PS-RuC)<sub>10</sub> assembly lacking the water oxidation catalyst.

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(a) Light-driven oxidation by a polymeric chromophore–catalyst assembly on a mesoporous semiconductor. (b) Cyclic voltammetry of ITO/(PAA/PS-RuC-RuCat)<sub>5</sub> in 0.1 M HClO<sub>4</sub> aqueous solution. (c) Photocurrent–time traces for FTO//TiO<sub>2</sub>/(PAA/PS-RuC-RuCat)<sub>10</sub> in PhOH solution and (d) FTO/(SnO<sub>2</sub>/TiO<sub>2</sub>)/(PAA/PS-RuC-RuCat)<sub>5</sub> (solid red line), FTO/(SnO<sub>2</sub>/TiO<sub>2</sub>)/(PAA/PS-RuC)<sub>5</sub> (dashed blue line), and bare FTO/(SnO<sub>2</sub>/TiO<sub>2</sub>) (dotted black line) in 0.5 M KNO<sub>3</sub> aqueous solution.

Work was performed at the University of Texas at San Antonio and at UNC Chapel Hill