

Development of Dual-Function Light Harvesting Chromophores for DSPEC Applications

Scientific Achievement

A family of five light harvesting organic chromophores has successfully been designed and synthesized to facilitate light-driven water oxidation and proton reduction at the anode and cathode site of a dye sensitized photoelectrosynthesis cell.

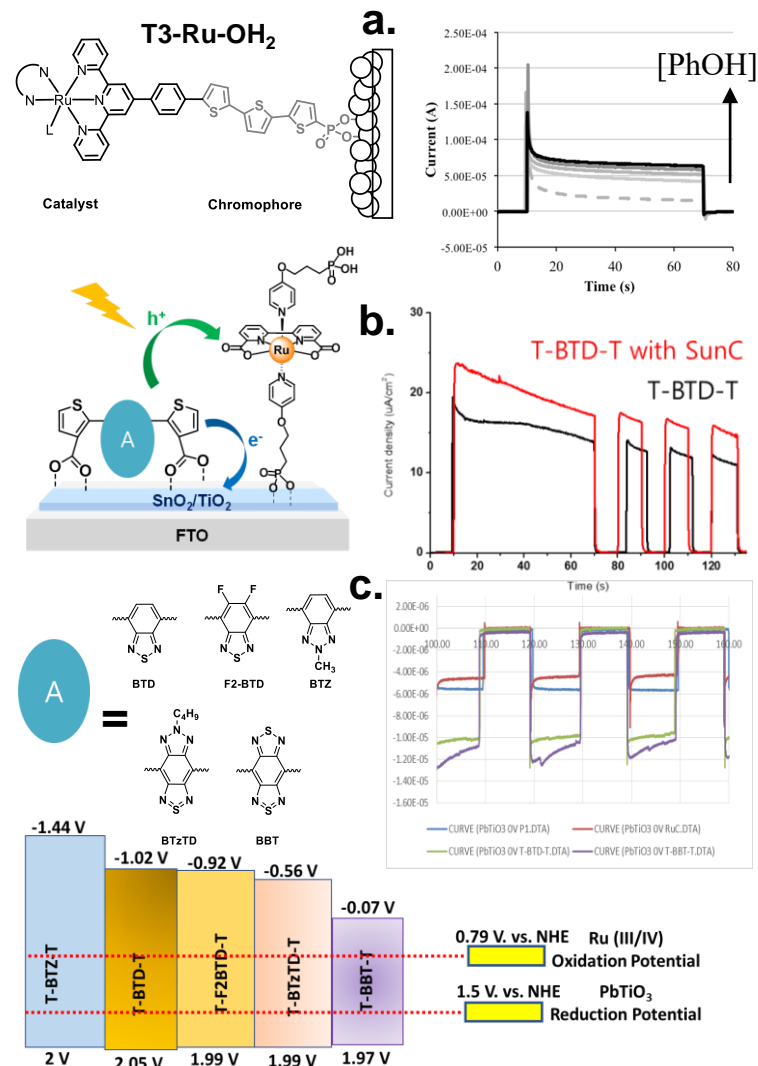
Significance and Impact

By adopting the donor-acceptor-donor (D-A-D) scaffold, we demonstrate structural control over the dye's redox potential. The D-A-D approach brings synthetic accessibility by designing both electron and hole injecting type chromophores via a non-covalent interaction at the catalytic site.

Research Details

- Synthesized the ligand PO_3H_2 -terthiophene-trpy (T3) coupled to a ruthenium oxidation catalyst, under aqueous conditions to form the covalently-linked chromophore-metal complex assembly, T3-Ru-OH₂. Increasing phenol (0-16 mM PhOH) concentration in acetate buffer results in increased photocurrent generated at a TiO₂-modified surface.
- Our current family of D-A-D chromophores have varying LUMO levels spanning 1.3 V vs. NHE. These dyes absorb in discrete regions across the UV-Vis (absorbance range from 340 nm - 650 nm).
- In the presence of a SunC water oxidation catalyst on an *n*-type TiO₂ surface, the T-BTD-T trimer generated a photocurrent density of ~24 $\mu\text{A}/\text{cm}^2$ (Schanze).
- T-BTD-T also facilitates hole injection into a p-type PbTiO₃ surface, generating a photocurrent of 10 $\mu\text{A}/\text{cm}^2$, one order of magnitude higher than the P1 and RuC photocathode chromophore standards (Cahoon).

Pho, T. V.; Sheridan, M. V.; Morseth, Z. A.; Sherman, B. D.; Meyer, T. J.; Papanikolas, J. M.; Schanze, K. S.; Reynolds, J. R., *ACS Appl. Mater. Interfaces* **2016**, 8 (14), 9125-9133. DOI: [10.1021/acsami.6b00932](https://doi.org/10.1021/acsami.6b00932)



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