

Title **Solar Panels for Light-to-Chemical Conversion****Speaker** **Prof. Erwin Reisner**
Yusuf Hamied Department of Chemistry,
University of Cambridge, Cambridge, UK**Time & Date** **17:00 PM(JST), Wednesday, November 16th, 2022****Abstract**

Solar panels can not only produce electricity, but are also in early-stage development for the production of sustainable energy carriers and chemicals. They can therefore mimic plant leaves in shape and function as demonstrated for overall solar water splitting for green H₂ production by the Nocera and Domen laboratories. This presentation will give an overview of our recent progress to construct prototype solar panel devices for the conversion of carbon dioxide and solid waste streams into fuels and chemicals through molecular surface-engineering with suitable co-catalysts. Specifically, a standalone 'photoelectrochemical leaf' based on an integrated lead halide perovskite tandem solar cell has been built for the solar CO₂ reduction to produce syngas. Syngas is an energy-rich gas mixture containing CO and H₂ and currently produced from fossil fuels and the renewable production of syngas may allow for the synthesis of renewable liquid oxygenates and hydrocarbon fuels. Recent advances in the manufacturing have enabled the reduction of material requirements to fabricate such devices and make the leaves sufficiently light weight to even float on water, thereby enabling application on open water sources. The tandem architecture also allows for the integration of biocatalysts and the selective and bias-free conversion of CO₂-to-formate has been demonstrated using enzymes. The versatility of the integrated leaf design has been demonstrated by replacing the perovskite light absorber by BiOI for solar water and CO₂ splitting.

An alternative solar carbon capture and utilization technology is based on co-deposited semiconductor powders on a conducting substrate. Modification of these immobilized powders with a molecular catalyst provides us with a photocatalyst sheet that can cleanly produce formic acid from aqueous CO₂. CO₂-fixing bacteria grown on the photocatalyst sheet enable the production of multicarbon products through clean CO₂-to-acetate conversion. The deposition of a single semiconductor material on glass gives panels for the sunlight-powered conversion plastic and biomass waste into H₂ and organic products, thereby allowing for simultaneous waste remediation and fuel production. The concept and prospect behind these integrated systems for solar energy conversion, related approaches, and their relevance to secure and harness sustainable energy supplies in a fossil-fuel free economy will be discussed.

About the Speaker

Professor Erwin Reisner received his education and professional training at the University of Vienna (PhD in 2005 and Habilitation in 2010), the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (postdoc from 2005-2007) and the University of Oxford (postdoc from 2008-2009). After a brief stint as an EPSRC Career Acceleration Fellow at The University of Manchester, he joined the University of Cambridge as a University Lecturer in the Department of Chemistry and as a Fellow of St. John's College in 2010. He was appointed to Reader in 2015 and to his current position of Professor of Energy and Sustainability in 2017.

He has been directing the Christian Doppler Laboratory for Sustainable SynGas Chemistry from 2012-2019 and the UK Solar Fuels Network, which coordinates the national activities in artificial photosynthesis, from 2017-2021. He currently holds an ERC Consolidator and Proof-of-concept Grant on enzyme-hybrid materials for solar fuel synthesis and is the academic lead of the Cambridge Circular Plastics Centre (CirPlas). He is also a co-director of the Centre for Doctoral Training in Integrated Functional Nano (nanoCDT) in Cambridge and a member of the European research consortia solar2chem and Sofia. His laboratory explores the interface of chemical biology, synthetic chemistry, materials science, and engineering relevant to the development of solar-driven processes for the sustainable synthesis of fuels and chemicals from waste streams such as lignocellulosic biomass and plastics, water and components in air such as carbon dioxide and nitrogen.

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