

# Photocatalytic Reduction of CO<sub>2</sub>-to-C<sub>1</sub> by Dual Photoelectrode Reactor

H.-Y. Chang

<sup>1</sup>Department of Environmental  
Engineering  
National Cheng Kung University  
Tainan 70101, Taiwan  
wanghp@mail.ncku.edu.tw

L.-W. Wei

<sup>1</sup>Department of Environmental  
Engineering  
National Cheng Kung University  
Tainan 70101, Taiwan  
wanghp@mail.ncku.edu.tw

H.-P. Wang

<sup>1</sup>Department of Environmental  
Engineering  
National Cheng Kung University  
Tainan 70101, Taiwan  
wanghp@mail.ncku.edu.tw

## Abstract

Global warming has been proved to be caused by the excessive emissions of CO<sub>2</sub> from the usage of fossil fuels. Therefore, promoting carbon mitigation strategies and energy transition are of increasing importance. Reduction of CO<sub>2</sub> to C<sub>1</sub> fuels by solar energy like artificial photosynthesis is thus environmentally attractive and close the carbon cycle. There are still major challenges such as low conversion efficiency and high recombination of electron-holes during photocatalytic reduction of CO<sub>2</sub>. We have developed novel perovskite quantum dots (PQDs) encapsulated within metal organic frameworks (MOFs) (PQD@MOF) composite for dual photoelectrodes to proceed the high-efficiency photocatalytic reduction of CO<sub>2</sub>. By the PQD@MOF under visible-light irradiation, about 500 μmol C<sub>1</sub>/mgCat/h were obtained. It is apparent that the novel PQD@MOF photocatalysts are chemically feasible for solar-driven CO<sub>2</sub> reduction to C<sub>1</sub> fuels.

**Keywords:** photocatalytic reduction of CO<sub>2</sub>, perovskite, metal organic frameworks, reactor design