ピコ秒時間分解赤外分光を用いた半導体-金属錯体複合系による CO2 還元過程の研究

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Study of the CO₂ Reduction Process by Semiconductor-Metal-Complex Hybrid Systems Using Picosecond Time-Resolved Infrared Spectroscopy (*Department of Chemistry, Kyushu University*) \bigcirc Rikuya Nagao, Masaya Yara, Teruyuki Honda, Takumi Ehara, Tomohiro Ogawa, Kiyoshi Miyata, Ken Onda

CO₂ photoreduction using semiconductor-metal-complex hybrid systems have been investigated through various combinations of semiconductors and metal complexes aiming at their practical applications. However, the detailed reaction mechanism has not yet been elucidated due to their complexity. We addressed the N-Ta₂O₅/Ru complex photocatalysts (Fig. 1) and studied the electron transfer mechanism in semiconductor-metal-complex hybrid systems after photoexcitation of the semiconductor using picosecond time-resolved infrared spectroscopy (TR-IR). As a result, we succeeded in observing the CO peak in the Ru complex and the background signal from the photocarriers in the conduction band of N-Ta₂O₅, separately (Fig. 2). By analyzing carefully these data ranging from picoseconds to microseconds, we discussed the mechanism that the photogenerated carriers transfer to the Ru complex.

Keywords: Semiconductor-Metal-Complex Hybrid Systems; Time-Resolved Infrared Spectroscopy; CO₂ Photoreduction;

半導体-金属錯体複合系を用いた CO_2 光還元は、その実用化に向けて半導体と金属錯体の様々な組み合わせが研究されている。しかしながら、系の複雑さからその詳細な反応機構にいては未だ解明されていない。本研究では、 $N-Ta_2O_5/Ru$ 錯体複合系光触媒(Fig. 1) についてピコ秒時間分解赤外分光測定を行い、半導体光励起後の複合系内電子移動過程を調べた。その結果、Ru 錯体内 CO に由来するピークと $N-Ta_2O_5$ 伝導帯内の光キャリアに由来するバックグラウンドを区別して観測することに成功した(Fig. 2)。さらに、それぞれの時間変化をピコ秒からマイクロ秒にわたり詳細に調べることによって、光励起キャリアが錯体へ移動する機構を議論した。

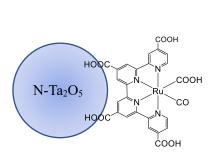


Fig. 1. Chemical structure of N-Ta₂O₅/Ru complex

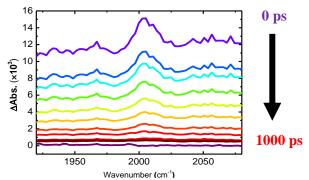


Fig. 2. TR-IR spectra of N-Ta₂O₅/Ru complex after photoexcitation of N-Ta₂O₅