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Photocatalysis

Redox-Mediated Alcohol Oxidation Coupled to Hydrogen Gas Formation in a Dye-Sensitized Photosynthesis Cell

Didjaf Y. Bruggeman, Tijmen M. A. Bakker, Simon Mathew, and Joost N. H. Reek*[a]

Abstract: This work reports a dye-sensitized photovoltaic-chemical cell (DSPEC) that couples redox-mediated light-driven oxidative organic transformations to reductive hydrogen (H₂) formation. The DSPEC photoanode consists of a mesoporous anatase TiO₂ film on FTO (fluorine-doped tin oxide), sensitized with the thienopyrroledione-based dye AP11, while H₂ was formed at a FTO-Pt cathode. Irradiation of the dye-sensitized photoanode transforms 2,2,6,6-tetramethylpiperidine 1-oxyl (TEMPO) to the oxidized TEMPO (TEMPO⁺), which acts as a chemical oxidant for the conversion of benzyl alcohol. The TEMPO⁺ couple, previously used as reduct mediator in DSSC, mediates efficient electron transfer from the organic substrate to the photo-oxidized dye. A DSPEC photoreactor was designed that allows in situ monitoring the reaction progress by infrared spectroscopy and gas chromatography. Sustained light-driven oxidation of benzyl alcohol to benzaldehyde within the DSPEC photoreactor, using of TEMPO as mediator, demonstrated the efficiency of the device, with a photocurrent of 0.4 mA cm⁻², approaching quantitative Faradaic efficiency and exhibiting excellent device stability.

Solar energy is an attractive CO₂-neutral energy source, providing ~4200 times the energy consumption estimated for 2035.[1,2] Beyond widely deployed silicon-based photovoltaic (PV) technology, dye-sensitized solar cells (DSSCs)[3] present a low-cost alternative with improved performance in low/diffuse light conditions. DSSCs use molecular dyes, wide-band gap semiconductors and redox mediators to absorb light and separate charges affording efficiencies that have surpassed 14%.[4,5] While the application of solar-to-electric energy conversion is increasing, long-term energy storage remains a challenge.

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TEMPO as electron mediator to photogenerate TEMPO$^+$ as the oxidant (Figure 1). For the photooxidation of TEMPO, thienopyrroledione-based (AP11) was used as high-potential photosensitizer, with an oxidative power of 1.8 V upon illumination. Although DSSC based on AP11 have not resulted in records in power conversion efficiency (PCE) it was selected because oxidation potential, providing room for future high potential redox mediators.

The initial DSPEC consisted of FTO|TiO$_2$|AP11 working electrode (WE), a fitted Pt-wire counter electrode (CE) in a glass three-electrode cell using a household lamp as illumination source (Figure S12) with the results summarized in Table 1. PhCHO generation was monitored by ATR-FT-IR (Figure S5) and photocurrent was recorded for 16 h (Figure S6). The photocurrent density ($J_{ph}$) of 0.1 mA cm$^{-2}$ and PhCHO conversion are consistent with the overall light-driven oxidation proceeding with a Faradaic efficiency of 74%. A bias-free environment is desirable for industrial applications and therefore, the light-driven reaction was repeated in a two electrode system by connecting the WE directly to the CE. The system still produced PhCHO albeit with slightly lower efficiency (35%). Control experiments in absence of one of the components, (TEMPO, light or dye) afforded neglectable photocurrents (Figure S6) and also PhCHO was not produced under these conditions. These experiments demonstrate that only the full system produces photocurrent and PhCHO, indicating that the photooxidized dye is required to generate TEMPO$^+$, which acts as the in situ photogenerated chemical oxidant for oxidation of benzyl alcohol.

Next, we sought to optimize the photoreactor to yield maximum Faradaic efficiencies and $J_{ph}$. We developed a gas-tight Teflon photoreactor with WE and CE compartments featuring inlets/outlets to enable on line monitoring of the chemical conversion by ATR-FT-IR and headspace analysis by gas chromatography (GC) (Figure 2A). We assembled different sized TEMPO$^+$/AP11- DSSCs to investigate possible losses in photocurrent ($J_{ph}$) due to the change in dimensions (surface area, and distance between the electrodes) of the system. The DSSC system applied in the photoreactor (0.64 cm$^2$, Figure 2A) and in a typical sandwich DSSCs (0.19 cm$^2$, Figure 2B) were measured under 1 sun (AM1.5G, 100 mW cm$^{-2}$) to allow literature comparison and with DSPEC irradiation sources: 50 mW cm$^{-2}$ LED lamp and a household lamp (details and spectra of lamps given in Figure S12). The results and J-V curves ($N=3$ for both typical sandwich and photoreactor sized DSSC) are shown in Figure S4 and Table S1. The sandwich DSSCs measured under 1 sun revealed open-circuit voltage ($V_{OC}$) of 0.74 V and $J_{ph}$ of 6.12 mA cm$^{-2}$. The AP11 sandwich cells with the TEMPO$^+$ electrolyte show enhancements to the $J_{ph}$ when compared to the reported AP11-DSSCs using an I$_2$/I$_3^-$ electrolyte. The $J_{ph}$ and $V_{OC}$ are comparable to reported TEMPO$^+$-DSSCs with different dyes, indicating efficient dye regeneration by the TEMPO$^+$ redox mediator.

To investigate the photo-performance of the system in the DSPEC set-up, the sandwich DSSC was upscaled to size of the photoreactor (Figure 2A, 2B), and led a LED lamp was used in these comparative photo-oxidation experiment (Figure 2C). Only a small reduction of 10% in $J_{ph}$ is observed in going from the typical sandwich cell to the larger reactor, indicating only small losses due to diffusion issues. From this we established that TEMPO$^+$ is efficiently generated by the dye in the larger set-up, which in principle could be used for the chemical oxidation reaction.

The substrate-to-product oxidation reaction in our DSPEC reactor was independently studied by using TEMPO(BF$_4)^-$ as a chemical oxidant for PhCHO in order to quantify the formation of PhCHO over time. TEMPO(BF$_4)^-$ mimics the role of in situ

![Figure 1](image1.png)

**Figure 1.** Schematic representation of the TEMPO mediated DSPEC system for light-driven alcohol oxidation and reductive H$_2$ production. $D^-$ = dye, $D^+$ = oxidized dye, $D^*$ = excited dye, CB = conduction band TiO$_2$ (anatase), with important redox potentials provided.

![Table 1](image2.png)

**Table 1.** Control experiments to demonstrate light-driven benzyl alcohol oxidation in a DSPEC using TEMPO as electron mediator were performed in a three-electrode cell. (WE: FTO|TiO$_2$|AP11 WE (0.79 cm$^2$) in 5 mL MeCN, 1.2 M LiTFSI, 1.0 M TEMPO, 0.1 M PhCHO, CE: Pt-wire in 0.5 mL MeCN, 1.2 M LiTFSI and 1.0 M AcOH, separated with glass frit, 0 V vs. Ag/AgCl reference electrode (RE) and illuminated with a household LED lamp for 16 hours).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Entry</th>
<th>Conditions</th>
<th>PhCHO produced (nmol)</th>
<th>Electrons produced (nmol/2)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>without TEMPO</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>1.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>without AP11</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>&lt;0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>without cell</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>&lt;0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>without light</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>&lt;0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>without bias</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>total system</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>27.2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

![Figure 2](image3.png)

**Figure 2.** A) Schematic Figure of A) photo-reactor (area TiO$_2$, 0.64 cm$^2$, 6 mL) sandwich DSSC (area TiO$_2$, 0.19 cm$^2$, 4.71 mL) C) chopped light of sandwich (blue) and reactor size (red) DSSCs (WE: FTO|TiO$_2$|AP11, CE: FTO|Pt, electrolyte: 1.2 M LiTFSI, 1.0 M TEMPO, 0.1 M TEMPO(BF$_4)^-$ in MeCN) illuminated under 50 mW cm$^{-2}$ LED lamp.
photogenerated TEMPO$^+$ in the photosynthesis cell. Therefore, PhCH$_2$OH (1 equiv) was added to the electrolyte solution containing TEMPO(BF$_4$)$_2$ (2 equiv) as the chemical oxidant. On line monitoring of chemically-driven PhCH$_2$OH oxidation by TEMPO(BF$_4$)$_2$ in the photoanode compartment of the DSPEC was performed over 2 h enabled by the use of ATR-FT-IR (Figure 3A). At 16 hours $t=0$ hours, the characteristic C-O stretch (1008 cm$^{-1}$) from PhCH$_2$OH is dominant and decreased over time, with concomitant growth of the C=O stretch from PhCHO (1703 cm$^{-1}$) over 2 hours. Further confirmation reaction progress was through GC analysis which was fully in line with the data obtained from ATR-FT-IR.

After all individual steps of the TEMPO mediated DSPEC system in the reactor had been confirmed we performed bulk photoelectrolysis experiments in the newly designed photo-reactor in order to demonstrate the simultaneous photo-generation of H$^+$ at the cathode and the oxidative organic transformation at the anode. The photocurrents and PhCHO production were monitored ($N=3$) over 32 hours (Figure 3B). After an induction period of 2 hours, the photocurrent showed an average of 0.4 mA cm$^{-2}$ (Figure S10), which is a $\approx$ 4-fold increase compared to our initial DSPEC experiments carried out in the three-electrode cell (Table 1). In the first 2 hours the system needs to equilibrate as benzyl alcohol oxidation leads to formation protons, which, after diffusion through the membrane to the other part of the cell, are converted to hydrogen. The proton concentration has an effect on the catalytic rates and is also known to affect the potential of the conduction band of TiO$_2$ as seen in water splitting DSPECs.$^{(30)}$ Consistent with the preceding experiments, photocurrents and PhCHO production overlap and indicate an overall Faradaic efficiency approaching 100% when carried out in the designed photoreactor (Figure 3B, Figure S9, Table S2). Sampling of the CE compartment headspace by on line GC confirmed H$_2$ as the only reduction product (Figure S7), in line with a fully operative DSPEC. Most importantly, the photocurrent of 0.4 mA cm$^{-2}$ does not degrade over the course of the experiment, demonstrating the stability of the system.

In conclusion, we have demonstrated the light-driven chemical oxidation of organic alcohols into aldehydes, using in situ photogenerated TEMPO$^+$ from the TEMPO that is present as reox mediator in a DSPEC, and coupled to reductive H$_2$ production at the cathode. Photocurrent is only produced when all components are present, that is, dye, light, and TEMPO, and photooxidation occurs with a near quantitative Faradaic efficiency. Effortless on line monitoring of the formed products with ATR-FT-IR and GC is possible in our newly designed DSPEC. The DSPEC generates a photocurrent density that is $\approx$ 10-fold higher than a system with a bound PhCH$_2$OH oxidation catalyst previously reported.$^{(21)}$ We hypothesize that using TEMPO as mediator-instead of a molecular catalyst attached to the semiconductor surface-result in less charge recombination as the oxidized reox mediator can diffuse away from the surface, which will be studied in more detail in the near future.$^{(36)}$ Next to the DSPEC we also report the DSSC properties of the AP11 dye in combination with the TEMPO$^{2-}$/redox couple which shows similar $J_{SC}$ and $V_{OC}$ as compared to the literature LEG4- TEMPO$^{2-}$. $^{(31)}$ The $J_{SC}$ is not as high as in record DSSC based on different dyes, however, we need the high oxidation power that is provided by the AP11 dye. Further optimization to improve efficiency of these devices should include optimization of dyes that provide both high efficiency and high potential. Next to higher efficiencies this may also broaden the scope for photo-oxidative organic synthesis. We are currently exploring this chemistry as well as the utility of our DSPEC for upgrading biobased feedstocks to industrially relevant chemicals.

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**Conflict of interest**

The authors declare no conflict of interest.

**Keywords:** catalysis · DSPEC · hydrogen formation · light-driven hydrogen production · photo oxidation · TEMPO
