

LANTANUM FERRITE ASPOTENTIAL PHOTO(ELECTRO)CATALYST FOR CO₂ REDUCTION

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LaFeO₃ has been employed as a photocatalyst [1]. Several studies focused on the synthesis and photoreduction of CO_2 under visible light irradiation using LaFeO₃ [2, 3]. In this contribution, LaFeO₃ was prepared for the reduction of CO₂ into alternative fuels. A combustion method followed by a heat treatment, at 900°C and 1100°C. The obtained materials were characterized optically, morphologically and structurally, in addition to electrochemical tests.. XRD analysis revealed an orthorhombic crystalline phase (JCPDS card No. 88-0641), the sizes of the crystallites were 27.4 nm and 45.7 nm (900 and 1100 °C, respectively) [4]. DRS analysis showed three main absorption bands at 265, 400 and 720 nm; with an approximate band gap of 2.25 and 2.5 eV for the 1100°C and 900°C samples, respectively. Whereas the SEM micrographs showed irregular grains with an average size of 11.7 ± 4.6 µm. To test the photocalytic activity of the synthesized materials, methylene blue (MB) was used as a model dye using a solar simulator (one sun). Complete degradation of MB was achieved at 230 minutes. Finally, the electrochemical characterization revealed a positive potential of the conduction band around 0.01 V.

SYNTHESIS OF LaFeO₃ (SEQUENCE OF THE PROCESS)



OPTICAL, MORPHOLOGICAL, STRUCTURAL AND ELECTROCHEMICAL CHARACTERIZATION

Intensidad (UA)

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Wt%

62.2

19.3

18.5

La

Fe

0





All diffraction peaks belong to orthorhombic LaFeO₃ with ABO₃-type perovskite structure. This confirms the effective preparation of a monophasic LaFeO₃ perovskite without • crystalline impurities such as La_2O_3 or Fe_2O_3

SEM Y EDS ANALYSIS



TIME (MIN)



Particle sizes of T=1100 were found to be significantly smaller than those of T=900, in agreement with the trend of crystallite sizes that were determined by X-rays.



Fe Kat







CONCLUSION

LaFeO₃ was synthesized using the combustion route at two different calcination temperatures, 900 and 1100°C. The most representative sample was the one that was calcined at a temperature of 1100°C due to a better **defined crystalline structure**, which is attributed to a pure phase of the material and lower bandgap energy. At temperatures below 1100°C the shape of the LaFeO₃ samples was amorphous **AND ESPECIALLY A MIXTURE OF PHASES.** Finally, the electrochemical characterization revealed a **positive potential of the CB around 0.01** V, which explains a low reductive activity observed of LaFeO₃ for the reduction of CO₂ to a possible conversion of some value-added product, on the other hand, the potential oxidative increase about proportionally with respect to the aforementioned. In summary, LaFeO₃ is a promising photoelectrocatalytic material for CO₂ reduction.



Complete degradation of MB was achieved at 80 minutes.

