

# Catalytic science under operating conditions observed by in-situ synchrotron technique

Yan-Gu Lin

*Scientific Research Division, National Synchrotron Radiation Research Center, Hsinchu  
lin.yg@nsrrc.org.tw*

Global climate warming and environment pollution have spurred scientists to develop new high-efficient and environmental-friendly energy technologies. Sunlight is a clean, renewable and abundant energy source on the earth. Its conversion to hydrogen has been considered an ideal solution to counter the depletion and environmental problems of fossil fuels. Hydrogen is an ideal fuel for fuel cell applications. Hydrogen has to be produced from renewable and carbon-free resources using nature energies such as sunlight if one thinks of clean energy and environmental issues. In this regard, a photoelectrochemical cell consisting of semiconductor photoelectrodes that can harvest light and use this energy directly for splitting water is a more promising way for hydrogen generation. Photocatalysis utilizes the energy delivered by light and enables chemical reactions that otherwise cannot take place. When used to power thermodynamically uphill reactions, photocatalysis offers a solution to large-scale solar energy storage. Despite over four decades of intense research, however, photocatalysis remains either too expensive or too inefficient or both. Poor understanding of the mechanisms behind the low performance is a key reason that limits the progress of this important field. To address this critical challenge, and to complement existing efforts focused on discovering new materials for photocatalysis, we present here a series of experiments designed to elucidate the working principles of photocatalysis.

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