

Designing Multifunctional Nanostructures for H₂ Energy Applications and Organic Transformation Reactions †

Токеer Ahmad^{1,*}

¹ Professor of Nano/Physical Chemistry, Department of Chemistry, Jamia Millia Islamia, New Delhi, India;

* Correspondence: tahmad3@jmi.ac.in (T.A.);

† International Conference on Advanced Materials for Next Generation Applications, 29th – 30th September, 2021 (AMNGA-2021)

Received: 10.09.2021; Revised: 20.09.2021; Accepted: 21.09.2021; Published: 29.09.2021

Abstract: Multifunctional nanostructures find the possibility for their applications in water splitting processes for hydrogen generation as a renewable source of green energy. Fe₃O₄ nanocubes were prepared in one-pot process for the electrochemical water splitting and supercapacitor applications. As-synthesized Fe₃O₄ nanocubes with a high specific surface area of 268 m²g⁻¹ are ferromagnetic at room temperature and affect the electrode materials' electro-catalytic activity. Similarly, the catalytic activity of ultrafine nanoparticles was examined against the Horseradish peroxidase enzyme and applied as a sensor for the detection of H₂O₂ in the solution. Besides that, the stimulating bifunctional electro-catalytic performance of RuO₂ nanoparticles was studied under different atmospheric conditions for electrochemical hydrogen energy. The studies of some multifunctional nanoparticles by citrate precursor route reveal the formation of monophasic nanostructures with fairly uniform distribution of nearly spherical particles, high specific surface area, and visible optical bandgap. Photocatalytic generation of hydrogen in the water-splitting process by using as-prepared nanoparticles have also been studied under visible light irradiations, which showed a significant H₂ evolution reaction rate. The development of nanostructured catalysts has also been preferred to carry out the heterogeneous catalytic organic transformations because of a greater number of surface-active sites for catalytic processes, high catalyst recovery rate, especially their -friendly environment nature, and their ease of synthesis. Besides the advances in nanocatalysis, certain challenges, including not well-defined morphologies due to loss of control over it and loss of catalytic activity during operation, need to be addressed. Herein, we discuss some nanocatalysts for certain organic transformation reactions with enhanced activity.

Keywords: Nanostructures; ferromagnetic; electro-catalytic activity (List three to ten pertinent keywords specific to the article; yet reasonably common within the subject discipline.)

© 2021 by the authors. This article is an open-access article distributed under the terms and conditions of the Creative Commons Attribution (CC BY) license (<https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/>).

Funding

This research received no external funding.

Acknowledgments

This research has no acknowledgment.

Conflicts of Interest

The authors declare no conflict of interest.