

Enhancing Hydrogen Evolution Reaction Activity through Optimal Reaction Time in Synthesizing Platinum Single-Atom TiO₂ Catalyst

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Titanium dioxide (TiO₂) has garnered significant attention as a promising photocatalyst for clean and sustainable hydrogen production through photocatalysis. However, its potential is hindered by challenges such as high recombination rates of photoexcited charge carriers and limited absorption of the visible spectrum due to its high band gap energy. To overcome these limitations, researchers have investigated the approach of decorating TiO₂ with noble metals to enhance hydrogen (H₂) production via water splitting. In this study, we first synthesized one-dimensional (1D) TiO₂ nanotubes, followed by etching off the initiation layer on the top of the tubes. This structural configuration combines the advantages of nanoparticles with unique properties, including a direct pathway for accelerated electron transportation. Additionally, we explored the controlled loading of noble metals, notably platinum (Pt), onto TiO₂ nanotubes to enhance photocatalytic H₂ production. Various characterization techniques such as SEM, TEM, XRD, and UV-vis DRS were employed to elucidate the synthesized TiO₂ composite nanostructures. The optimized Pt, structured as single-atom photocatalysts, exhibited exceptional performance in photocatalytic water splitting and hydrogen evolution under one sun solar-simulated light conditions.

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