

2<sup>nd</sup> International Conference and Exhibition on  
**Materials Science and Chemistry**  
July 13-14, 2017 Berlin, Germany

**DFT study on the partial oxidation mechanism of benzyl alcohol to benzaldehyde by O<sub>2</sub> on TiO<sub>2</sub> surface under visible-light irradiation**

Hisayoshi Kobayashi<sup>1</sup> and Shinya-Higashimoto<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Kyoto Institute of Technology, Japan

<sup>2</sup>Osaka Institute of Technology, Japan

The selective photocatalytic oxidation of benzyl alcohol by O<sub>2</sub> on the TiO<sub>2</sub> surface was theoretically studied by DFT calculations. Experimentally, it is well known that benzyl alcohol is oxidized to benzaldehyde, but cannot be further oxidized to benzoic acid, and TiO<sub>2</sub> surface itself is insensitive for the visible light, but becomes sensitive by benzyl alcohol adsorption. These phenomena were clarified by the plane wave based DFT calculations. Dehydroxylated and partially hydroxylated TiO<sub>2</sub> with an anatase TiO<sub>2</sub> (101) crystal face were modeled with a slab of Ti<sub>16</sub>O<sub>32</sub> and Ti<sub>16</sub>O<sub>32</sub>(OH)H, respectively. It was found that the interaction of benzyl alcohol with the hydroxylated TiO<sub>2</sub> surface significantly induces the formation of the alkoxide species, of which the donative orbitals hybridized with the O<sub>2</sub> p orbital in the valence band (VB) of the TiO<sub>2</sub>. The visible light response is attributed to the electronic transition from the donor levels created by the alkoxide species to the conduction band (CB). The dissociation of methylene C-H in the alkoxide was assisted by O<sub>2</sub>, and this process was confirmed to be the rate-determining step. Furthermore, the hydro-peroxide (OOH) species formed by O<sub>2</sub> reduction can also oxidize another benzyl alcohol into benzaldehyde together with Ti-OH regeneration. It was thus clearly demonstrated that two benzaldehyde molecules were formed from two benzyl alcohols and one O<sub>2</sub> molecule on the TiO<sub>2</sub> photocatalysis.

**Biography**

Hisayoshi Kobayashi is a Professor of Kyoto Institute of Technology. He got his Doctorate degree from Kyoto University in 1982 under Professor Kenichi Fukui. His field of research is theoretical analysis of catalysis of metal and metal oxide surfaces. He received the Award from the Catalysis Society of Japan in 1989, and the BCSJ Award Article from the Chemical Society of Japan in 2007. He has worked at the Nippon Sheet Glass Co., and at the Kinki University as a Professor.

hisa@kit.ac.jp

**Notes:**