

Functional Semiconductors and Interfaces for Artificial Photosynthesis: State of the Art and Perspectives

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> Arbeitskreis Energie in der DPG Physikzentrum, Bad Honnef April 20th, 2018

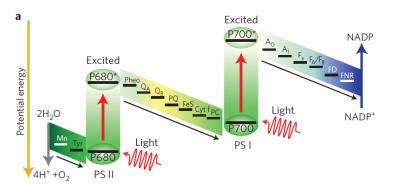


Renewable Fuel Generation by Artificial Photosynthesis



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Natural Photosynthesis: Storing Solar Energy in Chemical Bonds

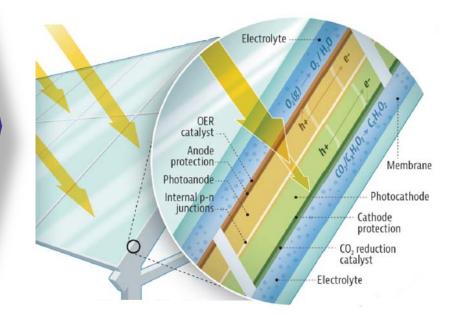


Durrant et al., Nature Photonics 6, 511 (2012)

- 120,000 TW solar incident
- >400 GW installed globally (total PV)
- The problem: Intermittent power

Scalable energy storage is critical for a sustainable future

Artificial Photosynthesis





Solar-driven Water Splitting at Work

 $H_2O + hv \rightarrow H_2 + O_2$

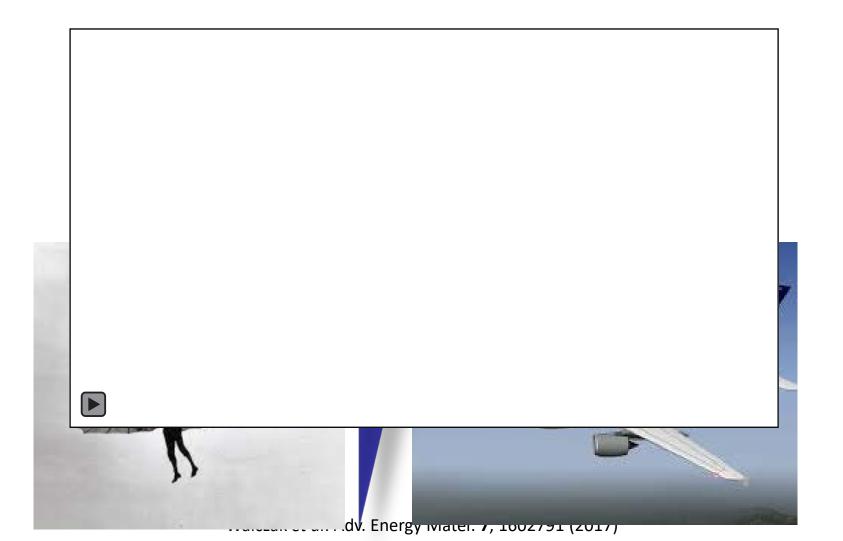


Walczak et al. Adv. Energy Mater. 7, 1602791 (2017)



Solar-driven Water Splitting at Work

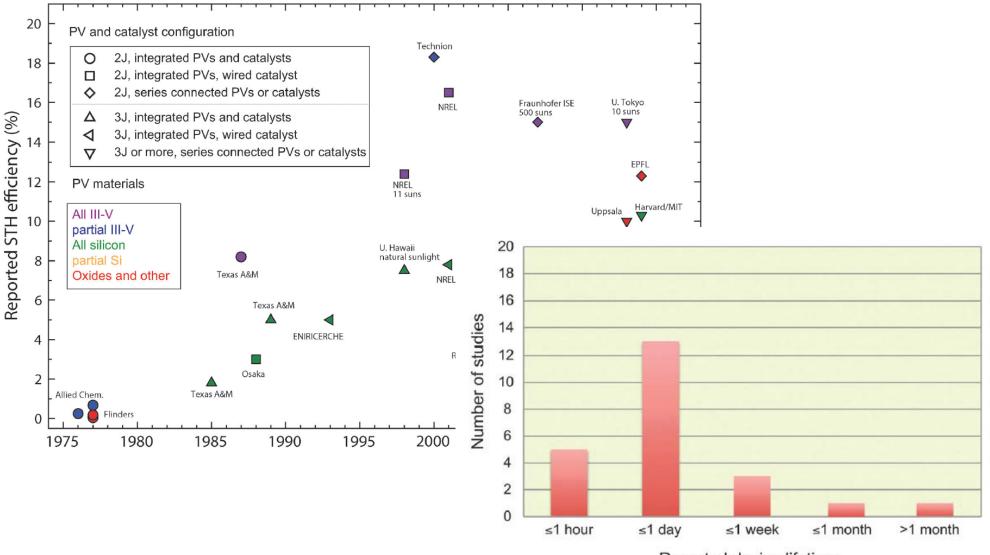
 $H_2O + hv \rightarrow H_2 + O_2$







State of the Art



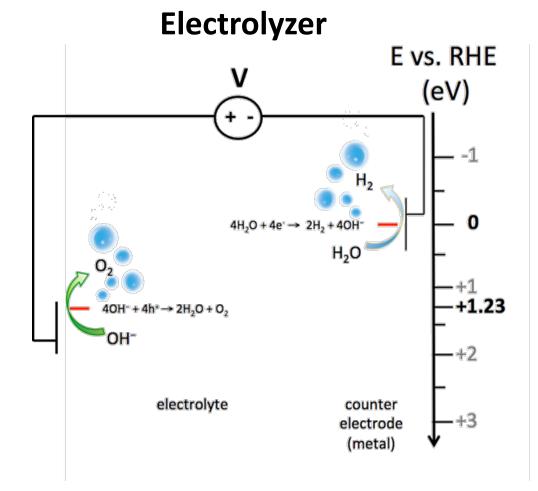
Shaner *et al.* Energy Eniron. Sci **8**, 2811 (2015).

Reported device lifetime

Water Splitting Electrolysis

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- Thermodynamic potential required: 1.23 V
- Including kinetic factors and loss processes: ~1.7 1.8 V

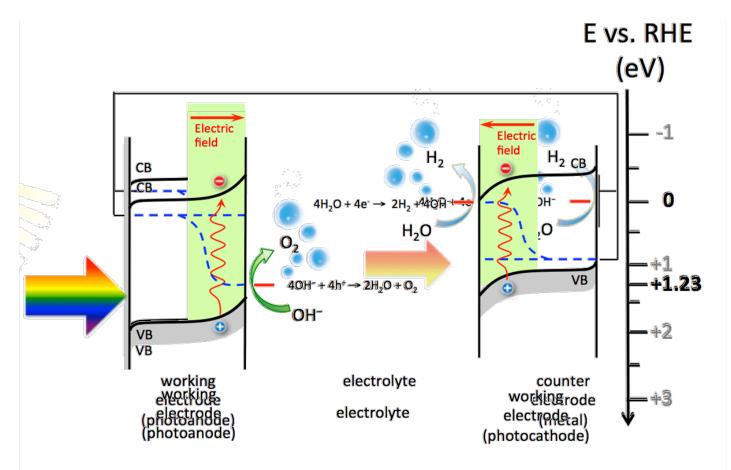


Smith, Sharp, et al., Energy Environ. Sci. 8, 2851 (2015)



Semiconductor Solar Photoelectrochemistry

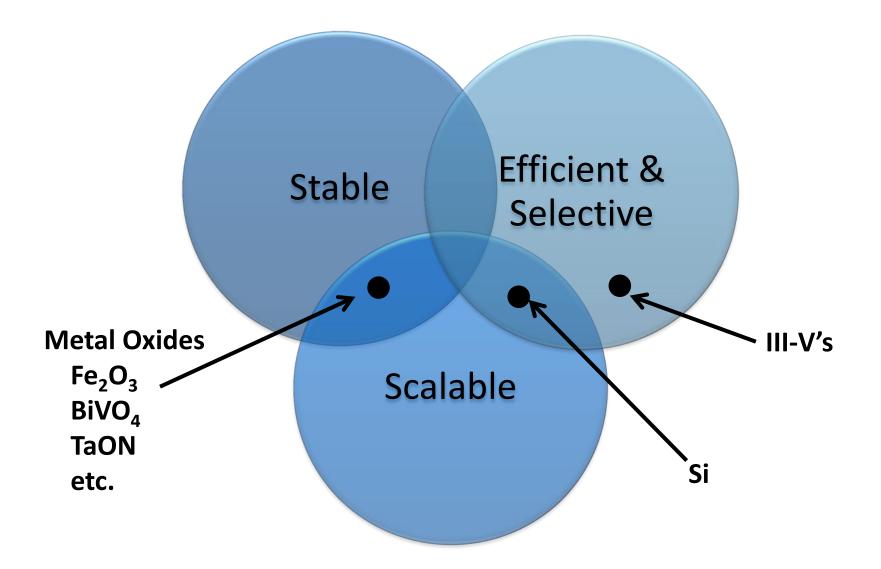
- Charge separation at semiconductor-electrolyte junctions
- Water: Only sufficiently abundant proton and electron source
- Tandem design for matching solar spectrum



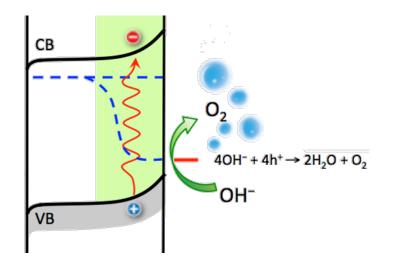
Smith, Sharp, et al., Energy Environ. Sci. 8, 2851 (2015)



The Materials Challenge

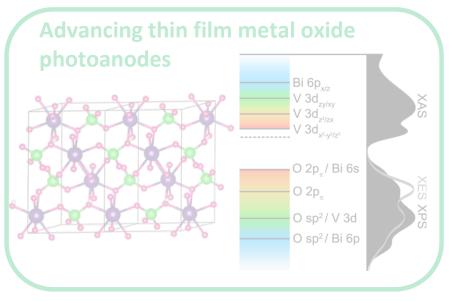




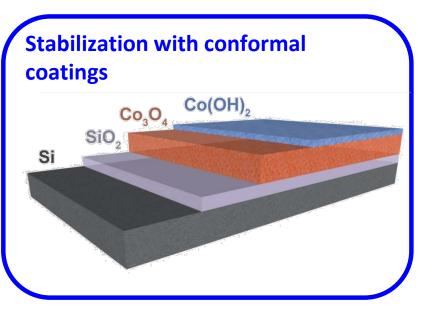


Two Approaches:

- 1) Stabilization of otherwise unstable photoelectrodes
- 2) Discovery of intrinsically stable semiconductors



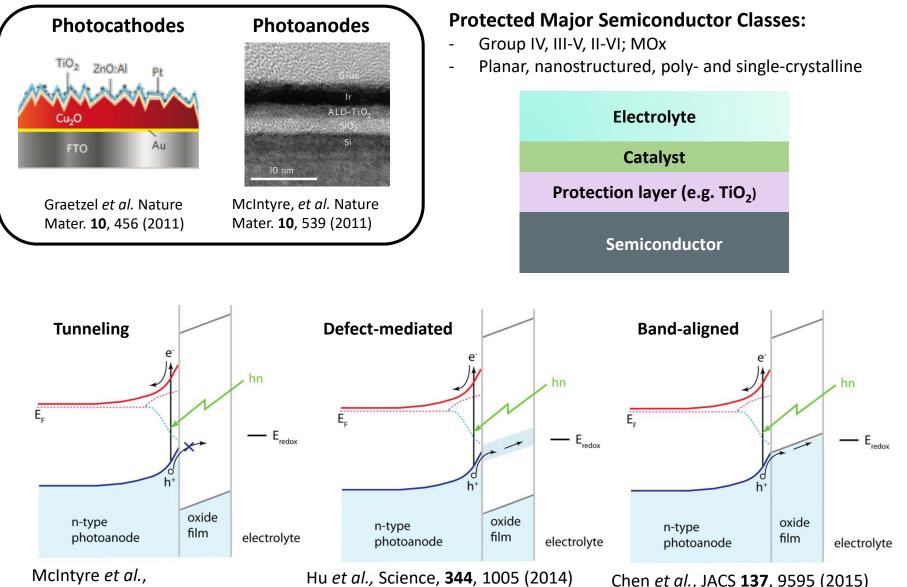
Stable → Efficient



Efficient → Stable



Emergence of a Suite of Viable Corrosion Protection Strategies

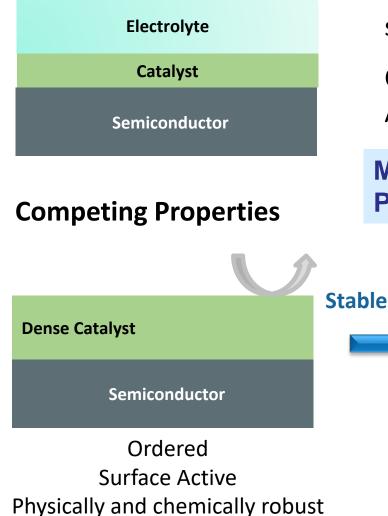


Nature Mater. 10, 539 (2011)

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Strategies for Stabilizing Semiconductors

Chemically Inactive Interfacial Layers



Isolated interface

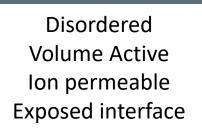
Can we use the catalyst itself to stabilize the semiconductor?

Can we use the atomic precision of ALD to create more active catalysts?

Model System: PE-ALD of CoO_x on Si photoanodes

Chemically Labile Catalyst

Active

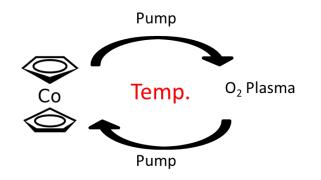


Semiconductor



Functional Nanoscale Materials with Plasma-Enhanced ALD

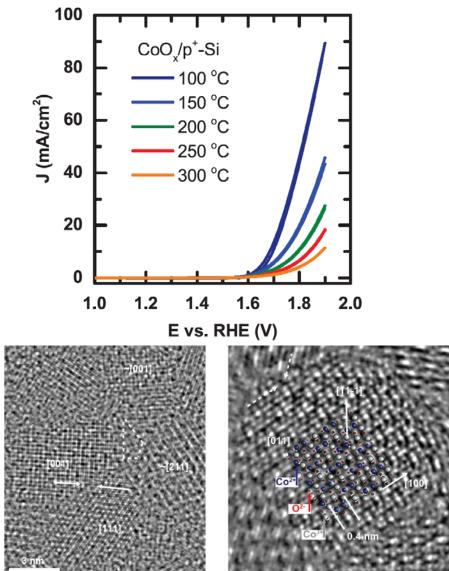
- Conformal coatings
- Non-thermal activation
- Flexible composition, structure, morphology control



Objective: Improve catalytic activity by controlling (dis)order

Approach: Create new materials and engineer interfaces with control at the atomic level

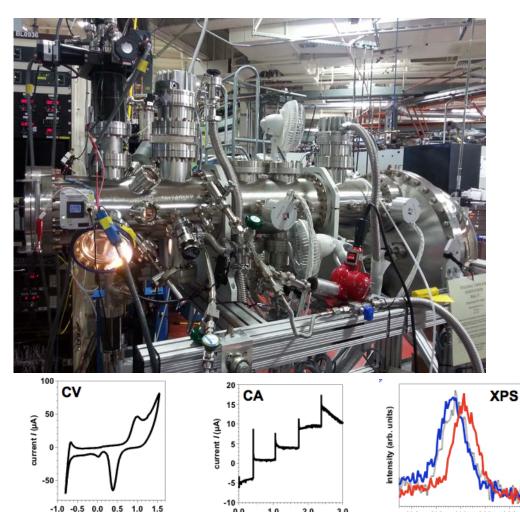
Yang et al., Nature Mater. 16, 335 (2017)

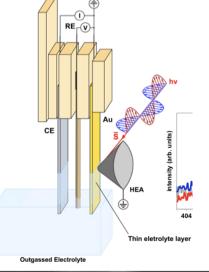




Operando XPS Characterization of Cobalt Oxide Coatings

APXPS @ BL 9.3.1. Electrochemical set up and dip and pull method







Favaro, et al., JACS 139, 8960 (2017)

E vs. Ag/AgCI/CI (sat.) (V)

0.0

1.0

2.0

time (hours)

3.0

404 402 400 398 396

binding energy (eV)



40

30 thickness

20

0

OCP

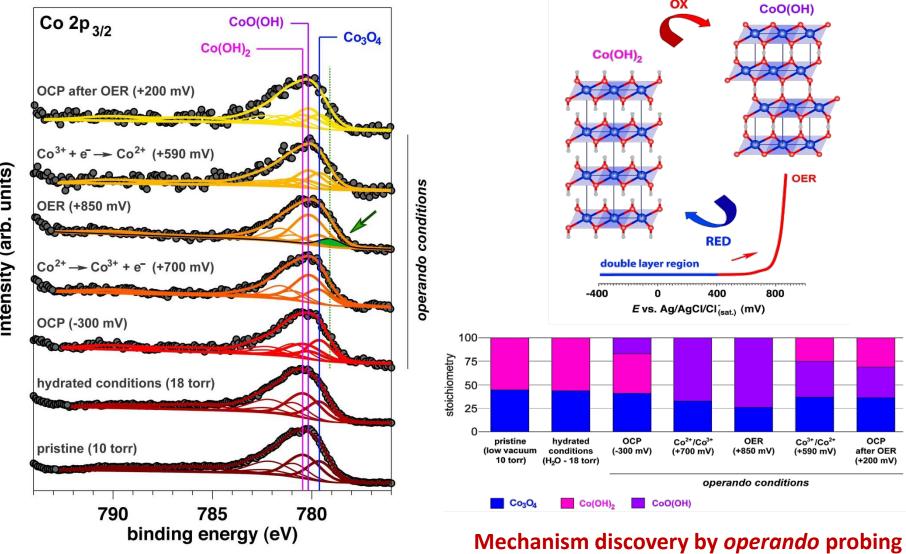
after OER

(+200 mV)

of transformations in complex environments

10 🔎

Operando XPS Characterization of Cobalt Oxide Coatings

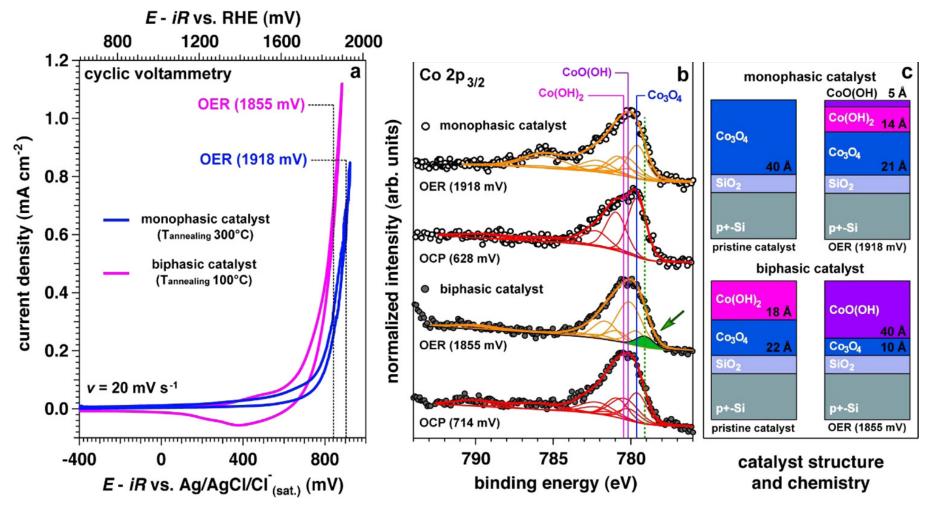


Favaro, et al., JACS 139, 8960 (2017)

Operando XPS Characterization of Mono- vs. Bi-Phasic Coatings

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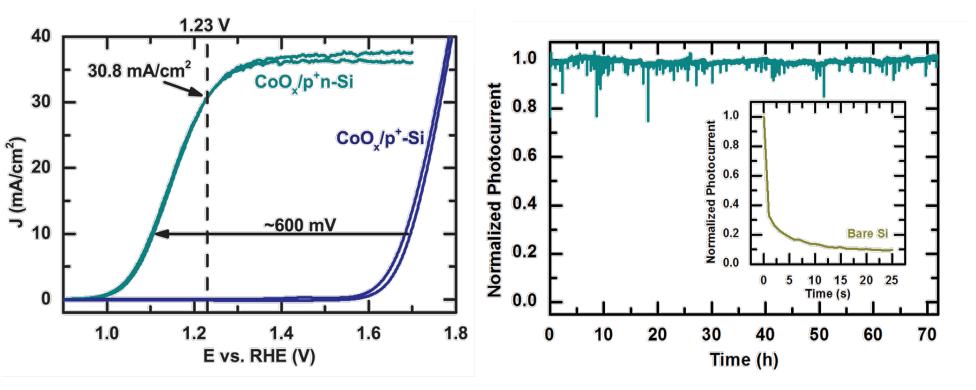
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- Transformation to CoO(OH) phase provides high activity and is promoted by the presence of Co(OH)₂ in as-deposited material
- Co⁴⁺ only observed on highly active films under OER conditions



Integration into High Performance Silicon Photoanodes

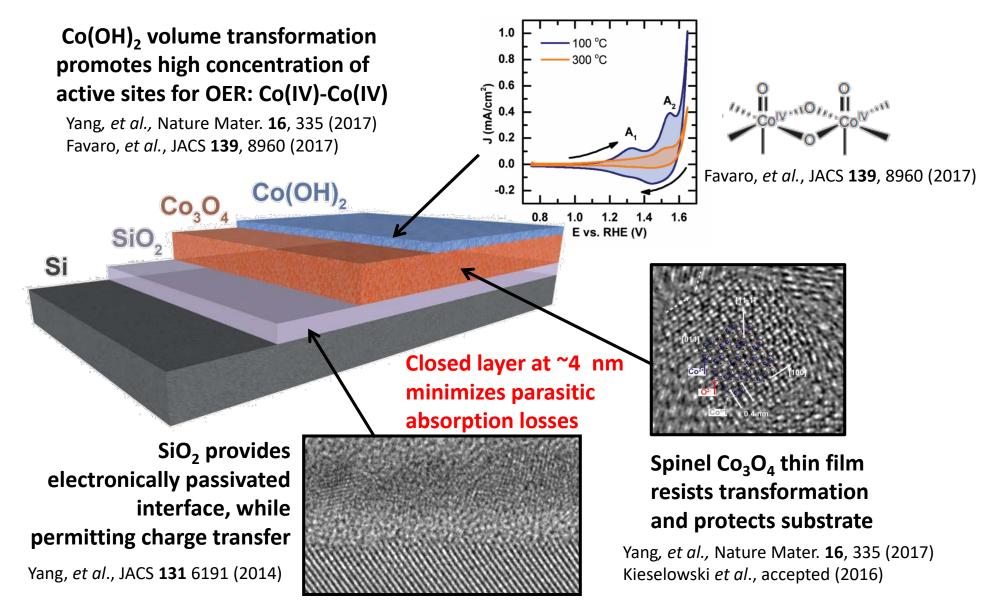


- Improved catalytic activity translates to improved PEC performance
- >30 mA/cm² @ 1.23 V vs. RHE
- Photocurrent onset < 1.0 V vs. RHE
- Stable operation for >72 h in 1 M KOH

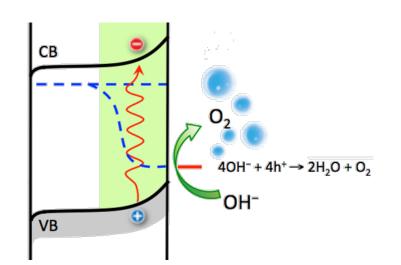
Yang et al., Nature Mater. 16, 335 (2017)



Biphasic Coatings for Improved Stability and Performance

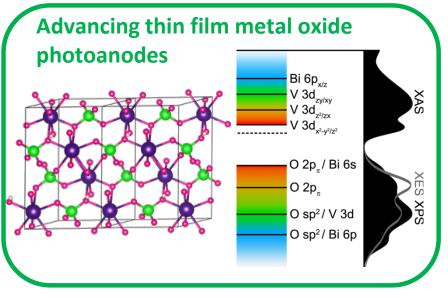




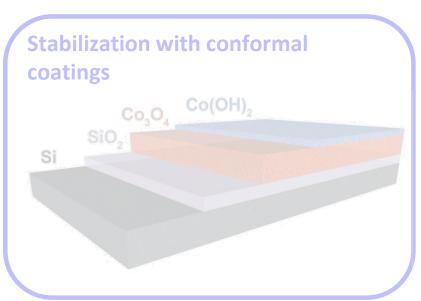


Two Approaches:

- 1) Stabilization of otherwise unstable photoelectrodes
- 2) Discovery of intrinsically stable semiconductors

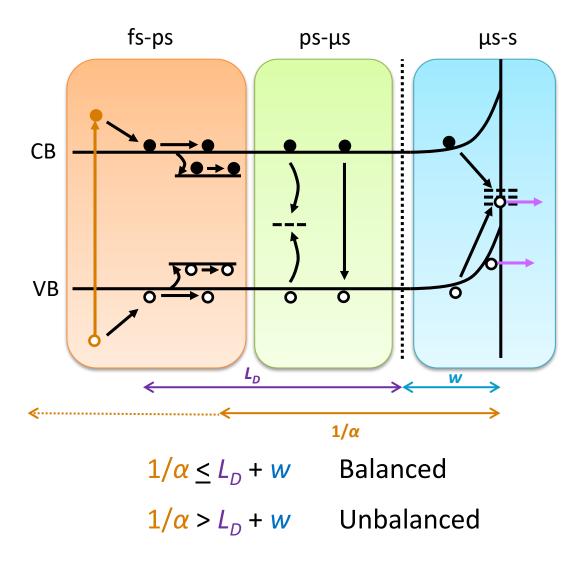


Stable → Efficient



Efficient → Stable

Competition between reaction and recombination



Understanding and controlling energy conversion mechanisms requires characterization over various length and time scales

Light interaction with matter

- Electronic structure
- Physical structure

Transport mechanisms

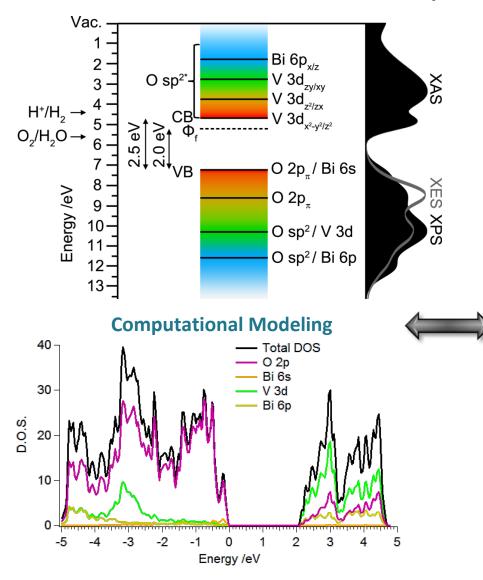
- Electronic structure
- Photocarrier dynamics
- Defect trapping and recombination

Chemical pathways

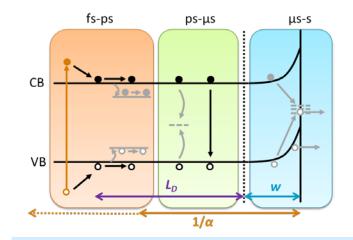
- Electronic structure
- Interfacial energetics
- Phyical and chemical transformations
- Interface defect states
- Catalytic mechanisms



Electronic Structure of BiVO₄

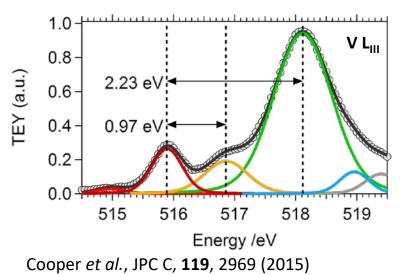


Cooper *et al.*, Chem. Mater. **26**, 5365 (2014)

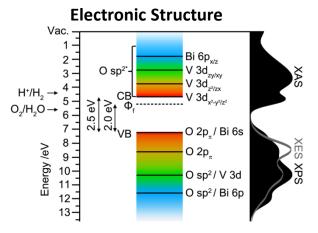


Insights into basic function and limitations of light absorber

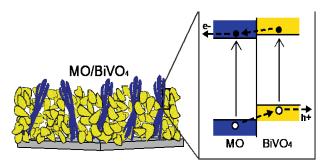
X-ray and Optical Spectroscopy



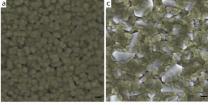
A Comprehensive Approach to Advanced Photoanodes: BiVO₄

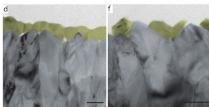


Cooper *et al.,* Chem. Mater. **26**, 5365 (2014) Cooper *et al.,* JPC C **119**, 2969 (2015) Photocarrier Dynamics & Novel Mesoscale Architectures

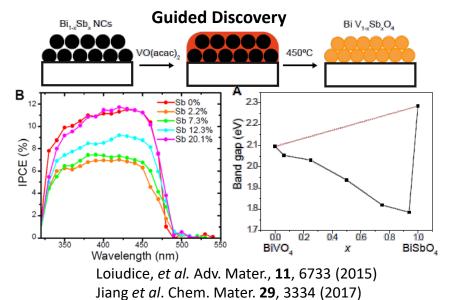


Loiudice, *et al.* Nano Lett. **15** 7347 (2015) Hess, *et al.* Nano Energy **34**, 375 (2017) Cooper *et al.* in preparation (2016) Stability & Photocorrosion

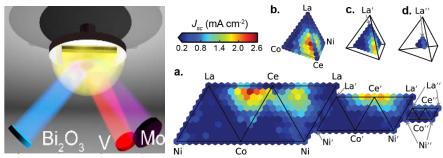




Toma, et al. Nature Comm. **7** 12012 (2016) McDowell et al. **118**, JPCC, 19618 (2014)



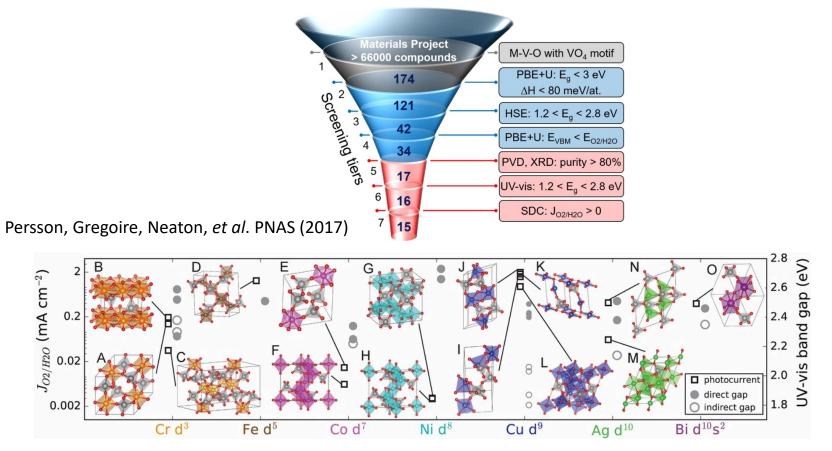
Doping, Defects, & Catalyst Integration



Cooper *et al.* Chem. Mater. **28**, 5761 (2016) Shinde *et al.*, ACS Appl. Mater. Interf. **8**, 23696 (2016) Guevarra *et al.* Energy Environ. Sci **9**, 565 (2016) Chen *et al.*, ChemSusChem **8**, 1066 (2015) Chen *et al.*, JPC C **117**, 21635 (2013)



An Era of Discovery... That Outpaces Understanding

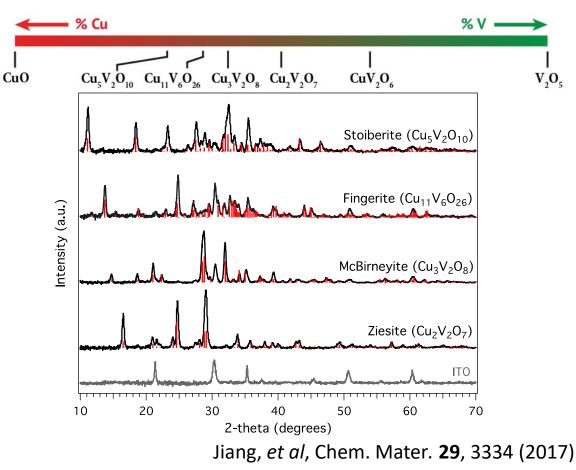


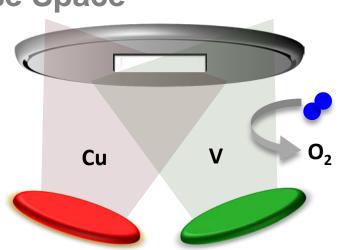
- Worldwide discovery efforts have identified dozens of new semiconductors with desirable bandgaps (mostly transition metal oxides)
- Basic factors affecting solar energy conversion efficiencies are poorly understood



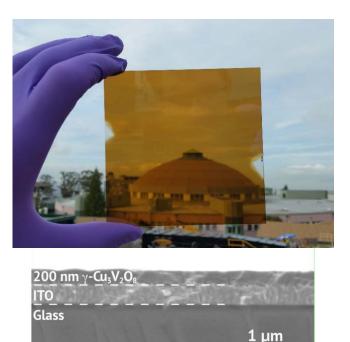
Targeted Synthesis within Complex Phase Space

- Copper vanadate as an emerging semiconductor
 - Approx. 1.8 eV bandgap
 - Long-term chemical stability
- Tunable CVO phases by reactive rf co-sputtering



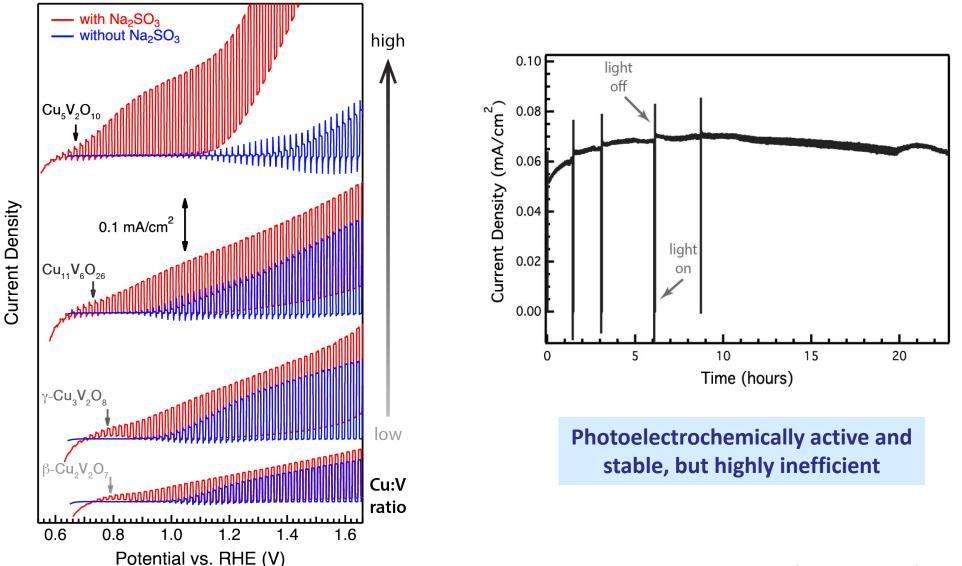


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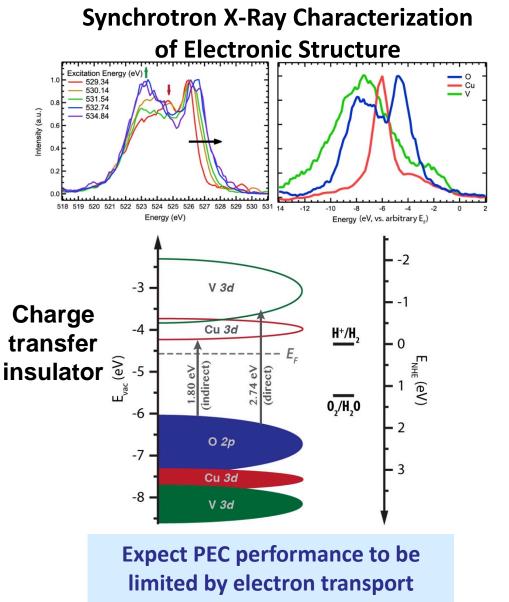


Photoelectrochemical Function of CVO



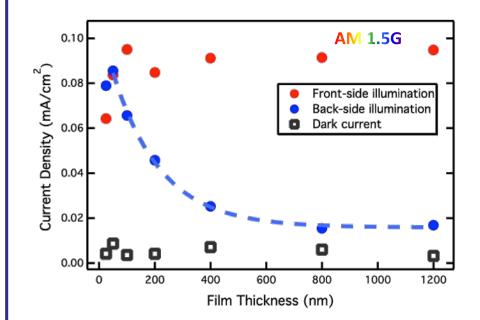
Jiang et al., ACS Appl. Mater. Interfaces in press (2018)

Understanding Photoconversion Limitations



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> **Functional Characterization of Photoelectrochemical Properties**



Photocurrent generation limited by minority carrier holes

Jiang et al., Chem. Mater. 29, 3334 (2017)



SCE of Copper Vanadate Photoanodes

0.9

0.8

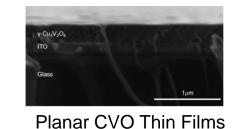
0.7

0.6 0.5 0.4

0.3

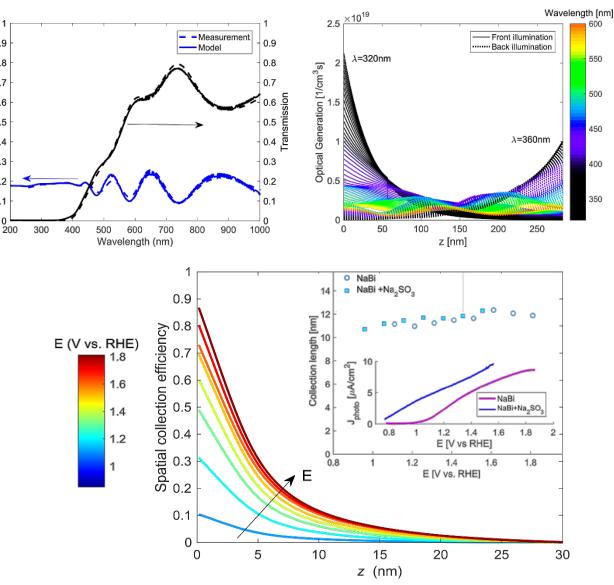
0.2

0.1



+ Variable Angle Spectroscopic Ellipsometry + Optical Modelling (Transfer Matrix Method)

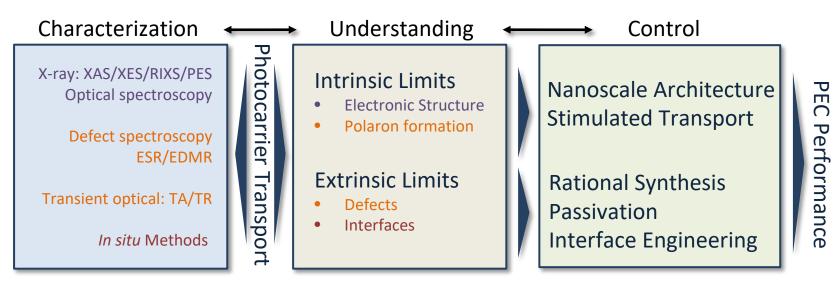
- Extremely short charge extraction lengths
- Strong surface Fermi level pinning
- Surface passivation, defect engineering, nanostructuring



Segev, et al. EES in press (2018)

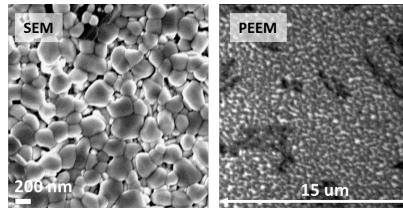


Towards a Next Generation of Semiconductor Light Absorbers



The Challenge:

Reliance on disordered polycrystalline thin films that impede mechanistic understanding



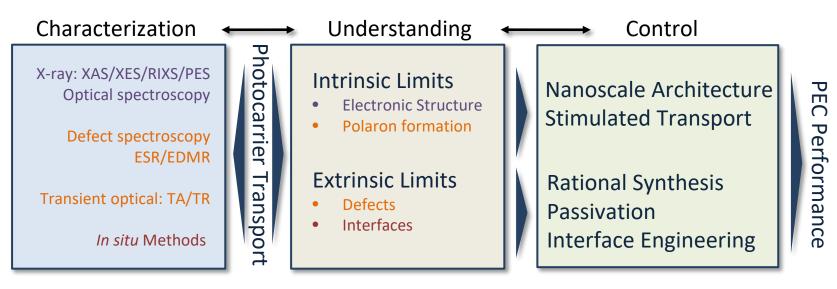
The Opportunity:

Application of advanced deposition methods to control disorder at the atomic scale

- Moleular beam epitaxy (MBE)
- Pulsed laser deposition (PLD)
- Plasma-Enhanced Atomic Layer Deposition (PE-ALD) and epitaxy (ALE)
- Bulk crystals

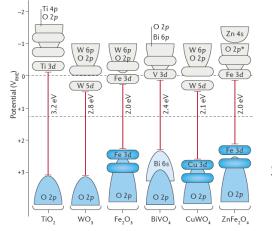


Towards a Next Generation of Semiconductor Light Absorbers



The Challenge:

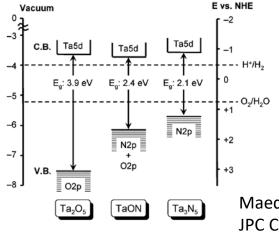
Bandgap engineering of oxides limited to CB energy, at the cost of photovoltage



Sivula & van de Krol, Nature Rev. Mater. 15010 (2016)

The Opportunity:

Expansion to nitride and oxynitride semiconductors

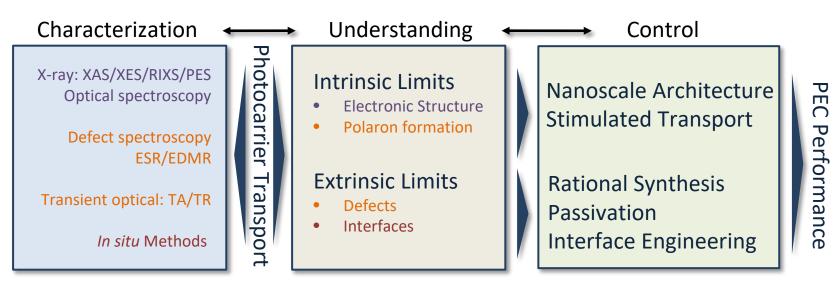


Requires advanced deposition methods (e.g. MBE, ALD) to precisely control composition and defects

Maeda & Domen, JPC C **111**, 7851 (2007)

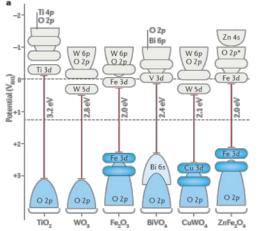


Towards a Next Generation of Semiconductor Light Absorbers



The Challenge:

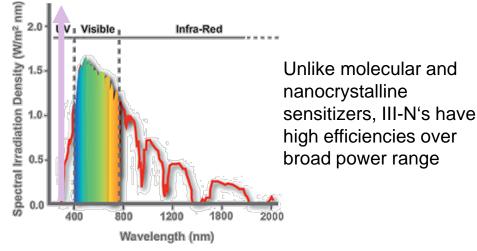
High stability, high quantum efficiency materials remain wide bandgap



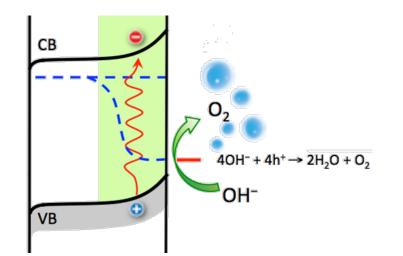
Sivula & van de Krol, Nature Rev. Mater. 15010 (2016)

The Opportunity:

Spectral upconversion with advanced III-N semiconductors

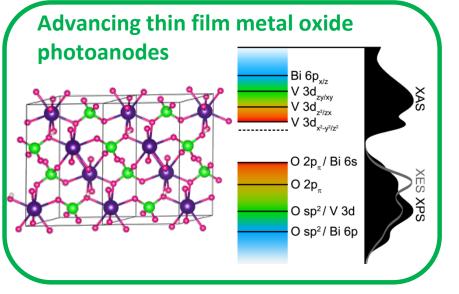




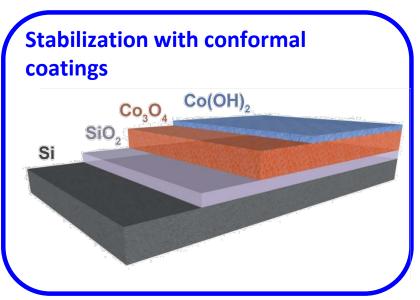


Two Approaches:

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- 2) Discovery of intrinsically stable semiconductors



Stable → Efficient

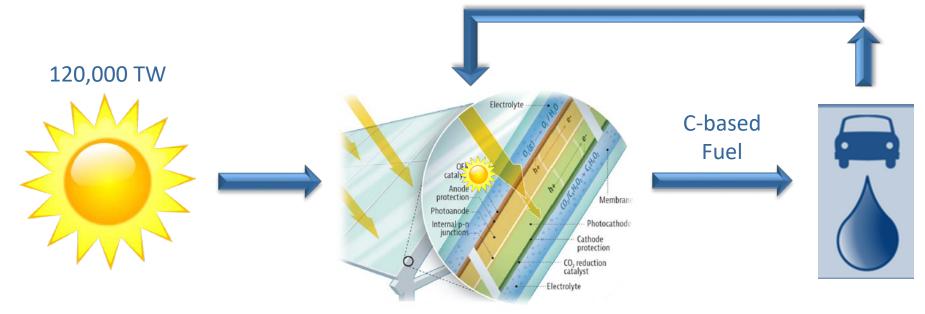


Efficient → Stable



Towards Photoelectrochemical Reduction of CO₂

Atmospheric CO₂ as Feedstock

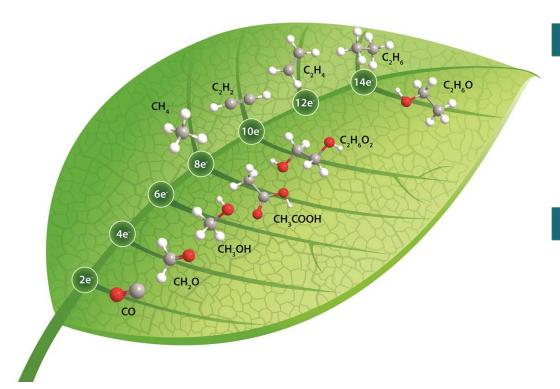


Solar-driven CO₂ Reduction

- **Efficiency** relies on efficient charge separation and extraction across interfaces
- **Stability** under highly reducing aqueous photoelectrochemical conditions
- **Selectivity** depends on potential, energetics, defects, light intensity, etc.



The Selectivity Challenge



- Efficiency relies on efficient charge separation and extraction across interfaces
- **Stability** under highly reducing aqueous photoelectrochemical conditions
- Selectivity depends on potential, energetics, defects, light intensity, etc.

OXYGEN FORMING REACTION

Oxygen evolution reaction (OER) $H_2O \longrightarrow \frac{1}{2}O_2(g) + 2H^+ + 2e^-$

FUEL FORMING REACTIONS

Hydrogen evolution reaction (HER)

$$2H^+ + 2e^- \longrightarrow H_2(g)$$

CO₂ reduction reaction (CO2RR)

 $CO_2 + 2H^+ + 2e^- \longrightarrow HCOOH + \frac{1}{2}O_2$

 $CO_2 + 4H^+ + 4e^- \longrightarrow HCHO + O_2$

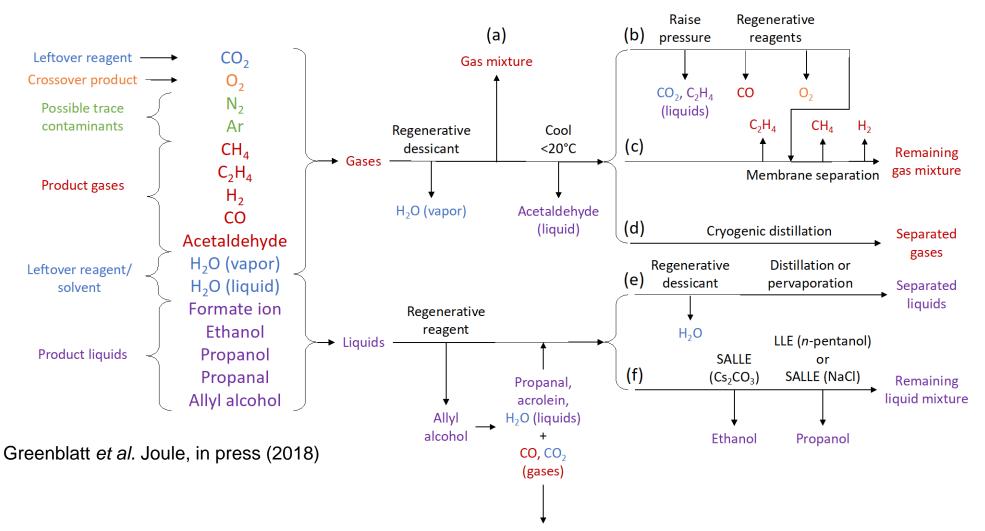
 $CO_2 + 6H^+ + 6e^- \longrightarrow CH_3OH + 3/2O_2$

$$CO_2 + 8H^+ + 8e^- \longrightarrow CH_4 + 2H_2O$$

etc.



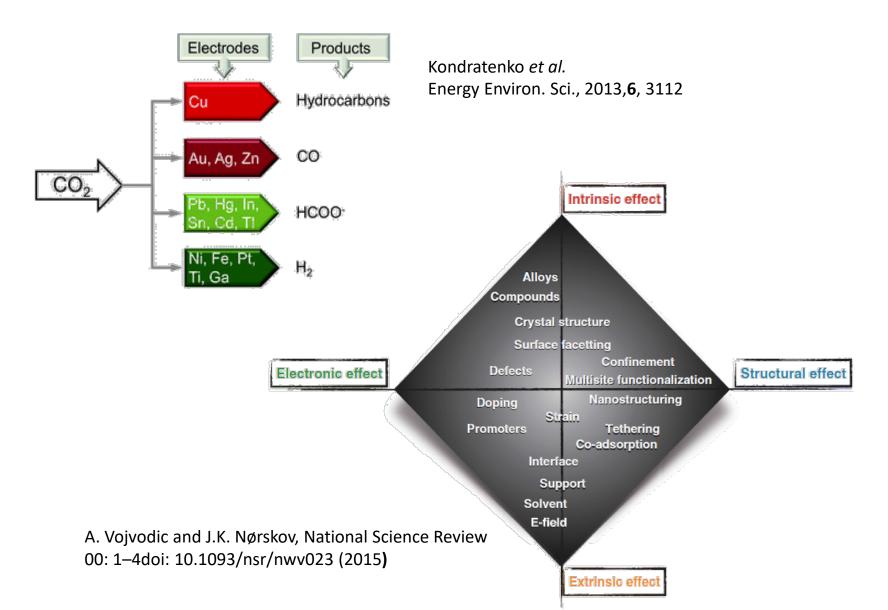
The Separations Challenge



Reaction selectivity is essential for minimizing energetic separations



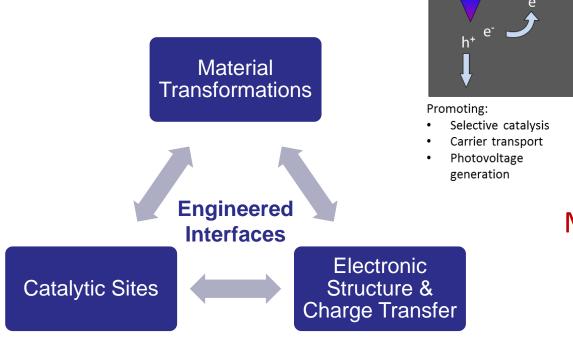
Selectivity: Materials Discovery and Development

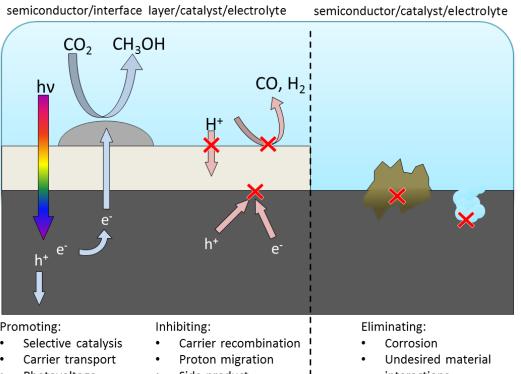




The Interface Challenge

Multi-functional interfaces that promote efficiency and selectivity while inhibiting undesired materials interactions, failure modes, and recombination pathways





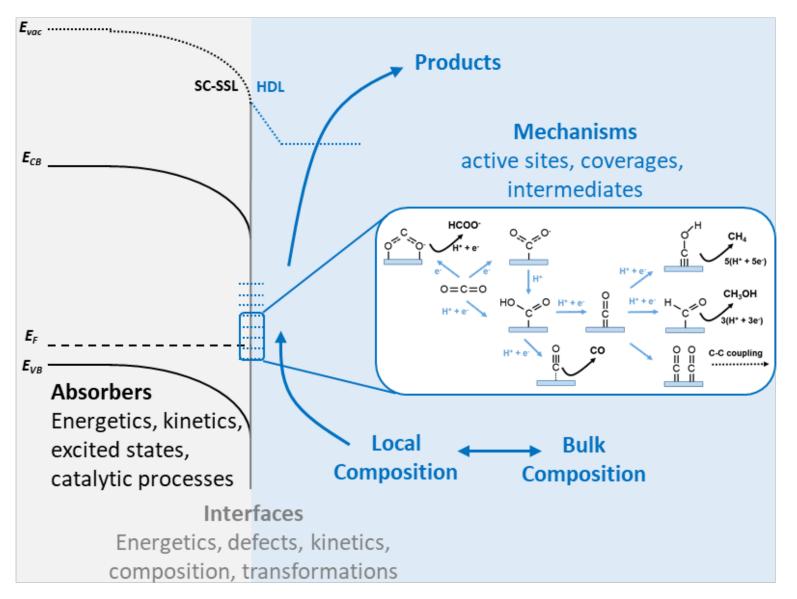
Side-product formation

interactions

Multi-modal in situ/operando probes will be essential for mechanism discovery and materials design



The Characterization Challenge





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Acknowledgements

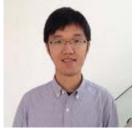
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Gideon Segev



Jason Cooper



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Yano



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Anna Loiudice





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Dotan