

Solar-driven fuel production using semiconductor photocatalysts

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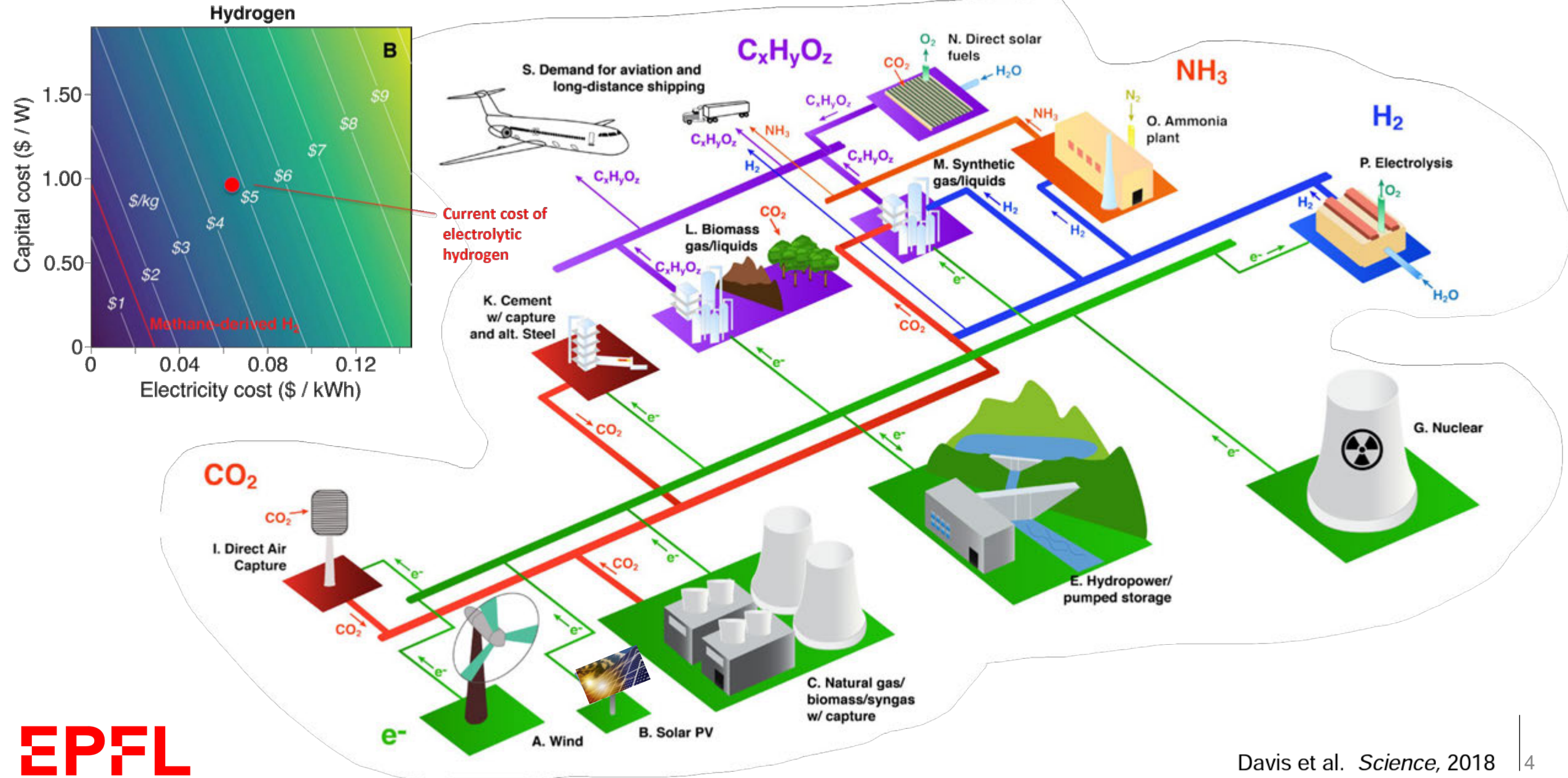
- Optoelectronic materials detect, convert, and control light



■ Conversion and storage of solar energy

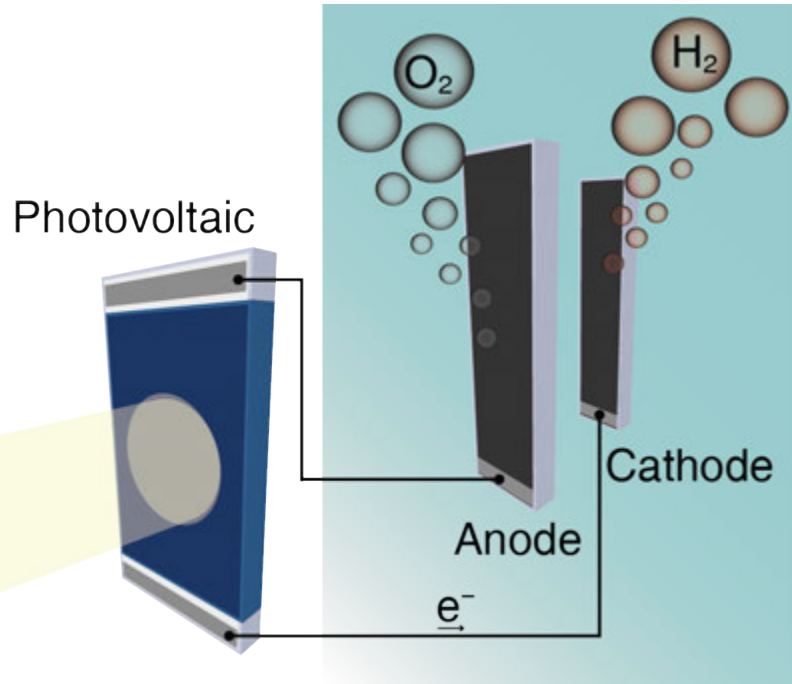


Carbon-neutral energy systems for fuels and chemicals

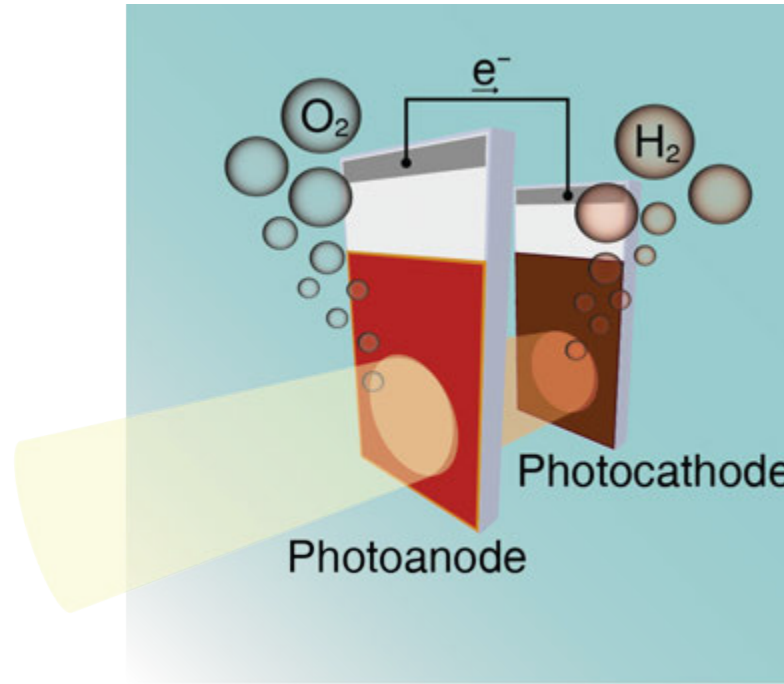


Routes for Solar-to-Hydrogen Conversion

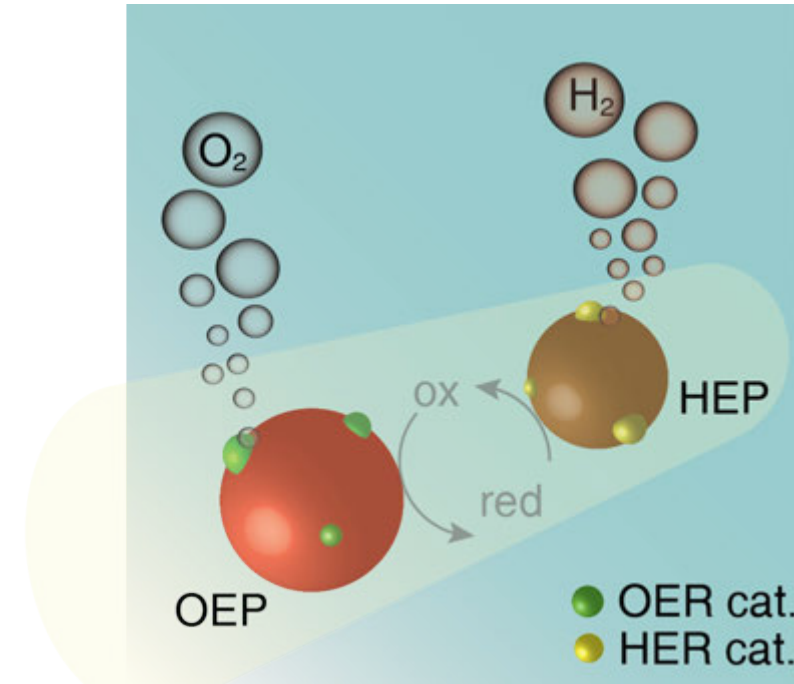
PV + Electrolysis



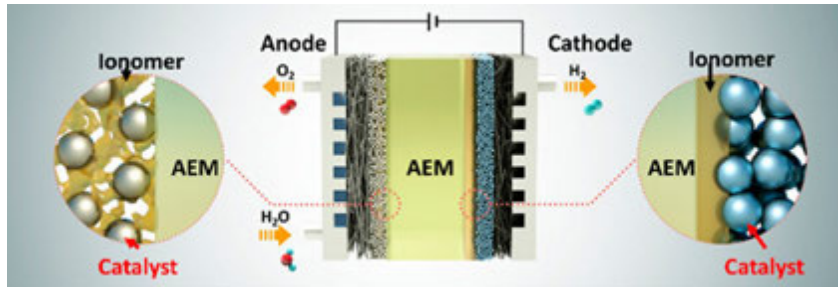
Photoelectrochemical (PEC)



Photocatalytic (PC)



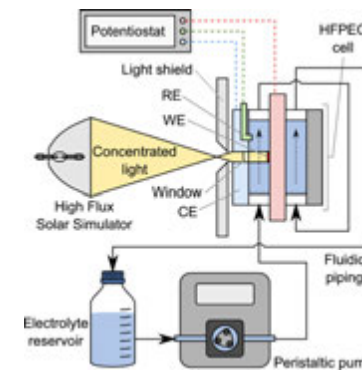
Prof. Xile Hu



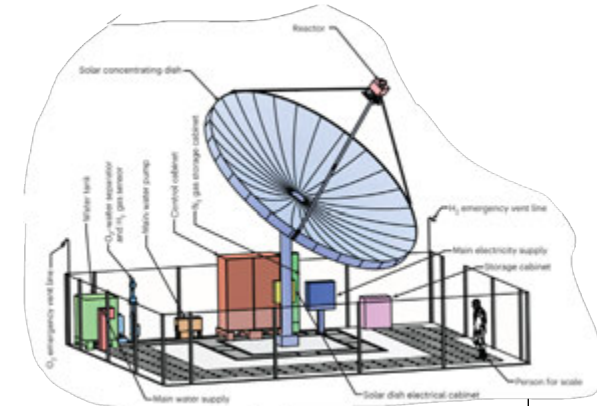
Anion exchange membrane water electrolyzer (AEMWE)



Prof. Sophia Haussener



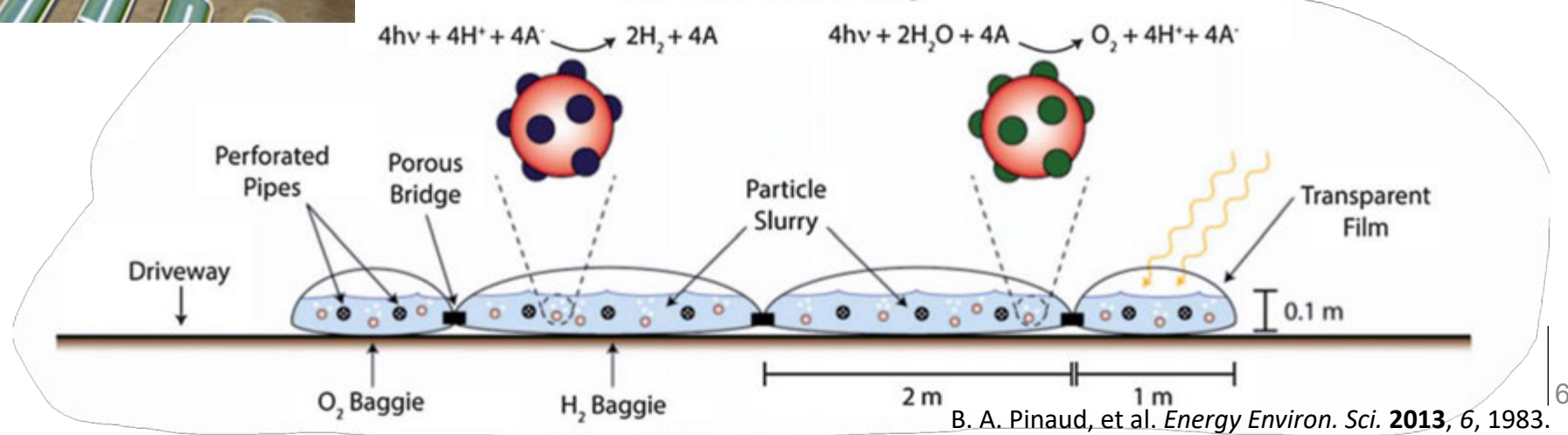
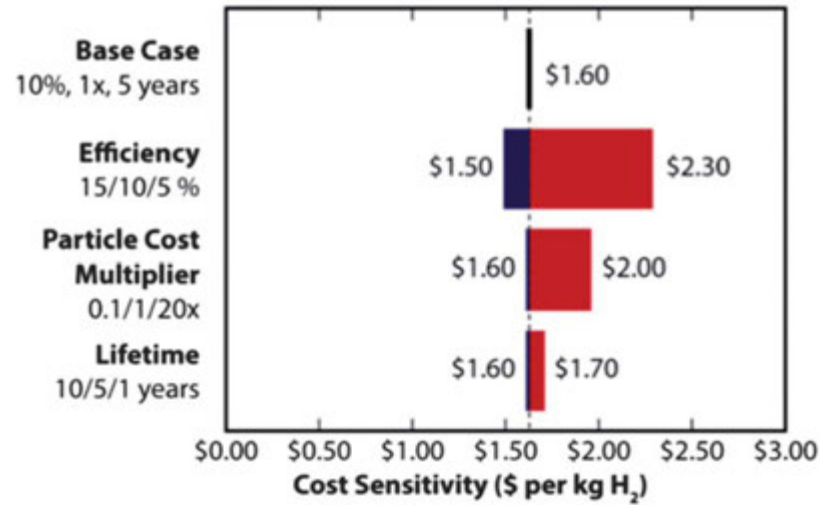
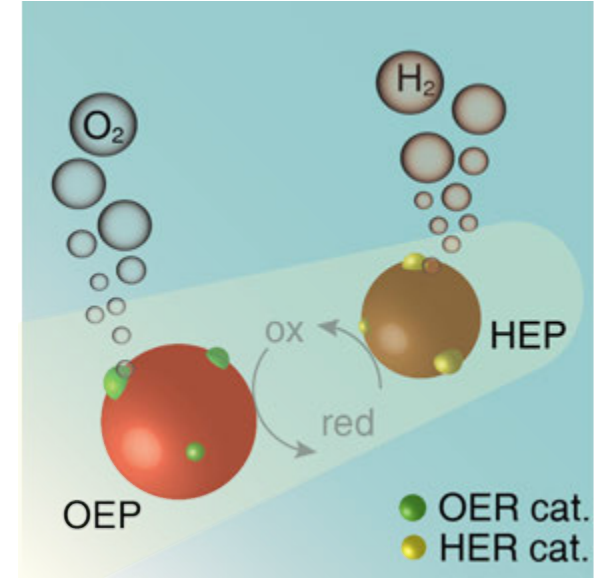
kW-scale pilot plant capable of co-generation of hydrogen and heat



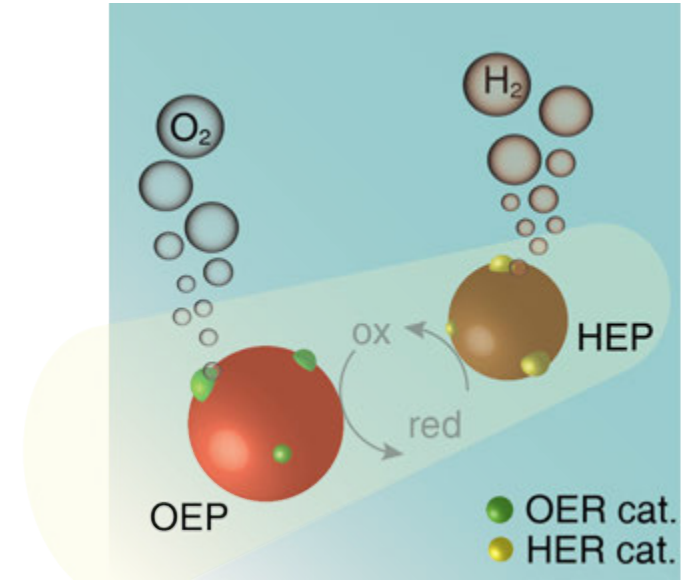
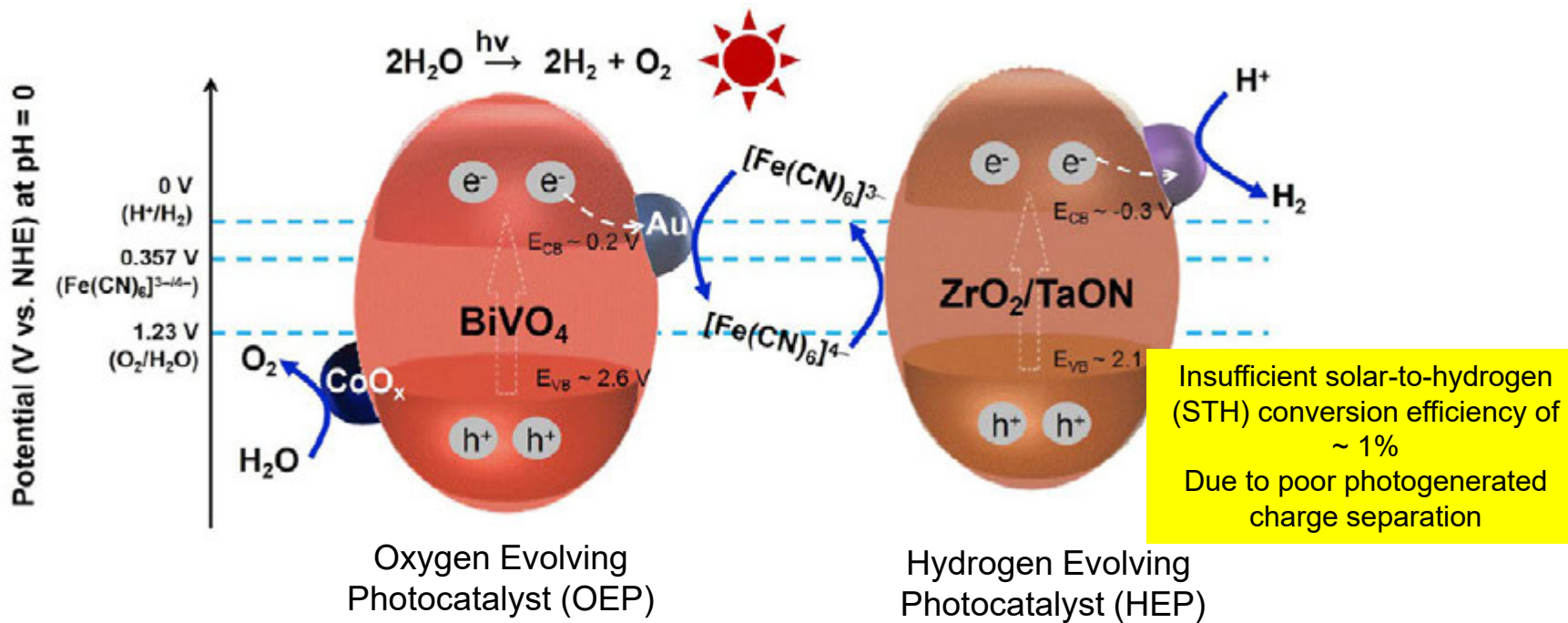
■ Photocatalytic Solar H₂ production: a scalable approach



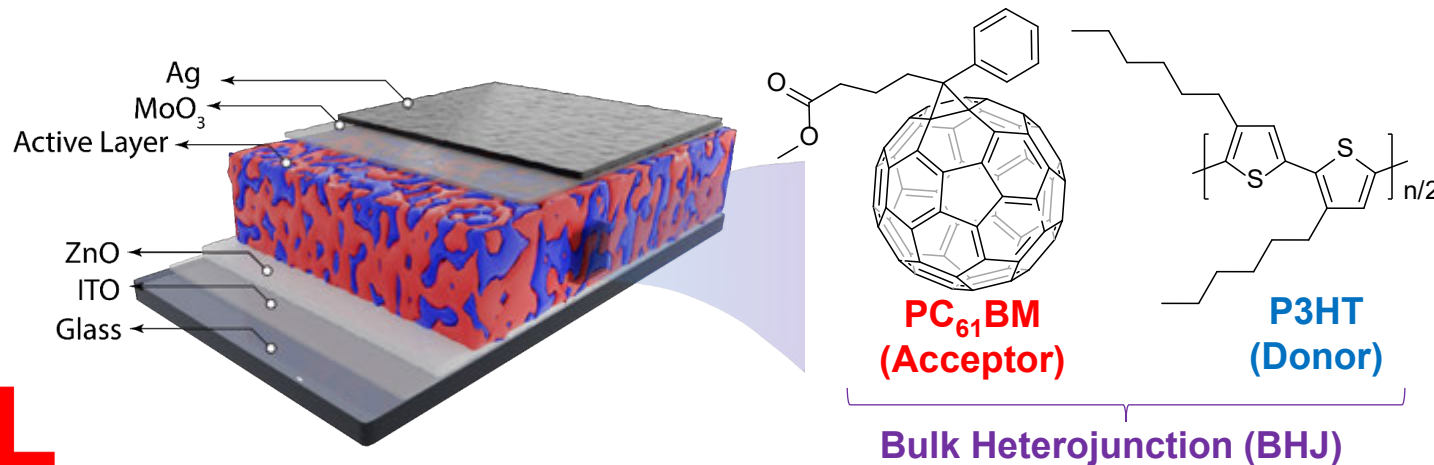
HyperSolar



■ Inherent problem with photocatalysis

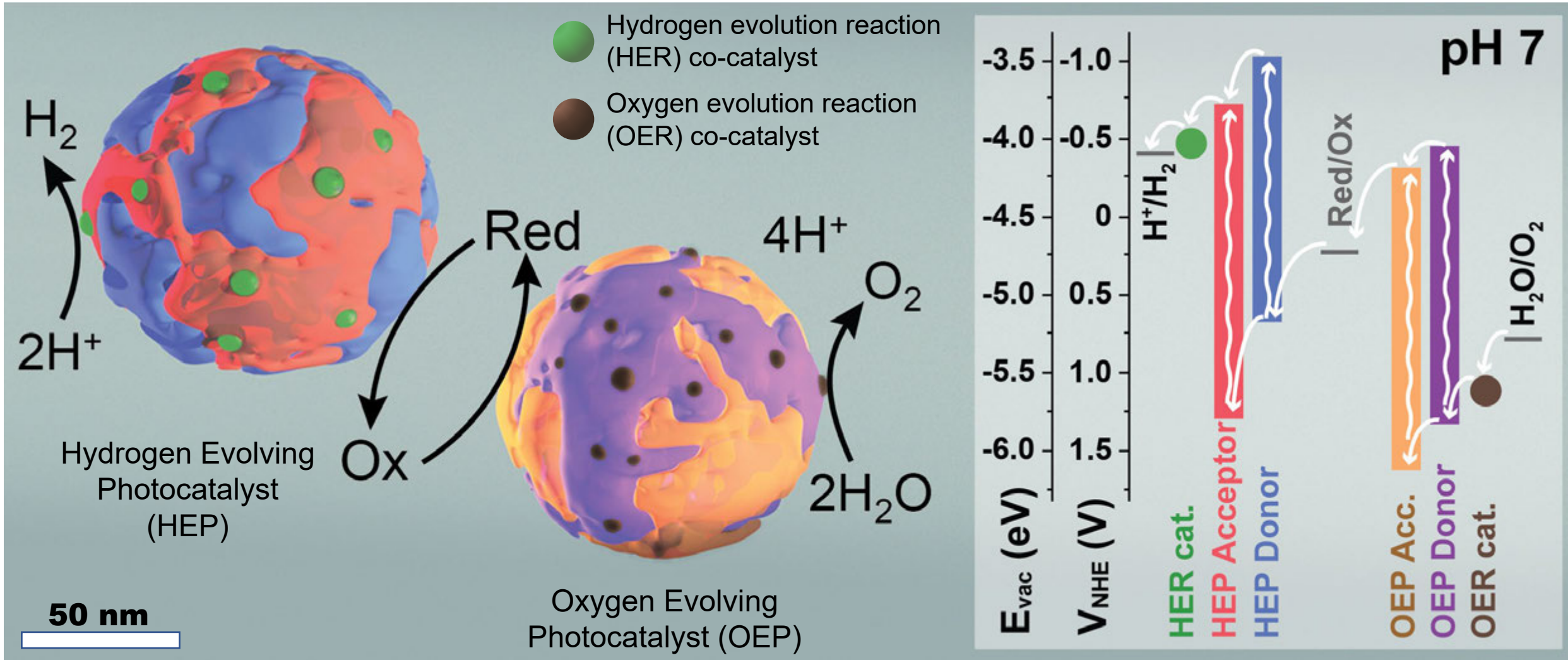


Y. Qi, Y. Zhao, Y. Gao, D. Li, Z. Li, F. Zhang, C. Li, *Joule* **2018**, 2, 2393



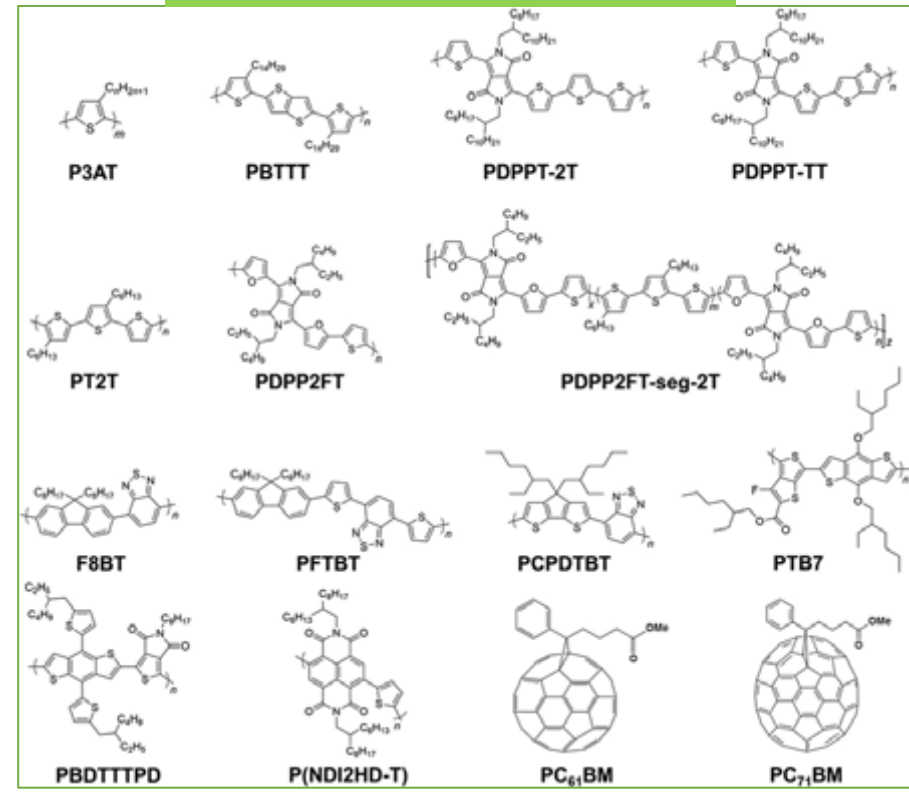
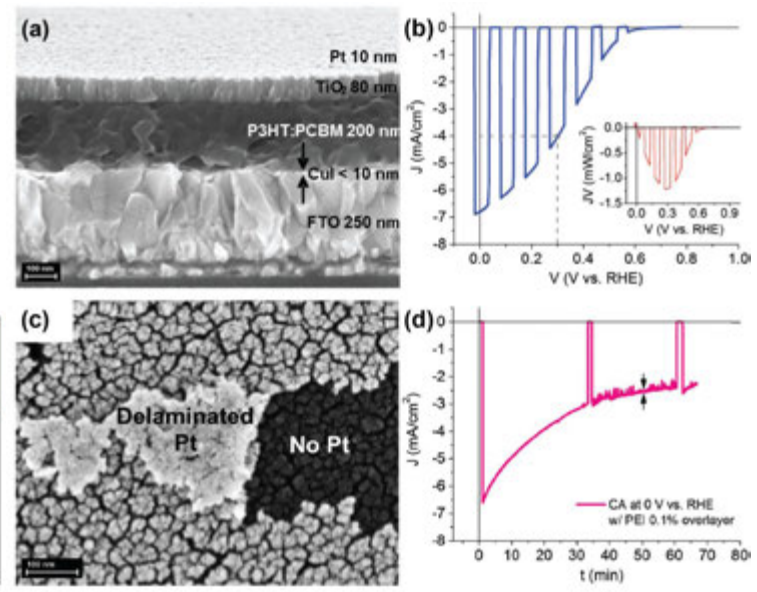
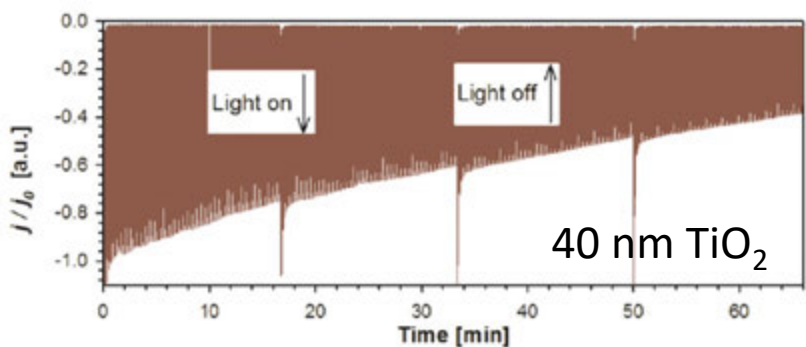
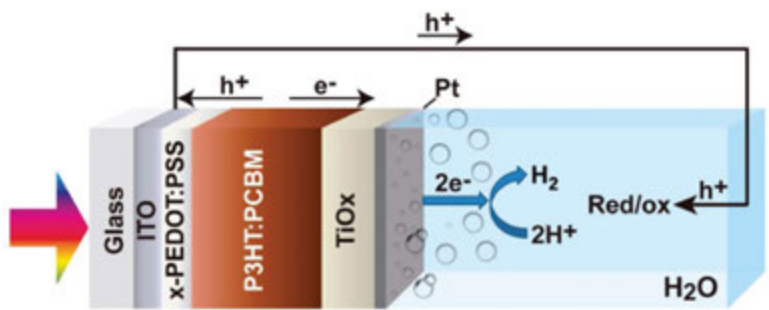
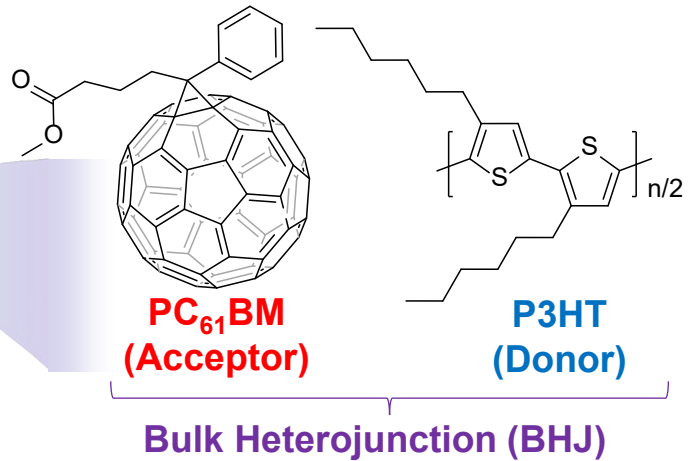
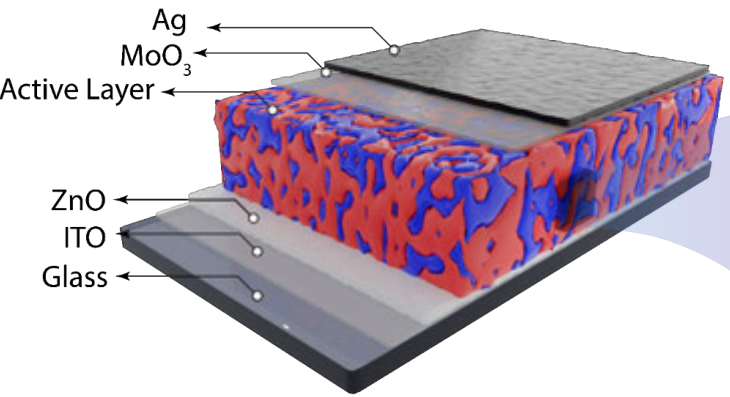
Bulk heterojunction organic semiconductor blends include a way to develop charge separation on a nanometer length scale !

■ Bulk-heterojunction (BHJ) organic photocatalysts



Towards organic semiconductors for solar H₂ production

Molecular engineering of chemical structure affords tuning of optoelectronic properties !

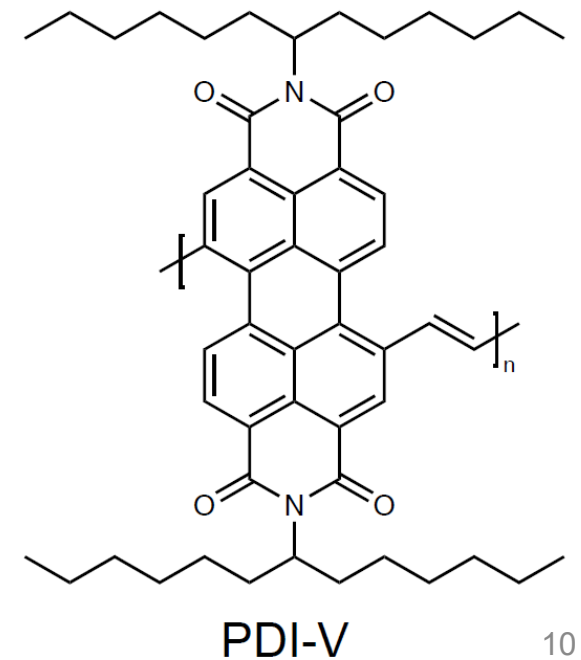
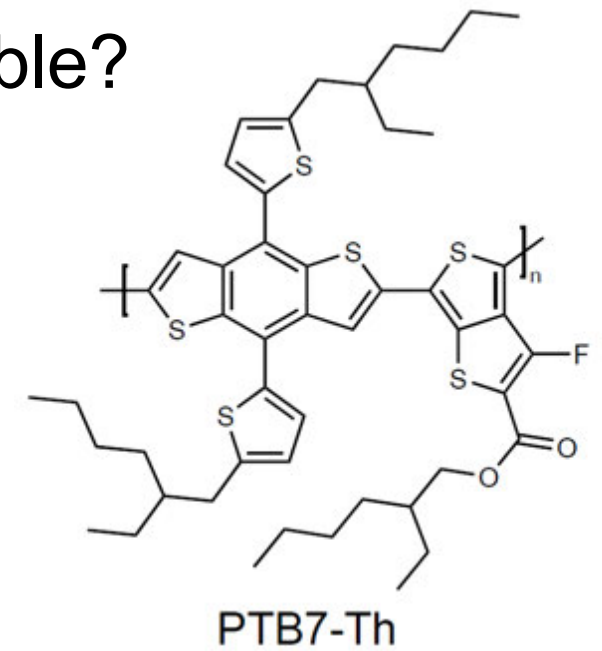
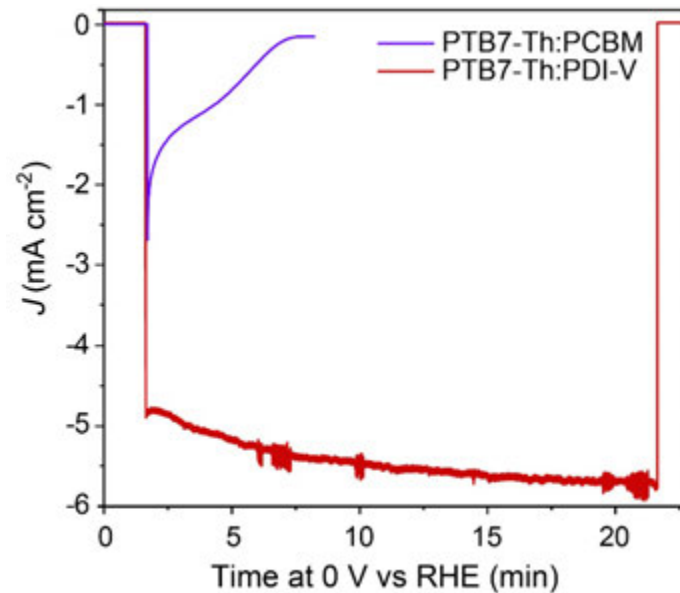
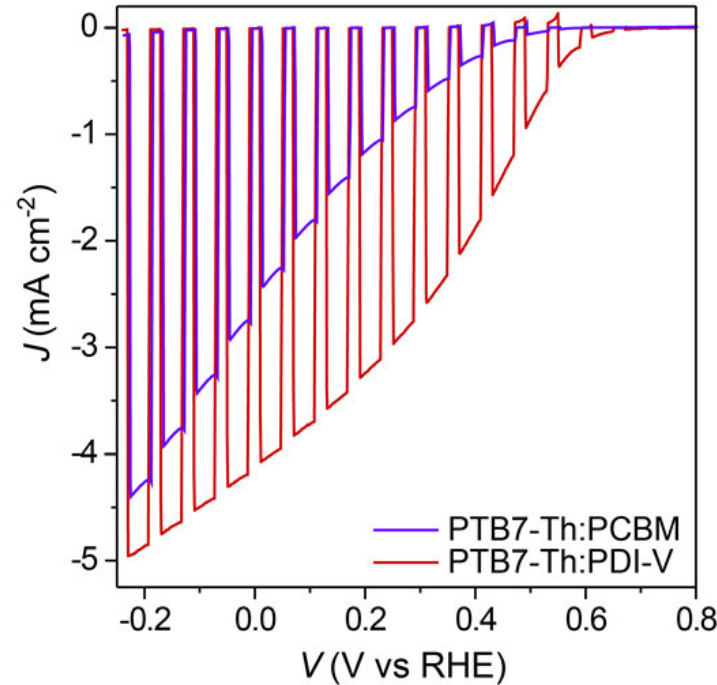
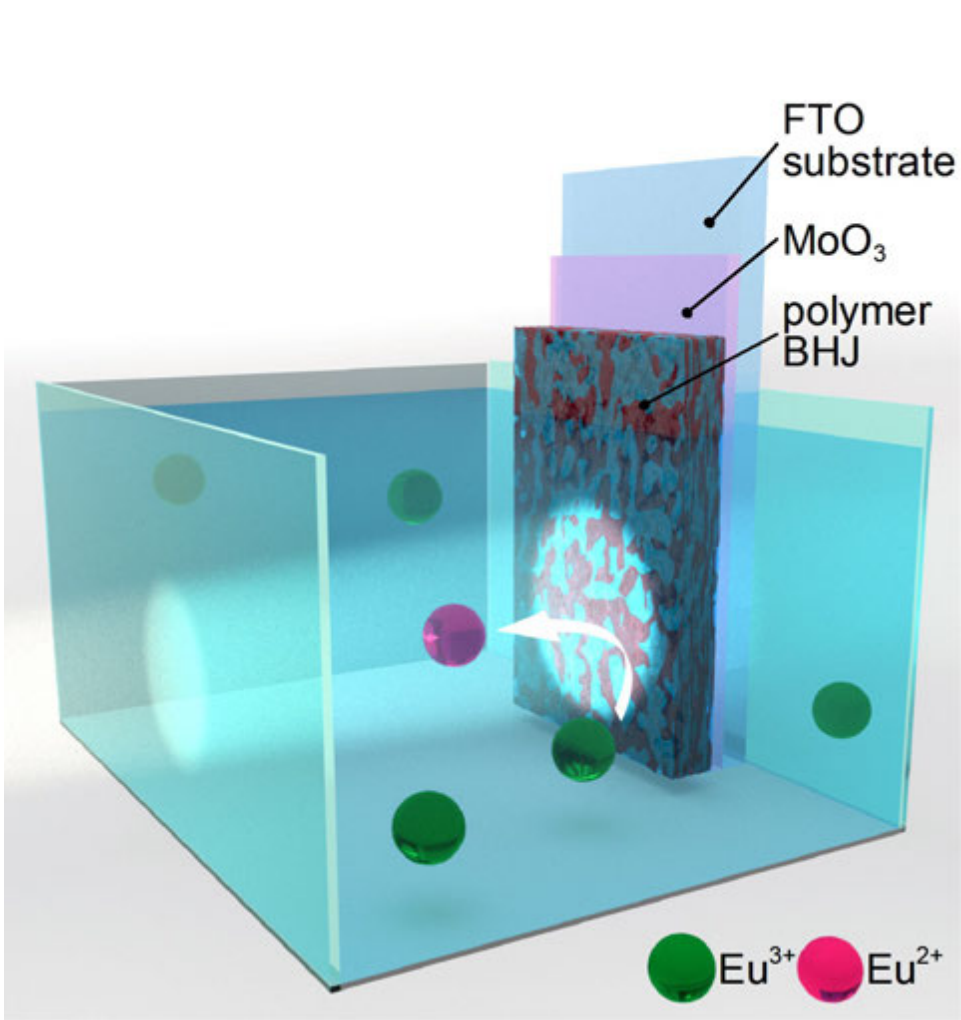


Can organic semiconductors attain stable operation under photocatalytic or photoelectrochemical operation ?

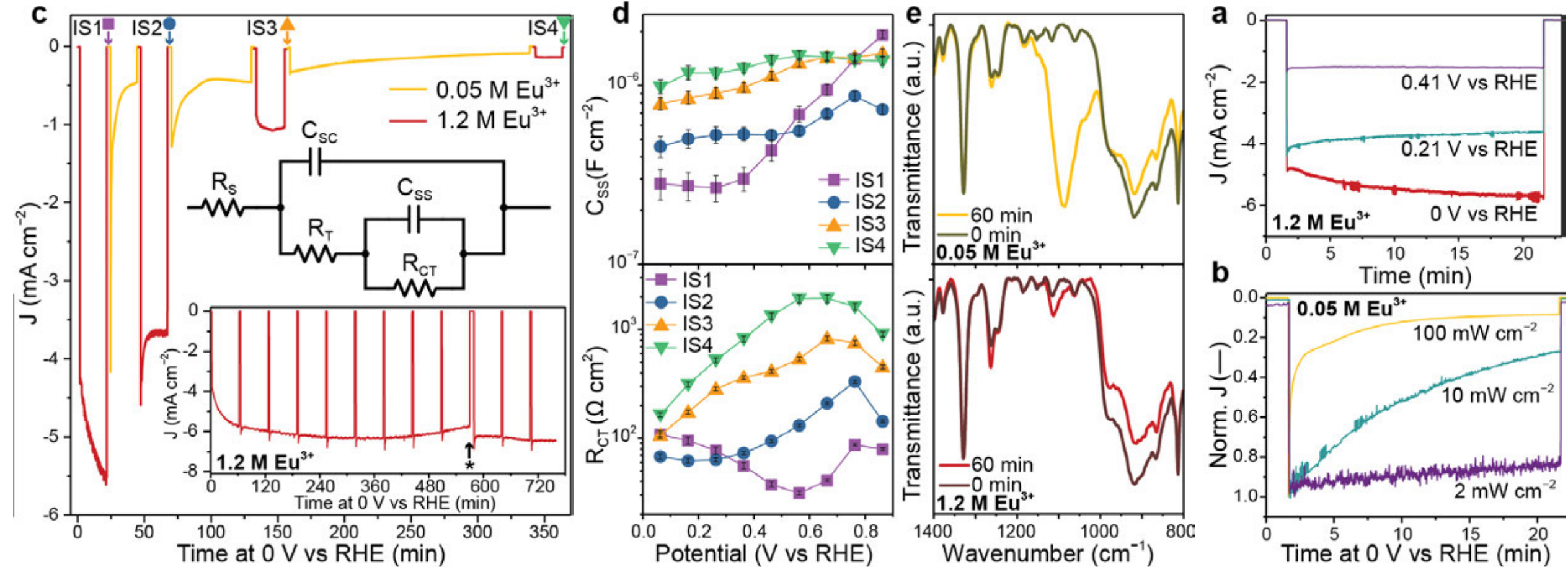
M. Haro, ..., A. Guerrero, *J. Phys. Chem. C* **2015**, *119*, 6488.

H. Comas Rojas, ..., M. R. Antognazza, *Energy & Environmental Science* **2016**, *9*, 3710.

■ Can a direct BHJ/water junction photocathode be stable?



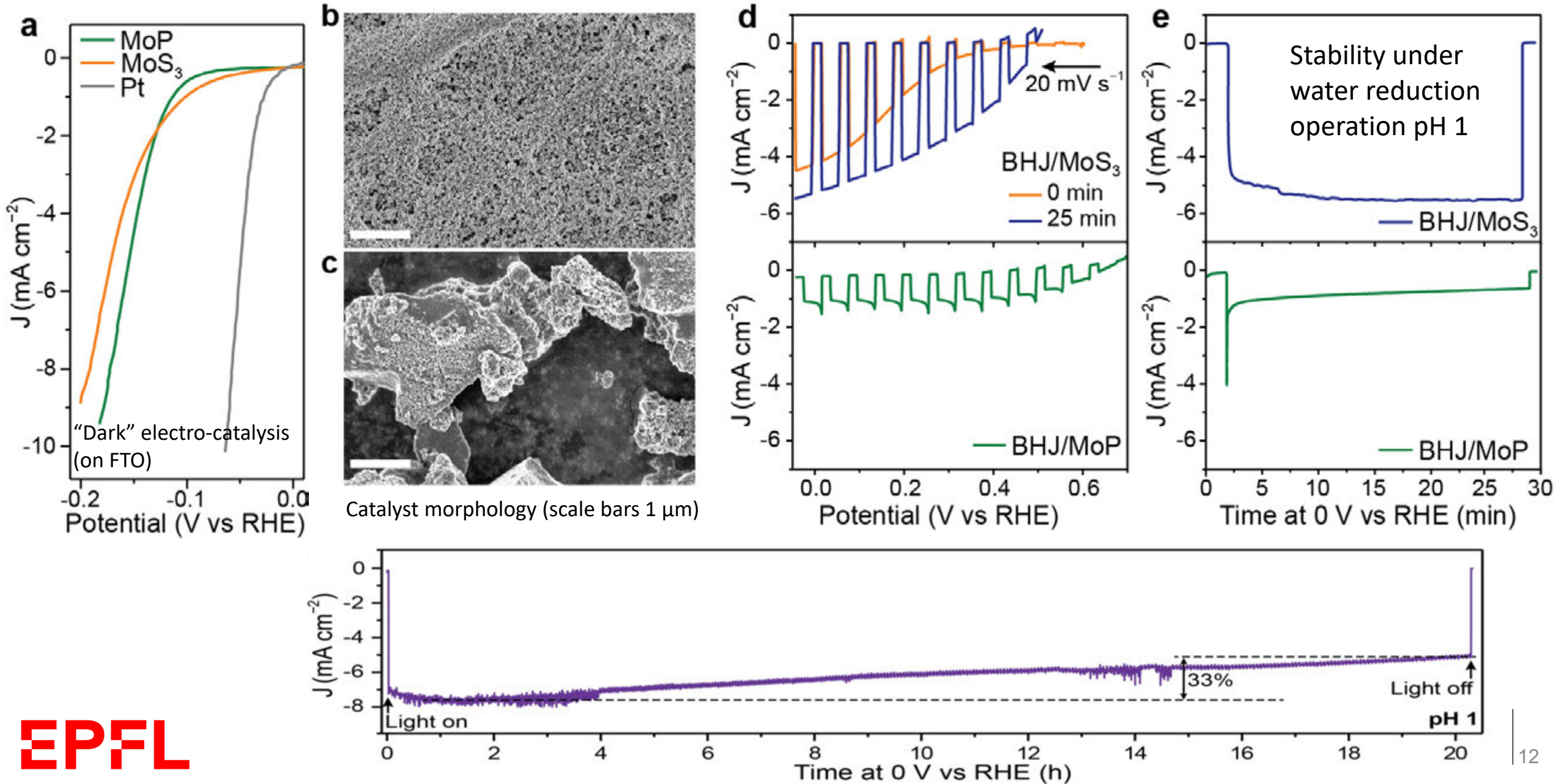
Insights into stability of BHJ with electron scavenger



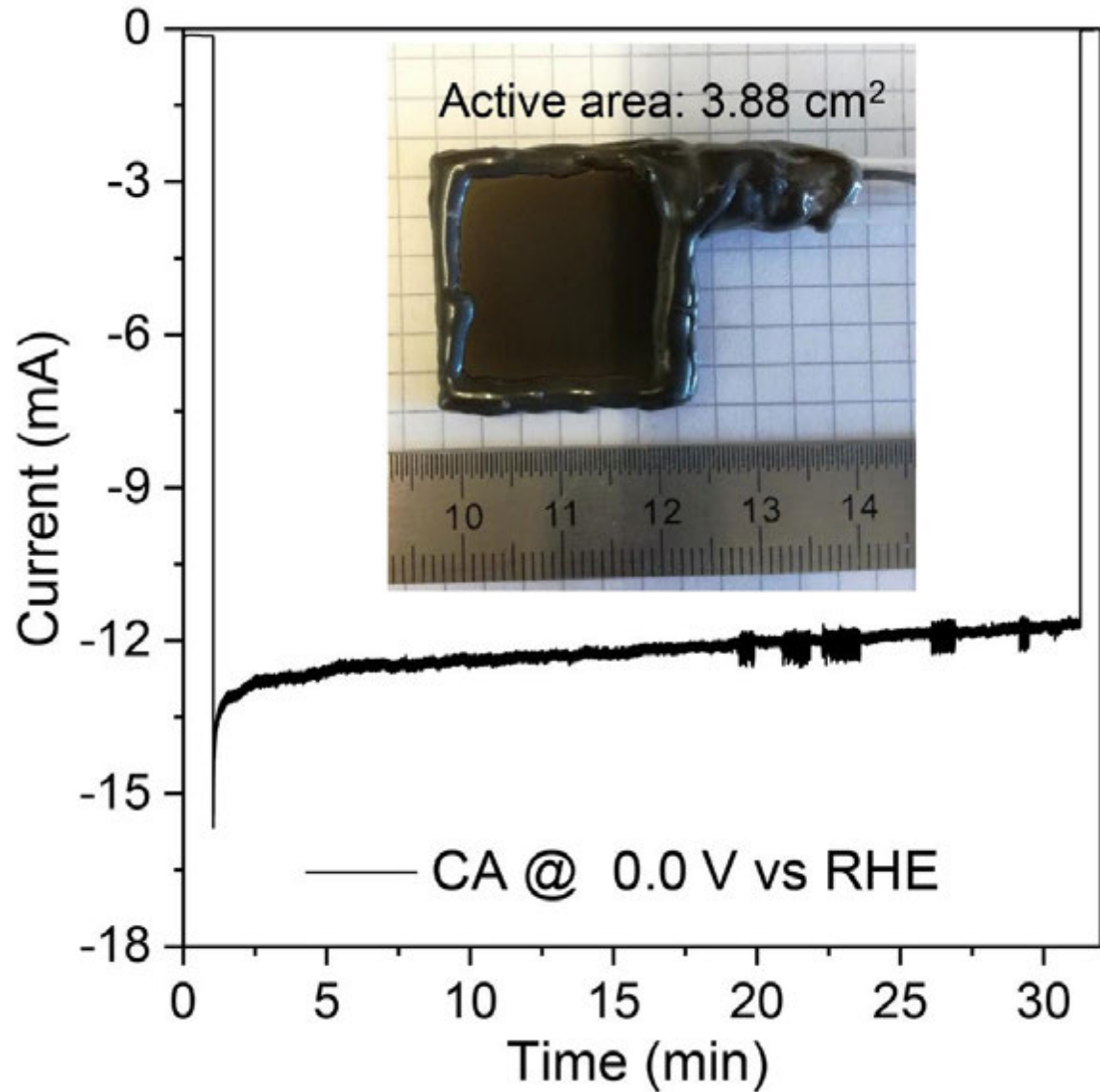
*Photogenerated electron accumulation at the BHJ/electrolyte interface causes chemical damage

*If charge accumulation can be kept low, (order of 100 nC cm^{-2}), stable ($>12\text{h}$) photocathodes are possible

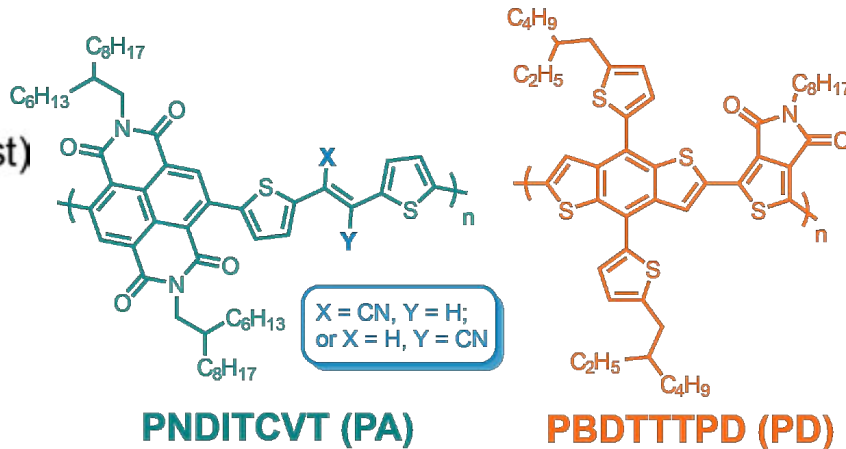
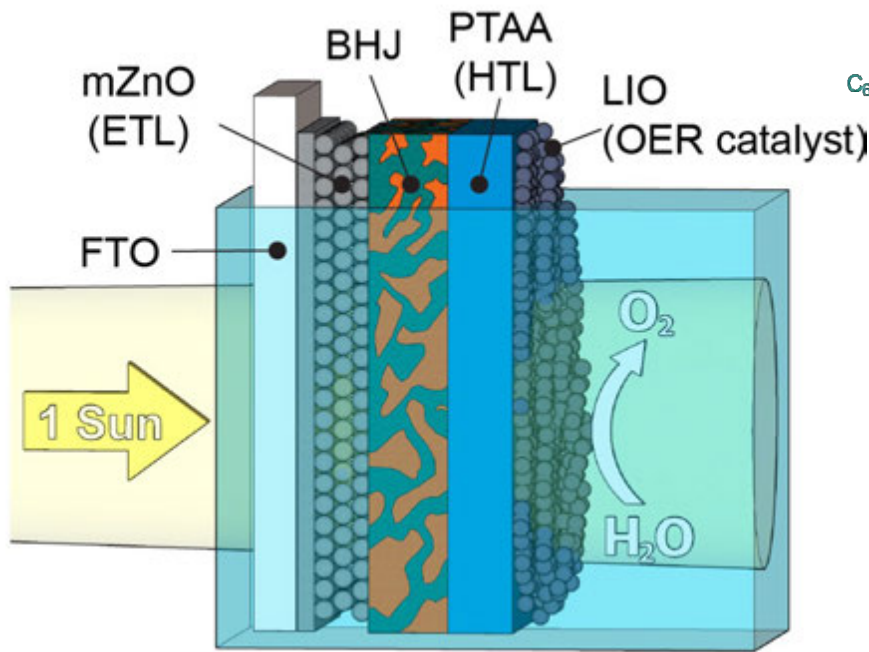
■ Adding a catalyst to drive H₂ production



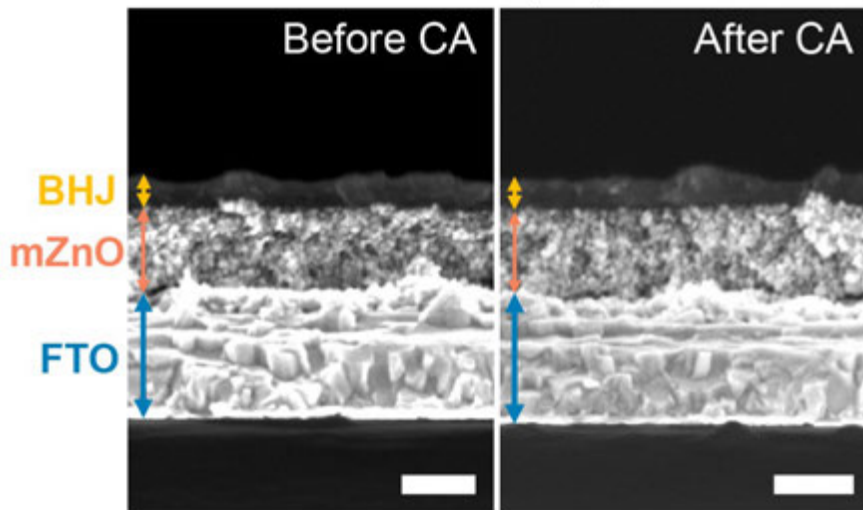
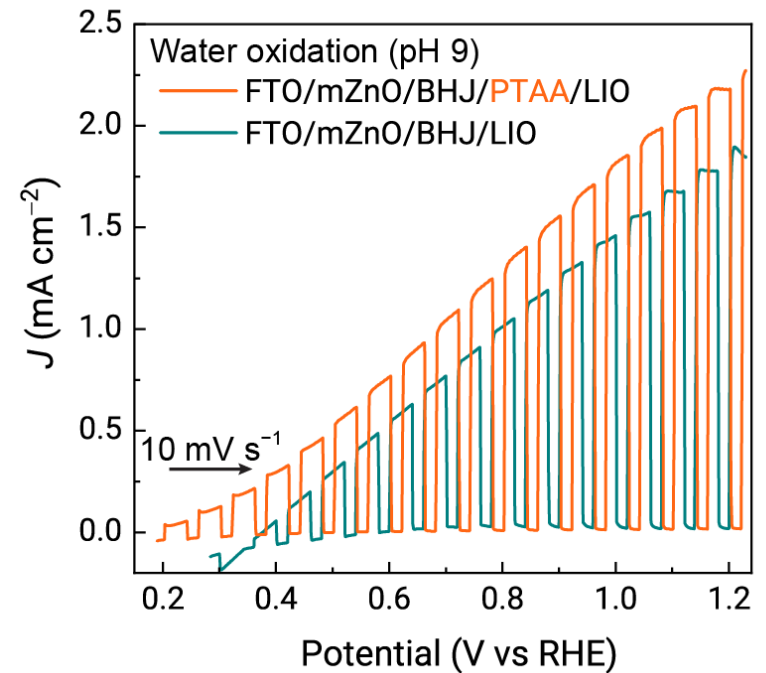
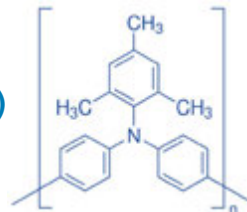
■ Large area demonstration



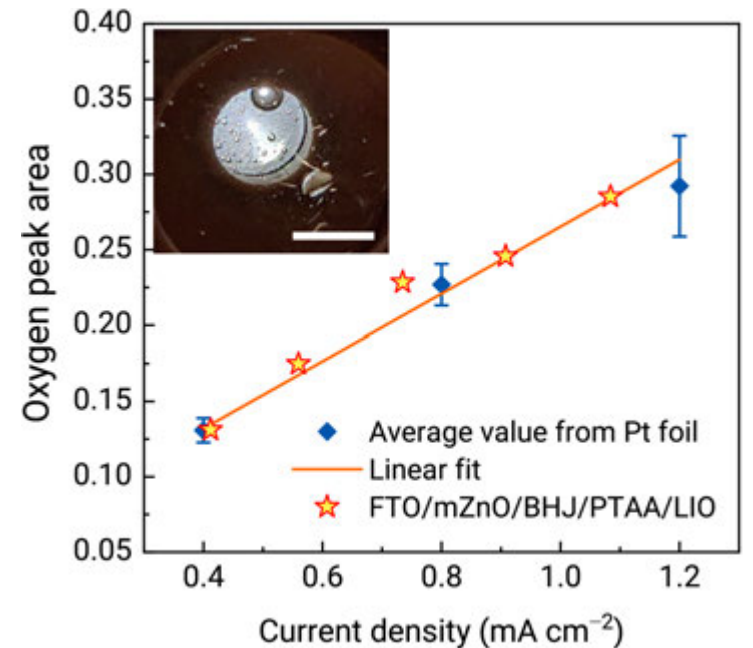
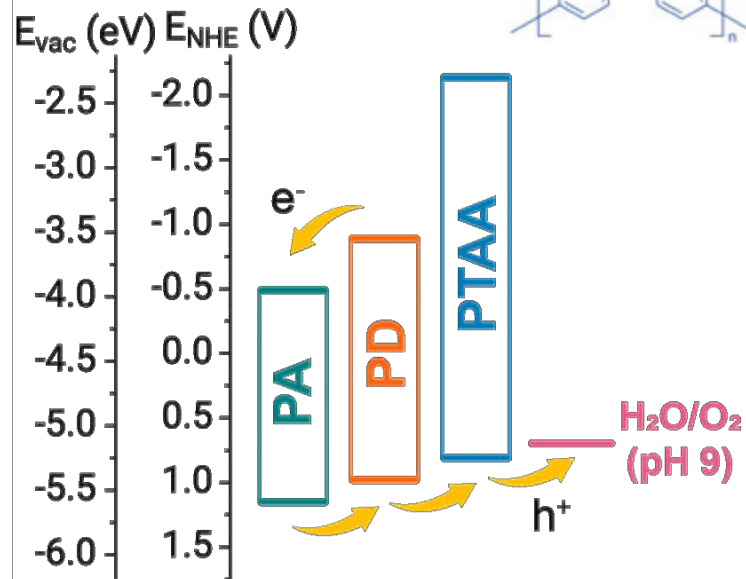
■ A BHJ photoanode for O₂ evolution



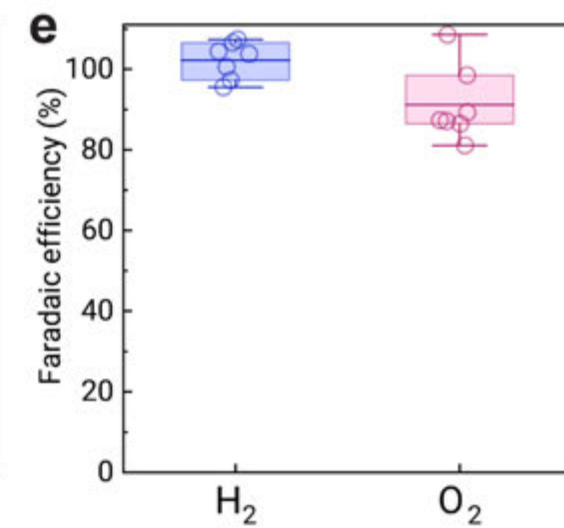
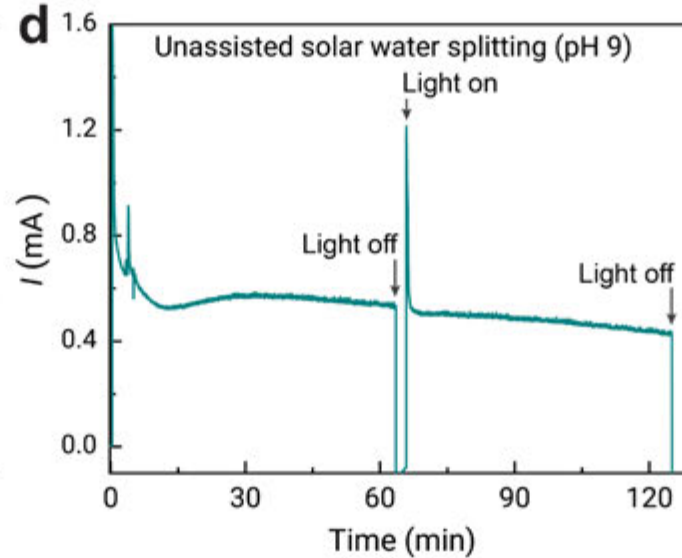
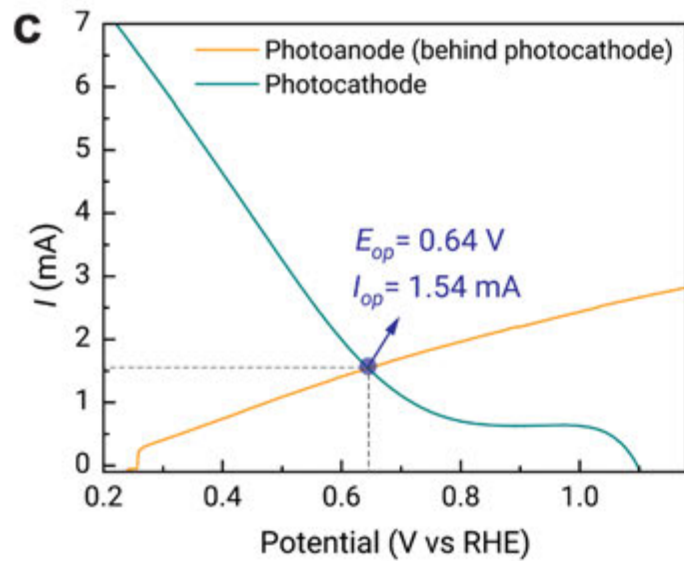
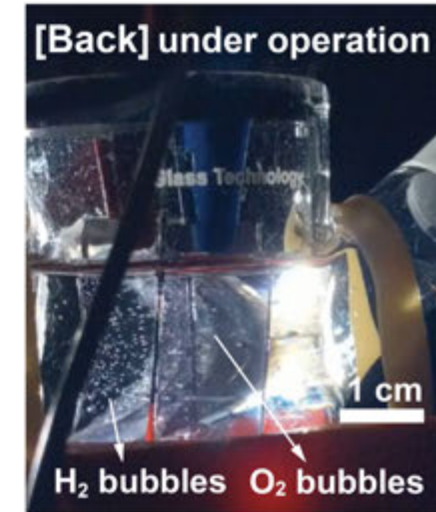
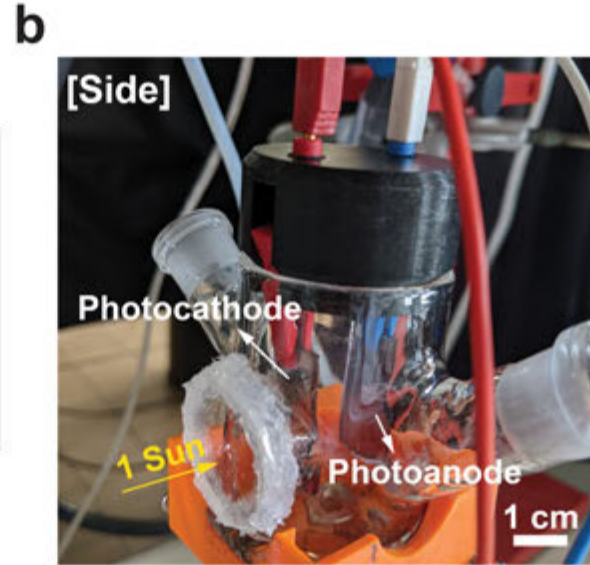
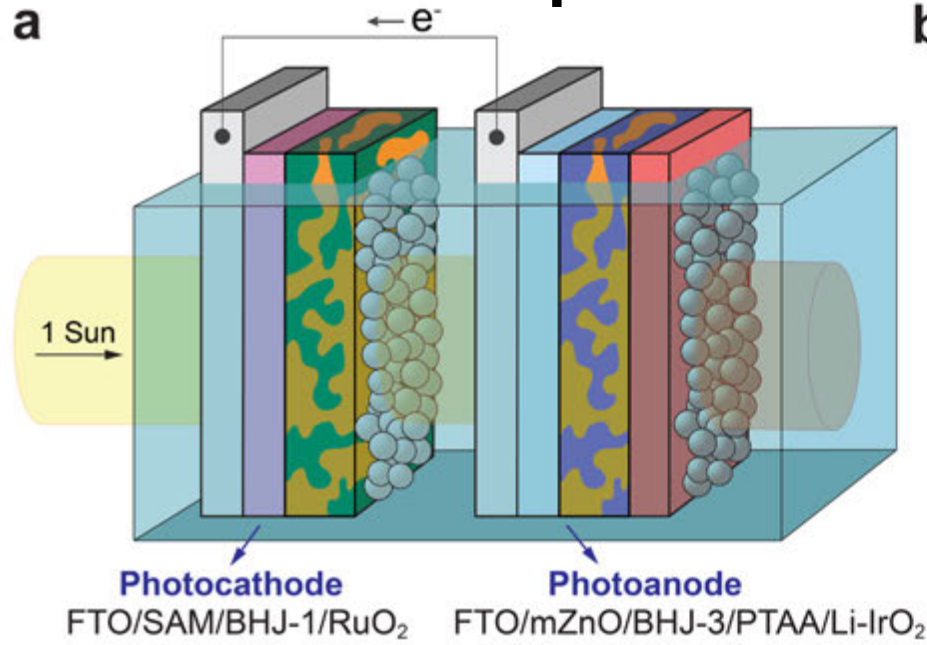
Polytriaryl amine (PTAA)



Scale bar = 200 nm



■ Photocathode/photoanode tandem cells



■ Mini-emulsion synthesis of BHJ nanoparticles

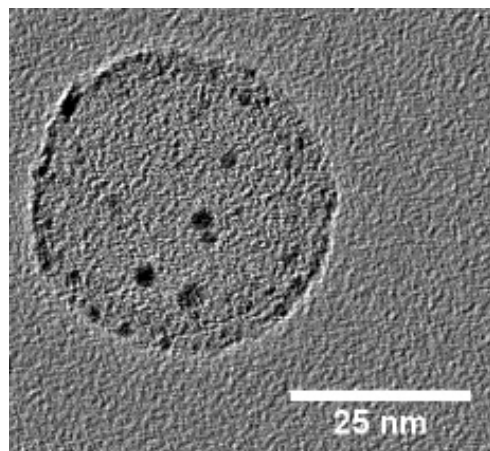
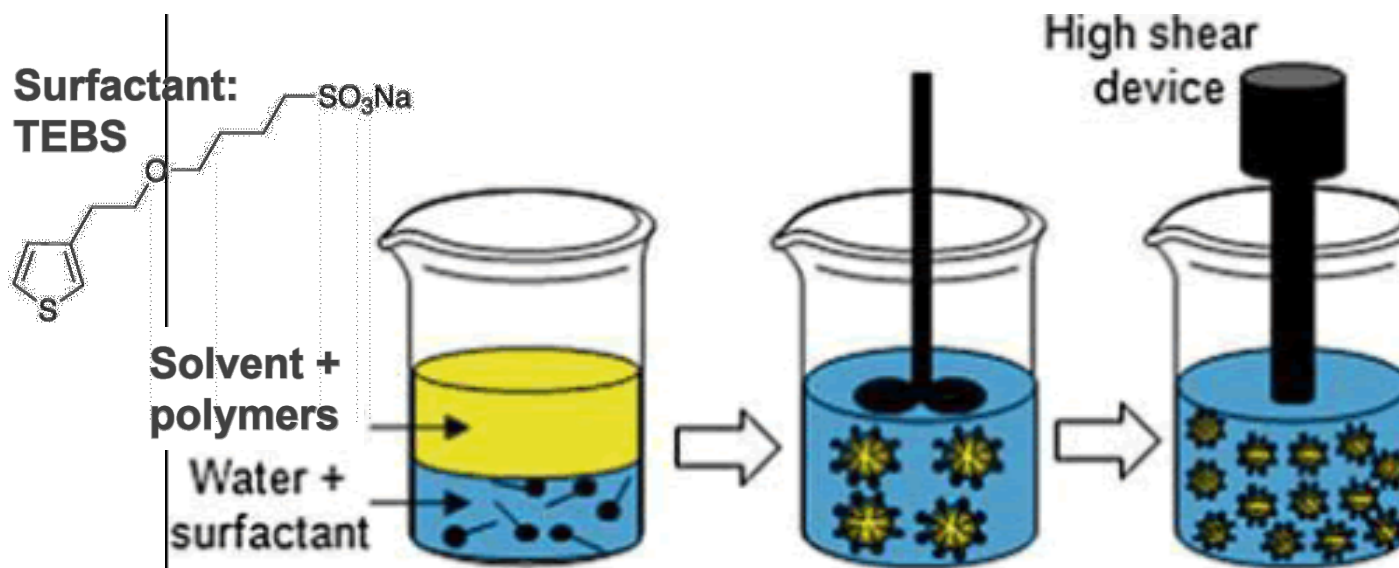
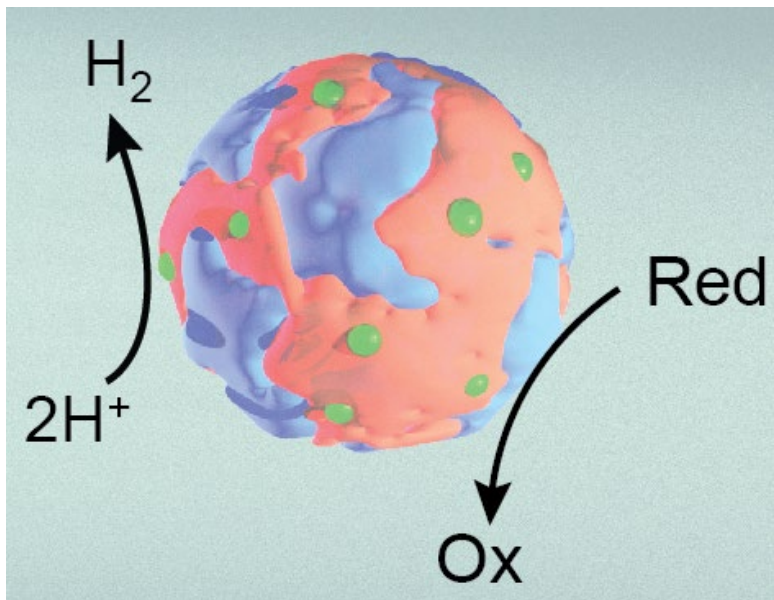
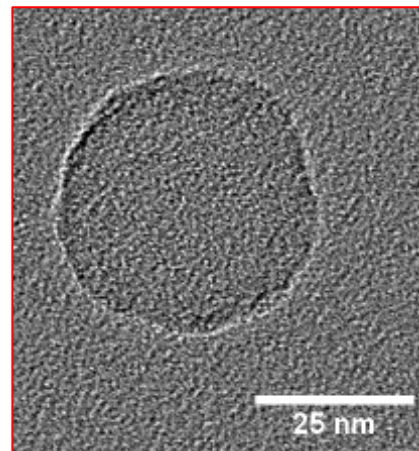


Photo-driven
Pt reduction
Pt precursor
(K_2PtCl_6)
SED
(ascorbic acid)

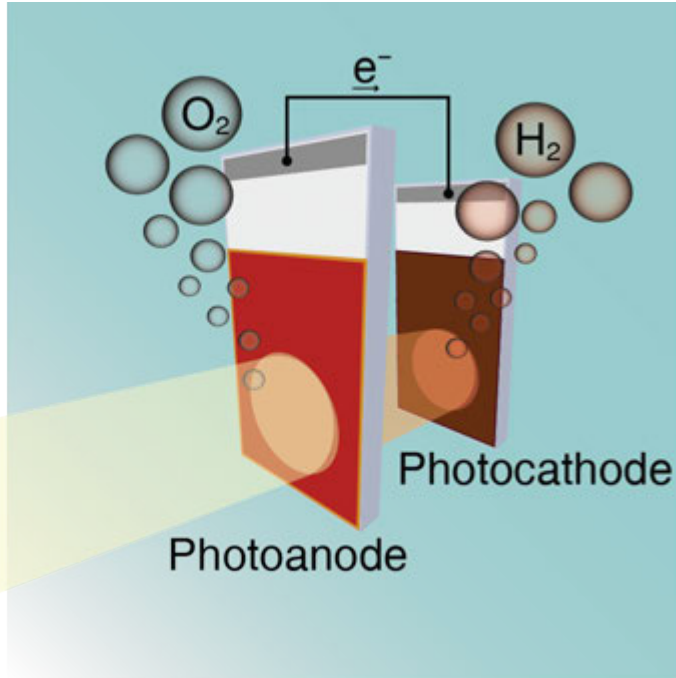


Solvent removal
(heat / inert gas purge)

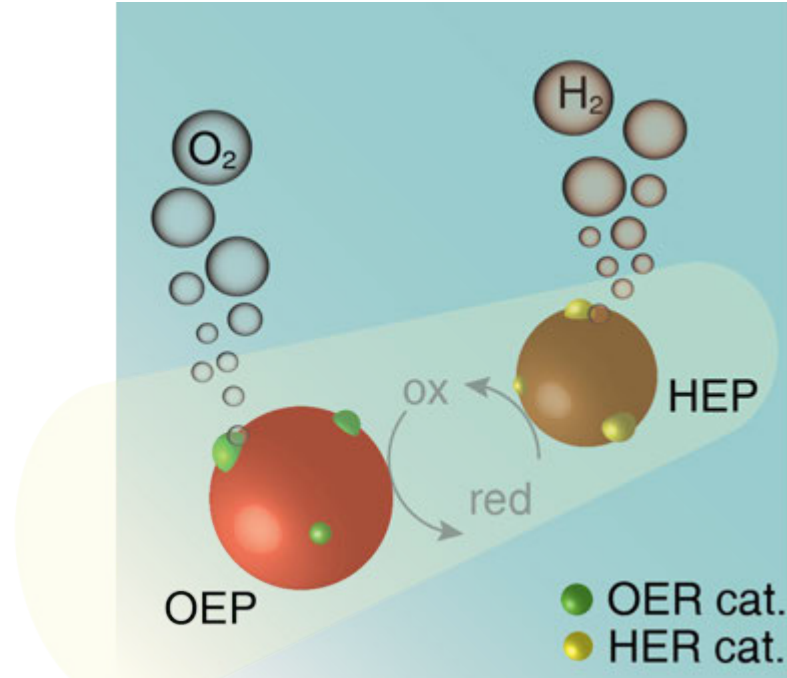
■ Conclusions and summary

Key factors to advance semiconductors for direct solar-driven water splitting:

Photoelectrochemical



Photocatalytic



- Scalable and high-performance semiconductor systems are needed to realize viable PEC or PC systems
- Optimizing molecular structure, defect concentrations and mechanical/electronic aspects of semiconductor interfaces can drastically improve performance
- Built-in charge separation mechanisms are needed for high-performance PC systems
- For organic semiconductors PC stability on the year timescale has yet to be demonstrated

■ Acknowledgements



LIMNO group

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