New Metal Oxides for Efficient Hydrogen Production via Solar Water Splitting

P.I. - Yanfa Yan Presenter - Baicheng Weng

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Project ID # PD118

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Overview

Timeline

- Start date: 9/2014
- Project end date: 8/2017
- Percent complete: 75%

Budget

- Total project funding \$740,000
- Funding received in FY14 \$140,000
- Funding received FY15 \$200,000
- Funding received FY16 \$200,000

Barriers

- Barriers addressed
 - Y. Materials efficiency
 - Z. Materials durability
 - AB. Materials synthesis

Partners

 National Renewable Energy Laboratory

Relevance

Project Objectives

- Design new metal oxides for PEC hydrogen production
- Develop approaches for synthesizing designed metal oxides
- Examine PEC properties of new metal oxides
- Education and outreach

Approach



Iterative theory guidance, material synthesis, device validation 4

A new approach was proposed to engineer the bandgap of barium bismuth niobate (BBNO) double perovskite by DFT calculations



Crystal structure of $Ba_2Bi(Bi_x/Nb_{1-x})O_6$ along (a) [100] direction and (b) [111] direction. (c) Octahedral for $[Bi^{3+}O_6]$ and $[(Bi^{5+}/Nb^{5+})O_6]$ and their bond lengths. (d) Primary Brillouign zone in reciprocal space. *k*-lines for band structure calculation are colored in blue.

A new approach was proposed to engineer the bandgap of BBNO double perovskite by DFT calculations



(a), (c) Band structures and (b), (d) total and partial DOS of Ba_2BiNbO_6 and $Ba_2Bi_{1.5}Nb_{0.5}O_6$.

A new approach was proposed to engineer the bandgap of BBNO double perovskite by DFT calculations



PBE calculated bandgap energies of $Ba_2Bi_{1+x}Nb_{1-x}O_6$ as a function of x. For comparison, the HSE, HSE+SOC, PBE, and PBE+SOC calculated bandgaps of Ba_2BiNbO_6 were also shown.

The new approach was validated by experimental synthesis and characterization

- BBNO precursor solutions were prepared by (1) first dissolving Ba and Bi acetates in a mixture of acetic acid and ethylene glycol (1:1 v:v); (2) then dissolve Nb ethoxide in the solution under vigorous stirring.
- BBNO samples were prepared on FTO-coated glass substrates via spin coating of a mixed precursor solution followed by an annealing treatment.
- Co₃O₄ catalyst particles were synthesized by spin coating 1 mM Co(NO₃)₂ solution in acetone (using the same spin speed and time) and annealing at 500 °C for 1 h in air.

The new approach was approved by experimental synthesis and characterization



Even with impurity phases, the samples show absorbance with a trend consistent with that predicted by our DFT calculations. 9

The new approach was approved by experimental synthesis and characterization



(a) Top-view SEM image of $Ba_2Bi_{1.4}Nb_{0.6}O_6$ film deposited on FTO at medium magnification (x50k). (b) Cross-section view SEM image at medium magnification (x35k). (c) Top-view SEM image at higher magnification (x100k). (d) Cross-sectional dark-field TEM image.

The new approach was approved by experimental synthesis and characterization



EDS analysis of metal atom distribution of $Ba_2Bi_{1.4}Nb_{0.6}O_6$ film. Ba, Bi, and Nb concentrations are analyzed at five unique positions throughout the sample, with the scan direction indicated schematically by the black arrow in the TEM image. 11

The new approach was approved by experimental synthesis and

characterization Vacuum E_{NHE} 5 -2.5 - -2.0 --3.0 - -1.5 -(C/A)⁻² (F⁻² cm⁴ X 10¹¹) 4 -3.5 - -1.0 -4.0 - -0.5 -4.5 -0 H_2/H_2O CBM 0.5 -5.0 - $V_{\rm f}$ 2-1.0 --5.5 -0,/H,O -6.0 - 1.5 --6.5 - 2.0 --7.0 - 2.5 -VBM 0 -7.5 - 3.0 -0.8 1.2 1.4 1.6 0.4 0.6 -80 35 -Potential (V vs. NHE)

(Left) Mott-Schottky plots of measured $Ba_2Bi_{1.4}Nb_{0.6}O_6$ film. (Right) Band position diagram of $Ba_2Bi_{1.4}Nb_{0.6}O_6$ compared to the standard potentials of H_2 evolution and O_2 evolution according to the results of SE and Mott-Schottky plot. CBM: conduction band minimum, and VBM: valance band maximum.

The new approach was approved by experimental synthesis and characterization



PEC water splitting performance of a $Ba_2Bi_{1.4}Nb_{0.6}O_6$ photoanode. (a) LSV curves of PEC water oxidation in 1 M KOH solution of $Ba_2Bi_{1.4}Nb_{0.6}O_6$ film and Co_3O_4 coated $Ba_2Bi_{1.4}Nb_{0.6}O_6$ film (Pt, as counter electrode and cathode); (b) Durability test of the $Ba_2Bi_{1.4}Nb_{0.6}O_6$ film at 1.23 V (vs RHE).

The new approach was approved by experimental synthesis and characterization



SEM image (a) and XRD pattern of Co_3O_4 nanoparticles coated $Ba_2Bi_{1.4}Nb_{0.6}O_6$ film. Representative Co_3O_4 nanoparticles are marked with black arrows and the corresponding XRD pattern show both $Ba_2Bi_{1.4}Nb_{0.6}O_6$ and Co_3O_4 phases without any other impurities. Magnified view of single nanoparticle (c) shown with BBNO surface nanostructure also visible.

The new approach was approved by experimental synthesis and characterization



XRD patterns of Ba₂Bi_{1.4}Nb_{0.6}O₆ sample before and after durability test.

The new approach was approved by experimental synthesis and characterization



Dependence of photocurrent densities with the thickness of Ba₂Bi_{1.4}Nb_{0.6}O₆ film.

The new approach was approved by experimental synthesis and characterization



Magnified Nyquist plot of Ba₂Bi_{1.4}Nb_{0.6}O₆ film at various thickness (Black squares: 700 nm; blue triangles: 400 nm and red cycles: 400 nm with Co₃O₄ co-catalysts) at 1.3 V (vs RHE) in 1 M KOH under illumination. Inserted plot: full range Nyquist plot. Inserted Circuit model: R_s , R_{bulk} , R_{ct} : circuit resistance external to the specimen, electrode, and charge transfer resistance, respectively. C_{bulk} and C_{dl} : electrode capacitance and double-layer capacitance, respectively. Dash lines: Fitted EIS curves according to the circuit model inserted.

The new approach was approved by experimental synthesis and characterization

Comparison of PEC performances of Ba₂Bi_{1.4}Nb_{0.6}O₆ and other reported planar metal oxide films

Samples	Photocurrent density (mA cm ⁻²) at 1.23 V vs. RHE	Onset potentials (V vs. RHE)	References
$Ba_2Bi_{1.4}Nb_{0.6}O_6$	0.2	1.05	This work
Fe ₂ O ₃	0.11	0.4	Nano Lett. 2012, 12, 6464
TiO ₂	0.1	-0.4	Nano Lett. 2013, 13, 1481
SrTiO ₃	0.04	-0.4	J. Phys. Chem. C, 2014, 118, 25320
BiVO ₄	~0.17	~0.8	Phys.Chem.Chem.Phys. 2016, 18, 5091
$BiVO_4$	~0.13	~0.9	Int. J. Hydrogen Energ. 2016, 41, 12842
Bi2MoO ₆	~0.04	~0.9	Phys.Chem.Chem.Phys. 2016, 18, 5091

Reviewers Comments

N/A

Collaborations

Todd Deutsch National Renewable Energy Laboratory

Remaining Challenges

- BBNO thin films are too resistive
- Charge transfer is not efficient
- Photocurrents are not high

Proposed Future Work

- Continue to explore nanostructures to facilitate charge transfer.
- Apply catalysts for oxygen evolution reaction
- Test slurry configurations
- Try to dope BBNO thin films.

Technology Transfer Activities

• N/A

Summary

- A new approach has been proposed to engineer the bandgap of BBNO oxide double perovskites.
- An experimental bandgap of 1.64 eV was achieved by control the composition (Ba₂Bi_{1.4}Nb_{0.6}O₆) of BBNO thin films.
- Thin-film Ba₂Bi_{1.4}Nb_{0.6}O₆ photoanodes have demonstrated good PEC water splitting performances