

α -Fe₂O₃ NANOWIRE ARRAY BASED ELECTRODES FOR SELF-DRIVEN PHOTOELECTROCHEMICAL CELLS

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Iron oxide, Fe₂O₃, is a promising material for water splitting reaction using solar energy due to its stability and optimal bandgap of 2 eV.^{1,2} Even the recent efforts, however, using Fe₂O₃ thin film materials reported low efficiencies due to poor carrier transport within these films.^{3,4}

Recently, we developed a novel method to synthesize arrays of α -Fe₂O₃ nanowires, which are single crystal and have highly ordered oxygen vacancy planes (see Fig. 1 and 2).^{5,6} As one-dimensional nanostructures, these nanowires offer many other benefits to PEC electrolysis, such as high surface area, reduced charge carrier diffusion distance, and a preferential

direction for charge diffusion. Furthermore, due to the ordered-oxygen vacancy planes in these nanowires, the resistivity that has plagued this material may become a non-issue.⁷

In preliminary investigation of as-synthesized α -Fe₂O₃ nanowires, photoluminescence and optical absorbance measurements confirmed a bandgap energy of 2.1 ± 0.05 eV (see Fig. 3 and 4).

In this poster, we will discuss both synthesis and photoelectrochemical properties of α -Fe₂O₃ nanowire arrays grown on Fe foils.

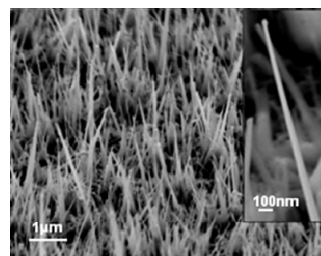


Fig. 1

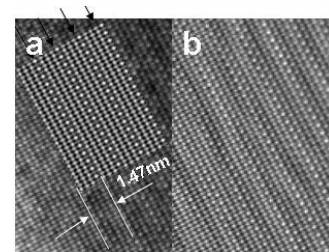


Fig. 2

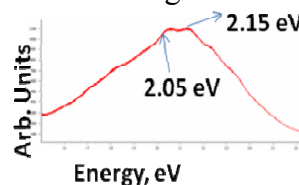


Fig. 3

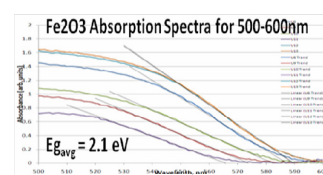


Fig. 4

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