

Title	Enhanced photoelectrochemical water splitting with doped transition metal dichalcogenide nanofilms
Authors	Ilhan, Cansu;Nedrygailov, Ievgen;Smith, Ross;Lin, Jun;Kent, Christopher;Povey, Ian M.;O'Dwyer, Colm;Lombardo, Salvatore;Nicotra, Giuseppe;Hurley, Paul K.;Morris, Mick;Fitzpatrick, Dara;Holmes, Justin D.;Monaghan, Scott
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University College Cork, Ireland
Coláiste na hOllscoile Corcaigh

Title **Enhanced photoelectrochemical water splitting with doped transition metal dichalcogenide nanofilms**

Names Cansu Ilhan⁴, Ievgen Nedrygailov^{2,3,4}, Ross Smith⁴, Jun Lin¹, Christopher Kent^{2,5}, Ian M. Povey^{1,2}, Colm O'Dwyer^{2,4}, Salvatore Lombardo⁶, Giuseppe Nicotra⁶, Paul K. Hurley^{1,2,4}, Mick Morris⁴, Dara Fitzpatrick⁵, Justin D. Holmes^{2,3,4} and Scott Monaghan^{1,2,3,4}

Affiliations University College Cork (Tyndall National Institute¹, School of Chemistry², Environmental Research Institute³, incorporating the AMBER Research Centre Ireland⁴, UCC/CRANN/TCD), SME BARDS⁵, CNR-IMM⁶

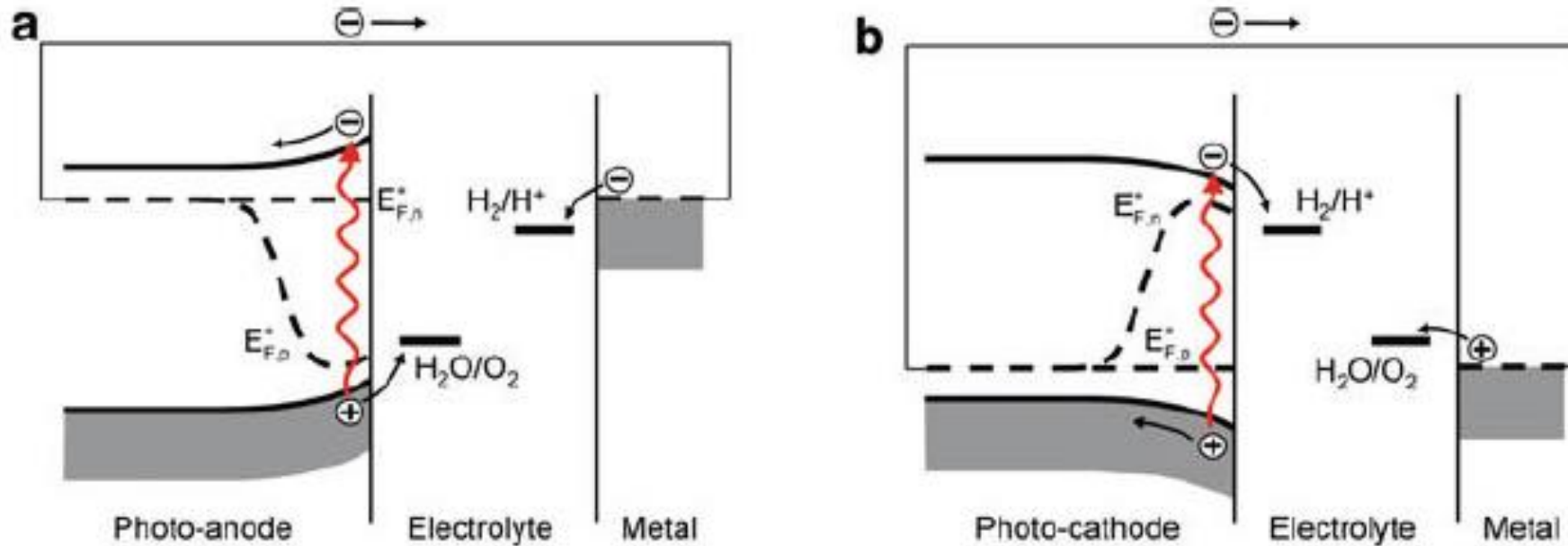
Event/Date MRS Meeting, Boston, USA, 26 November - 1 December 2023

- Introduction
- Materials' growth and formation
- Structural and physical characterisation
- Hall-effect analysis
- Photoelectric and Photoelectrochemical characterisation
- Conclusions, Future Work and Acknowledgements

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Photoelectrochemical Water Splitting

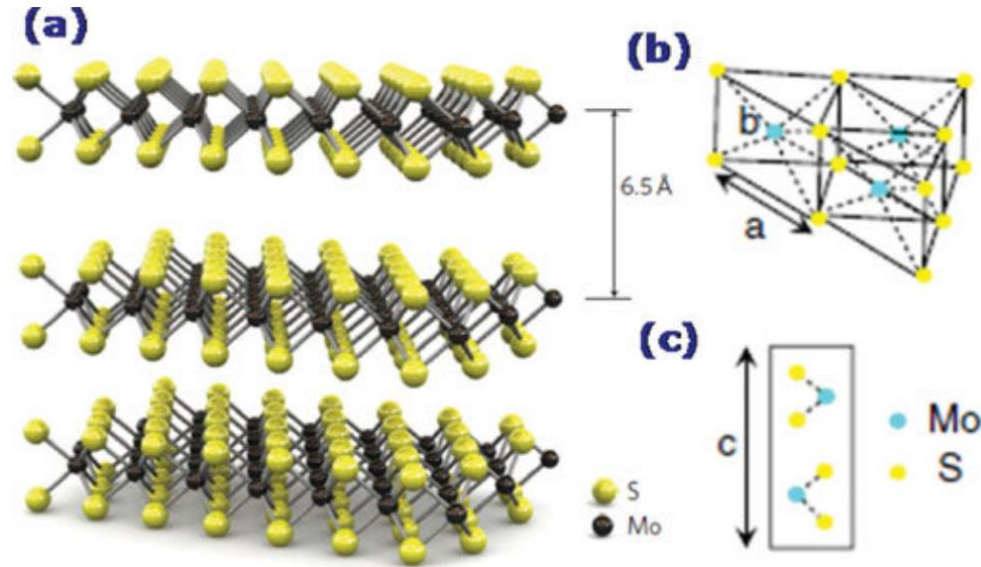
Single Layer Photoelectrochemical devices



Standard single semiconductor devices based on a (a) Photo-anode or (b) Photo-cathode.

R. van de Krol , Photoelectrochemical Hydrogen Production (2012)

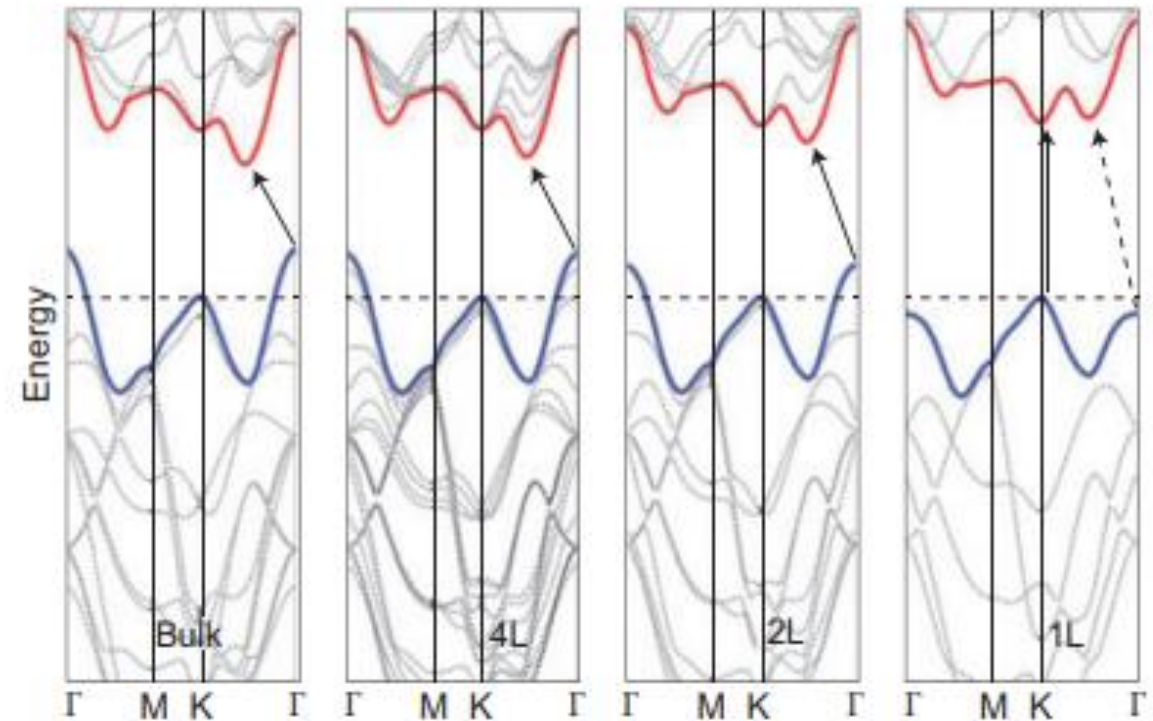
- Our work focuses on creation and characterising of novel and earth abundant electrodes for photo-anode [n-type] and photo-cathode [p-type] semiconductors to produce hydrogen.



MX₂ (M=Mo, W X=S, Se)

- Earth abundant composition
- 1.1-1.6 eV bulk E_g
- High absorption coefficient
- Structure stability under illumination

Chhowalla *et al.*, Nature Chemistry vol.5, p.263 (2013)



Energy dispersion in bulk MoS₂

Splendiani *et al.*, Nano Lett vol.10, p.1271 (2010)

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Transition Metal Dichalcogenide Film Growth

Magnetron Sputtering [Co-sputtering]



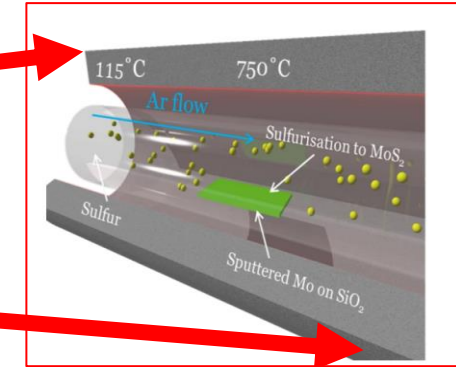
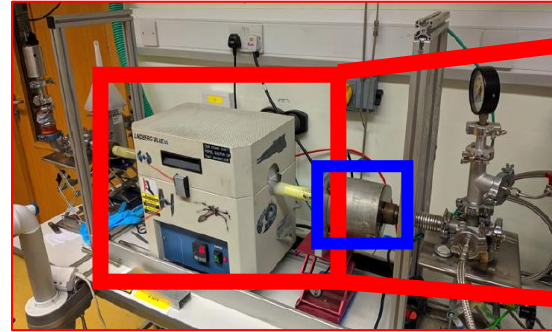
Powers *et al.*, Journal of Materials Research vol 35, p.1531 (2020)

1

2

3

Thermally Assisted Conversion (TAC)



Sulphur Furnace

Growth Furnace

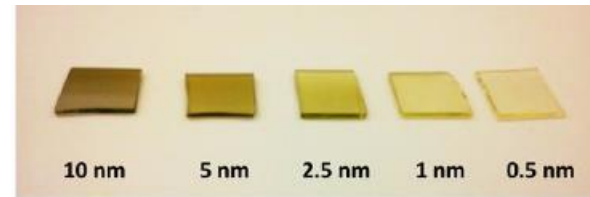
Two zone quartz tube furnace

Gatensby *et al.*, Applied Surface Science vol.297, p.139 (2014)



PVD system for TiO₂ capping layer deposition

Wang *et al.*, Chemical Engineering Journal vol.381, 122605 (2020)



Different thicknesses of films on quartz

Hallam *et al.*, Appl. Phys. Lett. 111, 203101 (2017)

This work includes doping of TMD

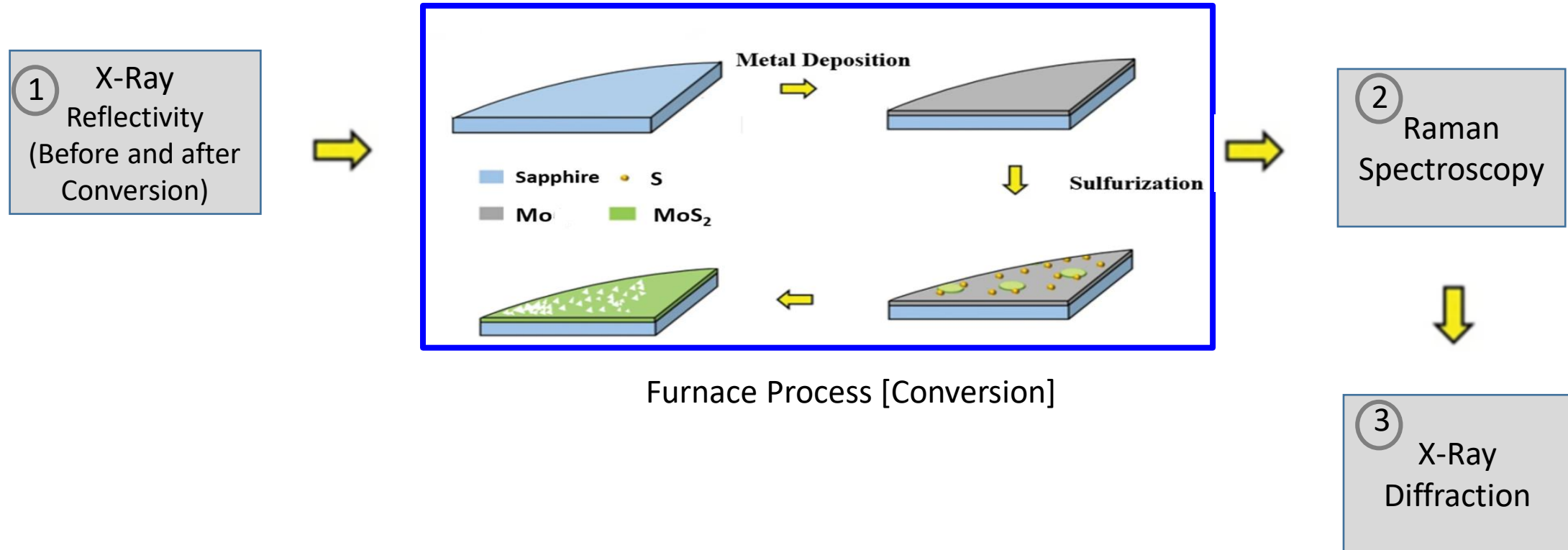


Talk Outline

- Introduction and methods
- Materials' growth and formation
- **Structural and physical characterisation**
- Hall-effect analysis
- Photoelectric and Photoelectrochemical characterisation
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Structural and Physical Characterisation I

- The methods used to assess TMDs in the presentation



XRR : Thickness Analysis

The basic principle is that when X-rays strike a surface, they are partially reflected, and the amount of reflection depends on the angle of incidence and the properties of the material.

WS₂ Samples (p –type targeted)

Samples	Before conversion	After conversion	TiO ₂ Capping layer
0% Nb doped WS ₂	9-13 nm	21-25.5 nm	7 – 11 nm
2% Nb doped WS ₂	9-13 nm	21-25.5 nm	7 – 11 nm
4% Nb doped WS ₂	9-13 nm	21-25.5 nm	7 – 11 nm

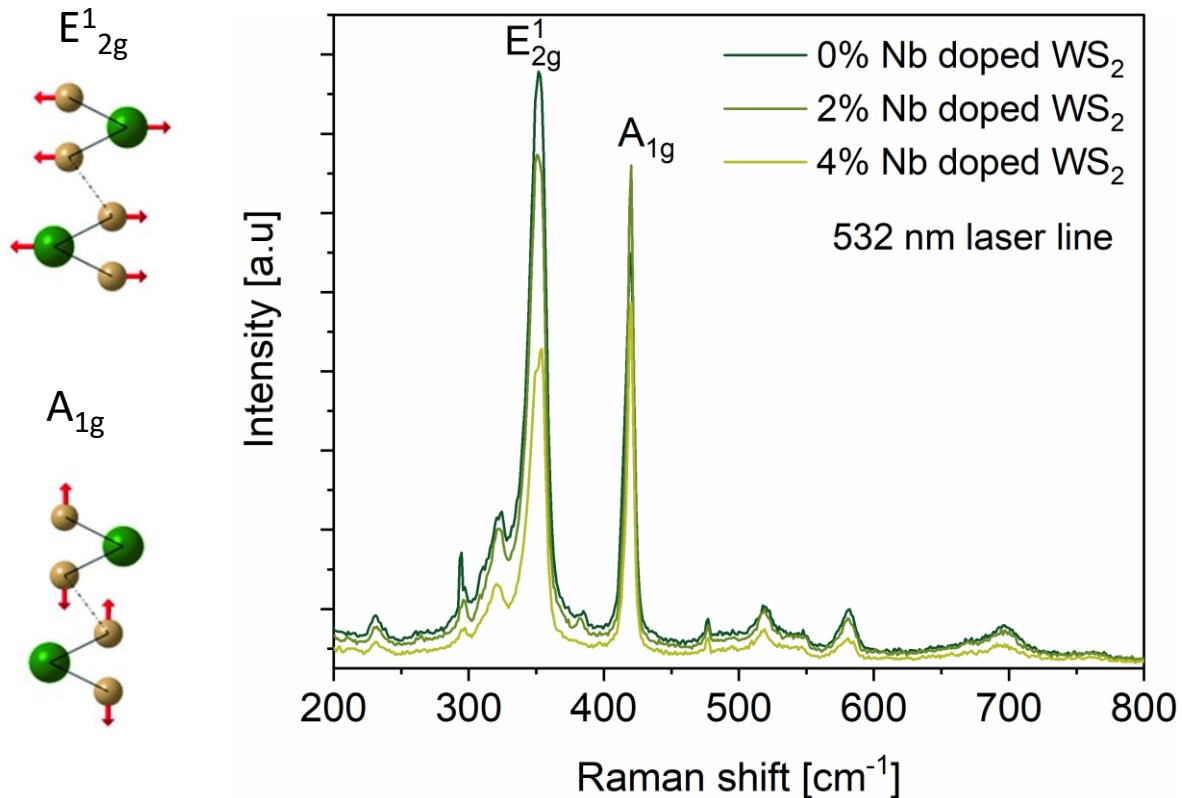
MoS₂ Samples (n-type targeted)

Samples	Before conversion	After conversion	TiO ₂ Capping layer
0% Re doped MoS ₂	15-20 nm	44-48 nm	7 – 11 nm
5% Re doped MoS ₂	15-20 nm	40-48 nm	7 – 11 nm
9% Re doped MoS ₂	15-20 nm	30-40 nm	7 – 11 nm
18% Re doped MoS ₂	13-17 nm	26-35 nm	7 – 11 nm

Structural and Physical Characterisation II

Raman Spectroscopy

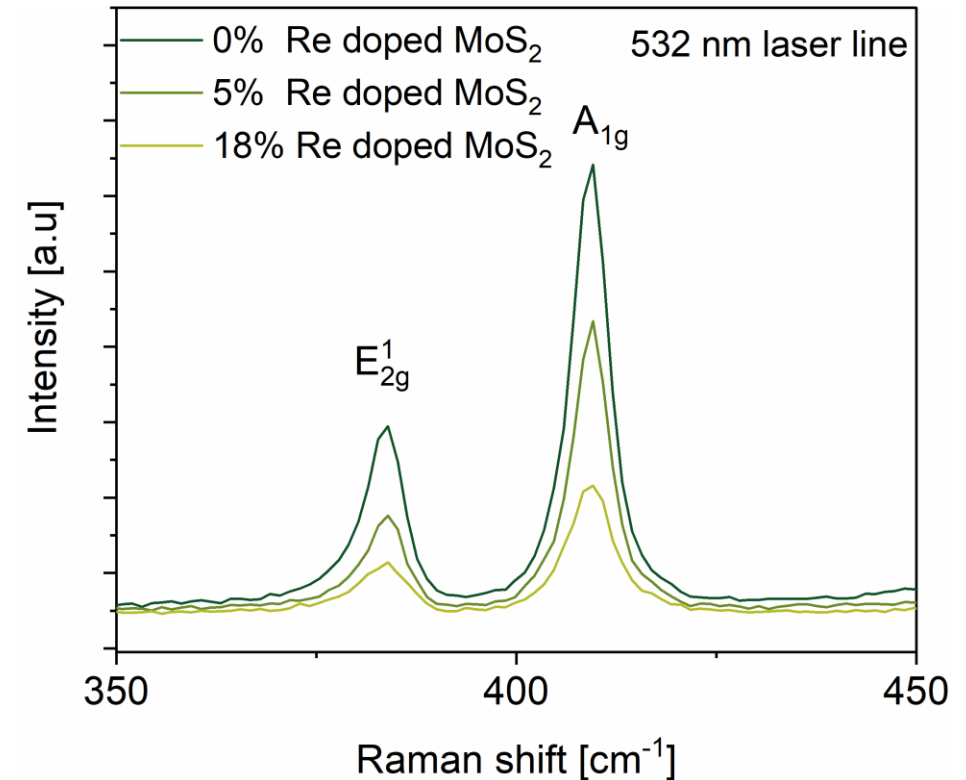
WS₂ Samples



Igbal *et al.*, Microelectronic Engineering. 219, 111152 (2020)

Yang *et al.*, Research. 9862483, 111152 (2021)

MoS₂ Samples

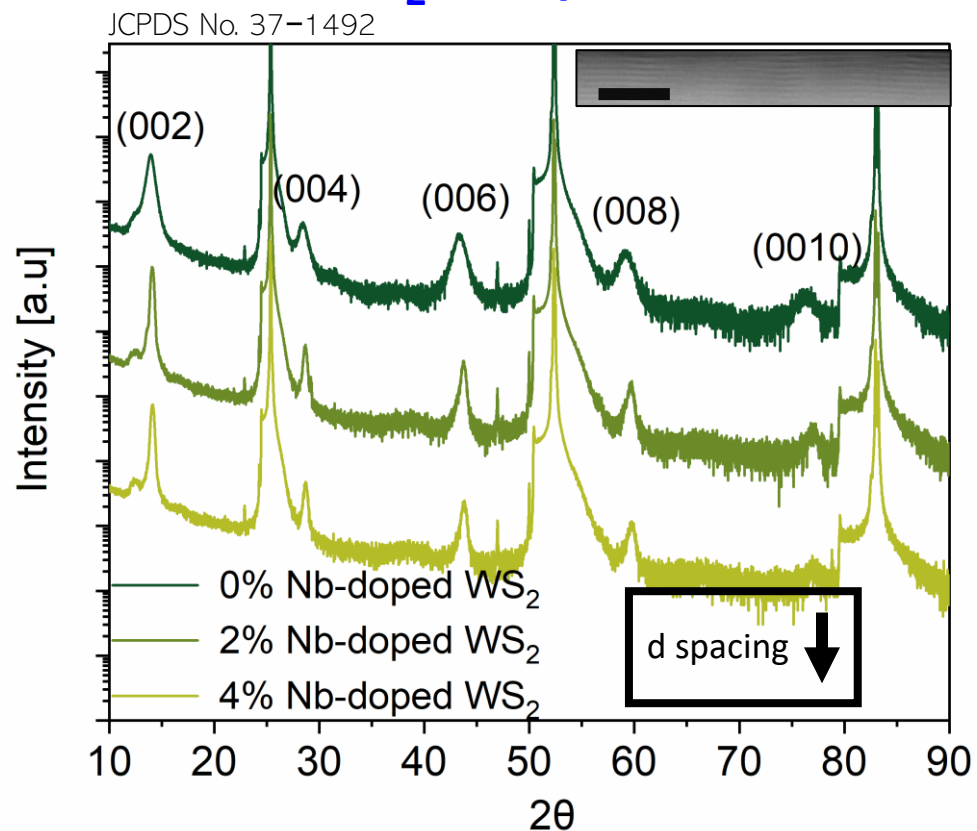


Hallam *et al.*, Appl. Phys. Lett. 111, 203101 (2017)

Structural and Physical Characterisation III

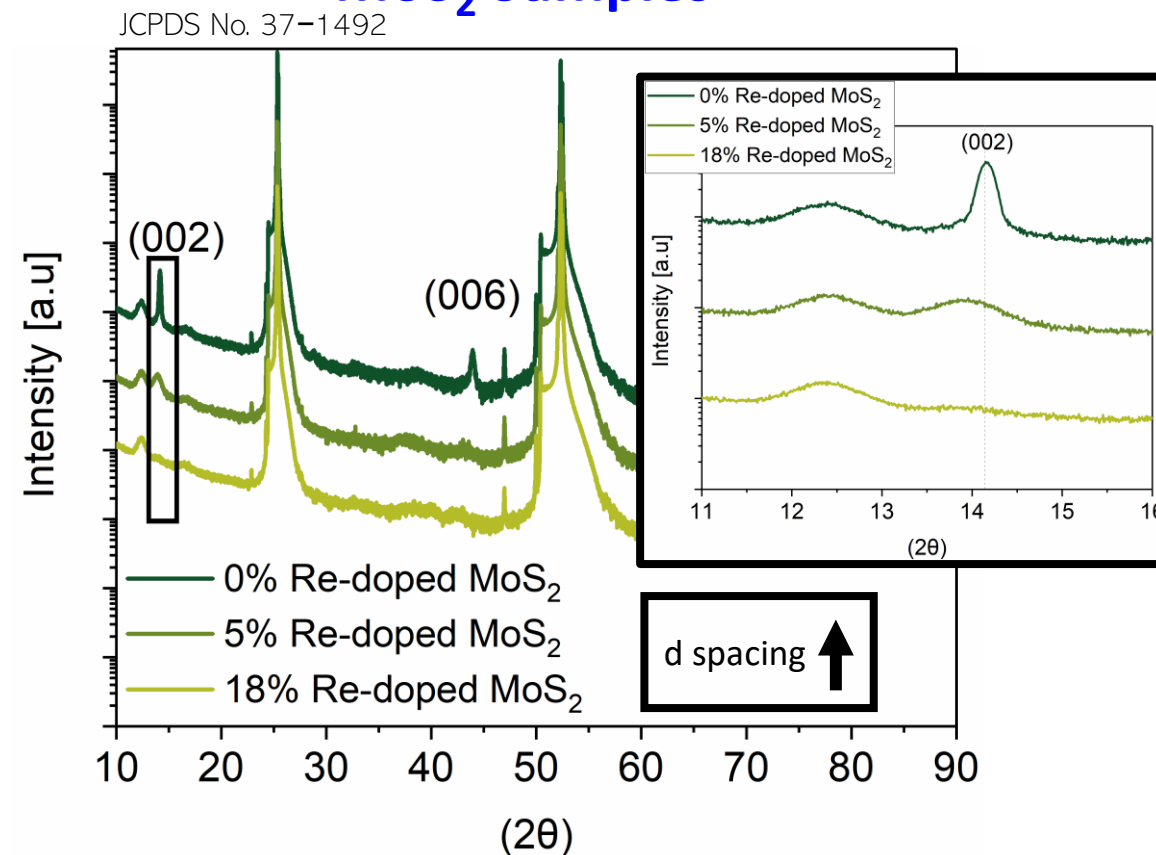
X-Ray Diffraction

WS₂ Samples



Pu *et al.*, Flat Chem. 29, 100278 (2021)

MoS₂ Samples

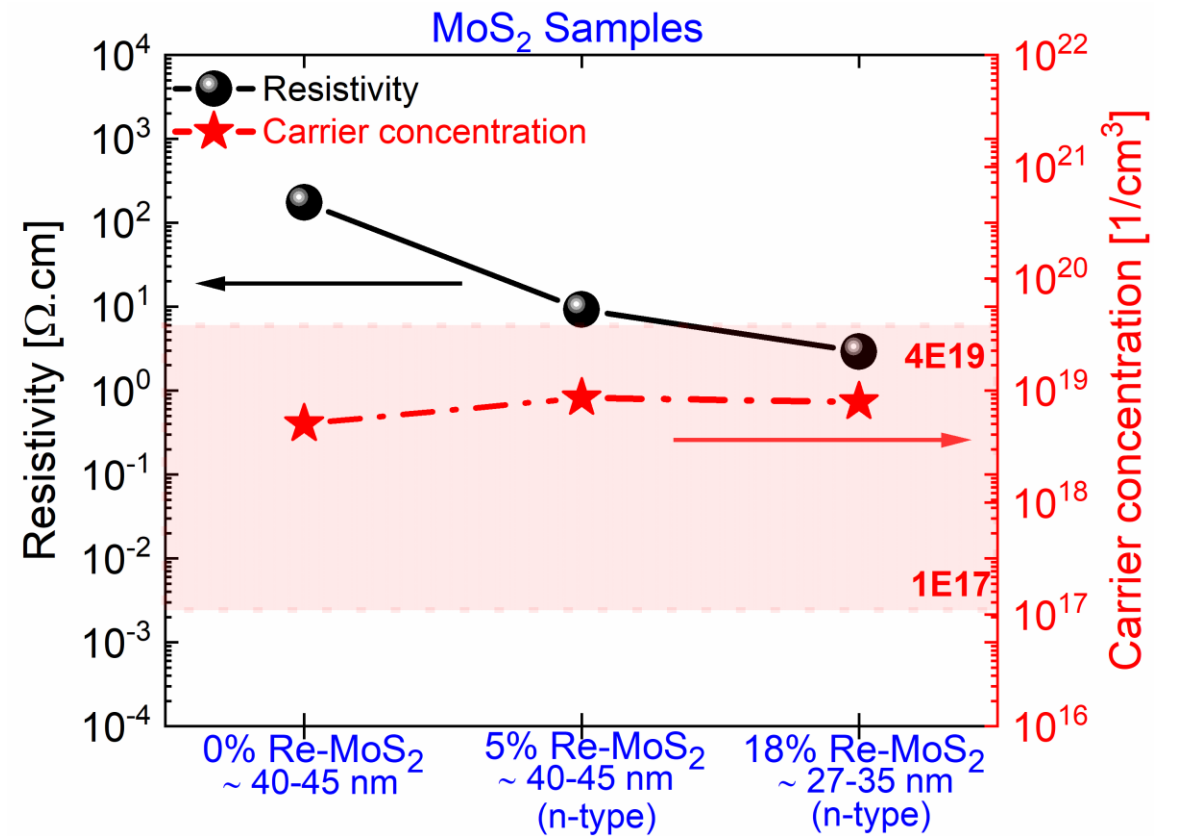
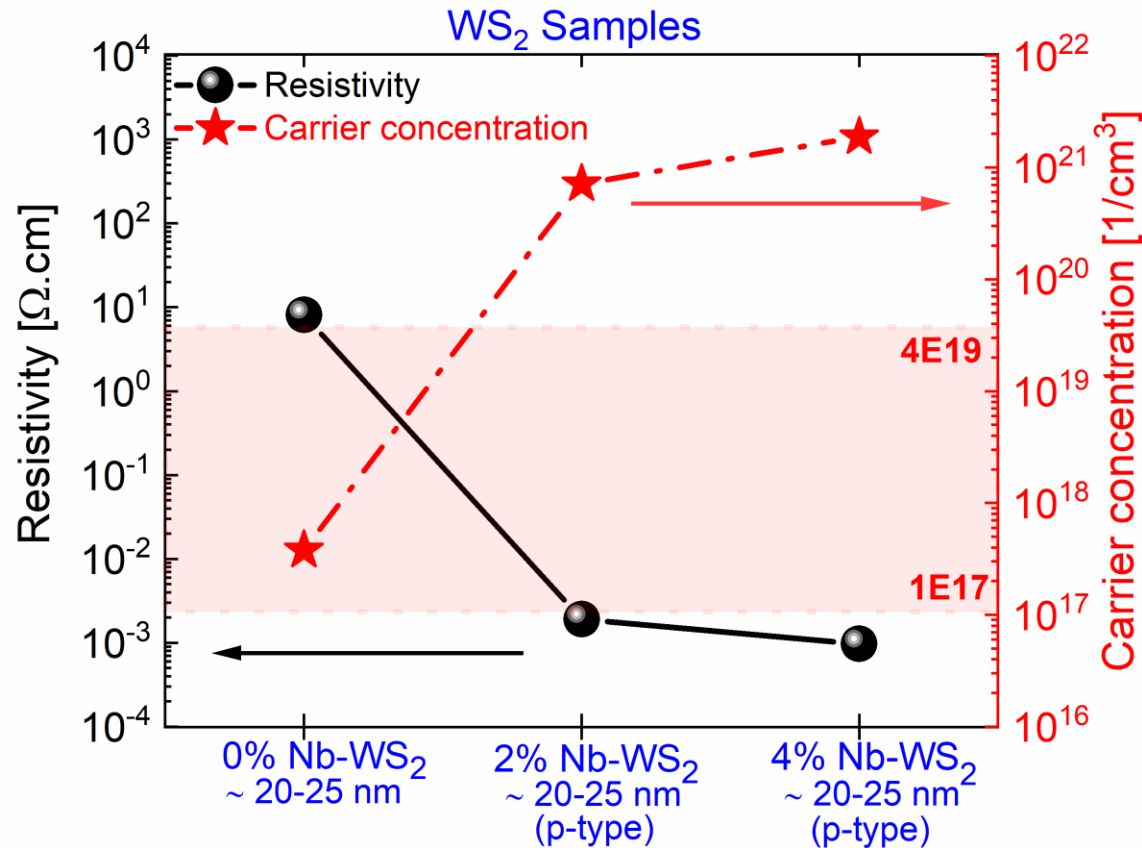


Qin *et al.*, Scientific Reports. 4, 7582 (2014)

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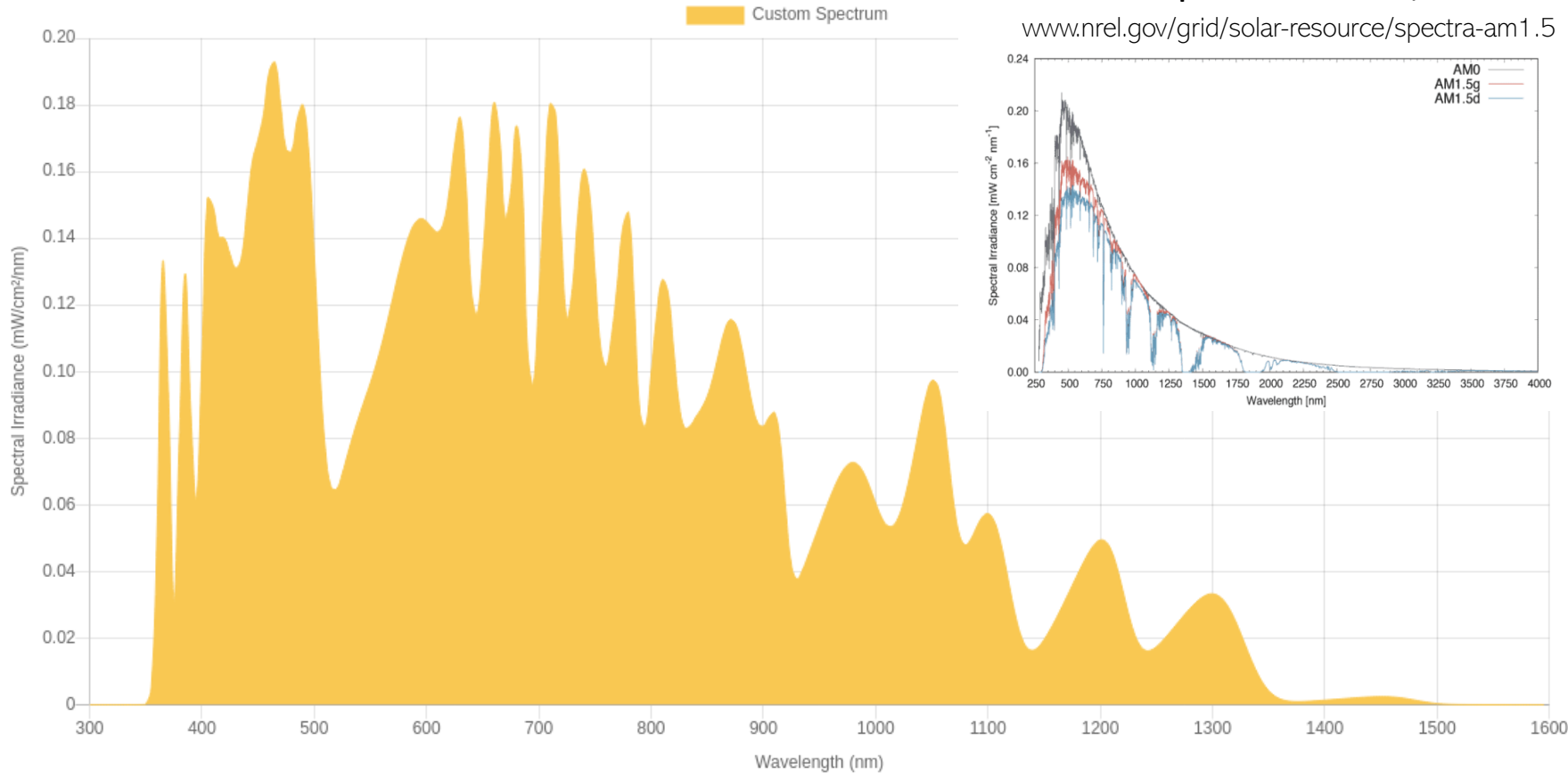
Hall Effect Analysis

Doping Study



Talk Outline

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The spectrum of AM1.5G, 1.1 suns used in this work
www.g2voptics.com/solar-simulation

- Light on:
32 LEDs

Total radiance is 88.3mW/cm²

Spectra: 361 - 1556 nm

AM1.5G, 1.1 Suns
(Effectively 0.9 x 1.1 Suns = 0.99 Suns)

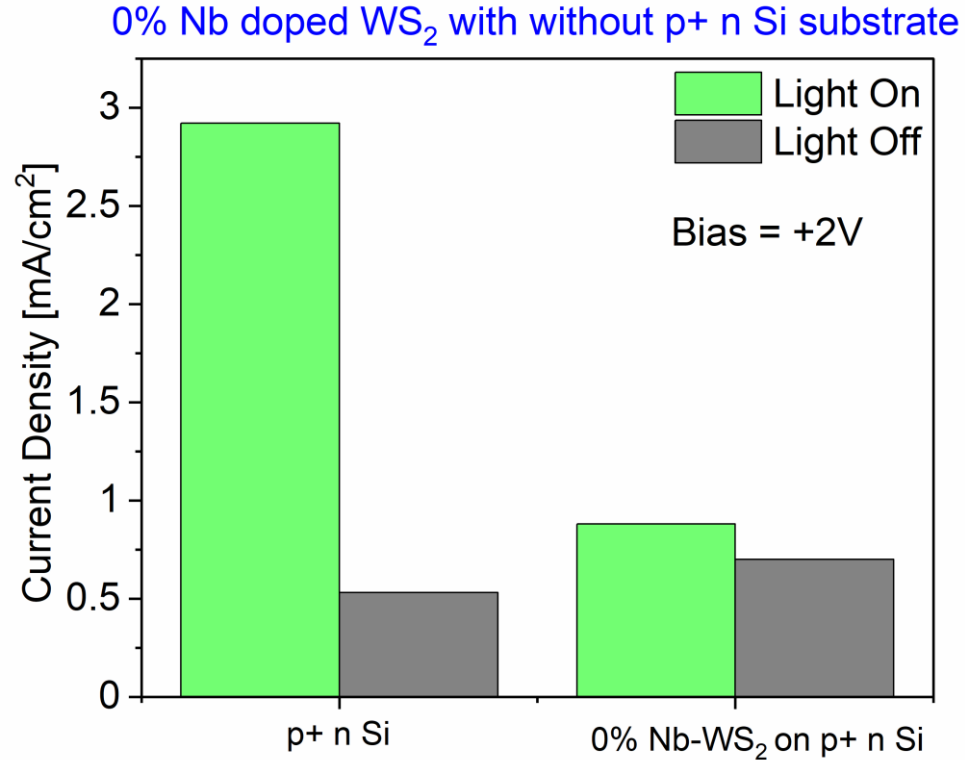
- Light off:

Dark chamber.

- Temperature in both case:
20.4°C to 23.5°C

Photo response assessment of TMD films on Si substrate

0% Nb-WS₂



18% Re-MoS₂

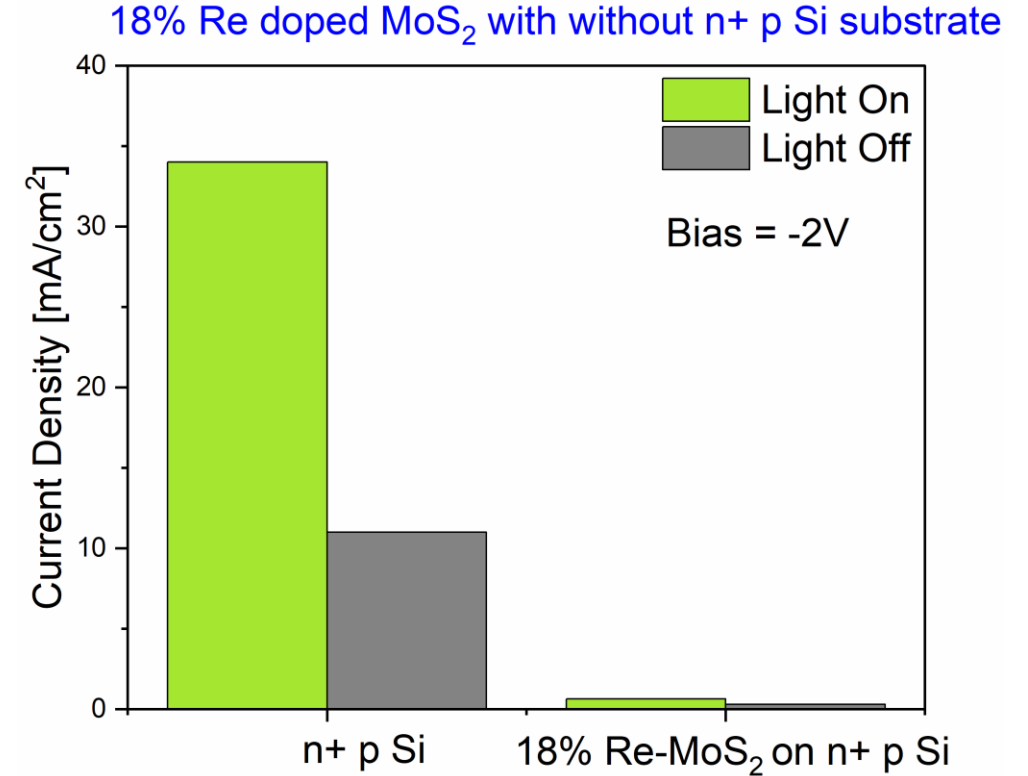
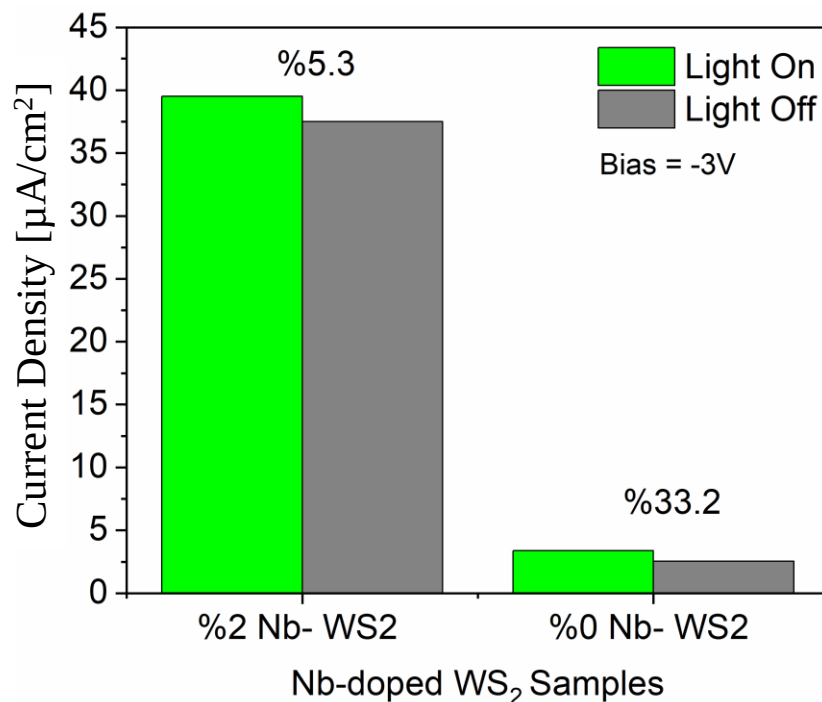


Photo response assessment of TMD films on Al_2O_3 substrate

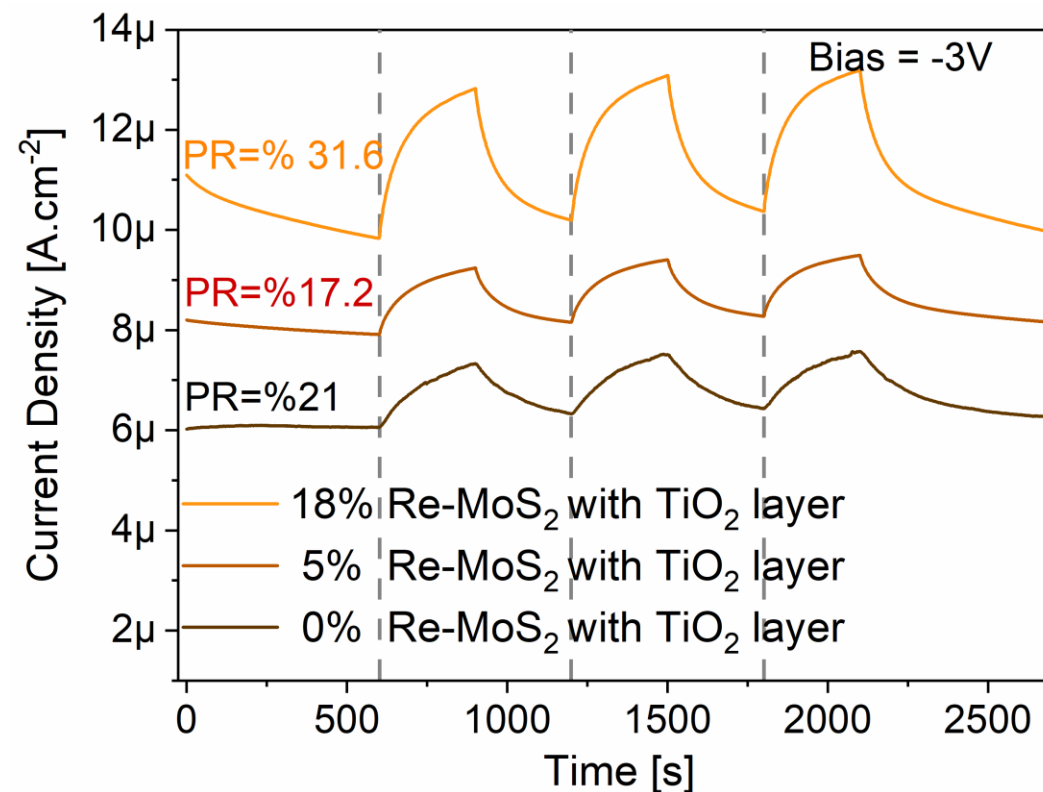
With 7nm of TiO_2 Capping layer Nb-Doped WS_2

0% Nb- WS_2 , 2% Nb- WS_2



With 7nm of TiO_2 Capping layer Re-Doped MoS_2

0% Re- MoS_2 , 5% Re- MoS_2 , 18% Re- MoS_2



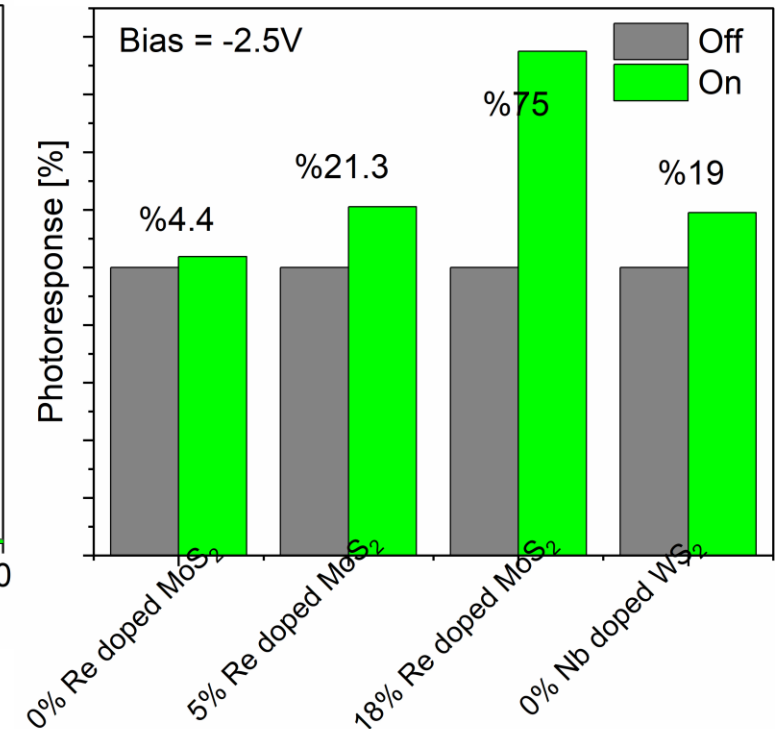
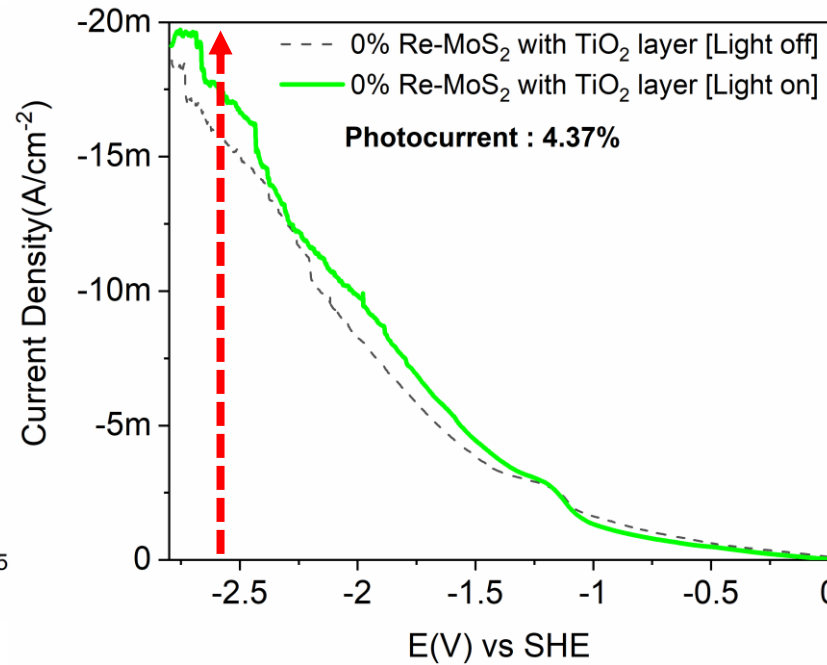
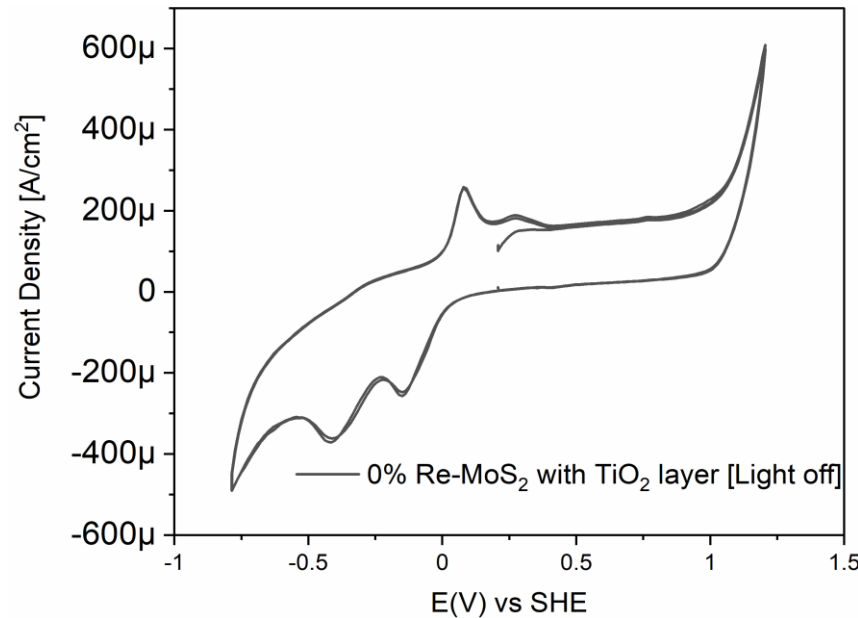
$$\text{Photoresponse \% [PR]} = \frac{I_{\text{on}} - I_{\text{off}}}{I_{\text{off}}} \times 100$$

Re-Doped MoS₂ and WS₂ with ~ 7 – 10 nm of TiO₂ Capping layer in 0.1M KOH (Ph 13)

0% Re-MoS₂

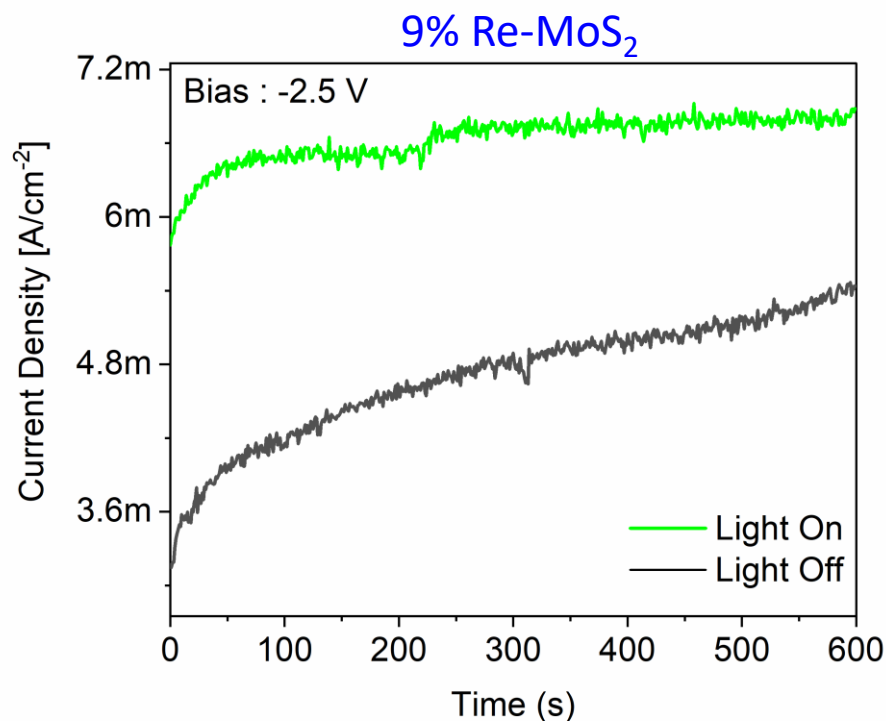
0% Re-MoS₂

0% 5% and 18 Re-MoS₂
0% Nb-WS₂

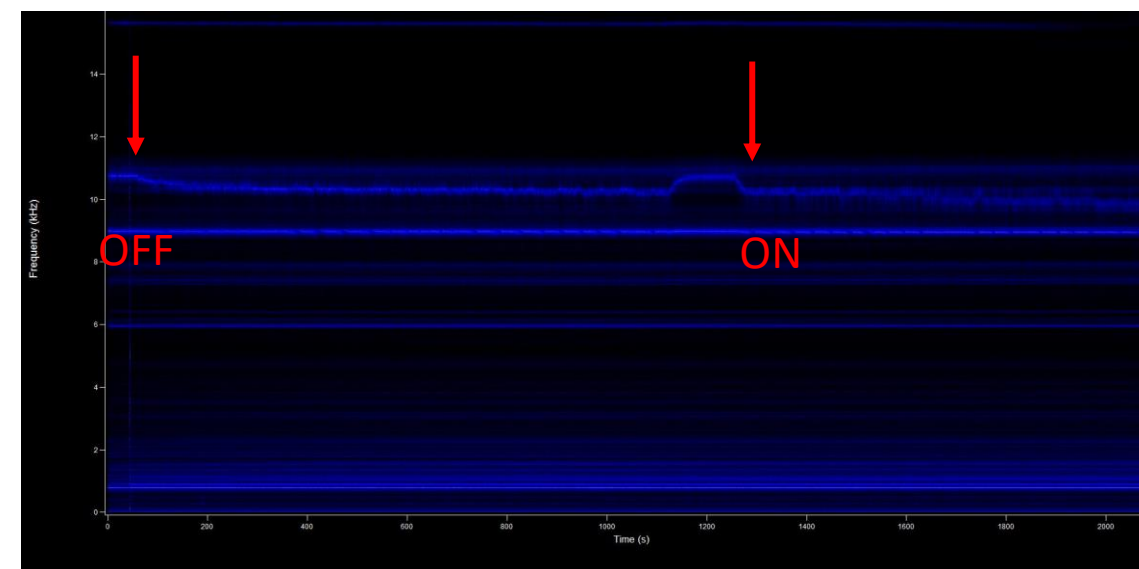


$$\text{Photoresponse \% [PR]} = \frac{I_{on} - I_{off}}{I_{off}} \times 100$$

Solar-To-Hydrogen Efficiency



BARDS: Sonic resonance response analysis of H₂



- Solar Simulator, AM1.5g 1.1 Suns (equivalent to AM1.5g 0.99 Suns)
- Photocurrent $J_{sc} \sim 2.6 \text{ mA/cm}^2$ & $H_2 \sim 59.2 \text{ nmol/s}$
- Estimated Solar-To-Hydrogen (STH), $\eta_{STH} \sim 5.3 \%$

Segev *et al.*, J. Phys. D: Appl. Phys. 55 323003, (2022)

Alley *et al.*, Methods. 10, (2022)

Kang *et al.*, ACS Appl. Energy Mater. 2020, 3, (2000)

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Conclusions

- ✓ TMD films with introducing different amount of dopants
- ✓ Detection of photo resistance change with doping
- ✓ Detection of photocurrent in photoelectrochemical assessment with doping
- ✓ Estimated STH efficiency

Future Work

- More characterisation with the current single layer projects.
- Multilayer structure
- Band gap engineering with different layers
- Defect passivating, high absorbent capping layers

Thank you!

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Questions?