

## Heterojunction-Enhanced Photocatalytic Water Oxidation Activity of Hematite

Fanke Meng, Jiangtian Li, Nianqiang Wu \*

Department of Mechanical and Aerospace  
Engineering, West Virginia University,  
Morgantown, WV 26506-6106, USA

\*Corresponding author: Fax: +1-(304)-293-6689,  
Email: [nick.wu@mail.wvu.edu](mailto:nick.wu@mail.wvu.edu)

Since the global energy challenges in recent decades, many scientists and engineers have been involved in development of inexpensive and active materials for photocatalytic water splitting [1-3]. Hematite ( $\alpha\text{-Fe}_2\text{O}_3$ ) is one of promising candidates due to its low cost and favorable band gap (2.1~2.2 eV) to absorb photons in the visible light range [4]. However, the short life time of the photo-generated charge carriers (< 10 ps), short diffusion length of holes (2-4 nm) and poor mobility of charge carriers (< 0.2 cm<sup>2</sup> V<sup>-1</sup> s<sup>-1</sup>) are three major notorious weaknesses to hinder the photocatalytic efficiency of the  $\alpha\text{-Fe}_2\text{O}_3$  [4].

To overcome the technical barrier for development of hematite-based photocatalysts for water splitting,  $\alpha\text{-Fe}_2\text{O}_3$  has been incorporated with the reduced graphene oxide (rGO) to form a rGO/ $\alpha\text{-Fe}_2\text{O}_3$  composite by a thermal hydrolysis process. The  $\alpha\text{-Fe}_2\text{O}_3$  on the rGO nanosheets had a nanoparticle size about 50 nm. As compared with bulk  $\alpha\text{-Fe}_2\text{O}_3$ , the nanostructured  $\alpha\text{-Fe}_2\text{O}_3$  facilitates the charge carrier transport to the interface of the hematite and electrolyte. Also, rGO acts as an effective channel for promoting the electron transfer from the  $\alpha\text{-Fe}_2\text{O}_3$  nanoparticles. The photocatalytic activity of water oxidation of the rGO/ $\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3$  nanocomposite (752  $\mu\text{M O}_2 \text{ g}^{-1} \text{ h}^{-1}$ ) was much higher than that of the monolithic  $\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3$  nanoparticles (387  $\mu\text{M O}_2 \text{ g}^{-1} \text{ h}^{-1}$ ). Photoelectrochemical measurement results show that coupling the rGO with the hematite nanoparticles greatly increase the photocurrent and reduce the charge recombination rate.

### Reference

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