## Photooxidation reactions at nanostructured oxide photoelectrodes

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Principal obstacles to direct photosplitting of water are the corrosion of the semiconductor materials and the difficulty of matching the semiconductor bandedge energy levels with those of hydrogen and oxygen evolution reactions. Only a few n-type semiconducting oxides, such as hematite  $\alpha$ -Fe<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> and WO<sub>3</sub> photoanodes with band gaps of 2.1 eV, respectively, 2.5 eV, fulfil the first requirement, having demonstrated remarkable stability during long-term photoelectrolyses. However, due to the position of the conduction band edges more positive than the H<sub>2</sub> evolution potential, none of those materials can perform unassisted water splitting. Consequently, continuing efforts are devoted to minimize the bias voltage required to perform visible light-driven photooxidation of water. Recently, unassisted solar production of H<sub>2</sub> has been demonstrated in a dualabsorber tandem device combining a semitransparent WO<sub>3</sub> (or an  $\alpha$ -Fe<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>) photoanode and the latest version of the dye sensitized solar cell providing a ca 1 V bias voltage to the photoelectrolyzer.

Despite its photoaction range restricted to the UV and blue portions of the solar spectrum (up to 500 nm), the WO<sub>3</sub> photoanode reaches much larger water splitting photocurrents in the tandem cell configuration due to its less positive open-circuit photopotential (*ca* 0.45 V *vs* RHE) and the steep rise of the I<sub>ph</sub>- E curve approaching the plateau at around 1 V (*vs* RHE).<sup>2</sup>

In this presentation we will discuss recent improvements in the photoelectrochemical performance of  $WO_3$  photoanodes obtained through incorporation of plasmonic metal nanostructures, allowing to enhance the light capture, and by the use of electrocatalysts.

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