

Efficient Hydrogen Production by Photoelectrochemical Water Splitting Using a ZnSe:Cu(In,Ga)Se₂ Photocathode

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Photoelectrochemical (PEC) water splitting is a promising method to produce hydrogen from water without emitting carbon dioxide. Among various types of the PEC systems, a PEC cell consisting of a photocathode and photoanode connected in series without an external bias voltage is expected to be a relatively simple and efficient system. It has been reported that a $(\text{ZnSe})_{0.85}(\text{CuIn}_{0.7}\text{Ga}_{0.3}\text{Se}_2(\text{CIGS}))_{0.15}$ photocathode shows a relatively high onset potential of $\sim 0.9 \text{ V}_{\text{RHE}}$, large photocurrent of 4.9 mA cm^{-2} at $0.6 \text{ V}_{\text{RHE}}$ under simulated sunlight, and long absorption edge of 850~900 nm [1], which means that this photocathode is suitable for the PEC cell. In the present work, a PEC cell using the $(\text{ZnSe})_{0.85}(\text{CIGS})_{0.15}$ photocathode and a photoanode has been fabricated to demonstrate spontaneous water splitting reaction.

The $(\text{ZnSe})_{0.85}(\text{CIGS})_{0.15}$ thin film was prepared by co-evaporation method in a high vacuum chamber. Cadmium sulfide for p-n junction, a binary of Mo/Ti as a conductive layer [2] and Pt as a hydrogen evolution reaction catalyst were subsequently deposited onto the film. A BiVO_4 modified with a NiFe-(oxy)hydroxide/borate as an oxygen evolution reaction catalyst [3] was employed as the photoanode. Since the BiVO_4 photoanode is semi-transparent, a tandem-type PEC cell as shown in Fig. 1 can be constructed. In this scheme, photons with wavelengths longer than the absorption edge of BiVO_4 ($\sim 510 \text{ nm}$) pass through the photoanode and are utilized by the photocathode. The current-potential curves for each photoelectrode under chopped sunlight are shown in Fig. 2. The intersection

corresponds to the working potential and photocurrent of the cell.

As a result, the tandem-type PEC cell showed the water splitting reaction with a Faradaic efficiency of unity. The initial value of solar-to-hydrogen conversion efficiency was found to be 1.6%. The detail of reaction condition and the result will be discussed in the presentation.

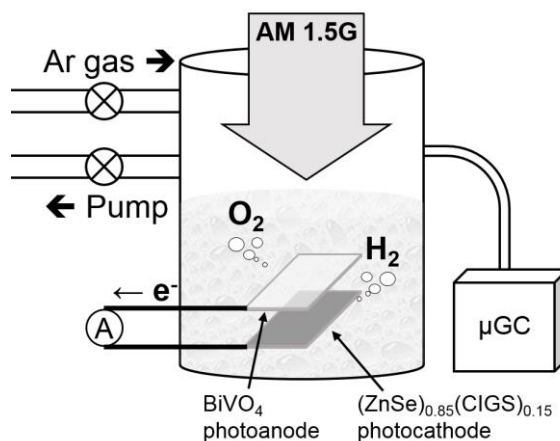


Fig. 1 Scheme of the tandem-type PEC cell with a gas quantification system.

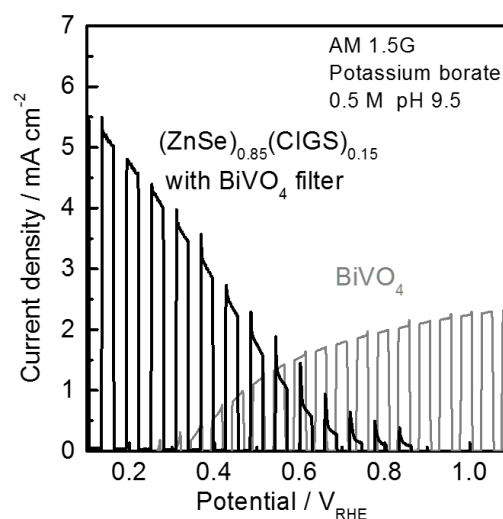


Fig. 2 Current-potential curves for a BiVO_4 photoanode and a $(\text{ZnSe})_{0.85}(\text{CIGS})_{0.15}$ photocathode with a BiVO_4 filter.

REFERENCES

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