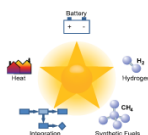


Electrochemical Energy Storage: A Key for Future Energy Systems

Heat & Electricity Storage

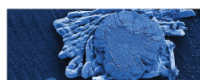
2nd Symposium



May 5, 2015
Paul Scherrer Institut

Electrochemical Energy Storage:

A Key for Future Energy Systems



May 6, 2015
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Contribution ID: 1

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Sunlight-Driven Hydrogen Formation by Membrane Supported Photoelectrochemical Water Splitting

Wednesday, 6 May 2015 09:45 (1 hour)

We are developing an artificial photosynthetic system that will utilize sunlight and water as inputs and will produce hydrogen and oxygen as outputs using a modular, parallel development approach in which the three distinct primary components—the photoanode, the photocathode, and the product-separating but ion-conducting membrane—are fabricated and optimized separately before assembly into a water-splitting system. The design principles incorporate two separate, photosensitive semiconductor/liquid junctions that will collectively generate the 1.7-1.9 V at open circuit to support both the oxidation of H₂O (or OH⁻) and the reduction of H⁺ (or H₂O). The photoanode and photocathode will consist of rod-like semiconductor components, with attached heterogeneous multi-electron transfer catalysts, needed to drive the oxidation or reduction reactions at low overpotentials. The high aspect-ratio semiconductor rod electrode architecture allows for the use of low cost, earth abundant materials without sacrificing energy conversion efficiency due to orthogonalization of light absorption and charge-carrier collection. Additionally, the high surface-area design of the rod-based semiconductor array electrode inherently lowers the flux of charge carriers over the rod array surface relative to the projected geometric surface of the photoelectrode, lowering the photocurrent density at the solid/liquid junction and thereby relaxing demands on the activity (and cost) of any electrocatalysts. Flexible composite polymer film will allow for electron and ion conduction between the photoanode and photocathode while simultaneously preventing mixing of the gaseous products. Separate polymeric materials will be used to make electrical contact between the anode and cathode and also provide structural support. Interspersed patches of an ion conducting polymer will maintain charge balance between the two half-cells. The modularity design approach allows each piece to be independently modified, tested, and improved, as future advances in semiconductor, polymeric, and catalytic materials are made. This work will demonstrate a feasible and functional prototype and blueprint for an artificial photosynthetic system, composed of inexpensive, earth-abundant materials while simultaneously efficient, durable, manufacturably scalable, and readily upgradeable.

Presenter: Prof. LEWIS, Nate (California Institute of Technology)

Session Classification: Electrochemical Energy Storage