



FABRICATION AND CHARACTERIZATION OF Fe-DOPED TUNGSTEN TRIOXIDE PHOTOELECTRODES IN AQUEOUS MEDIUM USING TUNGSTIC ACID AND FERROCENE AS STARTING MATERIALS

(Pembuatan dan Pencirian Fotoelektrod Tungsten Trioksida Terdop Fe Dalam Medium Aqueus Dengan Asid Tungstik dan Ferosin Sebagai Bahan Permulaan)

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Abstract

Different compositions of Fe-doped tungsten trioxide thin films were synthesized on fluorine-doped tin oxide (FTO) glass substrate by sol-gel method, with ferrocene and tungstic acid as starting materials. The synthesized thin films were characterized with X-ray diffraction (XRD), scanning electron microscope (SEM), UV/Vis spectrophotometer and photoelectrochemical (PEC) analysis. The results show that the surface morphology of the thin films became rough and the grain size increased along with the concentration of Fe. Monoclinic structure of tungsten trioxide was obtained for all doped and undoped WO_3 and red-shift can be observed from UV-vis spectrum. Band gap reduced from 2.74 eV of undoped WO_3 thin films to 2.60 eV of 20 % Fe-doped WO_3 thin films. Photoactivities of all Fe-doped WO_3 are higher than undoped thin films. The highest photoactivities contributed by 5 % Fe-doped WO_3 films with photocurrent densities measured was 0.148 mA/cm^2 , which is 3 times higher compared to undoped WO_3 .

Keywords: Fe-doped WO_3 , direct water splitting, photoelectrochemical cell, photoanode

Abstrak

Filem nipis tungsten trioksida terdop Fe berbagai komposisi telah disediakan di atas kaca substrat FTO (fluorine-doped tin oxide) dengan kaedah sol-gel, dengan menggunakan ferosin dan asid tungstik sebagai bahan pemula. Filem nipis yang terhasil kemudiannya dicirikan dengan pembelauan sinar X (XRD), mikroskopi elektron pengimbasan (SEM), UV/Vis spektrofotometer dan analisis fotoelektrokimia. Keputusan menunjukkan bahawa morfologi permukaan filem nipis menjadi kasar dan saiz butiran bertambah dengan penambahan kepekatan Fe. Tungsten trioksida yang berstruktur monoklinik telah dihasilkan dan anjakan merah telah diperhatikan di dalam spectrum UV-vis. Jurang tenaga telah berkurang dari 2.74 eV (WO_3 tulen) kepada 2.60 eV (20 % Fe-dop WO_3). Fotoaktiviti WO_3 terdop Fe adalah lebih tinggi berbanding WO_3 tulen. Fotoaktiviti yang tertinggi dicatatkan oleh filem 5 % WO_3 terdop Fe dengan ketumpatan fotoarus 0.148 mA/cm^2 . Ia adalah 3 kali ganda lebih tinggi berbanding WO_3 tulen.

Kata kunci: Fe-dop WO_3 , pembelahan air secara langsung, sel fotoelektrokimia, fotoanod

Introduction

Hydrogen is a potential energy replacing current used of fossil fuel because it is renewable and environmentally friendly energy where the product of its consumption is only water and heat compared to fossil fuel which emit

carbon based gases. Thus, hydrogen is a promising future energy [1, 2]. However, most of hydrogen production is via steam reforming which also consumes fossil fuels. In 1972, Fujishima and Honda first reported photocatalytic water splitting using semiconductor material TiO_2 in 1972 [3]. Since then, photocatalytic water splitting using semiconductor catalysts received much interest from scientific community due to its potential to convert sunlight energy into chemical energy (hydrogen gas). The process of water splitting involves the excitation of electrons from the valence band during illumination. The excited electrons then moved to conduction band leaving holes in valence band. The holes on the semiconductor catalyst surface will oxidize water to produce oxygen gas and hydrogen ions while the excited electrons in conduction band moves towards the cathode to reduce the hydrogen ions into hydrogen gas [4]. The energy in excess of the band gap energy will be dissipated as heat. In practice, a semiconductor with a band gap of 1.70 eV [5] which is greater than the energy required for water splitting reaction (1.23 eV), can utilize maximum absorption of energy for PEC reactions [6,7]. There are several important criteria to be considered in selecting the semiconductor catalyst such as (1) favorable band edge position, (2) stability in harsh environments, (3) small band gap, and (4) photocorrosion resistance. However semiconductor catalyst that satisfy all of these criterial has yet to be found. Therefore several modifications on this photocatalyst was introduced such as fabrication of nanostructures, layered/junction, noble metal loading, and doping (anion or cation) [8-10]. In this paper, doping are our main interests because it is an alternatives approach to decrease the bandgap of semiconductor materials [11].

Tungsten trioxide (WO_3) is a good candidate in electrochromic, photochromic and sensing applications [12 -17] and is one of the semiconductors which have the potential in water splitting when induced by sunlight. However, WO_3 has a large band gap of 2.8 eV where it can only absorb < 450 nm wavelength in the solar spectrum. In order to reduce the band gap, WO_3 was synthesized via different methods [18-21]. The narrow band gap of 2.20 - 2.80 eV helps in absorption of ultraviolet region and blue region of visible light in solar spectrum [22-25]. Furthermore, WO_3 has been investigated with the aim of improving catalyst activity and stability in the irradiated aqueous environment [26-29]. Tungsten trioxide powders prepared from various W precursors has been studied by Bamwenda and Arakawa [30]. They found that the WO_3 using tungstic acid as precursor has the lowest light absorption in long wavelength region, but it has the highest crystallinity level and photoactivity. On the other hand, iron nitrate has been used as dopant for Fe-doped TiO_2 thin film [31] and Fe-doped WO_3 powder photocatalyst [32]. Band gap of Fe-doped TiO_2 reduced from 3.30 eV to 2.89 eV when 0.2 at. % of Fe is added. Photocurrent density of 0.2 at.% Fe-doped TiO_2 is much higher than undoped TiO_2 . The 10 % Fe-doped WO_3 photocatalyst is able to evolve more hydrogen gas under laser illumination compared to undoped WO_3 . Apart from the nitrate salt, ferrocene is another Fe source that has been studied in various applications. Saremi Yarahmadi et al. [33] found that the thin films prepared using ferrocene has increased the optical absorption due to higher packing density, and improved the measured photocurrent density.

In this paper, we aim to prepare Fe-doped WO_3 photoelectrodes with ferrocene as the Fe source and tungstic acid as the WO_3 precursor. Photoactivity performance of the thin film photoanode was studied as well. The film properties are discussed herein.

Materials and Methods

Fe-doped WO_3 was fabricated via sol-gel method on the fluorine-doped tin oxide (FTO) glass using starting material made of Tungstic acid, H_2WO_4 (Sigma-Aldrich), ammonia aqueous (Merck, 28-30%), ferrocene (Sigma-Aldrich) and PEG 300 (Merck). Other chemicals involved in this fabrication were of analytic purity grades and distilled de-ionized water. The starting material was prepared by adding the tungstic acid into aqueous ammonia which formed 0.4 M ammonium tungstate solution. The excess ammonia from the solution was eliminated by heating. The ferrocene and PEG 300 were then added into the ammonium tungstate solution which resulted in the desired ratio of W to Fe ($\text{W:Fe} = \text{x:1-x}$, where $\text{x} = 1, 0.95, 0.9, 0.85$ or 0.8). Before the fabrication process, the FTO glass was cleaned using ultrasonic cleaner by immersing the FTO glass into three different beakers containing acetone, ethanol, and iso-propanol for 5 minutes in each beaker sequentially. The cleaned FTO glass was then coated with ferrocene-ammonium tungstate solution by doctor blading method, which formed thin films on the FTO glass. The as-deposited thin films were calcined and sintered in furnace at 500°C for 30 minutes with constant heating rate of 5°Cs^{-1} .

The calcined thin films were characterized using X-ray diffraction measurement, XRD (Bruker D8 Advance diffractometer) with $\text{CuK}\alpha$ radiation, to determine the structure and crystallinity of thin films, scanning electron microscope, SEM (Zeiss AM10) to determine its morphology, grain size and thickness of the thin films, and UV-Vis spectrophotometer (PerkinElmer Lambda 35) to measure the absorption of the thin films. Meanwhile, the band gaps of the thin films were estimated from the UV-Vis absorption spectrum and by utilizing the Tauc formula. Photoelectrodes were prepared by attaching copper wire to the FTO glass as described by Minggu et al. [34]. The photoelectrochemical (PEC) tests of the photoelectrodes prepared was carried out in a conventional three electrodes system, which consists of working electrode (photoelectrode), counter electrode (platinum wire), and reference electrode (SCE) whereas, 0.5 M Na_2SO_4 was used as the electrolyte. Prior to PEC analysis, the electrolyte was purged with nitrogen gas for 30 minutes. The scan rate was set to be 0.01 Vs^{-1} . The photoelectrochemical (PEC) analyses were carried out by using Ametek Versastat 4 with 450W full arc Xenon lamp source.

Results and Discussion

SEM analysis

Figure 1 shows SEM micrographs of undoped WO_3 and Fe-doped WO_3 on FTO glass. The morphology of undoped WO_3 is different from the WO_3 thin film prepared by Yagi et al. [35] using similar method. In their study, tungstic acid was dissolved in ammonia aqueous and PEG was added but the film produced was covered with micro-scale plates. This morphological difference might be caused by the much higher molecular weight of PEG they used (PEG 20000 was used in their study). This plate-like feature can also be observed in WO_3 thin film produced from tungstic hexaethoxide/PEG annealed in 300°C [36]. The organic residue causes the degradation in porosity and finally it forms plate. Therefore, spherical surface feature observed in this paper suggested that the organic compounds used were successfully eliminated. Morphological differences among the doped WO_3 thin films can be noticed by comparing the micrographs in Figure 1.

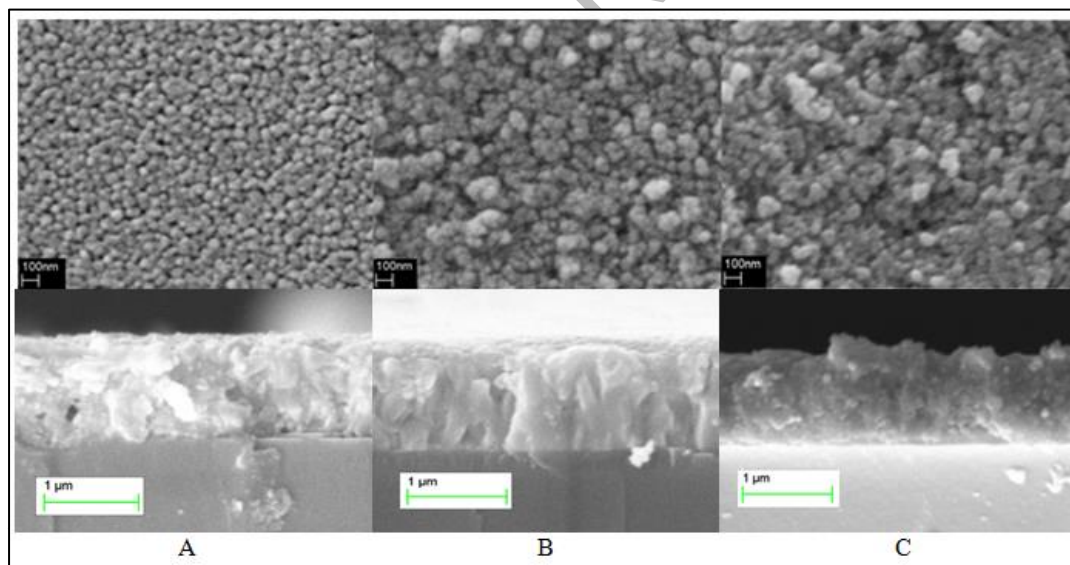


Figure 1. SEM image of (A) undoped, (B) 10% and (C) 20% Fe-doped WO_3 thin films

By comparing Fe-doped WO_3 with the undoped WO_3 thin films, it is noticed that surface of the Fe-doped WO_3 is rough. The presence of Fe would lead to agglomeration of the WO_3 particles. Therefore, the grain size of the Fe-doped WO_3 is increasing as the Fe content increases [37]. From cross section, the thickness of the films are approximately $1 \mu\text{m}$. Taking account of the fluorine-tin oxide layer 900 nm , the actual thickness of undoped and Fe-doped WO_3 is around 100 nm .

XRD analysis

All thin films of different Fe concentration of Fe-doped WO_3 and undoped WO_3 thin films were subjected to X-ray diffraction measurement. The XRD pattern in Figure 2, which are in agreement with the Joint Committee on Powder Diffraction Standards (JCPDS) file no. 01-083-0950, displayed strongest peak at 24.4° , which corresponding to (2 0 0) plane of the annealed WO_3 thin films. This peak shows that the thin films were all of monoclinic, polycrystalline WO_3 structure. The XRD pattern of each thin films was coincident with undoped WO_3 , which suggested well incorporation of Fe into WO_3 lattice. Furthermore, additional peaks that were not detected from the patterns shown, indicates that the crystalline structure of WO_3 thin films was not affected by Fe-doping with various concentration. Besides, the increment in intensity of the WO_3 peaks can also be observed. This suggested that the crystallinity of WO_3 is improved as the crystal defects disappear when Fe particle was added to the WO_3 crystal lattice [30]. The increased in crystallinity is due to reduce nucleation centre density which favors crystal grains growth [38]. High crystalline WO_3 was obtained for 20% Fe-doped WO_3 and this effect can also be observed on Fe-doped TiO_2 [31]. The main peak was shifted to lower lattice parameters due to the size of ionic radii of Fe^{2+} (0.064 nm) [39], which was larger than W^{6+} (0.060) [40]. The shifted peak also suggested that Fe^{2+} had successfully replaced some of the W^{6+} in bulk WO_3 lattice and thus, Fe-doped WO_3 was successfully synthesized.

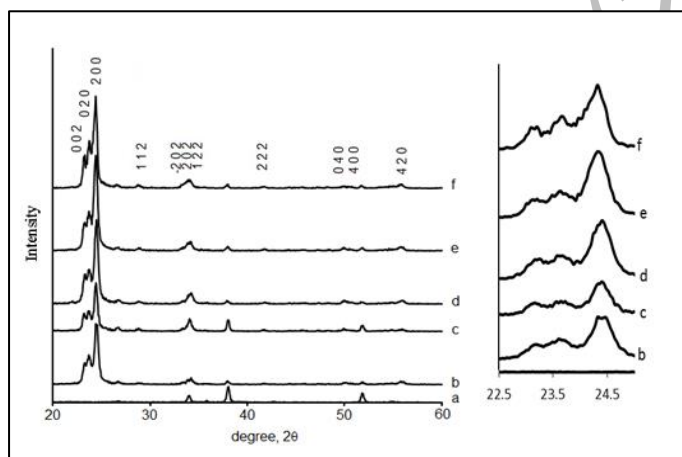


Figure 2. XRD pattern of (a) FTO, (b) undoped, (c) 5%, (d) 10%, (e) 15% and (f) 20% Fe-doped WO_3 thin films

The average crystallite size of each thin films was estimated using the Scherrer equation by referring to the XRD pattern. The crystallite size of undoped WO_3 was found to be 17 nm, estimated based on (200) peak, which is in agreement with previous study [34]. The crystallite size remains almost the same for all the doped thin films of 5 %, 10 %, 15 %, and 20 % Fe-doped WO_3 . However, from the SEM measurement, the particle size is found to be larger, which is due to the agglomeration of the particle with only slight growth of crystal [41]. This indicates that the doping of Fe to WO_3 does not alter the crystallite size.

Optical characterization

Figure 3 shows the UV-vis absorption spectra of the undoped and Fe-doped WO_3 thin films. From the Figure, it is observed that the spectrums are shifted to higher wavelength, which is also known as the red-shift in light absorption. The red shift shows that the band gap of Fe-doped WO_3 thin films was reduced compared to the undoped sample. To estimate the optical band gap, E_g of the thin films, equation (1) and (2) below were used [42]

$$T = e^{-\alpha d} \quad (1)$$

$$\alpha h\nu = B(h\nu - E_g)^n \quad (2)$$

From equation (1), α is the optical absorption coefficient, T is measured spectral transmittance, and d is thickness of the film (cm). Meanwhile from equation (2), B is a constant, n is the exponent where, $n = 1/2, 3/2, 2$, and 3 when the transition is direct allowed, direct forbidden, indirect allowed and indirect forbidden, respectively for crystalline semiconductors. The band gap of the thin films was estimated by plotting $(-\ln T)^{1/2}$ against energy ($h\nu$) for undoped and Fe-doped WO_3 thin films, assuming the materials are indirect semiconductors. The band gap of the undoped WO_3 is 2.74 eV and it is in agreement with previous studies [22-26]. Meanwhile, the band gap of the doped thin films was decreased to 2.60 eV as the concentration of Fe increased up to 20%. This band gap reduction was attributed to the doping of Fe into the WO_3 lattice, as shown in XRD pattern.

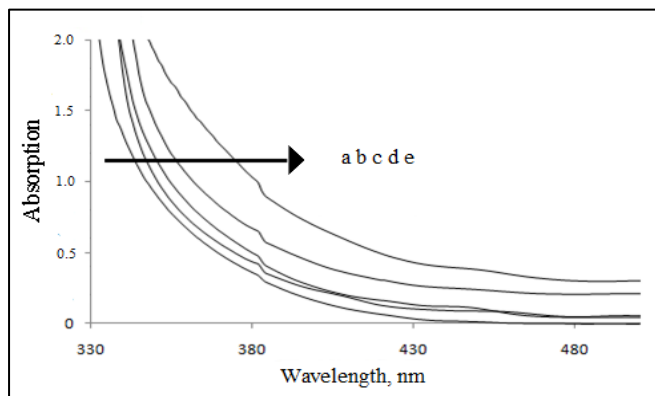


Figure 3. UV-Vis spectrum of (a) undoped, (b) 5%, (c) 10%, (d) 15% and (e) 20% Fe-doped WO_3 thin films

PEC analysis

The photocatalyst of undoped and Fe-doped WO_3 thin film performance was studied by measuring the photocurrent densities by applying potential (0 V to 1.5 V) in 0.5 M Na_2SO_4 as electrolyte, under full arc xenon lamp irradiation (100 mWcm^{-2}). The photocurrents are calculated by subtracting the measured currents under light irradiation with the respective dark currents. Figure 4 shows the photocurrent density of undoped and Fe-doped WO_3 thin films.

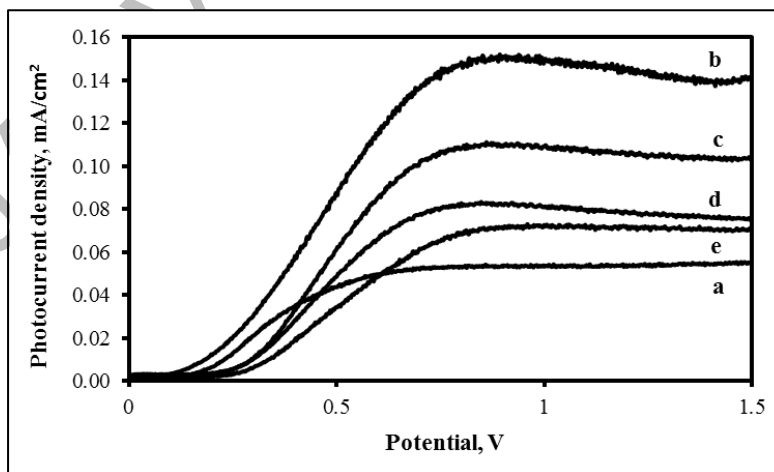


Figure 4. PEC analysis of (a) undoped, (b) 5%, (c) 10%, (d) 15% and (e) 20% Fe-doped WO_3 thin films

Figure 4 shows that the photocurrents produced by Fe-doped WO_3 photoelectrodes are higher compared to the undoped WO_3 under the same bias potential of 0.8 V. This indicates that under the same irradiation of 100 mWcm^{-2} with the same bias potential of 0.8 V, the flow of photoexcited electrons of Fe-doped WO_3 electrode are more than the electron flow of the undoped WO_3 electrode via external circuit towards the cathode. As the electron leaving, the photoexcited holes remains at the surface of the photoelectrodes, which eventually drives the oxidation reaction. The high photoactivity with Fe-doped electrode was due to the Fe particles in WO_3 lattice act as electron acceptors, which helps in charge separation and thus, contributes to the improvement of photocurrent in Fe-doped WO_3 . However, we observed that the photocurrent saturation potential of Fe-doped WO_3 were higher than the undoped WO_3 . A high potential was needed to achieve the highest photocurrent production. This might be due to the rapid recombination rate in iron oxide as it has short carrier diffusion length of 2-4 nm [21].

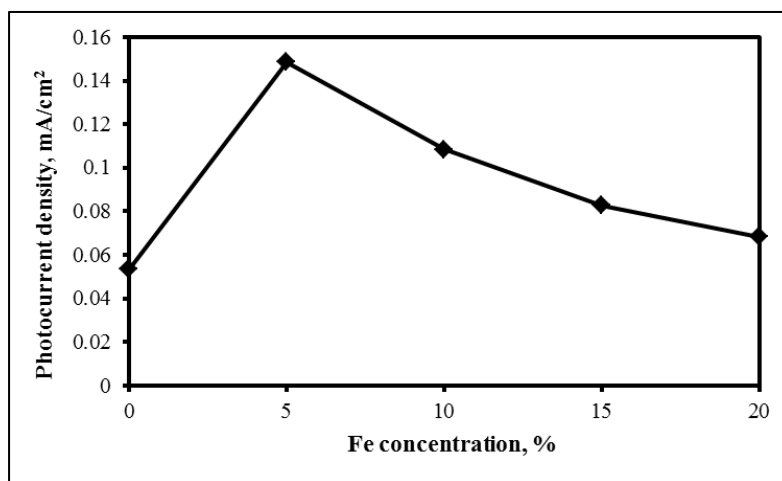


Figure 5. Photocurrent density versus Fe concentration of 0 %, 5 %, 10 %, 15 % and 20 % at 0.8 V vs SCE

The photogenerated charges (electron-holes) are easily separated by supplying bias to the PEC system and the reduction and oxidation reaction (process of splitting of water and generation of hydrogen) occurs at physically different electrode. Hence, surface recombination is not the main contribution of photogenerated charges recombination. However, the main contribution is from the recombination that occurs during the electron flows through photocatalyst films and the movement of holes towards the electrode-water interface which is known as volume recombination [43]. Comparing among the Fe-doped WO_3 thin films, the photocurrent density of the sample with 5% of Fe is the highest and it is decreasing with the increase in concentration of Fe in the thin films (Figure 5). This is because of the grain size of the sample increases as the concentration of Fe increases, causing the volume recombination of electron-hole pair increases. Therefore, in this study, 5% Fe-doped WO_3 electrode exhibits the best water splitting capability than the others under xenon light irradiation.

Conclusion

In this paper, we have described the fabrication of WO_3 doped with different concentration of Fe and undoped WO_3 thin films via sol-gel method, using ferrocene and tungstic acid as starting materials. The XRD result of thin films with different Fe concentration has shown that all WO_3 thin films are in monoclinic form and also shows the Fe particles are successfully incorporated into WO_3 lattice. The Fe-doped WO_3 thin films show red-shift in UV-vis absorption spectra which corresponding to band gap reduction. Also, photoelectrochemical analysis shows that thin films of 5 % Fe-doped WO_3 produce the highest photocurrent under the full arc xenon lamp irradiation. The photocurrent of 5 % Fe-doped WO_3 is 3 times higher compared to undoped WO_3 .

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