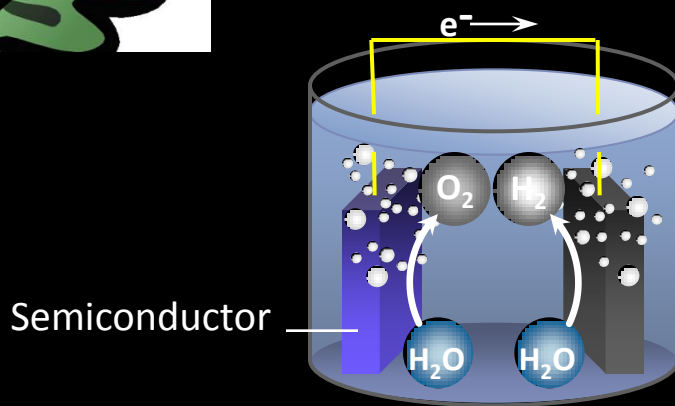
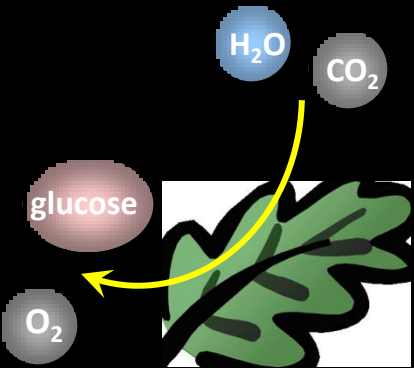
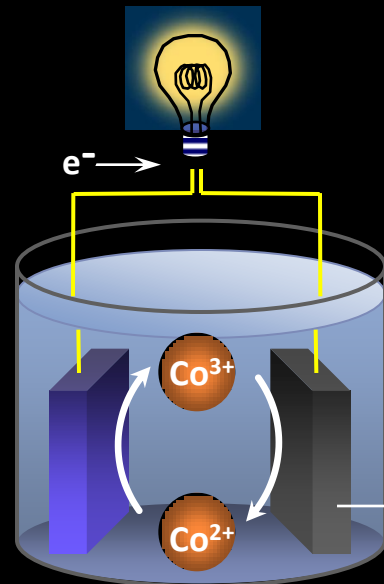


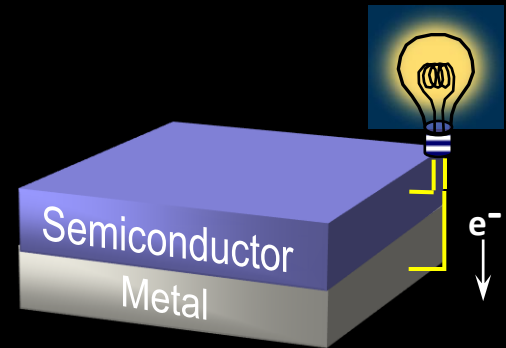
Solar Energy Conversion



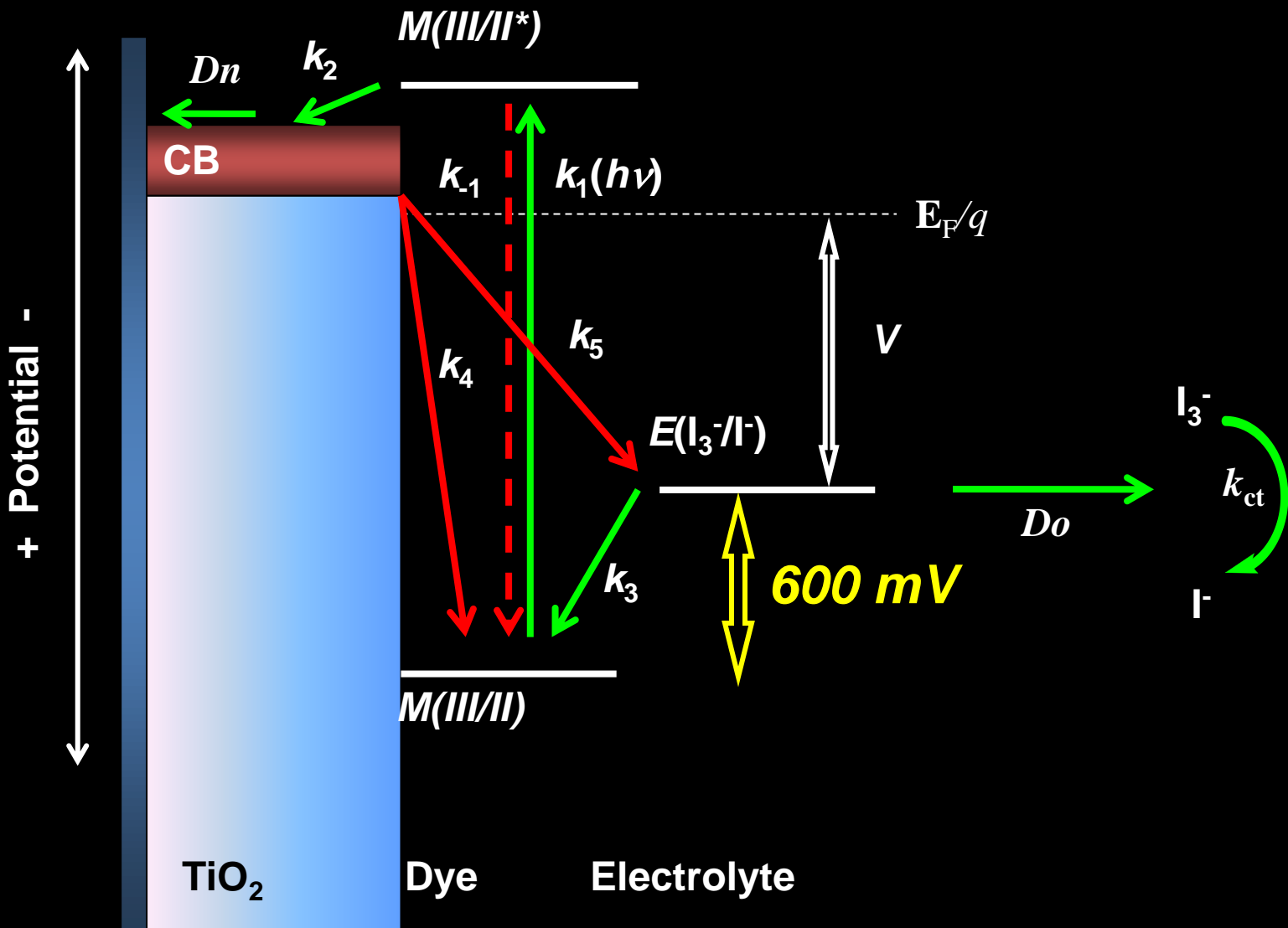
Fuels



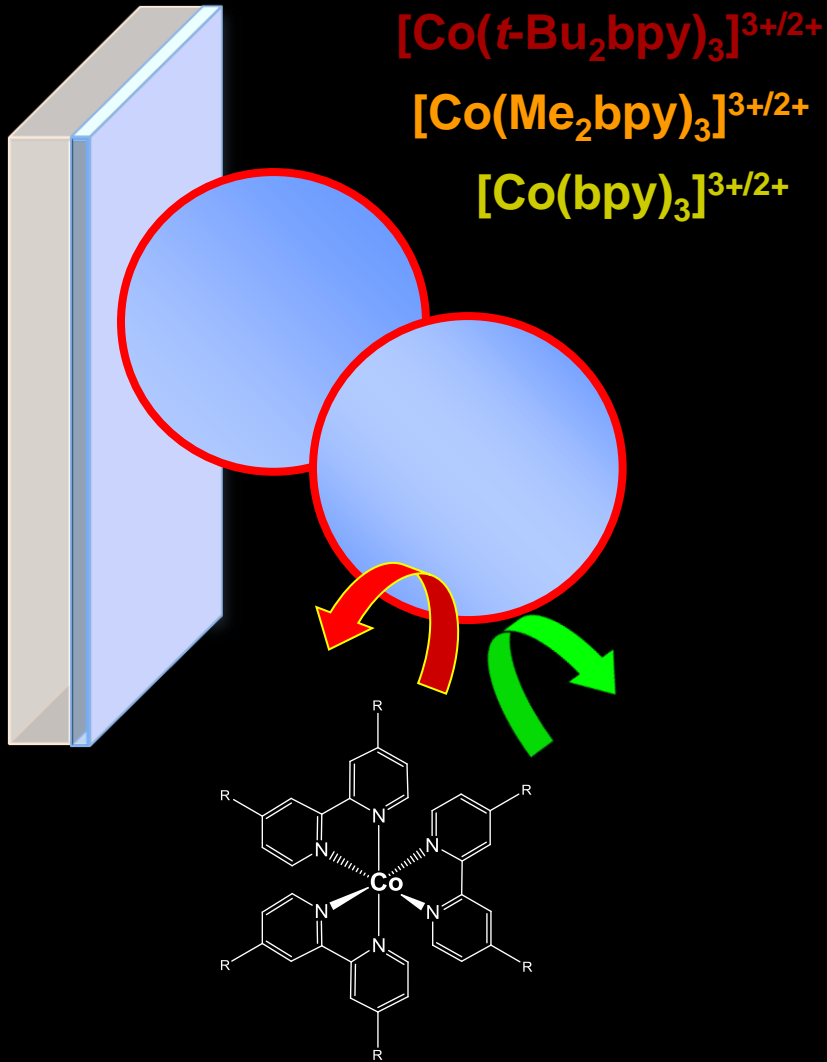
Electricity



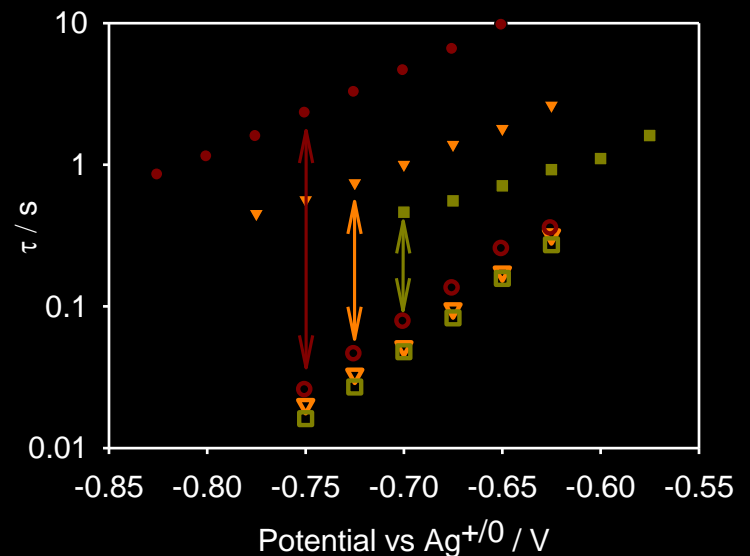
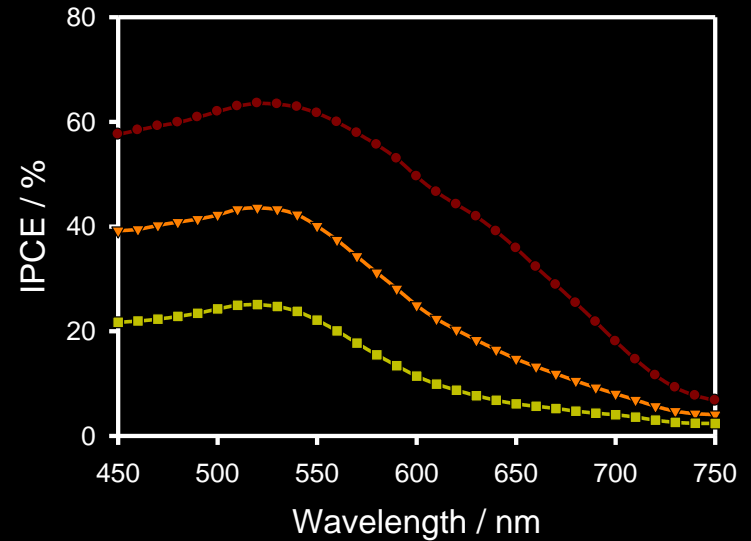
Dye-Sensitized Solar Cell (DSSC)



Cobalt Bipyridyl Redox Shuttles

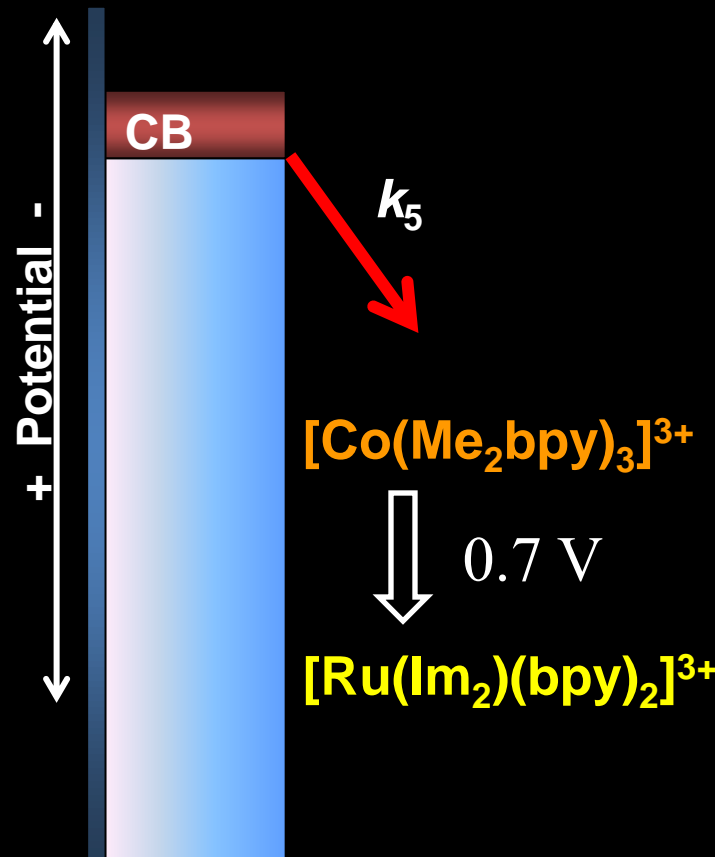
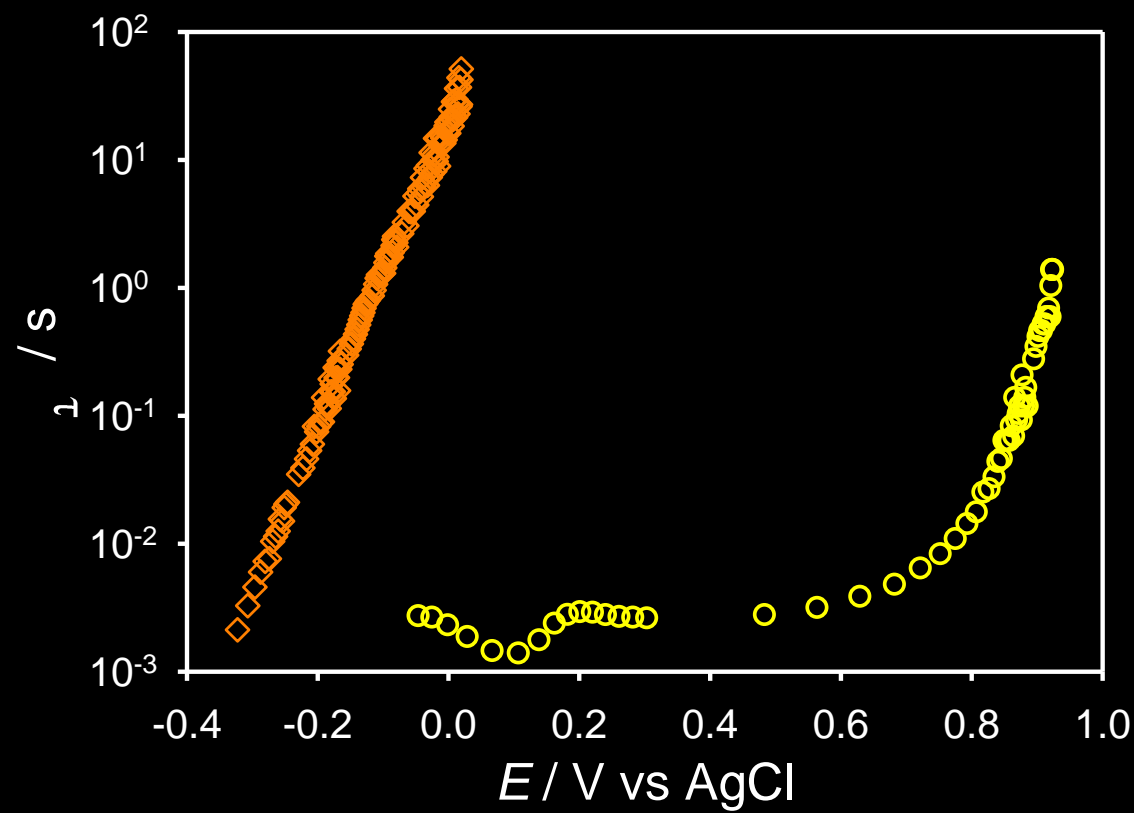


R = H, Me, *t*-Bu

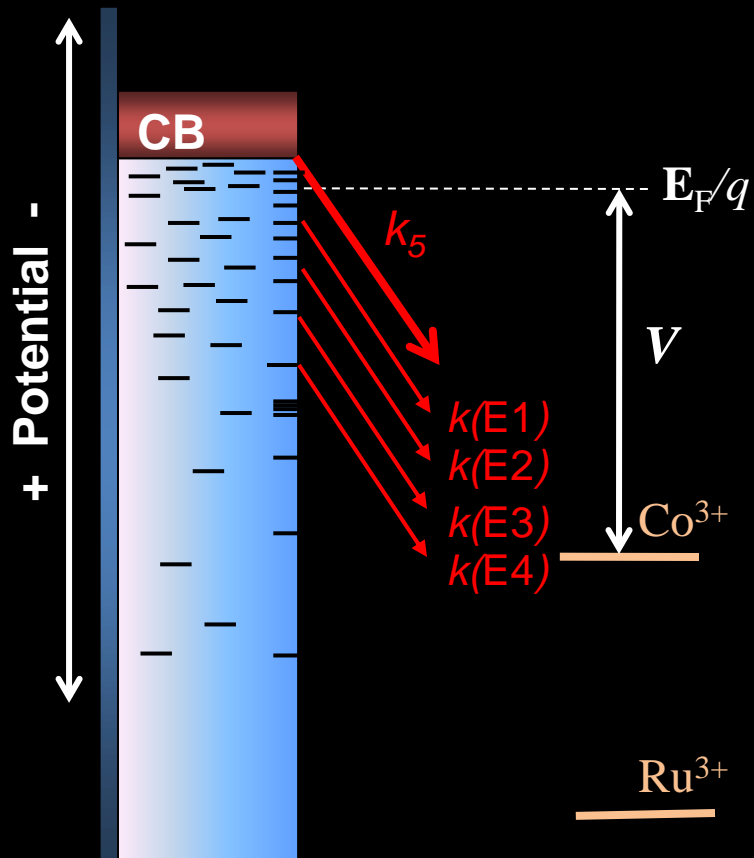


Lifetimes

$$\tau \propto \frac{1}{k_5} \quad ?$$



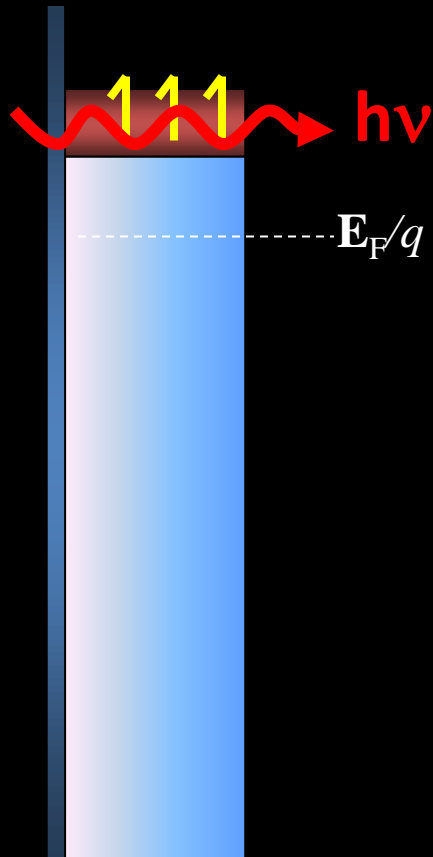
Recombination From Subbandgap States



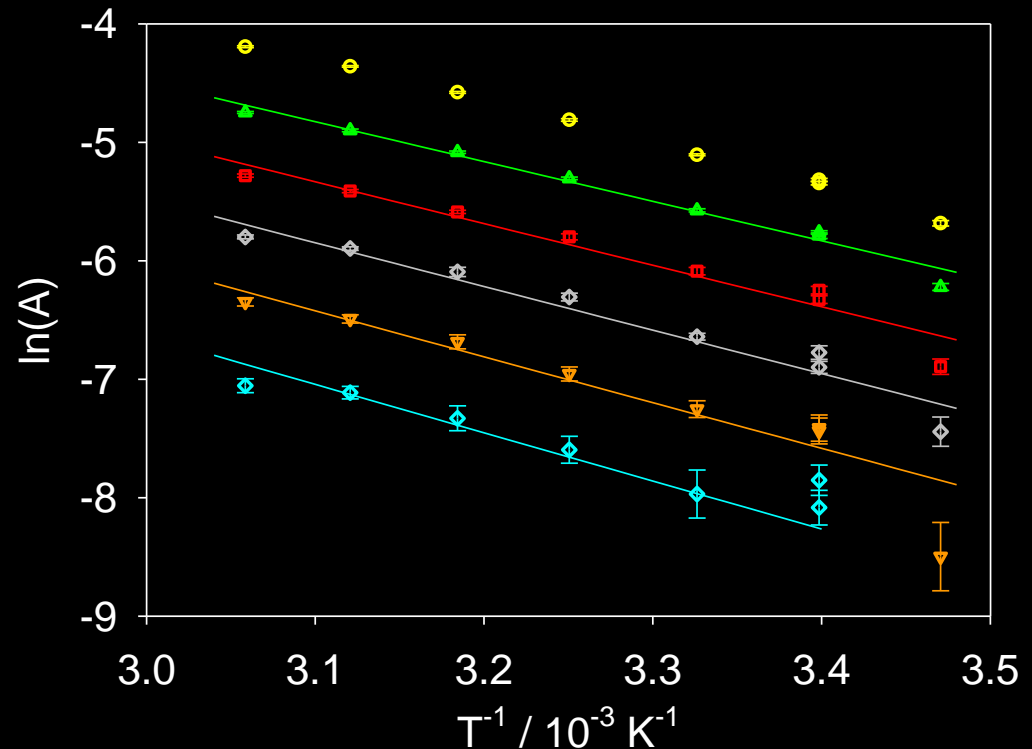
$$-\frac{dn}{dt} = \sum \underbrace{D(E)f(E)k_{et}(E)}_n [A]$$

$$\tau_n(\mathbf{E}_F) = \frac{\partial n(\mathbf{E}_F) / \partial \mathbf{E}}{\partial U(\mathbf{E}_F) / \partial \mathbf{E}}$$

Variable Temp. Spectroelectrochemistry



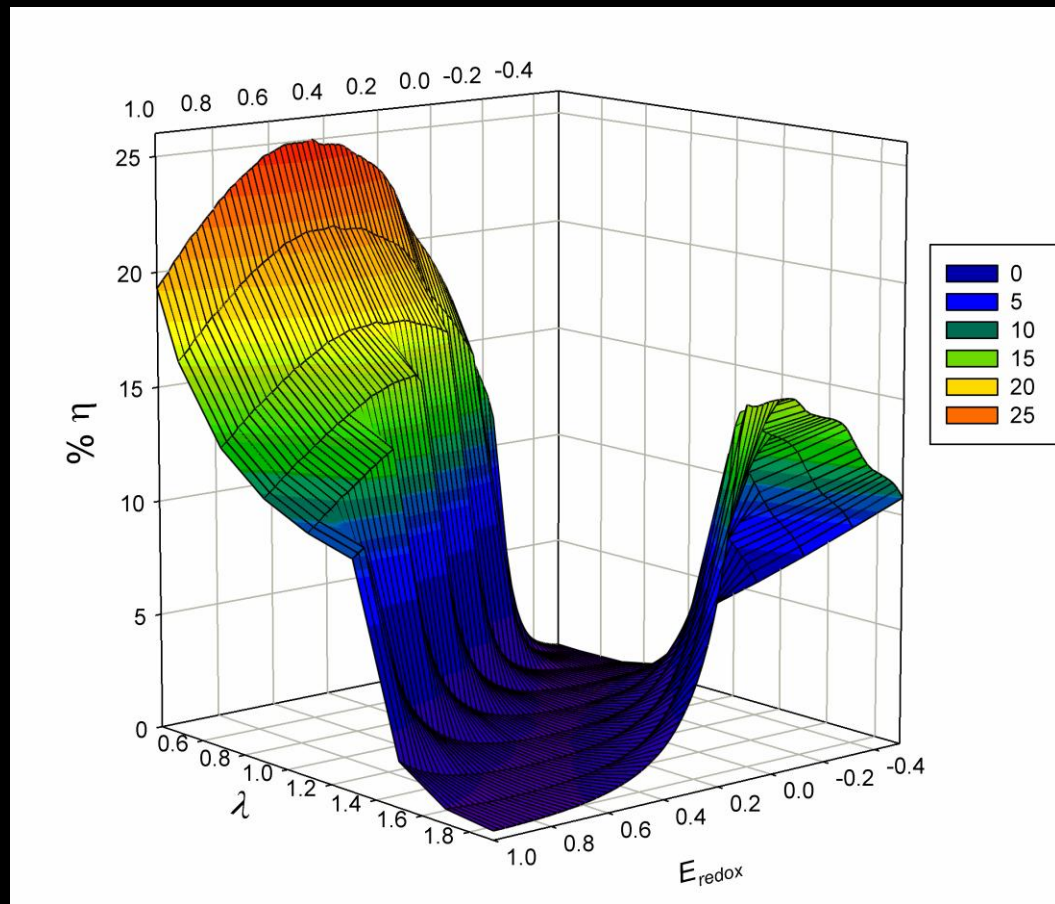
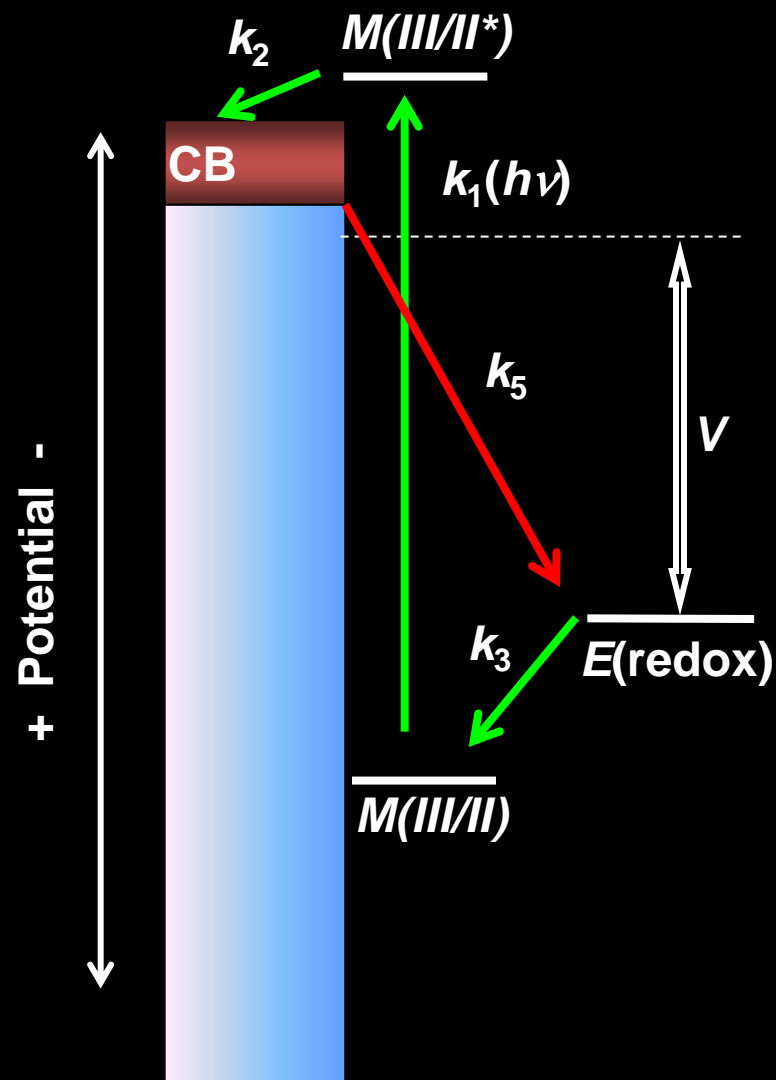
$$\ln(A) = \ln(\varepsilon \ell N_C) + \frac{1}{T} \frac{(E_{CB} - E_F)}{k_B}$$



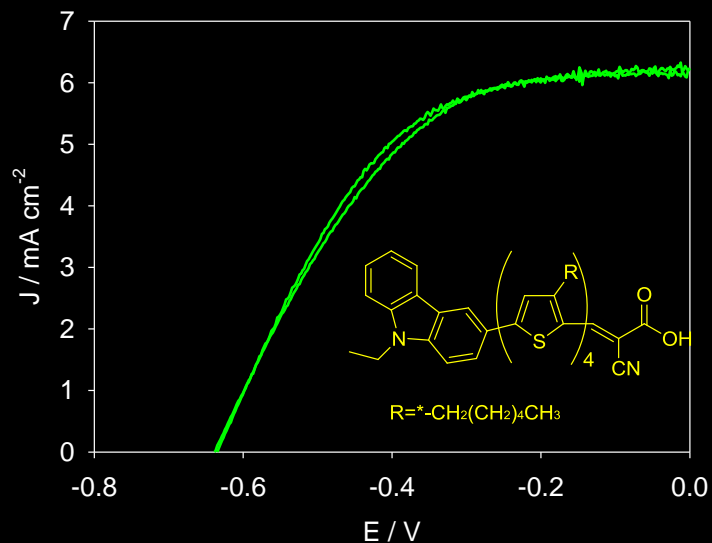
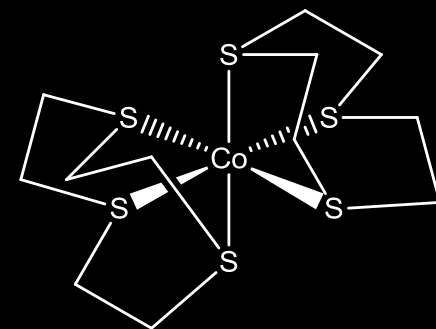
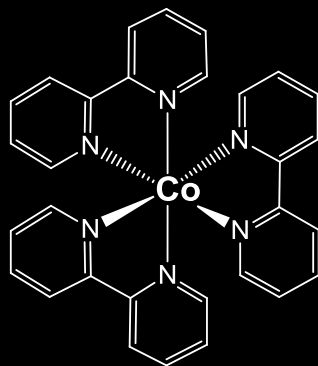
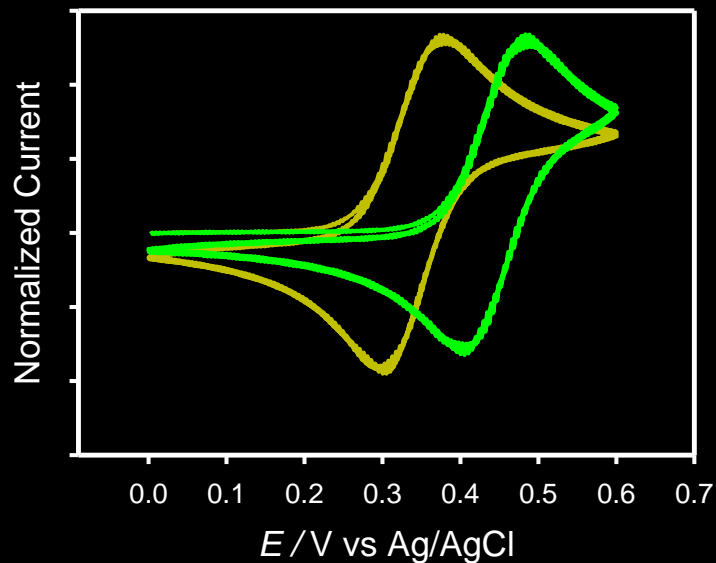
$$\varepsilon = 1 \pm 0.3 \times 10^5 \text{ M}^{-1} \text{ s}^{-1}$$

$$E_{CB} \approx -0.8 \text{ V vs Ag/AgCl}$$

Potential of new redox shuttles

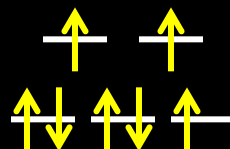


Designing a Better Dye Regenerator

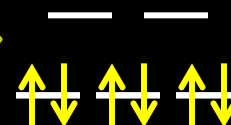


$k_{\text{ex}} = 20 \text{ M}^{-1}\text{s}^{-1}$

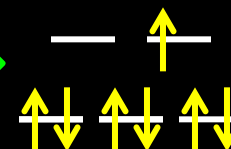
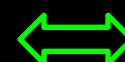
$1.3 \times 10^5 \text{ M}^{-1}\text{s}^{-1}$



Co(II)-HS



Co(III)-LS



Co(II)-LS

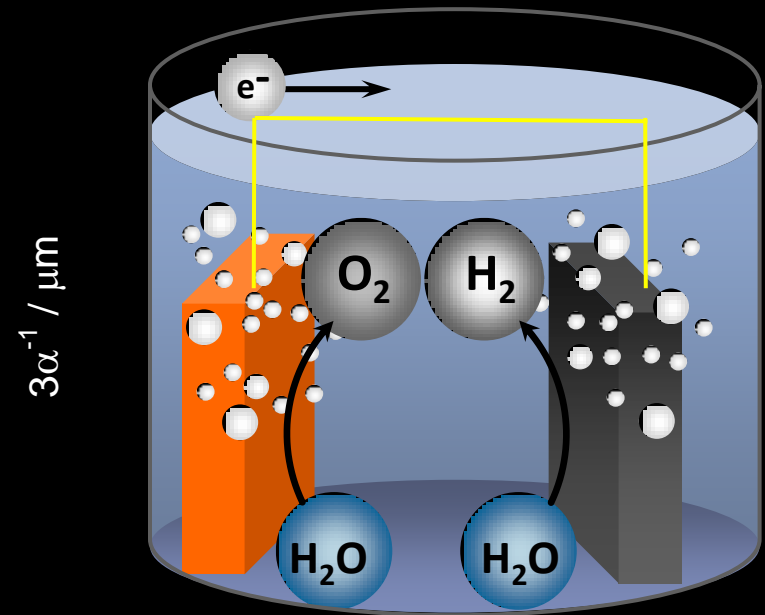
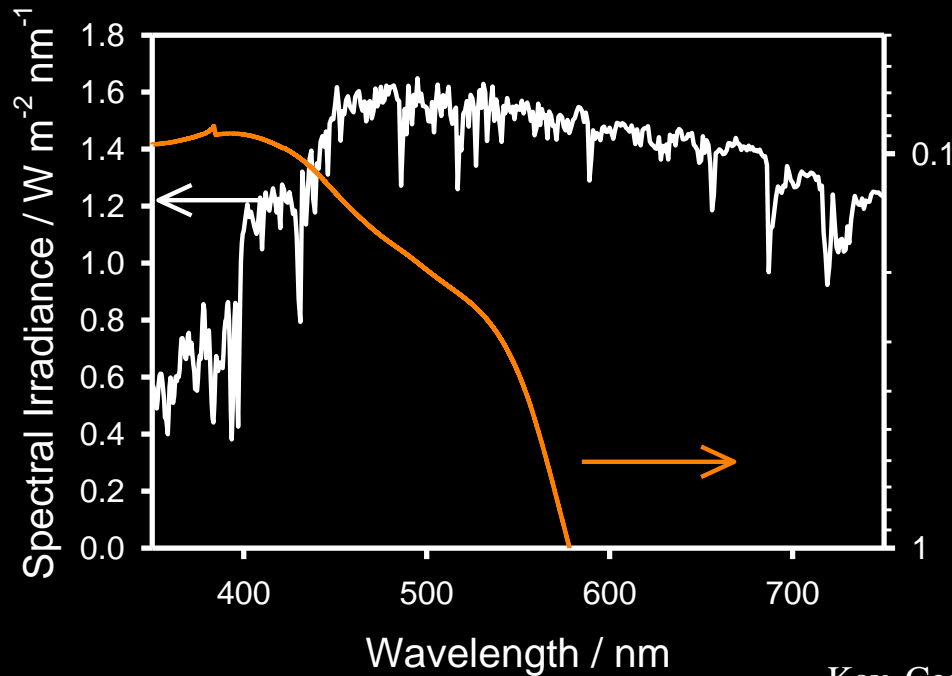
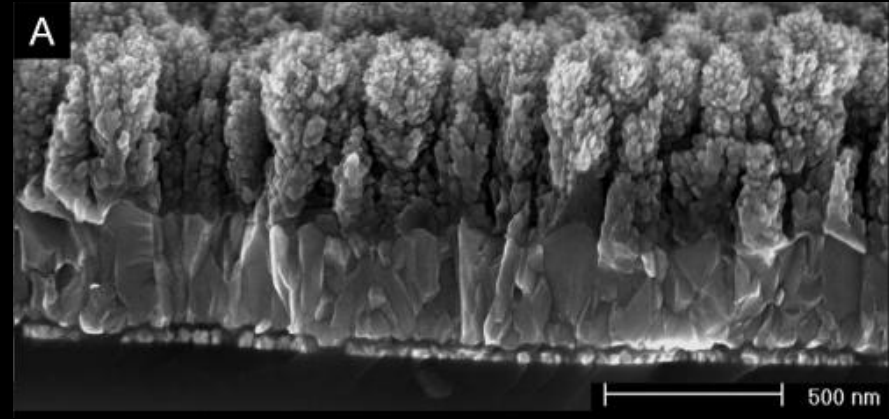
Xie and Hamann, *J. Phys. Chem. Lett.*, **2013**, *4*, 328–332

Chandrasekhar and McAuley, *Inorg. Chem.* **1992**, *31*, 480-487

Current Open Questions

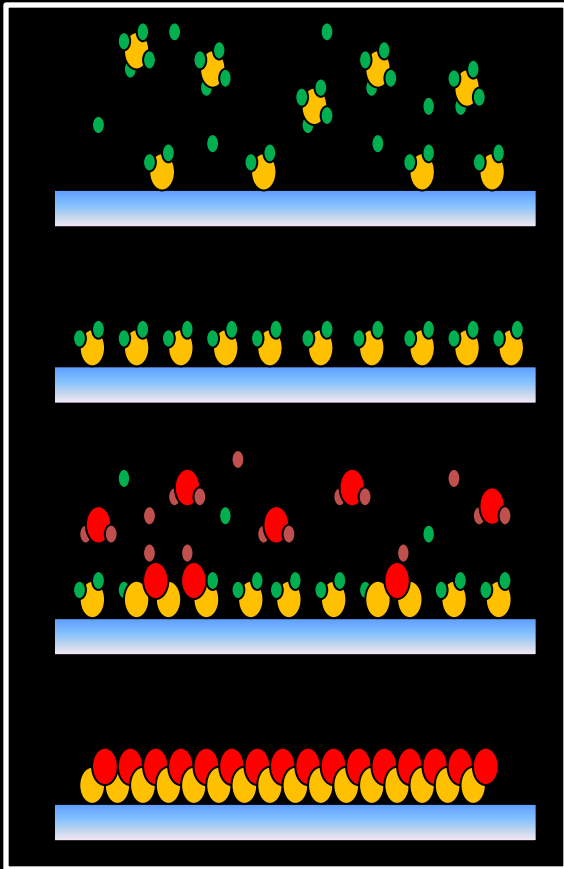
- How do material physical properties affect recombination?
- How do we adapt the Marcus cross relation to understand details affecting regeneration?
- Can we design better dye regenerators which aren't plagued from recombination losses?
- Ultimate goal is to develop general kinetic model to guide the design of new redox couple / semiconductor / sensitizer combinations which

Hematite ($\alpha\text{-Fe}_2\text{O}_3$)



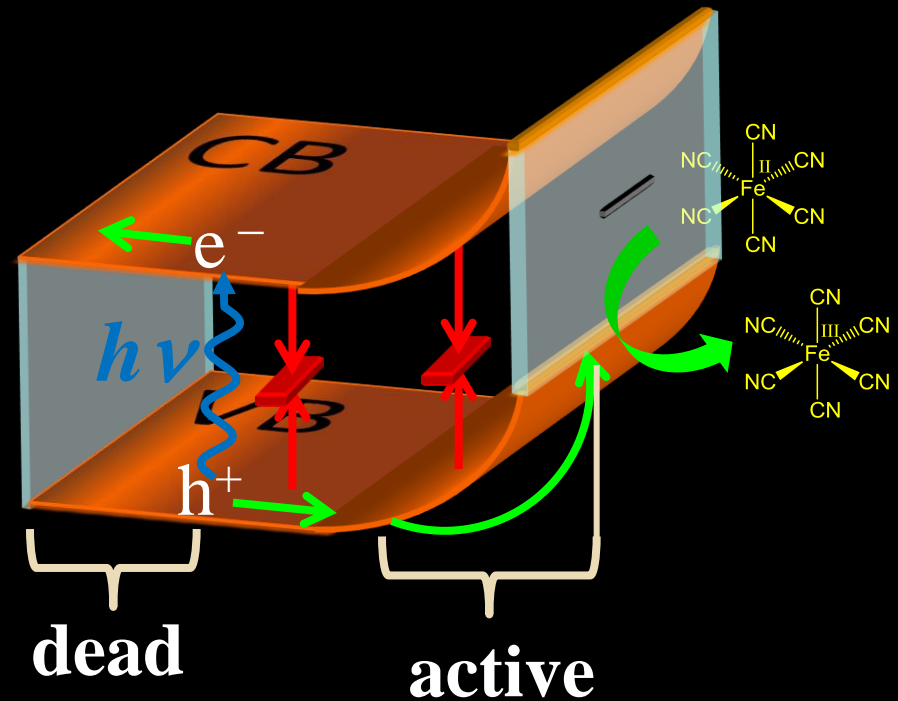
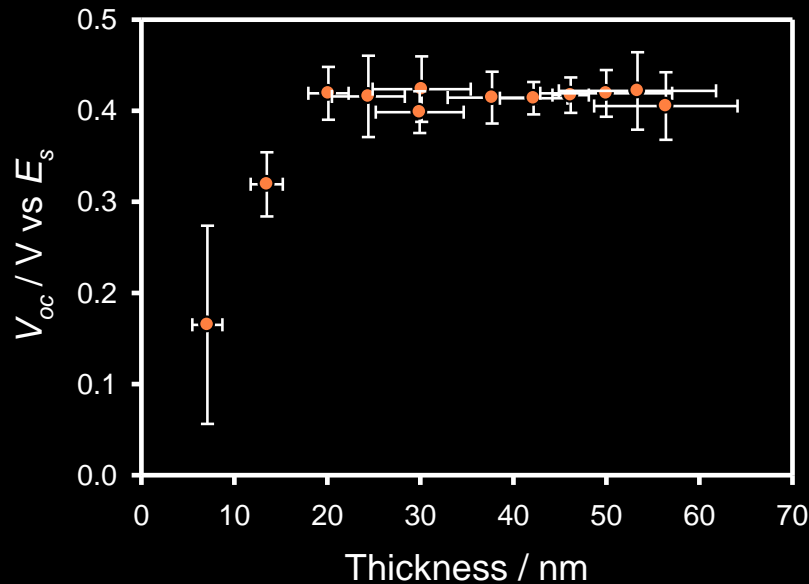
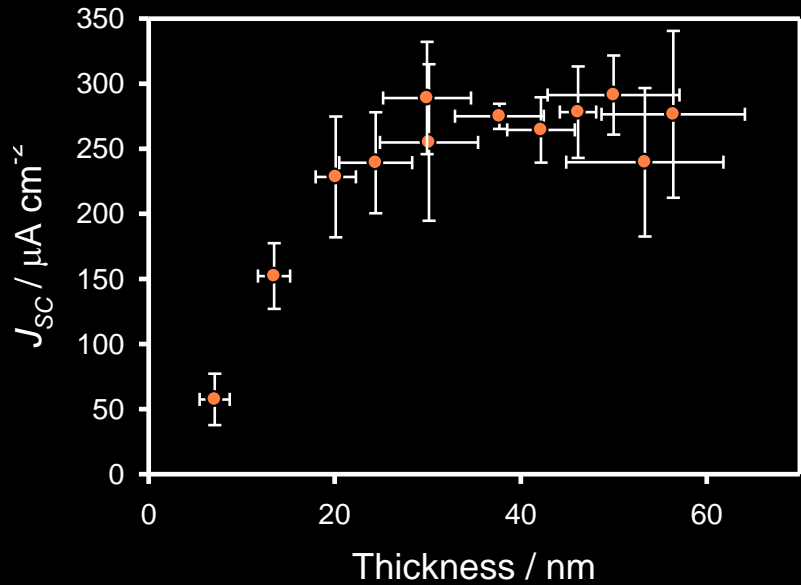
Atomic Layer Deposition

ALD



0, 15, 45, 60 and 100 nm Fe_2O_3

Limiting Thickness

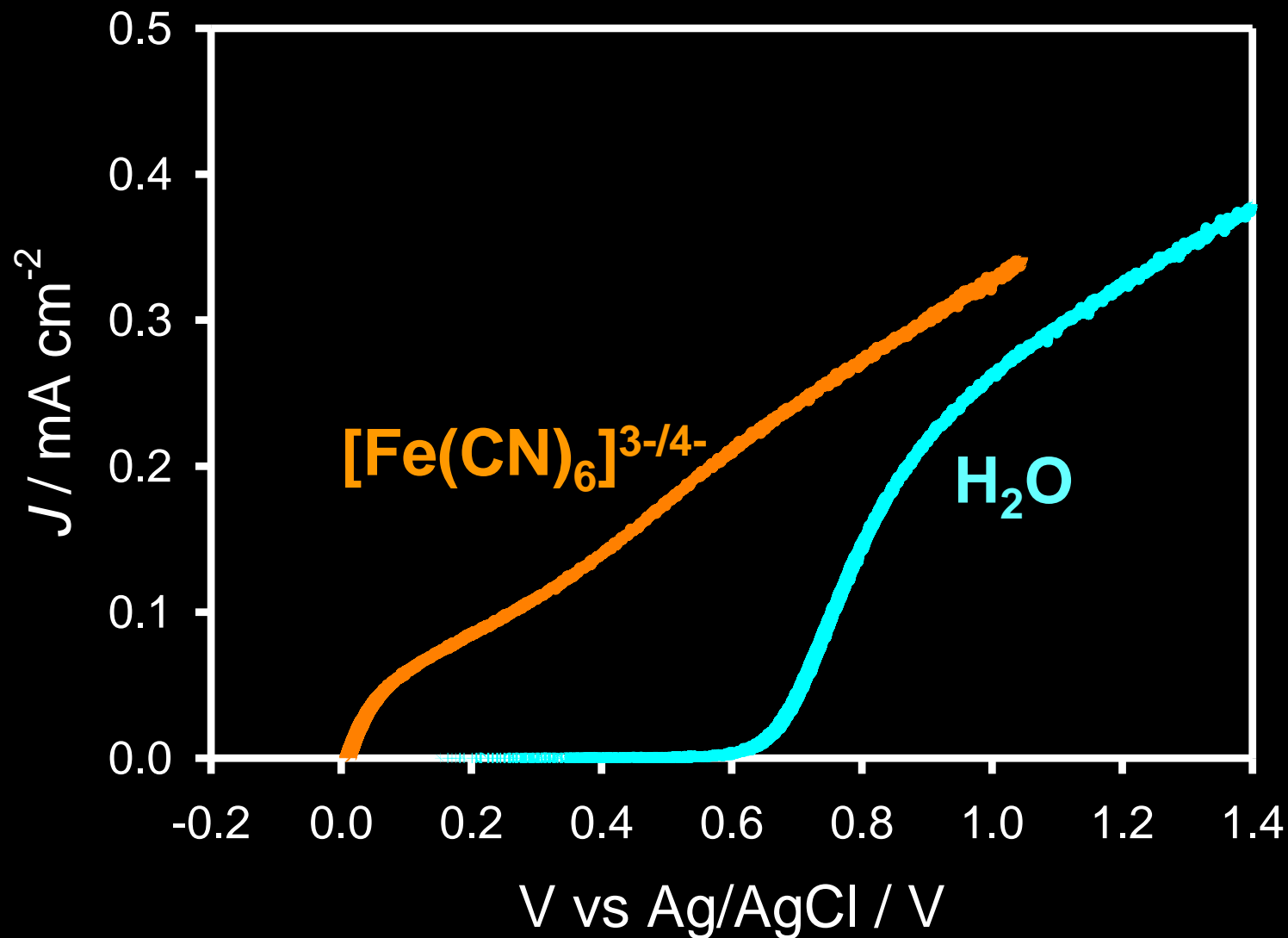


Klahr and Hamann, *J. Phys. Chem. C*, **2011**, 115 (16), 8393-8399

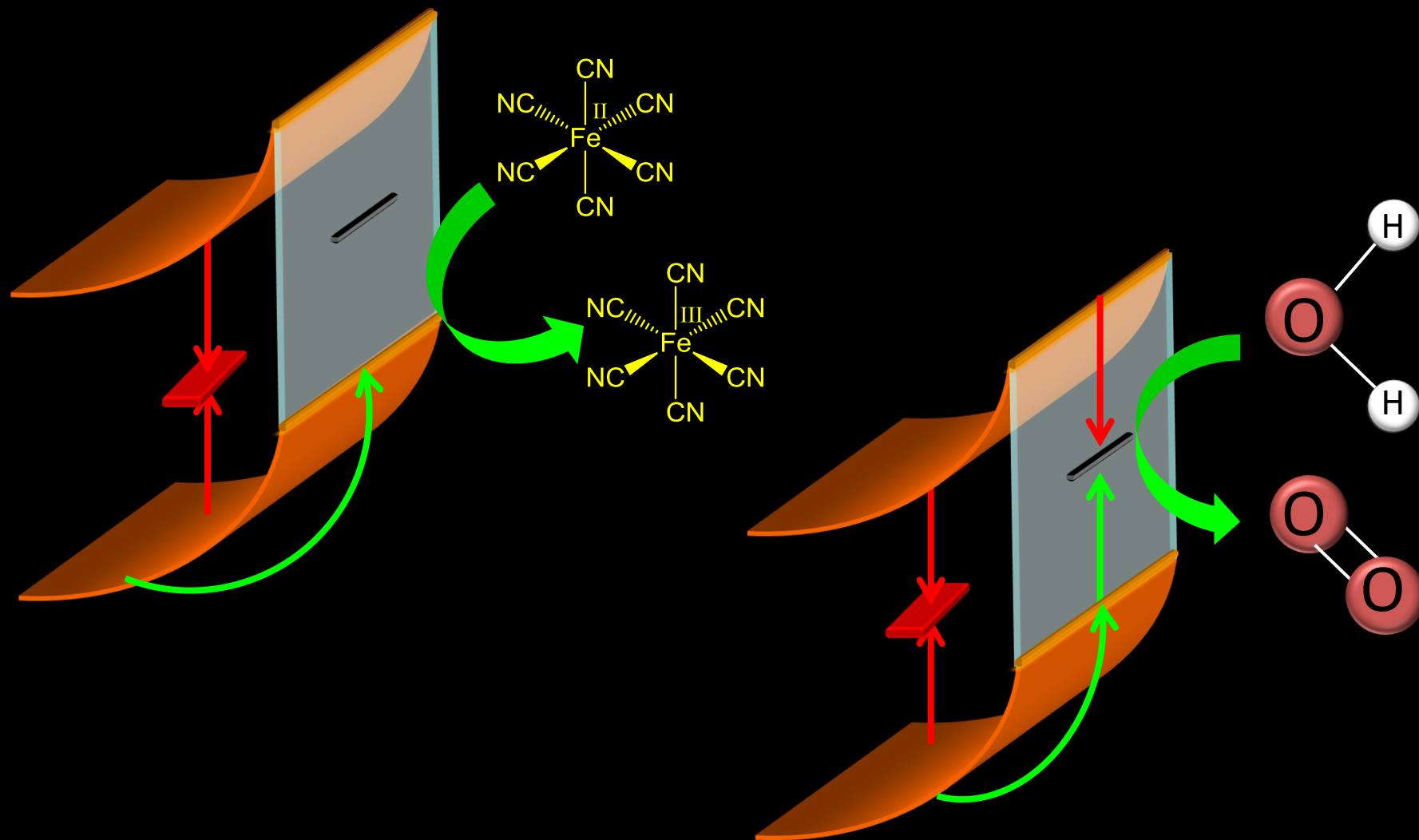
Klahr, Martinson, and Hamann, *Langmuir* **2011**, 27, 461

Dotan, Sivula, Gratzel, Rothschild, Warren *Energy Environ. Sci.*, **2011**, 4, 958-964

H₂O vs. [Fe(CN)₆]^{3-/4-}



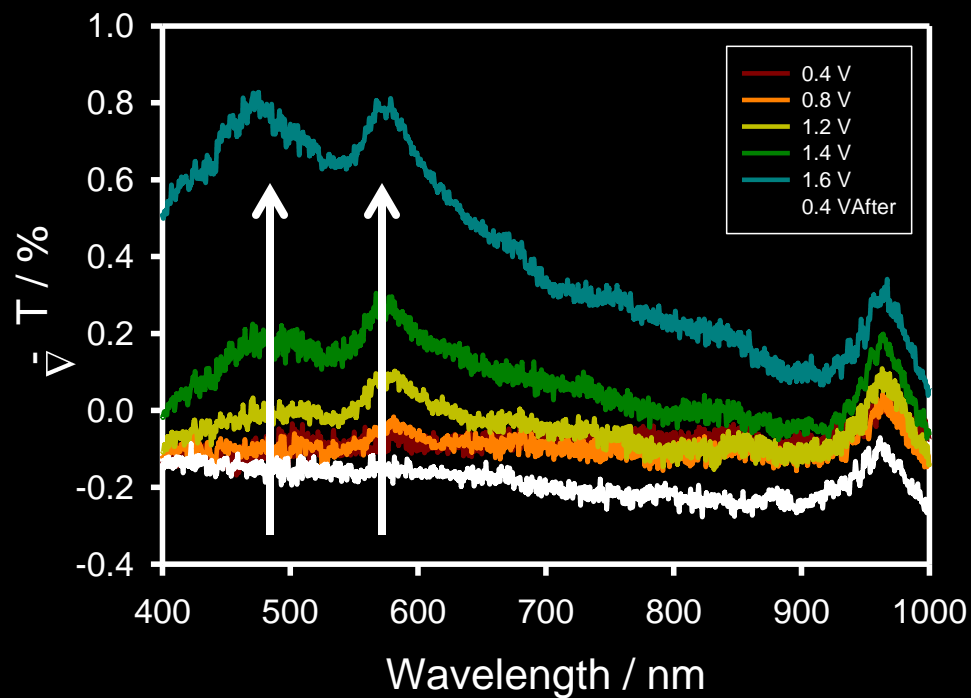
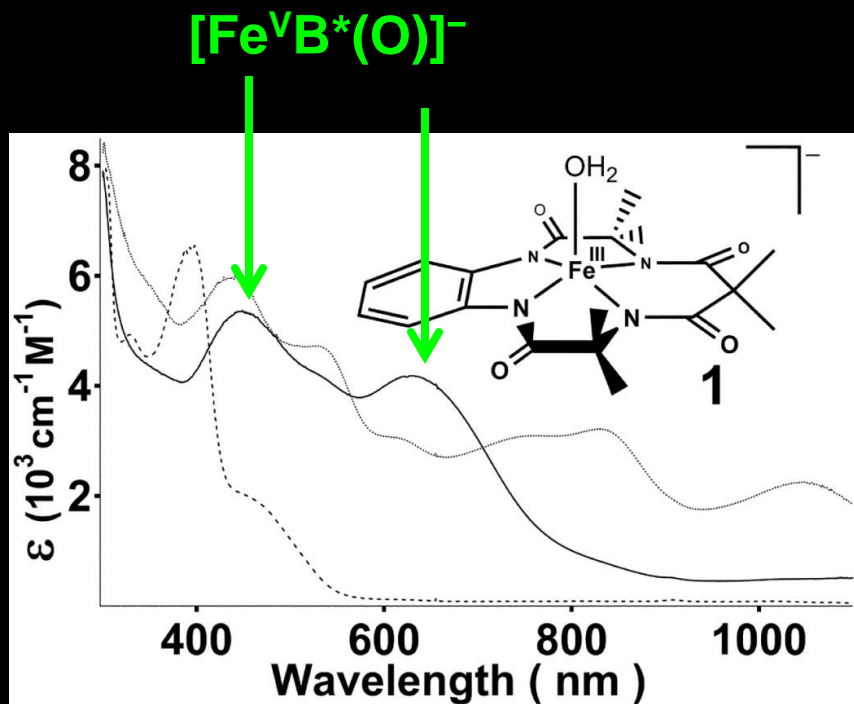
Conclusions



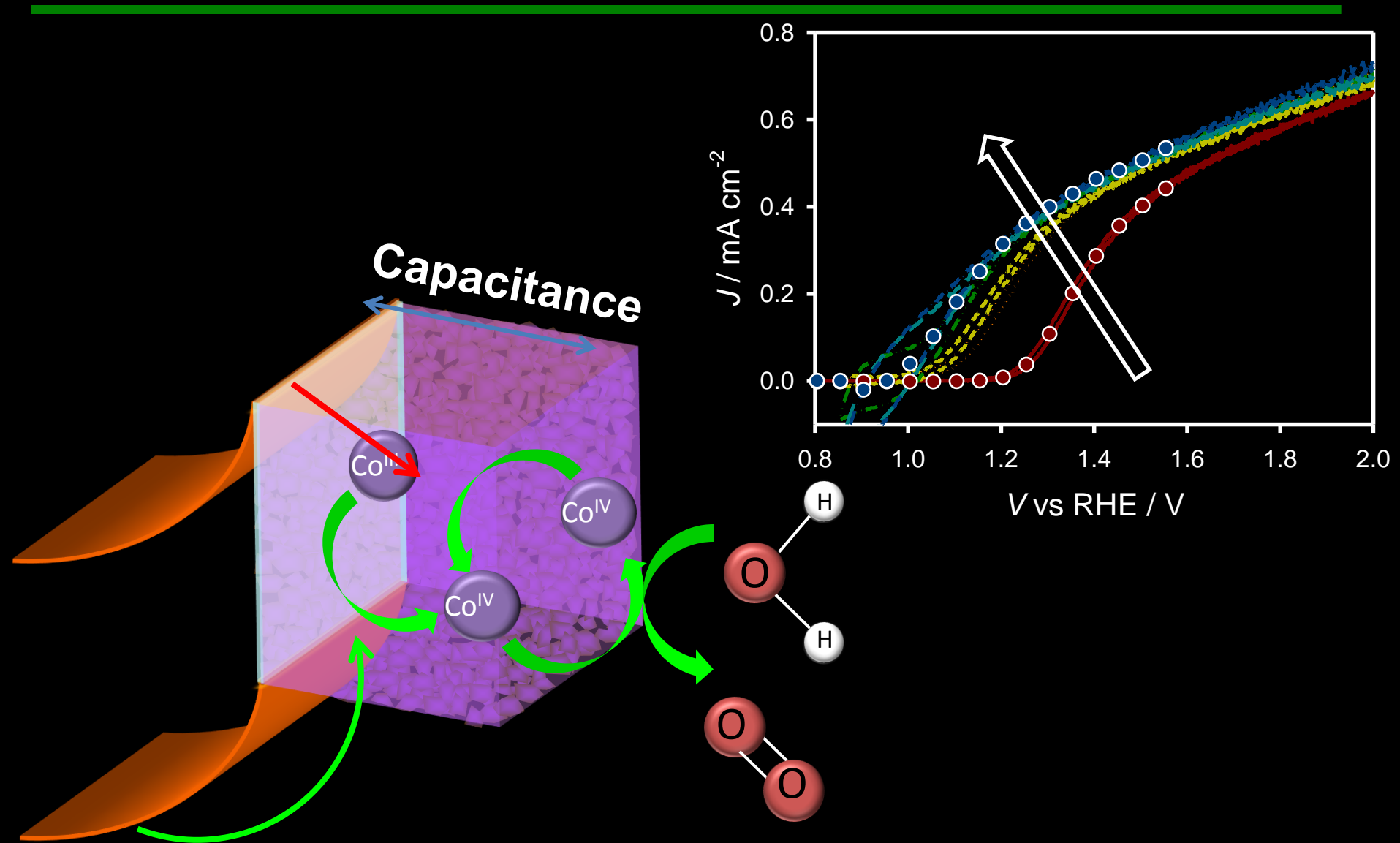
Klahr, Gimenez, Fabregat-Santiago, Bisquert, and Hamann, *Energy Environ. Sci.*, **2012**, 5 (6), 7626-1636

Klahr, Gimenez, Fabregat-Santiago, Hamann, and Bisquert, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **2012**, 134 (9), 4294-4302

Potential Modulated Absorbance



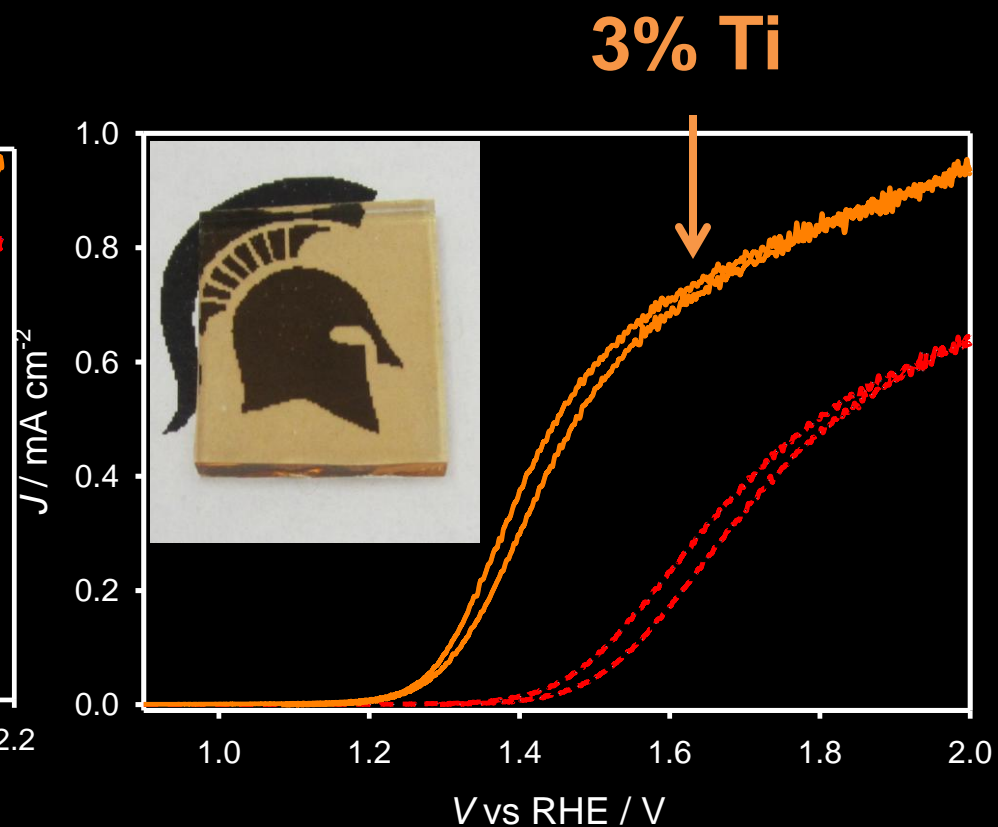
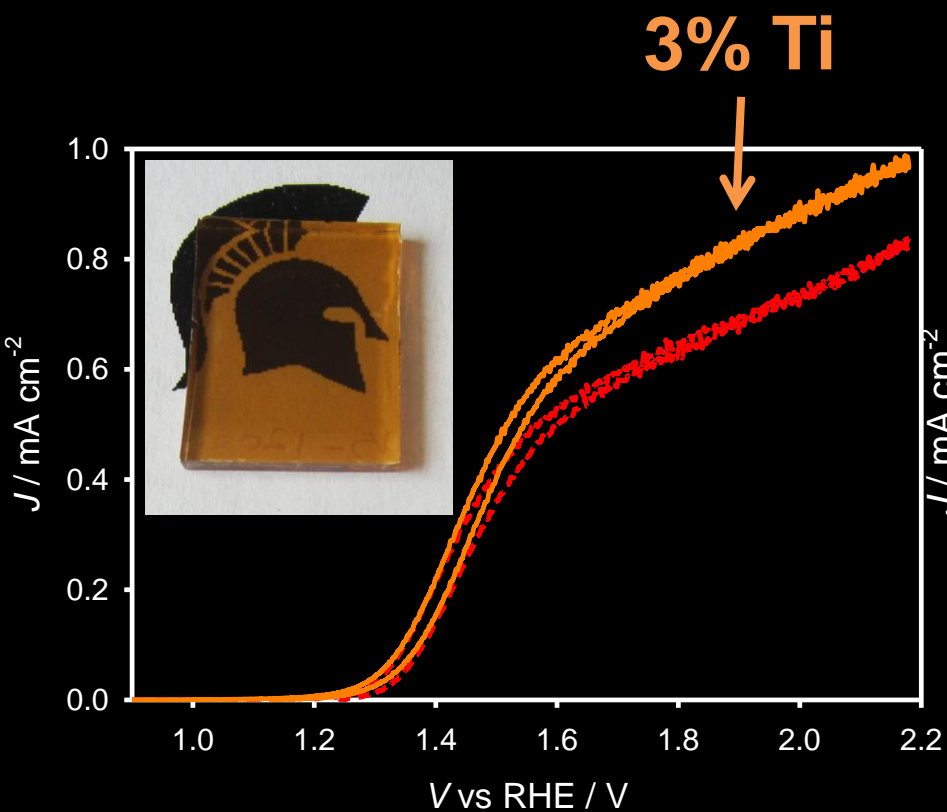
JV Curves



The Effect of Ti “Dopants”

72 nm Fe_2O_3

18 nm Fe_2O_3



Current Open Questions

- **What (chemically) are the surface states involved in water oxidation?**
- **How does the water oxidation mechanism / performance depend on metal oxide surface?**
- **Can we make a heterojunction to more efficiently separate charge at the surface?**
- **How do these “dopants” affect the structure of hematite? How do we understand effect of “doping” in general ?**

Thank You!

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