



Wolfson Department of Chemical Engineering Seminar
Lecture Hall 6, Wolfson Department of Chemical Engineering,
Wednesday March 21st at 1:30pm

Prof. Maytal Caspary Toroker
Materials Science and Engineering Department – Technion

Advances in modeling water splitting with iron oxide

Iron(III) oxide (α -Fe₂O₃) is widely considered a promising material for converting solar energy through oxidizing water. In this talk, I will highlight several of our insights that result from modeling water oxidation with Fe₂O₃. We rule out the existence of a stable peroxo Fe–O–O–Fe adsorbate and show that the origin of a surface absorption peak could be a Fe–O· type bond that functions as an essential intermediate of water oxidation. In agreement with experiment, we find that α -Al₂O₃ coverage decreases the overpotential required for water oxidation on α -Fe₂O₃. We explain this improvement through the decrease in the work function of α -Fe₂O₃ upon α -Al₂O₃ coverage that aids in extracting electrons during the water oxidation reaction. We also model a nano-Fe₂O₃ sheet and conclude that Fe₂O₃ should be grown on a substrate with a similar lattice constant to reduce strain and improve catalytic efficiency. This research contributes to understanding the chemical nature and role of electrode electronic surface states, which is crucial for improved electrochemical cell operation.

References:

1. M. H. Dahan and M. Caspary Toroker, "Water oxidation catalysis with Fe₂O₃ constrained at the nanoscale", J. Phys. Chem. C, 121(11), 6120 (2017).
2. O. Neufeld, N. Yatom, and M. Caspary Toroker, "A first principles study on the role of an Al₂O₃ overlayer on Fe₂O₃ for water splitting", ACS Catalysis 5, 7237 (2015).
3. N. Yatom, O. Neufeld, and M. Caspary Toroker, "Toward settling the debate on the role of Fe₂O₃ surface states for water splitting", J. Phys. Chem. C 119 (44) 24789 (2015).

Refreshments will be served at 1:15pm