

Synthesis of Graphene/Cu₂O Thin Film Photoelectrode via Facile Hydrothermal Method for Photoelectrochemical Measurement

(Sintesis Fotoelektrod Filem Nipis Grafen/Cu₂O melalui Kaedah Hidroterma Tindak Balas Mudah bagi Pengukuran Fotoelektrokimia)

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ABSTRACT

The process of carbon dioxide (CO₂) reduction by using efficient non-precious-metal catalyst to make the process be economical has brought a comprehensive research in the area. In this study, graphene layer in copper foil was easily synthesized using hydrothermal method at temperature 200°C in 3 h duration. Diffraction peaks in XRD at around 29°, 36°, 42° and 74° in the composites correlate to the (110), (111), (200) and (311) crystalline planes of cubic cuprous oxide (Cu₂O), while peak at 27° showed the carbon graphitic peak. Raman confirms the presence of the graphene layer on Cu₂O. Photoelectrochemical performance test of Graphene/Cu₂O demonstrated that the photoelectrocatalyst showing the photocurrent density 9.6 mA cm⁻² at -0.8V vs Ag/AgCl. This study demonstrated a potential of semiconductor-based hybrid electrode for an efficient photoelectrocatalytic of CO₂ reduction.

Keywords: CO₂ reduction; cuprous oxide; graphene; photoelectrochemical

ABSTRAK

Proses penurunan karbon dioksida (CO₂) dengan menggunakan pemangkin bukan logam berharga yang berkesan untuk menghasilkan proses yang lebih berekonomi telah membawa kepada penyelidikan yang komprehensif dalam bidang tersebut. Dalam kajian ini, lapisan grafen pada kerajang tembaga disintesis dengan mudah menggunakan kaedah hidroterma pada suhu 200°C dalam tempoh masa 3 jam. Puncak belauan XRD pada sudut 29°, 36°, 42° dan 74° menunjukkan satah hablur kubik oksida (Cu₂O) (110), (111), (200) dan (311) dan puncak grafit karbon ditunjukkan pada sudut 27°. Raman mengesahkan kehadiran lapisan grafen pada Cu₂O. Ujian prestasi fotopemangkinan grafen/Cu₂O menunjukkan bahawa fotomangkin tersebut mempunyai ketumpatan fotokimia 9.6 mA cm⁻² pada -0.8V vs Ag / AgCl. Kajian ini menyumbang kepada penghasilan elektrod hibrid berasaskan semikonduktor sebagai fotomangkin yang berkesan untuk penurunan CO₂.

Kata kunci: Fotoelektrokimia; grafen; kuprus oksida; penurunan CO₂

INTRODUCTION

Global warming that cause by increasing green house gases and inadequacy of energy are two critical issues of this century. Heating caused by increased carbon dioxide (CO₂) is an important issue that can be addressed through the process of reducing CO₂ to produce certain sources of chemicals and fuels (Nor et al. 2017). At the same time, the production of carbon-based products through the reduction process can be generated to assist in the generation of useful energy (Wui Fui et al. 2019). Reduced CO₂ by photocatalytic methods is increasingly gaining attention as this approach can change CO₂ into hydrocarbon fuels such as alcohols, carbon monoxide and other gas and liquid products (Jiang et al. 2010).

Cuprous oxide (Cu₂O), with a direct band gap (2.0 eV) also have a rare green characteristics, such as non-toxicity and compatibility with environment. The promising band gap and relevant arrangement of the conduction and valence bands, make it an excellent photocatalyst for CO₂

photoreduction (An et al. 2014). Cu₂O has been used for the photoconversion of CO₂ into CO, which is a profitable chemical for assorted synthetic reactions (Fischer-Tropsch synthesis) and important fuel for generation of energy. In term of photocurrent density, the photoelectrochemical (PEC) measurement of Cu₂O nanowire under 100 mW cm⁻² light irradiation and 0.5 M Na₂SO₄ electrolyte solution, has generated - 5.45 mA cm⁻² at - 0.6 V vs. Ag/AgCl due to low charge transfer resistant under illumination (Nur et al. 2018). However, the stability of Cu₂O is a crucial issue as the redox potentials for the reduction and oxidation of monovalent copper oxide lie within the band gap (Qiao et al. 2014). Carbonaceous nanomaterials have been utilized broadly to enhance the performance of photocatalysts due to their promising electronic and catalytic properties. For example, the photostability and photocurrent density of Cu₂O nanowire arrays could notable increase with the existence of a thin protective carbon layer (Zhu et al. 2014).

The sp^2 hybridized carbon atoms, graphene, a two dimensional monolayer, has draw attention in recent years because of its attractive physical and chemical properties (Geim & Novoselov 2009). In general, graphene is a zero band gap semiconductor with asymmetric band structure. The unique band structure gives graphene impressive conductivity and electron mobility characteristic (Patten et al. 2016). Graphene can act as a great electrical conductivity material to expedite the charge separation and transfer. Through its unique electron collecting and transfer potential, the use of graphene could make the multi-electron reduction process of CO_2 more productive and stimulate the selective production of particular fuels in photocatalytic CO_2 reduction (Li et al. 2016). In addition, graphene can operate as a co-catalyst reinstate noble metals for solar fuel generation to expedite the redox reaction (Li et al. 2017). Graphene oxide (GO) is a single-atomic layered material, which is prepared by oxidation and exfoliation of graphite by having the alteration of the basal plane. GO is laced with oxygen-containing groups, reported to have limited electrical transport and conductivity due to the oxygen functionalization on the basal plane surface (Dave et al. 2016). The advantage of reduced graphene oxide (rGO) is the material is almost identical in structure to pristine graphene and most importantly it is conductive material which may increase the electrical conductivity of the composite (Ong et al. 2015).

Hydrothermal synthesis is refers to a method of fabricate materials, above ambient temperature and pressure especially for metal oxides or sulfates via chemical reactions. The way to synthesize materials are similar to some precious crystals such as quartz crystal which formed in our earth. In the artificial hydrothermal synthesis, a sealed solution in apparatus was heat above ambient temperature and pressure. Hydrothermal condition is a promising method to crystallized material in a controllable atmosphere. Performing under mild operating conditions (reaction temperatures $< 300^\circ C$), hydrothermal synthesis is also a facile method which is one-step synthetic procedure and economically which is inexpensive of instrumentation including energy precursors compared with other solution synthesis method (Somiya & Roy 2000).

Herein, with a beneficial combination of Cu_2O and graphene, Cu_2O and reduced graphene oxide composites were synthesis facily via chemical reaction in hydrothermal reactor. The formation of Cu_2O which act as a photoactive film (Kubacka et al. 2012) and the reduction of GO took place in reaction to form Cu_2O covered with reduced graphene oxide (RGO) sheets. RGO act as an excellent electron trapper to prevent fast charge recombination (Lv et al. 2013) and subsequencely increase the photocurrent density of the material. With high photocurrent density, production rate of valuable product will be increase accordingly which could be attractive as visible-light-driven CO_2 reduction catalysts (Kalamaras et al. 2018).

MATERIALS AND METHODS

PREPARATION OF Cu_2O /GRAPHENE COMPOSITES ON COPPER SHEETS FOR HYDROTHERMAL REACTION

Pure copper substrates thickness 0.25 mm, 99.99% trace metal basis (Sigma-Aldrich) were polished with 150 Grit sand paper followed by cleaning with acetone from R&M Chemical and ethanol from QRec, then ultrasound bath for 10 min to remove the surface impurities. About 10 mg Graphene Oxide (GO) powder were purchased from Sigma-Aldrich was dispersed in 10 mL N,N dimethylformamide (DMF) from Merck as dissolved solvent and sonicated for 10 min. The 0.1 mL hydrazine monohydrate ($N_2H_4 \cdot H_2O$) reagent grade 98% were purchased from Sigma-Aldrich was added as a reduction agent for another 30 min. Cleaned copper foil substrates ($3.0 \times 1.5 \text{ cm}^2$) were place into the above GO solution, then the mixture is inserted into a 50 mL Teflon-lined stainless-steel autoclave, purged with nitrogen gas (N_2) for 20 min to remove evolved gases. There are two samples prepared in each hydrothermal reaction for measurement in dark and light environment during PEC testing. After the hydrothermal reaction at temperature $200^\circ C$ for three different condition (1, 3 and 6 h), the final product is moisture out in ambient environment.

CHARACTERISATIONS

The X-ray diffraction (XRD) patterns are carried out using a diffractometer (Bruker D8 Advance) with $CuK\alpha$ radiation. The morphology is characterized using field-emission scanning electron microscope (FESEM) (Zeiss AM10). Intrinsic properties of the samples are measured with Raman micro imaging microscopy (Thermo Scientific DXR2xi).

PHOTOELECTROCHEMICAL (PEC) MEASUREMENTS

Cu_2O /Graphene composite with an area of $1.5 \times 1.5 \text{ cm}^2$ is deposited on copper foil as a conductive substrate is used as working electrode. The neutral electrolyte used is 0.5 M Sodium Sulfate (Na_2SO_4) aqueous solution which purged with inert gas for 10 min prior measurement. Three-electrode cells were assemble subsists of collected samples as working electrode, platinum wire as a counter electrode and a reference saturated Ag/AgCl. To execute a photocurrent measurement, the electrodes in PEC cell are attached to the respective cable leads of the Ametek Versastat 4, using linear sweep voltammetry (LSV) function with scan rate of 0.05 V s⁻¹. The samples are determined under a dark and light environment under 100 mW cm⁻² xenon light irradiation. For each condition of light on and light off, 3 samples are tested before the average data was collected where the Cu_2O film/Cu is prepared as the controlled sample.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The catalyst was fabricated easily by hybridizing graphene layered on copper foil in a facile hydrothermal reaction

(Figure 1). During thermal heating in the autoclave, the graphene oxide (GO) were reduced by hydrazine monohydrate (N_2H_4), which its role as chemical reductants in the reaction. GO surface is attached with various oxygen-containing groups, predominantly hydroxyl ($-OH$) or carboxyl ($-COOH$) which increases the GO hydrophobicity. When GO reacts with hydrazine as a reductant, the number of functional groups will subsequently decrease leads to the formation of rGO (Pan et al. 2013). The detached $-OH$ group may react with copper ion to produce copper hydroxide ($Cu(OH)_2$), then $Cu(OH)_2$ will further react with N_2H_4 to produce Cu_2O . Suspected graphene layer which will be confirm by Raman were uniformly grown *in situ* on the surface of the copper foil, at the same time. After the hydrothermal process, the hybrid composite was dried to removed the residue. In the process, Cu_2O was grown on the copper foil, then graphene oxide was deposited on the Cu_2O layer. There are two significant advantages for this fabrication: The procedure is facile, which is only four materials was used in 3 h time fabrication compared to other fabrication methods and more importantly, the copper foil can directly use as electrode in photoelectrochemical cell without further step of preparation.

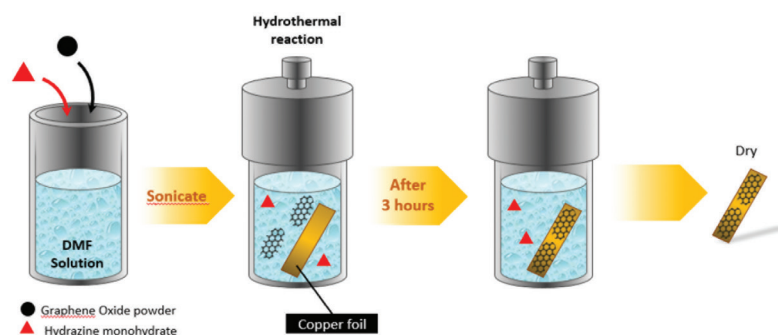


FIGURE 1. Fabrication process of rGO/ Cu_2O composite through facile hydrothermal method

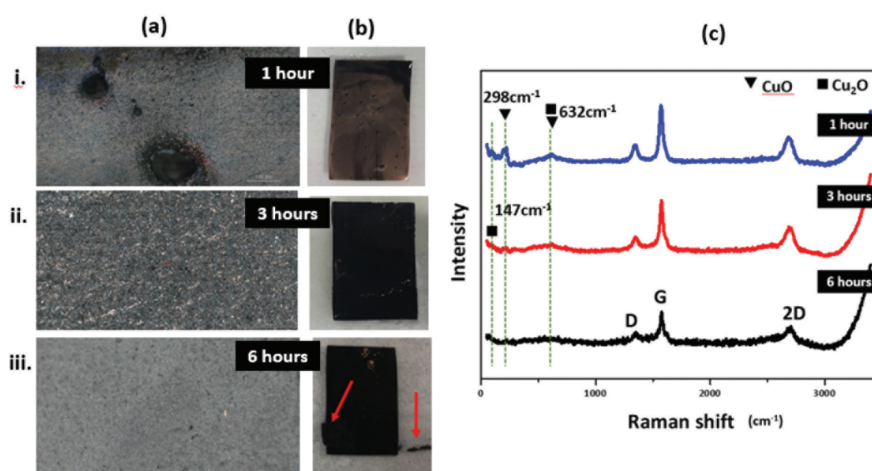


FIGURE 2. Raman analysis for different hydrothermal hours (a) Optical microscope image of rGO/ Cu_2O layer on copper foil, (b) Photos of thin film after hydrothermal reaction, and (c) Raman shift of rGO/ Cu_2O

Figure 2(a) and 2(b) shows the optical microscope and photos of three different samples collected after hydrothermal in different growth duration times which is 1, 3 and 6 h. It has been found that the sample in 1 h hydrothermal reaction time as shown in Figure 2b(i), exhibits poor coverage area of graphene on Cu_2O while the sample in 6 h (Figure 2b(iii)) was peel off as indicated by the arrow and due to the thickness issue. Therefore, it is not suitable for further photoelectrochemical analysis. By increasing the growth duration, the layer of rGO on Cu_2O films was became thicker. Meanwhile, sample in 3 h hydrothermal growth time (Figure 2b(ii)) is selected for further analysis due to the uniformly full coverage area of graphene on the copper foil. It can be concluded that the hydrothermal growth duration time has influenced the coverage area and thickness of the rGO deposition on the Cu_2O film and sample in 3 h growth duration was found as the optimal duration time for further measurement.

Raman spectroscopy is widely used to identify the number of layers, defects in rGO, and also the tools for the characterization properties of carbon materials (Wu et al. 2018). Figure 2(a) shows the optical microscope images of three samples in different hours of hydrothermal which is 1, 3 and 6 h. Increasing the growth duration contribute

to the uniformity surface layer obtained above the copper foil. In order to further investigate the reduction of GO and formation of Cu_2O during hydrothermal treatment, Raman spectroscopy was used to characterize these samples. Theoretically, Raman peaks at 147 cm^{-1} is a signal correspond to Cu_2O , whereas the peaks at 298 cm^{-1} is a signal of CuO , while the peak at 632 cm^{-1} is reported the formation of both CuO and Cu_2O (Gusain et al. 2016). From the observed Raman signals of sample in 1 h hydrothermal reaction time, the broad peak of cupric oxide (CuO) at 298 cm^{-1} and 632 cm^{-1} confirmed that CuO not fully transformed to Cu_2O due to limitation of reaction hours. While Raman peaks of Cu_2O in sample in 6 h hydrothermal reaction were not observed because the Cu_2O layer is well covered by the rGO. This observation showed that the higher the reaction time, peak of Cu_2O will not be observed in the Raman spectrum. Therefore, the intermediate hours of 3 h was selected due to the uniformity of graphene layer over the copper foil and also considering the optimum hours for CuO to transform to Cu_2O . The Raman spectrum of GO has been used to compare the degree of defects in rGO. The ID/IG ratio increases from 1.08 in GO to 1.5 in rGO, which is attributed to the removal of oxygen functional groups and the defect densities formed in the rGO.

The ratio of the D band ($1,350\text{ cm}^{-1}$), commenced from disorder-activated Raman mode, to the G band ($1,596\text{ cm}^{-1}$), corresponding to sp^2 hybridized carbon, is used to regulate the expansion of reduction (Pei & Cheng 2012). D/G ratio for 1 and 3 h sample in hydrothermal is 0.31 each and 0.40 for sample in 6 h hydrothermal reaction. The slight increase in the D/G ratio for samples in 1 and 3 h hydrothermal reaction and sample in 6 h hydrothermal reaction from 0.31 to 0.40 suggests a decrease in the average size of the sp^2 domains upon reduction. This imply that rGO has a small size and a large quantity of edges, which act as defects and influence to the increase in the D band. In addition, the peak at $2,694\text{ cm}^{-1}$, interrelated to

the 2D band which demonstrate the multilayer structure of rGO in the composites.

Figure 3 shows the X-ray diffraction (XRD) result of the Cu foil substrates and GO powder prepared by the hydrothermal method at 200 for 3 h. All the diffraction peaks in the XRD patterns of samples match well with those of cubic-phase Cu_2O (JCPDS No.78-2076). Three peaks centered in XRD result at 43° , 50° , and 73° , refer to the (111), (200), and (220) planes of metallic copper (Fan & Wu 2016), can be clearly observed, which suggest that the Cu foil substrates were not fully utilized in these samples, meaning that there is still copper which not yet transformed to Cu_2O . Four new characteristic diffraction peaks at 29° , 36° , 42° , and 74° in the composites correspond to the (110), (111), (200) and (311) crystalline planes of cubic Cu_2O (de Brito et al. 2015) ethanol, formaldehyde, acetaldehyde, and acetone was monitored during UV-visible radiation for 3h at +0.20V (vs. Ag/AgCl reference (Figure 3(a)). The existance of carbon spesies diffraction peaks at $2\theta=27^\circ$, correspond to the presence of graphitic carbon in the composites which confirmed by Raman characterization in Figure 2, that is rGO.

The microstructure and elemental composition of the sample in 3 h growth duration were observed by FESEM and EDX. The FESEM image (Figure 4) reveals the formation of graphene layer deposited on the Cu_2O layer, which transformed from the copper foil. The FESEM cross-sectional image as seen in Figure 4(c) shows the thickness of the composites layer is about $6.1\text{ }\mu\text{m}$. While the EDX composition of each elements are 58% of carbon (red color in figure 4(b)), 39.6% of copper (green color in Figure 4(b)) and 2.4% contain of oxygen (blue color in Figure 4(b)), implying the formation of rGO/ Cu_2O nanocomposites.

To investigate the role of graphene(G) on the segregation and transport of photogenerated charge carriers, the sample directly used to execute photocurrent measurements. The rapid and replicable photocurrent

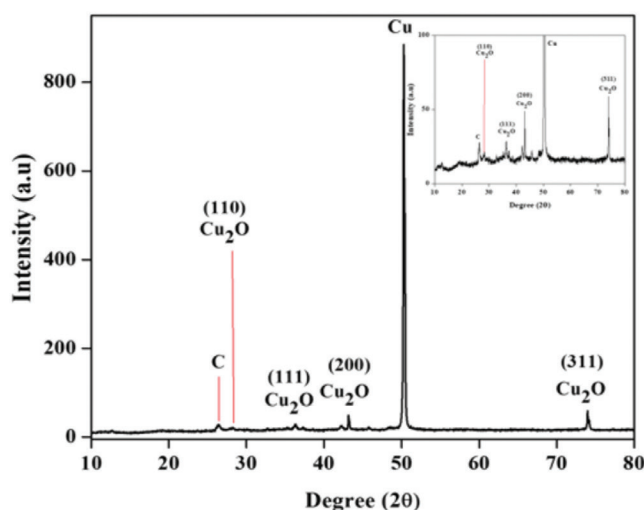


FIGURE 3. Analysis for rGO/ Cu_2O in 3 h hydrothermal reaction. XRD patterns with inset of high resolution of Cu_2O peak

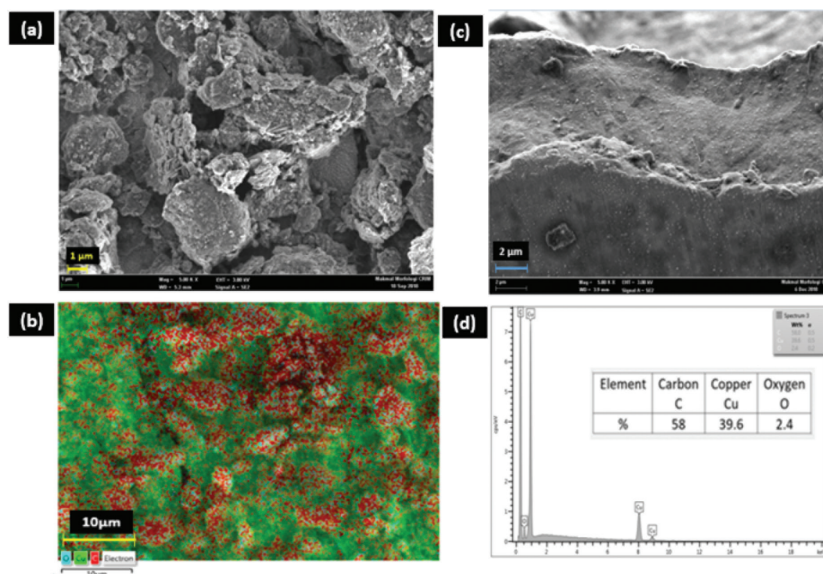


FIGURE 4. Analysis for rGO/Cu₂O in 3 h hydrothermal reaction (a) FESEM image, (b) EDX mapping, (c) Cross sectional layer, and (d) EDX elemental composition

response for each light-on and light-off light cycle p-type Cu₂O/rGO electrodes is demonstrate in Figure 5. Under simulated solar light illumination power density of 100 mW cm⁻² using Xenon lamp as a light source, the photocurrent density of the Cu₂O/G electrode was read at 9.6 mA cm⁻² at -0.8V vs Ag/AgCl. Meanwhile, Salehmin et al. (2018) reported the photocurrent for Cu₂O nanowire (NW) was achieved at 5.45 mA cm⁻² at 0V vs Ag/AgCl through two step synthesis method which involved fabrication of Cu(OH)₂ NW then transformation of Cu(OH)₂ NW to Cu₂O NW. In the fabrication, CU₂O NW was obtained through annealing in N₂ flow at 500°C for 2 h (Salehmin et al. 2018). The high photocurrent achieved is due to NW structure has shorter travel distance to reach the interface and the larger photoelectrocatalytic active area will give the better light entrapment to the material. In our work,

after depositing an rGO layer on top of the Cu₂O, Cu₂O emerge through the rGO surface, forming Cu₂O/rGO composites. The expected mechanism is rGO acts as an electron acceptor to extract photogenerated electrons from Cu₂O, resulting in efficient charge separation within the semiconductor, and improving the photocurrent. The enhancement of photocurrent clearly indicates that rGO acts as a good electron acceptor, helping to enhance charge separation within the p-Cu₂O semiconductor. In addition, production rate of product is related to the current density (Kalamaras et al. 2018). From this research, with the high achievement on photocurrent density, the catalyst expected to become the promising material in CO₂ reduction because increasing the reaction rate will increase apparently the production of the valuable product.

CONCLUSION

In summary, we have described a facile hydrothermal method to prepare Cu₂O/G composite films on the surface of copper foil substrates over an in situ redox reaction between the GO and the Cu foil. Photoelectrochemical performance test demonstrated that the photoelectrocatalyst showing the photocurrent density 9.6 mA cm⁻² at -0.8V vs Ag/AgCl which is about 4.5 times higher in light compared to dark condition. The simple and economical fabrication make the Cu₂O/Graphene composite evolve in this study a very promising catalyst for the competent photoelectrochemical conversion of CO₂ to profitable fuels.

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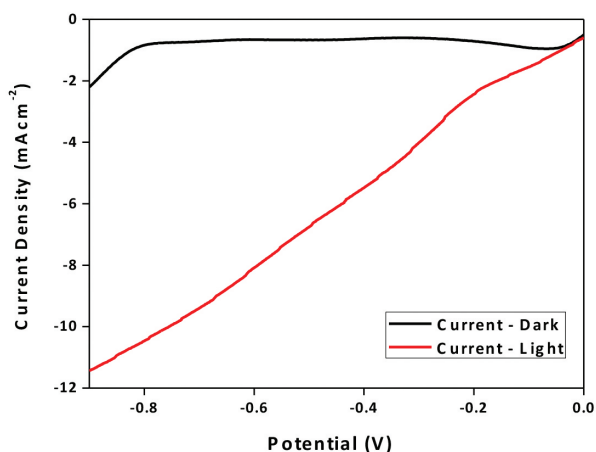


FIGURE 5. PEC data of linear sweep voltammetry (LSV) plot of Cu₂O/rGO in 3 h hydrothermal condition

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