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Submission date: 24-Nov-2020 11:40AM (UTC+0700) Submission ID: 1455776729 File name: C-5_no_oke.pdf (2.34M) Word count: 5538 Character count: 28790

Investigation of the Electric Structures of Heterointerfaces in Pt- and In₂S₃-Modified CuInS₂ Photocathodes Used for Sunlight-Induced Hydrogen Evolution

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Supporting Information

ABSTRACT: Copper indium disulfide (CuInS₂) modified with an In₂S₃ layer and a Pt catalyst showed a more efficient photoelectrochemical (PEC) property for hydrogen evolution from a nearly neutral (pH 6) 0.2 M NaH₂PO₄ solution under simulated sunlight illumination (AM 1.5G) than that of a CuInS₂ electrode modified with a CdS layer and a Pt catalyst. Analysis of the PEC properties of In₂S₃-modified CuInS₂ (In₂S₃/CuInS₂) and CdS-modified CuInS₂ (CdS/CuInS₂) in solutions containing an electron scavenger (Eu³⁺) showed identical enhancement of the PEC properties of In₂S₃/CuInS₂ when compared to those of CdS/CuInS₂ indicating the



formation of a favorable heterointerface in $In_2S_3/CuInS_2$ for efficient charge separation. Spectroscopic evaluation of conduction band offsets revealed that $In_2S_3/CuInS_2$ had a notch-type conduction band offset, whereas a cliff-type offset was formed in CdS/CuInS₂: these results also revealed a better interface electric structure of $In_2S_3/CuInS_2$ than that of CdS/CuInS₂.

KEYWORDS: photocathodes, copper indium disulfide, indium disulfide, heterointerface, X-ray photoelectron spectroscopy

1. INTRODUCTION

Hydrogen (H₂) production by photoelectrochemical (PEC) splitting of water via direct use of sunlight irradiation is considered to be an ideal pathway to provide sustainable fuel that can support human life for many years to come. This idea has motivated the scientific community to develop such a system by exploring various materials and strategies. Fujishima et al. demonstrated the first realization of water splitting via the PEC approach by using a TiO₂ photoelectrode illuminated with UV light under application of a bias energy.¹ Since then, numerous varieties of semiconductors and device configurations have been investigated to realize an efficient water splitting system for producing H_2 .^{2–6}

Due to the difficulty in finding a single semiconductor that is able to efficiently perform both water reduction and oxidation simultaneously, a tandem water splitting system has emerged as the most viable solution for practical application. This system consists of a photocathode and a photoanode that are responsible for water reduction and oxidation, respectively. This system allows flexibility in investigating and optimizing a potential semiconductor for each of the electrodes, which is promising to achieve an efficient overall water splitting system using only sunlight without the requirement of any bias energy.

With regard to the photocathode part, Cu-chalcopyrite materials such as CuInSe₂, CuGaSe₂, CuInS₂, CuGaS₂, and their mixed crystals have emerged as promising candidates for a

Figh-performance H₂ evolutor.^{7–13} Moreover, tunable band gap values (1.0–2.4 eV) by changing the In/Ga and/or Se/S ratios in their mixed crystal are promising for versatile flexibility in optimizing the appropriate design in tandem with the photoanode part. Insertion of n-type thin layers on photocathodes to improve the photoresponse had been done by researchers using different absorbers, which are widely employed to fabricate p–n junctions for chalcopyrite-based solar cells.^{12–17} In our previous study, we used In₂S₃ by chemical bath deposition (CBD) as an alternative to the commonly used CdS as the n-type layer on a CuIN₂ photocathode, and the use of In₂S₃ resulted in half-cell solarto-hydrogen (HC-STH) efficiency close to 2%.¹² Furthermore, the onset of the photocurrent was shifted positively, which made this photocathode system more favorable for a tandem PEC system without any bias voltage.

Although an In_2S_3 -modified $CuInS_2$ photocathode showed higher water reduction properties than those of the CdSmodified one and is a promising photocathode for a tandem water splitting system, the reason for this superiority has remained unclear. This motivated us to study the properties of these junctions. In this study, therefore, the reason for the

Received: May 27, 2015 Accepted: July 2, 2015

superiority of In_2S_3 -modified $CuInS_2$ to CdS-modified $CuInS_2$ was investigated with focusing on the electric structures of those heterointerfaces.

2. EXPERIMENTAL SECTION

Fabrication of CuInS2 Thin Films. A CuInS2 thin film was synthesized by electrodeposition of Cu and In layers followed by furization. Electrodeposition was carried out potentiostatically using a Hokuto Denko HSV-100 potenti 20-galvanostat under an N₂ atmosphere without stirring. A vertical three-electrode setup consisting of an Ag/AgCl reference electrode, a Pt wire counter electrode, and an Mo-coated glass substrate (Mo/glass) as a working electrode (area of the working electrode being 0.7 cm²) was employed. The electrolyte solution for the Cu deposition consisted of 50 mM CuSO₄, 150 mM trisodium citrate, and 242 mM citric acid. The solution was adjusted to pH 2.4 using H₂SO₄. For In deposition, an aqueous solution containing 30 mM InCl₃, 242 mM citric acid, and 36 mM trisodium citrate was used as the electrolyte. Potentials used for Cu and In position were fixed at -0.2 and -0.76 V (vs Ag/AgCl), respectively. Electric charges of Cu and In deresition were fixed at 0.73 and 0.84 C, respectively: this resulted in the composition ratio of Cu and In (Cu/ In) in a Cu and In stacked layer of 1.3. The Cu/In stack as-deposited was then heated at 160 °C for 30 min under Ar flow (200 mL min⁻¹), followed by sulfurization at 560 $^\circ C$ under H_2S flow (5% H_2S in Ar, 200 mL min-1) for 10 min a glass tube furnace. Thus-obtained TINS₂ films were then etched by immersion in an aqueous KCN solution (10%) for 2 min to remove excess Cu_xS components.

Surface Modification with an $\ln_2 S_3$ Layer. Surface modification of the prepared CuInS₂ film by $\ln_2 S_3$ layers was performed by the chemical bath deposition (CBD) method. In a typical procedure, the prepared CuInS₂ was added to an aqueous solution containing 25 mM $\ln_2(SO_4)_{39}$ 0.1 M CH₃CSNH₂ and 0.1 M CH₃COOH; deposition of $\ln_2 S_3$ was performed at 65 °C for 15 min. Finally, the film was washed with demineralized water. The deposition resulted in the formation of *ca*. 15 nm-thick $\ln_2 S_3$ layers on the CuInS₂ figs (labeled $\ln_2 S_3/$ CuInS₂). The $\ln_2 S_3$ layer was also deposited on a fluorine-doped tin oxide (FTO)/glass substrate.

Surface Modification with a CdS Layer. CdS layers on the surfaces of the Culn S_2 electrodes were also deposited by CBD. The Culn S_2 film was immersed in an aqueous solution containing 12.5 mM CdSO₄, 0.22 M H₂NCSNH₂ and 11 M NH₄OH at 60 °C for 7 min. Then the film was washed with demineralized water. The CdS layer was also fabricated on a FTO/glass substrate.

Surface Modification with Pt. Depositon of Pt particles on CuInS₂, $In_2S_3/CuInS_2$, and CdS/CuInS₂ films was done by photo-electrodeposition using 20 mL of a solution containing 0.1 M Na₂SO₄ and 1 mM H₂PtCl₆ at pH 4. Three electrodes, namely Pt wire, Ag/AgCl and CuInS₂-based films as counter, reference and working electrodes, respectively, were inserted into a three-necked cylindric flask with a flat window containing the above-mentioned deposition bath. By illuminating performed at a potential of -0.1 V for 10 min using a Solartron SI 1280B electrochemical measurement unit. Thus-obtained CdS/CuInS₂ and In₂S₃/CuInS₂ modified with Pt particles were labeled Pt-CdS/CuInS₂ and Pt-In₂S₃/CuInS₂, respectively.

15 hotoelectrochemical Measurements. Photoelectrochemical measurements were performed under N_2 using the same threeelectrode setup as that used for the deposition of Pt particles. The electrolyte solution used for PEC water splitting was 0.2 M NaH₂PO₄ (at pH 6). PEC measurements under an electron acceptor (Eu³⁺) were also performed by using 0.2 M Eu(NO₃)₃ solutions with pH adjusted to 4. All of the measurements were conducted by a linear sweep voltamonmetric mode with a negative scan direction at the scan rate of 10 mV s⁻¹ under chopped illumination at a frequency of 10 Hz. Research Article

Potentials of these PEC measurements that referred to the Ag/AgCl **22**trode ($E_{Ag/AgCl}$) were converted to those that referred to the reversible hydrogen electrode (E_{RHE}) by using the following equation:



The half-cell solar-to-hydrogen efficiency (HC-STH) was determined from the current density-potential (J-V) response of the photocathodes by using the following equation:^{18,19}

 $HC-STH(\%) = J \times (V - V_{H+/H2}) \times 100\%/P$

where $V_{H+/H2}$ and P are the equilibrium redox potential of hydrogen (0 V vs RHE) and intensity of simulated sunlight (100 mW cm⁻²), respectively.

Characterizations of Fabricated Photocathodes. Photoabsorption properties were examined by using a Hitachi U-4100 UV/vis/ NIR spectrophotometer. X-ray photoelectron (XP) spectroscopy was performed by using a Shimadzu AXIS ULTRA X-ray photoelectron spectrometer in monochromated Al K α ($h\nu$ = 1486.6 eV) radiation. For the surface echting, the sample was bombarded by Ar⁺ ions accelerated to 3.5 keV for appropriate durations.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Figure 1a shows J-V curves obtained by using Pt-CuInS₂, Pt-In₂S₃/CuInS₂, and Pt-CdS/CuInS₂ electrodes in 0.2 M NaH₂PO₄ at pH 6 under chopped sunlight (AM1.5) illumination. All the photocathodes showed appreciable photocurrents when applying certain bias potentials. Since there were negligible currents observed on the electrodes under



Figure 1. (a) J-V curves, (b) HC-STH spectra, and (c) J-time (J-t) curves of Pt-CuInS₂, Pt-CdS/CuInS₂, and Pt-In₂S₃/CuInS₂ in 0.2 M NaH₂PO₄ (pH 6) under illumination of simulated sunlight (AM 1.5G).

dark conditions (without photoirradiation), the observed photocurrents were solely from the reduction of H2O to H2. As expected from the results reported in the literature,^{8,12} the photocurrent density was increased by deposition of CdS and In₂S₃ layers on CuInS₂: they gave an appreciable positive shift of photocurrent onset as well as relatively large photocurrent densities in the whole potential regions. These results revealed that formation of a p-n junction via deposition of the n-type layers resulted in a favorable charge transfer due to the formation of a larger built-in field of these p-n semiconductor junctions than that of a p-type CuInS2-electrolyte junction.²⁰⁻²² When compared to the Pt-CdS/CuInS2 electrode, the Pt-In₂S₃/CuInS₂ electrode showed a positive photocurrent onset potential: when the onset potential was defined as the pot 2 tial reaching 0.1 mA cm⁻² of cathodic photocurrent, the onset potentials of Pt-In₂S₃/CuInS₂ and Pt-CdS/CuInS₂ were 0.72 and 0.59 V (vs RHE), respectively. Regarding the photocurrent density, moreover, Pt-In₂S₃/CuInS₂ showed relatively large values, e.g., the value of the Pt-In2S3/CuInS2 electrode at the bias voltage of 0 V (vs RHE) was ca. 18 mA cm^{-2} with faradaic efficiency close to 100% (Figure S1), whereas t14t obtained by the Pt-CdS/CuInS2 electrode was less than 11 mA cm⁻² at the same potential. As shown in Figure 1b, HC-STH values esignated by the J-V curves reacized maximum values of 2.9% (at 0.30 V (vs RHE) and 1.8% (at 0.25 V (vs RHE) for Pt-In₂S₃/CuInS₂ and Pt-CdS/CuInS₂, respectively. It is noted that the HC-STH of the Pt-In2S3/CuInS2 in the present electrolyte is higher compared to our previous report (2%). This was likely due to stabilization of the surface pH of the electrode by buffer species in phosphate electrolyte which promotes more HER activity, as has been reported by Auinger et al.²³ and Kumagai et al.2

Time courses 42 photocurrents of these three electrodes were evaluated at 0 V (vs RHE). As shown in Figure 1c, the Pt–In₂S₃/CuInS₂ electrode showed a photocurrent 1.5 times higher than that for the Pt-CdS/CuInS₂ electrode in the initial stage of photoirradiation. It is also noted that the Pt-In₂S₃/CuInS₂ electrode maintained the constant photocurrent for 180 min, whereas the photocurrent obtained by the Pt-CdS/CuInS₂ electrode appreciable decrease: it reached almost zero after the 180 min photoirradiation. The fact that Pt-CuInS₂ showed appreciable low but stable photocurrents, the observed decrease in the photocurrent on electrode Pt-CdS/CuInS₂ was attributed to be degradation of the surface modified CdS layer.

Figure 2a shows typical transmittance spectra of the In₂S₃ and CdS layers deposited by the CBD technique on glass substrates. Both of the films showed more than 60% transparency in visible and near-infrared regions at wavelengths of more than ca. 500 nm; relatively high transparency of the In₂S₃ film was attributable to the low scattering loss due to its thinner optimum thickness than that of the CdS film (see experimental). At the shorter wavelength region (below ca. 500 nm), appreciable drops in transparencies appeared due to their band gap (E_g) photoexcitation. In order to determine their E_g values, a Tauc plot expressed as the following equation was applied to the transmission spectra.

$$(\alpha h\nu)^n = A(h\nu - E_g)$$

where α is the absorption coefficient, $h\nu$ is the incident photon energy, A is a proportionality constant, and n varies from 0.5 to 2.0 depending on the nature of the optical transition. For the CdS film, a straight line for the $(\alpha h\nu)^2$ (i.e., n = 2) plot was obtained, indicating a direct band character of the film (Figure Research Article



Figure 2. (a) Transmission spectra of In_2S_3 and CdS films on an FTO substrate prepared by chemical bath deposition. (b) Plot of $(\alpha h\nu)^2$ versus $h\nu$ for the optical direct transition of CdS. (c) Plot of $(\alpha h\nu)^{1/2}$ versus $h\nu$ for the indirect transition of In_2S_3 .

2b).²⁵ On the other hand, a straight plot was obtained for the $\ln_2 S_3$ film by applying n = 1/2 to the Tauc plot because of its indirect character, as shown in Figure 2c.^{26,27} From intersects of the linear portions of these $(\alpha h \nu)^n$ vs $A(h \nu - E_g)$ curves with the photon energy axis, the E_g values of CdS and $\ln_2 S_3$ films used in this study were determined to be 2.44 and 2.24 eV, respectively. These values almost correspond to those of bulk compounds of cubic CdS and $\ln_2 S_3$, respectively. It should be noted that a small shoulder component observed in the plot for the $\ln_2 S_3$ film suggested presence of different phases such as β -tetragonal phase.²⁶

As discussed in our previous report,¹² one of the probable reasons for the relatively large photocurrent density of the Pt– $In_2S_3/CuInS_2$ electrode compared to that of the Pt-CdS/ CuInS₂ electrode is better transparency of the In_2S_3 layer than that of the CdS layer. This probable reason is supported by results of the photoabsortion properties of CdS and In_2S_3 films. However, it is not the sole reason for such an appreciable photocurrent improvement of Pt– $In_2S_3/CuInS_2$, and there is no reasonable experimental evidence or explanation for the relatively positive onset potential achieved on the electrode. In order to examine these points, *J*–*V* responses of CuInS₂, $In_2S_3/$ CuInS₂, and CdS/CuInS₂ in an 0.2 M Eu(NO₃)₃ solution (pH 4) were investig 34 d. Since the standard electrode potential of the Eu³⁺/Eu²⁺ redox couple (ca. –0.58 V (vs Ag/AgCl)) is much more positive than the flatband potential of CdS (ca.

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-0.94 V(vs Ag/AgCl)),^{28,29} moreover, XPS results (see below) suggested that the flatband potential of In₂S₃ would be more negative than that of CdS, the Eu³⁺ ion in the electrolyte should be a good acceptor of photoexcited electrons formed in In₂S₃/CuInS₂ and CdS/CuInS₂ heterojunctions, i.e., we can solely investigate intrinsic junction properties without considering the required overpotential of water reduction over the surface-loaded Pt particles. As can be seen in this figure (Figure 3),



Figure 3. J-V curves of CdS/CuInS₂ and In₂S₃/CuInS₂ electrodes obtained from an aqueous 0.2 M Eu(NO₃)₃ solution (pH 4) under chopped illumination of simulated sunlight (AM1.5).

both In₂S₃/CuInS₂ and CdS/CuInS₂ electrodes gave appreciable photocurrent densities of more than 10 mA cm⁻². One of the significant differences between these electrodes is photocurrent onset: onset15f the photocurrent of the In2S3/CuInS2 junction (ca. 0.17 V vs Ag/AgCl) was observed at a more positive potential than that of the CdS/CuInS₂ junction (ca. 0.10 V vs Ag/AgCl), similar to those observed in the above PEC water reduction (see Figure 1). As has been reported in the literature discussing photovoltaics based on the CdS/ CuInS₂ junction,³⁰ the CdS-CuInS₂ interface is considered to be a "cliff-type" conduction band alignment: the conduction band minimum (CBM) of CdS is deeper than that of CuInS2 (i.e., $\Delta CBM^{Cds-Cls} < 0$). In such a band alignment, it is known that recombination at the CdS-CuInS2 interface is dominant,³¹ i.e., the maximum photovoltage retrieved from the CdS/CuInS2 junction should be affected by such an interface recombination. Thus, positive shifts of onset potentials induced by using the In₂S₃/CuInS₂ junction as shown in Figures 1 and 3 should be attributed to induction of favorable modulation at the heterointerface.

In order to elucidate the differences in the electric structures of $CdS/CuInS_2$ and $In_2S_3/CuInS_2$ junctions, the valence band maximum (VBM) of each of these heterostructures was determined by XP spectroscopy as reported by Kraut and co-





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Figure 5. Energy diagrams of (a) CdS/CuInS₂ and (b) $In_2S_3/CuInS_2$ heterojunctions estimated from photoabsorption and XP spectroscopy data. The E_a value of CuInS₂ was obtained from ref 8.

workers.32 Figure 4 shows typical XP spectra of CdS/CuInS2 and In₂S₃/CuInS₂ samples at a shallow binding energy (BE) level region (<25 eV). Before the measurement, both of the samples were bombarded by Ar⁺ within a short duration (2 min) to expose clean CdS and In₂S₃ surfaces, respectively. The CdS/CuInS₂ sample showed an intense peak derived from the Cd 4d core level with BE (BE_{Cd}) of 11.20 eV in addition to a broad spectrum at the valence band region. Assuming that the onset BE (1.53 eV) of the valence band spectrum is VBM (VBM_{CdS}), the energy difference between BE_{Cd} and VBM_{CdS} (ΔE_{CdS}) was determined to be 9.65 eV (Figure 4a). When the same analysis was applied to the In2S3/CuInS2 sample, BE of the In 4d core level (BEIn), VBM of In2S3 (VBMIn2S3), and their energy difference (ΔE_{In2S3}) were determined to be 18.09, 0.80, and 17.29 eV, respectively (Figure 4b). After the surface of CdS/CuInS₂ had been bombarded by Ar⁺ for 25 min to be etched to some extent, an In 4d core level peak appeared in addition to the Cd 4d peak (Figure 4c), indicating the observation of the CdS/CuInS2 heterointerface. The difference in these two peaks, defined as $\Delta E_{CL}^{\rm \ CdS-CIS}$, was calculated to be 6.74 eV. When further Ar⁺ ion etching (for 85 min) was applied to the CdS/CuInS₂ sample, the Cd 4d peak disappeared; the XP spectrum showed the surface structure of the bottom CuInS₂ layer, as shown in Figure 4e. Based on the result of analysis of the sample without Ar⁺ ion etching, BE of the In 4d core level (BEIn), VBM of CuInS2 (VBMCIS), and their energy difference (ΔE_{CIS}) of the bottom CuInS₂ part in CdS/CuInS₂ were calculated to be 18.28, 0.50, and 17.78 eV, respectively. For the In₂S₃/CuInS₂ sample, there was no difference in BE_{In} before and after Ar⁺ ion etching, indicating no energy differences between the In 4d core levels of both In_2S_3 and $CuInS_2$ layers (i.e., $\Delta E_{CL}^{In2S3-CIS} = 0$ eV) (Figure 4d). In order to expose the bottom layer of the In2S3/CuInS2 sample, Ar+ ion etching was continued until the intensity of the Cu 2p3/2 peak became constant; BE_{In} , VBM_{CIS} , and ΔE_{CIS} of the bottom CuInS₂ part in In₂S₃/CuInS₂ were calculated to be 18.23, 0.49, and 17.74 eV, respectively (Figure 4f).

As shown in our previous study, E_g of the present CuInS₂ layer is 1.52 eV.⁸ Moreover, E_g s of In₂S₃ and CdS films were determined to be 2.24 and 2.44 eV, respectively (see Figure 1). Based on these values and the above parameters obtained by XP spectra, schematic energy diagrams of In₂S₃/CuInS₂ and CdS/CuInS₂ interfaces are as shown in Figure 5. Significant

results of these analyses of electronic structures are differences in conduction band alignments. $\Delta CBM^{CdS-CIS}$ of the CdS/ CuInS₂ sample is largely negative (0.47 eV), indicating cliff-type conduction band alignment, which is in agreement with results in the literature.^{13,33–35} On the other hand, the conduction band alignment between the In_2S_3 and $CuInS_2$ layers in the $In_2S_3/CuInS_2$ sample $(\Delta CBM^{In2S3-CIS})$ is slightly positive (0.27 eV), indicating formation of a favorable "notch-type" conduction band alignment for efficient suppression of the interface recombination, similar to the CdS-Cu(In,Ga)Se₂ interface of a highly efficient solar cell.³⁶ In the case of clifftype band alignment on CdS/CuInS2, the electrons generated on the CBM of CuInS2 upon illumination will lose some of its energy when transported to CBM of CdS and led to an increase of probability of cross recombination with the holes (majority carrier) at VBM of CuInS₂ due to the relatively narrow energy difference between CBM of CdS and VBM of CuInS₂ (CBM^{Cd} - VBM^{CIS} = 1.05 eV). This interface recombination will be suppressed at the notch-type junction of In₂S₃/CuInS₂ since the energy difference between CBM of In_2S_3 and VBM of CuInS₂ is sufficiently large (CBM^{ln2S3} - VBM^{CIS} = 1.79 eV), so that the charge can be separated and transported more efficiently. Thus, the difference in these energetic structures should be one of the main causes of the different photocurrent onsets of In2S3/CuInS2 and CdS/CuInS2 junctions.

As discussed above, the current density of the best Pt-In₂S₃/ CuInS₂ electrode shown in Figure 1 was 16.4 mA cm⁻² (at 0 V vs RHE) obtained by applying a potential of 0.72 V from its onset The current density of the electrode system composed of the same In₂S₃/CuInS₂ heterojunction in the Eu³⁺-containing electrolyte (see Figure 3) by applying a similar potential from its onset reached close to 20 mA cm⁻². The difference between the photocurrents in these two systems is likely to be due to the presence of bottlenecks to suppress efficient electron transfer from the In₂S₃/CuInS₂ junction toward the Pt catalyst. Based on the above XP spectroscopy results, CBM of the In2S3 layer in the present In2S3/CuInS2 junction was highly negative. Since the work function of Pt was relatively large (5.65 eV),³⁷ there would be possible formation of a Schottky-type potential barrier that inhibits electron transfer. Thus, a metal catalyst having a relatively small work function would be a better candidate to reduce such a barrier height. For the further improvement of the PEC water splitting property of the

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photocathode based on the $\rm In_2S_3/CuInS_2$ junction, studies along this line is underway.

4. CONCLUSION

For PEC water reduction under simulated sunlight radiation in an aqueous NaH₂PO₄ solution (pH 6), Pt-In₂S₃/CuInS₂ showed a larger photocurrent density and a more positive onset potential than those of Pt-CdS/CuInS₂. PEC analysis in an aqueous solution containing an electron acceptor (Eu³⁺) revealed the formation of a better $In_2S_3/CuInS_2$ heterojunction than the CdS/CuInS2 heterojunction. Evaluation of the valence band offsets of In2S3/CuInS2 and CdS/CuInS2 using photoabsorption spectroscopy and XP spectroscopy revealed a favorable notch-type positive conduction band offset in the In₂S₃/CuInS₂ heterojunction, whereas the CdS/CuInS₂ junction had an unfavorable cliff-type negative offset, leading to enhancement of the interface carrier recombination photocathode of $In_2S_3/CuInS_2$. For further improvement of the PEC water reduction property, therefore, there is room for improvements of junction properties by appropriate engineering of band structures as well as development of efficient surface-loaded catalysts for hydrogen production.

ASSOCIATED CONTENT

Supporting Information

Time courses of H_2 evolution over the $Pt-In_2S_3/CuInS_2$ photocathode and half of the electrons passing through the outer circuit (e⁻/2) measured at 0.2 M NaH₂PO₄ (pH 6) at 0 [9] vs RHE) under simulated sunlight (AM 1.5G) radiation. The Supporting Information is available free of charge on the ACS Publications website at DOI: 10.1021/acsami.5b04634.

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Notes

The authors declare no competing financial interest.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

This work was supported by a Grant-in-Aid for Scientific Research on Innovative Areas (All Nippon Artificial Photosynthesis Project for Living Earth) and a Grant-in-Aid for Scientific Research (B) from MEXT Japan. This work was also carried out as a part of the A-step feasibility study program from JST Japan. Financial support for Gunawan by DGHE (270/E4.4/K/ 2012), Ministry of Education and Culture of Republic of Indonesia, is acknowledged.

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