

## Efficient and Low Cost Solar-Driven Water Splitting Involved with Nanostructures

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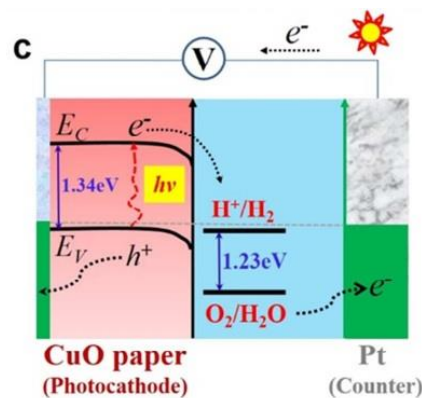
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### Abstract

One of the main challenges in today's world is for sure requirement of clean energy. Hydrogen as a propitious energy carrier can help with elimination of fossil fuel dependency. Creation of hydrogen by water splitting solar driven approaches is a very attractive way to achieve clean and renewable energy. Recently, there have been many researches devoted on exploiting novel materials and techniques so as to improve the efficiency of the process. Efficient method for solar-driven water splitting can happen aided by nanostructures such as nanowires (1-4), nanoparticles (5), nanopyramids (6), nanofibers(7), quantum dots (8), nanoclusters (9), nanorods (10, 11), nanoflakes (12) playing role as photoelectrode and photocatalyst. These nano-configurations have been reached for ZnO, graphene, TiO<sub>2</sub>, Fe<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>, BiVO<sub>4</sub>, GaP, GaN, Cu<sub>2</sub>O and etc. Herein, comparative study on solar to hydrogen conversion efficiency of water splitting systems improved by various techniques is demonstrated through most recent studies as well as detailed explanation regarding the utilized fabrication methods.

**Keywords:** Solar-driven device, Water splitting, Nanostructures, Hydrogen



**Scheme.** Process of photoelectrochemical cell performing water splitting based on nanostructured metal oxide; CuO paper;/ITO photocathode; e<sup>-</sup> and h<sup>+</sup> denote electron and hole. Scheme from Ref (13). Thermodynamically, minimum of 1.23eV is needed to separate H<sub>2</sub> and O<sub>2</sub> from H<sub>2</sub>O. So, an external bias potential is required to overcome the kinetic barrier. In fact, nanocrystalline CuO because of having a conduction band edge with more negative potential (1.34eV band gap) can play a reliable role as a photocathode to split water

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