Multi-scale Modeling of Molecule-Surface Interactions for Improved Charge Transfer across Photoelectrochemical Interfaces

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The design of efficient, stable photoelectrochemical devices requires the use of complex heterojunctions composed of semiconducting, protective, and catalytic layers. Understanding the nature of charge transport across these interfaces is challenging, due to the complexity of the interfaces and possibility of competing charge transfer mechanisms. We present our recently developed multiscale approach that combines first-principles density functional theory (DFT) and solid-state drift/diffusion device scale modeling to give insights into the nature of charge transport across photoelectrode interfaces [1-3], Fig. 1. DFT is used to estimate the surface dipole induced by the functionalization, and the



Figure 1. Multiscale approach combining first-principles methods and solid state drift/diffusion modeling.

device software wxAMPS is used to predict experimentally measurable features such as the JV curve and the open-circuit voltage. Using this approach, we are able to identify the mechanism of hole transfer across n-Si(111)-R|TiO2photoanodes where -R is a series of mixed aryl/methyl monolayers containing an increasing number of methoxy units (mono, di, and tri). In collaboration with experiment, we find that hole transport limited the *n*-Si(111)is at *R*|TiO2interface and occurs by two processes thermionic emission and/or *intraband tunneling*—where the interplay between them is regulated by the interfacial molecular dipole. Finally we will highlight how molecule/surface interactions can be used to model doped silicon slabs at experimental doping densities in a computationally tractable manner.

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