

## Local characterization of CeO<sub>2-x</sub>-TiO<sub>2</sub> mixed metal oxide interfaces

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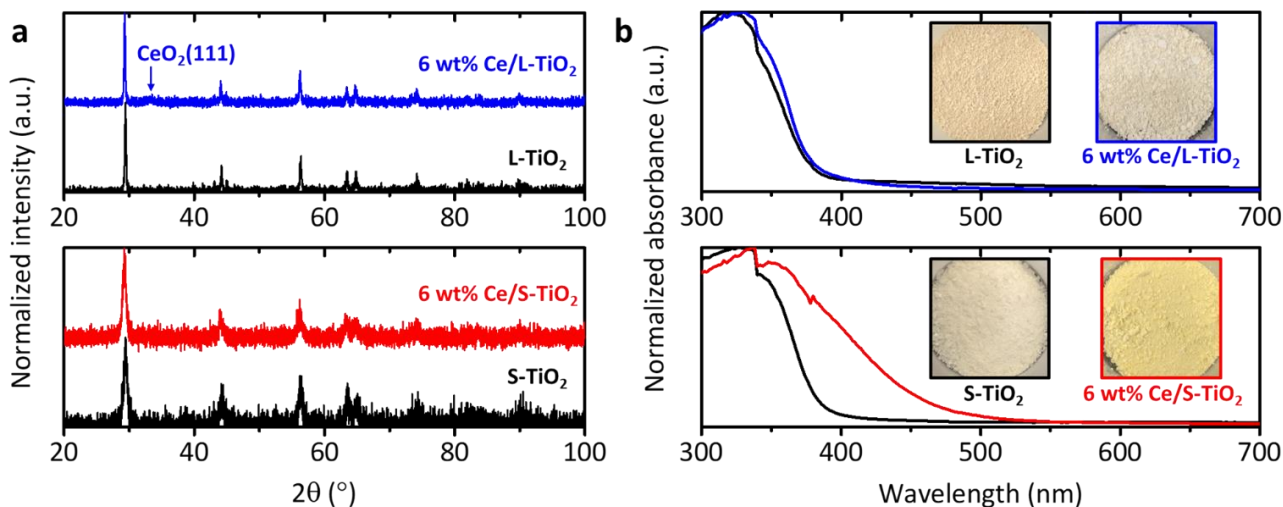
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High energy conversion efficiency for solar fuel generation through photocatalytic water splitting necessitates visible light absorbing, high quantum efficiency materials. In 2009, photocatalytic degradation of methylene blue under visible light using TiO<sub>2</sub>-supported CeO<sub>2</sub> was demonstrated and attributed to a 'coupled semiconductor' mechanism.<sup>1</sup> More recent experimental evidence showing Ce<sup>3+</sup> enrichment at the CeO<sub>2</sub>-TiO<sub>2</sub> interface suggests a mixed-metal-oxide (MMO) mechanism wherein partially occupied Ce-4f levels introduce a donor state into TiO<sub>2</sub>'s bandgap, effectively reducing the bandgap energy.<sup>2</sup> However, structure-activity relationships regarding the impact of increasing Ce<sup>3+</sup> content on O<sub>2</sub>/H<sub>2</sub> evolution rates remain inconsistent.<sup>2-3</sup> By utilizing monochromated electron energy-loss spectroscopy (EELS), the electronic structure about mixed metal oxide interfaces may be directly characterized to elucidate the impact of Ce<sup>3+</sup> species on the light absorbing properties.

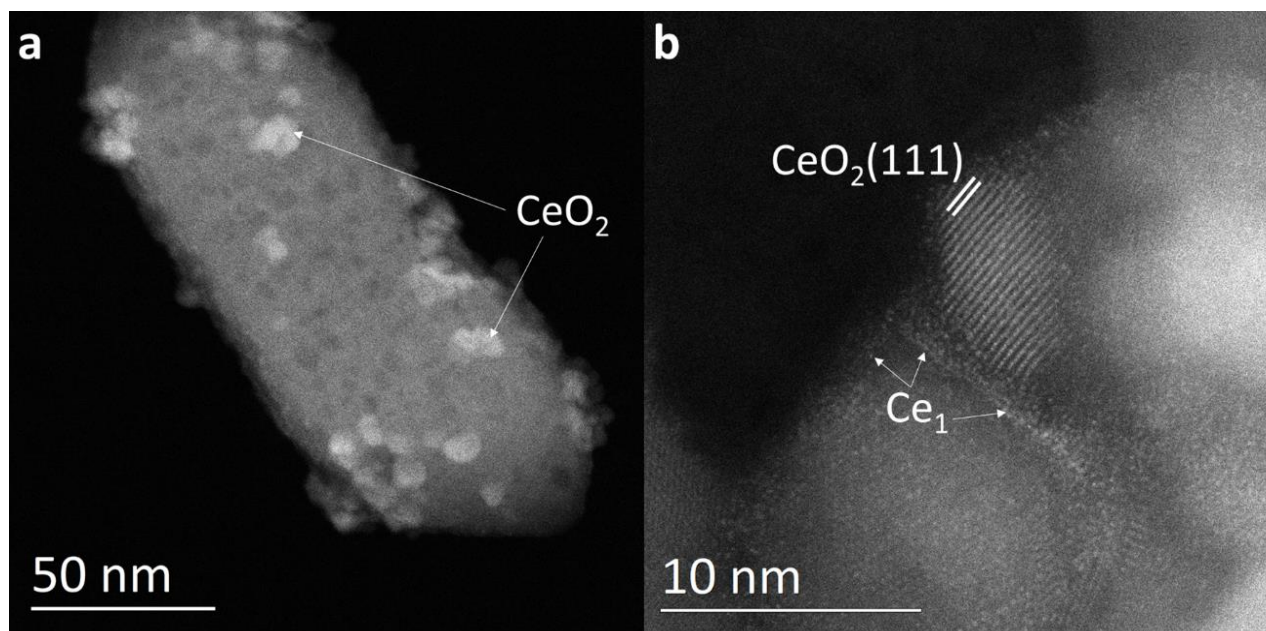
To create the composite nanoparticles, Ce precursor was loaded via wet impregnation onto large (L) and small (S) TiO<sub>2</sub> anatase nanoparticles. Figure 1(a) compares the powder X-ray diffraction (XRD) patterns of as-synthesized and as-loaded nanoparticles. All XRD patterns are consistent with phase-pure TiO<sub>2</sub> anatase and Scherrer analysis yielded average particle sizes of 66 and 14 nm for L-TiO<sub>2</sub> and S-TiO<sub>2</sub>, respectively. After loading/calcination, the anatase support grows to >90 nm and the presence of CeO<sub>2</sub> nanoparticles ~8 nm in size are detected in 6 wt% Ce/L-TiO<sub>2</sub> whereas no size changes are seen in the XRD patterns from 6 wt% Ce/S-TiO<sub>2</sub>. Figure 1(b) tracks the ultraviolet-visible absorption spectra for both composites wherein 6 wt% Ce/S-TiO<sub>2</sub> undergoes a significant increase in visible-light absorption evidenced by the red-shifted bandgap edge and white to yellow color change (inset, Figure 1(b)). No significant change in bulk optical absorption is observed for 6 wt% Ce/L-TiO<sub>2</sub>.

Annular-dark field scanning transmission electron microscopy (ADF-STEM) was applied to reveal unique supported CeO<sub>2</sub> morphologies dominating the differently-sized TiO<sub>2</sub> supports. Figure 2(a) shows a Z-contrast image of an L-TiO<sub>2</sub> nanoparticle decorated with relatively large (>10 nm) CeO<sub>2</sub> nanoparticles. Smaller CeO<sub>2</sub> rafts and Ce single atoms (Ce<sub>1</sub>) populate the surface of S-TiO<sub>2</sub>, as shown in Figure 2(b). Using monochromated EELS, we aim to directly characterize the electronic structure of these different CeO<sub>x</sub>-TiO<sub>2</sub> morphologies. For example, similar to previous work by our research group looking at Pr-doped CeO<sub>2</sub>, a joint density of states approach could be applied to valence EELS data to deduce the energy position and width of bandgap states.<sup>4</sup> By applying this technique to valence EELS at the CeO<sub>x</sub>-TiO<sub>2</sub> interface, we may be able to elucidate the electronic structure of these MMOs and correlate it with Ce<sup>3+</sup> concentration providing insight into their enhanced photocatalytic activity.

1. G. Magesh et al. *Indian J. Chem.* **2009**, *48A*, 480-88.
2. S. Kundu et al. *J. Phys. Chem.* **2012**, *116*, 14062-70.
3. S. Luo et al. *J. Phys. Chem.* **2015**, *119*, 2669-79.
4. W.J. Bowman et al. *Ultramicroscopy* **2016**, *167*, 5-10.



**Figure 1:** (a) Powder XRD and (b) UV-VIS absorption spectra of as-synthesized and Ce-loaded TiO<sub>2</sub> anatase composite nanoparticles.



**Figure 2:** Representative ADF-STEM images of (a) 6 wt% Ce/L-TiO<sub>2</sub> and (b) 6 wt% Ce/S-TiO<sub>2</sub>.

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