



Centro interdisciplinare di ricerca  
«CENTRO STUDI DI ECONOMIA E TECNICA DELL'ENERGIA  
GIORGIO LEVI CASES»

PROGETTO DOTTORATO DI RICERCA 2014:

# “Nano-structuring artificial photosynthesis for solar fuel production”

AGGIORNAMENTO DOPO IL PRIMO SEMESTRE

Giovedì 14 maggio 2015

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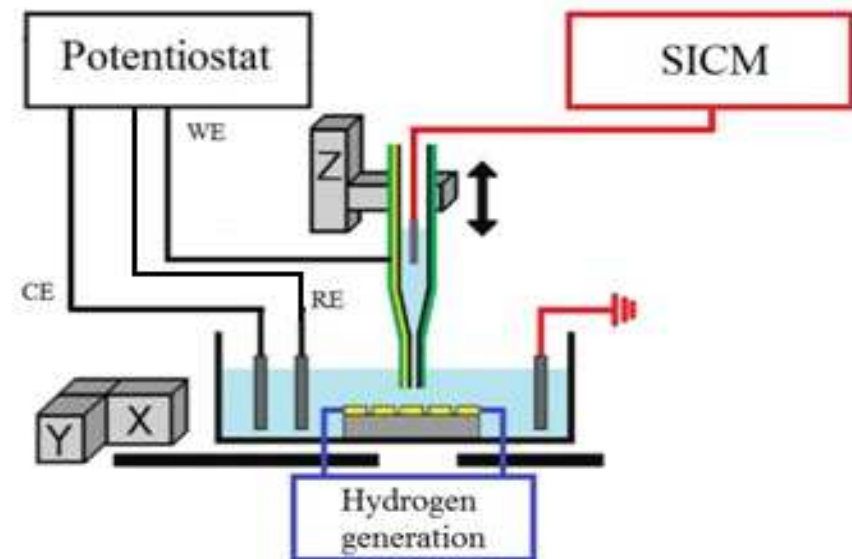
**Dottorando: Michele Zanatta**

# 1. First year project

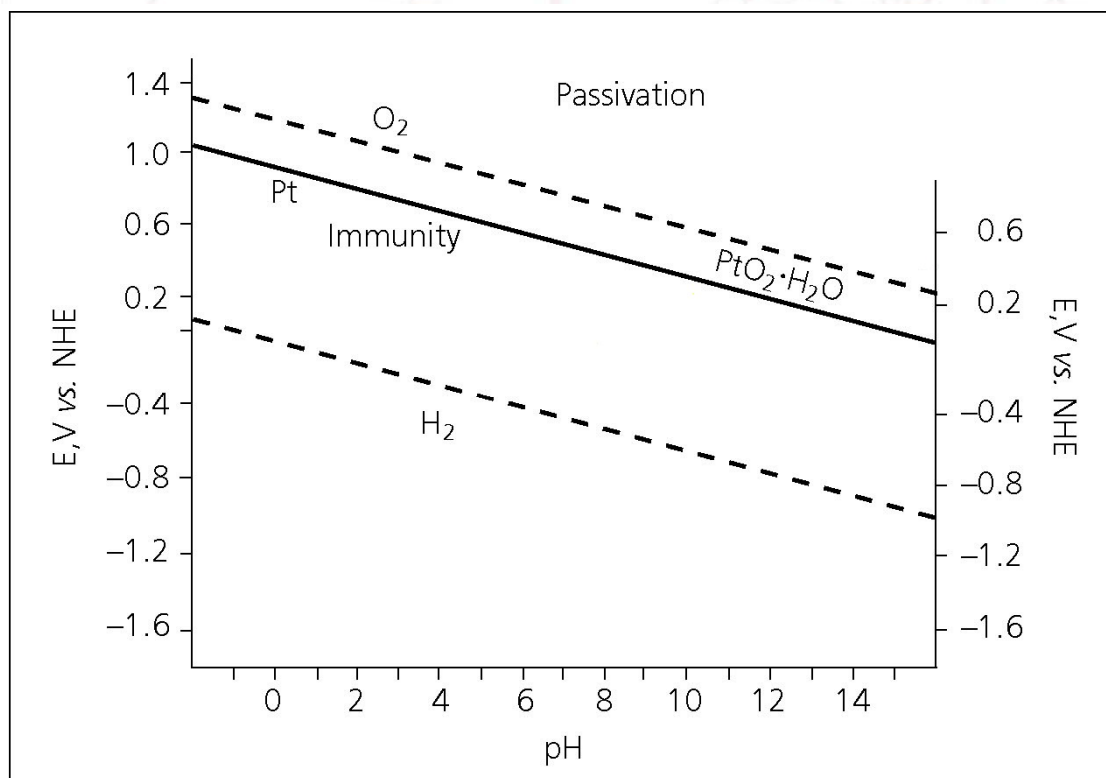
## FIRST YEAR

1. study of SICM/SECM technique and its applications in order to achieve the goals of the project;
  2. first approaches to water splitting through bibliographic study and preliminary experiments.
- November-April: production of an electrochemical probe for hydrogen measurement with parallel & integrated surface topography through the SICM technique

## Experimental set-up



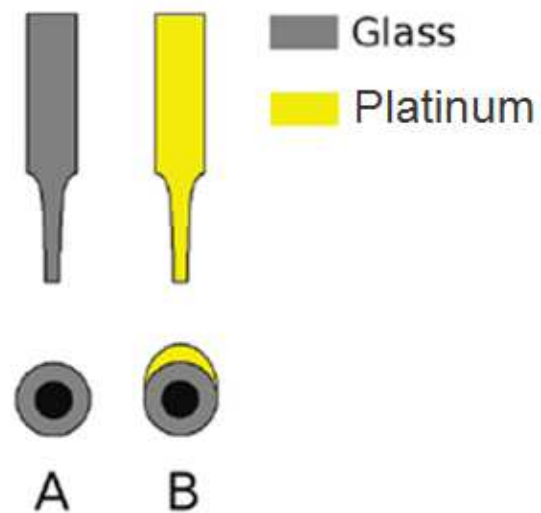
## 2. Pipettes coated with Pt



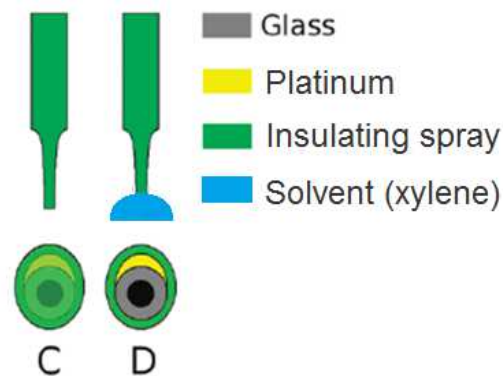
- To perform electrochemical analysis, a conductive layer must be deposited on the surface of pipettes.
- Pt is a very common used catalyst for oxidation of gaseous hydrogen in fuel cells
- As a noble metal, it's potential range of application is wider than other materials used as electrodes for electrochemical analysis

- Coating with Pt via CVD:

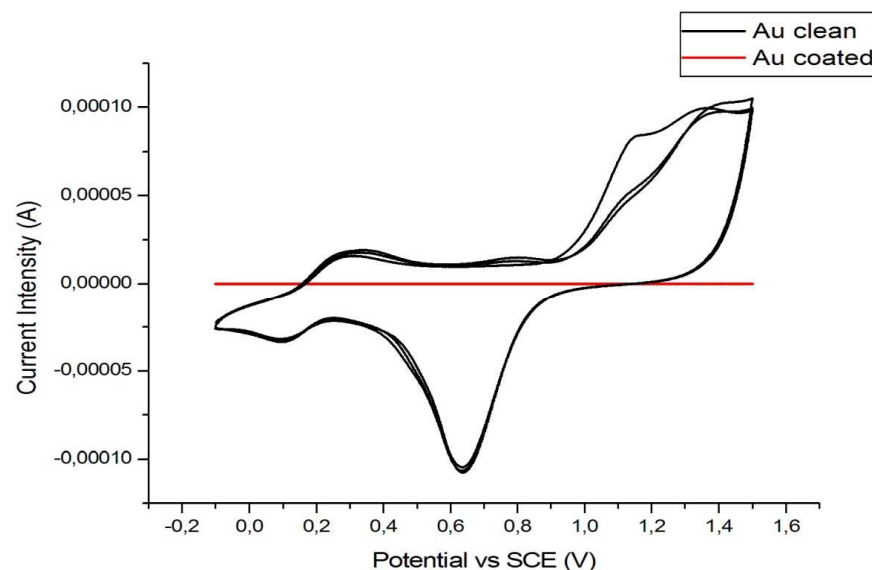
- $\text{Pt}(\text{acac})_2$  as precursor, water as co-reagent;  $\text{N}_2$  as carrier; T growth = 280-285 °C; p = 100 Pa.
- Thickness of the layer: 150 nm.
- Good conductivity & reproducible results.



**Figure 1.** Schematic of integrated SECM–SICM nanopipet probe fabrication viewed normal to and along the nanopipet axis.



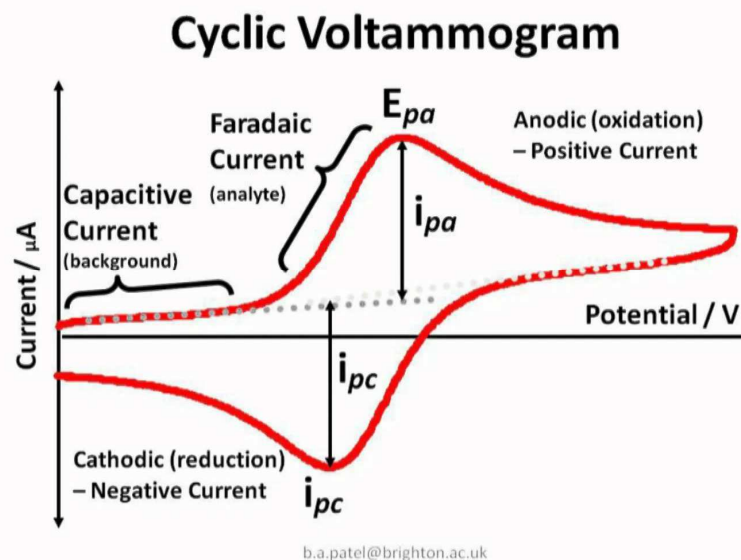
**Figure 1.** Schematic of integrated SECM–SICM nanopipet probe fabrication viewed normal to and along the nanopipet axis.



- To perform electrochemical analysis coupled with SICM, only the conductive tip must be exposed to the solution.
- A thin layer of insulating coating is deposited over Pt, then the tip is “re-opened” using a small drop of solvent to dissolve the very top of the coating (xylene was very effective).

### 3. Characterization procedure

- An useful way to evaluate the quality of our prototype is through electrochemical analysis
- A cyclic voltammetry (CV) consists in a potentiodynamic electrochemical measurement. The current at the working electrode is plotted versus the working electrode's potential to give the cyclic voltammogram trace



- A comparison must be done between the CV of the nanopipette and the CV of a macroscopic Pt wire in order to verify the reliability of the product.
- A set of solutions with different concentrations of a redox specie (ferrocene) is used.
- The linear correlation between the two systems, or deviations from linearity at certain concentrations, must be evaluated.

