Realizing iron pyrite (FeS₂) as a viable solarenergy-conversion material

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Cosmo Alto and the Johansson Lab August 18, 2014

Overview

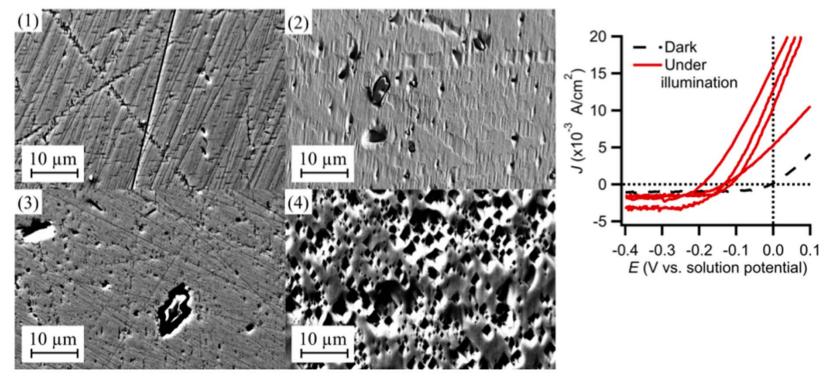
- 1. Solar energy, semiconductor materials and pyrite
- 2. Absorption spectroscopy
- 3. Treatments and improvements of pyrite



Iron Pyrite

- Strong absorption coefficient
- Works better as a solar-energy-conversion material (has a positive photoresponse) when treated

How electrochemical etching treatment affected photoresponse



Image, J-V curve

- cathodically polarized in acidic media (1, top) $(2, 4^{th})$ anodically polarized in acidic media cathodically polarized in basic media $(3, 3^{rd})$ $(4, 2^{nd})$
- anodically polarized in basic media

Absorption Spectroscopy

- Measures absorbance of a material at different wavelengths of light to help identify molecular bonds oscillating at that wavelength

Improving pyrite's performance

- Two species used: natural and synthetic
- Understanding chemically impurities and defect sites with the help of absorption spectra
- Using chemical and physical treatments to cause, characterize, and treat impurities and defect sites

Four Pre-treatments:

- Wet and dry grinding (water)
- Sulfuric Acid (H₂SO₄)
- Potassium Hydroxide (KOH)
- Heating at 150 degrees C for 30 minutes

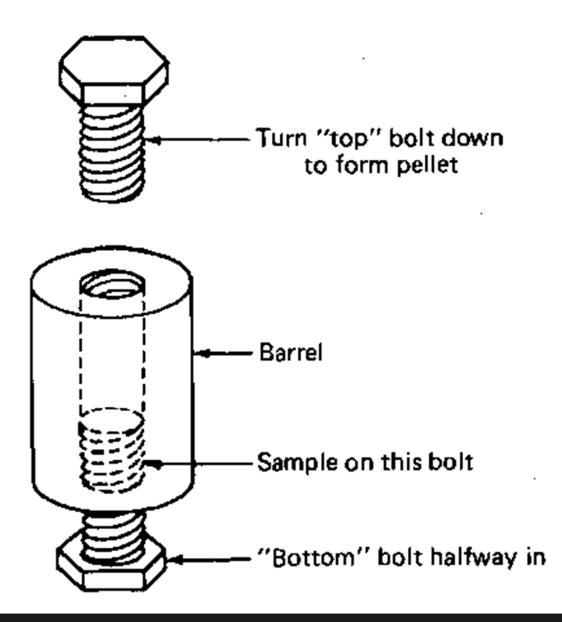
Two Chemical Treatments

- Potassium Iodide (KI)
 - lodine is the best redox couple for pyrite
- Iron Chloride (FeCl₃)
 - Another redox couple for pyrite
 - Prevents degradation in water
 - Potentially oxidizes pyrite

Control Samples

- Chalcopyrite (copper iron sulfide mineral)

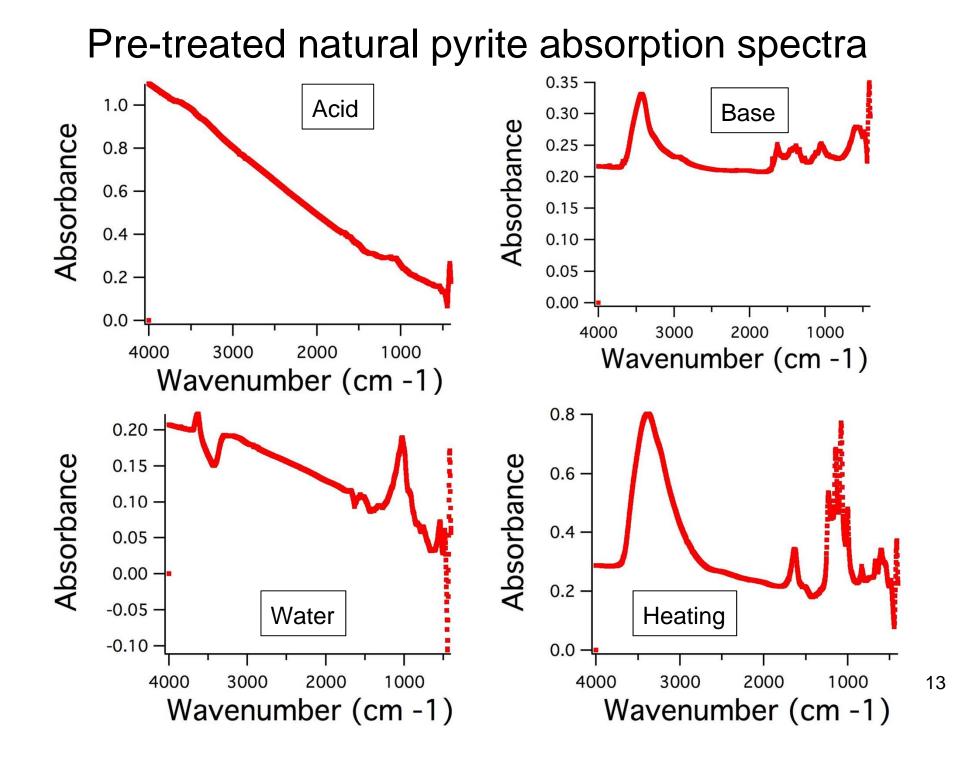
- Marcasite (FeS₂ with a different crystalline structure)

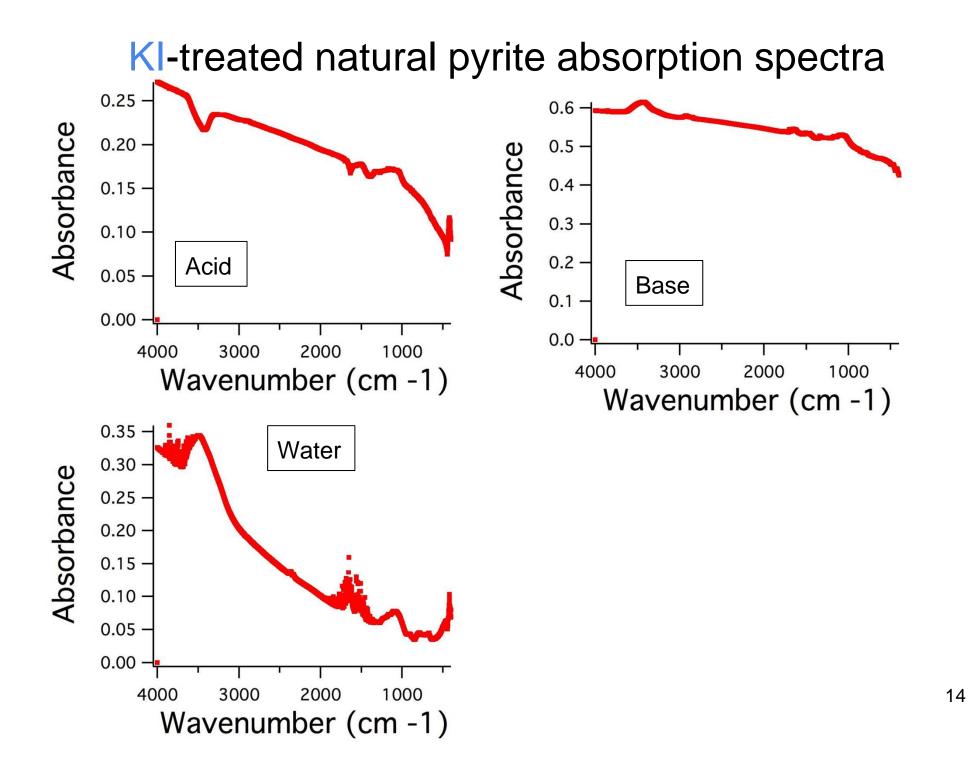


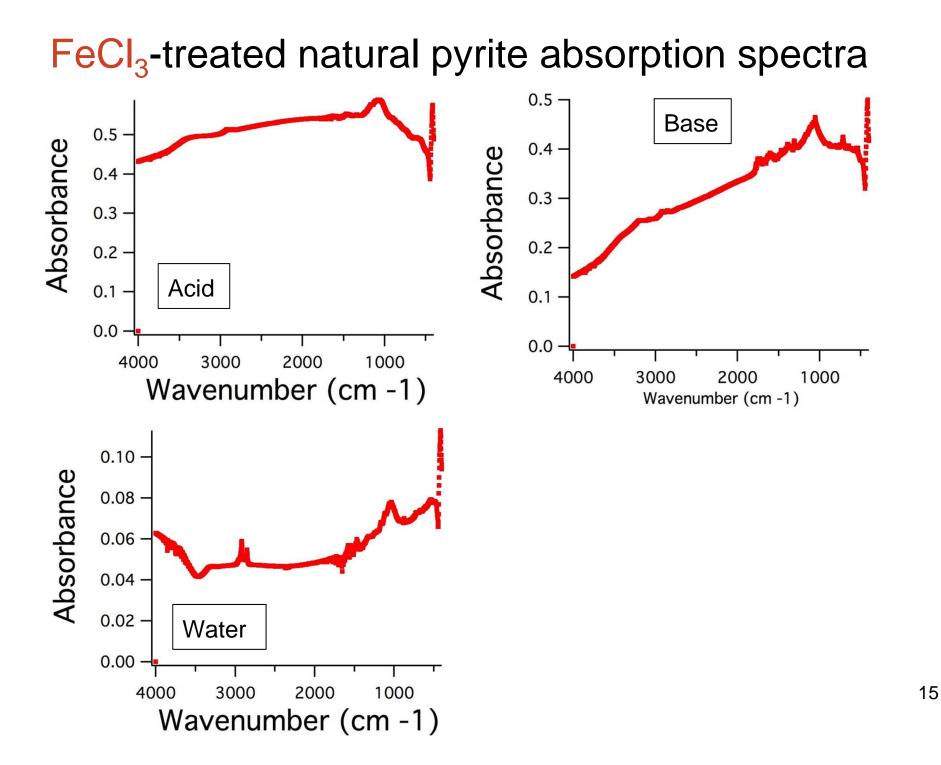
KBr pellet press



Nicolet 6700 FT-IR machine







Future Work

- Further characterize treatments
- Apply treatments
- Find fitting materials to pair with pyrite
- Produce a working solar cell utilizing pyrite

References

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Image Citations

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Acknowledgements

Professor Erik Johansson Professor Erik Sanchez Professor Jun Jiao

Qi Tong Eric Young

PSU's REU Coordinator, Meaghan Corwin



