

WO₃ Nanostructured Thin Films Prepared by In Situ Hydrothermal Method as a Low-cost, Multifunctional Material

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Abstract

Tungsten trioxide (WO₃), an n-type semiconductor is considered to be a technologically important material in many research areas including energy, and environment due to its excellent electrical properties, chemical stability, and relatively low cost. In this paper, we report the application of cost-effective hydrothermally prepared WO₃ thin films on a Fluorine doped Tin Oxide (FTO) glass substrate as the photoanode in direct water splitting, as a sensor material in gas detection, and as a working electrode in electrochromic devices. Sodium Tungstate Dehydrate (Na₂WO₄ • 2H₂O) and NaNO₃ dissolved in deionized water adjusted to 1.5 pH by HNO₃ was used as the hydrothermal solution. Hydrothermal treatment was carried out at 100 °C for 5 h. The structure and morphology of the prepared WO₃ thin films were characterized by using different techniques including X-ray diffraction (XRD), Fourier Transform Infrared (FTIR), UV-visible spectroscopy, and Scanning Electron Microscopy (SEM). Hydrothermally prepared pristine WO₃ film on FTO was used as a photoanode and exhibited a relatively high photocurrent (70 μA cm⁻²) under UV-Vis irradiation for water oxidation. The same electrode of WO₃-coated FTO with less film thickness showed a change of its color between light green and blue when applied 3.5 V across the electrochromic device (ECD) of configuration FTO/WO₃/LiCl+polyethylene oxide (PEO) based gel electrolyte/FTO. Performance of the in situ constructed hydrothermal WO₃ thin film electrode was tested as a gas sensing material and exhibited a 15% of response towards the Liquid Petroleum Gas (LPG) at room temperature.

References

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