

Designing nanostructures and active sites of 2D materials for electrochemical water splitting

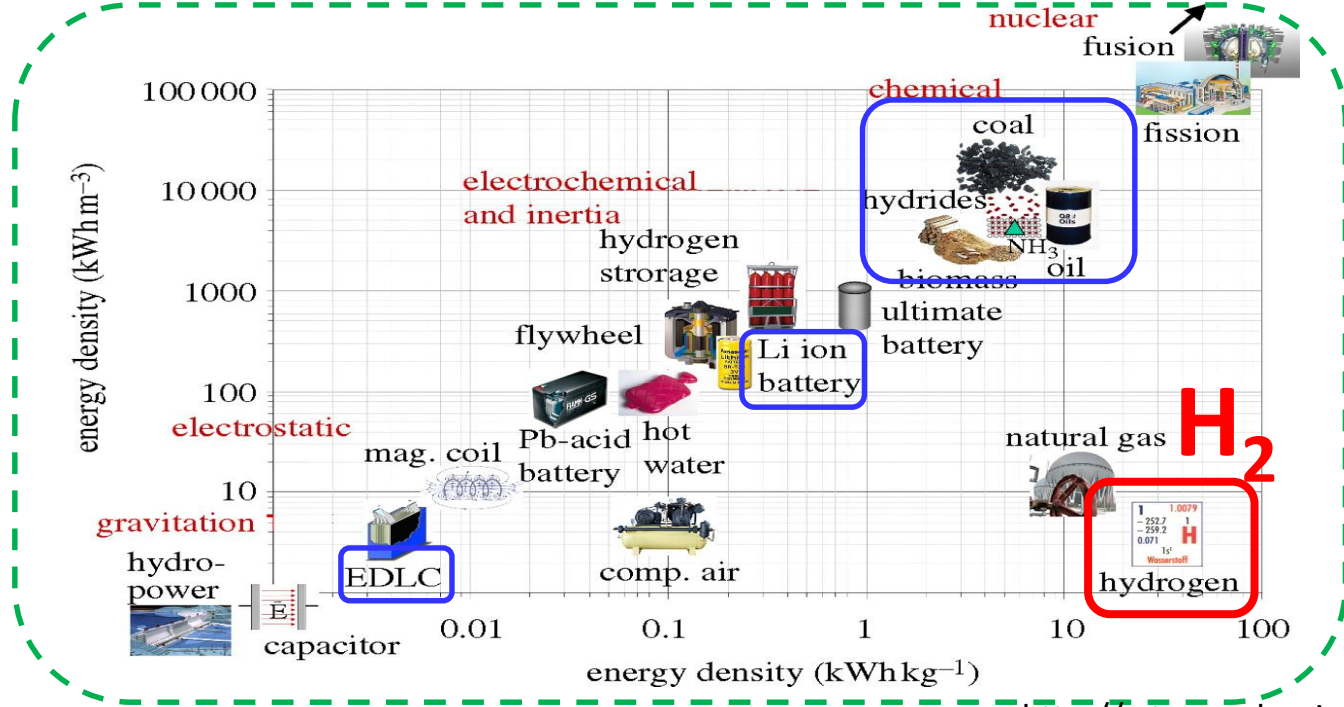
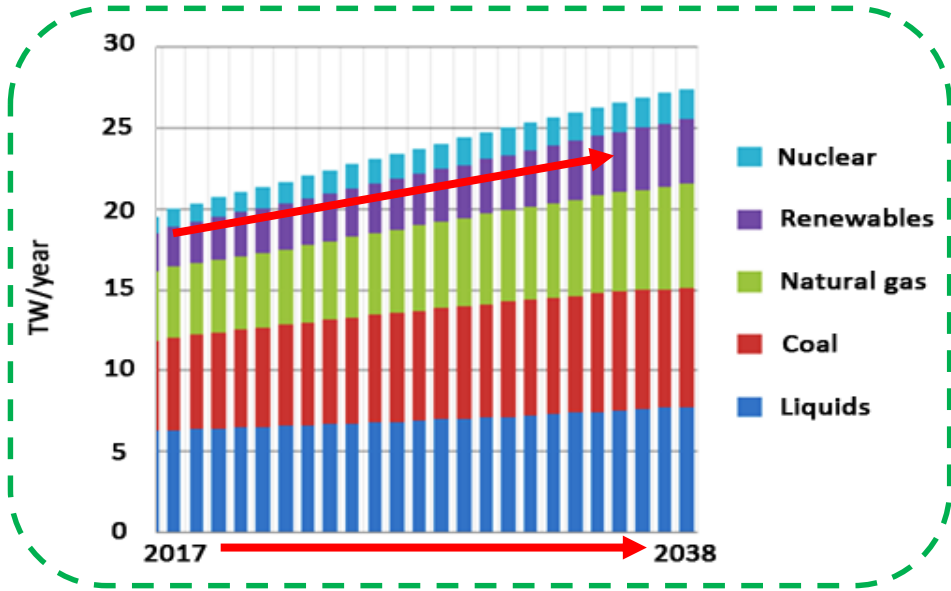
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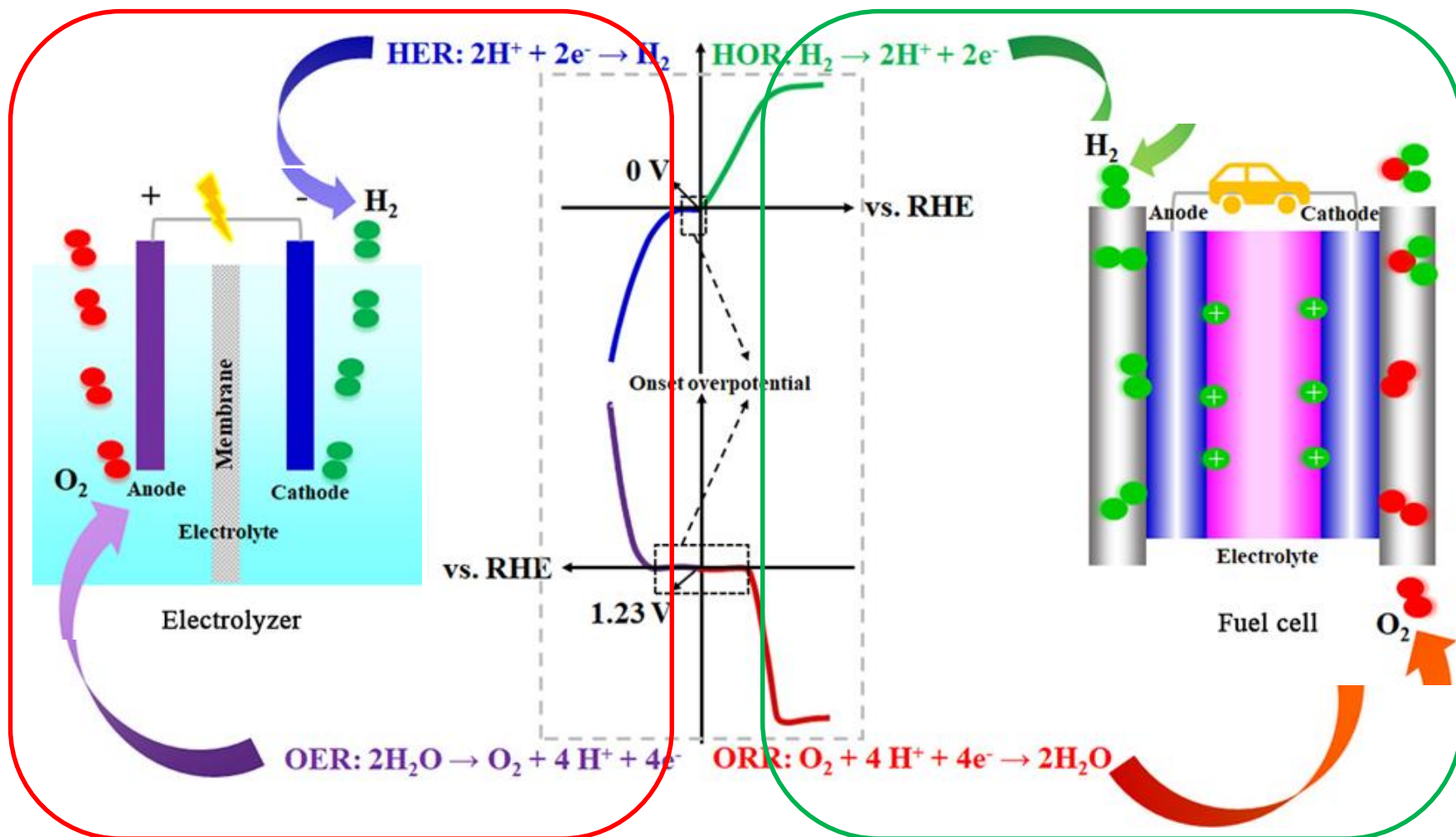
Email: jian.zhang1@tu-dresden.de

Background



H₂ generation

H₂ combustion

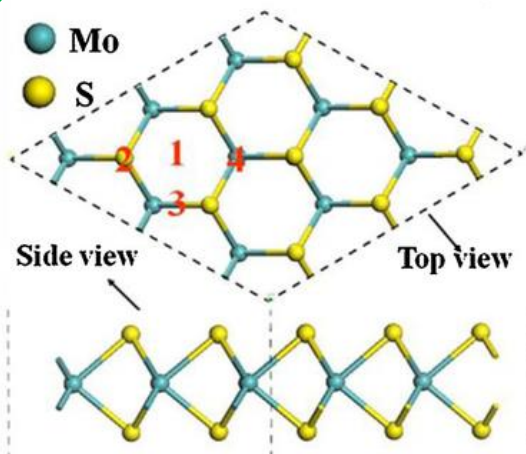


Pt and Pt alloy: the best HER electrocatalysts

Onset overpotential: **~0 mV**;

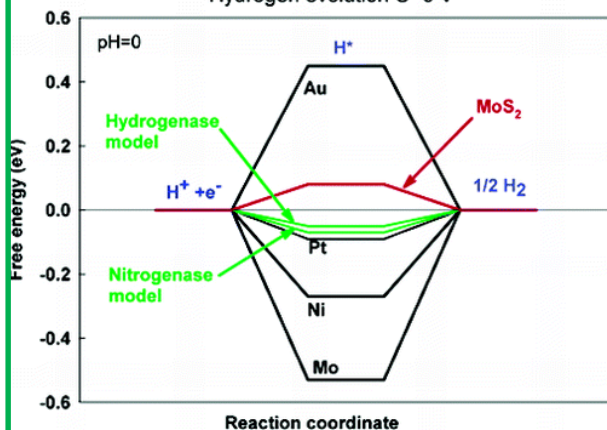
Overpotential at 10 mA/cm²: **~30 mV**;

2D materials for hydrogen evolution



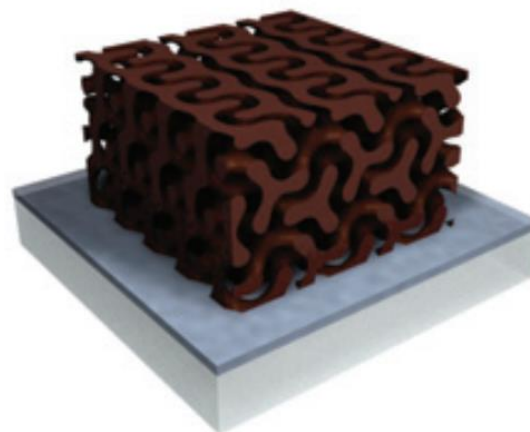
MoS₂ edges

Hydrogen evolution U=0 V

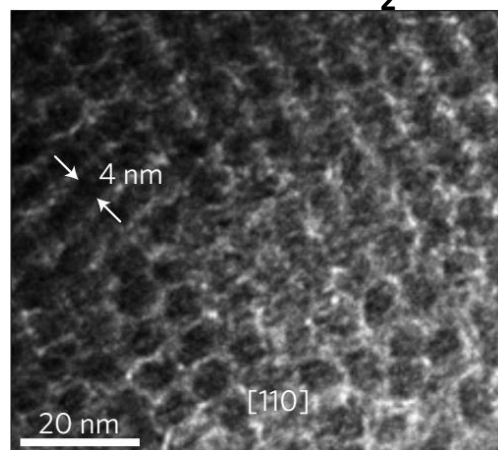


J. Am. Chem. Soc., **2005**, 127 (15), 5308.

Intrinsic activity

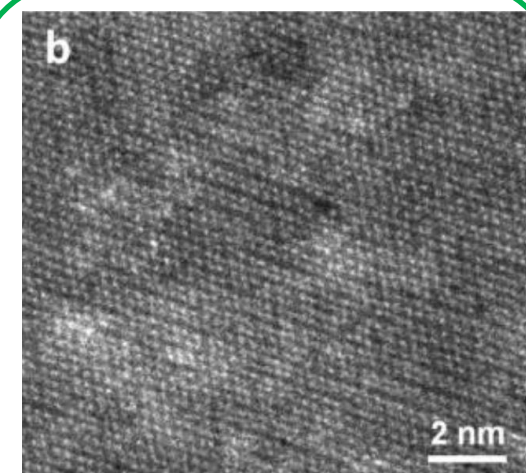


Porous MoS₂

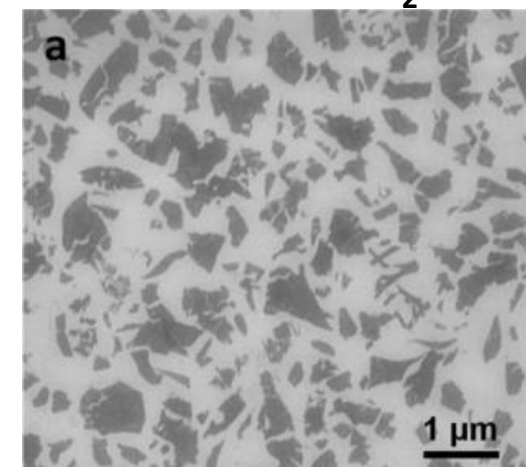


Nat. Mater. **2012**, 11, 963.

Abundant active sites



Metallic MoS₂



Nano Lett., **2013**, 13, 6222.

Rapid charge transfer

TMD: transition-metal dichalcogenides

I. Advanced Pt-based HER catalysts

(i) Pt-based hybrid catalysts.

Science, **2011**, 334, 1256.

Acidic solution

II. Pt-free catalysts

(i) Metal alloys-based HER catalysts

Electrochimica Acta, **2000**, 45, 4151; *Energy Environ. Sci.*, **2011**, 4, 3573; *ACS Catal.*, **2013**, 3, 166.

Alkaline solution



(ii) Metal oxides, chalcogenides, carbides, phosphides, nitrides-based catalysts

Nat. Commun., **2014**, 5, 4695; *Science*, **2007**, 317, 100; *Nat. Commun.* **2016**, 7, 11204; *Angew. Chem. Int. Ed.*, **2012**, 51, 6131; *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, **2013**, 135, 9267.

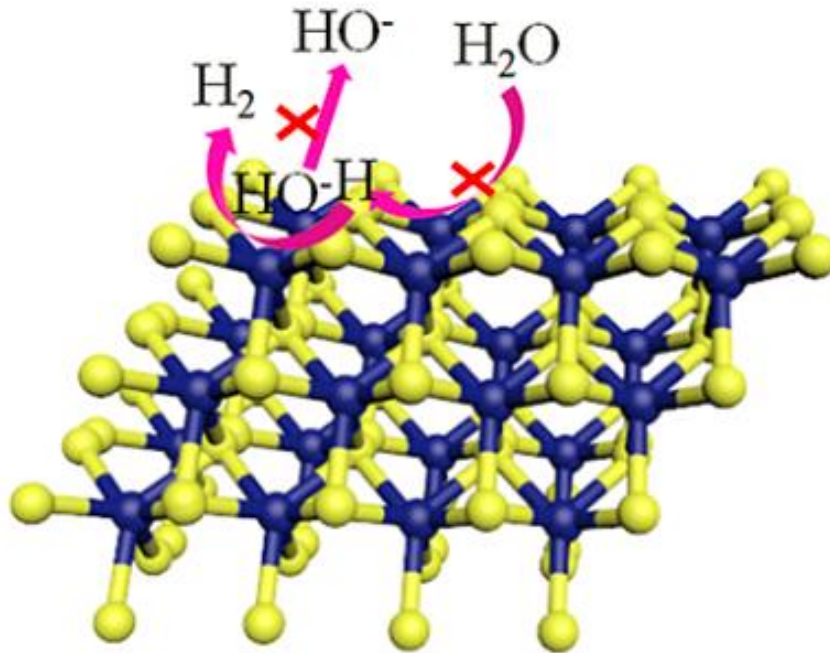
(iii) Carbon-based catalysts

Nat. Commun., **2016**, 7, 10667; *Nat. Commun.*, **2015**, 6, 7992; *Nat. Commun.*, **2015**, 6, 8668; *Angew. Chem. Int. Ed.*, **2014**, 126, 4461.

MoS₂ electrocatalysts

MoS₂ for HER in basic solutions:

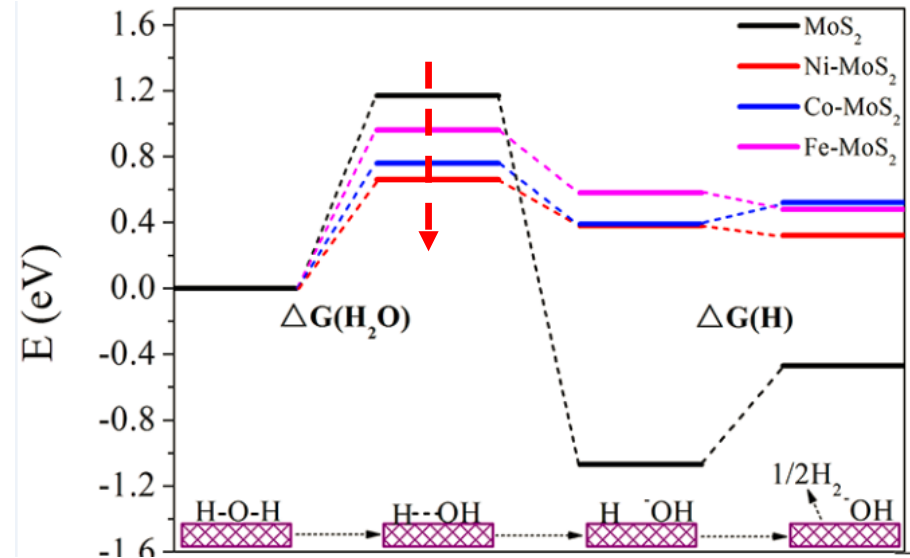
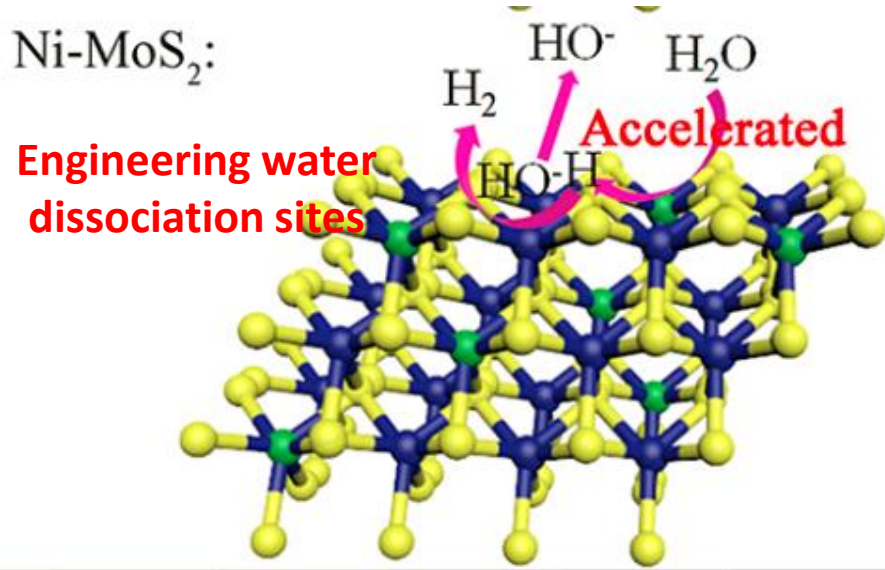
MoS₂:



- ❑ Large **kinetic energy barrier of water dissociation** on MoS₂ catalysts;
- ❑ Strong adsorption interaction of the formed **⁻OH** on MoS₂ catalysts.

MoS₂ catalysts exhibit poor HER activity in basic solution.

Theoretical calculations

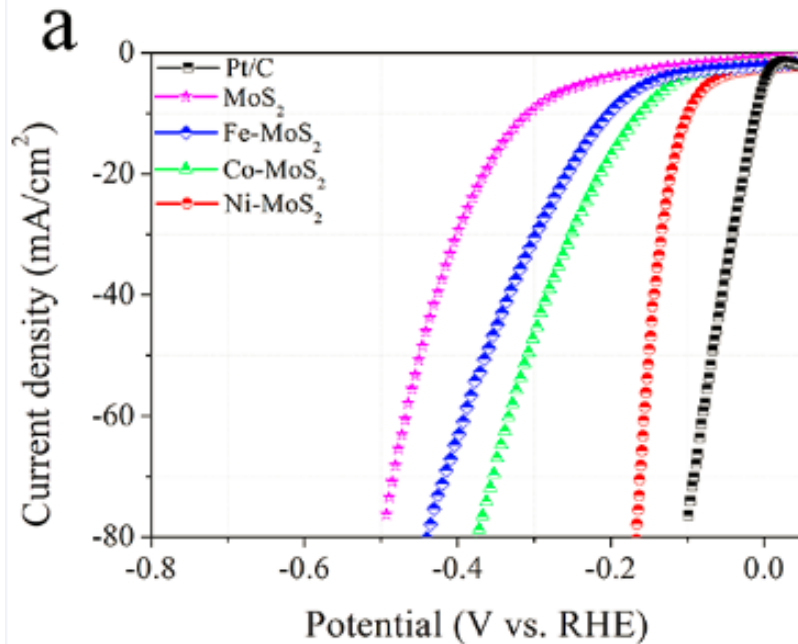
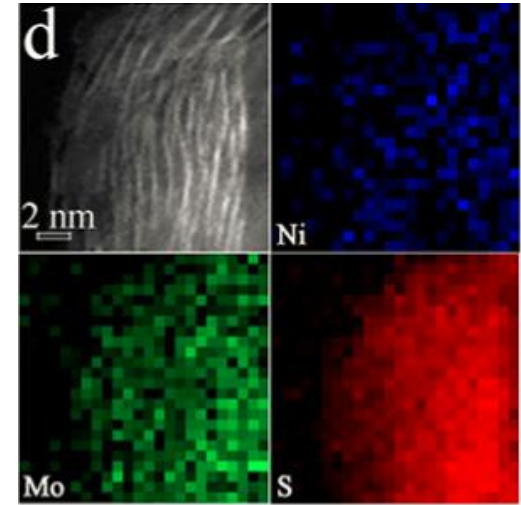
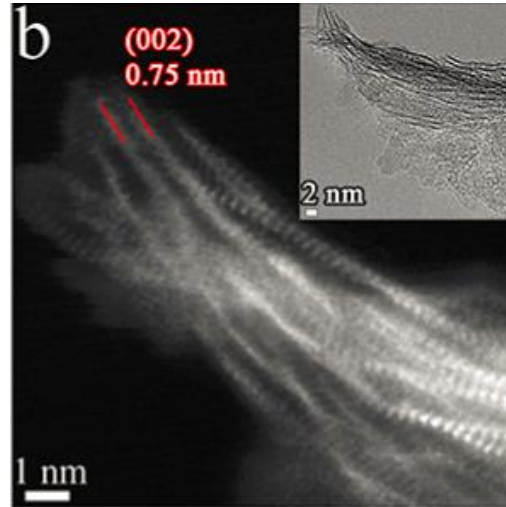
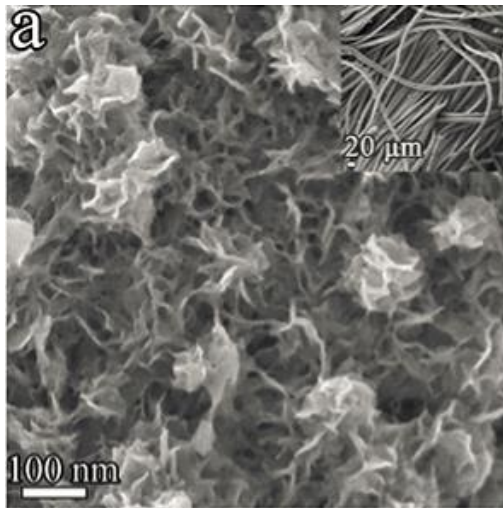


Ni doped MoS₂ (Ni-MoS₂):

- The kinetic energy barrier of water dissociation was decreased from 1.17 eV on MoS₂ to **0.66 eV** on Ni-MoS₂;
- The **desorption** of ⁻OH was facilitated on Ni-MoS₂;

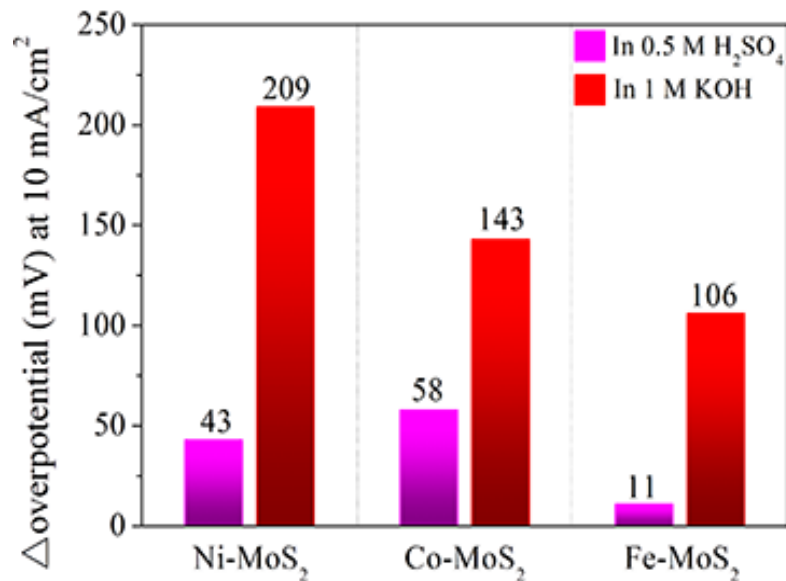
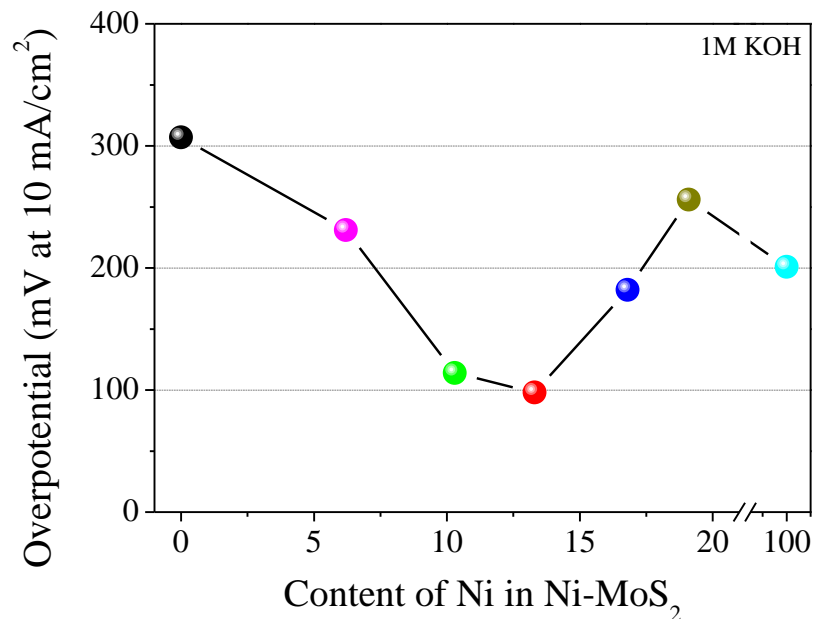
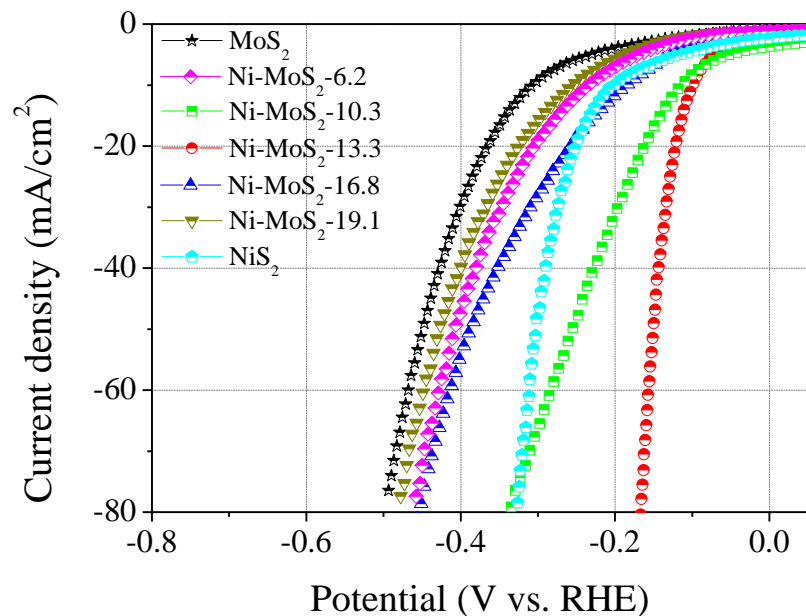
	$\Delta G(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ (eV)	$G(\text{OH})$ (eV)	$\Delta G(\text{H})$ (eV)
MoS ₂	1.17	-5.24	0.60
Ni-MoS ₂	0.66	-3.46	-0.10
Co-MoS ₂	0.76	-3.46	-0.06
Fe-MoS ₂	0.96	-3.36	0.13

Morphology



- Thickness: **< 10 nm**
- **Ni atoms** were doped into crystalline MoS₂ nanosheets.
- Overpotential at 10 mA/cm²: **98 mV**.

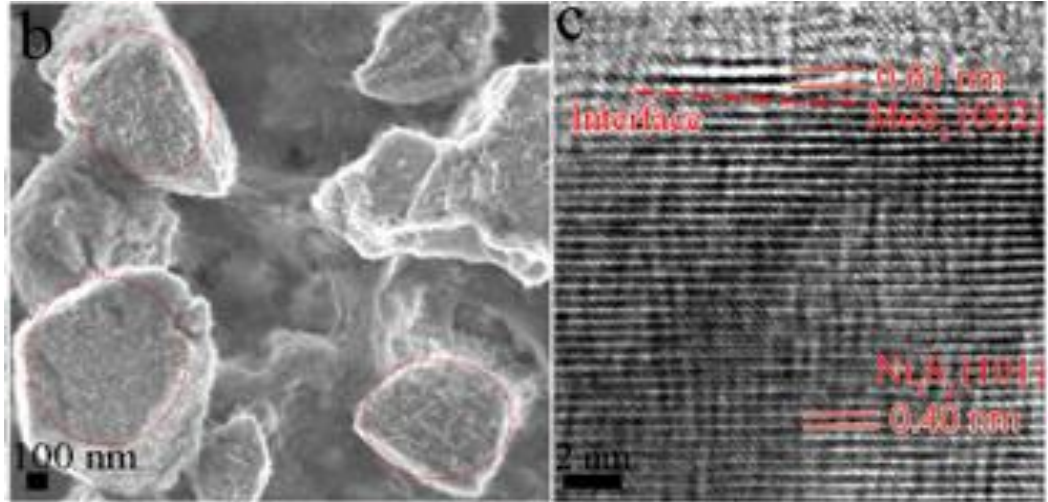
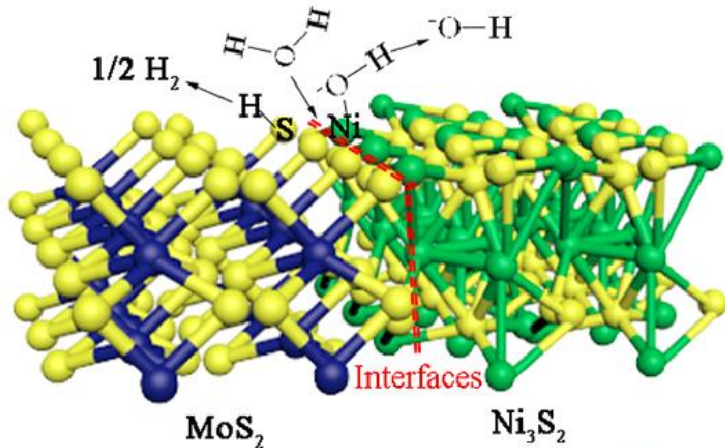
Ni content



- Ni content in Ni-MoS₂: **13.3 %**
- The excellent HER activity of the Ni-MoS₂ catalysts originates from **accelerated water dissociation**, rather than the hydrogen adsorption property.

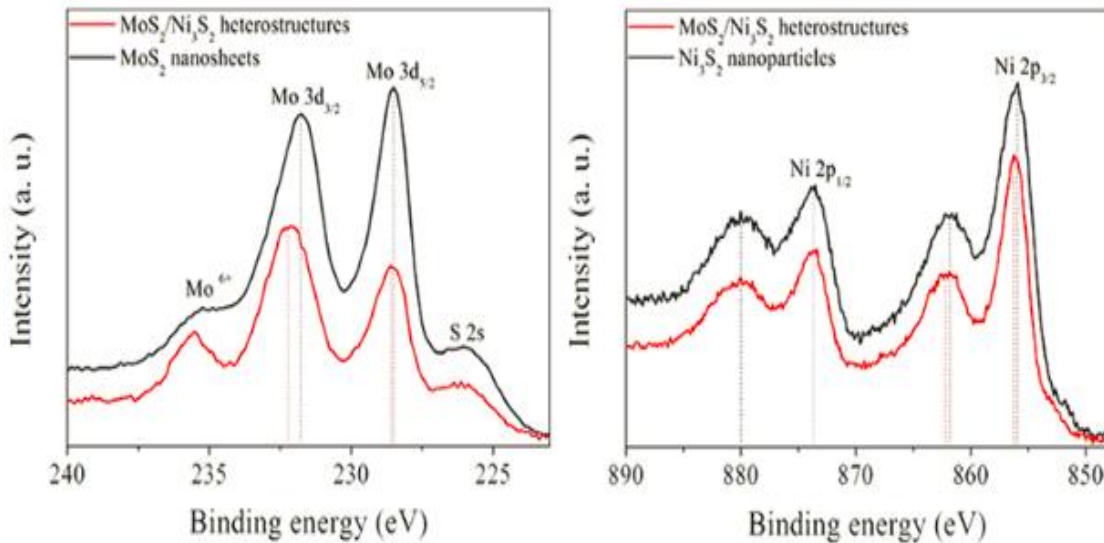
Interface Engineering: MoS₂/Ni₃S₂

HER



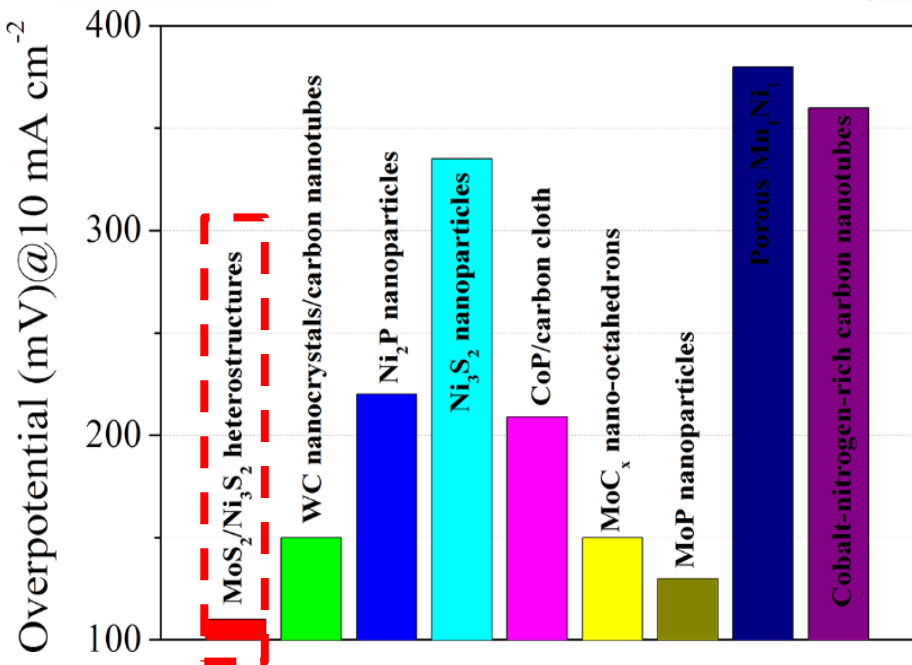
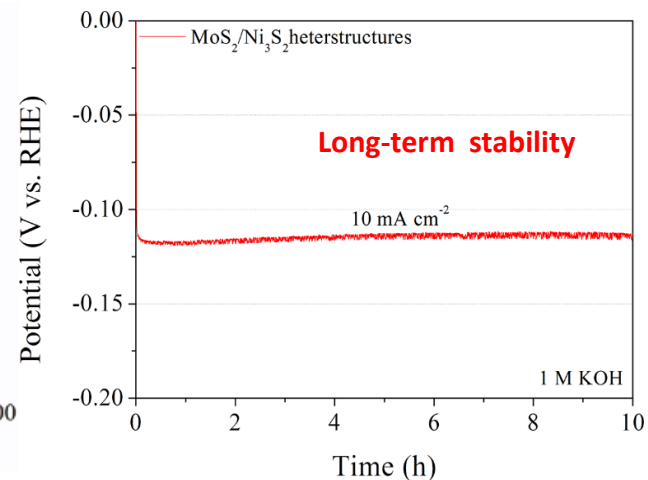
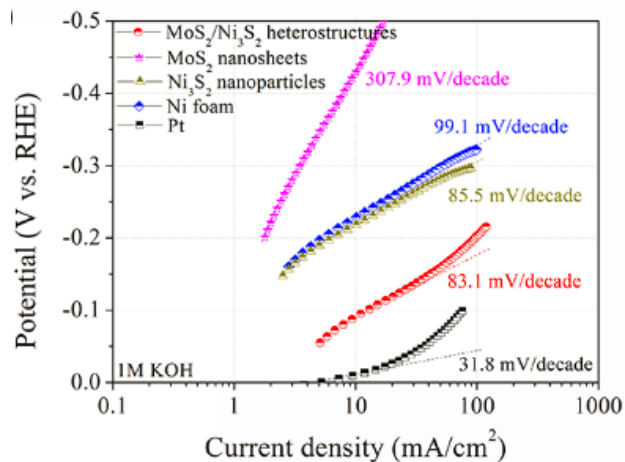
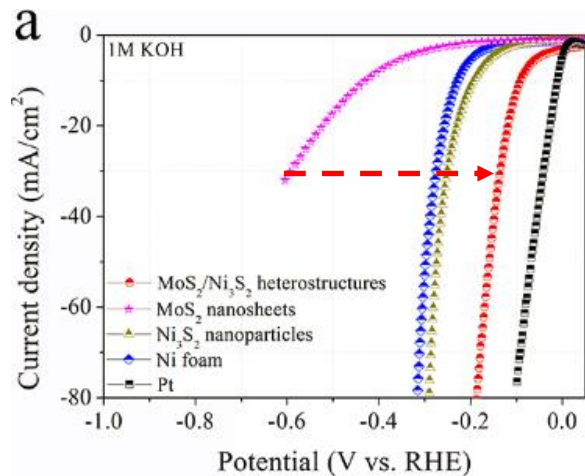
MoS₂ nanosheets: ~7.8%

Interfaces between MoS₂ and Ni₃S₂



The XPS shifts strongly suggest the existence of **strong electronic interactions** between Ni₃S₂ and MoS₂, which implies the **establishment of coupling interfaces**.

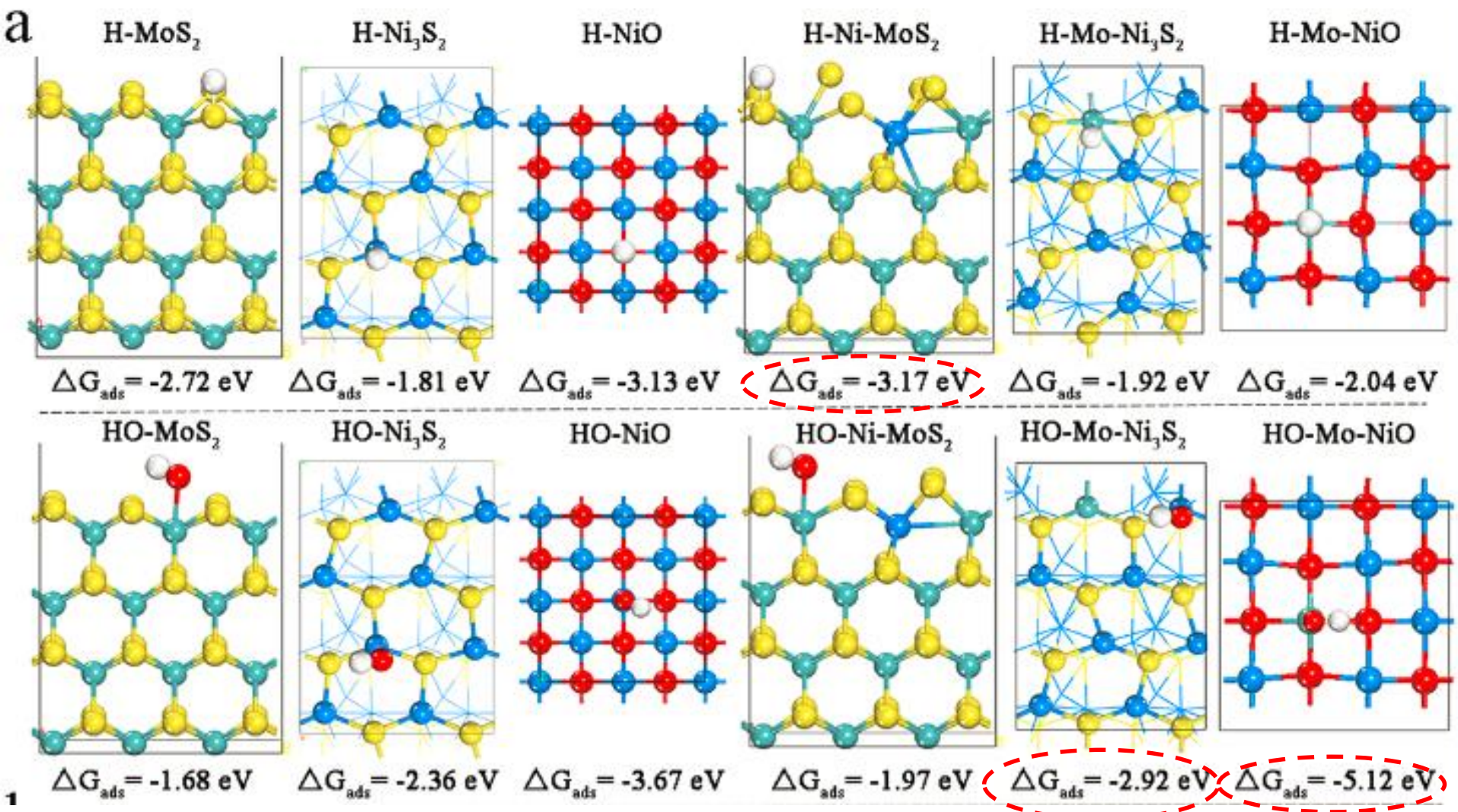
HER activity



Onset overpotential: **50 mV**

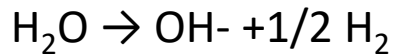
Overpotential at 10 mA/cm^2 : **110 mV**

Theoretical calculations

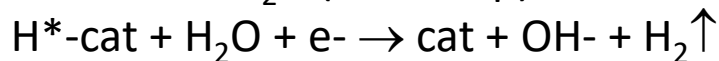
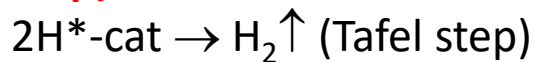


NiFe-LDH

HER in alkaline solution:



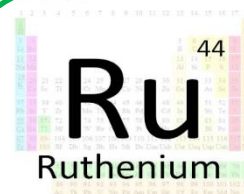
$\text{H}_2\text{O} + \text{e}^- + \text{cat.} \rightarrow \text{H}^*\text{-cat} + \text{OH}^-$, (Volmer step)



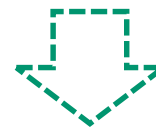
NiFe-LDH

- **Ni²⁺ centers: superior adsorption ability toward water molecules and OH intermediates**
- **Fe³⁺ centers: rather weak binding ability for hydrogen**

**Poor water dissociation
→ Poor HER activity**



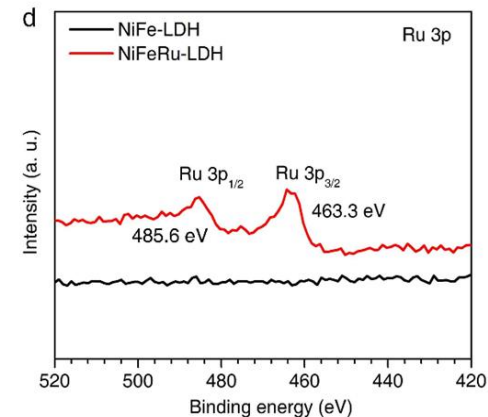
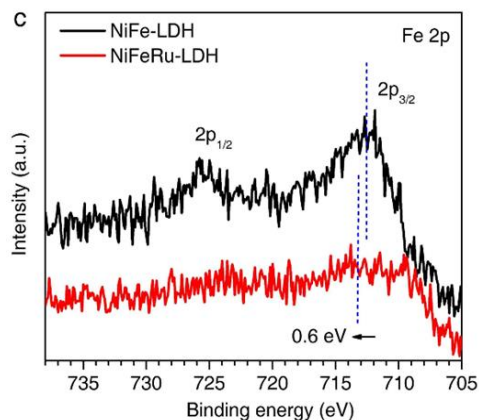
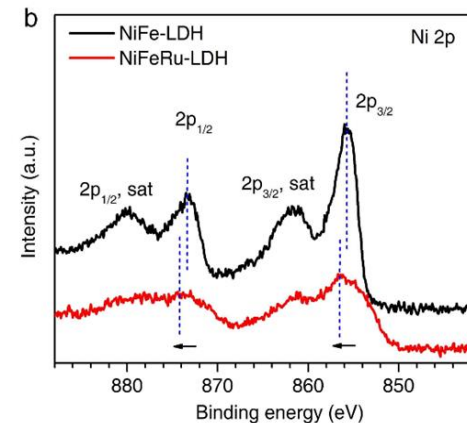
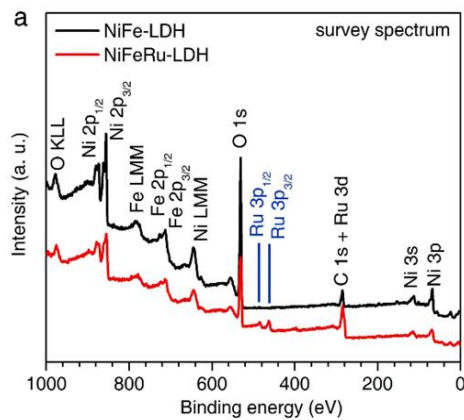
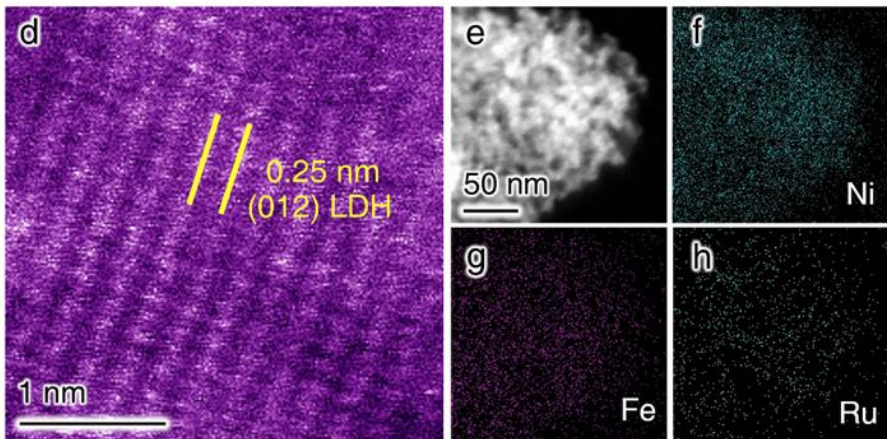
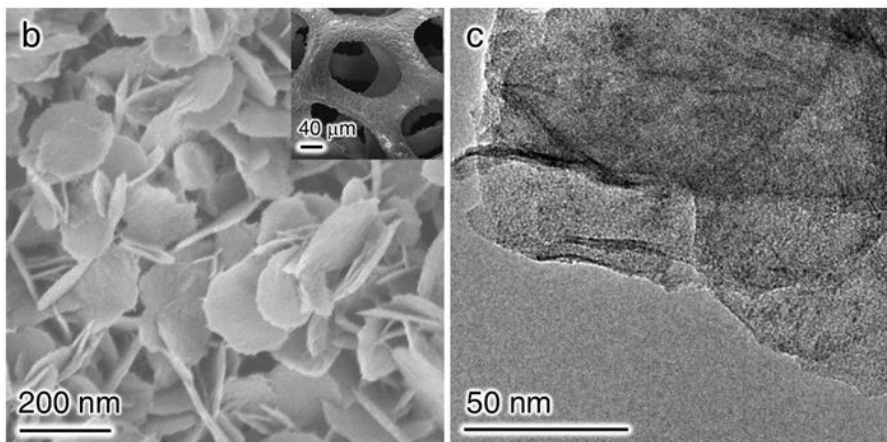
Excellent adsorption capabilities for both H- and O- containing intermediates



NiFeRu-LDH

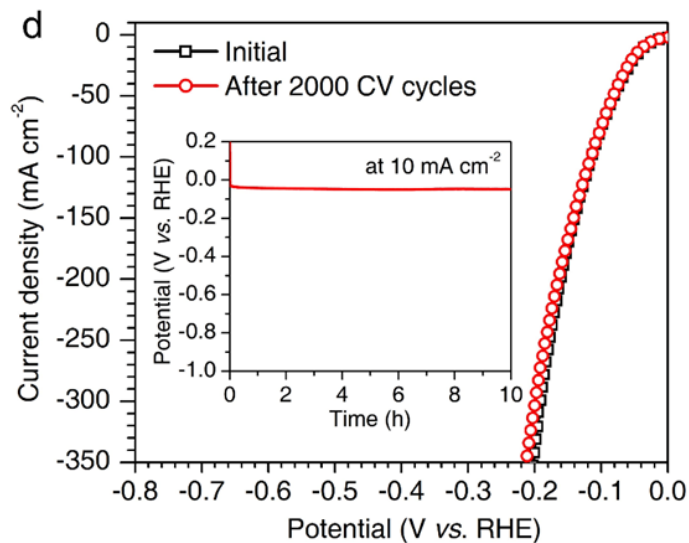
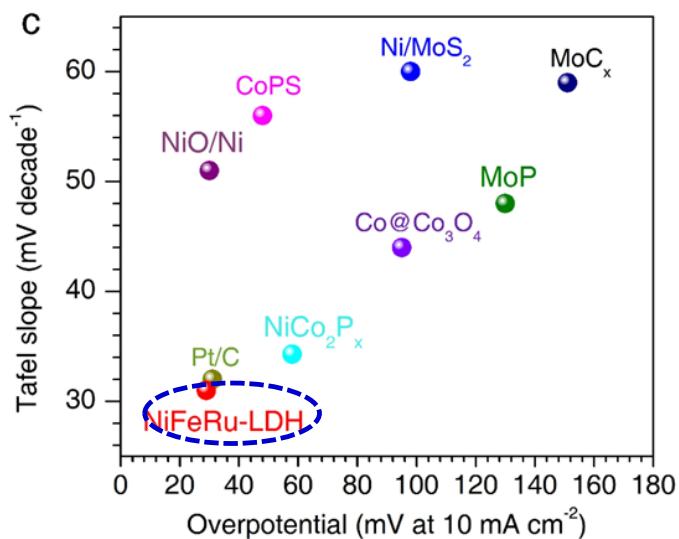
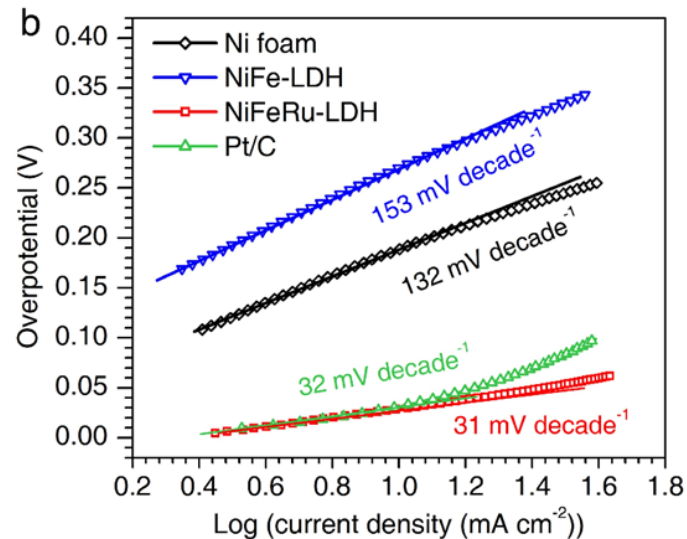
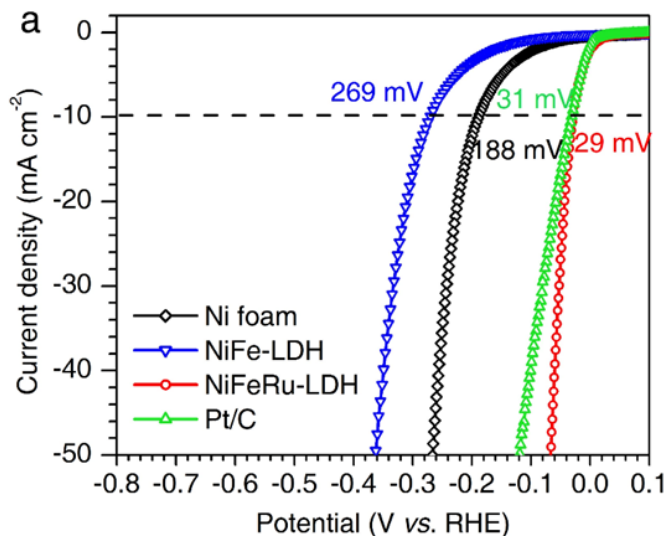
- ◆ **Accelerate water dissociation kinetics;**
- ◆ **Enhance HER activity;**

NiFeRu-LDH



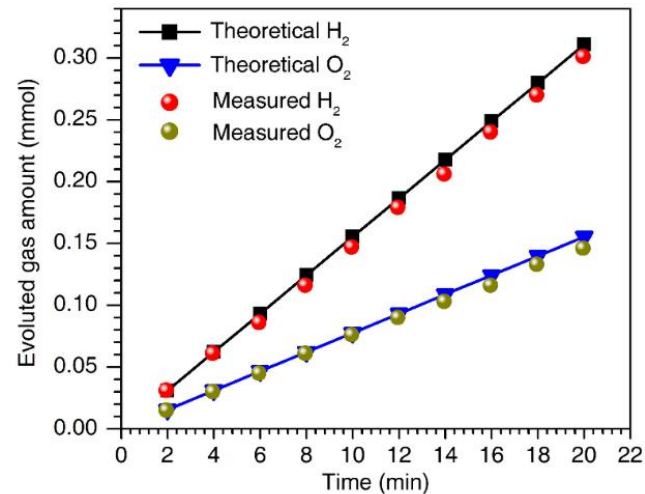
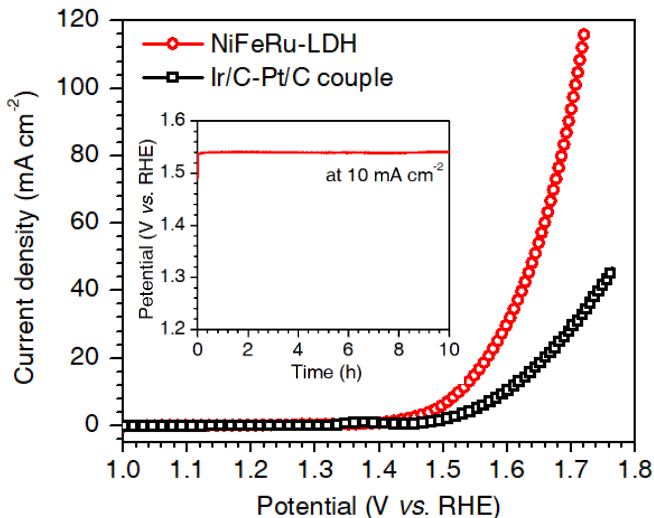
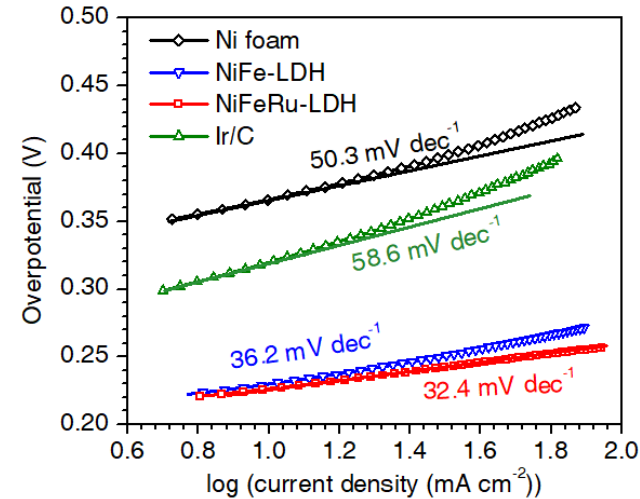
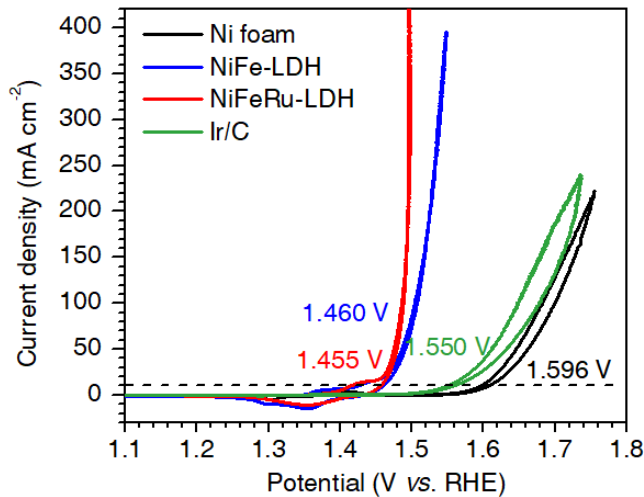
- Thickness: ~23 nm
- Doping of Ru: 16 at%.
- Electronic interaction.

HER activity



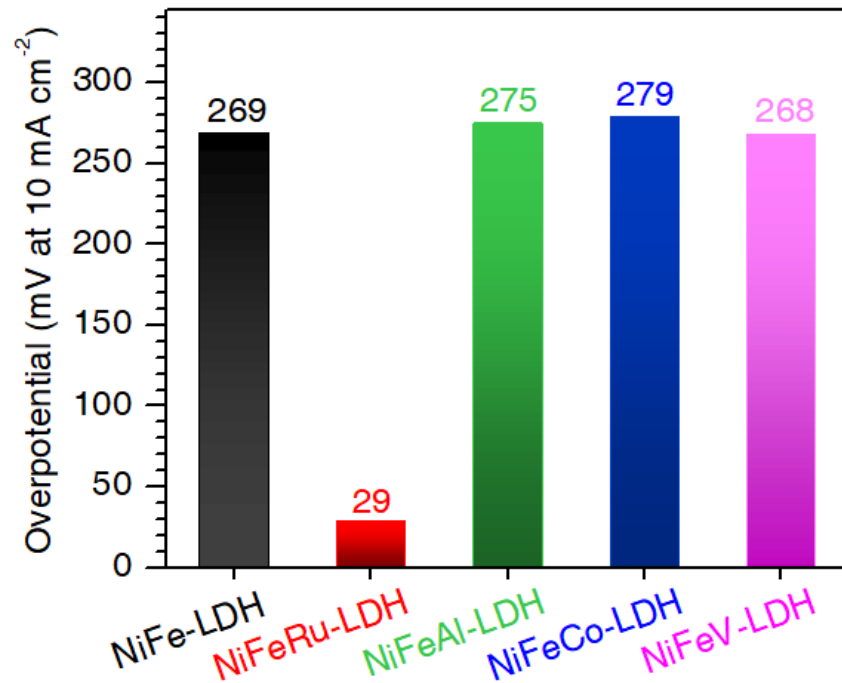
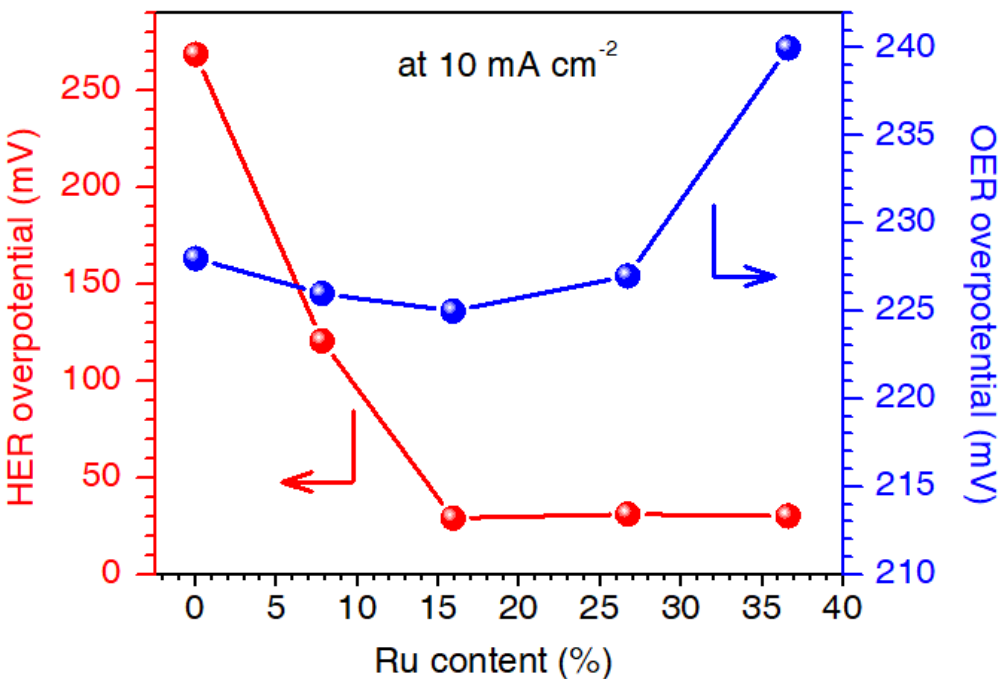
- Overpotential: 29 mV @ 10 mA cm^{-2}
- Tafel slope: 31 mV decade^{-1} . → accelerated Volmer step

OER and Overall water splitting



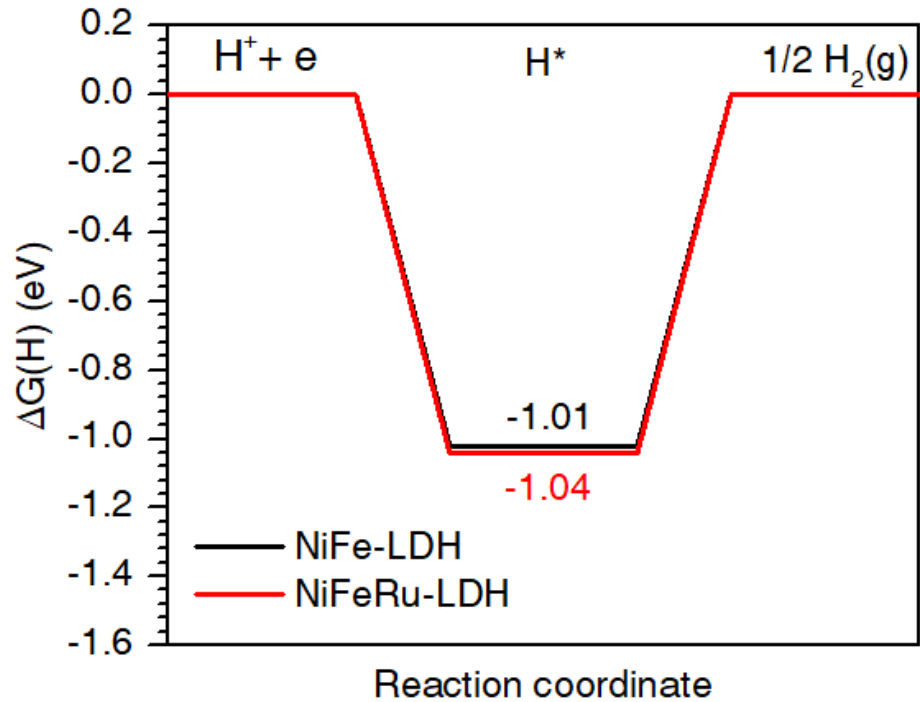
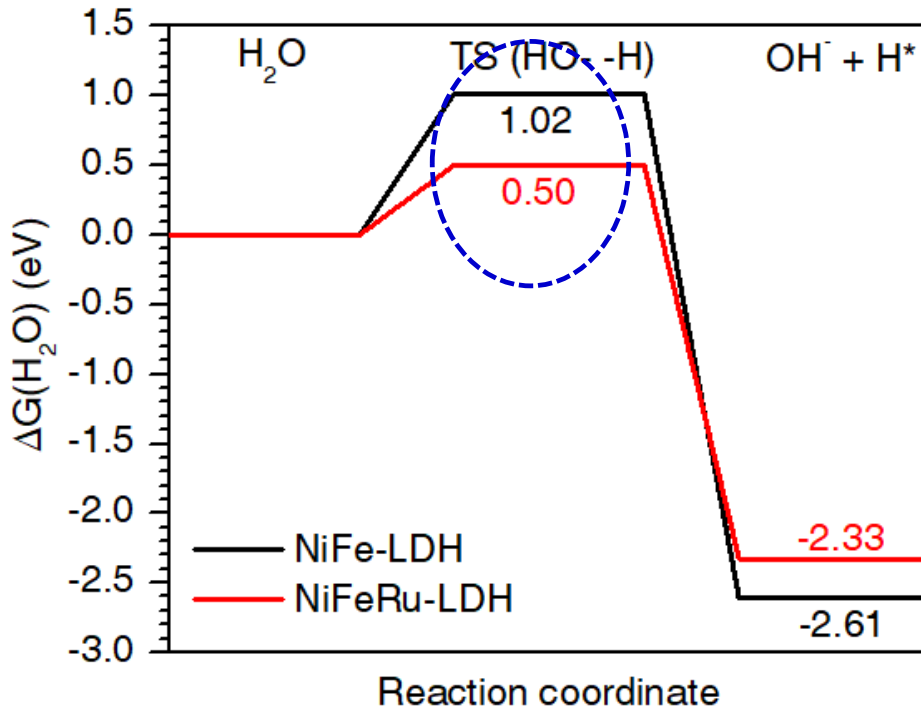
- OER overpotential: **225 mV** @ 10 mA cm⁻²
- Overall water splitting overpotential: **290 mV** at 10 mA cm⁻²

Active sites



- **16%** Ru in NiFeRu-LDH;
- NiFe-LDH, **NiFeRu-LDH**, NiFeAl-LDH, NiFeCo-LDH, NiFeV-LDH.

Theoretical calculations



Accelerated Water dissociation kinetics.

Conclusions and outlook

- ◆ Water dissociation is the rate-limited step in alkaline solution;
- ◆ MoNi-based active sites can largely lower the kinetic energy barrier of the Volmer;
- ◆ Understanding the alkaline HER mechanism and probe the adsorption states of H_2O , H and OH intermediates;
- ◆ Engineering the water dissociation active sites for other 2D materials systems towards outstanding HER performance.

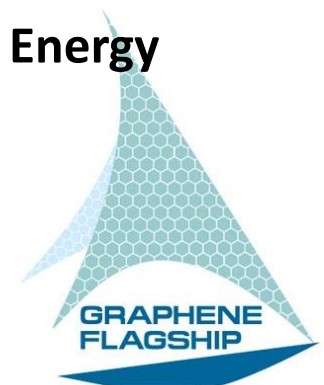
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