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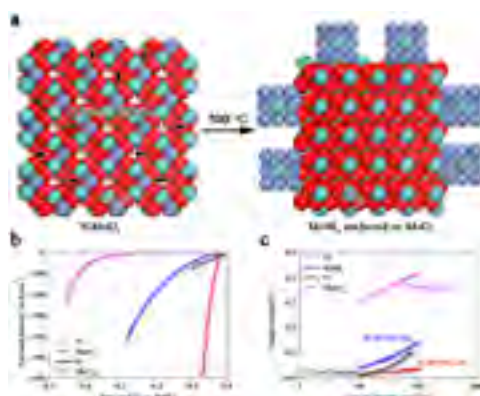
# ELECTROCHEMISTRY

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## Efficient hydrogen production on MoNi<sub>4</sub> electrocatalysts with fast water dissociation kinetics

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Large scale and sustainable production of hydrogen from water using the efficient and cost-effective electrocatalytic/photocatalytic/photo-electrocatalytic water splitting devices, e.g., water-alkali electrolyzers, is greatly promising for the future hydrogen economy. To this end, efficient, durable, and low-cost electrocatalysts are required to reduce the kinetic over-potentials of hydrogen evolution reaction (HER). Noble metal platinum (Pt) has been recognized as the most active and robust HER electrocatalyst with a near-zero onset overpotential and a high anodic current density. Unfortunately, the large-scale employment of Pt catalysts for hydrogen production is severely limited by its scarcity and high cost. For the HER in an alkaline solution, the kinetic process involves two steps: the prior water dissociation (Volmer step) and the subsequent combination of the adsorbed hydrogen (H\*) into molecular hydrogen. Thus, once an electrocatalyst facilitates the initial water dissociation step on the surface, the HER performance will be improved. In this regard, we developed and design the novel electrocatalysts through engineering active sites for the water dissociation. For example, we demonstrate a novel out-diffusion strategy for synthesizing MoNi<sub>4</sub> electrocatalysts, which can efficiently speed up the sluggish the Volmer step of the HER process in alkaline solution. The computational and experimental results reveal the fact that the kinetic energy barrier of the initial Volmer step is substantially reduced on the MoNi<sub>4</sub> electrocatalysts. The as-constructed MoNi<sub>4</sub> electrocatalysts supported by MoO<sub>2</sub> cuboids exhibited an excellent electrocatalytic HER activity in 1 M KOH aqueous solution with an extremely low overpotential of ~15 mV at a current density of 10 mA cm<sup>-2</sup> and a low Tafel slope of 30 mV decade<sup>-1</sup>, which are highly comparable to the results for the Pt and superior to those for state-of-the-art Pt-free electrocatalysts. Benefiting from its scalable preparation and excellent stability, the developed MoNi<sub>4</sub> electrocatalyst is highly promising for practical water-alkali electrolyzer.



### Biography

Jian Zhang received his PhD degree from the Institute of Coal Chemistry, University of Chinese Academy of Science in 2014. He has worked as a Post-doctorate from 2014-2015. In 2015, he joined as a Professor at the Center for Advancing Electronics Dresden and Department of Chemistry and Food Chemistry, TU Dresden. He has his expertise in developing novel electrocatalysts for water splitting and oxygen reduction by engineering the interfaces and electronic properties of active sites.

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