

Molybdenum phosphide as an efficient electrocatalyst for the hydrogen evolution reaction†

Cite this: *Energy Environ. Sci.*, 2014, 7, 2624

Received 25th March 2014
Accepted 28th May 2014

Peng Xiao,^a Mahasin Alam Sk,^a Larissa Thia,^{cd} Xiaoming Ge,^b Rern Jern Lim,^a Jing-Yuan Wang,^c Kok Hwa Lim^a and Xin Wang^{*a}

DOI: 10.1039/c4ee00957f

www.rsc.org/ees

Electrochemical production of hydrogen from water has been directed to the search for non-noble metal based and earth-abundant catalysts. In this work, we propose a novel cost-effective catalyst, molybdenum phosphide that exhibits high activity towards the hydrogen evolution reaction (HER) in both acid and alkaline media even in bulk form. Comparative analysis of Mo, Mo₃P and MoP as catalysts for HER clearly indicates that phosphorization can potentially modify the properties of the metal and different degrees of phosphorization lead to distinct activities and stabilities. Theoretical calculations by density functional theory also show that a simple phosphorization of molybdenum to form MoP introduces a good 'H delivery' system which attains nearly zero binding to H at a certain H coverage. With the combination of experimental results and theoretical calculations, this work has enlightened a new way of exploring cost-effective catalysts for HER.

Broader context

Hydrogen is currently pursued as a potential energy source and the electrochemical water splitting process has been proposed as a promising and clean means for large scale hydrogen production. Limited by the high cost and scarcity of noble metal catalysts, non-noble metal catalysts are being explored as possible alternatives, with a few successful cases to date, *e.g.* MoS₂. However, the synthesis of these reported catalysts typically involve sophisticated methodologies in order to achieve desired nanostructures. Herein, we report a non-noble metal catalyst for the hydrogen evolution reaction (HER), molybdenum phosphide. Its synthesis can be realized *via* a facile two-step-sintering method. Our experimental results show that even in its bulk form, molybdenum phosphide exhibits high performance in both acidic and alkaline conditions. Furthermore, the observed performance of the bulk MoP was also comparable to that of the aforementioned nanostructured catalysts. Theoretical calculations reveal that phosphorization can potentially modify the properties of the metal and different degrees of phosphorization lead to distinct activities and stabilities.

Introduction

Hydrogen production through electrochemical water-splitting has been extensively pursued as it could potentially achieve sustainable fuel production and the electricity required could be obtained from renewable energy.¹ Noble metals, *e.g.* Pt, demonstrate exceptional behavior with nearly zero over-potential in acidic media.^{2–4} However, their high cost and scarcity impede their widespread usage and direct our attention to earth-abundant metals or their compounds. Non-noble

electrocatalysts can be categorized into two categories: (1) the derivatives of organic liganded metals (*e.g.* Ni, Mo, Fe), such as hydrogenases or metalloenzyme, the mimics of active site of hydrogenases,^{5,6} molybdenum-oxo,⁵ and pyrene-functionalized nickel complexes;⁷ (2) inorganic compounds of metals. MoS₂,^{8–16} as a typical inorganic compound for hydrosulfurization,¹⁷ was discovered to possess biomimetic active sites as hydrogenases.^{18,19} Selenide,^{20,21} nickel molybdenum nitride,²² carbide,^{23–26} nickel phosphide,^{27,28} and first-row of transitional metal dichalcogenides²⁹ are reported to be promising electrocatalysts towards the hydrogen evolution reaction (HER). By comparison, those cost-effective catalysts as the potential substitutes for Pt are either functionalized by organic ligands, *e.g.* [NiFe]hydrogenase or inorganics *e.g.* MoS₂, Ni₂P. In a typical 'volcano plot' of hydrogen adsorption energy of common metals (M = Nb, Mo, Ni, Pt, Au, Ag, *etc.*),^{30–32} it is revealed that strong metal-hydrogen (Mo, Ni, *etc.*) bonds could impede hydrogen release from the active sites, compared to Pt group metals, *e.g.* Pd and Pt, which excludes the non-noble metals (*e.g.* Ni, Mo) as suitable candidates to catalyze the hydrogen evolution reaction

^aSchool of Chemical and Biomedical Engineering, Nanyang Technological University, 50 Nanyang Avenue, 639798, Singapore. E-mail: WangXin@ntu.edu.sg; Fax: +65 67947553

^bInstitute of Materials Research and Engineering (IMRE), Agency of Science, Technology, and Research (A*STAR), 3 Research Link, Singapore 117602, Singapore

^cResidues and Resource Reclamation Centre, Nanyang Technological University, Singapore

^dInterdisciplinary Graduate School, Nanyang Technological University, 50 Nanyang Avenue Block S2 – B3a – 01, Singapore 639798, Singapore

† Electronic supplementary information (ESI) available. See DOI: 10.1039/c4ee00957f

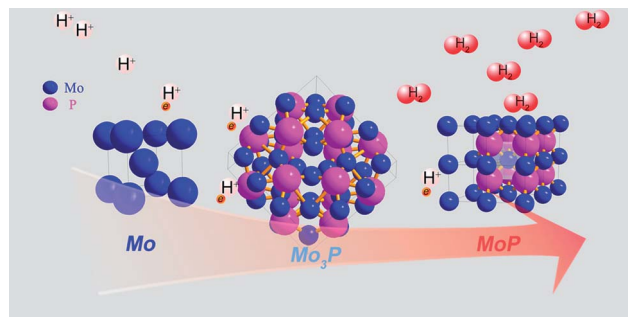


(HER). However, a subsequent study suggested that inorganic compounds of the non-noble metals can modify the metal-hydrogen bond strength and achieve a Pt-resembling Gibbs free energy for hydrogen evolution in an acidic environment. The study of MoS_2 and Ni_2P has successfully underpinned this theoretical calculation.^{18,33} Inspired by this, herein, we report a molybdenum compound, MoP as a highly efficient catalyst for HER both in acidic and alkaline media. Molybdenum phosphide is synthesized through facile sintering of molybdenum and phosphorus precursors assisted by citric acid. Unlike MoS_2 , which shows very poor activity in bulk form, MoP still exhibits high electrocatalytic activity in bulk form. Furthermore, it was also experimentally demonstrated that going from metal Mo, Mo_3P to MoP, different degree of phosphorization results in distinct performance and different stability. Theoretically, we employed density functional theory (DFT) calculations to elucidate the underlying reasons behind the distinct performance by comparing the hydrogen chemisorption process and Gibbs free energy of Mo, Mo_3P and MoP.

Results and discussion

Mo_3P and MoP were synthesized at 800 °C and 650 °C respectively *via* a two-step sintering method (Experimental section, ESI†), whilst metal Mo was obtained by reducing MoO_3 in H_2 at 850 °C. Their corresponding XRD patterns are shown in Fig. 1. The peaks are well indexed to the standard XRD profiles and no major impurities are detected. Metal Mo, in a cubic pack (ICSD code: 643962) belongs to $Im\bar{3}m$ (229). After the incorporation of phosphorus to form Mo_3P , it evolves into a tetragonal structure. Its XRD pattern confirms its $I42m$ (121) space group in Fig. 1b, with the Mo atom being either 2 or 4-coordinated by P atoms. Further phosphorization leads to MoP, in a hexagonal structure ($P6m2$), with Mo 6-coordinated by P atoms, as shown in Fig. 1c. A visualized structure change is presented in Scheme 1.

Field-emission scanning electron microscopy (FE-SEM) and transmission electron microscopy (TEM) were applied to examine its morphology. FE-SEM graphs in Fig. 2a show that the as-synthesized MoP and Mo_3P (Fig. S3†) are in bulk form due to the calcination at high temperature. The high-resolution TEM (HR-TEM) graph exhibits a well-arrayed (001) plane of MoP



Scheme 1 Schematic graph to show the structural evolution upon phosphorization.

with a plane distance of 0.32 nm (Fig. 2b), which is correlated with the peak at 28° in the XRD characterization. The energy dispersive X-ray spectroscopy (EDS) results confirm the compositions of MoP and Mo_3P (Fig. S4†), which is quite consistent with the chemical formulas, 1 : 1 and 3 : 1 for MoP, Mo_3P respectively. To elucidate the valence states of individual elements of MoP, X-ray photoelectron spectroscopy (XPS) experiments were conducted. Fig. 3a and b show the XPS profiles of Mo 3d and P 2p of the as-synthesized MoP. Deconvolution of the spectra indicates two doublets at 235.28 eV/232.08 eV ($\text{Mo}^{6+} 3d_{3/2}/3d_{5/2}$) and 231.9 eV/228.8 eV ($\text{Mo}^{4+} 3d_{3/2}/3d_{5/2}$) in Fig. 3a, which can be assigned to high oxidation state of Mo (MoO_3 and MoO_2).^{34,35} We believe that the oxidation only happens on the surface. To validate our hypothesis, we characterized the aged MoP (Fig. S5†) by XRD, which still manifests the well-crystallized MoP and does not indicate any discernible peaks of the oxides, implying a mere surface-oxidation (less than 10 nm) that could only be detected by XPS. The rest of the XPS profile depicted in green (Fig. 3a) is ascribed to MoP, represented by a 231.2 eV/228.0 eV doublet, which agrees well with previous reports.^{36,37} The profile of P 2p also exhibits a peak with high binding energy (peak 1 in Fig. 3b) which could be attributed to PO_4^{3-} or P_2O_5 (ref. 36) caused by oxidation. To identify the rest peaks for MoP, we further compared the XPS profile of the as-prepared MoP sample after testing with the aged sample. As shown in Fig. 3d, the P 2p profile of the aged sample does not display the low-binding-energy peaks as we observe in Fig. 3b. On the contrary, it manifests even stronger peaks in the low-binding-energy region for the sample after testing (Fig. S6†). Considering the above, we assign the doublet (130.1/129.2 eV for peak 2/peak 3) to low valence of P, MoP in this case.

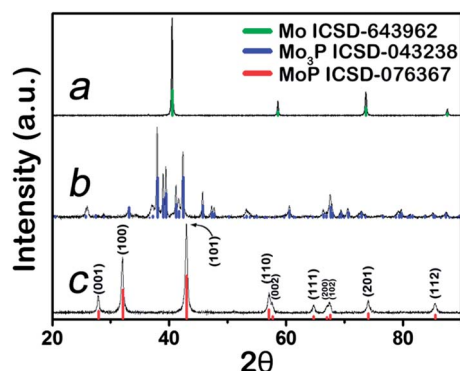


Fig. 1 XRD patterns of (a) Mo; (b) Mo_3P ; (c) MoP.

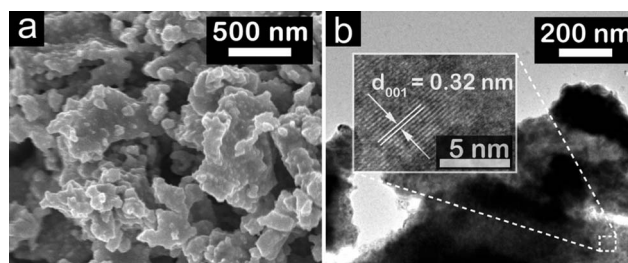


Fig. 2 Morphology of MoP (a) FE-SEM and (b) TEM graph.



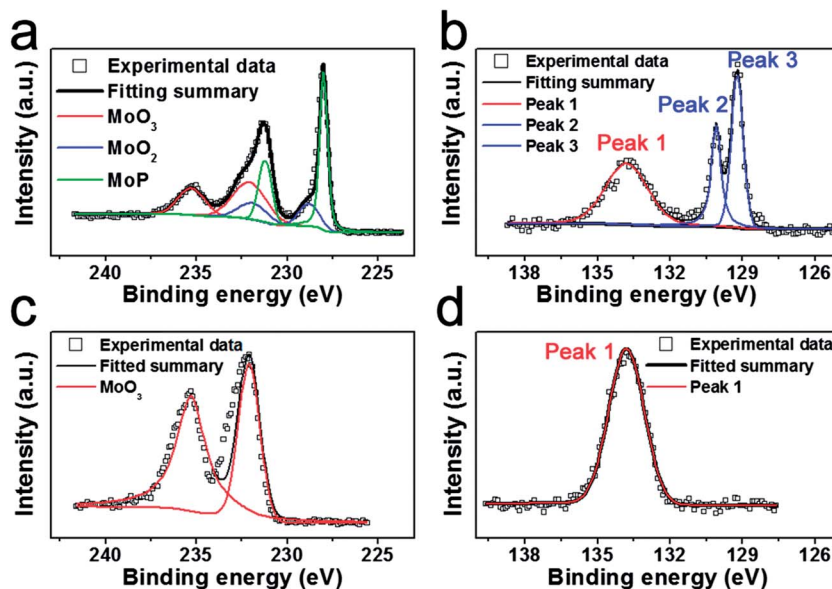


Fig. 3 X-ray photoelectron spectra (XPS) of the as-synthesized MoP (a) Mo 3d and (b) P 2p; aged MoP (c) Mo 3d and (d) P 2p.

In a three-electrode configuration, the catalytic activity towards HER was investigated in acid and alkaline media. Fig. 4 shows the performance of Mo, Mo₃P and MoP in acidic medium; Pt/C was also tested as a comparison. The polarization curve and Tafel slope $\sim 30 \text{ mV dec}^{-1}$ of Pt/C presented in Fig. 4a and b are consistent with previous studies.³⁸ After being drop-cast on a glassy carbon electrode (which exhibits negligible activity towards HER), to achieve a current density of 10 mA cm^{-2} , metal Mo requires a potential of up to 0.5 V vs.

RHE with an onset potential of $\sim 0.3 \text{ V vs. RHE}$, and Mo₃P is found to perform similarly as shown by the green line, indicating that metal Mo itself is not a good catalyst for HER and its phosphide Mo₃P is not suitable for HER either. In contrast, MoP shows a rather high performance in 0.5 M H₂SO₄. The onset of the hydrogen evolution reaction can be observed at around 50 mV vs. RHE and the current density reaches 30 mA cm^{-2} at a potential of 0.18 V vs. RHE. To clarify these differences in performance, from the perspective of an elementary step, *i.e.*

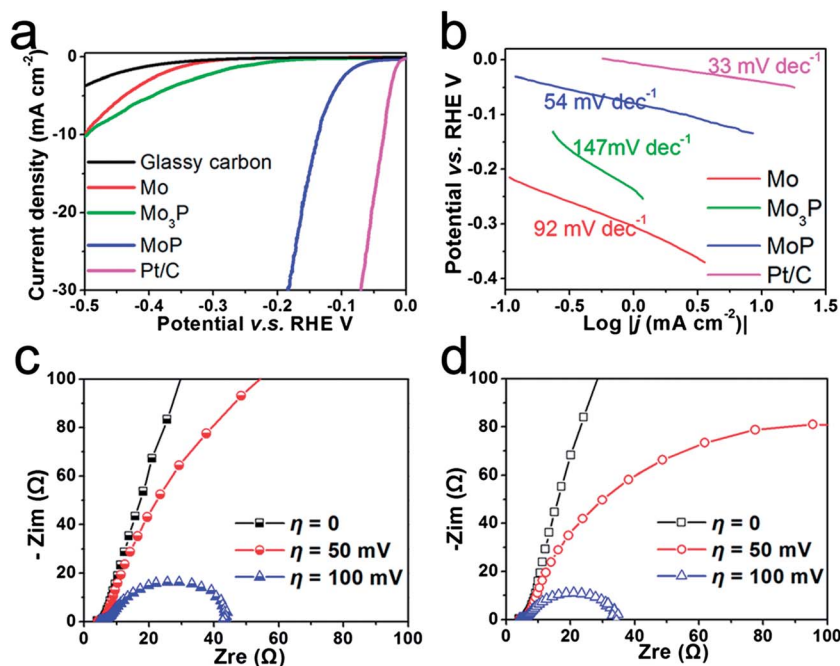


Fig. 4 (a) Polarization curves of Mo, Mo₃P and MoP in 0.5 M H₂SO₄, scan rate: 2 mV s^{-1} ; (b) Tafel plots in 0.5 M H₂SO₄; electrochemical impedance spectra of MoP: (c) in 0.5 M H₂SO₄ and (d) in 1 M KOH.



hydrogen chemisorption, we use Gibbs free energy ($\Delta G_{\text{H}}^\circ$) as the descriptor to assess the binding strength of catalysts to H (e.g. Mo and MoP) and evaluate the catalysts (detailed DFT calculations can be found in the ESI†). Metal Mo exhibits strong binding to H, indicated by the highly negative binding energy (ΔE_{H}) in Table S1† when H coverage reaches 1/4 of a monolayer (ML, one hydrogen adsorbed on 2×2 slab). This agrees well with the previous report.¹⁸ Calculation of the Mo terminated surface on (001)-MoP also shows it has similar or even stronger binding to H which excludes Mo as the active site. Nevertheless, the investigation of P sites implies that P has played a crucial role by acting as a ‘hydrogen deliverer’. As shown in Table S2,† $\Delta G_{\text{H}}^\circ$ changes from -0.36 eV to 0.54 eV when H coverage increases from 1/4 ML to full coverage, indicating that P could bond hydrogen at low coverage whilst desorb H at high coverage. This enables P to behave like a ‘hydrogen deliverer’, resembling the S-edges in MoS_2 .³⁹ Interestingly, when we applied the same method to calculate the binding energy of H on (001) of Mo_3P , where a four-P-site slab is chosen, the binding energy ΔE_{H} becomes positive (Table S3†) with the initial two H adsorbed, indicating unfavorable binding of H on the P sites of Mo_3P . This is in accordance with the experimental results.

After electrochemical testing, the catalyst composition was again examined by XPS. Compared to the as-synthesized MoP, the XPS profile of the post-test catalysts displays a similar profile to Mo 3d and P 2p as shown in Fig. S6† except for the decreased content of MoO_3 and MoO_2 . A previous study of Mo_2C by Hu *et al.*²³ has proved that MoO_3 and MoO_2 are not efficient catalysts, which further suggests the high performance could be attributed to MoP.

Tafel plots of potential V -log $|j$ (current density) could be interpreted by the Volmer–Tafel or Heyrovsky mechanism in the classical two-electron-reaction model for cathodic HER.²⁴ The Tafel slope of 92 mV dec^{-1} (Fig. 4b) for metal Mo suggests a typical Volmer–Tafel route with the Volmer step as the rate-determining step. After phosphorization, the plot exhibits slopes of 147 mV dec^{-1} and 54 mV dec^{-1} for Mo_3P and MoP respectively. Here, the Tafel slope of 54 mV dec^{-1} implies that hydrogen evolution on MoP undergoes a Heyrovsky mechanism which is still different from the route noble metals, e.g. Pt, are subjected to. Based on the Langmuir Isotherm model,⁴⁰ a fast discharging reaction (Volmer reaction) rate under low coverage (<0.1) of adsorbed hydrogen (H_{ad}) leads to $\sim 30 \text{ mV dec}^{-1}$ and the Tafel slope of 54 mV dec^{-1} is most possibly caused by a large coverage of H_{ad} (>0.6). The large coverage of H is also rendered by theoretical calculation that zero $\Delta G_{\text{H}}^\circ$ could be achieved at a certain coverage of H on P sites from 2/4 ML to 3/4 ML. In comparison with metal Mo, we can conclude that a simple phosphorization could completely change the reaction route. By extrapolating the Tafel plot to an overpotential of 0 V, the exchange current density can be extracted (Table 1). It is found that MoP exhibits a value of $3.4 \times 10^{-2} \text{ mA cm}^{-2}$, ~ 70 times higher than that of metal Mo ($4.9 \times 10^{-4} \text{ mA cm}^{-2}$) and also outperforms MoS_2 that has been reported as a promising catalyst for HER.^{13,20} As a non-noble catalyst in bulk form, MoP has achieved comparably competitive performance to Ni_2P ,²⁷ and is

Table 1 Tafel slope b and exchange current density j_0

	$b \text{ (mV dec}^{-1}\text{)}$	$j_0 \text{ (mA cm}^{-2}\text{)}$
Mo	92	4.9×10^{-4}
Mo_3P	147	—
MoP in 0.5 M H_2SO_4	54	3.4×10^{-2}
MoP in 1 M KOH	48	4.6×10^{-2}
Pt/C	33	0.63

even superior to MoB, Mo_2C ,²³ $\text{Mo}_2\text{C}/\text{CNT}$ ²⁵ at a similar loading for HER in acidic medium.

Few catalysts can exhibit good activity and stability under both acidic and alkaline conditions. e.g. Ni_2P was found to deteriorate rapidly in alkaline medium.²⁷ Herein we further examined the activity of MoP in both acidic and alkaline conditions using an electrochemical impedance spectroscopy (EIS) technique. Bode plots of MoP (Fig. S7†) suggest a one-time-constant process in both acidic and alkaline media and Nyquist plots show a depressed arc intercepted by the x -axis in Fig. 4c and d. The high-frequency intersection with the x -axis represents ohmic resistance, mainly arising from the electrolyte and all contact resistances. To decouple the ohmic resistance from the polarization resistance, we applied a model of ohmic resistance (R_s) in series with a module, where the polarization resistance (R_{ct}) is in parallel with a constant phase element (CPE). As summarized in Table S4,† MoP performs slightly better in an alkaline medium than in an acidic medium, as indicated by a smaller R_{ct} at an overpotential of 50 mV and 100 mV. The polarization curve in Fig. 5a agrees with the EIS results. At low current density, MoP in an alkaline medium outperforms that in an acidic medium, and exhibits a nearly overlapping polarization curve in the high-current region, suggesting a good performance in alkaline medium.

Durability is a key factor in evaluating catalyst performance. Long-term stability is investigated both in 1 M KOH and 0.5 M H_2SO_4 . Unfortunately, slow corrosion happens in 1 M KOH as shown in the amperometric plot (Fig. 5b) and the performance degrades to *ca.* 60% of its initial value in 40 h (Fig. 5a). However, chronoamperometric electrolysis provides evidence of the excellent stability of MoP in 0.5 M H_2SO_4 at an applied potential of 0.14 mV *vs.* RHE in Fig. 5b, and no performance degradation was observed after electrolysis for more than 40 h. The polarization curve after electrolysis shows the slightly enhanced performance in the region of low current density, which could be ascribed to surface activation in cathodic polarization. In contrast, Mo and Mo_3P suffer from severe performance degradation in both acidic and alkaline media. Inspection of the morphology after the stability test shows no difference compared to the one before the test (Fig. S8†) in a panoramic view.

Mo is widely known as a chemically unstable metal in acidic media, and with insufficient phosphorization, the degradation of current density was observed even in the second scan of the polarization curve of Mo_3P (not shown), implying that corrosion occurs. Stability is commonly correlated with structure. As



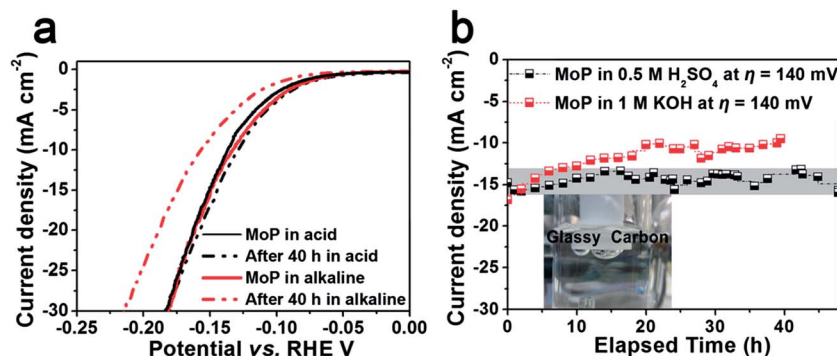


Fig. 5 (a) The polarization curve before and after durability tests, scan rate: 2 mV s^{-1} ; (b) chronoamperometric electrolysis.

shown in Scheme 1, the Mo atom is 6-coordinated by P atom in MoP in contrast to 2 or 4 P-atoms bonded to Mo in Mo_3P , which could probably be related to the stability in acidic or alkaline media, and suggests the significance of phosphorization.

Conclusions

Distinct performance was observed from a traditional metal Mo phosphide compound. Our results show catalysts having a higher degree of phosphorization as in MoP results in better performance compared to a lower degree of phosphorization or lack thereof as in Mo_3P and Mo respectively. Performance in this case is determined based on polarization, Tafel analysis in the low-current region, and stability tests by chronoamperometric electrolysis.

DFT calculations verified that the active site should be ascribed to P atoms, which achieve a nearly zero Gibbs free energy. The results show that P atoms have a role analogous to the S atoms in MoS_2 , which are responsible for creating a high numbers of edges for HER.¹⁹ In summary, we have demonstrated that facile phosphorization can transform metal Mo, a poor catalyst, into MoP, an active and stable catalyst for HER. Similar to organic-ligand-functionalized metals, *e.g.* nickel complexes,⁷ molybdenum-oxo,⁵ this strategy could be easily extended to other earth-abundant and inexpensive metals (*e.g.* Ni, Fe, *etc.*).

Acknowledgements

Financial support from the academic research fund AcRF tier 1 (M4011020 RG8/12) Ministry of Education, Singapore and competitive research program (2009 NRF-CRP 001-032), National Research Foundation, Singapore. The support by the Singapore National Research Foundation under its Campus for Research Excellence And Technological Enterprise (CREATE) programme is also acknowledged.

References

- 1 J. A. Turner, *Science*, 2004, **305**, 972–974.
- 2 R. Cammack, *Nature*, 1999, **397**, 214–215.

- 3 A. Volbeda and J. C. Fontecilla-Camps, *Dalton Trans.*, 2003, 4030–4038.
- 4 S. Shima, O. Pilak, S. Vogt, M. Schick, M. S. Stagni, W. Meyer-Klaucke, E. Warkentin, R. K. Thauer and U. Ermler, *Science*, 2008, **321**, 572–575.
- 5 H. I. Karunadasa, C. J. Chang and J. R. Long, *Nature*, 2010, **464**, 1329–1333.
- 6 A. Le Goff, V. Artero, B. Jusselme, P. D. Tran, N. Guillet, R. Métayé, A. Fihri, S. Palacin and M. Fontecave, *Science*, 2009, **326**, 1384–1387.
- 7 P. D. Tran, A. Le Goff, J. Heidkamp, B. Jusselme, N. Guillet, S. Palacin, H. Dau, M. Fontecave and V. Artero, *Angew. Chem., Int. Ed.*, 2011, **50**, 1371–1374.
- 8 D. Merki and X. Hu, *Energy Environ. Sci.*, 2011, **4**, 3878–3888.
- 9 I. Hatay, P. Y. Ge, H. Vrubel, X. Hu and H. H. Girault, *Energy Environ. Sci.*, 2011, **4**, 4246–4251.
- 10 H. Vrubel, D. Merki and X. Hu, *Energy Environ. Sci.*, 2012, **5**, 6136–6144.
- 11 J. Xie, H. Zhang, S. Li, R. Wang, X. Sun, M. Zhou, J. Zhou, X. W. Lou and Y. Xie, *Adv. Mater.*, 2013, **25**, 5807–5813.
- 12 Z. Chen, D. Cummins, B. N. Reinecke, E. Clark, M. K. Sunkara and T. F. Jaramillo, *Nano Lett.*, 2011, **11**, 4168–4175.
- 13 J. Kibsgaard, Z. Chen, B. N. Reinecke and T. F. Jaramillo, *Nat. Mater.*, 2012, **11**, 963–969.
- 14 M. A. Lukowski, A. S. Daniel, F. Meng, A. Forticaux, L. Li and S. Jin, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, 2013, **135**, 10274–10277.
- 15 D. Merki, S. Fierro, H. Vrubel and X. Hu, *Chem. Sci.*, 2011, **2**, 1262–1267.
- 16 J. D. Benck, Z. Chen, L. Y. Kuritzky, A. J. Forman and T. F. Jaramillo, *ACS Catal.*, 2012, **2**, 1916–1923.
- 17 R. R. Chianelli, M. H. Siadati, M. P. De la Rosa, G. Berhault, J. P. Wilcoxon, R. Bearden and B. L. Abrams, *Catal. Rev. Sci. Eng.*, 2006, **48**, 1–41.
- 18 B. Hinnemann, P. G. Moses, J. Bonde, K. P. Jørgensen, J. H. Nielsen, S. Hørch, I. Chorkendorff and J. K. Nørskov, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, 2005, **127**, 5308–5309.
- 19 T. F. Jaramillo, K. P. Jørgensen, J. Bonde, J. H. Nielsen, S. Hørch and I. Chorkendorff, *Science*, 2007, **317**, 100–102.
- 20 D. Kong, H. Wang, J. J. Cha, M. Pasta, K. J. Koski, J. Yao and Y. Cui, *Nano Lett.*, 2013, **13**, 1341–1347.



- 21 H. Wang, D. Kong, P. Johaness, J. J. Cha, G. Zheng, K. Yan, N. Liu and Y. Cui, *Nano Lett.*, 2013, **13**, 3426–3433.
- 22 W.-F. Chen, K. Sasaki, C. Ma, A. I. Frenkel, N. Marinkovic, J. T. Muckerman, Y. Zhu and R. R. Adzic, *Angew. Chem., Int. Ed.*, 2012, **51**, 6131–6135.
- 23 H. Vrubel and X. Hu, *Angew. Chem., Int. Ed.*, 2012, **51**, 12703–12706.
- 24 W.-F. Chen, S. Iyer, S. Iyer, K. Sasaki, C.-H. Wang, Y. Zhu, J. T. Muckerman and E. Fujita, *Energy Environ. Sci.*, 2013, **6**, 1818–1826.
- 25 W.-f. Chen, C. H. Wang, K. Sasaki, N. Marinkovic, W. Xu, J. T. Muckerman, Y. Zhu and R. R. Adzic, *Energy Environ. Sci.*, 2013, **6**, 943–951.
- 26 L. Liao, S. Wang, J. Xiao, X. Bian, Y. Zhang, M. D. Scanlon, X. Hu, Y. Tang, B. Liu and H. H. Girault, *Energy Environ. Sci.*, 2014, **7**, 387–392.
- 27 E. J. Popczun, J. R. McKone, C. G. Read, A. J. Biacchi, A. M. Wiltout, N. S. Lewis and R. E. Schaak, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, 2013, **135**, 9267–9270.
- 28 L. Feng, H. Vrubel, M. Bensimon and X. Hu, *Phys. Chem. Chem. Phys.*, 2014, **16**, 5917–5921.
- 29 D. Kong, J. J. Cha, H. Wang, H. R. Lee and Y. Cui, *Energy Environ. Sci.*, 2013, **6**, 3553–3558.
- 30 J. K. Nørskov, T. Bligaard, A. Logadottir, J. R. Kitchin, J. G. Chen, S. Pandelov and U. Stimming, *J. Electrochem. Soc.*, 2005, **152**, J23–J26.
- 31 W. Schmickler and S. Trasatti, *J. Electrochem. Soc.*, 2006, **153**, L31–L32.
- 32 J. K. Nørskov, T. Bligaard, A. Logadottir, J. R. Kitchin, J. G. Chen, S. Pandelov and U. Stimming, *J. Electrochem. Soc.*, 2006, **153**, L33.
- 33 P. Liu and J. A. Rodriguez, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, 2005, **127**, 14871–14878.
- 34 X. Zhao, M. Cao, B. Liu, Y. Tian and C. Hu, *J. Mater. Chem.*, 2012, **22**, 13334–13340.
- 35 O. G. Marin Flores and S. Ha, *Appl. Catal., A*, 2009, **352**, 124–132.
- 36 J. Bai, X. Li, A. Wang, R. Prins and Y. Wang, *J. Catal.*, 2012, **287**, 161–169.
- 37 D. C. Phillips, S. J. Sawhill, R. Self and M. E. Bussell, *J. Catal.*, 2002, **207**, 266–273.
- 38 Y. Li, H. Wang, L. Xie, Y. Liang, G. Hong and H. Dai, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, 2011, **133**, 7296–7299.
- 39 A. B. Laursen, S. Kegnaes, S. Dahl and I. Chorkendorff, *Energy Environ. Sci.*, 2012, **5**, 5577–5591.
- 40 J. G. N. Thomas, *Trans. Faraday Soc.*, 1961, **57**, 1603–1611.

