

Cite this: *Chem. Sci.*, 2020, 11, 10991

All publication charges for this article have been paid for by the Royal Society of Chemistry

A metal–organic framework/polymer derived catalyst containing single-atom nickel species for electrocatalysis†

Shuliang Yang,^{‡a} Jie Zhang,^{‡ab} Li Peng,^c Mehrdad Asgari,^{‡a} Dragos Stoian,^a Iliia Kochetygov,^{‡a} Wen Luo,^{‡*ab} Emad Oveisi,^{‡d} Olga Trukhina,^a Adam H. Clark,^{‡e} Daniel T. Sun^a and Wendy L. Queen^{‡*a}

While metal–organic frameworks (MOF) alone offer a wide range of structural tunability, the formation of composites, through the introduction of other non-native species, like polymers, can further broaden their structure/property spectrum. Here we demonstrate that a polymer, placed inside the MOF pores, can support the collapsible MOF and help inhibit the aggregation of nickel during pyrolysis; this leads to the formation of single atom nickel species in the resulting nitrogen doped carbons, and dramatically improves the activity, CO selectivity and stability in electrochemical CO₂ reduction reaction. Considering the vast number of multifarious MOFs and polymers to choose from, we believe this strategy can open up more possibilities in the field of catalyst design, and further contribute to the already expansive set of MOF applications.

Received 17th August 2020
Accepted 24th September 2020

DOI: 10.1039/d0sc04512h

rsc.li/chemical-science

Introduction

During the last three decades, metal–organic frameworks (MOFs) have demonstrated applications in many areas coupled to catalysis, gas adsorption/separation, water remediation, sensing, drug delivery and so on. This is a direct result of their vast structural and chemical tunability, unprecedented porosity, diverse set of potential topologies, *etc.*^{1–7} Despite this, the use of MOFs directly in the field of electrochemical catalysis of reduction reactions remains elusive,⁸ a result of the relatively weak coordination bond and reducible metal species found in MOF structures.^{9–11} To alleviate this, many have resorted to the pyrolysis of MOF precursors, which results in the formation of high surface area, metal doped carbons.^{12–14} These MOF-derived materials have not only been impactful in electrochemical

catalysis, but have also found use in photocatalysis, batteries, and supercapacitors, among others.^{15–19}

Unfortunately, the list of MOFs employed as precursors for pyrolysis is to date not extensive due to several structural aspects. First, many MOFs are constructed by carbon-based ligands with oxygen-coordination sites, and most of the oxygen naturally exits the structure during pyrolysis in the form of CO₂.²⁰ This, combined with very low densities of other types of potential metal-coordinating species, such as nitrogen, limits accessible lone pairs on the ligand backbone. As such, many MOF structures have limited capacity to inhibit metal aggregation during pyrolysis. This leads to MOF-derived carbons with nanoparticles (NPs) rather than small clusters or single-atom sites, a feature that effectively reduces the number of active sites limiting the activity and longevity of the resulting catalysts.

To date, there are a few MOF precursors that are regularly employed to make MOF-derived carbons, such as ZIF-8 and ZIF-67.^{21–24} ZIFs, a subset of MOFs, are constructed by imidazole ligands having a relatively high density of N-based coordination sites.²⁵ However, ZIFs are predominately constructed by Zn and Co cations limiting the type of the metallic species that are subsequently incorporated into the carbons.²⁶ To expand the list of potential pyrolysis precursors, one could make a number of structural modifications to MOFs that might improve metal dispersion and hence the resulting performance of MOF-derived catalysts. For instance, ligands having higher densities of non-oxygen coordinating species could be designed. However, after the painstaking task of ligand synthesis, one must also elucidate the conditions for MOF formation. Such a laborious effort is unappealing for one who aims to

^aInstitute of Chemical Sciences and Engineering, École Polytechnique Fédérale de Lausanne (EPFL), EPFL-ISIS-Valais, Sion, 1950, Switzerland. E-mail: wendy.queen@epfl.ch

^bEmpa Materials Science & Technology, CH-8600 Dübendorf, Switzerland. E-mail: wen.luo@epfl.ch

^cCollege of Chemistry and Chemical Engineering, Xiamen University, Xiamen, 361005, China

^dInterdisciplinary Center for Electron Microscopy, École Polytechnique Fédérale de Lausanne (EPFL), CH-1015 Lausanne, Switzerland

^ePaul Scherrer Institute, Forschungsstrasse 111, 5232 Villigen, Switzerland

† Electronic supplementary information (ESI) available: Detailed information for the synthesis and characterizations of all the materials. See DOI: 10.1039/d0sc04512h

‡ These authors have contributed equally to this study.



subsequently destroy the material.^{27,28} Rather than making new ligands and their corresponding MOFs, another alternative and effective strategy to increase the density of Lewis base functionality is to introduce a second component that can help to immobilize metal species during thermal treatment.^{29–32} For instance, our group recently introduced nitrogen-containing polymers into MOF channels,^{33–37} and demonstrated that these can inhibit the aggregation of Pd NPs during thermal catalysis, an effort that was found to extend the catalyst lifetime significantly.³⁸ The results of this work inspired us to test whether such polymers can also improve metal dispersion and stability during MOF pyrolysis. We hypothesize that such an effort can help to extend the scope of MOF materials employed as precursors, thereby significantly broadening the structural features and compositions of the resulting carbons.^{39,40}

As a promising process to help achieve a carbon neutral energy cycle, the electrochemically driven CO₂ reduction reaction (CO₂RR) has attracted much attention; however, this process is still suffering from the lack of efficient electrocatalysts.^{41,42} Although some MOFs and MOF-derived catalysts have been developed for CO₂RR, their selectivity and stability require further improvement.^{43,44}

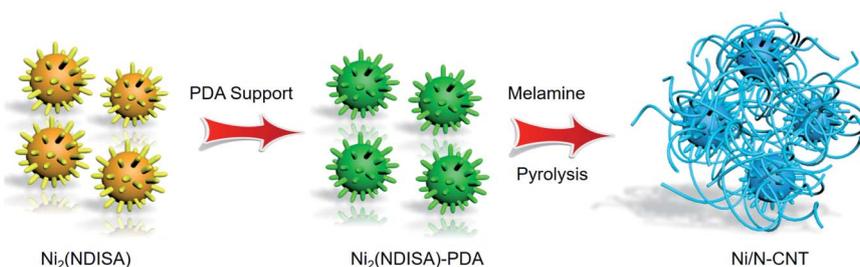
Herein, we show that MOF-polymer composites are a platform for the preparation of MOF-derived carbons having highly dispersed metal species. The introduced polymer not only greatly improves metal dispersion, but also the accessible surface area, and thus provides better electrochemical activity for CO₂RR than the parent MOF. If one considers the plethora of MOFs and polymers to choose from, this approach to the design of porous carbons, could have a host of potential applications coupled to energy conversion and storage. It should be noted that during the preparation of this work, a MOF-polymer derived carbon was employed for CO₂RR.³² In the present manuscript, we note the polymer introduction is easy, does not require MOF activation or excessive amounts of monomer, and upon polymer introduction, the surface area of the composite is markedly improved because the polymer serves as a support for the MOF walls.

Results and discussion

The preparation method is shown in Scheme 1. First, a MOF known as Ni₂(NDISA) was prepared using previously reported procedures, using nickel nitrate hexahydrate and naphthalene

diimide salicylic acid (NDISA) as the metal salt and organic linker, respectively.⁴⁵ After collecting the as-synthesized MOF, polydopamine (PDA) was introduced into the MOF using an *in situ* aerobic oxidation reaction converting the dopamine monomer into PDA to form Ni₂(NDISA)-PDA. It was hypothesized that the polymerization process, which inhibits the collapse of the mesoporous MOF channels³³ during solvent removal, might also lead to a carbon having higher surface areas. Finally, melamine was pyrolyzed in a separate boat, placed downstream from the Ni₂(NDISA)-PDA sample. Nitrogen-rich precursors, like melamine, evolve NH₃ gas during pyrolysis and hence can be used to provide extra nitrogen species to the MOF sample during high temperature treatment.^{46,47} In light of the low nitrogen content in free-base dopamine (4.54 atom%) and the NDISA ligand (3.70 atom%), melamine (40.0 atom%) was introduced as an extra nitrogen source to help further stabilize the nickel species during heat treatment. Next, all three samples including Ni₂(NDISA), Ni₂(NDISA)-PDA, and Ni₂(NDISA)-PDA with melamine underwent pyrolysis. The resulting materials are etched with 3 mol L⁻¹ HCl aqueous solution for 12 h to remove the Ni particles on the surface,⁴⁸ and the final nickel-containing nitrogen-doped-carbon catalysts are denoted as Ni/NC, Ni/NC-D, and Ni/NCNTs, respectively. It is noted that the decomposition of melamine produces reducing gases, including NH₃ and H₂, that facilitated the growth of carbon nanotubes (CNTs) during the pyrolysis of Ni₂(NDISA)-PDA.⁴⁹

Before pyrolysis, the MOF and MOF composite were characterized. Analysis of the X-ray diffraction (XRD) pattern of the as-prepared Ni₂(NDISA) matches well with the simulated one, confirming successful preparation of the MOF (Fig. S1†). Scanning electron microscopy (SEM) images of the Ni₂(NDISA) show a spherical chestnut-like morphology with lots of needle-like nanorods assembled on the surface (Fig. S2†). Due to the collapse of mesoporous Ni₂(NDISA), its surface area, determined *via* N₂ adsorption measurements at 77 K, is only 246 m² g⁻¹ after solvent removal. This value is well-below the theoretical surface area of 2872 m² g⁻¹ determined by Zeo++ using a probe radii of 1.860 Å (Fig. S3a†).⁵⁰ During the polymer insertion, Ni₂(NDISA) turned from an earthy yellow color to black, which is indicative of the presence of the highly conjugated PDA (Fig. S4†). The XRD pattern of the Ni₂(NDISA)-PDA is also consistent with the simulated powder pattern obtained from the crystal structure of Ni₂(NDISA), implying that the



Scheme 1 The preparation process used to prepare Ni/N-CNTs composites.



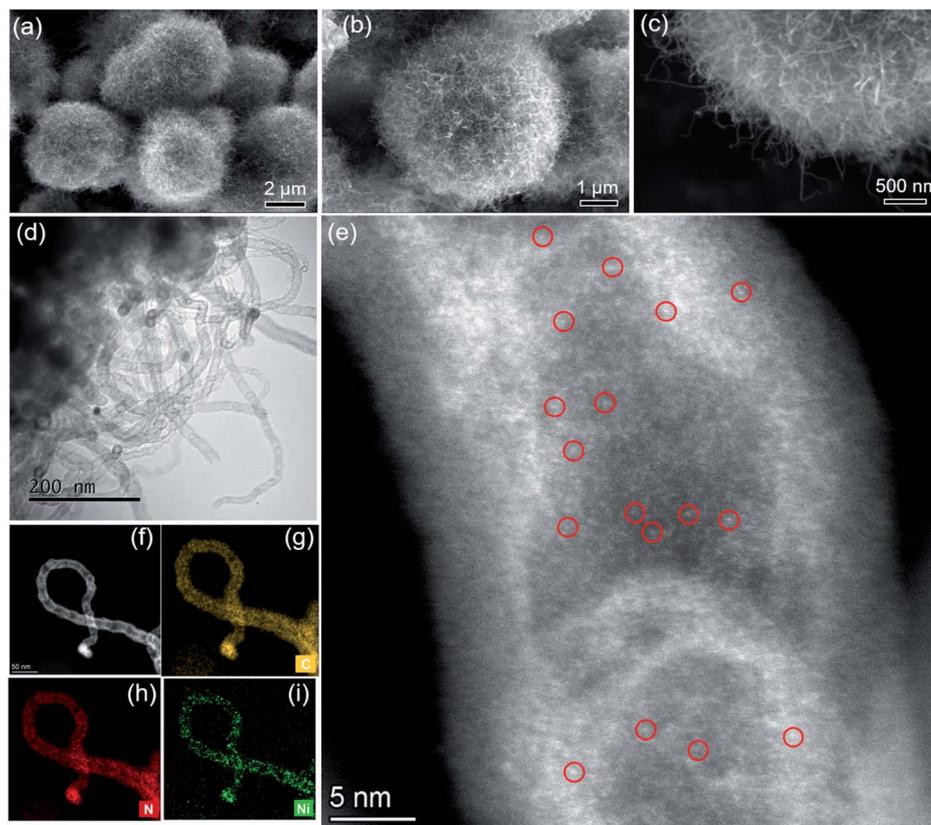


Fig. 2 SEM (a–c), bright-field TEM (d) and HAADF-STEM images of Ni/N-CNTs (e and f). STEM-EDXS elemental maps (g–i) of C, N and Ni of Ni/N-CNTs sample shown in (f). Due to the high density of single atoms inside the N-CNTs, only a few metal single atoms are indicated by red circles in (e).

that the nitrogen content in Ni/N-CNTs is indeed enhanced, a structural feature that can help stabilize Ni species during the pyrolysis and acid etching. Further, the binding energies of Ni $2p_{3/2}$ in Ni/NC-D and Ni/N-CNTs are approximately 854.5 eV, which is higher than metallic Ni⁰ (853.0 eV) but lower than Ni²⁺ in nickel phthalocyanine (NiPc, 855.0 eV); this suggests that low-valence state Ni species are present on the surface of these two samples (Fig. 1d).⁶² For the Ni/NC sample, a weak Ni⁰ peak can also be observed at 853.0 eV, which can be ascribed to the existence of non-coordinated Ni NPs (Fig. S11a†). These results indicate that the addition of polymer can efficiently improve the dispersion and the stabilization of Ni species.

Due to the high surface sensitivity of XPS (detection depth often less than 10 nm), we collected *ex situ* X-ray absorption near-edge spectroscopy (XANES) and extended X-ray absorption fine structure (EXAFS) data, using synchrotron radiation. Such techniques can provide a complete determination of the electronic structures and the coordination environment of the Ni atoms in the three samples. The XANES spectra (Ni K-edge measurements) of Ni/NC, Ni/NC-D, and Ni/N-CNTs and two references samples including Ni foil and NiPc are shown in Fig. 3a. The samples have a shift in the absorption edge to higher energies and an increase in the white-line intensity (denoted by the purple arrows) with the following trend: Ni/NC < Ni/NC-D < Ni/N-CNTs. The shift indicates a stepwise increase

in the oxidation state of the Ni atoms from left to right and an intermediate oxidation state between 0 (metallic) and +2 (NiPc) for all three samples. It is known that higher oxidations states can be stabilized by the presence of electronegative nitrogen species,⁵⁶ and hence it is no surprise that the shifting absorption edge correlates well with the increase N-content in the samples, Ni/NC < Ni/NC-D < Ni/N-CNTs. To further confirm this hypothesis, EXAFS spectra were obtained. Fig. 3b and Table S2† displays the Fourier transform of the phase uncorrected EXAFS

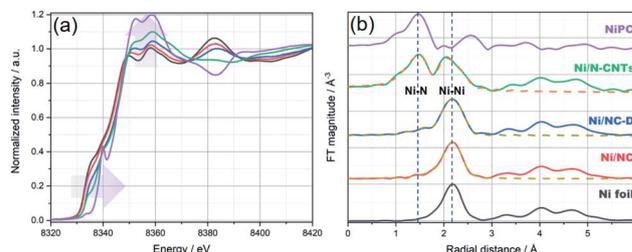


Fig. 3 (a) Normalized XANES spectra and (b) Fourier transform (FT) of k^2 -weighted EXAFS (solid lines) and the fit results (dashed lines) for Ni foil (black), Ni/NC (red), Ni/NC-D (blue), Ni/N-CNTs (green), and Ni-Pc (purple), respectively. The blue vertical dashed lines at ca. 1.45 and 2.19 Å in (b) are to mark the position of Ni–N and Ni–Ni bonds, respectively. Details on the EXAFS analysis are provided in the ESI.†



for the three Ni-containing materials. According to the standards, the peaks at *ca.* 1.45 and 2.19 Å can be assigned to Ni–N and Ni–Ni bonds, respectively. While Ni/NC and Ni/NC-D display similar features as the metallic Ni foil, showing predominantly a Ni–Ni contribution and only a minor contribution from the Ni–N scattering path, the Ni/N-CNTs have a highly pronounced contribution from Ni–N. Fittings of the EXAFS data indicate an increase in the coordination number (C.N.) of the Ni–N shell from $0.44 (\pm 0.29) < 1.38 (\pm 0.52) < 3.13 (\pm 0.25)$, and a reduction in the C.N. of the Ni–Ni shell from $8.63 (\pm 0.29) > 6.55 (\pm 0.32) > 1.74 (\pm 0.19)$ for Ni/NC, Ni/NC-D, and Ni/N-CNTs, respectively. Note that X-ray absorption spectroscopy is a more bulk sensitive technique when compared to XPS, thus the former technique is able to resolve more metallic Ni signals from the Ni particles coated in the carbon layers and provides the coordination environment of both Ni particles and Ni single atoms.⁶³ As XPS results show that no Ni⁰ can be detected on the surface of Ni/NC-D and Ni/N-CNTs and EXAFS results show that there is no clear Ni–C coordination, we anticipate that the single atom Ni is with a Ni–N_x configuration.⁶⁴ While in case of Ni/NC, both Ni^{δ+} and Ni⁰ were detected with XPS, we propose that the coordinate environment of surface Ni atoms for this sample is Ni–Ni_x–N_y. Overall, from the XPS, XANES and EXAFS results we can infer that the added polymer, which provides extra nitrogen to the MOF precursor, results in more single atom Ni species coordinated to N.

During the last few years, single-atom nickel species coordinated to nitrogen doped carbon materials have been identified as highly selective catalysts for CO formation in the CO₂RR.^{14,56,65} However, more often than not, sophisticated approaches are required for the formation of the single-atom catalysts.⁴⁸ Considering that the Ni/N-CNT offers both a 3D conductive network and highly dispersed nickel species, CO₂RR was chosen as a proof-of-concept application to demonstrate that polymers can lend to enhanced performance of MOF precursors employed in pyrolysis.

The CO₂RR performance was evaluated in a batch reactor (H-cell) using 0.5 M KHCO₃ as the electrolyte. The gaseous and liquid products were quantified using gas chromatography (GC) and high performance liquid chromatography (HPLC).⁶⁶ Similar to previously reported single-atom Ni catalysts, only H₂ and CO were detected as products in the examined potential range (Fig. 4a and S19†) for all three samples. At a low overpotential range (–0.4 to –0.8 V *vs.* RHE), the CO faradaic efficiency (FE) follows a trend of Ni/N-CNTs > Ni/NC-D > Ni/NC, which correlates with the average valency of the Ni (as well as the Ni–N_x content), indicating that the Ni single atom sites play the dominant role for electroreduction of CO₂ to CO. Specifically, both Ni/NC-D and Ni/N-CNTs showed over 96% FE for CO at –0.67 V *vs.* RHE. In addition, we find that the CO selectivity of the Ni/N-CNTs sample is also higher than that of the sample without acid-etching (Fig. S20 and S21†), which further confirms the necessity of removing metallic Ni particles to expose only Ni–N_x sites for CO₂RR.

For all three samples, both the CO partial current density and the mass activity increased with the decrease of applied potential (Fig. 4c and d). Ni/N-CNTs exhibited the highest CO

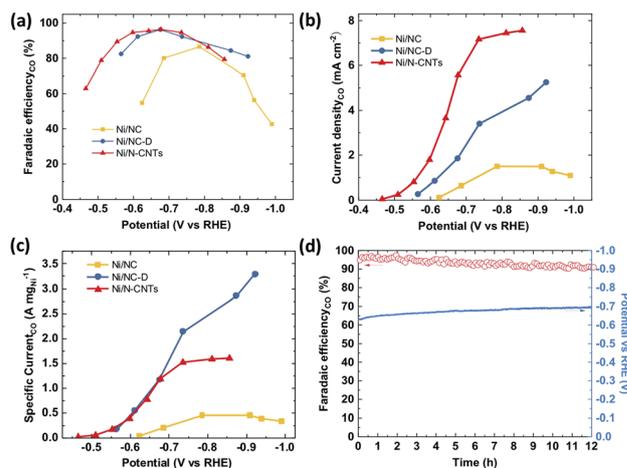


Fig. 4 The performance of the electrochemical CO₂ reduction on the as-prepared Ni/NC, Ni/NC-D, Ni/N-CNTs catalysts. (a) Faradaic efficiency, (b) geometric partial current density and (c) mass partial current density of CO as a function of potential; (d) faradaic efficiency and potential as a function of testing time for Ni/N-CNTs.

partial current density compared with those of Ni/NC and Ni/NC-D (Fig. 4b), due to its high concentration of Ni–N_x sites. On the other hand, the Ni/NC sample derived from pure MOF had the lowest Ni–N_x content as well as the lowest Ni–N coordination number compared with the other two samples; thus this sample showed the worst CO selectivity and activity.⁶³ Interestingly, at high overpotentials, Ni/NC-D exhibited an even better mass activity than the Ni/N-CNTs, likely because the high geometric activity of the Ni/N-CNTs leads to a more severe CO₂ mass transfer limitation.⁶⁷ During stability tests, Ni/N-CNTs maintained over 90% CO FE for more than 12 h and the Ni particles remained under the protection of graphite layers (Fig. S22†). In comparison, the CO FE for Ni/NC-D decreased slowly from 90% to 80% in 2 hours and Ni/NC showed rapid deterioration in 0.5 hour (Fig. S23†). These results unambiguously demonstrate that using MOF-polymer as precursor instead of pure MOF can dramatically improve the CO₂RR performance, including activity, CO selectivity and stability. These properties might be further improved by adding extra N in the pyrolysis process to generate more stabilized Ni–N_x species.

Conclusions

In summary, using a Ni-MOF-polymer composite as a precursor to pyrolysis, we have prepared a catalyst that consists of highly dispersed Ni–N_x species. The nitrogen-containing polymer, polydopamine, improves the surface area of the resulting carbon and helps to minimize the formation of Ni–Ni bonds.

It is noted, that carbons prepared only from MOF precursors, more often than not, offer minimal nitrogen content and hence low metal dispersion.⁵⁹ We believe, using composite precursors is an easy and effective strategy to enhance the performance of MOF-derived carbons in various electrochemical applications.



As a demonstration, we designed a Ni/N-CNT catalyst that was derived from a MOF/polymer composite; the resulting carbon offers high activity, selectivity and stability during electrochemical CO₂ reduction to CO. This performance is dramatically better than the carbon derived only from the parent Ni-MOF, denoted as Ni/NC. Considering the vast number of MOFs and polymers that can be employed as composite building blocks, we believe this strategy can provide a platform for the future design of high performing catalysts.

Conflicts of interest

There are no conflicts to declare.

Acknowledgements

This work was supported by the Swiss National Science Foundation under grant PYAPP2_160581 and PZ00P2_179989. This research was also part of the activities SCCER HeE, which is financially supported by Innosuisse-Swiss Innovation Agency. L. P. is supported by the National Natural Science Foundation of China (NSFC grant number 21903066). M. A. is financially supported by the Swiss Commission for Technology and Innovation (CTI). O. T. is financially supported by SNSF grant CRSK-2_190823. We also acknowledge the SuperXAS beamline at Paul Scherrer Institute (PSI) for beamtime allocation and Dr Maarten Nachtegaal and Dr Olga Safonova for their assistance on the beamline.

Notes and references

- H. Furukawa, K. E. Cordova, M. O'Keeffe and O. M. Yaghi, *Science*, 2013, **341**, 1230444.
- H. Furukawa, U. Müller and O. M. Yaghi, *Angew. Chem., Int. Ed.*, 2015, **54**, 3417–3430.
- X. Han, S. Yang and M. Schröder, *Nat. Rev. Chem.*, 2019, **3**, 108–118.
- J. R. Long and O. M. Yaghi, *Chem. Soc. Rev.*, 2009, **38**, 1213–1214.
- M. Li, D. Li, M. O'Keeffe and O. M. Yaghi, *Chem. Rev.*, 2014, **114**, 1343–1370.
- Z. Chen, P. Li, R. Anderson, X. Wang, X. Zhang, L. Robison, L. R. Redfern, S. Moribe, T. Islamoglu, D. A. Gómez-Gualdrón, T. Yildirim, J. F. Stoddart and O. K. Farha, *Science*, 2020, **368**, 297–303.
- X. Xiao, L. Zou, H. Pang and Q. Xu, *Chem. Soc. Rev.*, 2020, **49**, 301–331.
- J. W. Maina, C. Pozo-Gonzalo, L. Kong, J. Schutz, M. Hill and L. F. Dumeé, *Mater. Horiz.*, 2017, **4**, 345–361.
- H. Zhang, J. Li, Q. Tan, L. Lu, Z. Wang and G. Wu, *Chem.–Eur. J.*, 2018, **24**, 18137–18157.
- N. C. Burtch, H. Jasuja and K. S. Walton, *Chem. Rev.*, 2014, **114**, 10575–10612.
- Q. Zhu, D. Yang, H. Liu, X. Sun, C. Chen, J. Bi, J. Liu, H. Wu and B. Han, *Angew. Chem., Int. Ed.*, 2020, **59**, 8896–8901.
- C. Wang, J. Kim, J. Tang, M. Kim, H. Lim, V. Malgras, J. You, Q. Xu, J. Li and Y. Yamauchi, *Chem.*, 2020, **6**, 19–40.
- W.-H. Lai, B.-W. Zhang, Z. Hu, X.-M. Qu, Y.-X. Jiang, Y.-X. Wang, J.-Z. Wang, H. K. Liu and S.-L. Chou, *Adv. Funct. Mater.*, 2019, **29**, 1807340.
- T. Sun, L. Xu, D. Wang and Y. Li, *Nano Res.*, 2019, **12**, 2067–2080.
- S. Dang, Q.-L. Zhu and Q. Xu, *Nat. Rev. Mater.*, 2017, **3**, 17075.
- S. Zheng, X. Li, B. Yan, Q. Hu, Y. Xu, X. Xiao, H. Xue and H. Pang, *Adv. Energy Mater.*, 2017, **7**, 1602733.
- S. Fu, C. Zhu, J. Song, D. Du and Y. Lin, *Adv. Energy Mater.*, 2017, **7**, 1700363.
- X. Li, X. Yang, H. Xue, H. Pang and Q. Xu, *EnergyChem*, 2020, **2**, 100027.
- X. Li and Q.-L. Zhu, *EnergyChem*, 2020, **2**, 100033.
- K. Chen, J.-L. Ling and C.-D. Wu, *Angew. Chem., Int. Ed.*, 2020, **59**, 1925–1931.
- X. Wang, Z. Chen, X. Zhao, T. Yao, W. Chen, R. You, C. Zhao, G. Wu, J. Wang, W. Huang, J. Yang, X. Hong, S. Wei, Y. Wu and Y. Li, *Angew. Chem., Int. Ed.*, 2018, **57**, 1944–1948.
- S. Yang, L. Peng, S. Bulut and W. L. Queen, *Chem.–Eur. J.*, 2019, **25**, 2161–2178.
- S. Wei, A. Li, J.-C. Liu, Z. Li, W. Chen, Y. Gong, Q. Zhang, W.-C. Cheong, Y. Wang, L. Zheng, H. Xiao, C. Chen, D. Wang, Q. Peng, L. Gu, X. Han, J. Li and Y. Li, *Nat. Nanotechnol.*, 2018, **13**, 856–861.
- Y. Xiong, J. Dong, Z.-Q. Huang, P. Xin, W. Chen, Y. Wang, Z. Li, Z. Jin, W. Xing, Z. Zhuang, J. Ye, X. Wei, R. Cao, L. Gu, S. Sun, L. Zhuang, X. Chen, H. Yang, C. Chen, Q. Peng, C.-R. Chang, D. Wang and Y. Li, *Nat. Nanotechnol.*, 2020, **15**, 390–397.
- X.-C. Huang, Y.-Y. Lin, J.-P. Zhang and X.-M. Chen, *Angew. Chem., Int. Ed.*, 2006, **45**, 1557–1559.
- W. Xu, H. Chen, K. Jie, Z. Yang, T. Li and S. Dai, *Angew. Chem., Int. Ed.*, 2019, **58**, 5018–5022.
- A. Kirchon, L. Feng, H. F. Drake, E. A. Joseph and H.-C. Zhou, *Chem. Soc. Rev.*, 2018, **47**, 8611–8638.
- Y. Lin, P. Liu, E. Velasco, G. Yao, Z. Tian, L. Zhang and L. Chen, *Adv. Mater.*, 2019, **31**, 1808193.
- M. Kalaj, K. C. Bentz, S. Ayala, J. M. Palomba, K. S. Barcus, Y. Katayama and S. M. Cohen, *Chem. Rev.*, 2020, **120**, 8267–8302.
- T. Kitao, Y. Zhang, S. Kitagawa, B. Wang and T. Uemura, *Chem. Soc. Rev.*, 2017, **46**, 3108–3133.
- S. Li and F. Huo, *Nanoscale*, 2015, **7**, 7482–7501.
- H.-L. Jiang, Y.-N. Gong, L. Jiao, Y. Qian, C.-Y. Pan, L. Zheng, X. Cai, B. Liu and S.-H. Yu, *Angew. Chem., Int. Ed.*, 2020, **59**, 2705–2709.
- L. Peng, S. Yang, S. Jawahery, S. M. Moosavi, A. J. Huckaba, M. Asgari, E. Oveisi, M. K. Nazeeruddin, B. Smit and W. L. Queen, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, 2019, **141**, 12397–12405.
- D. T. Sun, L. Peng, W. S. Reeder, S. M. Moosavi, D. Tiana, D. K. Britt, E. Oveisi and W. L. Queen, *ACS Cent. Sci.*, 2018, **4**, 349–356.
- D. T. Sun, N. Gasilova, S. Yang, E. Oveisi and W. L. Queen, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, 2018, **140**, 16697–16703.
- S. Yang, L. Peng, O. A. Syzgantseva, O. Trukhina, I. Kochetygov, A. Justin, D. T. Sun, H. Abedini,



- M. A. Syzgantseva, E. Oveisi, G. Lu and W. L. Queen, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, 2020, **142**, 13415–13425.
- 37 S. Yang, V. V. Karve, A. Justin, I. Kochetygov, J. Espín, M. Asgari, O. Trukhina, D. T. Sun, L. Peng and W. L. Queen, *Coord. Chem. Rev.*, 2021, **427**, 213525.
- 38 V. V. Karve, D. T. Sun, O. Trukhina, S. Yang, E. Oveisi, J. Luterbacher and W. L. Queen, *Green Chem.*, 2020, **22**, 368–378.
- 39 S. Yang, L. Peng, P. Huang, X. Wang, Y. Sun, C. Cao and W. Song, *Angew. Chem., Int. Ed.*, 2016, **55**, 4016–4020.
- 40 Y. Chen, S. Ji, S. Zhao, W. Chen, J. Dong, W.-C. Cheong, R. Shen, X. Wen, L. Zheng, A. I. Rykov, S. Cai, H. Tang, Z. Zhuang, C. Chen, Q. Peng, D. Wang and Y. Li, *Nat. Commun.*, 2018, **9**, 5422.
- 41 Y. Y. Birdja, E. Pérez-Gallent, M. C. Figueiredo, A. J. Göttle, F. Calle-Vallejo and M. T. M. Koper, *Nat. Energy*, 2019, **4**, 732–745.
- 42 S. Nitopi, E. Bertheussen, S. B. Scott, X. Liu, A. K. Engstfeld, S. Horch, B. Seger, I. E. L. Stephens, K. Chan, C. Hahn, J. K. Nørskov, T. F. Jaramillo and I. Chorkendorff, *Chem. Rev.*, 2019, **119**, 7610–7672.
- 43 K. Zhao, Y. Liu, X. Quan, S. Chen and H. Yu, *ACS Appl. Mater. Interfaces*, 2017, **9**, 5302–5311.
- 44 I. Hod, M. D. Sampson, P. Deria, C. P. Kubiak, O. K. Farha and J. T. Hupp, *ACS Catal.*, 2015, **5**, 6302–6309.
- 45 K. AlKaabi, C. R. Wade and M. Dincă, *Chem*, 2016, **1**, 264–272.
- 46 H. B. Yang, S.-F. Hung, S. Liu, K. Yuan, S. Miao, L. Zhang, X. Huang, H.-Y. Wang, W. Cai, R. Chen, J. Gao, X. Yang, W. Chen, Y. Huang, H. M. Chen, C. M. Li, T. Zhang and B. Liu, *Nat. Energy*, 2018, **3**, 140–147.
- 47 L. Zhao, Y. Zhang, L.-B. Huang, X.-Z. Liu, Q.-H. Zhang, C. He, Z.-Y. Wu, L.-J. Zhang, J. Wu, W. Yang, L. Gu, J.-S. Hu and L.-J. Wan, *Nat. Commun.*, 2019, **10**, 1278.
- 48 C. Zhao, Y. Wang, Z. Li, W. Chen, Q. Xu, D. He, D. Xi, Q. Zhang, T. Yuan, Y. Qu, J. Yang, F. Zhou, Z. Yang, X. Wang, J. Wang, J. Luo, Y. Li, H. Duan, Y. Wu and Y. Li, *Joule*, 2018, **3**, 584–594.
- 49 M. Du, D. Song, A. Huang, R. Chen, D. Jin, K. Rui, C. Zhang, J. Zhu and W. Huang, *Angew. Chem., Int. Ed.*, 2019, **58**, 5307–5311.
- 50 T. F. Willems, C. H. Rycroft, M. Kazi, J. C. Meza and M. Haranczyk, *Microporous Mesoporous Mater.*, 2012, **149**, 134–141.
- 51 L. Peng, S. Yang, D. T. Sun, M. Asgari and W. L. Queen, *Chem. Commun.*, 2018, **54**, 10602–10605.
- 52 R. V. Jagadeesh, K. Murugesan, A. S. Alshammari, H. Neumann, M.-M. Pohl, J. Radnik and M. Beller, *Science*, 2017, **358**, 326–332.
- 53 S. Xin, Y.-G. Guo and L.-J. Wan, *Acc. Chem. Res.*, 2012, **45**, 1759–1769.
- 54 J. Wang, X. Yan, Z. Zhang, H. Ying, R. Guo, W. Yang and W. Q. Han, *Adv. Funct. Mater.*, 2019, **29**, 1904819.
- 55 Q. Fan, P. Hou, C. Choi, T. S. Wu, S. Hong, F. Li, Y. L. Soo, P. Kang, Y. Jung and Z. Sun, *Adv. Energy Mater.*, 2020, **10**, 1903068.
- 56 J. Yang, Z. Qiu, C. Zhao, W. Wei, W. Chen, Z. Li, Y. Qu, J. Dong, J. Luo, Z. Li and Y. Wu, *Angew. Chem., Int. Ed.*, 2018, **57**, 14095–14100.
- 57 C. C. Hou, L. Zou and Q. Xu, *Adv. Mater.*, 2019, **31**, 1904689.
- 58 M. Jia, C. Choi, T.-S. Wu, C. Ma, P. Kang, H. Tao, Q. Fan, S. Hong, S. Liu, Y.-L. Soo, Y. Jung, J. Qiu and Z. Sun, *Chem. Sci.*, 2018, **9**, 8775–8780.
- 59 L. Fan, P. F. Liu, X. Yan, L. Gu, Z. Z. Yang, H. G. Yang, S. Qiu and X. Yao, *Nat. Commun.*, 2016, **7**, 10667.
- 60 K. Artyushkova, B. Kiefer, B. Halevi, A. Knop-Gericke, R. Schlogl and P. Atanassov, *Chem. Commun.*, 2013, **49**, 2539–2541.
- 61 W. Ju, A. Bagger, G.-P. Hao, A. S. Varela, I. Sinev, V. Bon, B. Roldan Cuenya, S. Kaskel, J. Rossmeisl and P. Strasser, *Nat. Commun.*, 2017, **8**, 944.
- 62 C. Yan, H. Li, Y. Ye, H. Wu, F. Cai, R. Si, J. Xiao, S. Miao, S. Xie, F. Yang, Y. Li, G. Wang and X. Bao, *Energy Environ. Sci.*, 2018, **11**, 1204–1210.
- 63 X. Li, H. Rong, J. Zhang, D. Wang and Y. Li, *Nano Res.*, 2020, **13**, 1842–1855.
- 64 Y. J. Sa, H. Jung, D. Shin, H. Y. Jeong, S. Ringe, H. Kim, Y. J. Hwang and S. H. Joo, *ACS Catal.*, 2020, **10**, 10920–10931.
- 65 Y. Cheng, S. Zhao, B. Johannessen, J.-P. Veder, M. Saunders, M. R. Rowles, M. Cheng, C. Liu, M. F. Chisholm, R. De Marco, H.-M. Cheng, S.-Z. Yang and S. P. Jiang, *Adv. Mater.*, 2018, **30**, 1706287.
- 66 J. Zhang, W. Luo and A. Züttel, *J. Mater. Chem. A*, 2019, **7**, 26285–26292.
- 67 W. Luo, J. Zhang, M. Li and A. Züttel, *ACS Catal.*, 2019, **9**, 3783–3791.

