



Cite this: *Sustainable Energy Fuels*,
2023, 7, 1333

Highly active Pd–ZrO₂ electrodes for hydrogen evolution reaction†

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Here we discuss the use of a family of electrode materials, which exhibit specific electrocatalytic activity for hydrogen evolution reaction and hydrogen oxidation reaction. These composite materials show extended lifetime, also being very cheap in comparison with pure palladium. We specifically focus on composite electrodes formed by Pd and ZrO₂, a ceramic oxide compatible with human tissues, whose role is to enhance the electroactivity of classic platinum group metals, thus significantly reducing the catalyst load. To carefully control the electrocatalyst composition and morphology, the electrodes are prepared by ion beam sputtering deposition onto fluorine-doped tin oxide supports, thus obtaining ordered layers of ceramic and electrocatalyst. The outcomes point to the synergistic effects between the precious metal catalyst and ceramic diluent not only in terms of the chemical stability of the layer but also of the electrochemical activity of the composite material.

Received 12th January 2023

Accepted 31st January 2023

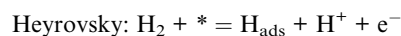
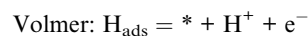
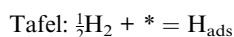
DOI: 10.1039/d3se00053b

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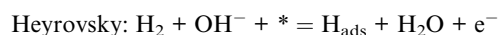
1. Introduction

Quite recently, Vizza *et al.*^{1–5} developed a new class of bifunctional^{6–14} electrocatalysts for the production and usage of molecular hydrogen.¹⁵ The electrocatalytic activity stems from the strict interaction between the electroactive material (typically, platinum group metals, PGM) and specific ceramic supports based on the relevant lanthanide oxides. According to,^{1,2,4,5,9} the most active support is cerium oxide (CeO₂), which dramatically enhances both the hydrogen oxidation reaction (HOR) and hydrogen evolution reaction (HER) at Pd@CeO₂/C electrodes. Ceramic materials like CeO₂¹⁰ and ZrO₂^{11,16} are added to increase the activity for HER/HOR owing to the specific reaction paths under acidic and alkaline conditions, as briefly summarized here below:

Acid environment: Tafel–Volmer and Heyrovsky–Volmer paths



Alkaline conditions: Heyrovsky–Volmer path:



Accordingly,^{14,17–19} in the case of an alkaline environment as described by DFT calculations²⁰ and RDE measurements,²¹ the reaction mechanism can be considered as a Heyrovsky–Volmer mechanism.

Not only HER/HOR but also H₂-UPD (under potential deposition) is slower in alkaline media²² than in acidic environments. The presence of Ni(OH)₂ improves the H₂-UPD²³ and HER/HOR by lowering the energy barrier for the interfacial water network reorganization. In the present setup, the HER/HOR promotion stems from the specific interactions of Pd with the oxygen atoms of CeO₂, thus affecting the hydrogen binding energy owing to the catalyst structure that consists of oxidized Pd atoms coordinated by four oxygen atoms in CeO₂, as evidenced by X-ray absorption spectroscopy.¹ The electrochemical activity of Pd@CeO₂ composite powder is independent on the adopted synthetic route, as reported by Yu *et al.*⁹

Within this framework, we preliminarily investigated the environmental impact *via* LCA analysis of anion-exchange membrane fuel cells (AEMFC) in comparison with proton-

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† Electronic supplementary information (ESI) available. See DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1039/d3se00053b>

exchange membrane fuel cells (PEMFC).²⁴ As expected, the acid conditions had a higher environmental impact, bound to both Membrane Electrode Assembly (MEA) preparation and electro-catalyst for the oxygen reduction reaction (ORR). Nonetheless, the stability of the anion exchange polymer in alkaline media is still to be optimized, thus greatly affecting its long-term applications. Based on the encouraging results obtained for ceria, we have chosen to use another ceramic material, zirconia, widely used also in dentistry surgery for its mechanical and biocompatibility properties.^{25,26} Moreover, ZrO₂ has also been widely used for a huge amount of hydrogenation reactions due to its hydrogen spillover effect.

The electrodes were obtained by co-deposition of palladium and zirconium on conductive support: fluorine-doped tin oxide, FTO, using the ion beam sputtering technique, a low-cost and scalable method to prepare catalyst coated membranes (CCM). FTO has been chosen as an inert electrochemical support useful for the characterization of the prepared composite materials for HER in alkali. *Ex situ* spectroscopic characterizations allow the determination of the chemical state of the metals after deposition and subsequent air exposure, as well as the chemical modification of the electrode materials after being used.

In the present contribution, we analyse the performances of Pd@ZrO₂/FTO electrodes for comparing the ceria catalyst^{5,13} with the less expensive and more environmentally friendly zirconia²⁵ and to underline the possibility of using ion beam sputtering deposition to prepare CCM and/or MEA for fuel cell devices.

2. Experimental section

2.1. Electrode preparation

The electrodes are prepared by Ion-Beam Sputtering Deposition (IBSD), a physical vapour deposition (PVD) technique that offers the chance to customize the properties of the material by depositing a thin film of a selected composition. By changing the deposition parameters (ion species, ion energy, ion incidence angle, collection angle), it is possible to control the properties of the growing film (*e.g.*, mass density, optical properties, adhesion, structural properties, surface roughness, mechanical properties, electrical resistivity).²⁷ Here, IBSD makes use of a specifically designed Pd/Zr composite target to get a uniform coating where the two elements are present in tailored percentages.

The IBSD apparatus consists of a Kaufman ion beam source faced on a 100 dm³ vacuum chamber with a base pressure in the range of 10^{−4} Pa. Argon ions are used as primary particles for sample preparation. A composite target is fixed in front of the Ar⁺ beam at a 30 deg incidence angle. The target consists of 100 × 133 × 0.3 mm Zr foil and a Pd net made with a 0.2 mm diameter Pd wire (see Fig. 1A). The Pd net is fixed on top of the Zr foil through an aluminium frame with grooves of 0.6 mm width and 1 mm pitch. This design allows to easily vary the target composition, *i.e.*, the relative amount of the two elements exposed to Ar⁺, by changing the texture of the Pd mesh. The thickness of the deposit is monitored online *via* a quartz microbalance, placed along with the samples within the

rastered area (see Fig. 1B). To control the coating thickness, deposition time is the driving parameter. In the present work, we produced four kinds of samples with coating layers of thickness 25, 50, 100, and 200 nm, whose weights were 31.5, 62.6, 115.8, and 25.7 μg, respectively. 20 × 10 mm FTO substrates (Sigma-Aldrich fluorine doped tin oxide coated glass slide with surface resistivity ~7 Ω sq.^{−1}) were used as support material. Through simple masking, only half (~10 × 10 mm) of their conductive surface was coated. The thickness of the deposit was then measured on an FTO support *via* stylus profilometry.

2.2. Physical characterization

2.2.1. Profilometer. A KLA-Tencor stylus profilometer, equipped with a low-force capacitive sensor measuring head and a 2 μm radius tip, is used to measure the deposition thickness of Pd@ZrO₂ on FTO.

2.2.2. XPS. XPS measurements are carried out with a PHI 5600 UHV apparatus equipped with a hemispherical electron analyser and a monochromatized X-ray source (Al Kα = 1486.6 eV, ΔE = 0.48 eV). The high-resolution spectra were acquired in constant step energy mode with $E_{\text{pass}} = 23.8$ eV. The overall energy resolution was less than 0.8 eV. The pressure in the experimental chamber during experiments was 1.2 × 10^{−9} mbar. The binding energy scale was calibrated *via* the Au 4f_{7/2} core level line (located at 84.00 eV) of a clean polycrystalline Au sample. The Ar⁺ energy was set at 2 keV with ion current on a sample of 2 μA (pressure in the main chamber up to ~3 × 10^{−8} mbar).

2.2.3. Field emission scanning electron microscopy (FESEM) characterization. FESEM images have been acquired using a field emission scanning electron microscope – Sigma (Zeiss, Germany), working at 10 kV with a working distance of 10 mm when back scattered electrons mode (BSE). BSE mode allows highlighting the element distribution on the surface, evidencing heavy or light atoms by means of atomic number, thus allowing for investigating the different layers and their possible interactions. Moreover, the secondary electron mode has been used to study the morphological and dimensional aspects of the samples. These two techniques are complementary.

2.3. Electrochemical characterization

All the electrochemical characterisations are performed with a 3-electrode setup, using a platinum foil as the counter electrode (CE) and a saturated calomel electrode (SCE) with 0.5 M KNO₃ double bridge as the reference electrode. The tests are performed in KOH (Sigma-Aldrich reagent grade pellets) aqueous solutions at two different concentrations, namely 0.1 and 1 M, carefully purged with N₂ to remove O₂ and CO₂.

2.3.1. Cyclic voltammetry (CV). CVs are performed with a “Solartron 1287A electrochemical interface”, in the −0.05 ÷ 1.4 V vs. RHE potential interval, at (a) 20 mV s^{−1} scan rate and (b) 1 V s^{−1} for 5000 cycles as a stability test on the Pd@ZrO₂/FTO. The selected range is meant to limit (a) H₂ evolution, (b) H₂ absorption in Pd, and (c) to avoid PdO₂ (ref. 28) formation,



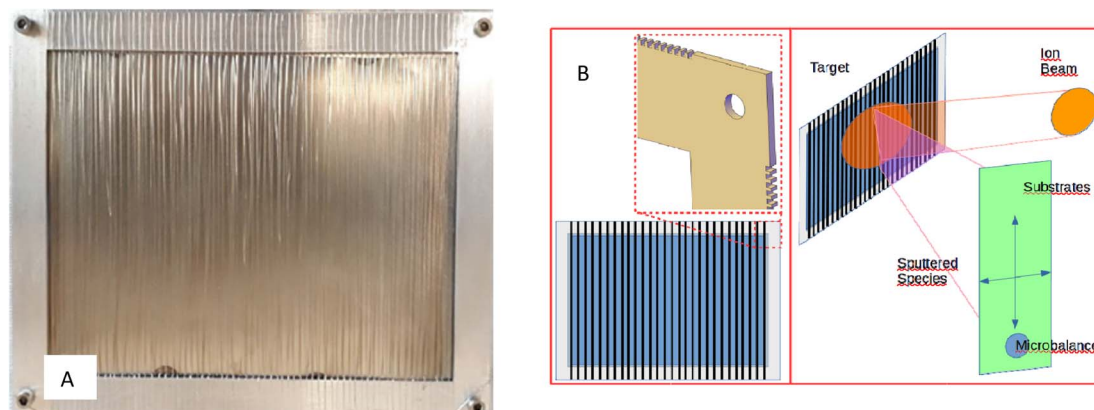


Fig. 1 (A) The target; (B) schematic drawing of the composite target: Zr foil (blue) fixed on the target holder through an aluminium frame (grey) that, in turn, hosts the Pd wire (black); (B) left up: detail of the frame with hooking grooves for the Pd wire (pitch 1 mm).

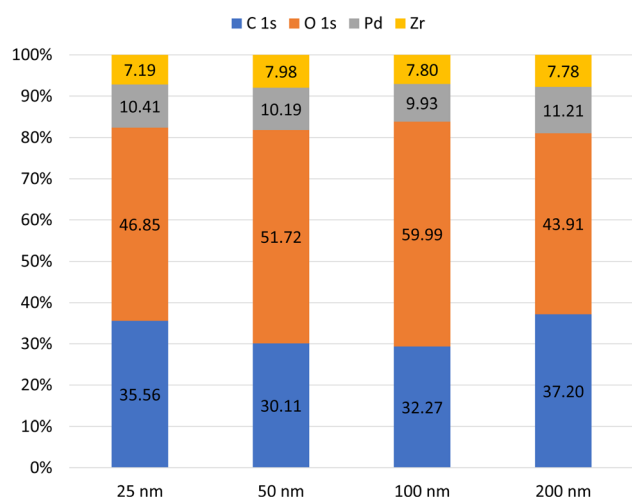


Fig. 2 Elemental composition (at%) of the 4 thicknesses samples for the detected element, namely C, O, Pd, and Zr.

Table 1 Experimental relative amount of Zr and Pd for different thicknesses

Sample thickness	Zr (at%)	Pd (at%)
5	41	59
50	44	56
100	44	56
200	41	59
Expected from sputtering yield tabulated data	56	44

which is one of the factors favouring the detachment of the Pd layer. All the potentials discussed in this paper have been translated from SCE to RHE scale. The equation used to transform the data is:

$$E_{\text{RHE}} = E_{\text{SCE}} + 0.244 + 0.059 \times \text{pH}$$

where E_{RHE} is the potential referred to RHE; E_{SCE} is the experimental potential vs. SCE; pH = 13 and pH = 14 have been used

for 0.1 M KOH and 1 M KOH, respectively. All CVs are carried out with CorrWare 3.5h® (Scribner software), setting the sweep type as “analog”.

2.3.2. Electrochemical impedance spectroscopy (EIS). EIS analyses were performed with a “Solartron 1260A Frequency Response Analyzer” equipped with a “Solartron 1287A electrochemical interface”.

The tests were performed in aqueous 1 M KOH, at electrodes polarized at -0.275 V vs. RHE, in the 100 kHz to 0.01 Hz frequency range @10 mV amplitude.

3. Results and discussion

3.1. XPS

The XPS analysis provides detailed information about the elemental composition and the chemical state of the films in the first few Å close to the surface. As previously described, the deposition protocol allows for obtaining samples with selected composition and thickness. In order to determine if the elemental composition of the samples is compliant with the expected Pd/Zr ratio, namely about 1 : 1, for various deposit thicknesses, we performed systematic XPS measurements. We evaluated the amount of the detected elements: Pd, Zr, O, and C. In Fig. 2, the category plot shows the elemental composition (at%) of samples with increasing film thickness, namely 25, 50, 100, and 200 nm. The film stoichiometry shows rather homogeneous deposits. The *ex situ* analysis implies the presence of adventitious carbon and oxygen, which could be bonded to carbon or present in metal oxides. However, the major interest is given by the relative amount of the co-deposited species Pd and Zr. From the literature,²⁹ the sputtering yield for Ar^+ at 500 eV and 60 deg is 1.5 for Zr and 4.8 for Pd. The exposure of sputterable surfaces of the two metals, as designed for the home-made target (see previous section), should bring, according to the tabulated sputtering yields, to a Pd/Zr ratio of 0.8 : 1. The experimental results indicate that the content of Zr and Pd is almost constant (0.04 and 0.05 of relative standard deviation (RSD), respectively), without any dependence on the thickness of the deposits, and that the actual Pd/Zr ratio is 1.3 :



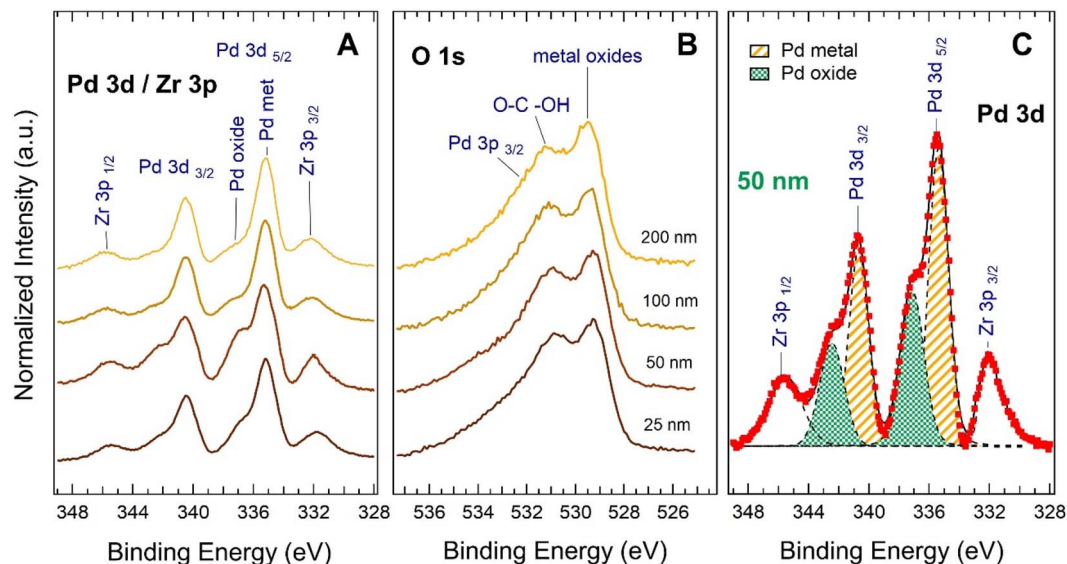


Fig. 3 Normalized XPS spectra of pristine samples at Pd 3d and Zr 3p edges (A) and O 1s edge (B). The thickness of the grown film is indicated. Metallic and oxide species resulting from fitting procedure of the normalized XPS spectra of the 50 nm sample at Pd 3d and Ze 3p edges (C).

1 (see Table 1). Even if this value is slightly different from the expected one, it remains compliant with the elemental ratio required for producing samples suitable for the planned electrochemical experiment and confirms the appropriateness of the target design and setup. Fig. 3 shows the normalized XPS spectra of pristine samples at Pd 3d and Zr 3p edges (Fig. 3A) and O 1s edge (Fig. 3B) for the different thicknesses of the deposits.

By looking at the Pd 3d_{5/2}, the spectra show metallic palladium (Pd(0)) at 335.3 eV (spin orbit splitting $\Delta E = 5.3$ eV) and

palladium oxide (PdO_x) in the region between 336.2 eV and 337.2 eV.^{30,31} The reduced amount of the oxide for the 200 nm thickness with respect to the other samples mirrors the slight decrease of the overall content of oxygen as evaluated in the elemental analysis. Nonetheless, Pd 50 nm presents a higher amount of Pd oxide, as evidenced by Fig. 3A. This could be strictly connected with the best electrocatalytic behaviour of 50 nm electrode for the HER, as described in the electrochemical part. The position of Zr 3p_{3/2} peak at 332.3 eV indicates the presence of zirconium oxide,³² whereas there is no

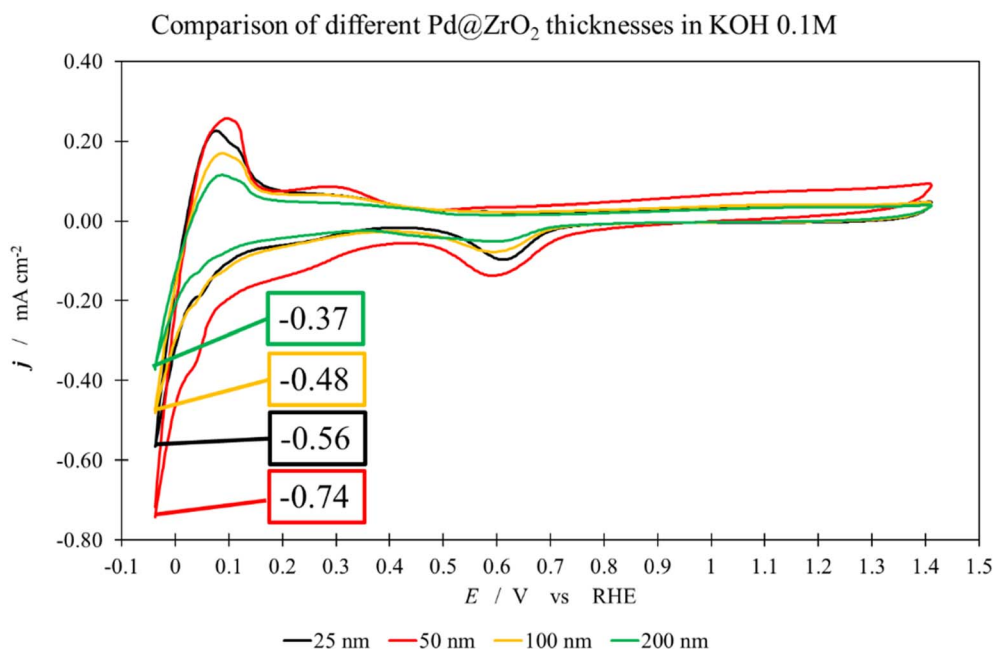


Fig. 4 Cyclic voltammetry in aqueous 0.1 M KOH for different thicknesses of the deposit. Scan rate: 20 mV s⁻¹, electrode geometric area: 1 cm².



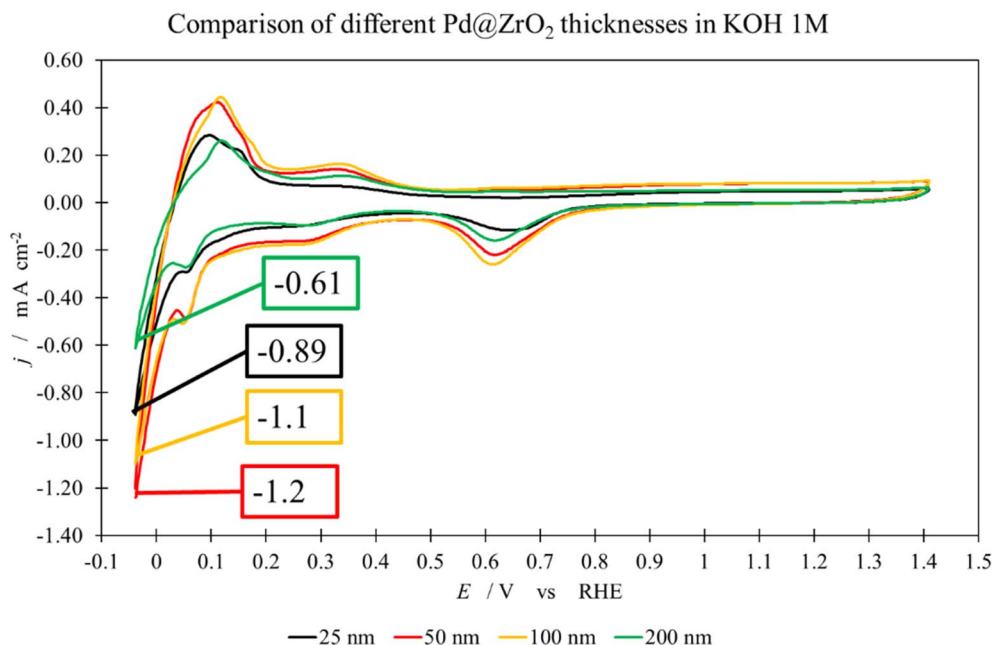


Fig. 5 Cyclic voltammetry in aqueous 1 M KOH for different thicknesses of the deposit. Scan rate: 20 mV s^{-1} , electrode geometric area: 1 cm^2 .

evidence of metallic zirconium that should be placed at lower BE (329.70 eV).³³ The full oxidation of Zr is also well established by Zr 3d spectra (not shown). The O 1s spectra show two main features, one peak at 529.4 eV and assigned to metallic oxides, with no possibility to distinguish between zirconium and palladium oxides, and the other broad band, around 531.0 eV , related to hydroxyl species and oxygen bonded to carbon. The huge tail at higher BE is due to the contribution of Pd $3p_{3/2}$ peak

placed at 532.2 eV ,³⁴ for which the metallic and the oxide state are not distinguishable. In order to have a quantitative evaluation of the Pd oxide amount, the spectra have been fitted using Voigt line-shape for the metallic and oxide components. The quality of the fit has been evaluated with the residuals, namely, for fixed energy, the ratio between the difference of the calculated point and the experimental point and the square root of the experimental points, have been then analysed by applying

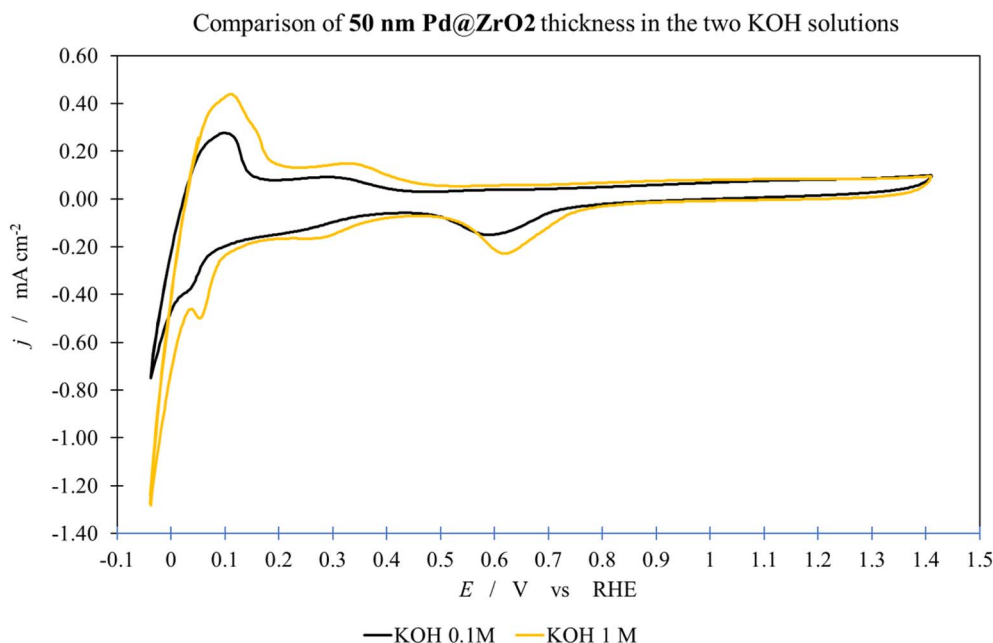


Fig. 6 Cyclic voltammetry in aqueous KOH solutions of Pd@ZrO₂ 50 nm layer deposited by IBS on FTO. Scan rate: 20 mV s^{-1} , electrode geometric area: 1 cm^2 .



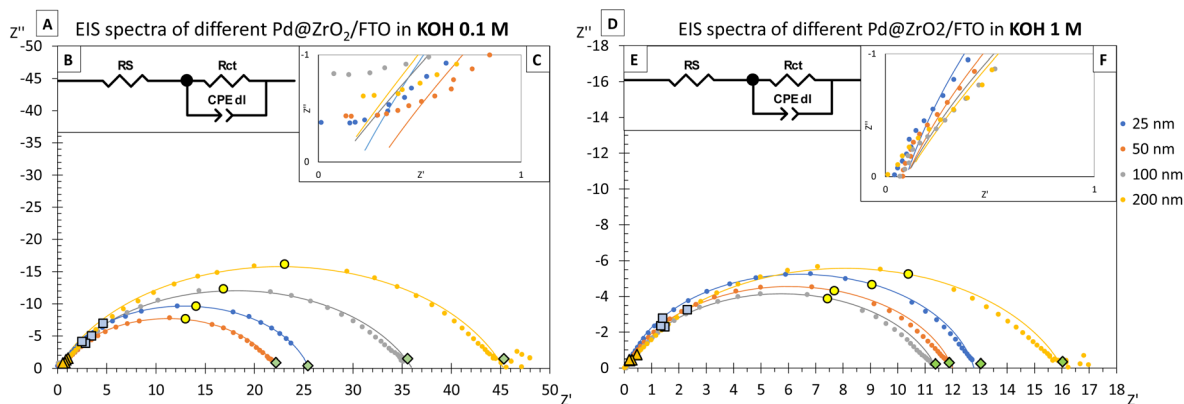


Fig. 7 EIS spectra for different thicknesses of Pd@ZrO₂ layers supported on FTO. The applied potential for all EIS measurements is -0.275 V vs. RHE. The frequency range is 0.1 to 10^5 Hz. (A) in 0.1 M KOH; (D) in 1 M KOH. Dots = experimental data, lines = fitting results obtained with the reported equivalent circuit. Panels (B) and (E) equivalent circuits. Panels (C) and (F) magnification of EIS spectra in the 0–1 Z' range. Frequency: 10 000 Hz orange triangle, 1000 Hz light-blue square, 100 Hz yellow circle and 10 Hz green rhombus.

the Abbe criterion.³⁵ The result assesses no correlation among residuals as an indication of random noise, confirming the goodness of the fitting procedure.

In Fig. 3C, one of those fits is shown, namely that of the Pd 3d spectrum for the 50 nm deposit is shown, where the ochre pattern is related to the metallic component, while the green pattern to the oxide one. This is the sample exhibiting the higher oxidation (see Fig. 3A), whose amount can be evaluated at 40% of the total Pd content. For the other samples, palladium oxide has been estimated to be 25%, 20%, and 10% for the 25, 100, and 200 nm deposits, respectively.

3.2. Cyclic voltammetry (CV)

Fig. 4 and 5 show the CVs recorded in aqueous 0.1 M and 1 M KOH solutions, respectively, for different thicknesses of the active layer. While the good reproducibility between the peak potentials of the various deposits is evident, we observe a rather large variability in terms of current densities, which are a function of both the thickness and the roughness of the surface layer. CVs also evidence how the 50 nm shows the best

electroactivity in terms of current densities for both HER, comparing the boxed cathodic current value in Fig. 4 and 5 (-7.4×10^{-4} A cm⁻² and -1.2×10^{-3} A cm⁻² for the 50 nm, respectively, at 0.05 V vs. RHE), and HOR, comparing the peaks between 0 and 0.2 V vs. RHE due to the oxidation of H₂. These outcomes are not linked to the deposit roughness obtained by IBSD²⁷ since the most intense reduction peak is exhibited by the 50 nm layer. Thicker deposits should exhibit larger active surface areas.²⁸ Also, SEM analysis of pristine materials shows a higher roughness of 200 nm than 50 nm samples, see Fig. S1 in ESI;† while the FESEM images evidence the cross-sectional morphology of the samples, thus highlighting a strongly adherent Pd/Zr deposit onto the FTO support, see Fig. S2A and B in ESI.†

These observations highlight that the active surface of this composite material is related to the thickness of the deposit.

The key role of the electrolyte concentration is evidenced in Fig. 6, showing a larger HER current in 1 M KOH, paralleled by a larger HOR current. This behaviour is different from that observed for pure Pt,²³ for which an increase in KOH

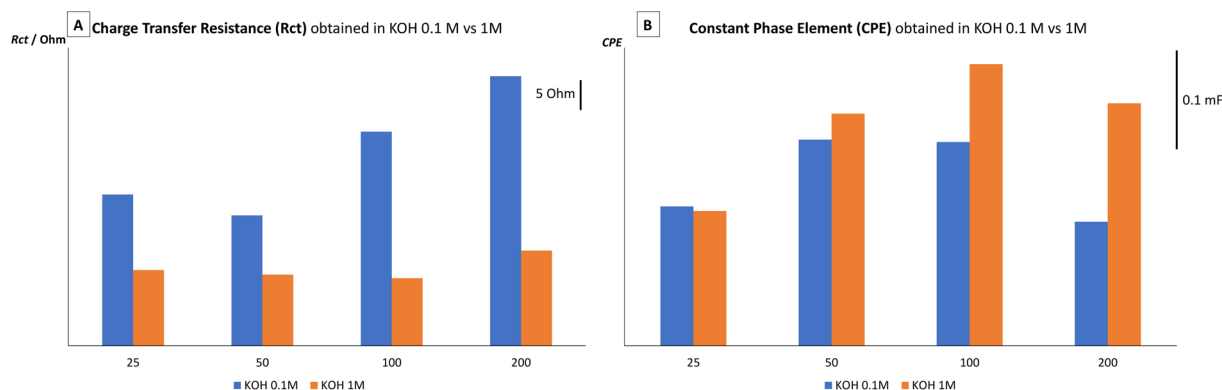


Fig. 8 (A) Charge transfer resistances (R_{ct}). (B) Constant phase element (CPE) for 25, 50, 100, and 200 nm thickness of Pd@ZrO₂ layers sputtered onto FTO, in 0.1 M KOH (blue bar) and 1 M KOH (orange bar). These values are obtained from the fitting of EIS data presented in Fig. 7. The maximum iterations are 1000, type of fitting is complex, GDAE. Accuracy is 2.



Table 2 EIS data fitting of Pd@ZrO₂/FTO electrodes at different thicknesses. Data were obtained with Zview 4.0c version (Scribner Associates Inc. software) using the equivalent circuit of Fig. 7, panel (B). The electrode is tested in 0.1 M and 1 M KOH aqueous solutions at −0.275 V vs. RHE

Pd@ZrO ₂ thickness (nm)	0.1 M KOH			1 M KOH		
	R_{ct} (Ω)	CPE-T ($S \times s^n$)	Exp CPE	R_{ct} (Ω)	CPE-T ($S \times s^n$)	Exp CPE
25 nm	25.35 \pm 0.15	1.40 $\times 10^{-4} \pm 4.4 \times 10^{-6}$	0.83	12.69 \pm 0.03	1.4 $\times 10^{-4} \pm 2.8 \times 10^{-6}$	0.88
50 nm	21.87 \pm 0.08	2.1 $\times 10^{-4} \pm 6.1 \times 10^{-6}$	0.78	11.91 \pm 0.04	2.3 $\times 10^{-4} \pm 8.2 \times 10^{-6}$	0.83
100 nm	35.91 \pm 0.18	2.1 $\times 10^{-4} \pm 8.9 \times 10^{-6}$	0.75	11.31 \pm 0.05	2.8 $\times 10^{-4} \pm 1.2 \times 10^{-5}$	0.81
200 nm	45.2 \pm 0.18	1.2 $\times 10^{-4} \pm 4.5 \times 10^{-6}$	0.78	15.93 \pm 0.06	2.4 $\times 10^{-4} \pm 9.8 \times 10^{-6}$	0.78

concentration leads to a current reduction. On the contrary, as already evidenced by Vizza *et al.*⁵ for Ce oxide, the presence of an oxophilic compound leads to an increase in the HER and HOR current with the increase in KOH concentration due to the synergistic effect between CeO₂ and Pd. This behaviour has also been evidenced for our composite electrodes formed by Pd with ZrO₂ due to a similar synergistic interaction between the ceramic compound and the noble metal.

In detail, the HER is characterized by a large and sharp peak current, paralleled by a large HOR signal in the reverse cycle, followed by a rather large plateau pertaining to the growth of the metal oxide, whose reduction is paralleled, in the reverse cycle, by a “bell-shaped” peak. These features are almost invariant with the layer thickness but for the current values, in line with the relevant surface areas.

3.3. Electrochemical impedance spectroscopy (EIS)

Fig. 7 shows the EIS spectra for the 25, 50, 100, and 200 nm deposits in 0.1 M and 1 M KOH, together with the equivalent circuit resulting from EIS analysis. Note that, even if equivalent circuits of Fig. 7, panels (B) and (E), have been used to fit the

experimental data, in Nyquist plots, R_s has been set to zero for clarity. The constant phase element (CPE) has been used in the equivalent circuit to account for the intimate alternating presence of ZrO₂ and Pd in this very flat layer, which can lead to sites with different activities. Moreover, the chemical interaction of Pd with H₂ can also increase the inhomogeneity of the electrode surface area. We believe that the inhomogeneous double layer, shown by electrodes, is related not to the roughness of the interface but to the chemical surface composition of the electrode. We think that the alternation of Pd/PdO and ZrO₂ on the electrode surface creates an inhomogeneous distribution of adsorbent species like OH* and H*; hence, the structure of the double layer behaves differently from a perfectly flat surface. This effect is also possible in the presence of Pd, which can absorb H₂.

Notably, due to the synergistic interaction between Pd/PdO and ZrO₂, the ongoing reaction exhibits a similar path as in the acid environment,⁶ as previously reported.²³ In addition, at the chosen working potential (−275 mV vs. RHE) the HER is largely prevalent with respect to H₂-UPD, which results almost undetectable, and, thanks to the high planarity and the compactness of the layer on FTO, only one parallel RC is

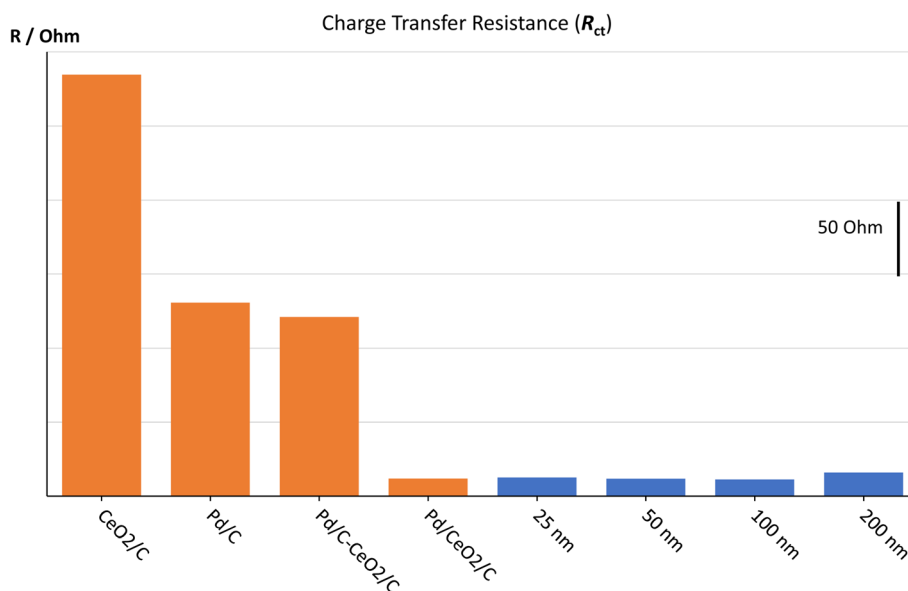


Fig. 9 Charge transfer resistances of 4 different ceria-based composite materials (from Vizza *et al.*⁵ – orange bars) and 4 different thicknesses of Pd@ZrO₂ (blue bars), in KOH 1 M at −275 mV vs. RHE. Pd/C–CeO₂/C denote a mix of 2 co-deposited powders: Pd/C and CeO₂/C. Pd/CeO₂/C denote a co-synthesis of Pd and ceria oxide.



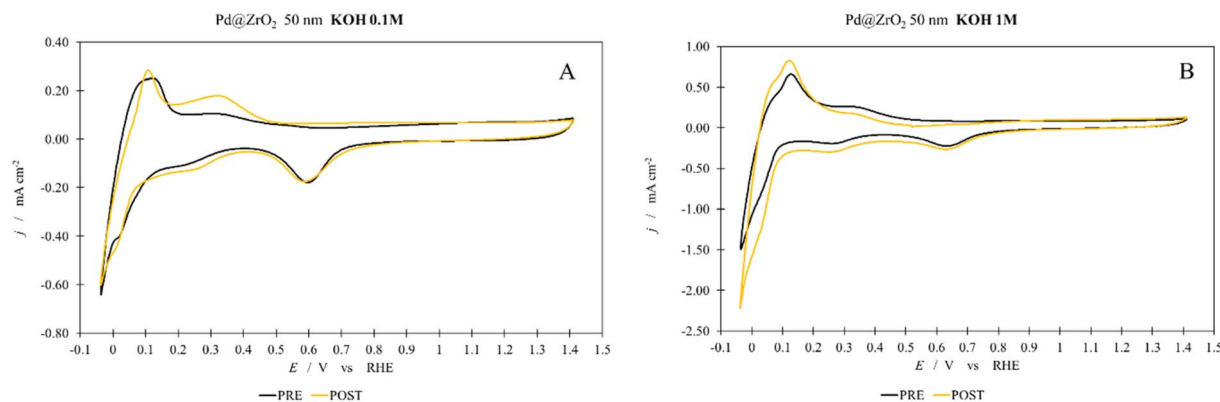


Fig. 10 CV of a 50 nm Pd@ZrO₂ electrode in 0.1 M KOH, (A), and 1 M KOH, (B), pre and post 5000 CV cycles. Scan rate: 20 mV s⁻¹, electrode geometric area: 1 cm².

present; thus only one semicircle is visible in the EIS plots. In conclusion, EIS data are fitted using the simple equivalent circuit reported in Fig. 7, panels (B) and (E). In order to show that at high frequency the first semicircle connected to the H₂-UPD is absent, the magnification of the Nyquist plots is added, as shown in Fig. 7: panels (C) and (F).

The data described in Fig. 8A and B, R_{ct} and CPE capacitance values, respectively, were obtained using Zview® 4.0c fitting procedure, see Table 2. It is worth noting that the value of the CPE exponent is always around 0.8, with a small increase from 0.1 M to 1 M KOH; see Table 2, columns 4 and 7. Both these two parameters, CPE capacitance and CPE exponent, witnessed for a double layer not completely flat, for the reasons previously discussed, but almost stable, at least for the 50 nm sample.

As expected from the CV results, in 0.1 M KOH, the 50 nm sample has the lowest R_{ct} for HER and in 1 M KOH, all the R_{ct} values further decrease (Fig. 8A), leading the 100 nm to be more similar to the 50 nm, as also evidenced with CVs measurements. These values are likely correlated to the modification of the surface since both 100 and 200 nm show a considerable increase in the CPE values in connection with their repeated use in 0.1 M and 1 M KOH, Fig. 8B. We can speculate that, at least initially (0.1 M KOH), the 50 nm has a much higher exposed surface area than the other samples; moreover, the very slight increase of its surface area (1 M KOH) witnessed for its strong electrochemical stability in comparison with the 100 and 200 nm samples. In summary, the 50 nm sample is more stable than the 100 and 200 nm samples, as denoted by both the low increase of the CPE term (see Fig. 8B) and SEM images (see ESI – Fig. S3†). On the contrary, 100 and 200 nm samples almost double their surface area, highlighted by the increase in CPE values (see Fig. 8B). In summary, the intimate mixing between Pd and ZrO₂ leads to a synergistic effect evidenced by very low R_{ct} values obtained by EIS measurements (see Fig. 9), as described by Vizza⁵ for Pd and CeO₂ in the same alkaline environment, thus highlighting how a new oxophilic compound can be used to increase the electrocatalytic activity of Pd for ORR in alkali.

Interestingly, the thickness of the Pd@ZrO₂ layer seems to play a minor role in lowering the charge transfer resistance,

pointing either to (i) significant differences between the various depositions (*e.g.*, in connection with the surface roughness) or (ii) the key role of the balance between thickness and exposed surface area.

3.4. Stability test

The results of the CV and EIS tests highlight the better performance of the 50 nm Pd@ZrO₂ deposit, in terms of both higher catalytic activity for HER and greater stability as checked *via* 5000 CV cycles in 0.1 M and 1 M KOH. SEM images of the 50 nm sample after 5000 CV cycles (see ESI – Fig. S3C†) evidence a greater stability of this Pd@ZrO₂ thickness compared to the 200 nm (see ESI – Fig. S3D†), which presents a ruined surface due to the powder detachment only after 8 cycles (compare Fig. S3B and D in the ESI†).

Fig. 10 compares the voltammetric behaviour of the 50 nm electrode before and after 5000 CV cycles in both 0.1 M (Fig. 10A) and 1 M KOH (Fig. 10B). Although the two curves are not perfectly overlapped, the key features are almost identical but for a larger H₂ desorption peak at about 320 mV in the forward cycle in 0.1 M KOH and for an HER current increase in 1 M KOH. It is worthwhile to note the perfect overlapping of the Pd oxide reduction peaks²⁸ at around 0.6 V, features that once again point to the stability of the active layer in both electrolytes.

4. Conclusions

The preparation of Pd@ZrO₂ composite electrode by means of IBS deposition for HER in an alkaline medium has been described and validated. The 50 nm composite material, the best electrode we have synthesized, shows a Pd loading of about 30 μg cm⁻² with a mass activity of almost 40 mA mg_{Pd}⁻¹ at 0.05 V vs. RHE. The electroactivity and stability of this novel electrocatalyst structure have been investigated by CV and EIS for different thicknesses: 25, 50, 100, and 200 nm. The IBS technique allows strict control of the layer composition and loading. The results point to an effective enhancement of the electroactivity, as evidenced by the drastic reduction of the



charge transfer resistance, thus allowing the parallel reduction of catalyst load even at increasing current densities. It is evident that the 50 nm deposit has the best electrocatalytic activity and higher stability compared to 25, 100, and 200 nm, which is related both to the thickness and to the equilibrium of Pd(0) and Pd(II). It can be speculated that the surface ratio between Pd(0) and Pd(II) of the catalytic material is influenced by the interactions with the underlying states, and this interaction is strictly correlated with the thickness of the electrocatalytic materials as evidenced by the XPS measurements. As also described in a previous work,⁵ the higher ratio of Pd(II)/Pd(0) in the Pd/CeO₂/C electrocatalytic material enhances the activity and stability toward HER. In the present work, we observed analogous interactions between Pd and zirconia; hence the best electrocatalytic activity observed for 50 nm thickness is correlated with the relevant Pd(II)/Pd(0) ratio.

Author contributions

C. P., C. L., and S. L. conducted the electrode preparation and performed the physical characterizations. S. M., S. R., A. M., X. H., and A. V. conceived the idea and carried out all the electrochemical characterizations. All the authors discussed the final manuscript.

Conflicts of interest

There are no conflicts to declare.

Acknowledgements

We thankfully acknowledge the financial support of MIUR – PRIN 2017, Prot. 2017YH9MRK: “Novel Multilayered and Micro-Machined Electrode Nano-Architectures for Electrocatalytic Applications (Fuel Cells and Electrolyzers)”. This research is part of the project “One Health Action Hub: University Task Force for the resilience of territorial ecosystems”, supported by Università degli Studi di Milano – PSR 2021 – GSA – Linea 6. We gratefully thank also Piano di Sostegno alla Ricerca 2021 (Linea 2A) – Università degli Studi di Milano. A. M. acknowledges project PNRR – Partenariati estesi – NEST – Network 4 Energy Sustainable Transition – PE0000021 for partial funding.

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