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Integrating oxophilic and protophilic properties in a multivalent $\text{Co}_9\text{S}_8@\text{CoMoP}_x$ electrode to boost alkaline hydrogen evolution†

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The alkaline hydrogen evolution reaction (HER) is plagued by intricate interfacial reactions involving the dissociation of interfacial H_2O molecules and adsorption/desorption of $\text{H}_{\text{ads}}/\text{OH}_{\text{ads}}$ species, which impede the practical application of water electrolysis. Herein, a self-supported $\text{Co}_9\text{S}_8@\text{CoMoP}_x$ electrode with a nanosheet cluster morphology was developed using a stepwise electrodeposition method for an efficient electrocatalytic HER. Benefiting from the coexistence of multivalent metal sites, the $\text{Co}_9\text{S}_8@\text{CoMoP}_x$ electrode integrated both oxophilic and protophilic properties to facilitate the cracking of molecular H_2O and subsequent hydrogen generation. As a result, the obtained $\text{Co}_9\text{S}_8@\text{CoMoP}_x$ electrode exhibited superior alkaline HER activities, delivering an overpotential of 226 mV at -500 mA cm^{-2} with a low attenuation rate of $11 \mu\text{V h}^{-1}$ after 1000 h. An anion-exchange membrane water electrolysis device was then assembled by matching the $\text{Co}_9\text{S}_8@\text{CoMoP}_x$ cathode with an NiFe-based anode to demonstrate its industrial application potential. This work emphasizes the significance of constructing multivalent metal sites to simultaneously achieve oxophilicity and protophilicity, providing a guideline for the rational design of heterostructure electrocatalysts for efficient energy conversion.

Broader context

Sustainable anion-exchange membrane water electrolysis (AEMWE) is recognized as a promising candidate to mitigate the current carbon emission issues and realize the future hydrogen economy. However, as the cathodic reaction, the hydrogen evolution reaction (HER) is plagued by the dissociation of interfacial H_2O molecules and the adsorption/desorption of $\text{H}_{\text{ads}}/\text{OH}_{\text{ads}}$ species, which result in sluggish water dissociation and high energy loss in green hydrogen production. In this work, we report a double-layered $\text{Co}_9\text{S}_8@\text{CoMoP}_x$ self-supported electrode with multivalent active sites to address intricate interfacial reactions in the alkaline HER. Multivalent metal sites on the surface endow the $\text{Co}_9\text{S}_8@\text{CoMoP}_x$ electrocatalyst with both low-valence protophilic sites and high-valence oxophilic sites, thus accelerating catalytic kinetics and delivering low overpotentials of 41 and 226 mV at current densities of -10 and -500 mA cm^{-2} . Meanwhile, $\text{Co}(\text{OH})_x$ on the surface can impede the leaching of MoO_4^{2-} ions through electrostatic interaction and enhance catalytic stability for long-term operation (1000 h at -500 mA cm^{-2}). This work not only emphasizes the significance of constructing composite electrocatalysts with multivalent metal sites to simultaneously achieve oxophilicity and protophilicity but also provides a reference for the precise customization of self-supported heterostructure electrocatalysts for efficient energy conversion.

Introduction

Alkaline anion-exchange membrane water electrolysis (AEMWE) holds great promise for fossil-free and sustainable hydrogen production with intermittent electricity.^{1–3} However, the proton-deficient environment of AEMWE represents an obstacle to the cathodic hydrogen evolution reaction (HER), which limits the overall energy efficiency and large-scale application of

AEMWE.^{4–6} The alkaline HER usually follows the Volmer–Heyrovsky or Volmer–Tafel mechanism, in which the water dissociation step is the essential path of the reaction.^{7–9} Unlike the acidic environment with abundant hydrated protons (H_3O^+), adsorbed hydrogens (H_{ads}) are provided by the initial water dissociation step (Volmer step: $\text{H}_2\text{O} + \text{e}^- \rightarrow \text{H}_{\text{ads}} + \text{OH}^-$) on the electrocatalyst under alkaline conditions.^{10,11} The activation and dissociation of H_2O molecules not only require additional energy to break strong H–OH bonds but also involve the adsorption and desorption of H_{ads} and OH_{ads} species, resulting in a sluggish reaction rate and

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unsatisfactory electrocatalytic efficiency.^{12–14} Accordingly, innovative electrocatalyst design strategies are desirable to conquer this limitation for achieving an efficient alkaline HER.

To overcome this kinetic barrier, interface engineering strategies conducted on heterogeneous catalysts have been critically explored.^{15,16} For example, Pt nanoparticles were loaded onto MgO nanosheets with oxygen vacancies, whereby MgO could promote H₂O dissociation and H₃O⁺ accumulation around Pt^{δ-} sites to form an acid-like local microenvironment, which accelerated the kinetics of the alkaline HER.¹⁷ Moreover, CeO₂ and CoS₂ materials were coupled to form a heterostructure, in which CeO₂ provided strong acidic Ce sites to promote the adsorption and dissociation of water, while CoS₂ offered weakly basic S sites for the surface transfer of H_{ads} and subsequent H₂ evolution.¹⁸ Although the above heterostructure electrocatalysts delivered impressive alkaline HER performances, their synergistic effect was trapped at the limited interface between the different components. For overcoming this, constructing electrocatalysts with mixed multivalent metal ions would be beneficial for integrating multifunctional reaction sites with proper H₂O dissociation or H_{ads}/OH_{ads} adsorption ability at the atomic level. Besides, the combination of a surface protective layer and internal active material with a partially leachable component can improve the stability without having a significant impact on catalytic activity.^{19,20} Therefore, a heterostructure electrocatalyst with the coexistence of a protective layer and multivalent active sites could be expected to drive stable cathodic HER processes in alkaline conditions.

In this research, a double-layered Co₉S₈@CoMoP_x self-supported cathode with multivalent active sites was designed and fabricated by a continuous cathodic layer-by-layer assembly method. Owing to the introduction of the Mo element, the inherent electronic structure of Co₉S₈@CoMoP_x was modulated, which contributed to the existence of multivalent Co metal sites on the surface at the atomic level and endowed the Co₉S₈@CoMoP_x electrode with both low-valence protophilic sites and high-valence oxophilic sites. Detailed electrochemical investigations were performed and demonstrated that Co₉S₈@CoMoP_x delivered excellent catalytic performance with a low overpotential of 226 mV to reach -500 mA cm^{-2} and long-term stability for 1000 h by inhibiting MoO₄²⁻ leaching through an electrostatic anchoring effect of the high-valence sites in the Co₉S₈ layer. To explore the prospect of practical industrial applications, the Co₉S₈@CoMoP_x cathode was also scaled-up and assembled into an AEMWE device coupled with a Ni₃S₂@NiFeP_x anode. The results in the present study highlight the significance of multivalent active sites and a protective layer for realizing an efficient and stable alkaline HER process.

Results and discussions

As schematically presented in Fig. 1a, the Co₉S₈@CoMoP_x electrode was fabricated by a continuous two-step electrodeposition method on conductive Ni foam (NF). CoMoP_x and Co₉S₈ electrodes were prepared by similar one-step cathodic

depositions. Compared to the plane surface of the blank NF substrate (Fig. S1, ESI[†]), the CoMoP_x electrode exhibited a nanosphere morphology with aggregated nanoparticles (Fig. 1b and Fig. S2a–c, ESI[†]), while Co₉S₈ showed an almost nanosheets morphology (Fig. 1c and Fig. S3a–c, ESI[†]). Meanwhile, Co₉S₈ deposited on the CoMoP_x surface basically retained the original morphology of stacked-nanosheets (Fig. 1d and Fig. S4a–c, ESI[†]). Energy dispersive spectrometry (EDS) analysis demonstrated the uniform distribution of elements in CoMoP_x (Fig. S2d, ESI[†]), Co₉S₈ (Fig. S3d, ESI[†]), and Co₉S₈@CoMoP_x (Fig. S4d, ESI[†]). To optimize the deposition parameters of the electrocatalyst, CoMoP_x electrodes prepared with different deposition times were characterized by scanning electron microscopy (SEM) (Fig. S5, ESI[†]). As the deposition time was extended, the surface roughness increased accordingly, and the CoMoP_x layer appeared to show cracks at the edge of the NF at 20 min (Fig. S5h, ESI[†]). These fractures induced by internal mechanical stress and bubble release could easily cause catalyst stripping from the NF substrate and a subsequent decline in activity. Therefore, the CoMoP_x catalyst prepared with a 15 min deposition time was selected as the bottom layer. After that, Co₉S₈ with the nanosheets morphology was loaded on CoMoP_x (Fig. S6, ESI[†]). When the deposition time of the surface layer was only 1 min, Co₉S₈ could not completely cover the underlying CoMoP_x layer (Fig. S6b, ESI[†]). Further prolonging the deposition time of Co₉S₈, the surface roughness evidently increased. However, as expected, crevices occurred at the electrode surface after 4 min of Co₉S₈ deposition due to the excessive coating thickness (Fig. S6h, ESI[†]).

In addition, the optimized deposition times of the bottom and surface layer were further investigated by considering the electrochemical performance. As depicted in Fig. S7a (ESI[†]), when the deposition time of the CoMoP_x layer was 15 min, the double-layered electrode showed the best HER performance. For the top Co₉S₈ layer, 3 min was determined to be an appropriate deposition time to ensure full coverage with a negligible effect on the electrocatalytic activity (Fig. S7b, ESI[†]). The cross-sectional SEM image of the Co₉S₈@CoMoP_x electrode, prepared by 15 min and 3 min depositions of the CoMoP_x bottom layer and Co₉S₈ surface layer, verified the two-layered structure of the composite (Fig. 1e). Considering the difficulty in distinguishing the signals of Mo and S in the SEM element mapping due to the closely located characteristic peaks of Mo L_α (2.29 keV) and S K_α (2.3 keV), the signal for P was used to identify the bottom and surface layers. According to Fig. S8 (ESI[†]), the P element was mainly distributed at the bottom, confirming the inner and outer layers were CoMoP_x and Co₉S₈. Besides, element line scanning following the direction of the arrow in Fig. 1e was conducted (Fig. 1f). It was found that the signal for P gradually increased after about 0.65 μm, implying that the thicknesses of the surface Co₉S₈ and bottom CoMoP_x were ~0.65 μm and ~0.6 μm, respectively.

Transmission electron microscopy (TEM) images and selected area electron diffraction (SAED) patterns were obtained and confirmed the amorphous and polycrystalline structures of CoMoP_x (Fig. S9, ESI[†]) and Co₉S₈ (Fig. S10, ESI[†]), respectively. The related high-resolution transmission electron microscopy



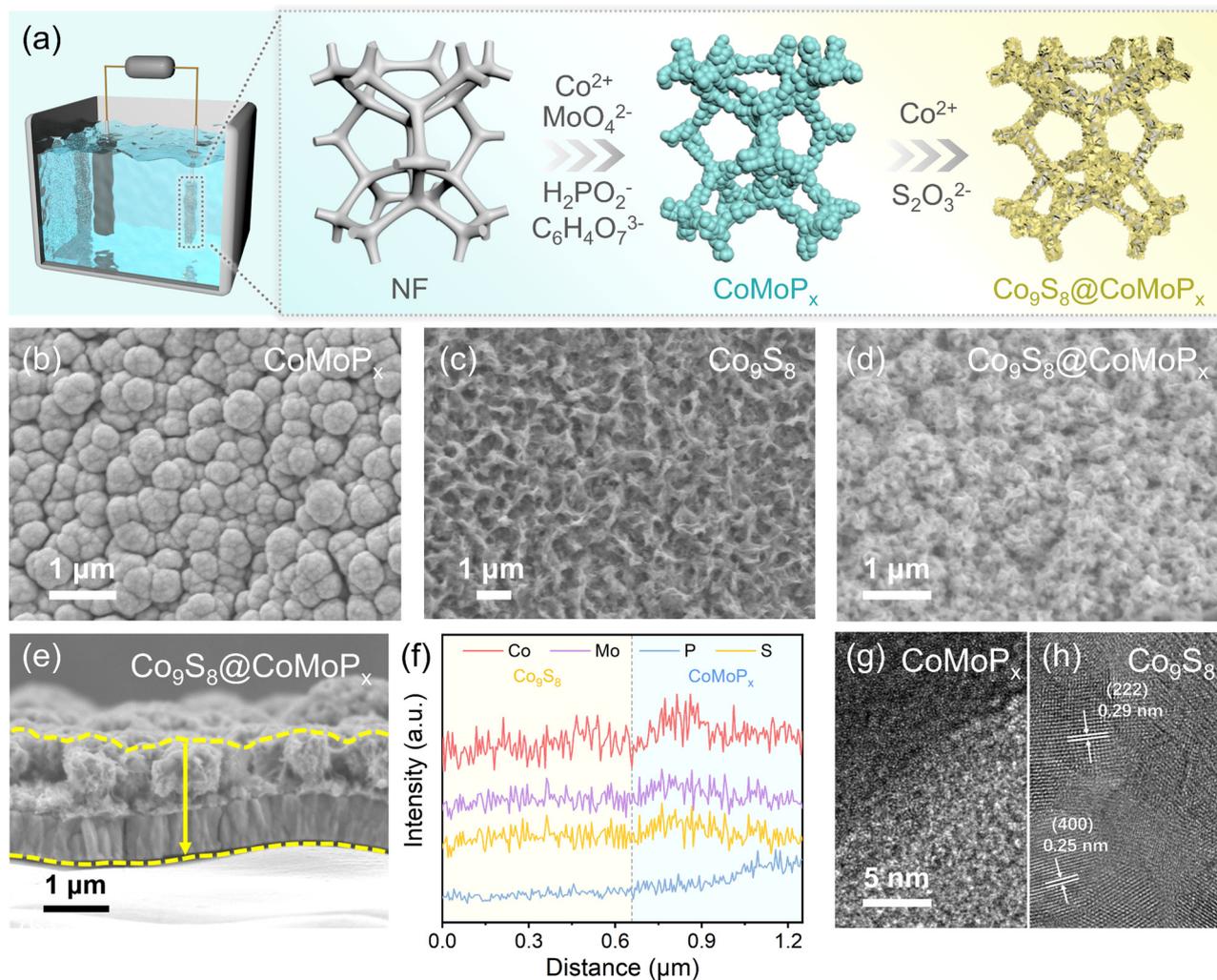


Fig. 1 (a) Schematic of the synthesis route for the $\text{Co}_9\text{S}_8@\text{CoMoP}_x$ electrode. CoMoP_x stands for amorphous cobalt–molybdenum-based phosphide. Surface SEM images of (b) CoMoP_x , (c) Co_9S_8 and (d) $\text{Co}_9\text{S}_8@\text{CoMoP}_x$ electrodes. (e) Cross-sectional SEM image of $\text{Co}_9\text{S}_8@\text{CoMoP}_x$ and corresponding (f) elemental line scanning following the arrow in Fig. 1(e). Related high-resolution transmission electron microscopy (HRTEM) images for (g) CoMoP_x and (h) Co_9S_8 .

(HRTEM) images in Fig. 1g showed no evident crystal structure for CoMoP_x and obvious lattice fringe spacings of 0.29 and 0.25 nm, corresponding to the (222) and (400) planes of Co_9S_8 .^{21,22} Moreover, the phase of Co_9S_8 was also examined by X-ray diffraction (XRD) (Fig. S11, ESI[†]), which gave consistent results with the TEM results.^{23,24} Inductively coupled plasma-optical emission spectrometry (ICP-OES) was performed and the results showed that the Co/Mo ratio in the $\text{Co}_9\text{S}_8@\text{CoMoP}_x$ double-layered composite was about 5 : 1 (Table S1, ESI[†]).

According to the polarization curves in Fig. 2a and Fig. S12, S13, ESI[†], $\text{Co}_9\text{S}_8@\text{CoMoP}_x$ demonstrated superior HER performance ($41/226 \text{ mV}@-10/500 \text{ mA cm}^{-2}$) than CoP ($188/374 \text{ mV}@-10/500 \text{ mA cm}^{-2}$), Co_9S_8 ($445 \text{ mV}@-10 \text{ mA cm}^{-2}$), and almost similar to the single-layer CoMoP_x electrode ($38/212 \text{ mV}@-10/500 \text{ mA cm}^{-2}$). The corresponding Tafel slope values of $\text{Co}_9\text{S}_8@\text{CoMoP}_x$ and CoMoP_x were 82.3 and 78.7 mV dec^{-1} , which were lower than those for CoP (87.0 mV dec^{-1}) and Co_9S_8 ($107.1 \text{ mV dec}^{-1}$) without Mo

(Fig. 2b), manifesting the accelerated HER kinetics.^{25–27} Electrochemical impedance spectroscopy (EIS) measurements were performed for $\text{Co}_9\text{S}_8@\text{CoMoP}_x$ at -0.1 V vs. RHE and showed there was a rapid charge-transfer rate at the electrode–electrolyte interface (Fig. 2c). Meanwhile, operando EIS was also carried out to determine the electron-transfer resistance and reaction kinetics during the HER process. As displayed in Fig. S14 (ESI[†]), the R_{ct} values of $\text{Co}_9\text{S}_8@\text{CoMoP}_x$ and CoMoP_x were obviously smaller than those of CoP and Co_9S_8 under the same overpotential, illustrating that greater charges were involved in the Faraday reaction on the $\text{Co}_9\text{S}_8@\text{CoMoP}_x$ and CoMoP_x surfaces instead of being stored at the interface.^{28,29} Similarly, the phase angles of $\text{Co}_9\text{S}_8@\text{CoMoP}_x$ and CoMoP_x decreased more rapidly (Fig. S15, ESI[†]), further confirming the accelerated charge-transfer process.^{30,31} The C_{dl} value of the $\text{Co}_9\text{S}_8@\text{CoMoP}_x$ electrode was higher than that of other single-layer electrodes (Fig. S16, ESI[†] and Fig. 2d), implying the double-layered composite fabricated by the two-step layer-by-layer



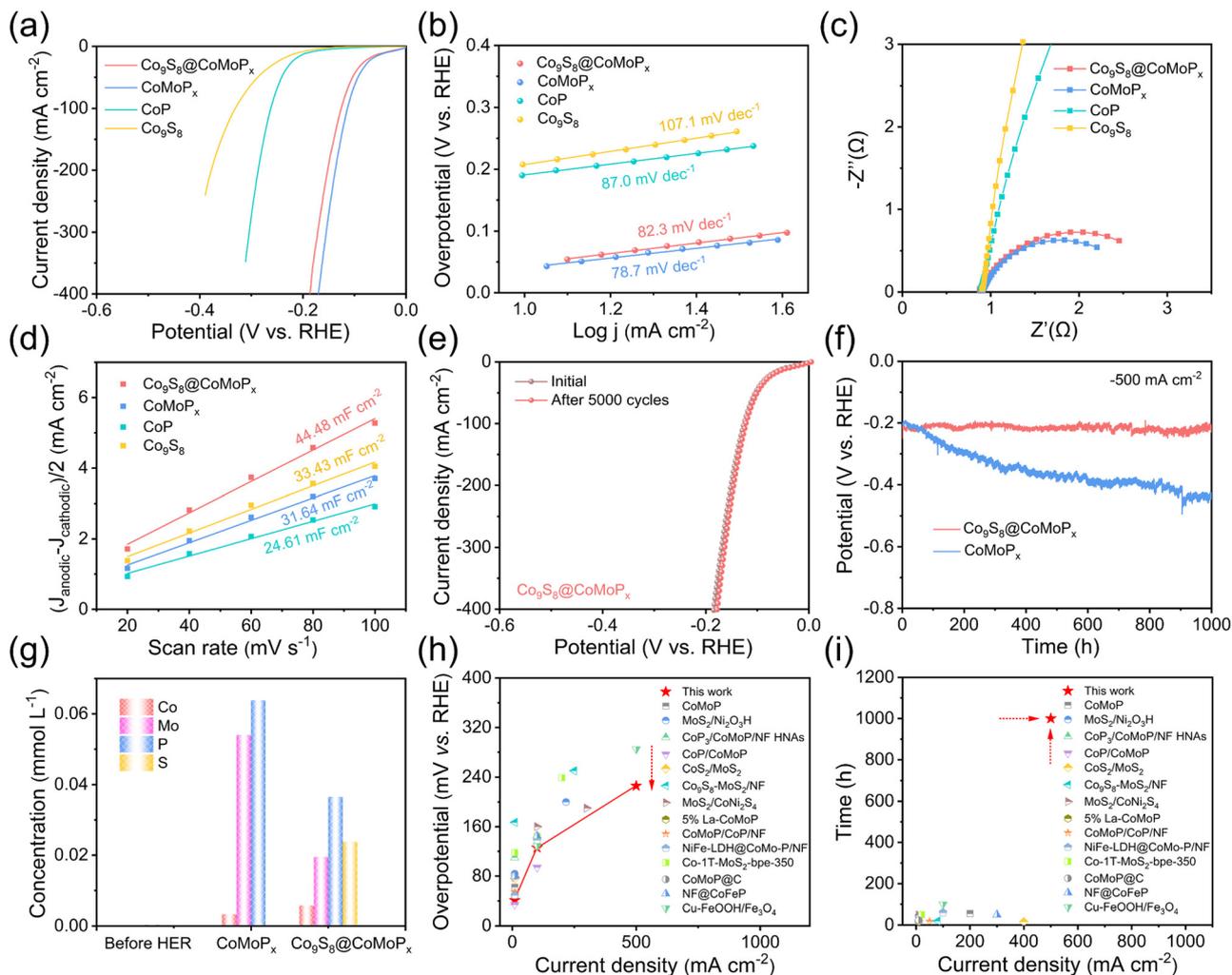


Fig. 2 (a) LSV curves of different electrodes in 1.0 mol L⁻¹ KOH with 95% iR-compensation and (b) the corresponding Tafel slopes. (c) Nyquist plots of electrocatalysts measured at -0.1 V (vs. RHE) and (d) double-layer capacitances. (e) Accelerated duration test of Co₉S₈@CoMoP_x at a 50 mV s⁻¹ scan rate. (f) Chronopotentiometry curves of Co₉S₈@CoMoP_x and CoMoP_x at -500 mA cm⁻². (g) Inductively coupled plasma-optical emission spectrometry (ICP-OES) results of the electrolyte after the HER chronopotentiometry tests. The detailed data are listed in Table S2 (ESI[†]). (h) HER performance and (i) stability comparison of Co₉S₈@CoMoP_x with CoMoP-based catalysts and some other HER catalysts reported in the literature, with the detailed information summarized in Table S3 (ESI[†]).

cathodic deposition endowed the electrode with a rougher surface and more active sites.

To further evaluate the catalytic stability, accelerated duration tests and chronopotentiometry measurements were performed. As presented in Fig. 2e, the polarization curve of Co₉S₈@CoMoP_x after 5000 cyclic voltammetry (CV) cycles almost overlapped with the original linear sweep voltammetry (LSV) curve. The attenuation of Co₉S₈@CoMoP_x during the accelerated duration test at -100 mA cm⁻² was only 4 mV, while that for the CoMoP_x electrode was 30 mV (Fig. S17, ESI[†]), verifying the superior cycling stability of Co₉S₈@CoMoP_x. According to the chronopotentiometry test results (Fig. 2f), although the initial HER performance of CoMoP_x was slightly better than that of Co₉S₈@CoMoP_x, the catalytic activity seriously declined during continuous operation. In contrast, Co₉S₈@CoMoP_x showed impressive operation stability at -500 mA cm⁻²

for 1000 h with a low attenuation rate of 11 μV h⁻¹. In addition, ICP-OES was applied to analyse the origin of the difference in stability between Co₉S₈@CoMoP_x and CoMoP_x by measuring the dissolved metal contents in the electrolyte after hydrogen evolution (Fig. 2g). A lower Mo content was observed in the electrolyte for Co₉S₈@CoMoP_x after the HER than with the single-layer CoMoP_x. The above experiments firmly prove that the polycrystalline Co₉S₈ layer prolonged the operation life of the electrocatalyst by inhibiting the dissolution of Mo sites in the inner CoMoP_x layer. Besides, the microstructure morphology of the Co₉S₈@CoMoP_x electrode could be well-retained with robust features under abundant hydrogen gas evolution (Fig. S18, ESI[†]). Compared with some other recently reported CoMoP_x-based electrocatalysts, the Co₉S₈@CoMoP_x electrode with adjacent oxophilic and protophilic sites demonstrated both impressive HER activity and stability, especially under a larger current density, as shown in Fig. 2h and i.



Next, X-ray photoelectron spectroscopy (XPS) was carried out to probe the chemical composition and elemental valence state of the electrode before and after reaction. The Co 2p spectrum of CoMoP_x displayed signals for Co⁰ (~777.8 and ~792.8 eV), Co³⁺ (~781.0 and ~796.5 eV), Co²⁺ (~782.5 and ~798.0 eV), and satellite peaks (~786.2 and ~802.8 eV) (Fig. S19a, ESI†).^{32,33} The Mo 3d spectrum was divided into four components: Mo⁰ (~227.4 and ~230.5 eV), Mo⁴⁺ (~228.5 and ~231.6 eV), Mo⁵⁺ (~230.3 and ~233.4 eV), and Mo⁶⁺ (~232.1 and ~235.2 eV) (Fig. S19b, ESI†).^{32,34} The P 2p profile presented two peaks at 129.1 and 133.2 eV (Fig. S19c, ESI†), attributed to the characteristic peaks of M–P (M stands for transition metal) and P–O signals, respectively.³⁵ The Co 2p pattern of Co₉S₈ illustrated the predominant +2 and +3 valence states for the Co element in Co₉S₈ (Fig. S20a, ESI†). The non-metallic S 2p spectrum presented two peaks at ~163.0 and ~168.6 eV, which were attributed to M–S and S–O peaks,

respectively (Fig. S20b, ESI†).³⁶ As for Co₉S₈@CoMoP_x, according to the Co 2p spectrum (Fig. 3a) of Co₉S₈@CoMoP_x before the chronopotentiometry test, characteristic peaks at 796.5 eV (Co 2p_{1/2}) and 780.7 eV (Co 2p_{3/2}), along with two satellite peaks at 803.0 and 785.8 eV could be observed, indicating the presence of Co²⁺ and Co³⁺. After the chronopotentiometry test, the Co element in the Co₉S₈@CoMoP_x composite became more multivalent with the coexistence of 0, +2, and +3 chemical states (Fig. 3a). While the Mo element mainly existed in a +6 valence state (MoO₄²⁻) on the surface after reaction (Fig. 3b).³⁴ Meanwhile, no significant peak was observed in the P 2p diagram after the HER (Fig. 3c) due to the element leaching, as the thick outer layer of Co₉S₈ may block the XPS signal of the underlying CoMoP_x layer. To further rigorously support this speculation, we collected XPS depth profiling of the reacted Co₉S₈@CoMoP_x using the Ar⁺ ion, which verified that the P content increased with the etching thickness (Fig. S21, ESI†).

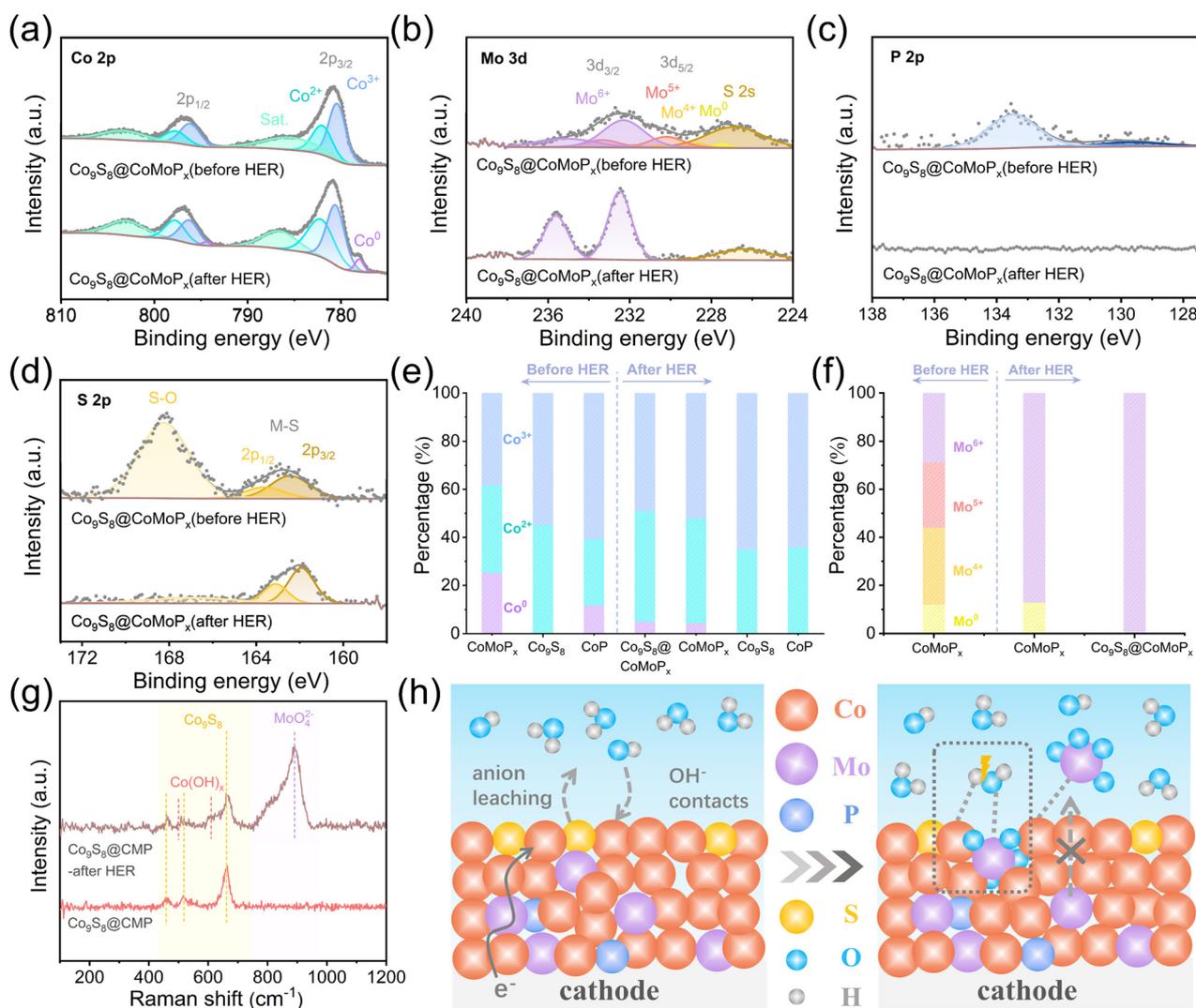


Fig. 3 High-resolution XPS spectra of (a) Co 2p, (b) Mo 3d, (c) P 2p, and (d) S 2p for Co₉S₈@CoMoP_x before and after the HER test. Valence states distribution in XPS spectra of (e) Co 2p and (f) Mo 3d for the above electrodes before and after the HER process. (g) Raman spectra of Co₉S₈@CoMoP_x before and after the HER process. (h) Schematic illustration of the evolution on the Co₉S₈@CoMoP_x surface during the HER process.



Moreover, the content of the surface S element decreased and M-S was the dominant state after the HER (Fig. 3d). To further investigate the reason for the coexistence of multiple Co valence states, the XPS spectra of the electrodes with (CoMoP_x) and without Mo (Co₉S₈ and CoP) after hydrogen evolution were also collected. After the HER reaction, the Co 2p spectrum of CoMoP_x also displayed the feature with multivalent Co containing 0, +2, and +3 valence states (Fig. S19d, ESI†), while the Mo 2p spectrum showed signals for Mo⁰ and Mo⁶⁺ (Fig. S19e, ESI†), in which Mo⁶⁺ was the dominant state (MoO₄²⁻). In contrast, the Co 2p spectrum of Co₉S₈ after the HER contained only the signal peaks for Co²⁺ and Co³⁺ (Fig. S20c, ESI†), while the S 2p spectrum could be divided into M-S and S-O peaks (Fig. S20d, ESI†). Besides, the Co 2p spectrum for CoP exhibited signal peaks for Co⁰, Co²⁺, and Co³⁺ (Fig. S22a, ESI†). Compared with the Co 2p spectrum of CoP before the HER, CoMoP_x with the Mo component possessed a higher proportion of Co⁰, manifesting a possible electronic regulation effect between the Co and Mo atoms. Moreover, the Co ions with multivalent states in the Co 2p spectrum for CoP before the HER turned into a narrower valence distribution of Co²⁺ and Co³⁺ after the reaction (Fig. S22c, ESI†). The P 2p spectra of CoP demonstrated a decrease in P element near the surface (Fig. S22d, ESI†).

The valence states distribution of Co and Mo for the obtained electrocatalysts before and after HER progress was summarized in Fig. 3e and f. The Co element in Co₉S₈@CoMoP_x and CoMoP_x containing Mo components showed the

coexistence of multivalent states, including 0, +2, and +3, while that of Co₉S₈ and CoP without the Mo element predominantly showed the +2 and +3 valence states after the HER. As the Pourbaix diagram in aqueous solution depicts, the Mo element mainly existed as Mo⁶⁺ (MoO₄²⁻) on the surface of Co₉S₈@CoMoP_x due to the reduction potential of MoO₄²⁻ being lower than the hydrogen evolution potential in alkaline conditions (Fig. 3f).³⁷ At this point, the coexistence of multivalent states of the Co element could be attributed to two points: on the one hand, abundant OH⁻ diffusing from the bulk solution or generated by interfacial H₂O dissociation will adhere to the catalyst surface, and then promote the surface hydroxylation to generate high-valent Co^{2+/3+},³⁸ on the other hand, introducing Mo into the electrocatalyst influences the initial electronic structure. Owing to the existence of the element with high electronegativity, Mo provides more electrons instead of partial Co to P ions, which is beneficial for maintaining the low-valent Co⁰ and then broadening the valence state range. The Raman spectra of Co₉S₈@CoMoP_x before and after HER were recorded and are shown in Fig. 3g. Typical bands of Co₉S₈ at 468, 515, and 658 cm⁻¹ were still retained.³⁹ In addition, characteristic peaks of MoO₄²⁻ (894 cm⁻¹)^{37,40-43} and partially oxidized Co(OH)_x (503 and 611 cm⁻¹) appeared after the reaction.^{4,43} These further elucidate the coexistence of multivalent metal sites on the surface of Co₉S₈@CoMoP_x. Based on the above discussion, the P and S non-metallic elements leach into the electrolyte during the HER process, while OH⁻ in the alkaline

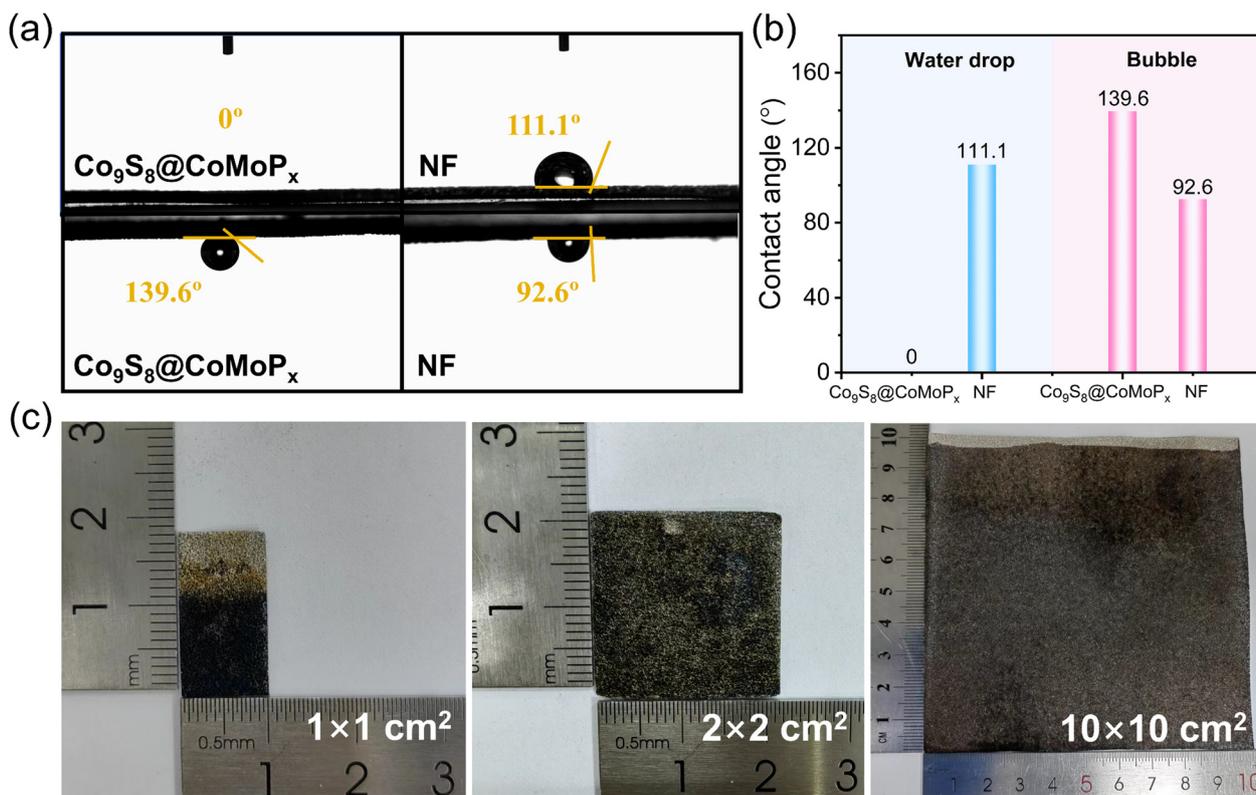


Fig. 4 (a) Static water and bubble contact-angle measurements of the Co₉S₈@CoMoP_x electrocatalyst and blank NF. (b) Comparison diagram of the contact-angle values in Fig. 4a. (c) Scaled-up image of the Co₉S₈@CoMoP_x electrode.



solution attaches on the electrode and affects the valence distribution of metal elements on the surface. Thus, the multi-valent states of metal sites with Co^0 , $\text{Co}^{2+/3+}(\text{Co}(\text{OH})_x)$, and $\text{Mo}^{6+}(\text{MoO}_4^{2-})$ coexisted on the electrode surface. The H^* in the H_2O molecule can be adsorbed at the low-valent Co^0 sites and OH^* is adsorbed at the oxophilic Mo^{6+} metal sites to break the H–OH bond and allow the Volmer step to proceed.^{40,44} The H^* is subsequently adsorbed at the metal sites with a low-valent state to accomplish the Heyrovsky reaction. In parallel, the presence of $\text{Co}(\text{OH})_x$ on the surface can anchor MoO_4^{2-} anions,⁴³ thereby inhibiting the leaching of active sites and improving the catalytic stability of the $\text{Co}_9\text{S}_8@\text{CoMoP}_x$ (Fig. 3h). In conclusion, the multivalent Co element in $\text{Co}_9\text{S}_8@\text{CoMoP}_x$ provides both protophilic low-valence states and oxophilic high-valence states, which is beneficial to accelerate the alkaline HER kinetics with intricate interfacial reactions.

To explore the wettability of the $\text{Co}_9\text{S}_8@\text{CoMoP}_x$ electrode, contact-angle (CA) measurements were then performed, as shown in Fig. 4a and b. The static water contact-angles of $\text{Co}_9\text{S}_8@\text{CoMoP}_x$ and bare NF were 0° and 111.1° , while the bubble contact-angles were 139.6° and 92.6° , respectively. The nearly zero droplet contact-angle and larger bubble contact-angle manifested the hydrophilic property of the $\text{Co}_9\text{S}_8@\text{CoMoP}_x$ surface. This property allows the electrolyte to flow more evenly through the $\text{Co}_9\text{S}_8@\text{CoMoP}_x$ electrode and reduces the “dead zone” during the generation of plentiful hydrogen bubbles.^{45,46} Furthermore, the size of the $\text{Co}_9\text{S}_8@\text{CoMoP}_x$ electrode was amplified from 1.0×1.0 to $10.0 \times 10.0 \text{ cm}^2$

(Fig. 4c), confirming the potential for industrial application of $\text{Co}_9\text{S}_8@\text{CoMoP}_x$ as a cathode.

The self-supported $\text{Co}_9\text{S}_8@\text{CoMoP}_x$ cathode coupled with a $\text{Ni}_3\text{S}_2@\text{NiFeP}_x$ anode was assembled in an alkaline exchange membrane water electrolysis (AEMWE) device to validate its prospects for industrial application (Fig. S23, ESI†).¹⁹ The liquid feeding mode and operating temperature of the device were optimized. According to the polarization curves in Fig. 5a and b, the catalytic activity with a 1.0 mol L^{-1} KOH feed from anodic side delivered the most prominent enhancement because of the increased OH^- concentration at the membrane electrode interface, which accelerated the reaction kinetics and benefitted the release of high-purity hydrogen gas. Moreover, the effect of operation temperature was also explored. As shown in Fig. 5c, the performance of the AEMWE device was enhanced with increasing temperature, as a higher temperature could effectively reduce the R_{ct} of the electrolyser through accelerating the kinetics of charge transfer and the interfacial electrochemical reaction (Fig. 5d). The $\text{Co}_9\text{S}_8@\text{CoMoP}_x||\text{Ni}_3\text{S}_2@\text{NiFeP}_x$ -based AEMWE device delivered a current density of 1 A cm^{-2} by applying 1.96 V at 80°C with the anode feed. The whole electrolyser could stably operate for 30 h under a constant current density of 500 mA cm^{-2} (Fig. 5e) and could be maintained for 10 h during an accelerated attenuation test (Fig. 5f).

Conclusions

In summary, we report a double-layered $\text{Co}_9\text{S}_8@\text{CoMoP}_x$ self-supported electrode with a nanosheet cluster morphology and

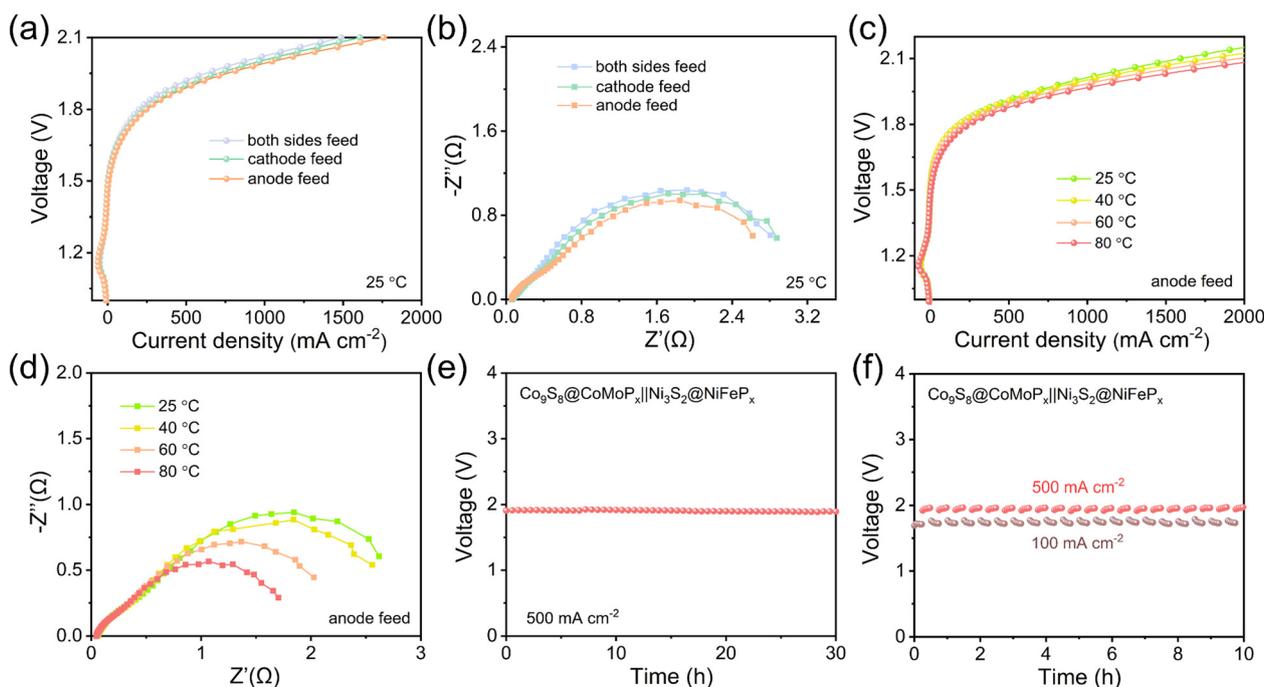


Fig. 5 (a) Polarization curves and (b) Nyquist plots of AEMWE with the $\text{Co}_9\text{S}_8@\text{CoMoP}_x$ cathode at 25°C in 1.0 mol L^{-1} KOH. (c) Polarization curves and (d) Nyquist plots of $\text{Co}_9\text{S}_8@\text{CoMoP}_x$ -based AEMWE with anode feed at different temperatures. (e) Chronopotentiometry curves at 500 mA cm^{-2} and (f) accelerated degradation test of the $\text{Co}_9\text{S}_8@\text{CoMoP}_x||\text{Ni}_3\text{S}_2@\text{NiFeP}_x$ -based AEMWE device. An optical picture of the AEMWE device is shown in Fig. S23 (ESI†), and the area sizes of the $\text{Co}_9\text{S}_8@\text{CoMoP}_x$ and $\text{Ni}_3\text{S}_2@\text{NiFeP}_x$ electrodes were both $2 \times 2 \text{ cm}^2$.



its electrocatalytic application for hydrogen evolution in AEMWE. The $\text{Co}_9\text{S}_8@\text{CoMoP}_x$ electrocatalyst with the coexistence of multiple metal valence states integrated both oxophilicity and protophilicity properties, exhibiting outstanding HER performance with low overpotentials of 41 and 226 mV at -10 and -500 mA cm^{-2} . Moreover, the $\text{Co}(\text{OH})_x$ on the surface could anchor MoO_4^{2-} ions through electrostatic interaction to inhibit Mo leaching, thus enhancing the catalytic stability for long-term operation (1000 h at -500 mA cm^{-2}). In addition, the $\text{Co}_9\text{S}_8@\text{CoMoP}_x$ cathode fabricated by a sequential two-step cathodic electrodeposition was scaled-up and assembled into an AEMWE device coupled with a $\text{Ni}_3\text{S}_2@\text{NiFeP}_x$ anode. This transition metal-based AEMWE device delivered a current density of 1 A cm^{-2} when applying 1.96 V at 80 °C with anode feed. This work highlights the significance of constructing composite electrocatalysts with multivalent metal sites to simultaneously achieve oxophilicity and protophilicity, and also sheds light on designing efficient and stable heterostructure electrodes for energy conversion.

Author contributions

F. C. and X. C. conceived and designed the experiments. X. C. synthesized the catalysts, performed the experiments and data analysis. F. Z. and X. W. assisted the assembly of anion exchange membrane water electrolysis (AEMWE) device. F. L. and J. L. discussed the synthesis of electrocatalysts. M. Y. and F. C. revised the manuscript. All authors discussed the results and contributed to the manuscript.

Data availability

The data supporting this article have been included as part of the ESI† and are available from the authors upon reasonable request.

Conflicts of interest

There are no conflicts to declare.

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