

Cite this: *Chem. Sci.*, 2025, 16, 17803

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

Molecular functionalization of Ni(OH)₂ promotes electrosynthesis of adipic acid

Rui Yang,^a Yuanhao Li,^b Haonan Xu,^c Qicheng Zhang,^d Shufan He,^a Tao Shen,^b Xiaobin Fan,^d Tao Wu^{*c} and Yifan Sun^{b*}

Adipic acid is an essential platform molecule for polymer production and is industrially manufactured by thermochemical oxidation of the cyclohexanone/cyclohexanol mixture (KA oil). Alternatively, electrifying provides a green and sustainable route to synthesizing adipic acid, but has been restricted by the low catalytic efficiency. Herein, we report that a nickel hydroxide electrocatalyst functionalized with 4,4'-bipyridine (Bipy-Ni(OH)₂) delivers a 3-fold greater productivity compared with that of pristine Ni(OH)₂, achieving an excellent yield (90%) towards efficient adipic acid electrosynthesis. The experimental and molecular dynamics (MD) simulation results show that Bipy serves as a reservoir to accumulate cyclohexanone, which has low solubility in aqueous solutions. Molecular probe analysis coupled with density functional theory (DFT) calculations demonstrates that Bipy functionalization promotes formation of the key intermediate (2-hydroxycyclohexanone) *via* modulating the surface electronic characteristics. A Bipy-Ni(OH)₂//Ru electro-reforming system in a two-electrode configuration was further constructed to enable concurrent hydrogen and adipate production, revealing its potential for practical applications. Our report demonstrates the efficacy of grafting judicious ligands to electrocatalysts to harness mass transfer and optimize active sites, and the insights can be useful for electrooxidation of a wider scope of organic molecules.

Received 7th July 2025
Accepted 25th August 2025

DOI: 10.1039/d5sc05036g

rsc.li/chemical-science

Introduction

Adipic acid, as a crucial dicarboxylic acid, is widely used in the production of polymers, lubricants, pharmaceuticals, food additives and plasticizers, the market size of which is projected to reach over USD 18.2 billion by 2030, particularly as the key building block of nylon-66.^{1–3} Currently, nearly 95% of adipic acid is industrially produced by oxidation of the cyclohexanone/cyclohexanol mixture (KA oil) that involves the use of 50–60% nitric acid as the strong oxidant and a Cu–V compound as the catalyst at elevated pressures and temperatures (Scheme 1a).⁴ This process inevitably generates a large mass of greenhouse gases that calls for elaborate post-treatments. Specifically, for every 10 t of adipic acid manufactured, almost 3 t of noxious nitrous oxide (N₂O) with atmospheric heat-absorption capacity ~300 times larger than that of CO₂ are released.⁵ Therefore, it is

critical to develop a green and sustainable alternative for adipic acid production.

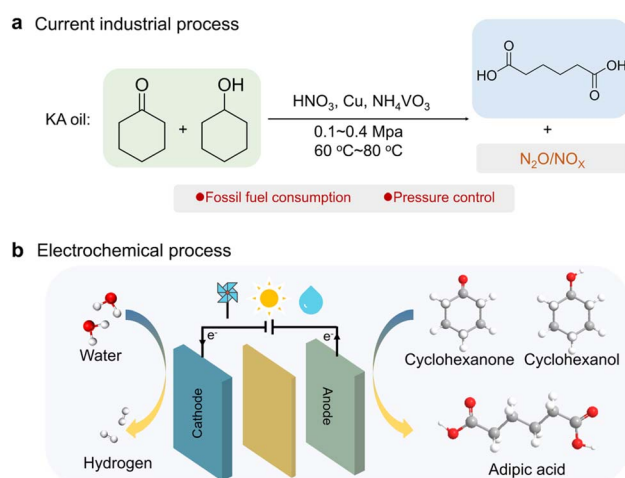
Electrocatalytic oxidation provides a competitive route for transforming KA oil into adipic acid under mild conditions using water as the oxygen source and renewable electricity as input energy, meanwhile being coupled with energy-saving H₂ generation at cathodes (Scheme 1b). The earliest study of

^aFrontiers Science Center for Transformative Molecules, School of Chemistry and Chemical Engineering, State Key Laboratory of Synergistic Chem-Bio Synthesis, Zhangjiang Institute for Advanced Study, Shanghai Jiao Tong University, Shanghai 200240, China. E-mail: sunyf@sjtu.edu.cn

^bDepartment of Chemistry, University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, PA, 15213, USA

^cSchool of Chemical Engineering, Dalian University of Technology, Dalian, Liaoning 116024, China. E-mail: taowu@dlut.edu.cn

^dSchool of Chemical Engineering and Technology, State Key Laboratory of Chemical Engineering, International Joint Laboratory of Low-carbon Chemical Engineering of Ministry of Education, Tianjin University, Tianjin, 300072, China



Scheme 1 Illustration of the (a) thermochemical and (b) proposed electrochemical routes of KA oil oxidation to produce adipic acid.



electro-reforming adipate can be traced back to the work of Lyalin and Petrosyan in 2004, in which an adipate yield of 52% was obtained over Ni electrodes by cyclohexanone oxidation.⁶ Yi *et al.* later demonstrated that the active sites are NiOOH.⁷ Since then, great endeavors have been made to develop efficient Ni-based electrocatalysts to improve the yield and (or) selectivity of adipic acid. Strategies such as metal doping (Cu, V, Fe, and Mn)^{8–11} and defect regulation¹² have been reported to improve the yield and/or selectivity of adipate with Ni-based catalysts. For example, O_V -NiOOH is reported to facilitate the conversion of cyclohexanone (10 mM) to adipic acid benefiting from facile formation of *OOH on O_V sites.¹² In another study, Duan and colleagues intercalated sodium dodecyl sulfonate (SDS) into bulk Ni(OH)₂ and constructed a hydrophobic microenvironment to accumulate cyclohexanone, obtaining 84% yield of adipic acid with a 20 mM concentration.¹³ Despite these advances, electrosynthesis of adipic acid suffers from the limited cyclohexanone concentration (typically ≤ 20 mM), which is far from the industrial high-concentration operation requirements and severely compromises the efficiency and cost benefits for large-scale production.^{14,15} Achieving high adipic acid yield with a high cyclohexanone concentration is still challenging due to the inherent low solubility of cyclohexanone in aqueous solutions. This poses obstacles to the associated mass transfer and adsorption of cyclohexanone on the catalyst surface, resulting in degraded catalytic performances. Besides, the intricate reaction mechanisms of cyclohexanone oxidation, which include different intermediates with multiple electron and proton transfer steps, also obstruct optimization of the active sites to accelerate the conversion kinetics. Therefore, it is imperative to identify the critical step for elevating the catalytic activity and design efficient Ni-based electrocatalysts towards electrosynthesis of adipic acid at elevated cyclohexanone concentrations.

Molecular functionalization poses a potentially intriguing approach for accessing efficient electrocatalysts for producing adipic acid. Compared with metal doping and defect regulation mediated by the rigid oxide lattice, a wider scope of molecular ligands with tailorable electronic and geometric traits can be explored.^{16,17} Molecules with heteroatoms like nitrogen, oxygen and sulfur can readily bind with active sites and fine-tune the reaction pathway that leads to higher catalytic activity and selectivity.^{18–20} However, the influence of molecular functionalization on the structural and electronic properties of Ni(OH)₂ and the reaction kinetics of cyclohexanone oxidation remains elusive.

Herein, we report 4,4'-bipyridine-functionalized Ni(OH)₂ (Bipy-Ni(OH)₂) electrocatalysts for efficient conversion of cyclohexanone (100 mM) to adipic acid. Bipy-Ni(OH)₂ results in an excellent yield (90%) and selectivity (91%) towards adipic acid production, achieving a three-fold increase in productivity relative to that of bare Ni(OH)₂. The Bipy molecules grafted on Ni(OH)₂ enable enrichment of cyclohexanone in NaOH aqueous solutions for subsequent conversions. Mechanistic studies reveal that the cyclohexanone conversion follows hydroxylation at the β site and the subsequent selective C_α - C_β cleavage pathway, where Bipy functions as an electronic modifier to

promote formation of the key intermediate, 2-hydroxycyclohexanone. In a two-electrode system, the Bipy-Ni(OH)₂ catalyst delivers 84% yield and 89% selectivity for adipate by KA oil conversion at the anode, along with clean H₂ production at the cathode, proving its prominent potential for practical applications.

Results and discussion

N-conjugated ligands were selected because of their coordination capability with the Ni site *via* the nitrogen heteroatom and their rigid conjugated structure that may enhance molecular stability. We synthesized pristine and Bipy-functionalized Ni(OH)₂ catalysts through a facile electrodeposition method (Fig. 1a). The reduction of nitrate and water at the cathode generates a high hydroxide concentration gradient at the electrode-electrolyte interface and produces Ni(OH)₂. 4,4'-Bipyridine was added to prepare Bipy-Ni(OH)₂, which consists of Ni²⁺ species coordinated with both hydroxyl and nitrogen-terminated Bipy molecules. Fig. 1b shows the powder X-ray diffraction (XRD) data for the as-deposited Ni(OH)₂ and Bipy-Ni(OH)₂, as well as the α -Ni(OH)₂ (JCPDS: no 38-0715) reference pattern. Bipy-Ni(OH)₂ features an almost identical XRD pattern to Ni(OH)₂, demonstrating the retained hydroxide lattice upon Bipy functionalization. The transmission electron microscope (TEM) image shows that Bipy-Ni(OH)₂ displays an irregular plate-like morphology (Fig. 1c). As displayed in Fig. 1d, the scanning transmission electron microscopy-energy dispersive spectroscopy (STEM-EDS) element maps for Bipy-Ni(OH)₂ and uniform distribution of the Ni, O and N signals highlight homogeneity of Bipy functionalization throughout Ni(OH)₂. Spectroscopic characterization tools were applied to elucidate the coordination environment of Ni(OH)₂ and Bipy-Ni(OH)₂. According to the Raman spectra (Fig. 1e), a dramatic change in the intensity ratio of peaks located at ~ 1294.1 cm⁻¹ and ~ 1606.6 cm⁻¹ was found with the isolated Bipy molecules and Bipy-Ni(OH)₂, demonstrating the strong coordination between Bipy and Ni(OH)₂ (Fig. S1).²¹ To probe the electronic structures of Ni after introduction of Bipy, X-ray absorption spectroscopy (XAS) was carried out. Fig. 1f shows the Ni K-edge X-ray absorption near-edge structure (XANES) spectra of the as-synthesized pristine Ni(OH)₂, Bipy-Ni(OH)₂ and Ni foil reference. A slight shift of photon energy to lower energy in Bipy-Ni(OH)₂ was observed at half height compared with that of pristine Ni(OH)₂, indicating a lower Ni oxidation state in Bipy-Ni(OH)₂. The shift position of the adsorption edge for the Ni K-edge manifests that Bipy functions as an electronic modifier for Ni(OH)₂, which is also supported by the X-ray photoelectron spectroscopy (XPS) results (Fig. S2). The corresponding k^3 -weighted Fourier transform (FT) Ni K-edge extended X-ray absorption fine structure (EXAFS) spectra are shown in Fig. 1g. The two major peaks of Ni(OH)₂ were assigned to the Ni-O and Ni-Ni single-scattering paths, respectively. For Bipy-Ni(OH)₂, the first peak is ascribed to the mixing of Ni-O/N single scattering owing to the indistinguishability of the neighboring elements. Moreover, the peak marginally shifts towards larger distances relative to the Ni-O contribution of the pristine



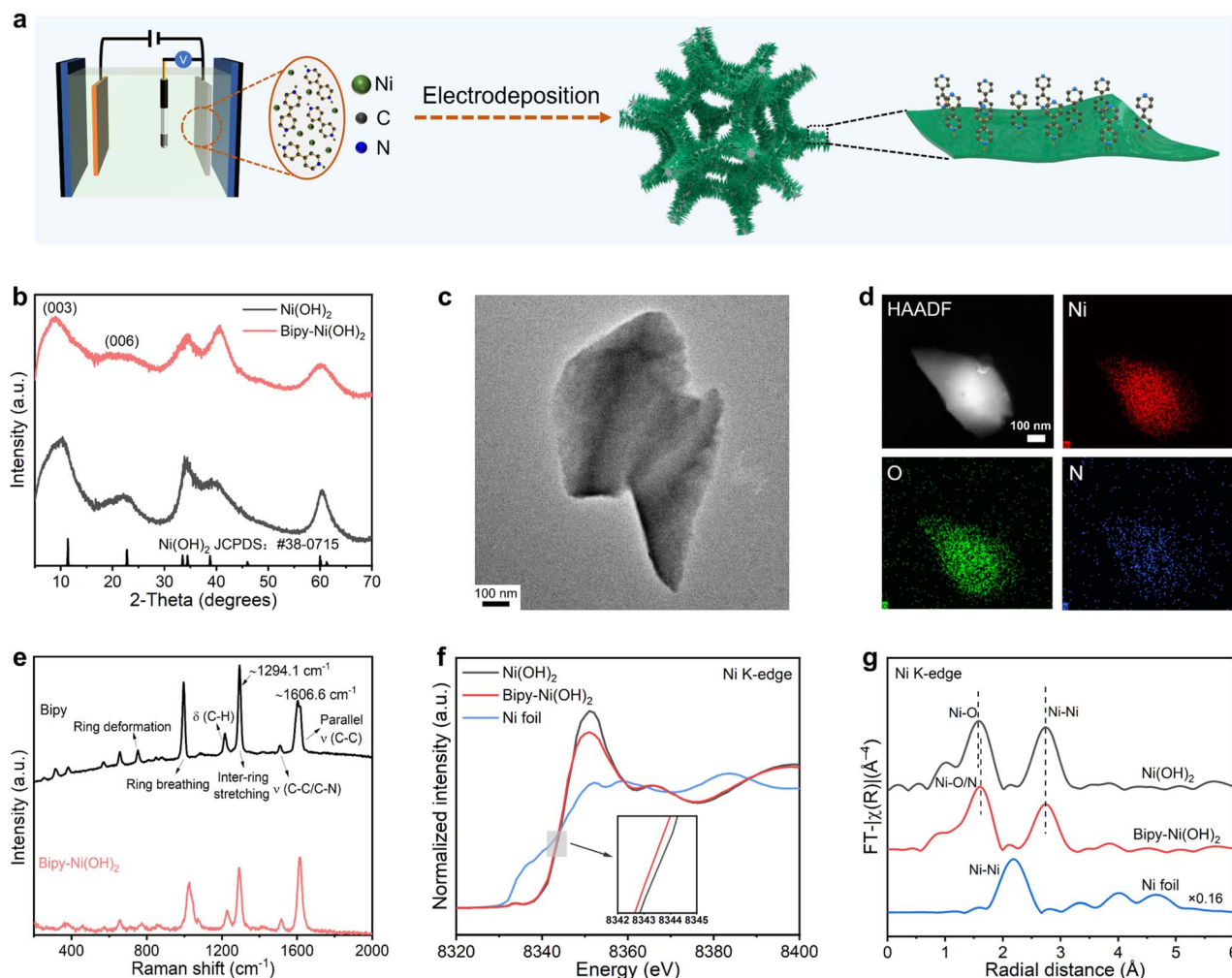


Fig. 1 (a) Schematic illustration for the preparation of the Bipy-Ni(OH)₂ catalyst. (b) XRD patterns of the Bipy-Ni(OH)₂ and Ni(OH)₂, and the α -Ni(OH)₂ (JCPDS: no. 38-0715) reference pattern. (c) TEM image of Bipy-Ni(OH)₂. (d) HAADF-STEM image and corresponding STEM-EDS element maps of Bipy-Ni(OH)₂, indicating a uniform distribution of Ni, O and N. (e) Raman spectra of Bipy and Bipy-Ni(OH)₂. (f) Normalized XANES spectra and (g) k^3 -weighted EXAFS profiles of Bipy-Ni(OH)₂, Ni(OH)₂ and the Ni foil reference.

Ni(OH)₂ sample, due to the slightly larger radius of nitrogen atoms compared with that of oxygen atoms.^{22,23}

Fig. 2 summarizes the catalytic performance of Bipy-Ni(OH)₂ and Ni(OH)₂ towards adipate electrosynthesis from cyclohexanone (100 mM). As depicted in Fig. 2b, Bipy-Ni(OH)₂ exhibits an adipate productivity of 270 $\mu\text{mol cm}^{-2} \text{h}^{-1}$ with 95% faradaic efficiency (FE) at 1.53 V vs. RHE. By sharp contrast, bare Ni(OH)₂ delivers one third of adipate productivity (90 $\mu\text{mol cm}^{-2} \text{h}^{-1}$) with 73% FE, and no activity was observed for the bare Bipy molecule (Fig. S3), collectively highlighting the promotional effect of Bipy functionalization in adipate electrosynthesis. Besides, Bipy-Ni(OH)₂ exhibits progressively increased productivities of adipate with increased potentials from 1.43 V to 1.73 V, accompanied by a decrease in FE, which is mainly due to the simultaneous promotion of the competing oxygen evolution reaction (OER). For Ni(OH)₂, FE decreases when increasing the potential from 1.43 V to 1.73 V, while the adipate productivity increases and reaches a plateau above 1.63 V. We speculate that this difference can be caused by the low capability of pristine

Ni(OH)₂ to accumulate cyclohexanone, resulting in a restrictive mass transfer process. In consequence, the added input electricity only promotes the competing OER process. The chronoamperometry results in Fig. 2c show that the current density of Ni(OH)₂ experiences a rapid decrease within ~ 200 s, which may be due to the fast consumption of cyclohexanone over the Ni(OH)₂ surface. In comparison, Bipy-Ni(OH)₂ exhibits a much larger current density, implying its better catalysis performance for cyclohexanone oxidation.

In addition to productivity, the yield of adipate under high conversion of cyclohexanone was also evaluated. As shown in Fig. 2d, the content of Bipy has a notable impact on the yield of adipate. A higher or lower Bipy content results in a lower yield, revealing a trade-off between effective molecular functionalization and excessive functionalization blocking the active sites.^{24,25} The optimized sample exhibits a 90% adipate yield after 10 h electrolysis, highly exceeding that of Ni(OH)₂ (49%). The minor by-products include succinic acid and glutaric acid, as determined by the nuclear magnetic resonance (NMR) data



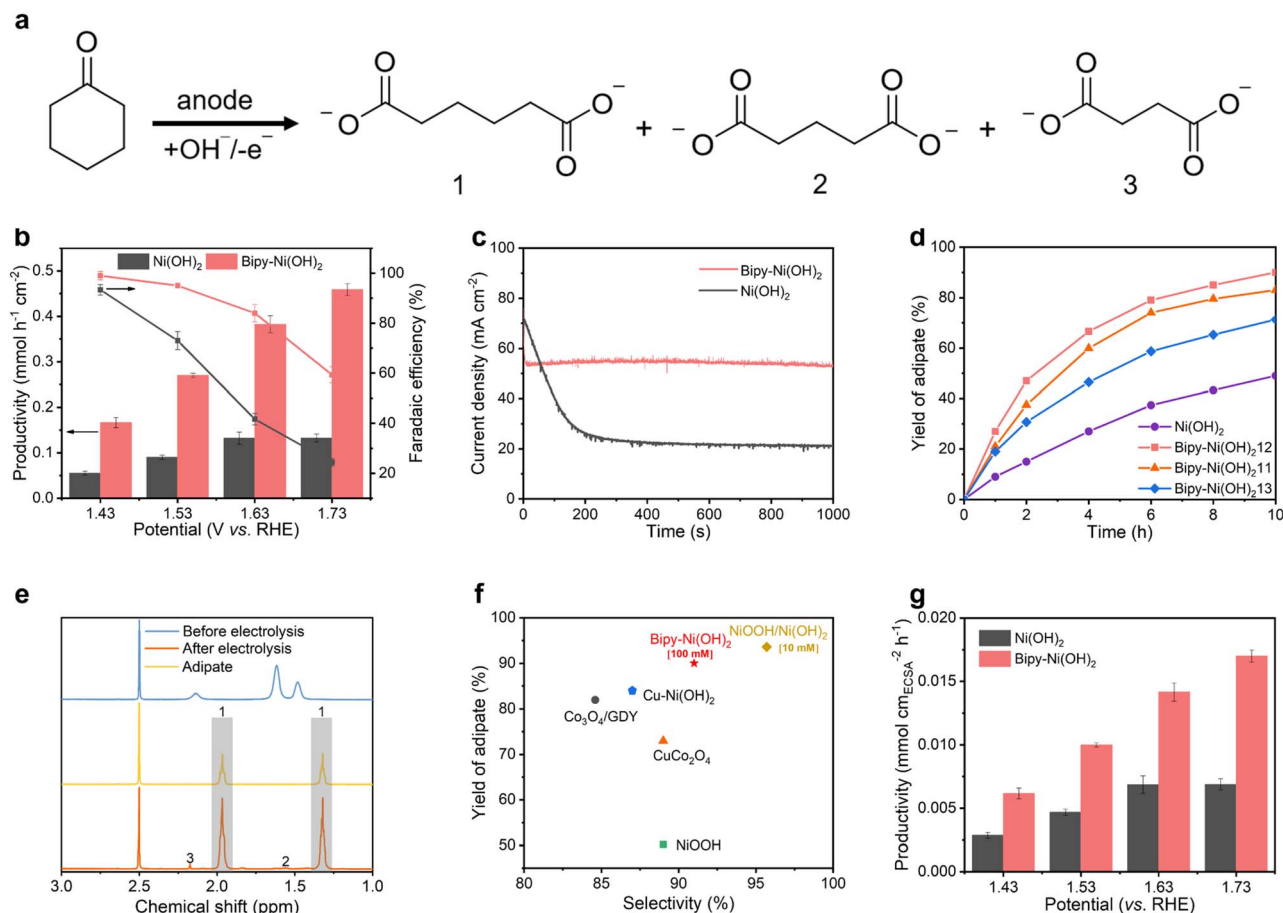


Fig. 2 (a) Reaction scheme for the anodic oxidation of cyclohexanone to adipate (1), glutarate (2) and succinate (3). (b) Adipic acid productivity (bar chart, left axis) and FE (line graph, right axis) over Bipy-Ni(OH)₂ and Ni(OH)₂ at different potentials in 1.5 M NaOH with 100 mM cyclohexanone. (c) *i*-*t* curves of Bipy-Ni(OH)₂ and Ni(OH)₂ at 1.53 V vs. RHE in 1.5 M NaOH with 100 mM cyclohexanone. (d) Yield of adipate as a function of reaction time over Ni(OH)₂ with different Bipy contents at 1.53 V vs. RHE in 1.5 M NaOH with 100 mM cyclohexanone. Bipy-Ni(OH)₂-11, Bipy-Ni(OH)₂-12, and Bipy-Ni(OH)₂-13 denote the mole ratio between Bipy and Ni for the electrodeposition as 1 : 1, 1 : 2 and 1 : 3, respectively. (e) ¹H NMR spectra of the sample before and after electrolysis of Bipy-Ni(OH)₂ at 1.53 V vs. RHE, respectively, and pure adipate for comparison. (f) Comparison of the yield and selectivity of adipate of Bipy-Ni(OH)₂ with those in previous reports (Table S1). (g) Adipate productivity of Bipy-Ni(OH)₂ and Ni(OH)₂ by normalization with ECSA.

for Bipy-Ni(OH)₂ (Fig. 2a and e). The selectivity of adipate over Bipy-Ni(OH)₂ is calculated to be 91%. Compared with previous reports on adipic acid electrosynthesis, Bipy-Ni(OH)₂ offers superior catalytic performance regarding yield, selectivity, and the concentration of cyclohexanone (Fig. 2f and Table S1). The electrochemical active surface areas (ECSAs) of Ni(OH)₂ and Bipy-Ni(OH)₂ were measured to identify if the enhanced electrocatalytic performance originates from the increase of the surface area due to the ligand-directed nanostructuring or the inherent promotional effect of Bipy functionalization (Fig. S4). Although Bipy-Ni(OH)₂ features larger ECSA compared with that of Ni(OH)₂, the ECSA-normalized adipate productivity of Bipy-Ni(OH)₂ is still higher than that of Ni(OH)₂ over potentials ranging from 1.43 V to 1.73 V, highlighting enhancement in the intrinsic catalytic performance of Ni(OH)₂ *via* Bipy functionalization (Fig. 2g).^{26,27} In addition to Ni(OH)₂, Bipy also exhibits evident promotional effects for other Ni-based LDHs regarding adipate yield and FE (Fig. S5).

To elucidate the enrichment behavior of cyclohexanone molecules over different catalyst surfaces, time-dependent molecular dynamics (MD) simulations were conducted.²⁸ As shown in Fig. S6, cyclohexanone molecules exhibit low affinity for the Ni(OH)₂ surface, leading to their dispersion (random or aggregated) within the bulk electrolyte. In contrast, nearly all cyclohexanone molecules move towards and accumulate near the Bipy-Ni(OH)₂ surface (Fig. 3a). This result indicates that the modified catalyst facilitates the enrichment of cyclohexanone molecules. This enrichment function of Bipy can be further extended to the electrooxidation of a wider array of substrate molecules with limited aqueous solubilities. As displayed in Fig. 3b, for the electrooxidation of C₄-C₈ cyclic ketone molecules, Bipy-Ni(OH)₂ exhibits an observable promotional effect for both productivity and FE of the corresponding products (Table S2). Additional *N,N*-containing conjugate ligands including 5-nitro-1,10-phenanthroline (Phen-NO₂), phthalazine (Ph), 2,2'-bipyridine (2,2'-Bipy) and 1,2-bis(4-pyridyl)ethane (Bpa) were used to functionalize Ni(OH)₂ (Fig. 3c), denoted as



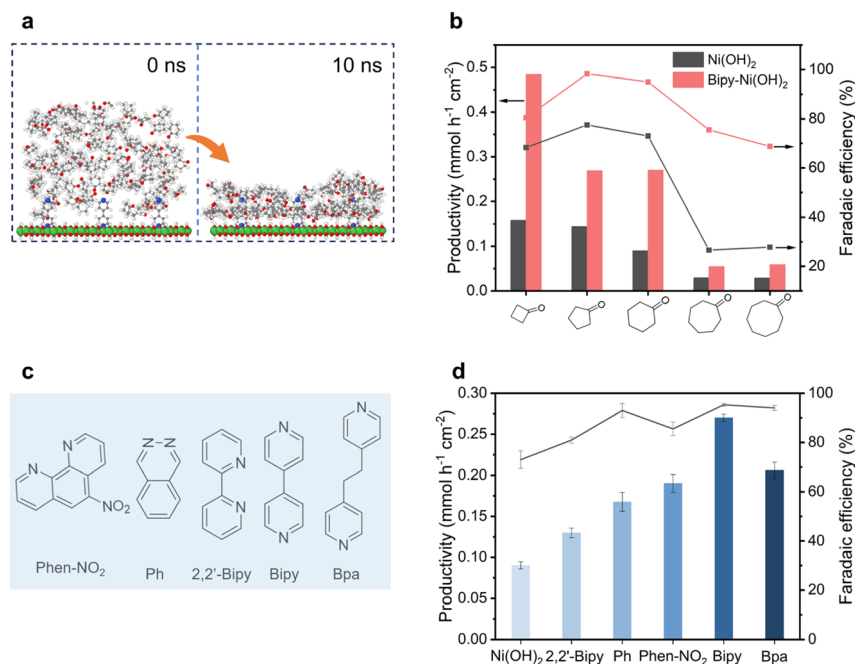


Fig. 3 (a) The snapshots from time-dependent MD simulations showing the spatial distribution of cyclohexanone molecules near the Bipy-Ni(OH)₂ surfaces. (b) The productivity and corresponding FE of products over Bipy-Ni(OH)₂ and Ni(OH)₂ with C₄–C₈ cyclic ketones with low aqueous solubility at 1.53 V vs. RHE in 1.5 M NaOH with 100 mM substrate. (c) Structural illustration of various *N,N*-containing molecular ligands. (d) The productivity and corresponding FE of adipic acid electro-synthesis over bare Ni(OH)₂ and functionalized Ni(OH)₂ with different *N,N*-containing ligands at 1.53 V vs. RHE in 1.5 M NaOH with 100 mM cyclohexanone.

Phen-NO₂-Ni(OH)₂, Ph-Ni(OH)₂, 2,2'-Bipy-Ni(OH)₂, and Bpa-Ni(OH)₂, respectively. The successful syntheses of these samples were confirmed by Raman spectroscopy (Fig. S7). All these samples exhibit evident promotional effects both for adipate productivity and FE compared with those of pristine Ni(OH)₂ (Fig. 3d), demonstrating universality of the molecular functionalization strategy in improving the catalytic performance of Ni(OH)₂ (Fig. S8). Besides, under high conversion, the ligand-facilitated effect is also retained. As shown in Fig. S9, after 10 h of electrocatalysis, the yield of adipate obtained from these molecule-functionalized Ni(OH)₂ samples is still higher than that from pristine Ni(OH)₂.

Now we have demonstrated the reactant accumulation capability of Bipy functionalization and its promotional effect on adipate electro-synthesis. In order to investigate the other roles of Bipy functionalization, the primary task is to pinpoint the reaction path in our system. Industrially, cyclohexanone and cyclohexanol mixtures serve as crude materials to produce adipate. Controlled experiments were performed to understand the difference between cyclohexanone and cyclohexanol upon electrooxidation. The NMR results show that cyclohexanol first undergoes a 2e⁻ oxidation step to generate the cyclohexanone intermediate, which is further oxidized to adipate *via* C–C cleavage. This pathway is the same for both Ni(OH)₂ and Bipy-Ni(OH)₂ (Fig. S10a). After 14 h of electrolysis, 88.6% and 46.1% yields of adipate can be obtained over the Bipy-Ni(OH)₂ and Ni(OH)₂ catalysts (Fig. S10b). To evidence the transformation process of cyclohexanol to cyclohexanone before obtaining adipate, 1-methylcyclohexanol was chosen as the substrate

molecule given its incapability of being oxidized to ketone. As a result, there is no obvious change in 1-methylcyclohexanol before and after electrolysis (Fig. S11). This directs us to focus on the conversion process from cyclohexanone to adipate.

The above results together with previous reports point out three possible reaction pathways for cyclohexanol oxidation (Fig. 4a). The first path involves 1,2-cyclohexanedione as a crucial intermediate for the following oxidative C–C cleavage between the two neighboring carbonyl groups to produce adipate (**Path 1**).²⁹ The second path indicates that cyclohexanone undergoes hydroxylation at the β site and C–C cleavage before dione formation^{8,9} (**Path 2**). In the third one, cyclohexanone is oxidized to form the ε-caprolactone intermediate by the Baeyer-Villiger oxidation and ε-caprolactone undergoes subsequent hydrolysis and oxidation to produce adipate (**Path 3**).¹² We first applied 1,2-cyclohexanedione as the substrate molecule which mainly results in glutarate, thus ruling out **Path 1**. Furthermore, electrolysis of 1,3-cyclohexanedione and 1,4-cyclohexanedione leads to formation of a mixture of glutarate and succinate, and succinate as the major product (Fig. S12 and S13), respectively, thus excluding dione being the key intermediate. To distinguish between **Path 2** and **Path 3**, we conducted electron paramagnetic resonance (EPR) spectroscopy using 5,5-dimethyl-1-pyrroline N-oxide (DMPO) as the capturer to identify the as-formed radical species during the electro-oxidation process.³⁰ As shown in Fig. 4b, hydroxyl (·OH) and carbon-centered radicals (C·) were observed in our case. Only ·OH was detected in the absence of cyclohexanone (Fig. S14), suggesting that C· originates from cyclohexanone. This implies that



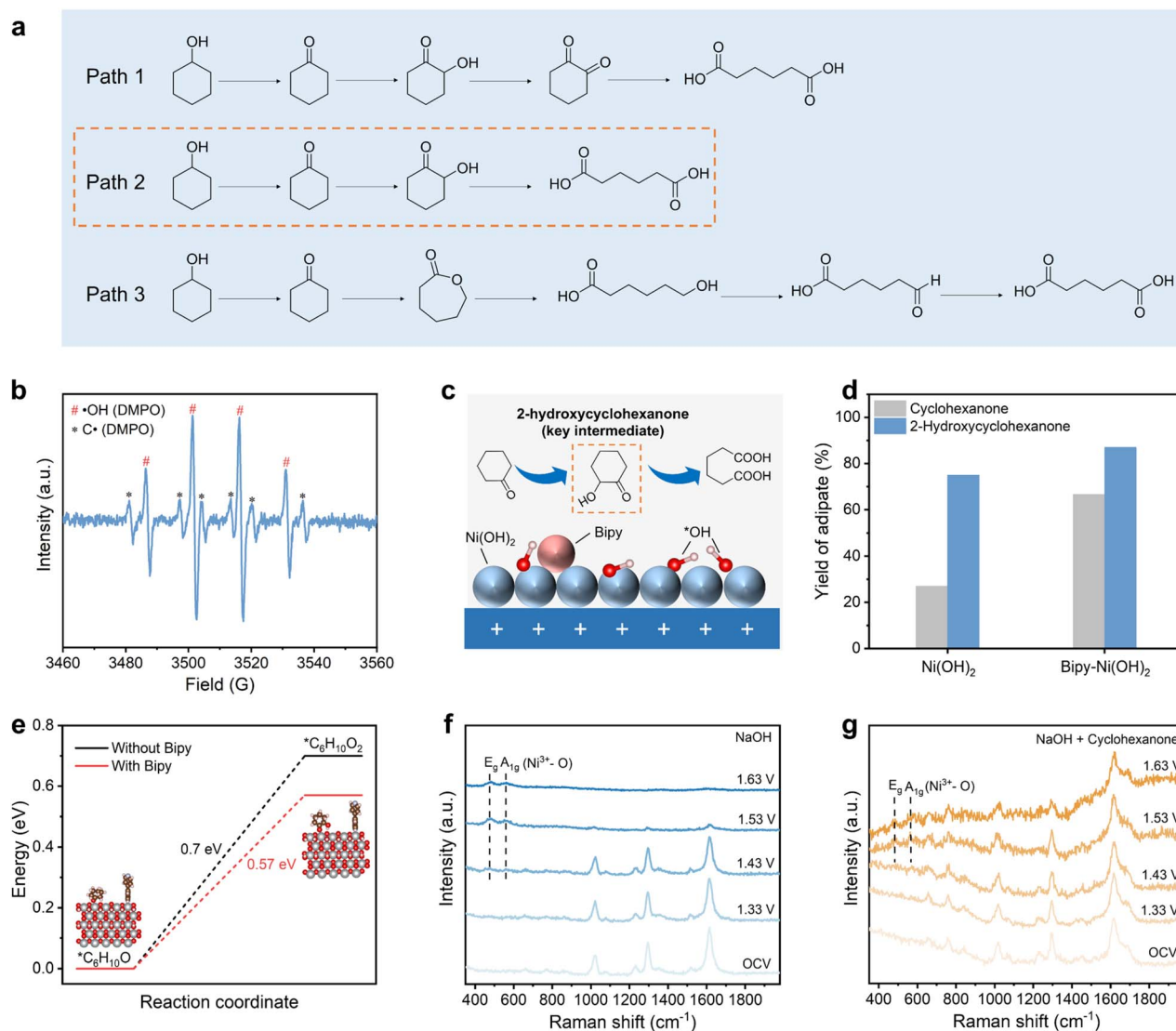


Fig. 4 (a) Possible reaction pathways of cyclohexanone oxidation to adipic acid in the literature. (b) EPR signal over Bipy-Ni(OH)₂ captured in 1.5 M NaOH with 0.1 M cyclohexanone. (c) Schematic of Path 2 with 2-hydroxycyclohexanone as the key intermediate. (d) Yield of adipate electrocatalysis using cyclohexanone and 2-hydroxycyclohexanone as the substrate molecule after 4 h of electrolysis (electrolyte composition: 100 mM substrate molecule + 1.5 M NaOH). (e) DFT-calculated energy diagram of cyclohexanone to 2-hydroxycyclohexanone over the pristine and Bipy-functionalized Ni(OH)₂ surface. The nickel, oxygen, carbon, hydrogen and nitrogen atoms are in grey, red, brown, pink and blue, respectively. (f) *In situ* Raman spectra of Bipy-Ni(OH)₂ in the 1.5 M NaOH aqueous solution without and (g) with cyclohexanone.

cyclohexanone first undergoes β -H elimination to form C \cdot and subsequently yields 2-hydroxycyclohexanone through oxygenation by \cdot OH. Hydroperoxyl radicals (\cdot OOH), which are absent in our case, would be expected following **Path 3**. Therefore, **Path 2** involving 2-hydroxycyclohexanone formation is identified as the major pathway in our case (Fig. 4c). To verify whether Bipy functionalization also influences the following oxidation process, we applied 2-hydroxycyclohexanone as the starting electrocatalysis material. For the 4 h electrolysis, the adipate yield for the electrooxidation of 2-hydroxycyclohexanone using Ni(OH)₂ and Bipy-Ni(OH)₂ is 75% and 87%, respectively, both higher than that using cyclohexanone as the substrate (27% for Ni(OH)₂ and 66.6% for Bipy-Ni(OH)₂ (Fig. 4d). The notably faster transformation speed indicates that the breaking of C α -

C β becomes feasible once C α and C β reach a high oxidation state.⁸ The promotional effect of Bipy-Ni(OH)₂ on the oxidation of 2-hydroxycyclohexanone may be due to the enhanced oxidizing power resulting from electronic modification induced by Bipy functionalization. This is further supported by the oxidation result of 1,6-hexanediol (Fig. S15).

The above results suggest that the conversion from 2-hydroxycyclohexanone to adipate in **Path 2** is favorable. We thereby reason that the way towards the 2-hydroxycyclohexanone formation is the key step that leads to distinct catalytic performances of Ni(OH)₂ and Bipy-Ni(OH)₂. Density functional theory (DFT) calculations were adopted to compare the energetic barrier from cyclohexanone to 2-hydroxycyclohexanone over the pristine and functionalized Ni(OH)₂ catalyst. As displayed in Fig. 4e and



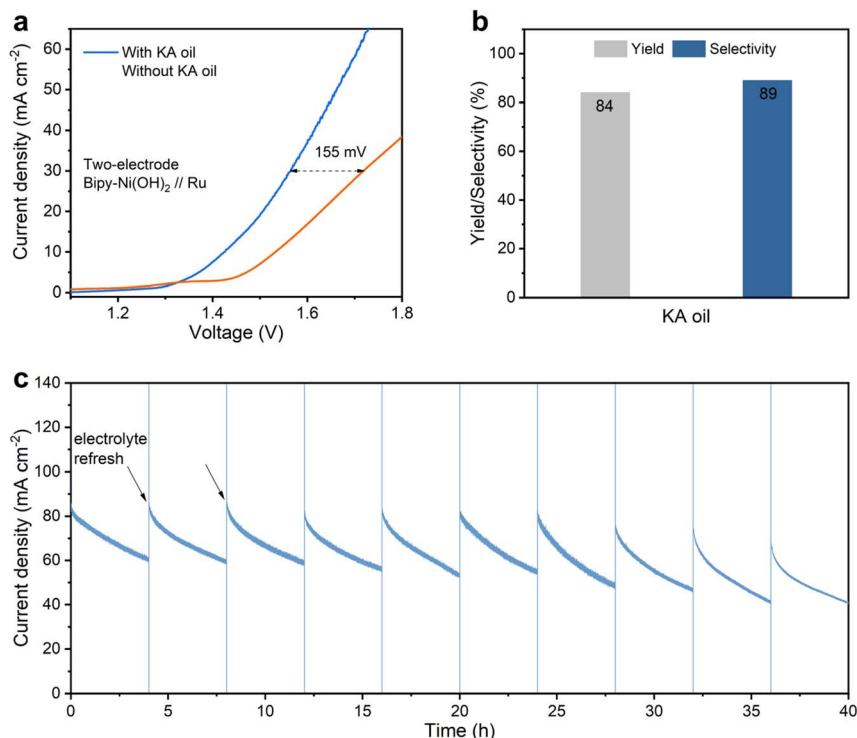


Fig. 5 (a) Linear sweep voltammetry (LSV) curves of the Bipy-Ni(OH)₂//Ru couple in 1.5 M NaOH with and without KA oil (3 : 2 of cyclohexanol and cyclohexanone) at a scan rate of 5 mV s⁻¹. (b) Yield and selectivity of adipate using the Bipy-Ni(OH)₂//Ru couple with a two-electrode configuration at 1.8 V. (c) The long-term *i-t* curve of KA oil oxidation over Bipy-Ni(OH)₂//Ru at 1.80 V, with the electrolyte (1.5 M NaOH with KA oil) refreshed every 4 h.

S16, Ni(OH)₂ exhibits a 0.7 eV barrier for pristine Ni(OH)₂, while the value decreases to 0.57 eV for Bipy-Ni(OH)₂ (barrier refers to the minima of the different products coordinated to the different Ni sites). This implies that the electronic modulation of Bipy on Ni(OH)₂ facilitates the formation of 2-hydroxycyclohexanone.³¹ Based on this experimental and computational evidence, we attribute the crucial role of Bipy functionalization to facilitating production of the key intermediate (2-hydroxycyclohexanone) *via* electronic regulations.

Besides, to gain insights into the structure transformation and clarify the actual active sites, we employed *in situ* Raman spectroscopy (Fig. S17). As shown in Fig. 4f, upon applying anodic potentials in 1.5 M NaOH, evolution of the E_g bending and A_{1g} stretching mode of Ni³⁺-O was observed, along with leaching of the Bipy molecule, evidencing a total restructuring from Ni(OH)₂ to NiOOH under OER conditions,^{32,33} while in 0.1 M cyclohexanone, with the increase of potentials, no obvious Bipy dissolution is observed (Fig. 4g). The difference between the Raman spectra at the open-circuit voltage (OCV) in NaOH (1.5 M) and that in NaOH (1.5 M) + cyclohexanone (100 mM) is due to the overlap of the peak features of cyclohexanone and Bipy.³⁴ Besides, the Ni³⁺-O signals under cyclohexanone oxidation conditions emerged at higher voltage compared with that of the OER conditions. This implies that the Ni³⁺-O species serve as redox mediators during the cyclohexanone oxidation process, causing partial consumption of Ni³⁺-O species.^{9,35-37}

Towards practical applications, we coupled the Bipy-Ni(OH)₂ catalyst with a Ru hydrogen evolution catalyst to construct

a two-electrode electro-reforming system for concurrent hydrogen and adipate production at the cathode and anode, respectively. In order to simulate industrial scenarios, KA oil composed of cyclohexanol and cyclohexanone (3 : 2) was chosen as the starting material. As shown in Fig. 5a, the system with KA oil delivers a more energy-saving process compared with that of the water splitting one with a nearly 155 mV potential decrease at 30 mA cm⁻², corresponding to ~9% energy saving. Favorable kinetics with a smaller Tafel slope (166.1 mV dec⁻¹) was also achieved with the KA oil system relative to that of the water splitting process (199.4 mV dec⁻¹, Fig. S18). For the electrolysis of KA oil at 1.8 V, an 84% yield and 89% selectivity of adipate acid at the anode and pure H₂ generated at the cathode can be achieved (Fig. 5b and S19a), demonstrating the practical potential of Bipy-Ni(OH)₂. The stability of the Bipy-Ni(OH)₂//Ru catalyst was further evaluated with the long-term (40 h) electrolysis measurement (Fig. 5c). For each 4 h cycle, the current density gradually decreases due to consumption of the reactant (KA oil) and instantly recovers upon the electrolyte refresh. The TON was estimated to be 535 per Ni-site (Fig. S19b). A slight decrease in current density over the long term indicated reasonable stability of the electrode material.

Conclusions

In summary, we achieved efficient electrooxidation of KA oil to adipate by using Bipy to functionalize the Ni(OH)₂ catalyst. The tethered Bipy molecules facilitate accumulation of



cyclohexanone in the vicinity of the catalysts in aqueous solutions, enabling sufficient supply of reactant molecules transported from the bulk electrolyte. Through electronic interactions, Bipy functionalization also promotes formation of 2-hydroxycyclohexanone, which is experimentally identified as the key intermediate towards efficient adipate production. Collectively, Bipy-Ni(OH)₂ exhibits 90% yield and 91% selectivity and excellent stability and recyclability towards the electrosynthesis of adipic acid. The practicality of the Bipy-Ni(OH)₂ catalyst was also demonstrated using a two-electrode electrolysis system, where KA oil was efficiently transformed to produce adipic acid and pure H₂ at the anode and cathode, respectively.

Our work emphasizes the significance of molecular functionalization of solid electrocatalysts for enhanced performance. The organic-inorganic interface affords a diverse platform for harnessing the mass transfer behavior of reactants and optimizing the metal active sites. It is anticipated that more molecular ligands can be explored as both catalytically tunable modifiers and effective hydrophobic agents for enhanced catalysis. The molecular functionalization strategy can be further extended to supported heterogeneous catalysts, for which the metal-support interactions may be tailored with molecular precision.

Author contributions

R. Y. carried out the synthesis, characterization and electrocatalytic experiments. Y. L. performed the MD simulations. H. X. and T. W. performed the DFT calculations. Q. Z. and X. F. performed the XAS measurements. S. H. and T. S. synthesized 2-hydroxycyclohexanone for mechanistic studies. Y. S. conceived and directed the project. R. Y., Y. L., T. W. and Y. S. prepared the manuscript.

Conflicts of interest

There are no conflicts to declare.

Data availability

The authors declare that the data supporting the findings of this study, including the characterization result, electrochemical performance and MD and DFT simulation details, are available from the corresponding author, Y. S., upon reasonable request.

Supplementary information: experimental and calculation details, additional material characterization and electro-synthesis results, and performance comparison. See DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1039/d5sc05036g>.

Acknowledgements

This work was supported by the National Natural Science Foundation of China (22205135), the Shanghai Sailing Program under Grant 22YF1419600, the Shanghai Pilot Program for Basic Research—Shanghai Jiao Tong University (21TQ1400219), Fundamental Research Funds for the Central Universities

(24X010301678, 25X010202131, YG2023QNA20), and start-up funds from Shanghai Jiao Tong University. The authors acknowledge beamline BL14W1 (Shanghai Synchrotron Radiation Facility, SSRF) for providing the beam time (2021-SSRF-PT-015284) for XAS measurements. This work was also supported by the User Experiment Assist System of SSRF.

Notes and references

- 1 K. Sato, M. Aoki and R. Noyori, *Science*, 1998, **281**, 1646–1647.
- 2 J. Yang, J. Liu, H. Neumann, R. Franke, R. Jackstell and M. Beller, *Science*, 2019, **366**, 1514–1517.
- 3 <https://www.researchandmarkets.com/report/adipic-acid?w=4>.
- 4 J. Rios, J. Lebeau, T. Yang, S. Li and M. D. Lynch, *Green Chem.*, 2021, **23**, 3172–3190.
- 5 S. Vyver and Y. Román-Leshkov, *Catal. Sci. Technol.*, 2021, **3**, 1465–1479.
- 6 B. V. Lyalin and V. A. Petrosyan, *Russ. Chem. Bull.*, 2004, **53**, 688–692.
- 7 Q. Yi, J. Zhang, W. Huang and X. Liu, *Catal. Commun.*, 2007, **8**, 1017–1022.
- 8 R. Wang, Y. Kang, J. Wu, T. Jiang, Y. Wang, L. Gu, Y. Li, X. Yang, Z. Liu and M. Gong, *Angew. Chem., Int. Ed.*, 2022, **61**, e202214977.
- 9 X. Liu, Y.-Q. Zhu, J. Li, Y. Wang, Q. Shi, A.-Z. Li, K. Ji, X. Wang, X. Zhao, J. Zheng and H. Duan, *Nat. Commun.*, 2024, **15**, 7685.
- 10 C. Wang, Y. Wu, A. Bodach, M. L. Krebs, W. Schuhmann and F. Schüth, *Angew. Chem., Int. Ed.*, 2023, **62**, e202215804.
- 11 H. Zhou, Z. Li, S.-M. Xu, L. Lu, M. Xu, K. Ji, R. Xiang, Y. Yan, L. Ma, X. Kong, L. Zheng and H. Duan, *Angew. Chem., Int. Ed.*, 2021, **60**, 8976–8982.
- 12 Y. Jia, Z. Chen, B. Gao, Z. Liu, T. Yan, Z. Gui, X. Liao, W. Zhang, Q. Gao, Y. Zhang, X. Xu and Y. Tang, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, 2024, **146**, 1282–1293.
- 13 Z. Li, X. Li, H. Zhou, Y. Xu, S.-M. Xu, Y. Ren, Y. Yan, J. Yang, K. Ji, L. Li, M. Xu, M. Shao, X. Kong, X. Sun and H. Duan, *Nat. Commun.*, 2022, **13**, 5009.
- 14 Q. Zhang, Q. Yang, S. Luo, Z. Liu, J. Huang, Y. Zheng, C. Hu, J. Zhang, X. Bao, P. Yuan and X. Yao, *ACS Catal.*, 2024, **14**, 9565–9574.
- 15 H. Zhou, Y. Ren, B. Yao, Z. Li, M. Xu, L. Ma, X. Kong, L. Zheng, M. Shao and H. Duan, *Nat. Commun.*, 2023, **14**, 5621.
- 16 J. Gao, N. Li, B. Dai, W. Yu, X. Zhao, C. Chen, K. Fujisawa, Z. Yang, S. Dai and Y. Sun, *Adv. Funct. Mater.*, 2025, 2502325.
- 17 K. Kong, A.-Z. Li, Y. Wang, Q. Jin, J. Li, K. Ji and H. Duan, *Nat. Commun.*, 2023, **14**, 6925.
- 18 J. Ding, F. Li, X. Ren, Y. Liu, Y. Li, Z. Shen, T. Wang, W. Wang, Y.-G. Wang, Y. Cui, H. Yang, T. Zhang and B. Liu, *Nat. Commun.*, 2024, **15**, 3641.
- 19 B. Wang, X. Wang, B. Wu, P. Li, S. Chen, R. Lu, W. Lai, Y. Shen, Z. Zhuang, J. Zhu, Z. Wang, D. Wang and Y. Lum, *Angew. Chem., Int. Ed.*, 2025, **64**, e202417196.



- 20 X. Lin, Z. Wang, S. Cao, Y. Hu, S. Liu, X. Chen, H. Chen, X. Zhang, S. Wei, H. Xu, Z. Cheng, Q. Hou, D. Sun and X. Lu, *Nat. Commun.*, 2023, **14**, 6714.
- 21 J.-P. Su and J. S. Lin, *Res. Chem. Intermed.*, 2014, **40**, 2287–2302.
- 22 Y. Liang, J. Zhao, Y. Yang, S.-F. Hung, J. Li, S. Zhang, Y. Zhao, A. Zhang, C. Wang, D. Appadoo, L. Zhang, Z. Geng, F. Li and J. Zeng, *Nat. Commun.*, 2023, **14**, 474.
- 23 W. Huang, J. Li, X. Liao, R. Lu, C. Ling, X. Liu, J. Meng, L. Qu, M. Lin, X. Hong, X. Zhou, S. Liu, Y. Zhao, L. Zhou and L. Mai, *Adv. Mater.*, 2022, **34**, 2200270.
- 24 S. Zhao, O. Christensen, Z. Sun, H. Liang, A. Bagger, K. Torbensen, P. Zazari, J. V. Lauritsen, S. U. Pedersen, J. Rossmeisl and K. Daasbjerg, *Nat. Commun.*, 2023, **14**, 844.
- 25 S. Chen, C. Ye, Z. Wang, P. Li, W. Jiang, Z. Zhuang, J. Zhu, X. Zheng, S. Zaman, H. Ou, L. Lv, L. Tan, Y. Su, J. Ouyang and D. Sheng, *Angew. Chem., Int. Ed.*, 2023, **62**, e202315621.
- 26 W. Huang, C. Chen, Z. Ling, J. Li, L. Qu, J. Zhu, W. Yang, M. Wang, K. A. Owusu, L. Qin, L. Zhou and L. Mai, *Chem. Eng. J.*, 2021, **405**, 126959.
- 27 R. Yang, Z. Bao and Y. Sun, *ACS Nanosci. Au*, 2023, **3**, 140–152.
- 28 F. Liu, X. Gao, R. Shi, J. Xiong, Z. Guo, E. C. M. Tse and Y. Chen, *Adv. Funct. Mater.*, 2024, **34**, 2310274.
- 29 B. V. Lyalin and V. A. Petrosyan, *Russ. Chem. Bull., Int. Ed.*, 2009, **12**, 2348–2353.
- 30 Y. Song, X. Yang, H. Liu, S. Laing, Y. Cai, W. Yang, K. Zhu, L. Yu, X. Cui and D. Deng, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, 2024, **146**, 5834–5842.
- 31 S. Guo, C. Wang, H. Li, T. Li, C. Liu, Y. Gao, B.-H. Zhao and B. Zhang, *Angew. Chem., Int. Ed.*, 2025, **64**, e202423432.
- 32 D. Xiong, X. He, X. Liu, K. Zhang, Z. Tu, J. Wang, S.-G. Sun and Z. Chen, *ACS Nano*, 2024, **18**, 20340–20352.
- 33 H. Chu, R. Li, P. Feng, D. Wang, C. Li, Y. Yu and M. Yang, *ACS Catal.*, 2024, **14**, 1553–1566.
- 34 X. Ren, Q. Zhang, Y. Tong, G. Zhou, C. Lin, Y. Zhao and P. Chen, *J. Energy Chem.*, 2025, **101**, 7–15.
- 35 B. Zhou, Y. Li, Y. Zou, W. Chen, W. Zhou, M. Song, Y. Wu, Y. Lu, J. Liu, Y. Wang and S. Wang, *Angew. Chem., Int. Ed.*, 2021, **60**, 22908–22914.
- 36 W. Chen, J. Shi, Y. Wu, Y. Jiang, Y.-C. Huang, W. Zhou, J. Liu, C.-L. Dong, Y. Zou and S. Wang, *Angew. Chem., Int. Ed.*, 2024, **63**, e202316449.
- 37 J. Wu, R. Wang, Y. Kang, L. Li, Y. Hao, Y. Li, Z. Liu and M. Gong, *Angew. Chem., Int. Ed.*, 2024, **63**, e202403466.

