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## A magnetron sputtered Mo<sub>3</sub>Si thin film: an efficient electrocatalyst for N<sub>2</sub> reduction under ambient conditions†

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Industrially, large-scale NH<sub>3</sub> production mainly depends on the Haber–Bosch process, which is accompanied by heavy greenhouse gas emission and serious energy consumption. Electrochemical N<sub>2</sub> reduction is considered a sustainable strategy to solve this problem. Herein, we report for the first time that a Mo<sub>3</sub>Si thin film sputtered on graphite paper is a favorable electrocatalyst for NH<sub>3</sub> synthesis under ambient conditions. Electrochemical tests suggest a large NH<sub>3</sub> yield rate of 2 × 10<sup>−10</sup> mol s<sup>−1</sup> cm<sup>−2</sup> and a high Faraday efficiency of 6.69% at −0.4 V and −0.3 V vs. a reversible hydrogen electrode, respectively, in 0.1 M Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>. It also demonstrates the high electrochemical and structural stability of such a catalyst as well as excellent selectivity for NH<sub>3</sub> generation. Density functional theory calculation reveals that the synergy of the metallic conductivity of Mo<sub>3</sub>Si and the high chemical activity of the exposed Mo ions benefits the adsorption and activation of N<sub>2</sub>, and a further proton–electron transfer reaction to produce NH<sub>3</sub>.

As a significant chemical raw material, NH<sub>3</sub> is not only widely applied for the fabrication of resin, dyes, and explosives, but also considered as an attractive carbon-neutral energy carrier

(17.7 wt% hydrogen content and 3 kW h kg<sup>−1</sup> energy density).<sup>1–3</sup> Currently, the industrial-scale technology of artificial synthetic NH<sub>3</sub> mainly depends on the Haber–Bosch process, which operates under harsh conditions, leading to serious carbon emission and great energy consumption.<sup>4</sup> Electrochemical N<sub>2</sub> reduction provides an alternative route for NH<sub>3</sub> synthesis in an environmentally benign and sustainable manner, but fairly the inertness of the strong N≡N triple bonds makes the reaction of N<sub>2</sub> fixation still a challenge.<sup>5–11</sup> Although a variety of noble metal-based electrocatalysts (Ag,<sup>12</sup> Au,<sup>13,14</sup> Pd,<sup>15,16</sup> and Ru<sup>17</sup>) perform effectively to drive the N<sub>2</sub> reduction reaction (NRR), their large-scale practical applications are still restricted due to their scarcity and expensiveness. As such, it is of great importance to design and develop earth-abundant alternatives.<sup>18–36</sup>

In nature, molybdenum (Mo) is involved in biological N<sub>2</sub> fixation with nitrogenase catalysis under mild conditions.<sup>37–39</sup> Additionally, Mo has also been proven to be a promising metal for the homogeneous NH<sub>3</sub> functionalization reaction.<sup>40–45</sup> However, it is challenging to graft such a catalyst onto electrodes for electrochemical tests.<sup>46</sup> Mo-based heterogeneous electrocatalysts can solve this issue, including Mo nanofilms,<sup>47</sup> MoS<sub>2</sub>,<sup>48</sup> Mo<sub>2</sub>C,<sup>49</sup> MoO<sub>3</sub>,<sup>50</sup> MoN,<sup>51</sup> etc. Despite achieving some progress, the search and identification of new Mo-based heterogeneous electrocatalysts for efficient N<sub>2</sub>-to-NH<sub>3</sub> fixation is still worth exploring.

Transition metal silicides as intermetallic compounds have specific crystal and electronic structures, which are different from those of their component metals.<sup>52</sup> As new catalytic materials, metal silicides have attracted growing attention by virtue of their unique physical and chemical properties, such as high thermal stability and electrical conductivity,<sup>53,54</sup> but their use for electrocatalytic N<sub>2</sub> reduction has not been reported before. Herein, we report on the development of a Mo<sub>3</sub>Si thin film on graphite paper (Mo<sub>3</sub>Si/GP) by direct current magnetron sputtering for the NRR. When tested in 0.1 M Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>, the resulting Mo<sub>3</sub>Si/GP achieves a large NH<sub>3</sub> yield rate of 2 × 10<sup>−10</sup> mol s<sup>−1</sup> cm<sup>−2</sup> and a high Faraday efficiency (FE) of 6.69% at −0.4 V and −0.3 V vs. a reversible hydrogen electrode (RHE),

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respectively. Meantime, it also shows high electrochemical and structural stability. The possible NRR catalytic mechanism is also studied by density functional theory (DFT) calculations.

The X-ray diffraction (XRD) pattern of Mo<sub>3</sub>Si in Fig. 1a shows two obvious diffraction peaks at 41.34° and 65.78° indexed to the (210) and (222) crystal planes of Mo<sub>3</sub>Si (PDF # 97-064-4417), respectively. The scanning electron microscopy (SEM) image shows the formation of a Mo<sub>3</sub>Si film on GP (Fig. 1b). Fig. S1† shows the cross-sectional SEM image of Mo<sub>3</sub>Si, demonstrating that this film is thin in nature with a thickness of about 800 nm. As shown in Fig. 1d, the high-resolution transmission electron microscopy (HRTEM) image taken from the product (Fig. 1c) reveals an interplanar spacing of 0.214 nm indexed to the (210) plane of Mo<sub>3</sub>Si. The crystalline nature of the Mo<sub>3</sub>Si thin film is further supported by the selected area electron diffraction (SAED) pattern as shown in Fig. 1e. The scanning TEM (STEM) (Fig. 1f) and corresponding energy-dispersive X-ray (EDX) elemental mapping images conclude the uniform distribution

of Mo and Si elements in the Mo<sub>3</sub>Si thin film. Fig. 1g and h show the X-ray photoelectron spectroscopy (XPS) spectra of Mo<sub>3</sub>Si in the Mo 3d and Si 2p regions, respectively. For Mo 3d, the banding energy (BE) peaks at 228.2 and 231.5 eV correspond to Mo 3d<sub>5/2</sub> and Mo 3d<sub>3/2</sub>, respectively.<sup>55</sup> For Si 2p, the BE peak at 97.7 eV can be attributed to the Mo–Si bond while the other peak at 101.6 eV is associated with the Si–Si bond.<sup>56</sup>

The electrocatalytic NRR performance of Mo<sub>3</sub>Si/GP (Mo<sub>3</sub>Si mass loading: 0.4 mg cm<sup>-2</sup>) was tested in 0.1 M Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> using a two-compartment electrochemical cell separated by a piece of Nafion 117 membrane, in which Mo<sub>3</sub>Si/GP, Ag/AgCl, and a graphite rod were used as the working electrode, reference electrode, and counter electrode, respectively. All potentials were calibrated to an RHE scale. The produced NH<sub>3</sub> was spectrophotometrically determined by the indophenol blue method,<sup>57</sup> and the possible by-product N<sub>2</sub>H<sub>4</sub> was detected by spectrophotometry using the Watt and Chrisp method.<sup>58</sup> Their detecting calibration curves are displayed in Fig. S2 and S3.† The linear sweep voltammetry curves in a N<sub>2</sub>- and Ar-saturated 0.1 M Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> electrolyte (Fig. S5†) were used to estimate the range of potentials of Mo<sub>3</sub>Si/GP for the NRR. Fig. 2a exhibits the time-dependent current density curves of Mo<sub>3</sub>Si/GP at a series of potentials from -0.3 V to -0.7 V. After electro-measurements, the electrolytes were colored with the indophenol indicator in a light-shielded circumstance for 1 h and the UV-Vis absorption spectra of the electrolytes are shown in Fig. 2b. Its average NH<sub>3</sub> yield rate and the corresponding FEs at various potentials are plotted in Fig. 2c, which suggests that Mo<sub>3</sub>Si/GP attains the largest NH<sub>3</sub> yield rate of 2 × 10<sup>-10</sup> mol s<sup>-1</sup> cm<sup>-2</sup> and the highest FE of 6.69% at -0.4 V and -0.3 V, respectively, outperforming most reported NRR electrocatalysts listed in Table S1.† We also used ion chromatography to provide a reliable result in Fig. S5† for the quantitative of NH<sub>3</sub>. When the potential becomes more negative, the HER becomes dominant, resulting in a decreased NH<sub>3</sub> yield rate and FE for the



Fig. 1 (a) XRD pattern and (b) SEM image of Mo<sub>3</sub>Si/GP. (c) TEM image, (d) HRTEM image, and (e) SAED pattern of Mo<sub>3</sub>Si. (f) STEM and corresponding EDX elemental mapping images of Mo and Si of Mo<sub>3</sub>Si. XPS spectra of Mo<sub>3</sub>Si in the (g) Mo 3d and (h) Si 2p regions.

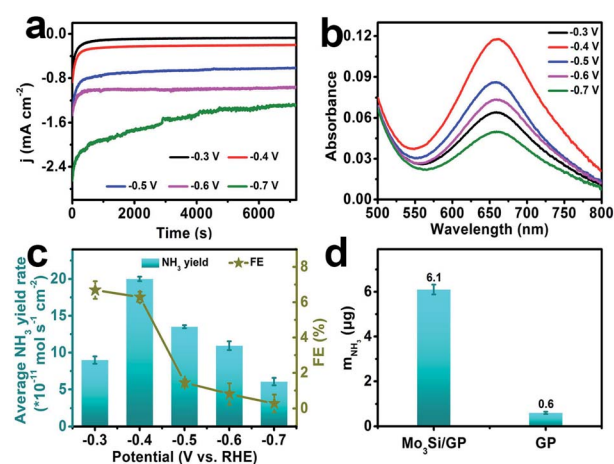


Fig. 2 (a) Time-dependent current density curves of Mo<sub>3</sub>Si/GP at different potentials in 0.1 M Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>. (b) UV-Vis absorption spectra of the electrolytes stained with the indophenol indicator after electrolysis at a series of potentials for 2 h. (c) Corresponding average NH<sub>3</sub> yield rate and FEs of Mo<sub>3</sub>Si/GP at all potentials. (d) Amount of NH<sub>3</sub> produced for Mo<sub>3</sub>Si/GP and GP after charging at -0.4 V for 2 h in 0.1 M Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>.

NRR.<sup>59,60</sup> Meanwhile, the possible by-product  $\text{N}_2\text{H}_4$  is not detected (Fig. S6<sup>†</sup>), reflecting the excellent selectivity of  $\text{Mo}_3\text{Si}/\text{GP}$  for  $\text{NH}_3$  synthesis. As shown in Fig. 2d, GP obtains a small amount of  $\text{NH}_3$  (0.6  $\mu\text{g}$ ), while  $\text{Mo}_3\text{Si}/\text{GP}$  acquires a remarkable amount of  $\text{NH}_3$  (6.1  $\mu\text{g}$ ) under the same conditions, suggesting that  $\text{Mo}_3\text{Si}/\text{GP}$  is highly active for the NRR.

To investigate the origin of the produced  $\text{NH}_3$ , we also performed a series of control experiments. As shown in Fig. 3a, the experiments were conducted in an Ar-saturated 0.1 M  $\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4$  electrolyte at  $-0.4$  V and a  $\text{N}_2$ -saturated 0.1 M  $\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4$  electrolyte at open-circuit potential. As expected, almost no  $\text{NH}_3$  is detected and the corresponding UV-Vis absorption spectra are exhibited in Fig. S7.<sup>†</sup> Moreover, we performed the alternative  $\text{N}_2$ -saturated and Ar-saturated tests at  $-0.4$  V for 2 h in 0.1 M  $\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4$ . As shown in Fig. 3b, the amount of  $\text{NH}_3$  detected in the Ar-saturated electrolyte is negligible compared to that in the  $\text{N}_2$ -saturated electrolyte. Both results indicate that the  $\text{NH}_3$  products are mainly generated from  $\text{Mo}_3\text{Si}/\text{GP}$  electrocatalysis. Besides, stability is another crucial parameter for electrocatalysts. As shown in Fig. 3c, after 6 consecutive cycle tests, both the  $\text{NH}_3$  yield rate and FEs exhibit almost no obvious decline. The corresponding time-dependent current density curves and UV-Vis absorption spectra are displayed in Fig. S8.<sup>†</sup> Besides, this catalyst can maintain its catalytic activity for at least 26 h (Fig. 3d). Almost no ammonia was detected in the anodic electrolytes stained with the indophenol indicator (Fig. S9<sup>†</sup>). Furthermore, the photographs of pH test papers of the 0.1 M  $\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4$  aqueous solution before and after 2 h electrolysis indicate that there is almost no obvious change of pH in our experiment (Fig. S10<sup>†</sup>). These data suggest the excellent electrochemical durability of  $\text{Mo}_3\text{Si}/\text{GP}$ . After a long-term NRR, the XRD analysis confirms that this catalyst is still  $\text{Mo}_3\text{Si}/\text{GP}$  in nature (Fig. S11<sup>†</sup>), and the SEM image shows that this catalyst also maintains its thin film morphology (Fig. S12<sup>†</sup>). As shown in Fig. S13,<sup>†</sup> after electrolysis, there is no obvious change in the XPS spectra of  $\text{Mo}_3\text{Si}$  in the Mo 3d and Si 2p regions.



Fig. 3 (a) The amount of  $\text{NH}_3$  produced for  $\text{Mo}_3\text{Si}/\text{GP}$  under different electrochemical conditions. (b)  $\text{NH}_3$  yield rate of alternative  $\text{N}_2$ -saturated and Ar-saturated tests at  $-0.4$  V for 2 h. (c)  $\text{NH}_3$  yield rate and FE of cycling tests at  $-0.4$  V. (d) Time-dependent current density curve of  $\text{Mo}_3\text{Si}/\text{GP}$  at  $-0.4$  V for 26 h.

To gain fundamental insights into the NRR mechanism of the  $\text{Mo}_3\text{Si}$  catalyst, first-principles calculations based on DFT have been performed, and the relevant computational details are presented in the ESI.<sup>†</sup> The unit cell of  $\text{Mo}_3\text{Si}$  and its density of states (DOS) are presented in Fig. S14.<sup>†</sup> The calculated lattice parameter of 4.84 Å (Fig. S14a<sup>†</sup>) is in good agreement with the experimental value of 4.91 Å.<sup>61</sup> The plenty electronic states around the Fermi level (Fig. S14b<sup>†</sup>) show the metallic conductivity of  $\text{Mo}_3\text{Si}$ , which facilitates the electron transfer during the NRR process. To be specific, the  $\text{Mo}_3\text{Si}$  (210) surfaces have been studied for the NRR, which is the most abundant according to the XRD and HRTEM characterization. The  $\text{Mo}_3\text{Si}$  (210) ( $2 \times 1$ ) supercell and its DOS are shown in Fig. S15.<sup>†</sup> As shown in Fig. S15a,<sup>†</sup> various potential adsorption sites for  $\text{N}_2$  molecules have been considered. The obtained stable adsorption configurations are displayed in Fig. S16.<sup>†</sup> It is noted that for all the adsorption configurations the  $\text{N}_2$  molecules are chemisorbed with significantly negative adsorption energies, ranging from  $-1.55$  to  $-0.71$  eV, and the Mo atoms of the support serve as the active sites. Especially, the configurations in Fig. S16a and b,<sup>†</sup> denoted as  $\text{N}_2^z$  and  $\text{N}_2^b$ , respectively, are much more thermodynamically favorable than others, for both of which the  $\text{N}_2$  molecules are bonded with three Mo atoms. Therefore, in the following we studied the NRR on the  $\text{Mo}_3\text{Si}$  (210) surface for the  $\text{N}_2^z$  and  $\text{N}_2^b$  configurations.

The calculated NRR free energy diagrams together with the charge density differences for the  $\text{N}_2^z$  and  $\text{N}_2^b$  configurations are presented in Fig. 4a and b, respectively. The reaction intermediates are displayed in Fig. S17 and S18.<sup>†</sup> The charge density differences in the insets of Fig. S14<sup>†</sup> suggest that  $\text{N}_2$  adsorption on the  $\text{Mo}_3\text{Si}$  (210) surface follows the “acceptance-donation” mechanism. It is noted that, due to the high chemical activity of Mo,  $\text{N}_2$  can be strongly activated, as indicated by the significant elongation of the N–N bond (larger than 1.2 Å), and the significant transfer of electrons from the support to the  $\text{N}_2$  (larger than  $1e$ ). There are several well-established reaction pathways for the NRR depending on the specific adsorption modes of  $\text{N}_2$  molecules.<sup>62–64</sup> For the side-on configurations herein, the NRR can proceed through a consecutive or an enzymatic pathway. Thanks to the strong activation of  $\text{N}_2$ , its hydrogenation needs a tiny energy, 0.10 and 0.04 eV, respectively, for  $\text{N}_2^z$  and  $\text{N}_2^b$  configurations. Furthermore, it is found that the enzymatic pathway is energetically much more favorable than the consecutive one, given that for the second hydrogenation step  $^*\text{NH}-^*\text{NH}$  is more stable than  $^*\text{N}-^*\text{NH}_2$  by  $\sim 0.5$  eV. Therefore, we only studied the enzymatic pathway, as presented in Fig. S14.<sup>†</sup> Importantly, for both  $\text{N}_2^z$  and  $\text{N}_2^b$  configurations, the potential-determining step is the last hydrogenation step to produce the second  $\text{NH}_3$  molecule, giving a limiting potential of  $-0.43$  V, close to the experimentally optimal working potential ( $-0.3$  or  $-0.4$  V). In addition, H adsorption has been studied to evaluate the NRR selectivity against the HER. From Fig. S19,<sup>†</sup> the active sites for the NRR can also effectively bind H atoms. However, compared with the  $\text{N}_2$  adsorption, the H adsorption is less stable by more than 0.5 eV. Thus, the  $\text{Mo}_3\text{Si}$  (210) surface prefers to adsorb  $\text{N}_2$  molecules rather than H, which provides a high NRR selectivity, in good agreement with the high FE

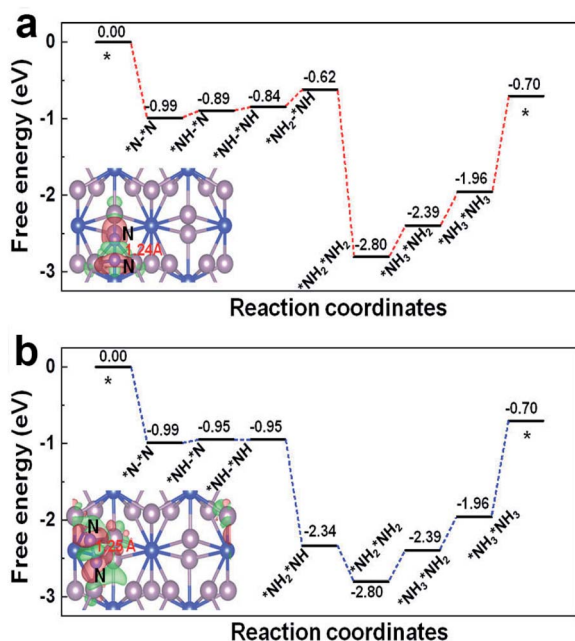


Fig. 4 The free energy (in eV) diagrams for the NRR on the  $\text{Mo}_3\text{Si}$  ( $210$ ) ( $2 \times 1$ ) surface at zero potential through the enzymatic pathway. (a) and (b) are for  $\text{N}_2^\alpha$  and  $\text{N}_2^\beta$  configurations presented in Fig. S16a and b,† respectively. The calculated charge density difference for  $\text{N}_2^\alpha$  and  $\text{N}_2^\beta$  are presented as insets, where red and green shadows represent the charge accumulation and loss, respectively. The positions of the N atoms are roughly marked. The blue and mauve spheres denote the Si and Mo atoms, respectively.

observed experimentally. Overall, the calculation results indicate that the synergy of the metallic conductivity of  $\text{Mo}_3\text{Si}$  and the high chemical activity of Mo ions plays an important role in the adsorption and activation of  $\text{N}_2$ , and a further proton-electron transfer reaction to produce  $\text{NH}_3$ .

In summary,  $\text{Mo}_3\text{Si}$  has been proven as a stable and active NRR electrocatalyst with a large  $\text{NH}_3$  yield rate of  $2 \times 10^{-10} \text{ mol s}^{-1} \text{ cm}^{-2}$  and a high FE of 6.69% at  $-0.4 \text{ V}$  and  $-0.3 \text{ V}$  vs. RHE, respectively, in neutral media. This work not only provides us an attractive earth-abundant catalyst material for  $\text{NH}_3$  electrosynthesis under ambient conditions, but would also open up a new avenue to fabricate catalyst films *via* magnetron sputtering for  $\text{N}_2$ -fixation applications.<sup>65</sup>

## Conflicts of interest

There are no conflicts to declare.

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