

RESEARCH ARTICLE

View Article Online

View Journal | View Issue

Cite this: *Inorg. Chem. Front.*, 2022, **9**, 2945Efficient hydrogen evolution by reconstruction of NiMoO₄–CoO *via* Mo recombination†

Juejin Teng, Zhixin Dong, Daokun Liu, Xiao Zhang * and Jinxue Guo *

Surface reconstruction of oxygen evolution reaction electrocatalysts with enhanced catalysis activity has been intensively reported recently. However, the surface reconstruction has seldom been observed from hydrogen evolution reaction (HER) catalysts. Here, we report the surface reconstruction with enhancement of catalysis activity in the HER catalyst of NiMoO₄–CoO nanosheets on carbon cloth. Mo species dissolve from NiMoO₄–CoO by activating the pristine catalyst at certain potential, which enables the formation of K₂Mo₃O₁₀ on the catalyst surface. The surface reconstruction not only brings large numbers of active sites and enhanced charge transfer, but also boosts the intrinsic activity per catalysis site. Together with the above advantages and the benefits of nanosheet structure, the activated catalyst exhibits high HER activity with the ultralow overpotentials of 130 and 192 mV at high current densities of 100 and 400 mA cm^{−2}. This finding provides new insight for the exploration on surface reconstruction of transition metal-based HER catalysts and may enable further understanding on the origin of catalysis activity improvement.

Received 21st March 2022,

Accepted 24th April 2022

DOI: 10.1039/d2qi00597b

rsc.li/frontiers-inorganic

Introduction

To address the environmental crisis caused by fossil fuel overuse, one of the promising solutions is the utilization of high-energy-density hydrogen fuels supplied *via* water electrolysis.¹ Aiming at affordable hydrogen production, a large number of research studies have focused on developing earth-abundant transition-metal-based materials for highly efficient hydrogen evolution reaction (HER) and oxygen evolution reaction (OER).^{2–6} A recent study shows that when a certain voltage is reached, transition-metal-based catalysts may be reduced or oxidized in a harsh electrochemical environment.⁷ For OER electrocatalysts, it is found that the structure and component of catalysts are not stable after a long-time oxygen evolution at certain voltage, suggesting that such kinds of materials actually act as precatalyst.⁸ Therefore, unveiling the *in situ* reconstruction of catalysts and real situation of the active surface during catalysis is crucial for designing catalysts with high efficiency, and it has recently attracted increasing research effort.^{9,10} For instance, Duan *et al.* reported that Cr³⁺ leaches from the surface of CoCr₂O₄ catalyst at 1.7 V during OER

process, inducing the transformation of real active centres of Co (oxy)hydroxides for much improved OER performance.¹¹ Wang and co-workers reported the structural self-optimization process of LiCoO_{1.8}Cl_{0.2} into amorphous (oxy)hydroxide phase, which delivered increased OER catalytic activity in alkaline condition.¹²

Recently, some findings on the reconstruction of HER catalysts were reported. Laursen and co-workers revealed the surface reconstruction of Ni₃P into Ni₄P₄, which served as the active surface site for enhanced HER activity.¹³ Chen *et al.* reported that chronopotentiometry treatment could drive the *in situ* transformation of Cu₂O@MnO₂ into Cu@Mn(OH)₂ for much boosted HER catalysis activity.¹⁴ Unfortunately, compared with OER materials, less research effort has been paid to the reconstruction of HER catalysts. Therefore, it is significant to focus on the reconstruction of HER catalyst and unveil the corresponding origin of the catalytic performance.

Among non-precious metal catalysts, Ni–Co–Mo based materials demonstrate good HER performance and excellent stability.^{15–18} Most of the literature shows that Mo serves as dopant to regulate the catalytic activities and kinetics of the Ni and/or Co centres. Very recently, Zhang and co-workers found out that Mo in the Ni₄Mo alloy could be oxidized and dissolved in the form of MoO₄^{2−}, which is adsorbed and polymerized into Mo₂O₇^{2−} to boost the HER activity of the Ni species.¹⁹

Inspired by the above analysis, herein, we employ carbon-cloth-supported NiMoO₄–CoO nanosheets (NiMoO₄–CoO/CC) as a model sample to demonstrate the surface reconstruction with catalytic activity improvement of NiMoO₄–CoO, towards

Key Laboratory of Optic-Electric Sensing and Analytical Chemistry for Life Science, MOE, Key Laboratory of Biochemical Analysis, Shandong Province, College of Chemistry and Molecular Engineering, Qingdao University of Science and Technology, Qingdao 266042, PR China. E-mail: xiaozhang@qust.edu.cn, gjx1213@126.com; Fax: +86 532 84023927; Tel: +86 532 84022681

† Electronic supplementary information (ESI) available. See DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1039/d2qi00597b>

promising HER performance. When $\text{NiMoO}_4\text{-CoO}$ is electrochemically activated at potential of -0.25 V for 1.5 hours, Mo in the $\text{NiMoO}_4\text{-CoO}$ dissolves and then transforms into a new phase of $\text{K}_2\text{Mo}_3\text{O}_{10}$ crystals, which anchor on the surface of the catalyst. The reconstructed catalyst (act- $\text{NiMoO}_4\text{-CoO/CC}$) exhibits remarkably improved HER performance compared to the precatalyst $\text{NiMoO}_4\text{-CoO/CC}$. This study demonstrates an effective method for the controllable electrochemical activation-induced surface reconstruction of transition metal oxides for HER application, broadening the understanding on the origin of reconstruction and activity improvement of HER catalysts.

Results and discussion

The SEM image in Fig. S1† depicts the smooth nanosheet array structure of the NiCoMo-LDH precursor, which grows vertically and forms various micropores through crosslinking. As shown in Fig. 1a, $\text{NiMoO}_4\text{-CoO}$ still inherits the nanosheet structure of NiCoMo-LDH after calcination under H_2/Ar , but the nanosheet surface turns rough. The XRD pattern (Fig. 1b) of $\text{NiMoO}_4\text{-CoO}$ reveals the coexistence of monoclinic NiMoO_4 (JCPDS No. 45-0142) and cubic CoO (JCPDS No. 70-2855). The TEM image (Fig. 1c) of $\text{NiMoO}_4\text{-CoO}$ also shows the nanosheet structure, which possesses rough texture that is advantageous for the exposure of active sites. The high-resolution TEM (HRTEM) of $\text{NiMoO}_4\text{-CoO}$ nanosheet is shown in Fig. 1d. The clear lattice fringes with spacing distances of 0.21 and 0.24 nm are assigned to the (200) and (111) planes of CoO . The lattice fringes with interplanar spacing of 0.33 nm correspond to NiMoO_4 . This result shows that these nanosheets are hybrid $\text{NiMoO}_4\text{-CoO}$. Notably, a large number of hetero interfaces and defects are detected on the $\text{NiMoO}_4\text{-CoO}$ nanosheets, which may supply additional active sites for electrocatalysis. The corresponding EDX elemental mapping images (Fig. 1e) show that Ni, Mo, O, and Co distribute uniformly on the $\text{NiMoO}_4\text{-CoO}$ nanosheets, suggesting the homogeneously

formed hetero nanocrystals that are derived from the NiCoMo-LDH precursor.

The HER polarization curve of $\text{NiMoO}_4\text{-CoO/CC}$ is displayed in Fig. 2a, and the curves of $\text{NiMoO}_4\text{/CC}$, $\text{CoMoO}_4\text{/CC}$, and NiCoO/CC were also collected for comparison. $\text{NiMoO}_4\text{-CoO/CC}$ exhibits a current density of 100 mA cm^{-2} at the low overpotential of 222 mV, which is much better than those of $\text{NiMoO}_4\text{/CC}$ (320 mV), $\text{CoMoO}_4\text{/CC}$ (278 mV), and NiCoO/CC (292 mV). The extremely low overpotential of 279 mV is achieved to afford a high current density of 400 mA cm^{-2} , showing promising potential for industrial applications. The remarkable HER catalysis efficiency of $\text{NiMoO}_4\text{-CoO/CC}$ should be due to the numerous active sites and synergisms between hetero materials, as well as the nanosheet structure benefits. The chronoamperometric test (Fig. 2b) obtained at a fixed overpotential of 222 mV shows that $\text{NiMoO}_4\text{-CoO/CC}$ performs with stable durability for 30 hours. Notably, there is an interesting activation process at the initial ~ 1 h, during which the current density increases linearly from 100 to $\sim 120\text{ mA cm}^{-2}$, suggesting the possible reconstruction of $\text{NiMoO}_4\text{-CoO}$ catalyst during the HER.

To further unveil the activation process, a controllable current-time (j - t) test of $\text{NiMoO}_4\text{-CoO/CC}$ was performed by renewing the electrolyte every 1 hour during the chronoamperometric test. As shown in Fig. 2c, a clear HER activation process is observed at the initial 1 h, and the current density increases from 100 to about 120 mA cm^{-2} . After the electrolyte is renewed with KOH solution, the current density shows a slight fade to about 100 mA cm^{-2} after 1 hour. When the electrolyte is renewed every 1 hour, a similar current fading is observed. After six hours, the electrolyte is renewed with KOH solution that contains 0.1 M MoO_4^{2-} . Interestingly, the catalysis current recovers to 90 mA cm^{-2} . Such results indicate that Mo species could dissolve into the electrolyte during the chronoamperometric test, which greatly contributes to the improved HER efficiency of $\text{NiMoO}_4\text{-CoO/CC}$.¹⁹ To reveal the possible leaching, the contents of Mo, Ni, and Co in the electrolyte were measured by inductively coupled plasma mass

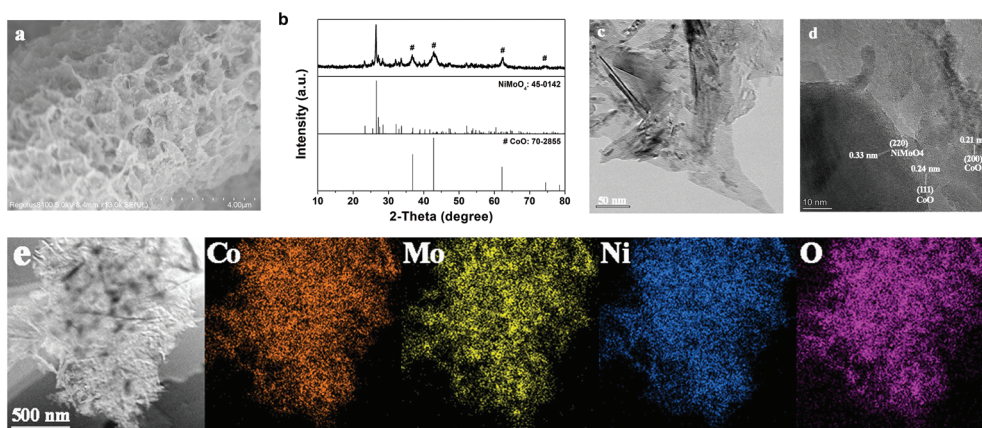


Fig. 1 (a) SEM image, (b) XRD, (c) TEM, (d) HRTEM, and (e) EDX elemental mapping of Co, Mo, Ni, and O elements of $\text{NiMoO}_4\text{-CoO/CC}$.

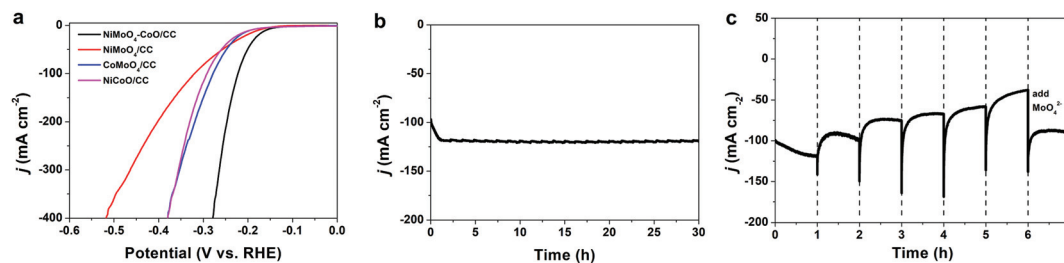


Fig. 2 (a) LSV curves of NiMoO₄-CoO/CC, NiMoO₄/CC, CoMoO₄/CC, and NiCoO/CC. (b) *J*-*t* curve of NiMoO₄-CoO/CC in 1.0 M KOH. (c) *J*-*t* curve of NiMoO₄-CoO/CC obtained by renewing the electrolyte every 1 hour.

spectrometry (ICP-MS). Fig. S2† shows the time-dependent concentration of dissolved Mo, Ni, and Co in the electrolyte. The concentrations of Ni and Co remain at low levels, showing that Ni and Co do not leach throughout the process. Notably, Mo concentration increases with time and reaches the maximum value (0.125 mmol L⁻¹) after 1 hour, confirming the Mo dissolution.

Based on the aforementioned analysis, the freshly obtained NiMoO₄-CoO/CC was subjected to activation at the various potentials of -0.2, -0.25, and -0.3 V for 1.5 h, respectively. Fig. 3a depicts the HER polarization curves of pristine NiMoO₄-CoO/CC and act-NiMoO₄-CoO/CC samples at different activation potentials. The act-NiMoO₄-CoO/CC at -0.2 V shows no obvious activation, delivering similar HER efficiency compared with pristine NiMoO₄-CoO/CC. The act-NiMoO₄-CoO/CC at -0.25 V and act-NiMoO₄-CoO/CC at -0.3 V exhibit improved HER activities over pristine NiMoO₄-CoO/CC, highlighting the remarkable effect of activation. The corresponding overpotentials of these catalysts at current densities of 100 and 400 mA cm⁻² are summarized in Fig. 3b. Clearly, the optimized activation potential of -0.25 V is obtained. For instance, the act-NiMoO₄-CoO/CC at -0.25 V only needs an ultralow overpotential of 130 mV at 100 mA cm⁻², showing impressively high HER efficiency that is better than most of the reported HER catalysts. Notably, the small value of 192 mV at the high current density of 400 mA cm⁻² is obtained, which is promising to fulfil the demands for practical water splitting application. The corresponding Tafel plots (Fig. 3c) show that the catalysts activated at -0.25 and -0.3 V acquire enhanced catalysis kinetics. In comparison with pris-

tine NiMoO₄-CoO/CC, the Tafel slope of act-NiMoO₄-CoO/CC at -0.25 V decreases from 65 to 41 mV dec⁻¹, indicating the accelerated reaction kinetics. In the Nyquist plots (Fig. S3†), the act-NiMoO₄-CoO/CC at -0.25 V exhibits decreased charge transfer compared to NiMoO₄-CoO/CC, showing that the activation could facilitate charge transfer during electrocatalysis. In addition, the act-NiMoO₄-CoO/CC at -0.25 V shows improved double-layer capacitance (*C*_{dl}) compared with NiMoO₄-CoO/CC (Fig. S4†), suggesting more active sites after activation. Moreover, the HER current densities of various catalysts are normalized by ECSA, in which (Fig. S5†) the act-NiMoO₄-CoO/CC at -0.25 V still affords better HER efficiency than pristine NiMoO₄-CoO/CC, showing that the activation not only generates more active sites but also boosts the intrinsic activity per site.

To investigate catalyst transformation during the activation process, a series of characterizations were employed. The HRTEM image (Fig. 4) reveals that the nanosheet structure of the catalyst is maintained after the activation process. Notably, new lattice fringes with spacing distances of 0.30 nm are detected, attributed to the (303) plane of K₂Mo₃O₁₀·3H₂O (JCPDS No. 32-0815). The analysis indicates the formation of K₂Mo₃O₁₀ during the activation process, which is further revealed by the XRD pattern (Fig. S6†). Under the potential of -0.25 V (*vs.* RHE), Mo species exist as MoO₄²⁻ in 1.0 M KOH.^{19,20} When the concentration increases, MoO₄²⁻ transforms into K₂Mo₃O₁₀ *via* the reaction 3MoO₄²⁻ + 2K⁺ + 2H₂O = K₂Mo₃O₁₀ + 4OH⁻. In addition, the possible element content changes on the surface of the catalyst were detected by EDX and are summarized in Table S1.† After the activation process, the Mo content decreases obviously from 7.83% to 3.31% due

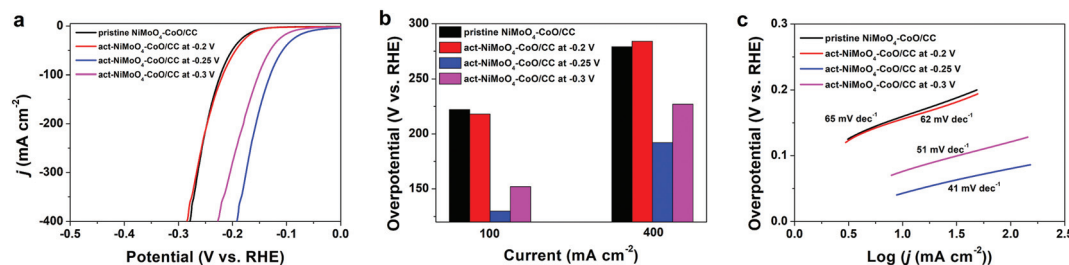


Fig. 3 (a) LSV curves, (b) overpotentials at current densities of 100 and 400 mA cm⁻², and (c) Tafel plots of pristine NiMoO₄-CoO/CC, act-NiMoO₄-CoO/CC at -0.2 V, act-NiMoO₄-CoO/CC at -0.25 V, and act-NiMoO₄-CoO/CC at -0.3 V.

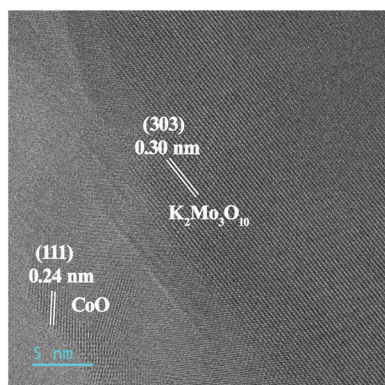


Fig. 4 HRTEM of act-NiMoO₄-CoO/CC at -0.25 V.

to the dissolution of Mo into the electrolyte. The detection of K in the sample of act-NiMoO₄-CoO/CC at -0.25 V should be assigned to the formation of K₂Mo₃O₁₀ on the catalyst surface, which is also shown in the EDX images (Fig. S7†). To probe the role of K₂Mo₃O₁₀, the HER activity of K₂Mo₃O₁₀/CC was collected. In addition, the mixture of K₂Mo₃O₁₀ with NiMoO₄-CoO on CC (K₂Mo₃O₁₀ + NiMoO₄-CoO/CC) was also tested as HER catalyst. In Fig. S8†, K₂Mo₃O₁₀/CC delivered negligibly improved HER activity in comparison with pristine CC, suggesting that pristine K₂Mo₃O₁₀ is inactive for HER. The HER performance of K₂Mo₃O₁₀ + NiMoO₄-CoO/CC is lower than NiMoO₄-CoO/CC due to the addition of inactive K₂Mo₃O₁₀. A comparative experiment testing the HER performance of NiMoO₄-CoO/CC in a series of electrolytes, adding 0.01, 0.05, 0.10, and 0.15 M MoO₄²⁻ without activation, was conducted to determine the contribution of MoO₄²⁻ to the improved HER performance. As shown in Fig. S9†, the addition of MoO₄²⁻ to the electrolyte indeed improves the HER performance of the pristine NiMoO₄-CoO/CC electrode, and 0.10 M is the optimized concentration of MoO₄²⁻. However, the HER performance of NiMoO₄-CoO/CC in the optimized concentration of 0.10 M is much lower than that of act-NiMoO₄-CoO/CC at -0.25 V. It can be concluded that the *in situ*-formed K₂Mo₃O₁₀ on the activated composite catalyst supplies synergistic effects to make a main contribution on the improved HER activity of NiMoO₄-CoO.

To unveil the influences of activation potential on HER activity, the concentrations of Mo, Ni, and Co were determined

by ICP-MS. It was found that Ni and Co do not dissolve at all activation potentials, serving as the stable active sites for HER. Under -0.2 V, there is no Mo detected in the electrolyte, showing that Mo dissolution and catalyst transformation cannot occur under such potential. At -0.3 V, Mo is detected in the electrolyte, and the maximum value of 0.149 mmol L⁻¹ is obtained, which is higher than 0.125 mmol L⁻¹. The higher concentration of MoO₄²⁻ induces the formation of excessive inactive K₂Mo₃O₁₀ in the activated composite, which should be responsible for the reduced HER activity at -0.3 V.

XPS analysis was employed to investigate the possible changes in the element chemical states of the catalyst after activation. Fig. 5a depicts the Mo 3d XPS spectra of the initial NiMoO₄-CoO/CC and act-NiMoO₄-CoO/CC at -0.25 V, both of which consist of two deconvoluted peaks. The peaks at 231.9 and 235.0 eV for the initial NiMoO₄-CoO/CC are assigned to the Mo 3d_{5/2} and Mo 3d_{3/2} of Mo⁶⁺ species.²¹ After activation, the Mo 3d spectrum shows a negative shift (0.25 eV) in comparison with the initial catalyst, suggesting the reduction of Mo species during the formation of K₂Mo₃O₁₀. In the Ni 2p spectrum of the initial NiMoO₄-CoO/CC (Fig. 5b), the peaks at 854.0 and 871.4 eV are due to Ni²⁺ 2p_{3/2} and Ni²⁺ 2p_{1/2}. The peaks at 855.7 and 872.8 eV are assigned to Ni³⁺ 2p_{3/2} and Ni³⁺ 2p_{1/2}.^{22,23} The activated catalyst shows a negatively shifted Ni 2p spectrum (0.2 eV) compared with the initial catalyst. The Co 2p spectrum of the initial NiMoO₄-CoO/CC (Fig. 5c) shows peaks at 778.9 and 794.2 eV, corresponding to Co³⁺ 2p_{3/2} and Co³⁺ 2p_{1/2}.^{24,25} The peaks at Co²⁺ 2p_{3/2} and Co²⁺ 2p_{1/2} are related to 780.4 and 796.2 eV. The Co 2p spectrum of act-NiMoO₄-CoO/CC shifts to the positive region (0.15 eV) in comparison with the initial sample. The above analysis indicates the electron donation from Co to Ni in the activated composite catalyst, which is accompanied by Mo dissolution. The O 1s spectrum of the initial NiMoO₄-CoO/CC (Fig. 5d) consists of two peaks of 529.7 and 531.1 eV, which are indexed to lattice oxygen (O²⁻) and hydroxide (M-OH).²⁶ After activation, a new peak related to the adsorbed water molecules (H₂O) is observed at 532.7 eV.¹² Interestingly, the peak of lattice oxygen in the activated catalyst shows significant decrease and negative shift (0.7 eV) compared with the initial NiMoO₄-CoO/CC. The loss of lattice oxygen should be induced by the leaching of Mo species, which generates abundant oxygen vacancies on the surface of act-NiMoO₄-CoO/CC.¹¹ In addition, the leaching of Mo in NiMoO₄ reduces the electron donation from O²⁻ to

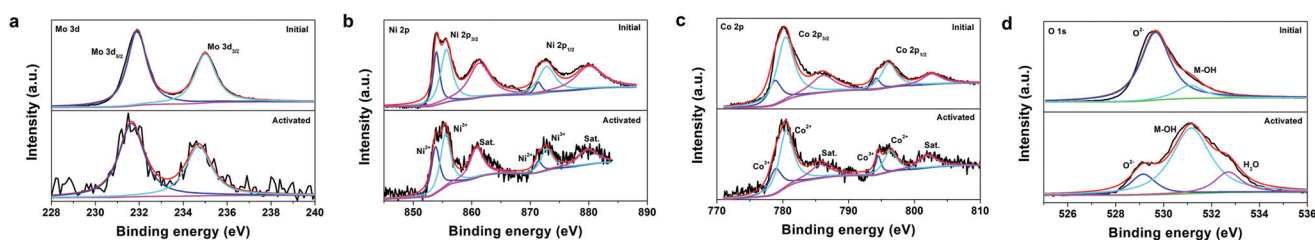


Fig. 5 High-resolution XPS spectra of (a) Mo 3d, (b) Ni 2p, (c) Co 2p, and (d) O 1s regions for the initial NiMoO₄-CoO/CC and act-NiMoO₄-CoO/CC at -0.25 V.

metal, thus resulting in the negative shift of lattice oxygen peak. The XPS K 2p spectrum (Fig. S10†) was detected in the activated catalyst and confirms the existence of K after activation. Two peaks of K 2p_{3/2} (293.1 eV) and K 2p_{1/2} (295.8 eV) correspond to the K⁺ in K₂Mo₃O₁₀. The XPS analysis unveils the Mo dissolution and lattice oxygen loss during the electrochemical activation process.

Additionally, the boosting effect of such activation process was also observed from the other Mo-based catalysts, NiMoO₄/CC (Fig. S11†) and CoMoO₄/CC (Fig. S12†). In contrast, the activation process shows no positive influence on the HER activity of NiCoO/CC (Fig. S13†). The above results further suggest that the dissolution and recombination of Mo species play a key role in the improved HER activity of such Mo-based catalysts.

Experimental

All chemicals were of analytical grade and used as purchased without further purification. The carbon cloth (CC)-supported NiCoMo layered double hydroxide (NiCoMo-LDH/CC) precursor was obtained *via* a hydrothermal method. In a specific synthesis route, the CC is firstly cleaned with concentrated H₂SO₄ and HNO₃ in turn to remove impurities on the surface, then rinsed with deionized water and ethanol several times. Ni(NO₃)₂·6H₂O (1 mmol), Co(NO₃)₂·6H₂O (1 mmol), Na₂MoO₄·2H₂O (1 mmol), urea (10 mmol), and NH₄F (4 mmol) are dissolved in 40 mL water under ultrasonication. The obtained mixture is transferred into a 50 mL Teflon-steel autoclave and then heated at 100 °C for 10 h. After cooling to room temperature, the collected NiCoMo-LDH/CC sample is washed with water and ethanol, which is then dried under vacuum at 60 °C for 12 h. To prepare NiMoO₄-CoO/CC, the dried NiCoMo-LDH are loaded in a porcelain boat and heated in a tube furnace at 550 °C for 2 h at a ramp rate of 2 °C min⁻¹ under H₂/Ar (5%, v/v) atmosphere. A similar synthesis procedure was employed for the preparation of NiMoO₄/CC, CoMoO₄/CC, and NiCoO/CC, with ratios of the Ni/Mo (1.5/1.5 mmol), Co/Mo (1.5/1.5 mmol), and Ni/Co (1.5/1.5 mmol).

The NiMoO₄-CoO/CC samples were characterized by powder X-ray diffraction (Bruker, D8 advance, diffractometer with Cu Kα radiation, λ = 1.5408 Å). The morphology and microstructure of NiMoO₄-CoO/CC were recorded with a scanning electron microscope (SEM, Regulus SU8100) and transmission electron microscope (TEM, FEI TalosF200x) equipped with energy dispersive X-ray spectroscopy (EDS). X-ray photoelectron spectroscopy (XPS, Thermo Scientific K-Alpha) was used to detect the surface element states of NiMoO₄-CoO/CC, and all binding energies were modulated to the C 1s peak at 284.80 eV. Inductively coupled plasma mass spectrometry (ICP-MS) was performed on an Agilent 7800.

All the electrochemical data were collected on a CHI 660E instrument (CH Instruments, Shanghai, China), using a three-electrode cell with 1.0 M KOH as electrolyte. The as-obtained NiMoO₄-CoO/CC was directly used as working electrode; the

Hg/HgO electrode and platinum foil served as reference electrode and counter electrode, respectively. Linear sweep voltammetry (LSV) was performed with a scan rate of 5 mV s⁻¹ to evaluate the HER performance with 90% iR compensation. The voltage potentials were calibrated with a reversible hydrogen electrode (*vs.* RHE); the equation is: $E(\text{RHE}) = E(\text{Hg}/\text{HgO}) + \text{pH} \times 0.0591 \text{ V} + 0.098 \text{ V}$. The Tafel plots are derived from the LSV curves with the Tafel equation: $\eta = a + b \log(j)$, where η is the overpotential, b is the Tafel slope, and j is the current density. The cyclic voltammetry (CV) curves were collected at different scan rates in the potential range without faradaic processes, and used to derive the electrochemical double-layer capacitance (C_{dl}). The electrochemical active surface area (ECSA) of the electrocatalyst was determined with the equation $\text{ECSA} = C_{\text{dl}}/C_s$ (C_s is the specific capacitance, which is 0.040 mF cm⁻² in alkaline media). The electrochemical impedance spectroscopy (EIS) was performed in the frequency range of 10⁵ Hz to 10⁻¹ Hz.

The electrochemical activation was conducted in a three-electrode cell. NiMoO₄-CoO/CC served as working electrode. A Hg/HgO electrode and platinum foil were used as reference electrode and counter electrode, respectively. NiMoO₄-CoO/CC was activated with chronoamperometry method at -0.2, -0.25, and -0.3 V (*vs.* RHE) for 1.5 hours in 1 M KOH solution.

Conclusions

In summary, for the first time, this study demonstrates the electrochemical activation-promoted surface reconstruction of NiMoO₄-CoO/CC for improved HER application. TEM, XRD, and XPS reveal that the activation induces the dissolution of Mo species, which transform into K₂Mo₃O₁₀ on the surface of NiMoO₄-CoO/CC. The electrochemical characterizations show that the surface reconstruction endows the catalyst with the accelerated charge transfer, more active sites, and higher intrinsic catalytic activity. With the help of such advantages and the nanosheet structure benefits, the developed catalyst, *via* activation, shows remarkable HER activity in terms of the extremely low overpotentials of 130 and 192 mV at the current densities of 100 and 400 mA cm⁻². Moreover, such activation-induced improvement on HER activity was obtained from other Mo-based catalysts, namely, NiMoO₄/CC and CoMoO₄/CC. This work brings forward the electrochemical activation-induced surface reconstruction of Mo-based transition metal oxides, providing specific insight into the surface reconstruction and the catalysis activity enhancement of HER electrocatalysts. This finding may offer a paradigm to enlighten the design of HER electrocatalysts with transition-metal-activated surface reconstruction ability.

Conflicts of interest

There are no conflicts to declare.

Acknowledgements

We thank the financial support from Shandong Provincial Natural Science Foundation (ZR2019MEM035).

Notes and references

- 1 D. G. Li, E. J. Park, W. L. Zhu, Q. R. Shi, Y. Zhou, H. Y. Tian, Y. H. Lin, A. Serov, B. Zulevi, E. D. Baca, C. Fujimoto, H. T. Chung and Y. S. Kim, Highly quaternized polystyrene ionomers for high performance anion exchange membrane water electrolyzers, *Nat. Energy*, 2020, **5**, 378–385.
- 2 C. Q. Dong, T. Y. Kou, H. Gao, Z. Q. Peng and Z. H. Zhang, Eutectic-derived mesoporous Ni-Fe-O nanowire network catalyzing oxygen evolution and overall water splitting, *Adv. Energy Mater.*, 2018, **8**, 9.
- 3 X. X. Wang, G. W. She, L. X. Mu and W. S. Shi, Amorphous Co-Mo-P-O bifunctional electrocatalyst via facile electrodeposition for overall water splitting, *ACS Sustainable Chem. Eng.*, 2020, **8**, 2835–2842.
- 4 S. W. Wen, T. Yang, N. Q. Zhao, L. Y. Ma and E. Z. Liu, Ni-Co-Mo-O nanosheets decorated with NiCo nanoparticles as advanced electrocatalysts for highly efficient hydrogen evolution, *Appl. Catal., B*, 2019, **258**, 7.
- 5 J. Yao, W. Huang, W. Fang, M. Kuang, N. Jia, H. Ren, D. Liu, C. Lv, C. Liu, J. Xu and Q. Yan, Promoting electrocatalytic hydrogen evolution reaction and oxygen evolution reaction by fields: effects of electric field, magnetic field, strain, and light, *Small Methods*, 2020, **4**, 2000494.
- 6 M. Kuang, W. Huang, C. Hedge, W. Fang, X. Tan, C. Liu, J. Ma and Q. Yan, Interface engineering in transition metal carbides for electrocatalytic hydrogen generation and nitrogen fixation, *Mater. Horiz.*, 2020, **7**, 32–53.
- 7 N. Heidary, M. Morency, D. Chartrand, K. H. Ly, R. Iftimie and N. Kornienko, Electrochemically triggered dynamics within a hybrid metal-organic electrocatalyst, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, 2020, **142**, 12382–12393.
- 8 W. Zheng and L. Y. S. Lee, Metal-organic frameworks for electrocatalysis: catalyst or precatalyst?, *ACS Energy Lett.*, 2021, **6**, 2838–2843.
- 9 Q. Chen, Y. L. Fu, J. L. Jin, W. J. Zang, X. Liu, X. Y. Zhang, W. Z. Huang, Z. K. Kou, J. Wang, L. Zhou and L. Q. Mai, *In situ* surface self-reconstruction in ternary transition metal dichalcogenide nanorod arrays enables efficient electrocatalytic oxygen evolution, *J. Energy Chem.*, 2021, **55**, 10–16.
- 10 Y. Y. Wu, Z. J. Xie, Y. Li, Z. Lv, L. L. Xu and B. Wei, *In situ* self-reconstruction of Ni-Fe-Al hybrid phosphides nanosheet arrays enables efficient oxygen evolution in alkaline, *Int. J. Hydrogen Energy*, 2021, **46**, 25070–25080.
- 11 Y. Duan, J. Y. Lee, S. B. Xi, Y. M. Sun, J. J. Ge, S. J. H. Ong, Y. B. Chen, S. Dou, F. X. Meng, C. Z. Diao, A. C. Fisher, X. Wang, G. G. Scherer, A. Grimaud and Z. C. J. Xu, Anodic oxidation enabled cation leaching for promoting surface reconstruction in water oxidation, *Angew. Chem., Int. Ed.*, 2021, **60**, 7418–7425.
- 12 J. Wang, S. J. Kim, J. P. Liu, Y. Gao, S. Choi, J. Han, H. Shin, S. Jo, J. Kim, F. Ciucci, H. Kim, Q. T. Li, W. L. Yang, X. Long, S. H. Yang, S. P. Cho, K. H. Chae, M. G. Kim, H. Kim and J. Lim, Redirecting dynamic surface restructuring of a layered transition metal oxide catalyst for superior water oxidation, *Nat. Catal.*, 2021, **4**, 212–222.
- 13 A. B. Laursen, R. B. Wexler, M. J. Whitaker, E. J. Izett, K. U. D. Calvino, S. Hwang, R. Rucker, H. Wang, J. Ji, E. Garfunkel, M. Greenblatt, A. M. Rappe and G. C. Dismukes, Climbing the volcano of electrocatalytic activity while avoiding catalyst corrosion: Ni₃P, a hydrogen evolution electrocatalyst stable in both acid and alkali, *ACS Catal.*, 2018, **8**, 4408–4419.
- 14 L. Chen, X. Zhang, W. J. Jiang, Y. Zhang, L. B. Huang, Y. Y. Chen, Y. G. Yang, L. Li and J. S. Hu, *In situ* transformation of Cu₂O@MnO₂ to Cu@Mn(OH)₂ nanosheet-on-nanowire arrays for efficient hydrogen evolution, *Nano Res.*, 2018, **11**, 1798–1809.
- 15 S. M. N. Jeghan, N. Kim and G. Lee, Mo-incorporated three-dimensional hierarchical ternary nickel-cobalt-molybdenum layer double hydroxide for high-efficiency water splitting, *Int. J. Hydrogen Energy*, 2021, **46**, 22463–22477.
- 16 X. Q. Du, G. Y. Ma and X. S. Zhang, Mo-doped Co₉S₈ nanorod array as a high performance electrochemical water splitting catalyst in alkaline solution, *Int. J. Hydrogen Energy*, 2019, **44**, 27765–27771.
- 17 K. Y. Tao, H. M. Dan, Y. Hai, L. Liu and Y. Gong, Controllable synthesis of Mo-O linkage enhanced CoP ultrathin nanosheet arrays for efficient overall water splitting, *Appl. Surf. Sci.*, 2019, **493**, 852–861.
- 18 G. Solomon, A. Landstrom, R. Mazzaro, M. Jugovac, P. Moras, E. Cattaruzza, V. Morandi, I. Concina and A. Vomiero, NiMoO₄@Co₃O₄ core-shell nanorods: *in situ* catalyst reconstruction toward high efficiency oxygen evolution reaction, *Adv. Energy Mater.*, 2021, **11**, 2101324.
- 19 W. Du, Y. M. Shi, W. Zhou, Y. F. Yu and B. Zhang, Unveiling the *in situ* dissolution and polymerization of Mo in Ni₄Mo alloy for promoting the hydrogen evolution reaction, *Angew. Chem., Int. Ed.*, 2021, **60**, 7051–7055.
- 20 M. Nishimoto, I. Muto, Y. Sugawara and N. Hara, Morphological characteristics of trenching around MnS inclusions in type 316 stainless steel: The role of molybdenum in pitting corrosion resistance, *J. Electrochem. Soc.*, 2019, **166**, C3081–C3089.
- 21 D. Cui, R. D. Zhao, J. Q. Dai, J. Xiang and F. F. Wu, A hybrid NiCo₂O₄@NiMoO₄ structure for overall water splitting and excellent hybrid energy storage, *Dalton Trans.*, 2020, **49**, 9668–9679.
- 22 J. Yan, Z. Fan, W. Sun, G. Ning, T. Wei, Q. Zhang, R. Zhang, L. Zhi and F. Wei, Advanced asymmetric supercapacitors based on Ni(OH)₂/graphene and porous graphene electrodes with high energy density, *Adv. Funct. Mater.*, 2012, **22**, 2632–2641.

- 23 A. L. Wang, H. Xu and G. R. Li, NiCoFe layered triple hydroxides with porous structures as high-performance electrocatalysts for overall water splitting, *ACS Energy Lett.*, 2016, **1**, 445–453.
- 24 B. D. Chen, C. X. Peng and Z. Cui, Ultrasonic synthesis of CoO/graphene nanohybrids as high performance anode materials for lithium-ion batteries, *Trans. Nonferrous Met. Soc. China*, 2012, **22**, 2517–2522.
- 25 J. Yang, H. W. Liu, W. N. Martens and R. L. Frost, Synthesis and characterization of cobalt hydroxide, cobalt oxyhydroxide, and cobalt oxide nanodiscs, *J. Phys. Chem. C*, 2010, **114**, 111–119.
- 26 Y. M. Hu, Z. L. Wang, W. J. Liu, L. Xu, M. L. Guan, Y. P. Huang, Y. Zhao, J. Bao and H. M. Li, Novel cobalt-iron-vanadium layered double hydroxide nanosheet arrays for superior water oxidation performance, *ACS Sustainable Chem. Eng.*, 2019, **7**, 16828–16834.