

Exfoliated WS₂ interfacing Ni-porphyrin with (photo)electrocatalytic activity for the oxygen evolution reaction

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Interfacing exfoliated tungsten disulfide (WS₂) with M-N₄ motifs (M: Ni, Co, Fe etc.) holds a strong potential towards new hybrid nanoelectrocatalysts for the bottleneck of water-splitting procedure, oxygen evolution reaction (OER). WS₂, a well-known member of transition metal dichalcogenides (TMDs) group, is considered ideal substrate for (photo)electrocatalytic applications.[1] Its poor affinity for oxygen species adsorption can be ameliorated by conjugating transition metal carrier systems, where the metal center plays the core part for binding oxygen species. M-N₄ motifs are considered single atom catalyst (SAC) systems and can be found in metal-porphyrins, which apart from being catalytically active at a molecular level, also stand out as excellent photoactive species.[2] In this work, hybrids based on covalently grafted Ni-porphyrin onto WS₂, exhibit comparable activity with the state-of-the-art RuO₂ catalyst for water oxidation. Markedly, this system performs even better under light illumination, in a more realistic photoelectrocatalytic setup (**Figure 1**).[3]

Partial financial support by the Hellenic Foundation for Research and Innovation HFRI under the “2nd Call for HFRI Research Projects to support Faculty Members and Researchers”, Project Number: 2482, is acknowledged.

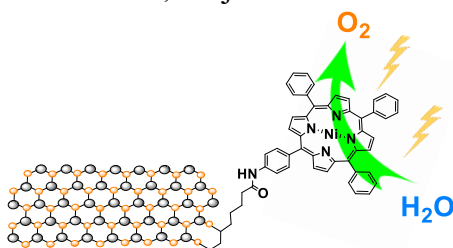


Figure 1. Exfoliated WS₂ interfacing Ni-porphyrin as a hybrid (photo)electrocatalyst for water oxidation.

References

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