

Self-Supported Tungsten/Tungsten Dioxide Nanowires Array as an Efficient Electrocatalyst in Hydrogen Evolution Reaction

Zhao Yaxing,^{a,b} Cuncai Lv,^b Qingli Huang,^c Zhipeng Huang,^{b*} Chi Zhang^{b*}

^a School of Chemistry and Chemical Engineering, Jiangsu University, Zhenjiang 212013, China.

^b Functional Molecular Materials Research Centre, Scientific Research Academy, and China-Australia Joint Research Center for Functional Materials, Jiangsu University, Zhenjiang, 212013, China.

^c Testing Center, Yangzhou University, Yangzhou, 225009, China.

*Corresponding author. Zhipeng Huang, Chi Zhang.

E-mail: zphuang@ujs.edu.cn, chizhang@ujs.edu.cn.

Electronic Supplementary Information

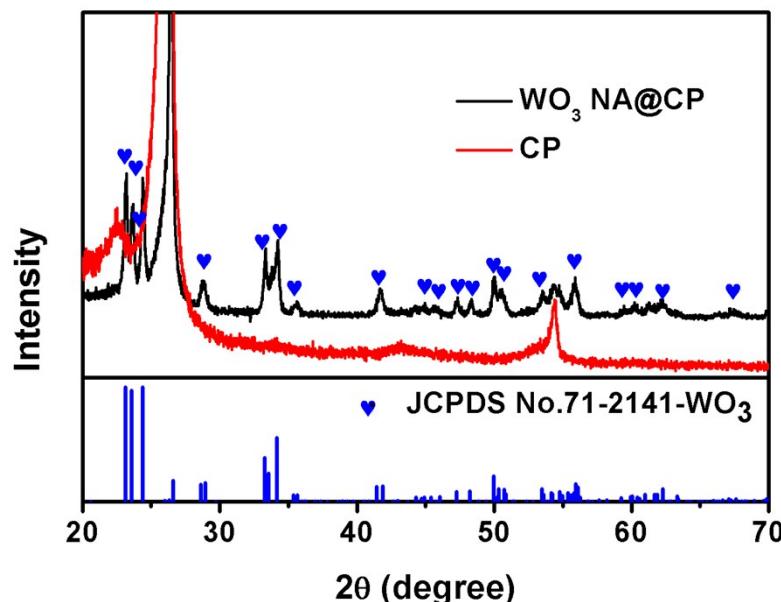


Fig. S1 XRD pattern of WO_3 NA@CP.

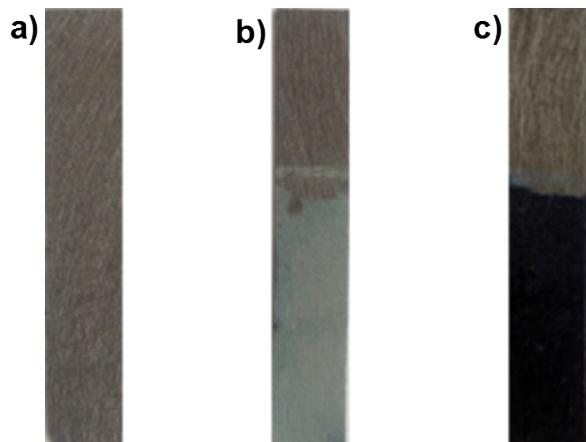


Fig. S2 Optical photograph of (a) pristine CP, (b) WO_3 NA@CP, (C) WO_2/W CSNA@CP

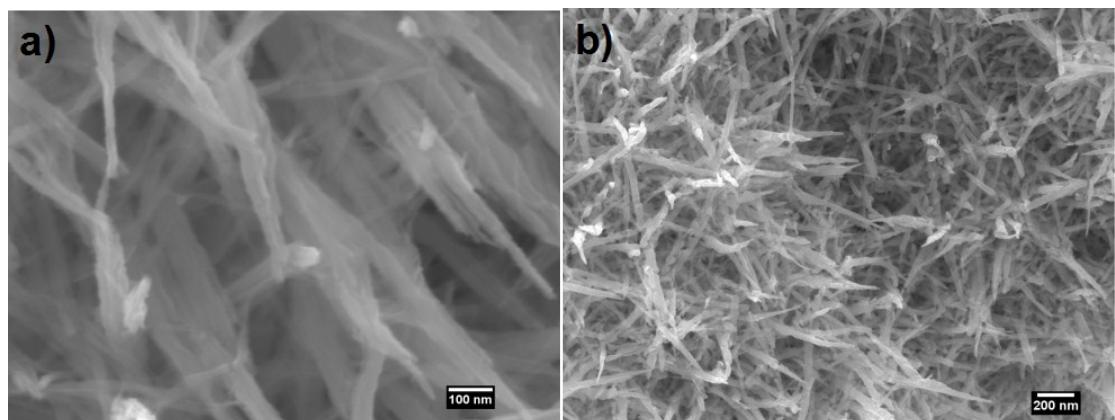


Fig. S3 The SEM image of precursor (a) and WO_3 NA@CP.

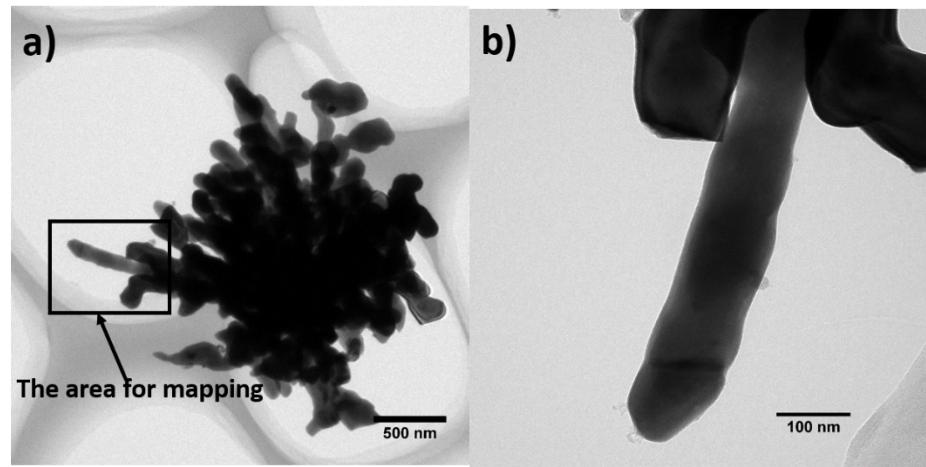


Fig. S4 a) and b) are the TEM images of the W/WO₂ nanorod.

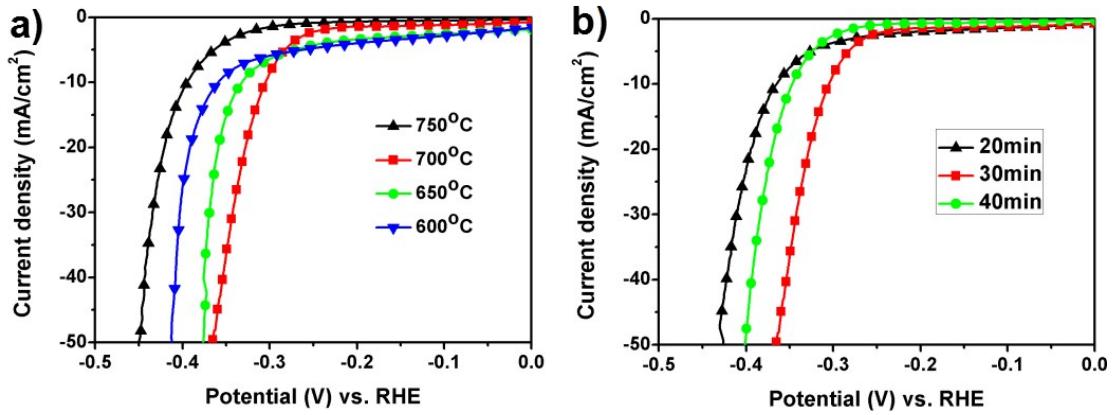


Fig. S5 (a) and (b) show different conditions of annealing, different temperatures and different annealing times are shown for comparison in acidic solution.

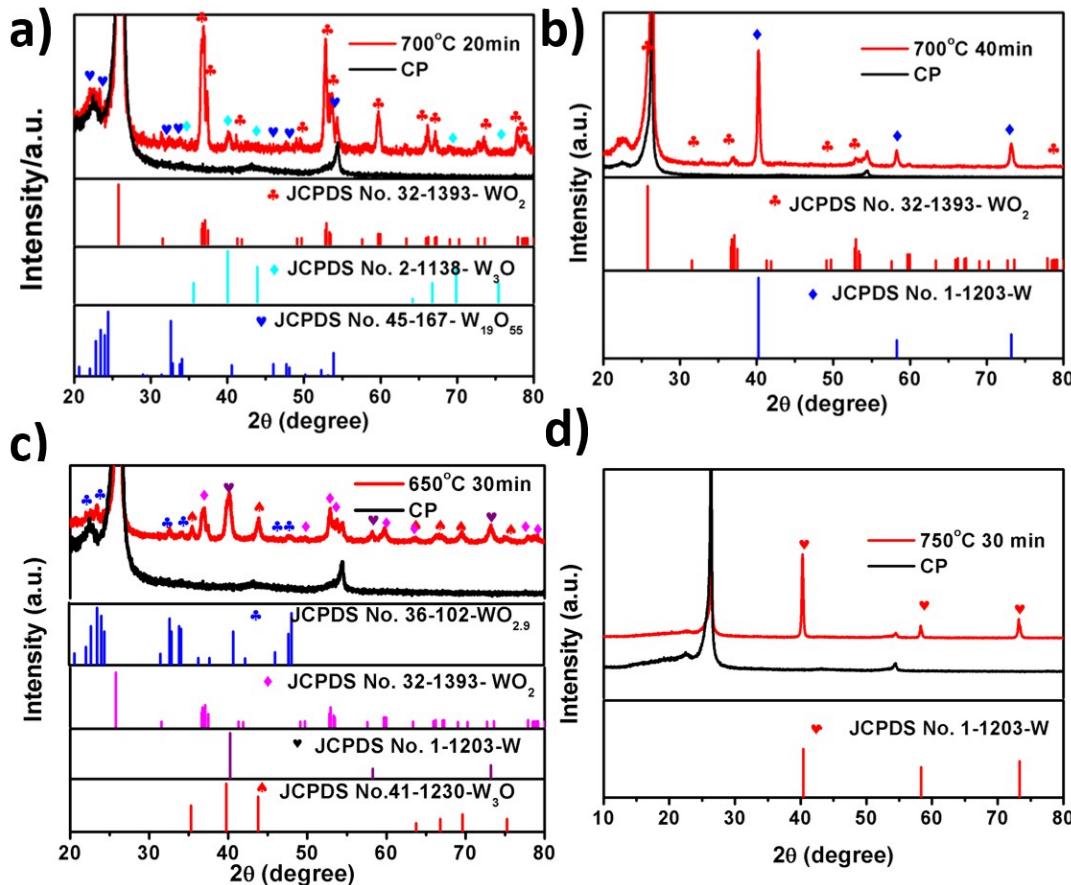


Fig. S6 The XRD patterns of different conditions of annealing.

Table S1 Summary of HER performance of representative tungsten oxides catalysts.

Catalyst	Substrate	Current density (mA/cm ²)	Overpotential(mV)	Tafel slope (mV/dec)	Electrolyte
WO ₃ /CNT ¹	GCE	3.8	426	104	0.1M H ₂ SO ₄
WO ₃ .H ₂ O and WO ₃	GCE	7.5	318	97	1M H ₂ SO ₄
Nanoplates ²					
Ta-doped WO ₃ ³	GCE	10.72	528	65	1M H ₂ SO ₄
WO ₃ nanoparticles ⁴	GCE	20	406		1M H ₂ SO ₄
WO ₃ Nanorods ⁵	GCE	20	396	188	1M H ₂ SO ₄
WO ₃ /C nanoparticles ⁶	GCE	0.7	3	29	0.5M H ₂ SO ₄

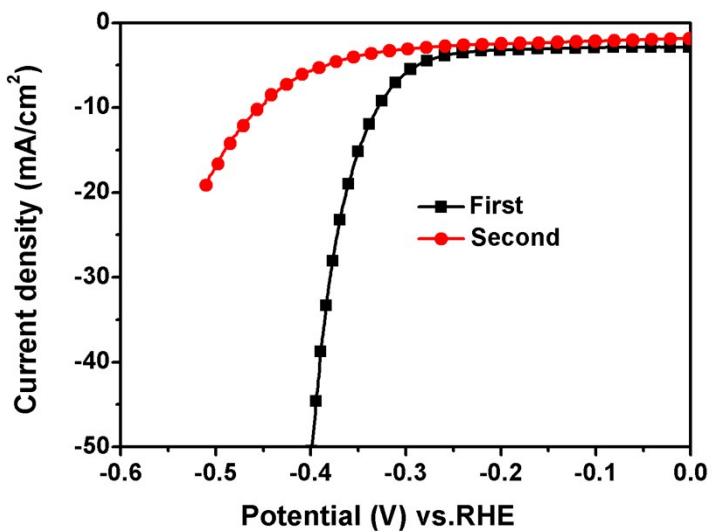


Fig. S7 Polarization curves of the WO_2/W NA@CP in basic solution.

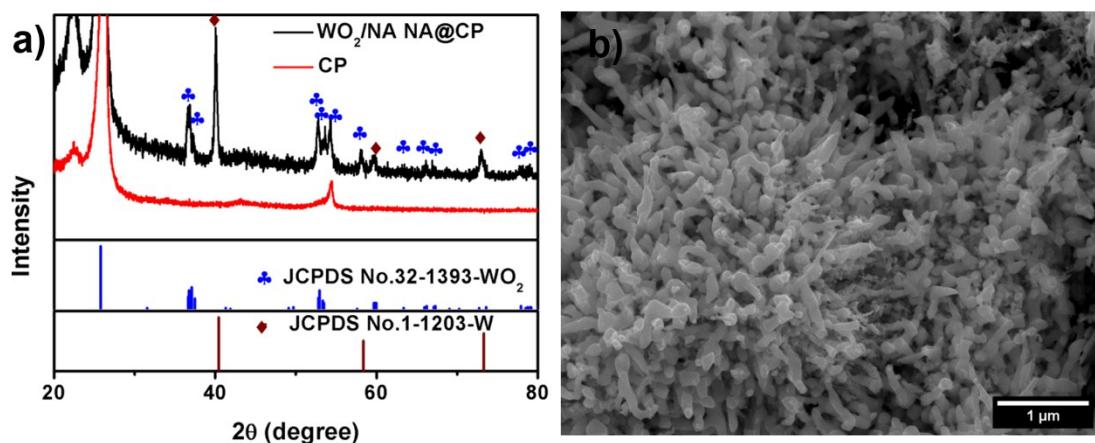


Fig. S8 (a) XRD pattern of WO_2/W NA@CP after it. (b) SEM image of WO_2/W NA@CP after it

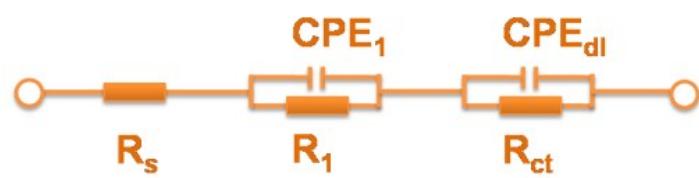


Fig. S9 Equivalent circuit used to fit the EIS data. R_s is the overall series resistance, CPE_1 and R_1 are the constant phase element and resistance describing electron transport at substrate/catalyst interface, respectively, CPE_{dl} is the constant phase element of the catalyst/electrolyte interface, and R_{ct} is the charge transfer resistance at catalyst/electrolyte interface.

Table S2. The fitting results of EIS spectra

Sample	$R_s(\Omega \text{ cm}^2)$	Q_{ct} ($\text{F cm}^{-2} \text{ S}^{n-} 1/\text{cm}^2$)	N_{ct}	$R_{ct}(\Omega \cdot \text{cm}^2)$	Q_I ($\text{F cm}^{-2} \text{ S}^{n-} 1/\text{cm}^2$)	N_I	$R_I(\Omega \text{ cm}^2)$
WO ₃ NA@CP	1.45	0.0637	0.651	149.4	7.539×10^{-6}	0.804	0.80
WO ₂ /W	0.92	0.0647	0.823	14.69	4.09×10^{-5}	0.947	1.91
CSNA@CP							

Reference

- [1] Chekin F, Samira B, Sharifah BAH, Synthesis of Tungsten Oxide Nanorods by the Controlling Precipitation Reaction: Application for Hydrogen Evolution Reaction on a WO₃ Nanorods/Carbon Nanotubes Composite Film Modified Electrode, J Chin Chem Soc 2013; 60: 447-51.
- [2] Hu WH, Han GQ, Dong B, Liu CG, Facile Synthesis of Highly Dispersed WO₃.H₂O and WO₃ Nanoplates for Electrocatalytic Hydrogen Evolution, J Nanomater 2015; 346086: 6 pages.
- [3] Xie X, Mu W, Li X, Wei H, Jian Y, Yu Q, Zhang R, Lv K, Tang H, Luo S,

Incorporation of tantalum ions enhances the electrocatalytic activity of hexagonal WO_3 nanowires for hydrogen evolution reaction, *Electrochim Acta* 2014; 134: 201-8.

- [4] Ganesan R, Gedanken A, Synthesis of WO_3 nanoparticles using a biopolymer as a template for electrocatalytic hydrogen evolution, *Nanotechnology* 2008; 19: 025702.
- [5] Rajeswari J, Kishore PS, Viswanathan B, Varadarajan TK, Facile Hydrogen Evolution Reaction on WO_3 Nanorods, *Nanoscale Res Lett* 2007; 2: 496–503.
- [6] Zheng H, Mathe H, Hydrogen evolution reaction on single crystal WO_3/C nanoparticles supported on carbon in acid and alkaline solution, Elsevier Ltd 2011; 36: 1960-4.