

Supplementary Information

Synergy between molybdenum nitride and gold leading to platinum-like activity for hydrogen evolution

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Table S1. Structural parameters obtained from EXAFS fittings and known structure of γ-Mo₂N				
Bond	distance / Å	Coordination number, N	σ^2 / Å²	ΔE_0 / eV
Mo3/20/80-Z8FA-1050				
Mo-O	1.77 (3)	1.5	0.020 (4)	4.83
Mo-N	2.07 (2)	4.0	0.011 (2)	4.83
Mo-Mo	2.97 (2)	4.7	0.013 (2)	4.83
Mo-Mo	4.03 (2)	2.0	0.011 (2)	4.83
Mo6/20/80-Z8FA-1050 after 500 cycles (gold CE)				
Mo-O	1.73 (2)	2.0(3)	0.012 (3)	2.70
Mo-N	2.05 (3)	3.5(4)	0.016 (4)	2.70
Mo-Mo	3.08 (3)	4.2(6)	0.020 (3)	2.70
Mo-Mo	4.20 (3)	2.0(4)	0.020 (3)	2.70
γ-Mo₂N (expected interatomic distance and coordination numbers for bulk γ -Mo ₂ N with cell parameter 4.16 Å and having nitrogen atoms located in octahedral sites)				
Mo-N	2.08	3	--	--
Mo-Mo	2.94	12	--	--
Mo-Mo	4.16	6	--	--

Table S2. Results from the fitting of the XPS narrow scan spectra									
	Mo _{3d}			N _{1s}			O _{1s}		
	Mo ^δ	Mo ^{IV}	Mo ^{VI}	Mo ₂ N & pyridinic	Pyrrolic	Oxidized	O ²⁻ (MoO)	C=O	C-O-C
Mo3/20/80 - Z8FA -1050	228.7 (46.4)	229.9 (12.4)	232.5 (41.2)	398.8 (36.0)	401.4 (47.4)	402.8 (16.6)	530.8 (42.2)	532.7 (48.5)	534.5 (9.3)
	1.2 at. %			2.6 at. %			4.7 at. %		
Mo6/20/80 -Z8FA-1050	228.8 (43.4)	230.1 (15.3)	233.3 (41.3)	398.4 (74.8)	401.3 (22.2)	402.7 (3.0)	530.7 (59.5)	532.6 (35.1)	534.5 (5.4)
	3.3 at. %			3.0 at. %			5.1 at. %		
For each sample, the first row gives the binding energy, BE, (in bold) and relative % (in brackets) for each species, while the second row reports the absolute atomic percentage for each element in the sample. For the Mo _{3d} signal, the BE of the Mo 3d _{5/2} level is given while the relative percentage corresponds to that of the Mo species assigned to that BE.									

Table S3. Electrocatalytic activity for the HER in acid medium					
Catalyst description	Electrolyte	Loading (all elements) / mg·cm⁻²	E @ 1.0 mA·cm⁻² / mV vs. RHE	Tafel slope / mV·dec⁻¹	Ref.
70 wt. % Pt/C	0.1 M HClO ₄	0.47	+12 ⁽¹⁾	42	This work
MoS ₂	0.5 M H ₂ SO ₄	300 nm MoS ₂ layer	-160	?	[13]
MoS ₂ /graphene (ca 35 wt. % Mo)	0.5 M H ₂ SO ₄	0.28	-100	41	[17]
1T-MoS ₂	0.5 M H ₂ SO ₄	0.050 (pure MoS ₂)	-160	40	[15]
chemically exfoliated 1T-MoS ₂	0.5 M H ₂ SO ₄	?	-140	43	[S1]
33 wt. % MoS ₂ /MWCNT	1.0 M H ₂ SO ₄	0.51	-150	40	[16]
MoS ₂ /Au	0.5 M H ₂ SO ₄	10 ⁻³ (excl. Au)	-150	69	[45]
30 wt. % Mo ₂ C/CNT	0.1 M HClO ₄	2.0	-63	55	[19]
bulk Mo ₂ C	1.0 M H ₂ SO ₄	1.4	-150	56	[18]
20 wt. % MoN/Vulcan	0.1 M HClO ₄	0.25	-260	54	[21]
(Ni ₂ Mo ₃ N) _{0.3} +Mo ₂ N / Vulcan (20 wt. % metal on Vulcan)	0.1 M HClO ₄	0.25	-150	36	[21]
δ-MoN/Vulcan (20 wt. % metal on Vulcan)	0.1 M HClO ₄	0.25	-250	54	[21]
W ₂ C microspheres	1.0 M H ₂ SO ₄	?	-60	118	[S2]
Mo3/20/80-Z8FA-1050	0.1 M H ₂ SO ₄	0.80	-255 ⁽²⁾	125	This work
Mo3/20/80-Z8FA-1050 / Au			-130 ⁽³⁾	78	
Mo0/20/80-Z8FA-1050 / Au			-220 ⁽³⁾	109	
Mo6/20/80-Z8FA-1050 / Au		0.80 (0.25 Au, estimated)	-20 ⁽³⁾	67	
⁽¹⁾ positive due to the absence of H ₂ in the electrolyte, shifting upward the H ⁺ /H ₂ equilibrium potential;					
⁽²⁾ Before and ⁽³⁾ after 1000 cycles at 100 mV·s ⁻¹ between -0.6 and +0.4 V vs. SCE.					

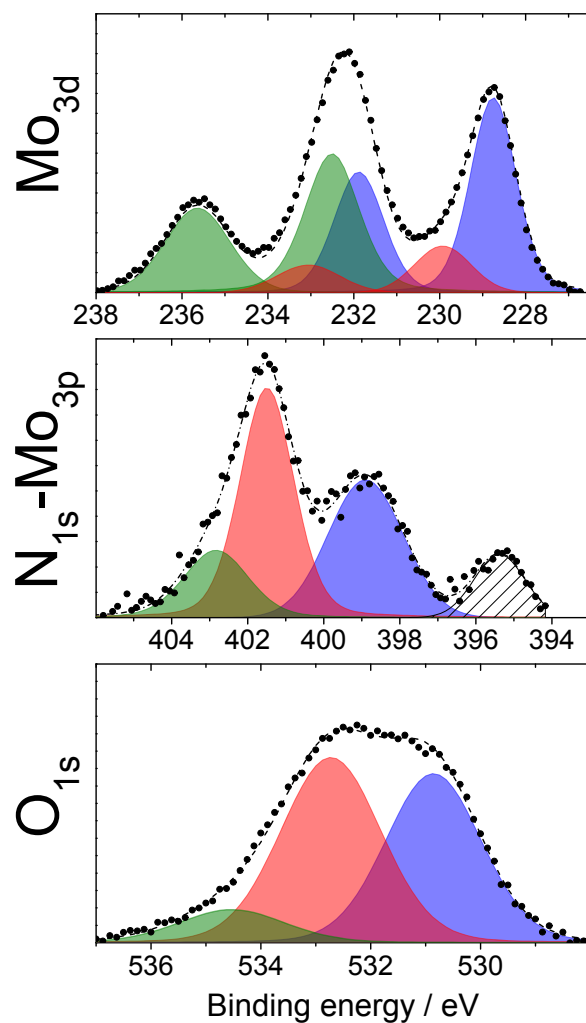


Figure S1. X-ray photoelectron spectroscopy narrow scan spectra for Mo_{3d} , N_{1s} and O_{1s} in Mo3/20/80-Z8FA-1050

The filled circles represent the experimental data points and the dotted line the fitting. The Mo_{3p} contribution to the N_{1s} region is indicated by the dashed area. For a given core level, each colour identifies one species, with increasing BE in the order: blue, red, green.

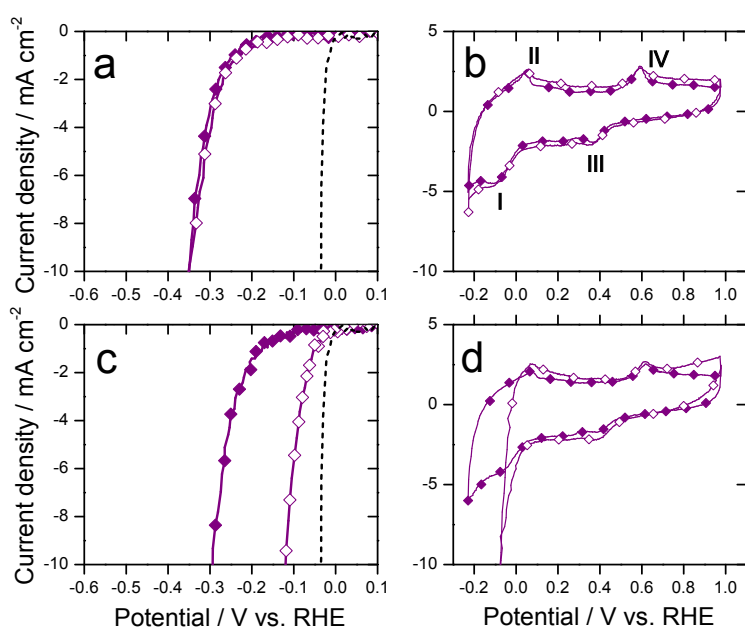


Figure S2. Effect of potential limits during cycling on the activation of Mo6/20/80-Z8FA-1050

Left. HER polarization curves before and after 1000 cycles at $100 \text{ mV}\cdot\text{s}^{-1}$ in the potential limits of **a)** $+0.17$ to $+0.67 \text{ V vs. RHE}$, **c)** -0.33 to $+0.67 \text{ V vs. RHE}$ (scan rate $1 \text{ mV}\cdot\text{s}^{-1}$).

Right. Cyclic voltammograms for Mo6/20/80-Z8FA-1050 before and after 1000 cycles at $100 \text{ mV}\cdot\text{s}^{-1}$ in the potential limits of **b)** $+0.17$ to $+0.67 \text{ V vs. RHE}$, **d)** -0.33 to $+0.67 \text{ V vs. RHE}$ (scan rate $20 \text{ mV}\cdot\text{s}^{-1}$)

$1.0 \text{ M H}_2\text{SO}_4$ solution, rotating speed 1500 rpm , catalyst loading $800 \mu\text{g}_{\text{Mo/N/C}}\cdot\text{cm}^{-2}$. The dotted line corresponds to the Pt/C catalyst ($328 \mu\text{g}_{\text{Pt}}\cdot\text{cm}^{-2}$). Potential corrected for the iR drop. The peaks labelled I/II are assigned to electrochemical hydrogen adsorption/desorption on Mo_2N while peaks III/IV are assigned to the reduction/oxidation of the passivated Mo_2N surface.

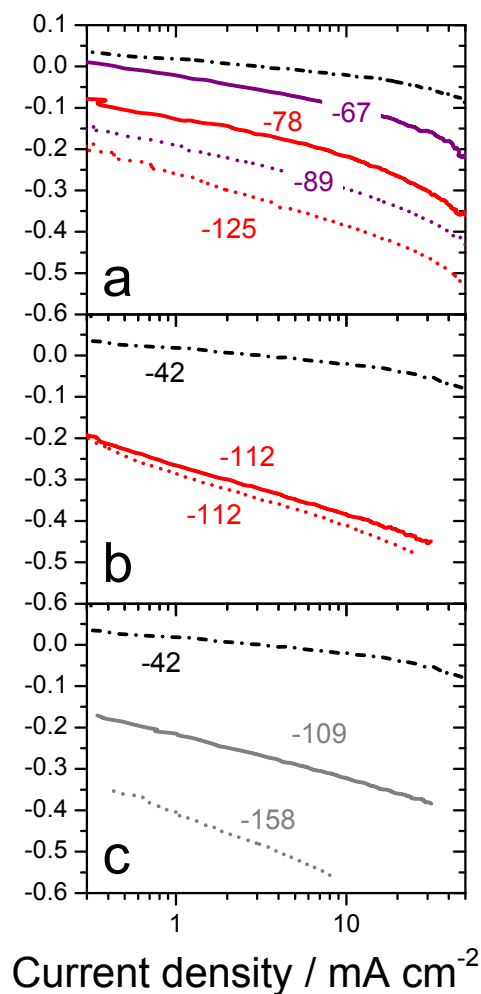


Figure S3. Tafel plots for the hydrogen evolution reaction on Mo-based catalysts (a, b) and N-doped carbon (c).

Same figure caption as Figure 3. The values of the Tafel slopes are indicated in $\text{mV}\cdot\text{dec}^{-1}$ in the graph. The current density is in absolute value, for a logarithmic-scale presentation.

Supplementary references

- S1. M. A. Lukowski *et al*, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, 2013, **135**, 10274-10277.
- S2. D. J. Ham, R. Ganesan and J. S. Lee, *Int. J. Hydrogen Energy*, 2008, **33**, 6865-6872.