

Ultrafine Porous Intermetallic Compounds Fabricated by High-Temperature Liquid Metal Dealloying for Electrochemical Hydrogen Production

○ Ruirui Song, Jihui Han, Masayuki Okugawa, Rodion Belosludov, Takeshi Wada,
Jing Jiang, Daixiu Wei, Akira Kudo, Yuan Tian, Mingwei Chen, Hidemi Kato

東北大学金属材料研究所 加藤研究室

先端エネルギー材料理工共創研究センター(E-IMR)

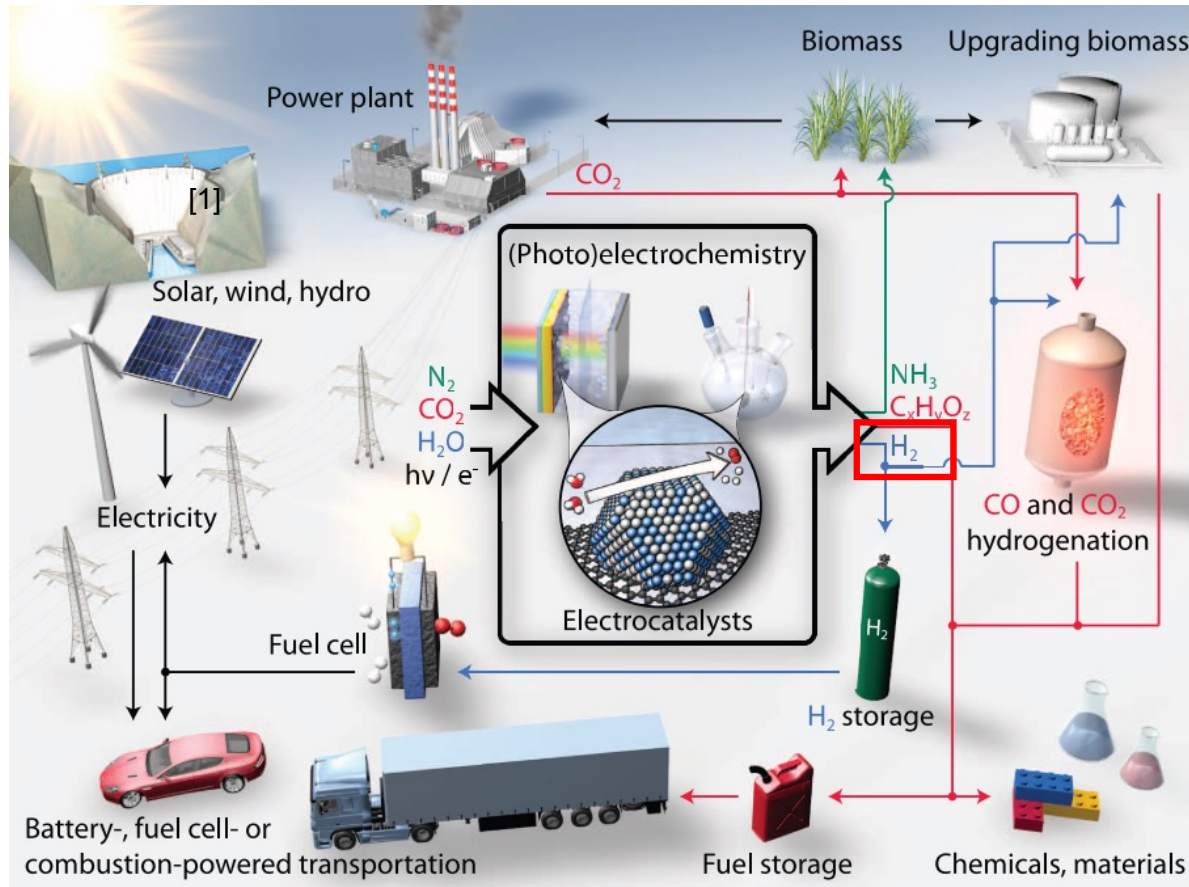
複合モジュール・社会実装研究ユニット/特任助教



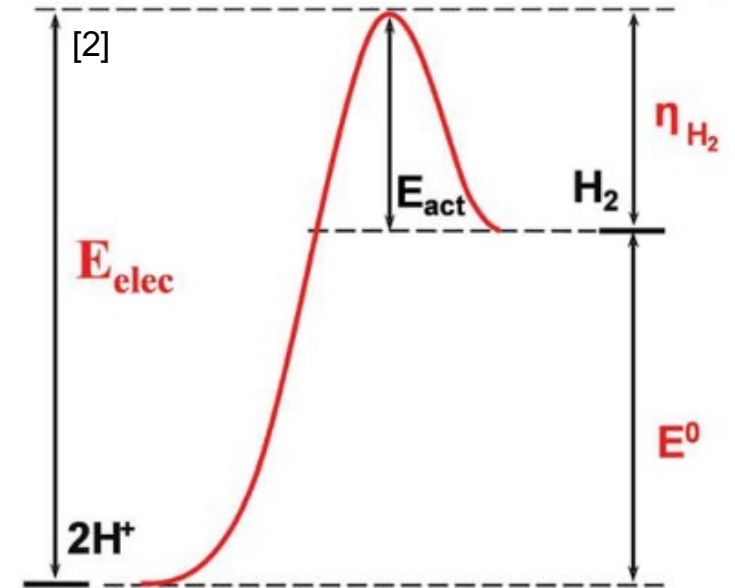
Dec. 22, 2022

Research Background

Sustainable energy future



[1] *Science*, 355(6321), eaad4998.



[2] *Journal of Materials Chemistry A* 3.29 (2015): 14942-14962.

Energy barrier



How to develop electrocatalysts ?



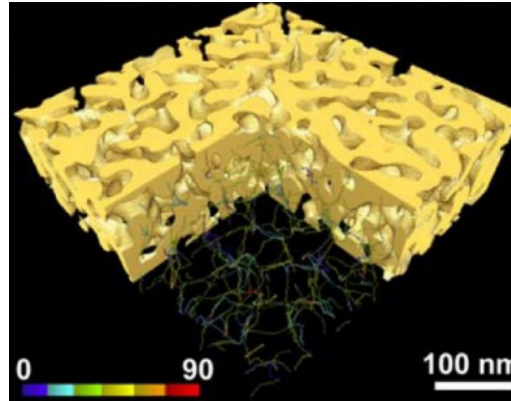
Nanostructuring

Supports

Shape

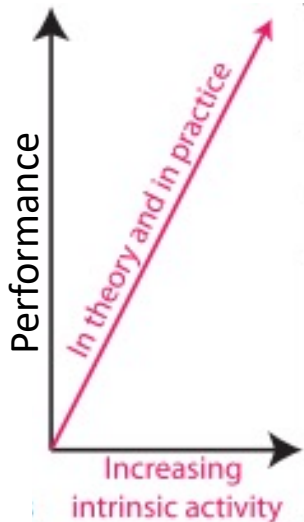
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Self-supported 3D bicontinuous open porosity



- Large surface area
- Efficient mass transport
- Good electrical conductivity
- Thermal stability

Physical review letters 101.16 (2008): 166601.



Intercalation

Confinement

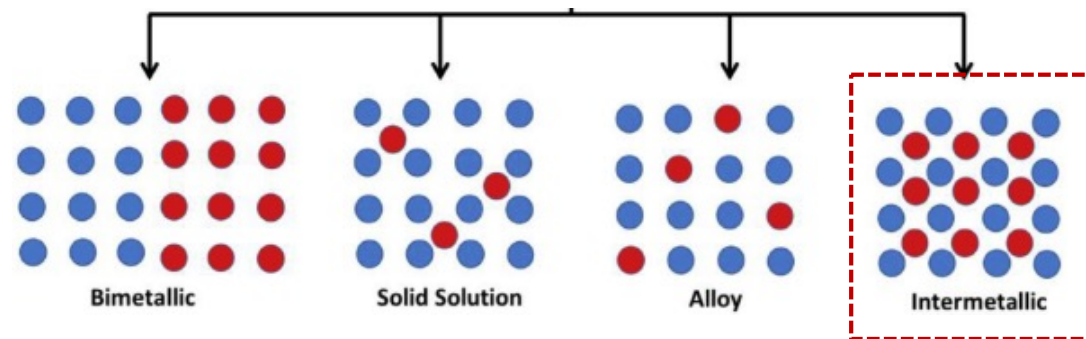
Alloy

Adsorbates

Core-shell

Polymorph

...



- Geometric arrangement
- Fixed atomic position
- Homogeneous distribution

Brewer Intermetallic compound

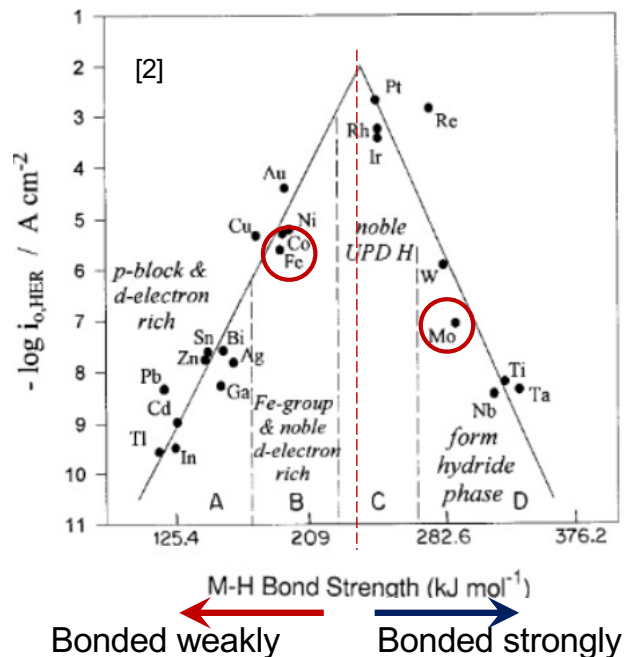
Brewer intermetallic compounds [1] *Materials chemistry and physics*, 22(1989), 1-26.

Hypo-d-electronic components: Hf, Zr, Nb, Ti, V, **Mo**, **Cr**, W

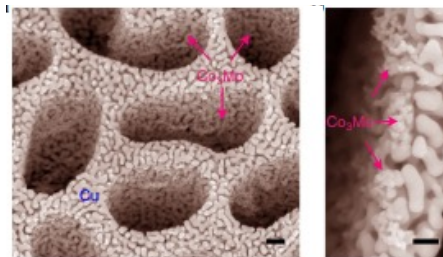
Hyper-d-electronic components: **Co**, Ni, Pt, Pd, **Fe**, Ir

Strong hypo–hyper-d-electronic interaction:

Adaptable M-H bond/ enhanced hydrogen evolution.

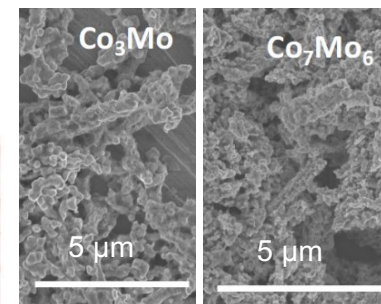


Co₃Mo particles@np-Cu



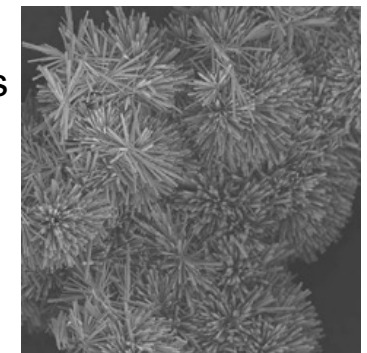
[3] *Nature communications* 11.1 (2020): 1-10.

Co₃Mo/Co₇Mo₆ particles



[4] *Hydrogen*, 1(1), 11-21.

MoNi₄/MoO₂@Ni

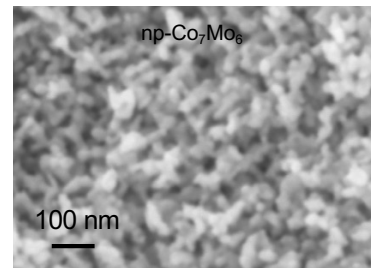
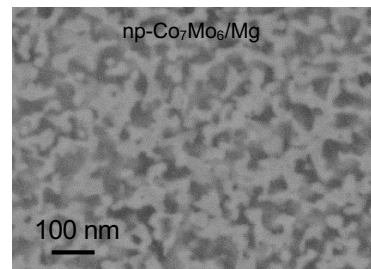
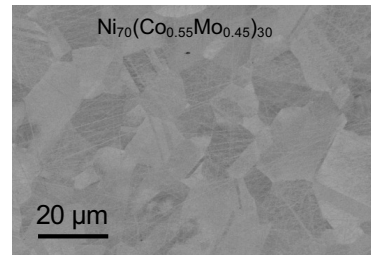
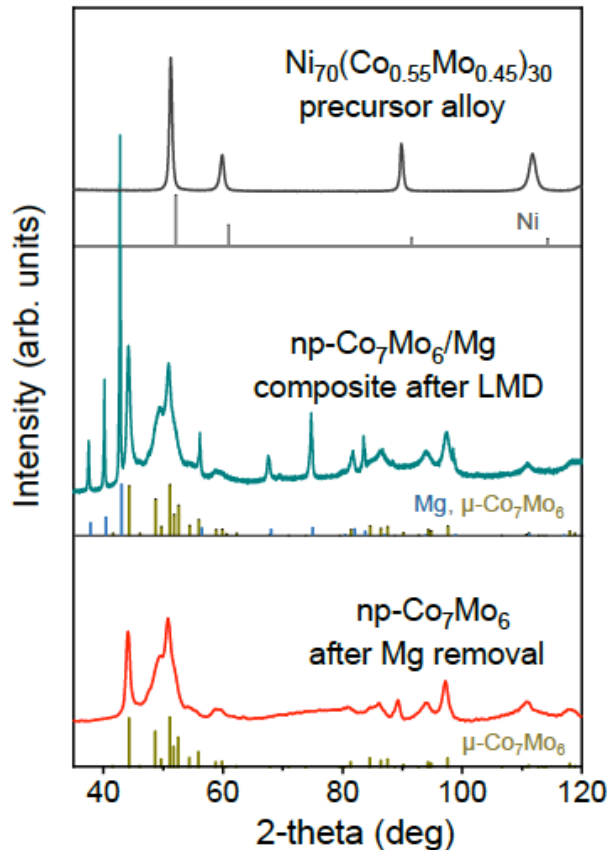


[5] *Nature communications*, 8(1), 1-8

[2] *Electrochimica Acta*, 45(25-26), 4075-4083.

Morphology evolution in liquid metal dealloying

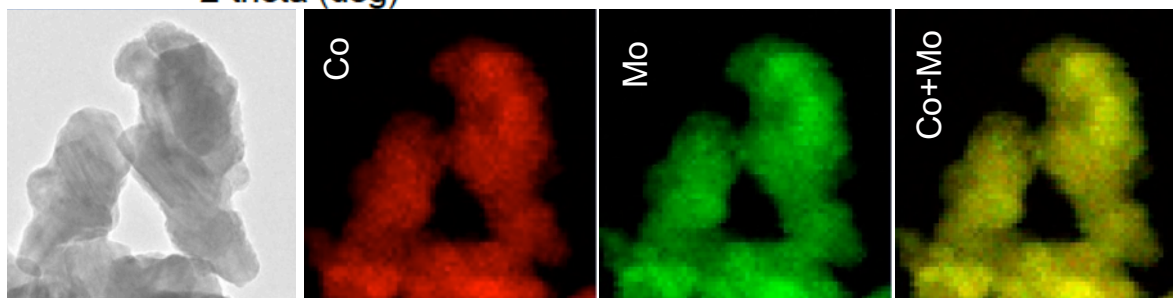
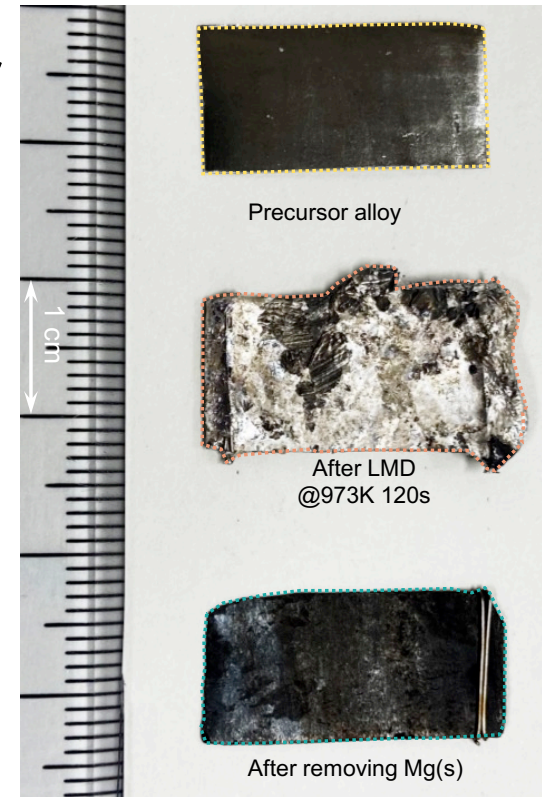
Nanoporous $\mu\text{-Co}_7\text{Mo}_6$ after LMD at 973 K for 120s



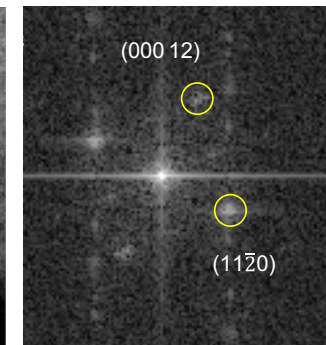
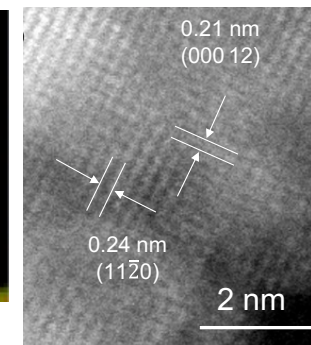
FCC precursor alloy with grain size of $\sim 15 \mu\text{m}$

$\mu\text{-Co}_7\text{Mo}_6$ with solidified Mg phase

Free-standing $\text{np-Co}_7\text{Mo}_6$ in $\sim 30 \text{ nm}$

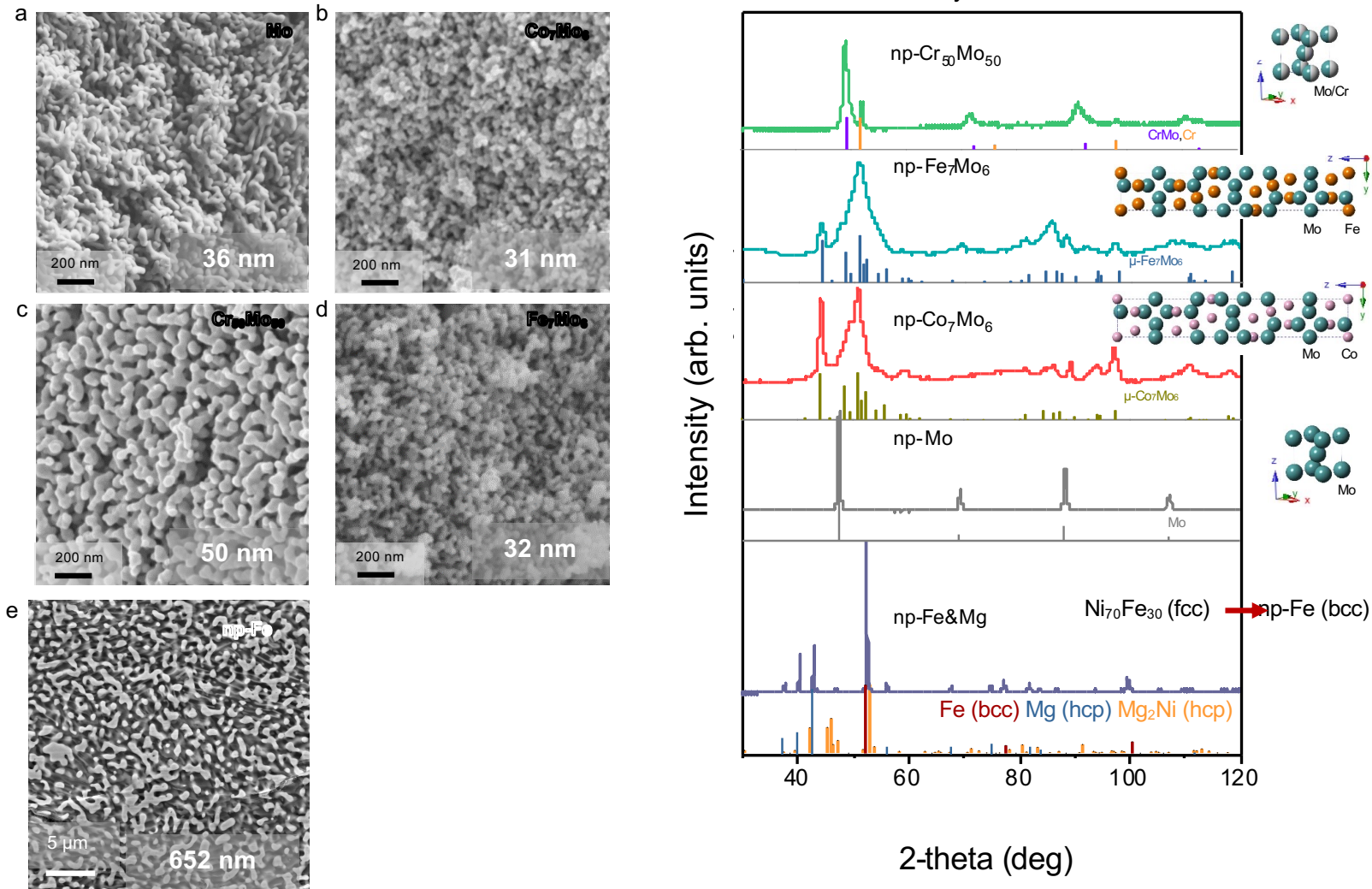


Uniform distribution of Co and Mo in the ligaments



Porous Mo, Fe, Cr₅₀Mo₅₀, μ-Co₇Mo₆ and μ-Fe₇Mo₆

LMD performed at 973 K 120 s with Ni₇₀(Mo_xM_y)₃₀ alloy



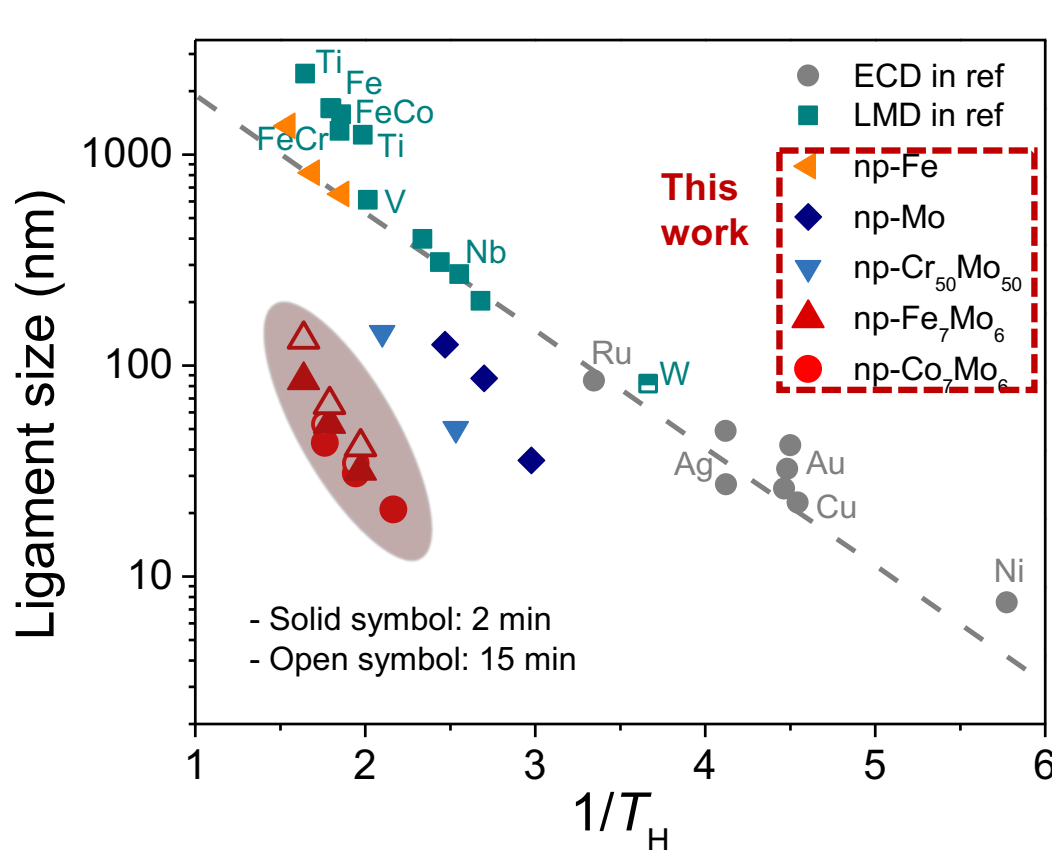
- The ligament sizes varied on the remained composition.
- The phases of ligament were obtained as designed.

Ligament size scaled with homologous temperature

$$E_a = KT_m$$

E_a : Activation energy of diffusion T_m : Melting temperature K : Constant

Diffusion in Solids-Fundamentals, Methods, Materials, Diffusion-Controlled Processes



$$d(t)^n = D_0 t \exp\left(\frac{-E}{RT}\right) \quad T_H = T_{\text{dealloy}} / T_m$$

$$\log(d) = K'(1/T_H) + K''$$

T_H : Homologous temperature,

T_m : Melting point of the ligament components,

T_{dealloy} : Dealloying temperature.

K' and K'' : Constant.

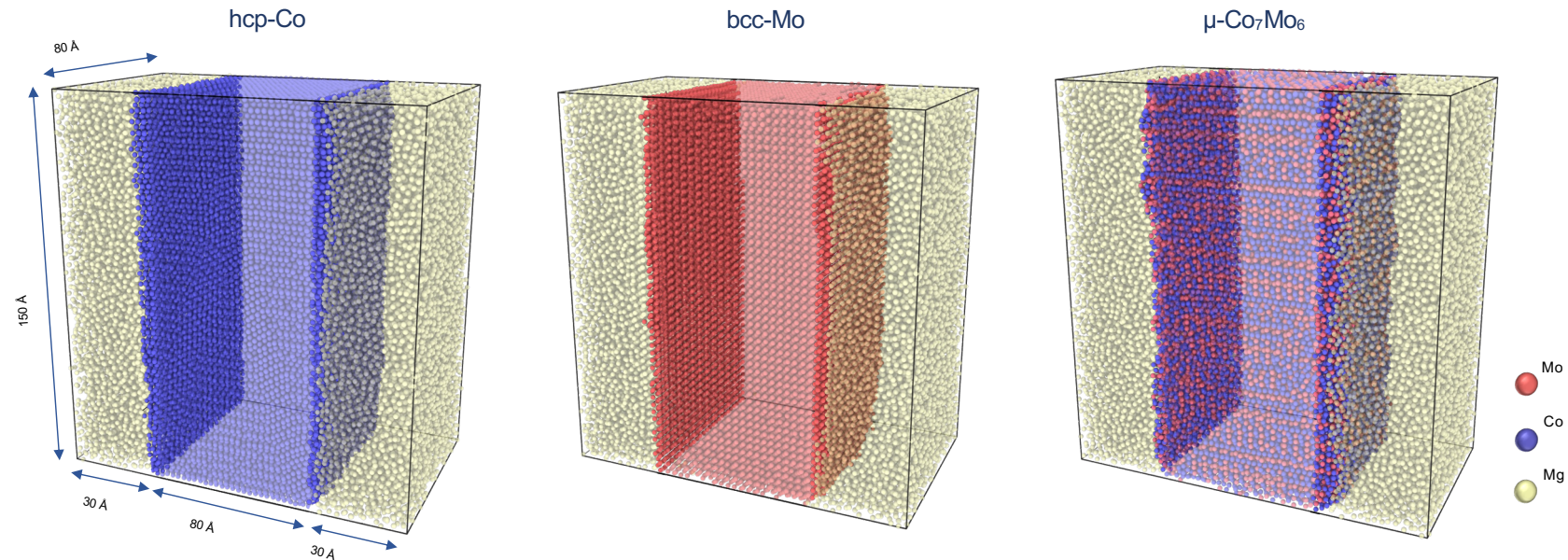
- A surface-diffusion-controlled ligament size varied on homologous temperature.

- A distinct deviation from the conventional scaling relation is observed for nanoporous $\mu\text{-Co}_7\text{Mo}_6$ and $\mu\text{-Fe}_7\text{Mo}_6$.

Diffusivities calculated by molecular dynamics simulations

Calculated by Masayuki Okugawa Sensei, Osaka University

900 K–1200 K for 200 ps with zero external pressure (*NPT*), with molten Mg.



14 nm × 15 nm × 8 nm model

Einstein relation combined with mean square displacement (MSD)

$$D = \frac{\langle R^2 \rangle}{6\tau}$$

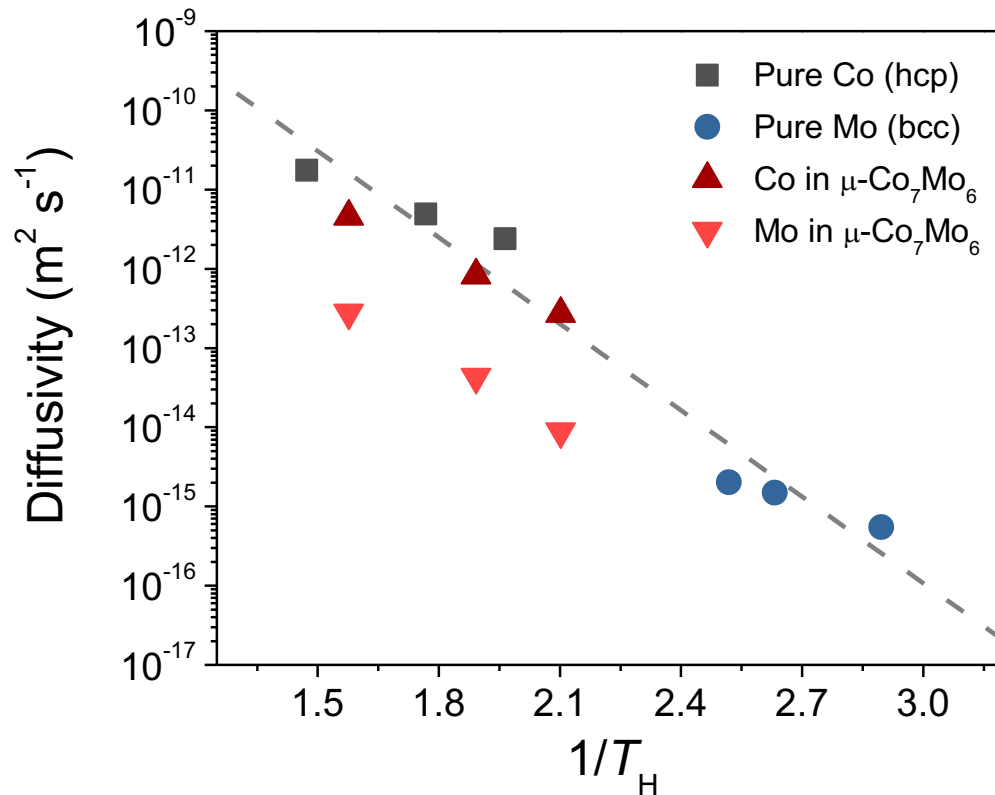
R: The total displacement composed of many individual displacements r_i .

τ : the time for displacement, $\tau = t - t_0$.

Diffusivities calculated by molecular dynamics simulations

Calculated by Masayuki Okugawa Sensei, Osaka University

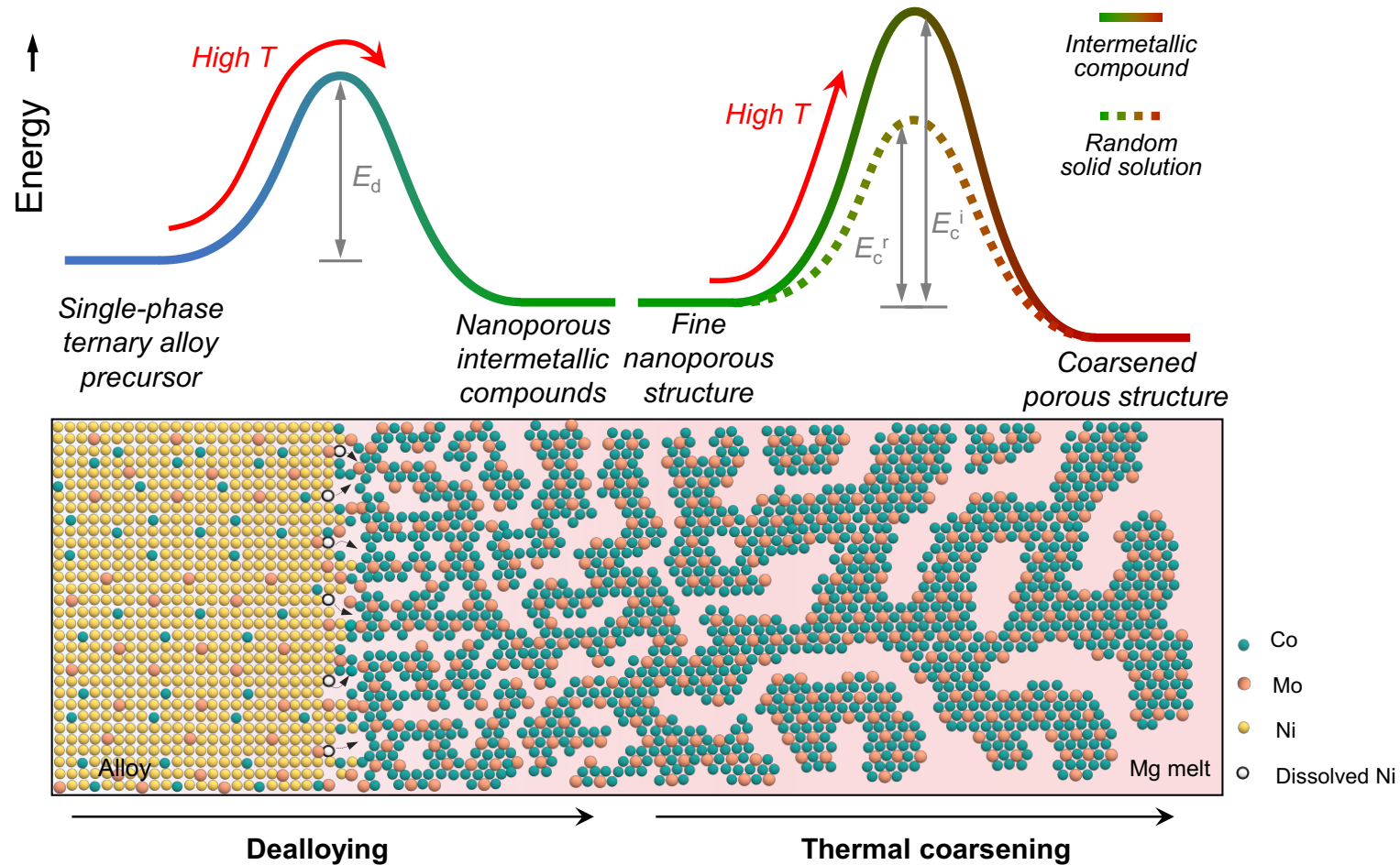
The obtained average diffusivities were plotted against $1/T_H$.



- Diffusivities of Co and Mo in ordered $\mu-Co_7Mo_6$ are **impeded** compared with the Co-hcp and bcc-Mo.
- The intermetallic phase provides a **large energy barrier** for the diffusion of Co and Mo atoms.

Diffuse atom	hcp-Co	bcc-Mo	Co in $\mu-Co_7Mo_6$	Mo in $\mu-Co_7Mo_6$
Activation energy (kJ mol ⁻¹)	59.8	84.2	84.7	102.5

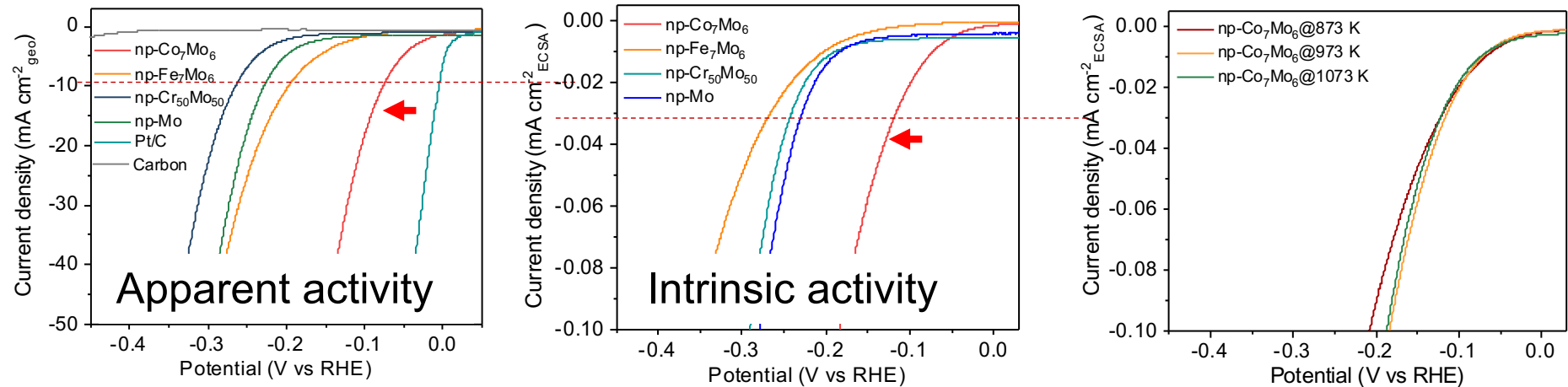
Evolution of ultrafine nanoporous intermetallic compounds



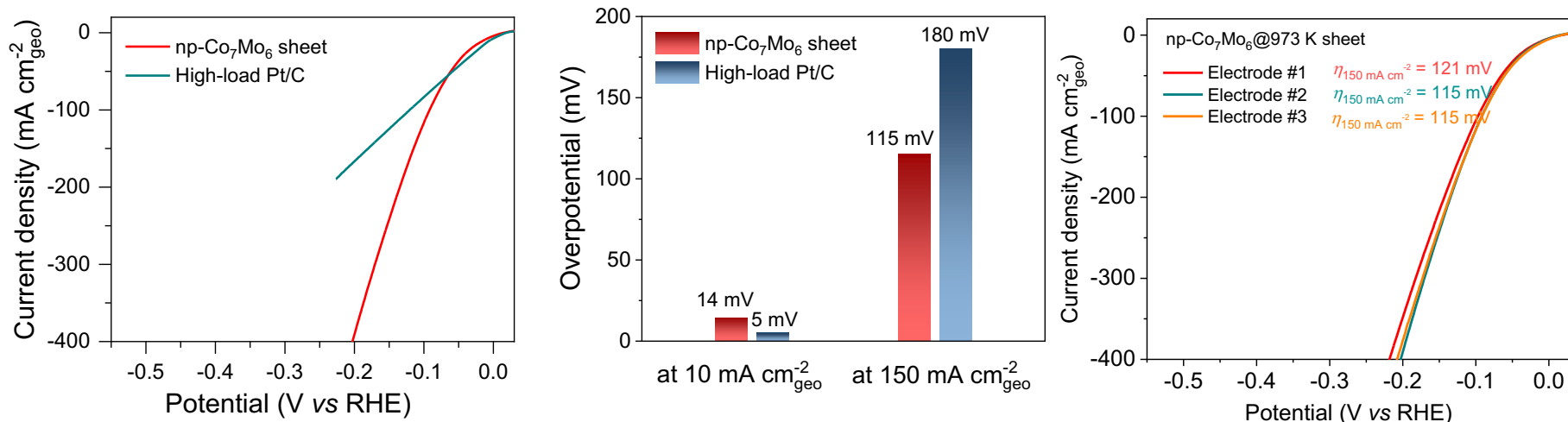
- High temperature in LMD overcome the barrier of selectively dissolving of Ni;
- Concurrent formation of $\mu\text{-Co}_7\text{Mo}_6$ self-assembly evolved into bicontinuous porous structure;
- Large kinetic barrier for surface diffusion in $\mu\text{-Co}_7\text{Mo}_6$ impeded further coarsening.

Electrocatalytic performance in hydrogen production

Cooperated with Assist. Prof. Jiuhui Han from FRIS, Tohoku Univ. and Prof. Mingwei Chen from The Johns Hopkins Univ.



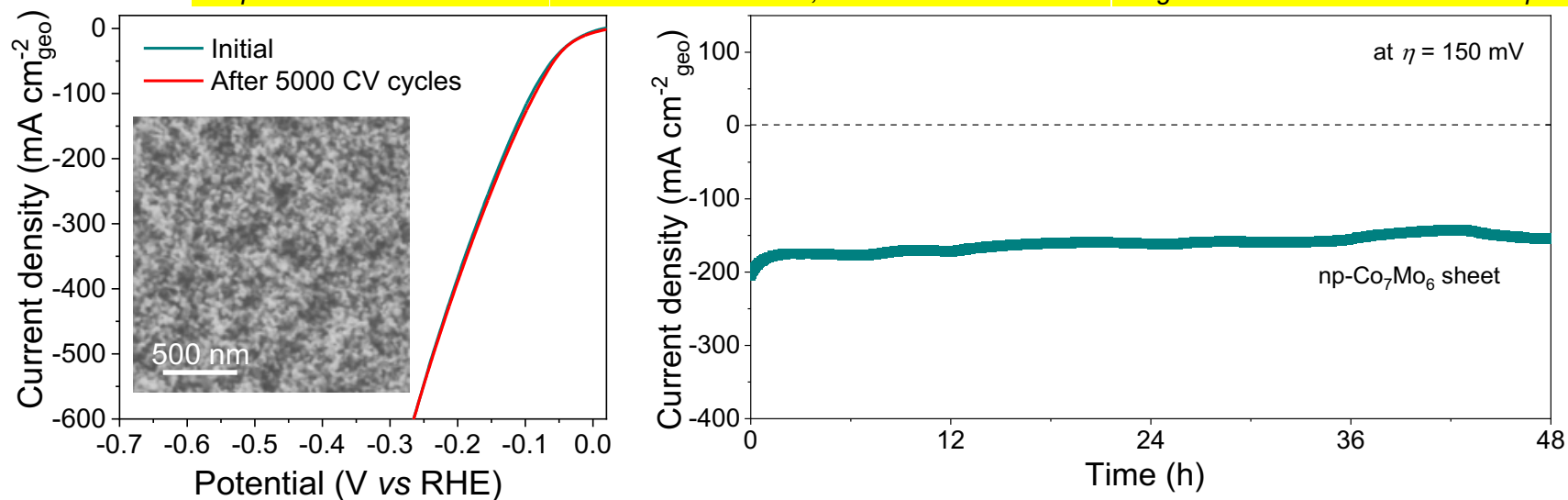
- Balancing the intrinsic reaction kinetics and accessibility of active sites.



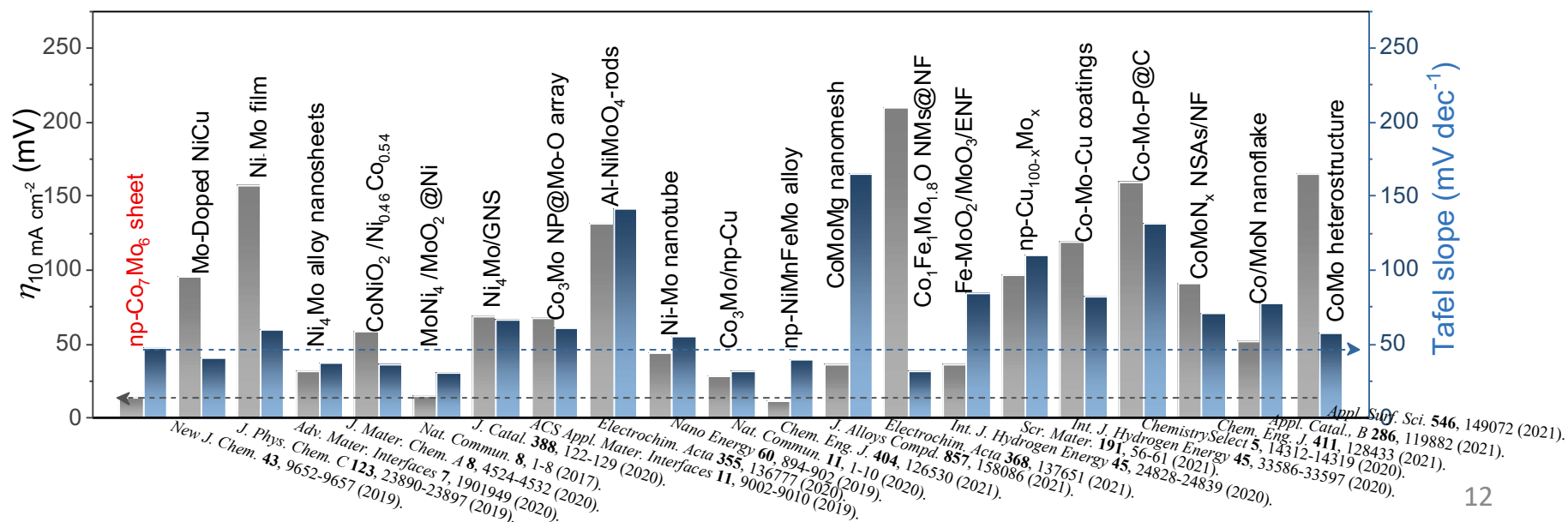
- Low-current-density property : **intrinsic activity**.
- Higher current densities : **ion and gas transport on active sites**.
- The 3D bicontinuous pore: **enhancing mass transport**.

Durability of self-supported np-Co₇Mo₆ electrocatalyst

Cooperated with Assist. Prof. Jiu-hui Han from FRIS, Tohoku Univ. and Prof. Mingwei Chen from The Johns Hopkins Univ.



- A negligible shift in the HER polarization curves after 5000 cycles
- There is no apparent current decay over the long-term test for 48 h.



Conclusions

Fabrication of nanoporous Mo-based intermetallic compound

- Porous $\mu\text{-Co}_7\text{Mo}_6$ sized in ~ 30.8 nm was obtained at 973 K for 120s.

Application for hydrogen evolution reaction catalyst

- Nanoporous $\mu\text{-Co}_7\text{Mo}_6$ can balance the intrinsic activity and mass transport at high current densities.
- Self-supported nanoporous $\mu\text{-Co}_7\text{Mo}_6$ is among the best performances reported for non-precious Mo-based HER electrocatalysts thus far.

Supported by Japan Society for the Promotion of Science (JSPS) KAKENHI (Grant Nos. 21J12719, Ruirui Song)

Next

- Research on the mechanism of reaction front coupled with intermetallic phase forming in LMD.
- Developing nanoporous intermetallic compounds electrocatalysts for other electrochemical reaction.