

Platinum-Ruthenium Alloys as Electrocatalysts for Efficient Aqueous Nitrate Reduction

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Wang, Z., Young, S. D., Goldsmith, B. R. & Singh, N. Increasing electrocatalytic nitrate reduction activity by controlling adsorption through PtRu alloying. *Journal of Catalysis* **395**, 143–154 (2021).

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Nitrate is a Major Water Pollutant

- Human N contribution to environment: 10^8 tonnes/yr^[1, 2]
 - Largest source: ammonia fertilizer (> 100 Tg N)
 - Makes NO_3^- is one of the most widespread water pollutants.
- Adverse health effects:^[3-5]
 - Methemoglobinemia
 - Ovarian and thyroid cancers



Ammonia fertilizer in agriculture [1].

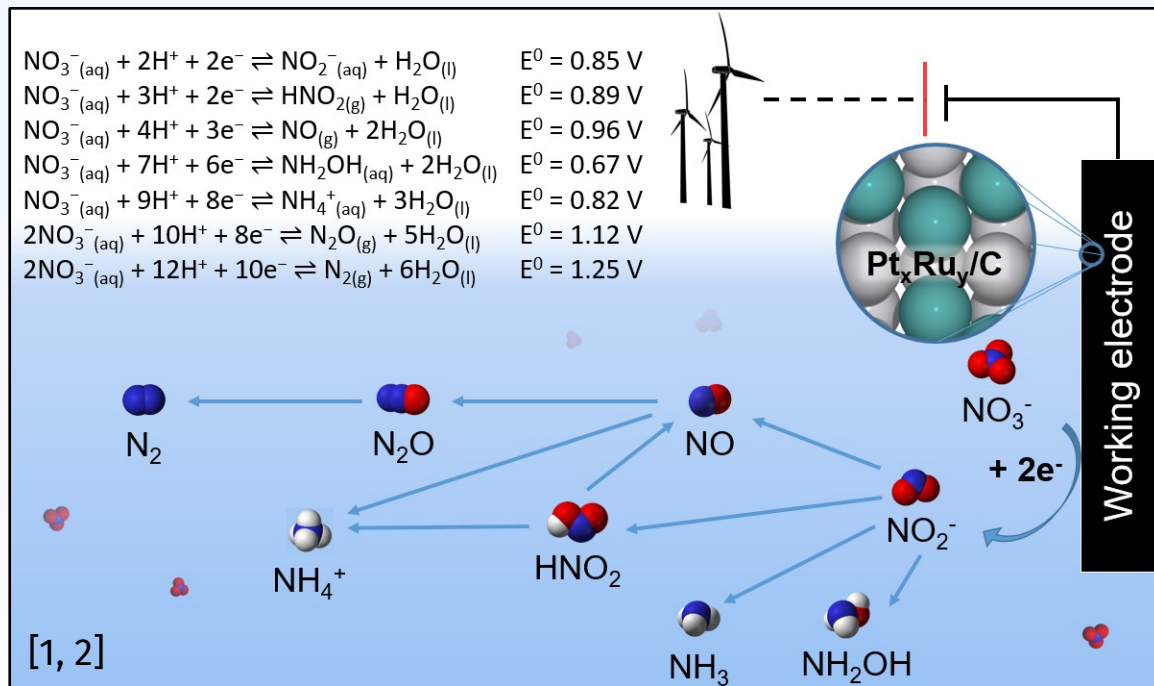


Methemoglobinemia patient (left) versus healthy patient (right) [5].

1. Fields, S. *Environmental Health Perspectives* **112**, A556–A563 (2004).
2. Duca, M. & Koper, M. T. M. *Energy Environ. Sci.* **5**, 9726–9742 (2012).
3. Farkas, J. Methemoglobinemia in *Internet Book of Critical Care* (2019).

4. Xie, L. *et al. Oncotarget* **7**, 56915–56932 (2016).
5. Soliman, D. S. & Yassin, M. Congenital methemoglobinemia misdiagnosed as polycythemia vera: Case report and review of literature. *Hematol Rep* **10**, (2018).

Electrocatalytic Nitrate Reduction (NO_3RR) is a Sustainable Route for Nitrate Remediation



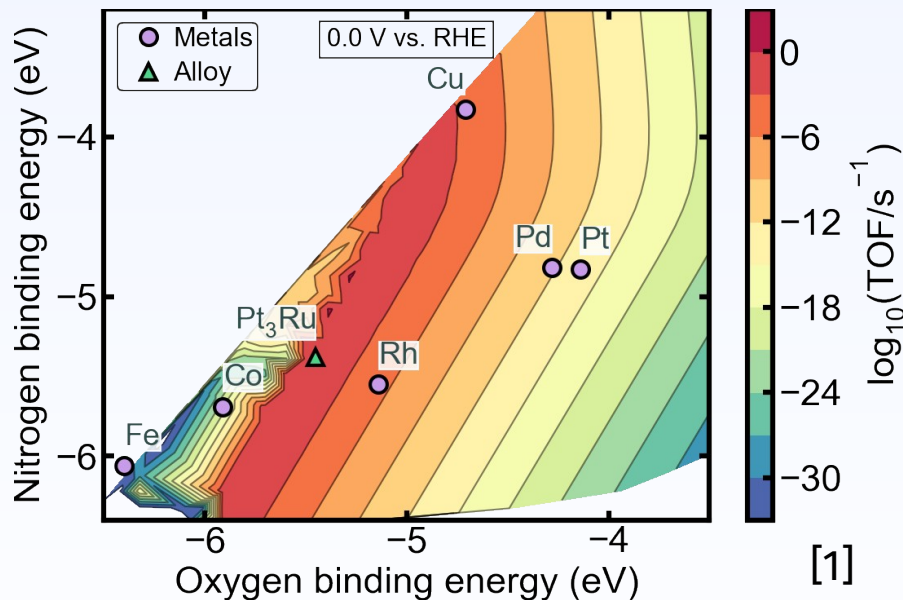
- Can be powered with renewable electricity
- Don't need continuous reductant (H_2) stream
- Many benign or value-added products possible, especially $\text{NH}_3/\text{NH}_4\text{NO}_3$.
- Challenge: need more active, selective, and stable electrocatalysts.

[1] Wang, Z., Young, S. D., Goldsmith, B. R. & Singh, N. Increasing electrocatalytic nitrate reduction activity by controlling adsorption through PtRu alloying. *Journal of Catalysis* **395**, 143–154 (2021).

[2] Singh, N. & Goldsmith, B. R. Role of Electrocatalysis in the Remediation of Water Pollutants. *ACS Catal.* **10**, 3365–3371 (2020).

Objective: Verify Whether Pt₃Ru Alloy Predicted Using Pure Metal Microkinetics is Active Towards NO₃RR

- Previous computational study of pure metals found N, O binding energies as thermodynamic descriptors.
- Also predicted Pt₃Ru alloys to be very active at 0 V.^[1, 2]
- More favorable potential: 0.1 V to avoid competition with HER.
- **Questions:**
 - **Is Pt₃Ru still active at 0.1 V?**
 - **Can we use *pure metal* microkinetics to predict *alloy* activity?**

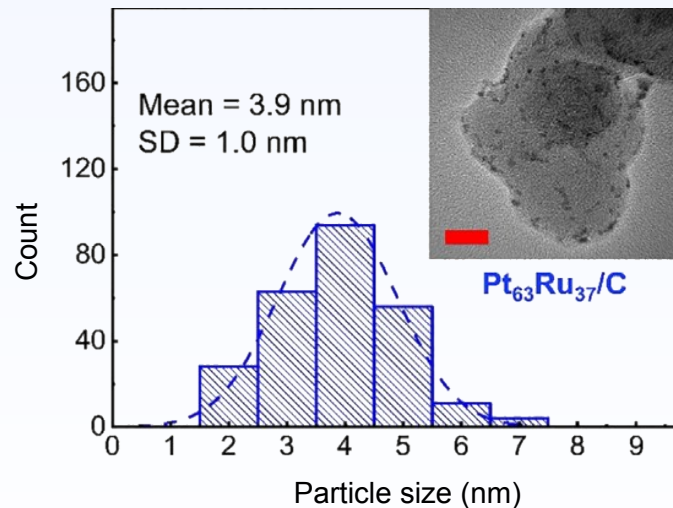
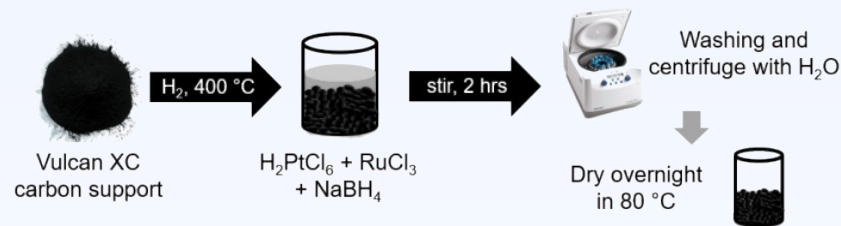


[1] Liu, J.-X., Richards, D., Singh, N. & Goldsmith, B. R. Activity and Selectivity Trends in Electrocatalytic Nitrate Reduction on Transition Metals. *ACS Catal.* **9**, 7052–7064 (2019).

[2] All potentials are relative to the reversible hydrogen electrode (RHE).

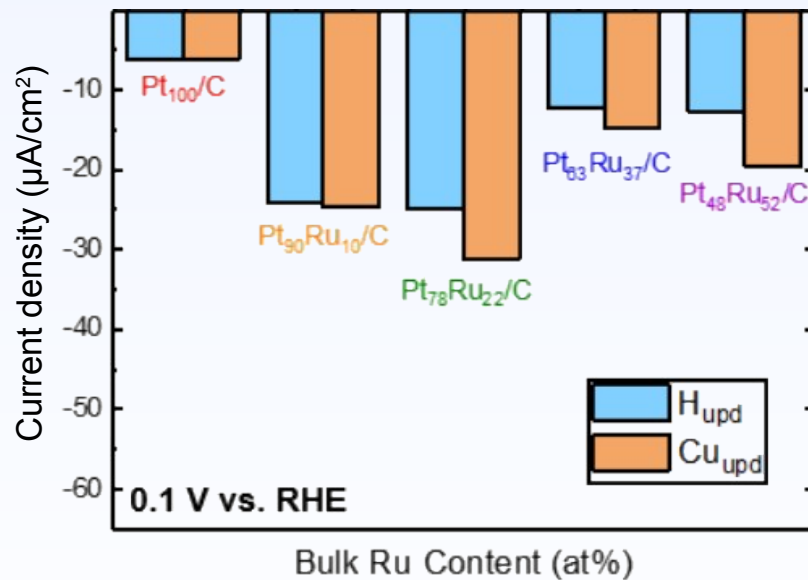
Synthesis of Experimental Catalysts

- Five $\text{Pt}_x\text{Ru}_y/\text{C}$ catalysts synthesized using a NaBH_4 reduction technique:
 - Pt_{100}/C , $\text{Pt}_{90}\text{Ru}_{10}/\text{C}$, $\text{Pt}_{78}\text{Ru}_{22}/\text{C}$, $\text{Pt}_{62}\text{Ru}_{37}/\text{C}$, and $\text{Pt}_{48}\text{Ru}_{52}/\text{C}$.
- Synthesis created nanoparticles of ~3–6 nm in diameter.
- No significant phase or surface segregation observed.
- Stable repeated cyclic voltammograms of prepared electrodes suggests stability under electrochemical conditions.



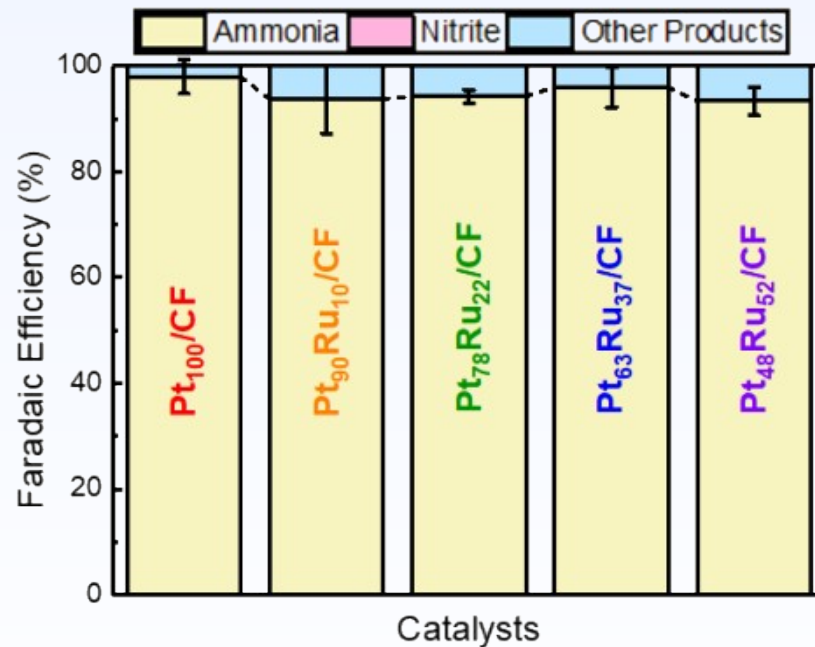
Steady-state Current Density Results

- NO_3RR reduction current was normalized to ECSA, calculated using both H_{UPD} and Cu_{UPD} methods.
- By both metrics, $\text{Pt}_{78}\text{Ru}_{22}/\text{C}$ is the most active towards NO_3RR at 0.1 V.
- **Results suggest that $\text{Pt}_3\text{Ru}/\text{C}$ is indeed active (~6 times as much as Pt/C) at 0.1 V as well as at 0 V.**
- $\text{Pt}_{78}\text{Ru}_{22}/\text{C}$ estimated to be *half as expensive* as Rh/C and *a third as expensive* as Pt/C to remediate NO_3^- .



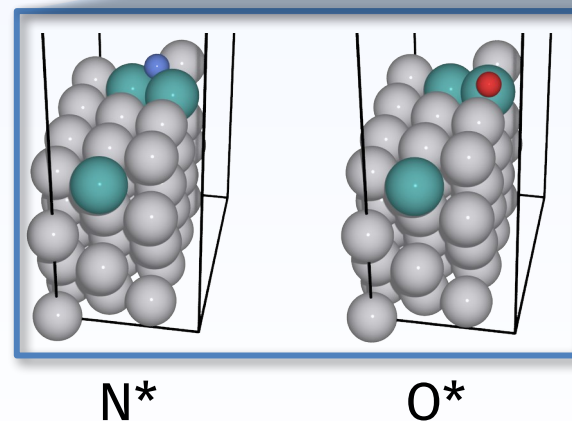
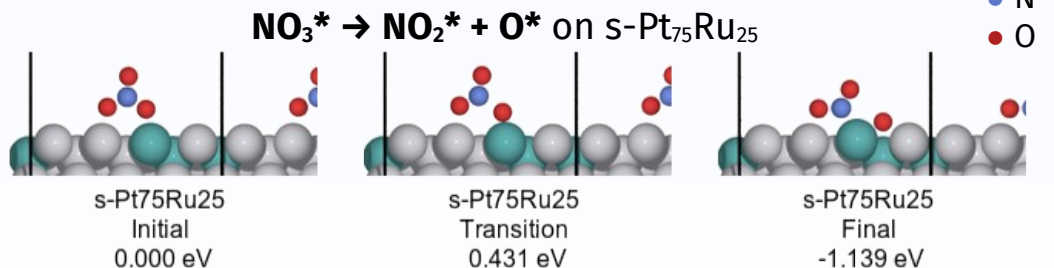
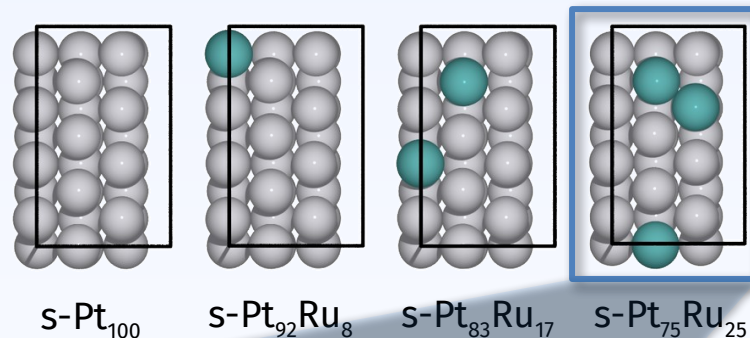
Selectivity Results

- Faradaic efficiency measured using ion chromatography and indophenol blue methods.
- All alloy materials show $\geq 93\%$ Faradaic efficiency towards NH_3 .
- **$\text{Pt}_x\text{Ru}_y/\text{C}$ shows reliably high selectivity towards a single desirable NO_3RR product.**

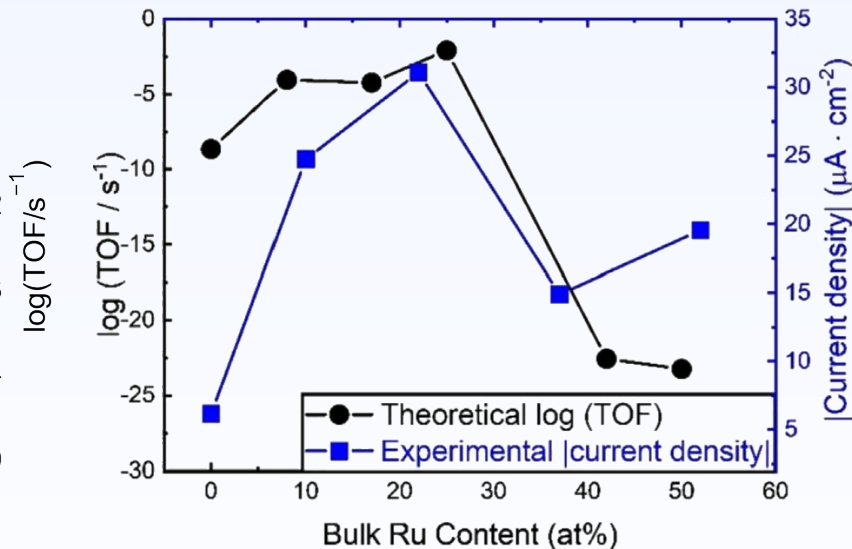
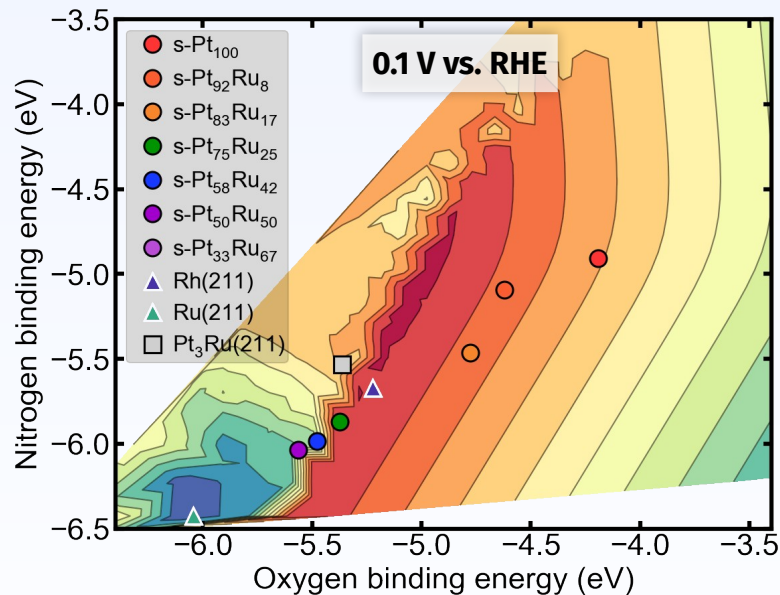


Computational Modeling of Pt_xRu_y catalysts

- How to control surface compositions? Alloy the surface.
- Computed N, O binding energies using density functional theory.
- Computed pure metal volcano plot for 0.1 V vs. RHE.
- Computed $\text{NO}_3^* \rightarrow \text{NO}_2^* + \text{O}^*$ barrier.

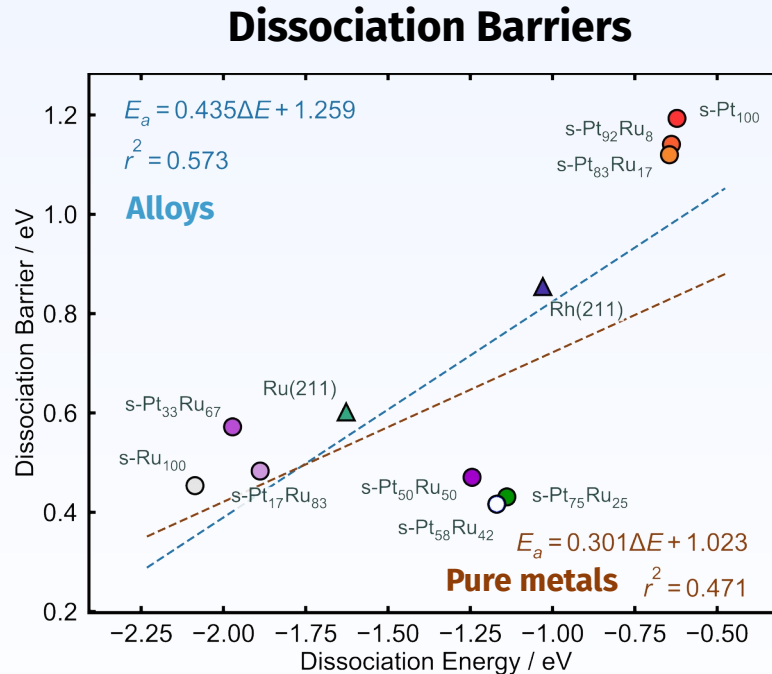
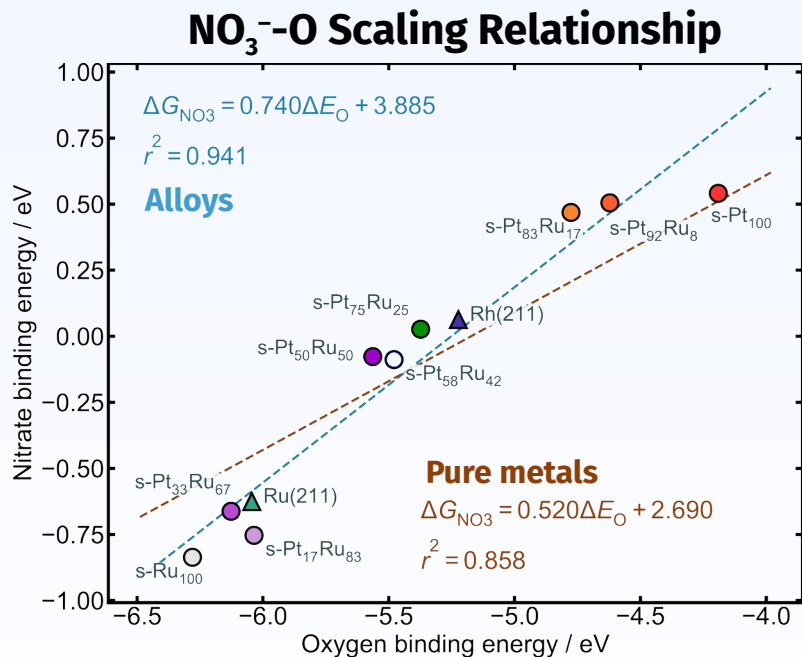


Alloy computational trends match experimental trends



We hypothesize that the maximum in activity arises from a shift in the rate-determining step from nitrate dissociation to another step.

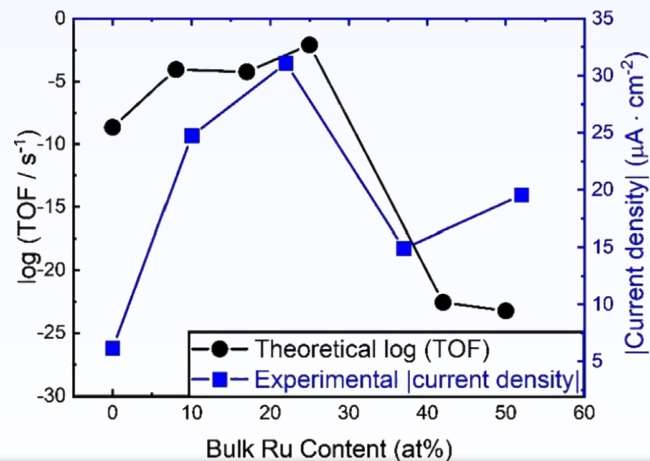
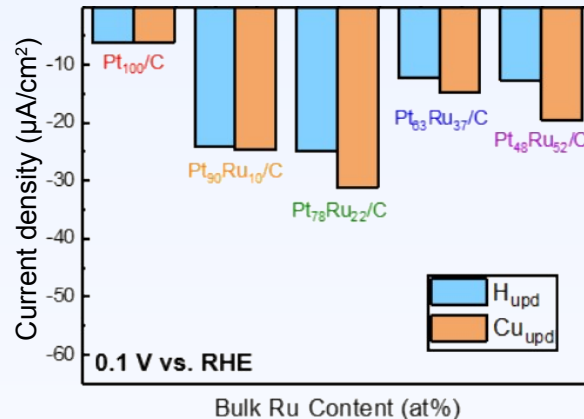
Alloy computational trends match experimental trends



Pure metal volcano plot can predict alloy activity with first-approximation accuracy.

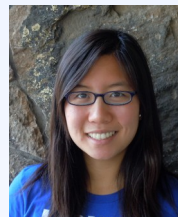
Conclusions and Implications

- Pt_3Ru ($\text{Pt}_{78}\text{Ru}_{22}/\text{C}$) is active for NO_3RR at 0.1 V vs. RHE (6 times more than Pt/C), and most active of all alloy compositions.
- Electrochemically stable, > 93% Faradaic efficiency towards NH_3 , and three times cheaper than using Pt/C .
- Pure metal microkinetics rationalize activity trends of alloys ($\text{Pt}_x\text{Ru}_y/\text{C}$).
- *Can potentially accelerate screening for other performance alloy electrocatalysts.*

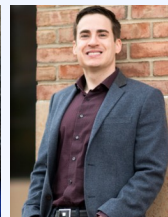


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Zixuan Wang



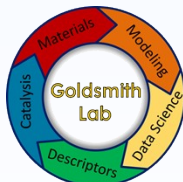
Bryan R. Goldsmith



Jin-Xun Liu



Danielle Richards



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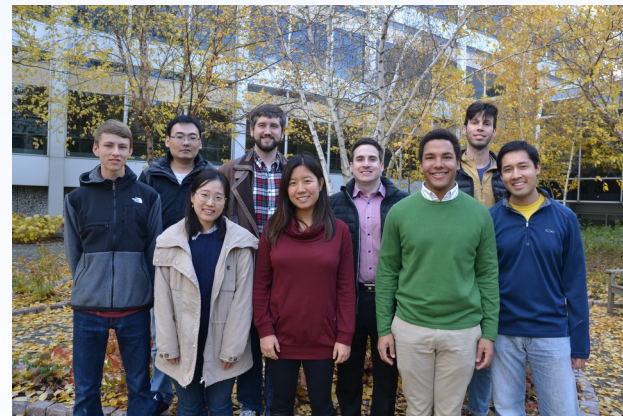


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Questions?