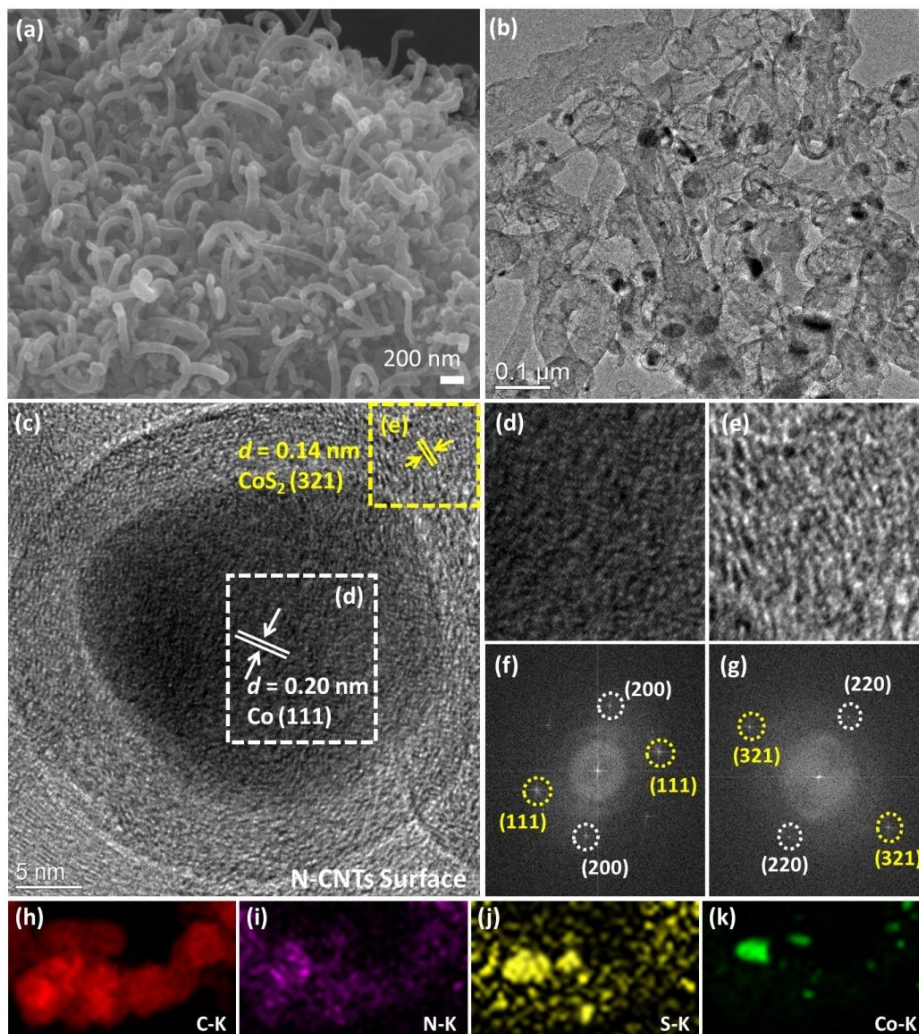
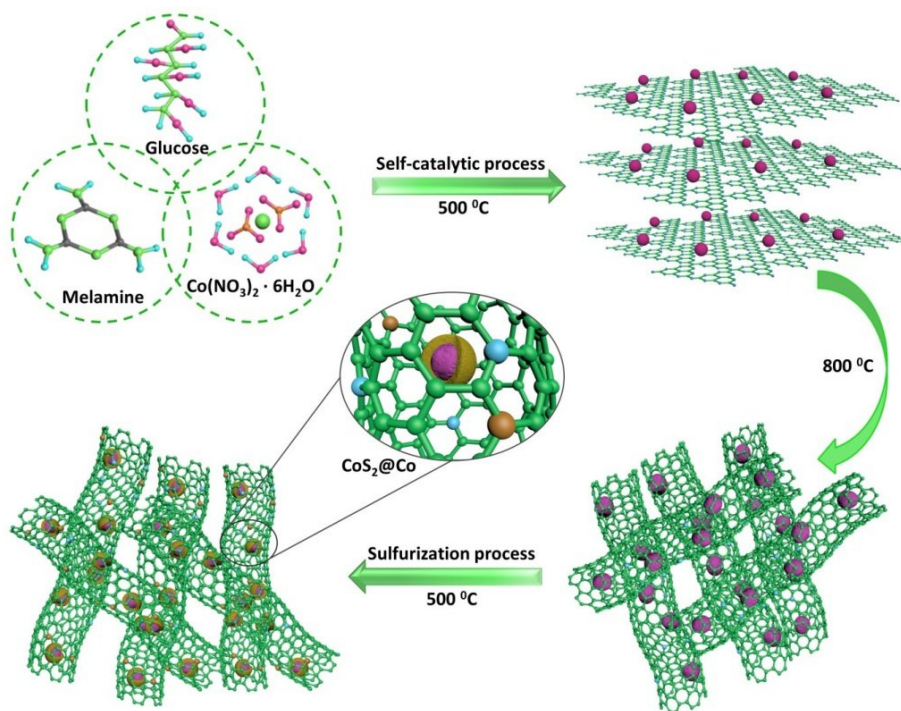


# **S, N co-doped carbon nanotube-encapsulated CoS<sub>2</sub>@Co**

September 5 2018

---



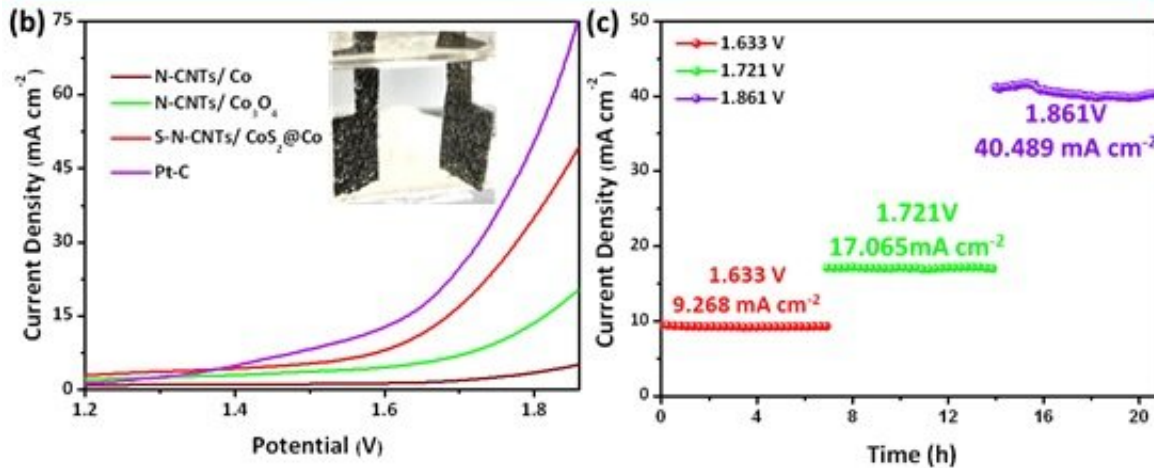
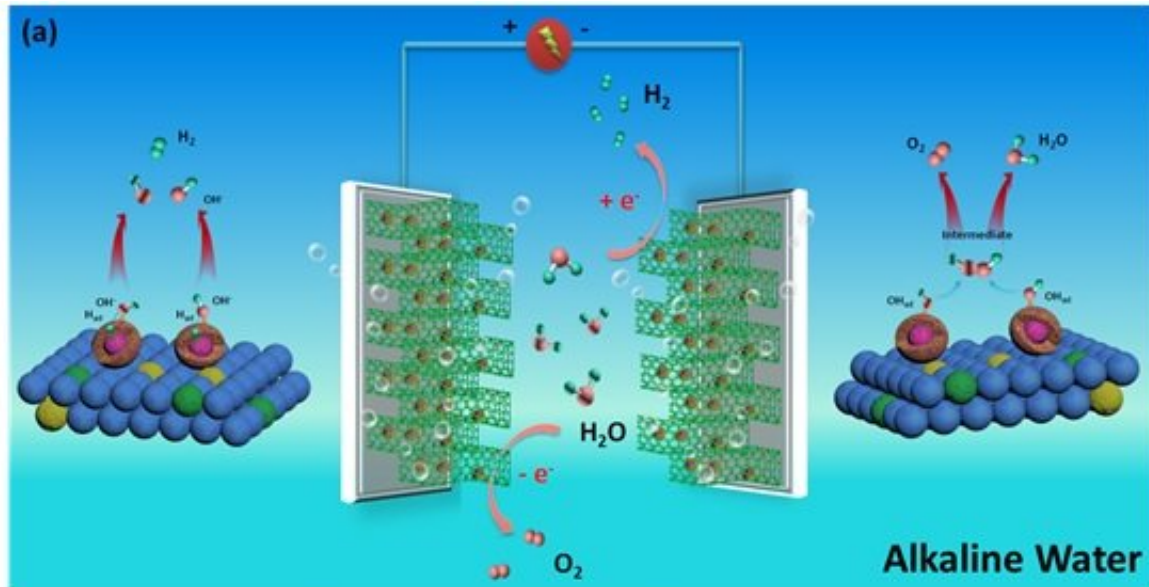
Schematic illustration and physical characterization of S, N co-doped carbon nanotubes encapsulated core-shell (CoS<sub>2</sub>@Co) nanoparticles. Credit: ©Science China Press

Electrochemical water splitting is favorable strategy to produce high-purity H<sub>2</sub>. The current mainstream catalysts for water electrolysis are precious metals (Pt, RuO<sub>2</sub>, IrO<sub>2</sub>), which possess superior catalytic activity, relatively low over-potential and favorable catalytic kinetics, but their high cost and poor cycle stability is still unaffordable. Therefore, researchers seek a new type of hydrogen production catalyst with low cost, high catalytic activity and high stability.

Due to its low cost, high abundance, and good electrical conductivity, the [transition metal](#) Co and its derivatives have shown great promise in electrocatalysis. However, stability has been a big issue due to their high chemical activities. To address this issue, encapsulation of Co nanoparticles into a [carbon](#) shell has been proposed as an effective strategy to inherit the high electrocatalytic activity of the transition metal and further prevent its corrosion from the harsh electrolytic environment. By tuning the metal composition and structure of carbon layers, the catalytic properties of these composites can be regulated.

Recently, Liu Zhao-Qing's group of Guangzhou University reports a bifunctional catalyst: transition [metal](#) cobalt ions induced the self-growth of nitrogen doped carbon nanotubes, which are further vulcanized to incorporate sulfur into the carbon nanotubes framework. The obtained materials (S, N-CNTs/CoS<sub>2</sub>@Co) exhibit excellent HER and OER performance. As cathode and anode, S, N-CNTs/CoS<sub>2</sub>@Co can rapidly dissociate water molecules to produce hydrogen and oxygen gases,

requiring only 1.633 V to reach a current density of 10 mA cm<sup>-2</sup>, and a strong stability under various operating currents is also observed.



Mechanism schematic illustration of overall water splitting with its catalytic performance and stability test. Credit: ©Science China Press

**More information:** Jing-Yu Wang et al, S, N co-doped carbon nanotube-encapsulated core-shelled CoS<sub>2</sub>@Co nanoparticles: efficient

and stable bifunctional catalysts for overall water splitting, *Science Bulletin* (2018). [DOI: 10.1016/j.scib.2018.07.008](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.scib.2018.07.008)

Provided by Science China Press

Citation: S, N co-doped carbon nanotube-encapsulated CoS<sub>2</sub>@Co (2018, September 5) retrieved 20 April 2024 from <https://phys.org/news/2018-09-co-doped-carbon-nanotube-encapsulated-cos2co.html>

This document is subject to copyright. Apart from any fair dealing for the purpose of private study or research, no part may be reproduced without the written permission. The content is provided for information purposes only.