Scientists from Beihang University demonstrate hexagonal MBenes-supported single atom catalysts for efficient nitrogen reduction to ammonia. Credit: Ya Gao, Beihang University

A Chinese team has published new work in *Energy Material Advances*.

"In 2017, we reported a new family of 2D transition metal borides as..."
analogs to MXenes and coined acatchy name for them, MBenes," said paper author Zhimei Sun, professor of the School of Materials Science and Engineering at Beihang University.

"Up till now, MBenes have been widely studied as catalysts or substrates of various reactions, including HER, ORR/OER, NRR and CO\textsubscript{2}RR. Notably, the exploration of electrocatalytic performance for MBenes mainly focuses on those with orthorhombic structures, while there are few studies on applying the hexagonal MBenes ($h$-MBenes) as electrocatalysts."

Sun explained that MBenes have several significant advantages as catalysts, such as excellent electrical conductivity, mechanical properties and electronic properties. Specifically, some researchers predicted that some MBenes with hexagonal phases would be more stable than their corresponding orthorhombic phases.

"It has been predicted that hexagonal Zr\textsubscript{2}B\textsubscript{2} and Hf\textsubscript{2}B\textsubscript{2} have the chance of being exfoliated, and the dynamic and thermal stabilities of Zr(Hf)\textsubscript{2}B\textsubscript{2} have been verified in earlier investigations."

"Moreover, they show good metallic conductivity to ensure electron transfer efficiency. And meanwhile, Zr\textsubscript{2}B\textsubscript{2} exhibits high theoretical capacity and low migration energy barriers for Li\textsuperscript{+}/Na\textsuperscript{+}, demonstrating the great prospects of those predicted materials for electrochemical energy storage and conversion."

However, as for electrocatalysts, the lack of active sites and effective charge centers is a major problem, making it difficult to activate reactants. Among various modified strategies, single-atom catalysts (SACs), which usually possess boosted reactivity and **high selectivity** toward specific products, provide an unprecedented opportunity for the development of electrocatalysts.
Specifically, it has been demonstrated that MBenes possess superb physical and chemical characteristics, which are highly desired as substrates for single-atom catalysts.

To explore the potential applications of hexagonal Zr$_2$B$_2$ and Hf$_2$B$_2$ as NRR electrocatalysts, Sun and her team systematically investigated the electrocatalytic NRR performance of a series of transition metal atoms (e.g. 3$d$, 4$d$, 5$d$) embedded in defective hexagonal MBene nanosheets ($h$-Zr(Hf)$_2$B$_2$O$_2$) and identified that $h$-Zr(Hf)$_2$B$_2$O$_2$ could be an excellent platform for electrocatalytic NRR.

"Based on our proposed screening criteria, 16 candidates were efficiently selected out from 50 systems, among which, Zr$_2$B$_2$O$_2$-Cr stood out with high selectivity to NRR against HER as well as an ultra-low limiting potential (−0.10 V)," Sun said. "The value is significantly lower than that of the well-established stepped Ru (0001) surface (−0.43 V)."

"The origin of the high activity is attributed to the synergistic effect of the single atom (SA) and the M atoms in the substrate. More impressively, a composition descriptor was further proposed based on the inherent characteristics of the catalysts (number of valence electrons of SAs, electronegativity of the SAs and Zr(Hf) atoms), which helps to better predict the catalytic performance."

This work not only identified efficient NRR electrocatalysts, but also paves a new pathway in the application of $h$-MBenes, which will trigger more efforts to develop this novel 2D material experimentally and theoretically.

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