

Supporting information

MoS₂-Catalyzed Selective Electrocatalytic Hydrogenation of Aromatic Aldehydes in an Aqueous Environment

Shuquan Huang¹, Yangxin Jin¹, Man Zhang³, Kai Yan³, Shien-Ping Feng⁴,
Jason Chun-Ho Lam^{1,2*}

¹School of Energy and Environment, City University of Hong Kong, Kowloon Tong, Hong Kong SAR.

²State Key Laboratory of Marine Pollution, City University of Hong Kong, Kowloon Tong, Hong Kong SAR.

³School of Environmental Science and Engineering, Sun Yat-sen University, Guangzhou 510275, China

⁴Department of Advanced Design and Systems Engineering, City University of Hong Kong, Kowloon, Hong Kong, SAR.

*Corresponding Author: jason.lam@cityu.edu.hk

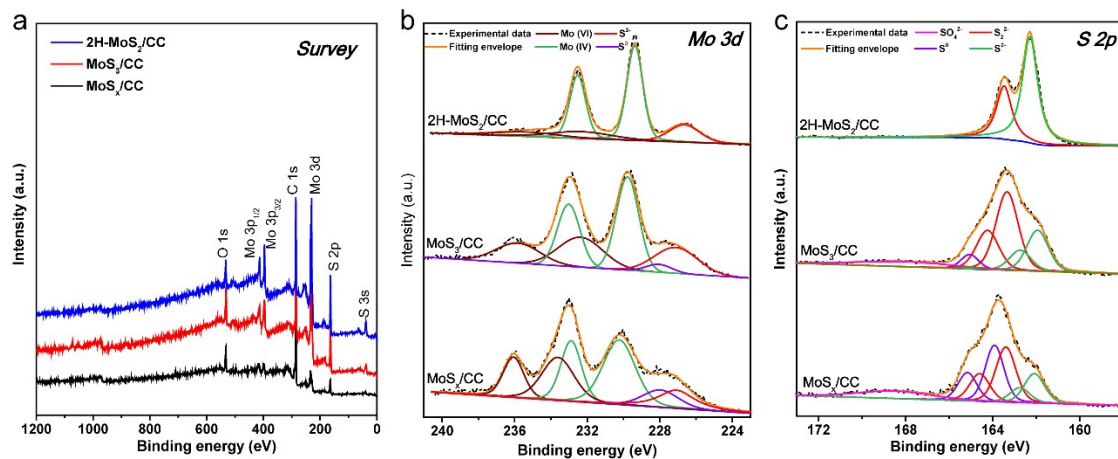


Figure S1 XPS data of the molybdenum sulfide seed layer obtained at different temperature.

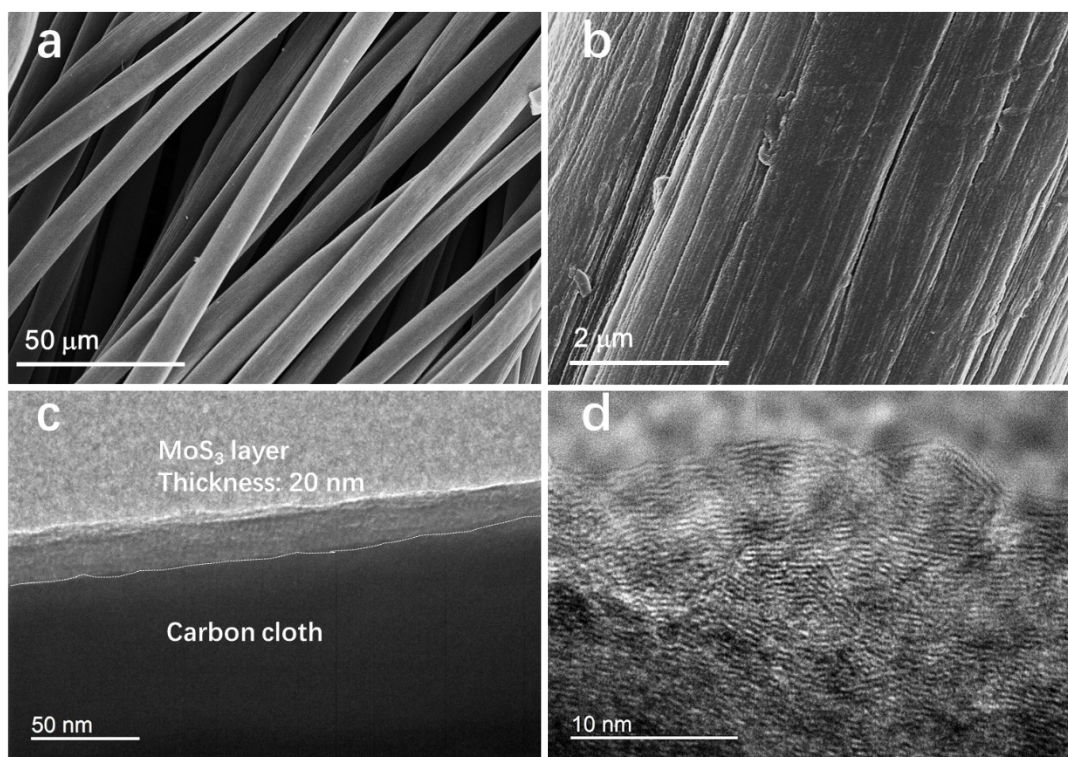


Figure S2 Surface characterization of the MoS₃/CC; (a) low magnification SEM image; (b) high magnification SEM image; (c) TEM and d) HRTEM.

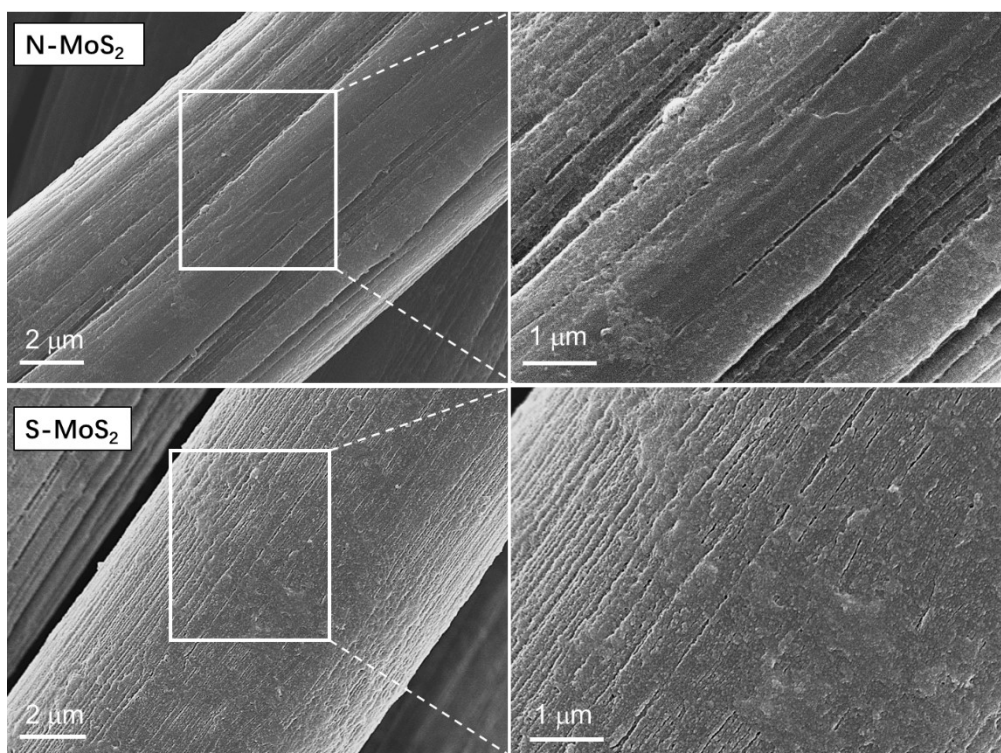


Figure S3 SEM images of the N-MoS₂ and S-MoS₂ electrode

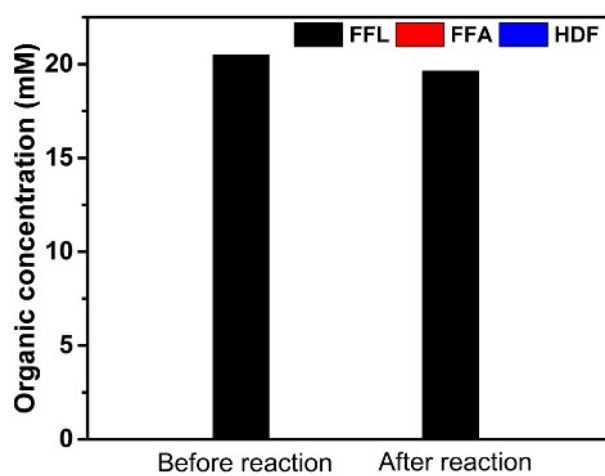


Figure S4 Open-circuit control experiment performed by bubbling H₂ into the electrolyte with FFL for 2h

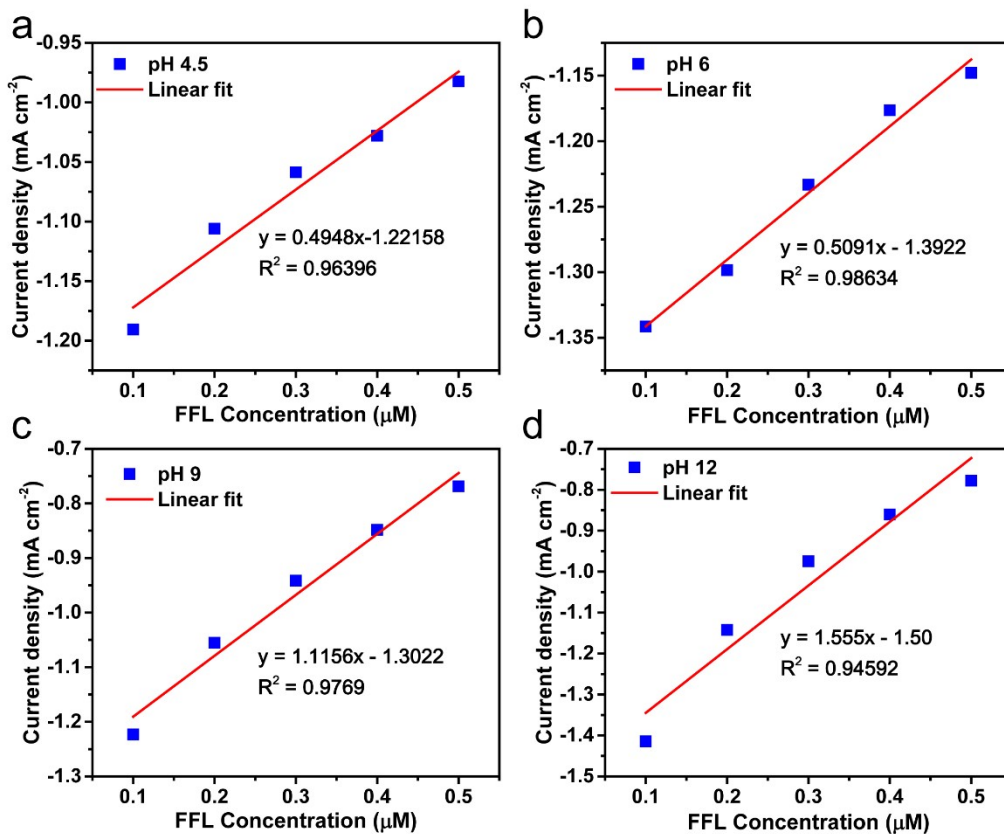


Figure S5 Fitting line shows the decrease in H_{UPD} current in the first five concentrations (0.1, 0.2, 0.3, 0.4 and 0.5 μM) over the S-MoS₂ electrodes at (a) pH 4.5, (b) pH 6, (c) 9, and (d) 12 at room temperature.

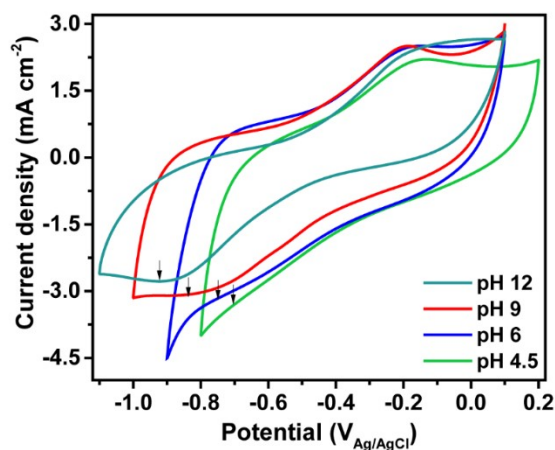


Figure S6 Cyclic voltammogram measurements on the S-MoS₂ electrode in the hydrogen underpotential deposition potential (H_{UPD}) range without adding FFL at 50 mV/s , pH 9 buffer at room temperature.

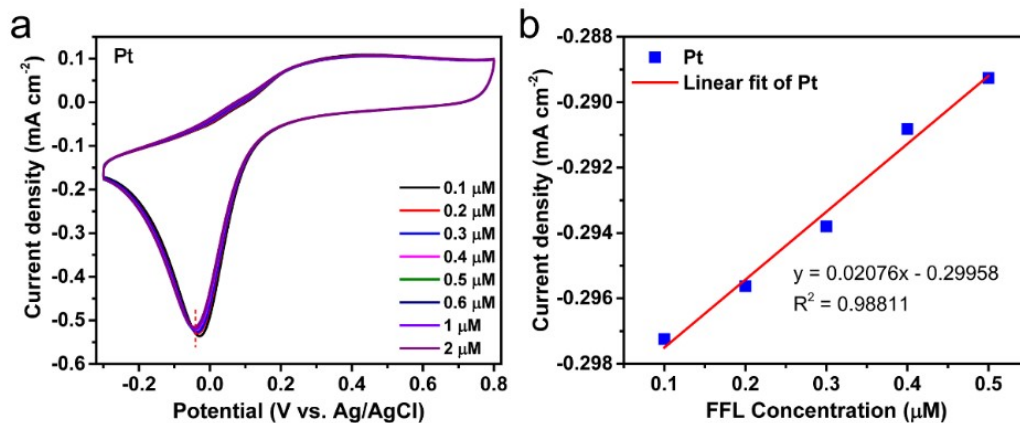


Figure S7 a) H_{UPD} experiment conducted on the Pt electrode at pH 9 electrolyte. The H_{UPD} potentials were marked with a red dotted line on the voltammograms; b) Fitting line shows the decrease in H_{UPD} current in the first five concentrations (0.1, 0.2, 0.3, 0.4 and 0.5 μM) over the Pt electrodes

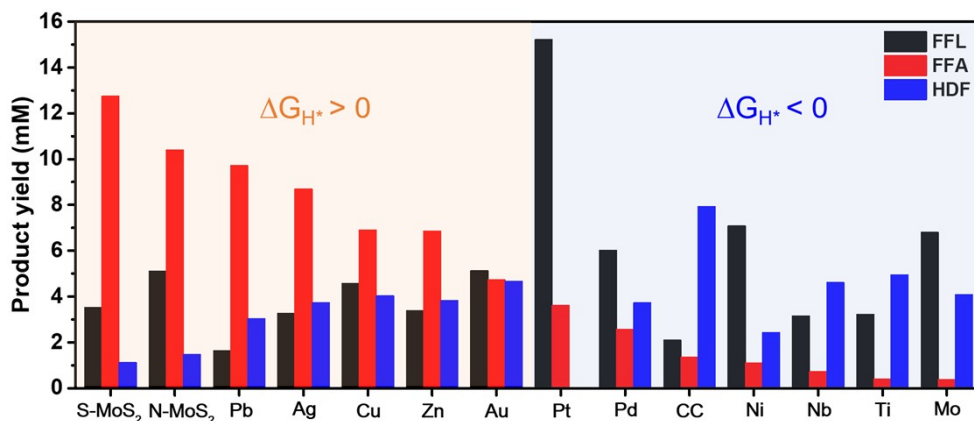


Figure S8 ECH study of furfural using different common ECH metals electrodes. All electrodes were evaluated from a bulk electrolysis of reaction of 20 mM furfural in 4:1 (v. /v.) pH 9 buffer: ACN at $j = 10 \text{ mA cm}^{-2}$ at room temperature. The plus or minus sign of ΔG_{H^*} of the electrodes are referring to the hydrogen volcano plot reported by Paola et al.¹

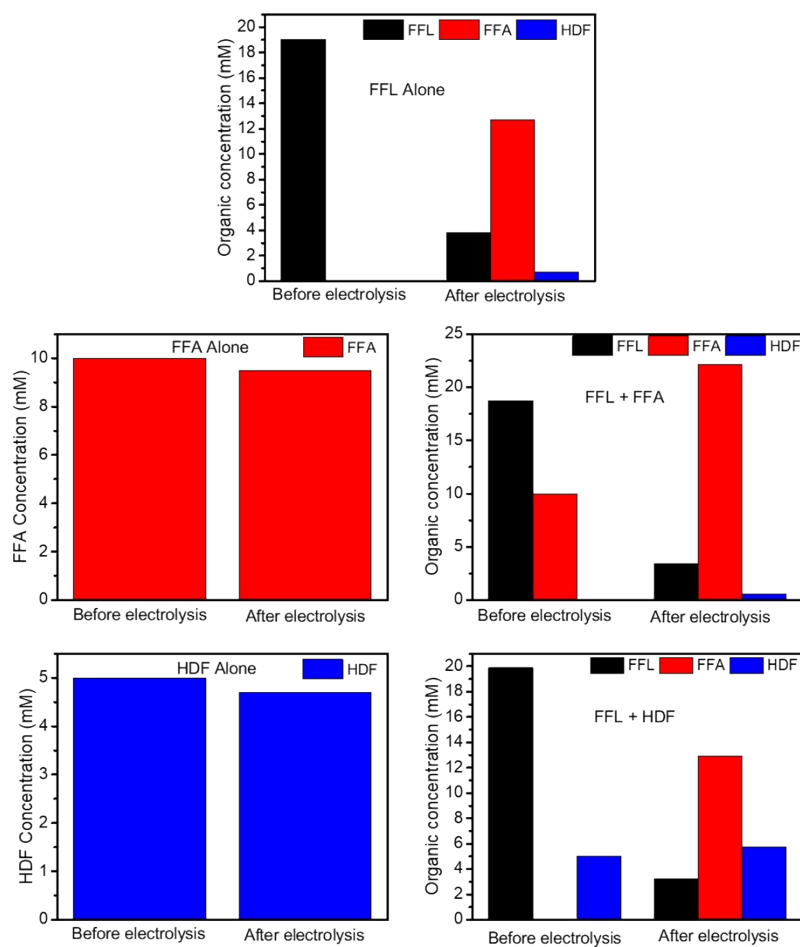


Figure S9 Control experiments on the electrolysis of reactant and products.

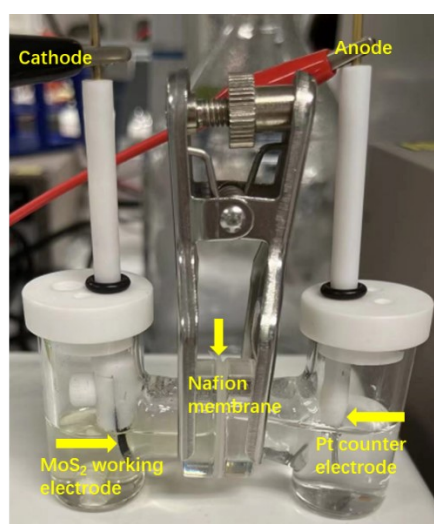


Figure S10 Electrochemical reaction setup

Appendix: GC-MS and HPLC results for organic substrates electrolysis

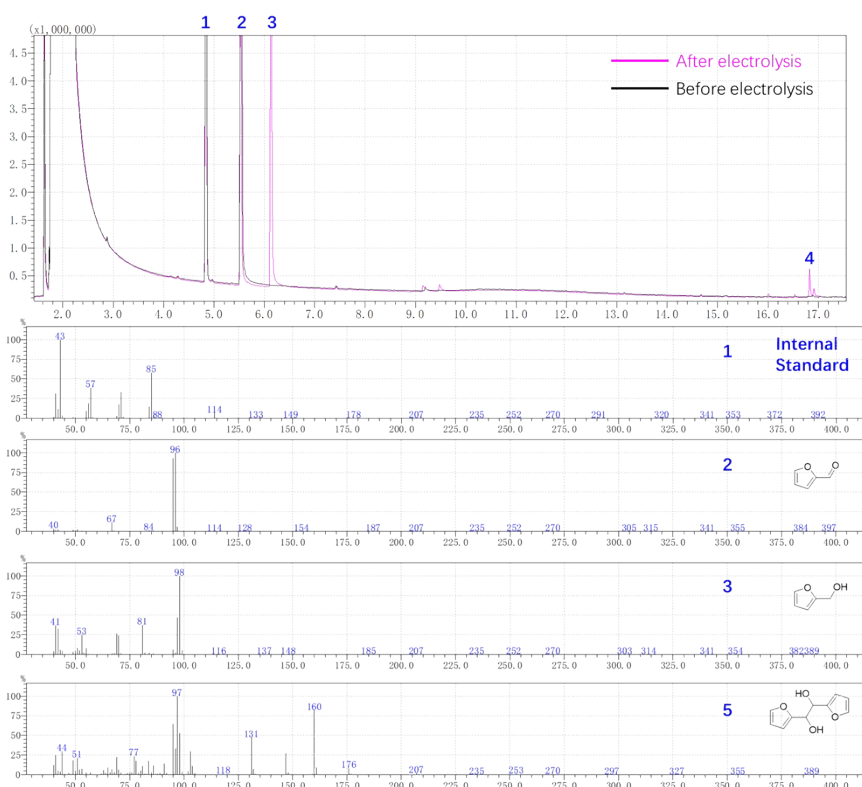


Figure S11 Represents GC-MS spectra for ECH of furfural at pH 9.

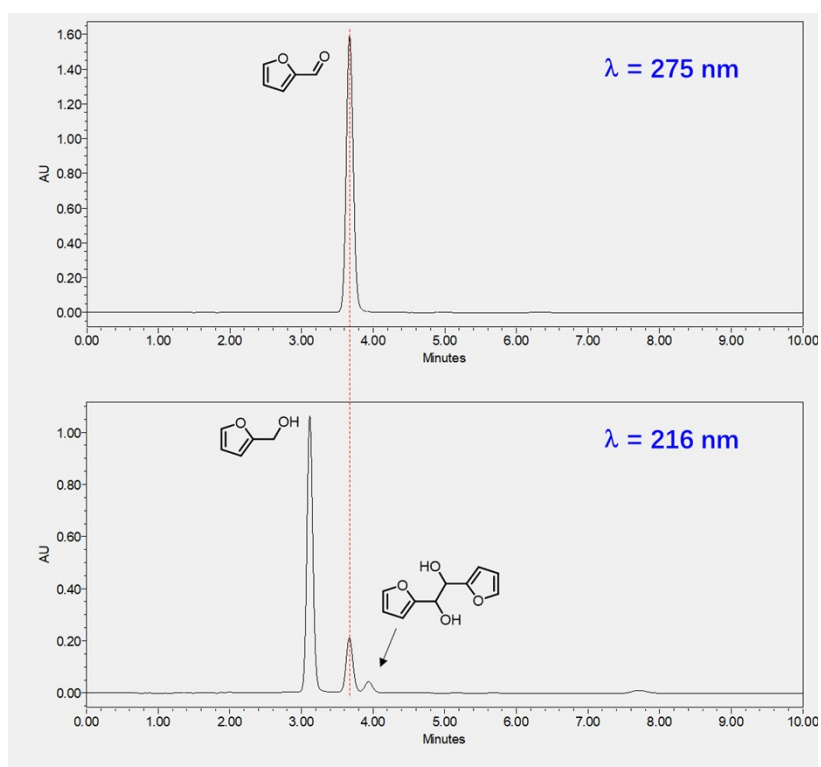


Figure S12 Representative HPLC spectra of ECH of furfural at pH 9. Detect wavelength: $\lambda = 216$ nm.

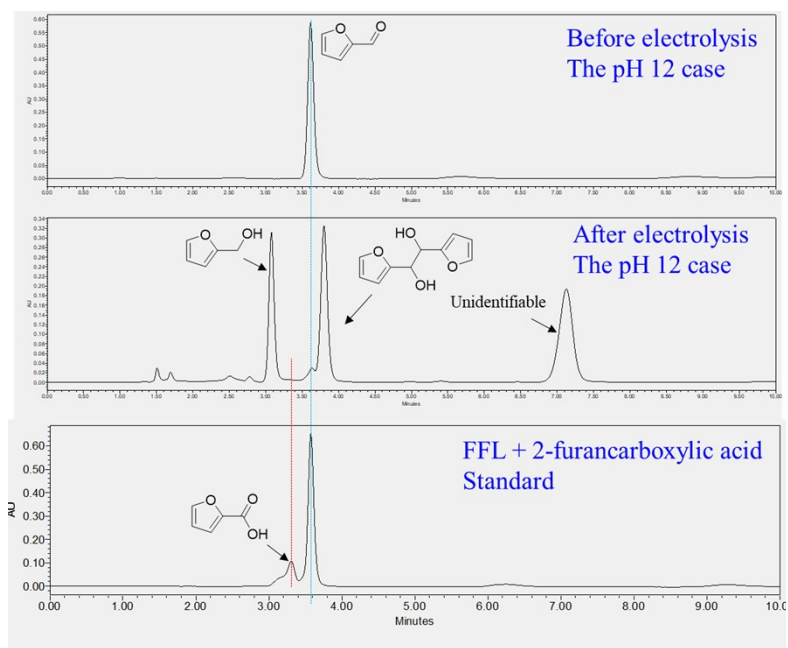
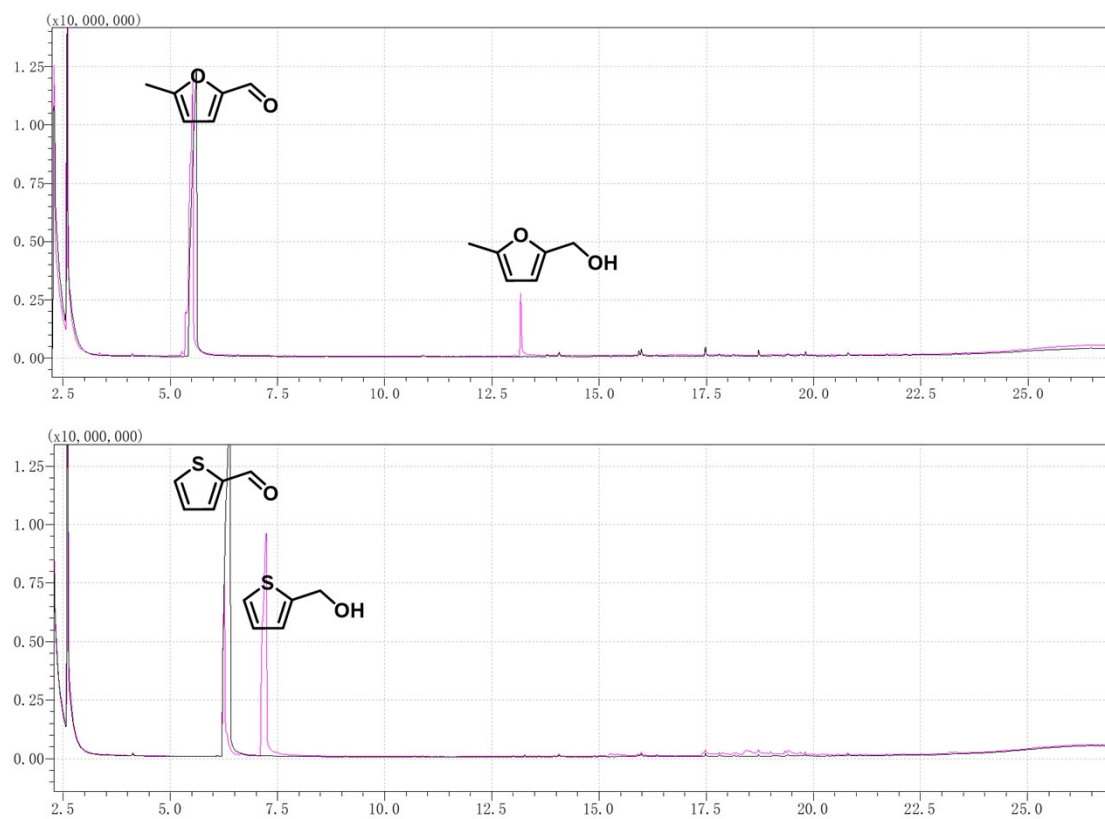
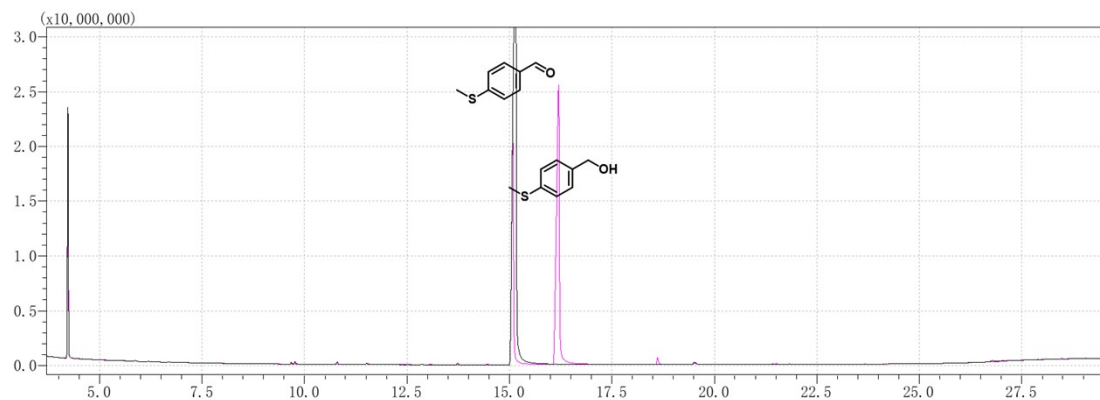
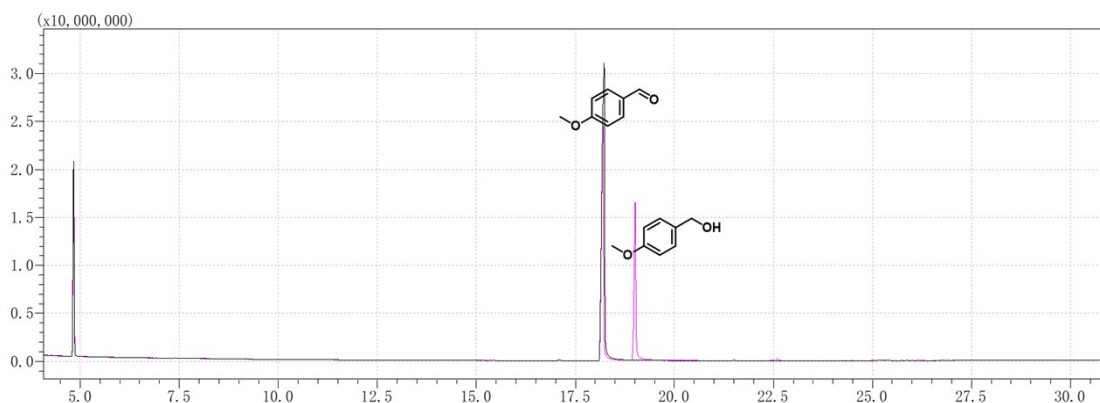
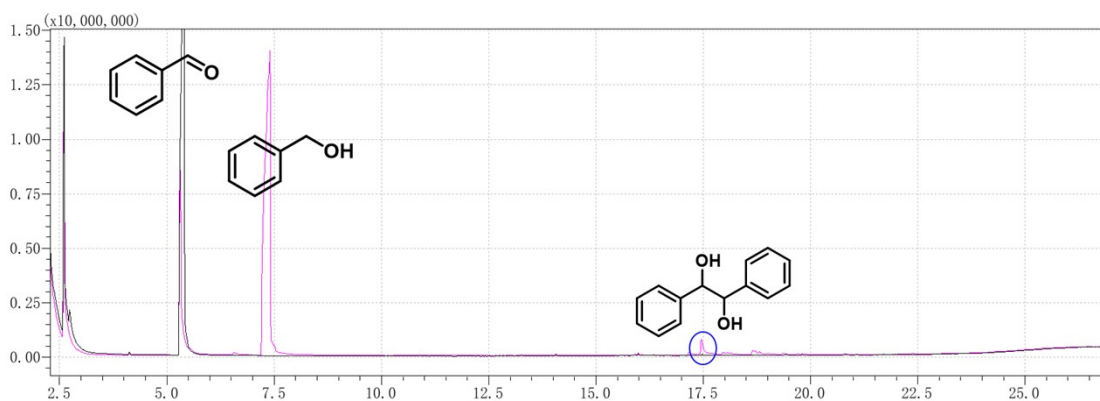
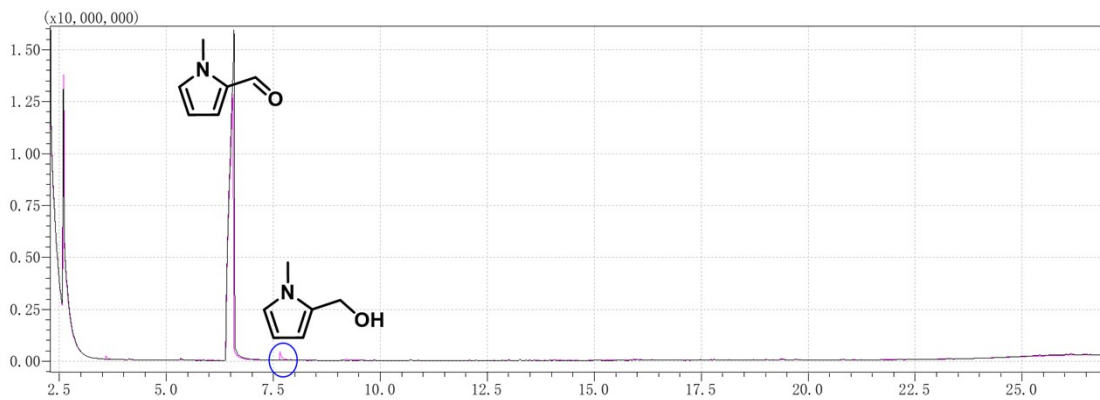


Figure S13 Representative HPLC spectra of ECH of furfural at pH 12. Detect wavelength: $\lambda = 216$ nm





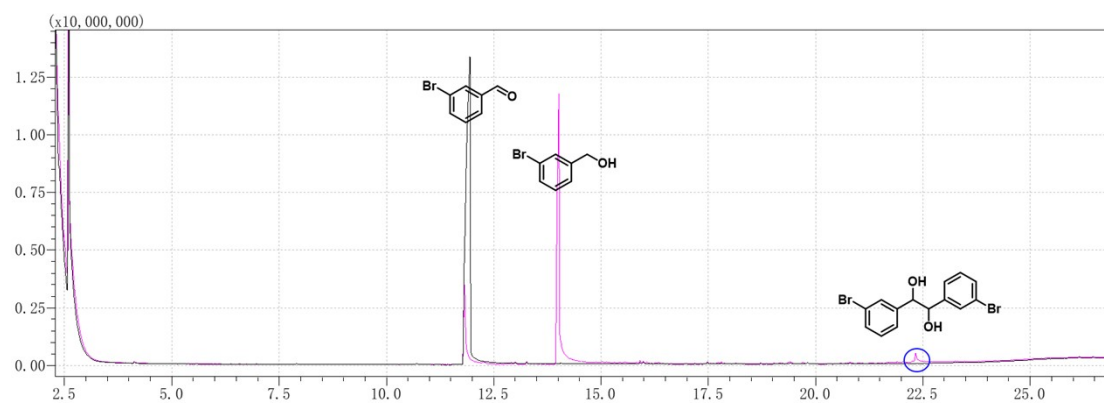
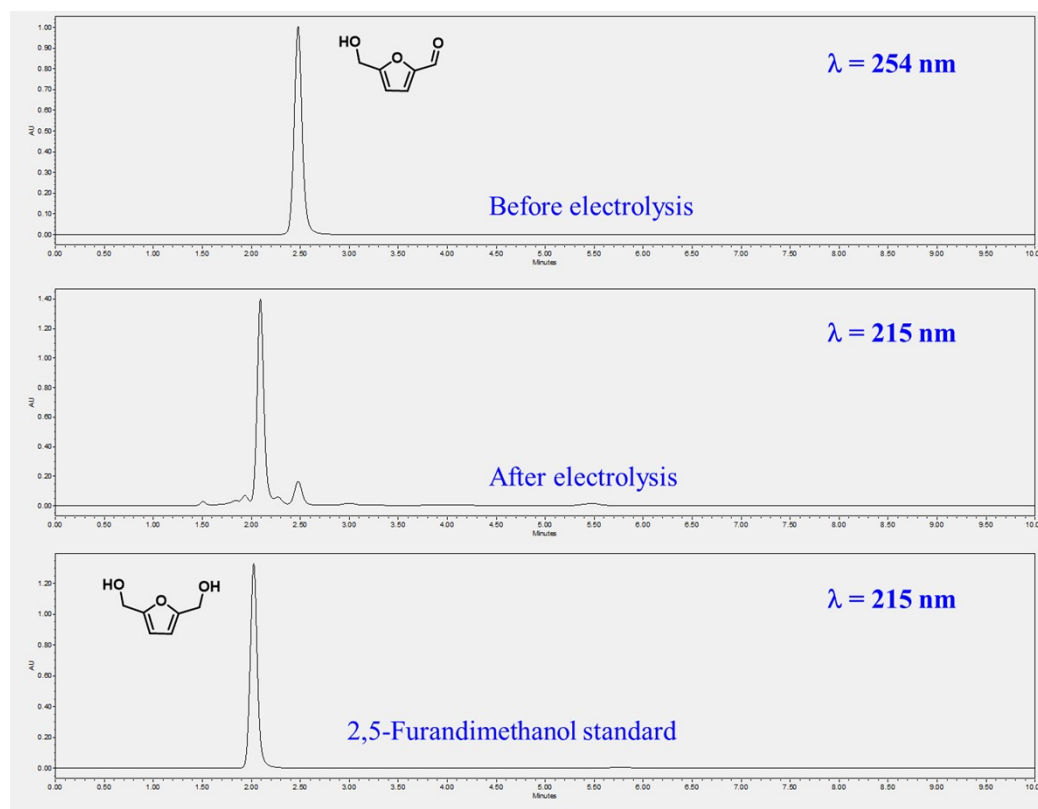


Figure S14 Representative GC-MS results for selected substrates. Before electrolysis (black line); and after electrolysis (magenta line)



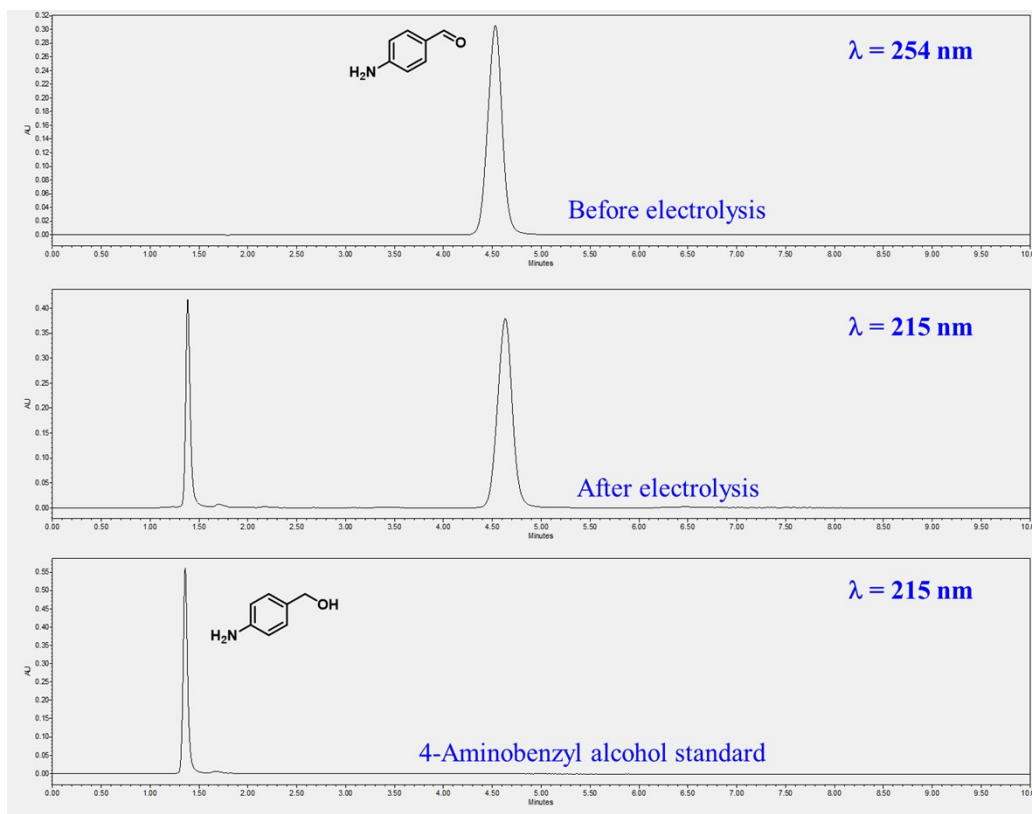


Figure S15 Representative HPLC spectra for selected substrates

Table S1 Surface elemental composition analysis of the molybdenum sulfide seed layer by XPS

Sample ID	Mo (at%)	S (at%)	O (at%)	C (at%)	Mo:S
MoS _x /CC	3.58	15.17	16.63	47.8	1:4.2
MoS ₃ /CC	5.82	15.82	13.59	47.53	1:2.7
2H-MoS ₂ /CC	9.79	19.81	9.73	47.7	1:2.0

Table S2 Relative atomic percentage (at.%) of different Mo 3d species calculated from the high-resolution XPS spectra of Mo 3d of the N-MoS₂ and S-MoS₂ electrode.

Sample ID	Mo ⁴⁺ 3d _{5/2}				Mo ⁴⁺ 3d _{3/2}				Mo ⁶⁺ 3d _{5/2}		Mo ⁶⁺ 3d _{5/2}		1T : 2H : MoOx
	1T		2H		1T		2H		B.E. (eV)	at%	B.E. (eV)	at%	
	B.E. (eV)	at%	B.E. (eV)	at%	B.E. (eV)	at%	B.E. (eV)	at%					
N-MoS ₂	229.1	0.2584	229.9	0.2796	232.2	0.1722	233.5	0.1864	233.0	0.0619	236.2	0.0412	43 : 46 : 11
S-MoS ₂	228.9	0.2691	229.7	0.2845	232.1	0.1794	233.3	0.1896	232.9	0.046	236.1	0.0308	44 : 47 : 7

Table S3 Relative atomic percentage (at.%) of different S 2p species calculated from the high-resolution XPS spectra of S 2p of the N-MoS₂ and S-MoS₂ electrode.

Sample ID	S 2p _{3/2}				S 2p _{1/2}				1T : 2H
	1T		2H		1T		2H		
	B.E. (eV)	at%	B.E. (eV)	at%	B.E. (eV)	at%	B.E. (eV)	at%	
N-MoS ₂	162.0	0.2753	162.6	0.3074	163.4	0.2302	164.5	0.1869	50.5 : 49.4
S-MoS ₂	161.9	0.4003	162.9	0.2663	163.3	0.2001	164.5	0.1331	60.0 : 39.9

Table S4 Working voltage records during the electrolysis at various current densities.

Electrode	Current density (mA cm ⁻²)	Working potential (V _{Ag/AgCl})	
		Start	End
S-MoS ₂	5	1.12	1.30
	10	1.31	1.37
	15	1.40	1.48
	20	1.47	1.53

Table S5 FFL convert, Selectivity, Product yield, and Faradaic efficiency for the as-prepared S-MoS₂ electrode in different pH conditions.

pH	FFL Conv. (%)	F.E. (%)	Yield (%)		Sel. (%)	
			FFA	HDF	FFA	HDF
4.5	37.7	10.2	29.9	0.7	97.5	2.4
6	45.2	12.5	37.3	1.0	97.3	2.6
9	82.3	23.5	64.5	6.1	91.3	8.6
12	92.3	18.6	29.9	25.9	53.5	46.4

Table S6 FFL convert, Selectivity, Product yield, and Faradaic efficiency for the as-prepared S-MoS₂ electrode under different current densities.

Current density (mA cm ⁻²)	FFL Conv. (%)	F.E. (%)	Yield (%)		Sel. (%)	
			FFA	HDF	FFA	HDF
5	47.7	29.6	37.2	2.1	94.7	5.2
10	82.3	26.4	64.5	6.1	91.3	8.7
15	73.6	13.2	41.0	12.8	76.2	23.8
20	65.6	8.9	29.7	14.1	67.8	32.2

Table S7 FFL convert and Product yield for these base metal electrodes.

Electrode	FFL Conv. (%)	Yield (%)	
		FFA	HDF
S-MoS ₂	81.1	67.1	5.9
N-MoS ₂	72.5	54.7	7.8
Pb	91.1	51.2	15.9
Ag	82.4	45.7	19.7
Cu	75.4	36.3	21.2
Zn	81.8	36.1	20.2
Au	72.4	24.9	24.5
Pt	18.2	19.1	--
Pd	67.7	13.5	19.6
CC	88.7	7.2	41.7
Ni	61.9	5.7	12.8
Nb	83.1	3.8	24.3
Ti	82.7	2.1	26.1
Mo	63.4	2.0	21.4

Reference

1. Quaino, P.; Juarez, F.; Santos, E.; Schmickler, W., Volcano plots in hydrogen electrocatalysis - uses and abuses. *Beilstein J Nanotechnol* **2014**, *5*, 846-854.