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Title: Splicing the active phases of copper/cobalt-based catalysts achieves high-rate tandem electroreduction of nitrate to ammonia**Author(s):** He, WH (He, Wenhui); Zhang, J (Zhang, Jian); Dieckhöfer, S (Dieckhoefer, Stefan); Varhade, S (Varhade, Swapnil); Brix, AC (Brix, Ann Cathrin); Lielpetere, A (Lielpetere, Anna); Seisel, S (Seisel, Sabine); Junqueira, JRC (Junqueira, Joao R. C.); Schuhmann, W (Schuhmann, Wolfgang)**Source:** NATURE COMMUNICATIONS **Volume:** 13 **Issue:** 1 **Article Number:** 1129 **DOI:** 10.1038/s41467-022-28728-4 **Published Date:** 2022 MAR 2**Times Cited in Web of Science Core Collection:** 697**Total Times Cited:** 726**Usage Count (Last 180 days):** 85**Usage Count (Since 2013):** 1085**Cited Reference Count:** 86

Abstract: Electrocatalytic recycling of waste nitrate (NO₃⁻) to valuable ammonia (NH₃) at ambient conditions is a green and appealing alternative to the Haber-Bosch process. However, the reaction requires multi-step electron and proton transfer, making it a grand challenge to drive high-rate NH₃ synthesis in an energy-efficient way. Herein, we present a design concept of tandem catalysts, which involves coupling intermediate phases of different transition metals, existing at low applied overpotentials, as cooperative active sites that enable cascade NO₃⁻-to-NH₃ conversion, in turn avoiding the generally encountered scaling relations. We implement the concept by electrochemical transformation of Cu-Co binary sulfides into potential-dependent core-shell Cu/CuOx and Co/CoO phases. Electrochemical evaluation, kinetic studies, and in-situ Raman spectra reveal that the inner Cu/CuOx phases preferentially catalyze NO₃⁻ reduction to NO₂⁻, which is rapidly reduced to NH₃ at the nearby Co/CoO shell. This unique tandem catalyst system leads to a NO₃⁻-to-NH₃ Faradaic efficiency of 93.3 +/- 2.1% in a wide range of NO₃⁻ concentrations at pH 13, a high NH₃ yield rate of 1.17 mmol cm⁻² h⁻¹ in 0.1 M NO₃⁻ at -0.175 V vs. RHE, and a half-cell energy efficiency of similar to 36%, surpassing most previous reports.

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