



Electrocatalytic hydrogen evolution with cobalt–poly(4-vinylpyridine) metallopolymers

Zeynep Kap¹ · Emine Ülker^{1,2} · Satya Vijaya Kumar Nune¹ · Ferdi Karadas^{1,3}

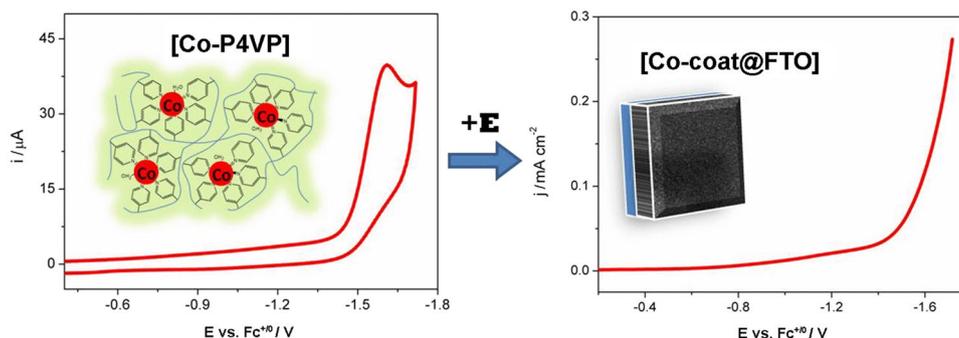
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Abstract

A facile synthetic pathway using poly(4-vinylpyridine) as a polypyridyl platform is reported for the formation of a metallopolymer. Electrochemical studies indicate that the metallopolymer acts as an efficient H₂ evolution catalyst similar to cobalt polypyridyl complexes. It is also observed that the metallopolymer is transformed to cobalt particles when a cathodic potential is applied in the presence of an acid. Electrochemical measurements indicate that an FTO electrode coated with these cobalt particles also acts as an efficient hydrogen evolution catalyst. Approximately 80 μmoles of H₂ gas can be collected during 2 h of electrolysis at –1.5 V (vs. Fc⁺⁰) in the presence of 60 mM of acetic acid. A comprehensive study of the electrochemical and electrocatalytic behavior of cobalt–poly(4-vinylpyridine) is discussed in detail.

Graphical Abstract

Poly(4-vinylpyridine) as a precursor for electrodeposited cobalt particles: a cobalt coat derived by a metallopolymer acts as an efficient H₂ evolution catalyst. It can transform to a cobalt coat when a potential above –1.1 V is applied in acid medium. Exchange current density of 10^{–2.67} mA cm^{–2} was observed from the Co-coat at –1.5 V (vs. Fc⁺⁰).



Keywords Cobalt · Electrodeposition · Hydrogen evolution · Poly(4-vinylpyridine) · Water reduction

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✉ Emine Ülker
emine.kapancik@erdogan.edu.tr

✉ Ferdi Karadas
karadas@fen.bilkent.edu.tr

² Department of Chemistry, Faculty of Arts & Sciences, Recep Tayyip Erdogan University, 53100 Rize, Turkey

³ UNAM-Institute of Materials Science and Nanotechnology, Bilkent University, 06800 Ankara, Turkey

¹ Department of Chemistry, Bilkent University, 06800 Ankara, Turkey

1 Introduction

Much research has been devoted to the development of catalysts for hydrogen evolution, which is one of the most challenging steps in the development of the hydrogen economy [1–7]. Even though platinum is the best catalyst known to date, its high cost has encouraged researchers to find alternative highly efficient and abundant catalysts. Catalysts containing Co and Ni metal ions have been the pioneers in this field since several electrocatalysts such as cobalt diglyoxime complexes (also known as cobaloximes) [8–10], cobalt diamine–dioximes [11], cobalt polypyridyl complexes [2, 7, 12–14], nickel phosphines [1, 15–17], and cobalt sulfides [18] have been reported to evolve hydrogen from water efficiently.

Although molecular complexes are the central focus of current research, these complexes have a tendency to disintegrate under drastic electrocatalytic and photocatalytic conditions. For example, the debate on whether cobalt diamine–dioxime complexes degrade to form cobalt-containing nanoparticles is still ongoing. Kaeffer et al. recently claimed that molecular complexes act as molecular catalysts in non-aqueous solutions, whereas they could transform to metal-based nanoparticles in acidic and/or aqueous solution and in the presence of an applied potential [19]. Recent studies focusing on such transformation processes indicate that the nanoparticles that are produced with this method could also act as efficient water reduction electrocatalysts. The synthetic strategy including the use of molecular systems as precursors for electroactive nanoparticles for water reduction was first reported by Anxolabéhère-Mallart et al. [20]. The origin of the catalytic activity of an intensely studied cobalt clathrochelate system, in which the cobalt site is buried inside a hexadentate ligand cavity, was one of the first controversies in the field of molecular hydrogen evolution catalysts because no catalytic activity was expected from such a sterically hindered cobalt site. It was later found that, in fact, the cobalt nanoparticles formed by the decomposition of the molecular cobalt complex were responsible for electrocatalytic water reduction. A follow-up study on a series of cobalt–trisglyoximate complexes with different ligand sets revealed that the potential for electrodeposition is highly dependent on the type of the ligand [21]. A recent study by Anxolabéhère-Mallart et al. led to the conclusion that the cobalt–bisglyoximate complex, which is not an active electrocatalyst for proton reduction can be altered in the presence of acid to cobalt-based nanoparticles, which are efficient electrocatalysts for proton reduction [22]. Such an electrodeposition process was observed not only for cobalt complexes with different ligands such as pyridine oxime [23] but also for metal complexes other than cobalt such

as $[\text{Ni}(\text{N}-\text{N}-\text{SCH}_3)_2](\text{BF}_4)_2$ ($\text{N}-\text{N}-\text{SCH}_3 = 2$ -pyridyl- N -(2'-methylthiophenyl)methyleneimine) [24].

These deposited catalysts have the following key advantages over molecular systems: (i) an additional step for the deposition of the catalysts on the electrode is unnecessary due to their in situ synthesis on the electrode surface, and (ii) the deposited catalysts are much more stable compared to molecular systems under drastic electrocatalytic processes. Therefore, the aforementioned method involving the use of monometallic complexes as precursors to form water reduction catalysts should be investigated further.

In this study, a metallopolymer, cobalt poly(4-vinylpyridine) (P4VP), was used for the first time as a precursor for the preparation of cobalt-containing particles that can efficiently reduce protons to hydrogen. Polymers with pyridyl groups have been previously used to bind with transition metal ions such as ruthenium and copper to form metallopolymer. This study also outlines a detailed electrochemical investigation of cobalt–polymer systems as well as their transformation to cobalt-based particles, which are active electrocatalysts for H_2 evolution.

2 Experimental section

2.1 Starting materials

Cobalt acetate, poly(4-vinylpyridine), acetic acid (99.8%), and all solvents were of analytical grade and were obtained from Sigma-Aldrich and used without any further processing. The abbreviation, CoAc_2 will be used for cobalt acetate and AcOH will be used for acetic acid throughout the article. Millipore deionized water (resistivity: 18 $\text{m}\Omega \text{ cm}$) was used for all experiments.

2.2 Synthesis of [Co–P4VP]

CoAc_2 and poly(4-vinylpyridine) (P4VP) (1:5) were mixed in a 1:1 $\text{H}_2\text{O}/\text{MeCN}$ (% volume per volume, v/v) mixture and used for electrochemical studies. Throughout the article, the abbreviation [Co–P4VP] will be used for the metallopolymer and MeCN will be used for acetonitrile.

2.3 Electrochemistry

Electrochemical experiments were performed at room temperature using a Gamry Instruments Interface 1000 Potentiostat/Galvanostat. A conventional three-electrode electrochemical cell was used with a glassy carbon disc electrode (GCE) (area = 0.071 cm^2) as the working electrode and a Pt wire as the counter electrode. The working electrode was cleaned after each measurement by polishing with an alumina ($0.05\text{-}\mu$ diameter) suspension followed by sonication

with water. The pseudo-reference electrode was a silver wire immersed in 1:1 H₂O/MeCN (v/v) mixture with 0.1 M KNO₃, which was separated from the solution by a glass frit. Ferrocene was used as an internal standard and all potentials were referenced versus the ferrocenium/ferrocene couple (Fc⁺⁰) (0.64 V vs. SHE). AcOH was used as the proton source in the hydrogen evolution experiments. All experiments were carried out under a nitrogen atmosphere.

2.4 Formation of Co particles onto FTO

A solution of [Co–P4VP] (1 mM) in a H₂O/MeCN mixture (1:1 v/v) containing 3 mM of AcOH and 0.1 M of KNO₃ under nitrogen was electrolyzed at –1.5 V (vs. Fc⁺⁰) for 2 h using fluorine-doped tin oxide (FTO) (area: 1 cm²) as the working electrode. The electrode was washed several times with an H₂O/MeCN mixture after coating. Cobalt particle-coated FTO is abbreviated as [Co-coat@FTO] throughout the article.

2.5 Bulk water electrolysis

The bulk electrolysis experiment was performed in a H₂O/MeCN (1:1 v/v) mixture with 0.1 M of KNO₃ containing 60 mM of AcOH at –1.5 V (vs. Fc⁺⁰) for 2 h. A Pt mesh counter electrode was separated from the rest of the solution by a glass frit. [Co-coat@FTO] was used as the working electrode.

2.6 GC analysis

The gas generated during the electrolysis was analyzed with an Agilent 7820A gas chromatograph equipped with a Molesieve GC column (30 m × 0.53 mm × 25 μm) thermostatted at 40 °C and a TCD detector thermostatted at 100 °C for the detection of hydrogen (H₂). Argon was used as the carrier gas. To avoid cross-contamination, prior to each experiment, the electrochemical cell was purged with nitrogen for 20 min. Then, 100 μL aliquots of gas were collected from the headspace of the electrochemical cell over 10-min intervals with a gas-tight Hamilton syringe. The retention time of hydrogen was recorded as 0.77 min.

3 Results and discussion

3.1 Synthesis and characterization

When CoAc₂ was added to a suspension of P4VP in H₂O/MeCN mixture (1:1 v/v), a clear pink solution was obtained, indicating the formation of a cationic metallopolymer. CoAc₂ and P4VP were added in the stoichiometric ratio of 1:5 (Co:pyridine) to ensure that each cobalt ion is

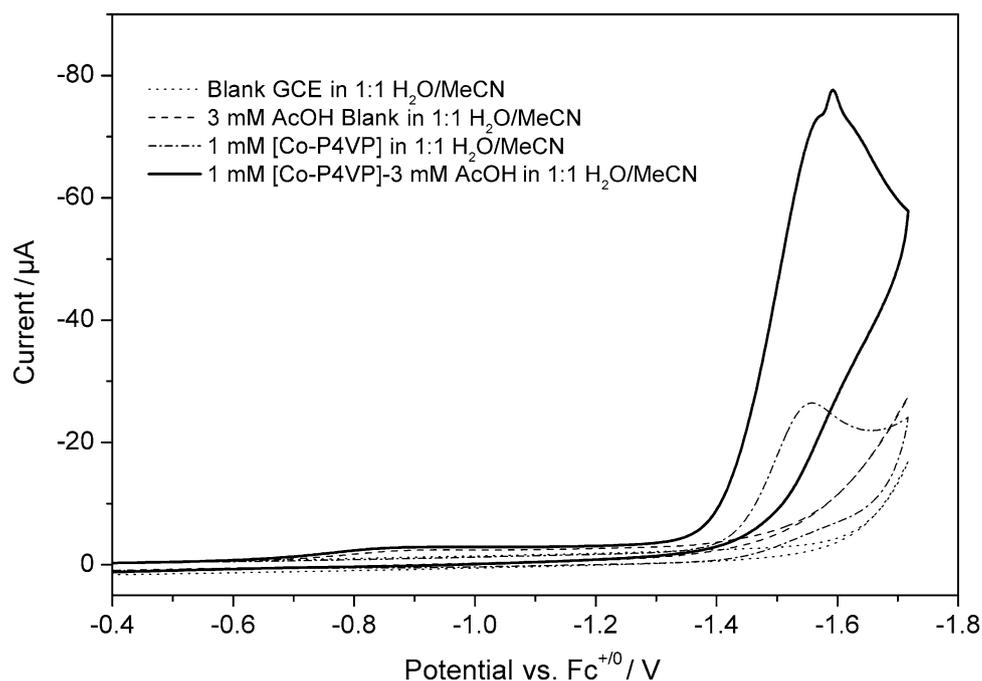
surrounded by an average of five pyridine groups and one solvent molecule. N 1s peak of XPS for P4VP positioned at 399 eV showed a visible shift to a slightly higher binding energy in the resulting compound, indicating a variation in the charge due to the formation of Co–N bonds (Fig. S1) [25]. Furthermore, the shoulder observed at 399 eV, can be attributed to the pyridyl groups of P4VP, which are not coordinated to cobalt ion.

3.2 Electrocatalytic studies

The cyclic voltammogram (CV) of [Co–P4VP] at a GCE in a H₂O/MeCN (1:1 v/v) mixture with 0.1 M of KNO₃ as a supporting electrolyte displays a redox potential at around –1.5 V (vs. Fc⁺⁰), which can be assigned to the Co^{III/I} reduction process (Fig. 1). The electrocatalytic proton reduction capacity of the [Co–P4VP] was studied in H₂O/MeCN mixture (1:1 v/v) after addition of AcOH as the proton source. CV of [Co–P4VP] with 3 mM of AcOH exhibits improved currents at more positive potentials closer to the Co^{III/I} wave. Furthermore, CV experiments performed with a GCE in the absence of catalyst and acid did not exhibit any catalytic current. A modest increase in the current is observed when acid is added to the solution in the absence of a catalyst. Then, a significant current is observed with the addition of the acid in a solution of [Co–P4VP] (1 mM). The comparison of the CVs mentioned above suggests that [Co–P4VP] is responsible for the electrocatalytic H₂ evolution (Fig. 1). The CVs of the catalyst with and without acid are similar while a significantly higher current is obtained in the presence of [Co–P4VP]. CVs of CoAc₂ in H₂O/MeCN in the absence and the presence of 3 mM of AcOH were also obtained to compare the electrochemical behavior of the bare Co(II) precursor (Fig. S2) and [Co–P4VP]. No significant increase in the current of CoAc₂ was observed compared to that of [Co–P4VP]. In addition, CV of a P4VP-coated GCE was measured since P4VP is not soluble in 1:1 H₂O/MeCN (v/v) mixture. CVs of P4VP-coated GCE in a H₂O/MeCN mixture (v/v 1:1) containing 0.1 M KNO₃ supporting electrolyte with and without 3 mM of AcOH reveal that P4VP itself did not contribute significantly to the electrocatalytic activity (Fig. S3a, b). Overall, a comparison of CVs obtained for bare CoAc₂, bare P4VP, and [Co–P4VP] indicates that the target metallopolymer is the active catalyst in the presence of acid.

Electrochemical studies performed on [Co–P4VP] with different metal:ligand ratios of 1:5, 1:10, and 1:50 show similar electrochemical profiles (Fig. S4). Absorption spectra of these derivatives are similar as well (Fig. S5). A broad band at 506 nm ($\epsilon = 12 \times 10^3 \text{ M}^{-1} \text{ cm}^{-1}$ for Co–P4VP (1:5)) with a shoulder at 463 nm that could be attributed to a metal-to-ligand charge transfer (MLCT) transition was also observed; this band is similar to some of the previously reported Co(II) molecular systems [26]. The aforementioned similarities in

Fig. 1 Comparison of cyclic voltammograms of blank GCE (dot), 3 mM of AcOH blank (dash), 1 mM of [Co–P4VP] (1:5) (dash dot), and 1 mM of [Co–P4VP] in the presence of 3 mM of AcOH (solid) in 1:1 H₂O/MeCN (v/v) mixture with 0.1 M KNO₃ at a GCE (ν : 100 mV s⁻¹)



these derivatives suggest that cobalt ions in Co–P4VP systems have similar coordination environments irrespective of the metal:ligand ratio.

According to the literature, the overpotential for the catalytic water reduction process of the catalyst can be extracted from the lowest potential at which AcOH is reduced to dihydrogen [27]. The overpotential for [Co–P4VP] was derived as approximately 210 mV when the half reaction potential for AcOH in MeCN is taken as 1.29 V versus Fc⁺⁰ [28]. The obtained overpotential is similar to the value reported for [Co₃(C₆H₁₁O₂)₆][BF₄]₂ (175 mV) [29] and much lower than the reported overpotential for [Co(CF₃SO₃)(1,4-di(picolyl)-7-(*p*-toluenesulfonyl)-1,4,7-triazacyclononane)][CF₃SO₃] (590 mV) [27]. The comparison above is quite rough due to the assumption that pK_a value of AcOH is identical in a H₂O/MeCN (1:1 v/v) mixture to that in MeCN since [Co–P4VP] is only partially soluble in pure H₂O and MeCN. The peak current of the wave (*I*_p) obtained in the presence of [Co–P4VP] increases linearly with the square root of the scan rate ($\nu^{1/2}$), indicating a diffusion-controlled process (Fig. S6) [30]. A series of CV measurements were performed to determine the rate order of the electrocatalysis with respect to the concentration of [Co–P4VP] and AcOH (Fig. S7). The electrocatalytic H₂ evolution capacity of [Co–P4VP] was investigated with increasing concentrations of AcOH. The linear trend in the current with increasing acid concentration is a clear indication of the electrocatalytic H₂ evolution (Fig. S8). The deviation from linearity at acid concentrations of above 5 mM could be attributed to the deactivation of the complex. The electrode was polished before each CV scan to avoid the contribution from

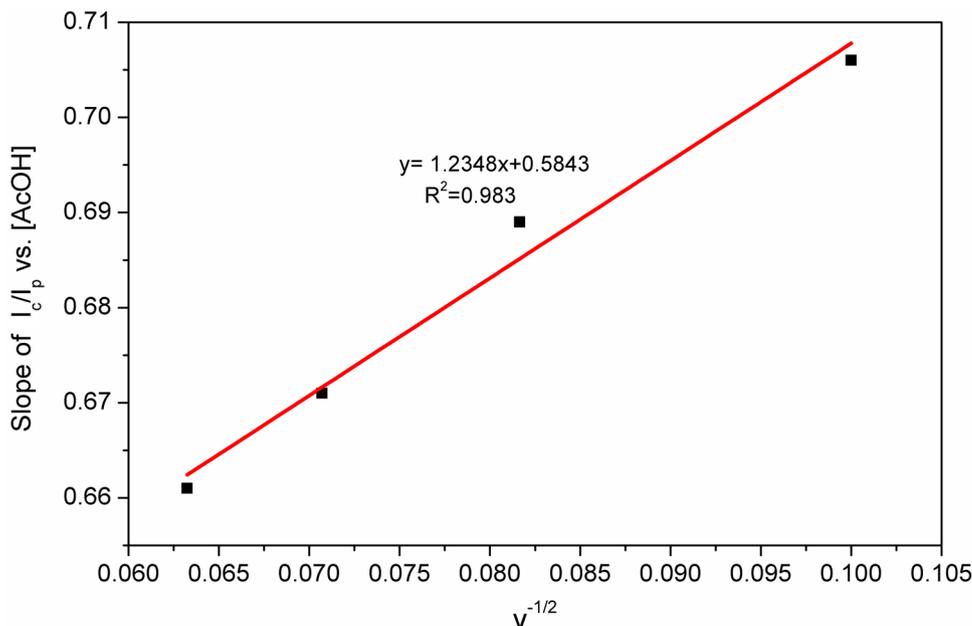
a possible adsorbed species. CVs have two characteristic features; a broad band due to the molecular cobalt ion and an irreversible spike that indicates the presence of an adsorbed species. The maximum point just before the spike (labeled as *) was, thus, used to investigate the electrocatalytic activity of [Co–P4VP]. The electrochemical behavior of [Co–P4VP] since a deactivation process, which was discussed below in detail, is observed above an acid concentration of 3 mM and at relatively high negative overpotentials.

The plot of the catalytic current (*I*_c) versus concentration of [Co–P4VP] also exhibits linearity. The electrochemical studies systematically performed with increasing concentrations of [Co–P4VP] and AcOH indicate that catalytic hydrogen generation is first-order with respect to the concentration of [Co–P4VP] and is second-order with respect to [AcOH] at low concentrations as extracted using Eq. (1) [31].

$$I_c = nFA[\text{cat}]\sqrt{Dk[\text{H}^+]^2} \quad (1)$$

A second-order reaction rate with respect to the concentration of the acid and a first-order rate with respect to the concentration of the catalyst indicates the presence of a water reduction process that involves 2e⁻ and 2H⁺. The turnover frequency (TOF) of the catalyst could be extracted by plotting the slopes of these lines against $\nu^{-1/2}$ (Fig. 2) for a catalytic process that involves an electron transfer followed by a catalytic reaction (*E_tC_i'* scheme) [31]. A linear trend is obtained from the *I*_c/*I*_p versus [AcOH] plots for different scan rates (where *I*_p is the peak current in the absence of acid) which is presented in Fig. S9 (Eq. 2).

Fig. 2 Plot of the slopes versus $v^{-1/2}$. The linear fit is $1.2348x + 0.5843$, $R^2 = 0.983$. For 60 mM [AcOH], this corresponds to TOF of ca. 35 mol H_2 /(mol [Co-P4VP] × h)



$$\frac{I_c}{I_p} = \frac{n}{0.4463} \sqrt{\frac{RTk[H^+]^2}{Fv}} \quad (2)$$

TOF for the catalyst in the presence of 60 mM of AcOH is calculated as 35 h^{-1} , which is similar to the value reported for the CoPy4 system [31]. Here, it should be noted that [Co-P4VP] is completely deactivated at acid concentrations above 5 mM. Although the system cannot operate at an acid concentration of 60 mM, the similar electrochemical behavior and catalytic performances of a cobalt polypyridyl system and [Co-P4VP] suggest the formation of a metal-polymer in [Co-P4VP] that incorporates single cobalt site surrounded by pyridyl groups of P4VP. From the TOF value ($35 \text{ mol } H_2/(\text{mol [Co-P4VP]} \times \text{h})$), H_2 evolution was calculated as $0.058 \text{ mmol mg}^{-1} \text{ h}^{-1}$, which is higher than CoPy4 system ($0.047 \text{ mmol mg}^{-1} \text{ h}^{-1}$) [31], cobalt(II) complex supported by 2-tetrahydrofurfurylamino-*N,N*-bis(2-methylene-4-*tert*-butyl-6-methyl)phenol ($0.029 \text{ mmol mg}^{-1} \text{ h}^{-1}$) [32], MoS_2 , and Ni2P (bulk) (0.038 and $0.039 \text{ mmol mg}^{-1} \text{ h}^{-1}$), respectively [33]. Furthermore, H_2 production rate for various catalysts is listed in Table S1.

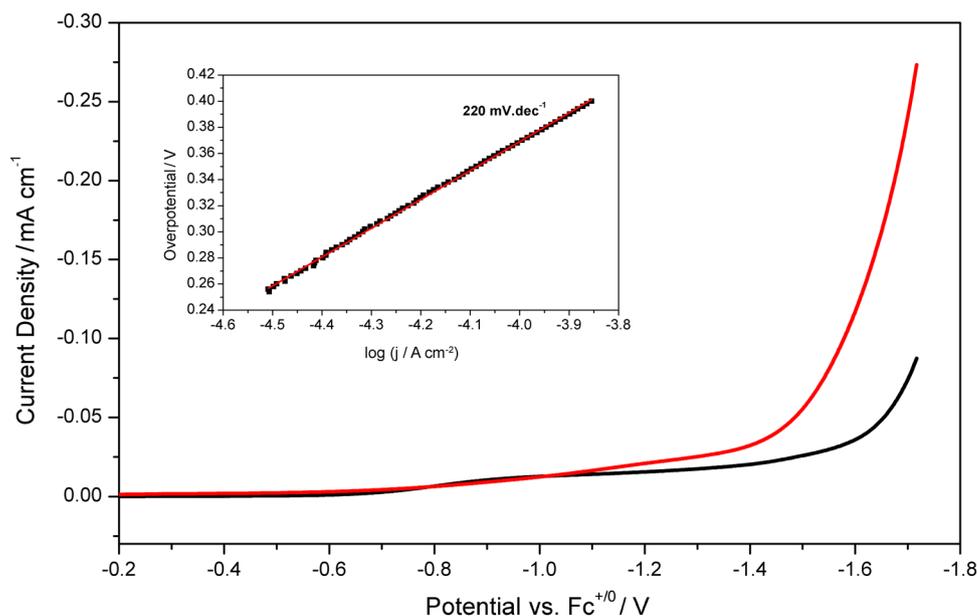
At low acid concentrations, the shape of the catalytic current wave is similar to the shape obtained in the absence of acid. However, I_c saturates at the concentrations above approximately 5 mM, and the rate of reaction becomes acid independent. Furthermore, an unusual irreversible spike labeled * was observed above acid concentrations of 3 mM that increases with increasing concentration of the acid. Such irreversible sharp peaks which have not been observed in cobalt polypyridyl complexes previously reported in the

literature are generally attributed to the adsorption of chemical species on the electrode surface (Fig. S8) [34]. Several studies have shown that cobalt complexes could act as precursors for the electrodeposition of nanoparticles to catalyze H_2 evolution [20–22]. Rinse tests are usually used in electro-supported catalysis to investigate whether catalytically active, insoluble, and strongly attached species are deposited onto the electrode surface [35]. Therefore, a rinse test was performed to investigate the composition of the deposits on the GCE. An electrolysis experiment at -1.5 V (vs. $Fc^{+/0}$) was performed with 1 mM of [Co-P4VP] $H_2O/MeCN$ (1:1 v/v) solution in the presence of 5 mM of AcOH and 0.1 M of KNO_3 for 15 min using GCE (area: 0.071 cm^2) as the working electrode. The electrode was then rinsed with an $H_2O/MeCN$ mixture to eliminate weakly attached molecular species and was placed into a 5 mM AcOH solution in the absence of the catalyst. A comparison of CV profiles for the blank GCE and the GCE that was used for electrolysis indicates that the deposit also serves as a catalyst for water reduction because the CV of rinsed electrode exhibits a higher cathodic current compared to that of the blank electrode (Fig. S10). This result suggests that [Co-P4VP] transforms to cobalt-containing particles at more negative values than the potential of -1.1 V in acidic media.

3.3 Catalytic activity of [Co-coat@FTO]

Co particles coated onto an FTO electrode, [Co-coat@FTO] were formed by electrolysis of a 1 mM of [Co-P4VP] in 1:1 $H_2O/MeCN$ (v/v) mixture containing 3 mM of AcOH and 0.1 M of KNO_3 at -1.5 V (vs. $Fc^{+/0}$) for 2 h. The modified FTO electrode was then rinsed and used as the working

Fig. 3 LSV of blank FTO (black line) and [Co-coat@FTO] obtained after electrolysis of 1 mM [Co-P4VP] and 3 mM AcOH H₂O/MeCN solution with 0.1 M KNO₃ at an applied potential of -1.5 V (vs. Fc⁺⁰) for 2 h (ν : 100 mV s⁻¹). The inset shows the Tafel slope derived from LSV



electrode for further electrochemical measurements. Figure 3 shows the linear sweep voltammogram (LSV) of [Co-coat@FTO]. A catalytic onset potential of 210 mV is required to produce a current density of 55 $\mu\text{A cm}^{-2}$ and the Tafel slope of 220 mV dec⁻¹ was derived from LSV analysis at a low scan rate. Although obtained at slightly different experimental conditions, the slope is similar to that of the Co nanoparticles electrodeposited from cobalt-bisglyoximate diphenyl complex solution (200 mV dec⁻¹) [22], Co₂B-500 (amorphous cobalt boride annealed at 500 °C) (177 mV dec⁻¹ at higher current density) [36], and Cu-TPA catalyst (copper(II) tris(2-pyridylmethyl)amine) (320 mV dec⁻¹) [37], reported previously. A relatively high Tafel slope indicates that the mechanism of hydrogen evolution on [Co-coat@FTO] was similar to that of the Co nanoparticles and Co₂B-500. Three classical theories are routinely used to explain the mechanisms underlying the evolution of hydrogen on metal surfaces. The first step of hydrogen evolution reaction (HER) is believed to be the proton discharge step (Volmer step, 120 mV dec⁻¹) followed by electrochemical desorption (Heyrovsky step, 40 mV dec⁻¹) or chemical desorption (Tafel step, 30 mV dec⁻¹) [38, 39]. The water discharge reaction (Volmer step) appears to be the dominant rate limiting step during the HER with Co particles [36]. The exchange current density (j_0) of 10^{-2.67} mA cm⁻² was determined from the Tafel plot and is similar to that obtained for Co nanoparticles electrodeposited from cobalt-bisglyoximate diphenyl complex, 10^{-2.7} mA cm⁻² [22], electrodeposited Co-based film, 10^{-2.5} mA cm⁻²_{geometric} [40], and higher than that for electropolymerized Co(II) dibenzotetraaza(14) annulene system, 10^{-4.70} mA cm⁻²_{geometric} [41].

A controlled potential electrolysis was also performed in a 1:1 H₂O/MeCN (v/v) solution with 0.1 M of KNO₃

containing 60 mM of AcOH at -1.5 V for the quantitative measurement of the evolved H₂. The results summarized in Fig. 4a indicate that a total of around -17 C of charge passed during the course of 2 h while 1 C was collected during a 5 h experiment at -0.75 V versus NHE using Co nanoparticles prepared from boron-capped tris(glyoximate) cobalt clathrochelate [20] and 3 C of charge was obtained at -1 V versus SCE using a cobalt-bisglyoximate diphenyl complex [22]. It should be noted that the aforementioned studies were performed at different experimental conditions, making it difficult to make any comparisons. A 100 μL aliquot of gas collected from the headspace of the electrolysis cell was transferred with a gas-tight syringe to obtain a gas chromatogram (Fig. S11). Current efficiency of 91% for H₂ production catalyzed by [Co-coat@FTO] was calculated using the moles of H₂ produced (0.081 mmol) and the charge passed (-17C) during the electrolysis (Fig. 4b). This clearly indicates that the Co-based particles formed during the electrolysis serve as the active species for H₂ evolution.

3.4 Characterization of electrodes

Figure 5 depicts the XPS spectra of Co 2p signals of the Co particles coated onto the FTO compared to the Co 2p signals of the Co(II) precursor and [Co-P4VP]. Co 2p_{3/2} and 2p_{1/2} signals of [Co-P4VP] were observed as broad peaks at 782.38 and 798.08 eV, respectively, with FWHM of approximately 2–2.5 eV in [Co-P4VP], which corresponds well with the Co(II) precursor data (782.28 and 798.38 eV, respectively), indicating the absence of a significant change in the oxidation state [42]. Moreover, distinctive and scalable satellite signals were also observed at binding energies 4–5 eV higher than the principal signals.

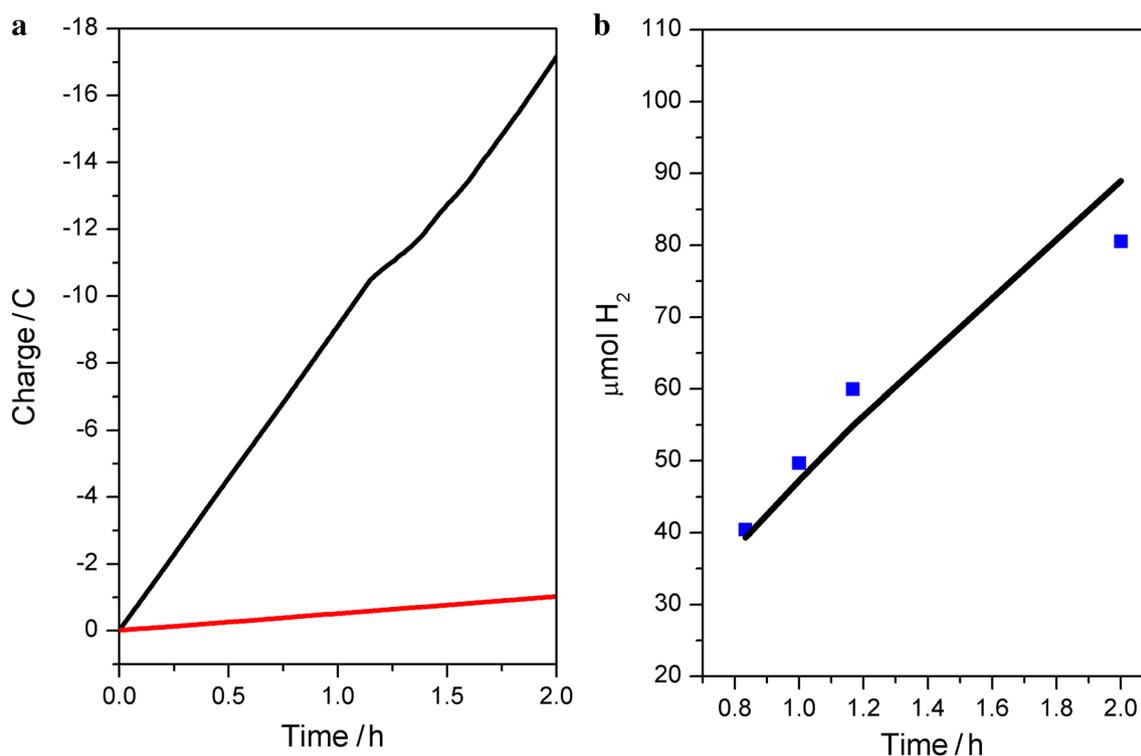


Fig. 4 Controlled potential electrolysis at -1.5 V (vs. $\text{Fc}^{+/0}$) in 1:1 $\text{H}_2\text{O}/\text{MeCN}$ with 0.1 M KNO_3 and 60 mM AcOH . **a** Charge versus time blank FTO (red line) and $[\text{Co-coat@FTO}]$ (black line). **b** H_2 pro-

duced with $[\text{Co-coat@FTO}]$ versus time confirmed by GC. The quantity of H_2 (μmol) is integrated from GC (blue squares) and Faraday's Law assuming 91% Faraday's yield (black line). (Color figure online)

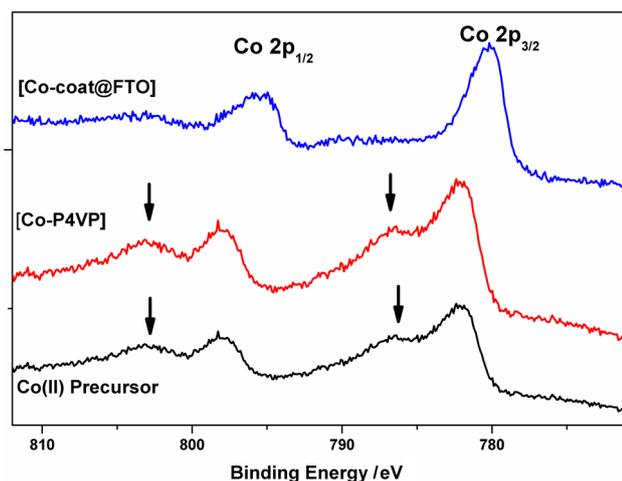


Fig. 5 XPS spectra of Co $2p$ signals of Co(II) precursor, $[\text{Co-P4VP}]$ and $[\text{Co-coat@FTO}]$

However, Co $2p$ signals of the $[\text{Co-coat@FTO}]$ show only a mild shift. Co $2p_{3/2}$ and Co $2p_{1/2}$ signals were observed as strong intense peaks at 780 and 795 eV, respectively, with FWHM of approximately 2.5 – 3 eV with insignificant or negligible satellite signals. The mild shift in the position of the principle signals and insignificant satellite signals infers the

presence of a mixture of oxidation states. Similar studies of N $1s$ and C $1s$ signals (Fig. S12a, b) reveal that the Co particles coated onto the FTO electrode exhibit a different chemical nature from $[\text{Co-P4VP}]$. N $1s$ and C $1s$ signals of the coating deposited on the FTO correspond well with the P4VP precursor, indicating no evident decomposition in the pyridine ring or the P4VP chains. Furthermore, SEM images of the $[\text{Co-coat@FTO}]$ (Fig. S13) exhibit a continuous film of particles, which is in good agreement with the XPS analysis findings.

4 Conclusion

While cobalt polypyridyl complexes have received much attention as electrocatalysts for H_2 evolution, to date, no studies focusing on the electrocatalytic behavior of cobalt systems with pyridyl containing polymers have been reported. Although the exact coordination environment of cobalt ions in $[\text{Co-P4VP}]$ cannot be made, the electrochemical profile and electrocatalytic activity of $[\text{Co-P4VP}]$ suggest that the molecular cobalt systems surrounded with pyridyl groups are active sites in $[\text{Co-P4VP}]$. Furthermore, detailed electrochemical studies followed by XPS studies clearly show that molecular systems with single-metal sites

can be obtained when the cobalt ion reacted with poly(4-vinylpyridine). At low acid concentrations, electrocatalytic activity for H₂ evolution process, which is similar to cobalt polypyridyl complexes, was observed. A cobalt polypyridyl system, Co^{II}-PY4 (2-bis(2-pyridyl)(methoxy)methyl-6-pyridylpyridine) in MeCN, exhibits the TOF of 40 h⁻¹ in the presence of 60 mM trifluoroacetic acid while a similar performance (TOF = 35 h⁻¹) is observed for [Co-P4VP] in more demanding conditions (1:1 H₂O/MeCN (v/v) mixture and 60 mM AcOH). Such cobalt-polymer systems have the following advantages over cobalt polypyridyl complexes: (1) synthesis of pyridyl containing polymers is rather straightforward compared to those of the polypyridyl complexes and (2) the diverse chemistry of polymers can be used further to tune the electrochemical stability of the cobalt-polymer systems. The work focusing on the use of polymers with chelating bipyridine and terpyridine units and copolymers with a combination of these repeating units to enhance the stability of molecular cobalt-polymer systems at high cathodic potentials is in progress. Such a methodology will also help us to investigate the effect of second coordination sphere in molecular catalysts.

When a cathodic potential of -1.1 V is applied in the presence of acid, [Co-P4VP] transforms to cobalt-based particles. Approximately 80 μmoles of H₂ gas was collected during the 2 h of electrolysis at -1.5 V (vs. Fc⁺⁰) in 1:1 H₂O/MeCN mixture in the presence of 60 mM AcOH, which was confirmed by both the amount of coulombs passed and gas chromatography. The exchange current density of 10^{-2.67} mA cm⁻² was obtained from the Tafel slope, which is comparable with that of the electrodeposited cobalt-based catalyst, H₂-CoCat (10^{-2.5} mA cm⁻²), and cobalt foil (10⁻³ mA cm⁻²). XPS studies indicate that [Co-coat@FTO] is composed of cobalt sites with multiple oxidation states that are surrounded by poly(4-vinylpyridine).

The promising catalytic activity of the nanoparticles clearly shows that the use of metallopolymers is a viable and facile approach to prepare active electrocatalysts for H₂ evolution and can be a new direction for the development of efficient and robust catalysts for hydrogen evolution from water.

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