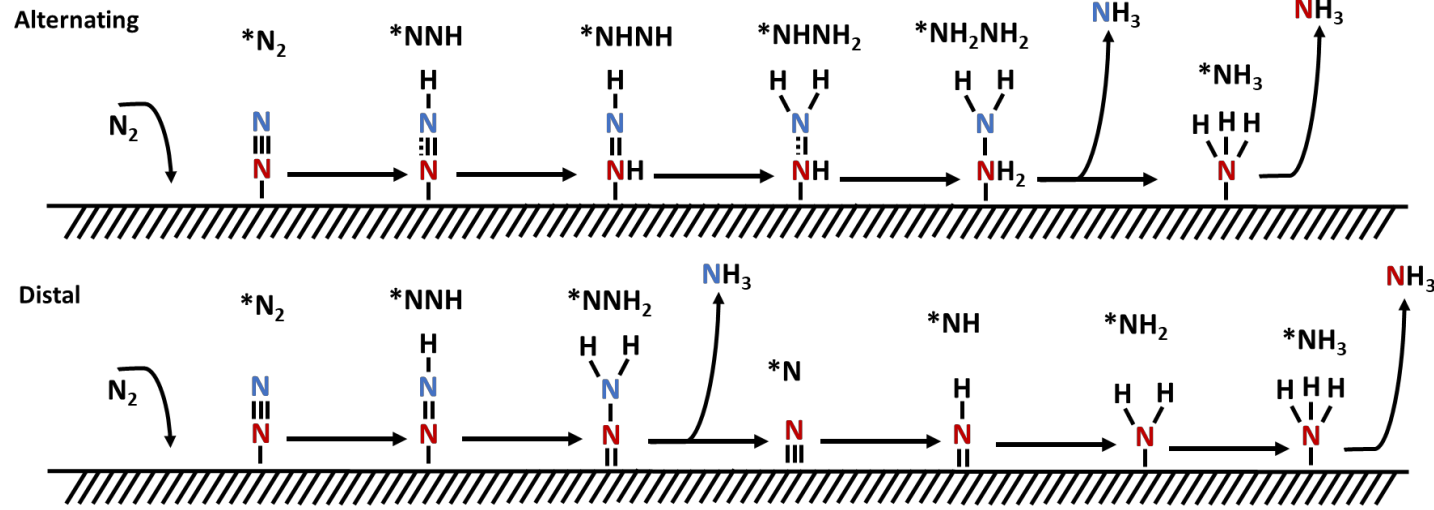
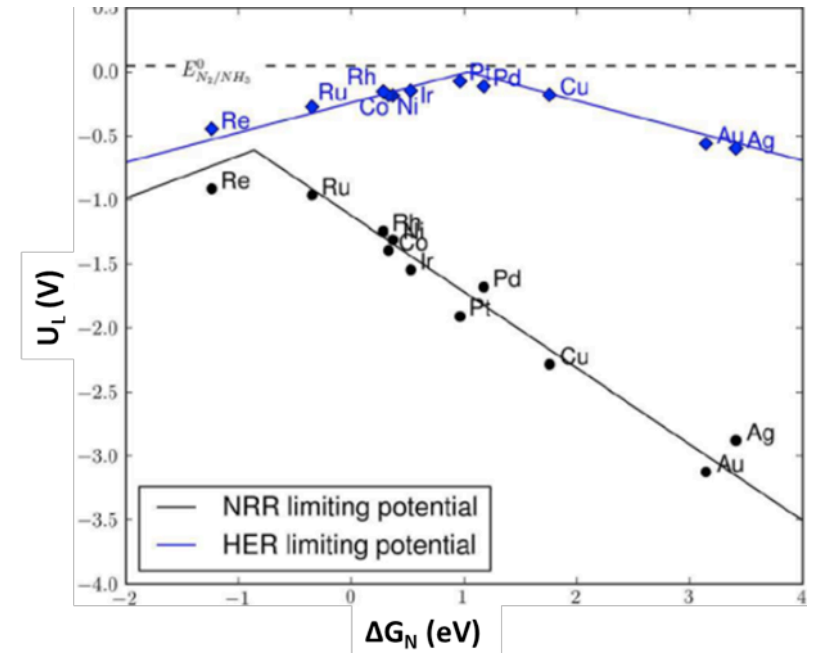
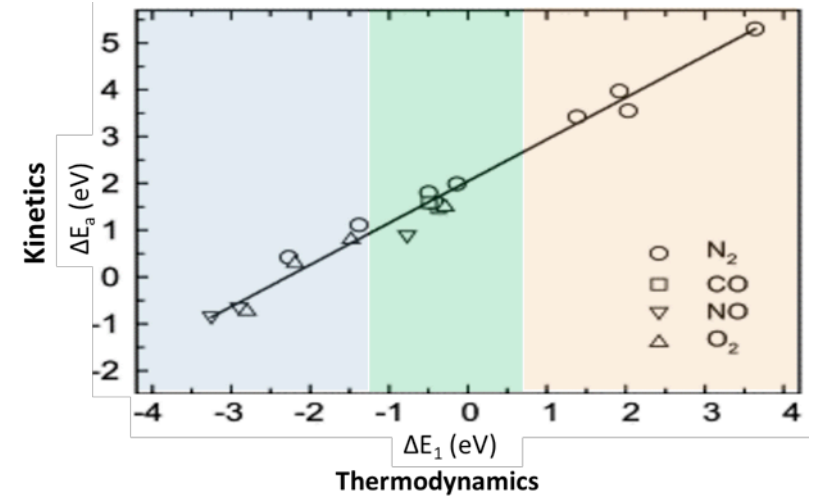


Associative mechanism – an opportunity?



Key assumptions made:

- Uses only elementary thermodynamics; no barriers
- Assumes BEP for all elementary intermediates of associative mechanism

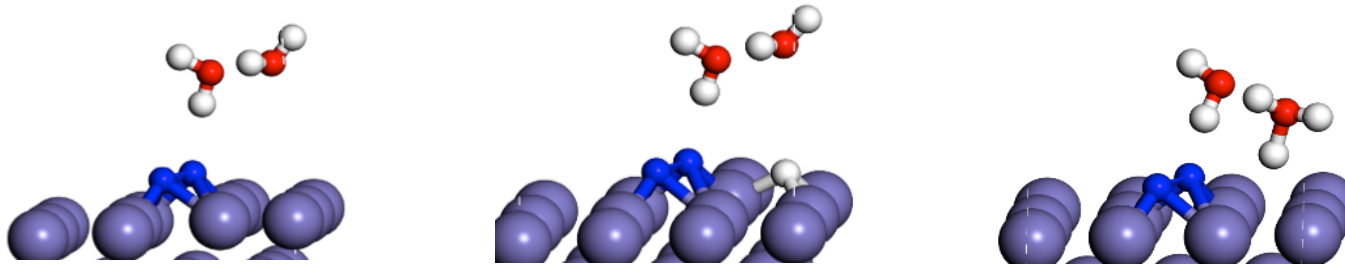


Montoya, J. H., et al. (2015). *Chemsuschem* **8**(13): 2180-2186.

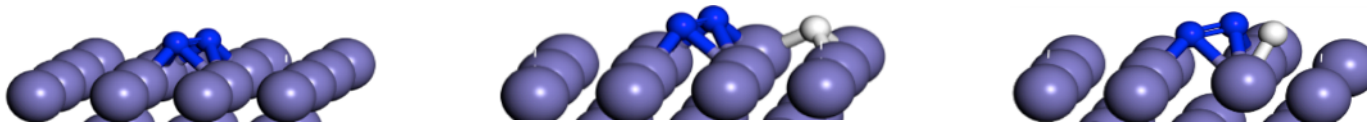
Bligaard, T. et al. *J. Catal.* **224**(1): 206-217.

Tafel and Heyrovsky-like schemes on Fe (100) and Fe (110)

Heyrovsky-like



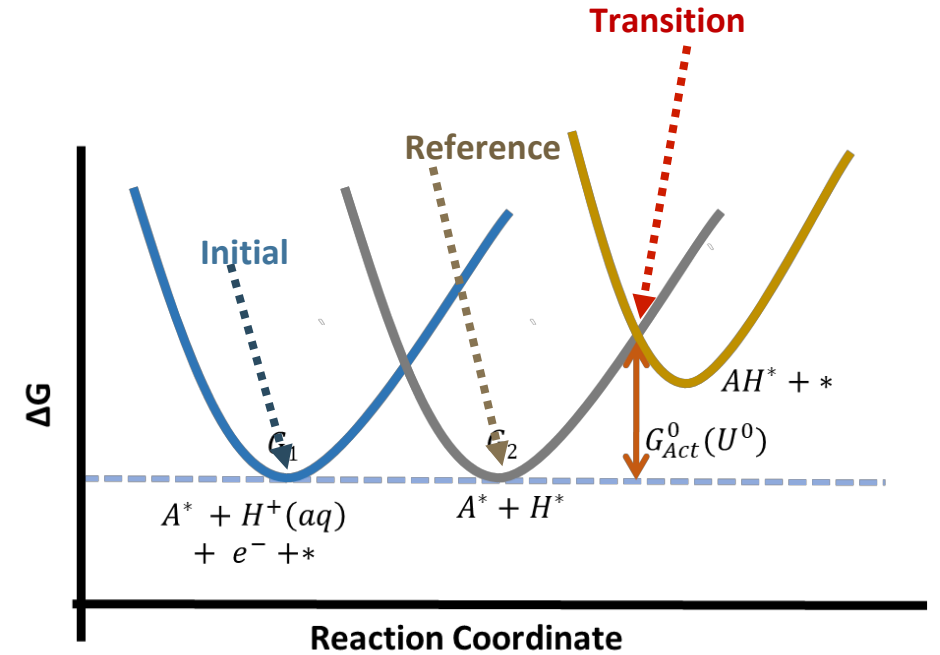
Tafel-like



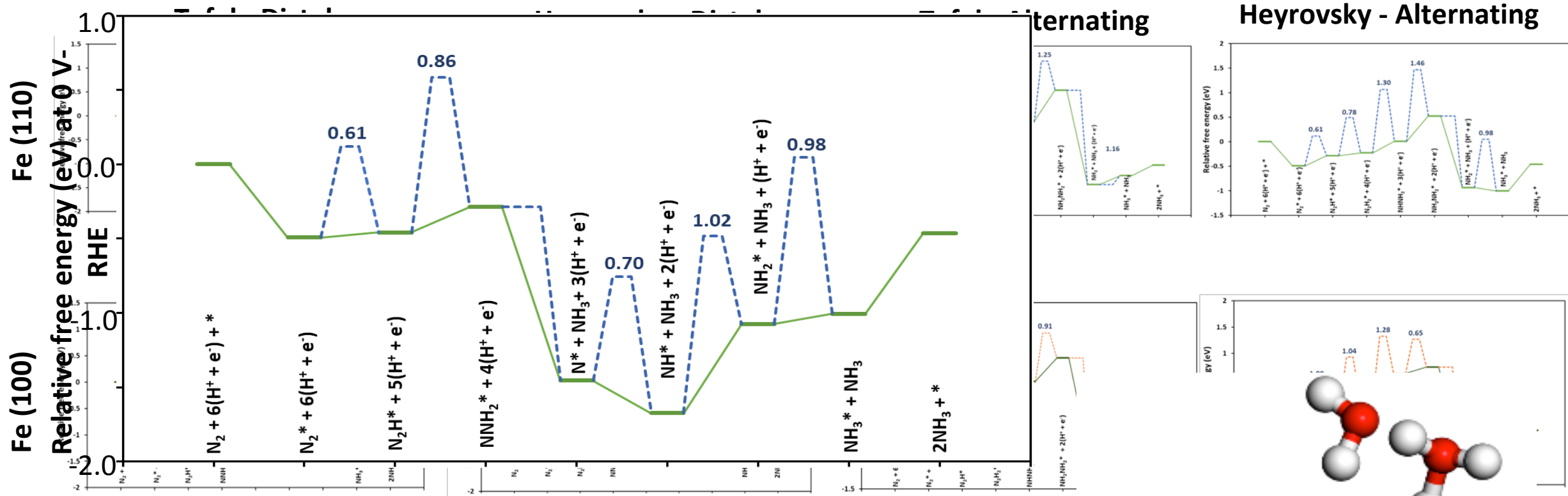
Initial

“Reference”

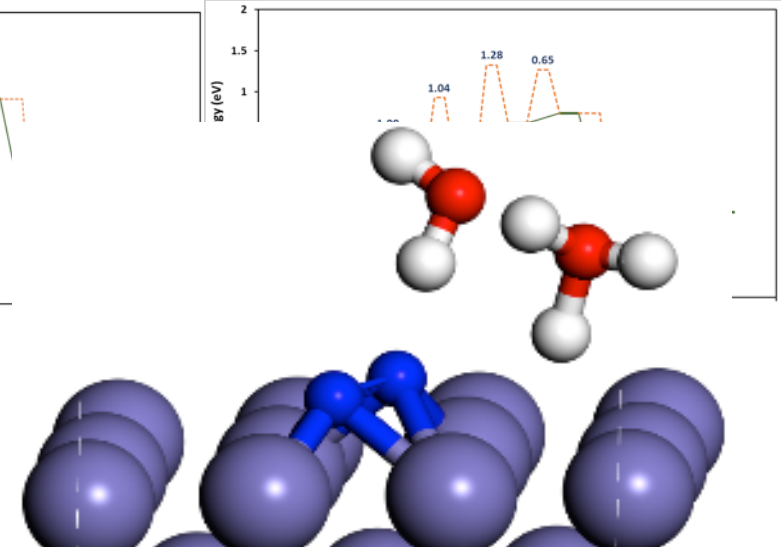
Transition



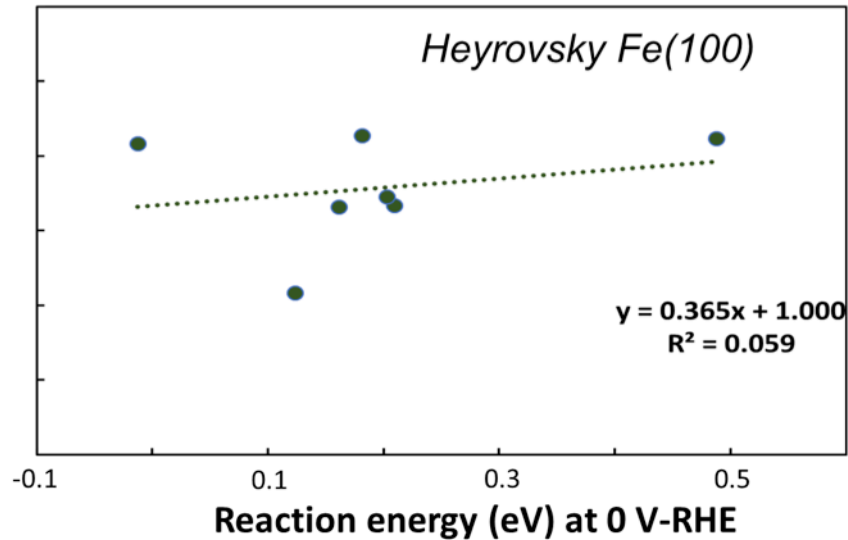
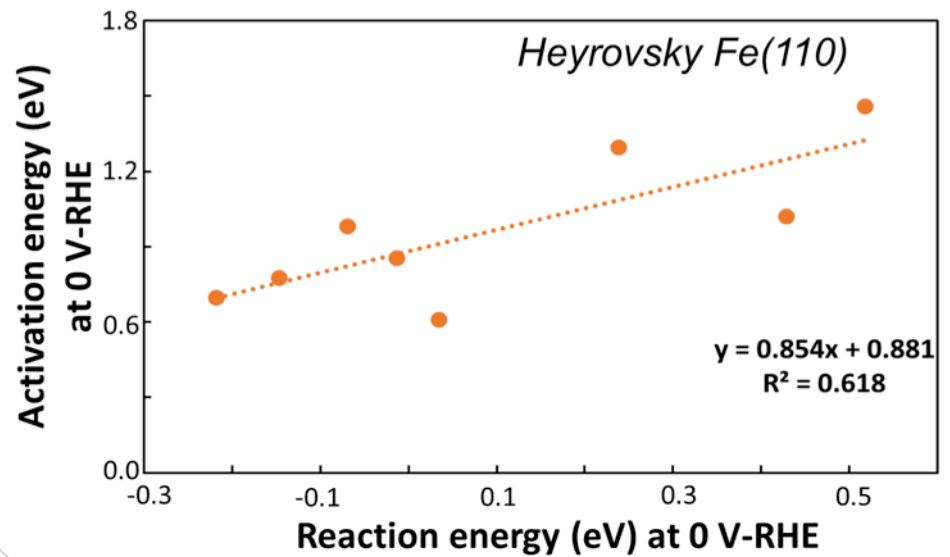
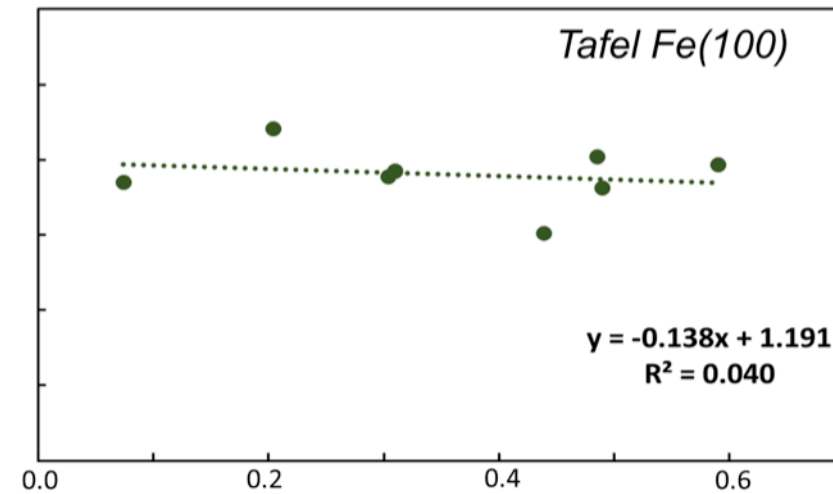
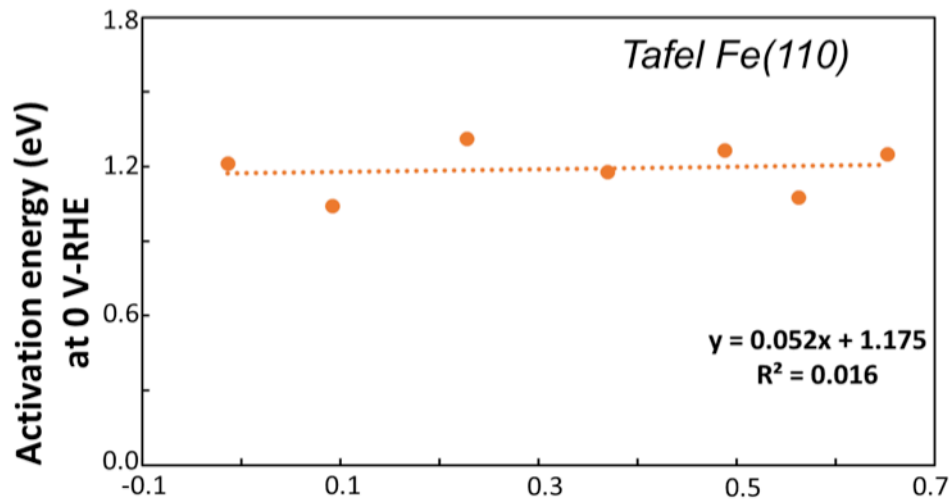
Distal pathway under Heyrovsky-like steps on Fe (110) has lowest barriers



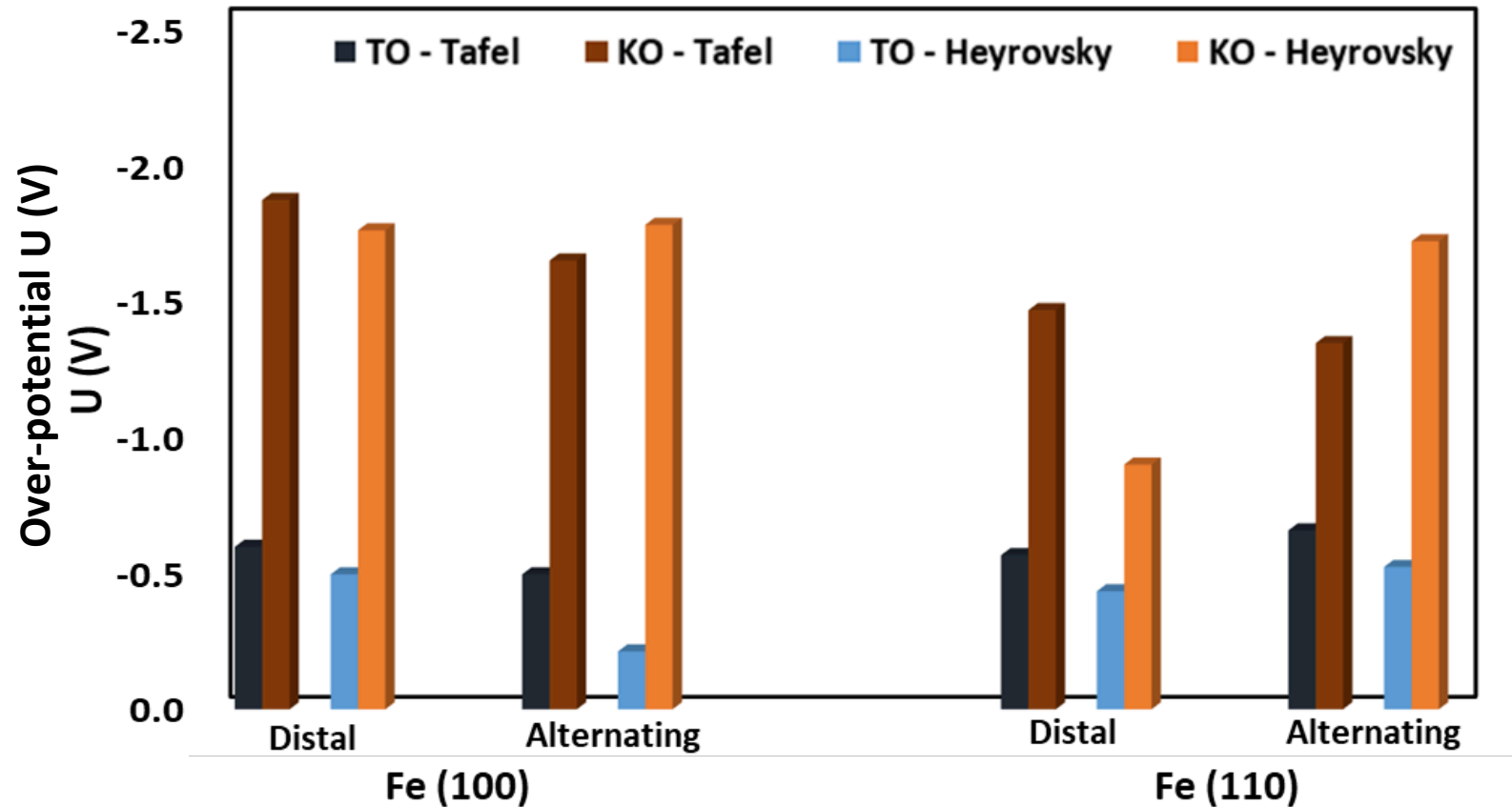
- Preferred pathway changes as the surface or scheme changes
- Heyrovsky-like steps in general has lower barriers



BEP relationships fail to hold across N-H formation steps on Fe



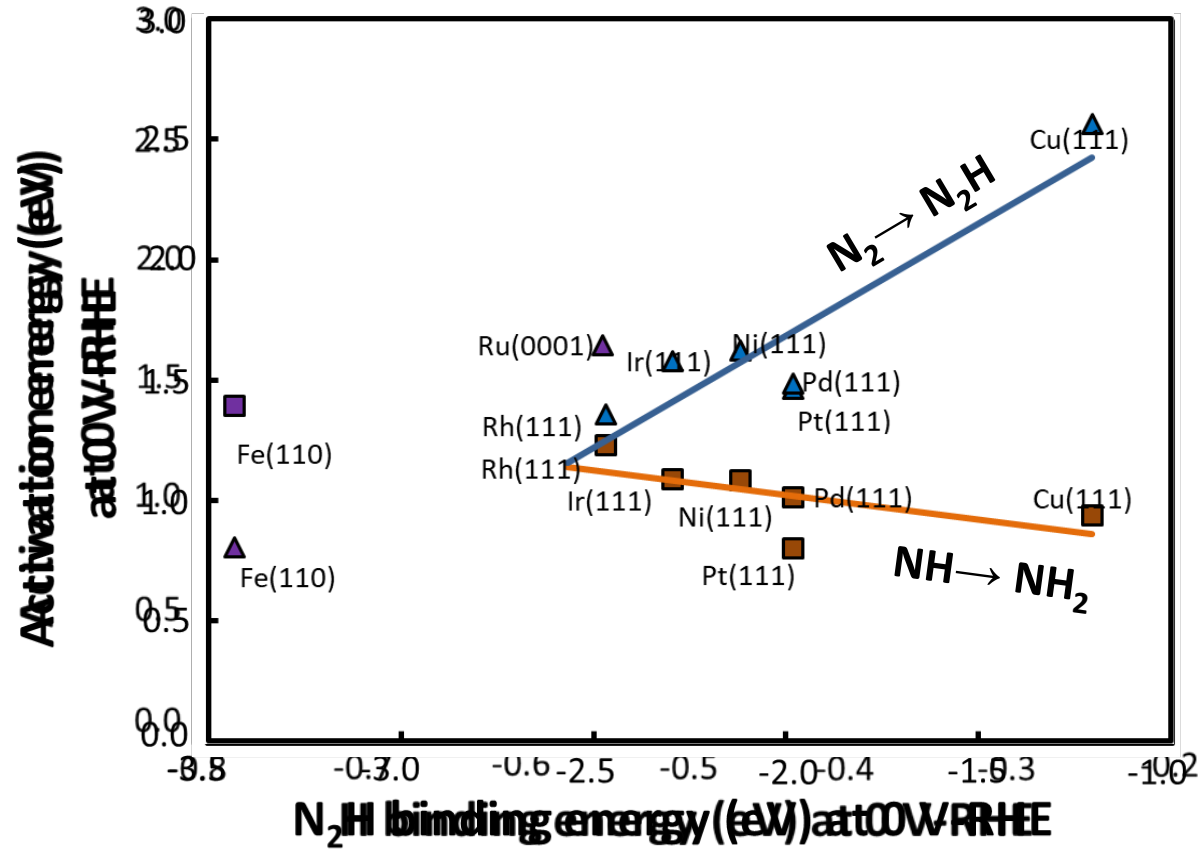
Kinetic over-potential larger than thermodynamic over-potential



KO – Over-potential to make barrier for each step ≤ 0.4 eV at 0 V-RHE

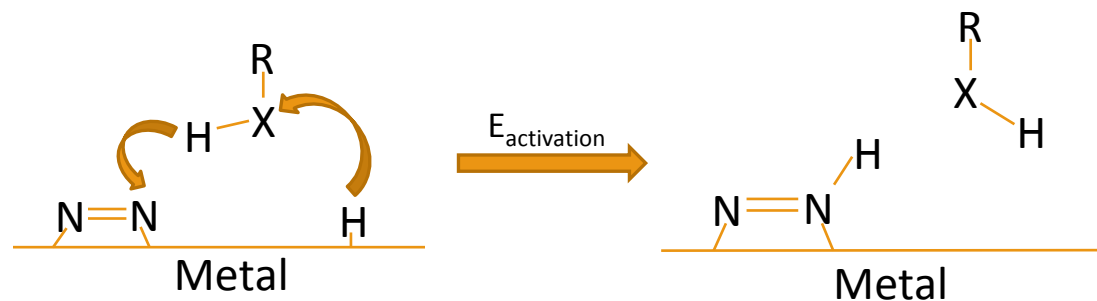
TO – Over-potential to make ΔG of each step ≤ 0 eV

Kinetic Volcano and HER limits NRR on transition metals

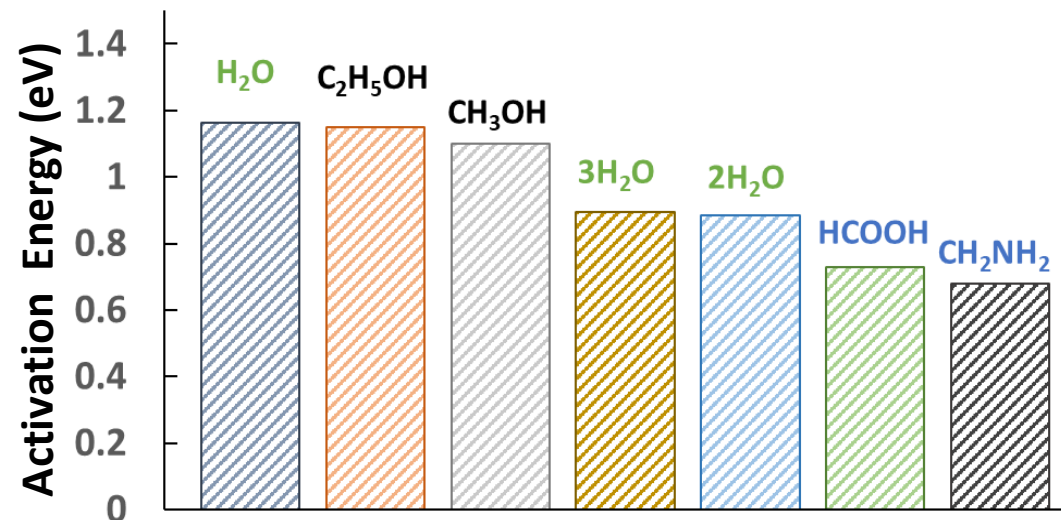


- BEP relationship across transition metals do not hold very well
- HER is highly selective across all transition metals

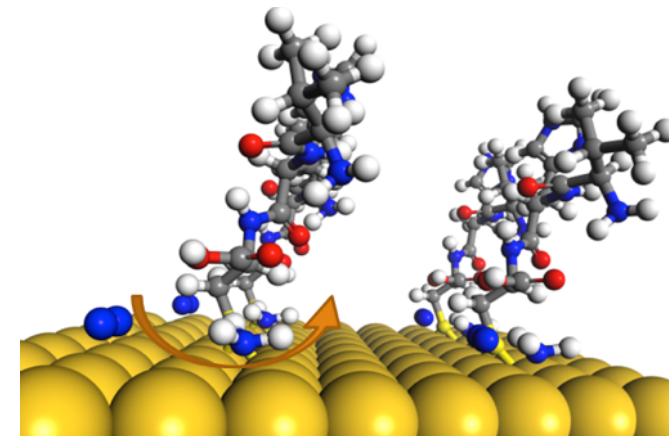
Proton transfer agent can alter the activation barrier



RXH – Co-catalyst like H_2O , MeOH, HCOOH, CH_3NH_2 etc.



- Using explicit water molecules, essentially captured the solvation effects with 3 H_2O
- Amine and carboxylic acid have relatively smaller barrier



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Dr. Julie Renner (Case Western Reserve)

Dr. Gholamreza Rostamikia (North Carolina State)



Thank You!