

## **Supplementary Information**

### **Tailoring a local acid-like microenvironment for efficient neutral hydrogen evolution**

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Shanjun Mao<sup>1</sup>, Lingling Xi<sup>1</sup>, Yong Wang<sup>1,2\*</sup>

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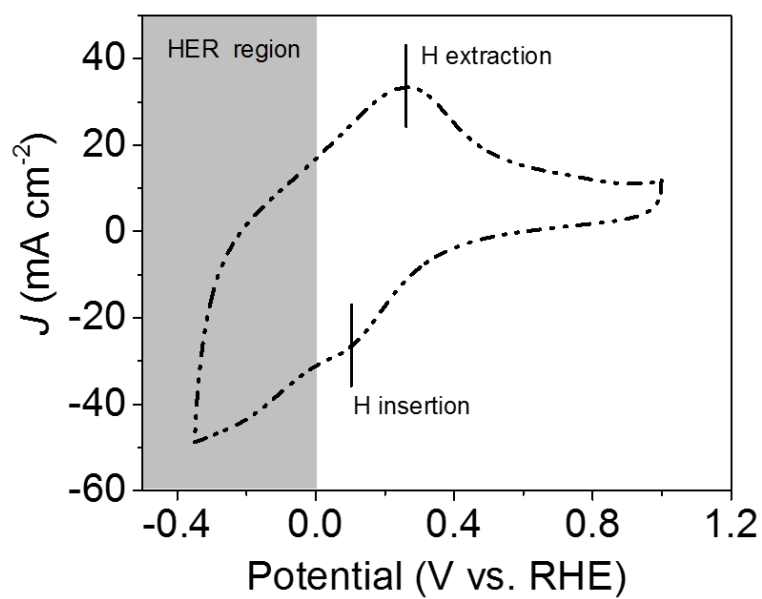
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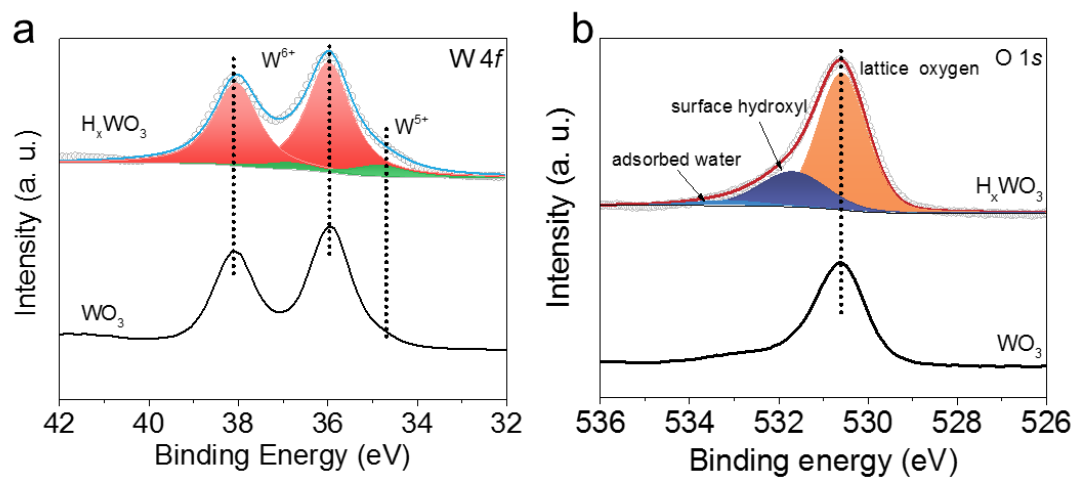
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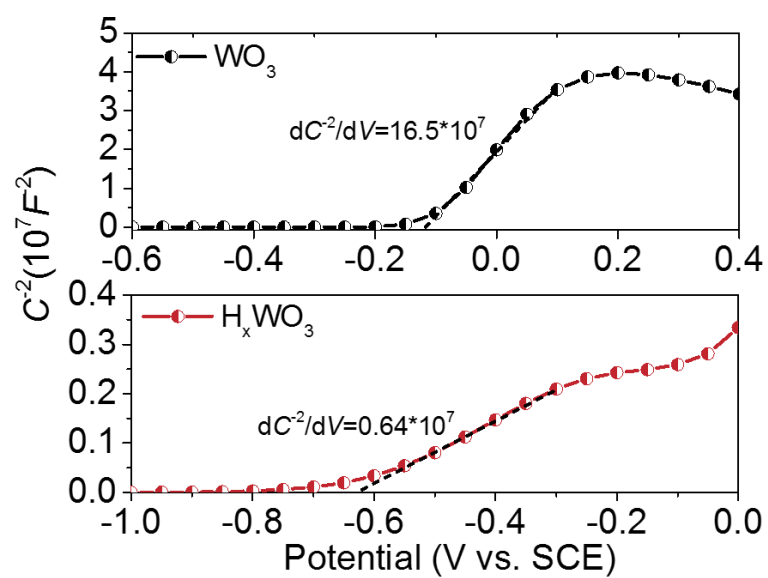
## 1. Supplementary Figures



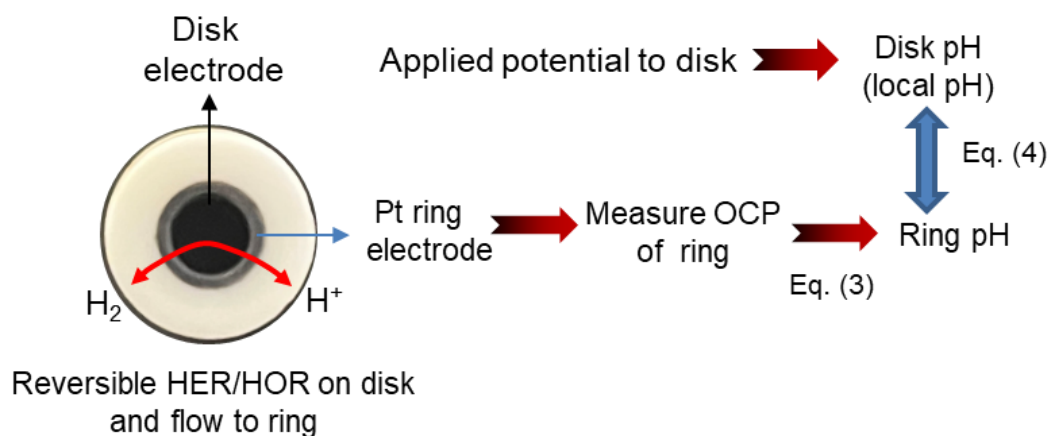
**Supplementary Figure 1. Redox properties of  $\text{WO}_3$ .** CV curve of the  $\text{WO}_3$  from  $-0.35 \sim 1.0 \text{ V}_{\text{RHE}}$  at  $50 \text{ mV s}^{-1}$ . In HER potential region,  $\text{WO}_3$  experienced hydrogen insertion process.



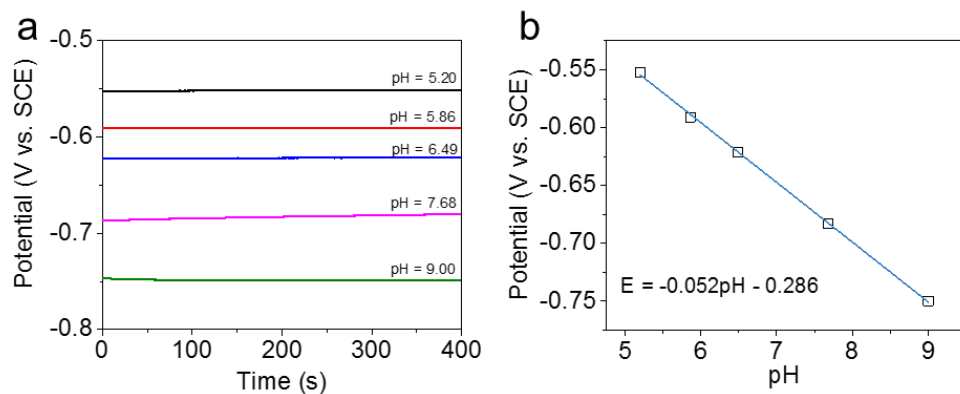
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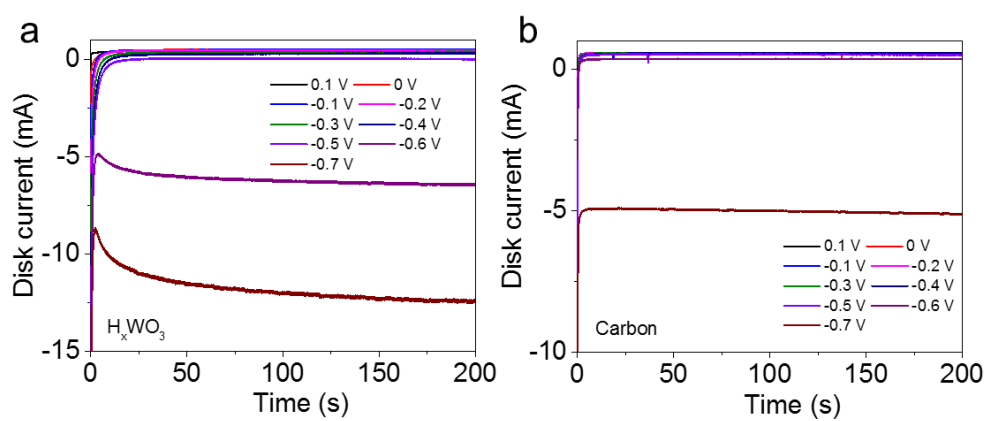
**Supplementary Figure 3. Analysis of electrode surface properties.** Mott-Schottky (M-S) plots of WO<sub>3</sub> and H<sub>x</sub>WO<sub>3</sub>.



**Supplementary Figure 4. Principles for detecting local pH.** Schematic diagram for monitoring pH on the electrode surface using an RRDE technology, the equations (3) and (4) are given in Method section.

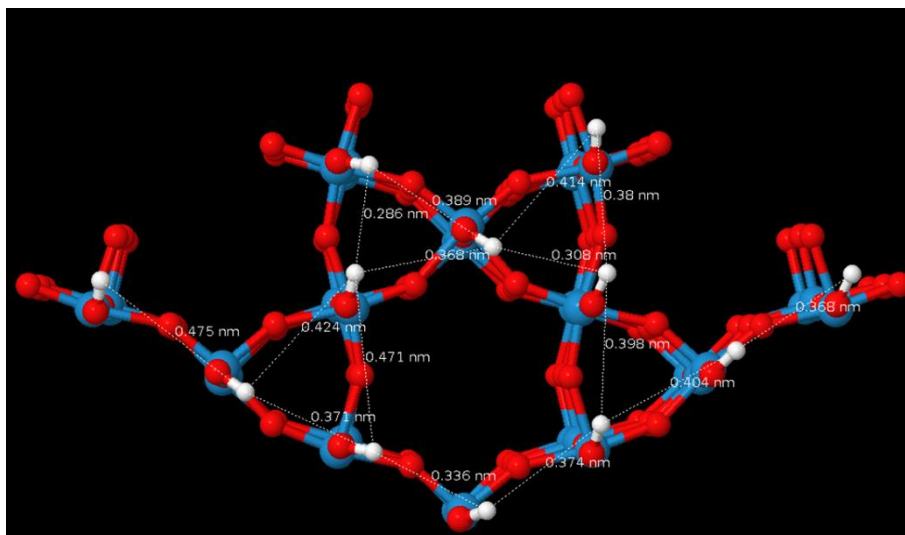


**Supplementary Figure 5. The relationship between  $E_{ocp}$  of Pt ring electrode and pH.** (a) Time and (b) pH dependence of open circuit potential ( $E_{ocp}$ ) for Pt ring electrode. The measurement was performed in 1.0 M PBS solutions, and the pH of the PBS solutions was changed by adding  $\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4$  or KOH.

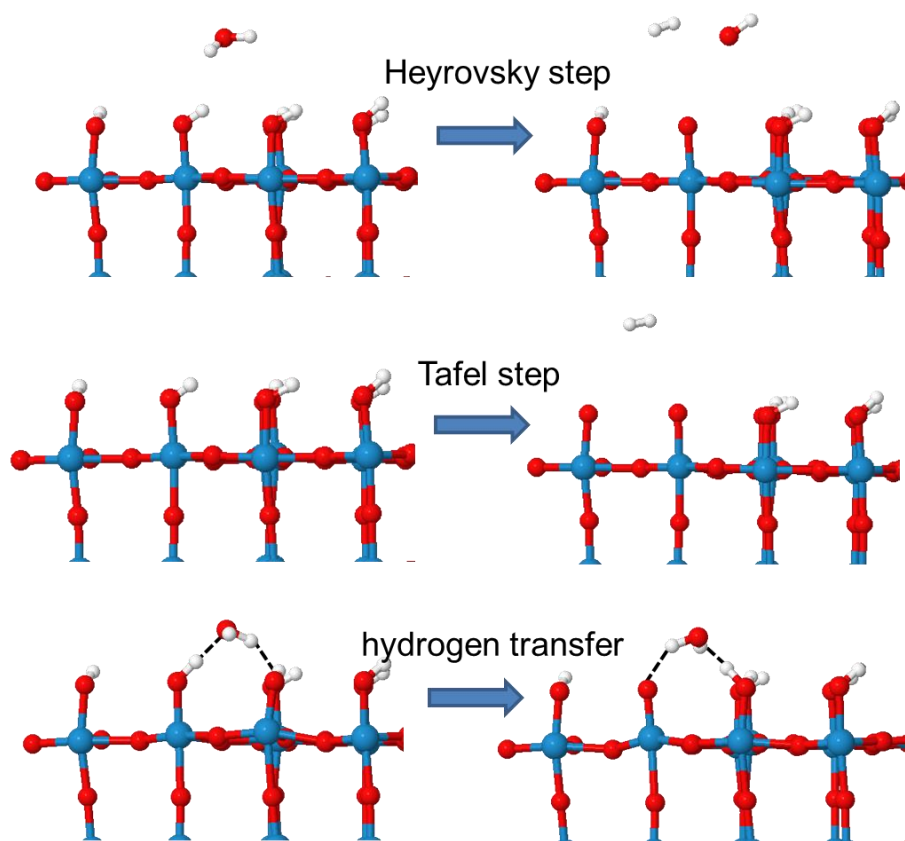


**Supplementary Figure 6. The steady-state current of electrodes at different potentials. J-T curves of  $H_xWO_3$  (a) and carbon (b) support in different potentials.**

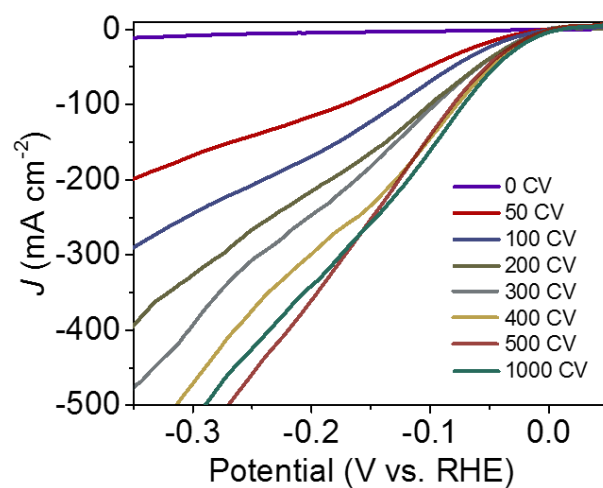




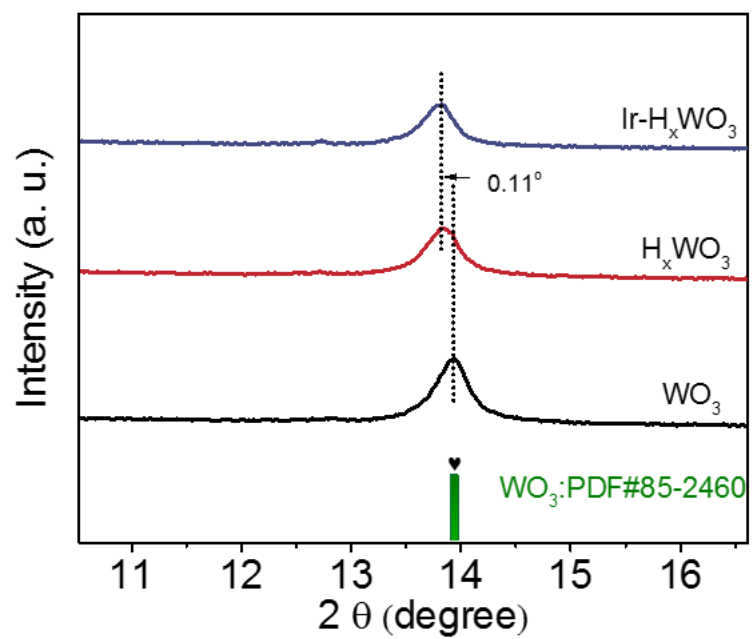
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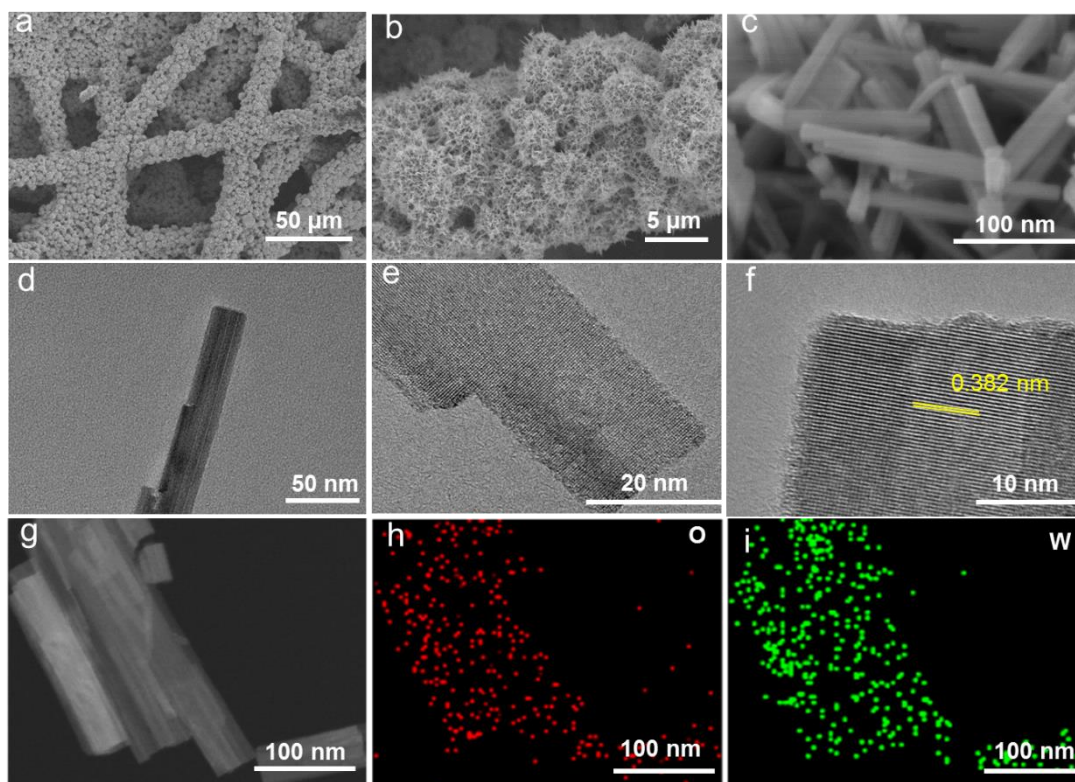
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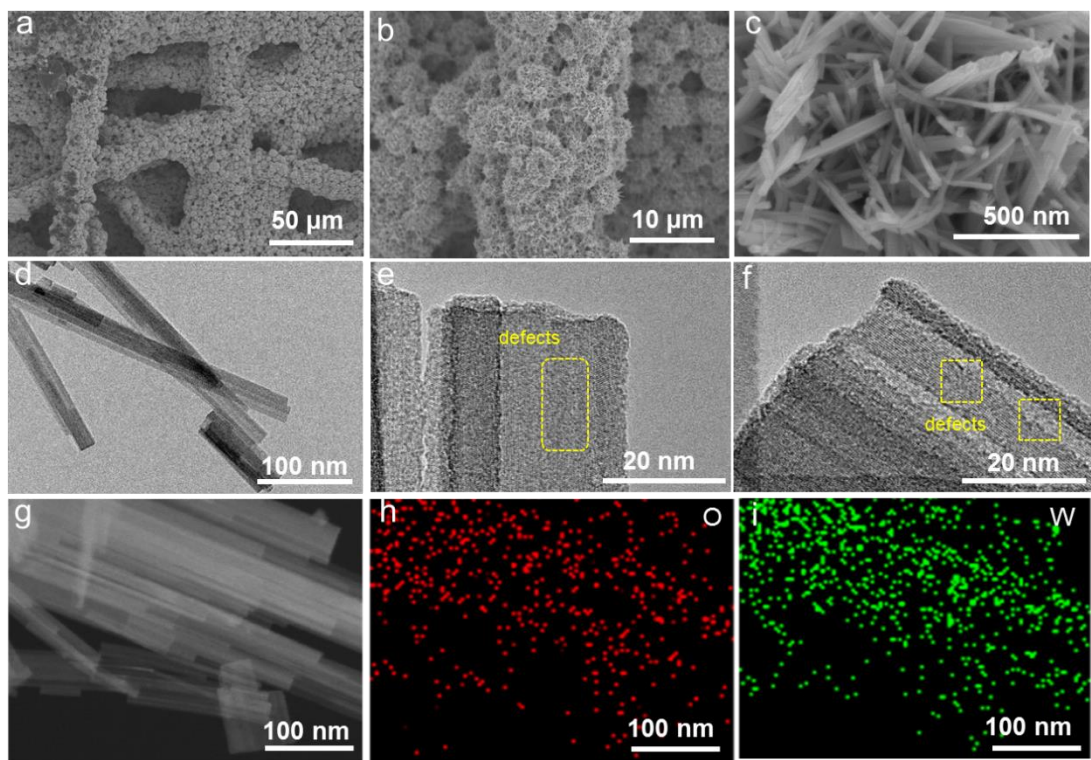
**Supplementary Figure 9. Activation process of Ir- $\text{H}_x\text{WO}_3$ .** HER polarization curves of the Ir- $\text{H}_x\text{WO}_3$  with 95% iR compensation after different numbers of potential cycles were performed on it.



**Supplementary Figure 10. Analysis of XRD data.** The XRD patterns of  $WO_3$ ,  $H_xWO_3$  and Ir- $H_xWO_3$  catalysts in the small range.

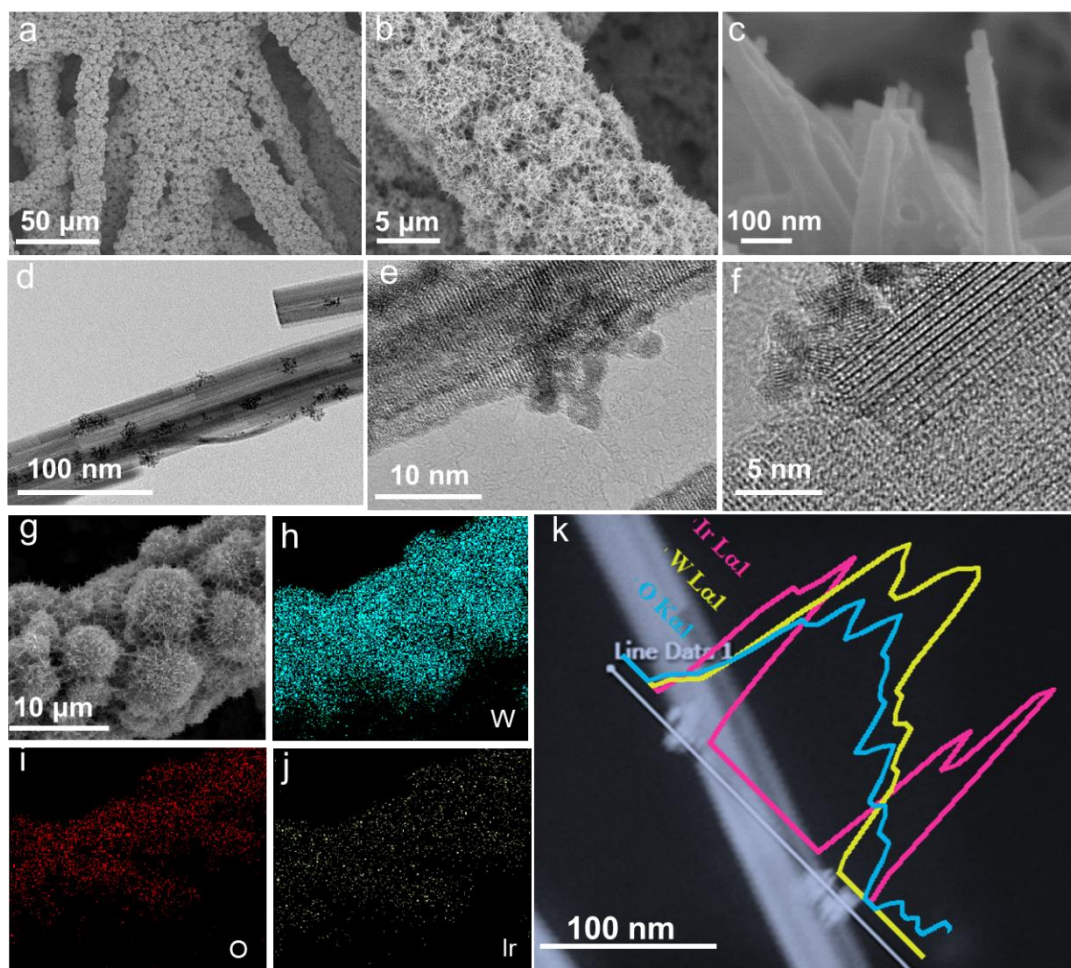


**Supplementary Figure 11. Morphological characterization of  $\text{WO}_3$ .** (a-c) SEM images of  $\text{WO}_3$  nanorods grown on CFP at different resolutions. (d-f) TEM and HRTEM images of  $\text{WO}_3$  nanorods. (g-i) HAADF-STEM image and corresponding EDS maps of  $\text{WO}_3$  for O and W.

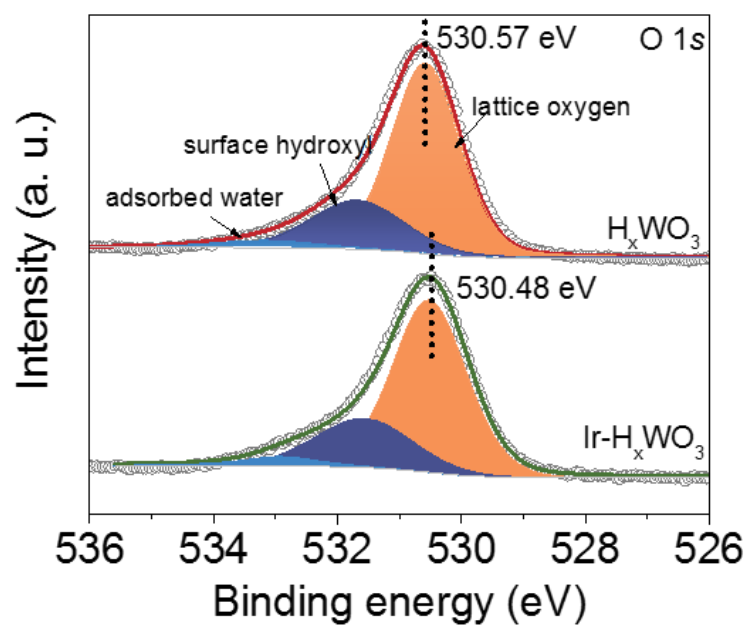


**Supplementary Figure 12. Morphological characterization of  $H_xWO_3$ .** (a-c) SEM images of  $H_xWO_3$  nanorods grown on CFP at different resolutions. (d-f) TEM and HRTEM images of  $H_xWO_3$  nanorods. (g-i) HAADF-STEM image and corresponding EDS maps of  $H_xWO_3$  for O and W.



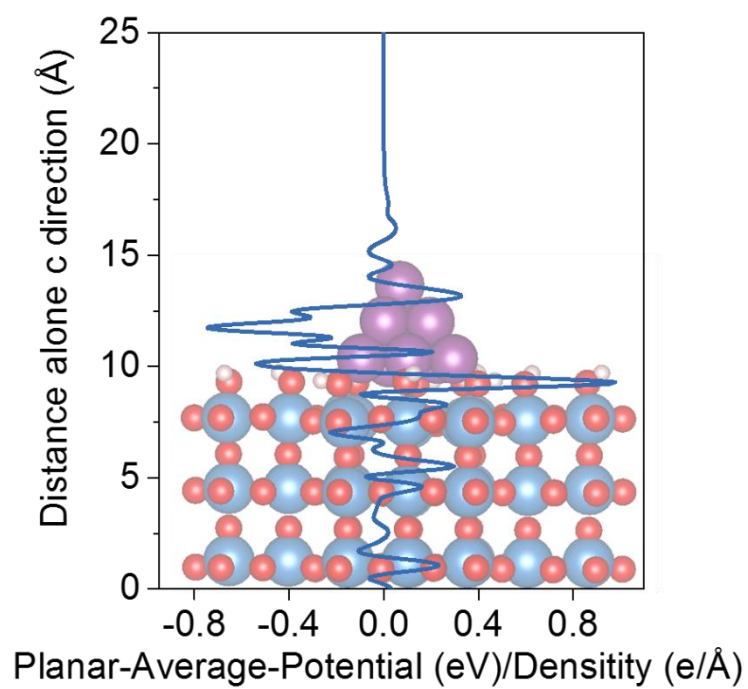


**Supplementary Figure 13. Morphological characterization of Ir-H<sub>x</sub>WO<sub>3</sub>.** (a-c) SEM images of Ir-H<sub>x</sub>WO<sub>3</sub> nanorods grown on CFP at different resolutions. (d-f) TEM and HRTEM images of H<sub>x</sub>WO<sub>3</sub> nanorods; (g-j) The EDS maps of of Ir-H<sub>x</sub>WO<sub>3</sub> for Ir, W and O elements. (k) The line-scan profile of Ir-H<sub>x</sub>WO<sub>3</sub> for Ir, W and O elements.

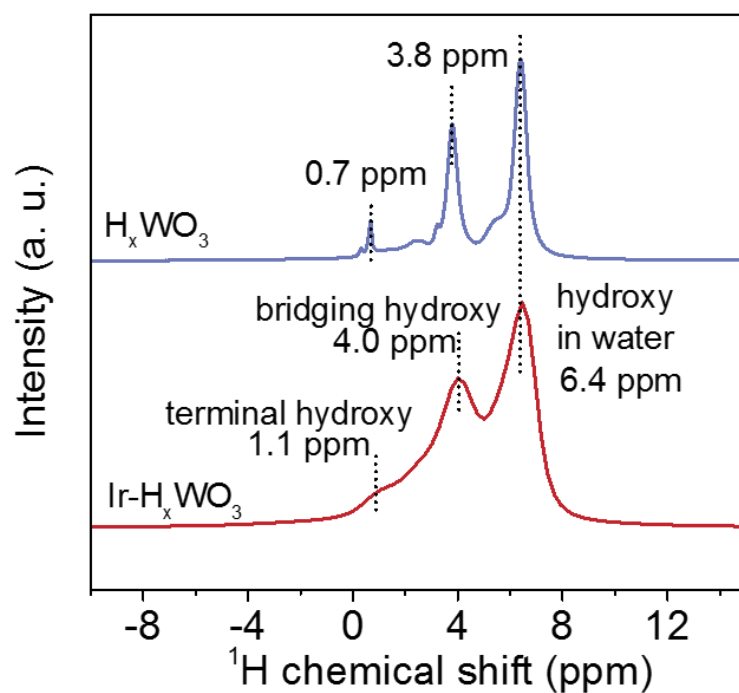


**Supplementary Figure 14. Analysis of O 1s data.** High-resolution O 1s spectra of  $\text{Ir-H}_x\text{WO}_3$  and  $\text{H}_x\text{WO}_3$ .

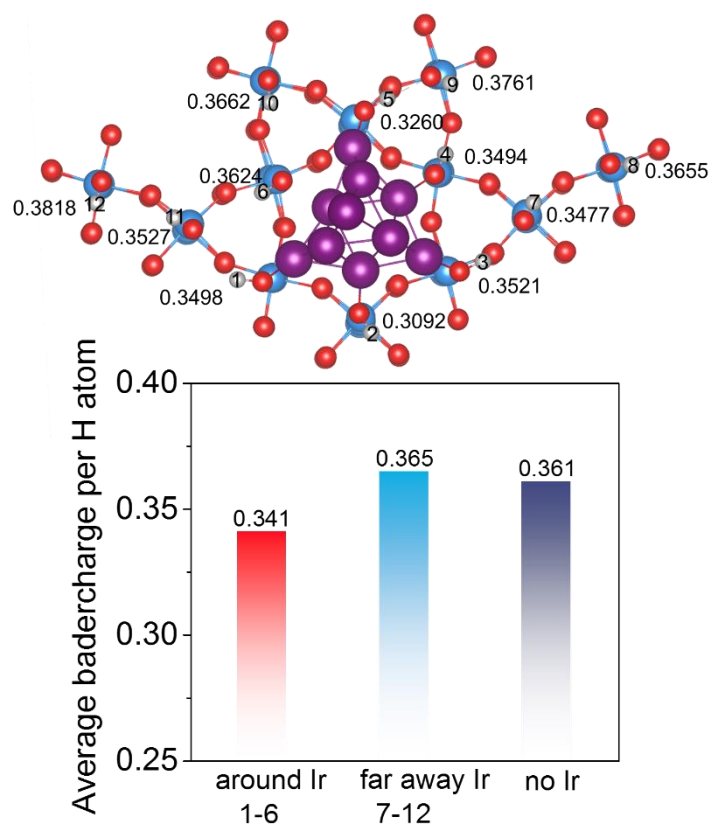




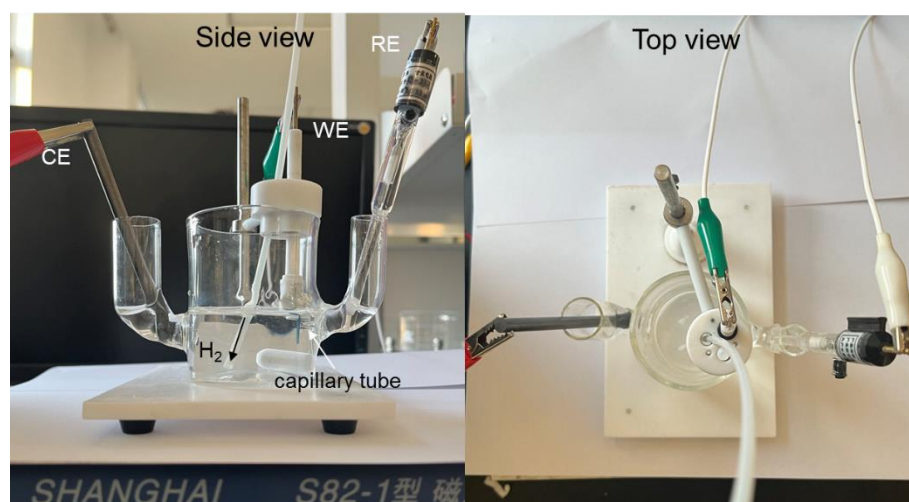
**Supplementary Figure 15. Analysis of interfacial built-in electric fields.** Planar average potential of Ir<sub>10</sub>-H<sub>x</sub>WO<sub>3</sub> along the Z-direction.



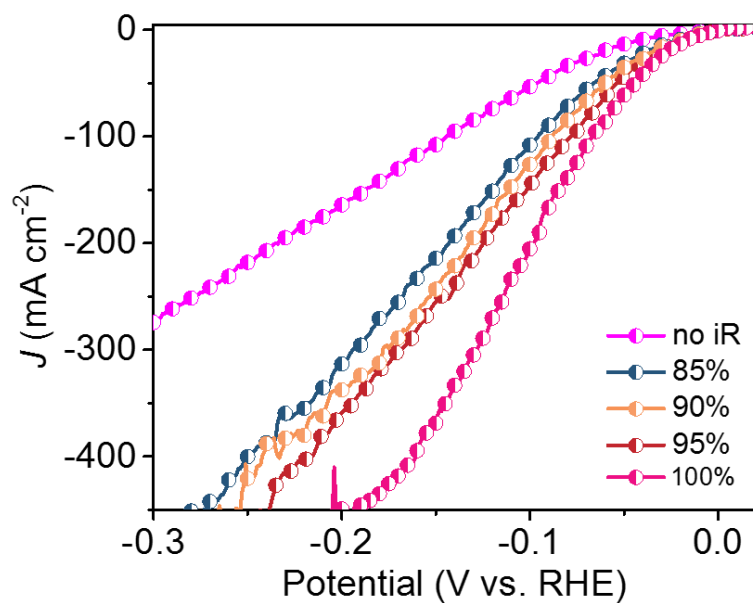
**Supplementary Figure 16.** Analysis of chemical environment of hydrogen species.  $^1\text{H}$  NMR spectra of  $\text{Ir-H}_x\text{WO}_3$  and  $\text{H}_x\text{WO}_3$ .



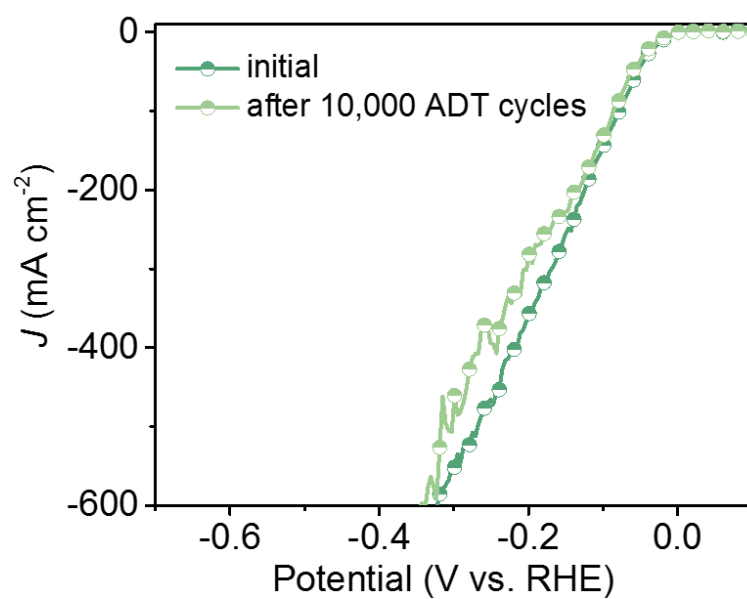
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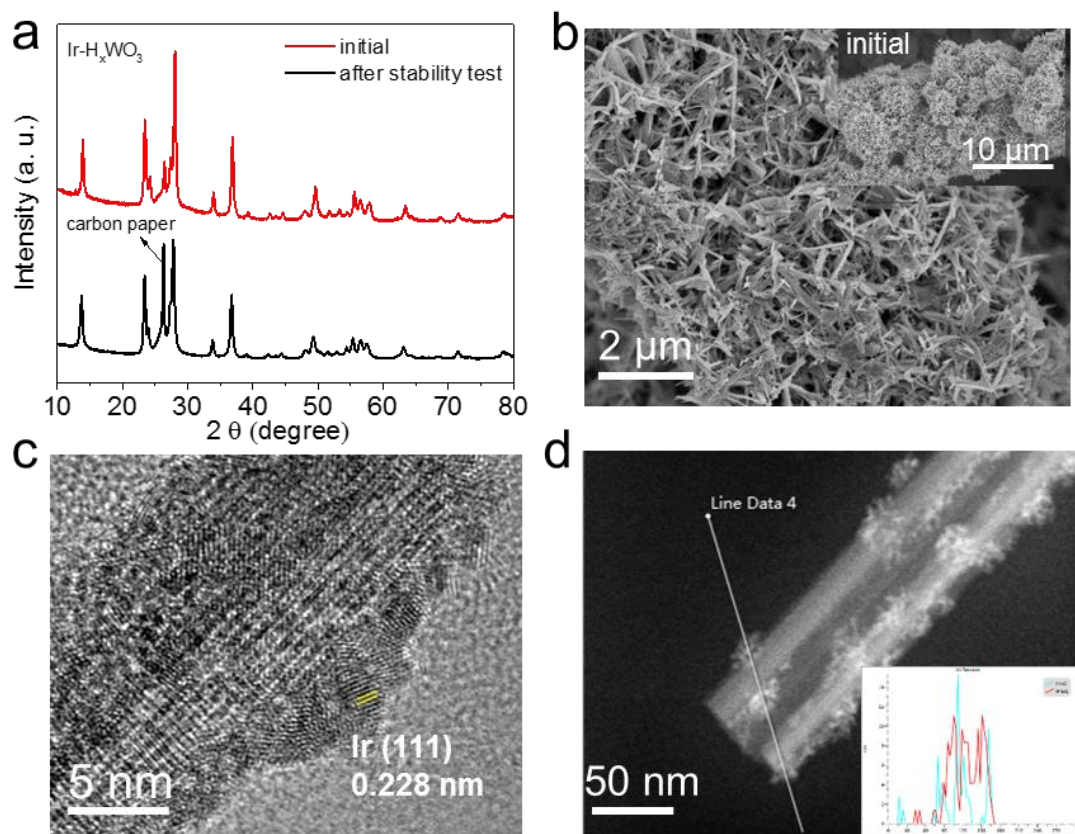
**Supplementary Figure 18. Electrochemical cell set-up.** The side and top views of a conventional three-electrode electrochemical cell.



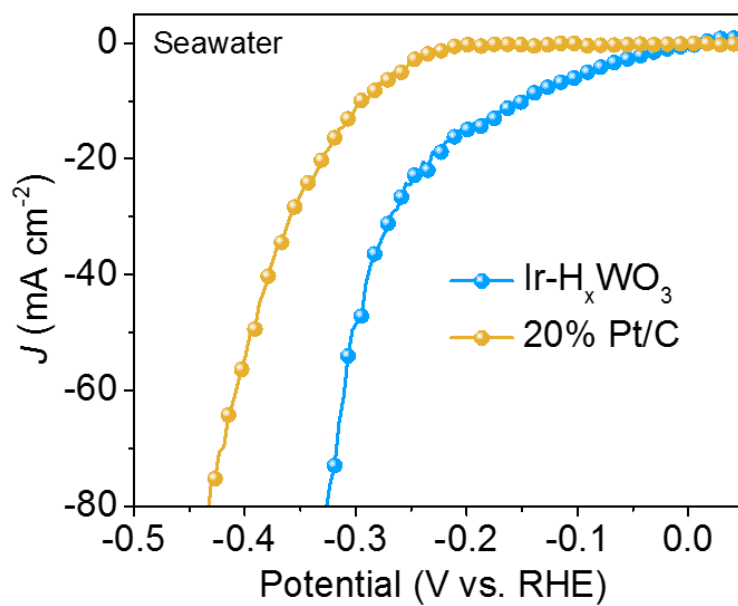
**Supplementary Figure 19. Analysis of different levels of iR compensation.** The polarization curves of Ir-H<sub>x</sub>WO<sub>3</sub> with different levels of iR compensation. The polarization curve with 100% iR compensation is clearly overcorrected. Therefore, the data of 95% iR compensation is presented in Fig. 4a.



**Supplementary Figure 20. The stability test by ADT cycles.** HER polarization curves of Ir-H<sub>x</sub>WO<sub>3</sub> with 95% iR compensation before and after 10,000 ADT cycles.

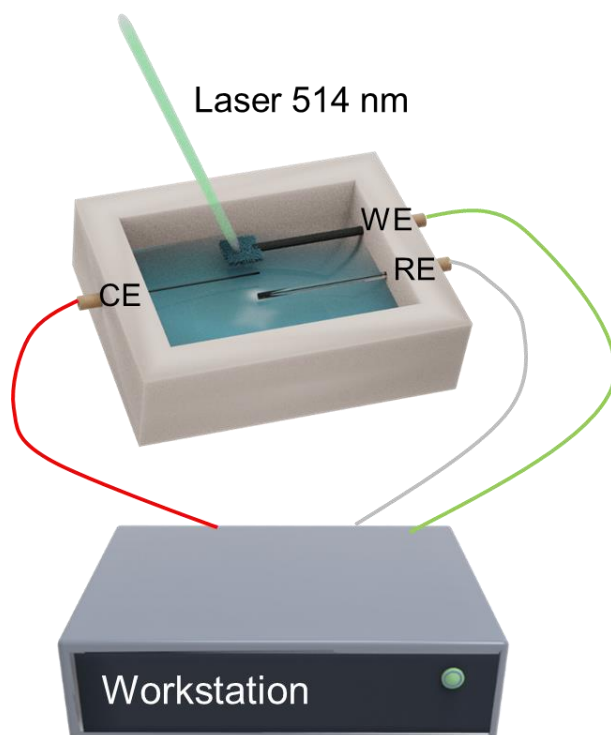


**Supplementary Figure 21. Structural analysis of catalysts after stability test.** (a) The XRD patterns of  $\text{Ir-H}_x\text{WO}_3$  before and after stability test. (b,c) The SEM and HRTEM images of  $\text{Ir-H}_x\text{WO}_3$  after stability test, the inset in (b) giving the initial morphology of catalyst. (d) Line-scan profile of postmortem  $\text{Ir-H}_x\text{WO}_3$  for Ir, W and O elements.

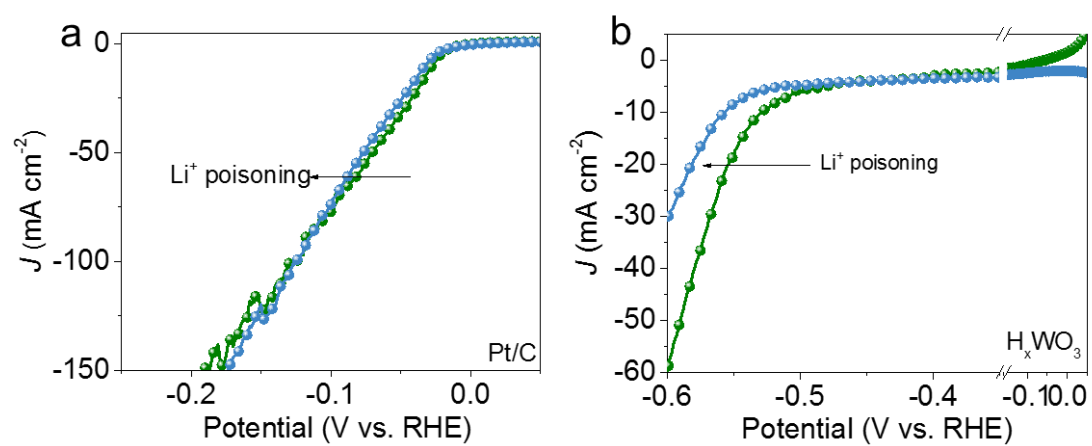


**Supplementary Figure 22. The HER performance of catalysts in natural seawater.** The LSV plots of  $\text{Ir-H}_x\text{WO}_3$  and 20% Pt/C in nature seawater with 95% iR compensation.

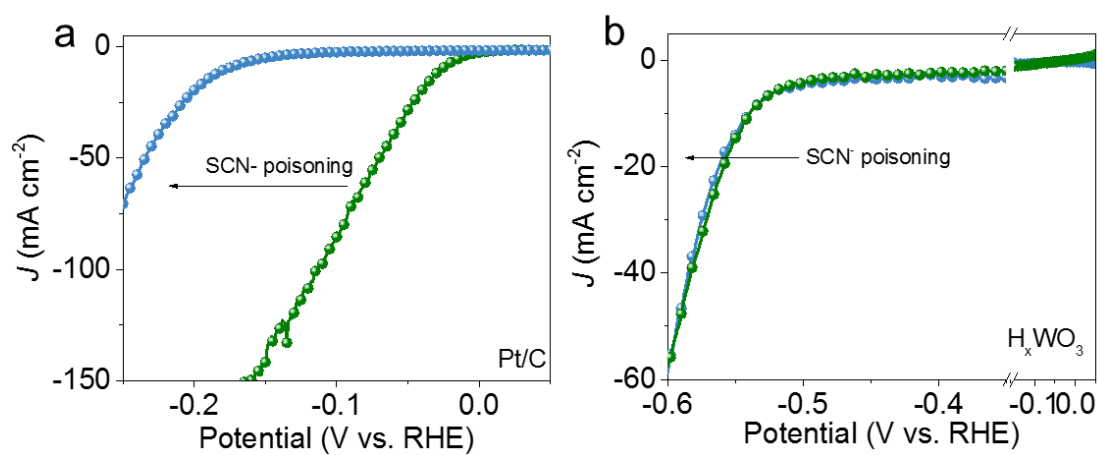




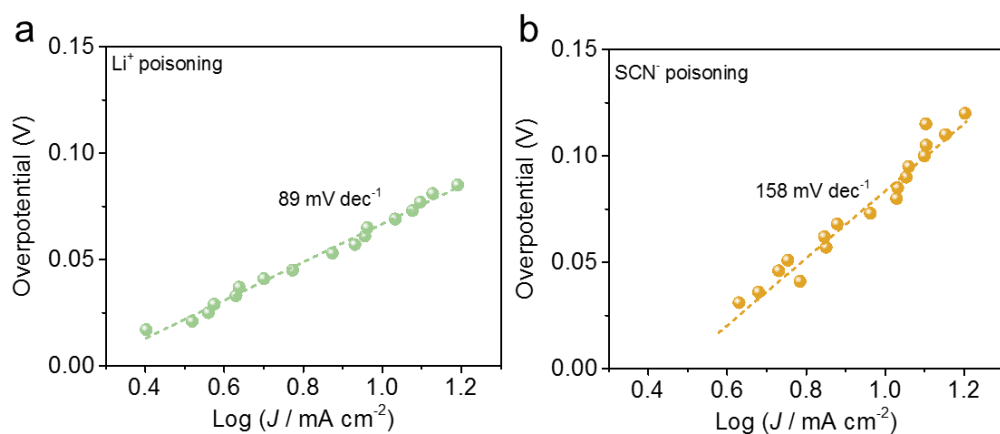
**Supplementary Figure 23.** Electrochemical set-up used for operando study in this work. The illustration of operando Raman spectroscopy setup.



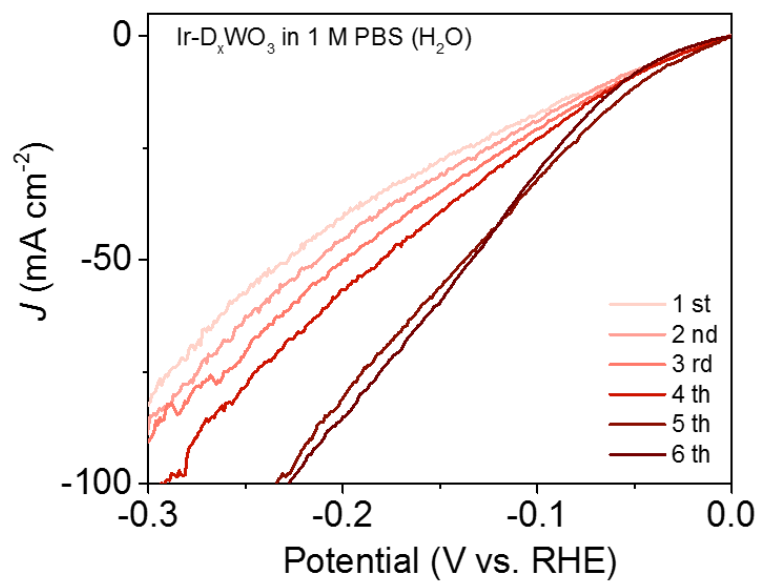
**Supplementary Figure 24. Effect of  $\text{Li}^+$  poisoning on the catalyst.** The LSV plots of 20% Pt/C (a) and  $\text{H}_x\text{WO}_3$  support (b) with 95% iR compensation before and after  $\text{Li}^+$  poisoning treatments.



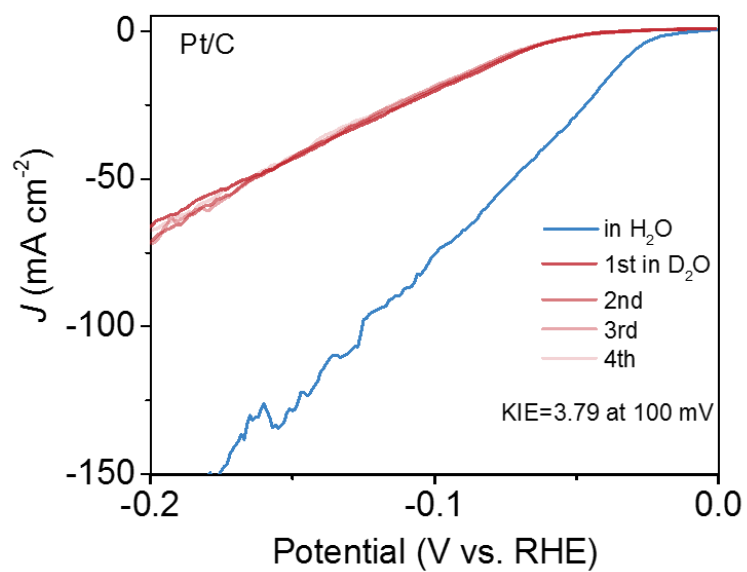
**Supplementary Figure 25. Effect of  $\text{SCN}^-$  poisoning on the catalyst.** The LSV plots of 20% Pt/C (a) and  $\text{H}_x\text{WO}_3$  support (b) with 95% iR compensation before and after  $\text{SCN}^-$  poisoning treatments.



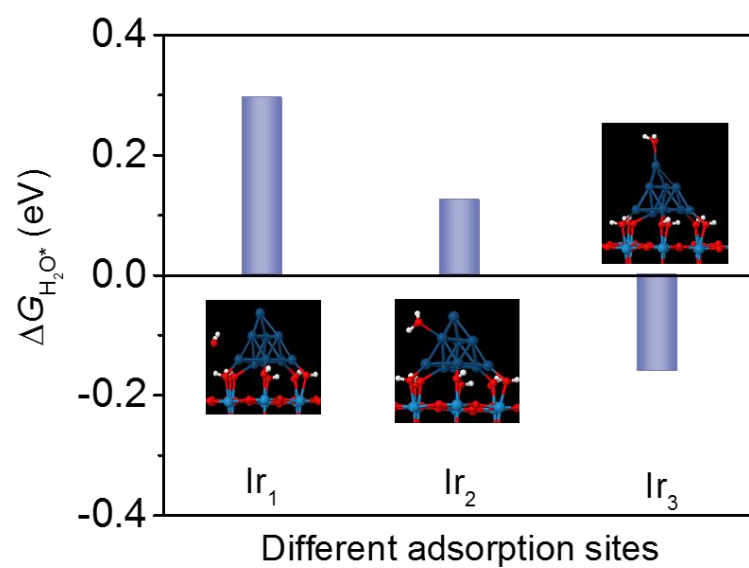
**Supplementary Figure 26. Reaction kinetic analysis of catalyst after Li<sup>+</sup> and SCN<sup>-</sup> poisoning.**  
The Tafel plots of Ir-H<sub>x</sub>WO<sub>3</sub> after Li<sup>+</sup> poisoning (a) and SCN<sup>-</sup> poisoning (b).



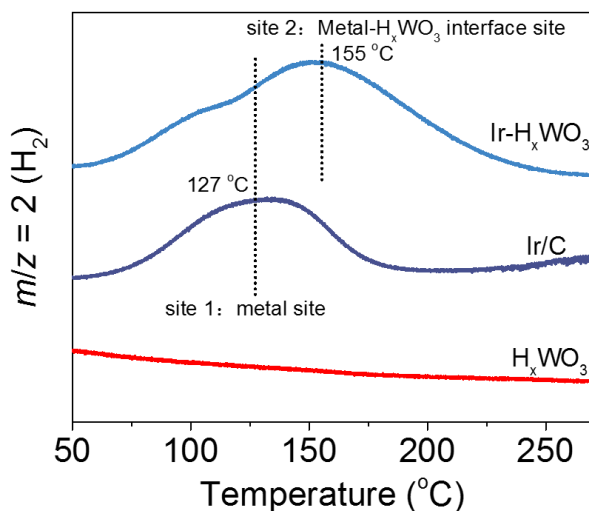
**Supplementary Figure 27. The activation process of Ir-D<sub>x</sub>WO<sub>3</sub>.** The LSV plots of Ir-D<sub>x</sub>WO<sub>3</sub> in 1.0 M PBS (H<sub>2</sub>O) solution with 95% iR compensation after different numbers of HER cycles were performed on it.



**Supplementary Figure 28. KIE effect on Pt/C catalyst.** The LSV plots of Pt/C in 1.0 M PBS (D<sub>2</sub>O) solution with 95% iR compensation after different numbers of HER cycles were performed on it.



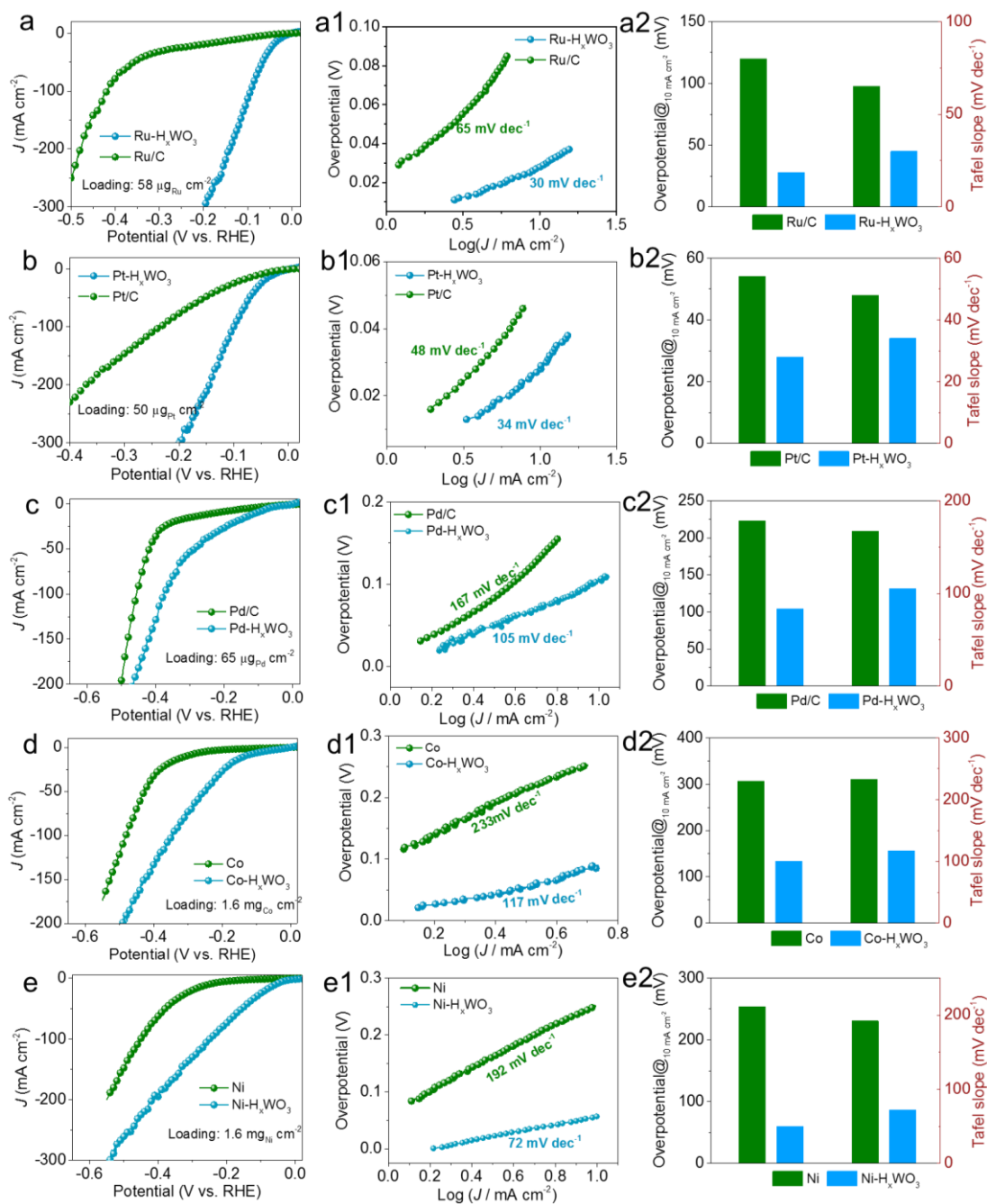
**Supplementary Figure 29. Adsorption behavior of water molecules.** The adsorbed free energy of  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$  at different Ir sites



**Supplementary Figure 30. Analysis of H<sub>2</sub>-TPD data.** The H<sub>2</sub>-TPD patterns of Ir-H<sub>x</sub>WO<sub>3</sub>, commercial Ir/C and H<sub>x</sub>WO<sub>3</sub> samples.

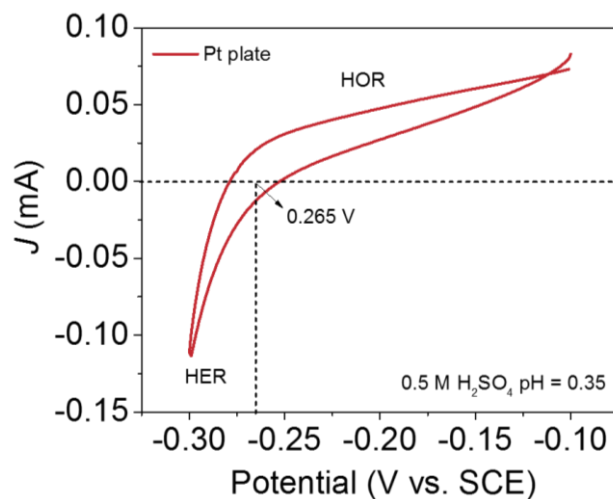
Supplement: The H<sub>2</sub>-TPD profile of commercial Ir/C catalyst exhibits a single desorption peak centered at 127 °C, which is ascribed to the desorption of atomic H over the metallic Ir surface. As we expected in Ir-H<sub>x</sub>WO<sub>3</sub> sample, in addition to the observation of H<sub>2</sub> desorption site located on the metal surface, the unique dehydrogenation signal over interface of Ir metal and H<sub>x</sub>WO<sub>3</sub> support (155 °C) is also detected, which is consistent with previous results in the literature<sup>1-3</sup>. Moreover, by comparing the amount of dehydrogenation at different sites, we found that H<sub>2</sub> desorption at the interface site is dominant.





**Supplementary Figure 31. Neutral HER performance of M-H<sub>x</sub>WO<sub>3</sub> and M-Carbon systems.**

The LSV curves, Tafel plots and corresponding activity comparison of M-H<sub>x</sub>WO<sub>3</sub> and M-Carbon systems (M = Ru, Pt, Pd, Co, Ni) in 1.0 M PBS solution. Ru: a-a2; Pt: b-b2; Pd: c-c2; Co: d-d2; Ni: e-e2. All electrochemical data were corrected for 95% iR drop.



**Supplementary Figure 32. Reference electrode calibration.** CV curve of a Pt plate (area: 1 cm<sup>2</sup>) in high-purity hydrogen-saturated 0.5 M H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> solution (pH = 0.35) at a scan rate of 2 mV s<sup>-1</sup>. The average of the two potentials at which the current crossed zero was regarded as the thermodynamic potential for the hydrogen electrode reaction<sup>4</sup>. The standard potential (vs. RHE) of the saturated calomel electrode is calibrated to be approximately 0.244 V.



**Supplementary Figure 33. pH measurements of the electrolyte.** The pH of 1.0 M PBS and 0.5 M H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> electrolyte measured by pH meter.

## 2. Supplementary Tables

**Supplementary Table 1.** Noble metal content of M-H<sub>x</sub>WO<sub>3</sub> (M = Ir, Ru, Pt, Pd), Ir/C, Pt/C, Ru/C and Pd/C determined by inductively coupled plasma optical emission spectrometry (ICP-OES).

Catalysts	Initial	After long-term test
Ir-H <sub>x</sub> WO <sub>3</sub> /CFP	<sup>a</sup> 2.8%	<sup>a</sup> 2.6%
	<sup>b</sup> 47 μg cm <sup>-2</sup>	<sup>b</sup> 40 μg cm <sup>-2</sup>
Ru-H <sub>x</sub> WO <sub>3</sub> /CFP	58 μg cm <sup>-2</sup>	/
Pt-H <sub>x</sub> WO <sub>3</sub> /CFP	50 μg cm <sup>-2</sup>	/
Pd-H <sub>x</sub> WO <sub>3</sub> /CFP	65 μg cm <sup>-2</sup>	/
Commercial 10 wt% Ir/C	9.8 %	/
Commercial 20 wt% Pt/C	19.6 %	/
Commercial 5 wt% Ru/C	4.9 %	/
Commercial 5 wt% Pd/C	4.9 %	/

<sup>a</sup> Ir loading normalized to H<sub>x</sub>WO<sub>3</sub> support, the calculation formula is as follows: Ir wt% =

$$\frac{m(\text{Ir})}{m(\text{Ir-H}_x\text{WO}_3/\text{CFP})-m(\text{CFP})} * 100 \%$$

<sup>b</sup> Ir loading normalized to geometric area of CFP support, the calculation formula is as follows: Ir

$$\text{wt}\% = \frac{m(\text{Ir})}{A(\text{CFP})}$$

**Supplementary Table 2.** Comparison of HER activities with various recently reported state-of-the-art catalysts in neutral electrolyte.

Catalysts	$\eta_{10}$ /mV	Tafel /mV dec <sup>-1</sup>	Electrolyte	<i>iR</i> compensation	Stability	References
<b>Ir-H<sub>x</sub>WO<sub>3</sub></b>	20	28	1 M PBS	95%	100 h @ 10 mA cm <sup>-2</sup> 40 h @ 500 mA cm <sup>-2</sup> 10,000 ADT cycles	This work
<b>Ni<sub>0.1</sub>Co<sub>0.9</sub>P</b>	125	109	1 M PBS	100%	20 h @ 30 mA cm <sup>-2</sup>	<i>Angew. Chem. Int. Ed.</i> , 2018, 130, 15671
<b>CrO<sub>x</sub>/Ni-Cu</b>	48	64	1 M PBS	100%	24 h @ -0.1 V <sub>RHE</sub> ~ 33 mA cm <sup>-2</sup>	<i>Nat. Energy</i> , 2019, 4, 107
<b>N-Co<sub>2</sub>P/CC</b>	42	64	1 M PBS	100%	3000 CV cycles	<i>ACS Catal.</i> , 2019, 9, 3744
<b>Pt<sub>SA</sub>-NT-NF</b>	24	30	1 M PBS	90%, <i>R</i> ~ 3 Ω	24 h @ 10 mA cm <sup>-2</sup>	<i>Angew. Chem. Int. Ed.</i> , 2017, 56, 13694
<b>Mn-Co-P/Ti</b>	86	82	1 M PBS	100%	1000 CV cycles 10 h @ -0.096 V <sub>RHE</sub> ~ 10 mA cm <sup>-2</sup>	<i>ACS Catal.</i> , 2017, 7, 98
<b>Ni(S<sub>0.5</sub>Se<sub>0.5</sub>)<sub>2</sub></b>	124	81	1 M PBS	-	2000 CV cycles 20 h @ -0.125 V <sub>RHE</sub> ~ 10 mA cm <sup>-2</sup>	<i>J. Mater. Chem. A</i> , 2019, 7, 16793
<b>Ni<sub>0.89</sub>Co<sub>0.11</sub>Se<sub>2</sub></b>	82	78	1 M PBS	-	40 h @ -0.2 V <sub>RHE</sub> ~ 45 mA cm <sup>-2</sup>	<i>Adv. Mater.</i> , 2017, 29, 1606521
<b>MoP700</b>	196	79	1 M PBS	<i>iR</i> -free	4000 CV cycles	<i>ACS Catal.</i> , 2019, 9, 8712
<b>N-Ni</b>	64	108	1 M PBS	100%	18 h @ 20 mA cm <sup>-2</sup>	<i>J. Am. Chem. Soc.</i> , 2017, 139, 12283
<b>Co-HNP/CC</b>	85	38	1 M PBS	100%, <i>R</i> ~ 1.7-2 Ω cm <sup>2</sup>	20 h @ 150 mA cm <sup>-2</sup>	<i>Angew. Chem. Int. Ed.</i> , 2016, 55, 6725
<b>CoP/Co-MOF</b>	49	63	1 M PBS	100%	60,000 s @ 20 and 50 mA cm <sup>-2</sup>	<i>Angew. Chem. Int. Ed.</i> , 2019, 58, 4679
<b>Karst NF</b>	110	99	-	90%	10 h @ -0.21 V <sub>RHE</sub> ~ 10 mA cm <sup>-2</sup>	<i>Energy Environ. Sci.</i> , 2020, 13, 174
<b>Ni<sub>0.33</sub>Co<sub>0.67</sub>S<sub>2</sub></b>	72	68	1 M PBS	100%	20 h @ -0.07 V <sub>RHE</sub> ~ 10 mA cm <sup>-2</sup>	<i>Adv. Energy Mater.</i> , 2015, 5, 1402031

<b>Cu<sub>0.08</sub>Co<sub>0.92</sub>P</b>	81	83.5	0.5 M KHCO <sub>3</sub>	100%	3000 CV cycles 20 h @ 10 mA cm <sup>-2</sup>	<i>Appl. Catal., B,</i> 2020, 265, 118555
<b>Pt/np- Co<sub>0.85</sub>Se</b>	55	35	1 M PBS	100%	40 h @ -0.05 V <sub>RHE</sub> ~ 10 mA cm <sup>-2</sup>	<i>Nat. Commun.</i> 2019 10, 1743

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**Supplementary Table 3.** Comparison of HER activities with various recently reported state-of-the-art catalysts in nature seawater.

Electrocatalysts	$\eta_{10}$ / mV	Electrolyte	References
Ir-H <sub>x</sub> WO <sub>3</sub>	150	Natural seawater	This work
Co <sub>0.31</sub> Mo <sub>1.69</sub> C@NC	312	Natural seawater	<i>Adv. Energy Mater.</i> 2019, 9, 1901333.
Rh@N,S-C	320	Natural seawater	<i>ACS Sustainable Chem. Eng.</i> 2019, 7, 18835.
Ni <sub>5</sub> P <sub>4</sub> @Ni <sup>2+δ</sup> O <sub>δ</sub> (OH) <sub>2-δ</sub>	144	Natural seawater	<i>Appl. Catal. B</i> 2019, 251, 181.
Mo <sub>2</sub> C-MoP@N,P-C	346	Natural seawater	<i>Electrochim. Acta</i> 2018, 281, 710.
Mn-NiO-Ni/Ni	170	Natural seawater	<i>Energy Environ. Sci.</i> 2018, 11, 1898.
2.4% Pt@mh-3D MXene	280	Natural seawater	<i>Adv. Funct. Mater.</i> 2020, 30, 1910028
NiRuIr-G	200	Natural seawater	<i>Electrochem. Commun.</i> , 2020, 111, 106647
NiCoN[NixP]NiCoN	165	Natural seawater	<i>ACS Energy Lett.</i> 2020, 5, 8, 2681
NiCoP/NF	287	Natural seawater	<i>ACS Appl. Energy Mater.</i> 2019, 2, 5, 3910
h-MoN@BNCNT	160	Natural seawater	<i>Adv. Funct. Mater.</i> 2019, 29, 1805893
CoMoP@C	448	Natural seawater	<i>Energy Environ. Sci.</i> , 2017, 10, 788
Mo <sub>5</sub> N <sub>6</sub>	257	Natural seawater	<i>ACS Nano</i> 2018, 12, 12, 12761

### 3. Supplementary References

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