## Tracking Changes in Surface Chemistry and Structure of Supported IrO<sub>x</sub> Nanoparticles in Acidic Oxygen Evolution Reaction Conditions

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Advanced materials are needed to meet the requirements of water electrolysers designed for harvesting renewable electricity, and converting this electricity into molecular hydrogen (H<sub>2</sub>) and molecular oxygen (O<sub>2</sub>). In particular, polymer electrolyte membrane water electrolyser devices would benefit from a reduction in the size of iridium oxide particles used to electrocatalyze the oxygen evolution reaction (OER) at the anode. Nevertheless, this strategy requires developing electron conducting, high surface area and stable supports. Herein, we synthesized  $IrO_x$  nanoparticles, supported them onto doped  $SnO_2$  aerogels, and assessed their electrocatalytic activity towards the OER and their resistance to corrosion in acidic media ex situ and in situ (by means of a flow cell connected to an inductively-coupled mass spectrometer, FC-ICP-MS). The FC-ICP-MS results show that the long-term OER activity of  $IrO_x/doped SnO_2$  aerogels is controlled by the resistance to corrosion of the doping element, and by its concentration in the host  $SnO_2$  matrix. In particular, we provide evidence that Sb-doped  $SnO_2$  supports continuously dissolve while Ta-doped or Nb-doped  $SnO_2$  supports are stable under acidic OER conditions. These results shed fundamental light on the complex and dynamic equilibrium existing between  $SnO_2$  and the doping element oxide in OER conditions.



Figure 1. Transmission electron microscopy of  $IrO_x$  nanoparticles supported on: a) ATO-10, b) TaTO-2.5, c) TaTO-5 and d) TaTO-18. e), f) and g) correspond to time- and element-resolved materials dissolution during oxygen evolution reaction.

References

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