

## Organic Molecule-Functionalized $\text{Zn}_3\text{P}_2$ Nanowires for Photochemical $\text{H}_2$ Production: DFT and Experimental Analyses

G. Ramos-Sanchez,<sup>1</sup> M. Albornoz<sup>1</sup>, Y-H. Yu,<sup>4</sup> Z. Cheng,<sup>1,4</sup> V. Vasiraju,<sup>4</sup> S. Vaddiraju,<sup>1,4</sup>  
F. El Mellouhi<sup>2,3</sup>, and P. B. Balbuena<sup>1,4,\*</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Artie McFerrin Department of Chemical Engineering,  
Texas A&M University, College Station TX, 77843, USA

<sup>2</sup>Physics Department, Texas A&M University at Qatar,  
Texas A&M Engineering Building, Education City, Doha, Qatar

<sup>3</sup>Qatar Energy and Environment Research institute, P.O. Box 5825 Doha, Qatar

<sup>4</sup>Department of Materials Science & Engineering,  
Texas A&M University, College Station, TX 77843, USA

\*e-mail: [balbuena@tamu.edu](mailto:balbuena@tamu.edu)

---

### ABSTRACT

Hydrogen production via photochemical reactions in water/methanol solutions containing  $\text{Zn}_3\text{P}_2$  nanowires functionalized with an organic molecular layer is shown to be between 217 and 405 times higher than that obtained in absence of the molecular layer. Combined surface characterization and theoretical analyses are used to elucidate aspects of the photochemical reaction process. It is found that the protective layer exerts a passivation role decreasing the rate of nanowire degradation, while facilitating electron transfer for the hydrogen evolution reaction.

---

*Keywords:* Hydrogen production, density functional theory, functionalized nanowires

