

**MECHANISM OF DIOXYGEN REDUCTION ON
METAL MONOLAYER MODIFIED ELECTRODE
SURFACES**

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Metal monolayers formed by the underpotential deposition process have long been known to function as catalysts for the electroreduction of a variety of small molecules, especially dioxygen. By using a combination of spectroscopic, imaging, and x-ray scattering techniques combined with detailed calculations, we have elucidated the mechanism of this activity for several upd systems. These measurements show that the upd adatom induces charge transfer between the substrate and the adatom, leaving a net positive charge on the substrate near the upd adatom. This electropositive area is the locus of small molecule attachment to the surface and is the initial site of electron transfer to the adsorbate.