Dynamic Pt-OH^-•H_2O-Ag Species Mediate Synergetic Electron and Proton Transfer for Catalytic Hydride Reduction of 4-Nitrophenol at Confined Nanoscale Interface

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Abstract

The nature of interfacial state and/or bonding at heterogeneous nanoscale surface of bimetals remains elusive. For very classical probe reaction of catalytic hydride catalytic reduction of $–NO_2$ to NH_2 (herein reduction of 4-NP to 4-AP as an example), three abnormal experimental phenomena cannot be elucidated as such: 1) the hydrogen source of final product of 4-AP is originated from water solvent, rather than $NaBH_4$ reducer; 2) reverse electron transfer between bimetals was observed, which is resisted to the normal thermaldynamic law; 3) even in the absence of any metals, for example just using carbon nanodots as supports, the reaction occurs. These observations indicates that the reduction of $–NO_2$ groups did not follow the classical metal-centered electron and hydride transfer mechanism, i.e., Langmuir-Hinshelwood (L-H) mechanism. We herein provide strong evidence that, the catalytic hydride reduction of 4-NP to 4-AP is though a completely new surface hydrous hydroxyl specie mediated concerted electron and proton transfer process, wherein owing to the space overlapping of p orbitals in hydrous hydroxyl intermediate, an ensemble of interface states are dynamically formed, which could be alternative channels for concerted electron and proton transfer. The main role of second metal of Pt is to regulate the density of surface hydrous hydroxyl intermediate and its interactive strength with metals. This new mechanism not only answers all the abnormal experimental observations above mentioned, but also provide some new insights to water and/or hydroxyl group promoted reaction involved the activation of small molecules (CO_2, CO, N_2, H_2O etc.) in areas of electrochemistry, energy storage and metalloenzyme catalysis.

Introduction

Bimetallic nanoparticles composed of two different mental elements are universally effective strategies to achieve high activity, selectivity and stability in the redox reaction. In general, the improved performance in bimetallic have

been pervasive attributed to “synergistic effect” arising from Metal-to-Metal direct charge transfer, which may provide an uneven distribution of electrons and make the electron density of one metal greater than another (scheme 1a and 1b). Thus, the theories of d-band model, work function, electronegativity, and electrochemical potential of metal (scheme 1a) were often used to elucidate the working mechanism of bimetal catalysts(*1-4*). But, the metal-centered electron transfer model does not apply universally, and in some case, even paradoxically, such as, abnormal anti-galvanic reduction of Au-Ag and Co-Fe bimetals(*5-7*). This strongly indicates that, at nanoscale interface, there must be dark alternative channels for surface electron transfer. Thus, the consideration of interfacial states is necessary.

Increasingly, the solid evidences proved that interfacial hydrous hydroxyl and oxy species at bimetal interface plays a critical role to mediate the surface electron and proton transfer in chemical transformations, in particular for the catalytic conversion of C1 molecules. Mullins and his coworkers observed the involvement of water in oxidizing impinging CO on oxygen atom-precovered Au(111) at low temperatures, and proposed that OH formed from water interacting with atomic oxygen on Au(111) are responsible for the promotional effect in oxidizing CO to produce CO_2 on the surface(*8-11*). Subsequently, in the water-gas shift (WGS) reaction, a common alkali metal ions stabilized single-site $M{-}O(OH)_x$ species on both active and inert supports was identified as real active sites by Flytzani-Stephanopoulos and his coworkers(*12-14*). Very recently, Gong’s group demonstrated that, not only in the thermal catalytic reaction, also in the CO_2 electrocatalytic reduction (CO_2RR)m the coverage and density of surface hydroxyls at metal nanoscale interface determined the chemical activity and selectivity of CO_2 hydrogenation(*15-17*). Indeed, the surface hydroxyl group promoted the chemical transformation is not only limited to the activation of small molecules closely related to energy storage, such as CO, CO_2 and water etc.(*18*), but also extended to bulky organic molecules with high-added value, including propane, substituted nitroarenes and α,β-unsaturated aldehydes(*17, 19-26*). Thus, all the reported results highlighted the pivotal role of surface hydrous hydroxyl and/or oxy group to regulate the chemical reactivity, but their interactive binding mode and strength with metals, support effect and metal alloy and/or doping effect are not clear(*20, 27-32*), i.e., the nature of interfacial state and/or bonding at heterogeneous remains elusive.

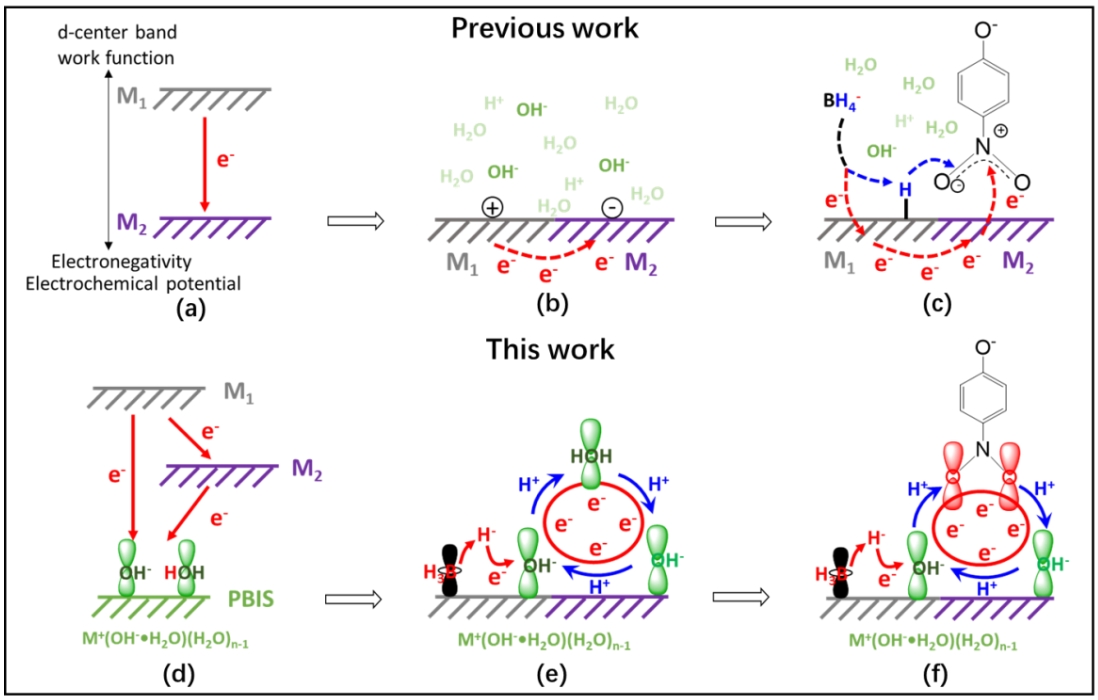
Recently, relying on the combined characterizations of absorption, excitation and photoluminescence spectrum and femto-second time-resolved ultra-fast transient absorption technique, an ensemble of dynamic intermediate states with π bonding characteristic, so called the p band states, stemming from the spatial overlapping of p orbitals of oxygen atoms in the hydrous hydroxyl (OH^-) and/or oxy species at confined metal or nonmetal

nano-interface, was unambiguously identified, which can be alternative radiation decay pathway for the electron transfer of excited states(*33-36*). More recently, the p band dominated interfacial electron transfer theory successfully elucidates the reaction mechanism of several typical probe reactions at mono-metal catalysts(*21, 22, 31, 37*).

Among these probe reactions, the hydride reduction of 4-NP to 4-AP in an aqueous solution using sodium borohydride ($NaBH_4$) as a hydride source is one of the most widely used model reactions to evaluate the catalytic activity of a large variety of metal NP catalysts. The process of catalysis is general believed to follow Langmuir−Hinshelwood (L-H) mechanism(*38, 39*), in which $NaBH_4$ both as reducing agent and hydrogen source, and the dissociation of B-H bond on the metal surface as well as the formation of metal-H species are key steps (Scheme 1 c). However, in the latest work, the higher reactivity of Ag^+ than Ag NPs under the same conditions, showed a direct and powerful evidence that the metal surface is not necessary for interfacial electron transfer(*21, 22*). More recently, the metal-free catalysts, such as graphene quantum dots, are also active for hydride reduction of 4-NP, which further confirmed that metal center was not the catalytic sites for this reaction(*40*). Thus, the exact role of metals and the hybrid metals to tune the interfacial electron and proton transfer for hydride reduction of 4-NP remains elusive.

Herein, we report a comprehensive study of 4-NP reduction on a series of Pt-Ag bimetallic nanoparticles with different Pt/Ag ratios confined in mesoporous silica nanospheres (DMSNs). The investigations of reaction kinetics demonstrated that, even in the presence of trace Pt (0.25 wt %), the reduction reaction rate of Pt-Ag bimetallic catalyst is 17 times and 2 times higher than that of single metal Pt and Ag catalyst, respectively. Designed isotope labeling experiment of deuterated $NaBD_4$ reducer and solvent D_2O coupled with XPS and FT-IR shows the strong evidences that, the catalytic hydride reduction of 4-NPdid not follow the traditional metal-mediated interfacial electron transfer pathway (Scheme 1a-c), i.e., classical Langmuir-Hinshelwood (L-H) mechanism, Instead, but follows a completely new interface-state-mediated concerted electron and proton transfer process (Scheme 1d-f)). The optical excitation and photoluminescence spectrum identified the presence of these dynamic interface states, stemming from space overlapping of p orbitals of several O atoms of water-hydroxyl-metal complex $\{M^+•(OH^-•H_2O)•H_2O_{n-1}\}$. Very interestingly, we found that, the density of hydrous hydroxyl groups and its interacted strength with metal surface not only accelerate the reaction rate of 4-NP reduction, but also promote the ripening of Ag NPs due to the dosing of Pt atoms.

Scheme 1. Comparison of Different Electron and Proton Transfer and Reaction Mechanisms in Bimetal-Catalyzed Hydride Reduction of 4-Nitrophenol (4-NP) in Aqueous Medium: classical metal mediated hydride and electron transfer mechanism, ie., Langmuir-Hinselwood (L-H) mechanism (Scheme 1a-c); Surface hydrous hydroxyl intermediate mediated concerted electron and proton transfer mechanism (Scheme 1 d-f).



Result and discussion

Pt_xAg_{2-x} bimetallic catalysts (Pt_xAg_{2-x}@DMSNs) were prepared by a multi-step in-situ nanocrystal seeding-induced-growth (SIG) method with mesoporous silica nanosphere (DMSNs) as a distinctive confinement support (Experiment section in Supporting Information)(*41*), where x is metal loading in weight percentage. The composition of the bimetallic catalysts can be tailored over a broad range of values of x by keeping the total metal content of Pt and Ag of 2% in weight. The combined characterizations by the transmission electron microscopy (TEM) (Fig.1a, Fig. S2), annular dark-field TEM (Fig. 1b) and corresponding elemental mapping (Fig. 1c-1e), confirmed that the Pt_xAg_{2-x} bimetallic NPs are uniformly distributed throughout DMSNs. Note that DMSNs have small spherical pores (~3 nm) in the dendritic networks (Fig. S1), which provides a unique nanospace for the confinement of the metal NPs(*41-44*). As a consequence, the size of metal NPs is smaller ca. 2.0 nm in monometallic $Pt_{2.0}$@DMSNs and $Ag_{2.0}$@DMSNs (Fig. S2). Interestingly, the size of bimetallic NPs is decreased with the increase of Pt content in order of $Pt_{0.25}Ag_{1.75}$@DMSNs (7.0 nm) > $Pt_{0.5}Ag_{1.5}$@DMSNs (5.0 nm) > $Pt_{1.0}Ag_{1.0}$@DMSNs (3.0 nm) > $Pt_{1.5}Ag_{0.5}$@DMSNs (2.0 nm), larger than monometallic NPs (2.0 nm), which is consistent with the results of the XRD patterns (Fig. 1f). It means that the introduction of trace amount of Pt greatly promotes the nucleation and growth of Ag NPs, which never reported before.

Coupling with the reaction data of 4-NP reduction, the reason for the role of Pt to promote the growth of Ag mediated by interface states will be discussed later.

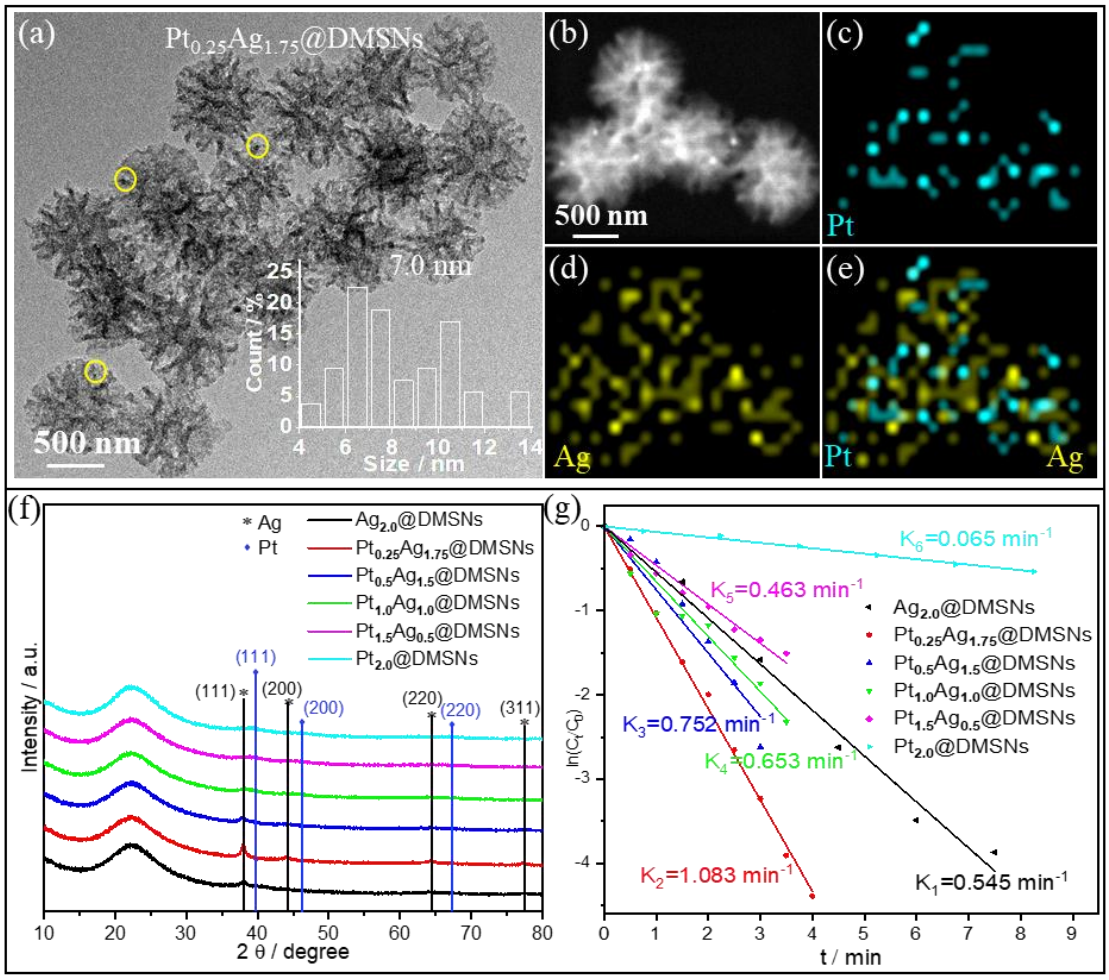


Figure 1. TEM images of $Pt_{0.25}Ag_{1.75}$@DMSNs (a). The inset is the corresponding particle size distribution. HAADF-STEM (b) micrograph of $Pt_{0.25}Ag_{1.75}$@DMSNs and the corresponding STEM−EDX mappings of Pt (blue) and Ag (yellow), respectively. The XRD patterns (f) and catalytic reactivity (g) of $Pt_{0.25}Ag_{1.75}$@DMSNs for the reduction of 4-NP with $NaBH_4$.

To elucidate the surface composition/elemental chemical states of the prepared Pt_x@DMSNs with different metal loadings, the XPS studies were conducted and the binding energy (BE) values referred to Pt $4f_{7/2}$ peak are analyzed (Fig. S3, Table S1). The bulk Pt^0 (71.2 eV) and Pt^{2+} (72.7 eV) were both found in $Pt_{2.0}$@DMSNs and Pt^0 is the main component (74.5%). However, the Pt is more electron-deficient in $Pt_{0.25}$@DMSNs with only Pt^{2+} (72.5 eV) species appeared, which can not reduce Ag^+ to Ag NP. Notably, the binding energy (BE) centered at 72.5 eV is ascribed to the interaction between Pt and hydroxide(*24, 45, 46*). Very recently, a series of innovative and important work confirmed the existence of new interface states (PBIS) stemming from the spatial overlapping of p orbitals of surface ligand atoms on the surface of metal

nanoclusters (NCs), such as $\{M^{+}\bullet(OH^{-}\bullet H_2O)\bullet H_2O_{n-1}\}$ complex(*33-36*). The interface state with a characteristic of $\pi\rightarrow\pi^{*}$ transition, not only provides an ensemble of intermediate states for bright photoluminescence (PL) emission, but also acts as an alternative reaction channel for electron and proton transfer(*21, 22, 31*). Thus, we believe that, due to the dosing of Pt atoms, the surface binding of hydroxyl and/or water molecules with Pt cations restructured interface states of $\{Pt^{\delta+}\bullet(OH^{-}\bullet H_2O)\bullet\ Ag^{\delta+}\}$ as an intermediate, which boosts the reduction of Ag^{+} at the interface and promotes subsequent nucleation and growth of Ag NPs with larger size (Fig. 1f).This probably also answers the reason of orientation growth of Ag NPs with varied morphology when different surface ligand or the second metal was introduced in the synthesis(*47-50*). The above results indicate a new way to synthesize the new metal NPs with varied morphology and/or crystal facets, but beyond the current discussion.

We further evaluated the catalytic performance of bimetallic Pt_xAg_{2-x}@DMSNs with different compositions in the hydrogenation of 4-NP (Fig.1g). The bimetallic Pt_xAg_{2-x}@DMSNs exhibit higher activity compared with pure Pt NCs (0.065 min^{-1}) and Ag NPs (0.545 min^{-1}). $Pt_{0.25}Ag_{1.75}$@DMSNs showed optimal reduction rate at 1.083 min^{-1}, which is twice as fast as monometallic Ag NPs (0.065 min^{-1}) and about 17 times of pure Pt NCs (0.065 min^{-1}). It also exhibits good stability and reusability that could sustain the conversion of ~100% within minutes for more than five cycles (Fig. S7). Generally, the size effect, local surface plasmon resonance (LSPR) in Ag-based catalyst and electronic effect of metal centers are responsible for the high reactivity(*51*). To evaluate the size effect of metal NPs on catalytic performance, Ag_x@DMSNs with different particle size ranging from 1.0-8.0 nm were prepared by controlling metal content (Fig. S4). The catalytic performance exhibits a volcano-like curve that the optimum particle size is ca. 2 nm in $Ag_{2.0}$@DMSNs. However, the size of Ag NPs in $Pt_{0.25}Ag_{1.75}$@DMSNs with highest activity is biggest about 7.0 nm. Thus, the excellent reactivity of the bimetallic is not caused by size effect. Then, the local surface plasmon resonance (LSPR) effect of Ag in bimetallic catalysts were further explored by ultraviolet-visible (UV-vis) spectra (Fig. S5). The absorption peak of Ag induced by LSPR effect is located at ca. 405 nm. With the decrease of Ag content, the intensity of absorption peak decreased and the position shifts to blue, while the activity showed a volcanic trend. Therefore, the LSPR effect was also unable to explain the promoted activity in bimetallic catalysts, i.e., the metal NP is not true active site for the reduction of 4-NP.

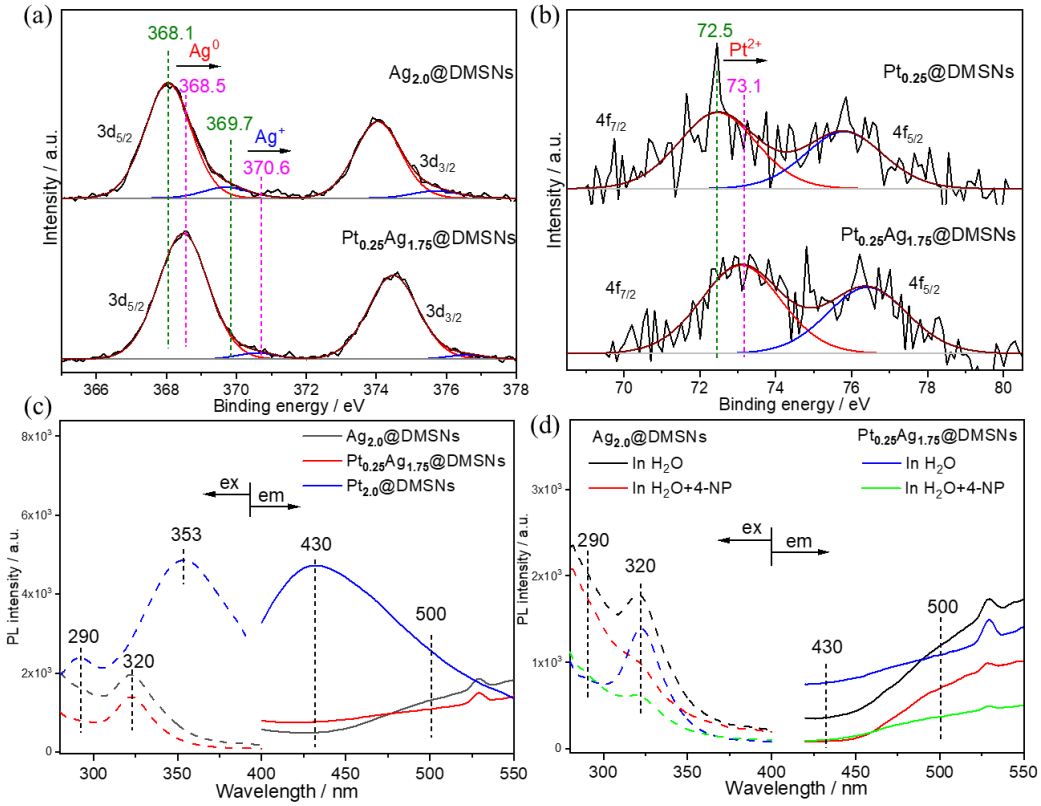


Figure 2. Excitation (dash line) and emission spectra (solid line) of Pt, Ag and Pt-Ag bimetal supported DMSNs catalysts in H_2O (a), and in 4-NP (b).

Since the improved performance in bimetallic have been pervasive attributed to “synergistic effect” arising from Metal-to-Metal direct charge transfer by providing an uneven distribution of electrons, the valence state of single metal and bimetals were determined by XPS (Fig. 2 a, b). The fitting results are summarized in Table S1, S2. In monometallic $Ag_{2.0}$@DMSNs, the components at 368.1 eV and 369.7 eV were assigned to Ag^0 (red) and Ag^+ (blue), respectively. As expected, according to the basic principles of electronegativity (Ag: 1.9; Pt: 2.2), the work function (Ag: 4.26 eV; Pt: 5.65 eV) and redox potential (Ag: 0.8; Pt: 1.2), the electron transfer from Ag to Pt is easier, so the BE of Ag shifted remarkably to a higher value (Ag^0: 369.7, Ag^+: 370.6 eV) in bimetallic $Pt_{0.25}Ag_{1.75}$@DMSNs. As a result, the electron density of Pt should be more negative with a smaller BE value. On the contrary, counter-intuitively, the BE of Pt^{2+} shifted from 72.5 eV to a higher value 73.1 eV remarkably in $Pt_{0.25}Ag_{1.75}$@DMSNs indicating the presence of alternative surface states (or channels) for electron release at bimetal nanoscale interface. This differs from the traditional interfacial electron transfer theory via metal-to-metal transfer routes (scheme 1a). Recently, on the surface of nanocluster, especially in monometallic $\{M^+\bullet(OH^-\bullet H_2O)\bullet H_2O_{n-1}\}$ complex, a new interfacial state (PBIS), stemming from the spatial overlapping of p orbitals of interface atoms, are confirmed exist with the help of steady and ultra-fast absorption and emission spectra(*33-36*). The interfacial state (PBIS)

not only acted as “electron pool”, but also providing an alternative channel for interfacial electron transfer mediated by proton transfer(*21, 22, 31*). Thus, we tentatively concluded that the reconstruction of surface states accelerates interfacial electron transfer owing to the dosing of second metal Pt, which has medium coordination ability with hydroxide and/or water molecules.

The absorption and emission features confirmed the presence of interfacial state in bimetallic catalysts. As shown in Figure 1 c, when catalysts are directly dispersed into water solution, the $Pt_{2.0}$@DMSNs catalyst emits the strongest fluorescence at 430 nm with an excitation band at ca. 353 nm (Fig. 1c, blue line and blue dash line). A weaker fluorescence emission centered at 500 nm with an excitation band at ca. 320 nm was observed in $Ag_{2.0}$@DMSNs (Fig. 1c, black line and black dash line). In the recent work, the luminescence centers were identified as p band intermediate states (PBISs), stemming from the space interactions of p orbitals of paired O atoms in $\{M^{+}\bullet(OH^{-}\bullet H_2O)\bullet H_2O_{n-1}\}$ complexes(*33-35*). For $Pt_{0.25}Ag_{1.75}$@DMSNs, the main fluorescence emission is at 500 nm as in pure $Ag_{2.0}$@DMSNs, because Ag is the principal component of bimetallic. Meanwhile, the fluorescence emission at 430 nm increased obviously compared with $Ag_{2.0}$@DMSNs owing to the introduction of trace Pt. Hence, the interfacial state was reconstructed at the surface of bimetals. The observation of the excitation and emission spectrum proves this point (Fig. 2d). When the catalysts are interacted with reactant 4-NP, the PL at ca. 430 nm and 500 nm are less intensified, and concomitantly with a significant increase absorption at ca. 290 nm (Fig. 1d, green line). Obviously, due to the varied overlapping of the two p orbitals of O atoms from hydroxide groups and/or 4-NP, the changes of optical properties indicated the switching of the surface complex from $\{M^{+}\bullet(OH^{-}\bullet H_2O)\bullet H_2O_{n-1}\}$ to $\{M^{+}\bullet(OH^{-}\bullet 4\text{-NP})\bullet H_2O_{n-1}\}$. Similar optical properties were recently observed for single Ag NPs catalyst(*21*).

Clearly, constructing and modifying appropriate interface states by dosing of second Pt metals is the key to control the reaction performance. For the monometallic catalysts of $Ag_{2.0}$@DMSNs and $Pt_{2.0}$@DMSNs, the stronger luminescence intensity of Pt than Ag (Fig. 2c) is probably due to more stable luminous centers are formed on the Pt NPs surface with the strong coordination between Pt and surface OH species(*22*). Interestingly, the reaction rate of 4-NP reduction is inversely proportional to the stability of the luminescent center, and that $Ag_{2.0}$@DMSNs exhibits better catalytic performance in the conversion of 4-NP to 4-AP (Fig. 1d). Based on Sabatier Principle, this is because too stable interface state on $Pt_{2.0}$@DMSNs prohibits the chemical adsorptions of $NaBH_4$ and reactant 4-NP, consequently resulting in lower reactivity(*22*). However, we discovered that, a more stable interface state is necessary in $Ag_{2.0}$@DMSNs by introducing proper amount of interfacial hydroxyl groups into Ag NPs surface(*21*), which are more conducive to electron and proton transfer, consequently resulting in the promoted

conversion rate of 4-nitrophenol (Fig. S6). Thus, we conclude that, the reaction performance not only depends on the density of surface hydroxyl groups (OH^-) and also the binding strength between hydroxyl groups and metals. For bimetallic $Pt_{0.25}Ag_{1.75}$@DMSNs catalyst, due to the strong interaction between Pt and OH^-, the introduction of trace Pt increased the density of interfacial OH^-, which was beneficial to the construction and stabilization of the hydrous hydroxyl related interface state to promote the electron and proton transfer, and without inhibiting the adsorption of BH_4^- at the same time.

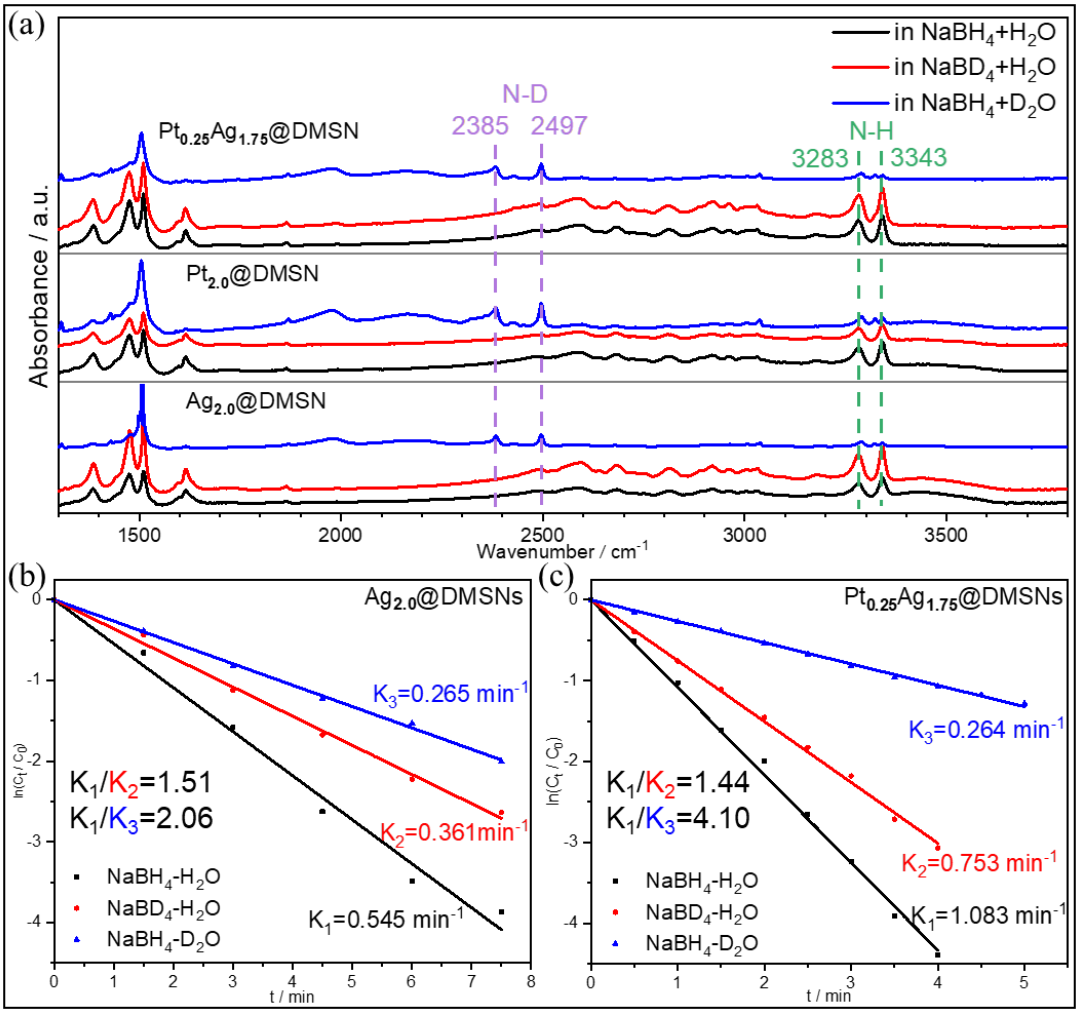


Figure 3. (a) FTIR spectra of the final products after the hydride reduction of 4-NP using $NaBH_4$ and H_2O (black line), $NaBD_4$ and H_2O (red line) and $NaBH_4$ and D_2O (blue line). Kinetic isotope effects (KIEs) of $NaBD_4$ or D_2O of $Ag_{2.0}$@DMSNs (b) and $Pt_{0.25}Ag_{1.75}$@DMSNs (c).

Kinetic isotope effects (KIEs) with deuterated reducing agent $NaBD_4$ and/or solvent D_2O provides direct experimental evidence on the presence of unique surface states, which promotes the concerned electron and proton transfer, differing from the traditional metal-centered electron and hydride transfer mechanism. The catalytic reduction of 4-NP in Fig. 3b and 3c follows the first-order kinetics as previously reported(*29*). The reagent ($k_{NaBH4/NaBD4}$)

and solvent ($k_{H2O/D2O}$) KIE value is 1.51 and 2.06 in monometallic $Ag_{2.0}$@DMSNs, respectively. In terms of bimetallic $Pt_{0.25}Ag_{1.75}$@DMSNs, the KIE value of reagent ($k_{NaBH4/NaBD4}$) is 1.44 as a similar value as $Ag_{2.0}$@DMSNs, indicating the cleavage of B-H bond is not rate determined step (RDS) for reduction of 4-NP. Notably, a larger KIE value of solvent ($k_{H2O/D2O}$) is up to 4.10 twice as much as $Ag_{2.0}$@DMSNs. As we observed, no matter in monometallic or bimetallic catalysts, the dissociation of the B–H bond of borohydride ions and O–H bond of water solvent both involve the reaction kinetics of catalytic hydride reduction of 4-NP(*52, 53*). Different from the traditional theory that the cleavage of B−H bond mediated by metal was the rate-determining step (RDS)(*54*)(scheme 1 c), the larger KIE value of solvent ($k_{H2O/D2O}$) than that of reagent ($k_{NaBH4/NaBD4}$) demonstrates the dissociation of O–H bond of water involving electron transfer and interfacial proton transfer to combinate with a nitro group is RDS of this reaction, which further proves that interface state mediated electron and proton transfer mechanism(*22, 29*). Compared with $Ag_{2.0}$@DMSNs, the most equal value of $k_{NaBH4/NaBD4}$ (1.44) and greatly larger value of $k_{H2O/D2O}$ (4.10) in $Pt_{0.25}Ag_{1.75}$@DMSNs, suggested a suitable interface state are modified, which greatly promoted the concerned electron and proton without the inhibition of adsorption and activation BH_4^-.

The analysis of final product of 4-NP reduction by FT-IR spectrum with deuterium isotopic labeling of $NaBD_4$ reducer and D_2O solvent provide further evidence on the presence of interface states to mediate concerted electron and proton transfer mechanism on bimetal surface. H_2O is used as the solvent, (Fig. 3a, black and red lines), the transmittance peaks at approximately 3283 and 3343 cm^{-1} are attributed to the N−H bond, indicating the formation of products 4-AP (Figure S7). Although $NaBD_4$ is used as the reducing agent, the characteristic peak of FT-IR displays the same feature as that when $NaBH_4$ is used. It demonstrates that the hydrogen atoms of $-NH_2$ are not from BH_4^-(*22, 29*). However, when D_2O was introduced with $NaBH_4$ as a reducer, in striking contrast, the N−H vibration bands vanish and new peaks at 2385 and 2497 cm^{-1} ascribed to the N−D bond are observed (Fig. 3a, blue lines), which suggest the hydrogen source are from the protic solvent water, rather than hydride reducer $NaBH_4$. This indicates that catalytic hydride reduction of 4-NP to 4-AP is not dominated by conventionally accepted metal-centered electron and hydride transfer mechanism, i.e., classical L-H mechanism (Scheme 1a-c), but through a new interface state mediated electron and proton transfer mechanism due to the formation of surface hydrous hydroxyl intermediates. Very recently, on the mono metal catalysts, with the help of ^1H NMR spectroscopies, once BH_4^- were introduced, a new H_3B–water–hydroxyl complex with a triangular configuration and concomitantly with a trapped hydride (H^-) specie was captured (Scheme 1e), and the electron of hydride was very fast transferred to the proton of water (Scheme 1e and f)(*22*). This quite reasonably answers the KIE of $NaBD_4$ and D_2O (Fig. 3b and c), and also

answers the hydrogen origin of the final product of 4-AP (Fig. 3a). Thus, the main role of the second metal of Pt is to construct the surface states for electron and proton transfer, not only to element to tune electronic factors of actives, which answers, even in the absence of metal, the reduction of 4-NP could be efficiently occurred(*40*).

Conclusion

In conclusion, a mechanistic study of bimetallic Pt-Ag-catalyzed hydride reduction of 4-NP to 4-AP is presented. Via the investigation of the valence state of the metal and optical spectroscopies, together with reaction kinetic data and kinetic isotope effects, the interface states (PBIS), stemming from space overlapping of p orbitals of O atoms of water-hydroxyl-metal complex ($\{M^{+}\bullet(OH^{-}\bullet H_2O)\bullet H_2O_{n-1}\}$) are confirmed to be formed on the surface of bimetal. The introduction of trace Pt atoms with moderate coordinate ability to hydroxyl groups regulates the density and interfacial adsorption strength of hydrous hydroxyl groups, which not only accelerates the catalytic hydride reduction of 4-NP, but also promotes the ripening and growth of Ag NPs. Differing from the traditional metal-centered electron and hydride transfer mechanism (L-H mechanism, Scheme 1a-c), the catalytic reduction of 4-NP follows the interfacial concerted electron and proton transfer mechanism via a unique dynamic Pt-$OH^{-}\bullet H_2O$-Ag intermediates (Scheme 1d-f). The presence of dynamic surface states on the metal surface to direct the concerted electron and proton transfer answers both the kinetic isotope effects (KIE) of D_2O/H_2O and hydrogen origin of final product of 4-AP, and probably elucidate the physical reason of abnormal reverse electron transfer in thermal dynamics of bimetal systems(*6, 7, 55*). The introduction of the concept of interface states reveals the mystery of “synergistic effect” of electron state in bimetallic materials. It opened a new perspective for us to rethink the nature of catalysis and interfacial bonding (or states) and lead to new design principles of heterogeneous catalysts.

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