

Special Issue

Electrocatalytic Hydrogen Production by Molecular Metal Complexes

Message from the Guest Editor

As our world is currently facing a sanitary crisis, there is another on its way which could be just as deadly in the very near future: the energy crisis. Fossil energy can no longer be considered the main source of power. In order to achieve sustainable development, we need to radically modify the energy vector. Dihydrogen seems to be the ideal candidate in this endeavor: H atoms are the most abundant in the universe, and combustion of hydrogen gas liberates, with a lot of energy, only water, to cite but a few of the advantages. Unfortunately, to synthesize dihydrogen, at the moment, there is no satisfying substitute to platinum, one the rarest and most expensive metals on the earth surface. Chemists have their role to play in order to find a platinum substitute, and this Special Issue is dedicated to exposing the efforts of molecular chemists toward this vital goal.

Guest Editor

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Inorganic chemistry remains a lynchpin of modern chemistry, not only embracing the function and reactivity of combinations of most elements of the periodic table, but also providing a footing for studies of materials, catalysts, drugs, fuels and industrial chemicals. Arguably, the role and reach of inorganics in society have never been as great as today. Adventurous research at the heart and at the extremes of inorganic chemistry is vital to further advances and Inorganics offers authors the opportunity to publish exciting new research in an open access format.

Editor-in-Chief

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