

# Water and CO<sub>2</sub> activation at the solid/liquid interface – from Cu single crystals to compound carbide-based materials

Niusha Shakibi Nia

Linz, 28<sup>th</sup> February 2023

WIVA P&G Erfahrungsaustausch „Katalyse in CCU Prozessen“

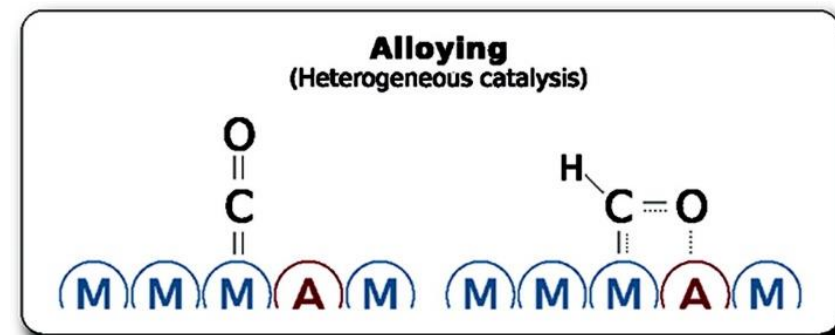
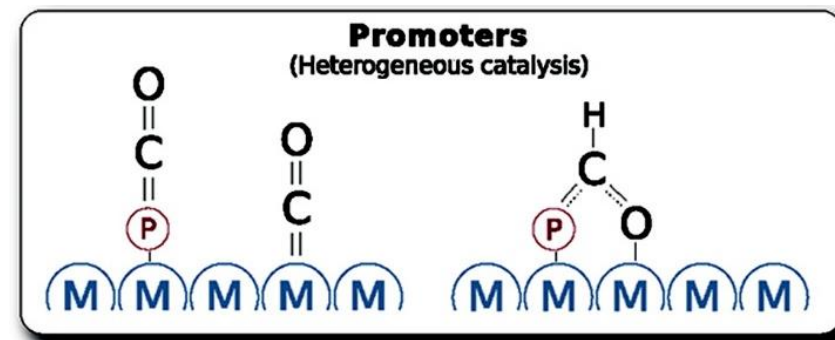
# Electrochemical reduction of CO<sub>2</sub>

## Main Challenges

- Products of CO<sub>2</sub>R in aqueous solutions <sup>[1]</sup>:
  - CO, formate (HCOOH), hydrocarbons (CH<sub>4</sub>, C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>4</sub>) and EtOH
  - **Slow kinetics** of CO<sub>2</sub> electroreduction
  - **Low energy efficiency** of the process

→ *Development of highly selective and efficient catalysts*

- **Protonation of adsorbed CO** to adsorbed CHO or COH <sup>[2]</sup>
- **Break of scaling relations** <sup>[2]</sup>



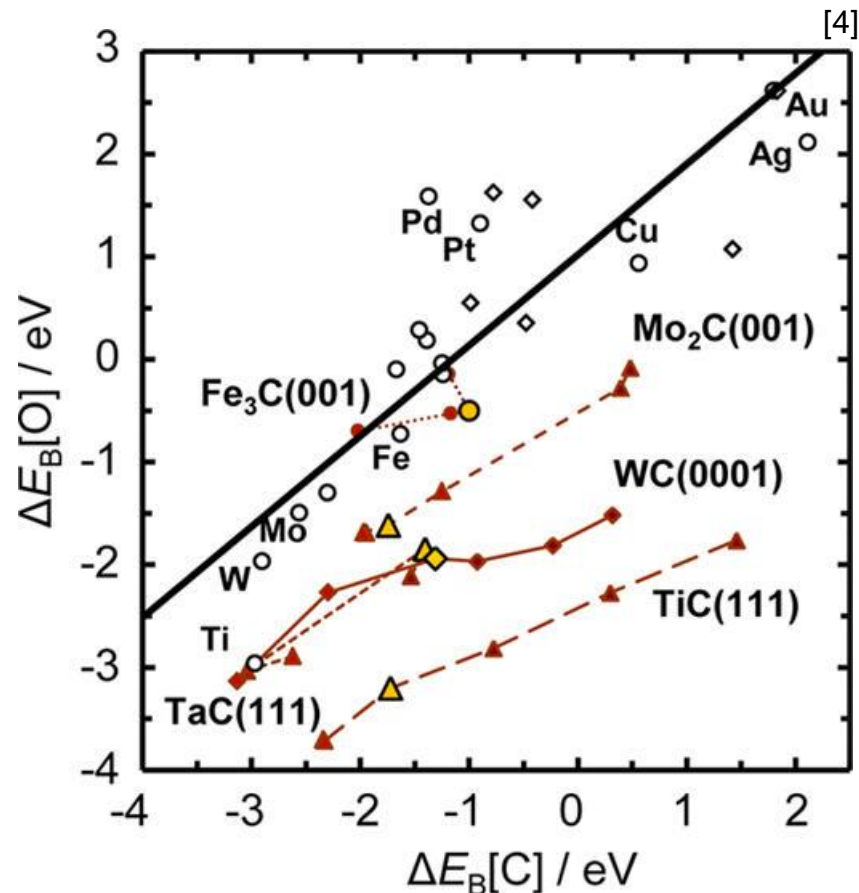
[1] A.A. Peterson, F. Abild-Pedersen, F. Studt, J. Rossmeisl, J.K. Nørskov, *Hydrogen Energy, Energy Environ. Sci.* 3 (2010) 1311–1315.

[2] A.A. Peterson, J.K. Nørskov, *J. Phys. Chem. Lett.* 3 (2012), 251–258.

# Electrochemical reduction of CO<sub>2</sub>

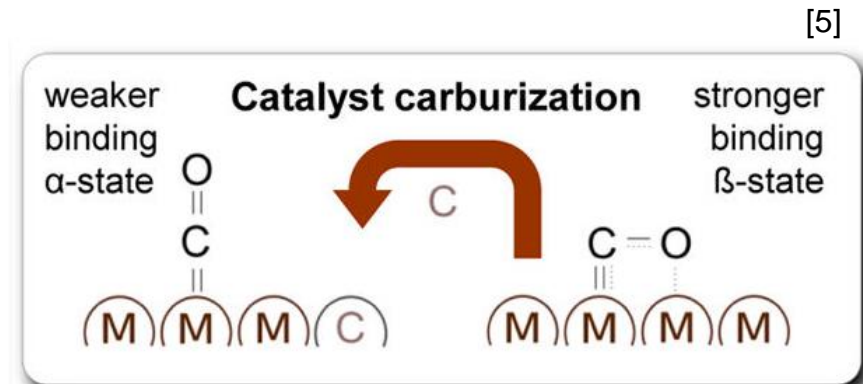
## Transition Metal Carbides

- C-O bond breaking on **metal carbides with a C/M < 1** [3]
- **Dynamic in catalytic operation:** Carbon vacancies [4]



→ *Molybdenum carbide (Mo<sub>2</sub>C)*: [5]

- Correlation between adsorbates E<sub>B</sub>
- H<sub>2</sub> dissociation
- C=O bond scission



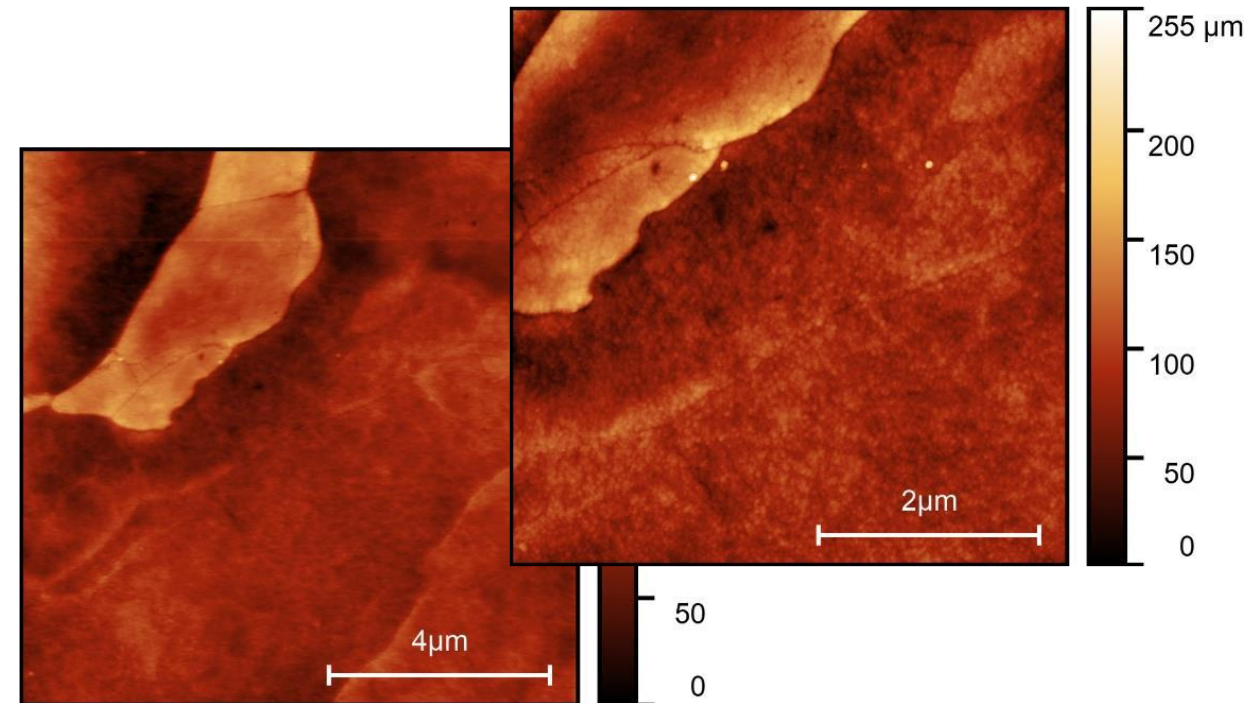
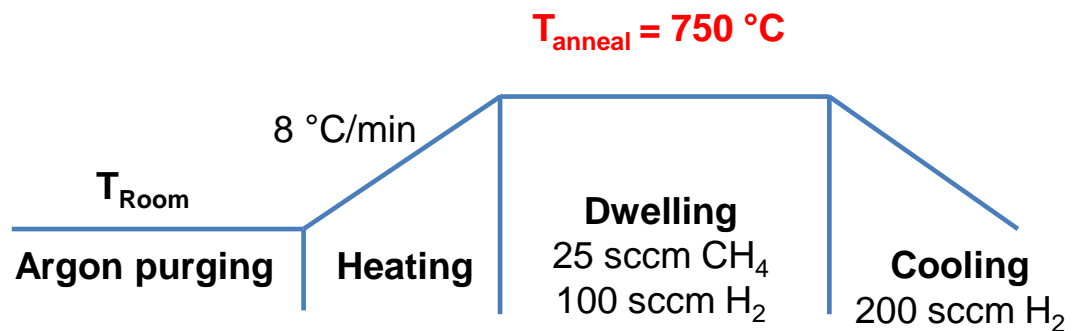
[3] A.L. Stottlemeyer, T.G. Kelly, Q. Meng, J.G. Chen, *Surface Science Reports*. 67 (2012) 201-232.

[4] R. Michalsky, Yin-Jia Zhang, A.J. Medford, A.A. Peterson, *J. Phys. Chem. C*, 118 (2014) 13026–13034.

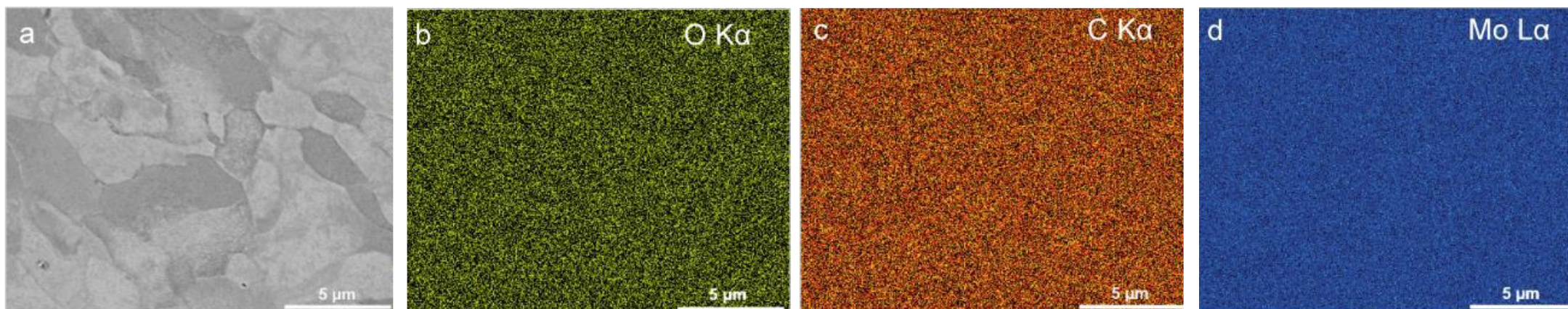
[5] A.J. Medford, A. Vojvodic, F. Studt, F. Abild-Pedersen, J.K. Nørskov, *J. Catal.* 290 (2012), 108-117.

# Planar Mo<sub>2</sub>C Films

Synthesis & Characterization [6]



- Surface topography:
  - **Several micrometer wide terraces**
  - Surface **chemical homogeneity**



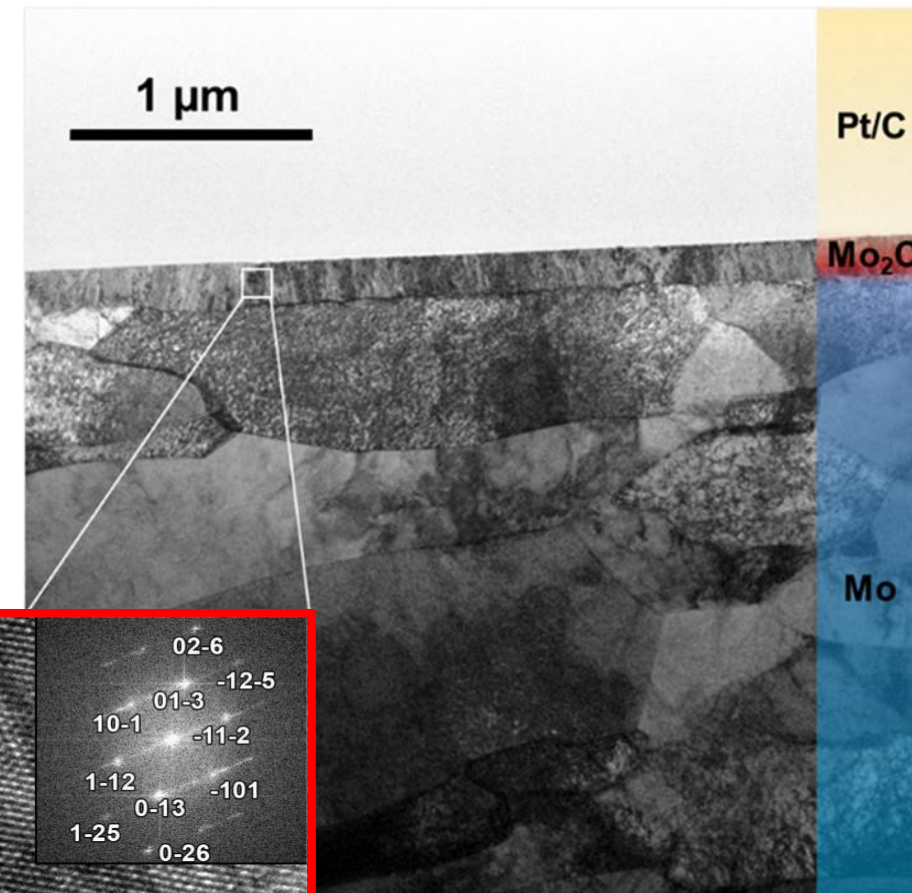
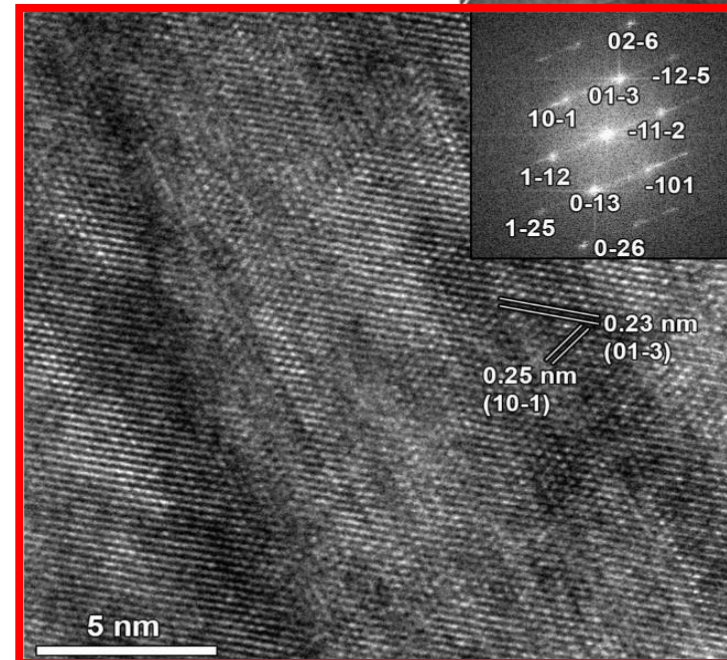
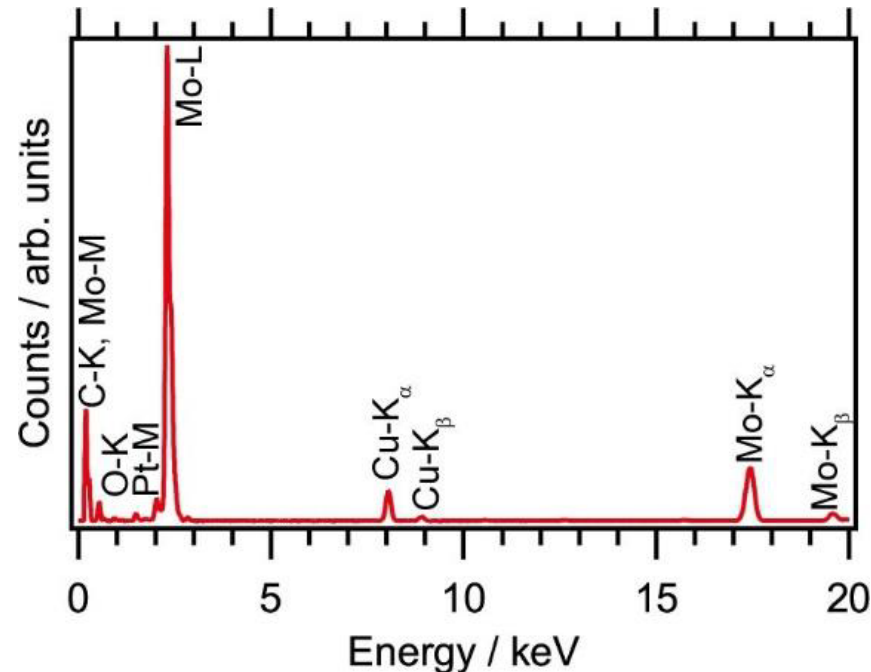
[6] Griesser, C.; Li, H.; Wernig, E. M.; Winkler, D.; Shakibi Nia, N.; Mairegger, T.; Götsch, T.; Schachinger, T.; Steiger-Thirsfeld, A.; Penner, S.; Wielend, D.; Egger, D.; Scheurer, C.; Reuter, K.; Kunze-Liebhäuser, J. True Nature of the Transition-Metal Carbide/Liquid Interface Determines Its Reactivity. *ACS Catal.* **2021**, 11 (8), 4920–4928.



# Planar Mo<sub>2</sub>C Films

## Cross-Sectional Characterization [6]

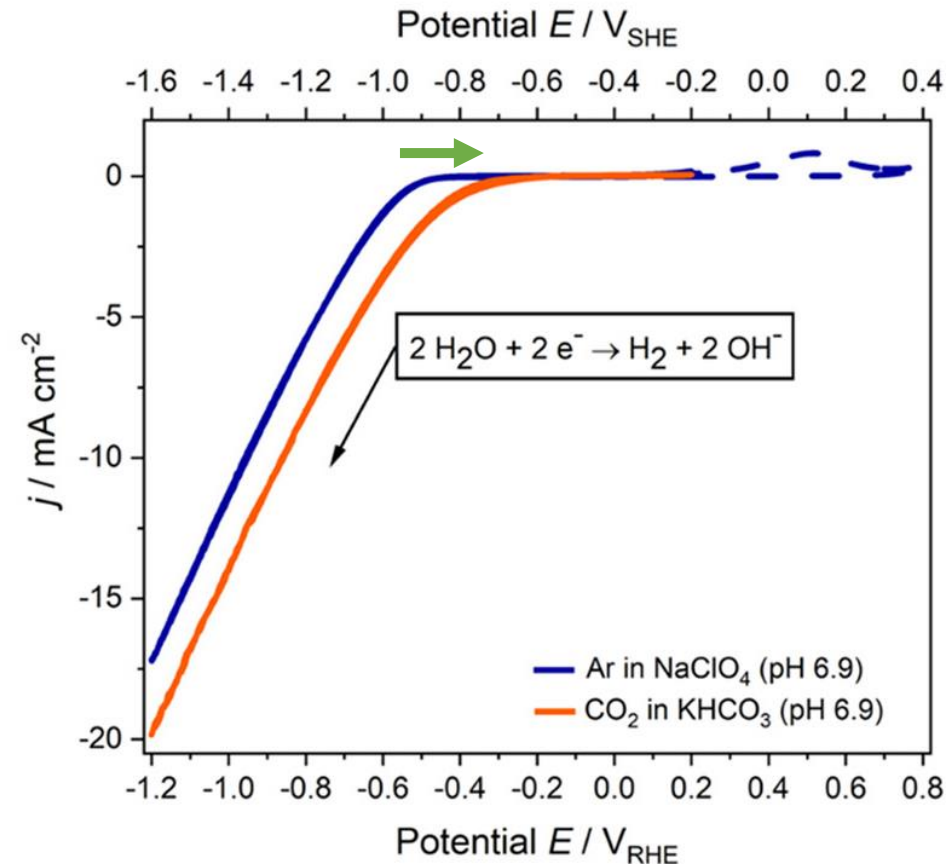
- **Homogenous film** in thickness
- Multiple crystal structure testing (CrysTBox):
  - **Hexagonal** with carbon deficient structure
  - **Molybdenum-to-carbon ratio** verification by EDX imaging



# Planar Mo<sub>2</sub>C Films

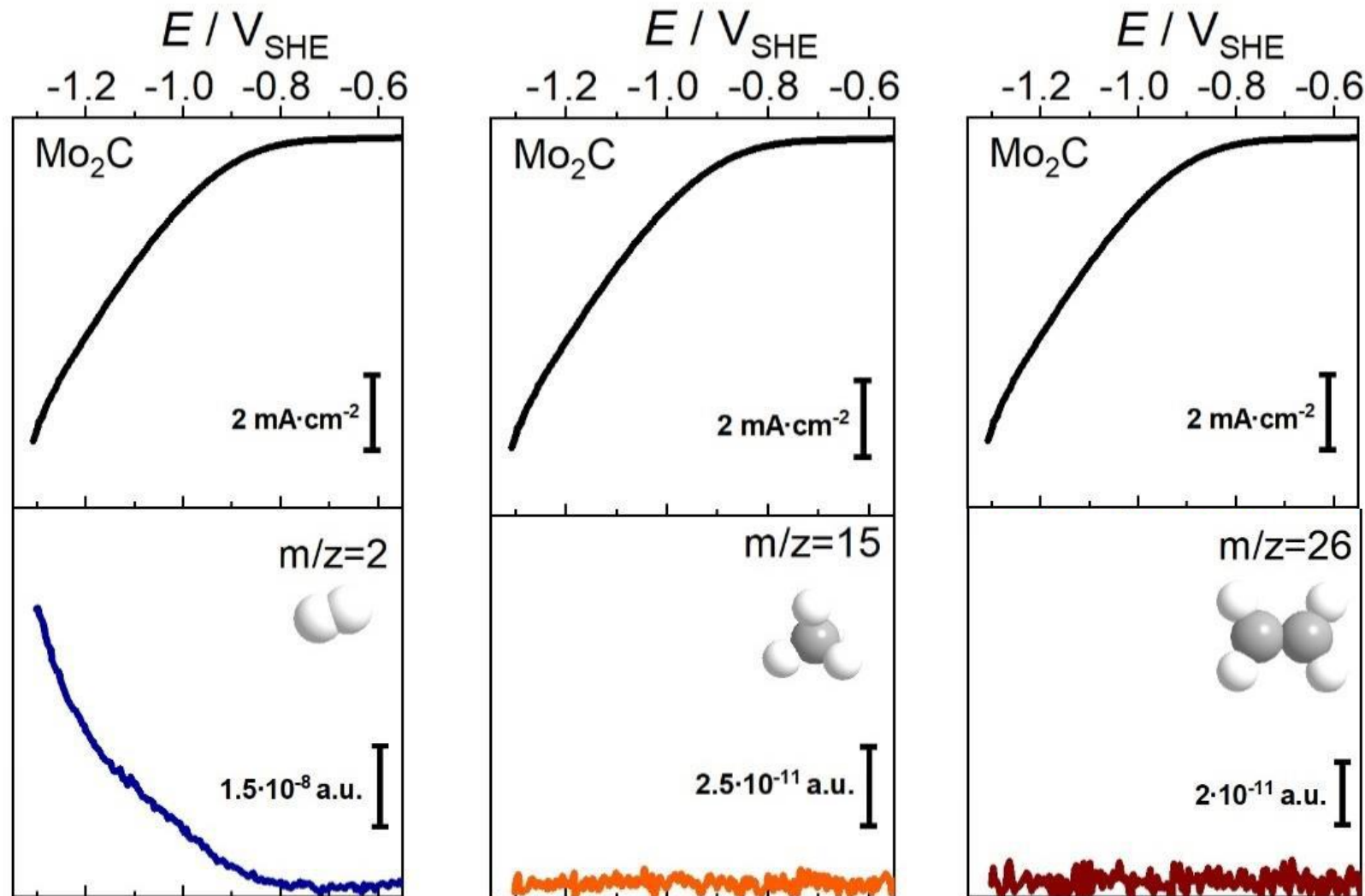
## Electrocatalytic Performance [6]

- Oxidation of electrodes at  $E > -0.2 V_{\text{SHE}}$
- Onset of H<sub>2</sub>O reduction in CO<sub>2</sub> saturated electrolyte slightly shifted



# Planar Mo<sub>2</sub>C Films

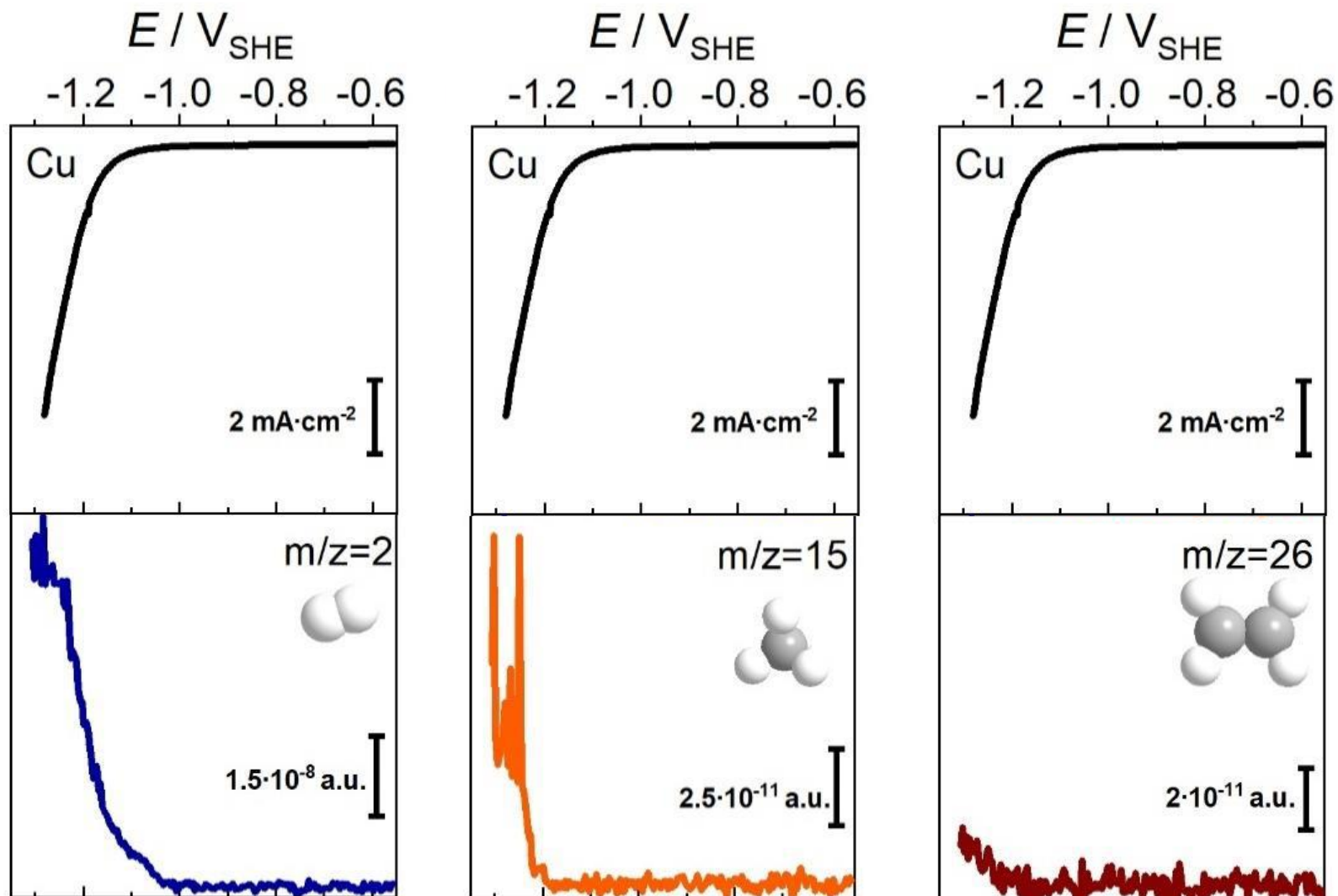
Qualitative Identification of CO<sub>2</sub>R Reaction Products [6]



[6] Griesser, C.; Li, H.; Wernig, E. M.; Winkler, D.; Shakibi Nia, N.; Mairegger, T.; Götsch, T.; Schachinger, T.; Steiger-Thirsfeld, A.; Penner, S.; Wielend, D.; Egger, D.; Scheurer, C.; Reuter, K.; Kunze-Liebhäuser, J. True Nature of the Transition-Metal Carbide/Liquid Interface Determines Its Reactivity. *ACS Catal.* **2021**, 11 (8), 4920–4928.

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Qualitative Identification of CO<sub>2</sub>R Reaction Products [6]



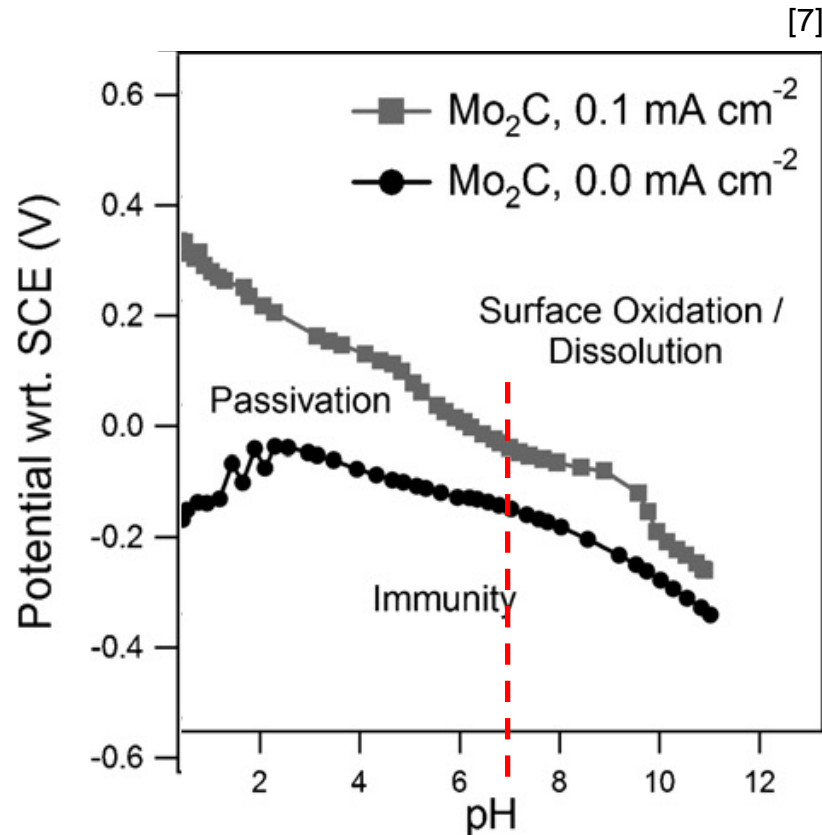
[6] Griesser, C.; Li, H.; Wernig, E. M.; Winkler, D.; Shakibi Nia, N.; Mairegger, T.; Götsch, T.; Schachinger, T.; Steiger-Thirsfeld, A.; Penner, S.; Wielend, D.; Egger, D.; Scheurer, C.; Reuter, K.; Kunze-Liebhäuser, J. True Nature of the Transition-Metal Carbide/Liquid Interface Determines Its Reactivity. *ACS Catal.* **2021**, 11 (8), 4920–4928.



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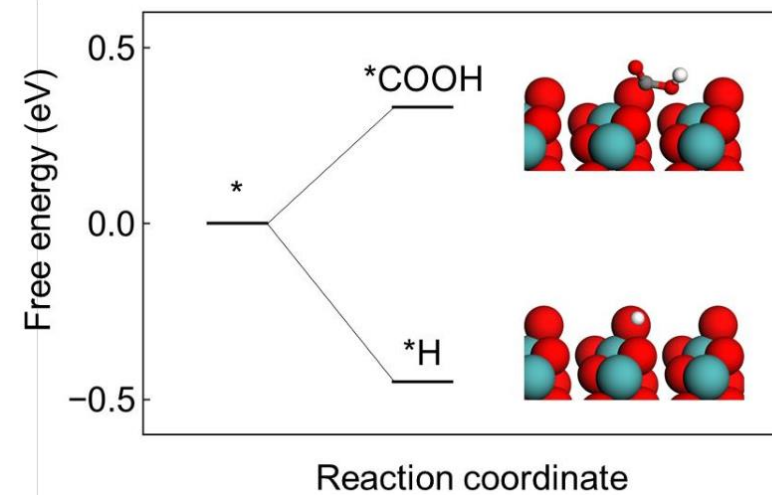
Thermodynamics of Mo<sub>2</sub>C in Aqueous Electrolyte [6]

- No CO<sub>2</sub> electroreduction with Mo<sub>2</sub>C planar films → Thermodynamic stability of surface oxides?



→ DFT-based *ab initio* thermodynamics [6]

- Higher overpotentials are required to reduce the surface
- First protonation step of the HER and CO<sub>2</sub>RR
  - MoO<sub>2</sub>(100) covered Mo<sub>2</sub>C(110) surface



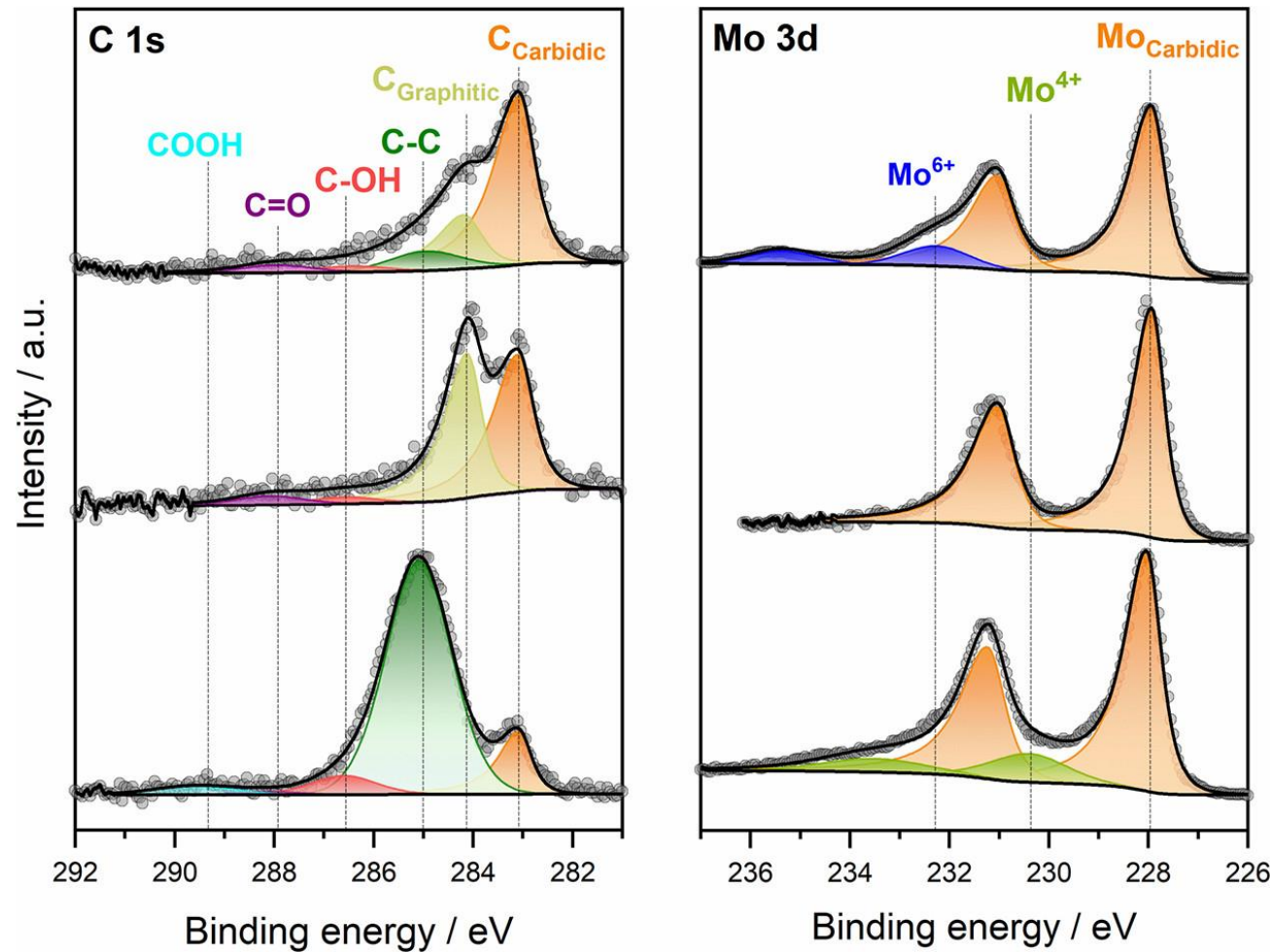
[7] Weidman, M. C. et al. Comparison of Electrochemical Stability of Transition Metal Carbides, *J. Power Sources* 2012, 202, 11–17.

[6] Griesser, C.; Li, H.; Wernig, E. M.; Winkler, D.; Shakibi Nia, N.; Mairegger, T.; Götsch, T.; Schachinger, T.; Steiger-Thirsfeld, A.; Penner, S.; Wielend, D.; Egger, D.; Scheurer, C.; Reuter, K.; Kunze-Liebhäuser, J. True Nature of the Transition-Metal Carbide/Liquid Interface Determines Its Reactivity. *ACS Catal.* 2021, 11 (8), 4920–4928.

# Planar Mo<sub>2</sub>C Films

Analysis of Chemical Composition [6]

Green Energy Center



*Mo<sub>2</sub>C after a 15 min air contact*

*Oxide-free Mo<sub>2</sub>C*

*After immersion of the oxide-free Mo<sub>2</sub>C in the electrolyte*

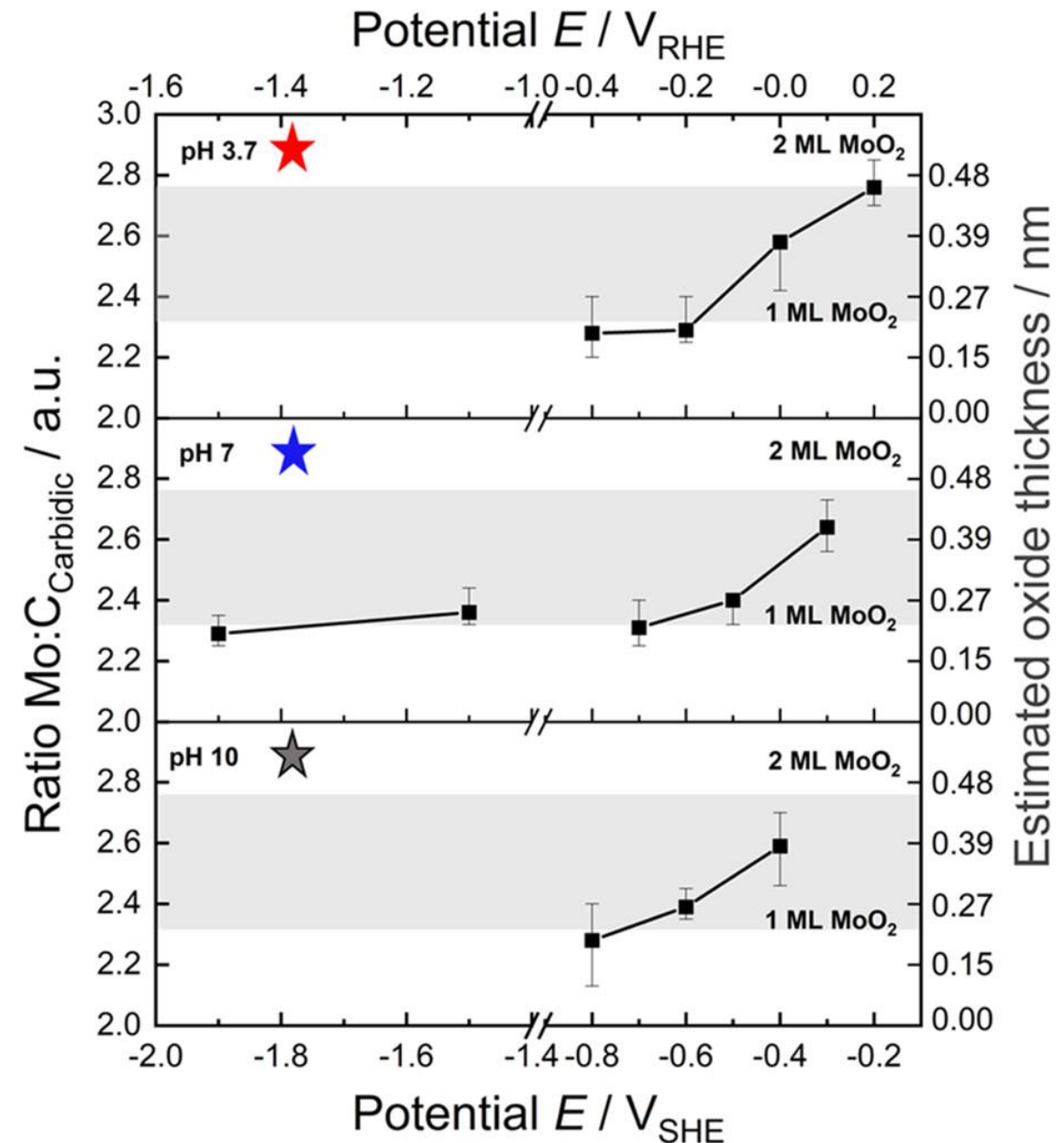
→ *Absolute impossibility to start from an oxide- or oxygen-free catalyst/electrolyte interface!*

# Planar Mo<sub>2</sub>C Films

## Experimental Pourbaix Diagram [6]

- Recording of XPS spectra after potentiostatic polarization:
  - Calculation of Mo/C<sub>carbodic</sub> ratio
  - Oxide layer thickness estimation
- Stepping to more negative potentials
  - Oxide film thickness decrease
  - **pH 7: oxide film stability at lower potentials**
- Comparison with **CO<sub>2</sub>RR conditions**
  - Polarization at  $-0.4$  and  $-1.5$  V<sub>SHE</sub>

→ *Similar thin surface oxide films formation*



# Planar Mo<sub>2</sub>C Films

CO<sub>2</sub> Electroreduction in Nonaqueous Electrolyte [6]

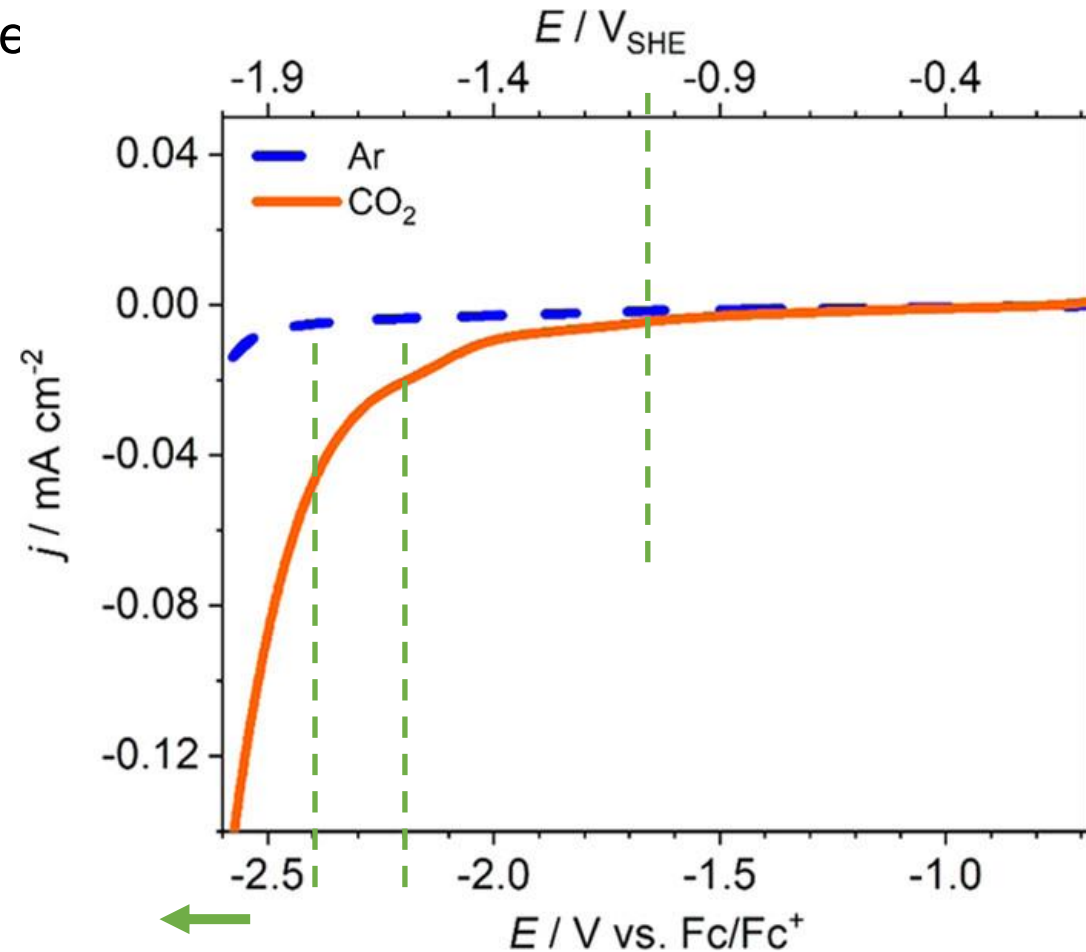
Green Energy Center

- **Proof-of-principle experiments** in acetonitrile-based electrolyte

- CO<sub>2</sub>R onset at  $-1.08 \text{ V}_{\text{SHE}}$
- Polycrystalline Cu
  - $\sim$  CO<sub>2</sub>R onset at  $-1.31 \text{ V}_{\text{SHE}}$  (same electrolyte)
- No reduction peak visible in Ar-purged electrolyte

→ *In situ electrochemical infrared spectroscopy*

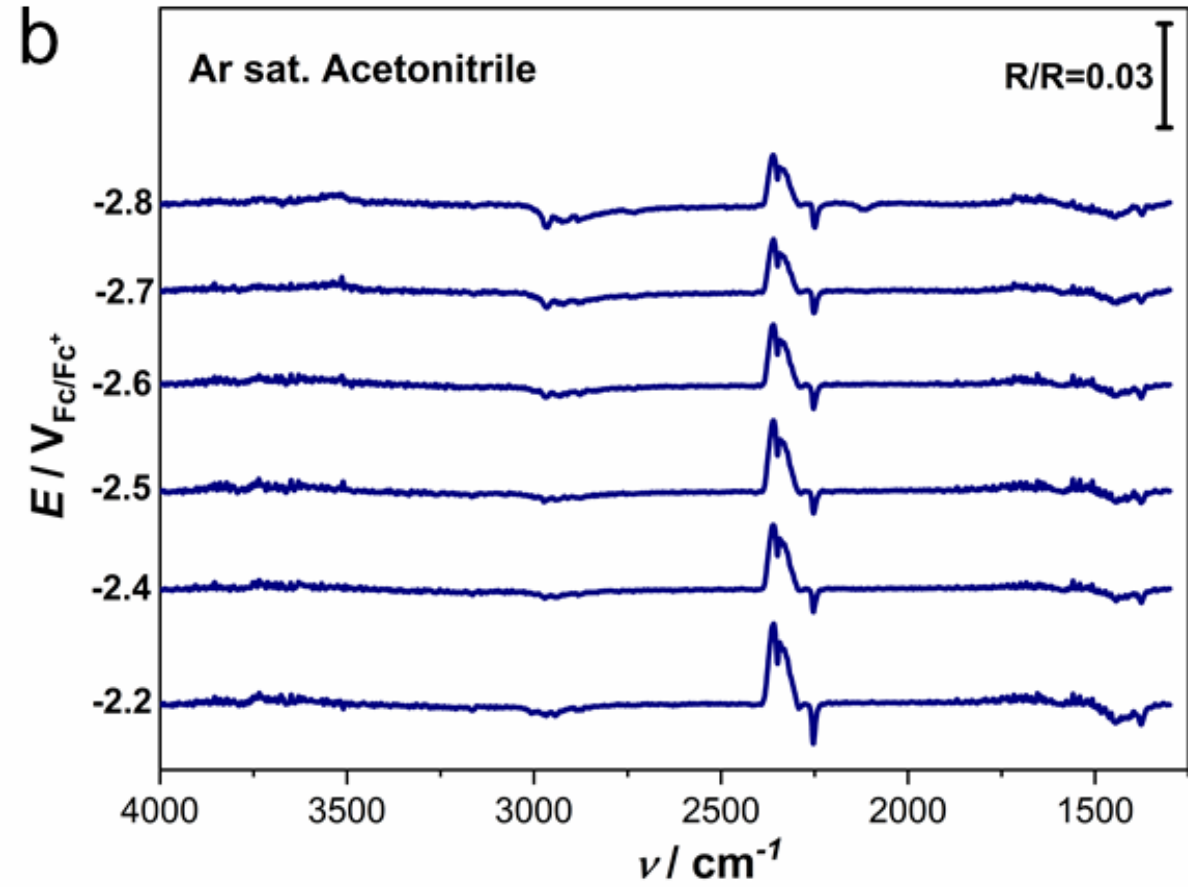
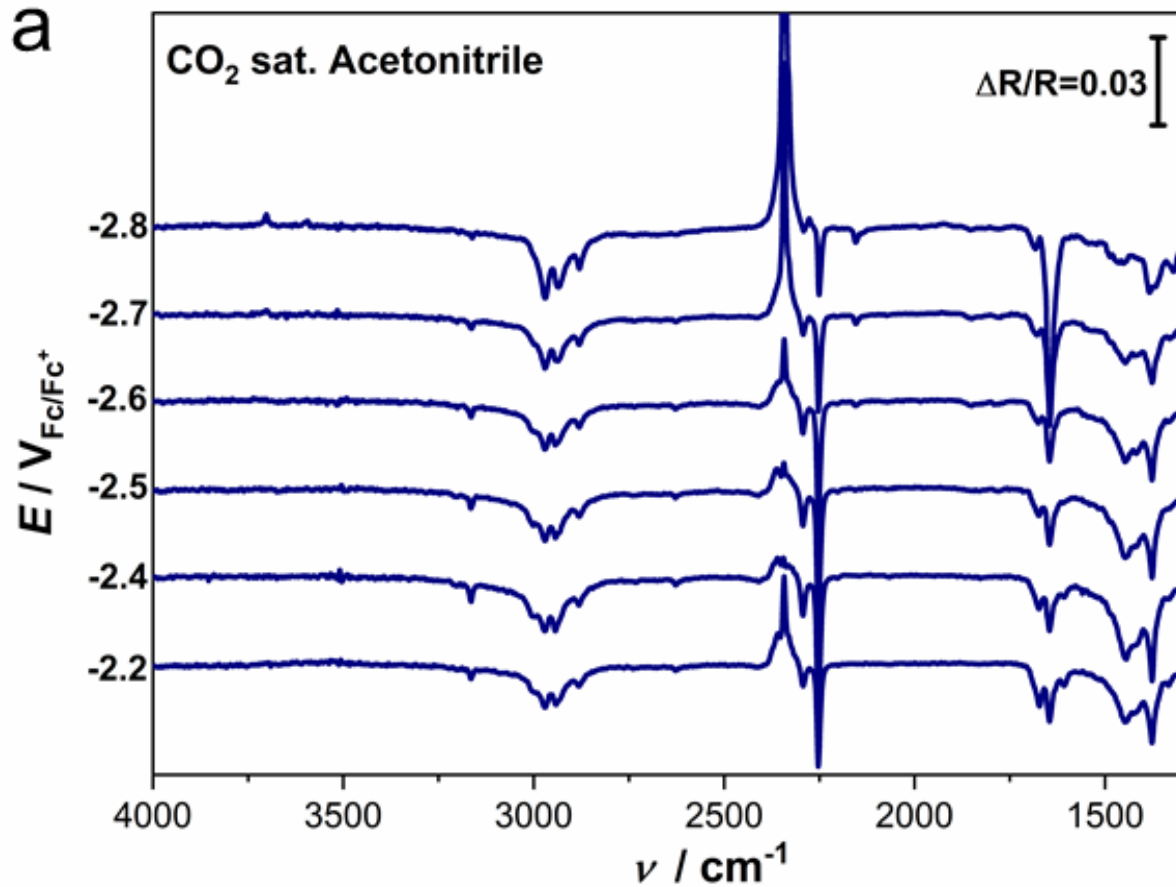
- **CO formation at  $\leq -1.9 \text{ V}_{\text{SHE}}$ !**





# Planar Mo<sub>2</sub>C Films

CO<sub>2</sub> Electroreduction in Nonaqueous Electrolyte [6]

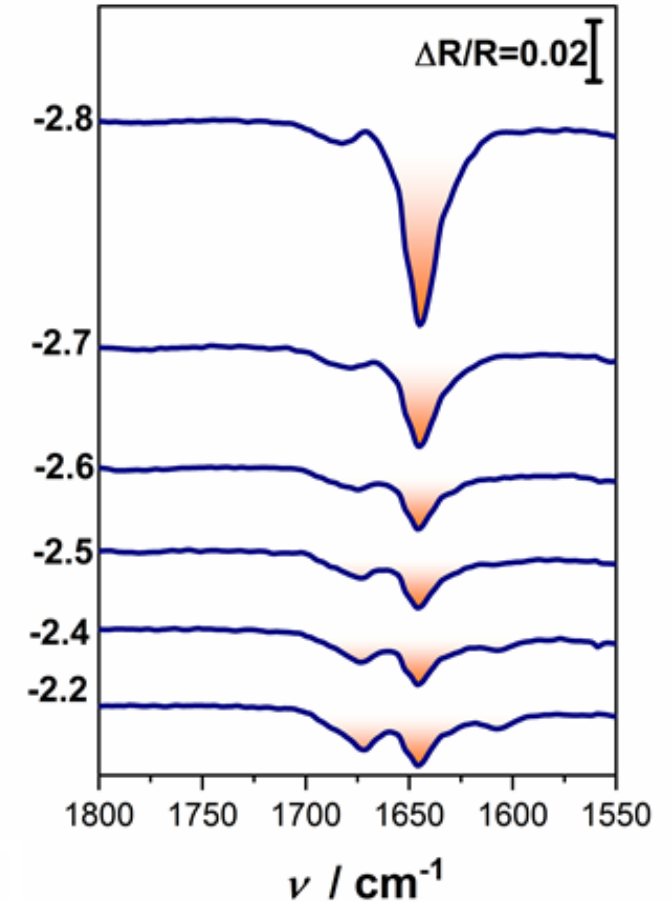
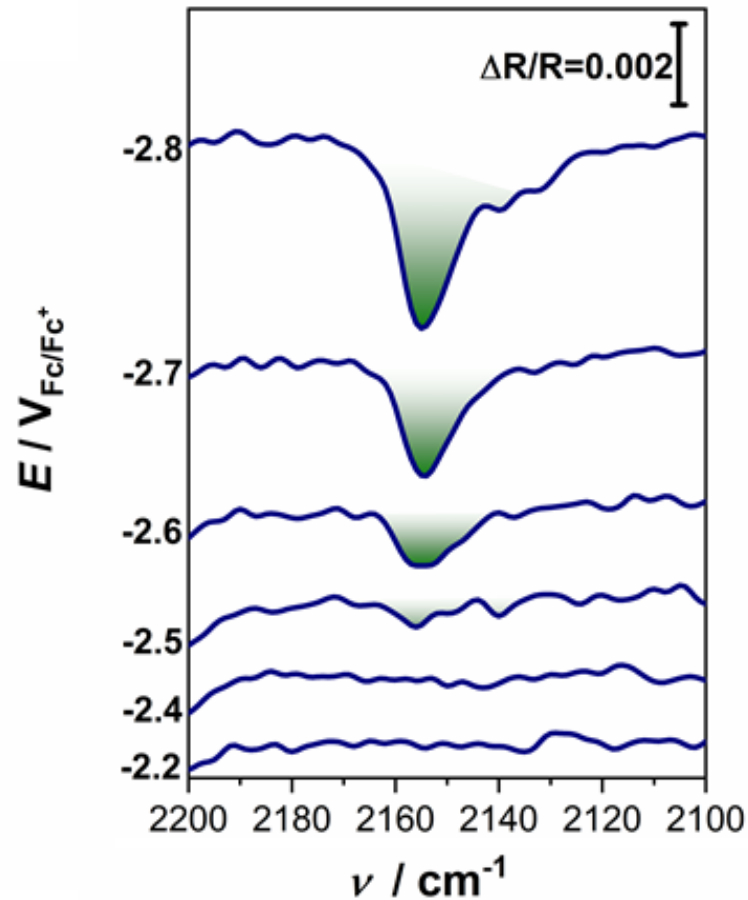


[6] Griesser, C.; Li, H.; Wernig, E. M.; Winkler, D.; Shakibi Nia, N.; Mairegger, T.; Götsch, T.; Schachinger, T.; Steiger-Thirsfeld, A.; Penner, S.; Wielend, D.; Egger, D.; Scheurer, C.; Reuter, K.; Kunze-Liebhäuser, J. True Nature of the Transition-Metal Carbide/Liquid Interface Determines Its Reactivity. *ACS Catal.* **2021**, *11* (8), 4920–4928.

# Planar Mo<sub>2</sub>C Films

CO<sub>2</sub> Electroreduction in Nonaqueous Electrolyte [6]

- CO<sub>2</sub> reduction product formation:
  - **CO formation** at ~ 2158 cm<sup>-1</sup>
  - **Oxalate and carbonate formation** between 1600 cm<sup>-1</sup> & 1700 cm<sup>-1</sup>



# Electrochemical reduction of CO<sub>2</sub>

## Product Selectivity

- Metal electrodes → **formate** [8,9], **carbon monoxide**, and **hydrogen** (from water)
- Copper electrodes → **further products: sufficient efficiencies but undesirable selectivity** [9,10]
  - Most desirable products: Alcohols (e.g., **methanol**) [11]
  - **Challenging** direct electrochemical **CO<sub>2</sub>R to methanol: methane or ethylene** preferential formation [8]
    - *Conversion of **formic acid** (generated from CO<sub>2</sub>) to methanol*
    - *Formic acid electroreduction at **transition metal oxides***
      - *Electrochemically stable*
      - *Favorable adsorption of formic & acetic acid*

[8] J. Qiao, Y. Liu, F. Hong, J. Zhang, *Chem. Soc. Rev.* **2014**, 43(2), 631–675

[9] S. Nitopi, E. Bertheussen, S. B. Scott, X. Liu, A. K. Engstfeld, S. Horch, B. Seger, I. E. L. Stephens, K. Chan, C. Hahn, J. K. Norskov, T. F. Jaramillo, & Chorkendorff, I., *Chem. Rev.* **2019**, 119(12), 7610–7672

[10] Y. Hori, *Handbook of Fuel Cells*; John Wiley & Sons, Ltd: Chichester, UK, **2010**, pp 1–14

[11] S. S. Munjewar, S. B. Thombre, R. K. Mallick, *Ionics (Kiel)*. **2017**, 23(1), 1–18

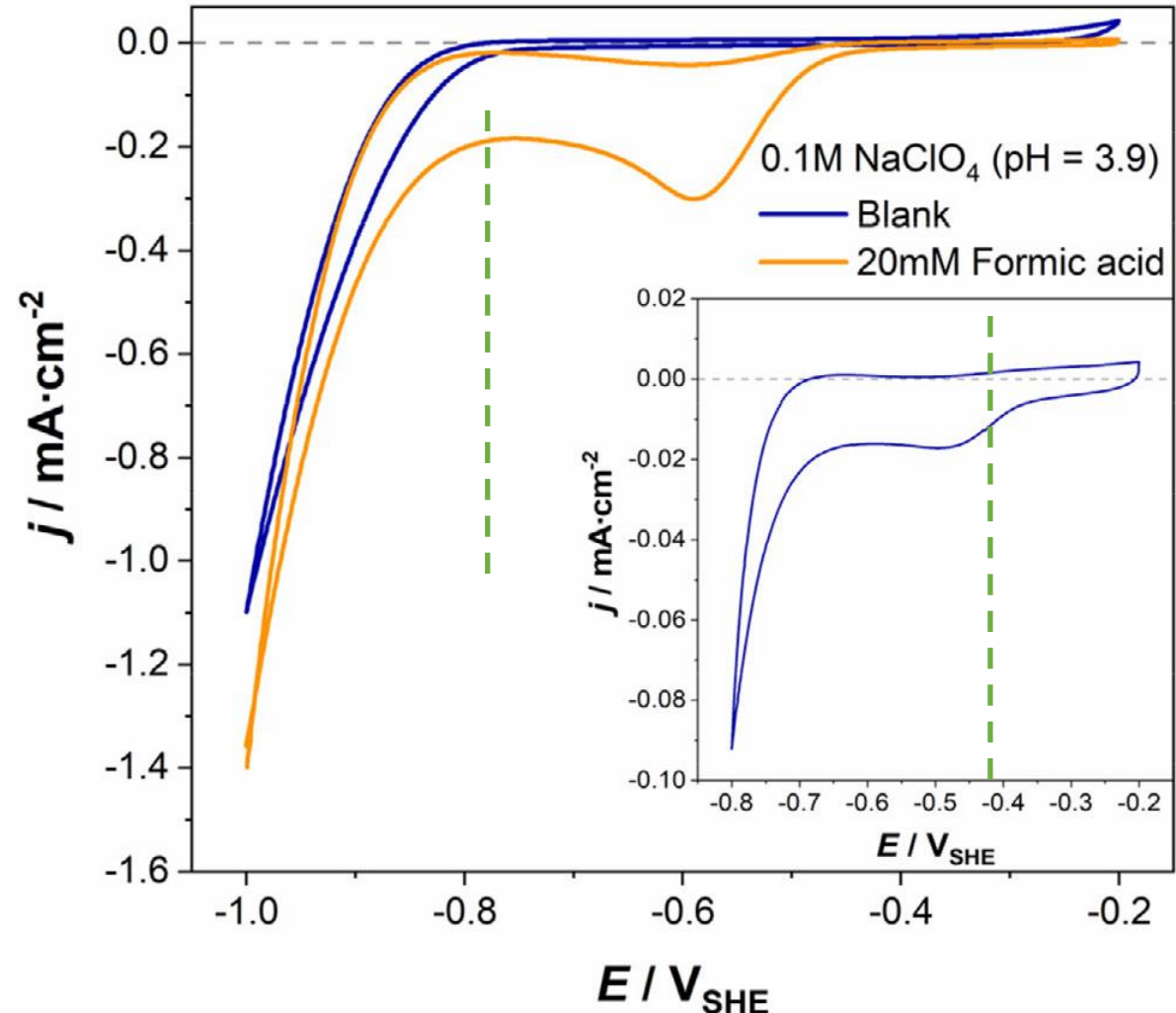
# Planar Mo<sub>2</sub>C Films

Formic Acid Electroreduction in Acidic Media [12]

Green Energy Center

- High cathodic current densities at  $-1.0 V_{SHE}$
- **HER** activity:
  - **Proton reduction** onset at  $-0.43 V_{SHE}$
  - **H<sub>2</sub>O reduction** at  $-0.76 V_{SHE}$
- Comparable shape of CVs
- **Difference in current densities** by an order of magnitude

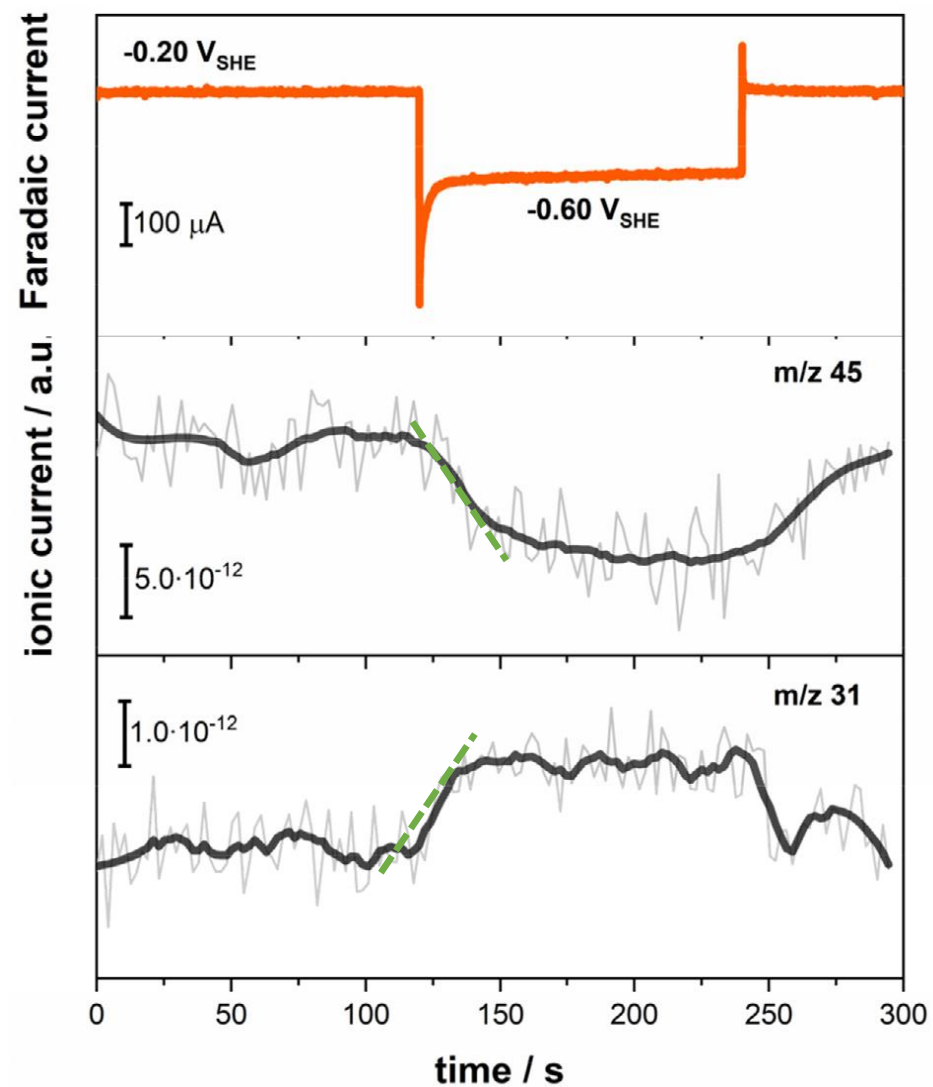
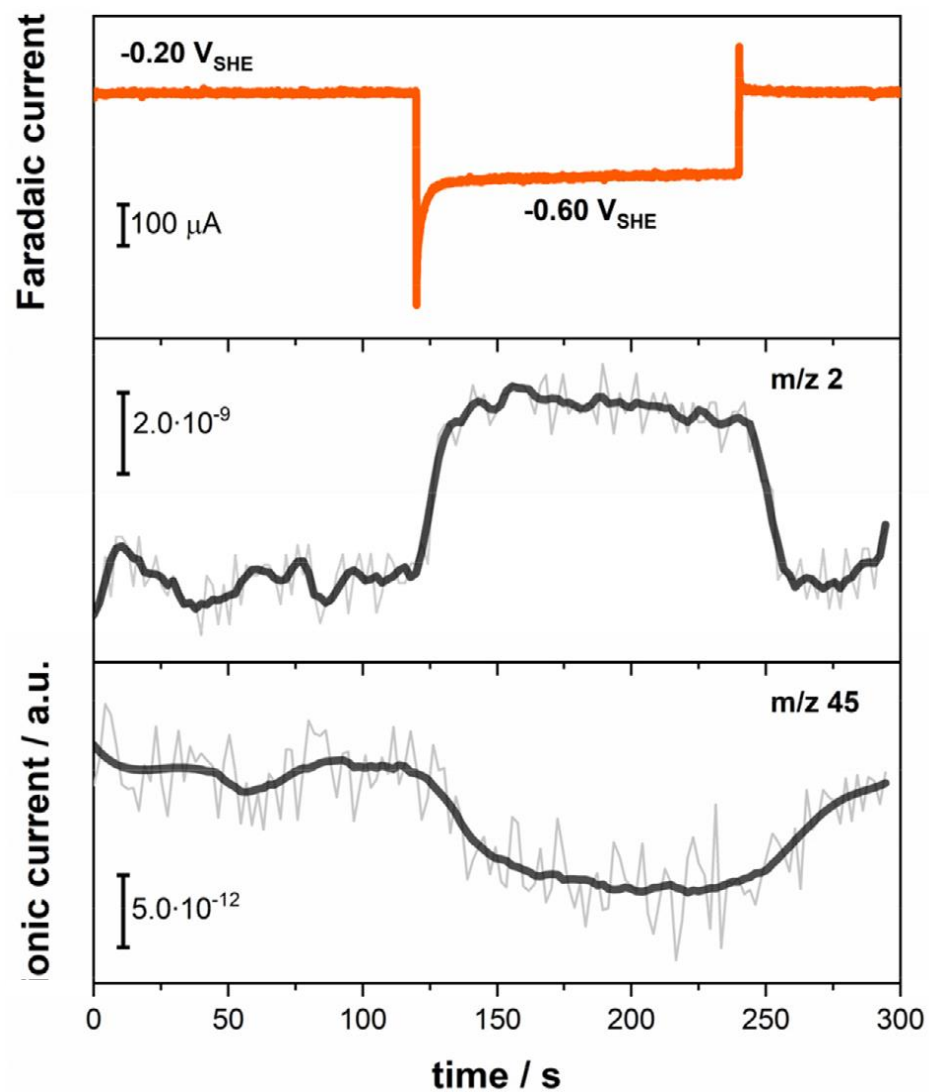
→ *Identification of reduction products*





# Planar Mo<sub>2</sub>C Films

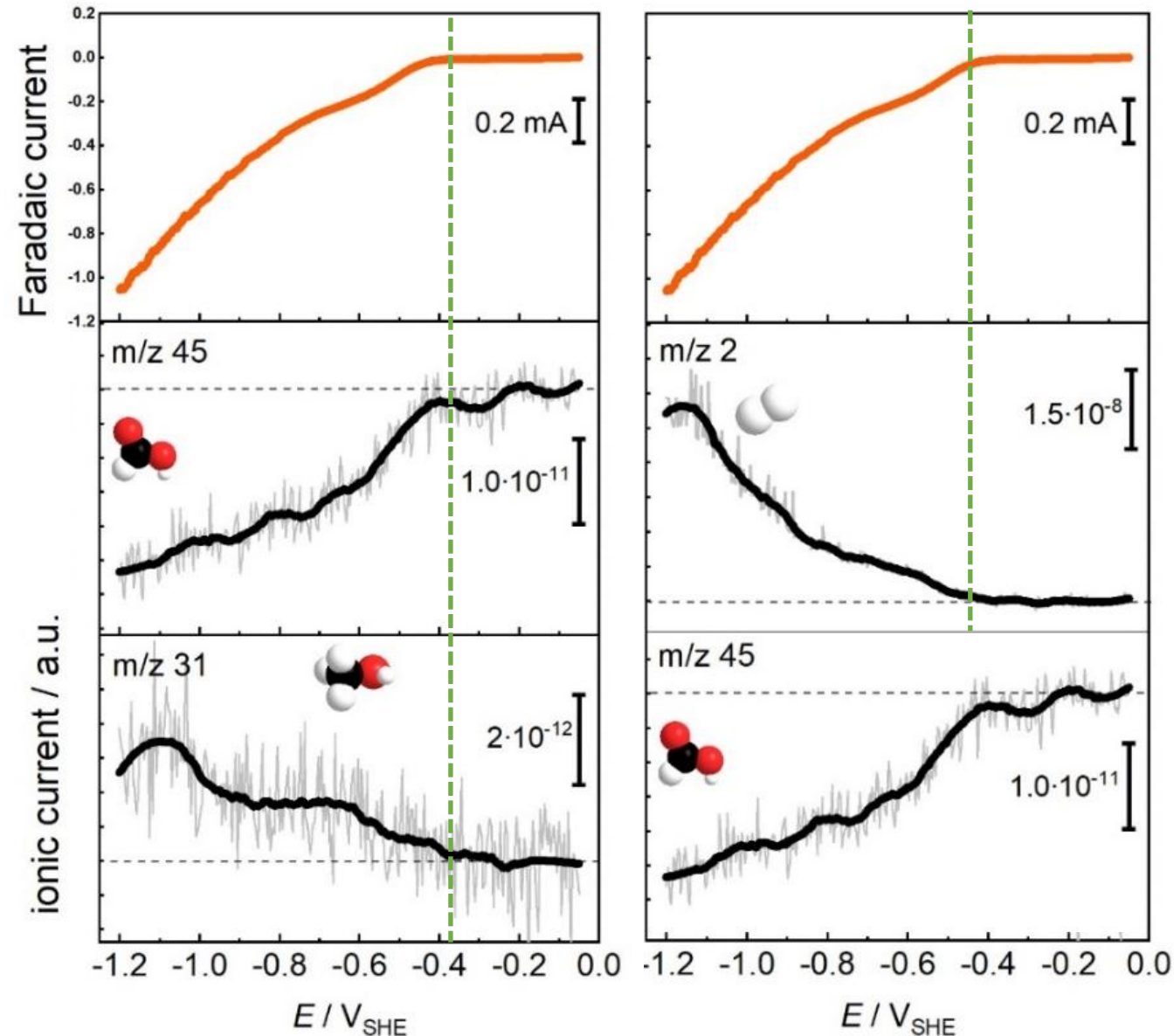
Formic Acid Electroreduction Products [12]



# Planar Mo<sub>2</sub>C Films

## Formic Acid Electroreduction Products [12]

- Onset of hydrogen formation – 0.44 V<sub>SHE</sub>
- Onset of methanol formation – 0.39 V<sub>SHE</sub>
  - Formation rate increase with potential
- Methanol formation confirmed by NMR spectroscopy
  - Faraday efficiency of ~27 % at – 0.60 V<sub>SHE</sub>



- Well-defined **planar hexagonal Mo<sub>2</sub>C** films:
  - Intrinsic **surface passivation** upon:
    - air exposure (**MoO<sub>3</sub>**)
    - immersion in aqueous electrolyte (ultrathin **MoO<sub>2</sub>** that remains at the interface)
    - Interface chemistry enhances the **organic acid reduction activity**
    - **Formic acid** electroreduction to **methanol**
  - CO<sub>2</sub> Electroreduction in *aqueous electrolyte*
    - activity towards **water reduction**
    - **no CO<sub>2</sub> electroreduction products**
  - CO<sub>2</sub> Electroreduction in *nonaqueous electrolyte*
    - **CO<sub>2</sub> electroreduction to gaseous CO**



**Institute of Physical Chemistry**

**Univ.-Prof. Dr. Julia Kunze**

Eva-Maria Wernig, MSc.

Christoph Grießer, MSc.

Daniel Winkler, MSc.

Thomas Mairegger, MSc.



