Technical University of Denmark



Impact of thermal annealing onto CO electroreduction at mesoporous Cu electrodeposits

Roy, Claudie; Garbarino, S. ; Stephens, Ifan; Chorkendorff, Ib; Guay, D.

Published in: Book of Abstracts. DTU's Sustain Conference 2015

Publication date: 2015

Document Version Publisher's PDF, also known as Version of record

Link back to DTU Orbit

Citation (APA):

Roy, C., Garbarino, S., Stephens, I. E. L., Chorkendorff, I., & Guay, D. (2015). Impact of thermal annealing onto CO electroreduction at mesoporous Cu electrodeposits. In Book of Abstracts. DTU's Sustain Conference 2015 [E-40] Lyngby: Technical University of Denmark (DTU).

DTU Library Technical Information Center of Denmark

General rights

Copyright and moral rights for the publications made accessible in the public portal are retained by the authors and/or other copyright owners and it is a condition of accessing publications that users recognise and abide by the legal requirements associated with these rights.

• Users may download and print one copy of any publication from the public portal for the purpose of private study or research.

- You may not further distribute the material or use it for any profit-making activity or commercial gain
- You may freely distribute the URL identifying the publication in the public portal

If you believe that this document breaches copyright please contact us providing details, and we will remove access to the work immediately and investigate your claim.

Impact of thermal annealing onto CO electroreduction at mesoporous Cu electrodeposits

<u>C. Roy^{1,2}*</u>, S. Garbarino¹, I. E. L. Stephens², I. Chorkendorff², and D. Guay¹

1: INRS-EMT, Canada; 2: DTU Fysik

*Corresponding author email: claroy@dtu.dk

Kanan's research group ^[1] recently discovered a catalyst that can produce significant amount of EtOH and AcO⁻ (among other products) by electroreduction of carbon monoxide. Indeed, using copper derived from copper oxide, up to 57% Faradic efficiency was reached for EtOH and AcO⁻ at potential as low as -0.3 V vs *RHE*. The major reactions occurring during CO reduction are given by the following equations:

 $2CO + 3H_2O + 4e^- \rightarrow CH_3CO_2^- + 3OH^-, E^0 = 0.50V$ $2CO + 7H_2O + 8e^- \rightarrow CH_3CH_2OH + 8OH^-, E^0 = 0.18V$

Cu is the only catalyst making appreciable amounts of hydrocarbons^[2,3]. So, based on Kanan's work, mesoporous Cu structures were synthetized through electrodeposition followed by different annealing processes. The catalysts were then tested for CO reduction.

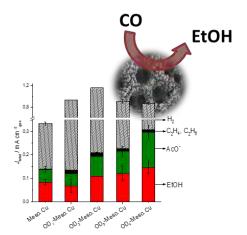


Figure. Comparison of partial current density performed in 0.1 M KOH saturated with CO at -0.25V vs RHE

[1] C. W. Li, J. Ciston, and M. W. Kanan. Electroreduction of carbon monoxide to liquid fuel on oxidederived nanocrystalline copper. *Nature*, 2014, 508: 504-507.

[2] J. Qiao, Y. Liu, F. Hong, and J. Zhang. A review of catalysts for the electroreduction of carbon dioxide to produce low-carbon fuels. *Chem. Soc. Rev*, 2014, 43: 631-675.

[3] K. P. Kuhl, E. R. Cave, D. N. Abram, and T. F. Jaramillo. New insights into the electrochemical reduction of carbon dioxide on metallic copper surface. *Energy Environ. Sci.*, 2012, 5: 7050-7059.