

Electrocatalysts for the CO₂ Electrochemical Reduction Reaction

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The ever-rising level of atmospheric carbon dioxide and limited fossil fuel reserves have driven intensive studies on electrochemical conversion of CO₂ into value-added chemicals and fuels. However, several bottlenecks have hindered the wide adoption of this technology, especially the unsatisfying performance of catalysts, which have led to the great effort on searching and developing high-performance catalytic materials. In this study, Pd-Au based nanomaterials with a unique core-shell and grain boundary-rich structure are developed. Compared with Pd nanoparticles, these materials have a significantly improved CO selectivity. A maximum CO faradaic efficiency of 94.3% (at -0.6 V), and an extremely low overpotential of 90 mV for CO formation with a faradaic efficiency of 8.5% can be achieved. Combined in situ infrared spectroscopic studies and density function theory calculations reveal that surface CO could be more facily generated at much lower overpotentials.