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[View Journal](#) | [View Issue](#)Cite this: *Mater. Adv.*, 2022,
3, 1224Electroreduction of carbon dioxide to formate
using highly efficient bimetallic Sn–Pd aerogels†Maryam Abdinejad,[‡] Mozghan Khorasani Motlagh,^{‡,b} Meissam Noroozifar^b and
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Electrochemical reduction of carbon dioxide (CO₂) to valuable materials is a promising approach to suppress atmospheric CO₂ levels. In order to bring this strategy to a commercial scale, the design of efficient, cost-effective, and robust catalysts is essential. Current advances in CO₂ conversion technology use bimetallic components that enhance electrocatalysis via the introduction of binding site diversity. In this work, Sn–Pd bimetallic aerogels supported by carbon nanotubes (Sn–Pd/CNT) demonstrate selective electroreduction of CO₂ to formate in ambient conditions. Amino substituents were introduced as an additional CO₂ capture site (Sn–Pd/CNT–NH₂), further enhancing the electrocatalytic activity and resulting in 91% formate selectively and a current density of -39 mA cm^{-2} at -0.4 V vs. RHE. The results demonstrate the potential of alloying Sn with other earth-abundant metals to promote the electrochemical conversion of CO₂ to value-added materials. We believe this study provides valuable insights into the intricate relationship of bimetallic aerogels and shows the potential of the $-\text{NH}_2$ group as a facilitator for CO₂ capture and conversion that will inspire new forays into the development of competitive catalytic systems.

Received 11th November 2021,
Accepted 9th December 2021

DOI: 10.1039/d1ma01057c

rsc.li/materials-advances

Introduction

Increasing carbon dioxide (CO₂) levels in the atmosphere are considered as a major contributor to climate change.¹ Electrocatalytic carbon dioxide reduction reactions (CO₂RRs) to value added materials such as formic acid (HCOOH), carbon monoxide (CO), methane (CH₄), methanol (CH₃OH), and ethanol (C₂H₅OH), have drawn significant attention to mitigate climate change.^{2–8} Formate, in particular, is valued as an ideal candidate for hydrogen storage and fuel cell processes.^{9,10} However, due to the complexity of its multi-electron reaction pathway and competition with hydrogen evolution reactions (HERs), the reaction is sluggish and hindered by a large activation overpotential.¹¹

There has been considerable progress on improving electrocatalytic activity for CO₂ reduction by introducing binding site diversity.¹² Although various metals, such as Pd,¹³ Pb,¹⁴ Bi,^{15,16} Sn,^{17–19} Ag,²⁰ and In²¹ themselves demonstrate high selectivity

for formate production, recent reports show that bimetallic alloys of these metals can increase catalytic activity even further.^{22,23} Additionally, Sn-based^{24–27} and Pd-based^{28,29} bimetallic catalysts are superior in several aspects where monometallic catalysts are lacking: in reducing large overpotentials and improving surface stability towards CO₂RR.^{30–34}

In addition to tailoring the elemental composition affect catalytic performance, increasing the catalytically active surface area is another strategy that can be used to enhance current density.^{35,36} To this end, geometric factors such as metal dispersion, surface morphology, and porosity play a key role.³⁷ Aerogels stand out among similar porous structural materials in facilitating electron transport and optimizing catalytically active surface area.^{38–45} Owing to their porous and three-dimensional (3D) structure, they can dramatically enhance mass transport and facilitate CO₂RR.^{46–48} Liu *et al.*⁴⁹ have reported a Sn nanoparticle-modified 3D carbon nanotube (CNT) aerogel whose unique porous, hierarchical structure was instrumental in increasing current density and effectively enhancing the selectivity of formate production. These studies stress the import of morphology control on the performance of Sn-based catalysts for the CO₂RR.⁵⁰

Knowing that Pd surface is poisoned by CO,⁵¹ in this project, we took an advantage of Sn surface to enhance the adsorption of CO₂, but weakened the CO binding on Pd, and have designed a series of bimetallic Sn–Pd aerogels, to improve their stability and overall catalytic performance through the synergy between

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† Electronic supplementary information (ESI) available. See DOI: 10.1039/d1ma01057c

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Pd and Sn surface for electroreduction of CO₂. Aerogels of these bimetallic systems were employed to maximize the surface area of the catalytic layer through the creation of a highly porous nanostructure.^{45,48} Building on previous works, carbon nanotubes (CNTs) were incorporated throughout the aerogel to enhance the electron conductivity of the structure (Sn-Pd/CNT).⁵² Amine groups have been shown to have a high capability of capturing CO₂,^{53–55} and are integrated into our design to serve as an additional CO₂ capture site and localized proton source (Sn-Pd/CNT-NH₂). Using this design, we could successfully reduce CO₂ to formate with 91% selectivity and current density of -39 mA cm^{-2} at -0.4 V vs. RHE. Comparative studies of these bimetallic systems with their monometallic Sn and Pd aerogels counterparts will be discussed in this work.

Experimental

A series of 3D Pd, Sn-Pd, Sn-Pd-CNT, and Sn-Pd-CNT-NH₂ aerogels were synthesized through a one-pot and surfactant-free technique by reducing H₂PdCl₄ and SnCl₂ with glyoxylic acid using lyophilization (ESI† Part 3).⁴⁸ The spongy, porous morphology characteristic of aerogels was visualized using Scanning Electron Microscopy (SEM) (Fig. 1a, and Fig. S1, ESI†). The uniform distribution of atoms within the aerogel's structure affirms a homogeneous distribution of corresponding Pd, Sn, N, and C components (Fig. 1b–e). Transmission electron microscopy (TEM) images highlight the structural presence of CNTs in the case of the Sn-Pd/CNT-NH₂ aerogel (Fig. S2, ESI†).

X-Ray photoelectron spectroscopy (XPS) gives insight into the chemical environments of the bimetallic material, where the two characteristic peaks with the binding energy of 335 eV and 340 eV correspond to Pd 3d_{3/2} and Pd 3d_{5/2} and peaks at 486.1 and 492.5 eV are attributed to Sn 3d_{5/2} and Sn 3d_{3/2}, respectively (Fig. 2a, b, and Fig. S3–S9, ESI†). In the presence of CNTs, a slight upward shift in the binding energy could be indicative of a highly dispersive and synergetic relationship

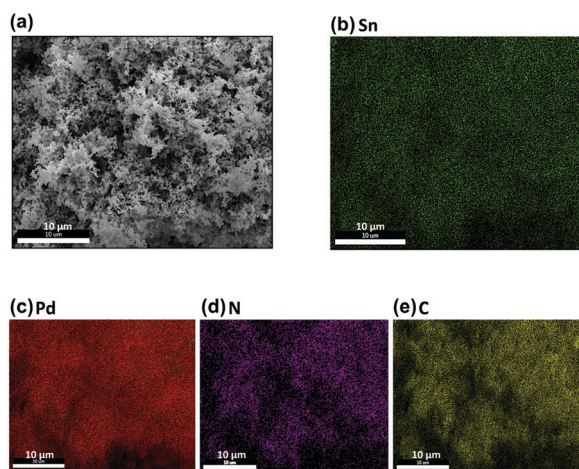


Fig. 1 (a) Scanning Electron Microscopy (SEM) of Sn-Pd-CNT-NH₂ aerogel with a scale bar of 10 μm. (b–e) Atom distribution of Sn, Pd, N, and C, respectively.

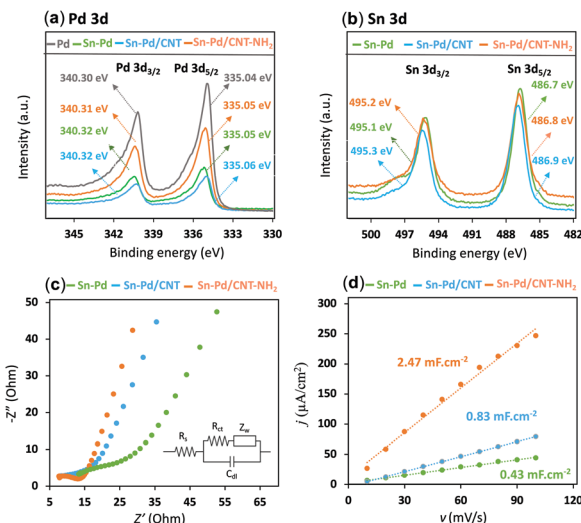


Fig. 2 X-ray photoelectron spectroscopy (XPS) spectra survey comparison of: (a) Pd 3d spectra of Pd, Sn-Pd, Sn-Pd/CNT, and Sn-Pd/CNT-NH₂ aerogels; (b) Sn 3d spectra of Sn-Pd, Sn-Pd/CNT, and Sn-Pd/CNT-NH₂ aerogels. (c) Electrochemical impedance spectroscopy (EIS) of Sn-Pd, Sn-Pd/CNT, and Sn-Pd/CNT-NH₂ in saturated solution with CO₂ and 0.1 M KHCO₃ with amplitude of 5 mV in a frequency range from 10 kHz to 0.1 Hz. (d) Current density difference between cathodic and anodic sweeps at -0.44 V vs. scan rates in 2.5 mM [Fe(CN)₆]^{3-/4-} and 0.2 M KNO₃.

between the two materials.^{56,57} The Sn-Pd/CNT-NH₂ aerogel, was characterized further by X-ray diffraction (XRD) (Fig. S10, ESI†). Peaks seen at 40.1°, 46.6°, 68.1°, and 82.1° are characteristic diffraction peaks of Pd crystals; whereas, peaks at 26.5° and 34.4° belong to CNT⁵⁸ and Sn which confirm the successful formation of the aerogel. These results are in agreement with previous reports.^{25,59,60}

The nature of the charge-transfer resistance in the presence and absence of CNTs was investigated using electrochemical impedance spectroscopy (EIS) (Fig. 2c). The semicircular arcs at the high-frequency regions of the Nyquist plots are characteristic of a capacitance double layer between the electrolyte and the electrode interface; which reflects the charge transfer resistance of an electrochemical reaction (R_{ct}).⁶¹ The values of R_{ct} from equivalent circuit fitting for Sn-Pd, Sn-Pd/CNT, and Sn-Pd/CNT-NH₂ are an estimated 23.1, 17.9, and 8.7 Ω, respectively. The lower R_{ct} in Sn-Pd/CNT and Sn-Pd/CNT-NH₂ compared to Sn-Pd underscore the significant improvement to charge transfer and electrical conductivity the CNT and CNT-NH₂ offer.^{62,63}

The electronic structure of Sn-Pd-based catalysts has been reported previously. The bimetallic Pd-Sn alloys have a unique electronic structure similar to that of noble metals that forms when rehybridization of the Sn sp-orbitals and Pd d-orbitals occurs.^{64–66} In the case of Sn-Pd/CNT and Sn-Pd/CNT-NH₂, the π-orbitals of CNTs can weakly bond with Sn-Pd through hybridization between the carbon π-orbitals and the high energy d-orbitals of the metals;^{67,68} strengthening the electronic structure and thereby facilitating charge transfer. To further examine the charge transfer of the synthesized aerogels, the

standard exchange current density (i_0) was calculated using the following equation (eqn (1)):⁶⁹

$$i_0 = \frac{RT}{nFR_{ct}} \quad (1)$$

where R , T , n , F , and R_{ct} are the gas constant, temperature, number of electrons involved in the reaction, faradaic constant, and the calculated charge transfer resistance obtained from EIS. The i_0 values for Sn-Pd, Sn-Pd/CNT, and Sn-Pd/CNT-NH₂ aerogels were calculated as 1.1×10^{-3} , 1.5×10^{-3} , and 3.0×10^{-3} , respectively, highlighting the superior charge transfer of the Sn-Pd/CNT-NH₂ aerogel.⁷⁰

To shed light on the influence of CNTs and -NH₂ on surface area activity, it is important to quantify the electrochemically active surface area (ECSA) of the modified electrode surfaces as described in ESI† Part 4 (Fig. S11, ESI†).⁷¹ The C_{dl} was estimated by plotting the j ($\mu\text{A cm}^{-2}$) at -0.44 V vs. Ag/AgCl against the scan rate (mV s^{-1}) and it is twice the slopes of linear fit (Fig. 2d). The roughness factor (R_f) of the electrodes can be calculated using eqn (2):^{72,73}

$$R_f = \frac{C_{dl}}{60} \quad (2)$$

where C_{dl} is the double-layer capacitive current (more detail in ESI†) and the C_{dl} of an ideal smooth surface is $60 \mu\text{F cm}^{-2}$. From eqn (2) and the electrode surface area of 0.071 cm^2 , the ECSA was calculated using eqn (3):

$$\text{ECSA} = R_f \times S_{\text{electrode}} \quad (3)$$

Combining with the CVs results in Fig. S11 (ESI†) and actual catalyst load on glassy carbon electrode, the ECSA for Sn-Pd, Sn-Pd/CNT, and Sn-Pd/CNT-NH₂ was calculated as 0.25, 0.49, and 1.46 cm^2 , respectively. The higher ECSA for the Sn-Pd/CNT-NH₂ indicates its larger catalytic activity compared to Sn-Pd and Sn-Pd/CNT. The higher ECSA of Sn-Pd/CNT compared to Sn-Pd could be due to the greater charge transfer that CNT facilitates between the aerogel and the electrode surface.^{74–77} Further improvement to the ECSA is seen in the case of Sn-Pd/CNT-NH₂, which can be due to enhanced electron-proton transfer of the -NH₂ groups.⁵⁷

Results and discussion

To evaluate the electroactivity of the synthesized complexes, electrochemical reduction of CO₂ was studied with linear sweep voltammetry (LSV) in an aqueous 0.1 M KHCO₃ solution. A two-compartment electrochemical H-cell comprised of a three-electrode system with immobilized aerogels on a glassy carbon working electrode (GCE), platinum counter electrode, and a silver/silver chloride (Ag/AgCl) reference electrode.⁷⁸ To prepare the working electrodes, 10 μmol of the synthesized Pd-Sn aerogels were immobilized onto a 0.3 cm diameter GCE with a catalyst loading concentration of $1.57 \times 10^{-7} \text{ mol cm}^{-2}$ relative to the geometrical electrode area (0.071 cm^2).⁵⁵ To incorporate the CNTs, Sn-Pd and CNTs were dissolved in a

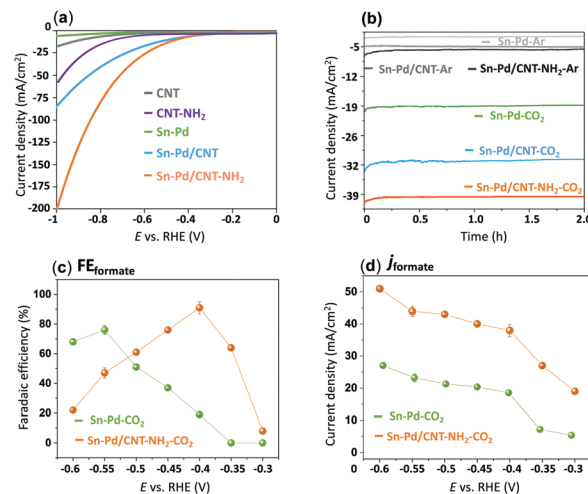


Fig. 3 (a) Linear sweep voltammetry (LSV) comparison of bare CNT, CNT-NH₂, Sn-Pd, Sn-Pd/CNT, and Sn-Pd/CNT-NH₂ in 0.1 M KHCO₃; (b) chronoamperometry comparison of Sn-Pd, Sn-Pd/CNT, Sn-Pd/CNT-NH₂ in 0.1 M KHCO₃ at -0.4 V vs. RHE. (c) Faradaic efficiency (FE_{formate}), and (d) current density (j_{formate}) comparison of Sn-Pd, and Sn-Pd/CNT-NH₂ at -0.30 , -0.35 , -0.4 , -0.45 , -0.5 , -0.55 and -0.6 V vs. RHE in 0.1 M KHCO₃.

DMF solution and sonicated for 20 minutes to form a homogeneous suspension of Sn-Pd/CNT and Sn-Pd/CNT-NH₂.⁴⁸

Fig. 3a compares the LSV of bare CNT and CNT-NH₂ with the immobilized aerogels Sn-Pd, Sn-Pd/CNT, and Sn-Pd/CNT-NH₂ onto GCE in 0.1 M KHCO₃ in the presence of CO₂. Exposure of the aerogels to CO₂ resulted in a dramatic increase to the current density beginning at -0.67 , -0.42 , and -0.38 V vs. RHE for compounds Sn-Pd, Sn-Pd/CNT, and Sn-Pd/CNT-NH₂, respectively, which could be due to either electroreduction of CO₂ or HER (Fig. S12, ESI†). Comparing pristine CNT with CNT-NH₂ in Fig. 3a finds a higher current density and lower potential in the presence of -NH₂. This observation aligns with what has been reported previously.⁵⁴ Achieving the highest catalytic activity with the lowest overpotential in the case of Sn-Pd/CNT-NH₂ further highlights the role of -NH₂ in capturing CO₂.

The proficiency of the bimetallic Sn-Pds towards CO₂ electroreduction was evaluated under chronoamperometric conditions. The experiments were conducted at -0.3 , -0.35 , -0.4 , -0.45 , -0.5 , -0.55 and -0.6 V vs. RHE in 0.1 M KHCO₃ for 2 h under sealed conditions with vigorous magnetic stirring. Formate and H₂ were detected as the sole products of the electrochemical CO₂RR after gas chromatography (GC) sampling of the reaction headspace and ¹H NMR and HPLC analysis of the liquid solution. As shown in Fig. S14–S16 (ESI†), the product distribution is strongly dependent on the applied potential. A greater decrease in FE_{formate} was seen at higher overpotentials in competition with an uptick in HERs.⁵⁴

The optimal overpotential for Sn-Pd was found to be -0.55 V vs. RHE, and much lower optimal potential of -0.4 V vs. RHE was observed in the case of Sn-Pd-CNT and Sn-Pd/CNT-NH₂ (Fig. 3b). This could be due to the support of the CNT



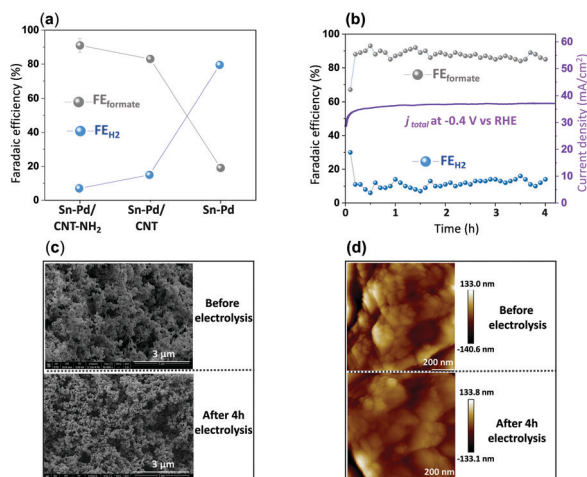


Fig. 4 (a) Faradaic efficiency (FE) and current density (j) comparison of Sn-Pd, Sn-Pd/CNT, and Sn-Pd/CNT-NH₂ at -0.4 V vs. RHE in 0.1 M KHCO₃; (b) long-term stability studies of Sn-Pd/CNT-NH₂ for CO₂ electroreduction operated in 0.1 M KHCO₃ at -0.4 V vs. RHE for 4 h; (c) SEM, and (d) AFM comparison of Sn-Pd/CNT-NH₂ before and after 4 hours electrochemical CO₂RR.

scaffold, and -NH₂ group which works to both improve conductivity and CO₂ capture throughout the catalytic layer. Introducing amino groups, such as in Pd/CNT-NH₂, served dual purposes as a localized proton source and as an additional CO₂ capture site, facilitate even higher catalytic activity and selectivity. To confirm these phenomena and important role of CNT and -NH₂ in the CO₂RR, the FE_{formate} and j_{formate} of Sn-Pd with Sn-Pd/CNT-NH₂ was compared in Fig. 3c and d at the potentials of -0.3 V to -0.6 V vs. RHE in 0.1 M KHCO₃. It clearly indicates both product selectivity and catalytic activity have been enhanced ~ 2 -folds at the optimal potential of -0.4 V vs. RHE in the case of Sn-Pd/CNT-NH₂.

Fig. 4a demonstrates the current densities and selectivities of both Sn-Pd/CNT (FE_{formate} : 83%, j_{formate} : -29.6 mA cm⁻²), and Sn-Pd/CNT-NH₂ (FE_{formate} : 91%, j_{formate} : -39.1 mA cm⁻²) at -0.4 V vs. RHE were significantly higher than that of Sn-Pd (FE_{formate} : 19%, j_{formate} : -18.2 mA cm⁻²). The long-term, operational stability of Sn-Pd/CNT-NH₂ was monitored continuously for 4 h in KHCO₃ at -0.4 V vs. RHE (Fig. 4b). The current density (-39 mA cm⁻²) was maintained for the entire duration and FE_{formate} remained constant over 90%. No significant decrease in current density and product selectivity was observed during this period SEM (Fig. 4c), atomic force microscopy (AFM) (Fig. 4d), and XPS (Fig. S17, ESI†) found no significant alterations in surface morphology before and after long-term electrolysis. This phenomenon was further examined and discussed using FTIR and described in detail in the ESI† (Fig. S18).

The ability of the Sn-Pd/CNT-NH₂ aerogel to capture and adsorb CO₂ was measured at varying temperatures based on the weight change of the aerogel before and after the introduction of CO₂.⁷⁹ Sn-Pd/CNT-NH₂ (12 mg) was heated to 110 °C in a sealed chamber under N₂ with a flow rate of 40 sccm to remove any air or existing moisture. After applying CO₂, the weight

change of the sample during adsorption and desorption process was calculated every 2 min at 25 °C under CO₂ with a flow rate of 40 sccm. The CO₂ uptake per mole of Sn-Pd/CNT-NH₂ slowly increased over time, with a maximum uptake of 6.89 mmol g⁻¹ over 48 minutes (Fig. S19a, ESI†). Next, the adsorption of the aerogel was measured at several temperatures under CO₂ atmosphere (Fig. S19b, ESI†). CO₂ uptake improved with increasing temperatures, reaching a maximum of 7.82 mmol g⁻¹ at 75 °C. The stability of the aerogel was examined over several adsorption/desorption cycles at 75 °C and no dramatic change in the level of adsorption was observed.

To obtain insight on the CO₂ electroreduction reaction mechanism, Tafel slopes were calculated and performed in Fig. S20 (ESI†). The slopes were measured to be 97, 84, and 82 mV dec⁻¹, for Sn-Pd, Sn-Pd/CNT and Sn-Pd/CNT-NH₂, respectively. Achieving smaller Tafel slope values in the case of Sn-Pd/CNT-NH₂, suggest that less driving force (overpotential) is required to improve the reaction rate,^{80,81} which is also in agreement with previous reports on the bimetallic Sn-Pd alloy which shown to be highly dependent on the catalysts' surface electronic properties.⁸² The achieved Tafel values are close to the theoretical value for a rapid one-electron transfer step followed by a rate-determining step (RDS).²⁵ Reducing CO₂ to formate at such low overpotential,^{25,83} suggest that *OCHO is the key intermediate for the CO₂RR electroreduction.⁸⁴ The Sn's ideal *OCHO binding energy supports this phenomenon. These results are also consistent with previous reports on observing *OCHO on Sn-based electrodes using spectroscopic techniques.^{85,86}

In summary, using porous, bimetallic Sn-Pd-based aerogels paired with CNT-NH₂, we could significantly increase their catalytic efficiency and product selectivity compared to their monometallic analogues, highlighting the importance of synergistic binding site diversity between Sn and Pd (Table S1, ESI†). To the best of our knowledge, this is one of the lowest overpotentials that has been reported for bimetallic compounds for CO₂RR applications (Table S2, ESI†).^{30,34,82,87-98} The essential role of the -NH₂ group in acting as an additional CO₂ capture site and as an extra proton source played a significant role in increasing the catalytic activity and selectivity of this system.^{99,100} The remarkable catalytic performance of the Sn-Pd aerogels reported herein make it a promising candidate for CO₂RR on a large scale.

Conclusions

In conclusion, we have synthesized and characterized a new class of Pd-Sn aerogels outfitted with CNTs and -NH₂ groups. In this work, the introduction of binding site diversity increased the current density ~ 36 -fold higher than its monometallic constituents. The exceptional catalytic performance achieved with Sn-Pd/CNT-NH₂ demonstrates high selectivity (FE_{formate} : 91%), current density (j_{formate} : -39.1 mA cm⁻²), and stability at low overpotential of 0.4 V. The potential for



bimetallic tunability and the unique 3D structure of aerogels facilitated greater CO₂ capture and conversion and makes them an attractive class of electrocatalysts for electroreduction of CO₂ to value-added materials.

Conflicts of interest

There are no conflicts to declare.

Acknowledgements

This work was supported by Natural Sciences and Engineering Research Council of Canada (NSERC-DG-2016-06122), and the University of Toronto. We gratefully acknowledge Dr Tom Burdyny and Marcel Bus at the Delft University of Technology for their support on this work.

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