

Single-atom tailored atomically-precise nanoclusters for enhanced electrochemical reduction of CO₂-to-CO activity

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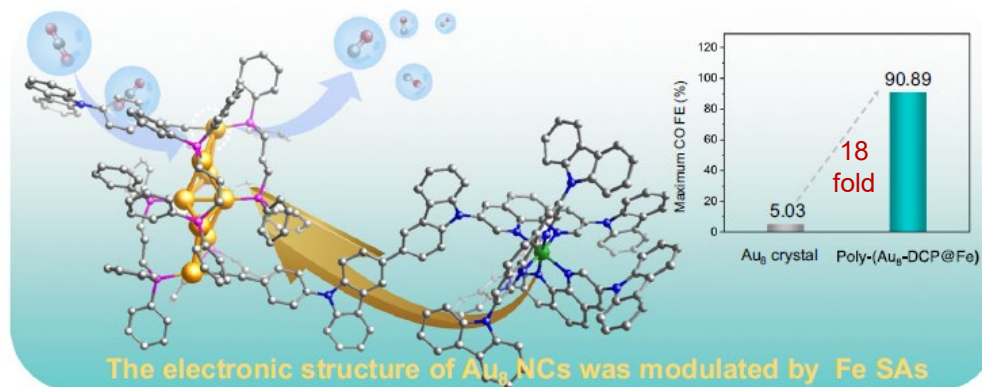
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Background Studies

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Communication

A Tandem Strategy for Enhancing Electrochemical CO₂ Reduction Activity of Single-Atom Cu-S₁N₃ Catalysts via Integration with Cu Nanoclusters

Datong Chen, Dr. Lu-Hua Zhang, Dr. Jian Du, Prof. Honghai Wang ✉, Jiangyi Guo, Jiayu Zhan, Prof. Fei Li ✉, Dr. Fengshou Yu ✉

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Usually involves
pyrolysis
treatment

Resulting catalyst with
vague structure makes it
difficult to decipher
structure–activity
relationships

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Research Article | Full Access

Modulating Electronic Structures of Iron Clusters through Orbital Rehybridization by Adjacent Single Copper Sites for Efficient Oxygen Reduction

Chunhong Qi, Haoyu Yang, Ziqi Sun, Haifeng Wang, Na Xu, Guihua Zhu, Lianjun Wang, Wan Jiang, Xiqian Yu, Xiaopeng Li, Qi Xiao, Pengpeng Qiu ✉, Wei Luo ✉

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Motivation

- Despite their structural appeal, generally poor stability and catalytic properties of NCs put them out of reach of practical applications.
- The goal of achieving a metal NCs based catalyst with high activity and stability raises the necessity for the development of new tailoring approach.

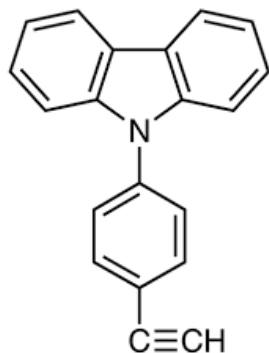
Why this paper?

- This work contribute to explore the intrinsic activity and stability improvement of metal clusters.
- Here, uniformly dispersed metal NCs modified with SA site catalysts were achieved through an effective co-eletropolymerization strategy.

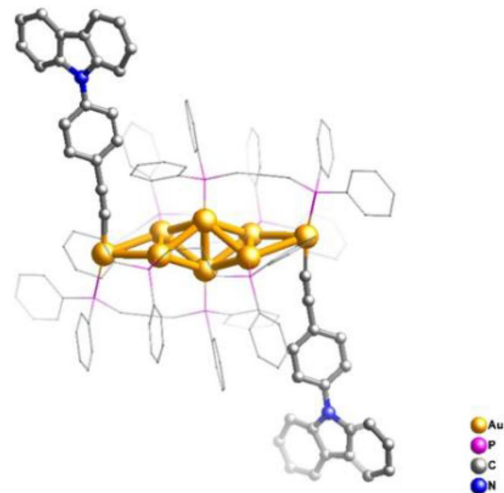
Introduction

- Extensive research efforts have been devoted to improving the catalytic properties of metal NCs by tailoring their compositions and structures, such as heterometallic doping, ligand engineering, and size regulating.
- This strategy fixing nanoclusters and single-atoms on cross-linked polymer networks efficiently deduce the performance deactivation caused by agglomeration during the catalytic process.
- Considering that gold-based nanomaterials are intrinsically active for catalyzing CO₂ reduction reaction (CO₂RR), Au₈ NC [Au₈(dppp)₄(CzPA)₂]²⁺ capped by bidentate pisphosphine (dppp = 1,3-bis(diphenylphosphino) propane) and alkynyl carbazole ligands (HCzPA, 9-(4-ethynylphenyl)carbazole) was chosen as the model NC.
- Fully pre-disperse the well-defined metal NCs and SAs by this strategy, making them evenly distributed in the resulting skeleton, provides ideal platforms to understand the critical roles of NCs and SAs in catalytic processes.

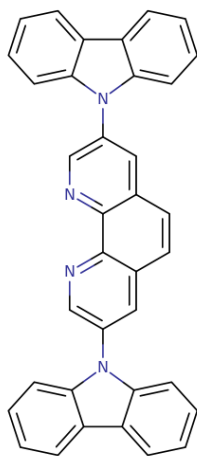
Synthesis



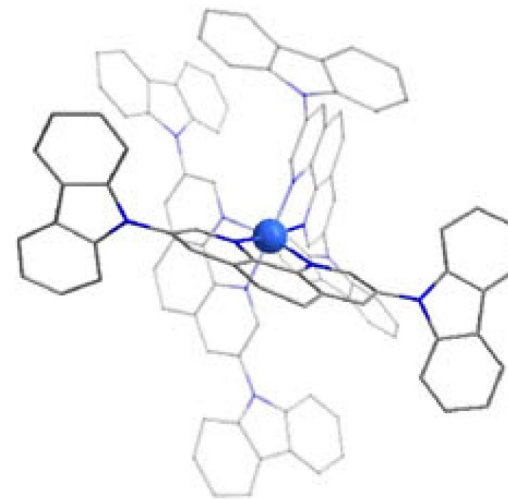
9-(4-ethynylphenyl)carbazole (HCzPA)



$[\text{Au}_8(\text{dppp})_4(\text{CzPA})_2]^{2+}$

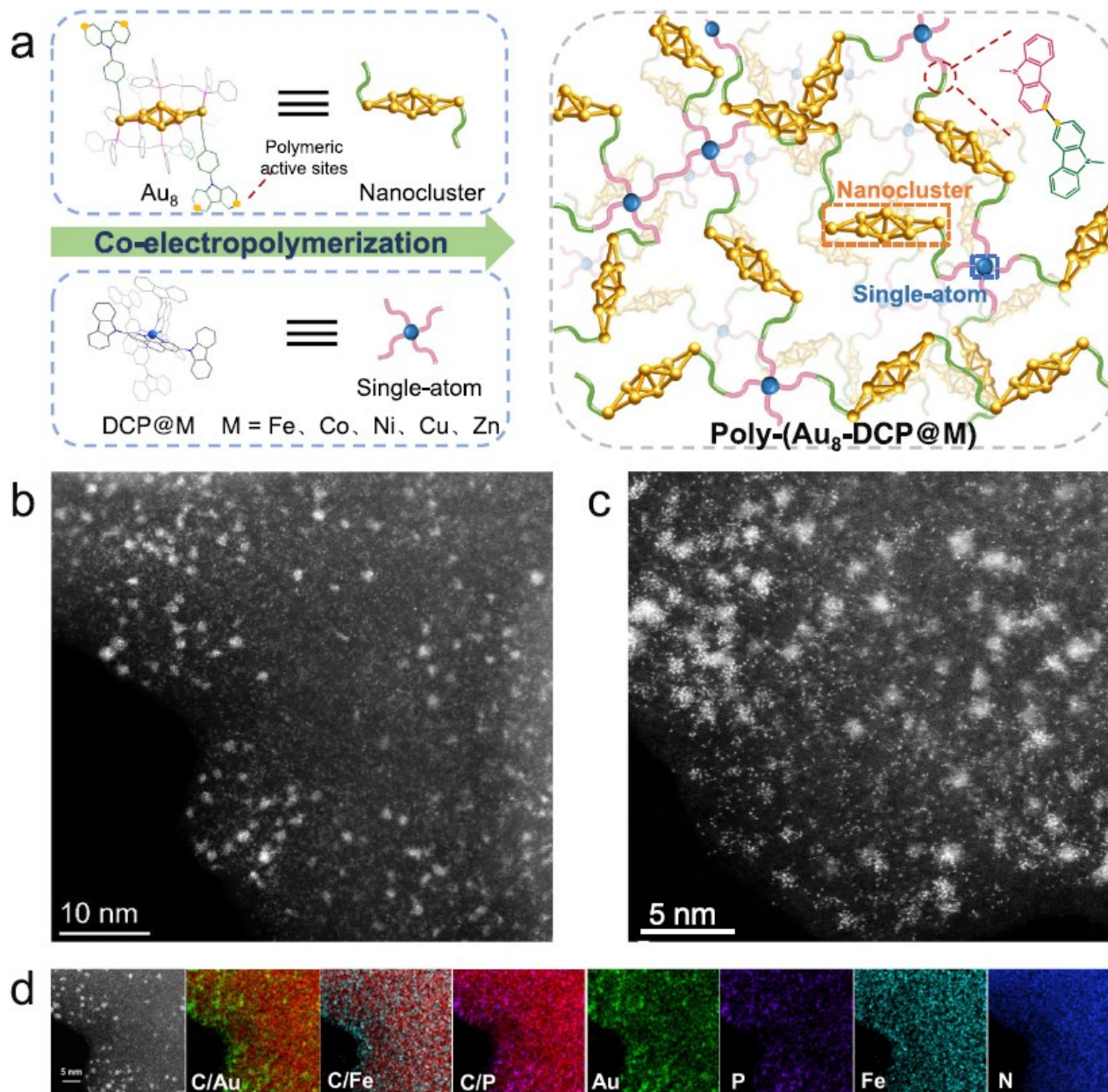


3,8-di(9H-carbazol-9-yl)-1,10-phenanthroline (DCP)

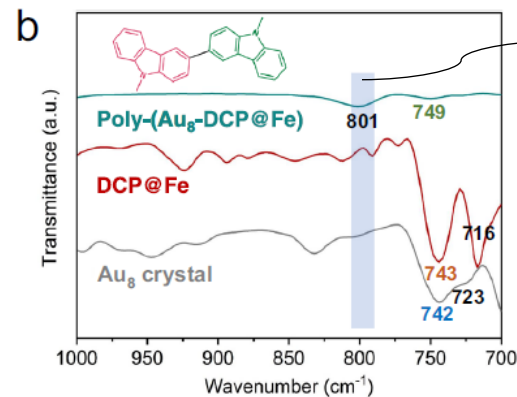
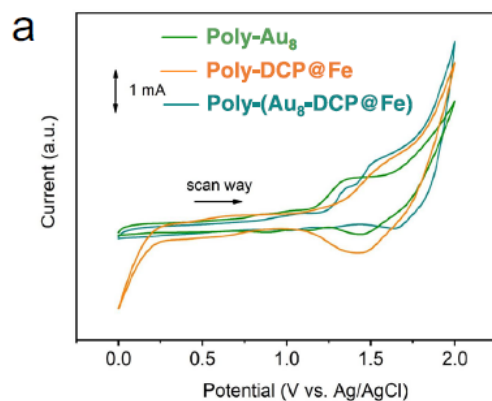


DCP@M (M=Fe, Co, Ni, Cu, Zn)

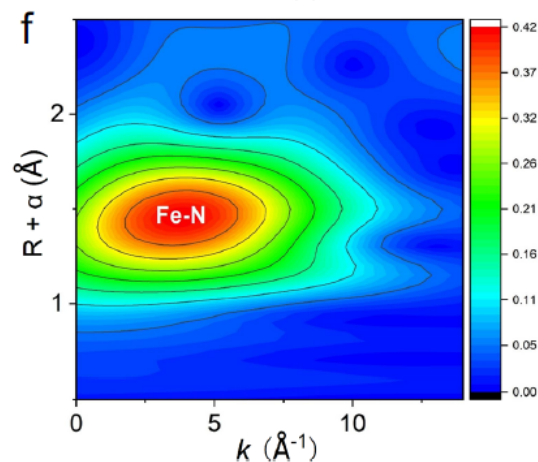
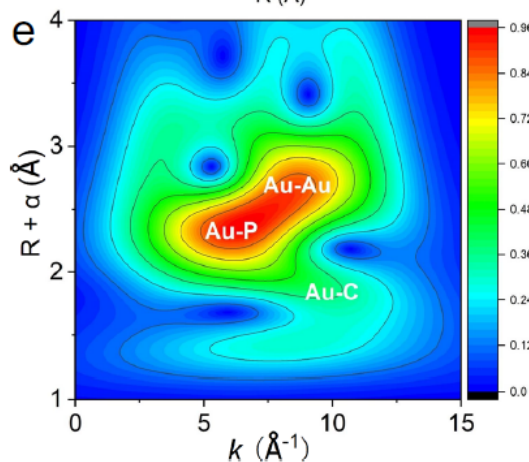
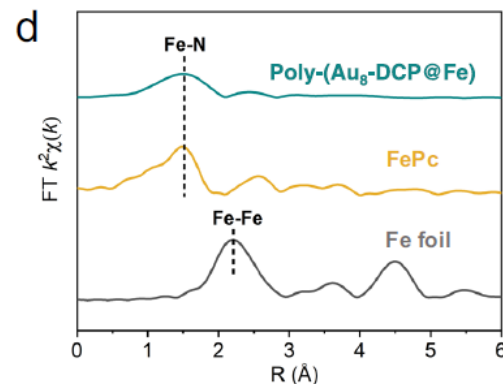
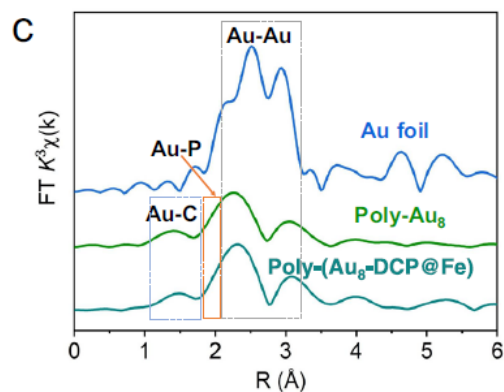
Synthesis procedure and morphology characterizations of the catalysts



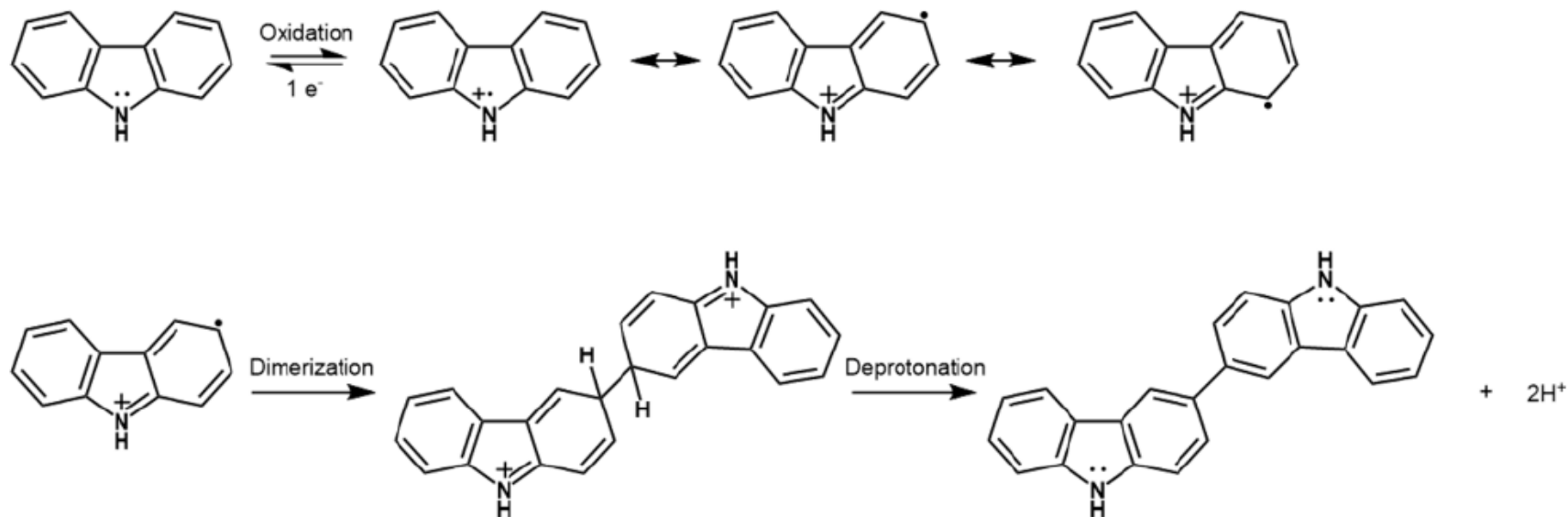
Structural analysis of Poly-(Au₈-DCP@Fe)



Vibrational band of C-H bond

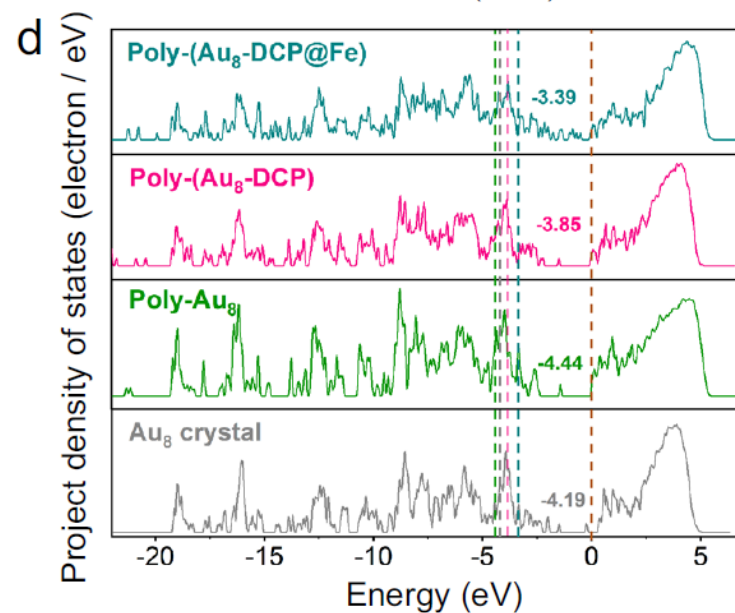
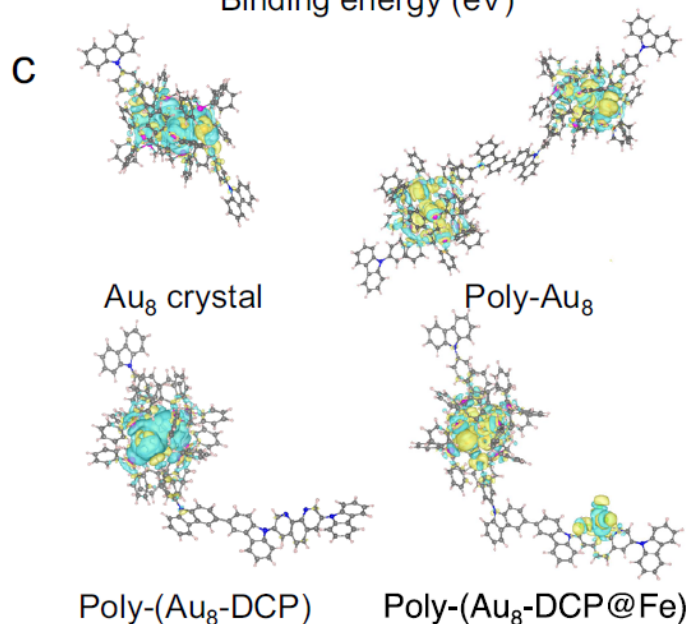
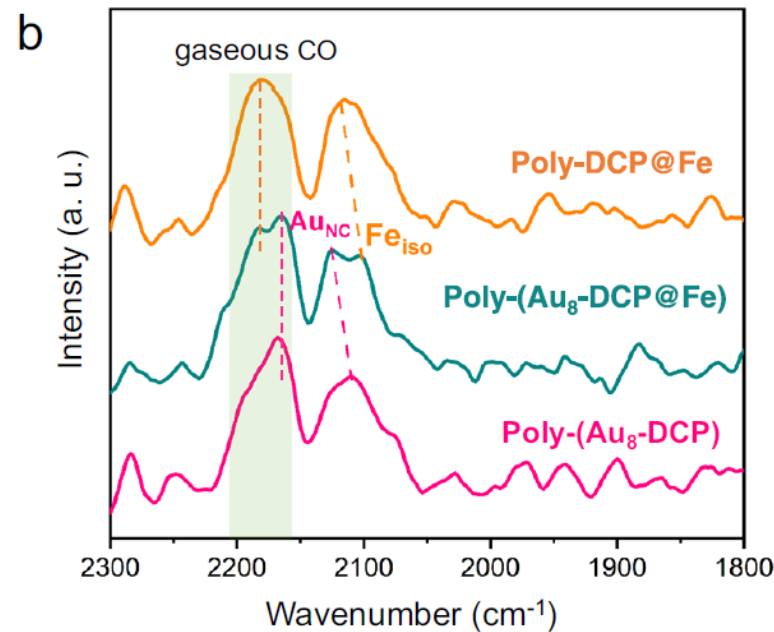
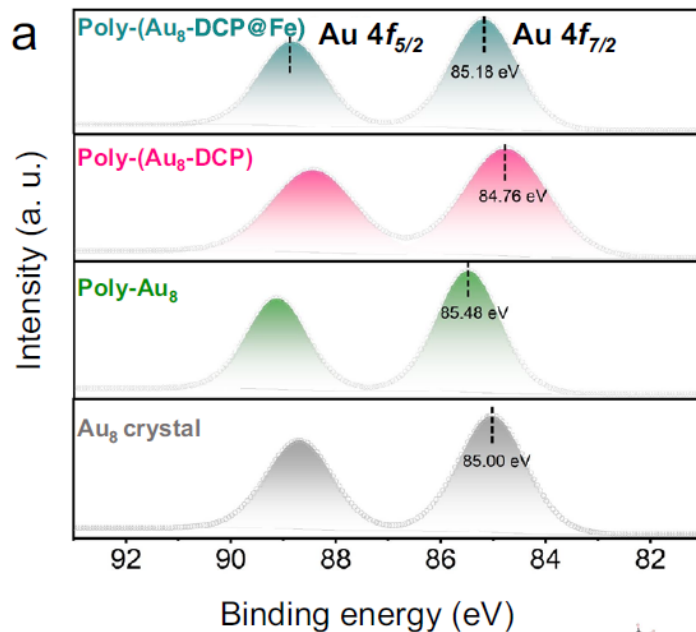


Electropolymerization mechanism of carbazole

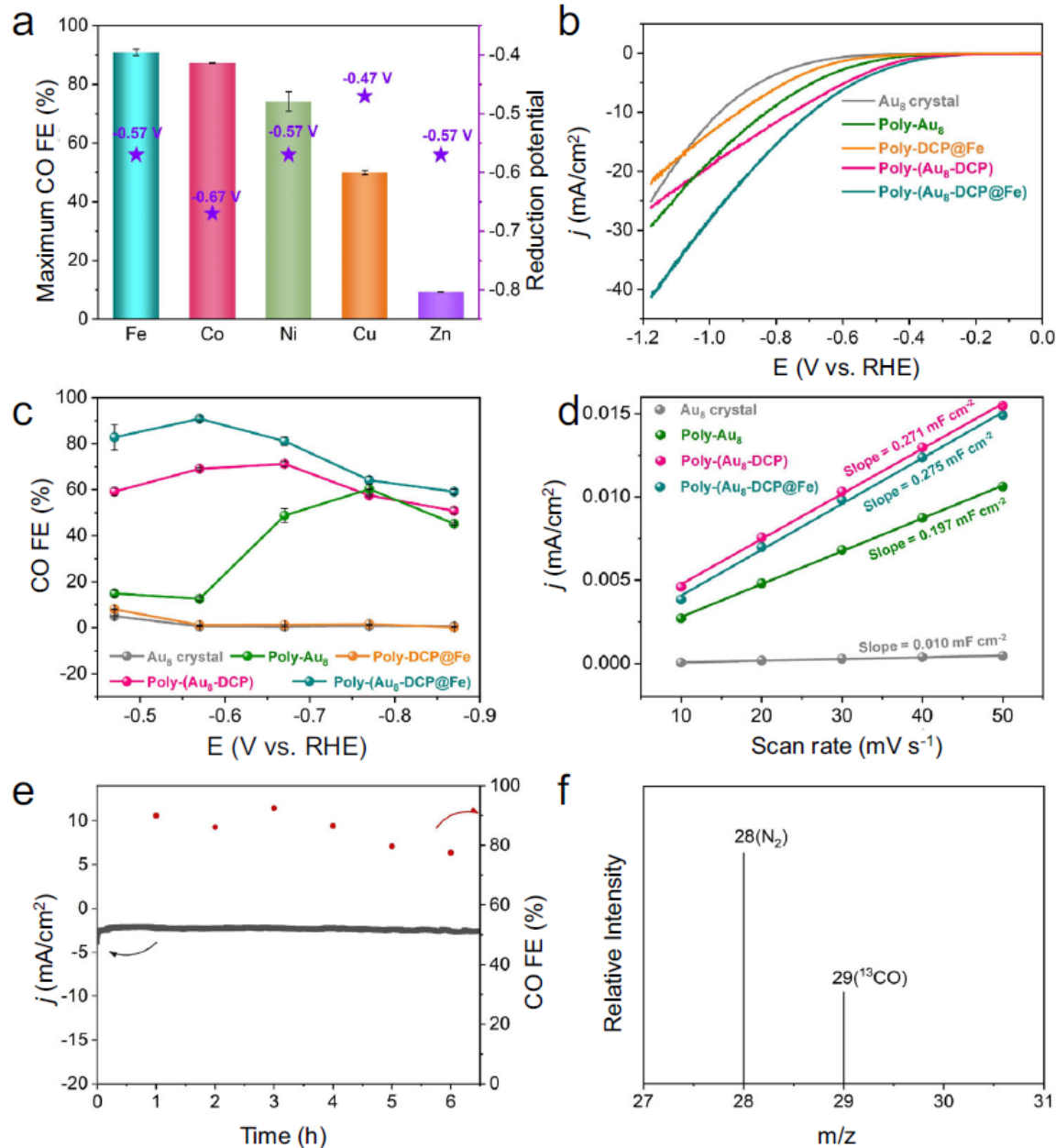


Study on electronic structure of Poly-(Au₈-DCP@Fe)

Indicates
increase
in Au^{δ+}
species.

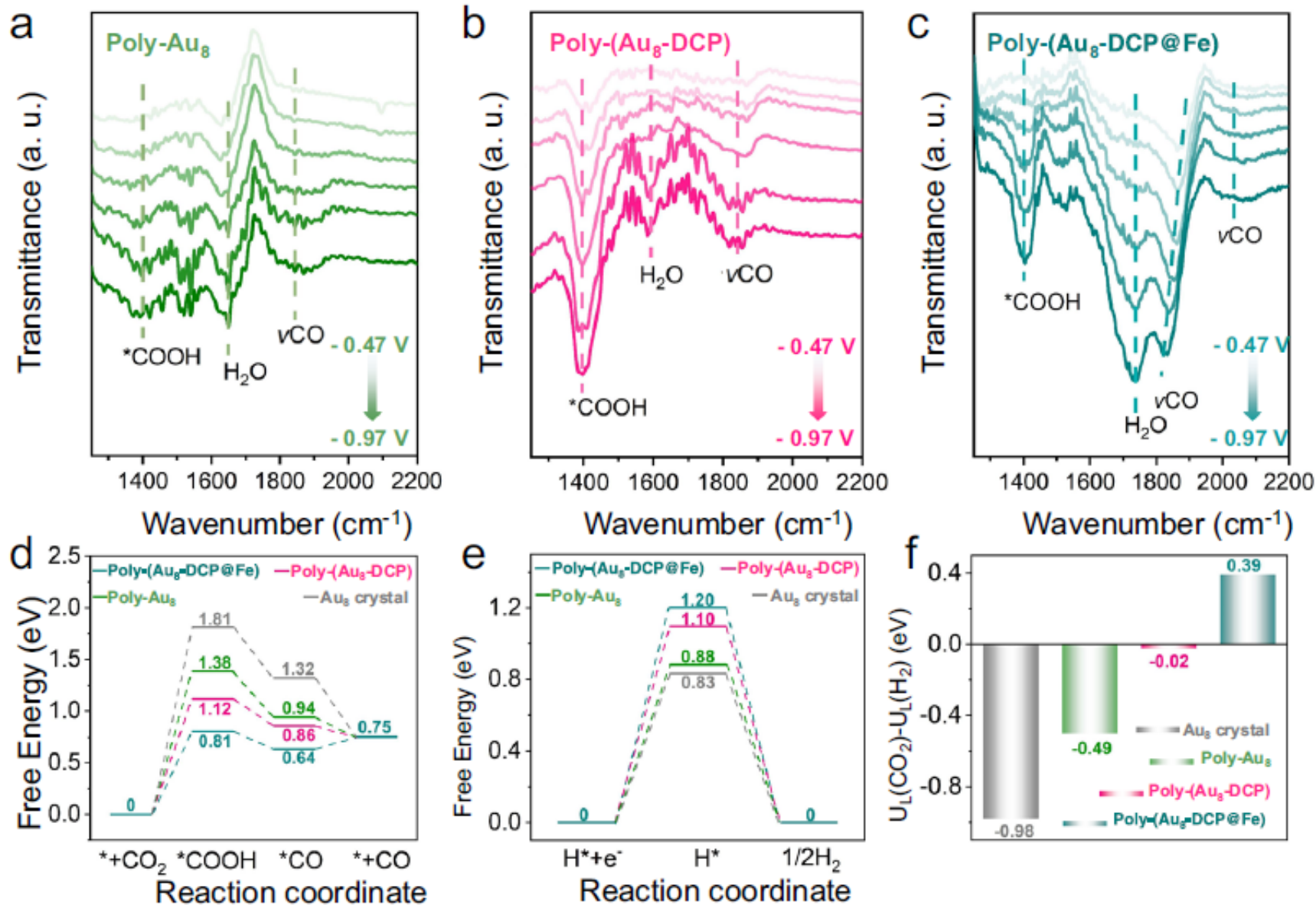


Electrocatalytic CO₂ reduction performance



Slope =
electrochemi-
cal double
layer
capacitance

In situ ATR-FTIR and theoretical studies



Conclusion

- They have successfully constructed a highly homogeneous NC-SA hybrid catalyst Poly-(Au₈-DCP@Fe) by facile coeletropolymerization strategy.
- The obtained Poly-(Au₈-DCP@Fe) featured a considerably enhanced catalytic performance toward CO₂RR—a 90.89% CO FE at −0.57 V, than that of SA or metal NC components.
- The detailed analysis revealed that the high catalytic activity of Poly-(Au₈-DCP@Fe) derive from the effective regulation of the electronic structure of the Au₈ NCs by the Fe SAs, in which the Fe SA showed a positive modulation on the charge density and projected density of states of the metal cluster sites.
- This work creatively presented a new strategy to regulate the inherent catalytic activity of metal NCs via the introduction of SAs.