

IR spectroscopy studies on Layered Double Hydroxides as possible electrocatalysts for CO₂ reduction reaction to CO



<u>Melodj Dosa</u>¹, Margherita Cavallo¹, Ryosuke Nakazato², Natale Gabriele Porcaro¹, Matteo Signorile¹, Silvia Bordiga¹, Nataly Carolina Rosero-Navaro², Kiyoharu Tadanaga², Valentina Crocellà¹, Francesca Bonino¹

¹Department of Chemistry, NIS and INSTM Reference Centers, Università di Torino, Via Quarello 15/A, 10135 Torino, Italy ²Division of Applied Chemistry, Faculty of Engineering, Hokkaido University, Sapporo 060-8628, Hokkaido, Japan





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Introduction

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4AirCRAFT Project

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This work is part of the H2020 European Founding project "4AirCRAFT" Air Carbon Recycling for Aviation Fuel Technology (GA ID 101022633).

4AirCRAFT <u>combines</u> hybrid catalytic conversion and process intensification to bring out an <u>efficient</u>, precise, <u>flexible</u> and <u>scalable</u> unique technology to **direct convert recycled CO**₂ <u>into</u> <u>sustainable</u> and <u>clean</u> liquid fuels, thus making flying carbon neutral.





4AirCRAFT approach.

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Aim of the work



The **electrochemical CO₂ reduction reaction** (**CO2RR**) to CO is a promising strategy for the CO_2 conversion ¹⁻³.

Among the possible materials can be used for CO2RR, the **Layered Doubled Hydroxides** (**LDHs**) are good candidate since they have⁴:

- Strong affinity with CO₂ in water.
- High stability in basic electrolytes.
- High ion conductivity.
- High affordability of the components.



Scheme of LDH structure.



¹X. Duan et al., Adv. Mater., 29 (2017) 1701784.
²R. Nakazato et al. RSC Sustain. (2023), submitted.
³N. Yamaguchi at al. J. Asian Ceram. Soc. (2023), submitted.
⁴Y. Furukawa et al. Solid State Ionics., 192 (2011) 185–187.













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Materials and Methods

Synthesis procedure

• The **synthesis** were performed by Hokkaido University, according to the scheme reported.





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Three samples were studied:

- Zn-Al 1:2
- Zn-Al 1:1
- Zn-Al 2:1



Best electrocatalytic performance

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Scheme of the experiment performed



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Set-up used for the FT-IR analysis.



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ATR cell











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FT-IR results



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situ ATR-IR spectra In in the 4000-500 cm⁻¹ spectral region of samples

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- The contact with H_2O caused an increase in the high frequency region bands associated to the OH stretching.
- The interaction of CO_2 was responsible for the appearance of surface (non-structural) carbonates-like species.



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Time (min)

RT



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Zn-AI1:1_H₂O+CO₂

Zn-AI1:1_H₂O+N₂

b

- A **deconvolution** of the main families of carbonates was performed keeping the position of the structural interlayer H_2O and CO_3^{2-} fixed.
- Different families of carbonates were evidenced







Zn-Al 1:2_H₂O+CO₂

Zn-Al 1:2_H_O+N_

Structural CO₃²⁻ Bidentate bridged CO₃²⁻

H_O

a



Zn-AI2:1_H₂O+CO₂

- Zn-AI2:1_H₂O+N₂

•

C

0

Monodentate



Bidentate Bridged

Zn-Al 1:2, compared to the other two samples, has higher of monodentate species with

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number carbonates respect to bidentate ones.



Bidentate Chelated













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Conclusions and future perspectives

• The in situ **ATR-IR** measurements highlighted that the **three LDH** samples formed **different families of carbonates**.



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Conclusions and future perspectives

- The identification of the carbonate species was possible thanks to IR studies with cyclohexane (for sake of brevity the results are not reported).
- The samples are currently under investigation for electrocatalytic tests by Hokkaido University.







DESARROLLO DE LAS NUEVAS Tecnologías del hidrógen



Universiteit Antwerpen

北海道大学

4AirCRAFT

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& NANOSTRI ICTURES

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Thank you for your kind attention

Any questions?



Melodj Dosa, PhD Department of Chemistry Università di Torino E-mail: melodj.dosa@unito.it



Results

FT-IR results

- All the samples exhibit a broad band at high wavenumbers (3900-2500 cm⁻¹).
- In the low frequency region, there is the overlapping of the v2 out of plane of interlayer carbonate anions and the vibrational mode of lattice HO-M-OH and M-OH (450-800 cm⁻¹).
- In the intermediate spectral region, there is a band of the bending vibrations of the interlayer water molecules, and the asymmetric v3 stretching mode of the structural interlayer carbonates at around 1400 cm⁻¹.

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Results

Preliminary Electrocatalytic results





Applied potential dependence of Faradaic efficiency (FE) for CO2RR using each cathode with different Zn-Al molar ratios.



Dissolved CO₂RR

 ✓ Factors to limit the CO2 RR reaction Saturation concentration of CO₂ (33 mM) Diffusion rate of CO₂
 Limit of electrolyte because of dissolution of CO₂