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CO₂ electroreduction to fuels on mesoporous carbon-embedded copper nanoparticles

Nihat Sahin,^{a,b} Wanderson O. Silva,^b Mariana R. Camilo,^b Edson A. Ticianelli,^b Fabio H. B. Lima,^b Julien Parmentier,^c Clément Comminges,^a Teko W. Napporn,^a and Kouakou B. Kokoh^{a,*}

Abstract: Electrochemical carbon dioxide reduction reaction (CO₂RR) process can allow the production of chemicals under ambient conditions on nanostructured copper materials. However, reaction selectivity is still main drawback due to the strong competition reactions at close electrode potentials. Herein, we introduced a novel three-dimensional electrode composed of mesoporous carbon-embedded copper nanoparticles that are capable of selectively producing formic acid and short-chain hydrocarbons at low overpotentials. The mesoporous electrocatalyst was synthesized from a facile and one-pot green chemistry process using bio-sourced Tannin mimosa (polymeric flavonoids) acting as both reducing agent and carbon precursor. The role of the different electrode potentials on the product selectivity (methane and ethylene) was probed by on-line differential electrochemical mass spectrometry (DEMS). During the CO₂ electrolysis, chronoamperometry experiments allowed the evaluation of the electrocatalytic performance towards CO₂RR with a distinguishable production of formic acid and hydrocarbons. It should be noted that methane was firstly detected at the potential of -0.52 V, while ethylene was shown up at -0.72 V vs. RHE. Moreover, the thin-layer Cu/C ex-Tannin porous electrode surface exhibited current densities ranging from 5.9 to 42.1 mA cm⁻², which are higher than those previously reported on copper-based electrodes. This suggests that the Cu/C ex-Tannin electrocatalyst surface facilitates the charge and mass transfers towards accessible active sites through the mesostructured carbon paths, boosting the performance for CO₂RR. The Cu/C ex-Tannin electrode described here may provide a promising lead for the development of effective electrocatalyst structures for scalable electrochemical CO₂ reduction electrolyzers

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Introduction

The current global emission rate of carbon dioxide (CO₂) is getting up to metric gigatonnes that brings along adversely environmental consequences causing climate changes. It is admitted that using CO₂ as a sustainable carbon source in energy conversion systems has been received much attention, as it would mitigate a large amount of CO₂ emission per year^{1,2}. There are variety processes in which CO₂ can be converted into value-added chemicals and fuels such as syngas³, methanol⁴, methane⁵, ethanol⁶, formic acid/formate⁷, ethylene⁸, and oxalic acid/oxalate⁹. Of the various CO₂ valorisation approaches, electrochemical devices are the most promising and compatible devices due to their ability of adapting to renewable energy sources, and possible higher conversion efficiency. In past two decades, various electrode materials were prepared and studied to assess the poor selectivity, this being the major limitation to the development of industrial CO₂ reduction¹⁰⁻¹². However, the electrochemical processes have been hampered by the poor selectivity and the large overpotential in CO₂ electrocatalysis, causing the decreasing energy efficiency. In addition, development of effective nanostructured copper materials for especially tuning the structure and composition is still the main drawback. Considerable efforts have therefore devoted to developing effective Cu-based catalysts with the goal of controlling structure and composition for improving reaction selectivity¹³⁻¹⁶. The product selectivity of CO₂ reduction strongly depends on nature of the electrode^{17,18} and composition of the electrolyte¹⁹. In particular, metal-based electrodes such as lead, mercury, bismuth, zinc, cadmium, and iridium that possess electron rich orbitals are capable of reducing the molecular CO₂ at high overpotential (> 0.80 V). A variety of valuable chemicals (C₁-C₃) were reported from CO₂RR on copper based-metal nanoparticles^{14, 20-22} and on copper particles derived from different Cu₂O morphologies²³ at -1.10 V vs. RHE in 0.1 mol L⁻¹ KHCO₃ and/or CsHCO₃^{20, 22}, and 0.3 mol L⁻¹ KHCO₃²³ solutions. The binding energy features of copper for CO₂ and reaction intermediates make it a unique electrode material for the production of hydrocarbons. The mechanism may also include steps of readsorption of reaction intermediates (such as formic acid and CO) for hydrocarbon generation²⁴. Among the wide variety of CO₂ electroreduction products, short-chain hydrocarbons (methane and ethylene) are more desirable for chemical industries, mainly for using as feedstocks or for producing synthetic fuels²⁵. So, this has leading studies on electrochemical production of methane and ethylene on copper-based electrodes. Recently reported studies have also been demonstrated that three-dimensional porous electrode materials^{18, 26} that favour easy diffusion of electrolyte, fast kinetics of electrochemical reactions, and steps of readsorption of reaction intermediates are highly desirable for constructing high performance electrode materials in electrocatalysis. In particular, the influence of the interconnected porous channels as transport paths on electrolyte transportation and ion diffusion have been demonstrated²⁷⁻²⁹. In addition to catalyst morphology, the presence of cation species in the electrolyte is another crucial key factor in achieving desired selectivity and catalytic performance on metallic catalyst^{30, 31}. Similarly, the influence of the alkali cation nature on activity of an electrocatalyst has been reported³². It was argued in the literature that the presence of a larger cation such as K⁺ instead of Na⁺ promotes an increase in the local concentration of dissolved CO₂, which results in improving the electrode performance³³. Moreover, significant improvements towards the CO₂RR have been achieved in the electrode performance and reaction selectivity, as investigated by on-line mass spectroscopy on CO₂ electroreduction³⁴. In addition to electrolyte nature, the correlation of the electrocatalyst composition and reaction product distribution using on-line differential electrochemical mass spectrometry (DEMS) were extensively investigated^{35, 36}.

Inspired by these studies, we present a novel copper-based electrocatalyst with a mesoporous carbon network, carving the path for efficient CO₂ electrocatalysis. The synthesis was based on the one pot soft-template process which has shown the lead easily to accessible nanostructured metal-based phase well dispersed in a mesoporous carbon structure.²⁶ We further discuss the role of the electrode potential on product

selectivity of short-chain hydrocarbons determined by on-line differential electrochemical mass spectroscopy and chromatographic analysis.

Results and discussion

Physicochemical Characterization

The N₂ adsorption/desorption isotherm at 77 K (Fig. 1a) and the corresponding pore size distribution calculated by the BJH method (Fig. 1b) were determined from the adsorption branches of the isotherms. According to IUPAC classifications, the Cu/C ex-Tannin material isotherm represents type IV isotherm with a capillary condensation step and a hysteresis, which is indicative of the presence of broadly distributed mesopore size. The capillary condensation step occurs at a relative pressure of about 0.6, in agreement with previously reported results³⁷. In terms of textural properties, Cu/C ex-Tannin shows a BET surface area of 417 m² g⁻¹ and a pore volume of 0.41 cm³ g⁻¹ (at P/P^o=0.98) with a maximum pore diameter distribution around of 7 nm.

In order to confirm the presence of copper nanoparticles, thermal gravimetric analysis was conducted. Fig. 2 displays differential thermal and thermo-gravimetric (DT/TG) analysis curves for Cu/C ex-Tannin material heat-treated in air. This Cu/C ex-Tannin shows a total weight loss (87.8 wt.%) in two distinct temperature regions. The first region from 25 to 220 °C with a low weight loss (3.52 wt.%), which may be attributed to desorption of physically adsorbed impurities and water molecules at the surface of the substrate material. Then, the second region from 220 to 450 °C shows a conspicuous weight loss of 78.9 wt.%, accompanied by an exothermic peak at about 335 °C on the DT pattern, which corresponds to the concomitant oxidation of the carbon substrate and the copper phase. The accurate metal loading for the Cu/C ex-Tannin material is found to be 12.2 wt.% after subtracting of adsorbed water content and considering CuO formation³⁸ during DT/TG analysis in air as confirmed by XRD (Figure S1).

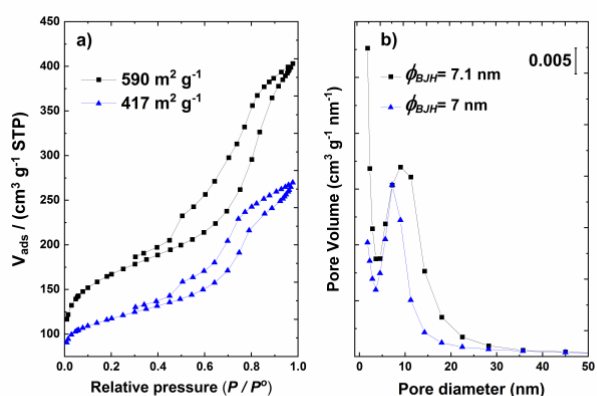


Fig. 1 a) N₂ physisorption isotherms and b) corresponding pore size distributions from the BJH analysis of adsorption branches of the prepared copper-free mesoporous carbon (■) and Cu/C ex-Tannin (▼) materials.

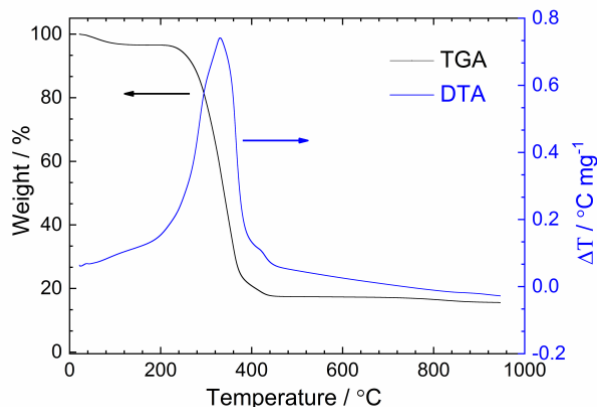


Fig. 2 Differential thermal and thermogravimetric analysis (DTA/TGA) of the prepared Cu/C ex-Tannin material, recorded at the temperature rate of 5 °C min⁻¹ under air (flow rate of 100 mL min⁻¹).

X-ray diffraction analysis was used to examine the structure of the Cu/C ex-Tannin material and this result is shown in Fig. 3a. All the diffraction phases were identified by referring to the Joint Committee on Powder Diffraction Data (JCPDS-ICDD) database. The diffraction lines at 43.25°, 50.44°, 74.10°, 89.91° and 95.13° correspond, respectively to the (111), (200), (220), and (222) planes of face-centered cubic (*fcc*) copper with a lattice constant of $a=b=c=3.6150$ Å. Diffraction patterns display sharp and narrow peaks, suggesting the high degree of crystallinity. Moreover, the additional peaks observed at around 28.40° and 36.32° correspond, respectively to the reflection planes of (110) and (111) of the cubic Cu₂O phases with a lattice constant of $a=b=c=4.2670$ Å. The Debye-Scherrer's relation was used to determine the average crystallite size measured in a direction perpendicular to the diffracting planes (*hkl*) of the material according to Eq. (1).

$$L_v = k\lambda / \beta_{hkl} \cos\theta \quad \text{Eq. 1}$$

where L_v is the average crystallite size, β is the full width at half maximum (FWHM) of the peak corresponding to plane (*hkl*; in radian), and k is a shape factor. Based on the assumption of Gaussian line profiles and small cubic crystals of uniform size, k is 0.94. The calculated average crystallite size of the Cu (111) diffraction plane is determined as 190 nm in the [111] direction. In addition, the Williamson-Hall (W-H) procedure allows to explore the lattice micro-strain (*db*) influence lied behind the lattice mismatch in the presence of nanoparticles³⁹. Fig. 3b shows the lattice micro-strain effect (*db*) in the copper particles for Cu (111) plane in the light of the W-H plot. This indicates the growth of the Cu nanoparticles in the porous network occurred without deformation in agreement with the formation of a perfect truncated octahedron copper crystallite, as evidenced by our previously reported study²⁶.

To acquire further insights into nanoparticle distribution, cross-sectional TEM analysis was conducted, as presented in Fig. 4a. The CS-TEM image evidently displays that the C ex-Tannin support material presents mesoporous structure (Fig. S2) with highly dispersed copper nanoparticles as seen as black spots. The mean particle size of 160 nm is estimated from the histogram illustrated in Fig. 4c. XRD and TEM analyses provide characteristic information on the size of the prepared material. Basically, calculation from XRD diffraction patterns, based on the Scherrer's formula (see in Eq. 1), gives an average size of the crystallite in the direction perpendicular to the considered (*hkl*) plane (herein, (111)). The similarity of the two values (in the ± 60 uncertainty range) suggests a monocrystalline nature of the Cu nanoparticles. Further, the white spots on the CS-TEM image correspond to the holes of the copper nanoparticles which were removed from the surface of the support during the CS-TEM sample preparation. The high magnification image shown in Fig. 4b evidences the growth of copper nanoparticles and the presence of mesoporosity throughout the copper particles.

Therefore, the material can be described as a mesoporous carbon matrix embedding well dispersed mesostructured copper nanoparticles (12.2 wt.%). As shown in the electrochemical part, these particles behave as electrocatalyst and are greatly accessible to CO₂ through the diffusion path of the mesoporous network. Moreover, high resolution TEM analysis shows that synthesized copper nanoparticles exhibit oxide structure using bright field (Fig. S3a) and dark field (Fig. S3b) measurements with the selected area electron diffraction (SAED) patterns at zone axis [011] (Fig. S2c). In the bright field TEM micrograph (Fig. S3a), copper nanoparticles obviously appear, while in dark one (Fig. S3b) Cu₂O (111) structure appear as white patterns around the copper surface confirming by the SAED pattern. The SAED pattern in Fig. S3c corresponds to the [011] zone axis of a face centered cubic unit cell, corresponding to (111) crystal planes of Cu₂O phase, which could be ascribed to a lattice spacing of 0.221, 0.254, 0.256 nm for the indexed spots. The presence of copper oxide, which has electron-donor property, tends to increase the carbon dioxide adsorption capacity due to its electron-acceptor features⁴⁰.

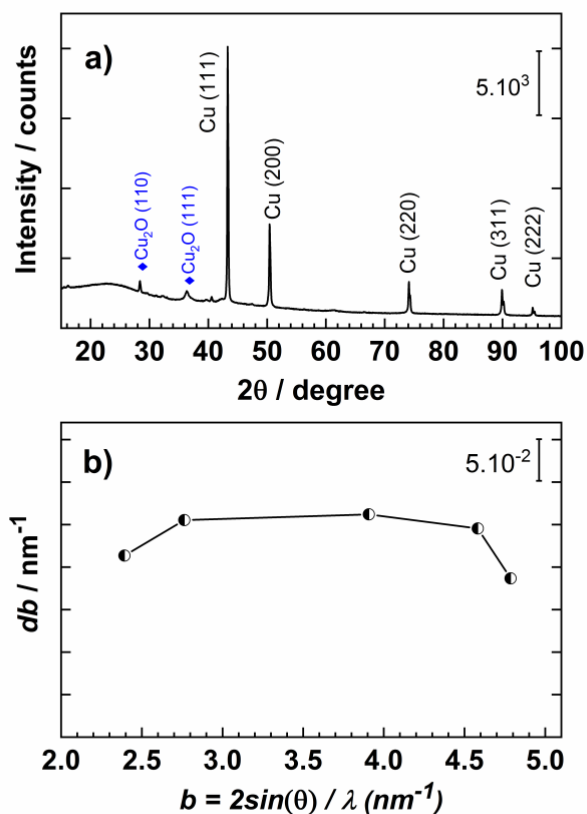


Fig. 3 a) X-ray diffraction patterns and b) Williamson-Hall plot of the Cu/C ex-Tannin material.

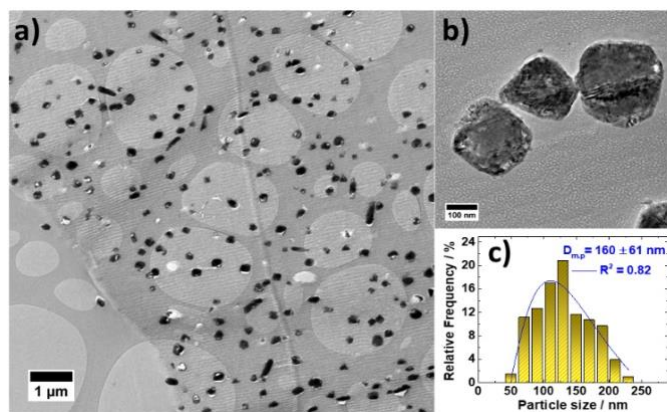


Fig. 4 a) Cross-section transmission electron microscopy (CS-TEM) micrograph of Cu/C ex-Tannin synthesized from evaporation-induced self-assembly (EISA) method, b) extended CS-TEM micrograph and c) corresponding mean particle size ($D_{m,p}$) distribution histogram being fitted by using the log-normal function.

Electrochemical characterization of the mesoporous carbon supported copper electrode

The voltammetric behaviour of carbon dioxide is studied on the mesoporous carbon-embedded copper electrode in N_2 -deaerated and CO_2 -saturated $0.4 \text{ mol L}^{-1} \text{ KHCO}_3$ containing 4.0 mM KCl aqueous electrolyte. The cyclic voltammograms (Fig. 5) display two distinct regions: (i) metallic copper behaviour between about -0.10 and $+1.40 \text{ V}$, (ii) CO_2 electroreduction (CO_2RR) and hydrogen evolution reaction (HER) region between -0.10 and -1.0 V . As can be seen in Fig. 5, two oxidation peaks located at 0.62 V (j_{Ox1}) and at 0.76 V (j_{Ox2}), represent the transformation of metallic copper into copper(I) oxide ($Cu \rightarrow Cu_2O$) and then copper(I) oxide into copper(II) oxide ($Cu_2O \rightarrow CuO$), respectively. Furthermore, the corresponding copper redox couples were observed at the potentials of 0.42 V (j_{Red1}) and 0.21 V (j_{Red2}) during the cathodic scan direction, which are respectively attributed to the formation of copper(I) oxide ($CuO \rightarrow Cu_2O$) and metallic copper ($Cu_2O \rightarrow Cu$). In addition to copper oxide species on the anodic scan direction, another characteristic anodic peak assigned to Cu_2O_3 (j_{Ox3}) appears in the course of oxidation of copper originating from hydrated CuO . Only a few papers have reported the investigations of the copper electrode behaviour in aqueous⁴¹⁻⁴³ and non-aqueous⁴⁴ electrolytes. It should be highlighted that comparing the cyclic voltammogram profiles on the cathodic scan direction, it is remarkable that the reduction of CuO (j_{Red1}) and Cu_2O (j_{Red2}) species are recorded in the presence of N_2 , whereas only reduction to copper(I) oxide is solely recorded in the presence of CO_2 . In this way, hypothesis can be made that there is a strong interaction between Cu/Cu_2O and dissolved CO_2 at the electrode surface just before the CO_2 electrolysis. It is worth noting that the onset potential of CO_2RR is observed at more positive potential (about 0.30 V) than hydrogen evolution reaction (see CV in Fig. 5). The broad reduction peak in the polarization curve as to CO_2 -catalysis located at about -0.50 V with a reasonable current density ($j_{CO_2RR} = -18.5 \text{ mA cm}^{-2}$), is assigned to the CO_2RR , as endorsed by its 5.8-fold enhanced current density in the presence of CO_2 . This sharp rise in current density indicates the catalysing ability of Cu/C ex-Tannin under defined electrolysis conditions. In addition to CV test for Cu/C ex-Tannin, the mesoporous carbon material synthesized without copper precursor is examined. The CV measurements (shown in Fig. S4) show that mesoporous carbon material is not active towards CO_2RR .

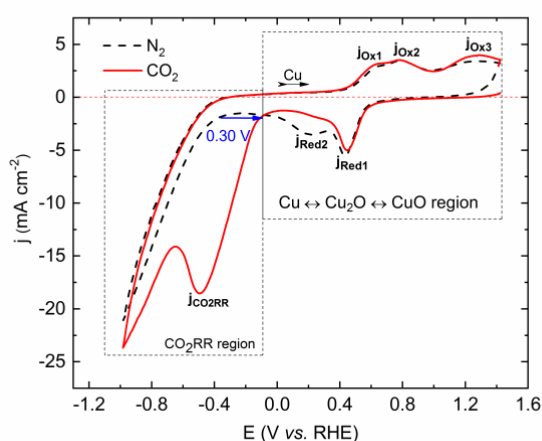


Fig. 5 Cyclic voltammograms of the Cu/C ex-Tannin electrode recorded at 50 mV s^{-1} scan rate in N_2 -deaired (pH 8.3) and CO_2 -saturated (pH 7.2) $0.4 \text{ mol L}^{-1} \text{ KHCO}_3$ containing 4.0 mM KCl aqueous electrolyte.

Electroreduction of CO_2 on mesoporous carbon supported copper electrode as probed by chromatography analysis

Faradaic efficiency, abbreviated to F.E, is the fraction of electrons passed through the electric circuit to obtain a desired product, which is a key factor in determining the feasibility of converting CO_2 to fuels. For evaluating the Faradaic efficiency, electrolysis experiments were carried out at various cathodic potentials ranging from -0.32 V to -1.12 V vs. RHE with a constant metal loading of $0.15 \text{ mg}_{\text{Cu}} \text{ cm}^{-2}$. The comparison of the CO_2 reduction activity and the current densities of the material electrode are presented in Fig S5. A high initial current density is explicit in the first 200 s of electrolysis, which thereafter declines, reaching a stable profile. As can be seen in Fig. S5, the potentiostatic currents remain stable during electrolysis period, suggesting that the diffusion limited current density was estimated by using the simplified steady-state Nernst diffusion model⁴⁵ for the case of flat electrode inserted into laminar flow, promoting the diffusion limited current density. The details of the electrolysis results including the amount of charge passed per electrode area and the F.E values of HCOOH , CO , and H_2 for each applied potential were listed in Table S1. As presented in Fig. 6, F.E of HCOOH typically increases with the applied potential from -0.32 V and reaches a 31.2% optimum value at -0.62 V/RHE , above which only H_2 concentration continues increasing.

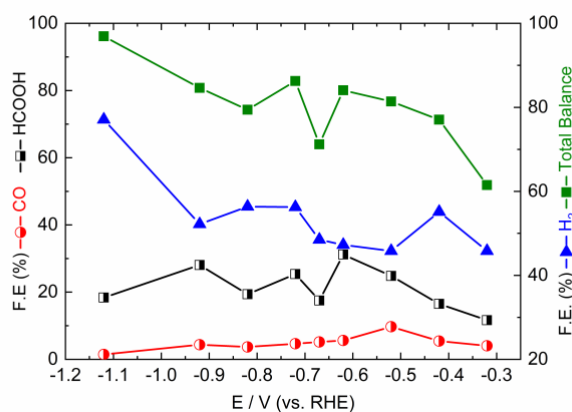


Fig. 6 Faradaic efficiency of Cu/C ex-Tannin material at various electrode potentials in CO_2 -saturated $0.4 \text{ mol L}^{-1} \text{ KHCO}_3$ electrolyte.

These results expose that the Cu/C ex-Tannin electrocatalyst is capable of producing HCOOH at moderate overpotentials. We could hypothesize an interaction between electroactive catalytic sites on the Cu particles facilitated by the porosities of the electrocatalyst that intends to produce a weakly stabilized CO₂ intermediate species²², resulting in a high yield of formic acid production than that of hydrocarbons. CO is also one of the gaseous products but less than 9.6% of F.E (at the potential of -0.52 V) was detected at all applied potentials, suggesting a stable adsorption of radical anion CO₂^{•-} on the electrode surface at more cathodic potentials. With increasing the electrode potential towards cathodic window from -0.32 to -1.12 V/RHE, the F.E related to H₂ formation being dominantly favoured from 45% (at -0.32 V/RHE) up to 77 % (at -1.12 V/RHE) listed in Table S1.

CO₂RR electrochemical experiments coupled to on-line DEMS

As noticed in Fig. 6, the total balance of production formation is not achieved. This is due to the detection limit chromatographic analysis. Considering copper is capable of catalysing production of hydrocarbons, the eventual formation of CH₄ and C₂H₄ in the CO₂RR was monitored by on-line DEMS, more sensitive but not quantitative, under galvanostatic conditions on Cu/C ex-Tannin. Fig. 7 displays the constant electrochemical potentials (Fig. 7a), and ionic currents for hydrogen (H₂, $m/z = 2$, Fig. 7b), methane (CH₄, $m/z = 15$, Fig. 7c), and ethylene (C₂H₄, $m/z = 26$, Fig. 7d) acquired during DEMS measurements in CO₂-saturated 0.4 mol L⁻¹ KHCO₃ containing 4.0 mM KCl aqueous electrolyte. Indeed, it was observed during these investigations that the presence of potassium chloride in the electrolyte also promotes the CO₂RR efficiency as well as suppresses or slows down the HER may be due to the K⁺ radius role on the H₂O molecules. Chronoamperometry results presented in Fig. S6 show that the Cu/C ex-Tannin electrode (0.36 mg_{Cu} cm⁻²) does not lose its activity during the electrolysis.

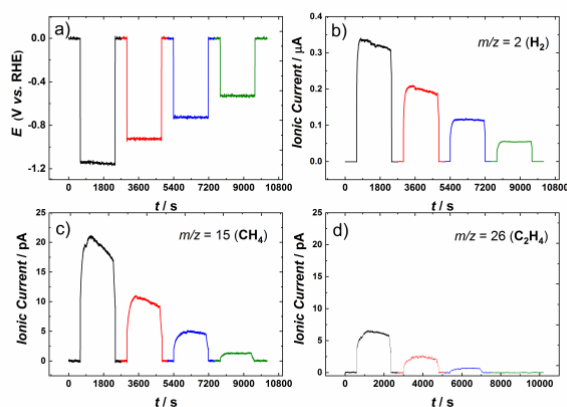


Fig. 7 a) The electrochemical potentials at -0.52 V (green), -0.72V (blue), -0.92 V (red), and -1.12 V (black) *versus* RHE, and corresponding ionic currents for b) hydrogen (H₂, $m/z=2$), c) methane (CH₄, $m/z=15$) d) ethylene (C₂H₄, $m/z=26$) obtained during on-line DEMS measurements of chronoamperometry for the Cu/C ex-Tannin electrode with a constant metal loading of 0.36 mg of Cu per cm² in CO₂-saturated 0.4 mol L⁻¹ KHCO₃ electrolyte.

As under constant potential electrocatalysis the reaction activity reaches a steady state value (Fig. S6), it may be concluded that the accumulated intermediates are non-poisoning compounds. When the electrode was polarized from -0.52 to -1.12V vs. RHE, an increase in the ionic currents for $m/z=2$, $m/z=15$, $m/z=26$ was observed, evidencing the formation of hydrogen, methane and ethylene, as shown in Figs. 7b-d. From the DEMS measurements, it can be seen that, while the production of methane appears at the potential of -0.52 V (Fig. 7c), ethylene detection shows up at -0.72 V/RHE (Fig. 7d), suggesting that formation of these products is extremely sensitive to the value of the electrode potential. Although not quantitative, it is noted that the ionic mass signal of

CH₄ ($m/z=15$, Fig. 7c) is three-fold higher than that of C₂H₄ ($m/z=26$, Fig. 7d). This suggests fast kinetics of methane production if one assumes that the formation of these two molecules requires different protonating steps that affect the reaction sites, and, therefore reaction intermediates proportionally to ionic currents in mass spectrometer measurements.

On smooth polycrystalline metallic copper (electropolished or H₂ treated Cu, for example), the dissociative adsorption (or activation) of CO₂ is thermodynamically unfavourable⁴⁶. However, at high overpotentials, the only hydrocarbon evolved is CH₄⁴⁷, indicating that this species is formed on high hydrogenated surface. Interestingly, on oxide-derived Cu surface or on electrodeposited Cu, C₂H₄ is also produced, but at lower overpotentials. This seems to be due to the formation of a surface with high number of grain boundaries and of low-coordinated Cu atoms, which are formed during the electroreduction of Cu-oxide (surface roughening)⁴⁸⁻⁵⁰. These undercoordinated copper atoms and those located at the grain boundaries, more reactive than the bulk ones, do promote the dissociative adsorption of CO₂⁴⁶. Additionally, active sites of these resulting structures may possess interatomic distances that favour the CO-CO coupling, which might explain the ethylene formation, as discussed before⁵⁰. Regarding Cu/C ex-Tannin investigated in present study, one can observe that methane is produced at lower overpotential and at a much higher extent in relation to ethylene. This indirectly shows that the surface of this electrocatalyst is smooth, with low amount of undercoordinated Cu atoms (also explaining its relatively low F.E. for formate production). One can also argue that the electrochemical potential excursion to higher values followed by another one to lower values (see CV in Fig. 5) may induce undercoordinated Cu atoms (by Cu dissolution and redeposition in the mesoporous material), which are active for C₂-product formation. So, in a future study, considering that this mesoporous material has a high-surface area of metallic copper for hydrogenation, we will explore the effect of potential and of thermal treatment on CH₄ and C₂H₄ selectivities.

Experimental

Chemicals

Copper(II)acetylacetonate (Cu(C₅H₇O₂)₂, Sigma-Aldrich >99.9% trace metal basis), triblock copolymer pluronic® F127 as the structure directing agent (Sigma-Aldrich, with the formula of (PEO)₁₀₆(PPO)₇₀(PEO)₁₀₆), absolute ethanol (AnalaR NORMAPUR reagent, 37 wt.%), potassium bicarbonate (Sigma-Aldrich, ACS reagent, 99.7% powder), potassium chloride (Sigma-Aldrich, ACS reagent, 99.0%, powder). Tannin mimosa was supplied by the company Silvachimica (Italy) in the form of a fine, light brown, powder, obtained by spray drying of aqueous wattle (*Acacia mearnsii* formerly *mollissima*, DeWild) bark extracts. All used ultrapure water is provided by Milli-Q Millipore source (18.2 MΩ cm, 20 °C).

Synthesis of the mesoporous carbon embedded copper nanoparticles.

Bio-sourced mesoporous carbon material containing copper nanoparticles was synthesized by an endo-templating route using evaporation-induced self-assembly process (EISA)³⁷ as schematized in Fig. S7. The process is based on the use of *i*) an amphilic surfactant triblock polymer Pluronic® F127 as a pore structuring agent and *ii*) Tannin mimosa (polyphenolic compounds) acting as both carbon source and reducing agent during the heat-treatment step. This process allows for preparation of highly uniform mesostructured carbon materials (Fig. S7d) with tubular pores locally organized in a honey-comb structure. Fig. S7 illustrates the stages of the self-assembly formation of mesoporous carbon (Fig. S7a-d) and nucleation and growth of copper nanoparticles

by means of highly uniform thin films (Fig. 7a-i). For preparation of pure mesoporous carbon, firstly, non-ionic surfactant (Pluronic® F127) and carbon precursor (Tannin mimosa) are dissolved in the mixture of absolute ethanol, water and HCl, giving a weight composition of 1.10 g Pluronic® F127; 1.10 g Tannin mimosa; 5.7 g CH₃OH; 3.0 g H₂O; 1.10 g HCl (solution A). After continuous stirring at 500 rpm for 15 min, the mixture is poured into Petri dishes of 9.5 cm diameter, to evaporate the solvent at room temperature overnight. In this dry state, the mesophase obtained is composed of composite micelles with presumably tannin being located preferentially in the hydrophilic shell of the micelles⁵¹ (Fig. S7a). It is proposed, as shown with phenolic resins, that the hydroxyl groups in the Tannin structure selectively interact with the polyethylene oxide (PEO) chains of the triblock copolymer via hydrogen bonds which intend to be the driving force of the organic-organic self-assembly⁵² (Fig. S7b). Thereafter, the so-called mesophase undergoes condensation reactions around the surfactant phase (Fig. S7c₁) during the heat-treatment (120 °C for 24 h and further). The obtained polymerized thin films are scraped from the Petri dishes and thermally treated at the temperature of 400 °C for 18 min by heating rate of 5 °C min⁻¹ in argon atmosphere with a flow rate of 10L h⁻¹, leading to elimination of the surfactant (opening of the mesoporosity) and to a partial carbonization of the polymer. For preparation of Cu/C ex-Tannin materials, another homogeneous solution (solution B) is prepared by dispersing of copper precursor Cu(acac)₂ with acacH = acetylacetonate in absolute ethanol *via* ultrasonication (Bandelin Sonorex RK106) with a maximum power output of 100 W for 5 min. To obtain a homogeneous material, solution A and solution B are mixed and stirred for 2 h. The mixture is then poured into four Petri dishes (5 mL in each Petri dish) so that obtaining thin film where the organized mesophase takes place. This mesophase transformation involves different steps: solvent evaporation with meso-structuration, thermal condensation phase, carbonization of the organic part and reduction of copper salt. Owing to the complexing ability of tannin, it is proposed that copper (II) is partly stabilized by the phenolic groups present in tannin. Tannin mimosa and its thermal decomposition products acts as reducing agents for Cu²⁺ to Cu⁰ clusters (Fig. S7e). Coalescence of the copper cluster (Fig. S7f) leads to formation of copper nanoparticles (Fig. S7g) through a nucleation–growth mechanism. As presented in Fig. S7i, the mesoporous carbon structure, with open pores, that contains the copper nanoparticles is obtained just after the removal of the surfactant. Herein, one may assume that the Cu crystallites have a perfect truncated octahedral shape (Fig. S7h) based on the Van Hardeveld and Hartog method⁵³ which describes the surface structure (corners, edges, and faces) for non-supported perfect *fcc* crystallites.

Physicochemical Characterization

BET surface area and BJH pore size analysis

The nitrogen adsorption and desorption isotherms were conducted on a Micromeritics TriStar 3000 apparatus at 77 K. Prior to analysis, the samples were previously degassed at 363 K and then 523 K for at least 6h under vacuum. The surface area was calculated by the Brunauer-Emmett-Teller (BET) method and the pore size distribution curve was calculated by the Barret-Joyner-Halenda (BJH) method using adsorption branch of the isotherms.

Differential Thermal and Thermo-Gravimetric (DT/TG) analysis

Differential thermal and thermo-gravimetric (DT/TG) analysis was achieved by TA Instruments SDT-Q600 apparatus equipped with TA Universal analysis software. Two

alumina crucibles, one containing about 10 mg of the sample and another empty as a reference were thermally heated under air flow of 100 mL min⁻¹ from 25 to 850 °C with a temperature rate of 5 °C min⁻¹.

X-ray diffraction analysis

X-ray diffraction data in the 2θ range of 15-100° with steps of 0.05° and fixed acquisition time of 2 min step⁻¹ were collected using an ENPYREAN (PANalytical) diffractometer in Bragg-Brentano (θ-θ) configuration with a copper tube powdered at 45 kV and 40 mA (Cu_{kα1}=1.54060 Å and Cu_{kα2}=1.54443 Å).

Cross-section transmission electron microscopy

Cross-section transmission electron microscopy (CS-TEM) observations were conducted on a TEM/STEM JEOL 2100 UHR (200 kV) microscope working at 200 kV accelerating voltage. The point and linear resolutions were 0.19 nm and 0.14 nm, respectively. Before cutting the sample by using diamond knives with ultra-microtome (Leica UCR RT) in the section thickness between 50 and 70 nm, the sample is embedded in a polymeric resin (Epon) at 60 °C for 48 h. The nanoparticle size distribution and mean particle size were evaluated by ImageJ® free software.

Electrochemical Characterization and CO₂ Electrolysis

The electrochemical behaviour of the Cu/C ex-Tannin electrode was evaluated from cyclic voltammetry (CV) on the glassy carbon electrode (5 mm diameter) at a scan rate of 50 mV s⁻¹ in a standard three-electrode electrochemical cell, equipped with a glassy carbon as the counter, and an Ag|AgCl (sat. KCl) as the reference electrode. Prior to measurement, 0.4 mol L⁻¹ KHCO₃ with 4.0 mmol L⁻¹ KCl was completely deoxygenated by N₂ (Linde Gas) for 30 min and then saturated by CO₂ (Linde Gas) for another 30 min with the pH value changing from 8.3 to 7.2, respectively. All the potentials applied were converted to reversible hydrogen electrode (RHE) reference scale. The catalytic ink was prepared by ultrasonically dispersing the prepared catalyst powder in a mixture of isopropyl alcohol (Sigma-Aldrich, 99.5 wt.%) and 10% Nafion® suspension (Sigma-Aldrich 5 wt.%) at the ratio of 9:1 (v/v). Then, 10 μL ink is drop casted on the glassy carbon electrode, yielding a 62.2 μg of Cu per cm² electrode.

CO₂ electrolysis measurements were conducted using a bi-potentiostat (Autolab-PGSTAT 302N) in a H-type cell separated by an ion-exchange Nafion®-117 membrane which is treated in 0.5 mol L⁻¹ H₂SO₄ solution at 90 °C for 8 h. The cell was designed to have a large electrolyte volume of 100 mL in each compartment, along with a gas headspace of approximately 65 mL above the electrolyte on each side of membrane. It should be noted that the electrochemical cell was chemically cleaned with potassium permanganate acidic solution to remove the adsorbed impurities before electrochemical experiments. The counter and reference electrode are Pt/IrO₂ grid and Ag|AgCl, respectively. In the H-type electrolysis cell, a Ag wire covered with AgCl was used as a pseudo reference electrode. To better control the electrode potential, a small amount of chloride ions (4 mmol L⁻¹ KCl) was added in the working compartment in order to stabilize the Nernst equilibrium. The working electrode is consisting of Toray carbon paper (with a total 6.3 cm² geometric area for both sides) with gold wire connection. The electrode loading uses the same catalytic ink, however the volume of the ink deposited on to the wet proofed Toray carbon paper yielding a 0.15 mg_{Cu}cm⁻² of metal loading. Electrolyses were conducted by polarization of electrode surface at various

cathodic potentials ranging from -0.32 to -1.12 V/RHE in the CO₂-saturated catholyte at room temperature. Prior to electrolysis, 0.4 mol L⁻¹ KHCO₃ containing 4.0 mM KCl aqueous catholyte and anolyte was de-aerated by N₂ for 30 min, and then the catholyte compartment saturated by CO₂ another 30 min while keeping the anolyte under N₂ purging. Corresponding chronoamperograms along with electric charge and electrolysis duration presented in supporting information (Fig. S5 and Table S1).

Chromatographic analysis

Gas products were quantified with on-line gas chromatography (Agilent Technologies, 490 GC), The residual reactant and/or product gases from the outlet of cathodic compartment were vented directly into the gas-sampling loop of the GC, equipped with a thermal conductivity detector (TCD) that possesses three columns. The first one was equipped with a packed M5 A ^HBF column at 80 °C for H₂ detection. The second channel contained a packed PPQ^H column at 60 °C for hydrocarbon (C_xH_y) detection, and a third one was equipped with a packed COX HBF column at 120 °C for CO₂ and CO detection. Argon (Airgas, 99.999%) and helium (Airgas, 99.999%) were used as the carrier gases to quantify hydrogen and CO concentrations, respectively.

Liquid phase samples were analysed by high performance liquid chromatography (HPLC) which was equipped with Aminex®HPX-87H Ion Exclusion Column, Dionex Ultimate 3000 Pump, ASI-100 Automated Sample Injector and UV-detector. A 3.0 mM sulfuric acid solution was used as the mobile phase at 25 °C with a 0.60 mL min⁻¹ flow rate.

On-line Differential Electrochemical Mass Spectrometry (DEMS) Measurements

The gaseous species generated during CO₂RR were also monitored by using on-line DEMS. Here, qualitative analyses were performed under potentiostatic conditions^{54, 55}. The DEMS equipment was constructed with a Pfeiffer Vacuum QMA 200 quadrupole mass spectrometer, and two turbomolecular pumps. The electrochemical cell was designed specifically for the coupling with mass spectrometer. The working electrodes for DEMS measurements were prepared on carbon cloth (PWB-3, Stackpole, with a 0.9498 cm² geometric area) pressed to a Gore-Tex PTFE membrane (pore size 0.02 μm), which served as interface layer between electrochemical cell and the high vacuum of the mass spectrometer, following a configuration similar to those utilized in a previous published study^{54, 56}. Carbon dioxide was bubbled into the electrolyte (herein KHCO₃) to maintain saturation, and the electrolyte was constantly stirred using a magnetic bar. A high area platinum electrode and an Ag|AgCl (sat. KCl) served as counter and reference electrodes, respectively. Typically, the electrochemical potential was recorded simultaneously with the ionic current (mass signal intensity) for selected values of mass/charge (*m/z*) ionic signals, being *m/z* = 2 (H₂), *m/z* = 15 (CH₄), and *m/z* = 26 (C₂H₄). The electrochemical cell was controlled by an Autolab (PGSTAT128N) Potentiostat/Galvanostat, and the DEMS equipment was piloted by the Quadera® analysis software (the output signal of the potential ramp from the potentiostat was registered by the DEMS equipment electronics in order to synchronized it with the mass signals). More details about DEMS electrode setup are presented in previous studies^{55, 57}.

Conclusions

We have demonstrated a facile and cost-effective route on synthesis of mesoporous carbon-embedded nanostructured copper electrocatalyst from a one-pot evaporation-induced self-assembly process. Physicochemical characterizations combined with electrochemical examinations revealed that the high catalytic activity originates from the nanostructured copper particles and also porous network that provides a favourable local environment for CO₂ electroreduction. Notably, the electrocatalytic activity of the Cu/C ex-Tannin material was evaluated by cyclic voltammetry measurements, showing catalytic ability of prepared electrode surface. Moreover, we have shown that Cu/C ex-Tannin catalysts preferably catalyse the CO₂ reduction reaction into formic acid with a remarkable F.E of 31.2% at the potential of -0.62 V/RHE. This allows conceptualization and understanding of reaction selectivity in bench-scale fundamental studies. In addition to CO₂ electrocatalysis measurements, the on-line DEMS examinations indicated that low-chain hydrocarbons (CH₄ and C₂H₄) are selectively acquired from CO₂ electroreduction on the Cu/C ex-Tannin electrocatalyst. To sum up, these results highlight the significant role of one pot soft-templating process on the preparation of the three-dimensional porous electrodes embedding nanostructured copper particles with interesting CO₂ electroreduction properties regarding efficiency and selectivity. This study confers valuable insights towards engineering and designing more effective materials that overcome the reaction limitations for scalable CO₂ catalysis.

Conflicts of interest

There are no conflicts to declare.

Acknowledgements

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Electronic Supporting Information

CO₂ electroreduction to fuels on mesoporous carbon-embedded copper nanoparticles

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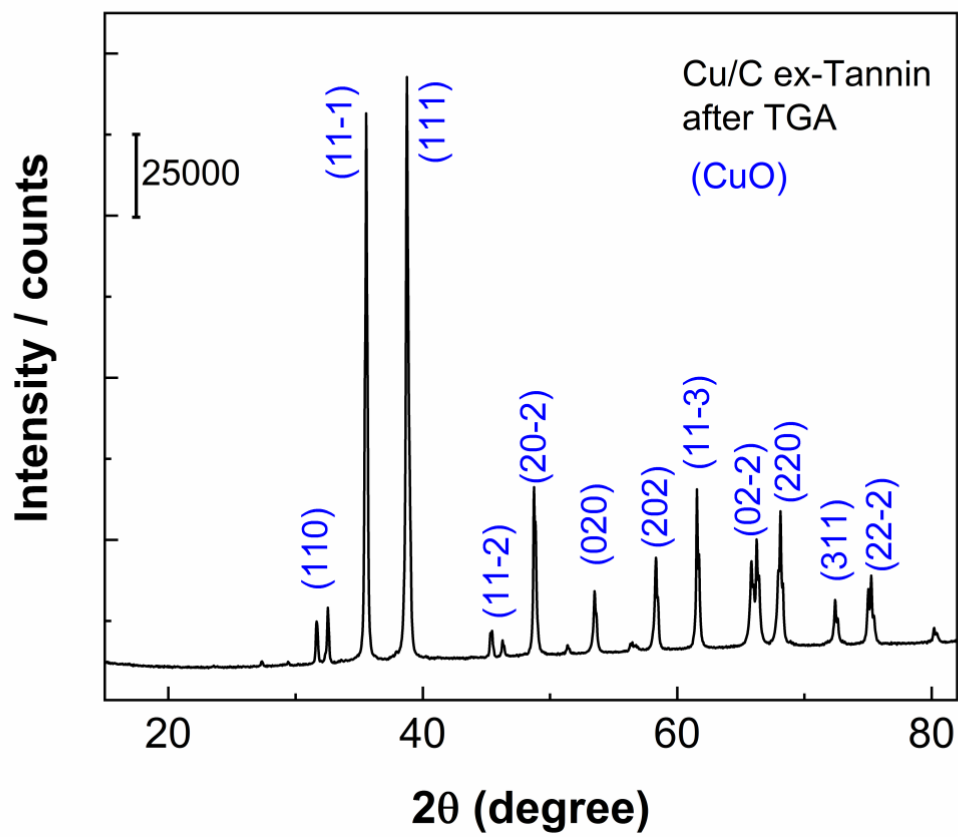


Figure S1. XRD patterns of the Cu/C ex-Tannin material recorded after the thermogravimetric analysis measurement under air atmosphere.

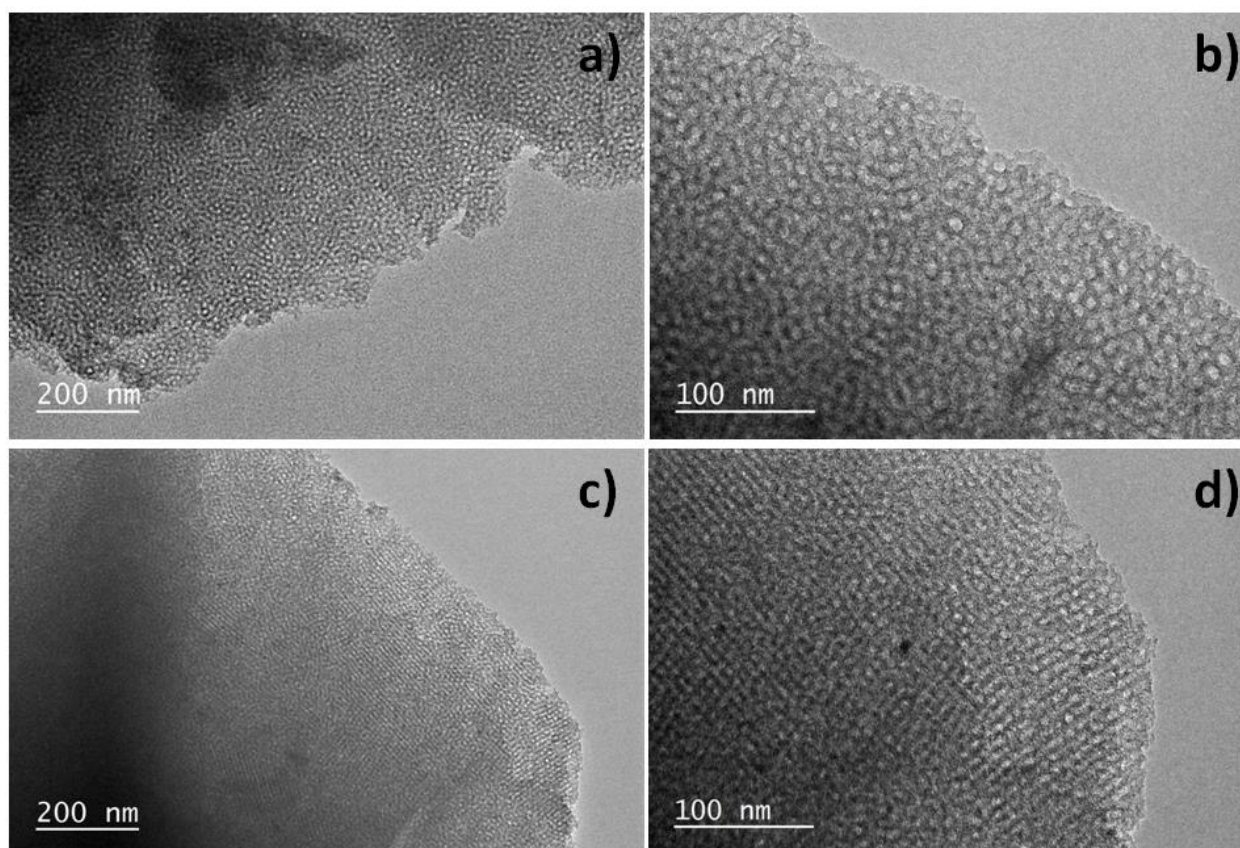


Figure S2. Transmission electron microscopy (TEM) images of the metal-free mesoporous carbon materials at different carbonization temperatures (a, b at 400 °C) and (c, d at 900 °C) under Ar for 18 min.

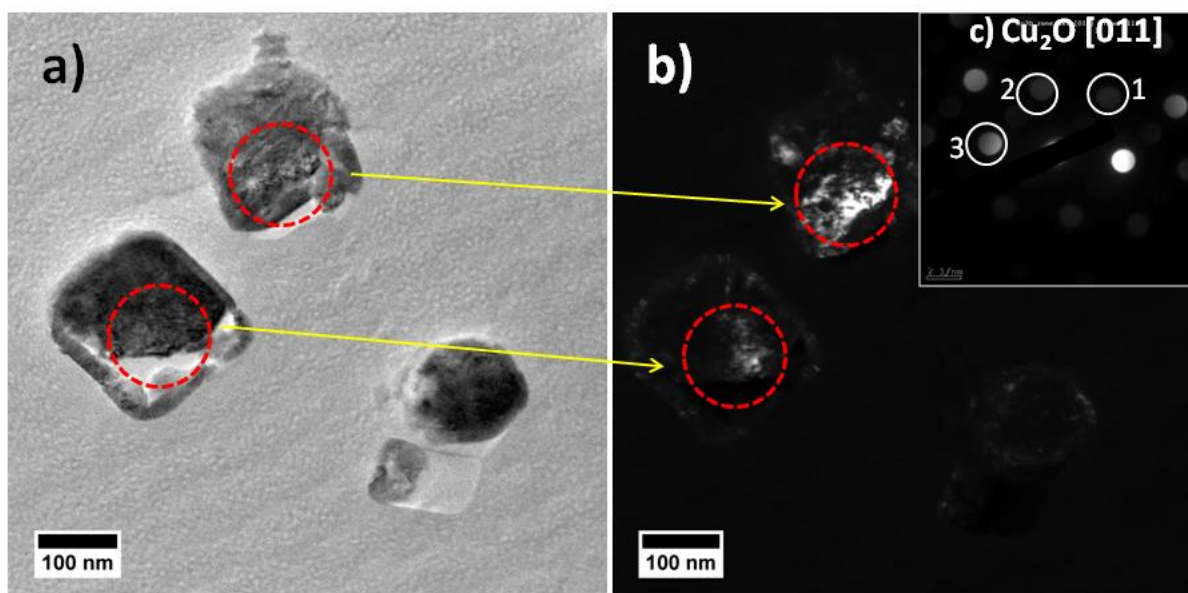


Figure S3. The cross-section TEM (CS-TEM) micrographs of Cu/Tannin (a) bright field, (b) dark field CS-TEM micrographs, and the inset image (c) the inset image the selected area electron diffraction (SAED) pattern as regards the dark field plane of Cu₂O (111) at zone axis [011]. The *d*-spacing spots indexed as 1, 2 and 3 are determined as 0.221, 0.254 and 0.256 nm, respectively.

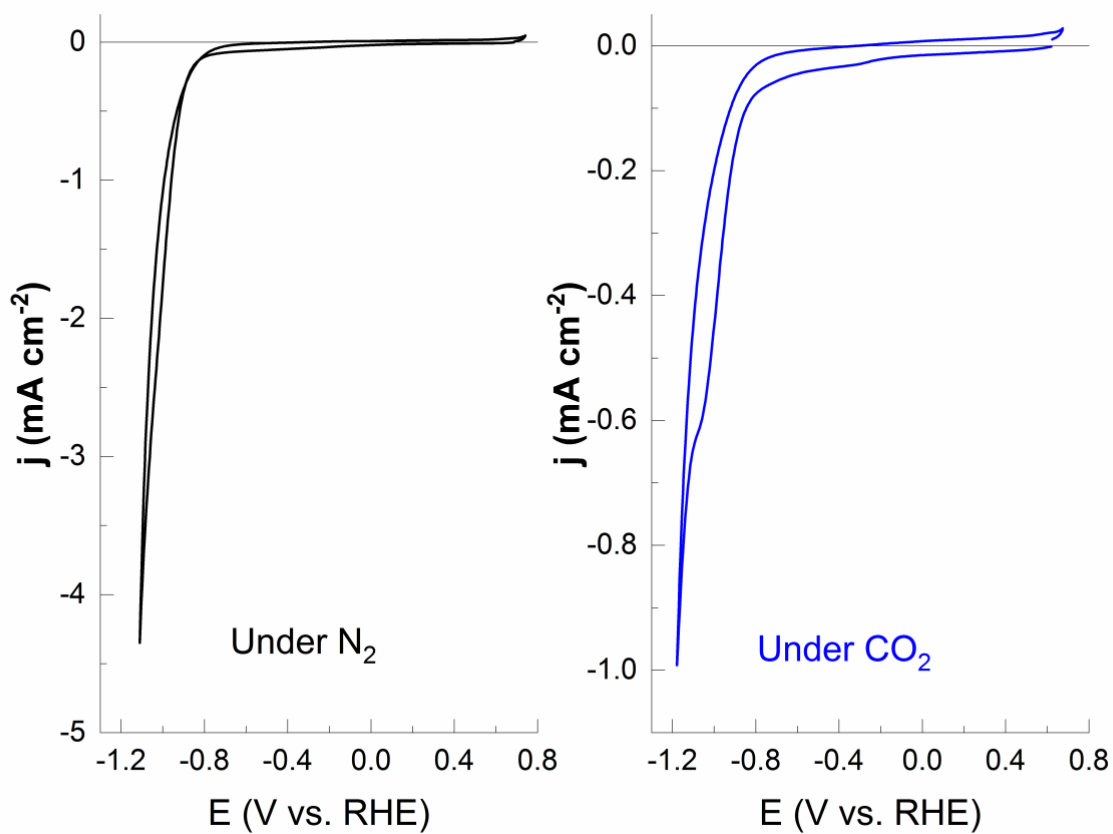


Figure S4. Cyclic voltammograms of metal-free mesoporous carbon material recorded at 50 mV s⁻¹ scan rate in 0.4 mol L⁻¹ KHCO₃ with 4.0 mM KCl.

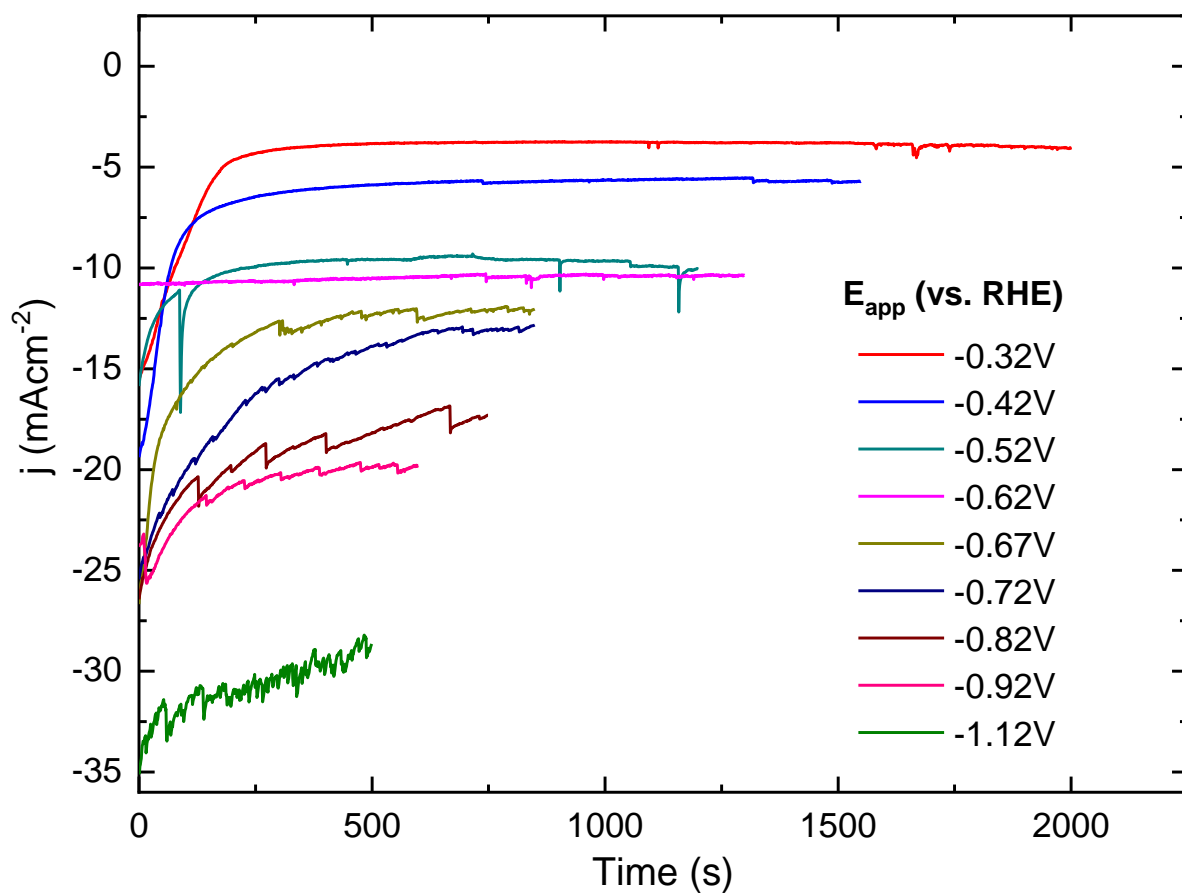


Figure S5. Chronoamperometry curves of Cu/C ex-Tannin catalyst at various electrode potentials in CO_2 -saturated $0.4 \text{ mol L}^{-1} \text{KHCO}_3$ electrolyte containing 4.0 mM KCl .

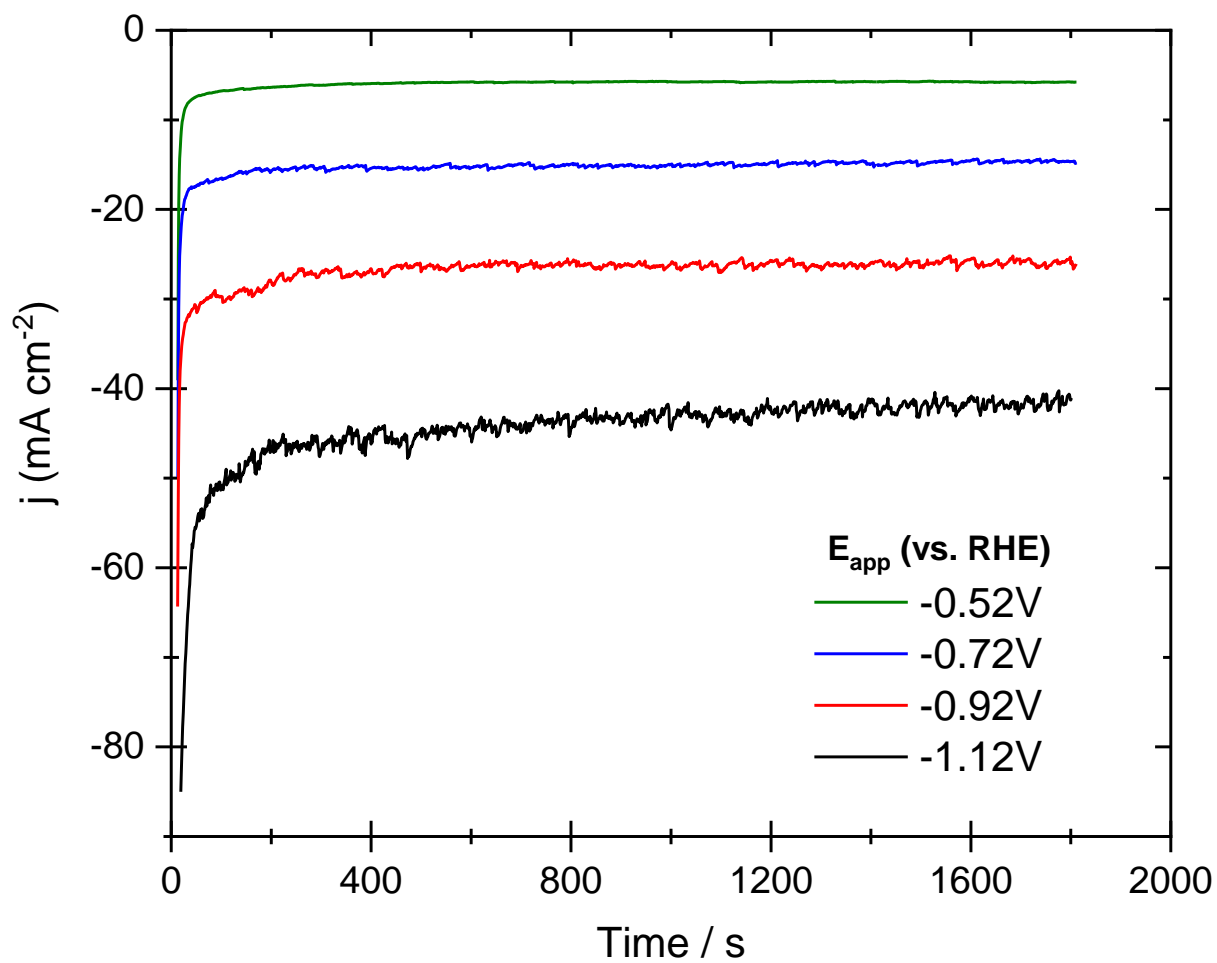


Figure S6. On-line DEMS measurements of chronoamperometry curves of Cu/C ex-Tannin catalyst at various electrode potentials in CO_2 -saturated $0.4\text{ mol L}^{-1}\text{ KHCO}_3$ electrolyte containing 4.0 mM KCl .

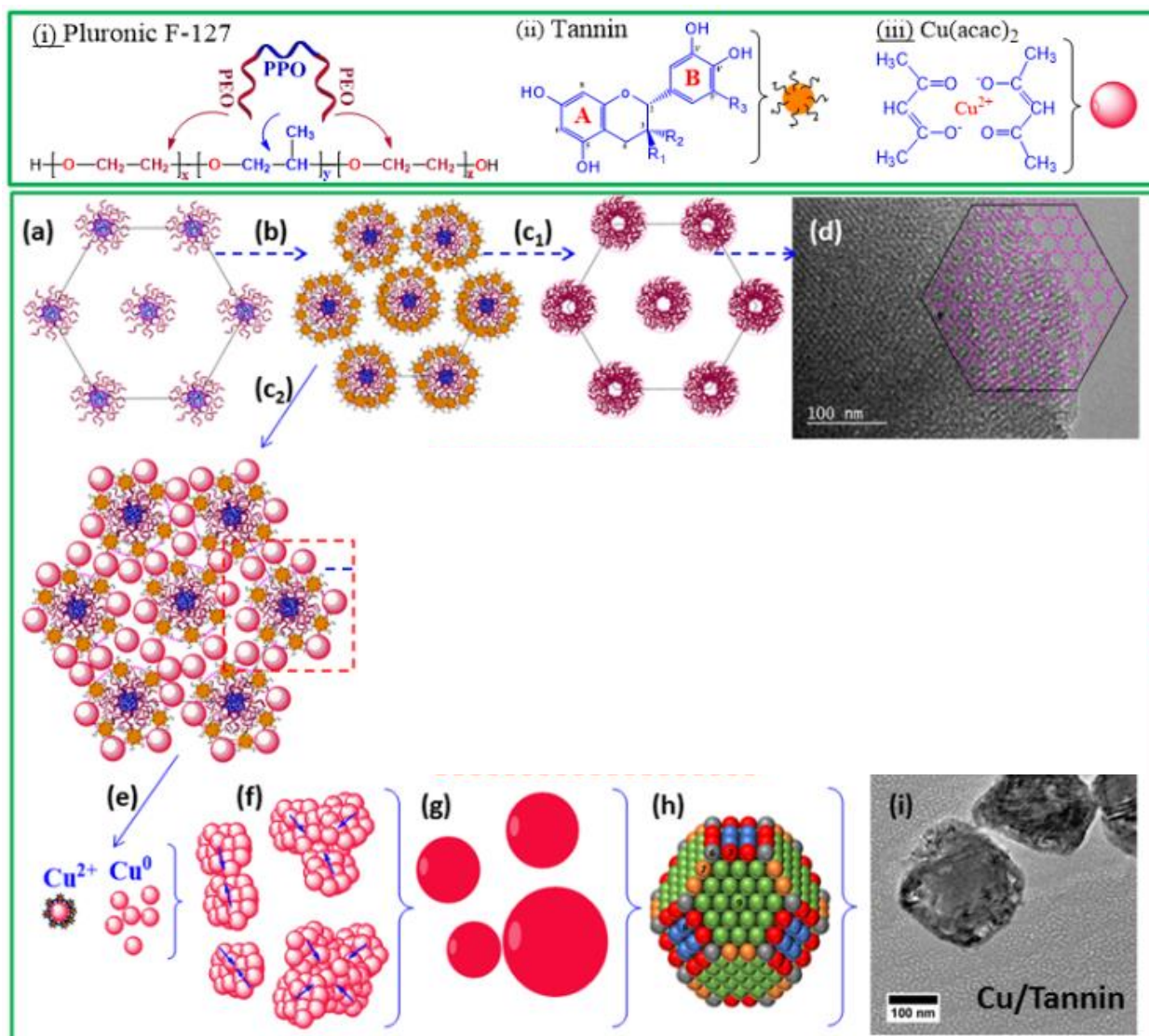


Figure S7. Schematic illustration of the one-pot soft templating Evaporation-Induced Self-Assembly (EISA) route for mesoporous carbon-embedded nanostructured copper material synthesis.

Table S1. Data obtained from the fixed-potential electrolysis, *in-situ* μ -GC and HPLC analyses of CO_2 reduction using nanostructured Cu/C ex-Tannin porous electrodes.

Electrode potential	Current density $ j $ (mA cm^{-2})	Coulombic Charge	Faradaic Efficiency (F.E %)		
			HCOOH	CO	H_2

E (V vs. RHE)		(C)			
-0.32 V	3.9	55.2	11.6	4.0	45.8
-0.42 V	5.7	61.9	16.5	5.4	55.1
-0.52 V	9.9	75.5	24.8	9.7	45.8
-0.62 V	10.4	62.2	31.2	5.6	47.2
-0.67 V	11.9	72.3	17.5	5.2	48.5
-0.72 V	13.0	76.0	25.4	4.7	56.2
-0.82 V	17.7	90.5	19.4	3.7	56.4
-0.92 V	19.8	79.0	28.1	4.4	52.1
-1.12 V	28.4	96.4	18.4	1.5	77.1