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Development of conductive covalent triazine frameworks: novel metal-free electrodes for the electrocatalytic reduction of CO₂

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PURPOSE OF THE ABSTRACT

In recent years, there has been a huge acceleration in the climate change due to the excessive emissions of CO₂ from fossil fuel combustion¹. For this reason several strategies have been proposed to reduce the CO₂ emissions. A widely considered strategy is the conversion of CO₂ into fuels or chemical stocks, which is an ideal way to alleviate the environmental problems as this will not only reduce the atmospheric CO₂ levels but also decrease the fossil fuel consumption. Since the last 20 years, the electrochemical reduction of CO₂ has gained increasing attention to convert CO₂. Nevertheless, towards their practical implementation in aqueous media the existing electrocatalysts suffer from one or more of the following problems: poor selectivity due to the competitive H₂ evolution side reaction, low electrochemical stability, complicated synthesis and fabrication process, high cost and poisoning of noble metals. Therefore, the development of metal-free catalysts is highly desirable. In this study, we found for the first time the unique ability of N-rich covalent organic frameworks (COFs) to afford an excellent electrocatalytic performance in the CO₂ reduction. Hybrid nanostructures were developed in which the N-rich COF materials function as the active sites, while the high electrical conductivity was assured by the functionalized multi-walled carbon nanotubes on which the COF was grown onto (see Figure 1). A Faradaic efficiency of 90% at -1.0 V vs RHE was obtained for CO which is as high as the current state of the art nitrogen-doped carbon materials demonstrating the great potential of this novel metal-free electrocatalyst

FIGURES

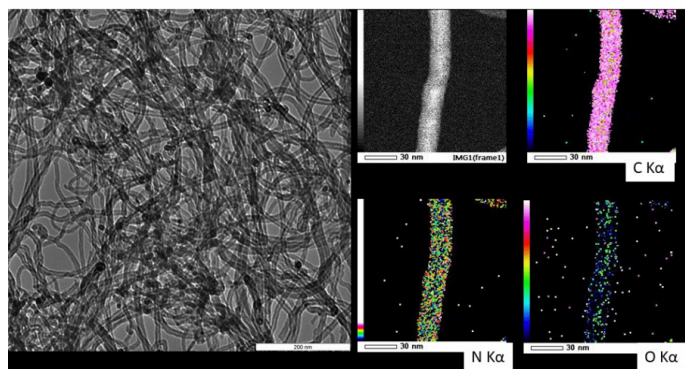


FIGURE 1

Figure 1

(left) HAADF-STEM image of the COF@multi-walled carbon nanotubes, (right) EDX mapping a single COF@multi-walled carbon nanotubes

FIGURE 2

KEYWORDS

electrocatalysis | metal-free | CO₂ reduction

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