

Cite this: *Chem. Sci.*, 2025, 16, 5872

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# Tuning the microenvironment of immobilized molecular catalysts for selective electrochemical CO<sub>2</sub> reduction†

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The electrochemical CO<sub>2</sub> reduction reaction (CO<sub>2</sub>RR), as a novel technology, holds great promise for carbon neutrality. Immobilized molecular catalysts are considered efficient CO<sub>2</sub>RR catalysts due to their high selectivity and fast electron transfer rates. However, at high current densities, changes in the microenvironment of molecular catalysts result in a decrease in the local CO<sub>2</sub> concentration, leading to suboptimal catalytic performance. This work describes an effective strategy to control the local CO<sub>2</sub> concentration by manipulating the hydrophobicity. The obtained catalyst exhibits high CO selectivity with a Faradaic efficiency (FE) of 96% in a membrane electrode assembly. Moreover, a consistent FE exceeding 85% could be achieved with a total current of 0.8 A. Diffusion impedance testing and interface characterization confirm that the enhanced hydrophobicity of the catalyst layer leads to an increase in the thickness of the Nernst diffusion layer and an expansion of the three-phase interface, thereby accelerating CO<sub>2</sub> adsorption to enhance the performance.

Received 4th December 2024

Accepted 25th February 2025

DOI: 10.1039/d4sc08219b

rsc.li/chemical-science

## Introduction

Due to the massive consumption of fossil fuels, CO<sub>2</sub> emissions are accumulating in the atmosphere progressively.<sup>1–3</sup> The electrochemical CO<sub>2</sub> reduction reaction (CO<sub>2</sub>RR) is a promising technology for achieving carbon neutrality and closing the carbon loop.<sup>4–8</sup> In the CO<sub>2</sub>RR, molecular catalysts exhibit outstanding tunability, the microenvironment and electronic states of which could be controlled through the design of molecular structures.<sup>9,10</sup> As a result, there has been a growing interest in the rational design and optimization of molecular catalysts for the CO<sub>2</sub>RR in recent years.<sup>11–13</sup>

Molecular catalysts can be utilized in homogeneous and heterogeneous approaches.<sup>14</sup> In homogeneous catalysis,

molecular catalysts must undergo diffusion to facilitate electron transfer.<sup>15,16</sup> In comparison, heterogenization immobilizes molecular catalysts onto supports, allowing electrochemical reactions to occur with adsorbed molecular species on the electrode.<sup>17</sup> The heterogenization strategy of molecular catalysts offers the advantages of fast electron transport,<sup>18</sup> high catalyst spatial density,<sup>19</sup> and compatibility with commercial electrolyzers.<sup>20</sup> As a result, extensive efforts have been dedicated to the quest for high-performance molecular catalysts and immobilization methods. To date, cobalt-containing molecular catalysts with macrocyclic ligands, particularly cobalt phthalocyanine (CoPc), have emerged as the most selective and active candidates for the CO<sub>2</sub>RR.<sup>21</sup> Immobilizing CoPc on conductive supports to enable heterogeneous catalysis has been a significant focus,<sup>22–24</sup> applicable in the fields of electrocatalytic oxygen reduction/evolution reactions,<sup>25,26</sup> CO electroreduction to methanol,<sup>27</sup> and CO<sub>2</sub> electroreduction to CO.<sup>28</sup> For electrochemical CO<sub>2</sub> reduction to CO, immobilized CoPc exhibits relatively good performance. Its molecular mechanism primarily centers on the coordination chemistry of the metal-N<sub>4</sub> active site and dynamic reaction pathways.<sup>29,30</sup> The metal center of CoPc strongly adsorbs CO<sub>2</sub> to form \*CO<sub>2</sub>, which then undergoes multiple electron–proton transfers to produce CO. However, its electrochemical performance is only sustained within a low current density range.<sup>31</sup> Typically, methods such as adding ligands to improve Co site dispersion or modulating the electronic structure of the Co center are employed to maintain Faradaic efficiency (FE) at high current densities (current density > 100 mA cm<sup>-2</sup>, FE > 80%).<sup>28</sup> The reasons for this result

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† Electronic supplementary information (ESI) available. See DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1039/d4sc08219b>



are twofold: at high current densities, CoPc tends to aggregate, leading to active site coverage; additionally, the microenvironment of CoPc is disrupted—specifically, proton transport accelerates and the local  $\text{CO}_2$  concentration decreases.<sup>32</sup> These factors together result in a decline in the performance of immobilized CoPc. While there have been many reports addressing CoPc aggregation at high current densities, there is still a lack of research on improving the microenvironment of CoPc. Mechanistically, the  $\text{CO}_2$ RR performance of immobilized CoPc is critically influenced by the local  $\text{CO}_2$  concentration.<sup>33</sup> This is because the adsorption and activation of  $\text{CO}_2$  serve as the rate-determining step (RDS) in the  $\text{CO}_2$ RR towards  $\text{CO}$ .<sup>34–36</sup> At the same time, the competitive proton reduction reaction to generate  $\text{H}_2$  would affect the selectivity. Consequently, the control of the local  $\text{CO}_2$  concentration not only facilitates the manipulation of product selectivity but also regulates the reaction rate, as illustrated in Fig. 1.

Polytetrafluoroethylene (PTFE) modification is a commonly used approach to enhance the hydrophobicity of catalyst layers, and it has been widely applied to suppress the hydrogen evolution reaction of metal catalysts (such as Ag,<sup>37</sup> Cu,<sup>33</sup> Bi,<sup>38</sup> Ni,<sup>39</sup> *etc.*). However, there is still a lack of research on controlling the hydrophobicity of molecular catalysts. Additionally, the modification process of PTFE lacks precise control, making it difficult to achieve uniform dispersion of PTFE and strengthen the interaction between the catalyst and PTFE. Therefore, rationally designing the modification strategies of PTFE for molecular catalysts, manipulating the microenvironment of molecular catalysts to enhance the local  $\text{CO}_2$  concentration, and improving catalytic performance through control of RDSs continue to be critical issues in need of further investigation.

In this work, we report a strategy for controlling the local  $\text{CO}_2$  concentration of immobilized molecular catalysts by manipulating the hydrophobicity of the catalyst layer. Through melt crystallization, the volume restriction of CNTs hinders the incorporation of large polymer chains into the lattice, resulting in the reduction of PTFE crystallinity. Consequently, CoPc/CNT modified with amorphism-dominated PTFE was obtained (AD-PTFE-CoPc/CNT). The loose arrangement of polymer chains in AD-PTFE-CoPc/CNT causes free volume expansion, providing a richer microscale hydrophobic environment, which facilitates

$\text{CO}_2$  transfer at the interface and ultimately enhances the catalytic performance of the molecular catalyst. Specifically, a carbon monoxide FE ( $\text{FE}_{\text{CO}}$ ) of 96% at a current density of  $75 \text{ mA cm}^{-2}$  was achieved. Furthermore, at a higher current density of  $200 \text{ mA cm}^{-2}$ ,  $\text{FE}_{\text{CO}}$  can still be maintained at over 85%. This study presents a strategy for controlling the microenvironment of CoPc catalysts and holds promise for transferring these results to other molecular catalysts, which is of significant importance for the industrial application of molecular catalysts.

## Results and discussion

### Preparation and structure characterization

We presented a synthetic route to prepare immobilized molecular catalysts with varied hydrophobicity by controlling the crystallinity of PTFE, as shown in Fig. 1. Using the equal-volume impregnation method, PTFE powder was dispersed in *t*-BuOH as the impregnating agent, resulting in a stable PTFE dispersion that remained intact for 3 hours (Fig. S1†). Under ultrasonic action, the PTFE dispersion was uniformly mixed with CNT powder, leading to the preparation of PTFE-modified carbon nanotubes (PTFE-CNTs). Subsequently, CoPc was well dispersed in DMF and immobilized onto CNTs, forming PTFE-CoPc/CNT due to the  $\pi$ - $\pi$  conjugation effect.<sup>40</sup> The treatment temperature was identified as a crucial factor influencing the crystallinity of the PTFE.<sup>41</sup> A 2-hour incubation at a high temperature was employed to facilitate the diffusion of molten PTFE, followed by cooling to induce crystallization. The interface adhesion between PTFE and CNTs hindered the movement of long PTFE polymer chains, impeding their incorporation into the lattice. This effect resulted in the preferential growth of PTFE in an amorphous state within the three-dimensional framework of CNTs. The polymer chains in the amorphous regions were arranged in a more disordered and loose manner, leading to a decrease in crystallinity, reduced PTFE density, and volume expansion, thereby providing a larger hydrophobic surface area for the CNTs. Additionally, the appearance of heterogeneous nucleation at phase interfaces facilitated a tighter binding between PTFE and CNTs. Consequently, high-temperature treatment resulted in the formation of an AD-PTFE-CNT

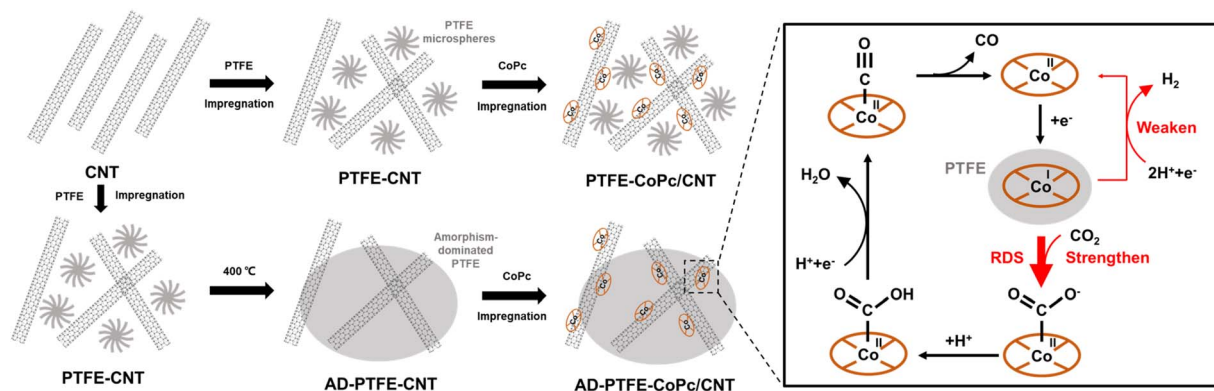


Fig. 1 Synthesis and catalytic mechanism of PTFE-CoPc/CNT and AD-PTFE-CoPc/CNT.



material with enhanced hydrophobic properties. Subsequently, CoPc was immobilized on AD-PTFE-CNTs using the same method as that for PTFE-CNTs, yielding AD-PTFE-CoPc/CNT. This method allows for controlling the hydrophobicity of molecular catalysts by regulating the processing temperature.

A scanning electron microscope (SEM) was employed to investigate the morphological impact of high-temperature treatment on PTFE. For PTFE-CoPc/CNT, PTFE appeared nearly spherical and was dispersed around the carbon nanotubes (Fig. 2a and b). This result indicates that PTFE dispersed in *t*-BuOH tends to produce a physically dispersed suspension, remaining undissolved and thereby preserving the original crystalline state of PTFE. For AD-PTFE-CoPc/CNT, PTFE was transitioned from a spherical state to an amorphous state (Fig. 2c). This transformation could be attributed to the presence of a second phase during PTFE crystallization, which hinders the movement of PTFE molecules and negatively impacts the crystal growth.<sup>42,43</sup> As shown in Fig. 2d, there was an interface bonding between PTFE and CNTs, with PTFE filling the three-dimensional network voids of CNTs. During crystallization, bonding hampered the mobility of PTFE polymer chains, making it difficult for them to fold and arrange in an orderly manner to form spherical crystals. Furthermore, the presence of a second phase, CNTs, led to an increase in the number of crystal nuclei and thus enhanced interactions between crystals,<sup>44</sup> increasing the entanglement of PTFE and consequently expanding the amorphous region. The dispersion of PTFE was observed using electron dispersive X-ray spectroscopy (EDS) mappings (Fig. S2 and S3<sup>†</sup>). The characteristic fluorine (F) element of PTFE exhibited aggregation states in PTFE-CoPc/CNT, whereas the F element was well-dispersed in AD-PTFE-CoPc/CNT. Aberration-corrected transmission electron microscopy (AC-TEM) was used to identify the CoPc sites loaded on AD-PTFE-CNTs (Fig. 2e). Co appeared to be approximately single atoms, and no obvious aggregation occurred. Highly dispersed CoPc showed isolated high Z-contrast spots in AC-TEM images, highlighted with red dashed circles.

To investigate the crystallinity of PTFE, X-ray diffraction (XRD) patterns of CoPc/CNT, PTFE-CoPc/CNT, and AD-PTFE-CoPc/CNT were obtained (Fig. 2f). The peak at 18.0° corresponded to the characteristic peak of the PTFE crystal,<sup>45</sup> while peaks at 26.0° and 42.8° were assigned to the CNTs.<sup>46</sup> Compared with PTFE-CoPc/CNT, the PTFE diffraction peak of AD-PTFE-CoPc/CNT significantly reduced, indicating that PTFE transformed from crystalline into amorphous form, consistent with the SEM observation results. No diffraction signal of CoPc was observed in the XRD results, which may be caused by the low and well-dispersed CoPc content in the catalyst.

The mass content of CoPc can be obtained by inductively coupled plasma mass spectrometry (ICP-MS). The mass fractions of Co, the characteristic element of CoPc, for CoPc/CNT, PTFE-CoPc/CNT, and AD-PTFE-CoPc/CNT were 0.14%, 0.08%, and 0.07%, respectively (Table S1<sup>†</sup>). This result is likely attributable to the increased hydrophobicity resulting from the incorporation of PTFE, which impacted the loading of CoPc on CNTs. The element states and surface compositions of catalysts were characterized by X-ray photoelectron spectroscopy (XPS). Compared to CNTs, CoPc/CNT, PTFE-CoPc/CNT, and AD-PTFE-CoPc/CNT showed the same peak positions at binding energies of 780.6 and 795.9 eV (Fig. S4a<sup>†</sup>), which corresponded to the characteristic peaks of Co 2p<sub>3/2</sub> and 2p<sub>1/2</sub>. These observations indicate the successful loading of CoPc onto the material surface, with no apparent peak shifts observed, suggesting that the introduction of PTFE did not affect the binding of CoPc with CNTs. As shown in Fig. S4b,<sup>†</sup> the spectral signal of the F element at 689.9 eV was detected in PTFE-CoPc/CNT and AD-PTFE-CoPc/CNT. The high-temperature treatment process did not change the F element state, and it is speculated that PTFE only undergoes a change in crystallinity to construct a hydrophobic environment, thereby altering material properties.

To investigate the impact of PTFE crystallinity changes on the hydrophobicity of the catalyst layer, contact angles of water were measured on gas diffusion electrodes (GDEs) coated with catalysts. The contact angle of bare carbon paper was measured

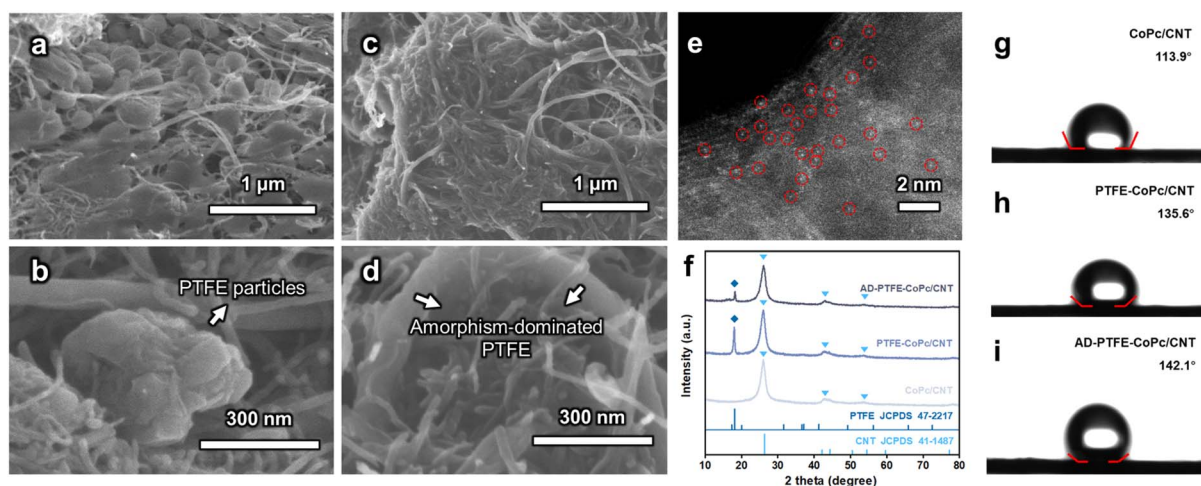


Fig. 2 SEM images of the electrode loaded with (a and b) PTFE-CoPc/CNT and (c and d) AD-PTFE-CoPc/CNT. (e) AC-TEM image of AD-PTFE-CoPc/CNT. (f) XRD patterns of CoPc/CNT, PTFE-CoPc/CNT and AD-PTFE-CoPc/CNT. (g–i) Contact angles of CoPc/CNT, PTFE-CoPc/CNT and AD-PTFE-CoPc/CNT with a drop of water.





concentration. Furthermore, AD-PTFE-CoPc/CNT achieved the highest selectivity and maintained stability within the test potential range (Fig. S9<sup>†</sup>), owing to its superior hydrophobicity. Since direct physical mixing of PTFE into the ink is a common strategy,<sup>33</sup> comparing the performance of PTFE-ink-CoPc/CNT obtained by this method is particularly important. The performance of PTFE-ink-CoPc/CNT was essentially similar to that of PTFE-CoPc/CNT, likely because the PTFE in both cases was in particulate form, resulting in similar effects (Fig. S10<sup>†</sup>). The nuclear magnetic resonance (NMR) spectra of the electrolyte collected from the flow cell reactor revealed no signal peaks other than water (Fig. S11 and S12<sup>†</sup>), indicating that barely any liquid products were generated during the CO<sub>2</sub>RR. Additionally, the effect of PTFE content on overall performance was investigated for AD-PTFE-CoPc/CNT, with PTFE contents of 0 wt%, 10 wt%, 20 wt%, and 30 wt% tested under constant current conditions in the current range of 50–125 mA cm<sup>-2</sup>. FE<sub>CO</sub> exhibited a volcanic trend with increasing PTFE content at all current densities, reaching a maximum FE<sub>CO</sub> of 92% when the PTFE content was 20 wt% at a current density of 75 mA cm<sup>-2</sup> (Fig. 3c). At 100 mA cm<sup>-2</sup>, the FE<sub>CO</sub> exhibited a volcanic trend with increasing amorphism-dominated PTFE content. FE<sub>CO</sub> significantly increased from 55% without PTFE to 88% with 20 wt% PTFE (Fig. S13<sup>†</sup>). This result suggested that enhancing the loading at low contents improved hydrophobicity and thereby enhanced electrode performance. However, at high contents, it might affect catalyst loading and electron transfer on the electrode surface.

To comprehensively investigate the impact of increased hydrophobicity on electrode activity and selectivity, the partial current density of CO (*J*<sub>CO</sub>) was obtained (Fig. 3d). Due to its lower conductivity, PTFE-CoPc/CNT exhibited relatively lower *J*<sub>CO</sub>. At -0.8 V, *J*<sub>CO</sub> for AD-PTFE-CoPc/CNT started to surpass that of CoPc/CNT, reaching 84.0 mA cm<sup>-2</sup> at -1.0 V. AD-PTFE-CoPc/CNT demonstrated superior overall performance at high currents compared to CoPc/CNT. Half-cell cathodic energy efficiency (CEE) is a crucial parameter for assessing the energy consumption. PTFE significantly reduced energy consumption, with this effect being particularly pronounced at high potentials (Fig. S14<sup>†</sup>).

To quantitatively elucidate the impact of hydrophobicity of the catalyst layer on the CO<sub>2</sub>RR, electrochemical impedance spectroscopy (EIS) was employed to investigate the diffusion of CO<sub>2</sub> in the CO<sub>2</sub>RR. In the GDE system, the Nernst diffusion layer (NDL) is defined as the virtual layer with a CO<sub>2</sub> concentration gradient from the electrode surface to the bulk concentration.<sup>38</sup> A thinner NDL indicates a higher local CO<sub>2</sub> concentration. Therefore, by examining the thickness of the NDL ( $\delta$ ), the CO<sub>2</sub> transport in the microporous layer (MPL) can be assessed. A ladder circuit was used to model the impedance of the GDE (Fig. 3e).<sup>50</sup> Here, *R*<sub>ct</sub> represents the charge transfer resistance in the electrochemical reaction. *R*<sub>d</sub> and *C*<sub>d</sub> are the resistance and capacitance of the NDL, respectively, and *D* is the diffusion coefficient of CO<sub>2</sub>. The thickness of the NDL can be calculated using the formula  $\delta = \sqrt{3R_d C_d D}$ .<sup>51</sup> EIS spectra for the CO<sub>2</sub>RR conditions in a flow cell were obtained and fitted with the

circuit model shown in Fig. 3e. Fig. 3f reveals a prominent diffusion impedance in the low-frequency region, indicating that the electrode was highly sensitive to local CO<sub>2</sub> concentration, and CO<sub>2</sub> diffusion was a key factor influencing CO<sub>2</sub>RR performance, especially for molecular catalysts. The fitting results, as shown in Table S2,<sup>†</sup> revealed that the diffusion layer thicknesses for CoPc/CNT, PTFE-CoPc/CNT, and AD-PTFE-CoPc/CNT were 3.76 μm, 3.12 μm, and 1.05 μm, respectively. A reduced diffusion layer thickness improved CO<sub>2</sub> mass transfer, resulting in a higher local CO<sub>2</sub> concentration at the catalyst surface, which promoted CO<sub>2</sub> coordination adsorption and enhanced reaction selectivity, manifested as a higher FE<sub>CO</sub>. In addition, since the electrochemical surface area (ECSA) is proportional to the double-layer capacitance (*C*<sub>dl</sub>), the *C*<sub>dl</sub> obtained from EIS can reflect ECSA.<sup>52</sup> ECSA refers to the portion of an electrode's surface that is in contact with and accessible to the electrolyte.<sup>38,53</sup> The *C*<sub>dl</sub> decreased from 1.88 mF in the CoPc/CNT electrode to 1.20 mF in the PTFE-CoPc/CNT electrode and further dropped to 0.86 mF in the AD-PTFE-CoPc/CNT (Table S2<sup>†</sup>). This demonstrated that PTFE particles can enhance the hydrophobicity of the electrode, with amorphism-dominated PTFE further amplifying this effect. Thus, variations in ECSA indicated differing degrees of three-phase interface contact, which in turn influenced catalytic activity. Although AD-PTFE-CoPc/CNT has a relatively small ECSA compared with the other samples, it still exhibited the best performance, confirming the effectiveness of tuning the microenvironment. Furthermore, CoPc/CNT had the lowest *R*<sub>ct</sub> (4.25 Ω cm<sup>2</sup>) due to PTFE introduction restricting electron transfer, while AD-PTFE-CoPc/CNT exhibited lower *R*<sub>ct</sub> (6.96 Ω cm<sup>2</sup>) compared to PTFE-CoPc/CNT (12.1 Ω cm<sup>2</sup>) due to the larger local CO<sub>2</sub> concentration reducing electrochemical reaction resistance. This effect facilitated the CO<sub>2</sub>RR and the corresponding electron transfer, resulting in higher catalytic activity, higher current density, and higher TOF.

### Characterization of hydrophobic interfaces

Confocal laser scanning microscopy (CLSM) was employed to observe the microenvironment at the interface, further corroborating the relationship between electrode hydrophobicity and local CO<sub>2</sub> concentration.<sup>54</sup> To determine the microscale contact state of the three electrodes, cross-section images along the *z*-axis were compared. Fig. 4a–c display the cross-section structures of CoPc/CNT, PTFE-CoPc/CNT, and AD-PTFE-CoPc/CNT, respectively. As shown in Fig. 4b and c, there were numerous non-luminescent spots at the contact interface of PTFE-CoPc/CNT and AD-PTFE-CoPc/CNT, which were occupied by the gas phase and increased the degree of liquid–gas interface contact. This was further confirmed by analyzing the fluorescence intensity decay along the *z*-axis (Fig. 4d). Due to the strong light absorption and blocking effect of the solid phase, the typical decay distance at the liquid–solid interface is significantly shorter than that at the liquid–gas interface. The decay distance of CoPc/CNT was 2.5 μm, which was typical of a liquid–solid interface. For PTFE-CoPc/CNT and AD-PTFE-CoPc/CNT, the decay distances increased to 3.9 and 7.9 μm, respectively,



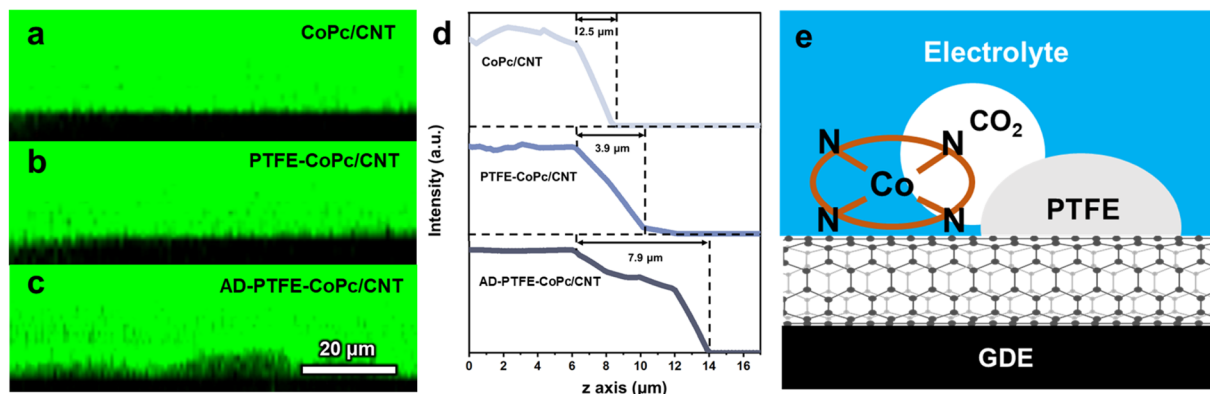


Fig. 4 (a–c) Cross-section fluorescence images of electrodes coated with CoPc/CNT, PTFE-CoPc/CNT and AD-PTFE-CoPc/CNT. (d) Corresponding z axis fluorescence intensity line scans of (a–c). (e) Schematic illustration of the impact of PTFE on the local  $\text{CO}_2$  and CoPc microenvironment.

indicating that the liquid–gas interface gradually replaced the liquid–solid interface. AD-PTFE-CoPc/CNT exhibited the highest level of hydrophobicity, consequently displaying the most significant liquid–gas interface. Additionally, cross-section SEM revealed that the catalyst layer thickness for all three electrodes was approximately the same (Fig. S15<sup>†</sup>). Hence, the variation in catalyst layer hydrophobicity and local  $\text{CO}_2$  concentration was not induced by changes in thickness. Thus, it could be concluded that the presence of PTFE facilitated  $\text{CO}_2$  mass transport, maintaining a high  $\text{CO}_2$  concentration near the CoPc sites, thereby enhancing both the selectivity and activity of the  $\text{CO}_2\text{RR}$  (Fig. 4e).

### Performance at industrial current in a membrane electrode assembly (MEA)

A membrane electrode assembly (MEA) with an effective area of  $4\text{ cm}^2$  was employed to test the industrial operation of catalysts. AD-PTFE-CoPc/CNT exhibited a consistent selectivity of over 90% within the current range of  $0\text{--}100\text{ mA cm}^{-2}$  (Fig. 5a and S16<sup>†</sup>). In contrast, PTFE-CoPc/CNT and CoPc/CNT exhibited a decreased  $\text{FE}_{\text{CO}}$  to 75% and 57%, respectively, at  $100\text{ mA cm}^{-2}$  (Fig. S17 and S18<sup>†</sup>). AD-PTFE-CoPc/CNT maintained a  $\text{FE}_{\text{CO}}$  of over 85% at current density expanded to  $200\text{ mA cm}^{-2}$  (Fig. 5b), which was possibly due to the absence of the cathodic electrolyte in the MEA system, leading to an increased local  $\text{CO}_2$  concentration. As shown in Fig. S19,<sup>†</sup> AD-PTFE-CoPc/CNT exhibited stable operation for 3 hours without electrode flushing, maintaining a  $\text{FE}_{\text{CO}}$  of over 85%. The gradual increase in operating voltage was likely due to the salt precipitation during the reaction, which increases the overall resistance of the reactor. The stability of the catalyst layer improved with the addition of either PTFE or amorphism-dominated PTFE. This indicates that, under high current conditions, creating a microscale hydrophobic environment not only maintained a high  $\text{FE}_{\text{CO}}$  but also enhanced the electrode's long-term stability. To investigate the chemical and structural stability of the electrocatalysts, the electrode loaded with AD-PTFE-CoPc/CNT was characterized in the pristine state and after the

reaction. The results of EDS and SEM indicated that the morphology of AD-PTFE-CNT remained unchanged (Fig. S20, S21a and b<sup>†</sup>). The XRD results further confirmed that the crystallinity of PTFE is stable (Fig. S21c<sup>†</sup>). XPS was further employed to monitor the change of the chemical state of CoPc (Fig. S21d<sup>†</sup>). The positions of the characteristic peaks of Co 2p remain consistent after the reaction compared to those of the pristine CoPc sample, suggesting that the chemical state of Co is stable during the electrochemical reaction. The AC-TEM image of AD-PTFE-CoPc/CNT after the reaction showed that Co sites still appeared to be approximate single atoms with good dispersion, indicating the structural stability of the sample (Fig. S22<sup>†</sup>). To investigate the effect of the reaction on the hydrophobic environment of the catalyst layer, CLSM characterization of the GDE coated with AD-PTFE-CoPc/CNT after the reaction was conducted. The result showed that the fluorescence decay distance along the z-axis after the reaction was  $7.0\text{ }\mu\text{m}$ , which was almost unchanged compared to  $7.9\text{ }\mu\text{m}$  in the

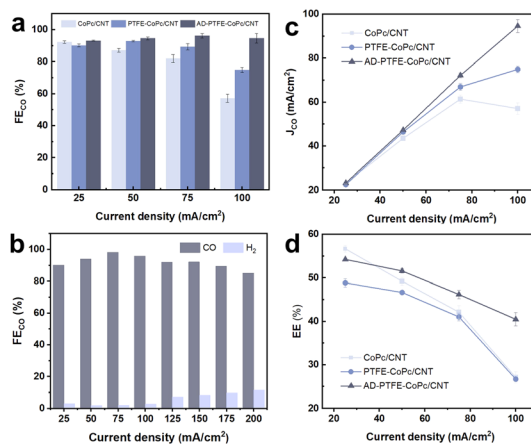


Fig. 5 (a)  $\text{FE}_{\text{CO}}$  for CoPc/CNT, PTFE-CoPc/CNT, and AD-PTFE-CoPc/CNT at a series of applied currents in a MEA. (b)  $\text{FE}_{\text{CO}}$  of AD-PTFE-CoPc/CNT in a wider range of series currents in the MEA. (c and d)  $J_{\text{CO}}$  and EE of the  $\text{CO}_2\text{RR}$  for CoPc/CNT, PTFE-CoPc/CNT, and AD-PTFE-CoPc/CNT.



pristine state (Fig. S23 and S24†). Additionally, the contact angle of the electrode after the reaction was measured, which was 145°, nearly unchanged from 142.1° in the pristine state (Fig. S25†). Therefore, the reaction had little impact on the hydrophobic environment of the catalyst layer. Additionally, AD-PTFE-CoPc/CNT exhibited superior  $J_{CO}$  (96.4 mA cm<sup>-2</sup> at 100 mA cm<sup>-2</sup>), demonstrating noteworthy electrochemical activity (Fig. 5c), which could also be explained by TOF (41.3 s<sup>-1</sup> at 100 mA cm<sup>-2</sup>, Fig. S26†). PTFE-CoPc/CNT and AD-PTFE-CoPc/CNT showed a narrower decrease in energy efficiency (EE) than CoPc/CNT with increasing current (Fig. 5d). AD-PTFE-CoPc/CNT still maintained an EE of over 40% at 100 mA cm<sup>-2</sup>, likely due to its lower reaction resistance and thicker diffusion layer, thus reducing reaction impedance and overpotential.

## Conclusion

In summary, we proposed a strategy to enhance the performance of molecular catalysts for the CO<sub>2</sub>RR by controlling the hydrophobicity with PTFE through crystallinity modulation. By leveraging interface adhesion during melt crystallization, CNTs modified with amorphism-dominated PTFE were obtained. Compared to spherulitic PTFE, the decrease in crystallinity resulted in increased polymer free volume and hydrophobic surface area, effectively strengthening the hydrophobicity of the CoPc microenvironment. The obtained catalyst achieved a maximum FE<sub>CO</sub> of 96% in the MEA and maintained a consistent FE exceeding 85% at a total current of 0.8 A. Diffusion impedance testing and interface characterization jointly demonstrated the expansion of local CO<sub>2</sub> concentration, facilitating CO<sub>2</sub> adsorption coordination and thereby enhancing CO<sub>2</sub>RR performance. This approach is believed to be flexibly applied to other molecular catalysts and different polymer systems. For phthalocyanine- and porphyrin-based molecular catalysts, where CO<sub>2</sub> adsorption and coordination were key steps for controlling reaction rate and selectivity, hydrophobic polymer modification effectively created a hydrophobic microenvironment that enhanced the local CO<sub>2</sub> concentration. Additionally, by applying annealing treatments above the melting point of crystalline polymers, amorphism-dominated polymers with an expanded hydrophobic surface area were obtained. This study provided new insights into the regulation of PTFE hydrophobic modification and a general approach for enhancing the CO<sub>2</sub>RR performance of molecular catalysts through interface engineering.

## Data availability

The data supporting this article have been included as part of the ESI.†

## Author contributions

J. G. and P. Z. supervised the research. Z. Q., P. Z. and J. G. conceived the ideas and designed the experiments. Z. Q., H. Z., D. S., G. Z., H. G. and M. J. performed the experiments, device fabrication, electrochemical measurements, materials

characterization and data analysis. Z. Q., P. Z., and J. G. wrote the manuscript. All authors discussed the experiments and commented on the manuscript.

## Conflicts of interest

There are no conflicts to declare.

## Acknowledgements

This work was supported by the National Key R&D Program of China (2021YFA1501503), the National Natural Science Foundation of China (22121004, 22038009, and 22250008), the Haihe Laboratory of Sustainable Chemical Transformations (24HHWCSS00013), the Natural Science Foundation of Tianjin City (21JCZJC00060), the Program of Introducing Talents of Discipline to Universities (BP0618007) and the Xplorer Prize.

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