



Cite this: *Green Chem.*, 2023, **25**, 684

Enhanced electroreduction of CO₂ to ethanol via enriched intermediates at high CO₂ pressures†

Rongxing Qiu,^a Jun Jia,^a Li Peng,^a Ruiqing Li,^a Sen Yan,^a Jiaran Li,^a Jie Zhang,^b Daniel T. Sun,^{c,d} Zhipeng Lan,^a Tianwei Xue,^a Guangkuo Xu,^a Linxiao Cui,^a Zeyu Lv,^a Cheng Li,^a Yanzhen Hong,^a Yuzheng Guo,^e Bin Ren,^a Shuliang Yang,^{*f} Jun Li^{*a} and Buxing Han^g

Electrochemical conversion of CO₂ into liquid fuels such as ethanol, powered by renewable electricity, is an efficient strategy for CO₂ utilization to produce high value-added products. In this work, we discovered that the primary C₂₊ product could be switched from gaseous ethylene to liquid ethanol by directly increasing the CO₂ pressure when Cu₂O@Cu with a hollow sphere morphology was adopted as the catalyst. The faradaic efficiency (FE) of ethanol reached as high as 36.6% at a low overpotential of −1.0 V vs. Ag/AgCl (−0.48 V vs. RHE) at 100 bar, which was 4.6 times higher than that of 1 bar. Moreover, faster kinetics and lower overpotential for ethanol formation were obtained at high CO₂ pressures. *In situ* Raman spectroscopy studies at different pressures in combination with density functional theory calculations demonstrated that the *CO surface coverage was increased significantly at increased CO₂ pressure, which is responsible for facilitating ethanol formation during the electrochemical CO₂RR. This study provides a novel and promising strategy for the selective production of ethanol on Cu-based catalysts by facilely adjusting the CO₂ pressure.

Received 5th September 2022,
 Accepted 12th December 2022

DOI: 10.1039/d2gc03343g

rsc.li/greenchem

Introduction

Carbon capture and conversion has received considerable attention as a potential means of reducing anthropogenic CO₂ emissions.¹ The electrochemical CO₂ reduction reaction (CO₂RR) into high value-added chemicals and fuels has great potential for closing the carbon cycle and alleviating the energy shortage crisis.^{2,3} Tremendous effort has been devoted to developing a series of novel heterogeneous catalysts for the electrochemical conversion of CO₂ into C₁ products (*i.e.*, CO^{4–7}

and HCOO^{–8,9}) using renewable energy. However, further reduction of these chemicals into more valuable chemicals and fuels (C₂₊ compounds, *i.e.*, ethylene,^{10–13} ethanol^{14–18} and *n*-propanol^{19,20}) is highly desired. Ethylene and ethanol, as vital C₂₊ chemicals with high energy density, share many intermediates in the 12-electron transfer process. Obtaining ethanol from electrochemical CO₂ reduction is an extremely attractive approach owing to its high energy density and economic value. However, there are still numerous challenges that exist in selectively producing ethanol due to the C–C coupling limitation and the presence of the competitive reaction for ethylene.^{21,22}

At present, Cu-based materials have been regarded as the most effective catalysts to generate C₂₊ products by the electroreduction of CO₂.^{23,24} Many tactics for designing catalysts have been applied to CO₂ (CO) electroreduction to generate C₂₊ products, including oxide-derived copper,^{25–27} selective facet exposure,^{28–30} morphological control,^{31,32} heteroatom doping/bimetallic strategies,^{33–35} vacancy effect,³⁶ molecular modifications,^{15,37,38} introducing compressive strain,³⁹ and free-copper based catalysts.^{40,41} Other experimental parameters including local pH environment,⁴² temperature⁴³ and pressure^{44,45} have also been considered, which would greatly affect the selectivity of products in the CO₂RR.

It has been recognized that the low solubility of CO₂ in the aqueous electrolyte at ambient pressure often forms limited

^aCollege of Chemistry and Chemical Engineering, Xiamen University, Xiamen 361105, Fujian, PR China. E-mail: li.peng@xmu.edu.cn, junnymxm@xmu.edu.cn

^bDepartment of Chemistry, National University of Singapore, 3 Science Drive 3, 117543, Singapore

^cSunchem LLC, 395 South Van Ness Ave., San Francisco, CA 94103, USA

^dThe Molecular Foundry, Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory, 1 Cyclotron Road, Berkeley, California 94720, USA

^eThe Institute of Technological Sciences, Wuhan University, Wuhan 430072, Hubei, PR China

^fCollege of Energy, Xiamen University, Xiamen 361102, Fujian, PR China. E-mail: ysl@xmu.edu.cn

^gBeijing National Laboratory for Molecular Sciences, CAS Key Laboratory of Colloid and Interface and Thermodynamics, CAS Research/Education Center for Excellence in Molecular Sciences, Institute of Chemistry, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Beijing 100190, PR China

† Electronic supplementary information (ESI) available. See DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1039/d2gc03343g>

active carbon species, which results in lower current density and inferior selectivity.^{46,47} Thus, adjusting the type of electrolyte is a prevalent approach to improve CO₂ solubility such as using ionic liquid-based electrolytes.^{48–50} Furthermore, some research groups have reported that increasing the CO₂ concentration by increasing CO₂ pressure can effectively accelerate mass transfer and thus enhance the current density, along with suppressing the hydrogen evolution reaction (HER) to improve CO₂RR selectivity.^{51,52} For example, Fontecave *et al.* have reported that an Ag alloyed Zn electrode can drastically increase the partial current density of CO production from -21 mA cm^{-2} at 1 bar to -286 mA cm^{-2} at 9.5 bar. Meanwhile, FE_{CO} maintained an average of 90% over 40 h and an average of 85% over 100 h at 9.5 bar.⁵³ Dai *et al.* have reported that square-wave-Cu₂O/Cu can reduce CO₂ electrochemically to nearly pure formate at 45 bar, while the HER was the dominant reaction at ambient pressure.⁴⁶ Typically, C₁ chemicals are the primary products in the electrochemical CO₂RR at high pressures in previous studies. However, there are very rare studies realizing CO₂-ethanol conversion using electrical energy at high pressures especially above the supercritical pressure as far as we know, which highly deserves further exploration.

Herein, a Cu₂O@Cu hollow sphere catalyst (denoted as HS-Cu) was prepared successfully and its performance for CO₂ electrocatalysis at different CO₂ pressures was studied comprehensively. We surprisingly discovered that the product distribution could be regulated remarkably with an increase in the CO₂ pressure, accompanied by increasing the current density. In particular, at ambient pressure, a broad distribution of products (H₂, CO, CH₄, HCOOH, C₂H₄, CH₃CH₂OH and *n*-propanol) was observed, and ethylene was the main C₂₊ product. Interestingly, ethylene production was suppressed and the production of ethanol was improved greatly by increasing the CO₂ pressure. The FE of ethanol could reach as high as 36.6% at a low overpotential of $-1.0 \text{ V vs. Ag/AgCl}$ (-0.48 V vs. RHE) at 100 bar, which was 4.6 times higher than that of 1 bar. Moreover, *in situ* Raman spectroscopy measurements at different CO₂ pressures coupled with density-functional theory (DFT) calculation studies demonstrate that denser *CO surface coverage at a higher CO₂ pressure is responsible for the promotion of ethanol formation during the CO₂ electrocatalysis process. To the best of our knowledge, this is the first report using a Cu catalyst to mainly produce liquid ethanol from the CO₂RR only with the assistance of a high CO₂ pressure. The primary CO₂RR products could be easily switched from gaseous ethylene at ambient pressure into liquid ethanol at a high CO₂ pressure.

Experimental

Materials and chemicals

Copper(II) chloride dihydrate (CuCl₂·2H₂O, AR), sodium hydroxide (NaOH, AR), D-glucose (AR), potassium bicarbonate (AR), dimethyl sulfoxide (DMSO, AR) and isopropanol

(AR) were produced by Sinopharm Chemical Reagent Co., Ltd. Deuterium oxide (D₂O, 99.9 atom% D) was provided by Energy Chemical. Nafion solution (5 wt% in water and isopropanol) was obtained from Meryer (Shanghai) Chemical Technology Co., Ltd. Conductive carbon paper (hydrophobic) was purchased from Suzhou Sinero Technology Co., Ltd. CO₂ (99.999%) was provided by Fuzhou Xinhang Industrial Gases Co., Ltd. Unless otherwise noted, deionized water (18 MΩ cm⁻²) was used throughout this work.

Catalyst preparation

The Cu₂O@Cu hollow sphere catalyst was prepared according to the reported literature with some modifications.⁵⁴ CuCl₂·2H₂O (0.3410 g) was added to a mixed solution of 20 mL of ethylene glycol and 10 mL of deionized water, and the solution was stirred for 10 min and transferred into a 100 mL two-necked flask immersed in a 60 °C water bath. Whereafter, 10 mL of NaOH (2 g) aqueous solution was added drop by drop. After 5 min, 10 mL of D-glucose (2 g) solution was added rapidly and kept at 60 °C for 30 min. The resulting product was centrifuged, and rinsed with distilled water several times. Finally, the Cu₂O@Cu hollow sphere catalyst was obtained by drying it in a vacuum oven at 70 °C for 12 h.

Characterization of materials

Powder XRD was recorded using a Rigaku SmartLab-SE powder X-ray diffractometer with Cu Kα radiation ($\lambda = 1.5418 \text{ \AA}$) at room temperature. SEM images were acquired using a field emission scanning electron microscope from ZEISS Sigma. The morphology of the products was measured using an FEI Tecnai F30 transmission electron microscope at an acceleration voltage of 300 kV. XPS measurements were implemented with a Thermo Escalab 250Xi spectrometer using a photon energy of 461 eV at an energy resolution of 0.1 eV. ¹H NMR spectra were operated using a Bruker AVANCE III 500 MHz nuclear magnetic resonance spectrometer. *In situ* Raman measurements were conducted with a Renishaw inVia instrument using a 633 nm excitation laser and signals were recorded using 20 s integration in a home-made high pressure *in situ* Raman cell setup with a three-electrode, the laser power was 0.4 mW, and the objective (Nikon, ×10, NA 0.25) was used for exciting and collecting the Raman signals.

Preparation of the working electrode

The as-prepared Cu₂O@Cu hollow sphere catalyst (10 mg) was dispersed in 1980 μL of isopropanol and 20 μL of Nafion solution (5 wt% in water and isopropanol), followed by ultrasonication for 1 h at room temperature. Then 200 μL of catalyst ink was drop-coated onto hydrophobic carbon paper (geometric area: 1 × 1 cm²), the catalyst loading was about 1 mg cm⁻², and the electrode was dried in a vacuum oven at 70 °C for 12 h. HS-Cu was then obtained by *in situ* electroreduction of the Cu₂O@Cu hollow sphere catalyst.

Results and discussion

The HS-Cu catalyst was first synthesized through a simple wet-chemical method. Scanning electron microscopy (SEM) and transmission electron microscopy (TEM) images of the Cu₂O@Cu catalyst exhibited a hollow sphere morphology (Fig. 1a and b). High-resolution TEM (HR-TEM) images (Fig. 1c) revealed that the two different sets of lattice fringes in Cu₂O@Cu correspond to the (111) facet of Cu₂O and the (111) facet of Cu, respectively. The X-ray diffraction (XRD) pattern (Fig. 1d) showed three peaks located at 43.4°, 50.5° and 74.1°, corresponding to the diffraction from the Cu(111), (200) and (220) facets, respectively. Furthermore, the peak at 36.6° could be assigned to the diffraction from the Cu₂O(111) facet, which was consistent with the HR-TEM characterization results. Two peaks at 953.8 eV and 933.9 eV were observed in the Cu 2p X-ray photoelectron spectroscopy (XPS) spectra (Fig. 1e), corresponding to Cu²⁺, which could be caused by the rapid and unavoidable surface oxidation of Cu⁺/Cu⁰ when exposed to the air.^{55,56} Auger electron spectroscopy (AES) of Cu LMM showed two peaks located at 574.1 eV and 569.2 eV, corresponding to Cu⁺ and Cu⁰, respectively (Fig. 1f). Taken together, the HS-Cu catalyst containing Cu⁺ and Cu⁰ was synthesized successfully.

HS-Cu was then obtained by *in situ* electroreduction of the Cu₂O@Cu hollow sphere catalyst *via* five runs of linear sweep voltammetry (LSV) with a scan speed of 20 mV s⁻¹ over a potential range from -0.3 V to -2.1 V vs. Ag/AgCl. The XRD pattern of HS-Cu displayed only metallic Cu facets (Cu(111),

Cu(200) and Cu(220)) as shown in Fig. S1.† Whereafter, the CO₂RR performance over HS-Cu at ambient and high pressure was inspected carefully. For the electrochemical measurement at ambient and high CO₂ pressures, the CO₂ electroreduction reaction was performed in a high-pressure electrolytic cell with a two-compartment PEEK lining separated by a proton exchange membrane to prevent the crossover of liquid products (Fig. 2a and Fig. S2.†). The concentration of active CO₂ (aq.) and H₂CO₃ species in the electrolyte increased with an increase in CO₂ pressure (Fig. S3.†).⁴⁴ The detailed calculation of the concentrations of carbon species and protons in 0.1 M KHCO₃ at various CO₂ partial pressures is shown in the experimental section of the ESI.†

The CO₂RR product distribution at ambient and high pressures (100 bar) is shown in Fig. 2b and c. A linear sweep voltammetry (LSV) test was conducted with a sweep rate of 20 mV s⁻¹ at different CO₂ pressures. It should be noted that the LSV curves emerged with a decreasing trend of the overpotential and an increase in current density (Fig. 2d and Fig. S4.†), suggesting the immense impact of the different CO₂ pressures in the CO₂RR. Product analysis at a low overpotential of 1 bar revealed that the reaction was dominant by the competitive HER (ranging from -1.2 V vs. Ag/AgCl to -1.6 V vs. Ag/AgCl, FE_{H₂} > 60%) (Fig. 2b and Fig. S5.†). Though the HER was suppressed at a high overpotential (ranging from -1.7 V vs. Ag/AgCl to -2.1 V vs. Ag/AgCl, FE_{H₂} < 40%), a wide CO₂RR product distribution was observed. It could be seen that CO was the dominant C₁ product (FE_{CO} = 25.7% at -1.8 V vs. Ag/AgCl) and ethylene was the main C₂₊ product (FE_{ethylene} = 27.8% at -2.1

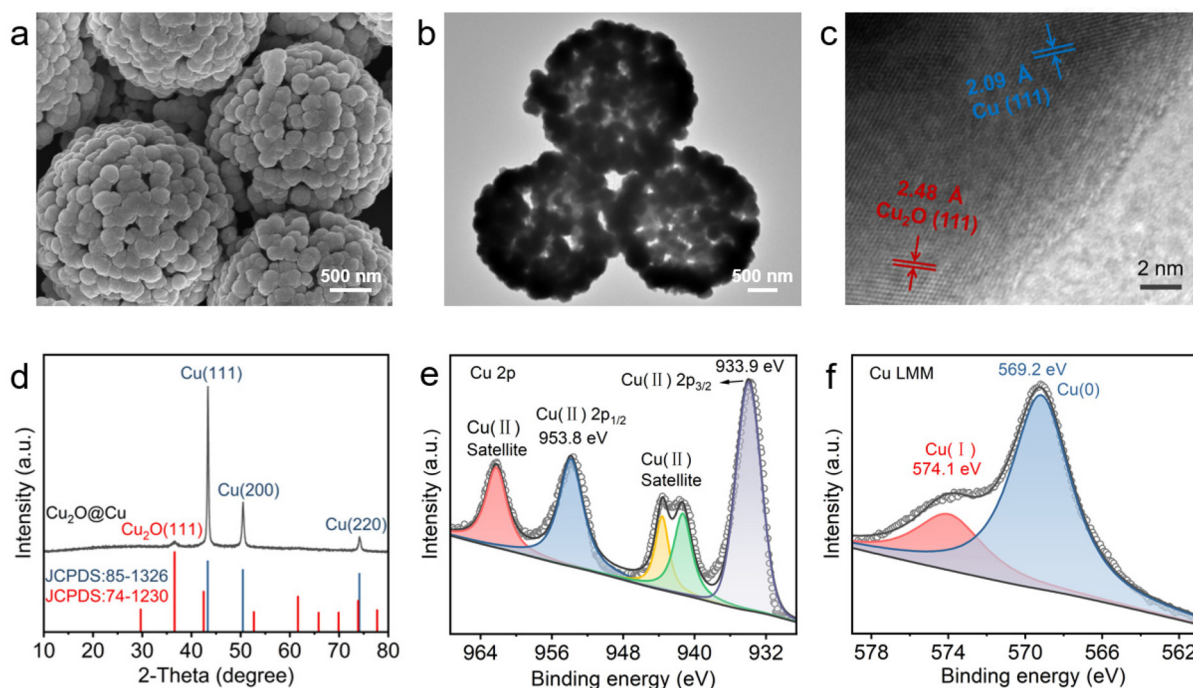


Fig. 1 Characterization of the as-prepared HS-Cu catalyst. (a) SEM image, (b and c) HRTEM image, (d) XRD pattern, (e and f) XPS Cu 2p and Cu LMM Auger electron spectra of Cu₂O@Cu.

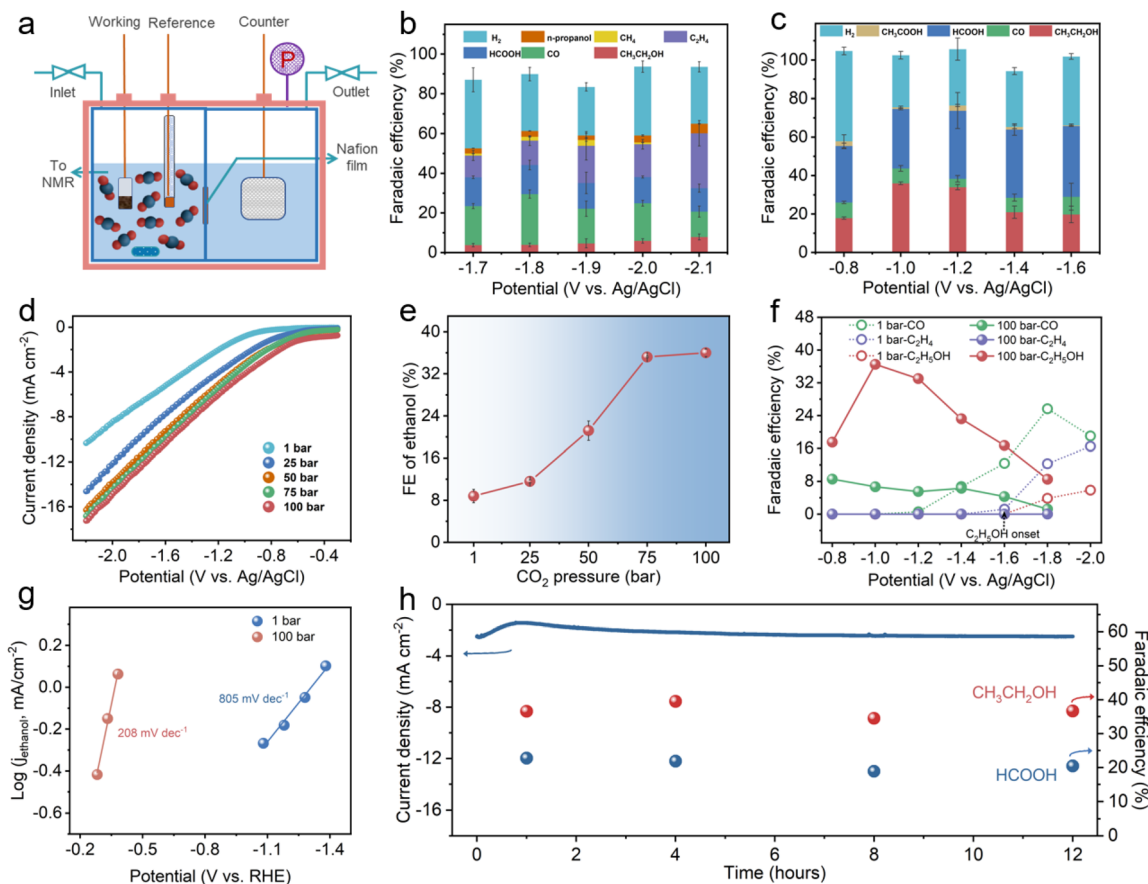


Fig. 2 CO₂RR performance at different CO₂ pressures. (a) Schematic description of the high-pressure electrolytic cell. (b) Faradaic efficiencies of different products on the HS-Cu electrode at 1 bar and various potentials for one hour test. (c) Faradaic efficiencies of different products on the HS-Cu electrode at 100 bar and various potentials. (d) LSV of HS-Cu in 0.1 M KHCO₃ aqueous solution at different CO₂ pressures. (e) Correlation of FE_{ethanol} and CO₂ pressure. (f) A comparison of the potential-dependent FE_{CO}, FE_{ethylene} and FE_{ethanol} at 1 bar and 100 bar CO₂ pressure. (g) Tafel slopes for the ethanol partial current density (*j*_{ethanol}) at 1 and 100 bar. (h) Stability test of the HS-Cu catalyst on a glassy carbon electrode at 100 bar CO₂ pressures at a potential of -1.0 V vs. Ag/AgCl (non-iR corrected). The red and purple balls represent the corresponding FEs of ethanol and formate, respectively.

V vs. Ag/AgCl). In addition, the maximum FE_{ethanol} was only 7.9% at -2.1 V vs. Ag/AgCl.

However, the product selectivity of the CO₂RR at different high pressures (25 bar, 50 bar, 75 bar and 100 bar) showed a significant difference. In particular, analysis of the liquid products illustrated that the selectivity of ethanol was obviously improved with increasing CO₂ pressure. The FE_{ethanol} values at 25 bar, 50 bar and 75 bar were 11.8%, 22.8% and 35.8%, respectively (Fig. S6–S8†). Remarkably, a FE_{ethanol} of 36.6% was achieved at a higher CO₂ pressure of 100 bar, which was 4.6 times higher than that obtained at 1 bar. Also, only -1.0 V vs. Ag/AgCl (-0.48 V vs. RHE) was required for the cathodic reduction, which is a low reduction overpotential for the CO₂RR to ethanol (Fig. 2c). To reveal the variation tendency of FE_{ethanol} influenced by different high CO₂ pressures, the correlation between FE_{ethanol} and CO₂ pressure was studied (Fig. 2e). The FE of ethanol was rapidly enhanced upon increasing the CO₂ pressure from 1 bar to 75 bar. When the pressure continued to rise to 100 bar, the FE_{ethanol} reached a plateau. This indi-

cates that the FE_{ethanol} is mainly affected by the CO₂ pressure up to supercritical CO₂ conditions. Surprisingly, a significant decrease in FE_{ethylene} was observed accordingly. A very low FE_{ethylene} of 3.5% was attained at 25 bar and no ethylene was detected at 50 bar, 75 bar and 100 bar as shown in Fig. 2c and Fig. S6–S8†. These results manifest that the ethylene product, as the competitive product of ethanol, was restrained by suppressing at the same potentials at 100 bar, which we surmise is due to the higher CO₂ solubility at the high pressure (Fig. 2c and Fig. S5†).^{46,52,53} For C₁ products, as displayed in Fig. 2c and Fig. S5–S8†, FE_{CO} was decreased and FE_{HCOOH} was improved at a high CO₂ pressure. Moreover, FE_{CO}, FE_{ethylene} and FE_{ethanol} in the potential range of -0.8 to -2.0 V vs. Ag/AgCl at 1 bar and 100 bar are presented in Fig. 2f, which revealed a super-low ethanol overpotential (<-0.8 V vs. Ag/AgCl (<-0.3 V vs. RHE)) at 100 bar in contrast to that at 1 bar (-1.6 V vs. Ag/AgCl).²⁰ The FE_{ethanol} was increased accompanied by the decrease of FE_{CO} at 100 bar, which strongly implies that CO is a vital intermediate for the CO₂RR to ethanol.

To investigate whether the product distribution is caused by CO₂ pressure directly or pH changes at high CO₂ pressure, the CO₂RR experiments at 1 bar used 0.1 M KHCO₃ + H₂SO₄ aqueous solutions of pH ~ 5.0 as the electrolyte was operated. As shown in Fig. S10,† a similar product distribution was obtained in the CO₂RR at 1 bar in different local pH environments, which indicates that the FE_{C₂₊} switching with the increase of CO₂ pressure is due to the CO₂ pressure inherently. For the CORR of the HS-Cu catalyst, a similar trend for FE_{ethylene} has been observed in the CORR at different CO pressures shown in Fig. S11,† which indicated that FE_{ethylene} was decreased with the CO concentration increase. There is no noticeable change in FE_{ethanol} at 1 bar and 3 bar, which is probably due to the other C₂₊ competitive products.

In order to compare the reaction kinetics of the CO₂RR at ambient and high pressures, we obtained Tafel slopes for the CO₂RR current density attributed to ethanol production (j_{ethanol}). The slopes were found to be 208 mV dec⁻¹ and 805 mV dec⁻¹ for 100 bar and 1 bar, respectively (Fig. 2g). The decreased Tafel slope value with increased CO₂ pressure suggested that a faster reaction kinetics could be achieved at a higher CO₂ pressure.⁴⁴ In addition, the continuous CO₂RR at 100 bar was performed at -1.0 V vs. Ag/AgCl for 12 h to illuminate the long-term stability of the HS-Cu. As displayed in Fig. 2h, there were no obvious changes in both the current density and FE of the ethanol and formate, illustrating the excellent stability of the prepared HS-Cu catalyst at a high CO₂ pressure.⁵² Furthermore, XRD, XPS and SEM of the electrode after the CO₂RR at 100 bar were characterized. Only characteristic peaks of bare Cu could be observed from the XRD pattern (Fig. S12†), but a minor signal of the Cu⁺ peak was detected from XPS analysis (Fig. S13†), which could be ascribed to the reoxidation of Cu⁰ after exposure to air during the sample transfer process. The SEM image showed that the sample still exhibited the hollow sphere morphology (Fig. S14†), which further indicated the good stability of the catalyst.

To gain insight into the reaction mechanism on HS-Cu for the CO₂RR at different CO₂ pressures, *in situ* Raman measurement was conducted at various applied potentials in a custom-made high pressure *in situ* Raman cell (Fig. S15†). As shown in Fig. 3 and Fig. S16,† the spectra at different potentials were collected to uncover the reaction intermediates at different CO₂ pressures. The C=O stretching vibration of adsorbed *CO at *ca.* 2091 cm⁻¹ and the C-H stretching vibration of adsorbed CH₃ at *ca.* 2861 and 2930 cm⁻¹ were clearly observed at negative applied potentials from -0.8 V to -1.3 V vs. Ag/AgCl at 80 bar (Fig. 3a), which could be assigned to the key intermediates for producing ethanol.⁵⁷⁻⁵⁹ Moreover, the peaks at *ca.* 278 cm⁻¹ and 352 cm⁻¹ assigned to the Cu-CO stretching vibration modes could be unambiguously detected. In addition, a broad peak emerging at *ca.* 2091 cm⁻¹ corresponds to the *CO vibrational mode. With the applied potential being increased to -1.3 V vs. Ag/AgCl, the peak intensity increased continuously, which indicates that the *CO coverage on the catalyst was improved (Fig. 3a).⁶⁰ Furthermore, *in situ* Raman spectra at different CO₂ pressures were compared at a controlled potential (-1.0 V vs. Ag/AgCl). Due to the weak adsorption of *CO on the catalyst surface at ambient pressure, no obvious peak could be observed at different potentials at 1 bar CO₂ pressure. The elevated peak intensity of the Cu-CO and *CO stretching vibrations with the increased CO₂ pressure from 1 bar to 80 bar is due to the effective enrichment of the adsorbed *CO intermediates on the surface of the catalyst under the high-pressure conditions (Fig. 3b). *In situ* Raman data collected at various applied potentials and CO₂ pressures thus directly and clearly demonstrates that the high CO₂ pressure contributes to improving the *CO coverage on the catalyst,^{60,61} which effectively promotes C-C coupling and enhances ethanol selectivity. Besides, the characteristic Cu₂O peaks at around 520 cm⁻¹ and 620 cm⁻¹ disappeared with the overpotential from -0.1 to -1.3 V vs. Ag/AgCl, further indicating that only Cu(0) existed stably during the CO₂RR at high pressure (Fig. S16†).

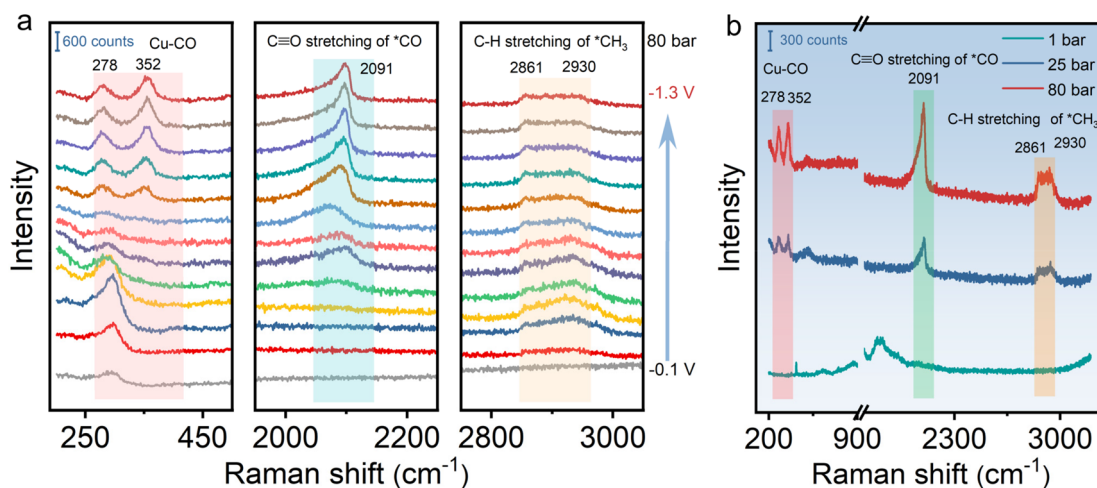


Fig. 3 *In situ* Raman spectra of HS-Cu obtained (a) in the potential range of -0.1 to -1.3 V vs. Ag/AgCl during the CO₂RR at 80 bar CO₂ pressure, (b) at different CO₂ pressures during the CO₂RR at a controlled potential of -1.0 V vs. Ag/AgCl.

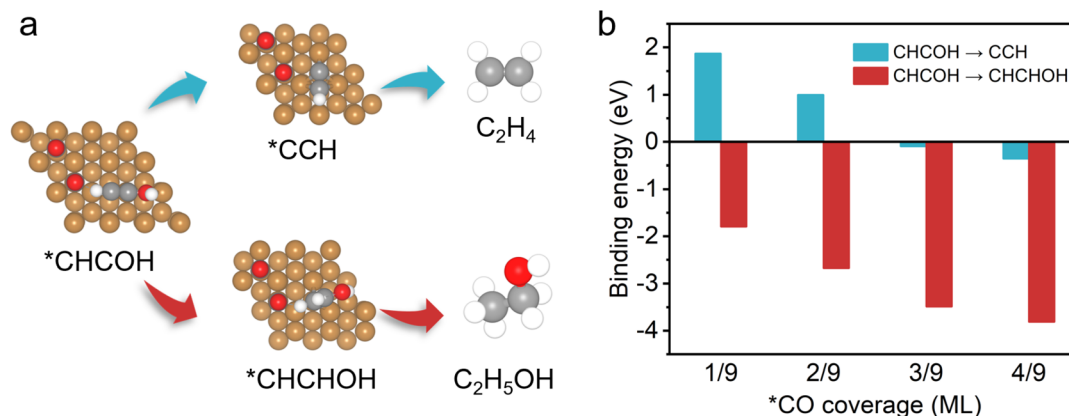


Fig. 4 DFT calculation results on the effects of *CO coverage. (a) Key reaction pathways for the CO₂RR to ethylene and ethanol on the Cu(111) surface. Yellow, copper; grey, carbon; red, oxygen; and white, hydrogen. (b) Binding energies of *CCH (cyan) and *CHCHOH (red) intermediates at different *CO coverages on the Cu(111) surface.

On the basis of the observed pressure-dependent activity for CO₂ conversion to ethanol, DFT calculations were further conducted to gain a more in-depth understanding of the underlying relationship between the production pathways of ethylene, ethanol and the local *CO concentration on the catalyst surface (Fig. 4 and S17†). Previous reports proposed that the formation of the intermediate *CHCOH is a decisive step in generating C₂₊ products during the process of the CO₂RR on the Cu(111) surface model systems.^{60,62} The *CHCOH intermediate is further hydrogenated to form *CCH and *CHCHOH, which are the critical intermediates for ethylene and ethanol formation, respectively (Fig. 4a). We first calculated the binding energy of *CHCHOH and *CCH intermediates (Fig. 4b). We found that the binding energy decreases more for the formation of *CHCHOH (ethanol path) compared with that of *CCH (ethylene path) in the presence of *CO. With the increase of *CO coverage from 1/9–4/9 ML, the binding energy of *CHCHOH intermediates also reduces continuously, which indicates that more heat is released during the formation of *CHCHOH intermediates. Therefore, we discovered that higher *CO coverage on the catalyst surface effectively facilitates the selective formation of ethanol rather than ethylene. Besides, it is reasonable to calculate the required free energy for generating the intermediates *CCH and *CHCHOH to evaluate the possible reaction paths (Fig. S18†). The free energy of *CHCHOH decreases more than that of *CCH with *CO coverage reaching from 1/9 to 4/9. This phenomenon, which allows for high *CO coverage on the catalyst surface, is beneficial for generating *CHCHOH, thus promoting the production of ethanol. The good agreement with experimental results and the DFT calculations suggests that the selectivity for C₂₊ products in the CO₂RR could be effectively controlled by modulating the *CO coverage on the surface of Cu-based catalysts.

Furthermore, we have also conducted techno-economic analysis (TEA) of the electrocatalytic CO₂ conversion to ethanol at high pressures. From the technology and its impact on

society, the process of electrochemical CO₂ reduction to produce ethanol is the green pathway for CO₂ conversion relevant to carbon reduction/utilization. Meanwhile, the high-pressure strategy does not obviously depend on the pressurization/CO₂ supply cost but mainly on the electrolysis energy cost (as displayed in the ESI† in detail).

Conclusions

In summary, different CO₂ pressures from 1 to 100 bar were facilely introduced into an electrochemical CO₂RR system to regulate the product selectivity, and it was interesting to find that the main C₂₊ products could be switched from ethylene at ambient pressure to ethanol under high pressure conditions over the HS-Cu catalyst. In our work, the FE_{ethanol} could reach as high as 36.6% at 100 bar CO₂ pressure, which is 4.6 times higher than that of 1 bar accompanied by faster kinetics and lower overpotential for ethanol formation. *In situ* Raman spectra at different pressures prove that higher *CO coverage on the surface of the HS-Cu catalyst could be detected at higher CO₂ pressures. DFT calculations further confirmed that higher *CO coverage at a high CO₂ pressure on the Cu surface effectively facilitates the selective formation of ethanol rather than ethylene. This work provides a facile strategy for regulating CO₂ conversion into ethanol by using renewable electricity with the assistance of high CO₂ pressure. In particular, to further enhance the FE_{ethanol}, the CO₂RR performance of other Cu-based catalysts which have already been demonstrated with good FE_{ethylene} or FE_{ethanol} under ambient conditions will be evaluated with the assistance of high CO₂ pressures in the near future. Moreover, we believe that the interesting observation under a high pressure CO₂ regulation system reported here could also be extended to plenty of other novel catalysts for the efficient conversion of CO₂ to high value-added chemicals and fuels.

Author contributions

R. X. Q., L. P., S. L. Y., and J. L. proposed the project, designed the experiments, and wrote the manuscript. R. X. Q. performed the whole experiment. J. J., and Y. Z. G. conducted the DFT calculations. J. R. L., J. Z., D. T. S., Z. Y. L., and C. L. performed the analysis of experimental data. R. Q. L., S. Y., and B. R. conducted a part of the characterization studies. Z. P. L., T. W. X., G. K. X., L. X. C., and Y. Z. H. participated in the discussions. L. P., S. L. Y., J. L., and B. X. H. supervised the whole project.

Conflicts of interest

There are no conflicts to declare.

Acknowledgements

The authors acknowledge financial support from the National Natural Science Foundation of China (21903066 and 22078274) and the President Fund of Xiamen University (No. 20720210046). The authors are also grateful for the help of Yanan Xu, Wenli Hao, Zhihong Gao, Jia Zhao, Guang Li, Wanfeng Xiong and Prof. Dr Jinqing Lin.

Notes and references

- R. Dawson, E. Stöckel, J. R. Holst, D. J. Adams and A. I. Cooper, *Energy Environ. Sci.*, 2011, **4**, 4239–4245.
- G. Wang, J. Chen, Y. Ding, P. Cai, L. Yi, Y. Li, C. Tu, Y. Hou, Z. Wen and L. Dai, *Chem. Soc. Rev.*, 2021, **50**, 4993–5061.
- G. Wen, B. Ren, Y. Zheng, M. Li, C. Silva, S. Song, Z. Zhang, H. Dou, L. Zhao, D. Luo, A. Yu and Z. Chen, *Adv. Energy Mater.*, 2021, **12**, 2103289.
- R. G. Mariano, K. McKelvey, H. S. White and M. W. Kanan, *Science*, 2017, **358**, 1187–1192.
- W. Guo, X. Tan, J. Bi, L. Xu, D. Yang, C. Chen, Q. Zhu, J. Ma, A. Tayal, J. Ma, Y. Huang, X. Sun, S. Liu and B. Han, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, 2021, **143**, 6877–6885.
- L. Jiao, W. Yang, G. Wan, R. Zhang, X. Zheng, H. Zhou, S. H. Yu and H. L. Jiang, *Angew. Chem., Int. Ed.*, 2020, **59**, 20589–20595.
- X. Suo, F. Zhang, Z. Yang, H. Chen, T. Wang, Z. Wang, T. Kobayashi, C. L. Do-Thanh, D. Maltsev, Z. Liu and S. Dai, *Angew. Chem., Int. Ed.*, 2021, **60**, 25688–25694.
- T. Zheng, C. Liu, C. Guo, M. Zhang, X. Li, Q. Jiang, W. Xue, H. Li, A. Li, C. W. Pao, J. Xiao, C. Xia and J. Zeng, *Nat. Nanotechnol.*, 2021, **16**, 1386–1393.
- Z. Wang, Y. Zhou, D. Liu, R. Qi, C. Xia, M. Li, B. You and B. Y. Xia, *Angew. Chem., Int. Ed.*, 2022, **61**, e202200552.
- D. L. Meng, M. D. Zhang, D. H. Si, M. J. Mao, Y. Hou, Y. B. Huang and R. Cao, *Angew. Chem., Int. Ed.*, 2021, **60**, 25485–25492.
- X. F. Qiu, H. L. Zhu, J. R. Huang, P. Q. Liao and X. M. Chen, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, 2021, **143**, 7242–7246.
- P. Shao, W. Zhou, Q. L. Hong, L. Yi, L. Zheng, W. Wang, H. X. Zhang, H. Zhang and J. Zhang, *Angew. Chem., Int. Ed.*, 2021, **60**, 16687–16692.
- D. Wakerley, S. Lamaison, F. Ozanam, N. Menguy, D. Mercier, P. Marcus, M. Fontecave and V. Mougél, *Nat. Mater.*, 2019, **18**, 1222–1227.
- C. Chen, X. Yan, S. Liu, Y. Wu, Q. Wan, X. Sun, Q. Zhu, H. Liu, J. Ma, L. Zheng, H. Wu and B. Han, *Angew. Chem., Int. Ed.*, 2020, **59**, 16459–16464.
- X. Wang, Z. Wang, F. P. García de Arquer, C.-T. Dinh, A. Ozden, Y. C. Li, D.-H. Nam, J. Li, Y.-S. Liu, J. Wicks, Z. Chen, M. Chi, B. Chen, Y. Wang, J. Tam, J. Y. Howe, A. Proppe, P. Todorović, F. Li, T.-T. Zhuang, C. M. Gabardo, A. R. Kirmani, C. McCallum, S.-F. Hung, Y. Lum, M. Luo, Y. Min, A. Xu, C. P. O'Brien, B. Stephen, B. Sun, A. H. Ip, L. J. Richter, S. O. Kelley, D. Sinton and E. H. Sargent, *Nat. Energy*, 2020, **5**, 478–486.
- H. Xu, D. Rebollar, H. He, L. Chong, Y. Liu, C. Liu, C.-J. Sun, T. Li, J. V. Muntean, R. E. Winans, D.-J. Liu and T. Xu, *Nat. Energy*, 2020, **5**, 623–632.
- X. Su, Z. Jiang, J. Zhou, H. Liu, D. Zhou, H. Shang, X. Ni, Z. Peng, F. Yang, W. Chen, Z. Qi, D. Wang and Y. Wang, *Nat. Commun.*, 2022, **13**, 1322.
- H. Han, Y. Noh, Y. Kim, S. Park, W. Yoon, D. Jang, S. M. Choi and W. B. Kim, *Green Chem.*, 2020, **22**, 71–84.
- C. Peng, G. Luo, J. Zhang, M. Chen, Z. Wang, T. K. Sham, L. Zhang, Y. Li and G. Zheng, *Nat. Commun.*, 2021, **12**, 1580.
- D. Ren, N. T. Wong, A. D. Handoko, Y. Huang and B. S. Yeo, *J. Phys. Chem. Lett.*, 2016, **7**, 20–24.
- D. Karapinar, C. E. Creissen, J. G. Rivera de la Cruz, M. W. Schreiber and M. Fontecave, *ACS Energy Lett.*, 2021, **6**, 694–706.
- J. Santatiwongchai, K. Faungnawakij and P. Hirunsit, *ACS Catal.*, 2021, **11**, 9688–9701.
- S. Nitopi, E. Bertheussen, S. B. Scott, X. Liu, A. K. Engstfeld, S. Horch, B. Seger, I. E. L. Stephens, K. Chan, C. Hahn, J. K. Nørskov, T. F. Jaramillo and I. Chorkendorff, *Chem. Rev.*, 2019, **119**, 7610–7672.
- W. Ma, X. He, W. Wang, S. Xie, Q. Zhang and Y. Wang, *Chem. Soc. Rev.*, 2021, **50**, 12897–12914.
- C. Kim, K. M. Cho, K. Park, J. Y. Kim, G. T. Yun, F. M. Toma, I. Gereige and H. T. Jung, *Adv. Funct. Mater.*, 2021, **31**, 2102142.
- J. Wang, H. Y. Tan, Y. Zhu, H. Chu and H. M. Chen, *Angew. Chem., Int. Ed.*, 2021, **60**, 17254–17267.
- Q. Zhu, X. Sun, D. Yang, J. Ma, X. Kang, L. Zheng, J. Zhang, Z. Wu and B. Han, *Nat. Commun.*, 2019, **10**, 3851.
- Z. Chen, T. Wang, B. Liu, D. Cheng, C. Hu, G. Zhang, W. Zhu, H. Wang, Z. J. Zhao and J. Gong, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, 2020, **142**, 6878–6883.
- O. Piqué, F. Viñes, F. Illas and F. Calle-Vallejo, *ACS Catal.*, 2020, **10**, 10488–10494.

- 30 C. Zhu, Z. Zhang, L. Zhong, C.-S. Hsu, X. Xu, Y. Li, S. Zhao, S. Chen, J. Yu, S. Chen, M. Wu, P. Gao, S. Li, H. M. Chen, K. Liu and L. Zhang, *Chem*, 2021, **7**, 406–420.
- 31 J. J. Lv, M. Jouny, W. Luc, W. Zhu, J. J. Zhu and F. Jiao, *Adv. Mater.*, 2018, **30**, e1803111.
- 32 X. Feng, K. Jiang, S. Fan and M. W. Kanan, *ACS Cent. Sci.*, 2016, **2**, 169–174.
- 33 A. N. Kuhn, H. Zhao, U. O. Nwabara, X. Lu, M. Liu, Y. T. Pan, W. Zhu, P. J. A. Kenis and H. Yang, *Adv. Funct. Mater.*, 2021, **31**, 2101668.
- 34 Y. Zhou, F. Che, M. Liu, C. Zou, Z. Liang, P. De Luna, H. Yuan, J. Li, Z. Wang, H. Xie, H. Li, P. Chen, E. Bladt, R. Quintero-Bermudez, T. K. Sham, S. Bals, J. Hofkens, D. Sinton, G. Chen and E. H. Sargent, *Nat. Chem.*, 2018, **10**, 974–980.
- 35 R. Feng, Q. Zhu, M. Chu, S. Jia, J. Zhai, H. Wu, P. Wu and B. Han, *Green Chem.*, 2020, **22**, 7560–7565.
- 36 Y. Wang, P. Han, X. Lv, L. Zhang and G. Zheng, *Joule*, 2018, **2**, 2551–2582.
- 37 Z. Z. Niu, F. Y. Gao, X. L. Zhang, P. P. Yang, R. Liu, L. P. Chi, Z. Z. Wu, S. Qin, X. Yu and M. R. Gao, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, 2021, **143**, 8011–8021.
- 38 S. Jia, Q. Zhu, M. Chu, S. Han, R. Feng, J. Zhai, W. Xia, M. He, H. Wu and B. Han, *Angew. Chem., Int. Ed.*, 2021, **60**, 10977–10982.
- 39 J. Huang, M. Mensi, E. Oveisi, V. Mantella and R. Buonsanti, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, 2019, **141**, 2490–2499.
- 40 Y. Liu, Y. Zhang, K. Cheng, X. Quan, X. Fan, Y. Su, S. Chen, H. Zhao, Y. Zhang, H. Yu and M. R. Hoffmann, *Angew. Chem., Int. Ed.*, 2017, **56**, 15607–15611.
- 41 Y. Song, W. Chen, C. Zhao, S. Li, W. Wei and Y. Sun, *Angew. Chem., Int. Ed.*, 2017, **56**, 10840–10844.
- 42 N. Sikdar, J. R. C. Junqueira, S. Dieckhofer, T. Quast, M. Braun, Y. Song, H. B. Aiyappa, S. Seisel, J. Weidner, D. Ohl, C. Andronescu and W. Schuhmann, *Angew. Chem., Int. Ed.*, 2021, **60**, 23427–23434.
- 43 S. Kaneco, N.-h. Hiei, Y. Xing, H. Katsumata, H. Ohnishi, T. Suzuki and K. Ohta, *J. Solid State Electrochem.*, 2003, **7**, 152–156.
- 44 C. M. Gabardo, A. Seifitokaldani, J. P. Edwards, C.-T. Dinh, T. Burdyny, M. G. Kibria, C. P. O'Brien, E. H. Sargent and D. Sinton, *Energy Environ. Sci.*, 2018, **11**, 2531–2539.
- 45 C. I. Shaughnessy, D. J. Sconyers, H.-J. Lee, B. Subramaniam, J. D. Blakemore and K. C. Leonard, *Green Chem.*, 2020, **22**, 2434–2442.
- 46 J. Li, Y. Kuang, Y. Meng, X. Tian, W. H. Hung, X. Zhang, A. Li, M. Xu, W. Zhou, C. S. Ku, C. Y. Chiang, G. Zhu, J. Guo, X. Sun and H. Dai, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, 2020, **142**, 7276–7282.
- 47 J. Li, J. Guo and H. Dai, *Sci. Adv.*, 2022, **8**, eabo0399.
- 48 M. Asadi, K. Kim, C. Liu, A. V. Addepalli, P. Abbasi, P. Yasaei, P. Phillips, A. Behranginia, J. M. Cerrato, R. Haasch, P. Zapol, B. Kumar, R. F. Klie, J. Abiade, L. A. Curtiss and A. Salehi-Khojin, *Science*, 2016, **353**, 467–470.
- 49 X. Kang, L. Li, A. Sheveleva, X. Han, J. Li, L. Liu, F. Tuna, E. J. L. McInnes, B. Han, S. Yang and M. Schroder, *Nat. Commun.*, 2020, **11**, 5464.
- 50 D. V. Vasilyev and P. J. Dyson, *ACS Catal.*, 2021, **11**, 1392–1405.
- 51 C. I. Shaughnessy, D. J. Sconyers, T. A. Kerr, H. J. Lee, B. Subramaniam, K. C. Leonard and J. D. Blakemore, *ChemSusChem*, 2019, **12**, 3761–3768.
- 52 K. j. Puring, O. Evers, M. Prokein, D. Siegmund, F. Scholten, N. Mölders, M. Renner, B. Roldan Cuenya, M. Petermann, E. Weidner and U.-P. Apfel, *ACS Catal.*, 2020, **10**, 12783–12789.
- 53 S. Lamaison, D. Wakerley, J. Blanchard, D. Montero, G. Rouse, D. Mercier, P. Marcus, D. Taverna, D. Giaume, V. Mougél and M. Fontecave, *Joule*, 2020, **4**, 395–406.
- 54 J. Kou, A. Saha, C. Bennett-Stamper and R. S. Varma, *Chem. Commun.*, 2012, **48**, 5862–5864.
- 55 T. C. Chou, C. C. Chang, H. L. Yu, W. Y. Yu, C. L. Dong, J. J. Velasco-Velez, C. H. Chuang, L. C. Chen, J. F. Lee, J. M. Chen and H. L. Wu, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, 2020, **142**, 2857–2867.
- 56 M. Li, Y. Ma, J. Chen, R. Lawrence, W. Luo, M. Sacchi, W. Jiang and J. Yang, *Angew. Chem., Int. Ed.*, 2021, **60**, 11487–11493.
- 57 D. Ren, J. Gao, L. Pan, Z. Wang, J. Luo, S. M. Zakeeruddin, A. Hagfeldt and M. Gratzel, *Angew. Chem., Int. Ed.*, 2019, **58**, 15036–15040.
- 58 F. Hu, L. Yang, Y. Jiang, C. Duan, X. Wang, L. Zeng, X. Lv, D. Duan, Q. Liu, T. Kong, J. Jiang, R. Long and Y. Xiong, *Angew. Chem., Int. Ed.*, 2021, **60**, 26122–26127.
- 59 A. D. Handoko, K. W. Chan and B. S. Yeo, *ACS Energy Lett.*, 2017, **2**, 2103–2109.
- 60 F. Li, Y. C. Li, Z. Wang, J. Li, D.-H. Nam, Y. Lum, M. Luo, X. Wang, A. Ozden, S.-F. Hung, B. Chen, Y. Wang, J. Wicks, Y. Xu, Y. Li, C. M. Gabardo, C.-T. Dinh, Y. Wang, T.-T. Zhuang, D. Sinton and E. H. Sargent, *Nat. Catal.*, 2019, **3**, 75–82.
- 61 Z. Gu, H. Shen, Z. Chen, Y. Yang, C. Yang, Y. Ji, Y. Wang, C. Zhu, J. Liu, J. Li, T.-K. Sham, X. Xu and G. Zheng, *Joule*, 2021, **5**, 429–440.
- 62 Y. W. Lum, T. Cheng, W. A. Goddard and J. W. Ager, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, 2018, **140**, 9337–9340.