


 Cite this: *EES Catal.*, 2023, 1, 162

Structural ordering enhances highly selective production of acetic acid from CO₂ at ultra-low potential†

 Shreya Sarkar,^{ab} Jithu Raj,^{ab} Debabrata Bagchi,^{ab} Arjun Cherevotan,^{ab} C. P. Vinod^c and Sebastian C. Peter^{ab*}

Electrochemical reduction of CO₂ to value-added chemicals and fuels using renewable energy technologies is known to facilitate the creation of an artificial carbon cycle. Although the practical use of most conventional electrocatalysts is curbed by the low efficiency and poor stability of the catalyst there is also the need of large input energy in the form of potential. In this work, a family of bismuth-based transition metal chalcogenides was designed to enable multi-electron transfer for selectively reducing CO₂ to acetic acid at ultra-low potential of –0.1 V (vs. RHE). The structural design in AgBiS₂, CuBiS₂ and AgBiSe₂ facilitated an optimized CO adsorption accounting for the production of acetic acid at low potential. The disordered arrangement of Ag and Bi in AgBiS₂ also favors CO hydrogenation, which leads to the formation of a large amount of methanol in addition to acetic acid. However, an induced structural ordering of these atoms upon selected substitution enhanced the lattice strain in CuBiS₂ and AgBiSe₂ favoring only C–C coupling and 100% acetic acid is produced at lower potential with stability up to 100 hours. The origin of the CO₂ reduced product has been validated by ¹³CO₂ isotopic experiments and the mechanistic pathway has been proposed with the support of *in situ* IR experiments. Finally, a 4 times improvement in the current density of the best catalyst, AgBiSe₂, was achieved in a flow cell configuration, which produced the highest ever acetic acid yield at lower potential with a faradaic efficiency of 49.81%. This work provides a novel strategy to improve electrochemical performance towards the formation of high value-added chemicals selectively at ultra-low potential.

 Received 29th October 2022,
 Accepted 9th December 2022

DOI: 10.1039/d2ey00081d

rsc.li/eescatalysis

Broader context

This manuscript focuses on how structural ordering can facilitate the formation of acetic acid at ultra-low potential, which is a critical challenge in the electrochemical CO₂RR. As per our knowledge, this is the first report of the production of acetic acid at ultra-low potential. Additionally, the manuscript provides an in-depth insight into the possible reaction mechanism using *in situ* IR along with deep understanding of how the crystal structures of ABiX₂ electrocatalysts tune the product selectivity and activity. This is the first work reporting long-term durability to produce acetic acid *via* eCO₂RR. The origin of the CO₂ reduced product has been validated by ¹³CO₂ isotopic experiments. Finally, the current density of the best catalyst has been improved by 4 times by performing the CO₂ reduction experiments in a flow cell configuration, which produced the highest ever acetic acid yield at lower potential with a faradaic efficiency of 49.81%. This work introduces a rational design of the catalyst to facilitate the C–C coupling reaction, and is expected to motivate researchers working in the area and can be a good guideline to rationally design and develop catalysts for a desired product from CO₂.

The expedited technological advancement of modern society has led to severe environmental problems with global warming being the most pivotal amongst all others. Conversion of CO₂ into value-added chemicals and fuels appears to be one of the most attractive pathways to mitigate CO₂ accumulation in the atmosphere.^{1,2} The electrochemical CO₂ reduction reaction (eCO₂RR) facilitated by the usage of renewable energy resources is a sustainable alternative to large-scale dependence on fossil fuels and is advantageous since it can occur under ambient conditions and is solely dependent on potential bias.^{3–6}

^a *New Chemistry Unit, Jawaharlal Nehru Centre for Advanced Scientific Research, Jakkur, Bangalore, 560064, India. E-mail: sebastiancp@jncasr.ac.in*
^b *School of Advanced Materials, Jawaharlal Nehru Centre for Advanced Scientific Research, Jakkur, Bangalore, 560064, India*
^c *Catalysis and Inorganic Chemistry Division, CSIR-National Chemical Laboratory, Dr Homi Bhabha Road, Pune, 411008, India*

 † Electronic supplementary information (ESI) available: Experimental details, additional characterization, CO₂RR polarization curves, NMR spectra, IR spectra and table. See DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1039/d2ey00081d>


Additionally, this strategy enables the on-site production of a wide variety of value-added chemicals and fuels, which includes C_1 and C_{2+} hydrocarbons, mitigating their limitations in terms of distribution and storage specifically for toxic gases like CO_2 .⁸ However, the wide-scale application of the eCO_2RR technology requires significant improvements in energy efficiency, catalyst stability and current density. The current most pivotal constraint lies with the high thermodynamic barrier required for the conversion of CO_2 to $CO_2^{\bullet-}$ radicals, which is accompanied by the disruption of stable sp -hybridization to bend the linear CO_2 molecule.⁹ Hence, CO_2 activation requires large activation energy barriers, which results in large overpotential requirements to drive the forward reaction. This makes it critical to design electrocatalysts that can facilitate stabilization of the intermediate to reduce the overpotential for the overall electrochemical process in addition to inhibiting the competitive hydrogen evolution reaction (HER).¹⁰ Additionally the competition between the HER and eCO_2RR stimulates low faradaic efficiencies (FEs) of certain products, which consumes most of the charge for this competitive reaction.^{11,12} Therefore, it is desirable to develop electrocatalysts with low overpotential, fast kinetics and high efficiency for the conversion of CO_2 into multi-carbon products. Importantly, the production of C_1 hydrocarbons^{13,14} (CH_4 , $HCOOH$ and CH_3OH) is easier in comparison to C_2 hydrocarbons¹⁵ (C_2H_4 , CH_3COOH , C_2H_5OH), which have high volumetric energy densities and are the building blocks for the synthesis of long-chain hydrocarbon fuels.^{16,17} The C_2 product involves C–C bond formation which competes with the formation of C–H and C–O bonds under similar reaction conditions, which makes its production even more strenuous.¹⁸ Hence, developing electrochemical systems that can mediate multi-proton transfer reactions at low overpotential still remains one of the most significant challenges. Amongst the C_2 products, acetic acid is one of the most highly desired ones due to its immense applications in the food, pharma, chemical, textile, polymer, medicinal, and cosmetics sectors.^{19,20}

However, as discussed earlier the eCO_2RR to acetic acid involves a C–C coupling reaction along with adequate surface coverage of $*CO$, $*CH_2$ and $*CH_3$ intermediates, which requires large overpotentials with much lower FE.²¹ Fig. 1 and Table S1 (ESI[†]) summarize the FE for acetic acid as a function of potential, to date. Rational selection and design of the catalysts is very crucial for efficient and selective eCO_2RR . Transition metal-based catalysts are often required for the eCO_2RR in order to lower the activation energy barrier and drive the process at acceptable rates and at specific potentials.²² Amongst the transition metals, Cu and its oxide derivatives have emerged as a unique class of electrocatalysts^{23–27} that can efficiently convert CO_2 into a wide variety of hydrocarbons and their oxygenated products (CH_3OH , CH_4 , C_2 and C_{2+}).^{28,29} Other transition metals like Au,³⁰ Ag,³¹ and Zn³² delivered high FE towards the formation of CO .³³ Additionally, P-block elements like Sn, Bi, In, Pb and their oxides have been known to catalyze the eCO_2RR to produce formate or formic acid as the major product with FE as high as 90%.^{34–38} The presence of lone pair

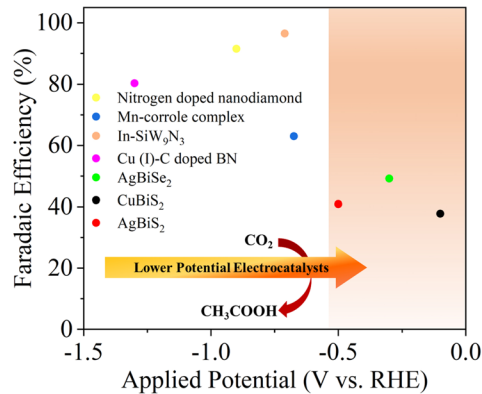


Fig. 1 Reported faradaic efficiency for the conversion of CO_2 to acetic acid as a function of applied potential on various catalysts.^{12,44–46}

electrons in Bi^{3+} accelerates the adsorption and activation of CO_2 molecules due to the Bi 6s and O 2p hybridization, which favors the formation of stereo chemically active lone pairs that promote electron donation to acidic adsorbed species such as CO_2 .^{39–41} Chalcogens have been found to accelerate water activation. The promotional effect of sulfur on the indium surface to accelerate the reduction of CO_2 to formate has already been demonstrated by Ma *et al.*⁴² The presence of negative charge on the chalcogen makes it nucleophilic and hence, traps CO_2 .⁴³ It is often wondered how these individual performances could be tuned selectively to a desired product upon a compound formed with a selected combination of these elements, which requires several controlled design strategies. In this work we tried to address three fundamental challenges in the eCO_2RR : low CO_2 solubility, large overpotential and poor selectivity. To study these, we developed a series of $MBiX_2$ catalysts ($M = Ag/Cu$ and $X = S/Se$). $AgBiS_2$ was chosen as the pristine catalyst for the eCO_2RR and Ag was replaced with Cu to develop $CuBiS_2$ and S with Se to form $AgBiSe_2$.

$AgBiS_2$, $CuBiS_2$ and $AgBiSe_2$ were synthesized using a colloidal method with oleylamine as the solvent and reducing agent. PXRD patterns (Fig. S1, ESI[†]) demonstrated that $AgBiS_2$ crystallizes in the cubic phase (space group: $Fm\bar{3}m$), $CuBiS_2$ in the orthorhombic phase (space group: $Pnma$) and $AgBiSe_2$ in the rhombohedral phase ($R\bar{3}mh$). Fig. S2 (ESI[†]) shows the TEM images of $AgBiS_2$, $CuBiS_2$ and $AgBiSe_2$. The atomic coordinates and Wyckoff sites of all the catalysts have been tabulated in Table S2 (ESI[†]). As seen from Fig. S2a (ESI[†]), $AgBiS_2$ formed agglomerated spherical nanoparticles with an average particle size of 30–40 nm, while $AgBiSe_2$ showed the presence of irregular shaped nanostructures with an average size of 20–25 nm (Fig. S2c, ESI[†]). $CuBiS_2$ on the other hand formed a honey-comb like structure with a particle size of less than 10 nm. Selected area elemental mapping of the MBX_2 catalysts depicted uniform distribution of the respective elements *i.e.* $M = Ag/Cu$, Bi and $X = S/Se$ throughout the nanoparticles (Fig. S3–S5, ESI[†]). EDAX taken on an ensemble of nanoparticles is in close agreement with these measurements confirming the expected stoichiometry of 1:1:2 in all three compounds



(Fig. S6, ESI[†]). The ABiX₂ catalysts were further characterized by XPS and XANES to understand their electronic structure (Fig. S7–S10 and Notes S1 and S2, ESI[†]).

The electrochemical CO₂RR was carried out on the MBiX₂ catalysts in 0.5 M KHCO₃ with continuous CO₂ purging at 20 sccm flow rate (Fig. S11 and S12, ESI[†]). Fig. S13 (ESI[†]) depicts the observed current density at each applied potential on different MBiX₂ catalysts. At relatively lower overpotential (−0.1 V, −0.3 V vs. RHE), the current densities for all three chalcogenides are found to be similar. Chronoamperometry (CA) curves on different chalcogenide (Fig. S13b–d, ESI[†]) catalysts have been shown at different potentials in CO₂-saturated 0.5 M KHCO₃ solution, indicating good electrochemical stability of our catalyst. Fig. S14 (ESI[†]) shows LSV polarization curves in which the increase in current density when the atmosphere

was changed from N₂ to CO₂ is apparent. The positive shift in onset potential upon saturating the electrolyte with CO₂ indicates the dominance of the CO₂ reduction process relative to the HER.

ECSA calculations demonstrate that AgBiSe₂ has the highest electrochemically active surface area (Fig. S15, ESI[†]). Fig. 2 shows the FEs and eCO₂RR product distributions as a function of applied potential from −0.1 V to −1.1 V over all three catalysts, which were calculated combining GC, HPLC and NMR analyses (Fig. S16–S20, and Notes S3, ESI[†]). The product distribution and their corresponding FEs are given in Table S3 (ESI[†]). AgBiS₂ produced CH₃OH at all the potentials with maximum FE (60.39%) at −0.3 V (Fig. 2a and Table S3, ESI[†]). On the other hand, acetic acid was formed at extremely low overpotentials (−0.1 V vs. RHE) with FE of 12.55%, which

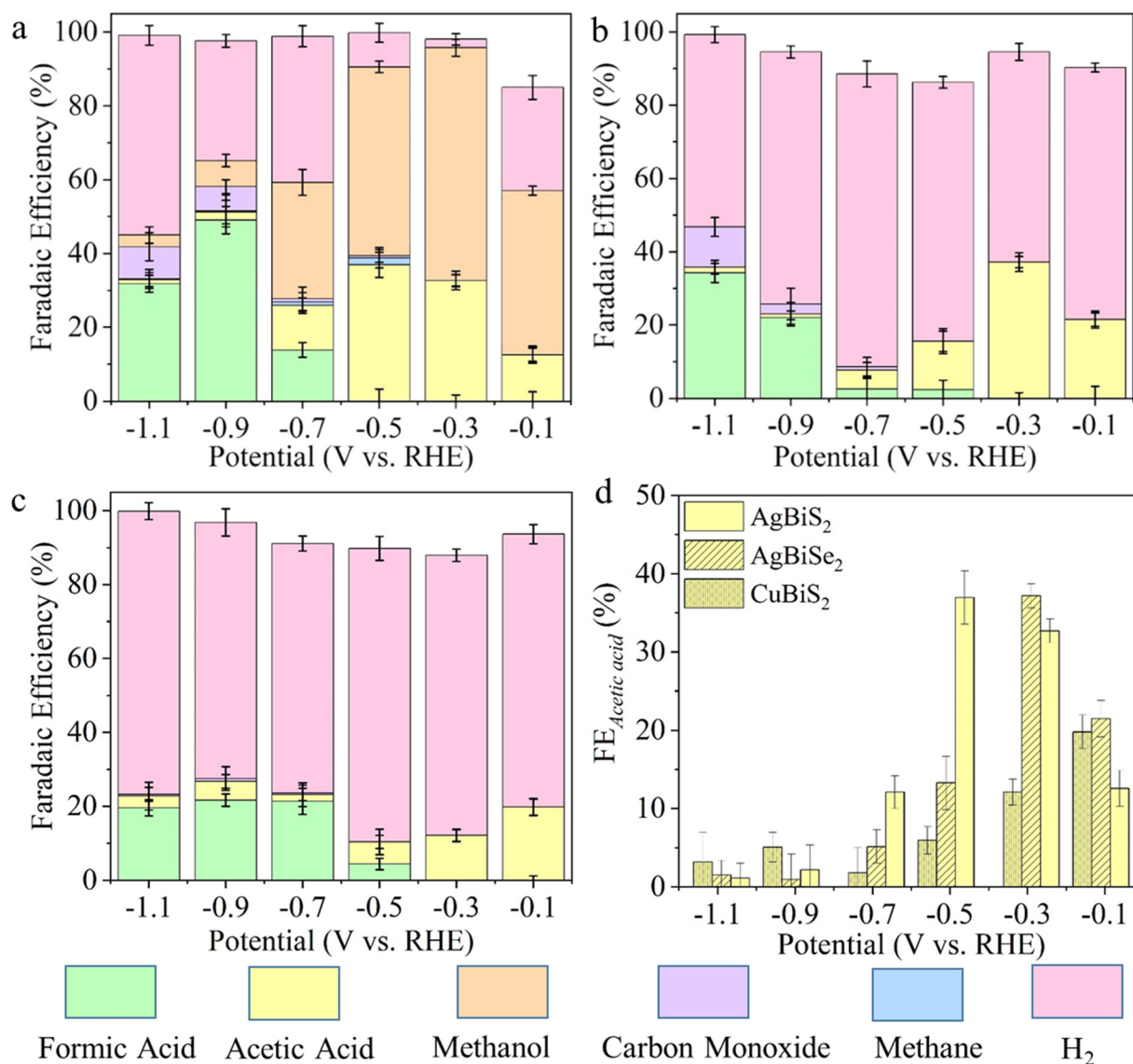


Fig. 2 Faradaic efficiency for each CO₂ reduced gaseous product (carbon monoxide, methane, hydrogen) and major liquid product (methanol, formic acid and acetic acid) as a function of potential after 1 hour of CA during the eCO₂RR on (a) AgBiS₂, (b) AgBiSe₂ and (c) CuBiS₂, and (d) comparison of FE for acetic acid at different potentials for all the catalysts.



gradually increased to its maximum value of 35.97% at -0.3 V. AgBiSe_2 shows a similar trend of production of CH_3COOH (Fig. 2b) where the FE of CH_3COOH is higher at lower overpotential (-0.1 V to -0.3 V) and decreased at higher overpotential (-0.5 V and -1.1 V). Compared to AgBiS_2 , AgBiSe_2 does not produce any detectable amount of CH_4 or CH_3OH in the entire potential window. Only acetic acid was formed as the liquid product at a potential of -0.1 V and -0.3 V with 21.5% and 37.18% FE, respectively, which is higher than that observed in the case of AgBiS_2 . The production of CO and HCOOH was observed as similar in both catalysts. Similarly, CuBiS_2 also yields CH_3COOH as the only liquid product at an extremely low overpotential of -0.1 V (vs. RHE), but the maximum FE observed was 28.26%, which is less than that of Ag-based systems (Fig. 2c). To further verify that the product was derived from CO_2 reduction, an isotope labelled $^{13}\text{CO}_2$ study was performed on the AgBiS_2 catalyst since it produced both acetic acid and methanol. ^1H NMR spectra (Fig. S21, ESI †) demonstrated the H signal due to $^{13}\text{CH}_3$ groups on acetic acid and methanol. For both acetic acid and methanol, the H signal splits into two peaks due to coupling with ^{13}C atoms. The isotope labelled $^{13}\text{CO}_2$ study using HPLC on AgBiS_2 (Fig. S22, ESI †) further confirmed that acetic acid was produced from CO_2 and not from any other chemical. Fig. S23 (ESI †) shows the formation rate of different CO_2 reduced products as a function of potential, which is in accordance with the observed FE trend. From this controlled design strategy of the catalysts, it is very clear that a disordered system favored methanol formation in addition to acetic acid but the ordered nature of the atoms in CuBiS_2 and AgBiSe_2 facilitated C–C coupling and helped in the selective production of acetic acid at lower potential.

Fig. 2d depicts the trend of FE towards CH_3COOH as a function of potential on each catalyst. AgBiS_2 and AgBiSe_2 have exhibited a volcano kind of trend where CH_3COOH is formed at lower overpotential (-0.1 to -0.3 V) with large FE. On the other hand, the CH_3COOH FE in the case of CuBiS_2 linearly increased from higher potential to the maximum at lower potential (-0.1 V). To scrutinize the durability of the ABiX_2 catalysts we performed an endurance electrolysis experiment at -0.3 V vs. RHE and monitored the liquid products generated using HPLC and NMR. Prolonged electrolysis of six hours showed negligible degradation in current density for AgBiS_2 , AgBiSe_2 and CuBiS_2 electrocatalysts indicating their high stability (Fig. S24, ESI †). Acetic acid remained as the major C_2 product in the AgBiSe_2 , CuBiS_2 and AgBiS_2 electrocatalysts upon prolonged electrolysis of six hours along with formic acid while methanol formation was still observed for AgBiS_2 . Additionally, long-term electrolysis led to the formation of other C_2 products: ethanol and diethylene glycol for all three electrocatalysts (Fig. S25, ESI †).

Additionally, we also exploited long-term electrolysis up to 100 hours for our best active catalyst AgBiSe_2 . AgBiSe_2 demonstrated enhanced activity and performance under eCO_2RR conditions. The catalyst was found to be durable up to 100 hours of electrolysis with negligible degradation in electrocatalytic activity. In addition to being durable up to 100 hours it was observed that the faradaic efficiency (FE) for acetic acid was

consistent during this prolonged period with FE being 37.16% and 40.63% at the end of 1 hour and 100 hours, respectively (Fig. S26, ESI †). Post-electrochemical XRD at the end of 100 hours revealed no notable structural changes during prolonged electrolysis except that negligible Ag_2O was formed at this potential of -0.3 V vs. RHE (Fig. S27, ESI †). The formation of ethanol and diethylene glycol was also observed upon long term electrolysis up to 100 hours (Fig. S28, ESI †). The FE of the obtained liquid products after 100 hours of electrolysis on the AgBiSe_2 catalyst is shown in Fig. S29 (ESI †).

The reaction pathways and intermediates involved in the eCO_2RR over the three chalcogenides were probed by *in situ* attenuated total reflection (ATR-IR) spectroscopy (Fig. 3 and Table S4, ESI †).⁴⁷ Over AgBiSe_2 , at -0.1 V vs. RHE, a strong band appears at 1411 cm^{-1} (Fig. 3a) indicating the symmetric stretch mode of the carbon bound $^*\text{COO}^-$ intermediate.⁴⁸ (All the surface bound species will be prefixed * from hereafter.) The intensity of the COO^- peak increases with time coinciding with the high FE of acetic acid. This is in line with previous reports in which $^*\text{COO}^-$ serves as the intermediate for acetic acid by further proton coupled electron transfer processes and C–C coupling.⁴⁹ The slight hump at 1566 cm^{-1} is assigned to the asymmetric stretch of COO^- . The weak peak appearing at 1289 cm^{-1} belongs to the O–H deformation of the surface bound COOH intermediate. The intensity of this peak also rises with time indicating that it is also involved in acetic acid formation. Water consumption associated with the HER is indicated by the H–O–H bend at 1621 cm^{-1} .⁵⁰ This peak may be overlapping with the C=O stretch of the $^*\text{COOH}$ intermediate as seen from the slight hump at 1660 cm^{-1} .⁴⁸ A weak band appearing at 2055 cm^{-1} can be ascribed to linearly adsorbed CO.⁴⁷ The intensity of the peak is quite low as free CO does not form at this potential. The presence of $^*\text{CO}$ at low applied potential only on AgBiSe_2 is in agreement with its high FE for acetic acid at this potential. The formed $^*\text{CO}$ may immediately turn to $^*\text{HCO}$, another important intermediate in the CO_2 reduction pathway.

The minor dip at 2340 cm^{-1} indicates the consumption of CO_2 as evident from previous reports.⁵¹ In AgBiS_2 , the three vibrational modes of $^*\text{COOH}$ are clearly seen: O–H deformation, C–O stretch and C=O stretch at 1289 , 1380 and 1612 cm^{-1} , respectively. The absence of the negative H–O–H bend is associated with the HER, which is in line with the high overall FE of the AgBiS_2 (Fig. 3b) at low applied potentials.⁵² In CuBiS_2 , peaks associated with $^*\text{COO}^-$ and $^*\text{COOH}$ groups are overlapping at around 1400 cm^{-1} (Fig. 3c). The relatively low intensity of the COO^- peaks as compared to AgBiSe_2 and the absence of a hump near the H–O–H bending region for the $^*\text{COOH}$ intermediate as in AgBiS_2 is commensurate with the low overall FE of CuBiS_2 . The IR spectra of CuBiS_2 in the range of -0.1 to -0.5 V vs. RHE (Fig. S30–S32, ESI †) also show that the intensity of the COO^- and COOH peaks is quite low as compared to AgBiS_2 and AgBiSe_2 . The declining peak intensity of COO^- with applied potential (Fig. S33, ESI †) depicts that the production of formic acid at high potentials is *via* a separate mechanism and not through the carbon bound intermediates.



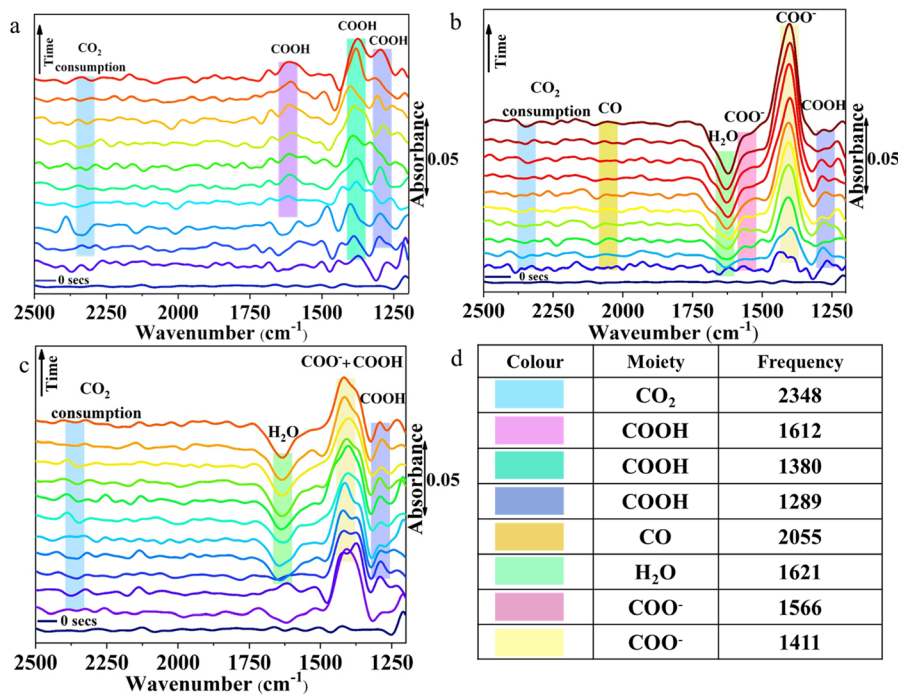


Fig. 3 (a–c) ATR-IR spectra during electrochemical CO₂ reduction on AgBiSe₂, AgBiS₂, and CuBiS₂ electrodes, respectively, at an applied potential of –0.1 V vs. RHE and (d) adsorption frequencies of different intermediates adsorbed on the catalyst surface during CO₂ reduction.

To confirm that IR bands observed during *in situ* ATR arise due to CO₂ reduction and not from bicarbonate species, we have performed the ATR studies using 0.1 M KCl (Fig. S34, ESI†). Since, the IR bands appear almost at the same stretching frequencies as those in 0.5 M KHCO₃, we can confirm that CO₂ reduction results in the formation of the observed *COO⁻ and *COOH intermediates. Based on the results of the *in situ* ATR studies and with the aid of the previous reports, the mechanism for the conversion of CO₂ to acetic acid and methanol formation over the chalcogenide catalysts may be proposed (Fig. 4). The first step involved in CO₂ reduction is the activation of the CO₂ molecule. Here, CO₂ is adsorbed into the chalcogenide surface by accepting an electron as a carbon bound CO₂*⁻ radical ion.⁵³ The LUMO of the activated CO₂ molecule is localized at C while the HOMO is localized at O due to the lower electronegativity of C in comparison to that of O. Hence, CO₂ is liable to undergo both nucleophilic and electrophilic reactions, respectively.⁴³ The adsorbed CO₂ molecule then undergoes hydrogenation to form a *COOH moiety followed by proton coupled electron transfer processes that result in *CHO, thereby converting to acetic acid and methanol in the ensuing C–C coupling process at lower potential.⁴⁹

Based on earlier reports of chalcogenides with p-block elements, it can be predicted that the formation of HCOO* on the S–Bi surface is expected to be exergonic while the formation of H* from H₂O is endergonic, thereby facilitating the formation of formic acid at higher potential.²⁴ To validate the mechanism further, we explored the crystal structure of all three catalysts. As seen from Fig. 5, AgBiSe₂ and CuBiS₂ have ordered structures with shortest X–Bi (X = S/Se) bond distances

of 3.04 Å and 3.15 Å, respectively. The shorter bond distance aids in the close proximity of adsorbed C atoms on AgBiSe₂ and CuBiS₂ surfaces, thereby favoring only C–C coupling at lower potential and accounting for its high selectivity towards acetic acid as compared to AgBiS₂. Also, the adsorption energy of reaction intermediates plays a pivotal role in product selectivity. A lower d-band center indicates stronger adsorption of the reaction intermediate and weak desorption ability.²² Since C–C coupling is a necessity for the formation of C₂ products, stronger CO adsorption will facilitate the coupling. This makes it important to analyze the local charge distribution in the lattice. To have a qualitative understanding of the variation in localized charge distribution of the three different lattice systems, XPS and XANES analyses were performed (Fig. S7–S10 and Notes S1 and S2, ESI†). Fig. S35 (ESI†) shows the valence band spectra of AgBiS₂, AgBiSe₂ and CuBiS₂ derived from XPS, which shows that AgBiSe₂ has the lowest d-band center followed by CuBiS₂ and it is high in the case of AgBiS₂. CO adsorption is expected to be the strongest in AgBiSe₂ with weak desorption. Hence, C–C coupling in AgBiSe₂ is more favored accounting for its high selectivity followed by CuBiS₂. However, since AgBiS₂ has the highest bond distance, CO hydrogenation will be kinetically more favored as compared to C–C coupling. CO hydrogenation results in the formation of *CHO or *COH intermediates resulting in the formation of methanol and methane. This rationale validates our experimental findings of AgBiS₂ favoring the formation of methanol and methane in addition to acetic acid. XANES and XPS analyses further shed light on the activity difference between the ordered structures AgBiSe₂ and CuBiS₂. Fig. 5d and e shows



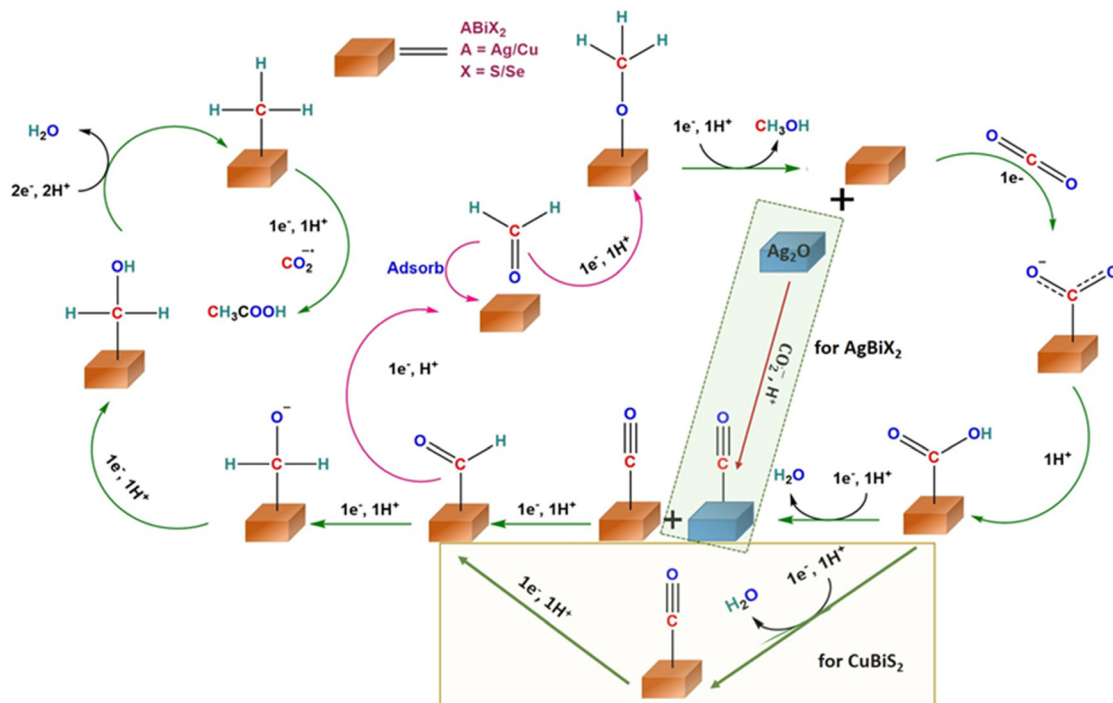


Fig. 4 Proposed reaction mechanism of the eCO₂RR for the production of CH₃COOH and HCOOH on CuBiS₂, AgBiSe₂, and AgBiS₂ predicted from *in situ* IR experiments.

a downshift in both binding energy and absorption edge of Bi in AgBiSe₂ relative to that of CuBiS₂. This indicates that Bi in AgBiSe₂ has an oxidation state of 3^{δ-} instead of 3⁺ which makes Se more electronegative. On the contrary Cu in CuBiS₂ is

expected to have an oxidation state in between 0 and +1 due to the presence of Bi in the 3^{δ+} state.

A careful investigation of the crystal structure (Fig. 5b) demonstrates that no bond exists between Ag and Bi in AgBiSe₂

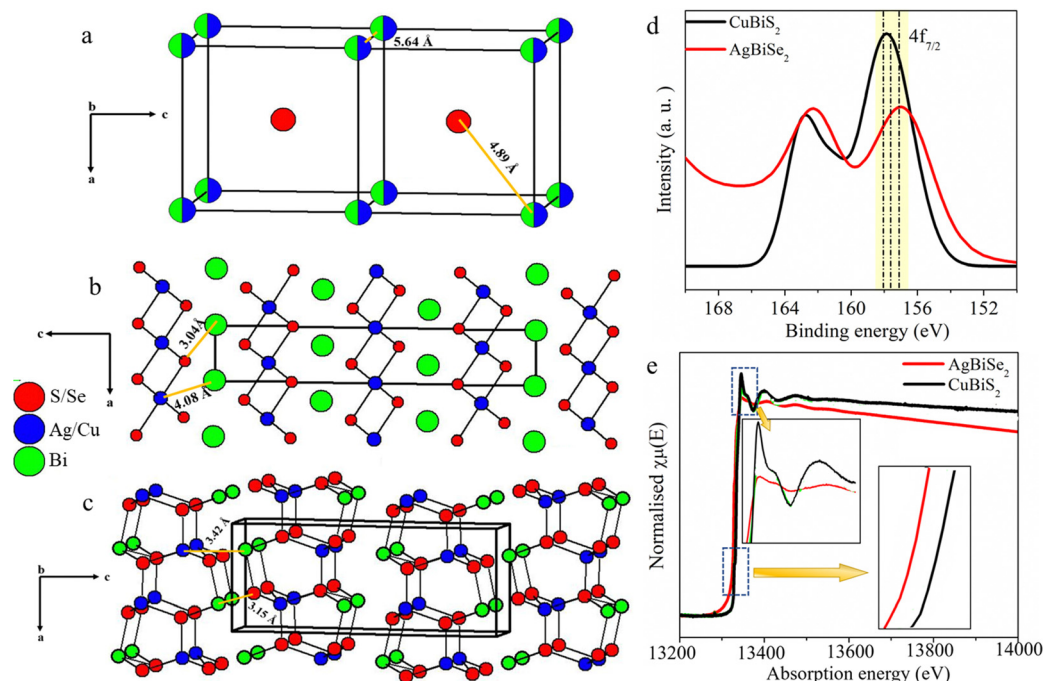


Fig. 5 Crystal structures of (a) AgBiS₂, (b) AgBiSe₂ and (c) CuBiS₂. Comparison of XPS spectra of Bi 4f (d) and XANES spectra of the Bi–L III edge (e) for AgBiSe₂ and CuBiS₂ electrocatalysts.



while a Cu–Bi bond with bond distance of 3.4 Å exists in CuBiS₂. Hence, correlating the electronic and crystal structure of both the ordered compounds, *i.e.* AgBiSe₂ and CuBiS₂, we anticipate that facile charge transfer between Bi and Se in AgBiSe₂ expedites easy adsorption of the C-bound *COOH intermediate, which rationalizes the higher FE for acetic acid in AgBiSe₂ relative to that of CuBiS₂.^{54,55}

Since structural changes can happen at the reducing voltage in the CO₂ reduction reaction, powder XRD patterns of the working electrodes were recorded immediately after the electrolysis at each potential to understand the active crystallographic phase during that potential. During the electrochemical measurements on AgBiX₂ compounds, the formation of Ag₂O was observed (Fig. S36a and b, ESI[†]) whereas CuBiS₂ did not undergo any structural change (Fig. S36c, ESI[†]). AgBiSe₂ has not changed its structure at any potential, but AgBiS₂ became structurally ordered upon increasing the applied potential.

This strongly confirms the earlier explanation that AgBiS₂ favors the production of both acetic acid and methanol at lower potential because of the presence of both ordered and disordered phases. Additionally, in both cases the evolution of a small amount of Ag₂O facilitates CO₂ to CO conversion, which is an intermediate step in acetic acid formation. Because of this additional reaction, we have higher FE towards acetic acid in the case of Ag compounds compared to Cu compounds. Post electrolysis XPS analysis was done to understand the changes in electronic structure under CO₂RR electrolysis conditions (Fig. S37 and S38, ESI[†]). As evident from Fig. S39 (ESI[†]), Ag surfaces in ABiX₂ catalysts undergo a shift to lower binding energies upon application of negative potential, which is a good indication of significant reduction of metallic surfaces during the eCO₂RR.⁵⁶ Besides selectivity and activity, stability is another crucial descriptor while evaluating the performance of electrocatalysts for the eCO₂RR.

To minimize CO₂ mass transport issues and achieve high current density we explored the CO₂RR activity of the MBiX₂ catalysts in a flow-cell configuration (Fig. S40a–c, ESI[†]) as compared to the H-cell configuration. Flow cells with a gas diffusion electrode (GDE) can enable efficient transport of CO₂ to the gas–electrolyte–electrode interface and minimize the diffusion layer thickness to the nanometer scale.^{57,58} A flow-cell configuration helped in achieving current densities which are almost 4-times as compared to that in the H-cell^{59,60} (Fig. S41 and Table S5, ESI[†]). The flow-cell led to the formation of acetic acid and formic acid as the major liquid products as was observed from the H-cell. However, interestingly, product analysis showed a considerable reduction in H₂ FE while the FE of acetic acid was improved significantly (Fig. 6). Our best catalyst, AgBiSe₂ demonstrated acetic acid as the CO₂ reduced product with FE as high as 49.81% at an ultra-low potential of –0.3 V (Fig. S6b, ESI[†]). The achieved FE for acetic acid from AgBiSe₂ in the flow-cell was almost 4 times that achieved from the H-cell at a current density of 15.8 mA cm^{–2}. The increased selectivity to acetic acid and decreased selectivity to hydrogen is likely due to the higher local pH in the flow cell

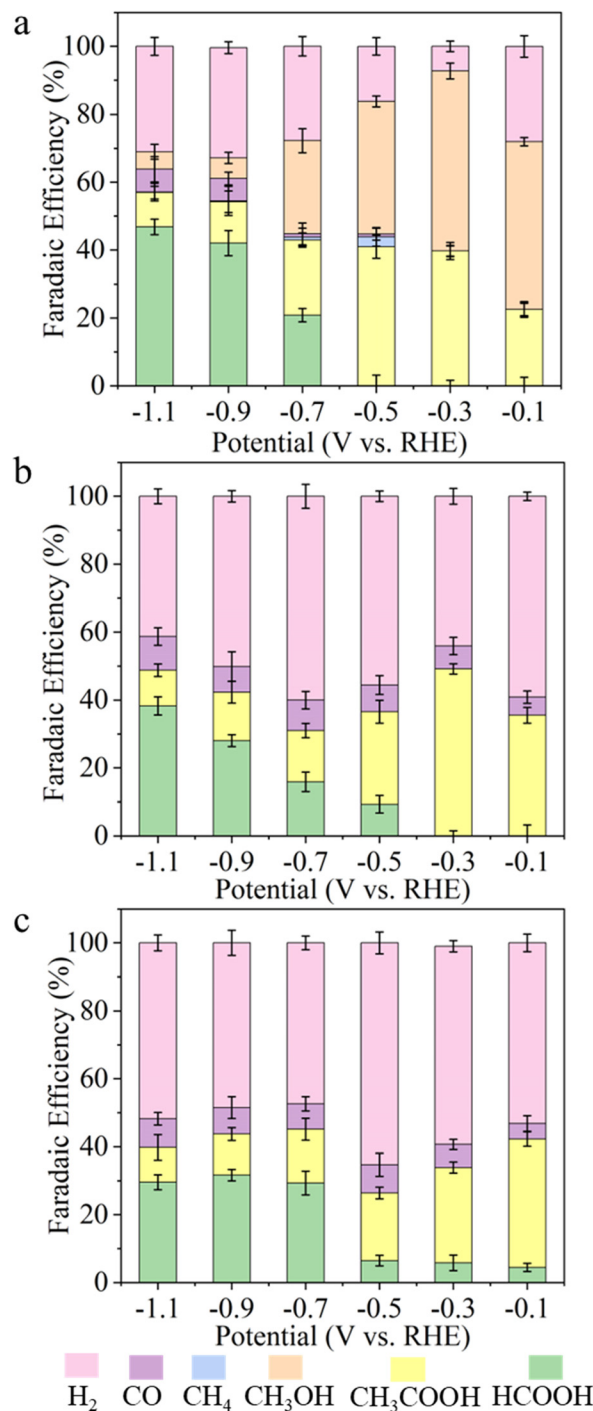


Fig. 6 Faradaic efficiency for all the liquid and gaseous products found during CO₂ reduction as a function of potential on (a) AgBiS₂ and (b) AgBiSe₂ and (c) CuBiS₂ catalysts in the flow cell configuration in 0.5 M KHCO₃.

microenvironment.⁶¹ This accelerates the OH-mediated nucleophilic attack of the ethenone intermediate leading to acetic acid.⁶² The maximum achieved FE for acetic acid at a current density of 15.8 mA cm^{–2} was found to be stable up to 40 hours in the flow-cell configuration (Fig. S42, ESI[†]).



In conclusion, we have rationally designed a set of catalysts to tune the selective production of acetic acid from CO₂ at lower potential. Our controlled studies clearly manifest that atomic ordering and optimized chemical bonding are very crucial parameters in controlling the reaction pathway to a desired product. We have chosen a couple of the most studied transition metals for CO₂ reduction (Cu and Ag) and alloyed them with Bi and chalcogens, which helped in tuning the global and local structure. The atomically ordered AgBiS₂ and AgBiSe₂ compounds favored the selective production of acetic acid with significant FE at low overpotential. *In situ* IR studies mapped the reaction pathways with each step and important intermediates for the formation of products at various potentials.

Conflicts of interest

There are no conflicts to declare.

Acknowledgements

Financial support from Department of Science and Technology (DST) (DST/TM/EWO/MI/CCUS/13(G) and DST/TMDEWO/CCUS/CoE/2020/JNCASR(c)), Jawaharlal Nehru Centre for Advanced Scientific Research (JNCASR) is gratefully acknowledged. SCP thanks DST for the Swarna Jayanti Fellowship (Grant Number: DST/SJF/CSA-02/2017-18). SS thanks JNCASR for her research fellowship. DB thanks UGC for his research fellowship. JR thanks IC3 for financial support.

References

- 1 S. C. Peter, *ACS Energy Lett.*, 2018, **3**, 1557–1561.
- 2 S. Roy, A. Cherevotan and S. C. Peter, *ACS Energy Lett.*, 2018, **3**, 1938–1966.
- 3 C. Xia, P. Zhu, Q. Jiang, Y. Pan, W. Liang, E. Stavitski, H. N. Alshareef and H. Wang, *Nat. Energy*, 2019, **4**, 776–785.
- 4 S. Overa, B. H. Ko, Y. Zhao and F. Jiao, *Acc. Chem. Res.*, 2022, **55**, 638–648.
- 5 C. Chen, X. Yan, R. Wu, Y. Wu, Q. Zhu, M. Hou, Z. Zhang, H. Fan, J. Ma, Y. Huang, J. Ma, X. Sun, L. Lin, S. Liu and B. Han, *Chem. Sci.*, 2021, **12**, 11914–11920.
- 6 D. Bagchi, S. Sarkar, A. K. Singh, C. P. Vinod and S. C. Peter, *ACS Nano*, 2022, **16**, 6185–6196.
- 7 J. Han, C. Long, J. Zhang, K. Hou, Y. Yuan, D. Wang, X. Zhang, X. Qiu, Y. Zhu, Y. Zhang, Z. Yang, S. Yan and Z. Tang, *Chem. Sci.*, 2020, **11**, 10698–10704.
- 8 Q. Liu, L. Wu, R. Jackstell and M. Beller, *Nat. Commun.*, 2015, **6**, 5933.
- 9 Y. Zheng, A. Vasileff, X. Zhou, Y. Jiao, M. Jaroniec and S.-Z. Qiao, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, 2019, **141**, 7646–7659.
- 10 Q. Zhu, X. Sun, D. Yang, J. Ma, X. Kang, L. Zheng, J. Zhang, Z. Wu and B. Han, *Nat. Commun.*, 2019, **10**, 3851.
- 11 D. T. Whipple and P. J. A. Kenis, *J. Phys. Chem. Lett.*, 2010, **1**, 3451–3458.
- 12 Y. Liu, S. Chen, X. Quan and H. Yu, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, 2015, **137**, 11631–11636.
- 13 A. Cherevotan, J. Raj, L. Dheer, S. Roy, S. Sarkar, R. Das, C. P. Vinod, S. Xu, P. Wells, U. V. Waghmare and S. C. Peter, *ACS Energy Lett.*, 2021, **6**, 509–516.
- 14 D. Bagchi, J. Raj, A. K. Singh, A. Cherevotan, S. Roy, K. S. Manoj, C. P. Vinod and S. C. Peter, *Adv. Mater.*, 2022, **34**, 2109426.
- 15 F. Yang, A. Chen, P. L. Deng, Y. Zhou, Z. Shahid, H. Liu and B. Y. Xia, *Chem. Sci.*, 2019, **10**, 7975–7981.
- 16 A. J. Garza, A. T. Bell and M. Head-Gordon, *ACS Catal.*, 2018, **8**, 1490–1499.
- 17 K. D. Yang, C. W. Lee, K. Jin, S. W. Im and K. T. Nam, *J. Phys. Chem. Lett.*, 2017, **8**, 538–545.
- 18 S. Ajmal, Y. Yang, M. A. Tahir, K. Li, A.-U.-R. Bacha, I. Nabi, Y. Liu, T. Wang and L. Zhang, *Catal. Sci. Technol.*, 2020, **10**, 4562–4570.
- 19 J. D. Medrano-García, R. Ruiz-Femenia and J. A. Caballero, *Comput. – Aided Chem. Eng.*, 2019, **46**, 145–150.
- 20 J. Nayak and P. Pal, A Green Process for Acetic Acid Production, *7th International Conference on Chemical, Ecology and Environmental Sciences (ICCEES'2015)*, Pattaya, Thailand, 2015, pp. 47–51, DOI: [10.13140/RG.2.1.4879.0883](https://doi.org/10.13140/RG.2.1.4879.0883).
- 21 A. D. Handoko, K. W. Chen and B. S. Yeo, *ACS Energy Lett.*, 2017, **2**, 2103–2109.
- 22 F. Franco, C. Rettenmaier, H. S. Jeon and B. Roldan Cuenya, *Chem. Soc. Rev.*, 2020, **49**, 6884–6946.
- 23 Y. Hori, C. Vayenas, R. White and M. Gamboa-Aldeco, *Electrochemical CO₂ Reduction on Metal Electrodes*, Springer, New York, 2008, pp. 89–189.
- 24 Z. Sun, Y. Hu, D. Zhou, M. Sun, S. Wang and W. Chen, *ACS Energy Lett.*, 2021, **6**, 3992–4022.
- 25 D. Karapinar, C. E. Creissen, J. G. Rivera de la Cruz, M. W. Schreiber and M. Fontecave, *ACS Energy Lett.*, 2021, **6**, 694–706.
- 26 J.-J. Lv, M. Jouny, W. Luc, W. Zhu, J.-J. Zhu and F. Jiao, *Adv. Mater.*, 2018, **30**, 1803111.
- 27 Y. Xu, F. Li, A. Xu, J. P. Edwards, S.-F. Hung, C. M. Gabardo, C. P. O'Brien, S. Liu, X. Wang, Y. Li, J. Wicks, R. K. Miao, Y. Liu, J. Li, J. E. Huang, J. Abed, Y. Wang, E. H. Sargent and D. Sinton, *Nat. Commun.*, 2021, **12**, 2932.
- 28 Y. Hori, I. Takahashi, O. Koga and N. Hoshi, *J. Phys. Chem. B*, 2002, **106**, 15–17.
- 29 Y. Hori, I. Takahashi, O. Koga and N. Hoshi, *J. Mol. Catal. A: Chem.*, 2003, **199**, 39–47.
- 30 E. R. Cave, J. H. Montoya, K. P. Kuhl, D. N. Abram, T. Hatsukade, C. Shi, C. Hahn, J. K. Nørskov and T. F. Jaramillo, *Phys. Chem. Chem. Phys.*, 2017, **19**, 15856–15863.
- 31 X. Zhu, J. Huang and M. Eikerling, *ACS Catal.*, 2021, **11**, 14521–14532.
- 32 W. Luo, J. Zhang, M. Li and A. Züttel, *ACS Catal.*, 2019, **9**, 3783–3791.
- 33 Y. Yang, M. Z. Ertem and L. Duan, *Chem. Sci.*, 2021, **12**, 4779–4788.
- 34 Y. Hori, H. Wakebe, T. Tsukamoto and O. Koga, *Electrochim. Acta*, 1994, **39**, 1833–1839.
- 35 B. Kumar, V. Atla, J. P. Brian, S. Kumari, T. Q. Nguyen, M. Sunkara and J. M. Spurgeon, *Angew. Chem., Int. Ed.*, 2017, **56**, 3645–3649.



- 36 A. Del Castillo, M. Alvarez-Guerra, J. Solla-Gullón, A. Sáez, V. Montiel and A. Irabien, *J. CO₂ Util.*, 2017, **18**, 222–228.
- 37 M.-Y. Lee, S. Ringe, H. Kim, S. Kang and Y. Kwon, *ACS Energy Lett.*, 2020, **5**, 2987–2994.
- 38 I. Grigioni, L. K. Sagar, Y. C. Li, G. Lee, Y. Yan, K. Bertens, R. K. Miao, X. Wang, J. Abed, D. H. Won, F. P. García de Arquer, A. H. Ip, D. Sinton and E. H. Sargent, *ACS Energy Lett.*, 2021, **6**, 79–84.
- 39 M. Nolan, *ACS Omega*, 2018, **3**, 13117–13128.
- 40 A. Walsh, D. J. Payne, R. G. Egdell and G. W. Watson, *Chem. Soc. Rev.*, 2011, **40**, 4455–4463.
- 41 R. J. Walker, A. Pougin, F. E. Oropeza, I. J. Villar-Garcia, M. P. Ryan, J. Strunk and D. J. Payne, *Chem. Mater.*, 2016, **28**, 90–96.
- 42 W. Ma, S. Xie, X.-G. Zhang, F. Sun, J. Kang, Z. Jiang, Q. Zhang, D.-Y. Wu and Y. Wang, *Nat. Commun.*, 2019, **10**, 892.
- 43 A. M. Appel, J. E. Bercaw, A. B. Bocarsly, H. Dobbek, D. L. DuBois, M. Dupuis, J. G. Ferry, E. Fujita, R. Hille, P. J. A. Kenis, C. A. Kerfeld, R. H. Morris, C. H. F. Peden, A. R. Portis, S. W. Ragsdale, T. B. Rauchfuss, J. N. H. Reek, L. C. Seefeldt, R. K. Thauer and G. L. Waldrop, *Chem. Rev.*, 2013, **113**, 6621–6658.
- 44 R. De, S. Gonglach, S. Paul, M. Haas, S. S. Sreejith, P. Gerschel, U.-P. Apfel, T. H. Vuong, J. Rabeah, S. Roy and W. Schöfberger, *Angew. Chem., Int. Ed.*, 2020, **59**, 10527–10534.
- 45 B. Zha, C. Li and J. Li, *J. Catal.*, 2020, **382**, 69–76.
- 46 X. Sun, Q. Zhu, X. Kang, H. Liu, Q. Qian, J. Ma, Z. Zhang, G. Yang and B. Han, *Green Chem.*, 2017, **19**, 2086–2091.
- 47 S. Zhu, T. Li, W.-B. Cai and M. Shao, *ACS Energy Lett.*, 2019, **4**, 682–689.
- 48 N. J. Firet and W. A. Smith, *ACS Catal.*, 2017, **7**, 606–612.
- 49 C. Genovese, C. Ampelli, S. Perathoner and G. J. G. C. Centi, *Green Chem.*, 2017, **19**, 2406–2415.
- 50 K. Kunimatsu, T. Senzaki, G. Samjeské, M. Tsushima and M. Osawa, *Electrochim. Acta*, 2007, **52**, 5715–5724.
- 51 S. Zhu, B. Jiang, W.-B. Cai and M. Shao, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, 2017, **139**, 15664–15667.
- 52 M. C. Figueiredo, I. Ledezma-Yanez and M. T. M. Koper, *ACS Catal.*, 2016, **6**, 2382–2392.
- 53 Y. Y. Birdja, E. Pérez-Gallent, M. C. Figueiredo, A. J. Göttle, F. Calle-Vallejo and M. T. M. Koper, *Nat. Energy*, 2019, **4**, 732–745.
- 54 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.
- 55 K. Chan, C. Tsai, H. A. Hansen and J. K. Nørskov, *ChemCatChem*, 2014, **6**, 1899–1905.
- 56 N. Martić, C. Reller, C. Macauley, M. Löffler, A. M. Reichert, T. Reichbauer, K.-M. Vetter, B. Schmid, D. McLaughlin, P. Leidinger, D. Reinisch, C. Vogl, K. J. J. Mayrhofer, I. Katsounaros and G. Schmid, *Energy Environ. Sci.*, 2020, **13**, 2993–3006.
- 57 Y. Luo, K. Zhang, Y. Li and Y. Wang, *InfoMat*, 2021, **3**, 1313–1332.
- 58 Z. Xing, L. Hu, D. S. Ripatti, X. Hu and X. Feng, *Nat. Commun.*, 2021, **12**, 136.
- 59 D. M. Weekes, D. A. Salvatore, A. Reyes, A. Huang and C. P. Berlinguette, *Acc. Chem. Res.*, 2018, **51**, 910–918.
- 60 M. Jouny, W. Luc and F. Jiao, *Ind. Eng. Chem. Res.*, 2018, **57**, 2165–2177.
- 61 Z. Zhang, L. Melo, R. P. Jansonius, F. Habibzadeh, E. R. Grant and C. P. Berlinguette, *ACS Energy Lett.*, 2020, **5**, 3101–3107.
- 62 W. Luc, X. Fu, J. Shi, J.-J. Lv, M. Jouny, B. H. Ko, Y. Xu, Q. Tu, X. Hu, J. Wu, Q. Yue, Y. Liu, F. Jiao and Y. Kang, *Nat. Catal.*, 2019, **2**, 423–430.

