

# Controlled metal Deposition on Flexible Polyethylene Substrates by Sputtering for CO<sub>2</sub> reduction

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# Project Overview

- ◆ **Goal:** To design and develop a protocol for deposition of metal on flexible electronic substrates for catalysis
- ◆ **Rationale:** High-efficient electrical devices like electrocatalysis need high surface area and highly conductive electrode arrays. One of the promising device architectures is the multi-layered metal thin films deposited on flexible electronic materials such as PE (polyethylene), graphene, nickel or aluminum foam, which allow for subsequent folding, packing, and device integration.



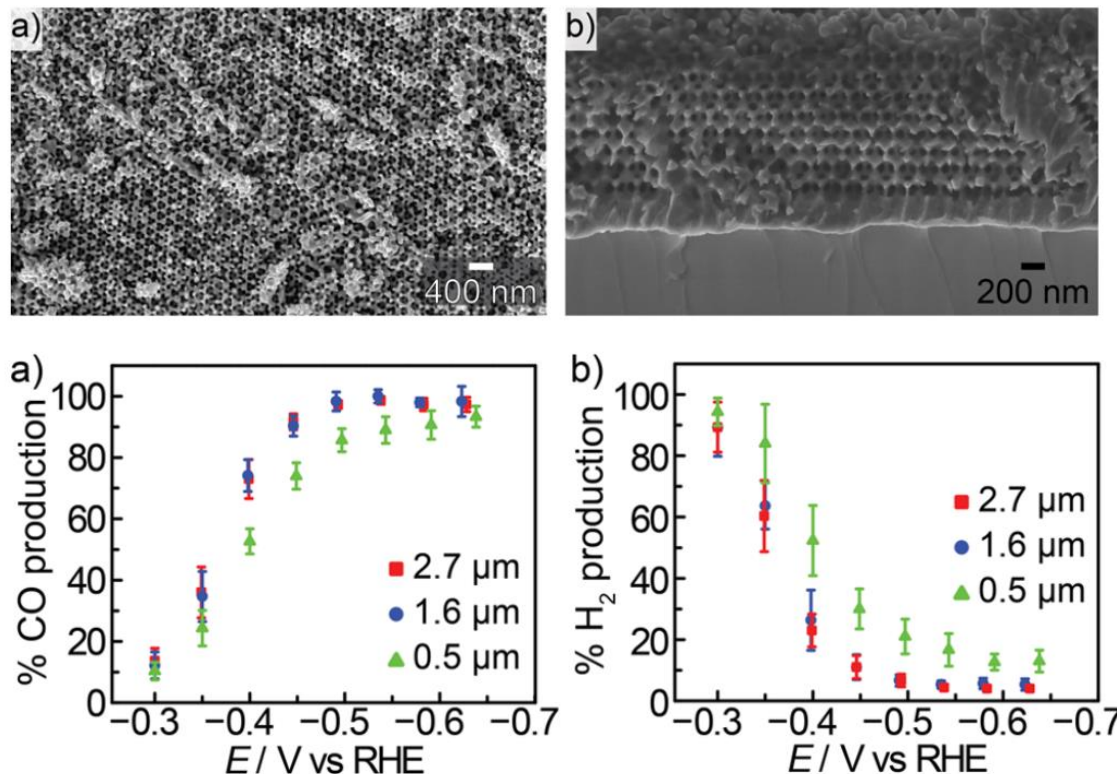
Lesker sputter

**Lesker is a load locked single wafer metal sputter providing flexible processing options for non-CMOS compatible materials.**

## Mesostructure-Induced Selectivity in CO<sub>2</sub> Reduction Catalysis

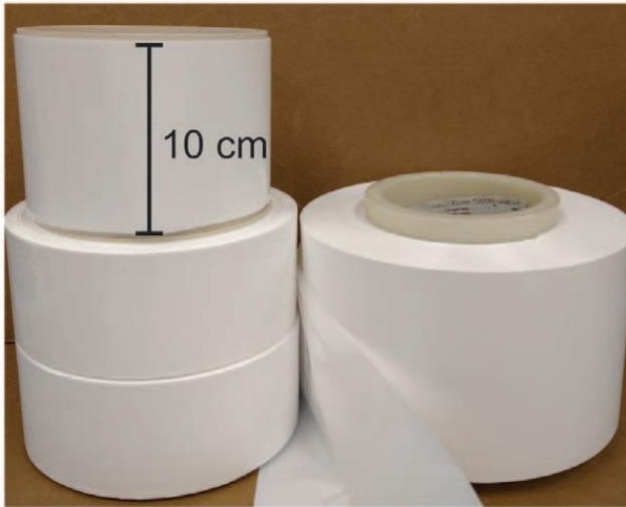
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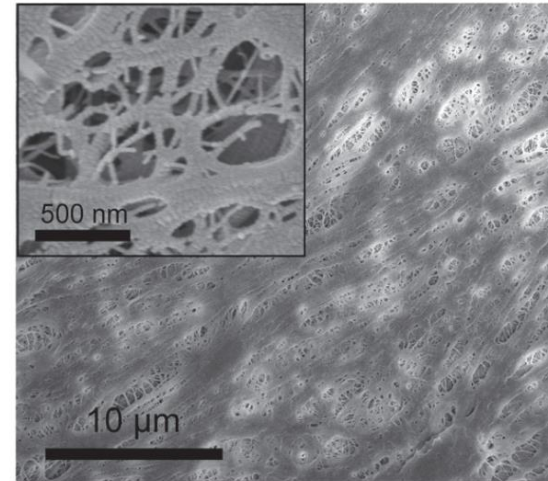


- Ordered **Au inverse opal (Au-IO) thin films** of varying thickness
- Forming **mesostructure** to modulate CO<sub>2</sub> reduction selectivity
- Increased **electrode porosity** improve selectivity for CO<sub>2</sub> reduction relative to HER

# Polyethylene: Battery Separator for Versatile Usage

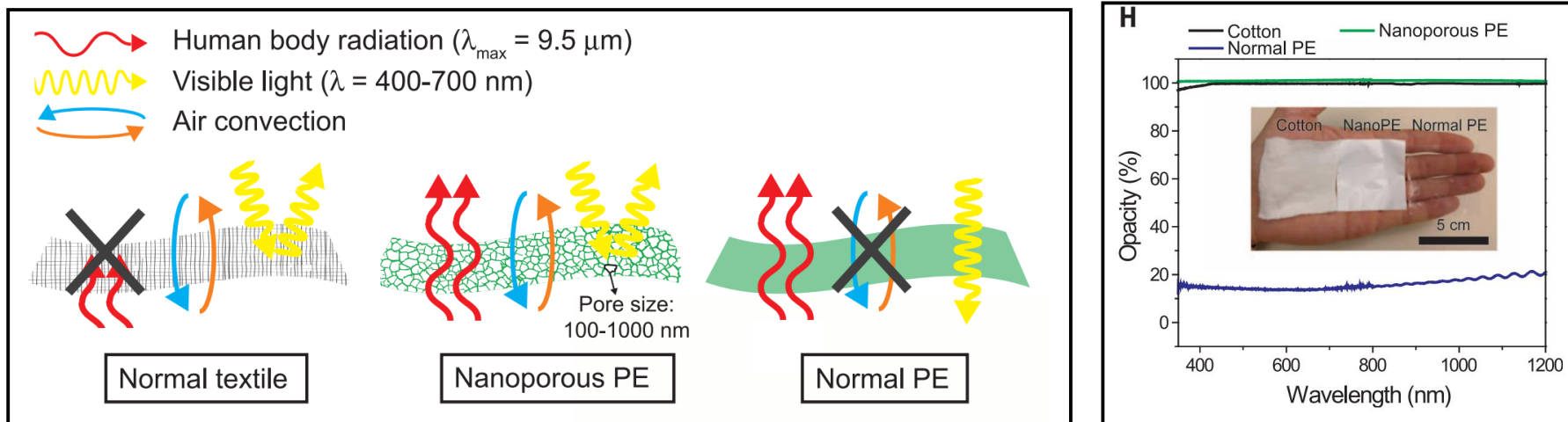


Commercial PE



SEM: The nanopores are 50 to 1000 nm in diameter

## Nanoporous polyethylene textile for radiative human body cooling



Po-Chun Hsu, ..., Yi Cui, *Science*. 2016, 353, 1019.

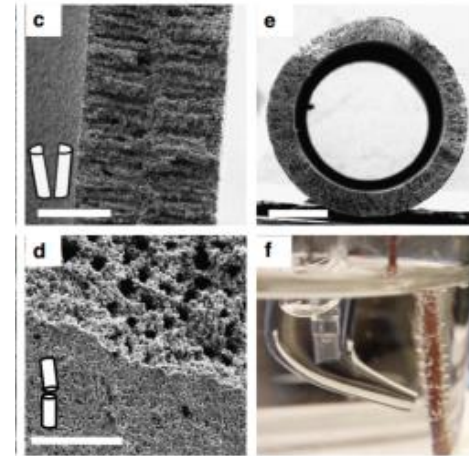
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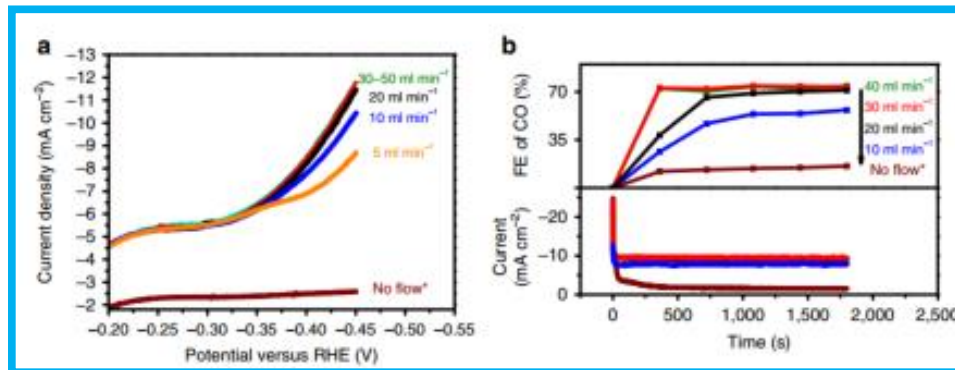
DOI: 10.1038/ncomms10748 OPEN

## Three-dimensional porous hollow fibre copper electrodes for efficient and high-rate electrochemical carbon dioxide reduction

Recep Kas<sup>1</sup>, Khalid Khazzal Hummadi<sup>1,2</sup>, Ruud Kortlever<sup>3</sup>, Patrick de Wit<sup>4</sup>, Alexander Milbrat<sup>1,5</sup>, Mieke W.J. Luiten-Olieman<sup>4</sup>, Nieck E. Benes<sup>4</sup>, Marc T.M. Koper<sup>3</sup> & Guido Mul<sup>1</sup>

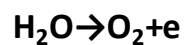
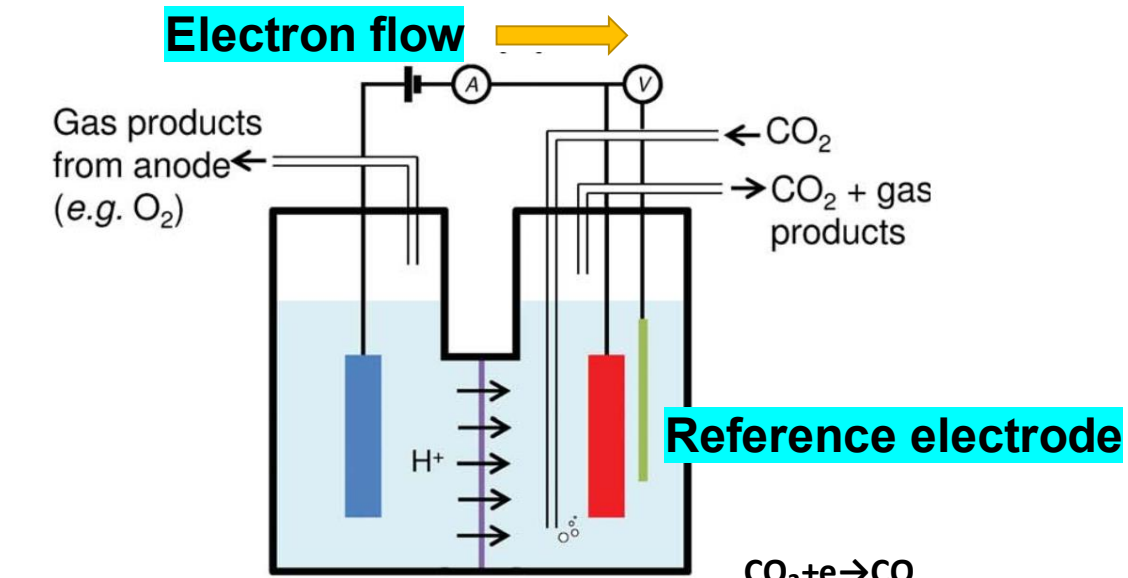


outer diameter  $1.55 \pm 0.1$  mm  
inner diameter  $1.3 \pm 0.05$  mm



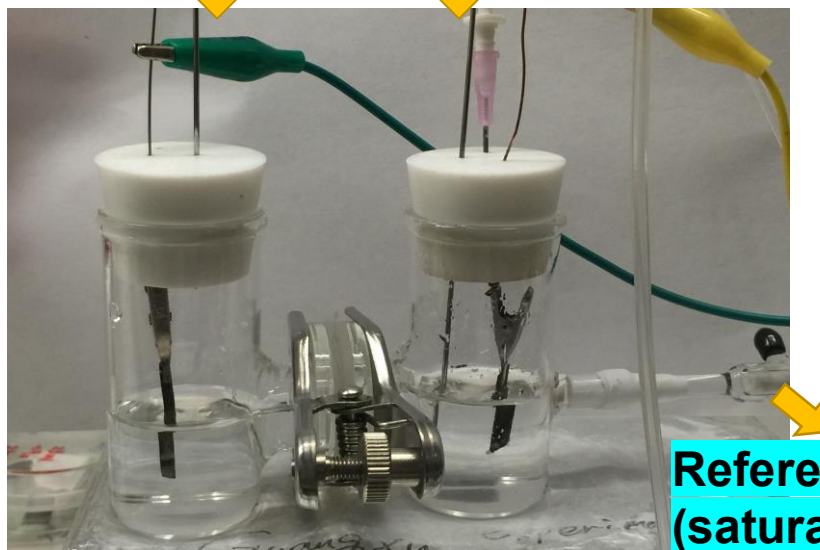
- CO<sub>2</sub> was purged from the inside out of the fiber with pressure
- The FE of CO depends on the efficiency of mass transfer of CO<sub>2</sub> to the electrode surface
- Slow desorption rate of CO inhibits the hydrogen evolution reaction

# How to evaluate CO<sub>2</sub> reduction performance : 3-electrode Cell



**Counter electrode (Pt)**

**Working electrode**



**Reference electrode (saturated calomel electrode)**

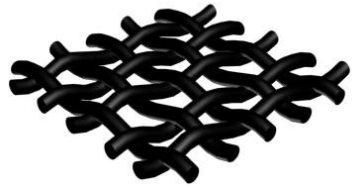
Measurement Parameter:

CO } → Gas chromatography  
H<sub>2</sub> }

CO<sub>2</sub> flow rate → Flow meter

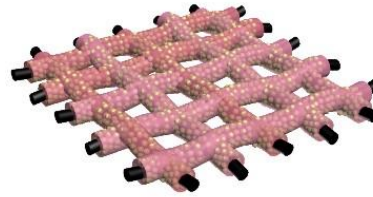
Electron flow in the circuit

**Faradaic Efficiency**



Polyethylene (PE) membrane

Deposition



Au deposited on PE fibers

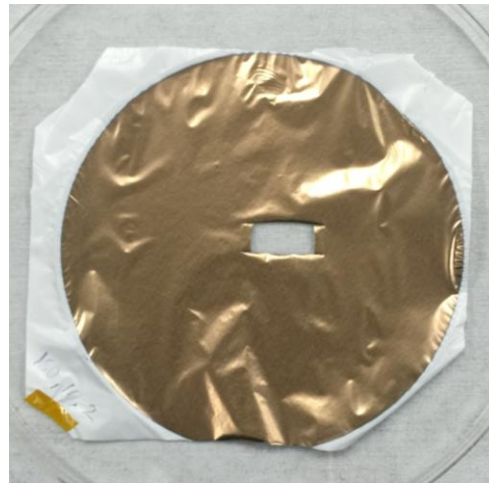


## Advantages for Au sputtered on PE

- Well-distributed Au → Low resistance, good conductivity
- Without extra addition of carbon → Increased CO<sub>2</sub> reduction selectivity
- Au deposited to fibers, nano- and micro-structure → More CO<sub>2</sub> reduction catalytic sites
- Fast fabrication → Scale-up production
- Flexibility → Tuning of CO<sub>2</sub> diffusion

# Sputtered Au on PE with thickness control

Group	Target	Power (W)	Pressure (mTorr)	Time (min)	Thickness calibration (nm)	Resistance ( $\Omega$ )
1	<b>Au</b>	150	10	<b>5</b>	<b>50</b>	1~2
2	<b>Au</b>	150	10	<b>2</b>	<b>20</b>	4~5
3	<b>Au</b>	150	10	<b>1</b>	<b>10</b>	100~200
4	<b>Au</b>	150	10	<b>0.5</b>	<b>5</b>	too large



**Thickness** 5 nm

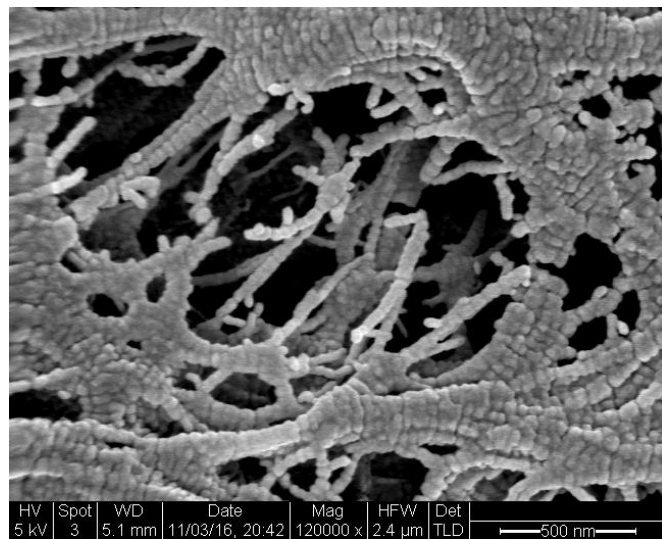
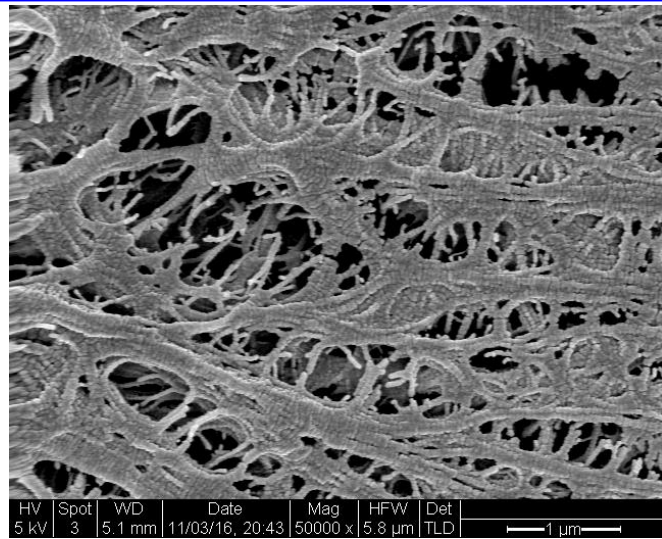
**10 nm**

**20 nm**

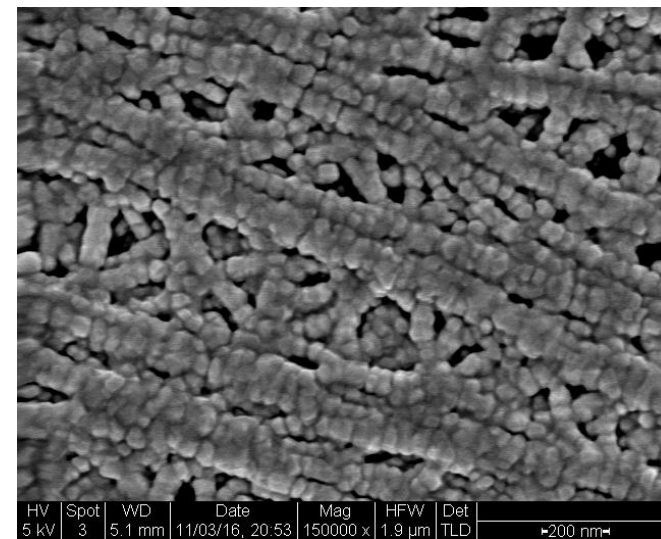
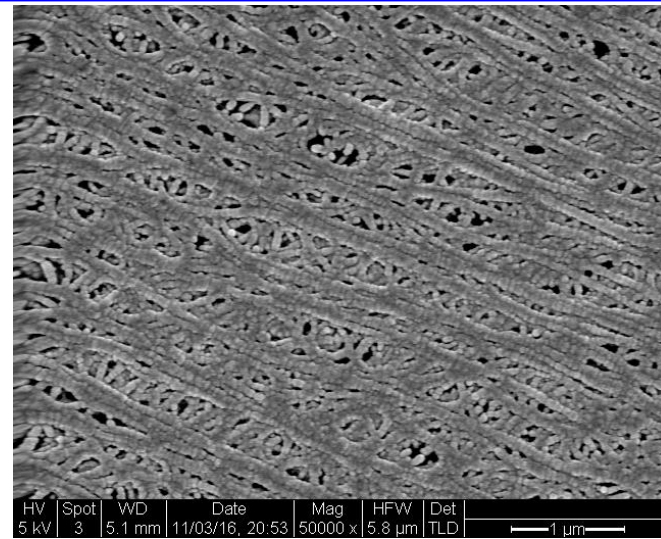
**50 nm**



# SEM image for Sputtered Au on PE



**20 nm**

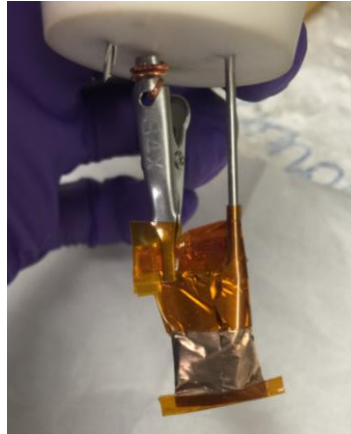


**50 nm**

# Multi-layer Au/PE confined device



Punch pores with needle to allow gas and electrolyte flow



Sealed top and bottom to push CO<sub>2</sub> flow through the multi-layer Au/PE



Au/PE CO<sub>2</sub> confined device

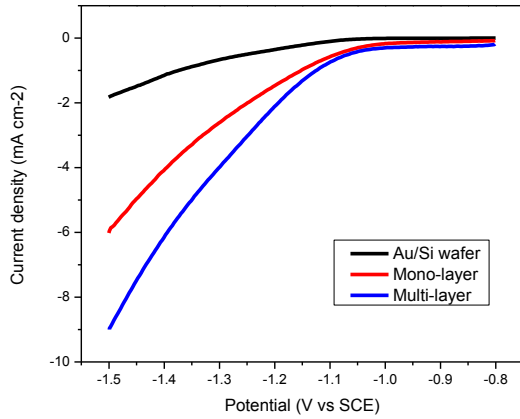
CO<sub>2</sub>  
bubble in

CO bubble  
out

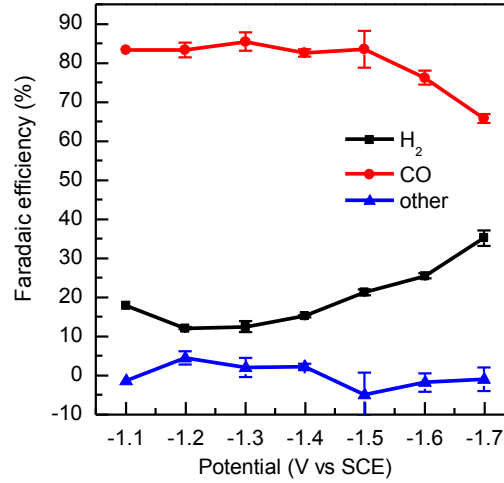
Device design

- High surface area by PE nanostructure
- Increased reactive site from sealed device
- Diffusional limitations imposed by **multilayer gas/electrolyte confined** device

# Results

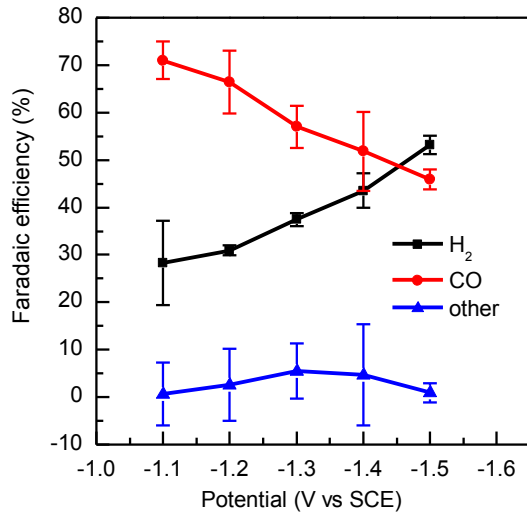


Linear polarization curves

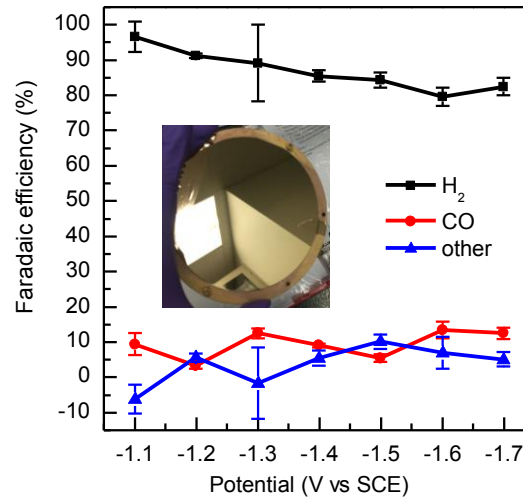


Multi-layer Au/PE confined device

At -1.3V, CO<sub>2</sub> FE=86±3%



Mono-layer Au/PE



Mono-layer Au/Si wafer

# Control of thickness and particle size

DOE

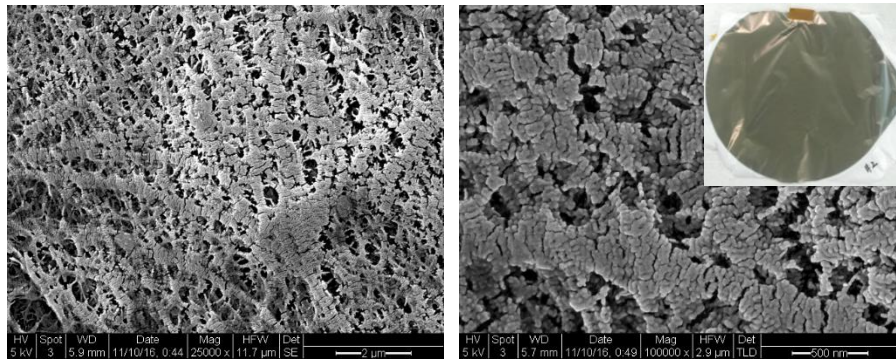
(Power, Pressure)

-- 50, 3		+ 250,3
	150 W, 10 mTorr	
-+ 50,50		++ 250,50

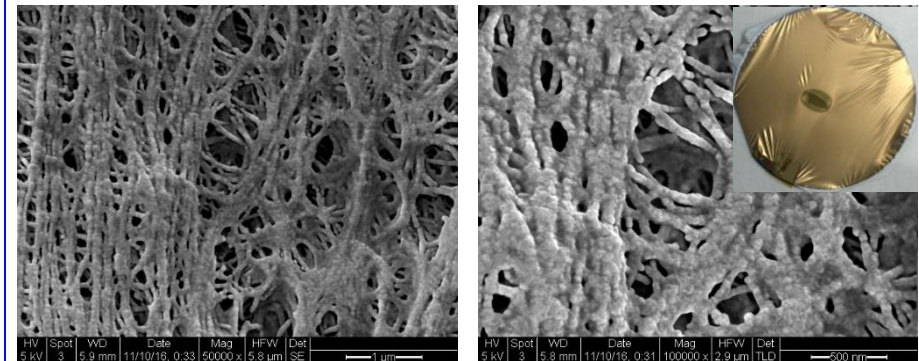
Group	Target	Power (W)	Pressure (mTorr)	Time (min)
1	Au	150	10	2
2	Au	50	3	2
3	Au	250	3	2
4	Au	50	50	2
5	Au	250	250	2



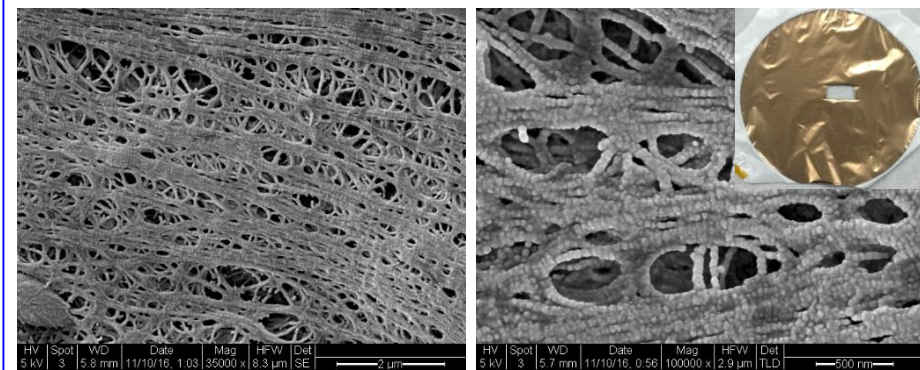
# Control of thickness and particle size



50 W, 3 mTorr



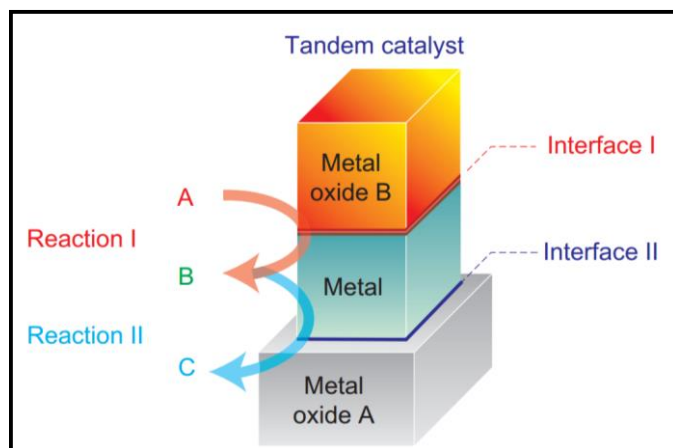
250 W, 3 mTorr



150 W, 10 mTorr

--		+-
50, 3		250,3
	150 W, 10 mTorr, 20nm	
-+		++
50,50		250,50

Electrocatalysts in tandem may enable sequential reactions catalyzed by different interfaces in series towards final desired products selectively .

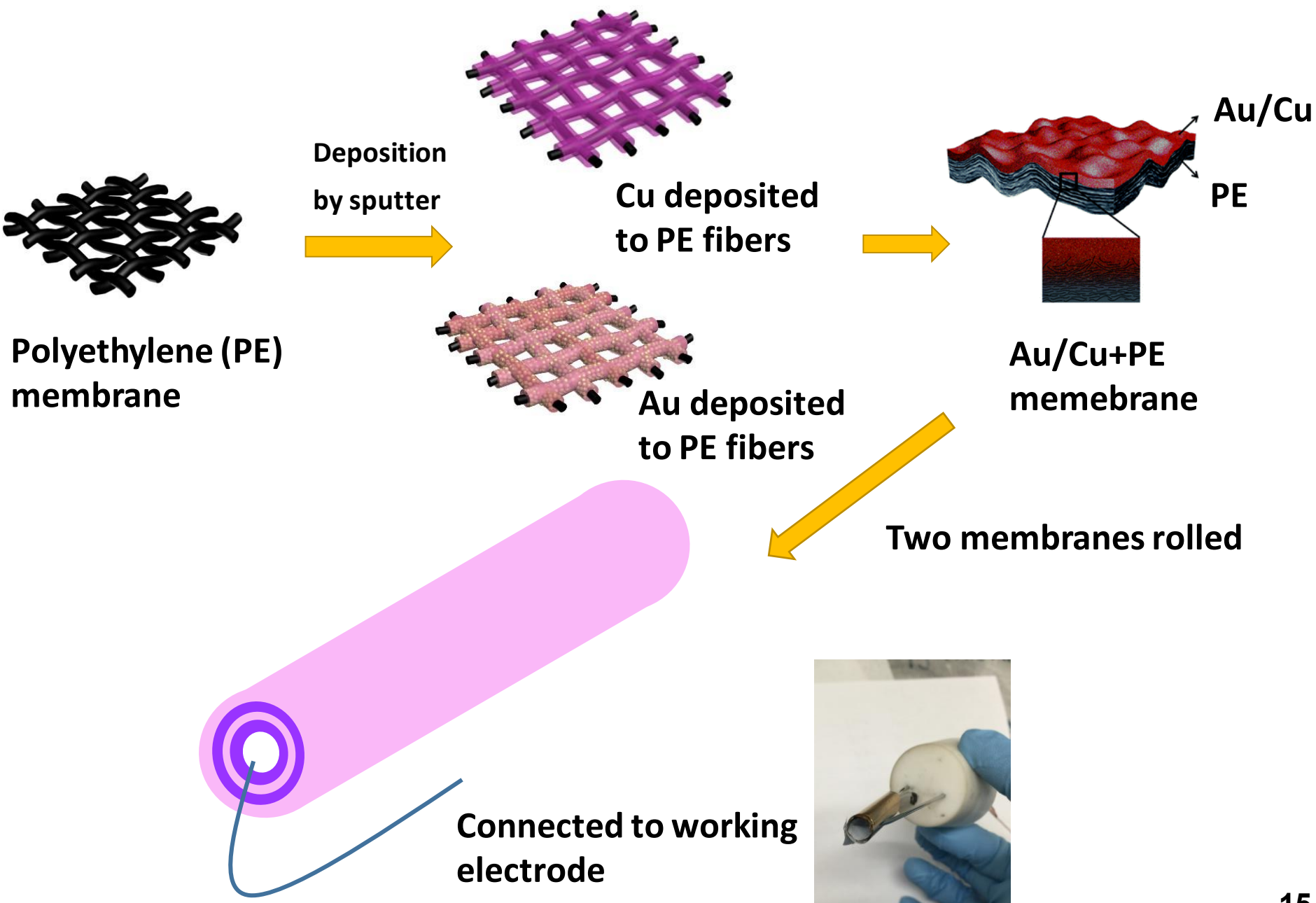


The electrocatalysis should take advantage of properties of both metals as to different selectivity.

**Au** for  $\text{CO}_2 \rightarrow \text{CO}$

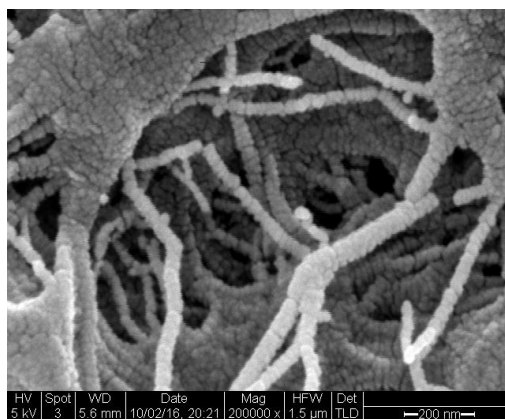
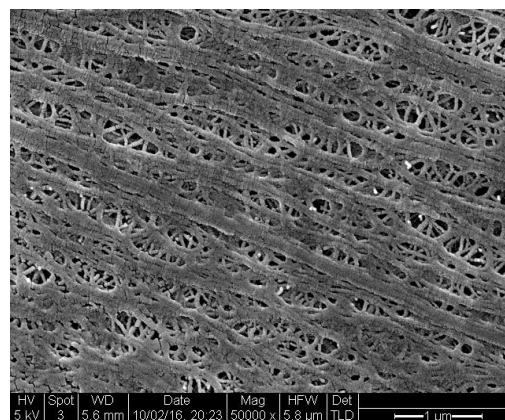
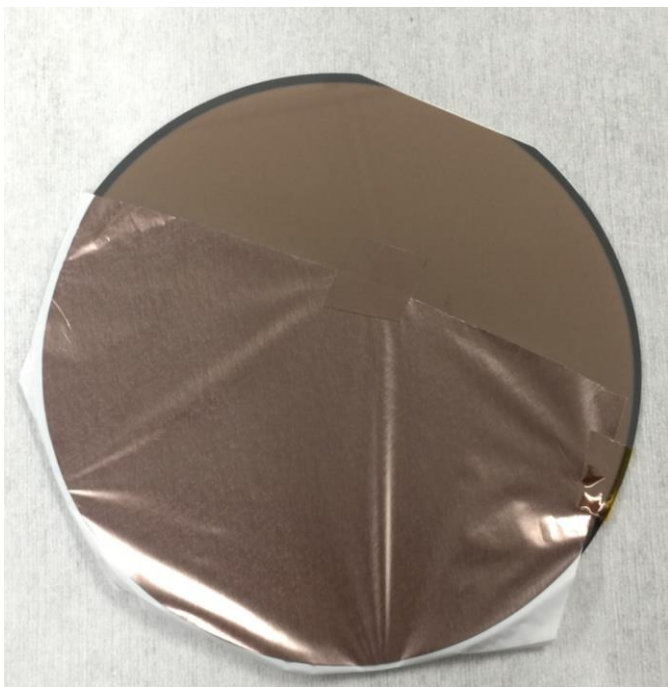
**Cu** for  $\text{CO} \rightarrow$  subsequent hydrocarbon product

# Scheme for tandem reaction

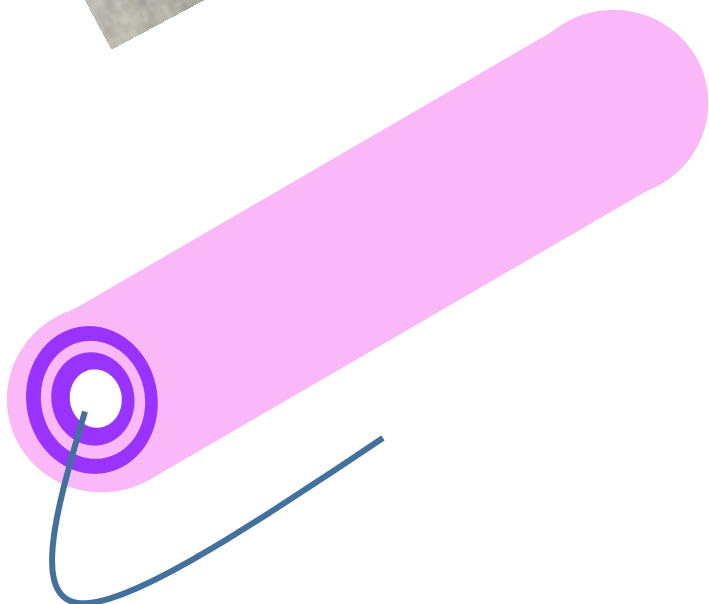
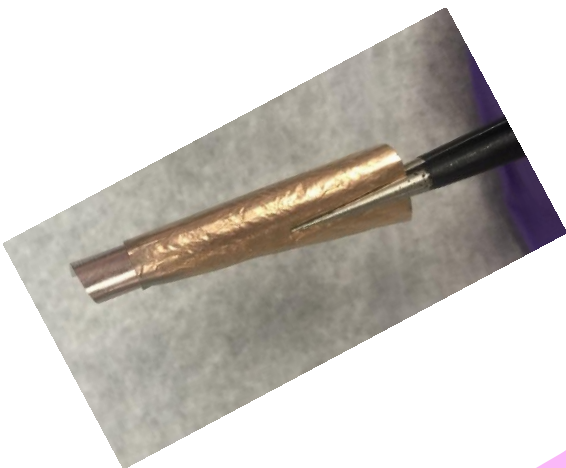


# Sputtered Cu on PE and Si wafer

Cu	Power(W)	Pressure (mTorr)	Time(min)	Resistance( $\Omega$ )
#1	150	10	5	15
#2	150	10	2	200
#3	150	10	1	Too large





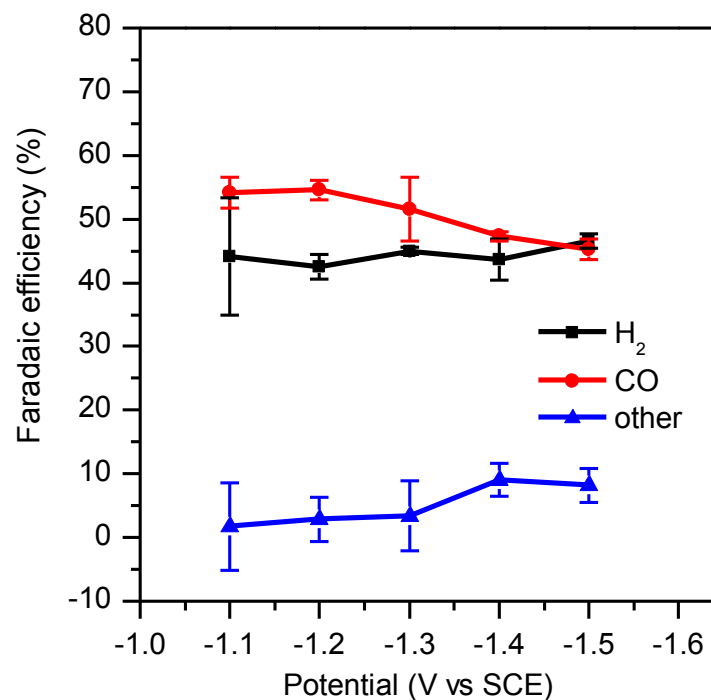


Connected to working electrode

**Challenges:**  
Cu has a different optimized voltage for successive tandem reaction to convert CO to CH<sub>4</sub> and liquid product

**Solution:**

- ❖ Optimized same voltage for both Au/Cu
- ❖ Two bias voltages



At **-1.2 V vs SCE**,  
CO<sub>2</sub> Faradaic Efficiency = ~ **55%**

- ❖ Cu, Cu<sub>2</sub>O, CuO
- ❖ Particle size

# Acknowledgements

- Prof. Howe for making this course an excellent combination of theory and practice
- Mentors: Xiaoqing Xu, Antonio J Ricco, Hye Ryoung Lee
- TA: Caitlin Chapin
- All staff mentors and industry mentors for giving insightful advice!