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Theoretical Investigation on the Electroreduction of CO₂ to Methanol on Stepped Cu-based Alloy (211) Surfaces

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A systematic investigation of CO₂ electroreduction to CH₃OH on copper-based alloys stepped (211) surfaces was performed using density functional theory calculations associated with the standard hydrogen electrode model. The interaction of the key C_xH_yO_z intermediates is shown to be related to the CO adsorption energy due to the similar charge transfer characteristics of the C–O bond in CO and those intermediates. The overpotential, the limiting-potential elementary step, and selectivity to CH₄, CH₃OH, and HCOOH are determined. The competitive reaction of H₂ evolution is also investigated. The results demonstrate that the CO protonation is the limiting-potential step on most surfaces, with the exception on Cu₃Au and Cu₃Co surfaces. Methanol production is favorable on Cu₃Pd and Cu₃Pt surfaces, yet they show high overpotential (~0.7 V). In spite of the excessive strong CO interaction on some surfaces, the overpotential may be reduced on the surface which is able to decouple the CO adsorption energy and HCO/COH adsorption energy. The key of methanol selectivity is CH₂OH intermediate formation favorability associated with the preference of CH₂OH protonation at the C atom over the O atom. The calculations reveal that the electroreduction activity on Cu-based alloys catalysts do not show a volcano-type relation as was previously found on pure metal catalysts.

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