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► **To cite this version:**

Jacques Simonet. Large-scale cathodic carboxylation of copper surfaces. *Electrochemistry Communications*, Elsevier, 2017, 76, pp.67-70. 10.1016/j.elecom.2017.01.018 . hal-01475819

HAL Id: hal-01475819

<https://hal-univ-rennes1.archives-ouvertes.fr/hal-01475819>

Submitted on 4 Jul 2017

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Large-scale cathodic carboxylation of copper surfaces

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Abstract

Large scale carboxylation of copper can easily be achieved by reduction of CO₂ solubilised in aprotic polar solvents in the presence of tetramethylammonium salts (TMeA⁺X⁻). Carbon dioxide could be inserted into the metal matrix (presumably in the form of the carbon dioxide anion radical) at high surface concentrations (up to 10⁻⁷ mole cm⁻²), most probably organized in multi-layers. With significant amounts of electricity (>0.1 x 10⁻² C cm⁻²), this cathodic procedure leads to an impressive corrosion phenomenon. Importantly, the interfacial carboxylation of copper may efficiently protect the interface against anodic corrosion (gain up to $\Delta E \approx + 1.3$ V). Moreover, the insertion process is reversible and anodic oxidation leads to release of gaseous CO₂. Lastly, the external poly-carboxylated layers can easily be tailored to produce a variety of chemically modified interfaces.

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Key Words: Cathodic doping of copper; Carboxylation of copper; Carbon dioxide electro-reduction; Electrochemically modified surfaces; Metal-carbonaceous composites.

1. Introduction

Carbon dioxide is known to react under a wide range of cathodic processes and many papers have recently been published on its catalytic reduction at different metallic surfaces [1-14]. Contributions based on the reduction of CO₂ to methanol, carbon monoxide, methane or salts such as oxalates might appear as a partial solution to decreasing the environmental nuisance of this effluent. The electrochemical reactivity of this molecule might possibly be employed for valorization of this pollutant via reduction processes or other modes of sequestration in conducting solids. Moreover, the electrophilicity of CO₂ has also been used to promote efficient reactions with different allotropic forms of carbon under cathodic activation in aprotic media. In this way, cathodically doped graphite, glassy carbon and graphene can be powerfully transformed into carboxylated materials [15-16].

Additionally, a recent development might permit the reduction and/or reversible sequestration of CO₂ into transition metals, as recently demonstrated with gold and silver [17,

18], with the concomitant creation of carboxylated layers at the surface of these metals, allowing facile surface functionalization. Although this work is still in progress, many metals might exhibit similar carboxylation and reversible CO₂ sequestration behaviours. The present report on the reactivity of copper should be considered essentially as a preview of the ability of copper to be carboxylated to a large extent. Additionally, this metal, which is of considerable interest in organic chemistry as a catalyst and as a reducing species toward carbon–bromide bonds [19], could be used as an electrode up to +1.2 V vs. an Ag/AgCl electrode when the surface has been carboxylated and then easily transformed into chemically modified layers. Other materials, including platinum, palladium, rhodium, iron, titanium, cobalt and nickel, appear to show promising results, but are not discussed in this paper. Importantly, in some ways, the cathodic CO₂ insertion in copper discussed here may be viewed as a chemically reversible procedure that could possibly be put into practice to selectively extract CO₂ from certain conducting fluids.

2. Strategy and experimental conditions

In the classical chemical literature, the catalytic conversion of carbon dioxide into renewable fuel chemicals (CO₂ saturated at room temperature in aqueous solutions or in organic polar solvents mixed with proton donors) was generally achieved using smooth transition metal electrodes as catalysts, but rarely with good selectivity [1]. In contrast, a totally different approach is presented here which concerns experiments conducted in *dry polar aprotic solvents* and containing *exclusively* tetra-methylammonium salts (TMeA⁺X⁻, essentially associated with tetrafluoroborate, sulphate and perchlorate). Iodides, bromides, and chlorides could be used as well, but part of the present study also concerns the behavior of the electrode within the anodic range, and it appears judicious to leave halides aside for the time being. Moreover, tetramethylammonium TMeA⁺ salts were used in the present paper because no β-protons are available in the TMeA⁺ cation (ie there is no possibility of a Hofmann elimination) to protonate the CO₂ anion radical regarded as the main transient in the electrochemical process. Na⁺ could also be used, but is not described in this communication. The choice of tetramethylammonium TMeA⁺ salts is very possibly the origin of the successful process described hereafter with Cu. Additionally, the small size of the TMeA⁺ ion may increase the rate of insertion inside the solid bulk.

In the present report, 0.1 M solutions of tetramethylammonium tetrafluoroborate in dimethylformamide (DMF) were exclusively employed. Chemicals were purchased from

Aldrich (synthesis quality). Therefore, DMF was used as received (water content <1000 ppm). All electrochemical experiments were performed under an inert atmosphere by bubbling argon through the solution. The electrolytic solution was saturated with CO₂ (purchased from Air Liquide) by bubbling for 5 min at room temperature. Carbon dioxide was used as a saturated solution in DMF (0.199 mol L⁻¹ at room temperature [19]).

Potentials are all referred to an aqueous Ag/AgCl/KCl_{sat} electrode. The electrochemical instrumentation has been described previously [15-16].

The copper electrodes (disk diameter: 1.5 and 2 mm) used in the voltammetry have apparent surface areas of 1.8 and 3.2 mm², respectively. Before use, the electrode surfaces were carefully polished with silicon carbide paper (Struers 500 and 1200) or with Norton polishing paper (type 02 and 03) and rinsed with water, then with alcohol and lastly with acetone. After repeated scans or fixed potential electrolyses, the electrodes and metallic plates (exclusive use of pristine copper of purity 99.98%) were sonicated for two minutes in water. Finally, before analysis, the electrodes were dried under a hot air flow for about 30s. The coulometry measurements and electrolyses reported in this work were carried out using a three-electrode, two-compartment cell with a total catholyte volume of about 5 ml.

3. Carboxylation of copper

The copper plates and polished Cu micro-electrodes were first rinsed with aqueous 0.1 M sulfuric acid, washed with water, and finally dried at 60°C. They may then be easily carboxylated. When large amounts of CO₂ are inserted into the metal, the facile anodic oxidation of Cu at $E \geq 0.2$ V should prevent *a priori* any reliable anodic quantifications that concern superficial concentrations of trapped CO₂, as previously noted with gold [18].

Figure 1

However, under the conditions specified in Figure 1, copper surface carboxylation was successfully achieved in the course of repeated scans. The cathodic reduction (first scan) exhibits two broad steps, the first being assigned to the reduction of the adsorbed CO₂. After several scans between 0V and -2.0V, the electrode surface was totally deactivated, presumably owing to the reaction of the CO₂ anion radicals with the copper surface. Fixed

potential electrolyses carried out with Cu sheets showed progressive corrosion of the surface (Figure 2A and 2B). The surface as modified after only one cathodic scan could be indirectly functionalized with amino-acceptors (such as 1-aminoanthraquinone) or with 2-bromomethylantraquinone, making it possible to indirectly estimate, via grafting of π -acceptors, the apparent level of surface carboxylation ($\Gamma_{\text{CO}_2} \approx 3 \pm 2 \times 10^{-9} \text{ mol cm}^{-2}$). FTIR analysis (absorption: 1780 cm^{-1} , stretching $\nu(\text{C}=\text{O})$; 1150 cm^{-1} , $\nu(\text{C}-\text{O})$; 950 cm^{-1} , $\square(\text{O}-\text{H})$) confirmed the reactivity of Cu surfaces towards CO_2 . Lastly, the carboxylation procedure led to strongly hydrophilic interfaces (Figure 2C) that remained quite stable over time.

Figure 2

4. Anodic Cu passivation via carboxylation

The cathodic carboxylation process produces an efficient passivation of the Cu surface even when small amounts of electricity are applied, and reveals the high efficiency of the method. This is depicted in Figure 3. Therefore, after a single cathodic sweep down to -2.0 V (part A) – reduction of CO_2 at Cu according to step **a**, the subsequent anodic exploration can reach quite a positive potential ($+1.2\text{V}$) without observing any corrosion of copper (part B). By contrast, a sharp step **b** is observed (first anodic scan only) which is assigned to the specific oxidation of the carboxylate interface, similar to a process observed [18] with gold, which is known not to corrode within this potential range. The integration of the peak allows the thickness of the carboxylate layer to be estimated (based on a one-electron process possibly assigned to the cleavage of the $\text{Cu}-\text{CO}_2$ bond). Coulometric values obtained over the course of several experiments then gave $\Gamma_{\text{CO}_2} = 1.5 \pm 2 \times 10^{-7} \text{ mole cm}^{-2}$, which can be interpreted as the total disappearance of a thick carboxylated multilayer. This value can be compared with the amount of electricity injected in the course of the reduction (obtained according to A) which gives $\Gamma_{\text{CO}_2} = 4 \pm 1 \times 10^{-7} \text{ mole cm}^{-2}$. The values are quite comparable and any discrepancy could be explained by the fast concomitant cathodic corrosion depicted in Figure 2B.

The anodic pulse allows the total decarboxylation of the metal and permits the regeneration of a clean Cu interface. Under these conditions, one might obtain strongly reactive copper interfaces (similarly to the spirit of reference [20] under a quite heavy process, generating Cu^* strongly active toward organic electrophiles such as $\text{R}-\text{Br}$ s) in polar solvents after getting rid of any residual CO_2 by simple bubbling of argon. This could be applied to the surface modification of other transition metals in which CO_2 insertion is observed.

5. Conclusion

The cathodic carboxylation of copper under the experimental conditions given above allow the reversible formation of thick $\{\text{Cu-CO}_2^-\text{TMeA}^+\}$ multi-layers which may be removed by a simple and efficient anodic process. The method could be considered as a facile process to temporarily store CO_2 in a transition metal. Moreover, the efficient insertion of carbon dioxide in its reduced form (associated to a bulky ammonium cation or an alkaline metal cation like Na^+ or K^+) during extensive electrolyses would provoke a deep burst and corrosion of the pristine Cu surface. The granular aspect of the produced surface can be seen as a conglomerate of micro-particles carboxylated (size < 100 nm) at the surface which can be easily scratched off the transitory interface. The bursting of the interface by means of internal carboxylation concomitantly with the insertion of the salt makes it possible to extract the Cu nanoparticles, as depicted in Scheme1. This assumes a continuous degradation of the surface and depends on the applied potential. The generated copper boundaries showed a strong wetting ability. A pristine, clean and very active Cu surface, free of oxides, can easily be generated by anodic oxidation at $E < +1.3$ V. The present electrochemical method could be compared with the purely organic approach proposed by Rieke [20] (reduction of CuI-PBu_3 using preformed lithium naphthalenide), allowing the formation of a copper interface reactive toward organic electrophiles.

Figure 3

Scheme 1

Figure captions

Figure 1 Cathodic carboxylation of smooth copper. Electrolyte: DMF + TMeABF₄ (0.1 M). Cu electrode surface area: 1.8 mm². Scan rate: 100 mV s⁻¹. Visualization of the first six cathodic sweeps up to -2.2 V, leading to an almost complete disappearance of the current.

Figure 2: Reduction of CO_2 saturated at room temperature in DMF containing TMeABF₄ (0.1 M) at -1.8 V. Amount of electricity: 10^{-2} C cm⁻².

(A) and (B): Evidence of impressive corrosion of the metal, presumably provoked by the insertion of $\{\text{CO}_2^{\bullet-}, \text{TMA}^+\}$ that depends on the amount of electricity injected. White zones mark the original edges of pristine Cu.

(C): Generation of hydrophilic surfaces by means of an efficient and dense carboxylation of copper. *Right*: water deposited on smooth copper (no wetting). *Left*: water droplets on the carboxylated surface (extensive wetting).

Figure 3: Carboxylation of smooth copper micro-electrode. Area: 3.2 mm^2 . Electrolyte: DMF + TMeABF₄ (0.1 M). Scan rate: 50 mV s^{-1} . (A) First cathodic scan immediately followed by (B) showing two successive recurrent oxidation sweeps up to +1.5 V within the interval 0V to +1.5 V (beware that cathodic and anodic potential scales are different).

Scheme 1: Cathodic carboxylation of copper followed by swelling and interface bursting with emission of micro-nodules assigned to functionalized Cu NPs. The black profiles correspond to thickly carboxylated Cu interfaces.

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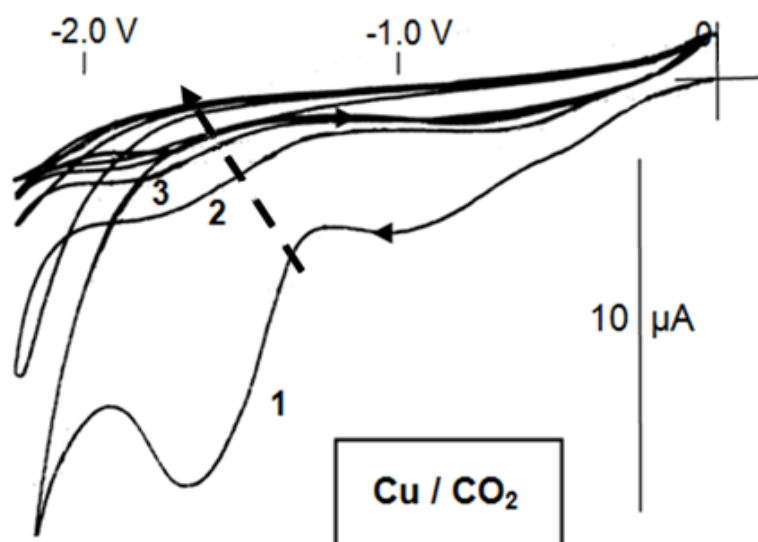


Figure 1

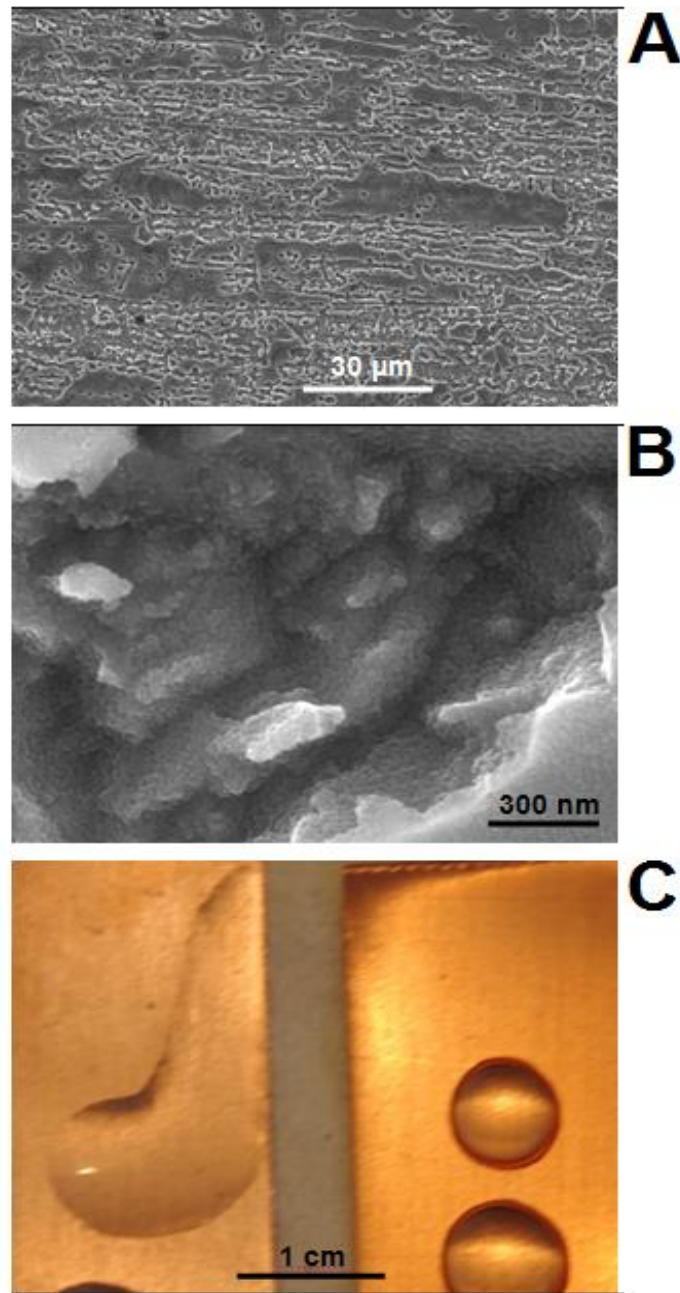


Figure 2

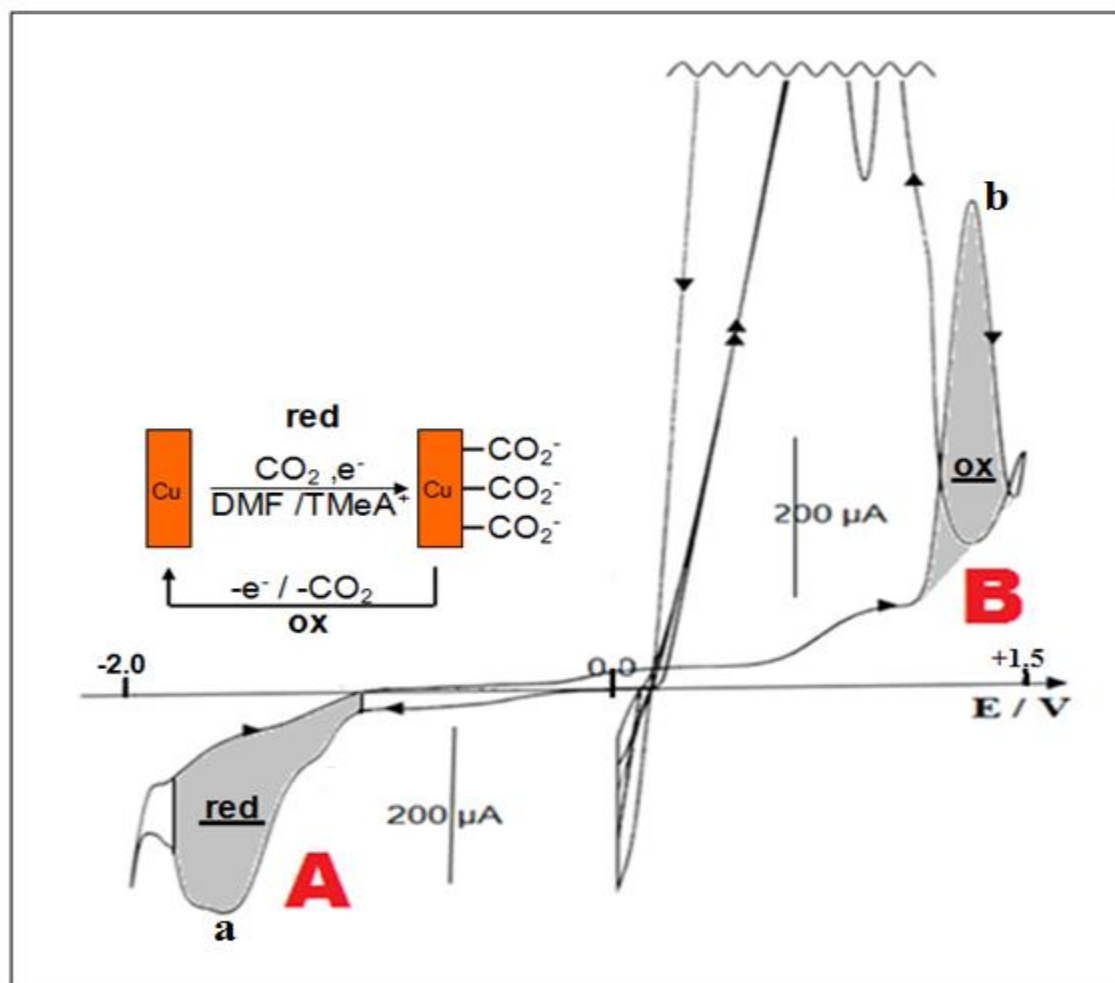
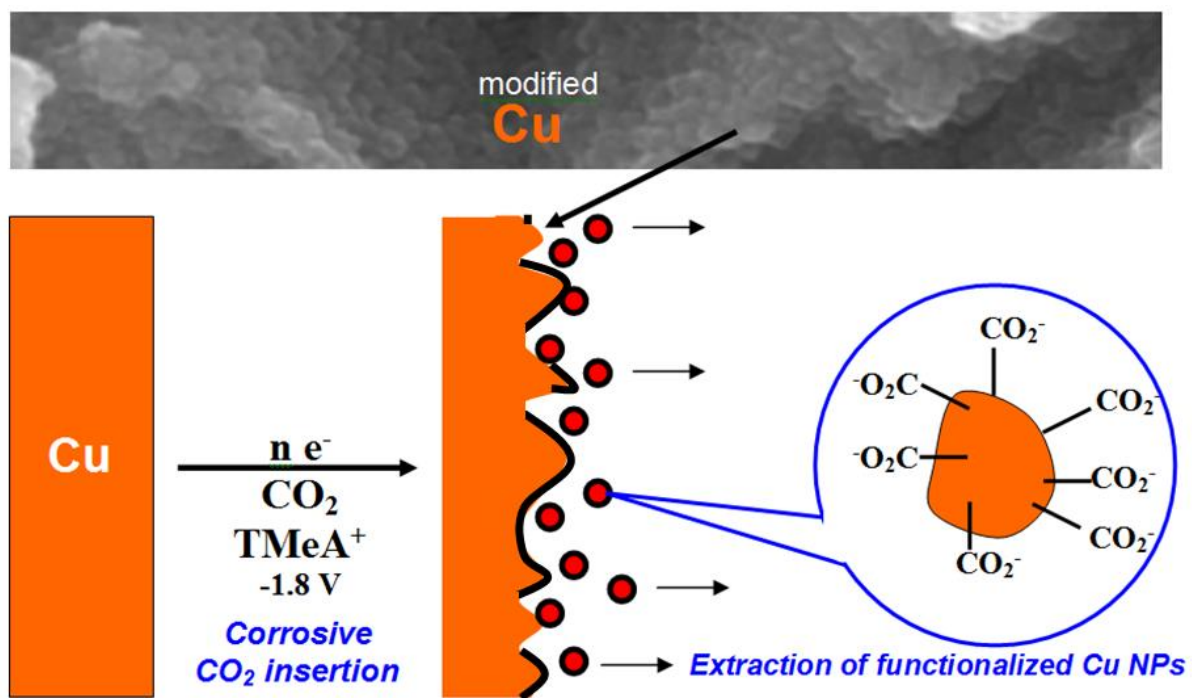
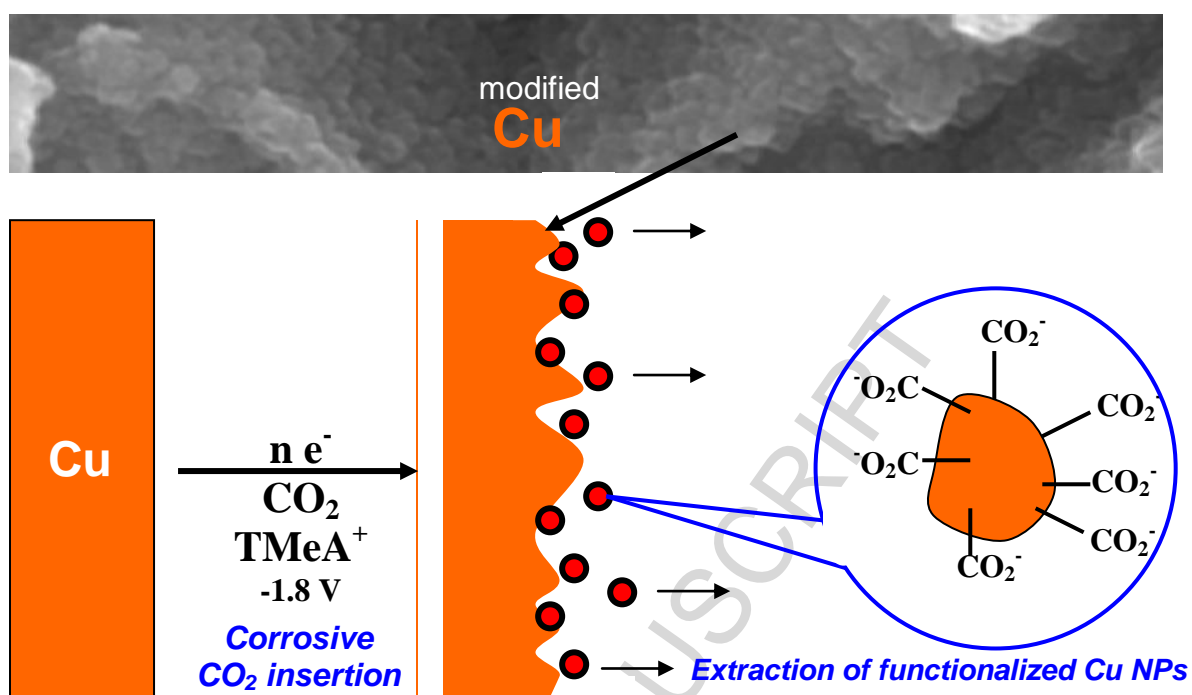


Figure 3



Scheme 1



Graphical Abstract

Highlights

- Copper is chemically modified by cathodic insertion of carbon dioxide.
- Experimental conditions permit the insertion of the CO_2 anion radical.
- A “reversible” carboxylation/de-carboxylation process is revealed.
- Coverage of the Cu surface by carboxylates results in a strongly hydrophilic material.
- Chemical insertion of the reduced form of CO_2 causes bursting of the Cu metal.