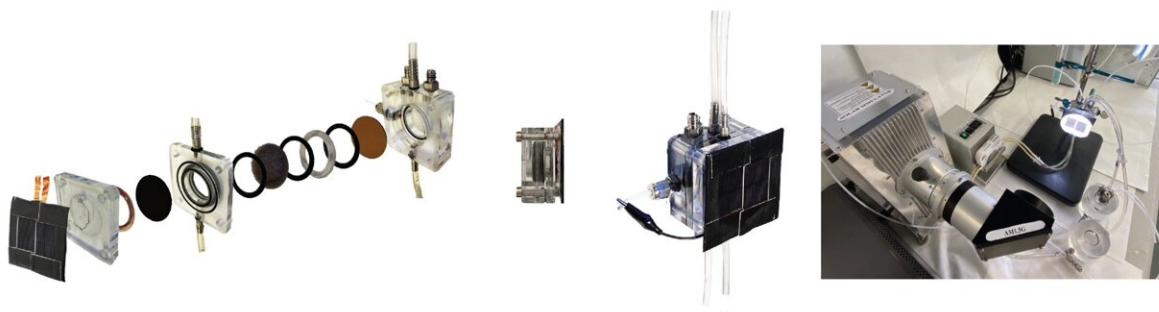


Record efficiency in direct conversion of carbon dioxide and water into sustainable fuels

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Visual description of the artificial leaf and its elements. Credit: ICIQ

A European consortium coordinated by Prof. José Ramón Galán-Mascarós from the Institute of Chemical Research of Catalonia (ICIQ-CERCA) with research institutions from France, Germany, Italy, Spain and Switzerland under the A-LEAF project, reports outstanding results

making affordable and sustainable energy.

The final outcome of this artificial photosynthesis research project consists of an autonomous device able to convert CO_2 and H_2O to fuels using sunlight. This innovative cell provides a solar-to-[fuel efficiency](#) of over 10%, reaching world-record current densities without the use of any critical raw materials. This demonstrates that sustainability and [high productivity](#) can also be achieved with low-cost and scalable materials.

Moreover, the team introduces the novel concept of producing hydrogen (H_2) and an H_2 -storage element (formate) simultaneously, with the latter used to produce H_2 in the absence of sunlight. This solution allows continuous (24/7) [hydrogen production](#) using an artificial-leaf device for the first time. "A-Leaf was a truly enjoyable and challenging project and ending up with a highly efficient prototype was the icing on the cake," says Prof. Javier Pérez-Ramírez from the ETH in Zurich.

This approach was validated in compact electrochemical flow cell architecture, with electrodes based on Cu–S and Ni–Fe–Zn oxide (for proton and CO_2 reduction and oxygen evolution reactions, respectively) supported on gas-diffusion electrodes, integrated with a low-cost Si-based photovoltaic module. The cell operates at a [current density](#) of about 17 mA cm^{-2} and a full-cell voltage of 2.5 V (stable for > 24 hours and during on–off operations), providing formate productivity above $190 \text{ } \mu\text{mol h}^{-1} \text{ cm}^{-2}$.

The results of this study pave the way towards the implementation of affordable artificial-leaf type systems in the future energy scenario, providing a sustainable solution to the major challenge of achieving energy transition and transforming the current centralized energy model into a distributed alternative.

"This is the first example of an artificial leaf with an order of magnitude

efficiency higher than natural leaf. This great step would have been impossible without the very close interaction and collaboration of many research centers with multidisciplinary competences. We are now searching to implement the next step of realizing a large-scale prototype to demonstrate the industrial feasibility," says Prof. Siglinda Perathoner from the Università degli Studi di Messina.

The A-leaf technology is ready for further scaling and optimization, with the ultimate goal of constructing an artificial tree, supporting the dream of a sustainable future. "Beyond productivity numbers, our biggest success was to gather a European team of world-leaders in their different research fields to work together with a [common goal](#): to demonstrate that an artificial leaf can work also when built exclusively from affordable materials, and to deliver a record performance in the state-of-the-art," concludes Galán-Mascarós.

The study is published in the journal *Energy & Environmental Science*.

More information: Claudio Ampelli et al, An artificial leaf device built with earth-abundant materials for combined H₂ production and storage as formate with efficiency > 10%, *Energy & Environmental Science* (2023). [DOI: 10.1039/D2EE03215E](https://doi.org/10.1039/D2EE03215E)

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