

Designing new catalysts and processes for the sustainable production of fuels and chemicals

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November 18, 2019

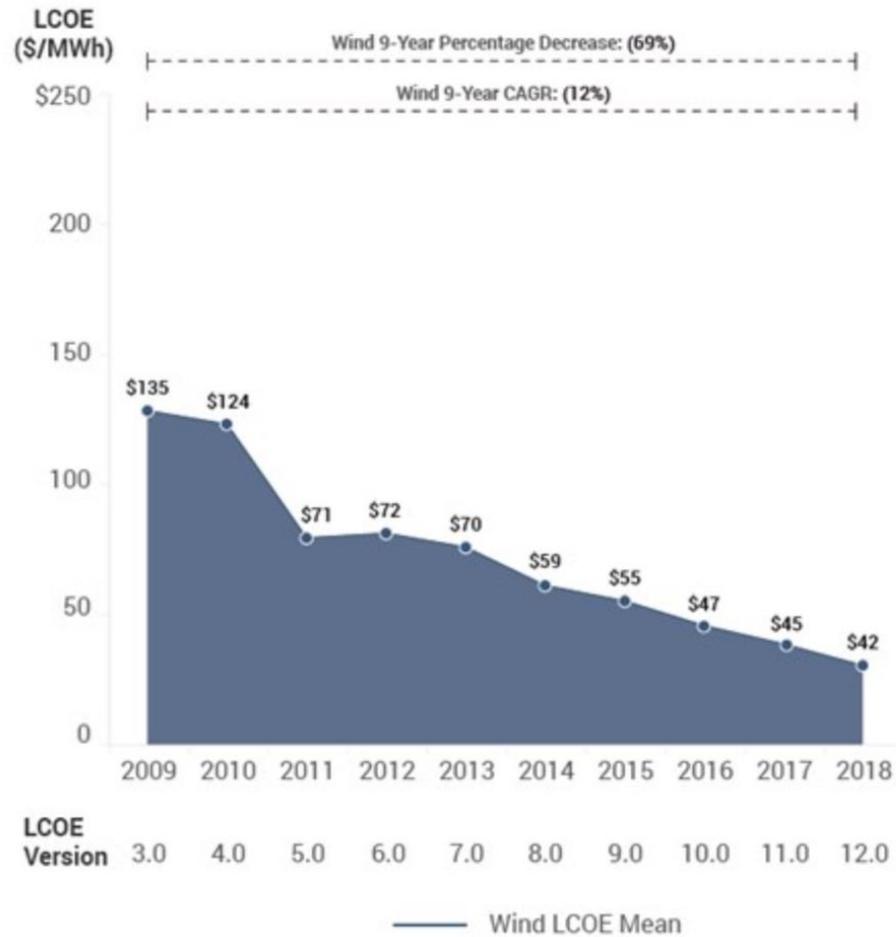
Chemical Sciences Roundtable

Advances, Challenges, and Long-Term Opportunities of Electrochemistry:
Addressing Societal Needs

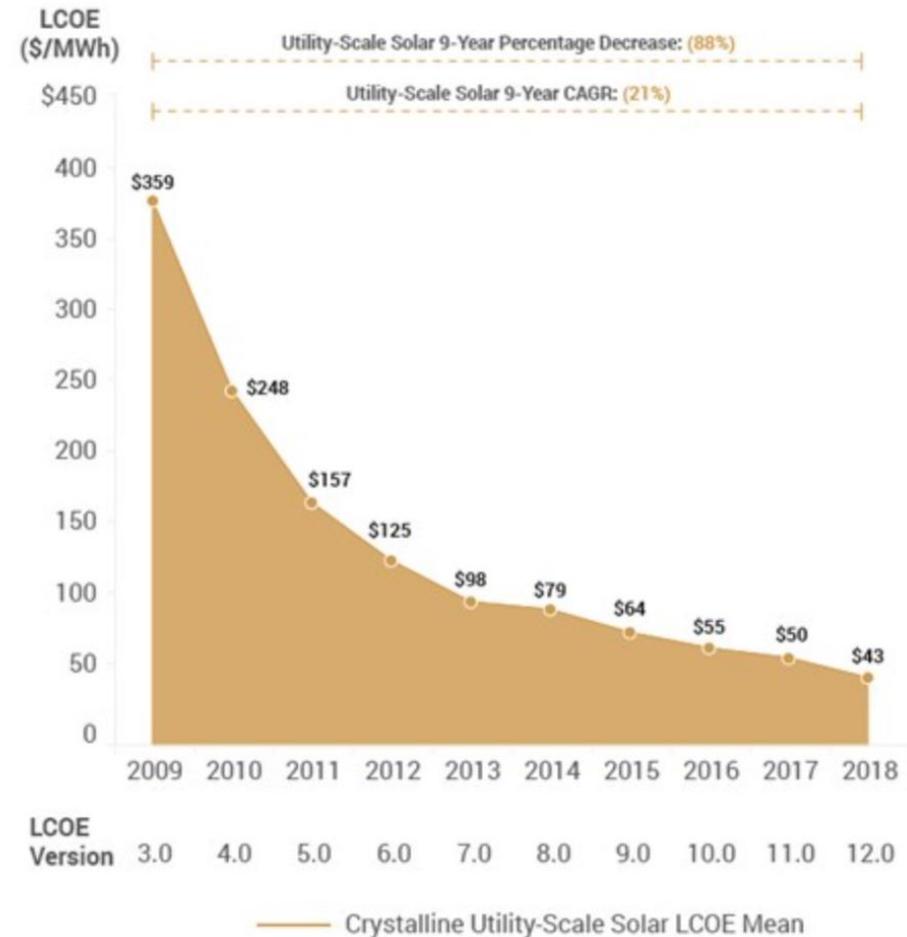
National Academies of Sciences Building
Washington, D.C.

A game-changer: Dropping price of renewable electricity

Unsubsidized Wind LCOE



Unsubsidized Solar PV LCOE



Electrolysis processes are already a scaled-up

Al_2O_3 Electrolysis (aluminum electrorefining)



- ~ 15 billion kg_{Al} /yr
- 27 GW
- 240 TWh/yr



*Kaiser Chalmette plant (1950's)
Louisiana, USA*

<https://www.amazon.com/Potroom-reduction-Aluminium-Chalmette-Louisiana/dp/B01685KYME>

Brine Electrolysis (chlor-alkali process)



- ~ 60 billion kg_{NaOH} /yr
- 55 billion kg_{Cl_2} /yr
- 11 GW
- 100 TWh/yr



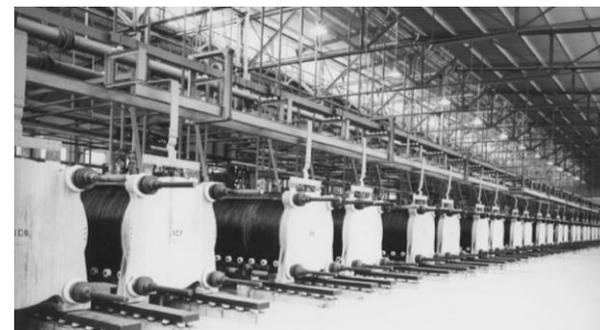
Asahi Kasei plant (1970's)

<https://www.chemanager-online.com/en/topics/plant-engineering-components/asahi-kasei-lower-power-consumption-technology-chlor-alkali-indu>

Water Electrolysis (electrochemical H_2)



- Mostly alkaline today and historically.
- PEM electrolysis is advancing fast.



*Norsk Hydro plant (1950's)
Glomfjord, Norway*

https://nelhydrogen.com/assets/uploads/2017/01/Nel_Electrolyser_brochure.pdf

How do we create a new paradigm?

$$\text{Production cost (\$/kg)} = \text{CapEx (\$/kg)} + \text{OpEx (\$/kg)}$$

Renewable electricity

1 ¢/kWh

Carbon capture

\$30/ton CO₂

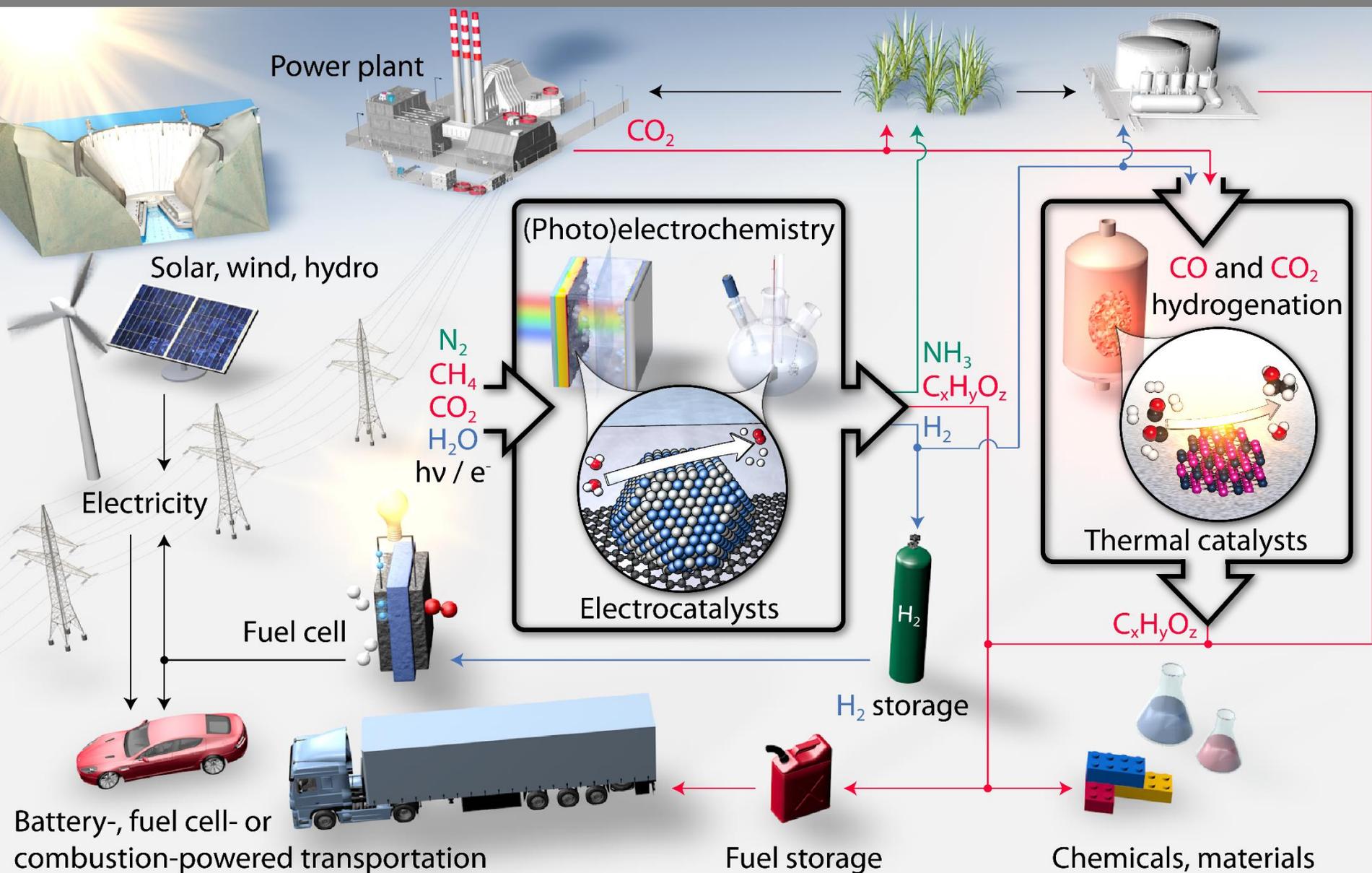
Energy storage

\$10/kWh

Electrolysis (H₂O, CO₂, N₂, etc.)

**\$0.20/kg product
CapEx**

Catalyzing a sustainable future



H_2

H_2O
splitting

C-based
products

CO/CO₂
reduction

NH₃

N₂
reduction

H_2

H_2O
splitting

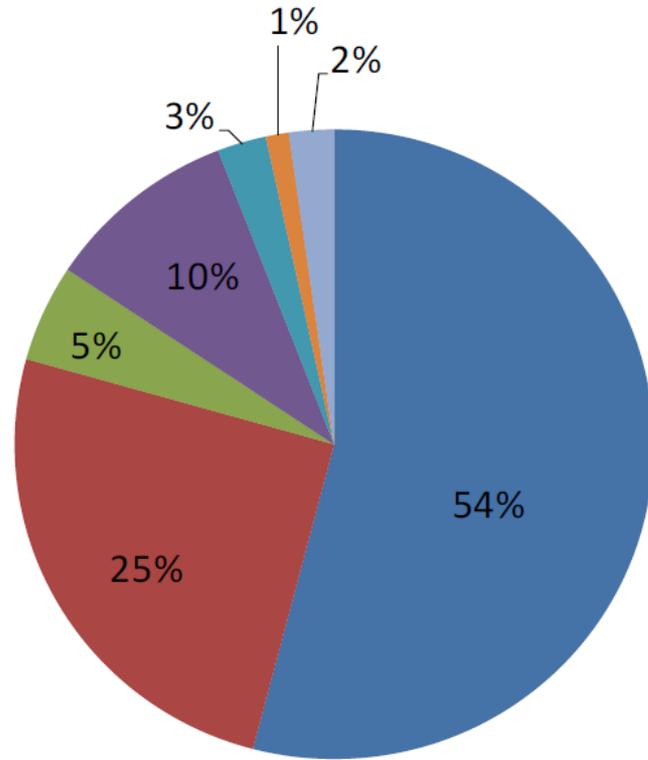
C-based
products

CO/CO_2
reduction

NH_3

N_2
reduction

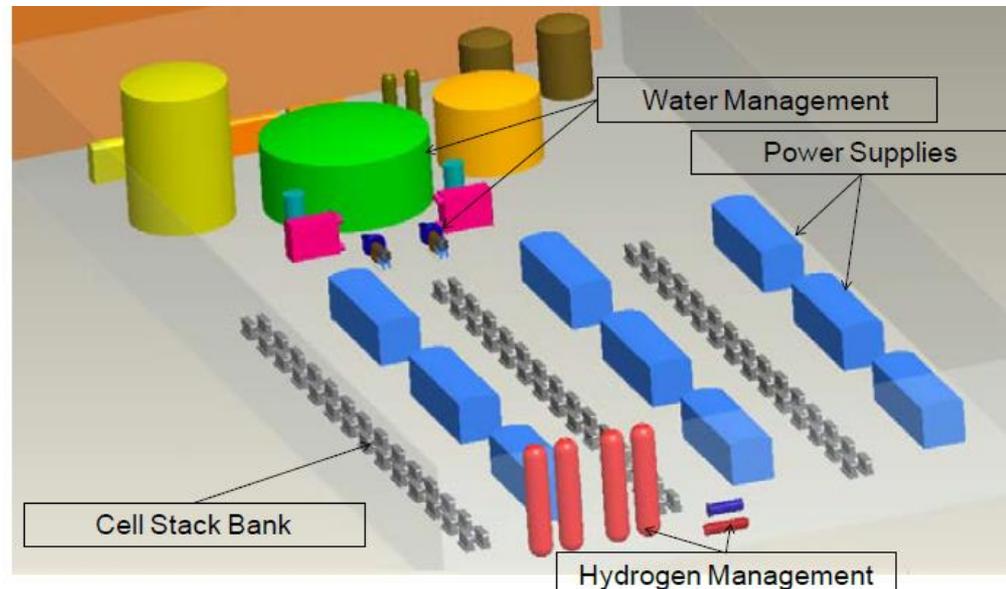
Large scale renewable H₂ production



- Stack
- Power Supply
- Thermal Control
- BOP
- BOP Labor
- Premium Spares
- Plant Building Cost



Concept production plant
50,000 kg/day production
Total capital cost ~ **\$0.50-\$0.60/kg H₂**
(less land)



Nano-structured MoS₂: Developing active, stable, earth abundant, scalable catalysts for hydrogen production



Zhebo Chen



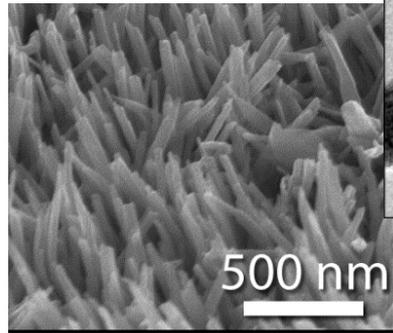
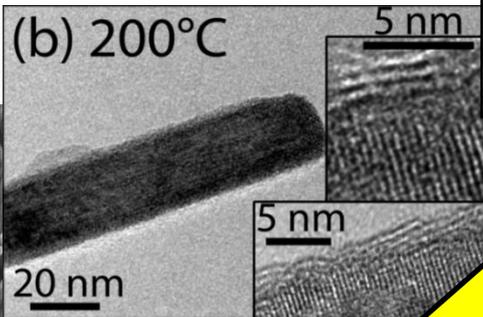
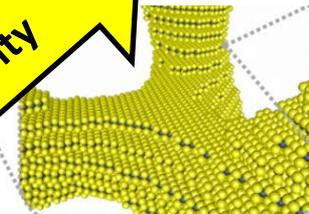
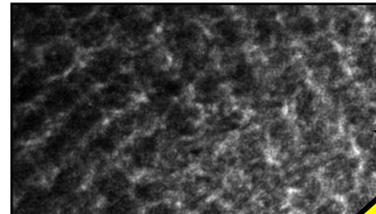
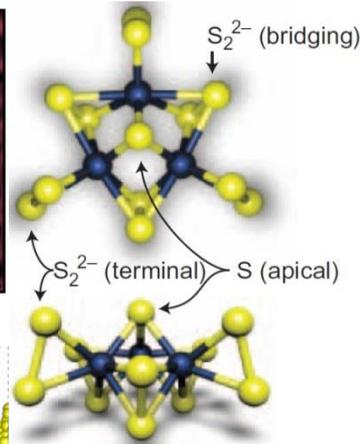
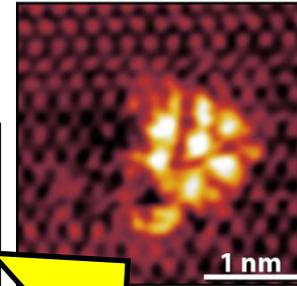
Jakob Kibsgaard

2. Mesoporous MoS₂

J. Kibsgaard, T.F. Jaramillo et. al., *Nature Materials*, **2012**, 11, 963.

3. [Mo₃S₁₃]²⁻ clusters

J. Kibsgaard, T.F. Jaramillo et. al., *Nature Chemistry*, **2014**, 6, 248.



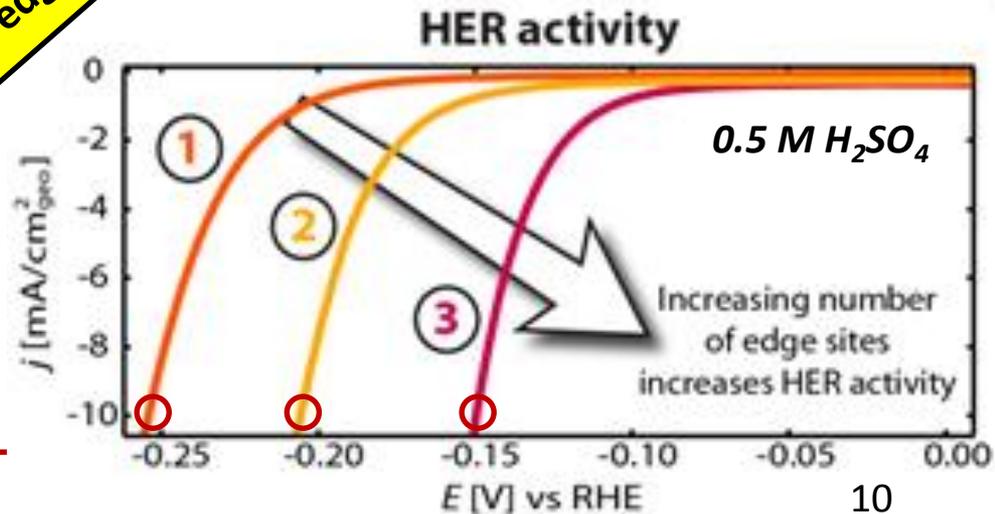
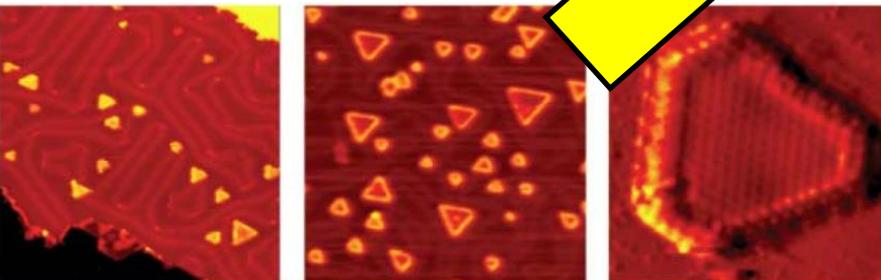
Engineering more edge sites = higher activity

1. Core-shell MoO₃-MoS₂ nanowires

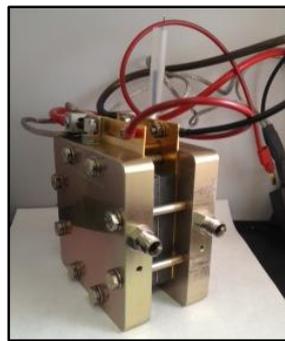
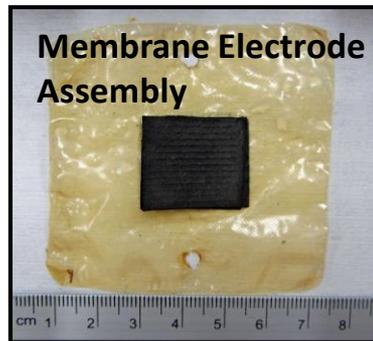
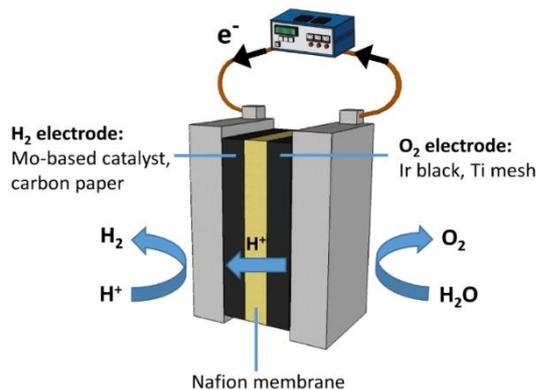
Z. Chen, T.F. Jaramillo et. al., *Nano Letters*, **2011**, 11, 4168.

MoS₂ nanoparticles

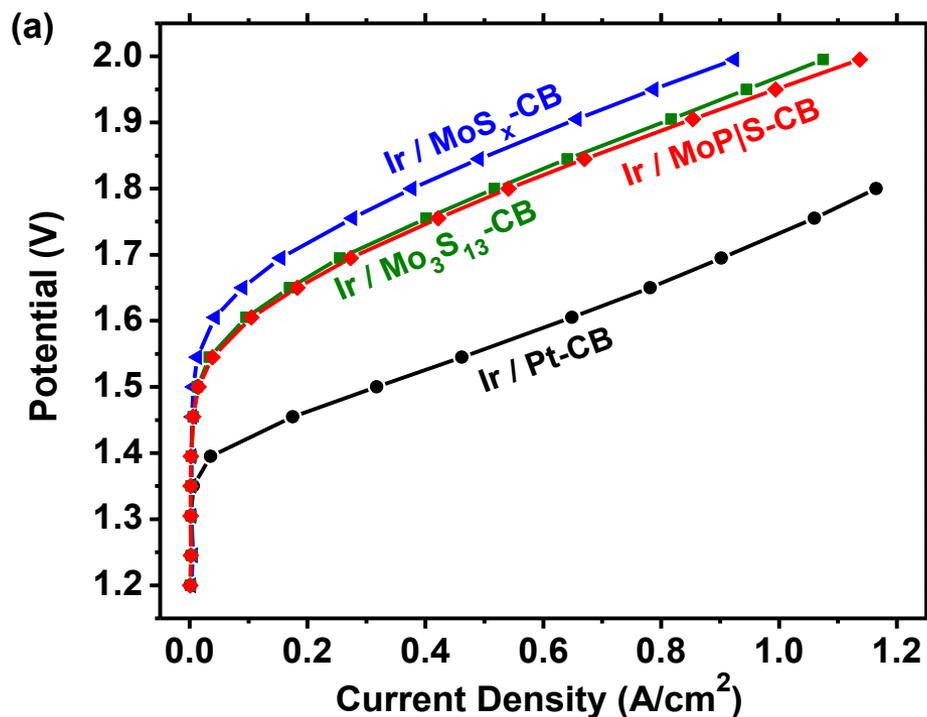
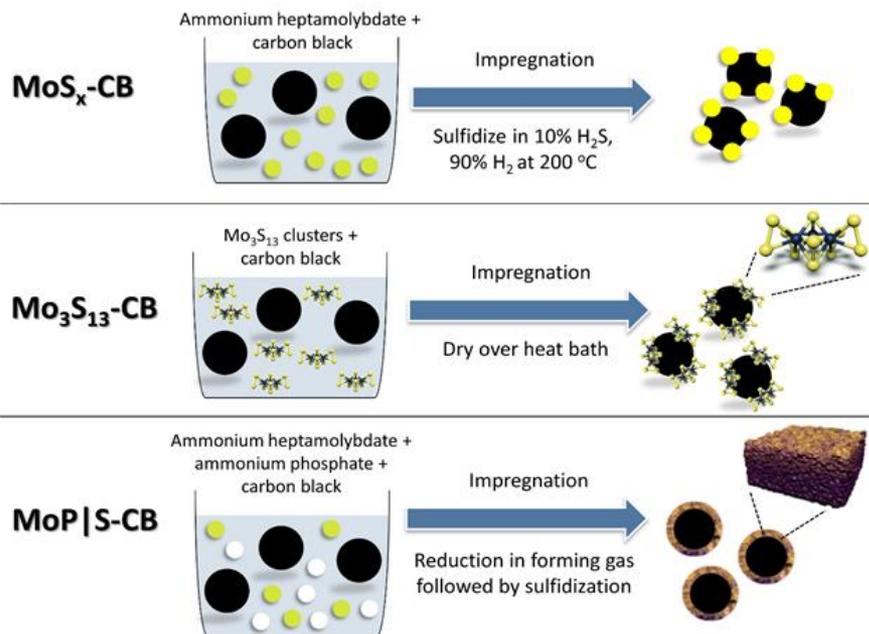
T.F. Jaramillo et. al., *Science*, **2007**, 317, 100



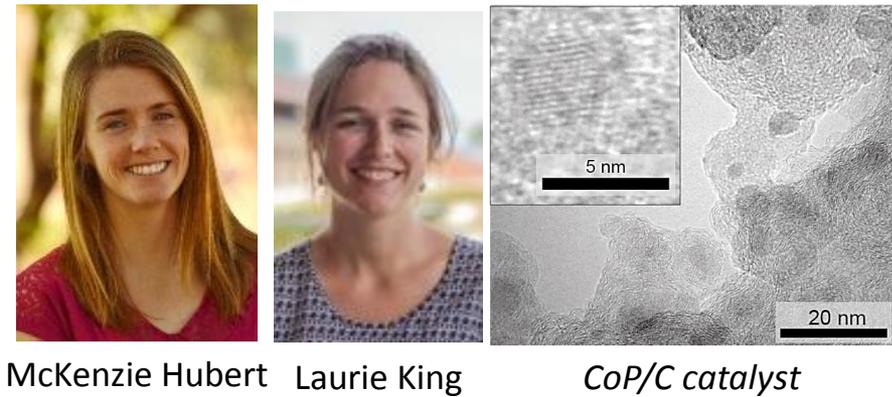
Device Integration: PEM Electrolyzers



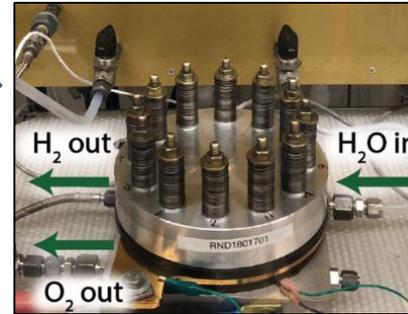
Desmond Ng



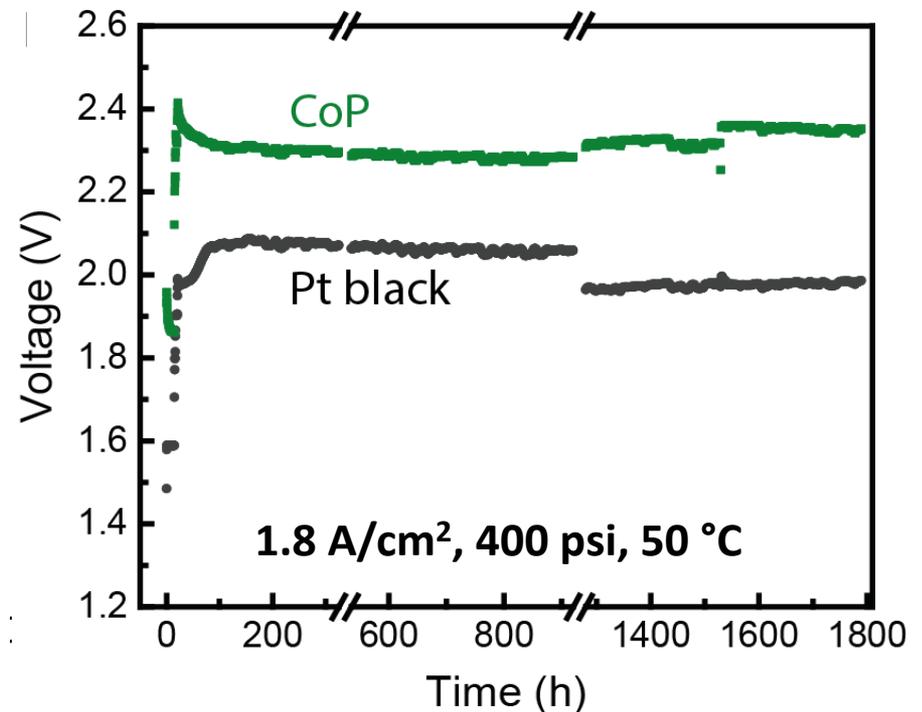
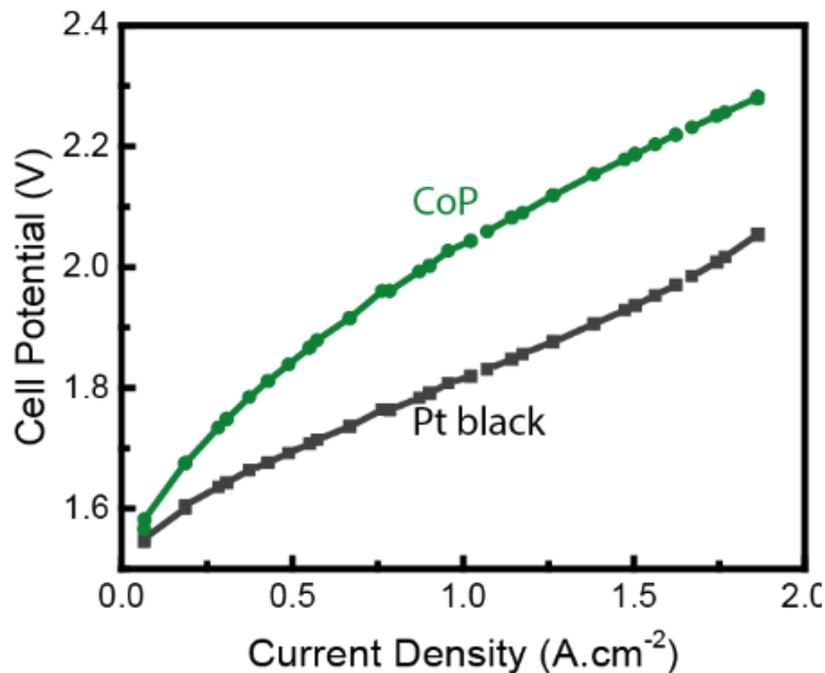
CoP in a commercial PEM water electrolyzer



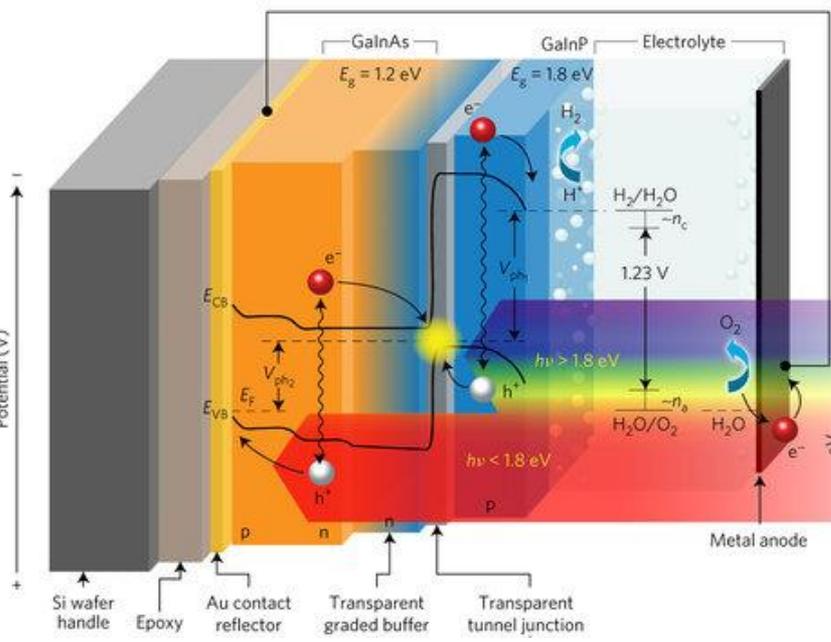
PROTON ON SITE nel



- 86 cm² MEA
- 1.5 mg cm⁻² CoP
- 400 psi, 50 °C
- 1.8 A/cm²



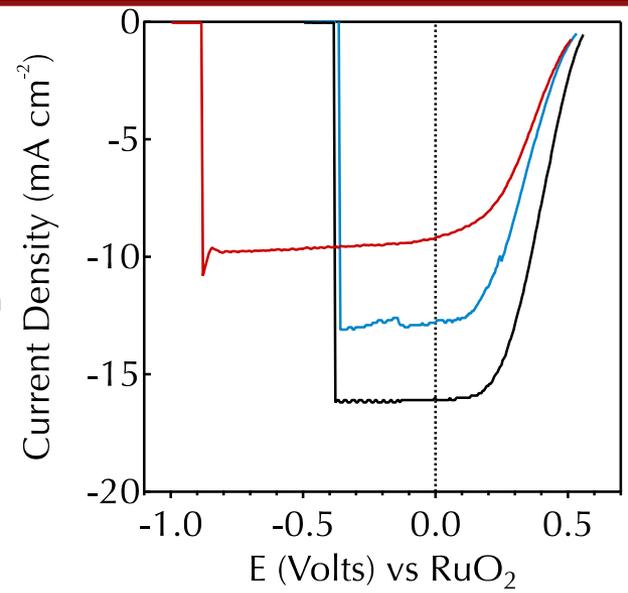
Unassisted photoelectrochemical (PEC) water-splitting



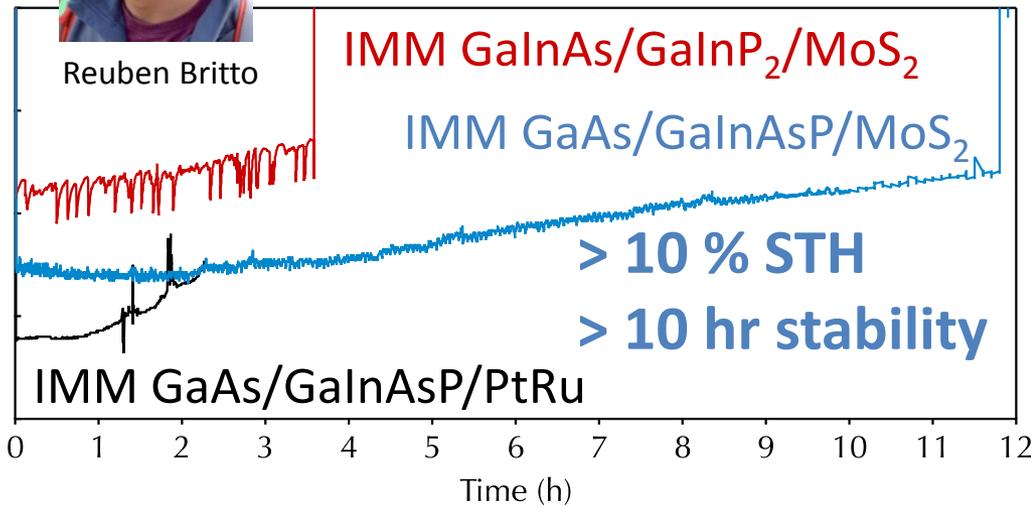
James Young & Todd Deutsch
NREL



Reuben Britto

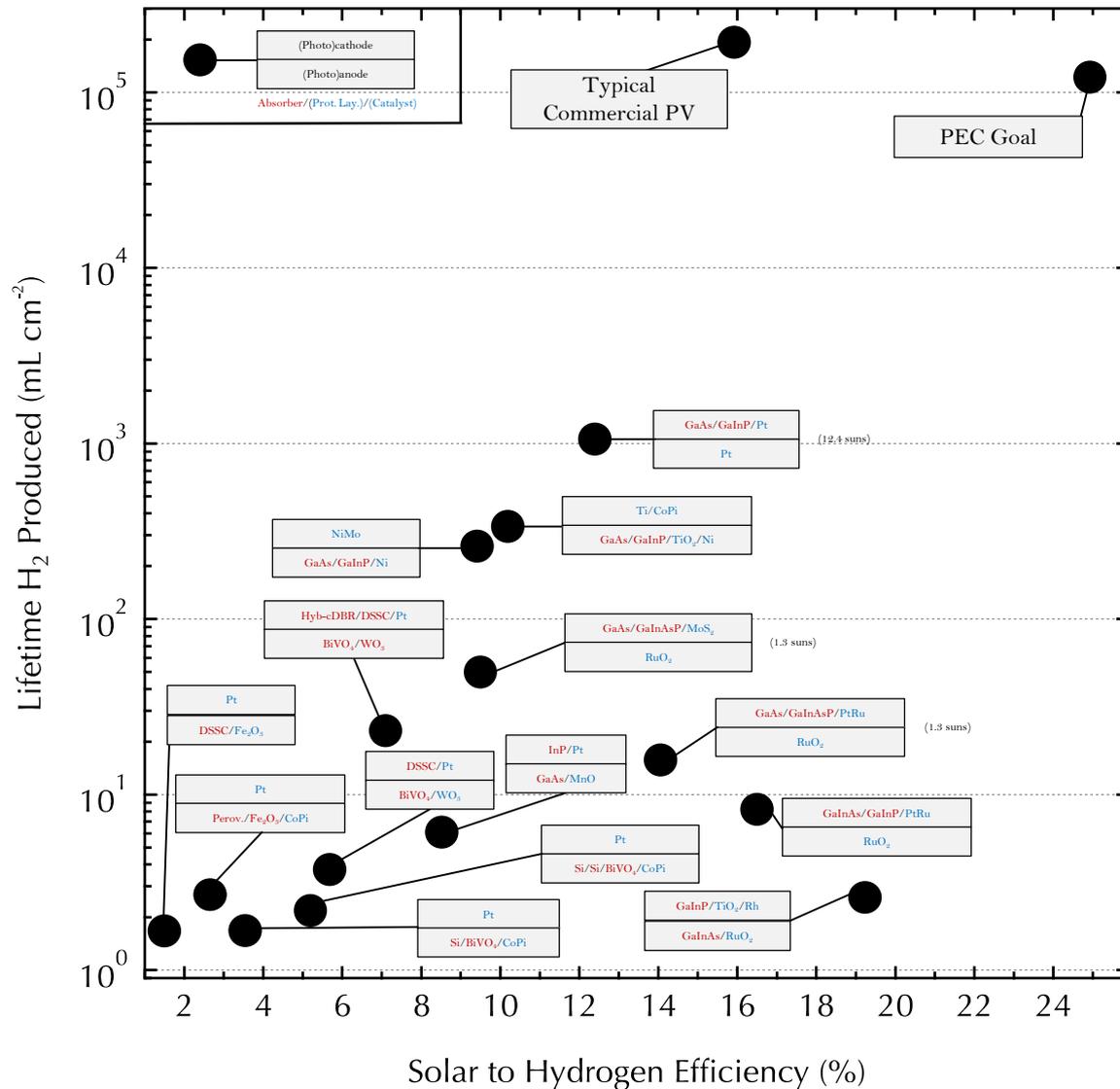


- 16.2% Solar-to-H₂ (STH) Efficiency.
- Uses Pt-Ru catalysts for H₂ evolution.
- Stable for only ~ 1 hour.



James L. Young, Myles A. Steiner, Henning Döscher, Ryan M. France, John A. Turner, Todd G. Deutsch. Nature Energy. 2, 17028 (2017)

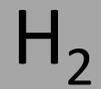
Unassisted water-splitting: Durability is a major gap



Typical Commercial PV:
16% avg. eff. over 25 yr,
CF: 16%, lifetime
energy in equiv. H₂

PEC Goal:
25% STH over 10 yrs,
CF: 16%

All data from 2 electrode
spontaneous water
splitting stability tests



H_2O
splitting

C-based
products

CO/CO_2
reduction



N_2
reduction

CO₂ electrocatalysis



Kendra Kuhl



Etosha Cave



David Abram



Toru Hatsukade



Jeremy Feaster



Stephanie Nitopi



Alan Landers



Daniel Corral



John Lin



Drew Higgins



Chris Hahn



Marat Orazov



Andrew Wong



McKenzie Hubert



Yusaku Nishimura



Annelie Jongerius



Daniel Un



Carlos Morales Guío



Lei Wang



Kabir Abiose



Antaeres
Antoniuk-Pablant

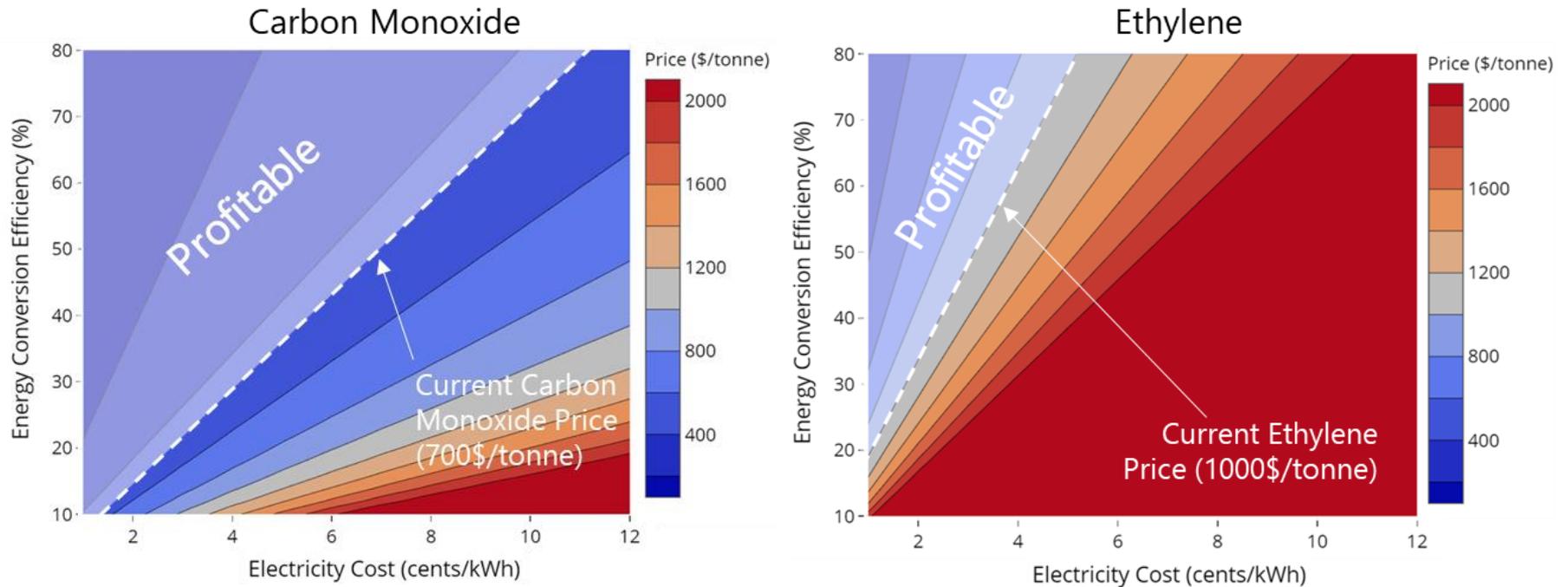


Jaime
Aviles Acosta



David Koshy

Can electrochemical technologies impact the fuels and chemicals industry?



The answer is yes. The cost of electricity is a strong driver for price; even short carbon-chain products require significant energy efficiency.

16 different reaction products from a Cu catalyst



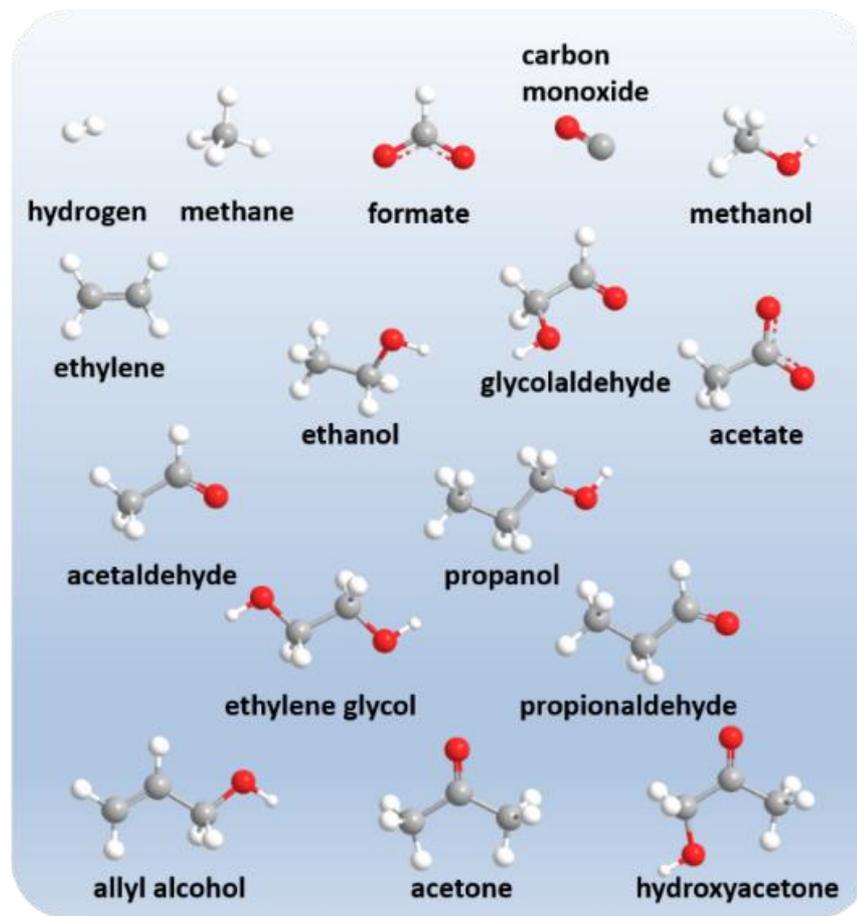
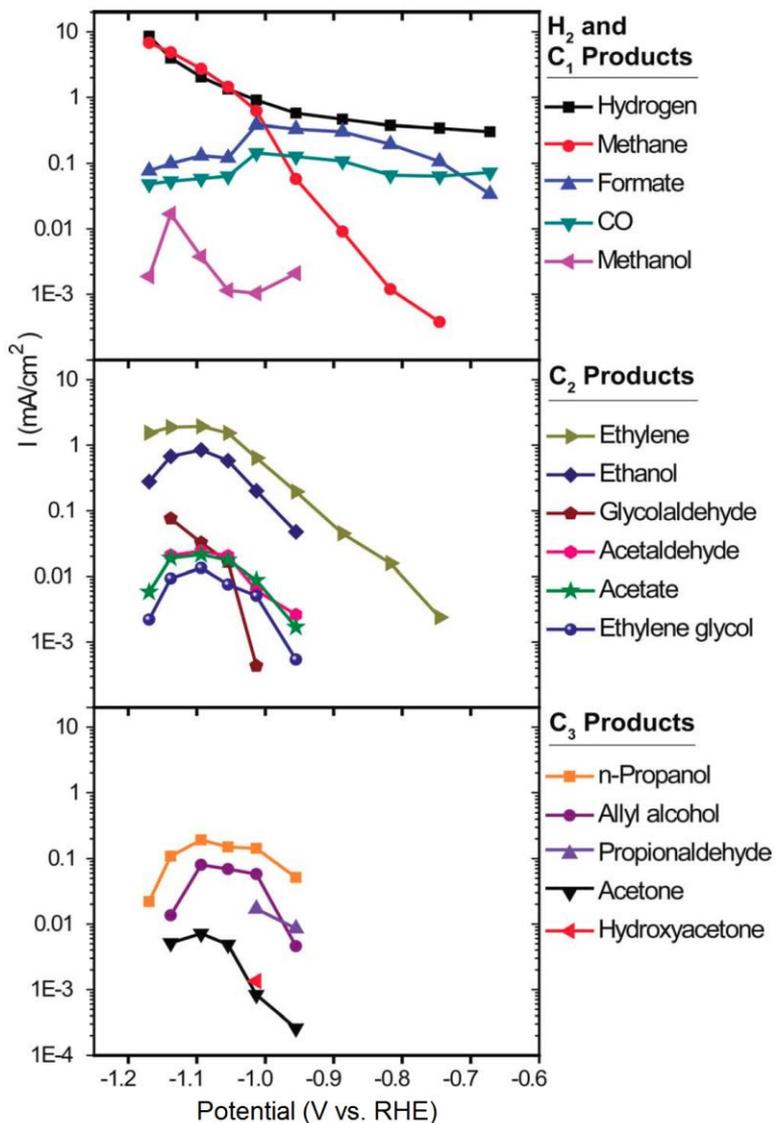
Kendra Kuhl



Etosha Cave

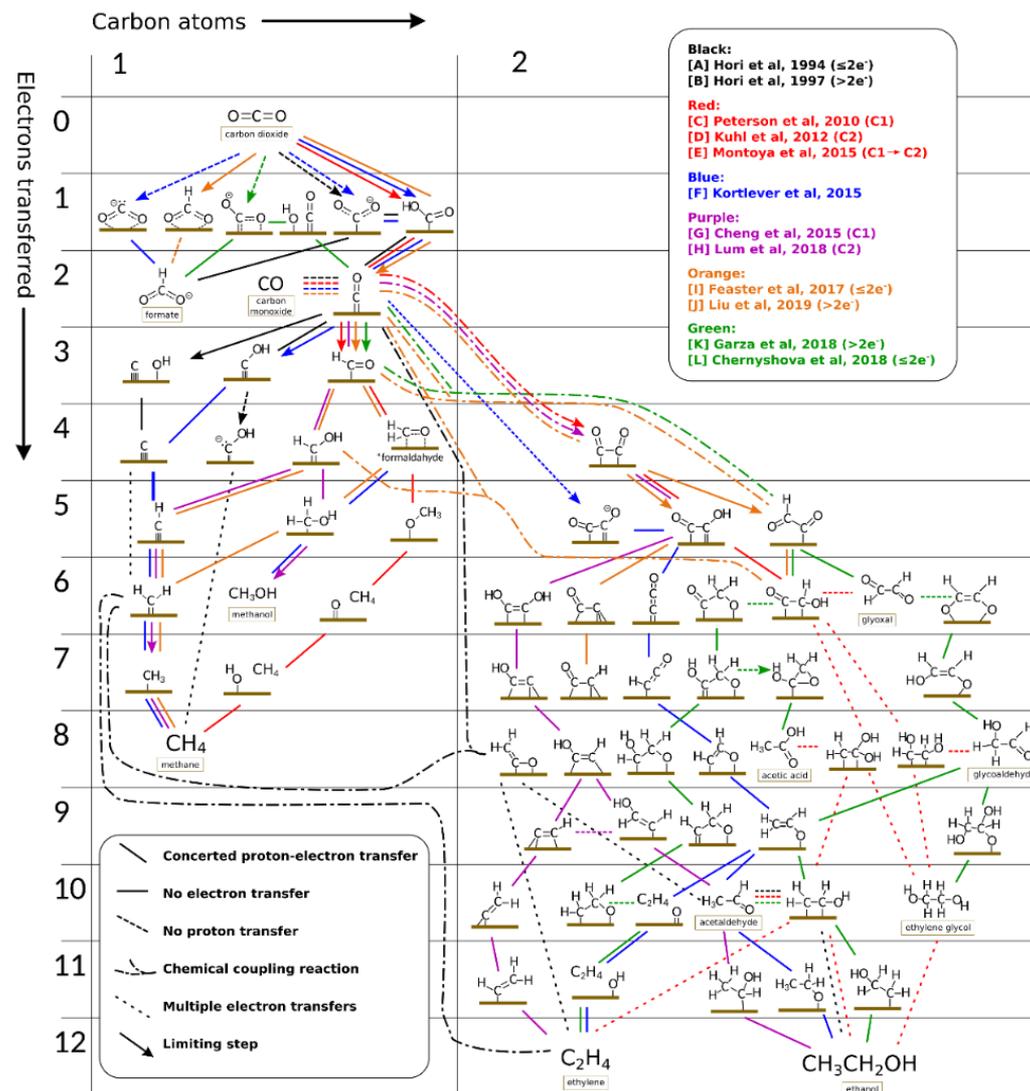


David Abram



Mechanistic aspects of CO₂ reduction on Cu

- Formate is a dead-end.
- CO is the key intermediate to further reduced (>2 e⁻) products, e.g. CH₄, C₂+ compounds.
- How can we suppress H₂ evolution?



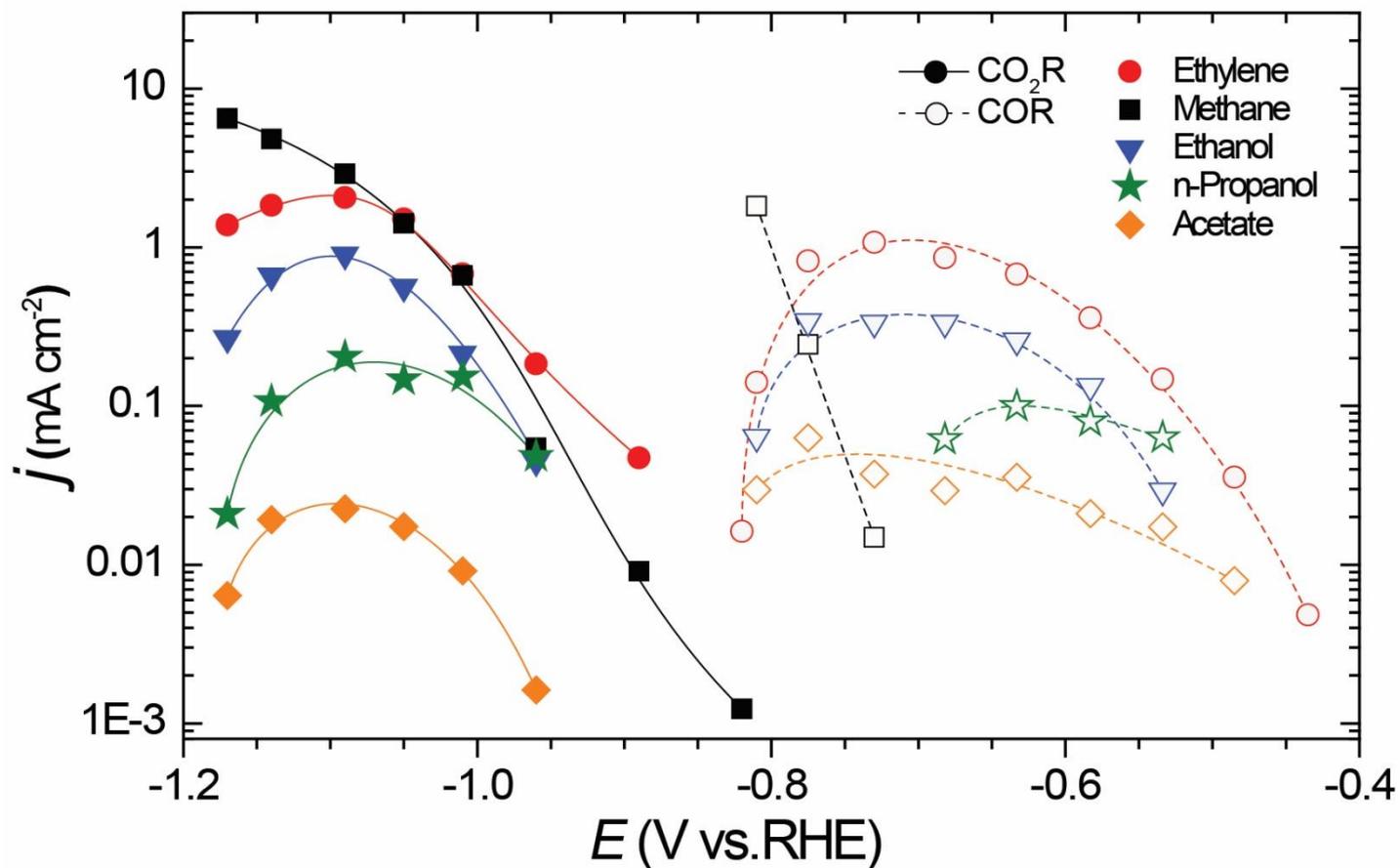
Stephanie Nitopi



Chris Hahn

- How can we favor C₂+ products over C₁ products (CH₄)?
- How can we favor C₂+ oxygenates over HC's?
- How can we selectively produce a single desired C₂+ oxygenate?

Comparing CO₂R (pH neutral) and COR (alkaline) on pc-Cu



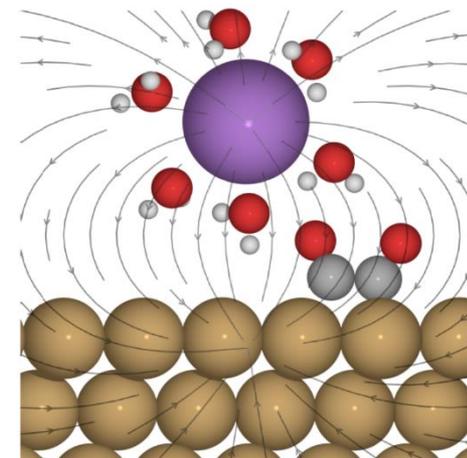
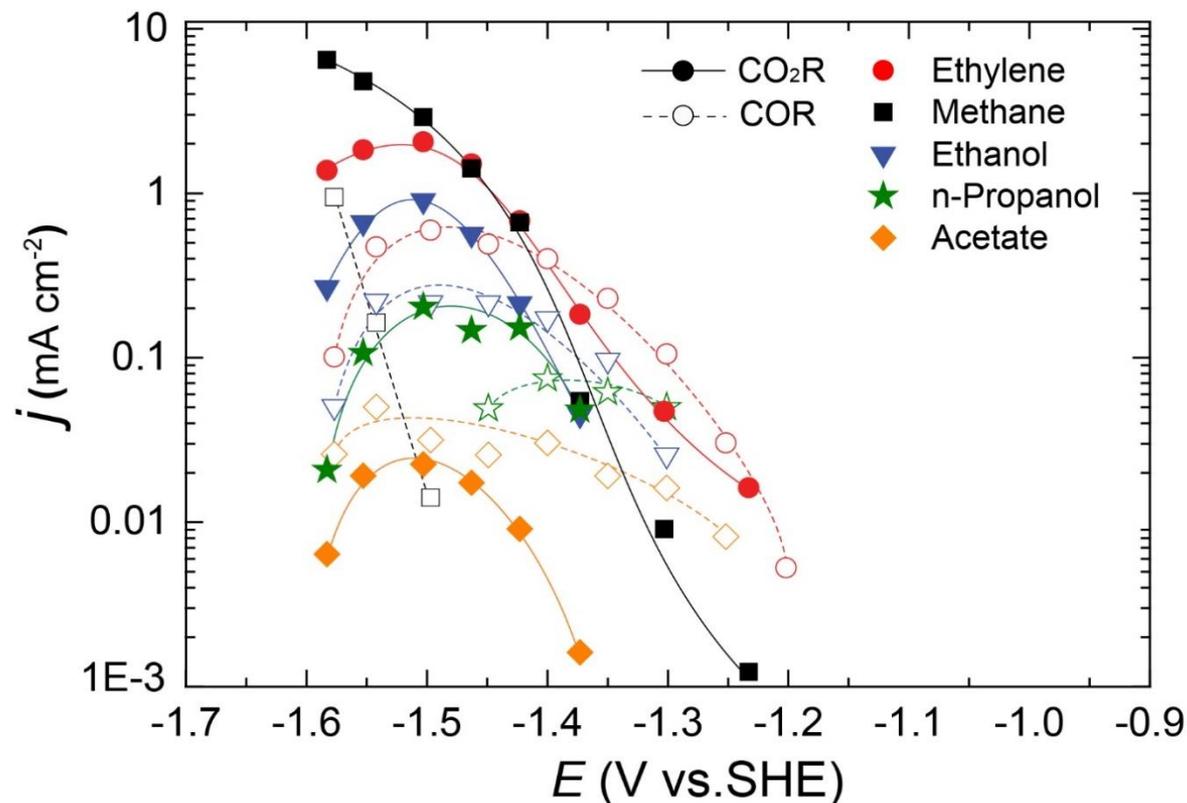
Lei Wang



Chris Hahn

Product distribution for COR similar to that for CO₂R, however onset potentials for C₂+ products are significantly more positive for COR.

pH Effects in CO₂ and CO Reduction



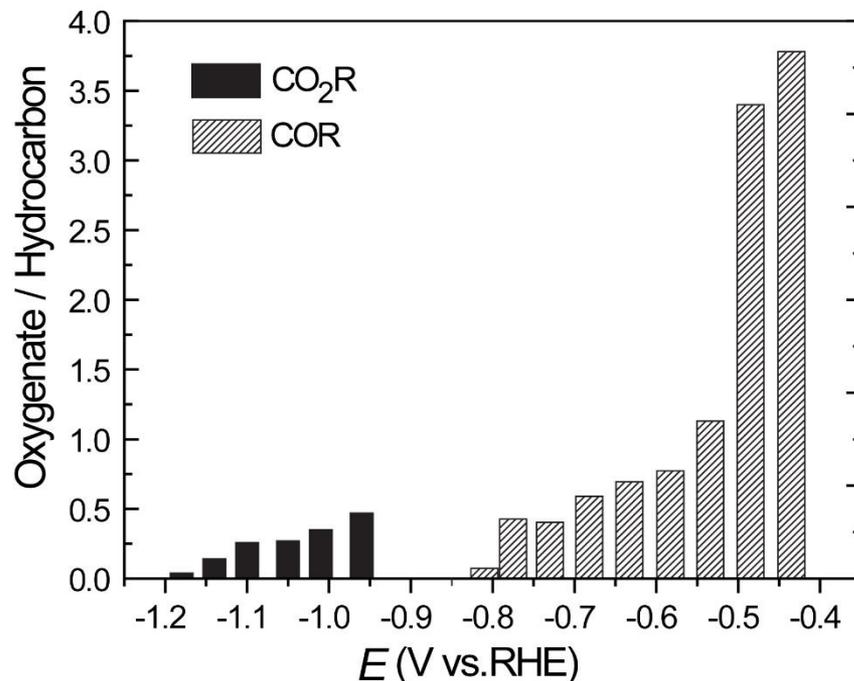
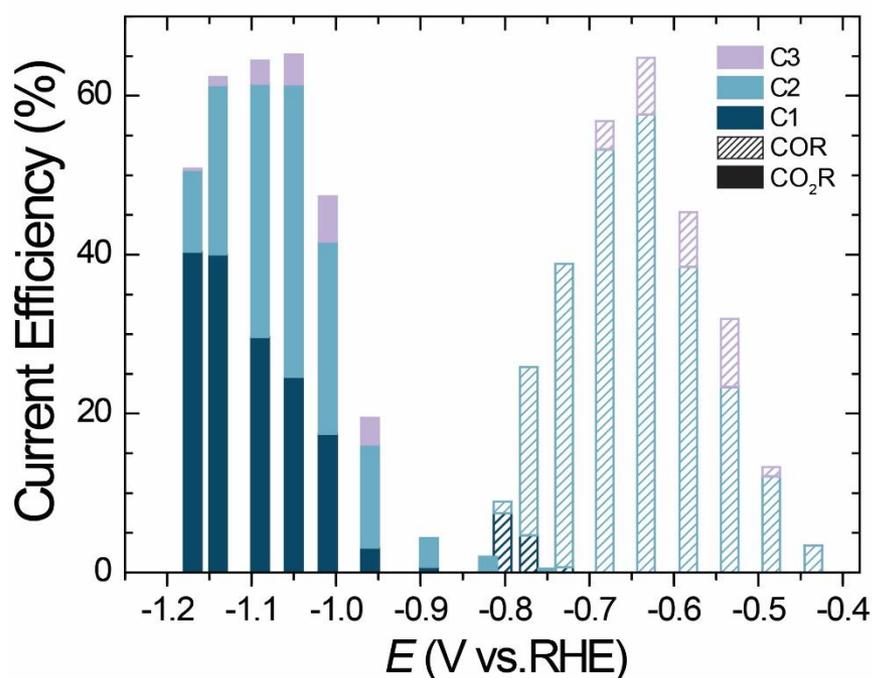
J. Resasco, L.D. Chen, E. Clark, C. Tsai, C. Hahn, T.F. Jaramillo, K. Chan, and A.T. Bell
J. Amer. Chem. Soc., 139, 11277–11287 (2017).
DOI: 10.1021/jacs.7b06765

- The magnitude of the absolute electric field plays a crucial role in C-C coupling.
- A major effect involves the presence of cations at the interface.

X. Liu, P. Schlexer, J. Xiao, Y. Ji, L. Wang, R.B. Sandberg, M. Tang, K. Brown, H. Peng, S. Ringe, C. Hahn, T.F. Jaramillo, J.K. Nørskov, K. Chan, *Nature Communications*, 2019, 10, 32.

L. Wang, S.A. Nitopi, E. Bertheussen, M. Orazov, C.G. Morales-Guio, X. Liu, D.C. Higgins, K. Chan, J.K. Nørskov, C. Hahn*, T.F. Jaramillo*, *ACS Catalysis*, 2018, 8, 7445-7454.

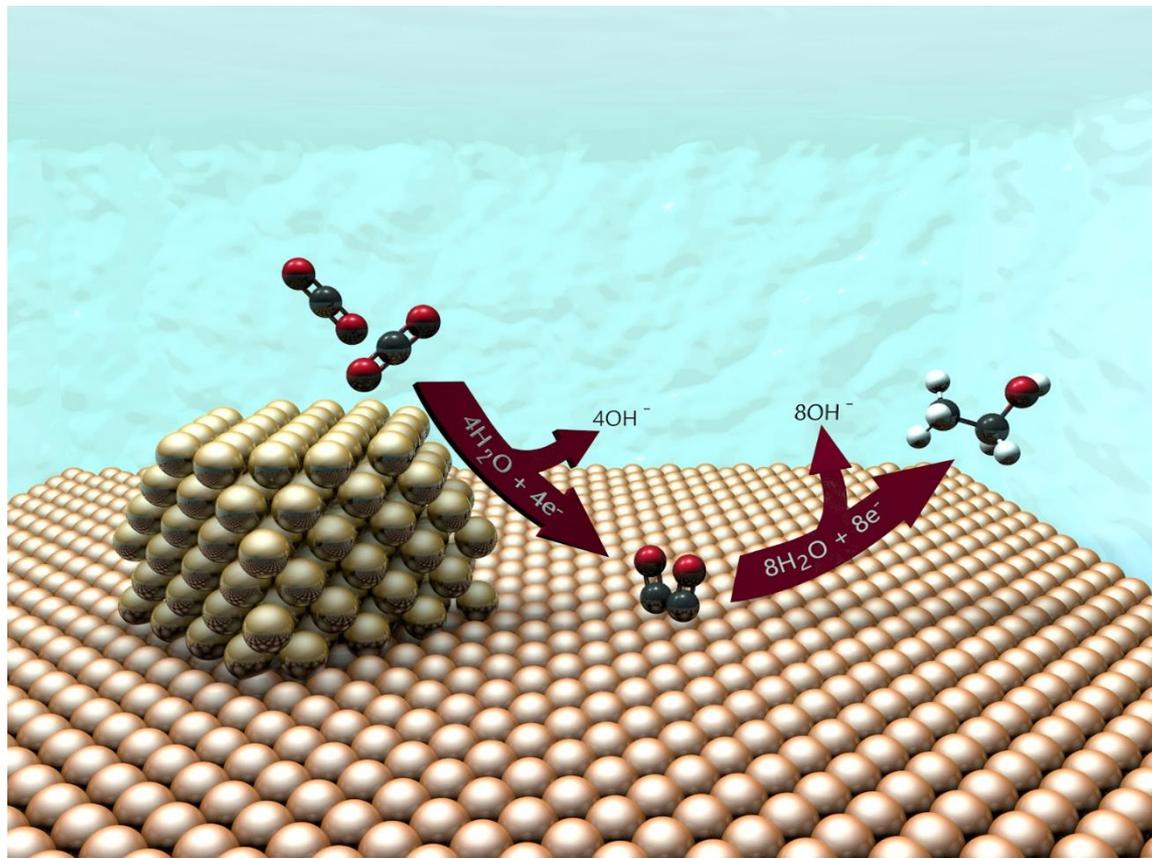
Selectivity of Cu for CO₂R and COR



The applied potential may have a large role in guiding selectivity to C₂+ oxygenates... Activity and selectivity are strongly coupled.

A scheme for improved CO₂R

Tandem catalysis at molecular length scales



Carlos Morales Guío



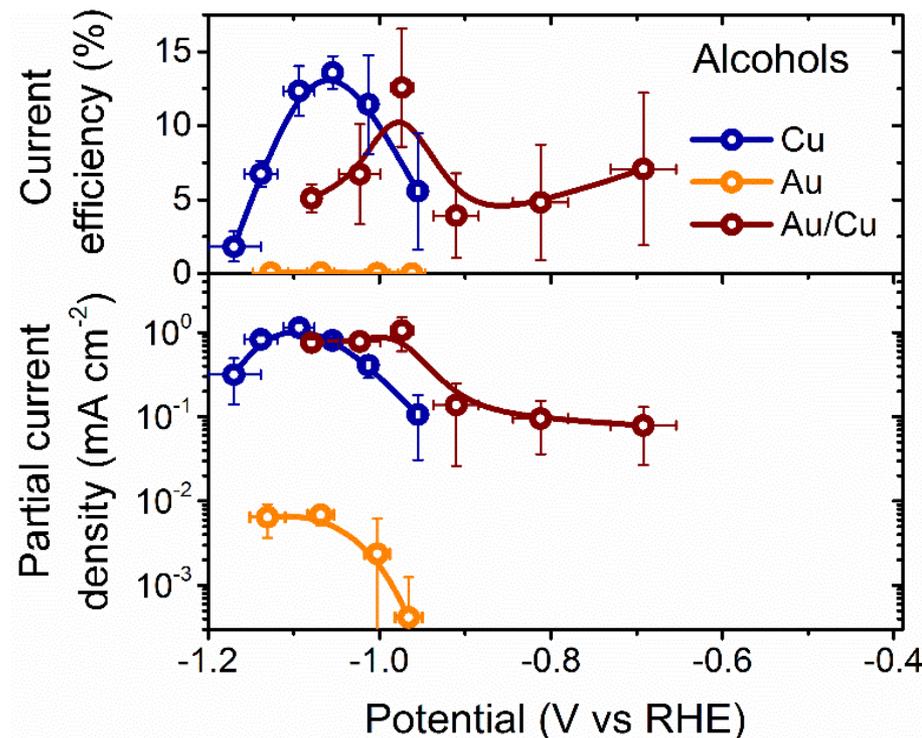
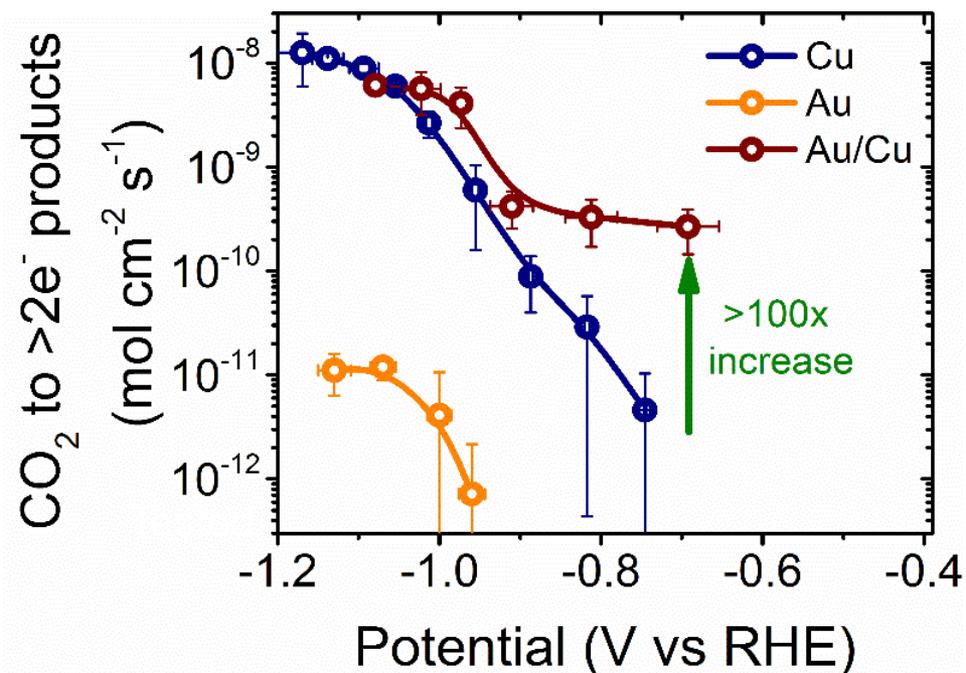
Etosha Cave



Chris Hahn

Au Nanoparticles on pc-Cu (Au/Cu) Catalyst

CO_2 reduction (CO_2R) in 0.1 M KHCO_3 (pH 7)

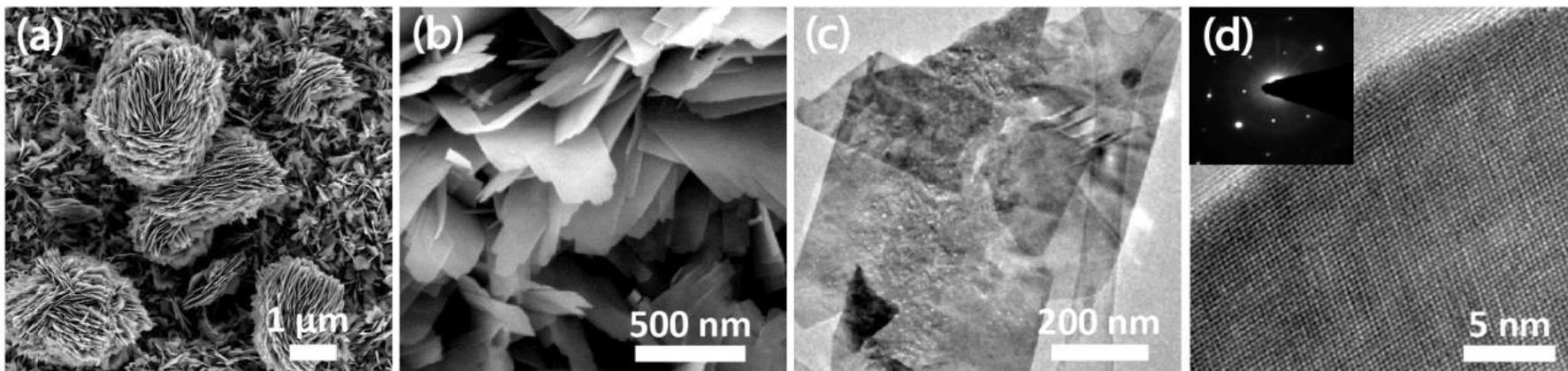


The Au/Cu catalyst has significantly enhanced activity to further reduced CO_2R products than either pure Cu or pure Au.

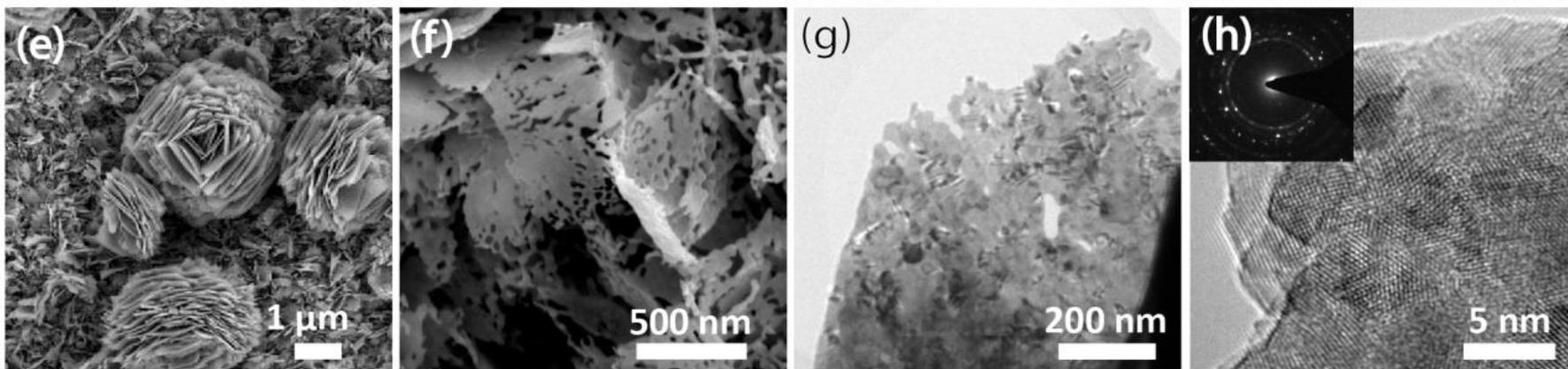
Electrode surface area can impact selectivity.

High surface area catalyst morphologies – Cu nano-flowers

As Prepared

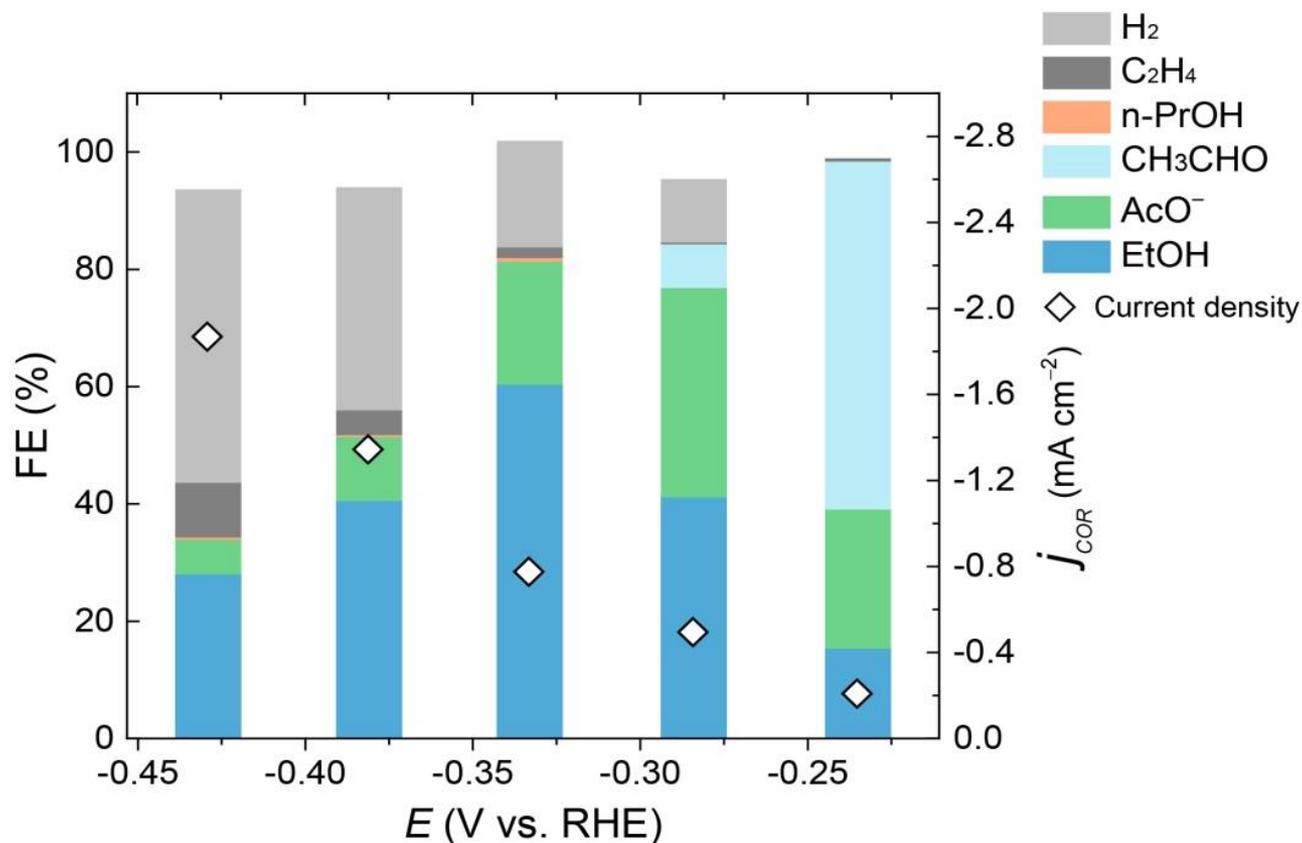


Reduced



A high surface area Cu nano-flower catalyst was synthesized by developing a chemical CuO growth and electrochemical reduction procedure.

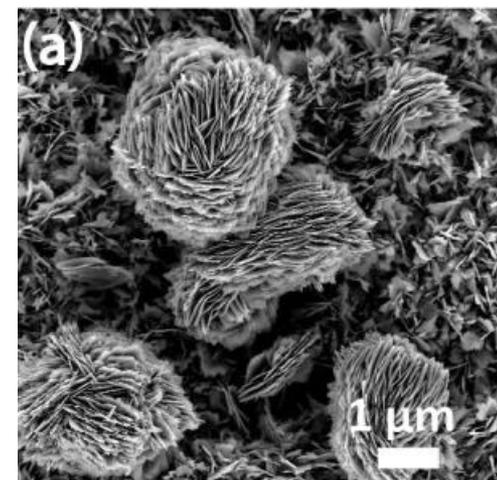
COR on high surface area Cu nanoflowers



Lei Wang



Chris Hahn



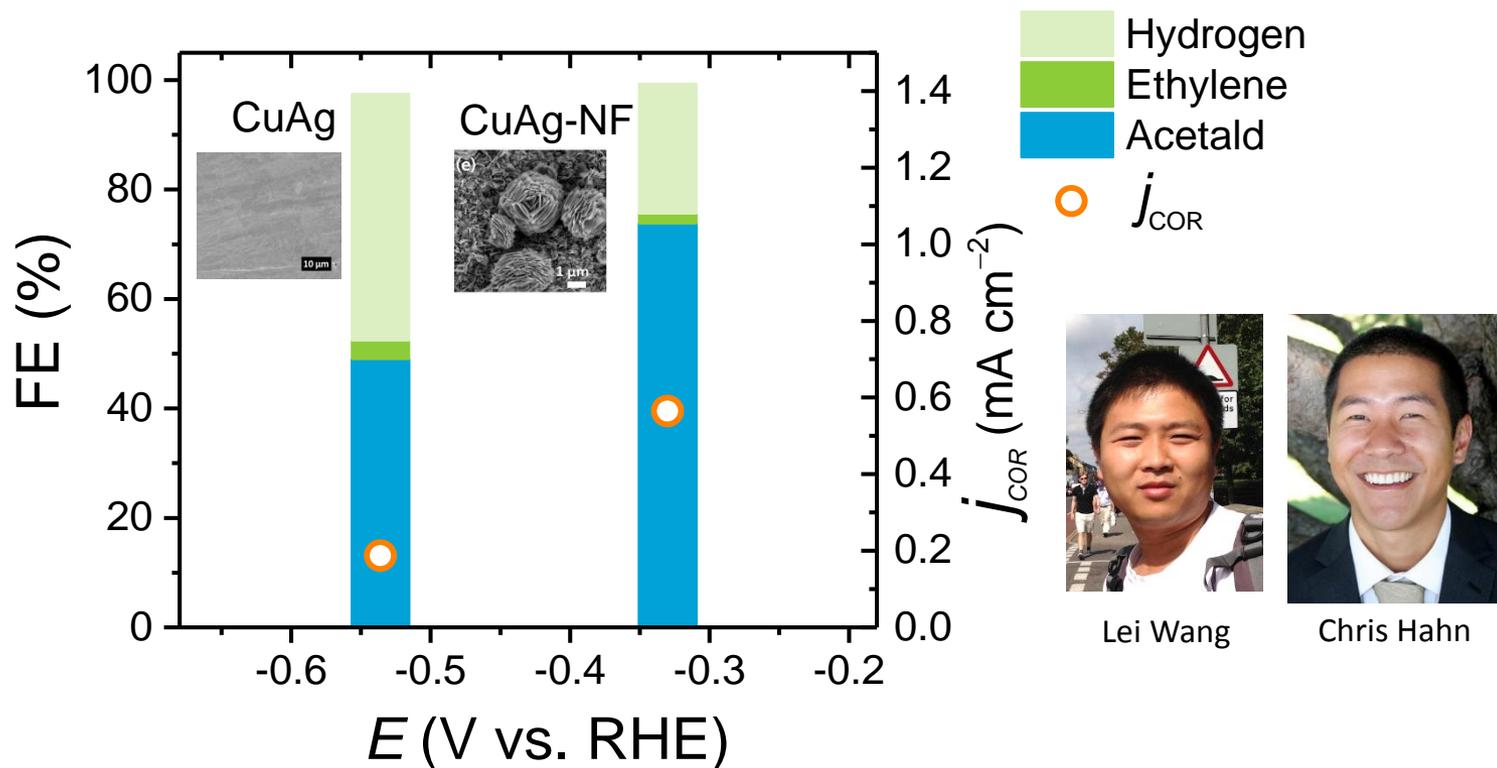
- Nearly 100% selectivity is observed for C₂+ oxygenates at only -0.23 V.
- This catalyst system exhibits the highest selectivity to oxygenated products known to date.

Further impacting selectivity by tuning the binding energy of *O-bound intermediates:

Cu-Ag surface alloys

CuAg catalysts for COR: Acetaldehyde production

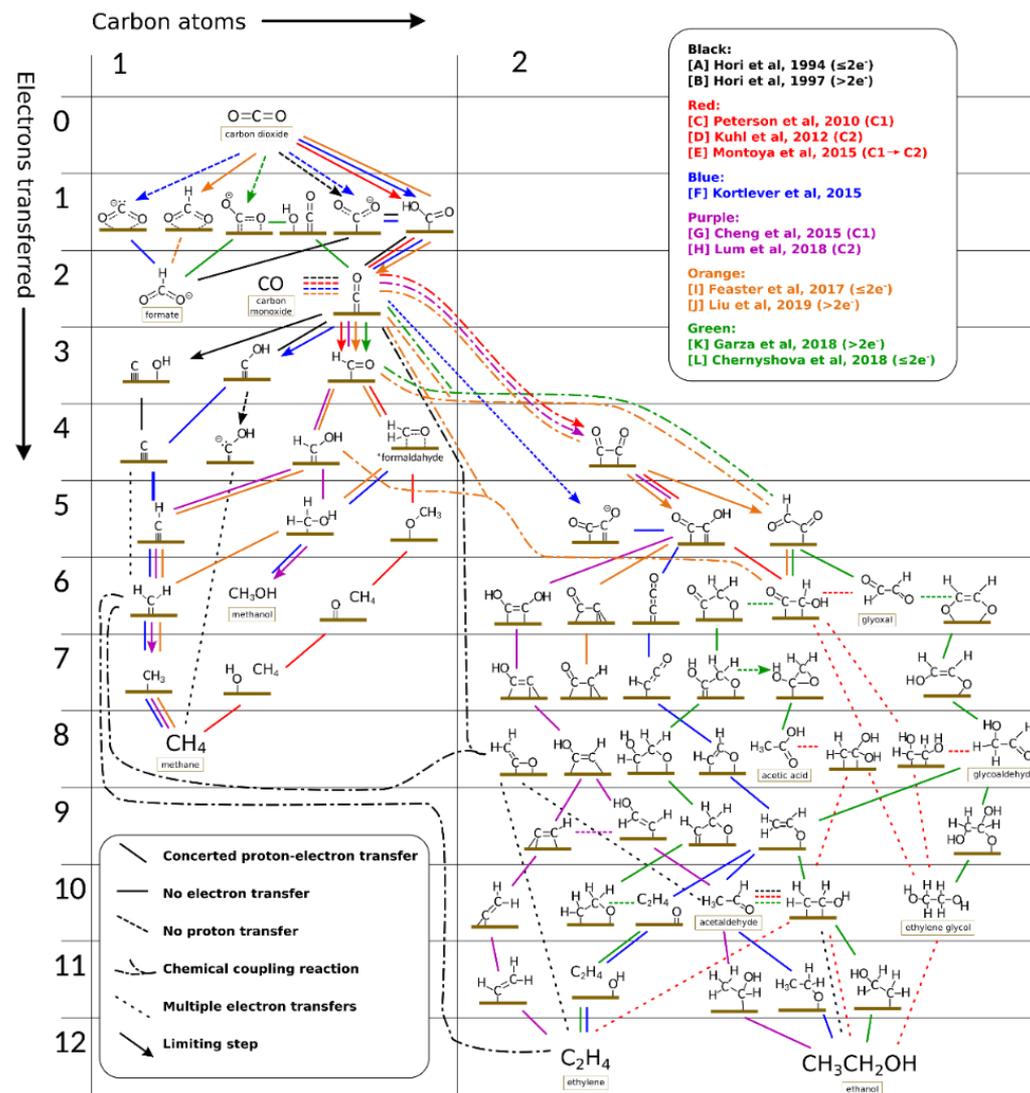
CuAg electrodes were prepared by Ag galvanic exchange on Cu.



□ *High surface area CuAg-NF electrodes improve selectivity by suppressing the HER while increasing COR reaction rates, particularly to acetaldehyde.*

Mechanistic aspects of CO₂ reduction on Cu

- Formate is a dead-end.
- CO is the key intermediate to further reduced (>2 e⁻) products, e.g. CH₄, C₂+ compounds.
- How can we suppress H₂ evolution?

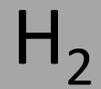


Stephanie Nitopi



Chris Hahn

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- How can we favor C₂+ oxygenates over HC's?
- How can we selectively produce a single desired C₂+ oxygenate?



H_2O
splitting

C-based
products

CO/CO_2
reduction



N_2
reduction

V-Sustain NH₃ Team

- Aayush R. Singh
- Adam Nielander
- Joshua M. McEnaney
- Jay A. Schwalbe
- Brian Rohr
- Michael Statt
- Jon Grant Baker
- Sarah Blair
- Zhenan Bao
- Stacey F. Bent
- Matteo Cargnello
- Thomas F. Jaramillo
- Jens K. Nørskov
- Kasper Enemark-Rasmussen
- Stefano Mezzavilla
- Suzanne Z. Andersen
- Sungeun Yang
- Viktor Čolić
- Jakob Kibsgaard
- Ifan E. L. Stephens
- Peter C. K. Vesborg
- Ib Chorkendorff



VILLUM FONDEN


SUNCAT
CENTER FOR INTERFACE SCIENCE AND CATALYSIS

SURFCAT
Surface Physics and Catalysis

The Haber Bosch Process – Industrial Ammonia Synthesis

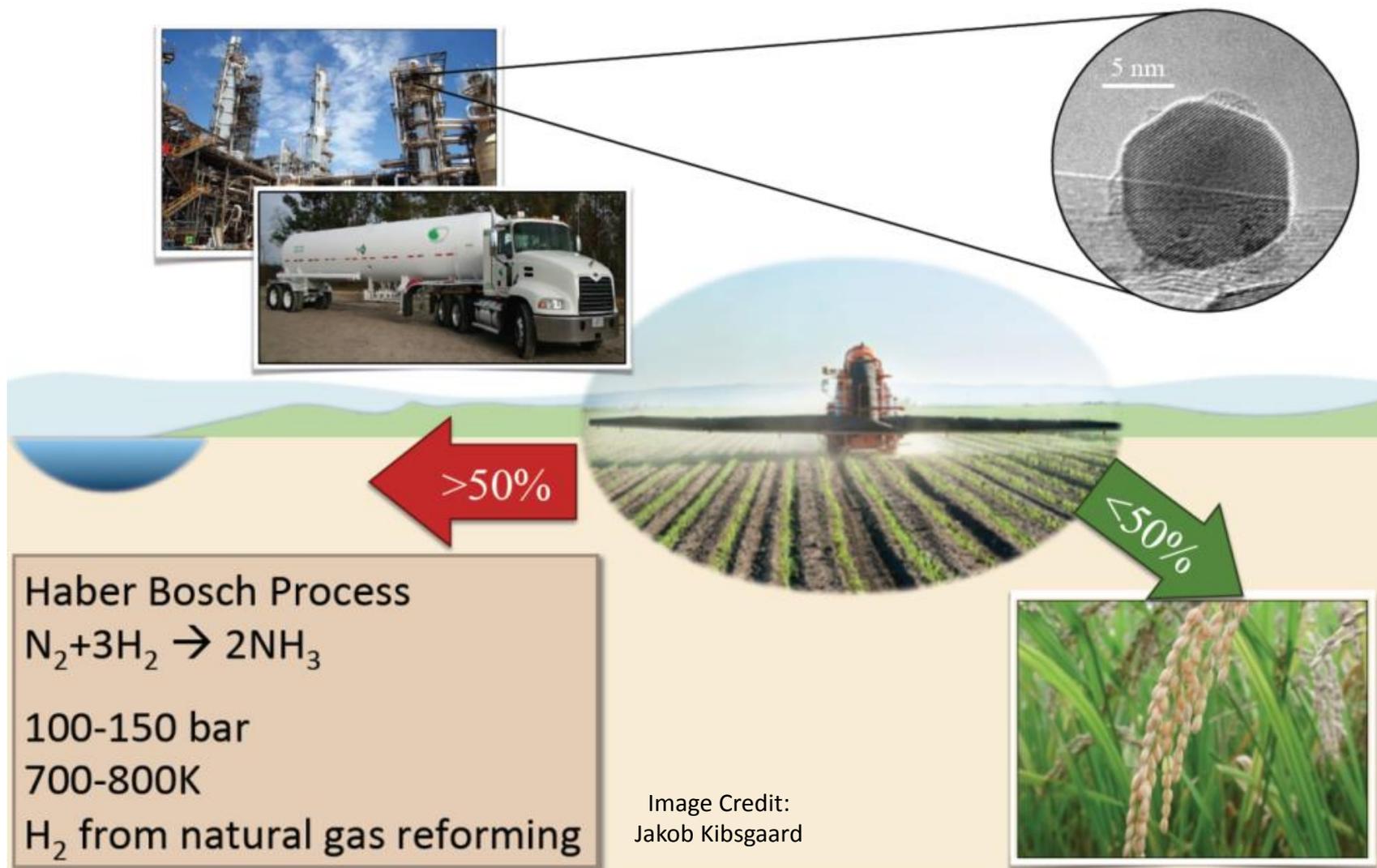
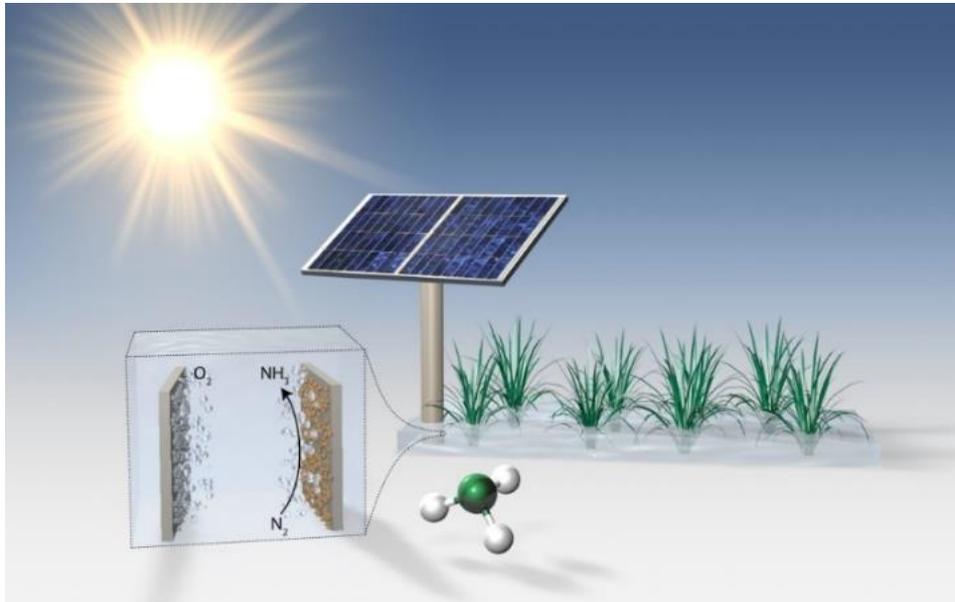


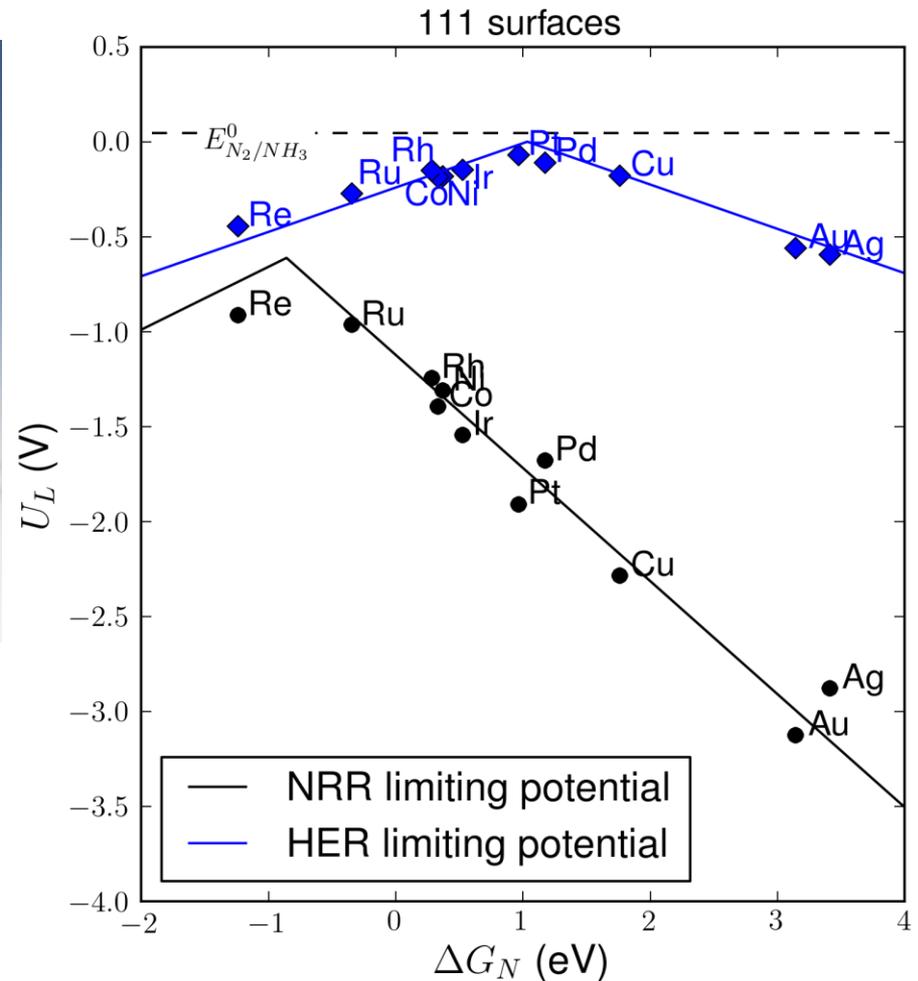
Image Credit:
Jakob Kibsgaard

Electrocatalysis on metals



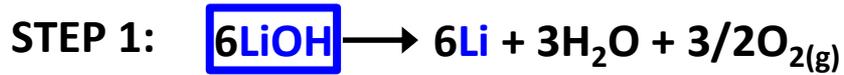
Competition with the H_2 evolution is a significant challenge

Can we control the kinetics of protons at the active site?



Alternative Strategy:

Stepwise cycling process to circumvent H₂ evolution



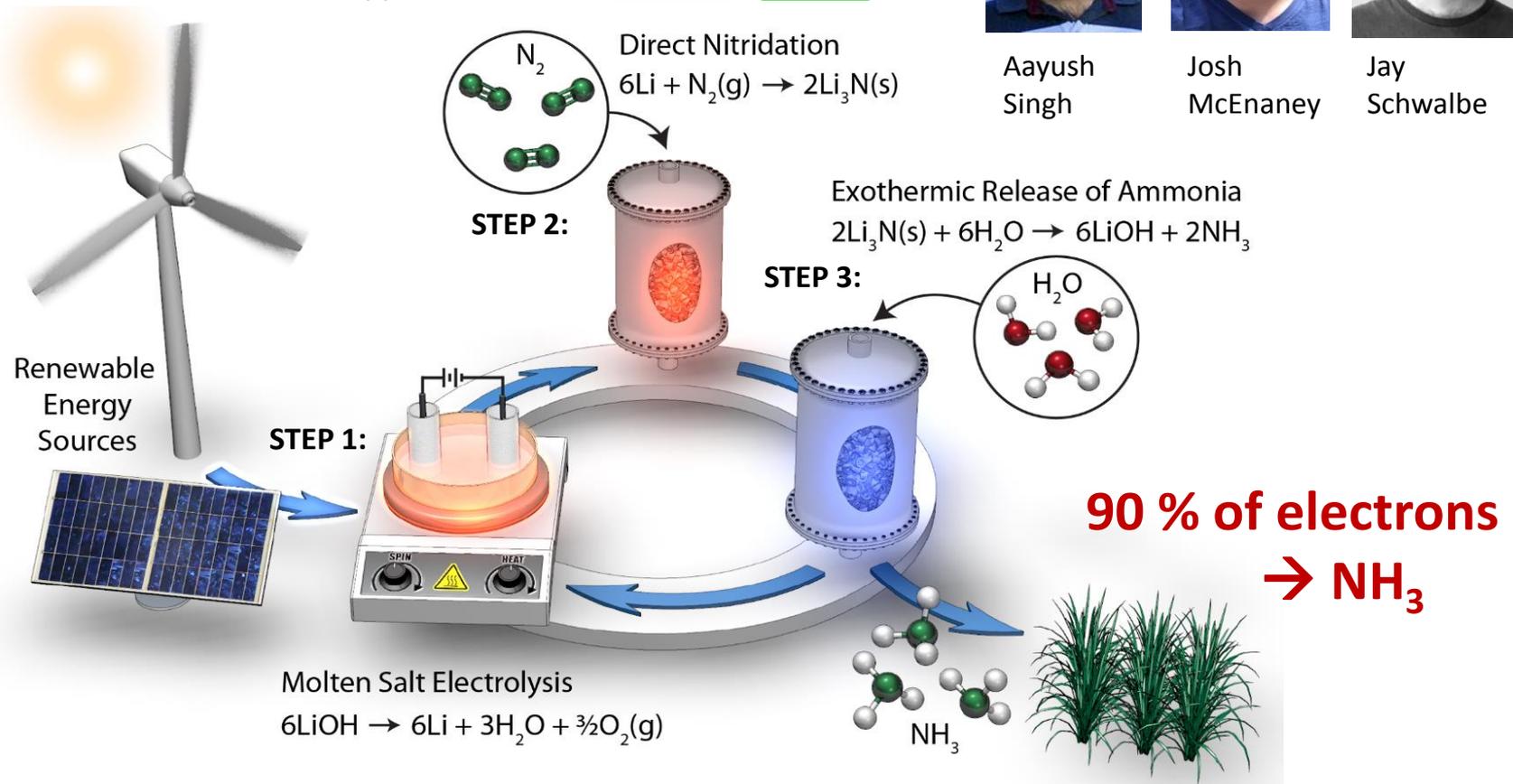
Aayush
Singh



Josh
McEnaney



Jay
Schwalbe

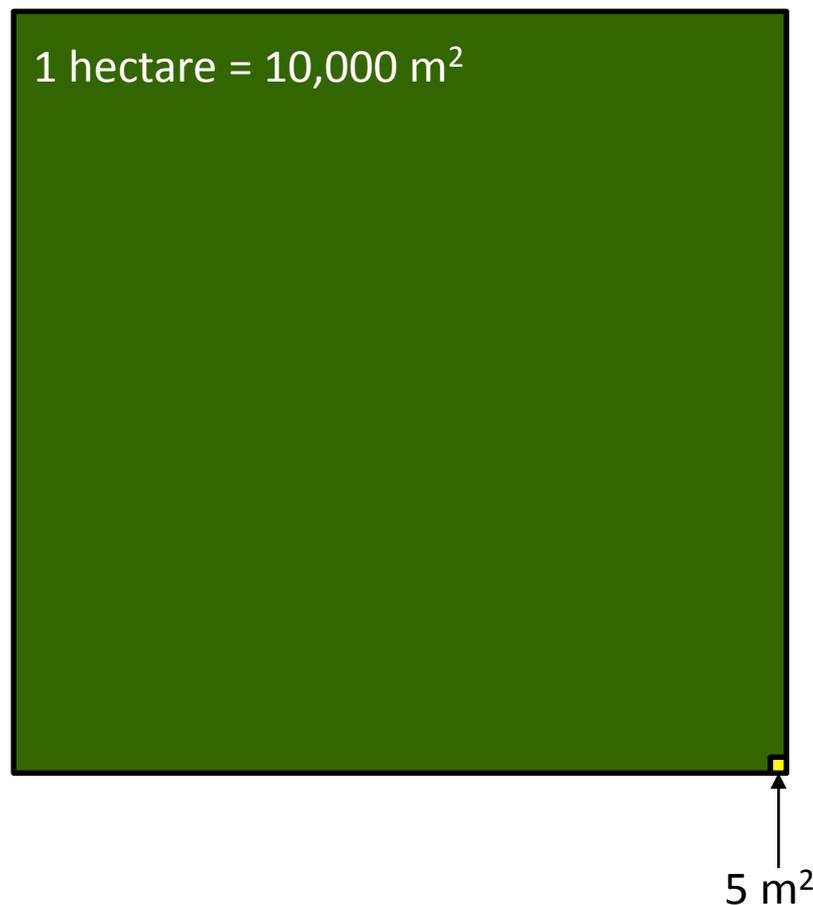


Solar-driven NH₃ feasibility: Land Area

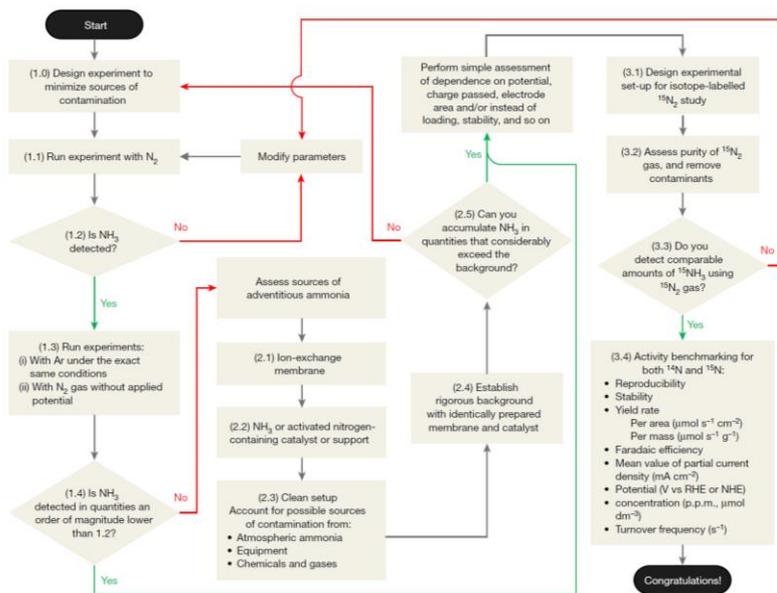
Typical agricultural field requires:

100 kg NH₃/hectare/yr

For a 90% Faradaic Efficiency process:
Only 5 m² of solar cells needed!



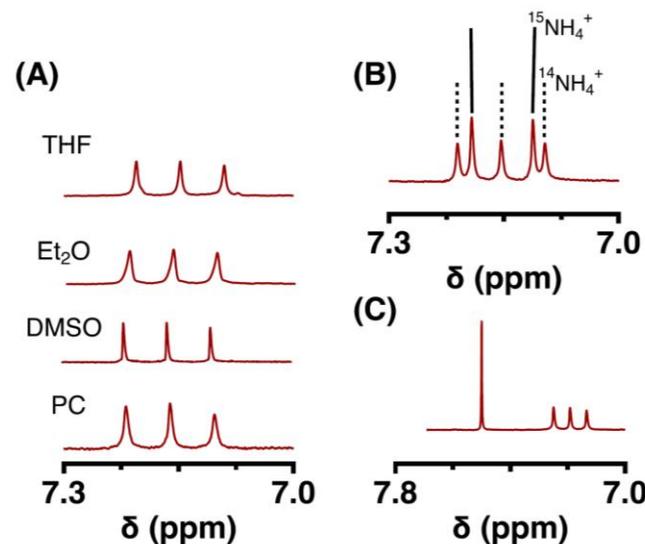
Protocols for electrochemical NH₃ production



Suzanne Andersen



Adam Nielander



“A Versatile Method for Ammonia Detection in a Range of Relevant Electrolytes via Direct Nuclear Magnetic Resonance Techniques”

“A rigorous electrochemical ammonia synthesis protocol with quantitative isotope measurements”

Suzanne Z. Andersen, Viktor Čolić, Sungeun Yang, Jay A. Schwalbe, Adam C. Nielander, Joshua M. McEnaney, Kasper Enemark-Rasmussen, Jon G. Baker, Aayush R. Singh, Brian A. Rohr, Michael J. Statt, Sarah J. Blair, Stefano Mezzavilla, Jakob Kibsgaard, Peter C. K. Vesborg, Matteo Cargnello, Stacey F. Bent, Thomas F. Jaramillo, Ifan E. L. Stephens, Jens K. Nørskov & Ib Chorkendorff

Nature 570 (2019) 504–508.

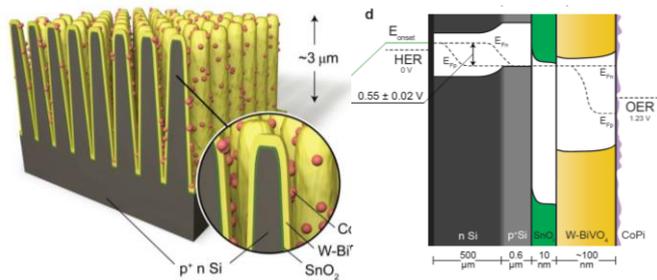
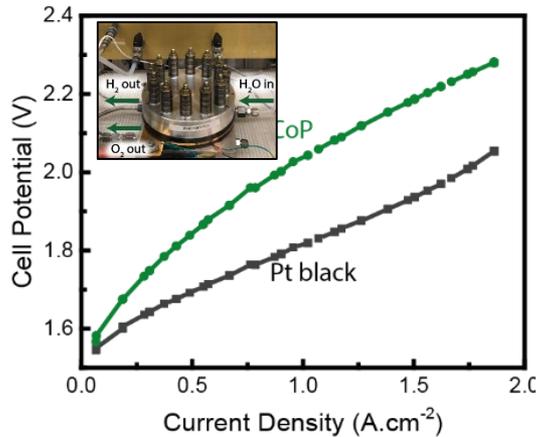
Adam C. Nielander, Joshua M. McEnaney, Jay A. Schwalbe, Jon G. Baker, Sarah J. Blair, Lei Wang, Jeffrey G. Pelton, Suzanne Z. Andersen, Kasper Enemark-Rasmussen, Viktor Čolić, Sungeun Yang, Stacey F. Bent, Matteo Cargnello, Jakob Kibsgaard, Peter C. K. Vesborg, Ib Chorkendorff, Thomas F. Jaramillo

ACS Catalysis 9 (2019) 5797–5802

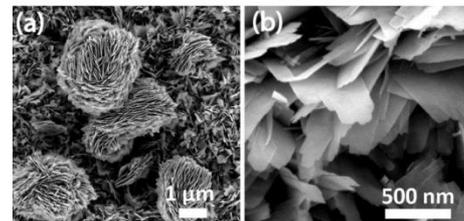
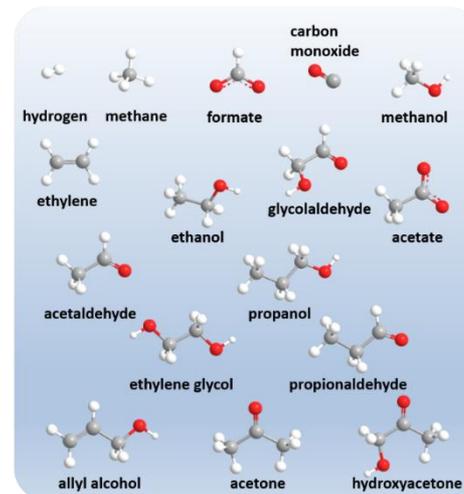
Summary & Conclusions

Electrochemical pathways to fuels and chemicals are promising, enabled by efforts in catalyst design and development.

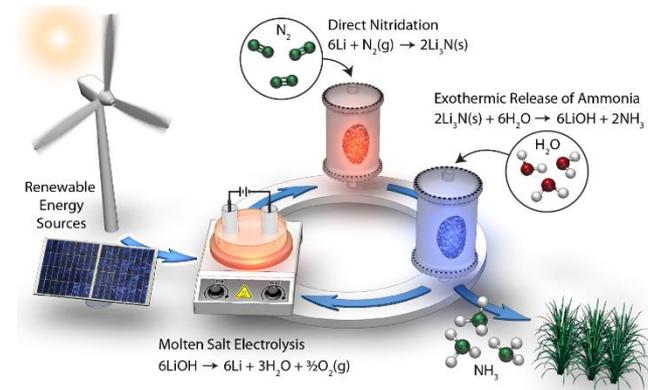
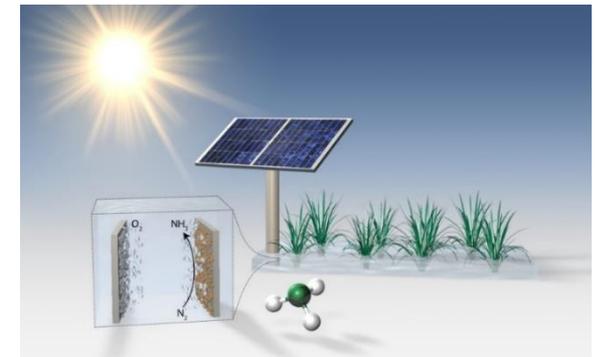
H₂ production by water electrolysis and PEC water-splitting.



CO₂ electrolysis for the production of carbon-based fuels and chemicals.



N₂ reduction for ammonia (NH₃) production powered by renewable electricity.



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Dr. Y.-G. Kim, Dr. J. Baricuatro, Prof. Manny Soriaga



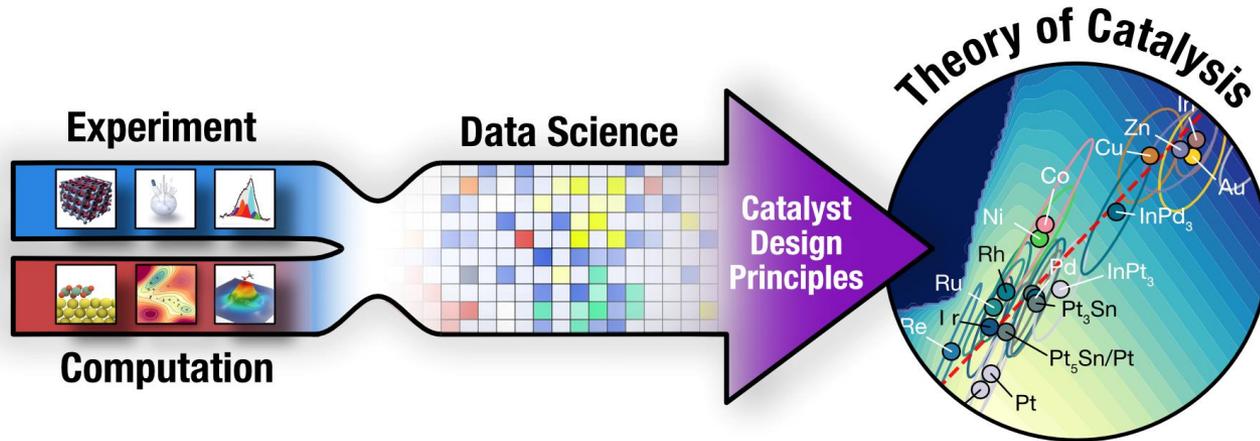
Energy Efficiency & Renewable Energy



Office of Science



Integrating experiments into data science efforts to advance catalysis theory



Question:

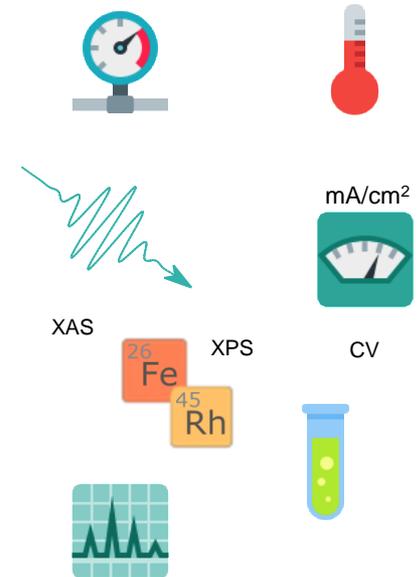
Is it possible to identify a small, manageable # of experimental parameters for the community to keep track of in a uniform manner?

Synthesis/Characterization

- Synthesis parameters
- Measured catalyst composition
- Particle size
- Crystal structure
- Support material
- ...

Catalyst performance:

- Reaction studied
- Reaction conditions (feed, T, P, electrolyte, voltage, etc.)
- Reaction rate per cm²
- Reaction rate per gram
- Selectivity
- ...



Catalyzing a Sustainable Future

