



## ***ChemCatBio DFA***

Catalyst Development for Selective Electrochemical Reduction of CO<sub>2</sub> to High-value Chemical Precursors with Opus 12

*WBS # 2.5.4.707*

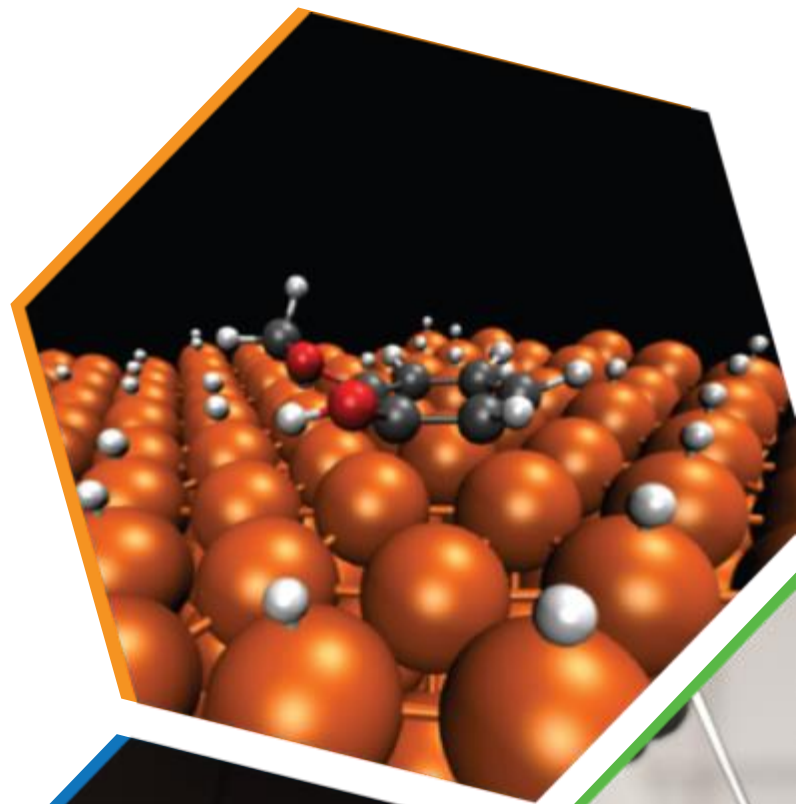
*U.S. Department of Energy (DOE)*

*Bioenergy Technologies Office (BETO)*

*2019 Project Peer Review*

---

Frederick Baddour – NREL



# Quad Chart Overview

## Timeline

- Project Start: January 1, 2018
- Project End: January 1, 2020
- Percent Complete: 50%

## Barriers addressed

**Ot-B.** *Converting CO<sub>2</sub> waste streams (expenses) into desirable products (revenue)*

**Ct-G.** *Decreasing the Time and cost to developing novel industrially relevant catalysts*

	Total Costs Pre FY17	FY17 Costs	FY18 Costs	Total Planned Funding (FY19–FY21)
DOE Funded	\$0	\$0	\$87k	\$163k
Project Cost Share	N/A	N/A	\$40k	\$67k

## Partners (FY19–FY20):

**NREL:** \$250k

**Opus 12:** \$107k (30%)

## Objective

The goal of this project is to gain a fundamental understanding of the impact of metal nanoparticle and carbon support physical properties on electrochemical CO<sub>2</sub> reduction performance. This insight will enable the development of customizable reactors that can convert CO<sub>2</sub> with high selectivity to CO, CH<sub>4</sub>, or C<sub>2+</sub> products for the specific needs of customer segments within the biofuels and bio-products industry.

## End of Project Goal

The end of project goal is to demonstrate a 20% reduction in overpotential and 20% higher partial current to carbon-containing products compared to baseline MEAs with commercially available catalysts.

# ChemCatBio Foundation

## *Integrated and collaborative portfolio of catalytic technologies and enabling capabilities*

### *Catalytic Technologies*

Catalytic Upgrading of Biochemical Intermediates  
(NREL, PNNL, ORNL, LANL, NREL\*)

Catalytic Upgrading of Indirect Liquefaction Intermediates  
(NREL, PNNL, ORNL)

Catalytic Fast Pyrolysis  
(NREL, PNNL)

Electrocatalytic and Thermocatalytic CO<sub>2</sub> Utilization  
(NREL, ORNL\*)

### *Enabling Capabilities*

Advanced Catalyst Synthesis and Characterization  
(NREL, ANL, ORNL, SNL)

Catalyst Cost Model Development  
(NREL, PNNL)

Consortium for Computational Physics and Chemistry  
(ORNL, NREL, PNNL, ANL, NETL)

Catalyst Deactivation Mitigation for Biomass Conversion  
(PNNL)

### *Industry Partnerships (Directed Funding)*

Gevo (NREL)

ALD Nano/JM (NREL)

Vertimass (ORNL)

**Opus 12 (NREL)**

Visolis (PNNL)

Lanzatech (PNNL) - Fuel

Gevo (LANL)

Lanzatech (PNNL) - TPA

Sironix (LANL)

### *Cross-Cutting Support*

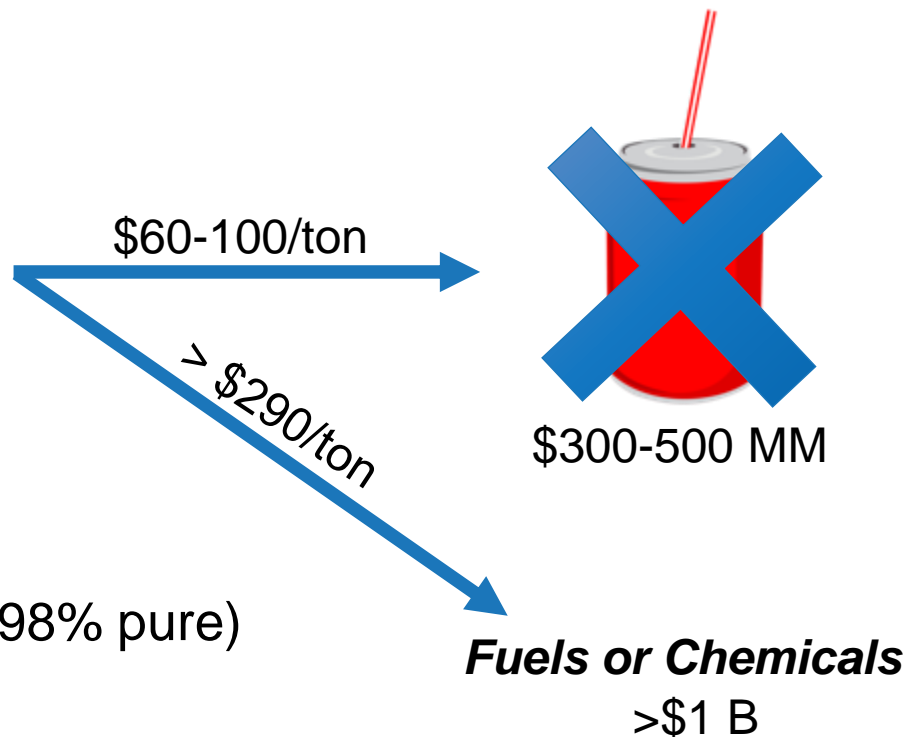
ChemCatBio Lead Team Support (NREL)

ChemCatBio DataHUB (NREL)

\*FY19 Seed Project

# 1 – Relevance: The Opportunity

## ***Domestic Ethanol Production***



- >60,000 million liters in 2017
- >4.5 million tonnes CO<sub>2</sub> annually (>98% pure)

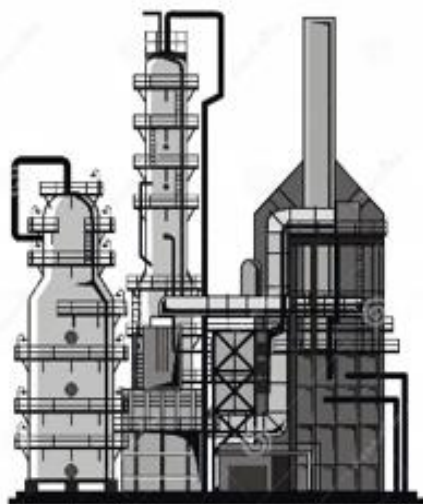
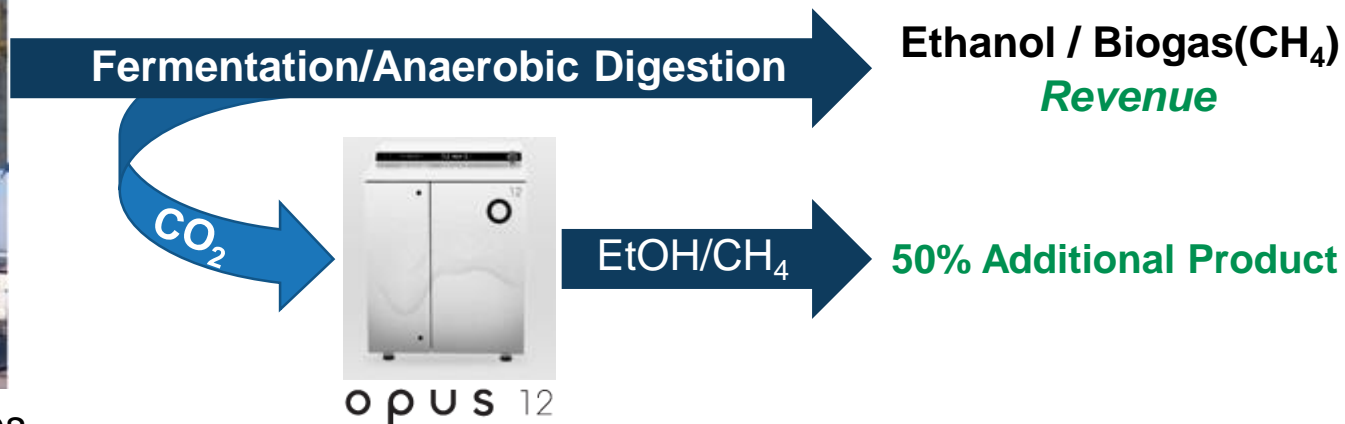
***CO<sub>2</sub> conversion to fuels/chemicals can significantly increase revenue and enhance profitability of biorefining efforts***

# 1 – Relevance: Revenue from Waste

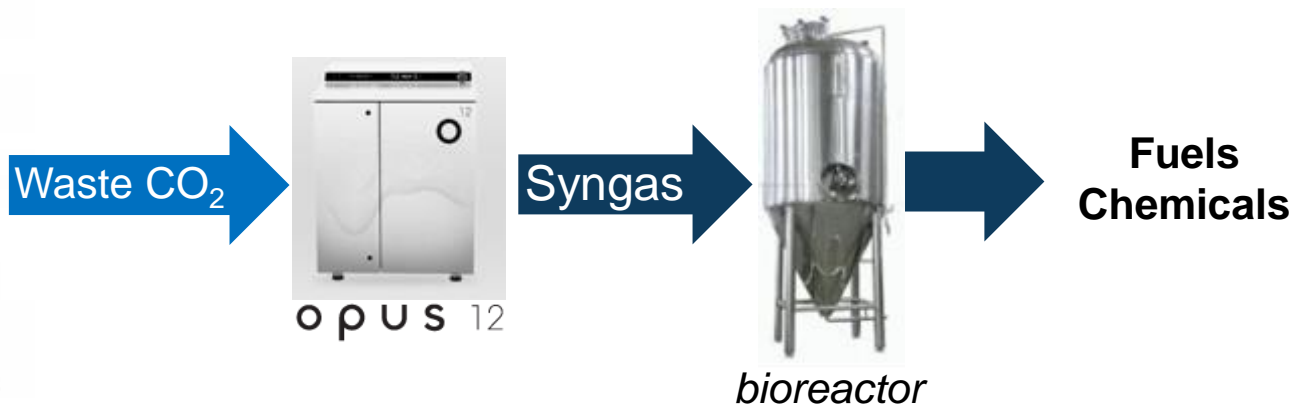
**The Challenge:** A cost effective, modular  $\text{CO}_2$  conversion technology for globally dispersed waste streams



Domestic US biorefineries



Fuels/Chemicals Industry



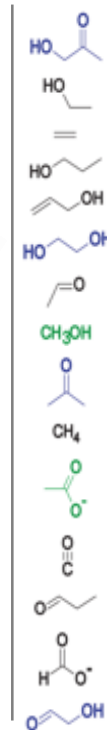
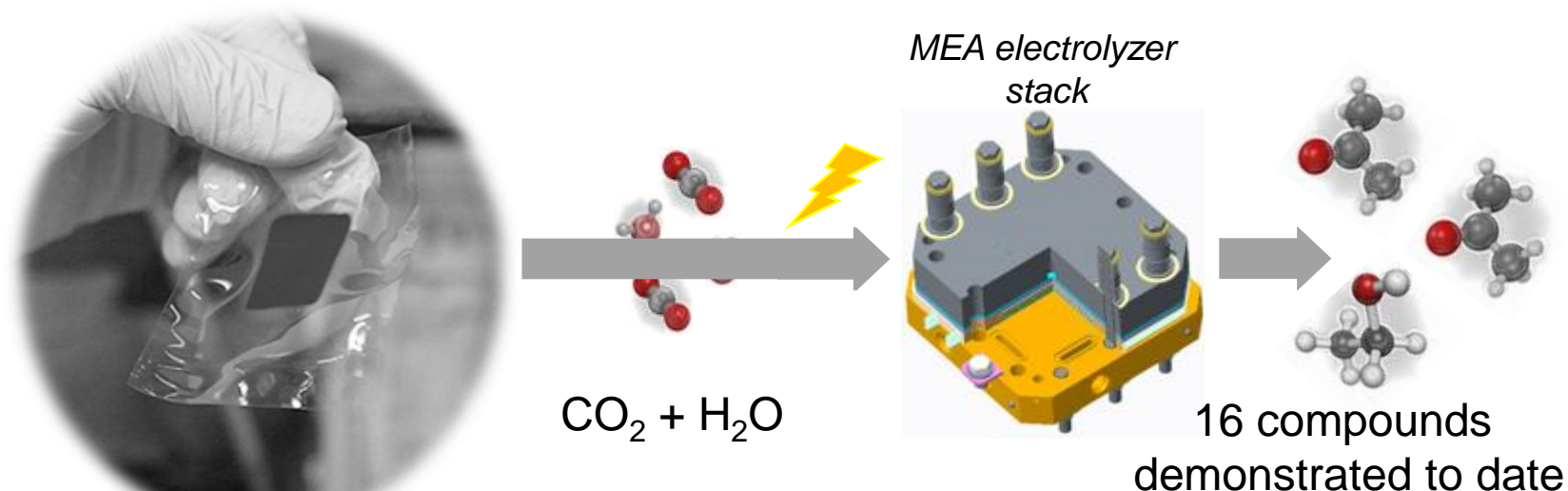
Opus 12's platform technology for  $\text{CO}_2$  conversion can increase profitability across the bioenergy sector



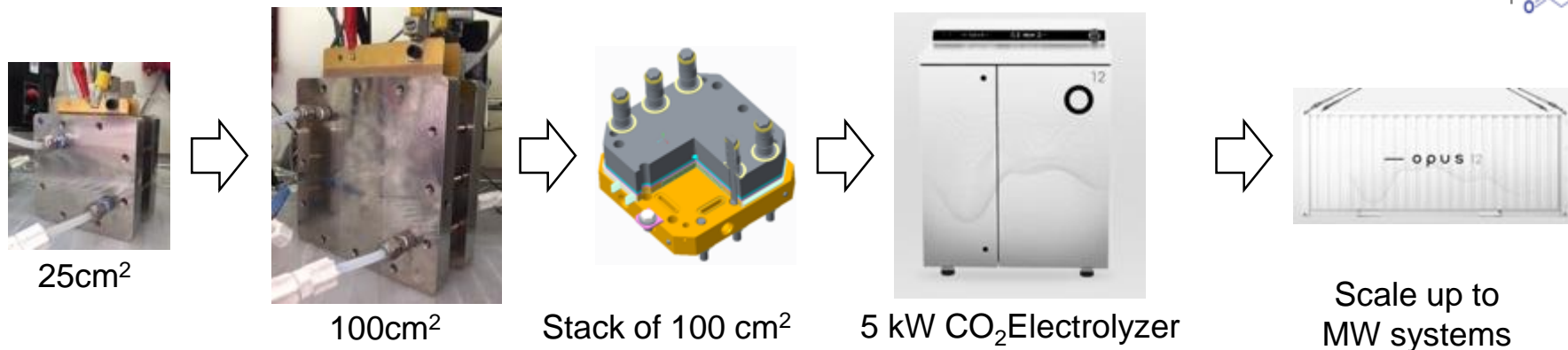
# 1 – Relevance: The Opus 12 Platform

## Core Technology

Uniquely formulated membrane-electrode assembly (MEA) converts a water electrolyzer stack into a CO<sub>2</sub> electrolyzer



## A clear path to large scale deployment



# 1 – Challenges

Transitioning from laboratory-scale MEAs to commercial stacks requires reproducible production of MEAs with suitable **lifetime and performance**

## Challenges to overcome:

- **More uniform smaller active catalyst metal NPs**
- Decreased hydrophilicity of conductive catalyst support
- **Increased catalyst loading**
- **Determination of best practices for MEA diagnostics**

## Outcomes:

- Decreased NP size and better uniformity **increases performance and reduces cost**
- Better H<sub>2</sub>O management **reduces flooding and enhances diffusion to electrode**
- **Increased performance** at same MEA size
- MEA diagnostics provide feedback on the preparation of a **commercially viable and reproducible**

— o p u s 12



**Partnership with NREL and ChemCatBio offers a unique set of expertise to address these research challenges**

# 1 – Approach: The Overarching Challenge

*Limitations of commercially available catalysts requires **the synthesis of advanced catalytic materials***

## Fundamental Research Challenges



### New Cathode Catalyst Development

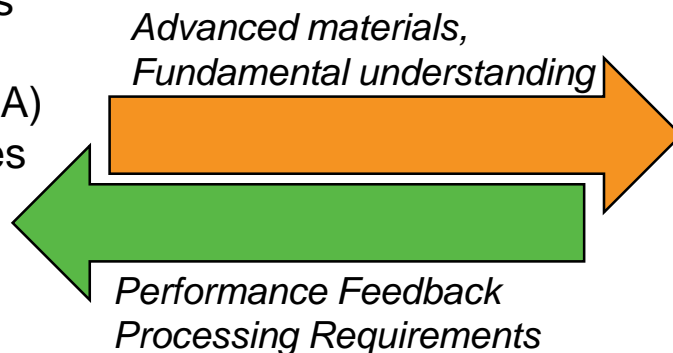
- Novel materials synthesis
- Characterization (e.g. TEM, SEM, XRD, EA)
- Supporting methodologies
- Surface treatment methodologies
- Scalable-synthesis
- Advanced diagnostics

## Applied Research and Industrial Deployment

— o p u s 12

### New Cathode Catalyst Development Requirements

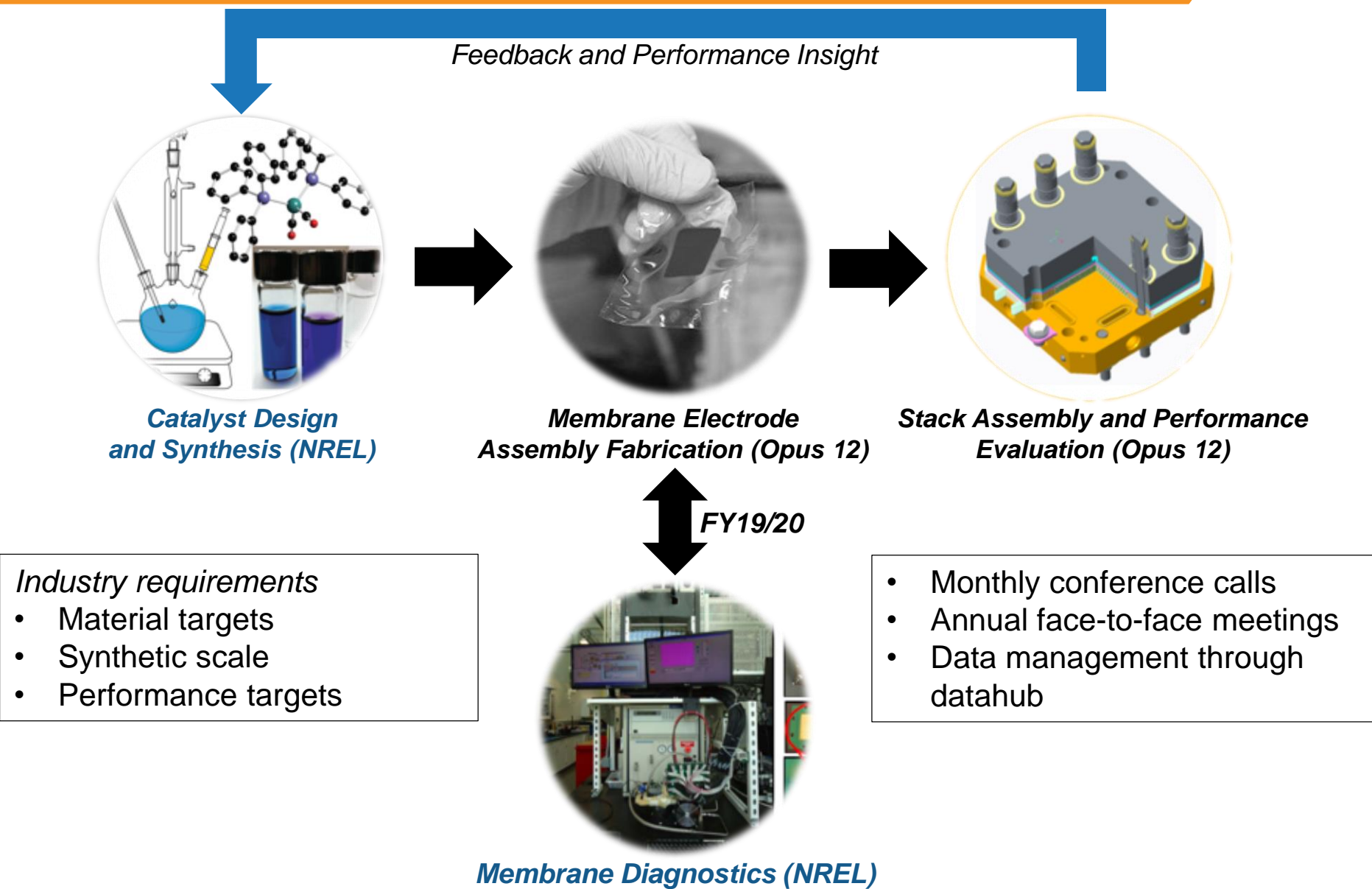
- Ink preparation
- MEA incorporation strategies
- Performance evaluation
- Lifetime evaluation (e.g. TEM, SEM, XRD, EA)



**Unique synthesis and characterization capabilities within ChemCatBio can accelerate commercial deployment by partnering to develop CO<sub>2</sub> conversion catalysts**



# 1 – Approach: Integration from Lab to Stack



## 2 – Technical Accomplishments Overview

### FY 2018/2019

#### Quarter 2

Establish a synthetic platform for  $\text{ECO}_2\text{R}$  catalysts (NREL)

Successfully **developed synthetic methods** to prepare quantities of nanoparticle with physical properties specified by Opus 12 in quantities suitable to fabricate  $>3\ 25\text{cm}^2$  MEAs

#### Quarter 3

Dispersion method development (NREL)

Successfully **developed dispersion methods** to prepare supported catalysts incorporating previously synthesized nanoparticles

- 1.5-2g batches of  $>10$  wt% catalysts were prepared
- Multiple surface treatments and stabilization methods developed

#### Quarter 4

Assembly of 1<sup>st</sup> generation MEAs (Opus 12)

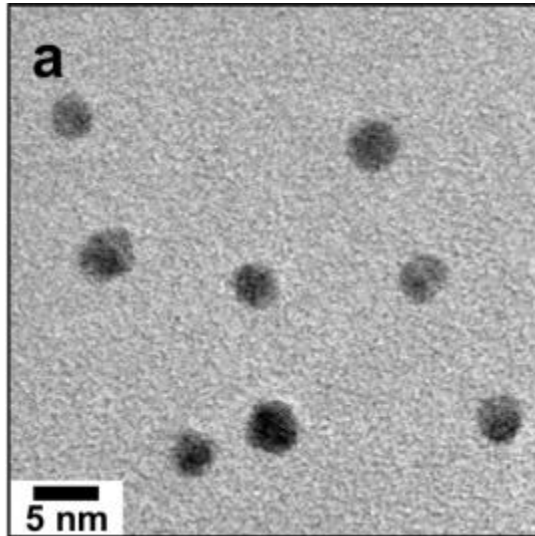
A baseline MEA was prepared based using the catalysts synthesized using the methods developed in Q2

#### Quarter 1

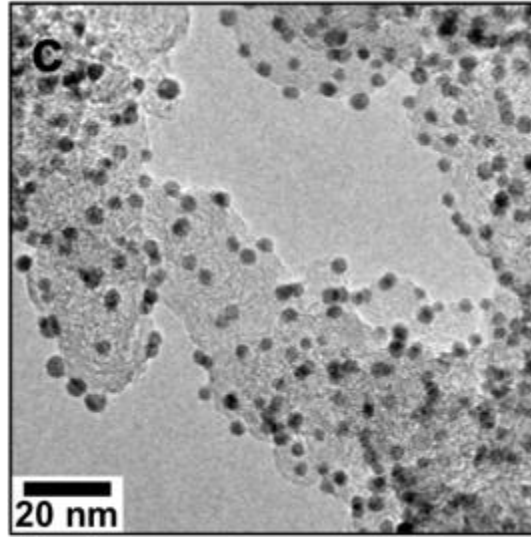
Performance evaluation of 1<sup>st</sup> generation MEAs (Opus 12)

1<sup>st</sup> generation MEAs using NREL developed **catalysts exceeded 10% overpotential reduction and +10% current density to products**

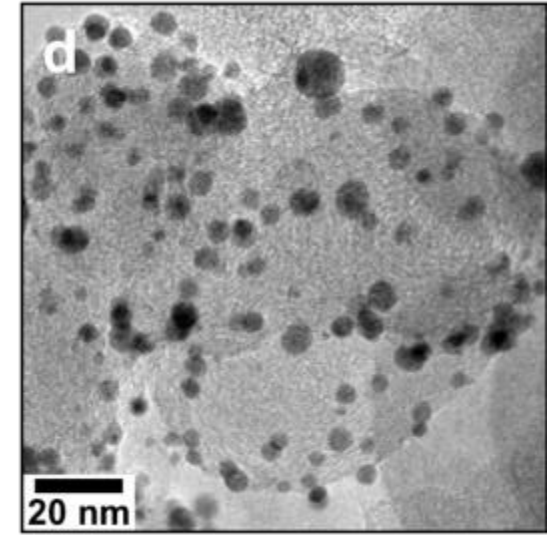
*Particles meet size and morphology requirements*



*Developed effective supporting methodologies*



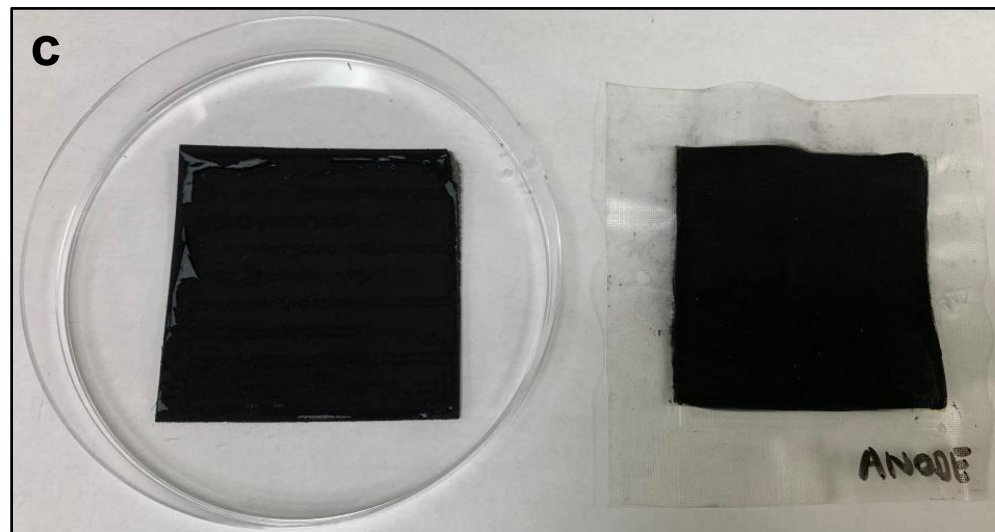
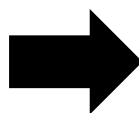
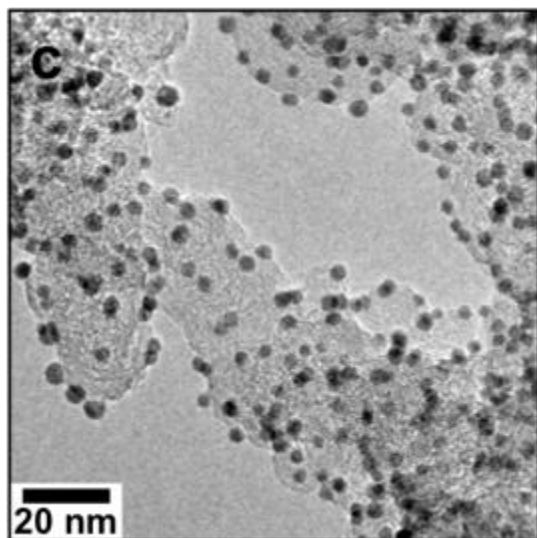
*Synthesis translated to large-scale (>3g)*



***Challenge Addressed:*** *More uniform smaller active catalyst metal NPs*  
*Increased active catalyst loading*

***Successfully developed synthetic methods to prepare nanoparticle catalysts at suitable scales for performance evaluation***

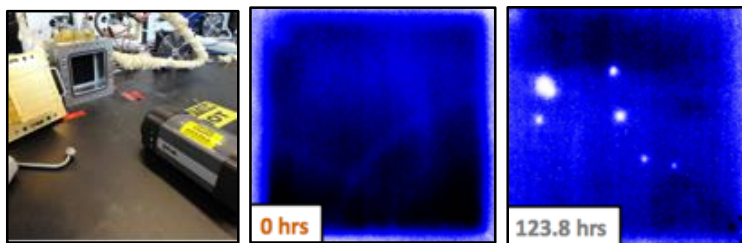
*Catalysts successfully incorporated into MEAs*



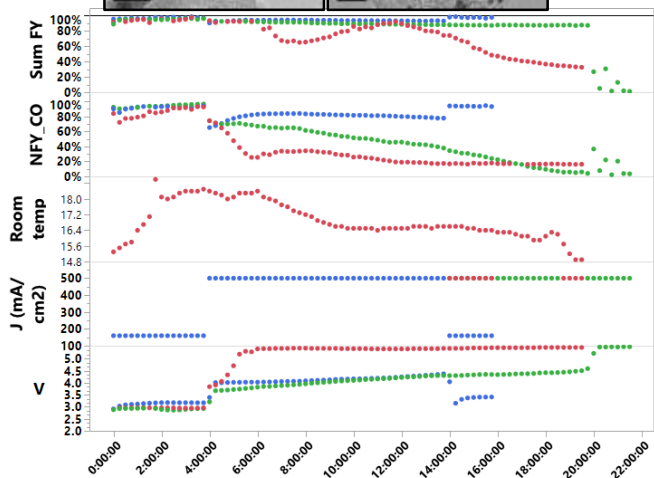
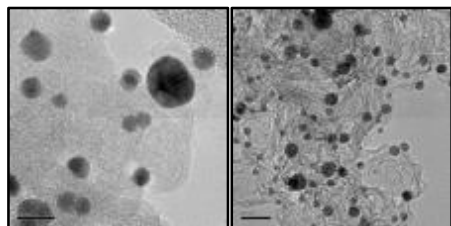
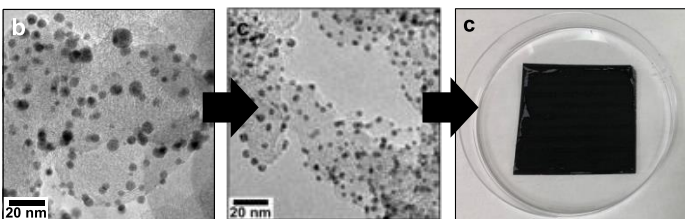
	Percent change compared to baseline commercial catalyst @160mA/cm <sup>2</sup>			
Catalyst Description	Prod. Current Efficiency (%)	Prod. Current Efficiency Change (%/hr)	Voltage (V)	Voltage Decay (mV/hr)
Commercial Baseline	–	–	–	–
Cat 1	-1.4%	450%	4%	-1080%
Cat 2 (oxidized)	1.7%	50%	-4%	120%
Cat 3 (oxidized)	1.5%	200%	-5%	420%

***Cat 2 demonstrated a nearly 2-fold (190%) improvement in current efficiency per USD***

# 3 – Future Work: Roadmap FY19/20



Guido Bender



## FY 19 Quarter 2

- PEM diagnostics to **optimize reactor architecture** (e.g. in-situ pinhole failure detection)
- Synthesis **2<sup>nd</sup> generation NP catalysts**

## FY 19 Quarter 3

MEA assembly and performance evaluation

## FY 19 Quarter 4

Conductive support modification and 2<sup>nd</sup> generation MEA diagnostics

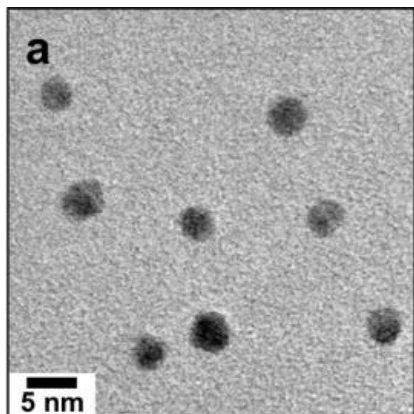
## FY20 Quarter 1

MEA assembly and performance evaluation with 2<sup>nd</sup> NP catalysts and surface modified supports



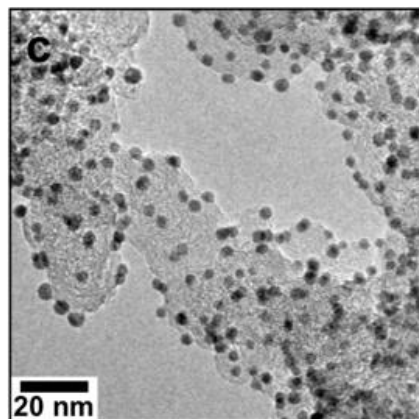
# Summary

## **Industry Challenge:** *More uniform smaller active catalyst metal NPs*



**Developed synthetic methods** to prepare quantities of nanoparticle with physical properties specified by Opus 12 in quantities suitable to fabricate >3 25cm<sup>2</sup> MEAs

## **Industry Challenge:** *Increase active catalyst loading*



**Developed effective supporting methodology** to retain particle size and morphology at increased loadings

“This partnership has enabled us to **connect with expertise and capabilities** not readily available outside of the national laboratory complex. **These capabilities have allowed us to evaluate a greater diversity of catalysts for CO<sub>2</sub> conversion applications.**” – Opus 12



# Acknowledgements

— Opus 12



## NREL

Susan Habas  
Guido Bender  
Bryan Pivovar  
Kenneth Neyerlin  
Courtney Downes



**Energy Materials Network**  
U.S. Department of Energy

## Opus 12

Kendra Kuhl  
Ziyang Huo  
Sichao Ma

This research was supported by the DOE Bioenergy Technology Office under Contract no. DE-AC36-08-GO28308 with the National Renewable Energy Laboratory

This work was performed in collaboration with the Chemical Catalysis for Bioenergy Consortium (ChemCatBio, CCB), a member of the Energy Materials Network (EMN)