

Nano-engineered Catalyst for the Utilization of CO₂ in **Dry Reforming** to Produce Syngas

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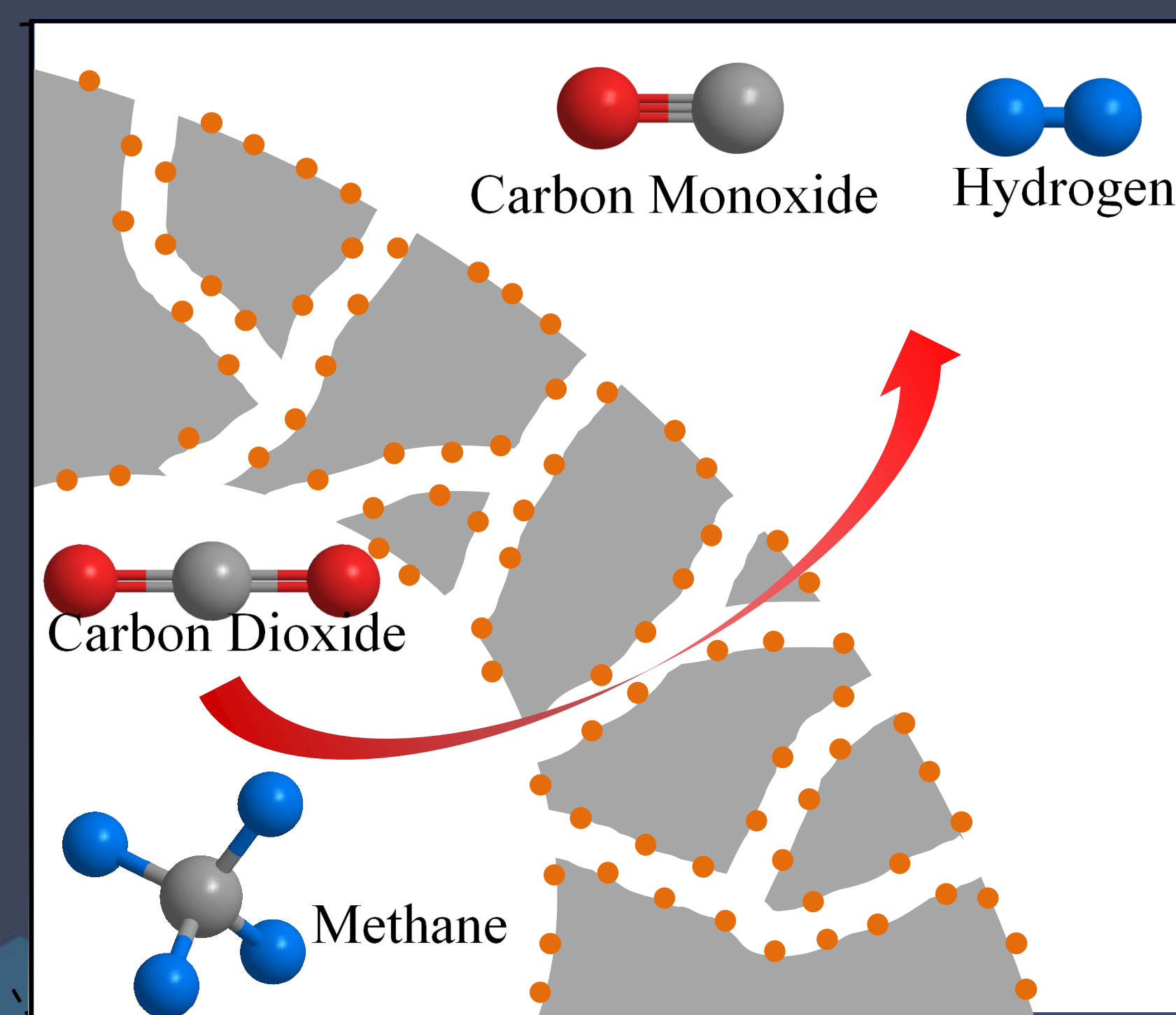
BACKGROUND

Dry reforming of methane

- **Reaction:** $\text{CH}_4 + \text{CO}_2 \rightarrow 2\text{H}_2 + 2\text{CO}$
 - Different from methane steam reforming ($\text{CH}_4 + \text{H}_2\text{O} \rightarrow \text{CO} + 3\text{H}_2$)
- **Syngas:** feedstock for fuels and chemicals production
- **Typical catalysts:**
 - **Precious metals** (Pt, Rh, Ru): expensive
 - **Low-cost Ni:** issue of sintering of the Ni particles and coking

MOTIVATION

Nano-engineered Ni catalyst prepared by atomic layer deposition (ALD) may resolve sintering and coking issue



OBJECTIVE

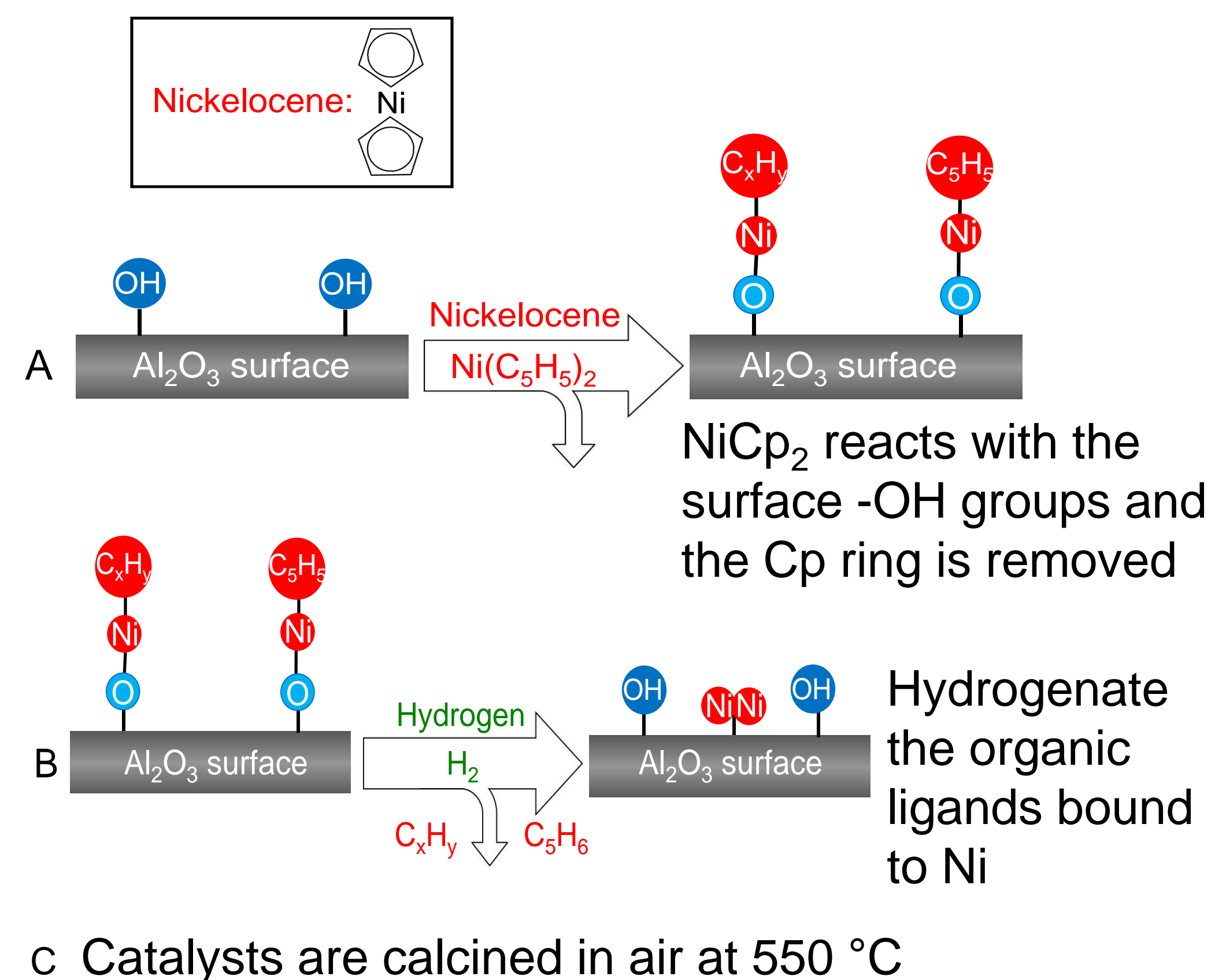
Develop nano-engineered catalyst supported on high-surface-area ceramic hollow fibers for the utilization of CO₂ in dry reforming of methane ($\text{CO}_2 + \text{CH}_4 \rightarrow 2\text{H}_2 + 2\text{CO}$) to produce syngas

CATALYST DEVELOPMENT

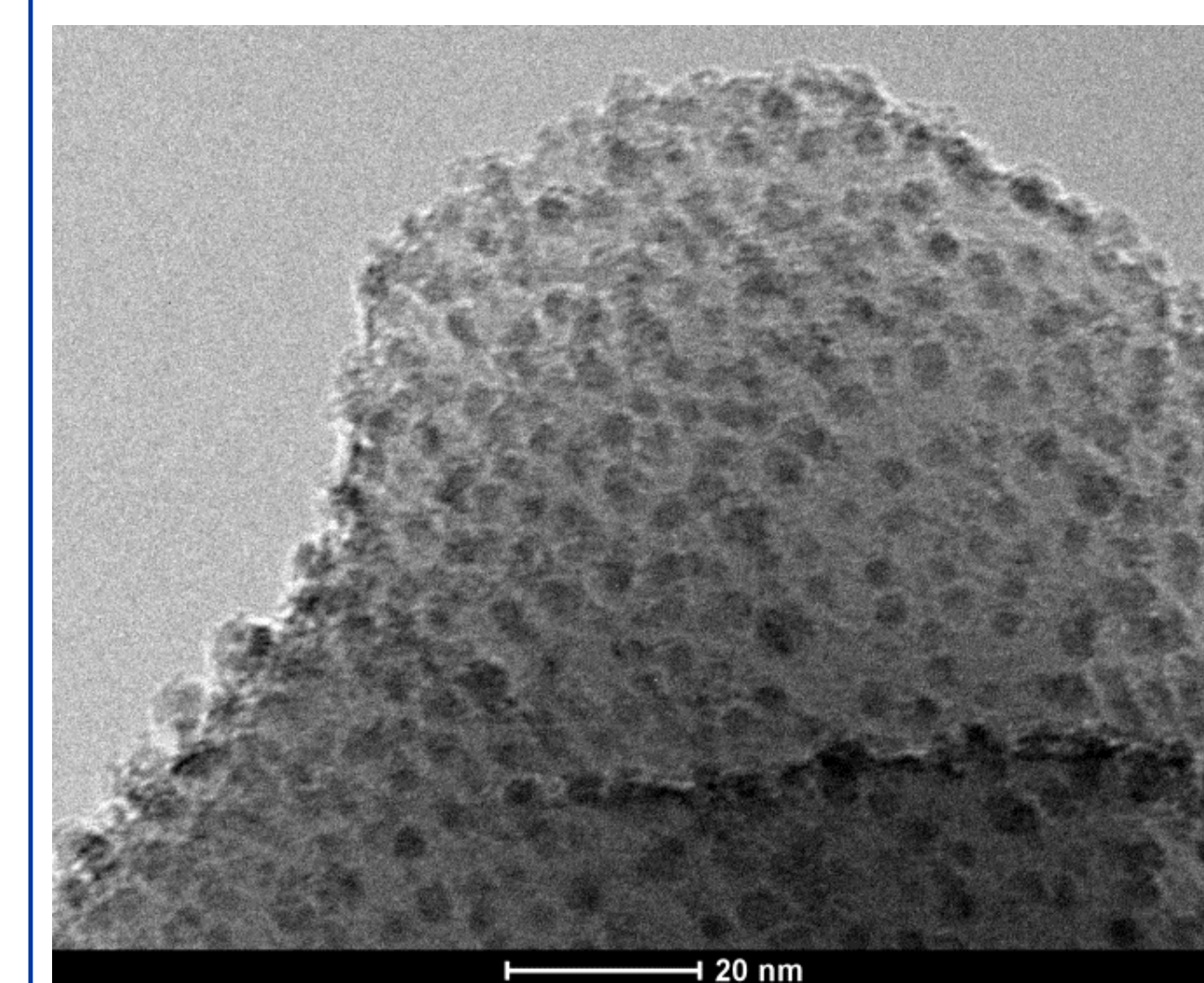
ALD Reactor



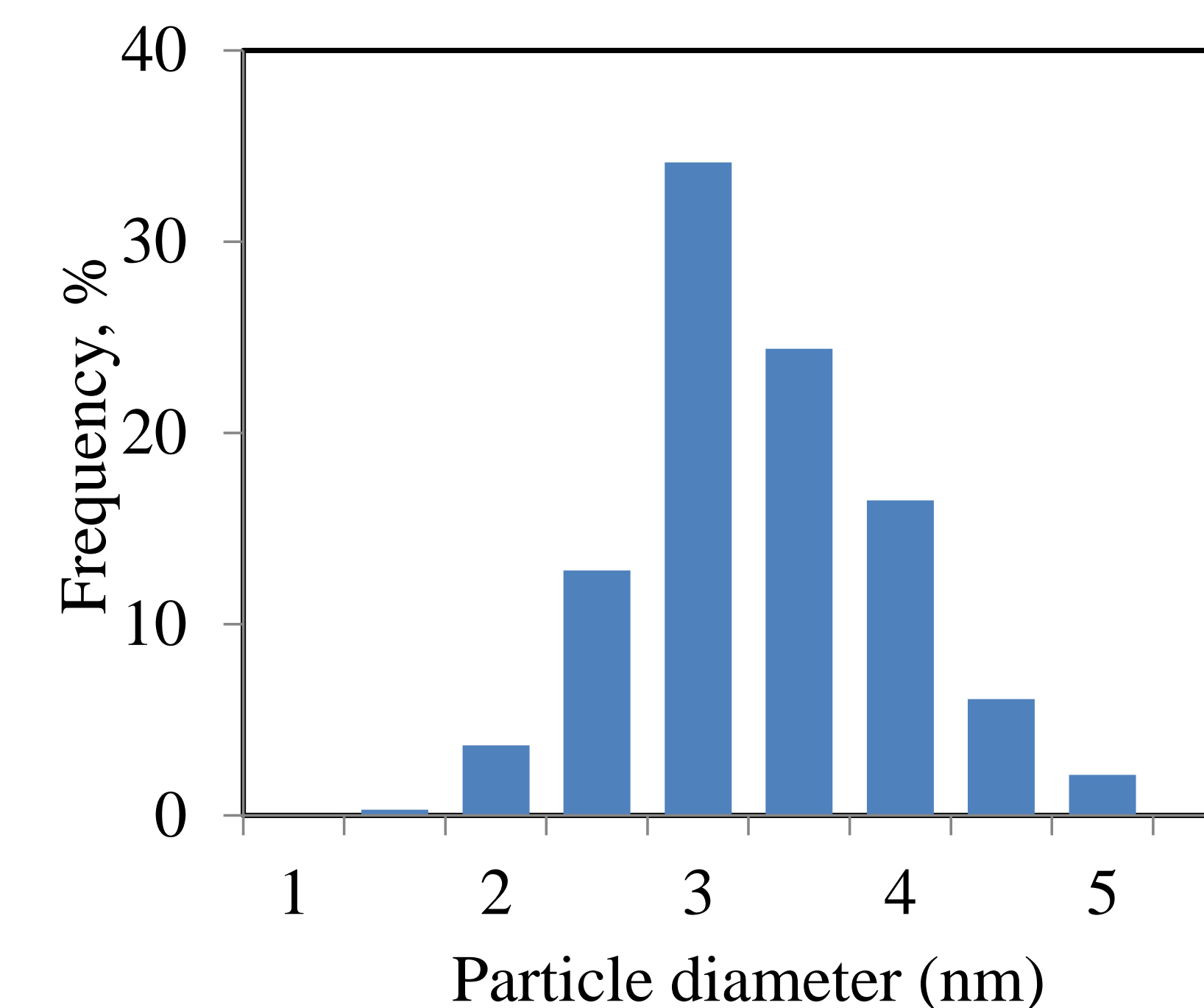
ALD procedure



CATALYST CHARACTERIZATION



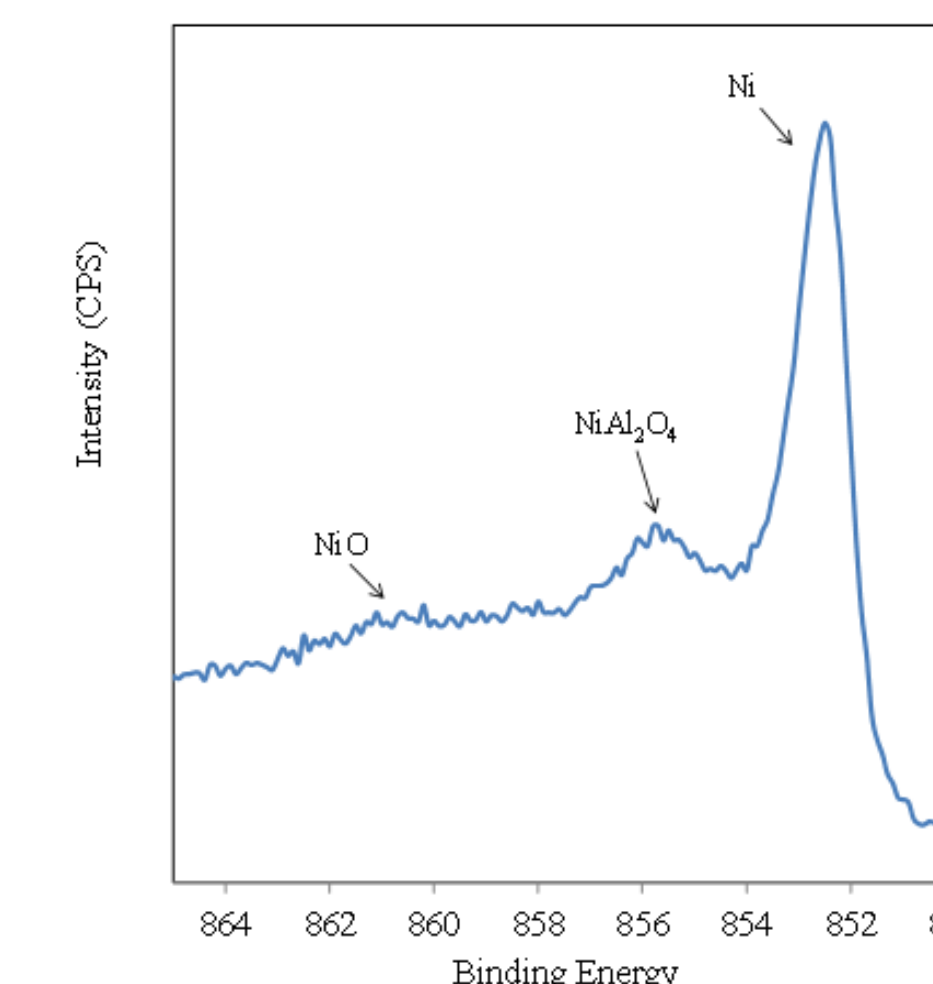
TEM image of $\alpha\text{-Al}_2\text{O}_3$ nanoparticle-supported Ni catalysts



Particle size: 2-6 nm, average 3.1 nm

- Particles prepared by traditional methods (e.g., incipient wetness) are ~10-20 nm

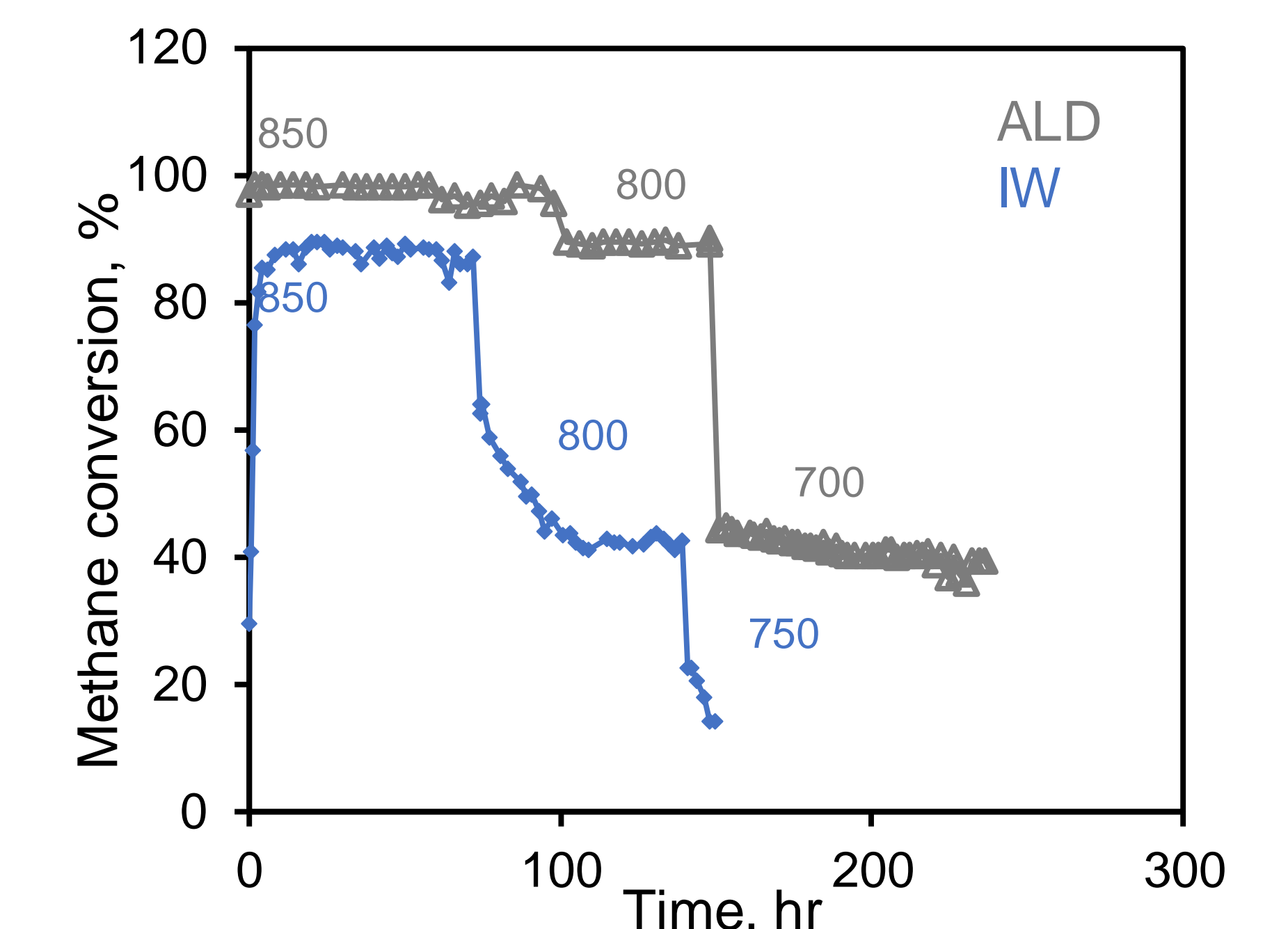
X-ray photoelectron spectroscopy analysis of $\alpha\text{-Al}_2\text{O}_3$ nanoparticles supported Ni catalysts



- In addition to Ni and NiO, NiAl₂O₄ spinel formed during Ni ALD, which increases Ni-support interaction

DRY REFORMING PERFORMANCE

ALD Ni catalyst showed advantages over traditional catalysts prepared by incipient wetness (IW)



200-h continuous testing of 20-cm long hollow fiber supported Ni ALD catalyst indicated good stability (no sintering and coking issue)

