

Catalytic Conversion of CO₂ into Industrial Chemicals

Project Number 1022403

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NETL / DOE

U.S. Department of Energy
National Energy Technology Laboratory
Carbon Storage R&D Project Review Meeting
Transforming Technology through Integration and Collaboration
August 18-20, 2015

Executive Summary

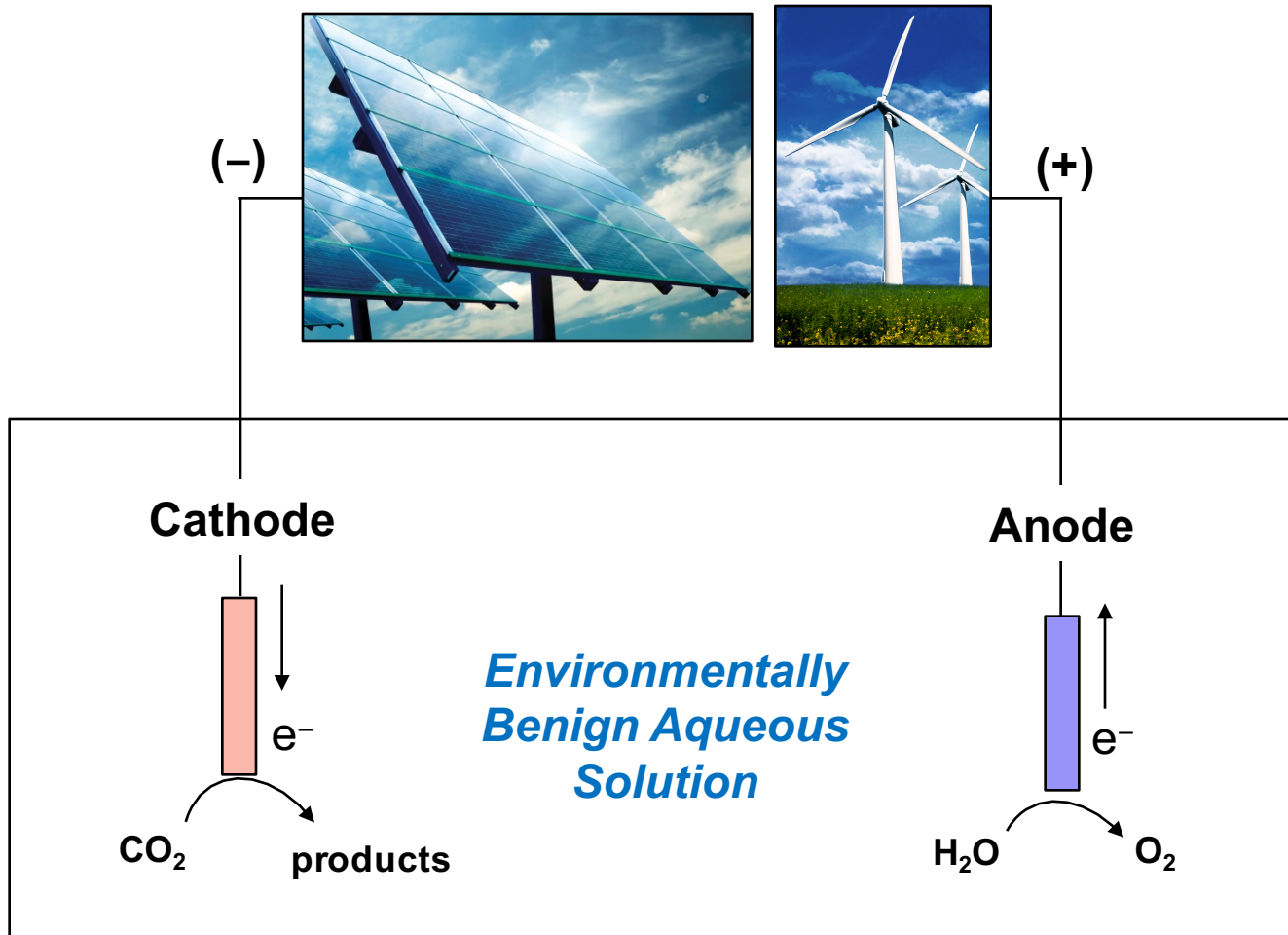
1. NETL has developed benchmark CO₂ conversion technology
2. Electrochemical CO₂ conversion (ECC) operates at 85-100% efficiency ... no wasted electricity
3. Estimated tonne-per-day CO₂ conversion rates when coupled with current renewable energy sources (solar, wind, *etc.*)
4. The technology compares favorably to other CCUS technologies using NETL's CCUS Metrics (producing methanol from syngas)

CO₂ Conversion

- **Utilize CO₂ emissions as an untapped chemical resource**
- **CO₂ conversion must be carbon neutral (or negative)**
 - Consume more CO₂ than produced
 - Must use carbon-friendly energy (solar, wind, etc.)
- **Catalytic approaches**
 - Thermochemical
 - Photochemical
 - Electrochemical
- **Electrochemical CO₂ conversion is most promising**
 - High efficiency
 - Carbon neutral
 - Renewable energy compatible

Electrochemical CO₂ Conversion

Renewable electrical input



CO₂ reduction catalyst drives the reaction

Benefit to the Program

- Sustainable and environmentally responsible utilization of existing fossil fuel resources.
- Supplement current strategies for CO₂ Storage at the national, regional, basin, and formation scale.

Project Outline

1. Catalyst design, synthesis and characterization (2010-)

- Small-scale studies to identify promising materials
- Experimental and computational
- Identify reaction rates, product selectivity and reaction mechanisms

2. Lifetime testing and scalability studies (2014-2015)

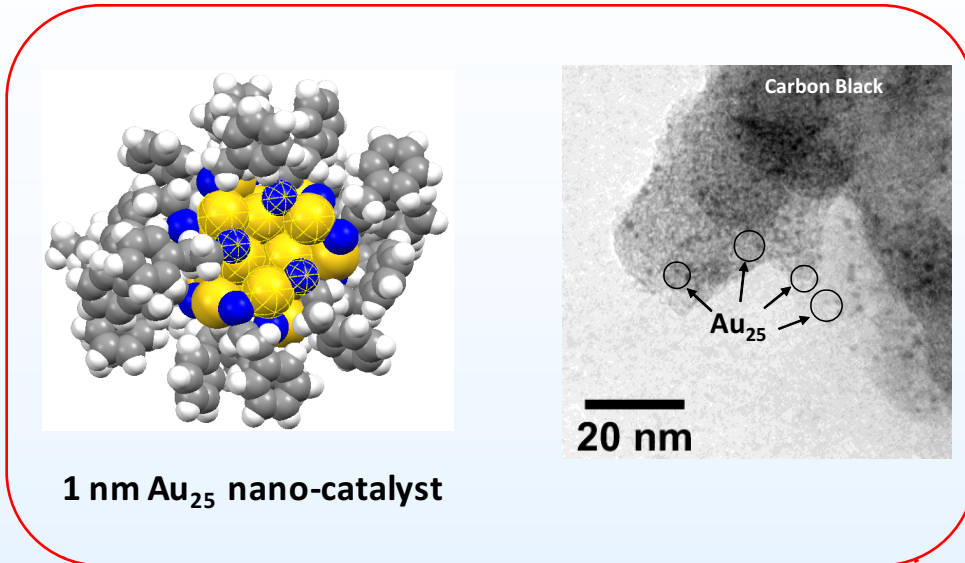
- Evaluate promising catalysts in “larger” bench-scale reactors
- Identify scaling challenges
- Longer-term testing
- Provide metrics for techno-economic screening analysis

3. Techno-economic screening analysis (2015)

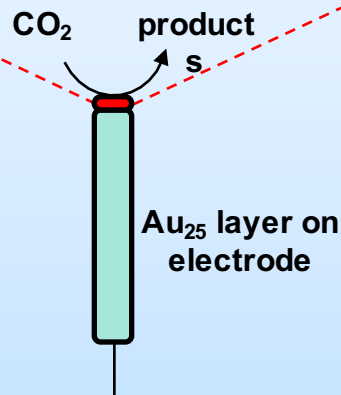
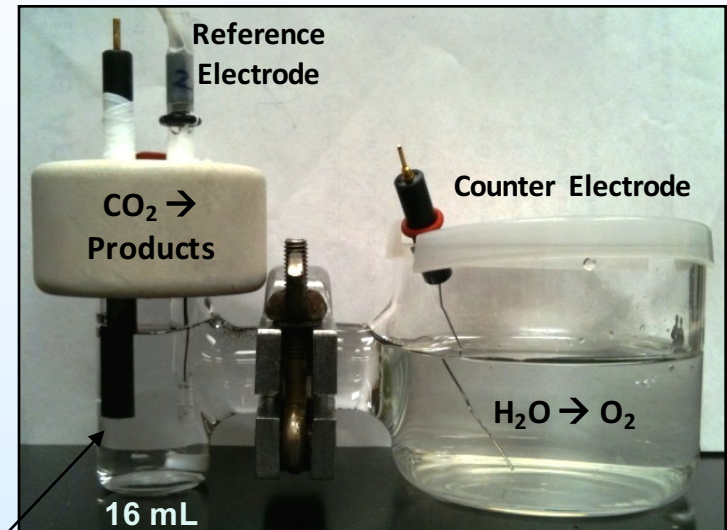
- Collaboration between ORD and OPPB
- Identify target products, market shares and industrial-scale viability
- Performance benchmarks for future technologies

Electrocatalytic CO₂ Reduction

Fundamental tests in small scale reactor



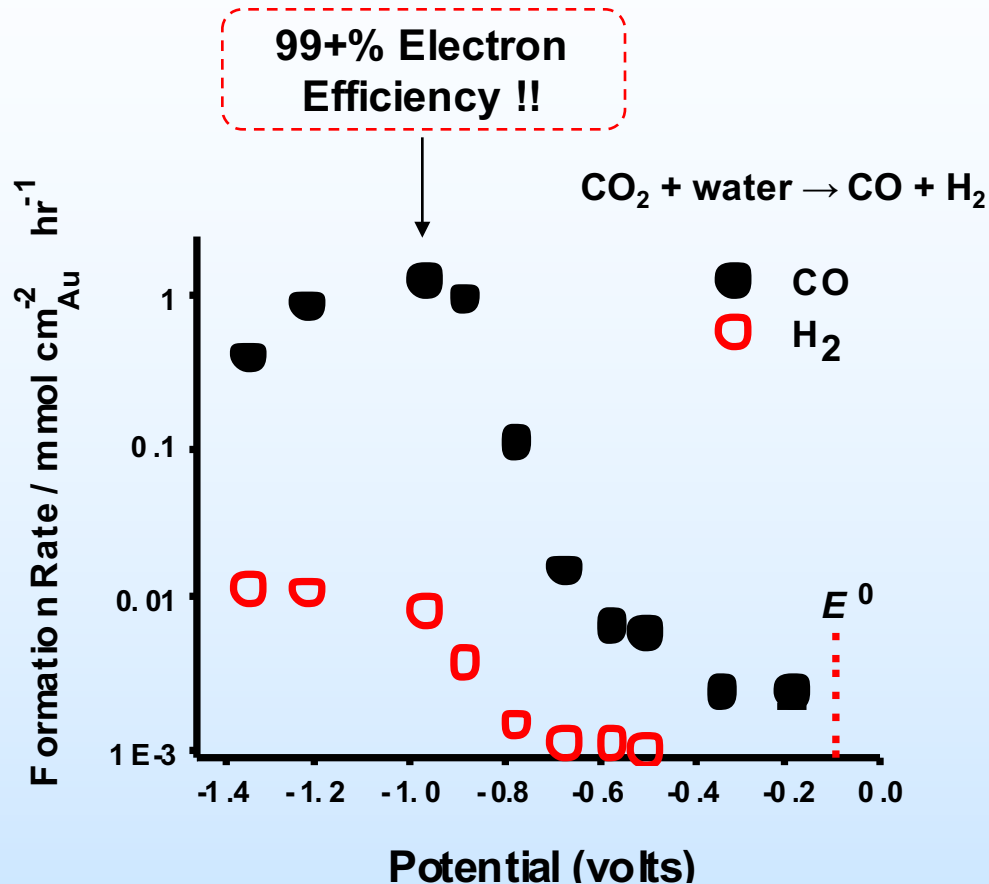
Sealed H-Cell Electrochemical Reactor



Au₂₅ layer on electrode

Electrocatalytic CO₂ Reduction

Au₂₅ is the most active CO₂ conversion catalyst ever reported!



Performance Highlights

- 85-99+% Efficient No wasted electricity!
- 7-700 times more reactive than other catalysts
- CO₂ conversion within 100 mV of thermodynamic limit!
- Experiment and theory show negative charge increases CO₂ conversion rate

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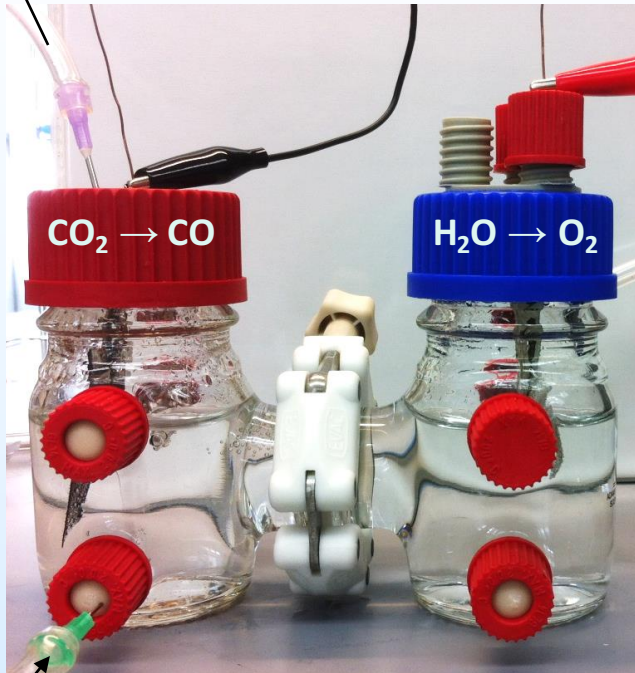
3. Techno-economic screening analysis (2015)

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- Performance benchmarks for future technologies

Scaling and Catalyst Lifetime

Increased reactor volume by 10x and electrode area 150x

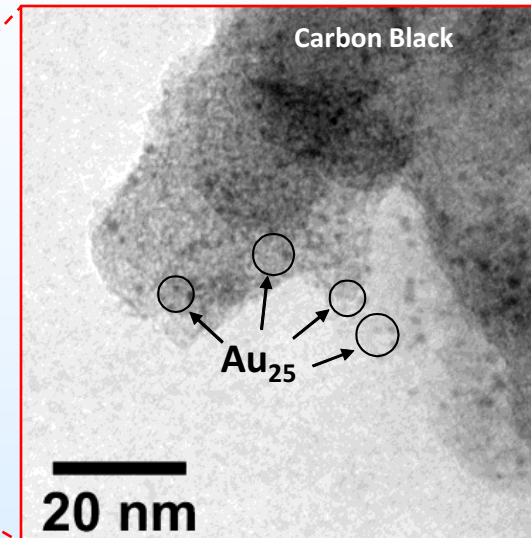
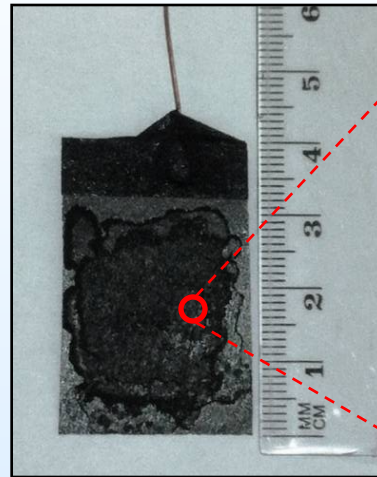
Products out



CO₂

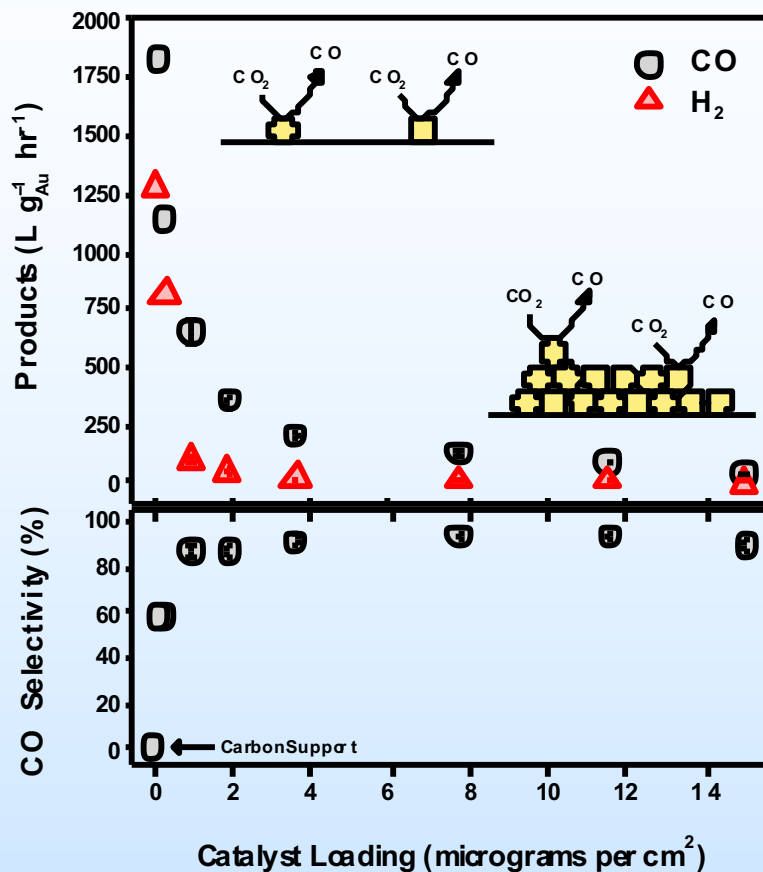
150 mL continuous flow reactor

~15 cm² planar electrode



A "Tunable" Chemical Reaction

Catalyst loading controls the reaction rate and CO to H₂ ratios

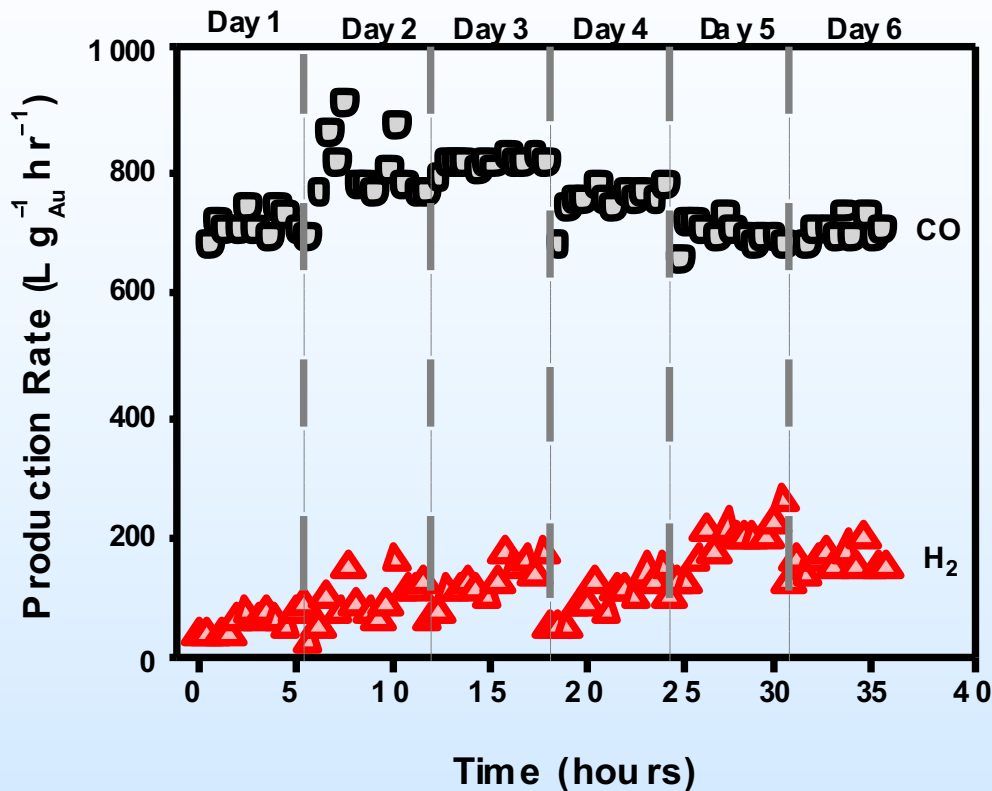


Performance Highlights

- Tune CO:H₂ ratio from 0-100% and everywhere in between!
- Target variety of down-stream products
- 50-fold tunability in reaction rate
- Operating voltage also controls reaction rate and products

Long-term Performance

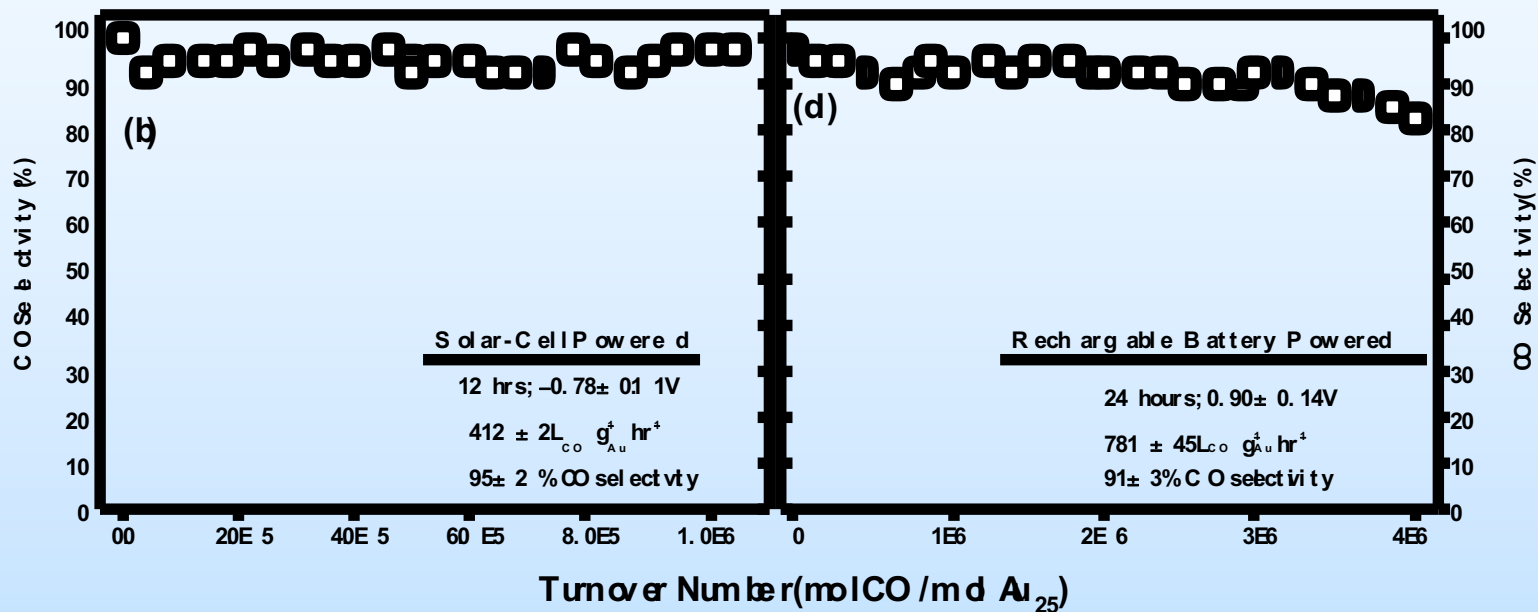
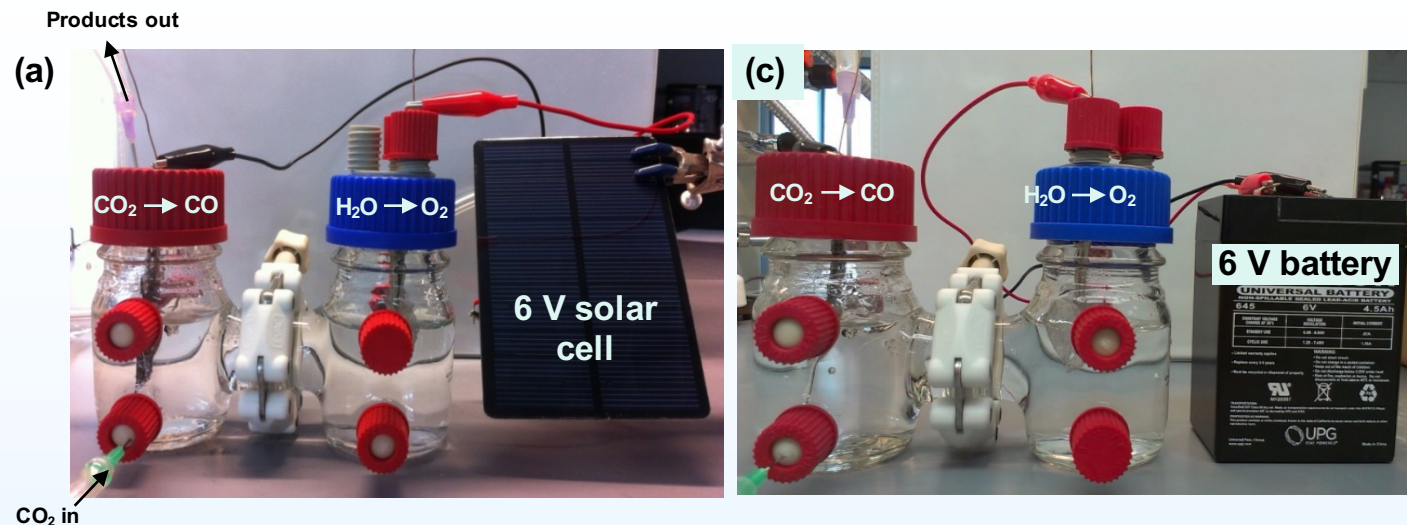
Efficient and stable electrochemical CO₂ conversion



Performance Highlights

- 1.5 kg CO₂ per gram catalyst per hour
- 6+ million reactions per catalyst
- Extremely efficient (102 ± 6 %)
- Almost no wasted electricity

Incorporating Renewable Energy



CO₂ Conversion Capacity

Estimates based on NETL experimental data



Solar power: 1.0 tonne CO₂ acre⁻¹ day⁻¹
(assuming 16% efficiency)

One acre of solar panels can convert a metric tonne of CO₂ into CO, formaldehyde, methane or methanol every day.



Wind Power: 1.6 tonnes CO₂ day⁻¹ turbine⁻¹
(assuming 25% utilization)

A single 1 megawatt wind turbine can convert 1.6 metric tonnes of CO₂ into CO, formaldehyde, methane or methanol every day.



Batteries can power CO₂ conversion systems during periods without renewable energy.

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3. Techno-economic screening analysis (2015)

- Electrochemical CO₂ conversion is cost competitive with other CCUS strategies
- Target downstream CO + H₂ → methanol process.

Synergy Opportunities

- Collaboration between ORD and OPPB to evaluate promising CO₂ utilization strategies and estimate scalability and potential market share.
- Collaboration with other divisions to share capabilities (sensors, fuel cells, CCBTL, etc.)

Accomplishments to Date

- Demonstration of carbon-neutral CO₂ conversion system
- Demonstration that CO₂ conversion technology is cost-competitive with other CCUS technologies.
- Multiple publications, presentations and patent applications (one pending)

Comments / Questions?

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 19, 2015

- **1:15 PM** Monitoring the Extent of CO₂ Plume and Pressure Perturbation - Bill Harbert
- **2:05 PM** Reservoir and Seal Performance - Dustin Crandall
- **3:45 PM** Monitoring Groundwater Impacts - Christina Lopano
- **5:30 p.m. Poster Session (SubTER, NRAP, and EFRCs)**
 1. Kelly Rose - Evaluating Induced Seismicity with Geoscience Computing & Big Data – A multi-variate examination of the cause(s) of increasing induced seismicity events
 2. NRAP, EDX, and NATCARB Grant Bromhal, Bob Dilmore, Kelly Rose, Maneesh Sharma
 3. John Tudek- EFRC
 4. Sean Sanguinito NETL CO2 SCREEN)

THURSDAY, AUGUST 20, 2015

- **11:25 AM** Shales as Seals and Unconventional Reservoirs for CO₂– Robert Dilmore

<https://edx.netl.doe.gov/carbonstorage/>



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Appendix

- These slides will not be discussed during the presentation, **but are mandatory**

Organization Chart

Team Members: D. Kauffman, D. Alfonso, D.N. Tafel, C. Matranga

Task 8: Catalytic Conversion of CO₂ into Industrial Chemicals (TTC: Kauffman)

- **Subtask 8.1:** Novel Reactor Chemistry and Reactor Design (Kauffman)
- **Subtask 8.2** Design, Discovery, Synthesis, and Characterization of Novel Catalyst Systems for Catalytic CO₂ Conversion (Kauffman)

Task 9: Evaluation of CO₂ Use and Re-Use Strategies (TTC: Kauffman)

- Collaboration with OPPB for techno-economic screening studies

Gantt Chart

| | Project Dates | | FY15 | | | | FY16 | | | | FY17 | | | | FY18 | | | | FY19 | | | |
|--|--|--|------|----|----|----|------|----|----|----|------|----|----|----|------|----|----|----|------|----|----|----|
| | For each Task, Subtask, Sub-subtask of your WBS | | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 |
| | Start | Finish | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Reflects the date the work is scheduled to begin | Reflects the date the work is scheduled for completion | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FY15 Carbon Storage (Project Period: 10/01/14 – 09/30/19) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 6. Energy Data eXchange/National Carbon Sequestration Database and Geographic Information System Geospatial Resources | 10/1/2014 | 9/30/2019 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 6.1 Energy Data eXchange/National Carbon Sequestration Database and Geographic Information System | 10/1/2014 | 9/30/2019 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 7. Monitoring the Extent of CO₂ Plume and Pressure Perturbation | 10/1/2014 | 9/30/2016 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 7.1 Knowledge and Technology Gap Identification | 10/1/2014 | 9/30/2016 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 8. Catalytic Conversion of CO₂ to Industrial Chemicals | 11/15/2014 | 11/14/2020 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 8.1 Novel Reaction Chemistries and Reactor Development for Scalability Assessments | 11/15/2014 | 11/14/2020 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 8.2 Design, Discovery, Synthesis, and Characterization of Novel Catalyst Systems for Catalytic CO ₂ Conversion | 11/15/2014 | 11/14/2020 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 9. Evaluation of CO₂ Use and Re-Use Strategies | TBD | TBD | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 9.1 CO ₂ Use and Re-Use Strategy Evaluation | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 10. SUBTER - Induced Seismicity with Big Data | 10/1/2014 | 3/30/2015 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 10.1 Data Gathering | 10/1/2014 | 3/30/2015 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 10.2 Development of Data Mining Techniques | 10/1/2014 | 6/30/2015 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 10.3 Data Mining | 1/1/2015 | 9/30/2015 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 11. Perfluorocarbon Tracers (PFT) Analysis to Support SW Partnership | 10/1/2014 | 9/30/2016 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

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- **D. Kauffman**, D. Alfonso, D. N. Tafen, J. Lekse, C. Wang, X. Deng, J. Lee, H. Jang, J-S. Lee, S. Kumar, C. Matranga “Electrocatalytic Oxygen Evolution with an Atomically Precise Nickel Complex” *Submitted and currently under review.*
- 10+ presentations delivered at international scientific conferences.