



Empa

Materials Science and Technology

Electrochemical CO₂ conversion for the synthesis of sustainable fuels and platform chemicals

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Motivation: EU/CH aim at carbon neutrality

More



Swiss approve net-zero climate law

Jun 18, 2023 • Swiss voters have backed a new law to accelerate the country's shift from fossil fuels to renewable energies and reach zero emissions by 2050.



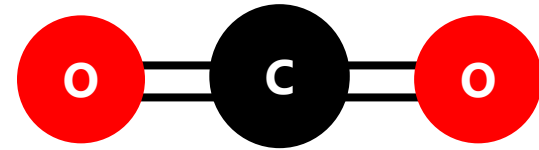
- Phase out fossil fuels
- Electrification with renewables
- Replace fossil carbon feedstock

Close the carbon loop to produce sustainable chemicals/fuels

<https://www.swissinfo.ch/eng/politics/swiss-to-decide-on-net-zero-climate-law/48593158>

<https://www.euronews.com/2020/10/19/several-countries-threatening-eu-s-2050-carbon-neutral-goal-says-mep>

CO₂ as a non-fossil carbon source



- Stable gas at RT
- Chemically (almost) inert
- Limited solubility in water

Atmospheric CO₂ as feedstock to produce goods

Strategies to convert CO₂ into products



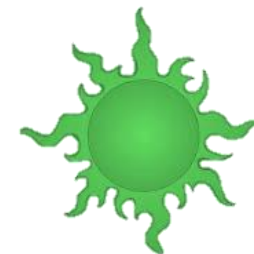
Thermochemical

- High heat and pressure
- H₂ as co-reactant
- Fossil-fuel heated
- High TRL



Electrochemical

- Ambient conditions
- H₂O as co-reactant
- Couple with renewables
- Low/Med TRL

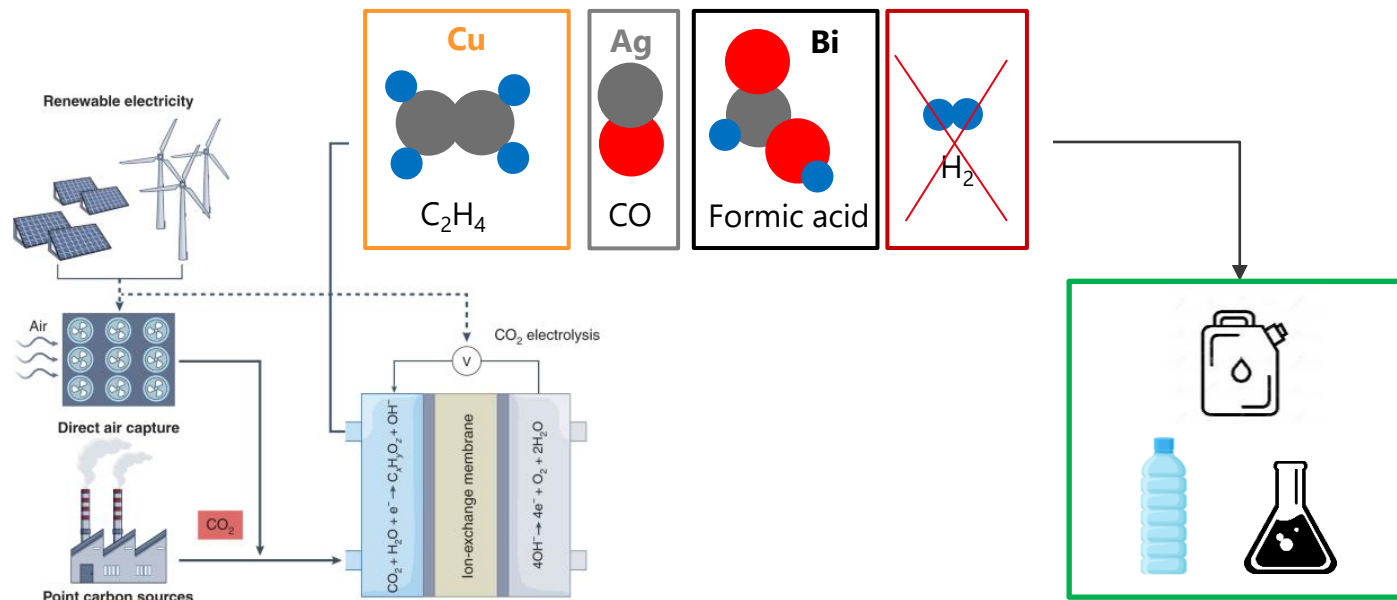


Photochemical

- Ambient conditions
- H₂O as co-reactant
- Under development
- Low TRL

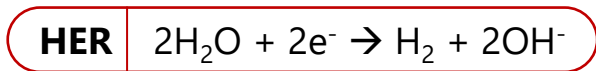
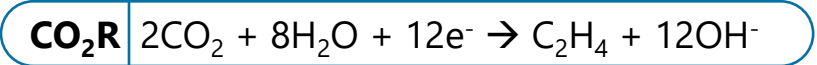
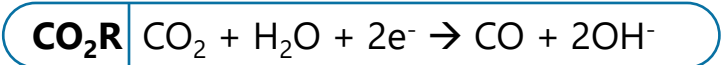
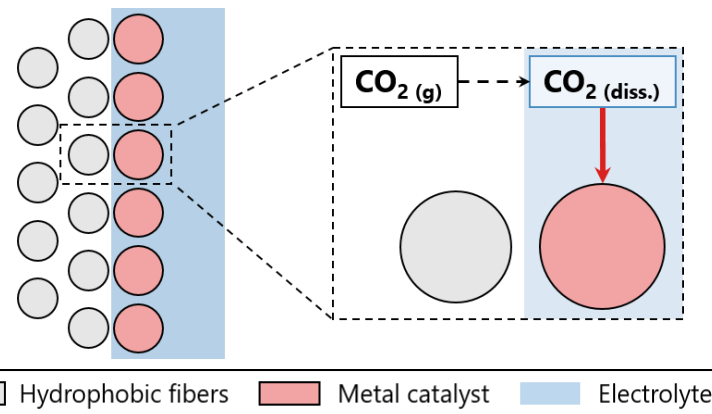
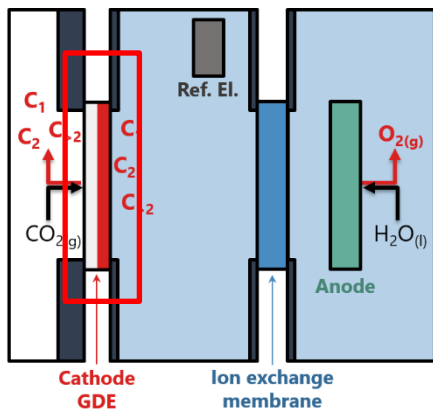
Electrochemical route requires coupling CO₂ with H₂O and electrons

Target platform chemicals



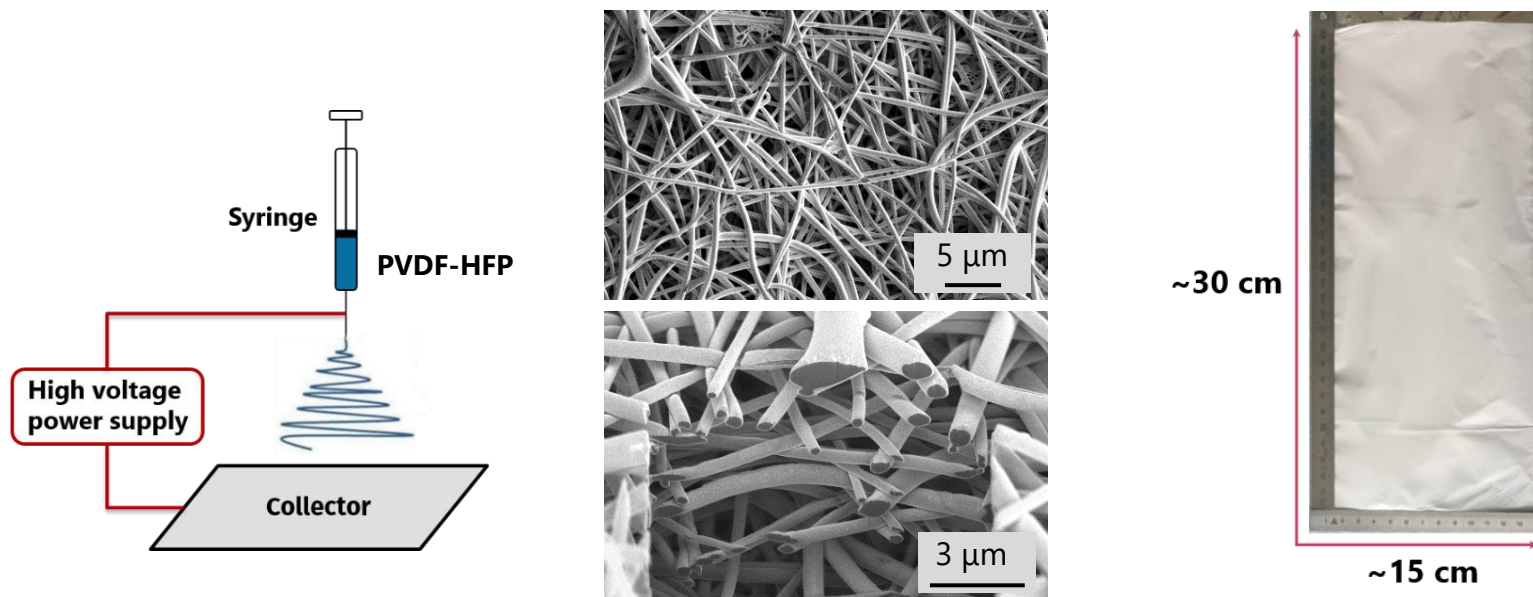
Electrochemical CO₂ conversion using renewables yields sustainable fuels/chemicals.

CO₂ conversion on gas diffusion electrodes (GDEs)



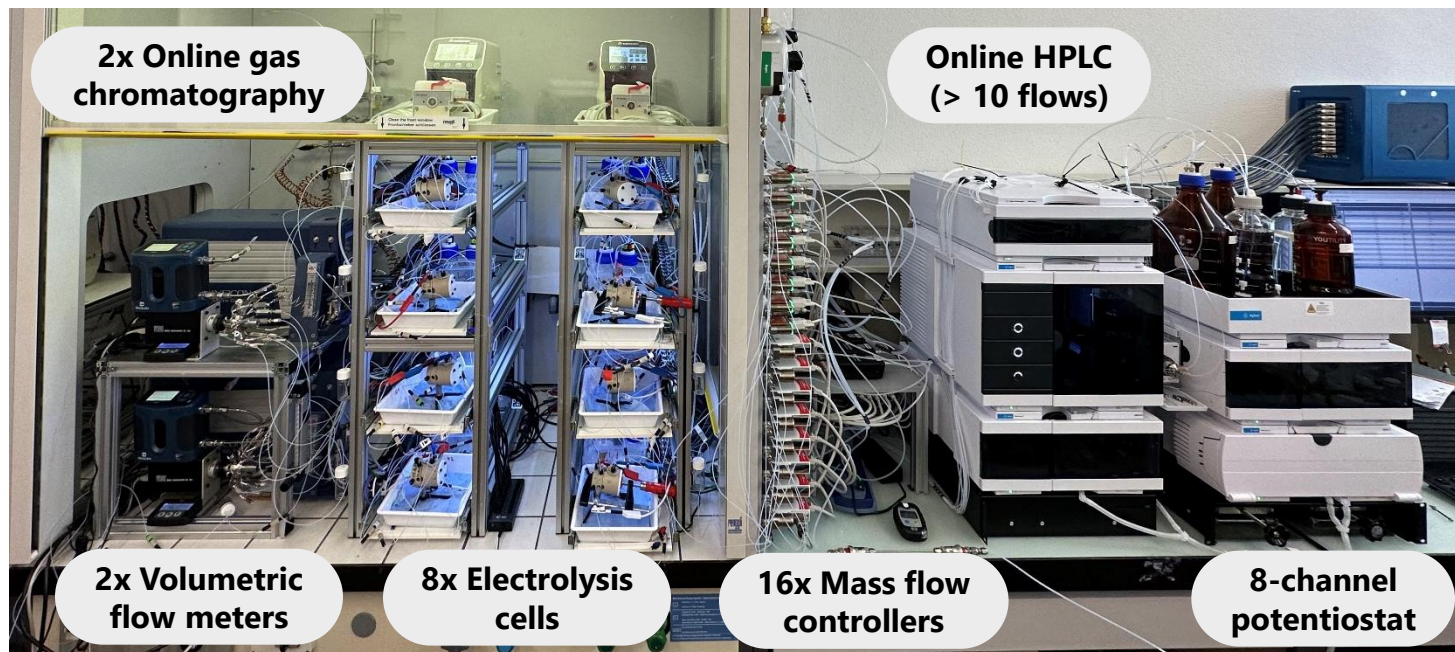
A key challenge is to reduce H₂O reactivity to favor CO₂ reduction

Electrospinning: scalable substrate fabrication



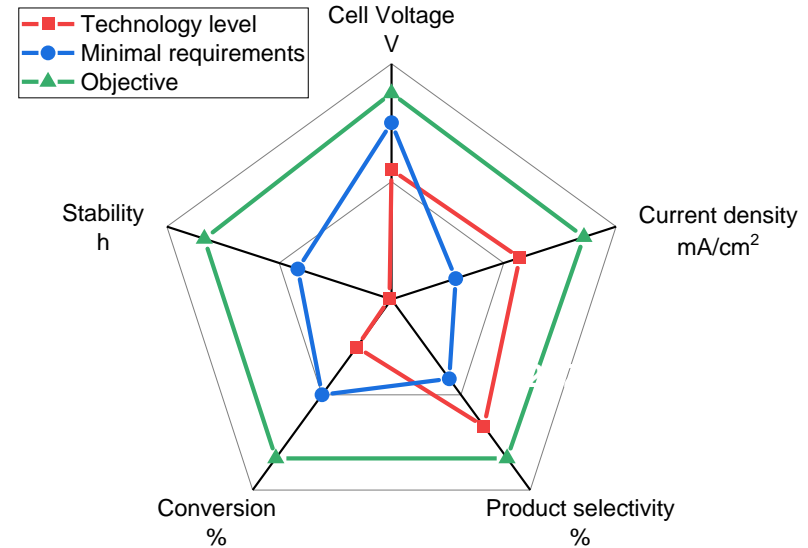
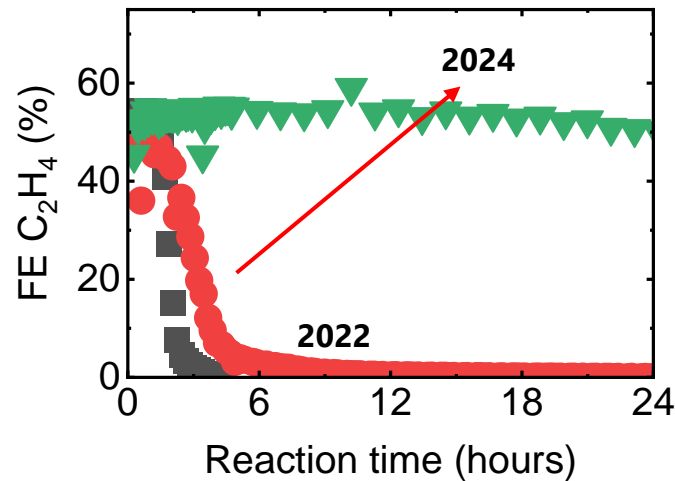
Electrospinning offers precise substrate control and scale-up capabilities.

Parallel analysis of CO₂ conversion products



Standardized data handling facilitates implementation of multiple cells.

Technological descriptors for CO₂ conversion



Stability is the main limiting factor for the upscale of the technology

Energy demand for CO₂ conversion

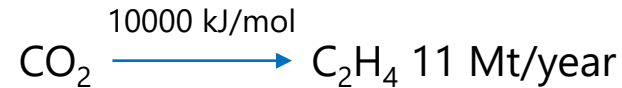
E (kJ/mol)	Collection	Conversion	Separation
Thermodynamics	4-20	1'300	
System level	500-1'000	10'000	1'000



The conversion of CO₂ is the most energy-intensive step

Practical example: electrify 10% C₂H₄ production

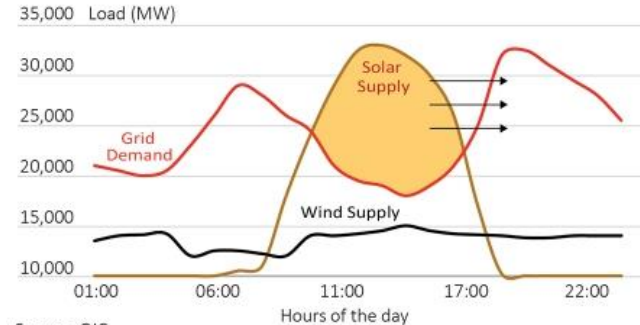
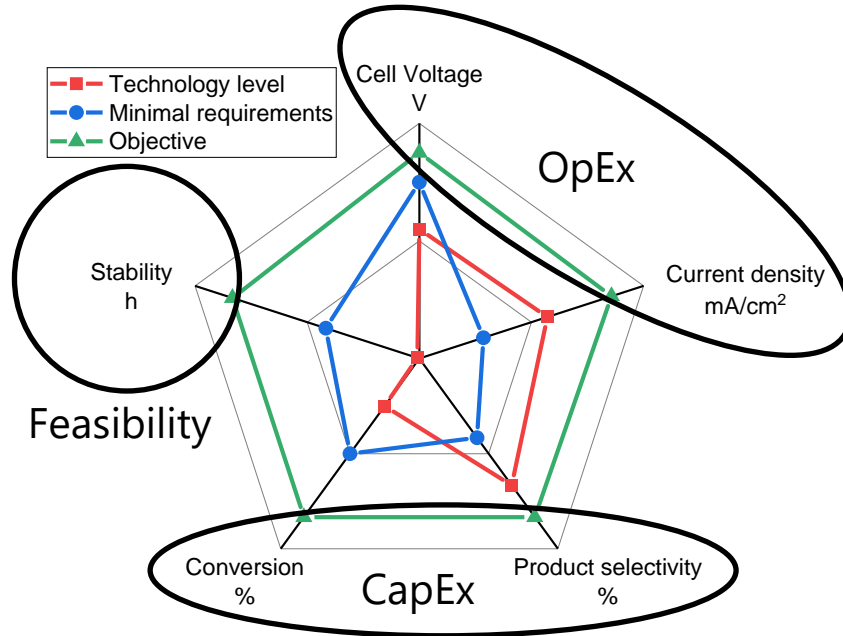
Chemical	Production (Mt/year)
Sulfuric acid	210
Ammonia	180
Ethylene	110
Propylene	80
Methanol	60
Ethylene glycol	60



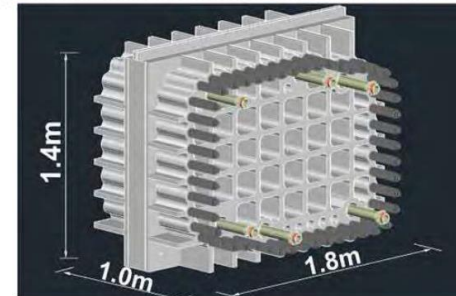
$E \sim 1000 \text{ TWh}_{\text{year}} \sim 2x \text{ electricity generated by Germany}$

The conversion of CO₂ requires a substantial increase of electricity production

Outlook: challenges and opportunities



Source: QIC

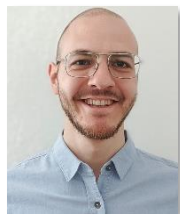
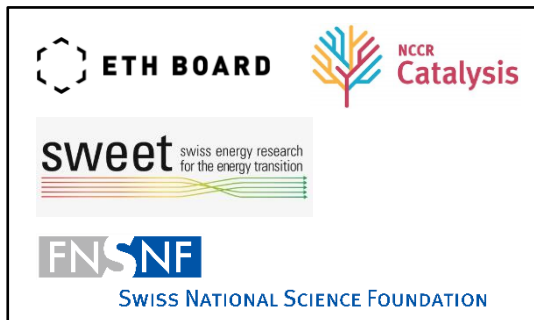


Source: Siemens Energy

Opportunity to use the electrochemical CO₂ conversion as an electricity sink

Conclusions

- The electrochemical CO₂ conversion to platform chemicals is achieved routinely
- Upscale of the technology is promising, catalyst's stability is the main limitation
- Substantial increase in electrification is required to use CO₂ as a feedstock chemical



**Alessandro
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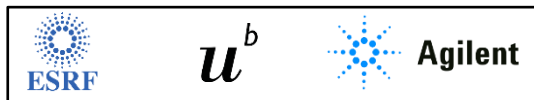
**Nukorn
Plainpan**



**Peter
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**Corsin
Battaglia**



Thank you for your attention!

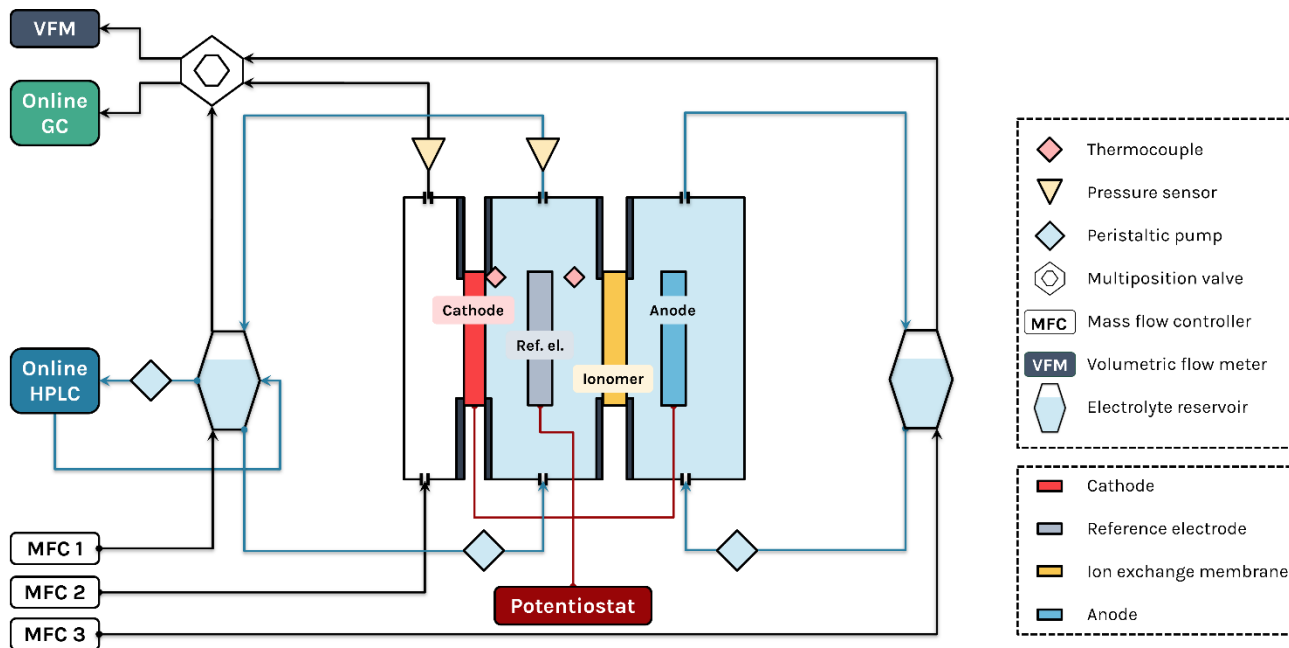


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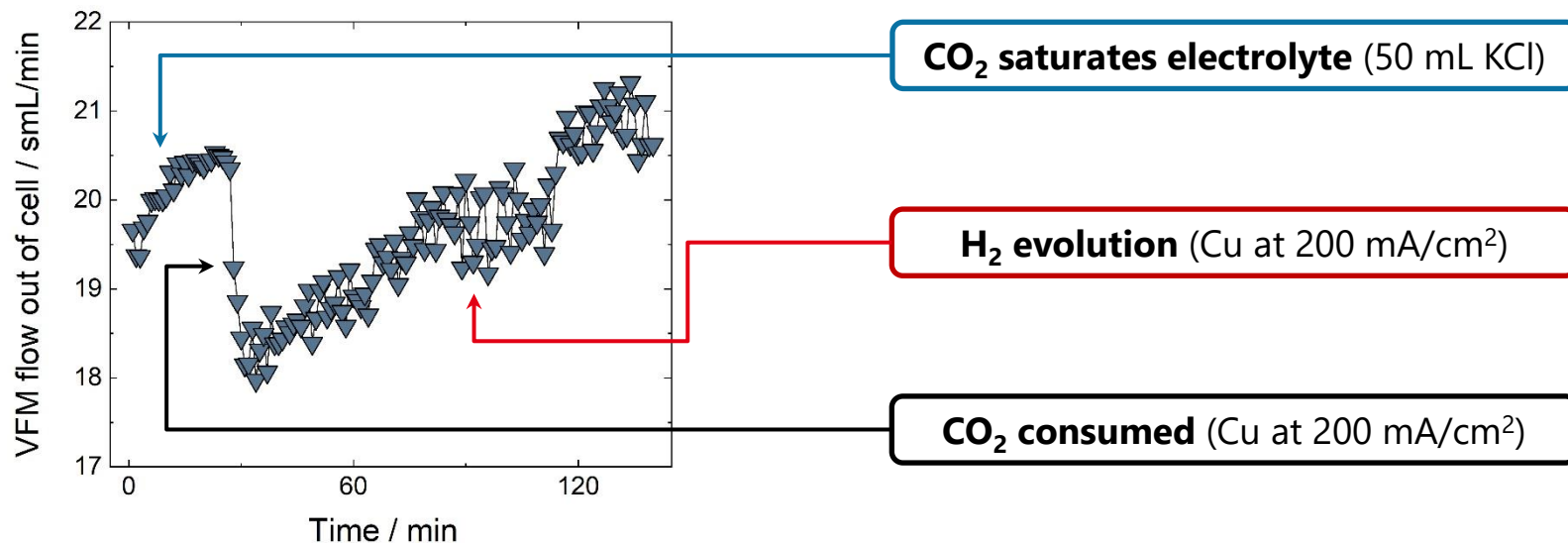
Extras

Comprehensive analysis system for CO₂ reduction



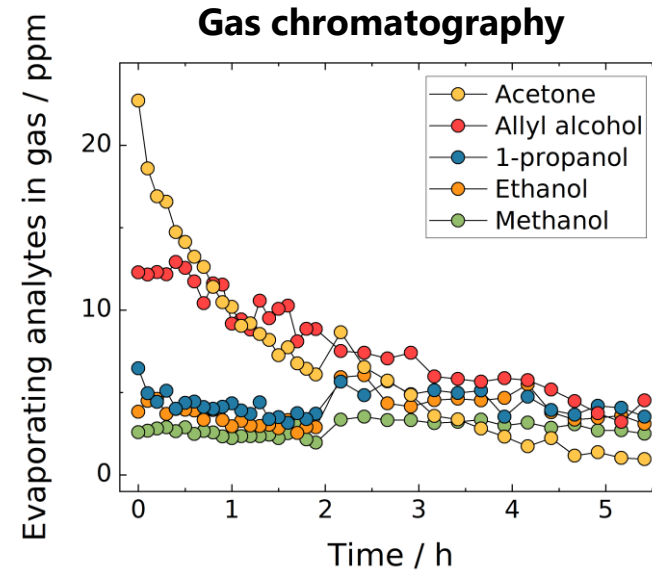
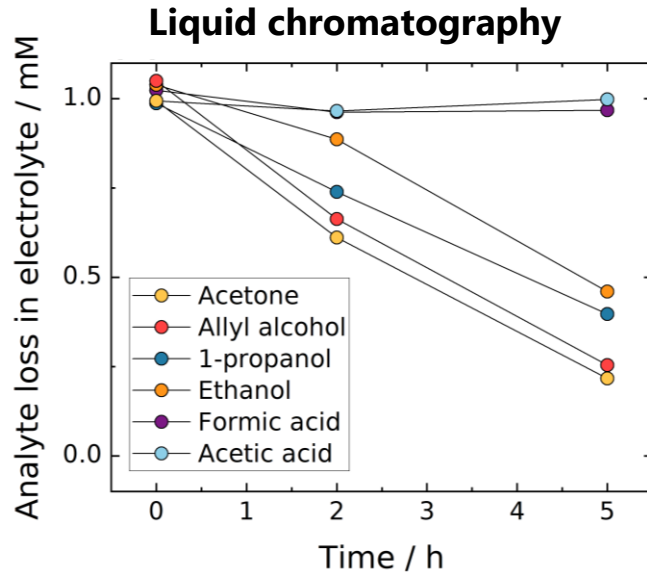
Electrocatalytic performance depends on a huge variety of parameters.

Issue: CO₂ flow variations during experiment



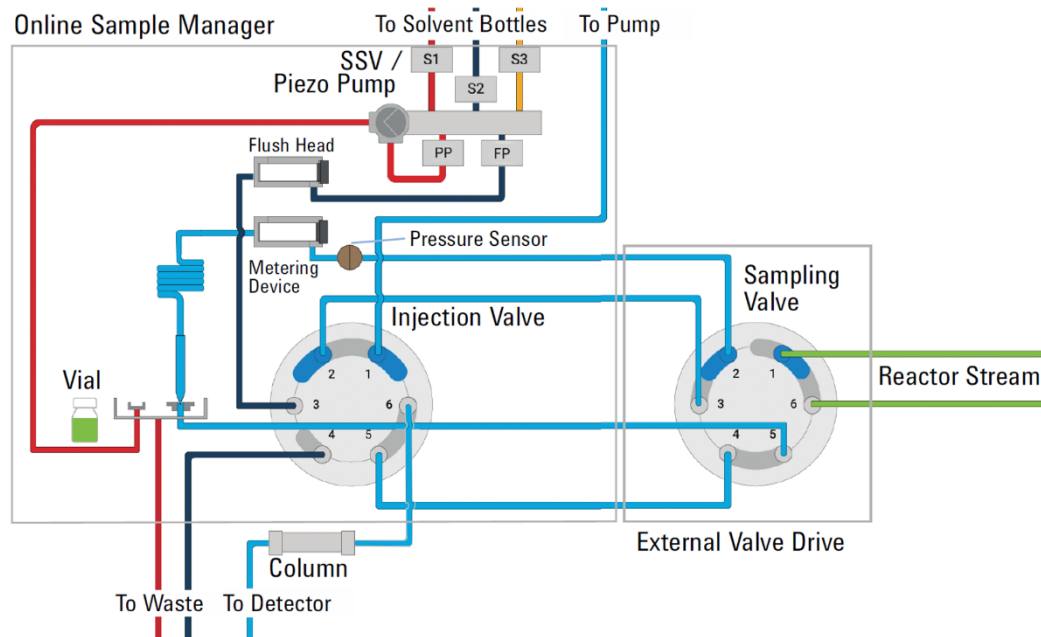
The flow varies strongly due to H₂ evolution, CO₂ dissolution, product formation. A volumetric flow meter is key to capture the variations and reach accurate FEs.

Issue: evaporating liquid products



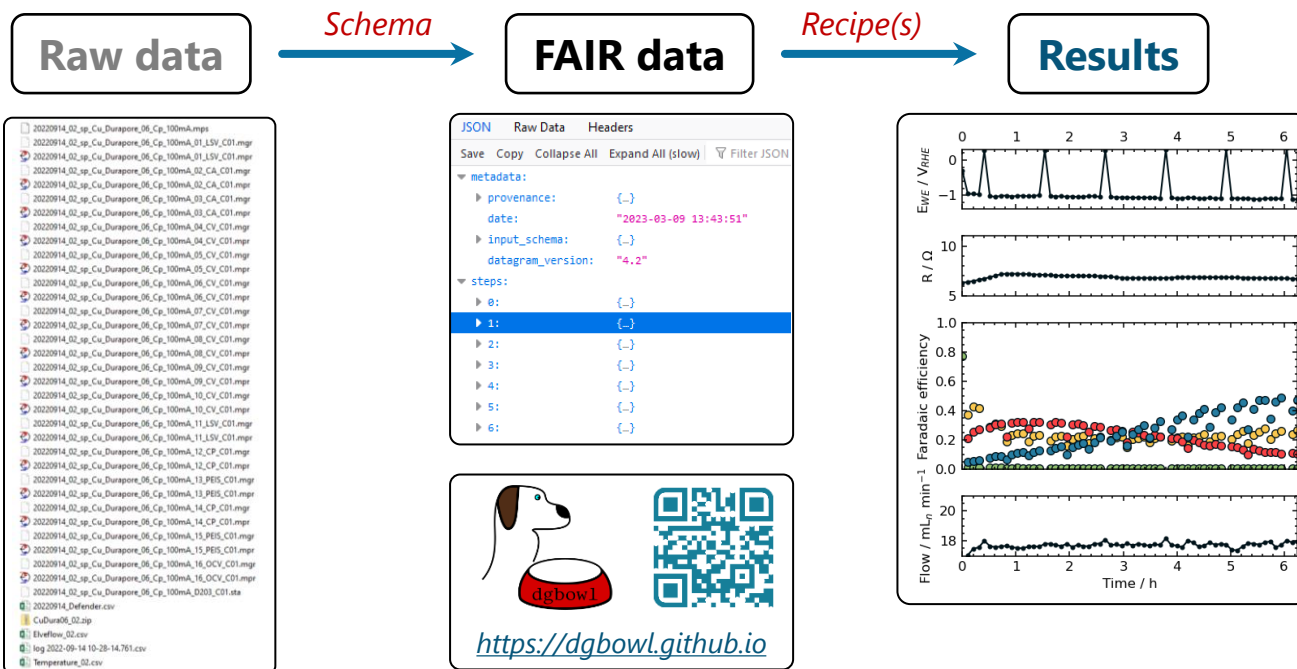
Significant loss of liquid products evaporating in the gas stream.
Electrolyte must be collected immediately and stored sealed.

Online liquid sampling and analysis



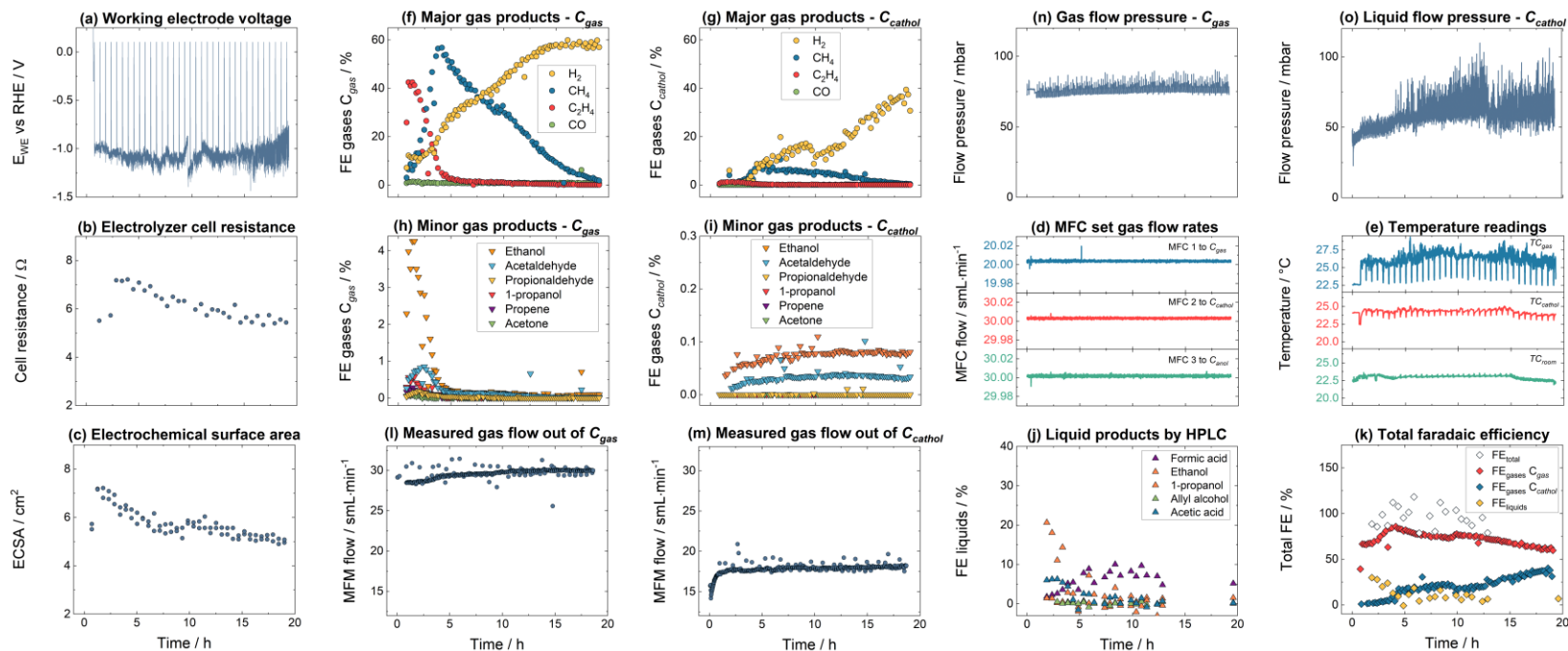
Online sampling extracts and stores liquids from the electrochemical cell/reactor.

The need for a standard data pipeline



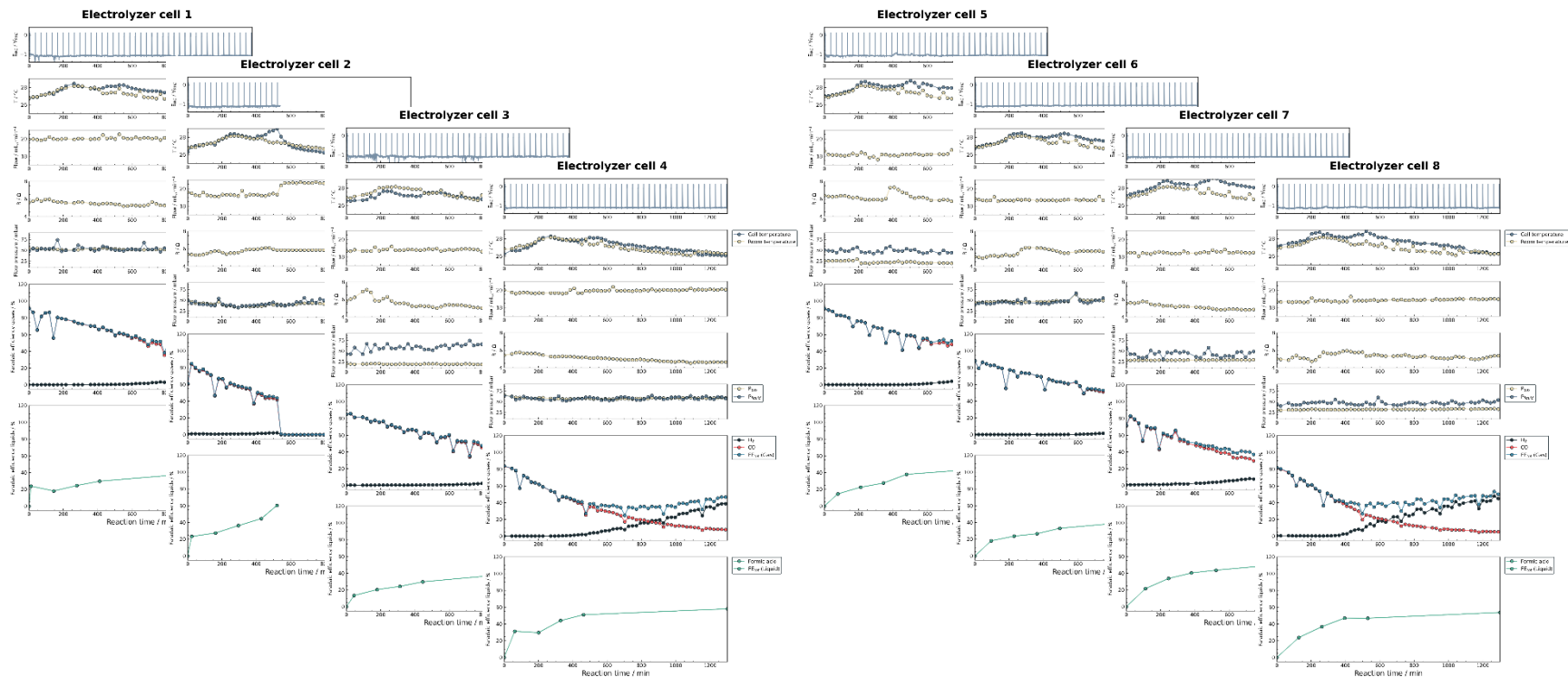
Automatic parsing and processing of complex, heterogeneous datasets.

Comprehensive dataset on Cu GDEs

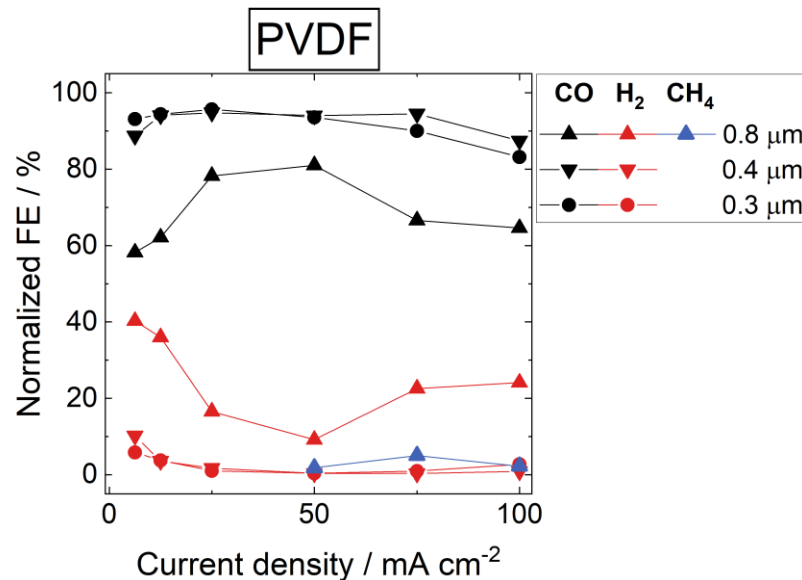
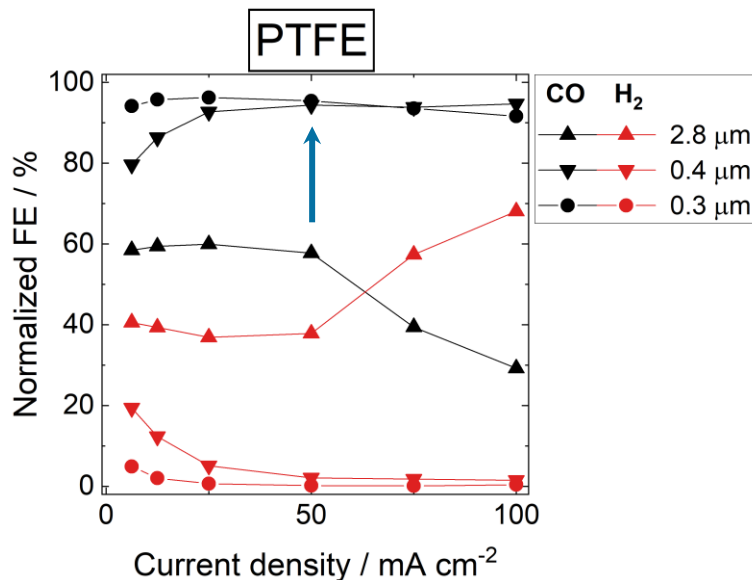


Catalyst, electrode and electrolyzer parameters form a complex but rich dataset.

Example of 8 parallel datasets on Ag GDEs

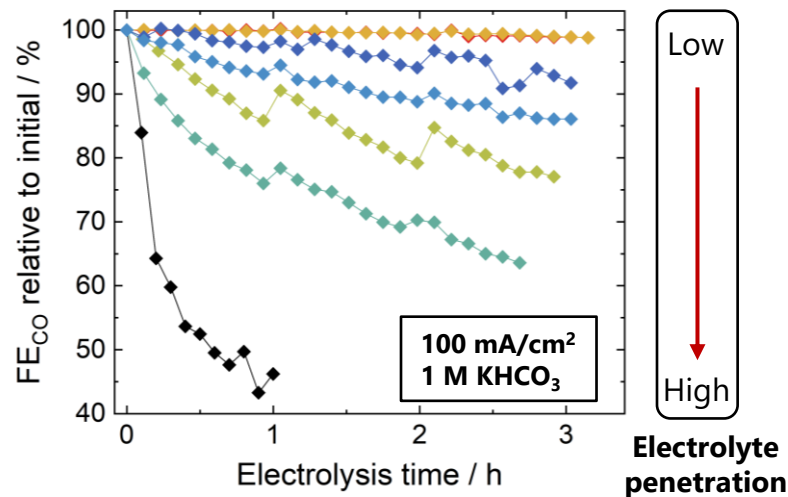
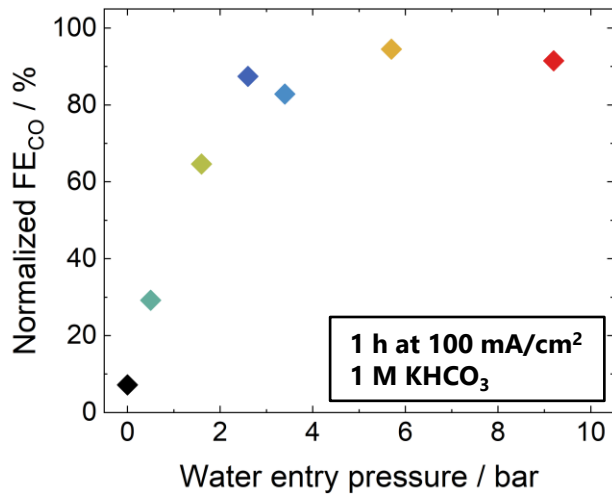


Ag GDEs: wetting behavior influences selectivity



FE_{CO} strongly increases when decreasing substrate pore size

Ag GDEs: wetting behavior influences selectivity

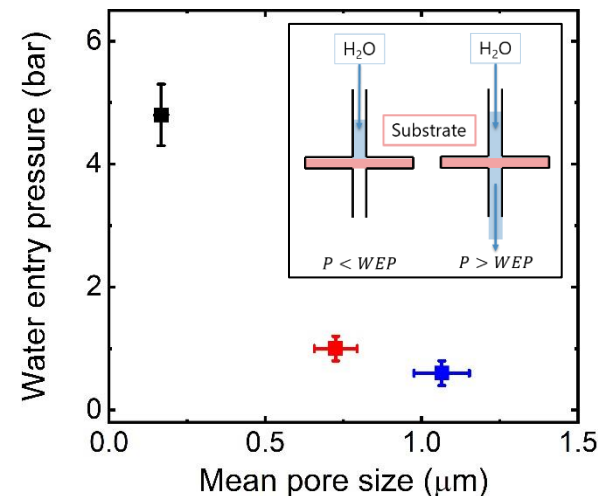
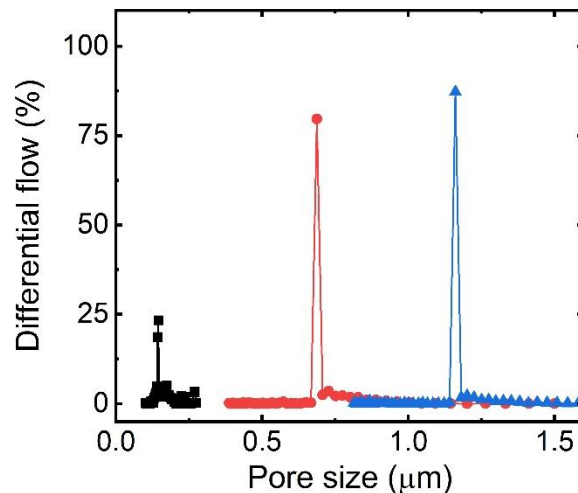
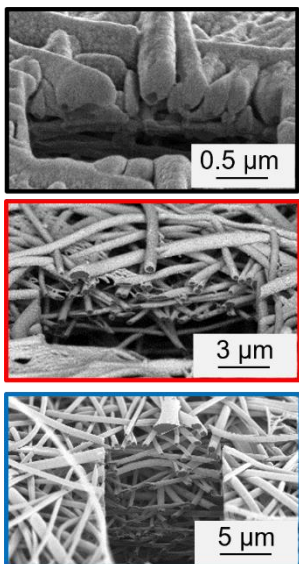


Electrolyte penetration

High  Low

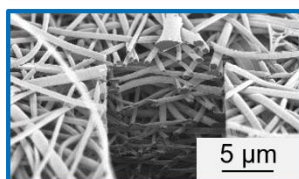
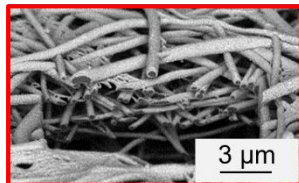
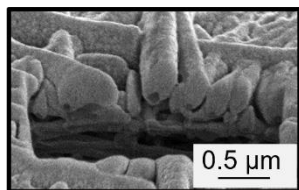
Lower electrolyte penetration leads to higher FE_{CO} and higher stability

Substrate pore size and wetting behavior

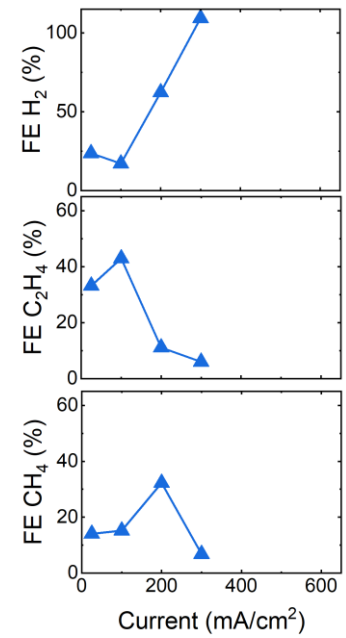


High water entry pressure means lower electrolyte penetration.

Cu GDEs: small pore sizes increase $C_{\geq 2}$ production

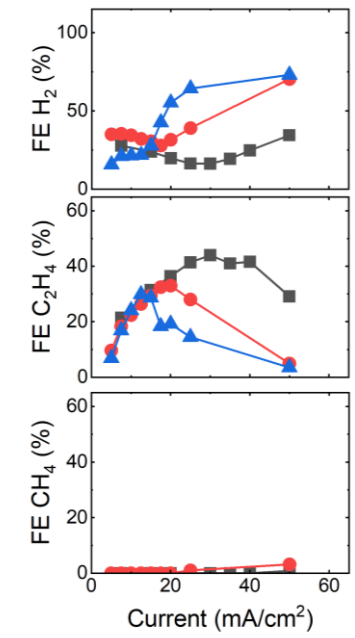


- 0.2 μm
- 0.7 μm
- ▲ 1.1 μm



eCO₂R

1 M KCl
0.5 h avg

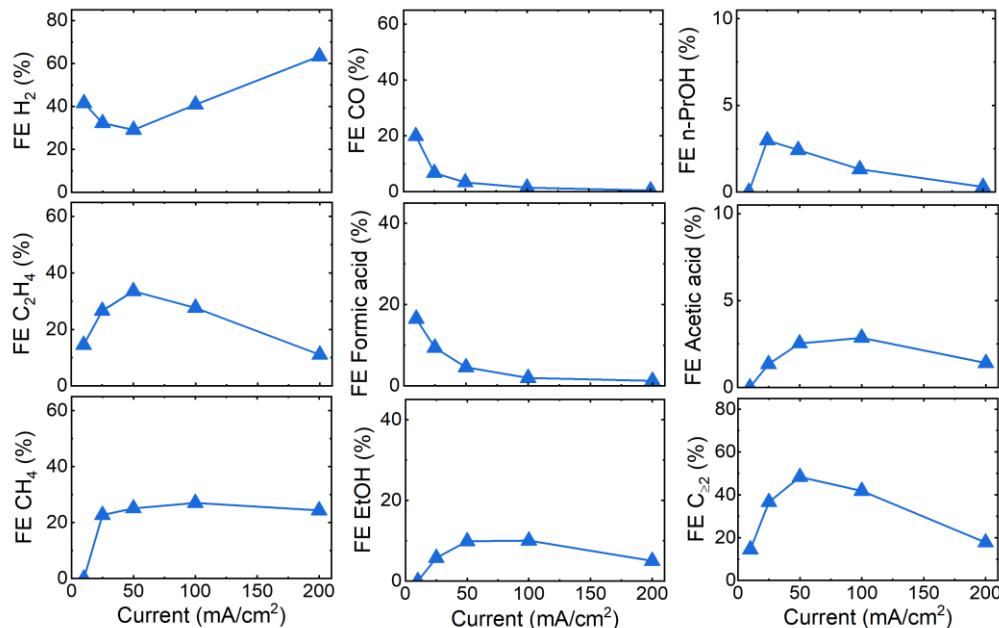
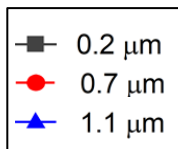
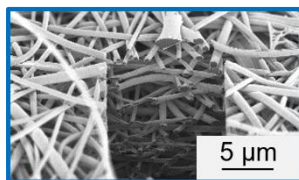
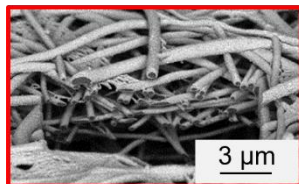
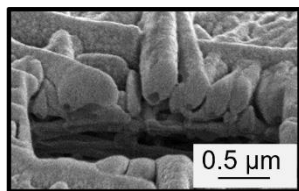


eCOR

1 M KCl
1 h avg

Cu GDEs with small pore sizes show high $FE_{C_{\geq 2}}$. FE for C_2H_4 exceeds 55 %.

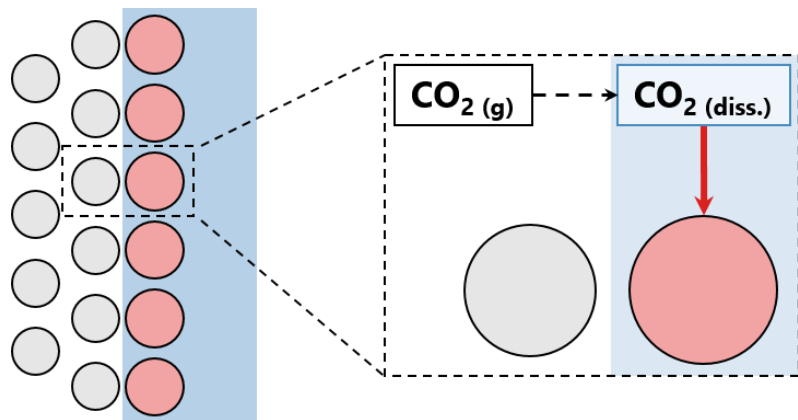
Cu GDEs: small pore sizes increase $C_{\geq 2}$ production



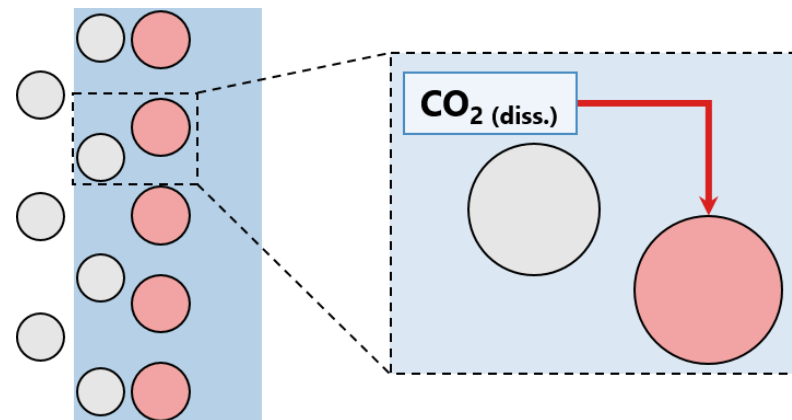
Cu GDEs with small pore sizes show high $\text{FE}_{\text{C}_{\geq 2}}$. Ag GDE show high FE_{CO} .

Proposed mechanism

Small pore size substrate



Large pore size substrate



Electrolyte layer thickness controls local CO_2 availability and its mass transport.