

Electrochemical Reduction of CO₂ to Hydrocarbons in Microchannel Reactors with Ionic Liquids



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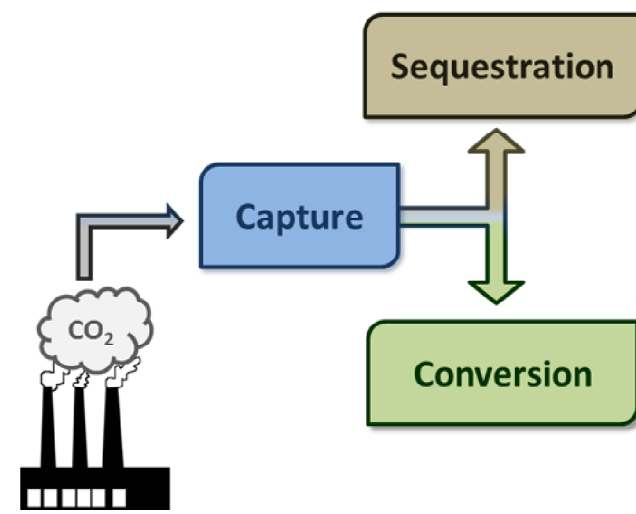
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Problem

- Conversion of carbon dioxide to high-value products using low-quality heat sources requires development of efficient conversion methods capable of high rates.

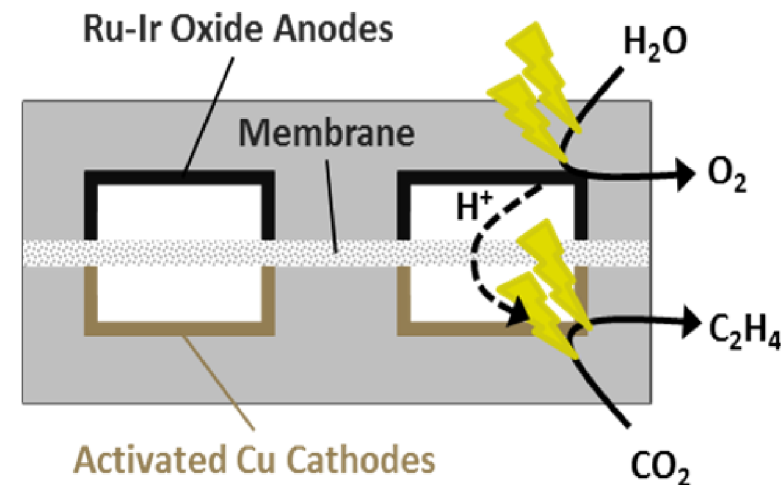


Technical Approach

- Stackable-plate electroreactor for CO₂ → hydrocarbon (HC) conversion
- Novel activated-copper cathodic catalyst
- Commercial mixed-oxide anodic catalyst
- Exploit scalable, low-cost electrodeposition fabrication methods
- Power via Peltier-effect devices to exploit low-quality energy sources

Electroreactor Design Concept

- FARADAYIC[®] Through-Mask Etching of reactor flow channels
- Cu cathodic catalyst
 - FARADAYIC[®] ElectroDeposition of copper
 - Optimized literature activation method
- Mixed metal oxide anodic catalyst
 - Standard application method: painting and thermal consolidation
 - Low overpotential for water oxidation



- Ion exchange membrane separator
- Wet ionic liquid electrolyte for enhanced CO₂ solubility and expanded electrochemical window

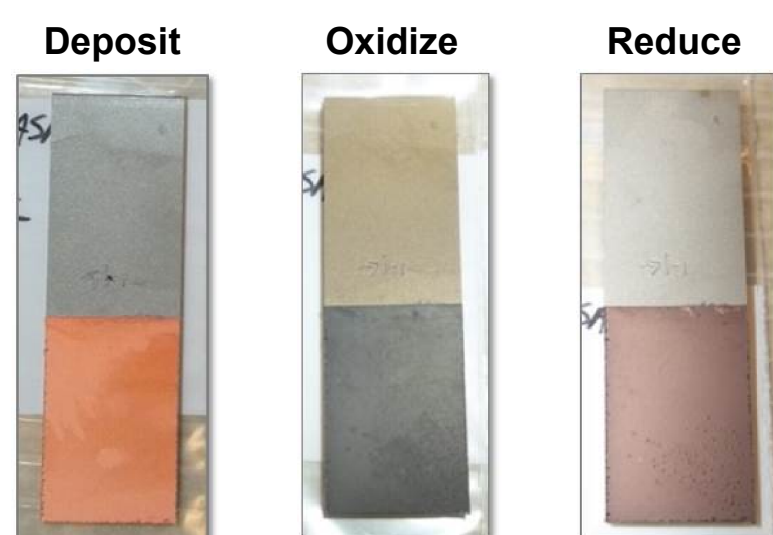
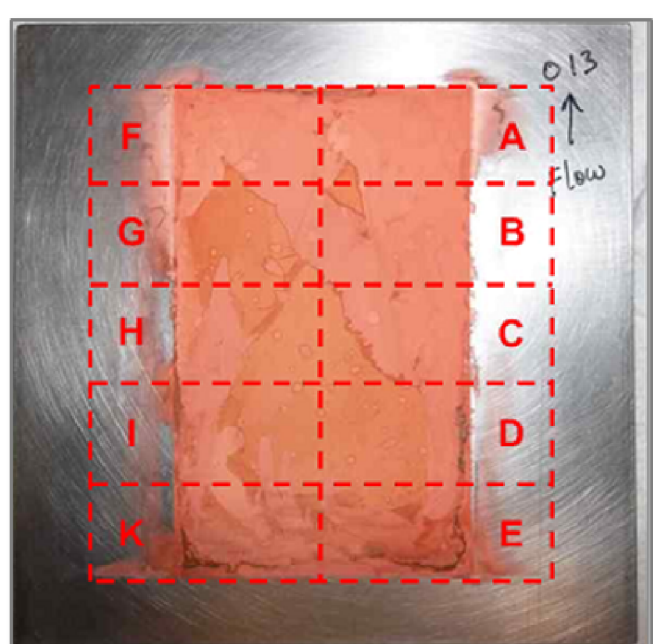


Copper Electrocatalyst Fabrication

- Deposit Cu on 4" x 4" SS304 panels
 - FARADAYIC[®] ElectroDeposition Cell
- Section panels into coupons
- Activate Cu by thermal oxidation and electrochemical reduction



Li and Kanan. *J Am Chem Soc.* 134: 7231, 2012



Electrocatalysis Performance Evaluation

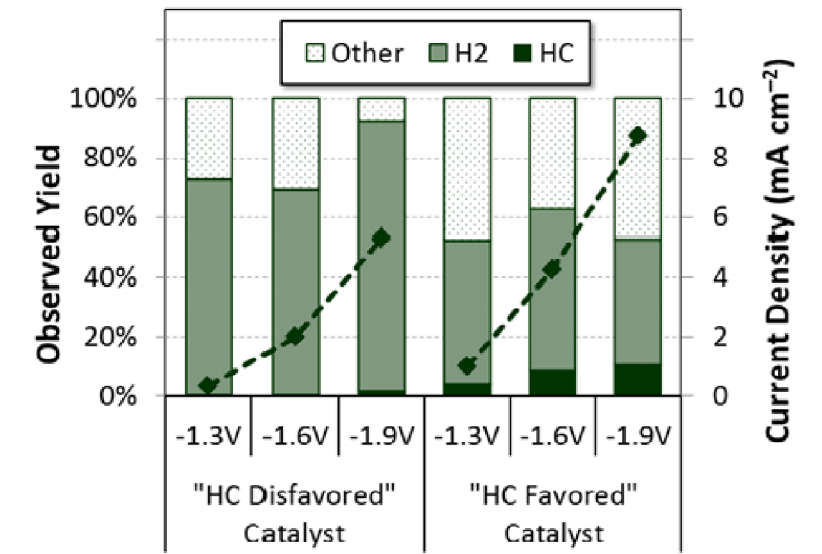
- Electroanalysis (CV, CA, etc.)
- GC assay of product gases
- UV/Vis analysis of formate



- Optimization targets:
 - Hydrocarbon selectivity
 - Current density
 - Catalyst durability

Prior Results

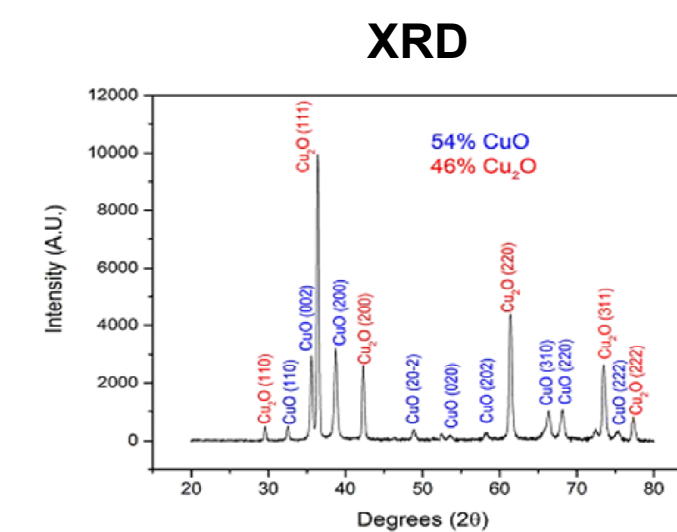
- Constant-potential electrolysis in CO₂-saturated 0.5 M aqueous NaHCO₃
- Catalyst preparation influences selectivity and total current density
- Hydrogen evolution still appreciable



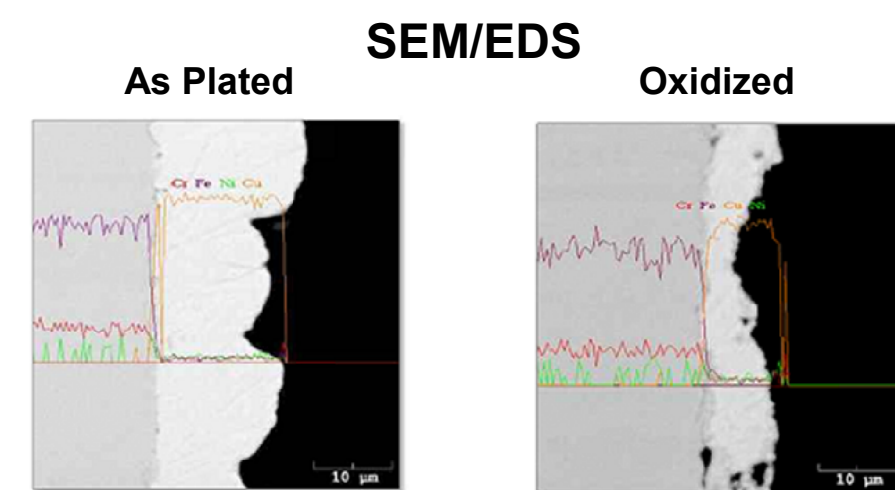
(All potentials vs. Ag/AgCl reference)

Electrocatalyst Materials Analysis

- XRD – Cu / Cu₂O / CuO content of films

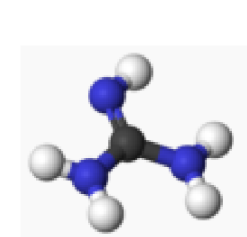
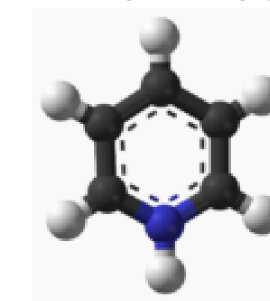
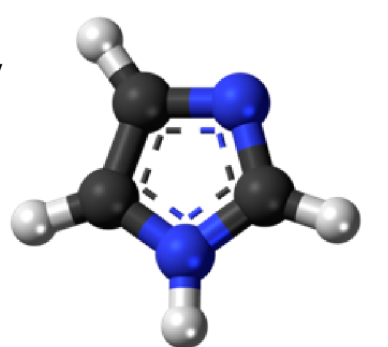


- SEM/EDS – Morphology and composition



Ionic Liquid Selection/Evaluation

- Imidazolium family selected for Phase I experimentation
- Key properties include:
 - Physical: Rheology, CO₂ solubility, HC solubility
 - (Electro)chemical: Stability, Potential window
- Preliminary research on other IL families
 - Pyridinium
 - Guanidinium
 - Others



Thermal/Electrical/Economic Analysis

- Develop spreadsheet model for power, material, etc. inputs
 - Estimate stack performance, footprint, etc.

	A	B	C
1			
2	Assumed Overpotential Required:	0.5 V	
3	Assumed Current Density:	2mA/cm ² active area	
4	Thermodynamic Potential Limit:	1.06 V	
5	Electrons transferred per CO ₂ converted:	8e/CO ₂	
6	Coulombs to convert basis:	322,475,987 C/s	
7	Power Required:	347,031,309.1 W	
8	Energy Consumed:	347,031,309.1 J/s	
9	Energy Consumed:	29983,505.1 kJ/day	
10	Energy Consumed:	8,32875.1418 kWh/day	
11	Solar Panel Area Needed:	17,351,563.45 m ²	
12	Active Area of Catalyst:	11,122,798.91 m ²	
13	Est'd active channel wall part-perimeter:	3.2 mm	
14	Total channel arc length required:	3475,874.09 m	

- Apply spreadsheet CapEx / OpEx model

Production Scales	EA/pCP	LRIP	MRCP
	OpEx		
	Part Geometry & Preparation		
Plates per Panel Row	3	4	4
Rows of Plates Per Panel	3	5	5
Panel Size	15" x 15"	18" x 24"	18" x 24"
Stock Material Size	18" x 18"	24" x 24"	24" x 24"
Metal cost per stock sheet	\$38.97	\$121.40	\$121.40
Panels per sheet	1	1	1
Pre-Etch cuts per panel	2	1	1
Post-Etch cuts per panel	16	29	29



OpEx Outputs	
Per-Plate Materials	\$15.08
Per-Plate Active Labor	\$1.39
Per-Plate Idle Labor	\$0.01
Per-Plate Shipping	\$0.40
Per-Plate Electricity	\$0.06
Per-Plate Total	\$16.94
CapEx Outputs	
Rectification	\$580,430
Tank(s) / Fixturing	\$40,000