Diverse Applications of Redox Active Metal Oxides in Hydrogenation Catalysis

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Reducing the C-intensity of chemical manufacturing still requires a lot of carbon and hydrogen...



Data from Schiffer and Manthiram Joule 2017, 1 (1), 10-14.



Opportunities from renewable (over) supply

Cheap electrons from renewables provide an opportunity to use carbon-rich feedstocks and sequestered CO₂ for value-added chemical production



Year of Operation - Assuming 16% Cumulative Annual Growth Rate of Solar

https://rameznaam.com/2020/05/14/solars-future-is-insanely-cheap-2020/



Electrochemical intensification

Research question: are there circumstances under which heat and electricity together can enhance catalytic reactivity more than either can individually?





Electrochemically pumped syngas-methanol

Building a library of reactor materials for intensified chemical production



proposed reactor architecture

current iteration: proof of concept



Electrochemically pumped syngas-methanol

experimental configuration: based on modified fuel cell design





Preliminary results: Pd/C anode and Cu/C cathode



✓ Pumps H atoms from anode to cathode
□ H intermediates hydrogenate CO₂ feedstock

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Preliminary results: Pd/C anode and Cu/C cathode



Nafion membrane exhibits low H⁺ conductivity

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Preliminary results: Pd/C anode and Cu/C cathode



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Metal oxide bronzes are interesting candidates for cathode catalysts

With G. Mpourmpakis



Electrochemistry and quantum chemistry can be used to predict the reactivity of H atoms inserted in H_xMO_y



Another promising application

Metal oxide bronzes as H carriers for *chemical looping hydrogenation*





Chemical Looping Hydrogenation

H_xWO₃ hydrogenates acetylene via sequential H uptake/delivery



(manuscript in prep)



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With G. Veser

Chemical Looping Hydrogenation

With G. Veser



Very small H-atom capacity utilized in $\sim H_{0.25}WO_3$ BUT ethylene is the predominant product!



Cycle #



Summary



- Two promising modes of reactivity involving redox-active metal oxides
- Each benefits from understanding solid state proton-electron transfer
- Both present opportunities to integrate electrochemical and thermochemical reactivity for enhanced syngas utilization



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