



CO₂SimO – Photoelectrochemical CO₂ reduction with Simultaneous Oxidative raw material production

Final Conference CO2-WIN – Berlin, Sep 28/29 2023

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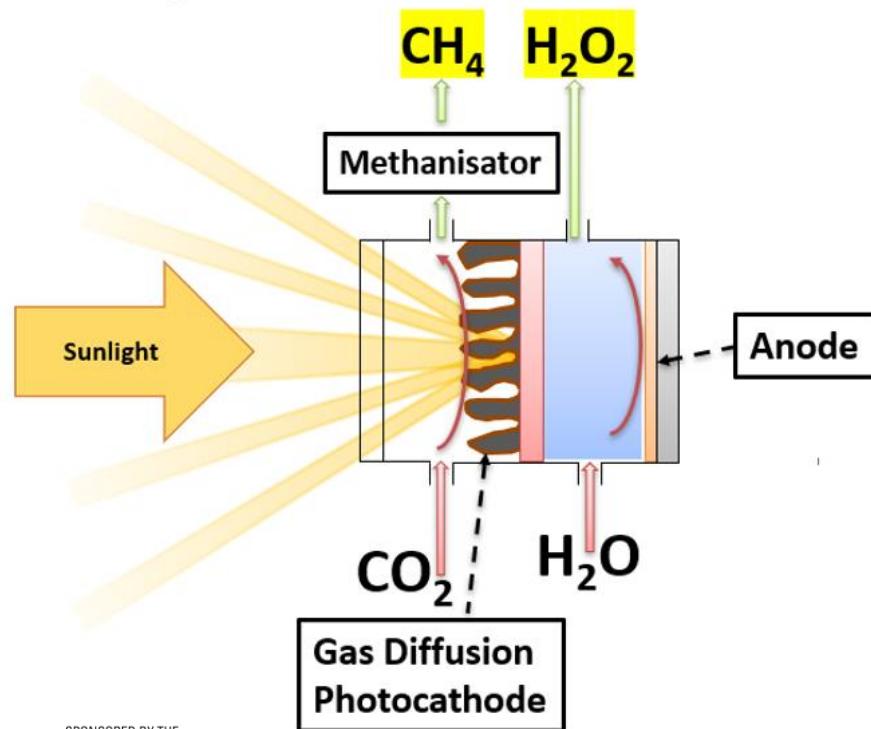


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Project Targets:

- Development of a solar-powered photoelectrochemical reaction cell
- simultaneous oxidation of water to usable peroxides (e.g. H_2O_2) at the anode + reduction of CO_2 to CO and methane with the help of suitable photocatalysts at the cathode
- Development of a gas diffusion photoelectrode for the reaction at the photocatalyst/water/ CO_2 gas three-phase boundary

CO_2 SimO Photoelectrochemical Cell



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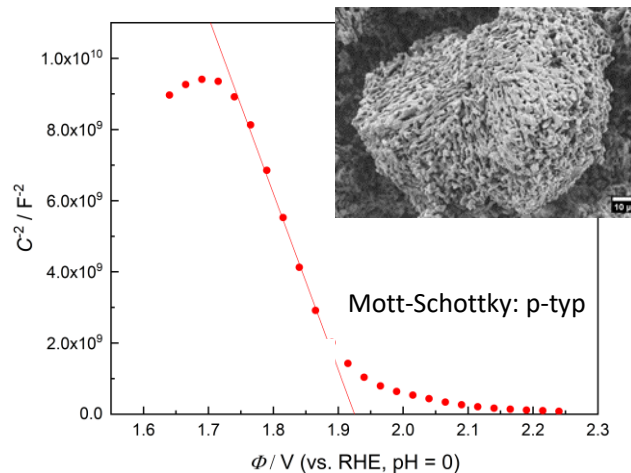
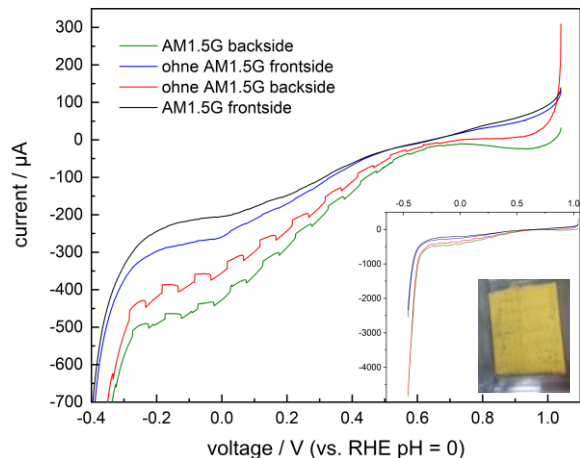
Development of photocathode materials: Synthesis of 11 different Cu niobates and tantalates and their comprehensive spectroscopic investigation carried out

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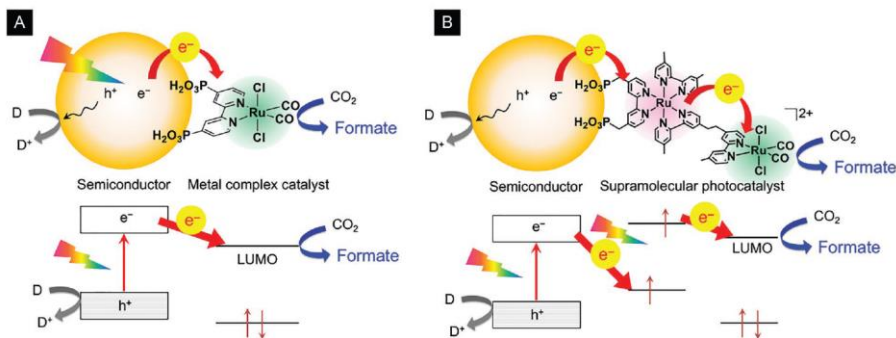

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	CuNbO_3 (m)	CuNb_3O_8 (m)	$\text{CuNb}_{13}\text{O}_{33}$ (m)	CuNb_2O_6 (o)	CuNb_2O_6 (m)	$\text{Cu}_3\text{Nb}_2\text{O}_8$	$(\text{Cu}_2\text{Ta}_4\text{O}_{11})$	$(\text{Cu}_3\text{Ta}_7\text{O}_{19})$	$\text{Cu}_5\text{Ta}_{11}\text{O}_{30}$	CuTa_2O_6 (o)	CuTa_2O_6 (t)
Synthesis Method	SSR	Molten Salt	SSR	SSR (Sol-Gel)	Sol-Gel	Sol-Gel	Molten Salt +SSR	Molten Salt +SSR	Molten Salt	SSR (Sol-Gel)	Sol-Gel
Temp. / °C	900-950	750	900	1000	800	900/950	680-800	700-800	900-1100	1000	700
Time / h	24	1	10	20	10	10	10-24	10-24	10/24	10	1
Color	red	black	yellow	brown	yellow	brown	yellow	yellow	yellow	green	yellow
Band Gap / eV	1.9	1.1	2.3	1.9	2.4	1.8	~ 2.5	~ 2.5	2.5	2.4	2.6
BET / $\text{m}^2 \text{g}^{-1}$	0.27	0.7	0.7	0.2	2.5	0.23		1.3	0.09	1.2	42
Morphology	large particles	platelets	rods	sponge-like	agglomerated	Large voids		sponge-like	large particles	sponge-like	sponge-like
Stability, H_2O	Green	Green	Green	Green	Red	Green	Unstable in air over longer period	Green	Green	Green	Green
H_2O_2 30%	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green
2M HCl	Red	Green	Green	Green	Red	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green
2M NaOH	Red	Green	Green	Green	Red	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green
Photochemically	Red	Green	Green	Red	Green	Red	Green	Green	Green	Green	Red

Development of photocathode materials: Photocurrents detected on electrodes with $\text{CuNb}_{13}\text{O}_{33}$ (with NiO layer)



Outlook

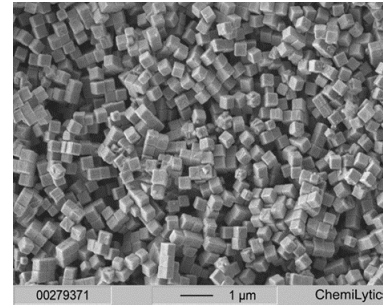
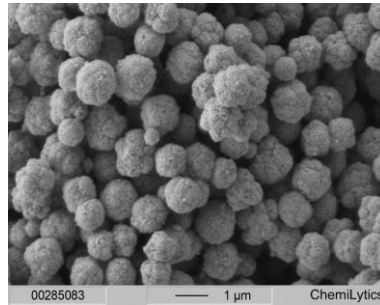
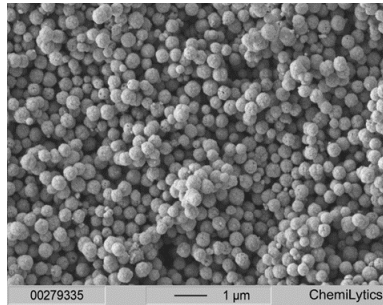
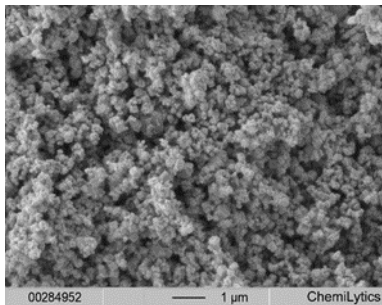


Adv. Mater. **2019**, *31*, 1808205

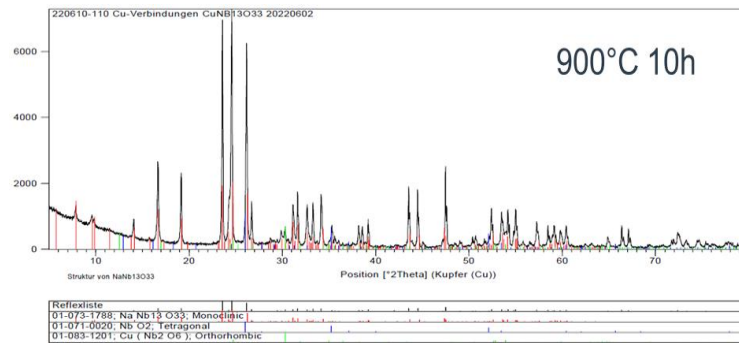
- Collaboration between University Bayreuth and Prof. K. Maeda on $\text{CuNb}_{13}\text{O}_{33}$ planned
- Modification of p-type niobates with molecular catalysts for CO_2 reduction

Optimization and upscaling of photocathode materials

- Varying the parameters of the Cu_2O reference material creation led to powders with different morphologies and BET surfaces between 5 and $16\text{m}^2/\text{g}$



- intended reference material Cu_2O is not stable, contrary to literature information
- Scalable processes to produce multiple Cu niobates optimized
- Attempts to increase the BET surface area of $\text{CuNb}_{13}\text{O}_{33}$ resulted in reduced phase purity

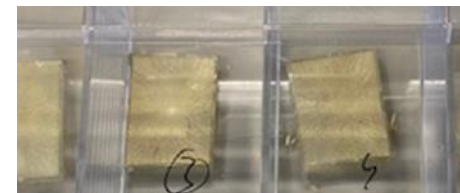
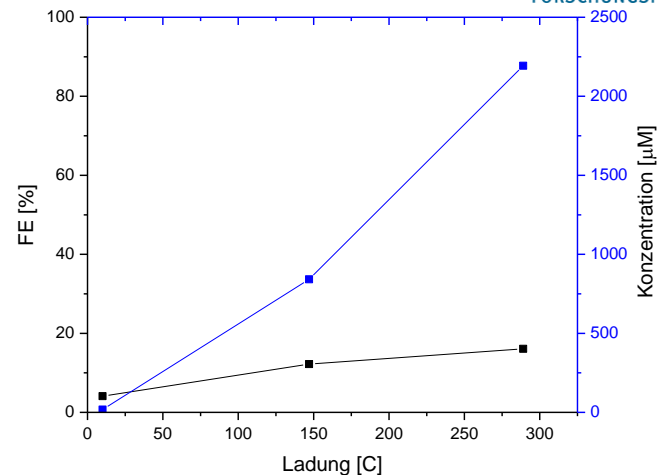


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Peroxide synthesis in 2M KHCO₃ electrolytes

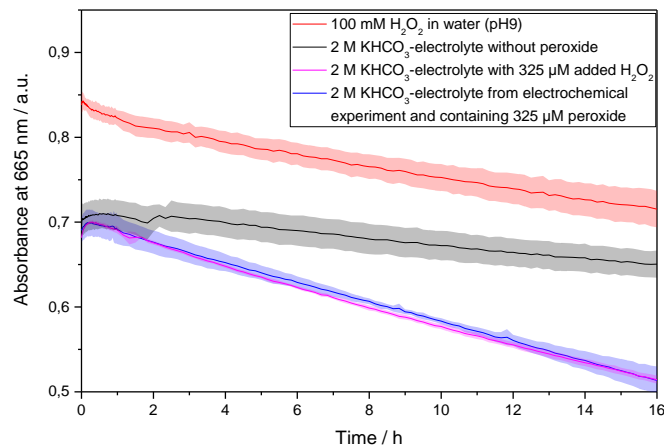
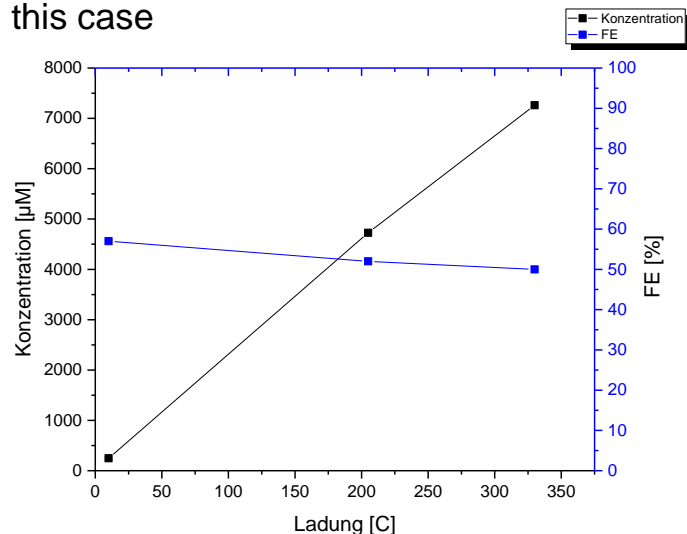
- At different potentials (here 2.9 V vs. Ag/AgCl), current efficiencies (FE) between 10-20% are achieved (Electrolyte: 2M KHCO₃ (pH 8.3))
- BiVO₄ electrodes as anode and carbon gas diffusion electrode (GDE) as cathode Fabrication of the BiVO₄ electrodes via organometallic decomposition (MOD) on FTO
- BiVO₄ is doped with gadolinium and molybdenum to achieve higher oxidation stability and increased conductivity
- Experiments show lower efficiencies for anodic H₂O₂ production, but unusually strong oxidation power
- Generation of additional peroxy species such as percarbonate



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Peroxide synthesis in advanced electrolytes

- The electrochemically generated oxidative species in 2M KHCO₃ is highly reactive and can decolorize methylene blue and oxidize other small molecules even in low concentrations
- With a further developed electrolyte (0.5M KHCO₃ + 3.5M K₂CO₃) efficiencies between 40-50% and peroxide concentrations >10 mM can be achieved
- here too, an increased oxidation power can be observed, so other peroxide compounds are probably also present in this case



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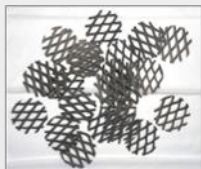
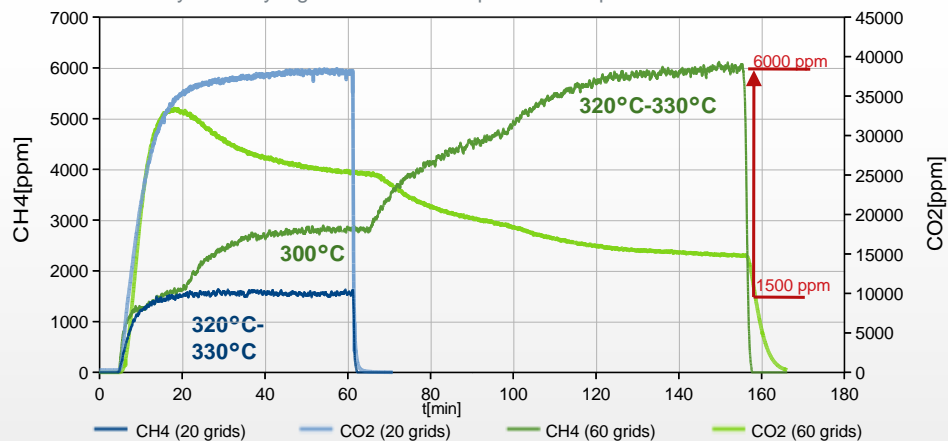
• Development of high efficiency BiVO₄ anodes; Formation of additional peroxy species with high oxidizing power

Development of methanizer

Thermal catalyst for product stream refining

- Inlet: 5 vol.-% CO₂ in H₂ v = 0,013 m s⁻¹; f_{ges.in} = 250 sccm

Quantity of catalyst grids installed : 20 piece vs. 60 piece



Ni/Al₂O₃ cat grids

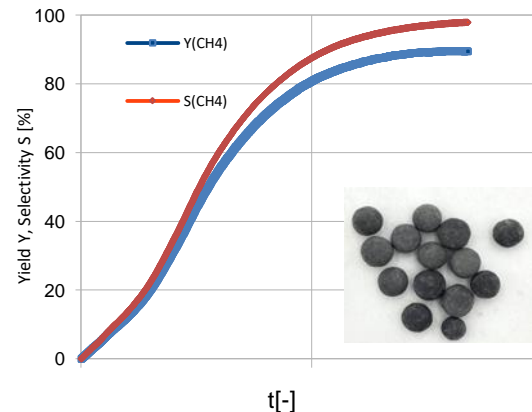


CO₂, CH₄ IR-sensors



CH₄-H₂ dualsensor

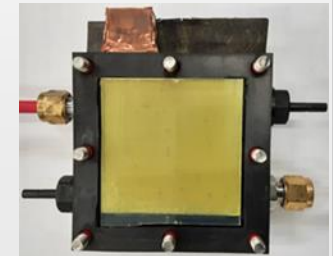
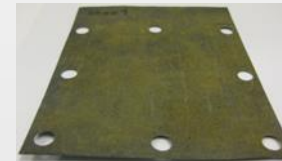
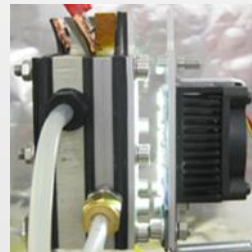
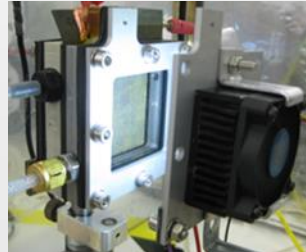
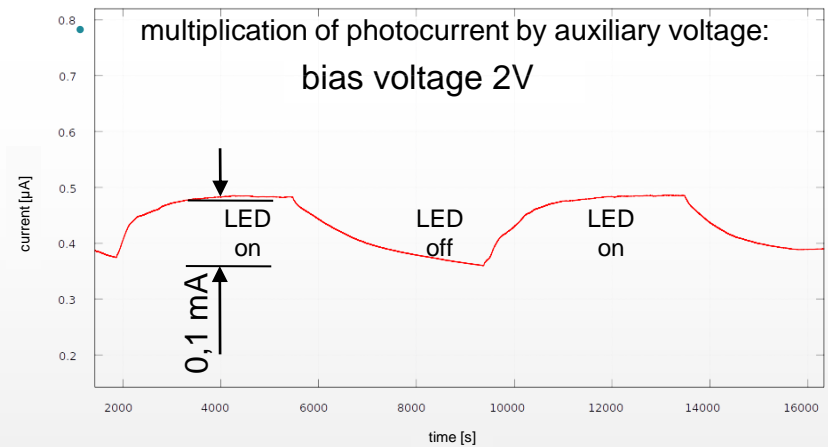
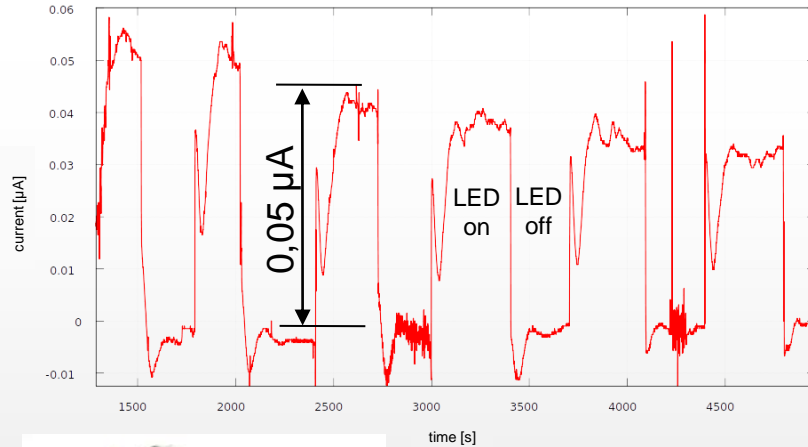
Ni/Al₂O₃ - Pellets; CO₂:H₂=20:80; T = 320°C - 330°C; GHSV = 390 h⁻¹
v_{in} = 0,013 m s⁻¹; f_{ges.in} = 250 sccm



Higher spec. surface of the pellets favors the catalytic reaction of CO₂ to CH₄

Development and construction of the reaction cell

illumination test results show clear photocurrents under visible light

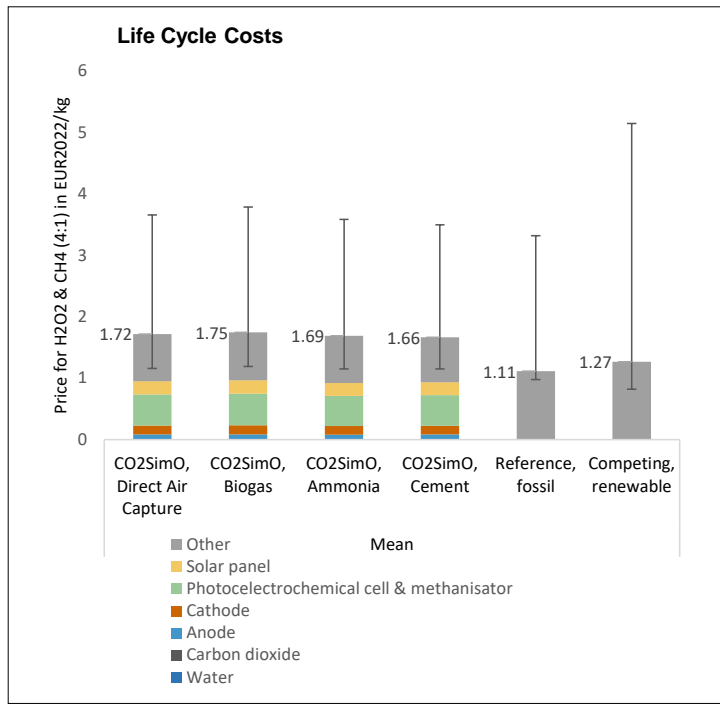
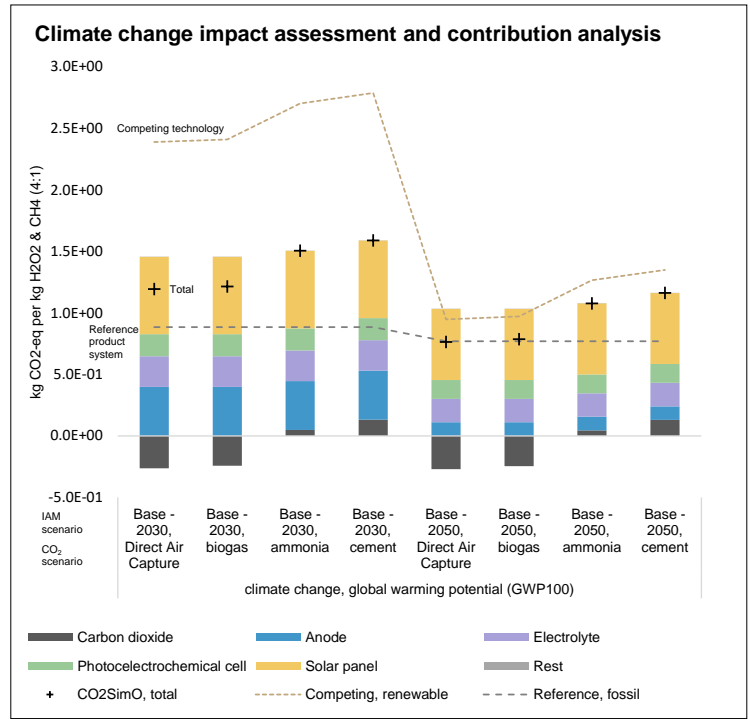


Environmental Life Cycle Assessment

Partial results of the Life Cycle Impact Assessment

Economic sustainability assessment

Life Cycle Costs and eco-efficiency



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- **CO₂SimO concept could reach a similar environmental performance to the fossil reference product system in the impact category climate change; for other categories CO₂SimO overall efficiency has to be improved**

Summary

Which innovations have been achieved or can be created in the future?

- New syntheses and properties of a variety of copper tantalates and niobates were researched
- Future work on combinations with molecular catalysts for CO₂ reduction is being planned
- innovative concept of a gas diffusion photoelectrode was experimentally demonstrated for the first time
- combination of photoelectrochemical CO₂ reduction with value-adding peroxide production at the anode was also shown for the first time, which can enable economically viable processes in the future
- anode process has also been further developed to directly produce percarbonate as technical peroxide, which has a much higher oxidizing power than hydrogen peroxide. The photoelectrochemical reaction cell developed in the project showed clear activity under sunlight
- methanizer was developed to upgrade the product stream.

Summary

What is needed for your technology to generate a successful business case?

- functionality of the photoelectrochemical COSimo cell was demonstrated on a demonstrator under sunlight
- increase in efficiency is necessary for a business case
- in principle an economically viable process is possible due to the high added value of the anode reaction

Which research areas have particularly benefited from your technologies?

- For the first time, the concept of a gas diffusion photocathode was demonstrated experimentally
- This fundamental work is very valuable for the further development of photoelectrochemistry
- results achieved in the project have improved the fundamental understanding of electrochemical anodic peroxide production. The results clearly showed that when appropriate electrolytes are used, technical peroxides such as percarbonate are formed directly and are also stable.