

ProMet – 7 Partners



CO₂-WIN: Workshop zur Elektro- und Photokatalyse

ProMet: CO₂ to Propylene via eMethanol

01.02.2020 – 31.01.2023

12.07.2022

Dr. Katja Weichert (Covestro)

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Hesam Ostovari

Niklas von der Aßen



Florian Pradellok

Robert Keller



Qinhao Chen

Alexander Kube



Stefan Engbers

Marco Löffelholz

Jens Osiewacz

Thomas Turek



Wolfgang Schuhmann

Jonas Weidner



Martin Rothaemel



Katja Weichert



Tomas Klicpera

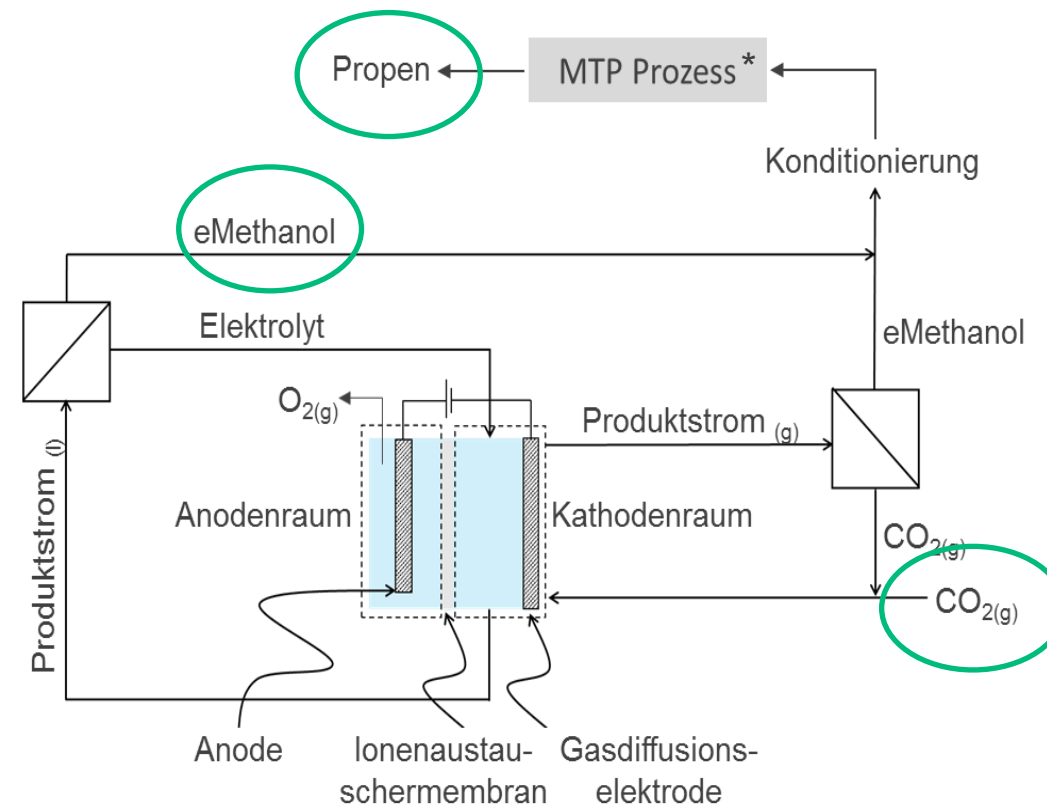
ProMet: CO₂ to Propylene via eMethanol

Goal

Combination of academic and industrial know-how for the development of the whole process.

Starting with fundamental work, the economic feasibility of the full industrial process will be evaluated.

The sustainable use of carbon will be assessed with an ecologic study (life cycle assessment).



* Methanol-to-Propylen process

Anticipated ProMet process

ProMet: CO₂ to Propylene via eMethanol

Material	FE* Methanol [%]			
	Current Density (mA/cm ²)	-5	-50	-100
Ag ₂ S (2h)	0	0	0	0
Ag ₂ S (24h)	0	0	0	0
Ag ₂ S HCl	0	0	0	0
COV-C Cu (bottom)	0	0	0	0
COV-C Cu (top)	0	0	0	0
CuSe from Cu	0	0	0.07	0
CuSe from CuO	0	0	0	0
CuAl	0	0	0	0
Cu@Co, core@shell	0	0	0	0
Co@Cu, core@shell	0	0	0	0
Cu/SiO ₂ (H ₂)	0	0	0	0
Cu/SiO ₂ (N ₂)	0	0	0	0.03
Zn/Cu @ N-doped C (800°C)	0	0	0	0.08
B-Cu/Zn (TU Clausthal)	0	0	0	0
B-Zn-In	0	0	0	0
Zn/Bi ₂ S ₃	2.77	0	0	0
Zn-Bi-S*	0	0	0	0
Bi ₂ S ₃	0	0	0	0
Cobalt Carbonate Hydroxide	0	0	0	0.05
Fe ₂ P/C	0	0	0	0

After ~1 year intensive work on synthesis of a methanol electrocatalyst, the first milestone** was postponed by 6 month to 31.12.2021 and parallel activities for a new approach were started.

*FE = Faraday Efficiency: corresponds to the yield of the product in an electrochemical reaction.
FE = current used for product/overall current * 100 %

**Milestone 1 (after 18 month): catalyst and gas diffusion electrode available with FE(Methanol) ≥ 50% and current density > -50 mA/cm²

Testing parameters

1 M KOH, ~21 ml/min CO₂ flow, ~16 ml/min N₂ flow, 2 mg catalyst powder + 1 mg PTFE drop-coated onto Freudenberg H23C2 carbon paper, $j = -5$ to -200 mA/cm². Prereduction ~30-60 min @ -5 mA/cm².

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ProMet: CO₂ to Propylene via eMethanol

Focus on proven electrocatalyst for different products: ethylene, ethanol, n-propanol und acetate [1]

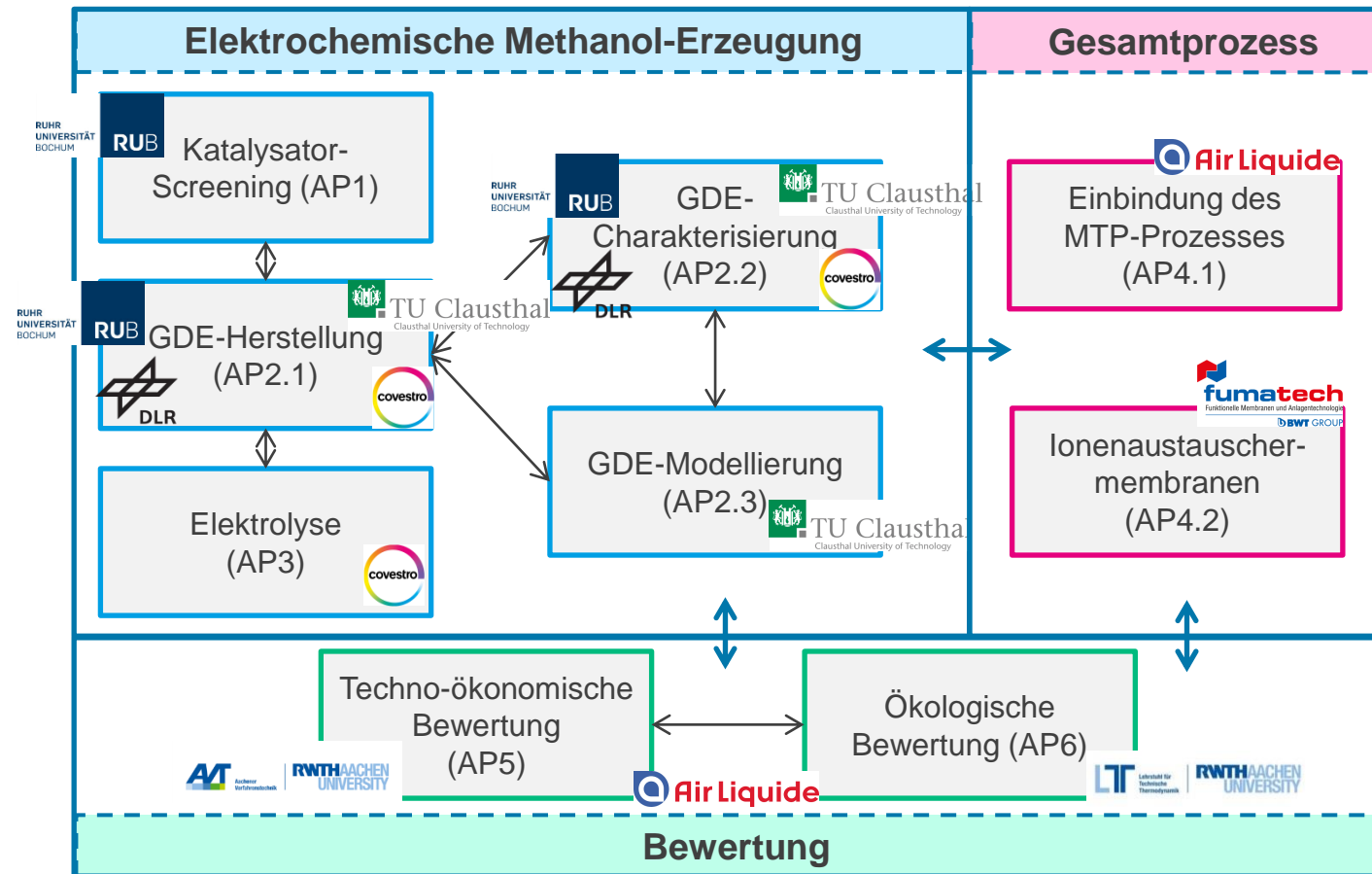
Project structure could be maintained

[1] Y. Song, J. R. C. Junqueira, N. Sikdar, D. Öhl, S. Dieckhöfer, T. Quast, S. Seisel, J. Masa, C. Andronescu, W. Schuhmann, *Angew. Chem. Int. Ed.* **2021**, 60, 9135

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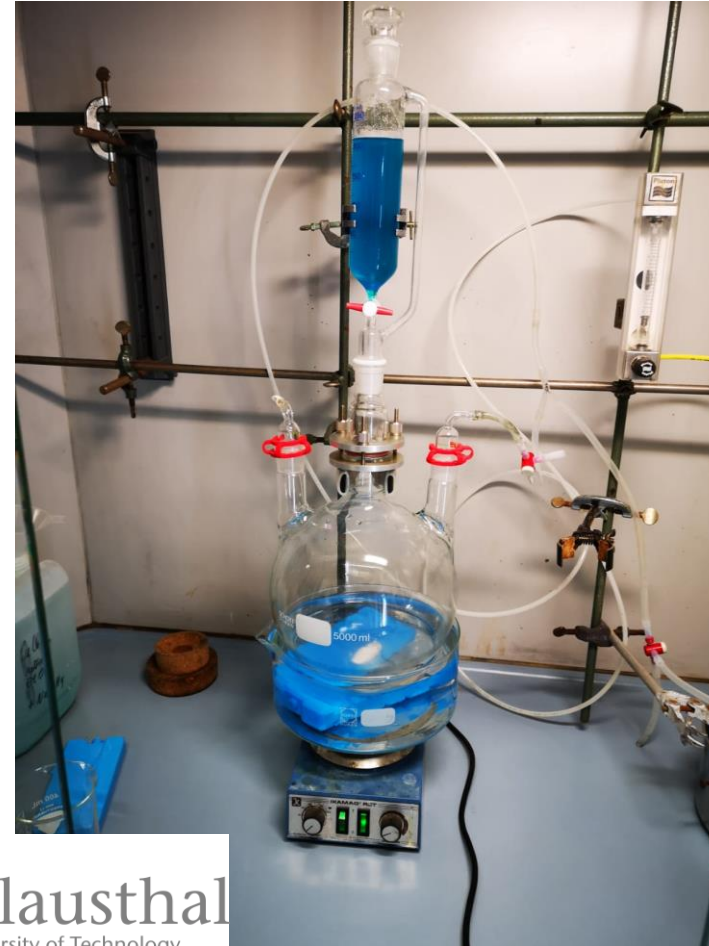


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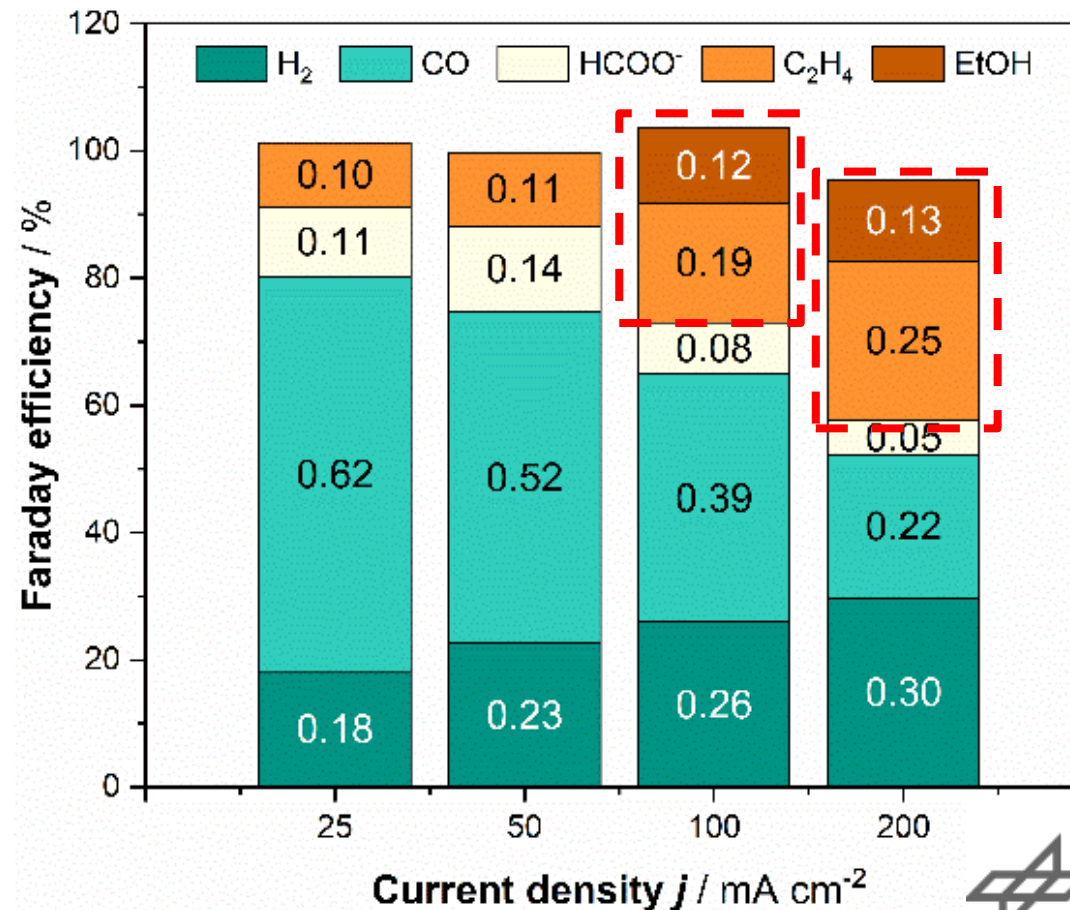
Upscaling Katalysatorherstellung

- Modification of the synthesis procedure [2] for preparation of higher quantities of catalyst
 - Temperature variations
 - Variation of reaction times
 - Variation of reactant concentration
- Successful production of >12 g per batch
- Catalyst production for all partners by TUC



Gas Diffusion Electrode (GDE) Preparation and Characterization

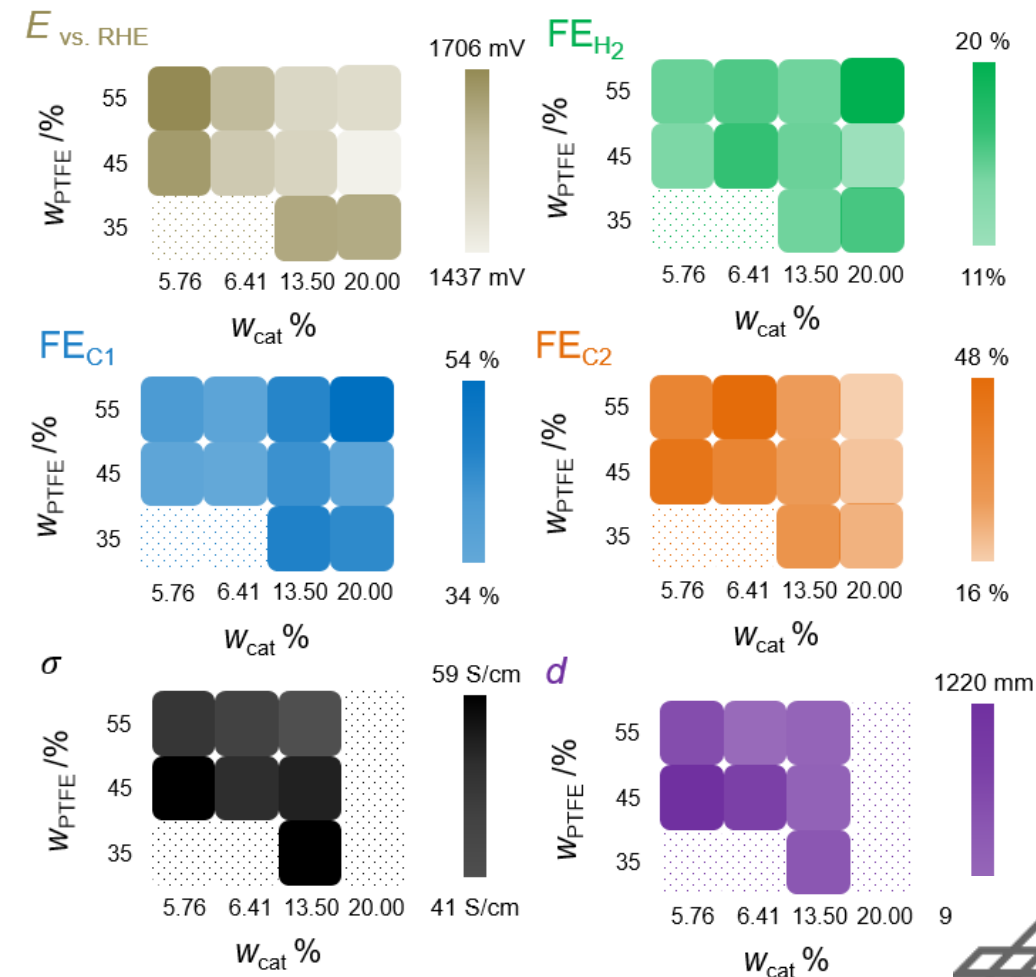
- Results from RUB with new catalyst could be reproduced qualitatively at DLR and TUC, but with different product distribution → probably due to different methods for GDE preparation and/or different cell designs



For 100 & 200 mA cm⁻²:
+ Acetate
+ n(!)-PrOH

Gas Diffusion Electrode (GDE) Preparation and Characterization

- GDE engineering: several approaches to modify GDE structure: pore size, thickness, load of catalyst, multi-layers with different functions
- Goal: identify structure-performance relationships of GDEs for electrochemical CO₂ reduction



Techno-economic Assessment

- Transfer of the model from methanol to n-propanol

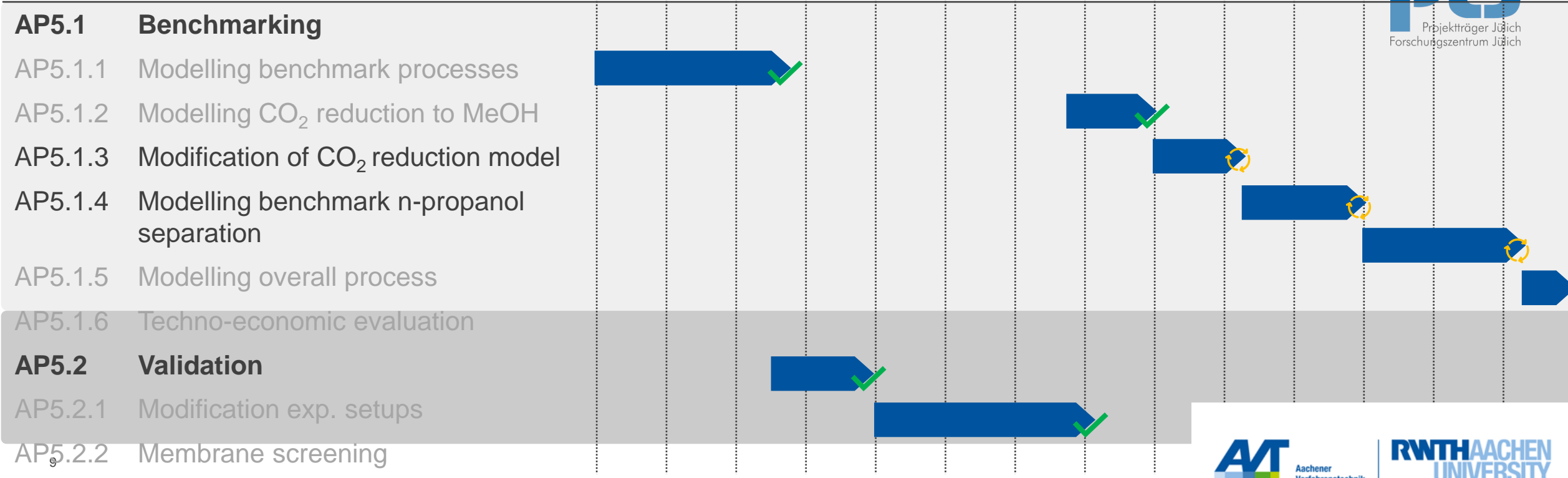
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2020 2021 2022 2023

Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4 Q1 Q2

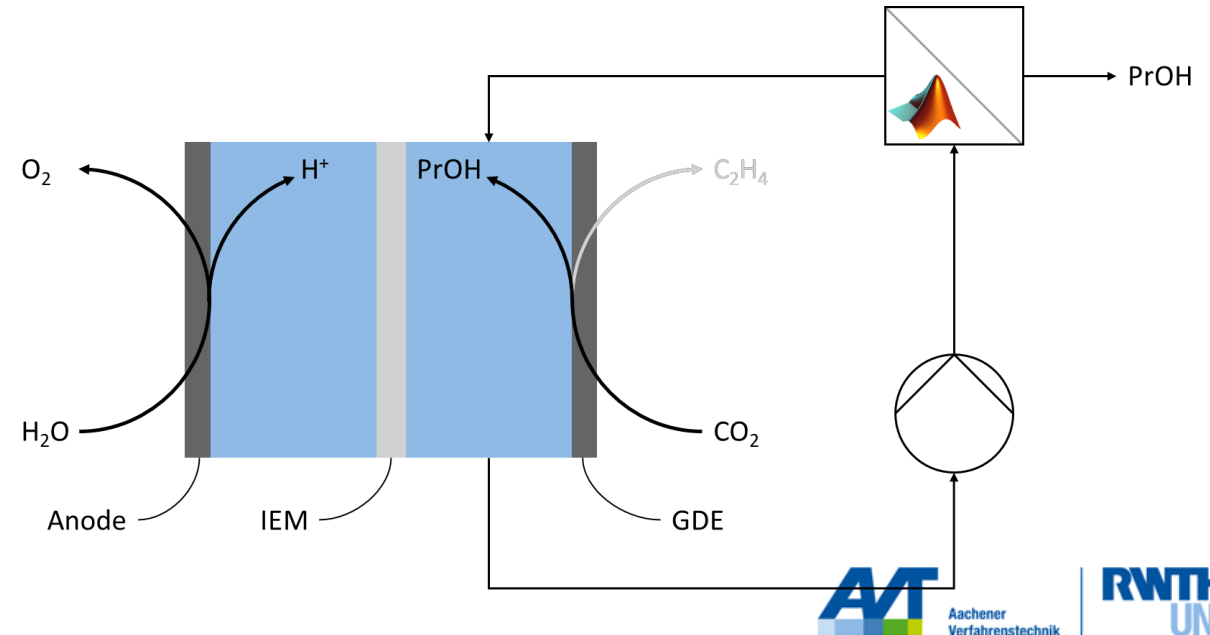


Projekträger Jülich
Forschungszentrum Jülich

Techno-economic Assessment

- Modelling with Aspen+
- Focus on membrane separation of n-propanol from electrolysis cell and modelling of different parameters:
 - Pressure loss
 - Real gas behaviour
 - Concentration polarization
 - Permeability temperature dependence

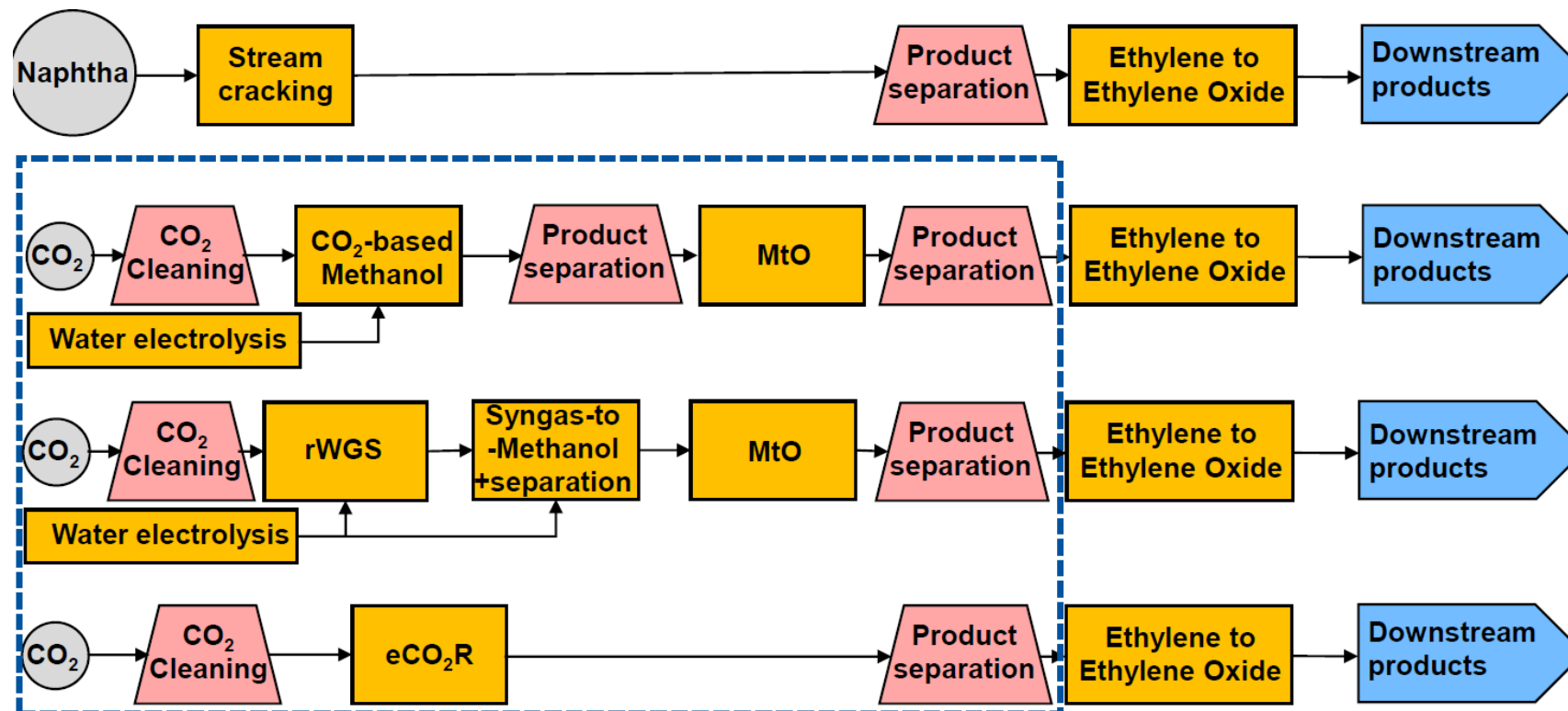
PrOH – n-propanol
IEM – Ion Exchange Membrane
GDE – gas diffusion electrode





Ecologic Assessment (Life Cycle Assessment)

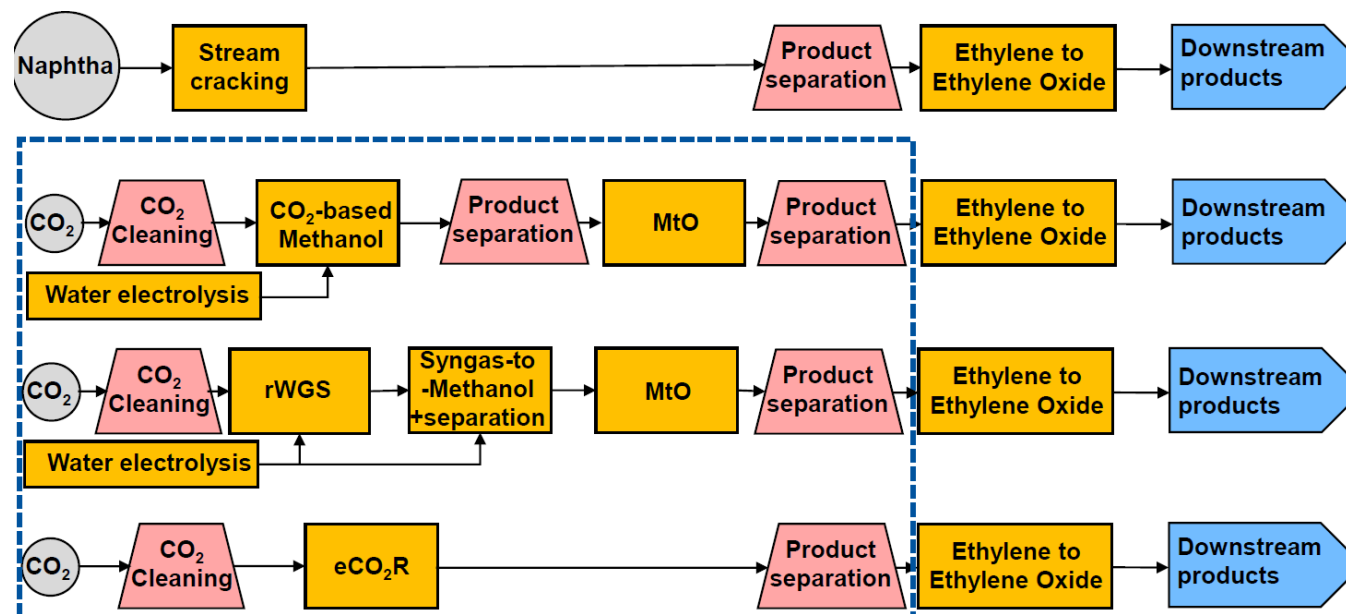
- Comparison of different routes for ethylene production: fossil route (state of the art) and sustainable alternative routes



MtO: Methanol to Olefine
rWGS: reverse water gas shift
eCO₂R: electrochemical CO₂ reduction

Ecologic Assessment (Life Cycle Assessment)

- All alternative routes have a significantly reduced Global Warming Potential (emissions of CO₂-eq per kg ethylene) compared to fossil route
- Direkt CO₂ electrolysis to ethylene could be best-in-class, if Faradaic Efficiency > 58 %, cell voltage < 2.5 V



MtO: Methanol to Olefine
 rWGS: reverse water gas shift
 eCO₂R: electrochemical CO₂ reduction

Summary

- New target molecules, but still aiming for sustainable production of basic chemicals by electrochemical CO₂ reduction
- Successful upscaling of electrocatalyst synthesis
- Preparation of gas diffusion electrodes (GDE) by different methods and characterization in electrochemical flow cells
- Modelling of Cu-GDEs for CO₂ reduction
- Membrane characterization
- Life cycle assessment with focus on ethylene
- Techno-economic study with focus on n-propanol for further use in Methylene-to-Propylene process
- Evaluation of the use of n-propanol for Methanol-to-Propylene process

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Thank you for your kind attention!