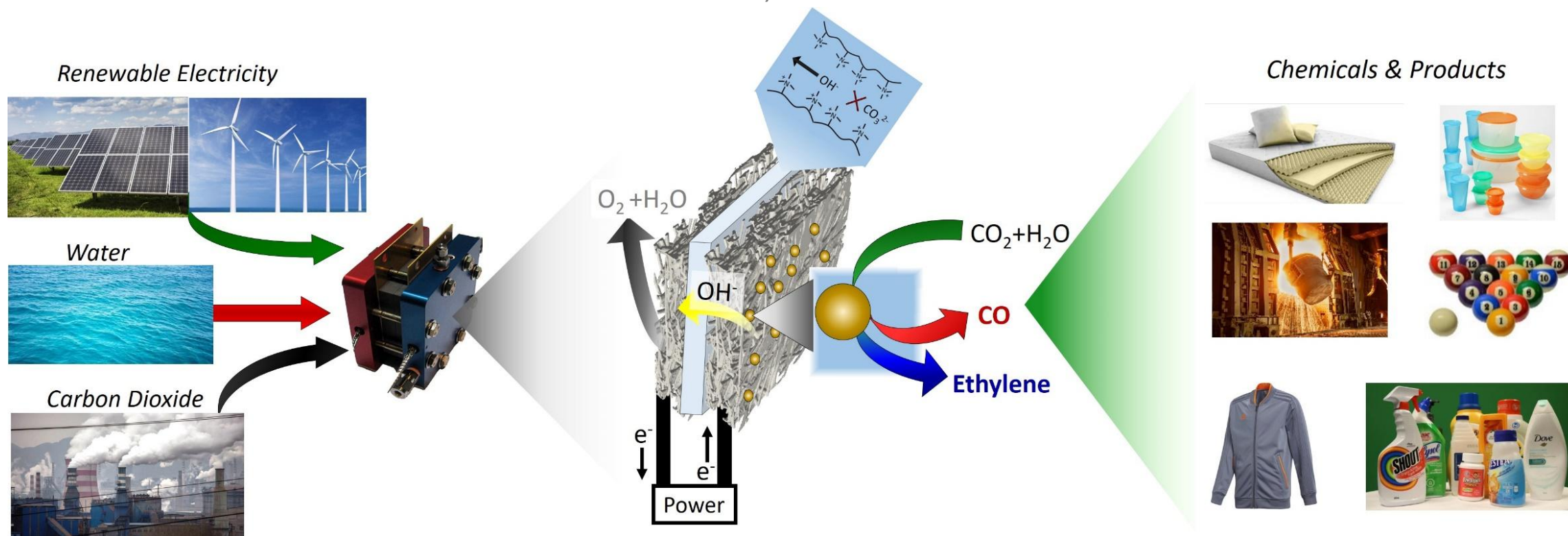


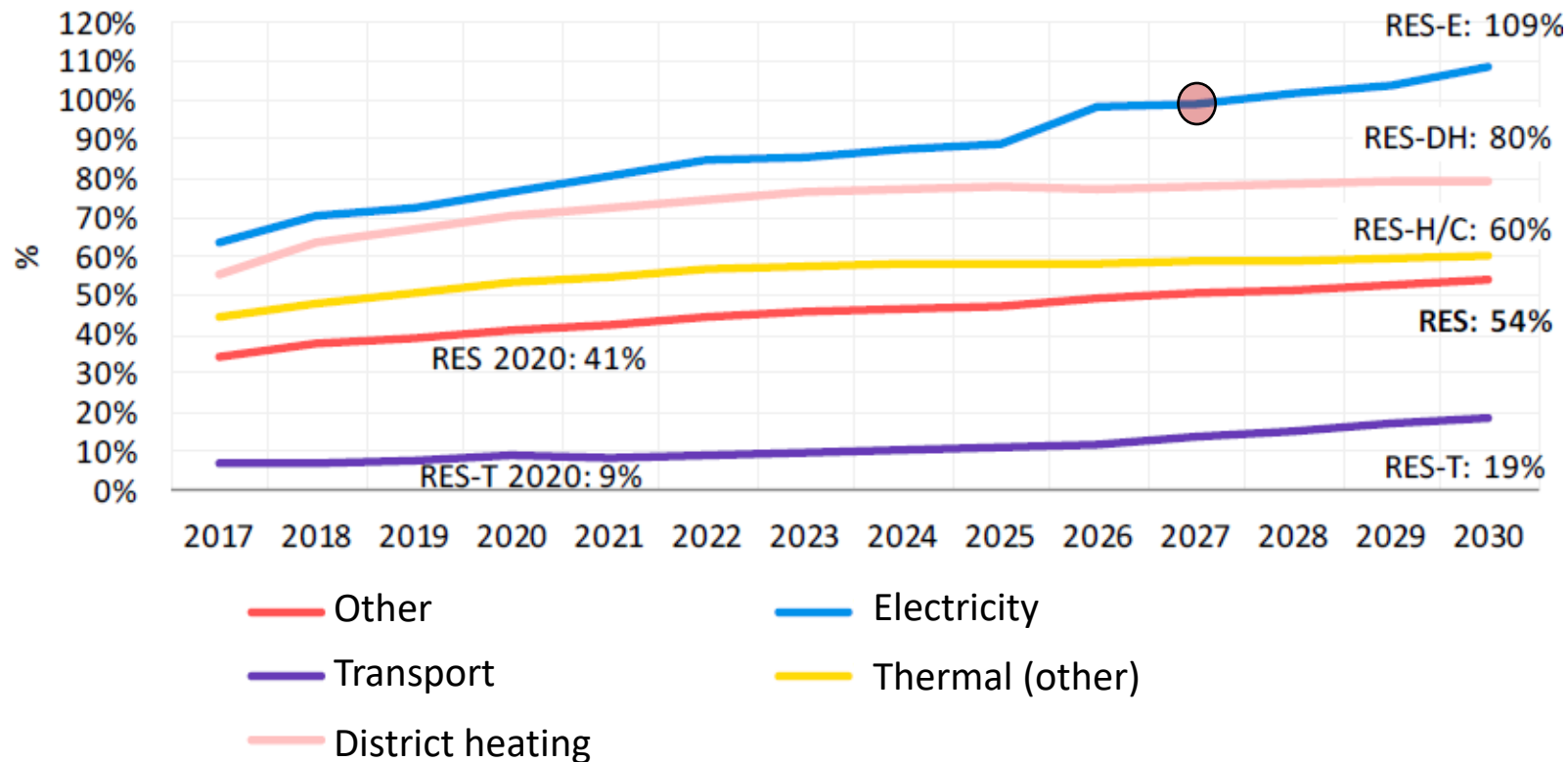
# Analyzing olefin production with Cu Nanocubes during CO<sub>2</sub> electrolysis

Brian Seger  
ICEM Conference  
Nov 6, 2021



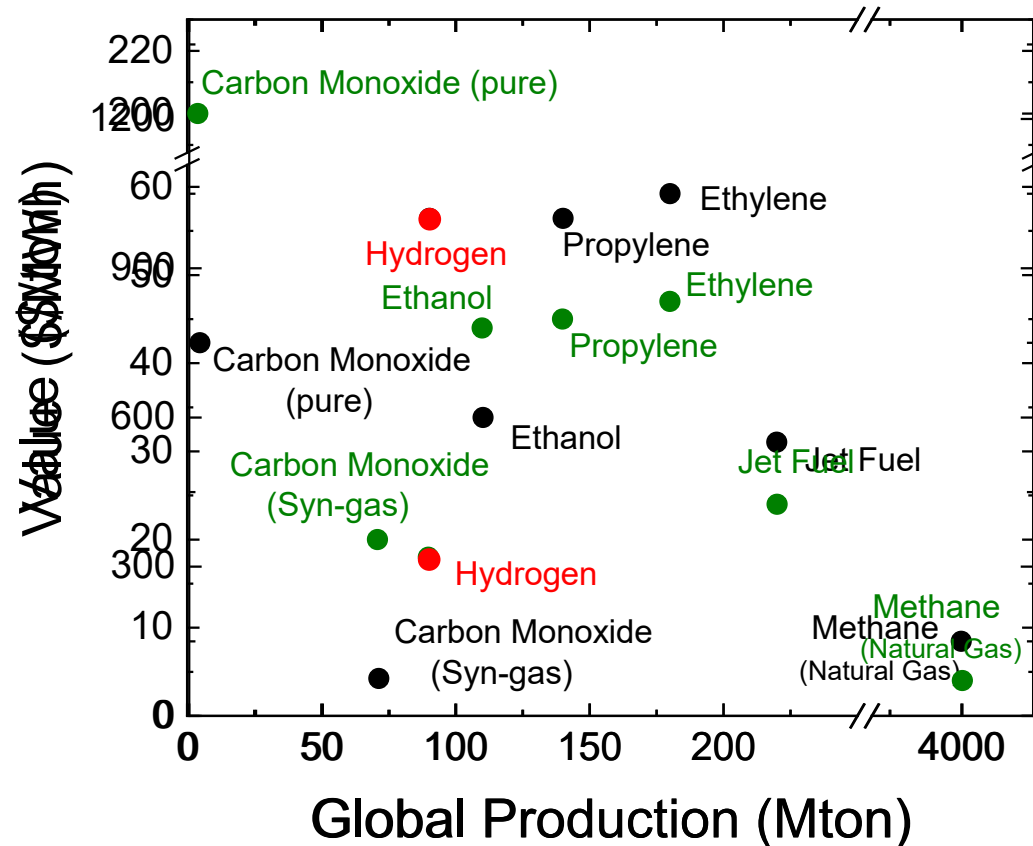
# Too much electricity- A very real issue in Denmark

- Denmark will reach 100% renewables by 2027
- We are already in the process of building greater than 100% electricity



# What are we trying to do it

- Chemicals are 7% of EU's greenhouse gasses emissions



## Applications of chemicals

Ethylene → Plastics

Propylene → Plastics

Ethanol → Fuel, Solvent

Methane (Natural gas) → Burning

- If all of Europe's electricity went to ethylene production (@ 2V electrolysis), we would only produce 67% of world's ethylene.*

# CO<sub>2</sub> Reduction Basics

Table 1. Various products from the electroreduction of CO<sub>2</sub>

Electrode	Potential (V) vs. <i>nhe</i>	Current density (mA cm <sup>-2</sup> )	Faradaic efficiency/%							Total
			CH <sub>4</sub>	C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>4</sub>	EtOH	PrOH	CO	HCOO <sup>-</sup>	H <sub>2</sub>	
Cu	-1.44	5.0	33.3	25.5	5.7	3.0	1.3	9.4	20.5	103.5*
Au	-1.14	5.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	87.1	0.7	10.2	98.0
Ag	-1.37	5.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	81.5	0.8	12.4	94.6
Zn	-1.54	5.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	79.4	6.1	9.9	95.4
Pd	-1.20	5.0	2.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	28.3	2.8	26.2	60.2
Ga	-1.24	5.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	23.2	0.0	79.0	102.0
Pb	-1.63	5.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	97.4	5.0	102.4
Hg	-1.51	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	99.5	0.0	99.5
In	-1.55	5.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.1	94.9	3.3	100.3
Sn	-1.48	5.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.1	88.4	4.6	100.1
Cd	-1.63	5.0	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	13.9	78.4	9.4	103.0
Tl	-1.60	5.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	95.1	6.2	101.3
Ni	-1.48	5.0	1.8	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4	88.9	92.4†
Fe	-0.91	5.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	94.8	94.8
Pt	-1.07	5.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	95.7	95.8
Ti	-1.60	5.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	tr.	0.0	99.7	99.7

Electrolyte: 0.1 M KHCO<sub>3</sub>; temperature: 18.5 ± 0.5°C.

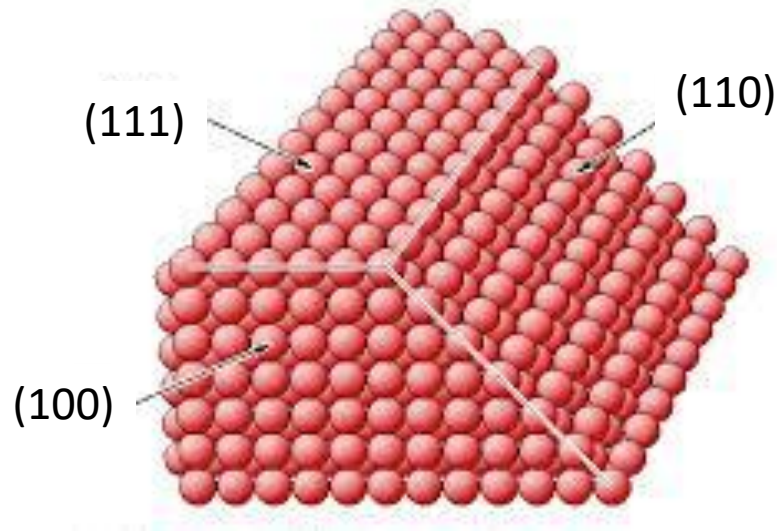
\* The total value contains C<sub>3</sub>H<sub>5</sub>OH (1.4%), CH<sub>3</sub>CHO (1.1%) and C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>5</sub>CHO (2.3%) in addition to the tabulated substances.

† The total value contains C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>6</sub> (0.2%).

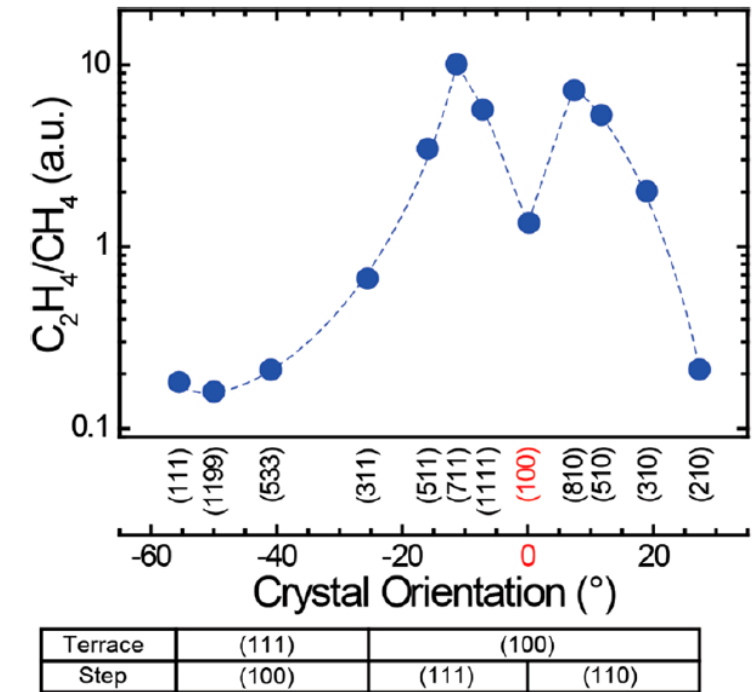
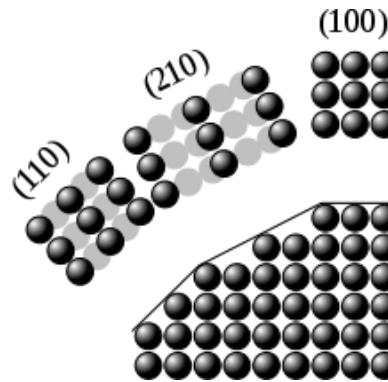
[Hori, ECA, 1994](#)

# CO<sub>2</sub> Reduction Basics

- It is well known that the <100> facet of copper is more active than the <111> facet.
- It is also believed that step sites improve performance



*J. Mol. Catal. A: Chem.* 2003,



Data: Hori et al, *J. Mol. Catal. A:Chem*, 2003  
Figure: Nitopi et al. *Chem. Rev.* 2019

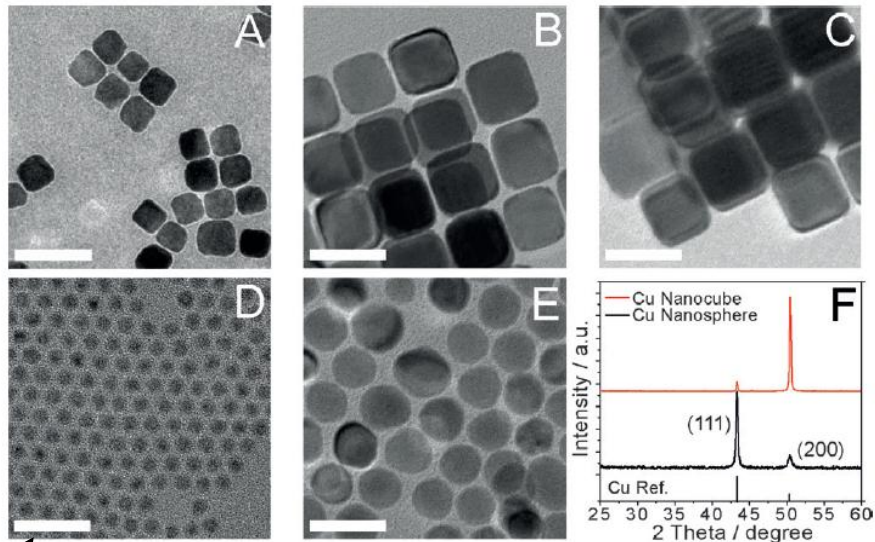


# Making Nanocubes

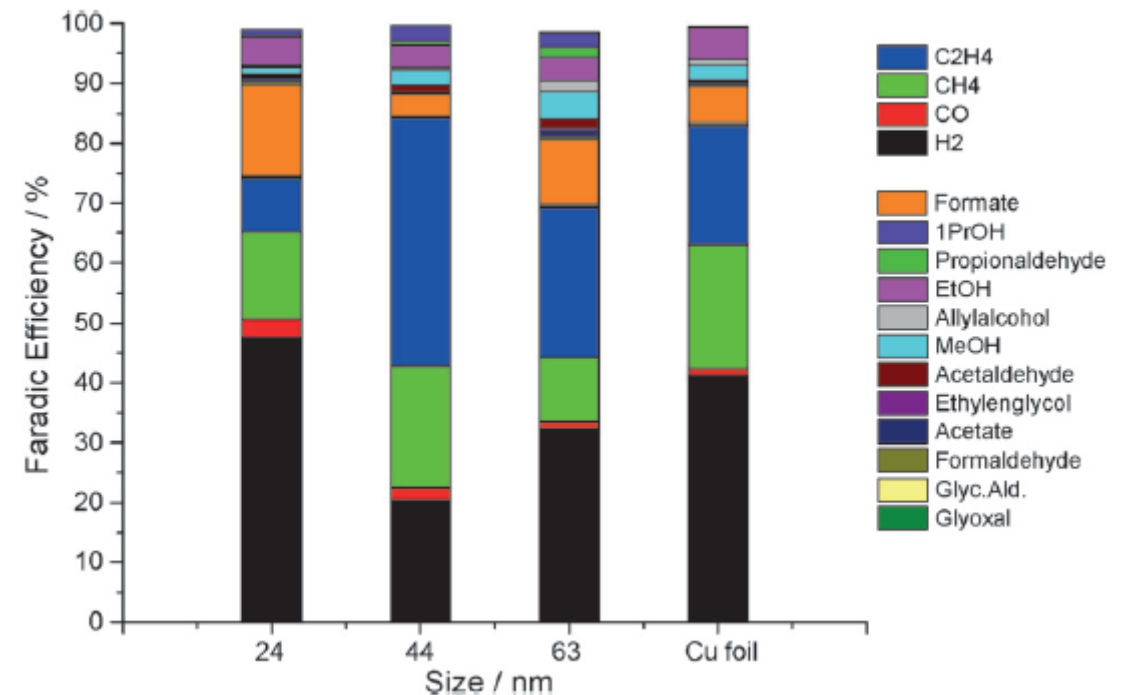
- Copper Nanocubes are  $\langle 100 \rangle$  faceted.
- After ligand removal, these can be tested for  $\text{CO}_2$  electrolysis



Rafaella  
Buonsanti



*Louidice et al., 2016 Ang. Chem. Int.*



50nm

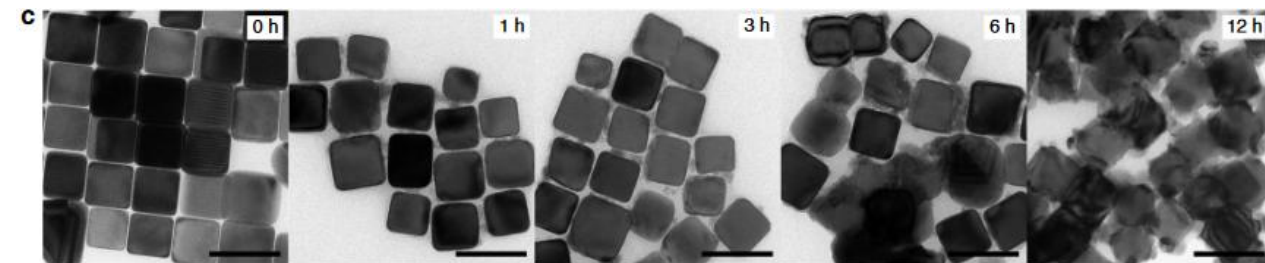
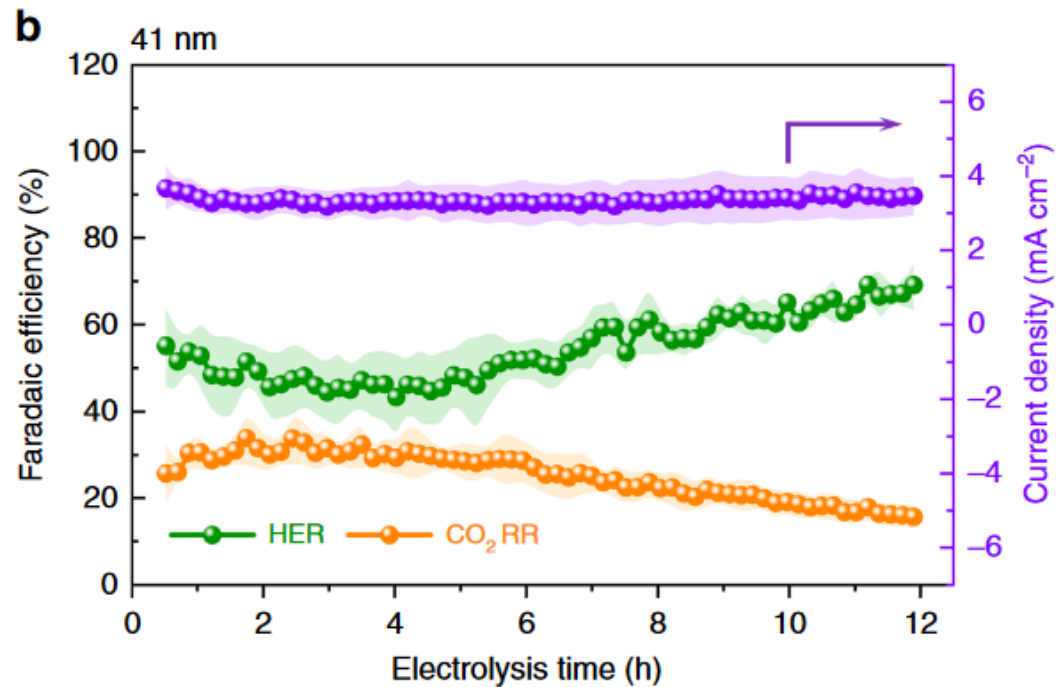
# Stability issues

- The catalysts were not stable over time
- MEA type cells have less water, which may effect catalyst stability.

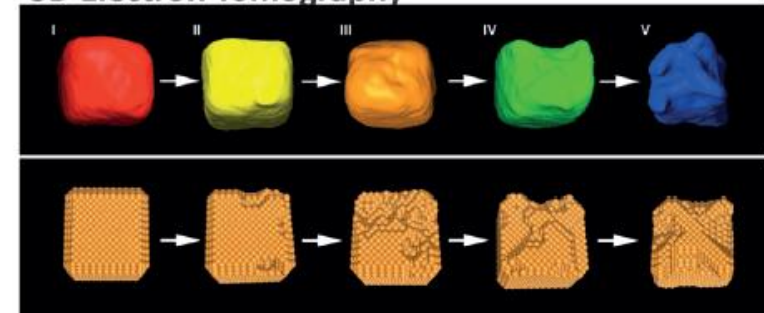
EPFL



Raffaella  
Buonsanti

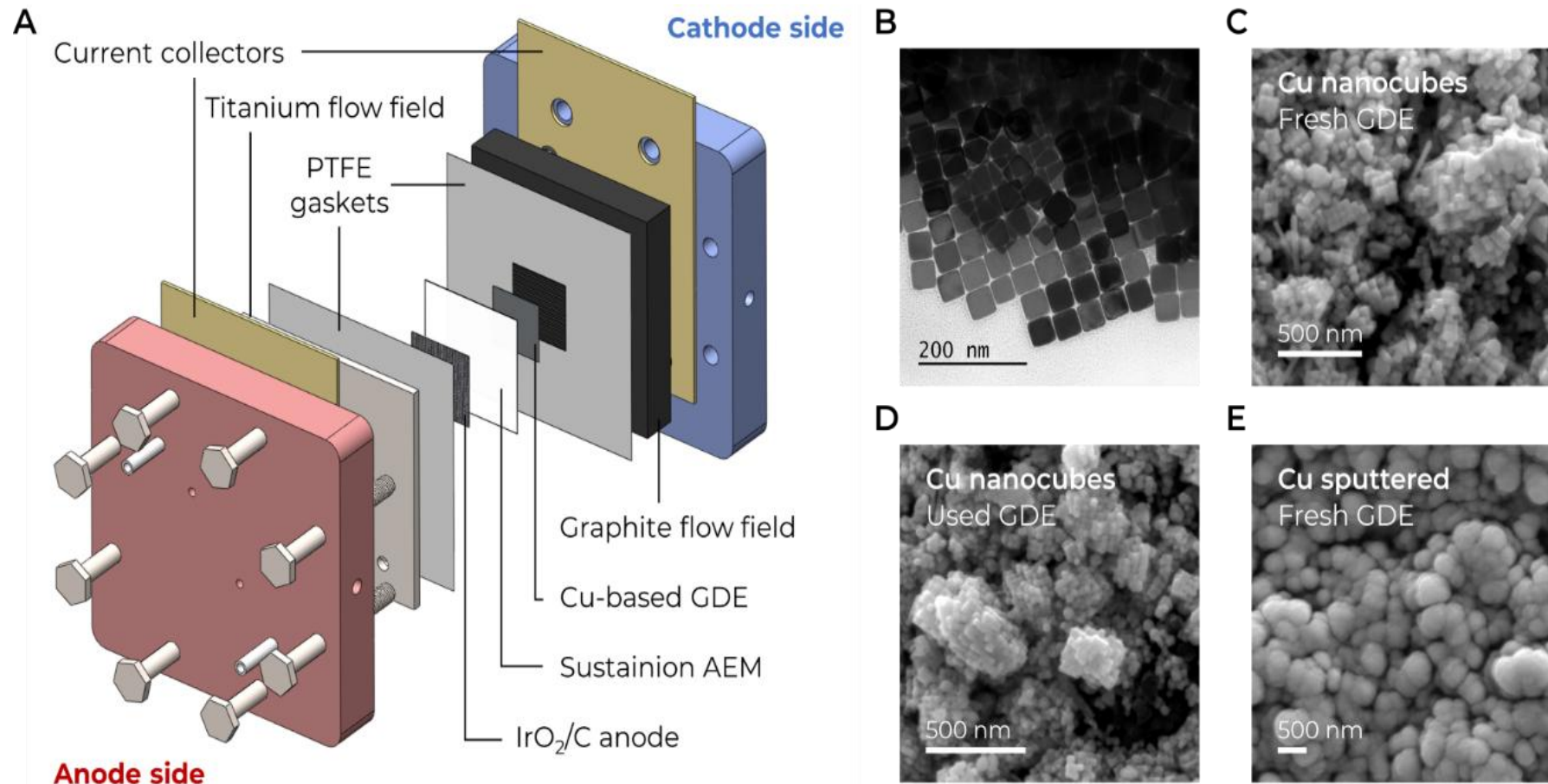


3D Electron Tomography



# Goal of this work

- We wanted to analyze copper nanocubes versus sputtered copper.





# Issues with outlet flow rate

- It is not straightforward to measure outlet flow rate



Inaccurate

(?  $\Delta$  in conductivity)



Inaccurate

(?  $\Delta$  in viscosity)



Accurate

(Positive Displacement)

MESA Labs- Defender 530



Soap bubble  
(painfully manual)



Accurate (Buoyancy)

Bioprocess Control  $\mu$ Flow

Product Line

$N_2$  Bleed line  
(known flowrate)



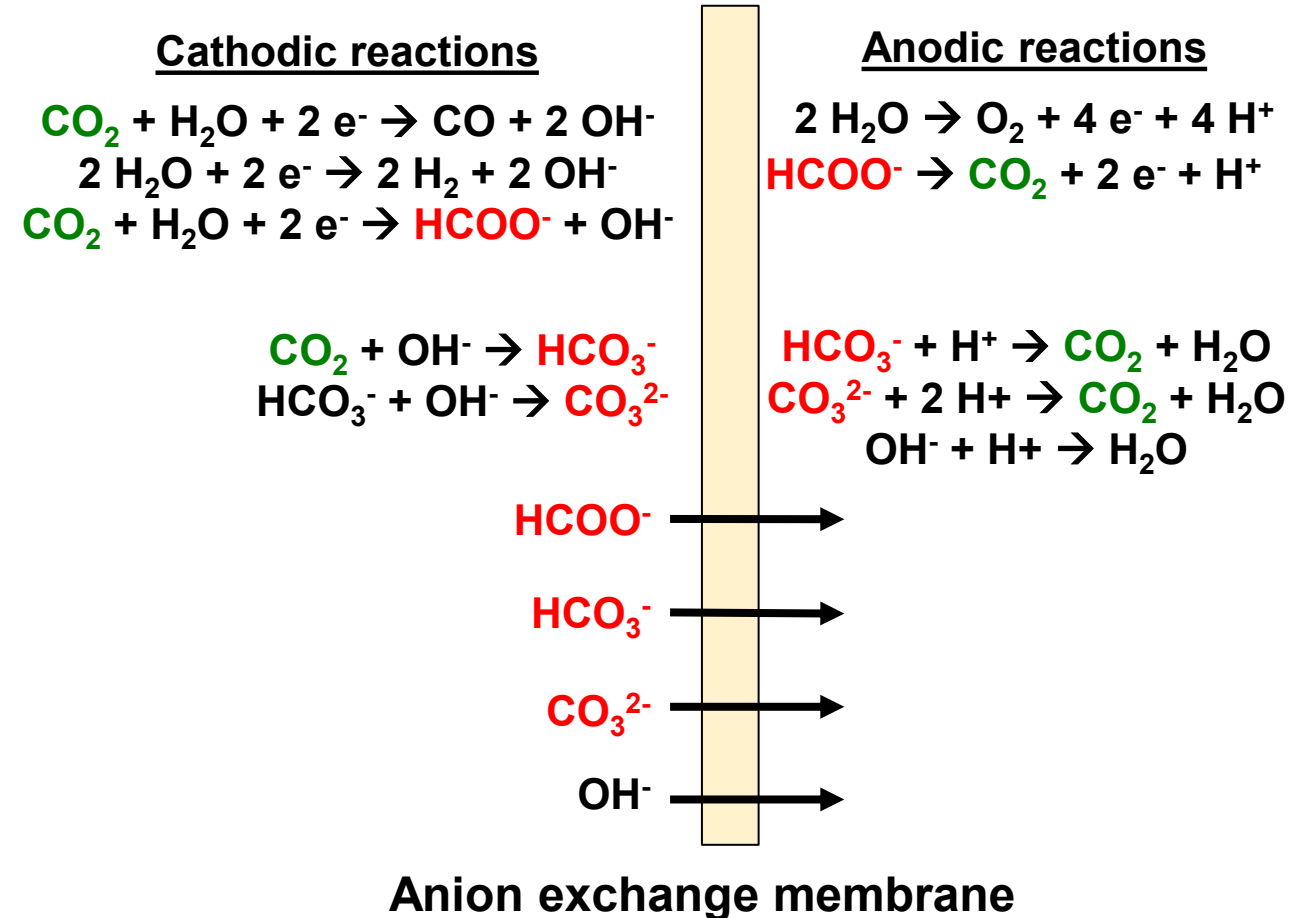
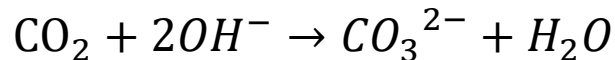
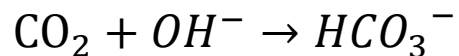
# CO<sub>2</sub> Reduction Basics

- CO<sub>2</sub> that goes into the reactor can do multiple things.

## 1) React to form

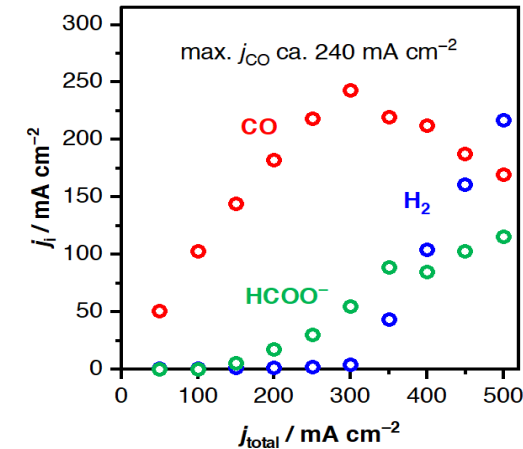
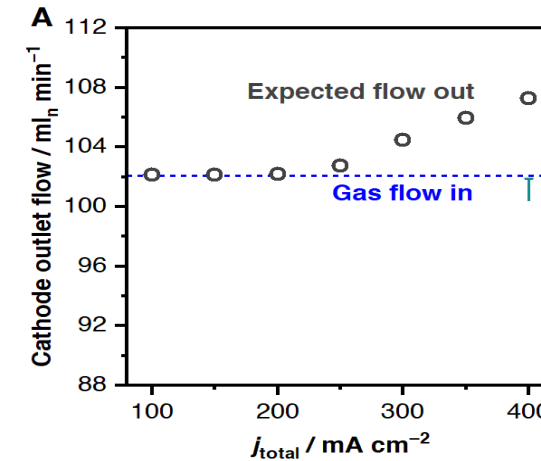
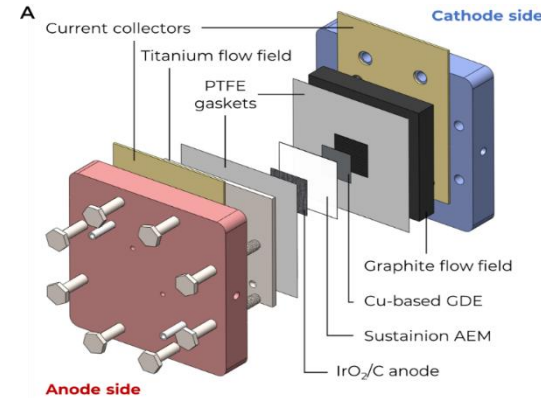
- Liquid products, thus will not be in the gas flow
- C2 products, which will ½ the gas flow rate

## 2) Equilibrate into the electrolyte



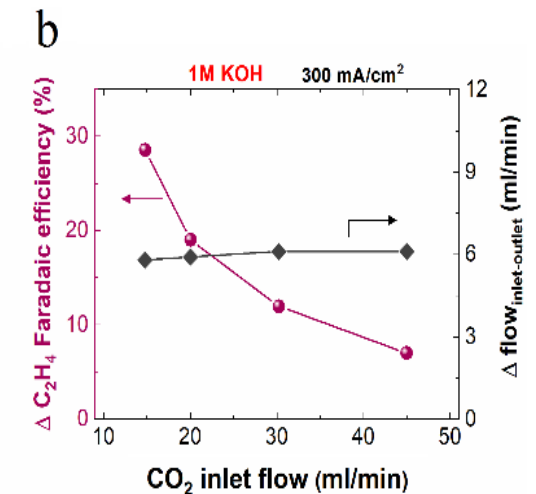
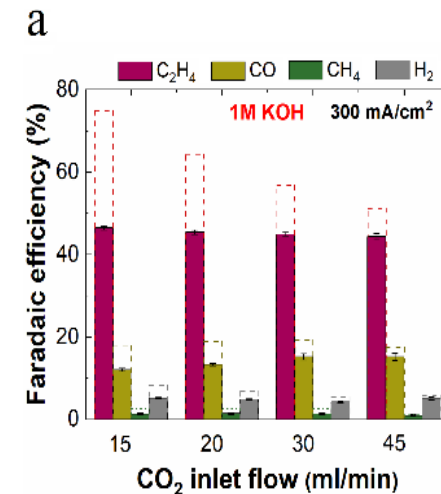
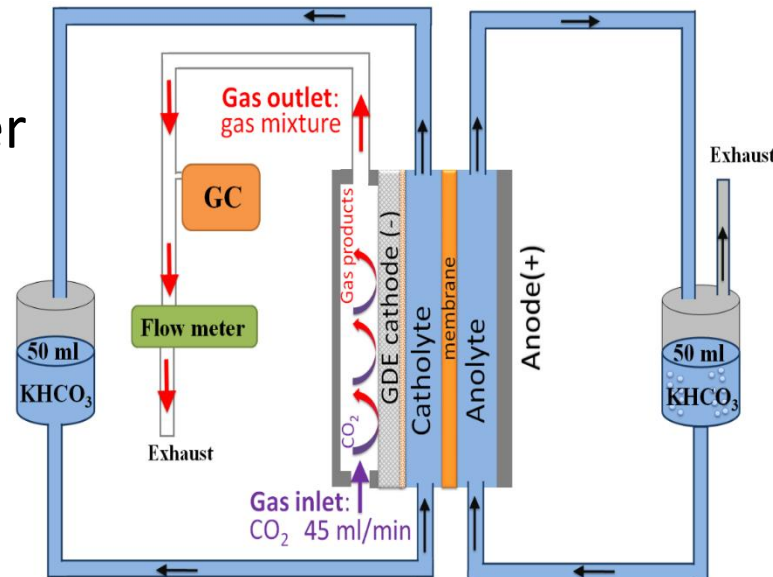
# Issues with outlet flow rate

- Zero-Gap MEA cell
- Ag catalyst



Larrazabal, G., et al., *ACS Appl. Mat & Int.*, 2019

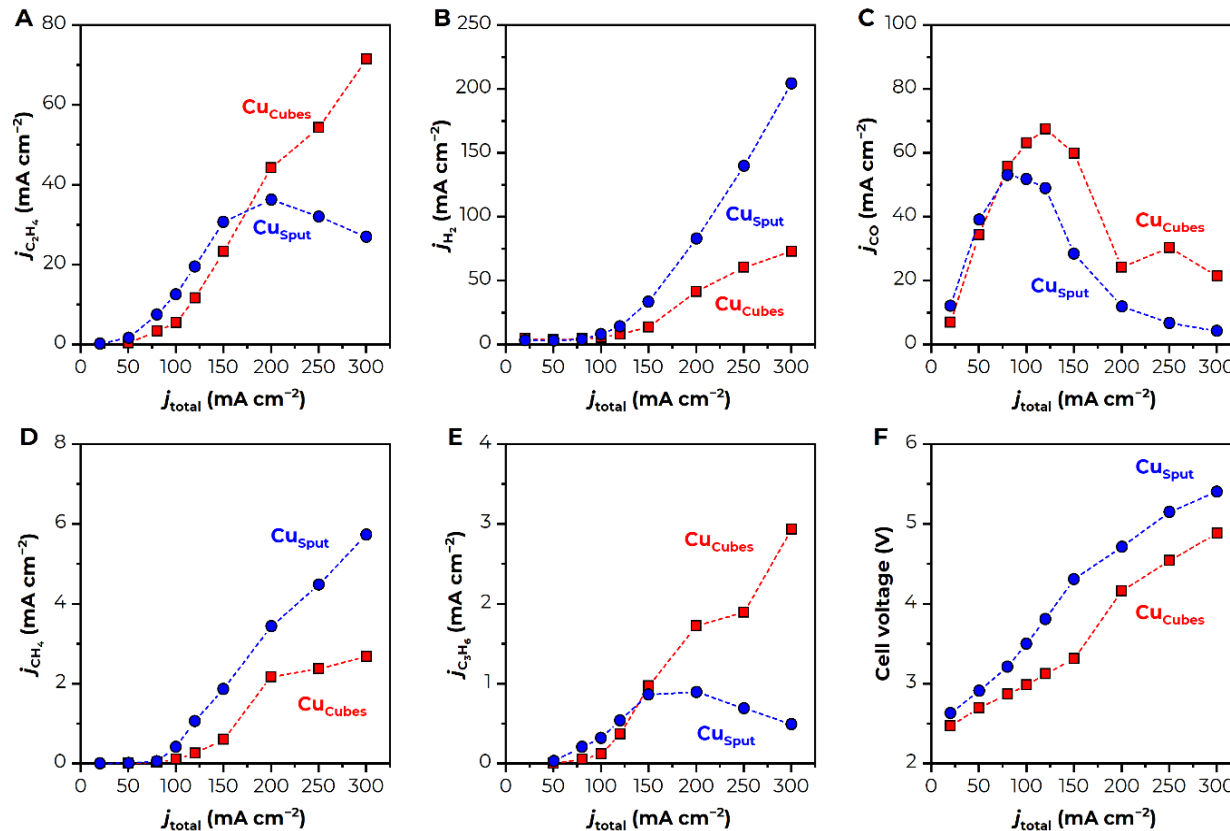
- 'Gapped' cell with a catholyte layer
- Cu catalyst



Ma, M., et al *E&ES* 2020.

# Testing nanocubes in a zero gap cell

- Our results showed that the initial activity was mostly the same until we reached higher current densities.
- Our reactors tend to flood at high current densities



## Conditions

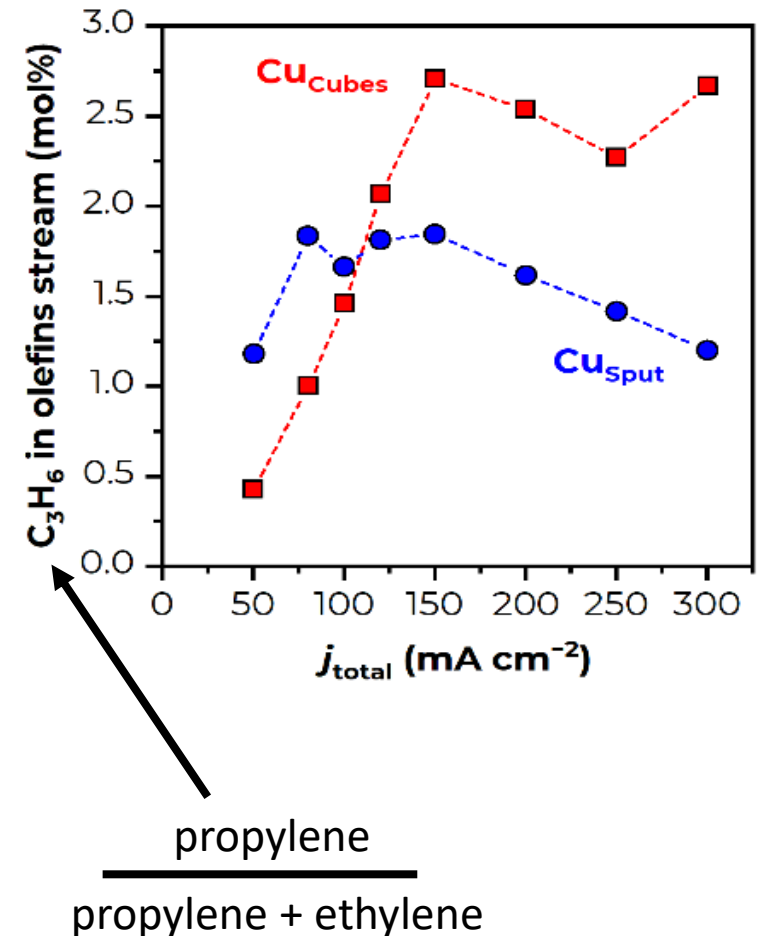
Nanocubes:  $440 \mu\text{g/cm}^2$  Cu  
Dispersed  
44nm size

Sputtered:  $520 \mu\text{g/cm}^2$  Cu  
Concentrated (100 nm sputter)

Anolyte:  $0.1\text{M KHCO}_3$

# Propene – Is it worth it?

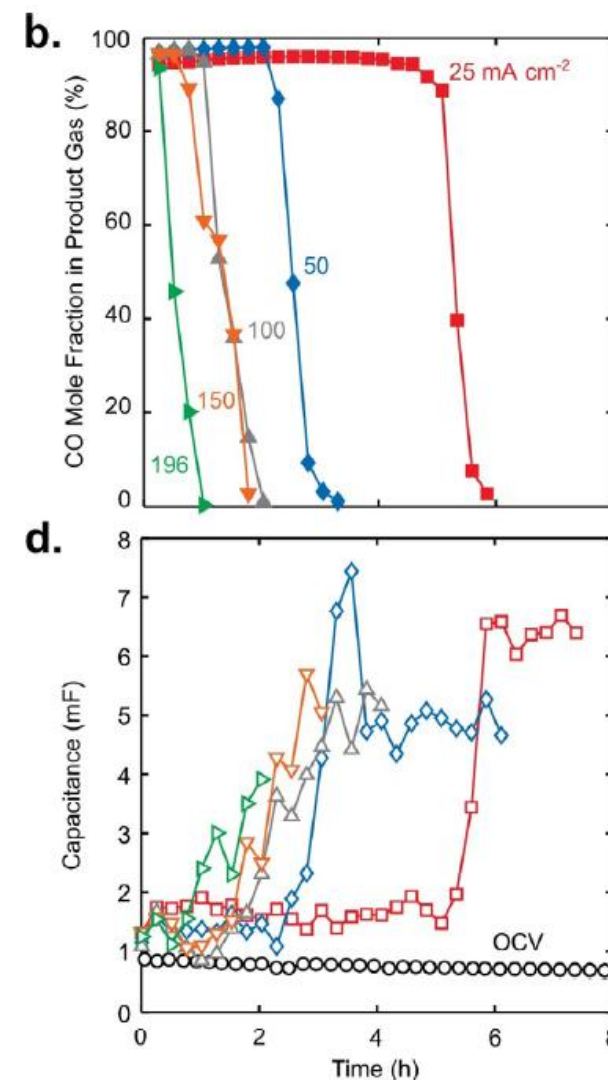
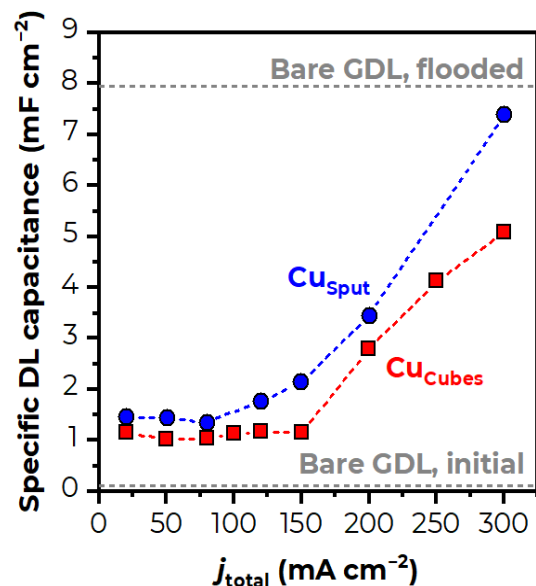
- Few researchers have ever seen propene, most likely because they never looked for it.
- Propylene is 2<sup>nd</sup> largest organic chemical globally (2,000 \$/ton)
- Separating ethylene and propylene is not easy (goes through cryogenic distillation).
- Polymer grade ethylene needs <15 ppm propylene in it.





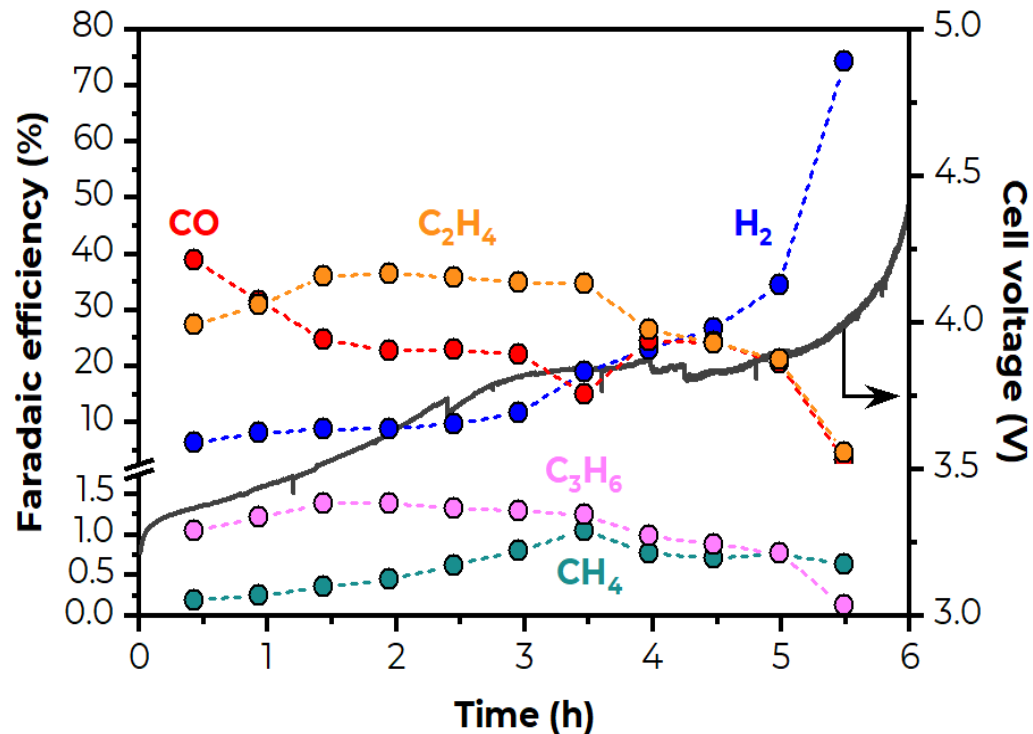
# Flooding

- The Bruschetti group realized increased water into the GDL meant increased capacitance.
- We used this technique to see whether water was penetrating into our device



# Durability

- We are slowly flooding our gas diffusion layer (GDL) due to the increase in cell voltage
- With dispersed catalysts in the GDL, it takes longer until all the copper becomes flooded.



## Conditions

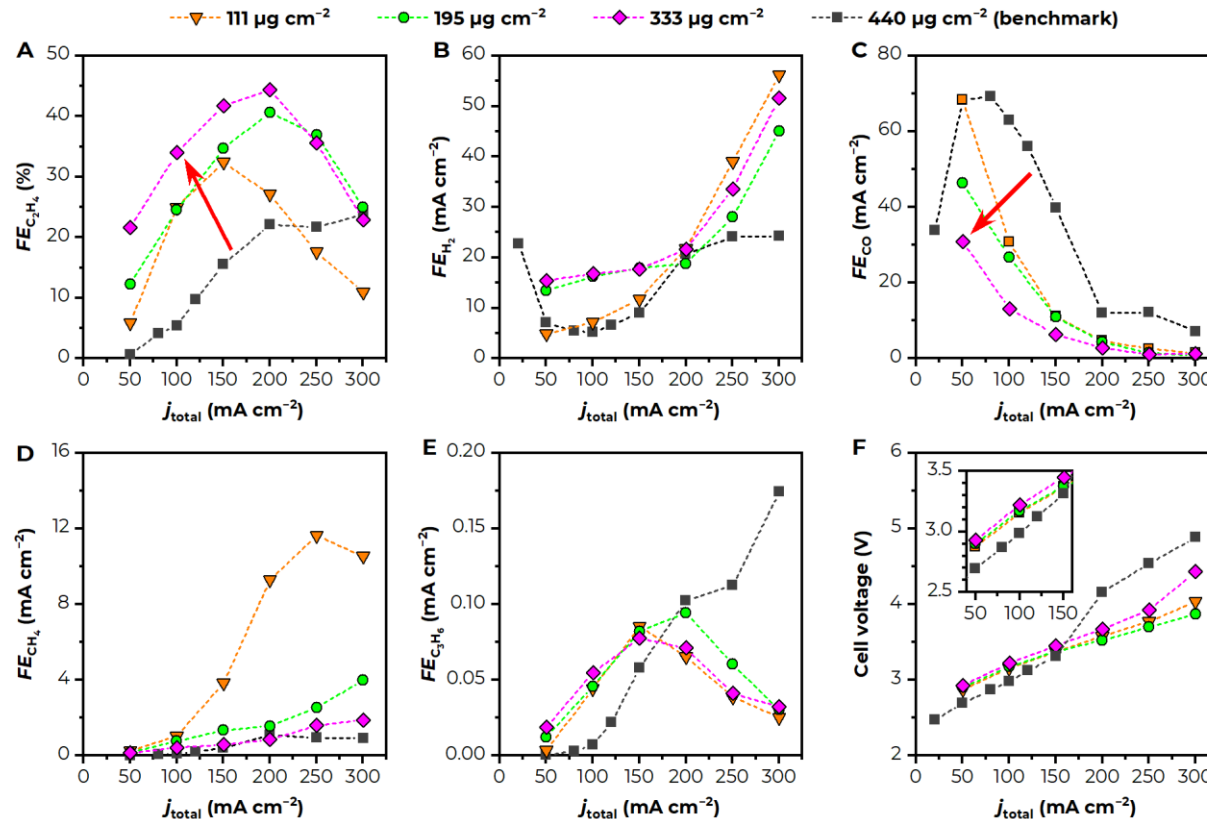
Nanocubes: 440  $\mu\text{g}/\text{cm}^2$  Cu  
Dispersed

Current Density: 250  $\text{mA}/\text{cm}^2$

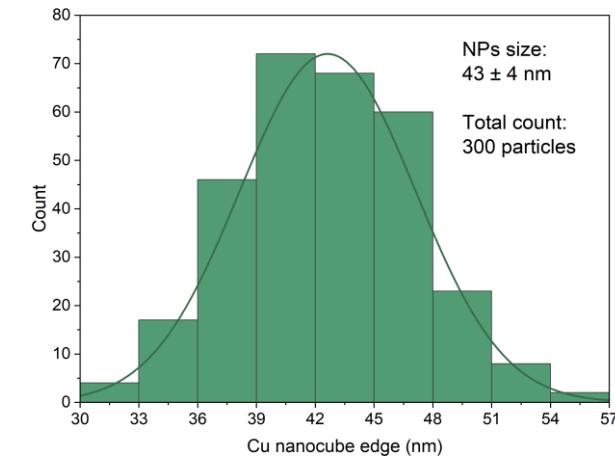
Anolyte: 0.1M  $\text{KHCO}_3$

# Loading and particle distribution

- We also tried varying the loading.
- We see a varying trend between CO and ethylene with loading



## Particle Distribution



# Acknowledgements

The VILLUM Center for the Science of Sustainable Fuels and Chemicals

THE VELUX FOUNDATIONS

VILLUM FONDEN X VELUX FONDEN



EPFL



Gaston  
Larrazabal

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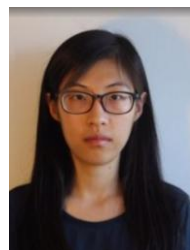
Qiucheng  
Xu



Asger Moss



Carlos  
Rodriguez



Yu Qiao



Degenhart  
Hochfilzer



Ezra Clark



Bjørt  
Joensen



Sahil  
Garg



Clara  
Jensen



Ib  
Chorkendorff