Development and characterization of novel catalysts for methanol synthesis from CO2 and hydrogen

Damsgaard, Christian Danvad; Duchstein, Linus Daniel Leonhard; Gardini, Diego; Wagner, Jakob Birkedal; Studt, F.; Abild-Pedersen, F.; Nørskov, J.K.; Sharafutdinov, Irek; Elkjær, Christian Fink; Dahl, Søren

Publication date: 2012

Development and characterization of novel catalysts for methanol synthesis from CO\textsubscript{2} and hydrogen

C.D. Damsgaard\textsuperscript{1}, L.D.L Duchstein\textsuperscript{1}, D. Gardini\textsuperscript{1,3}, J.B. Wagner\textsuperscript{1}, F. Studt\textsuperscript{2}, F. Abild-Pedersen\textsuperscript{2}, J. K. Nørskov\textsuperscript{2}, I. Sharafutdinov\textsuperscript{3}, C.F. Elkjær\textsuperscript{3}, S. Dahl\textsuperscript{3}, and I. Chorchendorff\textsuperscript{3}

\textsuperscript{1}Center for Electron Nanoscopy, Technical University of Denmark, DK-2800 Lyngby, Denmark
\textsuperscript{2}SUNCAT Center for Interface Science and Catalysis, SLAC National Accelerator Laboratory, 2575 Sand Hill Road, Menlo Park, California 94025 and Department of Chemical Engineering, Stanford University, Stanford, California 94305, USA
\textsuperscript{3}Department of Physics, Technical University of Denmark, DK-2800 Lyngby, Denmark

Catalysis will play a crucial role in all technologies, which potentially could be used for producing sustainable chemical fuels from solar energy. DTU CASE (Catalysis for Sustainable energy) has the main objective to overcome some of the catalyst challenges within this field by developing a science-based rational design strategy for new catalysts and to establish an understanding of the mechanism by which solid surfaces act as catalysts for energy conversion processes.

One specific challenge concerns energy conversion based upon decentralized hydrogen production. One solution could be to store hydrogen on location by methanol synthesis under lower pressure conditions. In the search of catalysts that might open up new processes, studies based on density functional theory (DFT) calculations have predicted a nickel gallium alloy to be active for this reaction [1].

NiGa catalysts prepared by incipient wetness impregnation on a high surface area silica support, have shown comparable turn over frequencies as the preferred commercial Cu/Zn/Al\textsubscript{2}O\textsubscript{3} catalyst system [2]. This illustrates nicely that the DFT-predicted catalyst actually works for methanol synthesis and thereby that the rational design strategy has succeeded.

The catalysts have been studied and characterized extensively by activity measurements, in situ XRD and Environmental Transmission Electron Microscope (ETEM) [3] during nanoparticle formation, methanol synthesis, and accelerated aging experiments [2]. For the optimal Ni:Ga ratio of 5:3 in situ XRD and ETEM studies confirms the formation of the \textgreek{d}-Ni\textsubscript{5}Ga\textsubscript{3} phase nanoparticles at temperatures above T>600\textdegree{}C in H\textsubscript{2}. During methanol formation in 25% CO\textsubscript{2} in H\textsubscript{2} a significant deactivation is observed at temperatures 210\textdegree{}C<T<250\textdegree{}C. A regeneration of the catalyst can be obtained by a heat treatment at 300\textdegree{}C in pure H\textsubscript{2}. At higher temperatures 300\textdegree{}C<T<400\textdegree{}C the catalyst is deactivated further, and a phase change from Ni\textsubscript{5}Ga\textsubscript{3} to the less active Ni\textsubscript{3}Ga is observed. In order to regenerate the catalyst a heat treatment at 700\textdegree{}C in pure H\textsubscript{2} is necessary [3].

The science-based rational design strategy will be the framework for further investigations on the promising NiGa catalyst for methanol synthesis in order to increase the long term stability of catalytic activity.
References:

[1] F. Studt et al., SLAC, Stanford University (to be published).

[2] I. Sharafutdinov et al., Technical University of Denmark (to be published).