

# Netherlands conference on Electrochemical Conversion & Materials (ECCM)

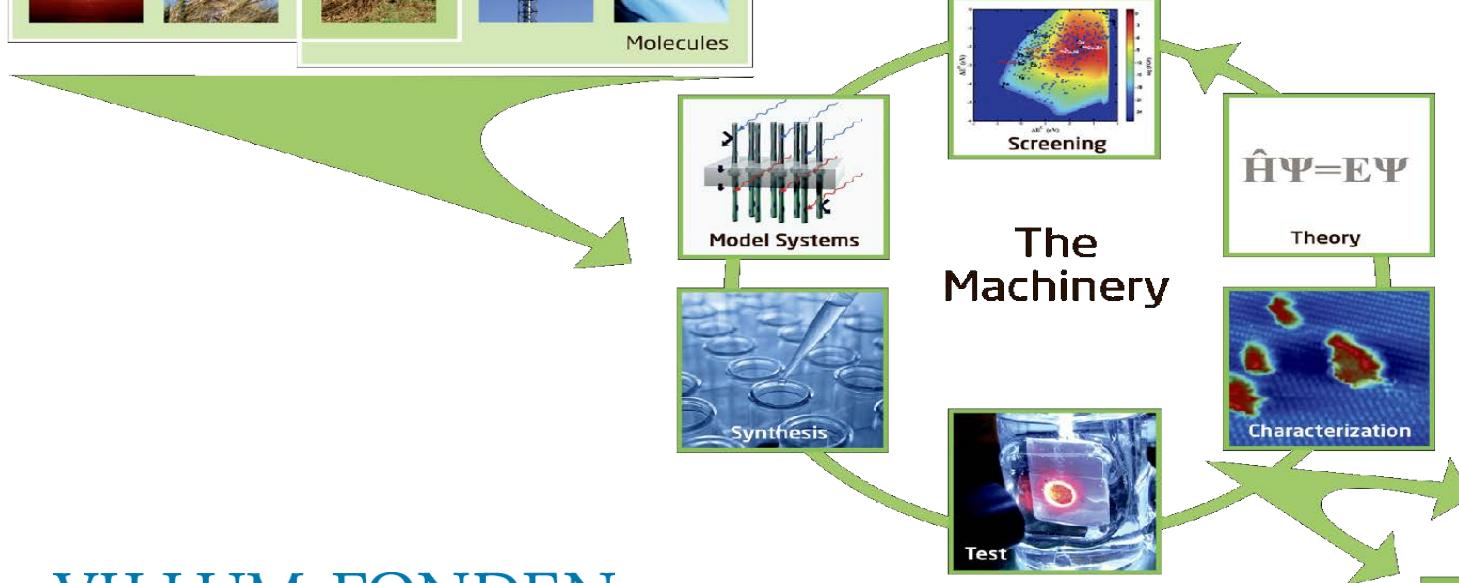
Ib Chorkendorff

Surface Physics and Catalysis  
Department of Physics, DTU

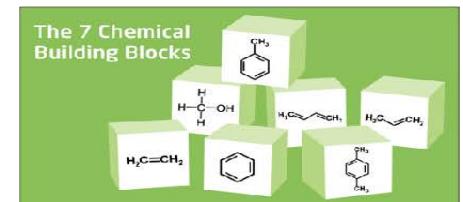
## Sustainable Resources



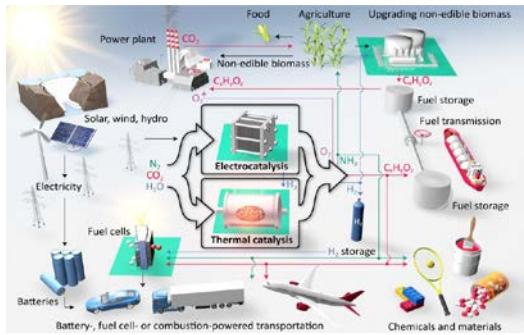
European Research Council  
Established by the European Commission



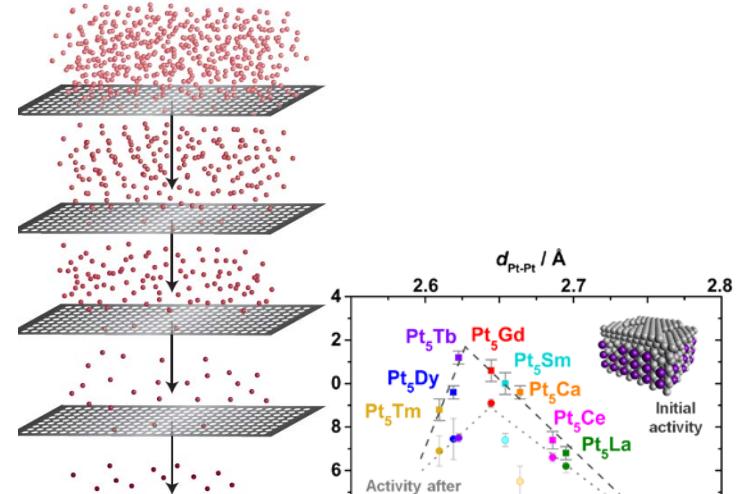
VILLUM FONDEN



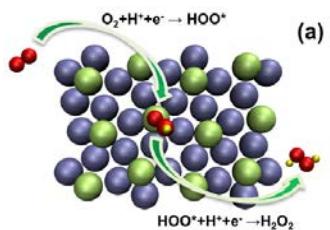
- Motivation



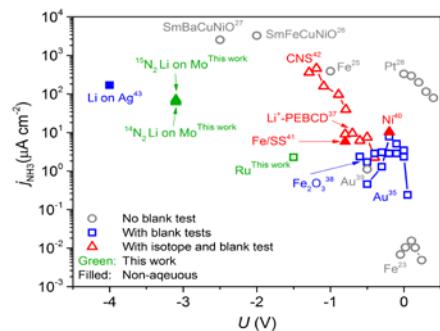
- Approach



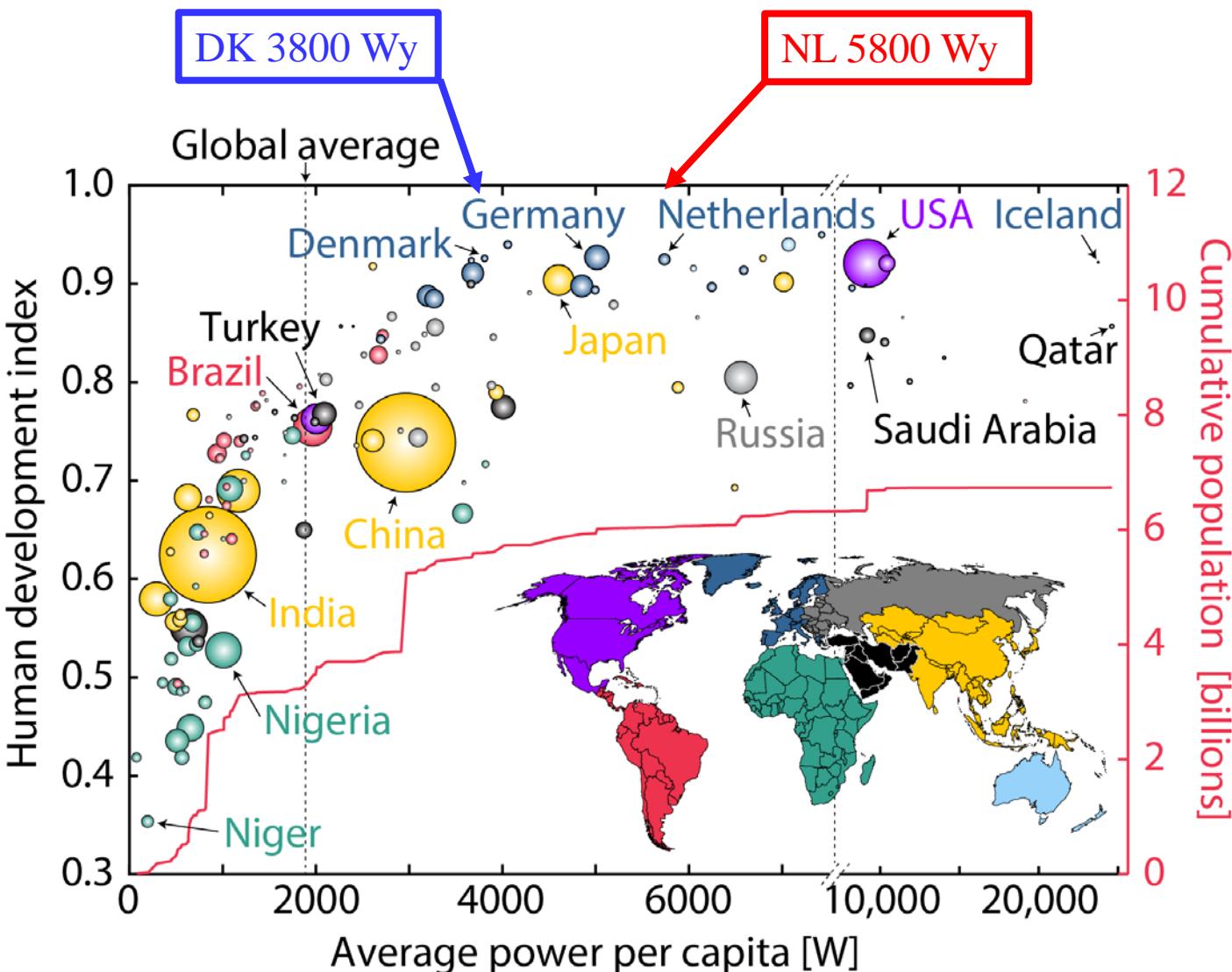
- Oxygen Reduction (ORR)



- Hydrogenperoxide production



- Electrochem hydrogenation of N<sub>2</sub> to ammonia



Energy: 80 % comes from fossil fuels

Expected to increase from 18 TWy to 30 TWy by 2050

In Denmark we use 3800 Wy per person or roughly 40 times our basic metabolism.

We need to produce some  $0.6 \text{Wy/m}^2$  per capita.  
(NL  $2.4 \text{Wy/m}^2$ )

DK plan to be fossil free in 2050 (2016: DK 31% NL 6%)

**18 W/m<sup>2</sup>**

At 15 % PV out of 120W/m<sup>2</sup>



**4 W/m<sup>2</sup>**



**0.4 W/m<sup>2</sup>**



**Sustainable  
Energy  
Denmark**



In Denmark  
we use  
0.6Wy/m<sup>2</sup> per  
capita

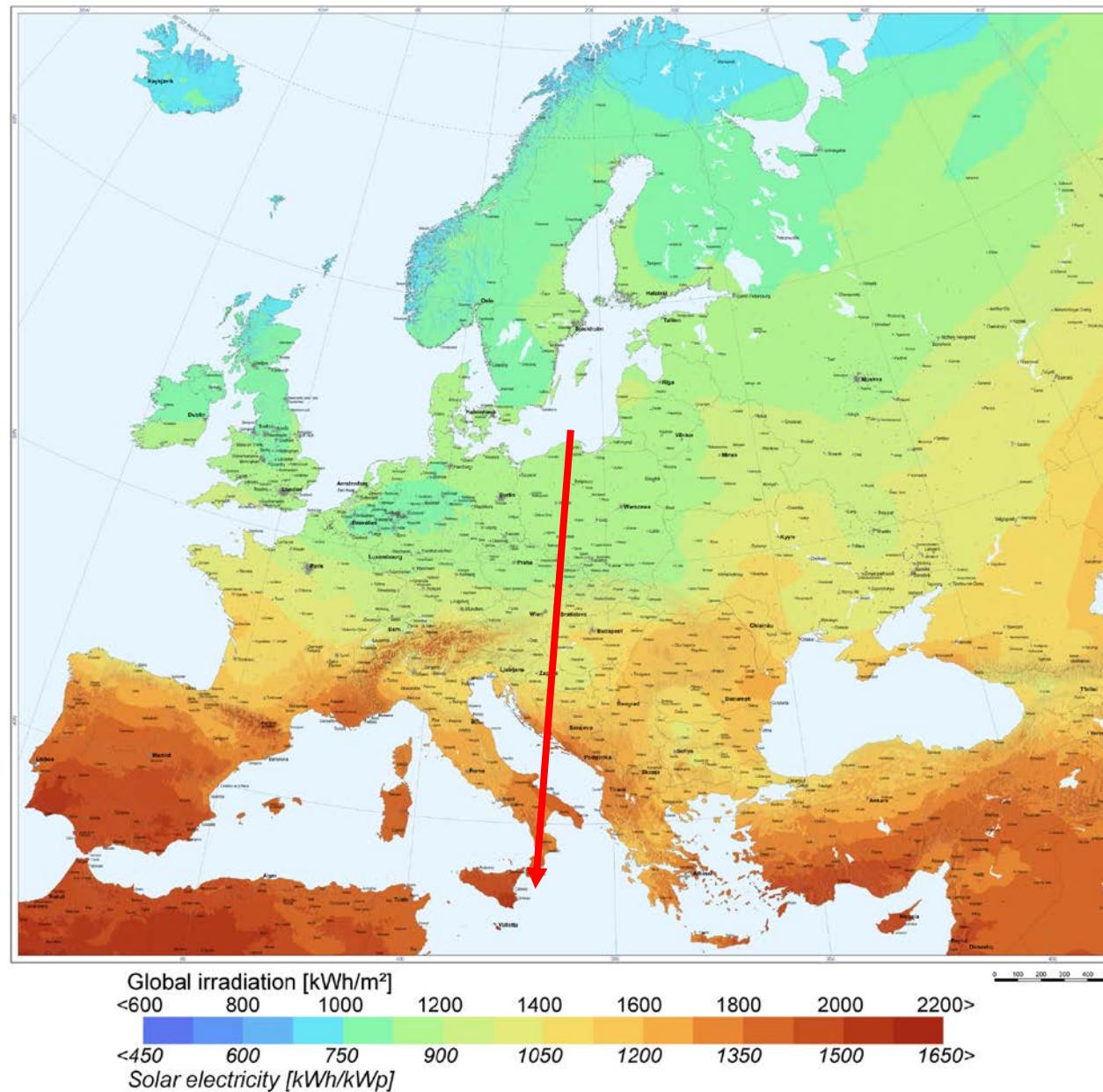
In NL  
2,4Wy/m<sup>2</sup>

# The Solar Resources Europe

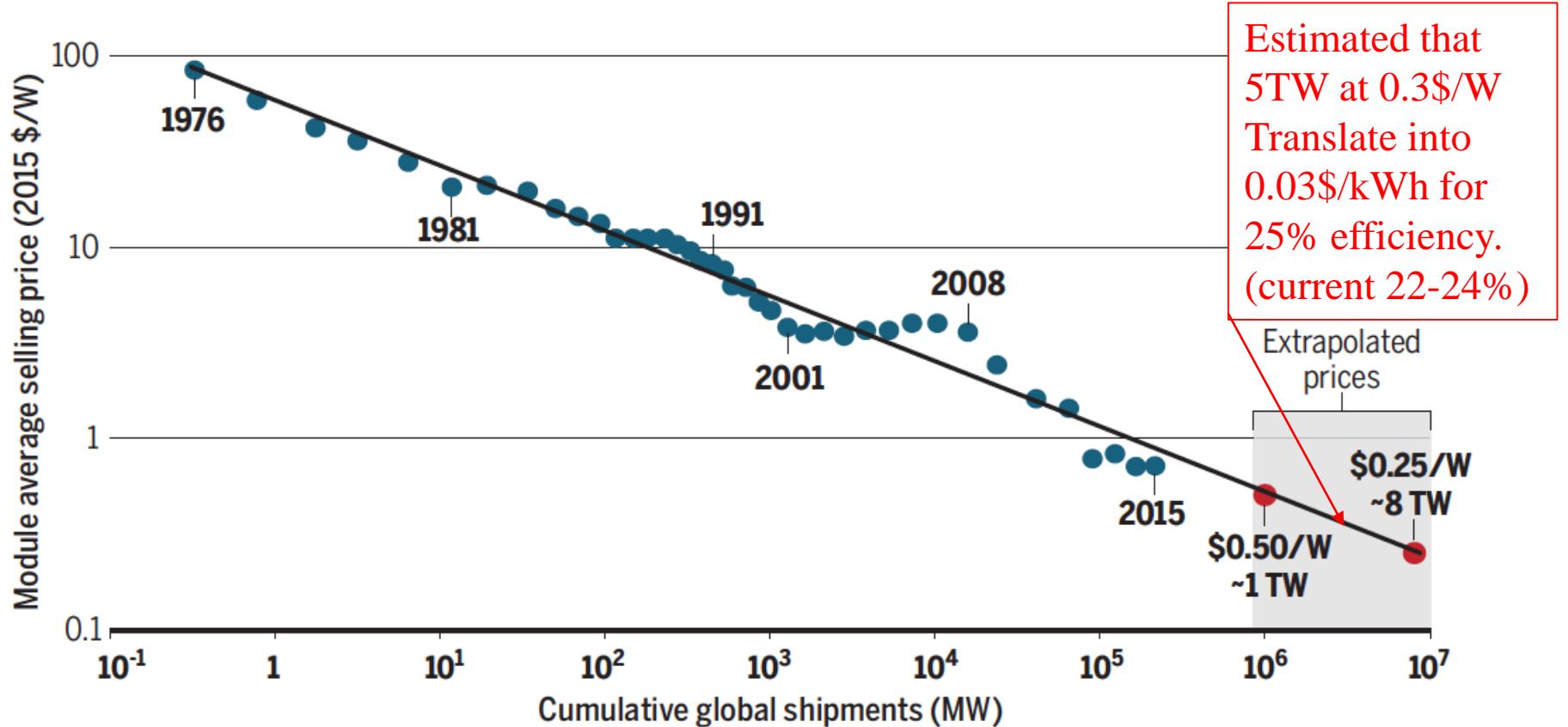
Horizontal DK

Ca. 1050 kWh/m<sup>2</sup> year  
Or 120W<sub>y</sub>/m<sup>2</sup>  
averaged over a year

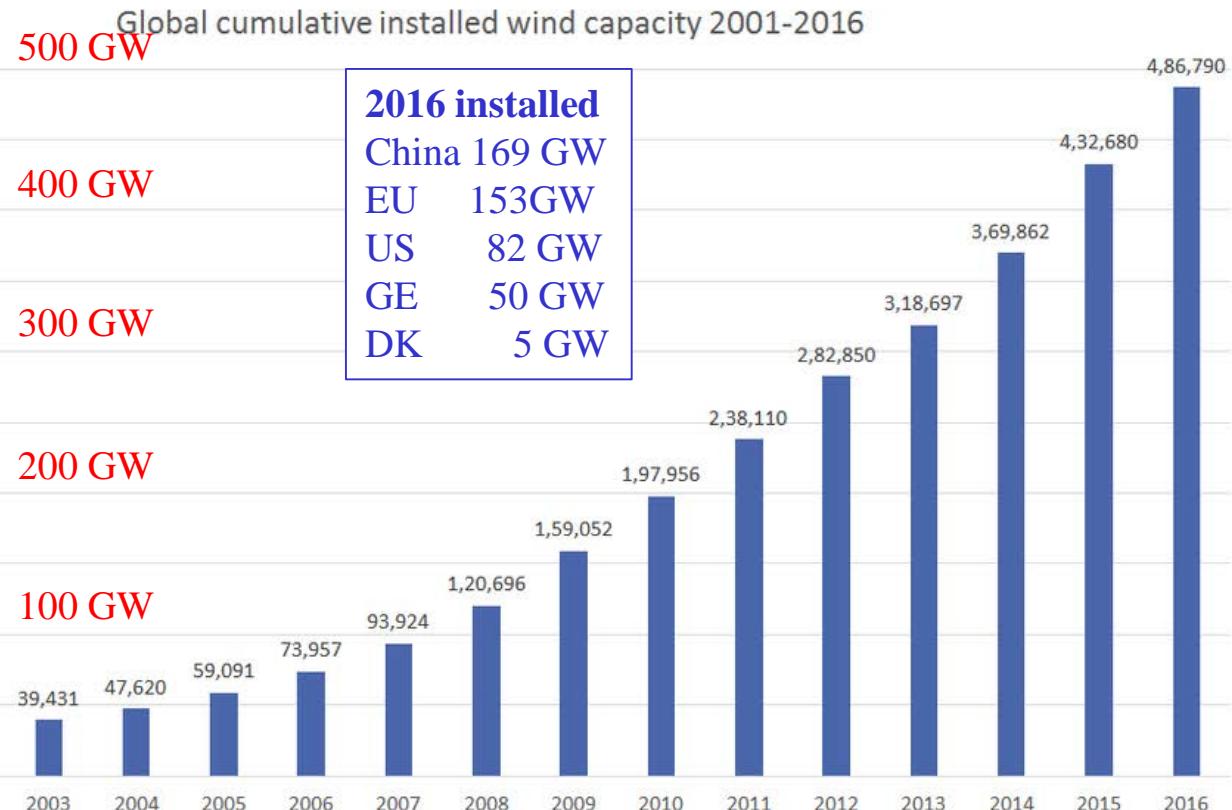
Globally use 18 TW<sub>y</sub>  
Sun in: 120000 TW<sub>y</sub>:  
**A factor of 1:6700**



# PV learning curve



# Global Wind Capacity

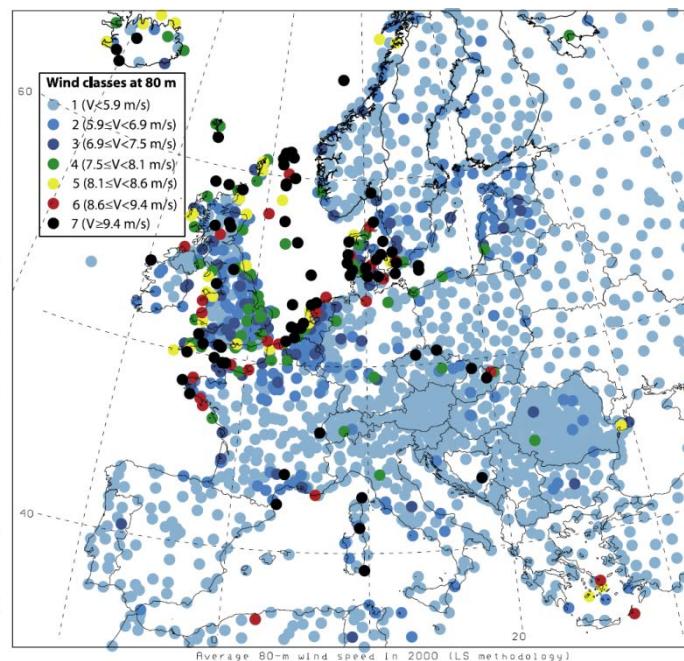


Estimated Wind potential

70 TW (land only)!

J. GEOPHYSICAL RESEARCH, 110, D12110, doi:10.1029/2004JD005462, 2005

M. Jacobson



# Wind learning curve



Kriegers Flak (600 MW offshore wind farm)

The lowest bid: 6.2 US cents /kWh  
<http://efkm.dk>

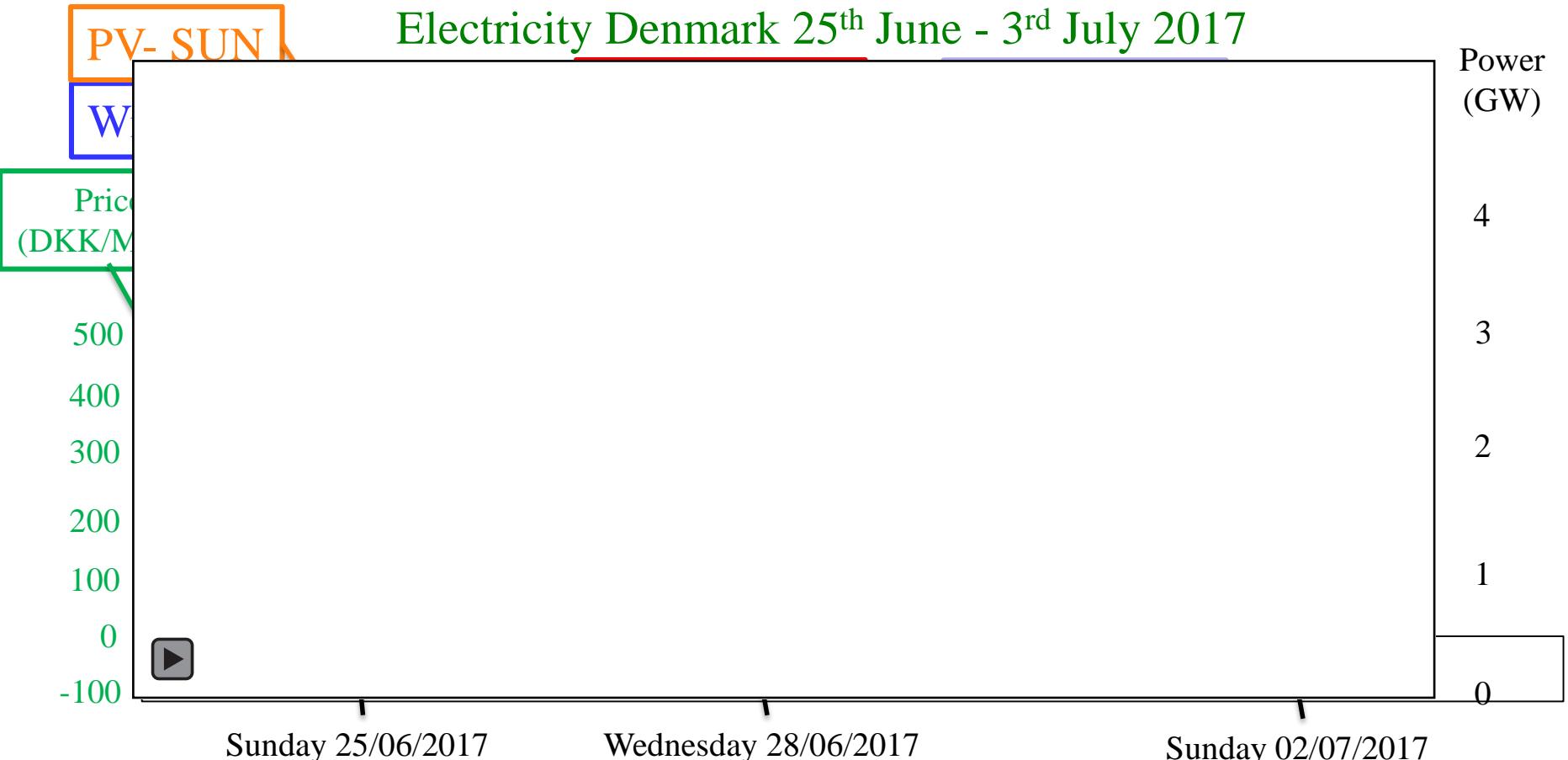
Crude oil price March 2018:  
~ 60 USD per barrel = ~ 3.5  
US cents per kWh





Say  $200 \times 200 \text{ Km}^2$  means  $4 \times 10^4 \text{ km}$  or  $4 \times 10^{10} \text{ m}^2$  or 160 GW





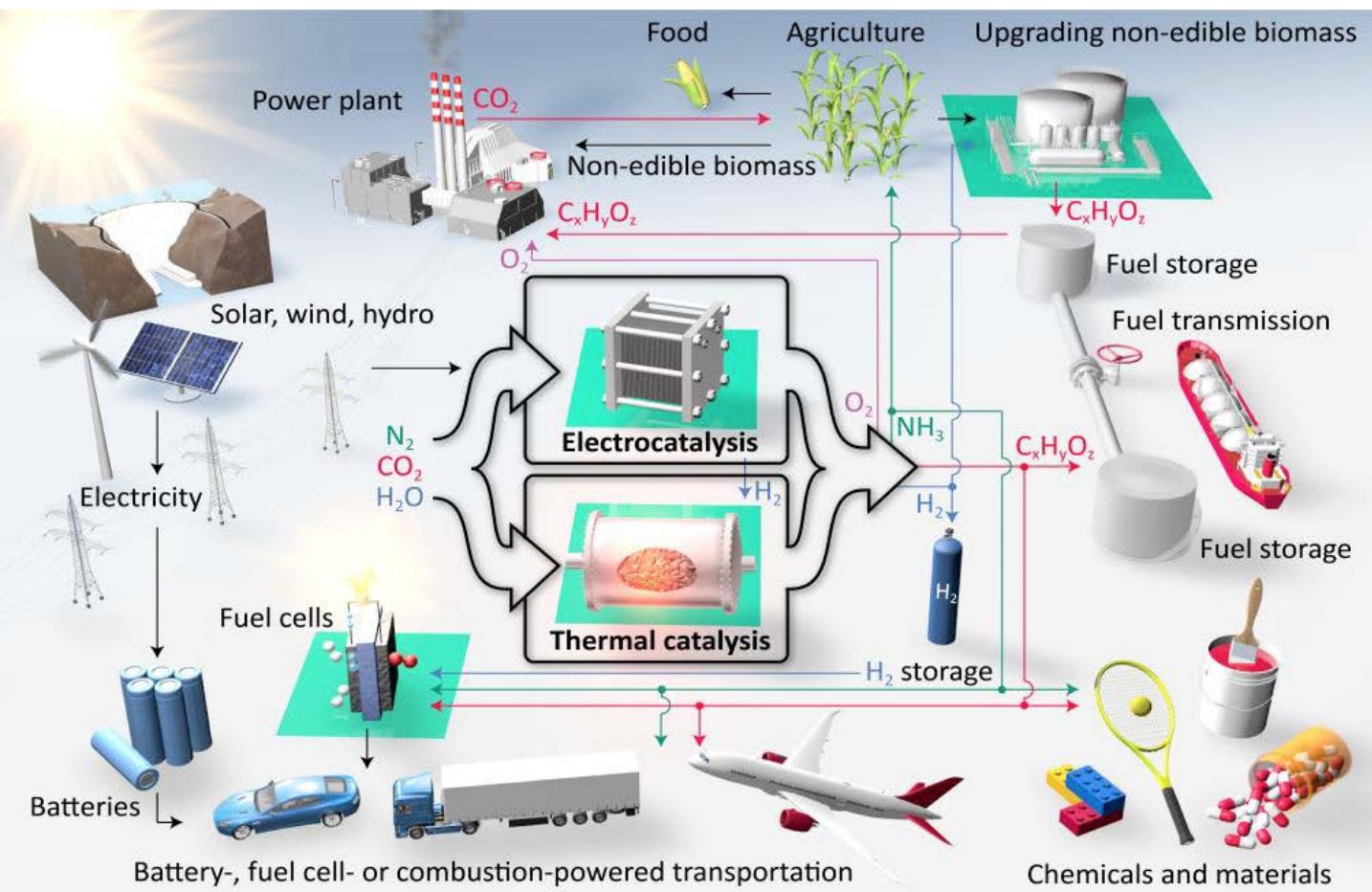
EU Total Power

EU 2200 320

DK 23 3,6

NL 105 12 All GWy

# Power to X



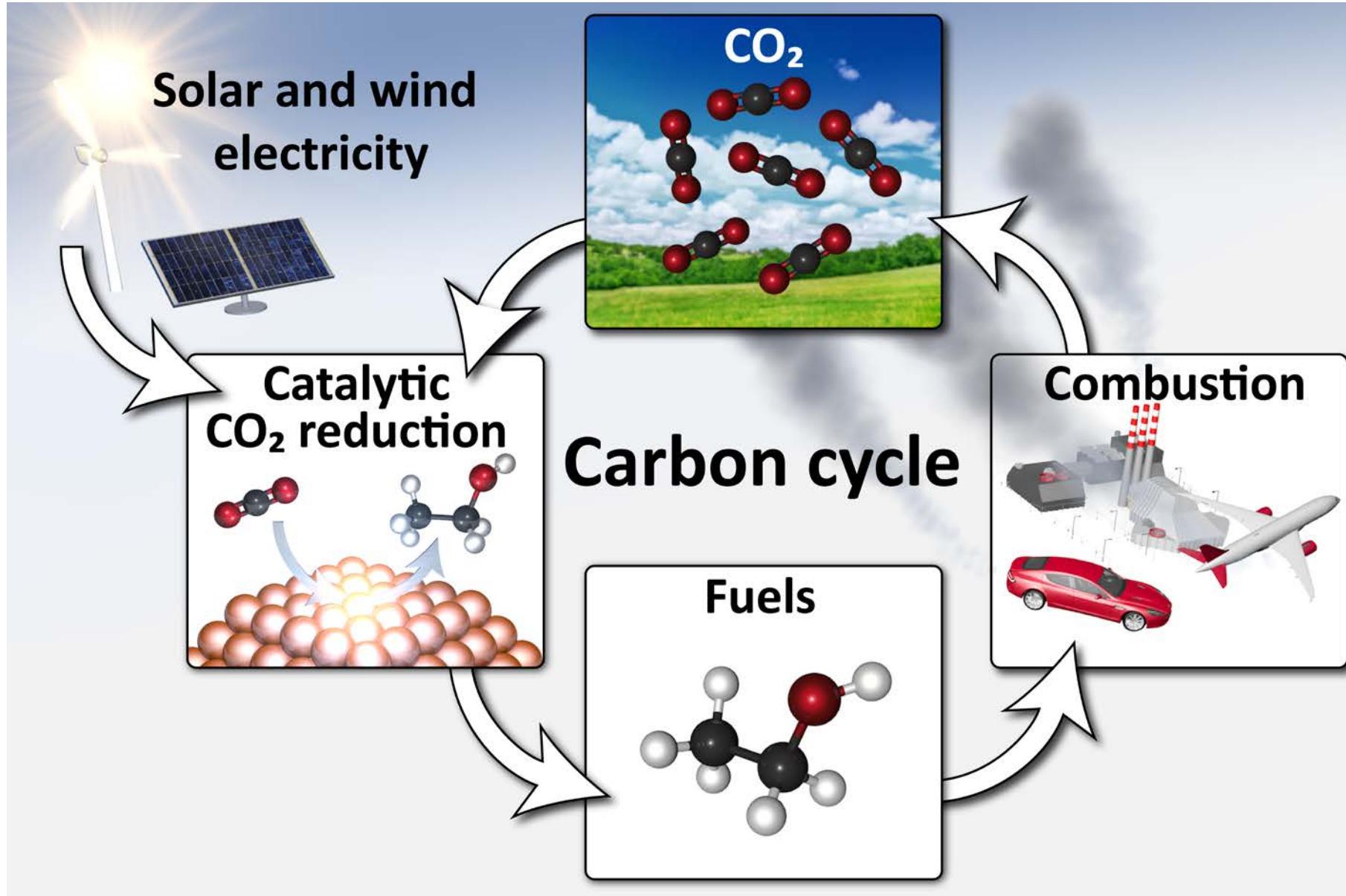
## Europe uses:

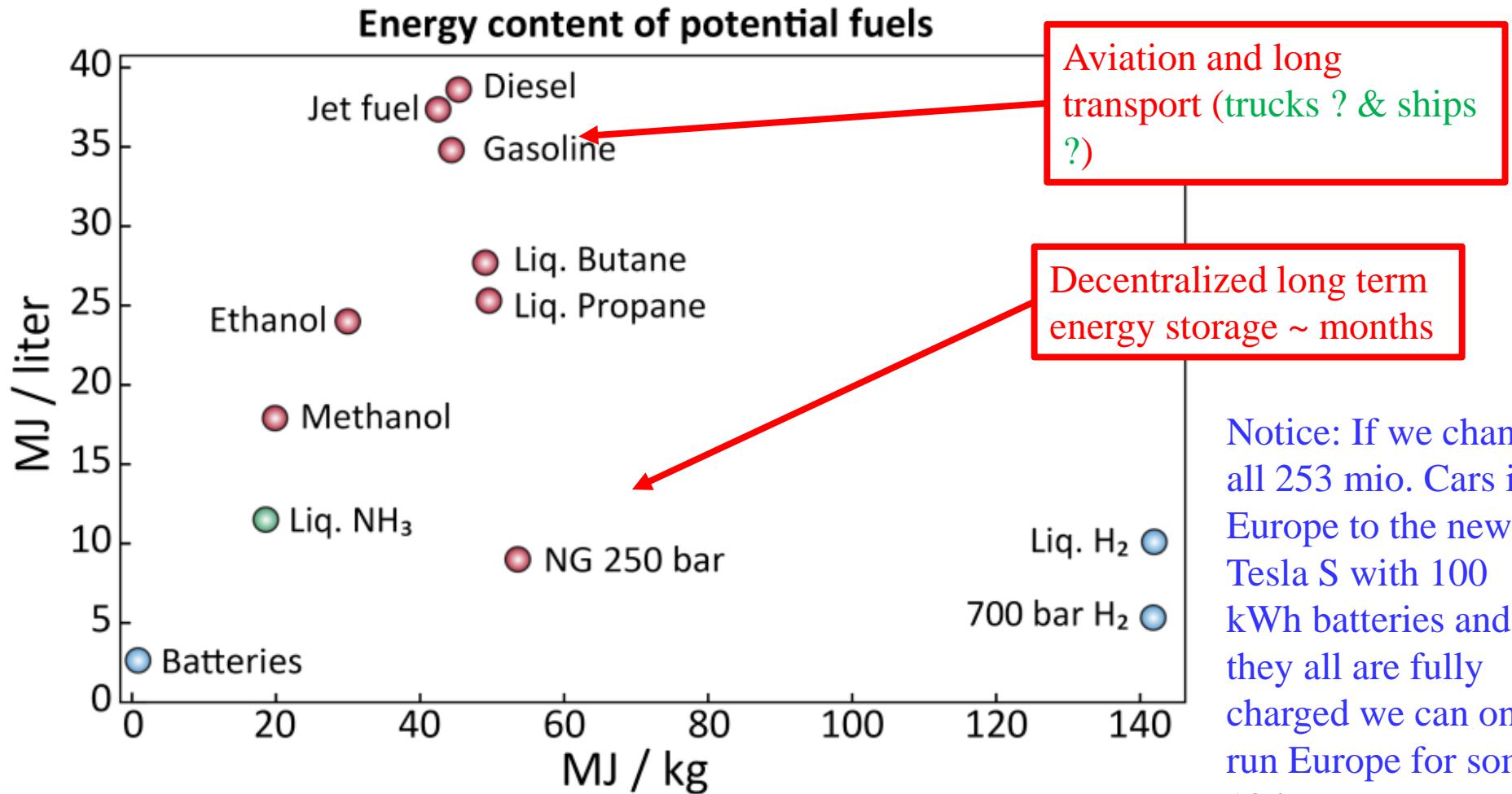
- Total 2,2 TWy
- ~5% for Chemicals
- ~5% for Steel prod.
- ~3% for Aviation fuel
- ~?% for seasonal aveageing

Trucks, Ships?

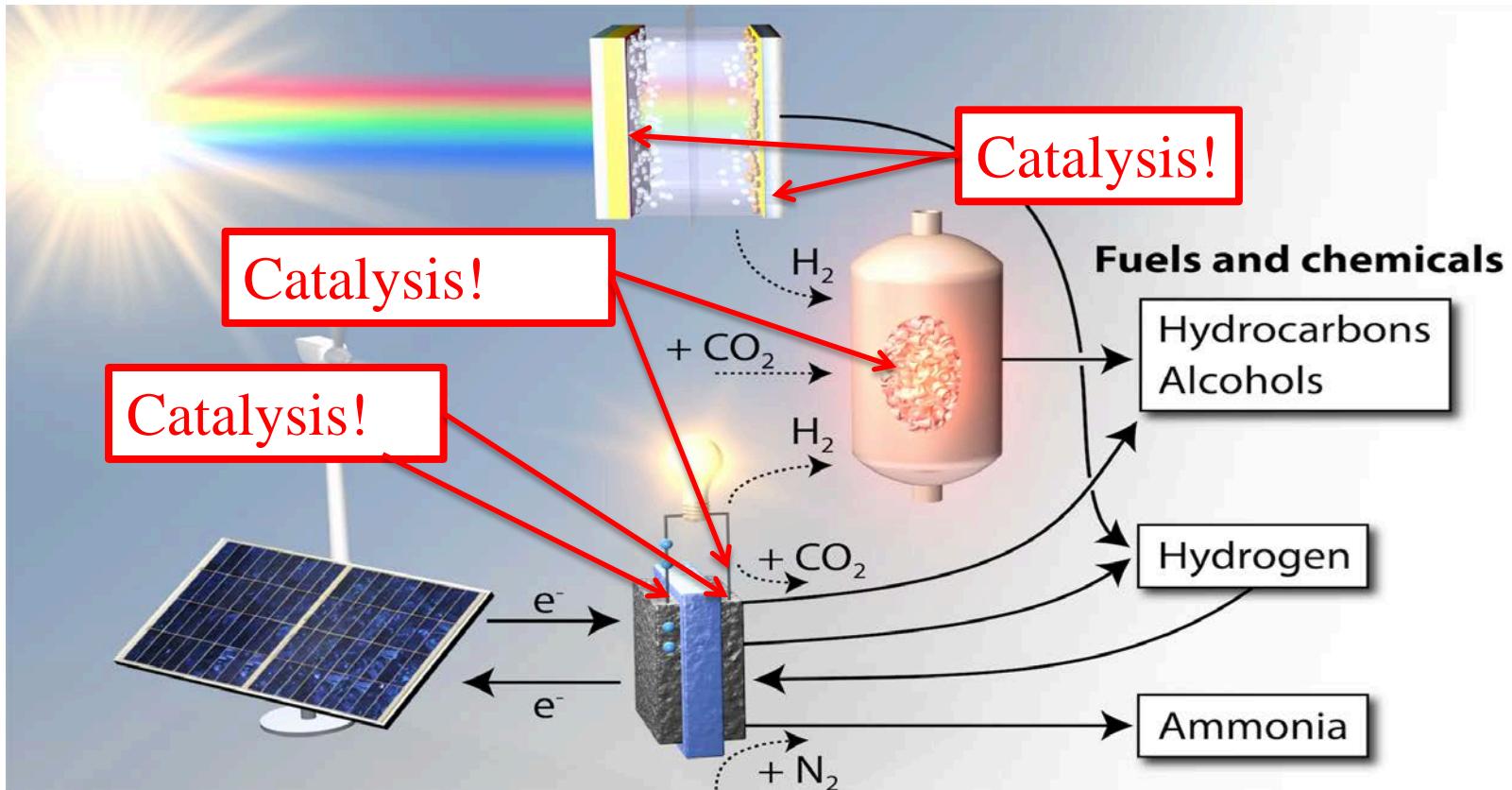
Where shall the  $\text{CO}_2$  come from?  
Concrete  
production  
Biomass using  $\text{O}_2$   
from Electrolysis.

# CO<sub>2</sub> (N<sub>2</sub>) reduction





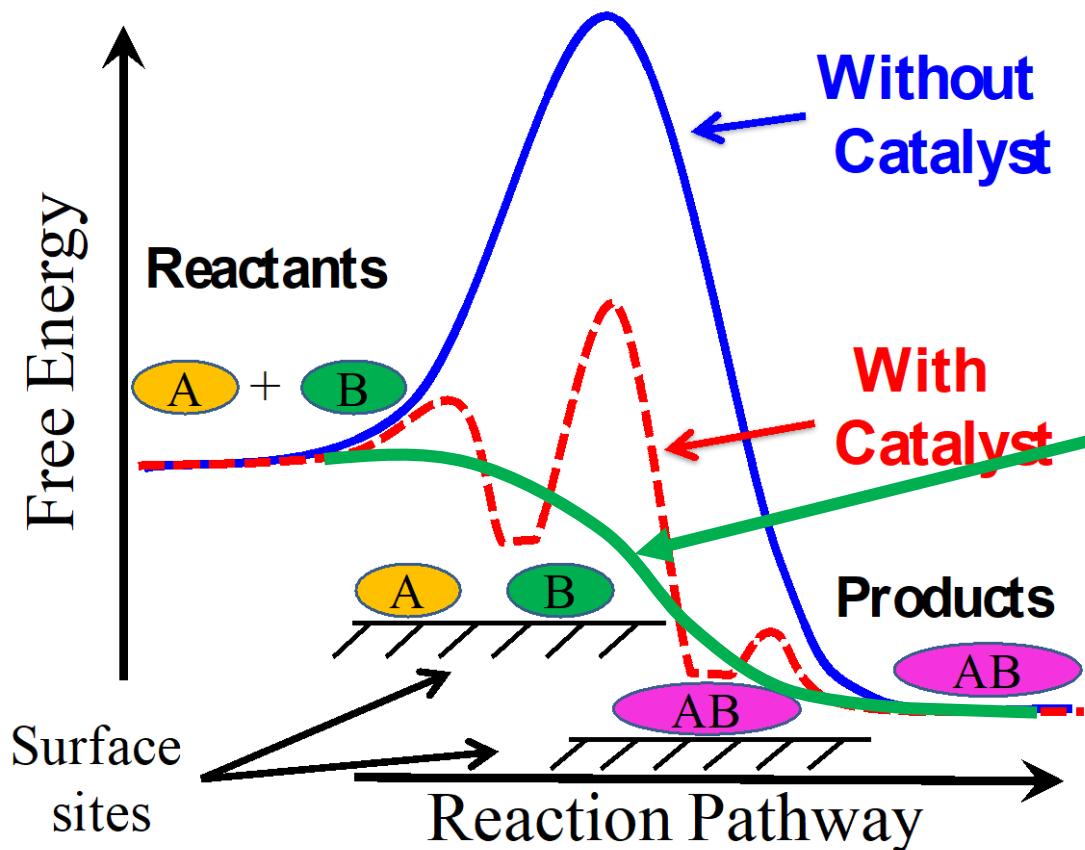
Notice: If we change all 253 mio. Cars in Europe to the new Tesla S with 100 kWh batteries and they all are fully charged we can only run Europe for some 12 hours.  
USA 235 mio. cars gives 10 hours



The Challenge: We need new catalysts with:

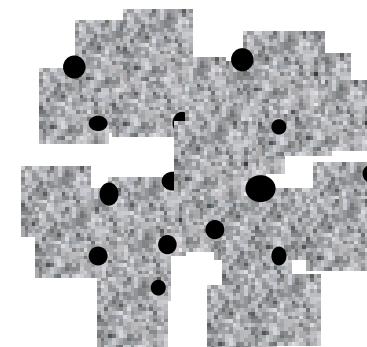
- High efficiency
- High selectivity
- High stability
- Abundant elements, preferably

# What is a catalyst doing?

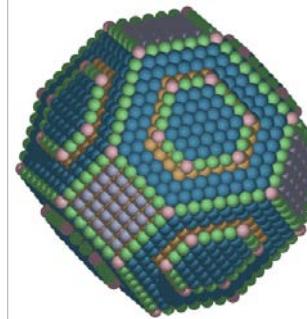


The surface is essential since all happens there. So how do we get lots of surface??

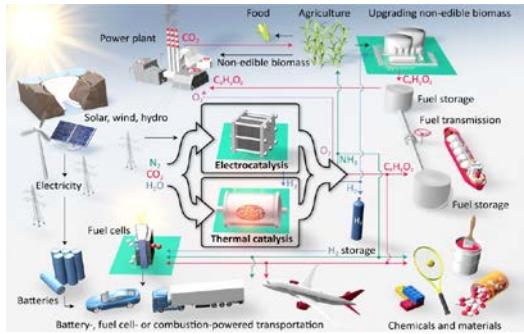
The ideal case



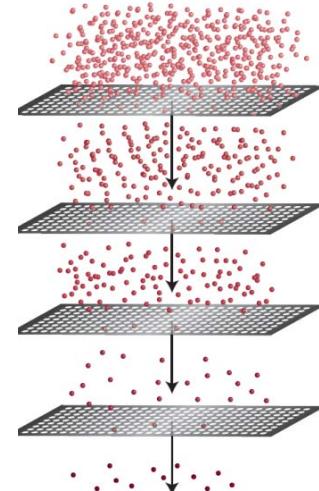
$\sim 100 \text{ m}^2/\text{g}$



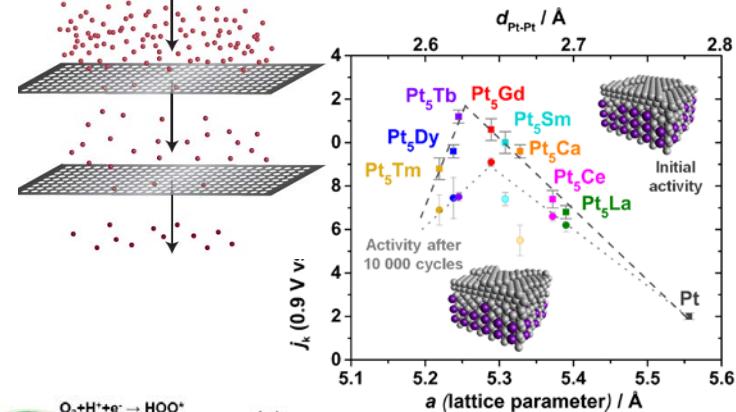
- Motivation



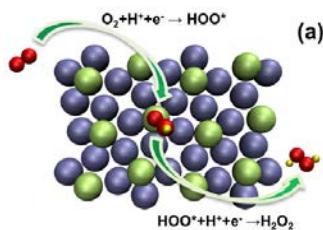
- Approach



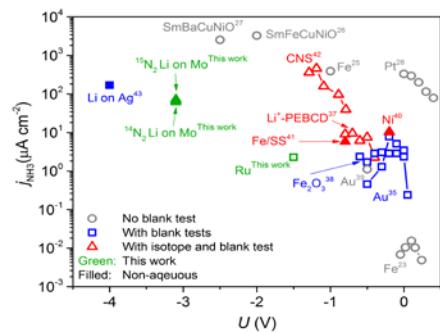
- Oxygen Reduction (ORR)



- Hydrogenperoxide production



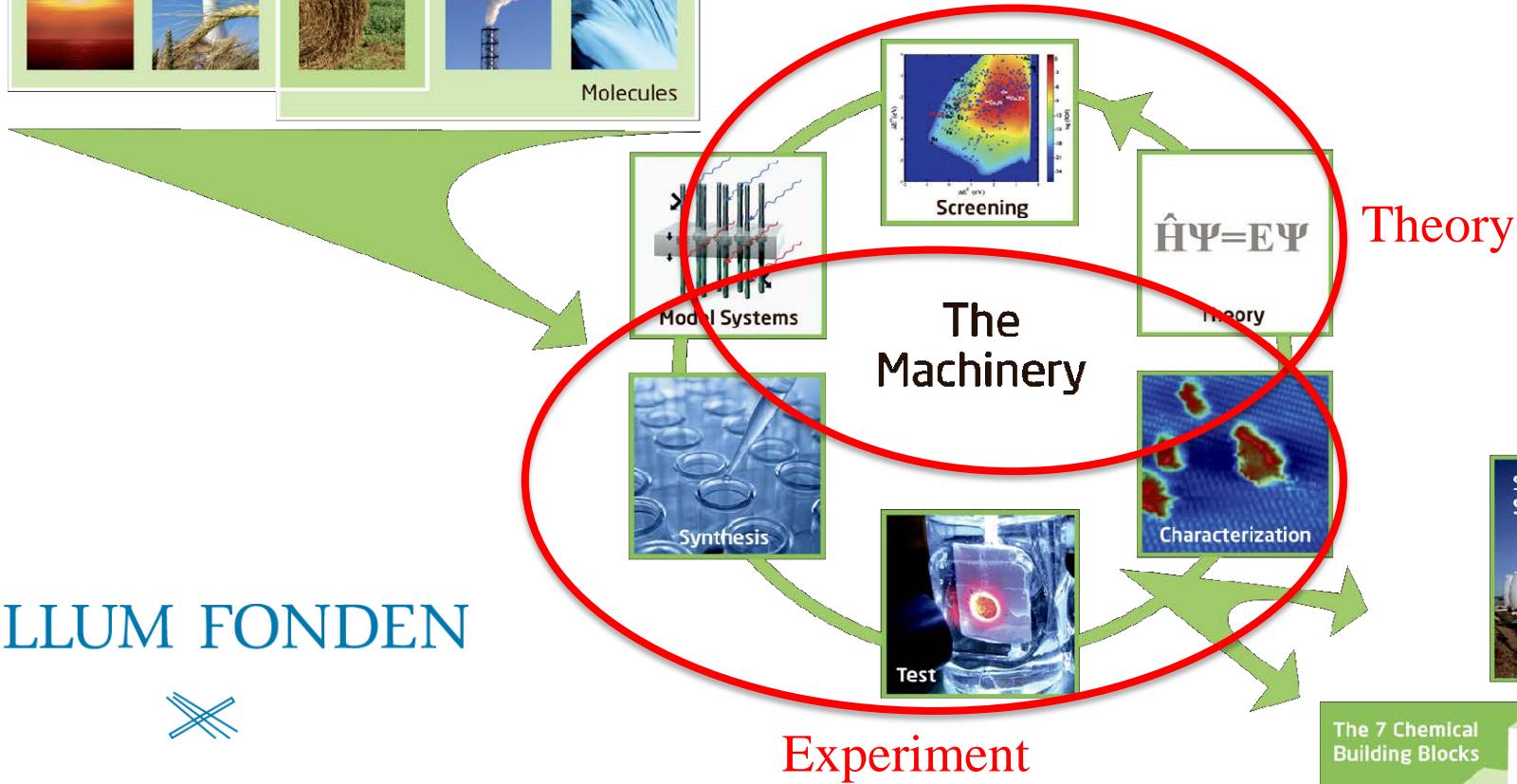
- Electrochem hydrogenation of N<sub>2</sub> to ammonia



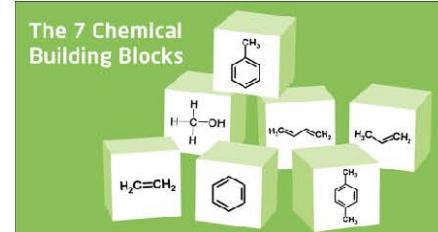
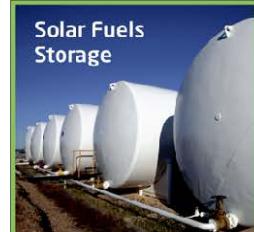
## Sustainable Resources



Basic research approach to solving important technological and societal problems



## Products



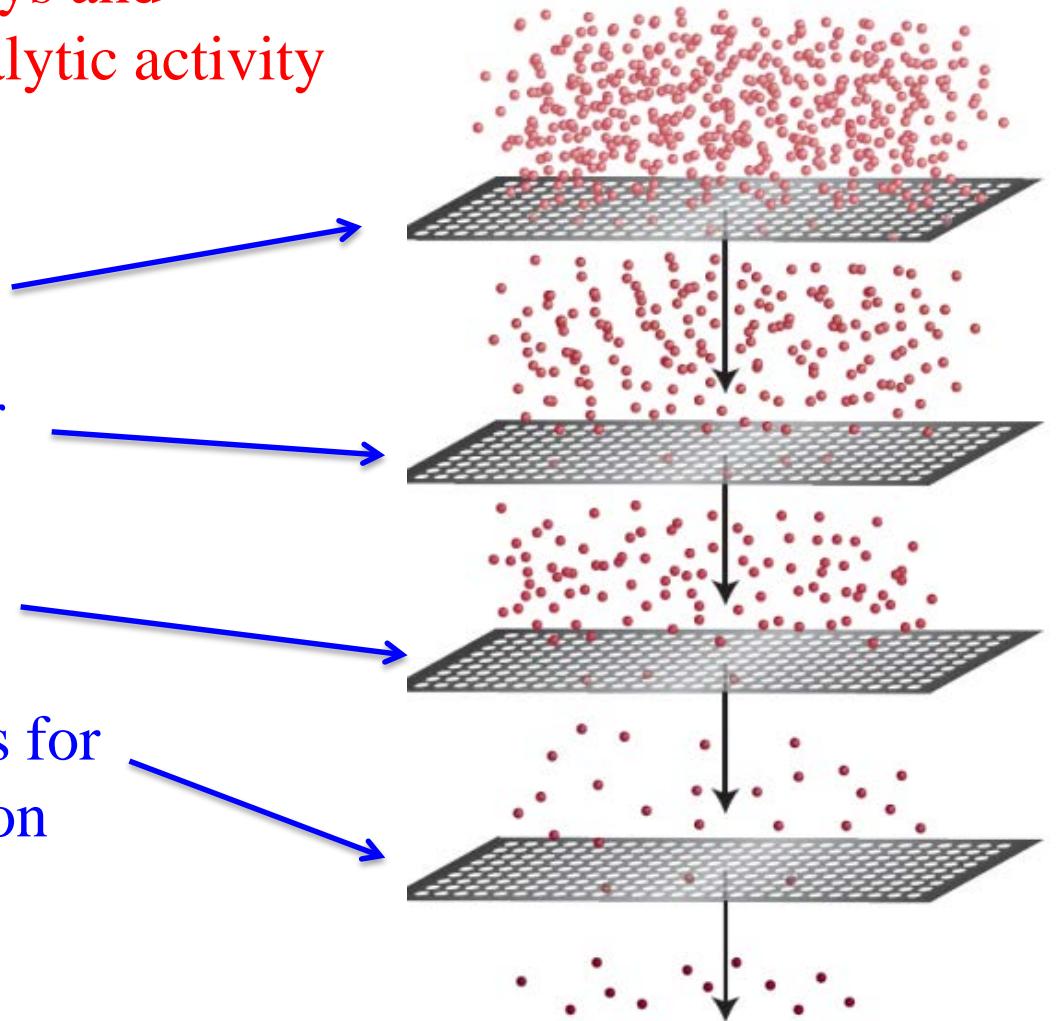
VILLUM FONDEN

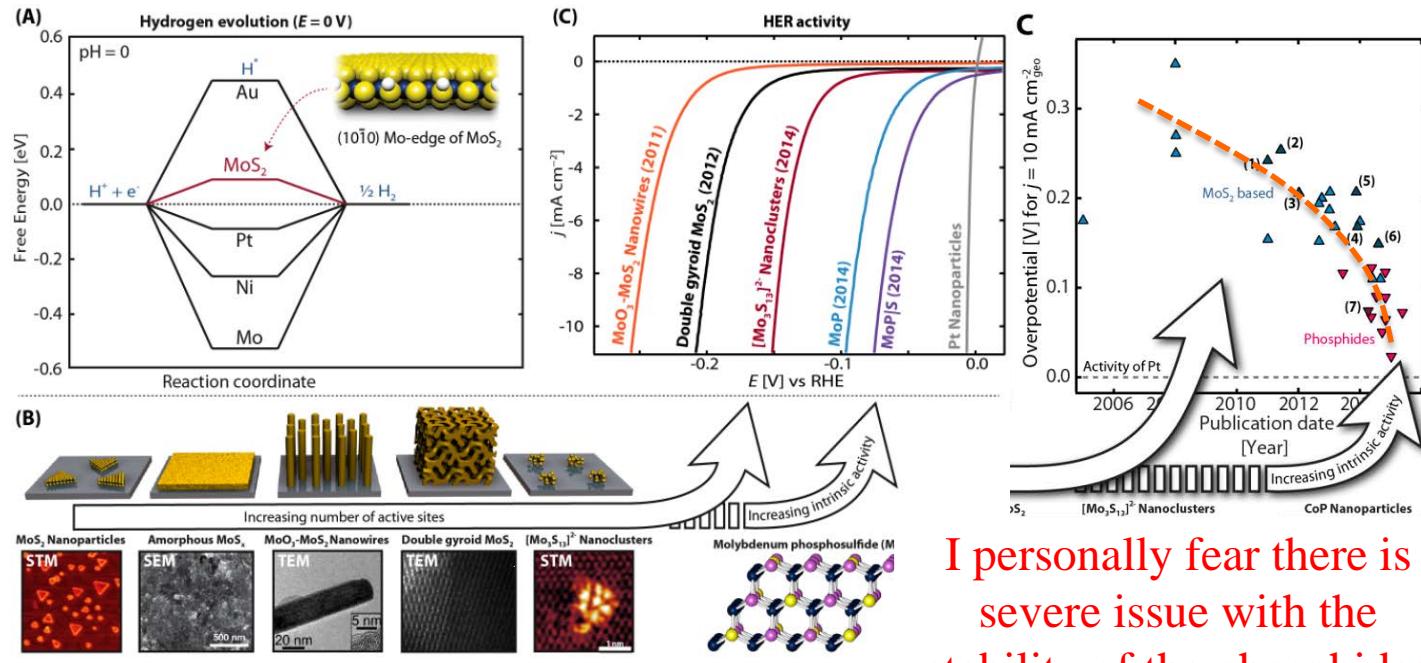


Electronic structure theory now has **predictive power** in many cases

Establish a reaction pathways and identify **descriptors** of catalytic activity

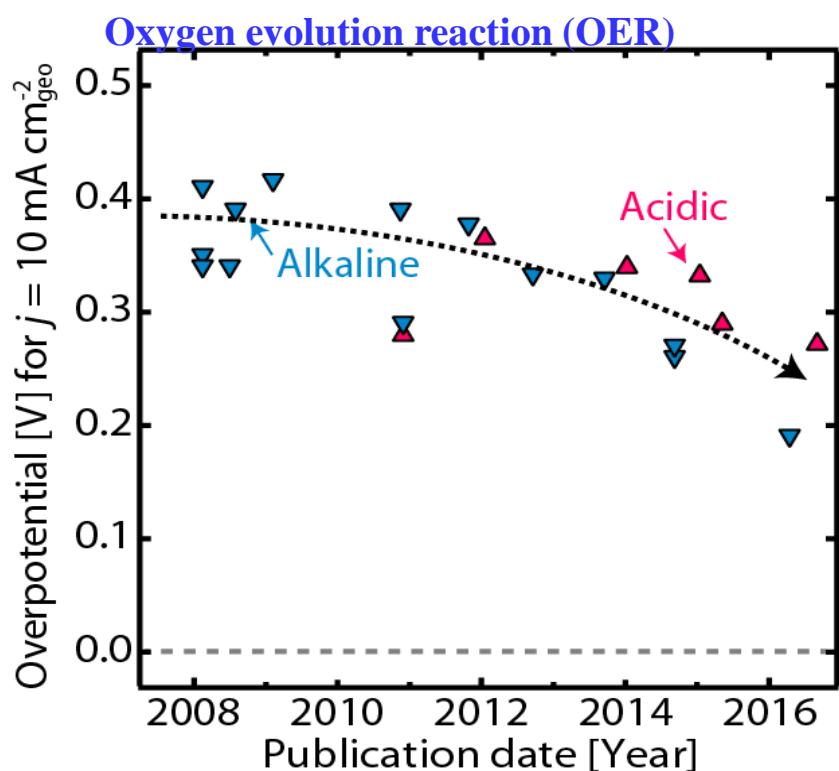
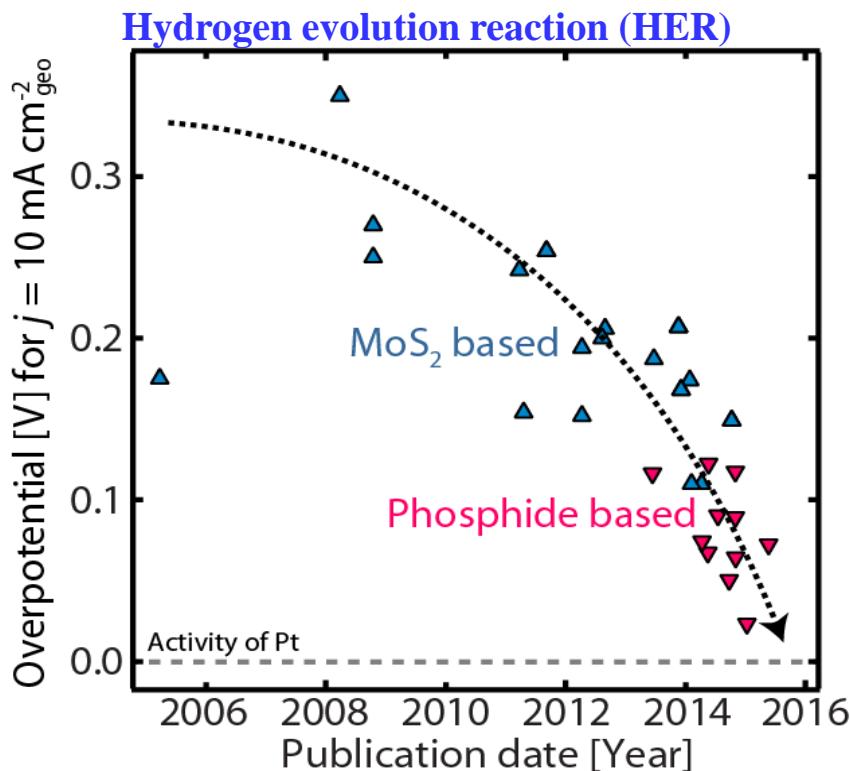
- Check catalytic activity
- Check for stability under reaction conditions
- Check for selectivity
- Establish lead candidates for experimental investigation  
(Abundance)

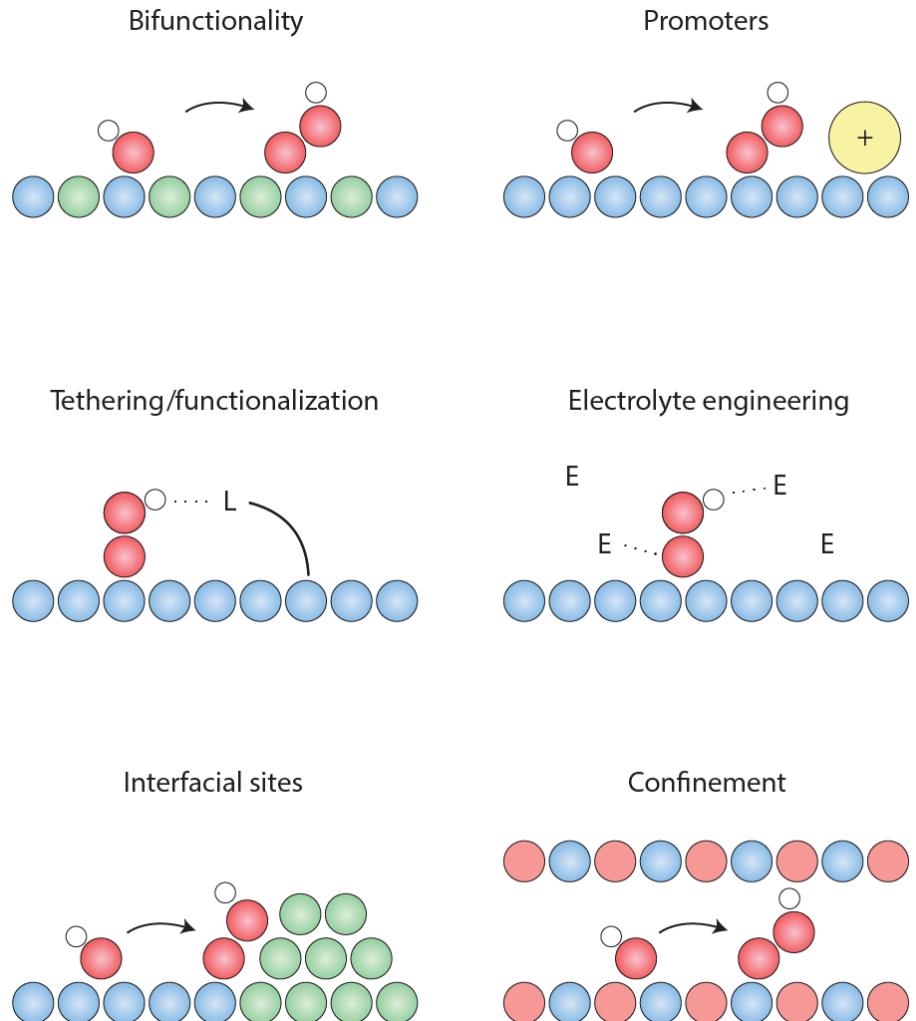
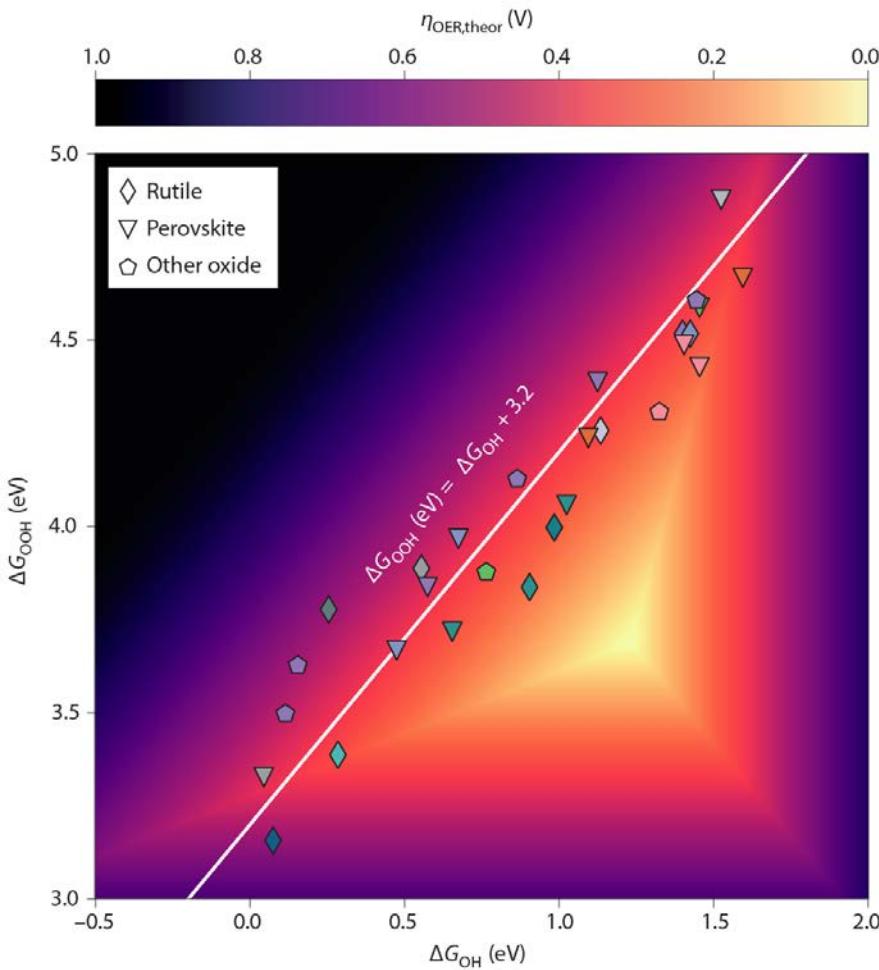




I personally fear there is  
severe issue with the  
stability of the phosphides

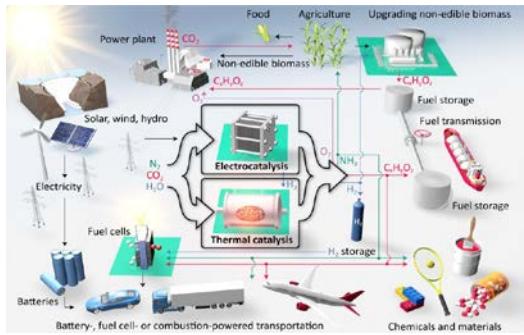
- Identifying and optimizing active sites (incl. selectivity and stability)
- Theoretical screening identifying most potential candidates
- Optimizing number of active sites by nanotechnology





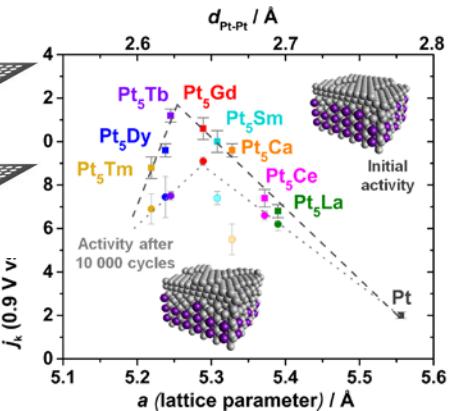
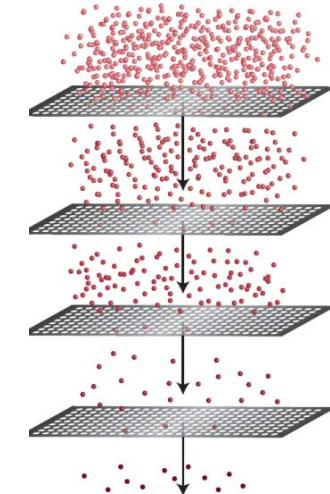
# Outline

- Motivation

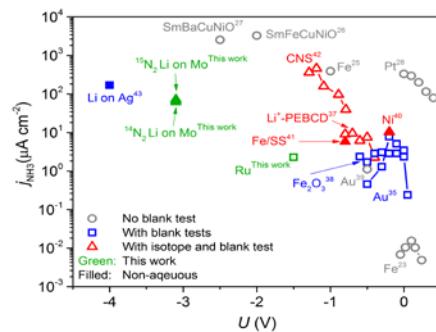
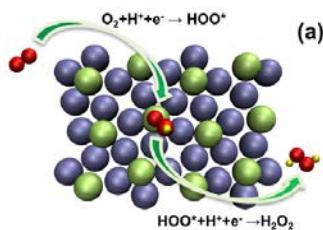


- Approach

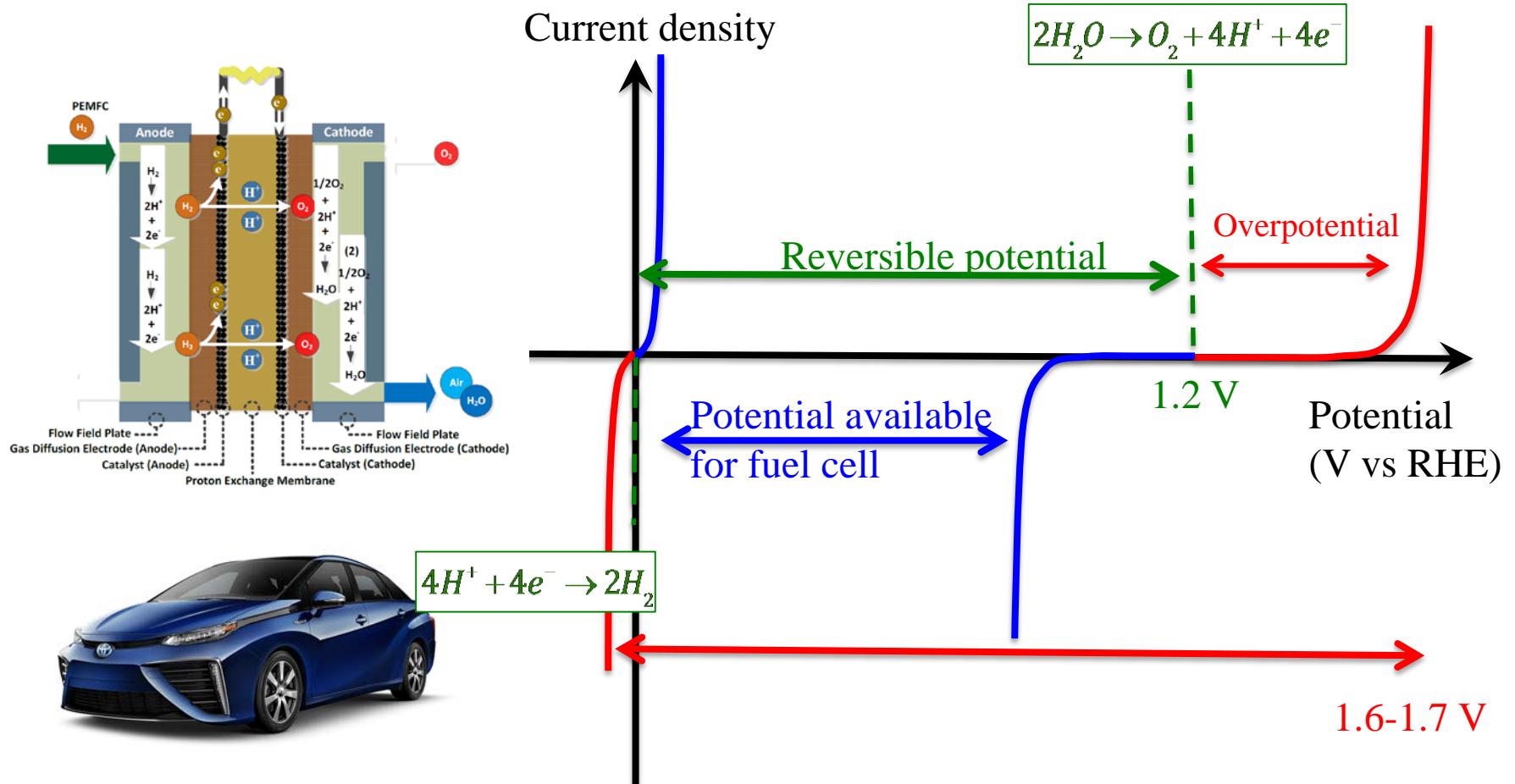
- Oxygen Reduction (ORR)

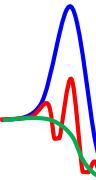


- Hydrogenperoxide production

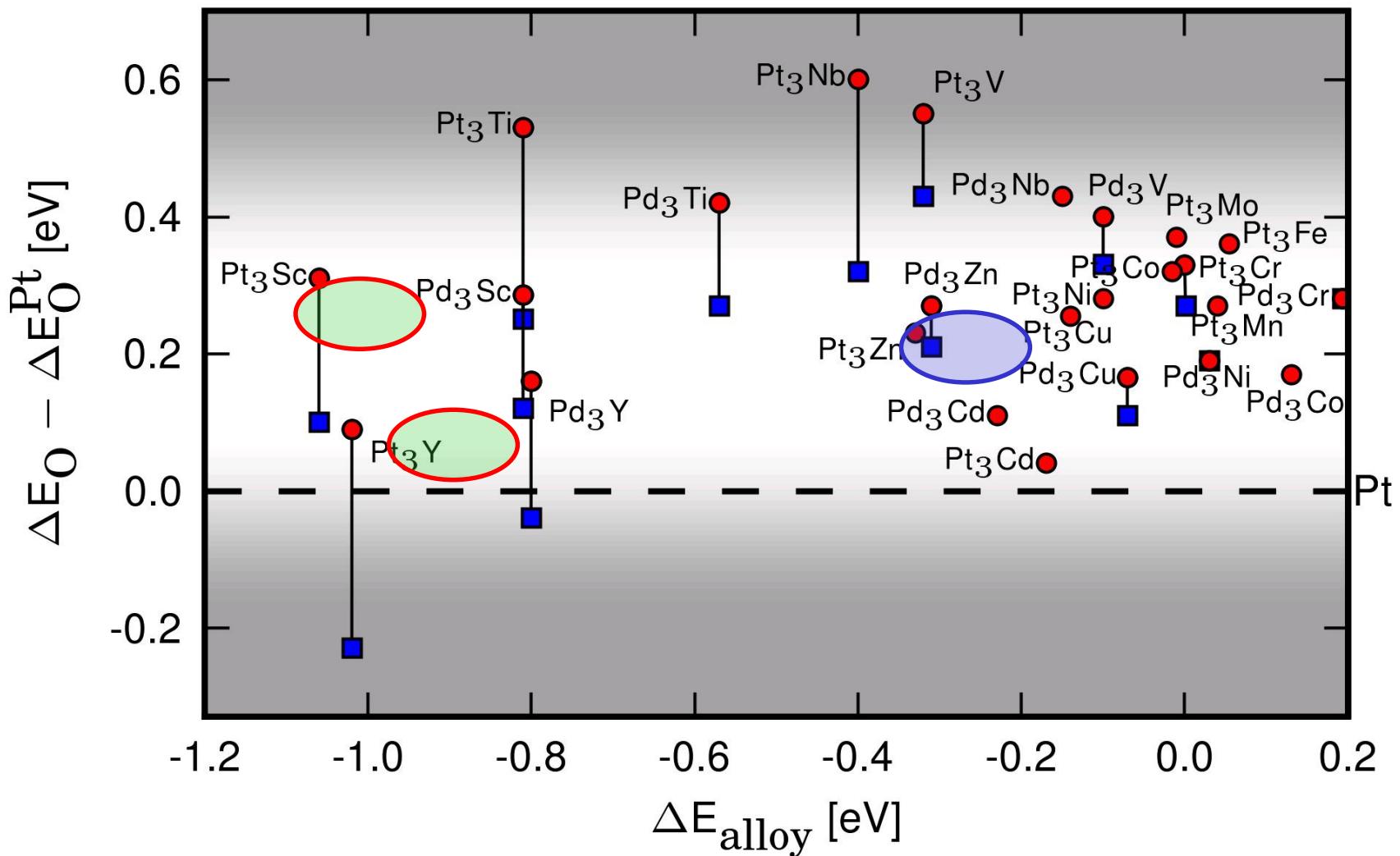


- Electrochem hydrogenation of N<sub>2</sub> to ammonia

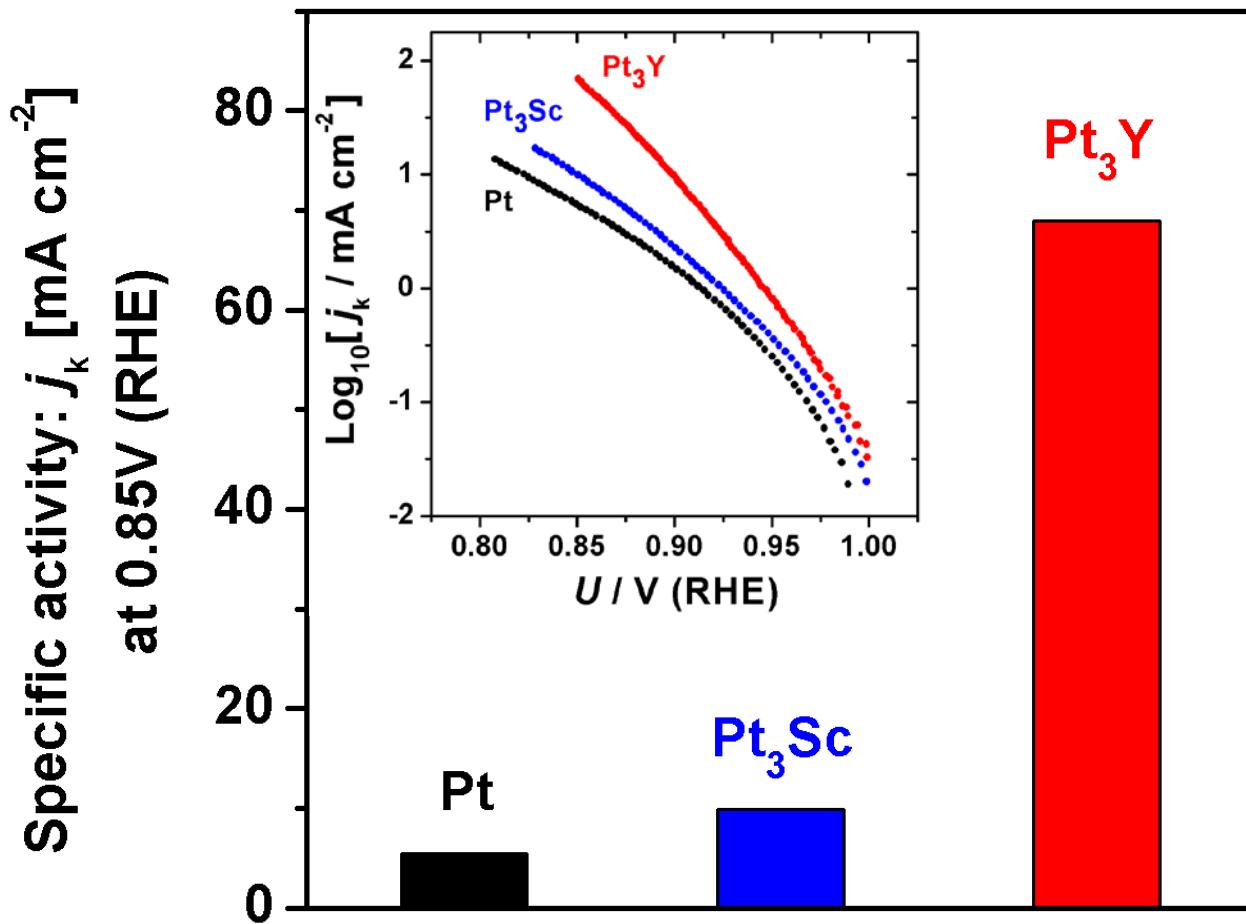




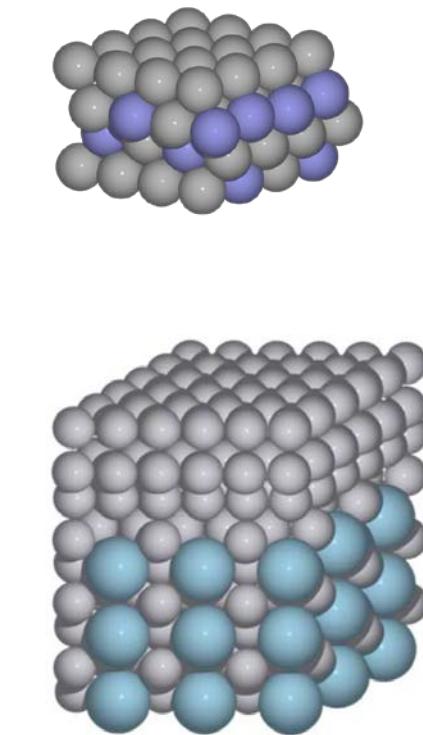
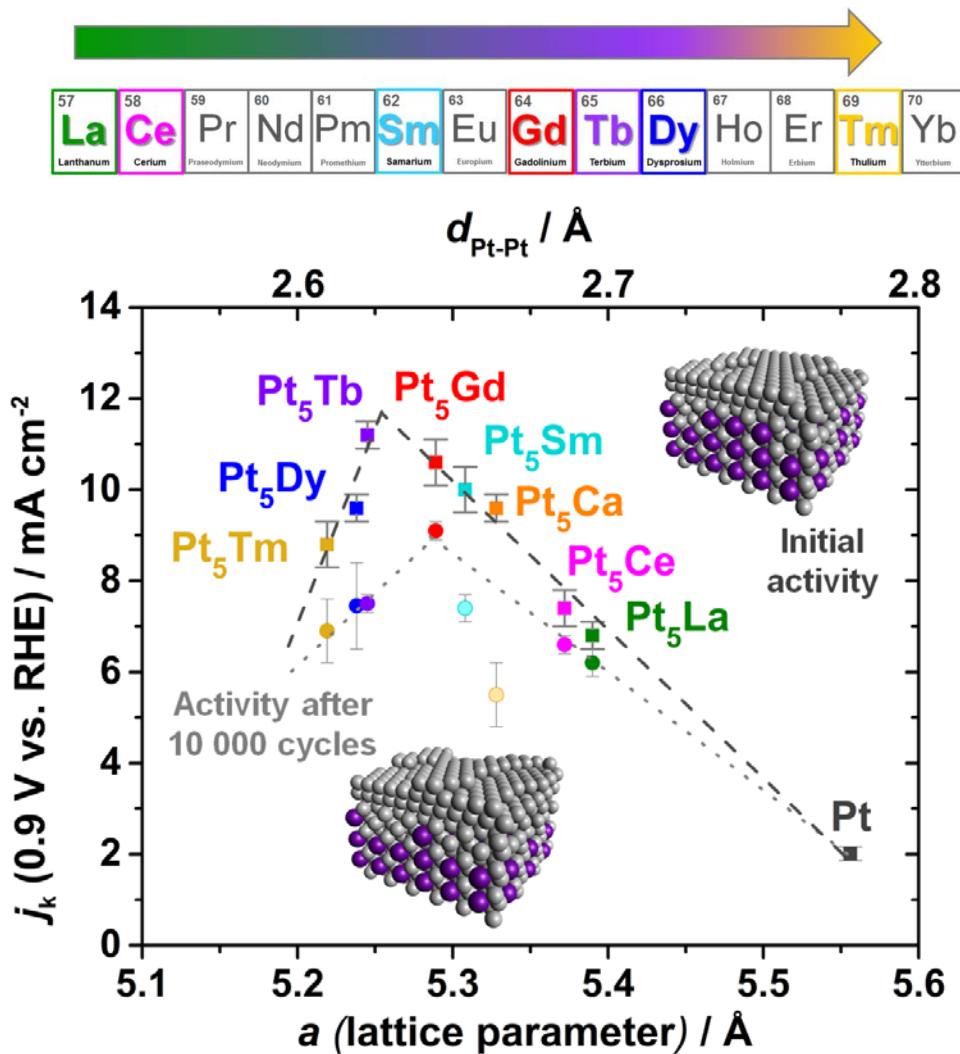
# SurfCat Screening of Pt<sub>3</sub>X and Pd<sub>3</sub>X alloys



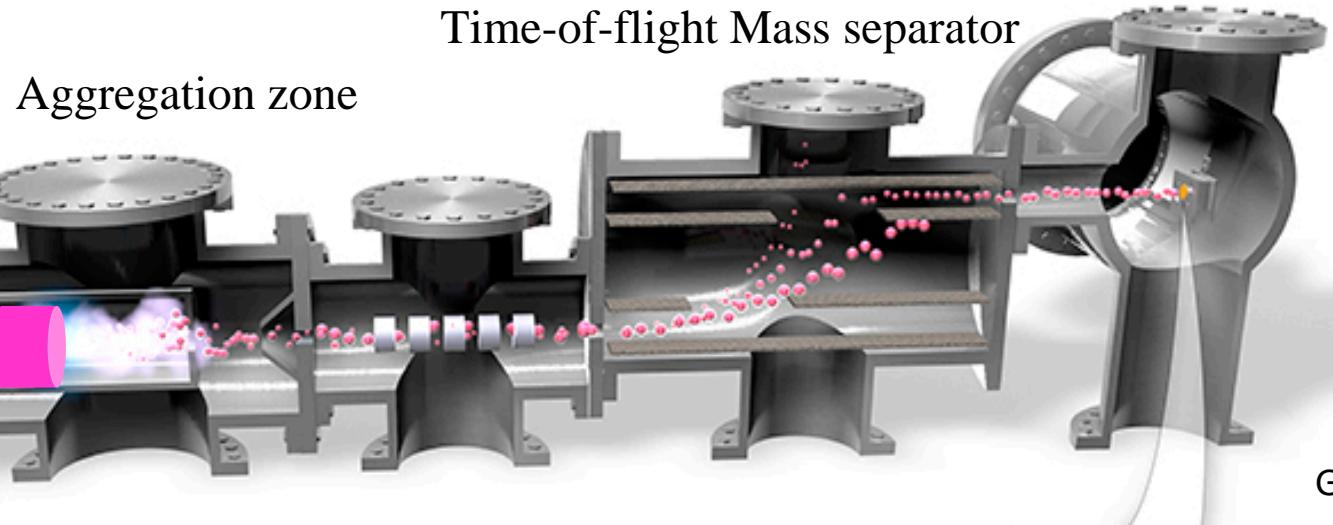
## Kinetic rates



# SurfCat Experimental activity-lattice parameter volcano

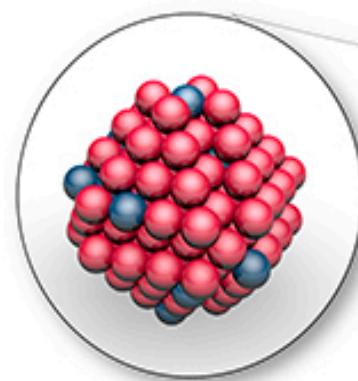


Lattice parameter: activity and stability descriptor



UHV  
With  
XPS,  
AES,  
ISS,  
SEM,  
STM

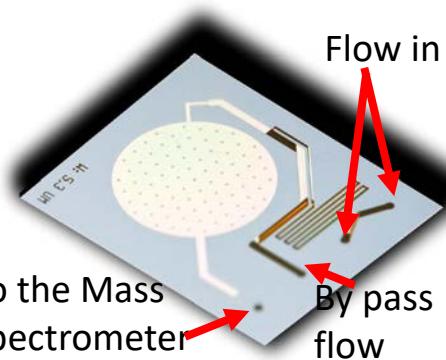
Pt<sub>9</sub>Y



TEM grid or  
Microreactor

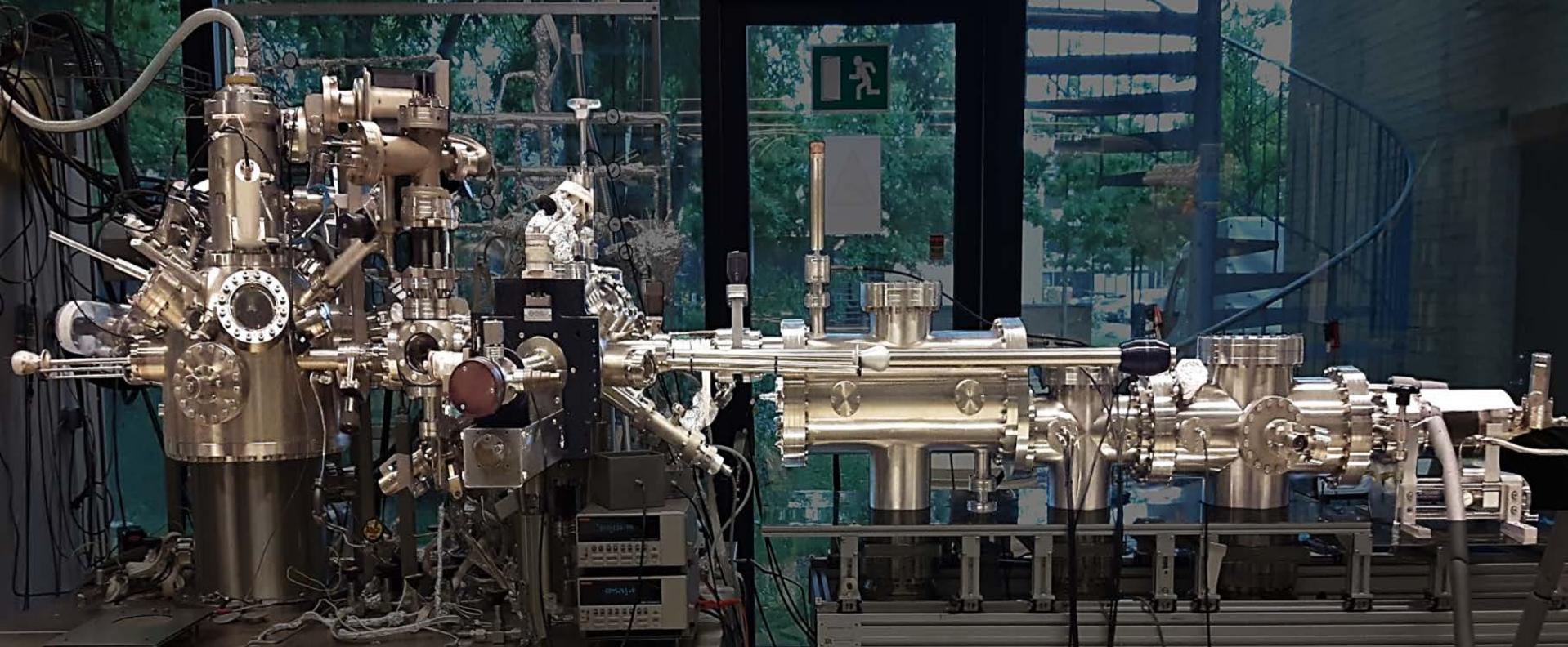


To the Mass  
spectrometer

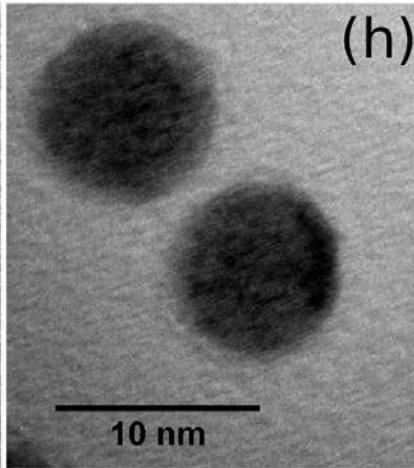
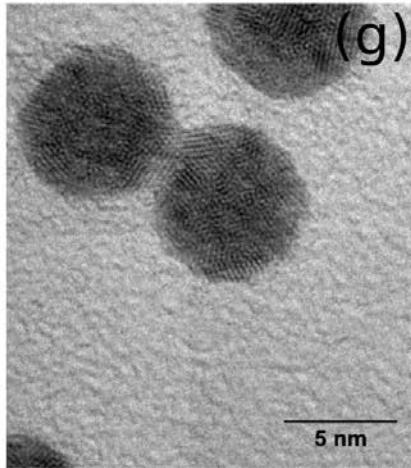
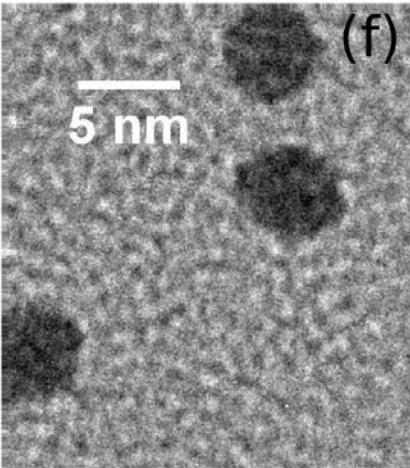
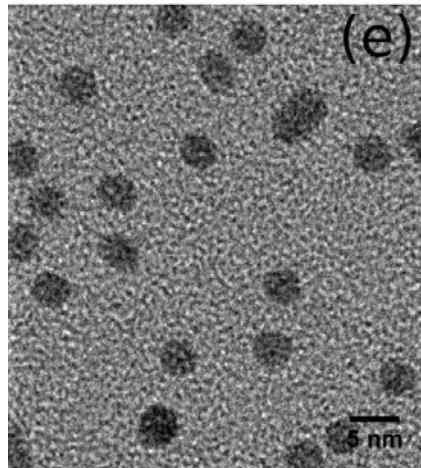
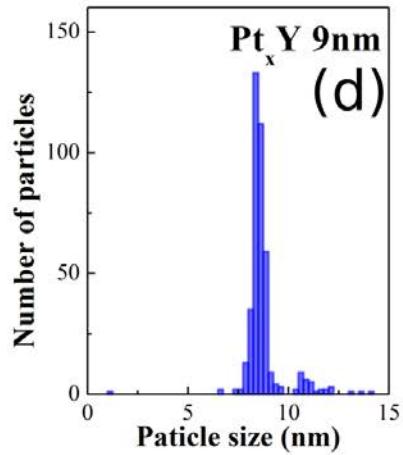
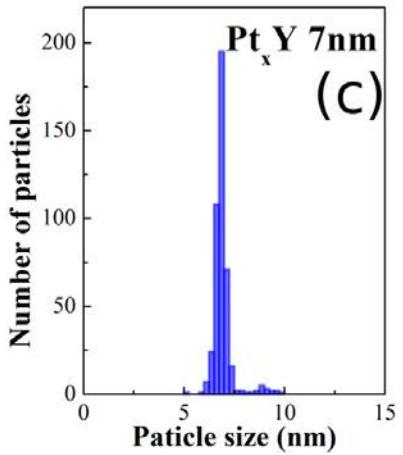
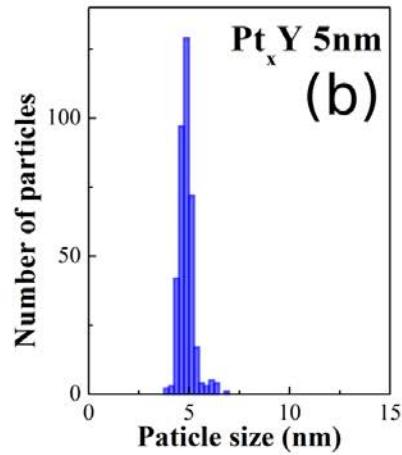
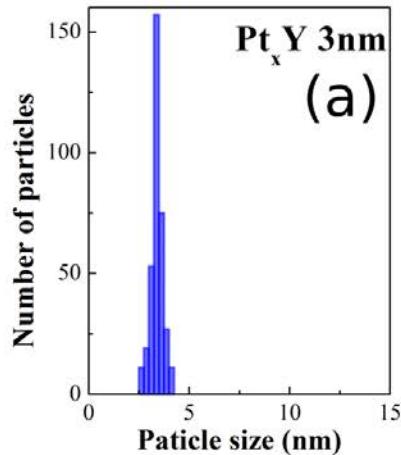


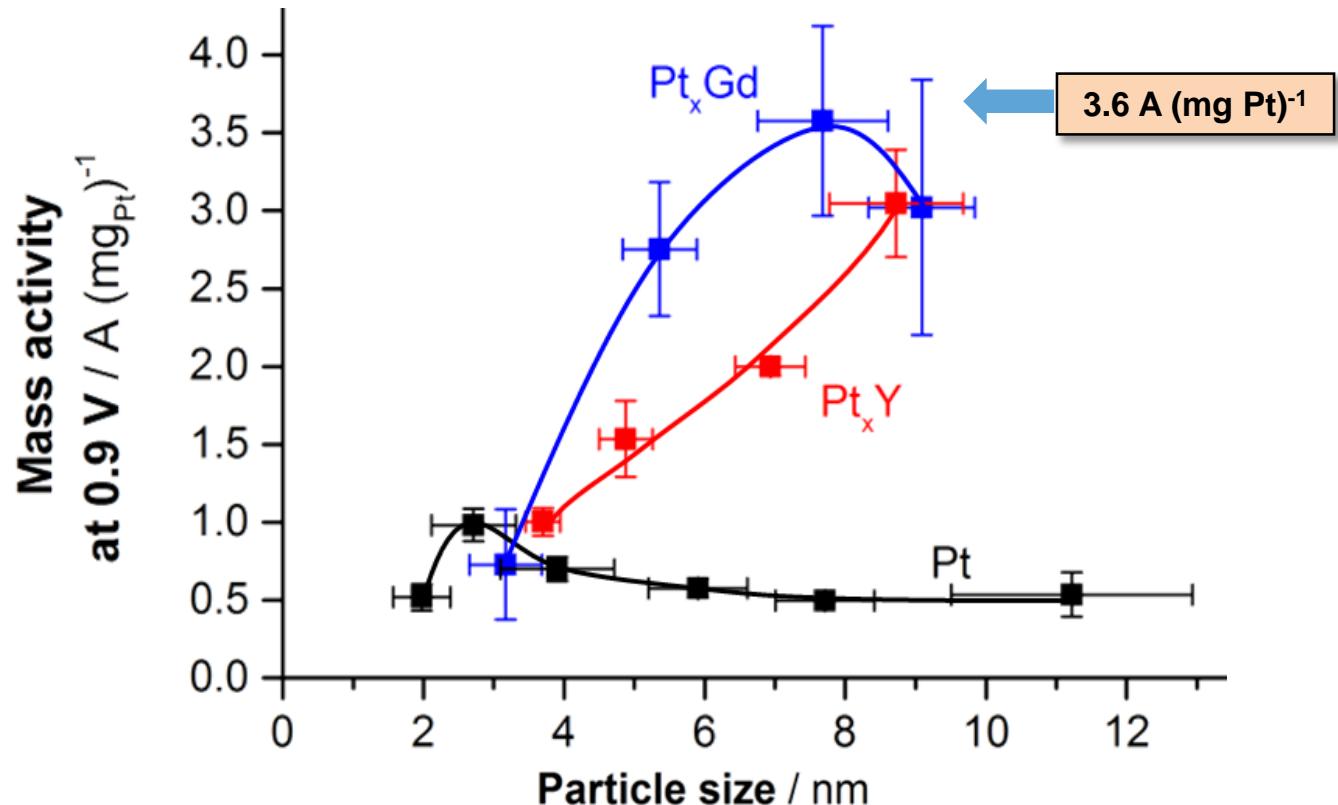
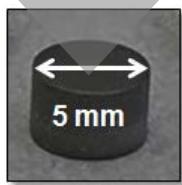
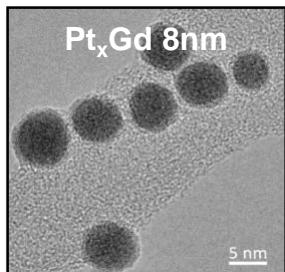
Gas phase reactor  
**phase reactor**

Flow in  
By pass  
flow



# Mass selected Pt<sub>x</sub>Y Nanoparticles



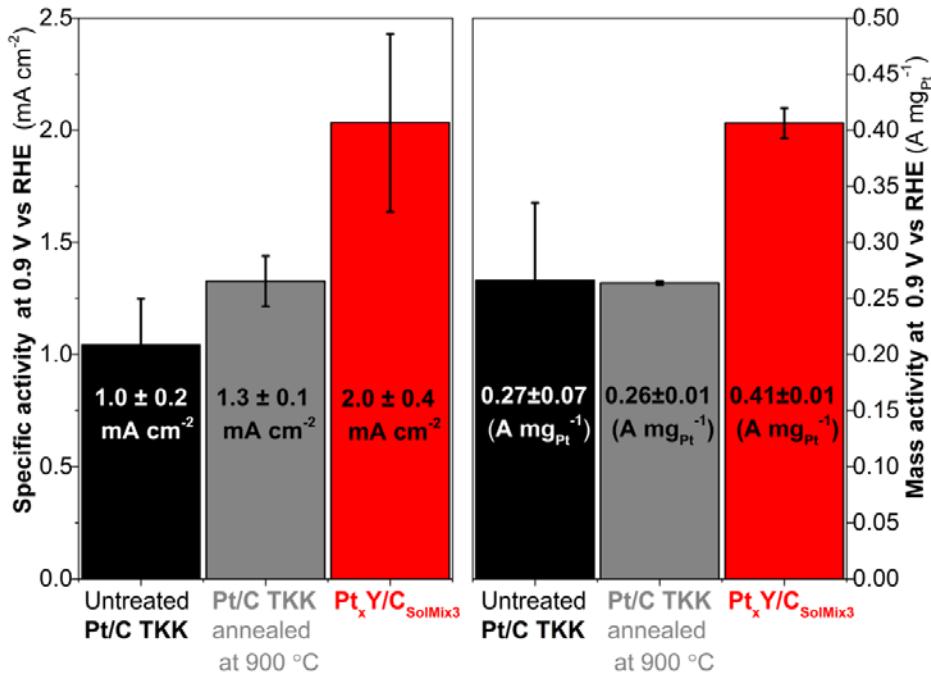
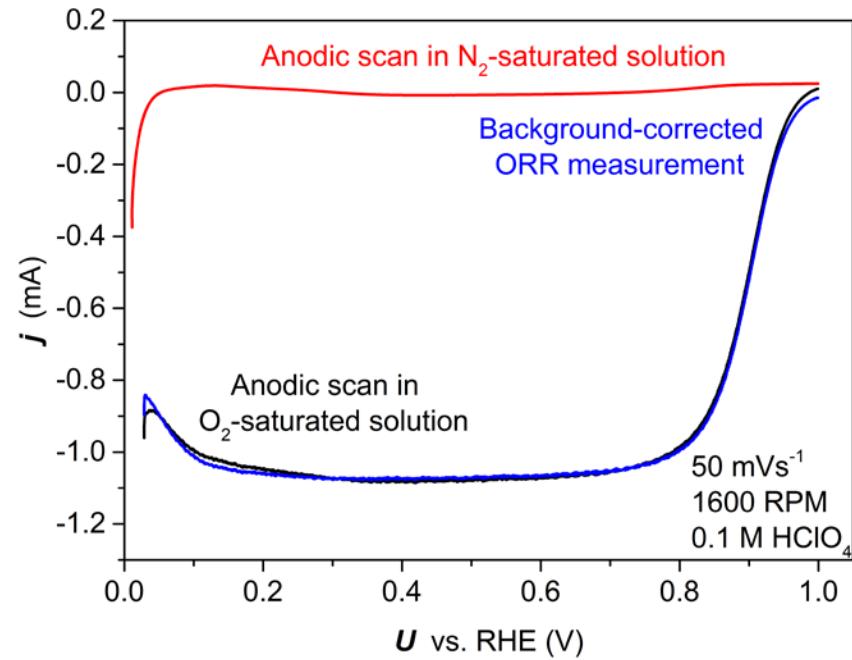


**Pt<sub>x</sub>Gd** nanoparticles: Velázquez-Palenzuela, Masini, Pedersen, Escudero-Escribano, Deiana, Malacrida, Hansen, Friebel, Nilsson, Stephens, Chorkendorff, *J. Catal.* **328** **2015** 297

**Pt<sub>x</sub>Y** nanoparticles: Hernandez-Fernandez, ..., Stephens, Chorkendorff, *Nature Chem.* **2014**, **6**, 732.

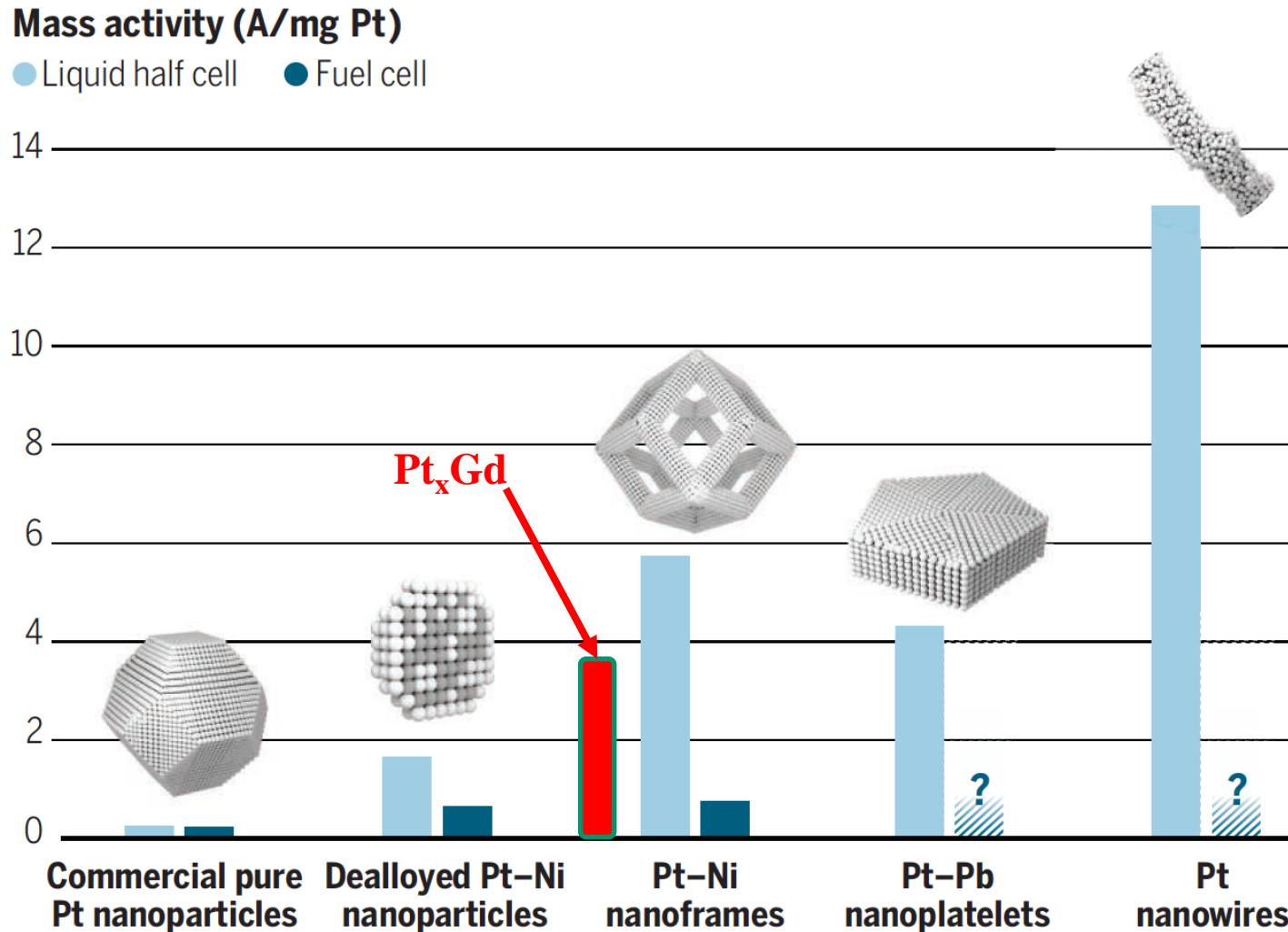
**Pt** nanoparticles: Perez-Alonso, .... Hernandez-Fernandez, Strelbel, Stephens, Nielsen, Chorkendorff, *Angew. Chem. Int. Ed.* **2012**, **51**, 4641.

# SurfCat Oxygen Reduction Reaction in RDE Setup



Significant increase in specific and mass activity, but nearly an order of magnitude lower than the specific mass activity observed for the Mass-selected  $\text{Pt}_x\text{Gd}$  ( $3.5 \text{ Amg}^{-1}$ )

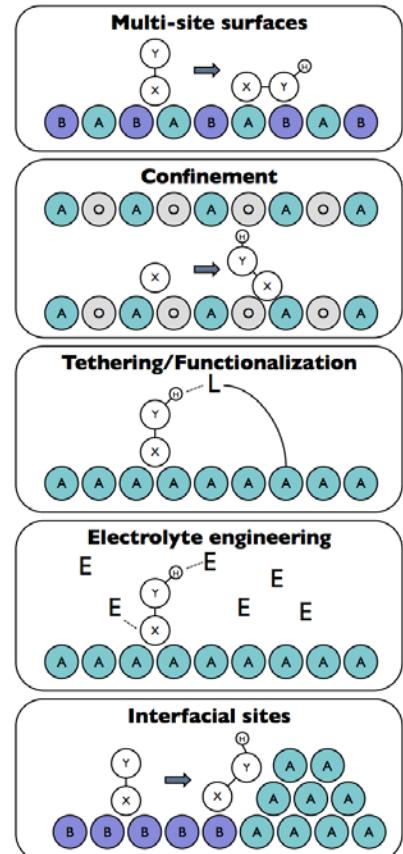
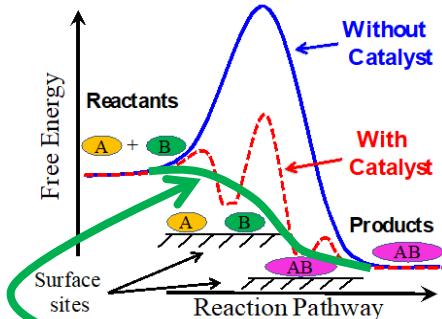
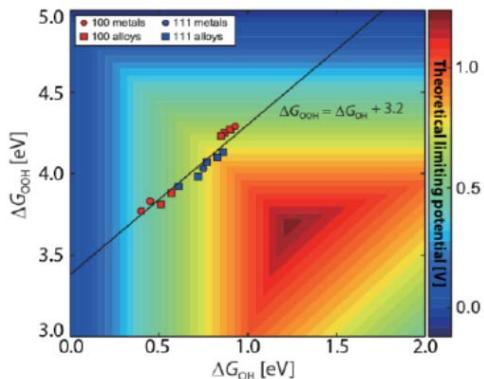
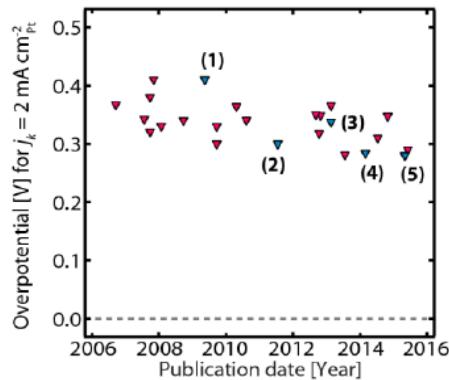
# Outlook/Perspective



# The need for a disruptive approach:

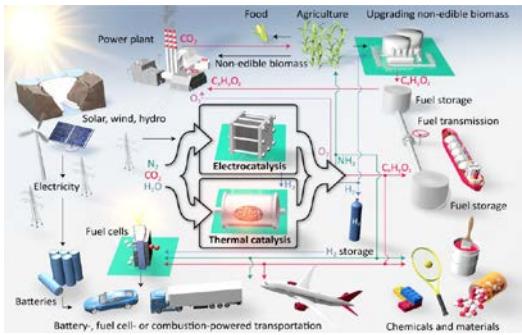
We have identified main obstacles –  
defines the approach forward

## Fuel cell catalysts (ORR)

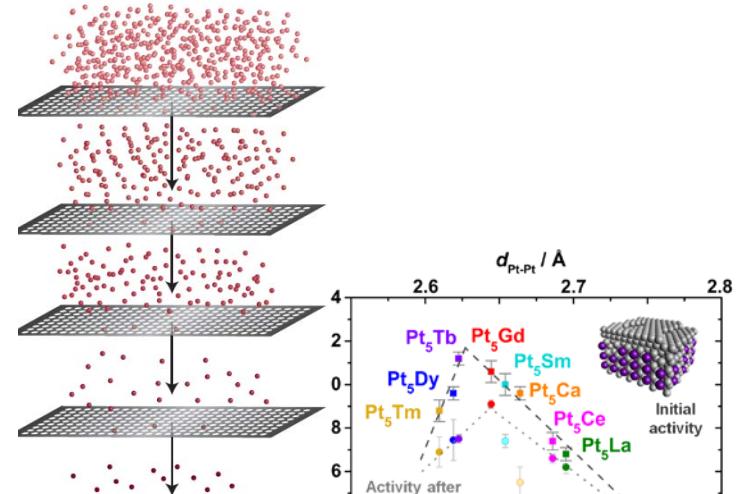


# Outline

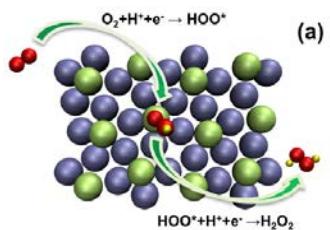
- Motivation



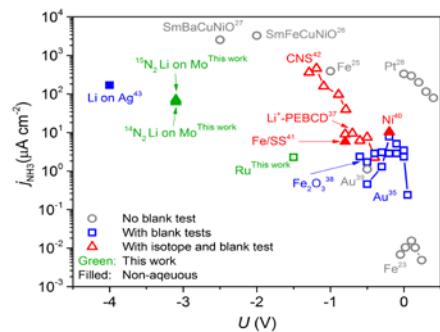
- Approach



- Oxygen Reduction (ORR)

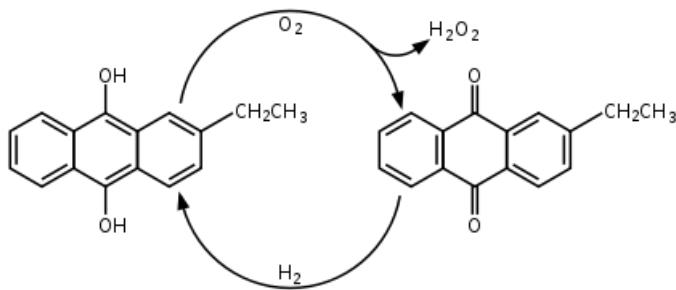


- Hydrogenperoxide production



- Electrochem hydrogenation of N<sub>2</sub> to ammonia

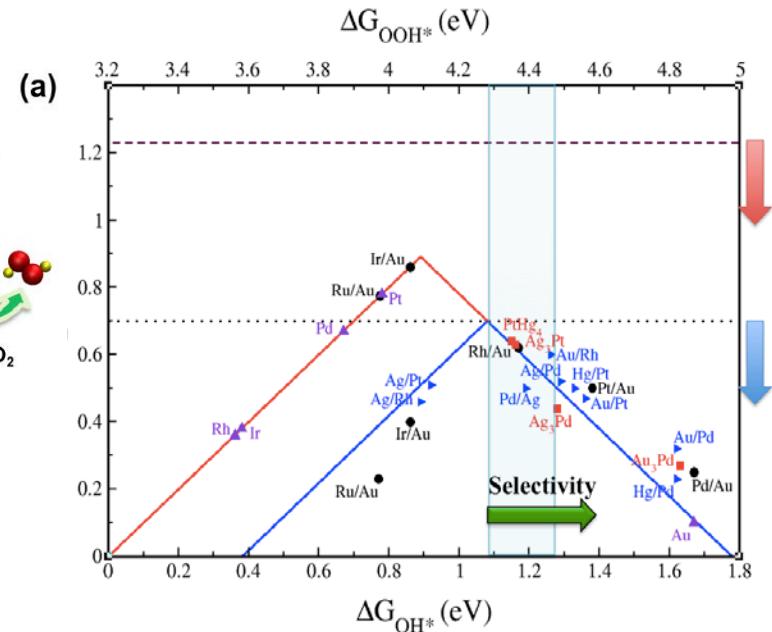
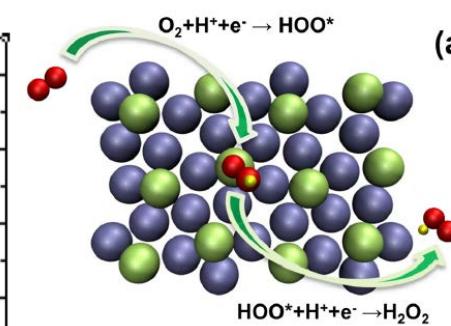
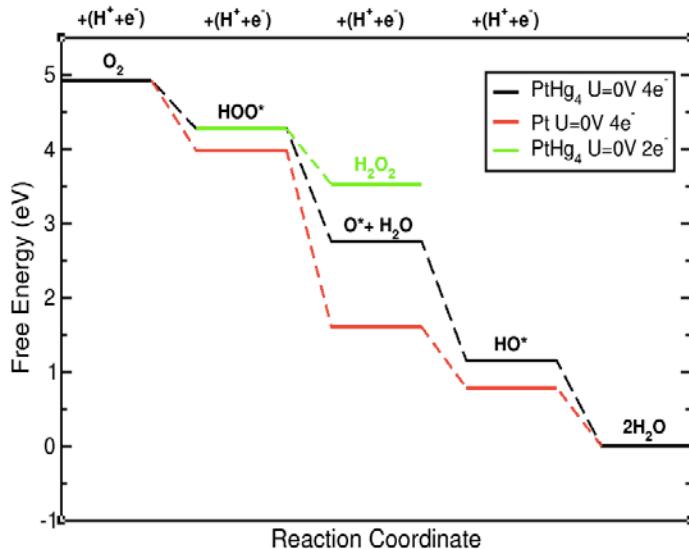
# $H_2O_2$ by the anthraquinone process



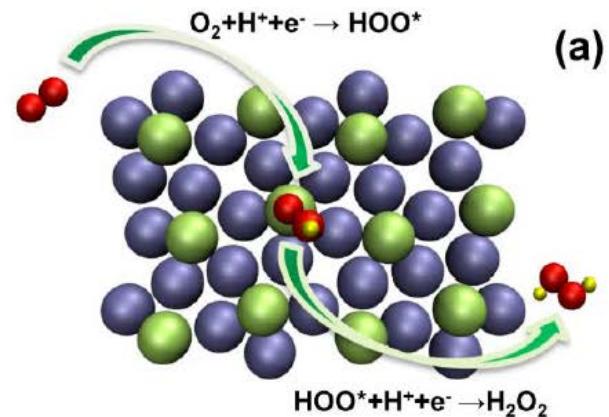
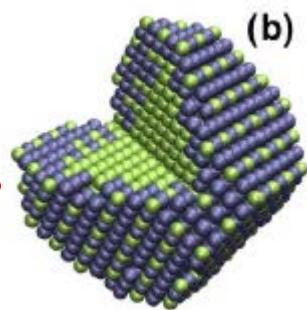
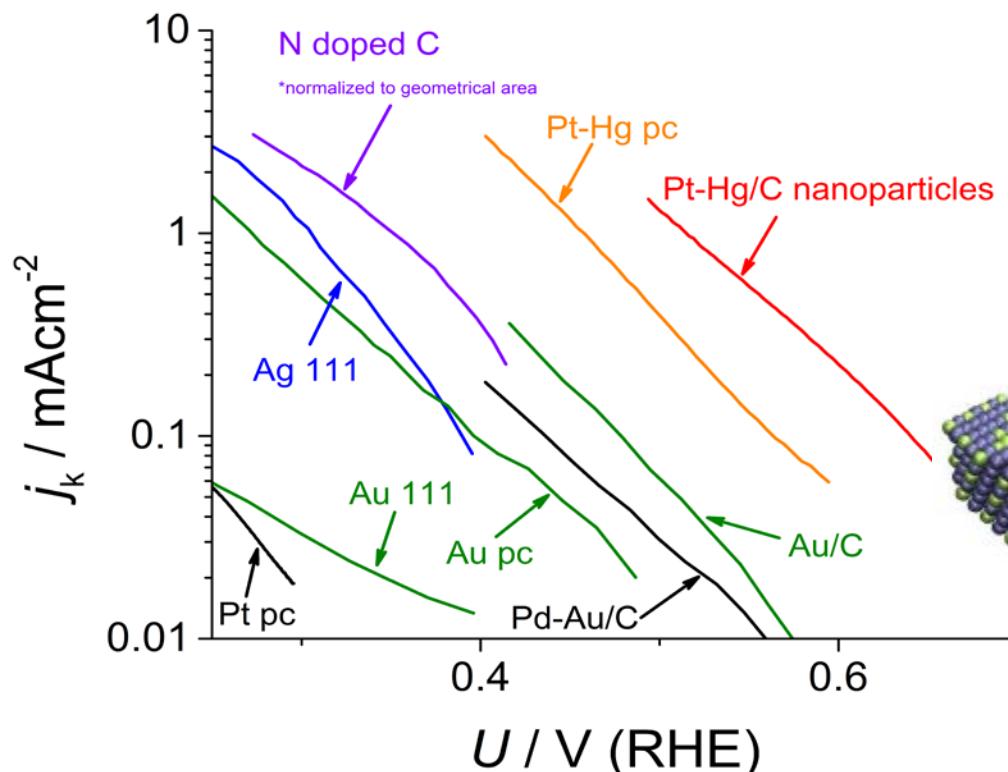
$H_2O_2$  plant in Rotterdam,  
the Netherlands

## The anthraquinone process

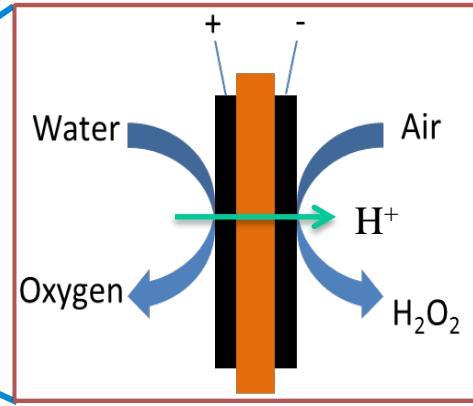
- Batch synthesis method
  - Requires huge plants (just about 60 in the whole world)
- New heterogeneous catalyst Pd/Au for a “Dream Reaction”



# HPNow

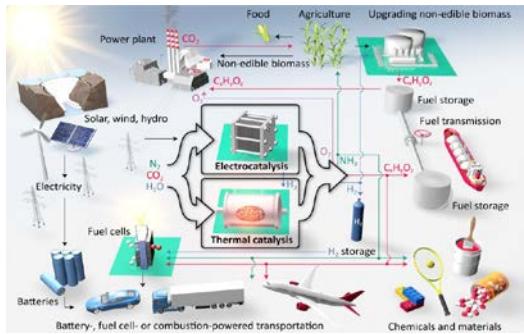


## HPNow

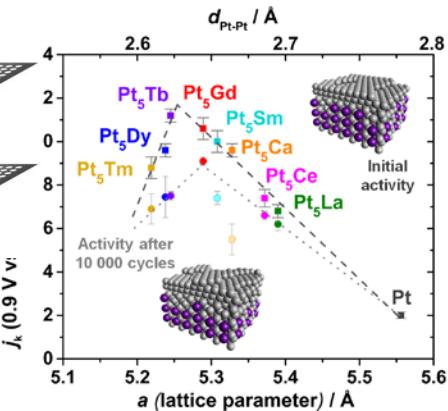
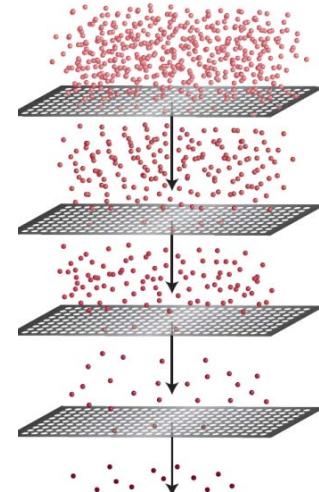


- Electrolytic reaction between **Oxygen** and **protons** from water
- Safe to operate
- Concentration controlled by adjusting power input and water flow

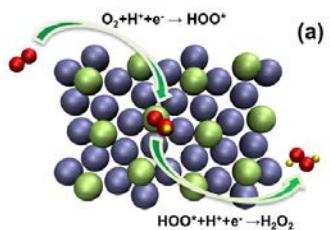
- Motivation



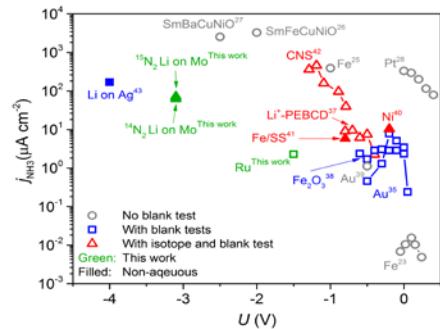
- Approach



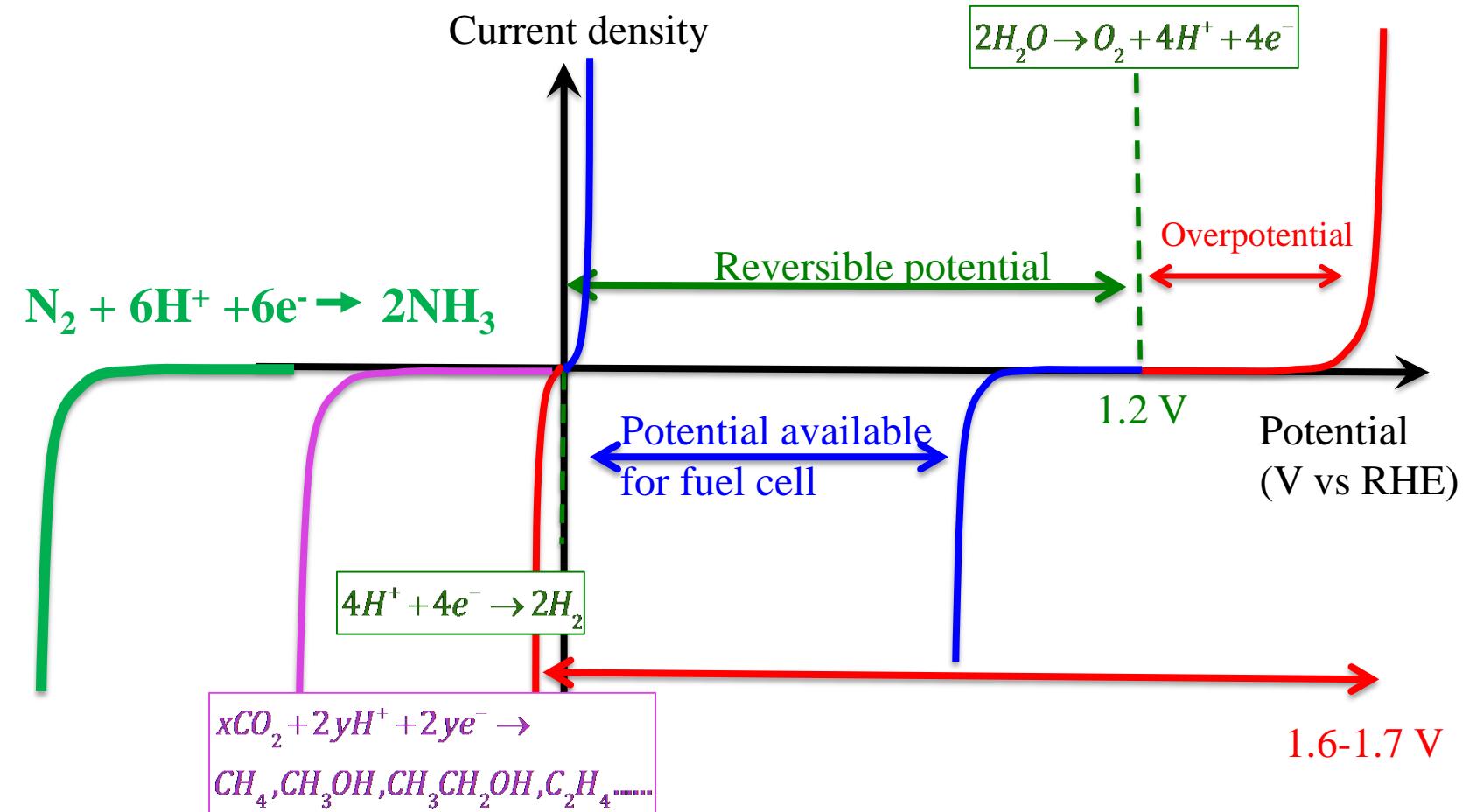
- Oxygen Reduction (ORR)



- Hydrogenperoxide production



- Electrochem hydrogenation of N<sub>2</sub> to ammonia



# Why ammonia?

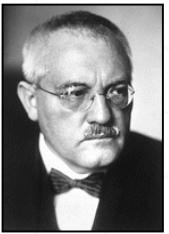
Our World  
in Data

## World population growth, 1750-2100

Annual growth rate of the world population  
World population



Fritz Haber  
(1918)

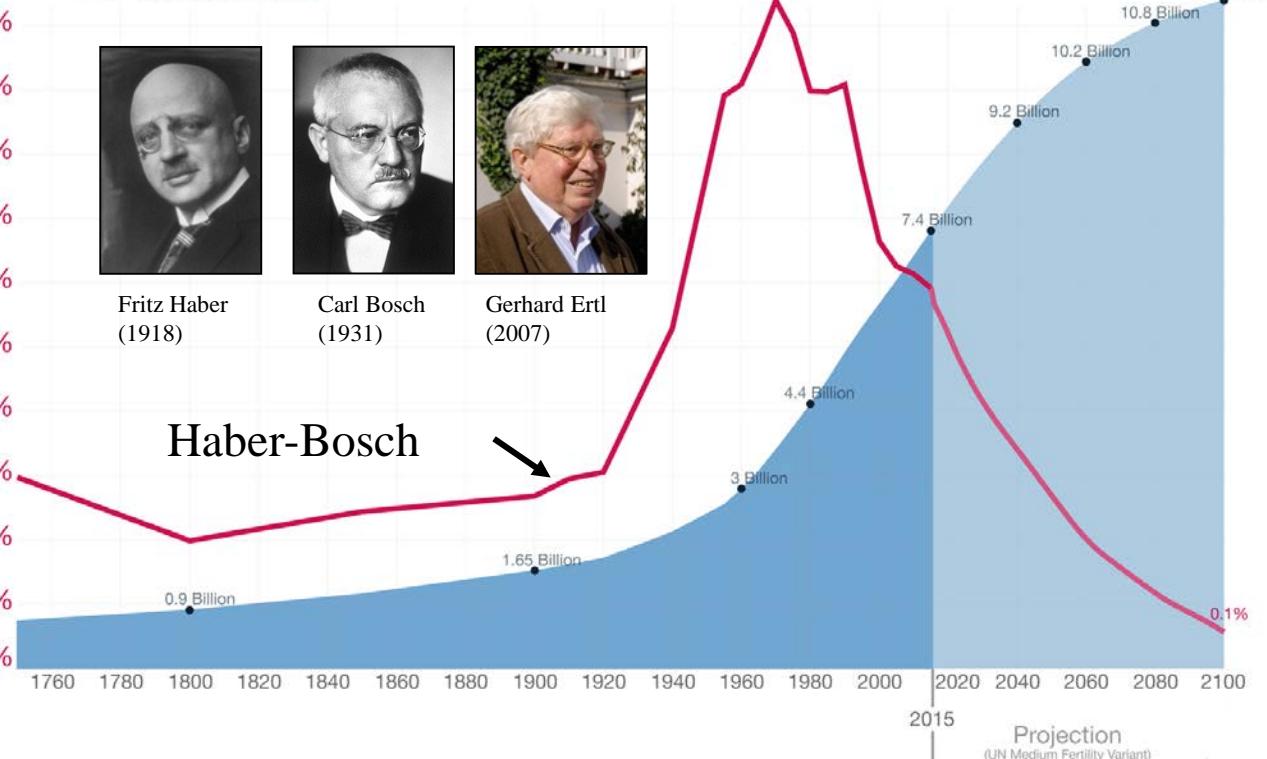


Carl Bosch  
(1931)



Gerhard Ertl  
(2007)

Haber-Bosch



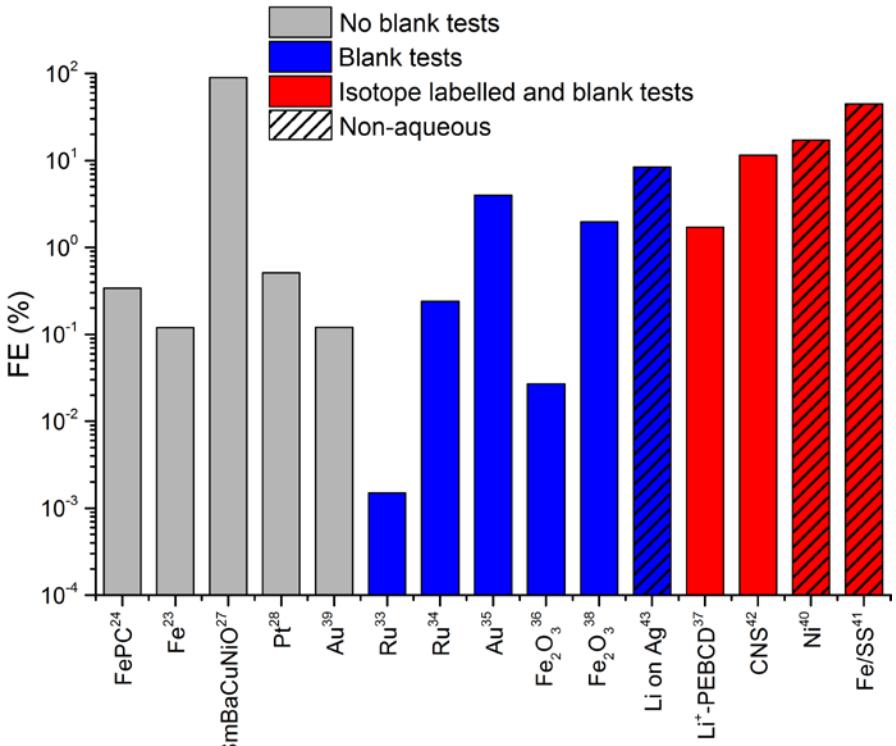
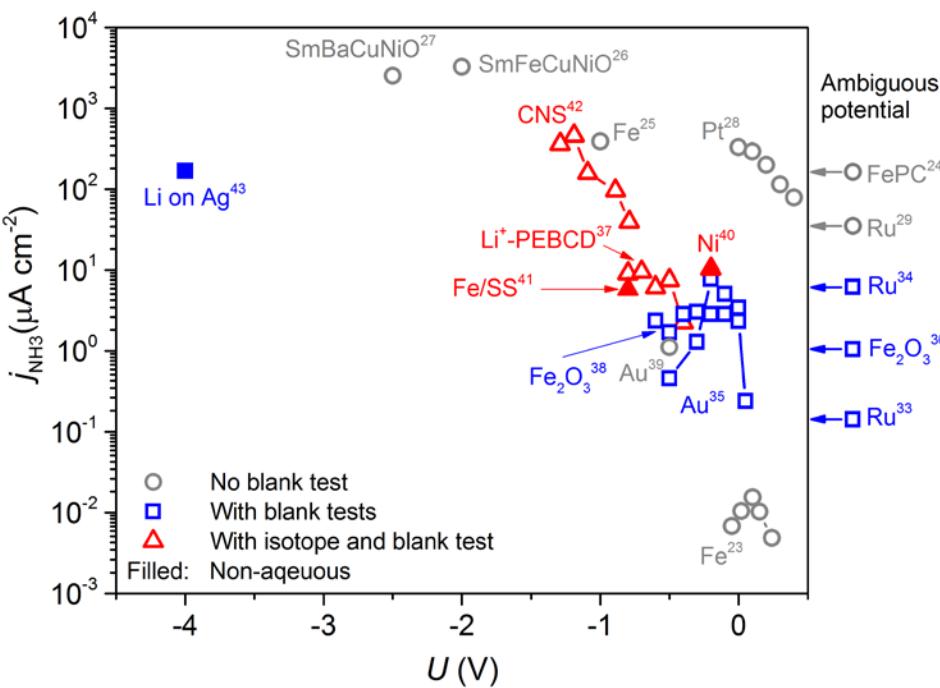
Data sources: Up to 2015 OurWorldinData series based on UN and HYDE. Projections for 2015 to 2100: UN Population Division (2015) – Medium Variant.  
The data visualization is taken from OurWorldinData.org. There you find the raw data and more visualizations on this topic.

Licensed under CC-BY-SA by the author Max Roser.

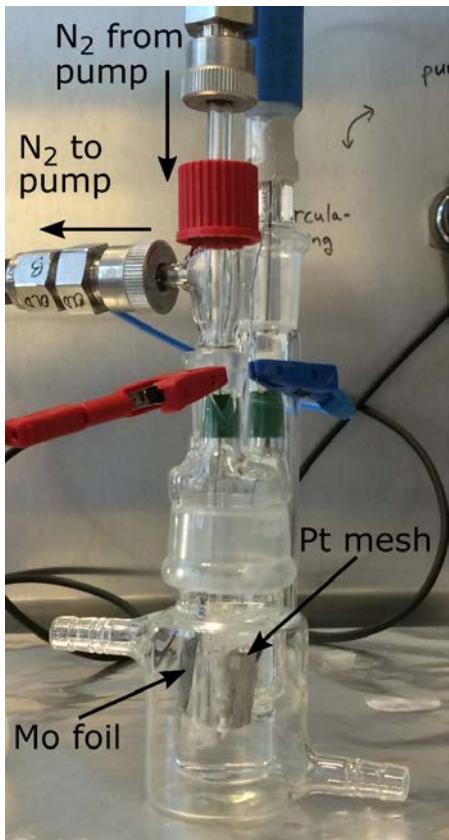
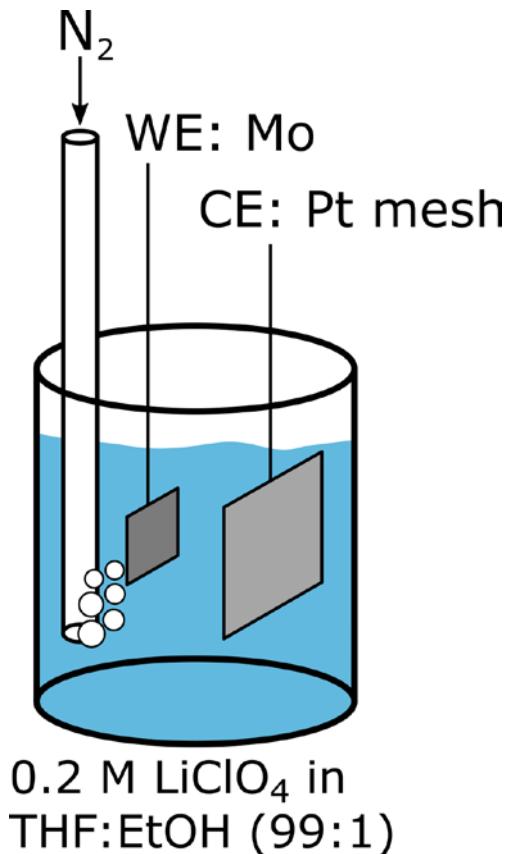


Use 1 % of our total energy Consumption

# State-of-the-art in the field



# SurfCatA rigorous repeat of A. Tsuneto's work from 1993

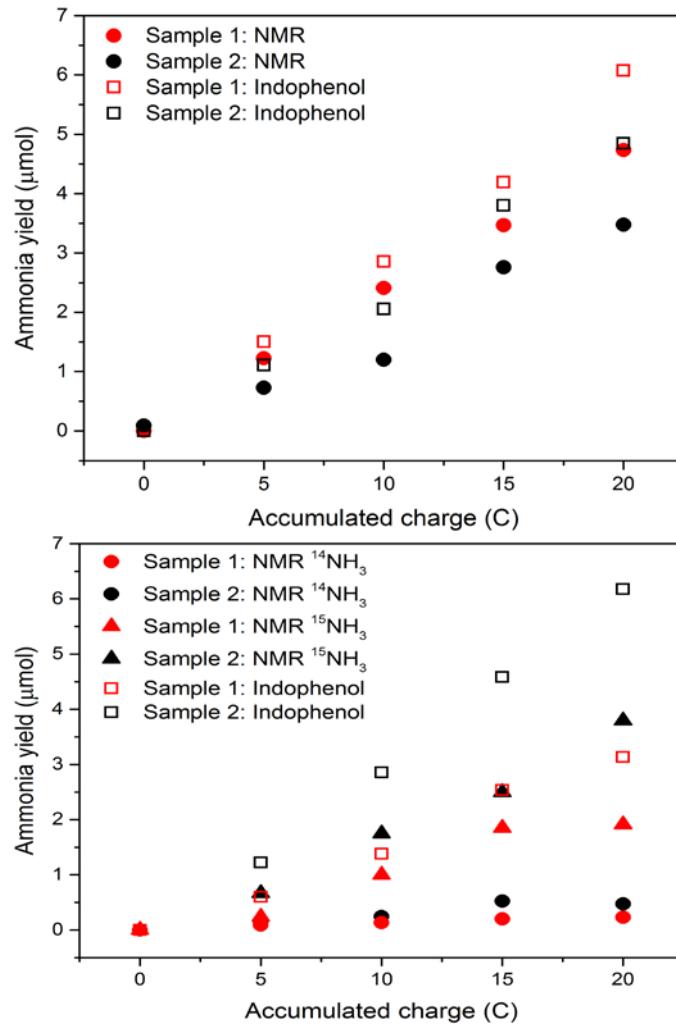
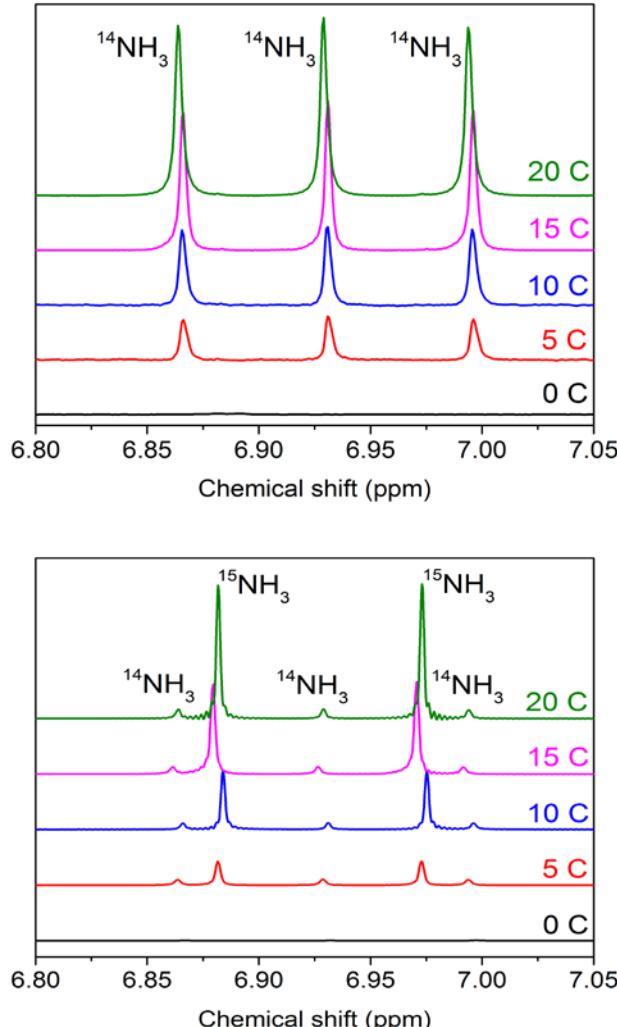


Cleaned  $N_2$  gas prior to measurement with Cu catalyst to reduce  $NO_x$ . Use cold trap to trap any ammonia in stream.

Use glass pump to cycle gas for duration of experiment (use 200 mL isotope labelled nitrogen).

Include background measurements with Ar with potential and  $N_2$  at OCP (no significant contribution)

Need <-3.04 V to electrodeposit lithium

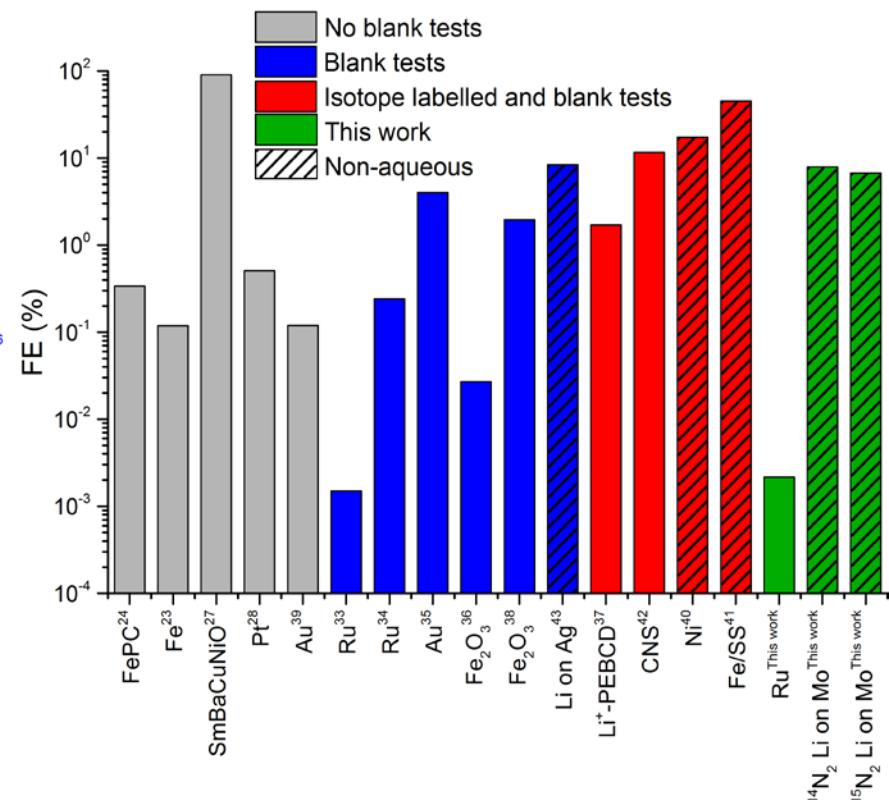
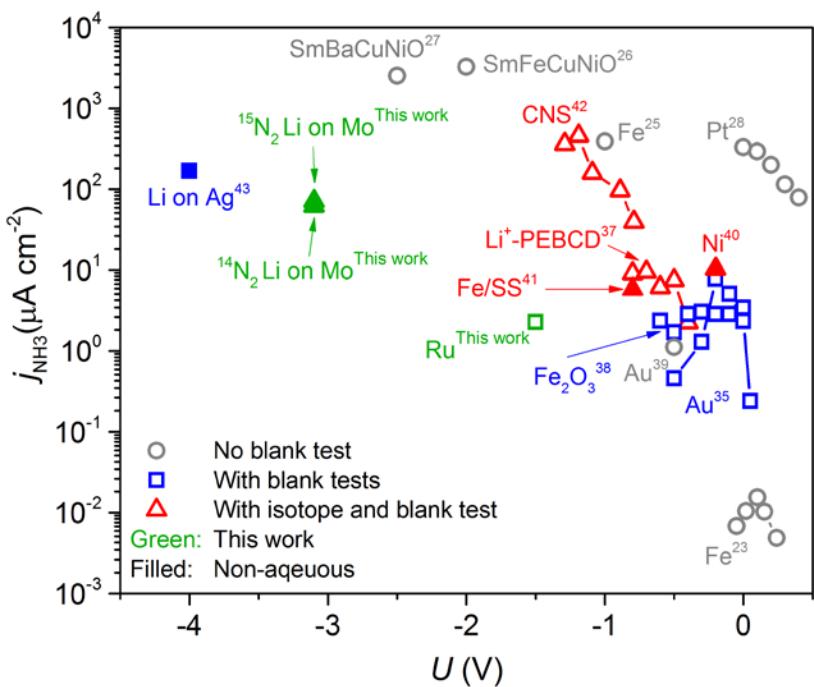


A. Tsuneto, A. Kudo, &  
T. Sakata Chemistry  
Letters 851-854 (1993)

Quantitative  
 $^{15}\text{N}_2$  conversion  
to ammonia is  
**Mandatory!!**

“Assessing the Current State of Catalyst Development for the Electrochemical Reduction of N<sub>2</sub> to NH<sub>3</sub>”  
 S. Z. Andersen, V. Čolić, S. Yang, J. A. Schwalbe, A. C. Nielander, J. M. McEnaney, J. G. Baker, A. R. Singh, B. A. Rohr, M. J. Statt, S. J. Blair, S. Mezzavilla, K. Enemark-Rasmussen, J. Kibsgaard, P. C. K. Vesborg, M. Cargnello, S. F. Bent, T. F. Jaramillo, I. E. L. Stephens, J. K. Nørskov, I. Chorkendorff. Submitted (2018).

# State-of-the-art in the field



“Assessing the Current State of Catalyst Development for the Electrochemical Reduction of N<sub>2</sub> to NH<sub>3</sub>”

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# Summary

## We need to make Sustainable Energy cheaper than Fossil Fuels

- What is definitively needed: Better OER catalysts in particular for acid
- We should consider new processes for delocalized production, whether it is Thermal or Electrochemical does not matter as long it is efficient and selective
- This provides new opportunities: SurfCat have started three spin-off companies since 2014.

