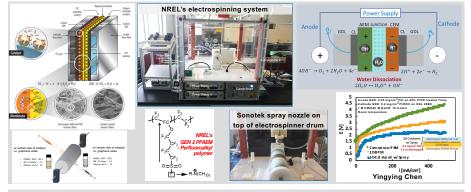


Electrocatalytic Reduction of CO₂ using Flow Cells with Gas Diffusion Electrodes

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Ellis Klein, Guido Bender

/te (green) layer: of CO₂ → HCOOH, CO GDL SoO₂ /Wulcan KOH+O, Sn32 – Initial .so.+co. Scalable, no IrOx Time [h] BPM: $H_2O \leftrightarrow H^+ + OH^-$ CO₂ + 2H⁺ $e^0 = 0.83 V v_5. SHE$ $E^0 = -0.20^ CO_2 + 2H^+ + 2e^- \leftrightarrow CO + H_2O$ $E^0 = -0.10 V vs. SHE 2H^+ + 2e^- \leftrightarrow H_2O$ $F^0 = -0.52 V at nH = 7$ $F^0 = 0.0 V vs. SHE$ 100 the American 80 ⊗ 60 ≝ 40 Σ in 1 M KOH lyte and CO₂ flow rate C w/ Nafion in 0.5 M K₂SO 20 0 HPLC for liquid product identific 8 0 8 10 * 0 Time [h] Yingying Chen, Ashlee Vise . GC for gas phase products Time [h]

Bipolar membrane development

- Bipolar membranes (BPMs) prevent CO $_2$ (CO $_3^{2\cdot}$) and product crossover in CO $_2$ electrolyzers.
- BPMs maintain pH gradient permitting water oxidation to occur in alkaline environment where earth-abundant electrocatalysts can be used.
- Dual fiber electrospinning of Nafion and PFAEM results in a 3D interface that has higher mechanical stability and lower area specific resistance (better performance) than a 2D BPM
- Adding catalysts, like graphene oxide, to BPM interface lowers water dissociation resistance
- Electrospinning is a versatile platform that enables fabrication of an array of membrane architectures

Component fabrication & device testing

- NREL's Energy Systems Integration Facility (ESIF) houses capabilities that span multiple scales and levels of integration – from materials synthesis to systems testing
- Over a decade of research in hydrogen fuel cells and water electrolysis systems has established an expertise and understanding needed to accelerate CO₂ electrolyzer development
- Techniques used to measure, model, and elucidate transport phenomena in gas diffusion electrodes in fuel cells can be applied to CO₂ electrocatalysis
- In-situ electrochemical diagnostics on devices that span mW kW

CO₂ electrolysis test stands

- Testing CO_2 electrolyzers has more complex product analysis requirements than are needed for water electrolysis
- No commercially available test stands for CO₂ devices
- Experience gained from building and maintaining over a dozen fuel cell and water electrolysis test stands applied to design and assemble CO₂ electrolysis test stands
- Highly automated operation and on-line product analysis
- Standardized test bed to reproducibly evaluate and benchmark promising CO_2 reduction catalysts under conditions relevant to upscaling

Preliminary results: Formate

- Go/No-Go Milestone: "Demonstrate a CO₂ electrolyzer that has an area of 25 cm² and integrates a BPM with a catalyst-loaded MEA that can operate at over 150 mA/cm² for 10 hours with FE >80% non-hydrogen products"
- Targeted formate as the CO_2 reduction product for integration with biological upgrading to higher value products
- Hydrogen is the primary product without catholyte
- Starting to incorporate NiP_{2} and Cu catalyst in cathode to achieve C-C products

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