



Università
degli Studi di
Messina



TAILORING THE CATALYTIC FEATURES OF 3D HYBRID SYSTEMS FOR ONE-POT CO₂-TO-DME HYDROGENATION BY DIRECT INK WRITING

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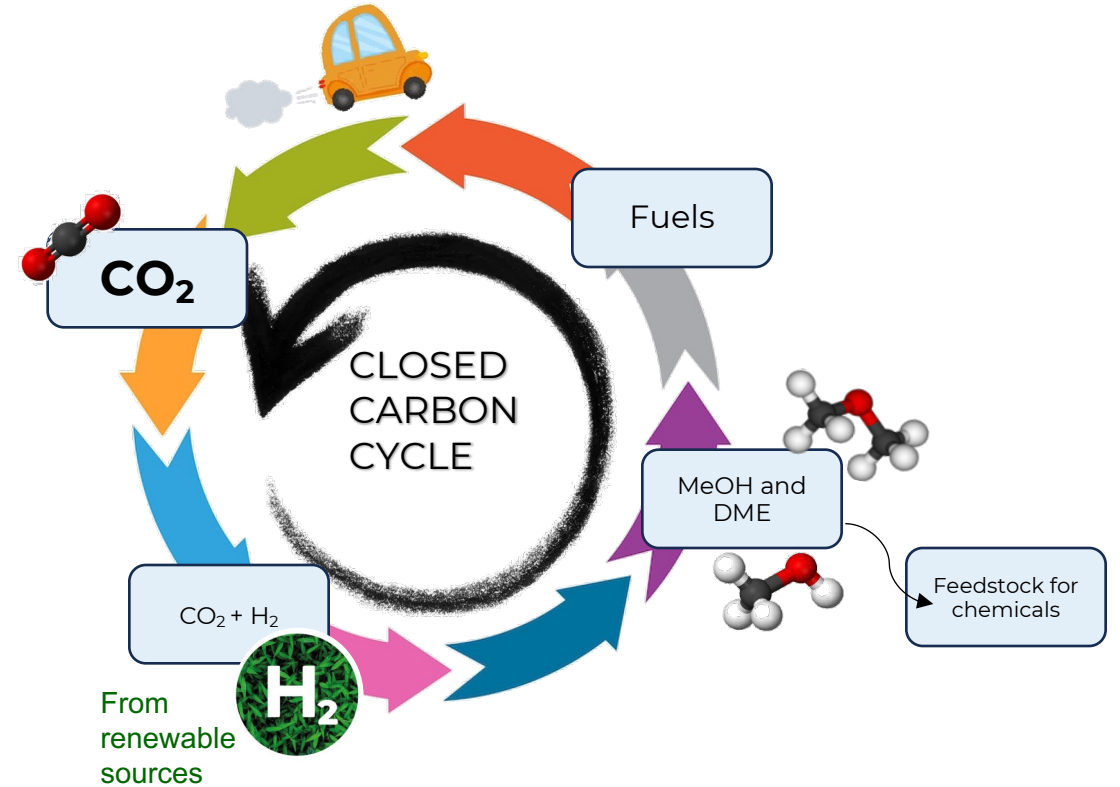
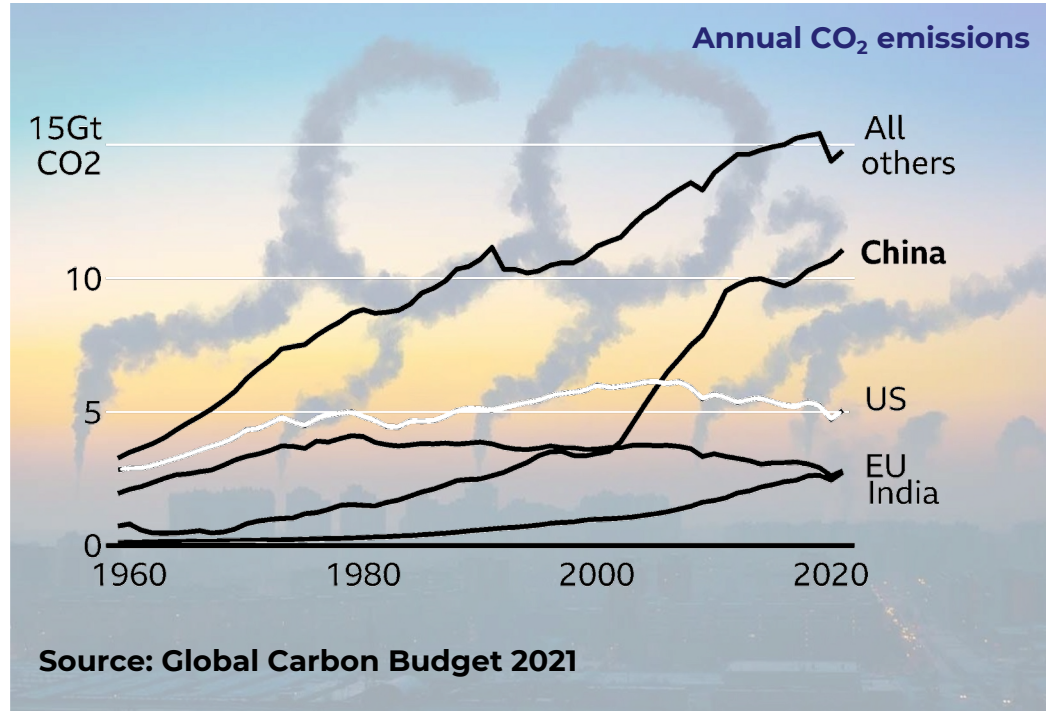
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- Carbon Capture and Utilization technologies (CCU)
- DME: a multipurpose chemical & a fuel
- Conventional two-step processes
- Integrated one-step hydrogenation CO₂-to-DME
- Catalyst design, formulations and structures
- Conclusions and open issues



The World's Greatest Environmental Challenge

CCU strategies for a neutral CO₂ footprint



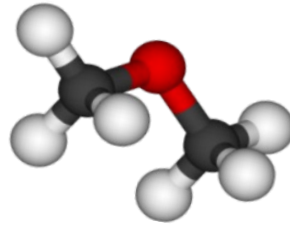
NEED FOR GREEN H₂



DME, a valuable future fuel

Properties

- High cetane number
- High efficiency of combustion
- Low-emission of NO_x , SO_x and CO

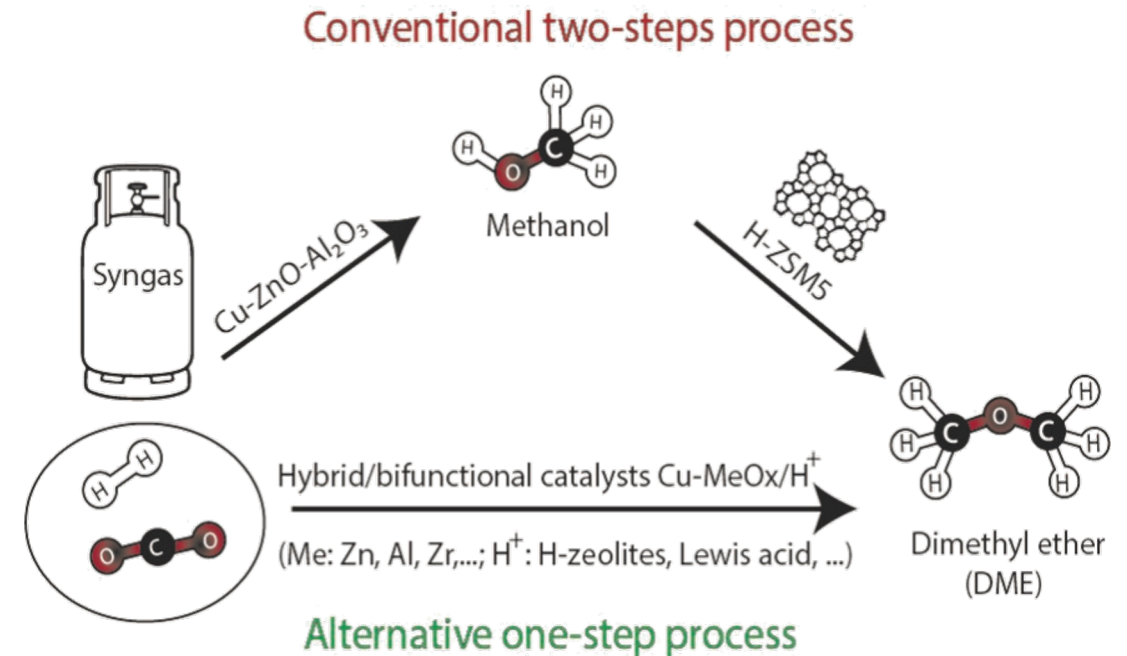


Applications

- LPG alternative
- Transportation fuel
- Power generation

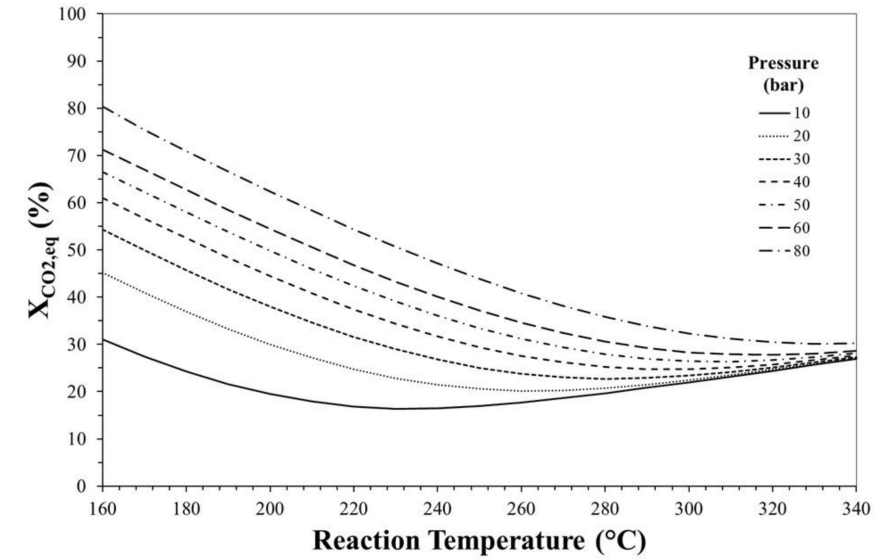
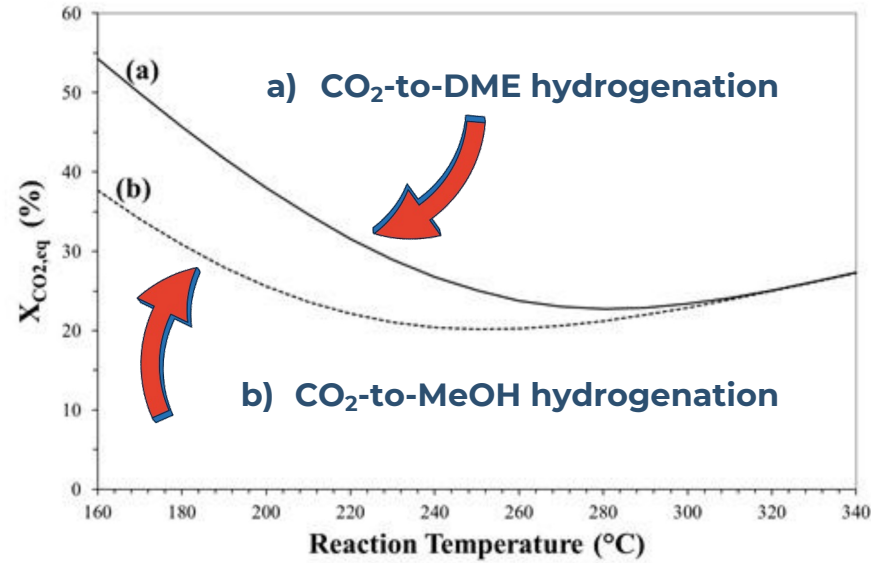
Property	Unit	DME	Diesel
Carbon content	mass%	52.2	86
Hydrogen content	mass%	1–3	14
Oxygen content	mass%	34.8	0
Carbon-to-hydrogen ratio	-	0.337	0.516
Liquid density	kg/m^3	667	831
Cetane number	-	>55	40–50
Autoignition temperature	K	508	523
Stoichiometric air/fuel mass ratio	-	9.6	14.6
Normal boiling point	K	248.1	450–643
Enthalpy of vaporization	kJ/kg	467.1	300
Lower heating value	MJ/kg	27.6	42.5
Ignition limits	vol% in air	3.4/18.6	0.6/6.5
Elastic Modulus	N/m^2	6.37×10^8	14.86×10^8
Liquid kinematic viscosity	cSt	<0.1	3
Surface tension (at 298 K)	N/m	0.012	0.027
Vapour pressure (at 298 K)	kPa	530	<10

Catizzone et al., *Molecules* 2018, 23(1), 31

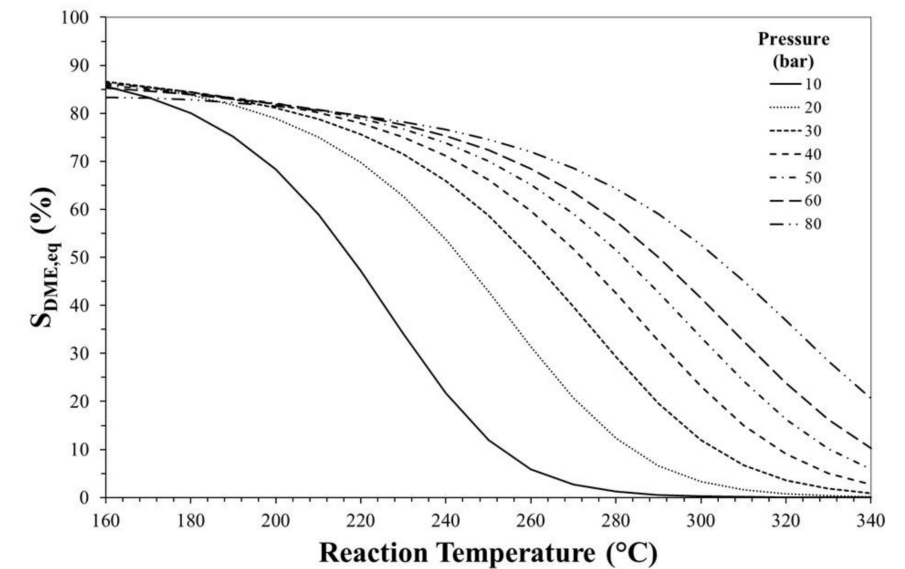
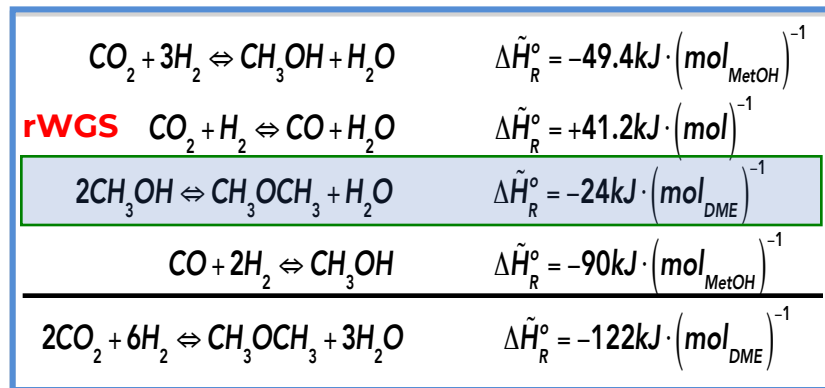


Thermodynamics of CO₂ hydrogenation

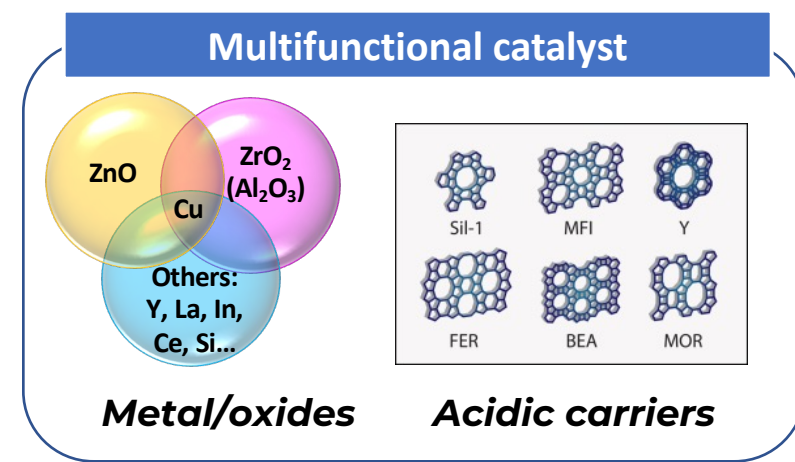
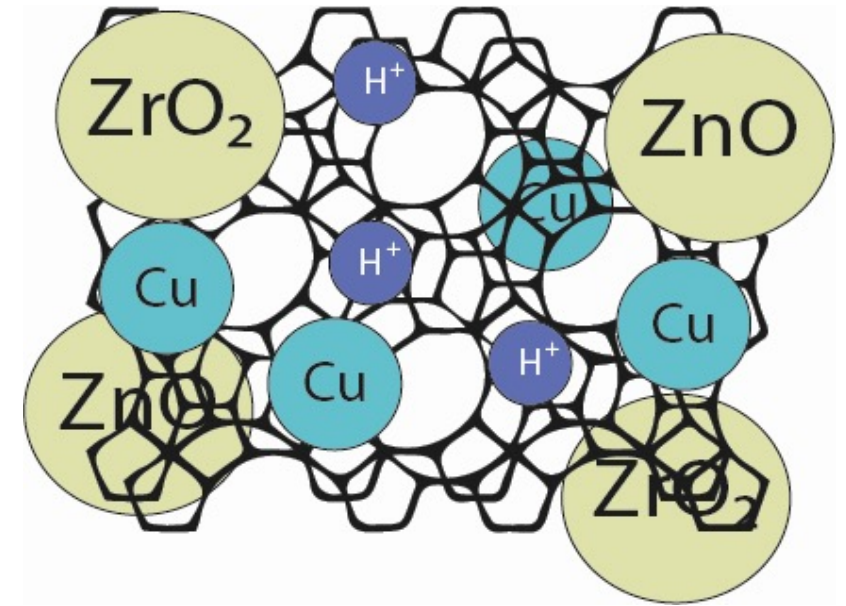
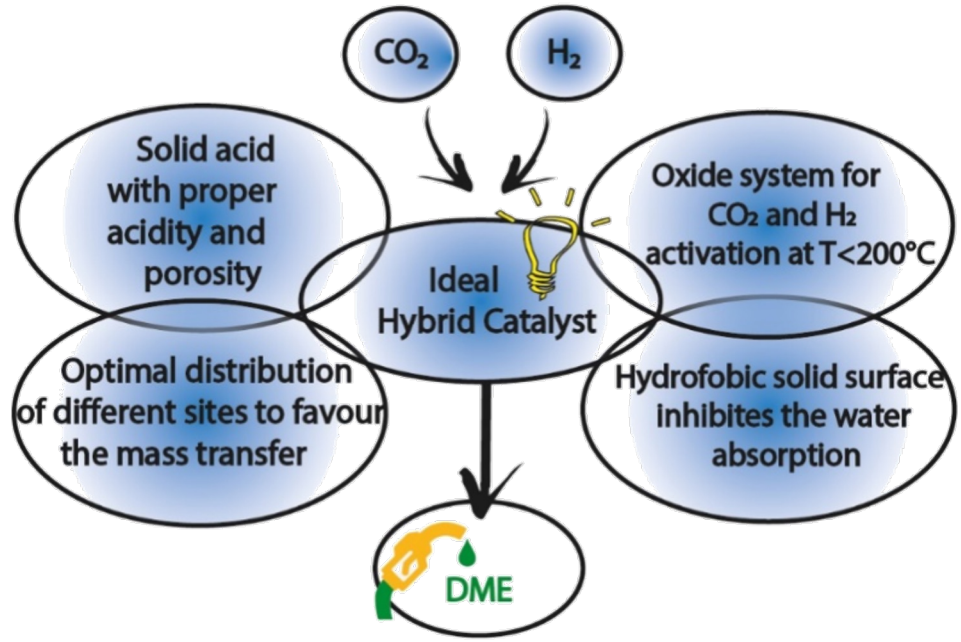
Catizzone et al., *Molecules* 2018, 23(1), 31



Reactions involved



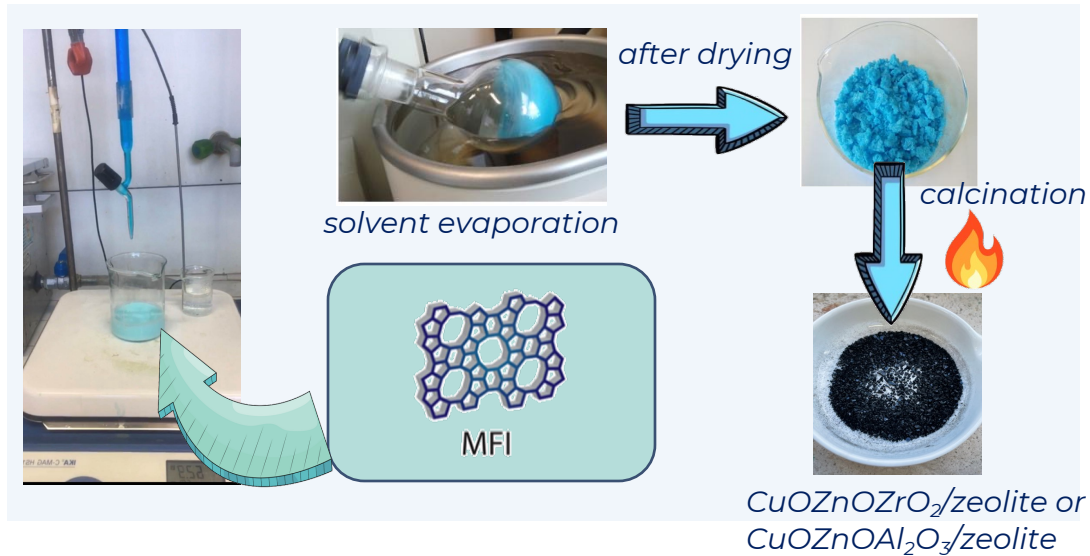
Design and synthesis of hybrid catalyst



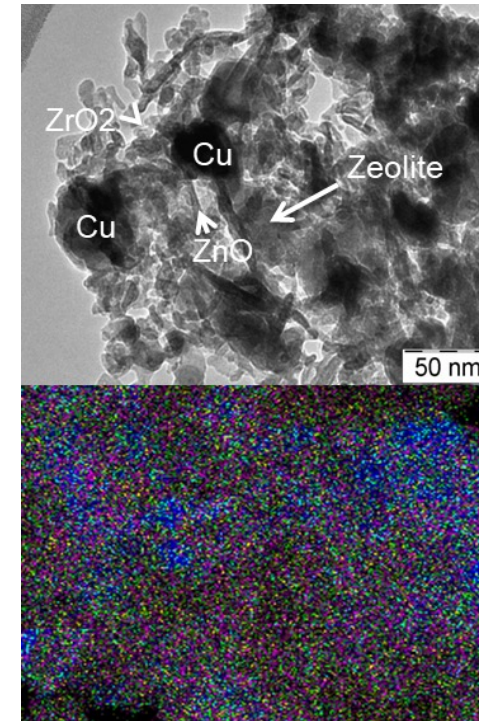
Combination of metal/oxides and acidic functionalities in a single solid system

Design and synthesis of hybrid catalyst

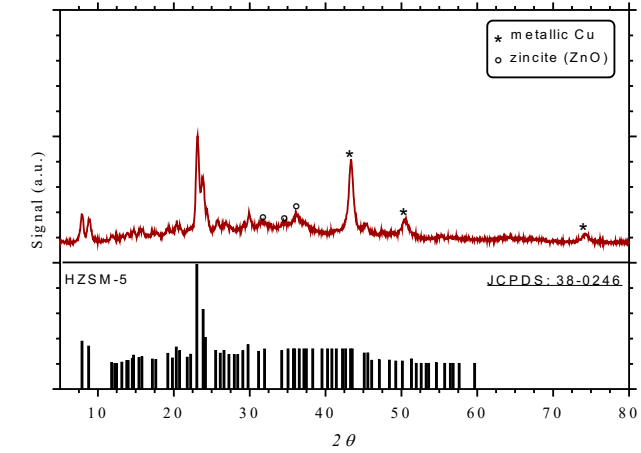
Gel oxalate coprecipitation method



Coprecipitation of metallic precursors (60/30/10 at.%) by oxalic acid in a slurry solution containing the zeolite



EDAX: CuZnZr:SiAl



Good homogeneity of metallic precursors, with long-range distribution of elements per unit of zeolite surface

Printing Strategies for Catalysts : Material Extrusion

a) Direct Ink Writing (DIW)

b) Fused Deposition Modeling (FDM)

c) Selective Laser Melting (SLM)

d) Stereolithography (SLA)

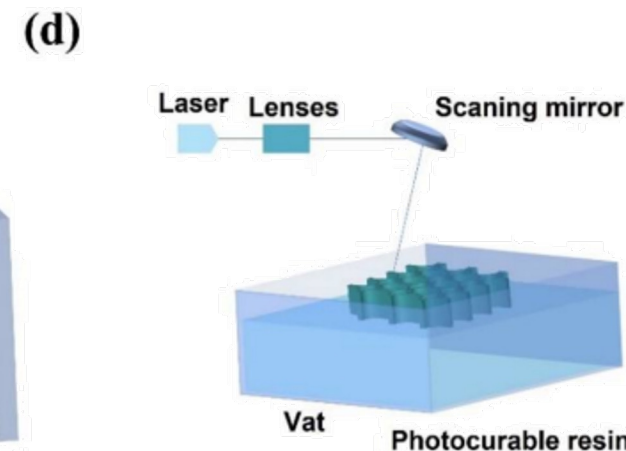
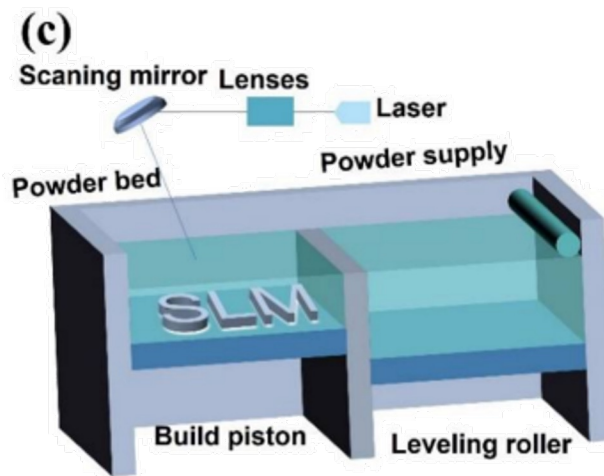
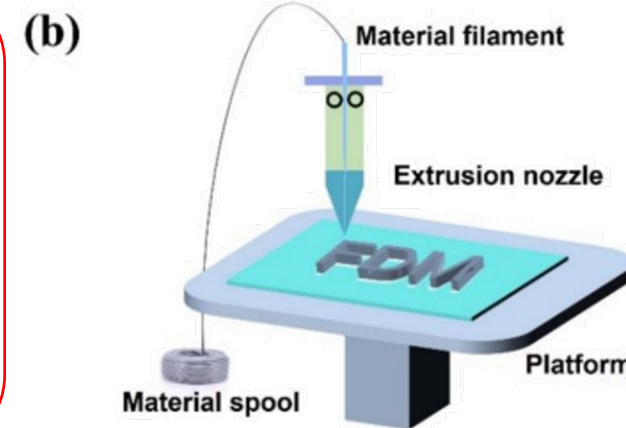
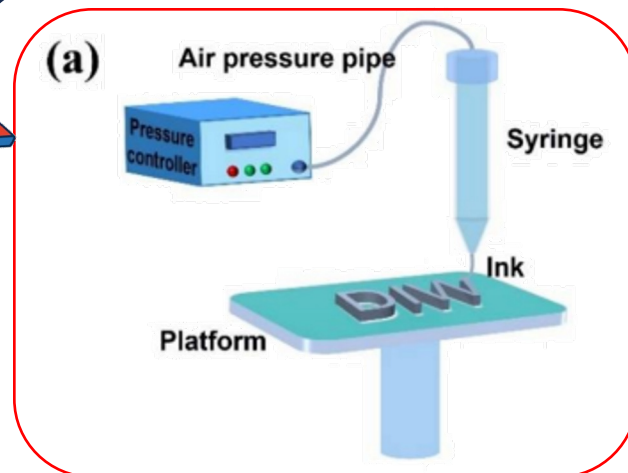


Figure 1. Schematic diagrams for (a) DIW, (b) FDM, (c) SLM and (d) SLA 3D printing strategies.

3D printing technologies for hybrid catalysts

Preparation of catalytic inks

Binders

- Polyethylenimine (PEI)
- hydroxypropylmethyl cellulose (HPMC)
- Methyl cellulose (MC)
- Bentonite



powder of CZA/MFI or CZZ/MFI

mixing
+ water + binder

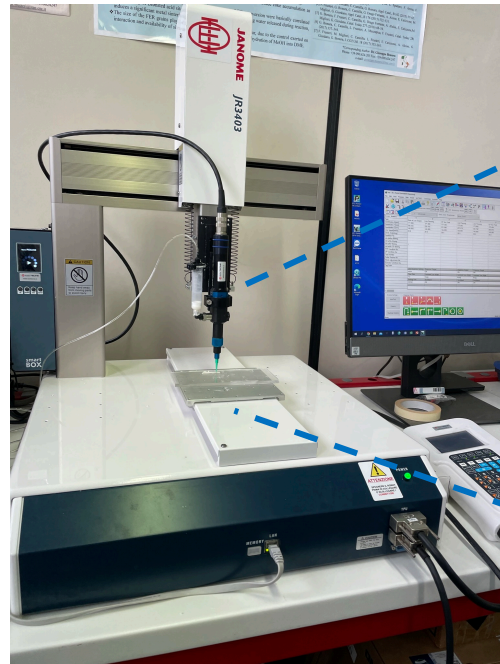
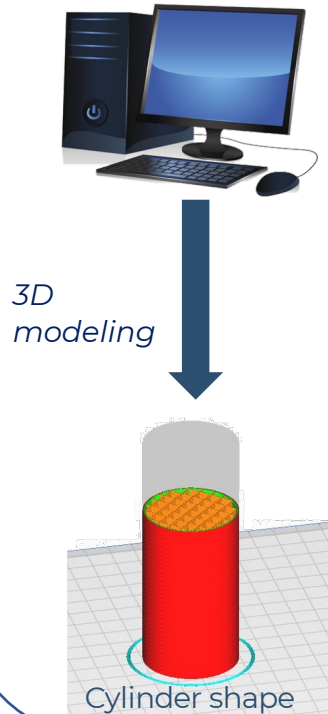


ball mill

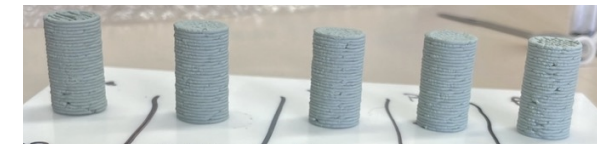


catalytic ink/paste

Robocasting extrusion-based 3D-printing



3D-printing step

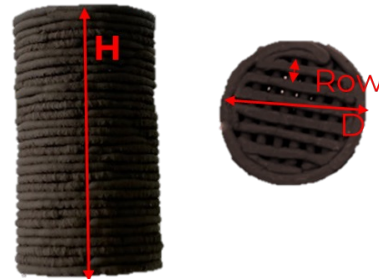
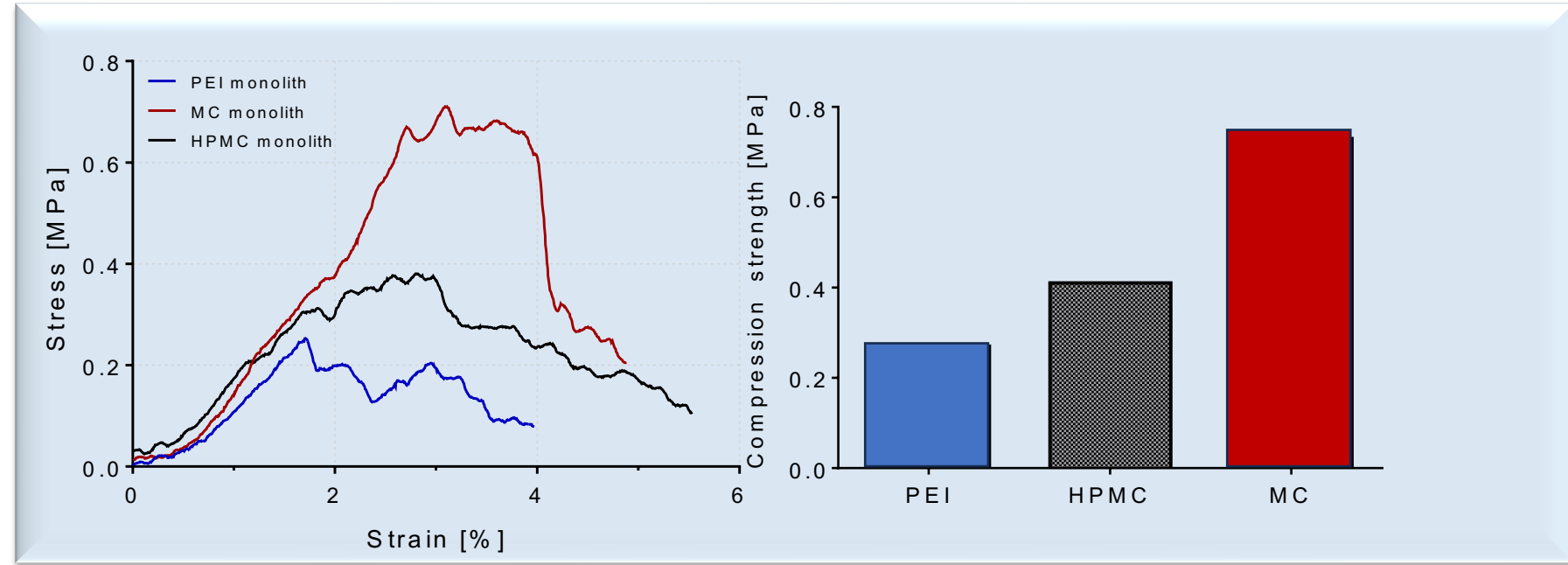


After calcination



3D catalysts

Mechanical strength of 3D monolith



Young's modulus

Sample	E (MPa)	σ_{\max} (MPa)
CZA-Z PEI	0.125 ± 0.002	0.25
CZA-Z HPMC	0.169 ± 0.002	0.31
CZA-Z MC	0.201 ± 0.001	0.67

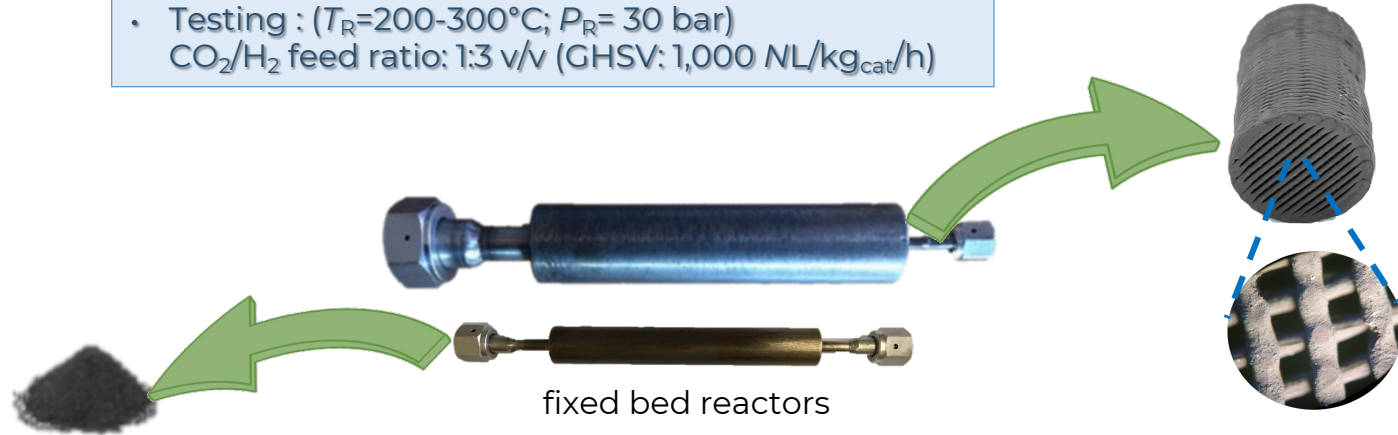
Compression testing machine

Catalytic Testing

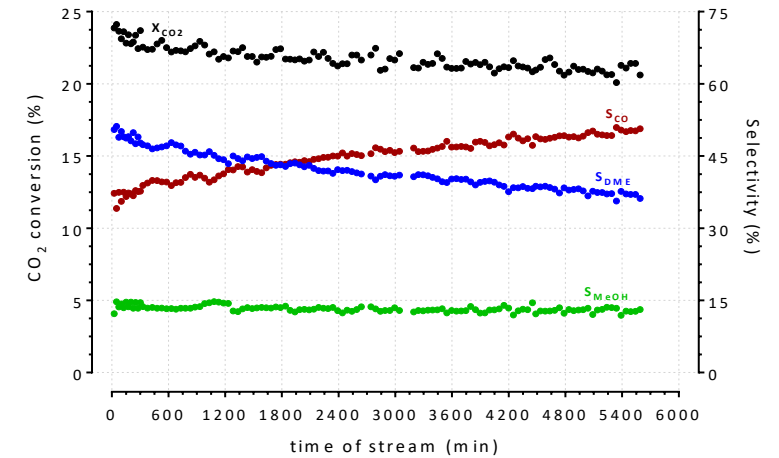
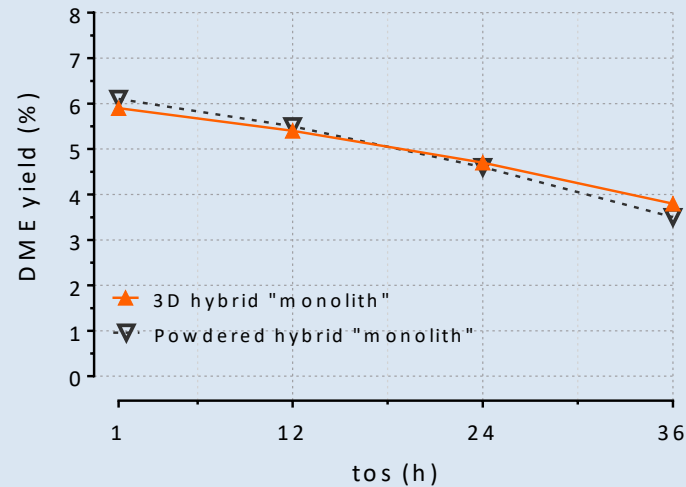
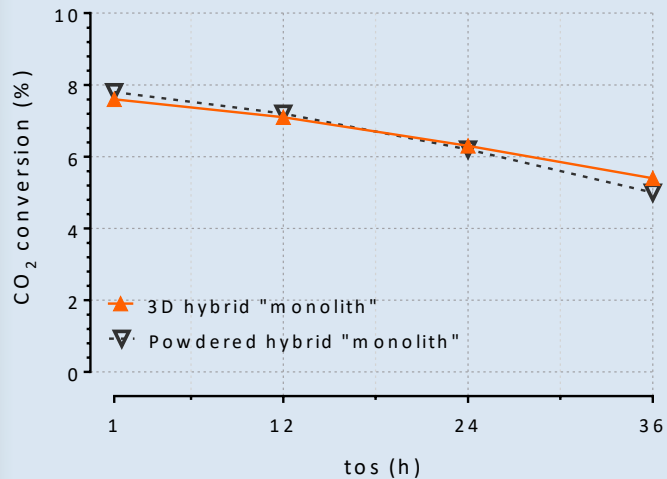
CO₂ Hydrogenation plant



- Reduction *in situ* at 300°C (1 h)
- Testing : ($T_R=200-300^\circ\text{C}$; $P_R= 30 \text{ bar}$)
CO₂/H₂ feed ratio: 1:3 v/v (GHSV: 1,000 NL/kg_{cat}/h)



220 °C @ 30 bar



Stability test @ 260 °C and 30 bar on CZA/MFI

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Conclusions

- In line with the current policies on CCU, the development of a catalytic process for the direct hydrogenation of CO₂ to DME over hybrid systems is feasible.
- Hybrid catalysis holds the potential to integrate equilibrium-limited cascade reactions in one single reactor, so to deliver new process chains at higher conversion rate and productivity than conventional multi-step processes
- Once found the proper combination among ink-paste composition, 3D model and annealing treatments, the robocasting technique shows all its effectiveness, offering an alternative, cost effective and facile approach to fabricate structured catalysts
- The tunability of structural, chemical and morphological properties was seen to comprehensively mirror the features of conventional powdered catalysts used in CO₂ utilization technologies.

Open issues

- Operation at lower temperature (< 200 °C) for high selectivity to DME
- Need for novel active phases alternative to Cu
- Optimization of 3D design (number of layers, thickness of layers, ...)
- Reactor design (multi-tubular configurations, recycle set-up, ...)



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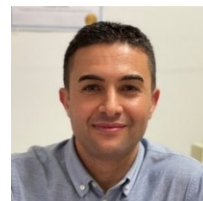
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