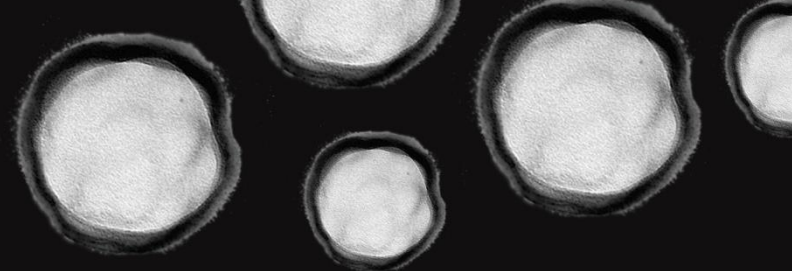
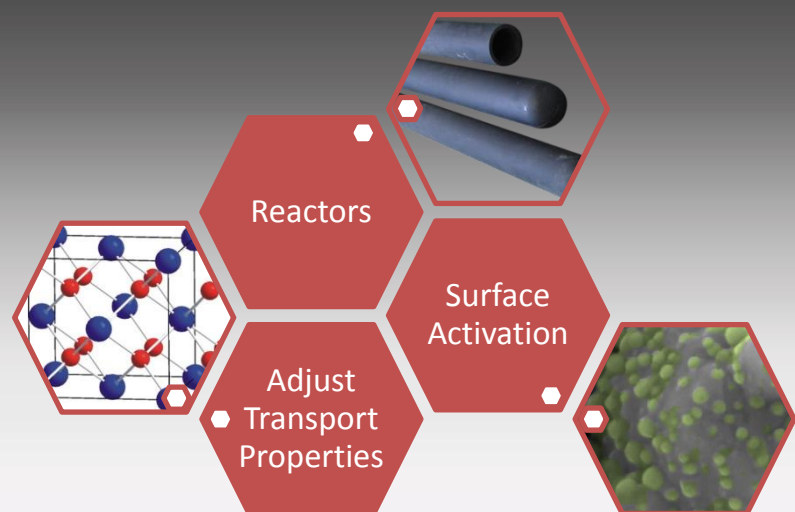




INSTITUTO DE
TECNOLOGÍA
QUÍMICA



Advanced proton-transport materials for application in membranes and fuel cells



Jose M. Serra

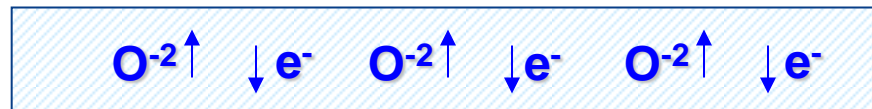


UNIVERSITAT
POLITÈCNICA
DE VALÈNCIA

Ion-Conducting Materials? Ion-Transport Membranes?

- Ion Conducting Oxides are (crystalline) mixed oxides than can transport oxide-ions or protons through their lattice
- Ion conduction is typically activated in 400-1000°C
- Ideally, we can distinguish between:

→ Oxygen Ion Conductors: Pure Ionic / Mixed Ionic-Electronic (OTM)

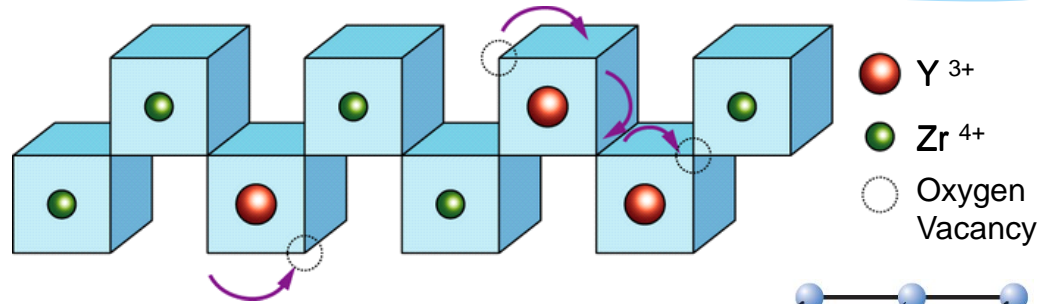


→ Proton Conductors: Pure Protonic/ Mixed Protonic-Electronic (HTM)

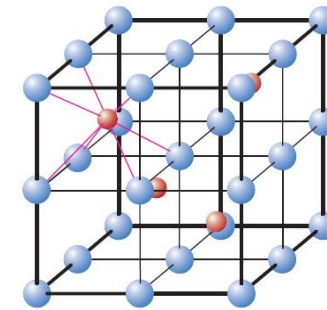
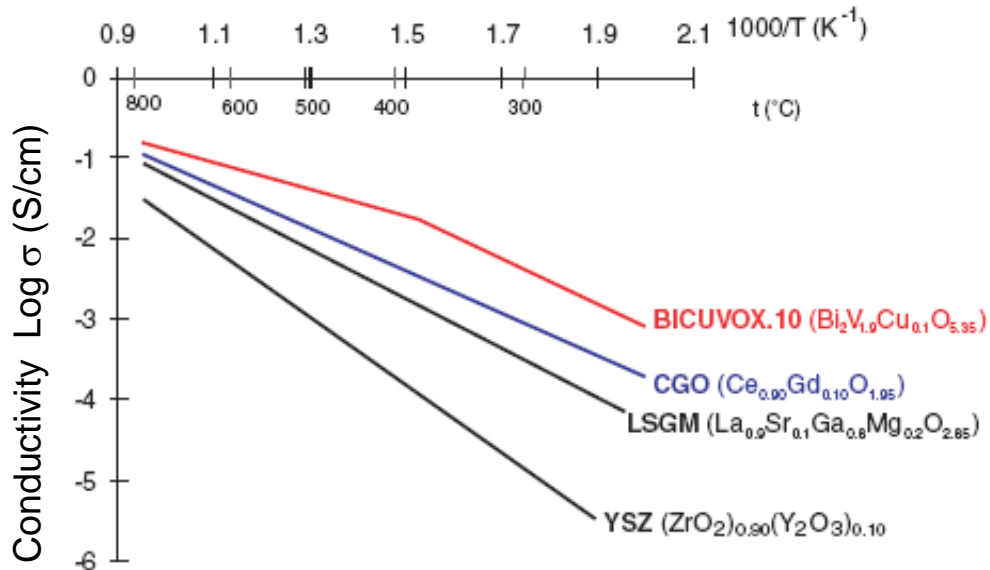


Oxide-Ion Conduction

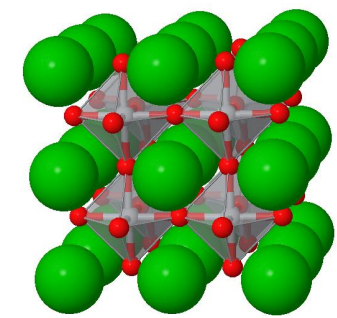
Oxygen Diffusion
in Fluorite Structure
through oxygen Vacancies



State-of-the-Art Oxygen-Ion Electrolytes



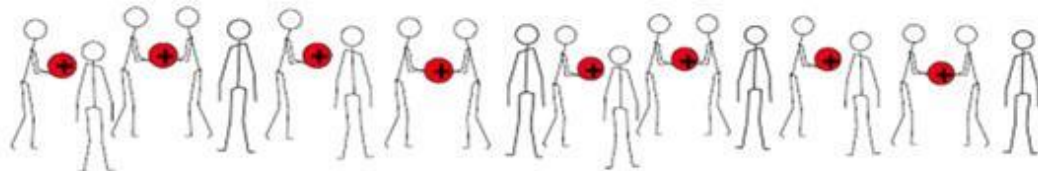
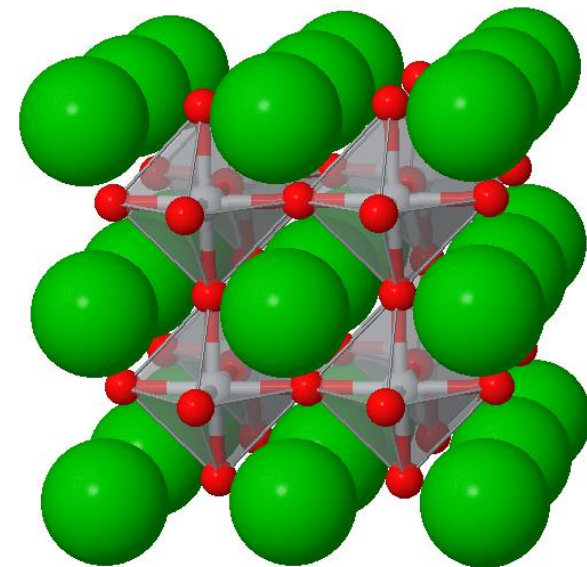
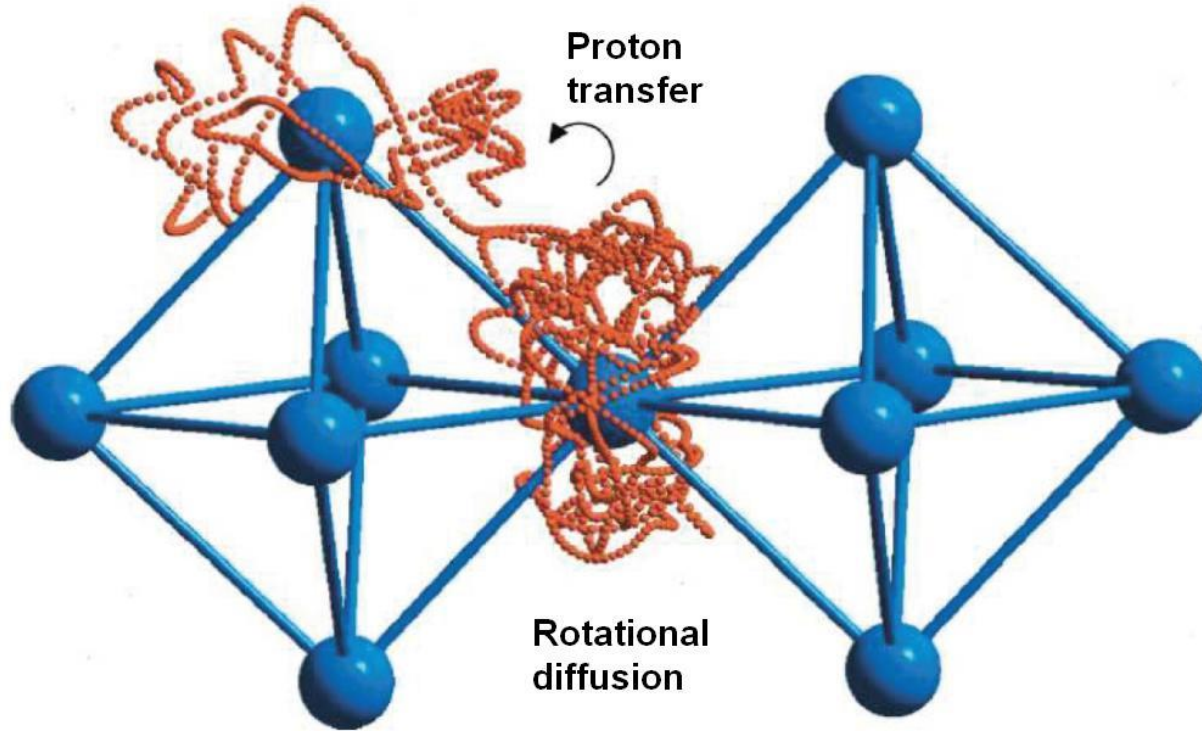
Fluorite MO_{2-δ}



Perovskite ABO_{3-δ}



Proton Conductors: Incorporation in the structure



Oxide Proton Conductors

Cubic Perovskites

→ BaZrO_3 doped

→ BaCeO_3 - SrCeO_3 doped

Rare Earth Oxides Re_2O_3

LaPO_4

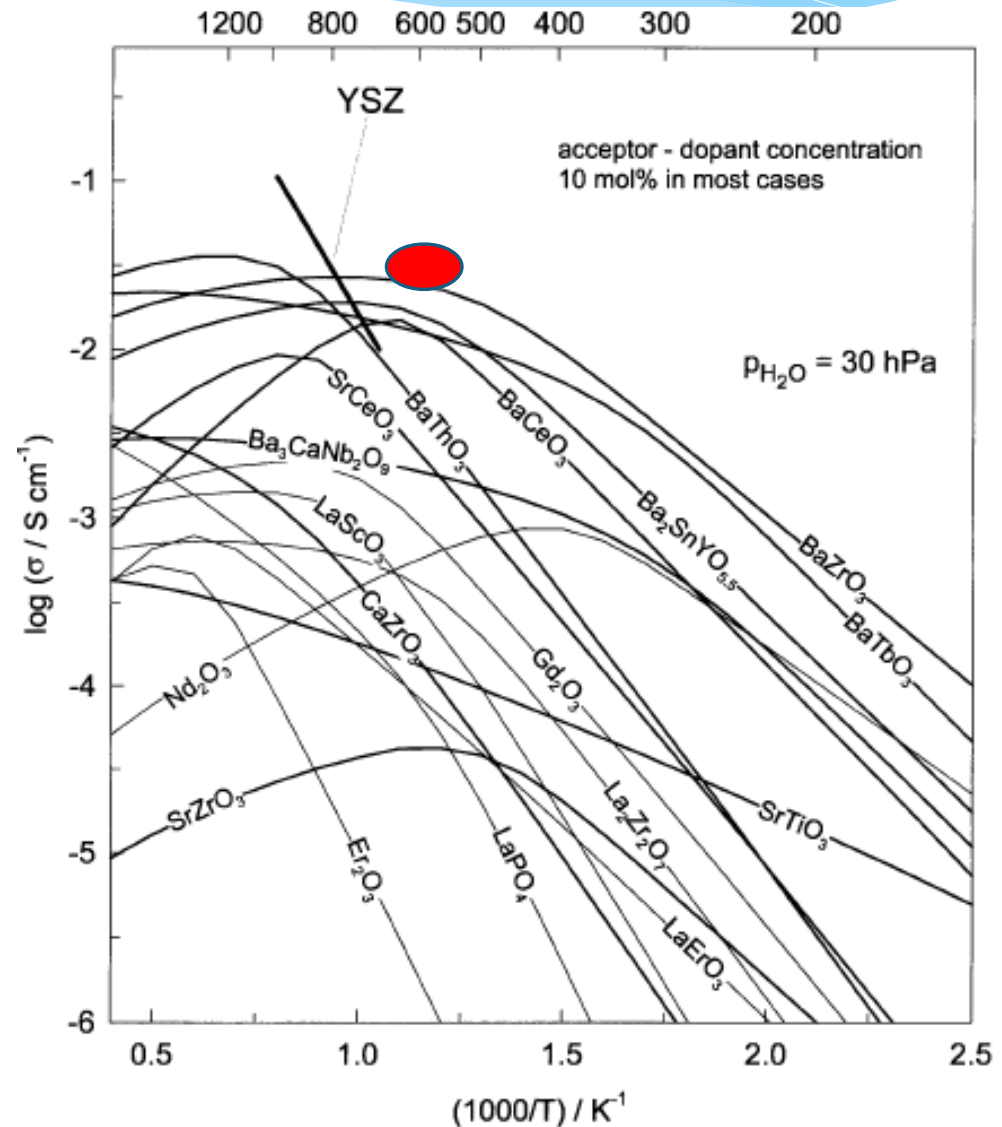
LnNbO_4

$\text{Ln}_6\text{WO}_{12}$

Proton conductivity of various oxides

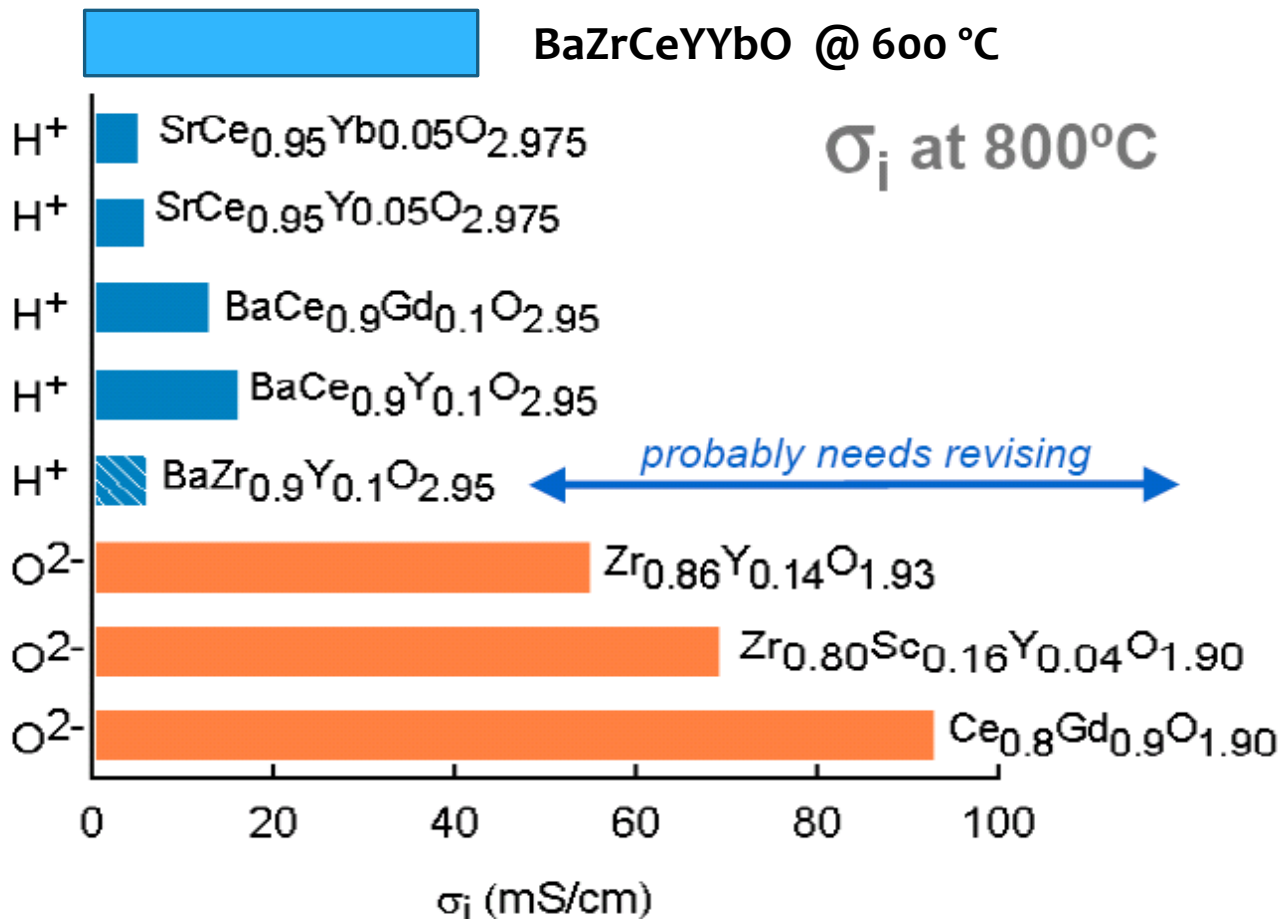
as **calculated** from data on proton concentrations and mobilities

Norby and Larring, 1999



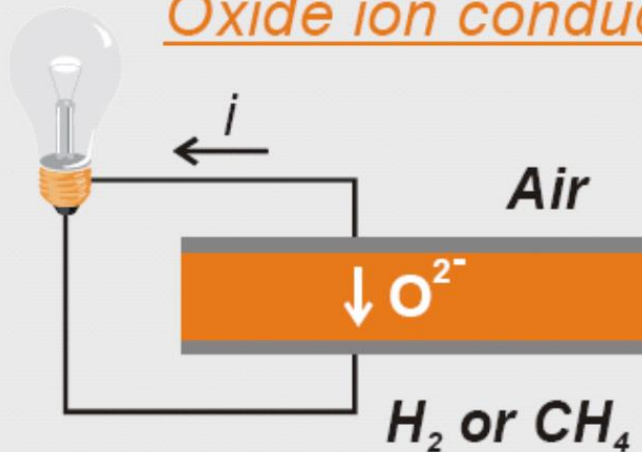
Ion Conduction H^+ vs O^{2-}

Overview of Different Solid Electrolytes

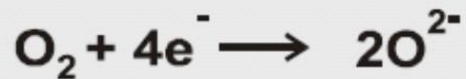


Fuel Cells -Electrode Reactions H^+ vs O^{2-}

Oxide ion conductor



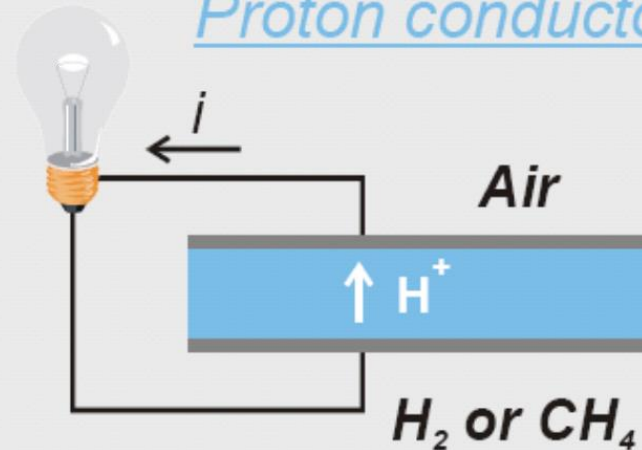
At air electrode:



At fuel electrode:



Proton conductor



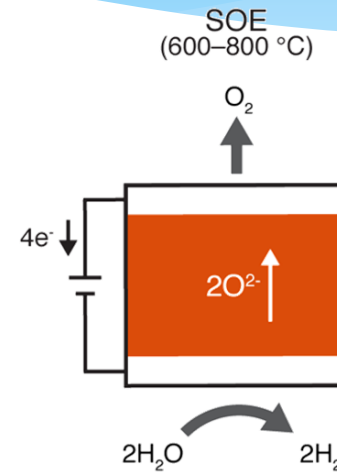
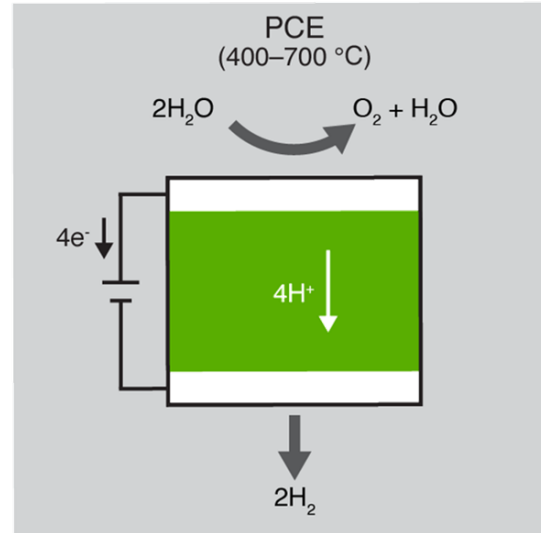
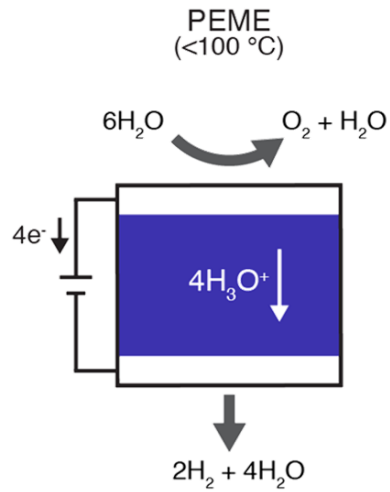
At air electrode:



At fuel electrode:



Applications - Electrolysis

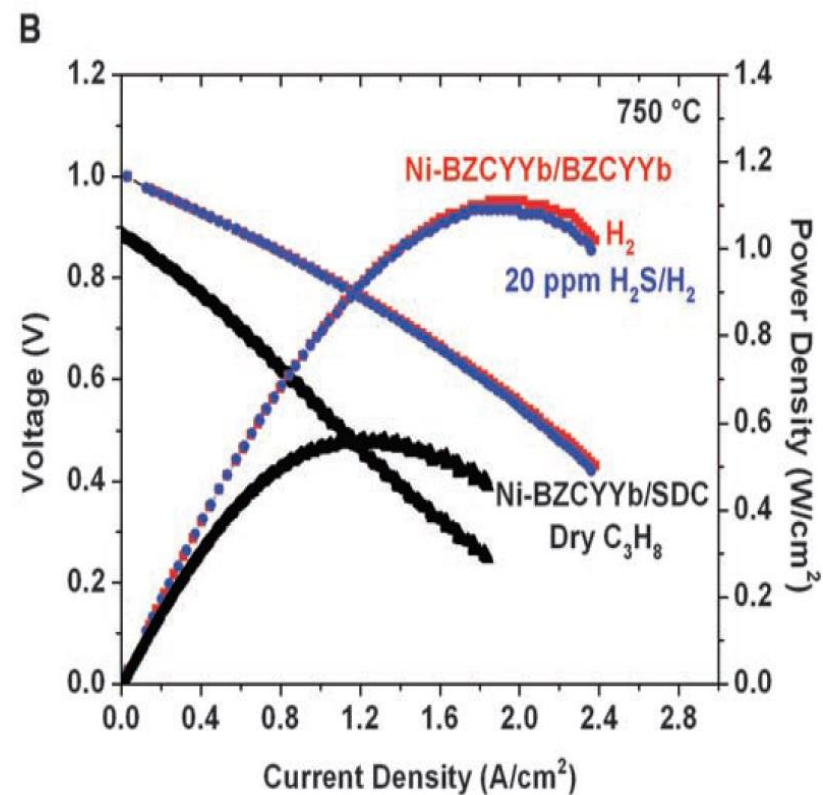
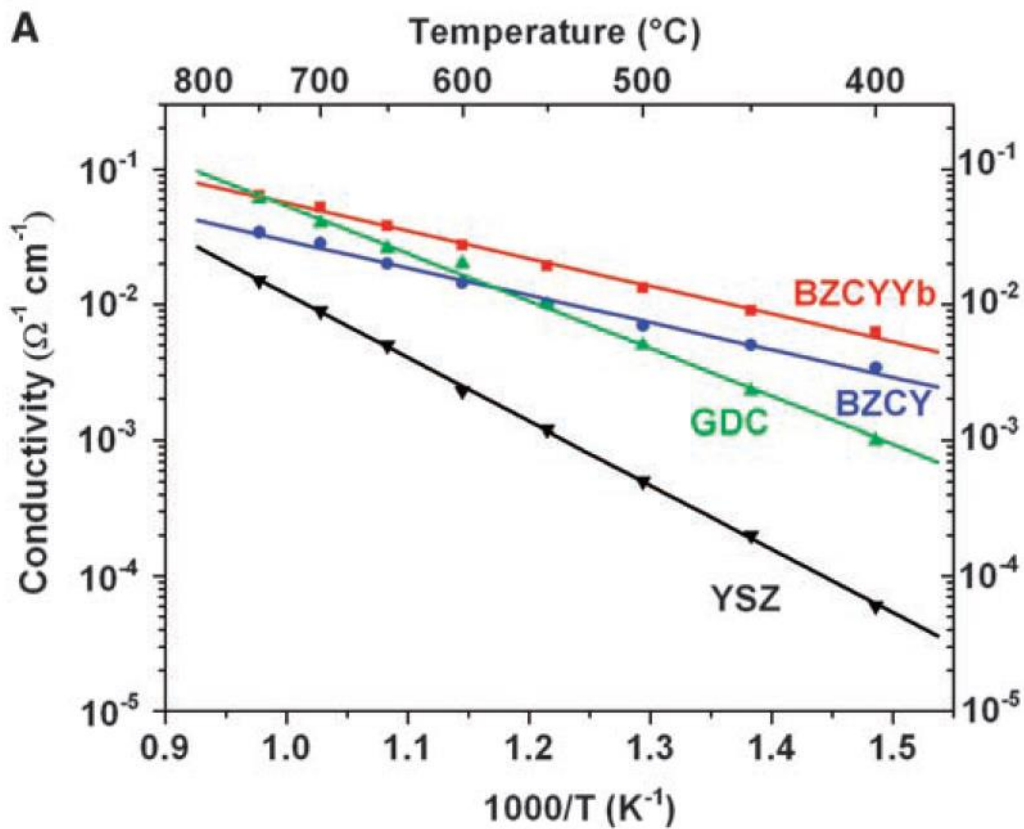


FUEL CELLS AND HYDROGEN
JOINT UNDERTAKING



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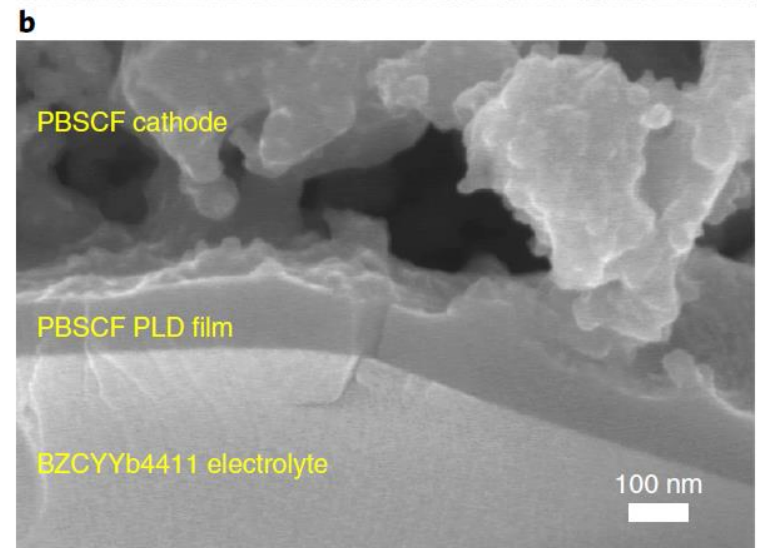
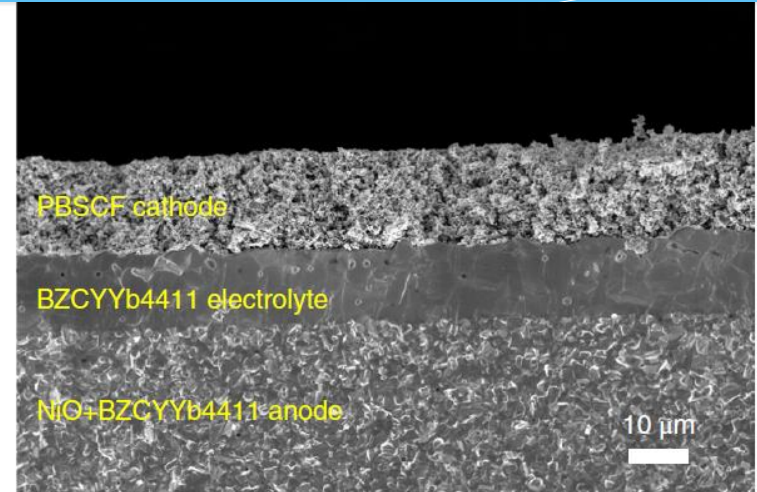
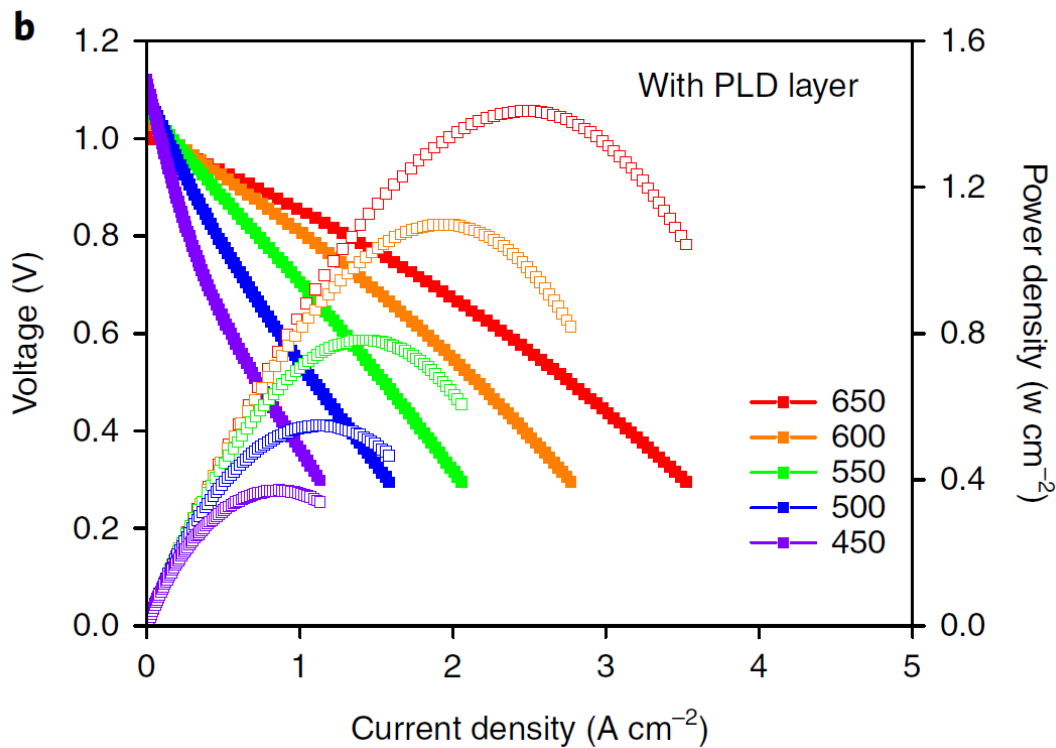
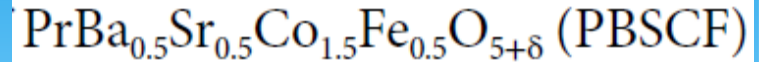
New Proton Conductors - PCFC



M. Liu et al, *Science* 326 (2009) p. 126

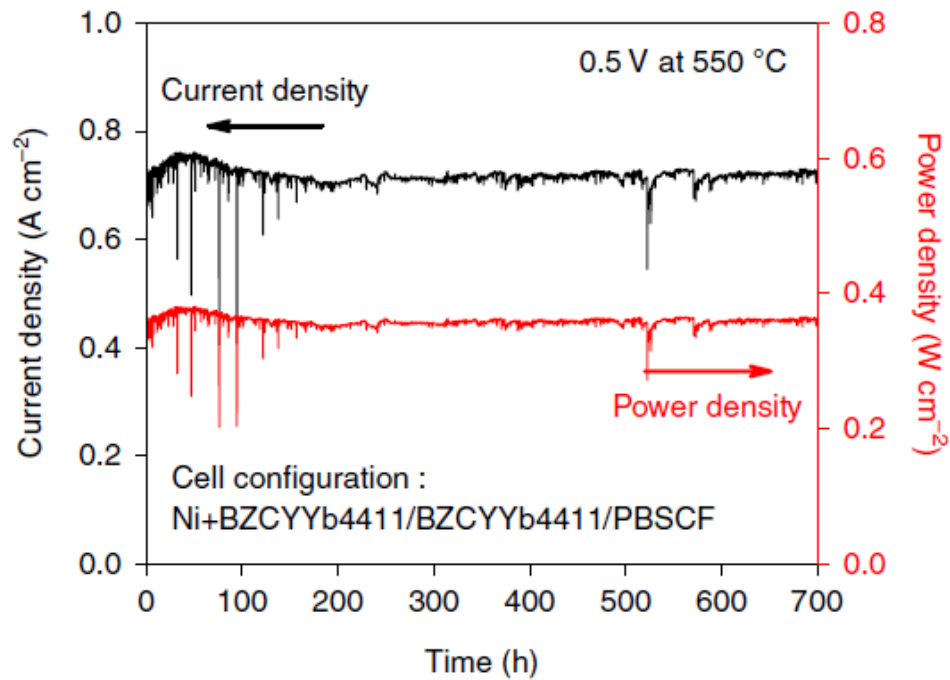


New Proton Conductors



S. M. Haile et al, **Nature Energy** (2018)

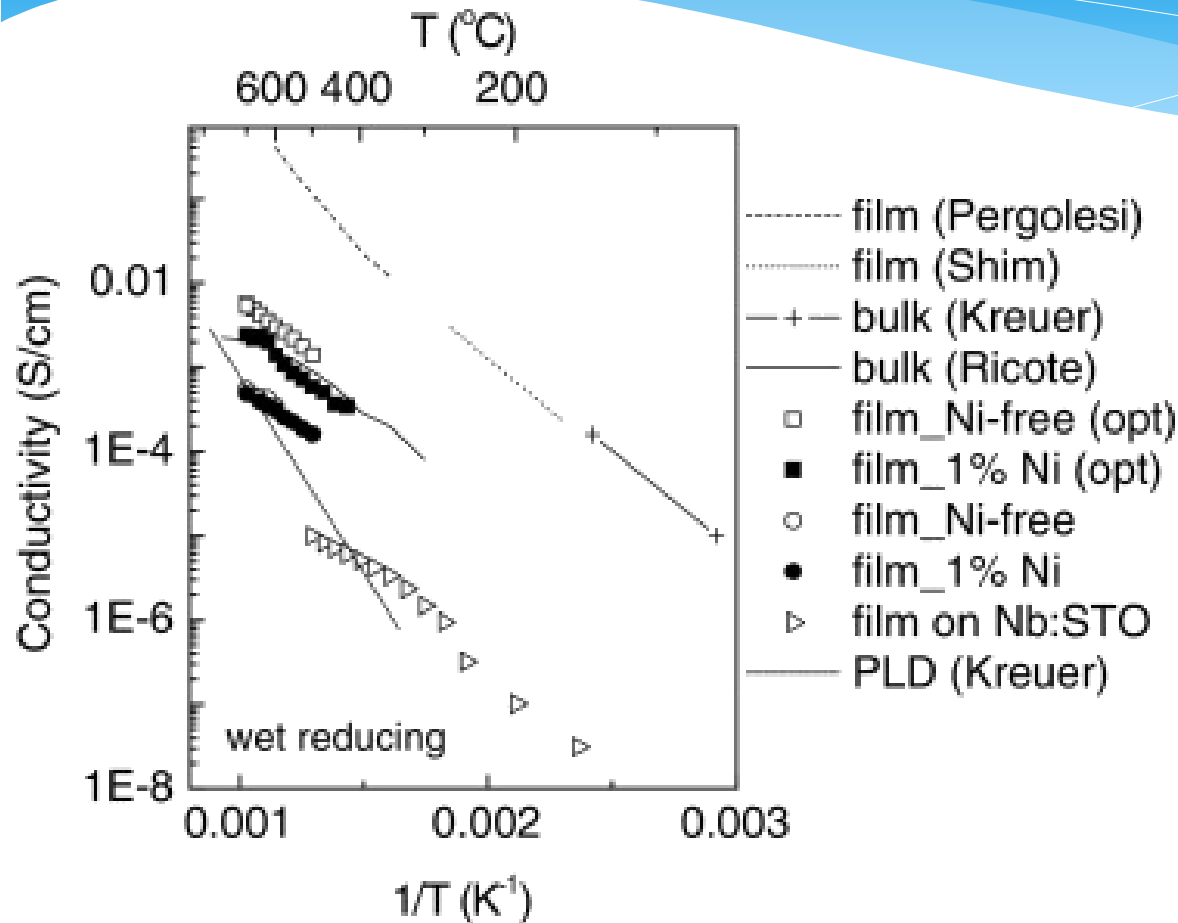
New Proton Conductors



S. M. Haile et al, *Nature Energy* (2018)



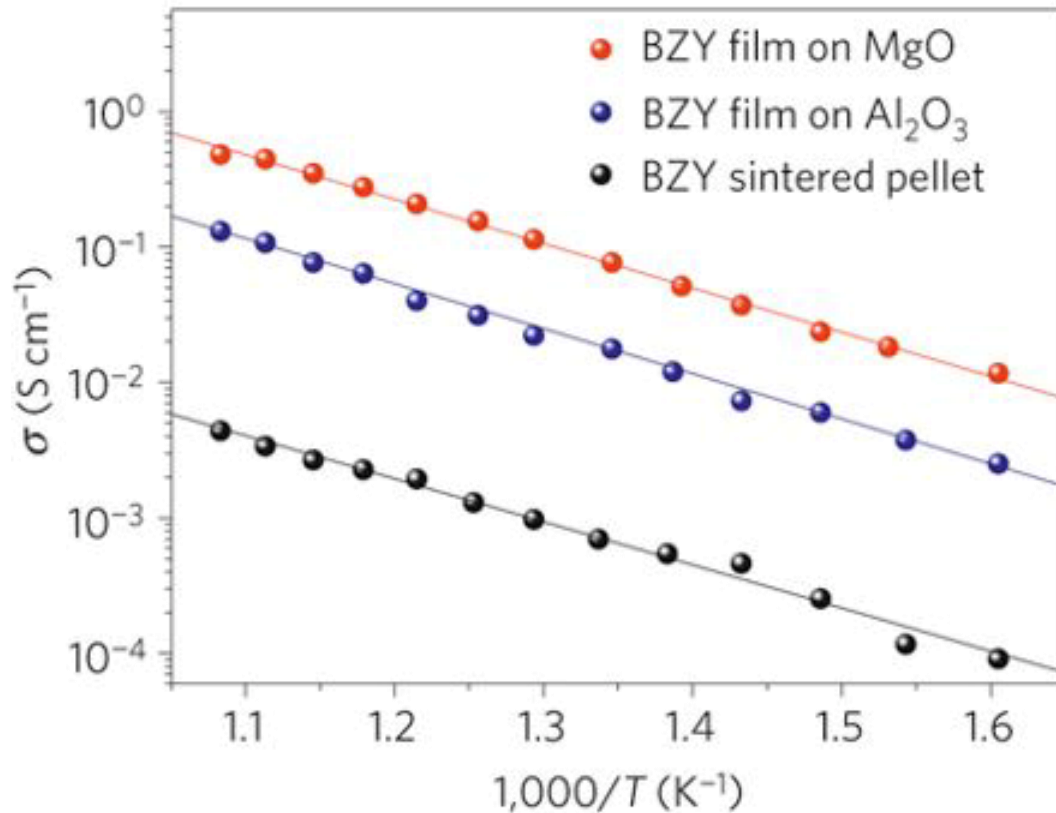
Proton Conductors – Thin-Films



Y-Doped Barium Zirconate (BZY)

- Advantages for SOFC. Decrease of electrode thickness :
 - Enhancement of protonic conductivity
 - Decrease of blocking effects due to resistive grain boundaries

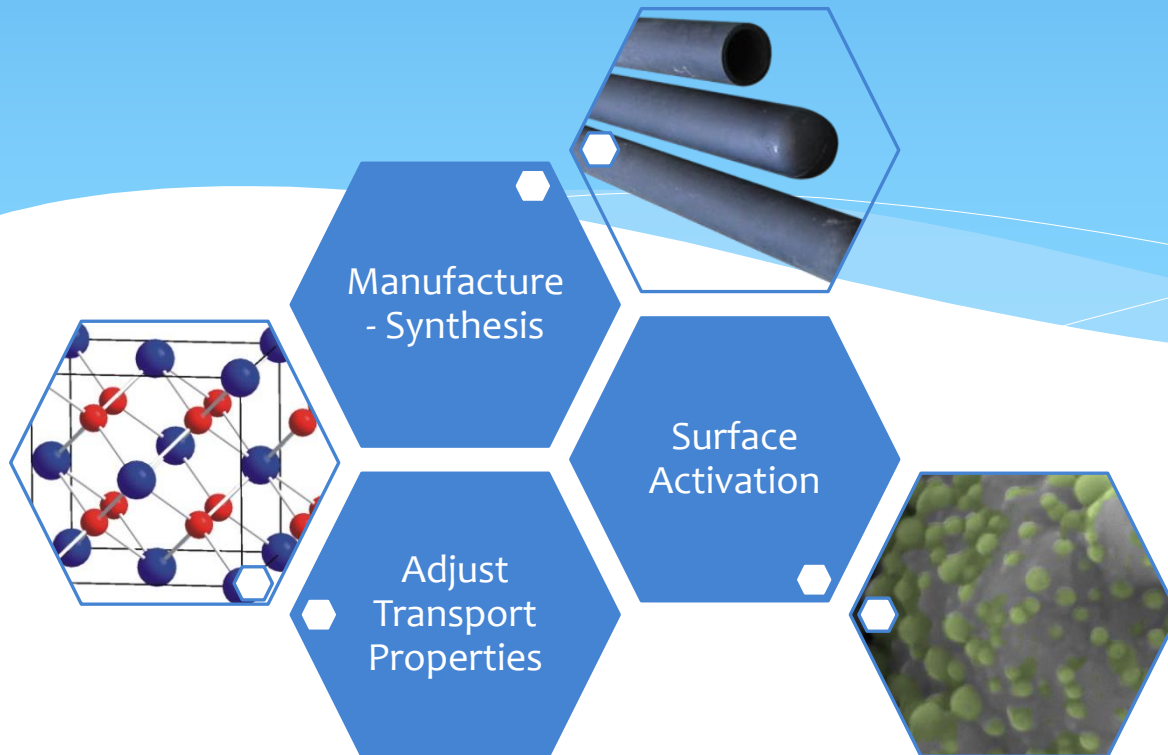
Proton Conductors – Thin-Films



D. Pergolesi, E. Traversa et. al., **Nature Materials** 9 (2010), 846-852



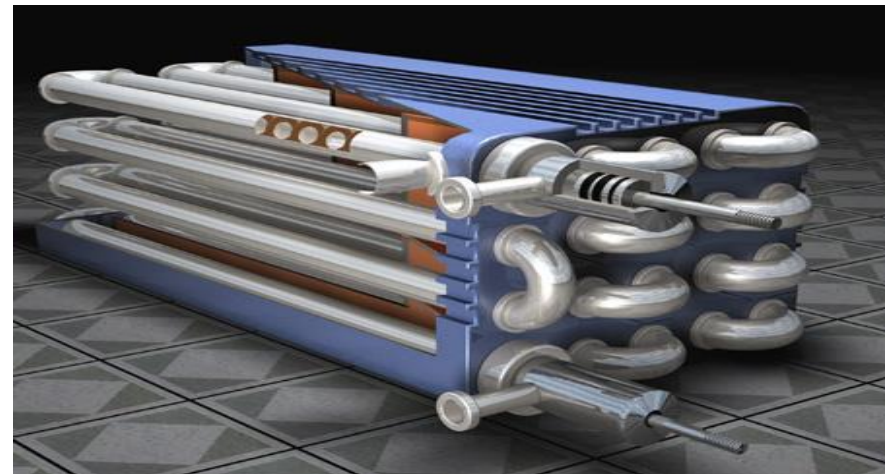
Process Intensification Protonic Membrane Reactors



Process Intensification

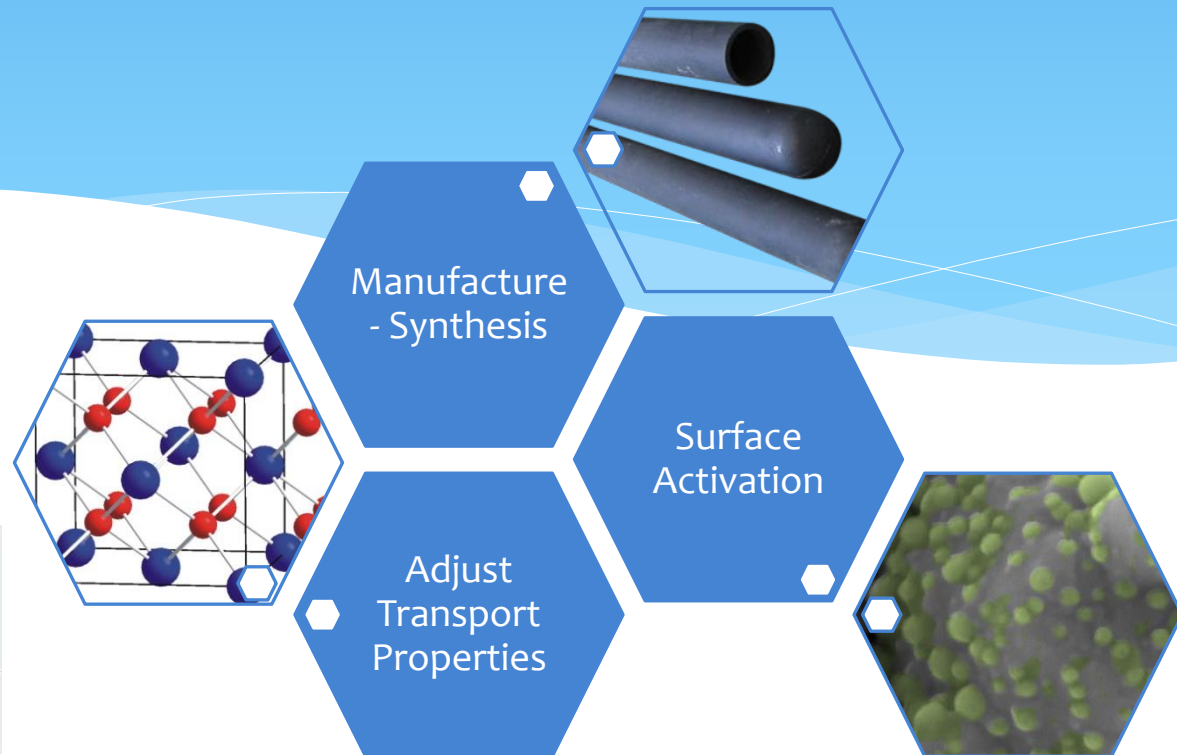
Catalytic Membrane Reactors

- **Smaller Equipment & Plant**
- **Safer Processes**
- **High Selectivity & Product Purity**
- **Heat Management**
- **Major Cost Saving (Capex and Opex)**



Engineering future ion-transport membranes for gas separations in energy and chemistry applications

Direct Conversion of Methane to Aromatics in a co-ionic CMR



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COORSTEK

MEMBRANE SCIENCES



Ceramic Membrane Reactors – Intensified Processes

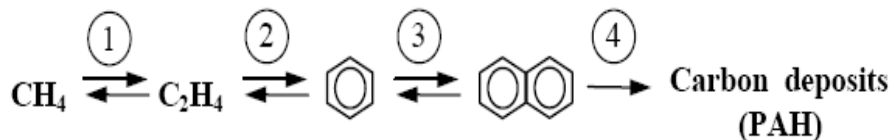
Gas-to-Liquids:

Non-Oxidative Methane Dehydro-Aromatization (MDA)



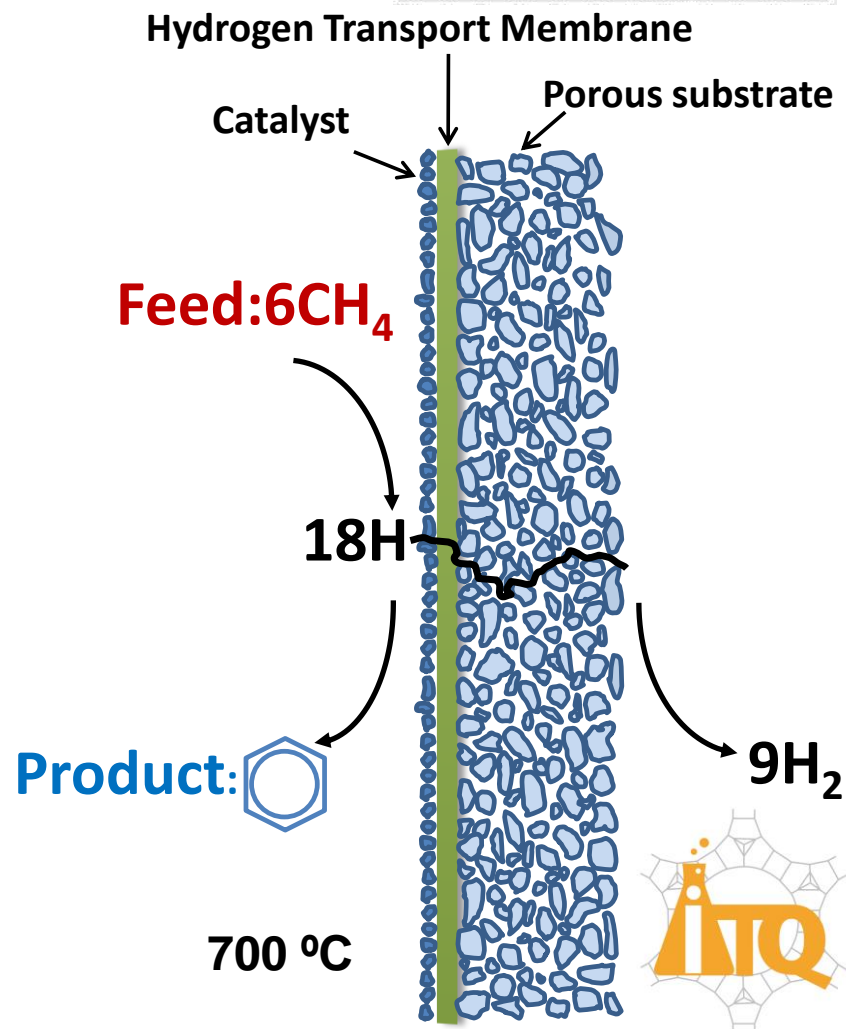
In-situ H₂ removal using ceramic membranes

- **Equilibrium shift**
- Surface Kinetic Improvement

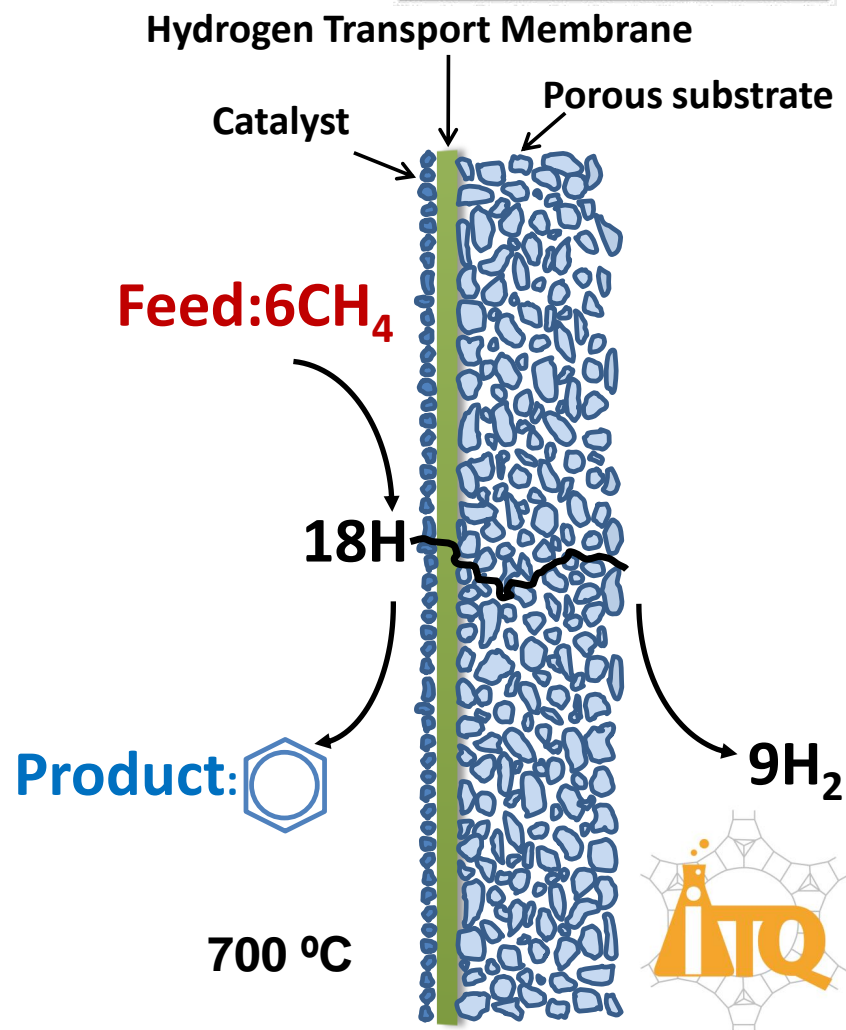
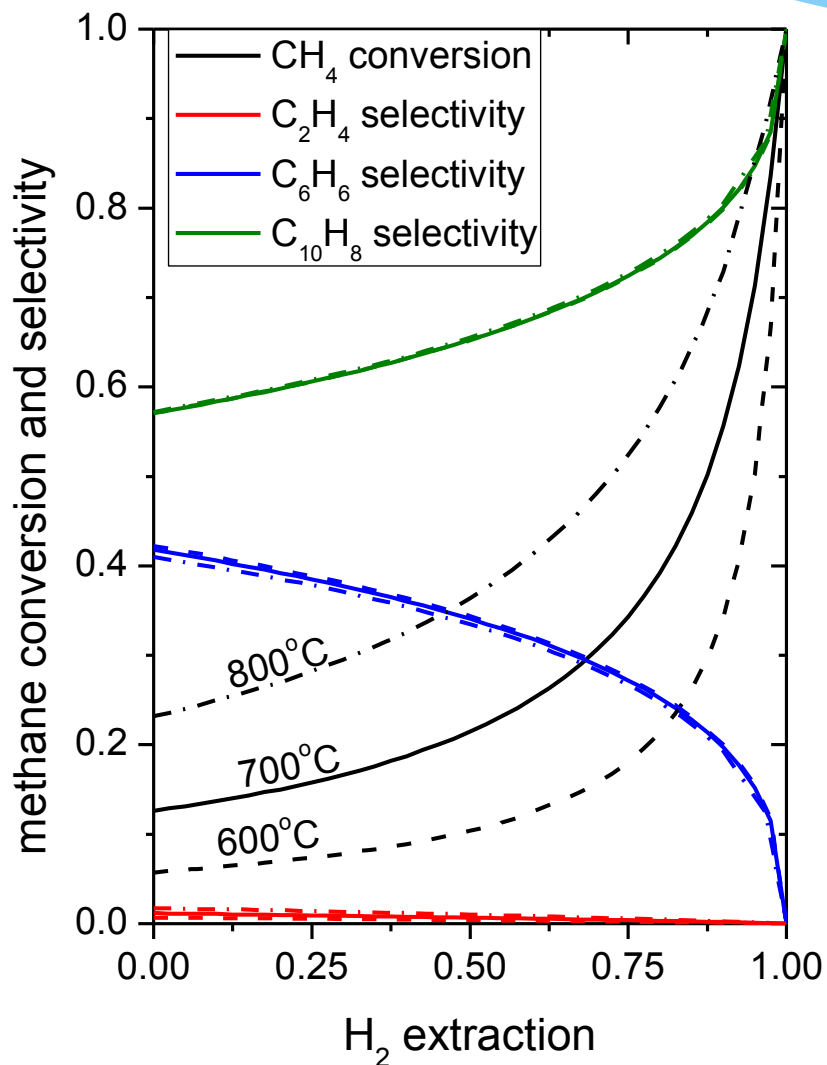


Bifunctional Catalyst for CH₄ conversion:

- CH₄ coupling to produce C₂
- Aromatization to produce Benzene
- **Prevent coking**



Ceramic Membrane Reactors – Intensified Processes



Ceramic Membrane Reactors – Intensified Processes

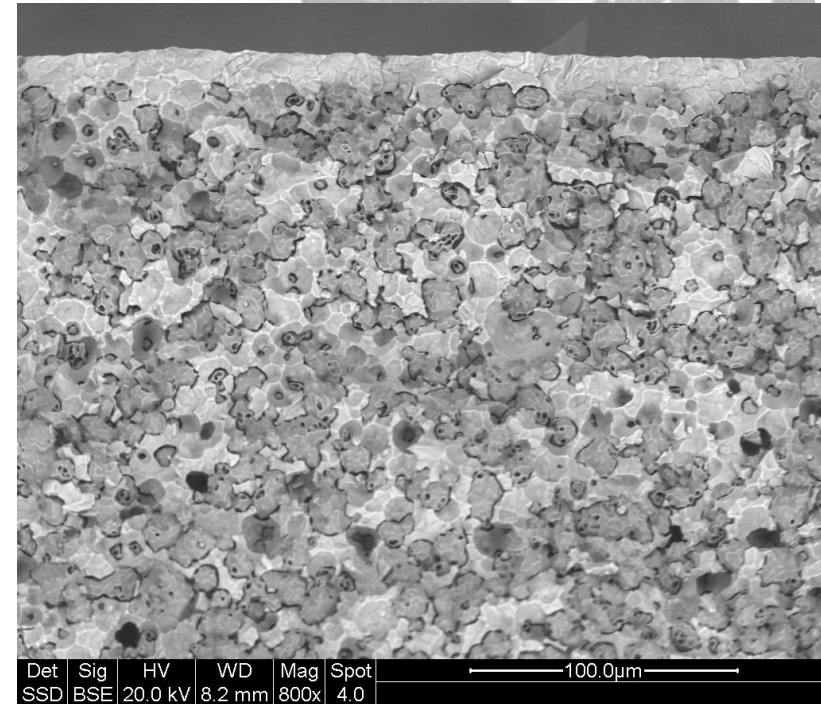
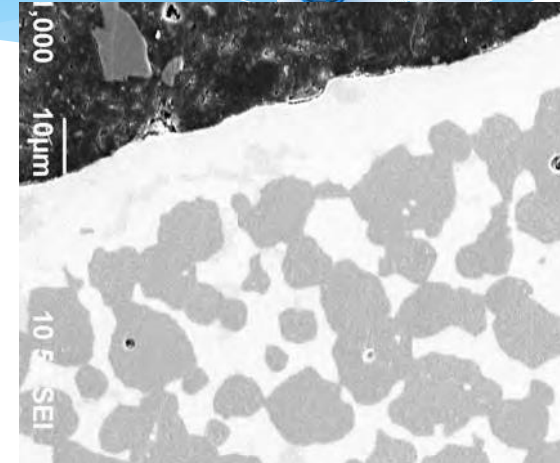


**Gas-to-Liquids:
Non-Oxidative Methane Dehydro-Aromatization (MDA)**

Hydrogen Removal (700 °C): H₂ Pumping

MANUFACTURE:

- Slip-cast/extrude BZCY-NiO composite
- Spray/dip on BZCY electrolyte precursor
- Co-sintering
- Sufficient porosity upon NiO reduction
- Size: 10 mmØ, 1 mm wall, 20 µm BZCY, 30 cm
- Development of CH₄-side electrodes

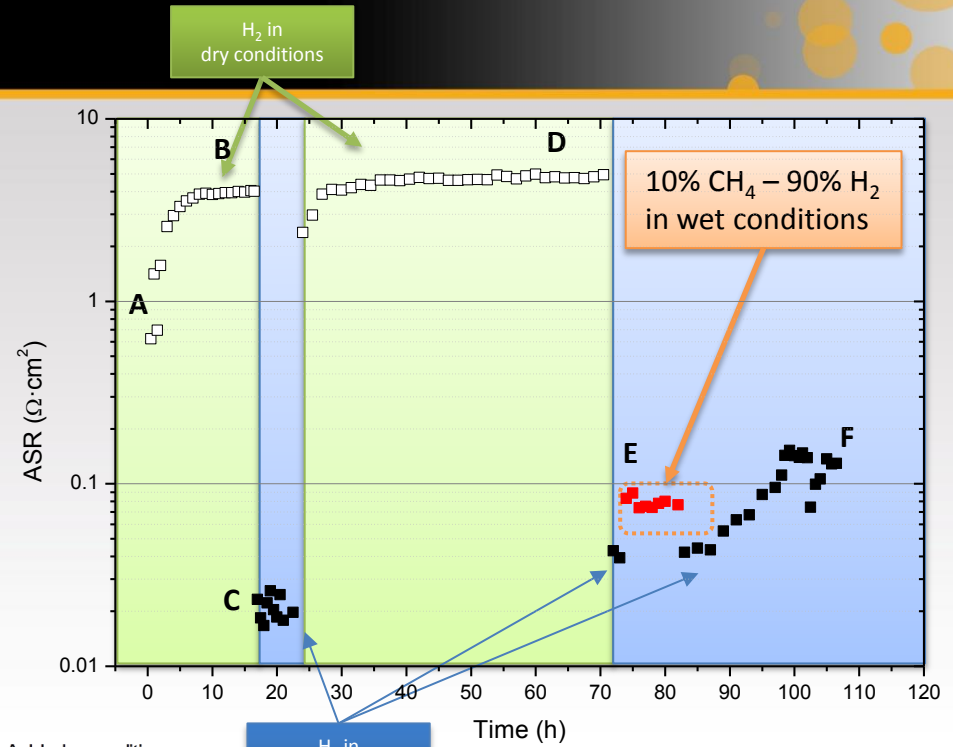
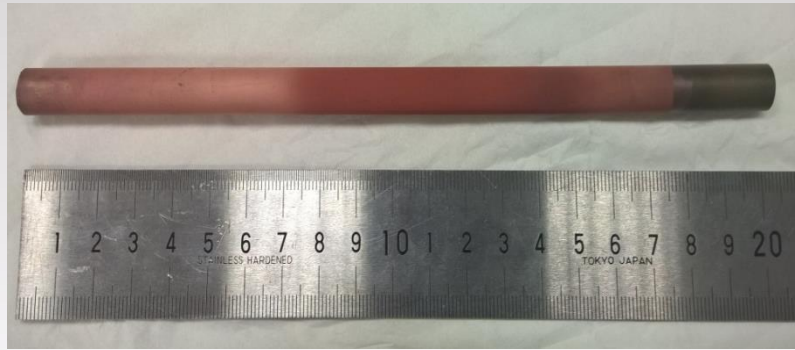


Det	Sig	HV	WD	Mag	Spot
SSD	BSE	20.0 kV	8.2 mm	800x	4.0

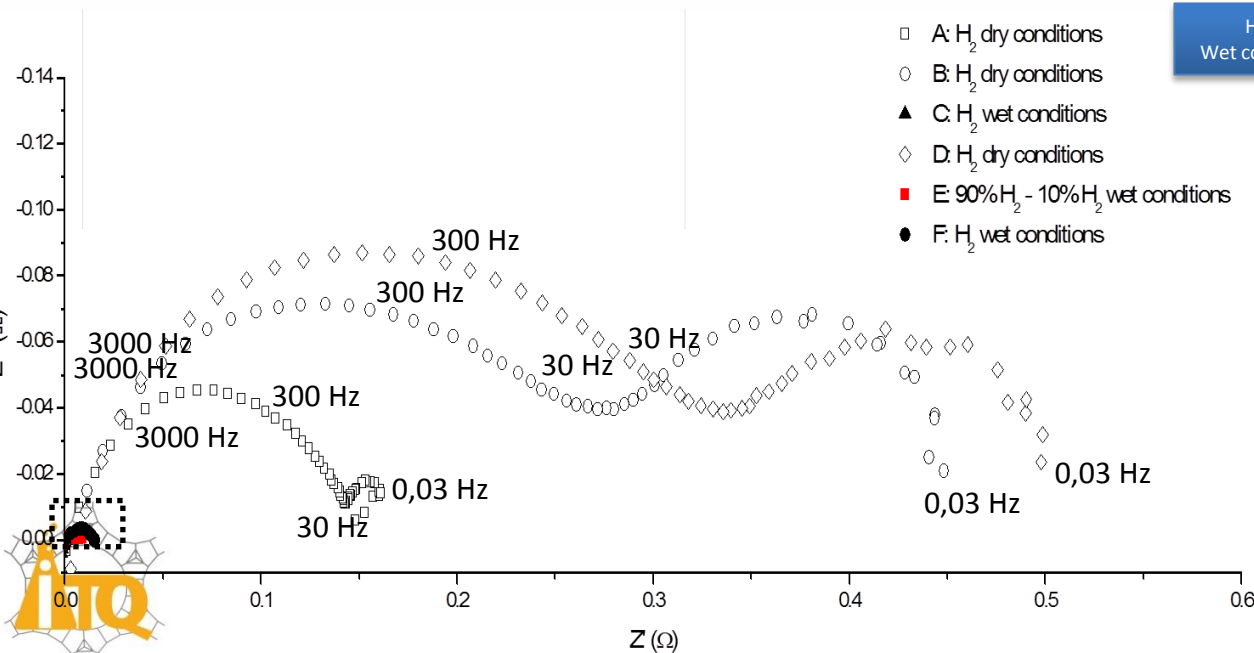
100.0µm

SPUTTERING

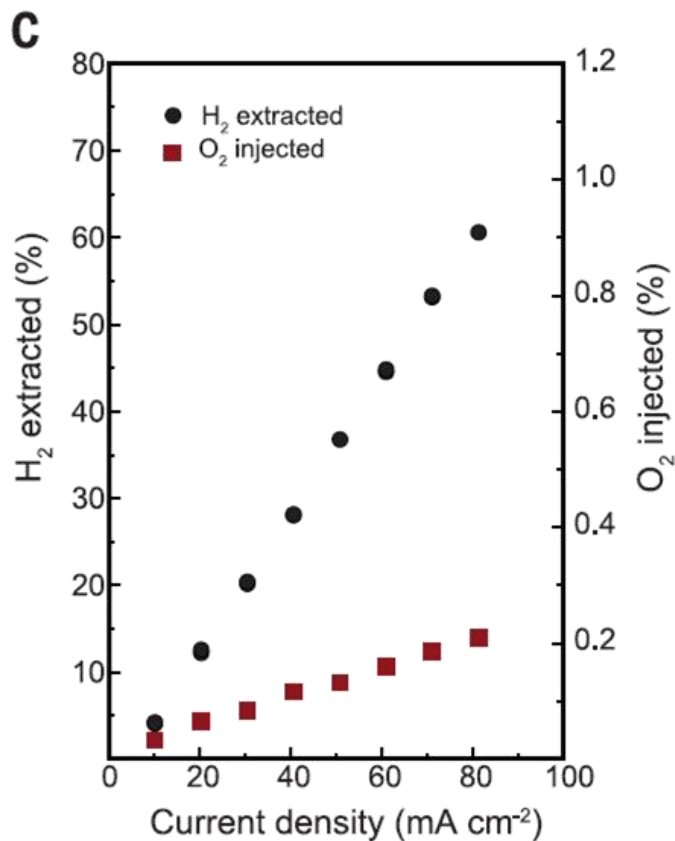
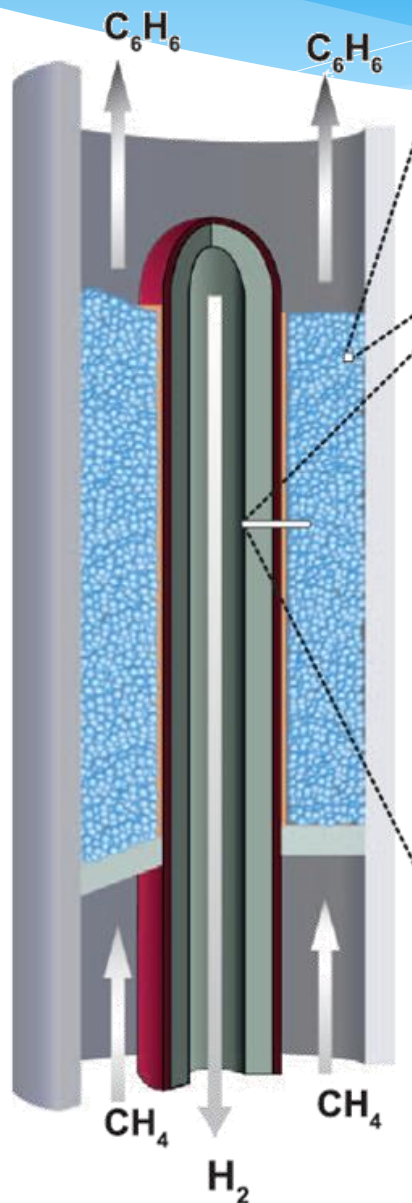
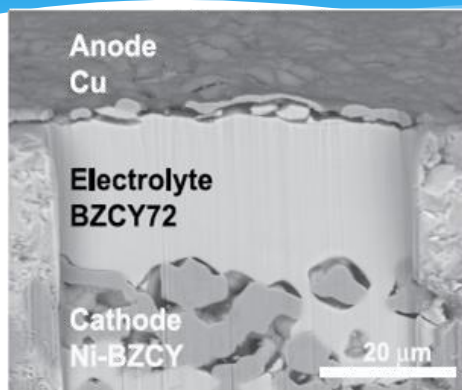
- Sputtering:



- A: H₂ dry conditions
- B: H₂ dry conditions
- ▲ C: H₂ wet conditions
- ◇ D: H₂ dry conditions
- E: 90% H₂ - 10% CH₄ wet conditions
- F: H₂ wet conditions



Ceramic Membrane Reactors – Intensified Processes



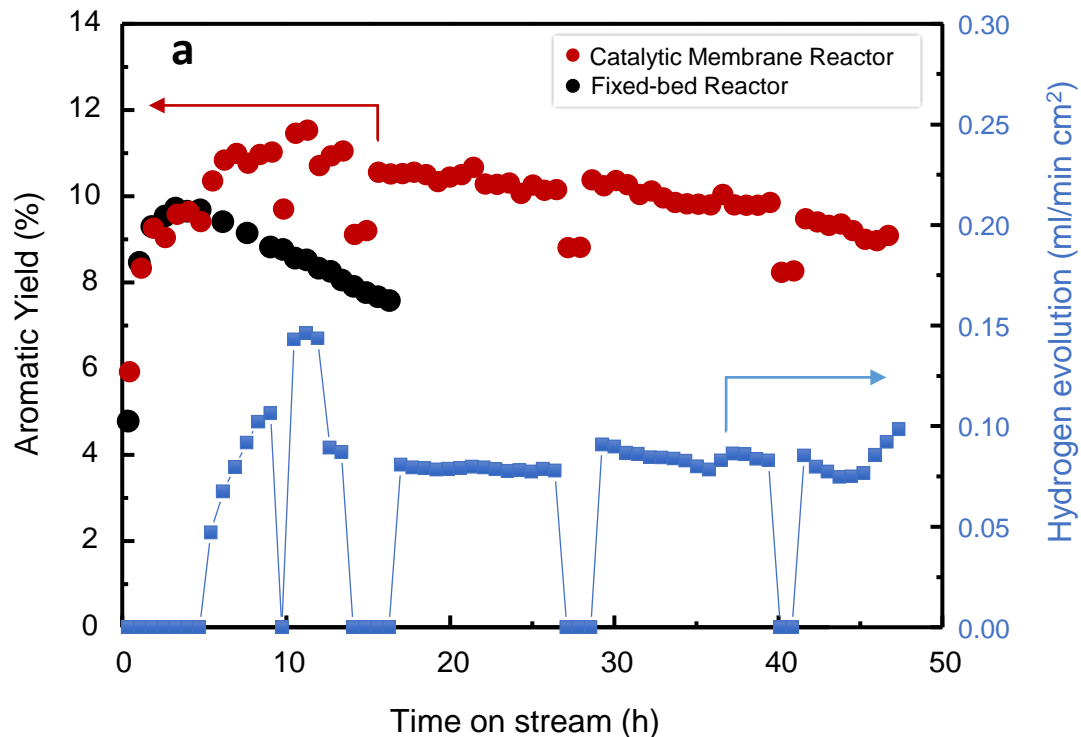
S. H. Morejudo et al,
Science 353 (2016) p. 563

Ceramic Membrane Reactors – Intensified Processes

Gas-to-Liquids:

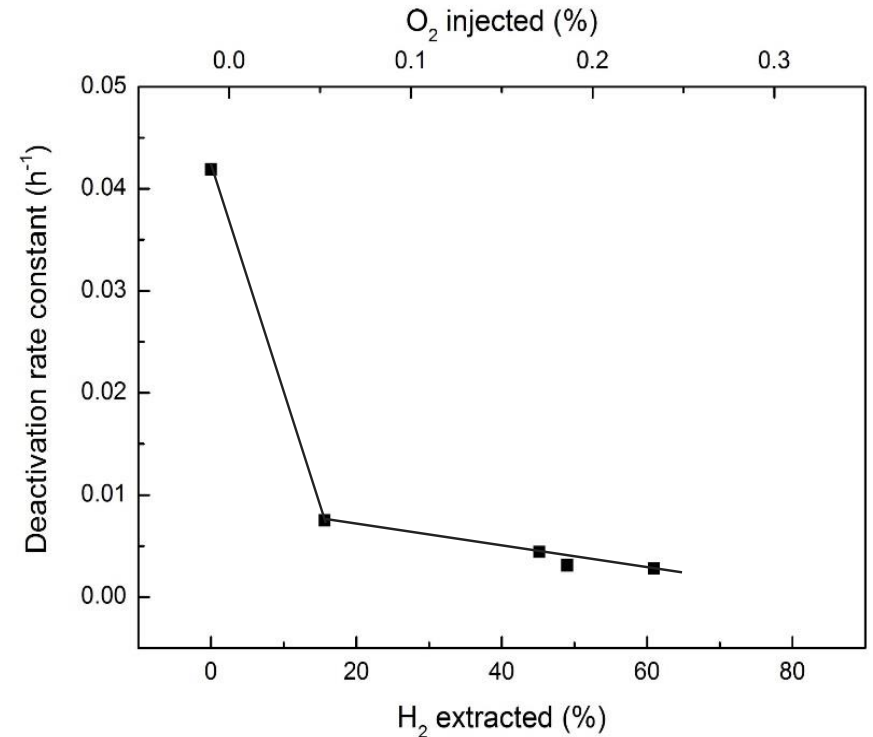
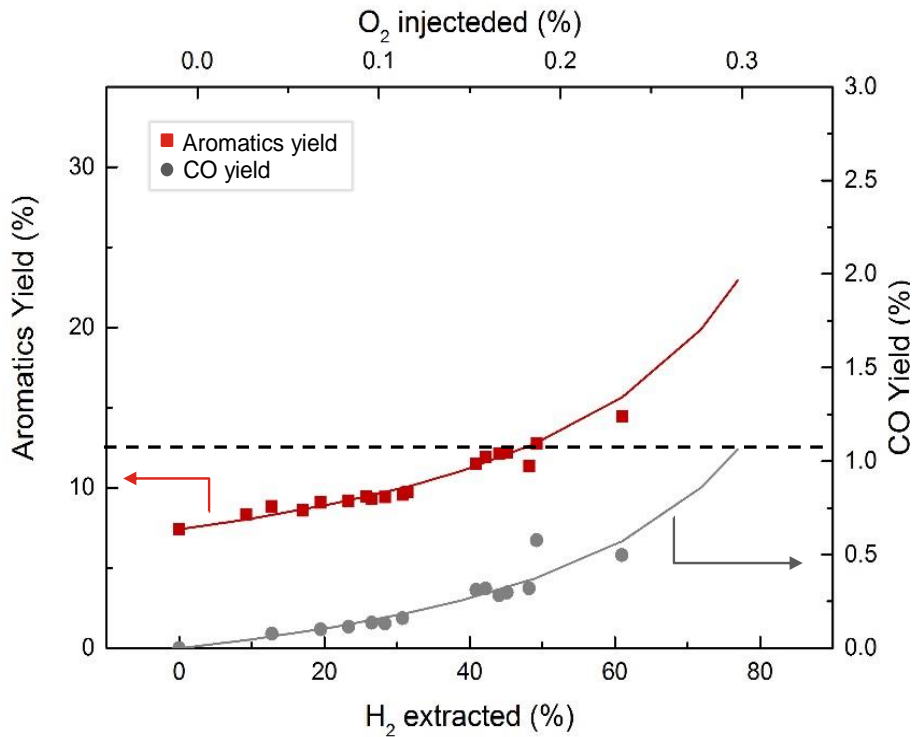
Non-Oxidative Methane Dehydro-Aromatization (MDA)

Hydrogen Removal (700 °C): H₂ Pumping



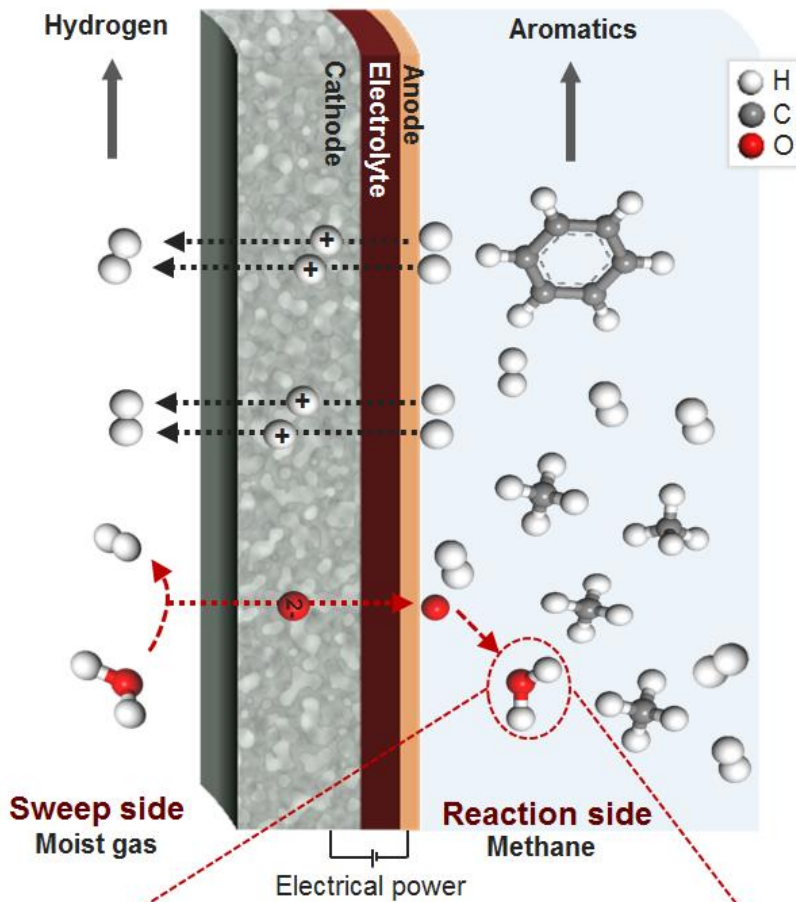
Ceramic Membrane Reactors – Intensified Processes

Gas-to-Liquids: Non-Oxidative Methane Dehydro-Aromatization (MDA)

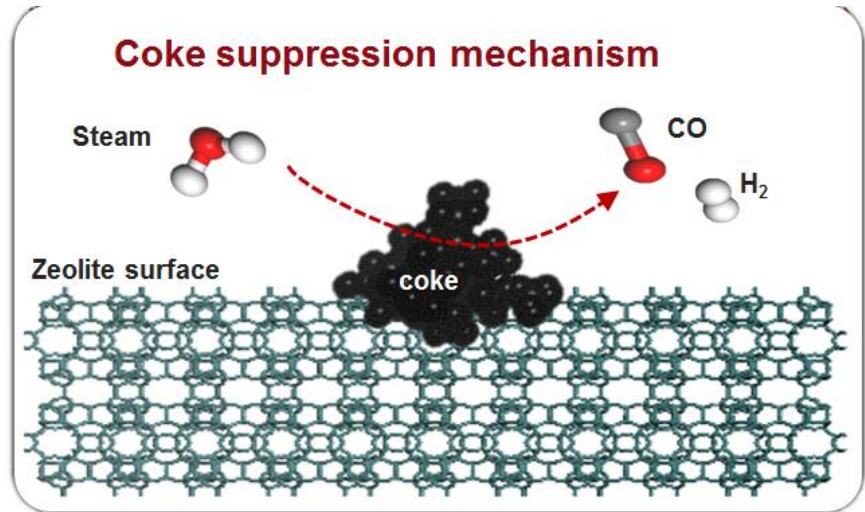


Ceramic Membrane Reactors – Intensified Processes

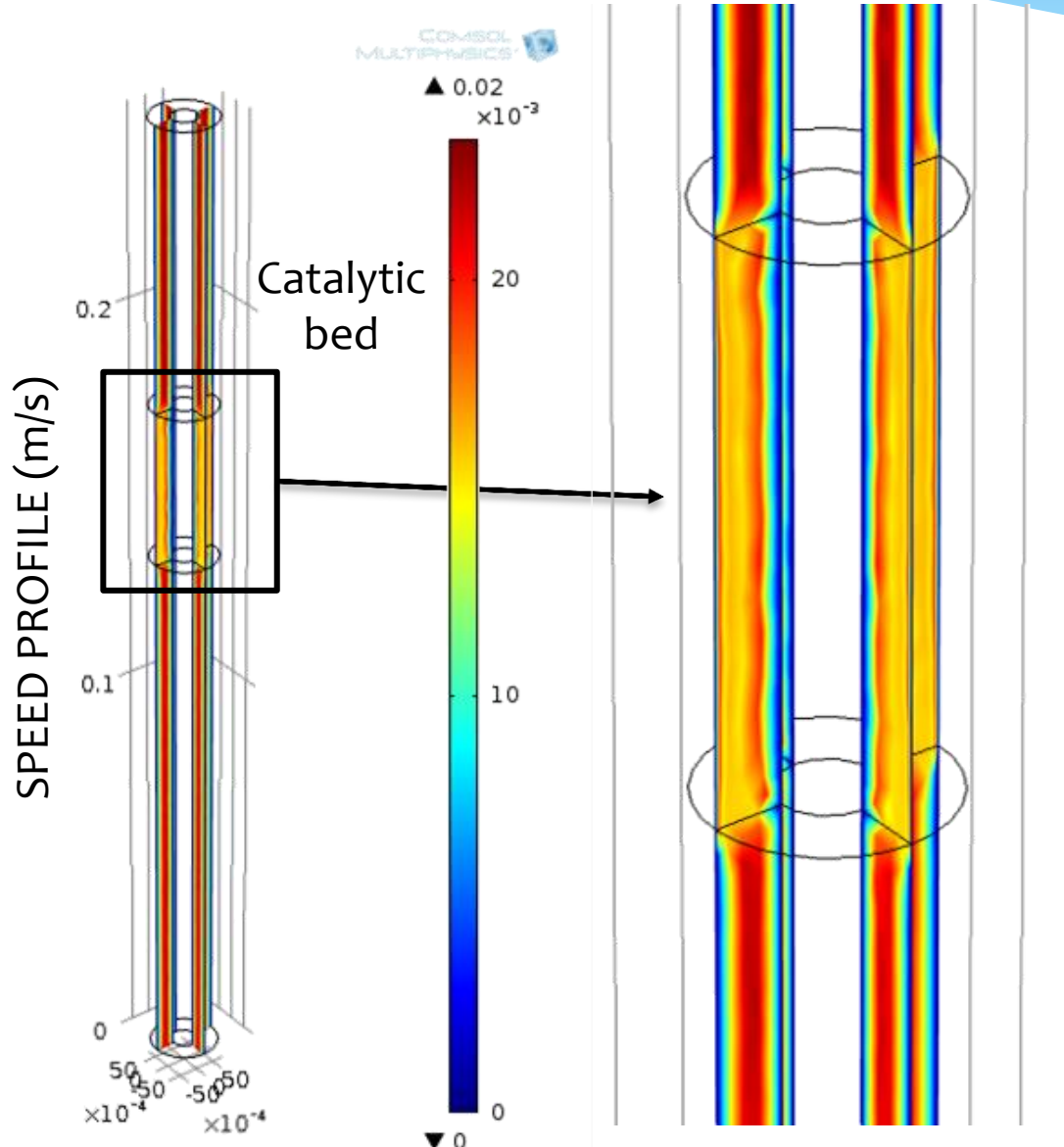
Co-ionic Membrane Electrode Assembly



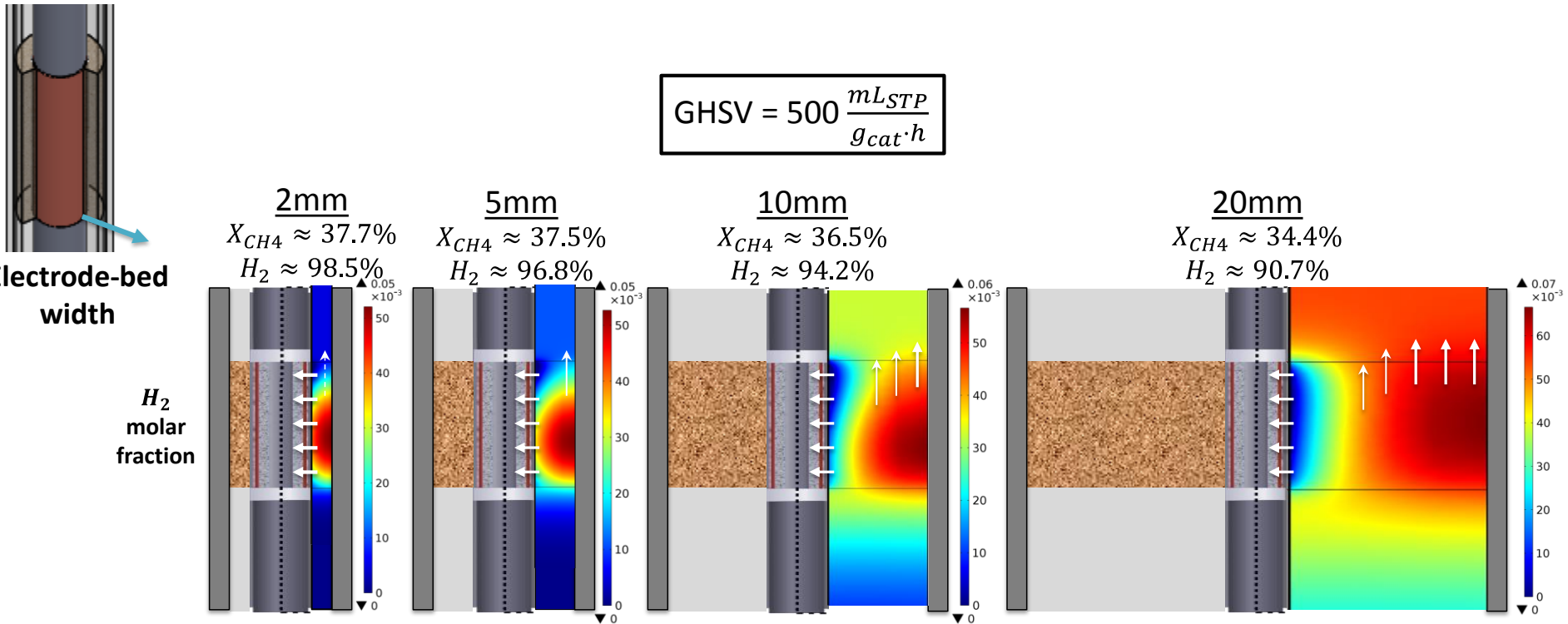
Coke suppression mechanism



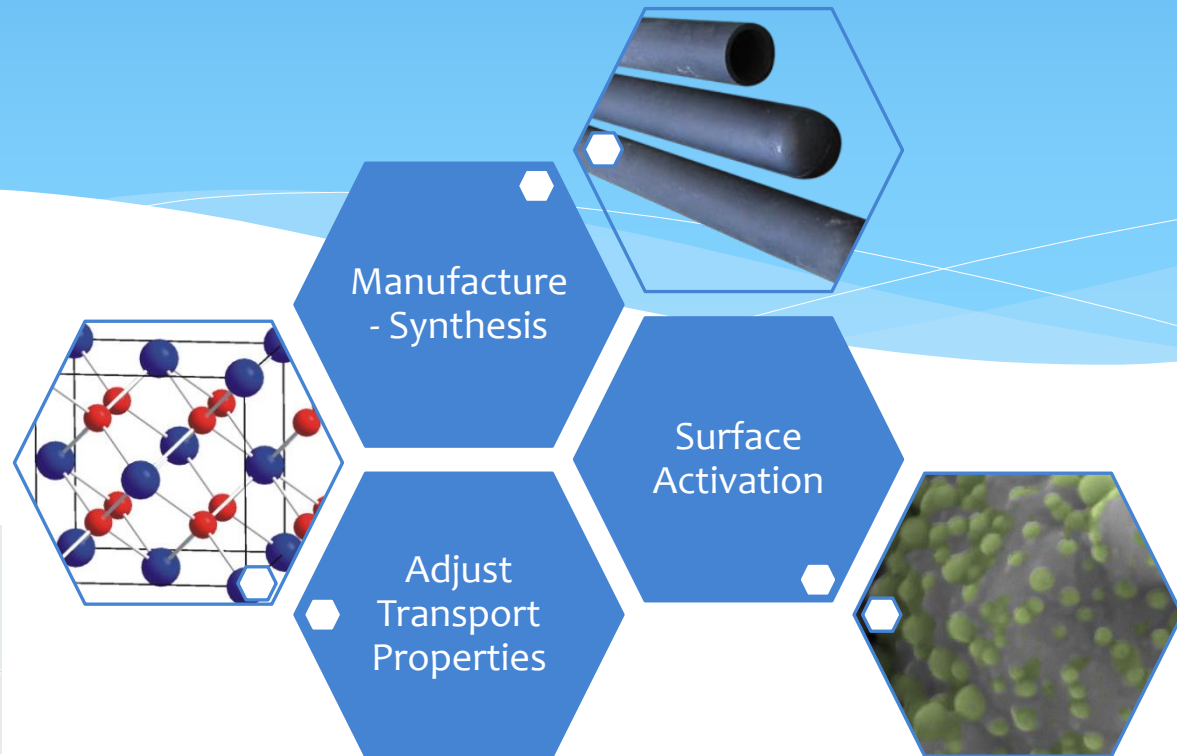
Ceramic Membrane Reactors – Intensified Processes



Ceramic Membrane Reactors – Intensified Processes



Thermo-electrochemical production of compressed hydrogen from methane with near-zero energy loss



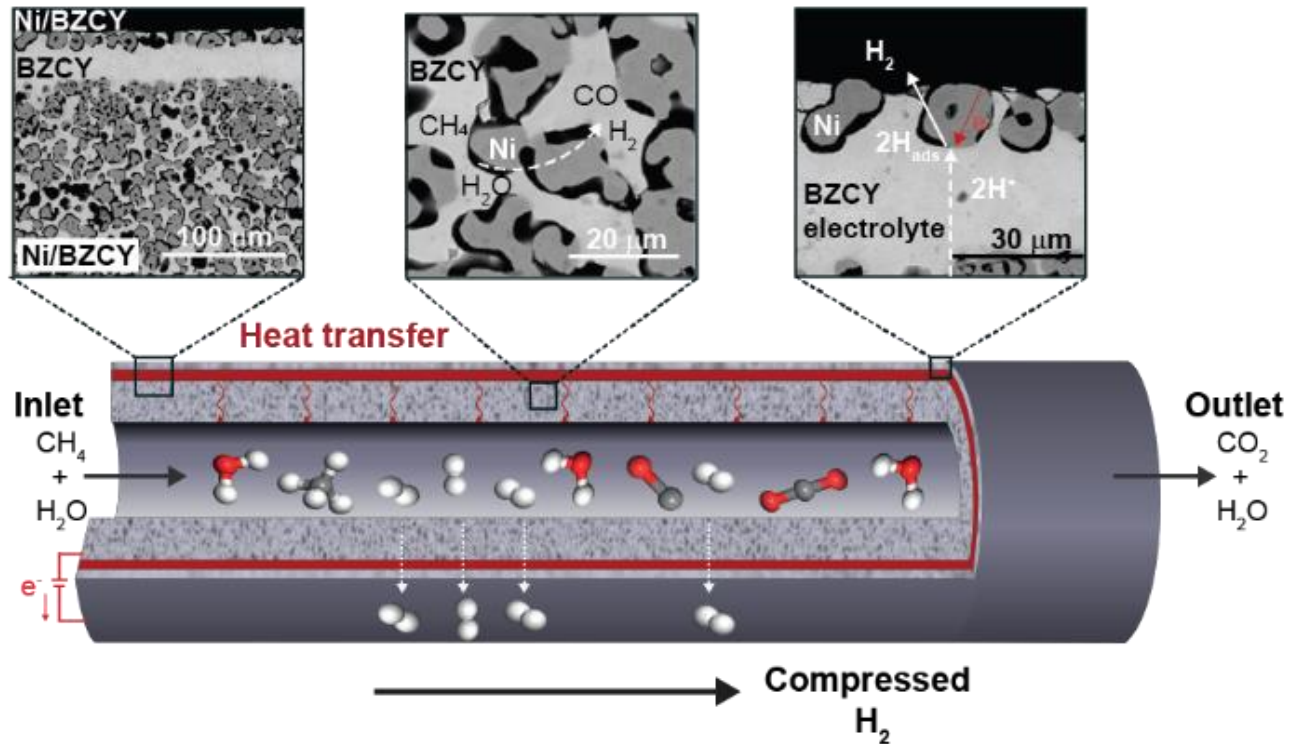
UiO

COORSTEK

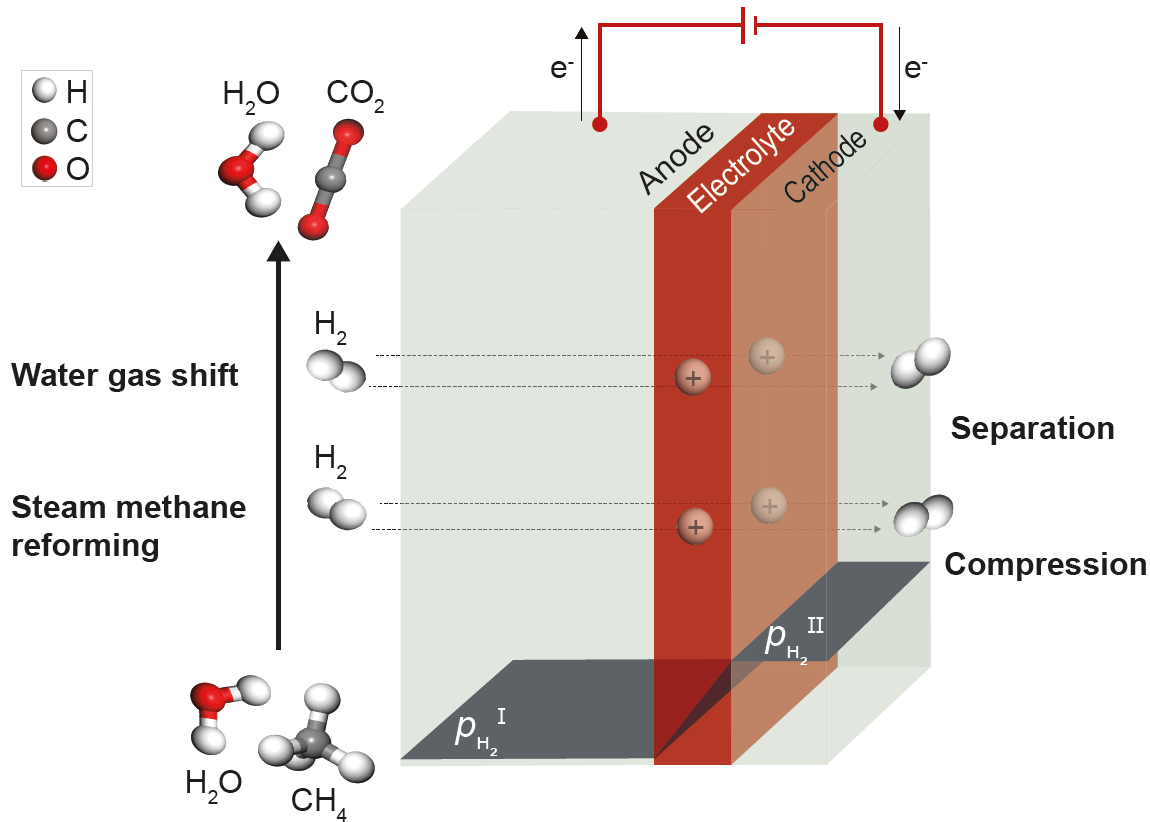
MEMBRANE SCIENCES



Proton Membrane Reformer (PMR) – EC Compression !!



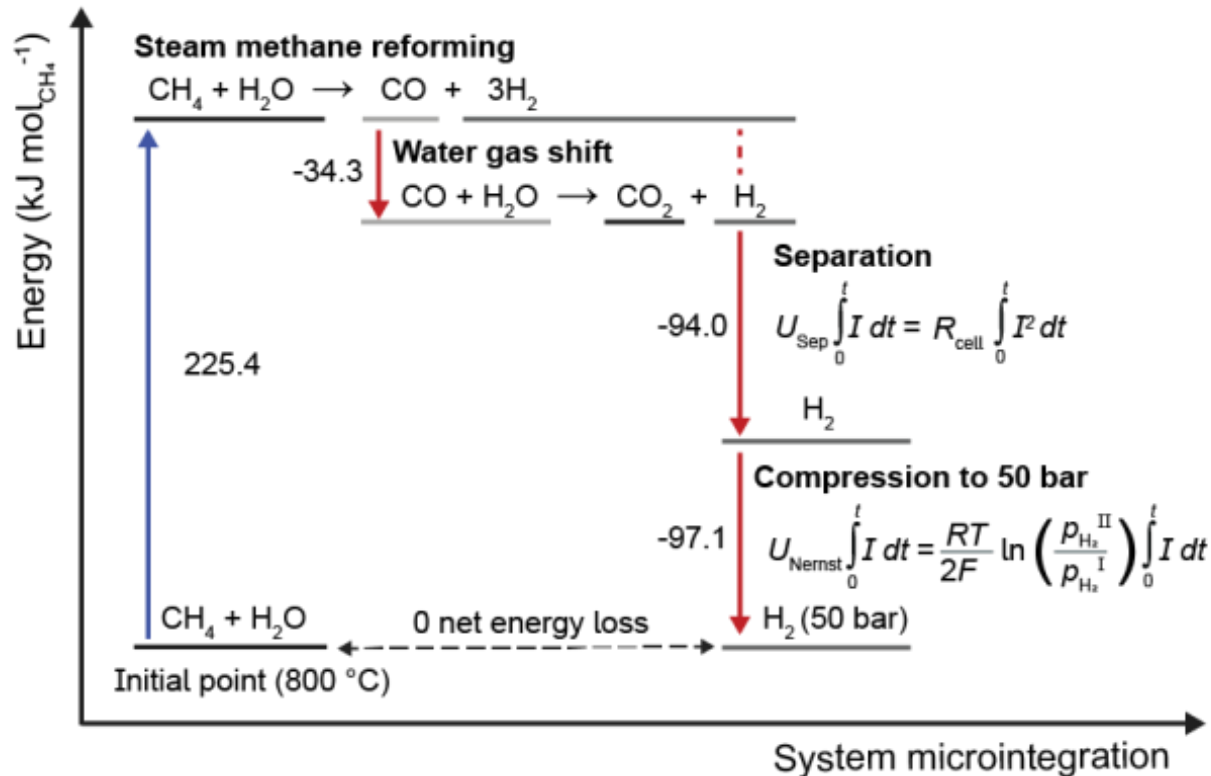
Proton Membrane Reformer (PMR) – EC Compression !!



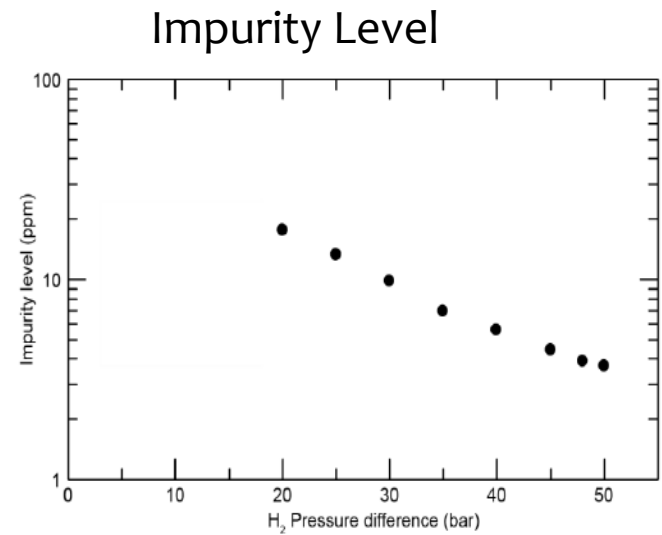
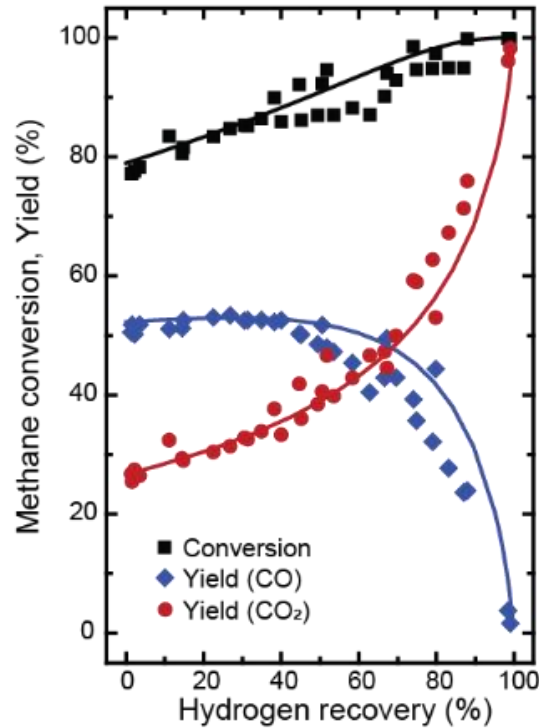
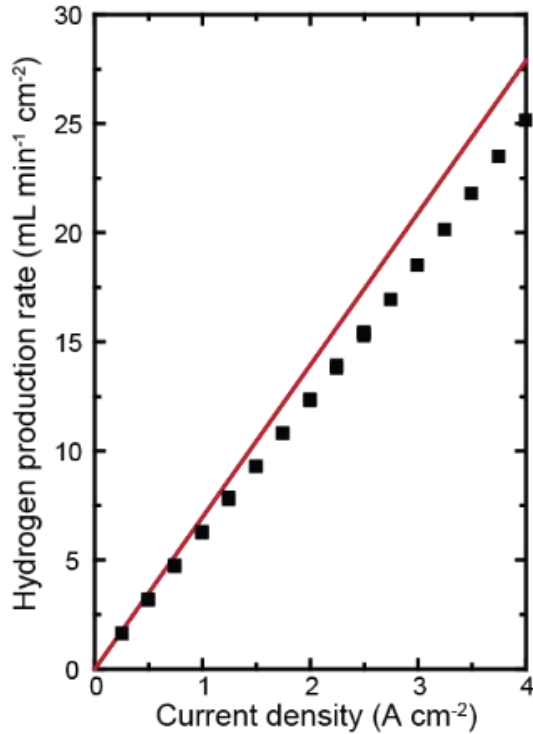
H. Malerød-Fjeld et al., *Nature Energy*, 2, p. 923–931 (2017)



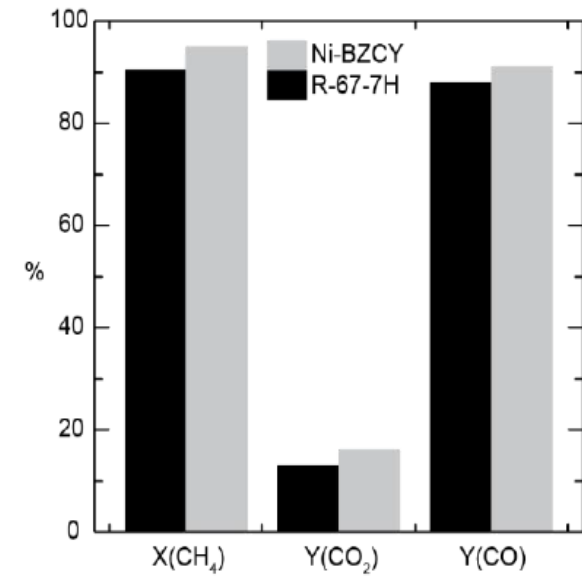
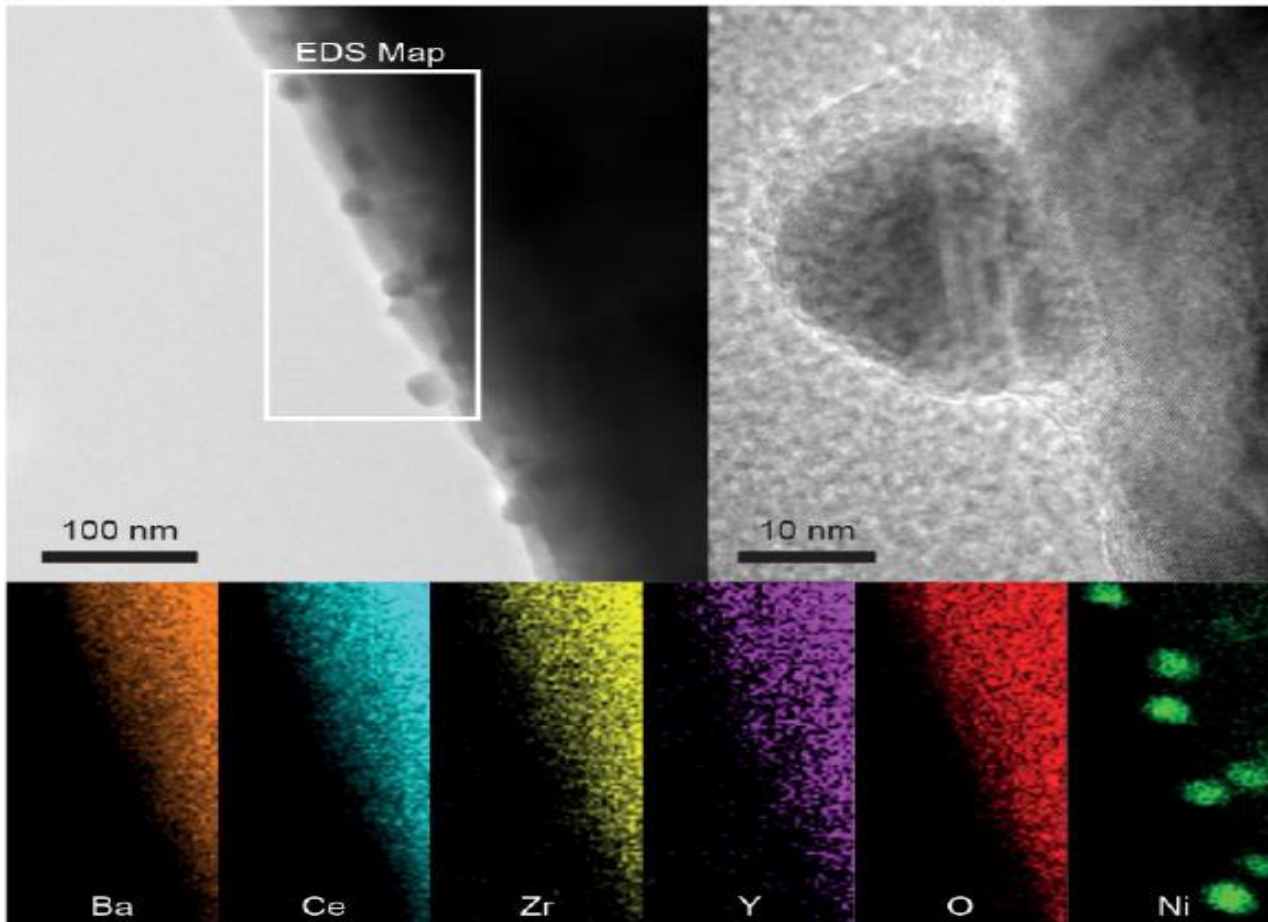
Proton Membrane Reformer (PMR) – EC Compression !!



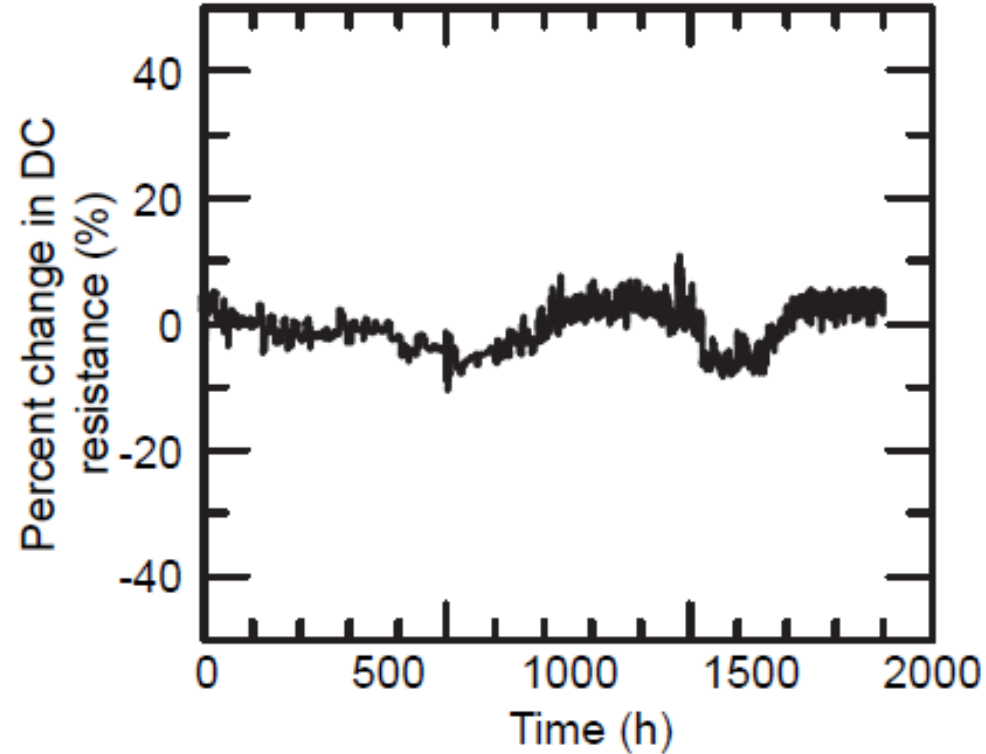
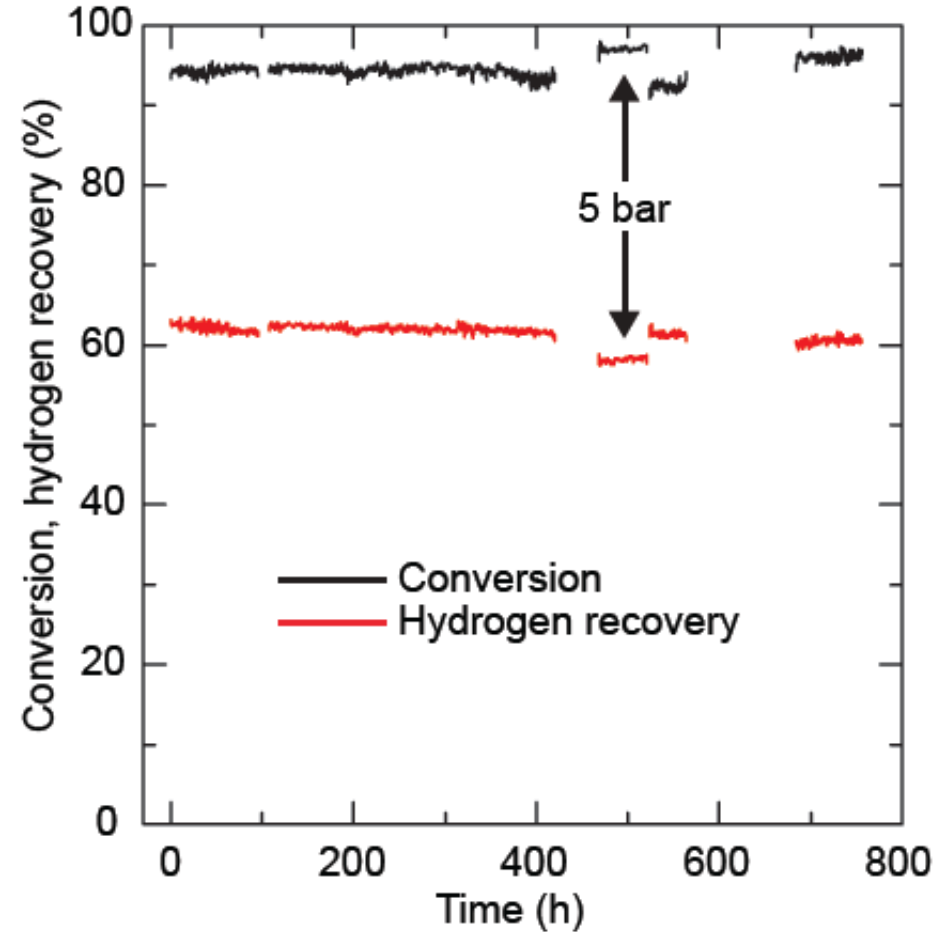
Proton Membrane Reformer (PMR) – EC Compression !!



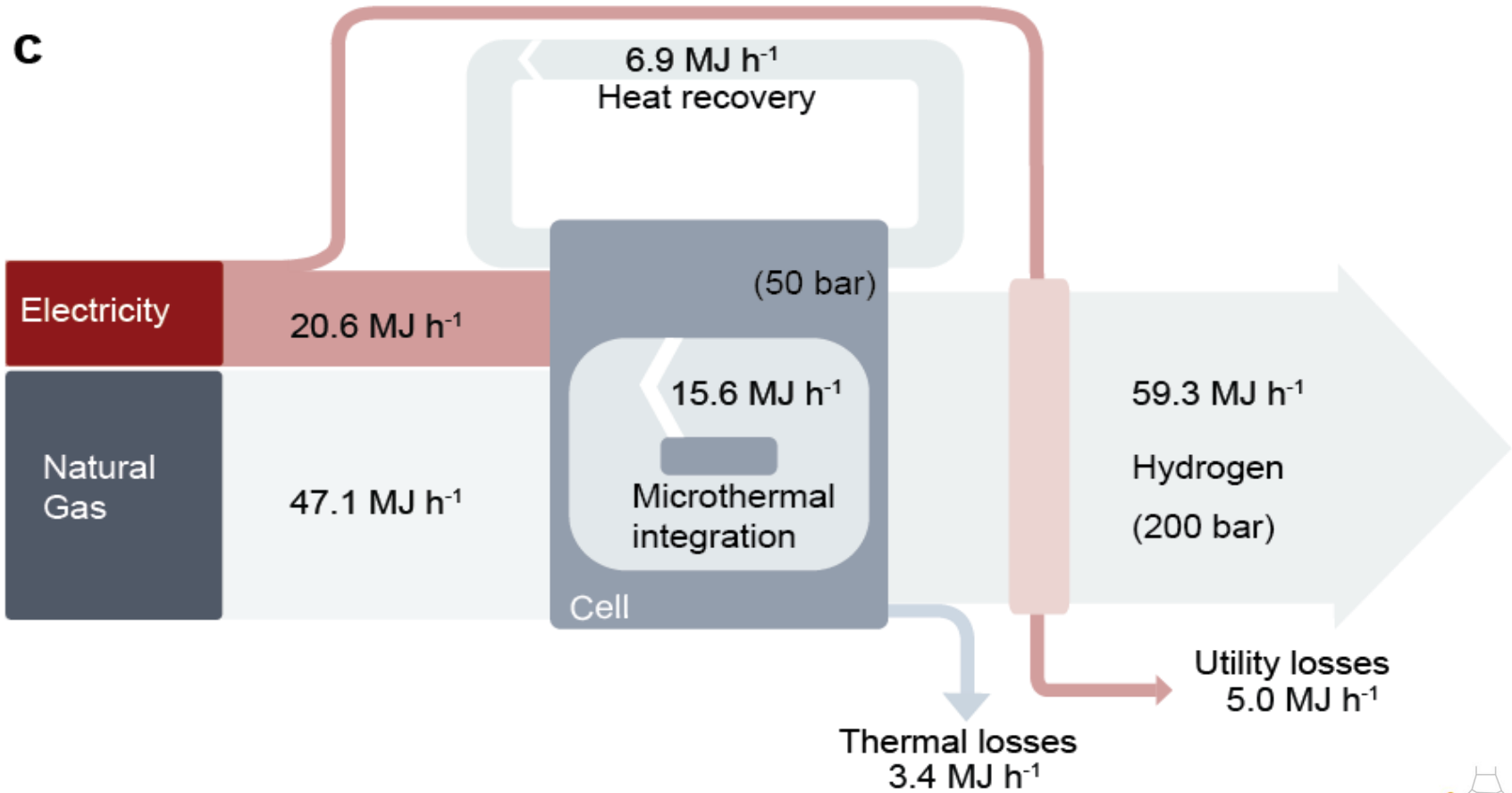
Proton Membrane Reformer (PMR) – EC Compression !!



Proton Membrane Reformer (PMR) – Stability

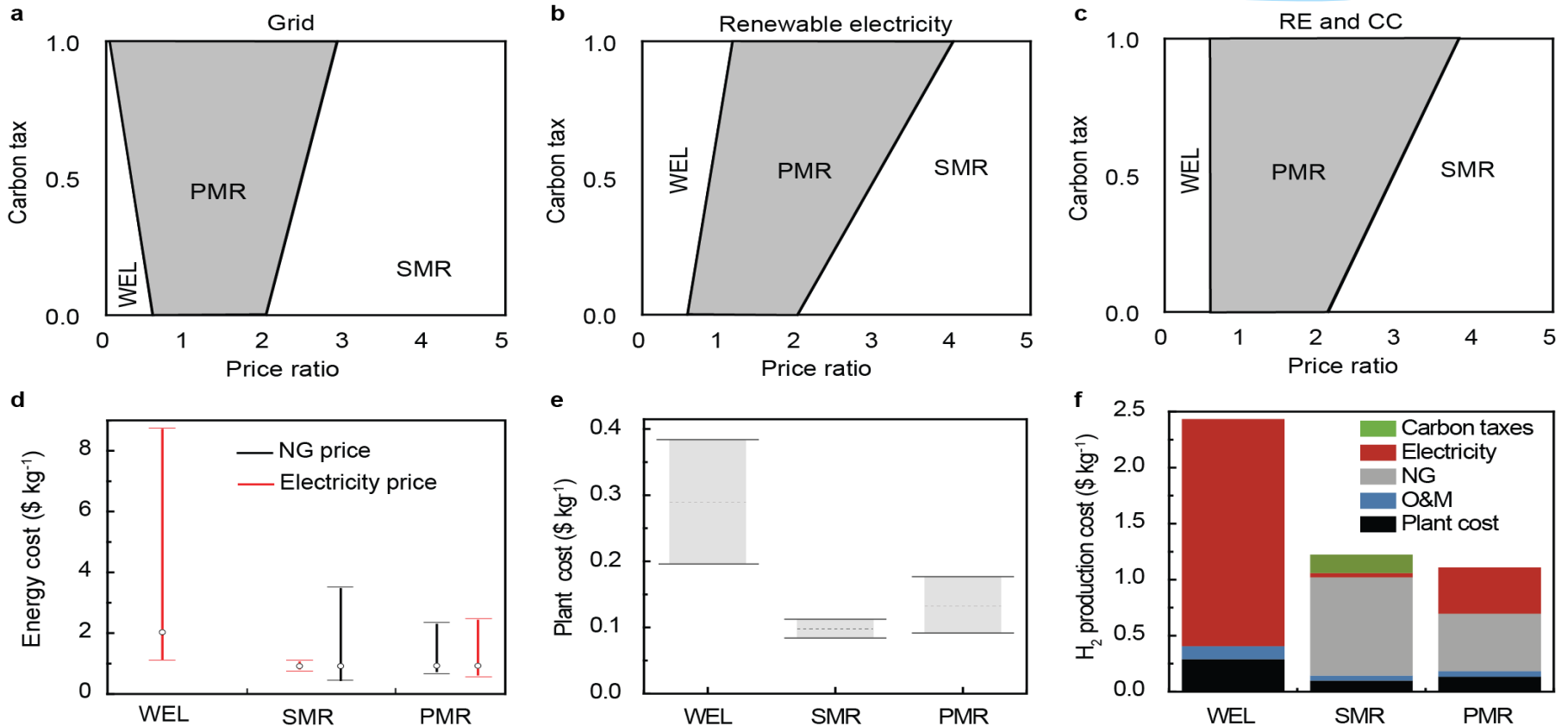


Proton Membrane Reformer (PMR) – Energy Balance



H. Malerød-Fjeld et al., *Nature Energy*, 2, p. 923–931 (2017)

Proton Membrane Reformer (PMR) – Techno-economics

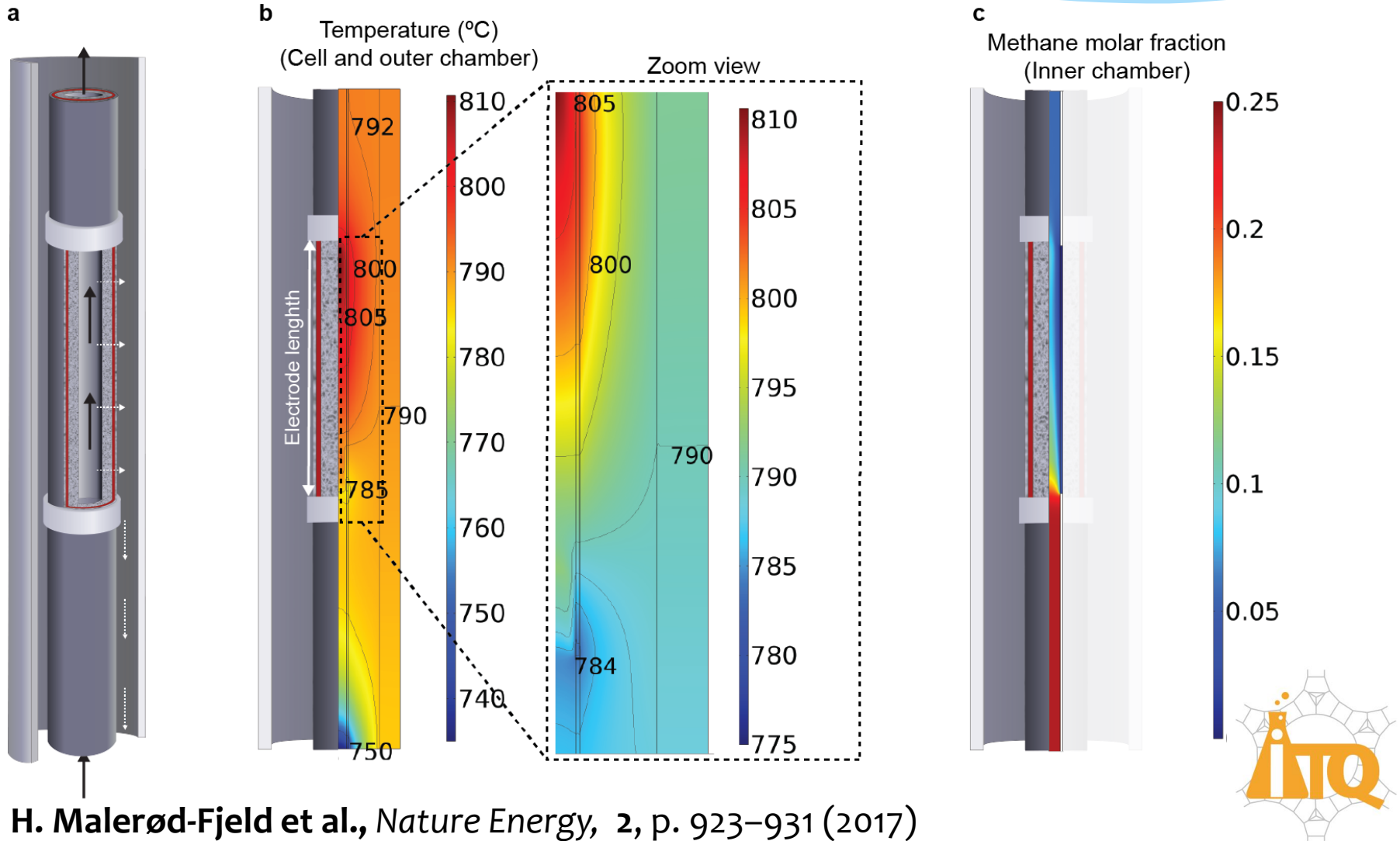


H. Malerød-Fjeld et al., *Nature Energy*, 2, p. 923–931 (2017)

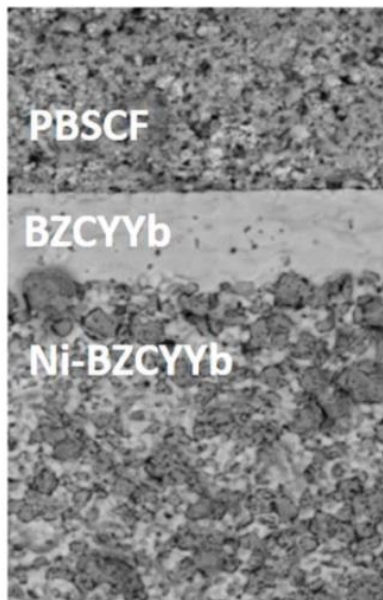
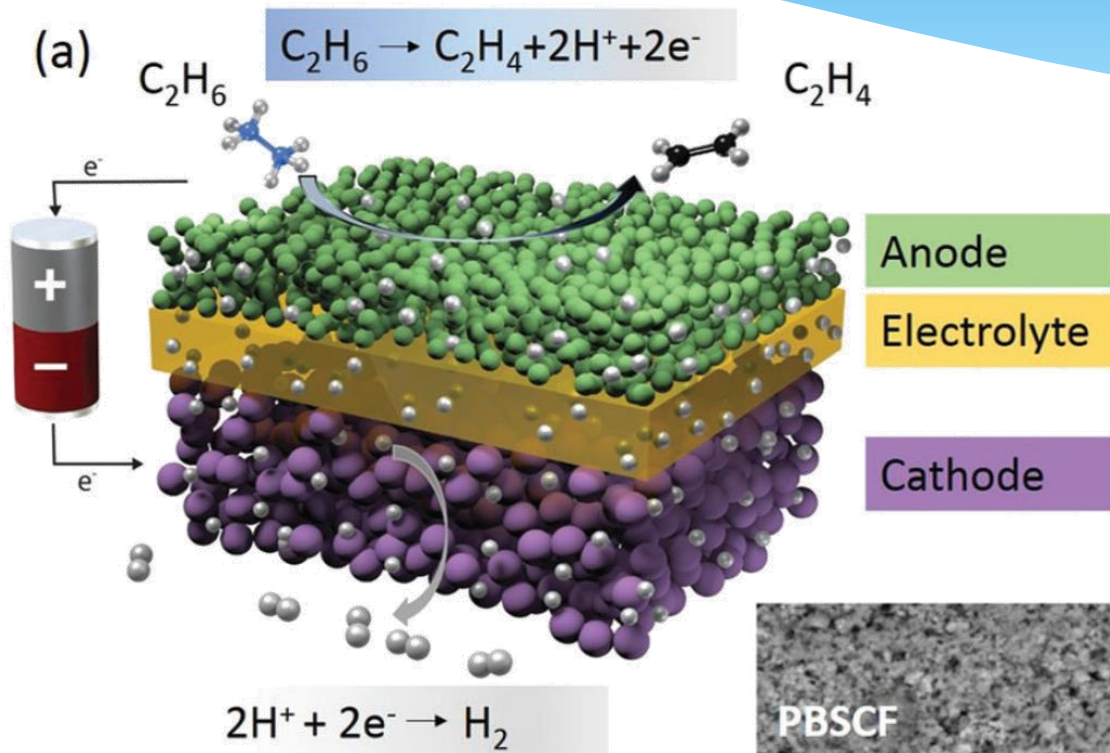


Proton Membrane Reformer (PMR) – EC Compression !!

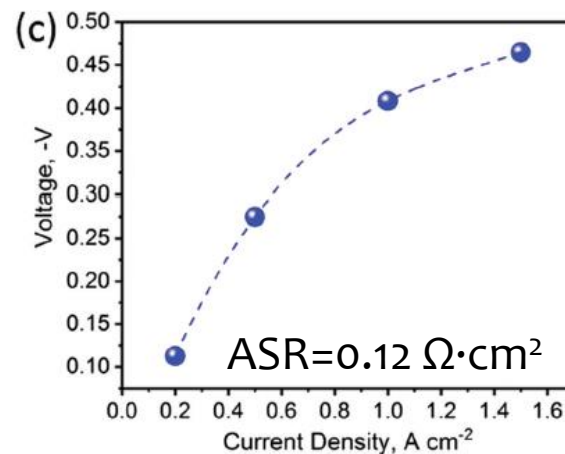
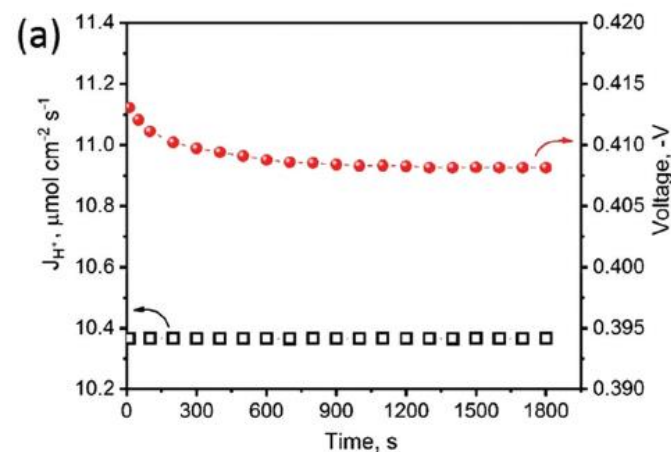
Thermoneutral regime



Ethane dehydrogenation at low temperatures



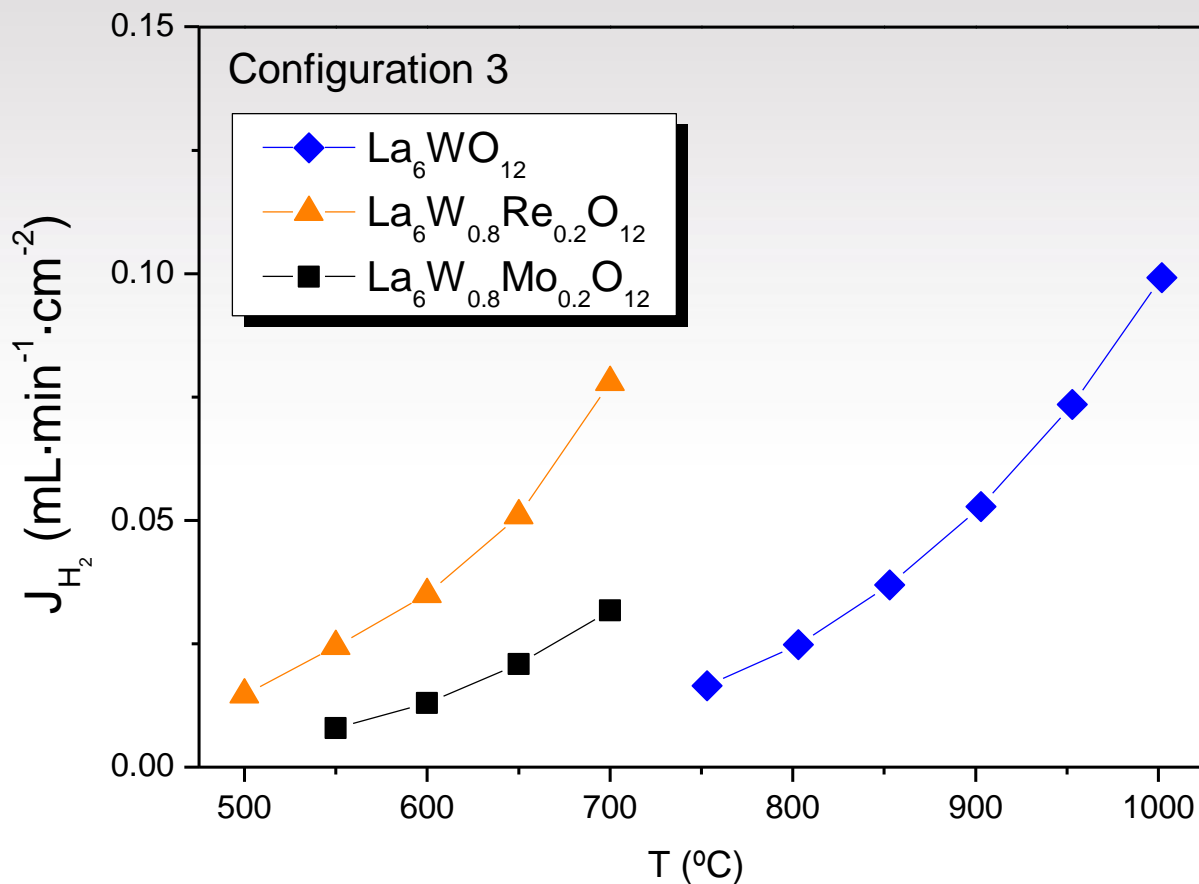
400 °C



Optimized Compositions

Doped $\text{La}_{5.5}\text{WO}_{12-\delta}$

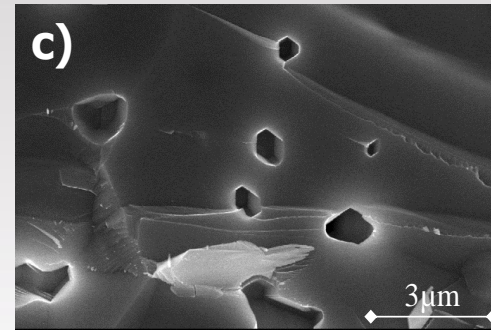
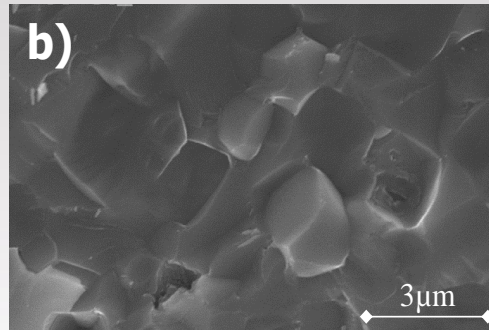
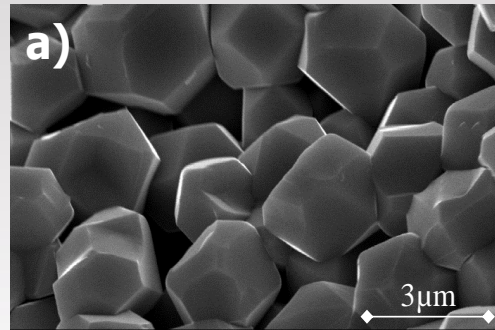
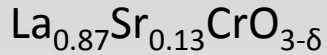
0.9mm-thick membranes



Escolástico, Seeger, Serra et al. **ChemSusChem** 6 (2013) 1523
J.M. Serra et al. **Patent Appl.** (2010) WO2012/010386A1



Composite Approach



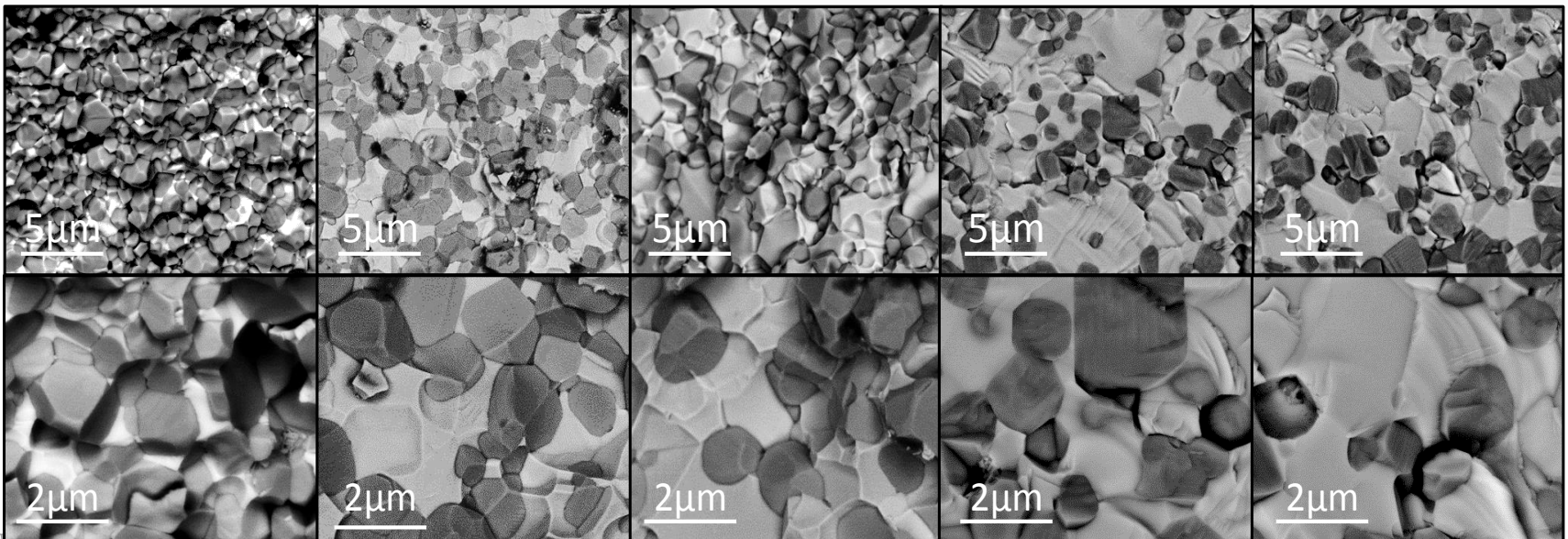
10/90

20/80

30/70

40/60

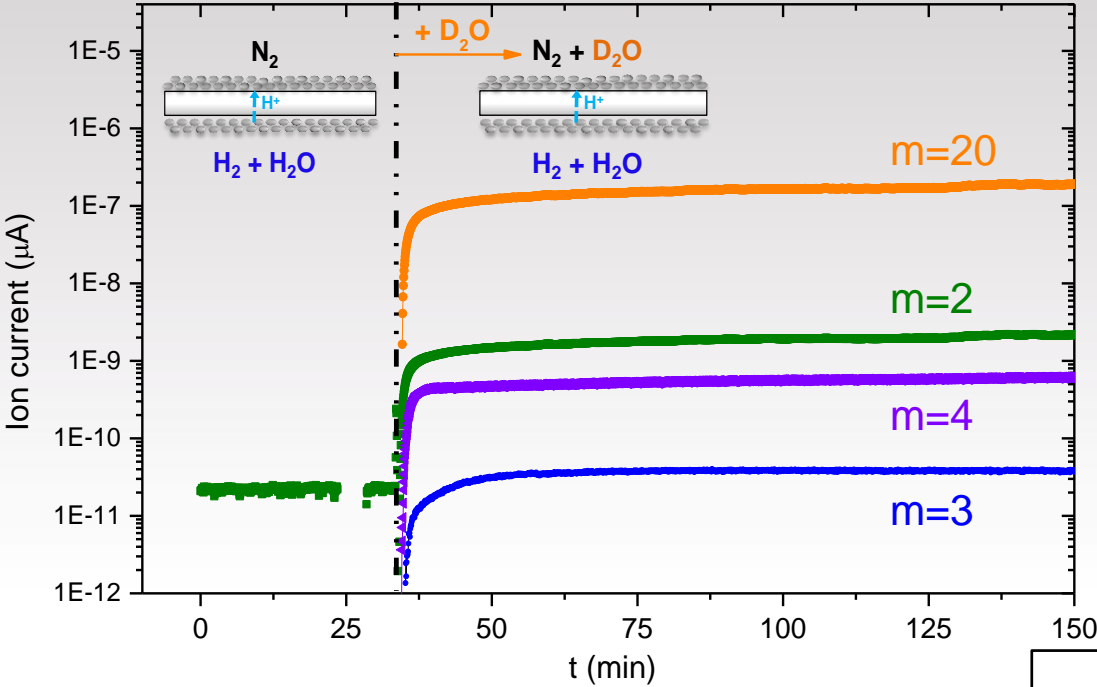
50/50



J. M. Serra et al, International (PCT) Patent Application No. PCT/EP2014/060708

S. Escolastico, C. Kjølseth, J. M. Serra et al, EES 7 (2014) 3736

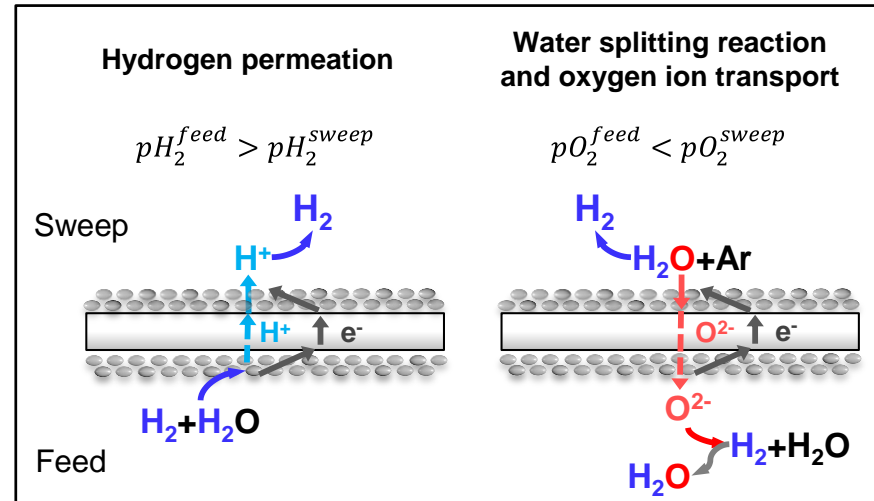
LSC-LW Composite Approach



700°C

Permeation test
H/D EFFECT

 SINTEF



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Messages to take home

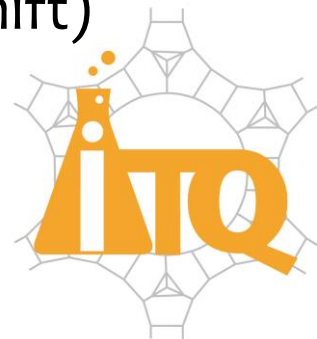
PROTON Conducting Membranes offer excellent opportunities in chemical production and energy sector: cleaner, safer & more efficient

Functions: H₂ extraction/injection | O₂ Injection/extraction | H₂O extraction

Proton Ceramics are matured for the game!

Hot /Emerging topics (playing with protons)

- Enable the Use of Renewable Electricity in Chemical Industry
- Selective Dehydrogenation / Oxidation (Equilibrium Shift)
- Reversible operation (FC, EC, PMR)



ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Spanish Ministry



Imperial College
London



UiO



H2020 Project GAMER



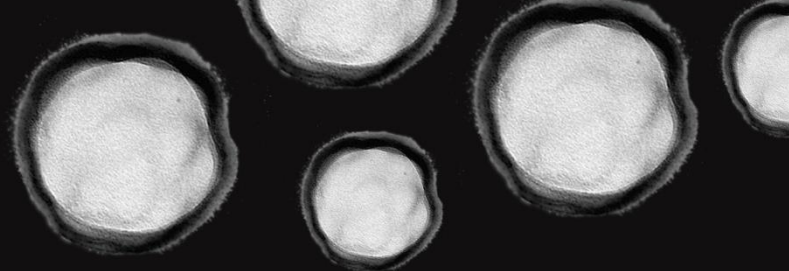
FUEL CELLS AND HYDROGEN
JOINT UNDERTAKING



Thank You for your Attention



INSTITUTO DE
TECNOLOGÍA
QUÍMICA



Thank you for your attention.



Jose M. Serra



UNIVERSITAT
POLITÈCNICA
DE VALÈNCIA