



ADVANCES IN CATALYSIS FOR HYDROCARBONS

RESULTS FROM ZEOCAT-3D, C123 & BIZEOLCAT EU RESEARCH PROJECTS



Funded by
the European Union

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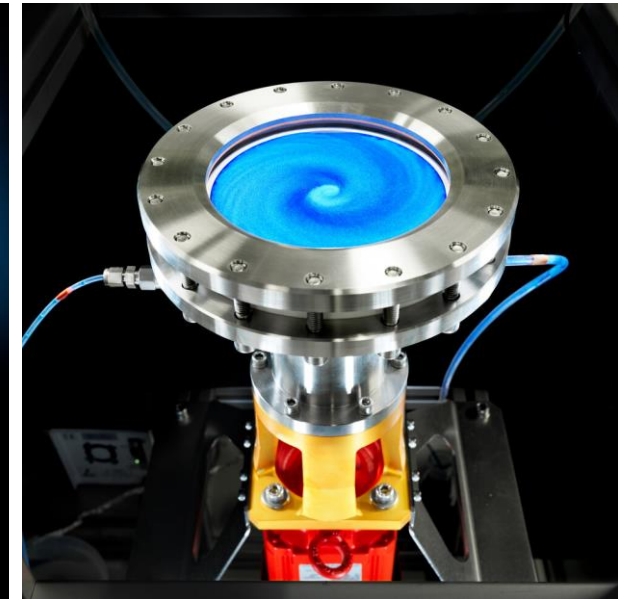
Catalyst 3D printing for intensified chemical reactors

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Chemical process intensification

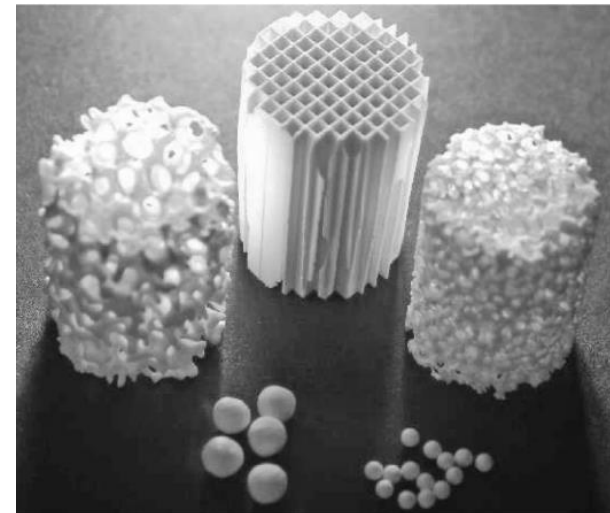
- Intensified processes are characterized by:
 - Lower energy/feedstock consumption
 - Higher efficiency
 - Less byproducts
 - Lower physical footprint
- Common intensification options:
 - **Increased heat/mass transfer**
 - Integrated reaction and separation
 - Forced periodic operation





Shaped catalyst materials

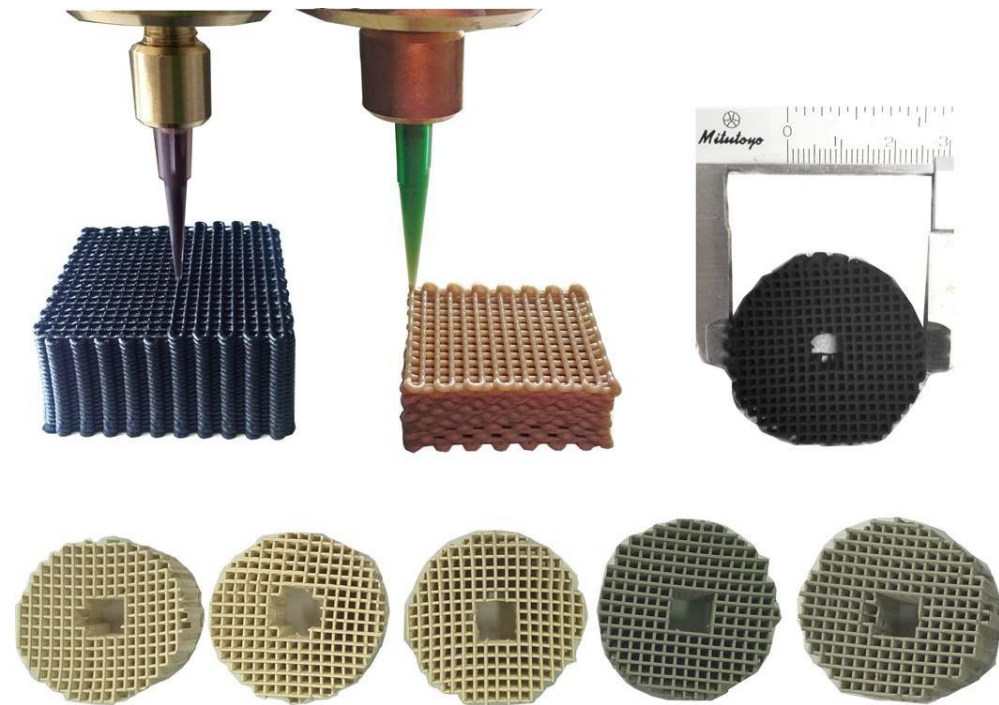
- Catalyst geometry and packing influences
 - Pressure drop
 - Heat/mass transfer
 - Residence time distribution
 - Internal diffusion limitations
- Randomly packed beds
 - High pressure drop and moderate heat transfer
 - High catalyst holdup
- Cellular structures
 - Low pressure drop and excellent heat transfer
 - Low catalyst holdup





3D printing of catalysts

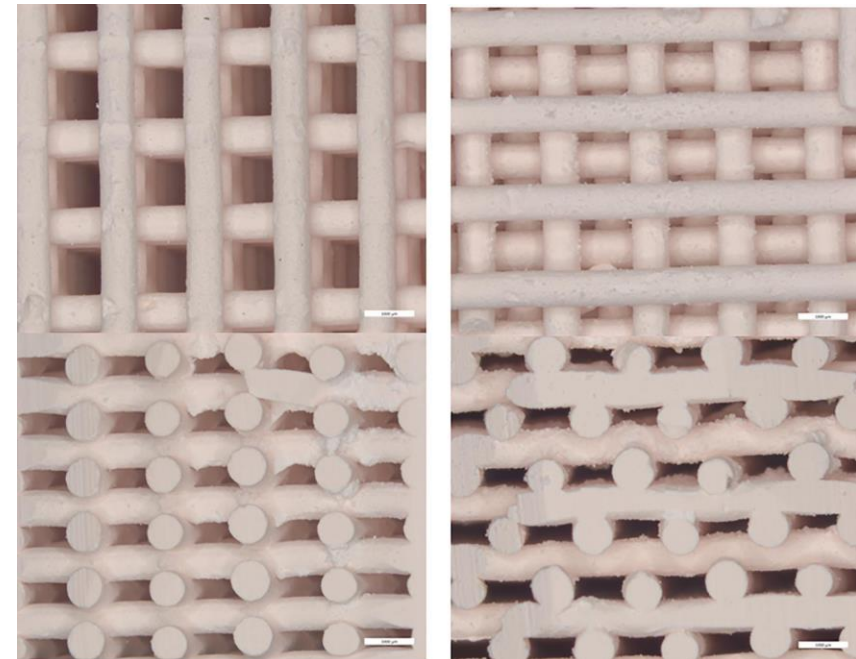
- Currently still fairly complex and relatively expensive
- Printed catalyst needs to possess
 - Catalytic properties
 - Porosity
 - Intended dimensions
 - Mechanical stability





Logpile structures

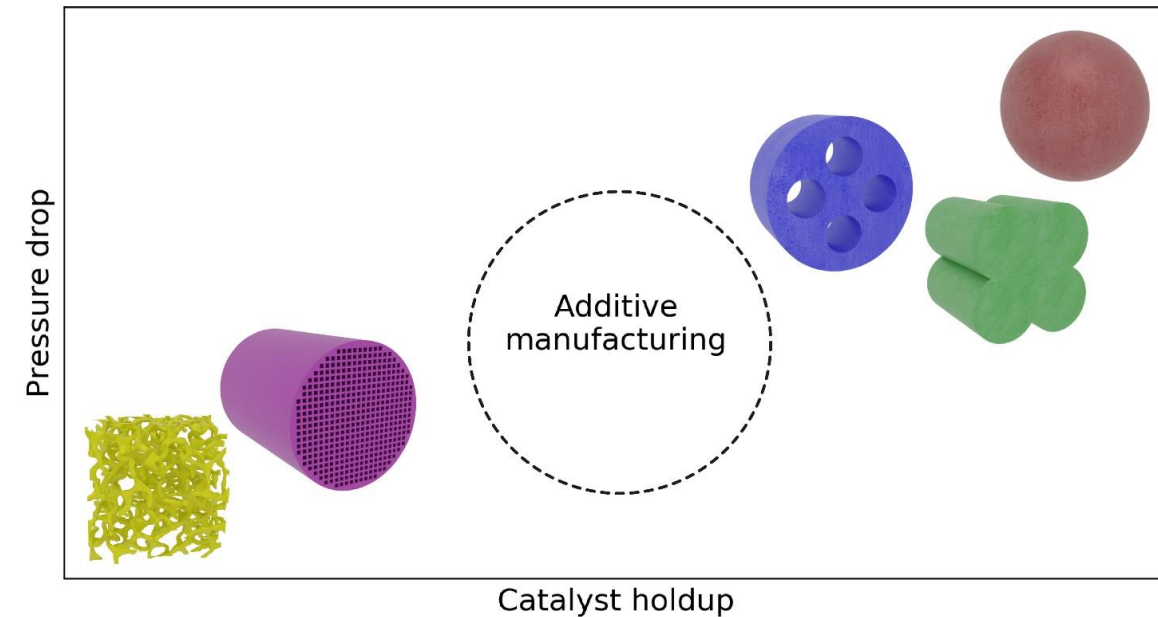
- Usually produced via Direct Ink Writing
- Honeycomb monolith-like
 - Open structure
 - Intermediate porosity
 - Operating sweet spot?





Logpile structures

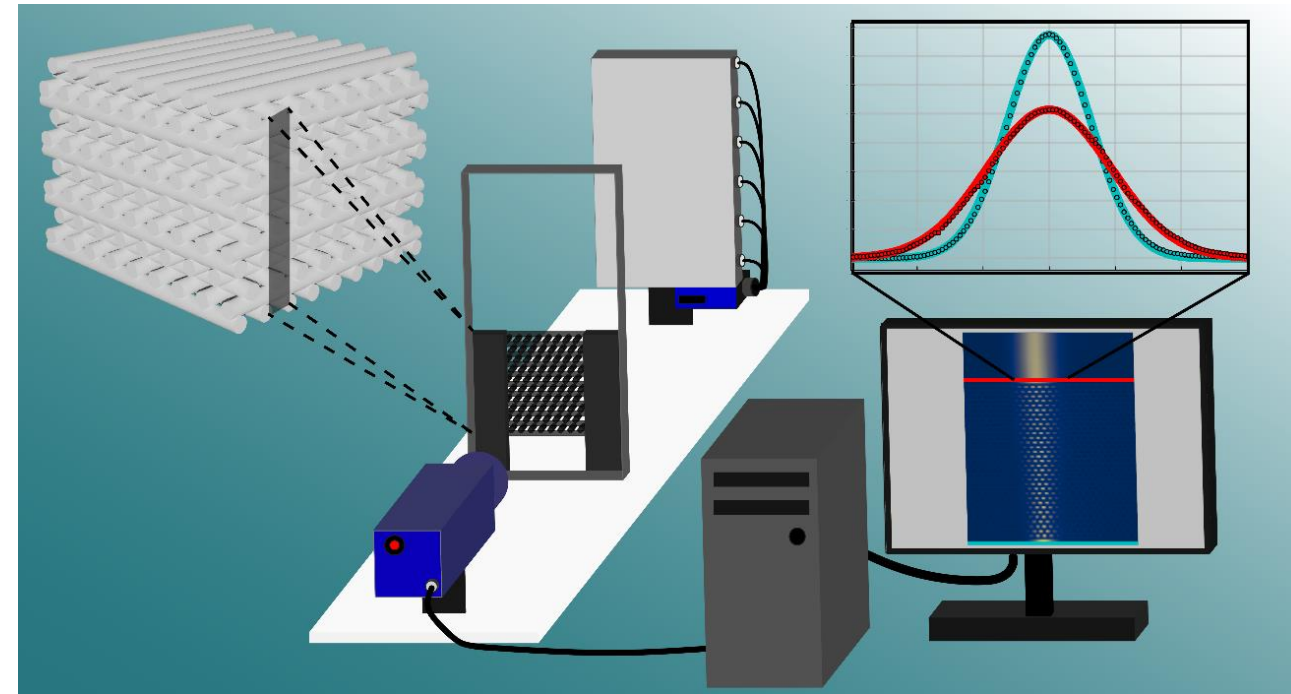
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Logpile structures: quantifying the potential

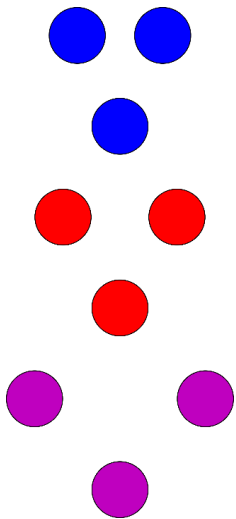
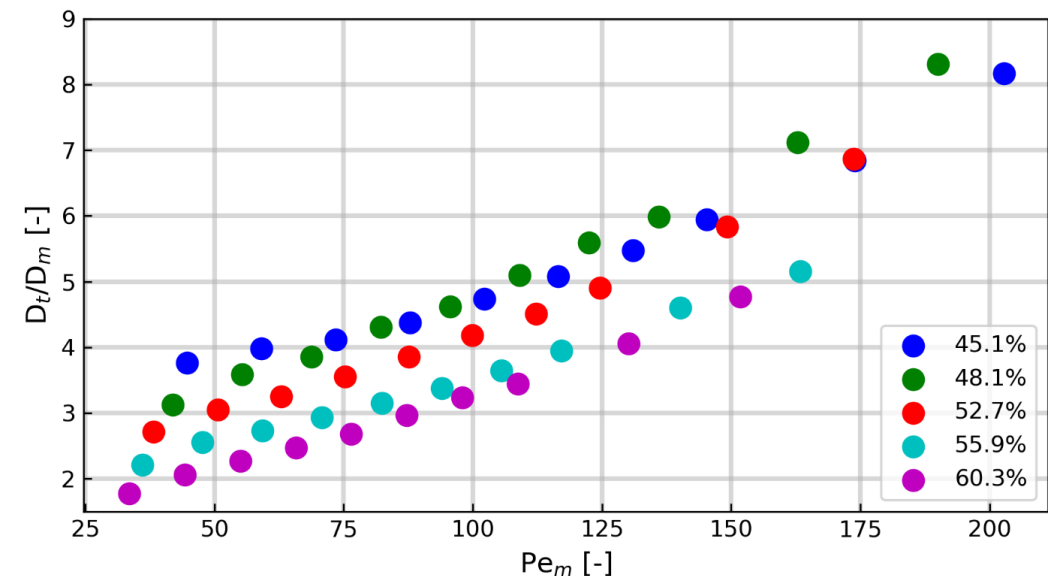
- Inject IR-absorbing tracer gas
- Use IR camera to visualize gas
- Determine mixing phenomena





Logpile structures: quantifying the potential

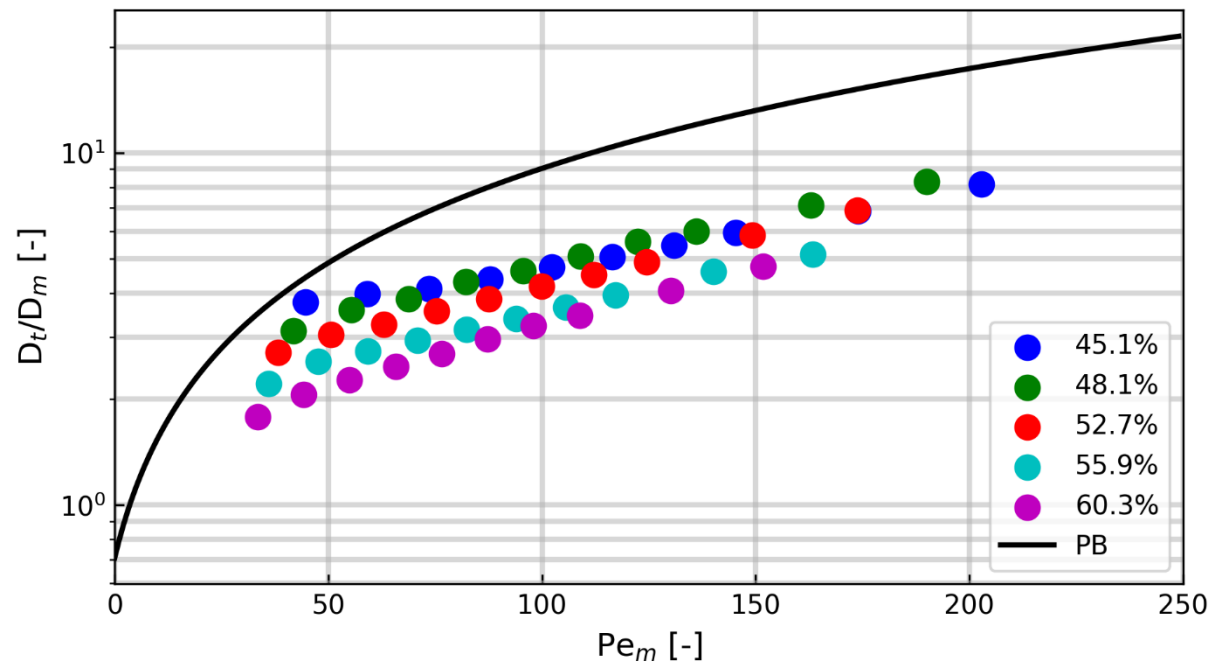
- Usually produced via Direct Ink Writing
- Honeycomb monolith-like
 - Open structure
 - Intermediate porosity
 - Operating sweet spot?
- Flexibility in operating characteristics





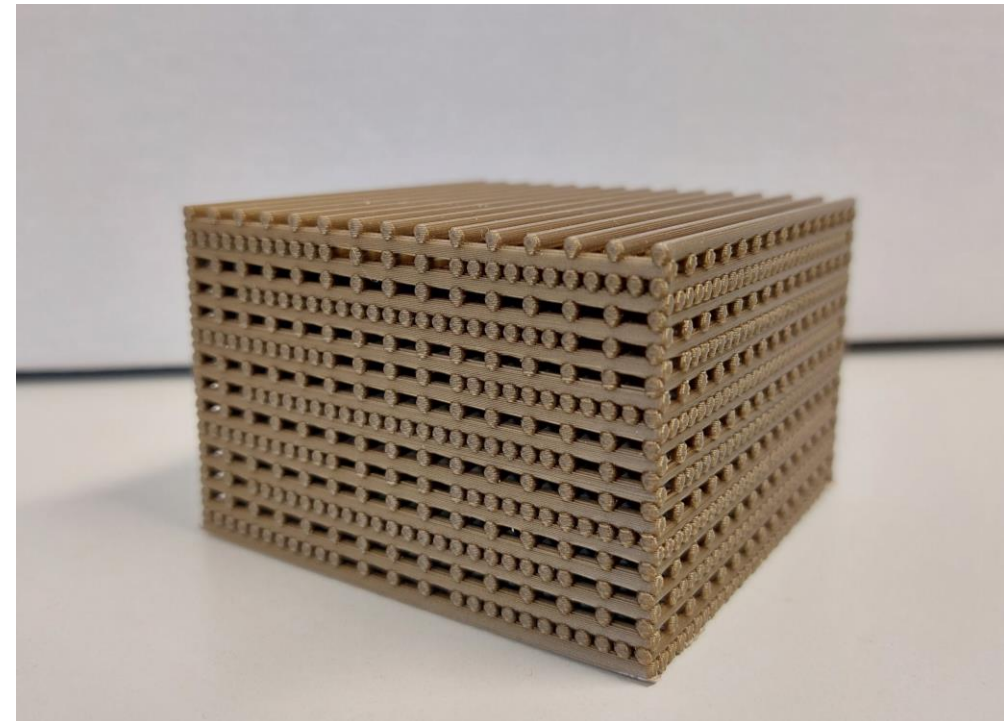
Logpile structures: quantifying the potential

- Usually produced via Direct Ink Writing
- Honeycomb monolith-like
 - Open structure
 - Intermediate porosity
 - Operating sweet spot?
- Flexibility in operating characteristics
 - But values still relatively low compared to conventional packed bed of spheres



Local variations in structures

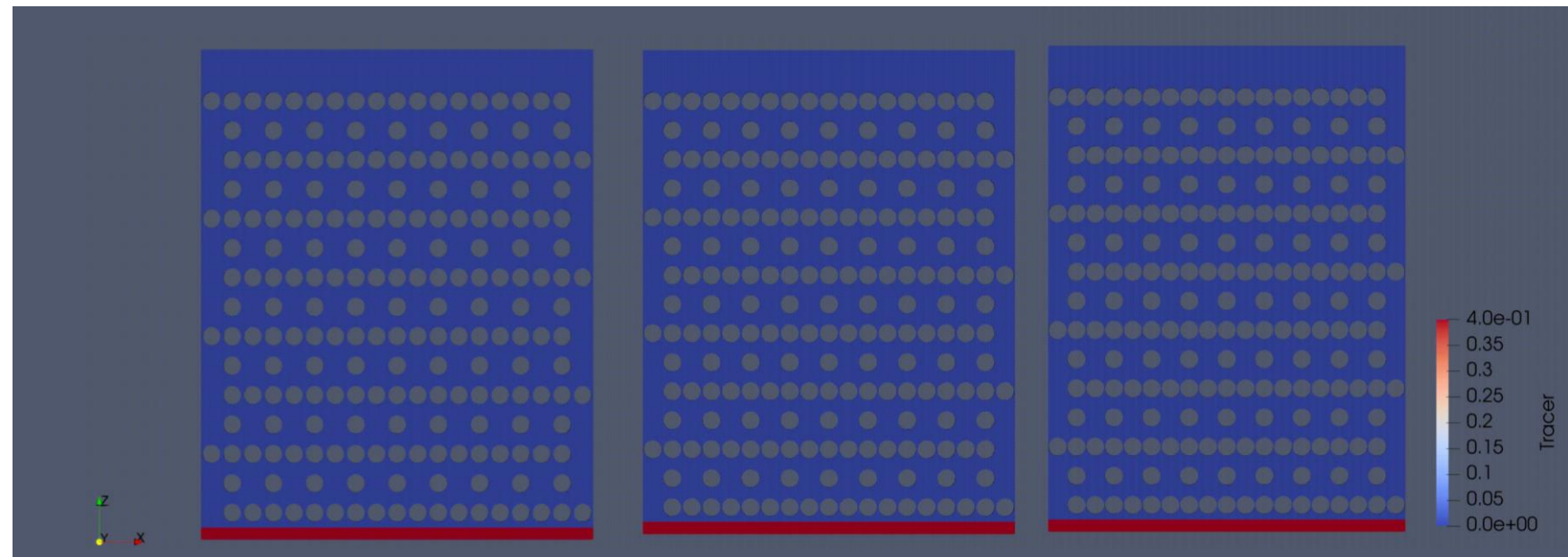
- How to exploit the unique advantages of 3D printing?
- Local variations
 - Baffle-like structures
 - Guide the flow, without full obstruction
- Wide range of design variables





Visualizing cross flow

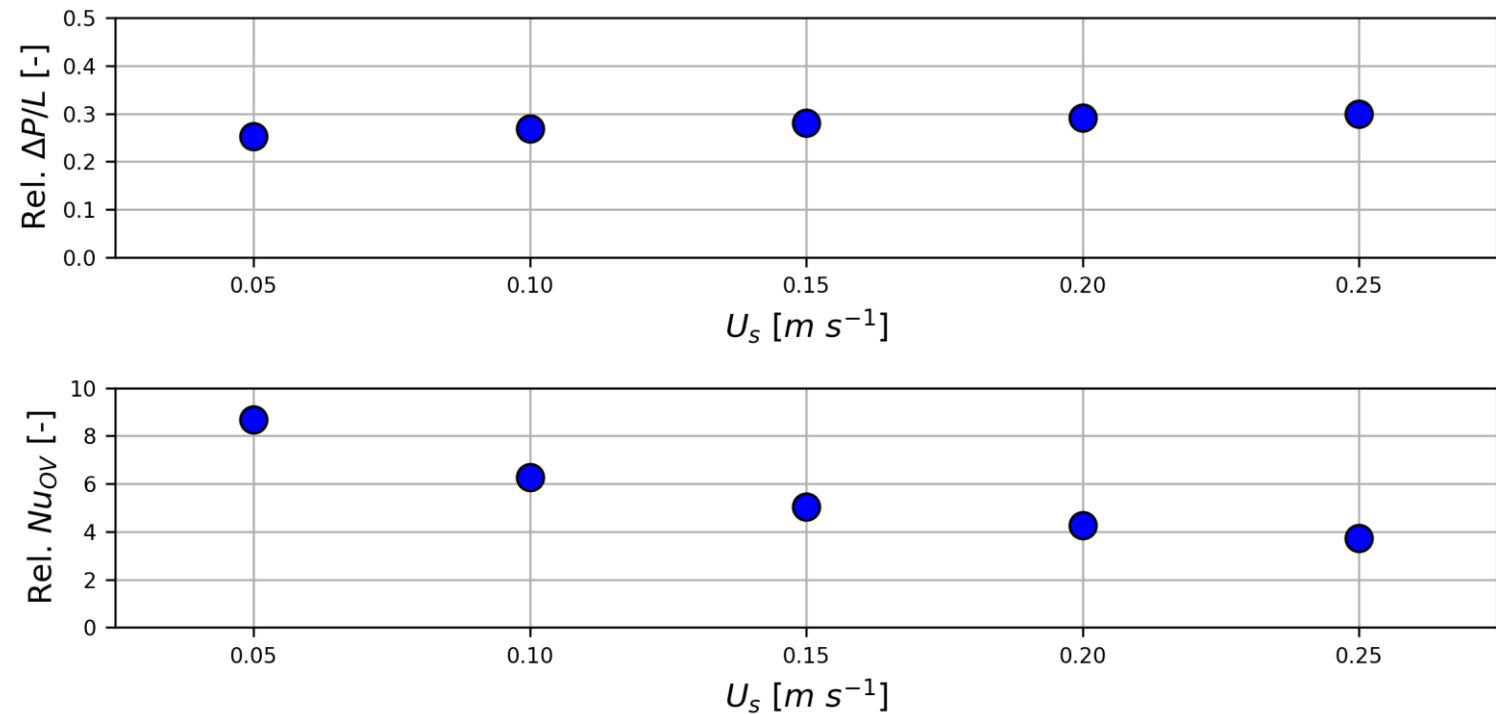
- Baffle length should be high
- Spacing/pore size can be used as a tuning variable





The pressure drop-heat transfer trade-off

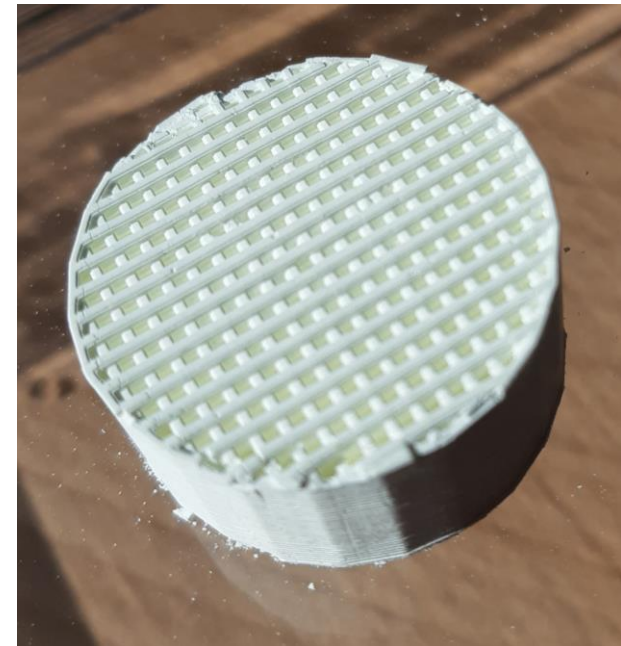
- Comparison with the conventional packed bed shows clear advantage!





Outlook for experimental proof-of-concept

- Relatively brittle samples
- Dimensional accuracy
- Wall-coupling
- Finding a fitting test reaction
 - Highly endo/exothermic
 - Significant equilibrium shift
 - Heat/mass transfer limitations should be main issue





Outlook for experimental proof-of-concept

- Methane dehydroaromatization
 - Complex reaction network
 - Rapid deactivation
- CO₂ hydrogenation (to dimethylether)
 - Multiple reactions with contradicting heat effects
 - Sorption is likely preferred process intensification
- Steam Methane Reforming
 - Strong heat effects
 - Large influence of temperature on equilibrium



THANK YOU

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