

Sustainable hydrogenation using a palladium membrane reactor

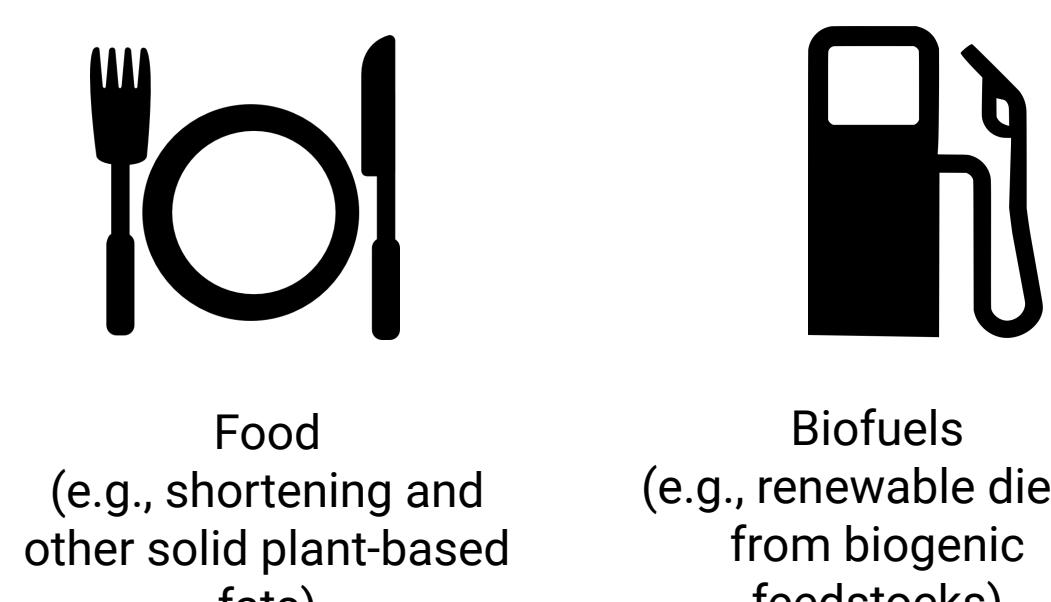
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Curtis P. Berlinguette*

Departments of Chemistry and Chemical & Biological Engineering, and The Quantum Matter Institute, The University of British Columbia, Vancouver, BC, Canada

Hydrogenation is a process used in the manufacture of useful chemicals

Hydrogenation reactions are used at large scale in the petrochemical, fine chemical and food industries. Together these reactions consume 113 million metric tons of hydrogen gas annually.¹



Biofuels
(e.g., renewable diesel from biogenic feedstocks)

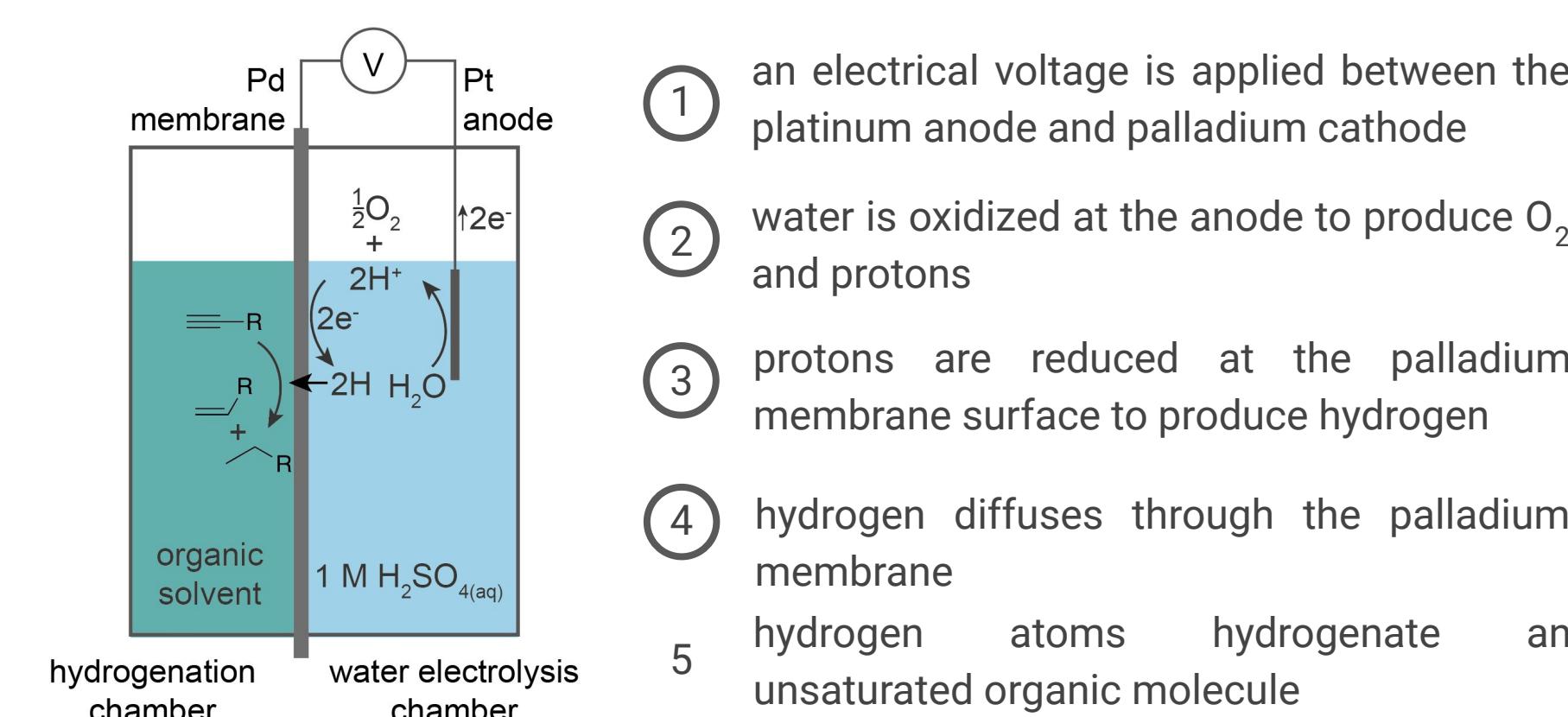
Hydrogenation reactions traditionally require harsh reaction conditions

Industrial hydrogenation is unilaterally carried out at high temperature and pressure and uses H₂ gas as the hydrogen source.² These processes have inherent safety risks and environmental costs owing to the flammability of H₂ gas derived from fossil fuels.¹ We are developing a hydrogenation reactor to address these concerns.

Traditional methods	Our method
up to 100 atm of pressure required to drive hydrogenation	hydrogenation reactions carried out at 1 atm

Our reactor can uses electricity and water to hydrogenate chemical feedstocks

Our hydrogenation reactor, called Thor, can enable safer, more sustainable hydrogenation by using only electricity and water to hydrogenate organic molecules.^{3,4} The hydrogenation process happens in the following steps:

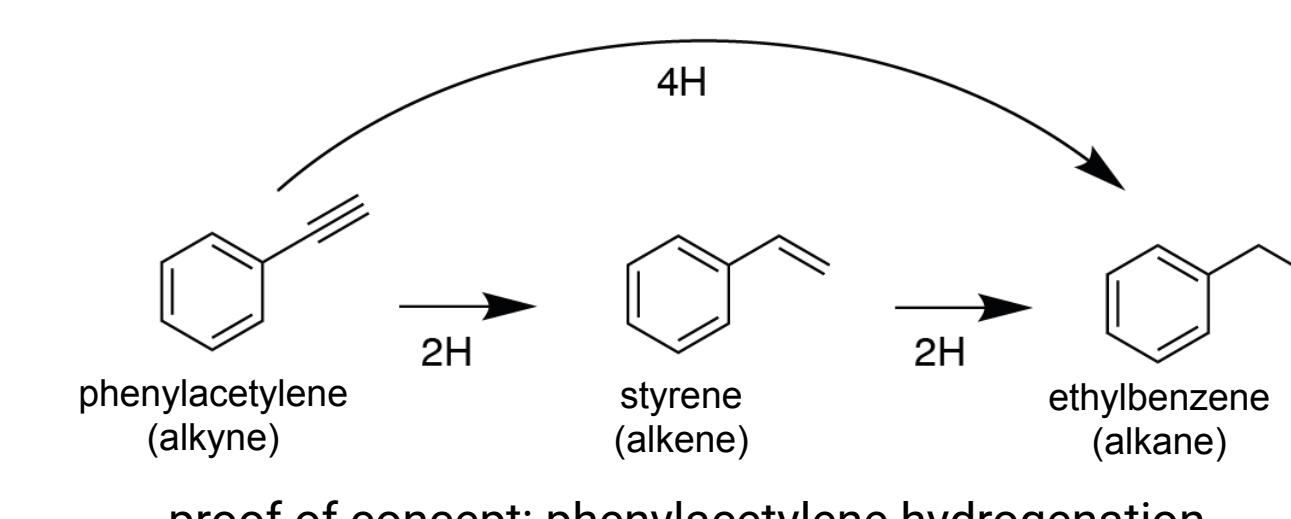


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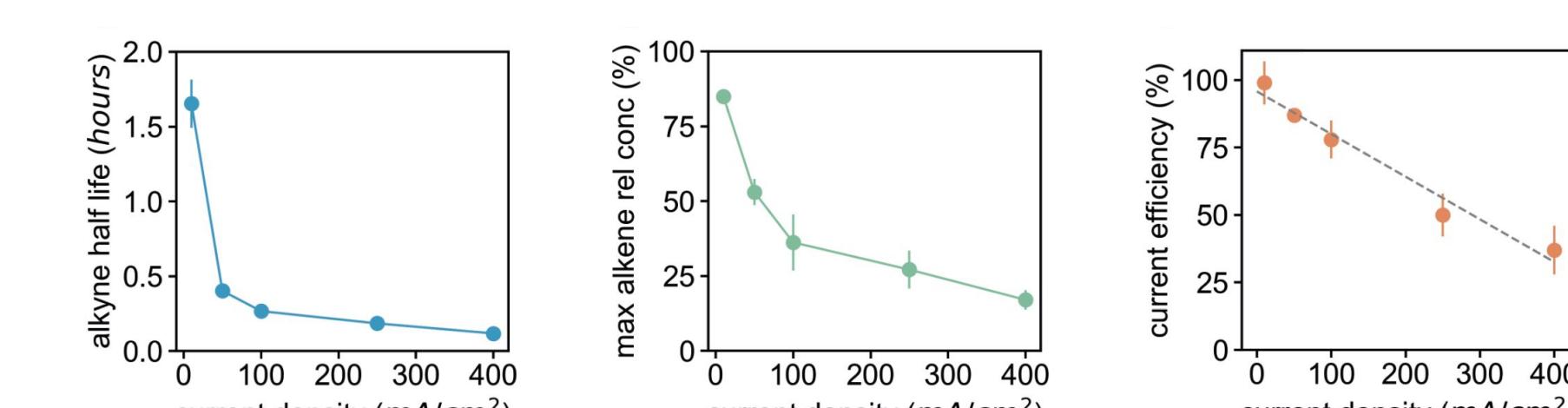


Proof of concept: We can control the reaction performance by changing the electrical current

The reaction performance (i.e., rate, selectivity, and efficiency) of the reaction can be controlled by adjusting the electrical current used to drive the water electrolysis reaction.⁴

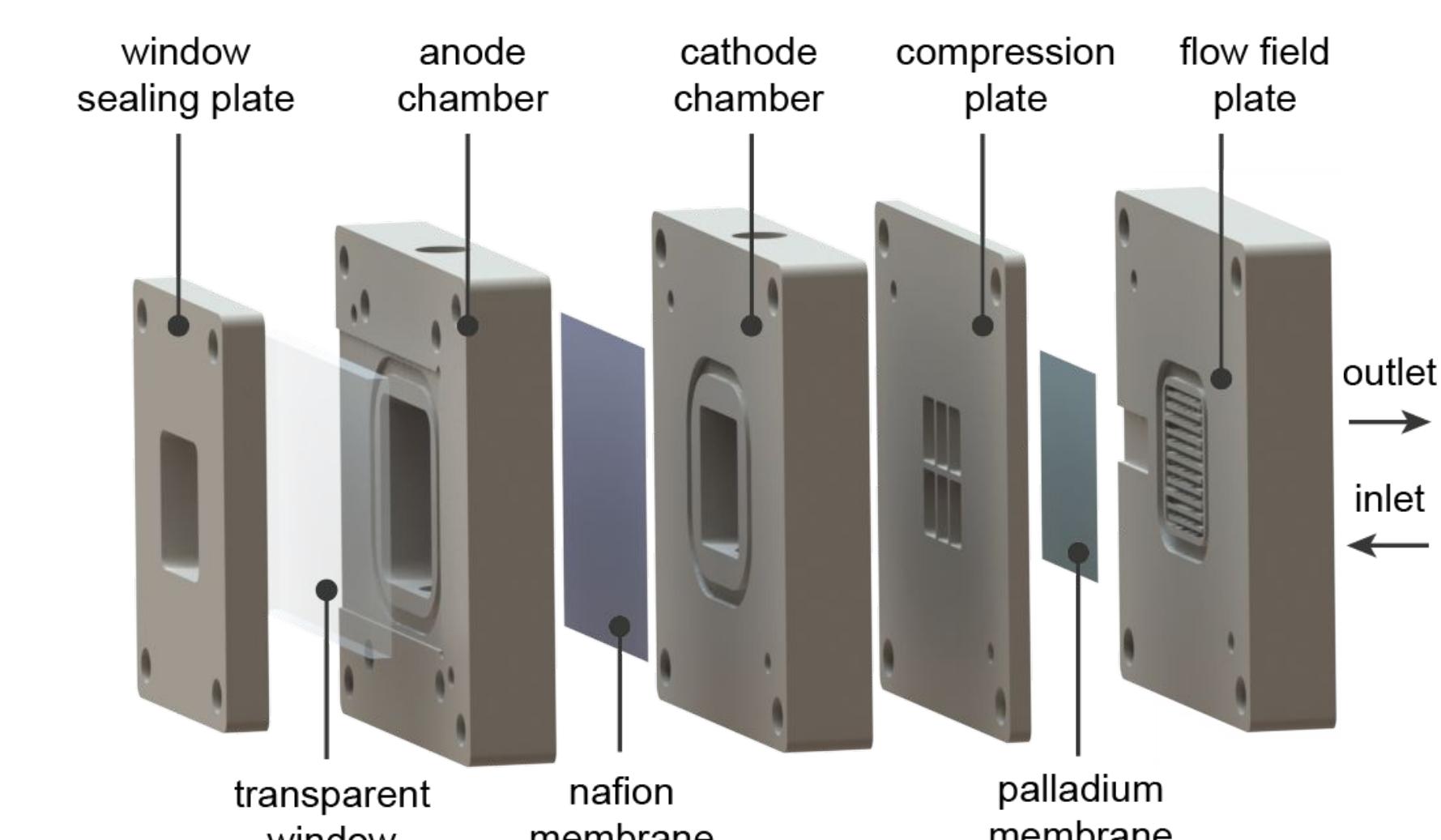


proof of concept: phenylacetylene hydrogenation



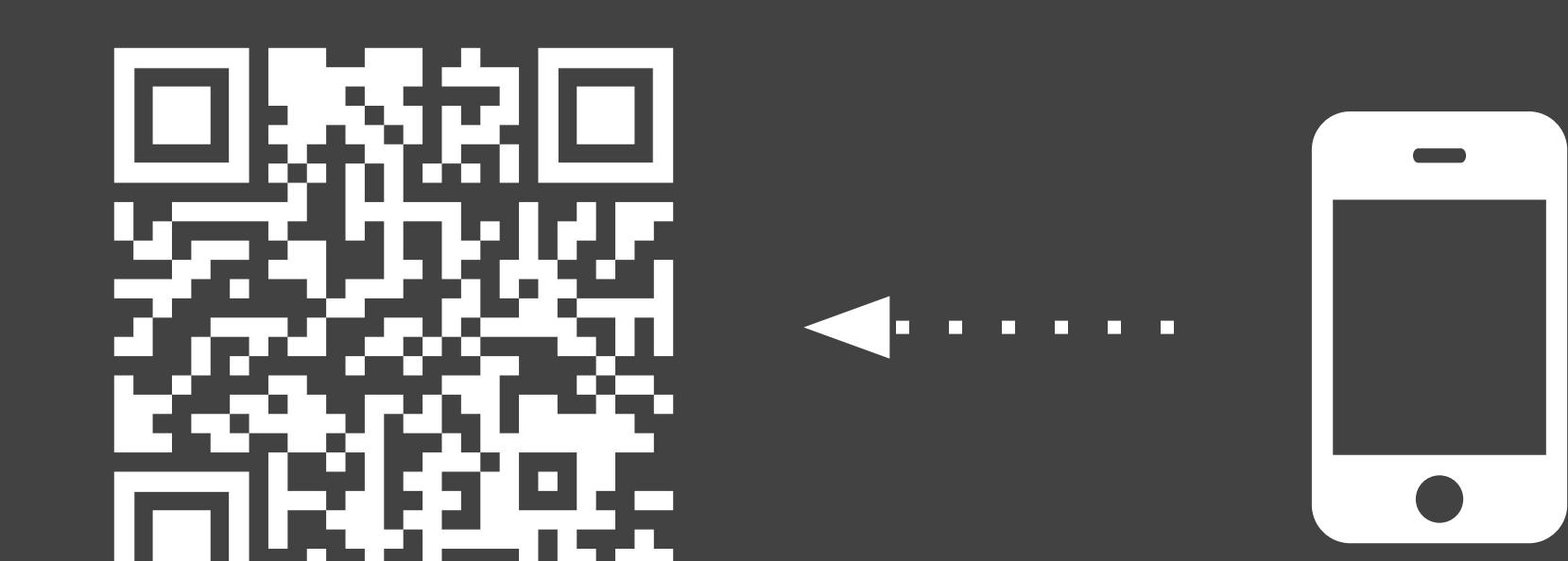
A palladium membrane flow cell for faster hydrogenation

Making an impact in commodity chemical synthesis requires high reaction rates, and a scalable reactor platform. Toward this goal, we constructed a flow cell that enables ~20x faster reaction rates than previous batch-reactor designs. This approach was informed by the technical development of electrocatalytic flow-cell systems such as hydrogen fuel cells⁵ or CO₂ electrolyzers.⁶



We are working toward applying this technology to large-scale commodity chemical synthesis

We are currently limited to hydrogenation of carbon-carbon, and some carbon-oxygen double bonds. We are developing catalysts to expand the diversity of bonds we can hydrogenate. We are looking for industrial partners to help us develop this technology for impactful applications!



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Stewart Blusson
Quantum Matter Institute
THE UNIVERSITY OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

relevant to the pharmaceutical industry

relevant to the food industry

currently accessible using Thor

relevant to the energy industry

least challenging to hydrogenate

most challenging to hydrogenate

References

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- Rylander, P. N. *Catalytic Hydrogenation in Organic Syntheses*; Paul Rylander, Academic Press, 1979.
- Sherbo, R. S.; Delima, R. S.; Chiykowski, V. A.; MacLeod, B. P.; Berlinguette, C. P. Complete Electron Economy by Pairing Electrolysis with Hydrogenation. *Nature Catalysis* **2018**, *1* (7), 501–507.
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- Endrodi, B.; Bencsits, G.; Darvas, F.; Jones, R.; Rajeshwar, K.; Janáky, C. Continuous-Flow Electroreduction of Carbon Dioxide. *Prog. Energy Combust. Sci.* **2017**, *62*, 133–154.

extra

A #betterposter to communicate more effectively

[Youtube video here](#)

[NPR article here](#)

Your poster
exists to
communicate
one key
message.


**Paper
outline
and key
figures**

**Main finding of
the study.**



QR code to
the full paper

**“Ammo
bar”
For extra
data**

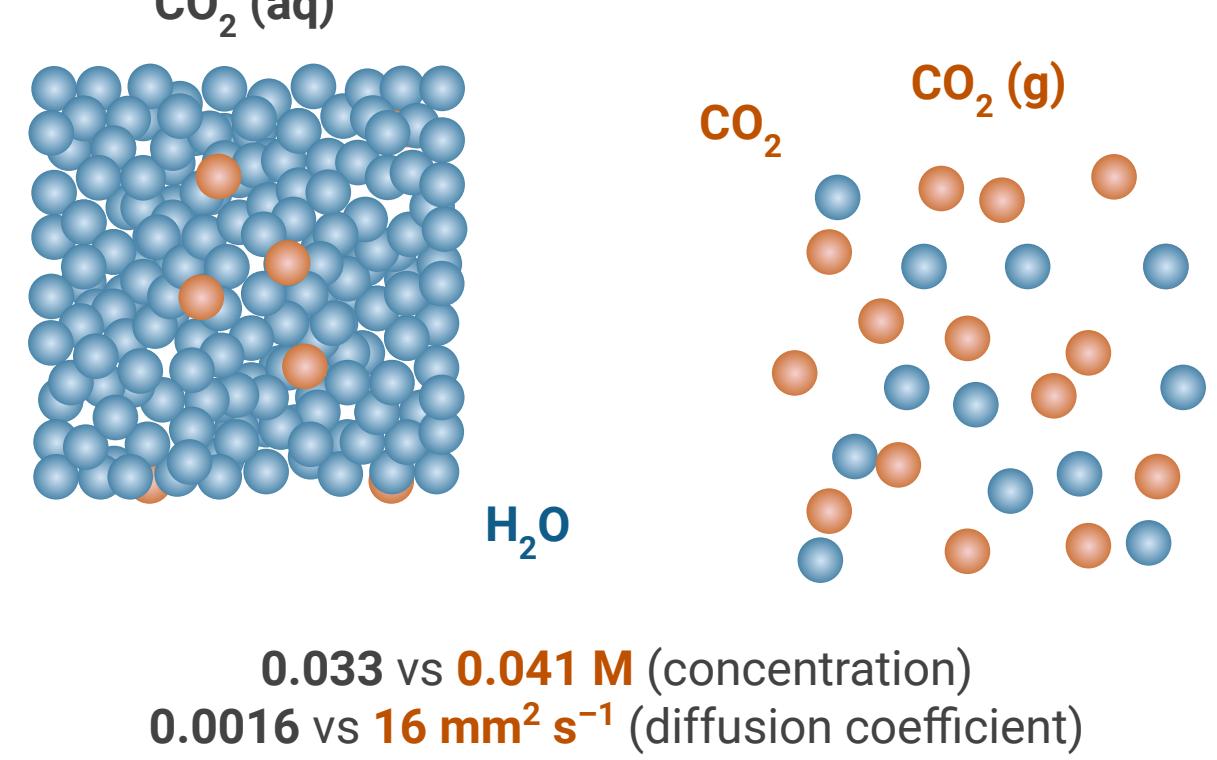


Poster title

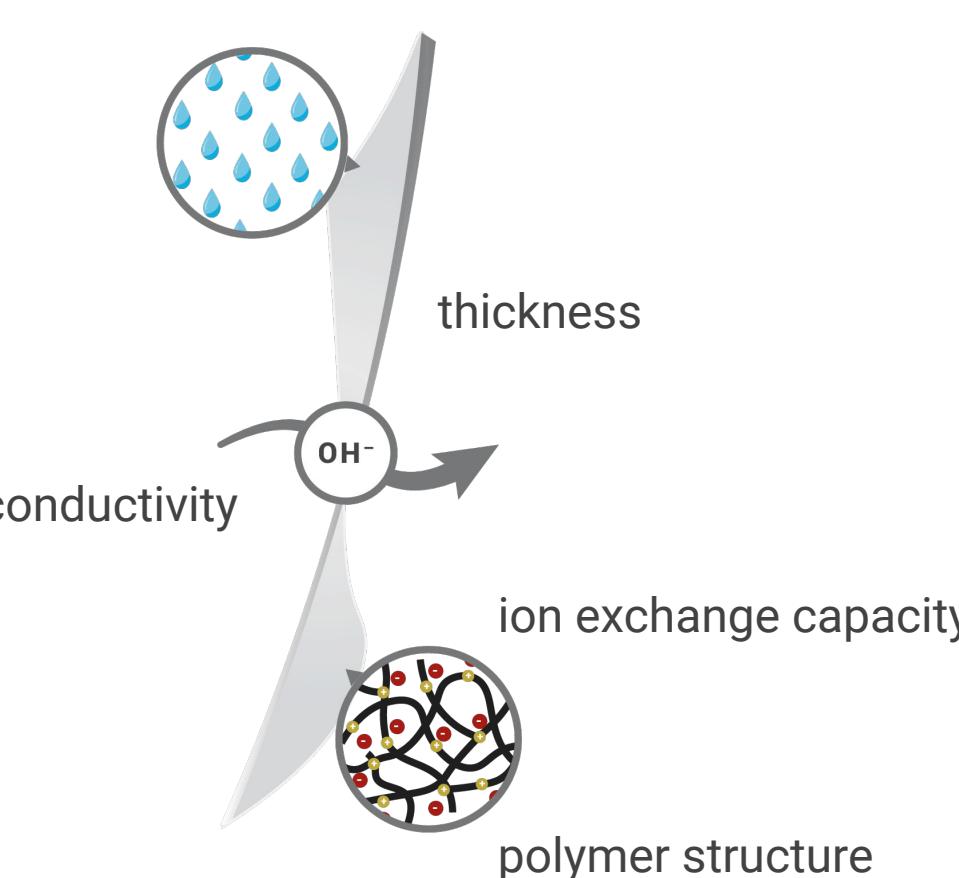
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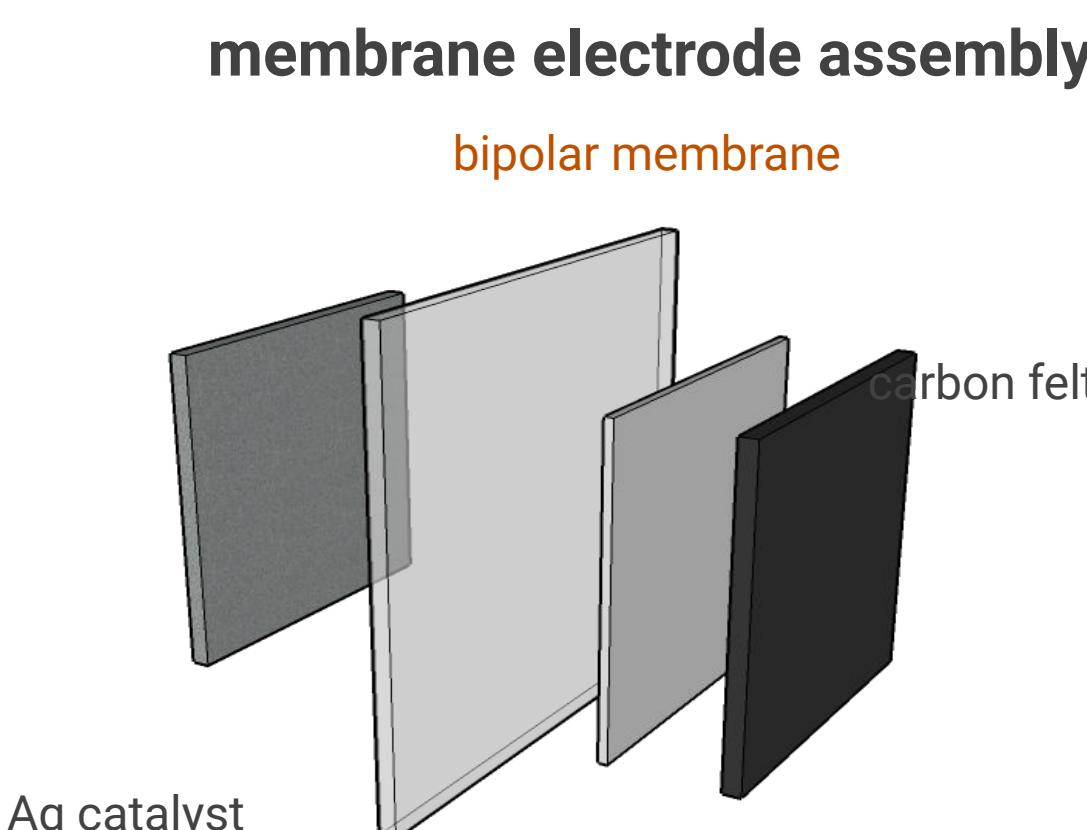
Situation



Complication



Question/Answer



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This is your **ammo bar**. It contains extra content that is just for you to talk about your poster. Here, you can add

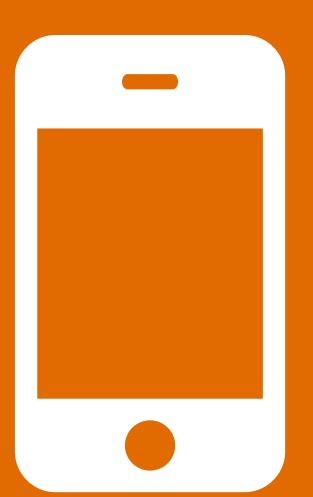
- Extra graphs
 - Data tables
 - Extra figures
 - Nuance that you're worried about leaving out

Main finding goes here,

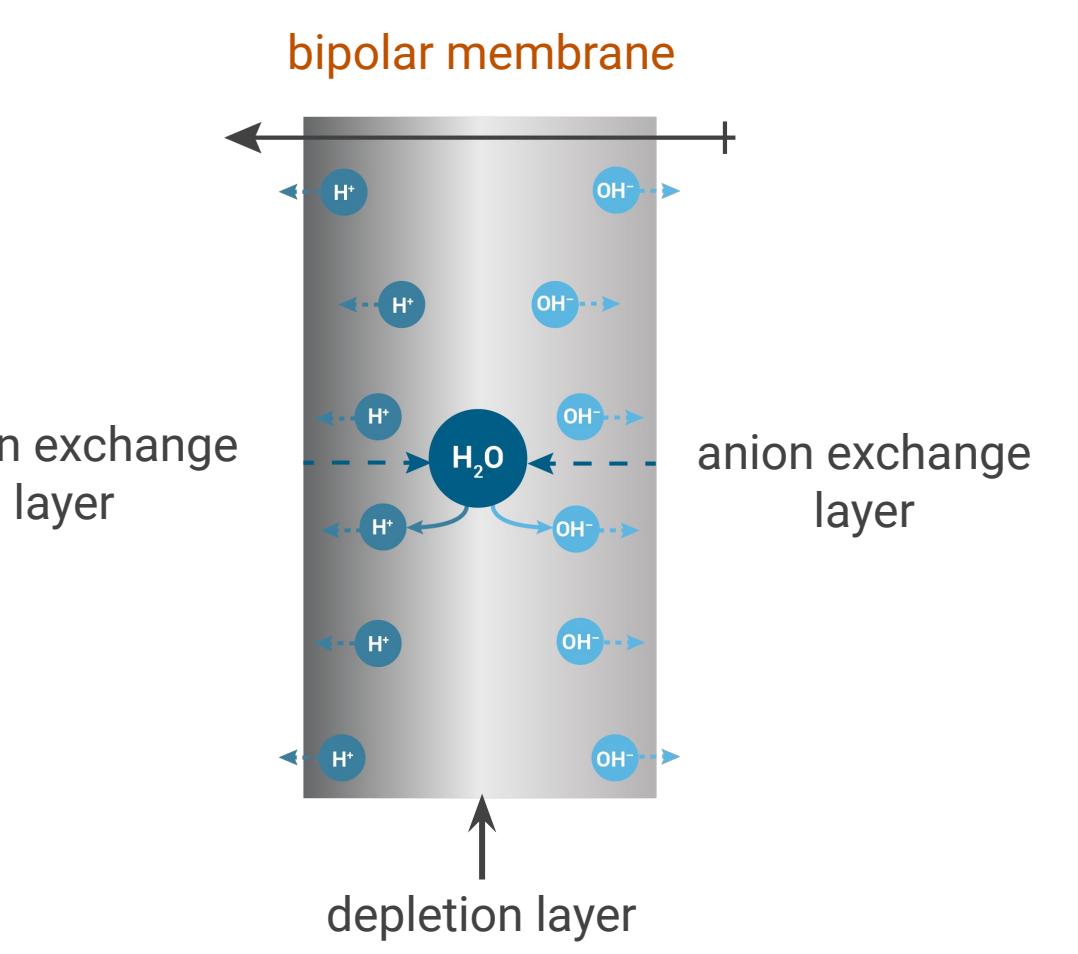
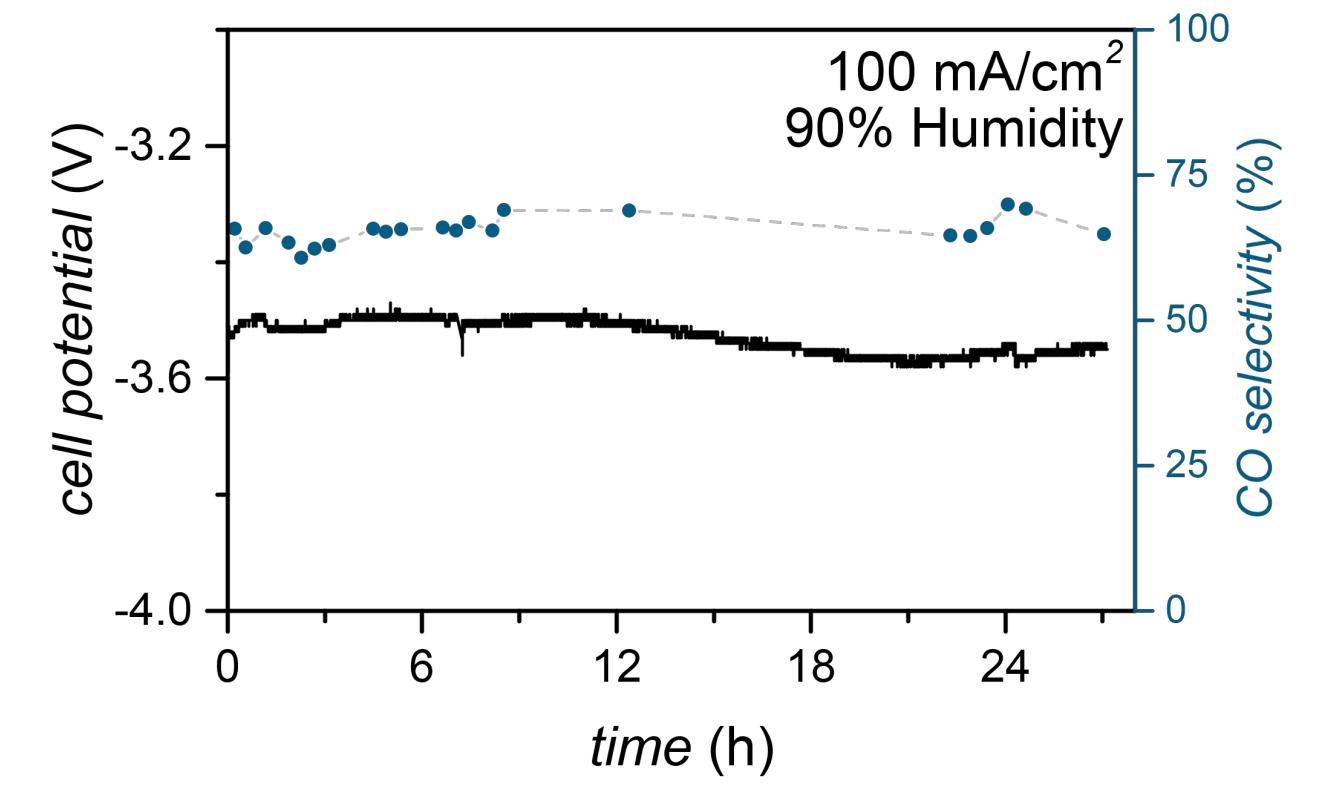
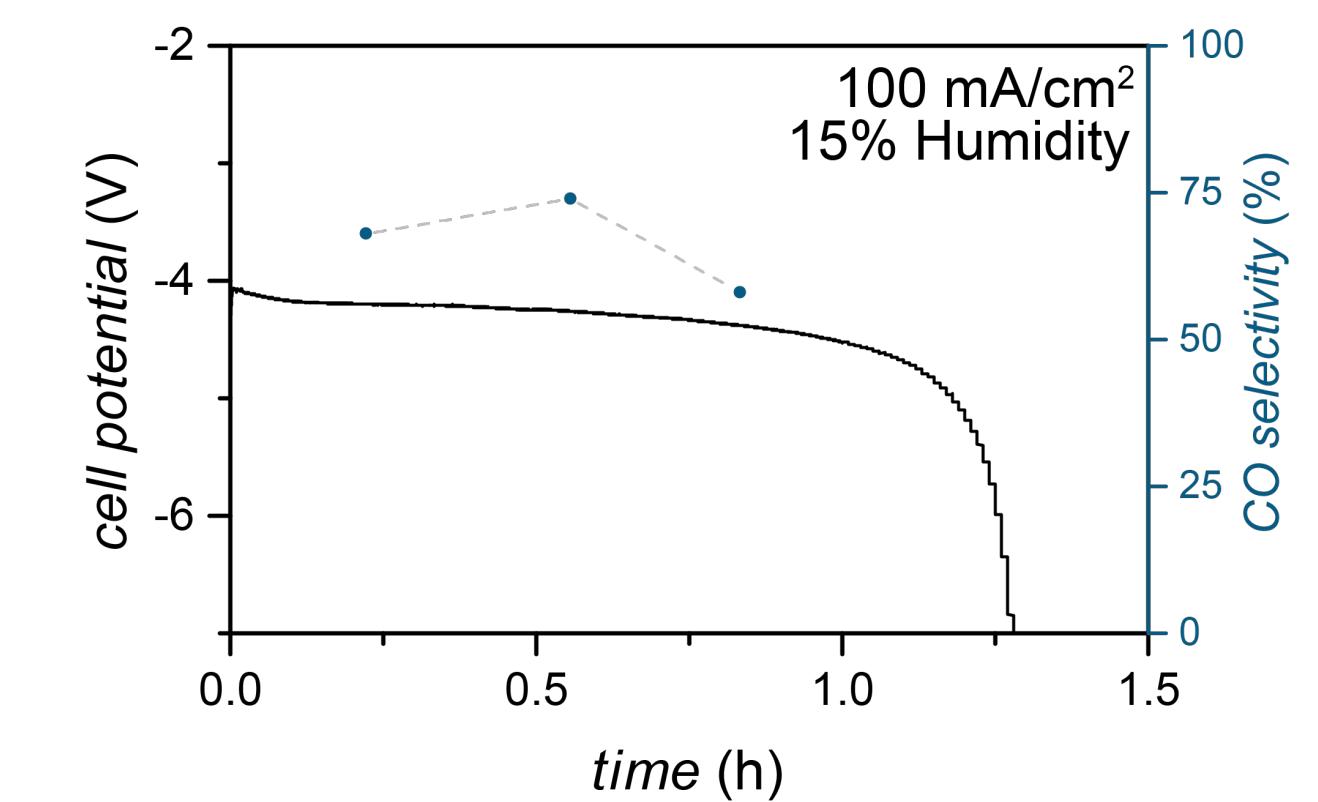
translated into plain

English. Emphasize

important words in bold.



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Comparison of solution processed WO_3 |electrolyte| V_2O_5 electrochromic devices

deposition method	ΔT^a (%)	$t_{\text{colour, 90 \%}}$ (s)	$t_{\text{bleach, 90 \%}}$ (s)	CE (cm ² /C)	cycling stability
doctor-blade from V ₂ O ₅ powder ⁴	12	~ 8	-	-	200
spin-coated xerogel ⁵	35	> 5	> 5	17	-
hotodeposition	47	3	2	166	14,000 +
hotodeposition	46	8	4	59	-

CPB's notes on making a good poster

- **Make your poster educational and easy to understand:**

- PROVIDE EXPLANATORY CAPTIONS THAT INFORM THE READER WHAT IS IMPORTANT ABOUT YOUR IMAGES
- Label everything in your diagrams
- Consider having a box which answers the question of what problem does the device/technique/material solve
- Keep in mind that many people will read your poster without you being there to explain it to them
- “Are you relaying your story effectively?”

- **Make your poster look professional:**

- Respect symmetry, have even whitespace sizes
- Consistent sentence alignment & heading capitalization
- Keep in mind how big things will be when you print the poster
- White space is good - avoid unnecessarily large text
- Consider left justifying rather than justified paragraphs -- stretched out short lines of text look weird & are hard to read/confusing

- **Use the template to help you save time!**

- Colors, font sizes, etc have already been chosen for you to make your life easier!
- Don't waste time moving away from the template unless you have a strong creative reason to do so

“Traditional” poster templates below

Template colours

Tungsten
#424242FF
RGB(66,66,66)

CPB Orange
#E06C26FF
RGB(224,108,38)

CPB Blue
#4574A2FF
RGB(69,116,162)

Clover
#008E00FF
RGB(0,142,0)

Steel
#797979FF
RGB(121,121,121)

Cayenne
#941100FF
RGB(148,17,0)

Separator Box
“Pale Grey”
#EBEBEBFF
RGB(235,235,235)

Tungsten
#424242
RGB(66,66,66)

CPB Orange
#E06C26FF
RGB(224,108,38)

CPB Blue
#4574A2FF
RGB(69,116,162)

Clover
#008E00FF
RGB(0,142,0)

Steel
#797979FF
RGB(121,121,121)

Cayenne,
#941100FF
RGB(148,17,0)