

Physicochemical and electrical characterization of CeO₂-based nanostructured catalysts for plasma-assisted CO₂ methanation in a DBD reactor

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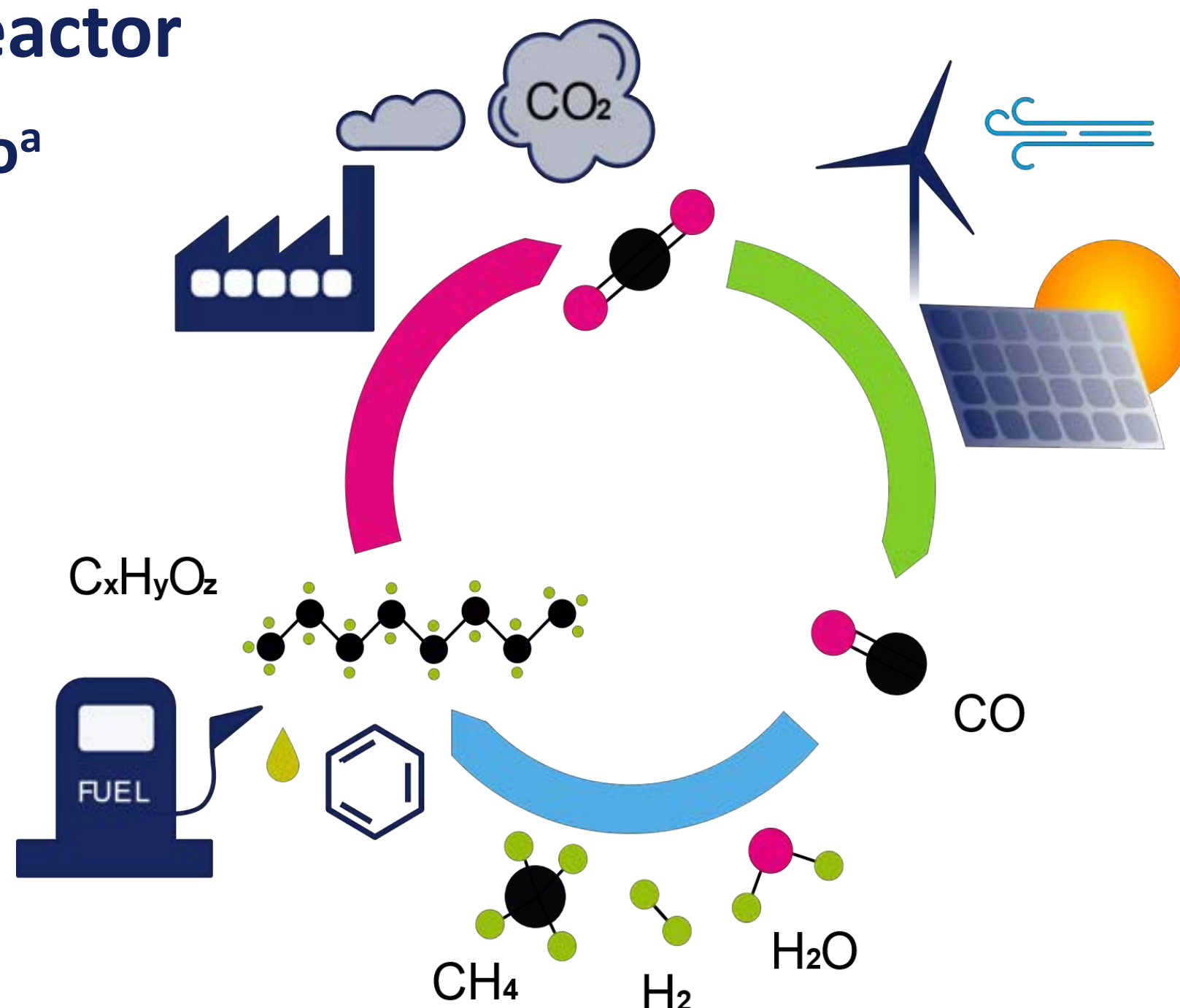
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The use of CO₂ has great potential to complement greenhouse emission reduction strategies and to establish a sustainable and circular economy that exploits CO₂ not as an emission but as a carbon reservoir to produce value-added compounds. Innovative technologies such as non-thermal plasmas are being explored for CO₂ activation and reduction.

The combination of plasma and catalysis for the conversion of CO₂ allows the direct application of renewable electricity in an efficient way. Its application in the catalytic methanation of CO₂ takes advantage of the synergy between the ionized species in the plasma and their contact with the catalytic material to favour the reaction.



Closed carbon cycle: CO₂ capture and utilization using renewable energy sources to produce chemicals and fuels. Credits: Carolina Garcia

Preparation of nanostructured Ni/CeO₂ catalysts:

Hydrothermal synthesis for CeO₂ supports



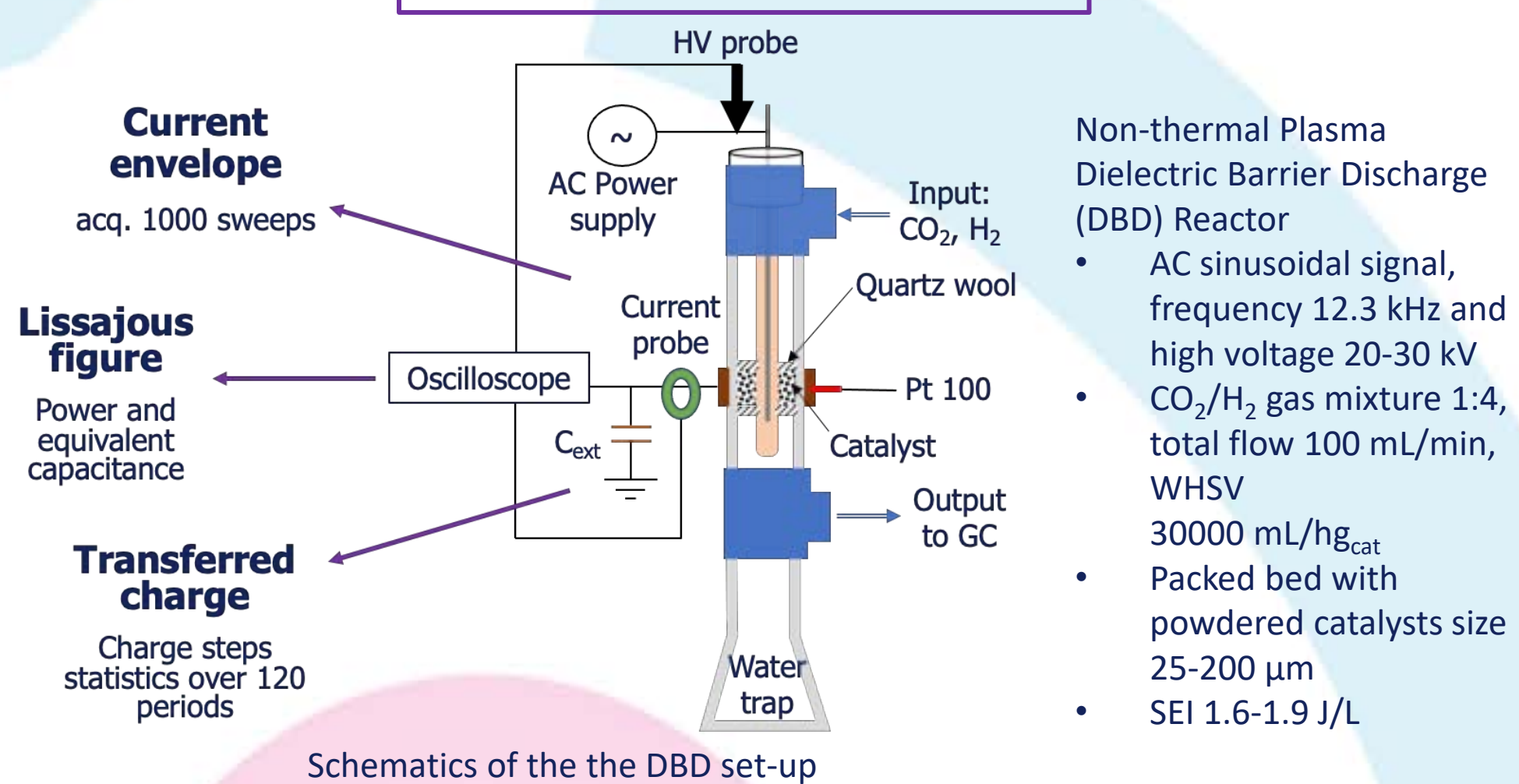
15 %wt. Ni wet impregnation

Reduction at 600 °C

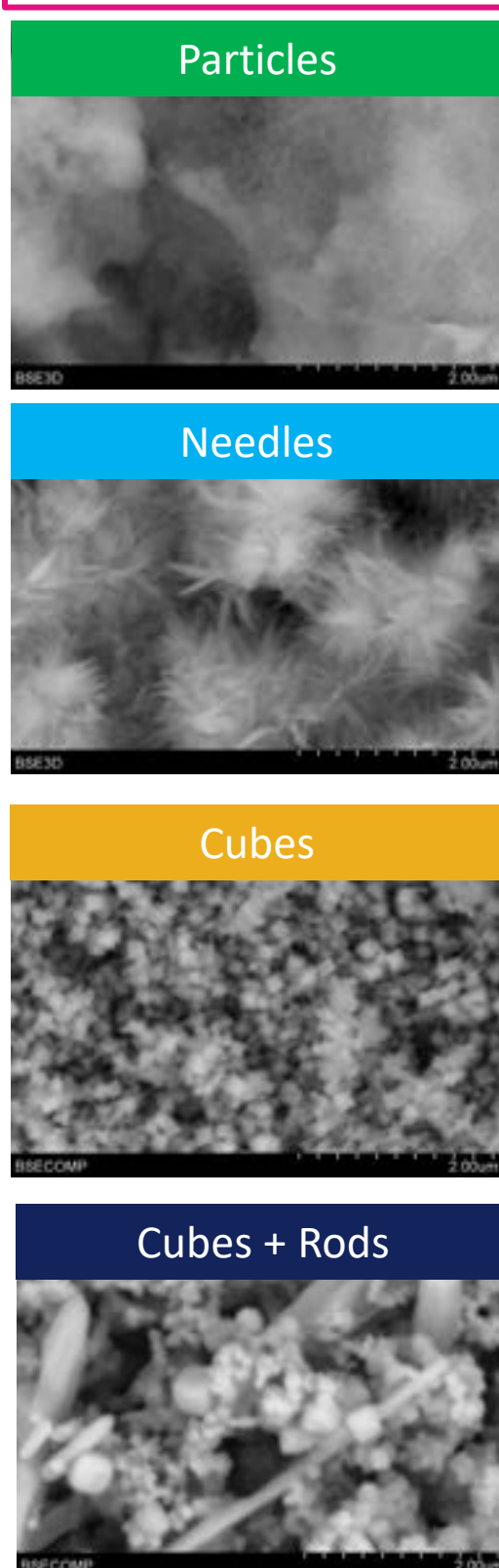
Physicochemical characterization

SEM	Morphology
N ₂ physisorption	Surface area
XRD	Crystal phases and crystallite size
CO ₂ -TPD	Surface basic sites

DBD reactor and electrical characterization



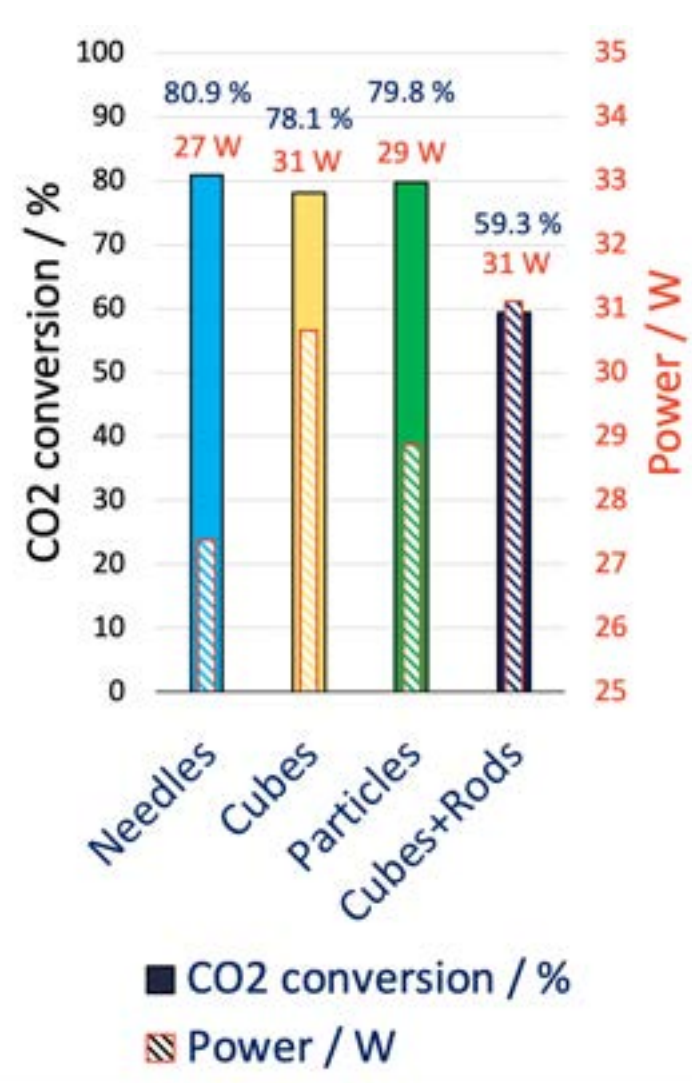
Catalysts morphology



Catalysts physicochemical properties

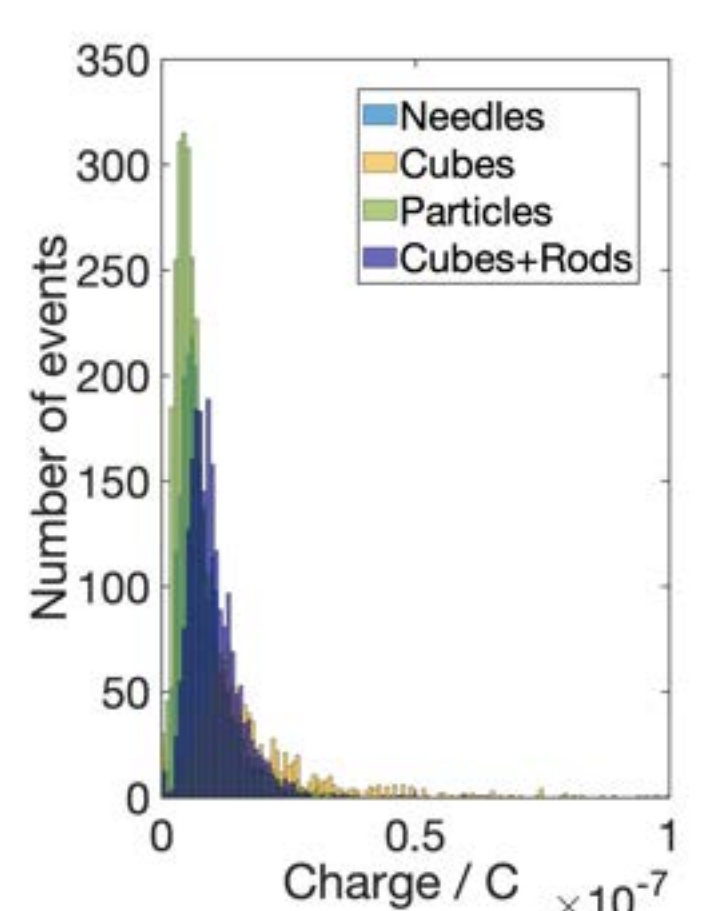
Surface area	70 m ² /g
Ni crystallite size	29 nm
Intermediate basic sites	115 μmol _{CO2} /g _{cat}
Surface area	44 m ² /g
Ni crystallite size	18 nm
Intermediate basic sites	71 μmol _{CO2} /g _{cat}
Surface area	33 m ² /g
Ni crystallite size	22 nm
Intermediate basic sites	112 μmol _{CO2} /g _{cat}
Surface area	8 m ² /g
Ni crystallite size	30 nm
Intermediate basic sites	6 μmol _{CO2} /g _{cat}

CO₂ conversion and injected power

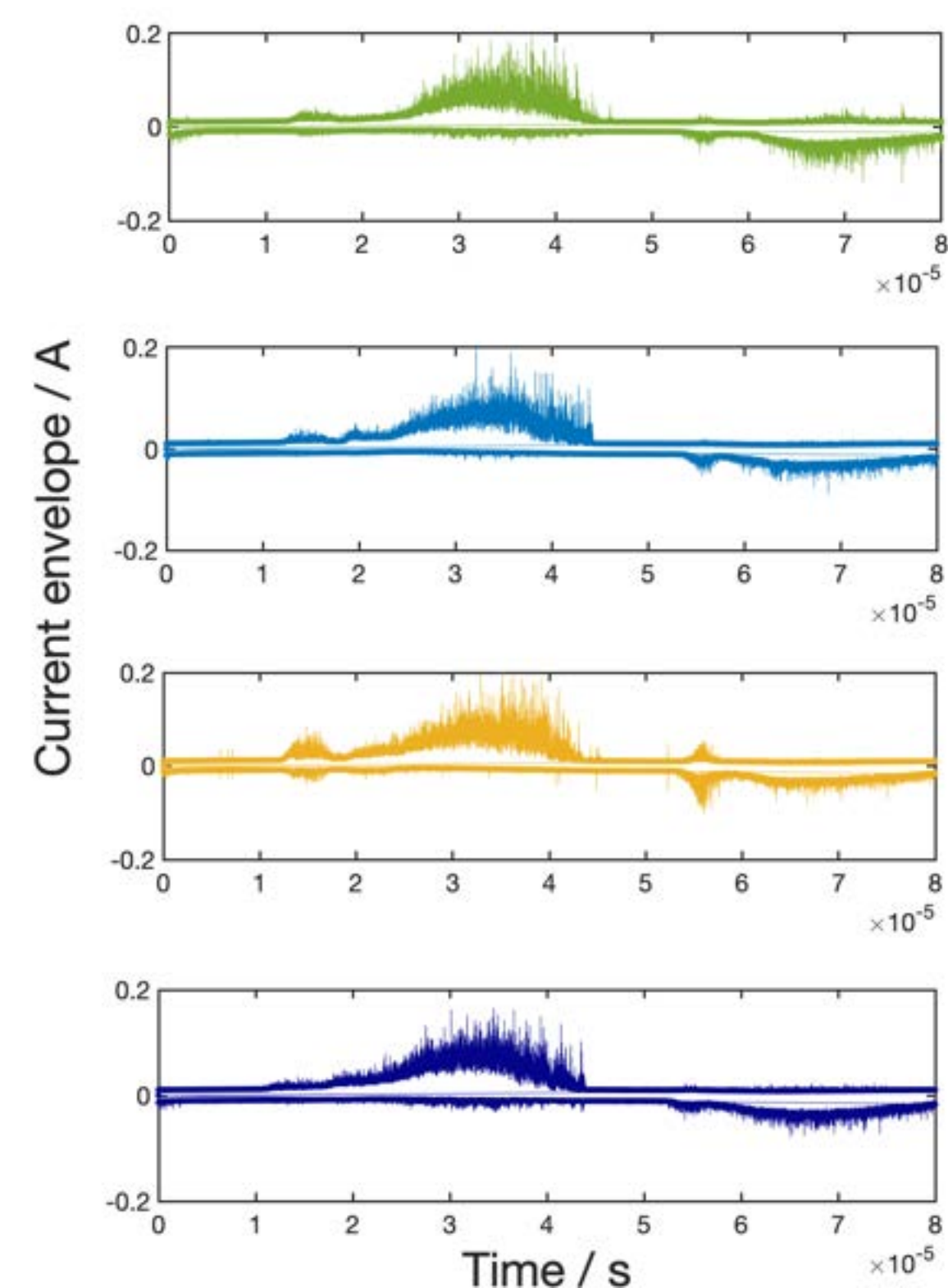


Morphology	C _{equivalent} (pF)
Particles	14.5
Needles	12.9
Cubes	15.1
Cubes+Rods	16.3

Charge steps statistics



Current envelope



- A clear **relation between physicochemical properties and the activity** in plasma-assisted CO₂ methanation is established: the material with the largest structures, low surface area and poor basicity does not reach high conversion above 70 % at ~30 W.
- **Different charge transfer behaviours** are observed with different packing materials.
- For materials with similar physicochemical properties: **low C_{equivalent}** is linked with **low Q_{half cycle}** and with an **enhanced efficiency** of the catalysts (this is the case of the catalyst with needles morphology with 80.9 % conversion at 27 W).