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### **Synthesis and Characterization of Catalysts Based on Nickel, Cerium, and Lanthanum Supported on Biocarbon for Ethanol Steam Reforming**

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Ethanol steam reforming (ESR) is considered a promising alternative for hydrogen production due to some different advantages that include the large availability, relatively low cost, and superior reactivity of ethanol as compared to other compounds. Thus, this technology is also considered more sustainable and greener as compared to other methods usually employed for hydrogen production. However, the current industrial catalysts suffer from strong deactivation because of the extensive carbon deposition, which limits their performances and utilization. In order to overcome this limitation, we report herein the synthesis of a catalyst based on nickel, cerium and lanthanum supported on activated biocarbon by a microwave-assisted hydrothermal method. In this method, we first performed a hydrothermal activation of the biocarbon support at 120 °C using nitric acid (0.3 M) in a reactor coupled to a microwave source aiming the formation of acid groups at the surface of our carbonaceous matrix. In a next step, the adsorption of  $\text{La}^{3+}$ ,  $\text{Ce}^{3+}$ , and  $\text{Ni}^{3+}$  onto the activated biocarbon was performed by the addition of  $\text{La}(\text{NO}_3)_3 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$ ,  $\text{Ce}(\text{NO}_3)_3 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$ , and  $\text{Ni}(\text{NO}_3)_3 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$  in the suspension containing the activated biocarbon and potassium thiosulfate for stabilization (pH 8.0) at 75 °C. The obtained catalyst was then characterized by scanning electron microscopy, X-ray dispersive spectroscopy, X-ray diffraction, temperature-programmed reduction, and surface area by the BET method. After this step, the catalyst was then evaluated towards the ESR, in which 100 % of ethanol conversion was observed with the formation of only  $\text{H}_2$  (~ 60%) and  $\text{CO}_2$  (ESR products) and  $\text{CO}$  and  $\text{CH}_4$  as byproducts (both in low concentrations), indicating a good selectivity for ESR. Good stability was also achieved with no significant loss of activity even after 24 hours of reaction at 550 °C. The reactants and their reaction products were analyzed by gas chromatograph (Agilent 7890A), equipped with a thermal conductivity detector (TCD) and a flame ionization detector (FID) connected in series.