

# Fischer-Tropsch Synthesis

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The logo for LA-SIGMA features a stylized central element consisting of a black diamond shape with three colored triangles (blue, orange, and green) pointing upwards from its top vertex.

**LA-SIGMA**

Louisiana Alliance for Simulation-Guided Materials Applications

# Outlook

- Introduction
- Methodology
- Results
- Future Plans
- Educational Application

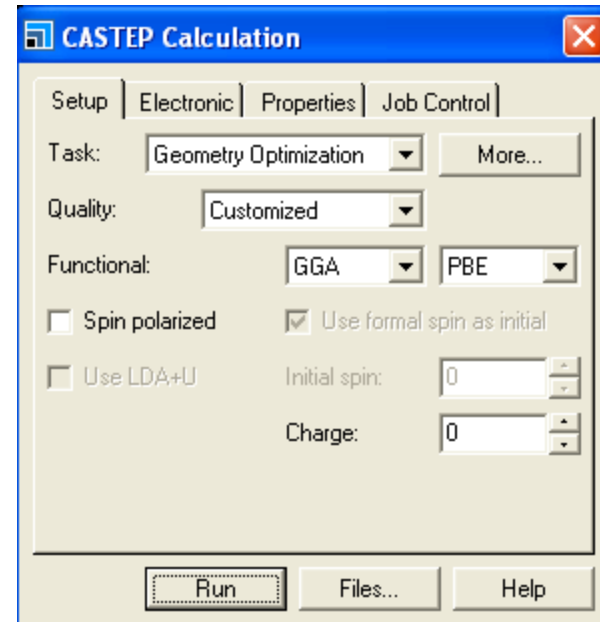
# Introduction

- What is Fischer-Tropsch Synthesis?
  - Collection of chemical reactions that converts a mixture of carbon monoxide and hydrogen into liquid hydrocarbons to produce synthetic fuels
  - First produced in the 1920s
  - Used by Germans during WWII



# Methodology

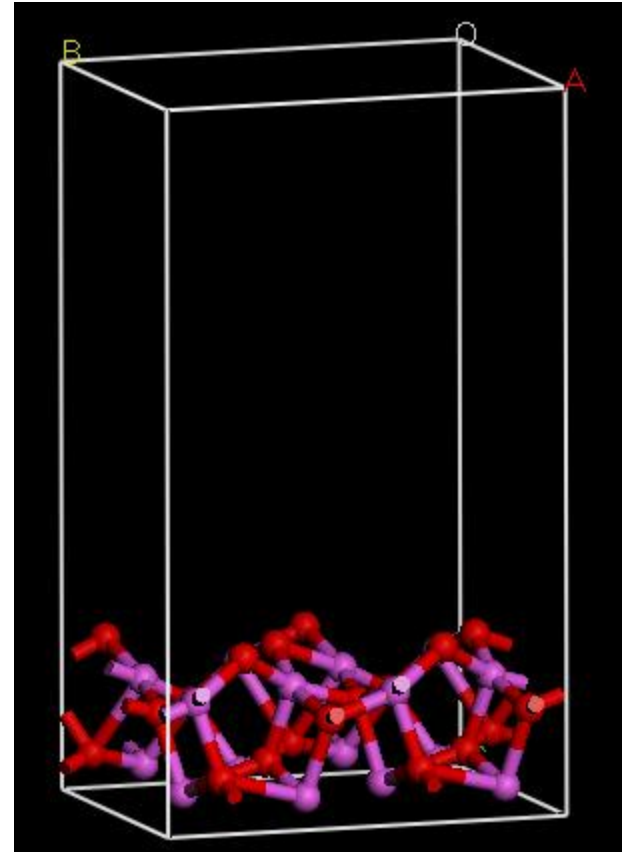
- Material Studio®
  - CASTEP
    - GGA/PBE
    - Geometry Optimizations
      - Medium Quality
      - Gamma k-point



# Results

- $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$
- Imported from Material Studio®
- Lattice Parameters:
  - $a = 6.996373 \text{ \AA}$
  - $b = 10.256929 \text{ \AA}$
  - $c = 18.302746 \text{ \AA}$
- Number of atoms:
  - 35 atoms
- Final Energy:
  - $-8793.25 \text{ eV}$

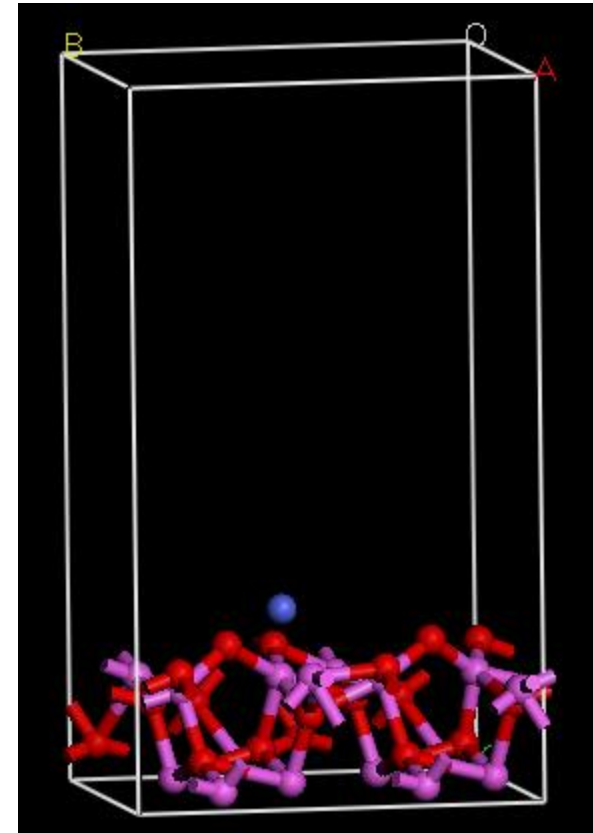
## 1 1 0 Surface



# Addition of Cobalt

- Cobalt atom added near the surface of alumina above an oxygen atom
- Final Energy:
  - -9833.51 eV

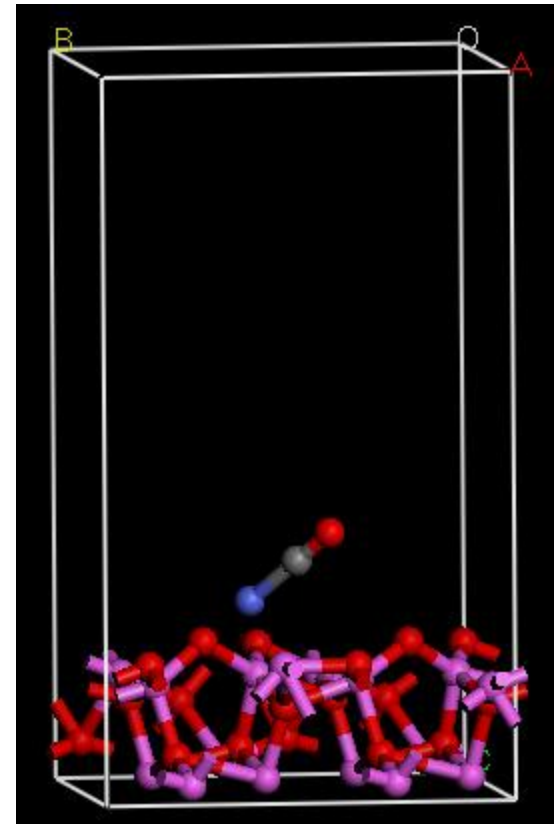
## 1 1 0 Surface



# Addition of Carbon Monoxide

- Carbon monoxide added near cobalt atom
- Final Energy:
  - -10426.68 eV

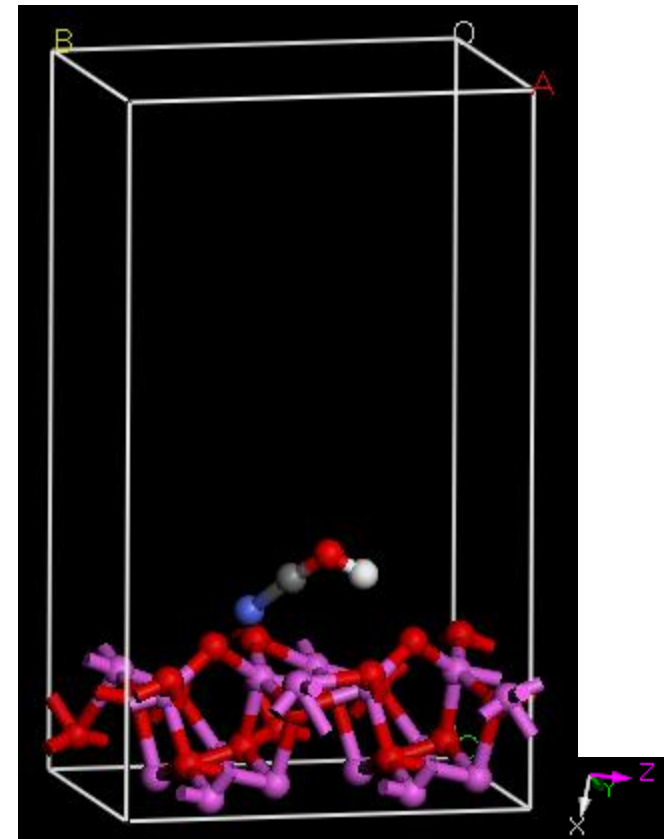
**1 1 0 Surface**



# Addition of Hydrogen

- Hydrogen atom added to oxygen
- Final Energy:
  - -10441.07 eV

**1 1 0 Surface**

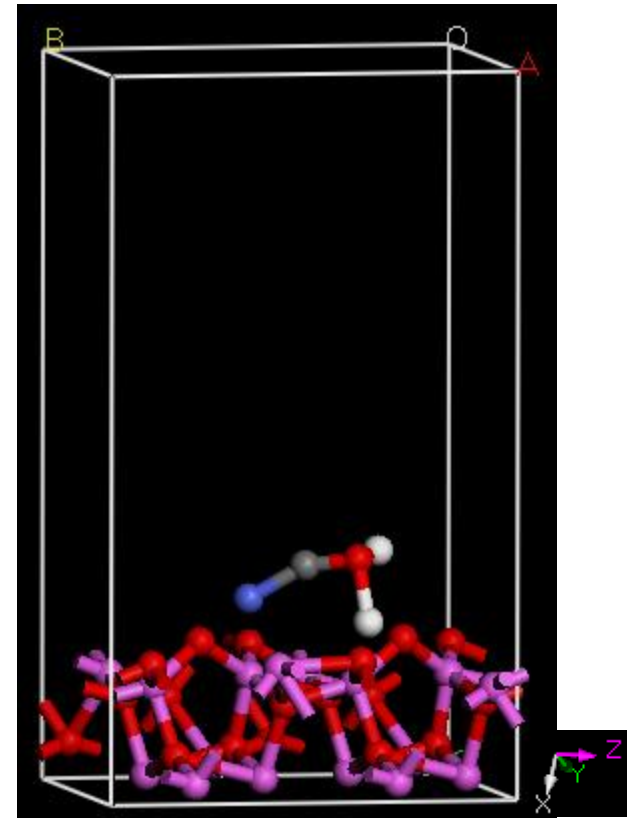




# Addition of Hydrogen

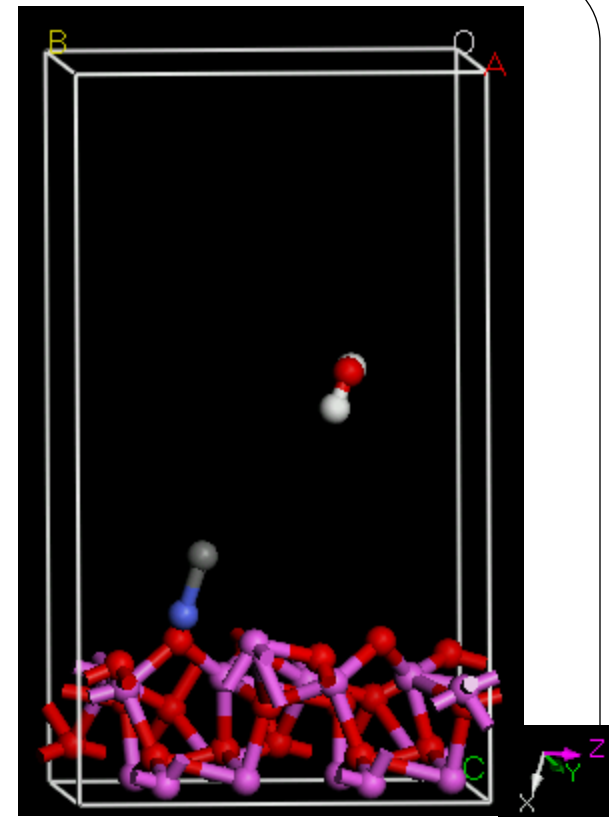
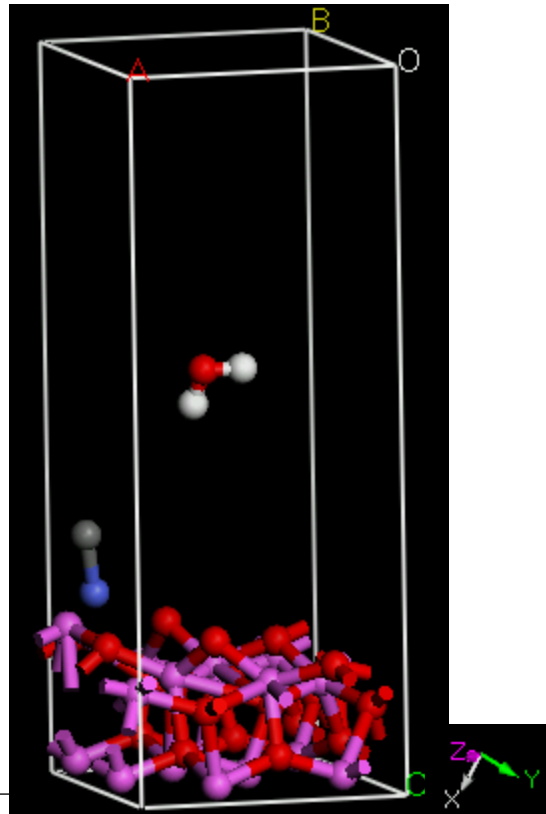
- Second hydrogen atom added
- Final Energy:
  - -10455.42 eV

**1 1 0 Surface**



# Removal of Water

- Water molecule separated from carbon.
- Final energy:
  - -10456.17 eV



**1 1 0 Surface**

# Calculations (Single Cobalt Surface)

## **Binding Energy of Co to Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>**

$$\begin{aligned} &= E(\text{surface} + \text{Co}) - [E(\text{surface}) + E(\text{Co})] \\ &= -5.25 \text{ eV} = -121.01 \text{ kcal/mol} \end{aligned}$$

## **Binding Energy of CO to Co**

$$\begin{aligned} &= E(\text{surface} + \text{Co} + \text{CO}) - [E(\text{surface} + \text{Co}) + E(\text{CO})] \\ &= -4.09 \text{ eV} = -94.32 \text{ kcal/mol} \end{aligned}$$

## **Binding Energy of H to O**

$$\begin{aligned} &= E(\text{surface} + \text{Co} + \text{CO} + \text{H}) - [E(\text{surface} + \text{Co} + \text{CO}) + E(\text{H})] \\ &= -2.18 \text{ eV} = -50.27 \text{ kcal/mol} \end{aligned}$$

# Calculations (Single Cobalt Surface) Continued

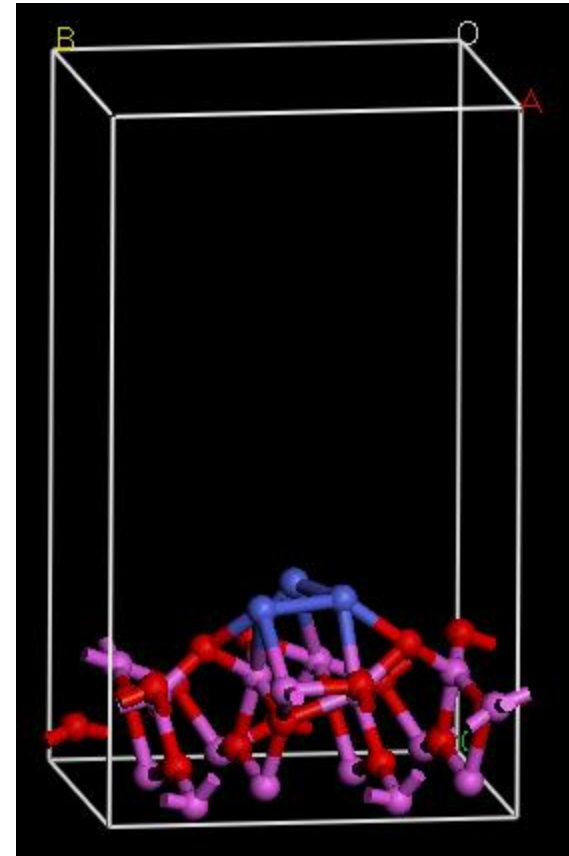
## **Binding Energy of second H to O**

$$\begin{aligned} &= E(\text{surface} + \text{Co} + \text{CO} + \text{H}_2) - [E(\text{surface} + \text{Co} + \text{CO} + \text{H}) + E(\text{H})] \\ &= -2.14 \text{ eV} = -49.35 \text{ kcal/mol} \end{aligned}$$

# Addition of Cobalt

- Three cobalt atoms added near the surface of alumina above an oxygen atom
- Final Energy:
  - -11914.33 eV

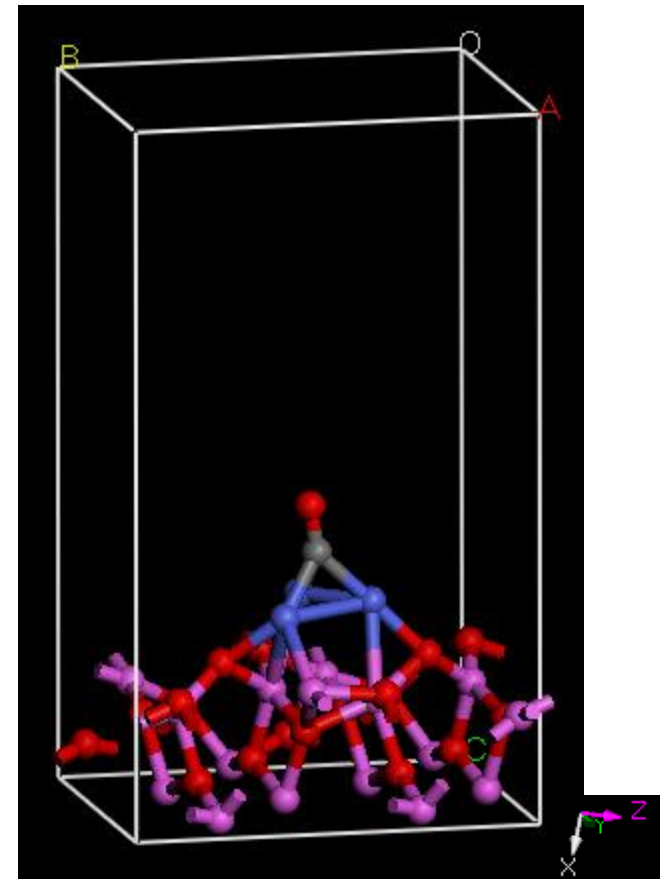
## 1 1 0 Surface



# Addition of Carbon Monoxide

- Carbon monoxide added near cobalt atom
- Final Energy:
  - -12507.40 eV

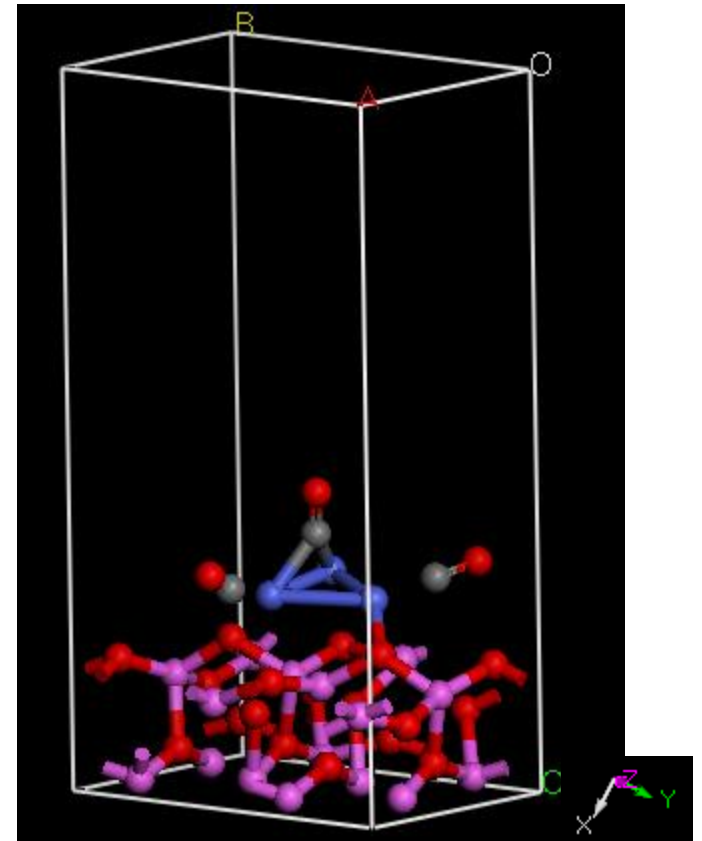
**1 1 0 Surface**



# Addition of Second & Third Carbon Monoxide

- Carbon monoxide added near cobalt atom
- Final Energy:
  - -13692.41

**1 1 0 Surface**



# Calculations (Three Cobalt Surface)

## **Binding Energy of Co to Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>**

$$\begin{aligned} &= E(\text{surface} + \text{Co}) - [E(\text{surface}) + E(\text{Co})] \\ &= -5.25 \text{ eV} = -121.01 \text{ kcal/mol} \end{aligned}$$

## **Binding Energy of second Co to Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>**

$$\begin{aligned} &= E(\text{surface} + \text{Co}_2) - [E(\text{surface} + \text{Co}) + E(\text{Co})] \\ &= -5.55 \text{ eV} = -127.98 \text{ kcal/mol} \end{aligned}$$

## **Binding Energy of third Co to Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>**

$$\begin{aligned} &= E(\text{surface} + \text{Co}_3) - [E(\text{surface} + \text{Co}_2) + E(\text{Co})] \\ &= -5.25 = -121.01 \text{ kcal/mol} \end{aligned}$$



# Calculations (Three Cobalt Surface) continued

## **Binding Energy of CO to Co**

$$\begin{aligned} &= E(\text{surface} + \text{Co}_3 + \text{CO}) - [E(\text{surface} + \text{Co}_3) + E(\text{CO})] \\ &= -3.99 \text{ eV} = -92.01 \text{ kcal/mol} \end{aligned}$$

## **Binding Energy of second & third CO to Co**

$$\begin{aligned} &= E(\text{surface} + \text{Co}_3 + 3\text{CO}) - [E(\text{surface} + \text{Co}_3 + \text{CO}) + \\ &E(2\text{CO})] \\ &= -6.85 \text{ eV} = -157.96 \text{ kcal/mol} \end{aligned}$$

# Conclusions

- 1 1 0 surface is manageable for FT synthesis
- Binding energies are within an acceptable range

# Future Plans

- Continue computational studies on Fischer-Tropsch
- Determine most effective catalysts for reactions

# Educational Application

- Microbial Fuel Cell Kit
  - Investigate cellular respiration
  - Explore an alternative fuel source
  - See microbes in a new light



Prices:

- Kit: \$260.00
- Refill: \$27.95

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# Educational Application continued...

- Bio-Energy Kit
  - Demonstrates how energy can be created from ethanol without combustion—and works, nonstop, for hours



Prices:

Kit: \$99.99



# Educational Application continued...

- Preparation and Properties of Biodiesel Fuel - Student Laboratory Kit
  - The biodiesel fuel methyl stearate is prepared by mixing cooking oil with methyl alcohol and sodium hydroxide.
  - Students use common separation techniques to isolate the biodiesel fuel and then determine the fuel's heat of combustion using calorimeter.



Prices:

Kit: \$30.10



# THANK YOU!!!



Dr. Ramu

Dr. Wick

Fernando Soto

Dr. Ayo Hassan

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