





The Grand Challenge for the 21st century

→ to understand how to design catalyst structure to control catalytic activity and selectivity

Aims:

- to selectively activate a single bond in a multifunctional reactant to produce a desired product
- to achieve predictive capability do design catalyst that will provide ~100% selectivity for a desired product with minimal use of energy

Opportunities for Catalysis in the 21st Century (Basic energy sciences advisory committee subpanel workshop report 2002)

Research in catalysis

- Reaction kinetics and mechanism
 - reaction paths, intermediate formation and action, generalizing reaction types, predict catalyst performance..
- Catalyst development
 - catalyst design, material synthesis, structure properties, catalyst stability, compatibility
- Analysis techniques
 - detection methods, detection limits, extreme conditions (T, P, H⁺), new spectroscopy, imaging, ... techniques
- Reaction modelling
 - elementary reactions and rates, computational chemistry, physical chemistry
- Reactor modelling
 - mathematical representation and interpretation, reactor design, structure and efficiency of heat and mass transfer
- Catalytic process
 - heat and mass transfer, energy balance, efficiency of process

Opportunities for catalysis

- Efficient H₂ production
- Efficient CO₂ reduction
- Efficient ammonia production
- Decomposition of NO_x
- Depolymerization of plastic materials
- Production of new fuels and chemicals by selective oxidation of alkanes, methane in particular
- Synthesis of enantiomerically pure drugs
- Etc.

Learning objectives

- Understand principles of catalysis
- Understand basic approaches and mechanisms in homogeneous catalysis
- Understand principles of heterogeneous catalysis and basic reaction mechanisms
- Basic knowledge of photocatalysis and electrocatalysis
- Applications of catalysis in green chemistry

Do the quiz and see you in the class!

