



# Recycling of Carbon Dioxide – A Green Chemistry

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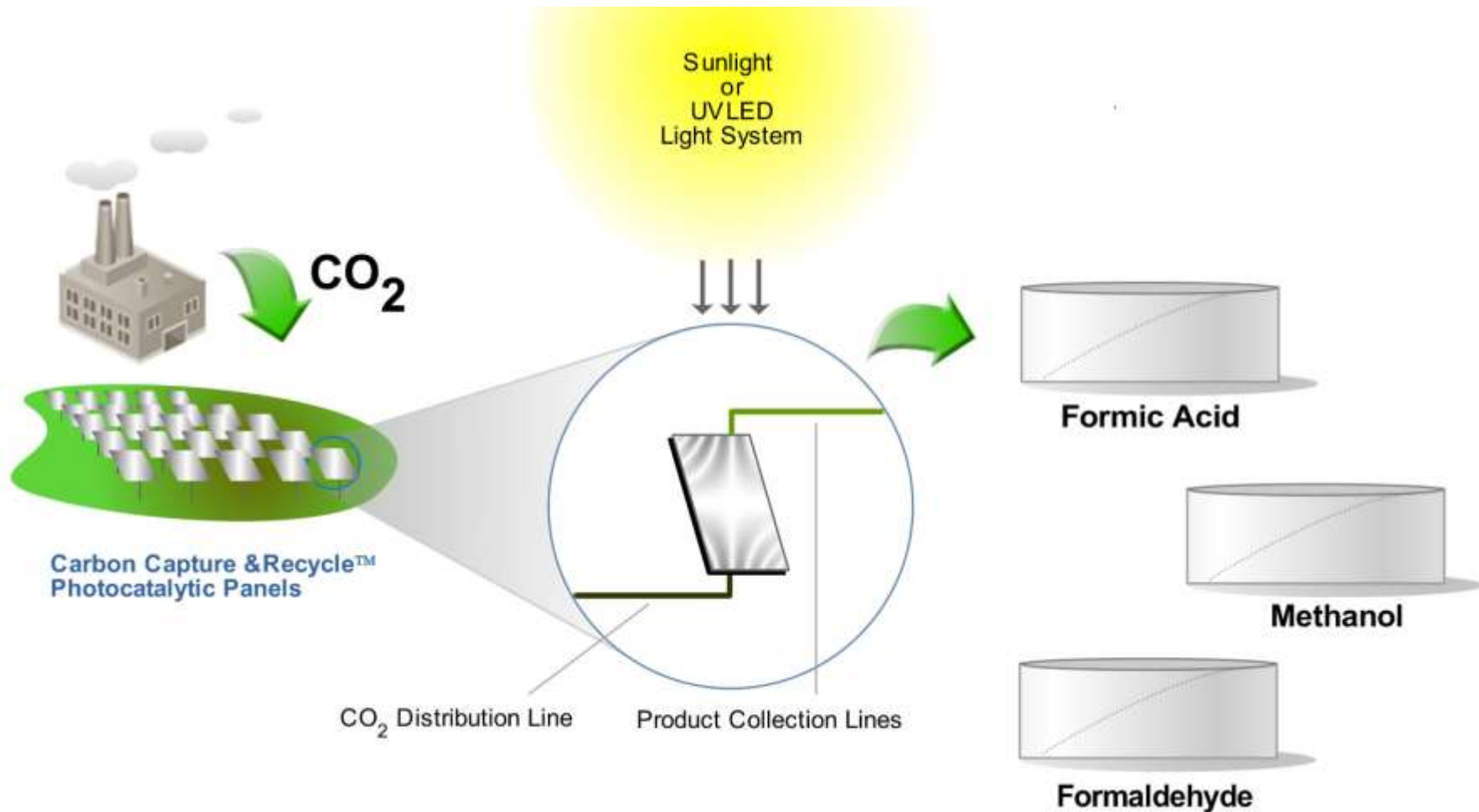
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## Concept – “Green” Synthesis

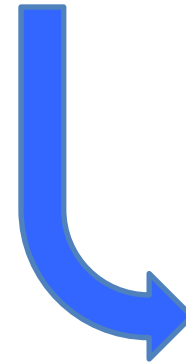
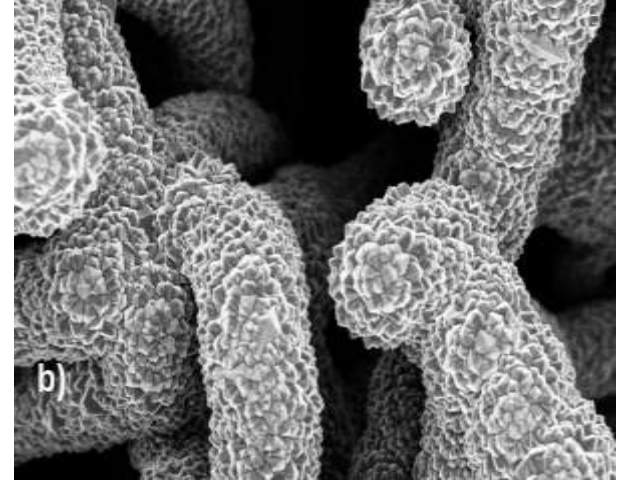


$\text{CO}_2 + \text{H}_2\text{O} + \text{UV light} + \text{photocatalyst} = \text{valuable product}$

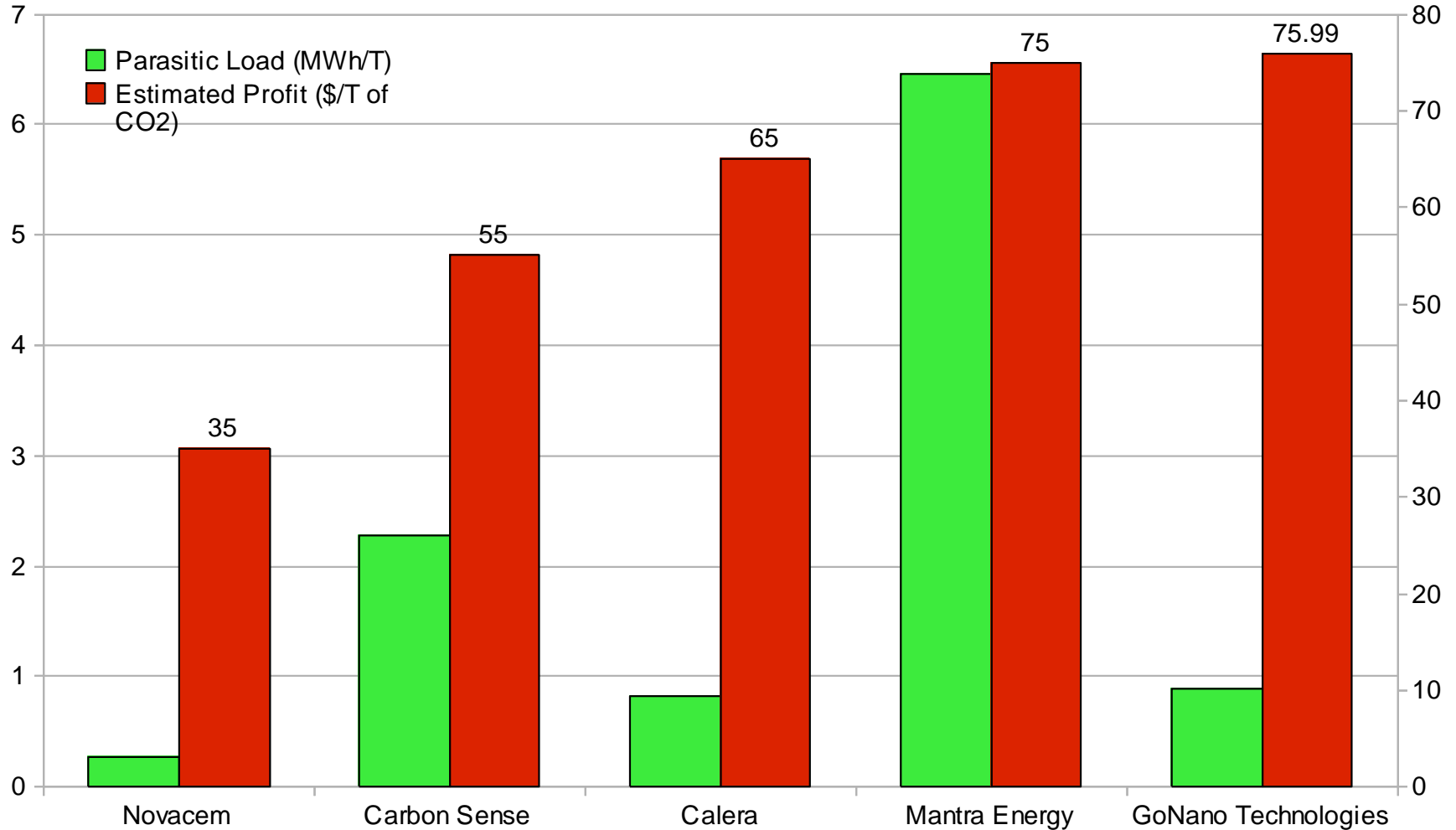
## Advantages



- Continuous flow process
- Tunable byproducts
  - Formic acid
  - Formaldehyde
  - Methanol
- Utilization of solar power
- Lower parasitic load
- Reduce storage burden
- Fewer CO<sub>2</sub> pipelines



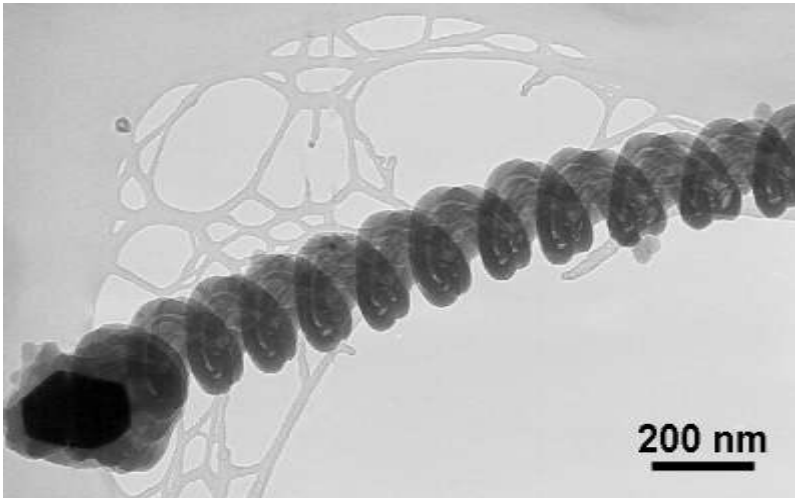
<b>Chemical</b>	<b>Production (million metric tons)</b>	<b>Price per metric ton (U.S. \$)</b>	<b>Revenues (Million \$)</b>
Methanol	46.0	345	15,870
Formic Acid	0.6	1,450	870
Formaldehyde	32.5	350	11,375



**Carbon Utilization Technologies Comparison**

15% conversion ; 20 sccm flow rate; tuning 52% formaldehyde, 44% formic acid and 4% methanol

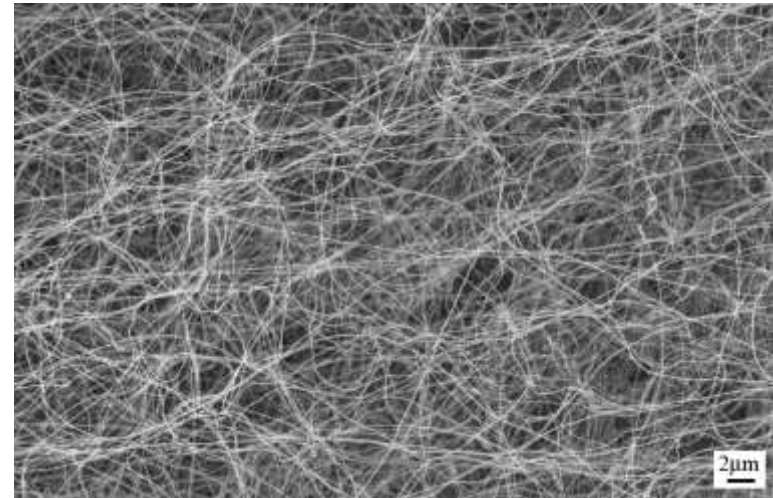
### Silica Nanosprings<sup>TM</sup>



An individual SiO<sub>2</sub> Nanospring

#### Advantages of Nanosprings:

- Low growth temperature (< 350° C)
- Atmospheric pressure process
- Mat thickness 3 – 300µm
- Hydrophilic
- 100% accessible surface area (>350m<sup>2</sup>/g)
- Easy to functionalize, e.g., using silane chemistry



A mat of Nanosprings

#### Substrate Flexibility:

- Aluminum foil
- Glass (including Pyrex®)
- Ceramics
- Fiberglass
- Silica beads
- Stainless steel
- High T<sub>g</sub> polymers

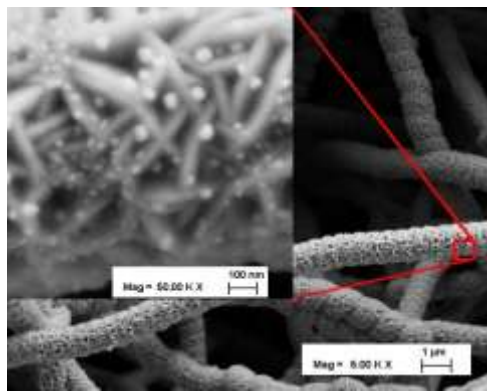
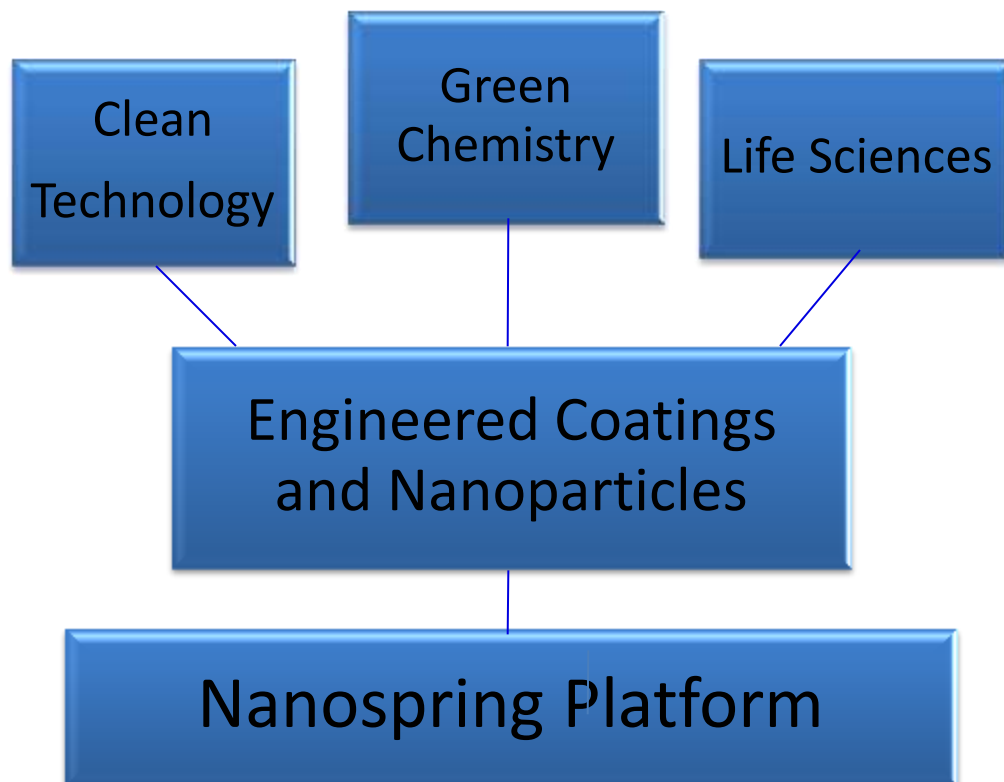
## Multiple Applications

### Emerging Opportunities with Partners

- Advanced Composites
- Hydrogen Storage
- Ultracapacitors
- Biological and Chemical Sensors
- Energy Generation and Storage

### Internal Focus Areas

- Continuous Flow Chemistry
- Catalytic Converters
- Carbon Capture & Recycle



Cu-ZnO nanoparticle catalyst on Nanospring

## High Efficiency Photocatalyst

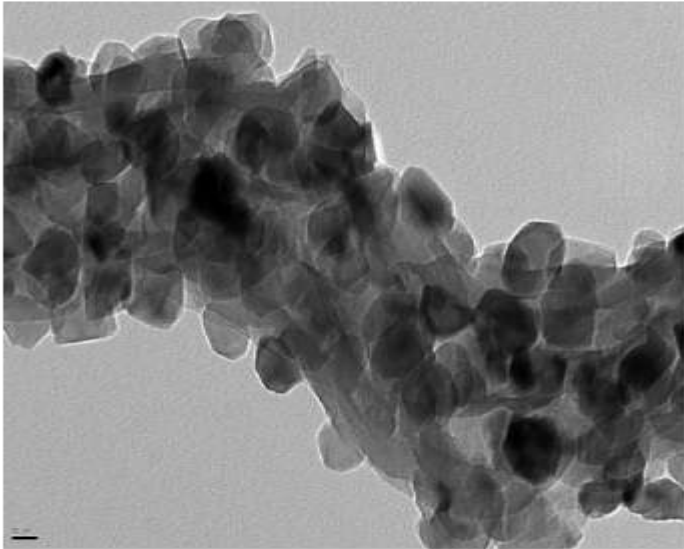
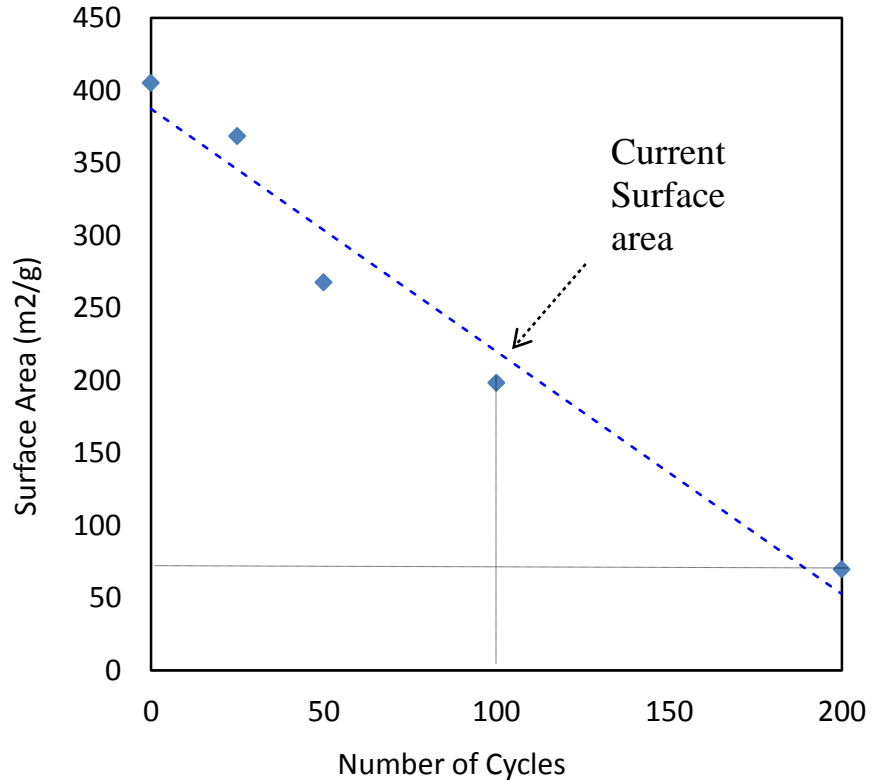


Image of TiO<sub>2</sub> particles on a Nanospring

- High surface area (350 m<sup>2</sup>/g) catalyst support
- Controlled TiO<sub>2</sub> particle size by ALD coating
- Four times the surface area of Degussa P25 particles
- 100% accessible surface area due to inverse porosity
- Conversion efficiencies up to 30% (to date)
- Product yields about 1,000 greater than P25



BET surface area measurements

## A Green Chemistry Approach for Hydrogen



FA to  $\text{H}_2$  see: Boddien, A., *et al* (2011) *Science* **333**, 1733



Photocatalytic conversion using  $\text{Ga}_2\text{O}_3$  at mild conditions, see:  
Yuliati, L., *et al* (2008) *Chem. Phys. Lett.* **452**, 178