



Introduction to CO₂ reduction

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National Chiao Tung University (NCTU)

1896-1949 in China

1958-2021 in Taiwan



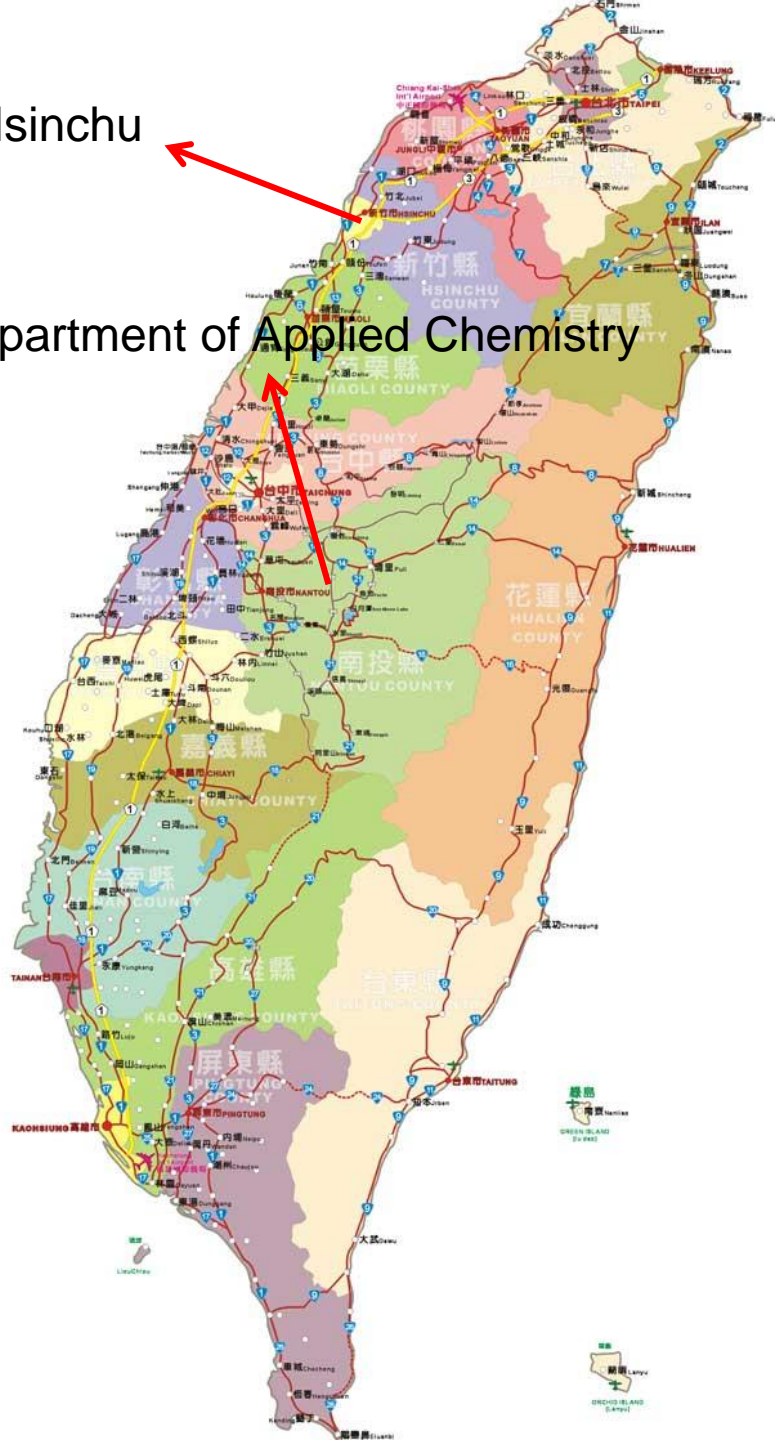
National Yang-Min Chiao-Tung University (NYCU)

2021/2 in Taiwan, two universities merged



Hsinchu

Department of Applied Chemistry



Summary of the Lectures

Solar Cells and Photocatalysis

Lecture 1: Introduction to CO₂ Reduction

Lecture 2: Photocatalysis 1 – Introduction

Lecture 3: Photocatalysis 2 – Photocatalysts

Lecture 4: Photocatalysis 3 – Heterojunctions

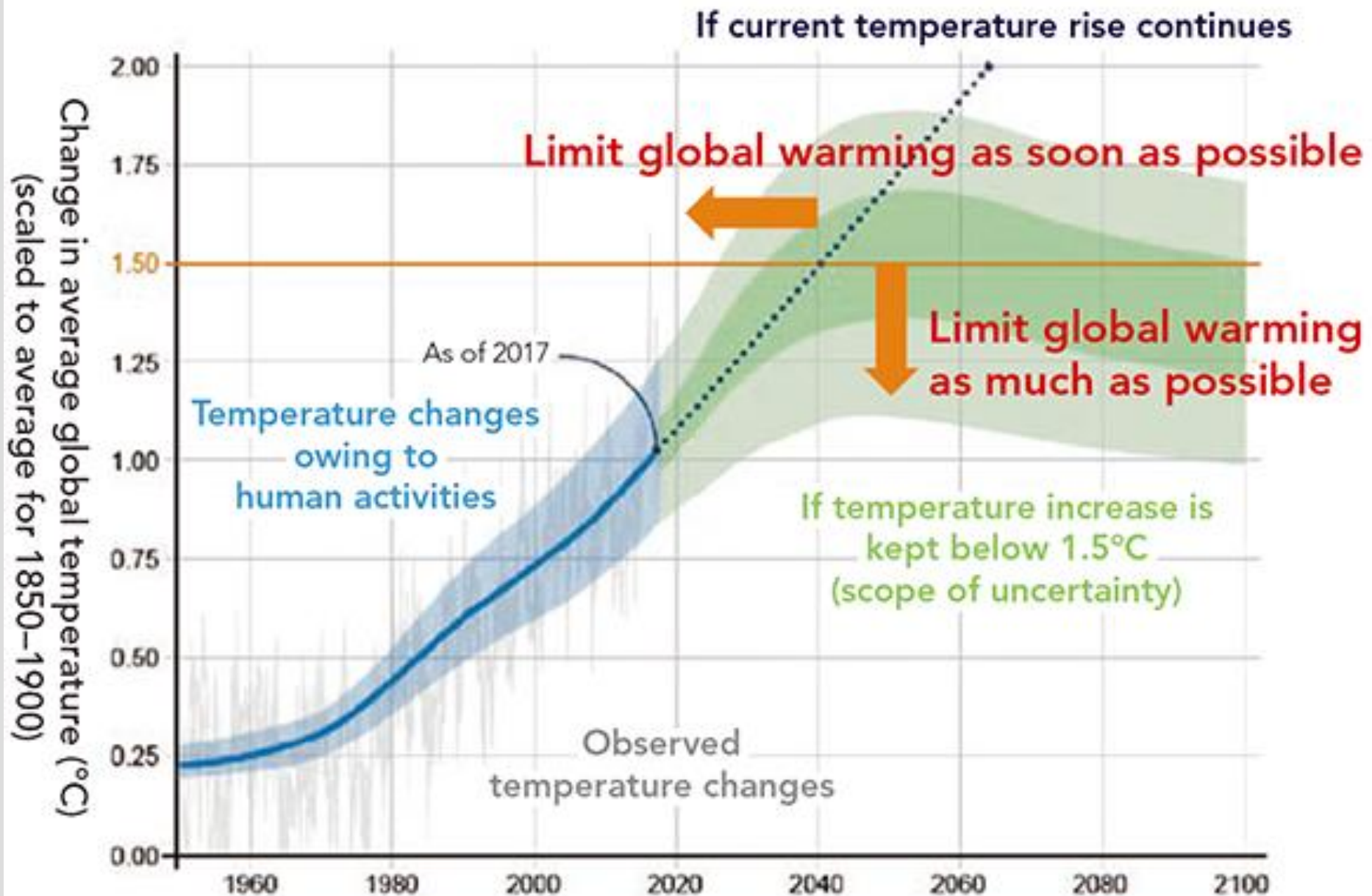
Lecture 5: Photocatalysis 4 – Halide Perovskites

Lecture 6: Solar Cells 1 – From DSSC to PSSC

Lecture 7: Solar Cells 2 – Lead Perovskite Solar Cells

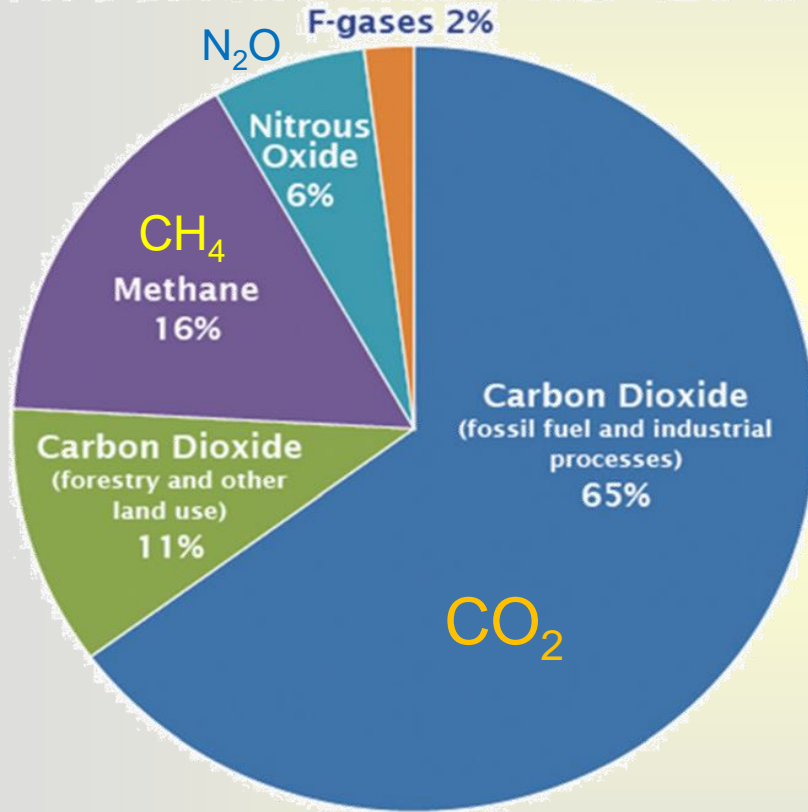
Lecture 8: Solar Cells 3 – Lead-free perovskite solar Cells (seminar speech)

The Issue of Global Warming

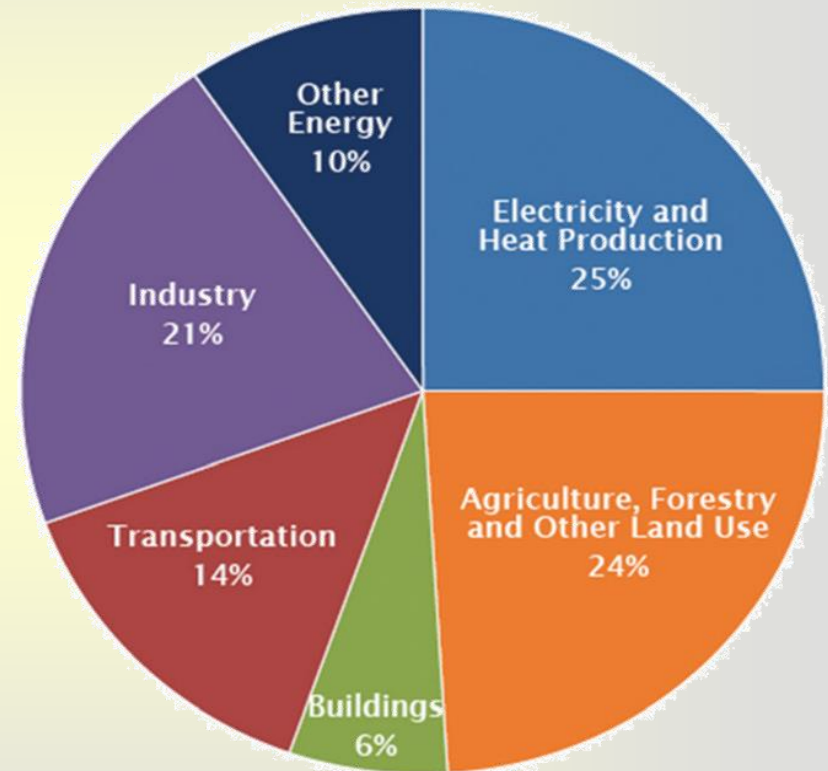


Global Greenhouse Gas Emissions

Global Greenhouse Gas Emissions by Gas

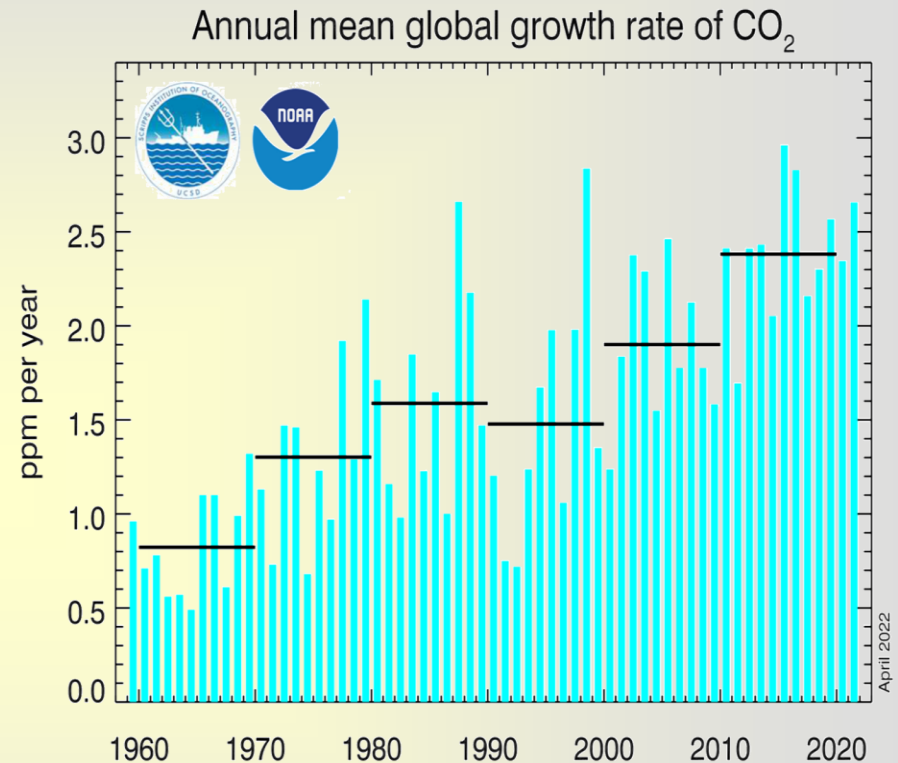
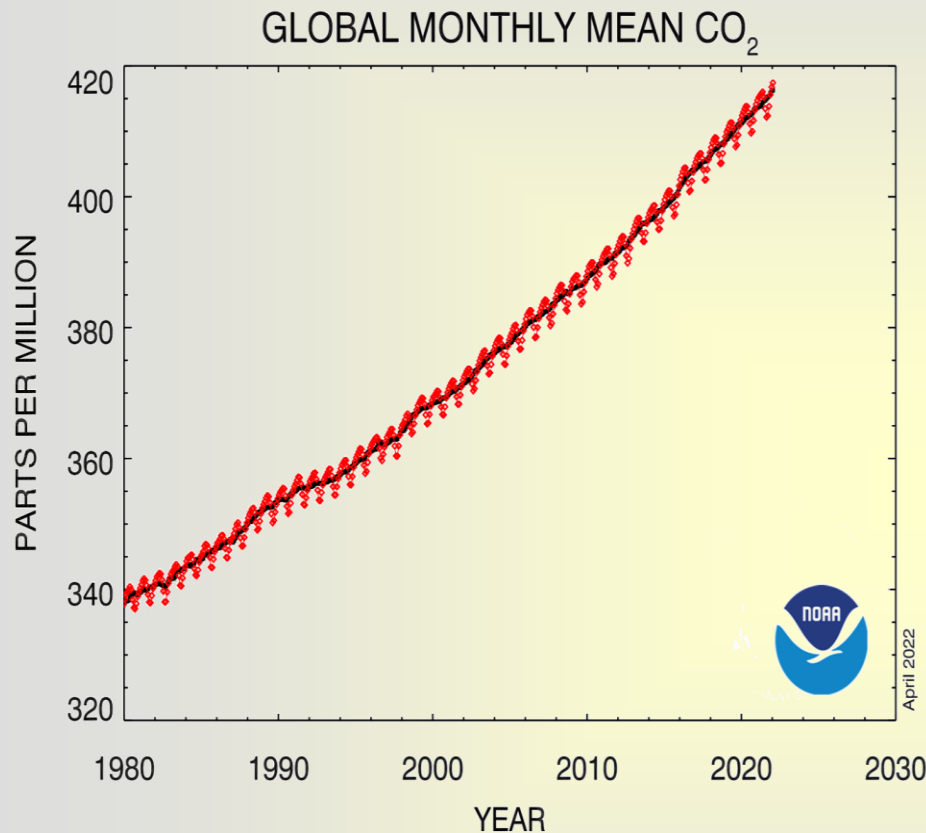


Global Greenhouse Gas Emissions by Economic Sector



Global greenhouse gas (GHG) emission produced by human activities and categorized on the basis of the economic sectors that lead to their production.

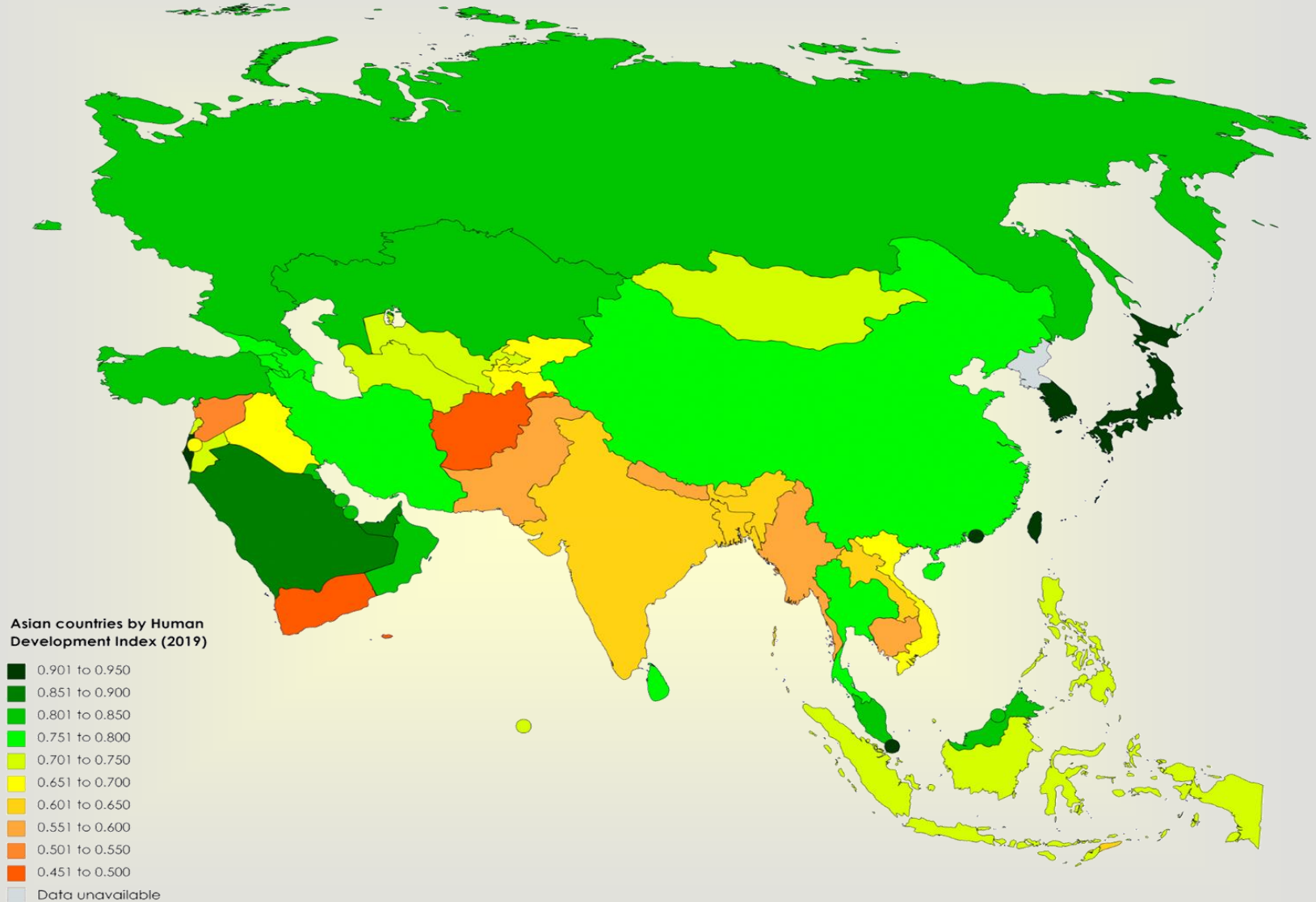
Global Growth Rate of CO₂



CO₂ data: This graph shows annual mean carbon dioxide growth rates, based on globally averaged marine surface data, since the start of systematic monitoring in 1959. The horizontal lines indicate the decadal averages of the growth rate. (NOAA Global Monitoring Laboratory)

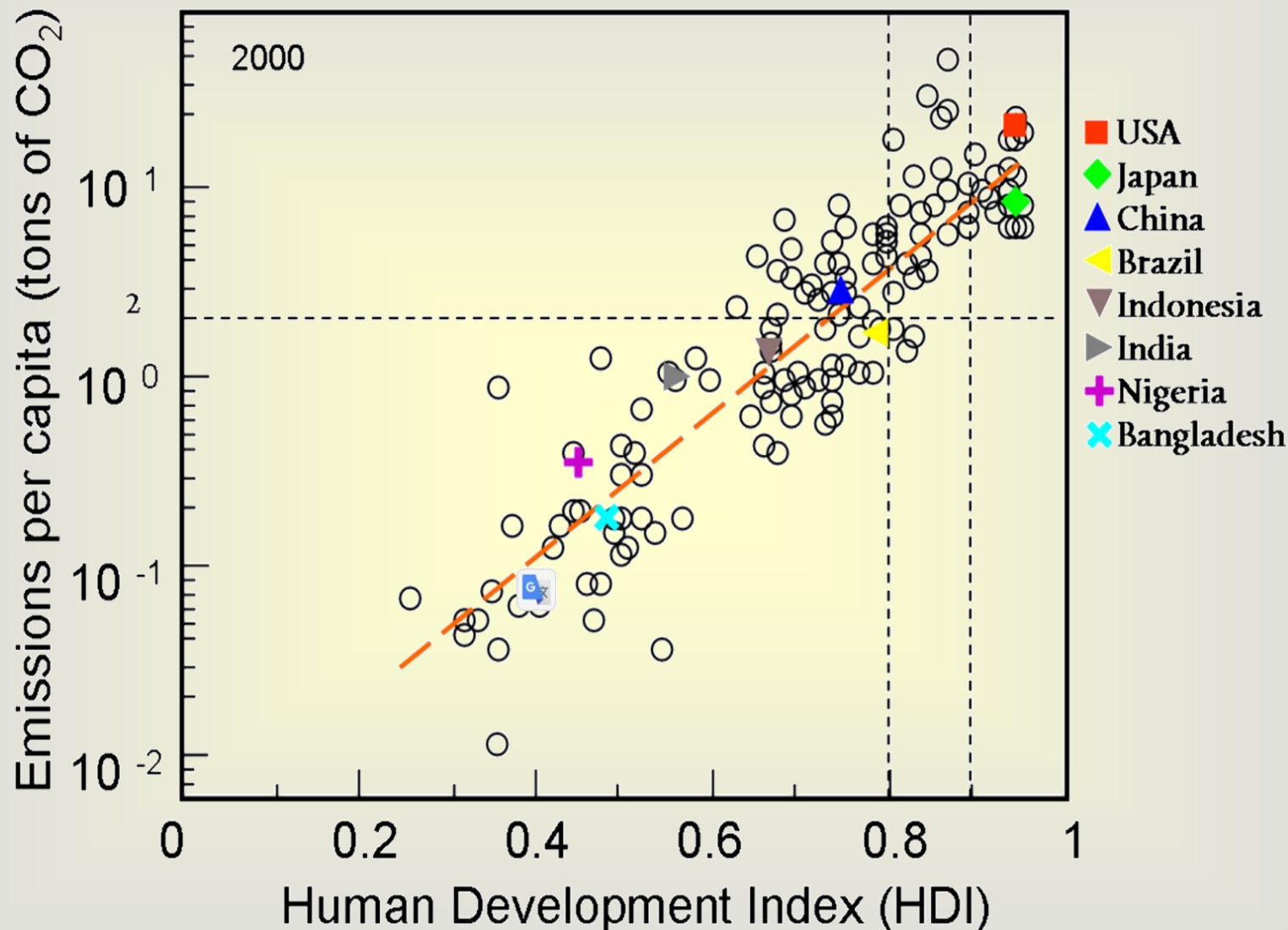
Adopted from the website of National Ocean and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA).
<https://www.noaa.gov/news-release/increase-in-atmospheric-methane-set-another-record-during-2021>

Human Development Index (HDI) in Asia



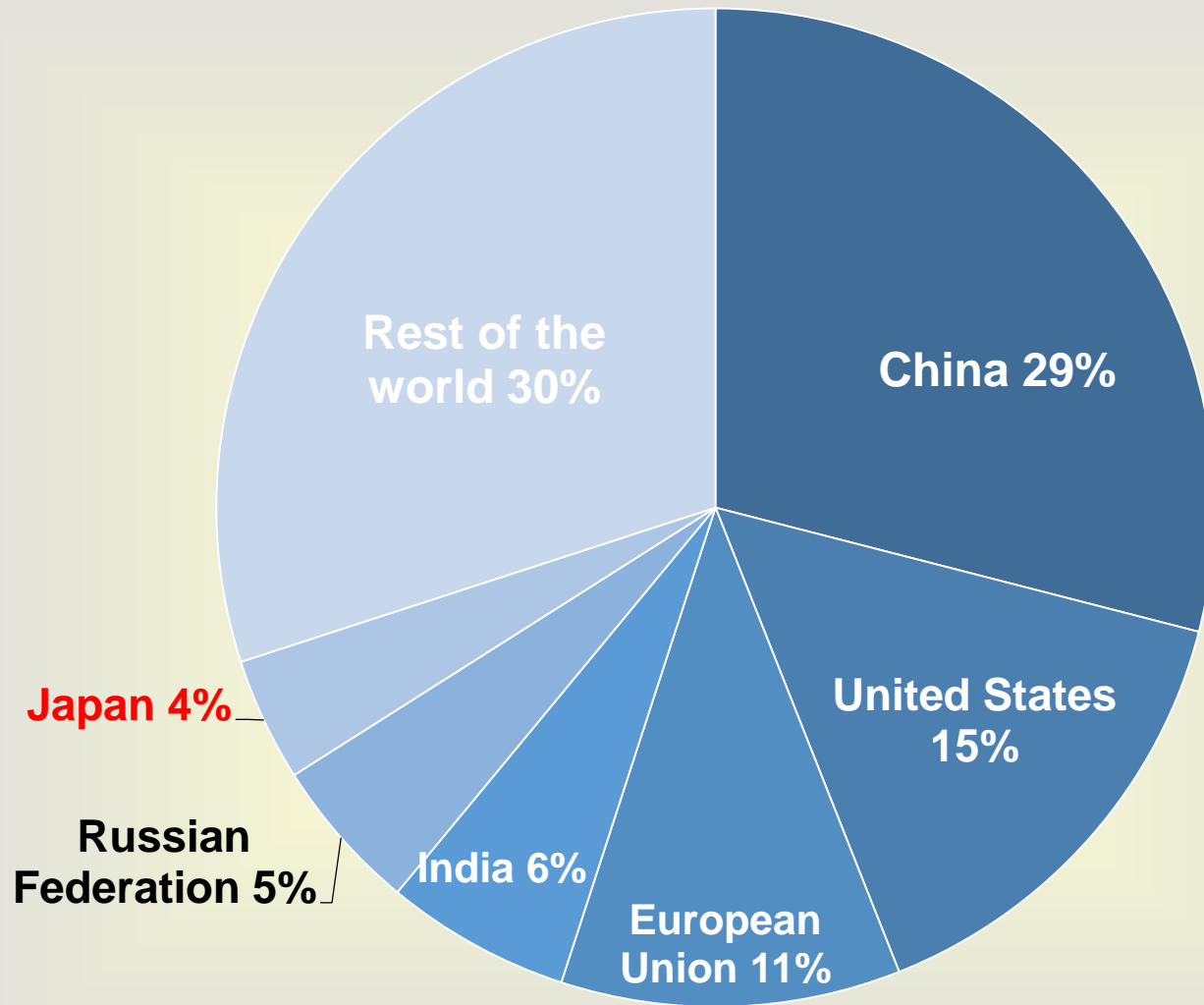
World map of countries by Human Development Index (HDI) categories in increments of 0.050 (based on 2019 data, published in 2020).

Correlation between HDI & CO₂ emissions



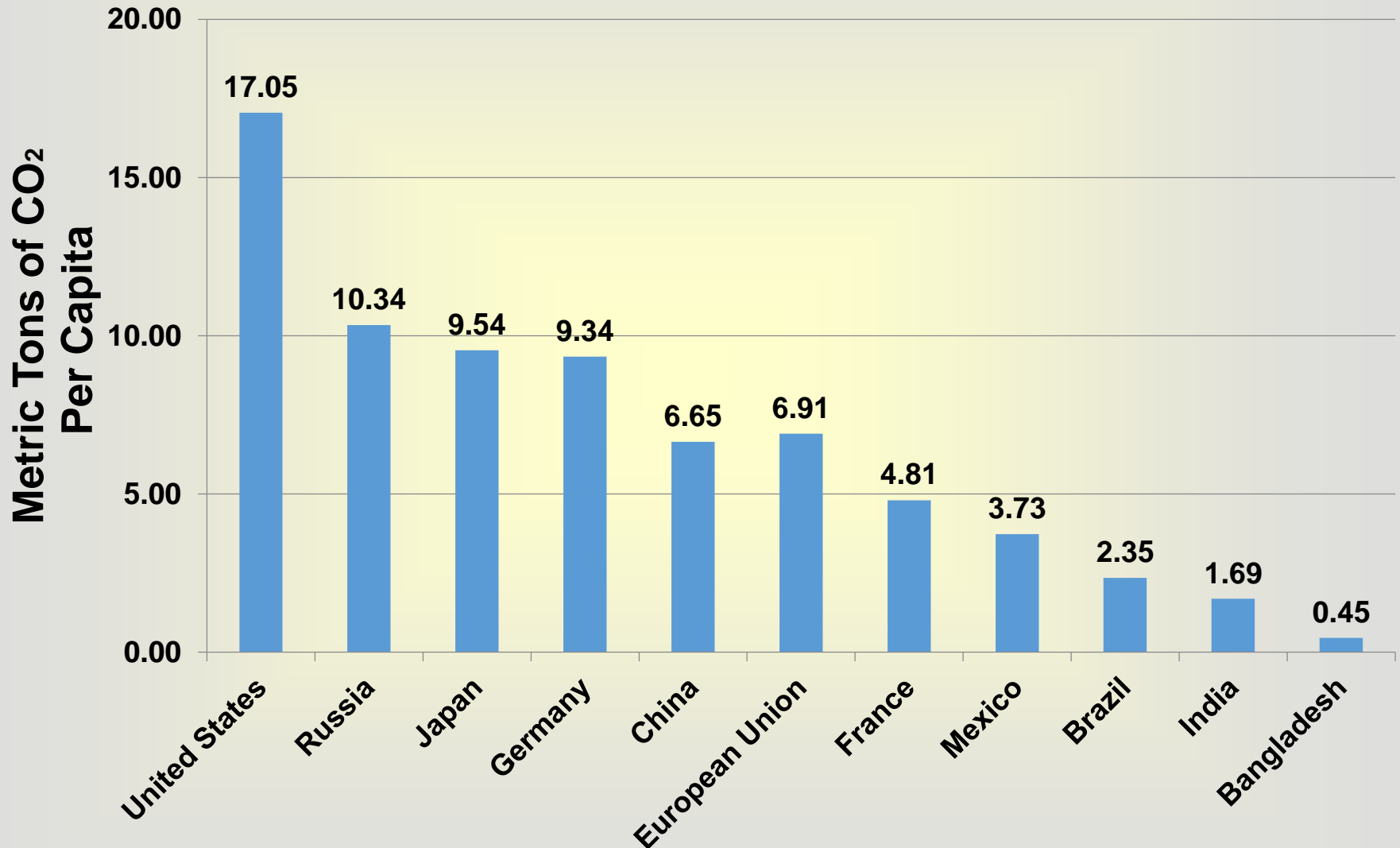
Correlations between HDI and CO₂ per capita emissions in the year 2000

Percentages of Global CO₂ Emissions by Country/Region



Source: Jos G.J. Olivier et al., European Commission's Joint Research Centre, 2014 "Trends in global CO₂ emissions: 2014 Report" http://edgar.jrc.ec.europa.eu/news_docs/jrc-2014-trends-in-global-co2-emissions-2014-report-93171.pdf

Per-Capita CO₂ emissions, by Country



Source: British Petroleum, Energy charting tool 2015.

NET Zero Carbon Generation

What is the Paris Agreement 2015?

- ❑ Address climate change and its negative impacts.
- ❑ Included commitments from all major emitting countries.
- ❑ Provided a pathway for developed nations to assist developing nations in their climate mitigation and adaptation efforts.

❑ Aims:

- ❖ Reduce global greenhouse gas emissions.
- ❖ Limit the global temperature increase in this century to 2 degrees Celsius above preindustrial levels.
- ❖ Cut climate pollution of countries and to strengthen commitments over time.



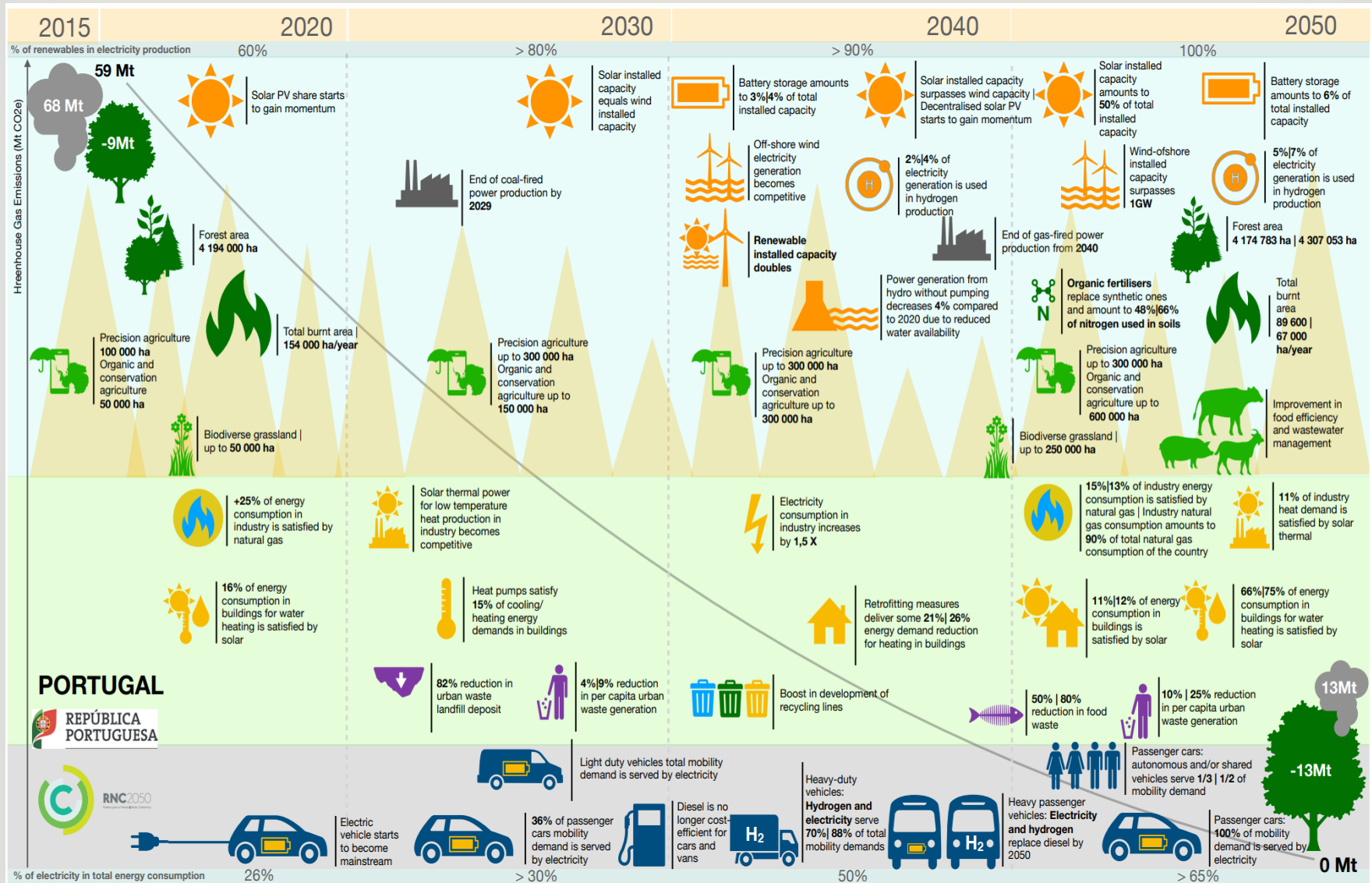
International leaders stand together at the gathering of COP21 in 2015.

NET Zero Carbon Generation Agreement



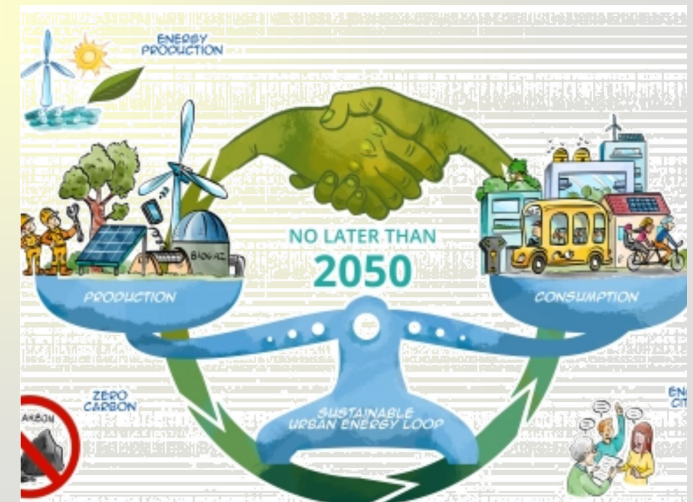
Removing the greenhouse CO₂ gas from the earth's atmosphere is known as **Negative emissions technologies (NET)**.

Strategy to Meet Net Zero Carbon by 2050

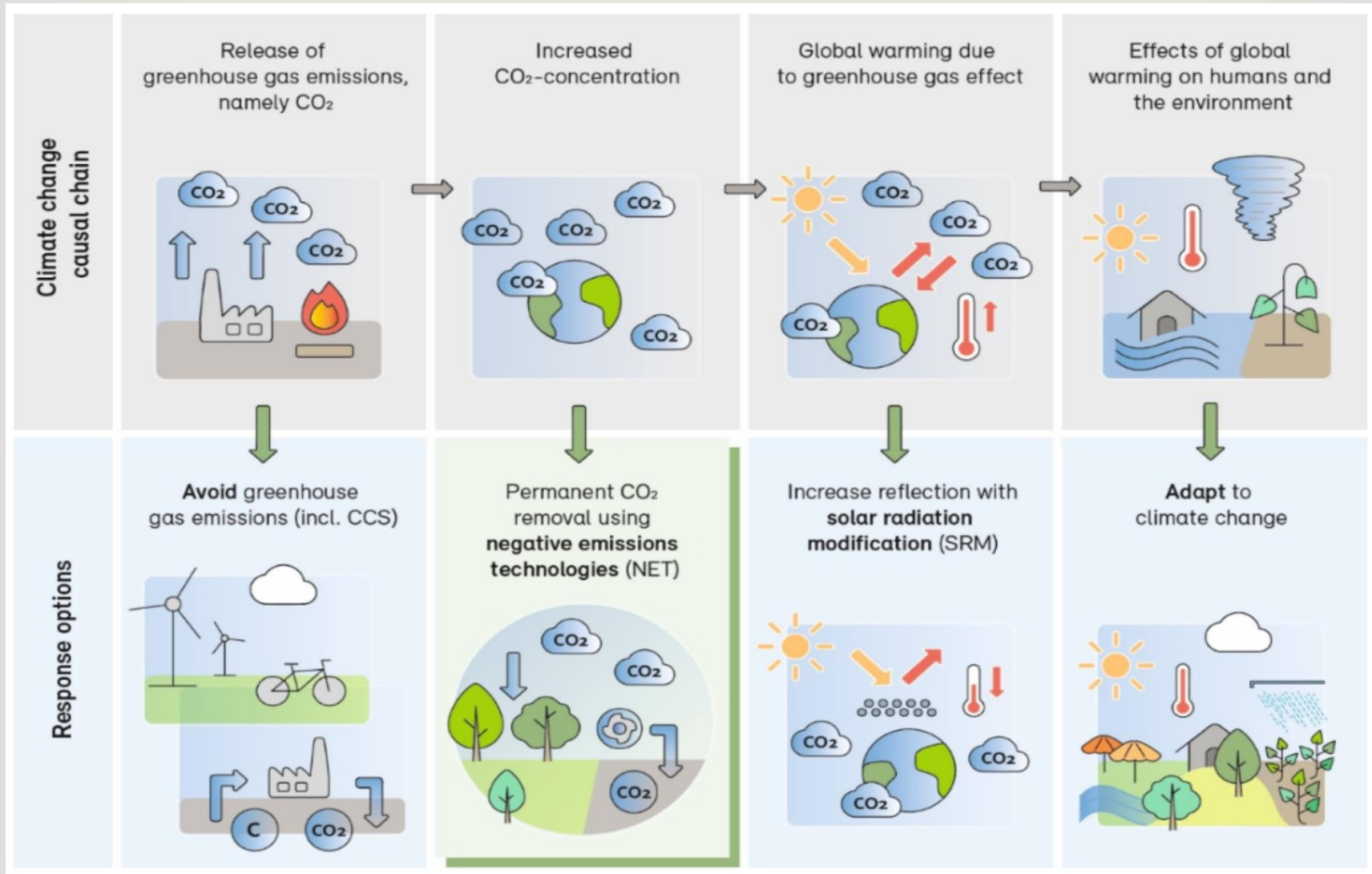


Strategy to Meet Net Zero Carbon by 2050

- Long term plan to reduce GHG emissions year on year
- Displace fossil fuels with ‘green’ electricity
- Consider new and future technologies
- Reduce GHG emission as low as practicable
- Offset remaining GHG emissions



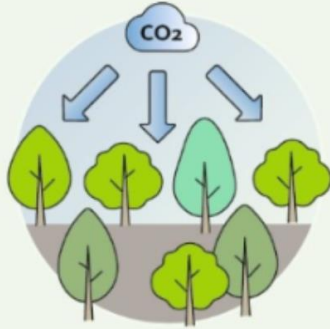
Human Response along the Climate Change Causal Chain



Possible Approaches for Removing CO₂ Emissions

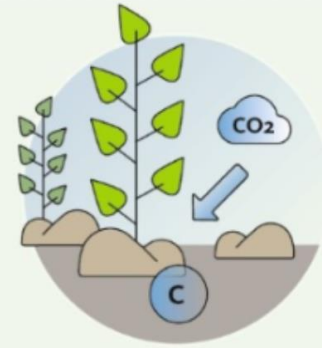
Afforestation, reforestation, forest management and wood utilisation

Trees remove CO₂ from the air as they grow. The CO₂ can be stored in trees, soil and wood products.



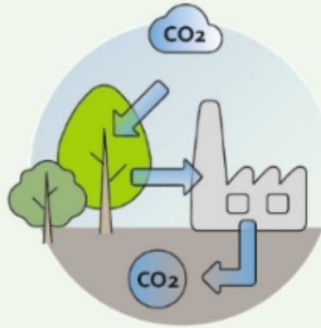
Soil management (incl. biochar)

The introduction of carbon (C) into soils, e.g. through crop residues or vegetable carbon, can accumulate C in the soil.



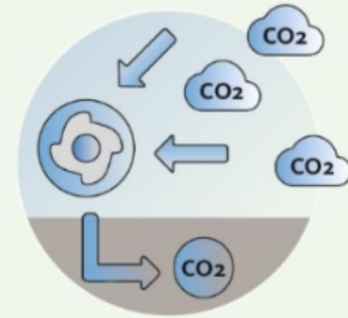
Bioenergy with carbon capture and storage (BECCS)

Plants convert CO₂ into biomass, which provides energy. CO₂ is captured and stored underground.



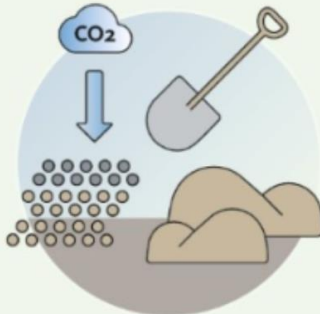
Direct air capture carbon capture and storage (DACCS)

CO₂ is extracted from the ambient air by chemical processes and stored underground.



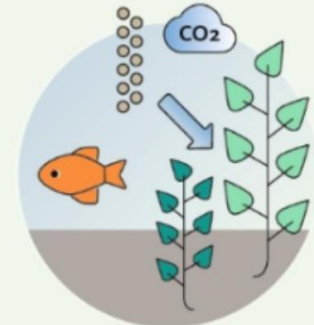
Enhanced weathering

Crushed minerals bind CO₂ chemically and can then be stored in products, in the soil or in the sea.

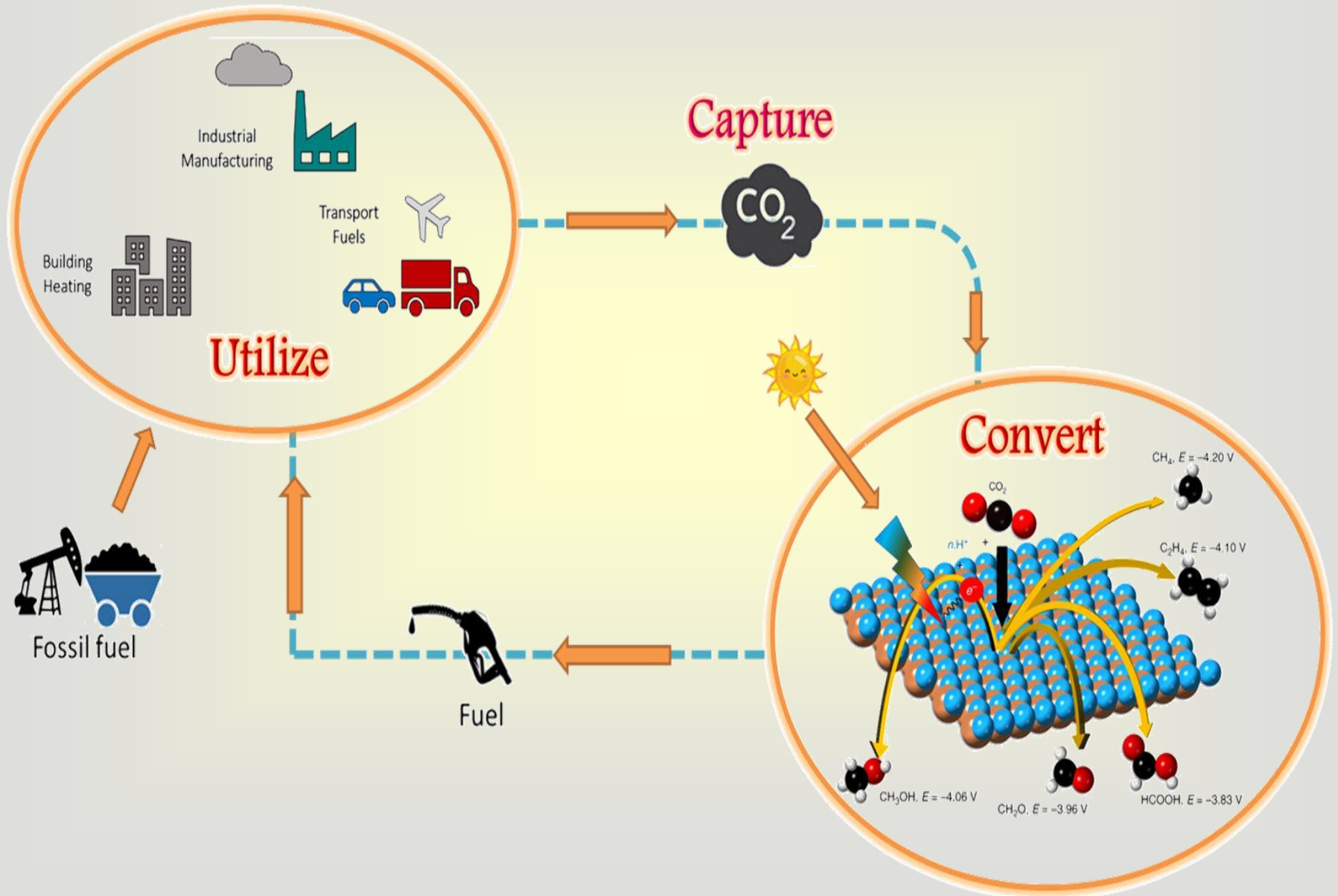


Ocean fertilisation

Iron or other nutrients are added to the ocean to increase the absorption of CO₂ by algae.

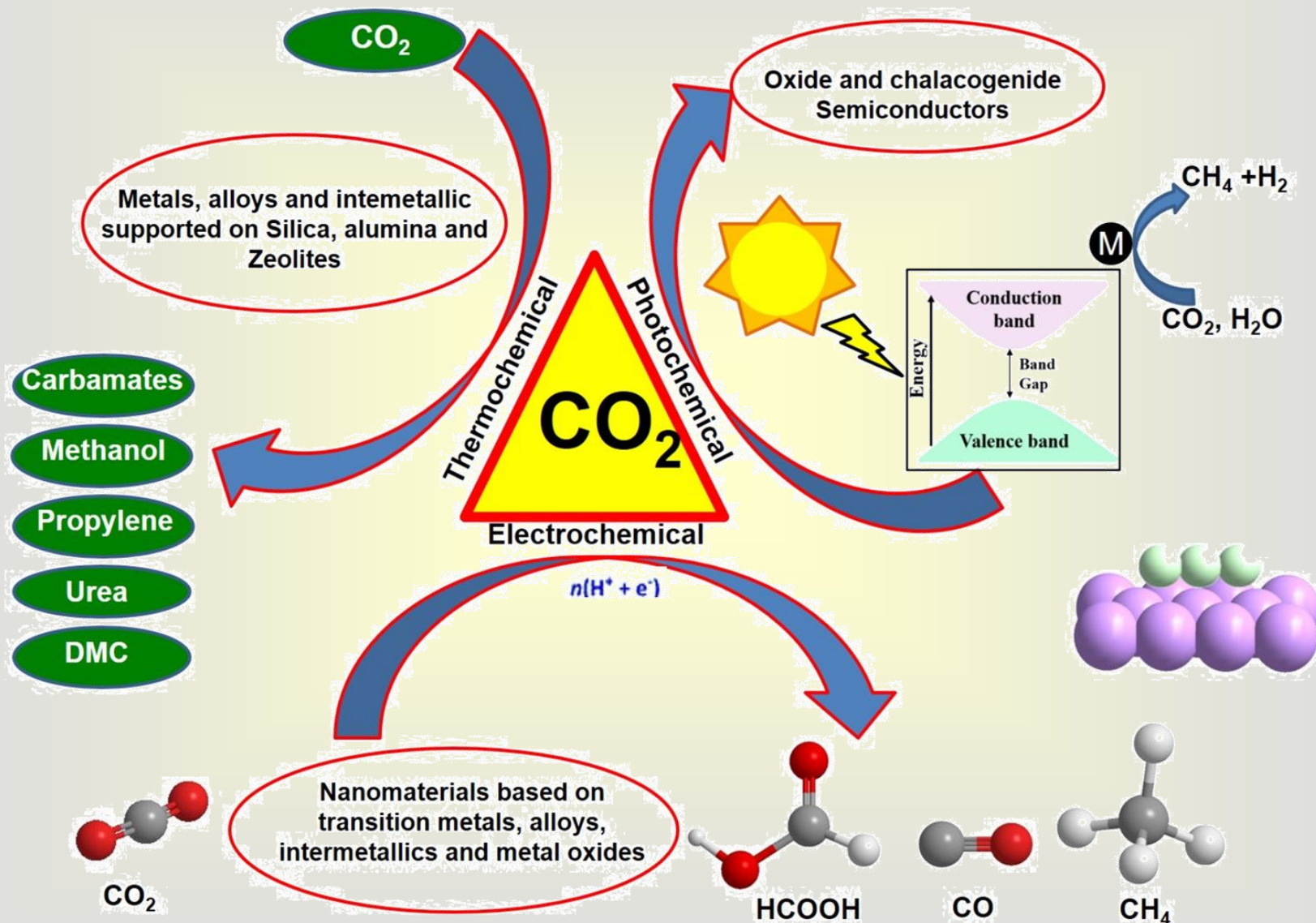


Carbon Dioxide Cycle for Scientists



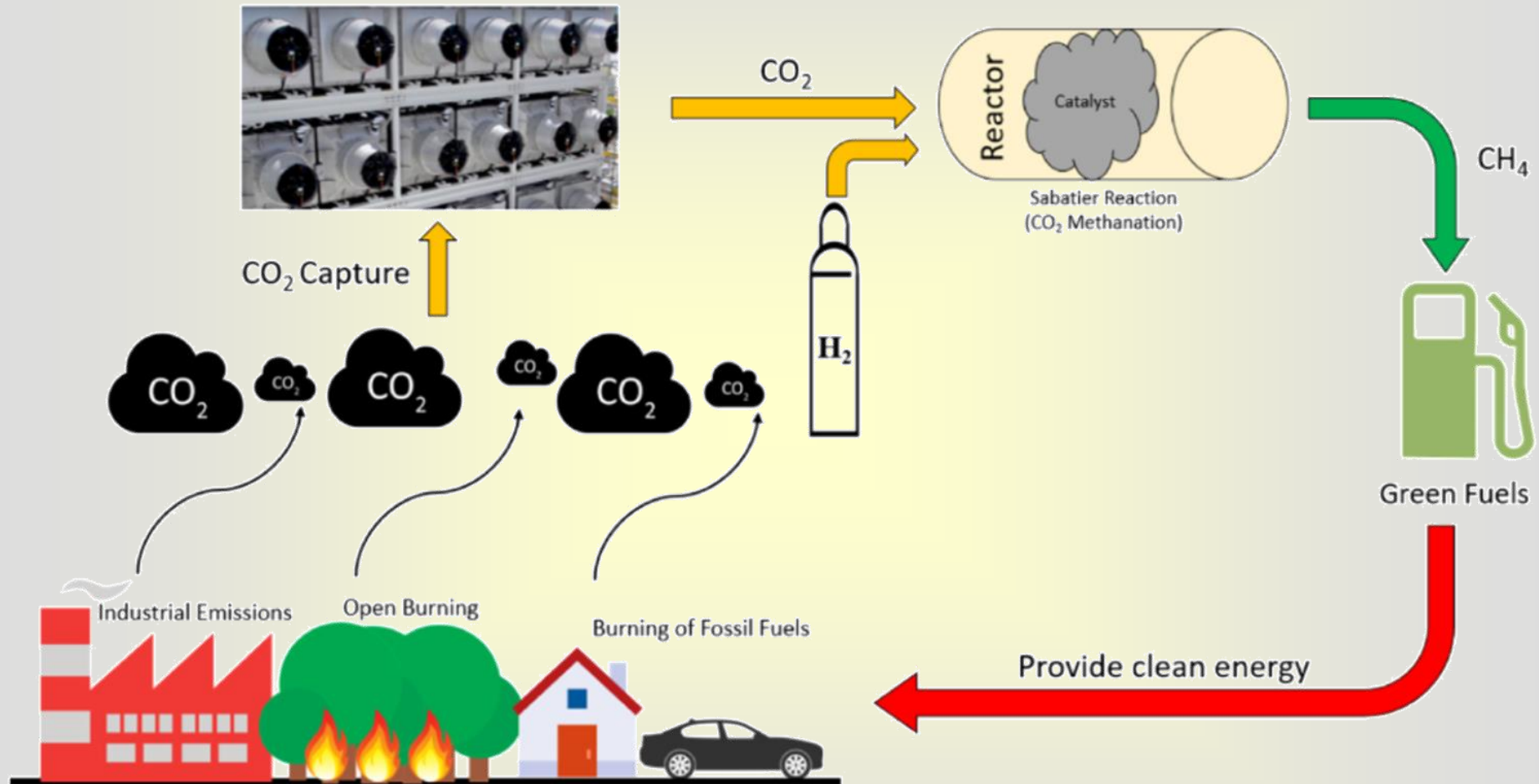
Strategies for CO₂ Reduction

Different Approaches of CO₂ Reduction



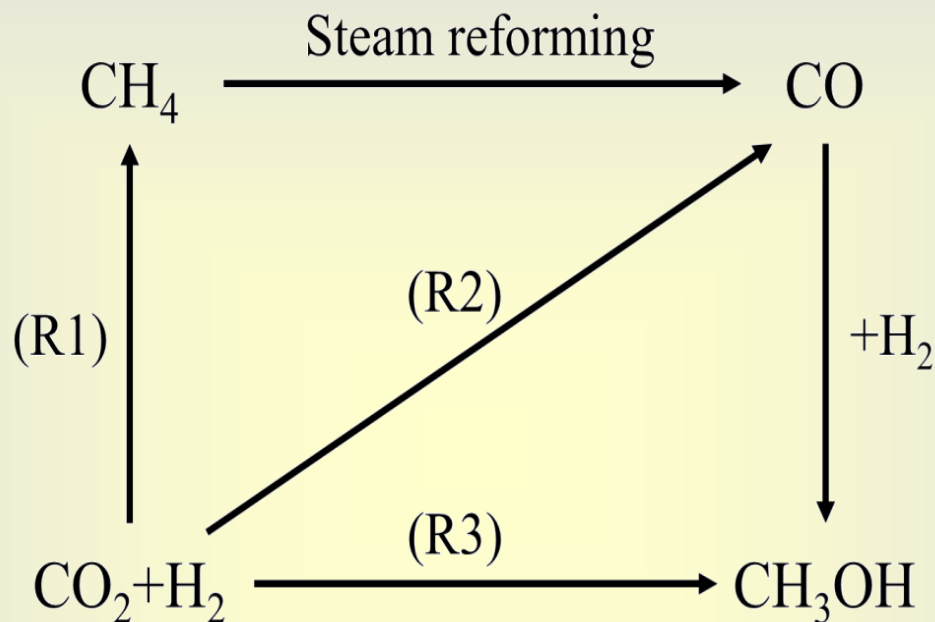
Thermocatalytic CO₂ Reduction

Thermochemical CO₂ Reduction

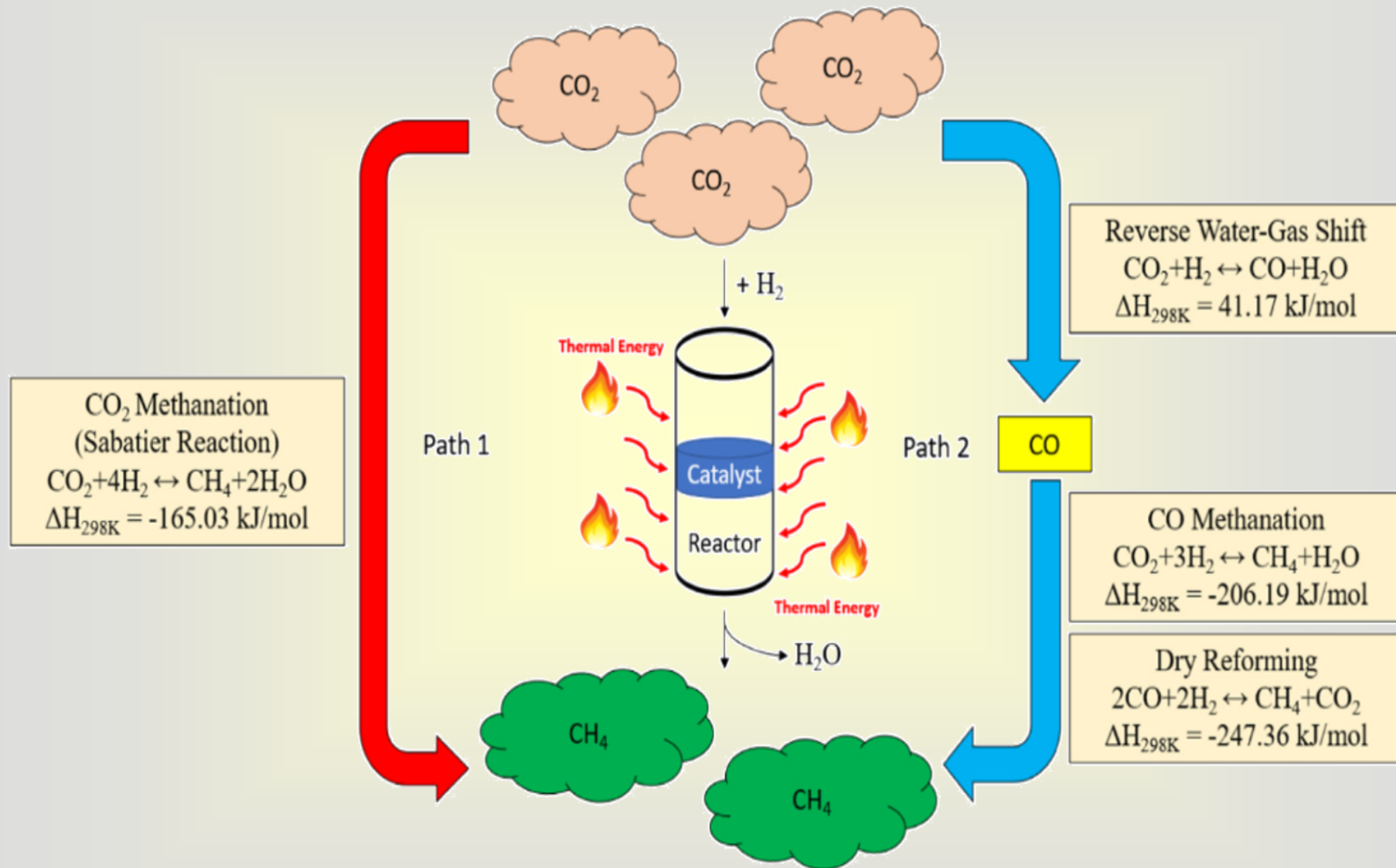


The capture and recycling of CO₂ into green fuels and energy using Thermochemical process.

Thermochemical CO₂ Reduction



Thermochemical CO₂ Reduction



Possible pathways for the CO₂ conversion to CH₄.

Thermochemical CO₂ Reduction

Thermal Catalysis of CO₂ Methanation

Active Metals

Support Materials

Noble Metals

Non-Noble Metals

Metal Oxides

Basic Oxides

Clay

MOFs

- Ruthenium
- Rhodium
- Palladium
- Platinum

- Nickel
- Cobalt
- Molybdenum

- TiO₂
- Al₂O₃
- SiO₂

- CeO₂
- Y₂O₃
- MgO

- Bentonite (montmorillonite)
- Volkonskoite

- Large surface area
- Adsorption of CO₂
- Tuneable porous structure

- Noble metals have excellent ability to dissociate H₂.
- Rh, Ru has excellent activity and stability.
- High cost.

- Cheap, abundant.
- Ni shows good activity but deactivates easily.
- Co has higher resistance towards sintering.

- High surface area.
- Creates high dispersion of active phase on the surface of support.

- Basic in nature, which enhances CO₂ adsorption, which is slightly acidic.

- Abundance, low cost and naturally available.
- Provides adequate surface area.
- Naturally basic.

Structured Catalysts Monolith, Structured Foams, Nanosheets, Fibrous Networks

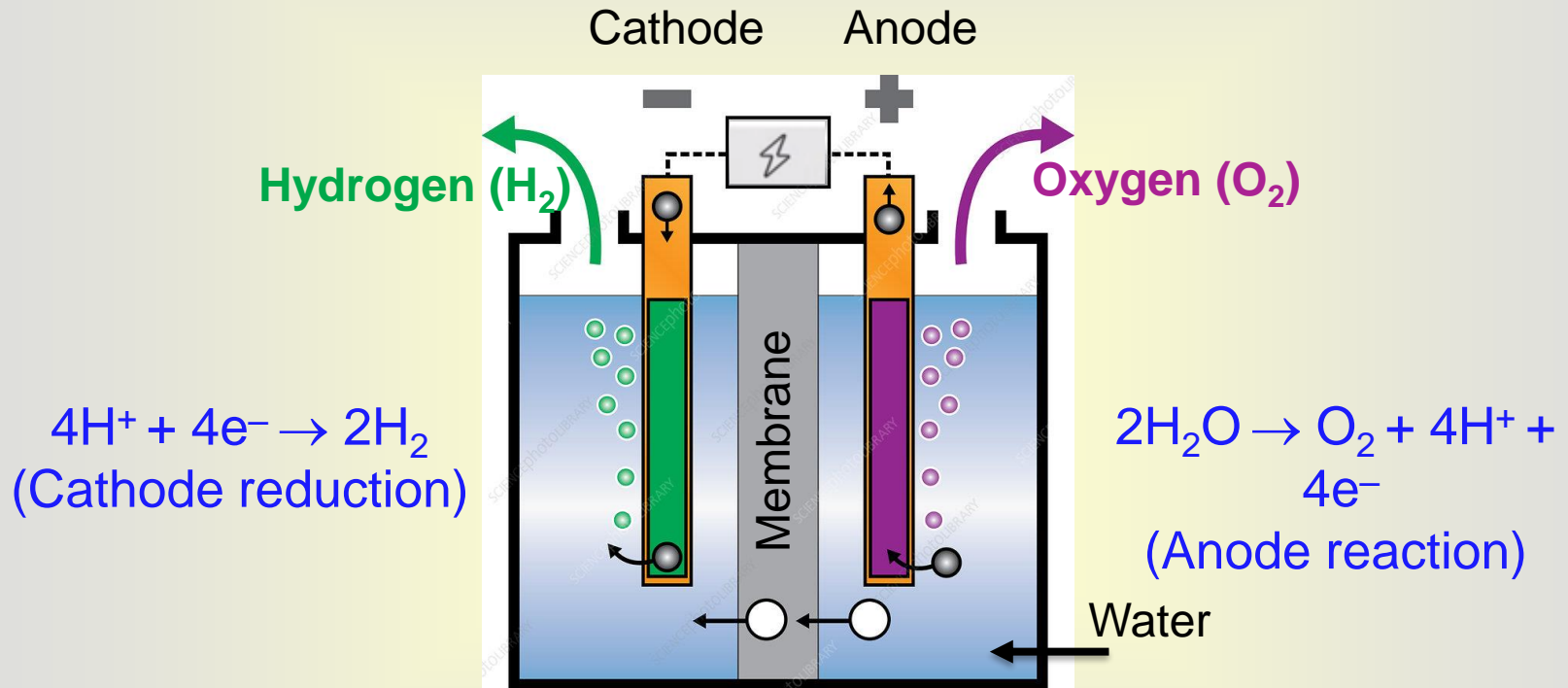
- Easier heat management and evacuation.
- Deliver high heat and mass transfer.
- Able to support high flow rates.

- Can be used to produce nitride, sulfide and carbide based catalysts through different synthesis methods.

Electrocatalytic CO₂ Reduction

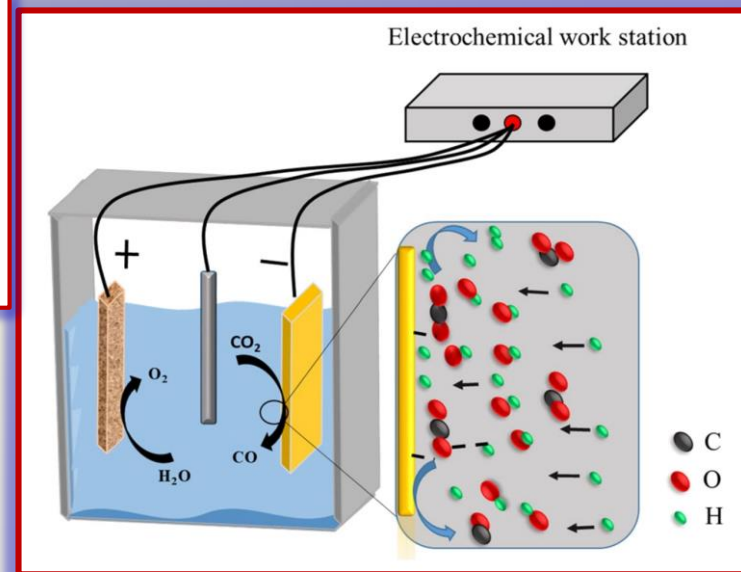
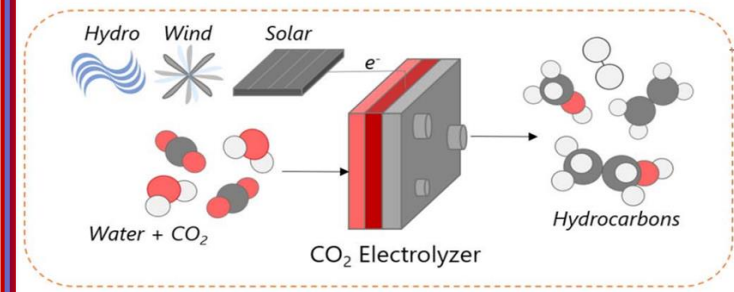
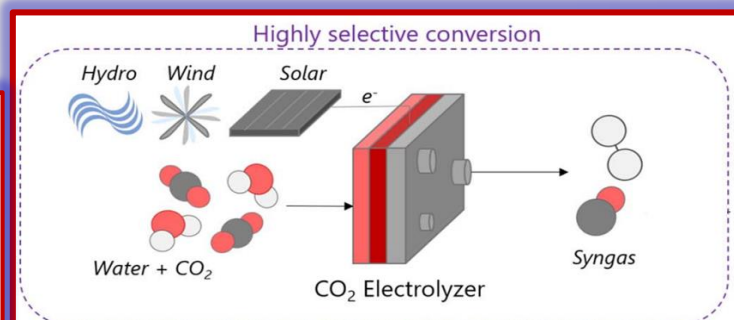
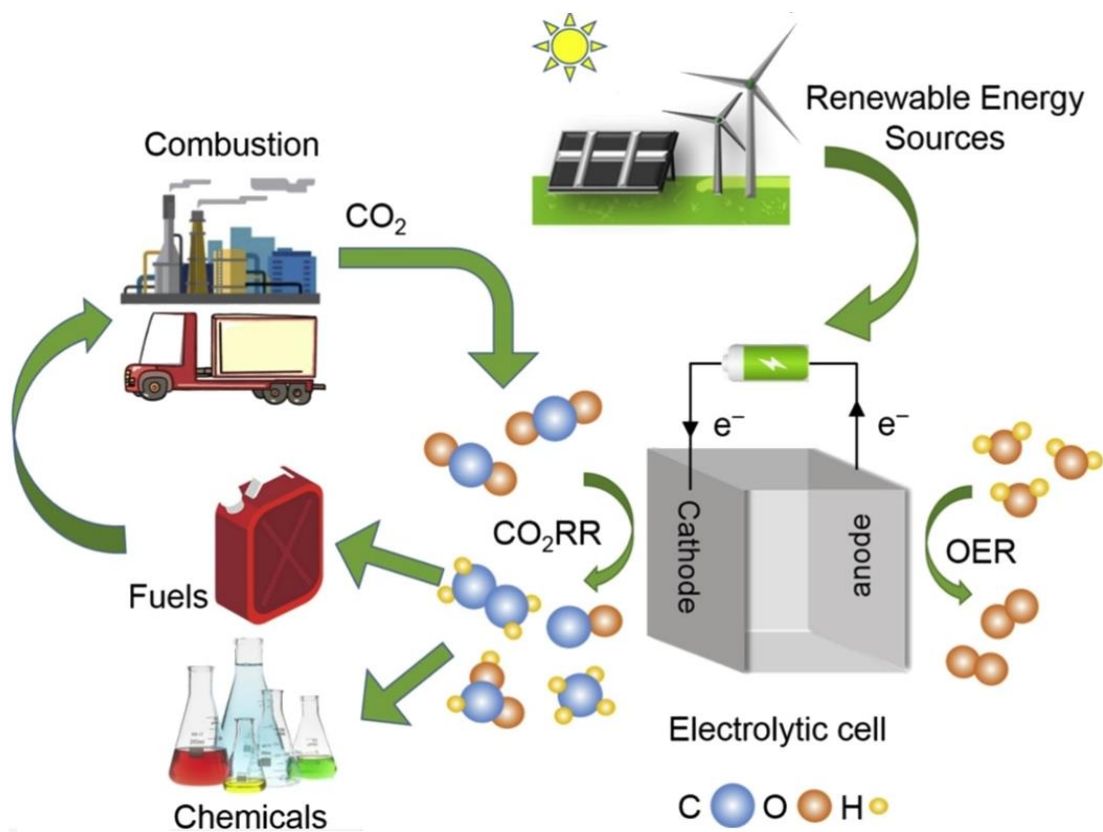
Electrolysis Process

- Water can break into H_2 and O_2 gas by external power supply.



- But it is an energy intensive process.

Electrochemical CO₂ Reduction

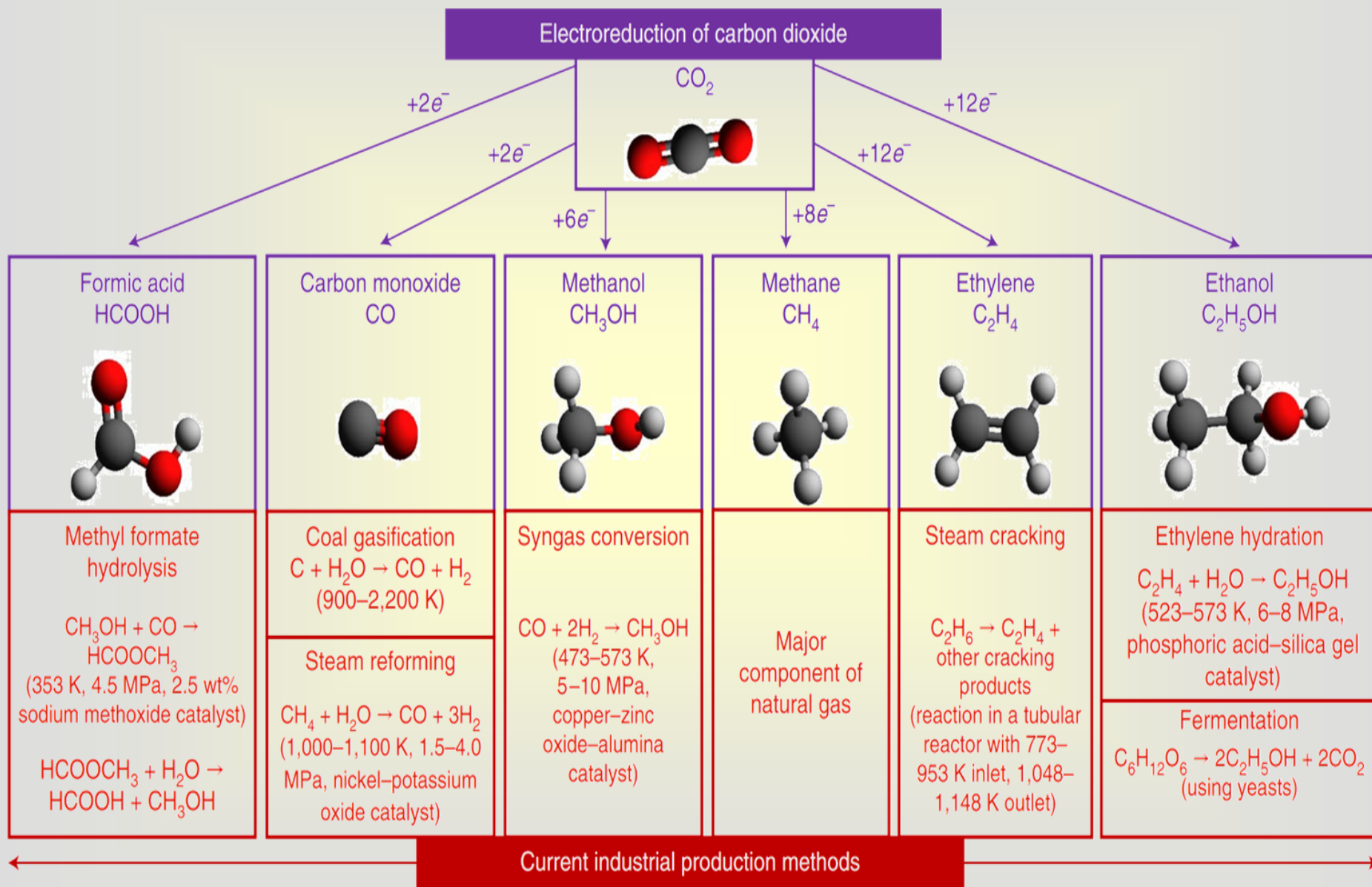


❑ Journal of CO₂ Utilization 35, 2020, 90-105.

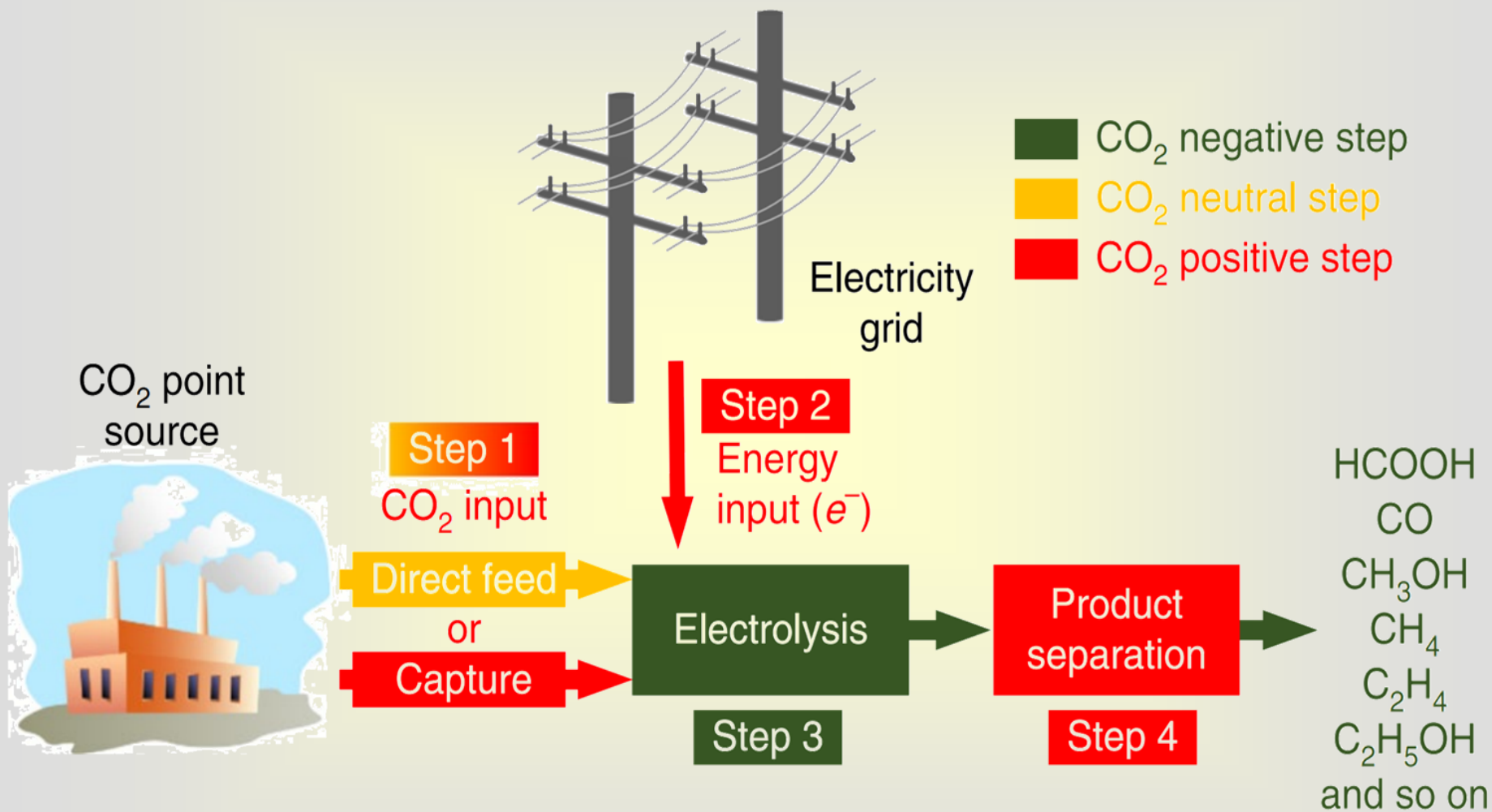
❑ Science 364, 350, 2019.

❑ SN Applied Sciences 3, 812, 2021.

Current Industrial CO₂ Electroreduction Products



Industrial Implementation Steps of CO₂ Reaction



Electrochemical CO₂ Reduction

Strategies

Challenges

ECR toward
Products

Low selectivity

Low current efficiency

Poor durability

Crystal facet modulation

Confinement effect

Defect engineering

Size effect

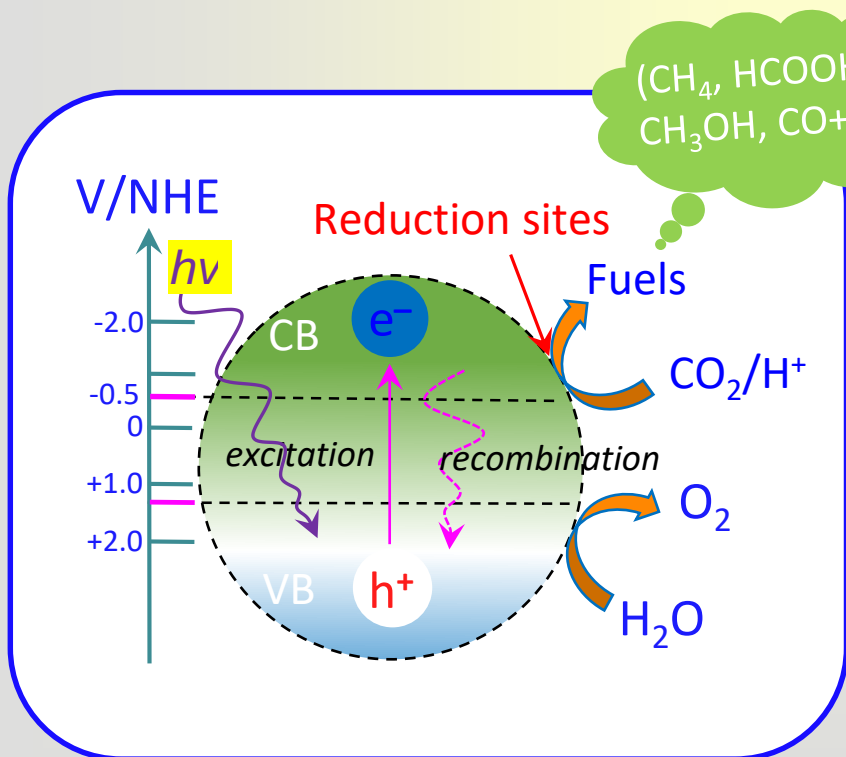
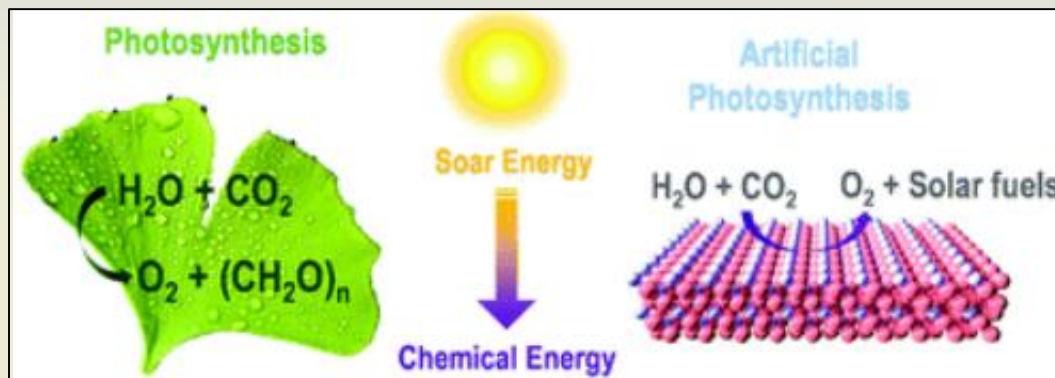
Confinement effect

High pH electrolyzer

Modifying or coating

Photocatalytic CO₂ Reduction

Photochemical CO₂ Reduction

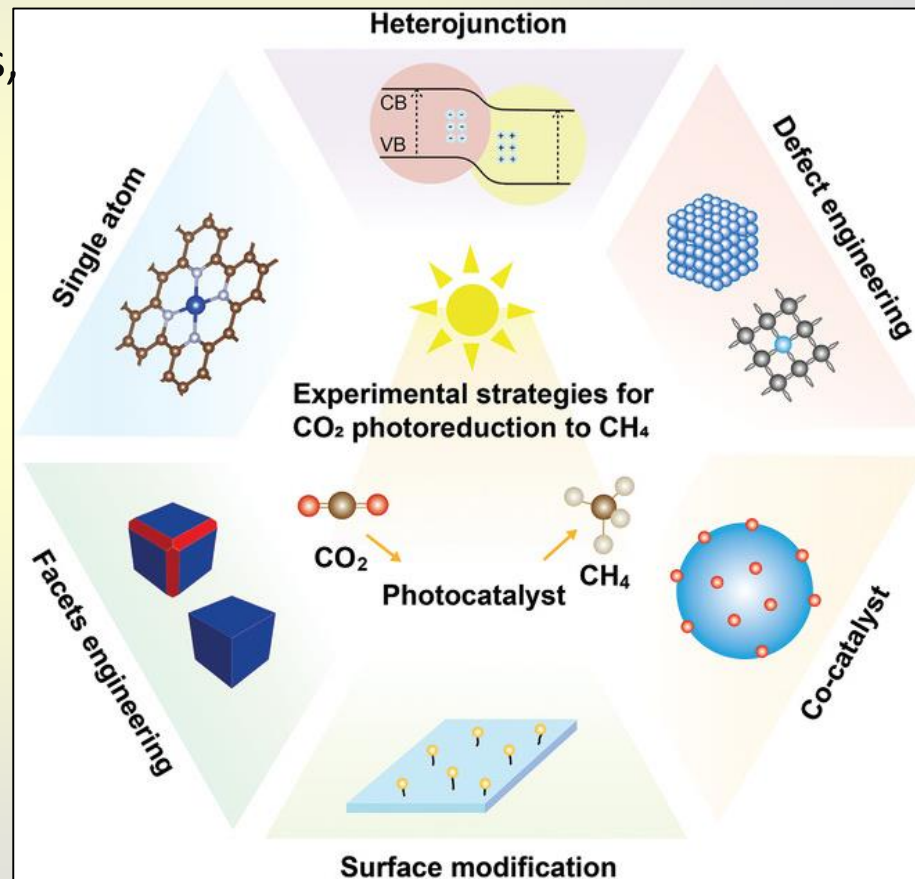
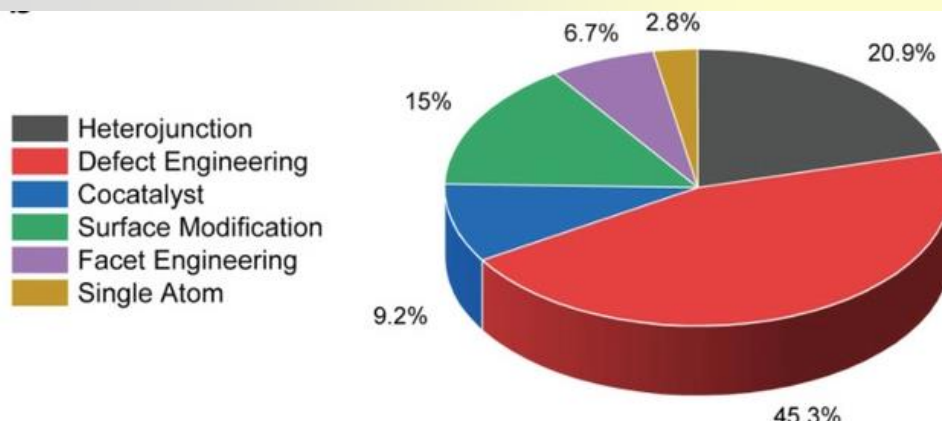


Reactions	V/NHE at pH 7
1. $\text{CO}_2 + e^- \rightarrow \text{CO}_2^-$	-1.90
2. $\text{CO}_2 + 2\text{H}^+ + 2e^- \rightarrow \text{HCOOH}$	-0.61
3. $\text{CO}_2 + 2\text{H}^+ + 2e^- \rightarrow \text{CO} + \text{H}_2\text{O}$	-0.53
4. $\text{CO}_2 + 4\text{H}^+ + 4e^- \rightarrow \text{HCHO} + \text{H}_2\text{O}$	-0.48
5. $\text{CO}_2 + 6\text{H}^+ + 6e^- \rightarrow \text{CH}_3\text{OH} + \text{H}_2\text{O}$	-0.38
6. $\text{CO}_2 + 8\text{H}^+ + 8e^- \rightarrow \text{CH}_4 + 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$	-0.24
7. $\text{CO}_2 + 12\text{H}^+ + 12e^- \rightarrow \text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{OH} + 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$	-0.33
8. $2\text{H}^+ + 2e^- \rightarrow \text{H}_2$	-0.41

Photocatalytic CO₂ reduction

Key features

- Higher reduction potential is required,
- Multiple photoelectrons transfer process,
- Catalytically active sites,
- Intermediate adsorption/desorption process,
- **Water oxidation is a rate limiting step.**



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Thanks