Advances and Technology Development in Greenhouse Gases: Emission, Capture and Conversion



CARBON DIOXIDE CONVERSION TO CHEMICALS AND ENERGY

Edited by Mohammad Reza Rahimpour Mohammad Amin Makarem Maryam Meshksar



CARBON DIOXIDE CONVERSION TO CHEMICALS AND ENERGY

Advances and Technology Development in Greenhouse Gases: Emission, Capture and Conversion

CARBON DIOXIDE CONVERSION TO CHEMICALS AND ENERGY

Edited by

MOHAMMAD REZA RAHIMPOUR

Department of Chemical Engineering, Shiraz University, Shiraz, Iran

MOHAMMAD AMIN MAKAREM

Department of Chemical Engineering, Shiraz University, Shiraz, Iran

MARYAM MESHKSAR Department of Chemical Engineering, Shiraz University, Shiraz, Iran



Elsevier Radarweg 29, PO Box 211, 1000 AE Amsterdam, Netherlands 125 London Wall, London EC2Y 5AS, United Kingdom 50 Hampshire Street, 5th Floor, Cambridge, MA 02139, United States

Copyright © 2024 Elsevier Inc. All rights are reserved, including those for text and data mining, Al training, and similar technologies.

Publisher's note: Elsevier takes a neutral position with respect to territorial disputes or jurisdictional claims in its published content, including in maps and institutional affiliations.

No part of this publication may be reproduced or transmitted in any form or by any means, electronic or mechanical, including photocopying, recording, or any information storage and retrieval system, without permission in writing from the publisher. Details on how to seek permission, further information about the Publisher's permissions policies and our arrangements with organizations such as the Copyright Clearance Center and the Copyright Licensing Agency, can be found at our website: www.elsevier.com/permissions.

This book and the individual contributions contained in it are protected under copyright by the Publisher (other than as may be noted herein).

Notices

Knowledge and best practice in this field are constantly changing. As new research and experience broaden our understanding, changes in research methods, professional practices, or medical treatment may become necessary.

Practitioners and researchers must always rely on their own experience and knowledge in evaluating and using any information, methods, compounds, or experiments described herein. In using such information or methods they should be mindful of their own safety and the safety of others, including parties for whom they have a professional responsibility.

To the fullest extent of the law, neither the Publisher nor the authors, contributors, or editors, assume any liability for any injury and/or damage to persons or property as a matter of products liability, negligence or otherwise, or from any use or operation of any methods, products, instructions, or ideas contained in the material herein.

ISBN: 978-0-443-19235-7

For Information on all Elsevier publications visit our website at https://www.elsevier.com/books-and-journals

Publisher: Candice Janco Senior Acquisitions Editor: Anita Koch Editorial Project Manager: Himani Dwivedi Production Project Manager: Sruthi Satheesh Cover Designer: Christian Bilbow



Typeset by MPS Limited, Chennai, India

Contents

хi
хv
vii
xix

Section 1 Carbon dioxide conversion and applications

1.	Introduction to high-value chemicals and energy production from CO_2 Gabriel L. Catuzo, Ananda V.P. Lino, Elisabete M. Assaf, José M. Assaf and Rita M.B. Alves	3
	1.1 Introduction	3
	1.2 Principles and procedures	5
	1.3 Processes	6
	1.4 Current applications and cases	24
	1.5 Conclusion and future outlooks	27
	Acknowledgments	28
	Abbreviations and symbols	29
	References	29
2.	Economic assessments and cost analysis of CO ₂ capture and utilization	35
	Haslinda Zabiri, Bashariah Kamaruddin, Ahmad Azharuddin Azhari Mohd Amiruddin, Faezah Isa and Syed Ali Ammar Taqvi	
	2.1 Introduction	35
	2.2 Principles and structures	36
	2.3 Current applications and cases	38
	2.4 Conclusion and future outlooks	44
	Abbreviations and symbols	44
	References	45
3.	Environmental impacts and challenges of CO ₂ usage for synthesizing	
	products and energy	49
	Leila Samiee and Nejat Rahmanian	
	3.1 Introduction	49
	3.2 CO ₂ molecule and its challenges for transformation	51
	3.3 CO ₂ utilization	52
	3.4 Conclusion and future outlooks	65

	65 65
 Recent advances and new concepts in CO₂ conversion and application Liuqingqing Yang, Mingxin Jiang, Fei-Xiang Tian and Yulian He 	ons 69
4.1 Introduction	69
4.2 Principles, procedures, and processes	71
4.3 Current applications and cases	91
4.4 Conclusion and future outlooks	93
Abbreviations and symbols	94
References	95
5. The largest operating plants and pilots for carbon conversion	103
Mariana Busto, Carlos R. Vera, Juan M. Badano and Enrique E. Tarifa	
5.1 Introduction	103
5.2 CO_2 usage pathways	105
5.3 Conclusion and future outlooks	121
Abbreviations and symbols	122
References	122
Saction 2 Carbon diavida ta producta	
Section 2 Carbon dioxide to products	
Section 2 Carbon dioxide to products 6. Conversion of CO ₂ into urea	129
•	129
6. Conversion of CO ₂ into urea	129 129
 Conversion of CO₂ into urea Valtiane de JP da Gama, Victória M.R. Lima and Luiz K.C. de Souza 	
 Conversion of CO₂ into urea Valtiane de JP da Gama, Victória M.R. Lima and Luiz K.C. de Souza 6.1 Introduction 	129
 Conversion of CO₂ into urea Valtiane de JP da Gama, Victória M.R. Lima and Luiz K.C. de Souza 6.1 Introduction 6.2 Principles and procedures 	129 131
 6. Conversion of CO₂ into urea Valtiane de JP da Gama, Victória M.R. Lima and Luiz K.C. de Souza 6.1 Introduction 6.2 Principles and procedures 6.3 Current applications and cases 	129 131 136
 6. Conversion of CO₂ into urea Valtiane de JP da Gama, Victória M.R. Lima and Luiz K.C. de Souza 6.1 Introduction 6.2 Principles and procedures 6.3 Current applications and cases 6.4 Conclusion and future outlooks 	129 131 136 143
 6. Conversion of CO₂ into urea Valtiane de JP da Gama, Victória M.R. Lima and Luiz K.C. de Souza 6.1 Introduction 6.2 Principles and procedures 6.3 Current applications and cases 6.4 Conclusion and future outlooks Abbreviations and symbols 	129 131 136 143 143
 6. Conversion of CO₂ into urea Valtiane de JP da Gama, Victória M.R. Lima and Luiz K.C. de Souza 6.1 Introduction 6.2 Principles and procedures 6.3 Current applications and cases 6.4 Conclusion and future outlooks Abbreviations and symbols Acknowledgments 	129 131 136 143 143
 6. Conversion of CO₂ into urea Valtiane de JP da Gama, Victória M.R. Lima and Luiz K.C. de Souza 6.1 Introduction 6.2 Principles and procedures 6.3 Current applications and cases 6.4 Conclusion and future outlooks Abbreviations and symbols Acknowledgments Relevant websites (optional) 	129 131 136 143 143 144 144
 6. Conversion of CO₂ into urea Valtiane de JP da Gama, Victória M.R. Lima and Luiz K.C. de Souza 6.1 Introduction 6.2 Principles and procedures 6.3 Current applications and cases 6.4 Conclusion and future outlooks Abbreviations and symbols Acknowledgments Relevant websites (optional) References 	129 131 136 143 143 144 144
 6. Conversion of CO₂ into urea Valtiane de JP da Gama, Victória M.R. Lima and Luiz K.C. de Souza 6.1 Introduction 6.2 Principles and procedures 6.3 Current applications and cases 6.4 Conclusion and future outlooks Abbreviations and symbols Acknowledgments Relevant websites (optional) References 7. CO₂ conversion to methanol 	129 131 136 143 143 144 144
 6. Conversion of CO₂ into urea Valtiane de JP da Gama, Victória M.R. Lima and Luiz K.C. de Souza 6.1 Introduction 6.2 Principles and procedures 6.3 Current applications and cases 6.4 Conclusion and future outlooks Abbreviations and symbols Acknowledgments Relevant websites (optional) References 7. CO₂ conversion to methanol Colin A. Scholes 	129 131 136 143 143 144 144 144 144

	7.4 Reactor design	154		
	7.5 CO_2 hydrogenation process	156		
	7.6 Current applications	158		
	7.7 Conclusion and future outlooks	159		
	Abbreviations and symbols	160		
	References	160		
8.	CO ₂ conversion to methane	165		
	Sara Pascual, Manuel Bailera, Jorge Perpiñán and Pilar Lisbona			
	8.1 Introduction	165		
	8.2 Principles and procedures	166		
	8.3 Processes	175		
	8.4 Current applications and existing facilities	179		
	8.5 Conclusion and future outlooks	186		
	Abbreviations and symbols	187		
	References	188		
9.	Carbon monoxide synthesis from carbon dioxide	195		
Douglas S.D. Santos, Alexandre M. Teixeira, Stefano F. Interlenghi, Gabriel S. Bassani and Rita M.B. Alves				
	9.1 Introduction	195		
	9.2 Principles and procedure	196		
	9.3 Processes	201		
	9.4 Current applications and cases	205		
	9.5 Conclusion and future outlooks	215		
	Abbreviations and symbols	217		
	Acknowledgments	217		
	References	217		
10.	. Salicylic acid production from CO ₂	227		
	Surya Chandra Tiwari and Sreedevi Upadhyayula			
	10.1 Introduction	227		
	10.2 Utilization of carbon dioxide as a raw source	228		
	10.3 Properties of salicylic acid	229		
	10.4 Methods for salicylic acid production	230		
	10.5 Comparison of methods used for salicylic acid production	246		
	10.6 Applications of salicylic acid	247		
	10.7 Conclusion and future outlooks	252		
	Abbreviations and symbols	253		
	References	253		

11.	CO ₂ photoreduction to hydrocarbons and oxygenated hydrocarbons	257	
	Lan Ching Sim, Pey Li Yee, Kah Hon Leong, Azrina Abd Aziz and Md. Arif Hossen		
	11.1 Introduction	257	
	11.2 Principles and procedures	259	
	11.3 Processes	262	
	11.4 Current applications and cases	265	
	11.5 Conclusion and future outlooks	267	
	Acknowledgments	268	
	Abbreviations and Symbols	268	
	References	269	
12.	The sonochemical conversion of hydrocarbons	273	
	Kaouther Kerboua and Oualid Hamdaoui		
	12.1 Introduction	273	
	12.2 Principles and procedures	276	
	12.3 Sonochemical conversion of hydrocarbons	277	
	12.4 Conclusion and future outlooks	282	
	Abbreviations and symbols	283	
	References	283	
13.	Fuel production from CO_2	287	
	Faraz Ghafarenejad and Mohammad Reza Rahimpour		
	13.1 Introduction	287	
	13.2 Environmental impacts of CO ₂	289	
	13.3 CO ₂ utilization approaches	290	
	13.4 Catalytic conversion of CO ₂	290	
	13.5 Biological conversion of CO ₂ into fuel	309	
	13.6 Conclusion and future outlooks	319	
	Abbreviations and symbols	320	
	References	321	
14.	Oxalate and oxalic acid production from CO ₂	331	
	Elham Mohammadi, Mir Saeed Seyed Dorraji, Ali Ramazani and Seyed Jamal Tabatabaei Rezaei		
	14.1 Introduction	331	
	14.2 Principles and procedures	337	
	14.3 Processes	338	
	14.4 Conclusion and future outlooks	342	
	Abbreviations and symbols	342	
	References	343	

15.	Carboxylic acid production from CO ₂	349
	Ali Behrad Vakylabad	
	15.1 Introduction	349
	15.2 Chemistry of carboxylation	352
	15.3 Processes	354
	15.4 Electrochemical-based carboxylation	356
	15.5 Carboxylic products from CO ₂	363
	15.6 Conclusion and future outlooks	371
	Acknowledgments	372
	Abbreviations and symbols	372
	References	373
16.	- ,	379
	Colin A. Scholes	
	16.1 Introduction	379
	16.2 Principles and procedures	381
	16.3 Processes	384
	16.4 Current applications and cases	385
	16.5 Conclusion and future outlooks	386
	Abbreviations and symbols	387
	References	387
17.	Syngas production from dry reforming or tri-reforming processe	es 389
	Heriberto Díaz Velázquez	
	17.1 Introduction	389
	17.2 Dry reforming of methane	390
	17.3 Tri-reforming of methane	414
	17.4 Conclusion and future outlooks	420
	Abbreviations and symbols	421
	References	422
18.	Ethylene and ethanol production from CO ₂	427
	Samane Ghandehariun, Ayat Gharehghani and Jabraeil Ahbabi Saray	
	18.1 Introduction	427
	18.2 Principles and procedures	428
	18.3 Process design and modeling	432
	18.4 Life cycle assessment for electrochemical CO ₂ reduction	434
	18.5 Economic analysis	437
	18.6 Conclusion and future outlooks	439

	Abbre Refere	eviations and symbols	439 440
	Refer	ences	440
19.	Poly	mer production from CO ₂	443
	Akhi	Das, Swrangsi Goyary, Swaraj Pathak, Vijay K. Tomer and Arabinda Baruah	
	19.1	Introduction	443
	19.2	Polycarbonates from CO ₂	446
	19.3	Polyurethanes from CO ₂	455
	19.4	Polyureas from CO ₂	460
	19.5	Polyesters from CO ₂	464
	19.6	Applications of CO ₂ -based polymers	470
	19.7	Conclusion and future outlooks	474
	Abbre	eviations and symbols	475
	Refer	ences	476
20.	Cark	oon nanotube synthesis from CO ₂	489
	Girm	a Gonfa	
	20.1	Introduction	489
	20.2	Synthesis of carbon nanotubes	491
	20.3	CO_2 as a potential source for carbon nanotubes' preparation	492
	20.4	Conclusion and future outlooks	508
	Abbre	eviations and symbols	508
	Refer	ences	508
Inde	ex		515

List of contributors

Rita M.B. Alves

Department of Chemical Engineering, Escola Politécnica, Universidade de São Paulo, São Paulo, SP, Brazil

Elisabete M. Assaf São Carlos Institute of Chemistry, University of São Paulo, São Carlos, SP, Brazil

José M. Assaf Department of Chemical Engineering, São Carlos Federal University, São Carlos, SP, Brazil

Azrina Abd Aziz Faculty of Civil Engineering Technology, Universiti Malaysia Pahang, Kuantan, Pahang, Malaysia

Juan M. Badano

Institute for Research on Catalysis and Petrochemistry, INCAPE (FIQ-UNL, CONICET), Santa Fe, Argentina

Manuel Bailera

Department of Mechanical Engineering, Escuela de Ingeniería y Arquitectura, Universidad de Zaragoza, Campus Río Ebro, Zaragoza, Spain

Arabinda Baruah Department of Chemistry, Gauhati University, Guwahati, Assam, India

Gabriel S. Bassani

Repsol Sinopec Brasil, R. Praia de Botafogo, Rio de Janeiro, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil

Mariana Busto

Institute for Research on Catalysis and Petrochemistry, INCAPE (FIQ-UNL, CONICET), Santa Fe, Argentina

Gabriel L. Catuzo São Carlos Institute of Chemistry, University of São Paulo, São Carlos, SP, Brazil

Akhi Das

Department of Chemistry, Gauhati University, Guwahati, Assam, India

Valtiane de JP da Gama

Department of Chemistry, Institute of Exact Sciences, Federal University of Amazonas, Manaus, Amazonas, Brazil

Luiz K.C. de Souza Department of Chemistry, Institute of Exact Sciences, Federal University of Amazonas, Manaus, Amazonas, Brazil

Heriberto Díaz Velázquez Oil Refining Research Department, Mexican Petroleum Institute, Mexico City, Mexico

Faraz Ghafarenejad Department of Chemical Engineering, Shiraz University, Shiraz, Iran

Samane Ghandehariun

School of Mechanical Engineering, Iran University of Science and Technology, Tehran, Iran

Ayat Gharehghani

School of Mechanical Engineering, Iran University of Science and Technology, Tehran, Iran

Girma Gonfa

Department of Chemical Engineering, Addis Ababa Science and Technology University, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia; Biotechnology and Bioprocess Centre of Excellence, Addis Ababa Science and Technology University, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia

Swrangsi Goyary

Department of Chemistry, Gauhati University, Guwahati, Assam, India

Oualid Hamdaoui

Chemical Engineering Department, College of Engineering, King Saud University, Riyadh, Saudi Arabia

Yulian He

University of Michigan–Shanghai Jiao Tong University Joint Institute, Shanghai, P.R. China; Department of Chemical Engineering, Shanghai Jiao Tong University, Shanghai, P.R. China

Md. Arif Hossen

Faculty of Chemical and Process Engineering Technology, Universiti Malaysia Pahang, Kuantan, Pahang, Malaysia

Stefano F. Interlenghi

Unidade SENAI CETIQT Parque, R. Fernando de Souza Barros, Rio de Janeiro, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil

Faezah Isa

CO2RES, Institute of Contaminant Management (ICM), Department of Chemical Engineering, Universiti Teknologi PETRONAS, Bandar Seri Iskandar, Perak, Malaysia

Mingxin Jiang

University of Michigan-Shanghai Jiao Tong University Joint Institute, Shanghai, P.R. China

Bashariah Kamaruddin

CO2RES, Institute of Contaminant Management (ICM), Department of Chemical Engineering, Universiti Teknologi PETRONAS, Bandar Seri Iskandar, Perak, Malaysia

Kaouther Kerboua

National Higher School of Technology and Engineering, Department of Process and Energy Engineering, Annaba, Algeria

Kah Hon Leong

Department of Environmental Engineering, Faculty of Engineering and Green Technology, Universiti Tunku Abdul Rahman, Kampar, Perak, Malaysia

Victória M.R. Lima

Department of Chemistry, Institute of Exact Sciences, Federal University of Amazonas, Manaus, Amazonas, Brazil

Ananda V.P. Lino

Department of Chemical Engineering, São Carlos Federal University, São Carlos, SP, Brazil

Pilar Lisbona

Department of Mechanical Engineering, Escuela de Ingeniería y Arquitectura, Universidad de Zaragoza, Campus Río Ebro, Zaragoza, Spain

Elham Mohammadi

Department of Chemistry, Faculty of Science, University of Zanjan, Zanjan, Iran

Ahmad Azharuddin Azhari Mohd Amiruddin

CO2RES, Institute of Contaminant Management (ICM), Department of Chemical Engineering, Universiti Teknologi PETRONAS, Bandar Seri Iskandar, Perak, Malaysia

Sara Pascual

Department of Mechanical Engineering, Escuela de Ingeniería y Arquitectura, Universidad de Zaragoza, Campus Río Ebro, Zaragoza, Spain

Swaraj Pathak

Department of Chemistry, Gauhati University, Guwahati, Assam, India

Jorge Perpiñán

Department of Mechanical Engineering, Escuela de Ingeniería y Arquitectura, Universidad de Zaragoza, Campus Río Ebro, Zaragoza, Spain

Mohammad Reza Rahimpour

Department of Chemical Engineering, Shiraz University, Shiraz, Iran

Nejat Rahmanian

Department of Chemical Engineering, Faculty of Engineering & Informatics, University of Bradford, Bradford, United Kingdom

Ali Ramazani

Department of Chemistry, Faculty of Science, University of Zanjan, Zanjan, Iran

Leila Samiee

Development and Optimization of Energy Technologies Research Division, Research Institute of Petroleum Industry (RIPI), Tehran, Iran

Douglas S.D. Santos

Unidade SENAI CETIQT Parque, R. Fernando de Souza Barros, Rio de Janeiro, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil

Jabraeil Ahbabi Saray

School of Mechanical Engineering, Iran University of Science and Technology, Tehran, Iran

Colin A. Scholes

Department of Chemical Engineering, The University of Melbourne, Melbourne, VIC, Australia

Mir Saeed Seyed Dorraji

Department of Chemistry, Faculty of Science, University of Zanjan, Zanjan, Iran

Lan Ching Sim

Department of Chemical Engineering, Lee Kong Chian Faculty of Engineering and Science, Universiti Tunku Abdul Rahman, Kajang, Selangor, Malaysia

Seyed Jamal Tabatabaei Rezaei

Department of Chemistry, Faculty of Science, University of Zanjan, Zanjan, Iran

Syed Ali Ammar Taqvi

Department of Chemical Engineering, NED University of Engineering and Technology, Karachi, Sindh, Pakistan

Enrique E. Tarifa

Faculty of Engineering, University of Jujuy, CONICET, San Salvador de Jujuy, Argentina

Alexandre M. Teixeira

Unidade SENAI CETIQT Parque, R. Fernando de Souza Barros, Rio de Janeiro, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil; Repsol Sinopec Brasil, R. Praia de Botafogo, Rio de Janeiro, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil

Fei-Xiang Tian

University of Michigan-Shanghai Jiao Tong University Joint Institute, Shanghai, P.R. China

Surya Chandra Tiwari

Department of Chemical Engineering, Indian Institute of Technology Delhi, New Delhi, India

Vijay K. Tomer

Berkeley Sensor & Actuator Center (BSAC), University of California, Berkeley, CA, United States

Sreedevi Upadhyayula

Department of Chemical Engineering, Indian Institute of Technology Delhi, New Delhi, India

Ali Behrad Vakylabad

Department of Materials, Institute of Science and High Technology and Environmental Sciences, Graduate University of Advanced Technology, Kerman, Iran

Carlos R. Vera

Institute for Research on Catalysis and Petrochemistry, INCAPE (FIQ-UNL, CONICET), Santa Fe, Argentina

Liuqingqing Yang

University of Michigan-Shanghai Jiao Tong University Joint Institute, Shanghai, P.R. China

Pey Li Yee

Department of Chemical Engineering, Lee Kong Chian Faculty of Engineering and Science, Universiti Tunku Abdul Rahman, Kajang, Selangor, Malaysia

Haslinda Zabiri

CO2RES, Institute of Contaminant Management (ICM), Department of Chemical Engineering, Universiti Teknologi PETRONAS, Bandar Seri Iskandar, Perak, Malaysia

About the editors

Prof. Mohammad Reza Rahimpour is a professor in chemical engineering at Shiraz University, Iran. He received his PhD degree in chemical engineering from Shiraz University joint with University of Sydney, Australia, 1988. He started his independent career as an assistant professor in September 1998 at Shiraz University. Prof. M.R. Rahimpour was a research associate at the University of California, Davis, from 2012 till 2017. During his stay in the University of California, he developed different reaction networks and catalytic processes such as thermal and plasma reactors for upgrading of lignin bio-oil to



biofuel with collaboration of UCDAVIS. He has been a chair of the Department of Chemical Engineering at Shiraz University from 2005 till 2009 and from 2015 till 2020. Prof. M.R. Rahimpour leads a research group in fuel processing technology focused on the catalytic conversion of fossil fuels such as natural gas and renewable fuels such as bio-oils derived from lignin to valuable energy sources. He provides young distinguished scholars with perfect educational opportunities in both experimental methods and theoretical tools in developing countries to investigate in-depth research in the various field of chemical engineering, including carbon capture, chemical looping, membrane separation, storage and utilization technologies, novel technologies for natural gas conversion, and improving the energy efficiency in the production and use of natural gas industries.

Affiliation: Department of Chemical Engineering, Shiraz University, Shiraz, Iran

Dr. Mohammad Amin Makarem is a research associate at Shiraz University. His research interests are gas separation and purification, nanofluids, microfluidics, catalyst synthesis, reactor design, and green energy. In gas separation, his focus is on experimental and theoretical investigation and optimization of pressure swing adsorption process, and in the gas purification field, he is working on novel technologies such as microchannels. Recently, he has investigated methods of synthesizing biotemplate nanomaterials and catalysts. Besides, he has collaborated in writing and editing various books and book chapters for famous publishers such as Elsevier, Springer, and Wiley.



Affiliation: Department of Chemical Engineering, Shiraz University, Shiraz, Iran

Dr. Maryam Meshksar is a research associate at Shiraz University. Her research has focused on gas separation, clean energy, and catalyst synthesis. In gas separation, she is working on membrane separation process, and in the clean energy field, she has worked on different reforming-based processes for syngas production from methane experimentally. She has also synthesized novel catalysts for these processes which are tested in for the first time. Besides, she has reviewed novel technologies such as microchannels for energy production. Recently, she has investigated methods of synthesizing biotemplate nanomaterials



and catalysts. Moreover, she has collaborated in writing and editing various books and book chapters for renowned publishers such as Elsevier, Springer, and Wiley.

Affiliation: Department of Chemical Engineering, Shiraz University, Shiraz, Iran

Preface

As the global community grapples with the pressing issue of climate change, understanding and mitigating the effects of greenhouse gases have become paramount. This seven-volume collection titled "Advances and Technology Development in Greenhouse Gases: Emission, Capture and Conversion," aims to provide an in-depth exploration of the latest advancements and technological developments in this field and delves into the multifaceted realm of greenhouse gases, addressing crucial aspects of their formation, challenges, emissions, climate change impacts, storage, transportation, carbon capture technologies, and conversion processes. From fundamental concepts to cutting-edge methodologies, each volume is meticulously curated to offer a holistic perspective on the diverse challenges and opportunities associated with greenhouse gases. Whether you are a seasoned researcher, industry professional, or student, this series endeavors to be an invaluable resource, fostering a deeper understanding of the critical issues surrounding greenhouse gases and contributing to the ongoing global efforts toward a sustainable and resilient future.

This volume titled "Carbon Dioxide Conversion to Chemicals and Energy," immerses readers in the innovative realm of converting carbon dioxide into high-value chemicals and energy. As the global community grapples with the imperative of mitigating greenhouse gas effects, this volume serves as a beacon, offering insights into the transformative potential of harnessing carbon dioxide for productive applications.

Section 1, "Carbon Dioxide Conversion and Applications," initiates the exploration with a fundamental introduction to the production of high-value chemicals and energy from CO_2 . Economic assessments and cost analyses delve into the financial landscape of CO_2 capture and utilization, addressing the economic viability of these technologies. Simultaneously, environmental impacts and challenges associated with CO_2 usage for synthesizing products and energy are scrutinized, emphasizing the importance of sustainable practices. The section culminates with an overview of the largest operating plants and pilots for carbon conversion, showcasing the practical applications of these cutting-edge technologies.

Section 2, "Carbon Dioxide to Products," extends the journey into the transformative realm of specific products derived from carbon dioxide. From CO_2 conversion to urea, methanol, and methane, the section explores diverse applications, offering a nuanced understanding of the intricate processes involved. Synthesis of carbon monoxide, salicylic acid, hydrocarbons, oxygenated hydrocarbons, and the sonochemical conversion of hydrocarbons expand the horizon of possibilities. Fuel production, oxalate and oxalic acid synthesis, carboxylic acid production, direct conversion to dimethyl ether, and the synthesis of ethylene, ethanol, polymers, and carbon nanotubes underscore the versatility of CO₂ conversion technologies.

Throughout this volume, recent advances and new concepts in CO_2 conversion and applications emerge as a common thread, highlighting the dynamic nature of research and innovation in this field. The exploration is not just theoretical; it extends to the practical realm with insights into the operational challenges, economic considerations, and environmental impacts associated with large-scale carbon conversion.

As readers traverse the rich tapestry of "Carbon Dioxide Conversion to Chemicals and Energy," they are invited to engage with a wealth of knowledge. The volume aims to be a comprehensive resource for seasoned researchers, industry professionals, and students alike, fostering a deeper understanding of the transformative potential within carbon dioxide. By presenting an in-depth examination of carbon conversion technologies, their economic feasibility, and environmental implications, this volume contributes to the ongoing discourse on sustainable environmental practices.

We invite readers to immerse themselves in this exploration, unlocking the complexities of carbon dioxide conversion and its profound impact on reshaping our approach to greenhouse gas management. As we embark on this intellectual journey, may the insights gained from this volume pave the way for innovative solutions and strategies, playing a pivotal role in our collective efforts toward a sustainable and resilient future.

> Mohammad Reza Rahimpour Mohammad Amin Makarem Maryam Meshksar

Acknowledgments

The editors feel obliged to appreciate the dedicated reviewers (listed below) who were involved in reviewing and commenting on the submitted chapters and whose cooperation and insightful comments were very helpful in improving the quality of the chapters and books in this series.

Dr. Fatemeh Haghighatjoo Department of Chemical Engineering, Shiraz University, Shiraz, Iran

Ms. Soheila Zandi Lak Department of Chemical Engineering, Faculty of Engineering, Yasouj University, Yasouj, Iran

Ms. Fatemeh Zarei-Jelyani Department of Chemical Engineering, Shiraz University, Shiraz, Iran

Ms. Fatemeh Salahi Department of Chemical Engineering, Shiraz University, Shiraz, Iran

Ms. Parvin Kiani, Department of Chemical Engineering, Shiraz University, Shiraz, Iran

Mr. Sina Mosallanejad Department of Chemical Engineering, Shiraz University, Shiraz, Iran

Index

Note: Page numbers followed by "f" and "t" refer to figures and tables, respectively.

Α

Accelerating Low Carbon Industrial Growth via CCUS (ALIGN-CCUS) demonstration plant, 27 Acetic acid (CH₃COOH), 15, 106, 147, 351t, 432 - 434Acetone, 303-304 Acetonitrile, 340 Acetylene, 278-280, 332-333 Acetylsalicylic acid, 247–248, 247t Acid catalysts effect, 237 Acidic value, 230t Acinomadura madurae, 246 Acne sufferers, 247-248 Active electrons, 262 Active metal phase, 206 Adhesives, 147 Adiabatic fixed-bed reactors, 171, 175, 176f Adipic acid (HOOC (CH₂)₄COOH), 351t Adsorption constant, 153-154 Adsorption processes, 132 Aerosol propellants, 379 Agglomeration, 207, 214 Agricultural processes, 103-104 Agrochemical industries, 130 Agrochemicals, 136 AIBN. See Azobisisobutyronitrile (AIBN) Alcohol dehydration, 14 Alcohol dehydrogenase (ADH), 88-89 Alcohols, 14, 116, 357–358, 367t Aldehydes, 357-358 Algae, 6, 289-290, 309-310, 331-332 Algae production, 61, 62f Algal biomass-based fuels, 311 Aliphatic polycarbonates (APCs), 446 Alkali/alkaline metals, 403-404 Alkali metal phenoxides, 230-232 Alkali metals, 206-207, 494, 497 Alkaline earth metals, 232-233, 402-403, 420, 497 Alkaline electrolysis, 180 Alkaline electrolyzers, 105, 114

Alkaline formate (AF), 338 Alkaline heating and fermentation, 338 Alkaline promoters, 13–14 Alkali promoters, 206-207 Alkanes, 12, 116, 263-264, 273 Alkenes, 273, 367t, 444-446 Alkoxide, 20 Alkyl-aromatics, 379 Alkylation, 116-117 Alkylation-based polyaddition, 454-455 Alkylenediamines, 137 Alkynes, 273, 357-358, 367t, 444-446 Alloxan monohydrate, 282-283 Allyl alcohols, 369t Allylboronic acids, 369t Allyl halides, 369t Allylsilanes, 369t Allylstannanes, 369t AlPO-4, 381 Alumina (Al₂O₃), 16, 171, 499-500 Alumina industry, 53-54 Aluminum, 352, 359-360 Aluminum chloride, 234-235 Aluminum dibromide, 239–240 Ambient temperature, 156 Amine carbamates, 138 Amines, 20, 142f, 265, 365-366 Amino alcohols, 137 4-aminosalicylic acid, 247-248, 247t landetimide, 247t sandulpiride, 247t 5-aminosalicylic acid (5-ASA), 247t Ammonia (NH₃), 117–119, 136–137, 182, 265 Ammonium carbamate, 120 Ammonium oxalate, 334 Ammonium salts, 365-366 Ammonium sulfate, 136 Amorphous frameworks, 257-258 Amorphous ZrO₂ (a-ZrO₂), 149 Amylopectin, 90 Amylose, 90 Anabaena sp., 311

Anaerobic digestion, 166 Anaerobic fixation, 61-62 Anaerobic metabolization, 171 Anderson-Schulz-Flory (ASF) model, 9-11, 80 - 81Anion-exchange membranes, 240-242 Anionic exchange membrane, 181 Anode, 213t electrode, 201-203 materials, 215 Anthropogenic emissions, 3 Anthropological activities, 227 Antibacterial agent, 363 Anticorrosion activity, 456 Anti-Dandruff agent, 227–228 Antiinflammatory effects, 247-248 Antioxidant activity, 248 APEA. See Aspen Process Economic Analyzer (APEA) Apel'baum's mechanism, 395 Aqua-ethanol solution, 240-242 Aquatic environments, 289-290 Aquatic food chain, 289-290 Aqueous solutions, 172-174, 274, 428-429 Aqueous solvents, 337 Arge reactors, 81 Argon, 352-353, 499-500 Armchair, 490 Arnon-Buchanon cycle, 310t Aromatic compounds, 367t Aromatic hydrocarbons, 273 Aromatic hydroxycarboxylic acids, 230-232 Aromatic PC, 446 Aromatics, 92-93 Aromatization reaction, 11, 263-264 Arthrospilla sp., 311 Arthrospira sp., 264 Artificial limestone, 27 Artificial photosynthesis, 60, 257, 262 Artificial starch anabolic pathway (ASAP), 90 Asahi Chemical Industry, 27 ASAP. See Artificial starch anabolic pathway (ASAP) Ascorbic acid, 408 Aspen Plus, 43-44 Aspen Process Economic Analyzer (APEA), 41 - 42Aspirin, 247-248

Assessment process, 434–435 Atlantic salmon, 289–290 Atmospheric carbon dioxide, 331–332 Atmospheric pressure, 172 Audi-e-diesel, 25 Audi e-gas, 25, 180 Axens, 117 Azaphosphatranes, 449 Azirines, 74 Azobisisobutyronitrile (AIBN), 466

В

Bacteria, 6, 334-335 Balsalazide, 247t Bandgap energy (Eg), 260-261, 266 Band structure engineering, 78 Barium chloride, 497 Barium oxalate, 334 BECCS. See Bioenergy with carbon capture and storage (BECCS) Benzene, 273, 491-492 Benzene, toluene, and xylene (BTX), 12 Benzoic acid (C₆H₅COOH), 237-238, 351t Bibliometric evaluation, 196 Bi-carbonate, 434 Bimetallic alloys, 206 Bimetallic catalysts, 206, 303-304 Bi-metallic Fe-Cu catalyst, 206 Binary catalysts, 149 Bio-based materials, 195-196 Biocatalysis, 427-428 Biocatalysts, 171 Biochemical approaches, 291t Biodiesel, 311 Biodiversity, 492-493 Bioeconomy, 349 Bioenergy, 287-288 Bioenergy with carbon capture and storage (BECCS), 43 Bioethanol, 19 Biogas, 106-107, 113, 180, 182, 185-186, 311, 389-390, 432-433 Bio-hybrid approach, 287-288, 314-318 Biohybrid CO₂ fixation methods, 317 Biological methanation, 166, 171-174, 177-178, 186 mechanism and process conditions, 172-174 reactors, 177f

Biological processes, 61-62, 64t, 356 Biomass, 14, 114, 119, 338 conversion, 273 gasification, 108-113 natural gas, 116 Biomethane, 108-114 Bio-oil, 297 Bioplastics, 371 BioPower2Gas project, 185 Bio-reaction, 6 Biosensing, 317 Bipolar membrane (BP), 240-242 Bipolar membrane electrodialysis (BMED), 240-242, 241fBi-reforming of methane (BRM), 73-74 Bismuth subsalicylate, 247t Bisphenol A (BPA), 470-471 Biuret formation, 120 Bivalent metals, 496 Blood hemoglobin, 332-333 Blue-green algae, 289-290 BMED. See Bipolar membrane electrodialysis (BMED) Bodrov mechanism, 395 Botryococcus sp., 311 Bottom-up approach, 499-500 Boudouard reaction (BR), 7-8, 15, 73-74, 167-168, 391, 395-396 BR. See Boudouard reaction (BR) British thermal units (BTU), 290-292 Broccoli, 248 Bronsted acid, 263-264 Brønsted acid sites (BASs), 81-82 BTX. See Benzene, toluene, and xylene (BTX) Burkholderia cenocepacia, 246 Butadiene, 278 1,3-butadiene, 359-360 Butane, 278 1,4-butanedioldibutyltin, 456 Butene, 13 l-butene, 278 1-butyne, 357-358 Butyric acid (C₃H₇COOH), 351t

С

 C_2 fuels, 307–308 C_6H_X hydrocarbons, 274–275 CaCl₂ gypsum, 53–54

Calciner, 265 Calcium, 334-335 Calcium carbonate, 137 Calcium chloride (CaCl₂), 248 Calcium oxalate, 334 CALCOR process, 24-25 Calvin-Benson Bassham cycle, 310t Calvin cycle, 78-79 Capital costs (CAPEX), 437-439 Capital Expenditure (CapEx), 37t, 42 Carbamic acid, 138-140 Carbohydrate-rich biomass, 338 Carbohydrates, 309-310, 331-332, 338 Carbon, 171, 273 Carbonaceous nanomaterials, 490 Carbonates, 24 Carbonation, 357-358 Carbon-based catalysts, 75-77, 300-301 Carbon-based frameworks, 257-258 Carbon-based nanomaterials, 490, 508 Carbon capture (CC), 40 Carbon capture and storage (CCS), 38-39, 49, 143, 227, 257, 287-288, 331, 349 Carbon capture and utilization (CCU), 4, 195-196, 227, 331, 333, 434-435 current status of global CO2 capture and utilization projects, 38-39 economic assessment and cost analysis on CO₂ capture technology, 39-41 economic assessment and cost analysis on CO₂ utilization technology, 41-42 in petrochemical plants, 35 principles and structures, 36-38 economic analysis, 36, 37t technoeconomic assessment analysis, 36-38 technoeconomic assessment for, 43-44 Carbon capture utilization and storage (CCUS), 38-39, 49, 69, 492-493 Carbon cycle, 331-332, 349-350, 353-354 Carbon deposition, 168-170 Carbon dioxide (CO₂), 3, 20, 103–104, 129, 147, 166, 195, 227, 257, 287-288, 331-333, 349, 386, 389-390, 443-444, 492-493 activation, 392-393 anthropogenic emissions of, 104 applications and cases, 24-27 applications of CO₂-based polymers, 470-474, 474*t*

Carbon dioxide (CO₂) (Continued) polycarbonates, 470-471 polyesters, 473-474 polyureas, 472-473 polyurethane, 471-472 biological conversion of CO2 into fuel, 309 - 318bio-hybrid approach, 314-318 nonphotosynthesis, 313-314 photosynthesis and nonphotosynthesis methods, 309-310 photosynthetic biological CO₂ conversions to fuel, 310-313 biological methanation of, 172 capture and use, 131-136 capture technologies flow diagram, 50f catalyst systems for CH3OH synthesis via CO2 hydrogenation, 297t catalytic hydrogenation of, 290-299 hydrogenation of CO₂ to methane, 297–299 hydrogenation of CO2 to methanol, 292 - 297catalytic hydrogenation technologies, 205 catalytic reaction pathways for, 152f chemical and biological capture utilization technologies, 70f chemical conversion process of, 136 conceptual design of proposed methanol and ethanol production from, 17f current applications and cases, 91-93 direct utilization of, 52-55 in alumina industry, 53-54 in chemical and materials processing industry, 52 - 53CO₂-enhanced oil recovery, 54-55 electrocatalytic reduction of CO2 into valuable fuels, 306-309 C_2^+ fuels, 308–309 C₂ fuels, 307-308 formic acid, 306 methanol and methane, 306-307 electrochemical conversion of, 333 electrochemical fixation of, 360 electrolysis of, 355 environmental impacts of, 289-290 enzymatic conversion of, 71-72 essential components of CO₂ electrochemical conversion system, 303-305

electrocatalysts, 304-305 electrochemical cell, 303 electrolytes, 303-304 in ferrous metallurgy process, 54f formation of acyclic carbonates from, 450 formation of cyclic carbonates from, 447-450 direct synthesis from CO₂, 448-450 phosgene route, 447 transformation of CO2-derived intermediates, 447 in fossil fuel combustion processes, 130 gas phase conversion of, 257-258 general analysis of direct and indirect utilization of. 62-64 Gibbs free energy for, 52f hydrogenation to methanol process flow diagram, 156f inadequate adsorption of, 287-288 indirect utilization, 55-62 biological processing of, 61-62, 64telectro-reduction conversion of, 56-59, 64t hydrogenation conversion of, 59-60, 64t photocatalytic reduction of, 60, 61f, 64t to invaluable materials, 350t kinetic models for, 173t metallothermic reduction of, 493-494 methods of obtaining urea from, 136-142, 137f microalgae cells photosynthesis of CO2 fixation and carbon production, 264f molecule and challenges for transformation, 51 - 52phase diagram of, 51f photocatalytic carboxylation with, 356 photocatalytic conversion of, 299-301 photoreduction via photocatalytic, 262 photoreduction via photoconversion of algal system, 264 photoreduction via photothermal catalytic, 263 photoreduction via solar-driven reverse water-gas shift, 263-264 pictorial representation of conversion of, 445f polycarbonates from, 446-455 polycarbonates from CO2-sourced building blocks, 450-452 polycondensation of 5CCs with diols, 452 polycondensation of acyclic carbonates with diols, 452

ring-opening polymerization of 5CCs or 6CCs, 450-452 polyesters from, 464-470 polyureas from, 460-464 polyurethanes from, 455-460 principles and procedures, 5-6, 71-79, 259 - 261electrocatalytic approaches, 75-77 enzymatic approaches, 78-79 photocatalytic approaches, 77-78 thermocatalytic approaches, 72-74 processes, 6-24, 79-91 carbonates, 24 carboxylic acids, 20-23 CH₄ production, 8-9 conversion of CO_2 to sugars, 90–91 CO production, 6-8 dimethyl ether production, 17-19electrocatalytic reduction, 84-86 enzymatic reduction, 88-90 ethanol production, 19-20 F-T fuels production, 9-13 light olefins production, 13-14 photocatalytic reduction, 86-88 polycarbonates, 24 production of methanol, 15-17 syngas, 14-15 thermocatalytic reduction, 80-84 urea, 24 reaction equations of methane reforming in combined with, 73t reactions of amines with, 139t sonochemical decomposition of, 275 sustainable roadmap of CO₂ cycle, 350f synthesis, 443-444 types of reaction for conversion of, 140f usage pathways, 105-121 methane production, 108-115 methanol production, 106-108 production of liquid hydrocarbons based on, 116 - 117utilization approaches, 290 Carbon dioxide utilization (CDU), 137, 349 Carbon economy, 69 Carbon emissions, 165-166 Carbon engineering, 265 Carbon fingerprint, 103-104 Carbon footprint, 137

Carbon formation, 391 Carbon monoxide (CO), 6-8, 21t, 57, 72, 147-148, 167, 195-196, 279-280, 297-298, 304-305, 337, 436, 499-500 chemical formation of, 498 electrolyzer materials for solid oxide cells for CO₂ conversion to, 212-215 innovations in reverse water gas shift catalysis, 205 - 208other catalytic processes, 212 principles and procedure, 196-200 processes, 201-205 catalytic carbon dioxide conversion and reverse water gas shift reaction, 203-205 solid oxide electrolysis cell, 201-203 reduction of, 498 RWGS chemical looping, 208-211 RWGS promoted by ionic liquids, 211 Carbon nanotubes (CNTs), 8-9, 298-299, 304-305, 490, 491f CO_2 as potential source for, 492–507 chemical vapor deposition, 499-507 comparison of techniques, 507 electrolytic reduction using molten salts and carbonates, 497-499 metallothermic reduction, 493-494 reduction of CO2 over oxygen-deficient ferrites, 494-497 growth mechanisms for, 505f synthesis of, 491-492 Carbon Recycling International (CRI), 26-27, 91-92, 108 Carbon tetrachloride, 282 Carbonyldiimidazole, 447 CarborexMs, 333 Carboxylates, 140 Carboxylation reactions, 357-358, 363-368 organic substrates carboxylated using CO2, 367 Carboxylic acids, 20-23, 116, 242-243, 349 carboxylic products from CO₂, 363-370 advantages of using CO₂ as a C1 synthon for, 365 common catalysts in carboxylation reactions, 365 - 367mechanisms of catalytic (transition metals) carboxylation reaction, 367-368 selectivity of carboxylation reactions with CO₂

Carboxylic acids (Continued) mechanisms, 368-370 chemistry of carboxylation, 352-354 electrocarboxylation of alkyne to form alpha-substituted acrylic acid, 361f electrochemical-based carboxylation, 356-363 CO2 fixation with electrocarboxylation of alkynes, 360-361 CO2 fixation with electrocarboxylation of unsaturated hydrocarbons, 362 electro-carboxylation in practice, 359-360 electrochemical conversion of alkynes to carboxyl, 363 electrochemical conversion of olefines. 357-359 formation of formic acid with electroreduction of CO2, 362-363 processes, 354-356 biological processes, 356 chemical processes, 355 electrochemical processes, 355 photocatalytic processes, 356 Cardiovascular disease, 247-248 Carotenoids, 248 Catalysts, 28, 107, 120, 136, 141, 149-152, 170-171, 204, 216, 267, 292, 304-305, 385-386, 460-461, 500 deactivation, 73-74, 186 preparation methods, 405-408 surface activity, 382-383 Catalyst-substrate interaction, 504 Catalytic carbon dioxide conversion, 203-205 Catalytic effect, 206 Catalytic membrane reactor (CMR), 156 Catalytic methanation, 174, 176f, 186 Cathode, 203, 213t Cathode/anode materials, 212 Cation excess ferrites (CEFs), 494-495 Cation-exchange membranes, 240-242 C-C coupling processes, 71 CCS. See Carbon capture and storage (CCS) CCU. See Carbon capture and utilization (CCU) Cell fabrication, 214 Cement kilns, 157 Ceramic mixed-ionic electronic conductors, 212 - 214Ceramic nanomaterials, 490 Cerium dioxide (CeO₂), 207-208, 298-299

Cerium-doped ScSZ, 215 Chemical absorption, 4 Chemical deactivation, 171 Chemical kinetics, 58 Chemical looping approach, 205, 216 Chemical looping-RWGS system (CL-RWGS), 93 Chemical methanation, 166-171 catalyst, 170-171 kinetic models, 171 mechanism and process conditions, 167-170 Chemical methods, SA, 230-243 catalysis based salicylic acid production, 230 - 240acid catalysts effect, 237 catalyst (AlBr₃) amount effect, 239 catalyst (K₂CO₃) amount effect, 234-235 from phenol using acidic catalyst, 239-240 from phenol using base catalyst, 235-236 role of basic catalysts, 232-233 temperature and pressure effect, 233-234 electrochemical based salicylic acid production, 240 - 242hydrolysis of oil of wintergreen for, 242-243 Chemical processes, 355 Chemical vapor deposition (CVD), 492, 499-507, 502f background, 499-501 carbon nanotubes' growth mechanism, 504 - 506major carbon nanotubes' growth control factors, 503 - 504plasma-enhanced chemical vapor deposition, 501-503 process description, 501 production of carbon nanotubes from CO₂ using, 506-507 Chemisorption, 392-393 Chemoenzymatic approaches, 291t Chlorella sp., 264, 311 Chlorinated hydrocarbons, 282 Chlorobenzene, 280 Chlorococum sp., 264 Chlorophyll, 248 Choline salicylate, 247t Chorismate, 243-244 Chorismate mutase (CM), 244 Chromium deposition, 201-203

Chronoamperometry, 336 Circular carbon, 80-81, 119 Circular economy, 103-104, 196, 371 Citric acid (C₆H₈O₇), 78-79, 351t Climate change, 103, 195, 257, 287-288 Clinoptilolite, 381 CNTs. See Carbon nanotubes (CNTs) CO. See Carbon monoxide (CO) Coal, 14, 129, 331-332, 491-492 Coal-fired power stations, 157 Coal gasification, 156-157 Coal poly-generation, 296 Coatings, 147 Cobalt (Co), 298-299 Cobaltocene, 500, 503-504 Co-based catalysts, 12–13, 81, 292 Cocurrent flow, 175 Co-electrolysis, 216 Cofacial diporphyrins, 335 Coke deposition, 171, 205-206, 414 Coke formation, 414 Combination therapies, 248 Combined cycles, 165 Combined heat and power (CHP) plant, 180 Combustion, 383, 415 Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS), 444 Computational hydrogen electrode (CHE) model, 431 Conducting polymers, 304-305 Conduction band (CB), 258-259, 262 Co-Ni bimetallic catalyst, 403-404 Contactor, 265 Cooled fixed bed reactors, 175, 176f Copper (Cu), 149, 206, 232, 266, 304-305, 307-308, 365 Copper-based catalysts, 7, 159-160, 365-366 Copper oxide (CuO), 16 Coprecipitation (CP) method, 18, 405-408 Core-shell type catalysts, 12-13, 12f CoSin project, 181 Cosmetics, 136, 227-228 Cost model, 41 Coty, 143 Counter-current flow, 175 Counter electrode (CE), 260-261 Covalent organic frameworks (COF), 300-301 COVID-19 pandemic, 444 Critical pressure, 230t

Critical temperature, 230t Cryogenic distillation, 4 Cryogenic separation, 132 Cu-based catalysts, 13-14, 16, 205-206, 431 Cu-based electrocatalysts, 307-308 Cu-based hydrogenation catalyst, 384 Cu-based materials, 306-307 Cubic-m-ZrO₂ (c-ZrO₂), 149 Cu-Fe interfacial catalyst, 86 Cutting-edge sono-aided methods, 275 CuZnOAl₂O₃ catalyst, 60 Cyanobacteria, 309-310, 331-332 Cyclic carbonates (CCs), 447 Cyclic hydrocarbons, 280-282 Cyclic voltammetry, 336 Cyclization, 263-264 Cycloaddition reactions, 449 Cycloalkanes, 12 1,3-cyclohexadiene, 274-275 1,4-cyclohexadiene, 274-275 Cyclohexane, 274, 491-492

D

Dalian Institute of Chemical Physics (DICP), 81 - 82Data bank, 41 Deboronation (DeB.), 413 Decision-making process, 36 Defossilization, 104 Degree of polymerization, 443 Dehydration reactions, 57, 136-137, 381, 464 Dehydroascorbic acid, 341 Dehydrogenation reactions, 155 Dendritic structures, 307-308 Deposition-precipitation (DP), 405-408 D-glucose, 90-91 Dialkylation process, 342 Dialkyl carbonates, 137 Dialuric acid, 282-283 Diamines, 137, 138f 2,6-diaminoanthraquinone-2,4,6triformylphloroglucinol (DPQT), 300 - 301Dicarboxylate/4-hydroxybutyrate (DC-4HB), 78-79, 315t Diethyl carbonate, 450 Diethyl N-acetyl-N-methylphosphoramidite, 463-464

Differential electrochemical mass spectrometry (DEMS), 303 Diflunisal, 247t 1,4-dihalobutane, 469 6-dihydrouracil, 282 Dimerization mechanism, 430-431, 430f 1,3-dimethyl-2-phenyl-2,3-dihydro-1H-benzo-[d] imidazole (BHI), 300-301 2,3-dimethyl-butadiene, 362 Dimethyl carbonate (DMC), 27, 130, 447, 450 Dimethyl dicarbamate monomers (DMDC), 457 Dimethyl ether (DME), 4–6, 14, 17–19, 21t, 72, 80-84, 106, 158-159, 379 fuel characteristics of, 380t principles and procedures, 381-383 combustion, 383 H₂ carrier, 383 processes, 384-385 production process including dual reactor and product purification, 385f reaction mechanism for catalyzed dehydration of methanol to, 381f Dimethylformamide (DMF), 340, 360 Dimethyl sulfate, 379 Diols, 449f, 452f Dioxymethylene, 57 Diphenylacetylene, 360-361, 362f Diphenyl carbonate (DPC), 446, 450 Dipole moment, 230t Dipyridyltriazoles, 335 Direct air absorption techniques, 338–339 Direct air capture (DAC), 227 Direct current (DC), 502-503 Direct method, 379 Direct reduction, 507t DME. See Dimethyl ether (DME) DMF. See Dimethylformamide (DMF) Dopant, 266 Downstream separation processes, 156 Drought, 492-493 Dry reforming of methane (DRM), 6, 15, 24–25, 73-74, 389-413, 420-421 catalysts applied in, 400-401 catalyst synthesis procedure on performance in, 405 - 408kinetics and thermodynamics of, 395-399 mechanism of, 392-395 catalytic mechanism of, 393-395

CO₂ activation, 392–393 methane activation, 392 metal promotes on catalytic activity of, 402–405 metal–support interactions, 401–402 recent developments on Ni-catalysts in, 408–410 zeolites, 410–413 Durability tests, 214

Ε

E-ammonia, 121 Economic analysis, 36, 37t Economic assessment, 36, 39-41 Economic feasibility, 204 Economics, 438 E-diesel, 117 EDS, 410-412 EG. See Ethylene glycol (EG) E-gasoline, 117 E-jet, 117 Electric energy, 108 Electricity, 129, 318t Electro-carboxylation processes, 357-360 Electrocatalysis, 5-6, 59, 71-72, 212, 427-428 Electrocatalysts, 58, 212, 304-305 Electrocatalytic approaches, 75-77 Electrocatalytic conversion, 212 Electrocatalytic reduction (eCO2RR), 75, 84-86 Electrochemical approaches, 291t Electrochemical catalysis, 203-204 Electrochemical catalyst, 336 Electrochemical cells, 303, 341, 356-359, 497 Electrochemical CO₂ reduction (ECR), 428-431 life cycle assessment for, 434-436 Electrochemical impedance spectroscopy, 336 Electrochemical process, 355, 358-359, 427-428 Electrochemical reactions, 58-59, 203, 212, 336 Electrochemical reduction technique, 265, 302, 307 - 308Electrochemical synthesis, 352 Electrochemical techniques, 58-59 Electrochemistry, 216, 273, 352 Electrode materials, 57 Electrode morphology, 58 Electrodes, 57, 201-203 Electrolysis, 105, 160, 185–186, 287–288, 340 Electrolyte materials, 215

Electrolytes, 201-203, 213t, 303-304, 352, 356-357 Electrolytic reduction, 507tusing molten salts and carbonates, 497-499 Electrolyzers, 105, 157-158, 432-433 Electronic conductivity, 212-214 Electronic distribution, 207-208 Electrons, 212, 259-260, 428-429 Electron transfer, 58, 392-393, 431 Electro-reduction conversion, 56-59, 64t Electroreduction method, 142 Electrosynthetic microbial community, 364 Elev-Rideal (ER) mechanism, 429 Embrocation, 247t E-methane, 108-114, 115t E-methanol, 43, 117 Endothermal reaction, 120, 167 Energieversorgung Lübesse project, 182 Energy consumption, 195, 240-242 Energy demand, 37t Energy efficiency, 37t Energy transition demands, 121 Energy transportation, 147 Enhanced oil recovery (EOR), 49, 69 EniChem process, 450 Enthalpy demand, 201 Environmental disequilibrium, 195 Environmental impacts, 439 Environmental remediation, 273 Environmental sustainability, 434-435 Enzymatic approaches, 78-79, 309-310 Enzymatic catalysis, 273 Enzymatic reduction, 88-90 conversion of CO_2 to methanol, 88–90 Enzymes, 6, 249-250, 310 Epichlorohydrin (ECH), 453 Episulfides, 74 Epoxidation, 449-450 Epoxides, 74, 367t, 444-446 Equilibrium constants, 168, 168f, 382-383 Equilibrium deposition filtration (EDF), 405–408 Escherichia coli, 90-91, 243-244, 317 Esters, 357-358, 444-446 Ethane, 275, 278-280 Ethanol, 4-6, 19-20, 21t, 195-196, 240-242, 338, 379, 434, 491-492 economic analysis, 437-439 for CO₂R/COR to C₂ products, 438-439

of CO₂R to C₂ products, 437-438 financial assumptions, 437 electrochemical CO₂ reduction to, 428-431 versus ethylene pathways, 431-432 life cycle assessment for electrochemical CO_2 reduction, 434-436 process design and modeling, 432-434 for CO₂R/COR to C₂ products, 433-434 for CO₂R to C₂ products, 432-433, 433f 1-ethyl-3-methylimidazolium dicyanamide, 306 Ethyl acetate, 303-304 3-ethylchloroformate, 447 Ethylene (C₂H₄), 13, 278–280, 306–307, 434 Ethylene carbonate (EC), 447 Ethylene diamine (EDA), 138-140 Ethylene glycol (EG), 338, 448 Ethylene oxide, 24 3-ethylidene-6-vinyltetrahydro-2H-pyran-2-one (EVP), 466 ETOGAS, 180 E-urea, 121 Exothermal reaction, 120 Exothermic equilibrium process, 148 External heating device, 263

F

Fanavaran Petrochemical plant, 295 Faradaic efficiency (FE), 303, 306-307, 432-433 Faraday constant, 357 Faraday's law, 357 FBR. See Fluidized bed reactor (FBR) Fe-based catalysts, 12, 205-206 Feed gas, 169 Ferrite reduction, 496-497 Ferrocene, 500, 503-504 Ferrous metallurgical processes, 52-53 Fertilizers, 117-119, 134 Field emission display, 490 Fischer-Tropsch catalyst system, 262 Fischer-Tropsch (F-T) synthesis, 5-7, 27, 73-74, 80-81, 113-114, 149, 196, 201, 205, 290-292, 385-386, 389-391 Fixed bed photoreactor, 267 Fixed-bed reactors, 9, 81, 87-88, 154-155, 166, 175, 178, 211, 384 Flavonoids, 248 Floating catalyst CVD (FCCVD), 500-501 Flue gas desulfurization (FGD), 53-54

Fluid catalytic cracking, 410-412 Fluidized bed reactor (FBR), 81-83, 175, 211 Fluidized beds, 175-176 Food industry, 332-333 Food technology, 248 Forests-based fuels, 312-313 Formaldehyde, 15, 90-91, 106, 147, 227-228, 279 Formaldehyde dehydrogenase (FaldDH), 88-89 Formate dehydrogenase (FateDH), 88-89 Formic acid (HCOOH), 4-6, 59, 72, 75-77, 151, 195-197, 302-307, 351t, 362-363, 436 Fossil fuels, 49, 104, 119, 121, 132, 156-157, 159-160, 227, 287-288, 299, 333, 349, 385 - 386Fotosintetica & Microbiologica S.R.I. (Italy), 311 Fourier transform (FT), 341 Frustrated Lewis pair (FLP), 444-446 F-T fuels production, 9-13 gasoline, jet fuel, diesel, and aromatics by the CO₂-F-T route, 11-12 liquid hydrocarbons using the methanol route (MetOHr), 12-13 Fuel cells, 196-197 Fuels, 130 Fullerenes, 489-490 Functional catalyst, 152 Furan-2,5-dicarboxylic acid (FDCA), 20 2-furoic acid, 20

G

Gas chromatography, 277, 282 Gas diffusion electrodes, 304–305 Gasel, 117 Gaseous hydrocarbons, 491-492 Gaseous reactants, 177-178 Gases, 491-492 Gasification, 114 Gas-liquid interface, 276-277 Gas-liquid mass transfer, 174 Gasoline, 105 Gas-phase hydrogen, 393-394 Gas-phase reactions, 399 Gas precursors, 501 Gene editing, 317 Genetic algorithm, 295-297 Genetic engineering, 312-313

Geothermal energy, 290 Gibbs free energy, 51-52, 56t, 71, 72f, 201, 258 - 259Global warming, 69, 129, 227, 257, 287-288, 352-353, 427-428 Glucosinolates, 248 Glutamate, 249-250 Glycerol carbonate (GlC), 447 Glycolaldehyde, 90-91 Glycolic acid, 337 Glyoxylic acid, 337 Graphene, 490 Graphite, 130 Graphitic carbon nitride $(g-C_3N_4)$, 300–301, 427 - 428Green chemistry, 365 Greener energy matrix, 195-196 Greenhouse gas, 129, 228-229, 331, 443-444 Greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, 3–4, 15, 103, 165-166, 257, 287-288, 299, 312-313, 331-333, 389-390, 456 Green hydrogen, 105 Green methanol (MeOH), 60, 106-108

Н

H₂ carrier, 383 Haber-Bosch process, 119, 136-137 Haldor-Topsöe unit, 25, 117 HCOOH. See Formic acid (HCOOH) HCs. See Hydrocarbons (HCs) Heat exchanger, 176 Heat transfer coefficient, 175 HELMETH project, 181 Hemoglobin, 332-333 Heteroatom doping, 78 Heterogeneous catalysis, 19, 216 Heterogeneous catalysts, 24, 26-27, 89-90, 336, 365-366 Heterogeneous photocatalysis, 259-260 Heterogeneous photocatalysts, 300-301 Heterojunction, 267-268 HICOM processes, 9 Highest occupied molecular orbital of the metal (HOMO_M), 392 High-performance liquid chromatography (HPLC), 244 HNaUSY zeolite, 298-299 Homogeneous catalysis, 365–366, 366t

Homogeneous catalysts, 24, 336, 341, 449 Homogeneous photocatalysis, 259-260 Homogeneous sonochemical reactions, 276-277 Hot-filament-enhanced CVD (HFCVD), 500, 507t Hückel molecular orbitals, 392 Hüttig-Tamman temperature limits, 402 Hybrid catalysts, 18-19, 300-301 HyCAUNAIS project, 185 Hydrocarbons (HCs), 14, 258-259, 273 principles and procedures, 276-277 production via artificial photosynthesis, 262f reforming processes, 410-412 sonochemical conversion of, 275, 277-282 chlorinated hydrocarbons, 282 cyclic hydrocarbons, 280-282 ethane, 279-280 methane, 277-279 Hydrochloric acid, 341 Hydrocracking, 116-117, 263-264 Hydrofluoric acid (HF), 266 Hydrogen (H₂), 104, 147-148, 166, 180-182, 195-196, 273, 279-280, 434 Hydrogenation, 43 conversion, 59-60, 64t process, 59, 159-160, 431-432 reaction, 148 Hydrogen evolution reaction (HER), 75-77, 303, 306 - 307Hydrogen gas, 131-132, 287-288 Hydrogenotrophic methanogenesis, 166, 171-172 Hydrogen sulfide, 182 Hydro-isomerization, 263-264 Hydrotalcites, 8-9, 298-299 Hydrothermal energy, 290 Hydrothermal liquefaction, 311 Hydrothermal methods, 415 Hydroxybenzoates, 236t Hydroxybenzoic acid, 232-233 2-hydroxybenzoic acid, 229-230 5-hydroxyhydantoin, 282-283 Hydroxyl radicals, 278 3-hydroxyprionate (3HP), 78-79, 310t, 315t Hypothalamus, 247-248 HZSM-5 zeolite, 12-13

I

ILs. See Ionic liquids (ILs) 2-imidazolidinone, 141

Imperial Chemical Industries (ICI), 147 Impregnation method (IM), 405-408, 415-417 Incipient wetness impregnation (I.W.I.), 413 Industrial applications, 180, 204 Industrial processes, 103-104 Industrial revolution, 389-390 Industrial sectors, 129-130 Inert membrane reactor (IMR), 156 Integrated carbon capture and utilization (ICCU), 42 Integrated Environmental Control Module (IECM), 41 Intercooling loops, 175 Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), 129, 287-288 Intermediates, 140 Intermolecular forces, 276 International energy agency (IEA), 69, 129-130, 436 Interzeolite transformation (I.T.), 413 In vitro systems, 310 Ion-exchange membrane, 302-303 Ionic conductivity, 212-214 Ionic liquids (ILs), 205, 211, 303-304, 365-366, 463 - 464IRENA 2022 report, 121 Isobarbituric acid, 282-283 Isobutyraldehyde, 79 Isochorismate pyruvatelyase (IPL), 243-246 Isochorismate synthase (ICS), 243-246 Isocianic acid, 121 Isomerization, 11, 116-117 Isopropanol, 304-305 Isopropyl alcohol (i-PrOH), 257-258, 360-361 Isothermal fixed-bed, 180

J

Jatropha, 312–313 Johnson–Matthey technology, 107 JUPITER 1000 project, 180

Κ

Kaopectate, 247*t* Karlsruher Institute of Technology, 180 Keller Miksis equation, 276 Keratolytic agent, 227–228 Keratosis pilaris, 247–248 Kinetic models, 171, 397*t* Kölbel–Schulze Index, 39–40 Kolbe–Schmitt reaction, 227–228, 230–232, 232f

L

La_{0.75}Sr_{0.25}Cr_{0.5}Mn_{0.5}O₃ (LSCM), 214 Landetimide, 247-248 Langmuir-Hinshelwood-Hougen-Watson model, 171 Langmuir-Hinshelwood (LH) mechanism, 429 Lanthanides, 403-404, 420 LanzaTech, 27, 143, 311, 315t Laver double hydroxide (LDH), 403-404 LCA. See Life cycle assessment (LCA) Lead (Pb), 337 Lewis acids, 20, 138, 237, 354, 458, 466 Lewis metal acid, 453 Life cycle assessment (LCA), 36-37, 43, 216, 434-436 Ligand effects, 368-369 Light olefins, 13-14, 21t, 136, 379 by CO₂-F-T route, 13-14 by methanol route, 14 other routes, 14 Lignocellulosic materials, 312-313 Limburg group, 335 Limnephilus sp., 289-290 Linear scanning voltammetry, 336 Liniment, 247t Lipids, 309-310 Liquefied petroleum gas (LPG), 273 Liquid fuels, 28, 80-81 Liquid hydrocarbons, 13, 116-117, 158-159, 491 - 492Liquid phase methanator, 182 Liquid Solar Fuel Production Demonstration Project, 72-73, 91-92 Liquified petroleum gas (LPG), 379, 386 Lithium, 494 Lithium battery electrode material, 490 Lithium-ion batteries (LIBs), 250 Localized surface plasmon resonance (LSPR) effect. 78 Long-chain hydrocarbons, 308-309 Lowest occupied molecular orbital (LUMO_M), 392 Low-pressure method, 147-148 Low temperature reverse water gas shift (LTRWGS), 205-206

LTRWGS. See Low temperature reverse water gas shift (LTRWGS) Ludwigia hexapetala, 289–290 Lurgi processes, 9, 10f Lurgi-type methanol reactor, 295–297 Lurgi-type reactor, 154–155, 155f Lysase, 79

Μ

Magnesium, 352, 359-360 Magnetite (Fe₃O₄), 216 Maier's mechanism, 395 Malic acid (HOOCCH₂CHOHCOOH), 334, 351tMalonic acid (HOOCCH₂COOH), 351t Mark mechanism, 395 Mass efficiency, 37t Mass spectroscopy, 282 Mass transfer, 172-174, 177-178, 267 Material synthesis templates, 490 Mechanical strength, 215 Mechanical stress, 175-176 Melamine, 117-119 Melting temperature, 230t Membrane reactors, 87-88, 155-156, 267 Membrane separation, 4 Membrane technology, 24-25 Mercury (Hg), 337 Mesalazine, 247t Mesophil, 172 Mesophilic temperatures, 174 Mesostructures, 307-308 Metal active phase, 207 Metal-based catalysts, 75-77 Metal-based nanoparticles, 447 Metal catalysts, 211 Metal-catalyzed reactions, 364 Metal complex electrocatalysis, 341 Metal-doped frameworks, 257-258 Metallic catalyst, 149, 381 Metallic function, 18 Metallothermic combustion, 507t Metallothermic reduction, 493-494 Metal/metal oxide nanomaterials, 490 Metal nanoparticles, 214 Metal-organic frameworks (MOFs), 75-77, 152, 257-258, 300-301, 365-366 Metal oxides, 78, 141, 171, 355, 365-366

Metal promoters, 415 Metal sulfides, 78 Metal-support interactions, 401-402, 405-408 Metal-support interfacial region, 399 Methanation, 165-166, 169-170, 180, 185, 203 - 204Methane (CH₄), 3-6, 8-9, 21t, 103, 136, 165, 275, 277-280, 292, 302-307, 354, 389 - 390activation, 392 cracking reaction, 168 current applications and existing facilities, 179 - 186existing facilities of biological methanation, 182 - 186existing facilities of chemical methanation, 180 - 182principles and procedures, 166-174 for biological methanation, 171-174 for chemical methanation, 166-171 processes, 175-178 for biological methanation, 177-178 for catalytic methanation, 175-176 technical information of selected biological methanation applications, 184ttechnical information of selected chemical methanation applications, 183tMethane decomposition (MD), 73-74 Methanogenic archaea, 172-174 Methanogenic microorganisms, 9, 171 Methanol (CH₃OH), 4-6, 15, 19, 21t, 60, 72, 91-92, 130, 136, 147, 195-197, 227-228, 242-243, 290-295, 302-307, 333, 354, 384-386 catalyst, 149-151 chemical properties, 150f CO₂ hydrogenation process, 156-158 hydrogen source, 156-157 methanol purification, 157-158 source, 157 dehydration equilibrium, 380 economy, 147 product chain and industries, 147f reaction thermodynamics and kinetics, 151 - 154reactor design, 154-156 Methanol-to-aromatic (MTA) processes, 15, 81 - 82

Methanol-to-gasoline (MTG) process, 15, 81 - 83Methanol-to-hydrocarbon (MTH) processes, 81 - 82Methanol-to-olefin (MTO) process, 15, 81-84 Methanol-to-propene (MTP) process, 81-82 MethFuel, 180 Methyl acetate, 379 2-methyl-butene, 278 2-methyl-propane, 278 Methyl salicylate, 242–243, 247t Methyl tert-butyl ether (MtBE), 15, 147 Micro-algae, 42 Microalgal lipid, 264 Microbes, 246, 317 Microbial enzymes, 310 Microbial fermentation, 19 Microbial fuel cells, 317 Microbial SA synthesis, 244-246 Microbiologica S.R.I. (Italy), 311 Microemulsion, 415 Microorganisms, 244-246, 309-310, 349-350 Microwave-enhanced reactors, 502-503 Millimetric biofilms, 178 Mineral carbonization technology, 62 Minerve project, 181 MOFs. See Metal-organic frameworks (MOFs) Molar volume for solid phase, 230t Molecular engineering, 312-313 Molten salts, 508 Molybdenum (Mo), 500 Monoclinic ZrO_2 (m- ZrO_2), 149 Monoethanolamine, 157 Monomer cyclic carbonates, 446 Monomers, 443, 446, 450-451 Monometallic Ni catalysts, 205-206 Morphology control frameworks, 257-258 Multistage reactors, 148-149 Multitubular fixed-bed reactors, 81 Multiwalled carbon nanotube (MWNT), 415-417, 490, 491f, 503-504 MWNT. See Multiwalled carbon nanotube (MWNT) Mxenes, 257-258 m-xylylene, 335 Mycobacterium smegmatis, 246 Mycobacterium TB, 244-246

Ν

Nafion membrane, 304-305 Nannochloropsis sp., 264, 311 Nanocoating, 489-490 Nanocomposites, 490 Nanocubes, 307-308 Nanoelectronics, 490 Nanomaterials, 489-490 Nanometer, 489 Nanoparticles, 215 Nanoplates, 489-490 Nanotechnology, 212, 489 Nanotubes, 489-490 National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA), 90-91 National oceanic and atmospheric administration (NOAA), 443-444 Natural gas, 14, 105-106, 108, 117, 129, 165, 196, 295-297, 331-332, 389-390 combustion, 157 reforming, 156-157 Natural photosynthesis, 60-61 n-butane, 278 n-butin, 278 n-butylamine, 138, 138f n-decane, 274-275 N-doped graphene quantum dots, 75-77 Neon, 352-353 Nephrolithiasis, 334 Nephrons, 334-335 Net present value (NPV), 437 Net-zero CO2 emissions, 49 Net zero emissions, 195-196 Net Zero Scenario, 129-130, 131f N-formyl-N'-glyoxylurea, 282-283 N-heterocyclic carbene, 444-446 N-heterocyclic olefin, 444-446 Ni (II) catalyst, 300-301 Nickel (Ni), 116-117, 206, 298-299, 365 Nickelate-based materials, 215 Nickel-based catalysts, 8-9, 15, 25, 205-206, 298-299, 408, 419t Nickel-based electrodes, 203 Nickelocene, 500, 503-504 Nicotinamide adenine dinucleotide (NADH), 79 Nicotinamide adenine dinucleotide phosphate (NADPH), 79 Ni-Ga-based catalysts, 81-82

Nitrogen, 499-500 Nitrogen gas, 279 Nitrogen oxides, 182 Nitrous oxides (NOx), 103 N-methyl-2-pyrrolidone (NMP), 464 N,N'-bis(2-aminoethyl)urea, 141 N, N'-dibutylurea, 138 N,N-dialkylureas, 142 N,N-dimethylformamide (DMF), 357-358 Noble metals, 205, 266, 420 Nonaqueous solutions, 274 Nonaqueous solvents, 337 Nonmetal doped frameworks, 257-258 Nonphotosynthesis methods, 287–288, 309–310, 313-314 sustainability of CO₂ biofixation to fuels, 314 Nonphotosynthetic CO₂ fixation, 61-62 Nonreductive conversion reactions, 140 Nontoxicity, 365 Norsk efuel plant, 92 Novel structured catalysts, 410 n-propanol, 274-275, 308-309 Nucleophilic reaction, 142

0

o-cresol, 235 1,8-octanediamine, 463 o-hydroxybenzoates, 235 Oil, 129, 331-332 Oil of wintergreen, 242-243 Olefins, 80-81, 106, 263-264 electrochemical conversion of, 357-359 Oligomerization, 11, 263-264 Olsalazine, 247t Omega-3 fatty acids, 357-358 Omega-6 fatty acids, 357-358 One-dimensional (1-D) nanomaterial, 489-490 Operating costs (OPEX), 437-439 Operational Expenditure (OpEx), 37t, 39 Optimization-based TEA framework, 43 Optimized electrode morphology, 59 Organic carbonates, 229, 444-446 Organic chemistry, 273, 352-353 Organic compounds, 227-228, 365-366 Organic liquids, 12, 274-275 Organic polar solvents, 229–230 Organic solvent-based electrolytes, 303-304 Organic solvent-based PUs, 456-457

Organocatalysts, 365-366 Organometallics, 491-492 Organometallocenes, 503-504 Ortho-acylation, 239-240 Ortho-alkylation, 239-240 Our World in Data (OWD), 129, 130f Oxalate, 334, 338 Oxalic acid (OA), 333, 335 direct electrochemical reduction of CO2, 339-340 metal complex electrocatalysis, 341 principles and procedures, 337 sacrificial reduction using Ca-ascorbate, 341 Oxaluric acid, 282-283 Oxidation processes, 262, 276 Oxidative addition, 368, 370, 370t Oxidative carbonylations, 137 Oxidative carboxylations, 449-450 Oxidoreductases, 79 Oxy-CO₂ reforming of methane (ORM), 73-74 Oxy-combustion method, 131-133, 134f Oxy-fuel process, 257 Oxygenated hydrocarbons (Oxy-HCs), 258-259 Oxygen-deficient ferrites (ODFs), 494-497 Oxygen storage material (OSM), 208

Ρ

P2G-BioCat project, 182 Palladium (Pd), 16, 280-282, 298-299, 365-366 Palladium chloride, 280-282 Palm olein, 472 Para-amino salicylic acid (PAS), 247t Parabanic acid, 282-283 Paracoccus denitrificans, 246 Paraffin, 263-264 Parasitic reactions, 57 Paris Agreement, 3, 69, 103, 333 Paris climate agreement, 492-493 Partial oxidation of methane (POM), 389-391 Payback time (PBT), 437 p-cresol, 235 Pd catalysts, 20 Pellet reactor, 265 Perovskite-based frameworks, 257-258 Petrochemical refineries, 157 Petroleum-based fuels, 386 Phaeodactylum sp., 264 Pharmaceutical industry, 130, 247-248, 332-333

Pharmaceuticals, 136, 147 pHBA. See p-hydroxybenzoic acid (pHBA) 1,10-phenanthroline, 469-470 Phenol, 227-228 Phenolic compound, 248 Phenylalanine ammonia-lyase (PAL), 243-244 Phenylsuccinic anhydride, 360 Phosgenating bisphenol, 446 Phosgenation, 450 Phosgene route, 137, 447 Phosphate buffered saline (PBS), 88-89 Phosphines, 365-366 Phosphonium salts, 449 Photocatalysis, 5, 71, 212, 267-268, 427-428 Photocatalysts, 6, 60, 86-88, 257, 259-260, 353 - 354Photocatalytic activity, 266 Photocatalytic processes, 77-78, 291t, 356 Photocatalytic reduction, 60, 61f, 64t, 86-88 Photocatalytic system (PC), 259-260, 260f Photochemical catalysis, 203-204 Photochemical catalysts, 300-301 Photochemistry, 263 Photoelectric chemistry, 427-428 Photoelectrochemical (PEC) cell system, 260 Photon energy, 267-268 Photons, 259-260 Photoreactor, 267 Photoreduction, 265 industrial scale application of, 267 via photocatalytic, 262 via photoconversion of algal system, 264 via photothermal catalytic, 263 via solar-driven reverse water-gas shift, 263 - 264Photosensitizer (PS), 299-300 Photosynthesis process, 287-288, 299-300, 309-310, 312-313 Photosynthetic CO₂ fixation, 61 Photothermal catalysis, 263 Photothermal reactor, 87-88 Photovoltaic solar power, 181-182 pH value, 174 p-hydroxybenzoic acid (pHBA), 234-235, 234f, 235f, 237, 238f, 239f Physicochemical properties, 419 Pigments, 60 Pillared clays (PILC) catalyze, 18

Pilot plants, 158-159 Pirmasens-Winzeln Energy Park, 185 Plants, 309-310, 312-313, 331-332, 385-386 Plants-based fuels, 312-313 Plasma-activated copper catalysts, 304-305 Plasma-based energy sources, 500 Plasma-enhanced chemical vapor deposition, 501-503 Plasma-enhanced CVD (PECVD), 500, 507t Plasmonic catalysts, 78 Plasmonic processing, 78 Plasmon resonance effect, 263 Plastics, 106, 147 Platinum (Pt), 266, 304-305 PmsCEAB gene, 243-244 Polar solvents, 274-275, 464 Poly(2-pyrones), 469 Poly(ether-co-carbonate), 451, 456-457 Poly(lactic acid) (PLA), 473 Poly(lactic-co-glycolic acid) (PLGA), 473 Poly (propylene carbonate) (PPC), 74, 453 Polycarbonates (PCs), 24, 136, 140, 229, 446, 470 - 471direct syntheses of, 453-455 Poly(ε-caprolactone) (PCL), 473 Poly(carbonate- ω -urethane), 456 Polycrystals, 489-490 Polyesters, 446, 464-470, 473-474 preparative approaches of CO2-sourced polyesters: CO2 as comonomer, 469-470 of poly(2-pyrone)s, 469 poly(alkynoate)s by terpolymerization, 469-470 preparative approaches of CO2-sourced polyesters: CO2 building block, 465-468 of polyesters from CO2 and olefins, 465-468 of polyesters having vinyl moieties, 468 Polyethylene, 443 Polymer electrolyte membrane (PEM), 105 Polymeric nanomaterials, 490 Polymerization processes, 290, 443f Polymers, 28, 74, 130, 134, 443, 491-492 applications of CO₂-based, 470-474, 474t polycarbonates, 470-471 polyesters, 473-474 polyureas, 472-473 polyurethane, 471-472 Polyols, 364, 456

Poly(hydroxyurethane)s (PHUs), 458 Polyureas (PUAs), 137, 446, 460-464, 472-473 by polycondensation methods, 463-464 using (melt) polycondensation methods, 463 using (melt)transurethanization and polycondensation methods, 460-462 Polyurethanes (PUs), 140, 446, 455-460, 471 - 472from other CO₂-sourced monomers, 459 - 460preparative methods of CO2-sourced polyurethanes, 456-459 from CO2-sourced cyclic carbonates, 457 from CO2-sourced cyclic urea and cyclic carbonate, 459 from CO₂-sourced polyols, 456-457 poly(hydroxyurethane) from CO2-sourced bis-5-membered cyclic carbonates, 458 - 459Porous material, 266 Postcombustion capture, 257 Postcombustion method, 131–132 Potassium carbonate, 353-354 Potassium cyanate, 136 Potassium ferro-oxalate, 334 Potential bias, 431 Power generation, 157 Power law equation, 171 Power-to-gas (PTG), 25 Precipitation/coprecipitation, 415 Precipitation method (PM), 408 Precombustion capture, 257 Precombustion method, 131–132 Preparation methods, 415, 420 Pressure effect, 233-234 Pressure swing adsorption (PSA), 24-25, 432 - 433Process intensification, 155 Process modeling, 205 Product selectivity, 260-261 Proof-of-concept, 107-108 Propane, 278 Propanediamine (PDA), 138 Propene, 13, 278 Propionic acid (CH₃CH₂COOH), 351t Propylene, 338 Propylene carbonate (PrC), 447 Propylene glycol, 448

Propylene oxide (PO), 24, 453 Propyne, 357-358 Proteins, 309-310 Proton-coupled electron transfer (PCET), 429 - 430Proton exchange membrane, 260 Protons, 428-429 Proviron (Belgium), 311 Pseudomonas aeruginosa, 244–246 Pseudomonas fluorescens, 244-246 Pt-based catalysts, 399 p-toluenesulfonic acid, 463 PUAs. See Polyureas (PUAs) Pulse surface reaction rate analysis (PSRA), 392 Purification process, 157-158 PUs. See Polyurethanes (PUs) Pyridine-2-thiolate, 300-301 Pyrolysis, 274 2-pyrrolidone (2-Py), 138 Pyrroline-5-carboxylate, 249-250

Q

Quartz, 499-500

R

Radical addition-fragmentation chain transfer (RAFT), 468 Radio-frequency (RF), 500, 502-503 Radio-frequency inductively coupled plasmas, 502 - 503Rare-earth metals, 300-301, 402-403 Rate constant, 396-397 Rate of reaction, 153-154 RE. See Reference electrode (RE) Reaction kinetics, 396-397 Reaction mechanism, 151 Reactor, 82-83 Recycling loops, 175 Red mud consumption, 54 Redox mechanism, 429 Redox potential, 58 Redox processes, 396-397 Reduction method (RM), 408 Reductive acetyl-CoA route, 78-79 Reductive conversion reactions, 140 Reductive tricarboxylic acid cycle (rTCA), 315t Reference electrode (RE), 260, 302-303, 306-307

Reflux drum, 384-385 Renewability, 365 Renewable carbon initiative (RCI), 333 Renewable chemicals, 121 Renewable electricity, 43 Renewable energy, 36, 104, 121, 156-157, 258-259, 333 Renewable energy sources, 59, 137, 299-300, 355 Renewable fuels, 121 Renewable sources, 205, 302 **RENOVAGAS** project, 181 Resins, 147 Return on investment approach, 437 Reverse Boudouard reaction, 15 Reverse synthesis, 364 Reverse water-gas shift (RWGS), 7-8, 11, 113-114, 116-117, 196-198, 199f, 204, 290-292, 390, 395-396 catalysis, 205-208 chemical looping, 208-211 promoted by ionic liquids, 211 reaction, 151-152, 203-205 Rhenium (Re), 500 Rhodium (Rh), 298-299, 365 Rhodopseudomonas palustris, 310 Ribulose-1,5-biphosphate carboxylase/oxygenase (RuBisCO), 310 Ring opening copolymerization (ROCOP), 446 of aziridines and CO₂, 459-460 of CO_2 and other functional cyclic ethers, 453 of CO₂ propylene and cyclohexane oxide, 453 polycondensation between CO₂ and diols, 454 - 455polycondensation between CO₂, α , ω -dihalides and diols, 455 Ring-opening polymerization (ROP), 446 Ruthenium (Ru), 298-299 Ruthenium catalysts, 298-299 RWGS. See Reverse water-gas shift (RWGS)

S

Sabatier principle, 431 Sabatier reaction, 7–8, 113–114, 166–167, 203–204, 297–298 Sacrificial donor (SD), 299–300 Salicin, 247*t* Salicylic acid (SA), 136, 227-228 applications of, 247-252 biological application, 248-250 food technology, 248 metal extraction, 250-252 pharmaceutical industries, 247-248 for cobalt and lithium, 252f comparison of methods used for, 246 flow chart of metal recovery using, 251f in horticulture crops, 245t production, 230-246, 231f biosynthesis of, 243-244 chemical methods, 230-243 microbial synthesis of, 244-246 properties of, 229-230, 230t prospective biosynthesis pathways for, 243f reduction of water stress in tomato using, 250f solubility of, 231f at specific temperatures and times from common microbes, 245t synthesis from phenoxide, 232f utilization in drugs/ dyes, 247t utilization of carbon dioxide as raw source, 228 - 229from wintergreen oil, 242f Saligenin, 247t Salmo salar, 289-290 Sandulpiride, 247-248 Saphire Energy (USA), 311 SAPO-34, 14, 81-82, 381 SAPO-46, 381 Sasol, 117 Scandia-stabilized zirconia (ScSZ), 215 Scenedesmus obliquus, 264 Scopus database, 196, 198f, 200f 2-sec-butylphenol, 235 4-sec-butylphenol, 235 Second/third-generation biomass, 338 Semiconducting photoactive electrode, 260 Semiconductor photocatalysts, 77-78 Semiconductors, 6, 60, 265-266, 300-301, 489 Sequential precipitation (SP), 405-408 Shikimic acid route, 244-246 Shock wave, 276-277 Shunli, 91-92 Side reactions, 203-204 Silica (SiO₂), 171, 499–500 Silica-alumina, 18

Silicon, 149 Silicon dioxide (SiO₂), 298–299 Single-atom catalysis (SAC), 417 Single-constituent nanomaterials, 490 Single-pass processes, 436 Single-pass reactor, 148-149 Single-walled carbon nanotube (SWNT), 490, 491f, 503-504 Size exclusion chromatography (SEC), 462 Slaker, 265 Slurry bed reactor, 81 Sodium, 494 Sodium borohydride (NaBH₄), 494 Sodium hydroxide, 227-228 Sodium methoxide, 457 Sodium phenoxide, 227-228 Sodium salicylate (C7H5NaO3), 247t, 353 SOECs. See Solid oxide electrolysis cells (SOECs) Solar energy, 27-28, 60, 103-104, 257, 263, 290 Solar fuel generation techniques, 299-300 Solar light, 6 Solar power, 185-186, 313-314 Solar radiation, 313-314 Sol-gel methods, 404-408 Solid acid catalysts, 18 Solid oxide electrolysis cells (SOECs), 7-8, 21t, 25, 84-85, 105, 196-198, 200f, 201-203, 216, 342, 433-434 cathode materials for, 212-214 electrolysis for coelectrolysis of H2O and CO2, 202f operation and principles of, 201-203 Solid oxide fuel cells (SOFC), 196-197, 201 Solid-phase microextraction cartridges (SPME), 244 Solid-state electrolyte reactor, 86 Solix Biofuels (USA), 311 Solvent effects, 368, 370 Solvents, 147 Sonocatalysis, 273 Sonochemical process, 274 Sonochemistry, 273, 276 Sonolysis, 274 Sorption-enhanced reaction process, 84 sp²-hybridized carbons, 490 sp³-hybridized carbon atoms, 354 Space-Sugar with Electrochemical Energy Technology (SSwEET), 90-91 Space velocity (SV), 395-396

Spectrophotometry, 277 Spirulina sp., 264, 311 State-of-the-art technology, 299-300 Steam reforming of methane (SRM), 15, 391 Steric effects, 368-369 Stoichiometric ratios, 169-170 Stomatal conductance (SC), 248-249 Store&GO project, 180, 185 Storms, 492-493 Structured catalysts, 410 Structured reactors, 87-88, 175 Structure morphology, 149 Styrene oxide (SO), 24, 453 Substrate, 500 Succinic acid (HOOCCH₂CH₂COOH), 351t Sulfasalazine, 247t Sulfur, 174 Sulfuric acid, 340 Sulfur passivated reforming (SPARG) technology, 25 Supercritical carbon dioxide (scCO₂), 230, 233t Supported catalyst CVD (SCCVD), 500-501 Supported metal nanoparticles, 365-366 Surface defect engineering, 78 Surface modification, 267-268 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), 312-313 Sustainable energy, 75 Sweep gas, 201-203 Swisspower Hybridkraftwerk project, 185 Synergistic effect, 263 Syngas, 6-7, 14-15, 21t, 28, 72, 147-148, 154-155, 159, 195-196, 292-295, 385-386 Synthesis gas, 6, 196 Synthetic biomethane, 185 Synthetic fragrances, 227-228 Synthetic fuels, 196 Synthetic natural gas, 8, 182, 185, 297-298 Synthetic photosynthesis process, 299-300 Synthetic resins, 119 Synthons, 364, 364f Systematic LCAs, 439

Т

Tafel slope, 302 Tantalum (Ta), 500 Techno-economic assessment (TEA), 36–38, 43–44, 205, 342

Technology maturity, 37-38 Technology readiness level (TRL), 37-38, 69, 104 - 105Temperature control, 154-155, 384 Temperature effect, 233-234 Temperature-programmed oxidation (TPO), 403 - 404ter-Butylhydroperoxide, 449-450 2-tert-butylphenol, 235 4-tert-butylphenol, 235 Tetrachloroethylene, 274-275 Tetraethyl ammonium perchlorate, 340 Tetraethyl ammonium trifluoroacetate, 359-360 Tetragonal ZrO₂ (t-ZrO₂), 149 Tetramethyl benzene, 92-93 1,2,4,5-tetramethylbenzene, 92-93 Textile industry, 117-119, 130 Thermal approaches, 291t Thermal catalysis, 5, 267-268 Thermal catalytic reaction, 25 Thermal CVD, 507t Thermal deactivation, 171 Thermal properties, 419 Thermocatalytic approaches, 71-74, 427-428 Thermocatalytic reduction, 80-84 Thermochemical catalysis, 203-204 Thermochemistry, 263 Thermodynamic approach, 295–297 Thermodynamic barrier, 258-259 Thermodynamic equilibrium, 120, 152, 211 Thermodynamics, 263 Thermodynamic stability, 258-259, 352 Thermoelectric sectors, 129-130 Thermophil, 172 Thermophilic temperatures, 174 Thermoplastic polyurethanes (TPU), 456 Thermoplastics, 446 Thin films, 489-490 Three-dimensional (3-D) nanomaterial, 489-490 Three-phase reactor, 175-176 Tin alkoxides, 450-451 Tip-growth mechanism, 504 Titania, 171 Titanium, 207-208 Titanium dioxide (TiO₂), 298-299 Toluene, 303-304 Top-down approach, 242-243 Topsoe, 117

Transient cavitation, 276 Transition metal-catalyzed carboxylation reactions, 367 Transition-metal dichalcogenides, 257-258 Transition metal oxides, 207, 300-301 Transition metals, 298-299, 402-403, 444-446, 503 - 504Transmetalation, 368, 370, 370t Transport sector, 129 TREMP processes, 9, 10f Trichloroethylene, 282-283 Trichloromethyl cation, 232 1,2,3-trichloropropane, 282-283 Trickled bed reactors, 178 Triethyl amine, 458 Trifluoromethyl sulfonic acid, 451-452 Trimethyl carbonate (TMC), 447, 451-452 Triphosgene, 447 Tri-reforming of methane (TRM), 389-391, 414 - 421effect of catalyst composition and preparation methods on, 415-420 Tubular catalytic reactor, 17 Tungsten (W), 500 Turnover frequency (TOF), 303, 396 Turnover number (TON), 299-300 Two-dimensional materials, 257-258 Two-dimensional (2-D) nanomaterial, 489-490 Two-stage indirect method, 379 Two-zone fluidized bed reactor (TZFBR), 82-83

U

Ultrasonic waves, 276 Ultrasound, 276 United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), 3 United States Department of Energy (DOE), 290 University of Zaragoza, 181–182 Urea, 24, 74, 117–119, 120*f*, 130, 136, 229 Urea carbamates, 140 Urea-formaldehyde, 136 Urea hydrolysis, 120 Urea synthesis, 4–5, 136, 141

۷

Valence band (VB), 259–260, 262 Valorization processes, 44 Van der Waals forces, 504 Van't Hoff equation, 168 Vapor–liquid–solid mechanisms, 504 Vapor-solid reactions, 171 Vapor–solid–solid mechanisms, 504 V-doping, 214 Vegetable oils, 491–492 Vinyl oxide, 24 Vitamin C, 248, 334–335, 341 VOSViewer software (V1.6.18), 196, 197*f* Vulcanol, 26–27, 108

W

Wastewater treatment plants, 181, 187 Water-based electrolytes, 212 Water-borne polyurethanes (WPUs), 456-457 Water electrolysis, 5, 165-166 Water-gas reverse shift, 342 Water gas shift/methanation reaction, 167, 203 Water sorption membrane reactors, 84 Water-splitting layers, 240-242 Weddellite-type crystals, 341 Weight hourly space velocity (WHSV), 396 Wetness impregnation (WET) technique, 405-408, 410-412 White willow (Salix alba), 229-230 Wind energy, 27-28, 103-104, 290 Wind power, 180, 182 Wood alcohol, 292-295 Wood-Ljungdahl pathway (W-L), 315t Working electrode (WE), 260-261, 302-303, 340

Х

X-ray absorption near edge structure, 267–268 XRD, 405–408, 410–412 Xylene, 491–492

Υ

Yersinia enterocolitica, 244–246 YSZ. See Yttria-stabilized zirconia (YSZ) Yttria-stabilized zirconia (YSZ), 7–8, 201–203, 401–402

Ζ

Zeolite catalyst, 80–81 Zeolite membrane reactor, 17 Zeolites, 8–9, 11, 18, 266, 298–299, 365–366, 410–413, 499–500 Zeolitic materials, 381 Zero carbon emission, 389–390 Zero-carbon fuel, 4 Zero-dimensional (zero-D) nanomaterial, 489–490 Zero emissions, 105 Zhang's group, 403–404 Zigzag, 490 Zinc acid, 340 Zinc oxide (ZnO), 16 Zirconium, 450–451 Zirconium dioxide (ZrO₂), 207–208, 298–299 Zn-based catalysts, 14, 81–82, 459–460 Z-scheme, 60, 267–268 ZSM-5, 381, 410–412