

Highly Selective Conversion of CO₂ to CO on Cu Nanoparticles

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Abstract : Carbon dioxide (CO₂), a key greenhouse gas produced from both anthropogenic and natural sources, has been recently considered to be an important C1 building-block for the synthesis of many industrial fuels and chemicals. Catalytic hydrogenation of CO₂ using a heterogeneous system is regarded as an efficient process for CO₂ valorization. In this regard CO₂ reduction to CO via the reverse water gas shift reaction (RWGSR) has attracted much attention as a viable process for large scale commercial CO₂ utilization. This process can generate syn-gas (CO+H₂) which can provide an alternative route to direct CO₂ conversion to methanol and/or liquid HCs from FT reaction. Herein, we report a highly active and selective silica supported copper catalyst with efficient CO₂ reduction to CO in a slurry-bed batch autoclave reactor. The reactions were carried out at 200°C and 60 bar initial pressure with CO₂/H₂ ratio of 1:3 with varying temperature, pressure and feed-gas ratio. The gaseous phase products were analyzed using FID while the liquid products were analyzed by using FID detectors. It was found that Cu/SiO₂ catalyst prepared using novel ammonia precipitation-urea gelation method achieved 26% CO₂ conversion with a CO and methanol selectivity of 98 and 2% respectively. The high catalytic activity could be attributed to its strong metal-support interaction with highly dispersed and stabilized Cu⁺ species active for RWGSR. So, it can be concluded that reduction of CO₂ to CO via RWGSR could address the problem of using CO₂ gas in C1 chemistry.

Keywords : CO₂ reduction, methanol, slurry reactor, synthesis gas

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