

Low-temperature hydrogenation of carbon dioxide to methanol using a homogeneous cobalt catalyst

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Methanol attracts significant attention as a hydrogen storage material (12.5 wt % H₂), drop-in liquid fuel as well as an energy carrier in methanol fuel cells. Its industrial utility combined with these promising energy applications has led to multiple proposals of a so-called “Methanol Economy” in which methanol would be the central carbon and energy feedstock in a sustainable energy economy. Currently, methanol is produced from fossil fuels, especially natural gas, via syngas (mixture of CO, CO₂ and H₂). For a more sustainable production of methanol direct reduction of CO₂ is a highly interesting option if green hydrogen or renewable energy is used. In such a way it would be possible to recycle atmospheric carbon as part of a carbon capture and recycling strategy (CCR), avoiding additional CO₂ emissions and replacing non-sustainable carbon sources. So far, hydrogenation of CO₂ to methanol has been studied intensively using heterogeneous catalysts. Hence, a large library of active catalysts has been developed but most require high temperatures (>200 °C) to operate. Herein, we describe the first homogeneous non-noble metal catalyst for the hydrogenation of CO₂ to methanol. The *in-situ* formed catalyst based on Co(acac)₃/Triphos/HNTf₂ allows to perform the reaction at 100 °C without a decrease in activity. Kinetic, *in-situ* NMR and MS studies suggest an inner-sphere mechanism catalyzed by a cationic cobalt/Triphos complex, which is formed after slow removal of the acac ligands. We hope that this report will inspire the development of novel, homogeneous non-noble metal based catalysts for a cost and energy efficient hydrogenation of CO₂ to methanol.

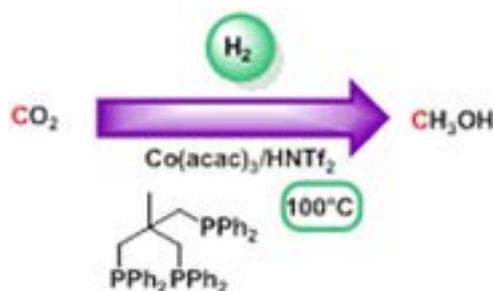


Figure: Low-Temperature Hydrogenation of Carbon dioxide to Methanol Using a Homogeneous Cobalt Catalyst

Biography

Rauf Razaq has his expertise in both Homogeneous and Heterogeneous Catalysis: material design, synthesis and application. Recently, Mr. Razaq is busy with designing novel catalytic systems for efficient CO₂ valorization. He has also good experience in chemical reaction engineering and reactor design. During his research he has not only studied the effect of various metals in catalyzing the CO₂ hydrogenation reaction but has done some extensive work on understanding the influence of the type of catalytic reactor during such reactions. This approach carries a significant importance in applied catalysis especially in scale-up from lab to pilot and then industrial scale.

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