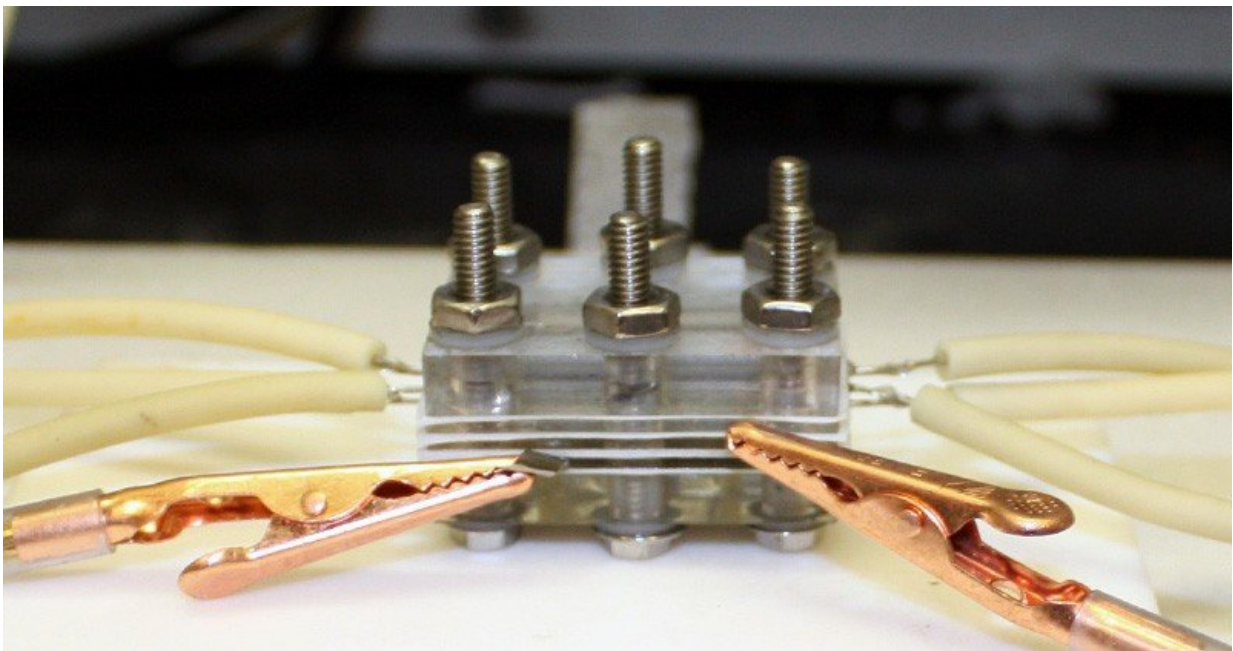


Transforming carbon dioxide—researchers develop novel two-step CO₂ conversion technology

September 25 2018, by Kevin Liedel



UD Professor Feng Jiao's team constructed an electrolyser, pictured here, to conduct their novel two-step conversion process. Credit: Feng Jiao

A team of researchers at the University of Delaware's Center for Catalytic Science and Technology (CCST) has discovered a novel two-step process to increase the efficiency of carbon dioxide (CO₂) electrolysis, a chemical reaction driven by electrical currents that can aid

in the production of valuable chemicals and fuels.

The results of the team's study were published Monday, Aug. 20 in *Nature Catalysis*.

The research team, consisting of Feng Jiao, associate professor of chemical and biomolecular engineering, and graduate students Matthew Jouny and Wesley Luc, obtained their results by constructing a specialized three-chambered device called an electrolyser, which uses electricity to reduce CO₂ into smaller molecules.

Compared to fossil fuels, electricity is a much more affordable and environmentally-friendly method for driving chemical processes to produce commercial chemicals and fuels. These can include ethylene, which is used in the production of plastics, and ethanol, a valuable fuel additive.

"This novel electrolysis technology provides a new route to achieve higher selectivities at incredible reaction rates, which is a major step towards commercial applications," said Jiao, who also serves as associate director of CCST.

Whereas direct CO₂ electrolysis is the standard method for reducing [carbon dioxide](#), Jiao's team broke the electrolysis process into two steps, reducing CO₂ into carbon monoxide (CO) and then reducing the CO further into multi-carbon (C₂+) products. This two-part approach, said Jiao, presents multiple advantages over the standard method.

"By breaking the process into two steps, we've obtained a much higher selectivity towards multi-carbon products than in direct [electrolysis](#)," Jiao said. "The sequential reaction strategy could open up new ways to design more efficient processes for CO₂ utilization."

Electrolysis is also driving Jiao's research with colleague Bingjun Xu, assistant professor of [chemical](#) and [biomolecular engineering](#). In collaboration with researchers at Tianjin University in China, Jiao and Xu are designing a system that could reduce greenhouse gas emissions by using carbon-neutral solar electricity.

"We hope this work will bring more attention to this promising technology for further research and development," Jiao said. "There are many technical challenges still to be solved, but we are working on them!"

More information: Matthew Jouny et al, High-rate electroreduction of carbon monoxide to multi-carbon products, *Nature Catalysis* (2018).

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