

# Make like a leaf: Researchers developing method to convert carbon dioxide

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Professor Jun Huang from the University of Sydney's School of Chemical and Biomolecular Engineering is developing a carbon capture method that aims to go one step beyond storage, instead converting and

recycling carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) into raw materials that can be used to create fuels and chemicals.

"Drawing inspiration from leaves and plants, we have developed an artificial photosynthesis method," said Professor Huang.

"To simulate photosynthesis, we have built microplates of carbon layered with carbon quantum dots with tiny pores that absorb CO<sub>2</sub> and water.

"Once [carbon dioxide](#) and water are absorbed, a [chemical process](#) occurs that combines both compounds and turns them into hydrocarbon, an organic compound that can be used for fuels, pharmaceuticals, agrichemicals, clothing, and construction.

"Following our most [recent findings](#), the next phase of our research will focus on large-scale catalyst synthesis and the design of a reactor for large scale conversion," he said.

While the research has been conducted on a nanoscale, Professor Huang hopes the technology will be used by power stations to capture emissions from burning [fossil fuels](#).

"Our CO<sub>2</sub> absorbent plates may be small, but our goal is to now create large panels, similar to solar panels, that would be used by industry to absorb and convert large volumes of CO<sub>2</sub> ," said Professor Huang.

CO<sub>2</sub> emissions from the burning of fossil fuels and transport are the main cause of global warming, contributing up to 65 percent of the total global greenhouse gas emissions.

While plants breathe in CO<sub>2</sub> , a process called photosynthesis, deforestation and development has decreased their overall capacity to restore oxygen levels.

As nations attempt to curb emissions and divest from fossil fuels, Dr. Huang feels there should also be an increased focus on [carbon capture](#) and re-use to minimize the harmful impact of increased atmospheric CO<sub>2</sub>.

"The current global commitment to cut carbon emissions by 30 percent by 2030 is an enormous challenge, and one that will be difficult to achieve given that energy needs are accelerating," said Professor Huang.

Carbon capture technologies have been around for over 10 years. However, they require carbon to being held in deep underground chambers.

"Carbon conversion could be a financially viable alternative as it would allow for the generation of industrial quantities of materials, such as methanol, which is a useful material for production of fuels and other chemicals," he concluded.

**More information:** Haitao Li et al. Carbon quantum dots and carbon layer double protected cuprous oxide for efficient visible light CO<sub>2</sub> reduction, *Chemical Communications* (2019). [DOI: 10.1039/c9cc00830f](https://doi.org/10.1039/c9cc00830f)

Provided by University of Sydney

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