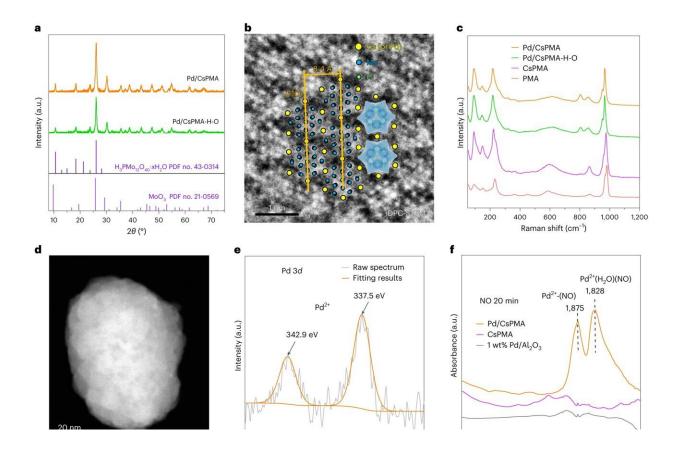


Scientists make methanol at room temperature

September 25 2023



Structure and redox properties of Pd/CsPMA. **a**, X-ray diffraction spectra of Pd/CsPMA, Pd/CsPMA-H-O and the standard X-ray diffraction lines of $H_3PMo_{12}O_{40}$ (PMA) and MoO₃. PDF, powder diffraction file. **b**, Atomic resolution iDPC-STEM image of Pd/CsPMA. **c**, Raman spectra of PMA, CsPMA, Pd/CsPMA and Pd/CsPMA-H-O. **d**, HAADF-STEM image of Pd/CsPMA. **e**, Experimental and fitting results of the Pd 3*d* XPS spectrum of Pd/CsPMA. **f**, In situ NO-DRIFTS spectra of CsPMA, Pd/CsPMA and commercially available 1 wt% Pd/Al₂O₃. **g**, The reversible reduction/oxidation



of Pd/CsPMA at room temperature (RT). **h**, UV-visible absorption spectra of suspensions of Pd/CsPMA, Pd/CsPMA-H and Pd/CsPMA-H-O. The catalyst suspensions (10 mg/2.0 ml water) were diluted with degassed water at a ratio of 1/50 and 1/10 (shown in the inset) for the measurement. Credit: *Nature Catalysis* (2023). DOI: 10.1038/s41929-023-01011-5

A more sustainable method of creating methanol—a key component of fuels, plastics, and medicines—has been developed by Cardiff University scientists and an international team of collaborators.

The process, which uses a highly active catalyst, converts oxygen and the natural gas methane into <u>methanol</u> at room temperature without the need for external energy sources such as light or electricity.

The breakthrough builds on the Cardiff team's efforts to move away from expensive and energy-intensive processes by developing new catalytic methods with industry and promoting the use of catalysis as a sustainable 21st century technology.

Their findings, published in an article titled "H2-reduced phosphomolybdate promotes <u>room-temperature</u> aerobic oxidation of methane to methanol" in <u>Nature Catalysis</u>, represent a significant step toward cleaner, greener methanol production which, with further development, could be used in <u>industrial processes</u> worldwide.

Professor Graham Hutchings, Regius Professor of Chemistry at Cardiff University and a collaborating author on the paper said, "Identifying new and effective catalysts for methanol synthesis from methane is of crucial importance to provide new pathways for the modern chemical industry."

The study is an <u>international collaboration</u> between the Max Planck



Center on the Fundamentals of Heterogeneous Catalysis, the newly established Net Zero Innovation Institute at Cardiff University and institutions overseas.

Working out of state-of-the-art labs at Cardiff University's Translational Research Hub, the Cardiff team shared their expertise in catalyst design and advanced characterization techniques, which played a fundamental role in understanding how the catalyst operates and how its lifetime can be extended.

Co-author Dr. Andrea Folli, University Research Fellow in Electrocatalysis at the Net Zero Innovation Institute, added, "The discovery may be a significant step towards a sustainable methanol-based fuel economy, using abundant methane as the feedstock.

"Simultaneously, it provides the opportunity to establish a <u>circular</u> <u>economy</u> involving a critical greenhouse gas.

"The global warming potential of methane is 25 times the one of <u>carbon</u> <u>dioxide</u> so this is a crucial step in achieving net zero by 2050."

More information: Sikai Wang et al, H2-reduced phosphomolybdate promotes room-temperature aerobic oxidation of methane to methanol, *Nature Catalysis* (2023). DOI: 10.1038/s41929-023-01011-5

Provided by Cardiff University

Citation: Scientists make methanol at room temperature (2023, September 25) retrieved 27 April 2024 from <u>https://phys.org/news/2023-09-scientists-methanol-room-temperature.html</u>

This document is subject to copyright. Apart from any fair dealing for the purpose of private



study or research, no part may be reproduced without the written permission. The content is provided for information purposes only.