

DE LA RECHERCHE À L'INDUSTRIE

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CO₂ AND BIOMASS CONVERSION: SCIENTIFIC CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES

CEA / CNRS | Thibault Cantat

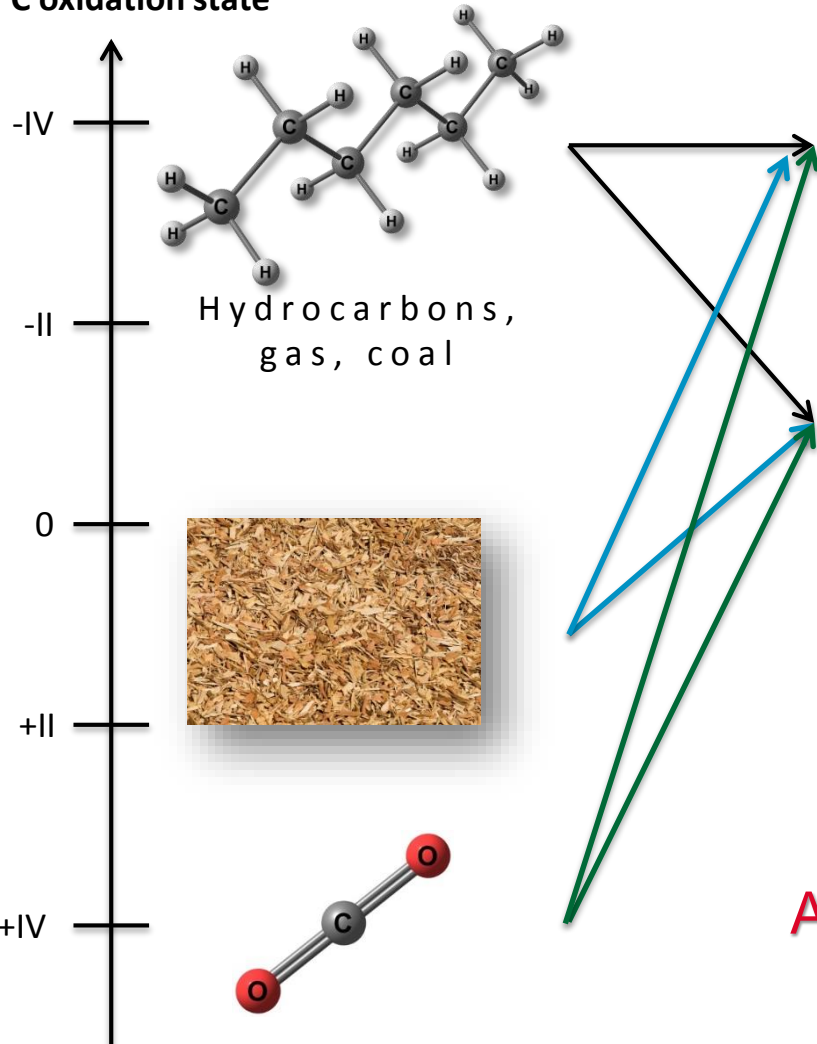


WORKSHOP SCIENTIFIQUE
EDF / UNIVERSITÉ PARIS SACLAY
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Carbon feedstocks

C oxidation state



Applications



Fossil carbon fuels

80% of the world energy portfolio



Chemicals

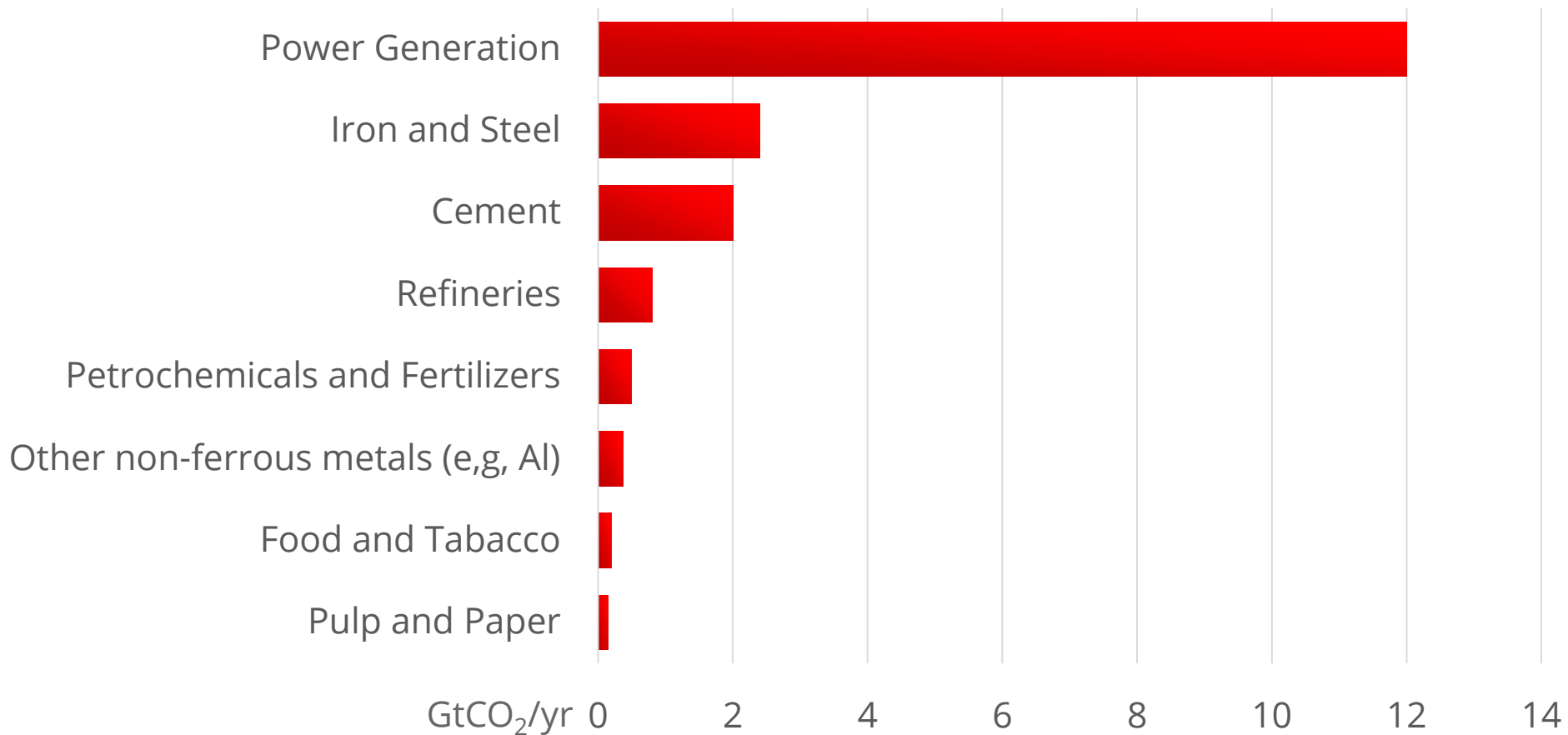
95% of organic chemicals derive from fossil feedstocks



A paradigm shift: oxidation vs reduction

CO₂ EMISSIONS – FIGURES WORLDWIDE

World CO₂ emissions by industry



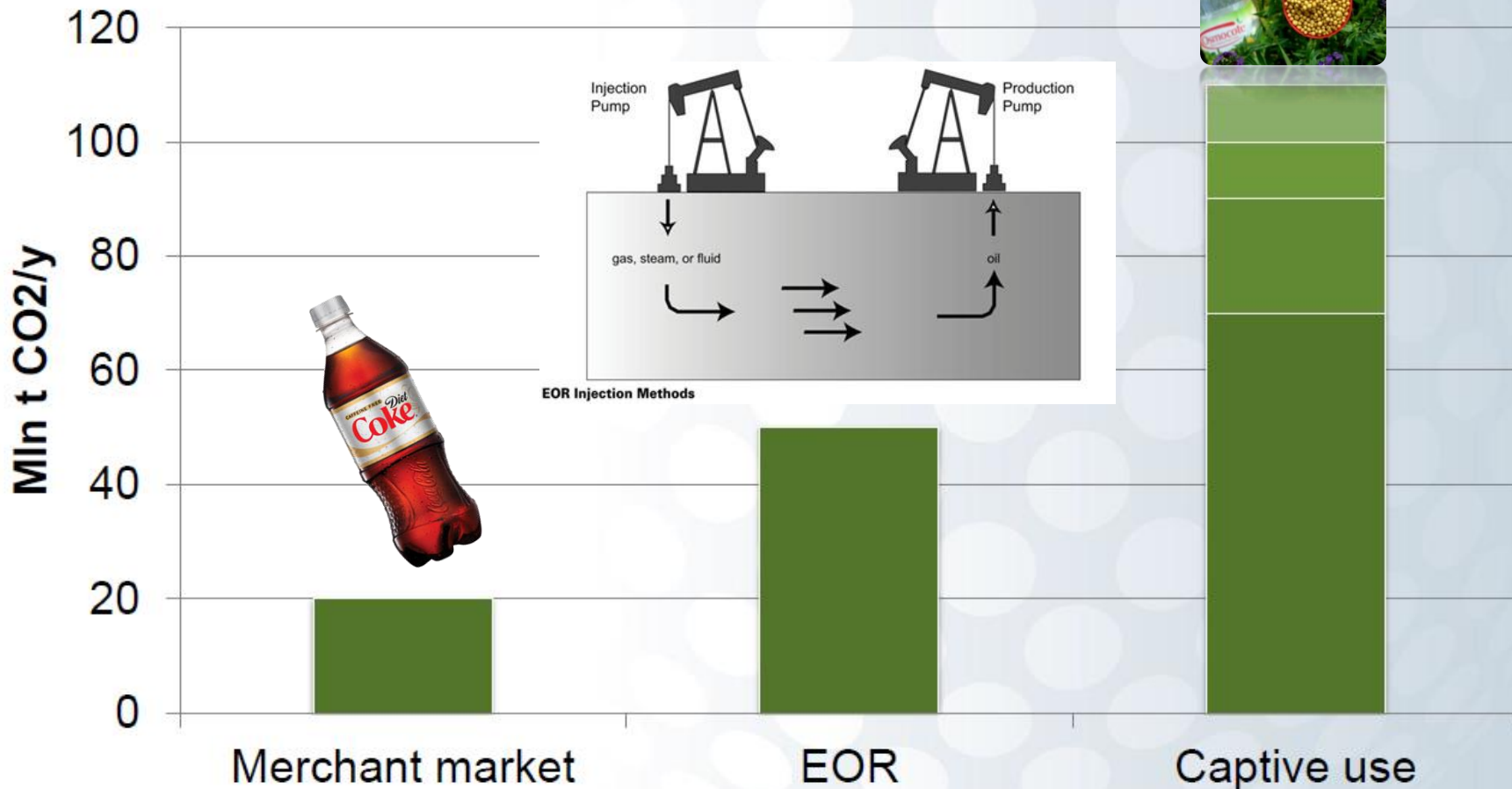
Guidelines

- High CO₂ content in raw gas (>90% of CO₂) preferable due to energy penalties by concentration
- Small amount of contaminants
- Long term commitment with raw CO₂ supplier
- Reliable raw CO₂ source
- Favorable logistics



CO₂ UTILIZATION TODAY

Guidelines



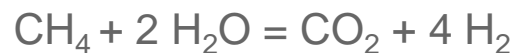
Food, beverages, etc.

Enhanced Oil Recovery

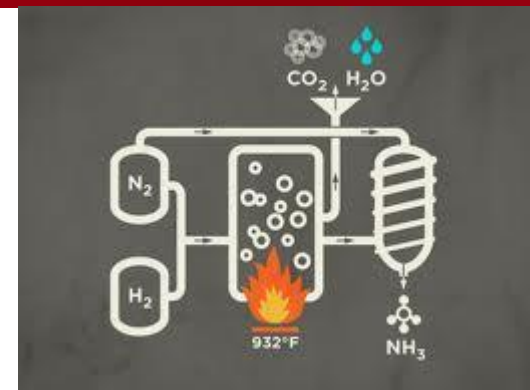
CO₂ to chemicals

Ammonia

- As byproduct from hydrogen production for the Haber-Bosch process
(e. g. steam reforming of hydrocarbons)

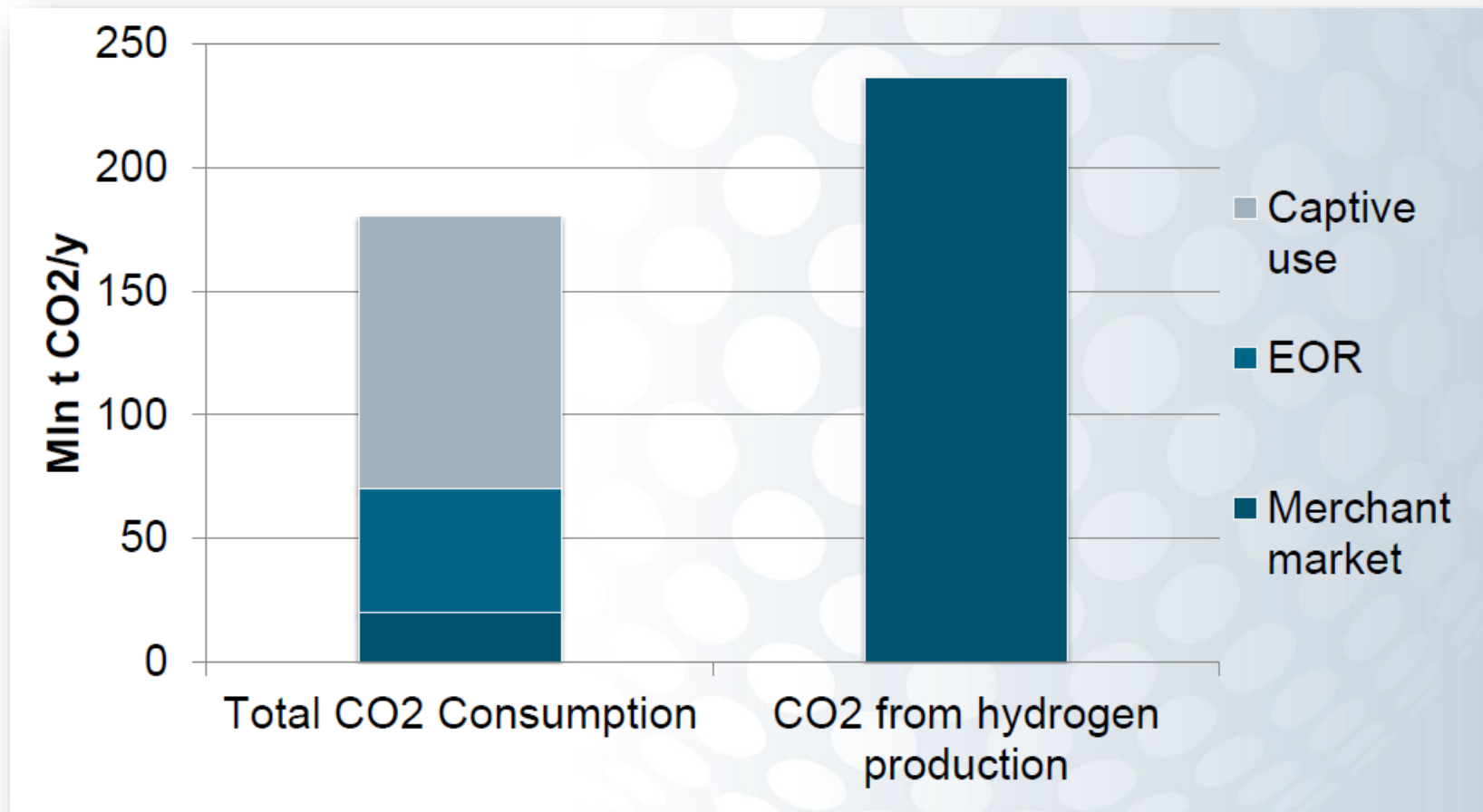


- High CO₂ content in raw gas (>98% of CO₂)
- High reliability
- Low on contaminants
- Often placed in industrial zones, close to large consumers
- Approximately half of European merchant CO₂ supply
- Approximately 70% of world captive use (urea)



~2% of the world's annual energy supply

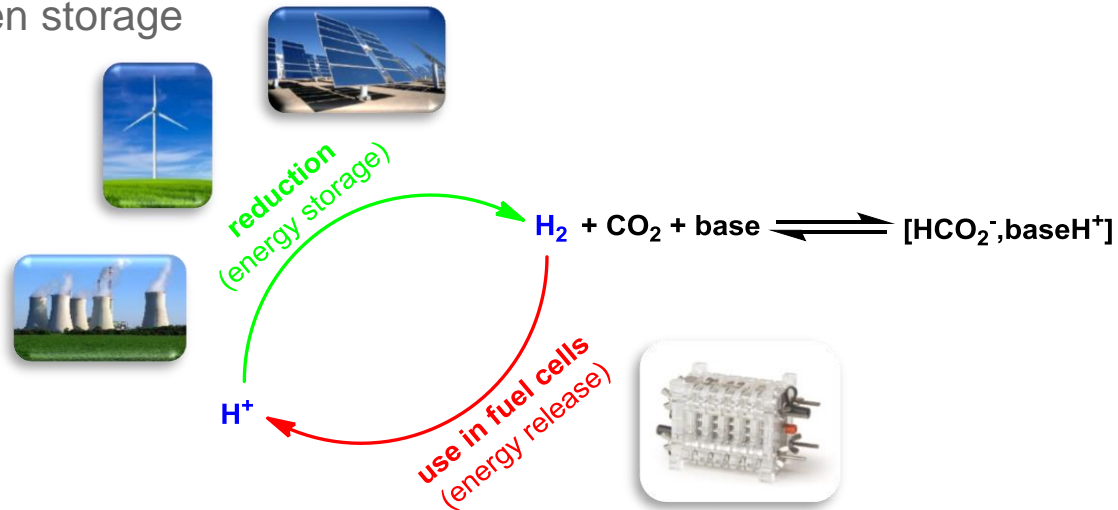
Ammonia



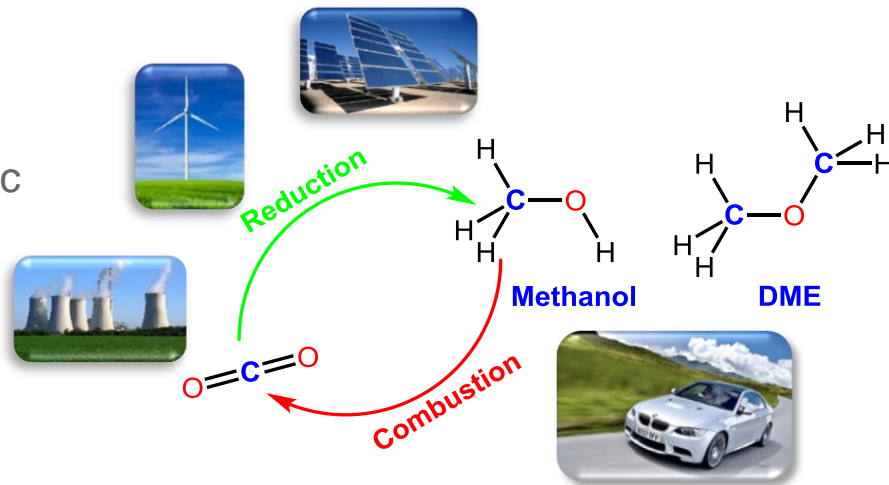
CO₂ AS AN ENERGY VECTOR

CO₂ reduction: recycling to fuels

- CO₂ hydrogenation for hydrogen storage
 - CO₂ to formic acid
 - CO₂ to methanol



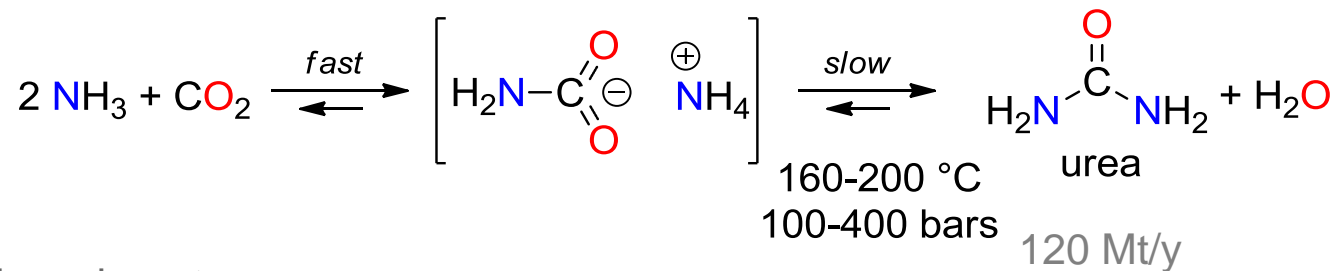
- CO₂ electro- and photoelectrocatalytic reduction to CO, formic acid, methanol, etc.



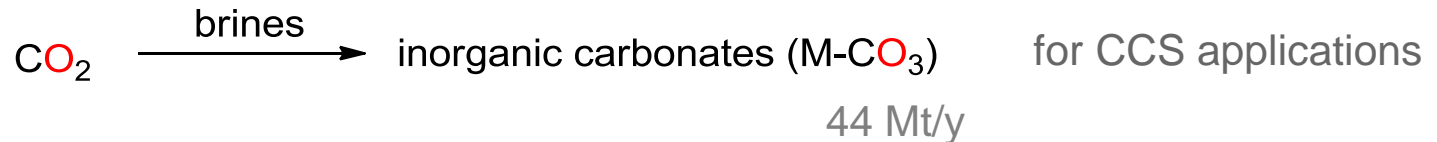
INDUSTRIAL PROCESSES UTILIZING CO₂

Industrial routes from CO₂

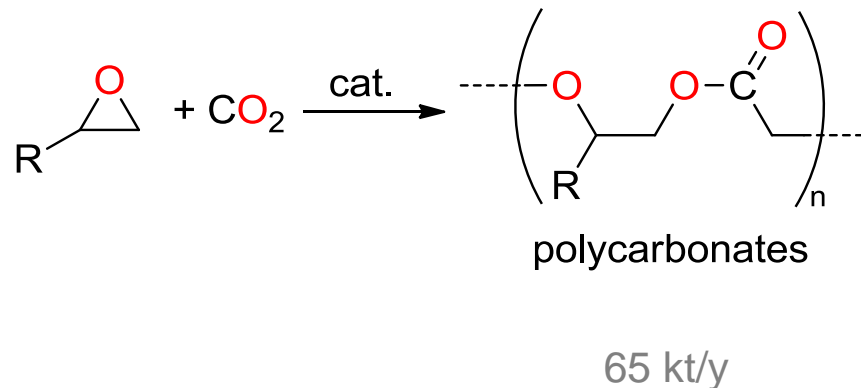
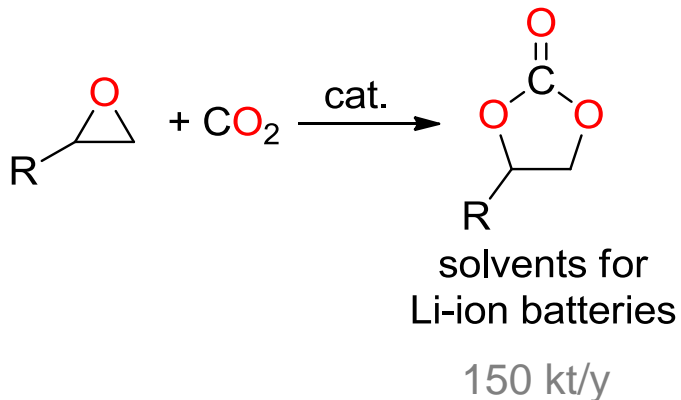
■ Bosch-Meiser process for urea production



■ Inorganic carbonates

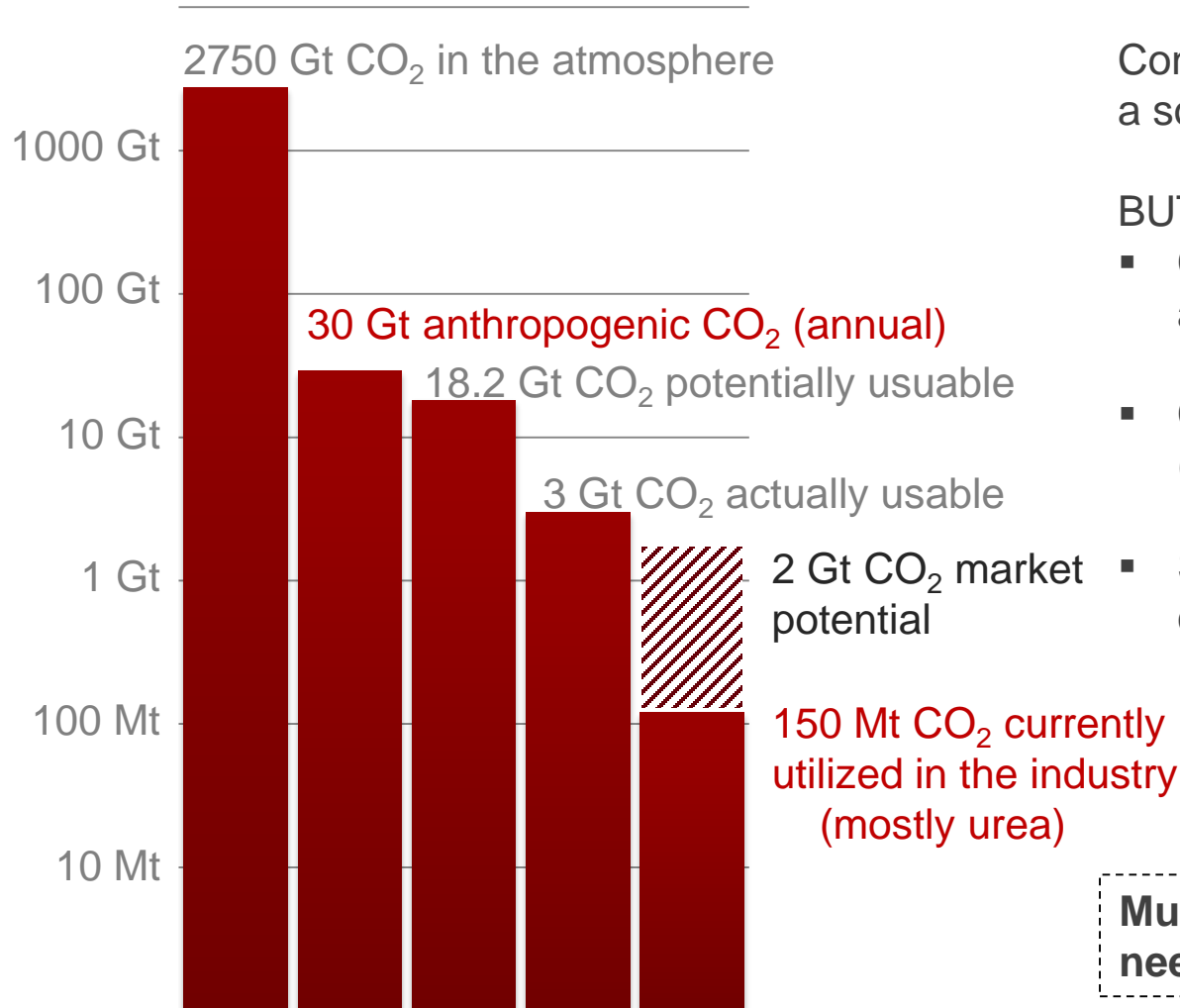


■ Synthesis of cyclic and polymeric carbonates



CO₂ TO VALUE ADDED CHEMICALS

Market opportunities with no significant impact on CO₂ emissions



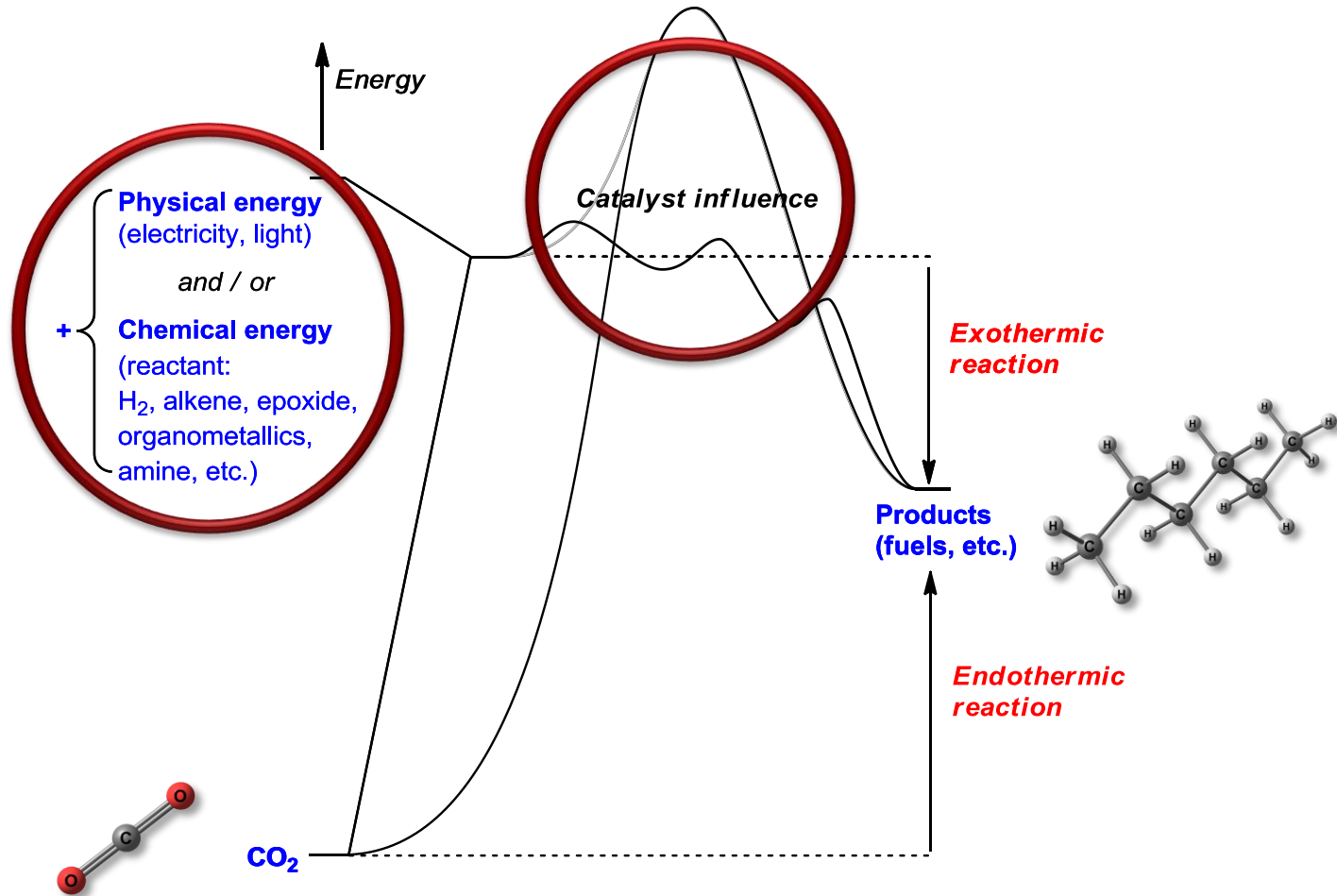
Conversion of CO₂ to chemicals is NOT a solution to the greenhouse effect

BUT:

- CO₂ is a cheap, secured, renewable and well-distributed carbon feedstock
- CO₂ can replace toxic reagents (phosgene, isocyanates, etc.)
- Short terms opportunities in bulk chemicals to fine chemicals

**Multiple markets, multiple targets:
need for multiple new processes**

CHEMICAL TRANSFORMATION OF CO₂

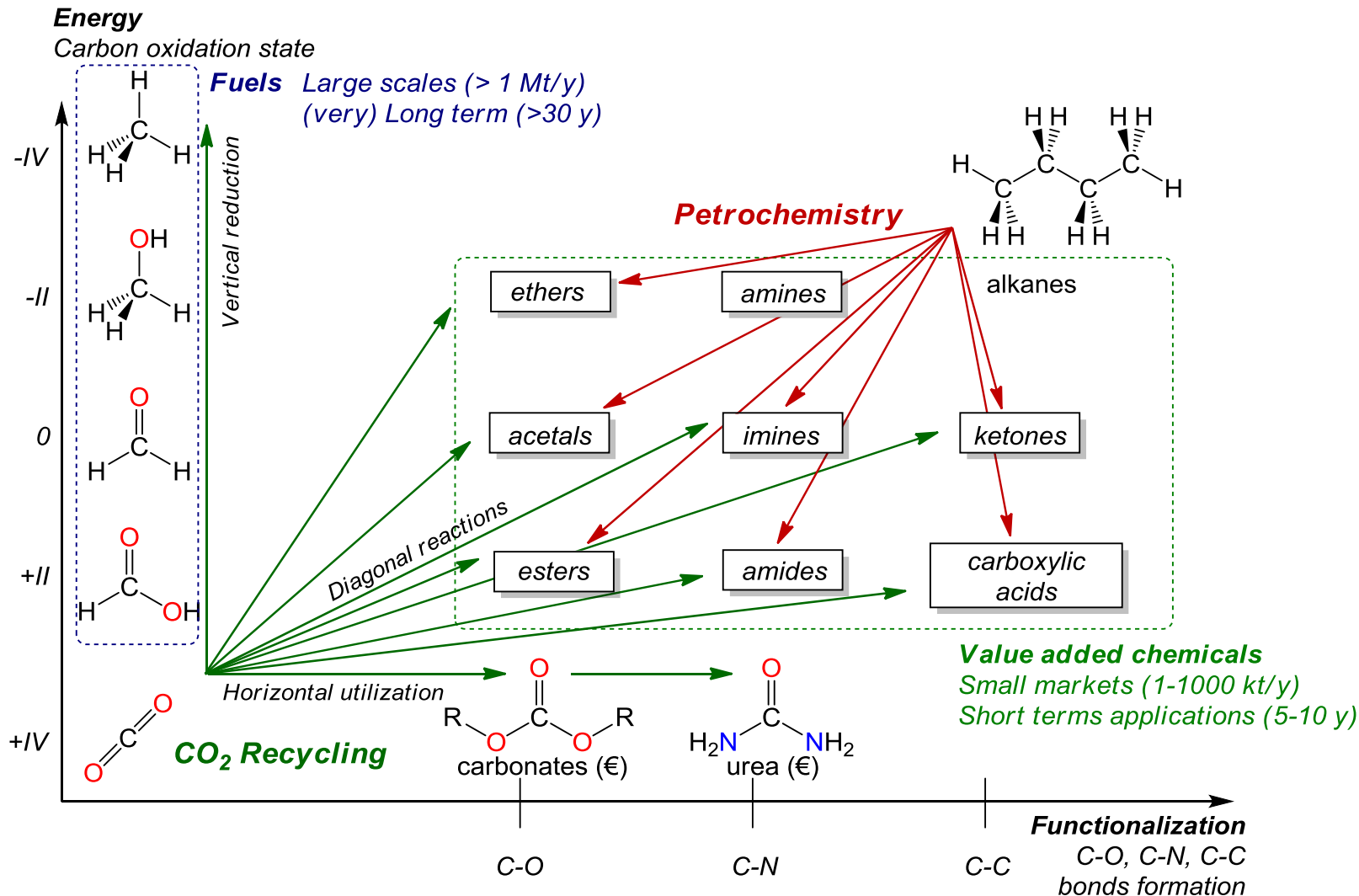


Two energetic challenges: thermodynamic and kinetic



A DIAGONAL APPROACH

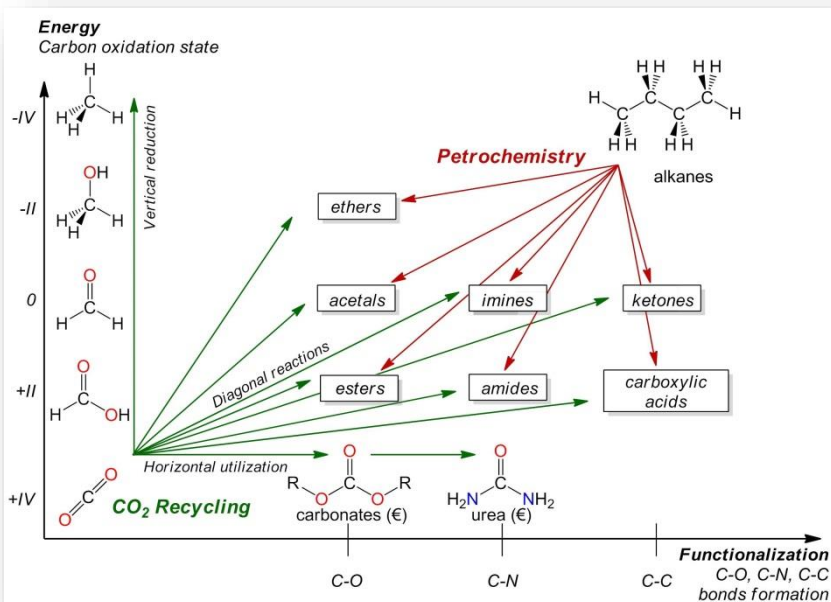
VARIOUS OPPORTUNITIES TO CO₂ RECYCLING...



Objective: develop efficient and viable catalytic processes

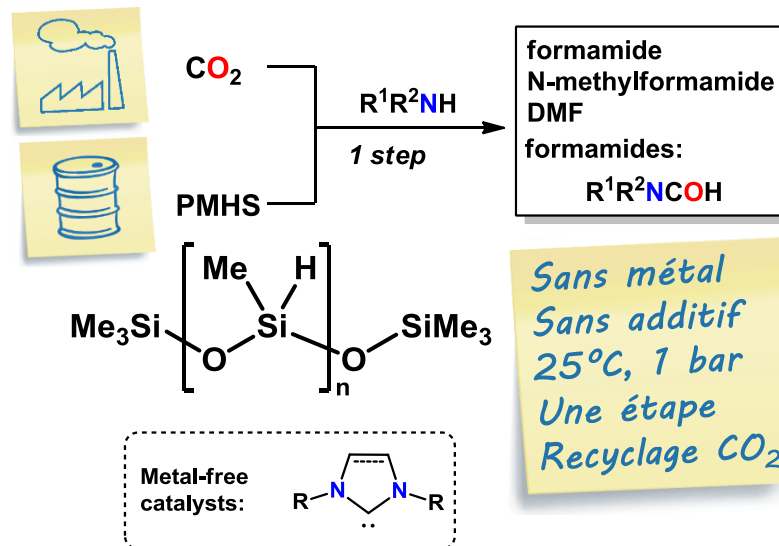
PROOF-OF-CONCEPT: NEW CATALYTIC PROCESS

Proof-of-concept for the diagonal approach



Co-recycling CO₂/PMHS (CEA/DSM technology)

Metal-free catalysts, room temperature, single step



World production: 500 kt/y from oil
Utilization as solvents and reactants

- CO₂ as an alternative to petrochemistry
Utilization of an energy vector (H, Si) coupled with a functionalizing reactant

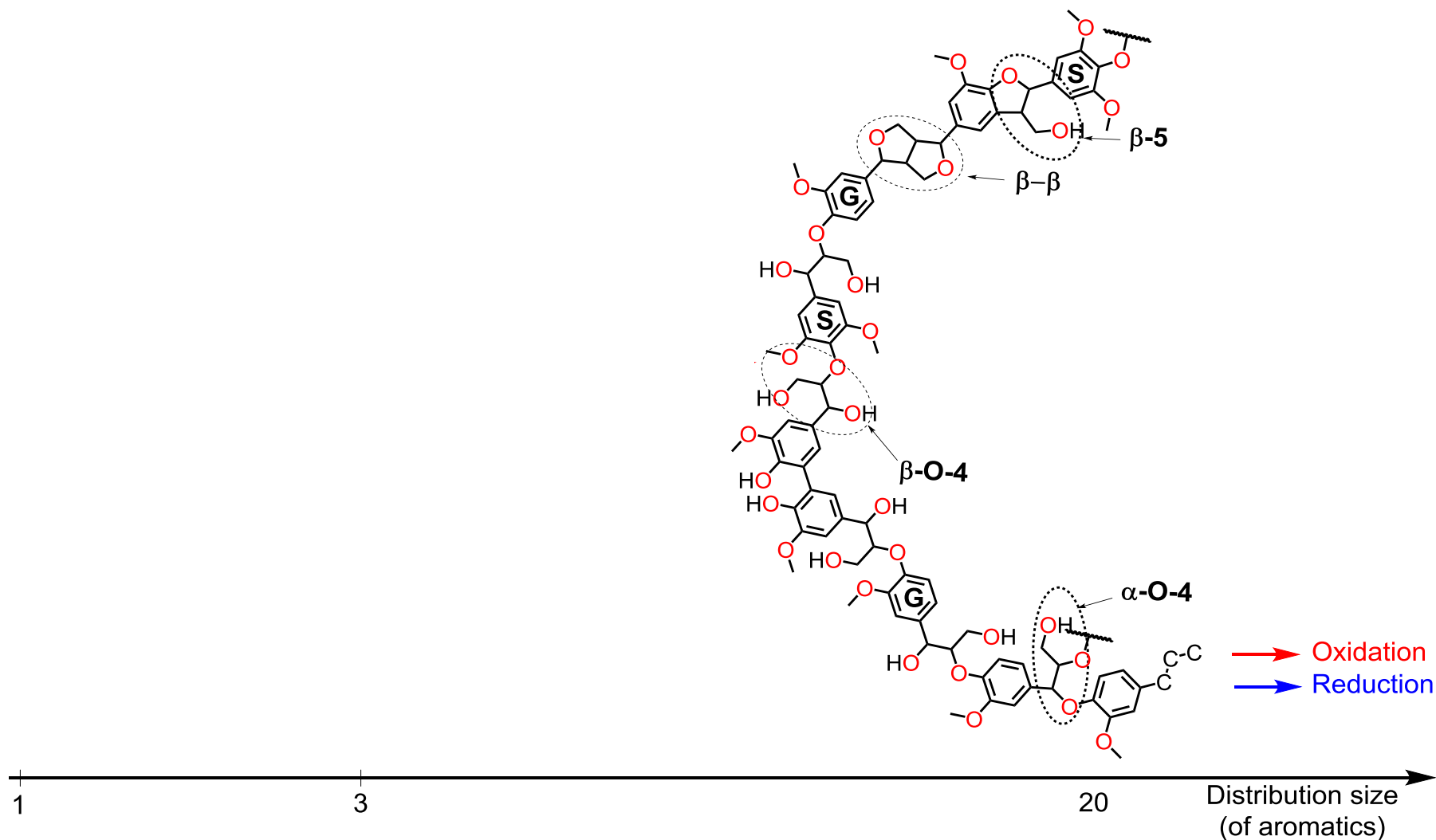


- Cover picture in **Angewandte Chemie**
- **Very Important Paper** (top 5%)
- Highlighted in **Nature**

Cantat et al., *Angewandte Chemie* 2012, *JACS* 2012, WO2012137152



CONVERGENT REDUCTIVE DEPOLYMERIZATION



Cantat et al., *Energy Environ. Science*, **2015**, 8, 2734

For lignin oxidation see: Weckhuysen et al. *Chem. Rev.*, **2010**, 110, 3552

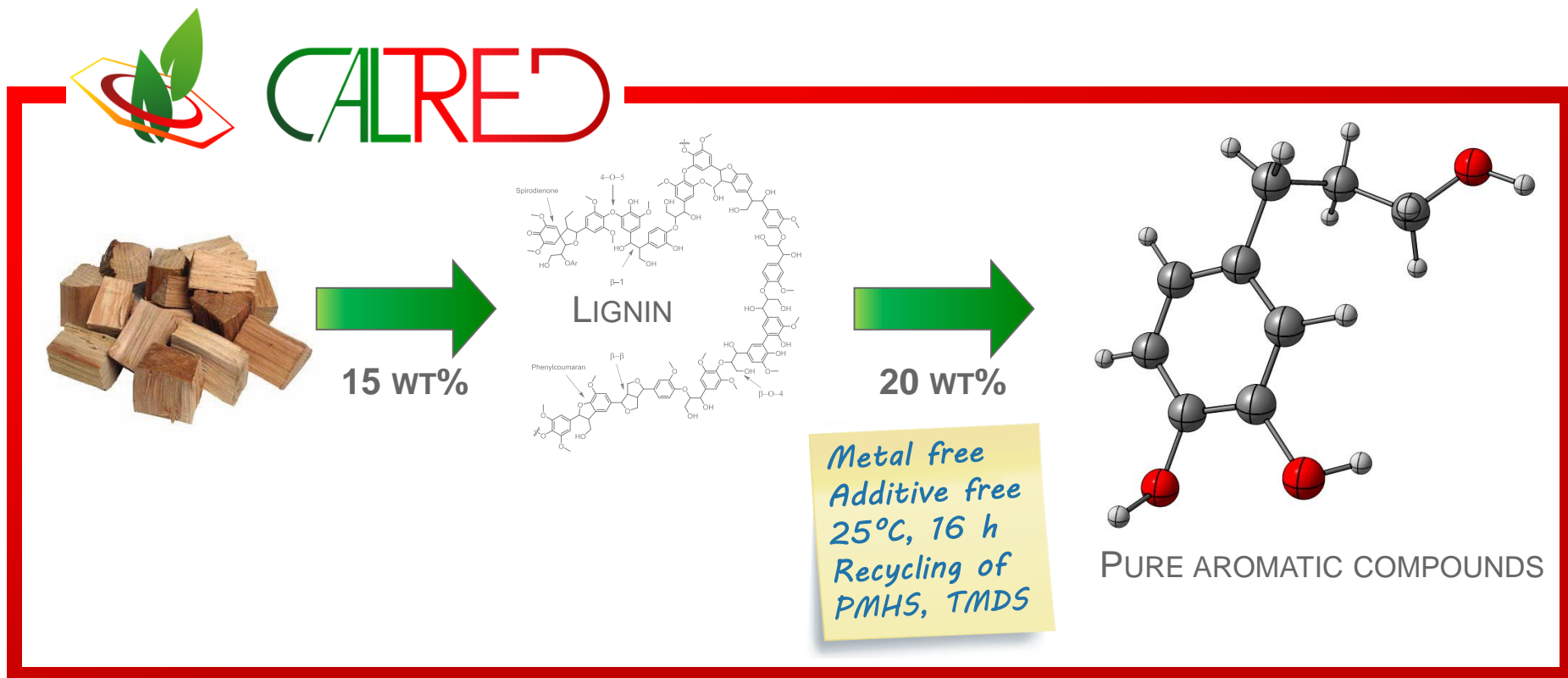
Stahl et al. *Nature* **2014**, 515, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **2013**, 135, 6415

LIGNIN REDUCTION TO CHEMICALS

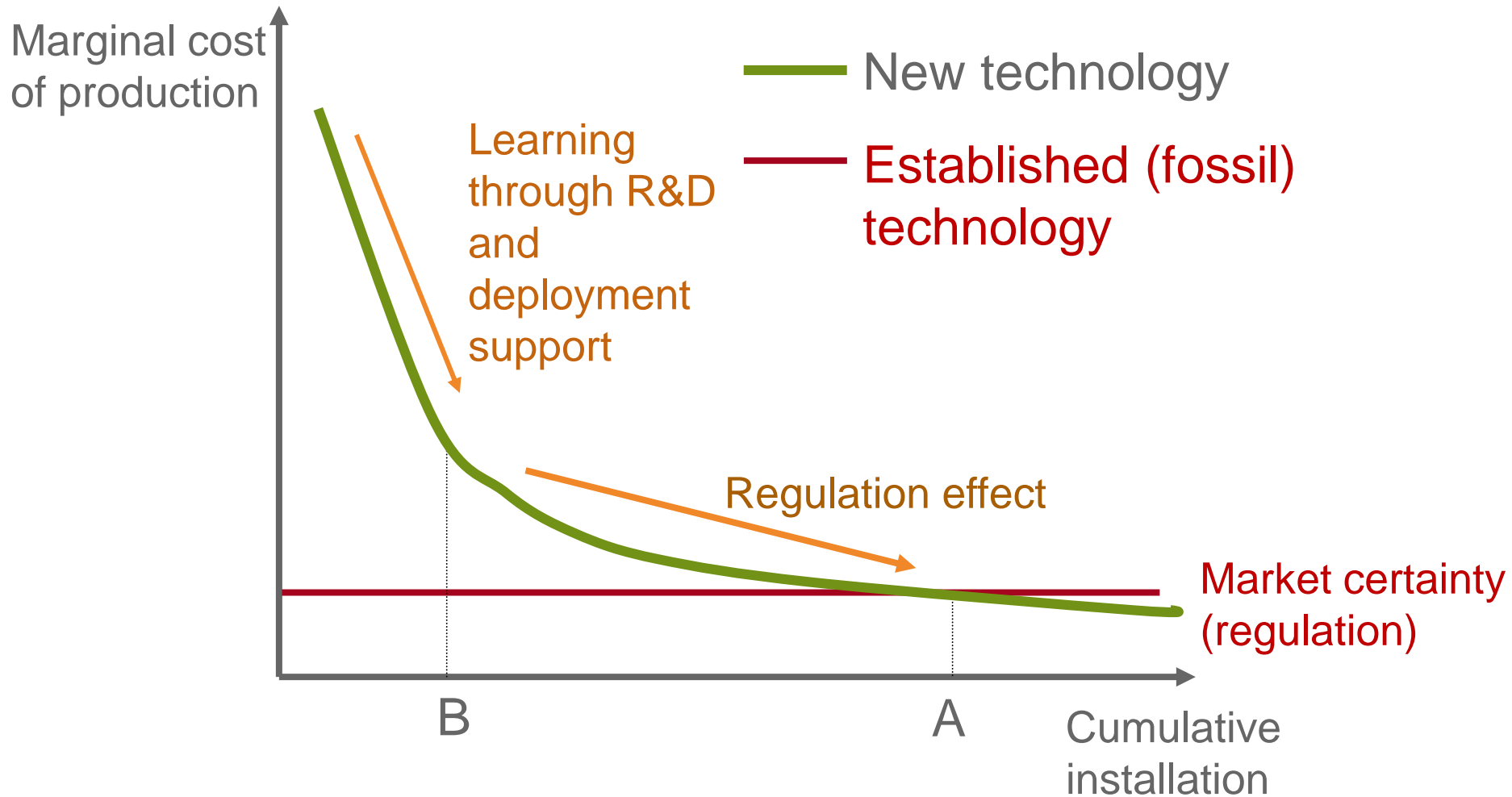
Lignin reductive depolymerization

■ CEA Technology: CALRED Process

Production of analytically pure aromatic compounds (catechols) from wood

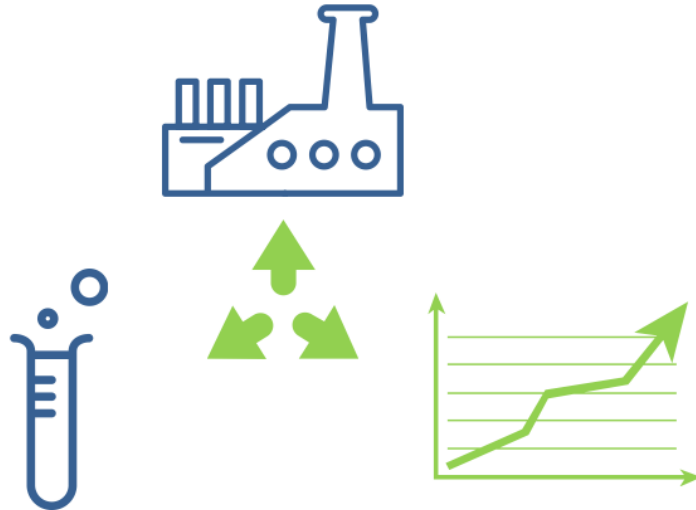


Interaction between policy instruments



THE VALUE OF CO₂

- Market vision
- Innovation in CO₂ reduction



- Environmental constraints
- Political strategy and regulations
- Social sciences and humanities

- Basic research
- Applied research
- Co-developments



RECYCLING STRATEGIES

REWEAR

CLOTHING THAT CAN BE WORN AGAIN IS MARKETED WORLDWIDE AS SECOND-HAND GOODS.

ENERGY

WHEN REWEAR, REUSE AND RECYCLE ARE NOT OPTIONS, TEXTILES ARE USED TO PRODUCE ENERGY.

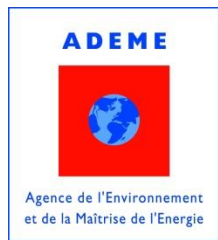
REUSE

TEXTILES THAT ARE NO LONGER SUITABLE TO WEAR ARE CONVERTED INTO OTHER PRODUCTS, SUCH AS CLEANING CLOTHS.

RECYCLE

TEXTILES THAT CAN'T BE REUSED GET A NEW CHANCE AS TEXTILE FIBRES, OR ARE USED TO MANUFACTURE PRODUCTS SUCH AS DAMPING AND INSULATING MATERIALS FOR THE AUTO INDUSTRY.





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