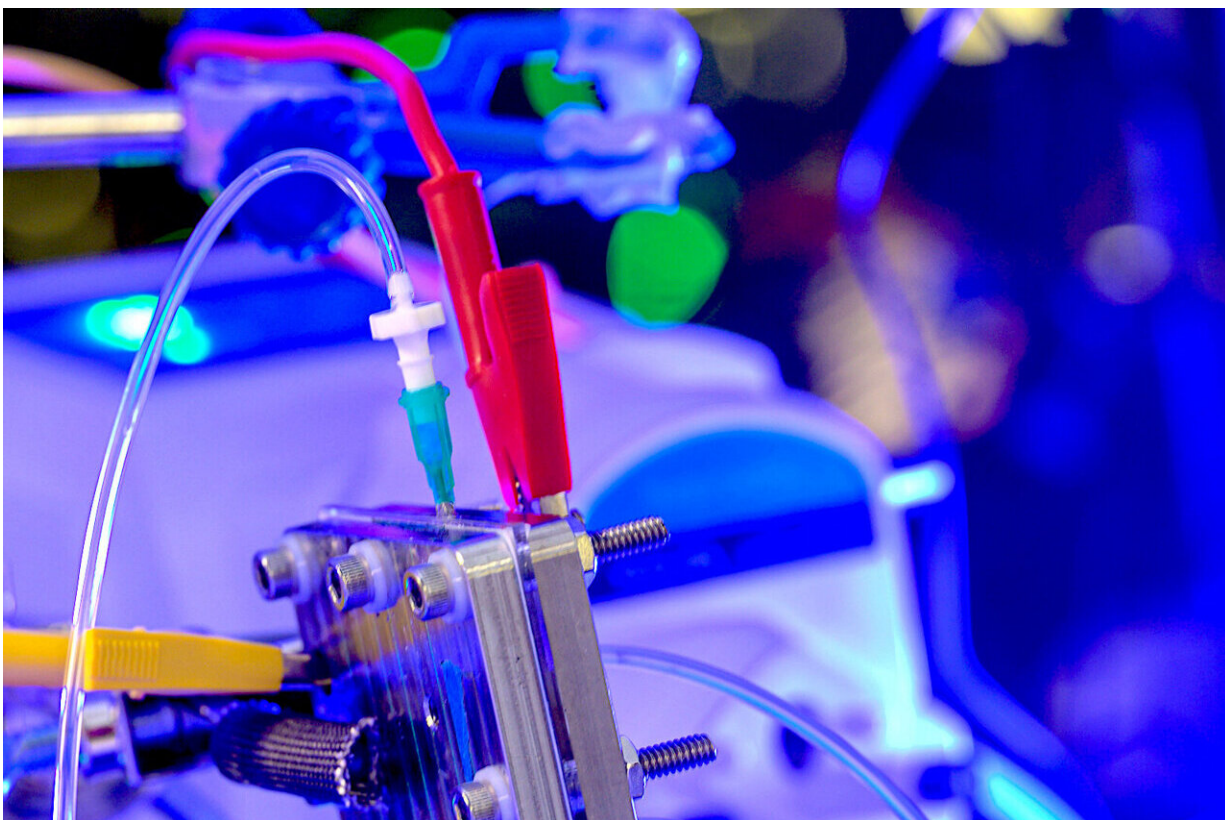


# Electrochemical device captures carbon dioxide at the flick of a switch

June 28 2023, by Silvia Cernea Clark

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The reactor is made up of a cathode set up to perform oxygen reduction, an oxygen evolution reaction-performing anode and a compact yet porous solid-electrolyte layer that allows efficient ion conduction. Credit: Jeff Fitlow/Rice University

New technology developed by Rice University engineers could lower the

cost of capturing carbon dioxide from all types of emissions, a potential game-changer for both industries looking to adapt to evolving greenhouse gas standards and for the emergent energy-transition economy.

According to their study published in *Nature*, the system from the lab of chemical and biomolecular engineer Haotian Wang can directly remove carbon dioxide from sources ranging from [flue gas](#) to the atmosphere by using electricity to induce a water-and-oxygen-based electrochemical reaction. This technological feat could turn direct air capture from fringe industry—there are only 18 plants currently in operation worldwide—into a promising front for climate change mitigation.

Most carbon-capture systems involve a two-step process: First, high-pH liquids are used to separate the carbon dioxide, which is acidic, from mixed-gas streams such as flue gas. Next, the carbon dioxide is regenerated from the solution through heating or by injecting a low-pH liquid.

"Once the carbon dioxide is trapped in these solvents, you have to regenerate it," Wang said.

"Traditional amine scrubbing methods require temperatures of 100–200°C (212–392°F). For calcium carbonate-based processes you need temperatures as high as 900°C (1652°F).

"There are literally no chemicals produced or consumed with our process. We also don't need to heat up or pressurize our device, we just need to plug it into a power outlet and it will work."

Another drawback of current carbon-capture technologies is their reliance on large-scale, centralized infrastructure. By contrast, the system developed in the Wang lab is a scalable, modular, point-of-use concept

that can be adapted to a variety of scenarios.

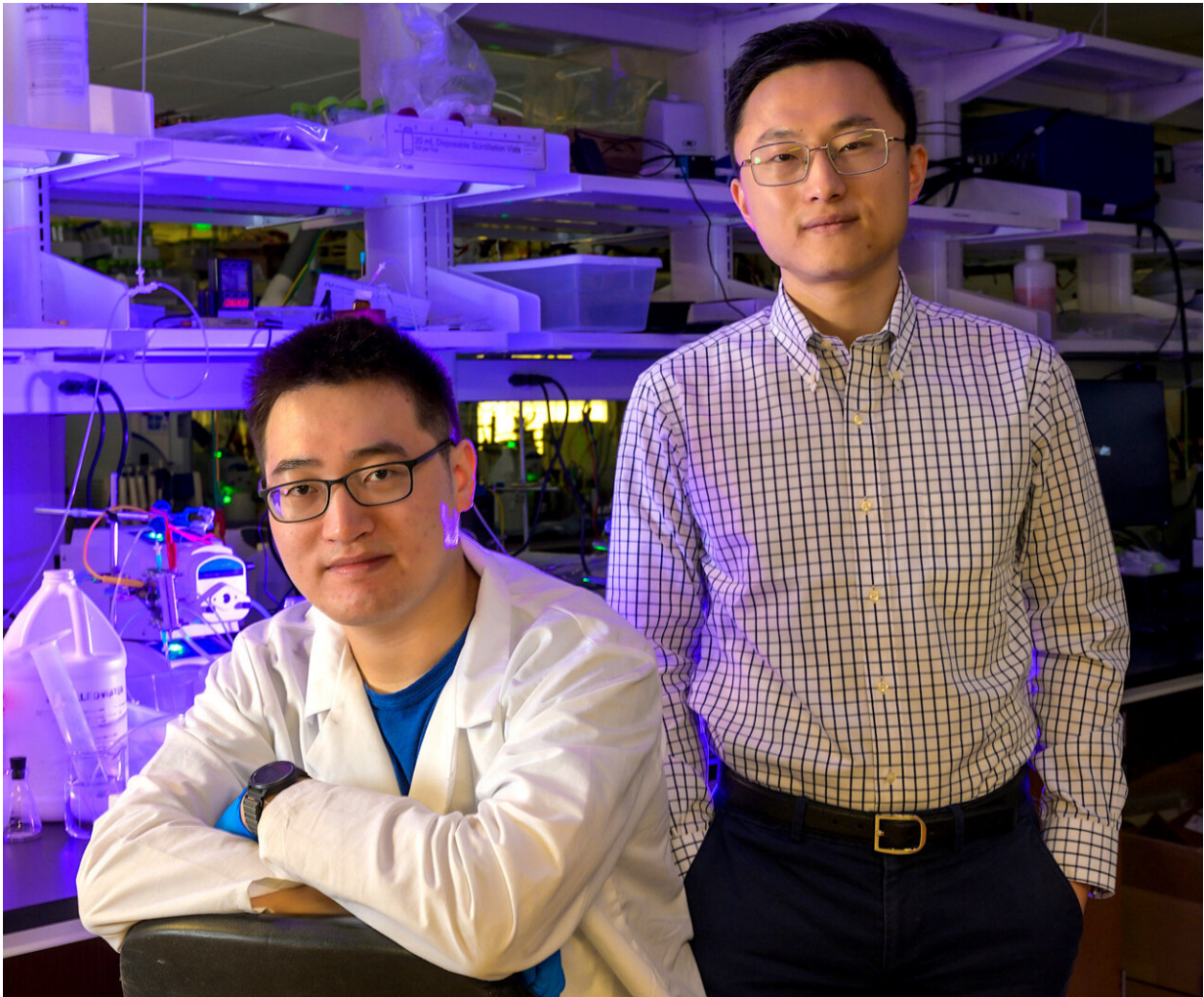
"The technology can be scaled up to industrial settings—[power plants](#), chemical plants—but the great thing about it is that it allows for small-scale use as well: I can even use it in my office," Wang said. "We could, for example, pull carbon dioxide from the atmosphere and continuously inject that concentrated gas into a greenhouse to stimulate plant growth. We've heard from space technology companies interested in using the device on space stations to remove the carbon dioxide astronauts exhale."

The reactor developed by Wang and his team can continuously remove carbon dioxide from a simulated flue gas with efficiency above 98% using a relatively low electricity input.

"The electricity used to power a 50-watt lightbulb for an hour will yield 10 to 25 liters of high-purity carbon dioxide," said Peng Zhu, a chemical and biomolecular engineering graduate student and lead author on the study.

Wang noted that the process has "no carbon footprint or a very limited footprint" if powered by electricity from renewable sources such as solar or wind.

"This is great news considering that renewable electricity is becoming more and more cost-effective," Wang said.



Peng Zhu (left) and Haotian Wang beside their carbon-capture device prototype.  
Credit: Jeff Fitlow/Rice University

The reactor consists of a cathode set up to perform oxygen reduction, an oxygen evolution reaction-performing anode and a compact yet porous solid-electrolyte layer that allows efficient ion conduction. An earlier version of the reactor was used to reduce carbon dioxide into pure liquid fuels and reduce oxygen into pure hydrogen peroxide solutions.

"Previously, our group focused mainly on carbon dioxide utilization,"

Zhu said. "We worked on producing pure liquid products like acetic acid, formic acid, etc."

According to Wang, Zhu observed during the research process that gas bubbles flowed out of the reactor's middle chamber along with the liquids.

"At the beginning, we didn't pay a lot of attention to this phenomenon," Wang said. "However, Peng observed that if we applied more current there were more bubbles. That's a direct correlation, which means that something not random is happening."

The researchers realized that the alkaline interface generated during reduction reactions at the reactor's cathode side interacted with carbon dioxide molecules to form carbonate ions . The carbonate ions migrate into the reactor's solid-electrolyte layer where they combine with protons resulting from water oxidation at the anode side, forming a continuous flow of high-purity [carbon dioxide](#).

"We randomly discovered this phenomenon during our previous studies," Wang said. "We then tuned and optimized the technology for this new project and new application. We've spent years of continuous work on this type of electrochemical device.

"Scientific discovery often requires this patient, continuous observation and the curiosity to learn what's really going on, the choice not to neglect those phenomena that don't necessarily fit in the experimental frame."

**More information:** Haotian Wang, Continuous carbon capture via oxygen/water electrolysis in a solid electrolyte reactor, *Nature* (2023).

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[www.nature.com/articles/s41586-023-06060-1](https://www.nature.com/articles/s41586-023-06060-1)

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