

# Green synthesis of MeOH derivatives through *in situ* catalytic transformations of captured CO<sub>2</sub> in a membrane integrated photo-microreactor system: A state-of-art review for carbon capture and utilization

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## ARTICLE INFO

### Keywords:

CO<sub>2</sub> capture  
CO<sub>2</sub> conversion  
Photocatalysis  
Membrane separation  
Methanol  
Di-methyl ether

## ABSTRACT

Globally, industrial production sectors have become increasingly concerned about reducing CO<sub>2</sub> evolution, through planned carbonization with concurrent substitution of fossil fuels with renewable energy resources, since the release of the Paris climate accord regulations. CO<sub>2</sub> is an inexpensive substrate used for the production of useful chemicals and fuels through various chemical and biological processes. As a result, reducing CO<sub>2</sub> emissions while producing non-fossil fuels, such as methanol or its derivatives, could be an appealing solution to the global energy problems. The high cetane number, low autoignition temperature, and low extract pollutant value of dimethyl ether, one of the most valuable methanol derivatives, make it a clean and eco-friendly alternative to fossil fuels. Recent literature from the last five years is critically reviewed in the present study to assess the current best practices for CO<sub>2</sub> capture and conversion into high value fuels. Particular emphasis has been placed on atmospheric CO<sub>2</sub> capture, photoconversion, and the downstream purification of the final product using membrane-based technologies for a sustainable future. Currently, there is a compelling need for an impending transition away from fossil fuel-based technologies toward inventive new technologies using renewable energy sources through carbon management via CO<sub>2</sub> conversion and utilization.

## 1. Introduction

The increasing global population has led to rapid energy consumption and demand for chemical, pharmaceutical, and related industrial

sector products. It has resulted in large-scale CO<sub>2</sub> emissions and concentrations in the biosphere. Global energy consumption is expected to increase by 56% between 2010 and 2040, according to a US Energy Information Administration report in 2013 [1]. Most of the world's

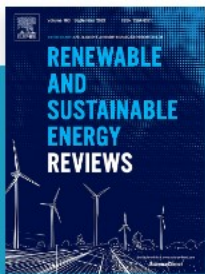
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