

# Seminar Lectures

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**Topic: Bio-Fuel from Green House Gas CO<sub>2</sub>**

Mother Nature reduces CO<sub>2</sub> to bio-fuel glucose by photo-synthesis in green plants using sun light and bio-catalyst RuBP. This provides us an important lesson, here CO<sub>2</sub> reduction is an uphill reaction or thermodynamically unfavourable and difficult, in fact reduction of CO<sub>2</sub> to other simple fuels like methanol, ethanol, formaldehyde etc. are also thermodynamically unfavourable and kinetically difficult. The situation is overcome using solar energy (photoreduction of CO<sub>2</sub>) or electrical energy (electro-reduction of CO<sub>2</sub>). We use efficient photocatalysts and electro-catalysts for reduction of CO<sub>2</sub> to simple fuel. In this lecture we have summarized the different catalysts used in photo-reduction and electro-reduction of CO<sub>2</sub> their efficiencies and mechanism of action. Admittedly, in view of wide variety of catalysts reported in literature, we have reported here copper-based catalysts and their composites with graphene oxides. In this presentation, we shall discuss some synthetic methods of obtaining Cu-based nano

catalysts for CO<sub>2</sub> reduction including our recent work on water dispersible chitosan (CS)-copper-oxide (Cu<sub>x</sub>O) nano composites of diameter 10-20 nm. These, nano composites were obtained by hydrothermal reactions of CS, CuSO<sub>4</sub>.5H<sub>2</sub>O and tartaric acid (TA). Here, TA acts as a multifunctional reagent like de-polymerizer of CS, ionic cross linker of depolymerised CS and complex forming ligand with Cu<sup>2+</sup> ions. These CS coated Cu<sub>x</sub>O nano catalysts were characterized by HRTEM, UV-VIS, AFM, FTIR and XPS.