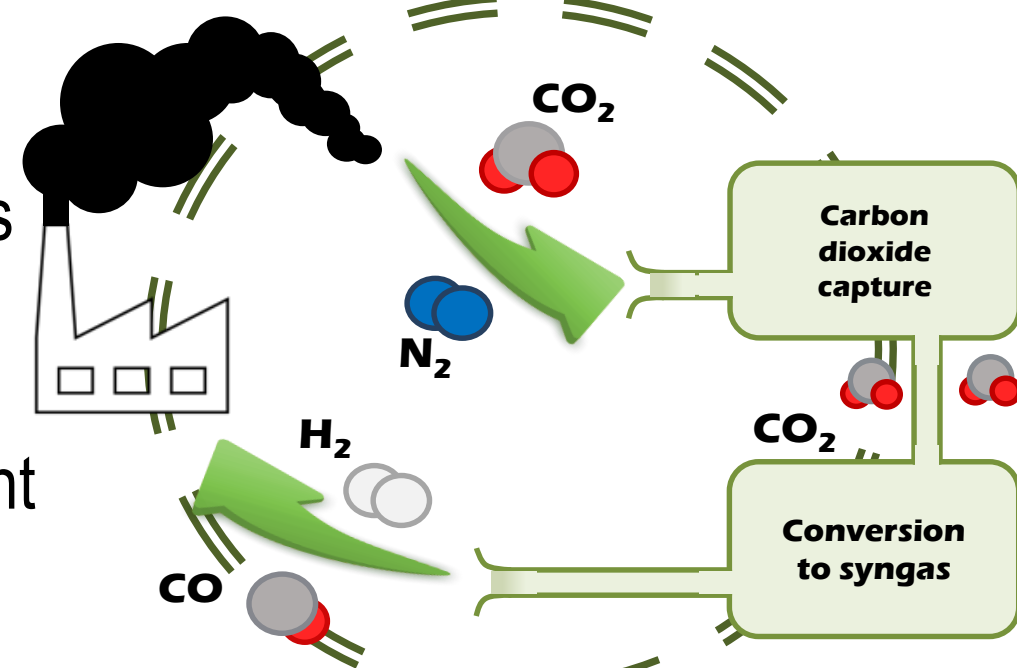


Research context and motivation

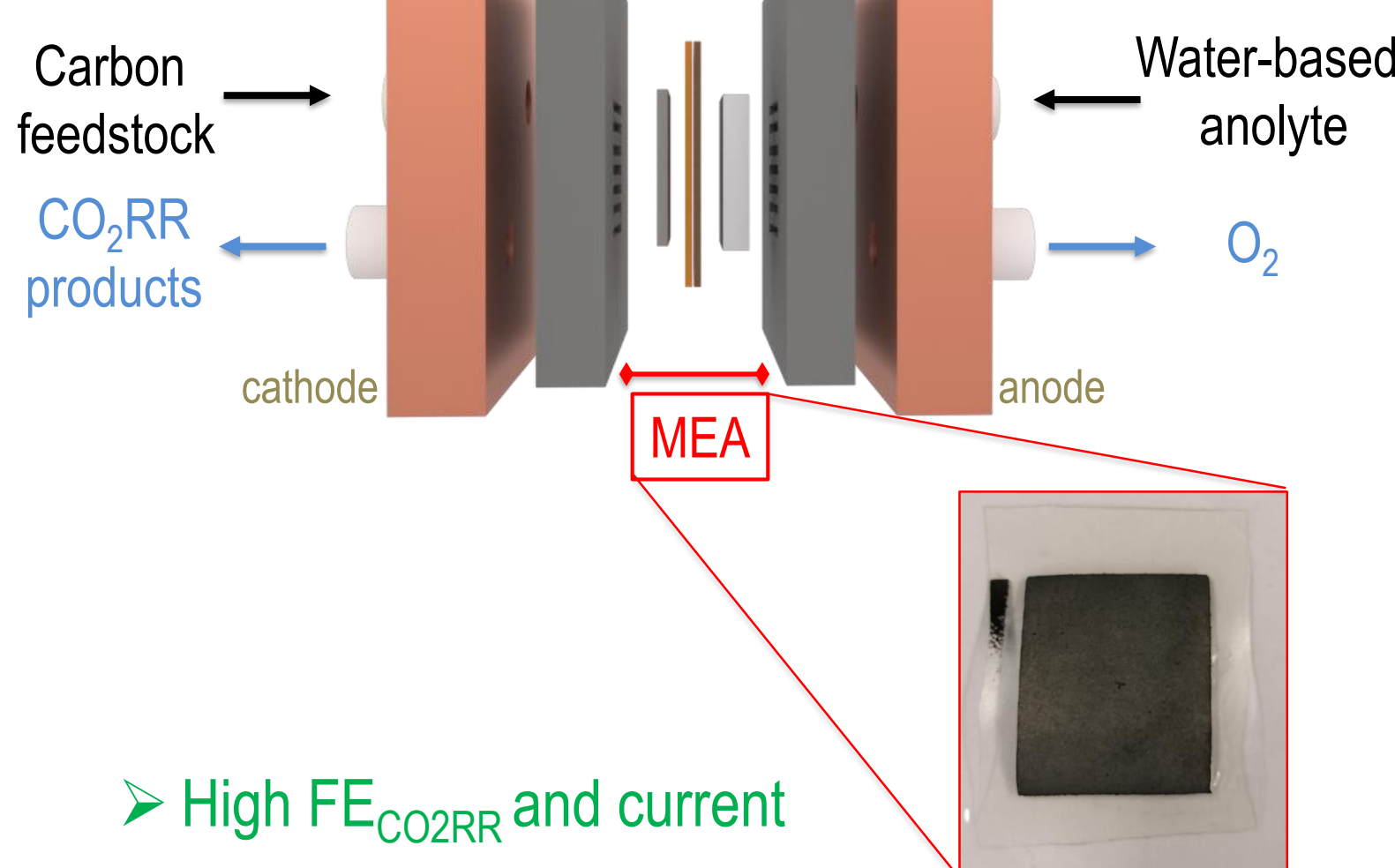
- The problem of global warming, undoubtedly caused by the human activities, becomes more and more pressing on our planet. Large amounts of greenhouse gases (GHGs) have been emitted in the atmosphere, contributing to the rise in temperatures. Among the GHGs, **carbon dioxide (CO₂)** is the one with the largest concentration in the environment and the longest residence time, thus representing the most impacting climate-altering substance.
- To reduce the CO₂ emissions in the atmosphere, **carbon capture and utilization (CCU)** technologies have been proposed as effective solutions. In this framework, **electrochemical processes** demonstrated to be intriguing strategies to implement CO₂ capture and valorization, possibly powered by renewable sources allowing a carbon neutral path.
- The **Membrane Electrode Assembly (MEA)** is playing a central role in electrochemical devices able to convert CO₂ into e-fuels. The MEA is employed either in **gas-fed CO₂ electrolyzer**, or in liquid-fed CO₂ electrolyzers. The **bicarbonate electrolyzer** (liquid-fed) is a recent technology able to integrate the capture of CO₂ from a flue gas with the conversion.



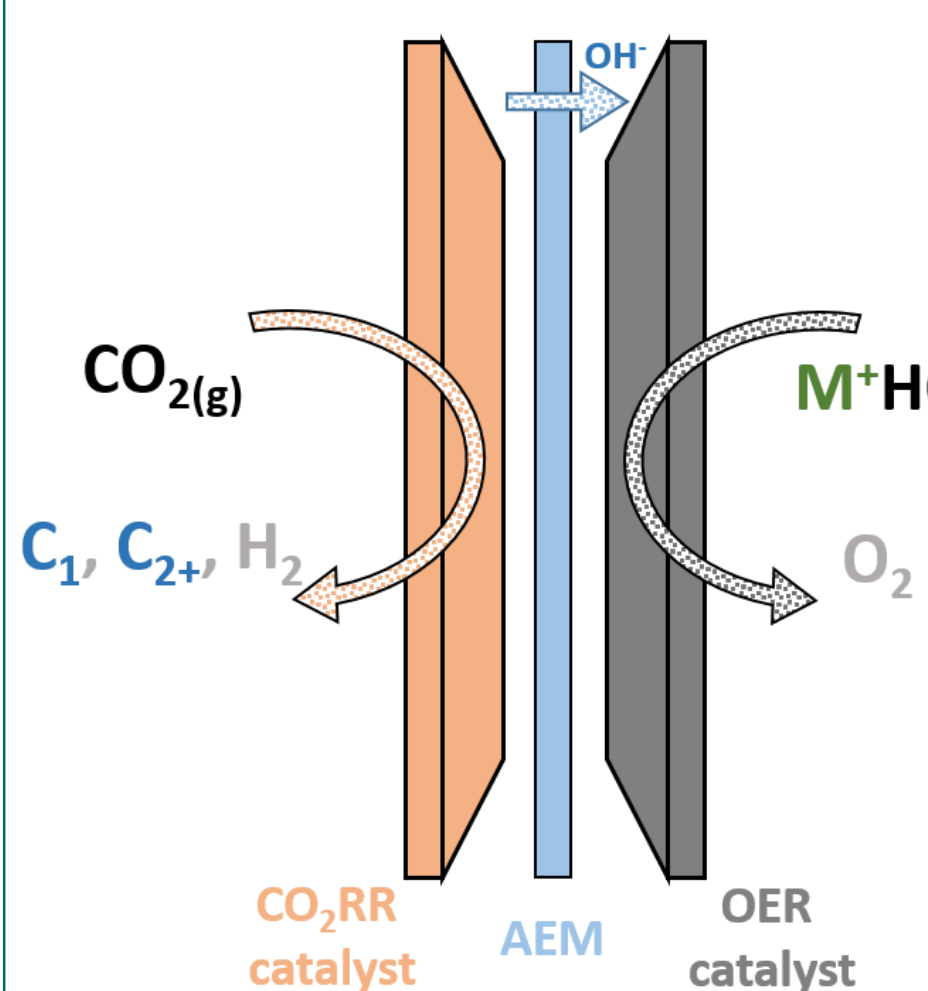
Addressed research questions/problems

MEA IN CO₂ ELECTROLYZERS

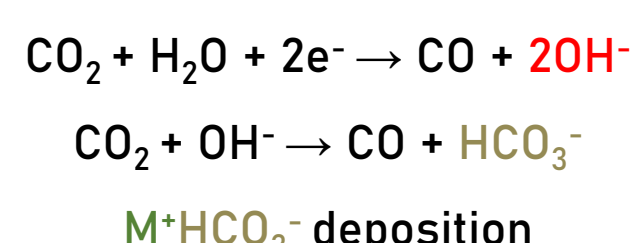
- Lower cell potential than microfluidic electrolyzer
- Used in H₂-electrolyzer and fuel-cell
- Easily up scalable



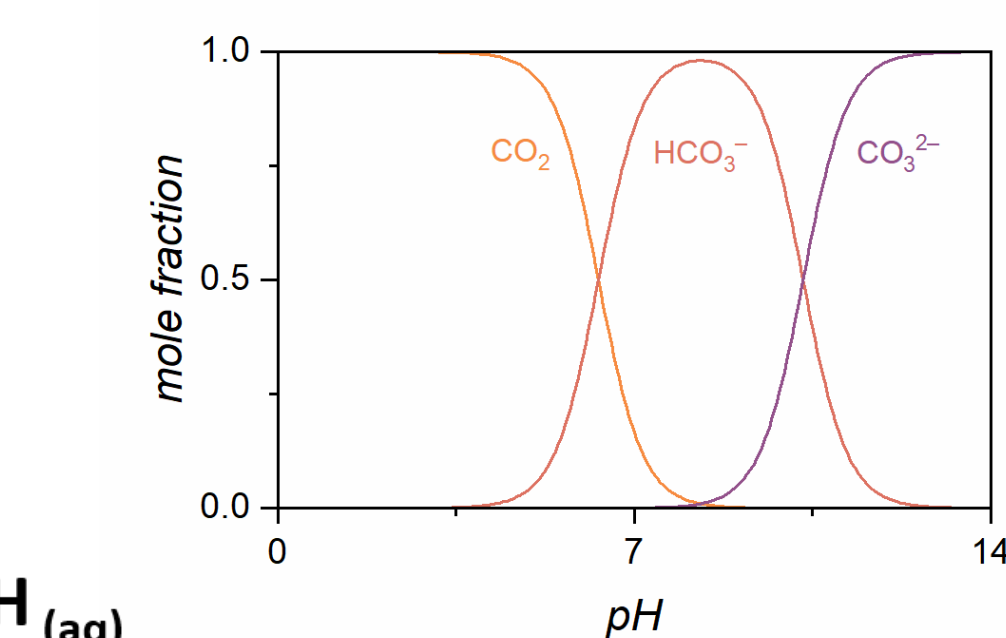
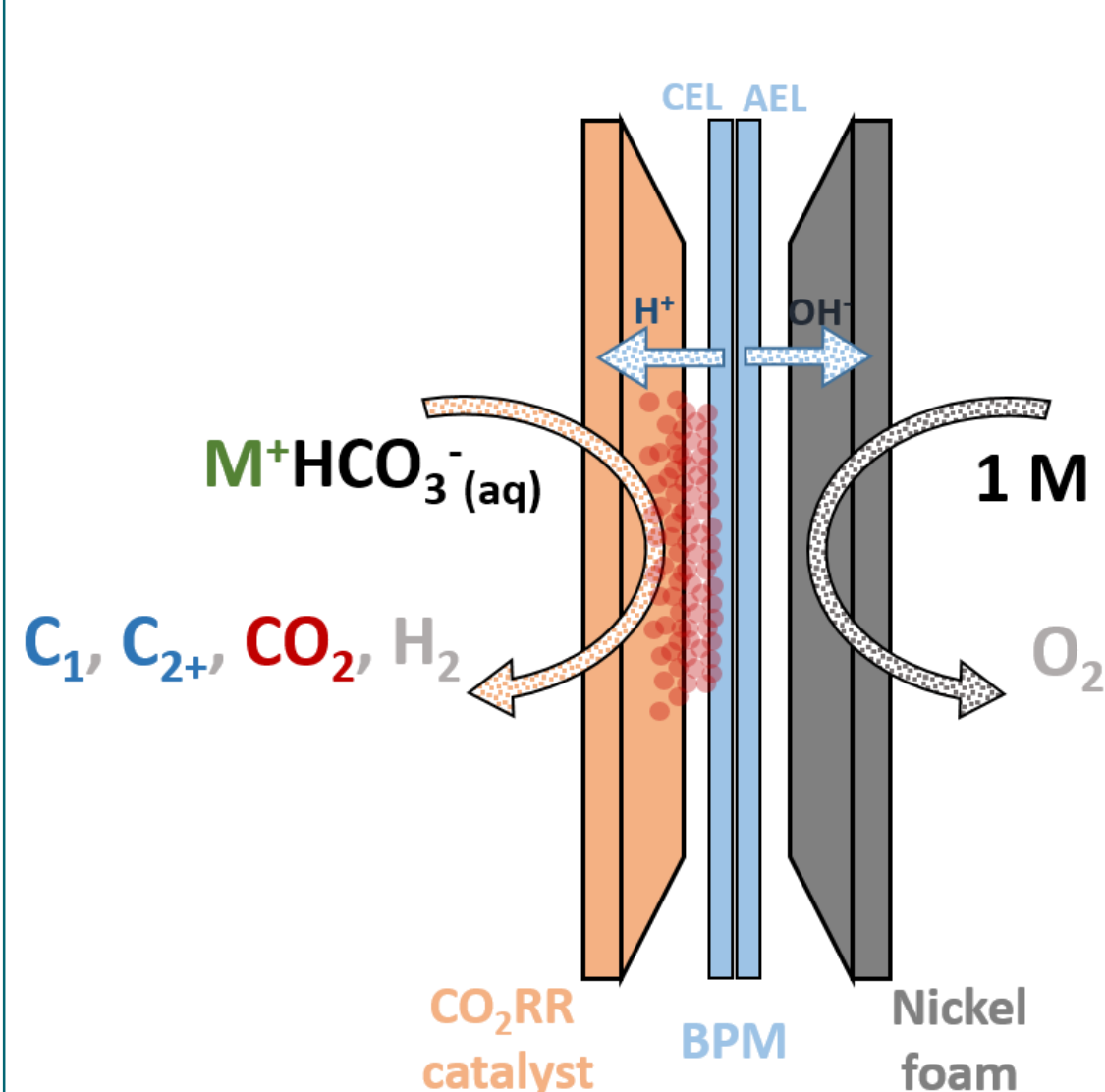
Gas-fed electrolyzer



- High FE_{CO2RR} and current
- Resistant to electrode flooding
- Low single pass efficiency
- AEM degradation
- Salt deposition on cathode



Liquid-fed electrolyzer

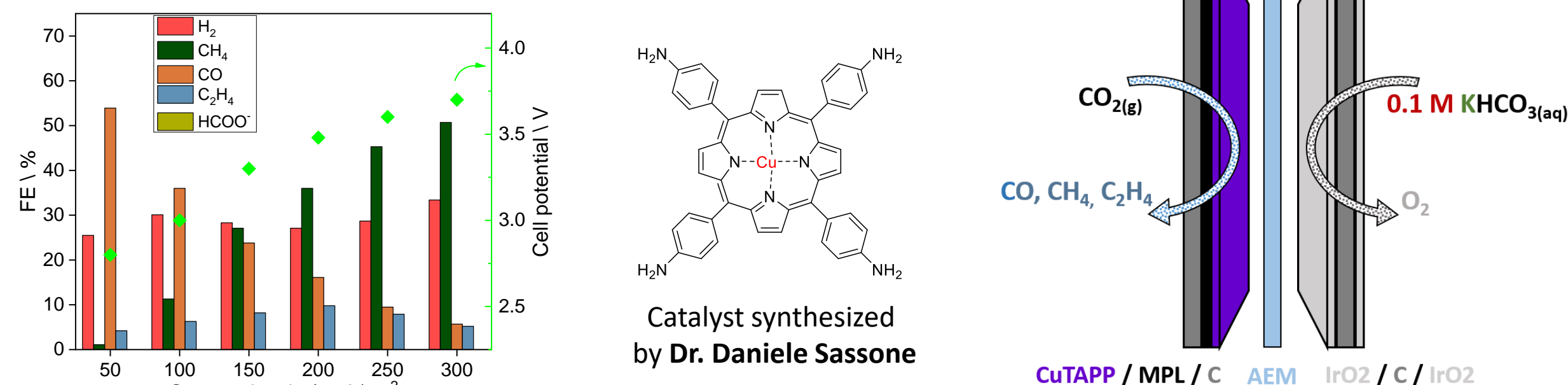


- Integrated CO₂ capture and conversion
- High single pass efficiency
- No salt deposition
- Lower FE_{CO2RR}
- High cell potential

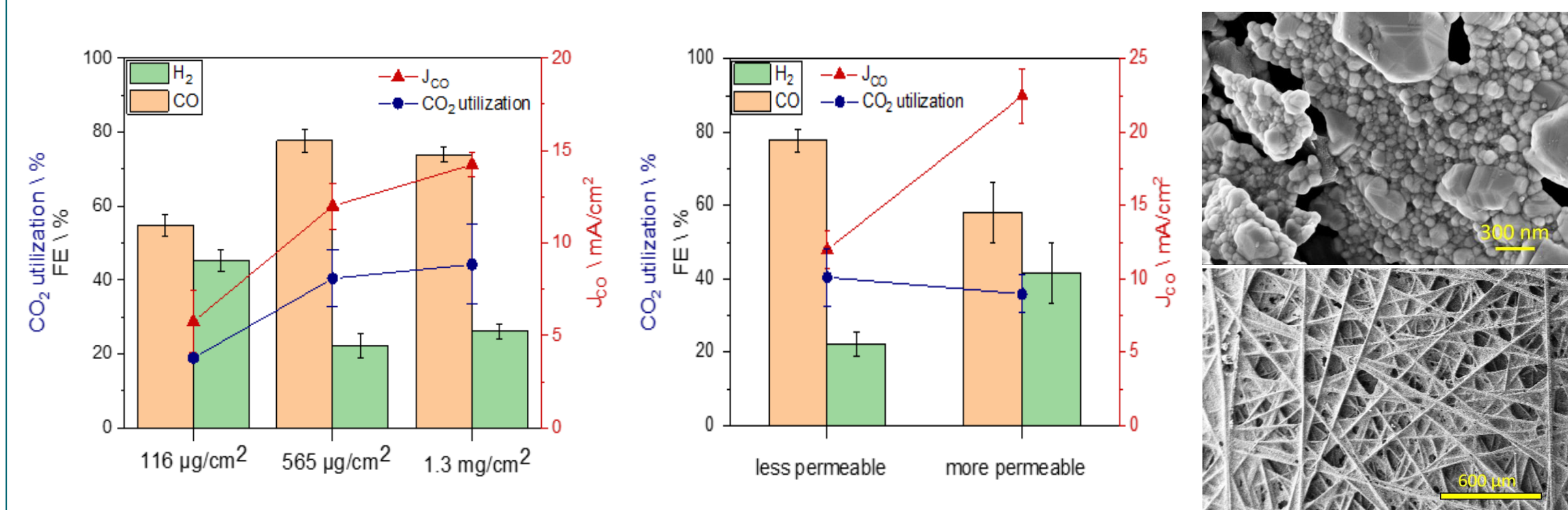


Novel contributions

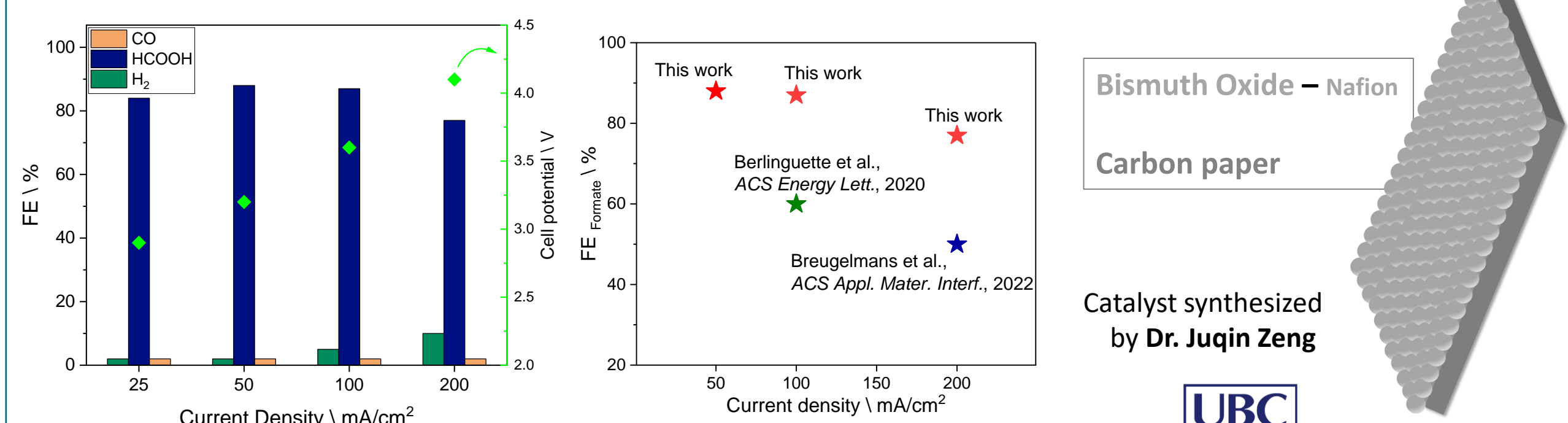
MEA engineering for CH₄ production in gas-fed reactor



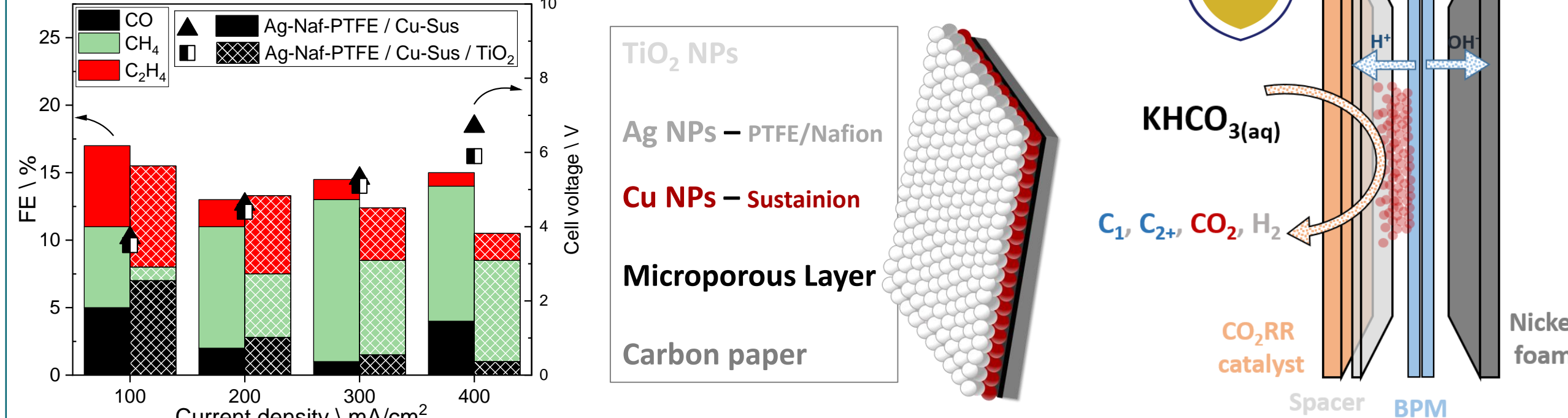
Low-loaded Ag electrodes for syngas production in bicarbonate reactor



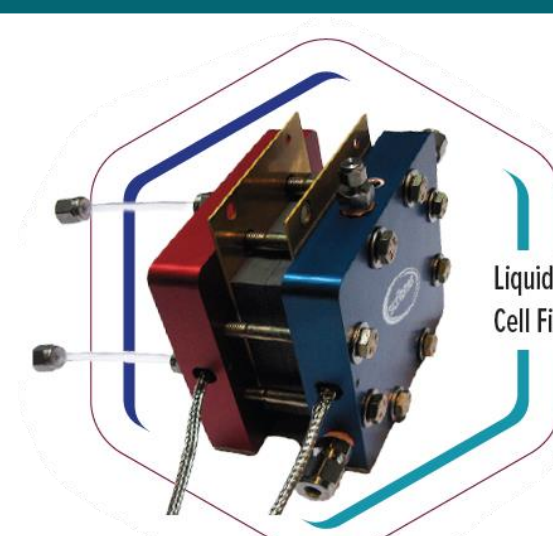
Selective formate production in bicarbonate reactor



Electrode engineering for C₂₊ products in bicarbonate reactor



Adopted methodologies



- Electrolytes: KOH, KHCO₃, Na₂HCO₃ and CsHCO₃
- μGC, HPLC and NMR for products detection
- PVD, electrodeposition and spray coating for catalyst deposition
- Characterization of catalyst material: FESEM, XRD
- Electrochemical Impedance Spectroscopy

Future work

- Strategies to limit salt deposition at high currents in gas-fed electrolyzer
- MEA scale up to 25 cm² and 100 cm² in gas-fed electrolyzer
- Influence of additives (halogen ions) on C₂₊ selectivity in bicarbonate electrolyzer
- Seawater-fed bicarbonate electrolyzer
- Strategies to decrease cell potential in bicarbonate electrolyzer
- MEA for low-energy electrochemical CO₂ capture

Submitted and published works

- Mezza, A.; Pettigiani, A. and Sacco, A. (2021), "An Electrochemical Platform for the Carbon Dioxide Capture and Conversion to Syngas", *Energies*, vol. 14, no. 23, pp. 7869
- Agliuzza, M., Mezza, A., and Sacco, A. (2023), "Solar-driven integrated carbon capture and utilization: Coupling CO₂ electroreduction toward CO with capture or photovoltaic systems", *Applied Energy*, vol. 334, 120649
- Mezza, A., et al. (2023), "Optimizing the Performance of Low-Loaded Electrodes for CO₂-to-CO Conversion Directly from Capture Medium: A Comprehensive Parameter Analysis." *Nanomaterials* 13(16): 2314.
- Carpignano, A., et al. (2023). "Italian Offshore Platform and Depleted Reservoir Conversion in the Energy Transition Perspective." *Journal of Marine Science and Engineering* 11(8): 1544.