



## “Perspectives for CO<sub>2</sub> Utilization”

Flavio Manenti

Politecnico di Milano I.

CO<sub>2</sub> is dramatically impacting our life: climate change and consequent social-economic problems are identified as Grand Challenges of current century. Main agencies identified that 87% of anthropogenic CO<sub>2</sub> emissions are due to combustion of fossil fuels and it is estimated that overall average anthropogenic carbon emissions were 30 Gt/y in last years. The technological problem with anthropogenic CO<sub>2</sub> is not only inherent in the molecule chemistry but also in the form of exhausts: these are gases released into atmosphere at low pressure, in large amounts, where CO<sub>2</sub> is mixed with H<sub>2</sub>O, N<sub>2</sub> and other combustion products. As a consequence, it realizes to be difficult and costly to process such exhausts; CO<sub>2</sub> sequestration by chemical-physical washing and subsequent disposal in remote storages still remains a challenging and questionable technique. In the last two decades, a large portion of the scientific and engineering community has faced the problem from upstream, therefore focusing on mitigation of CO<sub>2</sub> impacts by reducing its production (i.e. renewable energies); on the other hand, the problem can be faced from downstream also by implementing utilization processes of produced CO<sub>2</sub>. Use of exhausted or atmospheric CO<sub>2</sub> for direct methanol production (by CO<sub>2</sub> hydrogenation), as proposed by Olah, represents an example of downstream approach to the problem and, according to post-Horizon2020 directives of European Community, CO<sub>2</sub> utilization seems to be a faster track with respect to other routes to tackle CO<sub>2</sub> emissions and the plenary contribution will mainly focus on existing and promising processes for bulk reusing of produced CO<sub>2</sub> providing CO<sub>2</sub>-free perspectives for main chemical synthesis.