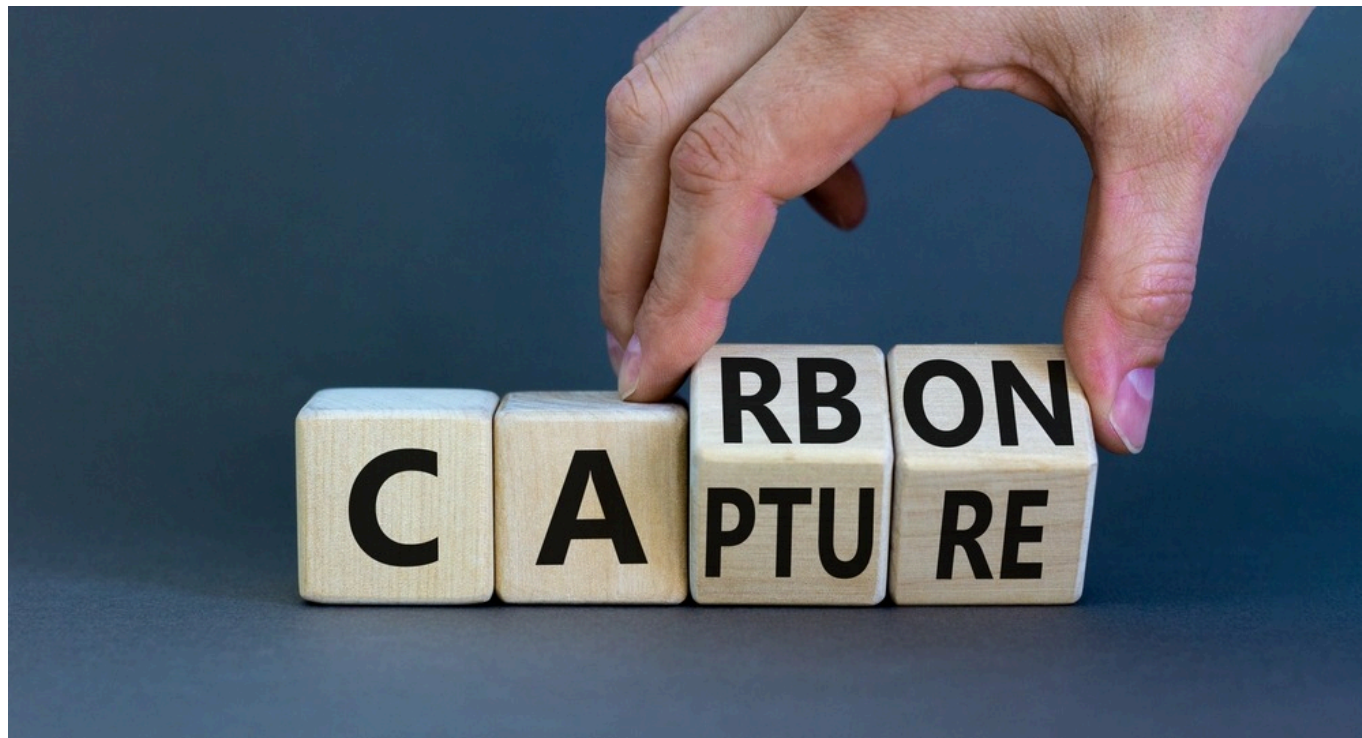


## TECH OFFER

### Magnesium Oxide Nanomaterial For Carbon Dioxide Capture



#### KEY INFORMATION

TECHNOLOGY CATEGORY:  
Sustainability - Low Carbon Economy

TECHNOLOGY READINESS LEVEL (TRL): **TRL3**  
COUNTRY: **SINGAPORE**  
ID NUMBER: **TO174790**

#### OVERVIEW

Pre-combustion, post-combustion and oxyfuel combustion capturing from power plants and other industrial scale companies are the three current carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) capture and separation technologies. Unlike liquid and membrane adsorbents, solid adsorbents have a wider temperature range of adsorption and can be safely disposed in the environment. The use of solid adsorbents in industrial exhaust gases has shown to be a successful method of trapping concentrated CO<sub>2</sub> for later storage rather than direct emission to the environment. Recent investigations have identified magnesium oxide based (MgO) solid adsorbents as a potential material for CO<sub>2</sub> capture at intermediate temperatures. Furthermore, magnesium (Mg) based minerals are nontoxic, abundant materials which can be prepared in large scale at relatively low cost. Even though MgO has a high theoretical CO<sub>2</sub> capture capacity (1100 mg CO<sub>2</sub>/g sorbent), it underperforms in practical applications due to a limiting number of active CO<sub>2</sub> capture sites. MgO reacts with CO<sub>2</sub> to create MgCO<sub>3</sub> in dry, high-temperature circumstances. The formation of such MgCO<sub>3</sub> carbonates obstructs additional carbon lattice transit leads which lowers the total CO<sub>2</sub> capture efficiency.

This technology offer is an anion doping method of MgO at room temperature to prevent the formation of MgCO<sub>3</sub>. The novel

MgO-Mg(OH)<sub>2</sub> composite nanomaterial is formed via electrospinning technology and improves the overall efficiency of MgO as a CO<sub>2</sub> capture material.

## TECHNOLOGY FEATURES & SPECIFICATIONS

The doping was carried out by electrospinning technology in accordance with thermodynamic and quantum mechanical principles to improve process temperature and dopant/H<sub>2</sub>O concentrations in MgO-H<sub>2</sub>O-MgX (X= 2Cl<sup>-</sup>, SO<sub>4</sub><sup>2-</sup>, and 2/3PO<sub>4</sub><sup>3-</sup>) ternary systems. These novel composites aim to prevent the formation of MgCO<sub>3</sub> to unblock the bulk diffusion of CO<sub>2</sub> on MgO sorbents at 30 °C under 1 atm, by using anion anion-doped CO<sub>2</sub>-philic MgO and CO<sub>2</sub>-phobic Mg(OH)<sub>2</sub>. This technology can therefore be used as a room temperature CO<sub>2</sub> adsorbents for applications such as indoor CO<sub>2</sub> monitoring sensors.

## POTENTIAL APPLICATIONS

This technology can be used for the following applications.

- CO<sub>2</sub> monitoring sensors
- Room temperature direct air CO<sub>2</sub> capture
- Industrial processes where large-scale carbon capture has been demonstrated
- Commercial operation including coal gasification, ethanol production, fertilizer production, natural gas processing, refinery hydrogen production and coal-fired power generation

## MARKET TRENDS & OPPORTUNITIES

Persistent atmospheric concentrations of greenhouse gases have now become a global issue, as they have a wide range of direct and indirect consequences on all living things on the planet. The most well-known result of this phenomenon is global warming, caused mainly by growing atmospheric CO<sub>2</sub>. CO<sub>2</sub> is a major anthropogenic greenhouse gas, and the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration of the United States (NOAA) estimated that the average CO<sub>2</sub> content in the atmosphere would be roughly 416.87 ppm at the end of December 2021, up from 338.80 ppm in 1980. As a result, scientists are actively developing solutions to minimize CO<sub>2</sub> levels in the atmosphere.

The global carbon capture and storage market size was USD 2,784 million in 2021 and is estimated to grow at a CAGR of 13.7% from 2022 to 2030 and reach USD 8,636 million by 2030. The key markets drivers are:

1. The surging investment to develop new capturing facilities
2. The increase in government initiatives to achieve net-zero emission rates in the future

## UNIQUE VALUE PROPOSITION

This technology addresses the limitation of MgO-based solid adsorbents and has the following advantages:

- Better carbon capture efficiency
- Cheaper than current CO<sub>2</sub> adsorbent material

The technology owner is looking for partners for R&D collaborations especially those who are interested in carbon capture materials such as power plants or CO<sub>2</sub> monitoring systems. The owner is also keen to license this technology as well.

