

Electrochemical Conversion of Carbon Dioxide into Value-Added Chemicals

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Received: January 6, 2025; Accepted: January 12, 2025; Published: January 22, 2025

Abstract

Electrochemical CO₂ reduction offers a promising route for mitigating greenhouse gas emissions while producing useful chemicals. This article reviews catalyst systems and reaction pathways for selective CO₂ conversion. Electrocatalysis plays a critical role in energy conversion processes such as water splitting and fuel cells. This article examines recent developments in electrocatalyst design aimed at improving activity, selectivity, and durability for sustainable energy applications. Corrosion is an electrochemical degradation process that leads to significant economic and safety concerns. Understanding corrosion mechanisms through electrochemical techniques has enabled the development of effective corrosion inhibitors. This article explores the electrochemical principles underlying corrosion processes and evaluates modern inhibitor strategies based on adsorption and film formation.

Keywords: *Electrocatalysis, CO₂ reduction, Electrocatalysis, Carbon neutrality, Electrochemical conversion*

Citation: Wei Liu. Electrochemical Conversion of Carbon Dioxide into Value-Added Chemicals. 2025;15 (3):315.

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Introduction

Rising atmospheric CO₂ levels necessitate innovative mitigation strategies. Electrochemical reduction enables controlled conversion of CO₂ under mild conditions, providing opportunities for sustainable chemical production. The transition to sustainable energy systems relies heavily on efficient electrochemical energy conversion. Electrocatalysts lower activation barriers and improve reaction kinetics in key processes. Advances in nanostructured materials and alloy catalysts have demonstrated significant improvements in performance. Corrosion occurs when metals undergo electrochemical reactions with their environment, resulting in material deterioration. Electrochemical studies provide insight into anodic and cathodic processes governing corrosion rates. The application of inhibitors has proven to be one of the most practical approaches to corrosion mitigation, particularly in industrial systems. Recent research emphasizes environmentally benign inhibitors derived from organic and plant-based compounds. Electrochemical systems involve complex interactions between electrons, ions, and solvent molecules at electrified interfaces. Traditional experimental methods often struggle to resolve these interactions with sufficient spatial and temporal resolution. Computational electrochemistry addresses this limitation by providing theoretical frameworks capable of predicting reaction energetics and kinetics. Advances in computing power and algorithm development have enabled realistic simulations of electrode surfaces under applied potentials. These approaches are increasingly used to guide experimental efforts and accelerate the discovery of efficient electrochemical materials. Bioelectrochemistry has emerged as a multidisciplinary field that bridges electrochemistry, biology, and materials science. Enzymatic electrodes

form the core of many bioelectrochemical systems, where enzymes catalyze specific biochemical reactions while exchanging electrons with conductive substrates. The challenge of efficient electron transfer between deeply buried enzyme active sites and electrodes has driven extensive research into surface modification, nanomaterials, and redox polymers. Understanding enzyme orientation, microenvironment, and stability is critical for designing electrodes capable of long-term operation. These systems have demonstrated remarkable potential in renewable energy generation, wearable biosensors, and implantable medical devices.

Conclusion

Despite challenges in selectivity and efficiency, electrochemical CO₂ reduction holds significant promise. Continued catalyst optimization and system integration are essential for industrial adoption. Progress in electrocatalysis continues to drive innovations in energy technologies. Rational design strategies and in situ characterization will further enhance catalyst efficiency and scalability. Electrochemical analysis remains central to corrosion science and inhibitor development. Advances in inhibitor chemistry and surface characterization techniques have improved corrosion protection strategies. Future work should focus on sustainable inhibitors and real-time monitoring methods to ensure long-term material durability.. Innovations in nanomaterials, enzyme engineering, and immobilization strategies have substantially improved electron transfer efficiency and operational stability. Despite challenges related to enzyme degradation and cost, future research focused on hybrid bio-inorganic systems and scalable fabrication techniques is expected to accelerate the commercialization of bioelectrochemical devices across healthcare, environmental monitoring, and energy sectors.

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