

## Tandem Carbon Capture and Catalysis over Amine-Functionalized Metal-Organic Frameworks for CO<sub>2</sub> Hydrogenation to Methanol

F. A. Peixoto Esteves<sup>1,2</sup>, J. A. van Bokhoven<sup>1,2</sup>, M. Ranocchiari<sup>1,3\*</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Laboratory for Catalysis and Sustainable Chemistry, Paul Scherrer Institut, Forschungsstrasse 111, 5232 Villigen PSI, Switzerland, <sup>2</sup>Department of Chemistry and Applied Biosciences, ETH Zürich, Vladimir-Prelog-Weg 1-5/10, 8093 Zurich, Switzerland, <sup>3</sup>Energy System Integration, Paul Scherrer Institut, Forschungsstrasse 111, 5232 Villigen PSI, Switzerland

Methanol is one of the most critical chemicals, with a broad range of industrial applications. When produced from CO<sub>2</sub>, methanol promises to be a key molecule to reaching carbon neutrality. Current catalysis for CO<sub>2</sub> hydrogenation to methanol is carried out at high temperatures and pressures over heterogeneous catalysts. The demand for a high-purity CO<sub>2</sub> feed at high pressures implicates high energy and, therefore, environmental costs. Current scrubbing technologies for CO<sub>2</sub> capture often require high temperatures for sorbent regeneration, further adding energy penalties to the cycle. Carbon capture processes using solid sorbents, in general, hold many promising advantages compared to conventional aqueous amine scrubbers.

In this work, we report bi-functional systems that combine CO<sub>2</sub> adsorption at low partial pressures with its conversion to methanol by hydrogenation with H<sub>2</sub>. The materials are made from amine-functionalized metal-organic frameworks (MOFs) that can adsorb and activate CO<sub>2</sub> in form of carbamates. The captured CO<sub>2</sub> is subsequently converted to methanol by means of PNP- or PNN-pincer transition metal complexes. Preliminary tests at low CO<sub>2</sub> partial pressures have shown that amine-functionalized MOFs produce methanol with H<sub>2</sub> at low temperature and mild pressures in the presence of the PNP-pincer ruthenium complex RuH(BH<sub>4</sub>)(CO)(Ph<sub>2</sub>PCH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>NHCH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>PPh<sub>2</sub>) (Ru-MACHO-BH).