



## Scientists use 'big data' techniques to help capture and store carbon dioxide from a thermal plant

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Research news

- **A researcher from the University of Granada has participated in an international study that successfully identified—from a virtual library of over 300,000 materials classified as metal-organic frameworks—an optimal material for capturing CO<sub>2</sub>. The work was recently published in the prestigious journal Nature**



Climate change appears to be related to the anthropogenic emission of carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) generated by intensive use of fossil fuels. The development of efficient technologies for CO<sub>2</sub> capture and storage has been found to be the most viable approach to mitigating this problem.

Professor Jorge Rodríguez Navarro, a researcher at the Department of Inorganic Chemistry of the University of Granada (UGR), has participated in an international study published in the journal Nature in which 'big data' techniques were used to select an optimal material for CO<sub>2</sub> capture from a virtual library of more than 300,000 materials classified as metal-organic frameworks (MOFs).

The results showed that the materials analysed outperformed classical porous materials, such as zeolite and activated carbon, when subjected to typical conditions of CO<sub>2</sub> capture in thermal power plants.

### **Drug-design and screening methodology**

The methodology used in the trial was similar to that used in the selection of drugs

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by the pharmaceutical industry, in which a drug that fits well into the binding pocket of a protein that causes a given disease is mined from databases of known molecules.

In this case, the target molecule was known (CO<sub>2</sub>), while the optimal material was not. "Using this 'big data' technique enabled us to identify the binding pocket presented by the best-performing materials, for which we coined the term 'adsorbaphore'", comments the author.

This 'adsorbaphore' of the CO<sub>2</sub> molecule consisted of two aromatic rings spaced 7 angstroms apart, which were capable of selectively binding a CO<sub>2</sub> molecule, rather like a molecular 'sandwich' (see figure).

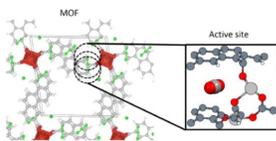
Once the theoretically-optimal materials had been selected, they were synthesized and their performance studied in terms of CO<sub>2</sub> capture.

### **Bibliography:**

Boyd, P.G., Chidambaram, A., García-Díez, E. et al. Data-driven design of metal-organic frameworks for wet flue gas CO<sub>2</sub> capture. *Nature* 576, 253–56 (2019). doi:10.1038/s41586-019-1798-7

[www.nature.com/articles/s41586-019-1798-7](http://www.nature.com/articles/s41586-019-1798-7)

### **Image captions:**



Structure of the 'adsorbaphore' binding pocket for the CO<sub>2</sub> molecule consisting of two aromatic rings spaced 7 angstroms apart, which are capable of selectively binding a CO<sub>2</sub> molecule, rather like a molecular sandwich



The UGR researcher Jorge A. Rodriguez Navarro, co-author of this work

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