

# High-pressure phase equilibrium studies of multicomponent (alcohol+water+ionic liquid+CO<sub>2</sub>) systems

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Climate change poses one of the major problems and challenges worldwide and is predominantly caused by an increasing amount of greenhouse gasses emissions. In this context, CO<sub>2</sub> capture will very likely be a practical reality, generating large amounts of compressed CO<sub>2</sub> in high purities, which will have to be stored or used as raw material in the production of chemicals and fuels [1]. One of the most promising route to the systematic use of CO<sub>2</sub> as a chemical raw material is in the synthesis of low energy molecules, such as organic carbonates. The reaction between CO<sub>2</sub> and alcohols has been subject of intensive research and is very promising, although it has a severe equilibrium limitation caused by the formation of high quantities of water as a by-product [2].

In this work the utilization of highly hydrophobic ionic liquids with a high CO<sub>2</sub> up-take, e.g. fluoroalkylphosphate- and tetracyanoborate-based [3,4], were explored in order to remove the water and shift the reaction equilibrium towards product formation. For that purpose, it is essential to determine the phase behaviour of such a multicomponent reaction system containing substrate (diol), ionic liquid, water and organic carbonate, under high CO<sub>2</sub> pressures. Vapour-liquid equilibrium measurements were performed with a static analytical method at various temperatures and pressures up to 18 MPa. A proof-of-principle reaction was performed and the role of highly hydrophobic ILs as in-situ dehydrating agents is discussed.

## References :

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**Acknowledgements:** Fundação para a Ciência e a Tecnologia – FCT (Portugal), through the projects UID/QUI/50006/2013 and UID/QUI/0100/2013. A.V.M. Nunes is thankful to FCT for contract IF/01374/2014. M.E. Zakrzewska is thankful to FCT for the postdoctoral fellowship PD/BD/52497/2014. NMR spectrometers are part of The National NMR Facility, supported by FCT (RECI/BBB-BQB/0230/2012).