

Advanced Carbon Management Strategies Using Emerging Technologies

Prof. Ing. Maroš Finka

Professor, Comenius University in Bratislava, Slovakia

Abstract

Carbon management has become an important component of contemporary environmental sustainability strategies as organizations, industries, and communities seek to reduce greenhouse-gas emissions and improve climate resilience. Emerging technologies are creating new opportunities for carbon measurement, monitoring, reduction, utilization, and removal. This study examines advanced carbon management strategies using emerging technologies through a conceptual and descriptive research approach. The study focuses on artificial intelligence, Internet of Things systems, remote sensing, digital twins, carbon capture technologies, renewable energy, energy-storage systems, blockchain-enabled carbon accounting, and advanced carbon-utilization approaches.

An integrated framework is developed connecting carbon assessment, digital monitoring, emissions reduction, carbon capture, utilization, storage, performance evaluation, and continuous improvement. The analysis indicates that emerging technologies can improve carbon-data accuracy, identify emission-intensive activities, optimize energy consumption, support industrial decarbonization, and strengthen carbon-management decision-making. Digital systems can enable real-time emissions monitoring, while artificial intelligence can support predictive carbon analytics and optimization.

Carbon capture, utilization, and storage technologies can complement emissions-reduction measures in sectors where direct electrification or substitution may be difficult. However, implementation faces challenges involving high capital requirements, technological maturity, infrastructure availability, energy requirements, carbon-accounting complexity, data quality, regulatory uncertainty, and technical skills. Effective carbon management therefore requires integration of technological innovation with organizational strategies, lifecycle assessment, environmental governance, renewable-energy deployment, and transparent performance measurement.

Future research should investigate AI-driven carbon optimization, intelligent carbon accounting, digital twins for industrial decarbonization, advanced carbon-capture materials, direct-air-capture systems, carbon mineralization, low-carbon hydrogen, and integrated carbon-management platforms. The proposed framework provides a structured basis for combining emerging technologies with carbon-reduction and carbon-management strategies to support environmental sustainability and long-term low-carbon development.

Keywords: Carbon Management, Emerging Technologies, Decarbonization, Carbon Capture, Artificial Intelligence, Carbon Accounting, Digital Twins, Renewable Energy, Carbon Utilization, Environmental Sustainability.

1. Introduction

Carbon management has become a central component of environmental sustainability as governments, industries, and organizations seek to address greenhouse-gas emissions and climate-related risks. Industrial production, transportation, energy generation, construction, agriculture, and other economic activities contribute to carbon emissions through energy use, material consumption, and production processes. Effective carbon management requires systematic measurement, monitoring, reduction, and evaluation of emissions. Emerging technologies are increasingly providing tools that can improve the accuracy, efficiency, and responsiveness of carbon-management practices across organizational and industrial systems.

Digital technologies have expanded the ability to collect and process carbon-related information. Internet of Things sensors, smart meters, remote sensing, connected monitoring systems, and cloud platforms can generate continuous information about energy consumption, fuel use, industrial processes, and emissions. Artificial intelligence and big-data analytics can process these datasets to identify emission patterns, detect inefficiencies, forecast carbon-intensive activities, and support operational optimization. Such systems can strengthen carbon accounting by connecting environmental information with operational activities and sustainability-performance indicators.

Emerging technologies can also support direct emissions reduction through energy optimization, renewable-energy integration, electrification, energy storage, and intelligent industrial management. AI-based systems can optimize energy demand and production schedules, while smart grids can coordinate electricity generation, storage, and consumption. Digital twins can simulate industrial processes and infrastructure to identify opportunities for reducing energy requirements and emissions. These technologies can complement organizational decarbonization strategies by providing information and analytical capabilities for evaluating alternative operational scenarios.

Carbon capture, utilization, and storage represents another technological pathway for managing emissions, particularly in sectors where reducing process emissions can be technically difficult. Carbon capture technologies can separate carbon dioxide from industrial emissions, while utilization approaches seek to incorporate captured carbon into selected products or processes. Geological storage and other permanent-storage pathways can provide mechanisms for long-term containment. Emerging approaches such as direct air capture and mineralization are also being researched.

Their environmental and economic performance requires assessment of energy requirements, infrastructure, lifecycle impacts, and storage conditions. Advanced carbon management also depends on accurate accounting, transparent reporting, and effective governance. Organizations need reliable information about direct and indirect emissions to establish reduction strategies and evaluate progress. Digital carbon-accounting platforms can consolidate information from energy systems, supply chains, transportation, production, and other activities.

2. Objectives of the Study

2.1 Primary Objective

The primary objective of this study is to examine advanced carbon management strategies using emerging technologies by analyzing how artificial intelligence, IoT, remote sensing, digital twins, renewable energy, carbon capture, carbon utilization, carbon storage, digital carbon accounting, and

intelligent optimization can support emissions reduction, carbon monitoring, environmental performance, and long-term low-carbon development.

2.2 Examination of Emerging Carbon Management Technologies

The first objective is to examine emerging technologies that can support carbon management, including artificial intelligence, machine learning, Internet of Things systems, remote sensing, digital twins, smart energy systems, carbon-capture technologies, carbon-utilization approaches, carbon-storage systems, and digital carbon-accounting platforms.

The study considers their applications in industrial processes, energy management, transportation, buildings, supply chains, and organizational sustainability. Particular attention is given to monitoring accuracy, technological integration, energy requirements, scalability, lifecycle impacts, and environmental performance.

2.3 Analysis of Carbon Reduction and Implementation Strategies

The second objective is to analyze how emerging technologies can support carbon reduction through energy efficiency, renewable-energy integration, process optimization, electrification, carbon capture, utilization, and storage. The study also examines implementation challenges involving investment requirements, infrastructure, technological maturity, data quality, regulatory conditions, technical skills, and carbon-accounting complexity.

The objective is to establish an integrated approach connecting technological innovation, carbon measurement, emissions reduction, organizational decision-making, performance assessment, and continuous improvement.

3. Review of Literature

3.1 Digital Technologies and Carbon Management

Digital transformation can improve carbon management through continuous monitoring, automated data collection, predictive analytics, and intelligent optimization. IoT devices and smart meters provide operational information, while AI can identify patterns and predict energy and emissions trends. Digital systems can therefore connect operational management with carbon-performance assessment.

3.2 Carbon Capture, Utilization, and Storage

Carbon capture, utilization, and storage technologies have been developed to address emissions from industrial activities and other concentrated sources. Carbon capture can separate CO₂ from process streams, while utilization can incorporate captured carbon into selected applications.

Storage approaches aim to retain carbon over long periods. Technological feasibility, energy requirements, infrastructure, and lifecycle impacts remain important considerations.

3.3 Renewable Energy and Industrial Decarbonization

Renewable energy can reduce dependence on fossil-based energy sources when suitable infrastructure and system conditions are available. Solar, wind, hydropower, energy storage, electrification, and smart-grid technologies can support lower-carbon energy systems. Digital technologies can improve

forecasting, demand management, energy balancing, and operational efficiency within renewable-energy systems.

4. Research Methodology

4.1 Research Design

This study adopts a conceptual and descriptive research design to examine advanced carbon management strategies using emerging technologies. The study synthesizes concepts related to carbon accounting, emissions monitoring, artificial intelligence, IoT, remote sensing, digital twins, renewable energy, carbon capture, carbon utilization, carbon storage, and intelligent optimization.

The framework considers relationships among carbon assessment, technology deployment, emissions reduction, carbon management, performance measurement, and continuous improvement.

4.2 Literature Collection and Thematic Organization

The literature was conceptually organized around carbon accounting, digital emissions monitoring, AI-based carbon analytics, industrial decarbonization, renewable energy, carbon capture and storage, carbon utilization, smart energy systems, digital twins, and sustainable supply chains.

The concepts were grouped into carbon measurement, monitoring, reduction, capture, utilization, storage, performance assessment, and governance. Additional attention was given to technological maturity, investment requirements, infrastructure, energy consumption, regulatory conditions, data quality, and technical skills.

4.3 Analytical Framework

The analytical framework includes:

- **Carbon Assessment:** Identification and measurement of greenhouse-gas emissions.
- **Digital Monitoring:** Real-time collection through IoT, sensors, meters, and remote sensing.
- **Carbon Accounting:** Organization and verification of emissions data.
- **AI Analytics:** Prediction, anomaly detection, optimization, and scenario analysis.
- **Energy Optimization:** Reduction of energy consumption and carbon intensity.
- **Renewable Energy:** Integration of low-carbon energy sources.
- **Process Innovation:** Improvement of industrial efficiency and production systems.
- **Carbon Capture:** Separation of CO₂ from selected emission sources.
- **Carbon Utilization:** Application of captured carbon in suitable processes and products.
- **Carbon Storage:** Long-term containment of captured carbon.
- **Digital Twins:** Simulation and optimization of carbon-intensive systems.
- **Supply-Chain Management:** Assessment of direct and indirect carbon impacts.
- **Performance Measurement:** Monitoring carbon-reduction indicators.
- **Governance:** Integration of standards, policies, verification, and accountability.
- **Continuous Improvement:** Updating carbon strategies according to performance evidence.

4.4 Data Analysis Approach

A thematic analytical approach was applied to examine relationships between emerging technologies and carbon-management functions. Technologies were categorized according to their roles in measurement, monitoring, prediction, reduction, capture, utilization, storage, and performance assessment. Their potential contributions were considered across energy, industry, transportation, buildings, supply chains, and organizational systems.

The analysis also considered infrastructure, investment, technological maturity, data reliability, energy requirements, regulatory conditions, and lifecycle impacts. The resulting synthesis informed the development of an integrated carbon-management framework.

5. Analysis

5.1 Emerging Technologies for Carbon Management

Table 1: Emerging Technologies and Carbon Management Applications

Technology	Primary Function	Carbon Management Application
Artificial Intelligence	Prediction and optimization	Emission forecasting
IoT Sensors	Real-time monitoring	Energy and emission measurement
Remote Sensing	Large-scale observation	Emission and land monitoring
Digital Twins	Simulation	Industrial decarbonization
Smart Grids	Energy coordination	Low-carbon energy management
Carbon Capture	CO ₂ separation	Industrial emission reduction
Carbon Utilization	CO ₂ conversion	Product and process applications
Carbon Storage	Long-term containment	Emission management
Blockchain	Data traceability	Carbon-data verification
Big-Data Analytics	Complex-data processing	Carbon-performance analysis

Table 1 shows that emerging technologies support different stages of carbon management. IoT and remote sensing can strengthen emissions monitoring, while AI and big-data analytics can support prediction and optimization. Digital twins can evaluate alternative operational scenarios. Carbon capture, utilization, and storage provide technological approaches for managing selected emissions. Smart grids can support lower-carbon energy systems, while digital traceability technologies can assist carbon-data management where appropriate verification mechanisms are available.

5.2 Carbon Reduction Applications

Table 2: Carbon Management Applications and Expected Contributions

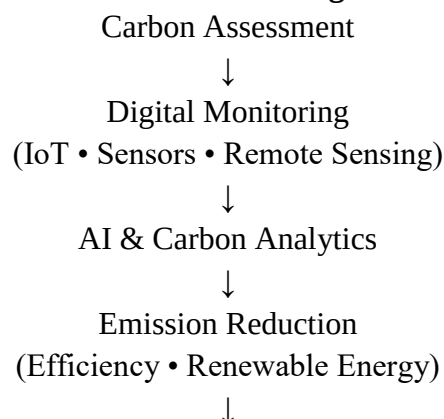
Application Area	Technology Strategy	Management Contribution
Industrial Production	AI and digital twins	Process optimization
Energy Systems	Smart grids and storage	Energy efficiency
Buildings	IoT and automation	Reduced energy demand
Transportation	Intelligent mobility	Operational efficiency
Manufacturing	Carbon monitoring	Emission reduction
Supply Chains	Digital traceability	Carbon visibility
Power Generation	Renewable technologies	Lower-carbon energy
Industrial Emissions	Carbon capture	CO ₂ management
Carbon Storage	Monitoring technologies	Storage verification
Organizational Reporting	Digital accounting	Carbon transparency

Digital carbon-management applications extend across operational and strategic areas. Intelligent systems can identify energy inefficiencies in industrial facilities and buildings, while smart transportation systems can optimize routes and resource use.

Renewable energy can reduce the carbon intensity of electricity supply when appropriately deployed. Digital carbon accounting can improve organizational visibility of emissions. Carbon capture and storage can complement direct emissions-reduction strategies in selected industrial applications.

5.3 Integrated Carbon Management Framework

Figure 1: Advanced Carbon Management Framework



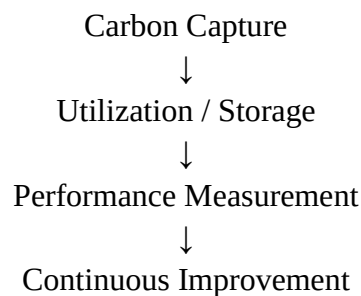


Figure Interpretation: The framework presents a compact carbon-management pathway beginning with emissions assessment and digital monitoring. Collected information is analyzed through AI and carbon analytics to identify reduction opportunities. Energy efficiency and renewable-energy integration form the primary reduction stage, while carbon capture and subsequent utilization or storage can address selected remaining emissions. Performance measurement evaluates progress, and continuous improvement enables organizations to update technologies and strategies according to carbon-management outcomes.

6. Discussion

6.1 Digital Monitoring and Carbon Intelligence

Digital technologies can improve carbon management by enabling continuous collection and analysis of emissions-related information. IoT sensors, smart meters, remote sensing, and connected industrial systems can provide more frequent observations than periodic manual assessments. AI and machine learning can analyze these datasets to identify emission patterns, detect anomalies, and forecast carbon-intensive operations. Such capabilities can help organizations connect operational decisions with carbon-performance indicators.

Carbon intelligence requires reliable data and appropriate analytical models. Incomplete or inconsistent information can affect carbon estimates and decision-making. Organizations therefore need clear data-collection procedures, quality controls, appropriate emission factors, model validation, and transparent reporting. Digital monitoring can strengthen carbon management when it is integrated with established accounting methods and environmental expertise rather than treated as an independent technological solution.

6.2 Decarbonization and Emerging Energy Technologies

Energy efficiency and renewable-energy integration are important components of carbon-reduction strategies. Intelligent energy systems can analyze demand patterns, optimize equipment operation, and coordinate energy resources. Smart grids and energy-storage technologies can help manage variable renewable-energy generation. Digital twins can support simulation of industrial and infrastructure systems, allowing organizations to examine potential energy and carbon consequences before implementing operational changes.

Emerging technologies can also support industrial decarbonization through process optimization, electrification, alternative fuels, and carbon capture. The appropriate combination varies according to sector characteristics, energy requirements, infrastructure, and technical feasibility. Carbon-management strategies should therefore consider technology-specific conditions and lifecycle impacts. Energy

requirements associated with carbon-capture systems and digital infrastructure should also be incorporated into comprehensive carbon assessments.

6.3 Carbon Capture, Utilization, Storage, and Governance

Carbon capture, utilization, and storage can provide additional carbon-management pathways for selected applications. Capture systems can separate CO₂ from concentrated emission streams, while utilization approaches can incorporate captured carbon into specific products or processes. Storage technologies seek to contain captured carbon over extended periods. Monitoring and verification are important for evaluating storage performance and environmental integrity.

Governance is essential for ensuring that carbon-management technologies produce measurable and transparent outcomes. Organizations require consistent accounting procedures, verification systems, environmental standards, monitoring protocols, and clear responsibilities.

Digital platforms can support reporting and traceability, but technological claims should be evaluated using transparent measurement and lifecycle assessment. Carbon management is therefore most effective when technological innovation is combined with strong governance and continuous performance evaluation.

7. Challenges

7.1 Financial and Technological Barriers

Advanced carbon-management technologies can require significant investment in monitoring systems, renewable-energy infrastructure, carbon-capture facilities, storage infrastructure, digital platforms, and specialized equipment. High initial costs can influence adoption, particularly for organizations with limited financial resources. Long-term economic evaluation is important because environmental technologies can have different investment horizons and operating requirements.

Technological maturity also varies considerably across carbon-management solutions. Some technologies are commercially established, whereas others remain under development or demonstration. Organizations may face uncertainty regarding reliability, maintenance, scalability, and long-term performance. Pilot projects, lifecycle assessment, technology validation, and phased implementation can help organizations evaluate technological suitability before large-scale deployment.

7.2 Data, Infrastructure, and Skills

Effective carbon management depends on accurate and comprehensive emissions data. Organizations may encounter missing data, inconsistent accounting boundaries, incompatible systems, uncertain emission factors, and difficulties measuring indirect emissions across supply chains. These issues can reduce the reliability of carbon-performance assessments. Standardized data-management procedures and verification mechanisms can improve consistency.

Advanced carbon technologies also require specialized infrastructure and interdisciplinary skills. Professionals may need expertise in environmental science, engineering, AI, data analytics, energy systems, carbon accounting, and regulatory compliance. Organizations can address these requirements through training, interdisciplinary teams, research partnerships, and technology-provider collaboration.

7.3 Energy Requirements, Regulation, and Environmental Trade-Offs

Some emerging technologies require substantial energy and material inputs. Carbon-capture systems, computing infrastructure, sensors, and data-processing systems can contribute to resource consumption. Consequently, evaluating only direct carbon reductions may overlook impacts occurring elsewhere in the technology lifecycle. Comprehensive lifecycle assessment can provide a broader basis for evaluating environmental performance.

Regulatory uncertainty can also influence carbon-management investments. Organizations may face changing reporting requirements, technical standards, monitoring rules, and environmental regulations. Carbon-management strategies must therefore remain adaptable. Transparent measurement, independent verification, standardized accounting practices, and clear regulatory frameworks can improve confidence in carbon-management outcomes while supporting responsible adoption of emerging technologies.

8. Future Research

Future research should investigate artificial intelligence and machine learning models for real-time carbon forecasting, emissions anomaly detection, energy optimization, and intelligent carbon accounting. Research could integrate operational data, IoT measurements, satellite observations, supply-chain information, and energy-system data into unified carbon-intelligence platforms. Explainable AI approaches should be examined to improve transparency in carbon-management decisions. Studies should also investigate uncertainty quantification and model validation so that organizations can distinguish reliable predictions from estimates requiring further verification.

Future studies should explore digital twins for carbon-intensive industrial facilities, buildings, energy networks, transportation systems, and supply chains. Digital twins could simulate alternative decarbonization pathways and estimate potential energy, emissions, cost, and operational effects. Research should also examine advanced carbon-capture materials, direct-air-capture systems, carbon mineralization, geological storage monitoring, low-carbon hydrogen, and carbon-utilization pathways. Comparative lifecycle assessments should evaluate energy requirements, resource consumption, permanence, scalability, environmental impacts, and economic conditions associated with these emerging approaches.

Future research should develop integrated carbon-management standards connecting digital monitoring, organizational carbon accounting, supply-chain emissions, carbon-reduction measures, carbon removal, and performance reporting. Longitudinal research could investigate how organizations transition from individual carbon-reduction projects toward comprehensive digital carbon-management systems. Researchers should also examine policy incentives, financing mechanisms, workforce development, verification procedures, and stakeholder collaboration. Greater attention should be given to standardized carbon indicators and transparent reporting methods that enable meaningful comparison of carbon-management performance across sectors and organizational contexts.

9. Conclusion

Advanced carbon management increasingly depends on the integration of emerging technologies with systematic environmental and organizational strategies. Artificial intelligence, IoT, remote sensing,

digital twins, smart energy systems, renewable technologies, carbon capture, carbon utilization, and storage can support different stages of carbon management. Digital monitoring can improve the availability of emissions information, while intelligent analytics can identify patterns and potential opportunities for reducing carbon intensity. These technologies provide complementary capabilities for organizations seeking to strengthen carbon-performance management.

Carbon reduction should remain central to comprehensive carbon-management strategies. Energy efficiency, renewable-energy integration, process optimization, electrification, sustainable materials, and intelligent resource management can reduce emissions at their sources. Carbon capture, utilization, and storage can provide additional pathways for selected emissions that may be difficult to eliminate through direct technological substitution. The appropriate combination depends on sector characteristics, infrastructure, technological maturity, lifecycle impacts, and environmental conditions.

Implementation requires attention to financial requirements, data quality, technical skills, infrastructure, regulatory conditions, and environmental trade-offs. Advanced technologies should be evaluated not only according to their potential carbon benefits but also according to energy requirements, material use, maintenance needs, scalability, and lifecycle environmental impacts. Reliable carbon accounting, transparent reporting, verification, and appropriate governance are therefore essential for ensuring that technological interventions produce measurable and credible outcomes.

Future carbon management will likely involve increasingly integrated digital systems that connect emissions measurement, intelligent analytics, energy optimization, carbon reduction, carbon capture, utilization, storage, and performance evaluation. Artificial intelligence, digital twins, advanced monitoring, and emerging carbon technologies can contribute to more adaptive carbon-management systems when appropriately implemented. A continuous framework connecting carbon assessment, digital monitoring, reduction, capture, utilization or storage, performance measurement, and improvement can support organizations in developing systematic approaches to long-term low-carbon and environmentally sustainable development.

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