

Development of Highly Efficient Direct Air Capture (DAC) and Carbon Recycling Technologies

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Implementing organizations : Kanazawa University,

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R & D items

Item	Fiscal year	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	
<p>DAC</p> <p>Development of new solid sorbent materials for DAC (RITE)</p> <p>Development of effective systems for DAC (KU, RITE, Engineering company)</p> <p>Scale up DAC equipment (Engineering company)</p> <p>Development of a high-efficient FT synthesis process (RITE)</p> <p>Design and fabrication of scale up equipment (Engineering company)</p> <p>Evaluation of e-fuel and LCA for whole system (Automobile company)</p>		Development of new materials			Optimization of synthetic process		Improving materials and synthetic process					
		Development of DAC process (Indirect heating, rotary TSA)						Improving DAC system				
		Simulation for DAC				Simulation for pilot scale equipment		Optimization of DAC process by simulation				
			Development of DAC system			Development of DAC system with small bench test		Improving DAC system				
								Design of pilot-scale equipment		Fabrication of pilot-scale equipment	Pilot test	
			Development of the water separation and hydrogen separation membranes			Durability test		Development of a high-efficient FT synthesis converting the recovered CO ₂ to a liquid hydrocarbon fuel				
			CO₂ conversion						Design and Fabrication of bench/small pilot equipment		Demonstration	
					Economically analysis of e-fuel		Evaluation of e-fuel with car engine			Life cycle assessment		



R & D items 1. "Development of high-efficiency CO₂ capture technology from the atmosphere"

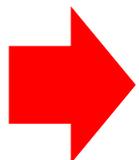
- Several tons/d-scale of DAC will be demonstrated and establishing practical DAC technology enough for FT synthesis.
- Low energy/cost DAC system for countermeasure against global warming will be revealed.
(Target: Achieving high performance DAC system exceeding overseas)

R & D items 2. "Development of CO₂ conversion technology for carbon recycling into valuable resources"

- Develop a high-efficient FT synthesis converting the recovered CO₂ to a liquid hydrocarbon fuel.
- Control FT synthesis reaction by Extractor-Distributor all-in-one membrane reactor.
- Investigate a suitable process using the membrane reactor with pilot-scale tests.
(Target: Achieving 80% or more of conversion efficiency)

R & D items 3. "Practicality assessment as a liquid hydrocarbon fuel using LCA method"

- Final confirmation of the net CO₂ reduction amount produced by the whole of the DAC & FT synthesis system by applying the Life Cycle Assessment.
- Evaluate the performance of synthesized liquid hydrocarbon fuel by user companies.
(Target: Identifying issues for practical use)



Realize carbon recycling society



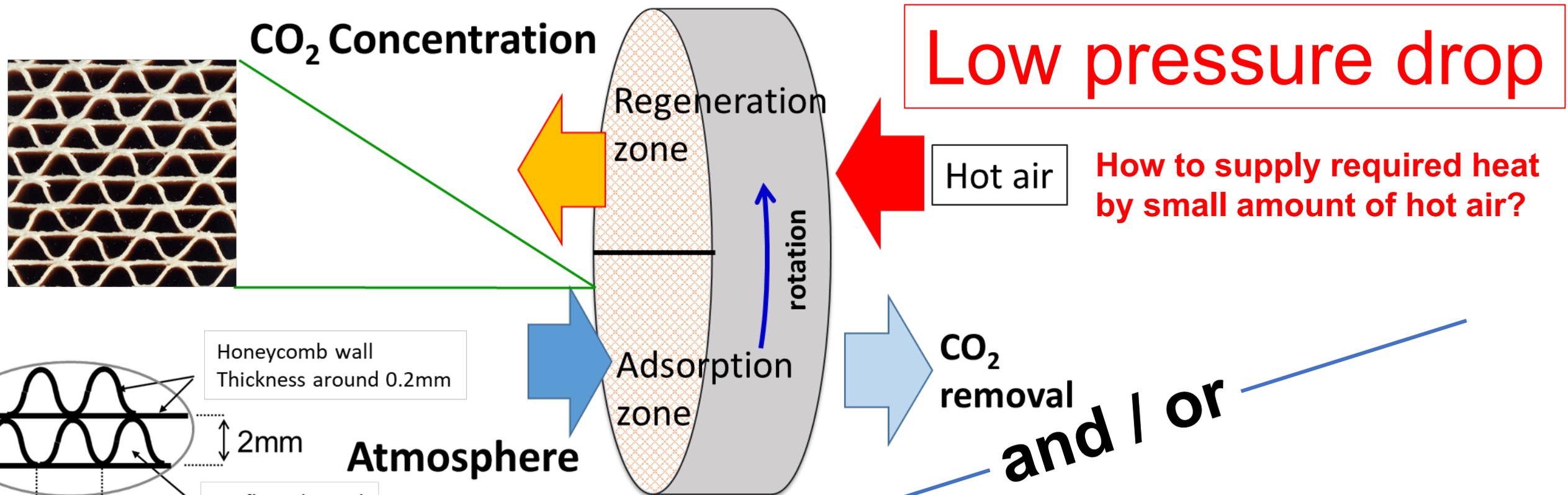
Points for Development of DAC

- **Effective use of Solar or Waste heat**
 1. **A low-temperature heat driven**
 2. **Reduction of excessive heat input**
 - ✓ **Larger CO₂ absorption capacity / heat capacity**
 - *Minimize Heat losses during Temperature Swing operation
 - ✓ **Heat recovery and recirculation in DAC**
- **Energy consumption of Blower**
 1. **Reduction of pressure drop at absorber**
 2. **Improvement of CO₂ recovery ratio**

How can we break this trade-off relationship?



Honeycomb rotor or Indirect heating



Low pressure drop

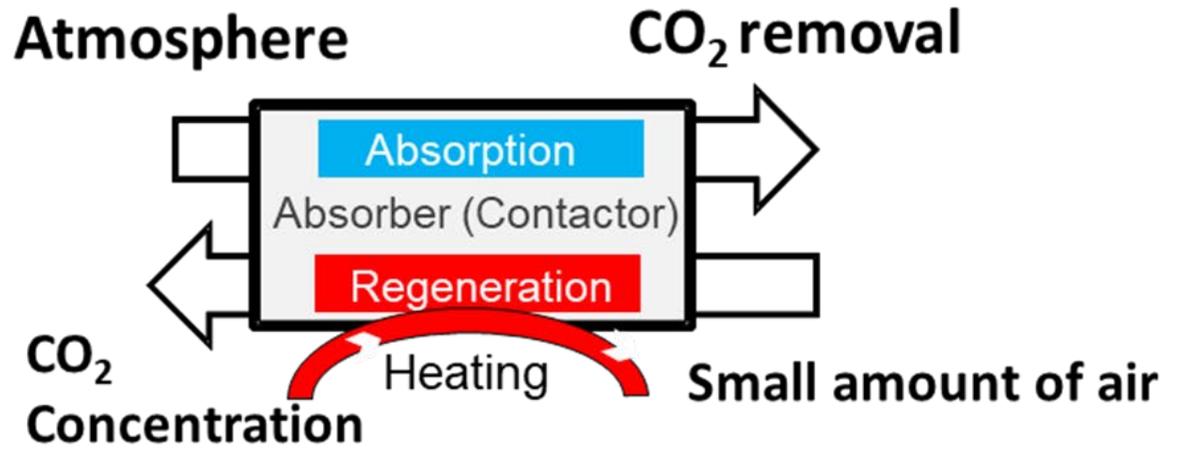
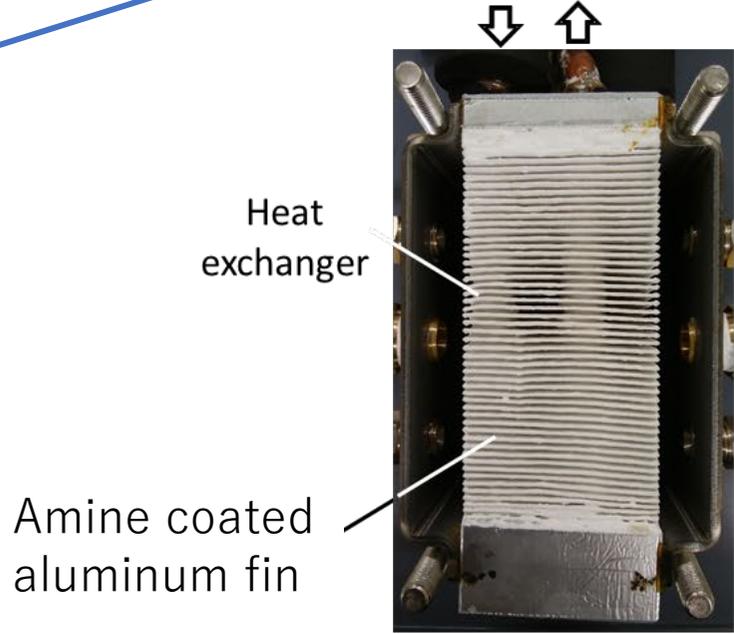
How to supply required heat by small amount of hot air?

Amine impregnated honeycomb

Indirect Heating

Minimizing hot air supply amount results in a higher CO₂ concentration

Hot water for indirect heating



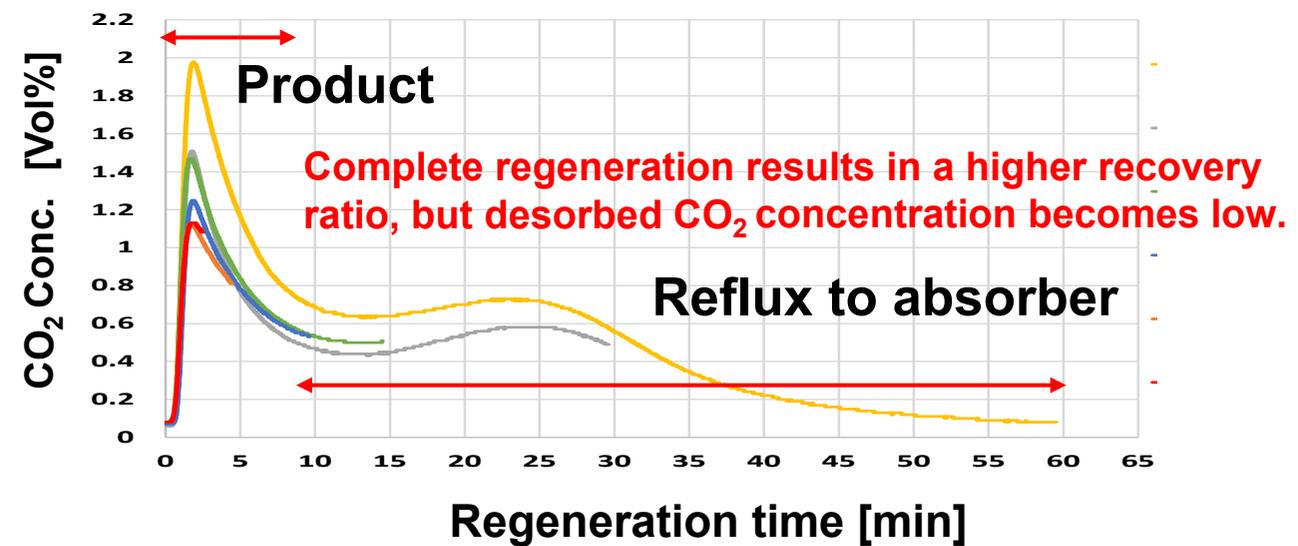
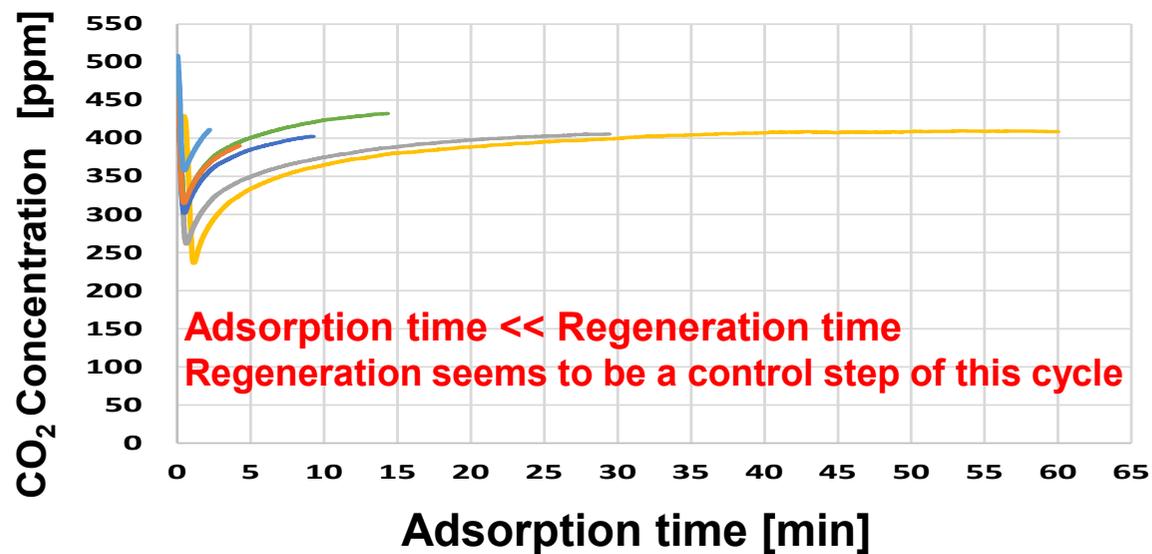
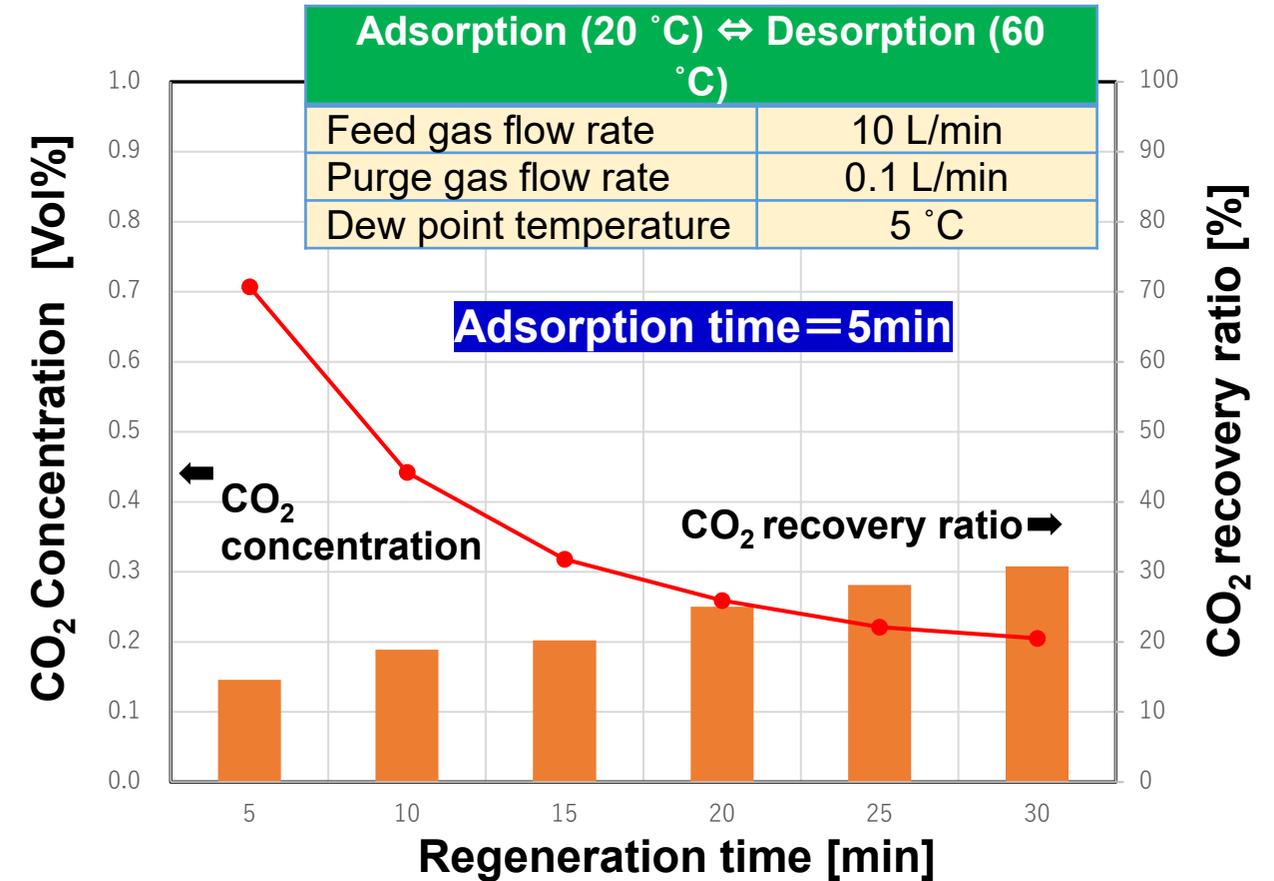
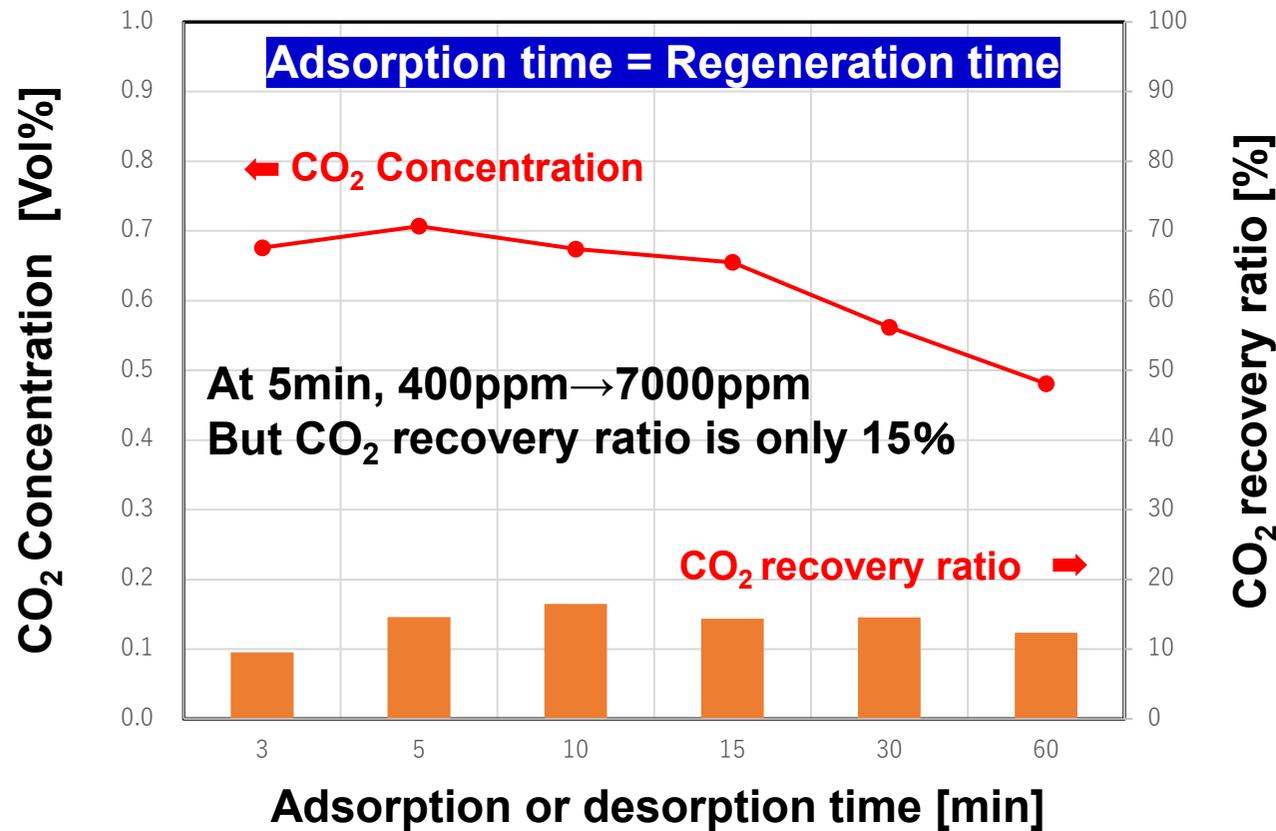


Desorption behavior of CO₂

A simple absorption – desorption cycle

Indirect Heating

Space Velocity $SV=30s^{-1}$



Time profile of adsorption outlet CO₂ concentration

Time profile of desorption outlet CO₂ concentration



An example of process configuration

Two adsorber

