

Research and Development Toward Saving Energy for Direct Air Capture With Available Cold Energy

Nagoya University, TOHO GAS, Tokyo University of Science, JGC, The University of Tokyo, Chukyo University



PM NORINAGA, Koyo
Nagoya University



Our challenge



Research and Development Toward Saving Energy for Direct Air Capture **with Available Cold Energy**



NEDO Moonshot Goal4/Capturing CO₂ Through Cooling and Solidification / Dr. NORINAGA Koyo



Cryo-DAC[®] our team



 **NAGOYA UNIVERSITY**

Cryo-DAC[®] concept design
High-performance amine development

 **TOHO GAS**

Process simulation for cost and energy analysis

 **TOKYO UNIVERSITY OF SCIENCE**

Material selection and analysis

 **JGC HOLDINGS CORPORATION**

Cryo-DAC[®] plant design and construction

 **THE UNIVERSITY OF TOKYO**

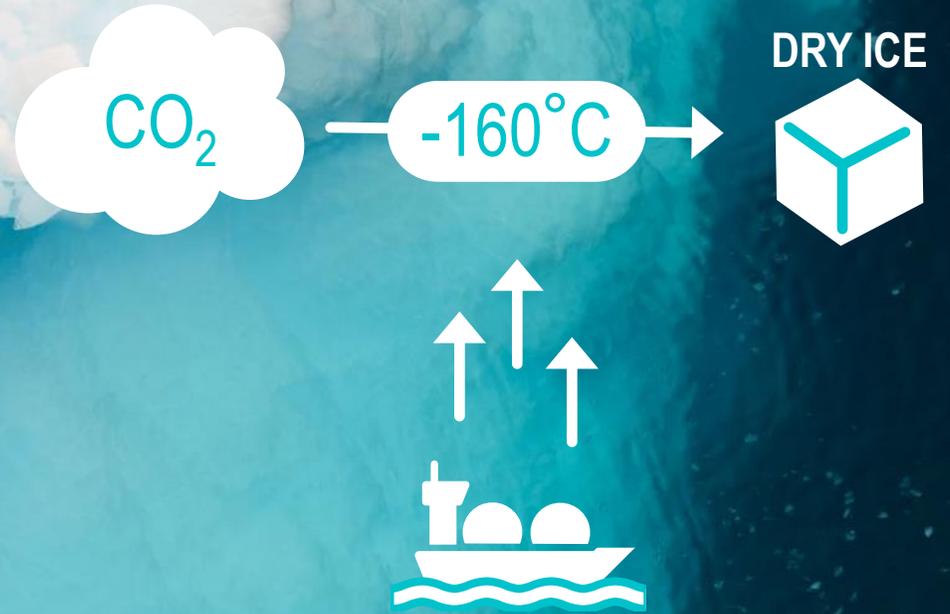
Exergy-based process analysis
Sensing device for stable operation

 **CHUKYO UNIVERSITY**

Environmental and economic analysis

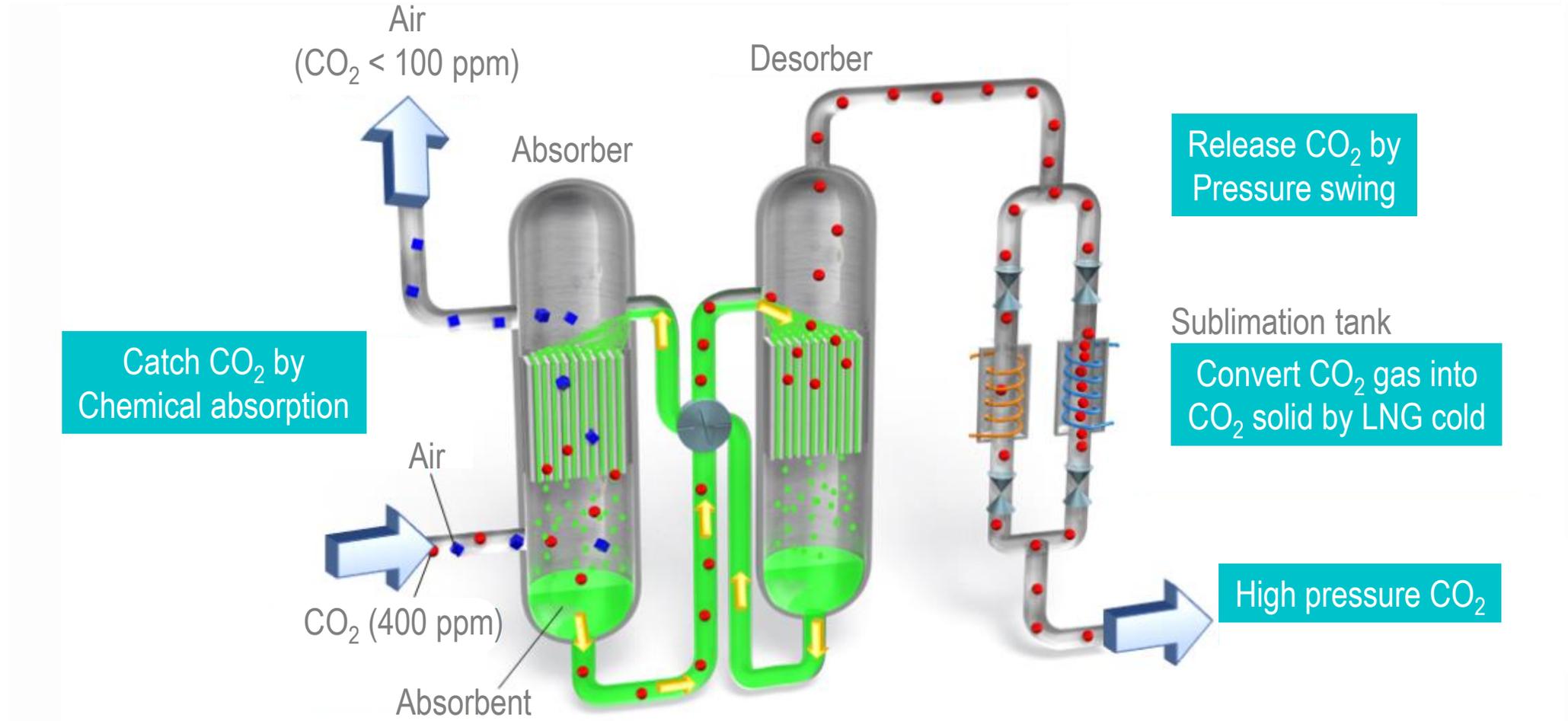
DAC with LNG coldness

Japan imports 75 millions tons
of LNG in 2021

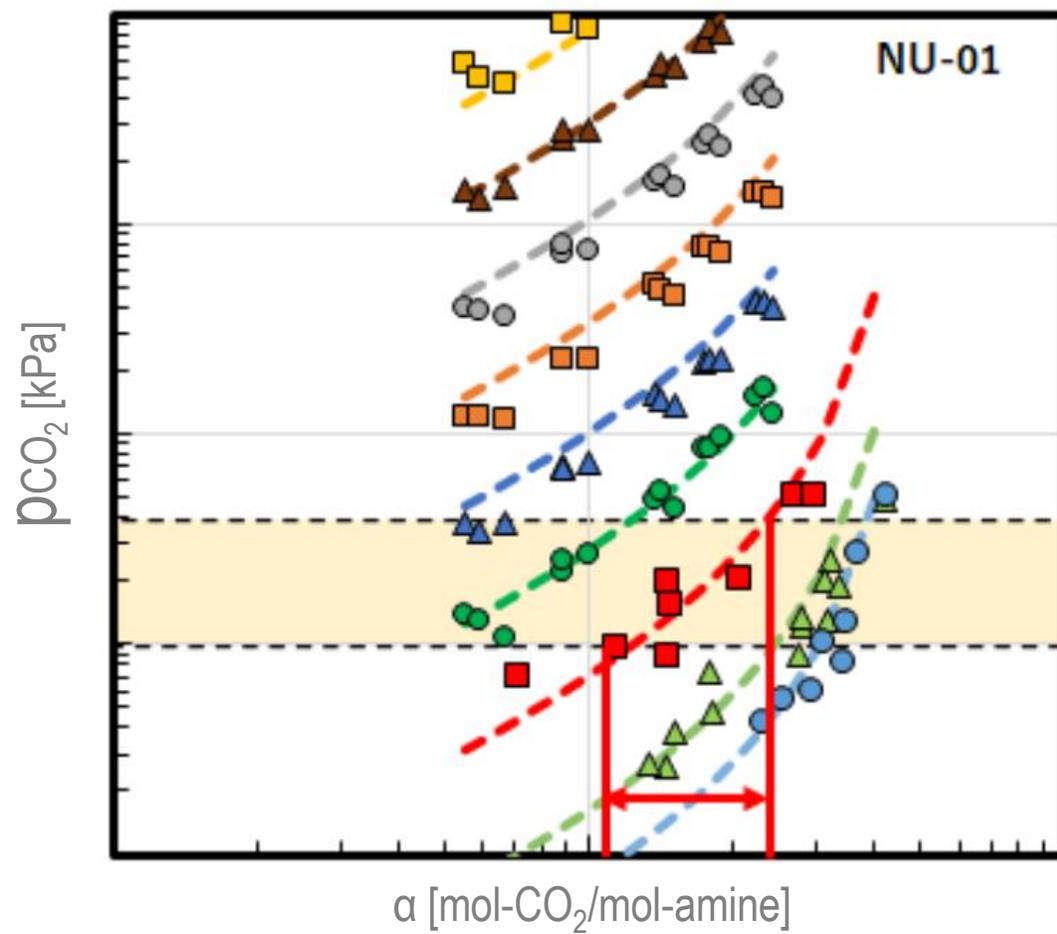


Cryo-DAC[®]

A pressure swing amine process driven by the cryogenic pumping with LNG cold

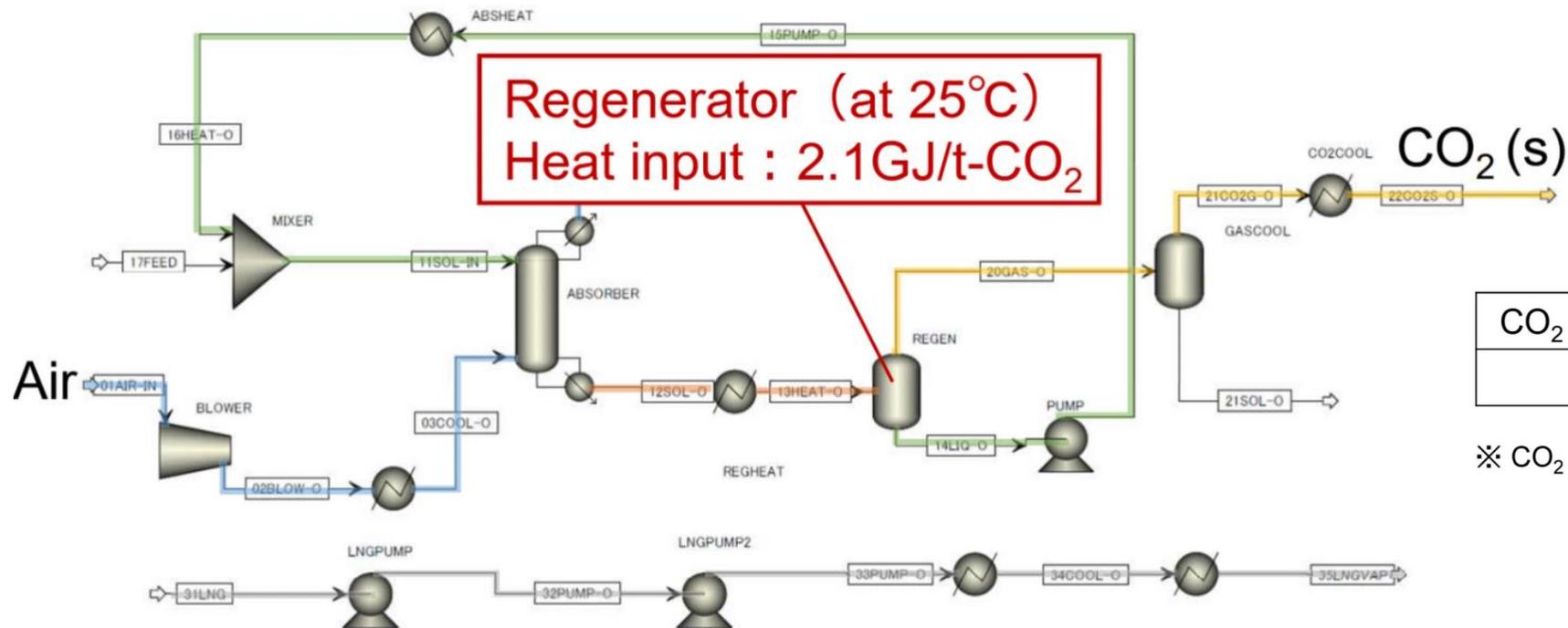


Cryo-DAC[®] liquid absorbent



Screening good amine/solvent mixtures
by high throughput CO₂ solubility measurements

Cryo-DAC[®] process simulation



| | |
|---|--------|
| CO ₂ recovery ratio [※] | 73.0 % |
| CO ₂ purity | 98.5 % |

※ CO₂ recovery ratio = $\frac{\text{Amount of CO}_2 \text{ recovered}}{\text{Amount of CO}_2 \text{ in the feed air}}$

N120

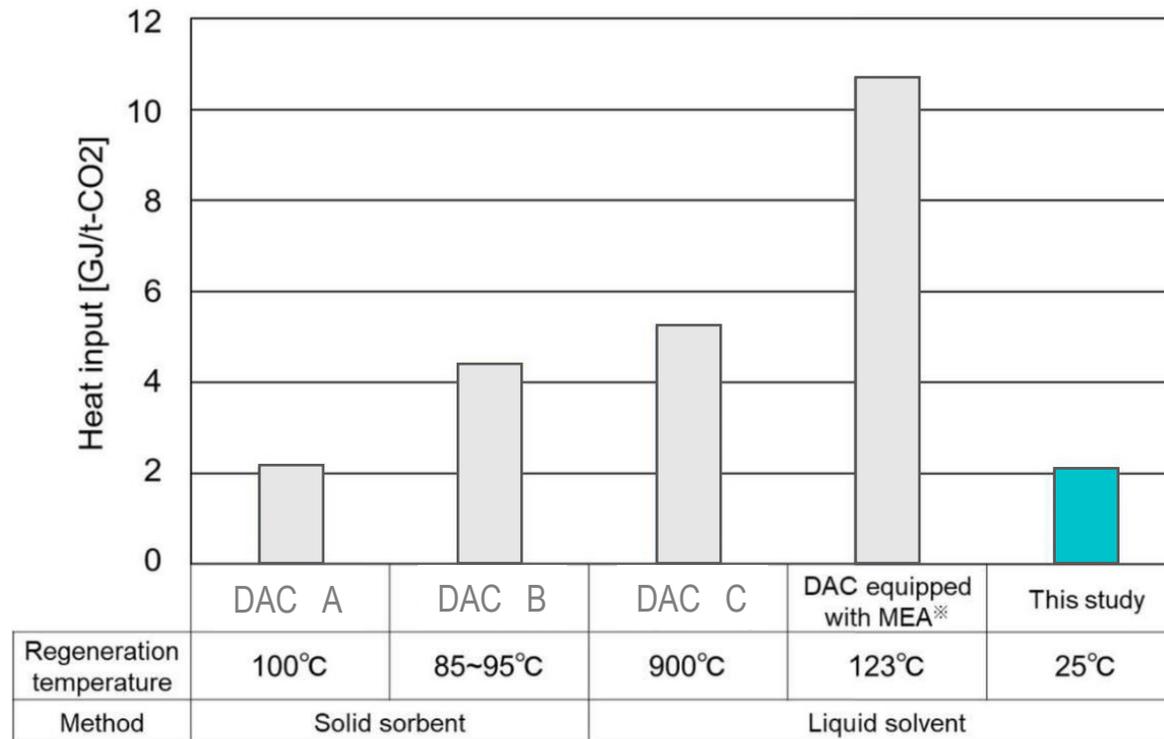
Energy evaluation of DAC process by chemical absorption utilizing unused cold energy of LNG

(Toho Gas) *(Cor)Nakayama Yuki, (Cor)Kojima Misako, (Cor)Masuda Soichiro, (Cor)Tanaka Youichi, (Cor)Yabushita Masataka, (Cor)Koizumi Masahisa, (Nagoya U.) (Reg)Hirayama Mikiro, (Reg)Machida Hiroshi, (Reg)Umeda Yoshito, (Reg) Norinaga Koyo



SCEJ 87th Annual Meeting

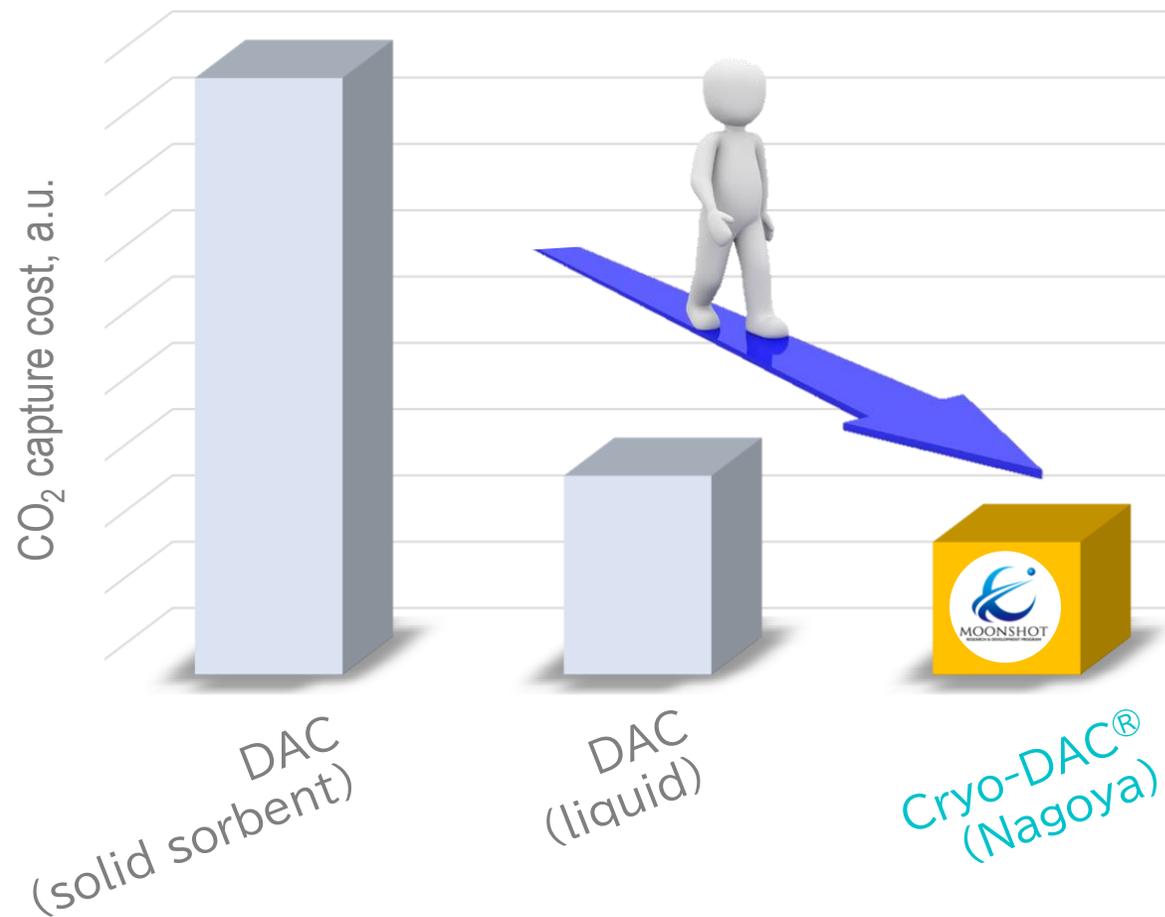
Cryo-DAC[®] thermal energy requirement



※MEA = monoethanolamine

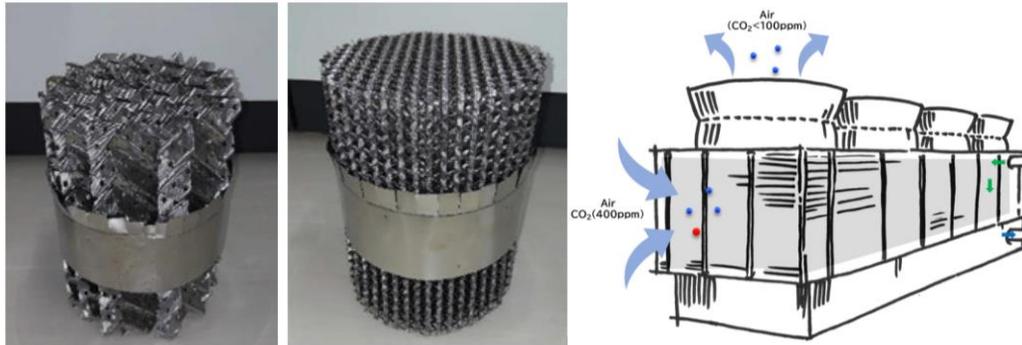
Fasihi, M et al., J. Clean. Prod., 224, 957 (2019).
Kiani, A et al., Front. Energy Res., 8, 92 (2020).

Cryo-DAC[®] cost (perspective)

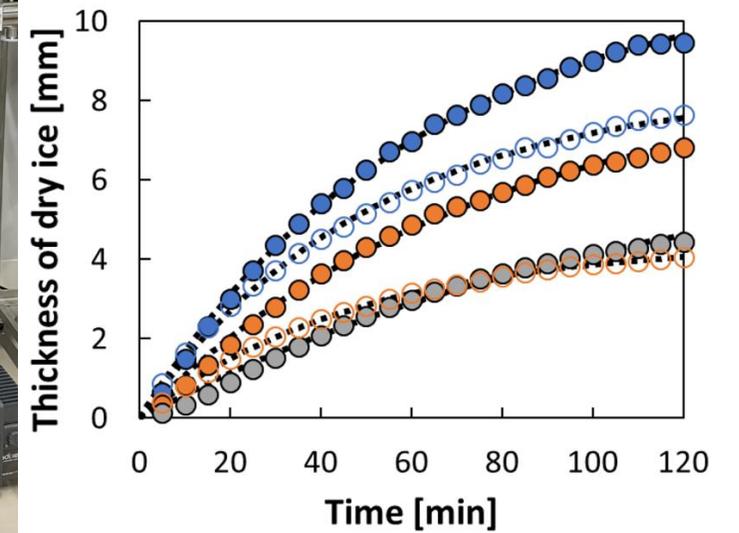
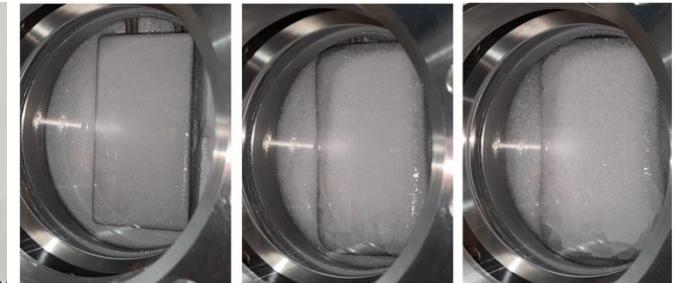


Energy saving
by LNG cold
can make
cost reduction

Absorber with low P drop



Kinetics of dry ice formation

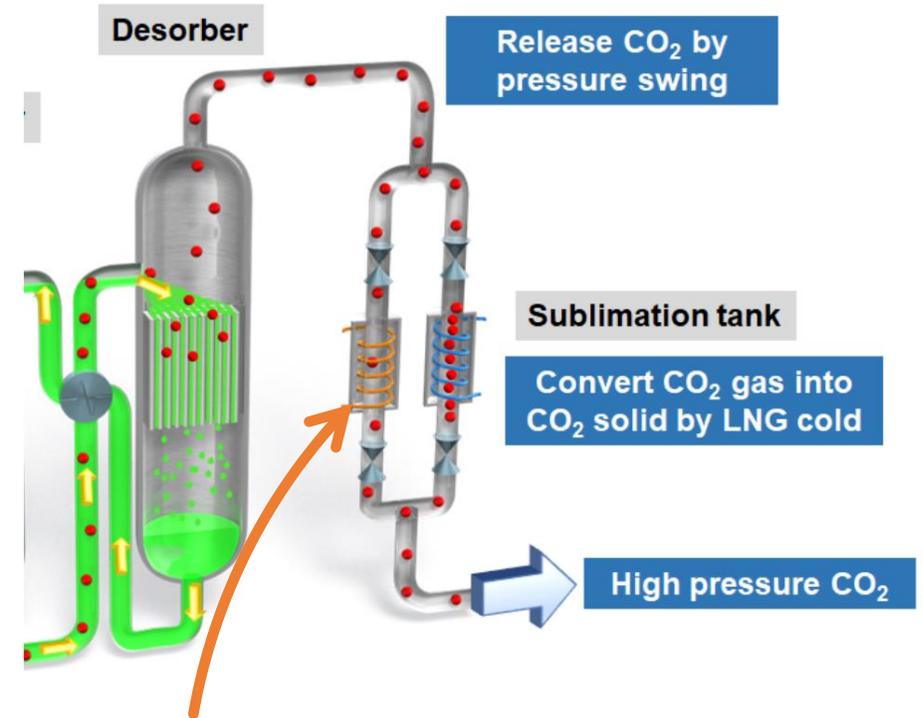


Cryo-DAC[®] material



Fatigue tests (>10 cycles, 25 years operation) in liquid nitrogen
proved SUS 304 to be
a candidate material for the sublimation tank

Integrity monitoring with wireless sensor

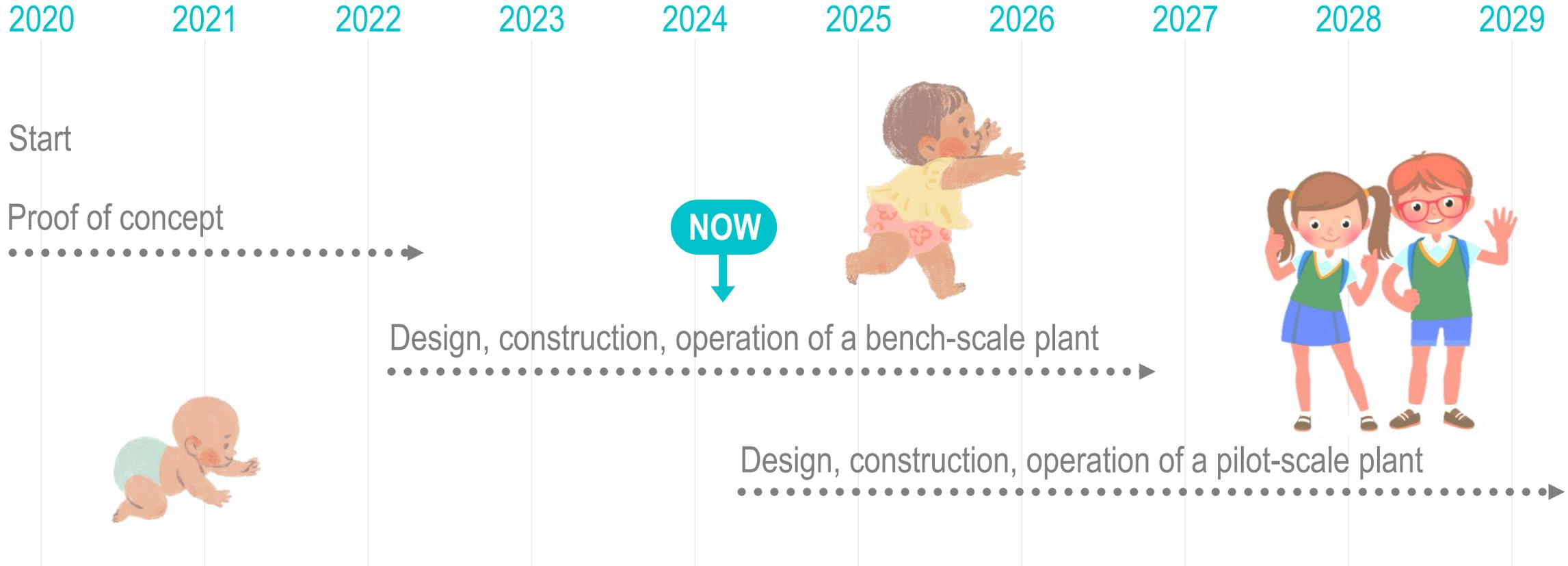


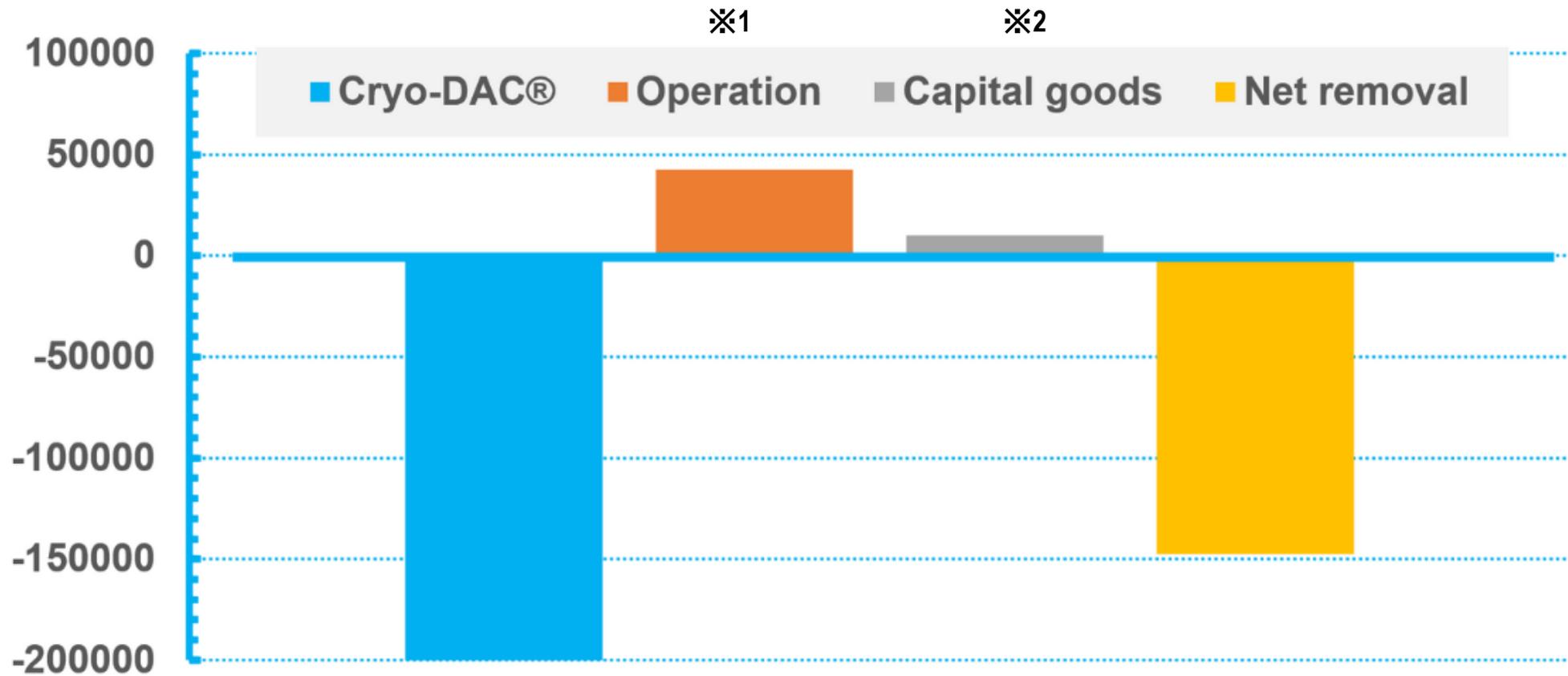
**Bench scale 1t-CO₂/y
2022 Design**

2024-2025 Install & Operation at Nagoya University

**(↓tentative)
Pilot scale 50t-CO₂/y
2028 Operation**

Cryo-DAC[®] Roadmap





※1 CO₂ emission factor : 0.506 kg/kWh (2020)

※2 Aspen Economic Analyzer / National Institute for Environmental Studies 3EID database

Cryo-DAC[®] perspectives

LNG import share % (2022)

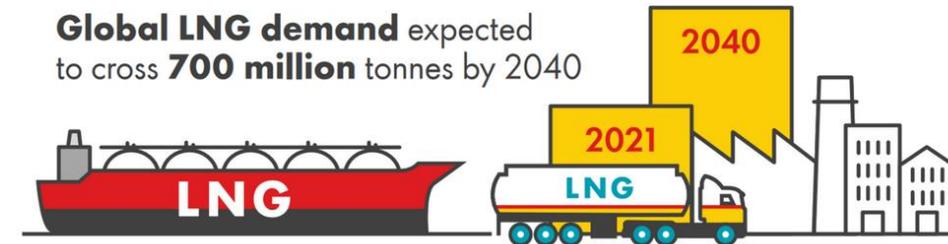
Energy Institute Statistical Review of World Energy 2023

| | |
|---------------------|-------------|
| Japan | 18.1 |
| China | 17.2 |
| South Korea | 11.8 |
| India | 5.2 |
| Taiwan | 5.1 |
| Total Europe | 31.4 |

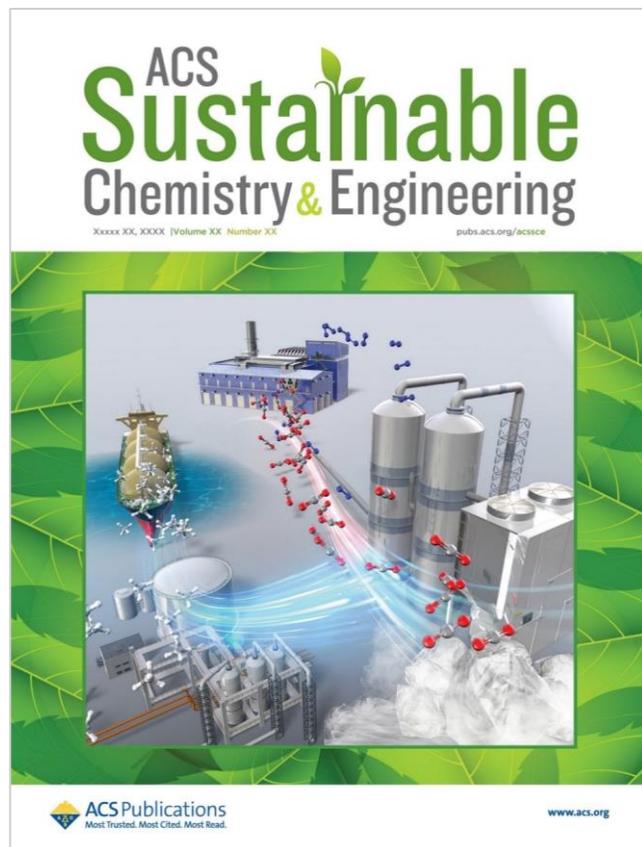
LH₂ cold

Shell LNG Outlook 2022

Energy security, emissions and economic growth in Asia to drive future LNG demand



CO₂ capture from LNGCC power plant



Machida et al.,
ACS Sustainable Chem. Eng. 2021,
DOI: 10.1021/acssuschemeng.1c05892).

The image is a screenshot of a news article from the Chemical & Engineering News (C&EN) website. The article is titled "Cold energy stored in liquefied natural gas could help capture carbon dioxide" and is categorized under "GREENHOUSE GASES". The author is XiaoZhi Lim, and the article was published on January 4, 2022. The main text discusses the potential of using the cold energy from LNG to cool CO₂ for carbon capture. A photograph of laboratory equipment is included on the right side of the article. Below the photograph, there is a credit line: "Credit: Koyo Norinaga and Hiroshi Machida".

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GREENHOUSE GASES

Cold energy stored in liquefied natural gas could help capture carbon dioxide

The often-wasted energy could lower the energy required for carbon capture by cooling CO₂ into dry ice

by *XiaoZhi Lim, special to C&EN*
January 4, 2022

Liquefied natural gas (LNG), exported widely as fuel, contains significant embedded energy beyond its burnable chemical energy. The energy that was used to cool and compress it into liquid form, known as "cold energy," is an untapped resource. Researchers have proposed using LNG's cold energy to cool carbon dioxide (CO₂) into dry ice as part of a **carbon capture** process. In doing so, they hope to lower the energy required for carbon capture; however, it is still unclear how much energy could be saved (*ACS Sustainable Chem. Eng.* 2021, DOI: [10.1021/acssuschemeng.1c05892](https://doi.org/10.1021/acssuschemeng.1c05892)).

Japan is one of the top importers of LNG, says Koyo Norinaga of Nagoya University. After the LNG arrives on tanker ships, it gets fed into the local gas pipeline network, and the coldness generated when it expands into a gas is used for refrigeration at the seaport. But

Credit: Koyo Norinaga and Hiroshi Machida

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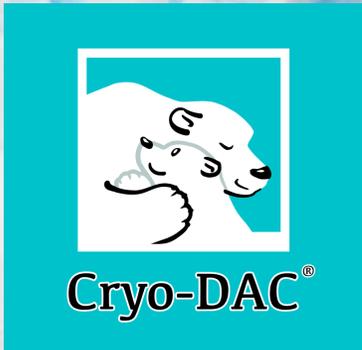
As nuclear waste piles up, scientists seek the best long-term storage

Featured in C&EN news

Cryo-DAC[®] 7 goals

Direct Air Capture with Liquid Sorbent and LNG Cold

1. Develop good sorbents
2. Pursue an efficient use of LNG coldness
3. Find suitable materials for construction
4. Develop sensing device for stable operation
5. Design & construct bench / pilot / commercial plants
6. Draw scenarios pleasing to our society
7. Offer a unique DAC to the world





Cryo-DAC[®]

<https://cryodac.my.canva.site/home>