



**SUSTAINABLE ENERGY**  
S O L U T I O N S

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# **Cryogenic Carbon Capture**

## **An ARPA-E Project**

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Sustainable Energy Solutions

NETL Conference  
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# About SES

- Founded in 2008
- About 20 employees
- Based in Orem, Utah
- Funding from Arpa-e, DOI, Dong Energy, State of Wyoming, CCEMC

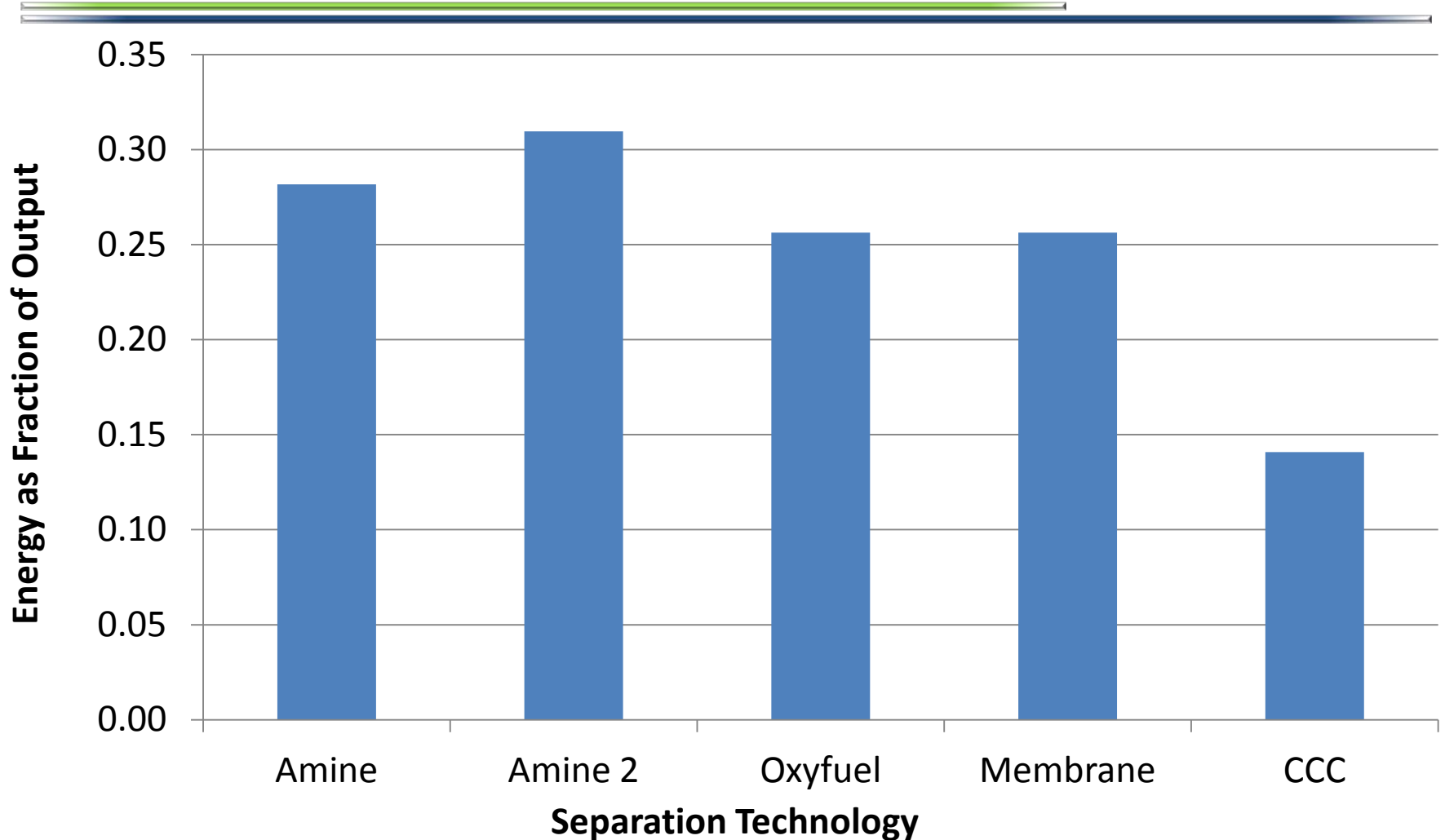


# Anatomy of an Energy Solution

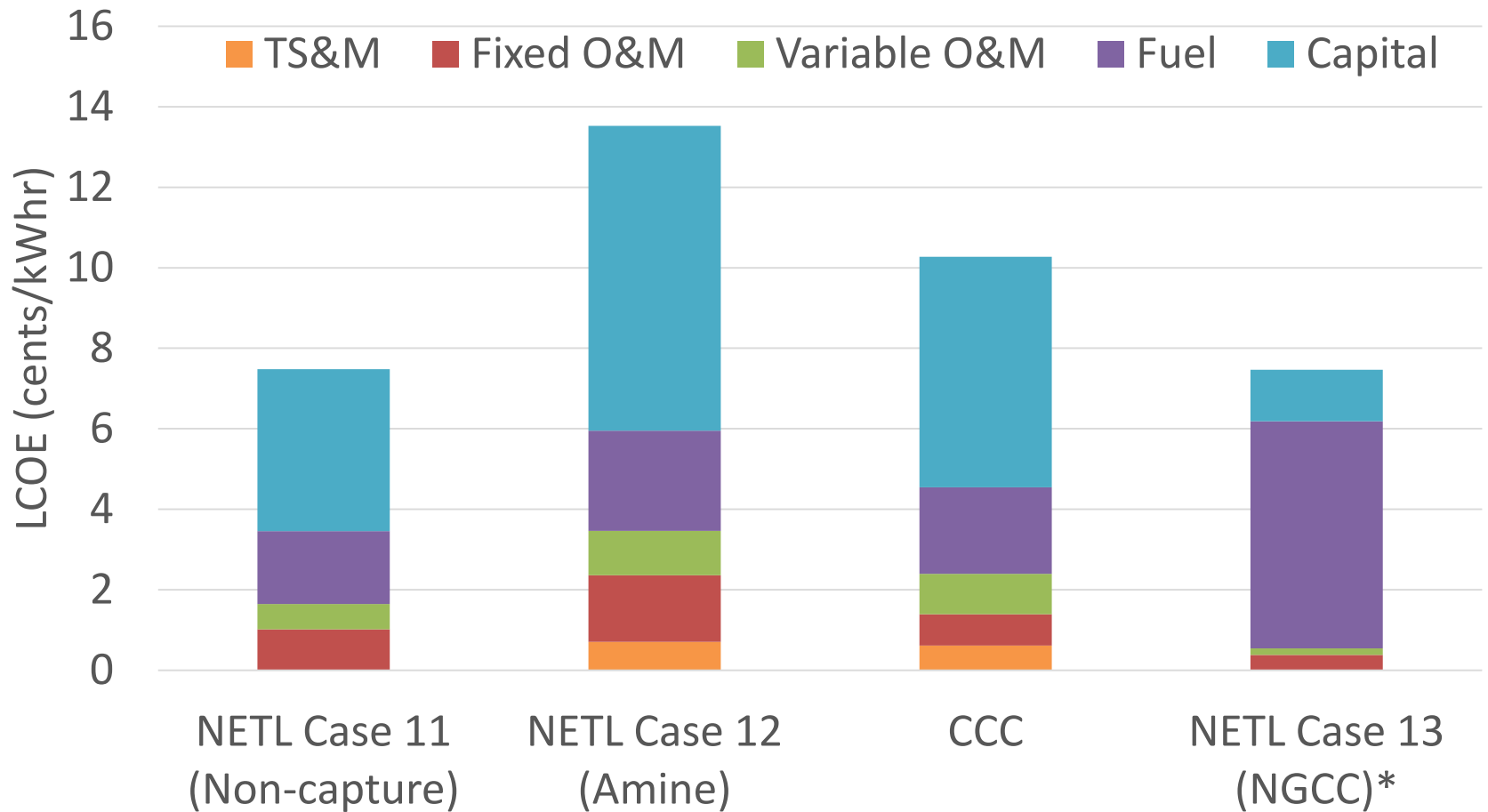
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- Energy efficient
- Environmentally benign
- Bolt-on technology
- Scalable to 99%+ capture
- Stabilizes Grid
- Enables intermittent and alternative systems
- Minimal water consumption

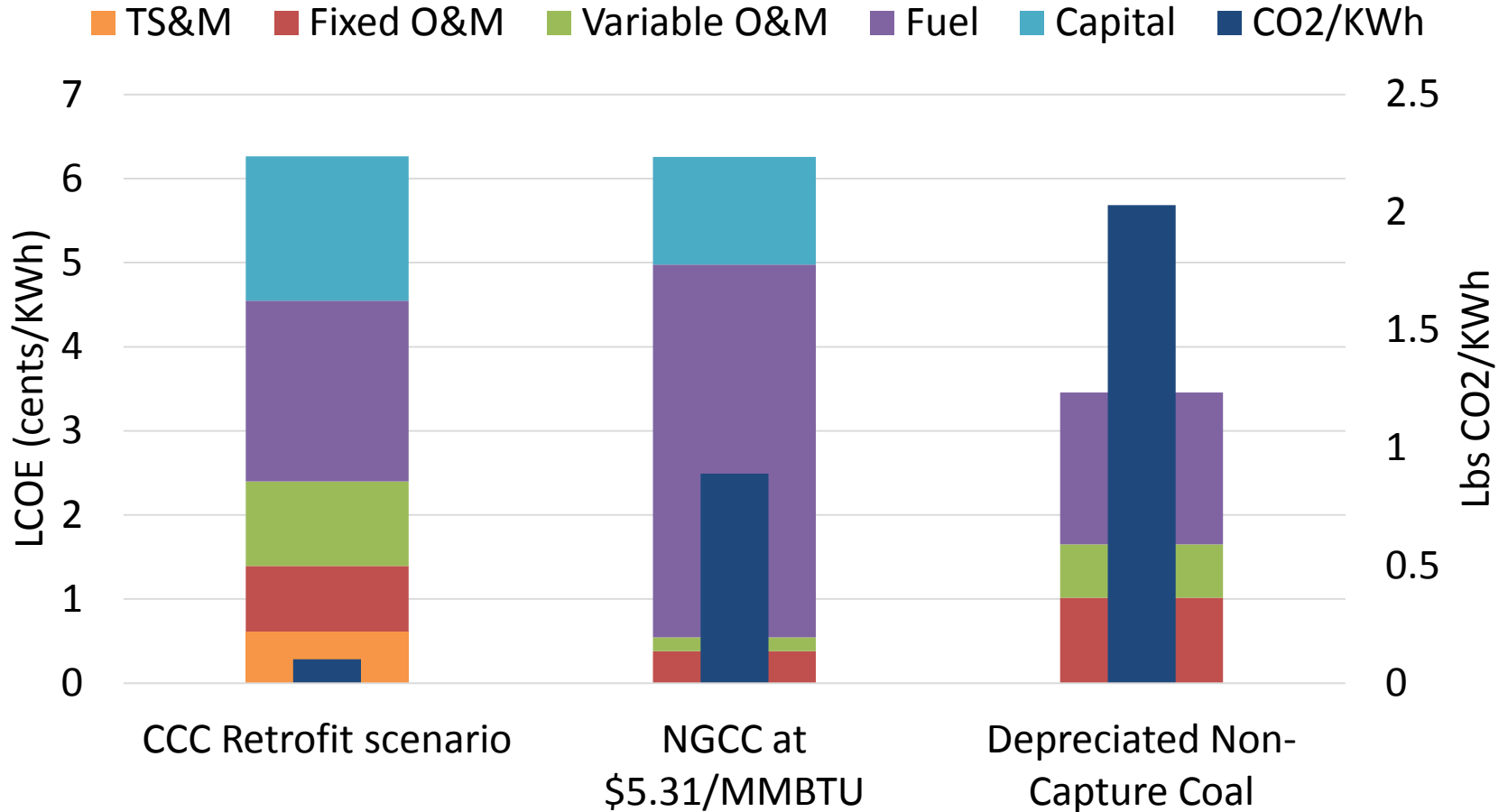
# CCS Energy Demand




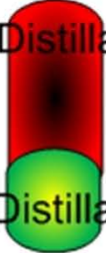
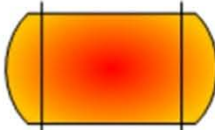
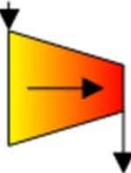
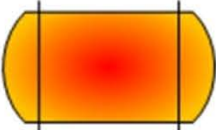


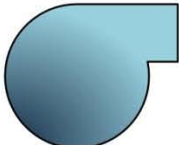
# Greenfield Installations



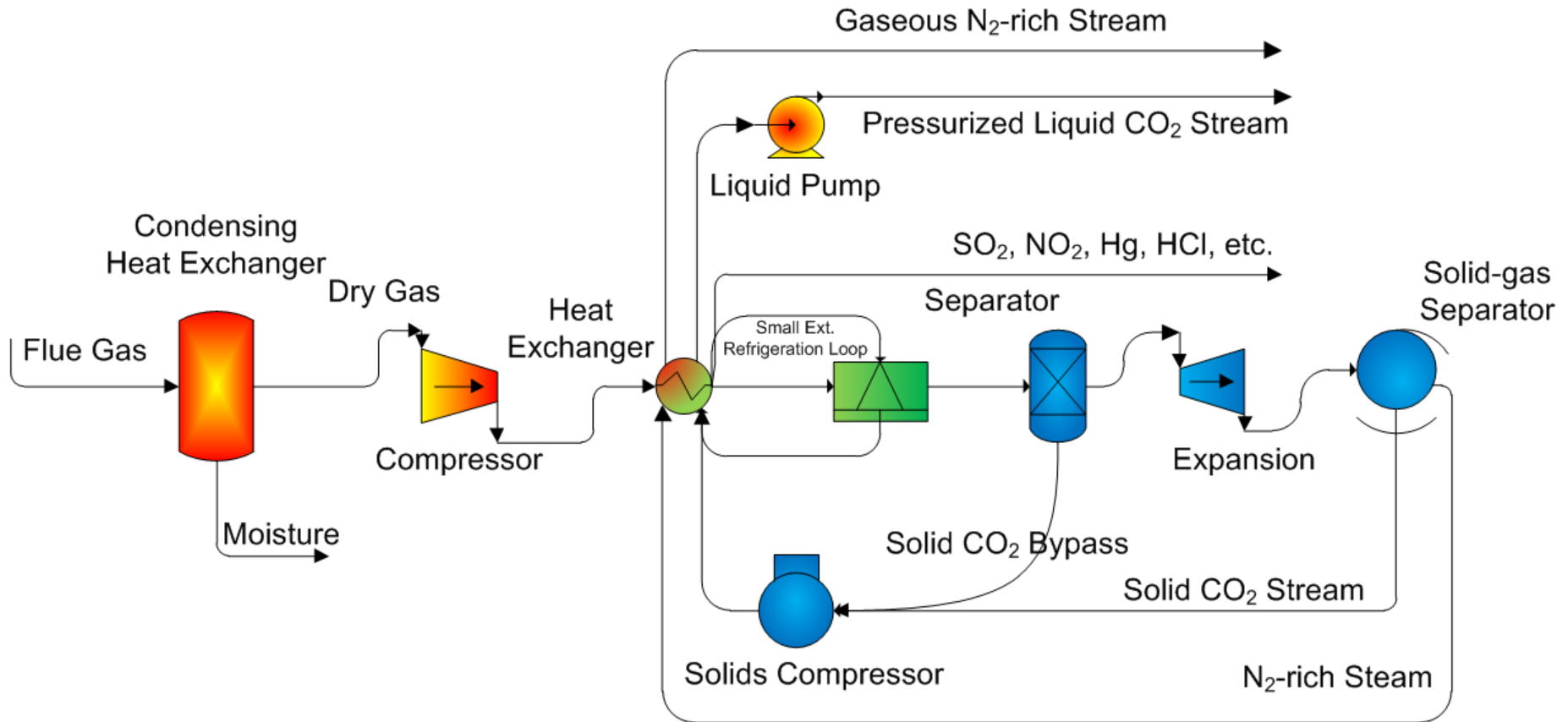
# Retrofit Installations



# ASU Comparison

ASU	 <p>Heat Exchange</p>	 <p>LP Distillation HP Distillation</p>	 <p>Utilization</p>	 <p>Compression</p>
Energy Demand	Small	Large		Intermediate
CCC	 <p>Utilization</p>	 <p>Heat Exchange</p>	 <p><del>LP Distillation HP Distillation</del></p>	 <p>Compression</p>
Energy Demand		Smaller	None	Very Small

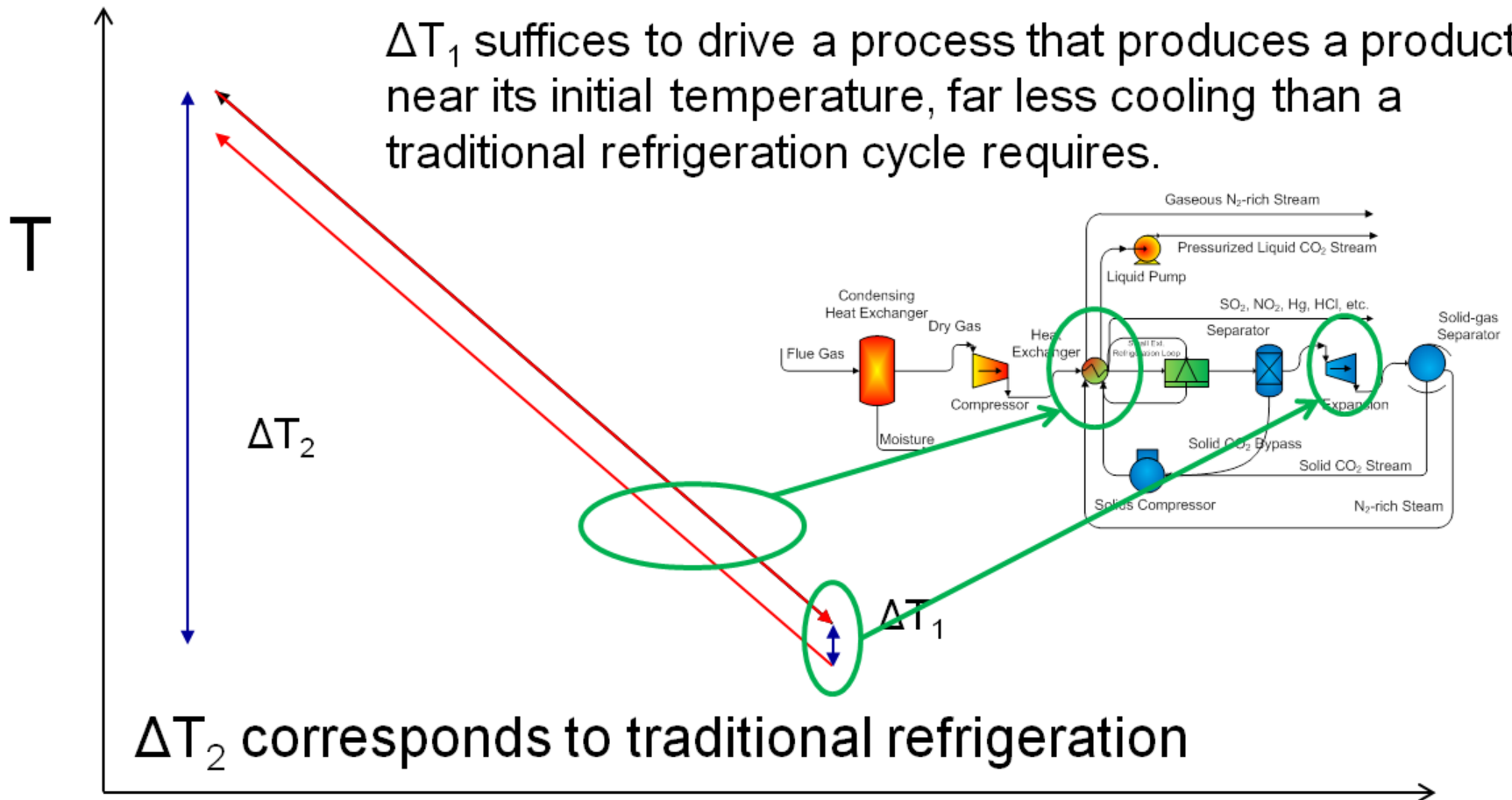
# CCC Process – Compressed Flue Gas





# Basic Principles

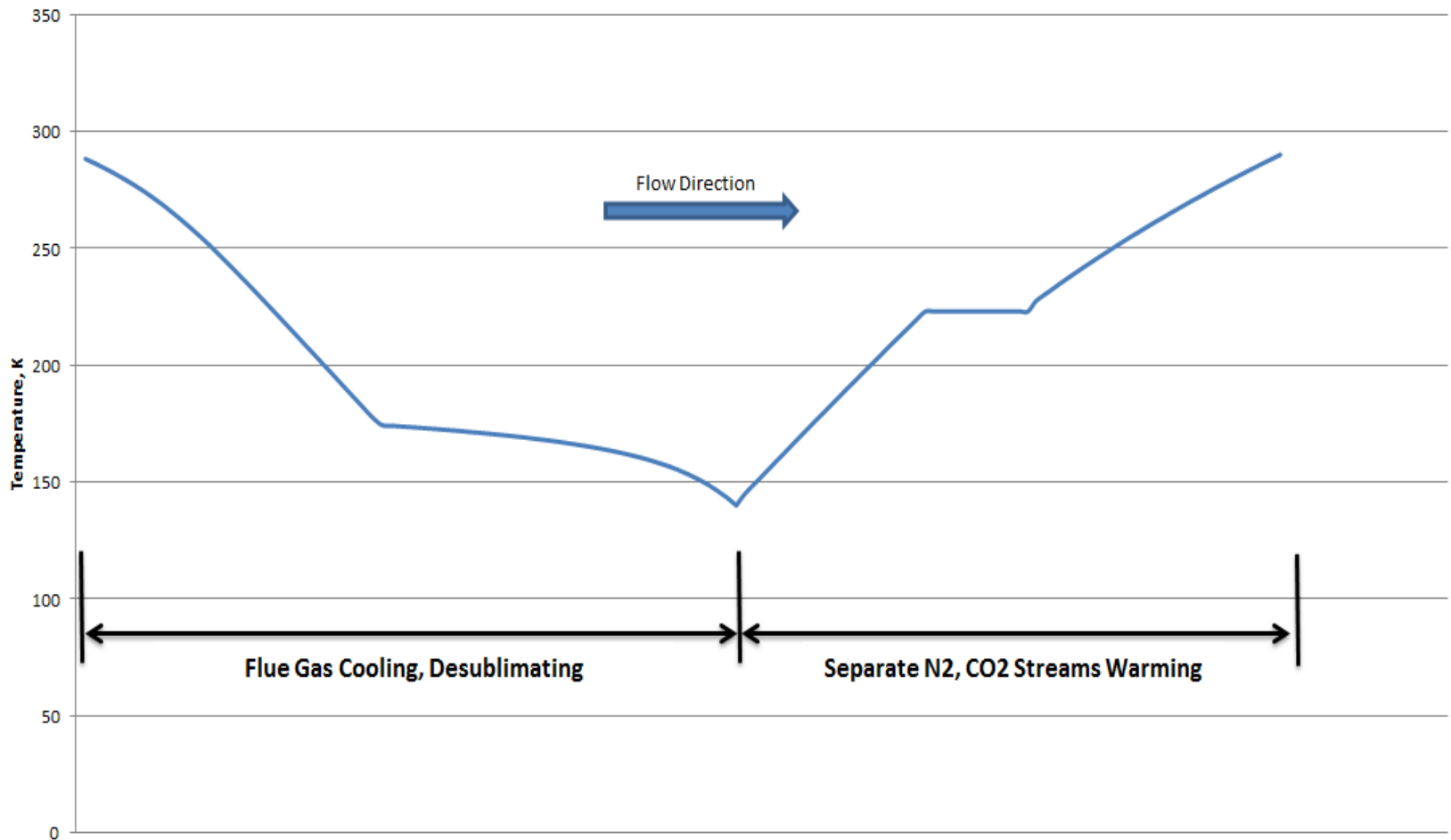
$\Delta T_1$  suffices to drive a process that produces a product near its initial temperature, far less cooling than a traditional refrigeration cycle requires.



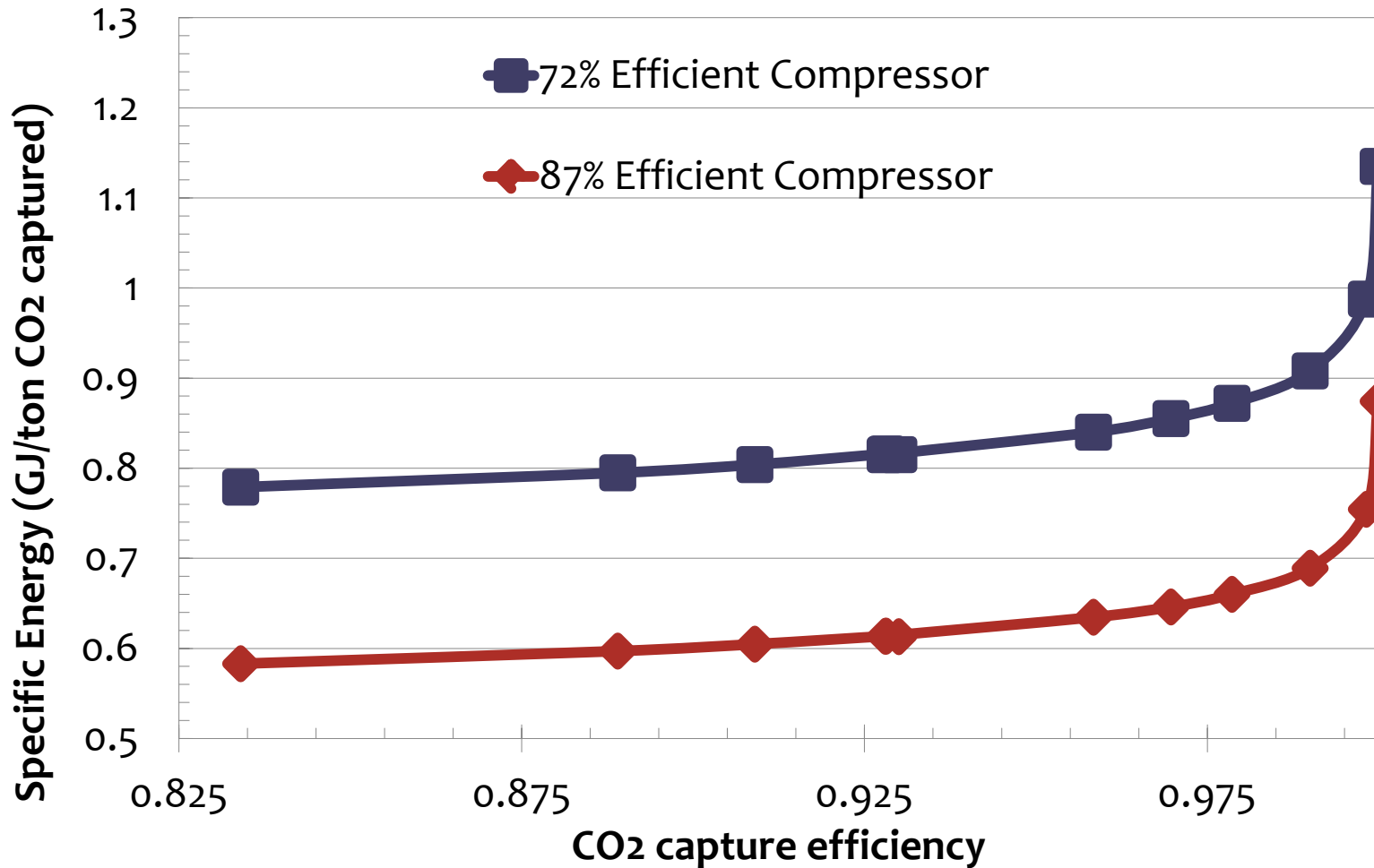
$\Delta T_2$  corresponds to traditional refrigeration

Distance or Q

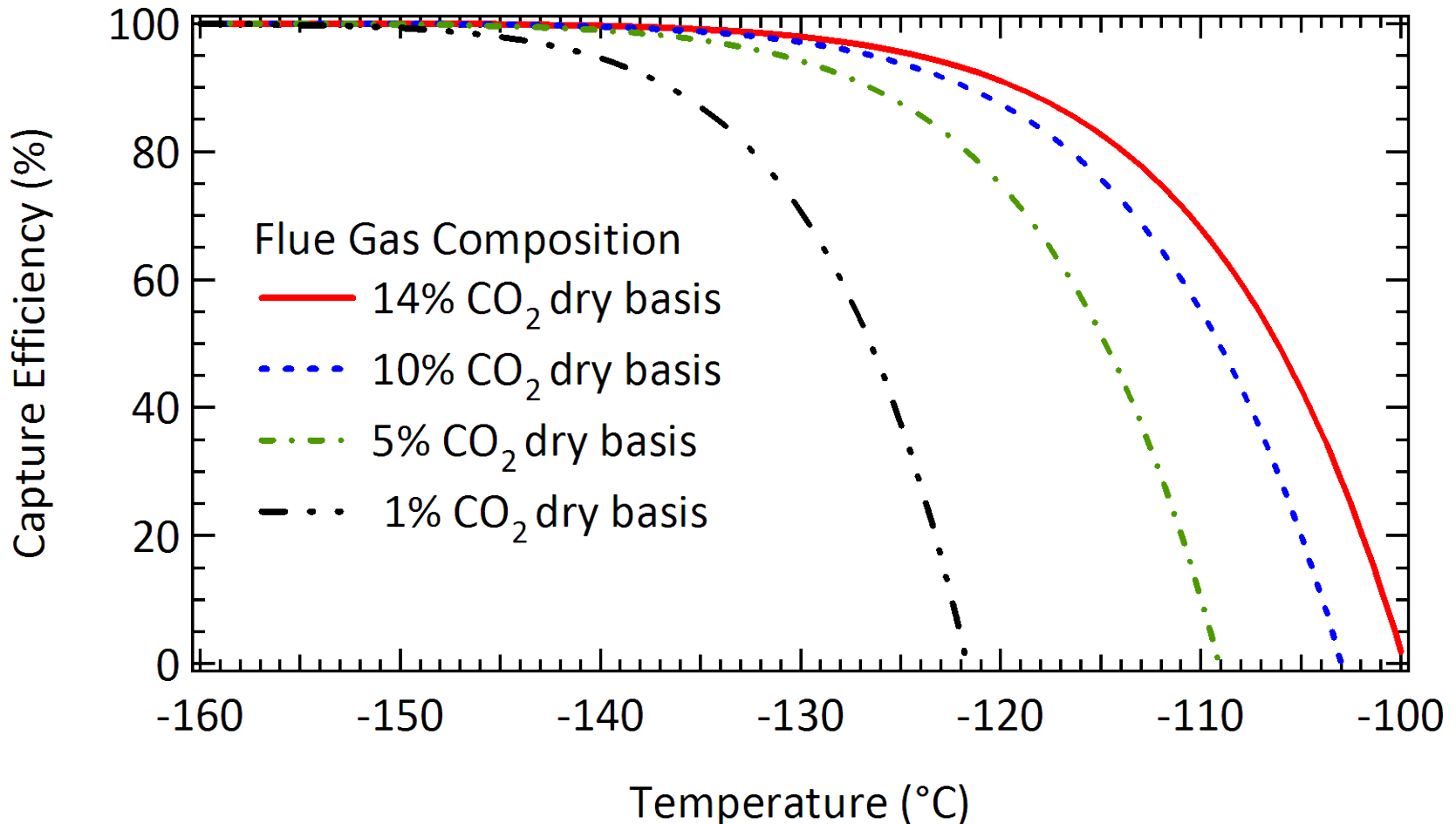
# Actual Gas Temperature Profiles



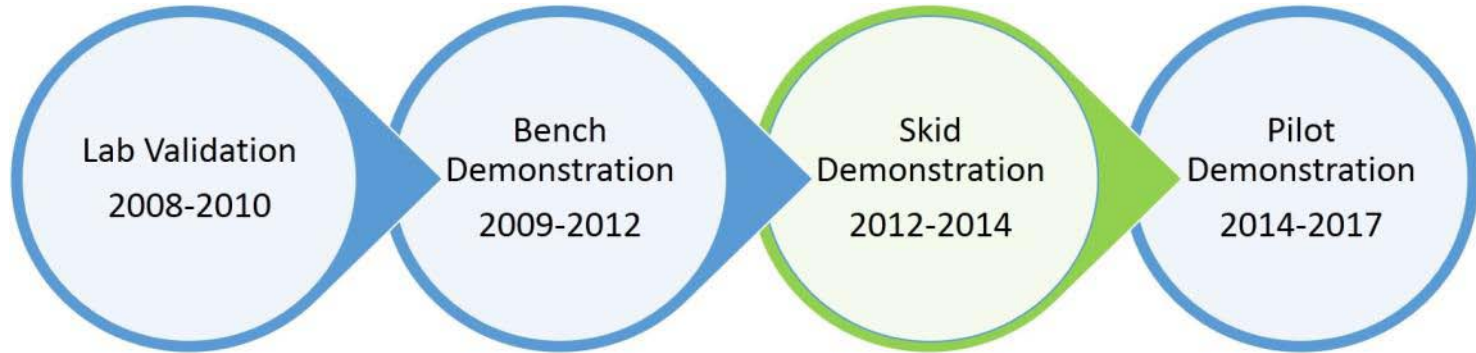
# Energy Efficiency



# Capture Efficiency at 1 atm



# Technology Development



# Desublimating Heat Exchanger

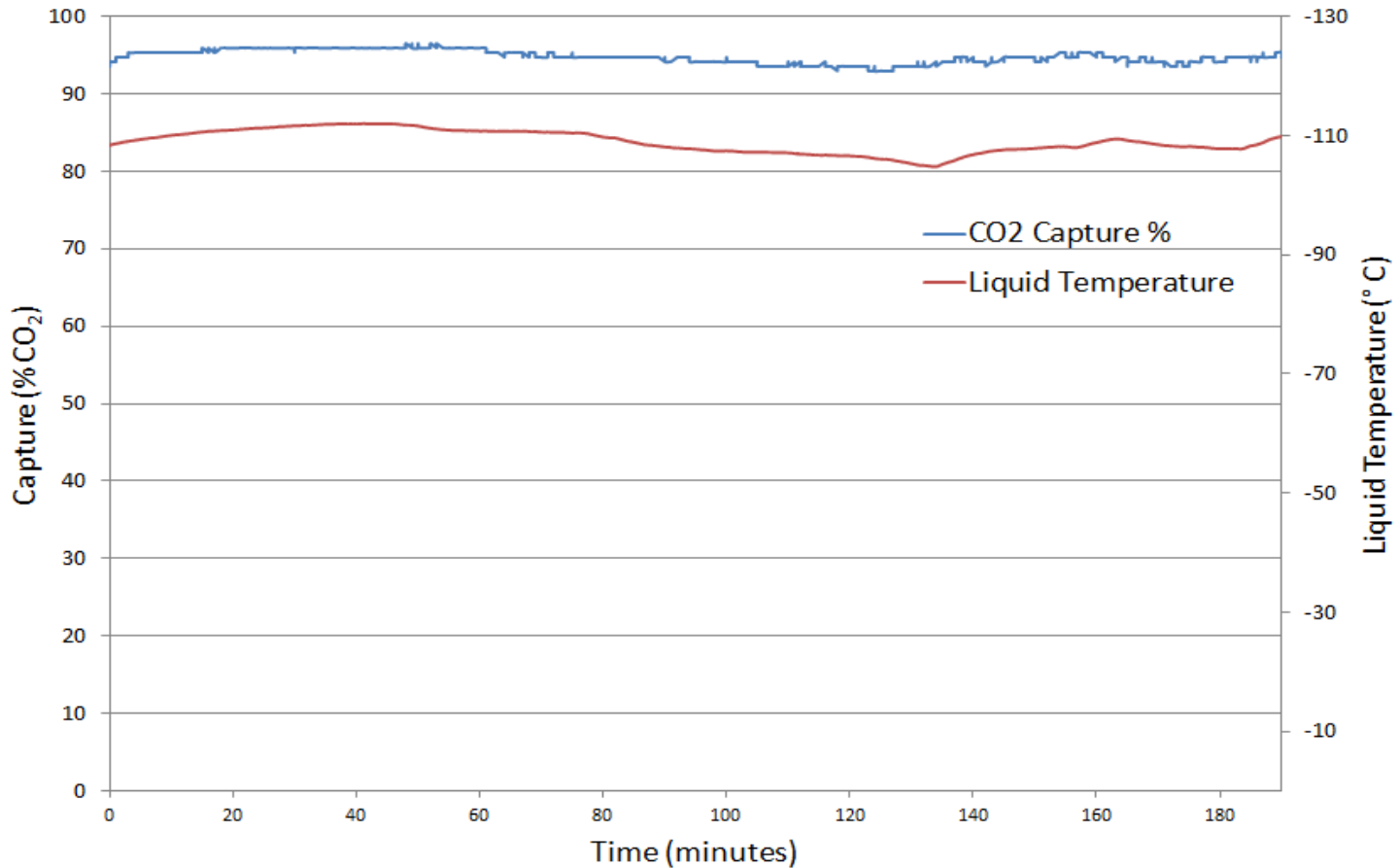
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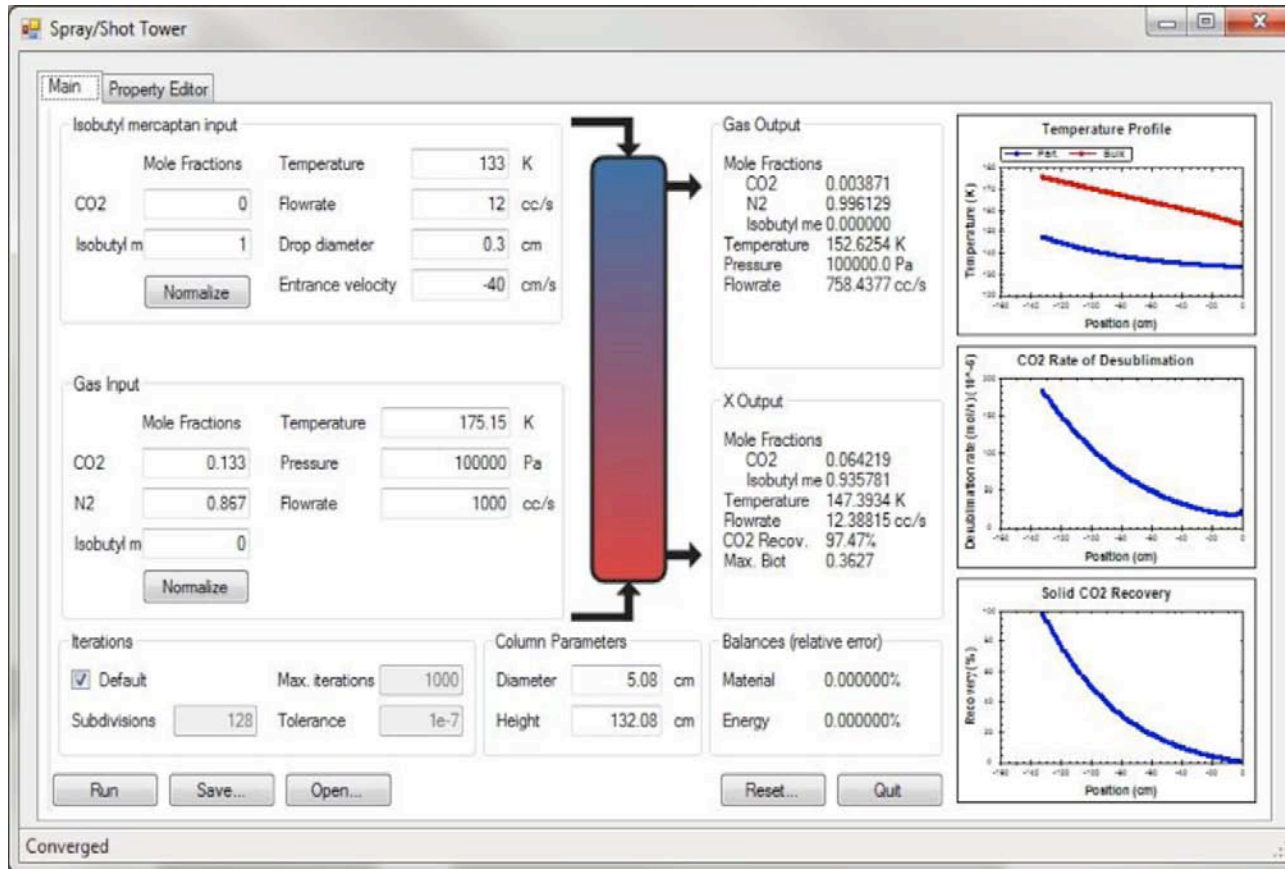
- Continuous desublimation of CO<sub>2</sub>
- ECL Skid can process 100 scfm of flue gas
  - 1 ton per day CO<sub>2</sub>

# CO<sub>2</sub> Capture

CO<sub>2</sub> Capture & Temperature vs. Time

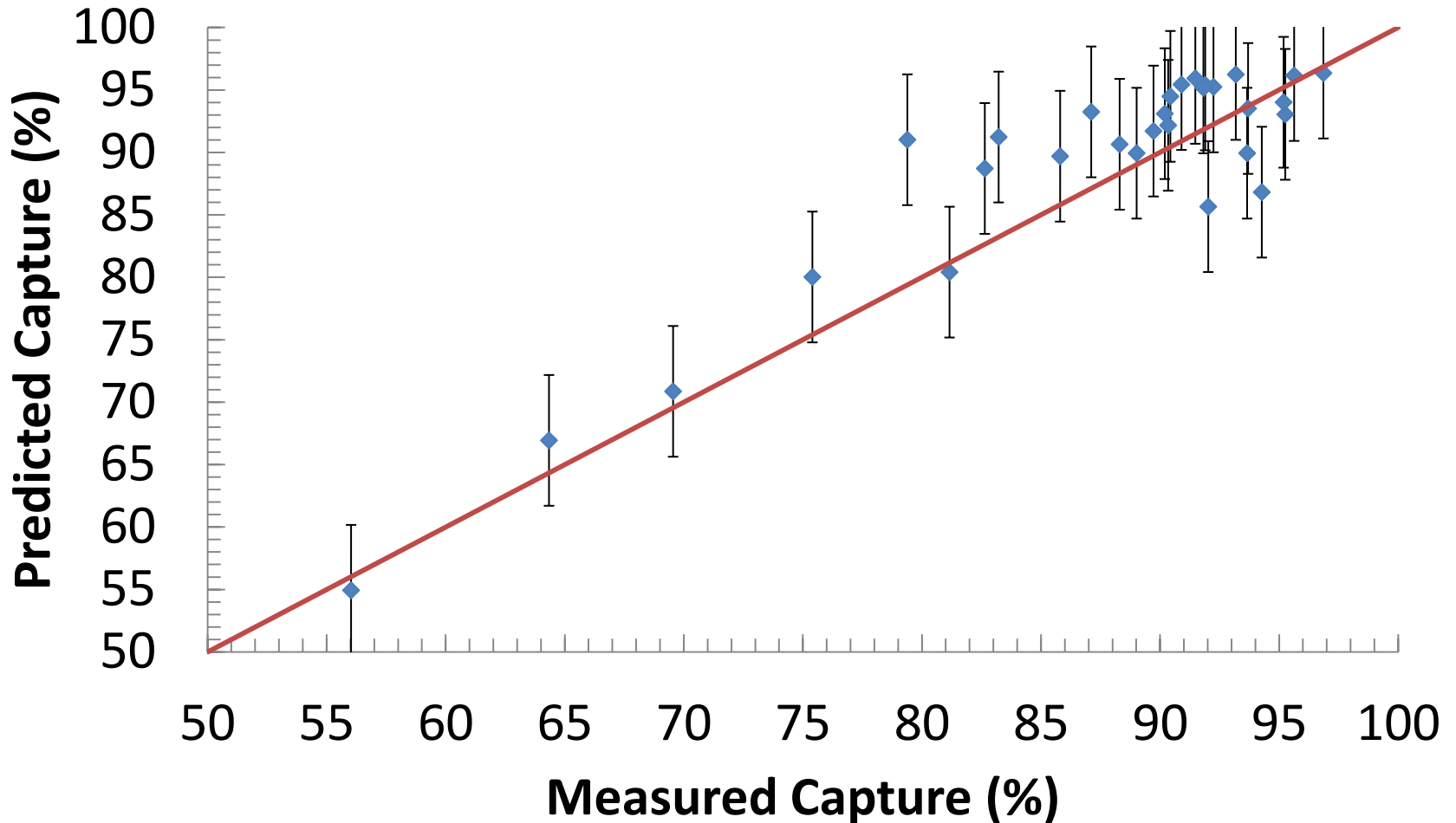


# Spray Tower

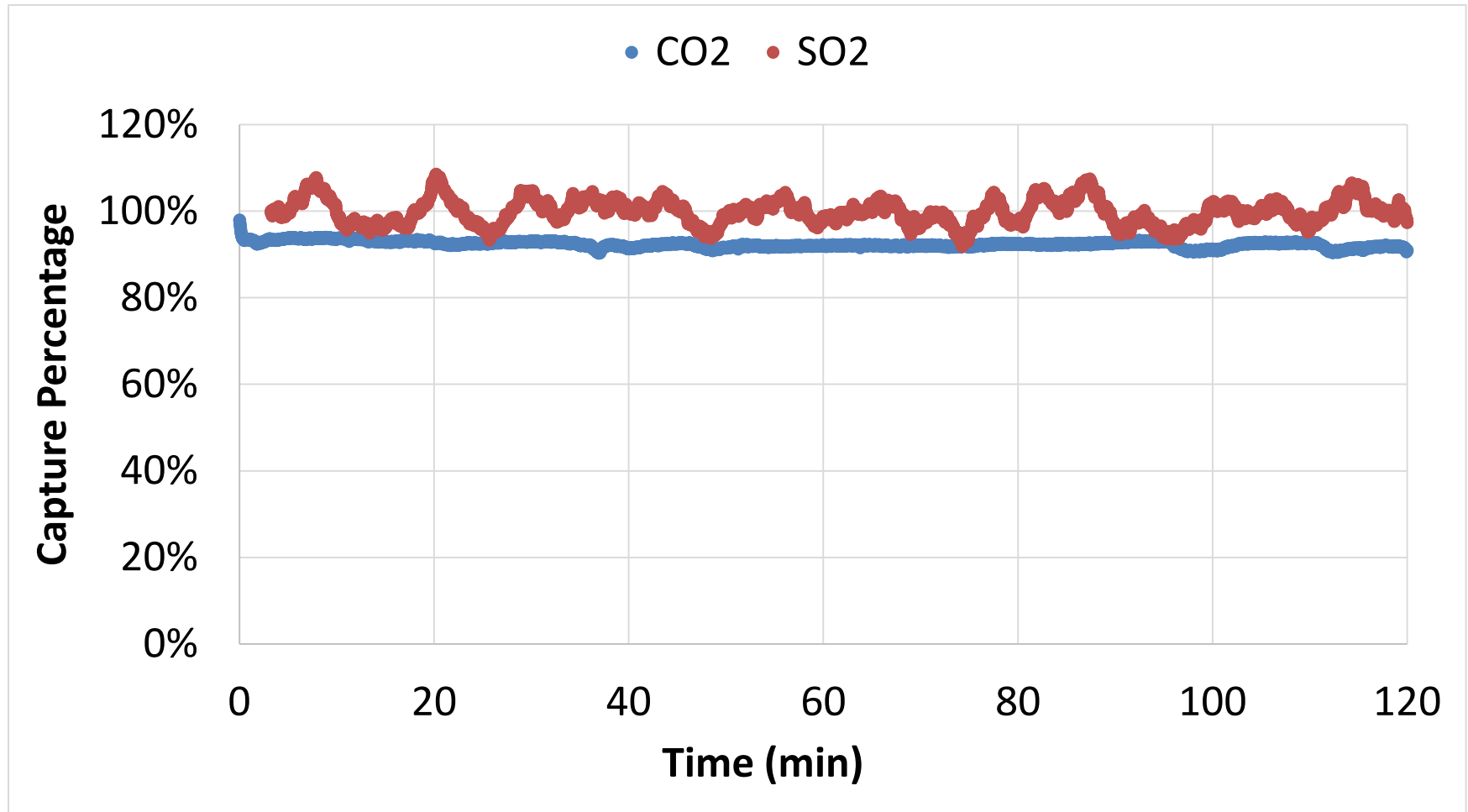




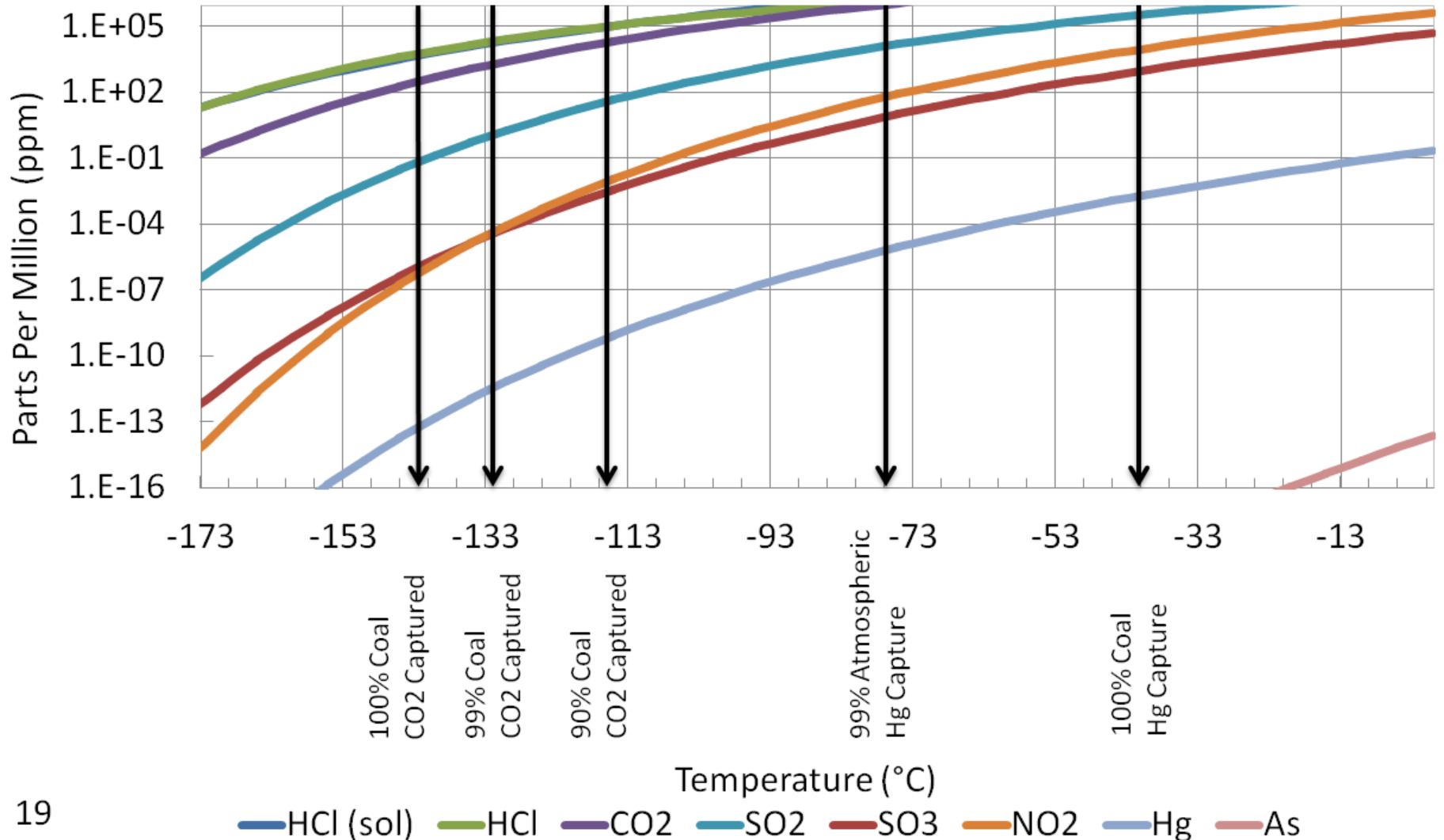
# Detailed Analyses



# Multipollutant Capture

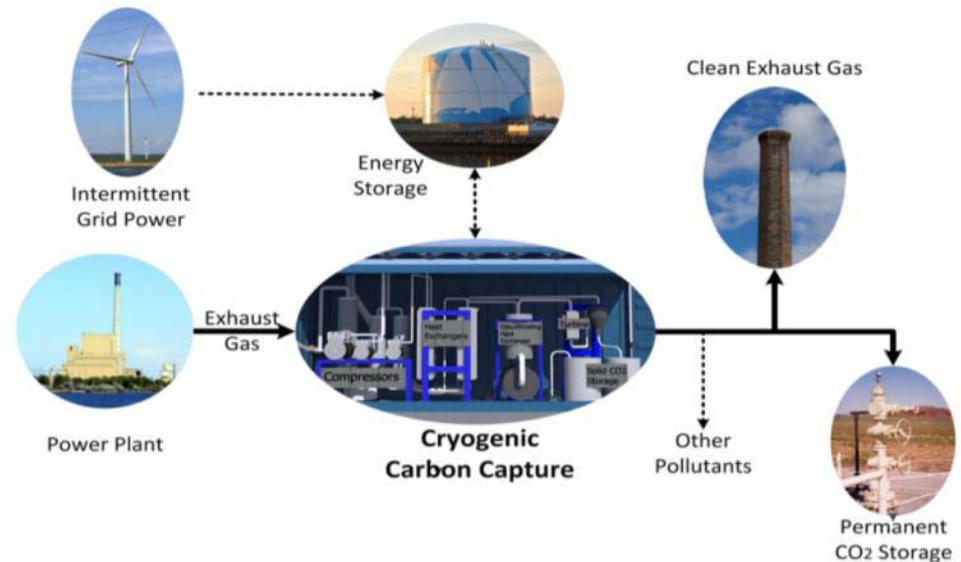


# Thermodynamic Pollutant Levels



# Energy Storage Grid Integration

- Core technology is CCC
- The ECL variant of CCC allows for energy storage to drive the CCC process
- Energy will be stored as a cryogenic liquid
  - 100's of MW capacity
- Rapid response time
- Roundtrip efficiency is greater than 90%



# Demonstration Cost and footprint

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	ECL Skid	CFG Skid	Proposed Pilot
Flowrate (scfm)	100	25	2000-6000
kW Equivalent	60	15	1000-3000
Footprint	40' x 8'	20' x 8'	40' x 40'
Equipment Cost	\$2 M	\$1.2 M	\$31 M

# Conclusions

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## CCC advantages

- Energy consumption (<50% NETL case 12)
- Cost increase (<50% NETL case 12)
- Efficient at high capture
- Bolt-on, common-platform technology
- Multi-pollutant capabilities meeting NSPS criteria for most pollutants (Hg, SO<sub>2</sub>, SO<sub>3</sub>, NO<sub>2</sub>, PM<sub>xx</sub>, HCl)
- Water conservation
- Energy storage is very promising!

# Acknowledgements

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- DOE/Arpa-e, DOI, Dong Energy, State of Wyoming, CCEMC
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- BYU
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