



CARBON CAPTURE

Materials Science & Technology Division
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NRL Work in Carbon Capture



US 2005/0232833A1

(19) **United States**

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Hardy et al. (43) Pub. Date: Oct. 20, 2005

(54) **PROCESS FOR PRODUCING SYNTHETIC
LIQUID HYDROCARBON FUELS**

Publication Classification

(76) Inventors: Dennis R. Hardy, Alexandria, VA
(US); Timothy Coffey, McLean, VA
(US)

(51) Int. Cl.⁷ B01J 8/04; C07C 27/06
(52) U.S. Cl. 422/188; 518/726

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(57) **ABSTRACT**

(21) Appl. No.: 11/108,149

(22) Filed: Apr. 12, 2005

Related U.S. Application Data

(60) Provisional application No. 60/562,410, filed on Apr.
15, 2004.

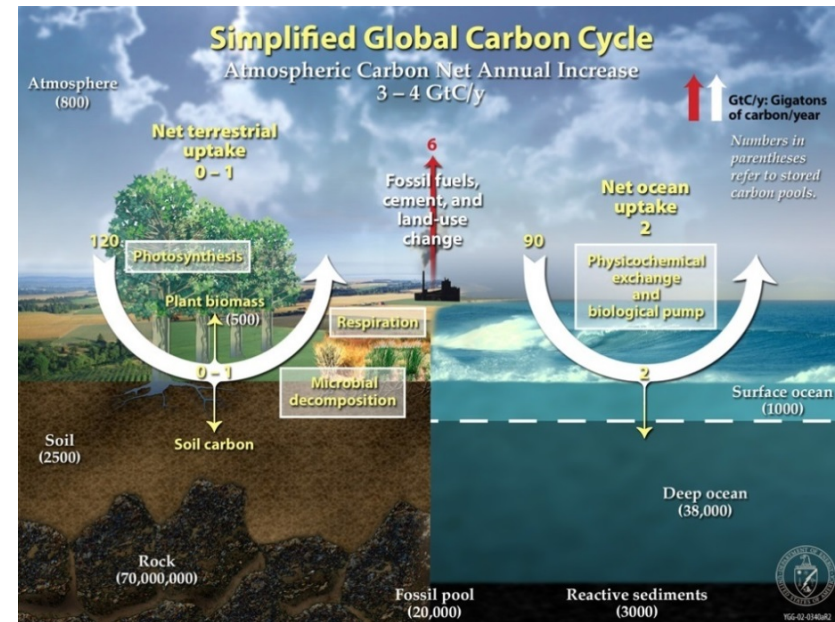
A process for producing synthetic hydrocarbons that reacts carbon dioxide, obtained from seawater of air, and hydrogen obtained from water, with a catalyst in a chemical process such as reverse water gas shift combined with Fischer Tropsch synthesis. The hydrogen is produced by nuclear reactor electricity, nuclear waste heat conversion, ocean thermal energy conversion, or any other source that is fossil fuel-free, such as wind or wave energy. The process can be either land based or sea based.

- NRL has been working in this space since 2000 with Dr. Dennis R. Hardy and Dr. Timothy Coffey as the lead scientist
- NRL's object is to make fuel on demand for the Navy
- I started work in this field in 2006

- Capturing large quantities of carbon dioxide and hydrogen quickly and efficiently.
- Achieving high catalytic conversion efficiencies and selectivities of carbon dioxide plus hydrogen to designer fuel.
- Keeping both the extraction module and the fuel production plant footprints to a reasonable size and weight.

Why capture CO₂ from Seawater?

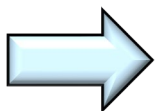
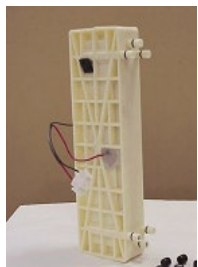
- Renewable supply of CO₂ and H₂ feedstocks in Navy marine and littoral environments ~72% of the globe.
- CO₂ is 140 times more concentrated in seawater than air on a (w/v) basis (100 mg/L seawater vs 0.77 mg/L air).
- CO₂ from seawater is 1/3 (100 mg/L) the concentration of CO₂ found in stack gas from coal fire power plants (296 mg/L).
- Additional electrolysis equipment for production of H₂ is required if CO₂ is capture from air.



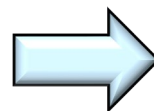
Genomics: GTL Roadmap, U.S. Department of Energy Office of Science, August 2005

NRL Technologies Developed In Parallel

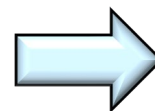
Electrolytic cation exchange module (E-CEM), 110 mL seawater (TRL 3)



Scaling and integrating E-CEM to process 0.5 gpm seawater



E-CEM 4, 0.5 gpm seawater



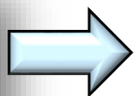
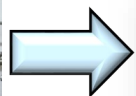
Scaling E-CEM, 25 gpm (TRL 7)



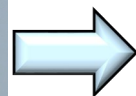
CO₂ and H₂ Capture Process

2009 to 2019

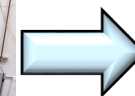
Laboratory scale production of hydrocarbons (TRL 3)



Flight using fuel from CO₂ and H₂



Commercial scale testing of NRL catalyst systems (TRL 6)



NRL Fuel Synthesis Skid (TRL 7)



<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=lavz7AnKI8I>

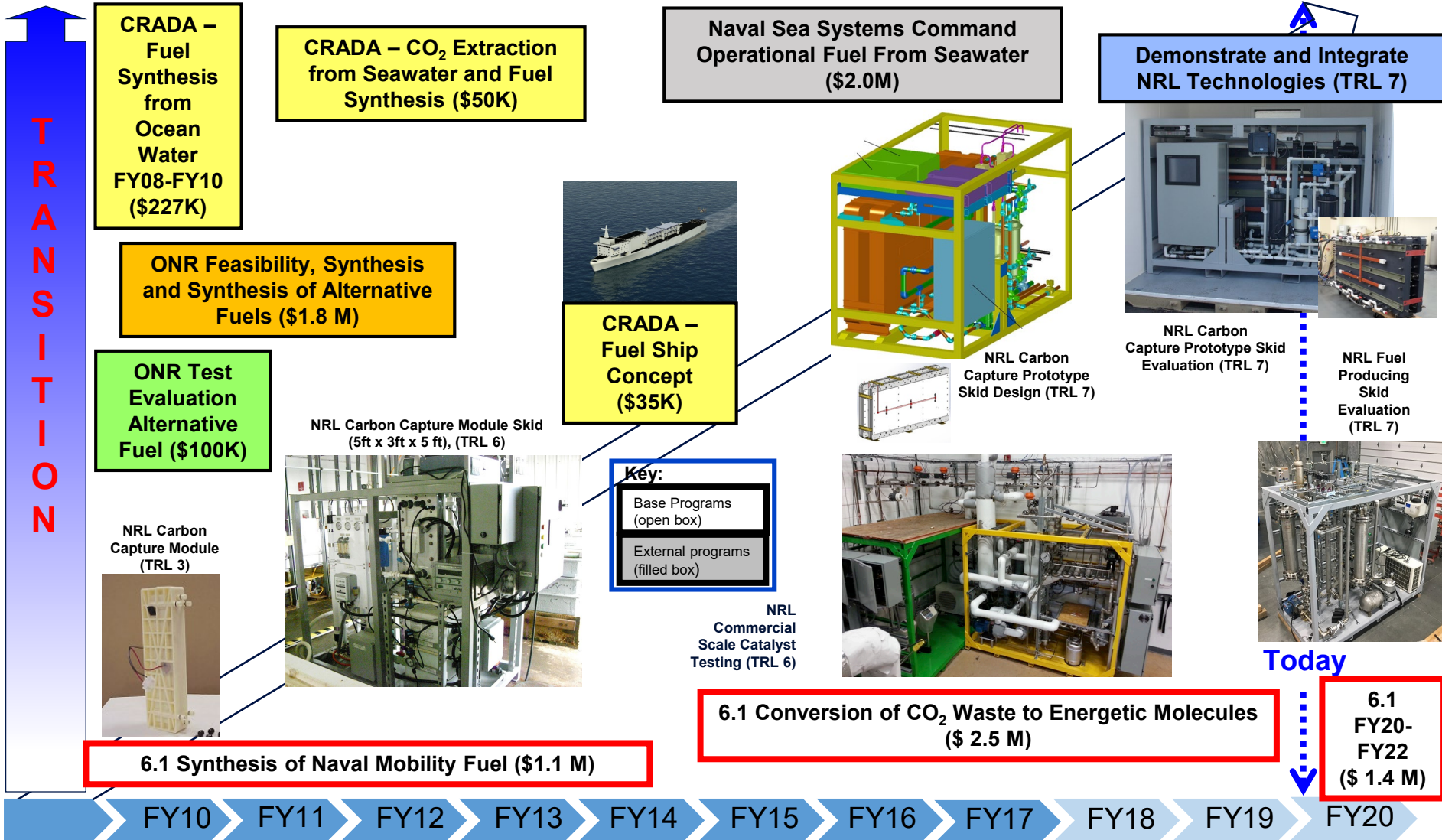
Fuel Synthesis Process

2011 to 2019

Specific Challenges in DOC

- Basic Research
 - Environmental effects on the ocean and marine life
 - Can it serve to help with ocean acidification
- Cost and Power
 - JP5 \$2.40/gallon and F76 \$2.39/gallon
 - Fully Burden cost \$5.66 and \$5.65
 - Size and cost of power source

S&T Investment Operational Fuel From Seawater



- Objective is to enhance DON & DoD fuel and energy security.
- Combining Blue Carbon and Direct Air Capture technologies with fuel producing technologies will offer DON & DoD fuel production options.
- Leverage DOE expertise in DAC to identify and support technologies to enhance fuel and energy security.