Systems Analysis for Carbon Dioxide Removal



Solutions for Today | Options for Tomorrow

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- Strategic Systems Analysis & Engineering Overview
- Life Cycle Analysis
- Market Studies
- Process Cost and Engineering
 - DAC Sorbent Case Study Basis
 - DAC Sorbent Case Study Ongoing Updates
- Next Steps and Notes







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Strategic Systems Analysis & Engineering

- Multi-scale Modeling and Optimization
 - Conceptual Process Design
 - Predictive Physics-Based Modeling
 - Uncertainty Quantification
 - Technical Risk Reduction
 - Dynamic Modeling/Digital Twins
- Energy Process Design, Analysis, and Cost Estimation
 - Process Modeling & Performance Assessment
 - Capital and O&M Cost Estimation
 - Quality Guidelines for Energy System Studies (QGESS)
- Resource Sustainability and Cost Modeling
 - Techno-economic analysis of CO₂ storage systems
 - Fossil fuel resources and extraction
 - Critical mineral sustainability, security, and supply



- Life Cycle Analysis (LCA)
 - National LCA Baselines for Energy Resources
 - LCA Guidance and Best Practices
 - Critical Reviews of Third-party LCA's
 - Open-Source Modeling for Transparency and Confidence
- Energy Economy Modeling and Impact Assessment
 - Enhanced fossil energy representation
 - Multi-model scenario/policy analysis
 - Grid, infrastructure, energy-water
 - Economic impact assessment
 - Regulatory, market and financial expertise





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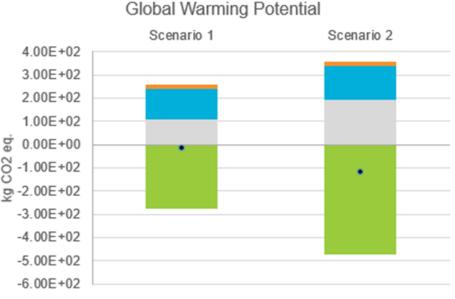




Carbon Dioxide Removal LCA Scope

- LCA of Enhanced Weathering and Mineralization
 - Literature Review & Screening level analysis Fall 2023
 - Full LCA incorporating monitoring, verification, and assessment
 Spring 2024
- LCA of Marine CDR
 - Literature Review & Screening level analysis Fall 2023
 - Full LCA incorporating monitoring, verification, and assessment
 Spring 2024
- Bioenergy with Carbon Capture and Storage
 - Emissions potentials, water consumption and scarcity, and land use for nine biomass types
 - Parameter sensitivities include region, processing options, moisture content, transportation distance
- Direct Air Capture Toolkit Fall 2023

- TL NATIONAL ENERGY TECHNOLOGY LABORATORY



Biomass Processing Power Generation CO2 T&S • Net Impact

Comparison of carbon emissions for biomass profiles: Hybrid Poplar (scenario 1) and energy cane (scenario 2)



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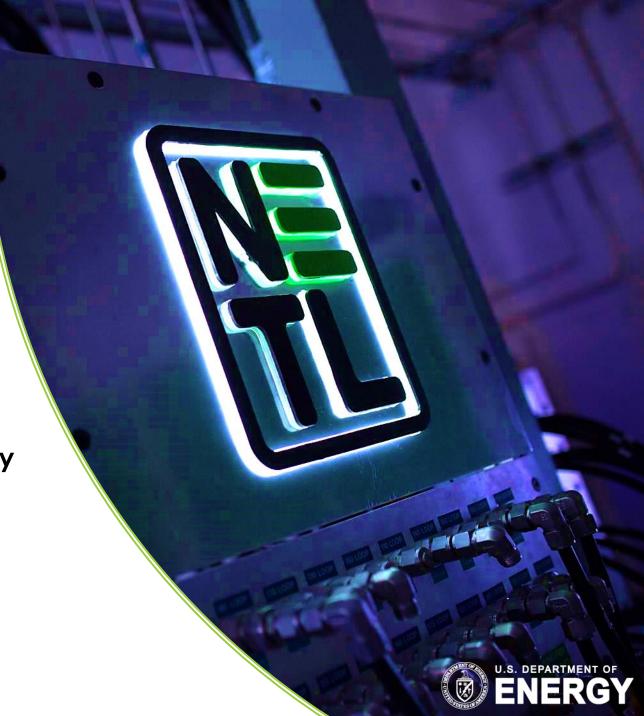
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<u>Rationale</u>

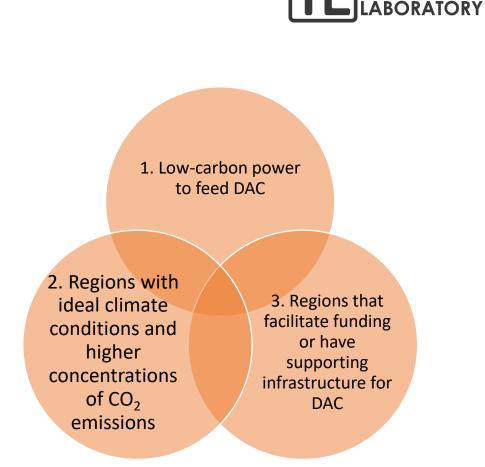
• This effort will focus on the evaluation of optimal DAC location both from economic as well as decarbonization impact perspectives.

Approach

- Literature search on existing DAC proposals
- Identifying the best regional slice for analyzing DAC location
- Performing preliminary scouting for DAC locations
- Examination of the implications of identity of $\rm CO_2$ being captured
- Initial listing of optimal DAC sites

Outcome

- Screening tool to compare DAC sites using a "what if analysis" (next slide)
- Paper detailing the proposed list and the methodology used to develop it.





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TECHNOLOGY

Market Evaluation of Direct Air Capture



Tool Development

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Plant Capacity (Tonnes of CO2/year) Type of DAC	1,000,000	1 000 000				
Type of DAC		1,000,000	Average Temperature	12	22	Degrees Celsi
	Solvent	Solvent	Average Humidity	70%	76%	%
			CO2 Concentration	415	415	ppm
CO2 Concentration (ppm)	415	415				
Plant Performance at CO2 level (% of baseline)	100%	100%	Capture Rate	66%	75%	%
			Tons of CO2 Captured per hour	101.09	114.16	tCO2/hour
Plant Location (City, State Initials)	Columbus, OH	Jacksonville, FL	Tons of CO2 Inflow per hour	152.21	152.21	tCO2/hour
Source of Energy	Integrated NGCC	Integrated NGCC	Gross CO2 Captured	885,542	1,000,000	tCO2/year
			Water Consumption per tCO2	3.87	6.60	tH2O/tCO2
aver 1	fancouver		Energy Consumption per tCO2	2.53	2.39	MWh/tCO2
title Silverin	Seattle	source the	Total Energy Requirement	2,235,994	2,388,891	MWh/year
	Montreal	Montreal	Energy Emissions Intensity	16.2	16.2	kgCO2/MWh
Chicago	Toronto Boston	Chicago Detroit Boston	Upstream Emissions from NGCC	176,223	199,000	tCO2/year
Denver STATES St Louis	Washington	UNITED New York Deriver STATES St Louis Washington	CO2e Emissions from Energy	39,928	42,659	tCO2/year
n SELOUIS	San Francisco		Net CO2 Captured	669,390	781,118	tCO2/year
Los Angeles Atlanta Dallas	Los Angeles	Dallas	CO2 Capture Efficiency	75.6%	78.1%	%
DAC Location Optimal T&S	S2 Legend: DAC Location Optimal T&S	Houston	CO2 Captured from CCS (90%)	354,217	400,000	tCO2/year
Other T&S	Mani Optima T&S	Monterrey Miemi	Net CO2 Flow T&S (DAC+NGCC w/ CCS)	1,239,758	1,400,000	tCO2/year
T			Transport and Storage Cost	\$18.32	\$21.11	2018\$/tCO2
IOOI TO DETTORM M	HAI IF ANALYSIS	based on location	Optimal Storage Formation	Mount Simon10	Lower Tuscaloosa4	

and type of DAC technology

PRELIMINARY RESULTS, DO NOT CITE

Storage Site State

Total T&S Cost

OH

\$22.7

FL

\$29.6

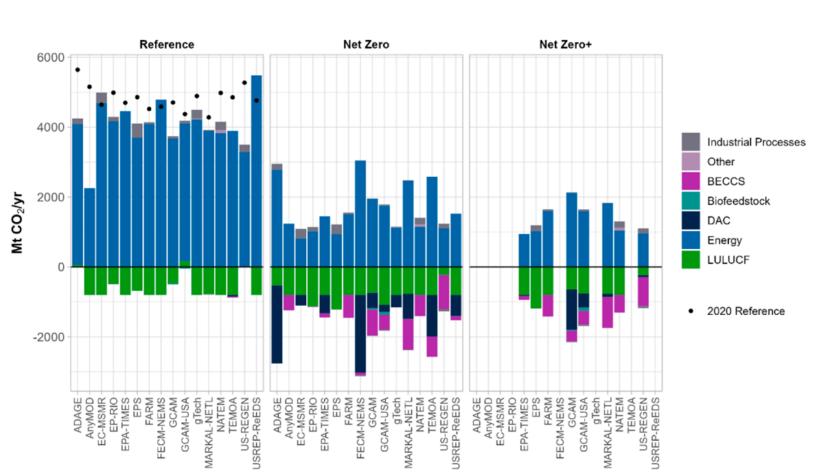
2018M\$/year

MARKAL modeling of DAC deployment

Energy Modeling Forum 37 scenarios

- NETL-MARKAL participates in EMF 37 under this task
- We have provided data to other modelers on DAC to help them integrate into their models
- All models show that negative emissions technologies are essential to meeting net zero goals by 2050
- In the NetZero+ scenario, reductions across all sectors are enabled, reducing reliance on DAC, but it still is a critical backstop

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• Case OB

- Monolithic DAC Sorbent System with NGCC supplied power and steam
- 90% Post Combustion Capture on NGCC
- $\,\circ\,$ Sized to account for 100,000 tonnes CO $_2$ / year net removed from atmosphere
- Case OB-EB
 - Monolithic DAC Sorbent System with Electric Boiler for steam
 - Carbon footprint of electricity considered to be zero
 - Included in report but not highlighted due to time
- Case 0 and 0-EB
 - Fixed bed DAC Sorbent Systems
 - High pressure drops led to high costs and very un-optimal results
 - Included in the report appendix for reference





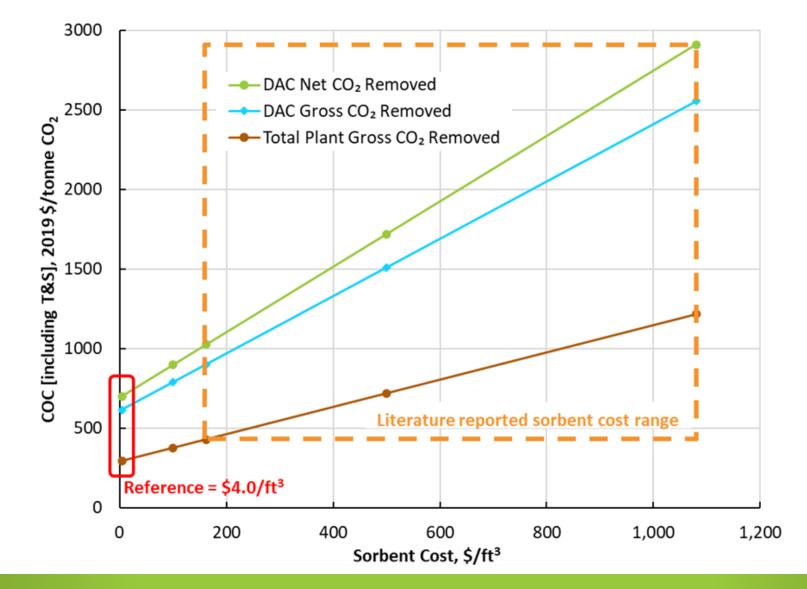
- Absorber vessel outlet air exits w/o stack or dispersion considerations
- Assumed to be compliant with Effluent Limitation Guidelines
 - Produced water from DAC or NGCC w/capture
- Non-type NGCC Turbine used
 - "Rubber" turbine
- Single reciprocating compressor for CO₂ compression
- Scaled NGCC w/ 90% capture for steam and electricity use
- Industrial sorbent cost used for base case

*R. James, A. Zoelle, D. Keairns, M. Turner, M. Woods, N. Kuehn "Cost and Performance Baseline for Fossil Energy Plants Volume 1: Bituminous Coal and Natural Gas to Electricity," National Energy Technology Laboratory, Pittsburgh, September 24, 2019. <u>https://netl.doe.gov/projects/files/CostAndPerformanceBaselineForFossilEnergyPlantsVol1BitumCoalAndNGtoElectBBRRev4-1_092419.pdf</u>



Sensitivity - Sorbent Cost







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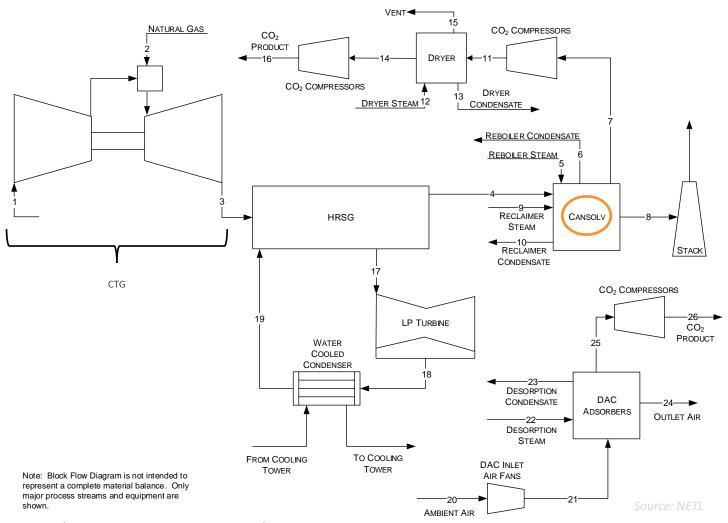


Ongoing Sorbent DAC Case Study Updates

- **NETIONAL** ENERGY TECHNOLOGY LABORATORY

NGCC CANSOLV System Modifications

- Change the CANSOLV system performance from 90% CO₂ capture to 97% (utilizing the updated 2021 CANSOLV quote)
- Impact includes:
 - 1. Lower CO₂ stack emissions
 - Lesser DAC throughput requirement to maintain the 2018 minimum 45Q tax credit threshold of 100,000 tonne/yr net CO₂ reduction
 - 3. Lower total CO₂ compression demand
 - 4. Reduced CTG power requirements results in a smaller CANSOLV system



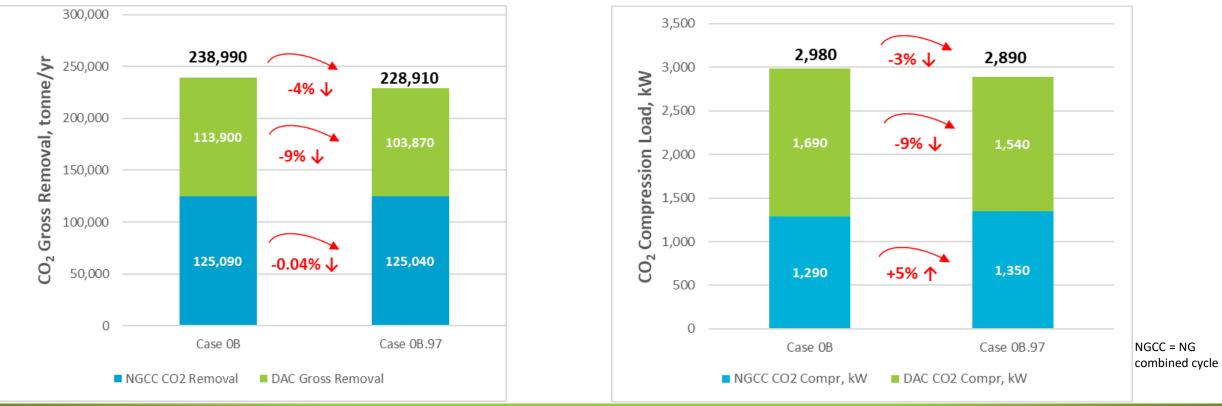
HRSG = heat recovery steam generator; LP = low pressure

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Improved CANSOLV Performance

NGCC CANSOLV System Modifications (con't)

- 1. CTG stack emissions fall from 13,901 tonne/yr to 3,868 tonne/yr: 72% reduction
- 2. DAC throughput reduces from 90,655,822 lb/hr to 82,689,482 lb/hr: 9% mass (horsepower) reduction
- 3. NGCC CO₂ compressor flow was unchanged (only 0.04% decrease); however, the horsepower is 5% higher because the new suction pressure is 4 psi lower than the 2016 CANSOLV pressure







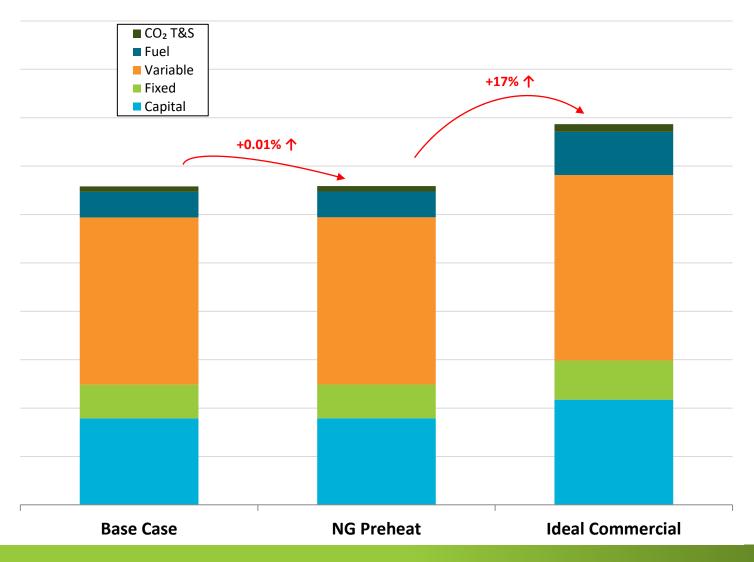
NG Preheater Modifications

Performance and Economic Impacts

- Incremental step-changes:
 - 1. Integration of the NG preheater into the process
 - Increased CTG requirements by
 0.2 MW (0.5% increase)
 - CTG exhaust temp is ~1150°F
 - 2. Changed the simulated turbine performance to closely match the published conditions for commercially available CTGs

Cost Of Capture [including T&S]

- CTG exhaust temp is ~1000°F
- "Ideal" commercial system
- Ideal based on public Kawasaki L20A data – not enough power



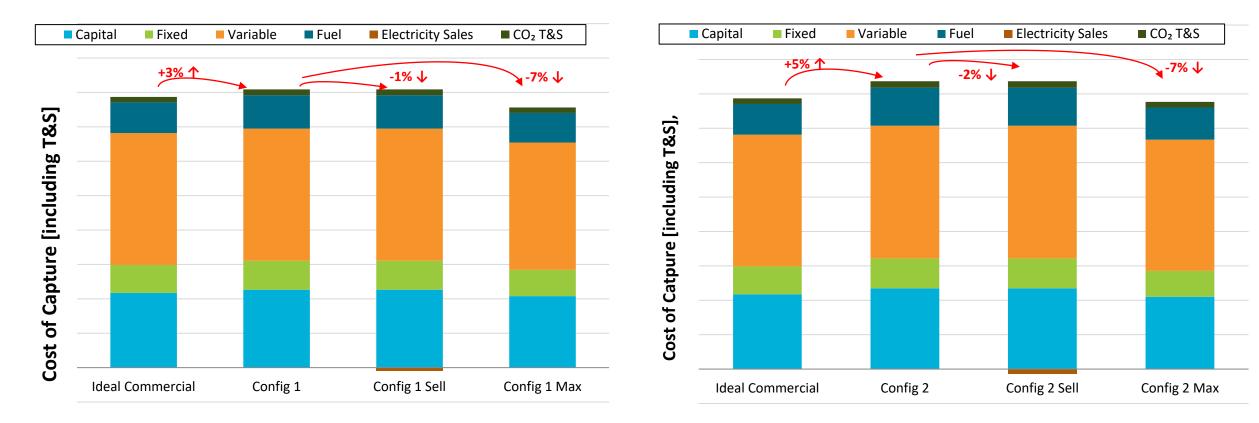




Options for Excess Net Power Output

Commercial CTG and STG Systems

- 1. 2 systems configured and analyzed with different
- 2. Cases examined to sell excess power to grid or increase size of DAC system to fit the turbine configuration
 - 1. Config 1 Extra 4.1 MW power or Maximize DAC system to 112,820 net CO₂ tonne/yr removed
 - 2. Config 2 Extra 6.2 MW power or Maximize DAC system to 118,600 net CO₂ tonne/yr removed







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Next Steps

Sorbent DAC Case Study



- Sensitivity analysis of updated arrangement/sorbent costs
- Update of electric boiler cases to include carbon content of electricity
- Publish updated Case Study

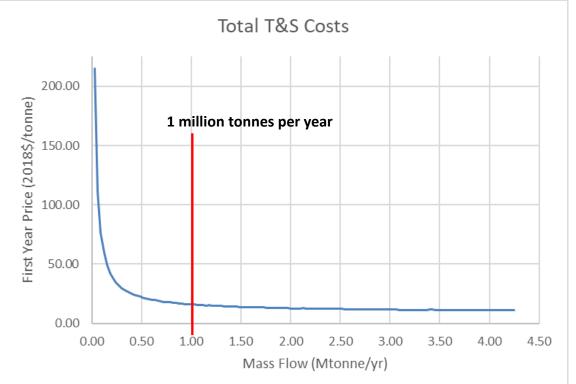


Note on Transport and Storage

Using NETL QGESS T&S Guidance



- Source-to-sink pipeline modeled using NETL Transport Cost model
- Storage costs flat at \$8.32/tonne CO₂ storage cost (from QGESS in Midwest Illinois Basin)
- Approximately \$10/tonne total T&S with 100 km pipeline and 5 Mtonnes/year







Coming up this week!

- Posters Tonight (5:45 7:45 PM)
 - Carbon Dioxide Removal
 - Techno Economic Analysis Development for Enhanced Weatherization and Marine Carbon Dioxide Removal Sara Leptinsky
 - Biomass Environmental Analysis in Bioenergy with Carbon Capture and Storage Modeling Roksana Mahmud and Jorge Izar-Tenorio
 - Point Source Capture
 - Retrofitting NGCC and PC Power Plants with Carbon Capture Technology Gregory Hackett
 - Techno Economic Analysis of CO₂ Capture from Pulp/Paper Plants Hari Mantripragada
- Presentations
 - Point Source Capture / Thursday/ 11:50 AM
 - Industrial CO₂ Capture Studies Eric Grol





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