

An Overview of CCSI2 Capabilities for Accelerating Technology Commercialization

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CCSI² – Modeling, Optimization and Technical Risk Reduction



Process Modeling Support For DAC and Other CDR Technologies

- Using advanced modeling tools to drive material development for optimal process performance
 - Develop and apply rigorous models to predict DAC performance and cost
 - Understand impacts of uncertainty on Key Performance Indicators (KPIs)
 - Guide collection of additional data to further reduce uncertainty and reduce technical risk in scale-up
 - Refinement of models through optimal design of experiments

Advanced Modeling tools





Technology Scale-up: Data Collection and Modeling

Maximize the learning at each stage of technology development

And integrate development stages

Early stage R&D

- Screening concepts
- Identify conditions to focus development
- Prioritize data collection & test conditions

Pilot scale

- Ensure the right data is collected
- Support scale-up design

Demo scale

- Design the right process
- Support deployment with reduced risk





Complete CCSI Toolset Publically Available

• 2016 R&D 100 Award Winning Software Package

FOQUS - Framework for Optimization and Quantification of Uncertainty and Surrogates

Full Process Modeling and Optimization Framework -

- Fundamental characterization of material, device and system
- Model library of solvent, solid-gas contactors, and membranes
- Uncertainty quantification
- Optimization (under uncertainty) of process configuration and operation (s.s. and dynamic)

Optimal Design of Experiments - Improves model while optimizing experimental data generation

Surrogate Generation and ML Capabilities – Generate reduced order models for difficult multi-period optimizations, CFD optimizations



Sorbent Models

- First principal solid-gas contactor models
- Library of first principle solid –gas contactors
 - Fixed beds, moving beds, bubbling fluidized beds, rotating packed beds, etc.
 - Support numerous technologies in the capture and DAC space
- Application in numerous modeling platforms
 - Aspen, ACM,
 Python/IDAES
 - Support for advanced process modeling platforms and optimization
 - Exploration of important inputs
 - Tools for quantification of uncertainty



1 Kim, E. J., et al. Science 2020, No. 369, 392–396

Developing Detailed, Predictive Models of Solvent-Based Capture Processes



Uncertainty Quantification (UQ)

- Quantifying risk for scale-up
- Tools to develop understanding of impacts of uncertain models and data gaps
- Provides a "criteria" for experimental testing
- Can provide insight into "value" data collection in almost real-time





MATERIAL

Uncertainty Quantification Bayesian Inference Example: VLE Models VLE Data/Model Comparison at 40°C



Sequential Design of Experiments

- Develop systematic approach to conducting pilot plant testing, regardless of scale, process configuration, technology type, etc.
- Ensure right data is collected
- · Maximize value of data collected

Prior **Pilot Plant Operation** Parameter Test Experimental Test Selection with Process Distributions Plan Data Model **Optimality Criteria** A* **Bayesian Inference (UQ) Posterior Parameter** Distributions **First Iteration Only**

Schematic of Sequential Design of Experiments

NCCC Model Improvement after SDoE



2014 Campaign (Before SDoE)

- Conventional test plan caused "clustering"
- Not ideal for complete understanding
- Used data to refine model



2017 Campaign (Using SDoE)

- Much more distributed output
- Much more complete understanding
- *In manner of weeks*, further reduced uncertainty in capture rate by 60%



TCM Model Improvement after SDoE

Update in Parameter Distributions for Absorber Packing

Reduction in CO₂ Capture Percentage Prediction Accuracy



0.3

0.2

0.4

0.5

CL Value for Mass Transfer Model

0.6

0.7

0.8

Mass transfer and interfacial area parameters are packing-dependent, and therefore are assigned uniform prior distributions over wide ranges, indicating assumption of relatively large uncertainty before collection of process data.

Bayesian inference, through process data collected using SDoE, results in refined estimates of parameters, and thus reduction in uncertainty in process model and risk associated with scale-up





Average reduction in uncertainty: 58.0 ± 4.7%

Candidate set includes variation in:

- Solvent Circulation Rate
- Flue Gas flowrate and CO₂ concentration
- Reboiler steam flowrate

Science Based Design of Experiments



- Utilize science based models
- Better design experimental devices and measurements to ensure identifiability of the process
- Extendable to dynamic experimental designs



DAC Systems – Integrated Approach



Process Model

Pressurizat

Cooling

Heatin

Adsorption

Multi-period Optimization Problem

Advanced Energy Syste

Net Present Value Analysis (versus

Optimal Design

Dispatch schedule

TEA)

TL

Feed gas

- Performance of DAC process will likely vary via seasons and changing temperatures and humidities throughout the day
- Utilization of excess electricity from increased variable renewable generation may require optimal dispatch schedules
- Weather, seasonal patterns may be correlated with electricity price

TEA may be insufficient

Multi-period Optimizations and NPV Analysis: FLExible Carbon Capture and Storage (FLECCS)

Ext. Partners:

stitute for the Design (

Susteon Svante (SocalGas

LA Los Angeles Department of WestVirginiaUniversity.

Gooty, et. al., Applied Energy, 2023



CCSI² Support For NETL DAC Technology

- Support analysis of NETL developed PIM-1-AO-TAEA sorbent
- Help guide data collection to properly inform process scale
- Work with high fidelity (CFD) modeling teams to inform mass transfer, hydrodynamics submodels
- Estimate performance with varying regeneration methods (temperature swing, vacuum assisted vacuum swing, etc.)
- Perform cost analysis (12/31/23)
- Characterize performance under varying air conditions (3/31/23)
- Long term goal support testing at NETL DAC center





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Cases examined:

1. Integrated NGCC and TSA: Net-zero achieved via polishing step

- 2. NGCC + Electric Boiler (steam + power for TSA) + TSA: Net-zero achieved via polishing step. Electric boiler added to provide steam and power for DAC system.
- 3. Integrated NGCC and DAC: DAC meets net-zero requirement
- 4. NGCC + Electric Boiler (steam + power for DAC) + DAC: DAC meets net-zero requirement. Electric boiler added to provide steam and power for DAC system





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Summary of Results (Overall Cost of Capture PCC+TSA)

- 0D Equilibrium Model
 - FG polishing step Integrated NGCC & e-boiler (90%, 95%, and 97%)
 - DAC Integrated NGCC & e-boiler (90%, 95%, and 97%)
- Material used in TSA system MgMOF74, and assumed cost of \$10/Kg
- Overall cost of capture = PCC capture cost + TSA capture cost
- All cases are "net-negative" at plant level
- FG Retrofit NGCC (polishing step) with 97% capture in PCC cheapest





Modeling and Analysis Capabilities

Tools and process models to predict, optimize, and minimize risk in the scale-up of technologies



Foundational Capabilities

- High-Fidelity Modeling (sorbents, solvents, membranes) .
- **Optimal Design of Experiments** .
- Steady-State and Dynamic Process Optimization
- Electricity Grid Modeling / Expansion Planning
- Multi-Scale Modeling and Optimization . (Materials/Process/Grid)
- **Uncertainty Quantification** .
- Robust Optimization (i.e., Design Under Uncertainty) .
- Machine Learning/AI





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UQ and Parameter Optimization NRTL-BOL-NC16-B NRTL-BOL-NC16-



Optimal DoE...



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For more information <u>https://www.acceleratecarboncapture.org/</u>

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