

AIR2FUEL

2024 FECM/ NETL Project Review

- Title: Mobile Air to Methanol (Air2Fuel)
- Award #: DE-FE0032405
- Period of Performance: 12/20/23 – 12/19/24
- Funding: \$400k (DOE), \$100k (cost share)
- Participants: ASU, NREL, Air Company

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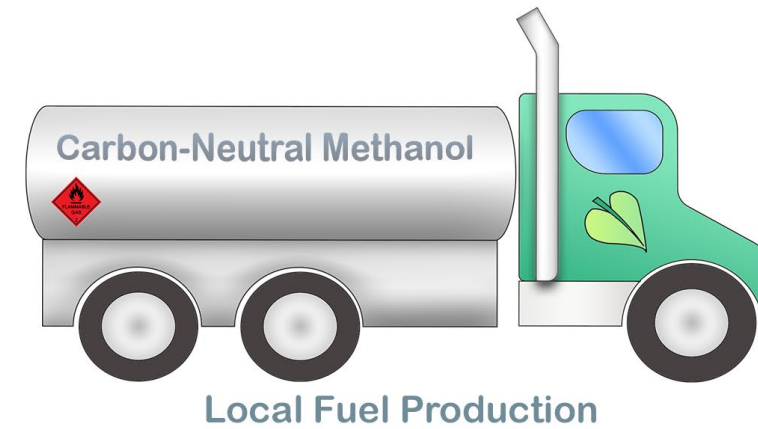
Aug. 8, 2024



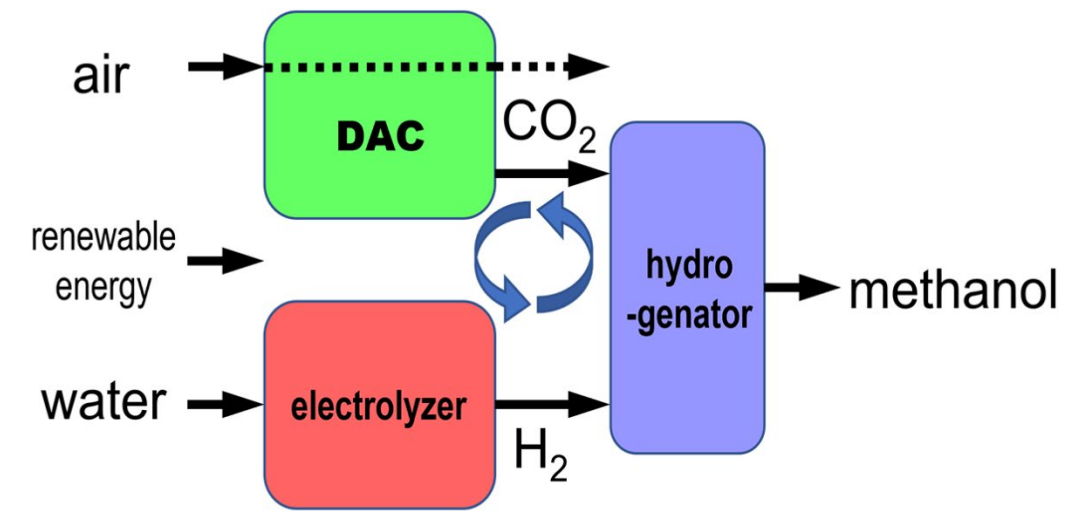
Overview

- Conceptual Design of
 - 1) bench scale/movable system
 - 2) 1000-tonne MeOH/yr system
- Optimize heat recovery
- Integrate novel process components to reduce energy
- Integrate renewable energy
- Community Benefits Planning

Impacts

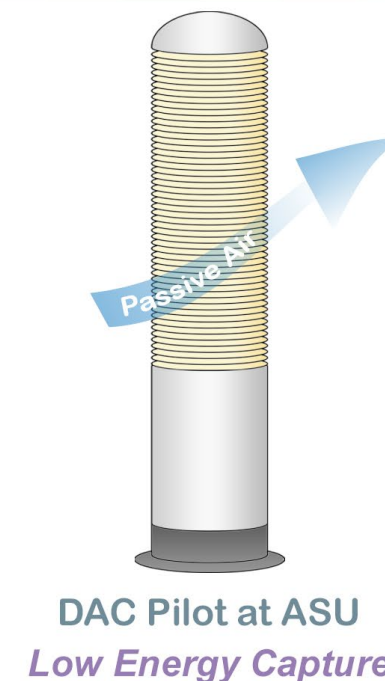


Innovation



Mobile Air to Methanol System (Air2Fuel)

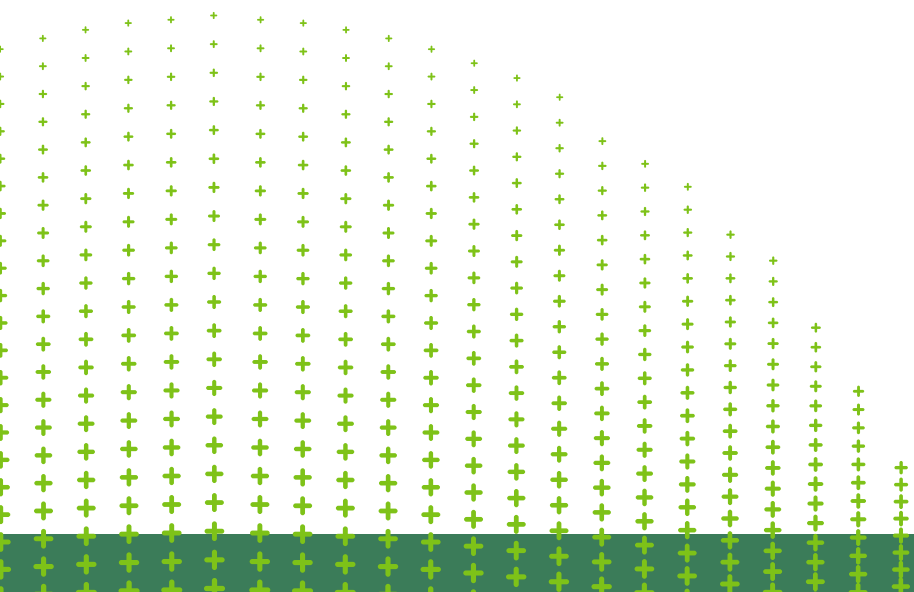
Core Knowledge





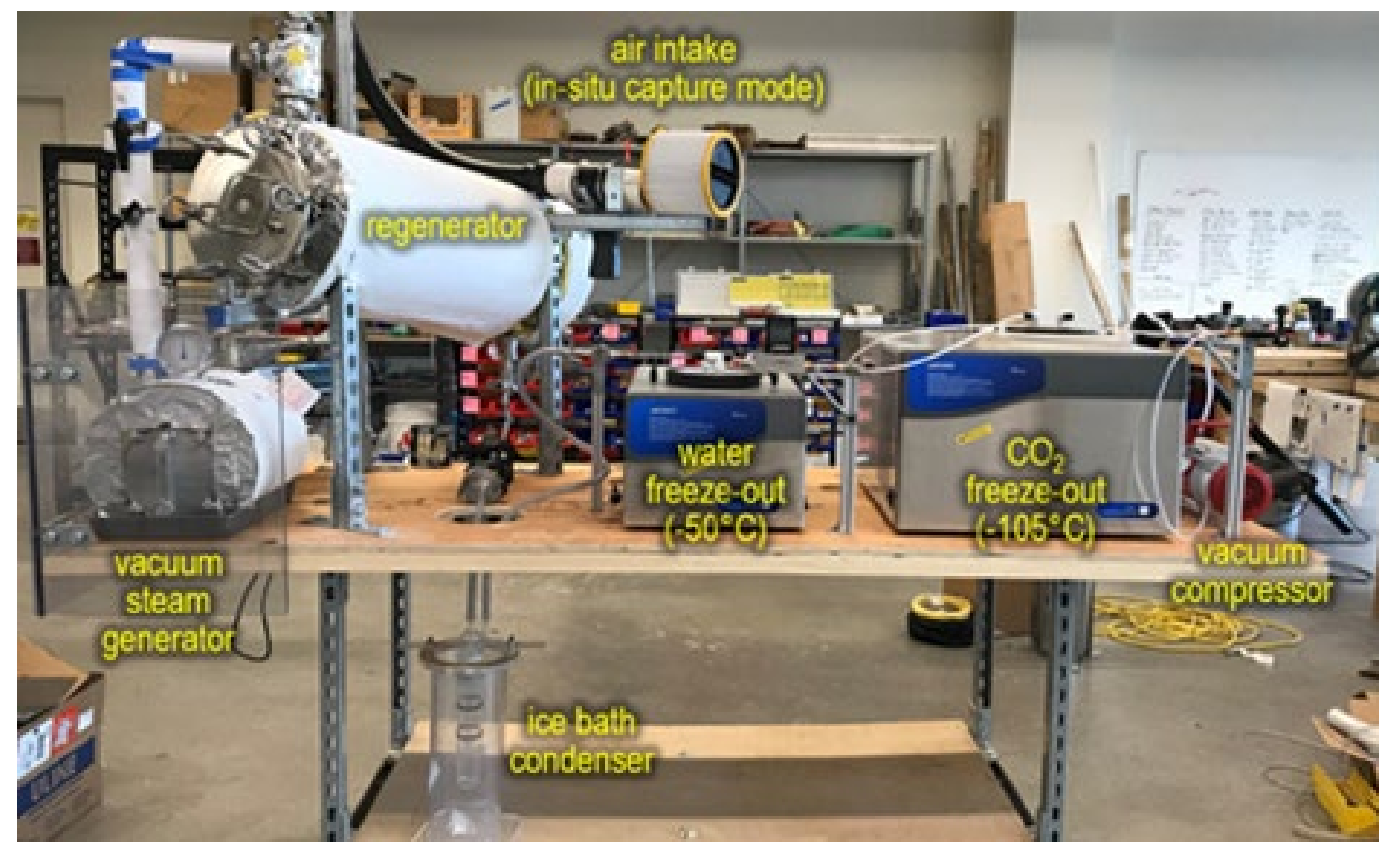
Technology Fundamentals/Background

- DAC Subsystem
- H₂ Subsystem
- CO₂ to Fuel Subsystem

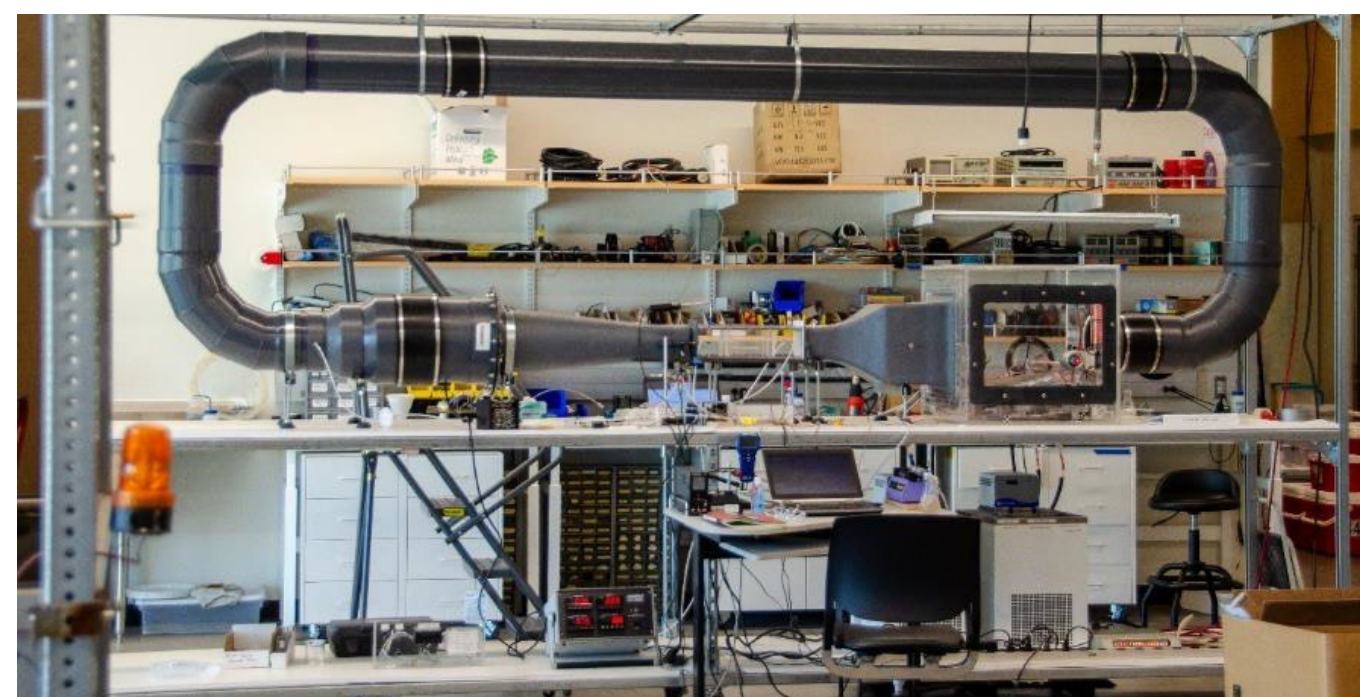


DAC Subsystem – ASU

- **MechanicalTree™ Pilot plant**
 - Passive direct air capture system with 30 tonnes/year design capacity.
 - Eliminate forced air making up 40-60% of energy & 50-70% of CAPEX.¹
- **Lab scale Setups**
 - Sapling - Kilogram scale temperature vacuum swing regenerator with in situ forced air capture or outdoor capture in Mechanical Tree.
 - Scale up 2-3x for Phase II system
 - 561 L Wind tunnel – Measure CO₂ adsorption vs wind speed and sorbent form factor.



"Sapling" kilogram-scale DAC regeneration system



561 L wind tunnel for CO₂ sorption kinetics



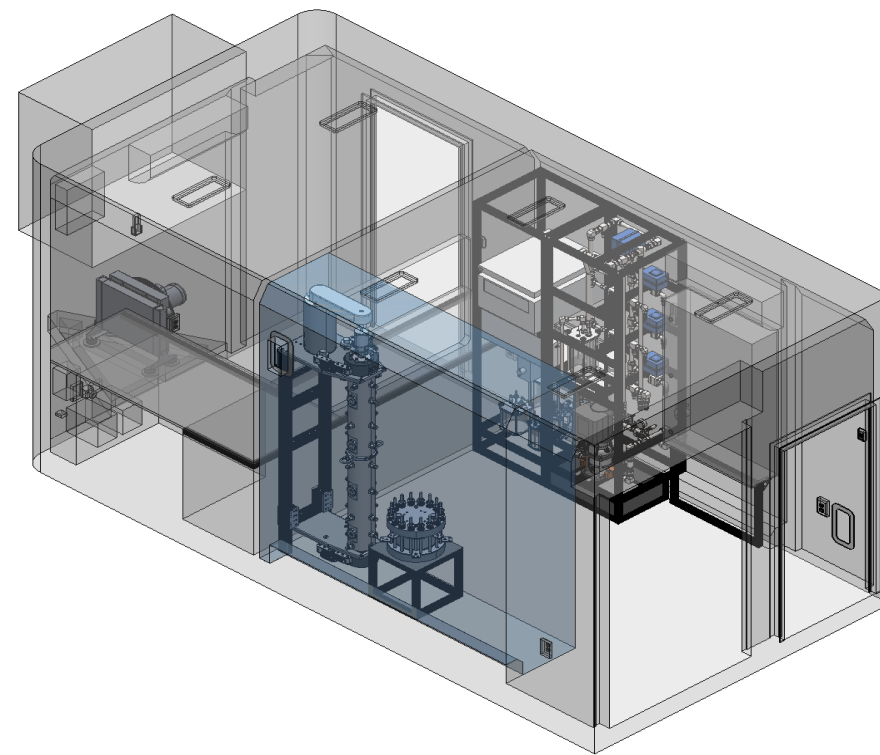
Carbon Collect Inc. MechanicalTree™ installed at ASU passively collects CO₂ delivered by the wind from any direction with a low pressure drop.

1) J. Valentine, A. Zoelle, "Direct Air Capture Case Studies: Sorbent System," National Energy Technology Laboratory, Pittsburgh, PA, 2022. <https://www.netl.doe.gov/energy-analysis/details?id=d5860604-fbc7-44bb-a756-76db47d8b85a>



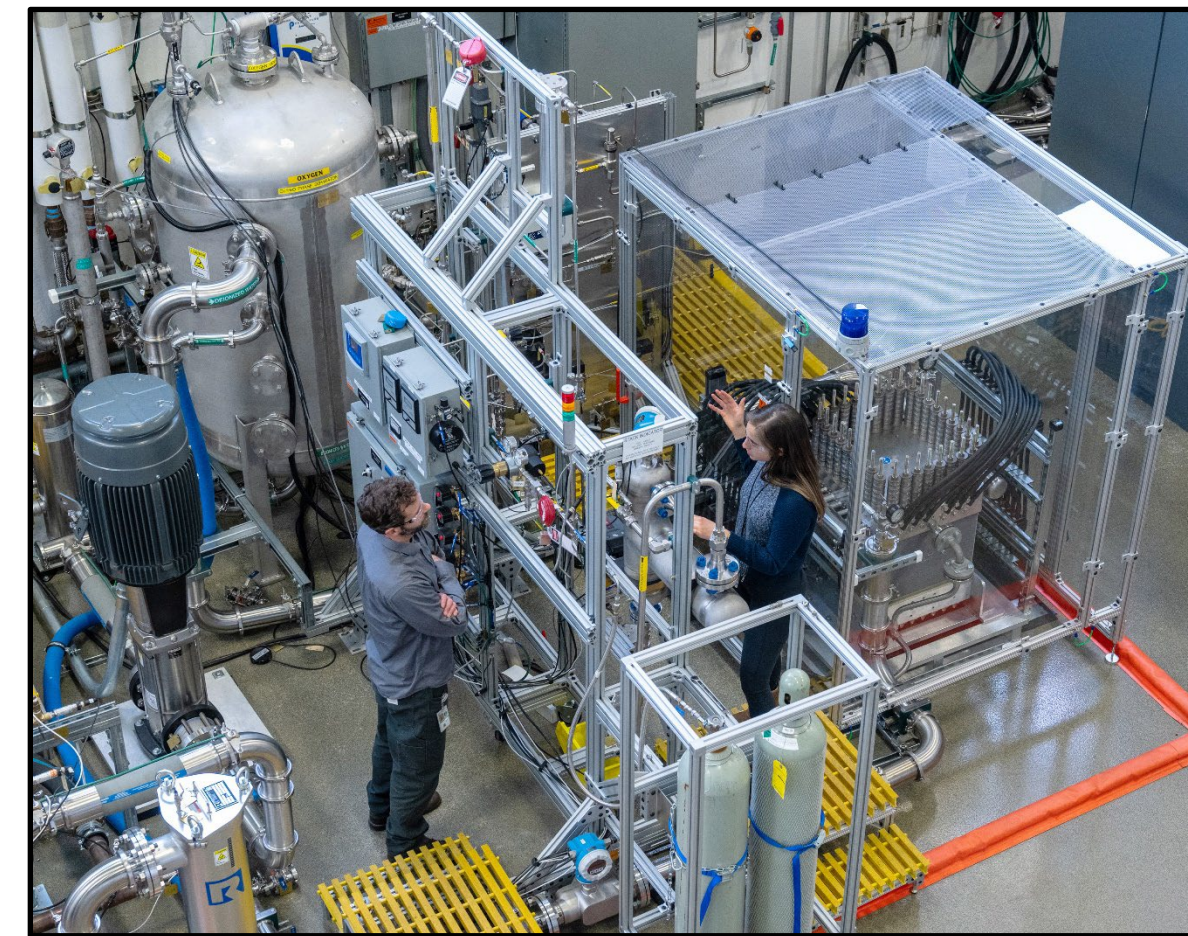
H₂ Subsystem – NREL

- **Pilot Scale:** 1MW balance of plant to support PEM performance and validation at the ESIF
- ≤ 125 cells, ≤ 4 k-Adc and 250 Vdc; safety systems; 60 °C; 3 MPa H₂
- **Lab-scale:** 2x25 kW, 100 kW, 3x150 kW electrolyzer systems
- **Relationships** with electrolyzer manufacturers (20 years)
- Advanced Research for Integrated Energy Systems (**ARIES**)
- **Lessons learned** from daily unattended operations: H₂O & Power!



NREL mobile RD&D e-fuels platform

- **Mobile (3 – 25kW) RD&D facility** for H₂, CO₂ conversion, renewable natural gas (RNG),... RD&D – Behind the meter water & power!



1 MW Pilot-scale electrolyzer at NREL



NREL mobile RD&D e-fuels platform



CO₂ to Fuel Subsystem – Air Company

Capabilities: catalysts and reactors for CO₂ to methanol, ethanol, gasoline, diesel fuel, and jet fuel

Methanol catalyst: Proprietary formulation; very low side product formation

Purity: ASTM, IMPCA grade, 99.9% selectivity after distillation

Pilot System: 280 MTPA; thermal fluid heating/cooling; demo with power plant flue gas.

Bench scale system: Clamshell furnace heat, 100–400 mL MeOH/day, sufficient for Phase II



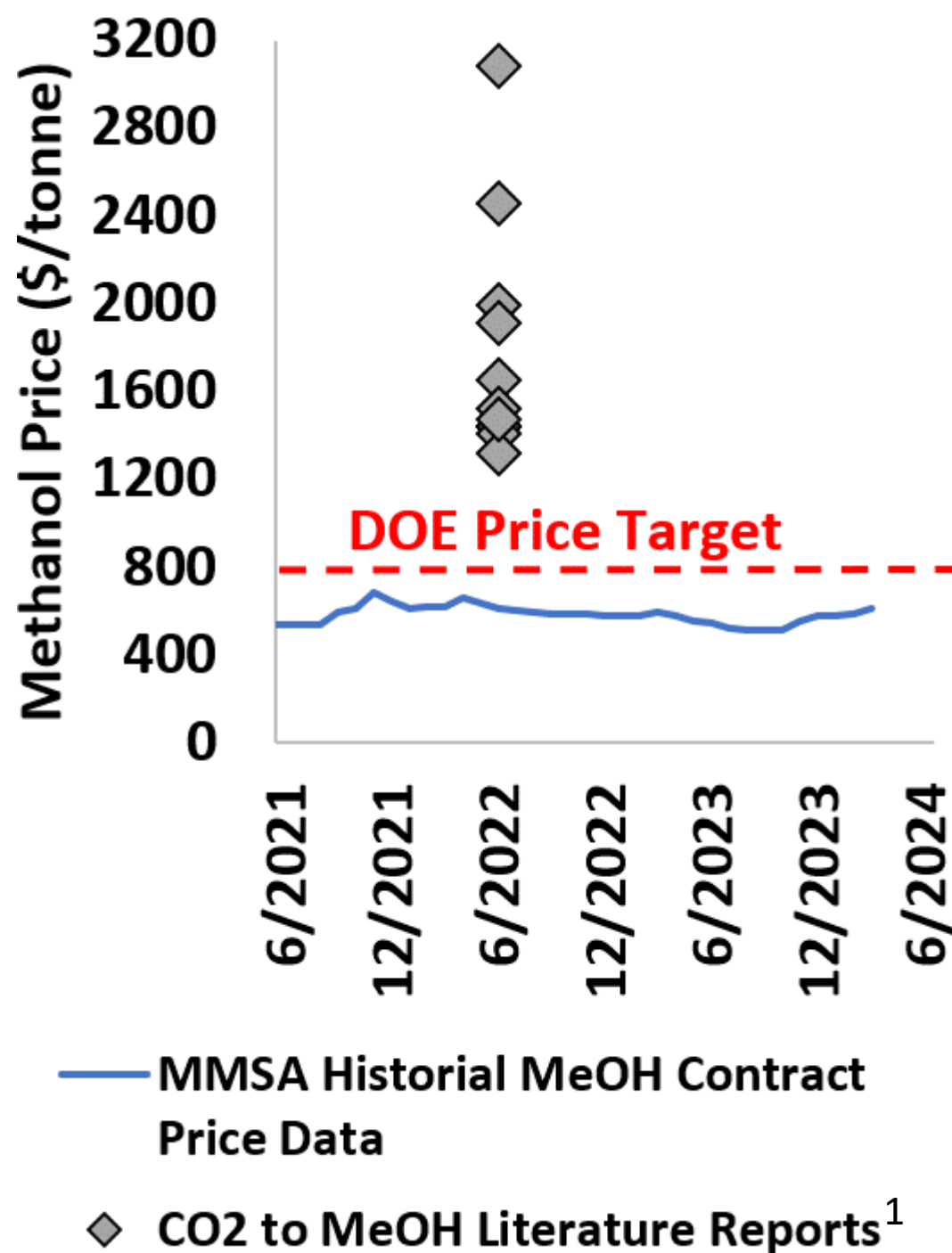
Air Company pilot-scale CO₂ to fuels reactor system.



Air Company bench-scale CO₂ to fuels reactor system (for Phase II).



Techno-economic challenges and advantages

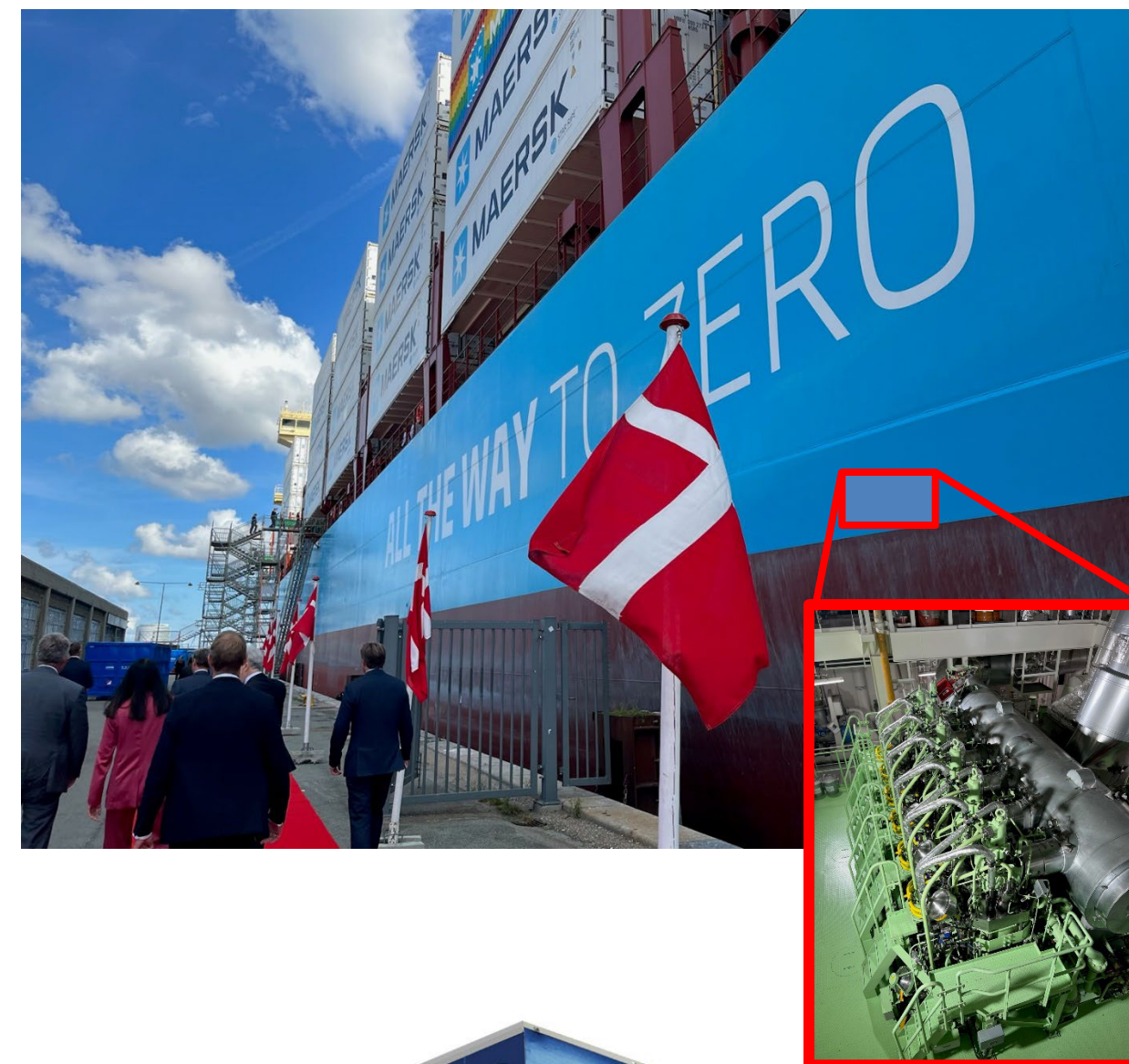


Challenges:

- **Cost**
 - DAC CO₂: \$175-530/tonne
 - Renewable H₂: \$5,000-6,000/tonne
 - CO₂ to MeOH: \$1,250-2,000/tonne
- **DAC**: variable CO₂ supply, air contamination

Advantages

- Reduce CAPEX/OPEX via process intensification / heat integration
- Supply chain resilience (vs natural gas)
- Offtake for stranded renewables
- Co-locate production and usage
- Smaller scale distributed production



1. Sarp, S., Hernandez, S.G., Chen, C. and Sheehan, S.W., 2021. Alcohol production from carbon dioxide: methanol as a fuel and chemical feedstock. *Joule*, 5(1), pp.59-76.



Approach/ Scope

- Task 1.4 & 1.5 – TEA/LCA
- Task 1.8 – DAC subsystem design
- Task 1.9 – H₂ subsystem design
- Task 1.10 – CO₂ hydrogenator subsystem design
- Task 1.11 – Integrated Air2Fuel system design
- Task 2.0 – Community Benefits Plan

Key Milestones

Task/ Subtask	Milestone (M) or Deliverable Title & Description	Planned Completion Date	Verification method
1.4.1, 1.5.1	Develop initial TEA and LCA of the full-scale Air2Fuel system	3/19/2024	Quarterly Report and/or Proposal to Phase II
1.4.2, 1.5.2	Preliminary TEA with pathway to ≤ \$800/tonne MeOH and LCA	12/19/2024	Quarterly Report and/or Proposal to Phase II
1.7.1	Cost analysis of DAC impurity cleanup (CAPEX) vs efficiency losses (OPEX).	9/19/2024	Quarterly Report and/or Proposal to Phase II
1.8.1, 1.9.1, 1.10.1, 1.11.1	Conceptual design of the full-scale DAC, H ₂ , MeOH subsystems and integrated Air2Fuel system	9/19/2024	Quarterly Report and/or Proposal to Phase II
1.8.2, 1.9.2, 1.10.2, 1.11.2	Conceptual design of the lab-scale DAC, H ₂ , MeOH subsystems and integrated Air2Fuel system	12/19/2024	Quarterly Report and/or Proposal to Phase II
2.0.1	R&D Community Benefits Plan (CBP)	12/19/2024	Accepted by DOE.
2.1.1	Conduct DEIA Onboarding briefing for project team members. Each team member passes DEIA quiz with score of ≥ 80%.	6/19/2024	Quarterly Report
2.1.2.2	Identify implicated communities from stakeholder engagement workshop and assemble data for preliminary EEJ	9/19/2024	Quarterly Report
2.1.3.2	Complete the stakeholder engagement workshop	4/30/2024	Quarterly Report
2.1.3.3	Identify stakeholder needs/perceptions related data and explore potential future sites for community visioning exercises	6/19/2024	Quarterly Report
2.1.4.1	Identify the required skills and potential workforce development curricula for Air2Fuel. Compare NREL jobs model with industry jobs input.	9/19/2024	Quarterly Report



Success Criteria

- Conceptual design of a **lab-scale** Air2Fuel system suitable for a 2-month evaluation in Phase II;
- Conceptual design of a **full-scale** Air2Fuel integrated DAC to methanol system for TEA/LCA;
- Preliminary TEA with pathway \leq \$800/tonne MeOH
- Preliminary cradle-to-gate LCA for carbon neutral methanol
- Community benefits planning derisks pathway to deployment and commercialization of Air2Fuel.
- Submit Phase II proposal

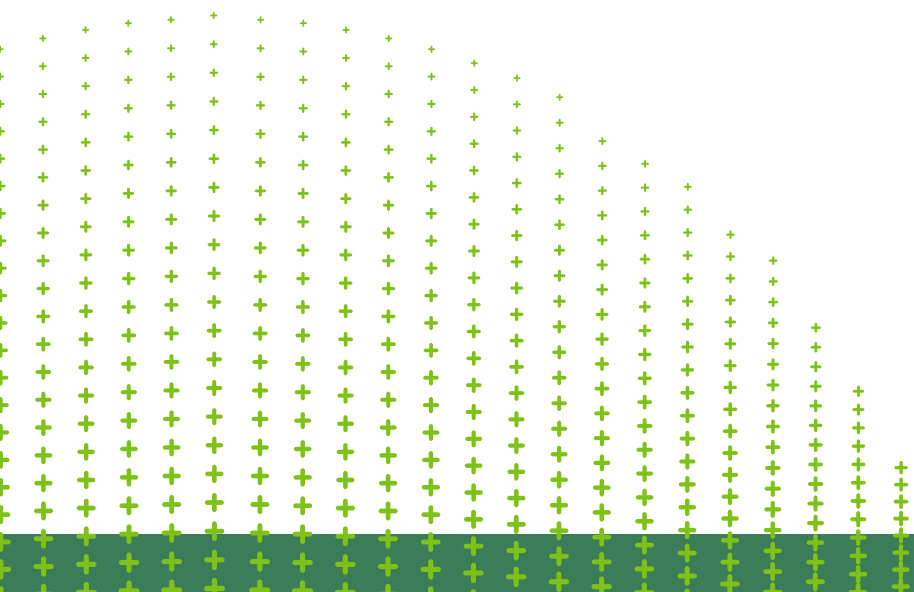
Risk Mitigation

Perceived Risk	Risk Rating			Mitigation/Response Strategy
	Probability	Impact	Overall	
	(Low, Med, High)			
Cost/Schedule Risks:				
To be named postdoctoral associate takes a while to be hired.	Medium	High	Medium	Masters Chemical Engineering students will be hired to assist with process analysis until the postdoc is onboarded.
Technical/Scope Risks:				
O ₂ impurities from DAC may degrade the hydrogenator catalyst.	High	Medium	Medium	Evaluate <u>a number of</u> commercially available options for reducing O ₂ to acceptable levels, such as cryogenic distillation or catalysts that reduce O ₂ to H ₂ O using available H ₂ .
N ₂ impurities from DAC may reduce CO ₂ hydrogenator efficiency.	High	Medium	Medium	Evaluate cost implications of efficiency losses vs air separation and purging.
External Factor Risks:				
Low interest in community engagement workshop due to early-stage nature of project.	Medium	Low	Medium	The workshops will focus on broader issues related to alternative fuels.



Progress and Current Status

- DAC Subsystem
- H₂ Subsystem
- CO₂ to Fuel Subsystem





DAC Subsystem – Full scale design

Objective:

- DAC subsystem design to supply continuous stream of 176 kg/hr of CO₂ to achieve 1000 tonne MeOH/yr production.

Methods:

- Adapt current carbon tree system design from Carbon Collect Inc. and utilize experimental data from bench and pilot scale systems at ASU.

Key Parameters:

- DAC contactor size/number, sorbent capacity, cycle time/kinetics
- Heat recovery/exchange with MeOH and H₂ subsystems
- Minimize/remove H₂O, O₂ and N₂ contamination in crude CO₂ product
- CO₂ storage to buffer variable CO₂ supply and constant CO₂ demand

Status:

- Preliminary process flow diagram, mass and energy balances for TEA/LCA
- Ongoing analysis of CO₂ purification technologies to remove O₂ and N₂



Carbon Collect Inc. carbon tree installed at ASU



H₂ Subsystem – NREL

Objective:

- Water electrolyzer design to supply 24 kg of H₂ per hour with a 90% capacity factor to achieve 1000 tonne MeOH/yr production.

Methods:

- Adapt NREL intellectual property to reduce CAPEX / OPEX to enable integrated low-cost H₂ production

Key Parameters:

- AC/DC power conversion
- Initial clean up and continuous water purity
- Limit H₂ purity to required levels
- Gas ratio control to achieve 3H₂ : 1CO₂ for reactor



**NREL Designed/Built
1MW PEM Electrolyzer**

Status:

- Preliminary process flow diagram, mass and energy balances for TEA/LCA
- Evaluating H₂ cost reduction methods

CO₂ to Fuel Subsystem – Air Company

Objective:

- CO₂ to MeOH subsystem design to supply 1,000 tonne MeOH/yr production (90% capacity factor).

Methods:

- Adapt existing proprietary and validated process simulation platform. Energy integration with DAC.

Key Parameters:

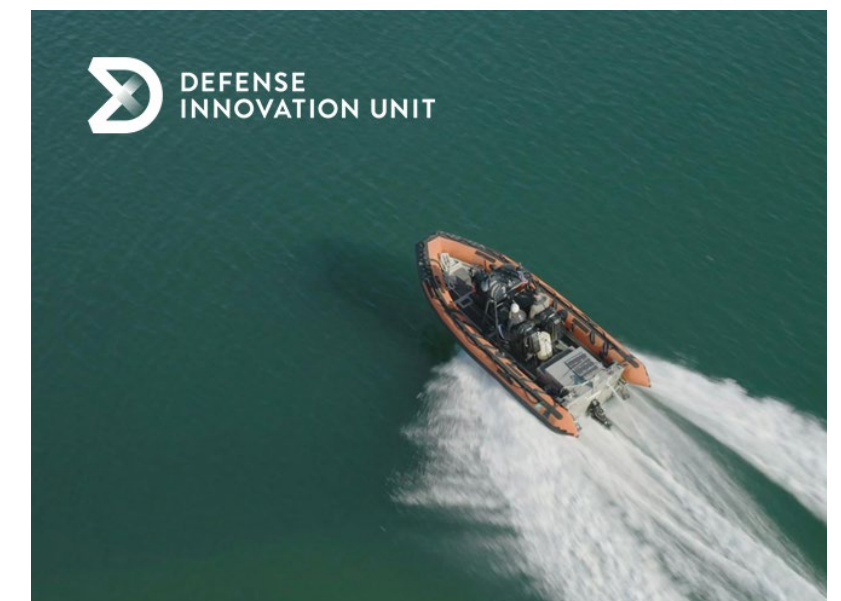
- Per pass yield, catalyst lifetime
- DAC heat integration temperature and efficiency

Status:

- Preliminary process flow diagram, mass and energy balances for TEA/LCA
- Analysis of impact on CO₂ impurities (O₂, N₂, H₂O) on catalyst lifetime
- Jet, diesel via Project SynCE (Synthetic Fuels for Contested Environments)



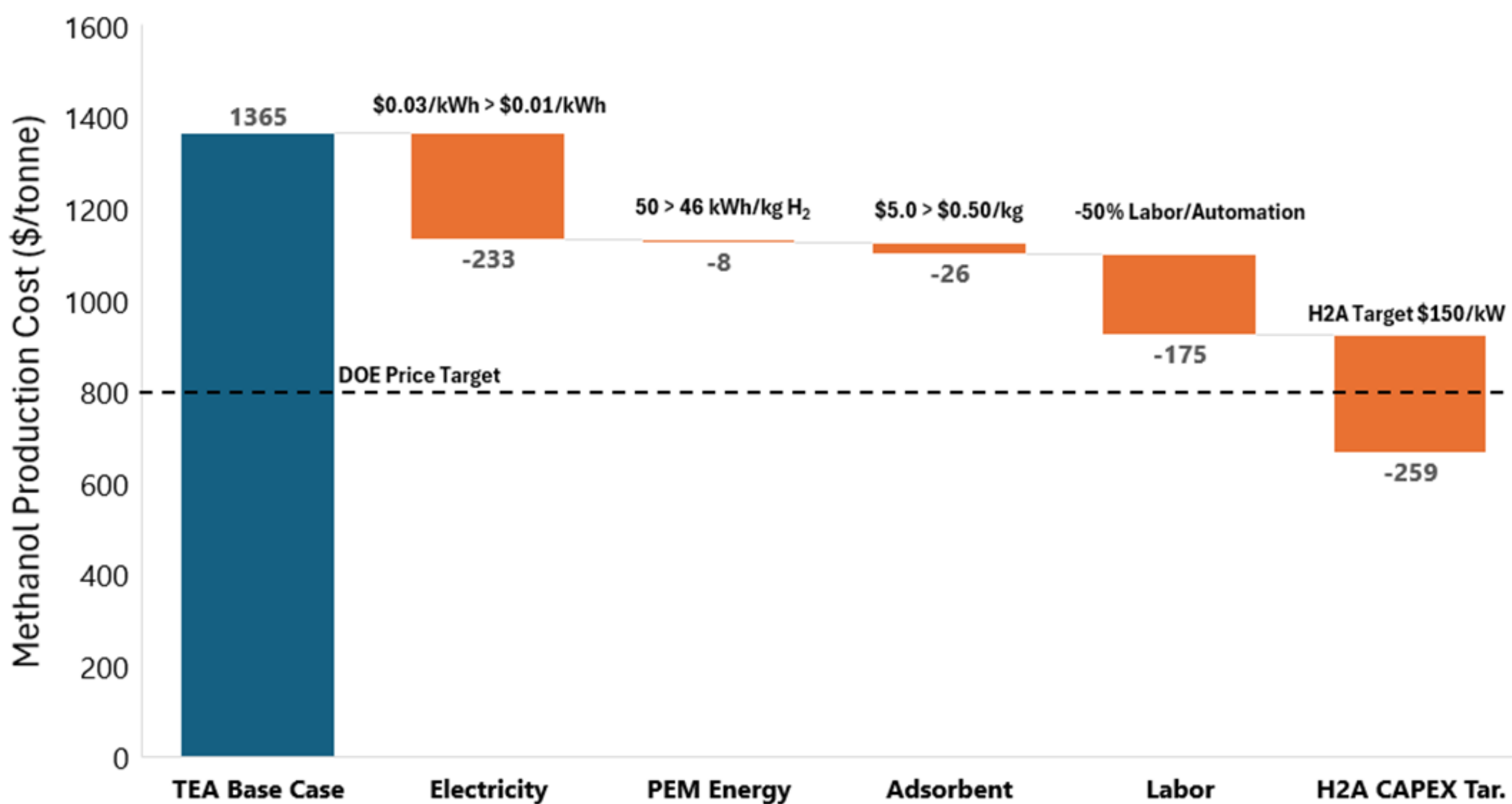
1 KMTA reactor will be comparable scale.



Fuel testing with SOCOM and DIU.



Initial TEA/ LCA – NREL



Key Assumptions:

1. Scale: 1,000 tonne MeOH per year
2. Electrolyzer power: 50 kWh/kg H₂
3. Electricity: \$0.03/kWh
4. Labor: 1 supervisor, 1 tech, 3 shift operators

At 1,000 tonne/yr scale, labor costs are significant.

Evaluating 1) much larger scales and 2) automation (especially for DAC).

Pathway to \$800/tonne exists, will be reliant on low-cost electricity, minimal labor costs, and future CAPEX reductions

*H2A = DOE Hydrogen Analysis Program



DEIA – ASU

- **December 2023 - Examining Biases DEIA Workshop at Project Kickoff Meeting**

Dispel the myth that “good” people don’t enact biases.

Practiced noticing, examining, and balancing out our biased behaviors.

- **Spring 2024 – Project DEIA Onboarding Briefing and Quiz (Milestone 2.1.1)**

Described CNCE's approach to DEIA

overview of DEIA concepts

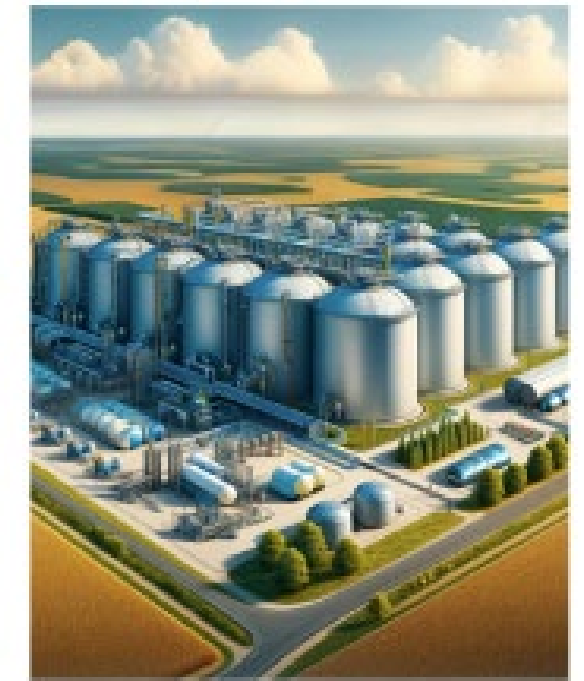
>80% of the team passed quiz with score > 80%.



Community Engage. / Justice 40 (ASU)

- The "Fueling Tomorrow: Virtual Workshop on the Future of Direct Air Capture for Clean Fuels" was held on May 2, 2024
- ~30 participants included representatives from DOE, academic institutions (including engineers, social scientists and humanists), utilities, local governments, and industry and consulting groups working on green methanol.
- Discussions were facilitated using Mural, with responses written on the shared board and discussed in breakout groups.
- Key insights on community benefits and workforce implications will inform the development of the Phase II community benefits plan.
- Completed Milestones 2.1.3.2 and 2.1.3.3

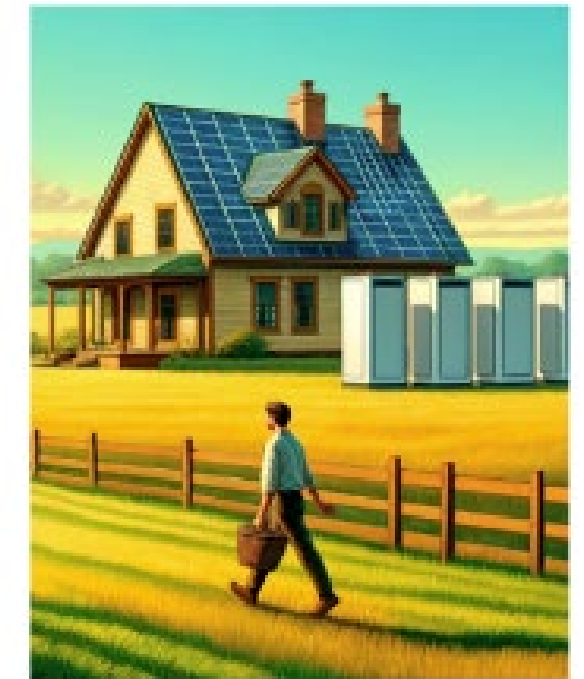
Centralized



Fuels/Chemicals



Energy Storage



Distributed



Quality Jobs— ASU

Workforce Needs Assessment

- **Identify required jobs**, associated skills, and associated educational pathways (Due September)
 - This entails researching the required skills and education for jobs directly involved with the Air2Fuel process as well as those in adjacent industries such as methanol production.
- **Identify existing jobs in the fossil fuel industry** and the new jobs that will be replacing them with minimal retraining (Due Sept.)
 - This entails identifying the specific essential skills associated with these jobs and comparing them with those required of the Air2Fuel process.
- **Phase II Quality Jobs Plan**, including scope of curricula to be developed and offered through ASU CareerCatalyst (Due Dec.)



Lessons Learned

- **Oxygen and Nitrogen** – DAC crude CO₂ product O₂ and N₂ levels must be reduced to maximize system lifetime and efficiency.
- **Distributed Air2Fuel systems** pose cost, safety and equity concerns that make them unlikely to be beneficial for individuals (e.g, rooftop solar), but community-scale systems can support small business models, and meet specific needs (net zero, remote fuel, reduce air pollution).
- **Project SynCE** provides opportunities for DAC integration in a different scenario – more ruggedized, but **higher-value fuel** – less cost sensitive to enable further R&D for scale.



\$400 per gallon gas to drive debate over cost of war in Afghanistan

BY ROXANA TIRON - 10/16/09 12:34 AM ET

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Summary

• Key findings

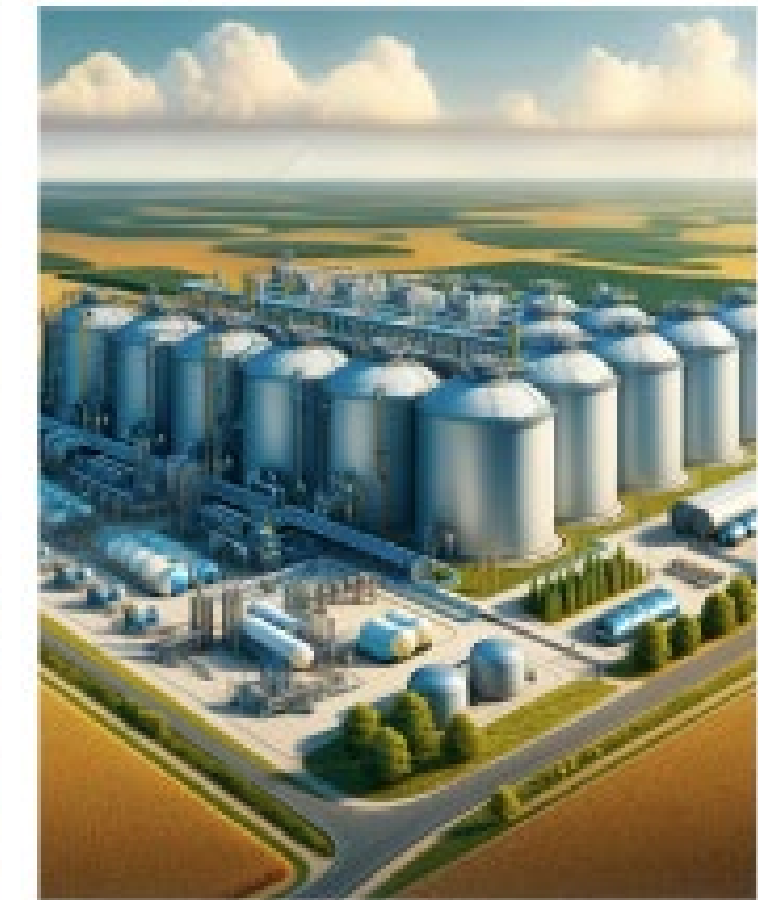
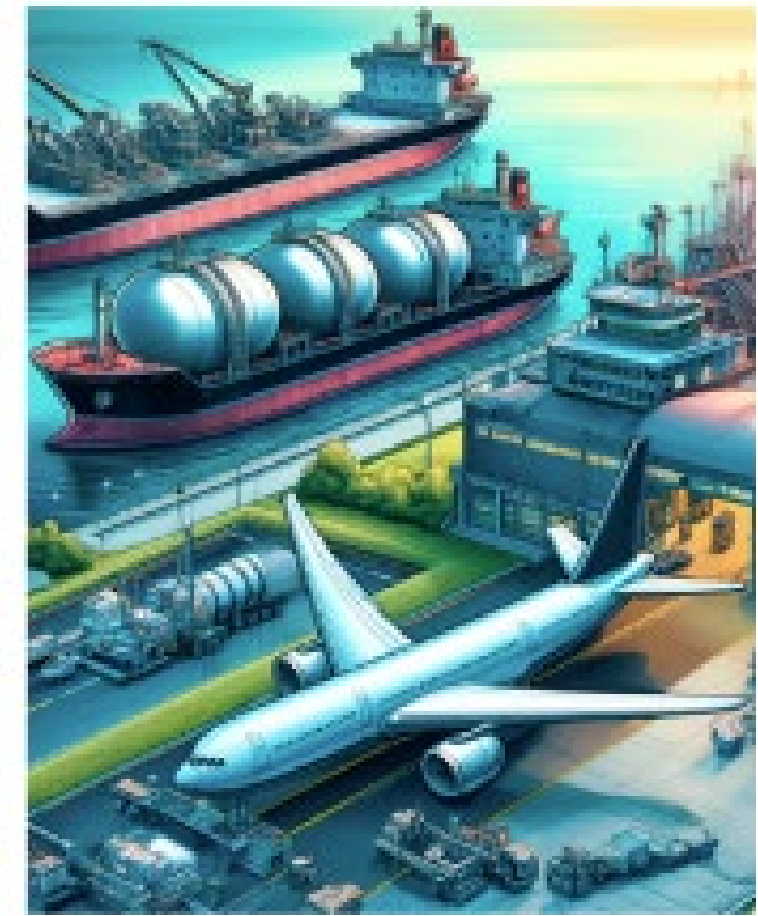
- **Workshop:** provided insights into risks and benefits of DAC to MeOH for energy storage vs fuels/chemicals and at centralized and distributed scales.
- **Scale:** Increasing scale well above 1,000 tonne MeOH per year is critical to ensure labor costs do not dominate in a human operated system.

• Future plans

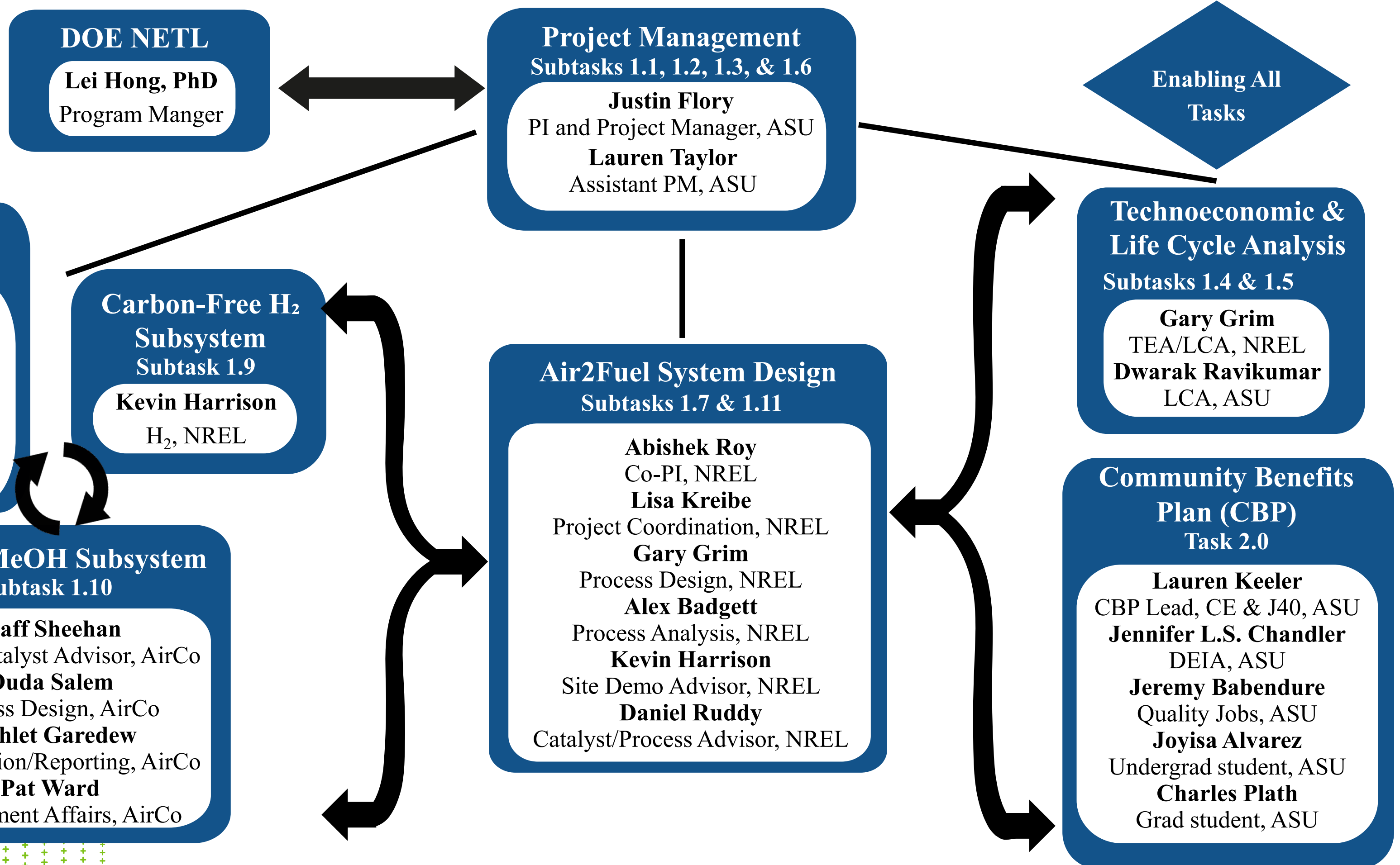
- Complete full-scale DAC, H₂, MeOH and integrated system design
- Conduct preliminary safety analysis
- Phase II: build bench scale Air2Fuel system and operate for ≥ 2 months

• Take away message

- Air2Fuel has an exceptional team (ASU, NREL, Air Co.) that builds on established technologies and guided by TEA/LCA and community benefits to help us be successful on this project.

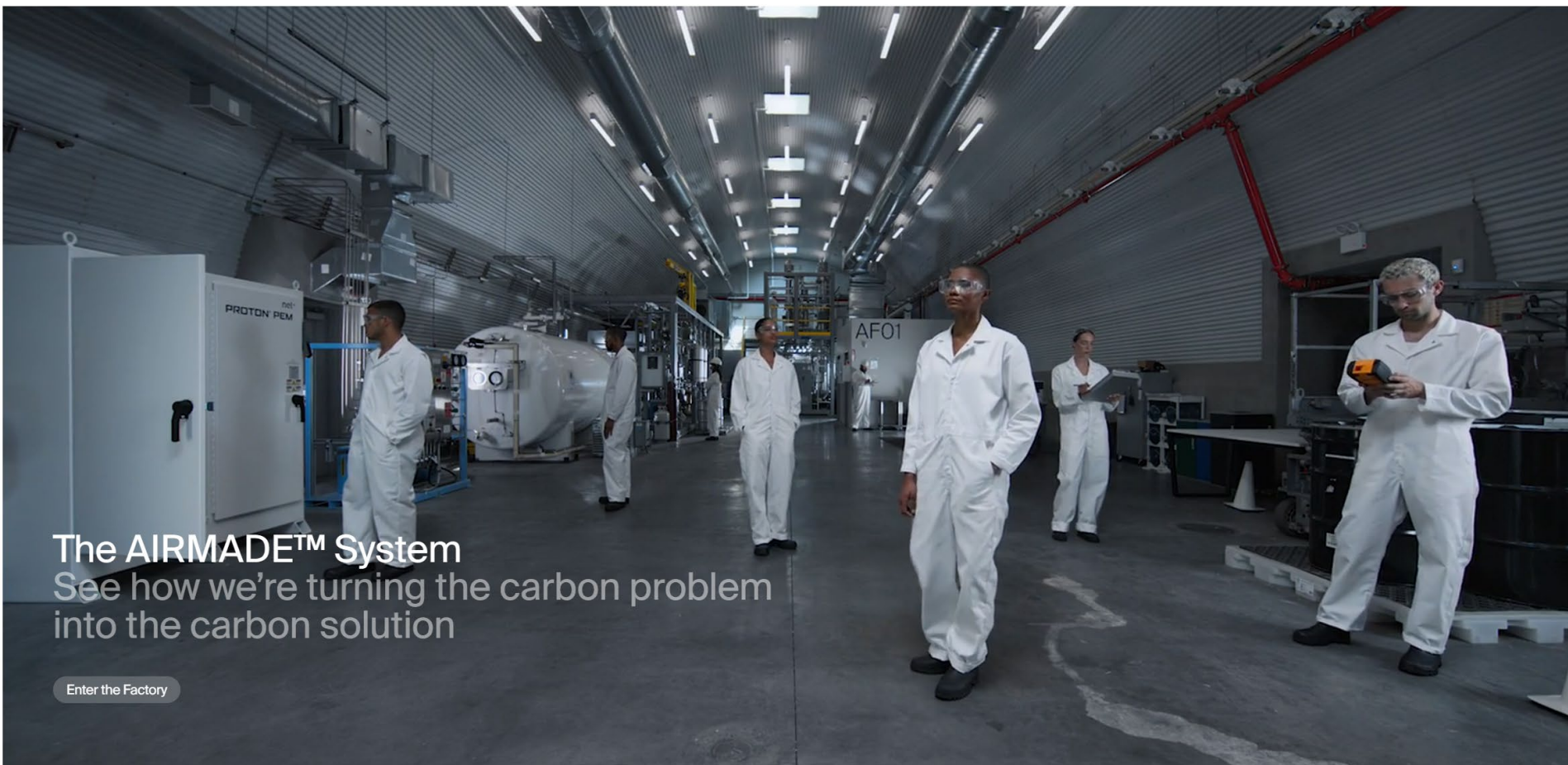


Thank you!



Questions?

Air Company



Arizona State University



National Renewable Energy Laboratory

