

PRODUCTION OF LOW-CARBON METHANOL THROUGH THE USE OF DIRECT-AIR CAPTURE OF CO2 AND SOLID-OXIDE CO-ELECTROLYSIS OF CO2 AND H2O TO SYNGAS (AIR2MEOH) DE-FE0032413

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2024 FECM/NETL Carbon Management Research Project Review Meeting August 5 – 9, 2024



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GE Vernova Advanced Research Mission



POWER

Decarbonize

Carbon Capture, 100% H₂, eFuels Next Gen Nuclear

WIND

Accelerate

Scalable Workhorse Product, Al Enabled Service Tech

ELECTRIFICATION

More Resilient

A Secure, Flexible & Resilient Grid



DOE program for Power to Liquids (Air2MeOH)

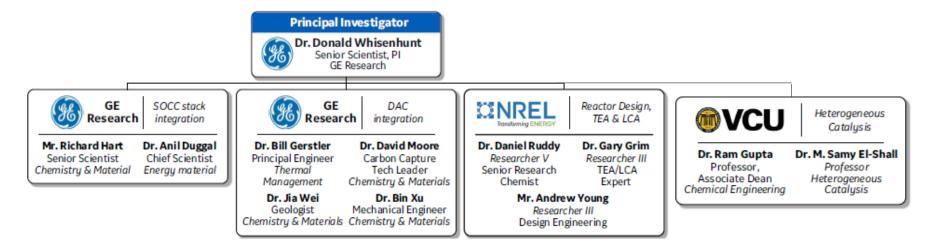


Department of Energy Fossil Energy and Carbon Management Program Manager – Mike Bergen

PI – Donald Whisenhunt POP – 12/20/23-12/19/24

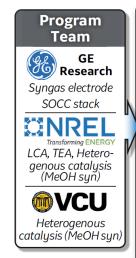
\$500K – 12 month* Feasibility Study
to couple direct air capture (DAC) +
Solid-oxide co-electrolysis (SOCC) + MeOH synthesis
to produce green Methanol

Institution	Federal Share (\$)	Cost Share(\$)
GE Vernova Advanced Research	174,664	124,888
National Renewable Energy Lab	125,000	
Virginia Commonwealth University	75,000	



Concept

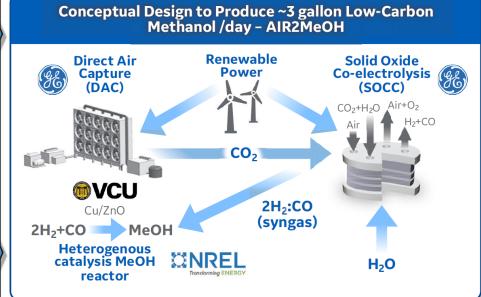




Relevant Prior Work

- FLYCLEEN (ARPA-E)
- Redox Stable electrode
- (DE-FE-26169)
- AIR2CO2 (DE-FE0031956), AIR2CO2 Contactor (DE-FE0032126), PLASTIC4CO2 (DE-FE0032132)

12-month, \$500K Program to Conduct a Concept Design and Feasibility Study to produce Carbon Neutral Methanol from Syn-gas produced by Solid-Oxide Co-electrolysis (SOCC) from CO₂ captured via Direct Air Capture (AIR2MeOH)



Technical Approaches

- SOCC combines hydrogen electrolysis and Reverse Water Gas shift to produce syn gas
- World class sorbent material to reduce thermal requirements for DAC
- Thermal spray technology for the lowest cost SOCC

Technical Challenges

- Optimizing thermal integration
- Designing the controls for 2 months of continuous operation

Program Deliverables

- Conceptual Design for the Integration of DAC, SOCC and MeOH synthesis
- Techno-Economic Analysis to establish a path to a MeOH cost of \$800/t
- Life-Cycle Assessment to quantify the carbon mitigation value of the MeOH produce via this route
- Finalized design to propose a Phase II program to integrate DAC+SOCC and MeOH to run a 2-month demo

Anticipated Benefits

- Low-carbon, low cost MeOH could lead to low-cost transportation fuels
- Determine the benefit of thermal integration between the different unit operations

Project Objectives



Concept Design in 3 Stages (at 2 scales)

Stage 1 – P&ID

Stage 2 – Dynamic ASPEN model

Stage 3 – CAD of the Integrated System

Model	3 gal/day (11kg/day)	0.16 gal/day (0.6kg/day)	Integrated
P&ID	□ DAC □ SOCC □ MeOH Syn	□ DAC □ SOCC □ MeOH Syn	□ Complete
ASPEN model	□ DAC □ SOCC □ MeOH Syn	□ DAC □ SOCC □ MeOH Syn	□ Complete
CAD	□ DAC □ SOCC □ MeOH Syn	□ DAC□ SOCC□ MeOH Syn	□ Complete

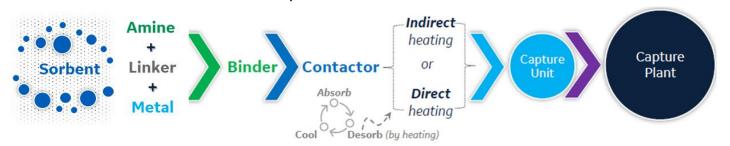
Complete
In Progress

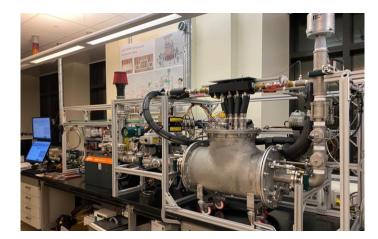
GE DAC Technology



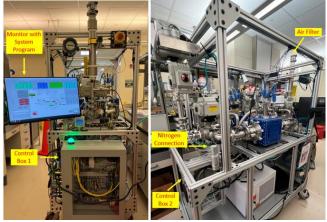
Driving Innovation with Sorbent-based Capture Solutions:

Carbon Capture... "Powder to Plant"





2021 Single Contactor



2023 Dual Contactor Integration with Bioreactor 97% pure CO₂



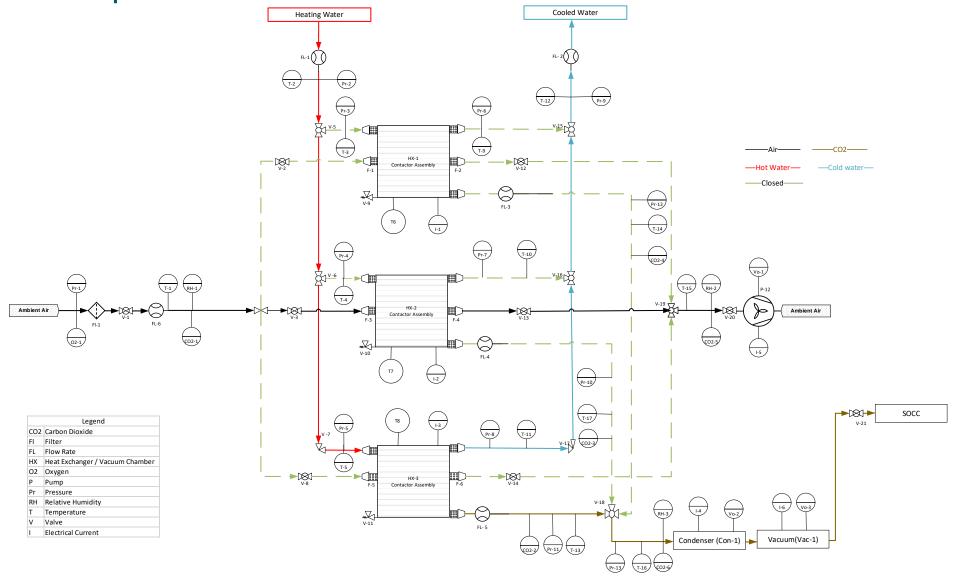
2023 Dual Contactor1 kg/day capacity



10 t/yr Design And Build 2024

Direct Air Capture





Key GE SOCC Features



Feature

Technical Advantages

System Advantages

Next-Best Alternative

High temperature reaction

- Highest Efficiency (>99% with steam)
- High reaction rate

- Lowest power requirement
- Small footprint

Low temperature PEM H2 electrolyzer + Reverse Water Gas Shift Reactor

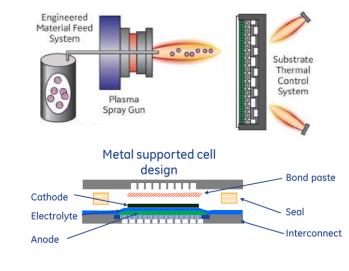
- Thermal spray coated onto metal substrate
- Integral fuel-side sealing
- Scalable to large area

- Small footprint
- Reduced controls complexity

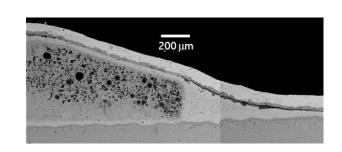
SOCC with ceramic substrate and bulk ceramic processing.

Thermal Spray Process – High deposition rate and area-

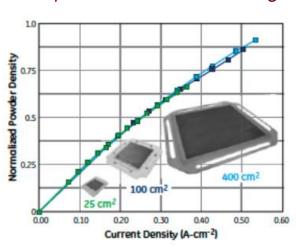




Integral fuel-side sealing

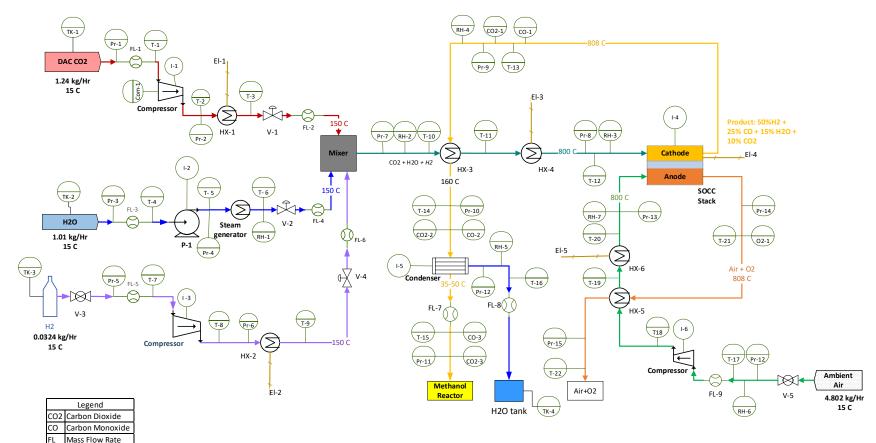


No change in performance with scaling



Solid-oxide Co-electrolysis to convert H₂O and CO₂ to





Note: HX-3 and HX-5 are notional at full scale. The laboratory prototype design may include a furnace to heat up the incoming and outgoing gasses to/from the SOCC (replacing HX-4 and HX-6).

Heat Exchanger

O2 Oxygen

Pressure Relative Humidity

Temperature Valve Electrical line Filter

syngas



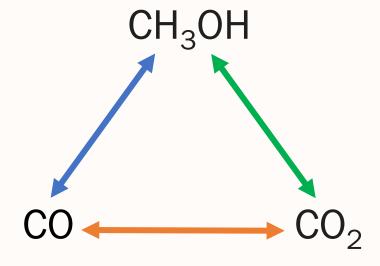
CATALYST SYNTHESIS

Equilibrium Reactions for Methanol Synthesis

CO +
$$2H_2 \rightleftharpoons CH_3OH$$
 $\Delta H_{298} = -90.6 \text{ KJ mol}^{-1} (1)$

$$CO_2 + 3H_2 \rightleftharpoons CH_3OH + H_2O \qquad \Delta H_{298} = -41.2 \text{ KJ mol}^{-1}$$
 (2)

$$CO_2 + H_2 \rightleftharpoons CO + H_2O$$
 $\Delta H_{298} = +49.5 \text{ KJ mol}^{-1} (3)$



Thermodynamics

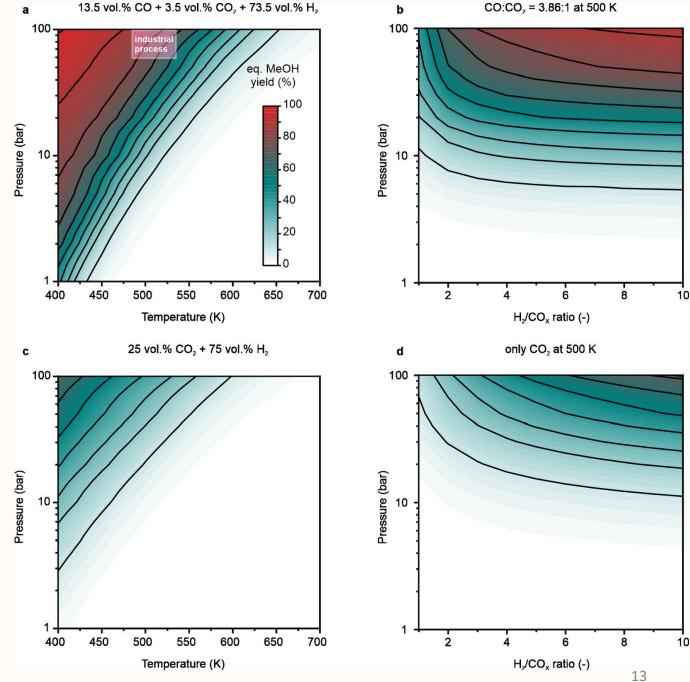
Thermodynamic equilibrium yields of methanol as a function of temperature and pressure from

- (a) $CO/CO_2/H_2$ and
- (c) CO₂/H₂ feedstocks and
- (b, d) as a function of H_2/CO_x ratio.

Catalyst: Cu/ZnO/Al₂O₃ (CZA)

Equilibrium compositions were calculated using the Gaseq software tool.

Morley, C. Gaseq: A Chemical Equilibrium Program for Windows, Ver. 0.79; Gaseq, 2005



Arik Beck, Mark A. Newton, Leon G. A. van de Water, and Jeroen A. van Bokhoven. Chemical Reviews, 2024.

Preparation of the Cu/ZnO/Al₂O₃ (6:3:1) Catalyst





- Vacuum filtration to recover solids
- 2. Wash using 1 L of DI H₂O

Drying at 80 °C, 12 hours



Calcination in Air

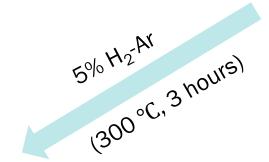
(300 °C, 3 hours)



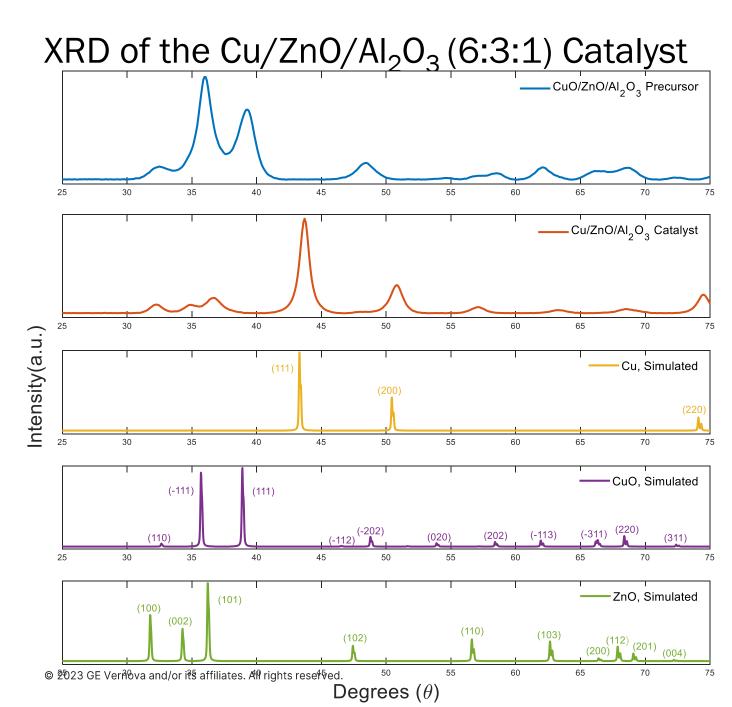
Sample ID: CHP-100-A-03 Weight: 6.5 grams $((Cu,Zn)_{1-x}AI_x)(CO_3)_v(OH)_z$



Sample ID: CZA-100-A-03



Sample ID: 0xP-100-A-03 $CuO/ZnO/Al_2O_3$





The simulated results were generated from the PANalytical HighScore Plus software

Scherrer Equation:

$$L = \frac{K\lambda}{\beta \cos \theta}$$

L: Mean size of the particle

K: Dimensionless shape factor (0.9)

λ: X-ray wavelength

 β : Line broadening at FWHM

 θ : Bragg angle

$$L = 14 \text{ nm for } CuO \text{ in}$$

 $CuO/ZnO/Al_2O_3$

$$L = 20 \text{ nm for } Cu \text{ in}$$

 $Cu/ZnO/Al_2O_3$

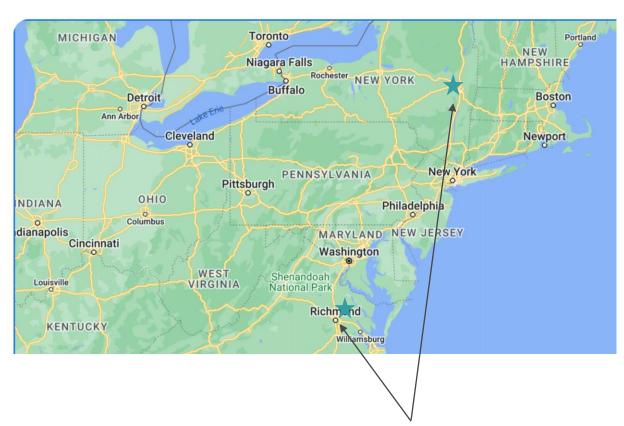


COMMUNITY BENEFITS

Siting a potential Air2MeOH facility



- Direct Air Capture utilizes a significant number of fans to move air over the solid sorbent.
- These fans create a significant amount of noise and therefore must be located in rural areas.
- Calculation show that to meet a nighttime level of 50dB
 a 1MTPY DAC facility would need to be 3km from the
 nearest residential building.
- The size of a potential Air2MeOH plant has not been determined but is unlikely to be using 1M tonne of CO₂/year. So as a starting point we will site the plant ~1km from the nearest residential building.
- While an Air2MeOH facility could be sited anywhere in the country this analysis will use two example locations, one in Virginia near Richmond and one in upstate NY near Schenectady.

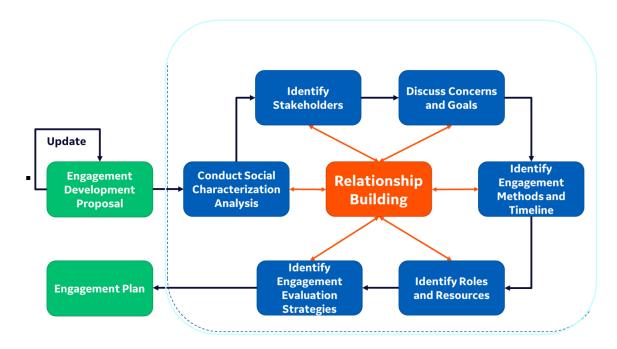


Sites utilized to determine community impacts

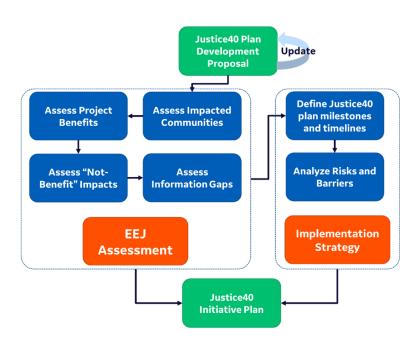
Community Benefits Plan



Community Benefits Plan Development Proposal (CBPDP) -> Community Benefits Plan (CBP)



Community Engagement Workflow



Justice 40 Workflow

University of Texas Bureau of Economic Geology will sub-contract with Lamar University to develop a plan for community outreach, quality jobs plan, DEIA training and Justice 40 Initiative.



BACKUP

Air2MeOH Team







GE Research SOCC stack integration

Mr. Richard Hart Senior Scientist

Dr. Anil Duggal

Chief Scientist Chemistry & Material Energy material

Dr. Bill Gerstler

Principal Engineer Thermal Management

Dr. Jia Wei Dr. Bin Xu Geologist Mechanical Engineer Chemistry & Materials Chemistry & Materials

GE DAC Research integration

> Dr. David Moore Dr. Daniel Ruddy Carbon Capture Tech Leader Researcher V Senior Research Chemistry & Materials Chemist

> > Mr. Andrew Young Researcher III Design Engineering

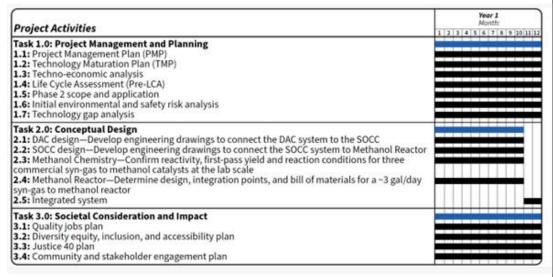
Reactor Design, **®VCU** TEA & LCA

Dr. Gary Grim Dr. Ram Gupta Researcher III Professor, TEA/LCA Expert

Associate Dean Chemical Engineering Heterogeneous Catalysis

Dr. M. Samy El-Shall Professor Heterogeneous Catalysis

SOPO - Timeline



			(I, o, o)	CE VEDNIOVA	
1	Deliverable-Title¤	Due-Date¤	¤	GE VERNOVA	
н					

Task/←	Deliverable-Title¤	Due-Date¤	œ
Subtask¤			
1.1¤	Project∙Management∙Plan∙¤	Update-due-30-days-after-awardRevisions-to-the- PMP-shall-be-submitted-as-requested-by-the-NETL- Project-Manager¤	c
1.2¤	Technology·Maturation·Plan- (TMP)·¤	The initial TMP is due 90 days after award. Updates to the TMP shall be submitted, as needed, throughout the project period of performance. A Afinal TMP is due at end of the 12-month technical period of performance.	
ц	и	п	10
Д	й	п	E
1.3¤	State-Point-Data-Table-¤	Due-at-end-of-the-12-month-technical-period-of- performance.·	œ
1.4¤	Preliminary-Techno-Economic- Analysis-(TEA)·¤	Due-at-end-of-the-12-month-technical-period-of- performance.·♯	c
1.5¤	Preliminary-Life-Cycle-Analysis- (LCA)-¤	Due-at-end-of-the-12-month-technical-period-of- performance¤	c
1.6¤	Technology-Gap-Analysis-(TGA)-¤	Due-at-end-of-the-12-month-technical-period-of- performance.¤	c
1.7¤	Technology·EH&S·¶ Risk·Assessment·¤	Due-at-end-of-the-12-month-technical-period-of- performance¤	c
2.0¤	Conceptual-Design¤	Due-at-end-of-the-12-month-technical-period-of- performance.¤	E
3.0¤	R&D-Community-Benefits-Plan- (CBP)¤	Full-package-due-at-end-of-the-12-month-technical- period-of-performance;-including-Quality-Jobs-Plan,- DEIA-Plan,-J40-Plan,-Engagement-Plan.¤	10
3.3¤	J40-PDP-¤	Update-due-90-days-after-awardRevisions-shall-be- submitted,-as-needed,-throughout-the-project- period-of-performance¤	E
	Engagement-PDP-¤	Update-due-90-days-after-award¤	'n

