

Compact and high throughput modular unit for carbon capture on ships

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Presented at FECM 2024 meeting, Pittsburgh, PA

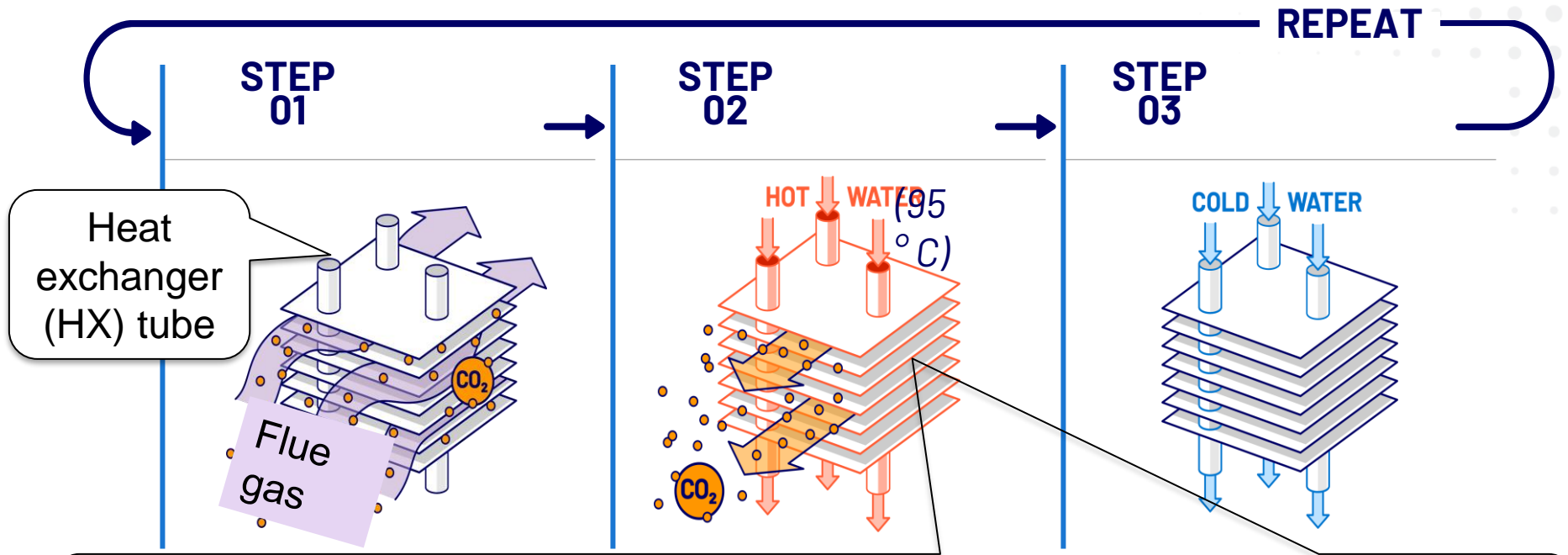
Aug. 8th, 2024

The phase I objective

Develop basic process design and conduct feasibility study of the adsorption and heat exchange (AHX) capture unit for CO₂ capture on ships at flue gas exhaust rate of 700 kg/min with two CO₂ disposal methods:

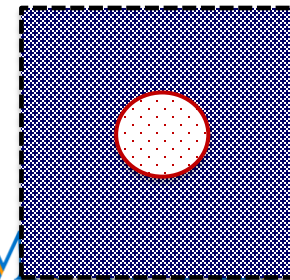
- Onboard storage of liquified CO₂
- Onboard electrochemical conversion of CO₂ back to oxygenated fuels with onboard electricity.

Molecule Works' proprietary adsorption and heat exchange (AHX) contactor for low-cost CO₂ capture



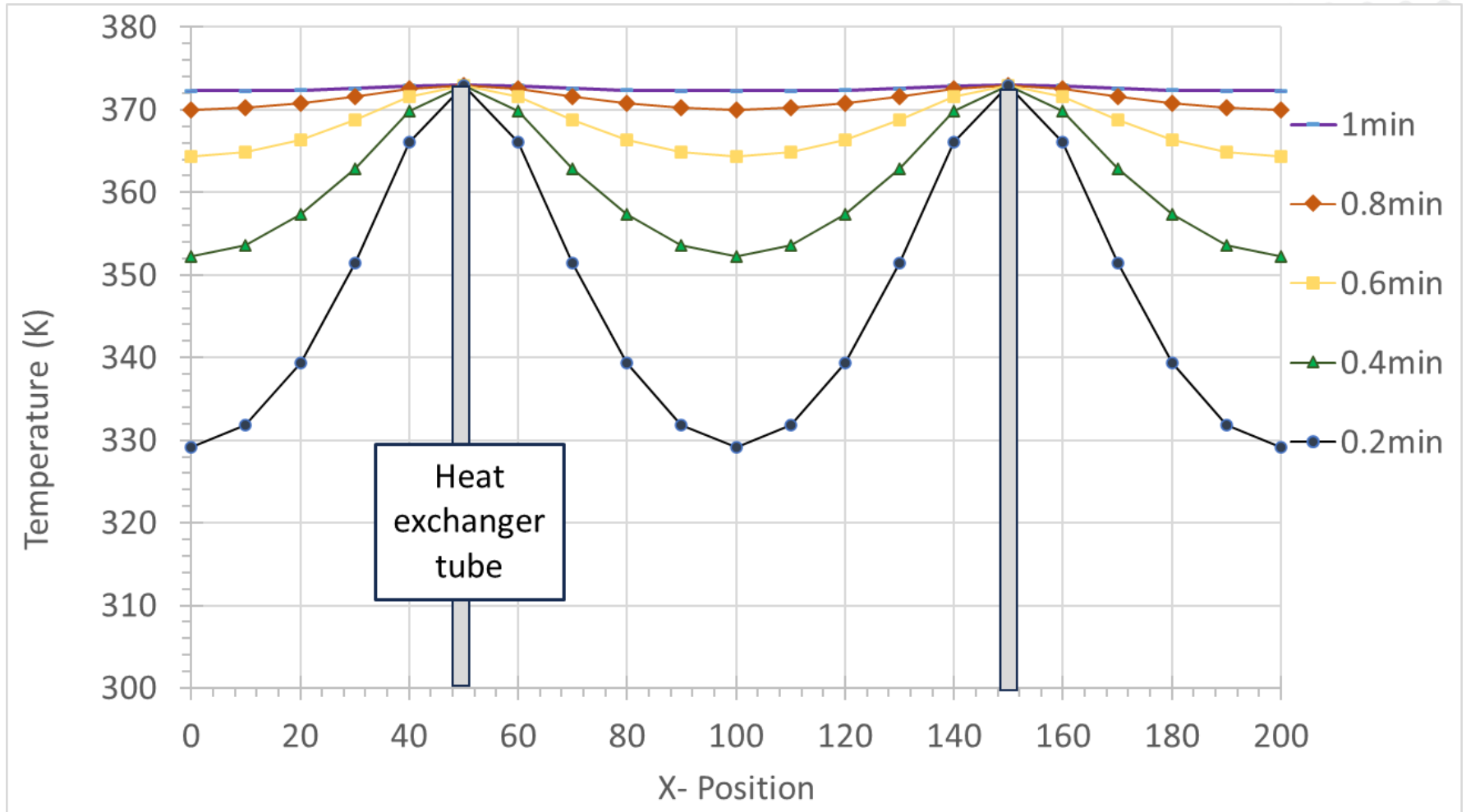
Adsorption and heat exchange (AHX) plate of **high adsorbent loading (g/cm²) and high thermal conductivity**

Scaleup by increasing number of unit AHX cells in 3 dimensions



AHX unit cell

Rapid heating of the AHX plate from 293 to 373K by hot thermal fluid in the heat exchange tube



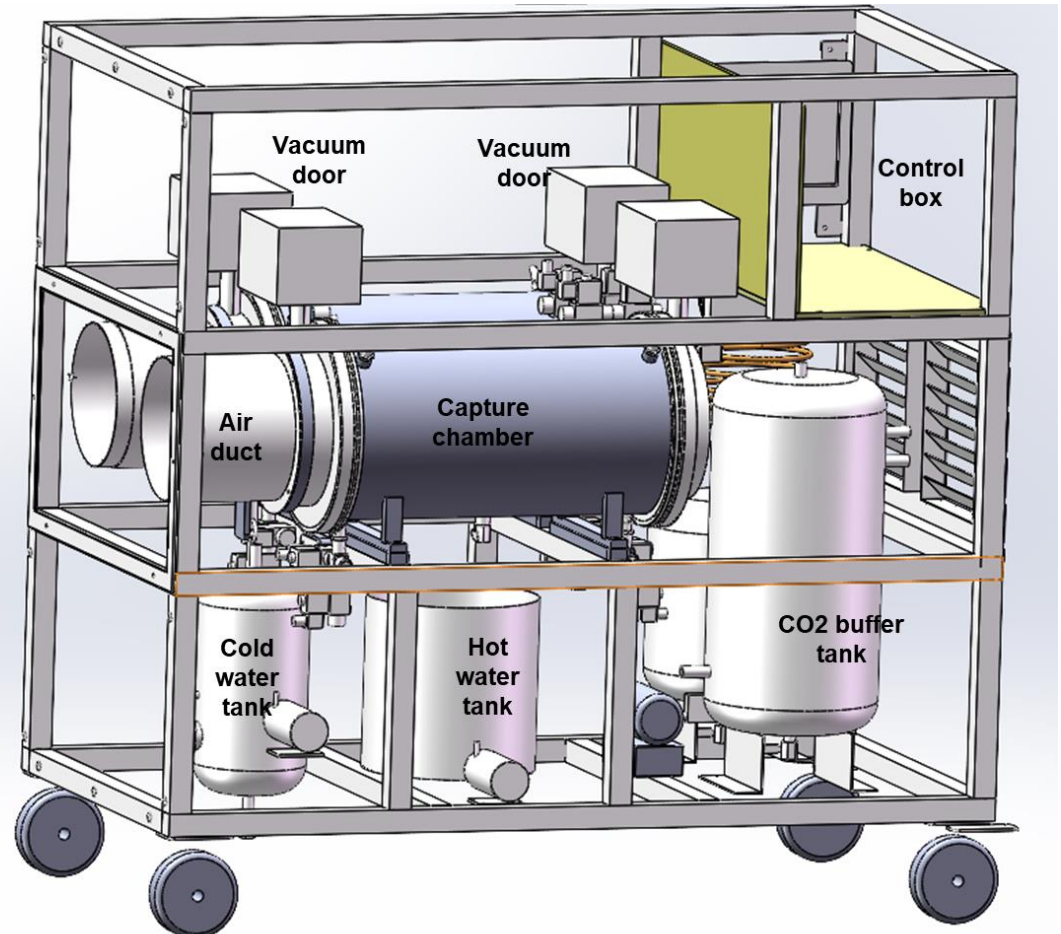
Molecule Works' prototype units employing AHX contactor

Single-vessel unit for screening of adsorbent performances (capacity, stability) and design parameters

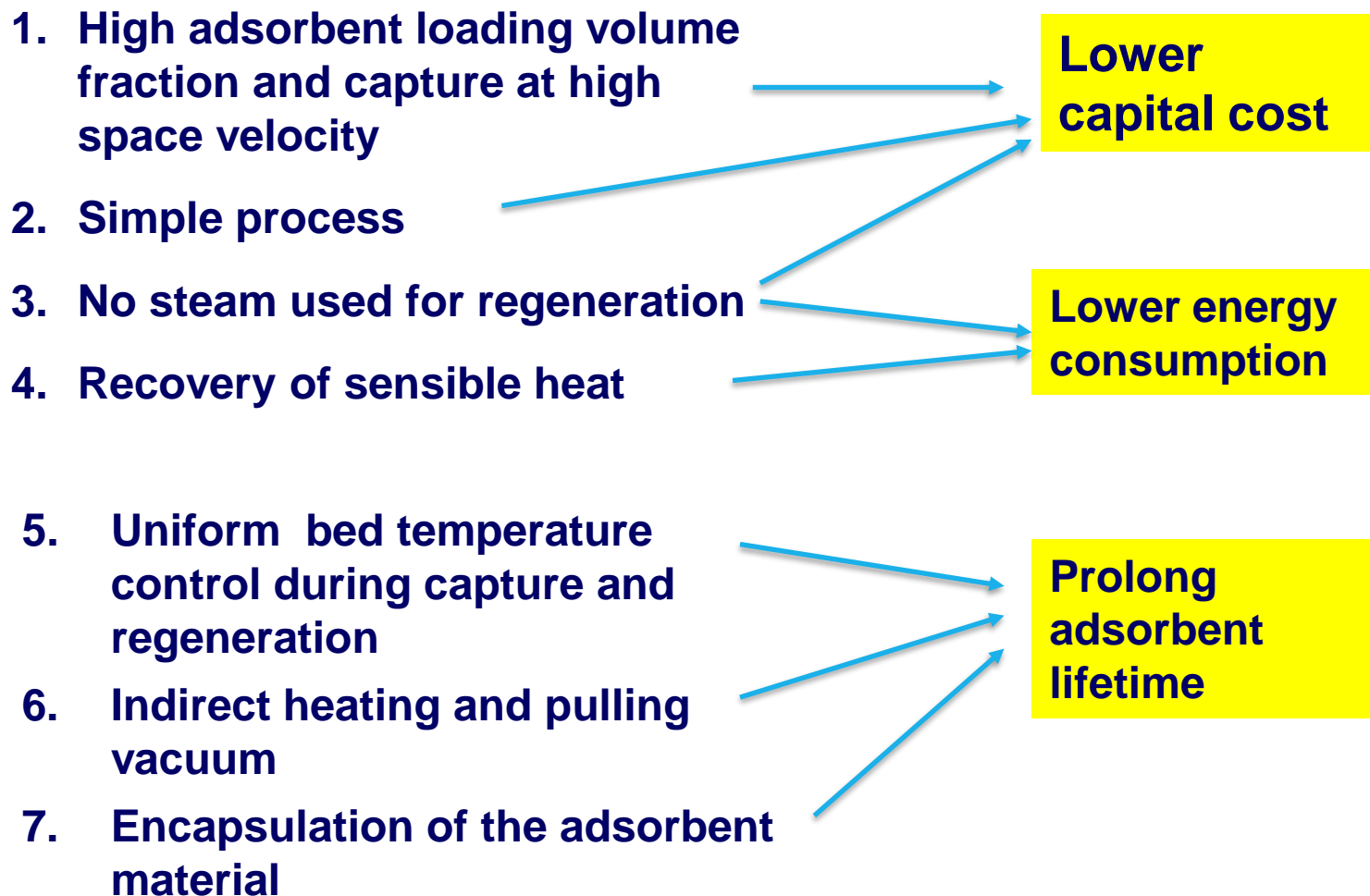


Two-vessel prototype unit to simulate scaleup capture processes

$\sim 8 \text{ m}^2$ gas/solid mass transfer area /vessel



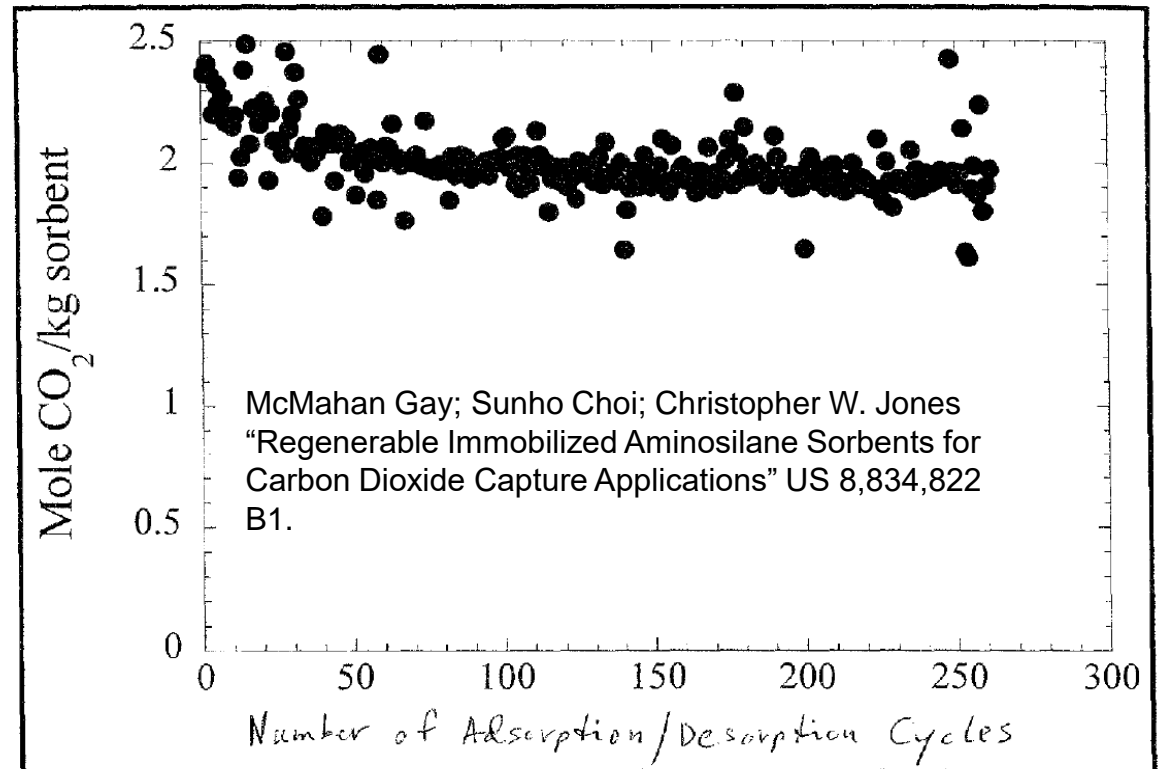
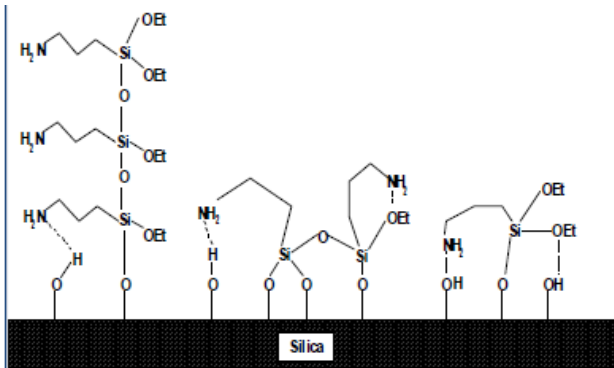
Performance features of the AHX contactor addressing capital cost, energy consumption, adsorbent lifetime issues



Candidate adsorbent material: stabilized solid amine

The adsorption chemistry invented by Dr. McMahan Gray's team at NETL

- Excellent working capacity and CO₂ selectivity over a broad range of humidity and CO₂ concentration were confirmed through repeated tests at MWI.
- Stability shown cyclic tests by Gray's team: CO₂ capture capacity stabilized after about 250 cycles of capture/regeneration cycles, (60°C, 8% RH)/(90% RH, 105°C).



Adsorption breakthrough simulation of the AHX contactor

Simplified one-dimensional model for variation of CO₂ concentration in gas channel along the reactor length (z):

$$-\frac{\partial C_{i,g}}{\partial t} = V_g \cdot \frac{\partial C_{i,g}}{\partial z} + SA_v \cdot h_{gs} \cdot (C_{i,g} - C_{i,s})$$

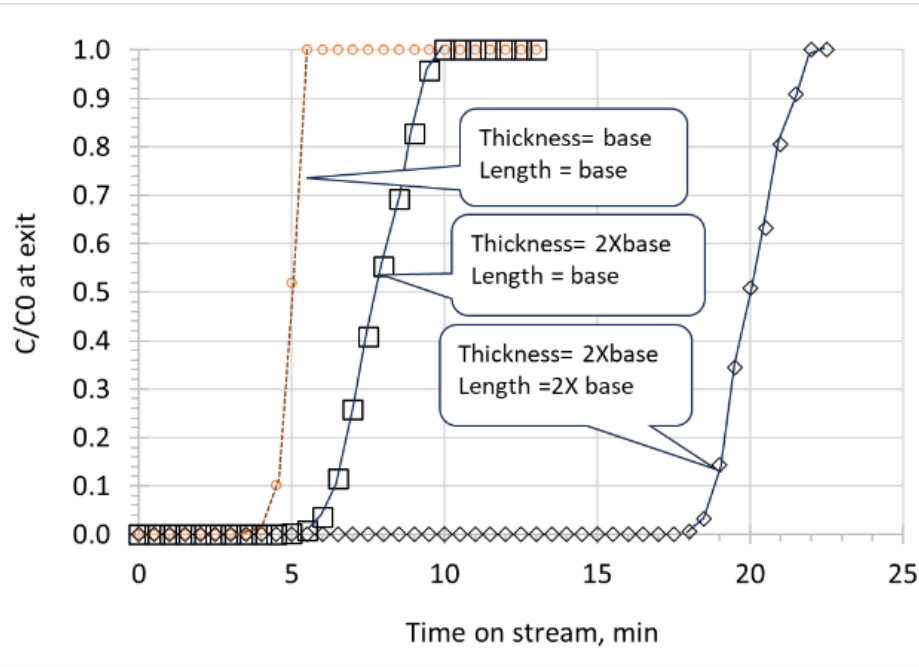
Variation of CO₂ concentration in the AHX plate (solid phase):

$$\frac{\partial \omega_{i,s}}{\partial t} = \frac{1}{l_s} \cdot h_{gs} \cdot (C_{i,g} - C_{i,s})$$

$$\frac{w_{i,s}}{w_{max}} = \frac{K_i \cdot p_{i,s}}{1 + K_i \cdot p_{i,s}} = \frac{K_i \cdot C_{i,s} \cdot RT}{1 + K_i \cdot C_{i,s} \cdot RT}$$

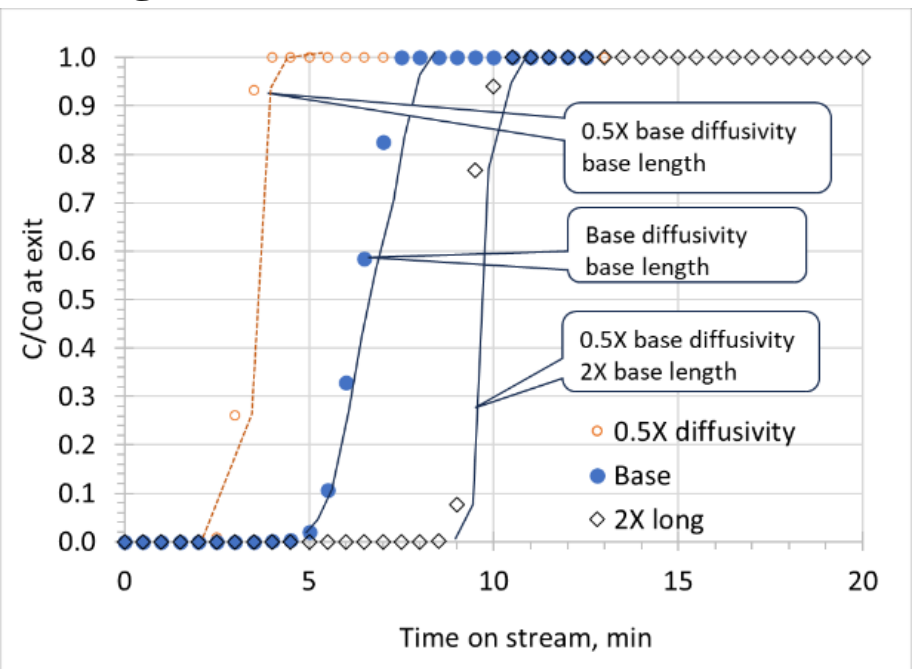
Impacts of the AHX design parameters on CO₂ adsorption breakthrough curve

(a) Impact of AHX plate thickness



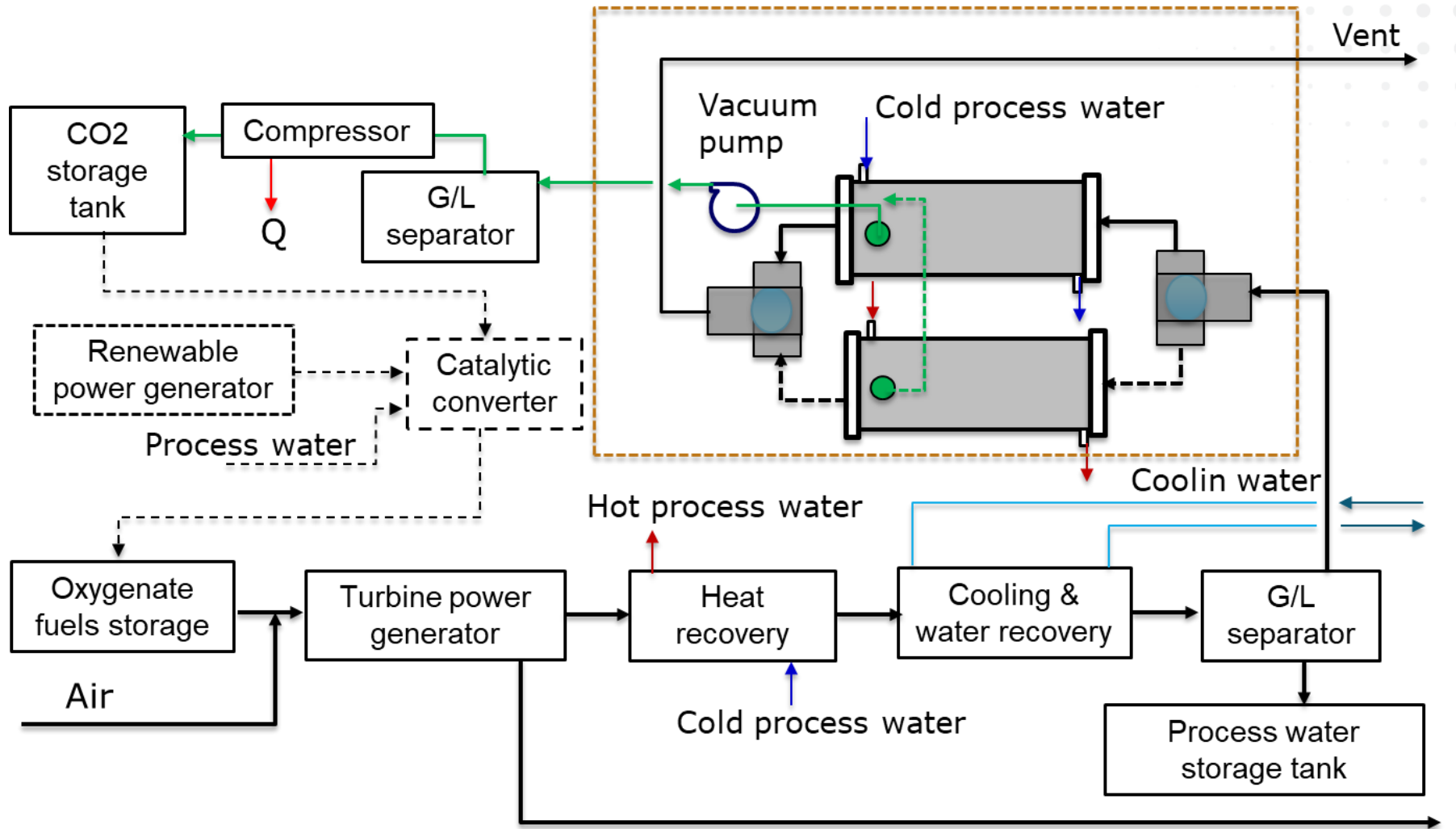
- Adsorption capacity of the reactor can be increased proportionally by increasing both plate thickness and reactor length

(b). Impact of CO₂ diffusivity and reactor length.



- Adsorption capacity of the reactor can be decreased by lowering CO₂ diffusivity in the plate
- The decrease can be mitigated by increasing reactor length

Process flow diagram proposed for reduction of CO₂ emissions on ships



Expected outcomes of phase I work

- Overall material and energy balances
- Specifications and cost of major pieces of equipment
- Process designs and performance targets of the capture and/or conversion units to make the onboard capture process be a new potential opportunity for commercialization pursuit.