

Energy-efficient CCUS for Sustainable and Circular Economy

SusEcoCCUS

Team:

Kumar Varoon Agrawal
Wendy Queen
Jürg Schiffmann
Vivek Subramanian
Jan van Herle
Lyesse Laloui
Eleni Stavropoulou
Nicola Marzari
Philippe Schwaller
Xile Hu
François Marechal
Marina Micari
Sascha Nick

Project Update

Kumar Varoon Agrawal

May 16, 2024

EPFL Symposium Research and Sustainability

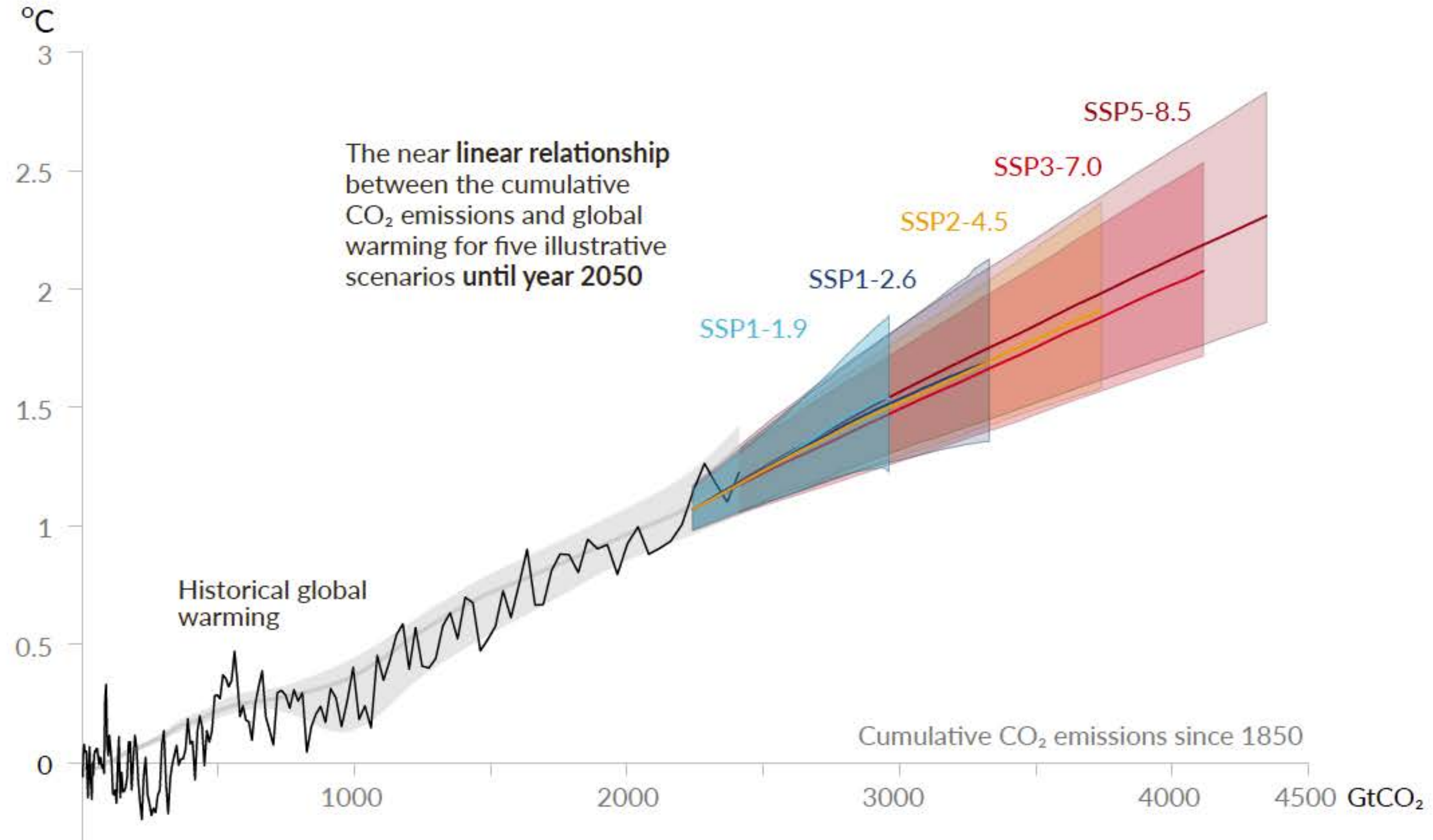
Contributing Faculties: FSB, STI, ENAC

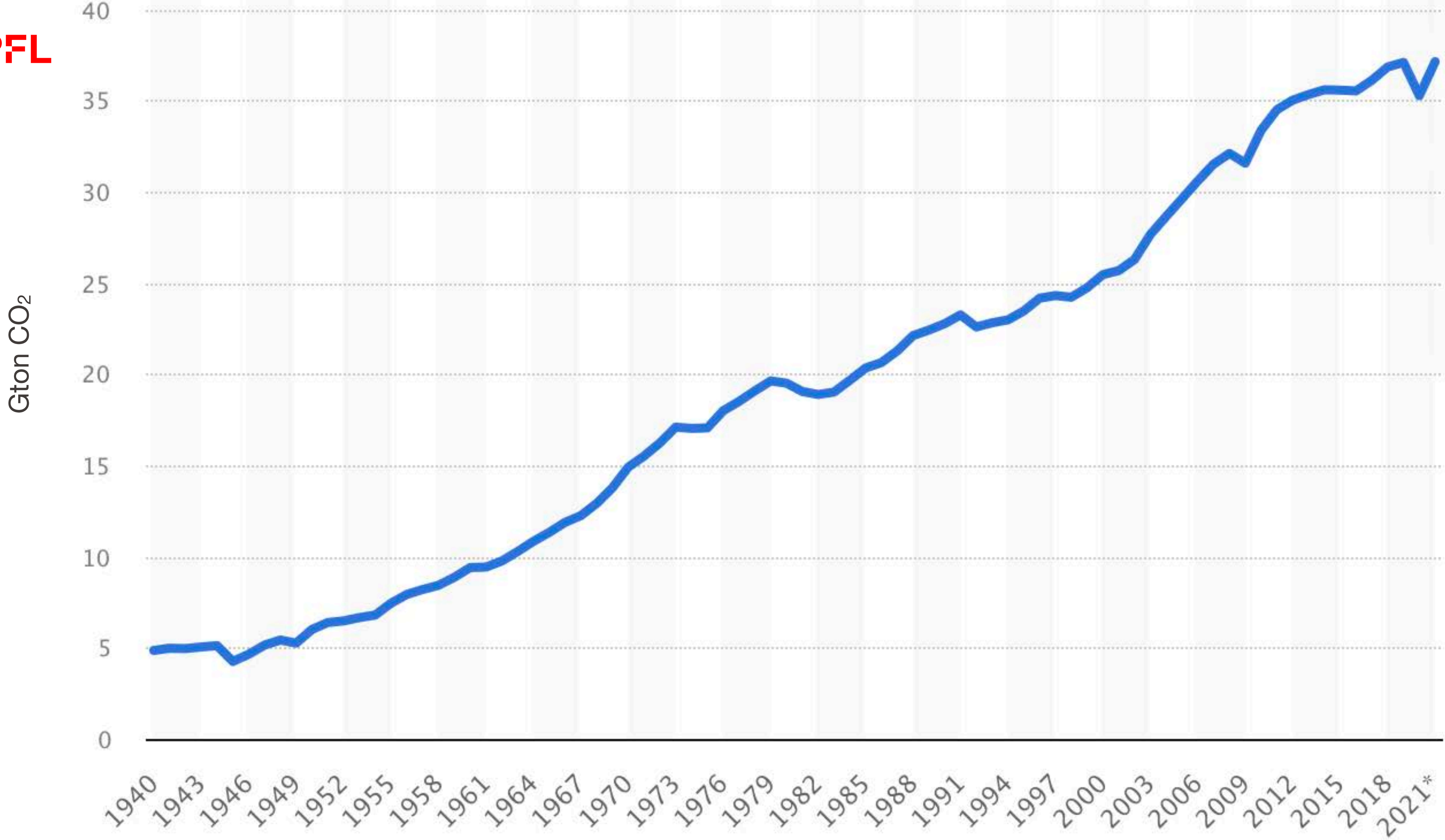
Contributing Campuses: Lausanne, Valais, Neuchâtel

Demonstration site: Enevi waste incineration plant (near EPFL Valais)

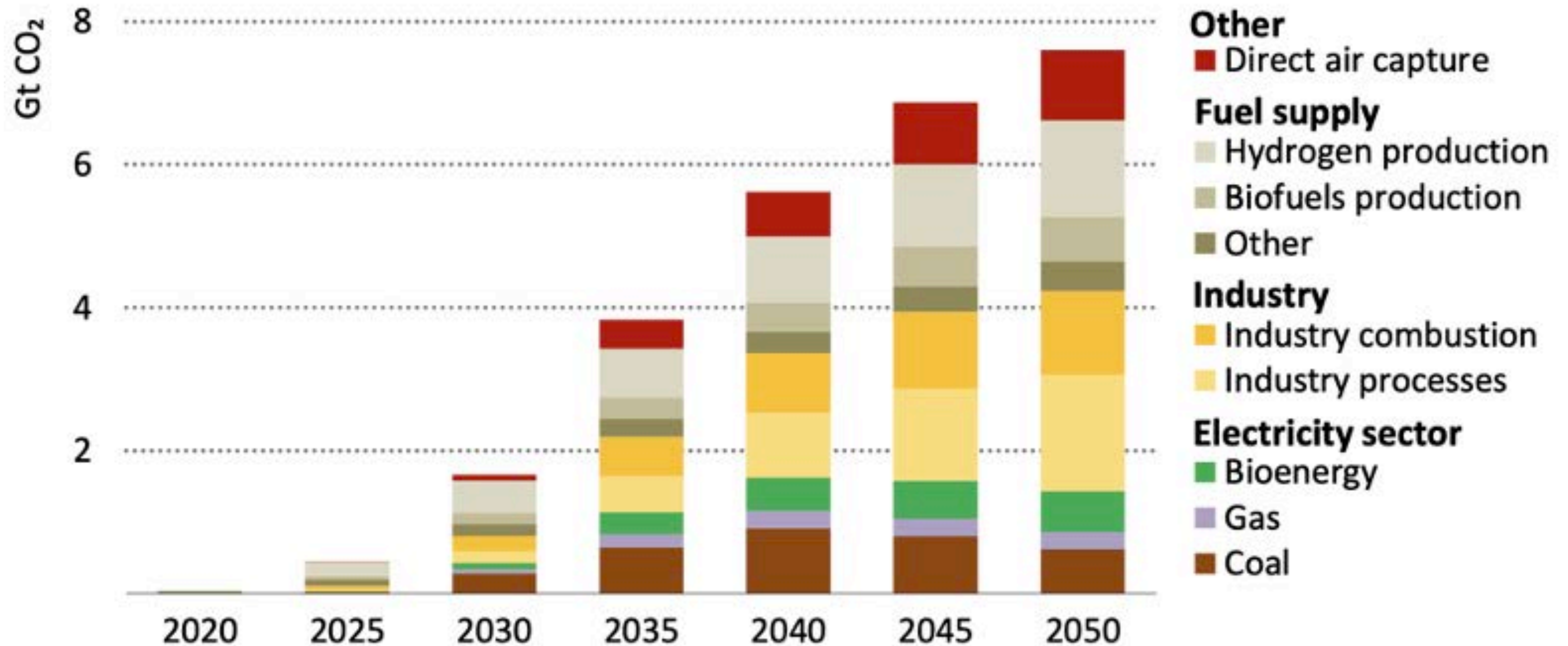
EPFL Every ton of CO₂ emission adds to global warming

Global surface temperature increase since 1850-1900 (°C) as a function of cumulative CO₂ emissions (GtCO₂)





EPFL International Energy Agency (IEA) projects large-scale deployment of CCUS for net zero by 2050



EPFL EPFL commitment: Solutions4Sustainability

EPFL 2030 Climate & Sustainability Strategy

EPFL's Climate & Sustainability Strategy spells out the steps we will take to fulfill our responsibility to our community, society and the environment. It provides a 360° view of our past, present and future sustainability-oriented actions implemented across our missions, campuses and operations.

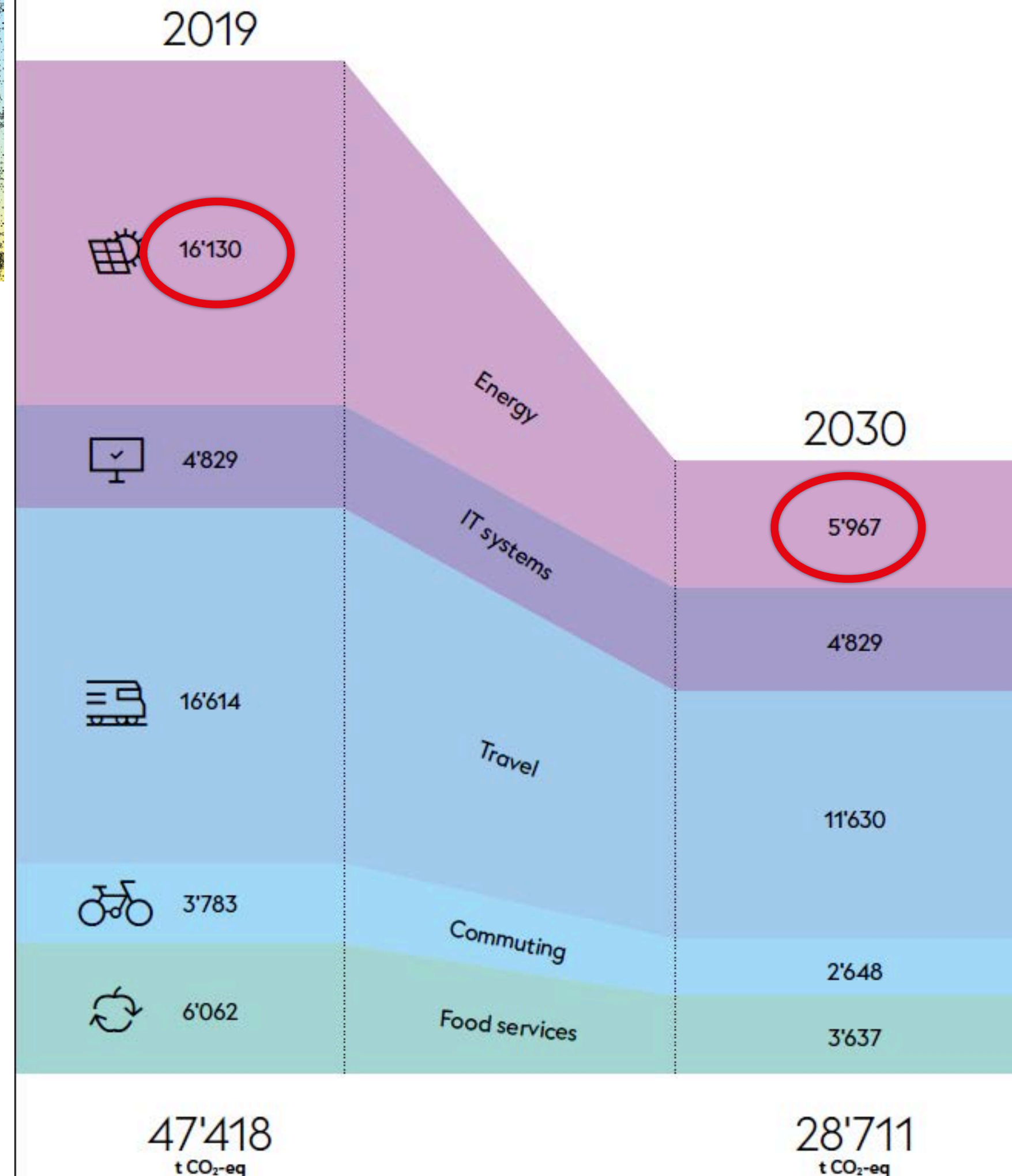


CO₂ emission reduction targets by 2030

Confederation target (mandatory): 50% reduction in energy-related emissions by 2030 compared to 2006

Confederation target (voluntary): 30% reduction in travel-related emissions by 2030 compared to 2019

EPFL objectives: Commuting, Food and IT systems (in progress)

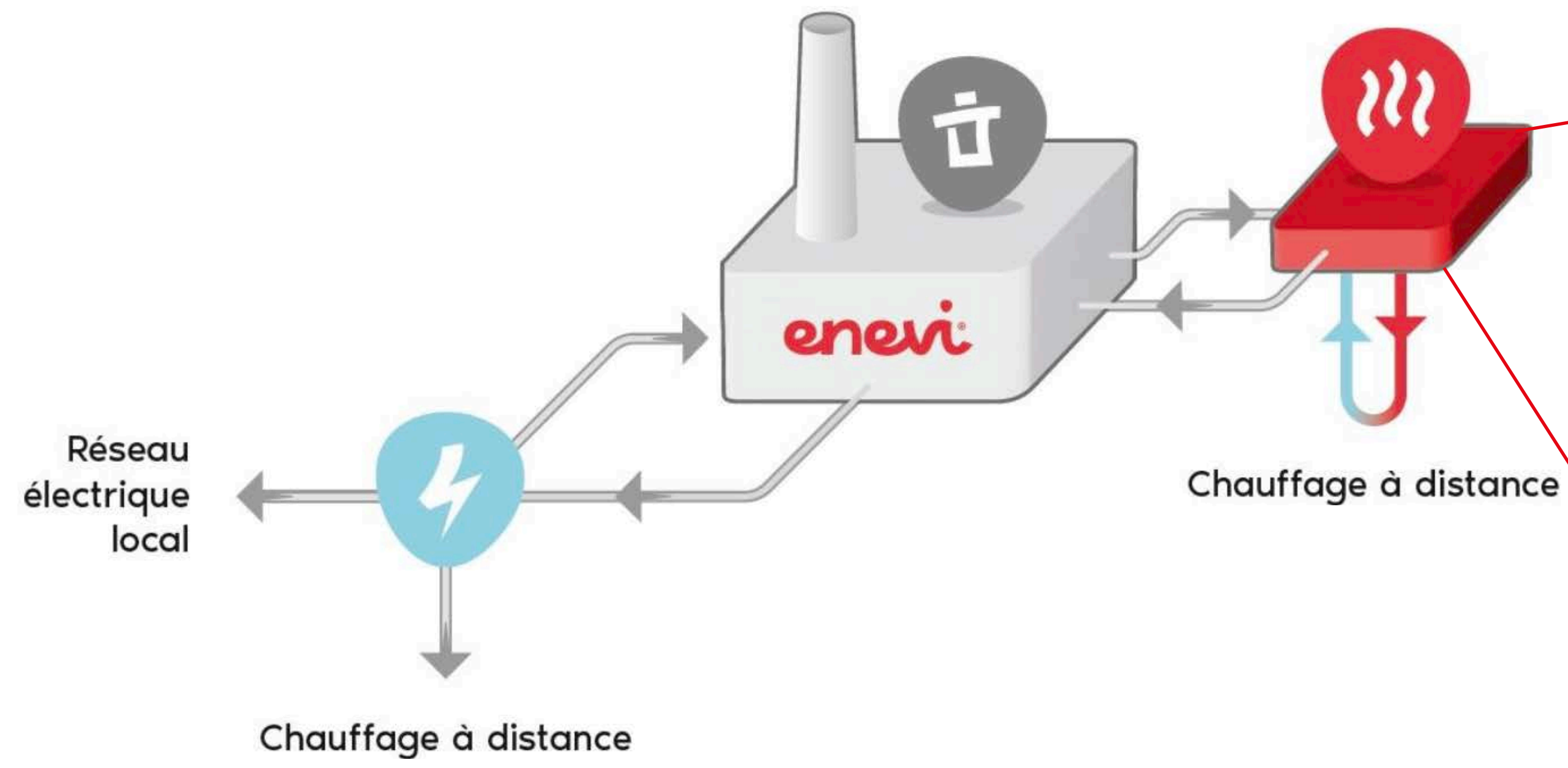


Cut our **energy-related carbon emissions by 50%** (from 2006 levels) by 2030.

Develop innovative, sustainable systems for reducing our energy dependence and shrinking our carbon footprint, **by drawing on our know-how** in sustainability, clean energy, power storage, and **carbon capture, use and storage.**

SusEcoCCUS at the site of Enevi

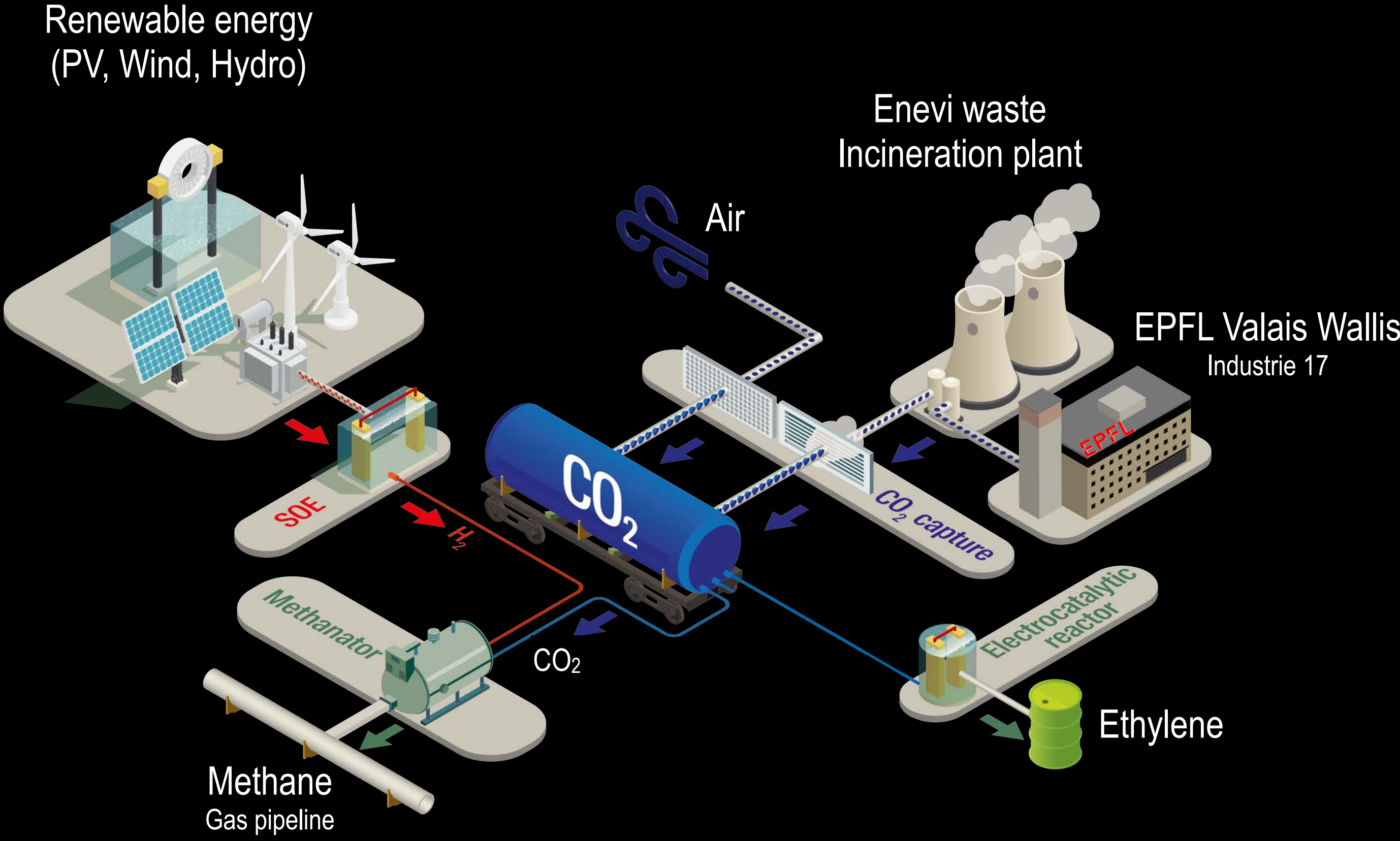
Enevi plant in Uvrier, Valais



Waste incineration plant as CCUS testbed



SusEcoCCUS will reduce EPFL emission



- ❖ CCUS with flows up to 1 ton_{CO2}/day to reduce EPFL emission footprint.
- ❖ Accelerate EPFL CCUS technologies 'well beyond state-of-the-art' to TRL 7.
- ❖ Position EPFL as a competence center in science, technology, and policy for CCUS.
- ❖ Generate of IP and expansion/creation startups in the area of sustainability.
- ❖ Promote strategic role of EPFL in Valais, especially in the context of energy transition.

SusEcoCCUS

Large-scale Demonstrator
TRL 4/5 → TRL 7

WP1: Postcombustion Capture

**Accelerated manufacturing for rapid scale-up
Capture at Valais district heating site (Enevi)
Target capture penalty: 20-30 \$/ton_{CO2}**



1 ton/day

Kumar Varoon Agrawal, Vivek Subramanian, Jürg Schiffmann, Wendy Queen

Roll-to-roll production of graphene membrane,
High-efficiency capture process by energy harvesting using microturbines
Production of porous sorbents for hybrid membrane/sorbent process

WP2: CO₂ to renewable CH₄ in gas grid

Large-scale valorization of CO₂



0.35 ton/day

Jan van Herle

CO₂ to renewable CH₄ with high-efficiency (>70%)
by integration of SOE with methanator

WP3: CO₂ Storage

Acceleration of geological CO₂ storage



5 ton CO₂

Lyesse Laloui, Eleni Stavropoulou

Short-term and long-term CO₂ storage demonstrator at EPFL

Advancing Critical Technologies
TRL 2/3 → TRL 4/5

WP4: Direct Air Capture (DAC)

Accelerated material discovery for low-cost DAC



Wendy Queen, Nicola Marzari, Philippe Schwaller, Kumar Varoon Agrawal

High-working capacity porous adsorbents with long lifespan
combined with highly-selective membranes for dilute feed

WP5: CO₂ Refinery

CO₂ to value-added chemicals



Xile Hu, Jan van Herle

Stable CO₂ electrolyzer to ethylene, scale-up to 1 kW

CCUS Enablers

WP6: Process Modeling and Integration

Robust, energy-efficient and integrated process

François Marechal, Marina Micari

Process modeling, technoeconomics and life-cycle assessment

WP7: Economics, Financing, Governance, and Policy

Accelerating Swiss net zero

Sascha Nick

Financing model, Governance framework,
public policy instruments

WP8: Dissemination, Student Involvement, and Outreach

Training next generation of scientists

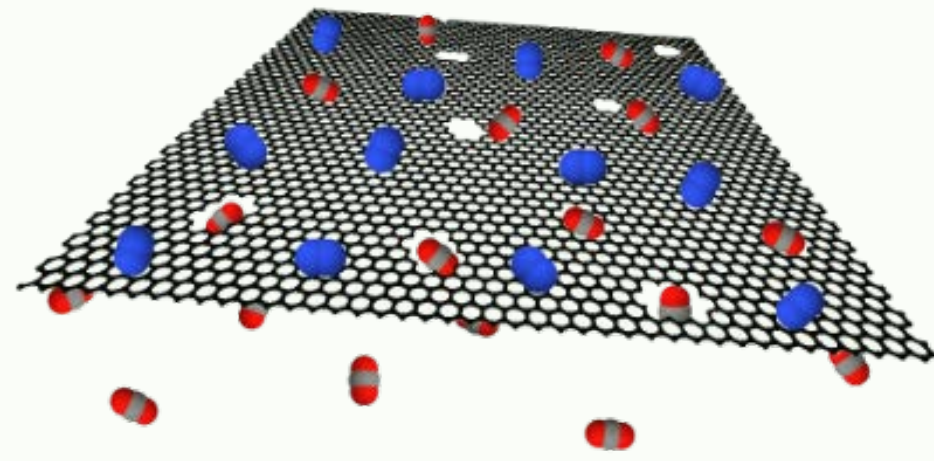
Marina Micari, Kumar Varoon Agrawal, François Marechal

EPFL student MAKE (carbon) team, Master's project

Accelerating EPFL CCUS Tech by SusEcoCCUS

Large-scale Demonstrator (TRL 4/5 → TRL 7)

Roll-to-roll production of graphene membranes to capture 1 ton_{CO2}/day from waste incineration



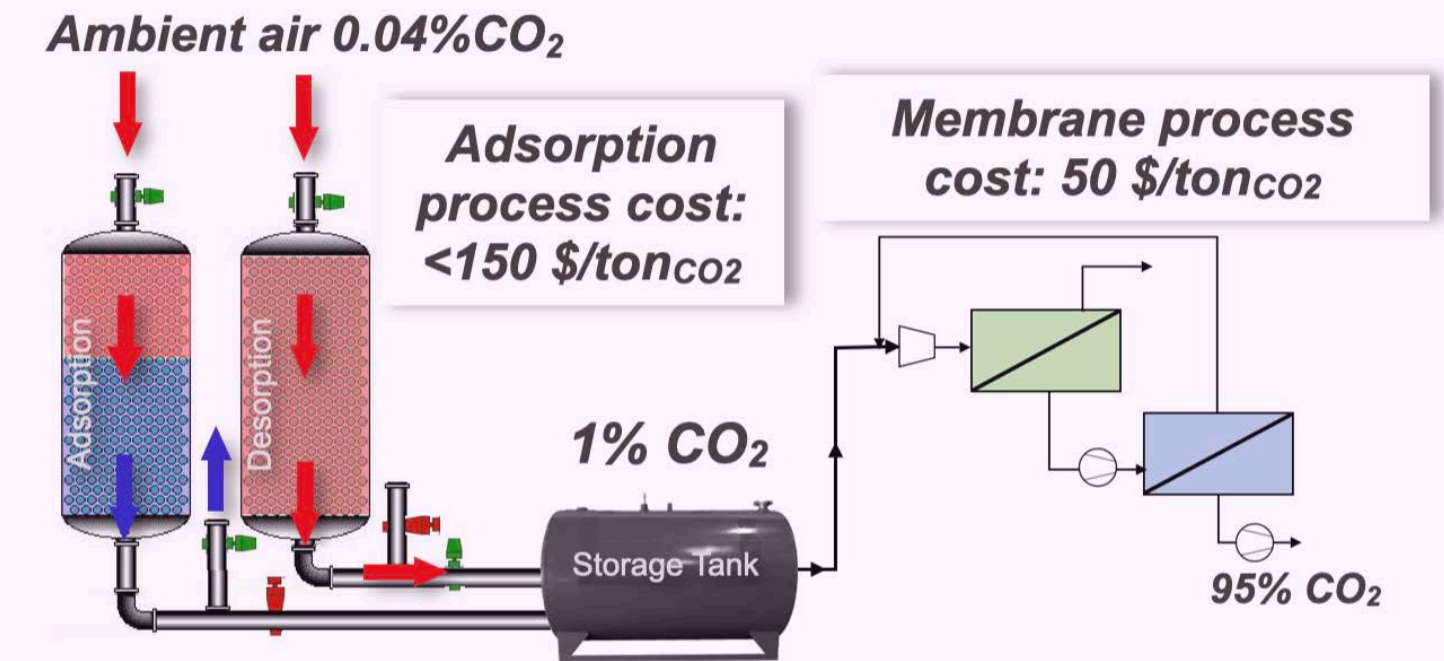
	Specific energy consumption:	Capture penalty:
Commercial technology	3-4 GJ/ton _{CO2}	50-110 \$/ton _{CO2}
Graphene membrane	< 1 GJ/ton _{CO2}	20-30 \$/ton _{CO2}

Short-term storage of captured CO₂ (5 ton)

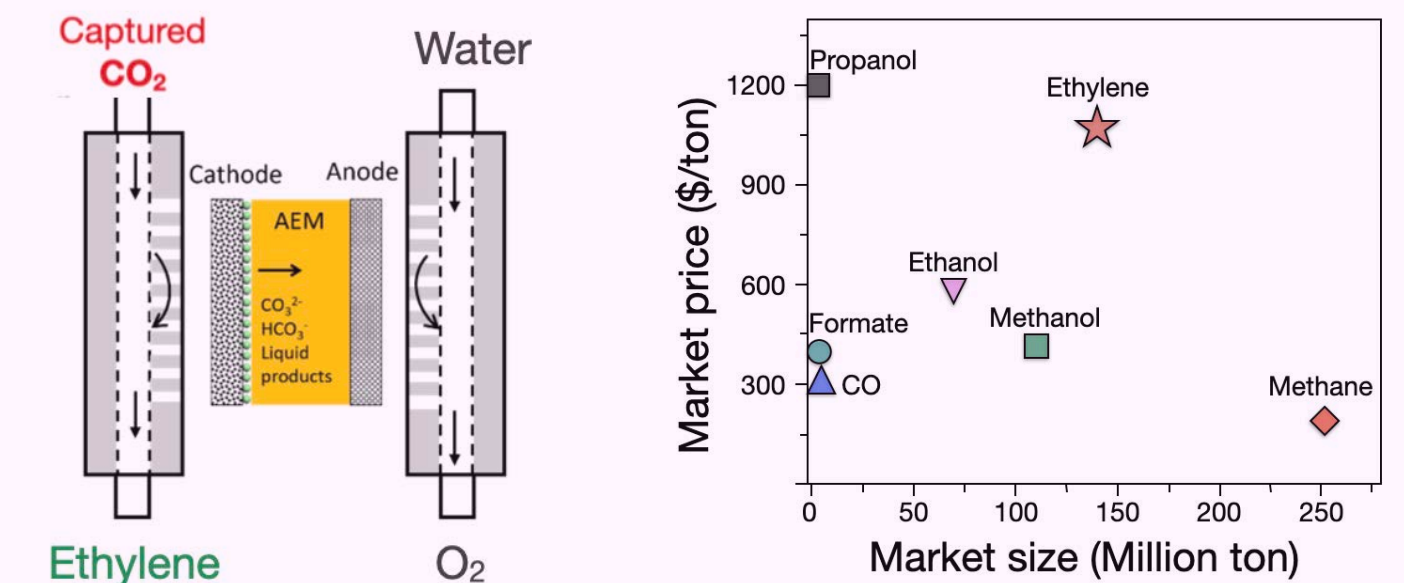


Advancing Critical Technologies (TRL 2/3 → TRL 4/5)

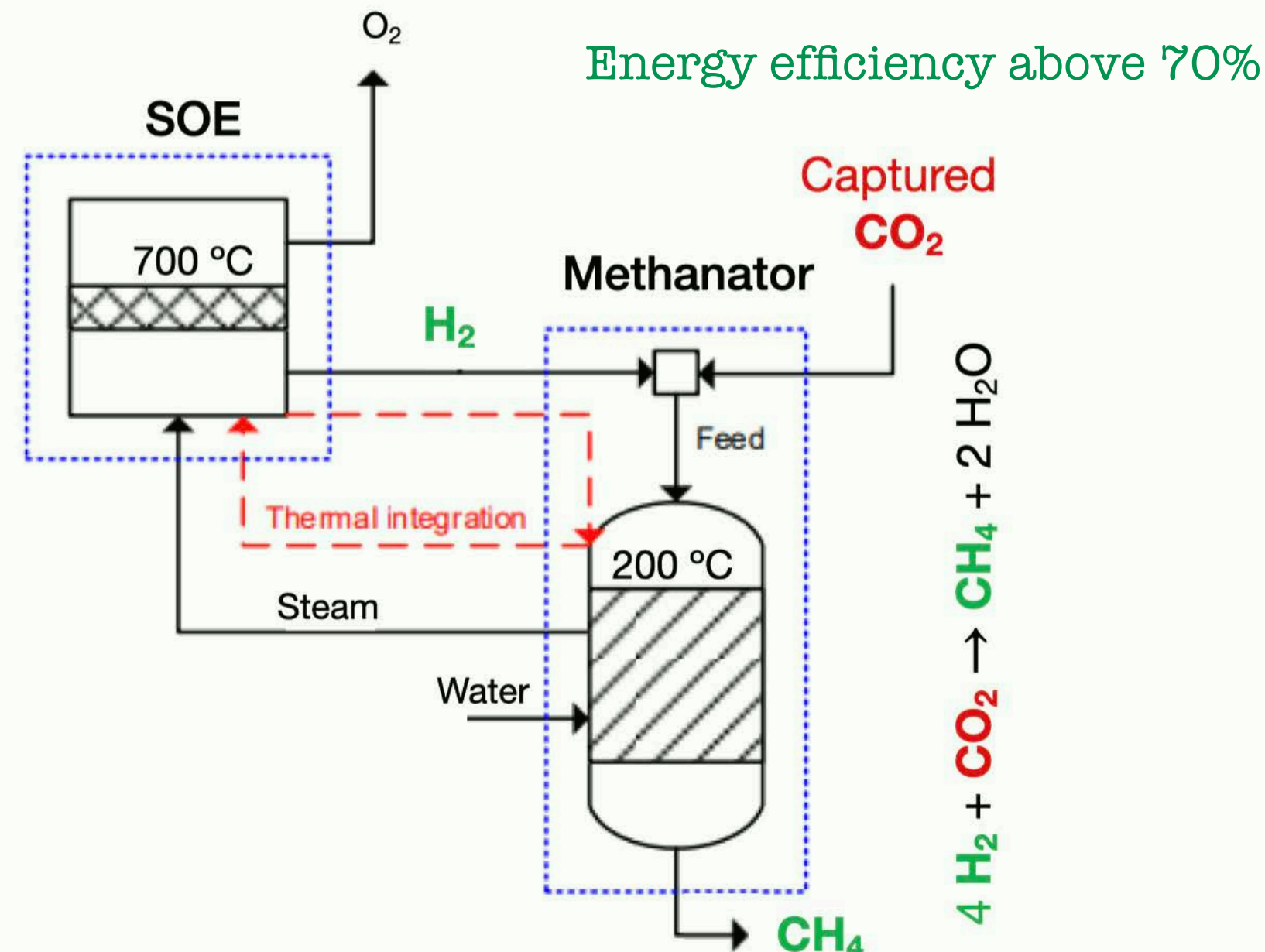
Accelerated development of low-cost direct air capture (<200 \$/ton_{CO2})



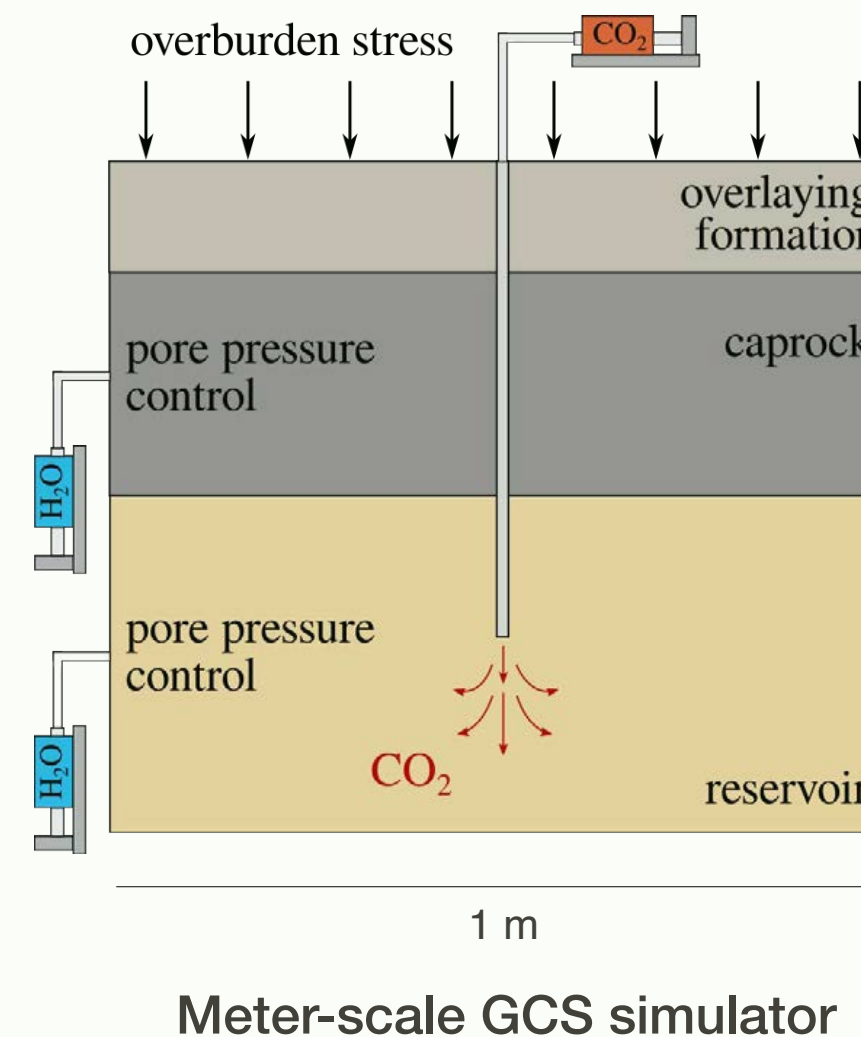
Valorization of captured CO₂ into highly value-added chemicals

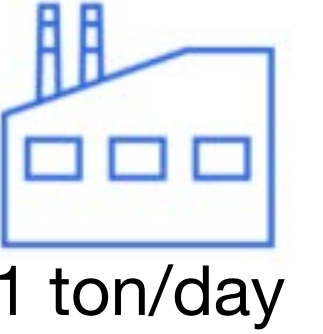


Valorization of captured CO₂ as energy carrier (CH₄, 200 m³/day) for injection in natural gas grid

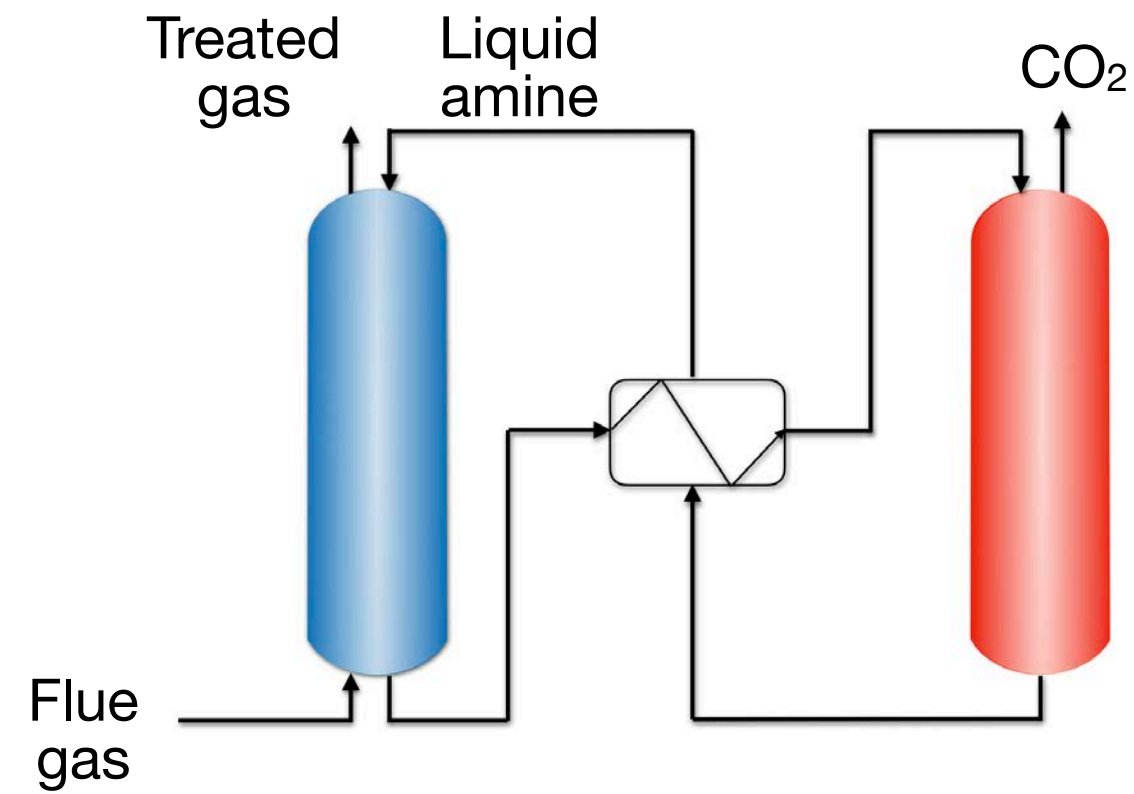


Unique geological CO₂ storage simulator to predict real field



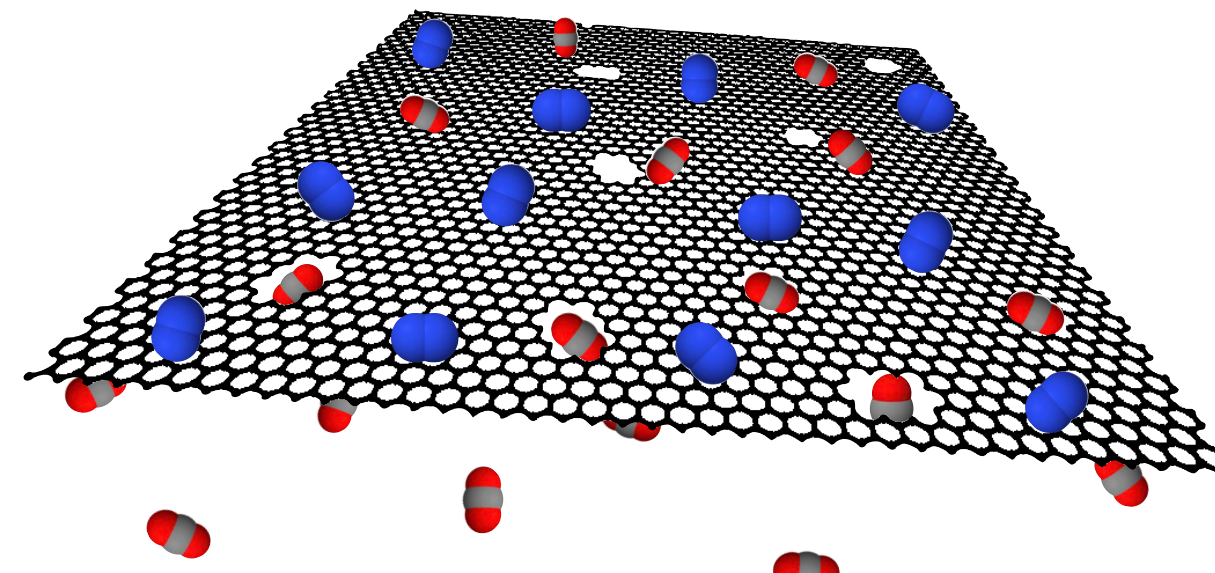


Commercial solution:
Amine-based CO₂ absorption

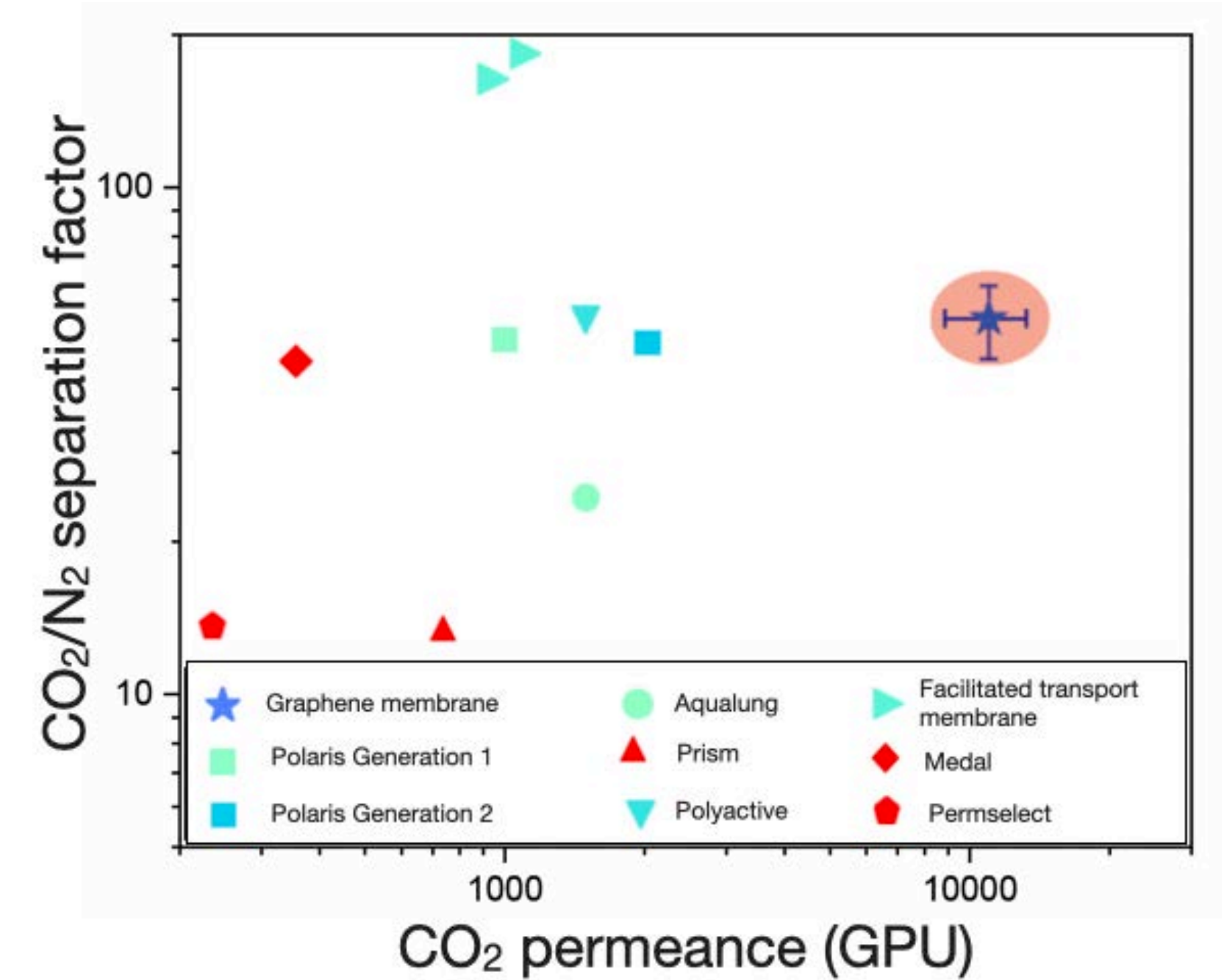


- Complex operation and high capture penalty.
- Degradation and loss of amine during regeneration.

EPFL capture technology using atom-thick graphene membrane



	Specific energy consumption:	Capture penalty:
Commercial technology	3-4 GJ/tonCO ₂	50-110 \$/tonCO ₂
Graphene membrane	< 1 GJ/tonCO ₂	20-30 \$/tonCO ₂

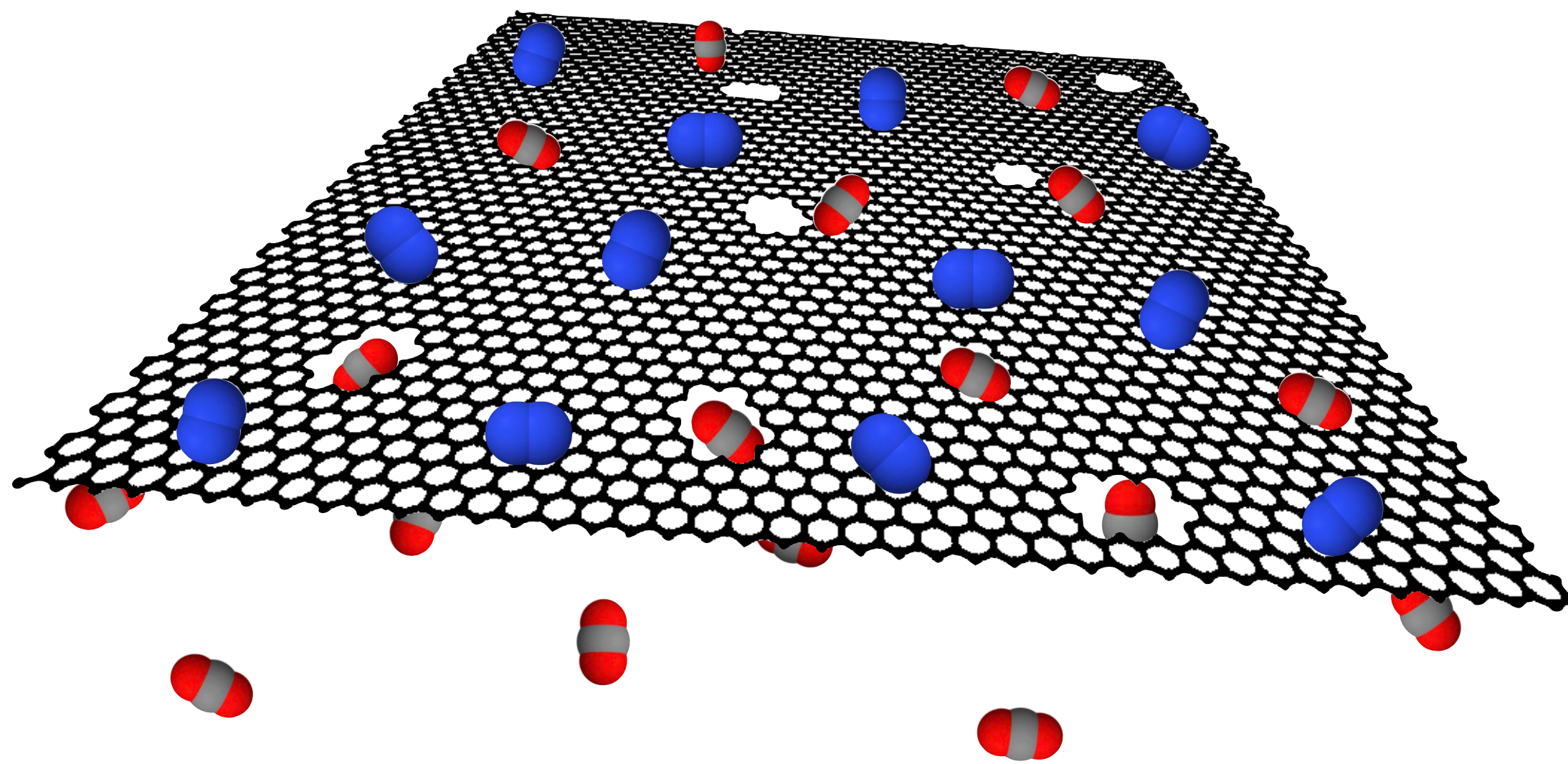


Nature Communications **2018**, 9, 2632
 Science Advances **2019**, 5, eaav1851
 Advanced Functional Materials **2020**, 30, 2003979
 Science Advances **2021**, 7, eabf0116
 JACS Au, **2022**, 2, 723
 Advanced Materials, **2022**, 34, 2206627
 Accounts of Materials Research **2022**, 3, 1073
 JACS Au **2023**, 3, 2844-2854
 Physical Review Letters **2023**, 131, 168001
 Journal of Physical Chemistry C **2023**, 127, 22015-2202

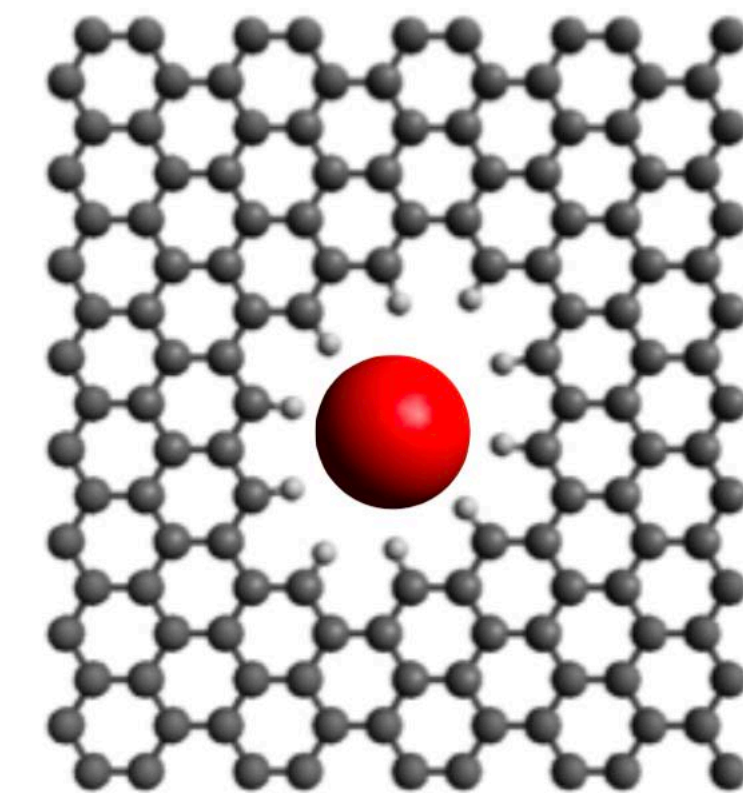
Nature Energy **2024**, In Press

Gas separation with atom-thick films

Graphene film is just one atom-thick: highest possible gas flux of all materials



Molecular-sieving from Å-scale pores

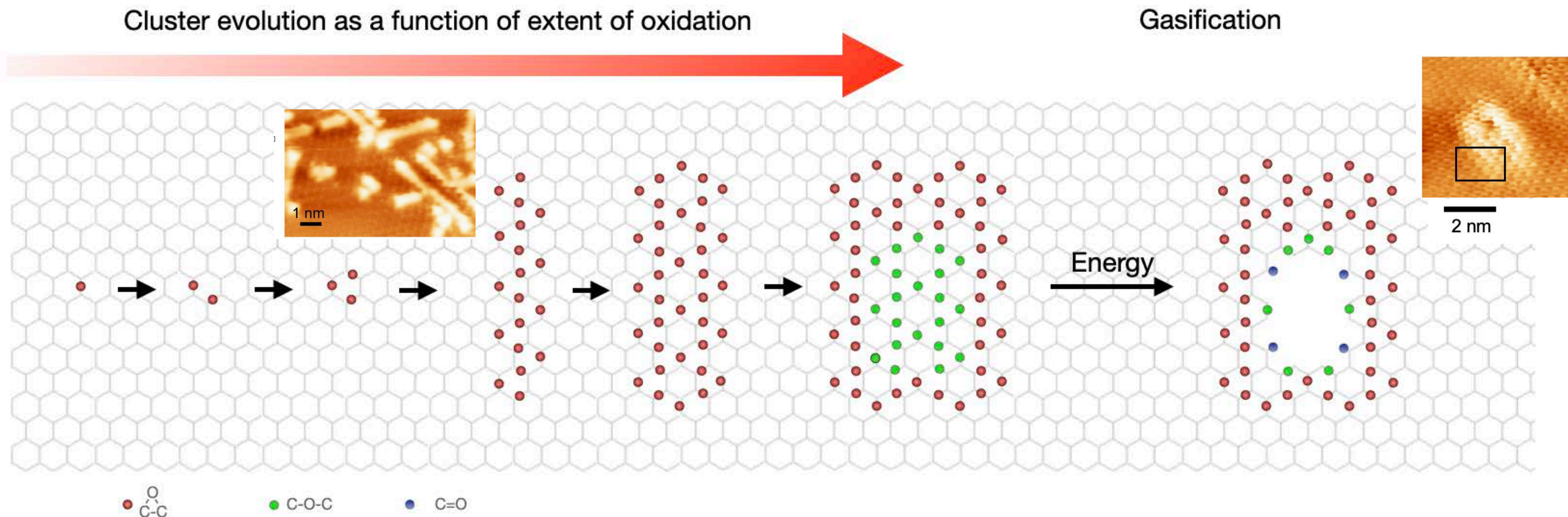


$$\text{Flux} \propto H \exp\left(\frac{-E_{\text{barrier}}}{k_B T}\right)$$

Nature Communications **2018**, 9, 2632
 Science Advances **2019**, 5, eaav1851
 Advanced Functional Materials **2020**, 30, 2003979
 Science Advances **2021**, 7, eabf0116
 PNAS **2021**, 118, e2022201118
 ACS Nano **2021**, 15, 13230
 JACS Au, **2022**, 2, 723
 Advanced Materials, **2022**, 34, 2206627
 Accounts of Materials Research **2022**, 3, 1073
 ACS Nano **2022**, 16, 15382
 Angewandte Chemie, **2022**, 61, e202200321

JACS Au **2023**, 3, 2844-2854
 Physical Review Letters **2023**, 131, 168001
 Journal of Physical Chemistry C **2023**, 127, 22015-2202
 Carbon, **2024**, 118897
 Carbon, **2024**, 221, 118866
 ACS Nano, **2024**, doi:10.1021/acsnano.3c11068.
 ACS Nano **2024**, doi:10.1021/acsnano.3c11885.
 Nature Communication **2024**, In press
 Nature Energy **2024**, In press

Our contribution to the science of making holes in graphene



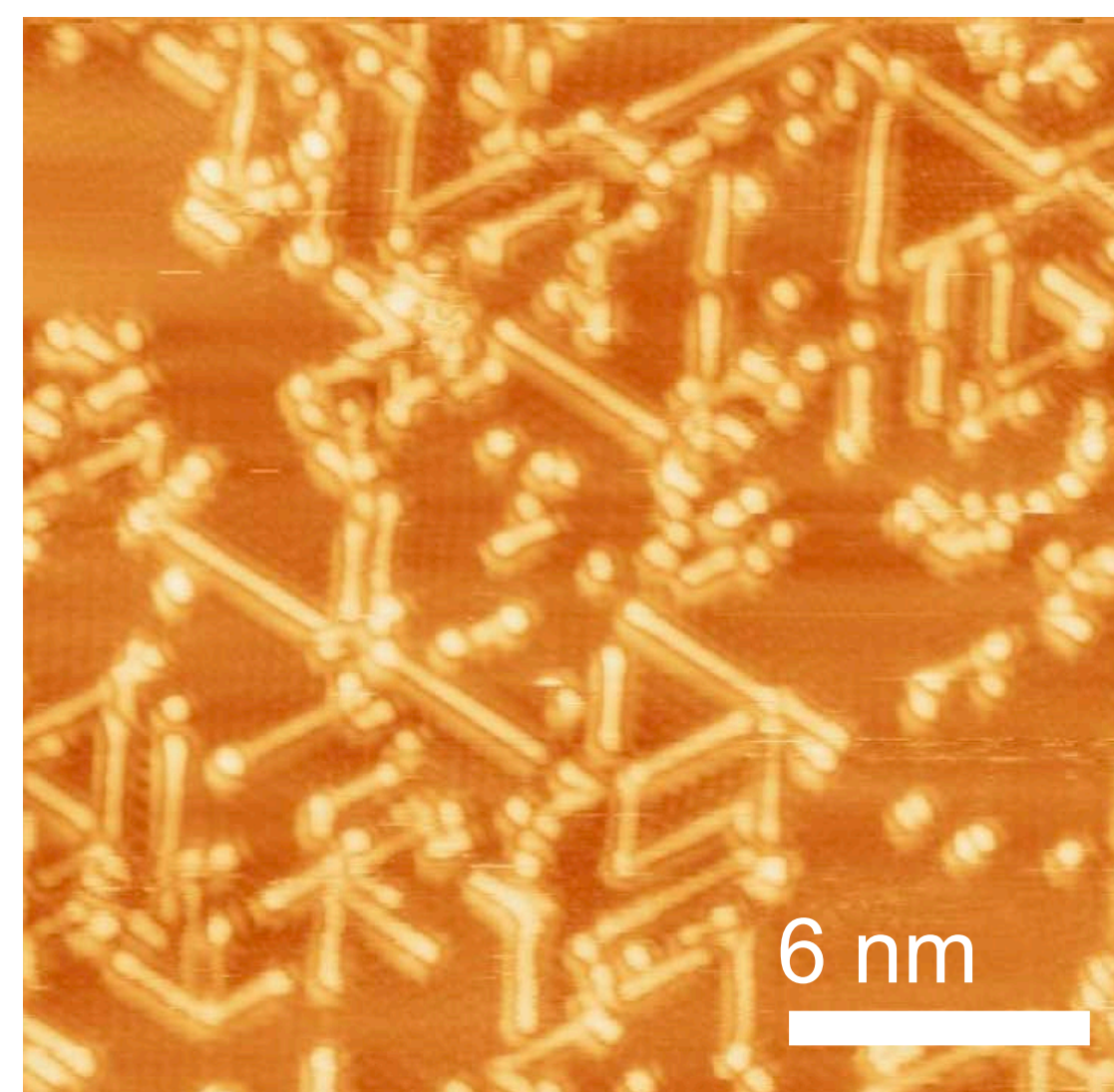
Science Advances **2021**, 7, eabf0116
JACS Au, **2022**, 2, 723
Advanced Materials, **2022**, 34, 2206627
Accounts of Materials Research **2022**, 3, 1073
JACS Au **2023**, 3, 2844-2854
Physical Review Letters **2023**, 131, 168001
Journal of Physical Chemistry C **2023**, 127, 22015-22022

We have simplified the way porous graphene is made

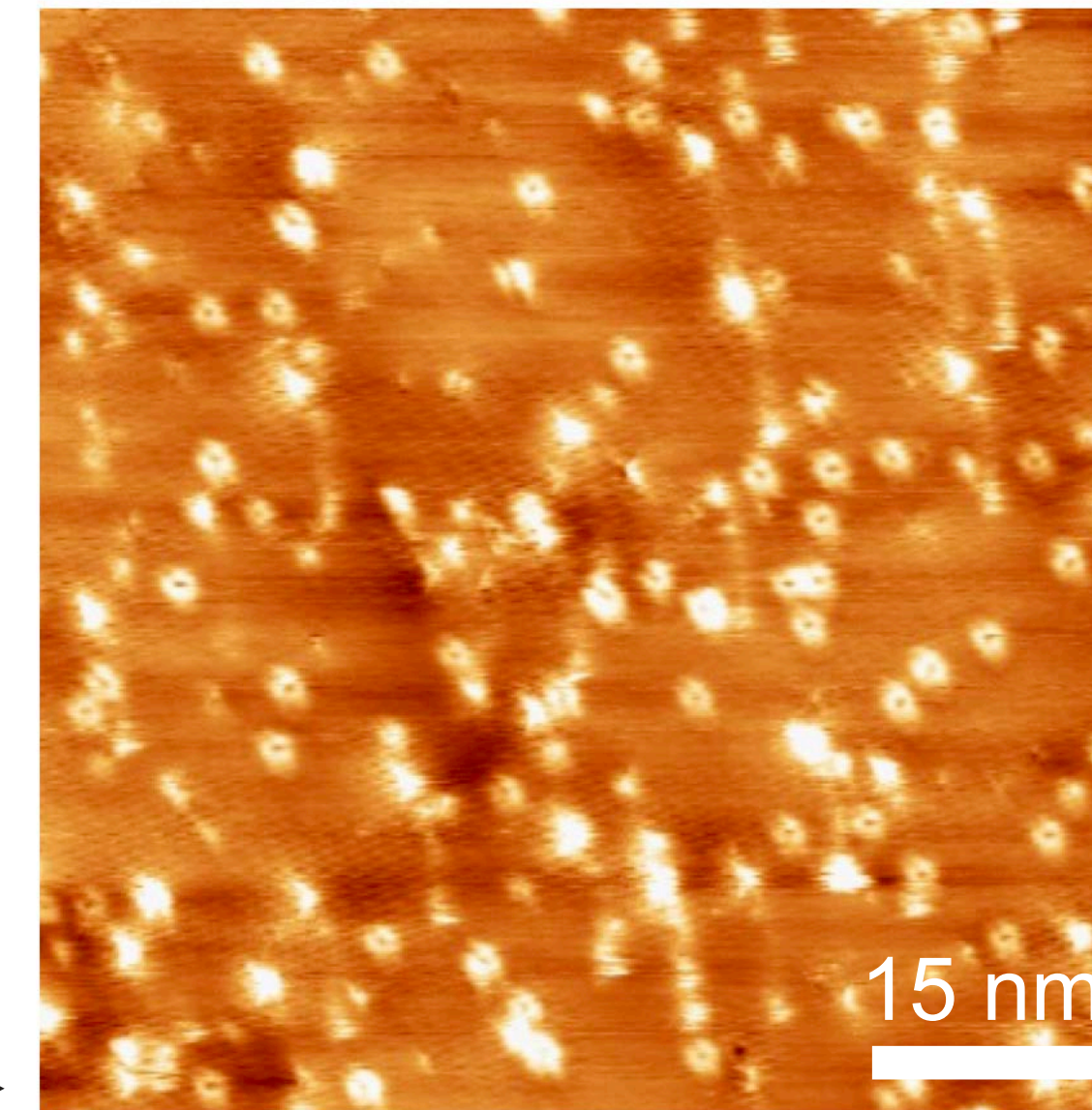
Pores are formed by
 flowing ozone over graphene
 + energy (heating)
 ...
 That's it



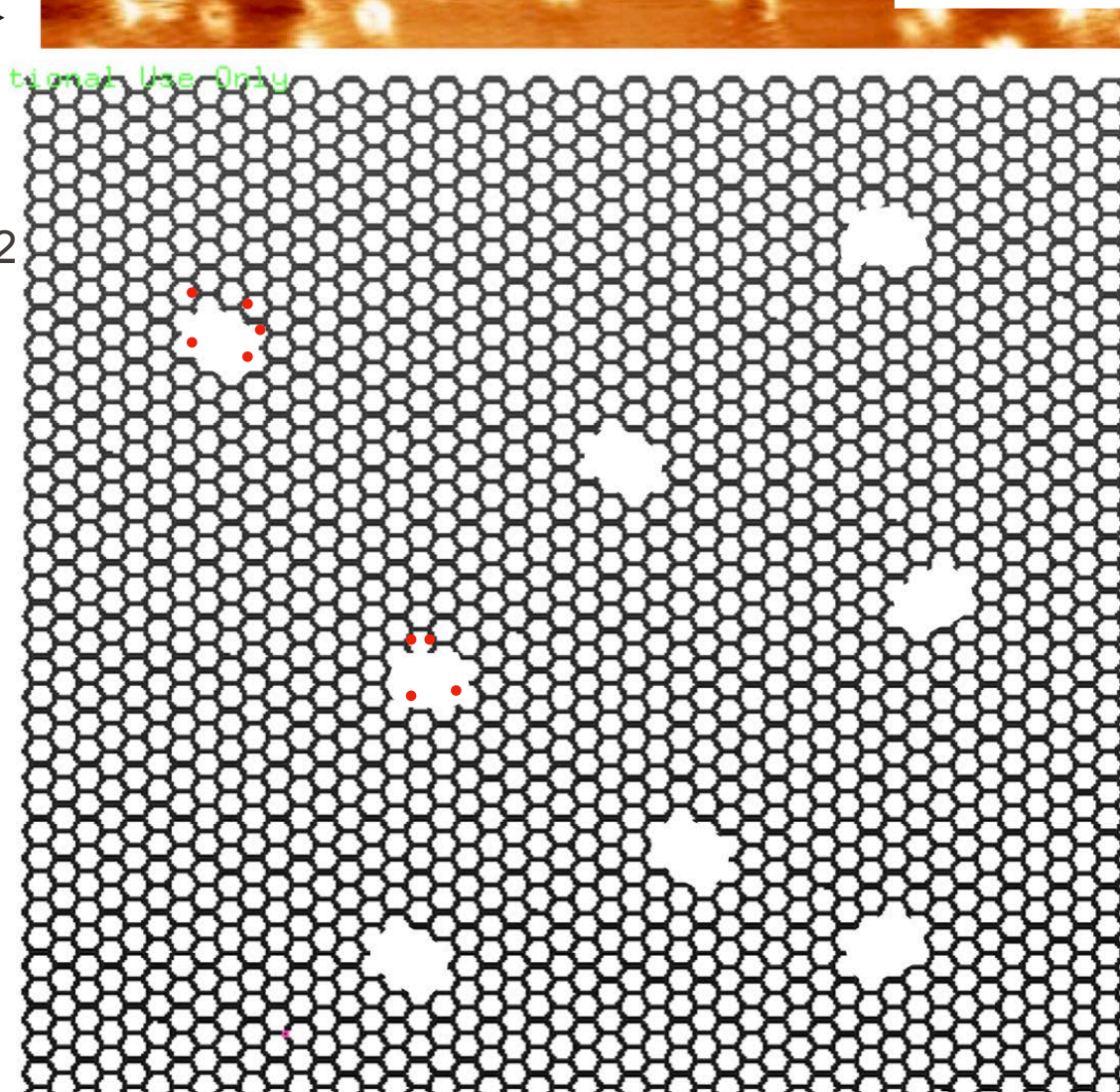
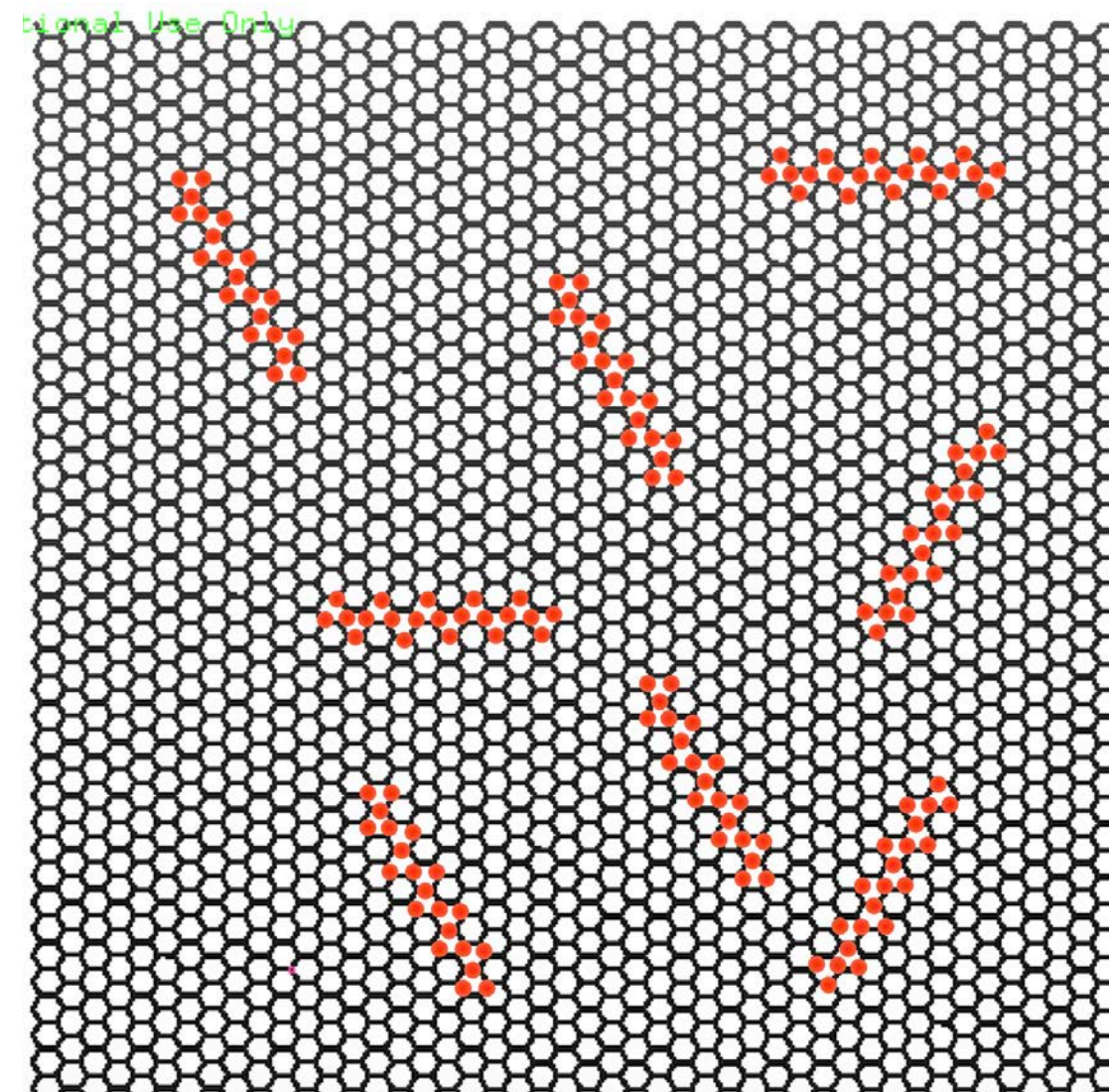
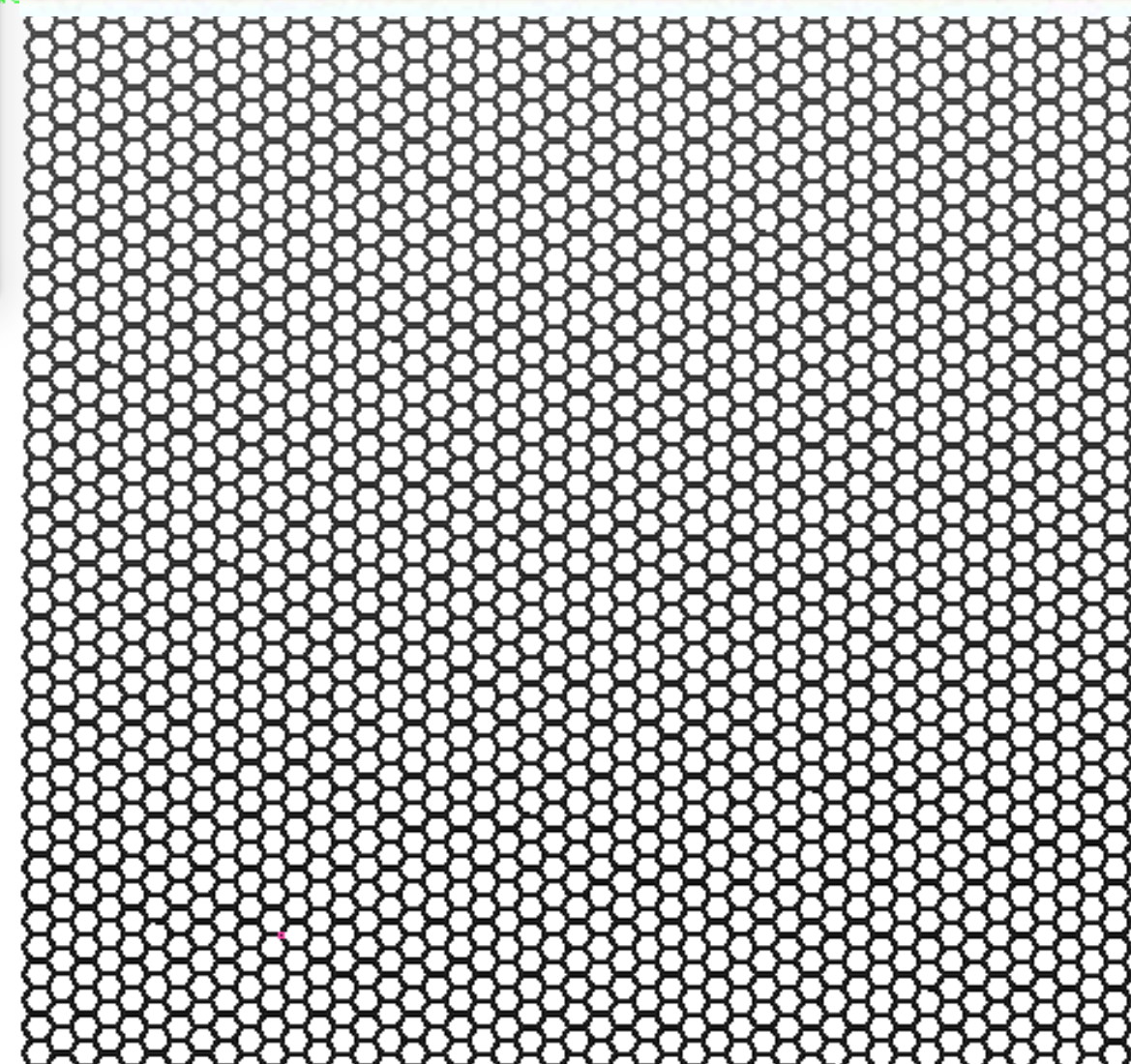
Ozone



Heat or light

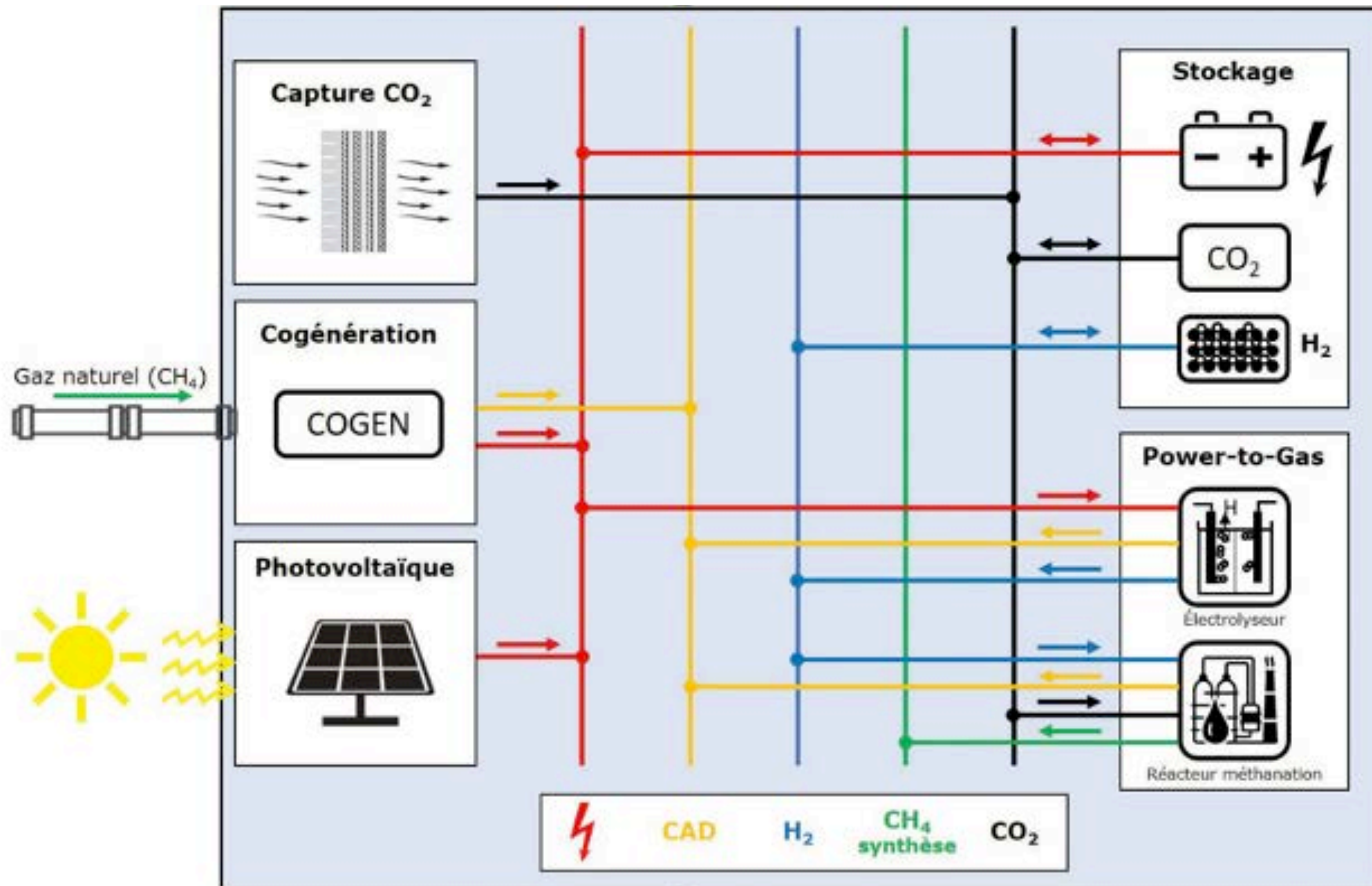


CO, CO₂



Greengas project with GAZNAT

Capture of flue gas from CHP using graphene membrane



Agrawal, K. V.; Bautz, R. Capture Du Carbone. Aqua & Gas. 2022, pp 46–53.



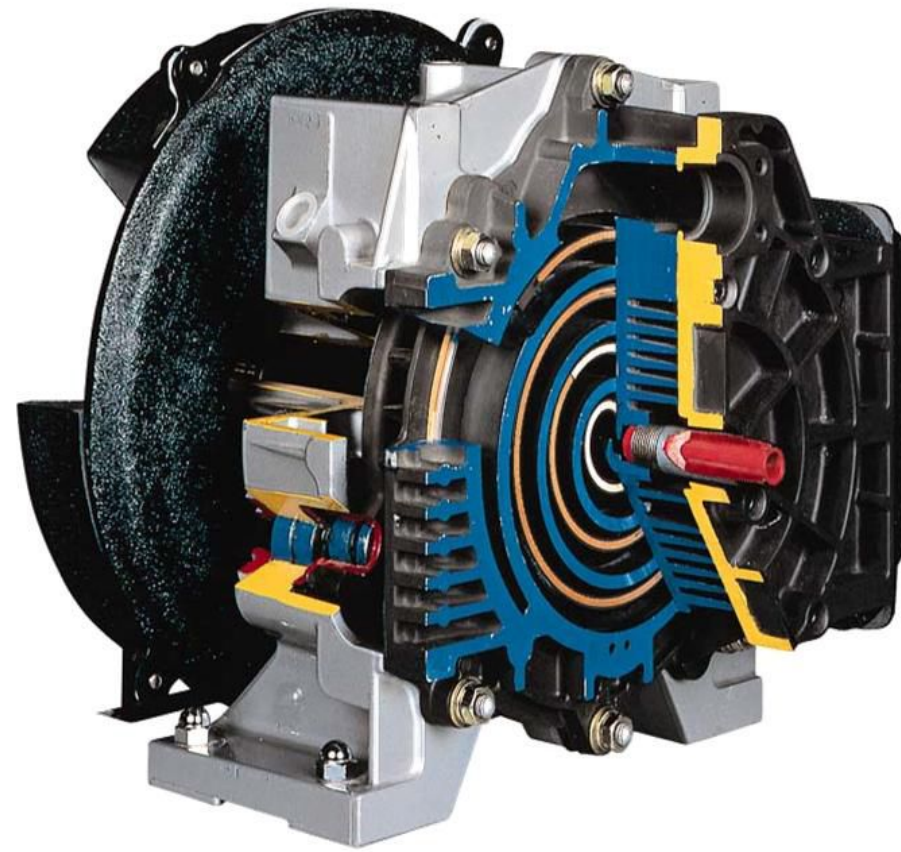
- Membrane skid capturing CO₂ from flue gas.
- Stable performance in flue gas achieved with parity performance with simulated gas mixture.





High-efficiency capture process by energy harvesting using microturbines

- Current oil-free compressors based on scroll machines with abradable seals
 - Low efficiency
 - Maintenance interval 2'500h
 - Life-time 20'000h
 - Bulky



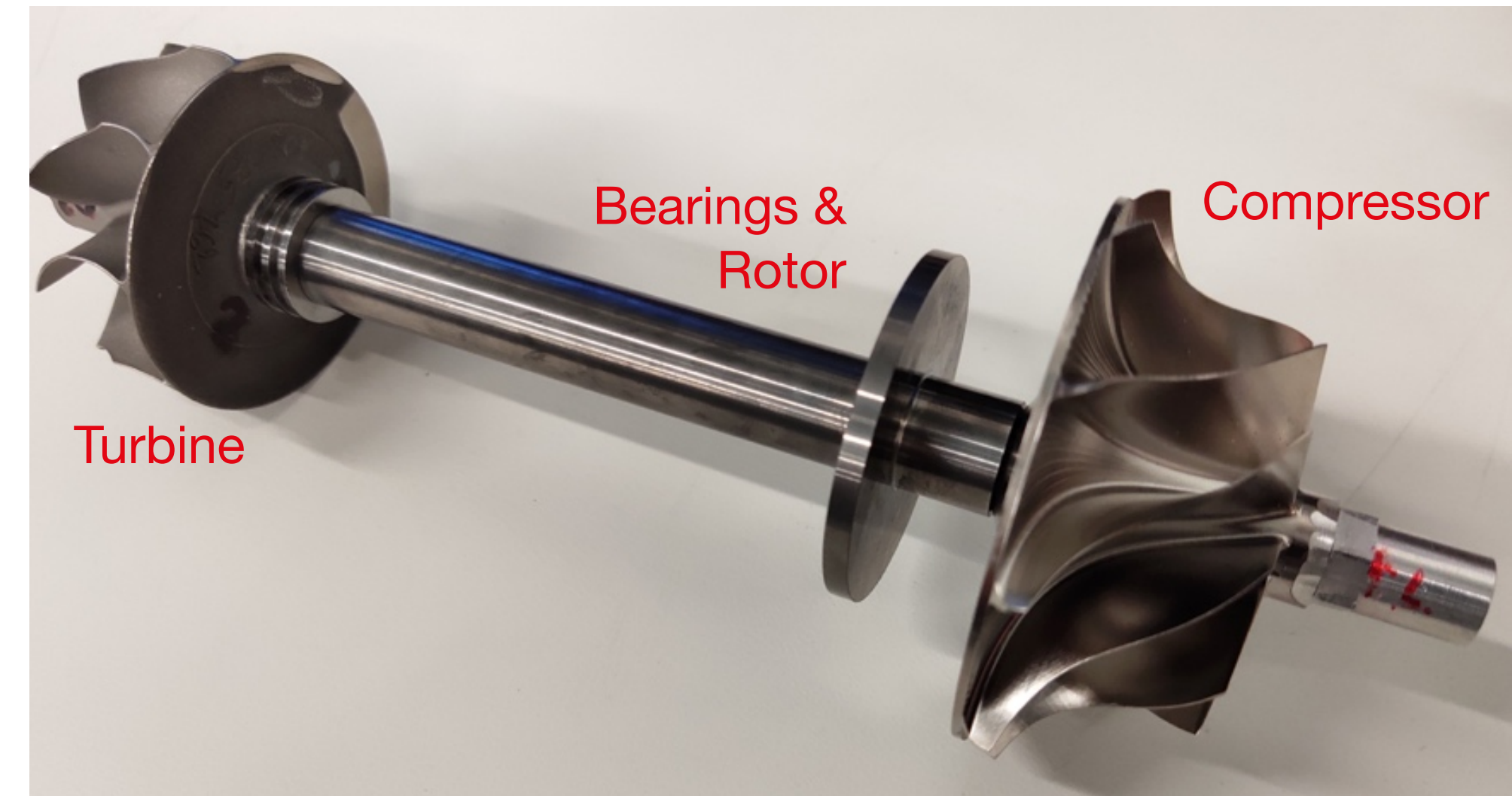
www.compressorworldcanada.ca



Prof. Jürg Schiffmann

SusEcoCCUS

- 2.8 kW gas bearing-supported turbocompressor coupled with turbine
 - 11% improvement in efficiency
 - Maintenance free
 - Longer lifetime (7.5-fold)
 - Smaller footprint (10-fold power density)



EPFL WP2: CO₂ to renewable energy carrier (CH₄)

Large-scale

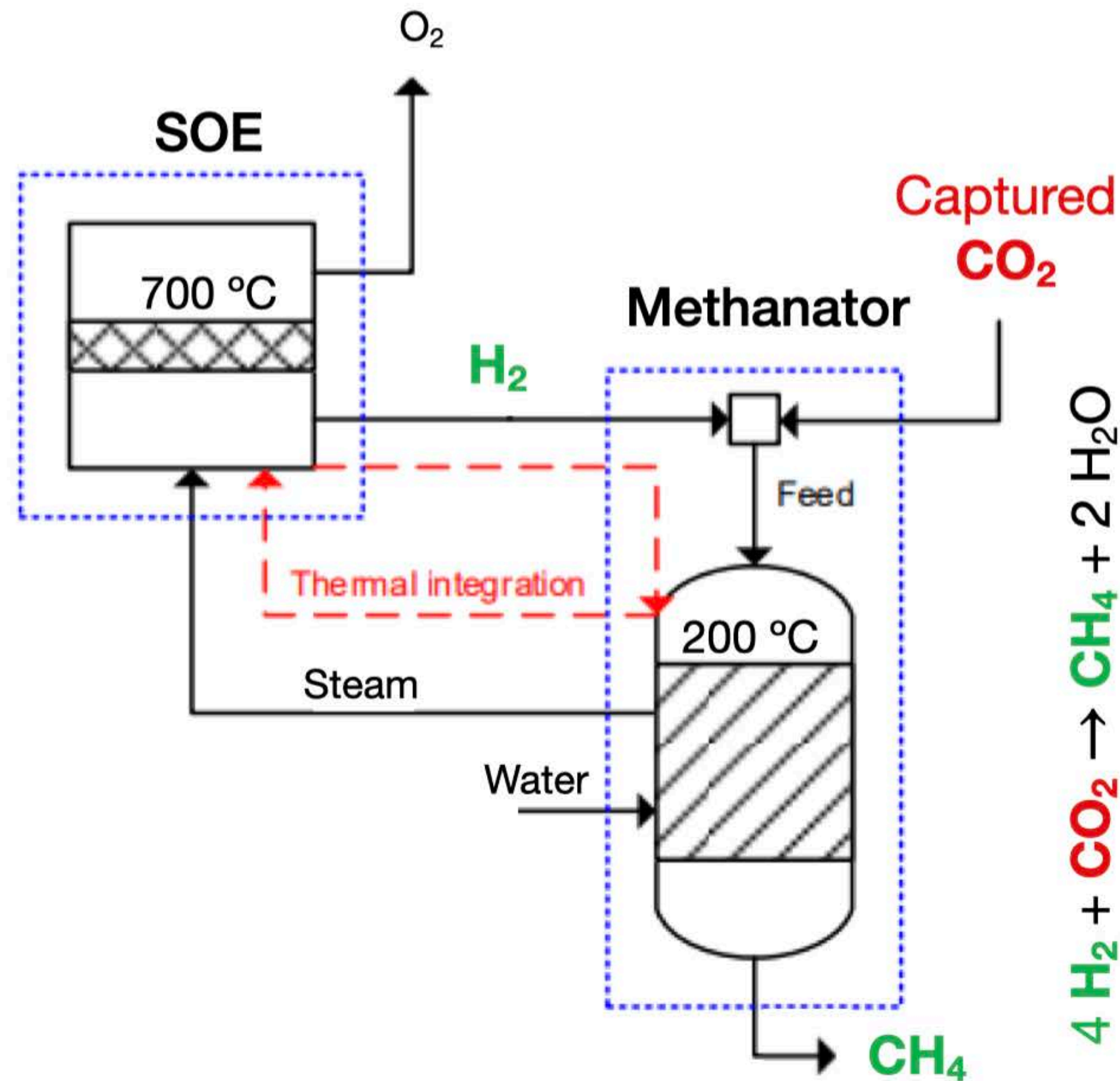


0.35 ton/day



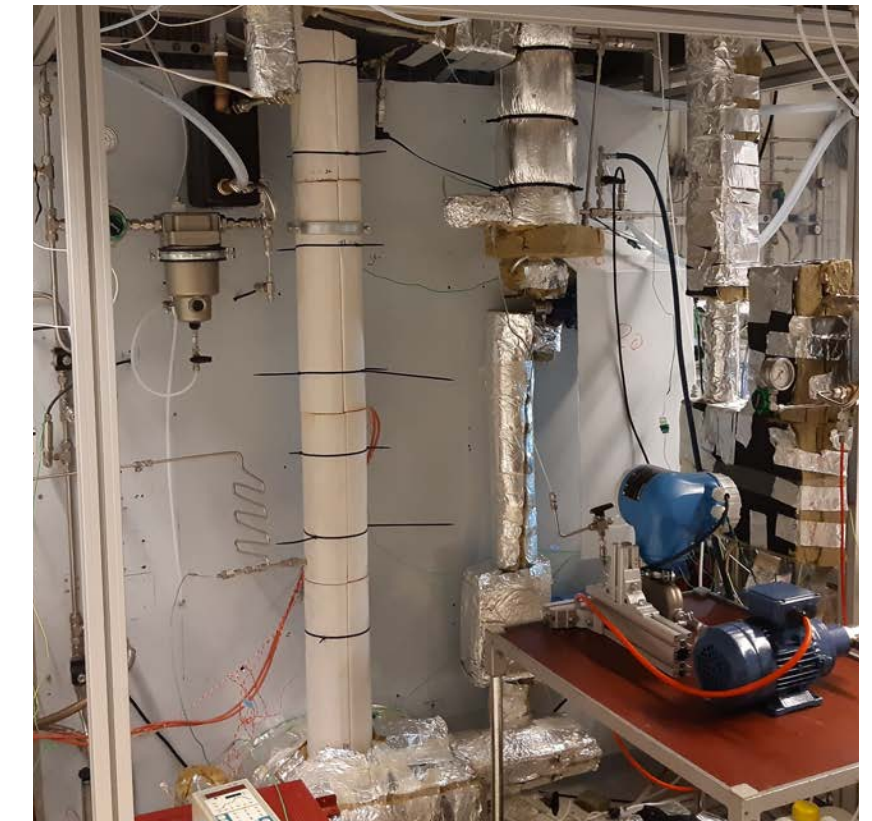
Prof. Jan van Herle

- Large-scale valorization of CO₂ at the scale of 0.35 ton/day to energy carrier.
- H₂ by 100% efficient steam electrolysis in solid-oxide electrolyzer (SOE).
- SOE heat integrated with methanator with theoretical energy efficiency of 80%.



Exothermic reaction yielding 2 kWh heat per m³ of CH₄

- 15000 hour successful operation of SOE.
- 10 kW methanator demonstrated.
- 5 kW SOE heat-integrated with methanator.



- 100 kW SOE from SolydEra.
- Scale-up methanator 10-times to produce 80 kW CH₄ (200 m³/day).
- Target efficiency > 70%.



Prof. Lyesse Laloui



Dr. Eleni Stavropoulou

WP3: CO₂ Storage

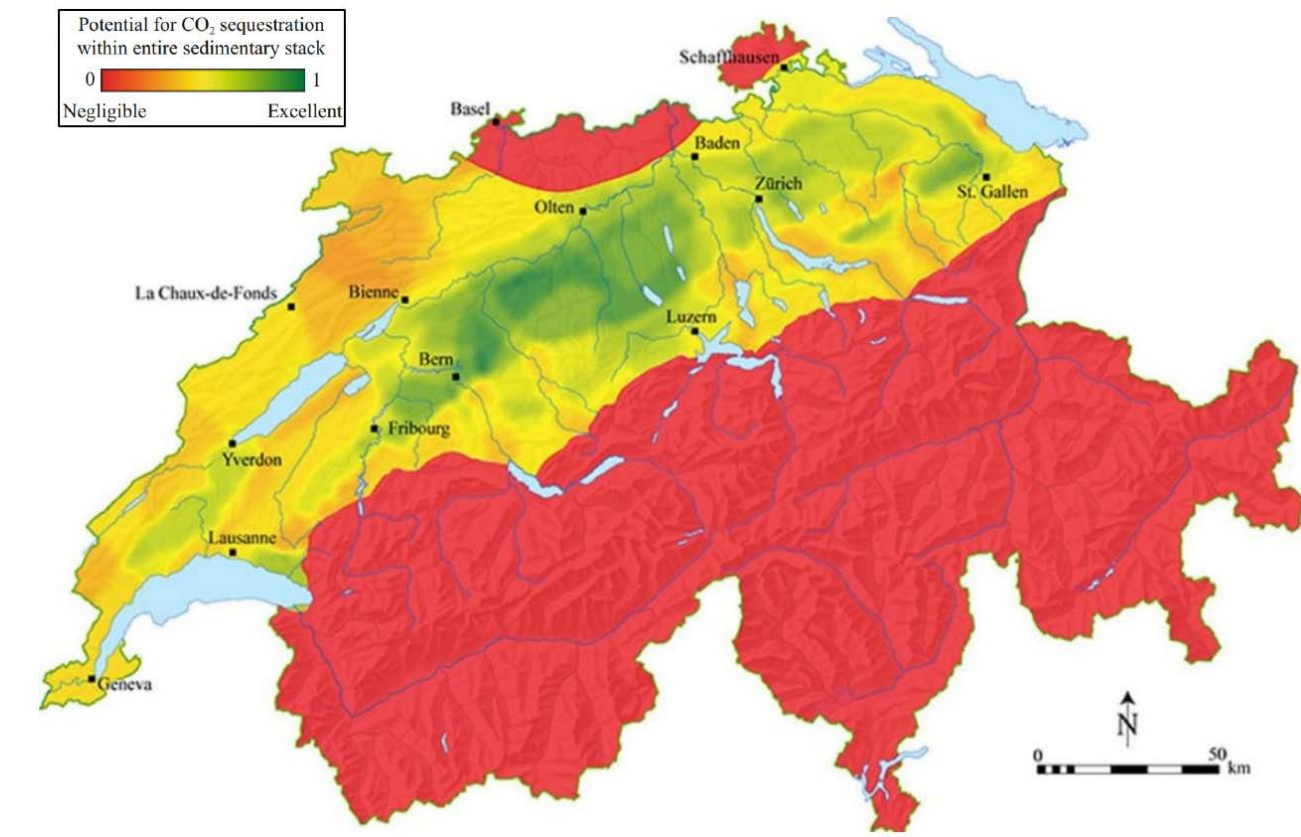


5 ton CO₂

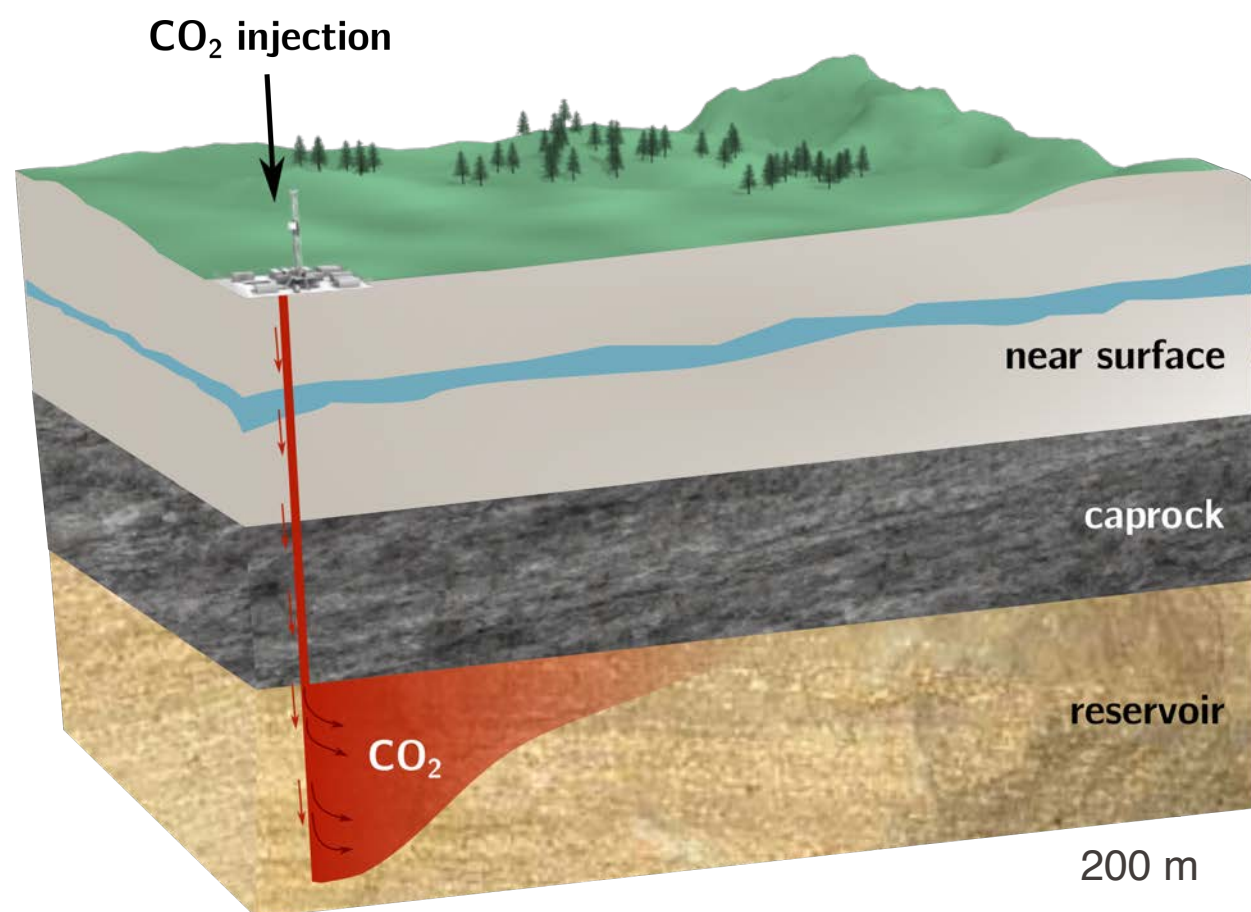
Acceleration of geological CO₂ storage, the most efficient technology for permanent storage of large volumes of CO₂

Inland storage in deep porous geological formations

→ Storage potential in the Swiss Molasse Basin (theoretical capacity 2.7 Gt CO₂)



Storage in a unique meter-scale GCS simulator



GCS in the field

High injection depth > 800 m

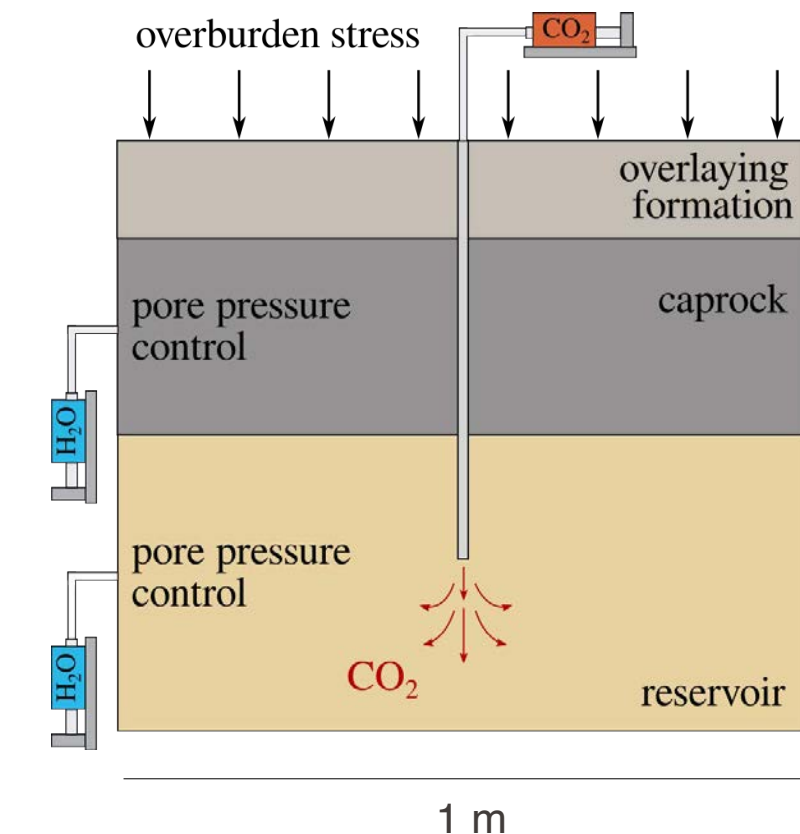
Overlying caprock formation:
Hydro-mechanical barrier

Storage reservoir:
Highly permeable and porous rock formations

High overburden (200 bar) and pore (100 bar) pressures

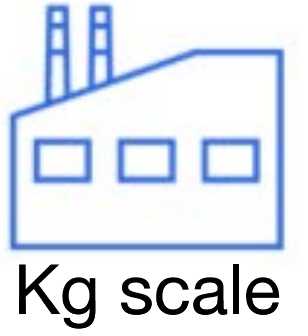
Synthetic clayey caprock material

Reservoir reproduction with cemented sand



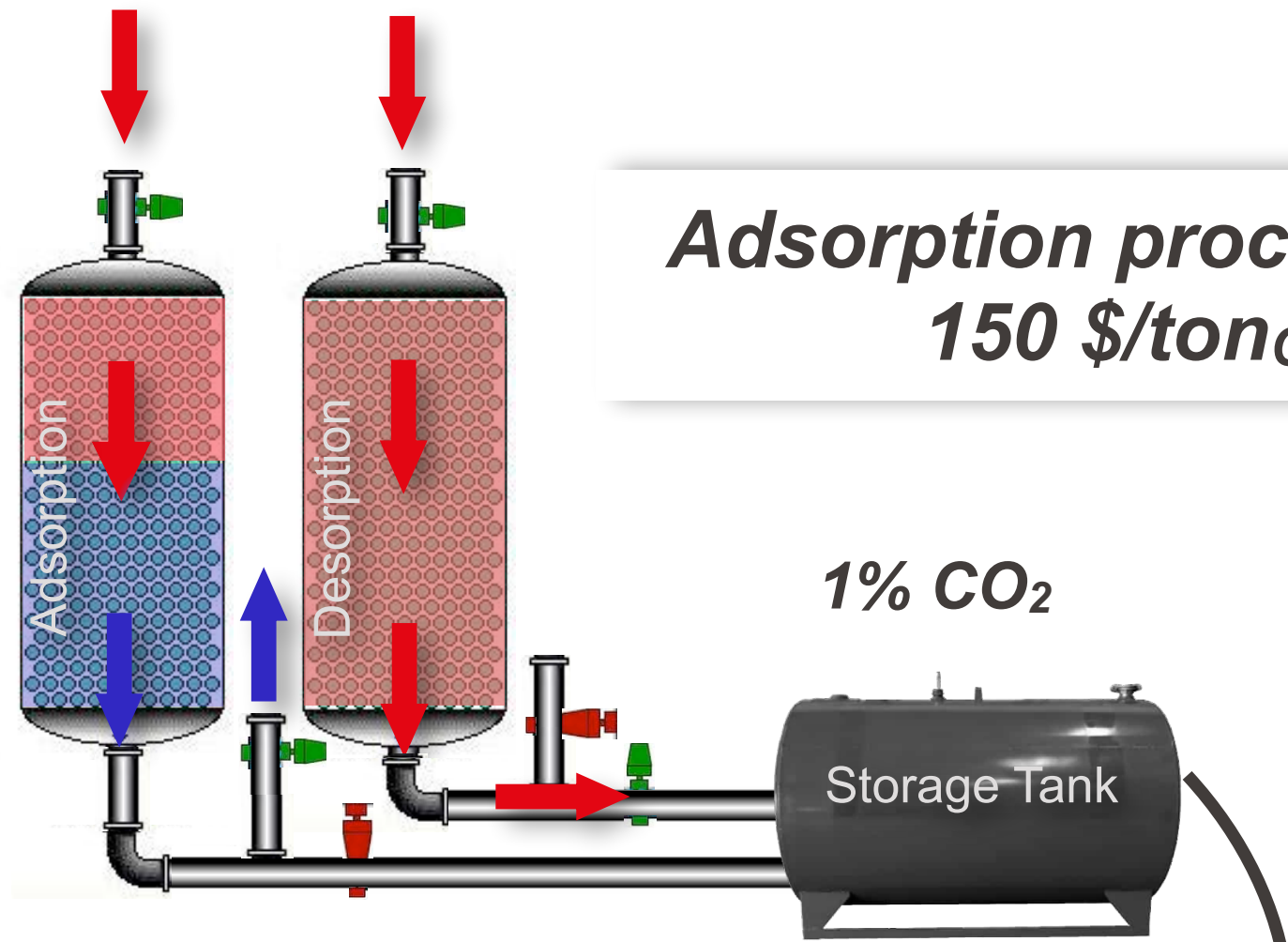
Meter-scale GCS simulator

0.1 ton CO₂



Development of novel hybrid adsorbent/membrane process to cut DAC cost

Ambient air 0.04%CO₂



**Adsorption process cost:
150 \$/tonCO₂**

**Low-temperature
desorption to improve
stability**



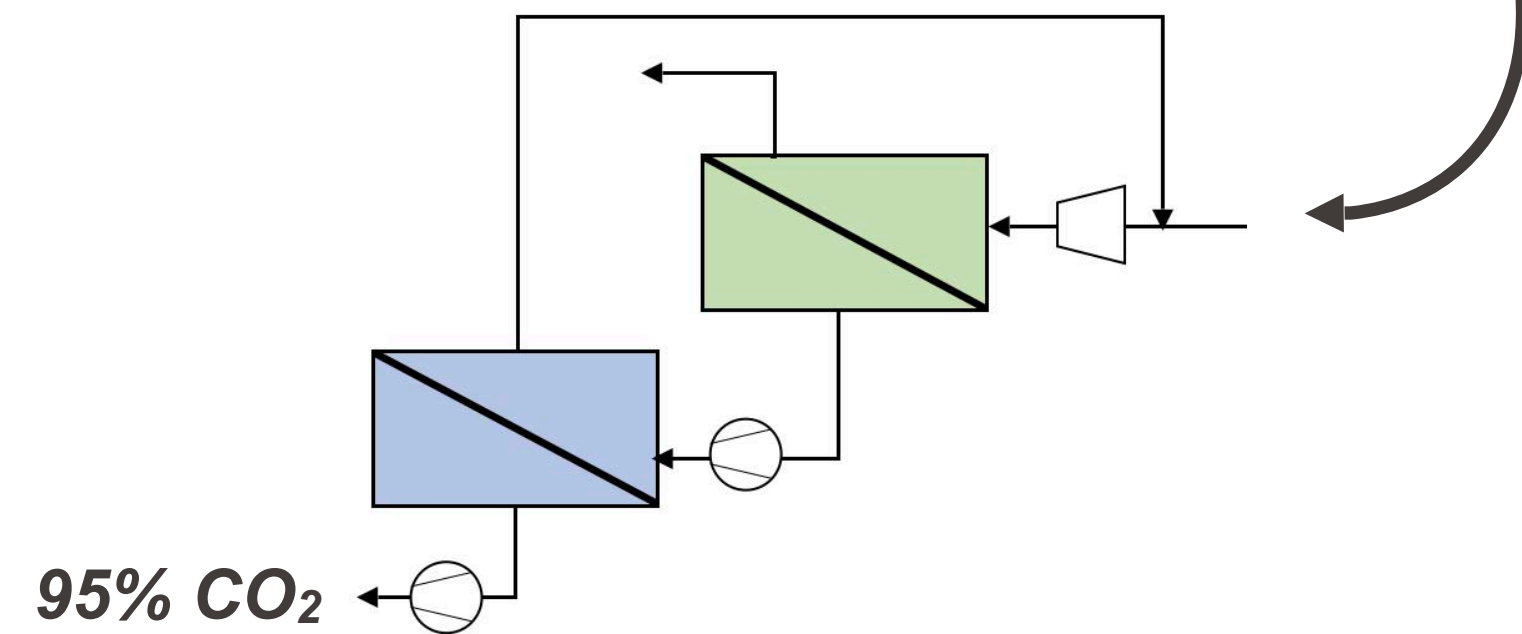
Prof. Wendy Queen



Prof. Philippe Schwaller



Prof. Nicola Marzari



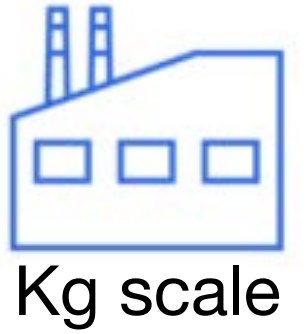
**Membrane process cost:
100 \$/tonCO₂**

Benefits

- ✘ Longer adsorbent lifetime will lead to significant cost reduction of adsorbent only process.
- ✘ Hybrid process will reduce cost by a factor of 2-3.

EPFL WP5: Refinery for Value-added Chemicals

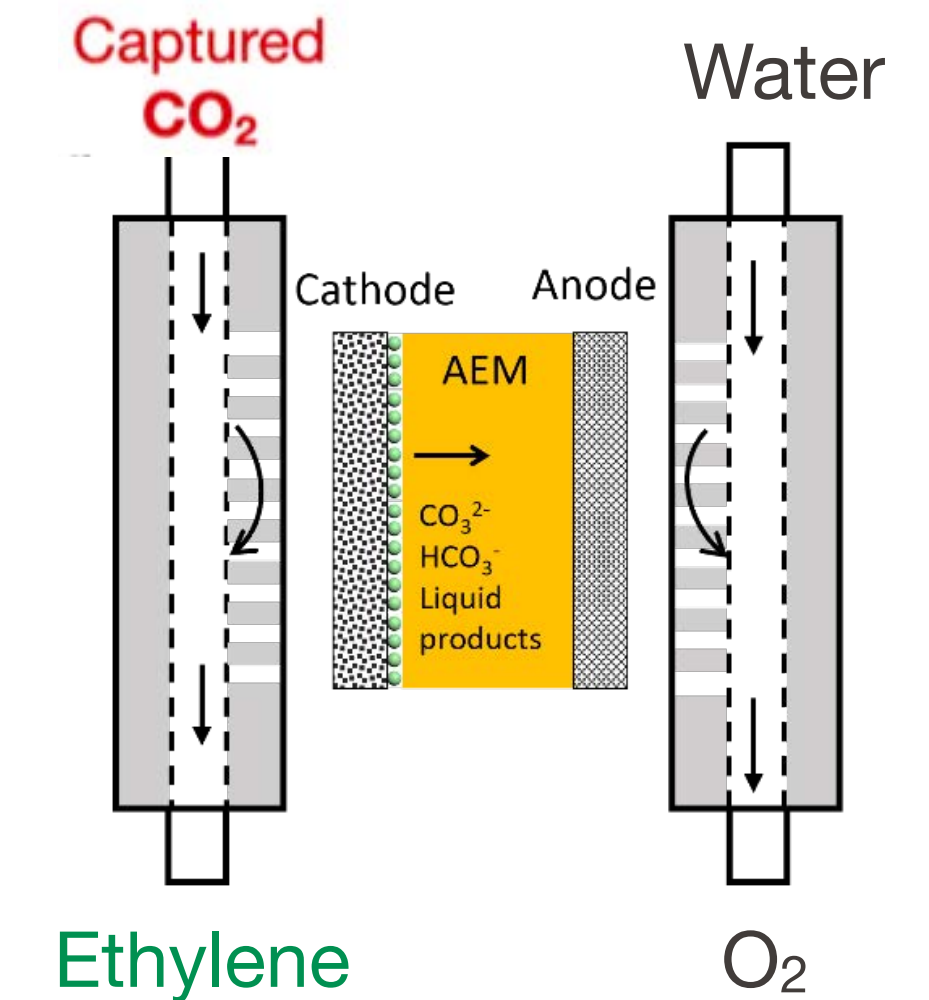
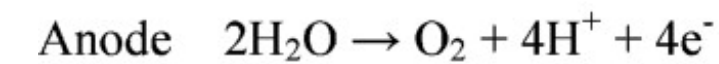
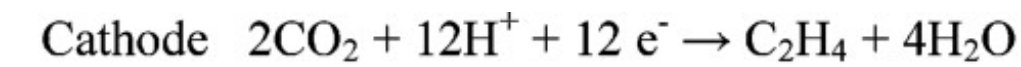
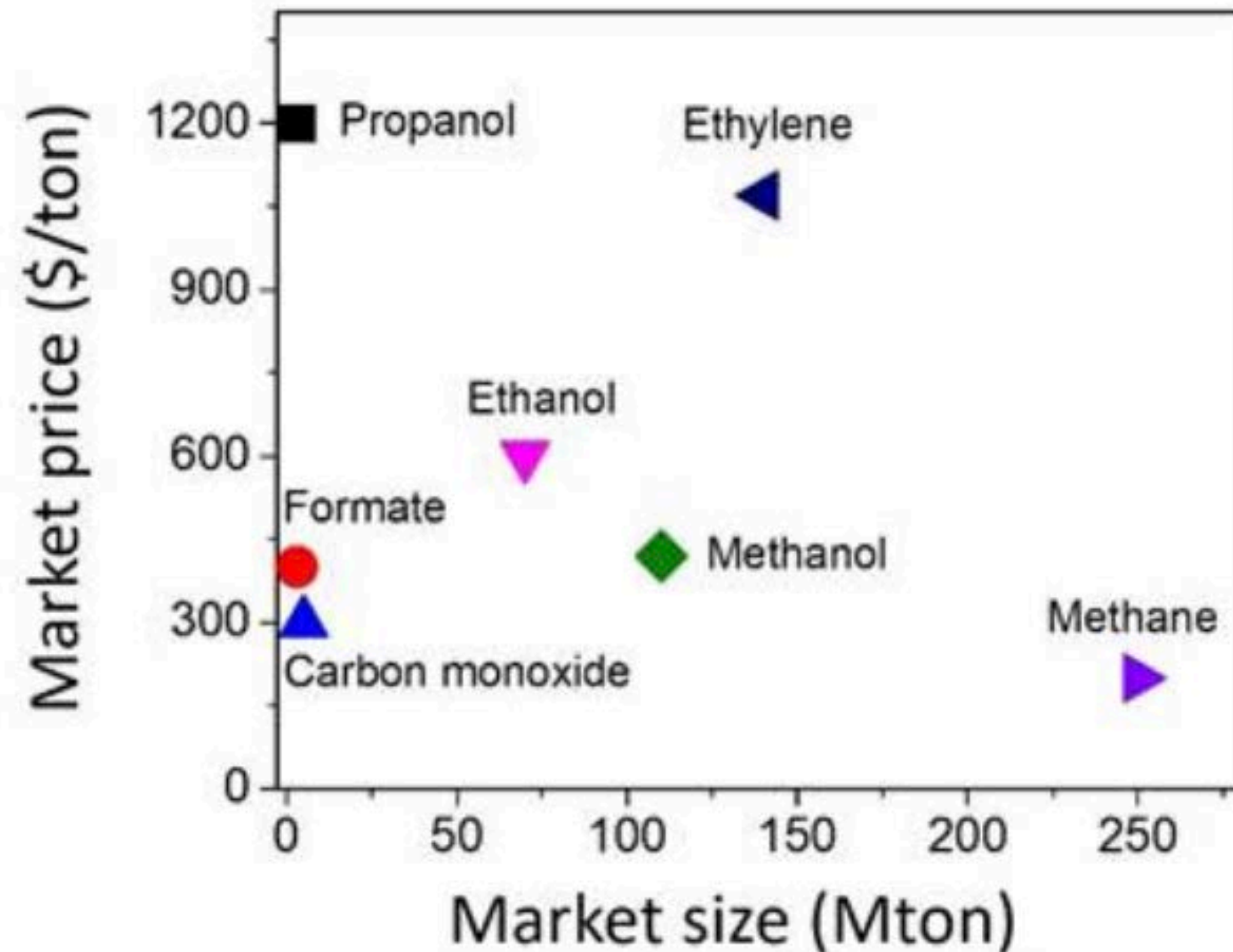
Critical Technology



Prof. Xile Hu

- ✦ Valorization of CO₂ into high value chemicals such as ethylene

Electrocatalytic reduction of CO₂ into ethylene



Outstanding Challenges:

1. Formation of carbonate causes system instability.
2. Catalyst instability.

Solutions:

1. Alternative operating conditions to resolve carbonate problem.
2. Alloying Cu to improve stability.



Prof. François Marechal

- ✦ Robust, energy-efficient and integrated CCUS
- ✦ Process modeling, technoeconomics and life-cycle assessment

Applications

Postcombustion capture (WP1)
CO₂ to energy carrier (WP2)
Sequestration (WP3)
Direct air capture (WP4)
CO₂ to value-added chemicals (WP5)

Processes

Process configurations
Process integration

Technologies

Membranes
Adsorbents
CO₂ Conversion

Materials

Graphene
Porous adsorbent
Electrocatalyst
Catalyst

Assessment

Technoeconomic
Life-cycle assessment

Process design

Process simulation
Process integration & optimization

Sizing and Operating conditions

Membrane systems
Adsorption cycles
Fuel cell systems
Reactor design

Materials properties

Process-inspired specification

EPFL WP7: Economics, Financing, Governance, and Policy



Dr. Sascha Nick

✦ Accelerating Swiss net zero which is not possible under current climate policy

Swiss Climate Policy in 2023

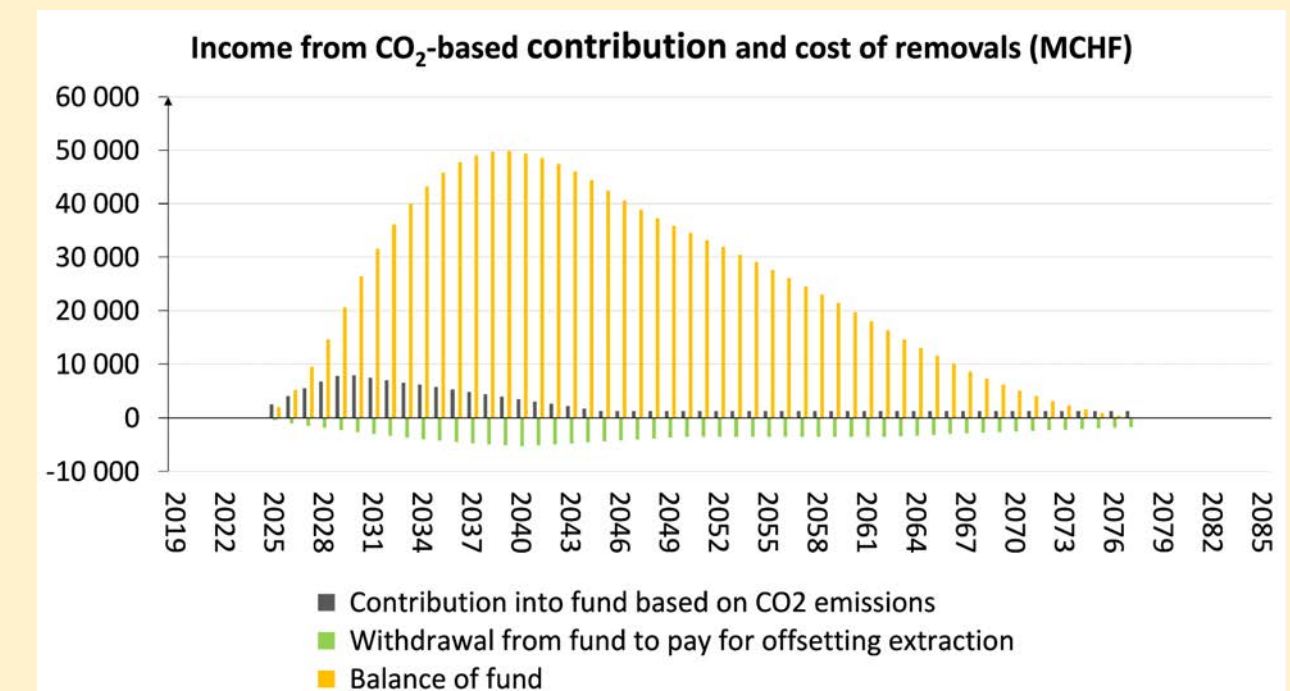
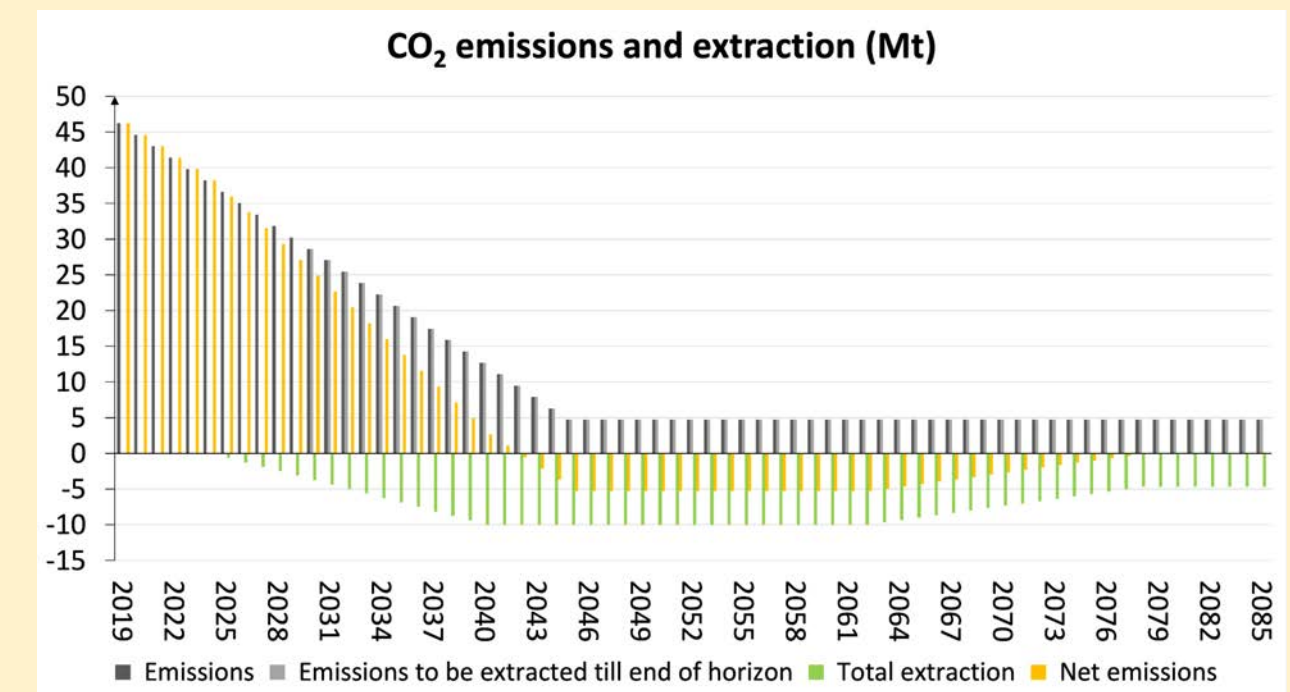
CCUS is seen as expensive, unprofitable, and is poorly integrated.

The current policy is does not deliver Swiss commitments under the Paris Agreement

Goal of WP7

Develop, model, and validate financing, governance, policy proposals to **scale improved CCUS technologies developed as part of SusEcoCCUS**, and integrate in future climate policy.

Identify **implementation gaps** by stage: goals, targets, policy development, policy implementation.



Example of financing model

EPFL WP8: Dissemination, Student involvement & Outreach

- ✦ Training next generation of scientists.
- ✦ EPFL student MAKE (carbon) team (DAC demonstrator in Lausanne).
- ✦ Master's project within sustainable energy systems module, "decarbonizing the industry".
- ✦ CCUS stakeholder workshops (18M, 36M, 48M, 60M).
- ✦ Public outreach at *Portes Ouvertes* & *Scientastic*.

Make project on DAC: EPFL Carbon Team

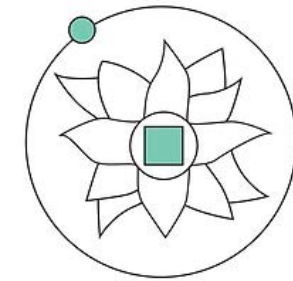


Impact of SusEcoCCUS

- ✦ Will accelerate 'a number of different technologies' related to CCUS, 'well beyond the state-of-the-art'.
- ✦ Will position EPFL as a competence center in science, technology, and policy for sustainable carbon management, significantly contributing to alleviating climate change.
- ✦ Generation of IP and expansion (creation) of existing (new) startups in the area of sustainability.

The logo for QAPTIS, featuring the word "QAPTIS" in a blue, sans-serif font. The letter "Q" is stylized with a white dot in the center.

CO₂ capture in trucks
(Francois Marechal)



NovaMea

Water electrolysis
(Xile Hu)

The logo for divrea, featuring the word "divrea" in a lowercase, black, sans-serif font.

Graphene membrane
(Kumar Varoon Agrawal)

- ✦ Promote strategic role of EPFL in Valais, especially in the context of energy transition.

Thank you



kumar.agrawal@epfl.ch