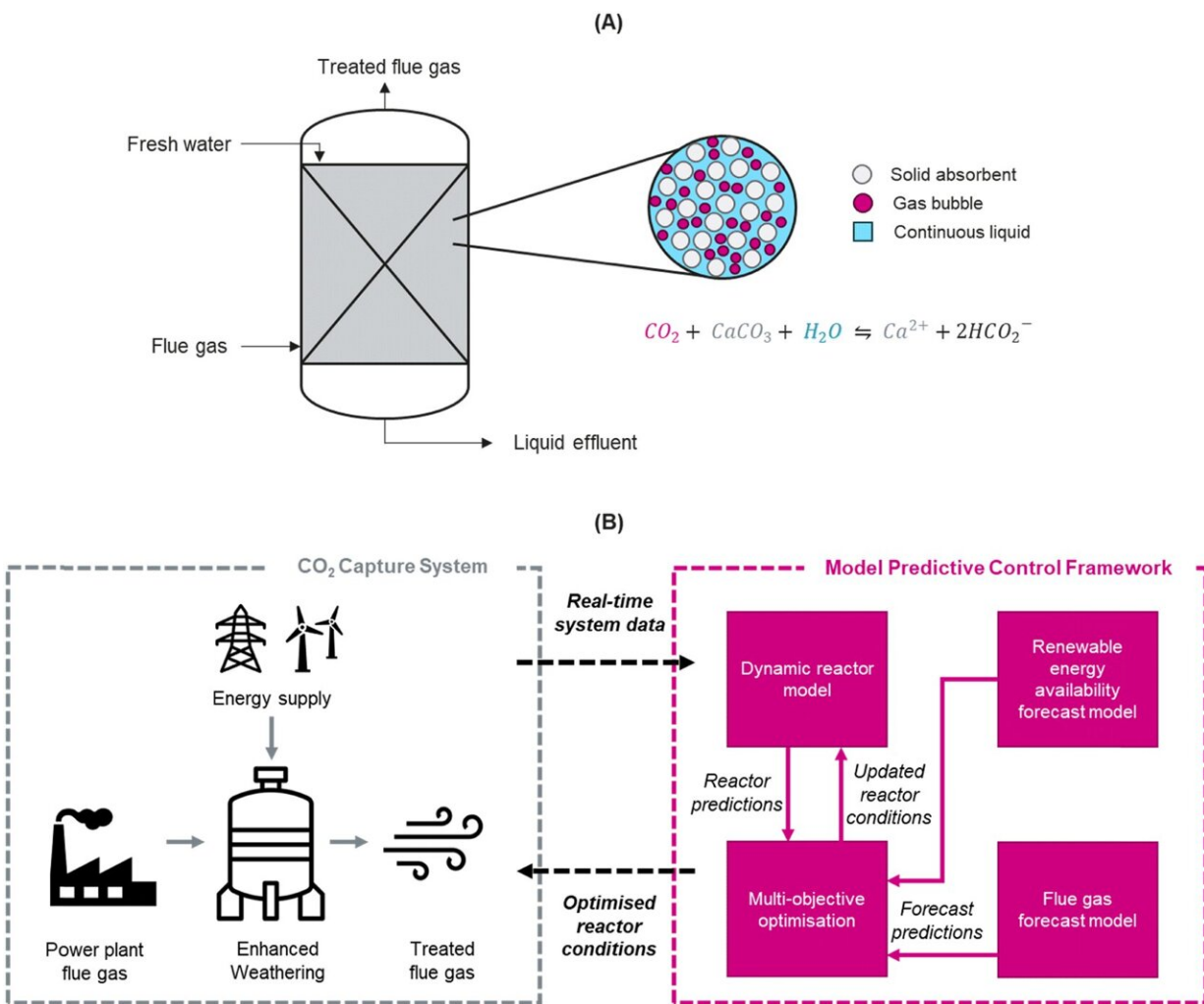


# Study shows AI could help power plants capture carbon using 36% less energy from the grid

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Schematic representation of (A) enhanced weather packed bubble column reactor and (B) the model predictive control framework developed to maximize

enhanced weathering reactor CO<sub>2</sub> capture rate, while simultaneously minimizing non-renewable energy consumption. Credit: *Reaction Chemistry & Engineering* (2023). DOI: 10.1039/D3RE00544E

Using artificial intelligence (AI), scientists from the University of Surrey adjusted a system based on a real coal-fired power station. The model could capture 16.7% more carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) while using 36.3% less energy from the U.K.'s national grid. [The research](#) is published in the journal *Reaction & Chemistry Engineering*.

Professor Jin Xuan, chair of sustainable processes at the University of Surrey's School of Chemistry and Chemical Engineering, said, "Usually, carbon capture systems run constantly, at the same rate—regardless of the externally changing environment. But we showed that teaching the system to keep making small adaptations can produce big energy savings—and capture more carbon at the same time."

When power plants burn fuel, they produce CO<sub>2</sub>—a greenhouse gas. But it can be captured by bubbling the [flue gas](#) through water containing limestone. CO<sub>2</sub> reacts with the calcium carbonate in the limestone. This produces harmless bicarbonate, in a process known as "enhanced weathering."

It takes energy to pump the water and the CO<sub>2</sub>. The CO<sub>2</sub> capture plant had its own wind turbine—but in calmer weather, it took energy from the grid.

Using AI, researchers taught a [model system](#) to predict what would happen—so it could pump less water when there was less CO<sub>2</sub> to capture, or when less [renewable energy](#) was available.

The team hope their findings can be used more widely throughout the industry, contributing towards UN Sustainability Goals.

Dr. Lei Xing, lecturer in chemistry and chemical engineering at the University of Surrey, said, "Although we tested our model on enhanced weathering, the principles apply more widely. Our model could help anybody trying to capture and store more CO<sub>2</sub> with less energy—whatever the process they're using."

**More information:** Oliver J. Fisher et al, Responsive CO<sub>2</sub> capture: predictive multi-objective optimisation for managing intermittent flue gas and renewable energy supply, *Reaction Chemistry & Engineering* (2023). [DOI: 10.1039/D3RE00544E](https://doi.org/10.1039/D3RE00544E)

Provided by University of Surrey

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