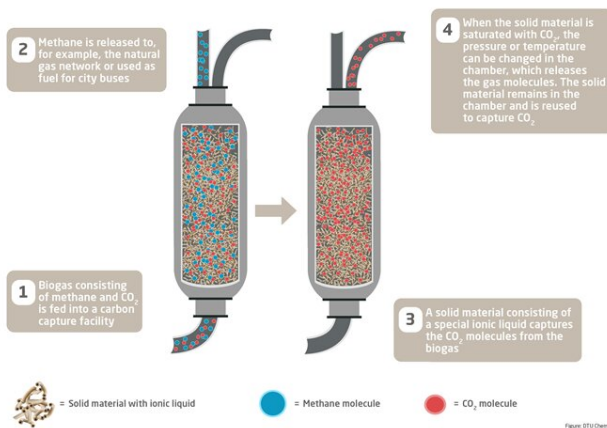


# Researchers are testing a new carbon capture method

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## How solid material captures CO<sub>2</sub> from biogas plant



Credit: DTU Chemistry

Although research has been conducted into carbon capture and storage for 40 years, there is still a need to refine the technology to make it as energy efficient as possible. This is the case now, as carbon capture and storage has become an important element in the Danish government's climate program, in which it is estimated that carbon capture has the potential to reduce CO<sub>2</sub> by up to 4-9 million tons by 2030.

At Technical University of Denmark (DTU), for some time researchers have been researching and testing how to capture CO<sub>2</sub> from flue gas from CHP plants or from biogas plants instead of just emitting it. The most widely used method is to capture the CO<sub>2</sub> from the flue gas and channel it into a liquid. This is an efficient—but also highly energy-consuming—method.

Now researchers from DTU are ready to test a new and more energy-efficient method that can capture the CO

in a solid material and upgrade it to a cleaner product, which can subsequently be used to produce—for example—fuels.

"We've been conducting research for several years aimed at finding a type of environmentally-friendly material that CO<sub>2</sub> can bind to, but which—instead of being liquid—has a solid form, and where you can upgrade the captured CO<sub>2</sub> using significantly less energy. We will be testing this in Sweden in autumn 2021 together with the company Wärtsilä, which supplies sustainable technologies to manufacturing industry," says Professor at DTU Chemistry Anders Riisager, who heads the project.

The actual carbon capture unit with the new technology will be installed and tested as a demonstration project at one of Wärtsilä's biogas plants, where it will purify part of the biogas produced.

"In slightly simplified terms, we install a solid material that has ionic liquid in its pores. The ionic liquid binds the CO<sub>2</sub>—and when the material has been saturated with CO<sub>2</sub>—the CO<sub>2</sub> can subsequently easily be released through a combination of slight heating and lowering of the pressure. One of the key advantages of using an ionic liquid is that it does not evaporate into gas when it is heated or the pressure is lowered, and it therefore remains in the solid material, which can be recycled in the carbon capture unit. This avoids heating and pumping of excess liquid in the plant," says Anders Riisager, and elaborates, "In the currently most widely used methods, the [flue gas](#) or biogas is passed through long pipes to a large quantity of liquid—typically water—which contains various additives that help absorb the CO<sub>2</sub> in the liquid. Once the CO<sub>2</sub> has been absorbed in the liquid, it has been captured. However, it's quite energy-intensive because much heat needs to be supplied to release the CO<sub>2</sub>—which is strongly bound to the additives in the liquid—and a lot of waste heat is also used to heat the remaining

liquid. We avoid this with the new method."



The material with the ionic liquid is shaped as small tubes. According to Professor Anders Riisager, the carbon capture testing of the biogas production at the plant in Sweden will be performed with approximately 10 kg of the material. Credit: DTU Chemistry

### Solid material offers multiple advantages

Wärtsilä has a number of plans for the new [carbon capture technology](#) if it works as well in the real world as in the laboratory.

"For us, it's about being right at the forefront of the development of new sustainable energy, and our plans are to use the methane from the biogas locally as fuel in urban buses, and in the long term, upgrade the CO<sub>2</sub> to a pure product that can be used in, for example, aviation fuel," says Lars-Evert Karlsson, Innovation and System Design Manager in Wärtsilä Biogas Solutions.

The researchers hope to be able to capture up to 90 percent of the CO<sub>2</sub> from the biogas with an energy consumption that is less than half of that of the methods most commonly used today.

They will be testing the method for up to six months to see if the material continues to capture and release CO<sub>2</sub> efficiently. Both the materials and the process have been patented.

"An additional advantage of capturing CO<sub>2</sub> in a solid material is that it is a safer method, as you avoid having to handle liquid chemicals. This

means that the method is also suitable for use by farmers in local biogas plants. A solid material does not require tankers or special measures to be handled," says Anders Riisager, and continues, "The new method is well suited for small plants, and it's also less expensive to establish and operate than the current technology, which is often only used in large central plants."

He explains that if the new technology were to run using very large and diluted CO<sub>2</sub> gas flows—such as in power plants—the plant would have to be quite large to be sufficiently efficient. With lower and more concentrated CO<sub>2</sub> gas flows from—for example—[biogas](#), a small plant works very efficiently.

Anders Riisager expects the demonstration plant in Sweden to yield good results, so that the technology can be extended to several small plants also in Denmark and thus become one of the methods contributing to carbon capture. In the long term, the technology can subsequently be included in the development of new green fuels, thus contributing to meeting the [climate goals](#).

Provided by Technical University of Denmark

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