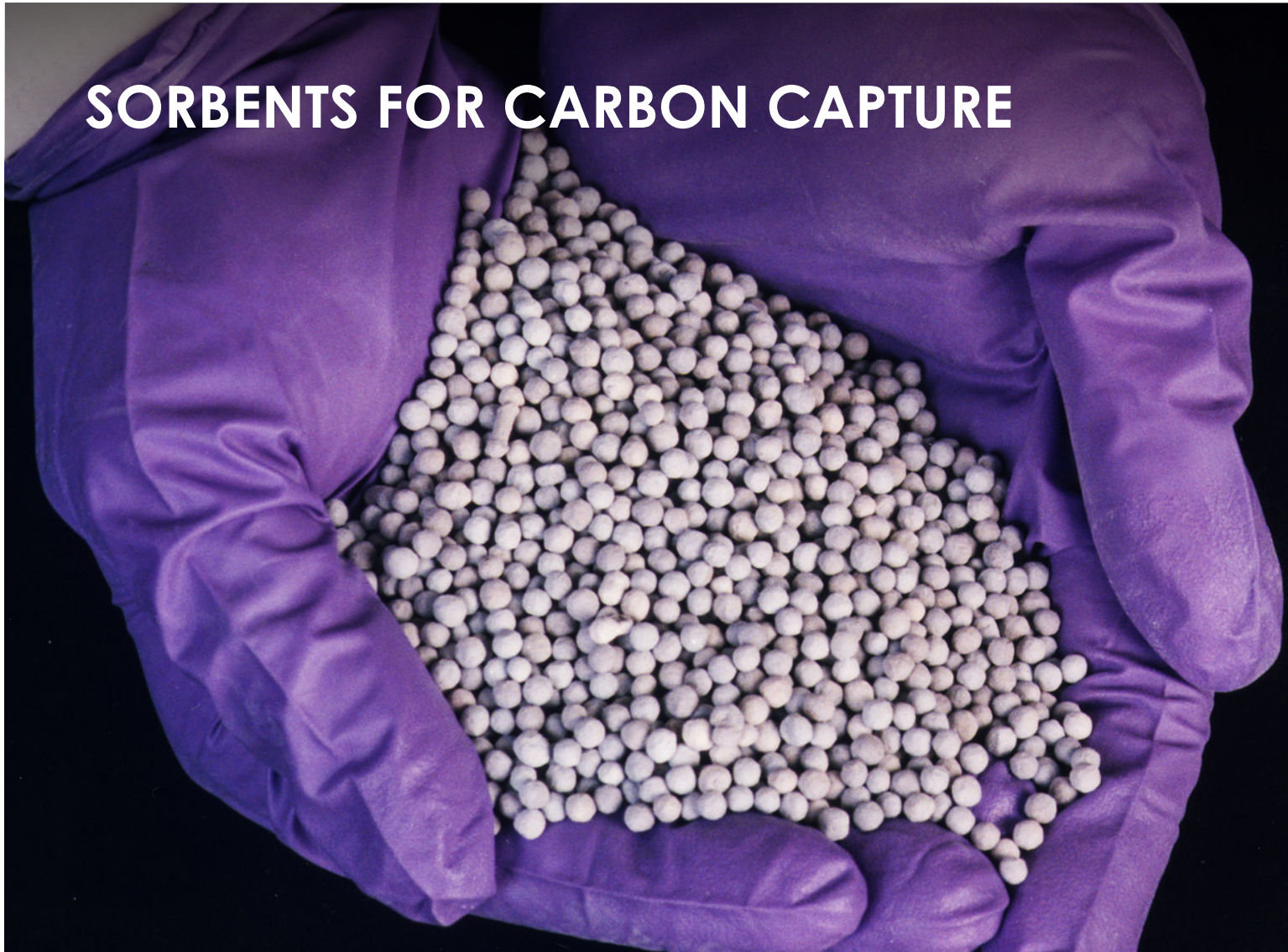


SORBENTS FOR CARBON CAPTURE



NETL

NATIONAL ENERGY TECHNOLOGY LABORATORY

The National Energy Technology Laboratory's (NETL) Point Source Carbon Capture (PSCC) Program is developing the next generation of advanced carbon dioxide (CO₂) capture concepts to support the United States in achieving ambitious goals for a greenhouse gas (GHG)-neutral economy by 2050, a carbon-pollution-free power sector by 2035, and a 50% reduction from 2005 levels in economy-wide net GHG pollution by 2030. The PSCC Program is accelerating commercially deployable solutions that can be applied to a wide spectrum of CO₂ emissions sources with varying characteristics, including facilities that produce power, hydrogen, chemicals, cement, or steel.

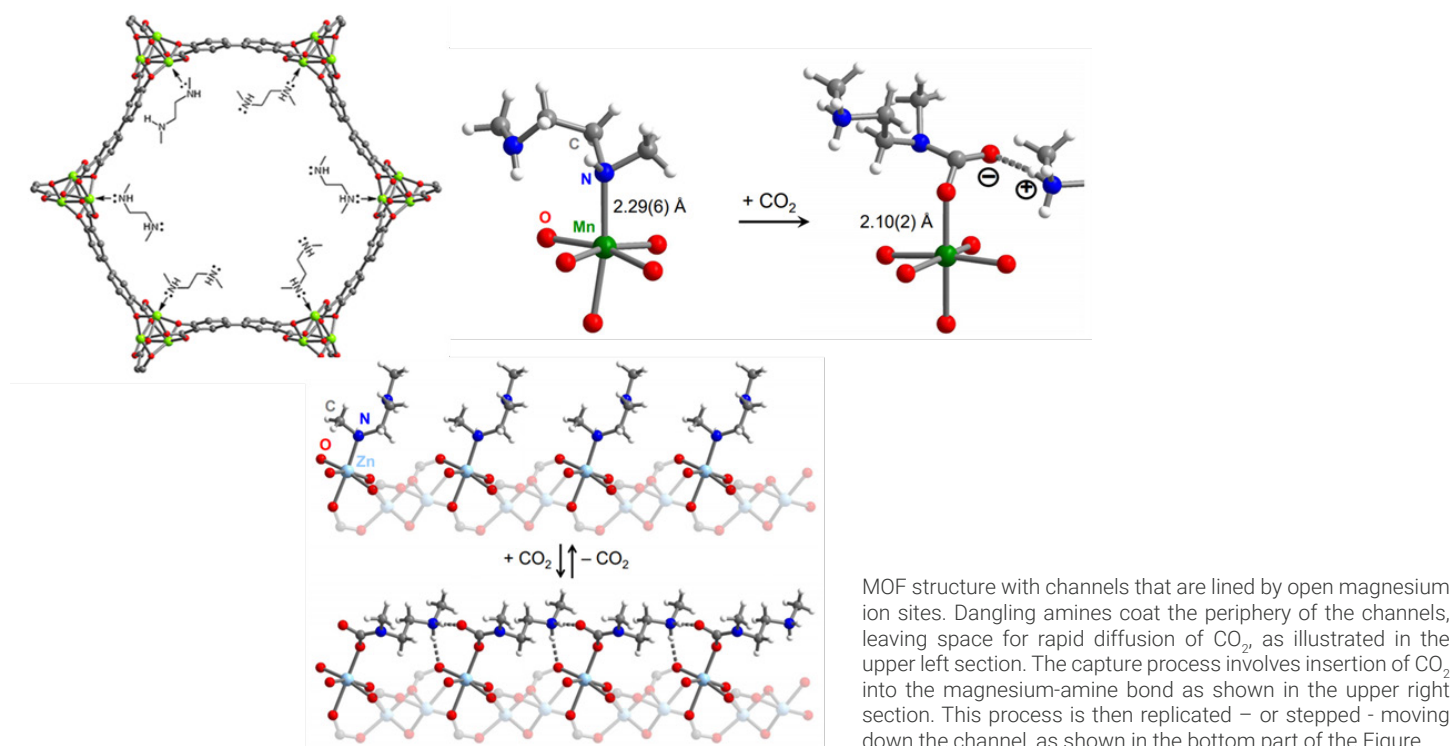
R&D efforts to date have led to reductions in both capital and operating costs through implementation of energy and process efficiencies and development of advanced CO₂ capture media (e.g., solvents, sorbents, and membranes). To achieve deep decarbonization of emissions sources, the program is focused on developing highly efficient, scalable carbon capture technologies with even further cost reductions that are capable of operation under a flexible duty cycle and that can achieve greater than 95% carbon capture.

SORBENT-BASED CAPTURE TECHNOLOGY

Sorbent-based CO₂ capture involves the chemical or physical adsorption of CO₂ from a gas using a solid sorbent. After capturing CO₂, the sorbent can be regenerated via pressure swing or temperature swing, depending on the specific characteristics of the solid material. Sorbent-based capture systems offer several potential advantages, including the following:

- Absence of water reduces sensible heating and stripping energy requirements
- Higher capacity on a per mass or per volume basis than in solvent-based systems
- Chemical sorbents provide high capacity and fast kinetics allowing capture from low-concentration gas streams

Advancements in sorbent-based technology development are being pursued along three main innovation pathways: materials, processes, and equipment. R&D objectives include low-cost durable sorbents that have high CO₂ selectivity, high CO₂ adsorption capacity, resistance to oxidation, and can withstand multiple regeneration cycles with minimal attrition. Several solid sorbent classes offer promise for cost-effective CO₂ capture, including metal organic frameworks (MOFs), activated carbons, and supported amine sorbents. System advancements include sorbent process intensification techniques, novel reactor designs, optimized 3D-printed modules, enhanced process configurations, such as rotating beds for CO₂ adsorption and desorption, and hybrid systems.



NETL is a U.S. Department of Energy national laboratory that drives innovation and delivers technological solutions for an environmentally sustainable and prosperous energy future. Through its world-class scientists, engineers and research facilities, NETL is ensuring affordable, abundant and reliable energy that drives a robust economy and national security, while developing technologies to manage carbon across the full life cycle, enabling environmental sustainability for all Americans, advancing environmental justice and revitalizing the economies of disadvantaged communities. Leveraging the power of workforce inclusivity and diversity, highly skilled innovators at NETL's research laboratories in Albany, Oregon; Morgantown, West Virginia; and Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania conduct a broad range of research activities that support DOE's mission to ensure America's security and prosperity by addressing its energy and environmental challenges through transformative science and technology solutions.

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