

# CO<sub>2</sub> Reduction and Upgrading for e-Fuels Consortium

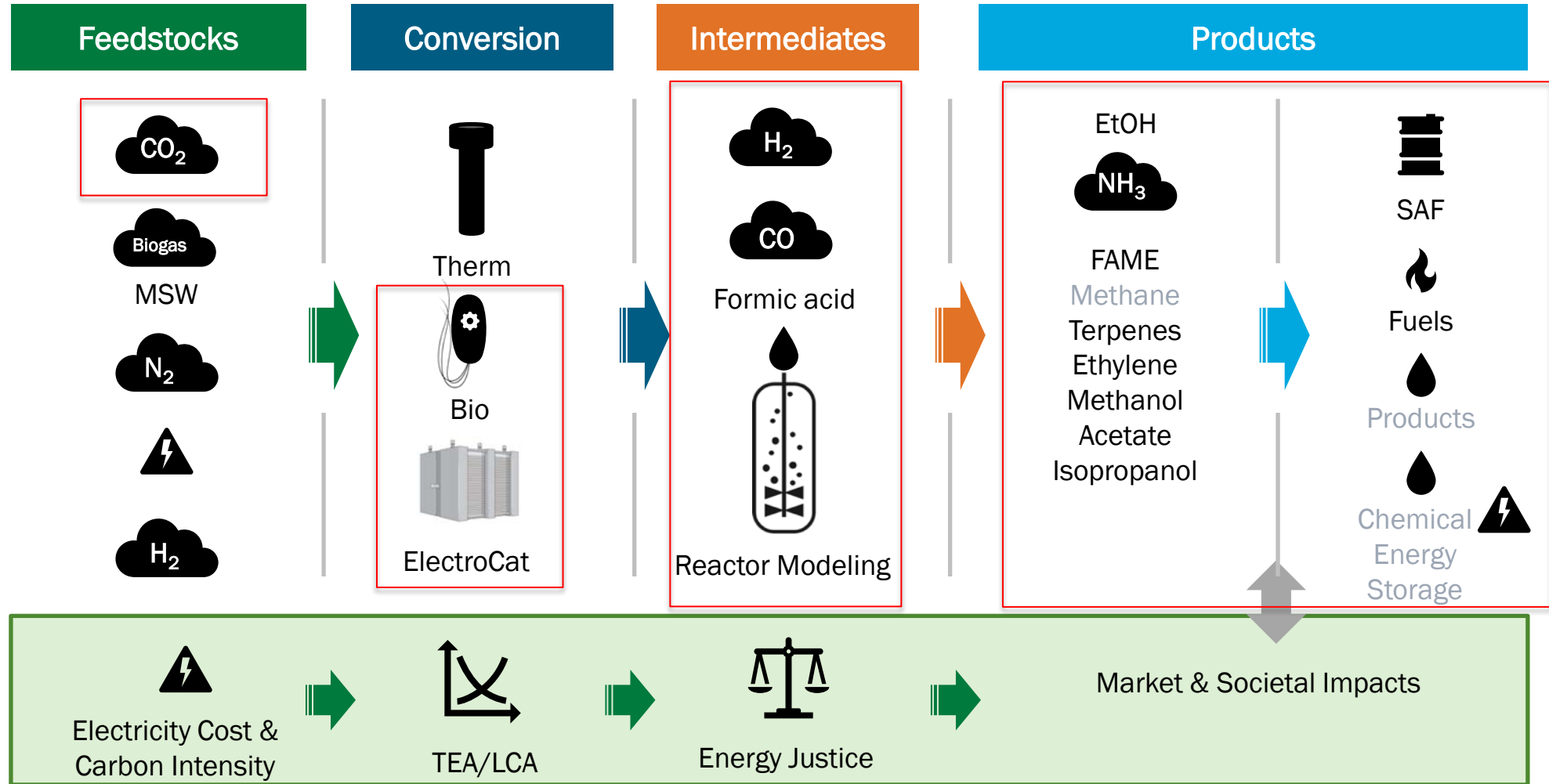
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

## Combining CO<sub>2</sub> Electrolysis with Biological Upgrading to Fuels and Chemicals: Turning Waste into Fuels

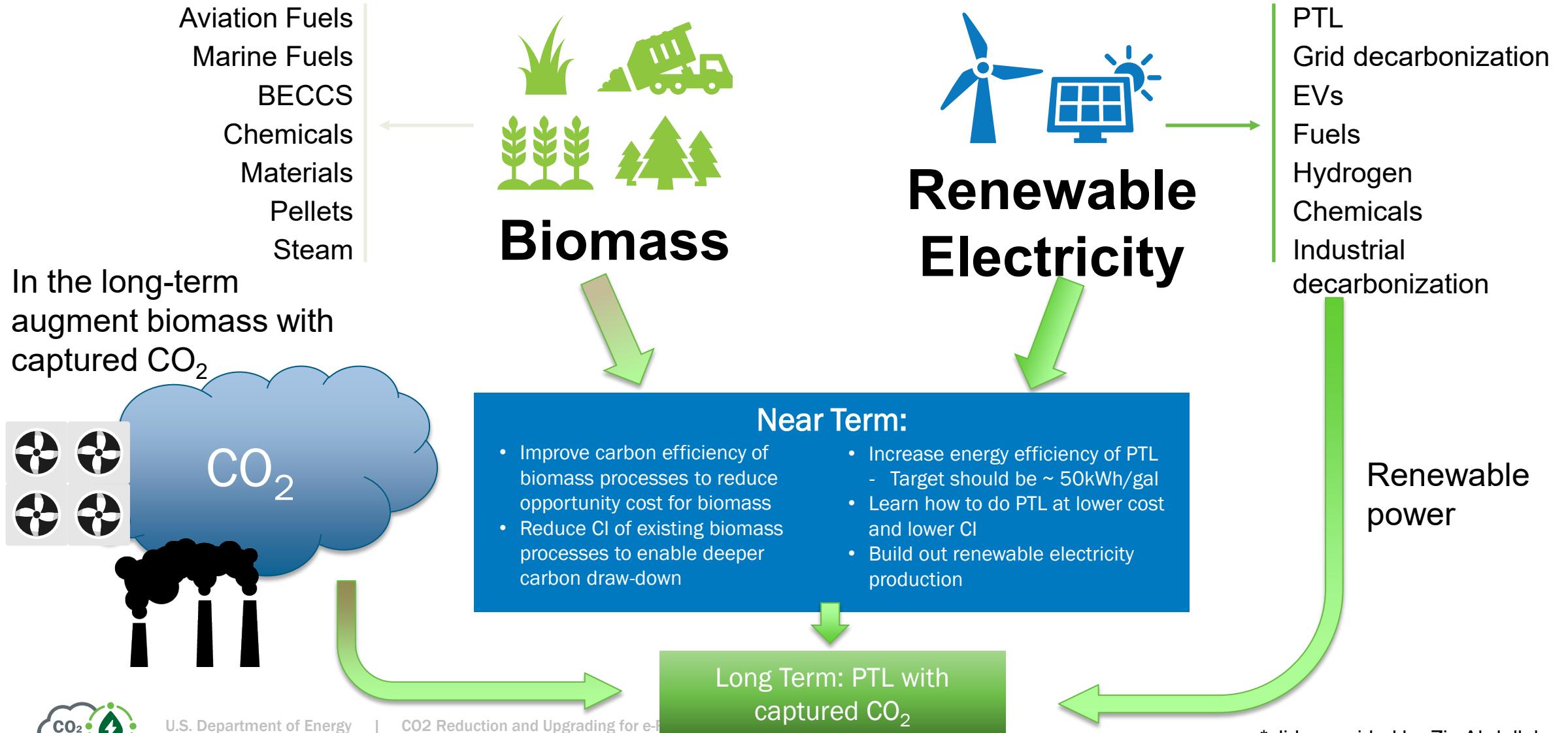
Michael G. Resch – Director CO<sub>2</sub>RUE

SIMB – 2024 SBFC

# Waste Gas Research Areas



# Opportunity and Costs For Inputs To PTL



# Working Towards Energy Earth Shots



- $\geq 50\%$  hydrocarbon chemicals produced from sustainable carbon sources
  - **>85% net reduction in GHG emissions** vs. fossil based sources by 2035
  - >400 MMT of fuels and chemicals from clean carbon sources by 2050
- 



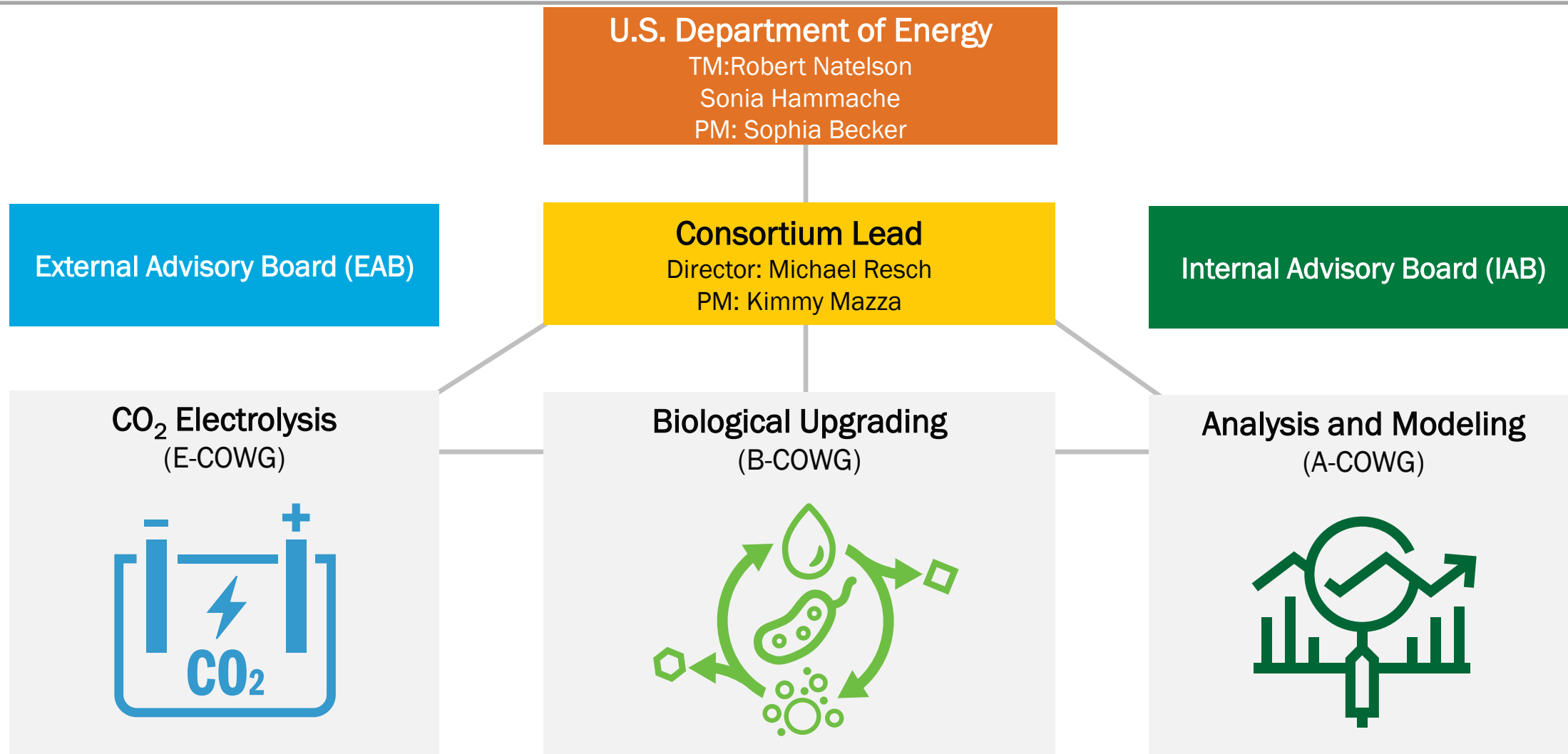
- Removal of gigatons of CO<sub>2</sub> from the atmosphere
- Durably store it for less than **\$100/ton** of net CO<sub>2</sub>-equivalent.



## **CO<sub>2</sub>RUE Approach**

Develop technologies to upgrade CO<sub>2</sub> to fuels and chemicals in order to reduce GHG emissions as well as land and water use and incentivize decarbonization.

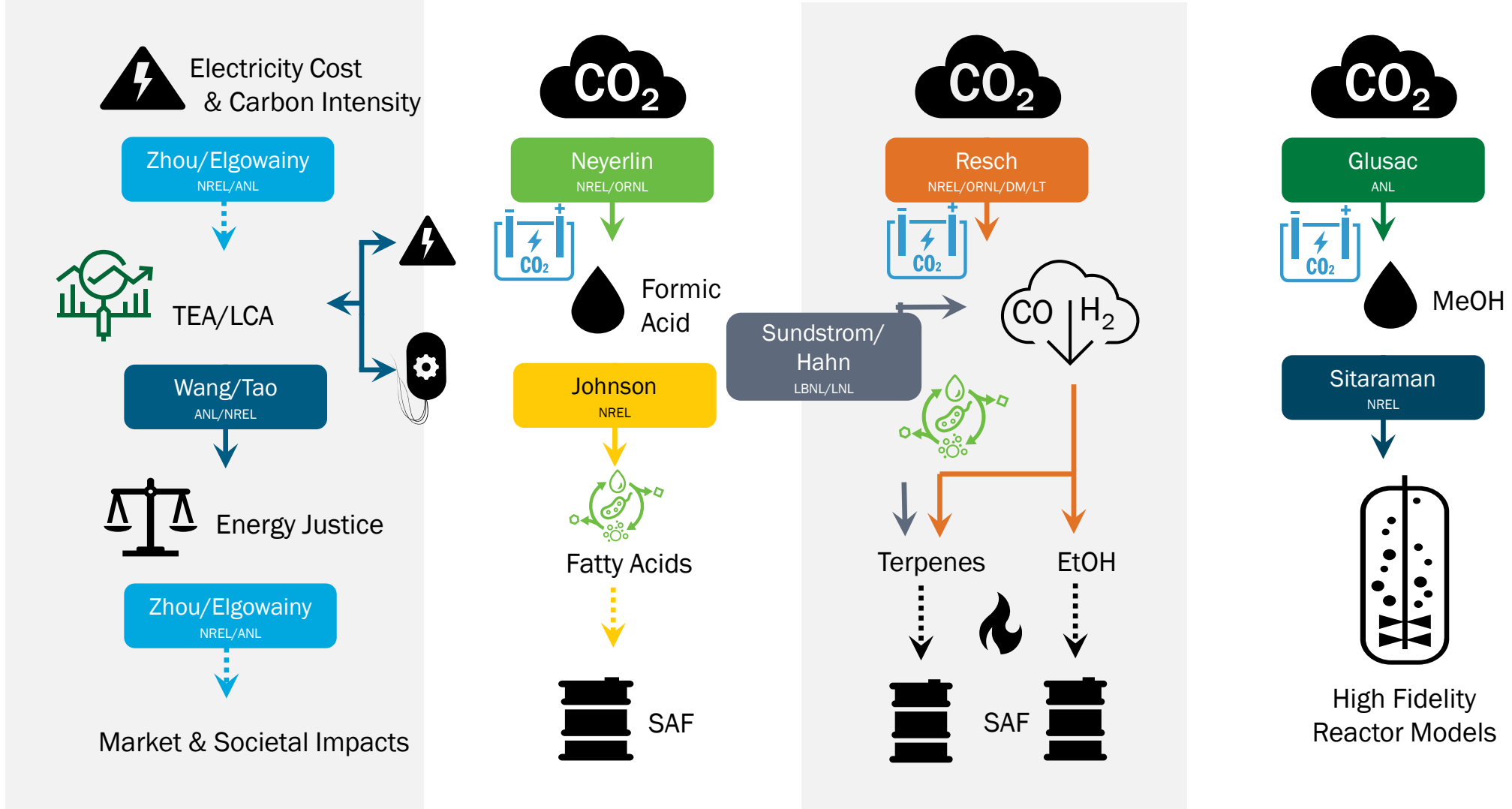
# How We Work Together



# Lab Capabilities

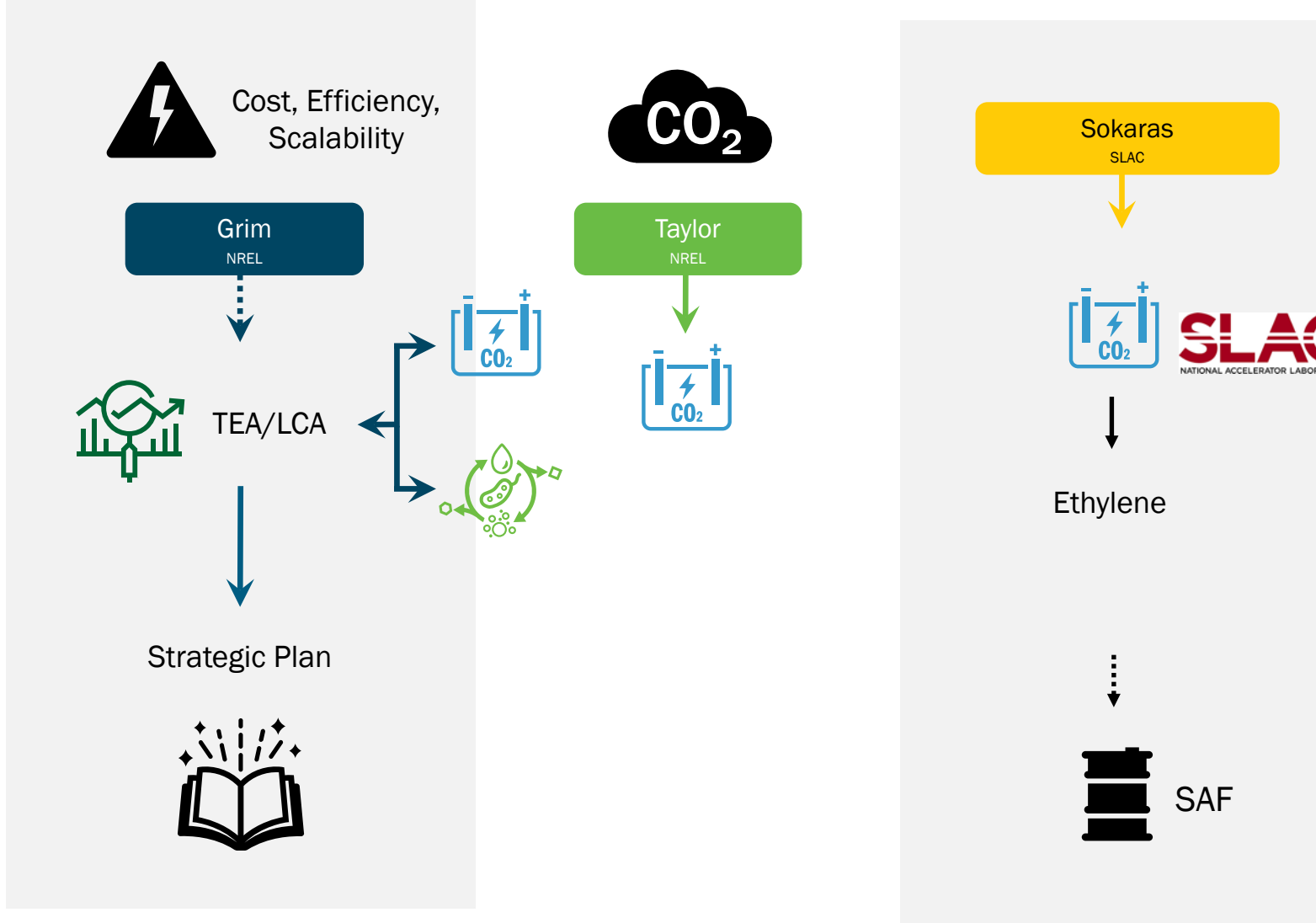


# FY24 Projects



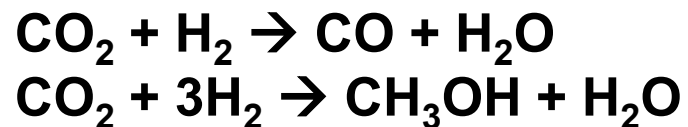


# FY24 Seed Projects



# Emerging Opportunities Involving CO<sub>2</sub>

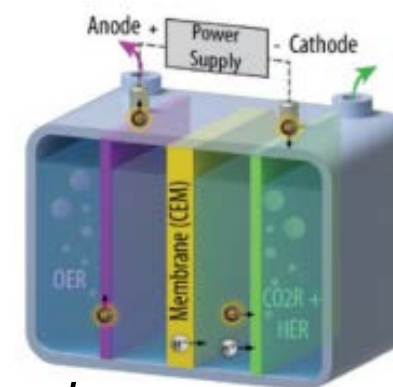
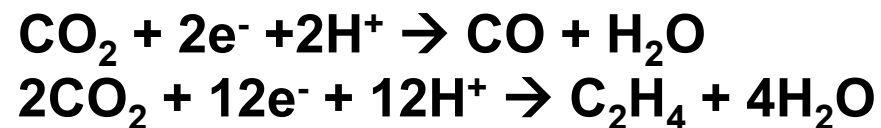
## H<sub>2</sub>-mediated Conversion Technologies



*Fischer-Tropsch*  
*Reverse Water-gas Shift*  
*Catalytic Hydrogenation to Methanol*  
*Methanol to Olefins*  
*Methanol to Gasoline*

↑Heat, ↑Pressure, ↑Scale, ↑TRL

## Electron-mediated Emerging Technologies



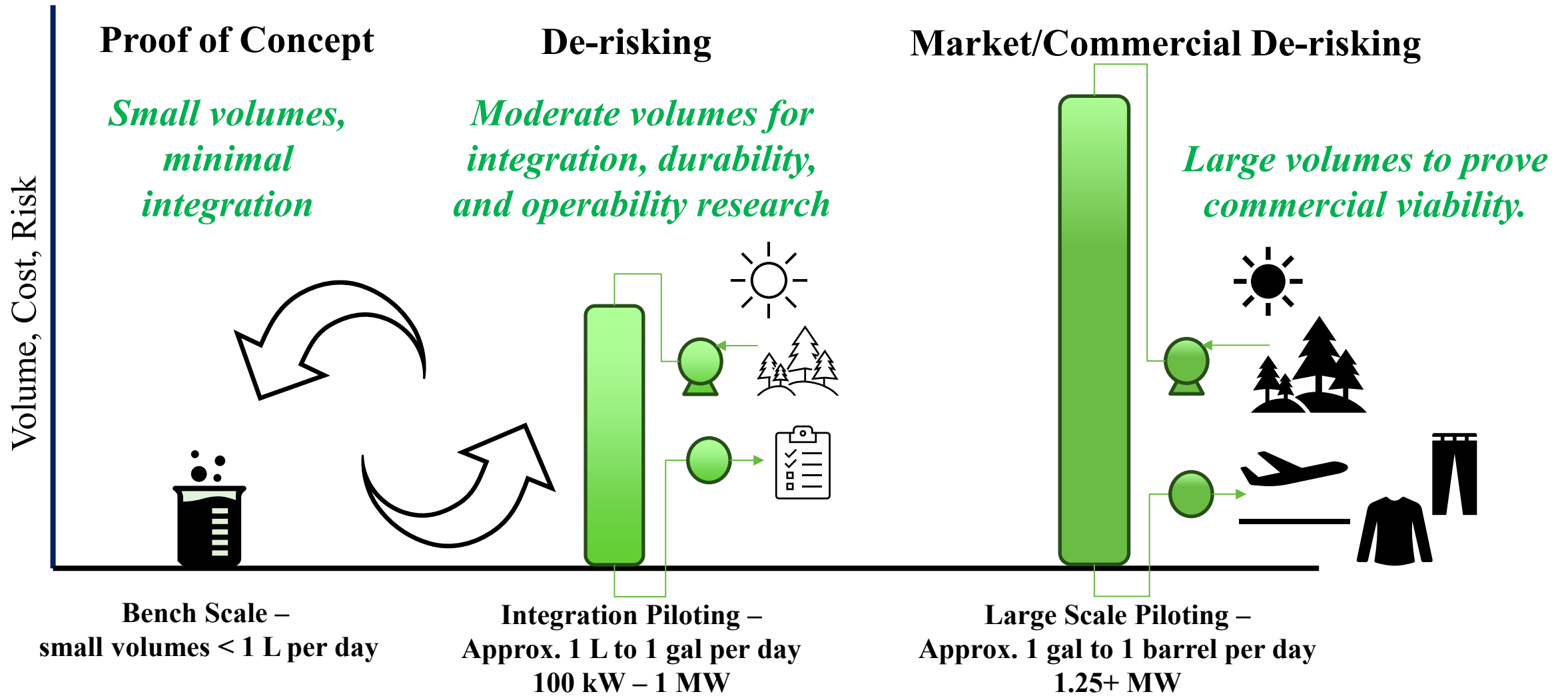
*Electrolysis*  
*Non-thermal Plasma*  
*Microbial Electrosynthesis*

↓Heat, ↓Pressure, ↓Scale, ↓TRL

*Opportunity: Emerging direct-electrification pathways show promising attributes, but low in TRL and in need of more R&D*



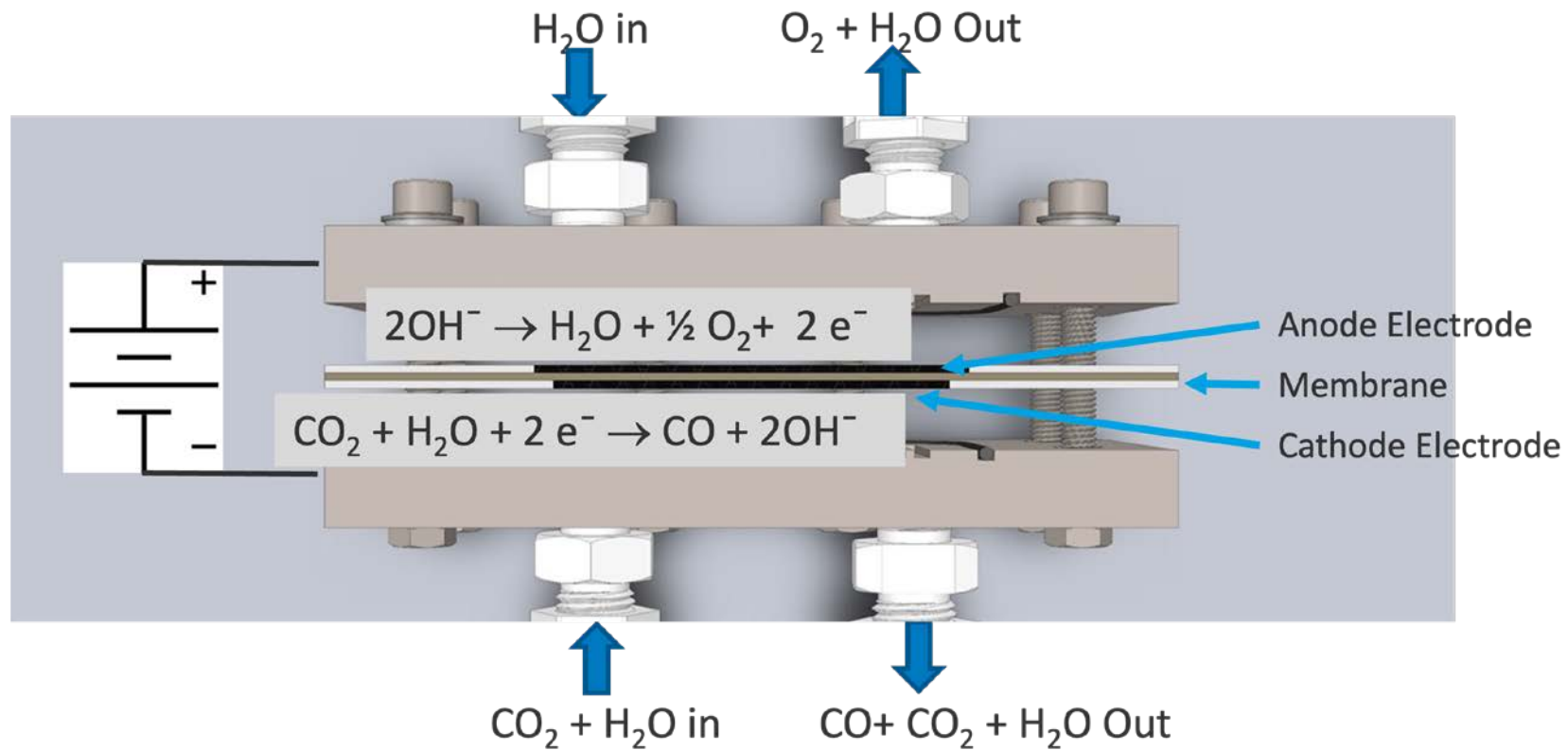
# Scaling and De-risking Strategy for e-Products



**OUT of SCOPE for CO<sub>2</sub>RuE  
Graduate Technologies to SDI**

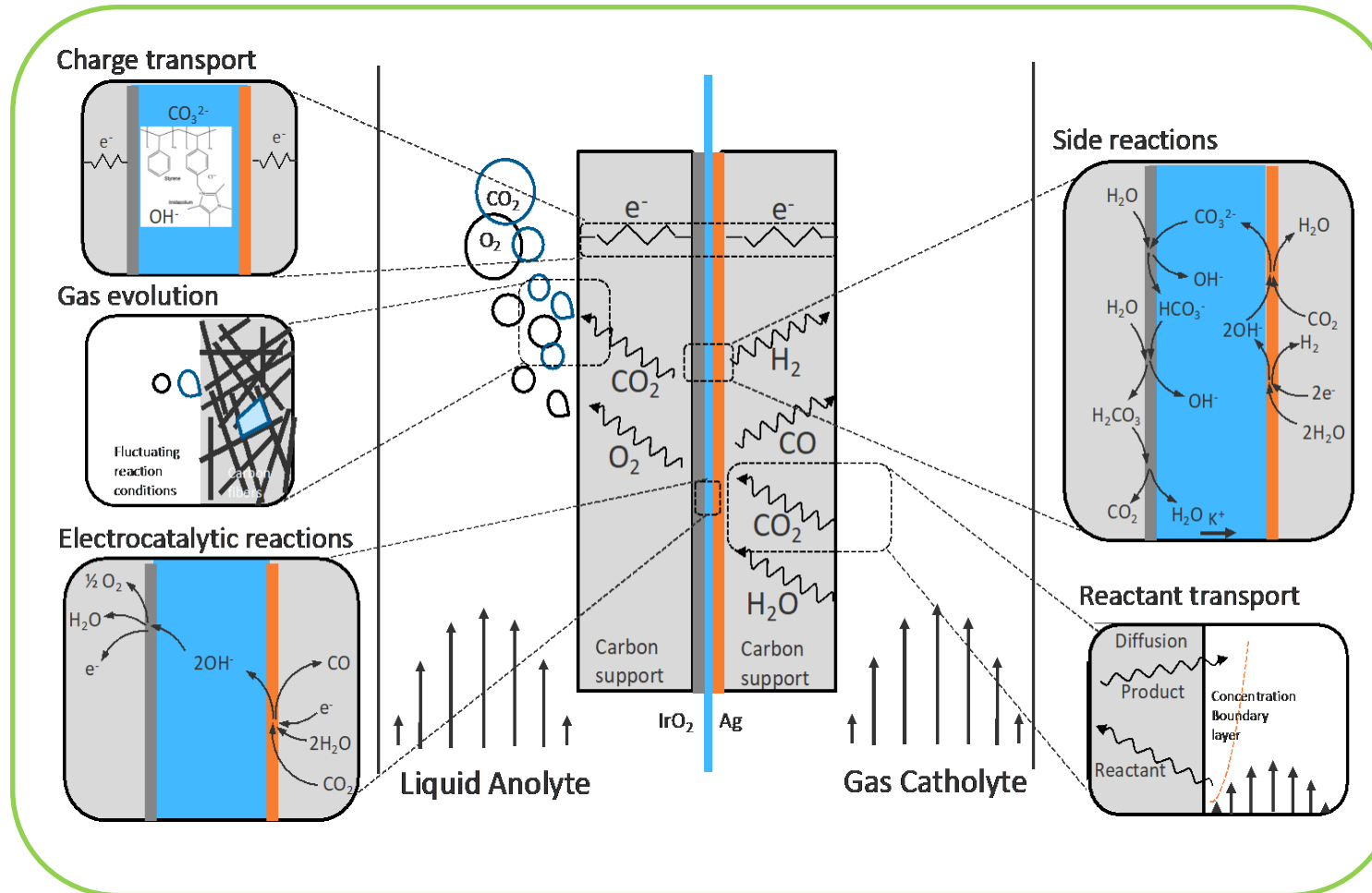


# CO<sub>2</sub> Low Temperature Electrolysis



# Prioritizing Electrochemical Failure Points & Technology Gaps

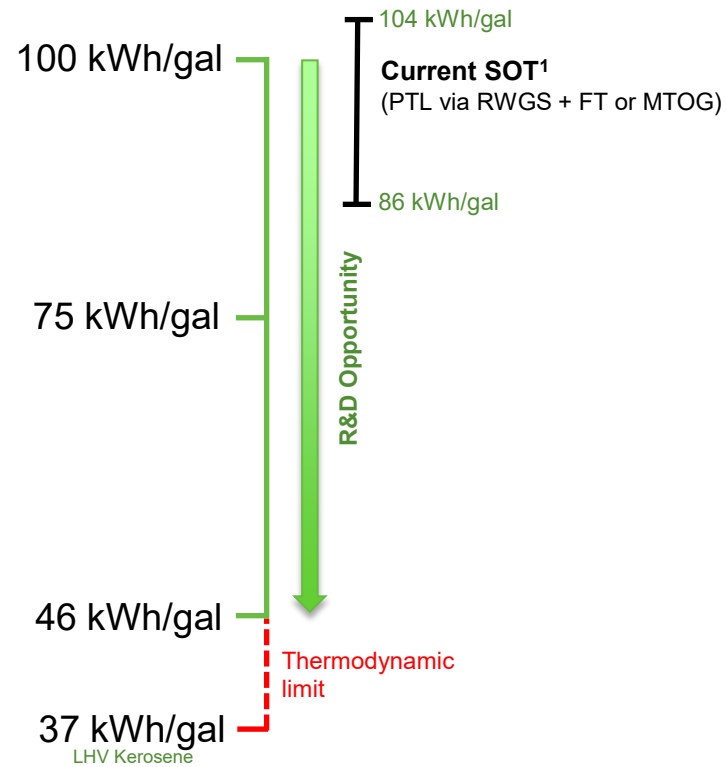
- Carbon support stability
- Heat management
- Carbon support chemistry
- Channel design
- Catalyst stability
- Contaminant tolerance



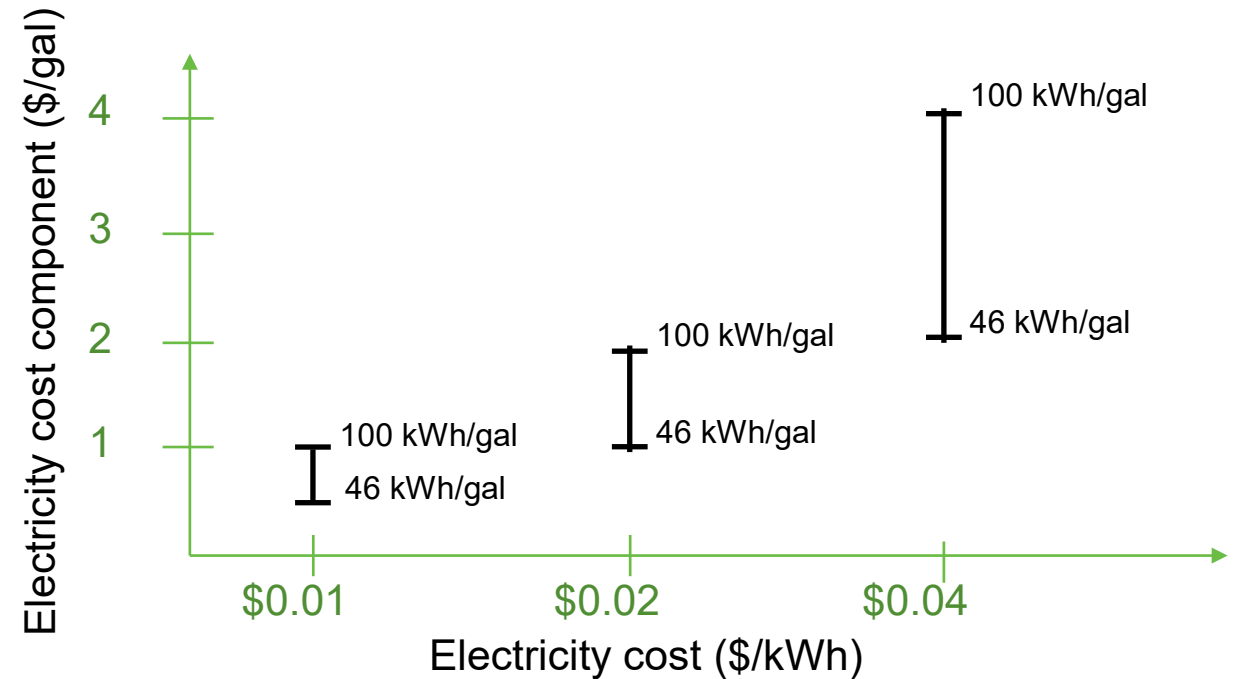
- Catalyst changes & deactivation
- Flooding
- Carbonate buildup
- Channel design
- Humidification requirement
- Realistic models for accurate scaling analysis

# R&D Targets Will Focus on Energy Efficiency

## Increase PTL Energy Efficiency



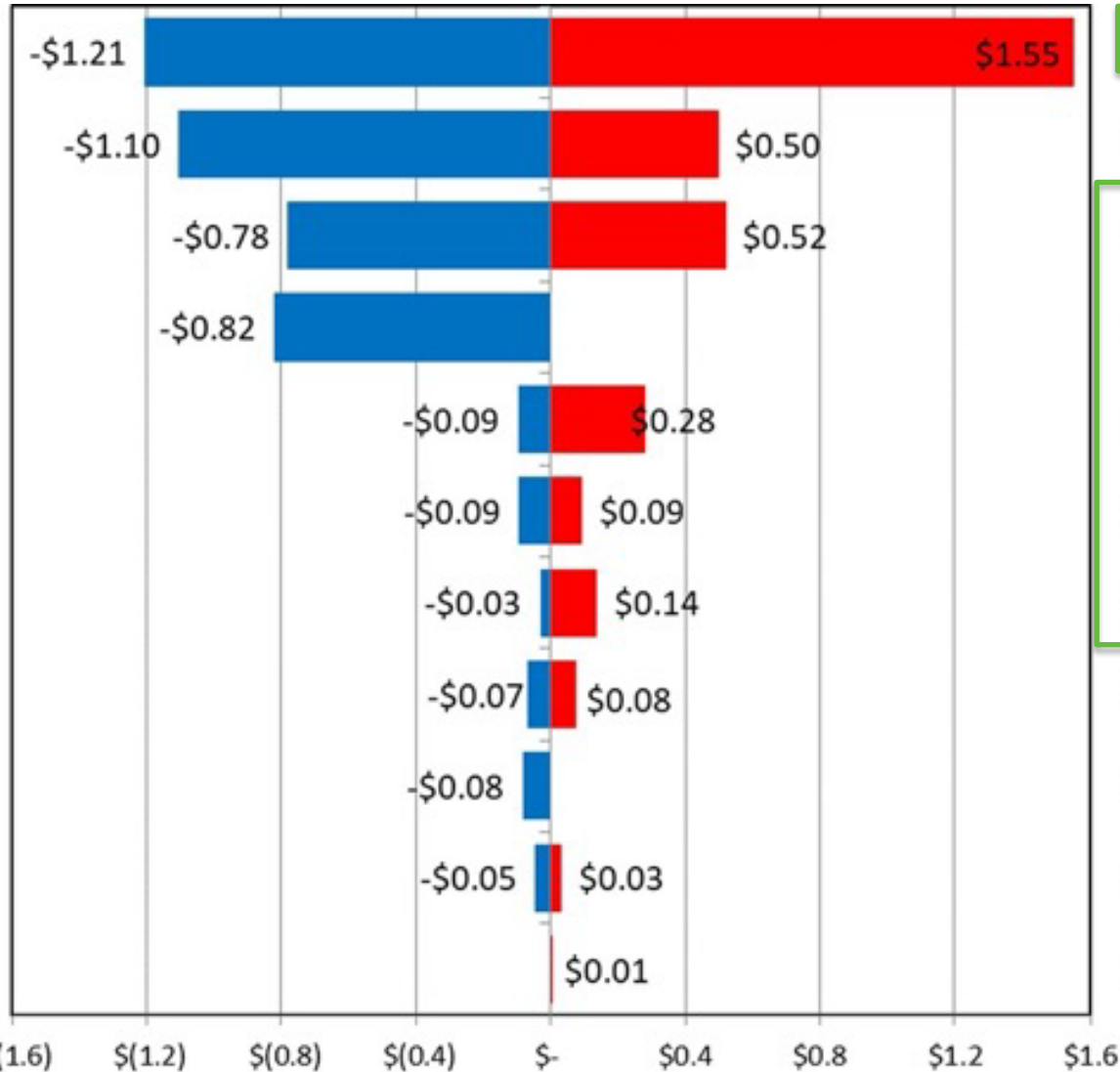
## Energy Efficiency Has A Higher Impact At Higher Electricity Cost



1: [https://www.researchgate.net/publication/350955491\\_The\\_Road\\_to\\_Sustainable\\_Fuels\\_for\\_Zero-Emissions\\_Mobility\\_Status\\_of\\_and\\_Perspectives\\_for\\_Power-to-Liquids\\_PTL\\_Fuels](https://www.researchgate.net/publication/350955491_The_Road_to_Sustainable_Fuels_for_Zero-Emissions_Mobility_Status_of_and_Perspectives_for_Power-to-Liquids_PTL_Fuels)



# TEA of Bolt-On Process to Gen. 1 Biorefinery



CO2 Single-pass Conversion, (90%:20%:10%)

Price of electricity, \$/kWh (0.02:0.0682:0.09)

CO2 Electrolysis Cell Voltage, V (1.5:3:4)

Electrolyzer Onstream Factor (40%@\$0.02/kwh:90%@\$0.0682/kwh)

CO2 Electrolysis Current Density, mA/cm2 (500:250:100)

Electrolyzer Cost, (-50%: 0%: +50%)

CO Faradaic Efficiency (100%: 98%:90%)

CO2 Cost, \$/tonne CO2 (-35:0:40)

Price of O2, \$/tonne O2 (40:0:0)

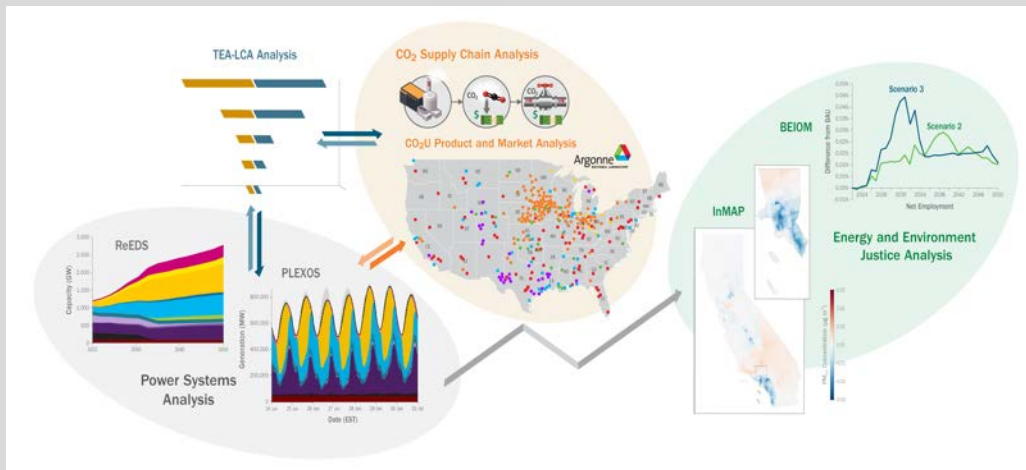
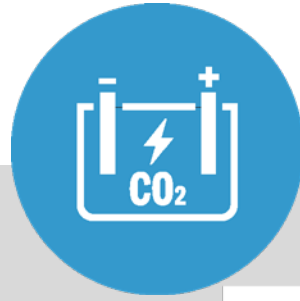
Product Titer, g/L (95: 60: 40)

Productivity, g/L/d (220:195:180)

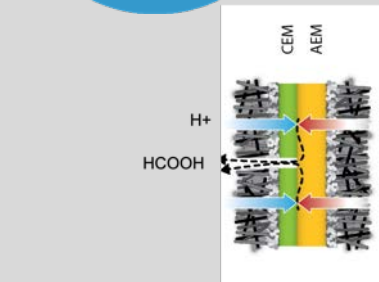
**ΔMESP (\$/gal)**  
**Base case \$4.43**



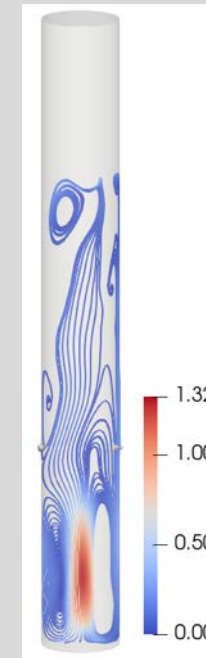
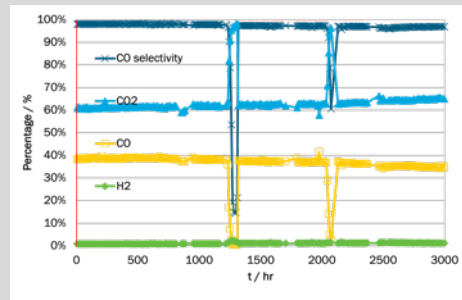
# Technical Accomplishments



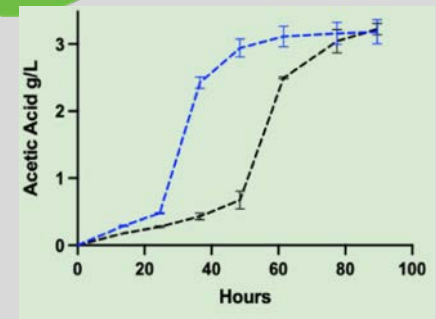
Identifying economic and environmental Drivers



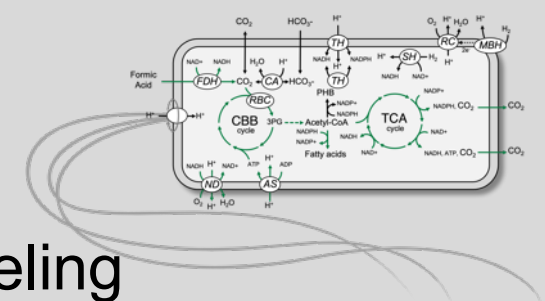
Electrolyzer design



Reactor modeling



Metabolic engineering





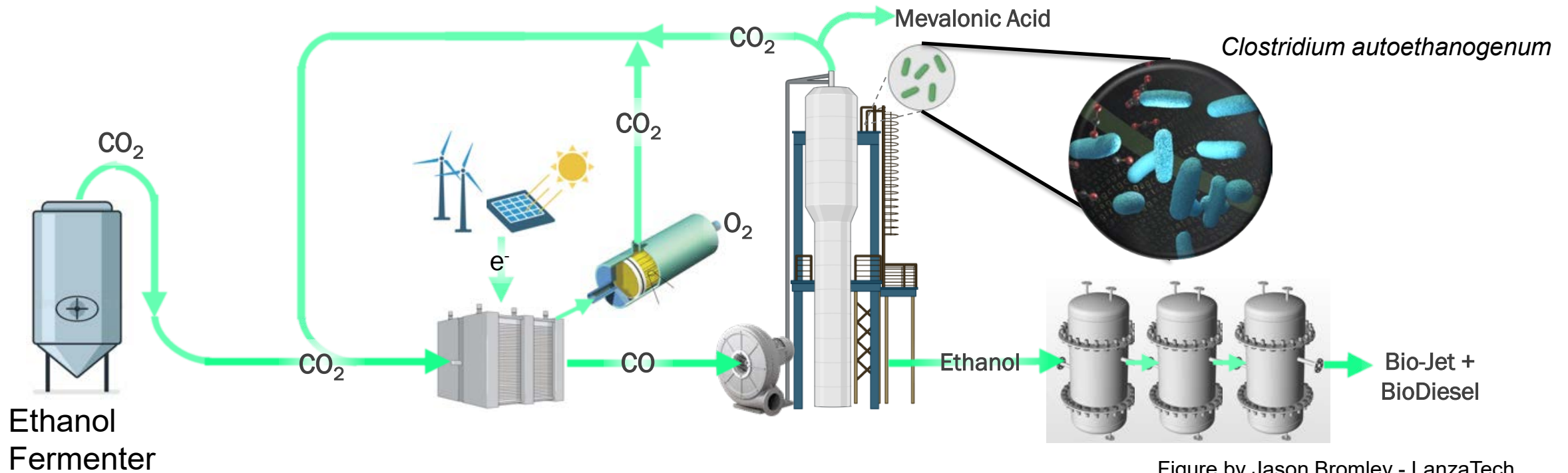
# High Level Accomplishments FY21-FY24

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- **TEA and LCA of 12+** low and high TRL CO<sub>2</sub>U pathways. Identified key cost and environmental drivers for industrial adoption. These findings will direct focus of technical targets.
- Determined the **US regional impacts** to local power grid costs (+6%), CO<sub>2</sub> supply, air and water quality, and employment if 20% (9.3 Bgal.) of the jet fuel production from conventional refineries are sourced from CO<sub>2</sub>U technologies. Will leverage these results to identify near term opportunities to integrate CO<sub>2</sub>U with Biorefineries.
- Demonstrated an integrated **CO<sub>2</sub> electrocatalysis → biocatalysis → ethanol** platform at lab scale. Informed carbon balance, durability, balance of plant and throughput capacity. Established lab scale demonstration to integrate multiple chemistries and intermediate conversion.
- **Integrated 2 - 3000 cm<sup>2</sup> electrolyzer stacks** with 1000L ethanol fermentation to convert up to 50 L/min of CO<sub>2</sub> into CO. Will leverage this capability to integrate materials and systems developed in the future consortium.
- **Released open-source CFD models** for simulating and optimizing CO<sub>2</sub> gas fermenters now being actively used by industry partners to improve reactor designs and improve gas mass transfer (LanzaTech, Electrochaea, Vowfoods)
- **Developed fully interactive LTE webtool** with user adjustable variables to rapidly screen how technical advances may impact the economics and carbon reduction potential of LTE CO<sub>2</sub> systems. This tool will be used to identify how technical work is “moving the needle” towards, energy/carbon efficiencies and capital costs/durability.



# Biopower Project Overview

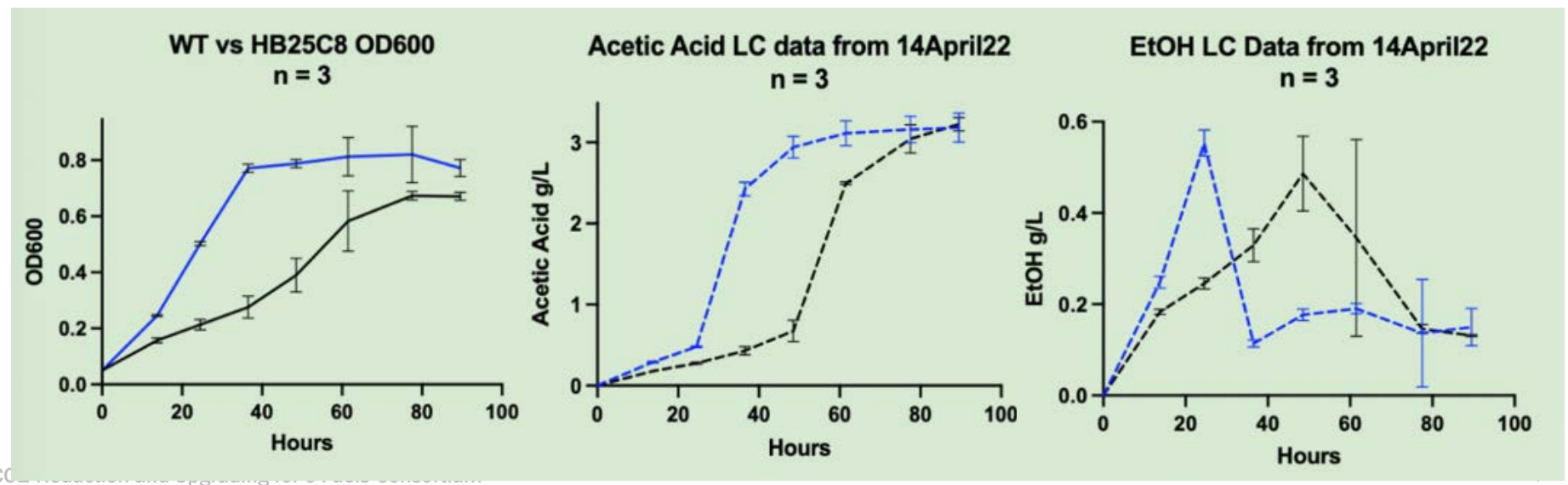
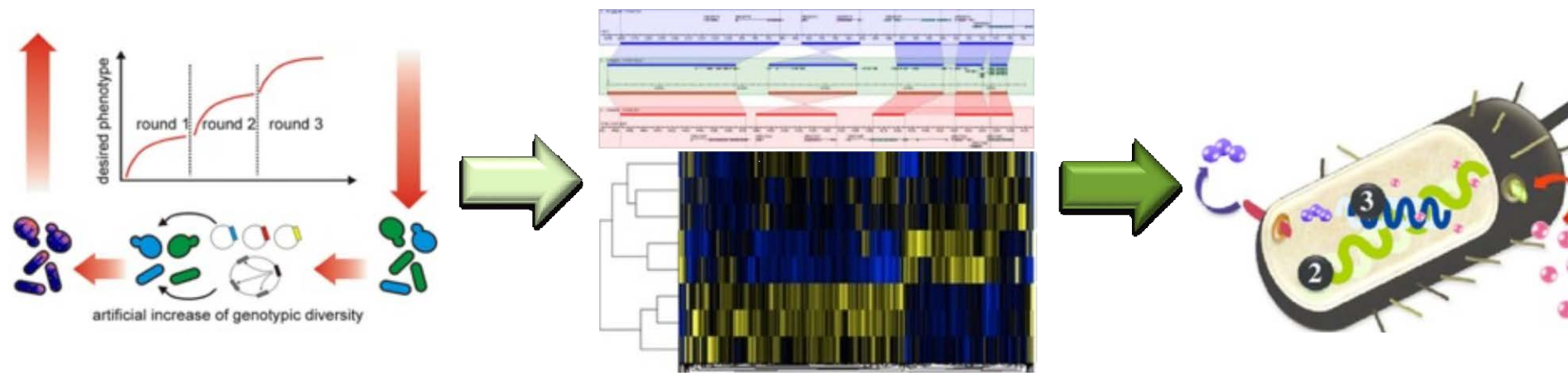


## Strain Engineering Goals:

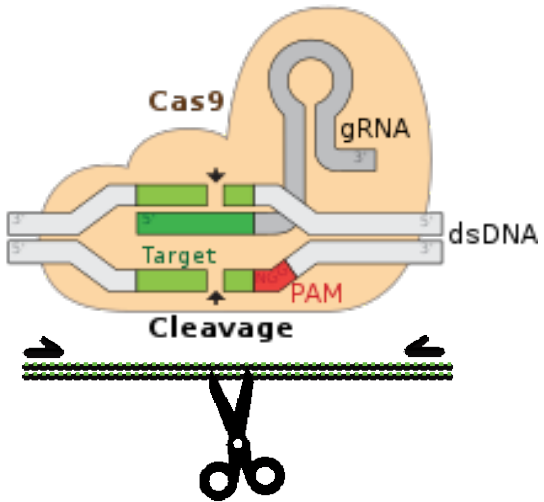
- Improve molecular biology tools and gas fermentation capacity in *Clostridium autoethanogenum*
- Evolve strains for enhanced cultivation on electro-derived gas streams via ALE
- Targeted engineering to enable high-yield EtOH/MVA co-production



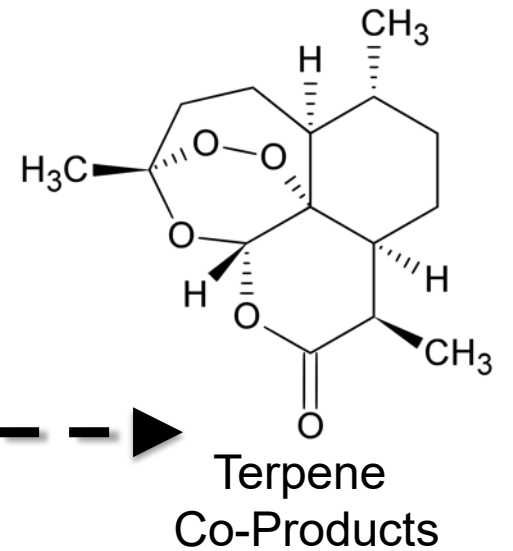
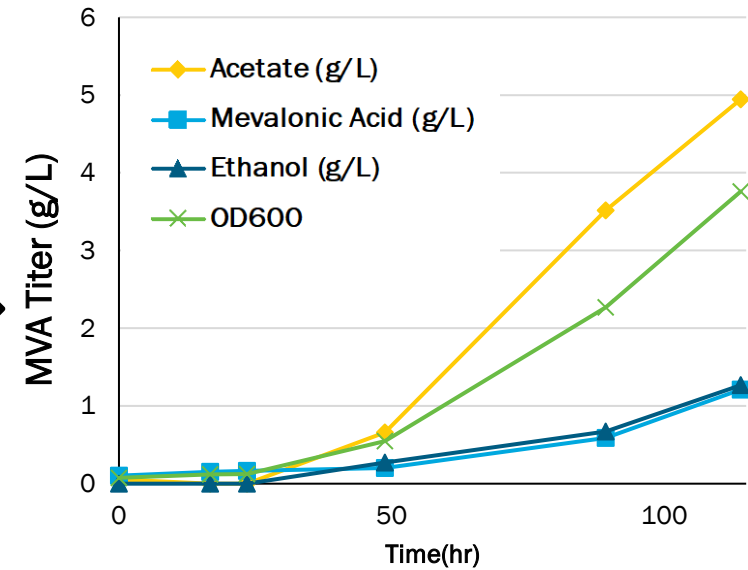
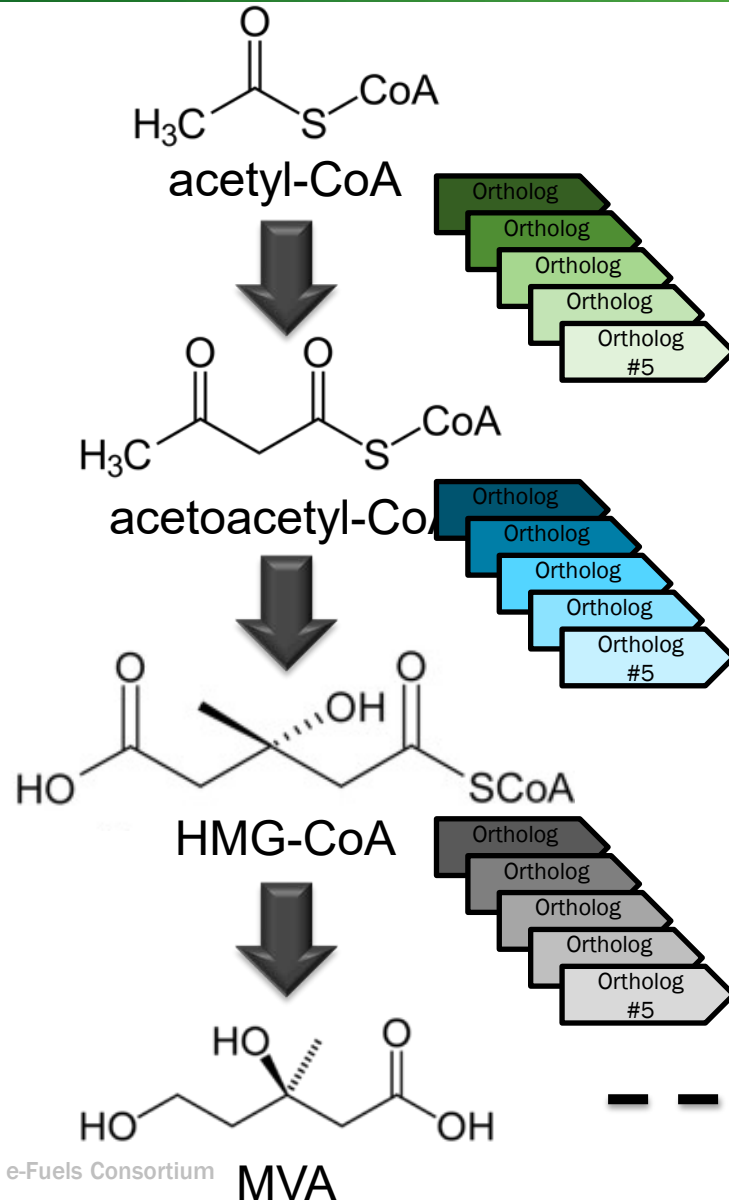
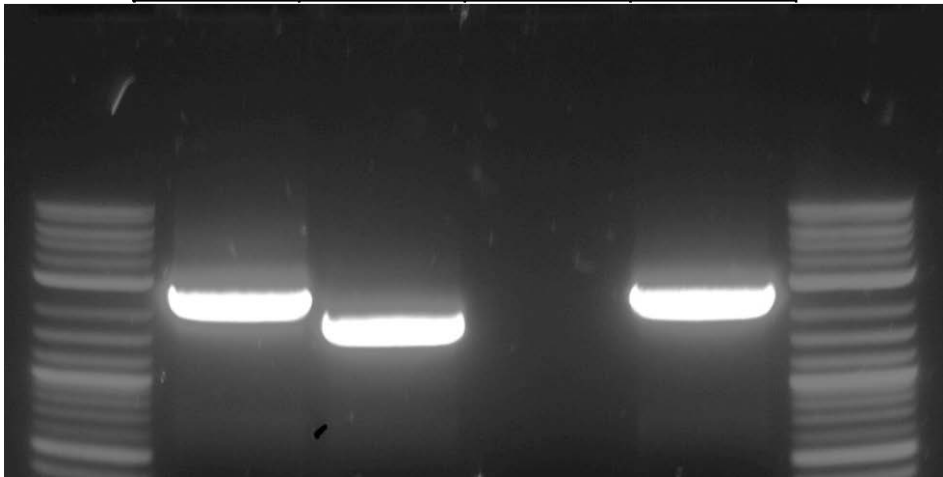
# Adaptive Laboratory Evolution Enables Syngas Conversion



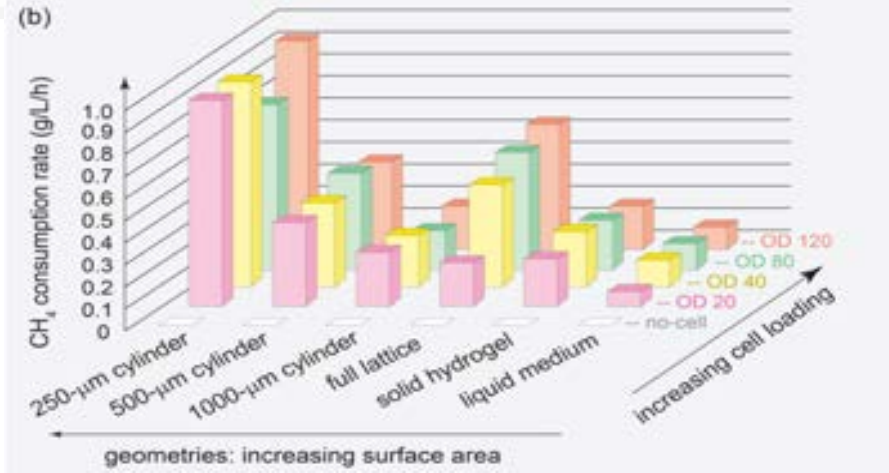
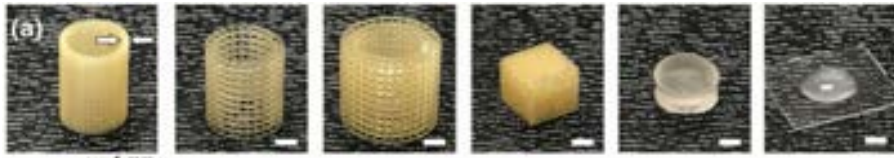
# Targeted Strain Engineering Enables EtOH/MVA Co-Production



Cas9: No Inducer	Cas9: 2AP Induced	No DNA Control	WT C.a. gDNA Control



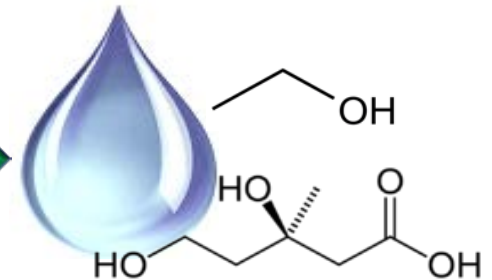
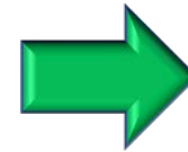
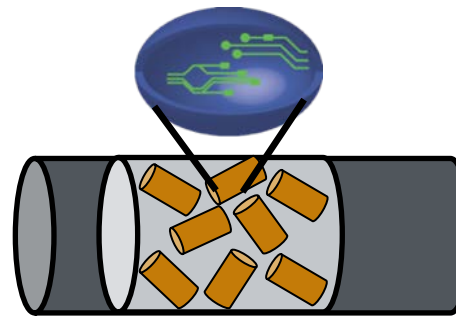
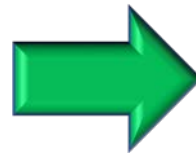
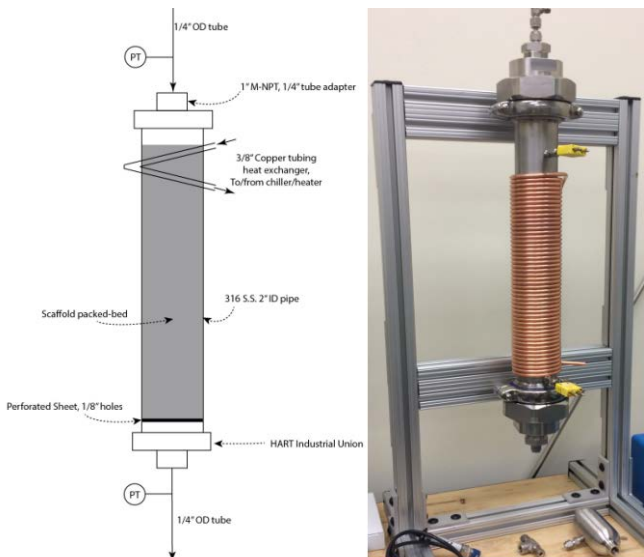
# Immobilized Biocatalysis Enables Gas-to-Liquid Conversion



**>10X Process Intensification Achieved**

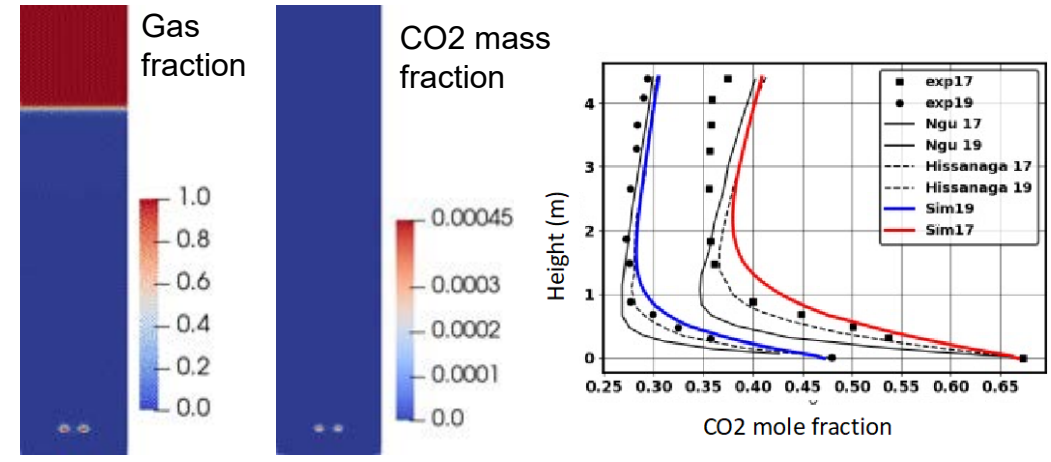


- Complete gas consumption in 24hr
- Ethanol Titer: 2.7 g/L
- Acetate Titer: 7.5 g/L

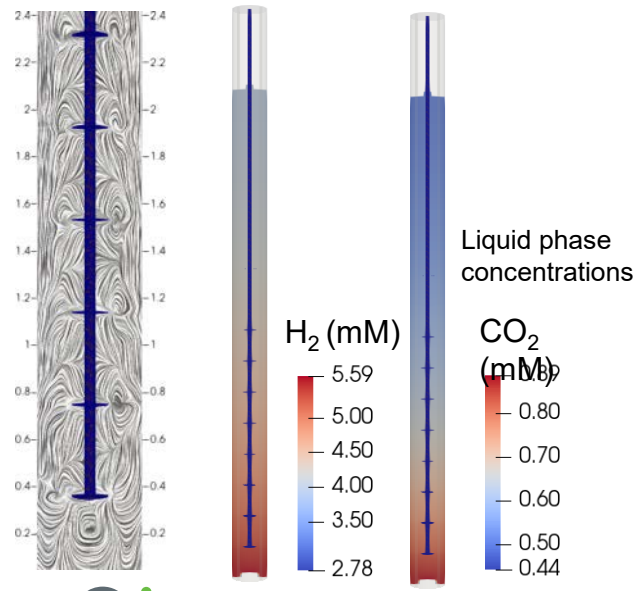


# CFD Modeling Reactors to improve Mass Transfer

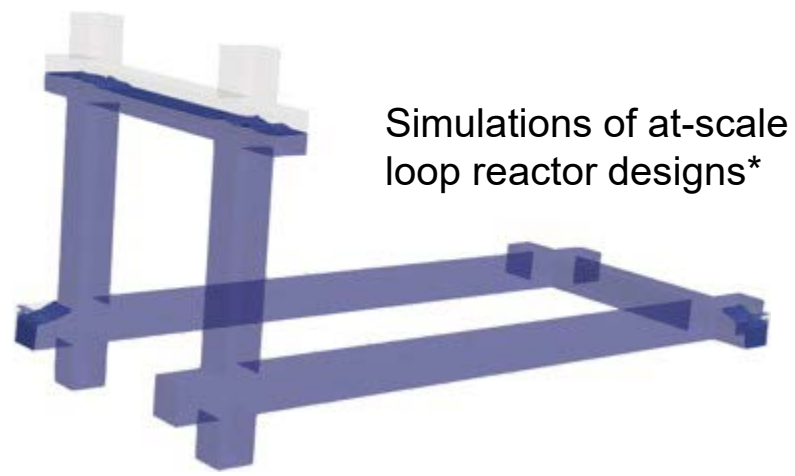
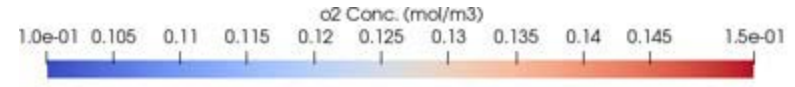
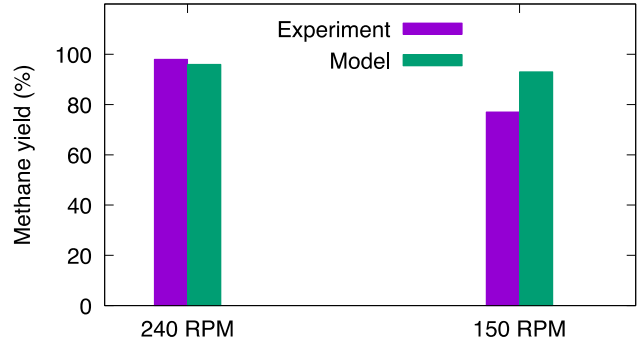
- Understand bubble distribution and coalescence
- Addressing mass transfer and heterogeneities are critical in large scale reactors
- Advancing current capabilities by:
  - Improved bubble size models for CO<sub>2</sub>/H<sub>2</sub>/CO mixtures
  - Microbial reaction coupling with CFD



Validation of our models for bubble columns



Stir tank reactor simulation for NREL's 700 L biomethanation reactor

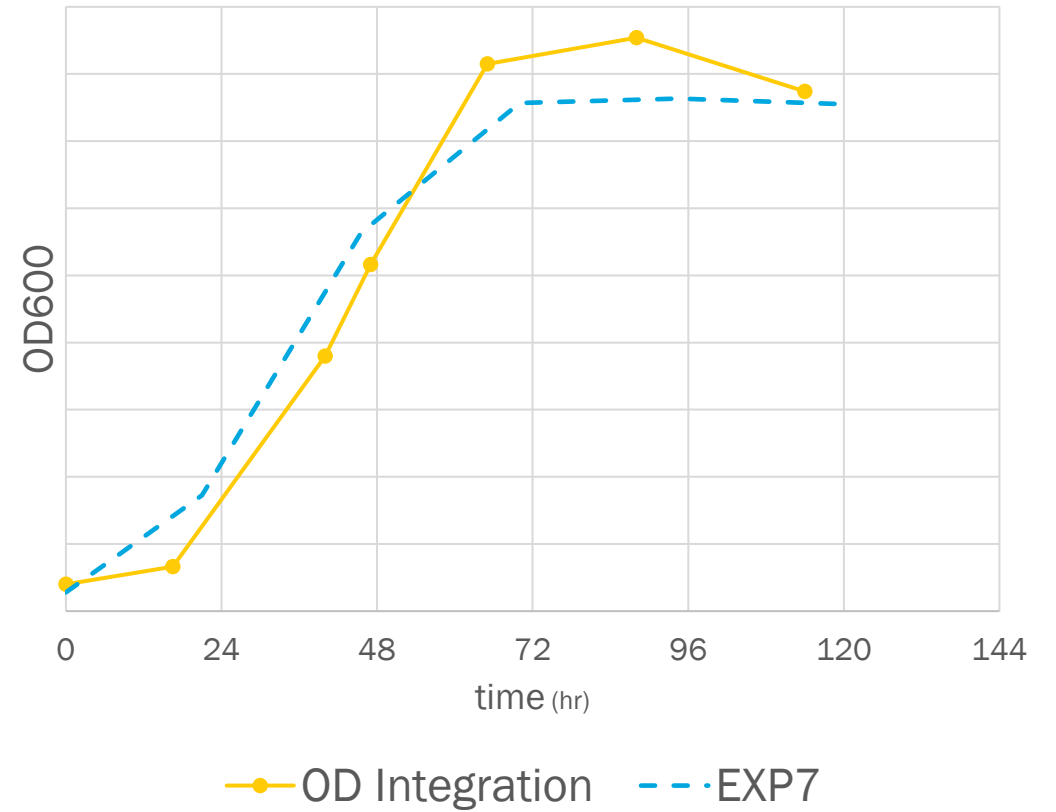
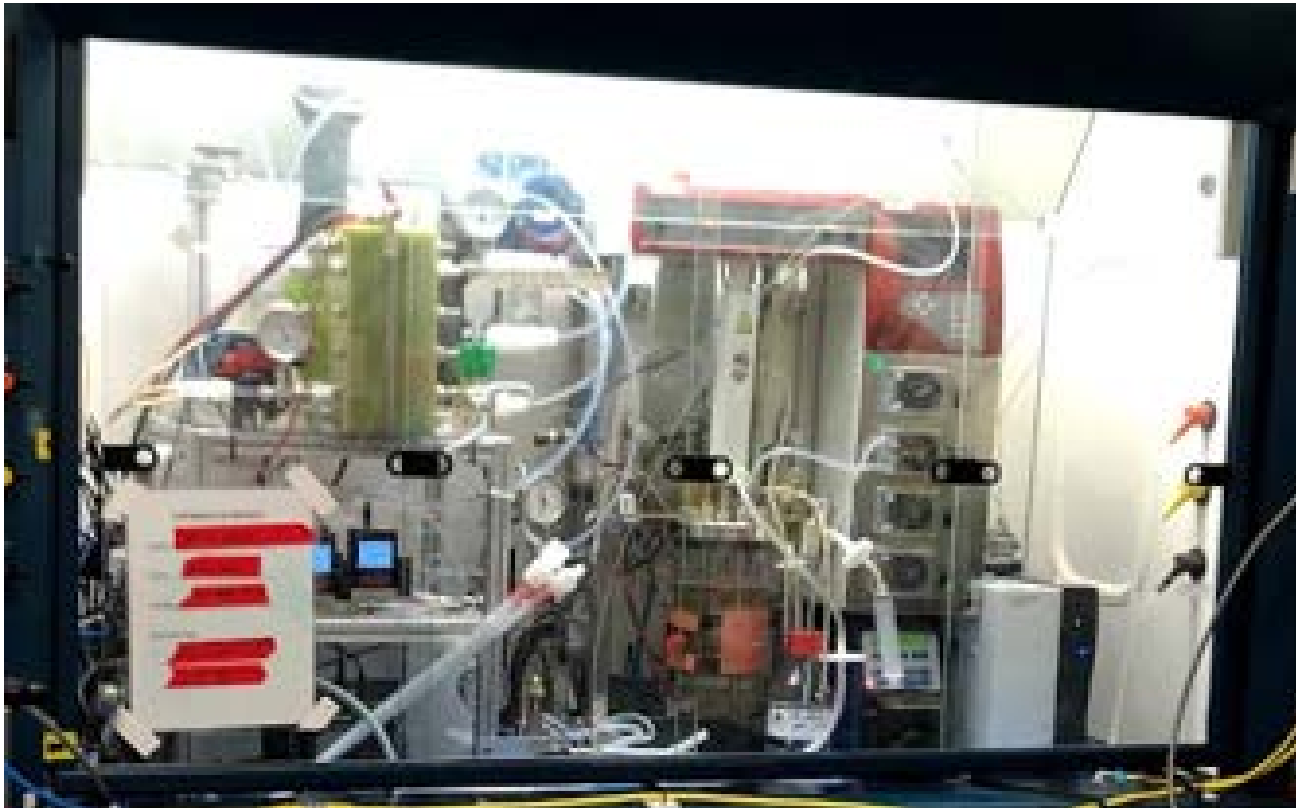


Hari Sitaraman (NREL)

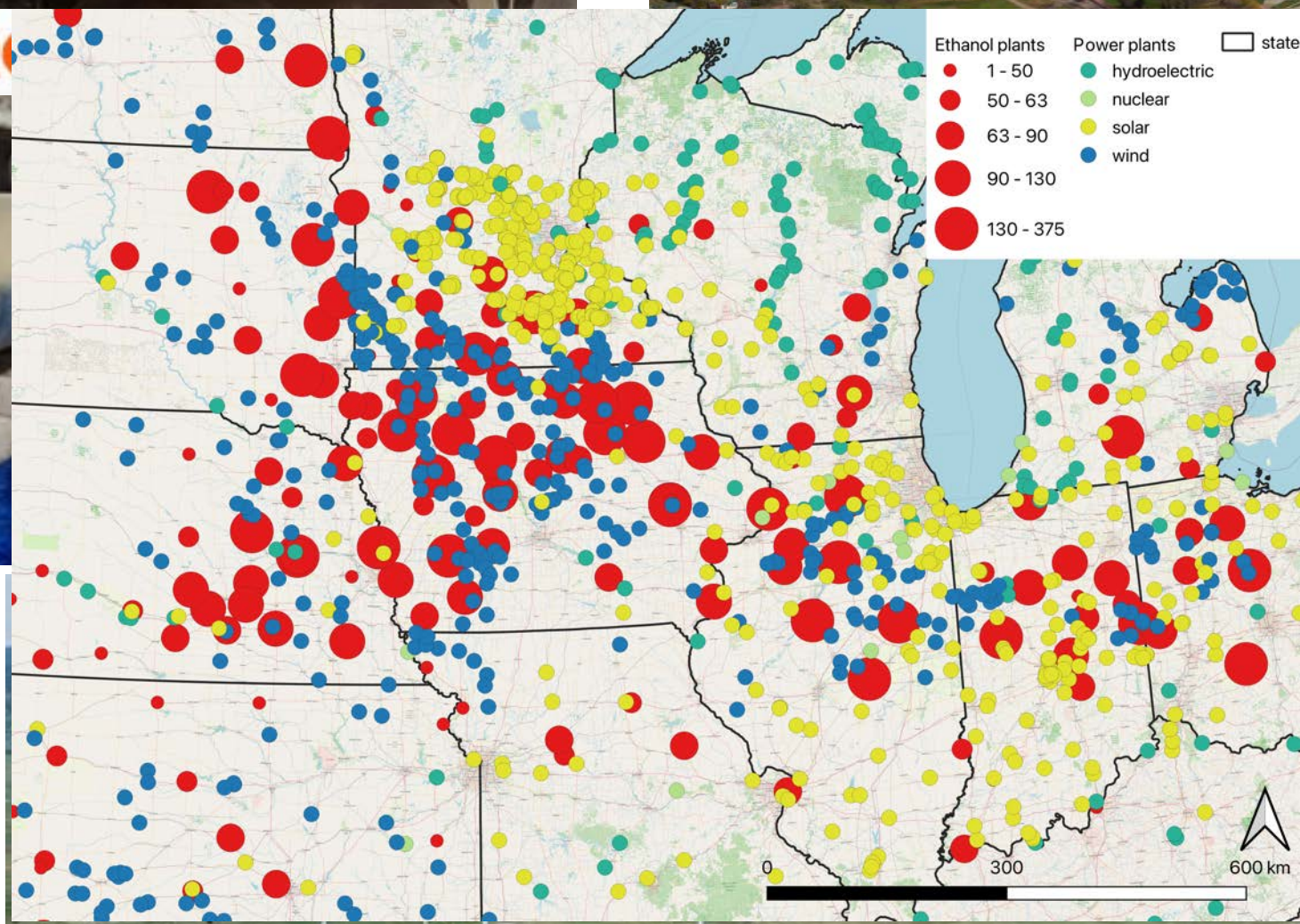


\*Lackner et al., *Natural Gas—New Perspectives and Future Developments.*, 2022)

# Electrolyzer Integration with Gas Fermenter



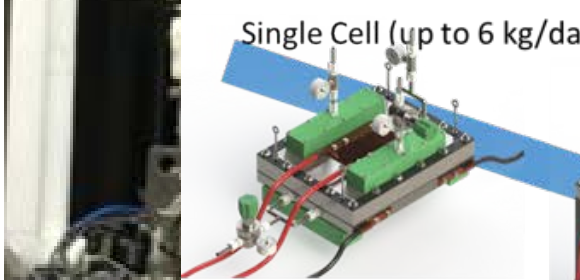
# Industrial Flue Gas Feedstocks





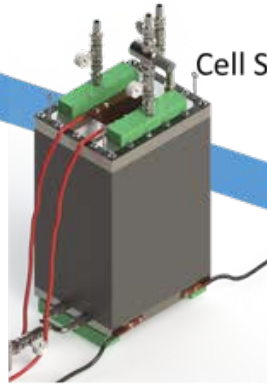
# Integration and Scaling

1000L EtOH Fermenter



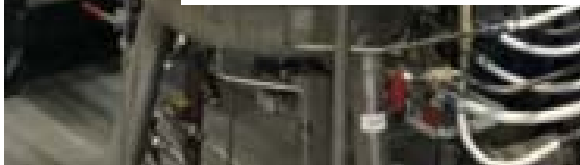
Single Cell (up to 6 kg/day)

For Sale Now



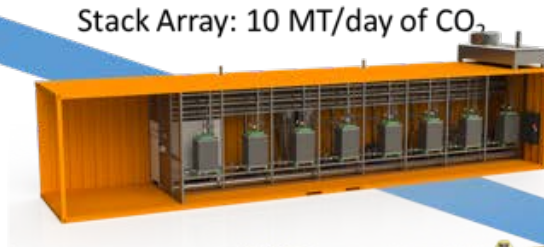
Cell Stack (Process 1 MT/day of CO<sub>2</sub>)

Testing 5 cell stacks  
(Process 30 kg/day)  
now  
Sales Q1- 2023

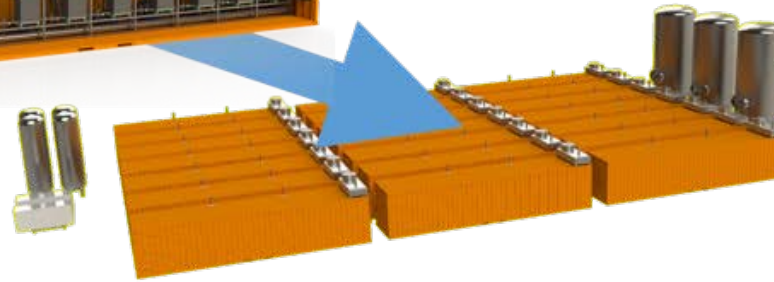


CO<sub>2</sub> from

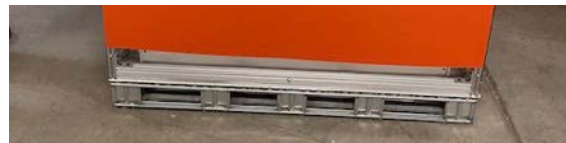
CO:H<sub>2</sub>  
↑

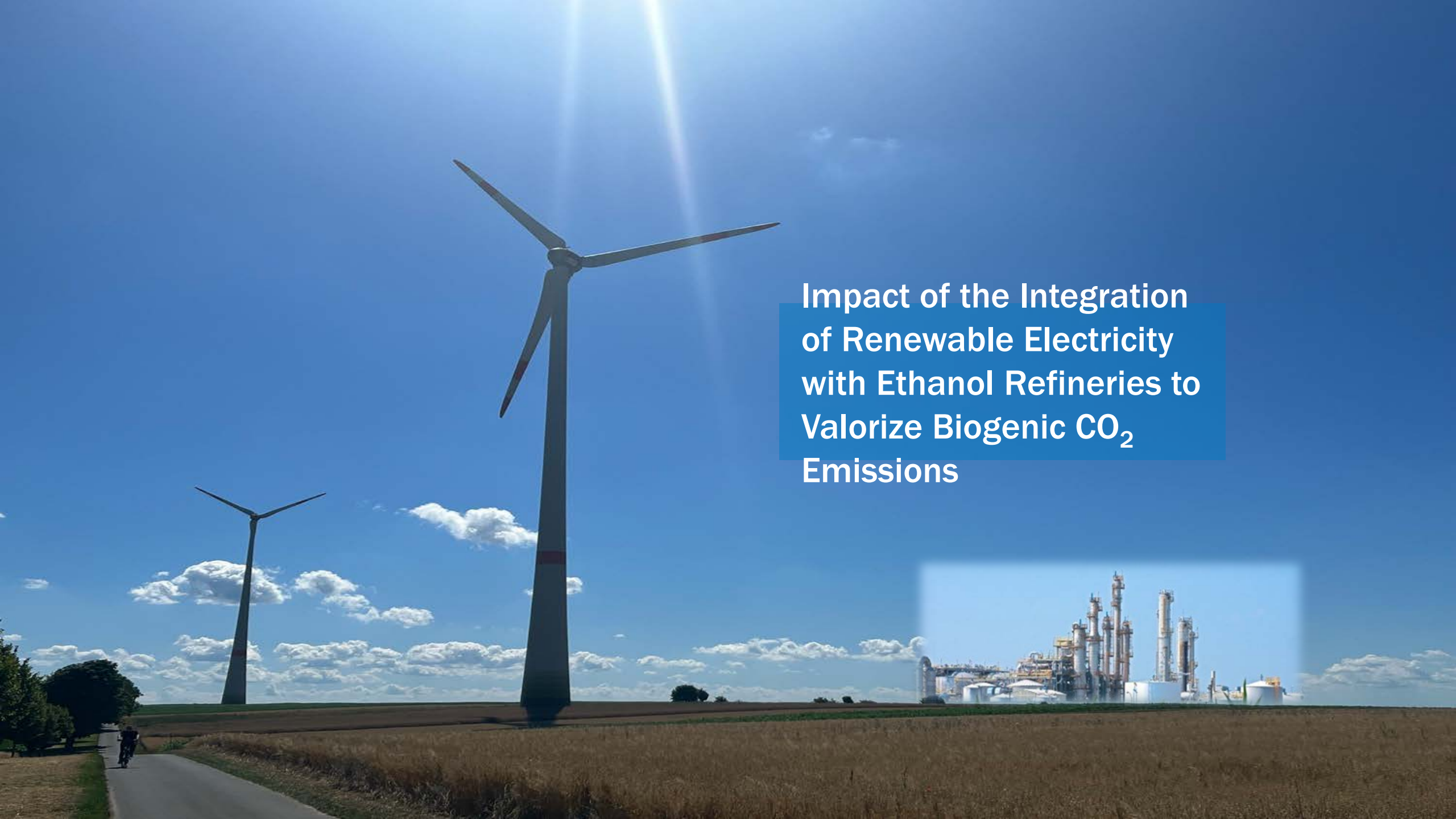


Stack Array: 10 MT/day of CO<sub>2</sub>



Cell Stacks of 1000  
yzers



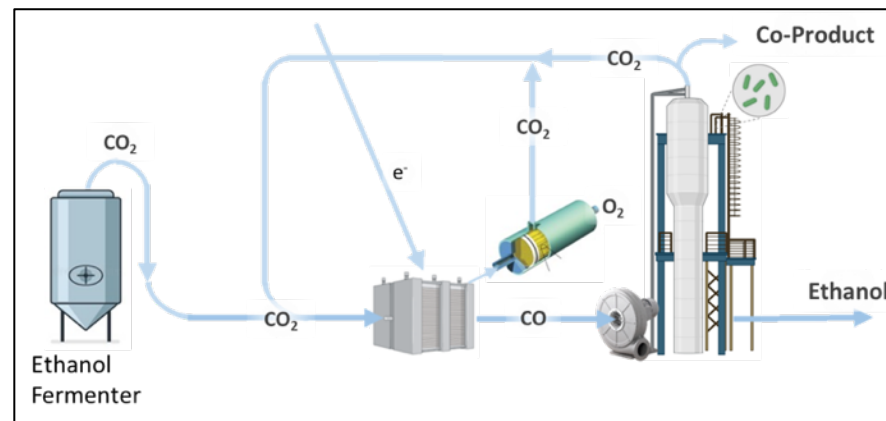


**Impact of the Integration  
of Renewable Electricity  
with Ethanol Refineries to  
Valorize Biogenic CO<sub>2</sub>  
Emissions**

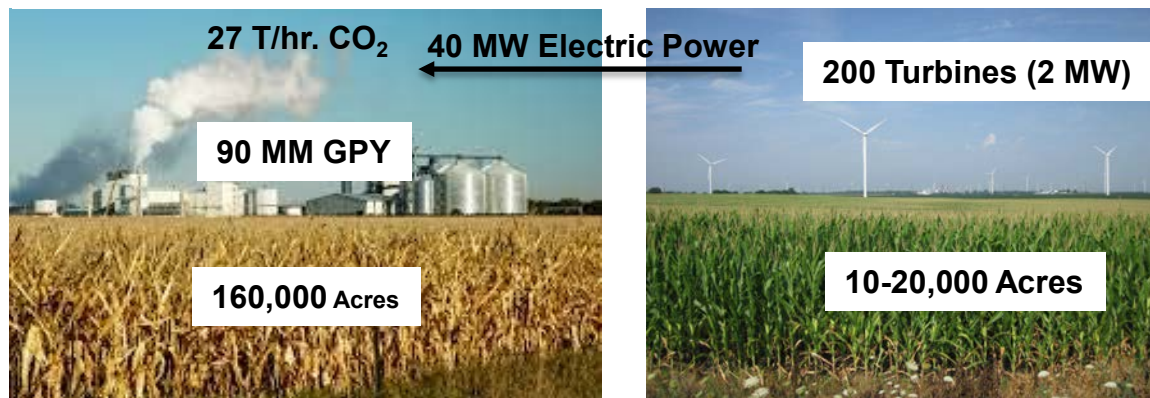


# What If We Could Convert Biogenic CO<sub>2</sub> From a Gen. 1 Ethanol Refinery into Additional Product?

- 90 MM Gal/yr. biorefinery produces 27 T CO<sub>2</sub>/hr.
- converted this CO<sub>2</sub> could increase production by ~40%
- 40 MW of power for CO<sub>2</sub> electrolysis
- 165 MW for H<sub>2</sub> production
  - 2 MW Wind Turbine
  - Capacity factor: 35%
  - Acres per turbine: 80
  - Turbines needed: 200



**90 MM GPY Refinery Will Need 1600,000 Acres of Corn Field**      **200 Turbines (2 MW) Can Produce 40 MW at 30% Capacity Factor**



There is enough space available in corn fields to install wind turbines to produce power to convert all of the biogenic CO<sub>2</sub> from fermentation



# Internal Advisory Board (IAB)



LBNL – **Blake Simmons**, Division Director, Biological Systems & Engineering



NREL – **Adam Bratis**, Associate Lab Director



LLNL – **Roger Aines**, Energy Program Chief Scientist in E Program



ANL – **Seth Darling**, Chief S&T Officer, Advanced Energy Technologies Directorate



ORNL – **Michelle Kidder** – Carbon Management Program Manager



NETL – **Bryan Morreale** – Associate Lab Director

# External Advisory Board (EAB)

## Feedstocks/CO<sub>2</sub> producers

Eric Hittinger – RIT

Dave Carlson – POET

Jennifer Aurandt – Marquis

## Electrochemical

Tyler Petek – Lubrizol

Matt Kanan – Stanford

Kathy Ayers – Nel

Anteres Antoniuk-Pablant –  
Carbon Direct

## Biological

Mich Hein – Electrochaea

## Thermochemistry/Fuels

Clare Behrens – Leidos

Aalo Gupta – Phillips 66



MARQUIS



Stanford  
University



Electrochaea



leidos



Carbon  
Direct



# Acknowledgements



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Marcus Bray  
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Aleksi Gendron  
Jonathan Humphreys  
Kimmy Mazza  
Skylar Stefani  
Alex Badgett



Rich Masel  
Zengcai Liu

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Jason Bromley  
Josh Connolly  
Michael Koepke



Adam Guss  
Kevin McKnaught



BioEnergy Technologies  
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Sonja Hammache  
Fossil Energy & Carbon  
Management  
Ian Rowe  
Emily Connors





## Q&A

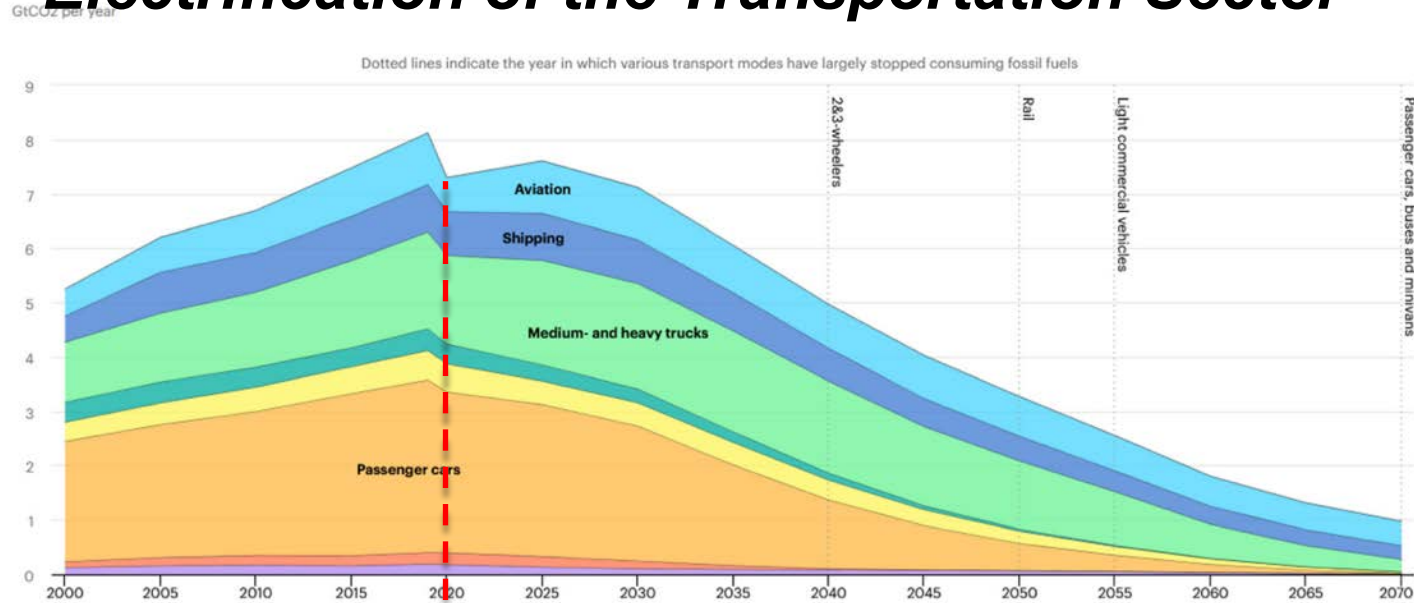
**[Michael.resch@nrel.gov](mailto:Michael.resch@nrel.gov)**

NREL/PR-5100-89722

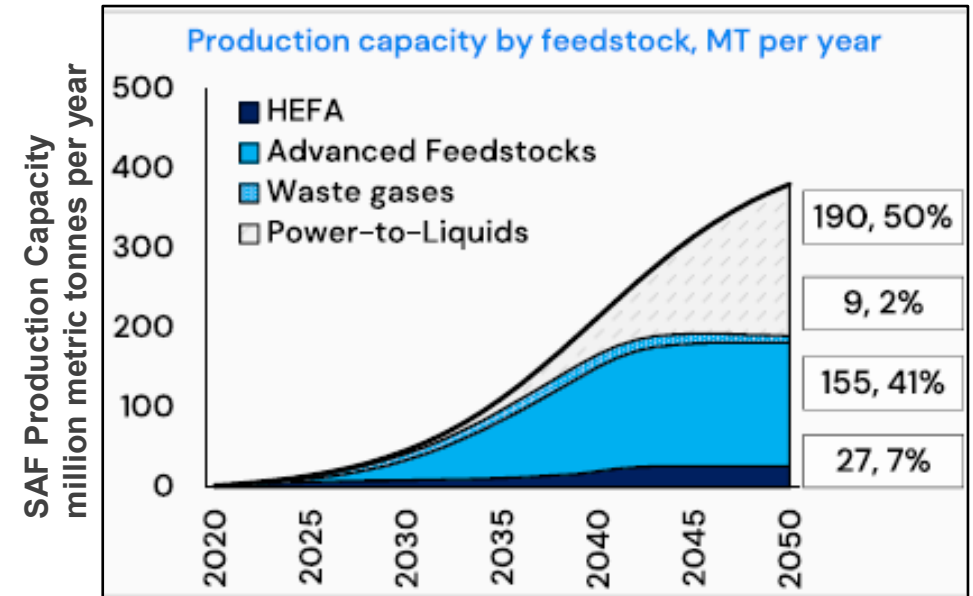
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# Project Overview: *A Change in Trends*

## Electrification of the Transportation Sector



## Increasing SAF Demand



**Challenge:** Commercial shipping and transportation expected to be difficult to electrify/decarbonize. Projected supply of traditional biomass feedstocks may be insufficient to fully meet global demand. CO<sub>2</sub> as a feedstock could help meet SAF Grand Challenge

