SOLAR DIRECTAIR CAPTURE

Enric Prats-Salvado – DLR Doctoral Symposium 2023



What is direct air capture of CO_2 ?





Why do we need direct air capture?







Carbon Capture & Storage (CCS):

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Reverse emissions



Carbon Capture & Utilization (CCU):



7 Main solution for hard-to-abate sectors



Accelerate transition in other sectors

Source: UNEP Emissions Gap Report 2017

How does direct air capture work?

Solid Direct Air Capture (S-DAC)



Climeworks (2021, 4 kt CO₂/y, Iceland)

Liquid Direct Air Capture (L-DAC)



Carbon Engineering (2024, 0.5 Mt CO₂/y, US)

Sources: climeworks.com; iea.org

How can we use solar energy in L-DAC?





Sources: Fasihi 2019, McQueen et al. 2021

How can we use solar energy in L-DAC?





Is there a suitable location for solar L-DAC?

Requirements:

- 1) L-DAC is water-intensive and must be scalable \rightarrow Desalination water $\rightarrow \approx 100$ km from sea
- 2) Solar equipment is a significant part of the CAPEX \rightarrow Between ±45° Latitude



Is there a suitable location for solar L-DAC?

Criteria for considering land as available:

- 1) Maximum slope < 2.1%
- 2) Land use: shrubs, herbaceous vegetation, bare / sparse vegetation
- 3) No protection of the land





Impact of environmental conditions: Correlations



WACC: Weighted Average Cost of Capital

Impact of scale









Impact of associated emissions



Take home messages





DAC: Enabling the energy transition



Solar energy & DAC: Synergies in specific locations



Solar thermal energy: Cost-effective solution for decarbonization

