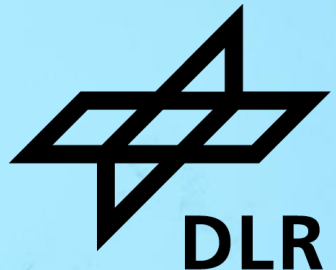
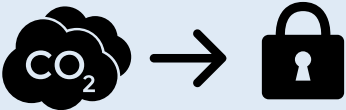


DECARBONIZING DIRECT AIR CAPTURE WITH SOLAR POWER


Enric Prats-Salvado, Nipun Jagtap, Nathalie Monnerie, Christian Sattler
Institute of Future Fuels – German Aerospace Center (DLR)



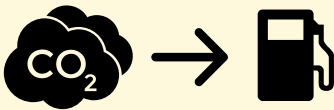
What is direct air capture of CO₂?




Carbon Capture & Storage (CCS):



Reverse emissions



Carbon Capture & Utilization (CCU):



Main solution for hard-to-abate sectors

How does direct air capture work?

Solid Direct Air Capture (S-DAC)



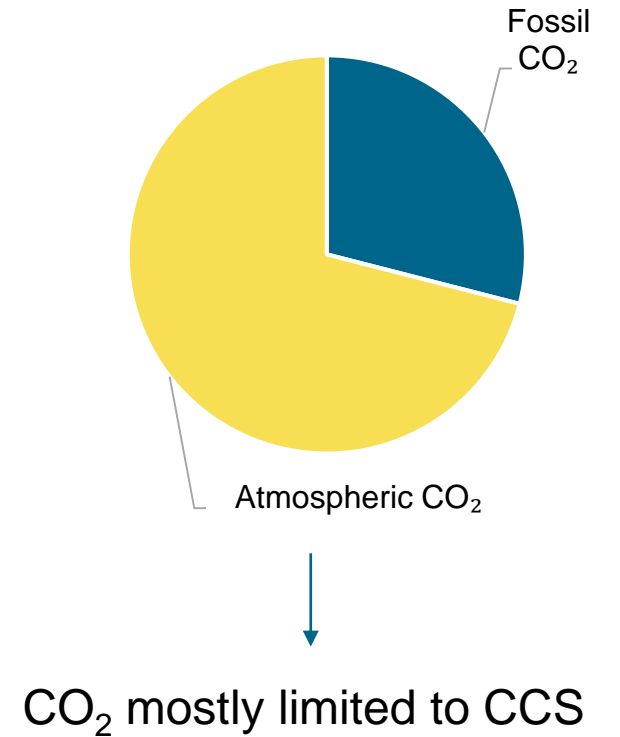
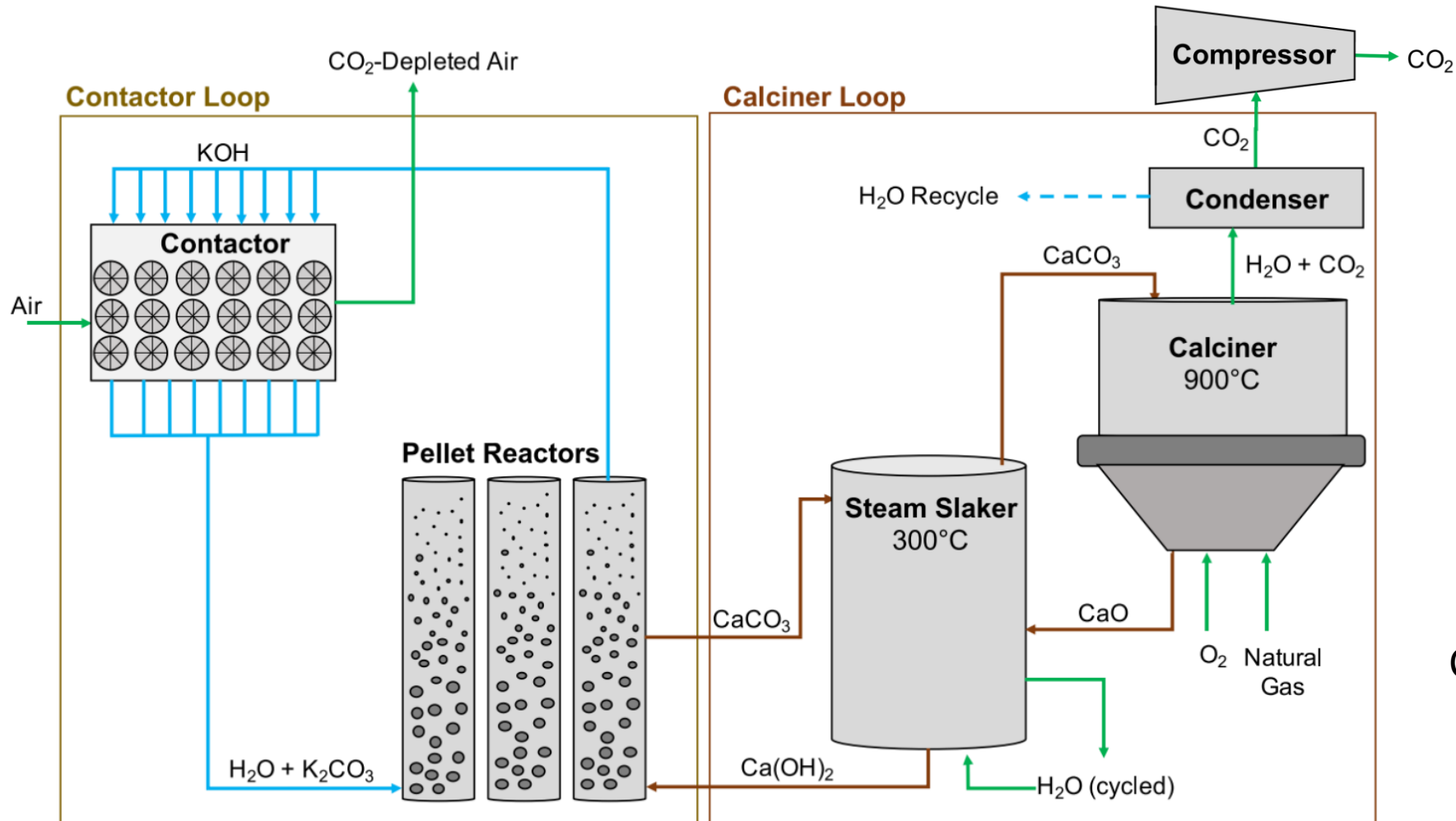
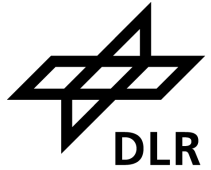
Climeworks (2024, 36 kt CO₂/y, Iceland)

Liquid Direct Air Capture (L-DAC)

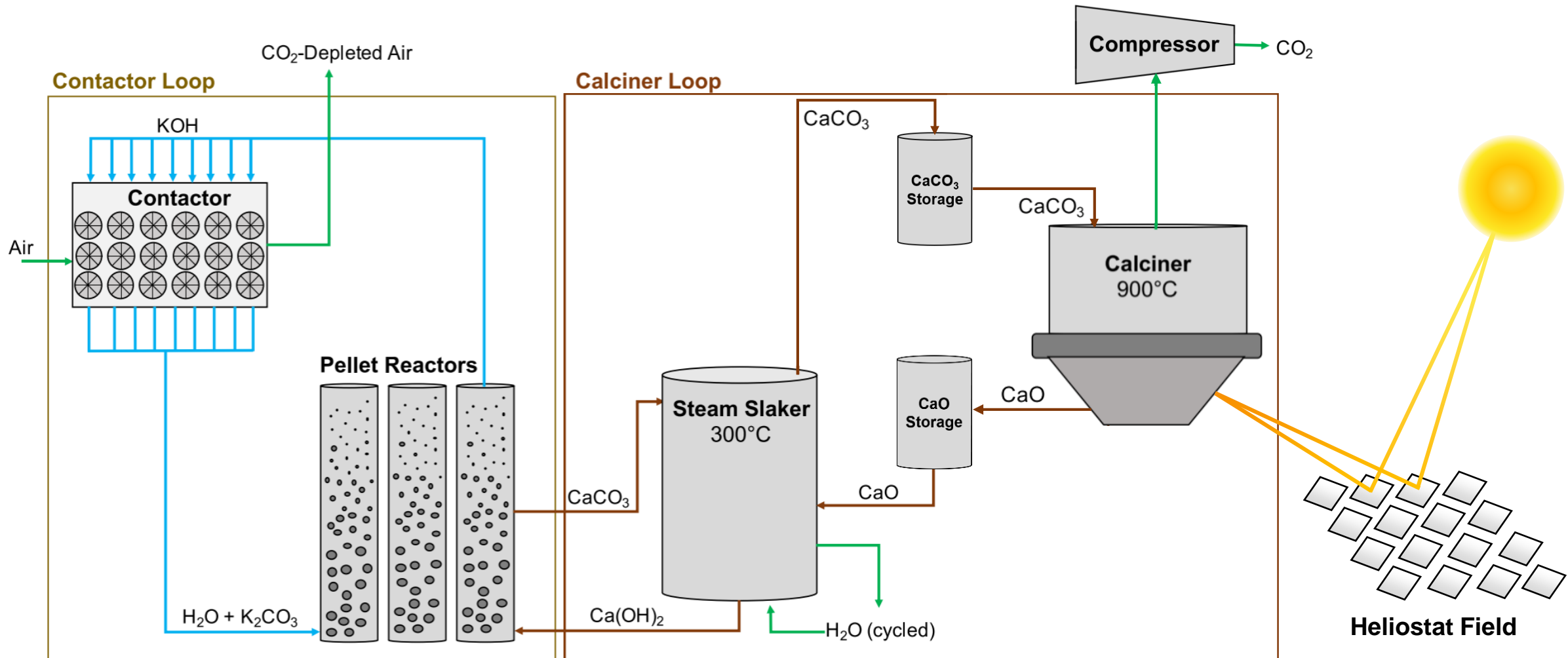


Carbon Engineering (2025, 500 kt CO₂/y, US)

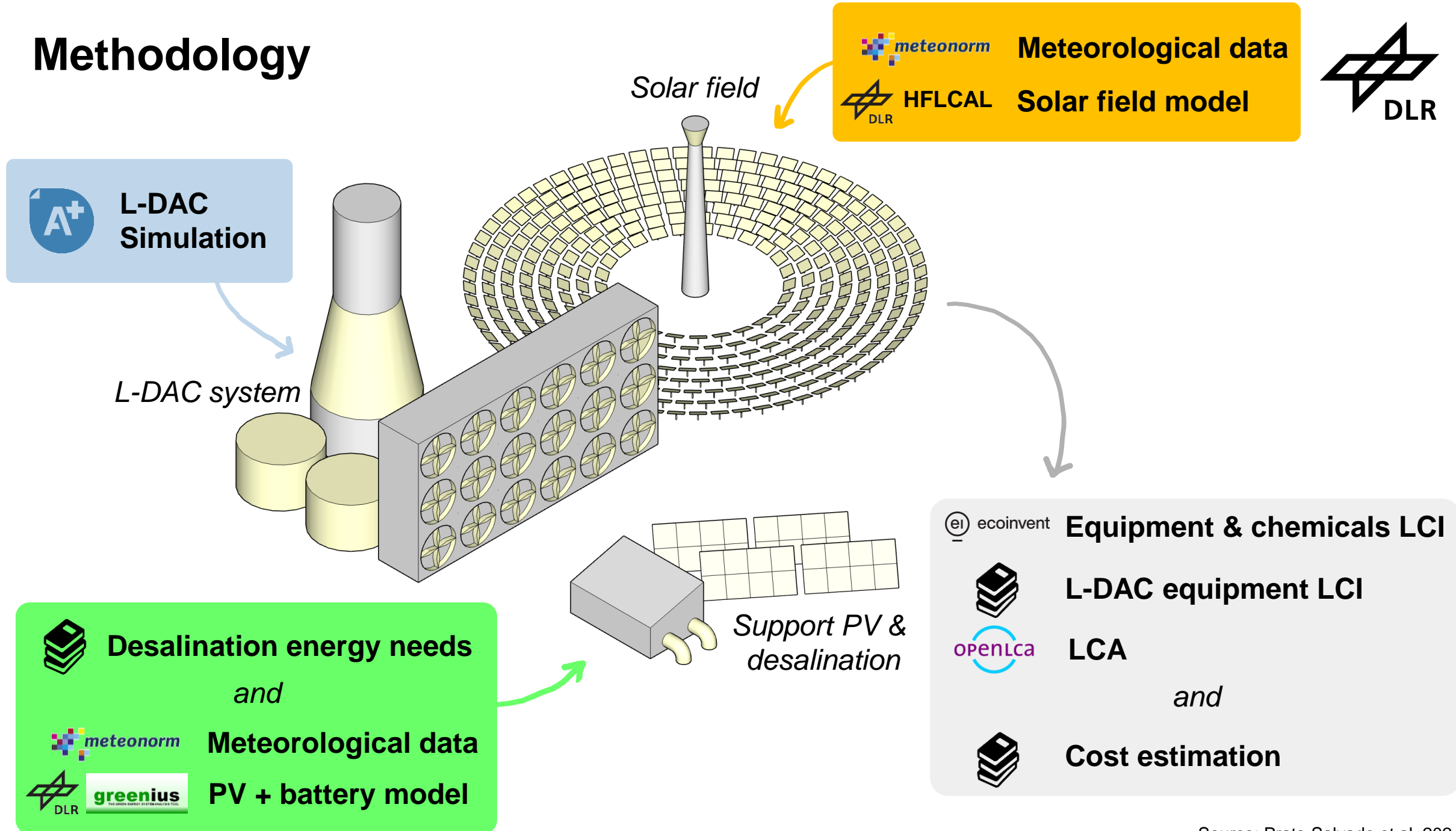
How can we use solar energy in L-DAC?



How can we use solar energy in L-DAC?

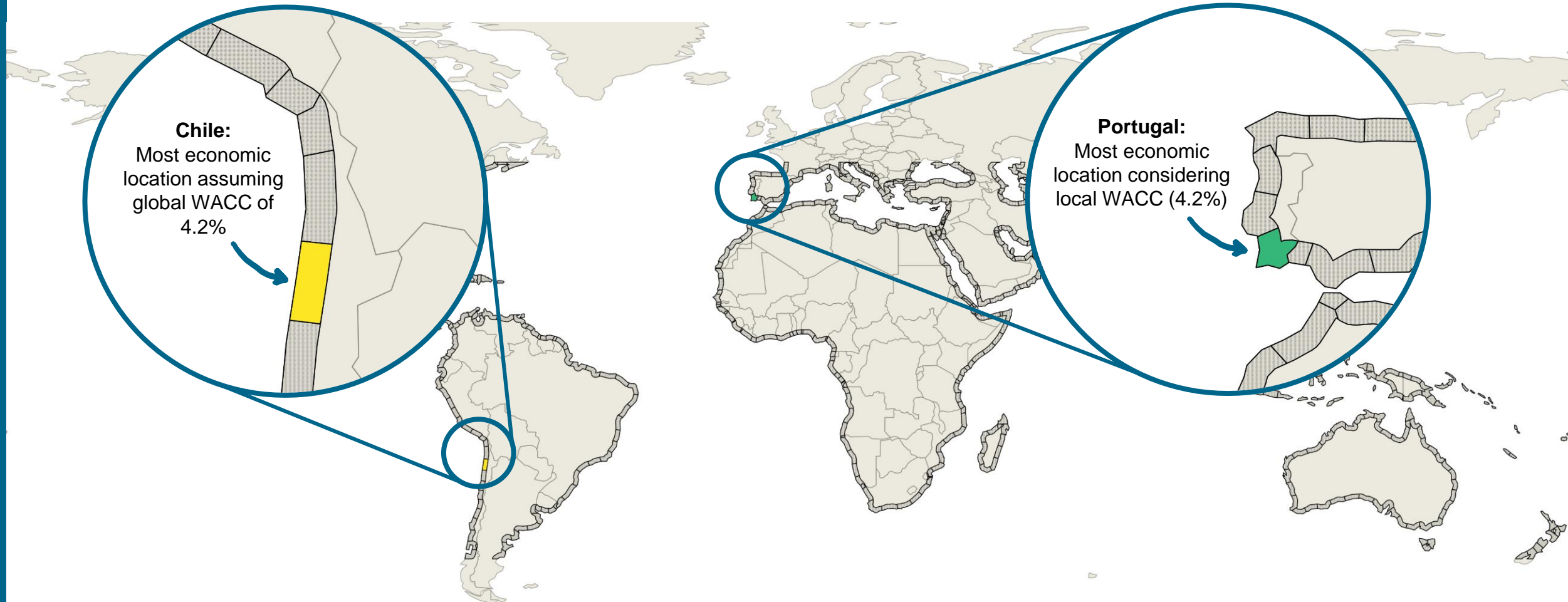


Methodology

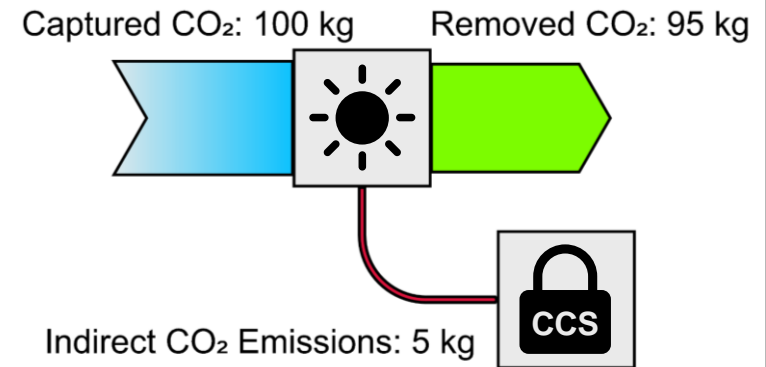
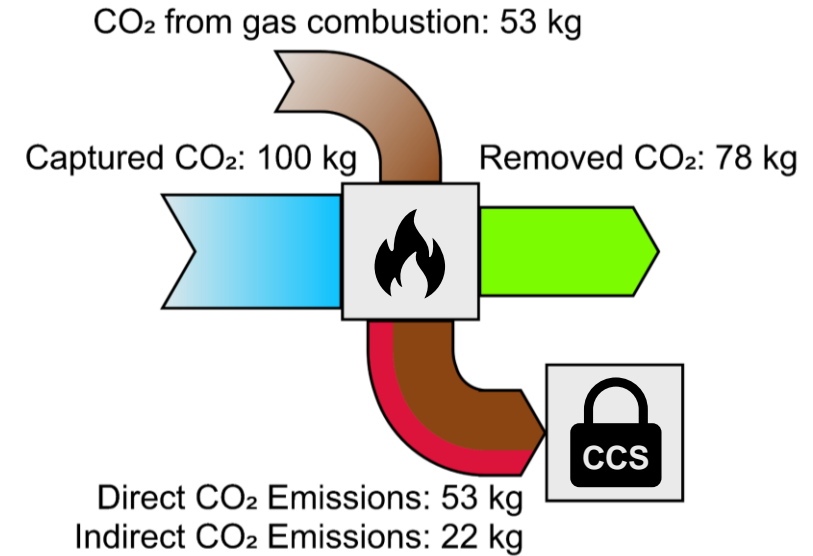
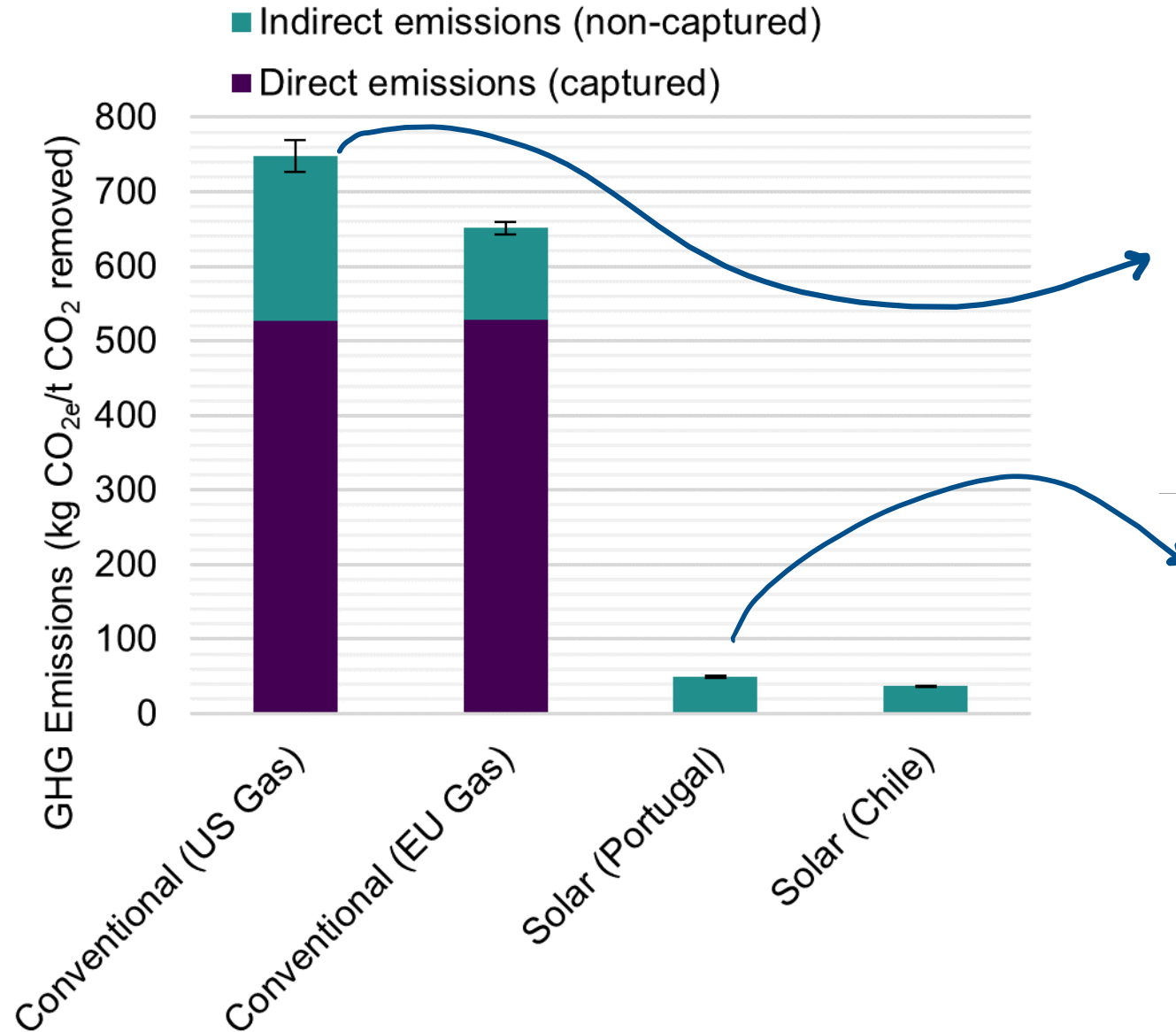


Is there a suitable location for solar L-DAC?

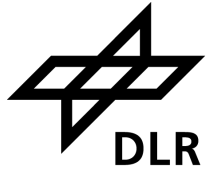
- 1) Access to desalinated water → ≈ 100 km from the ocean
- 2) Economically feasible solar field → Between $\pm 45^\circ$ latitude
- 3) Available land → ≥ 500 km² of unprotected, flat and of low environmental and economic interest



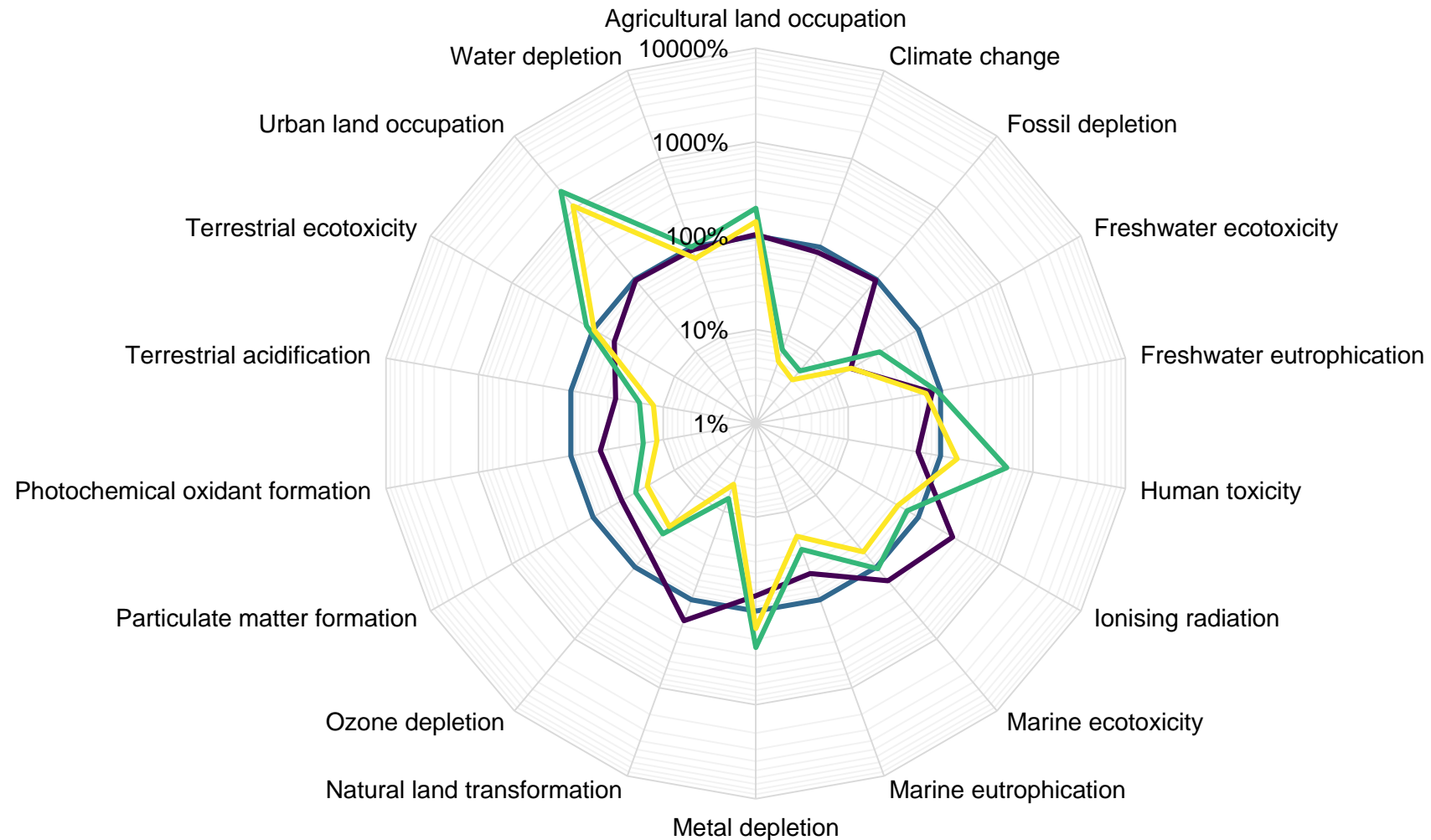
LCA results: global warming



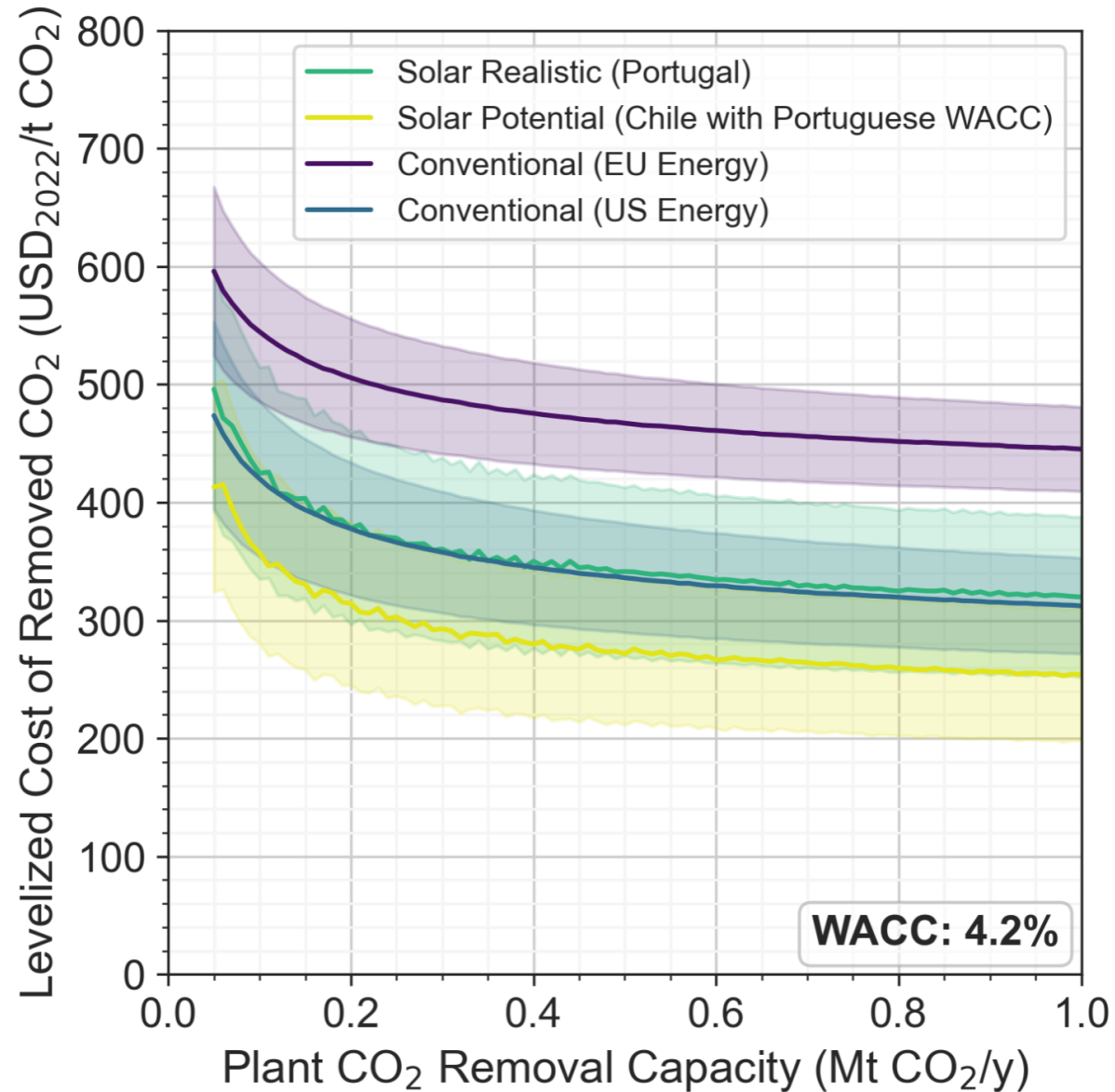
LCA results: burden shifting



— Conventional (US Gas)
 — Conventional (EU Gas)
 — Solar Realistic (Portugal)
 — Solar Potential (Chile)



Impact of associated emissions



Take home messages



DAC: Enabling the energy transition



Solar energy & DAC: Synergies in specific locations



Solar thermal energy: Feasible solution for decarbonization

Thanks for your attention!



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Institute of Future Fuels
(DLR)



LinkedIn

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