

Reuse Project Overview

Dr. Athanasios Papadopoulos



CERTH
CENTRE FOR
RESEARCH & TECHNOLOGY
HELLAS



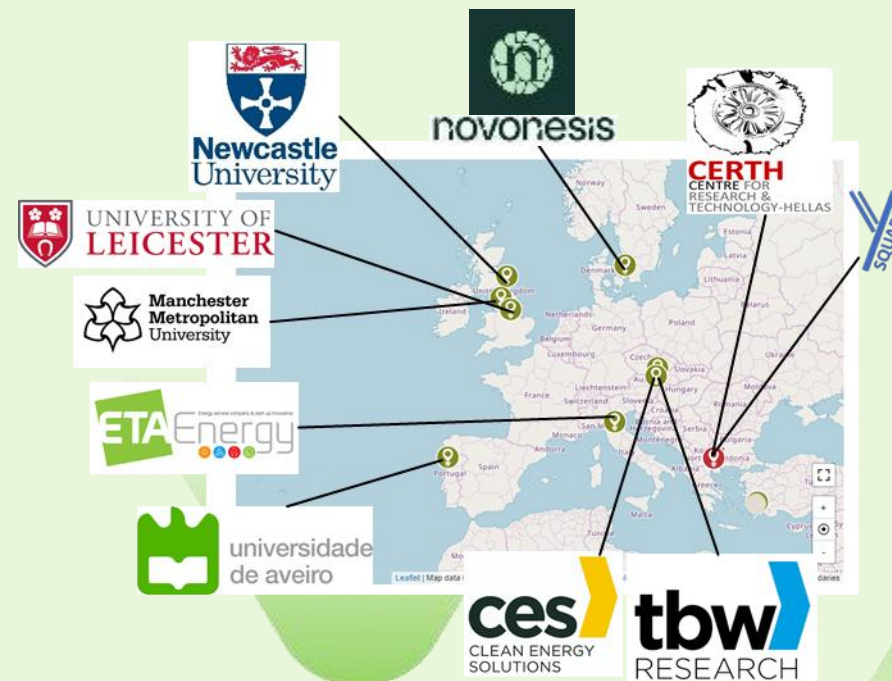
Funded by
the European Union

This project has received funding from the European Union's Horizon Europe research and innovation programme under grant agreement No. 101172954. Views and opinions expressed are however those of the author(s) only and do not necessarily reflect those of the European Union.

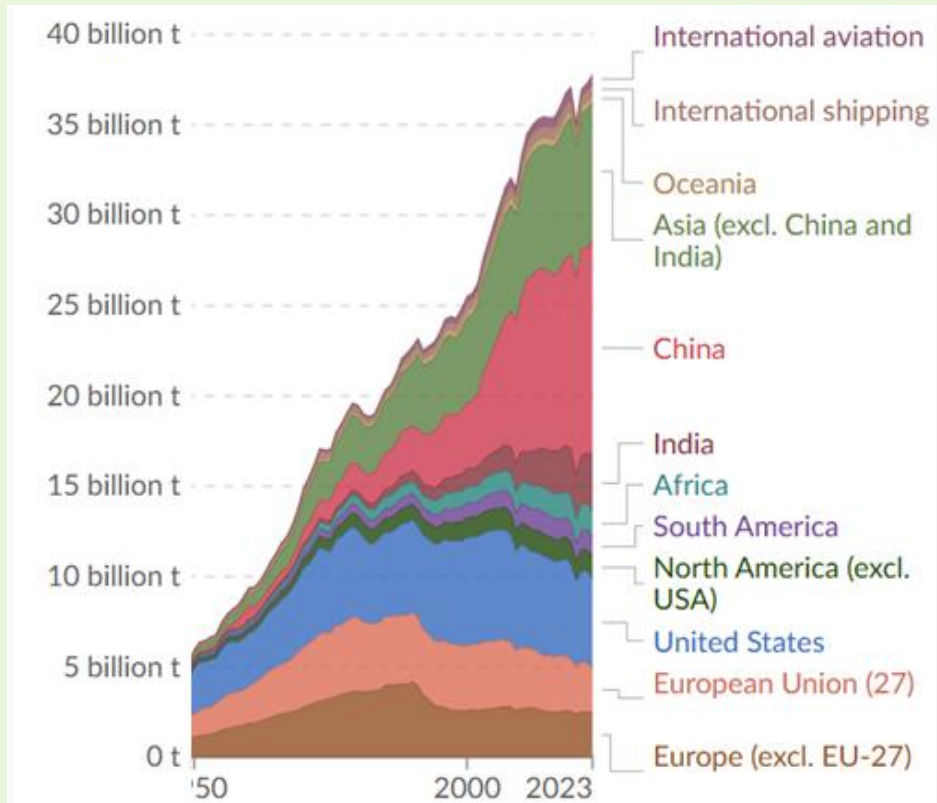
A HORIZON EUROPE project- ID: 101172954, DOI: 10.3030/101172954, (01/10/2024-31/09/2027)

HORIZON-CL5-2024-D3-01-05 - Development of carbon fixation technologies for biogenic flue gases

Enzymatic CO₂ Capture in a Rotating Packed Bed and Electrocatalytic CO₂ Reduction to Useful Products



CO₂ emissions - Facts



- 1950 the world emitted $6 \cdot 10^9$ t CO₂/y.
- By 1990 this had almost quadrupled, reaching more than $20 \cdot 10^9$ t CO₂/y.
- Emissions have continued to grow rapidly; we now emit over $35 \cdot 10^9$ t CO₂/y.
- Europe's contribution is $5 \cdot 10^9$ t CO₂/y in 2023
- Europe, USA, America, Africa, India- slow decrease
- China, Asia- steep increase
- In 2023 China emitted about $10 \cdot 10^9$ t CO₂ = SUM(EU and USA)!
- All Asia emitted $20 \cdot 10^9$ t CO₂ = **2 x** SUM(EU and USA)!

EU targets



The first climate-neutral continent

by 2050

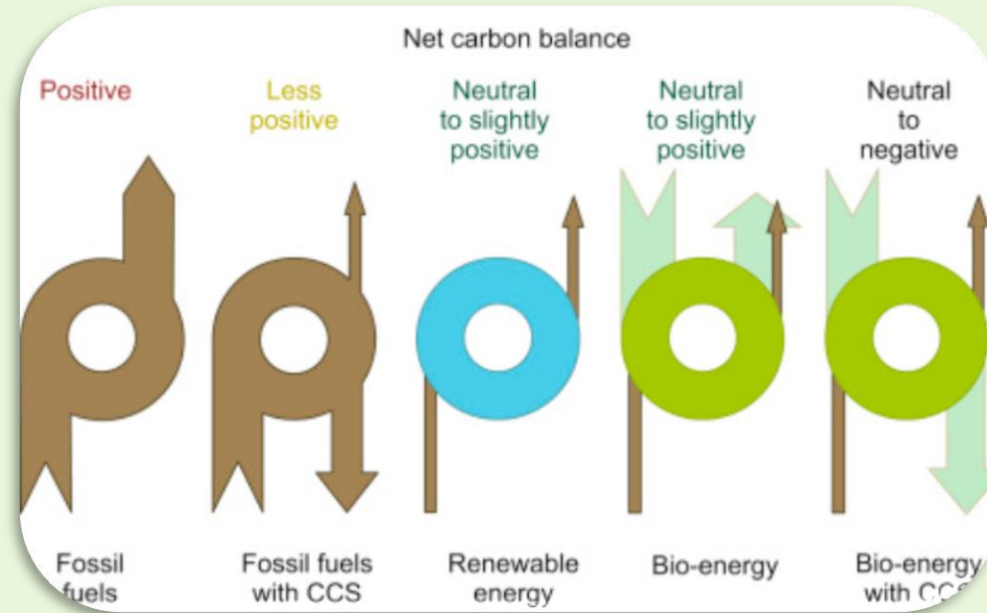
At least 55% less

net greenhouse gas emissions by 2030, compared to 1990 levels

- The European Green Deal (EGD) establishes the objective of becoming climate neutral in 2050.
- This objective requires a greenhouse gas emissions reduction of 55% by 2030.
- This in turn requires significantly higher shares of renewable energy sources (RES).
- The current EU target of at least 32% RES by 2030, set in the Renewable Energy Directive (REDII), is not sufficient and needs to be increased to 38-40%, according to the Climate Target Plan (CTP).



Biomass-derived emissions



- Biomass will be a key energy carrier to accomplish energy and climate targets
- Biomass combustion systems may enable the decarbonization of various sectors as they allow for highly efficient use of sustainable biomass residues
- The combination of biomass with carbon capture and utilization or storage can result to net zero or negative systems

CO₂ capture- How?

Pre-combustion

Oxy-fuel

Post combustion

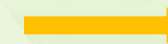
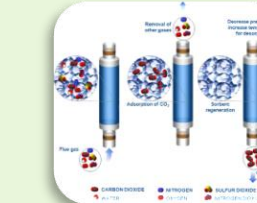
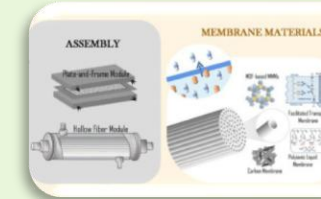
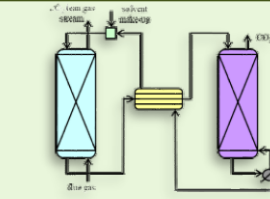
Solvent-based absorption

Calcium-looping

Membranes

Adsorption

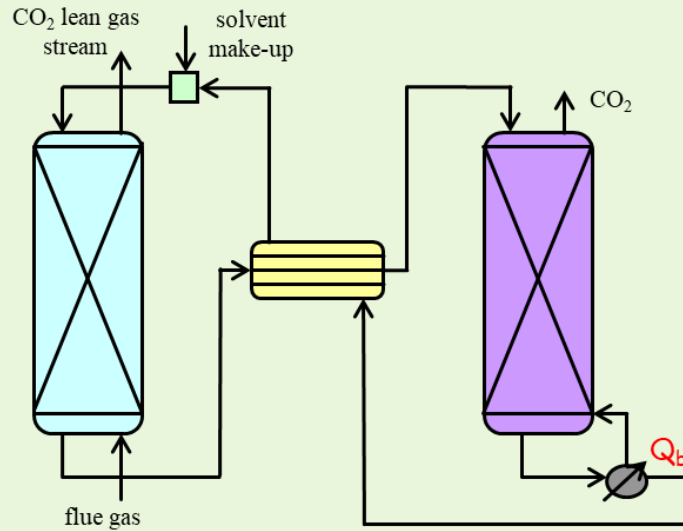
Algae



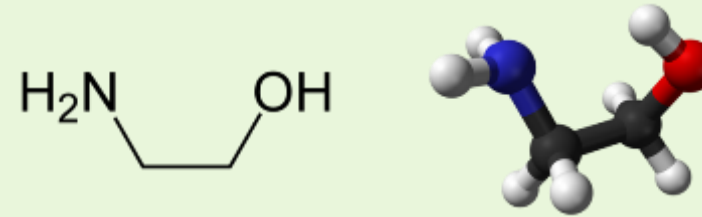
Reuse

- Various technologies available
- All have pros and cons depending on
 - The flue gas composition
 - The emitting plant requirements

Solvent-based absorption-desorption



Monoethanolamine (MEA)



➤ Pros:

- Well-established technology
- Easy to meet conditions
- Easily retrofitted onto existing plants

➤ Cons:

- High capital costs
- 40% cost penalties to plant operation
- 70% due to solvent regeneration

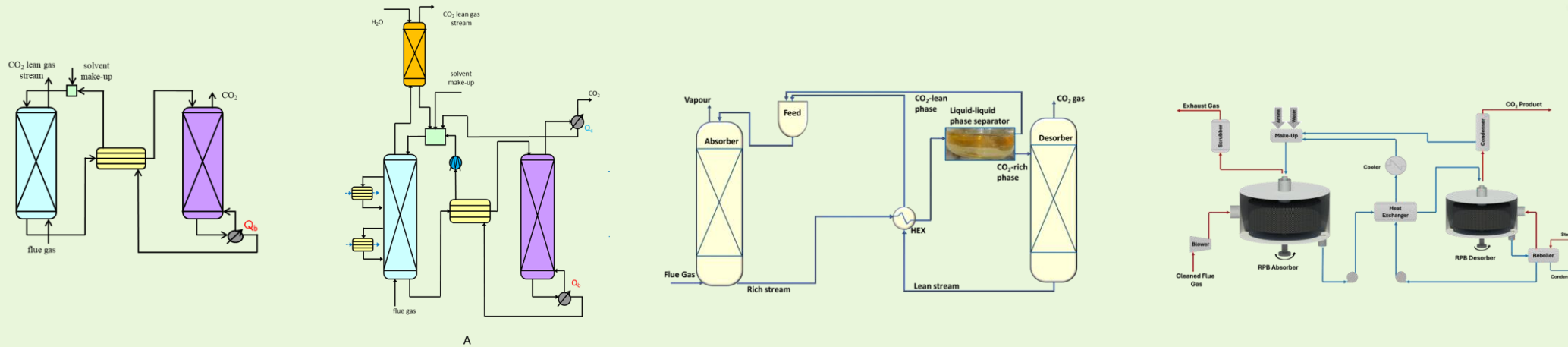
➤ MEA:

- High stripping energy
- High heat of absorption
- Solvent vapor losses due to high vapor pressure

New and considerably improved solvents and processes required

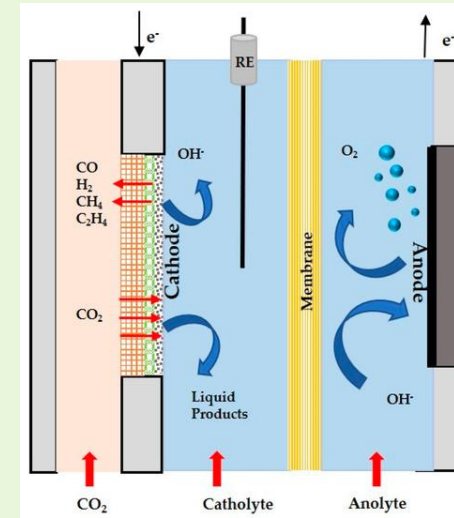
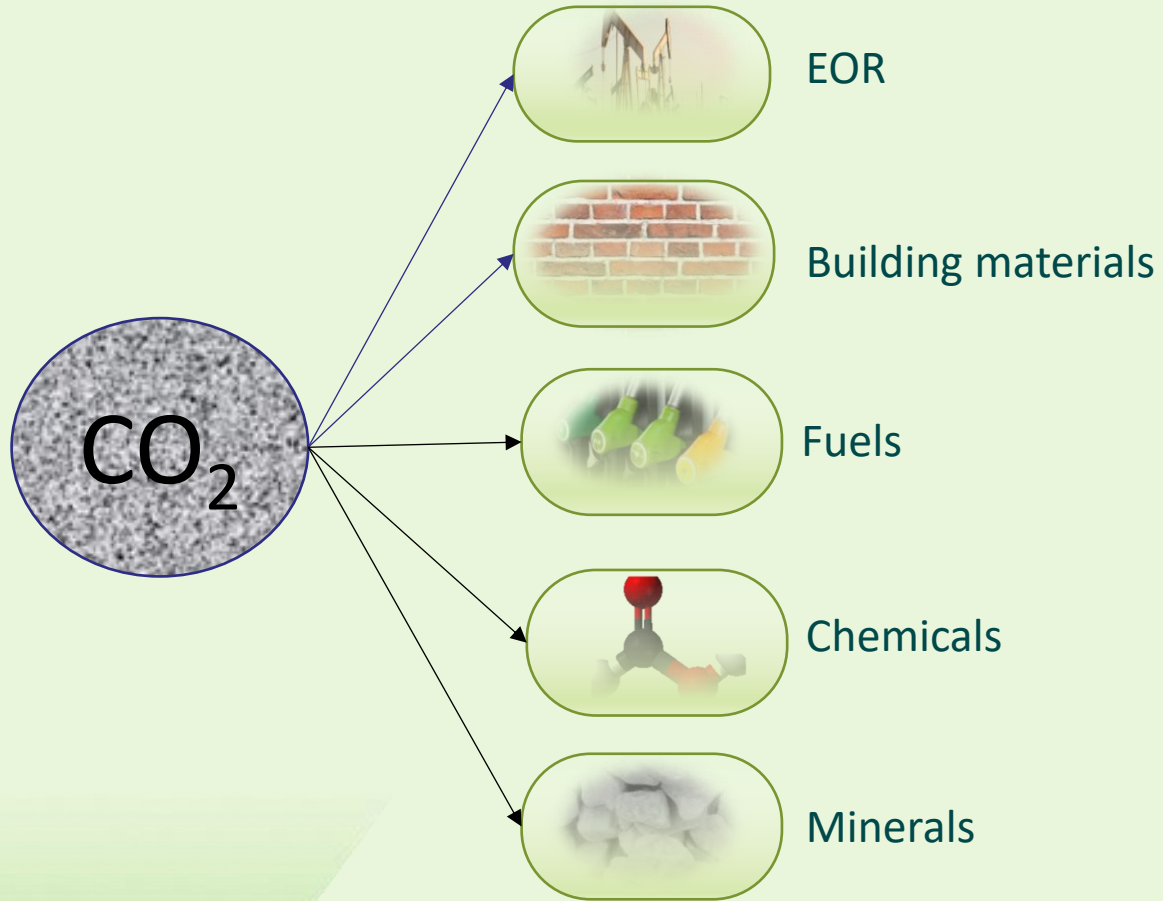


Options to mitigate costs



- **Packed-bed columns (PB):** Standard flowsheet (Absorber-Cross heat exchanger-Desorber)
- **PB: Modified flowsheets**, where the standard scheme is intensified through additional equipment, mainly for energy recovery.
- **Phase-change systems:** Liquid-liquid phase-separation
- **Rotating-packed bed systems (RPB):** Highly intensified equipment

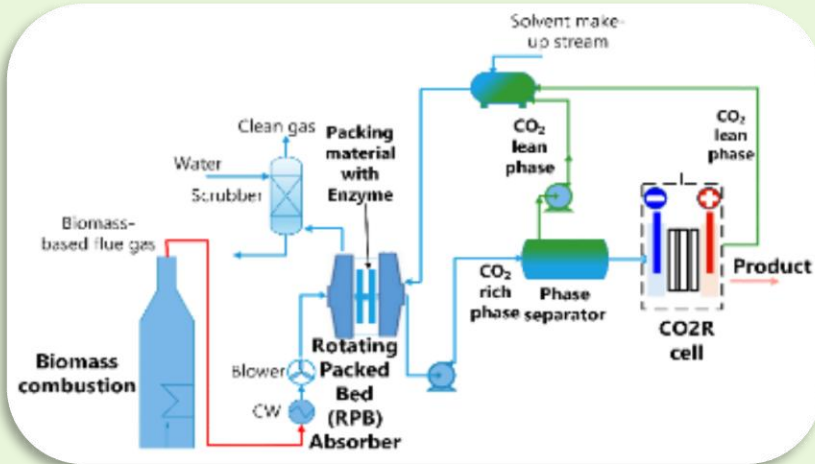
Captured CO₂- What do we do with it?



 Reuse

- There are various different technologies for CO₂-to-fuels or - chemicals
- Electrocatalytic ones are gaining ground because:
 - They may use renewable energy
 - They require considerably milder conditions than thermo-catalytic ones

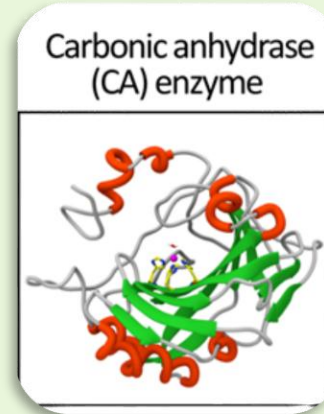
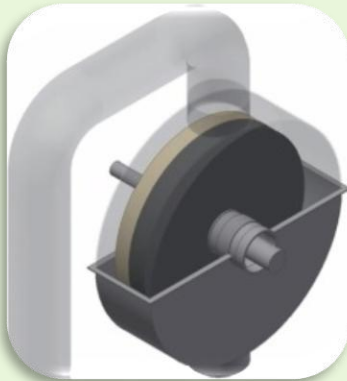
REUSE idea



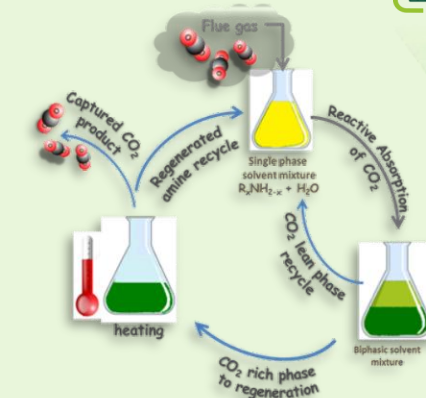
- **Direct CO₂ Capture-CO₂R**
- Use of RPB for CO₂ absorption
- Use of zero-gap electrocatalytic cell for reduction to formic acid
- Combine biomass gasification and demonstrate integrated system



Key innovations- CO₂ absorption



 Reuse

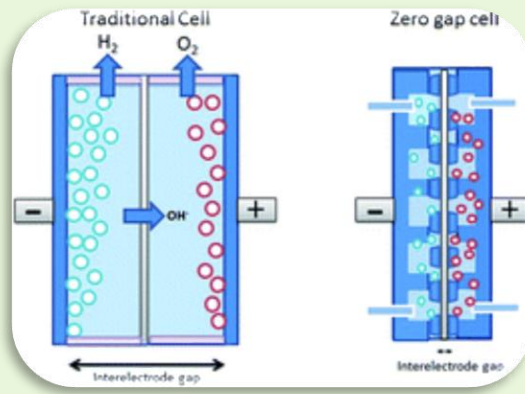


- RPB
- Short residence time
- 15-20 times lower volume
- Fast mass transfer $\times 10$ -100 and micro-mixing
- Low space footprint

- Biomimetic absorption with CA
- Up to 4000 times faster CO₂ hydrolysis than solvent MEA
- Replaces solvent that exhibits fast kinetics
- Need only for solvent that enable high absorption rate
- CA immobilized on fiber (fabric) knitted onto the packing material

- Phase-change solvent
- Exhibits 2 liquid phases
- One rich in CO₂-> led to CO₂R
- One lean in CO₂-> recycled to absorber
- Delivers more concentrated CO₂ into CO₂R cell

Key innovations- CO₂ reduction and gasification



- CO₂R cell
- Design of zero-gap, membrane type flow cells to reduce ohmic losses by decreasing the inter-electrode distance.

• Catalysts

- Design functionalised carbon surfaces utilising carbon materials with different morphological nature (1D-carbon nanotube, 2D-graphene) via plasma
- Design of template free shape-controlled tin based catalysts (with or without dopants) via plasma and electrochemical routes on functionalised carbon surfaces that favour selectivity towards FA


• Gasification

- Design and test advanced catalysts for tar abatement
- Address variability in biomass gasification
- Combine biomass with wastes



Thank you!

Reuseproject.eu

 REUSE - Horizon Europe Project
info@reuseproject.eu



Cite as: A. I. Papadopoulos, REUSE Project Overview, In 1st REUSE Workshop, 01 July, 2025



This project has received funding from the European Union's Horizon Europe research and innovation programme under grant agreement No. 101172954. Views and opinions expressed are however those of the author(s) only and do not necessarily reflect those of the European Union.

