



CLIMEWORKS
Capturing CO₂ from air

Direct Air Capture for Zero Emission Jet Fuel

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Public

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CLIMEWORKS – Capturing CO₂ from air



- **16 DAC plants across Europe, TRL 4-8**
- **75 FTEs** in Headquarters in **Zurich**, Switzerland with a subsidiary in **Cologne**, Germany
- **World's first** company supplying atmospheric CO₂ to customers
- **Modular** CO₂ capture plants for quick **scale-up** via mass production
- **Low-temperature heat** (renewable or waste) as main energy source (4/5th)
- **Minimal carbon footprint:** Currently 90% net efficiency cradle-to-grave, mid-term target 95%
- **Cost:** Currently ~600CHF/ton, mid-term goal 100CHF/ton



Products and potential markets for air-captured CO₂



NICHE MARKETS

- Onsite CO₂ supply for niche markets (greenhouses, bottlers)
- Operational since May 2017
- **30 million tCO₂ / year**
(source: Global CCS Institute)
- Location: Hinwil, Switzerland



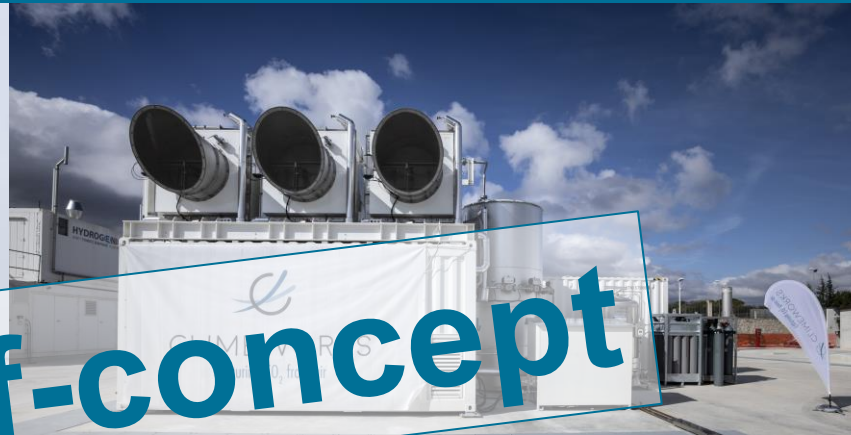
RENEWABLE FUELS

- Onsite CO₂ supply for methanation
- Operational since October 2018
- **2 billion tCO₂ / year**
(source: CO₂ Sources & The Global CO₂ Initiative)
- Location: Troia, Italy



CARBON DIOXIDE REMOVAL

- CO₂ removal & permanent mineralization
- Operational since October 2017
- **Up 20 billion tCO₂/y by 2050**
(source: IPCC)
- Location: Reykjavik, Iceland



Proof-of-concept

FLAGSHIP

KOPERNIKUS POWER-TO-X

- Power-to-Liquids
- 46 Partners, EUR 30 million budget
- Successful demonstration of renewable Jet Fuel

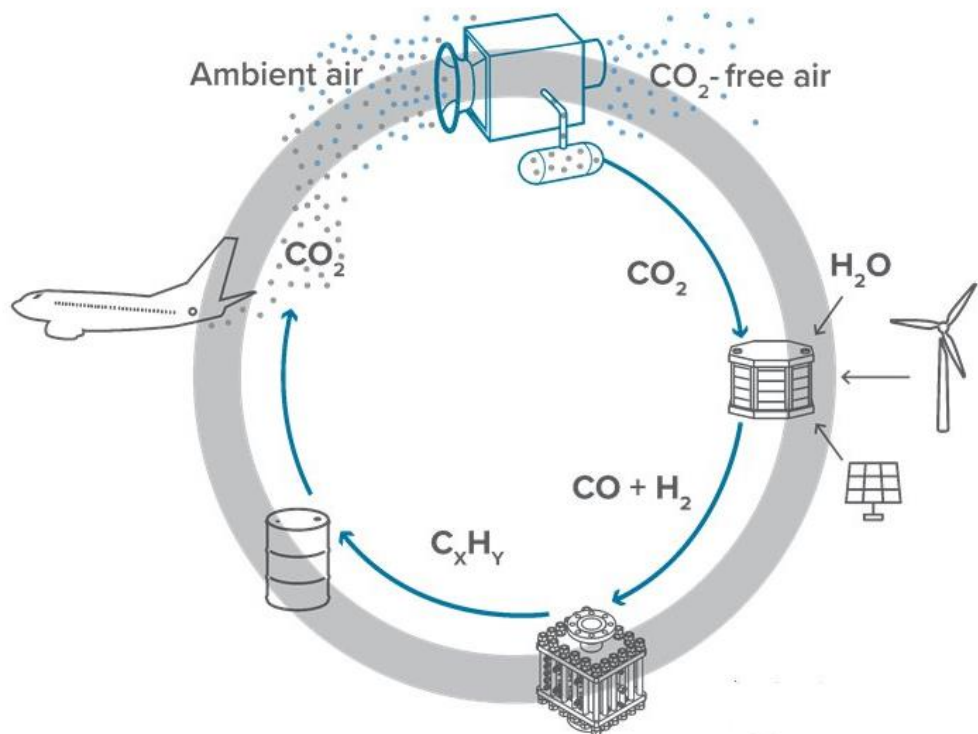
STORE&GO

- Power-to-Methane
- 27 Partners, EUR 27 million budget
- H2020 funding

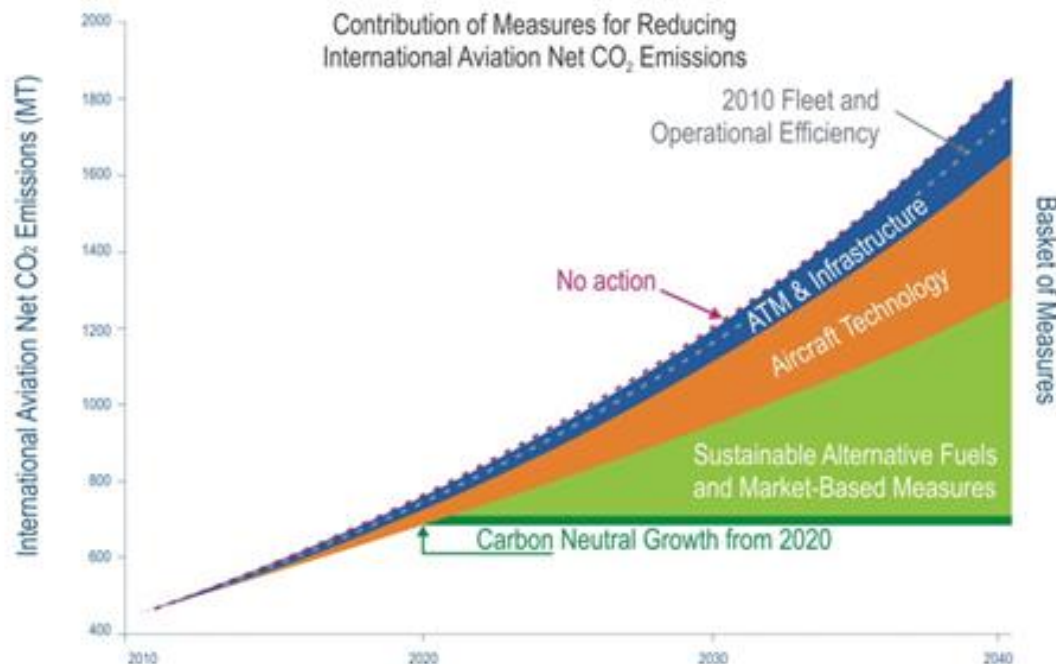
THE HAGUE AIRPORT

- Renewable Jetfuel
- **1st MW-scale PtL project**
- Pre-study commissioned
- **INNOVATION FUND** for CAPEX

Synfuels from air: closing the carbon cycle



**Closed
carbon cycle**



ICAO (2013).
Annual report



**Location-
independent
production**



**Stationary CO_2
supply** insufficient
in a zero-2050 world



Biofuels
availability
insufficient



- Financing gap? Dependence on other projects, development of infrastructure or adoption/amendment of certain EU or national regulation?
 - Willingness to pay for synfuels is growing in aviation industry. Cost of synfuels are decreasing.
 - No major additional regulation needed apart from funding to arrive at scale/cost reduction. Taxation of fossil kerosene (ETS) would further boost development of renewable jetfuel.
- Capital expenditure, operational costs and benefits over 10-year period?
 - Operational costs shall be covered by fuel sales to airlines
 - CAPEX expected to be between 25 and 35 M€ for first of its kind pilot
- Level of certainty over envisaged costs and benefits? Key variables influencing them?
 - Based on proof-of-concept projects. Extent of cost reduction with scale-up to be demonstrated.
- Steps to be taken/conditions met before Final Investment Decision? Timeline?
 - Successful pre-study
 - FEED
 - 1-2 years for Detail Engineering and Construction



1. Large-scale demonstration of DAC (> 1000 t/year) in operational environment

- Efficient production: developing towards mass production
- Cost reductions at scale
- Maturing: Plant availability > 85%

2. Upstream and downstream integration of Climeworks DAC plant

- Heat and material integration with CO₂ utilization processes
 - Synthetic hydrocarbon production (fuels and materials)
 - Electrolysis
- Low-carbon energy providers
 - Solar heat
 - RE-powered heat pumps

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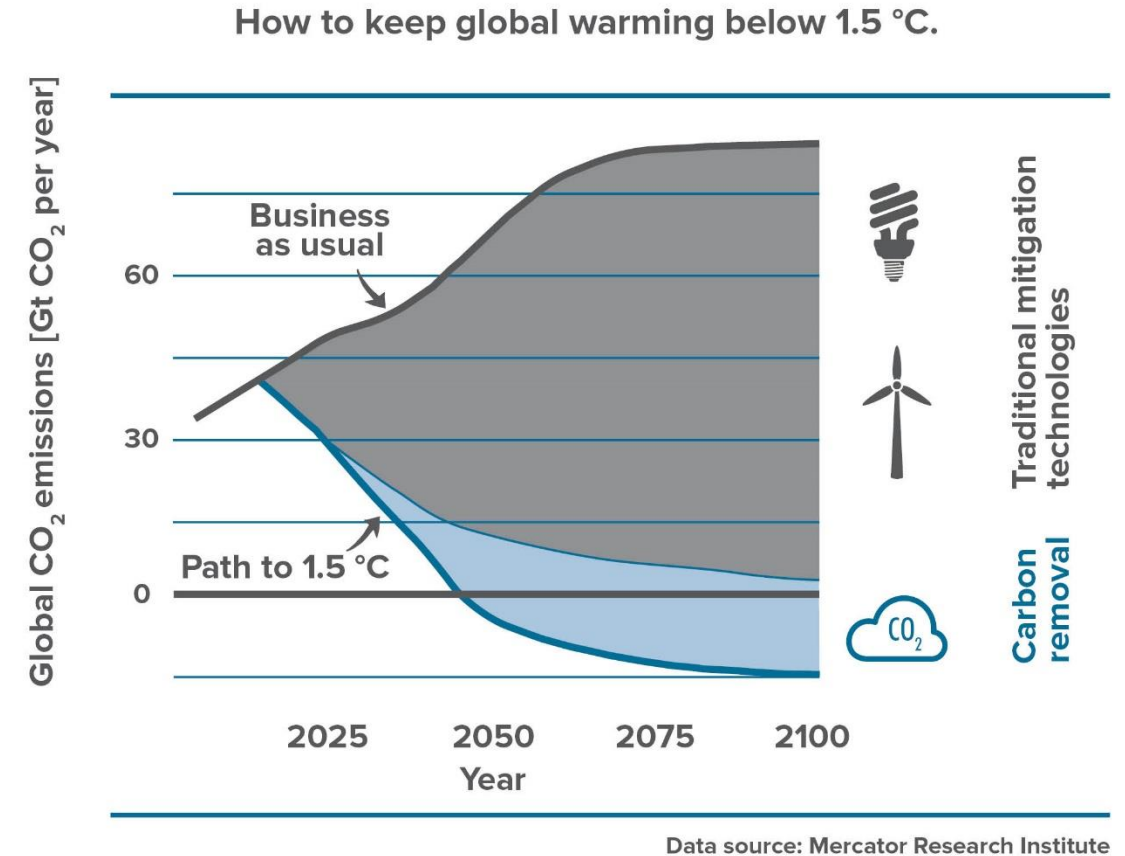
CLIMEWORKS

Capturing CO₂ from air



Reduce, reuse, remove!

All IPCC mitigation scenarios compatible with the 1.5°C target – and 87% of 2°C – rely on the assumption of **large-scale atmospheric CO₂ removal**



SCALEABILITY AND LAND REQUIREMENT



Surface area needed to meet the 2010 EU transportation energy demand (17,000 pJ/year)

Corn Biofuel

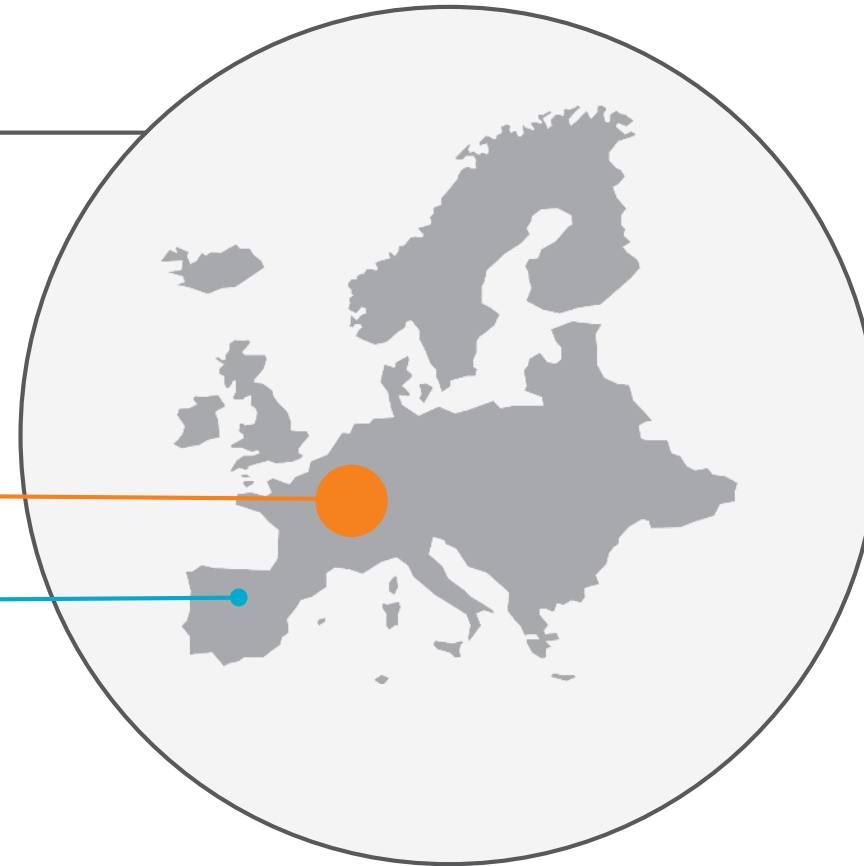
28'000'000 km²
of arable land
(yield assumption 18 g/ac/y)

Algae Biofuel

200'000 km²
of barren land
(yield assumption 2'500 g/ac/y)

Renewable Synfuels

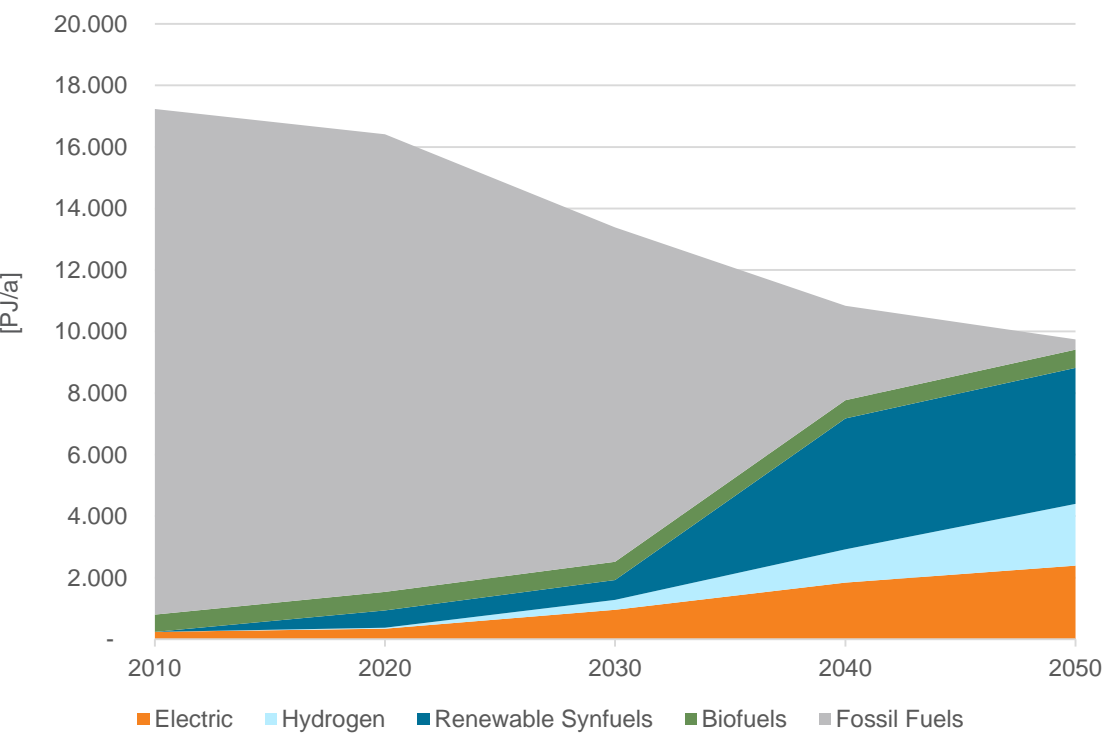
14'200 km²
of barren land
(assumption: 1'900kWh/m²,
 $\eta_{PV} = 25\%$, $\eta_{PtX} = 70\%$)



CO₂ WILL BE A SCARCE RESOURCE

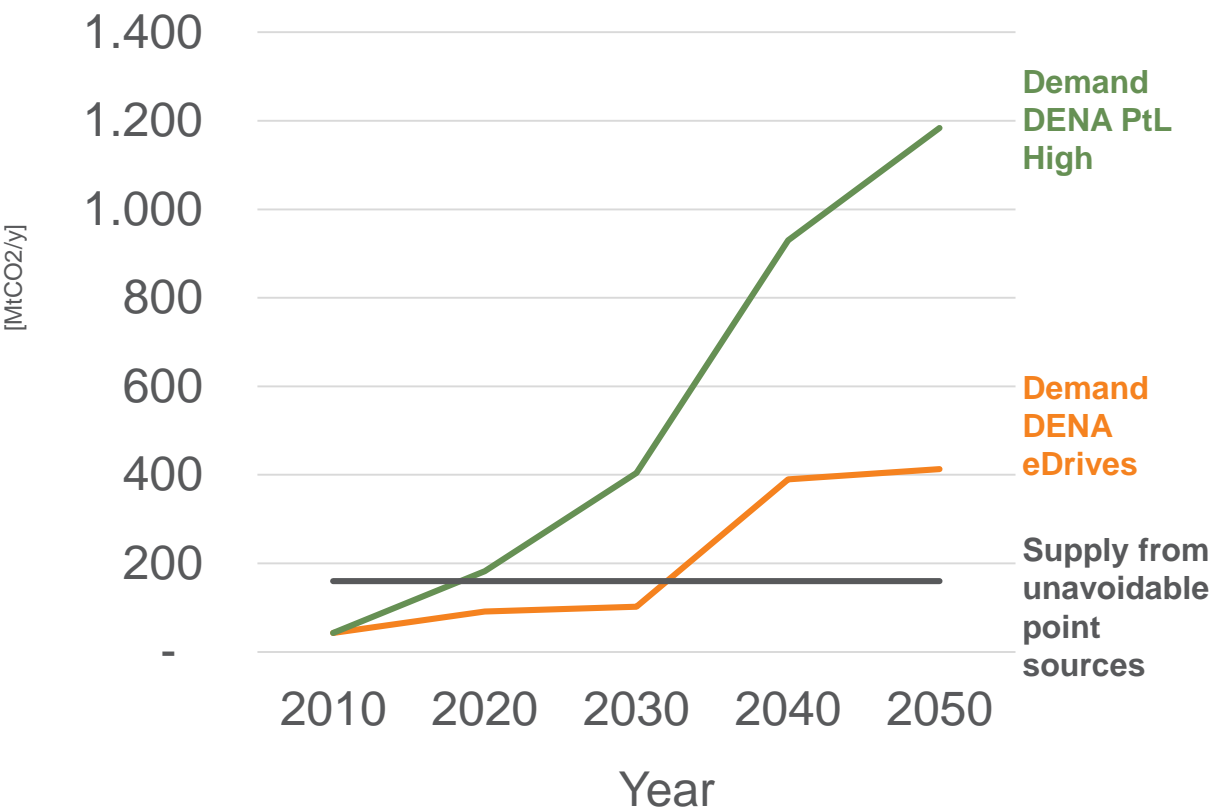


EU Transportation sector final energy demand by fuel type (eDrive scenario)



Source: DENA (2017) The Potential of electricity-based fuels for low emissions transport in the EU

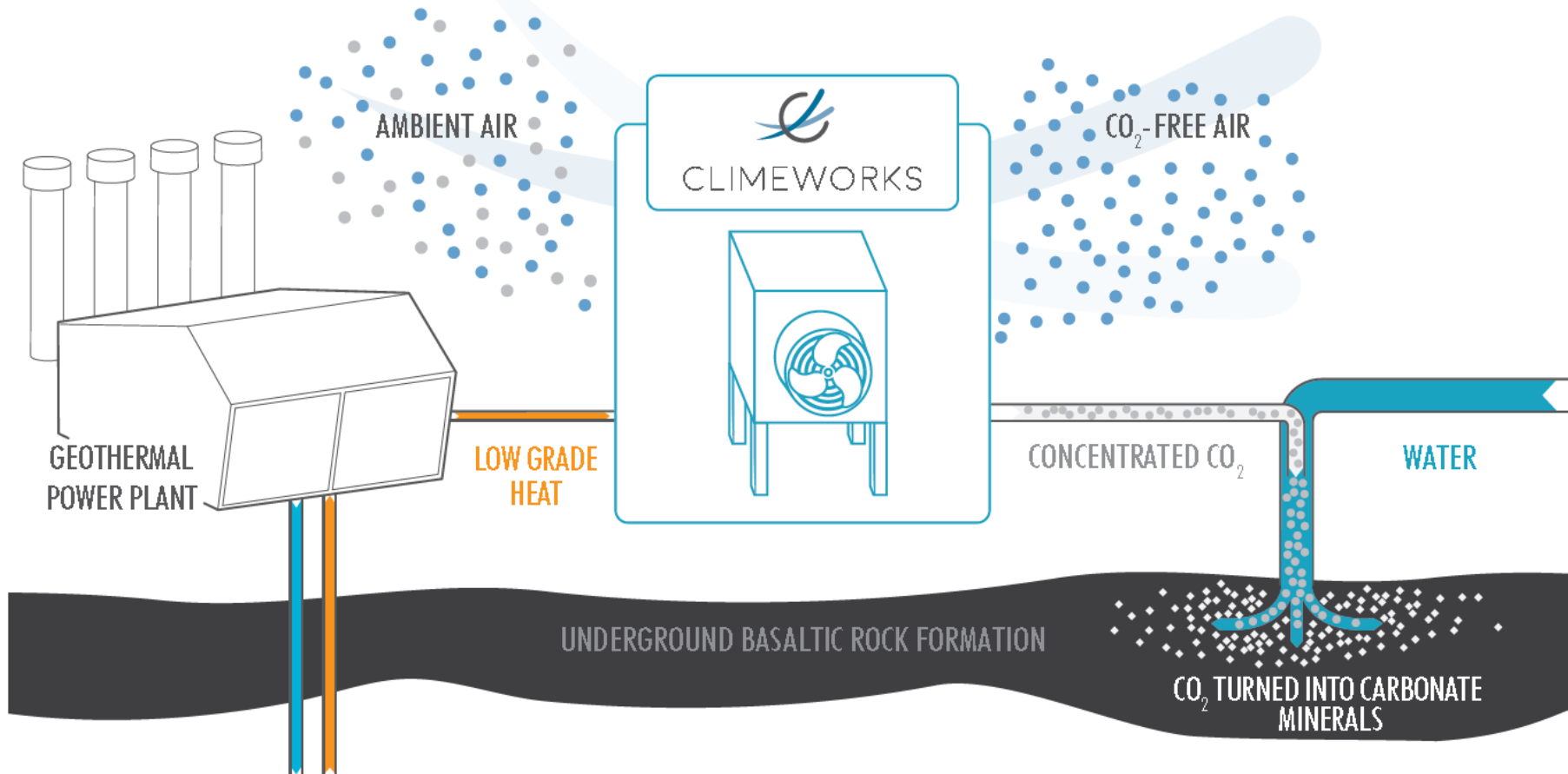
EU CO₂ demand for synfuels vs. fossil fuels



DAC Also Enables Negative Emissions



- 1 CO_2 is captured directly from ambient air using renewable, e.g. geothermal energy.



- 2 CO_2 is pumped underground at favorable CO_2 storage sites, e.g. Iceland.
- 3 CO_2 reacts with underground rock formations and is mineralized. CO_2 is thereby bound permanently and safely, reducing the CO_2 content of the atmosphere.

CARBON DIOXIDE REMOVAL FLAGSHIP

