

# CO<sub>2</sub> Co-location for National Resource Analysis Studies

*Algae Cultivation for Carbon Capture and Utilization  
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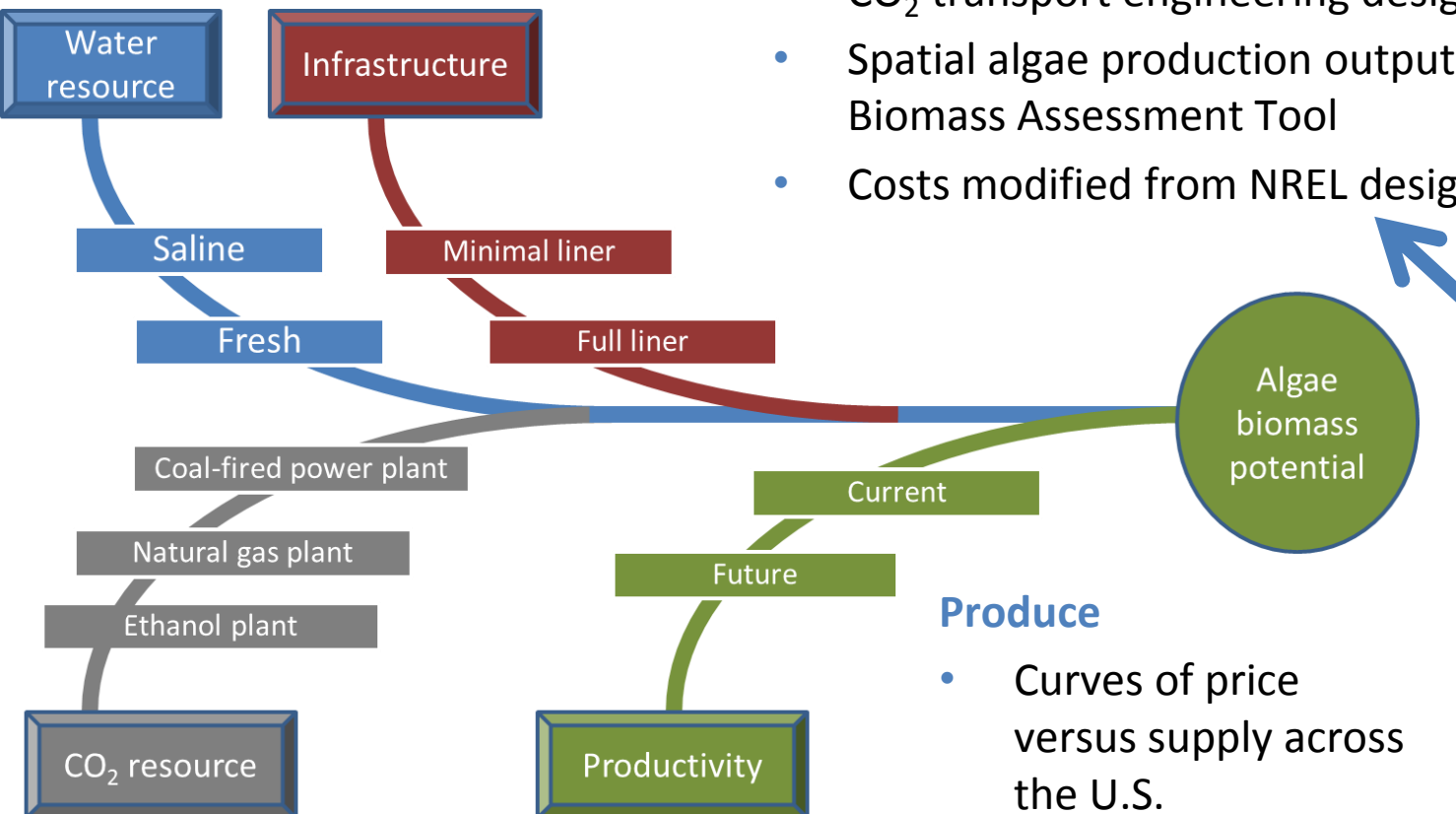
# Billion Ton Study and Resources for Algae

- Use CO<sub>2</sub> flue gas instead of purchase
- Assume 100 10-acre ponds
- Strains: *Chlorella sorokiniana*, *Nannochloropsis salina*
- Productivities: ~13 g/m<sup>2</sup>/d or ~25 g/m<sup>2</sup>/d



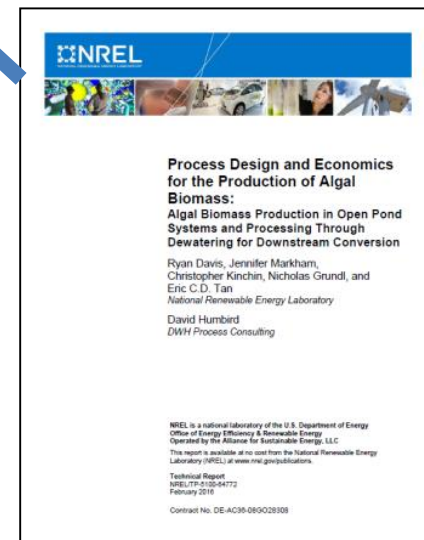
## Integrate

- CO<sub>2</sub> transport engineering design and costs
- Spatial algae production output from PNNL Biomass Assessment Tool
- Costs modified from NREL design case report

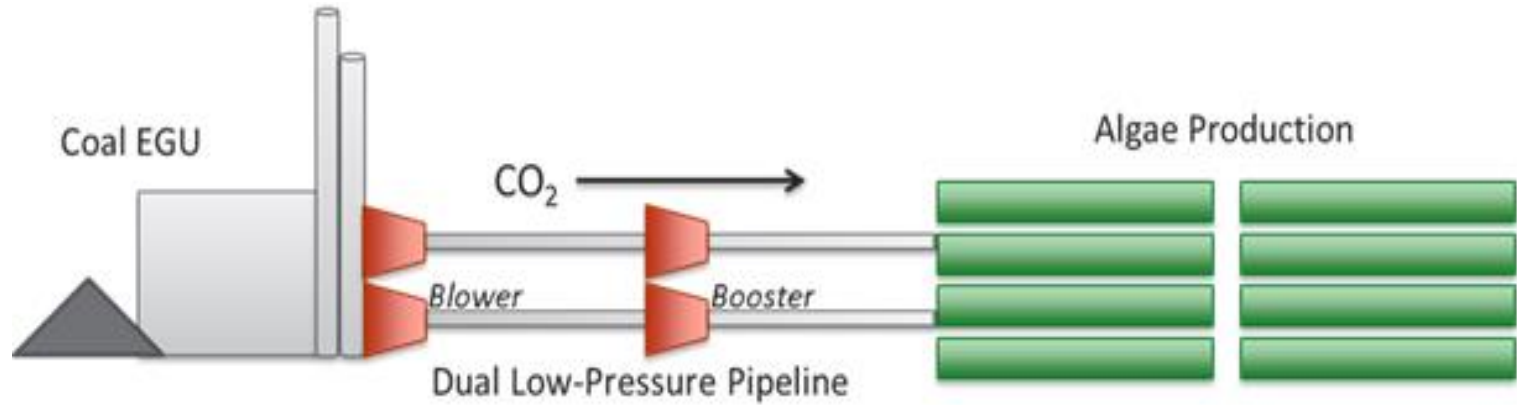


## Produce

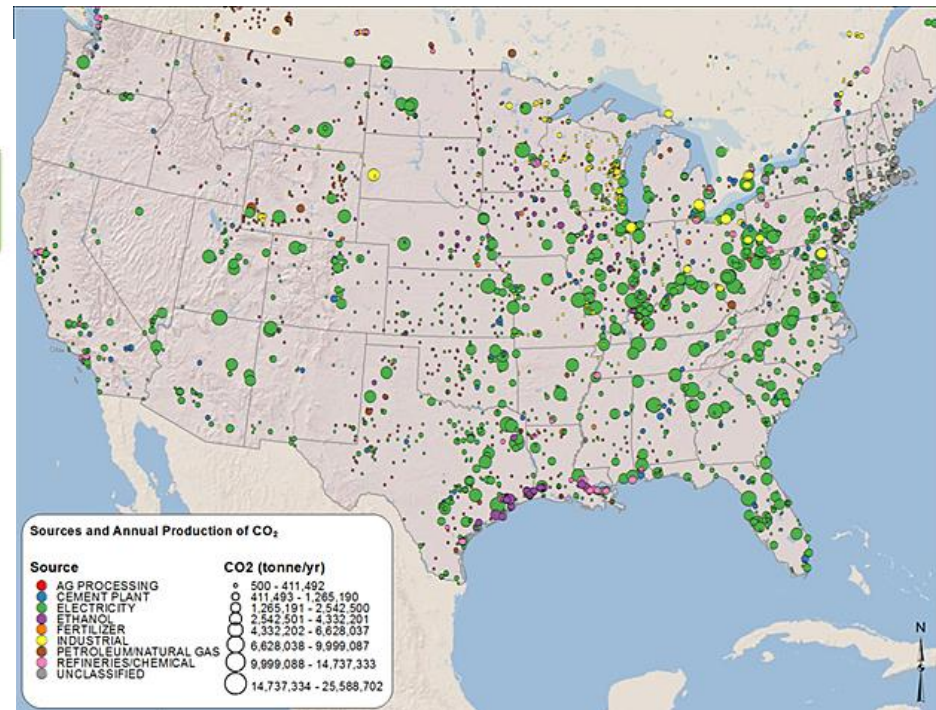
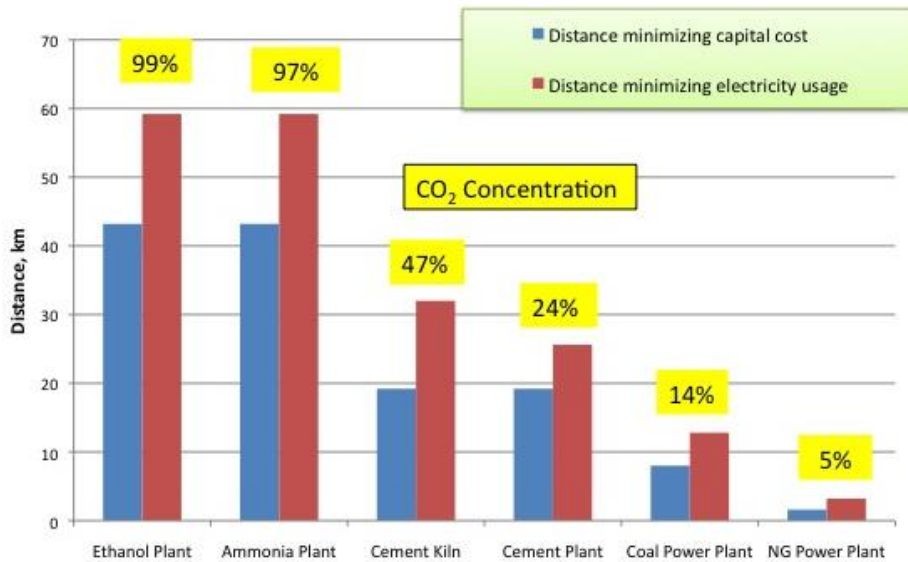
- Curves of price versus supply across the U.S.



# Cost-effective distance for CO<sub>2</sub> transport is dependent on CO<sub>2</sub> purity and availability

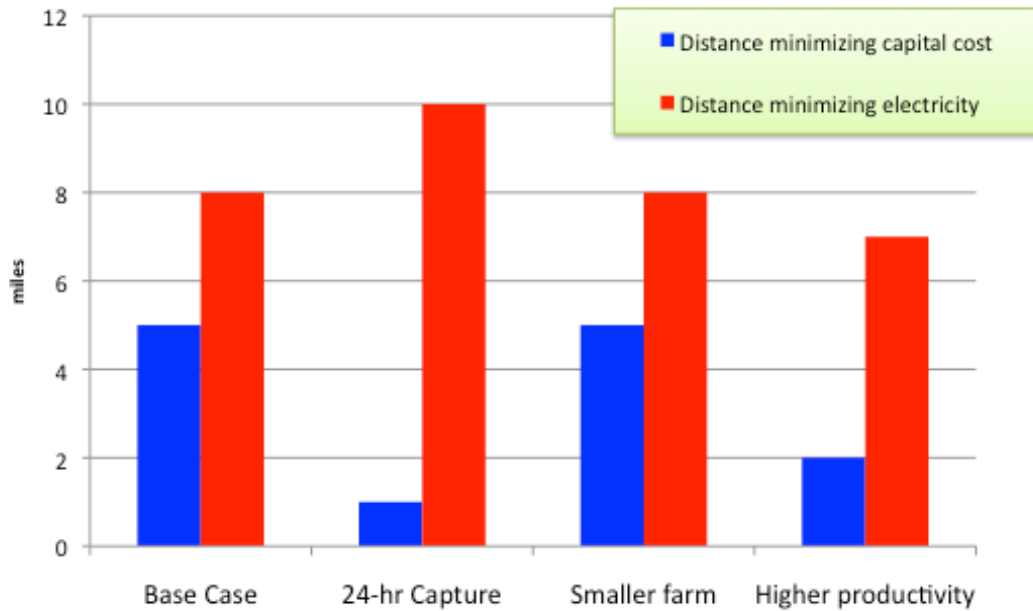


Cost-Effective Transport Distance compared to CO<sub>2</sub> at \$40/ton



# Coal-fired power plant cost-effective distance results

Cost effective distances for Coal-fired Power Plant for Alternative Cases



Alternative Scenarios:

- Base Case
- Smaller farm – 500 acres
- Higher Productivity – 25 g/m<sup>2</sup>/d
- **24-hr flue gas capture** and storage (similar to GAI)

| Case                          | Productivity g/m <sup>2</sup> /day | Algae farm size, acres | Average hours of waste gas capture/day |
|-------------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------|--|
| Base case (defined)           | 13.2                               | 1000                   | 12                                     |
| Smaller farm                  | 13.2                               | 500                    | 12                                     |
| Higher productivity           | 25                                 | 1000                   | 12                                     |
| 24-hr CO <sub>2</sub> capture | 13.2                               | 1000                   | 24                                     |

Conclusions:

- The greater the concentration of CO<sub>2</sub> in the waste stream, the greater the opportunity.
- Tens of millions of tons of algae could be available nationally for each of several CO<sub>2</sub> co-location scenarios.
- 24-hr capture and storage is a good option if the CO<sub>2</sub> concentration is high enough or the distance is short.