

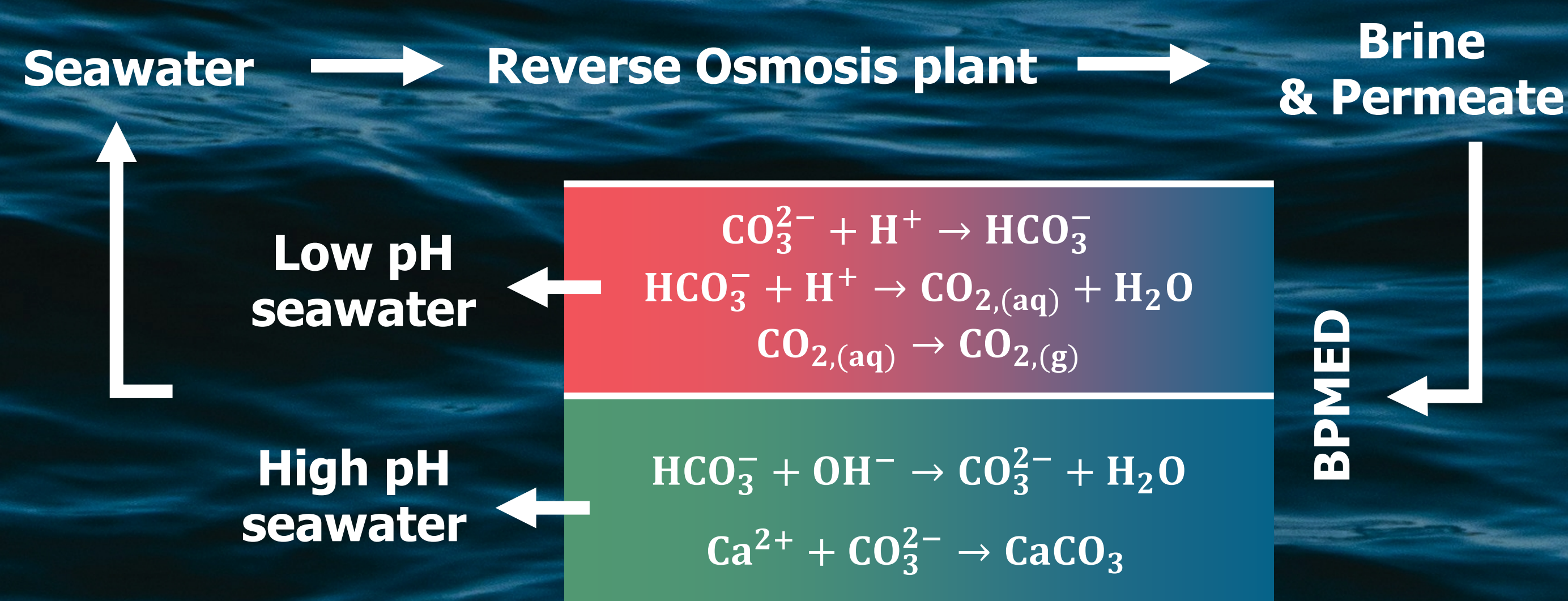
# Seawater CO<sub>2</sub> capture using bipolar membrane electro dialysis

Vojtech Konderla<sup>1\*</sup>, David A. Vermaas<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Delft University of Technology, Delft, The Netherlands, \*v.konderla@tudelft.nl

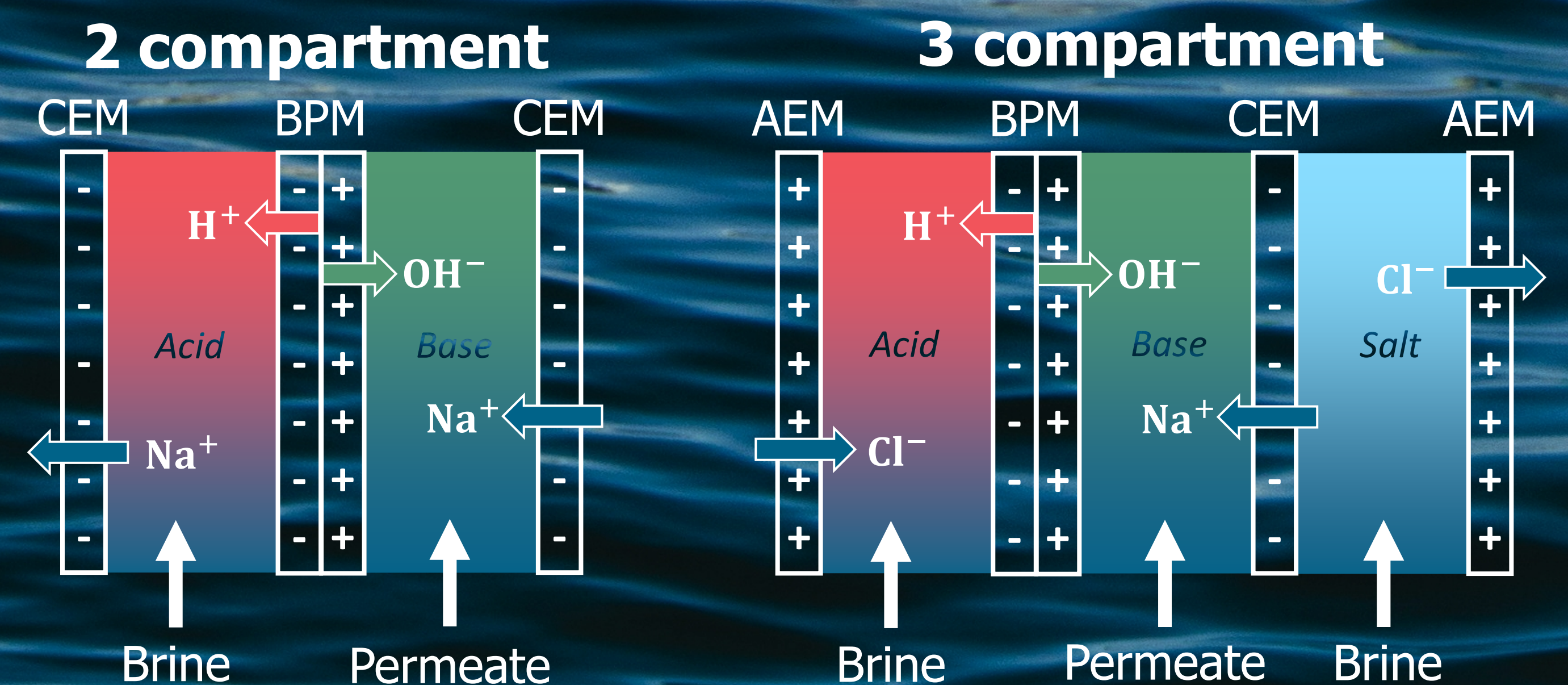
## 1. Motivation

To achieve net zero emissions by 2050, we need CO<sub>2</sub> as a resource for synthetic fuels and chemicals and negative CO<sub>2</sub> emissions to offset hard-to-abate emissions. Hence, CO<sub>2</sub> capture from the environment will be indispensable. We present a method to indirectly capture CO<sub>2</sub> from the air via seawater using bipolar membrane electro dialysis (BPMED) induced pH swing. Bipolar membranes generate H<sup>+</sup> ions that convert seawater's dissolved inorganic carbon (DIC) to a gaseous stream of CO<sub>2</sub> while generated OH<sup>-</sup> ions precipitate DIC in the form of CaCO<sub>3</sub>.

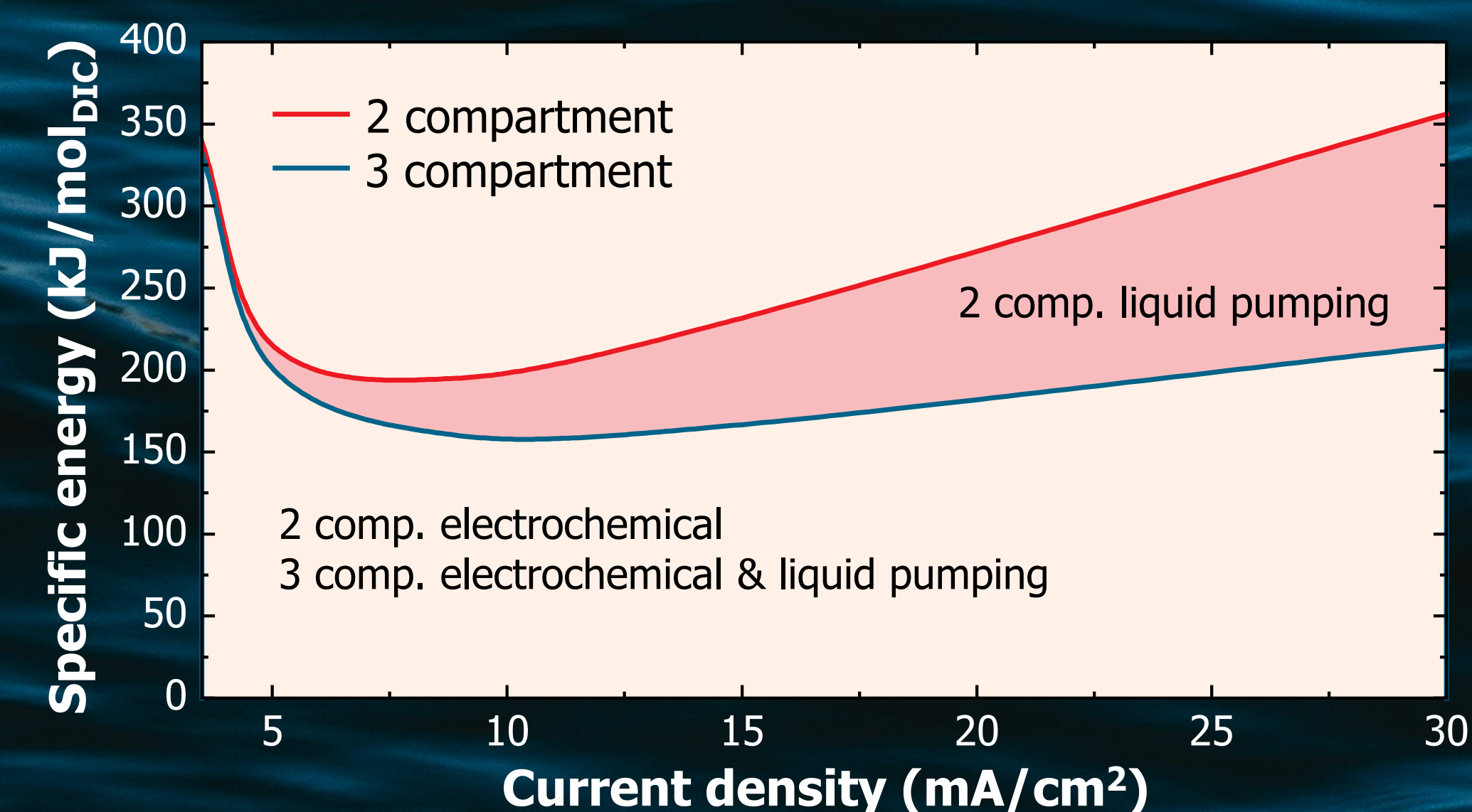


In this project, the BPMED unit is coupled with a reverse osmosis (RO) plant. We extract DIC from brine, concentrated seawater (RO waste product) and use permeate, demineralized seawater (RO main product) to avoid precipitation inside the BPMED stack.

## 2. Choosing BPMED structure

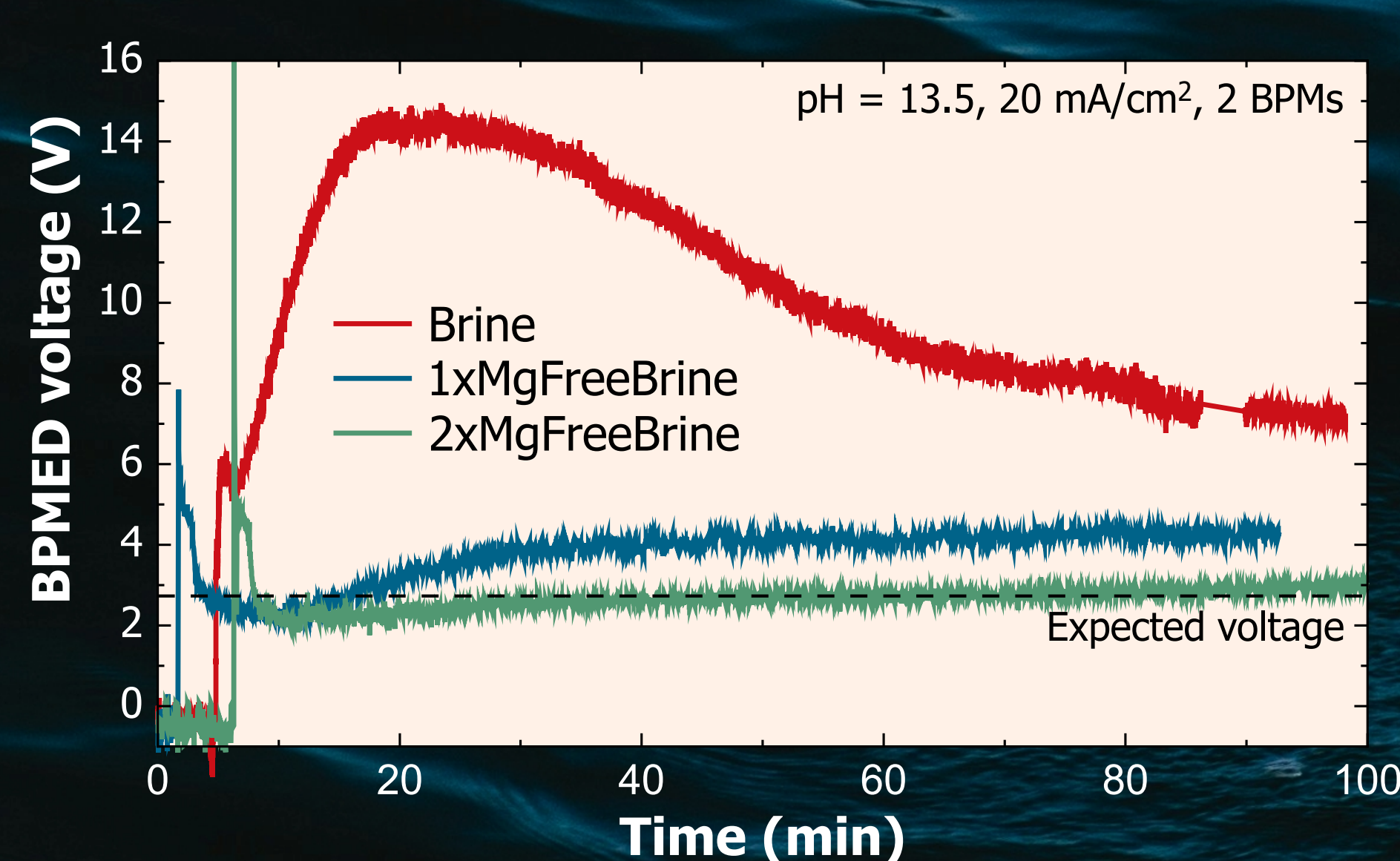


- 3 compartment BPMED can produce both concentrated acid and concentrated base
- 2 compartment BPMED uses fewer membranes and liquid channels and promises lower BPMED ohmic resistance
- Each BPMED structure changes the whole process design

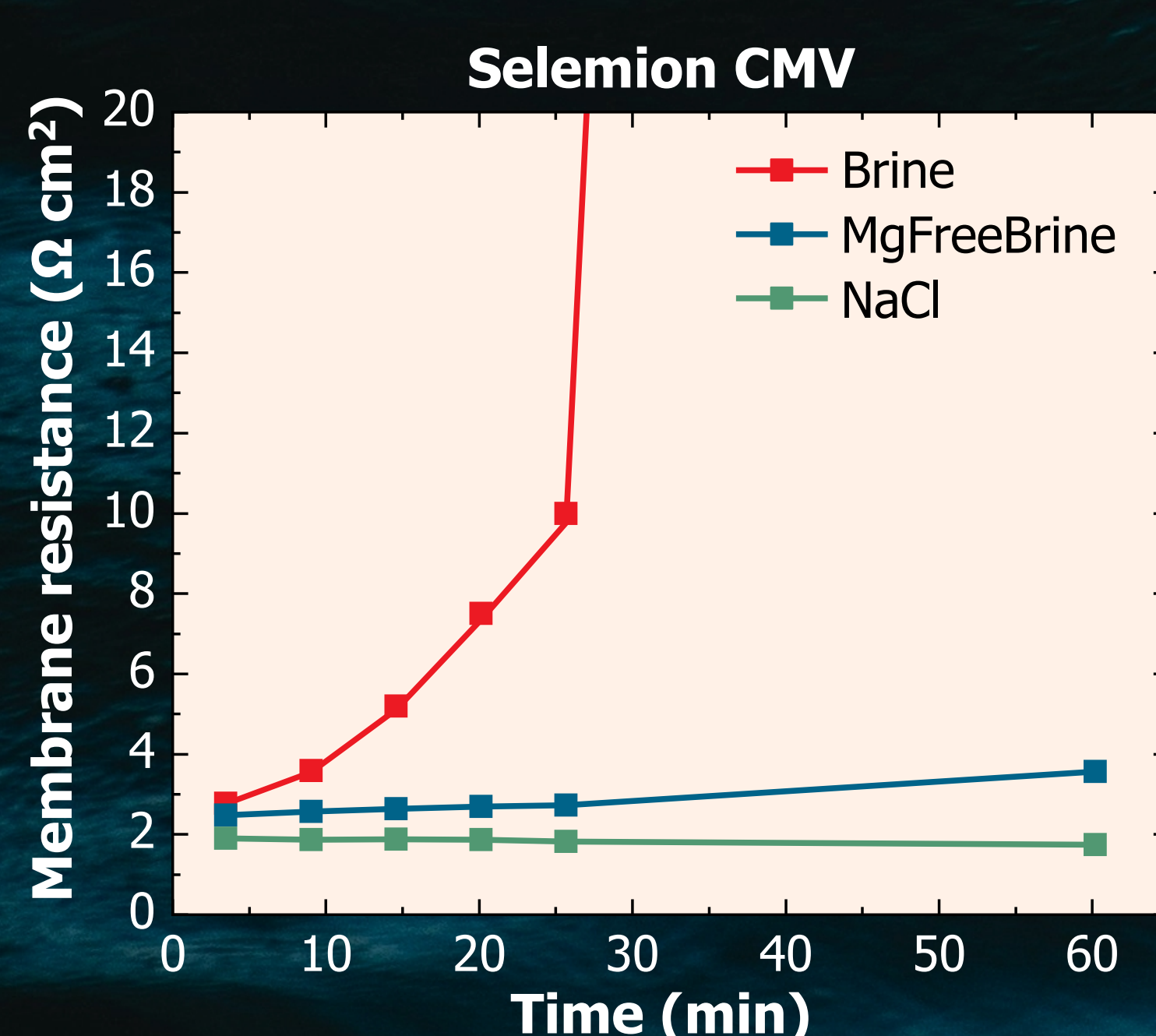


- In the 2 compartment BPMED all processed seawater must be pumped through the BPMED stack
- Liquid pumping prevents the 2 compartment BPMED design from achieving competitive values of energy consumption

## 3. Mg<sup>2+</sup> ions pose a challenge

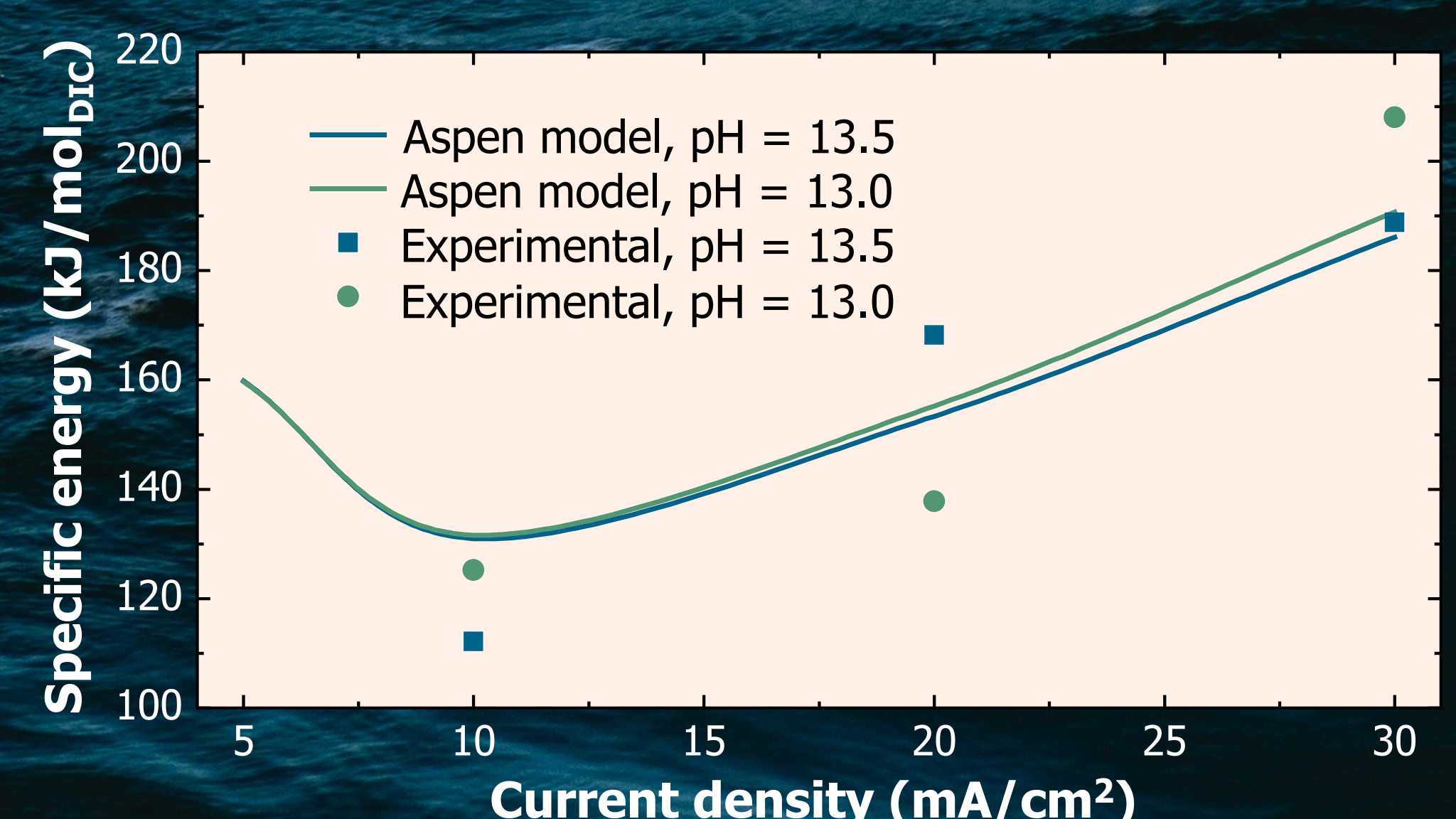


- Removing Mg<sup>2+</sup> and Ca<sup>2+</sup> ions from the salt compartment reduces extra voltage loss (*1xMgFreeBrine*)
- Removing Mg<sup>2+</sup> and Ca<sup>2+</sup> ions from both salt and acid compartments is necessary to achieve the expected voltage



- The extra voltage loss originates from the precipitation of Mg(OH)<sub>2</sub> on the surface of CEMs
- This scaling reduces membrane active area and increases membrane resistance

## 4. Promising future?



- Minimum specific energy reaches 112 kJ/mol<sub>DIC</sub>
- 6x higher than thermodynamic minimum, but approximately 2x lower than BPMED for direct air capture
- These values exclude seawater pre-treatment

## 5. Outlook

- Address efficient removal of Mg<sup>2+</sup> and Ca<sup>2+</sup> ions
- Extraction of gaseous CO<sub>2</sub> suffers from poor gas purity