

Cutting carbon: New tech traps, stores airborne emissions

October 8 2007



This unusual device reduces airborne emissions by trapping and storing carbon dioxide directly from the atmosphere. Credit: Courtesy of Frank Zeman, Columbia University

In a finding that could shrink the massive carbon footprint of cars worldwide, a New York scientist has proposed an industrial technology that captures CO2 directly from the atmosphere. The study is scheduled to appear in the Nov. 1 issue of ACS' *Environmental Science & Technology*.

Current Carbon Capture and Storage (CCS) technologies focus on large, stationary sources like power plants. But even if the capture sites were at full deployment and efficiency, "more than 50 percent of global emissions would remain unabated," writes the author.

The remaining emissions, often from dispersed and mobile sources,



require other mitigation techniques. According to the author, "atmospheric CO₂ emissions may double this century." These CO₂ forecasts lend urgency to the search for a more comprehensive carbon capture system.

Frank Zeman addresses the ambient emissions with a new 'Air Capture' system that absorbs CO_2 straight from the atmosphere. While it provides a very different approach to carbon capture, the CO_2 storage technologies would be the same used in conventional CCS. The leading challenge of air capture technology arises from the low concentration of ambient CO_2 -- 4,697 cubic feet of ambient air must be processed to capture about 2 ounces of carbon dioxide!

Zeman proposes a number of solutions, including a design that uses natural drafts to absorb vast amounts of air at little to no energy cost. The comprehensive devices could be installed anywhere, writes the author, and would trap and store carbon as efficiently as current capture technologies.

Source: ACS

Citation: Cutting carbon: New tech traps, stores airborne emissions (2007, October 8) retrieved 25 April 2024 from https://phys.org/news/2007-10-carbon-tech-airborne-emissions.html

This document is subject to copyright. Apart from any fair dealing for the purpose of private study or research, no part may be reproduced without the written permission. The content is provided for information purposes only.