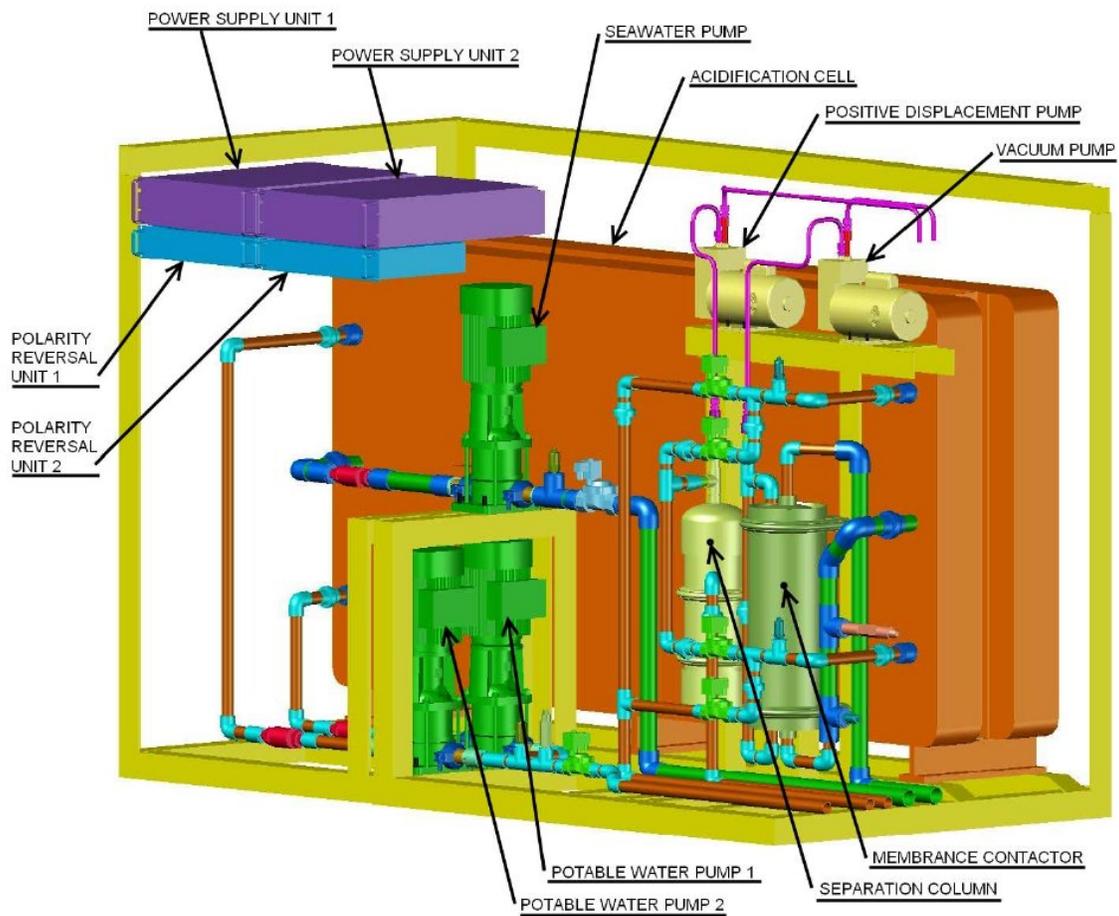


# Nrl receives patent for carbon capture device—a key step in synthetic fuel production from seawater

October 3 2017, by Daniel Parry



NOTE: SOME SKID STRUCTURAL MEMBERS REMOVED FOR CLARITY

The Electrolytic-Cation Exchange Module (E-CEM), developed at the US Naval Research Laboratory (NRL), provides the Navy the capability to produce the raw

materials necessary to develop synthetic fuel stock for production of LNG, CNG, F-76, and JP-5, at sea, or in remote locations. This allows the Navy to reduce the logistics tail on fuel delivery with the potential to increase the Navy's energy security and independence and have minimal impact on the environment. The second-generation, 'large-scale' E-CEM research prototype, at NRL's Marine Corrosion Facility, Key West, Fla., results in a 33 percent improvement in production and will demonstrate the next step towards integrating this technology into commercial systems. Credit: US Naval Research Laboratory

The world's oceans cover approximately 70 percent of Earth's surface and contain roughly 93 percent of the planet's carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>). With around 38,000 gigatons (Gt) of carbon, our world's oceans contain 16 times as much carbon as that found on land or in the atmosphere combined.

"With greater attention being directed at mitigating the effects CO<sub>2</sub> can have on the environment, an interesting and attractive alternative is to recycle the gas into energy-rich molecules," said Dr. Heather Willauer, research chemist, U.S. Naval Research Laboratory (NRL). "The process, based on Fischer-Tropsch technology, is CO<sub>2</sub> neutral and eliminates the emission of sulfur and nitrogen compounds that are produced from the combustion of petroleum derived fossil fuels."

Building on the concept of capturing this natural resource, researchers at NRL have developed and received [patent 9,719,178](#), issued Aug. 1 by the U.S. Patent and Trade Office (USPTO), for an [electrolytic-cation exchange module \(E-CEM\)](#). Under this design, the E-CEM is capable of simultaneously extracting CO<sub>2</sub> from seawater and producing hydrogen (H<sub>2</sub>).

"In our previous work, the initial scale-up and integration of the E-CEM into a skid platform provided us the data needed to establish faster

acidity equilibrium for future modules and improve energy efficiencies and production," said Willauer. "This technology provides the Navy the capability to produce fuel stock, at sea or in remote locations, for the production of synthetic LNG, CNG, F-76, and JP-5 petroleum products."

Located at NRL's Marine Corrosion Facility, Key West, Florida, the next generation, modified E-CEM, demonstrates the progressive steps forward toward integrating and commercializing these systems. The result, at present, is a 33 percent improvement in production time of CO<sub>2</sub> and H<sub>2</sub> with a feedstock production rate of a single E-CEM capable of producing more than one gallon of fuel per day—contributing to the removal of nearly five tons of CO<sub>2</sub> per year.

Provided by Naval Research Laboratory

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