

The First Cost-Effective Solution for CO₂ Capture

Exceptional service in the national interest



Sandia National Laboratories and the University of New Mexico is developing an ultra-thin, enzymatically active membrane that combines high CO₂ permeability, high CO₂ selectivity, and low fabrication costs, resulting in the first cost-effective technology for CO₂ separation and purification.

If the membrane were embedded in a large-scale format, a savings of 62% in the cost of electricity generated by coal-fired power plants is projected relative to conventional technology. The new technology is forecast to save the U.S. coal industry alone \$90B/yr for electricity generation compared with best-in-class CO₂ capture technology.

The membrane is also highly adaptable. It can be optimized for fast, selective transport of other chemical species by embedding different enzymes. An example is methane mono-oxygenase, which converts methane gas to the more soluble methanol.

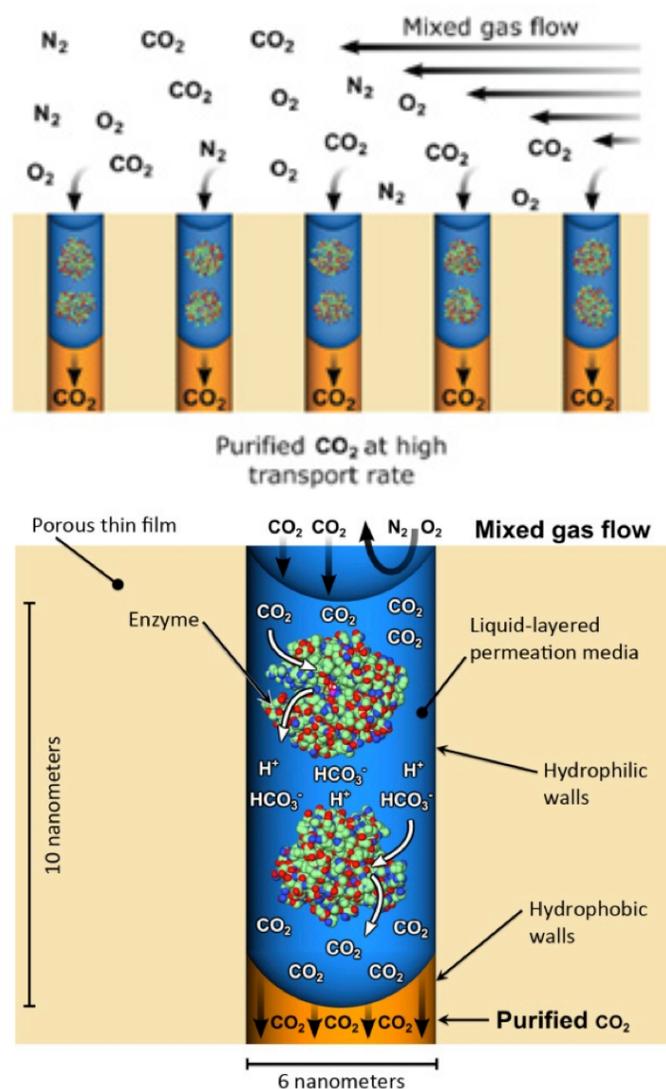
Out-Performs Competition

When compared with the nearest membrane competitor in pilot tests, the Sandia-UNM technology delivers a 3x faster permeation rate, 20x higher selectivity, and 7x lower fabrication cost. The fabrication process utilizes molecular self-assembly, atomic layer deposition, and plasma processing, which can be inexpensively scaled up.

The robust and inexpensive enzyme is already used at industrial scales. Confinement of the enzyme-loaded liquid layer in a nanopore results in a more stable enzyme structure that tolerates industrial operating conditions and facilitates fast CO₂ transport by a new mechanism. The membrane is ultra-thin – 10-100 times thinner than conventional membranes, yet robust.

Industrial Partners

The Sandia-UNM team seeks funding from an industrial partner to scale-up the technology for CO₂ capture from power-plant flue gas and other commercial applications.



Schematics of the nano-stabilized enzymatic membrane's active layer.

For more information visit:
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