CARBON ASSIST

Novel Hybrid CO₂ Capture System From The Atmosphere (DAC)

CSIRO Amir Aryana





Why Direct Air Capture (DAC)?

Advantages

- Versatile Anywhere
- Verifiable Measurable
- Scalable Modular
- Net negative

Challenges

- Innovation at every part across the whole DAC system
- Large quantities of CO₂ and how fast
- CO₂ storage / locking / utilisation (\$/tCO₂)
- **Energy** and cost

Fiscal / Regulatory

- Internationally recognised trading schemes, standards and certification
- Policy, regulation and financial



























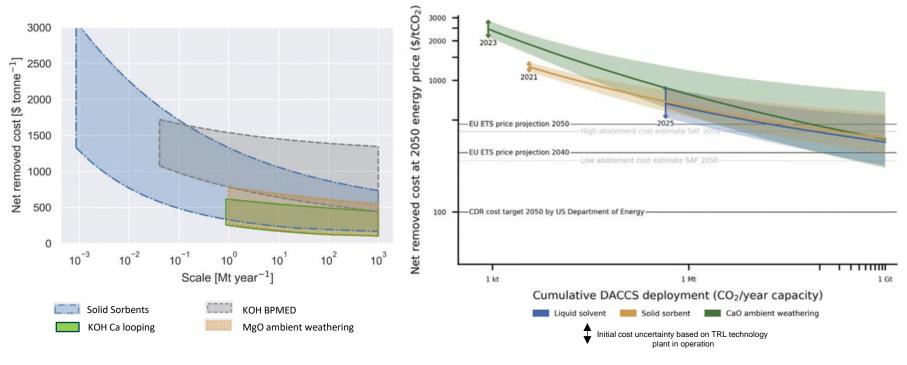






Predicted DAC cost \$/tCO₂

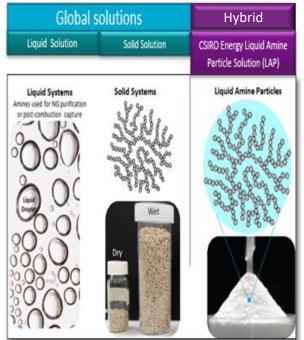
Based on current TRL level and similar known technology cost curves



Ref: Young et al., 2023, One Earth

Ref: Sievert et al., 2024, Joule

Existing Approaches



The CSIRO innovation uses a particulate material to remove carbon dioxide (CO₂) from gas/air streams.

The process is different from existing systems which use either a solid adsorbent or a liquid system to extract the CO₂.

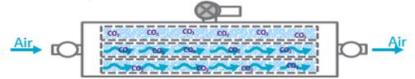
Most importantly, the CSIRO innovation, using the particulate material, can be adapted to almost any application for carbon capture.

An innovative Carbon Capture Sorbent Material Solution which significantly exceeds current industry benchmarks of utility, economy and efficacy.

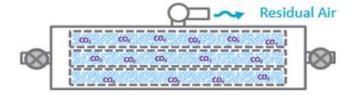


How does CarbonAssist work (DAC)?

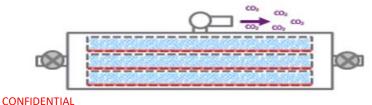
 Air flows through CarbonAssistTM unit where carbon dioxide is adsorbed by LAPs.



Close air inlet and outlet valves. Open exhaust valve and pull vacuum to remove residual air in chamber.



Apply heat, release carbon dioxide from sorbent and pull vacuum to exhaust carbon dioxide.





CarbonAssist 0.25 tCO₂/day













Thank You & Visit Us

GHGT (Perth) 2025!



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