

1. Objective

- Primary**
Determine the feasibility of a biochar process for carbon capture.
- Secondary**
Create a detailed design of a carbon negative facility.
- Tertiary**
Determine its sustainability and environmental impact.

2. Motivation

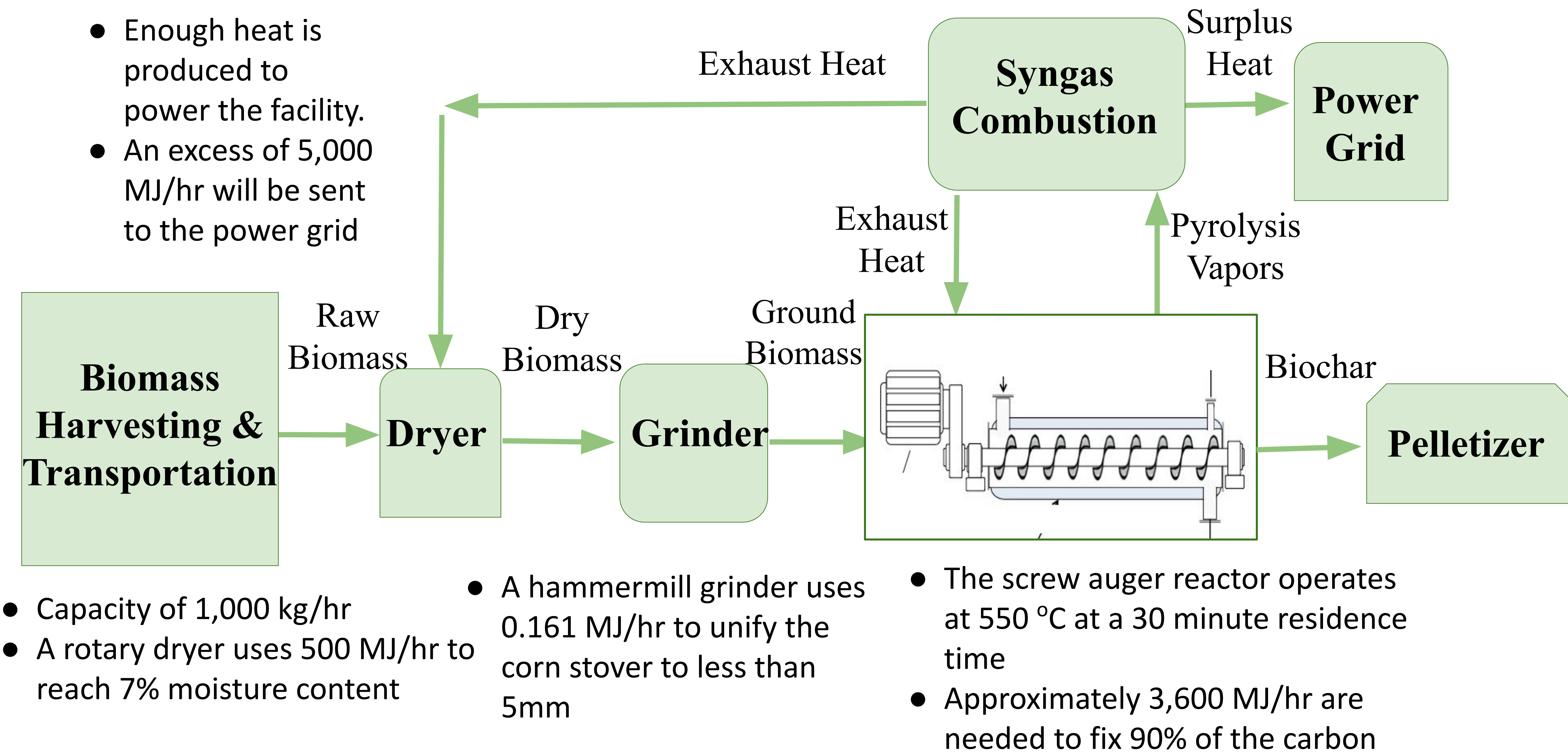
2°C

- Carbon emissions aid in raising the global surface temperature
- When that temperature reaches 2°C, catastrophic effects are predicted to occur

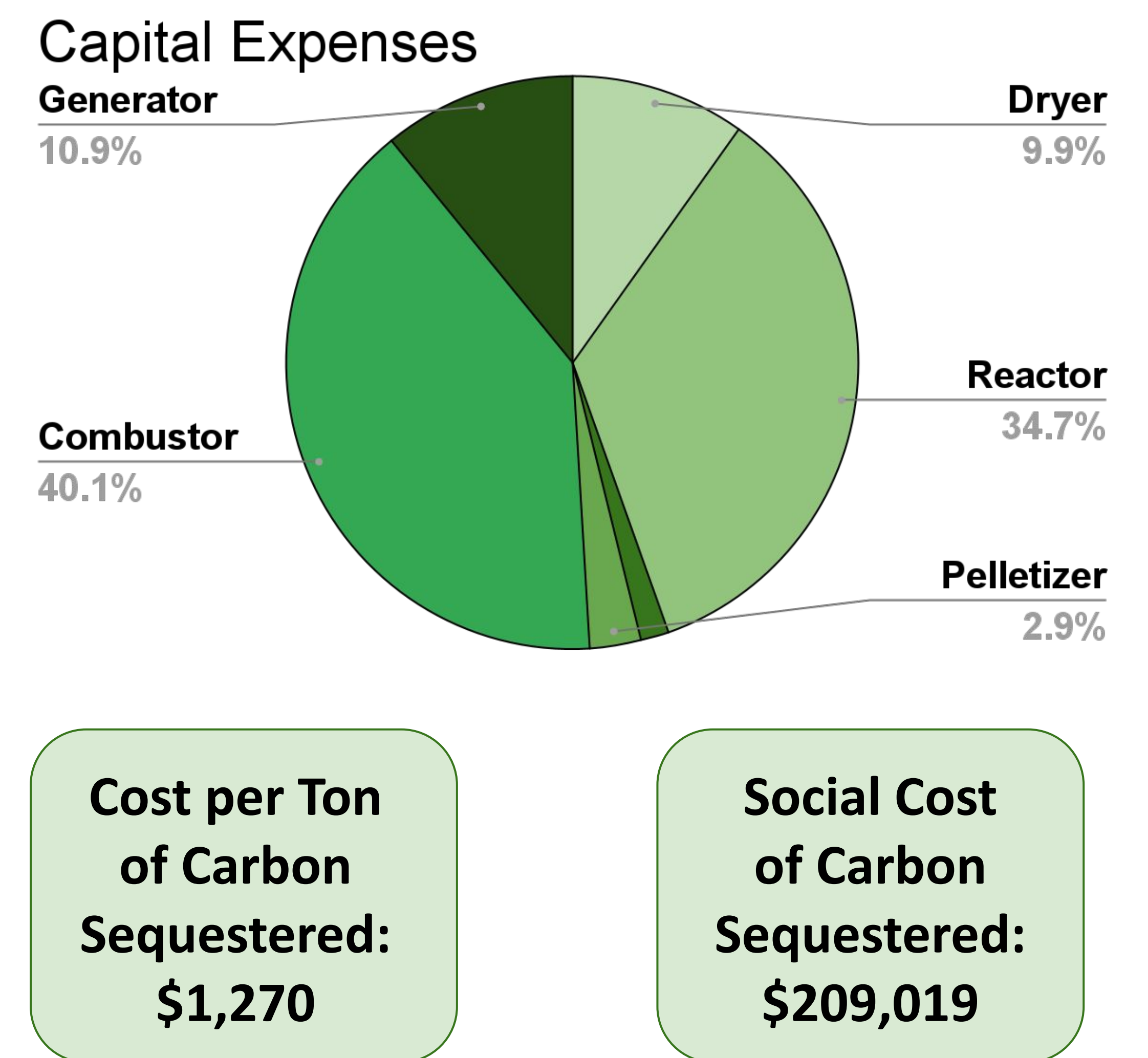
3. Background

- Biochar is a promising carbon capture technology
 - Can sequester carbon for thousands of years
- Corn stover is an abundant agricultural residue with small moisture content:
 - 75 million dry tons of usable corn stover produced annually
- Slow pyrolysis maximizes biochar production

4. Design



5. Economic Analysis



6. Conclusions

- 1,097,000 Kg of Carbon Sequestered annually
- This plant is equivalent to planting 180,000 mature trees or taking 900 economy cars off the road
- 8,900 MJ are generated per hour sustaining a cyclic process with left over energy for the power grid
- The capital expenses total \$3,800,000 and the annual operating cost total \$1,400,000
- It will cost \$1,270 per ton of Carbon Captured that is equivalent to a social carbon cost of \$209,019.

7. Recommendations

- This process design was found to be carbon negative and more economical compared to other carbon capture methods, but \$1270 per ton of carbon sequestered is higher than desired
- Carbon sequestered may be further maximized by:
 - Scaling up this plant
 - Investigating alternative sources of waste biomass with a higher fixed carbon composition

8. Safety and Sustainability



9. Acknowledgements

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