

**Carbon Management Technology Conference**  
*Global CCUS Innovation Nexus*



**ECO<sub>2</sub>NOMICS™**

**THAT MAKE SENSE**

**VeloxoTherm™ CO<sub>2</sub> Capture Technology**  
**Rapid Cycle Thermal Swing Adsorption Process**

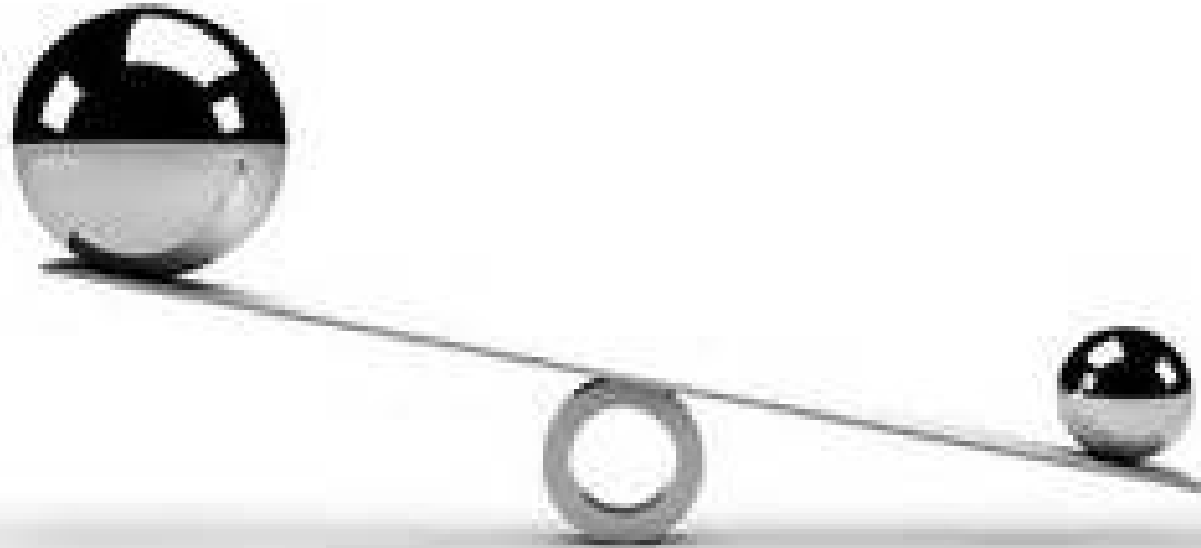


*“Inventys is developing  
technical advances  
that should dramatically reduce  
the cost of carbon capture  
so that it can be  
deployed worldwide.  
If successful, our technology  
could revolutionize  
carbon capture.”*



– Inventys Board Member Dr. Steven Chu,  
former US Energy Secretary and Nobel Laureate

# ECO<sub>2</sub>nomics That Make Sense



**\$60-90/tonne**

*Solvent-Based*  
**Liquid**

**<\$30/tonne**

*Structured Adsorbent*  
**Solid**

# Inventys Story

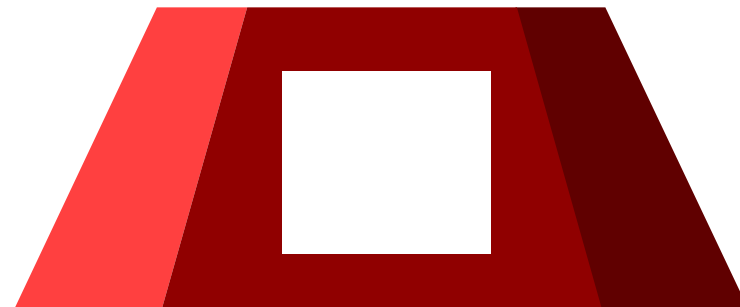
## **COST EFFECTIVE**

*1/3 the capital cost and  
50% lower  
in total capture cost  
of traditional solvent*



## **COMPACT**

*3-steps rapid cycle process  
(adsorb, regenerate, & cool)  
in one single compact unit*



## **HIGH PERFORMANCE**

*Nanomaterials with  
high surface area per unit volume  
and no chemical degradation (filling)*



# Small Size & Compact Design

~4,800 TPD CO<sub>2</sub> CAPTURE PLANT



Solvent-based  
Liquid System

*orders of magnitude faster & more throughput*

- Smallest Footprint
- Lowest Capital Cost
- Low Installation Cost
- No liquid amine hazard
- Minimum Maintenance Cost



Structured Adsorbent  
Solid System

# Key Performance Indicators

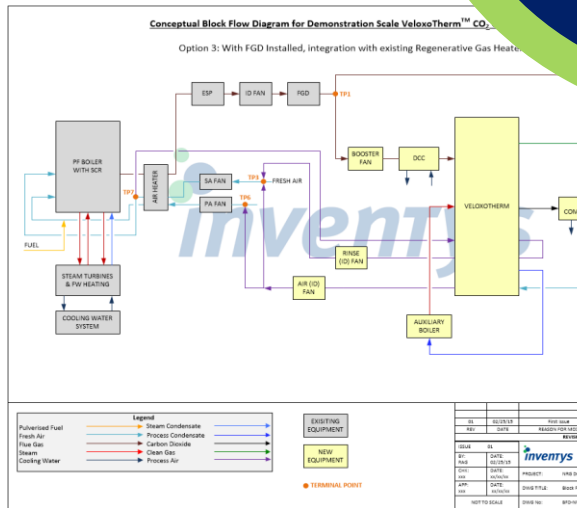
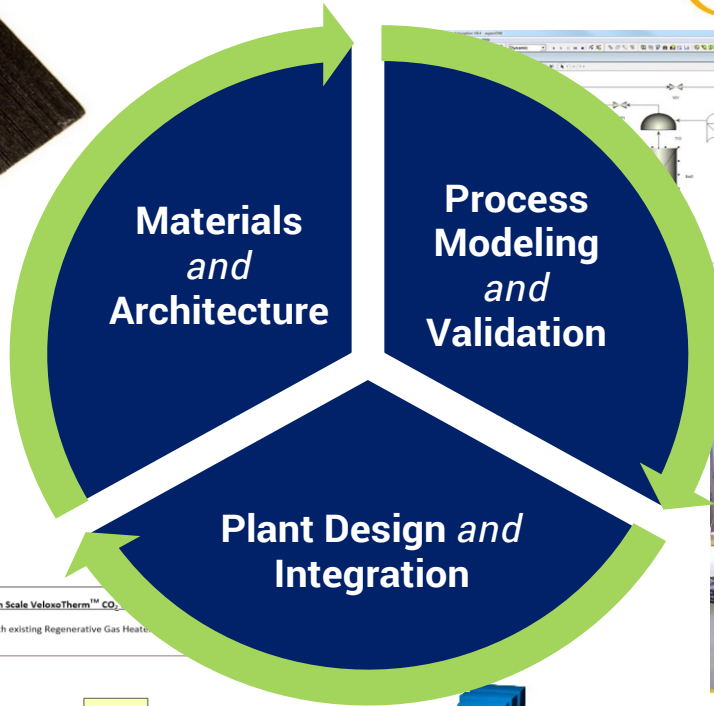
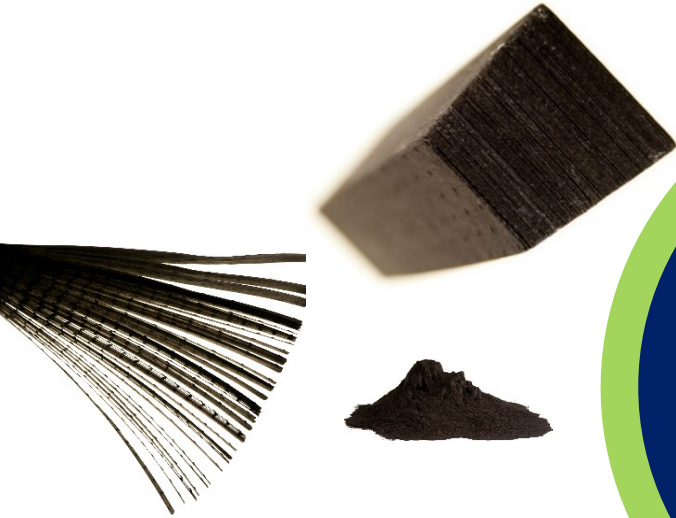
Performance Objectives	Bench Scale Testing (2016)	Mark I Beds Target (2017)	Mark II Beds Target (2018)
<b>Product CO<sub>2</sub> Purity</b> (%; dry basis)	92	85–95	90–95
<b>Recovery</b> (%; product CO <sub>2</sub> /feed CO <sub>2</sub> )	80	75–85	85–90
<b>Productivity</b> (TPD CO <sub>2</sub> /m <sup>3</sup> adsorbent)	✓ 11	9–11	10–12
<b>Steam Ratio</b> (kg/kg; steam/product CO <sub>2</sub> )	1.5	1.3–1.7	➤ 0.8–1.2

✓ High Productivity → Compact Solution → **Low Capital Cost**

➤ Low Steam Ratio → Low Regeneration Energy → **Low Operating Cost**

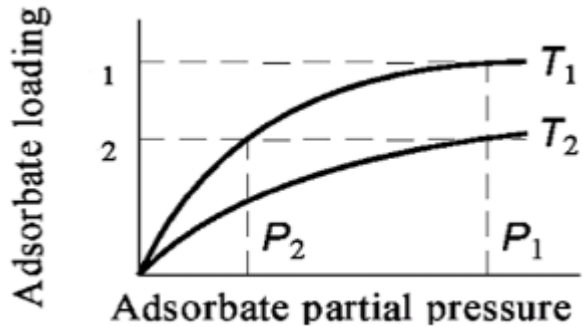


# Core Competencies

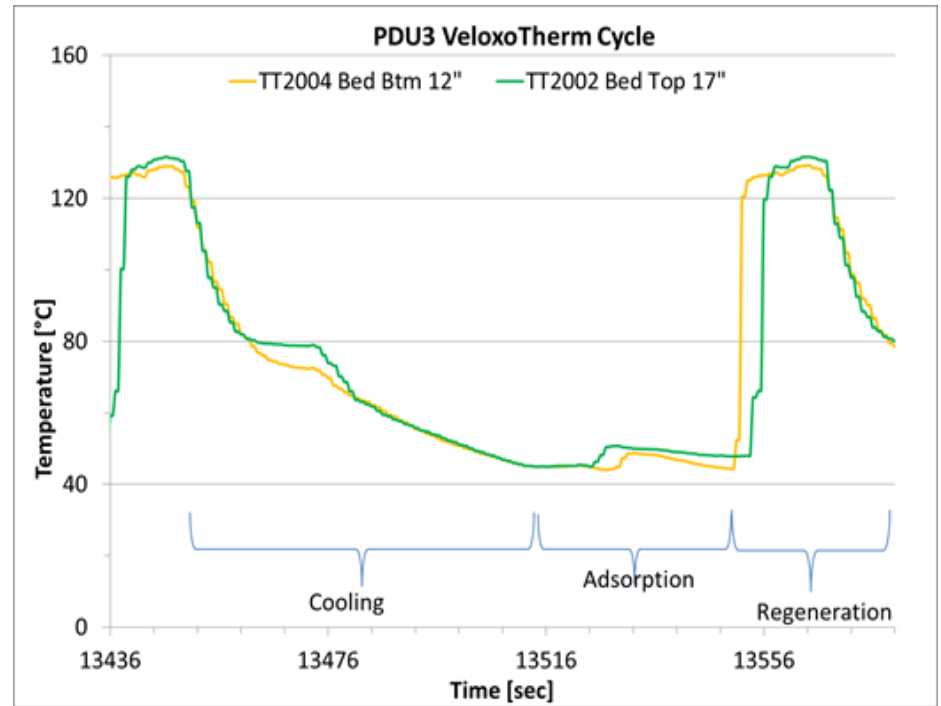
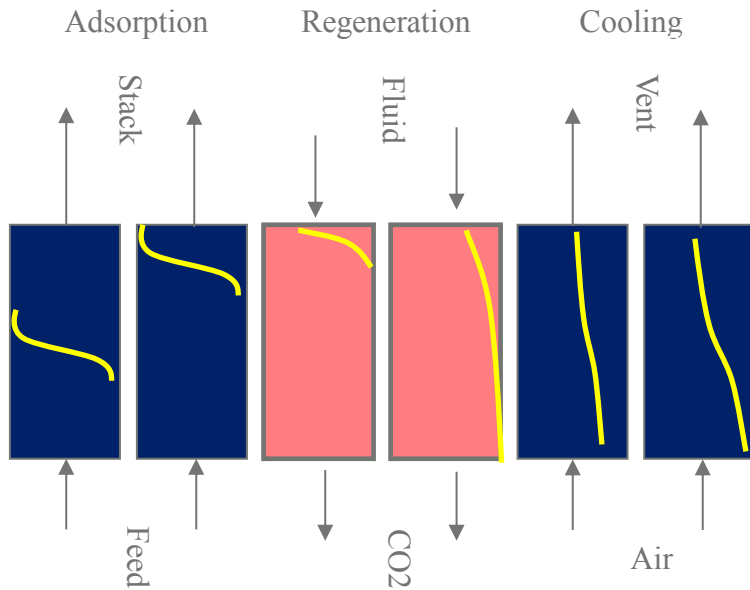


# VeloxoTherm™ Process is Fast

## RC-TSA: RAPID CYCLE TEMPERATURE SWING ADSORPTION



- » Utilize cyclic gas concentration profile
- » Utilize cyclic heat temperature profile



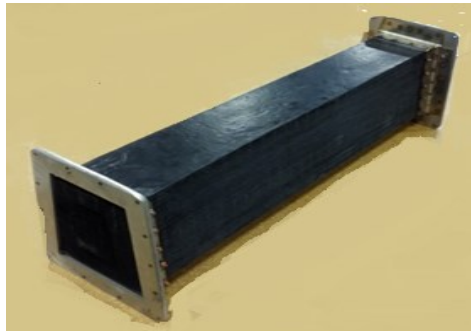
T=60-120 Seconds



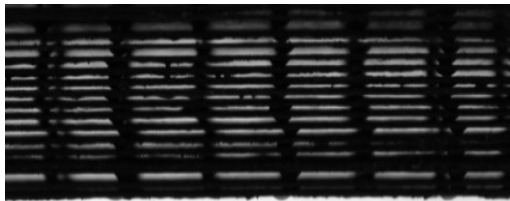


# Core Technology

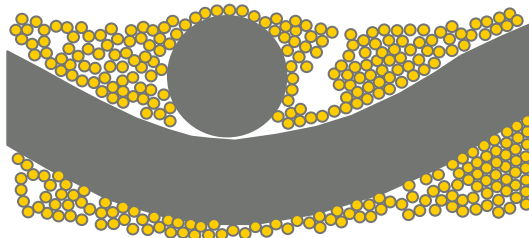
Packaged Structured Solid Adsorbent Bed



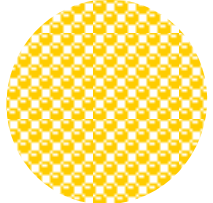
Structured Adsorbent



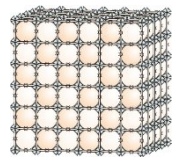
Adsorbent Sheet or Laminate



Solid Adsorbents

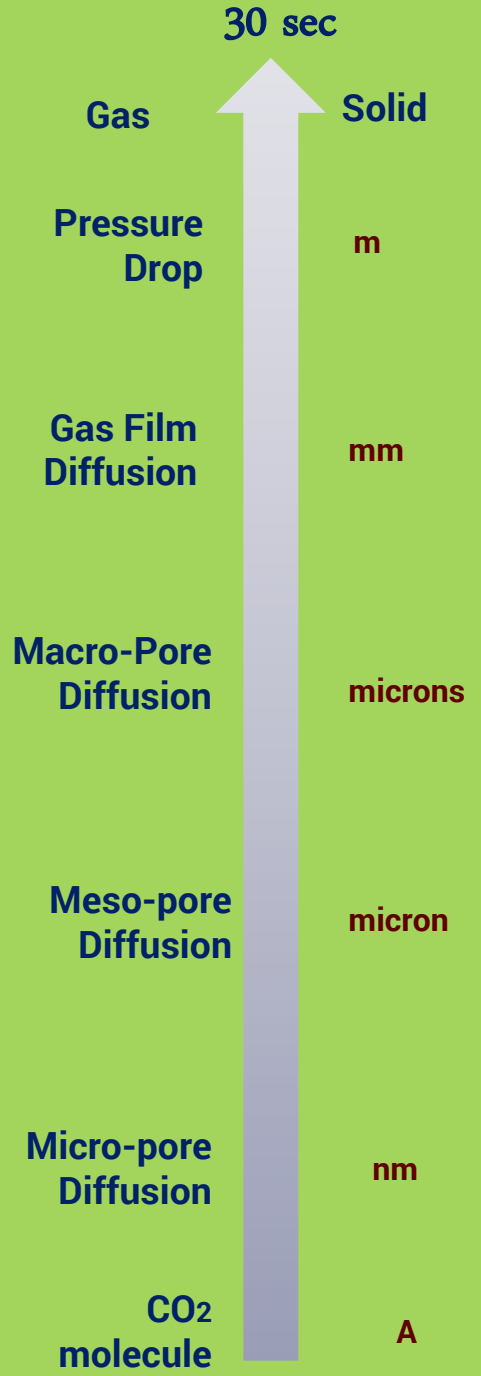
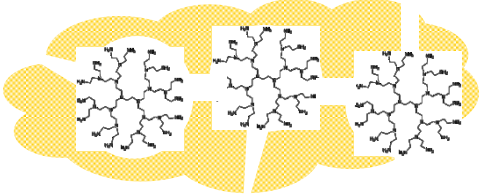


Amorphous



MOF

Porous Nano-Material

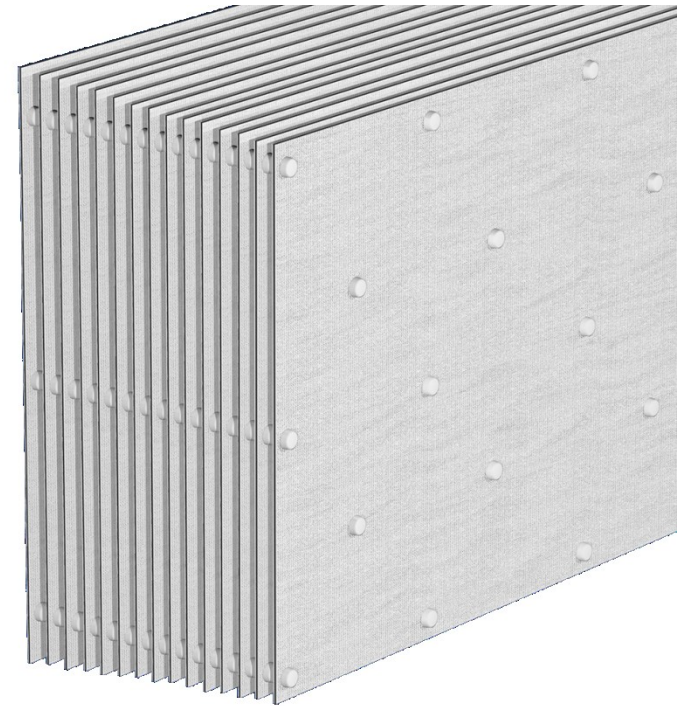


# Structured Adsorbents

## HOW THEY WORK

### » Inventys' Structured Adsorbents enable critical advantages:

- **Effective Hydrodynamics** *with very low pressure drop*
- **Fast Transport Phenomena** *with high specific surface area*
- **Higher Durability** *with immobilized adsorbent*
- **Fast Kinetics** *and mass transfer with short diffusion paths*
- **Fast and Controlled Heat Transfer** *with anisotropic properties*
- **No Fluidization** *with immobilized mechanical function*
- **Superior Cyclic Performance** *based on kinetic separations*
- **High Heat and Mass Transport** *due to short diffusion paths*
- **Independently Engineered Thermal Properties** *of adsorbent*
- **Tailored Kinetic Selectivity** *structures designed*
- **Tailored Void Fraction** *and controlled void ratios*
- **Tailored Packing Densities** *in adsorbent shells*



# Structured Adsorbents

## HOW THEY WORK

### » Carbon capture requires:

- *Handling large volumes of flue gas at low pressures.*
- *Low pressure drop at high superficial gas velocities required.*
- *High surface area to be able handle the energy in/out with minimum losses.*

Sorbent Property	Granular	Structures
Sorbent Configuration	<i>Packed Bed</i>	<i>Spaced Sheets</i>
Characteristic Dimension(s)	<i>0.7 mm</i>	<i>0.1 mm</i>
Specific Surface Area [m <sup>2</sup> /m <sup>3</sup> ]	<i>5,400</i>	<i>10,000</i>
Mass Transfer Coefficient [s <sup>-1</sup> ]	<i>287</i>	<i>1629</i>
Superficial Gas Velocity [cm/s]	<i>280</i>	<i>280</i>
Pressure Drop (Pa)	<i>2,000</i>	<i>110</i>

# Structured Adsorbents

*FROM POWDER TO BED*

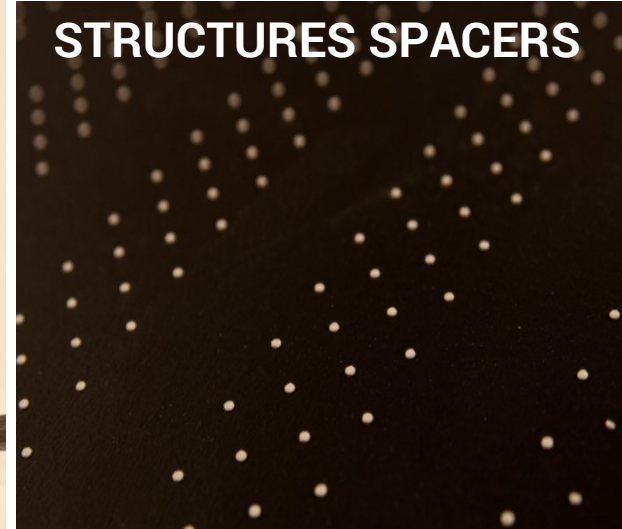
**ADSORBENT POWDER**



**ADSORBENT SHEETS**



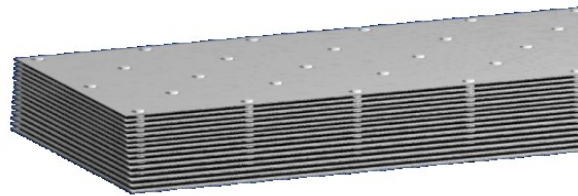
**STRUCTURES SPACERS**



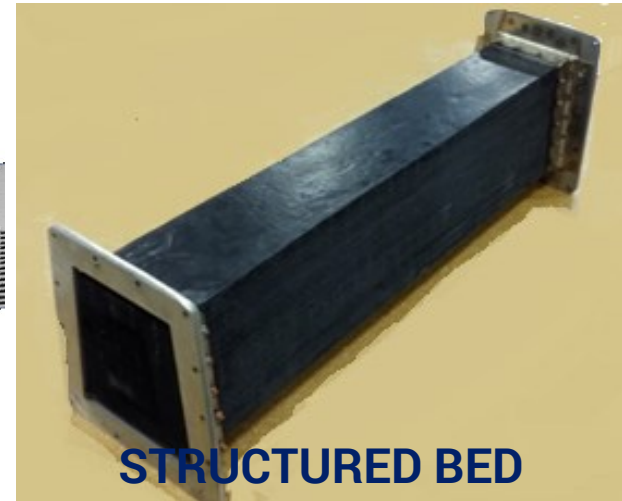
**STACKED STRUCTURES**



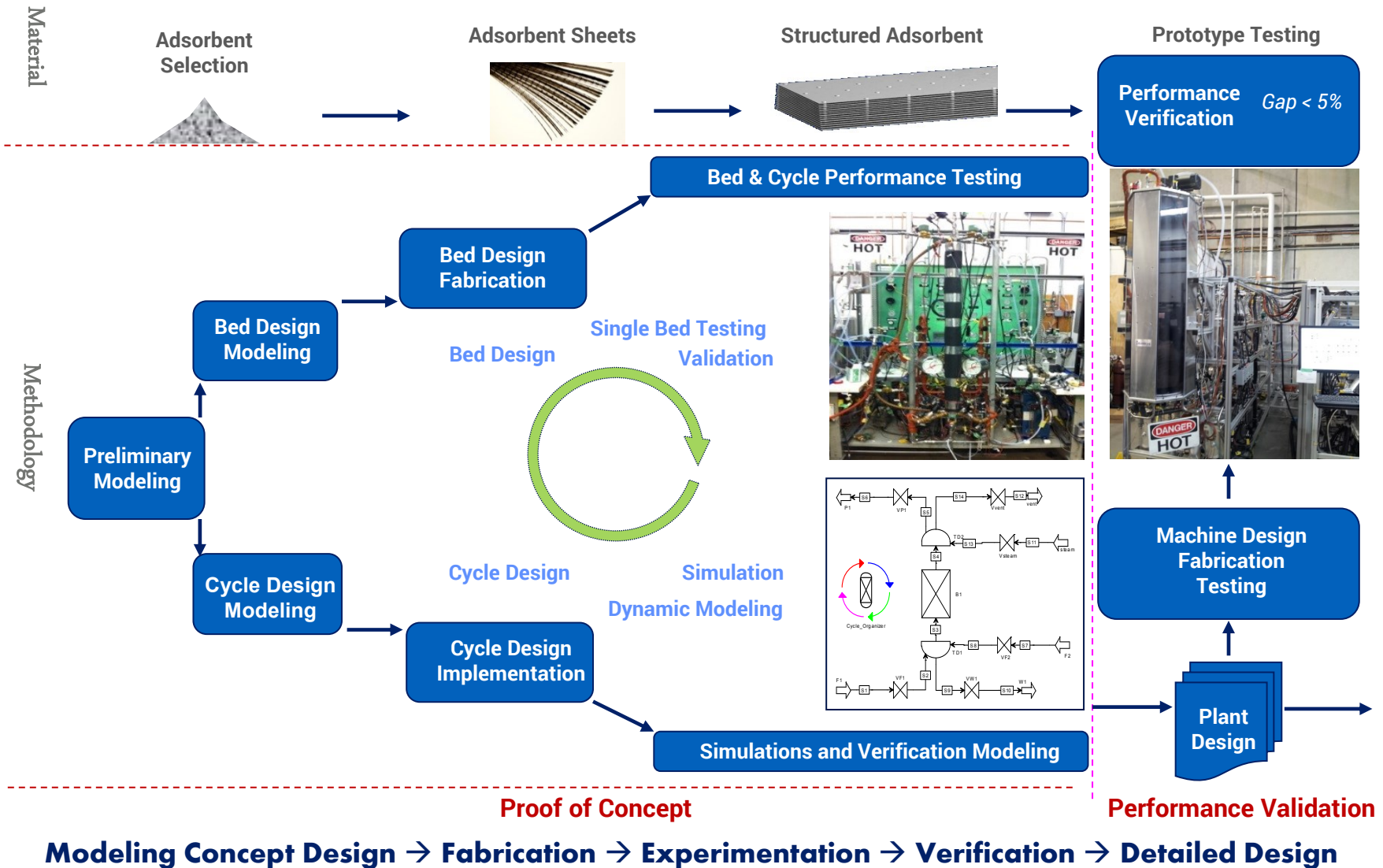
**BONDED STRUCTURES**



**STRUCTURED BED**



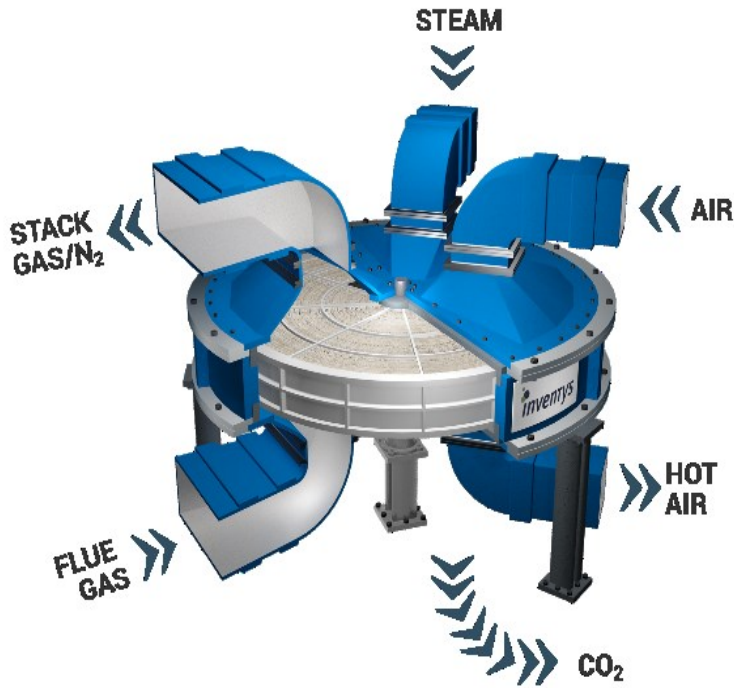
# Materials & Cycle Development





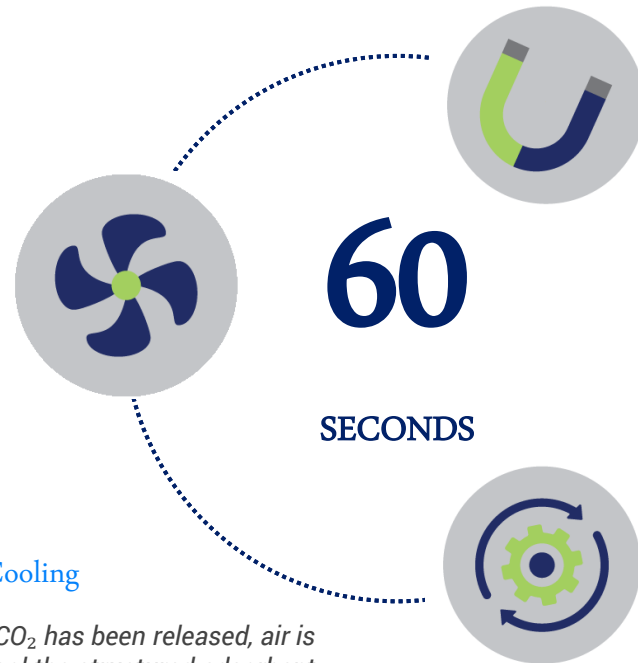
# Rapid Cycle Temperature Swing Adsorption

## THREE SIMPLE STEPS



### Step 1: Adsorption

As flue gas passes through the VeloxoTherm™ Adsorbent Structure, CO<sub>2</sub> clings to the adsorbent while the other gases pass through.



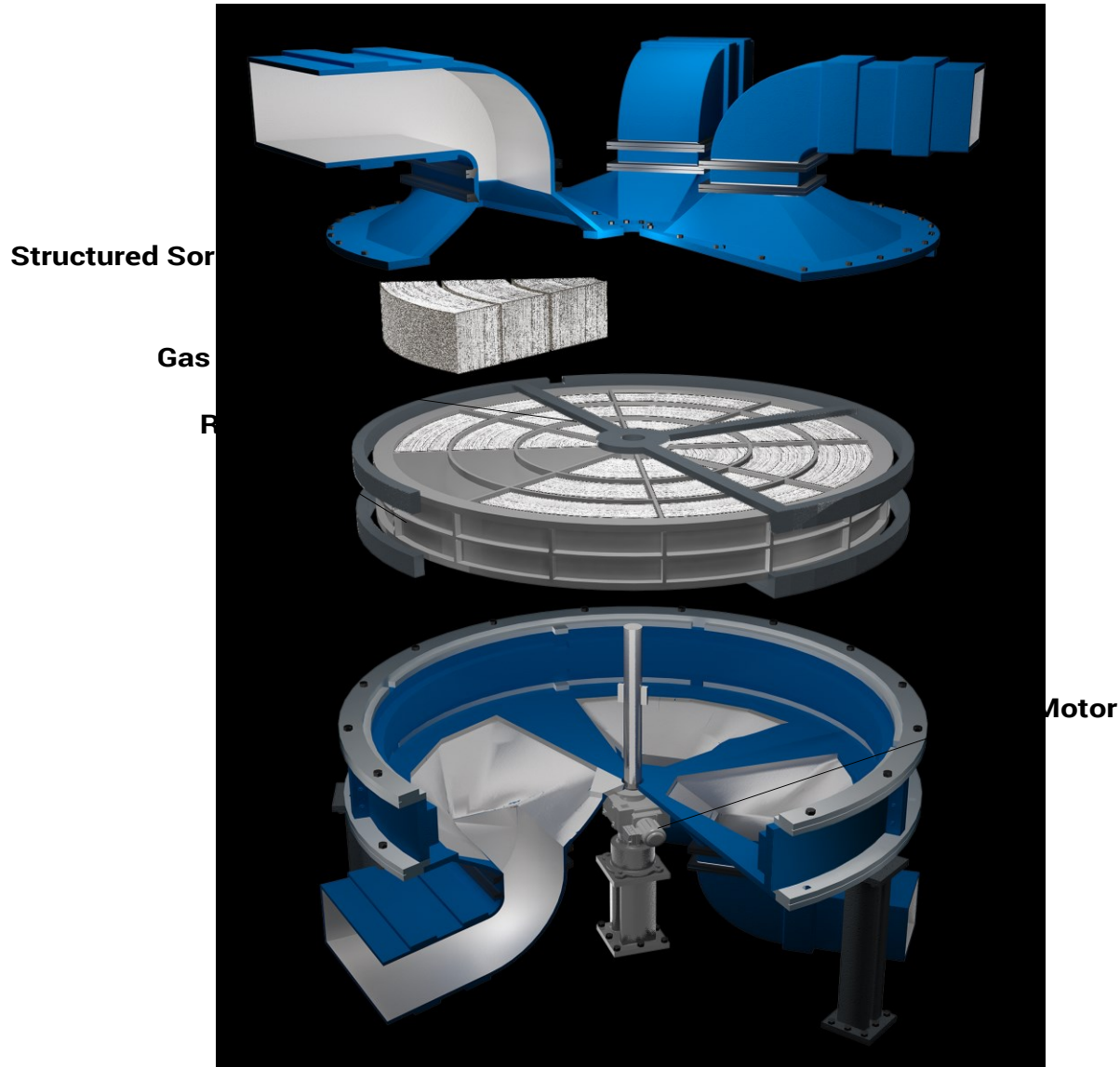
### Step 2: Regeneration

After the structured adsorbent becomes saturated with CO<sub>2</sub>, it is regenerated. Low pressure steam is used to release the CO<sub>2</sub> from the adsorbent.

### Step 3: Cooling

After the CO<sub>2</sub> has been released, air is used to cool the structured adsorbent, preparing it for the adsorption step and the process is started over again.

# Complex Cycle in Simple Hardware



# Process Cycle Development

*Adsorbent Thermodynamic Properties (isotherms,  $\delta H$ )*

*Structures Transport Properties ( $\delta P$ ,  $D$ ,  $k$ ,  $C_p$ , etc.)*

*Dynamic Simulation (ADSIM Custom Modeling)*

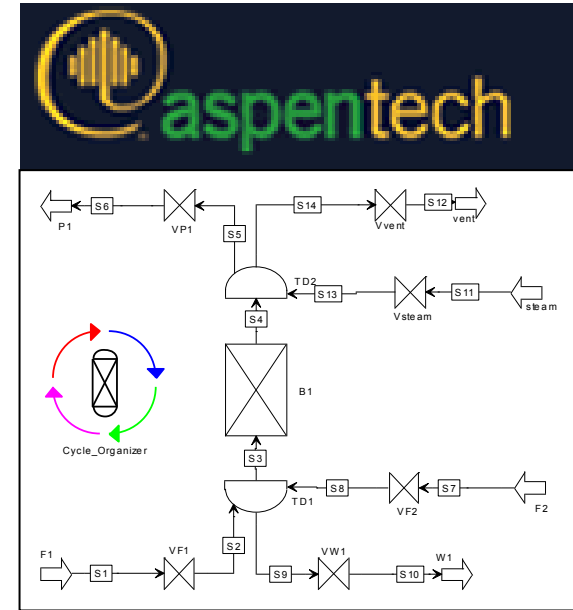
*Process Cycle Testing (VeloxoTherm Test Station)*

*Cycle Design Model Verification (Test = Model)*

# Dynamic Simulations

## » Proprietary process models; Built on commercial software

- *TSA Cycle with proprietary custom code*
- *Finite Element Method*
- *Solid & gas phase material energy balance*
- *Momentum mass and heat transfer*
- *Customized for parallel plate geometry*



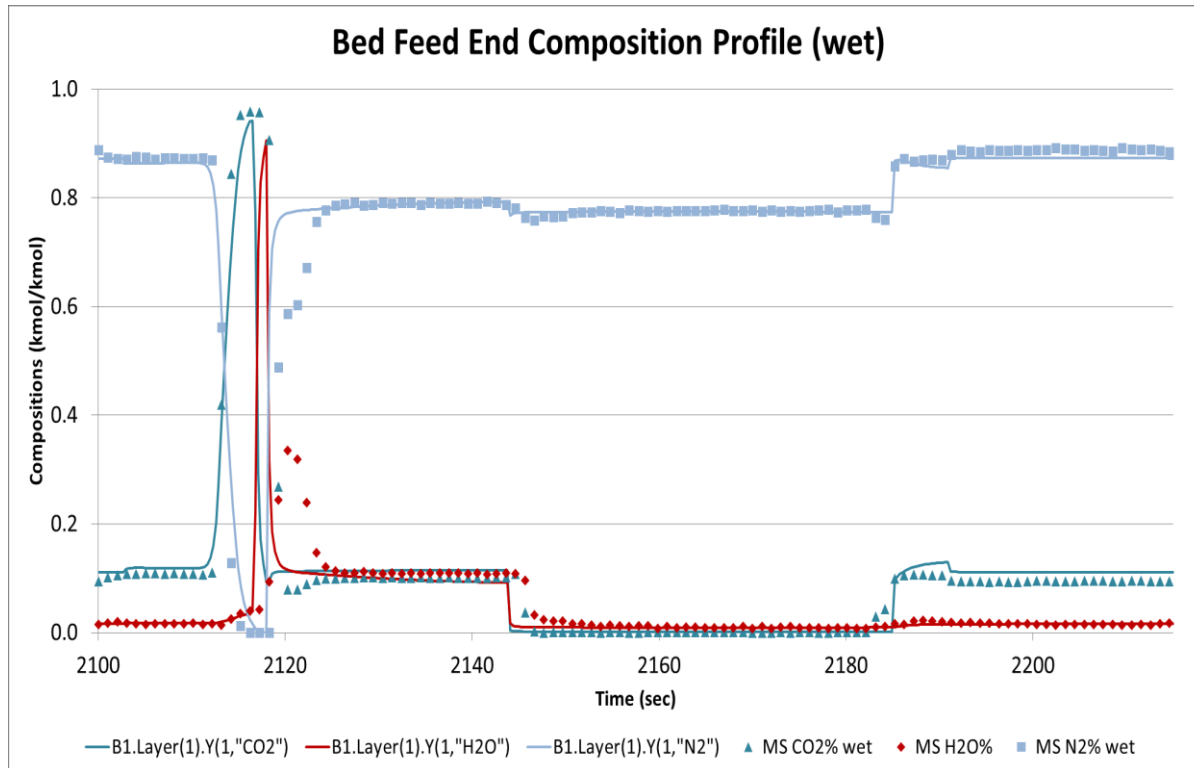
$$-\varepsilon_i E_{zk} \frac{\partial^2 c_k}{\partial z^2} - \varepsilon_i E_{rk} \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left( r \frac{\partial c_k}{\partial r} \right) + \frac{\partial (v_g c_g)}{\partial z} + \varepsilon_B \frac{\partial c_k}{\partial t} + J_k = 0$$

$$-k_{ga} \varepsilon_i \frac{\partial^2 T_g}{\partial z^2} + C_{vg} v_g \rho_g \frac{\partial T_g}{\partial z} + \varepsilon_B C_{vg} \rho_g \frac{\partial T_g}{\partial t} + P \frac{\partial v_g}{\partial z} + HTCa_p (T_g - T_s) = 0$$

$$-k_{sa} \frac{\partial^2 T_s}{\partial z^2} - k_{sr} \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left( \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial T_s}{\partial r} \right) + \rho_s C_{ps} \frac{\partial T_s}{\partial t} + \rho_s \sum_{i=1}^n (C_{pai} w_i) \frac{\partial T_s}{\partial t} + \rho_s \sum_{i=1}^n \left( \Delta H_i \frac{\partial w_i}{\partial t} \right) - HTCa_p (T_g - T_s) = 0$$

# Process Model Verification

## Simulated Adsorbent Bed Gas Compositions vs Test



## Dynamic Simulation Finite Element Modeling INPUTS:

- *Equilibrium Isotherms*
- *Kinetic Diffusion Rates*
- *Mass Transfer Coefficient*
- *Adsorbent Bed Properties*
- *Bed Geometry*
- *Cycle Steps and Durations*

- Simulation N2
- Simulation CO2
- ◆ Test CO2
- Test N2



# Cost Analysis Methodology

*Simulation and Verification Modeling*

*Identify Key Performance Indicators*

*Process Flow Diagrams and Major Equipment List*

*Equipment Cost calculated based on budgetary quotes where possible or APEA*

*Class IV TEA developed using Factored Estimate (ACE methodology)*

# Cost Model Definition

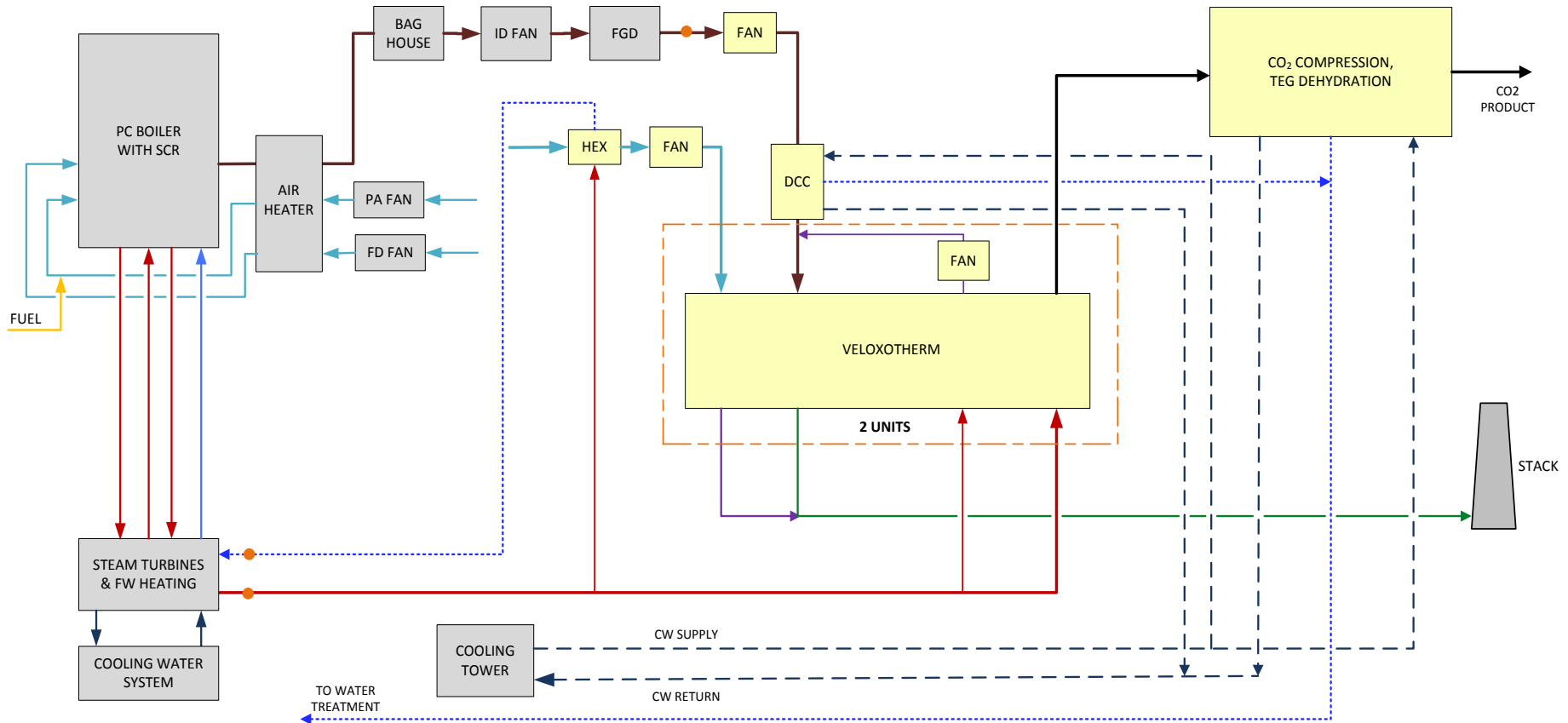
## CAPITAL COST ESTIMATION

*Using factor methodology - based on AACE International 16R-90 with user variations based on cost factors from recently conducted FEED studies.*

- **Purchased Equipment Cost (PEC)**
- **Bare Erected Costs (BEC):** *PEC, supporting facilities, materials, bulks/commodities and direct and indirect labor expense*
- **Total Plant Cost (TPC):** *BEC + engineering/construction management/home office and contractor premiums, allowances and freight, process and project contingencies.*
- **Total Overnight Cost (TOC):** *TPC + pre-production costs, inventory capital, financing costs and other owner costs (where applicable).*

# Block Flow Diagram

~10,000 TPD CO<sub>2</sub> CAPTURE AND COMPRESSION PLANT



*Simple and compact process resulting in low CAPEX*

# Coal Flue Gas Carbon Capture Cost

## » Process design basis and performance targets

Design Basis		
<i>Coal Flue Gas CO<sub>2</sub> Concentration</i>	<i>%v/v dry</i>	<i>15.0</i>
	<i>%v/v wet</i>	<i>12.8</i>
<i>CO<sub>2</sub> Capture Capacity</i>	<i>TPD</i>	<i>9,583</i>
<i>CO<sub>2</sub> Capture Efficiency/Recovery</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>90</i>
<i>CO<sub>2</sub> Product Purity</i>	<i>%v/v (dry)</i>	<i>95</i>
<i>CO<sub>2</sub> Product Pressure</i>	<i>psia</i>	<i>2215</i>
<i>Plant Capacity Factor</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>85</i>

Performance Targets		
<i>Steam Ratio</i>	<i>kg/kg</i>	<i>1.5:1</i>
<i>Max Pressure Drop Per Adsorbent Pass</i>	<i>kPa</i>	<i>10</i>
<i>Adsorbent Productivity</i>	<i>TPD CO<sub>2</sub>/m<sup>3</sup></i>	<i>11</i>
<i>Auxiliary Flow to Fresh Feed Ratio</i>	<i>mol/mol (dry)</i>	<i>~1.1:1</i>
<i>O<sub>2</sub> Product Purity</i>	<i>%v/v</i>	<i>Less than 0.1%</i>

# Cost Model Results Summary

<b>RESULTS (\$USD)</b>		
<i>Total Cost of Capture</i>	<i>\$/T CO<sub>2</sub></i>	<i>33</i>
<i>Total Overnight Costs</i>	<i>\$MM</i>	<i>288</i>
<i>Steam Energy Requirement*</i>	<i>GJ/T CO<sub>2</sub></i>	<i>4.0</i>
<i>Auxiliary Heating*</i>	<i>GJ/T CO<sub>2</sub></i>	<i>0.5</i>
<i>Capture Plant BoP Energy Requirement</i>	<i>MWe</i>	<i>16.3</i>
<i>Compression Energy Requirement</i>	<i>MWe</i>	<i>47.4</i>
<i>Steam Ratio</i>	<i>kg/kg CO<sub>2</sub></i>	<i>1.5:1</i>

*\*Based on enthalpy of steam at take-off conditions – heat integration and pinch analysis to be conducted*

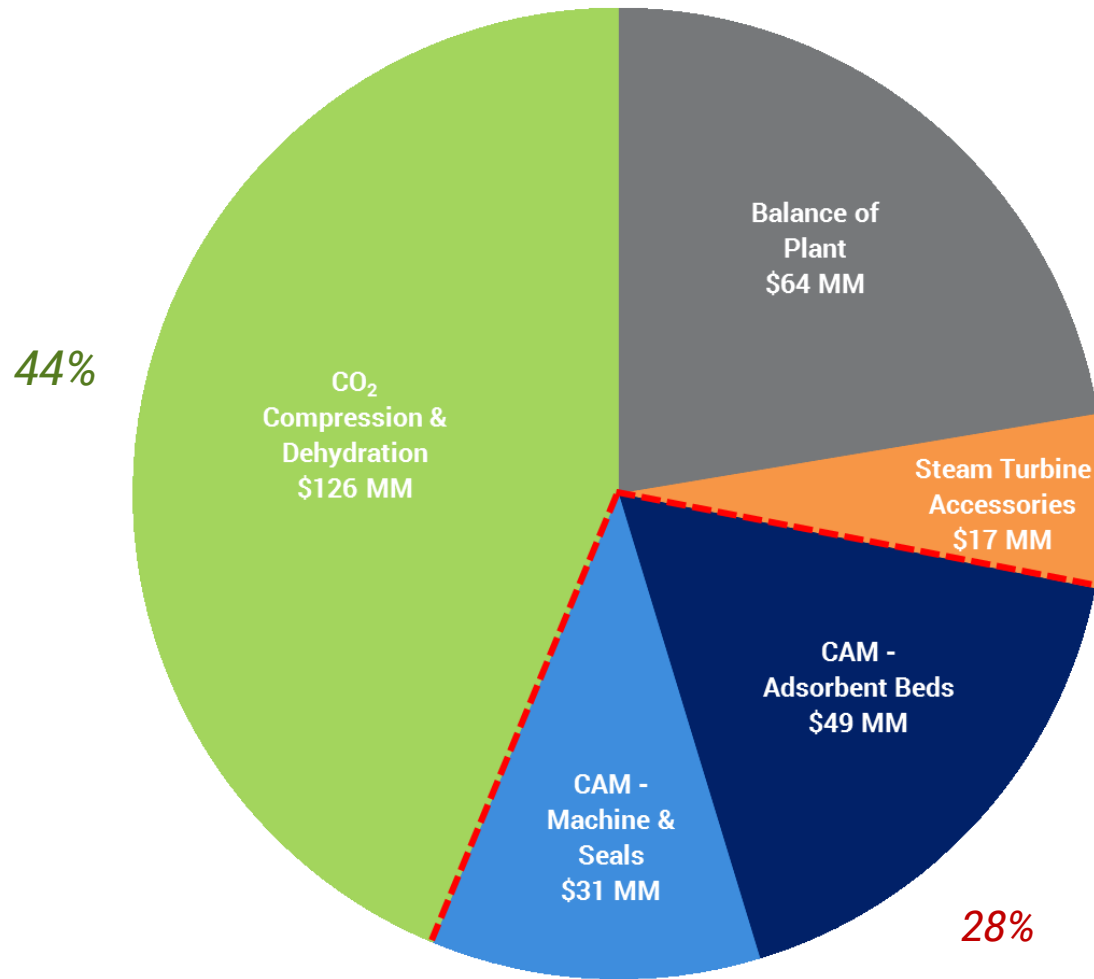
*The scope of this analysis, and associated capital and operating cost estimation, considers all unit operations, equipment and utilities implied below:*

- Gross power losses due to steam extraction at LP steam turbines*
- Net parasitic losses due to increase in auxiliary power demand*
- Raw make-up water (evaporative and stack losses)*



# Cost Model Results

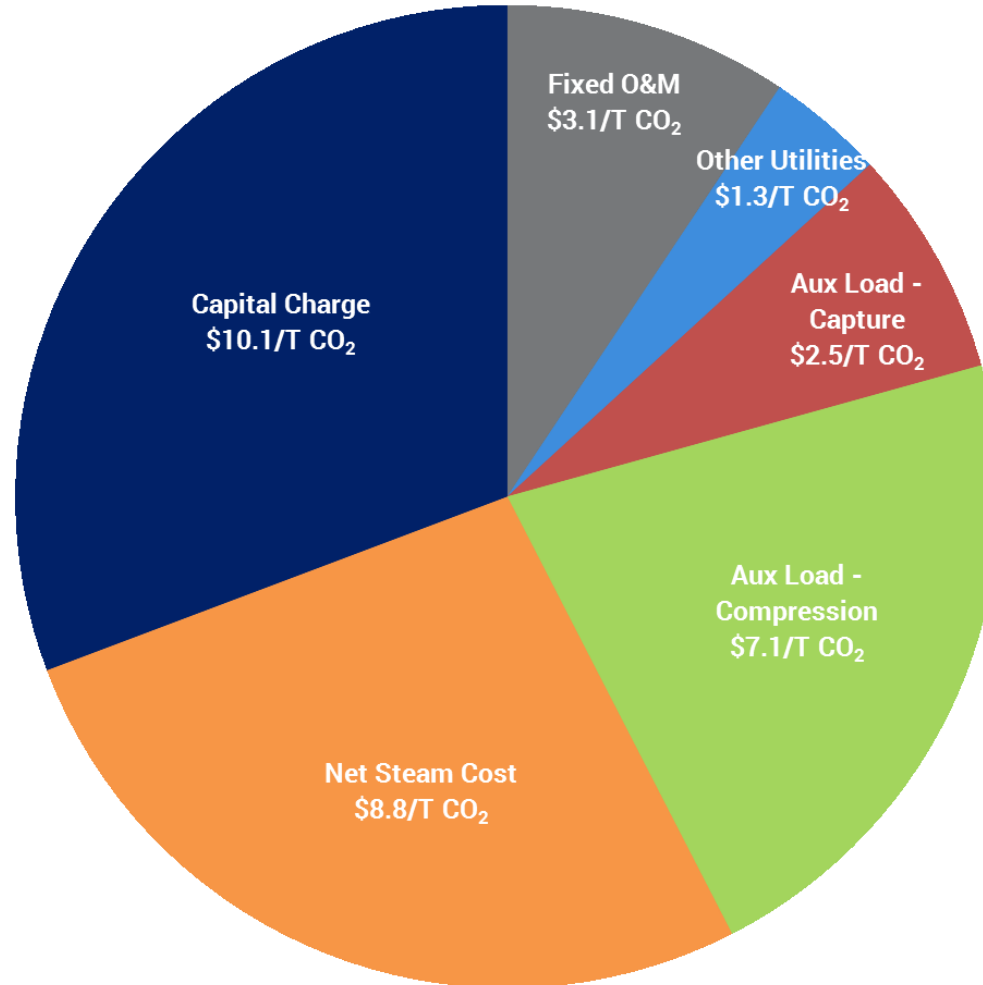
## CAPITAL COST COMPONENTS



Total Capital <\$290 MM USD

# Cost Model Results

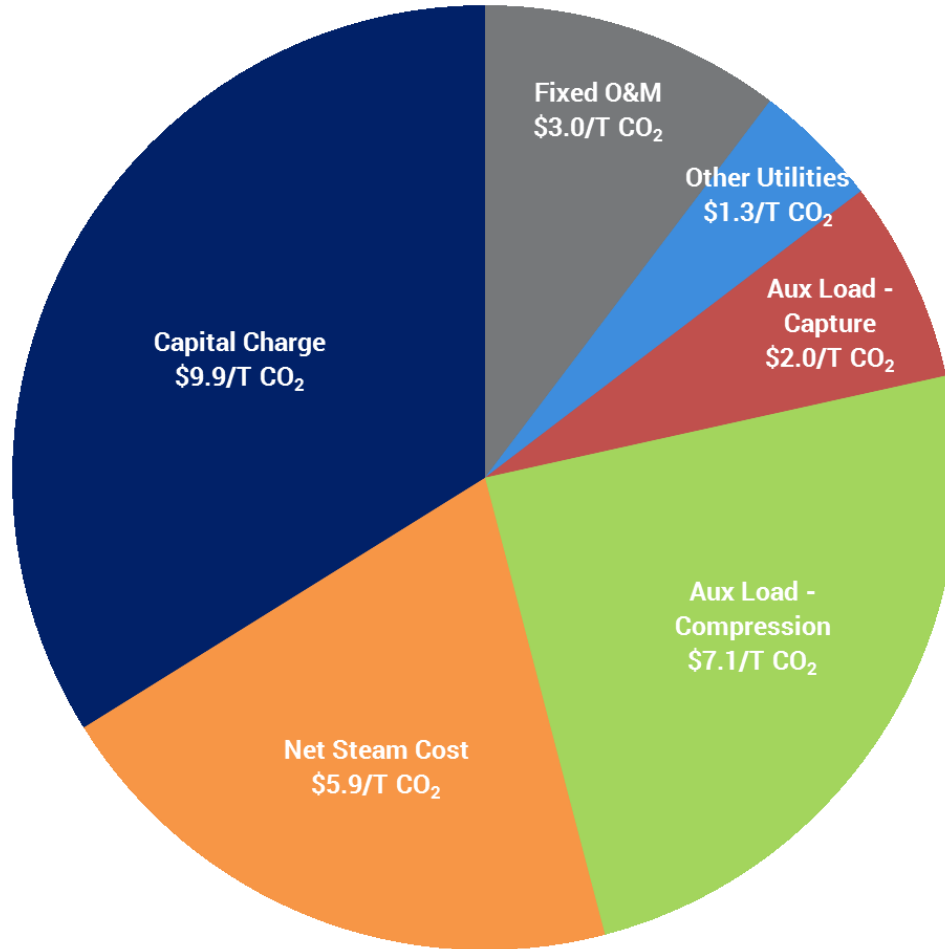
## *COST OF CO<sub>2</sub> CAPTURE AND COMPRESSION*



*Total Cost of Capture and Compression <\$33USD/MT CO<sub>2</sub>*

# Steam Ratio Sensitivity

*COST OF CO<sub>2</sub> CAPTURE AND COMPRESSION*  
*STEAM RATIO 1:1 kg/kg CO<sub>2</sub>*



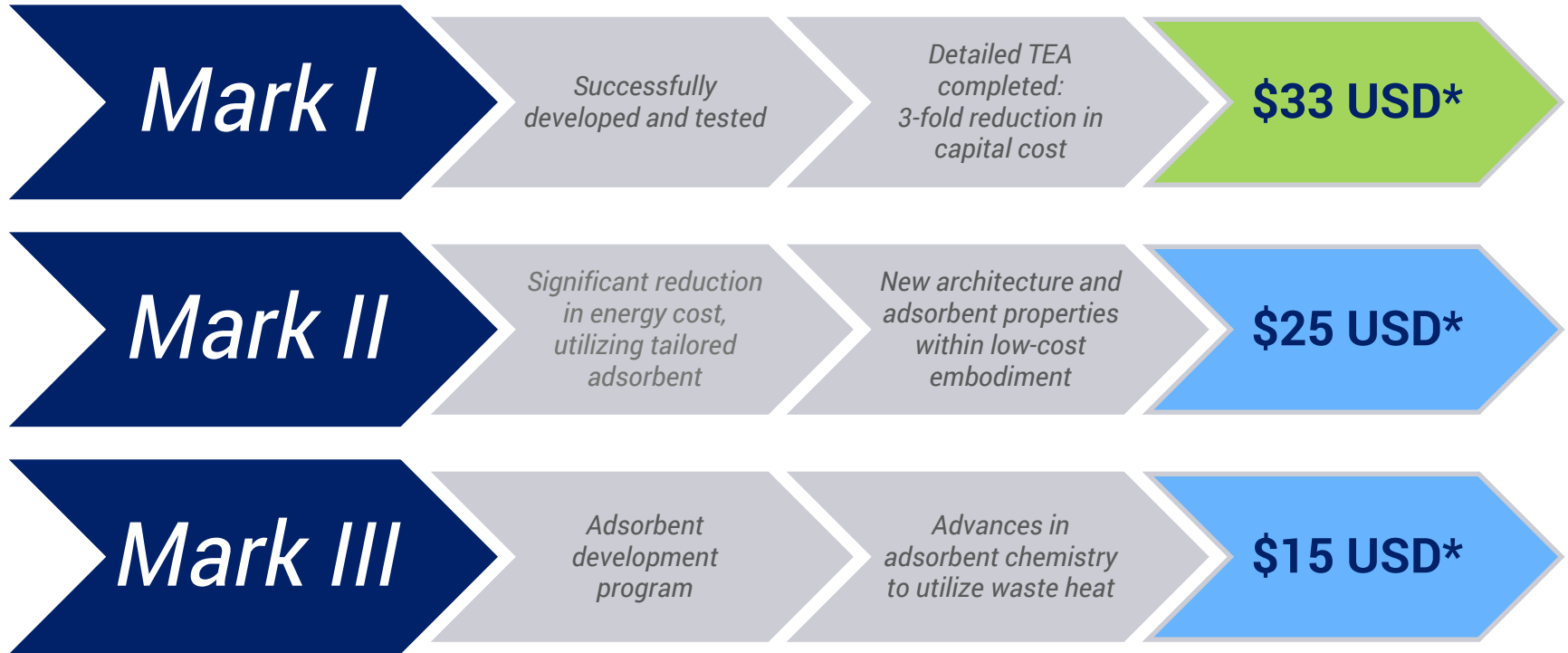
*Total Cost of Capture and Compression <\$30USD/MT CO<sub>2</sub>*

# Field Demo Plant

LOCATED AT PIKES PEAK SOUTH LLOYD THERMAL PROJECT



# Product Development Roadmap



*\*Lifecycle cost per tonne of Captured and Compressed CO<sub>2</sub>*



# Commercialization Path

Field Demo  
Coal Power Plant



2016

0.5 TPD

Field Demo  
O&G Heavy EOR



2017

30 TPD

First-of-a-Kind Demo Plant  
O&G Heavy EOR



2018

600 TPD

First Commercial  
O&G Heavy EOR



2020

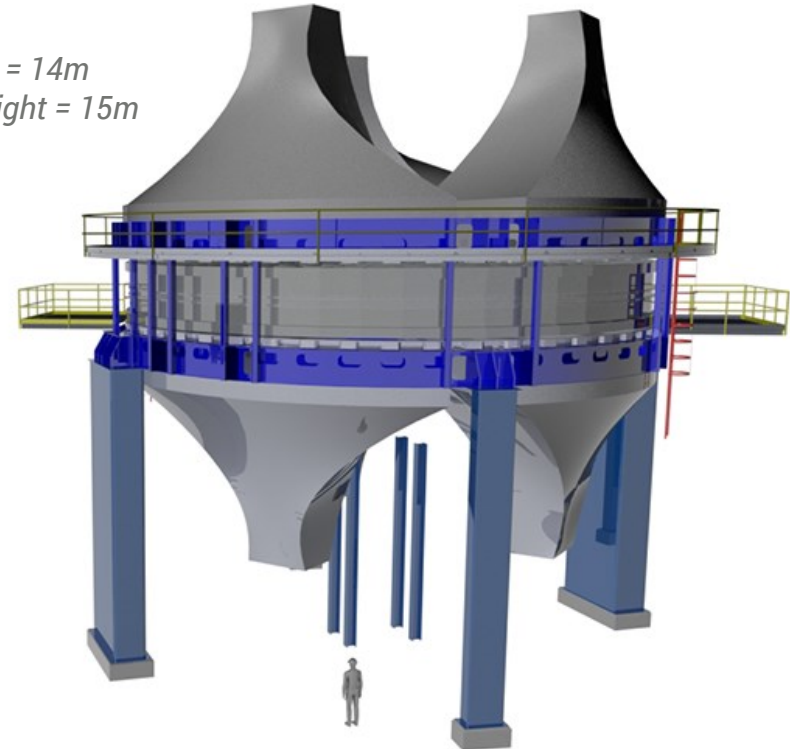
OD = 0.3m  
Height = 1.3m



OD = 3.2m  
Height = 7m



OD = 14m  
Height = 15m



# Strong Partners for Execution

## INDUSTRIAL, GOVERNMENT, & FINANCIAL PARTNERSHIPS

Customer  
Relationships



Project  
Investors



Equity  
Investors



## APPENDIX

Sohel Khiavi

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• [soheil.khiavi@inventysinc.com](mailto:soheil.khiavi@inventysinc.com)