

“We have more than enough opportunities to deploy direct air capture with wind and solar energy to get us to the gigatonne scale of CO₂ removal and net-zero emissions.”

Dr. Simon Pang

Lead Author, DACS

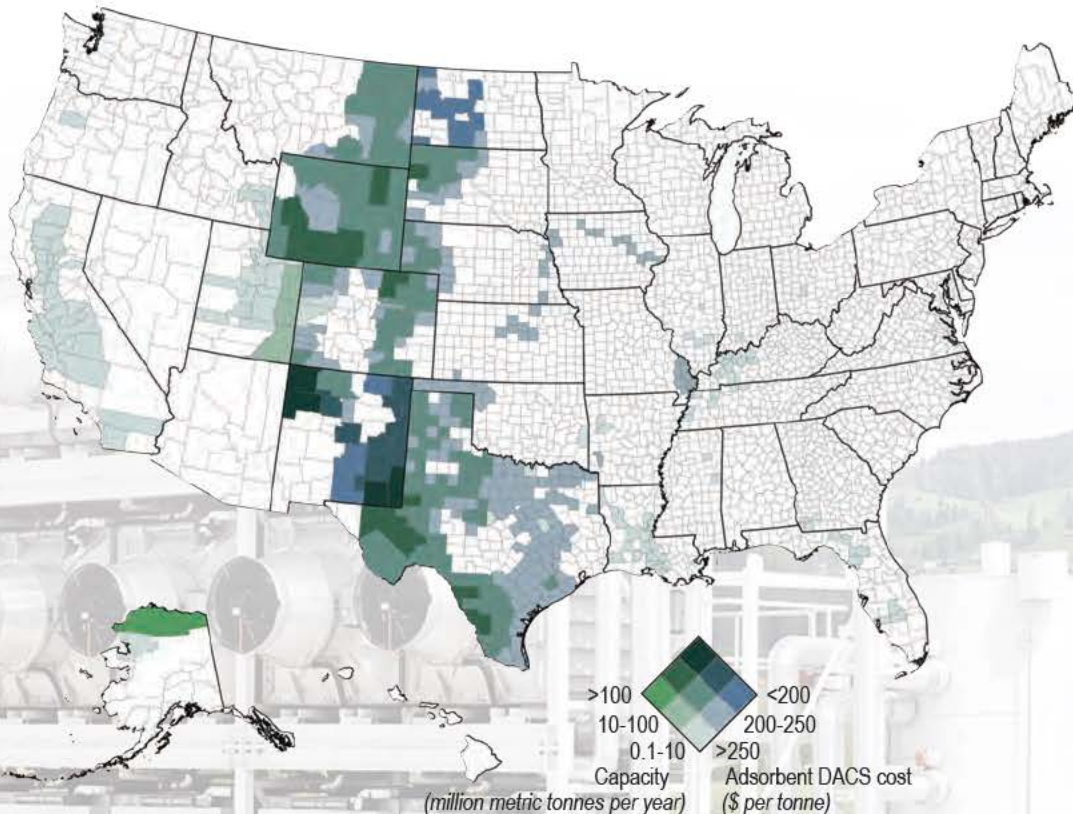
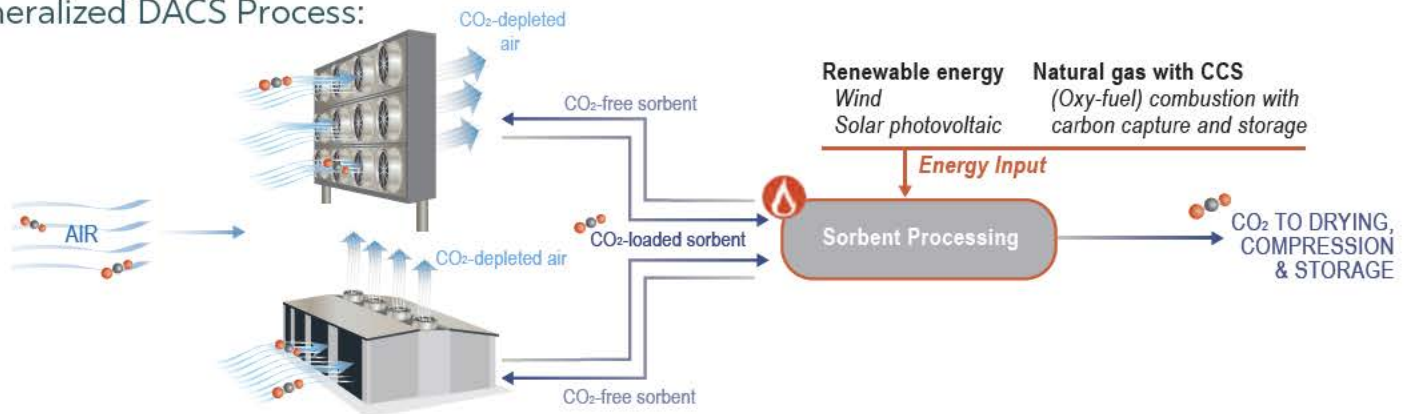
Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory

Direct Air Capture with Storage (DACs)

Paired with Renewable Energy

- Direct air capture uses mechanical or passive processes to remove carbon dioxide (CO₂) directly from the atmosphere.
- There is technical potential to remove several billion metric tonnes of atmospheric CO₂ each year with DACS. However, these are land, energy and capital-intensive technologies, and it is expected that social, ecological, regulatory and market factors will limit the total removal potential of DACS.
- To maximize efficiency and avoid competing with energy decarbonization, DACS should be sited where there is abundant renewable energy and close to suitable geologic CO₂ storage.

Generalized DACS Process:



Key Findings:

- Prioritizing DACS development in regions experiencing job loss in fossil fuel sectors can bring new jobs and economic resilience to these areas.
- DACS is a long-term CO₂ removal solution that will need to scale once all other decarbonization and CO₂ removal approaches have been maximized.
- Targeted near-term DACS deployment is critical to improving efficiency, reducing costs, and guiding the establishment of rigorous monitoring, reporting and verification standards for captured CO₂.

Every region has a story. Every region has an opportunity
To learn more about each carbon dioxide removal pathway, go to Roads2Removal.org