



# Advanced Technology to Capture CO<sub>2</sub> from Exhaust for Injection or Transport to Commercial Markets

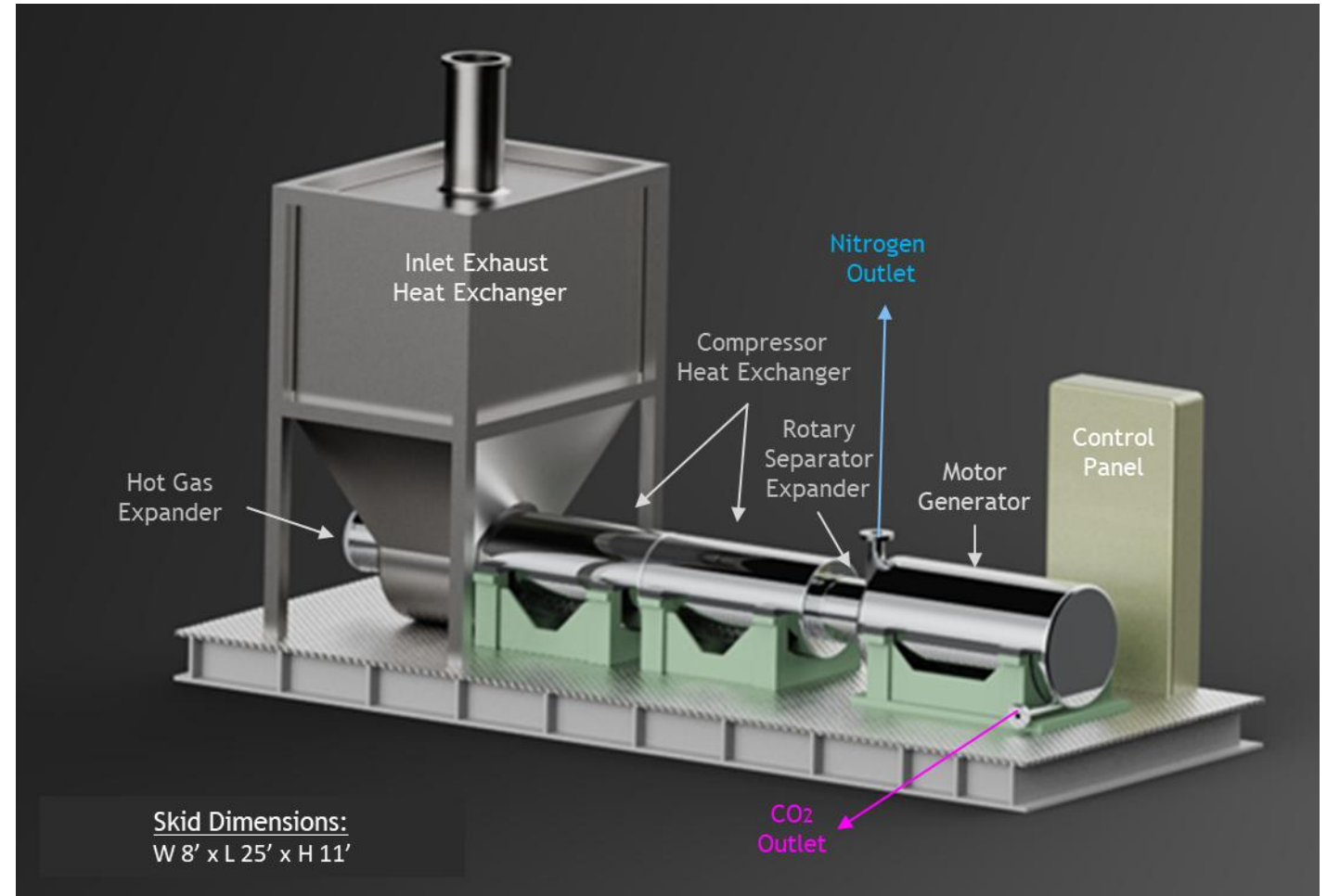
John Guoyes – VP Product Development  
March 3, 2025

**AXIP**

# Axip's New Carbon Capture Technology

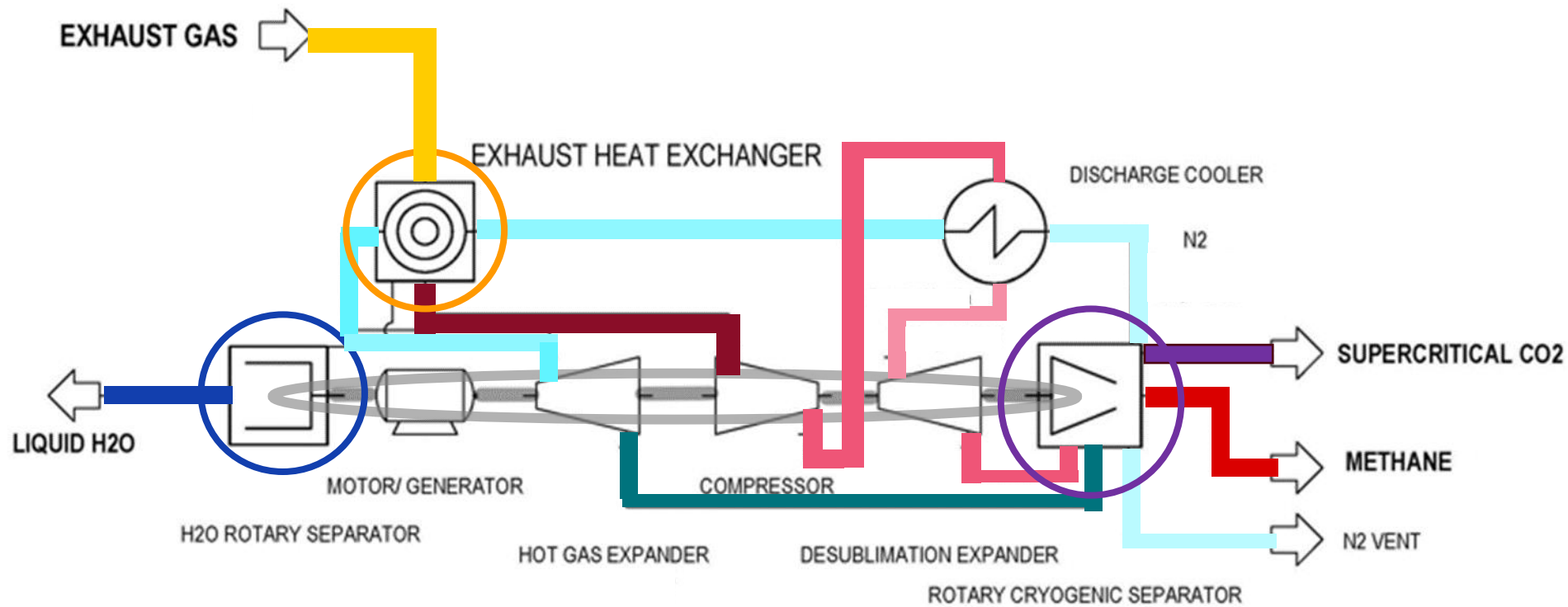
## Exhaust Carbon Capture Skid

- Patented (U.S. Patent 11635255) April 25, 2023.
- Compact skid designed to be the size of a typical compressor package
- All rotating components are mounted on a common shaft
- CO<sub>2</sub> capture efficiency > 99%
- The system utilizes waste heat to power the cycle
- Capable of treating large volumes of exhaust and generating power
- Pure supercritical CO<sub>2</sub> is delivered at high pressures requiring no additional compression
- Capture Methane out of the exhaust



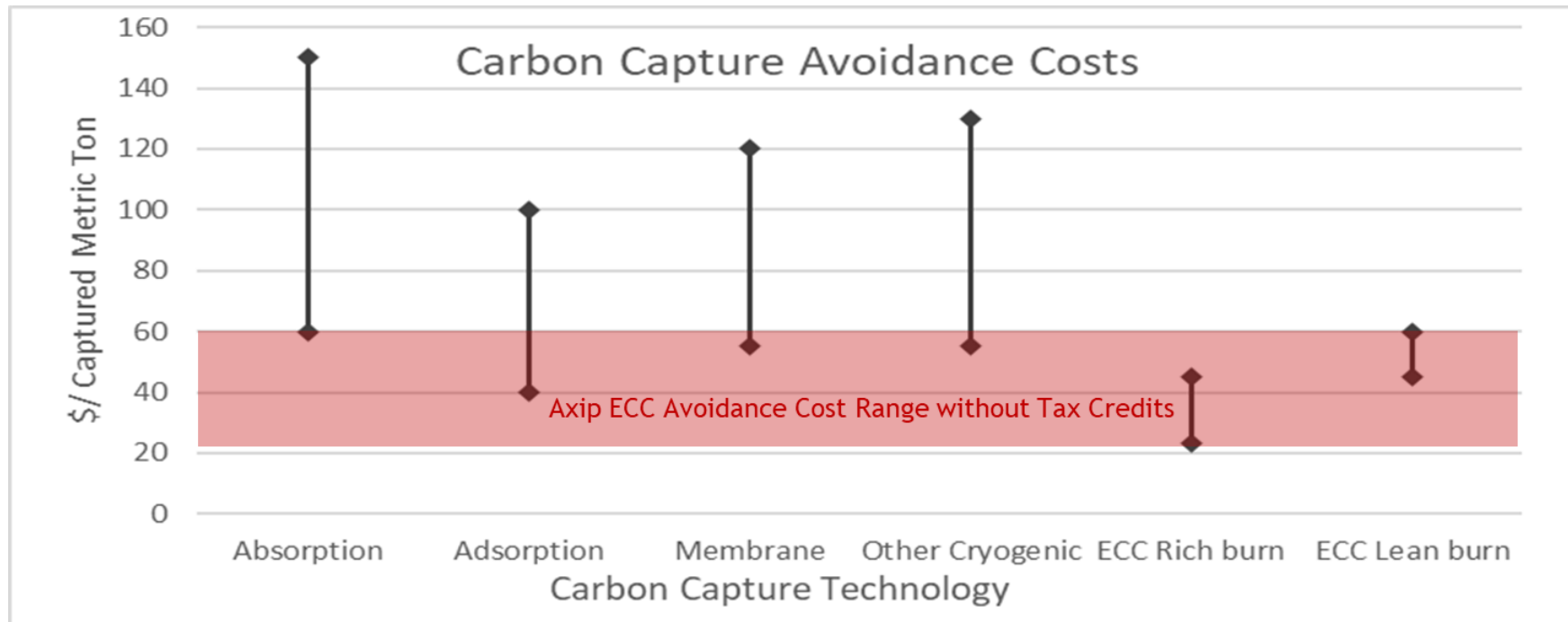
# Exhaust Carbon Capture (ECC) PFD

## Axip - Exhaust Carbon Capture System



# Axip Carbon Capture Comparison

- Originally enacted in 2008, Section 45Q of the US tax code provides a performance-based tax credit for carbon capture
- Changes to the contents of the regulation from Biden's IRA have increased the applicability and credits that qualify
  - Minimum has changed from 500,000 metric tons captured annually to **12,500 metric tons**
  - IRS 45Q tax credits are raised to **\$60 per ton for EOR** and **\$85 per ton for sequestration**

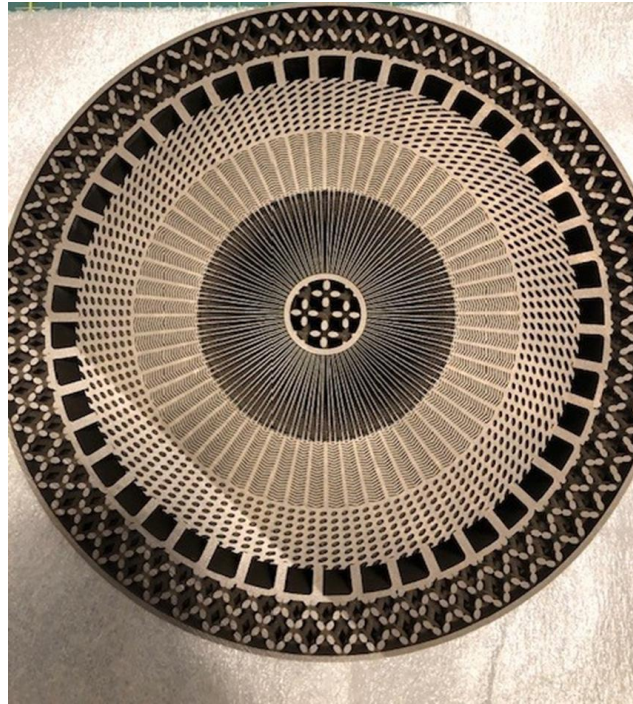
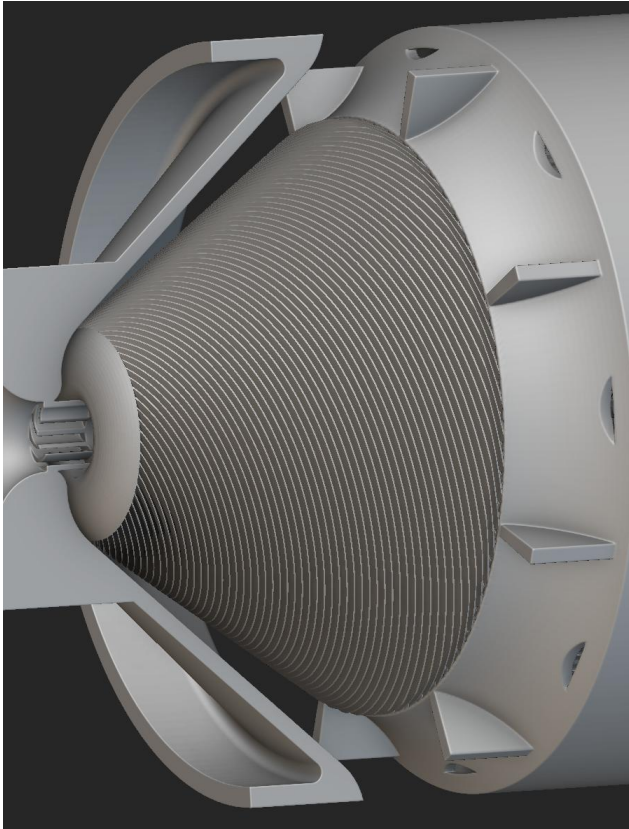


# Axip Carbon Capture Comparison

<b>Compressor Exhaust Comparison</b>			
	<b>Rich-burn Drive</b>	<b>Lean-burn Drive</b>	<b>Turbine</b>
<b>Number of Units</b>	8	8	1
<b>Horsepower</b>	11,040	11,040	11,110
<b>Exhaust Volume (Mcf/Day)</b>	24,042	37,700	79,098
<b>CO<sub>2</sub> in Exhaust (%)</b>	10.12%	6.68%	3.08%
<b>CO<sub>2</sub> (Tons/Year)</b>	48,670	43,143	46,115
Power Usage (KWh)	3,475	6,014	10,733
Power Generated (KWh)	3,319	5,270	11,100
Cycle Net Power (KWh)	156	752	-372

- Rich burn compressors are the most efficient for Avoidance Cost
  - ◆ Lower exhaust volumes
  - ◆ Higher engine exhaust temperature

# Rotary Separation Technology



- Rotary separator utilizes supersonic isentropic expansion to condense/de-sublimate different gas compositions.
- Condensed fluid is centrifuged to the outer walls while the non condensed gas components migrate to the center with reduced axial velocity.
- Condensed fluid recaptures the kinetic energy and is discharged at high pressure through a partial emission pump diffuser.
- Non condensed gas passes through a rotary structured packing that further separates any condensed particles to sub-micron levels.
- Separation technology is able to maintain thermodynamic conditions over large flow conditions due to variable throat technology.
- The separator runs at ultra high speeds with gas bearings and gas seal technology.
- The separator is very modular, and the flexible design utilizes the same hardware for many different process applications.
- The only process conditions that need to be adjusted between designs is inlet pressure, inlet temperature, and outlet pressure.

# ECC Summary and Overview

- Exhaust Carbon Capture can be an effective way to decarbonize compressors, reducing Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions
- The ECC modular design can treat up to 70 Million scf/day of exhaust gas, remove up to 75,000 metric tons per year of CO<sub>2</sub>, and fit on a compact skid
- Added value is created by utilizing exhaust waste heat to power the cycle
- No chemicals or fluids
- With over 1,700 Midstream compressor stations in the US, exhaust capture can provide an economic CCUS impact to reach net-zero
- AxiP's rotary separator is the principal component of the ECC system
- Construction and testing of the Rotary CO<sub>2</sub> Separator is currently underway Q1 2025 with a cooperative agreement between AxiP and Innio/Waukesha



- Questions

