IGNITING THE FUTURE

SolDAC meets the MarKET

Industrial Workshop | 25th June 2025 - Barcelona (Spain)

This Project has received funding from the European Union's Horizon Europe research and innovation programme under the Grant Agreement no. 101069359, and from UK Research and Innovation - Innovate UK under Innovation Funding Service (ISF) 10039331 and 10038044.

Innovate UK

Organised by LOMARTOV [Applied Innovation Engineering]

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AGENDA

09:30 – 09:45 Opening session - Aim and the structure of the workshop

09:45 – 11:00

Session 1 – SolDAC's outputs showroom

SolDAC sub-units on stage – an opportunity for joint or individual exploitation.

- Direct Air Capture unit - *Giulio Santori, University of Edinburgh, Paul Wright, University of St Andrews & Valeria Palomba, National Centre for Research Italy.*
- Photoelectrochemical cell – *Juan Ramon Morante, Catalonia Institute for Energy Research.*
- Full Spectrum Solar system – *Daniel Chemisana, University of Lleida*.

Sustainability performance and social embeddedness of the SolDAC' solution – *Edgar Contreras, Mihaela Mirea LOMARTOV*

11:00 – 11.30 Coffee break – 30 min

11:30 – 12:30

Session 2 – Market pulse: industry voices

SOLATOM – *Antonio Famiglietti*

Captur Tower – *Thomas Louagie*

H2B2 Electrolysis Technologies – *Macarena Olias Sanchez*

eChemicles – *Mariia Shabalina*

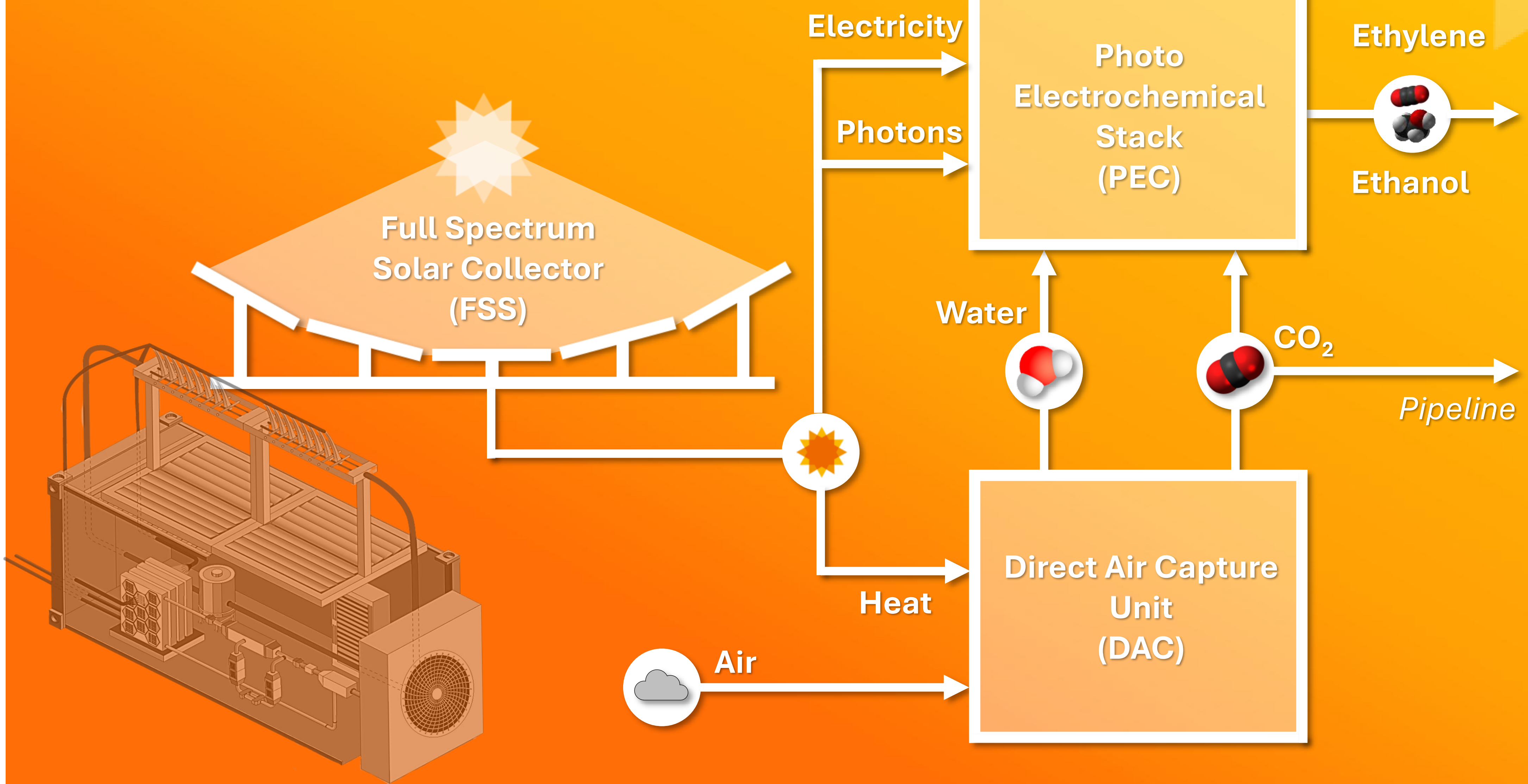
12:30 – 13.15 Panel session – Bridging Potential and Practice: SolDAC's Way Forward

13:15 – 13:30 Main takeaways and wrap-up

13:30 – 14:30 Networking lunch

Our Technology in a Nutshell

How does it work?



SolDAC sub-units on stage – an opportunity for joint or individual exploitation

Unique selling point at System Level

Air

Energetically Self-sufficient	Modular	Eco-designed Low CRM content	Carbon Neutral

C2 products

Keywords (#hastags)

#fullspectrumsolar

#Ultra-lowheatDAC

#DirectAirCapture

#NovelElectrocatalysts

#photoelectrochemistry

#SUNPOWER

SolDAC sub-units on stage – an opportunity for joint or individual exploitation

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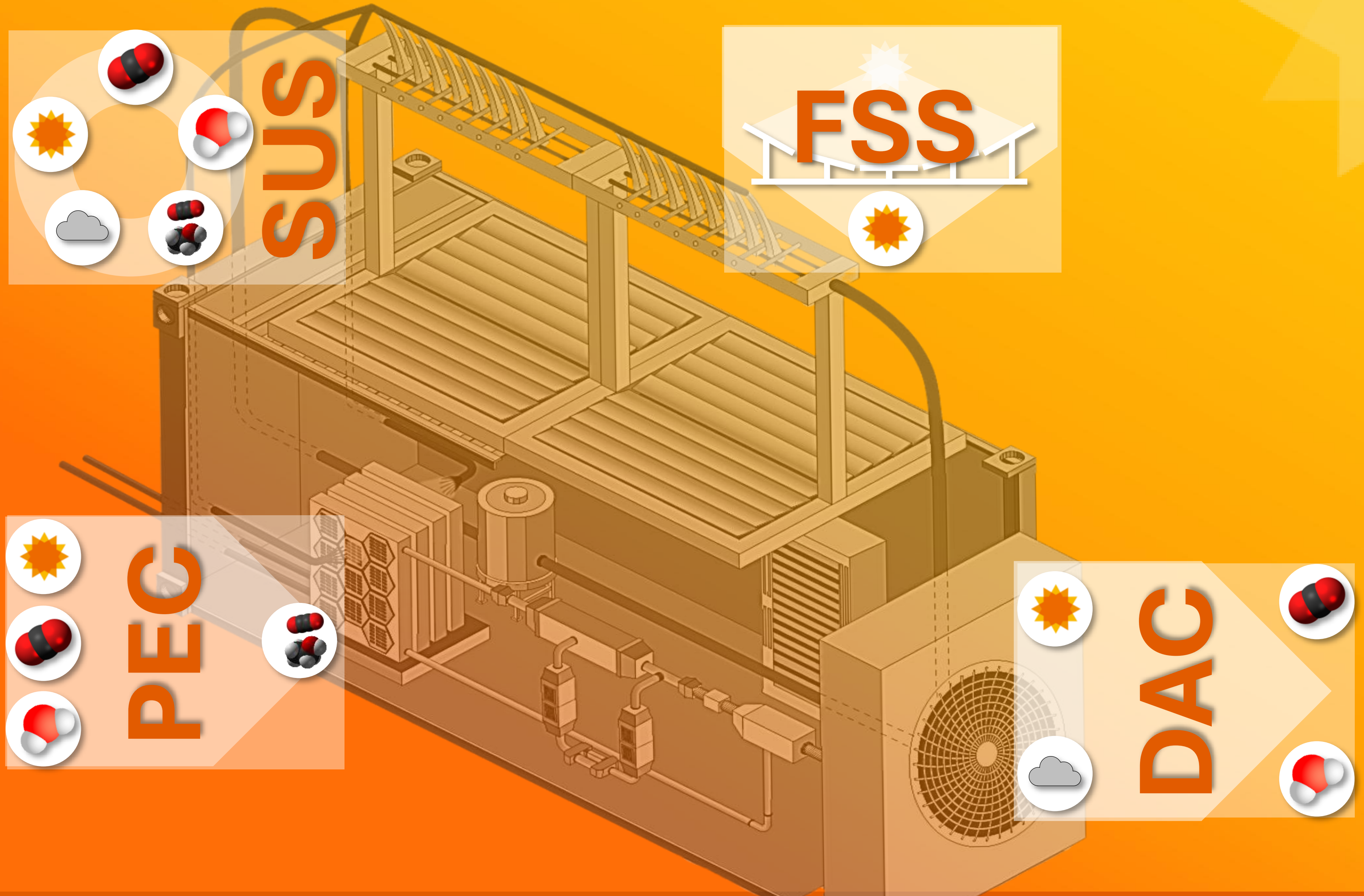
Session 1 – SolDAC's outputs showroom



SolDAC sub-units on stage – an opportunity for joint or individual exploitation

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SolDAC meets the MarKET

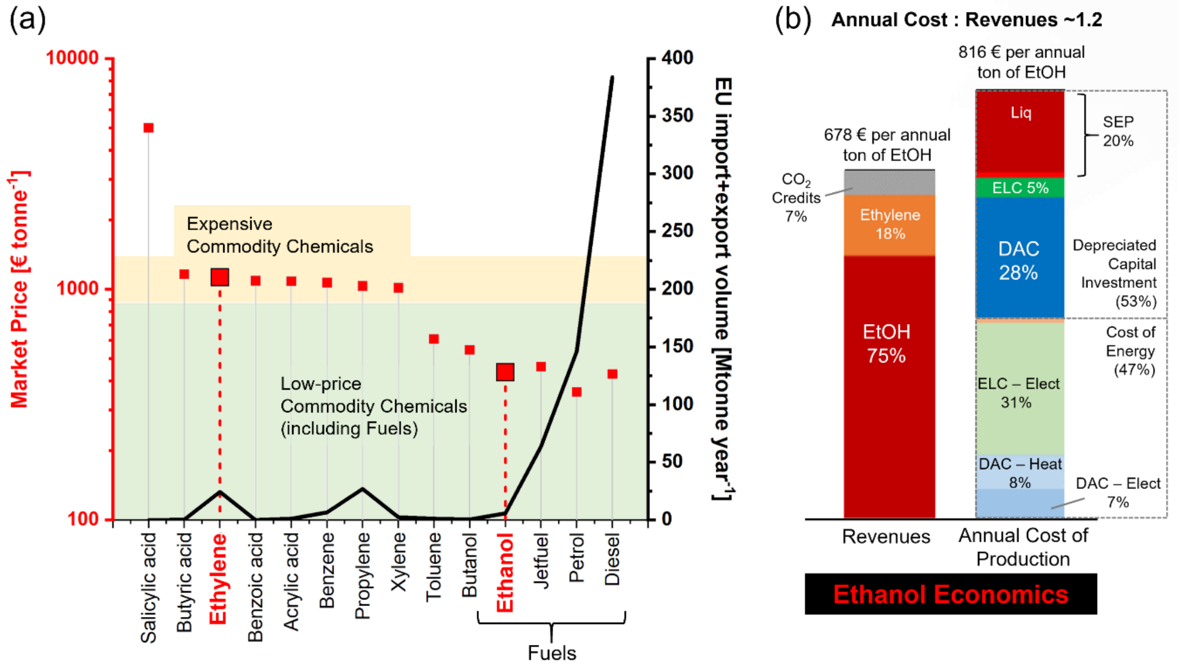
Session 1 – SolDAC's outputs showroom

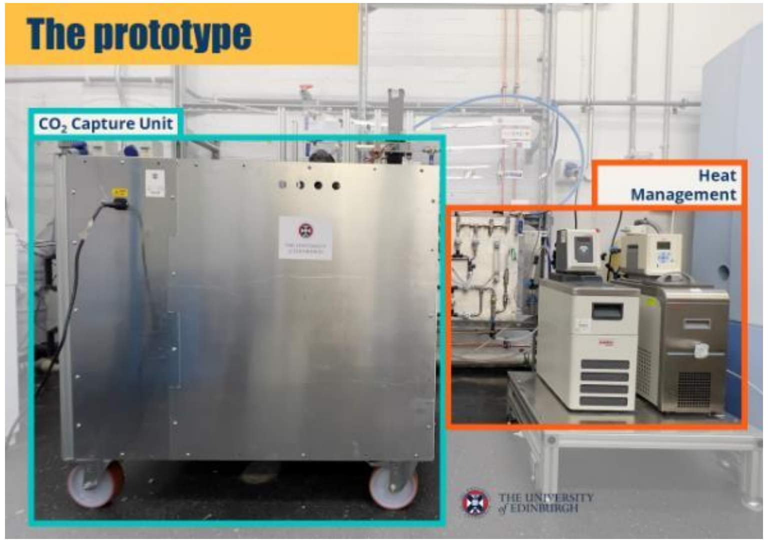
Direct Air Capture (DAC) Unit

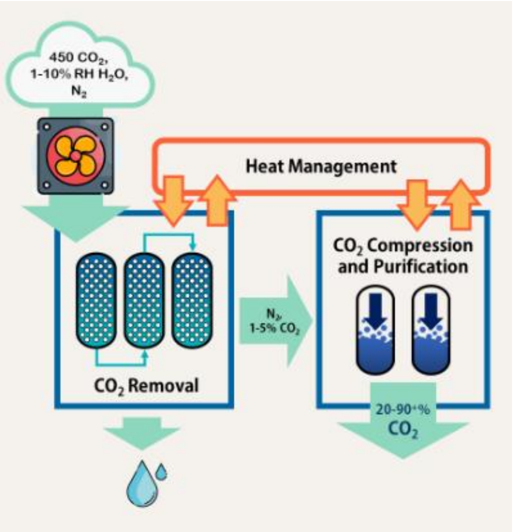
by Giulio Santori (santori@ed.ac.uk – UEDIN)

1. Introduction – Role in SolDAC

Efficient removal and concentration *of atmospheric CO_2 from the pre-dried air stream by using* ***ultralow-grade heat*** *(60 °C – 80 °C) and* ***no vacuum****.*







2. System Architecture and Operation

SolDAC sub-units on stage – an opportunity for joint or individual exploitation

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Session 1 – SolDAC's outputs showroom

Direct Air Capture (DAC) Unit

by Giulio Santori (santori@ed.ac.uk – UEDIN)

3. Key Research Results: Component Design

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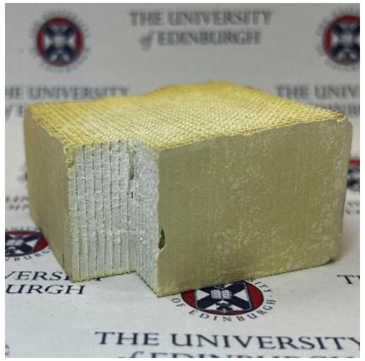
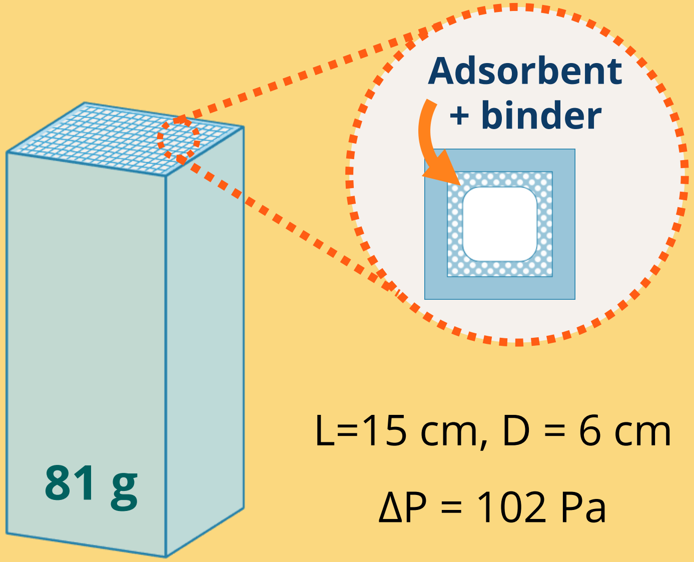
- For Removal

- Reduced pressure drop
- Favourable mass transfer



Coated Monolith

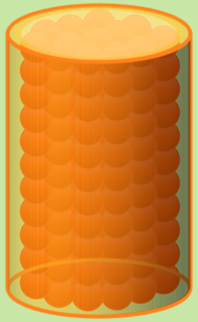


L=15 cm, D = 6 cm

ΔP = 102 Pa

Packed Bed

24.3 g



L=5.6 cm, D = 4 cm

ΔP = 1.86 kPa

- High capacity
- Control on the concentration front

- Concentration

- Temperature control
- Desorption boost

Coated Plate Heat Exchangers

2 Plates

39 cm X 15 cm

ΔP = 200 Pa

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Direct Air Capture (DAC) Unit

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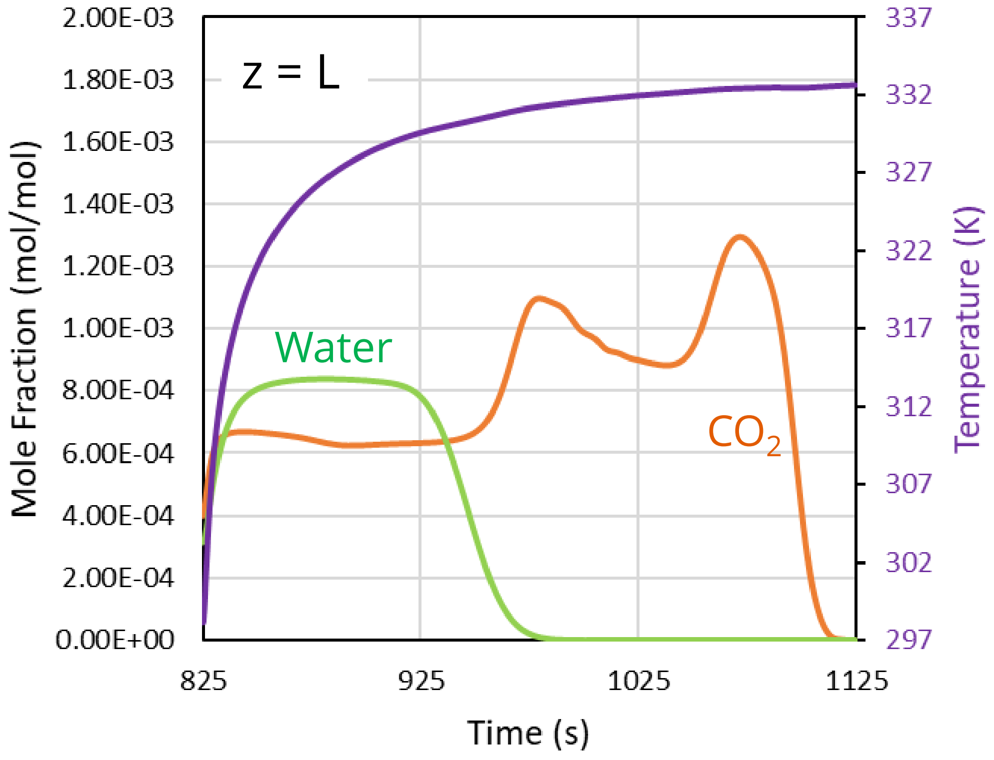
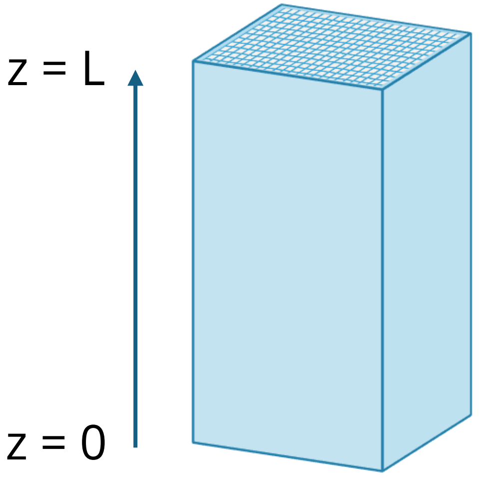
3. Key Research Results: Contactor dynamics

Design predictions for the CO_2 Removal Area





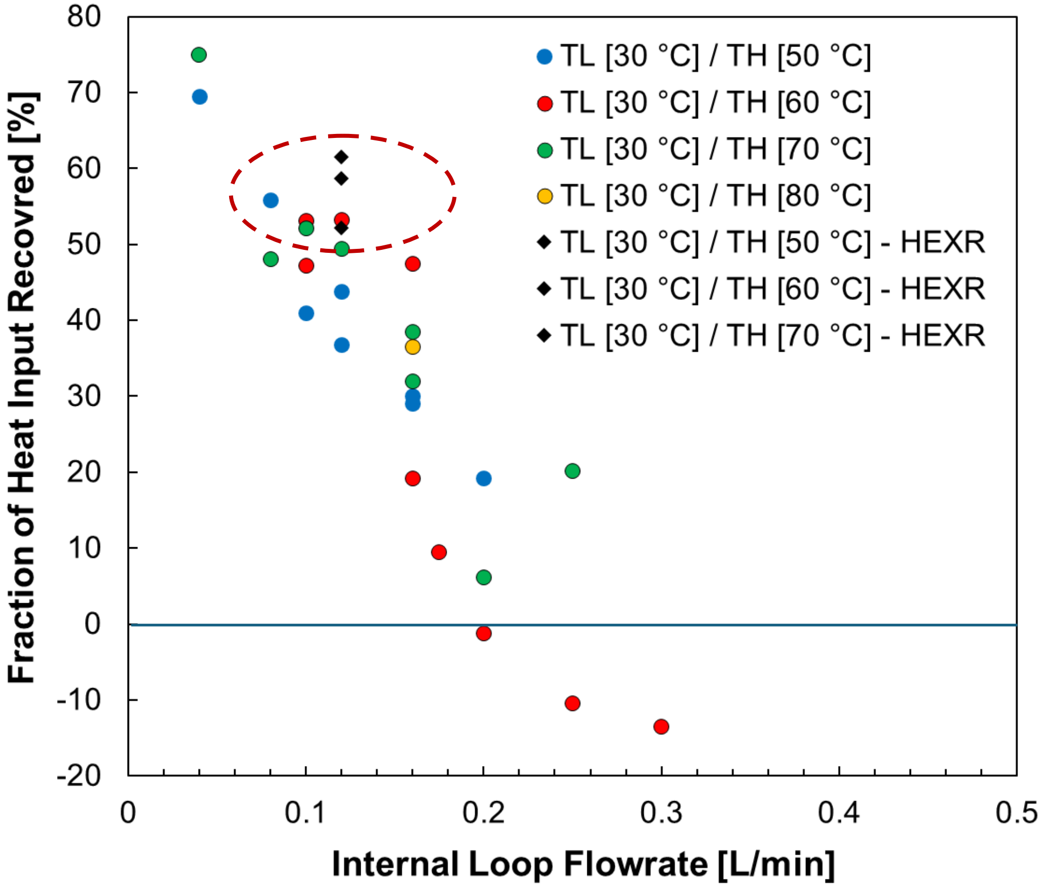
- Cycle Time: 1h10
- T_{HOT}: 60 °C
- T_{COLD}: 20 °C
- Primary Energy: 1.45 MJ kg^{-1}_{CO2}
- Elec Energy: 31.09 MJ kg^{-1}_{CO2}

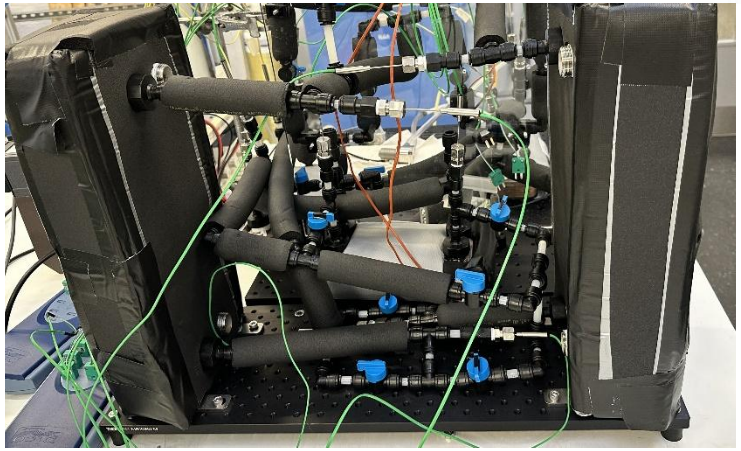
- Purity: 1057 ppm before concentration
- Productivity: 0.41 kg_{CO2} kg^{-1}_{ADS} day^{-1}

SolDAC sub-units on stage – an opportunity for joint or individual exploitation

Direct Air Capture (DAC) Unit
by Giulio Santori (santori@ed.ac.uk – UEDIN)

3. Key Research Results: Thermal Wave Heat Recovery





- Up to 61.5% Heat Input is internally recoverable with the Thermal Wave method, more than halving the heat input.

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Session 1 – SolDAC's outputs showroom

Direct Air Capture (DAC) Unit

by Giulio Santori (santori@ed.ac.uk – UEDIN)

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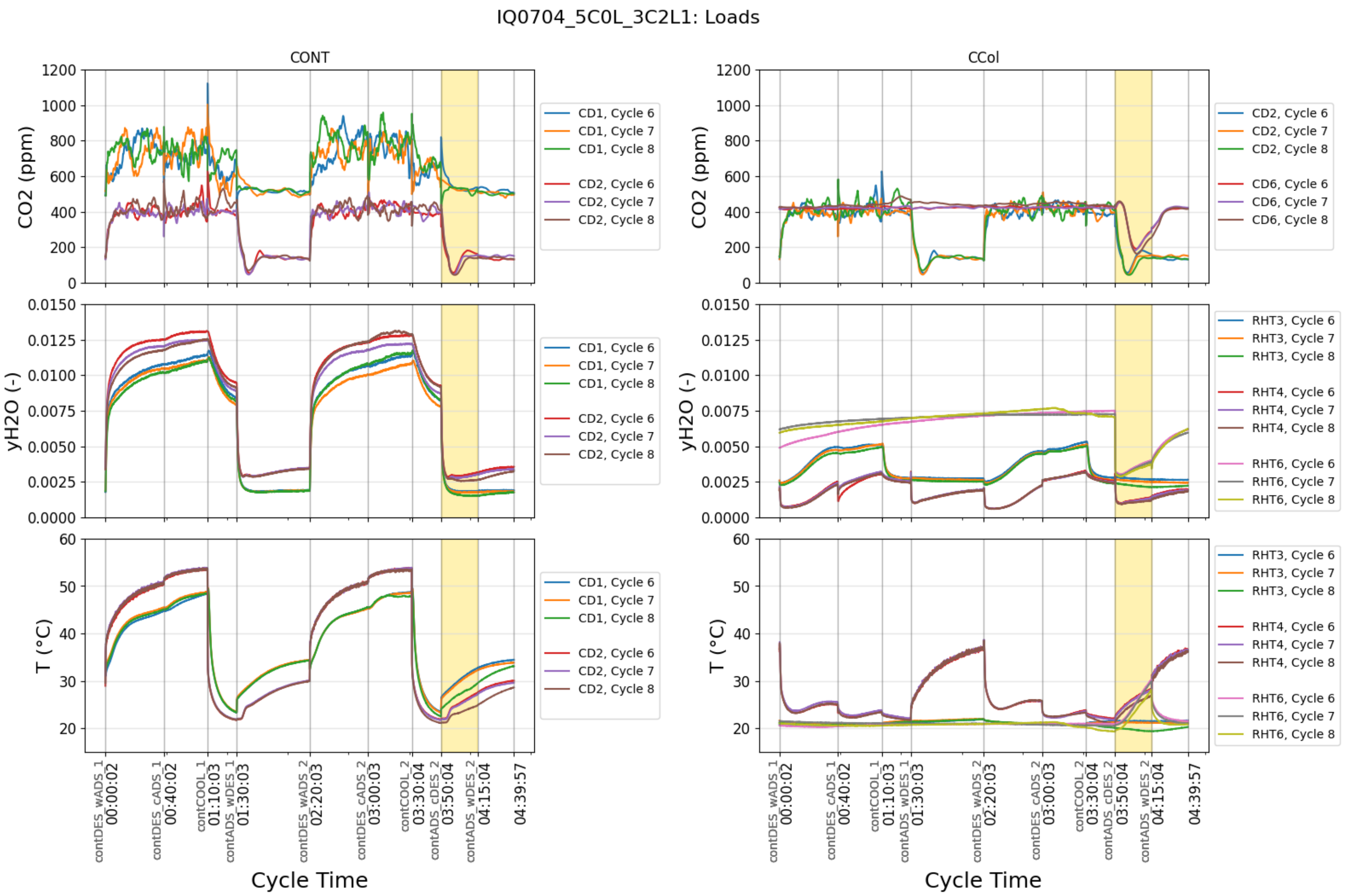
4. Challenges & Next Steps: CO_2 Removal Area



- Cycle time: 4h40
- T_{HOT}: 70 °C
- T_{COLD}: 20 °C

- Primary Energy: 15.56 MJ $kg^{-1}{}_{CO2}$

- Elec Energy:
- 132.97 MJ $kg^{-1}{}_{CO2}$

Productivity: 0.43 kg_{CO2} $kg^{-1}{}_{ADS}$ day^{-1}

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Direct Air Capture (DAC) Unit

by Giulio Santori (santori@ed.ac.uk – UEDIN)

DAC

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5. Key Exploitable Results & Cross-sector Transferability

KER	Description	TRL	Transferability to other sectors	Needs
1	Process for amospheric Co2 removal and concentration	3	Organic chemicals manufacturing, CO2 removal in building sector, CO2 enrichment users (e.g. Greenhouses, beverage)	Pilot-scale validation

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Prior Art Search – EI0000777 / TEC1104592

Process for atmospheric CO2 removal and concentration

Inventors: Giulio Santori, Stefano Brandani, Paul Wright, Isabella Cavalcante Quaranta, Harpreet Kaur
Report by: Nessim Kichik, Marek Munko

Background and Invention Summary:

The process described in this document is a part of a larger system, which leverages low-grade heat and photo-electrochemical conversion (PEC) to provide an energy-efficient method of capturing CO2 from air and converting it into ethylene. However, the focus of the disclosed process is solely the removal and concentration of extremely dilute CO2 from a gas stream (such as a stream of atmospheric air). The process diagram consists of three stages/areas:

1. **Removal area (RA)** – where CO2 is captured and pre-concentrated;
2. **Compression area (CA)** – where CO2 purity is built up to the required level;
3. **Heating and cooling area (H&C)** – where heat and cold integration is managed to achieve the target efficiency.

The complete diagram of the process is presented in Figure 1. While all stages are

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DAC

Direct Air Capture Unit

Ultra-Low Heat DAC Materials

by Paul A. Wright (USTAN)

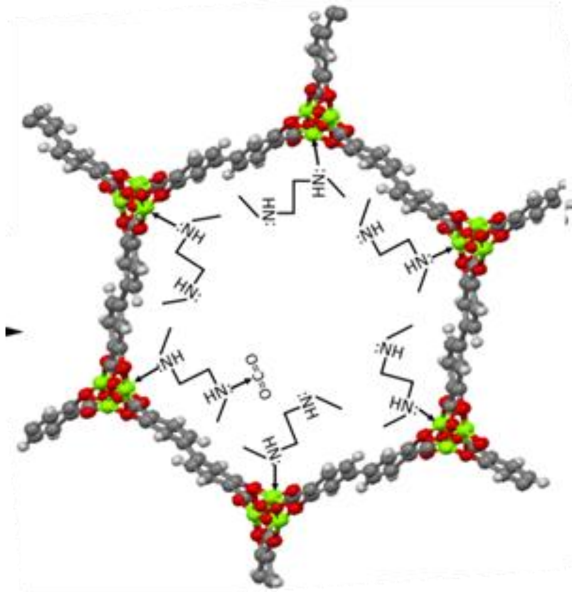
1. Introduction – Role in SolDAC

Prepare and characterize materials for different stages of the DAC unit, including the contactor, concentrator and compression stages. Supply scaled-up materials to UEDIN

2. DAC unit Materials

- Prepare and screen porous solids for best capture performance in different stages
- Identify amines on zeolites as superior to state-of-the-art direct air capture **contactor** materials for low grade heat process, on basis of capacity, kinetics and value
- Identify ultramicroporous MOFs as viable for **concentrator/compressor** beds as fast fully reversible adsorbents with low heat demand.
- Scaled-up amounts (ca. 0.5 kg) supplied to Edinburgh.

Literature



mm'em-IRMOF-74-II

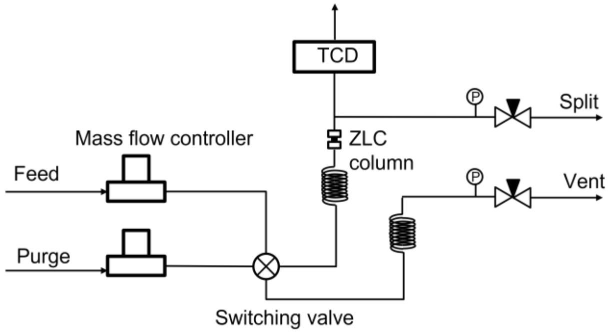
J. Long et al. *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* 2012, 134, 7056

SolDAC sub-units on stage – an opportunity for joint or individual exploitation

3. Key Research Results : Porous Materials

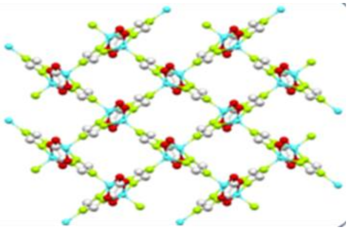
Mission: **Adsorbents** for direct air capture and concentration of CO_2 in the presence of moisture at moderate temperatures and without vacuum with short cycle times

Established Methodology for testing of capacity and kinetics of adsorption and desorption at 400 ppm and in presence of moisture (USTAN, EDIN)

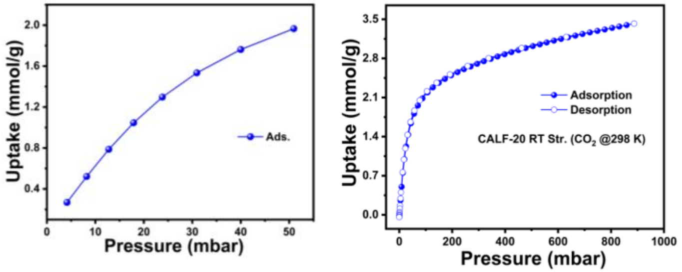


Confirmed that ultra-microporous MOFs are suitable for **concentration / compressor** steps (>3% CO_2), even in presence of 5% RH

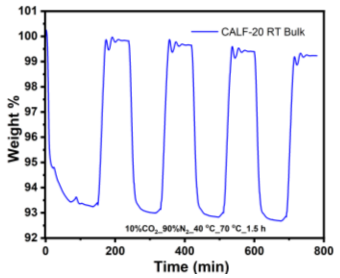
Structure



Equilibrium (CO_2 at 298 K)



Kinetics



CALF-20 G. Shimizu et al *Science*, 2021, 336, 1018

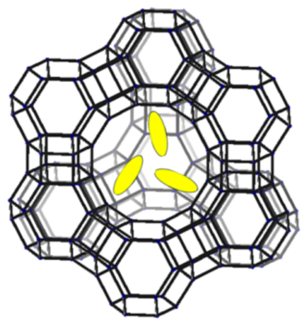
3. Key Research Results: Porous Materials

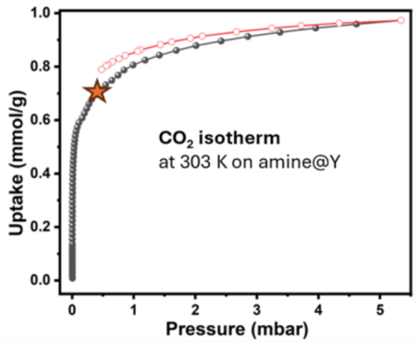
Mission: **Adsorbents** for direct air capture and concentration of CO_2 in the presence of moisture at low temperatures and without vacuum with short cycle times

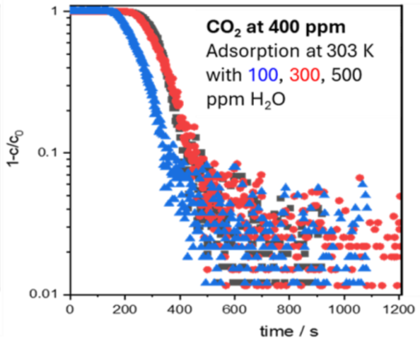
Some literature state-of-the-art materials ruled out through kinetic considerations

First demonstration that zeolite-immobilized diamine is effective for 400 ppm CO_2 and in presence of some moisture. Optimised readily available and inexpensive amine@zeolite for kinetics.

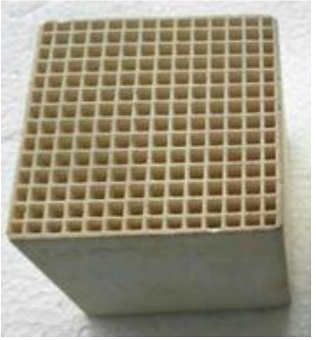
amine@zeolite: structure, adsorption isotherm, kinetics







Routes to **scale-up and forming** of porous adsorbents for CO_2 adsorption at different concentrations and gas flows



SolDAC sub-units on stage – an opportunity for joint or individual exploitation

4. Challenges & Next Steps

Presence of water in gas streams: Optimise configuration for moisture and develop functionalised materials for carbon capture at high RH

Optimise coating methodology for monoliths and heat exchangers

Optimise amines@MOFs for increased uptake in contactor

5. Key Exploitable Results & Cross-sector Transferability

KER	Description	TRL	Transferability to other sectors	Needs
1	Modified zeolites for DAC	4	Carbon capture over range of CO_2 partial pressures and process configurations	Development of coating methodology

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Session 1 – SolDAC's outputs showroom

DAC

Direct Air Capture Unit

Water Harverster Unit

by Valeria Palomba (CNR)

1. Introduction – Role in SolDAC

In carbon capture systems based on sorption processes, water and CO_2 adsorption are competitive .

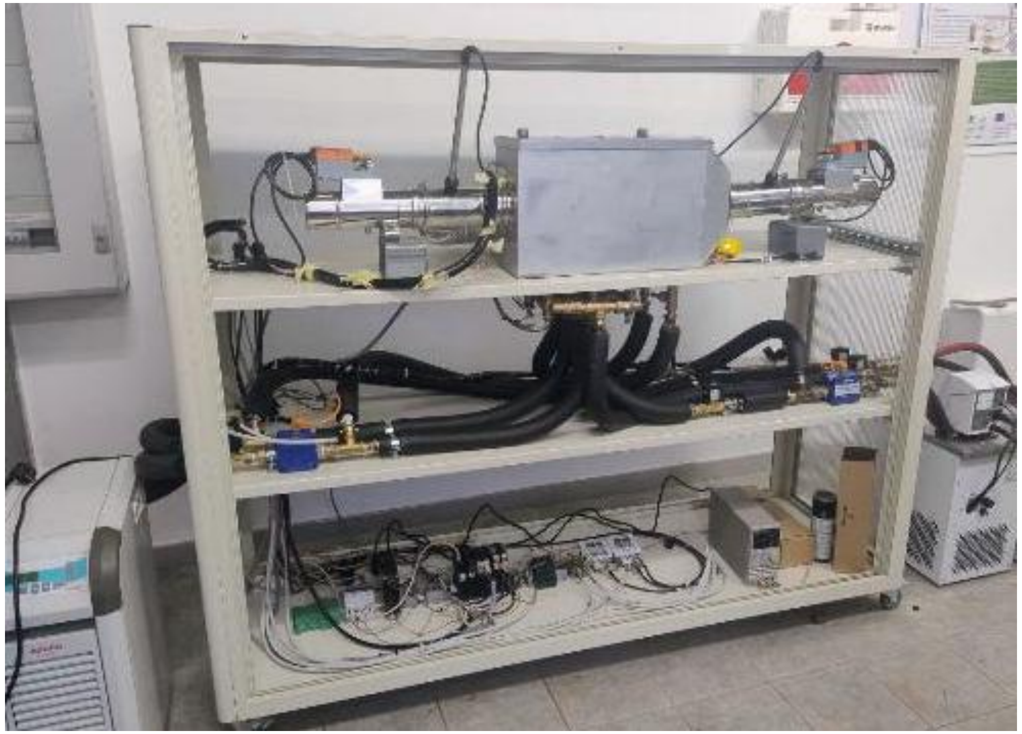
WATER USUALLY WINS!

To increase the adsorption of CO_2, water needs to be eliminated and hence a water harvesting step is needed.

BUT THERE'S MORE TO IT

Water harvesting from atmosphere and deep dehumidification are getting more important nowadays for alleviating water stress and scarcity and in industrial sectors such as Li-ion batteries production.

2. System Architecture and Operation



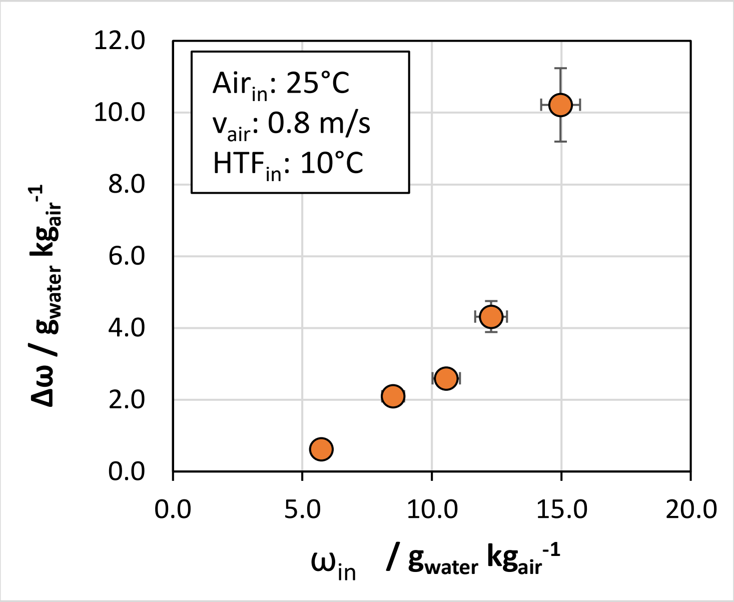
- Almost stand-alone system: only requires connection to a solar collector and a fan for heat dissipation
- 600 W thermal energy required @70-90ºC
- 300 W electric energy required
- Fully realised using off-the-shelf commercial components

Direct Air Capture Unit

Water Harverster Unit

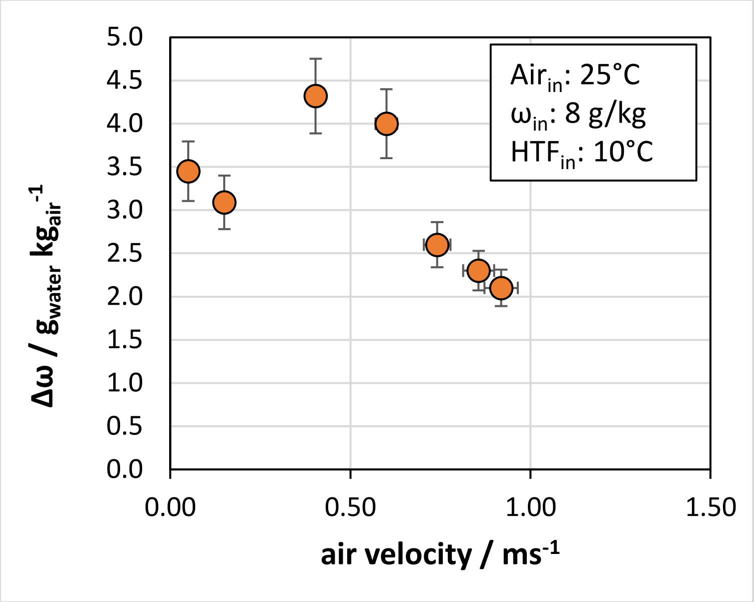
by Valeria Palomba (CNR)

3. Key Research Results



- Proportionality between the adsorption capacity, and the inlet humidity ratio, with a quadratic trend.

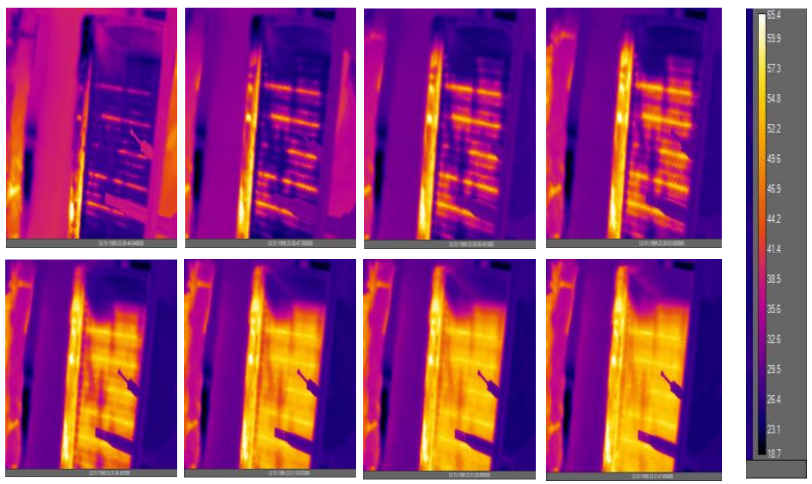
- There is an optimal air velocity – 04. to 0.6 m/s
- Comes from the trade-off between heat exchanger chatacteristics and dynamics of the sorbent.



- The best results are achieved when the ambient temperature is between 10ºC and 20ºC.

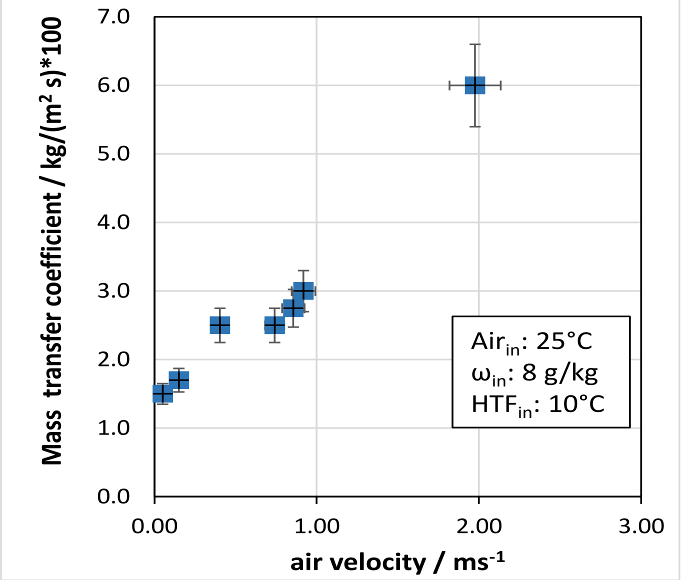
Direct Air Capture Unit
Water Harverster Unit
by Valeria Palomba (CNR)

3. Key Research Results



As preliminary test, an entire cycle was recorded with IR camera. Overall heating/cooling requires 30 to 60 s, indicating good efficiency of the selected heat exchanger.

RESULTS ARE +30% COMPARED TO STATE OF ART



Mass transfer is the dominating process in the system → increasing mass transfer will improve the performance of the overall water harvesting device

RESULTS ARE UP +100% COMPARED TO STATE OF ART

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Session 1 – SolDAC's outputs showroom

Direct Air Capture Unit
Water Harverster Unit
by Valeria Palomba (CNR)

4. Challenges & Next Steps

Pilot scale demonstration

Full demonstration in pilot scale over continuous operation for several weeks.

Cost-effective design

The design should be cost-effective for large scaling up.

Stand-alone system

The system should be fully stand-alone and connectable within air-based industrial systems.

Made with Napkin

SolDAC sub-units on stage – an opportunity for joint or individual exploitation

Direct Air Capture Unit

Water Harverster Unit

by Valeria Palomba (CNR)

5. Key Exploitable Results & Cross-sector Transferability

KER	Description	TRL	Transferability to other sectors	Needs
1	Atmospheric wáter harvester	5	Industrial heat processes, water production in desertic areas	Cost-effective large-scale design, pilot-scale validation

Read our related paper here:
https://doi.org/10.3390/en18102418

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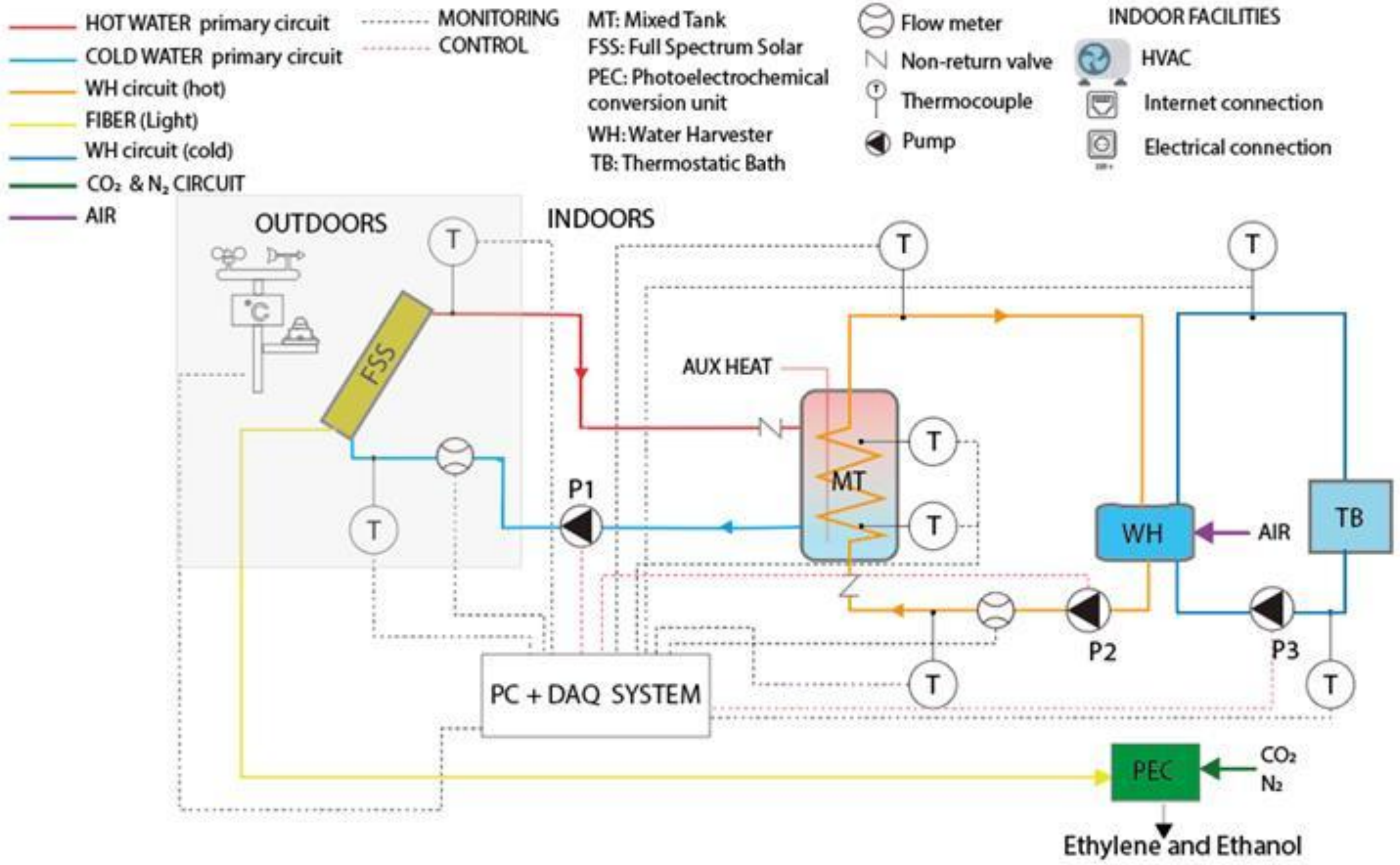
Session 1 – SolDAC's outputs showroom

FSS

Full Spectrum Solar system
by Daniel Chemisana (UdL)

1. Introduction – Role in SolDAC

The full-spectrum solar system is the energy backbone of SolDAC. Our mission was to develop a compact, hybrid solar unit capable of delivering thermal and electrical energy, and photons — powering the DAC and PEC blocks simultaneously.



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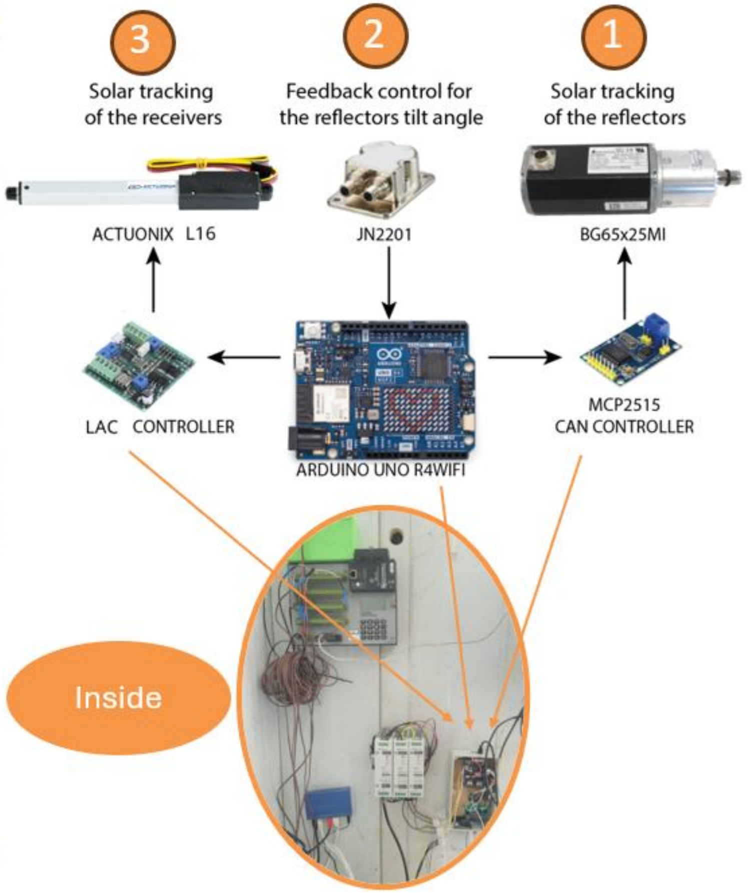
Full Spectrum Solar system
by Daniel Chemisana (UdL)

2. System Architecture and Operation



Beam splitting of the incident spectrum depending on the downstream units
Linear focus to point focus
Electricity needed for the tracking system (12 V/24 V) and the control system.

SolDAC sub-units on stage – an opportunity for joint or individual exploitation

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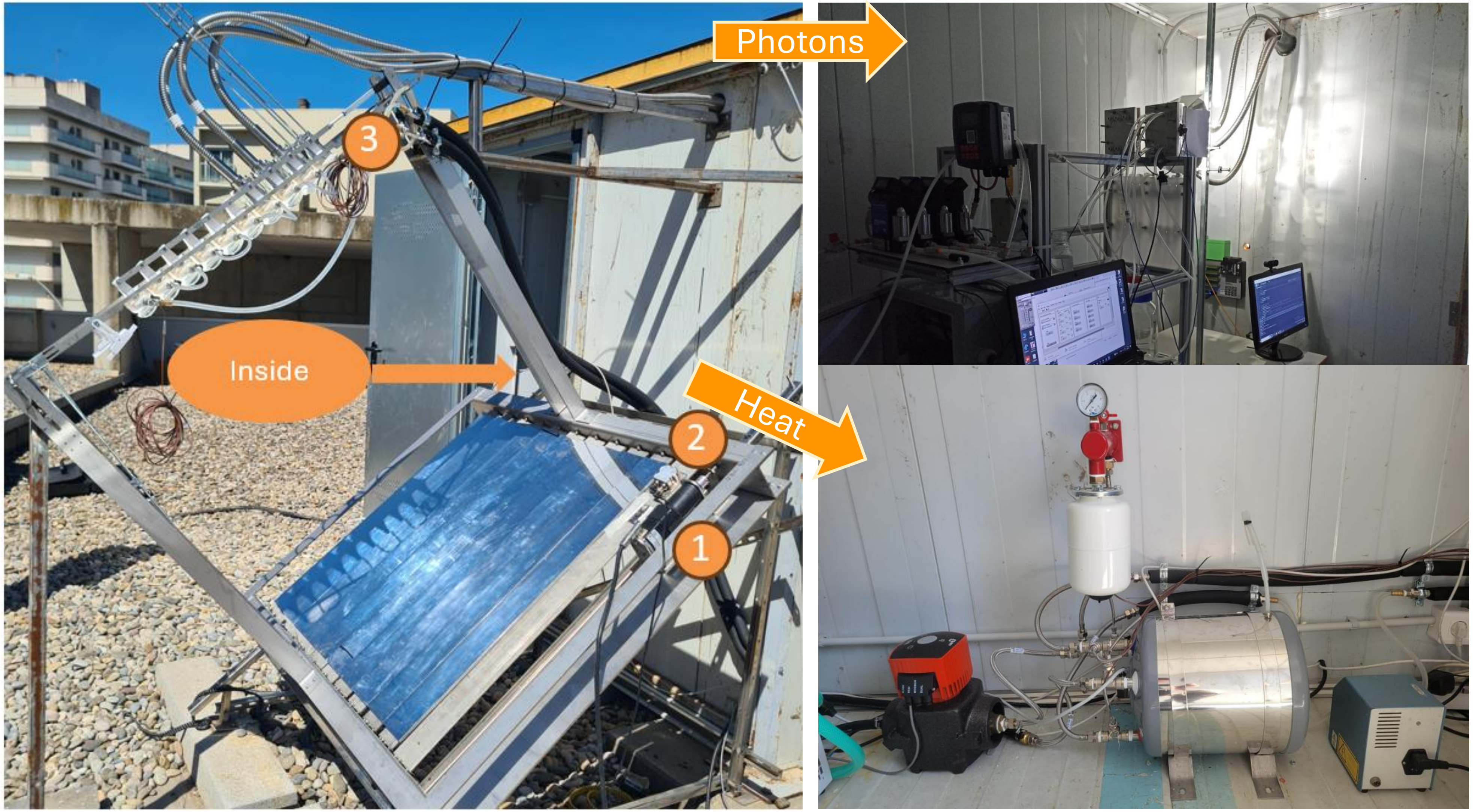
Full Spectrum Solar system
by Daniel Chemisana (UdL)

2. System Architecture and Operation

GaInP/GaInAs dual-junction solar cells



SolDAC sub-units on stage – an opportunity for joint or individual exploitation

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FSS

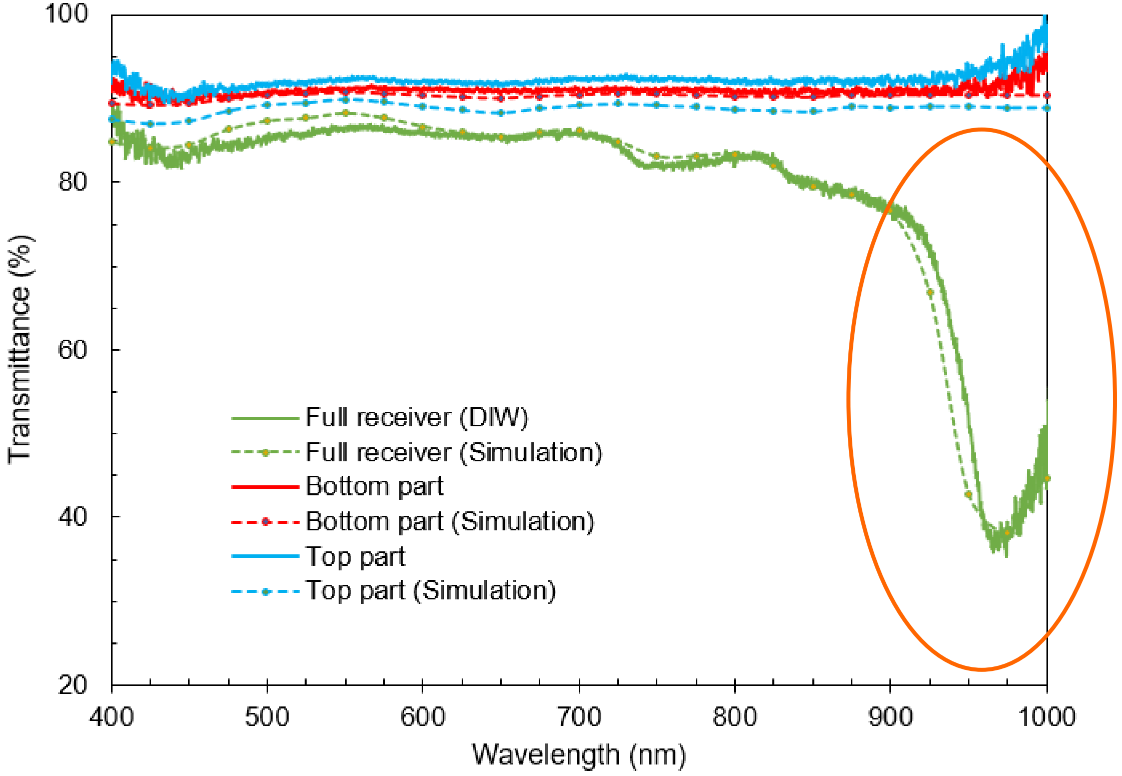
Full Spectrum Solar system

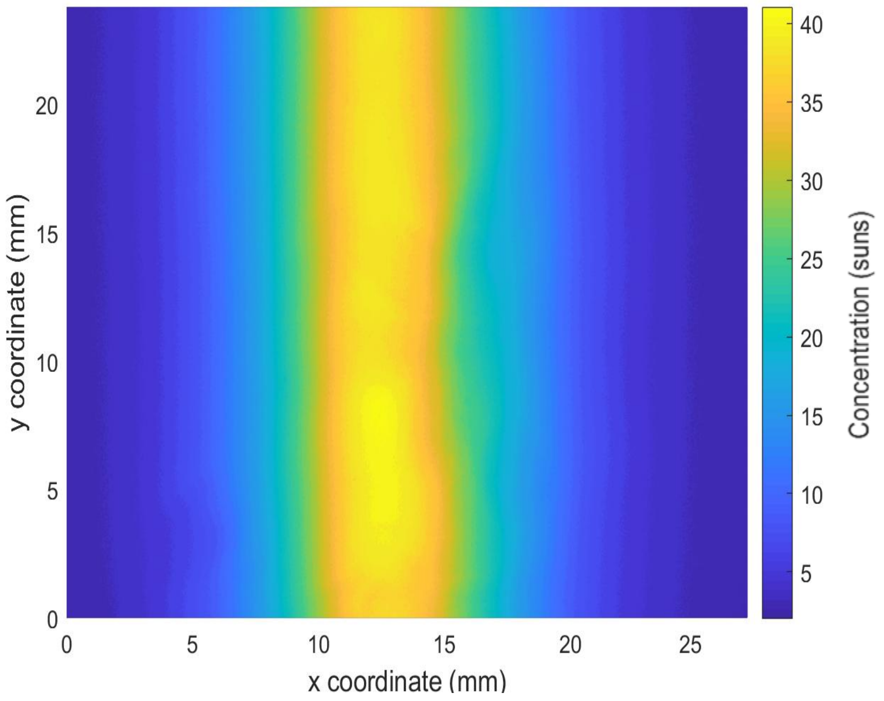
by Daniel Chemisana (UdL)

3. Key Research Results

Solar concentration at the focus of the Fresnel concentrator: ~ 41 suns

Solar concentration at the exit of the optical system: ~ 195 suns





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Full Spectrum Solar system

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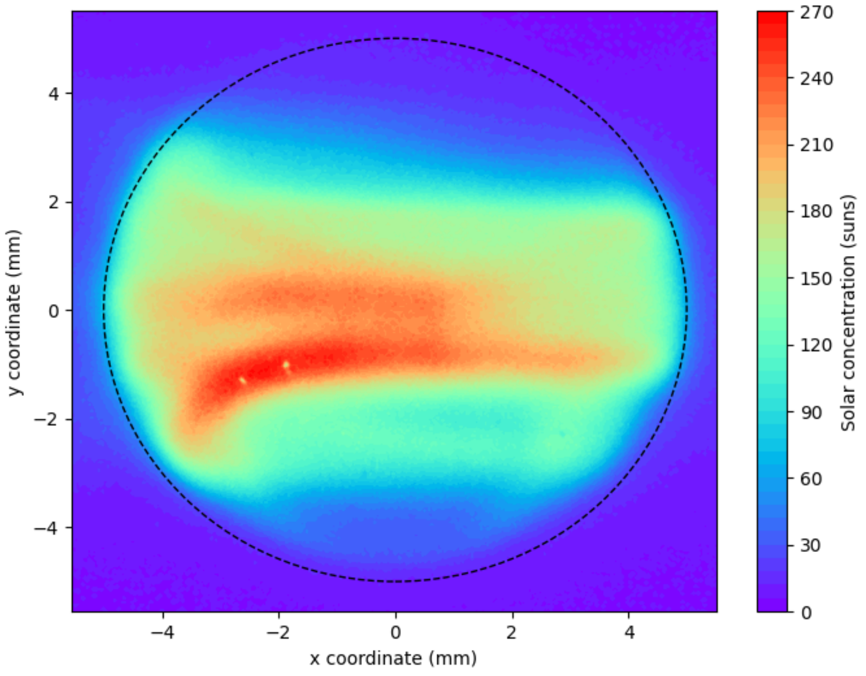
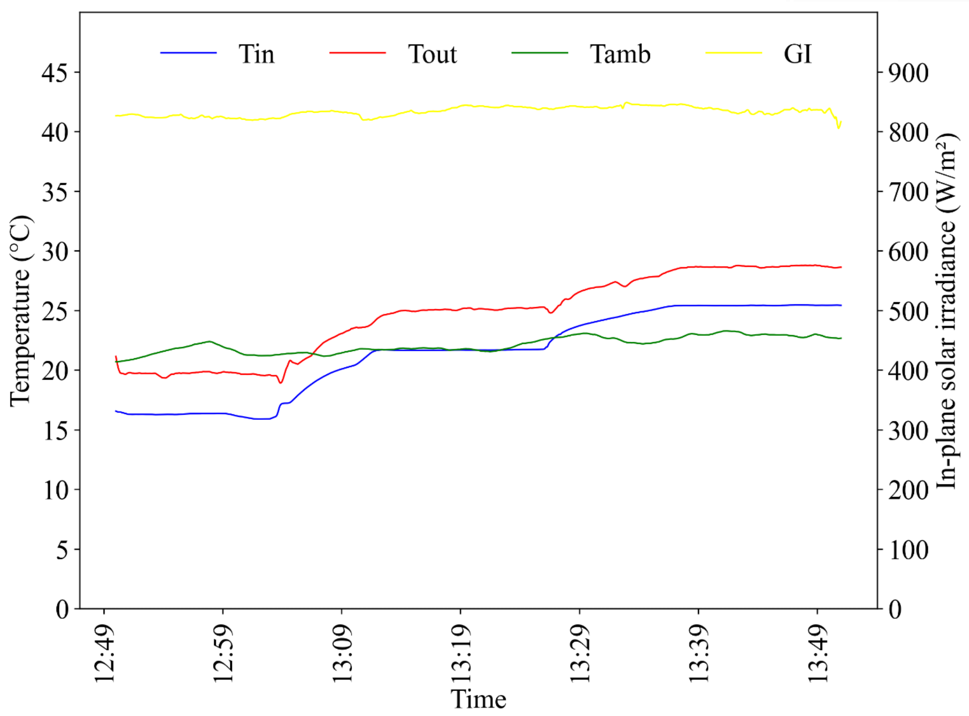
FSS

3. Key Research Results



*Solar elevation of 34º and an azimuth of 62º



Light to electricity efficiency = ~ 22.5%	→	>18% above the state-of-the-art
Light to heat efficiency = ~ 42%	→	>35% above the state-of-the-art
Global efficiency > 60%	→	**>28% above the state-of-the-art**

SolDAC sub-units on stage – an opportunity for joint or individual exploitation

4. Challenges & Next Steps

Challenges

- High-optical efficiency of system components at a reasonable cost.
- Materials involved in the hybrid receiver.
- Robust control and solar tracking system.
- Cost-effective light-guiding elements

Next Steps

- Re-design of the primary optical concentrator.
- Optimisation of the hybrid receiver and the light-guiding system
- Manufacturing improvement in several FSS components

FSS

5. Key Exploitable Results & Cross-sector Transferability

KER	Description	TRL	Transferability to other sectors	Needs
1	Full Spectrum Solar Collector	5	Industrial heat processes, agrivoltaics, energy for buildings	Thermal storage integration, pilot-scale validation

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Session 1 – SolDAC's outputs showroom

Photoelectrochemical Stack

by J.R. Morante (IREC)

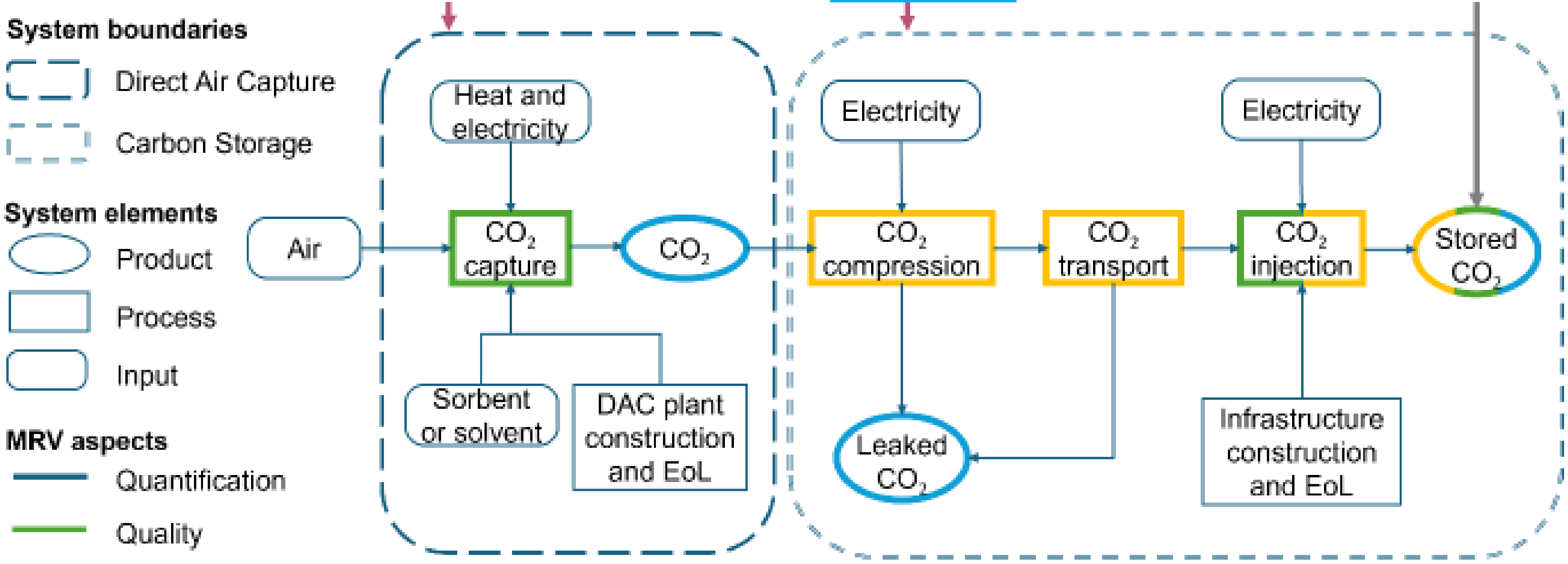
PEC

“CO2 use” cost reduction by ton?

Consumption of energy

If needed

CCUS



“CO2 Capture” cost reduction by ton?

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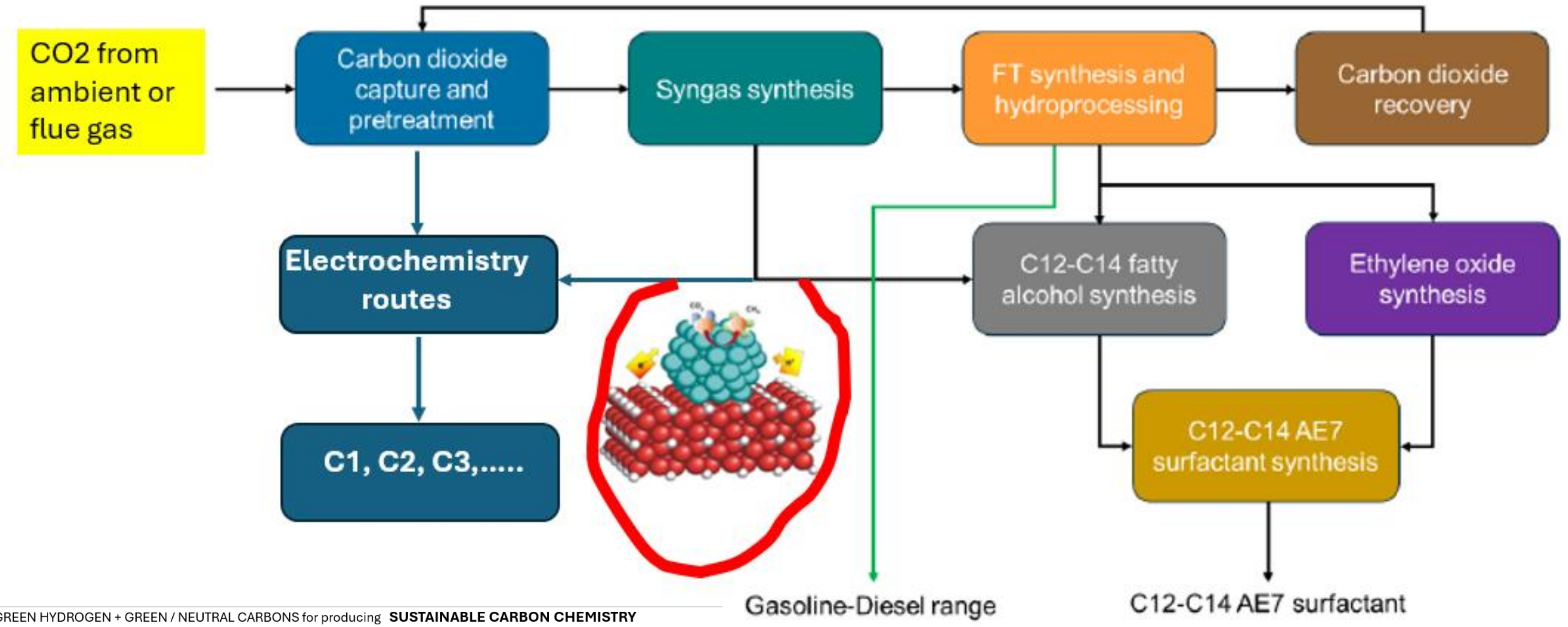
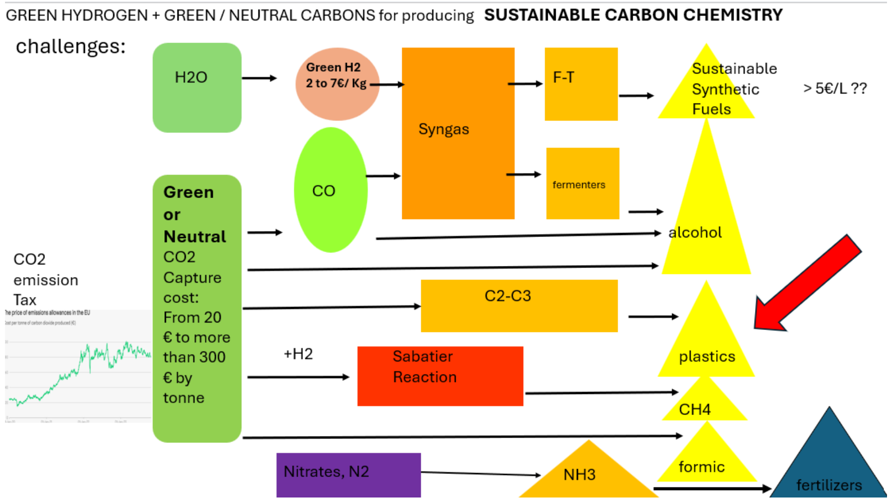
PEC

Photoelectrochemical Stack

by J.R. Morante (IREC)





SolDAC sub-units on stage – an opportunity for joint or individual exploitation

IGNITING THE FUTURE

SolDAC meets the MarKET

Session 1 – SolDAC's outputs showroom

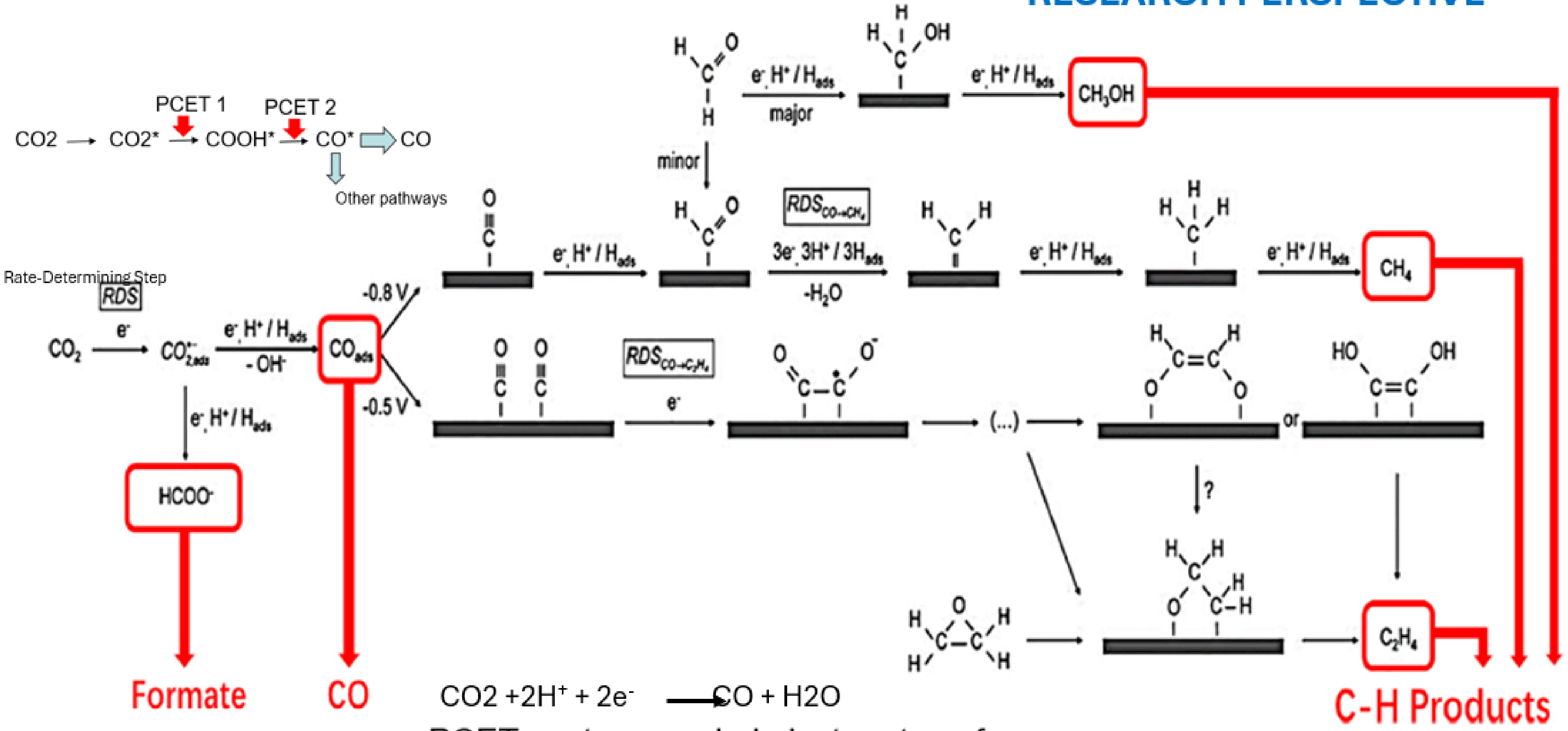
PEC

Photoelectrochemical Stack

by J.R. Morante (IREC)

Knowledge of the mechanism for designing active sites

RESEARCH PERSPECTIVE



PCET: proton-coupled electron transfer

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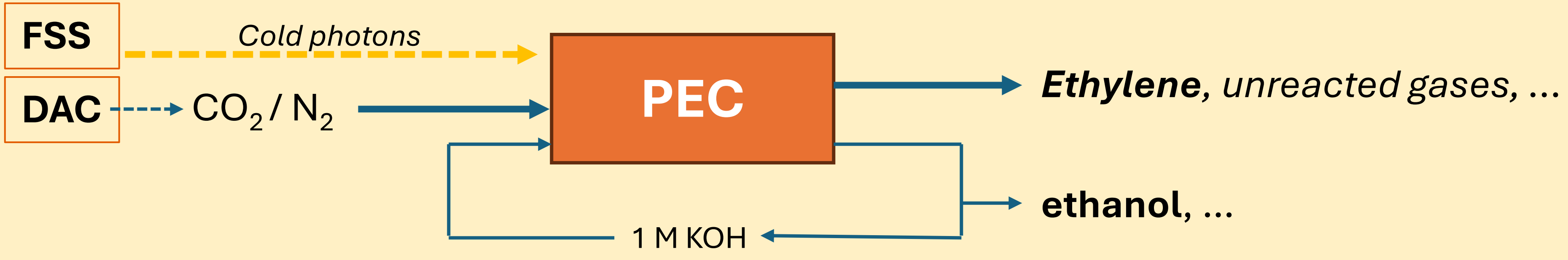
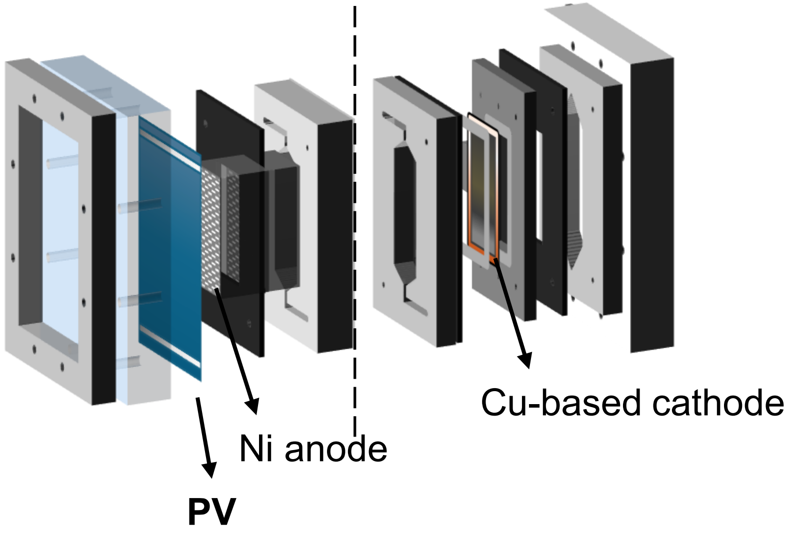
1. Introduction – Role in SolDAC

*The **PEC** stack **converts the CO_2 captured from DAC into ethylene and ethanol** (C_2 products) **using photons collected from the FSS***



2. System Architecture and Operation

Single-Cell architecture



4-Cells prototype (25 x 4 cm^2)

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WHY ethylene??????
To replace plastic, polymers,….
Introduced in the current lifestyle.
Cost is essential!!!
1 ton of plastic = 20.000 bottles
is admissible duplicate cost?

- Around 413,8 Mt of plastics are produced in the world (2023)
- Europe produced 54 million tons of plastic.
- About 2800€/ton More that 150.000 Millions of revenue.
- CAGR >3,5% (compound annual growth rate)
- (PP, PE), PVC and PS/EPS.

- ❑ Each ton of fabricated fossil plastic is producing about 2,5t of CO2.
- ❑ The recycling is producing abut 2,7t of CO2
- ❑ The GHG impact of European plastics production is estimated at 140Mt CO2 eq. +95 Mt for the recycling circuit.
- ❑ Approximately almost 4% % of the total CO2 eq. in Europe 27+UK (3593Mt)
- ❑ For comparison, the whole emission of CO2 in Spain is 217Mt of CO2 eq.

Decarbonization opportunities in the plastics industry

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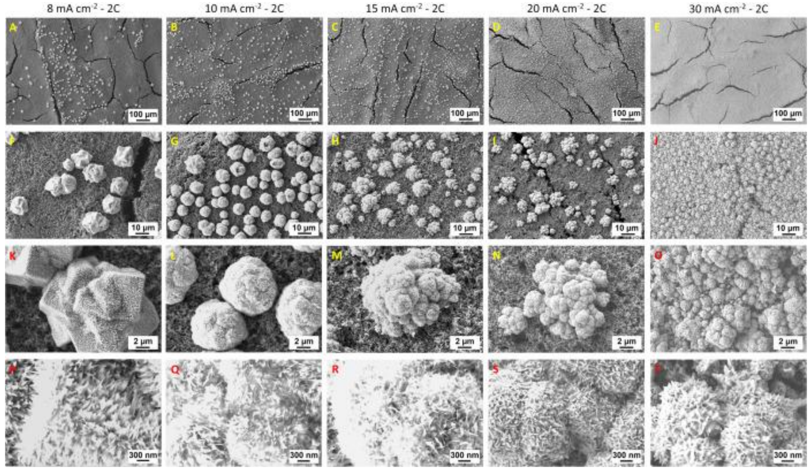
3. Key Research Results

Development of materials for cathodes - Optimization of electrodeposition parameters for Cu-based catalysts for electrochemical CO_2 reduction

IREC - UEDIN

Low cost and abundant materials for the catalyst



- *Systematic study of electrodeposition of Cu-based catalysts*
- *Scalable methodology for electrodeposition of Cu-based catalysts on commercial GDEs*
- *Catalytic* ***material saving of 50%,*** *decrease in* ***75% electrodeposition time***

Mater. Today Sustain. 31, ***2025****, 101116. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.mtsust.2025.101116*

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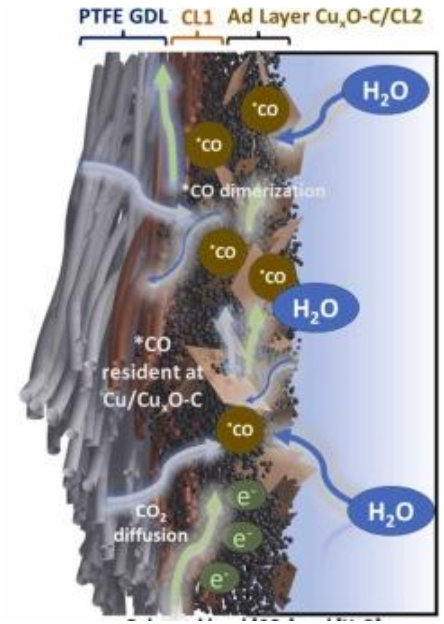
3. Key Research Results

Optimization the architecture of GDEs for Cu-based catalysts for electrochemical CO_2 reduction

Implementation of now expensive, effective and feasible technology

IREC - UEDIN



- *Optimization of PTFE/Cu-based GDEs architectures in cathodes for electrochemical CO_2 reduction*
- ***Faradaic efficiencies to ethylene*** $\geq 70\%$. *Combined C_{2+} products FE* $\geq 90\%$ ***at industrially relevant current density of 250 mA·cm^{-2}***
- *Stability tested 25 hours*

Appl. Catal. B-Environ 371, ***2025****, 125276. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.apcatb.2025.125276*

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Photoelectrochemical Stack

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4. Challenges & Next Steps

Scalability

Demonstrations with higher total surface area (> 1000 cm^2) and higher productivity

Stability

Demonstrate stability for > 1000 h @ 250 mA·cm^{-2}

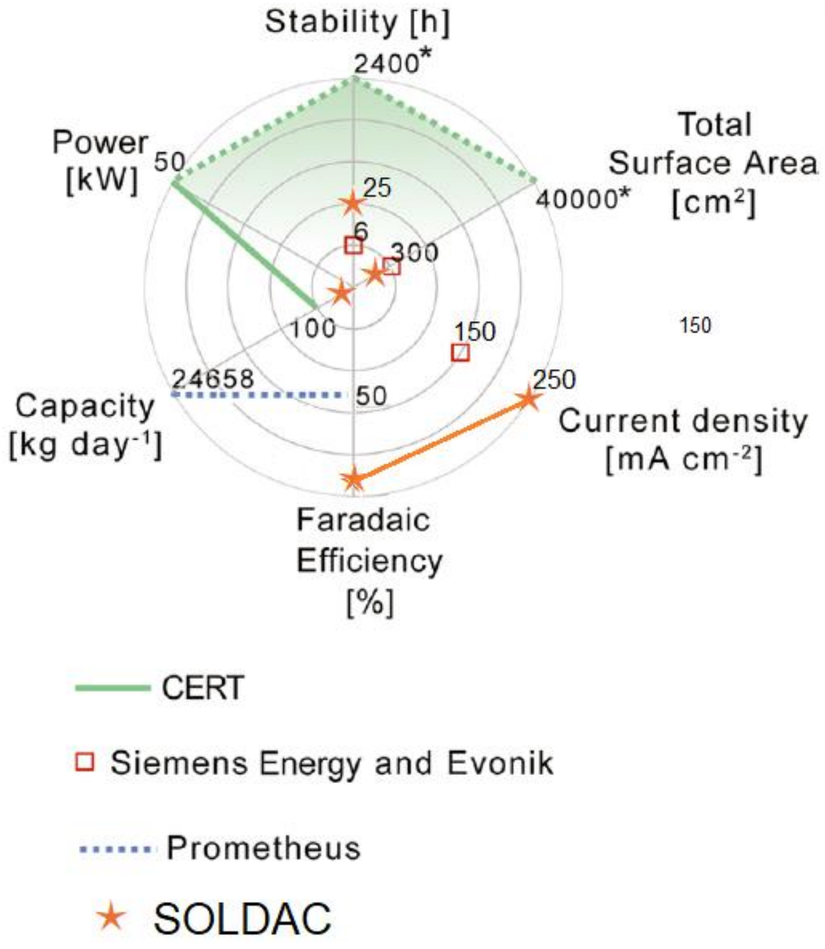
Energy Efficiency

Optimize photoanodes for increased energy conversion efficiency

Systems Integration

Improve performance under streams with CO_2 concentration lower than 50%

Reported performance metrics for C_2 products



Adapted from:
*ACS Energy Lett. 9, **2025**, 4293-4305.*
https://doi.org/10.1021/acsenergylett.4c00955

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PEC

5. Key Exploitable Results & Cross-sector Transferability

KER	Description	TRL	Transferability to other sectors	Needs
1	New catalysts and GDE formulations for CO_2 reduction to C_2 products	5	Electrochemical reactors and Fuel cells	Optimized selectivity and charge transfer
2	Innovative photoelectrode architectures for water oxidation	5	Electrolyzers, Green Hydrogen, CCUS	Energy optimization, Solar energy harvesting
3	Device for photoelectrochemical conversion of CO_2	5	Electrolyzers, Green Hydrogen, CCUS	Solar energy harvesting; CO_2 conversion

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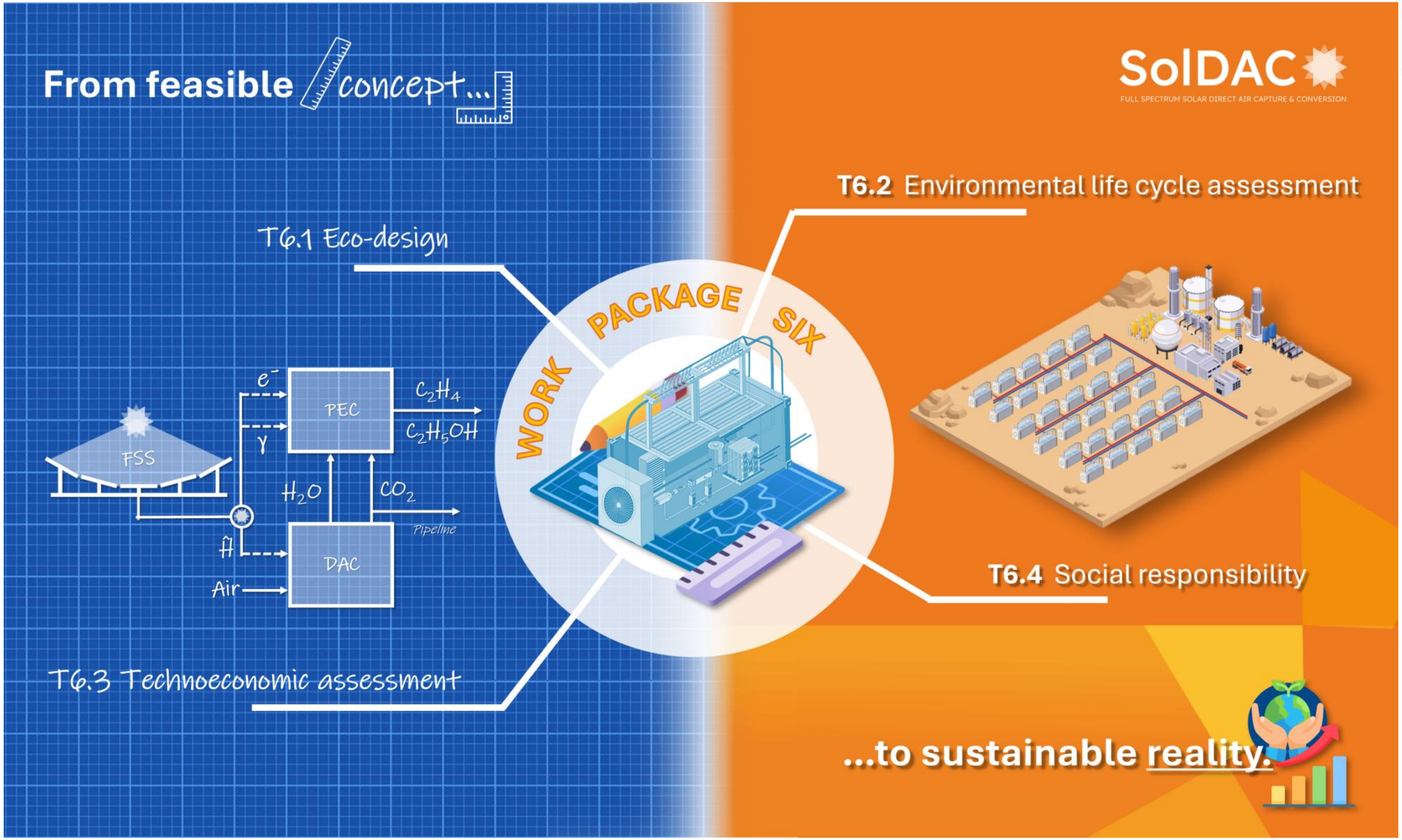
SUS

Sustainability validation

by Edgar Contreras & Mihaela Mirea (LOM)

SolDAC's sustainability strategy



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SolDAC's sustainability strategy

1. Screening of functional materials
2. Eco-design and cost efficiency
3. Components and Infrastructure + Functionality
4. Carbon neutrality and technoeconomic validation

LCA (environmental)
LCC (economic)

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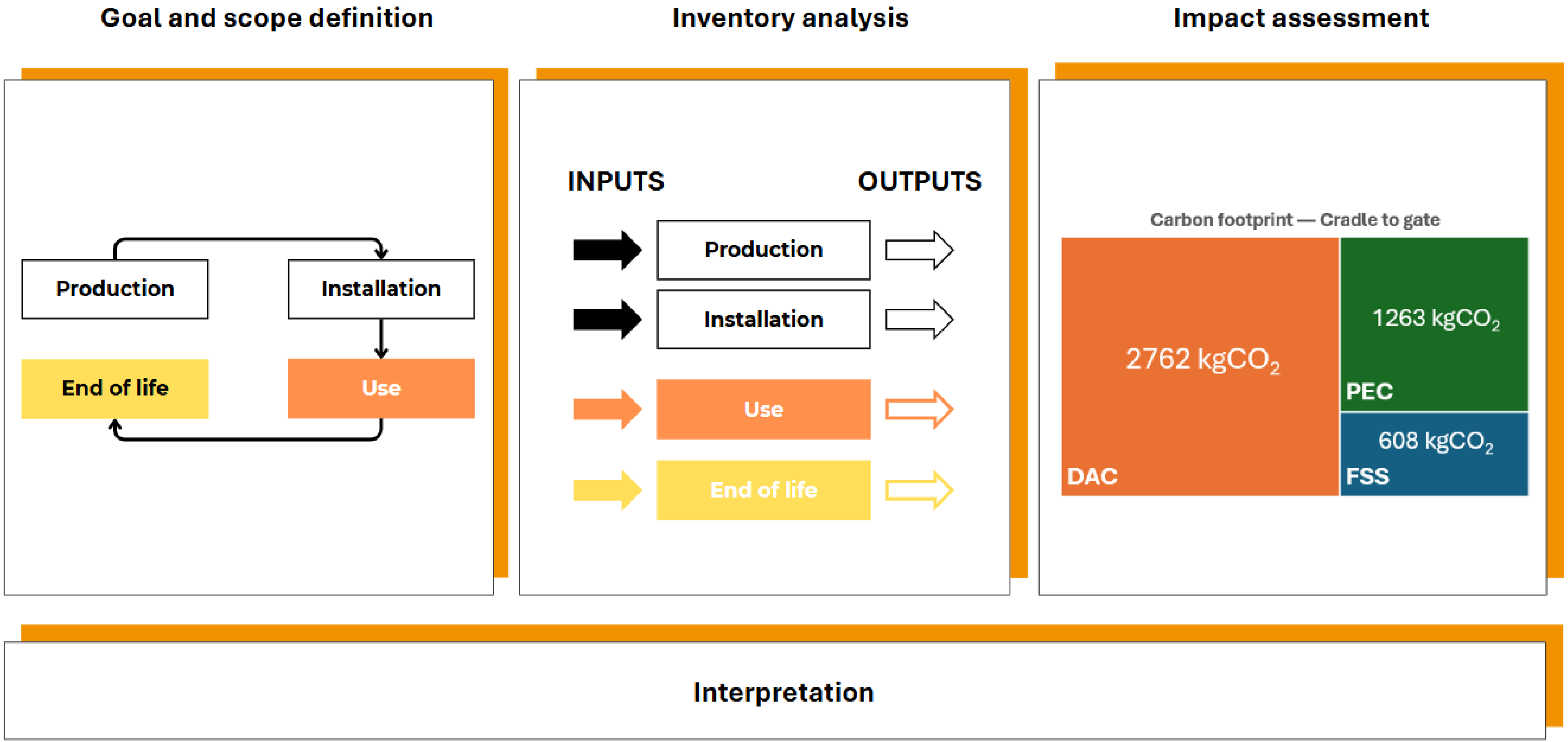
Sustainability validation

by Edgar Contreras & Mihaela Mirea (LOM)

SUS

SolDAC's sustainability strategy



Life Cycle Assessment and Life Cycle Costing standardized framework

SolDAC sub-units on stage – an opportunity for joint or individual exploitation

Sustainability validation

by Edgar Contreras & Mihaela Mirea (LOM)

Key findings

T6.1 Eco-design recommendations

Recommendations	
FSS	Selection of material composition for **light-guiding optical element**. Selection of material composition for **absorptive liquid element.**
DAC	Selection of composition for **water harvester active material.** **Minimisation of organic precursors use** in the synthesis of nanoporous materials. Optimisation of **critical precursors for zeolite functionalisation**. **Restriction of PGMs** in nanoporous materials synthesis.
PEC	Selection of **cathode catalyst** composition. Selection of **anode material** composition. Selection of **cathode substrate** composition. Selection of **cell technology for photoanode**

T6.2 Preliminary technoeconomic assessment

Development of assessment tool

Sensitivity verification

Demonstrator commissioning costs

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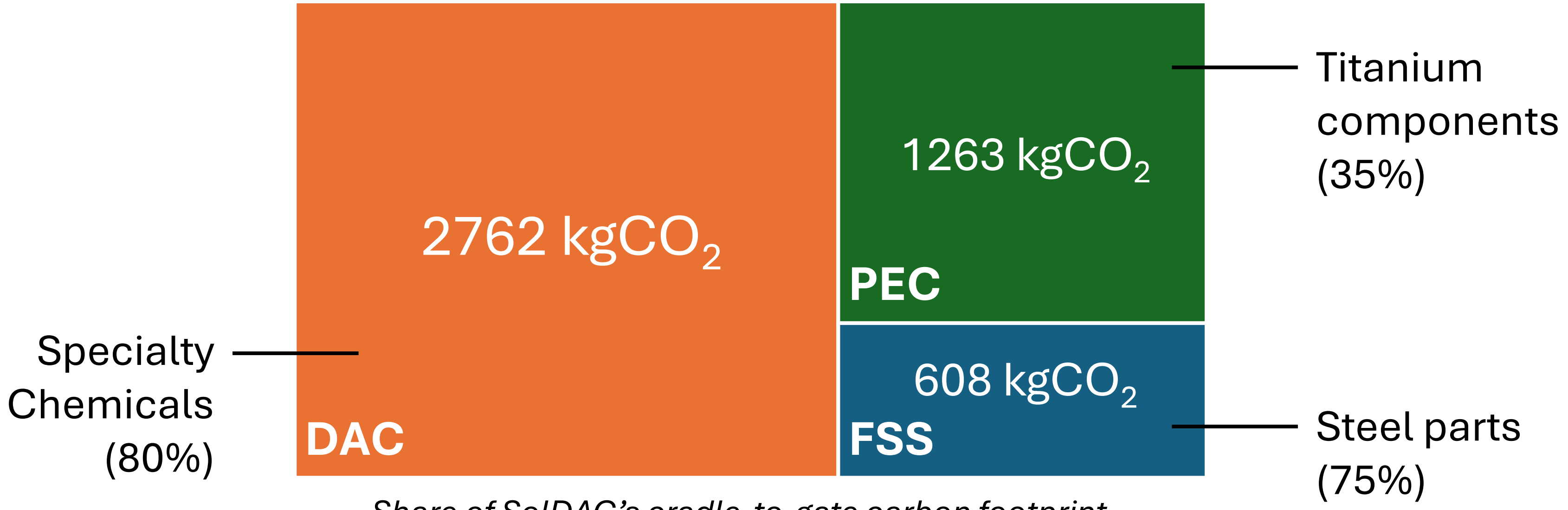
Sustainability validation

by Edgar Contreras & Mihaela Mirea (LOM)

Key findings

T6.3 Environmental validation

Total footprint	4 633 $kgCO_{2\,eq}$	**Lifetime**	20 years
Carbon removal rate	16.4 $kgCO_2$/day		
Ethylene production	1 kg ethylene/day		
Break-even point	10 months; 282 kg of ethylene		



Share of SolDAC's cradle-to-gate carbon footprint per sub-unit at demonstrator scale

SolDAC sub-units on stage – an opportunity for joint or individual exploitation

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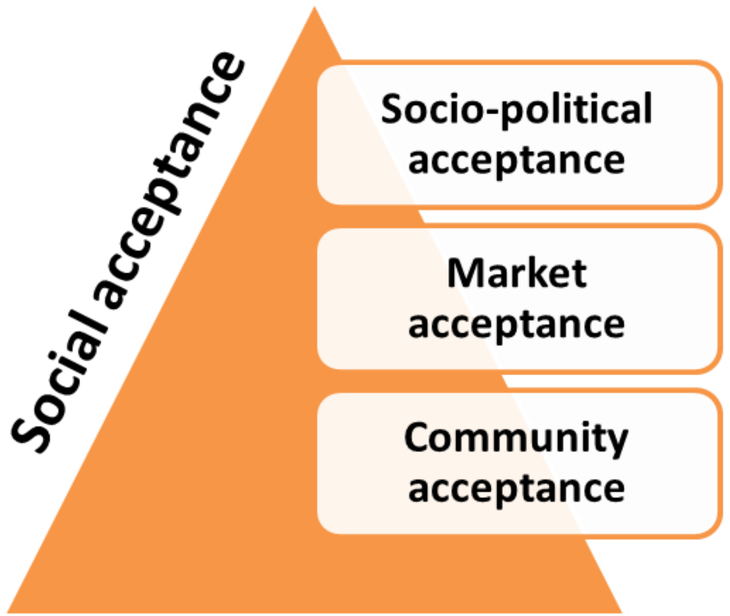
SUS

Social embeddedness

by Mihaela Mirea (LOM)

1. Why social acceptance matters - from technology to transformation?

- *Innovation alone is insufficient – true adoption relies on **public trust, societal alignment, and perceived legitimacy**.*
- *Industrial uptake depends on an enabling environment: **market demand, political support, and community endorsement.***
- ***SolDAC serves as a model case**, embedding stakeholder perspectives from the earliest stages of development.*
- *Aligning societal and technical readiness **reduces risk, builds confidence, and accelerates deployment**.*



Social acceptance triangle. Adapted from Wüstenhagen et all (2007)

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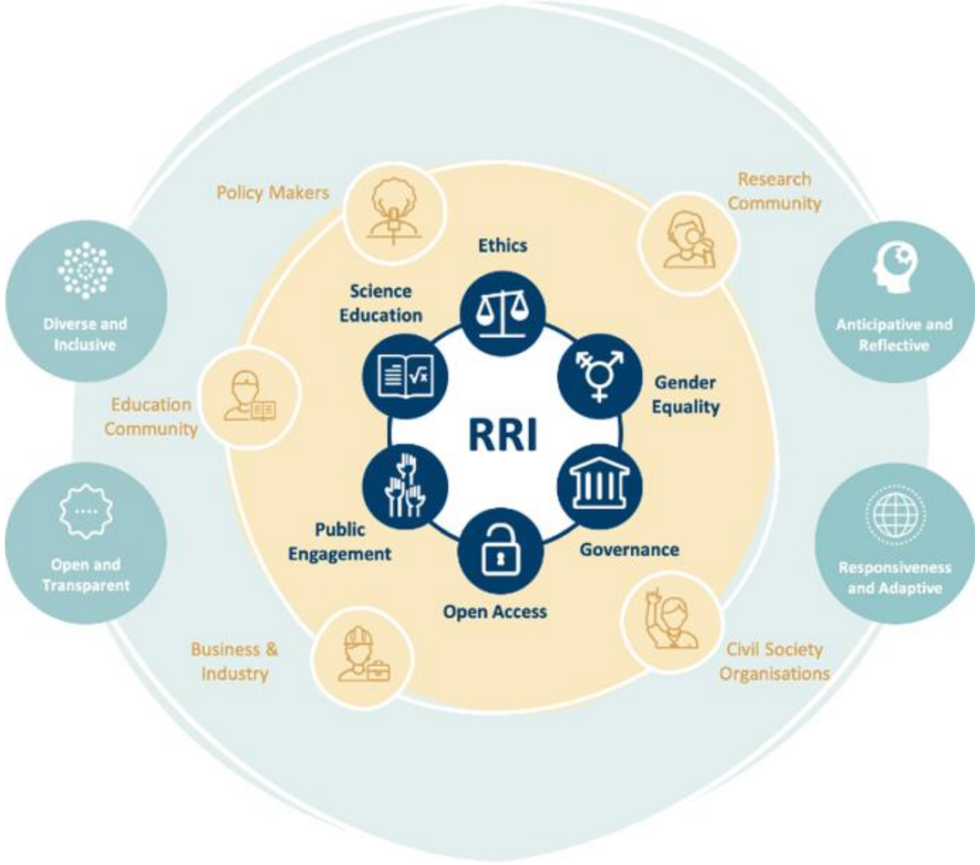
2. Responsible Research & Innovation (RRI) – embedding responsibility into research from day one



RRI dimensions, stakeholders y values

- *SolDAC integrates six RRI dimensions: **Ethics, Public Engagement, Open Access, Gender Equality, Governance, and Science Education**.*
- *The approach is guided by four core values: **inclusion, anticipation, reflexivity, and responsiveness.***
- *Internal RRI workshops across partners to map **societal expectations, stakeholder needs, and ethical risks.***
- *RRI is treated not as compliance but as a **co-creative process to shape technology in line with societal values.***

3. Societal Embeddedness Level (SEL) Framework – bridging technical progress and societal readiness

- *SEL complements TRL addressing* ***non-technical conditions for successful innovation.***
- *It includes four dimensions:* ***Environmental Impact, Stakeholder Involvement, Policy & Regulation, Market and Financial Viability.***
- *SolDAC applied the SEL framework from early TRL stages (2–3) to* ***guide socially responsive design.***
- *Unlike traditional "readiness" models, SEL ensures that* ***innovations are embedded into real-world systems and expectations.***

Dimension	SEL 1 (Exploration)	SEL 2 (Development)	SEL 3 (Demonstration)	SEL 4 (Deployment)	Current SEL
Environmental Impact	✅	✅	🟪 Prototype (TRL4)	🔴 Not yet achieved	**2-3**
Stakeholder Involvement	✅	✅ Engaging workshops	✅ Public acceptance	🔴 Not fully deployed	**2-3**
Policy & Regulations	✅	✅ Policy engagement	🟪 Awaiting legislation	🔴 Not fully deployed	**1-2**
Market & Finance	✅	✅ Business case	🟪 Early partnerships	🔴 Not yet widespread	**2-3**

Legend: ✅ Completed | 🟪 In progress / not fully achieved | 🔴 Not initiated

4. SolDAC's stakeholder communication strategy – how to build support

🧪 ***Transparency*** **-** Open and honest communication about both successes and limitations.

- Reports include **LCA results**, **energy demand data**, and **prototype constraints**.
- Communicates **uncertainties** around DAC efficiency and materials sustainability from early stages.
- Transparency builds **technical credibility** and **public trust**, especially when sharing incomplete or evolving results.

🔄 ***Bidirectional Dialogue*** **-**Two-way engagement that incorporates feedback and enables co-creation.

- **Stakeholder Board** formed at Month 4 and engaged throughout R&D.
- **Co-creation workshops** used to surface stakeholder values and concerns.
- **Digital forms and feedback channels** (e.g., website inputs, online polls) ensure accessibility across geographies.
- Outcomes influence research direction and communication framing.

5. Industry Takeaways from SolDAC – societal embeddedness: from risk to competitive advantage

🎤 ***Audience-specific narratives***

Open and honest communication about both successes and limitations.

Audience	Narrative Focus
🏭 **Industry**	"SolDAC is a modular decarbonisation solution that integrates into existing processes."
🏛 **Policymakers**	"SolDAC enables progress on the EU Green Deal through circular CO_2 utilisation."
🎓 **Academia**	"SolDAC contributes to CCU and PEC research, data-sharing, and responsible innovation."
👥 **Civil Society**	"SolDAC offers greener production, local job potential, and supports climate justice."

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Panel session – Bridging Potential and Practice: SolDAC's Way Forward

Antonio Famiglietti

Thomas Louagie

Macarena Olías Sánchez

Mariia Shabalina

SOLATOM

captur

H2B2 Electrolysis Technologies

eChemicles

POWER CAPTURE CONVERT

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SolDAC *meets the* MarKET

Industrial Workshop | 25th June 2025 - Barcelona (Spain)

Innovate UK

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Organised by LOMARTOV [Applied Innovation Engineering]