# Article information:

Frontiers | Making Direct Air Capture Affordable; Technology, Market and Regulatory Approaches
<https://www.frontiersin.org/articles/10.3389/fclim.2022.756013/full>

# Article summary:

1. Direct Air Capture (DAC) is necessary to limit global warming, but current methods are expensive and require significant infrastructure.

2. Developing higher-performing CO2-capture materials and implementing consistent carbon pricing across regions and nations can make DAC more commercially viable.

3. Decentralized-DAC (DDAC) modules for small-scale CO2-supply or indoor air purification can be more cost-effective and energy-efficient than traditional DAC plants, allowing for a more rapid rollout of the technology.

# Article rating:

Appears moderately imbalanced: The article provides some useful information, but is missing several important points or pieces of evidence that would be required to present the discussed topics in a balanced and reliable way. You are encouraged to seek a more balanced perspective on the presented issues by exploring the provided research topics and looking at different information sources.

# Article analysis:

The article "Making Direct Air Capture Affordable; Technology, Market and Regulatory Approaches" provides an overview of the challenges and potential solutions for implementing direct air capture (DAC) technology to combat climate change. While the article presents some valuable insights, it also has some potential biases and missing points of consideration.

One-sided reporting is evident in the article's focus on DAC as a solution to combat climate change without exploring other options. The article acknowledges reforestation and mineral weathering as natural means of achieving negative emissions but does not delve into their potential or limitations. Additionally, the article does not address the ethical concerns surrounding DAC, such as whether it is fair to rely on technology to solve a problem caused by human actions.

The article also presents unsupported claims regarding the potential profitability of DAC. It suggests that once carbon pricing becomes consistent and high enough, DAC will become commercially viable at a globally meaningful scale. However, there is no evidence presented to support this claim, and it overlooks the fact that carbon pricing may not be sufficient to incentivize companies to invest in DAC technology.

Furthermore, the article promotes DDAC as a more cost-effective alternative to traditional DAC methods without acknowledging its limitations. DDAC may be suitable for small-scale applications such as indoor air purification or CO2 supply for vertical farms, but it may not be feasible for larger-scale industrial processes that require significant amounts of CO2.

The article also lacks exploration of counterarguments against DAC technology. For example, critics argue that investing in renewable energy sources would be a more effective way to combat climate change than relying on DAC technology.

Overall, while the article provides some valuable insights into the challenges and potential solutions for implementing DAC technology, it has some biases and missing points of consideration that limit its credibility.

# Topics for further research:

* Limitations of reforestation and mineral weathering as means of achieving negative emissions
* Ethical concerns surrounding direct air capture technology
* Effectiveness of carbon pricing in incentivizing investment in DAC technology
* Limitations of direct air capture using dry desiccants (DDAC)
* Counterarguments against investing in DAC technology for combating climate change
* Comparison of effectiveness between investing in renewable energy sources and DAC technology for combating climate change

# Report location:

<https://www.fullpicture.app/item/e43051cbb93e43cbe31afae113644cbd>