



EERA joint programme on CO₂ Capture and Storage

Recent advances and the road ahead

Andreas Ehinger – IFP Energies Nouvelles

Ruud van den Brink – ECN

Sergio Persoglia – OGS

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Recent advances and the road ahead

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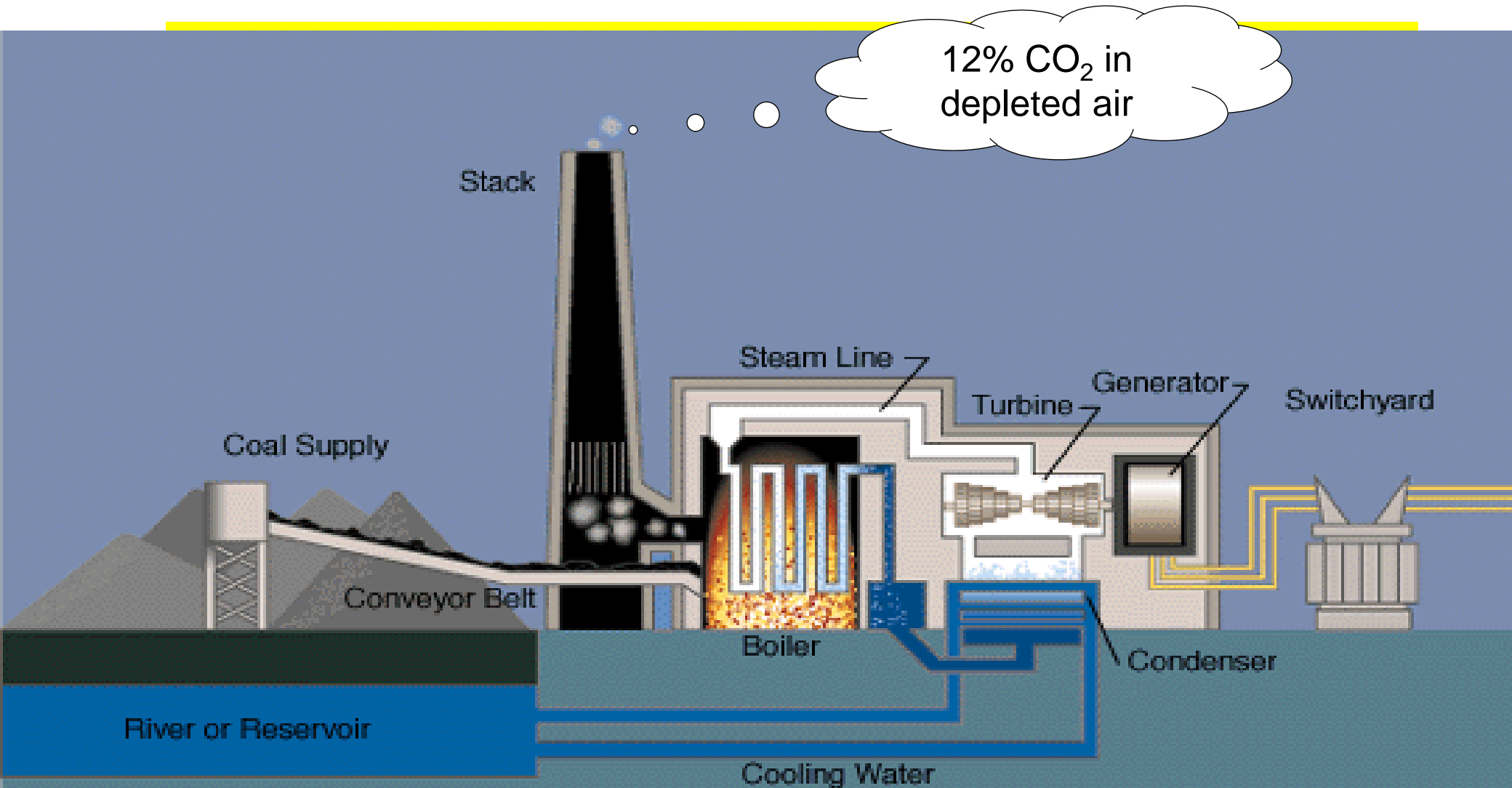
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Outline

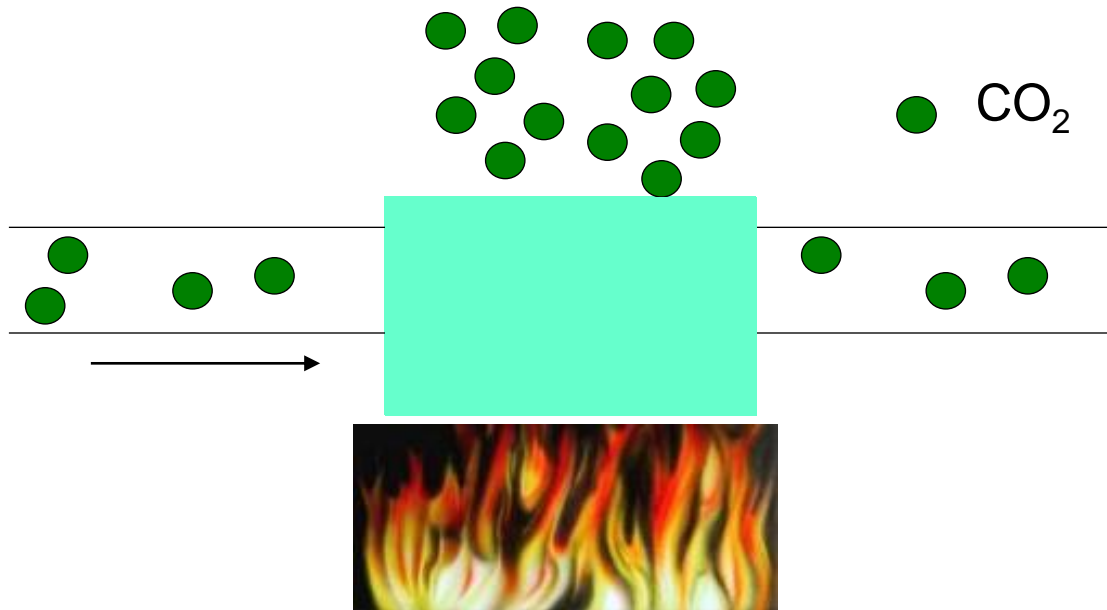
- CO₂ Capture and Storage: current status
- European Energy Research Alliance Joint Programme on CCS
- Example: The SEWGS CO₂ capture technology

A thermal coal-fired power plant

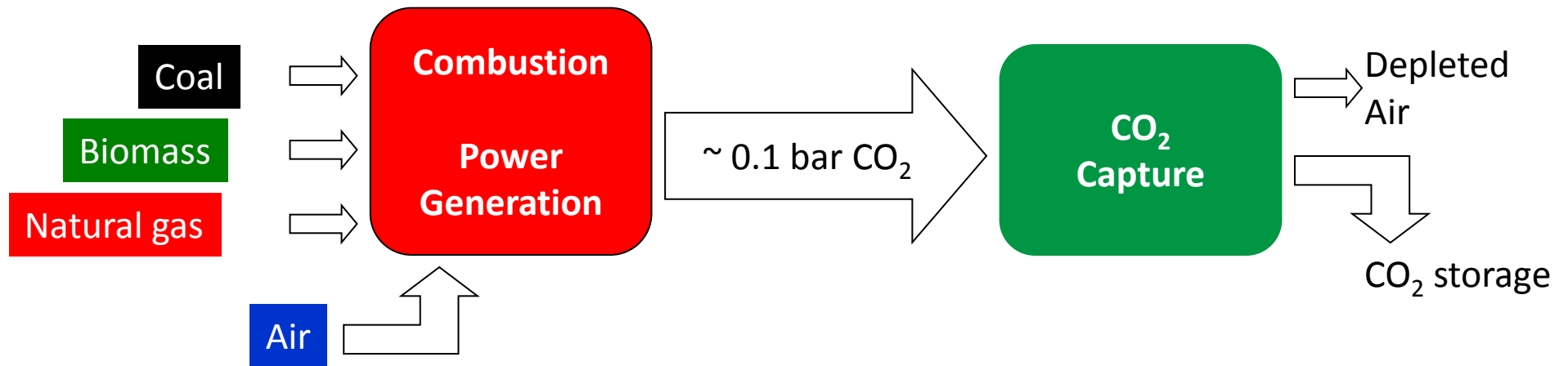


Conventional CO₂ removal from flue gas of power plants

- CO₂ is captured by a amine solution
- Regeneration costs a lot of energy

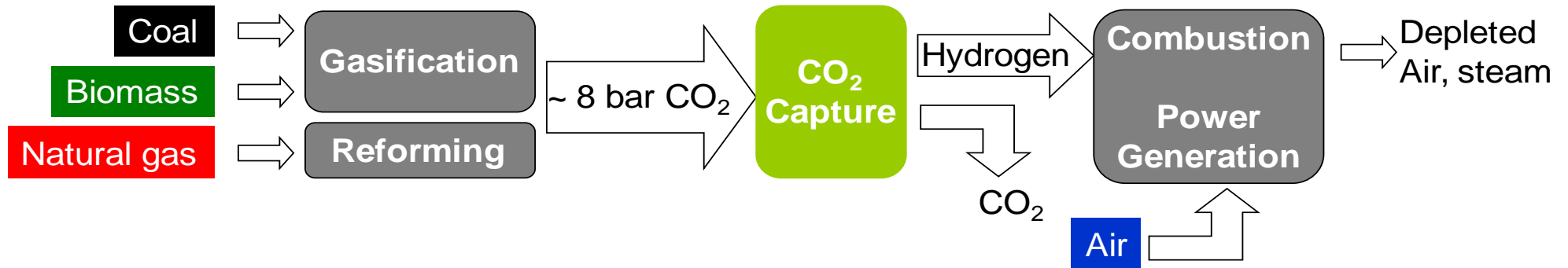


Post-combustion CO₂ capture



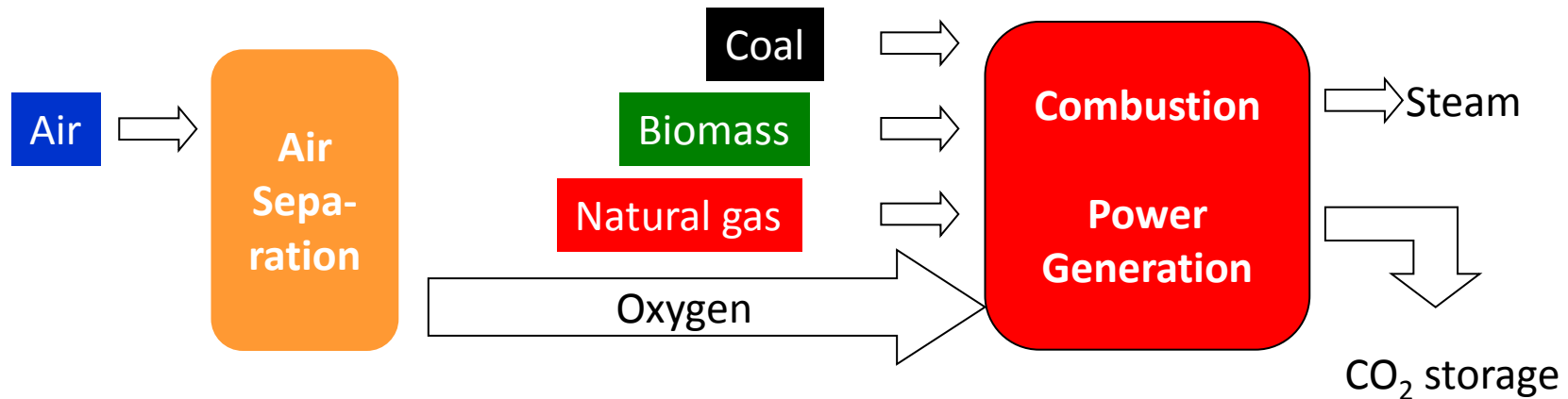
- + 'Standard' power plant
- + Retrofit to existing power plants is possible
- High efficiency penalty
- Not yet proven on large scale in power plant
- Solvent losses, environmental pollution

Pre-combustion CO₂ capture



- + Lower efficiency penalty
- + Proven in large scale hydrogen production
- + Different products possible
- Coal gasifier is needed
- Many process steps

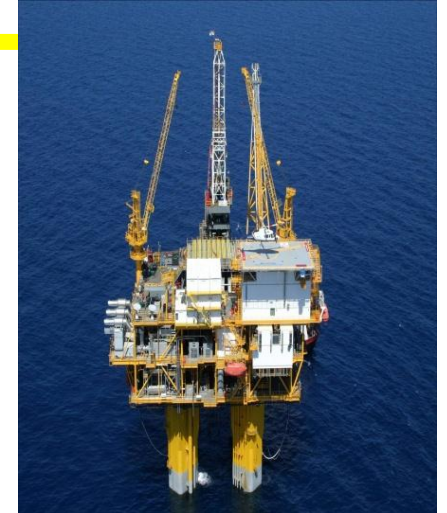
Oxyfuel CO₂ capture



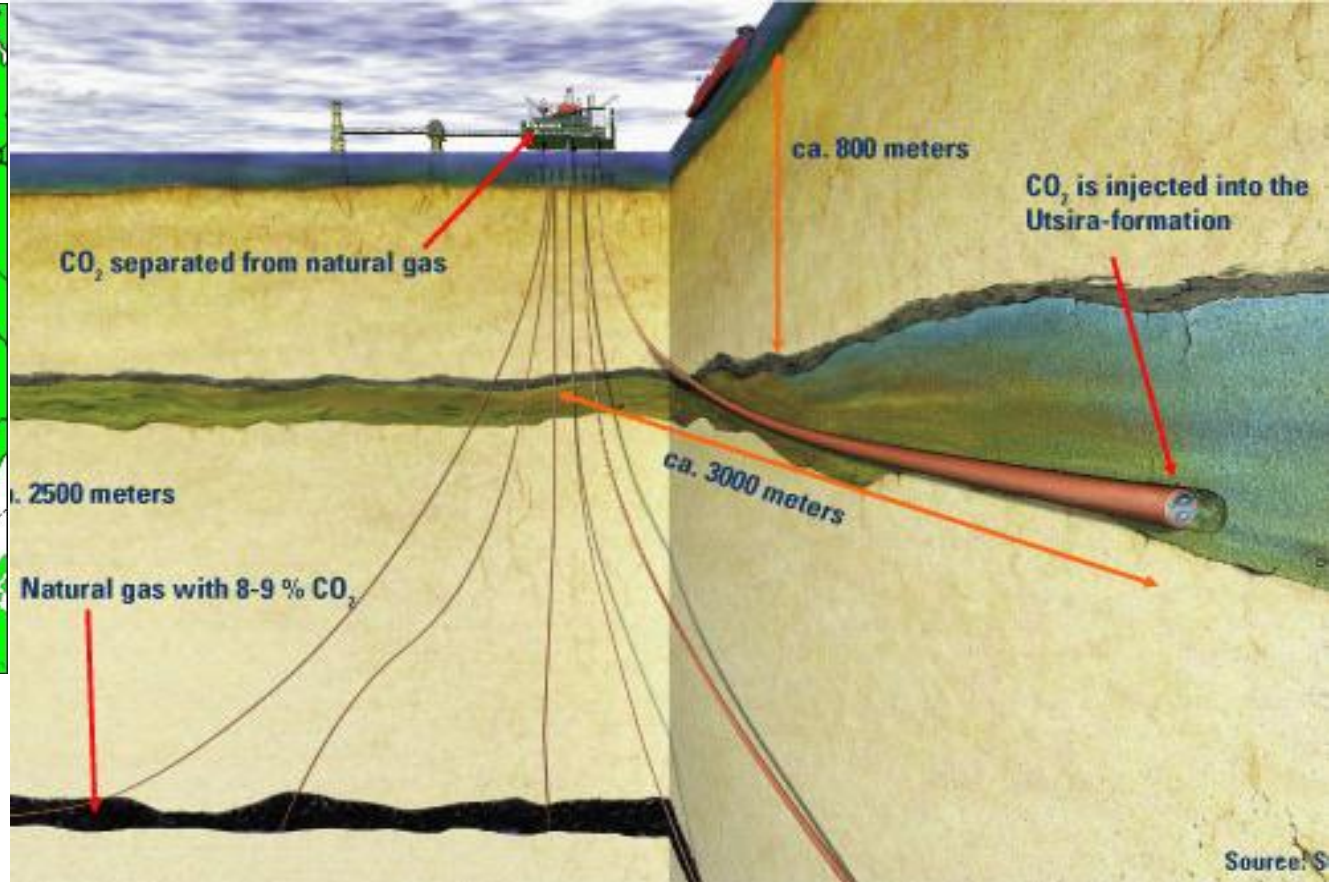
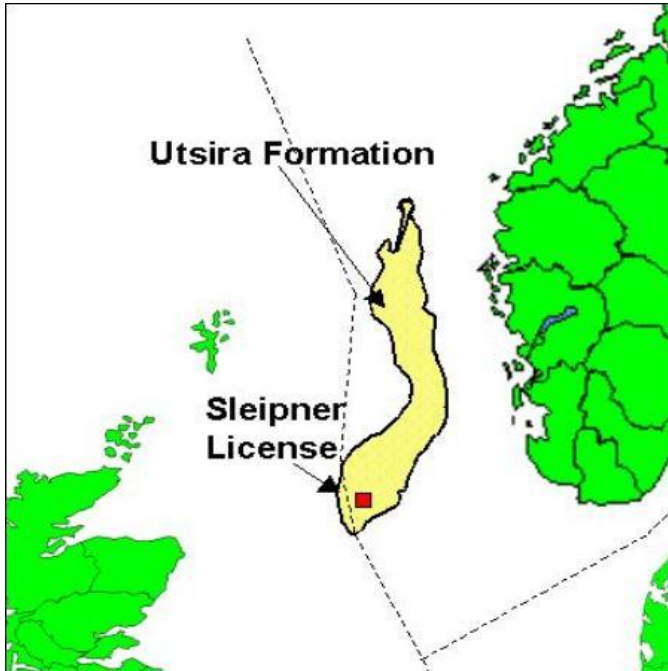
- + Air separation is proven technology
- Air separation is expensive and costs energy
- Burning coal or gas in pure oxygen requires new technology

Where to store the CO₂

- Empty Oil and Gas Fields
 - Have retained oil and gas for millions of years
 - Enhanced Oil Recovery
- Saline aquifers
 - Porous rock at 1000 – 3000 m depths containing salt water
 - Closed with a cap rock



Example: Sleipner project



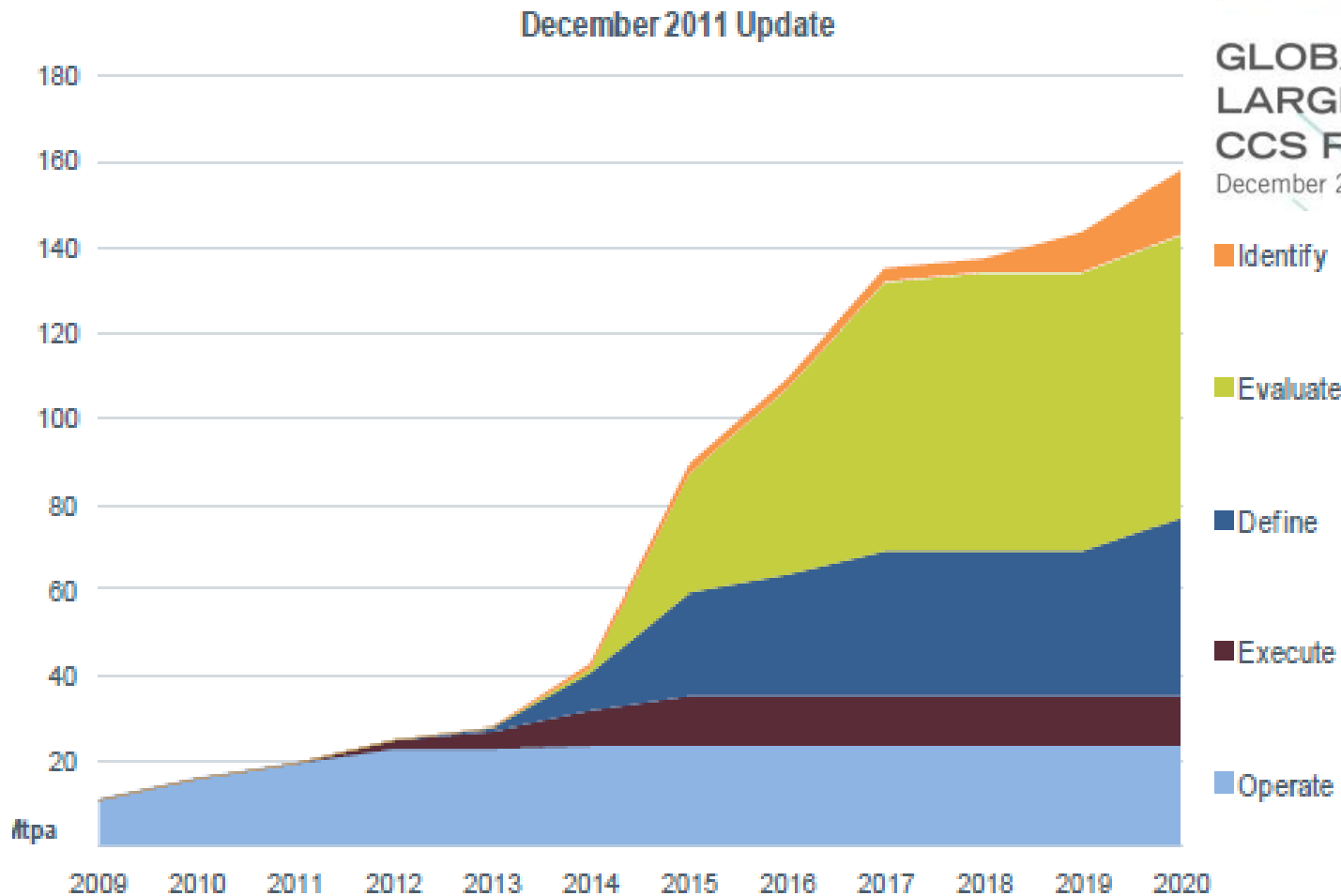
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Current status of CCS: Large-scale CCS projects



GLOBAL STATUS OF LARGE-SCALE INTEGRATED CCS PROJECTS

December 2011 update



Status of CCS Demonstrations

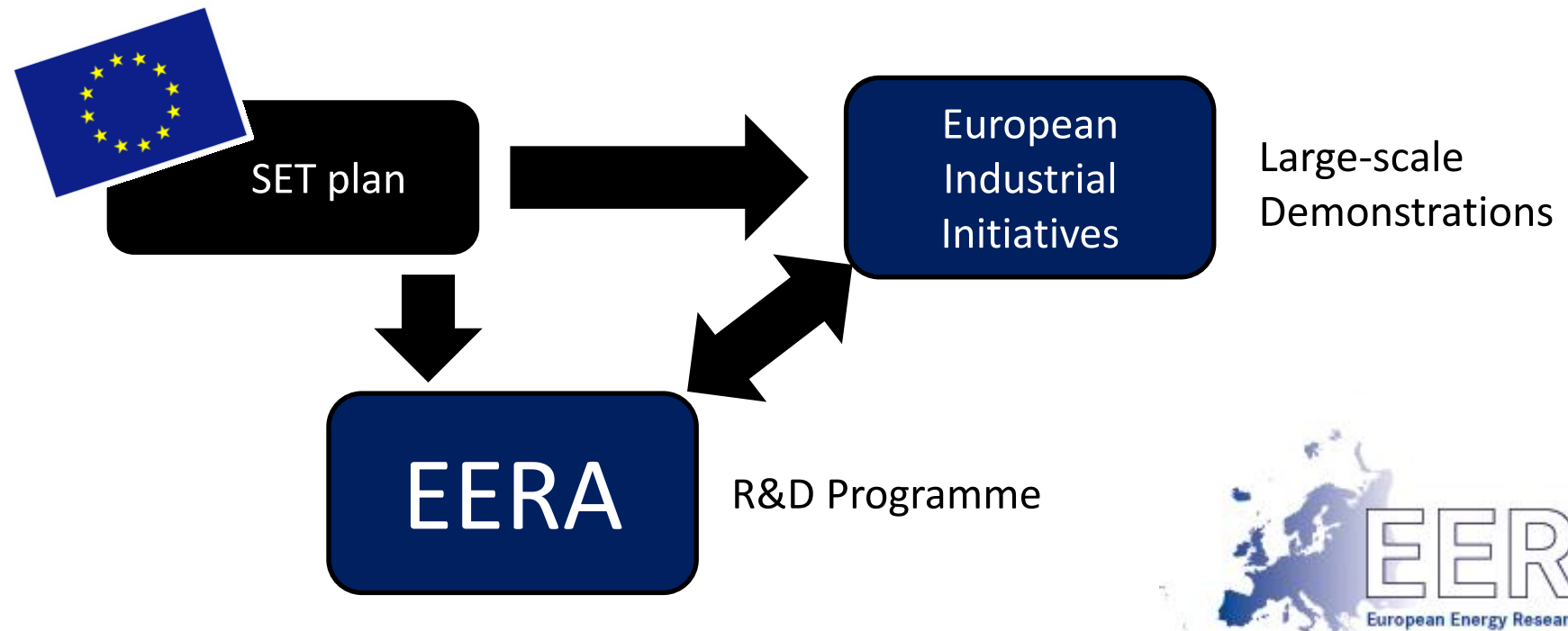
- Major projects in the US and Norway, China starting up
- In Europe, several projects have recently been canceled
 - Although subsidies were awarded, costs were still very high
 - CO₂ prices remain low
 - Public support problems around onshore CO₂ storage
- 15 large CO₂ capture and storage projects in operation or construction
 - 35.4 million ton of CO₂ captured and stored
 - 25% increase since 2010



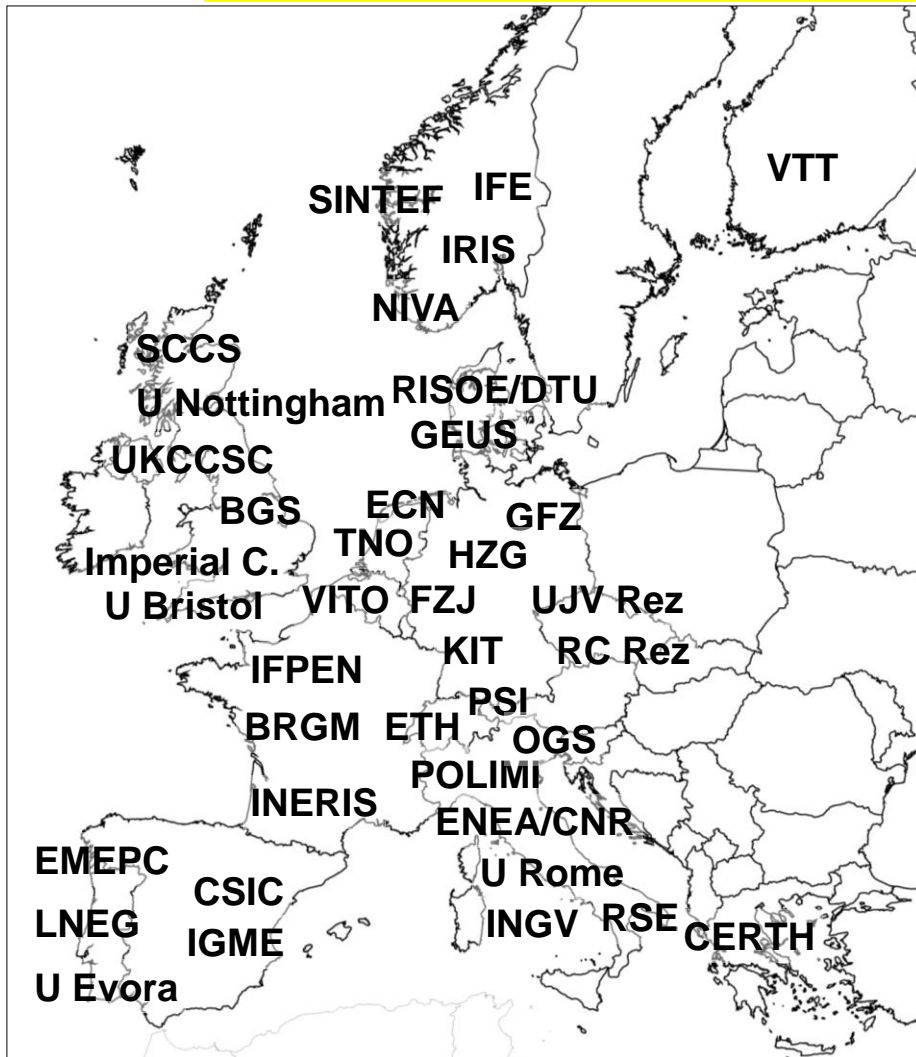
The European Energy Research Alliance

EERA general facts

- Founded in 2008 by 14 European Energy R&D institutes
- 2010: first joint programmes launched:
 - Solar PV, Wind Energy, Bioenergy, Materials for Nuclear, CCS, Geothermal, etc.



EERA Joint Programme on CCS



- Over 30 members
- 270 person years /year committed



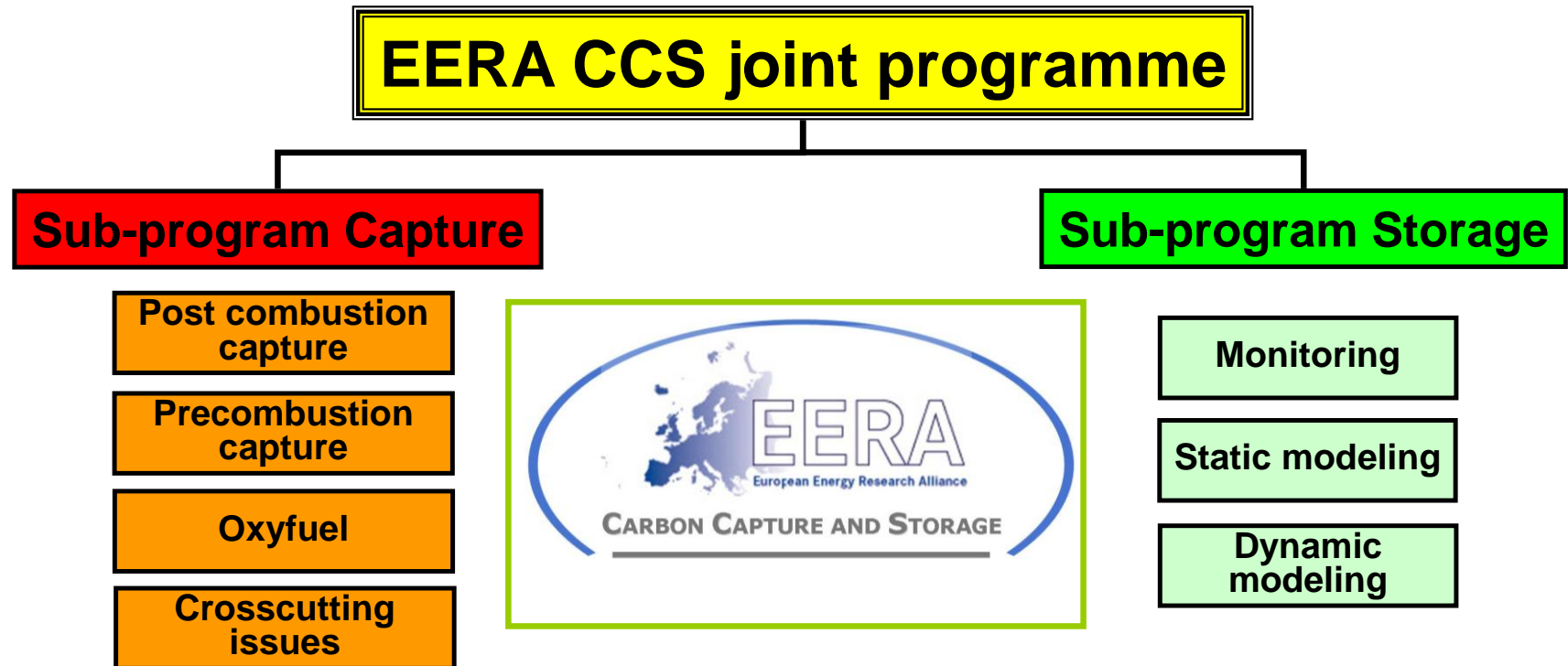
EERA Joint Programme on CCS



- Major goal is to develop:
 - cost competitive and energy efficient CO₂ capture methods and processes;
 - safe and reliable geological storage technologies, based on subsurface knowledge and understanding.
- Alignment of CCS R&D in Europe
 - Learning from large-scale demonstrations
 - Implementing R&D plan together with industry
 - Advising European Commission on Horizon 2020

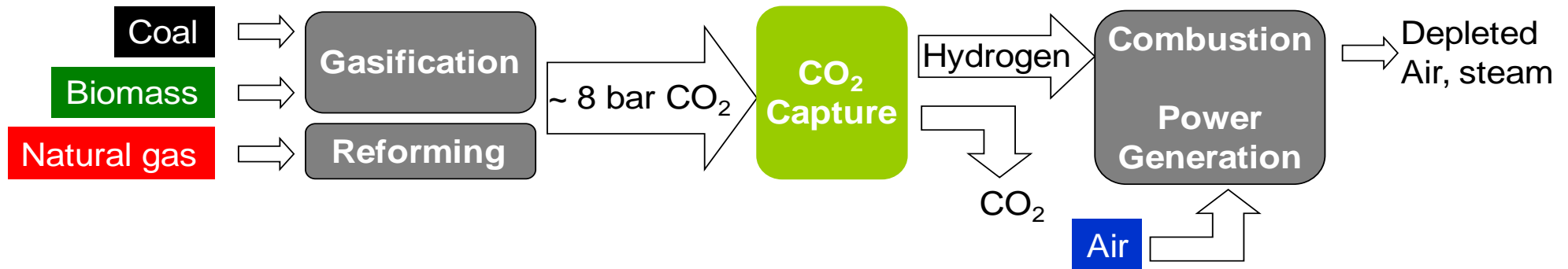


EERA Joint Programme on CCS

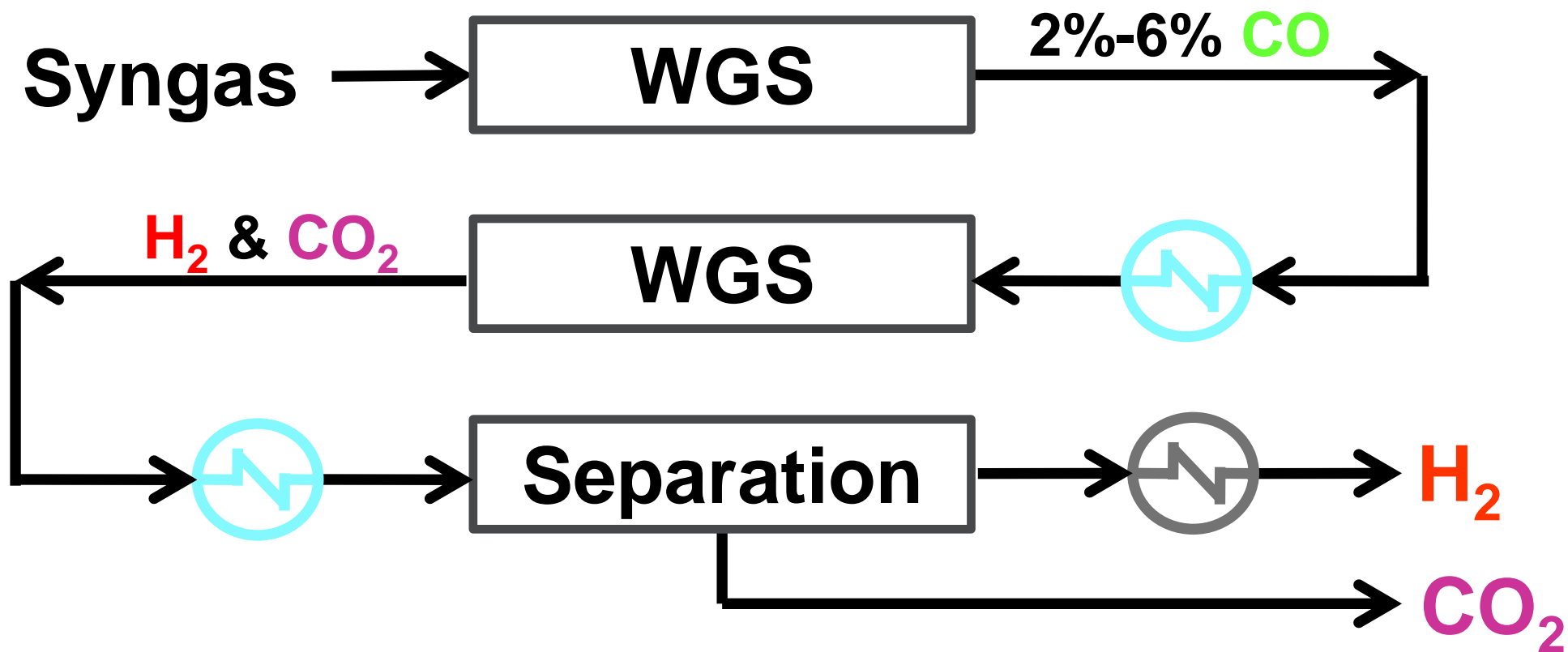
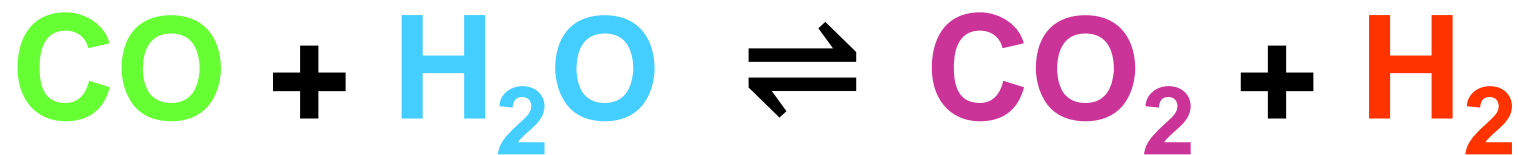


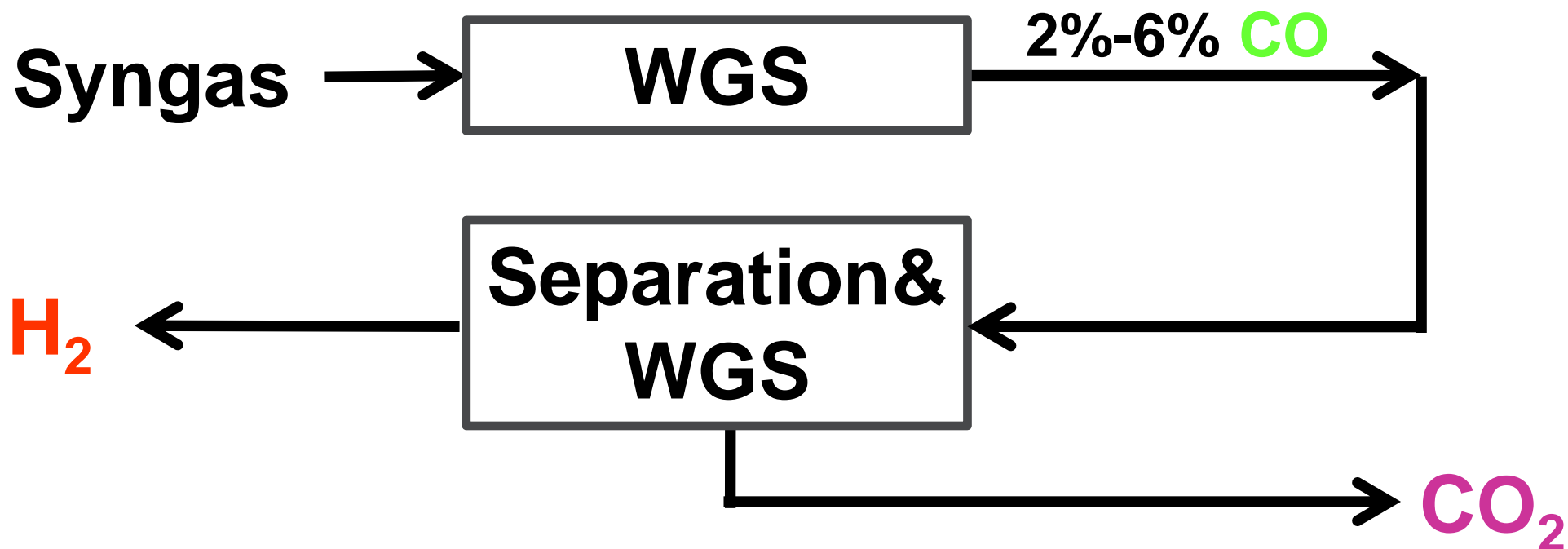
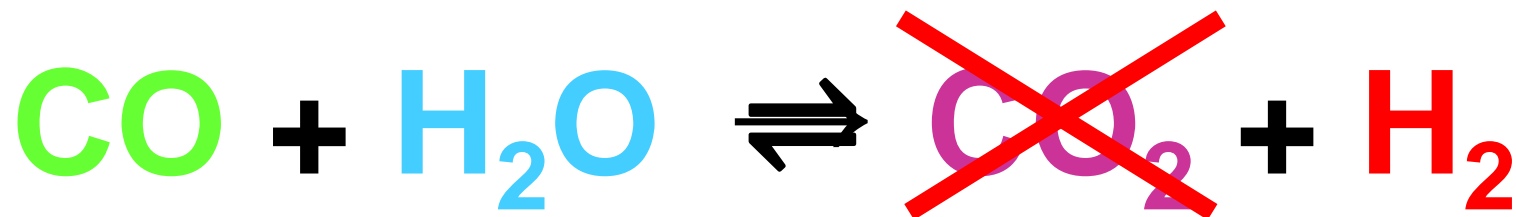
Example:
Sorption-Enhanced Water
Gas Shift (SEWGS)

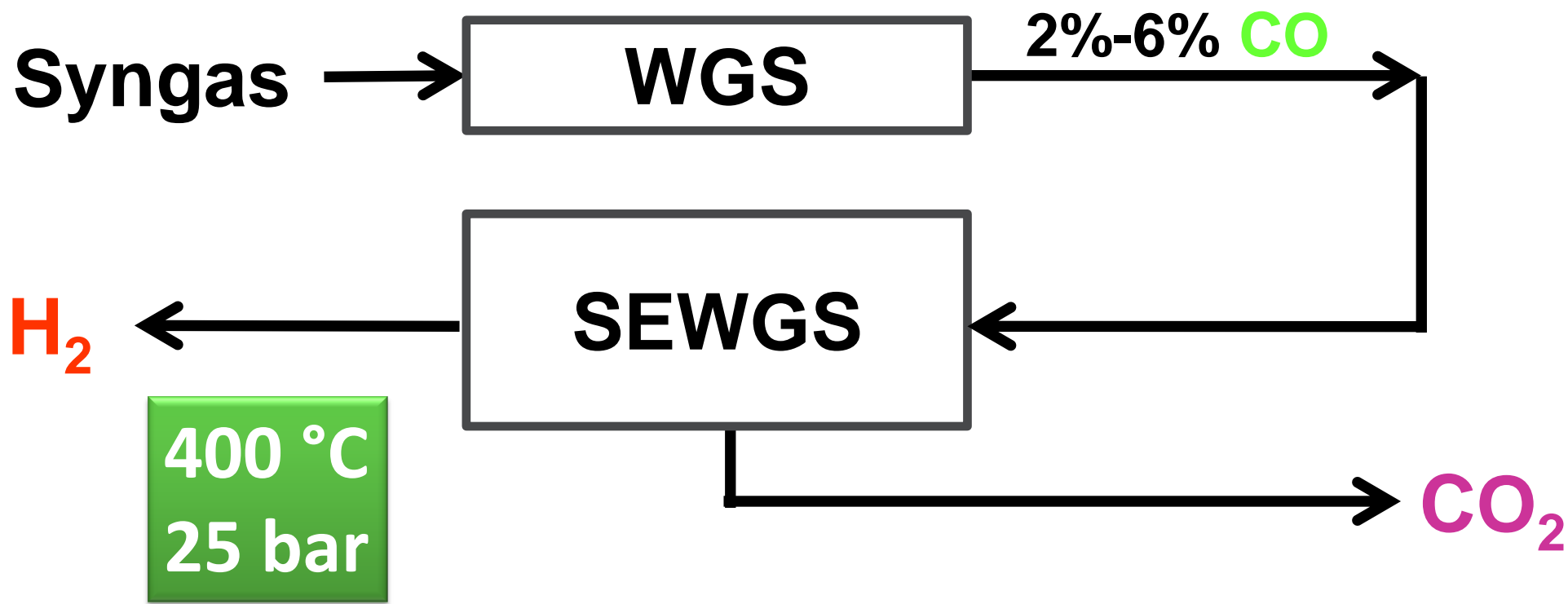
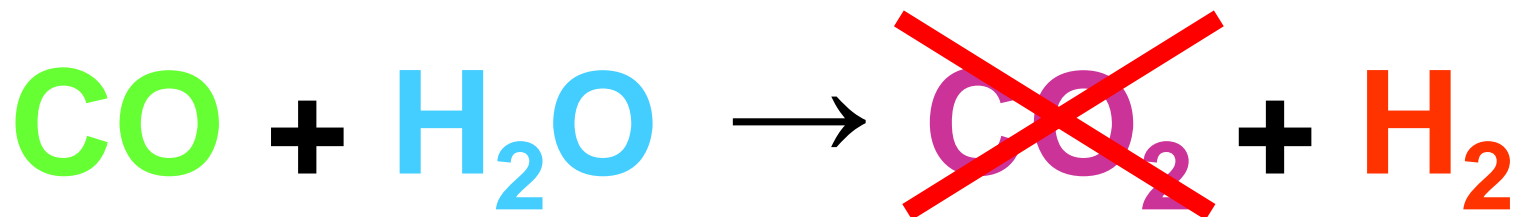
SEWGS is a pre-combustion CO₂ capture technology



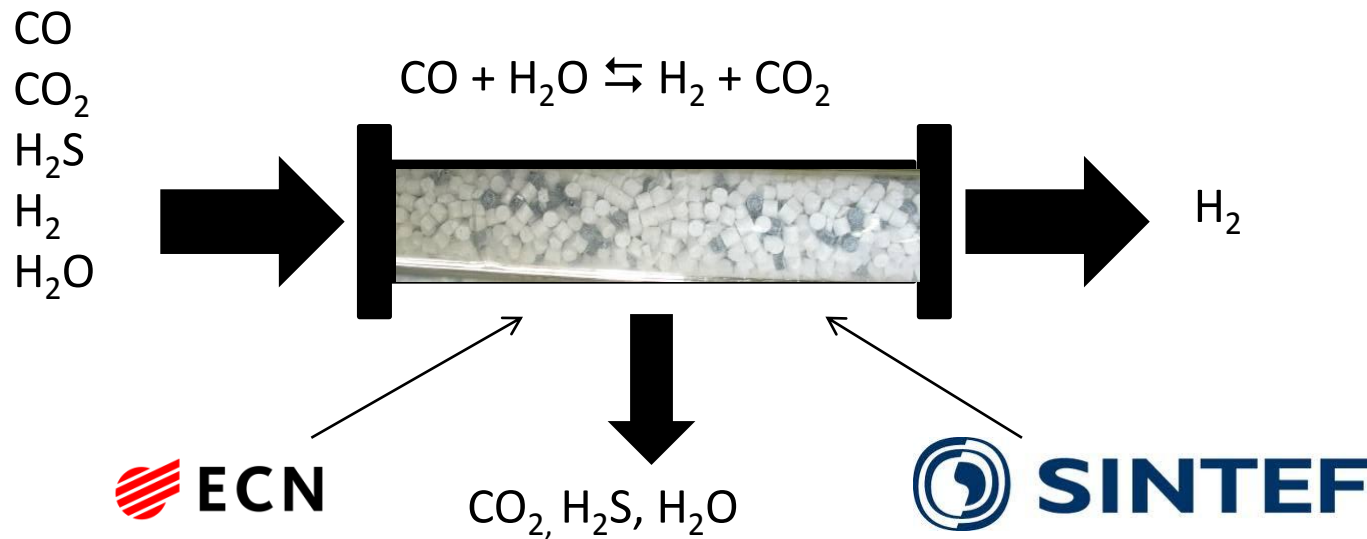
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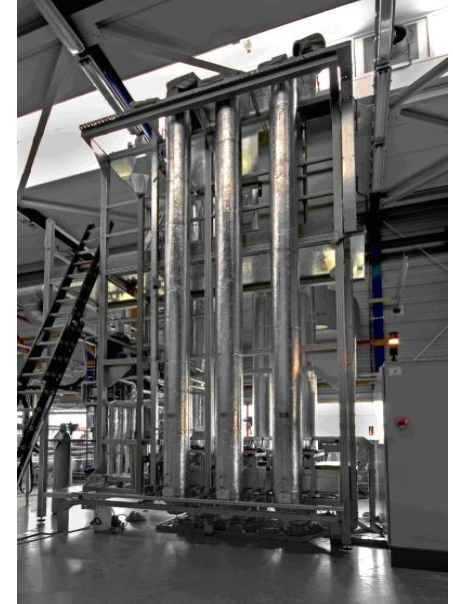


The principle: shifting and separating in a single reactor



Development status

- SEWGS process
 - Full process demonstrated on 10kWth scale for thousands of CO₂ adsorption and desorption cycles
- Stability of the CO₂ sorbent ALKASORB
 - Combined adsorbing and catalytic activity of material proven in single column rig for more than 5000 cycles using technical gasses
- Experiments showed the SEWGS process can be used in an IGCC power plant for sour water gas shift and H₂S separation



European Benchmarking Taskforce



- R&D Institutes, universities, industries
- Goal: Harmonising of technical and economic evaluations
- Makes comparison of efficiency penalties and costs of CO₂ capture between different technologies possible
- Started by three FP7 projects on CO₂ capture
- Continued in EERA



SEWGS in Integrated Gasification Combined Cycle (IGCC)

	NO CAPTURE	SELEXOL	SEWGS ALKASORB+
SEWGS CCR/CO ₂ purity	-	-	95/99
Net Power Output, [MW]	425.7	383.5	404.4
Thermal Power Input _{LHV} , [MW]	896.5	1053.5	1018.8
Net Electric Efficiency (LHV base), [%]	47.5	36.4	39.7
CO ₂ avoided, [%]	--	86.6	93,7
SPECCA [MJ _{LHV} /kg _{CO2}]	--	3.67	2.06
Specific costs, €/kW	2077.1	2854.7	2586.4
COE, [€/MWh]	65.81	88.74	81.53
Cost of CO ₂ avoided [€/t _{CO2}]	--	37.9	23.3

Summary SEWGS

- Technology
 - High carbon capture ratio
 - Able to operate under sour conditions and to remove H₂S as well as CO₂
 - Combination of several process steps into one (process intensification)
 - Highest efficiencies
- Status of development
 - 0.06 tonne PDU available, performance tested
 - Catalytically active adsorbent with proven long term stability and functionality
- Further R&D: part of EERA programme
 - Developing application in blast furnace gas, hydrogen production
 - Proving new sorbent on pilot scale

Final remarks

EERA CCS JP

- CCS
 - Large-scale demonstrations coming off the ground
 - R&D for cost reduction and trust in storage is still necessary: **EERA**
- Large group of R&D institutes assembled
 - Alignment of R&D programmes
 - Common R&D, use of facilities: **focus workshops**
 - Benchmarking taskforce
- Future of EERA
 - Role in Horizon 2020
 - Funding