# BREAKTHROUGH TECHNOLOGIES Carbon Capture and Storage (CCS)



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CO2 CRC

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CANSYD | Meiji University | The Process Group | University of Queensland | Newcastle University Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory | Alberta Research Council

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CRC



## CCS

#### What is CCS?

- Capture
- Transport
- Storage

MANIN AND

#### Where is it happening?

- Demonstration
- Commercial
- What is the Future?



## CCS



## The Carbon Capture Transport and Storage Process





### Capture Applications (after CO<sub>2</sub> Capture Project and IEA GHG R&D program)







## CO<sub>2</sub> capture and separation is dependant on the combustion system, the fuel and the medium used for separation This greatly influences cost







## **Oxyfuels Project, Callide, Queensland**

**Description –** Retrofit 30MW oxyfuel coal-fired power plant for capture and storage demonstration

Capture – Oxy Combustion

- Capture Commence 2009
   Storage Saline Aquifier or depleted oil/gas field
  - Storage Commence 2010
  - Storage rate up to 50K tpa
- Cost \$A 180 million (\$A 50 million LETDF) Partners – CS Energy ( + IHI, ACA, Schlumberger, CCSD, CO2CRC







#### Hazelwood PCC Project, Hazelwood, Victoria

**Description –** Retrofit 200MW boiler in Latrobe Valley. Will demonstrate RWE steam fluidised bed drying and small scale  $CO_2$  capture.

**Capture –** Post Combustion

- Capture Commence late 2008
- Capture Capacity 10K tpa

Cost – \$A 445 million (\$A 50 million LETDF + \$A 30M ETIS) Partners – International Power (+Alstom, RWE, Process Group, CO2CRC)



## The Carbon Capture Transport and Storage Process



## Weyburn CO<sub>2</sub> Project

- CO<sub>2</sub> Source: Dakota Gasification Company
- 95 mmscfd (5000 tonnes/day) injection rate
- CO<sub>2</sub> purity 95% (primary feed)
- Currently 26% recycle.

#### Main CO<sub>2</sub> pipeline enters Weyburn







## The Carbon Capture Transport and Storage Process



## **Geological Storage of CO<sub>2</sub>**



#### What do we need?

- RESERVOIR ROCK porous, e.g. sandstone
- SEAL ROCK nonporous, e.g. claystone

#### How does it work?

- CO<sub>2</sub> injected into porous reservoir rock
- CO<sub>2</sub> held in place by overlying non-porous seal rock







#### CO<sub>2</sub> storage-related projects underway or proposed





#### A number of CCS Projects are currently planned or underway in Australia







### Gorgon LNG Project, Barrow Island, W Australia



**Description** – Construction of 10 million tonne per year LNG plant.  $CO_2$  to be captured from natural gas and injected and into the Dupuy Formation

**Capture –**  $CO_2$  Separation (part of gas separation for LNG)

 Capture Commence – 2012?
 Storage – Onshore – beneath Barrow Island at a depth of approx 2000m

- Storage Commence 2012?
- Storage Rate 3 to 4 million tpa

Cost – \$A 11 billion plus (total project) (A\$ 60M LETDF for storage component) Partners – Chevron, Esso, Shell







### The Kwinana Hydrogen Project, WA (Proposed)

**Description –** Use of sub-bituminous coal to produce hydrogen for a 500MW power station, with fully integrated CCS (feasibility study) **Capture –**  $CO_2$  separation pre combustion

- Capture Commence 2012? Storage – Offshore Perth Basin
  - Storage Commence 2012?
  - Storage Rate 4 million tonnes per year

Cost – \$A 2 billion Partners – BP, Rio Tinto







### **CO2CRC Otway Project, Victoria**

**Description** – Australia's most advanced storage project, involving demonstration of geological storage of  $CO_2$  and monitoring and verification of the behaviour of the stored  $CO_2$ . **Storage** – Depleted gas field at 2000m depth

- Storage Commence late 2007-early 2008
- *Storage Rate* up to 100,000 tonnes total over approx one year (Stage 1)

Cost – \$A 40M plus

Partners – CO2CRC, Industry, Government
and Researchers (universities, CSIRO, GA,
LBNL, ARC, GNS, KIGAM), DEST,AGO, DoE
Australia, New Zealand, USA, EU, Korea,
Canada

















#### Development of static and dynamic models of the reservoir has been a key part of the project

Rigorous multi-disciplinary studies based on established oil field processes validated through peer reviews, were a key component in convincing regulators that the carbon dioxide would stay in the reservoir rocks



## The challenge- we currently only have one....







## "bankable" storage project.....







## In Australia.....







## The 100,000 tonne CO2CRC Otway Project!

![](_page_26_Figure_1.jpeg)

![](_page_26_Picture_2.jpeg)

![](_page_27_Figure_0.jpeg)

## The future of CCS international collaboration is essential if we are going to take CCS forward

Source: NASA Goddard Space Flight Center, 2000

![](_page_28_Picture_2.jpeg)

## The future of CCS

### The commercialisation pathway is not yet defined

![](_page_29_Figure_2.jpeg)

#### THE FUTURE OF CCS

Regional approaches, improved technology, learning by doing, public-private partnerships, an appropriate regulatory regime, clarity on long term liability and a price on carbon (or other instruments) will accelerate deployment

![](_page_30_Picture_2.jpeg)

![](_page_30_Picture_3.jpeg)

![](_page_30_Picture_4.jpeg)

For as long as we use coal (and increasingly gas) we will need to use CCS to cut emissions Capture costs will come down and CCS will be economically competitive **Transport is not a major issue** Storage needs confirmation but will be adequate The CCS business model is immature but it could well become as big as the petroleum business But we have to start large scale CCS soon!

![](_page_31_Picture_1.jpeg)