CO2CRC Capture & Storage update

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CO2CRC : a leading CCS research organisation -Capture & storage

Integrates CCS R&D and economics along the value chain

- capture, storage and systems integration
- Collaboration brings together:
 - +150 leading researchers in CCS
 - industry sectors together (coal, gas, power, etc) to provide an exceptional stakeholder base
 - Australian Government, States and local government
 - major research institutions CSIRO, Geoscience Australia, Universities, overseas institutions



CO2CRC Participants



The CO2CRC Otway Project

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Phase 1

Injected 65,000 t into a depleted gas field A\$40M

Packer

U-tube

assembly

Otway Stage 1 65,000

predictions matched results

Naylor-1 CRC-1 Monitoring well Injection well Arrival: 4-8 months Methane **U-Tube-1** U-Tube-2 cO2 U-Tube-3 300m

Depth ~2000m



The CO2CRC Otway Project



Otway Stage 2b Determine the residual CO₂ saturation, Sgr

Five (5) independent approaches to determining residual trapping:

- Thermal test
- Tracer test
- History matching injection and production
- Saturation logging using wireline Saturation Tool
- Dissolution Test



Otway Project Stage 2C – planning in progress

- Injection of up to 10,000 tonnes of CO₂
- Testing ability to detect stored CO₂ in Paaratte Formation using salaria methods





2.8 km

[Pevzner et al, 2009]



Plume evolution





Research Associated with CarbonNet CCS Flagship Project



CarbonNet Flagship Demonstration 1-5 MTPA CCS – offshore storage

CO2CRC - providing research services

Low cost low impact subsurface monitoring



Environmental

CO2CRC's Capture RD&D Portfolio

Laboratory and pilot scale activities:

- Solvent systems
- Adsorbents
- Cryogenics/hydrates
- Membrane systems
- Engineering Development and integration

Techno – economic modelling



Adsorbent systems

- Post-combustion capture
 - Materials: MOFs & tethered amines
 - Process development: zeolite 13X & PEI
- Pre-combustion capture
 - Materials: double salts & metal oxides
 - Process development: zeolite 13X, amine & metal oxides
- Natural gas separation
 - Materials: : hydrophobic PCPs & molecular sieves
 - Process development







Membrane systems

- New materials
 - Macro-initiators and crosslinking
 - CAP polymerisation
- Metal oxide silica membrane
- Hollow fibres
 - High flux homopolymer
 - Stabilisation
- Spiral wound modules
 - Impact of ash and fluid mechanics
- Natural gas separation
 - Effect of impurities and water







Solvent systems

- **Precipitating carbonate**
 - Thermodynamics
 - Kinetics
 - Promoters
 - Crystal formation (KHCO₃)

S E

Slag

Fly Ash

Low

High Low

- Impurities
- Geopolymers

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- High T effects
- Interfacial effects











UNO Mk 3 Background

- Potassium carbonate (K₂CO₃) solvent for post-combustion capture of CO₂ from flue gas
 - Developed from research and multi-year trials on power plant
- Precipitation of potassium bicarbonate product (KHCO₃)

 $- K_2CO_{3(I)} + H_2O_{(I)} + CO_{2(g)} \leftrightarrow KHCO_{3(I)} \leftrightarrow KHCO_{3(s)}$

- Separation of solid phase KHCO₃ for selective regeneration of a concentrated slurry stream
- Improved management of heat loads
- Separation of potassium sulphate and nitrate products resulting from reaction of SO_x and NO_x with K₂CO₃



UNO Mk 3 Process Description



UNO Mk 3 Key Benefits

- Low energy of regeneration
- Low overall cost
- Low volatility and environmental impact
- Multi-impurity capture and production of valuable byproducts
- Potassium usage fits within existing global market
- Applicable to post and pre-combustion capture including NGCC



UNO Mk 3 Key Benefits - Cost

Low overall cost achieved through

- Heat integration
- Enhanced rate promotion
- Enhanced area contactor for a precipitating system
- Smaller regeneration circuit and alternative reboiler designs
- Lower solvent costs
- Lower solvent replacement requirements
- Elimination of de-SO_x and de-NO_x removal equipment
- Production of valuable byproducts for fertilizer industry
- Coproduction of alternative chemical products
- Flexible capture with stockpiling of KHCO₃ salts



UNO Detailed Value Propositions – Preliminary



Large Scale Single Stream Designs



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Commercial in Confidence



Absorption Column Comparison





UNO Detailed Value Propositions – Preliminary



UNO Mk 3 Key Benefits - Environment

Low volatility and environmental impact

- Low environmental emissions
- Low carbon footprint
- Easy handling and very low human toxicity potential
- Low acidification and eutrophication potential
- Low photochemical smog and low ozone layer depletion potential

Environmental Impact	UNO MK 3	Amine (MEA)
Energy Use	<< 3 GJ/Tonne CO ₂	> 3 GJ/Tonne CO ₂
Carbon Footprint	Medium	High
Acidification Potential	Low	Medium
Eutrophication Potential	Low	Medium
Human Toxicity Potential	Low	High
Ozone Layer Depletion	Low	Low
Photochemical Smog	Low	Medium



UNO Mk 3 Work Program



CO2 CRC

UNO Mk 3 Work Program – Demonstration #1

- 200 kg/day CO₂ capture at the University of Melbourne
- Currently in commissioned May 2012, operation until end 2013
- Partially funded by Australian National Low Emissions Coal Research and Development (ANLEC R&D)





Commercial in Confidence



UNO Mk 3 Work Program – Demonstration #2

- 1000 kg/day CO₂ capture at Hazelwood Power Station, including demonstration of the WES[™] Absorber
- Commissioning May 2012, operation until end 2014
- Partially funded by Brown Coal Innovation Australia (BCIA)



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UNO Mk 3 Work Program – Timeline





UNO Mk 3 – A New Approach to Solvent Capture

- ✓ Low energy of regeneration 2-2.5 GJ/t
- ✓ Low overall cost \$15-20/t CO₂ better
- Low volatility and environmental impact
 - Robust oxygen tolerant solvent with lower toxicity
- Multi-impurity capture and production of valuable byproducts
 - Holistic approach that delivers soft and hard benefits, new products and an improved business proposition
- Potassium usage fits within existing global market



70% reduction in capture cost looks possible



Large Scale Engineering Development of UNO Mk 3

Preliminary Cost Results







Thank You

