CSLF Technology Opportunities (&Gaps) Task

Force



Chief Executive Officer

Cooperative Research Centre for Greenhouse Gas Technologies (CO2CRC)

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Presenting to CSLF Closing the Technology Gap Task Force, Perth, 24th October 2012

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Outline of Presentation:

Terms of Reference

- Timeline for Report
- Process for creating Report
- How have technology gaps/readiness been assessed before?





Two tasks forces: Linkages

- Technical Road Map Task Force
 - High level definition of opportunites
 - Timelines/ milestones
 - Vision and direction set





- More detail/ granularity
- Specific technology issues
- Use of TRL







Terms of Reference:

Members:

- Australia Richard Aldous
- USA Darren Mollot

- Korea Chang-Keun Yi
- Norway Lars Ingolf Eide

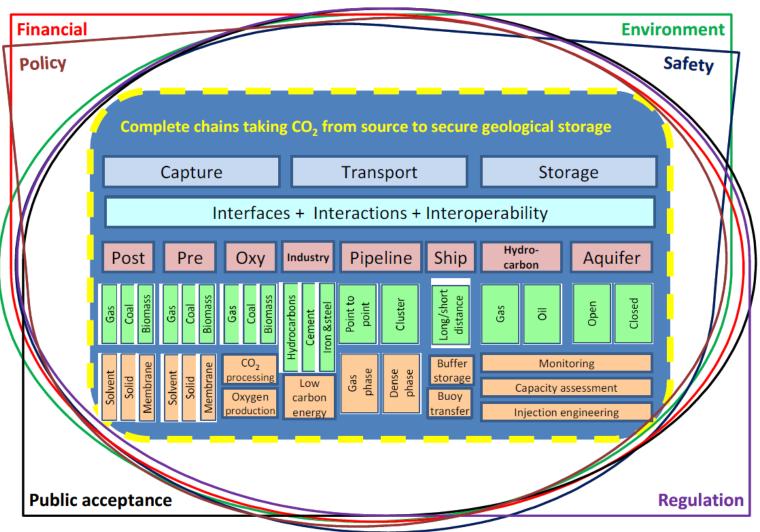


- The proposed work of the TF will be to undertake a comprehensive view of the key technologies in play around CCS and CCUS with a view to indentify scientific and technology gaps and opportunities which have the potential to significantly impact on CCS/CCUS demonstration and deployment.
- The reports will set out high level gaps and opportunities with recommendations on how the global technology development pathway could be sped up or enhanced to further drive down costs and enhance efficiency.



Structure of Spreadsheet:

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CCS Impact Area Map based on factors influencing the deployment of CCS.

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Example of CSLF Storage & Monitoring Gaps and how addressed by CO2CRC-research

Storage Technology Theme	Number of subthemes
Injection	4 of 7
Storage Options	2 of 7
Deep Saline Formation	All 5 of 5
Depleted Oil and Gas Fields	1 of 2
Unmineable Coal Seams	0 of 2
Mineral Carbonation	3 of 4
Gaps in Uses of CO ₂ (EOR and EGR)	0 of 1
Trapping	All 2 of 2
Hydrodynamics	1 of 2
CO ₂ Properties	1 of 1
Assessments	4 of 6
Leakage	2 of 3
Economics	1 of 1
Software	2 of 3
Risk	1 of 1
Public Outreach	1 of 1

Monitoring Theme	Number of subthemes
General	0 of 2
Wellbore Integrity	3 of 4
Identification of Faults and Fractures	All 3 of 3
Subsurface Leaks	All 3 of 3
Surface and Near-Surface Leaks	5 of 7
Guideline Development	0 of 4
Gaps in Security of Geologic Storage	3 of 6
General	0 of 7
Integration	0 of 4
Cross-Cutting Issues	0 of 1

Technology Area	% by CO2CRC			
Storage	60%			
Monitoring	41%			
Total	51%			



Structure of Spreadsheet:

to be used for assembling data and assessment of technologies

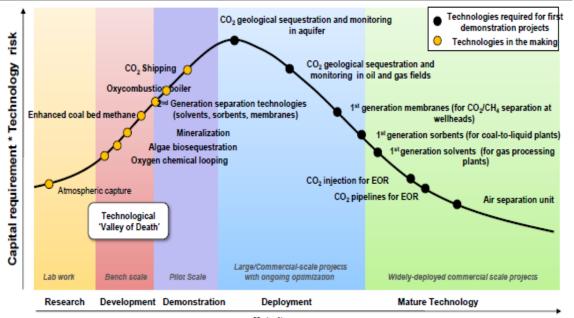
	A	В	C	D	E	F	G				
	Absorption process	Solvent/ description	Developer/Licensor	Source	TRL	H/M/L	COMMEN	TS			
2											
	OVERALL SOVENT SYSTEMS	ranking all sovent sytems overall	synthesis of below								
4											
5	AMINE BASED SOLVENTS										
6	Physical Solvent										
7		Methanol	Lurgi and Linde, Gern	Gupta et al 2003	8	3					
8	Puisol	n-methyl-2-pyrolidone (NMP)	0. ,	Gupta et al 2003	8	3					
9	Selexol	dimethyl ethers of polyethylene glycol (DMPEG)	Union Carbide, USA	Gupta et al 2003	8	3					
10	Flour Solvent	Popylene carbonate	Flour, El Paso, USA	Gupta et al 2003	8	3					
11											
12	Chemical Solvent (organc - Amine Based)										
13											
14	MEA	2.5 n monoethanolamine and chemical inhibitors	Dow Chemical, USA	Gupta et al 2003	8	3					
15	Amine Guard (MEA)	5 n monoethanolamine and chemical inhibitors	Union Carbide, USA	Gupta et al 2003	8	3					
16	Econamine (DGA)	6 n diglycolamine	SNEA version by Soci	Gupta et al 2003	8	3					
17	ADIP (DIPA & MDEA)	2-4n diisopropanolamine 2 n methyldiethanolamine	Shell, Netherlands	Gupta et al 2003	8	3					
18	MDEA	2 n methyldiethanolamine	Shell, Netherlands	Gupta et al 2003		3					
19	Flexsorb/KS-1, KS-2, KS-3	Hindered amine	Exxon, USA; M.H.I	Gupta et al 2003	8	3					
20	AMP	2-amino-2-methyl-1-propanol		Weiland et al 2010	(5					
21	Sodium Glycinate (NaGly)			Weiland et al 2010	(5					
22											
23											
24											
25											
26	Physical/Chemical Solvents										
27											
28	Sulfinol-D and Sulfinol-M	Mixture of DIPA or MDEA, water and tetrahydrothiopene (DIPAM) or diethylamine	Shell, Netherlands	Gupta et al 2003	-	7					
		Mixture of methanol and MEA, DEA, diisopropylamine (DIPAM) or diethylamine		Gupta et al 2003		7					
30											
31											
32											





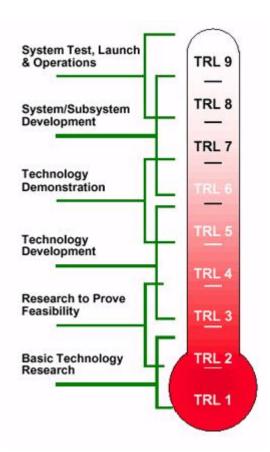
How have technology gaps/readiness been assessed before?

Example of CCS Technologies plotted on a generic Grubb Curve



(from "Leading the Energy Transition: Bringing Carbon Capture & Storage to Market" SBC Energy Institute 2012)

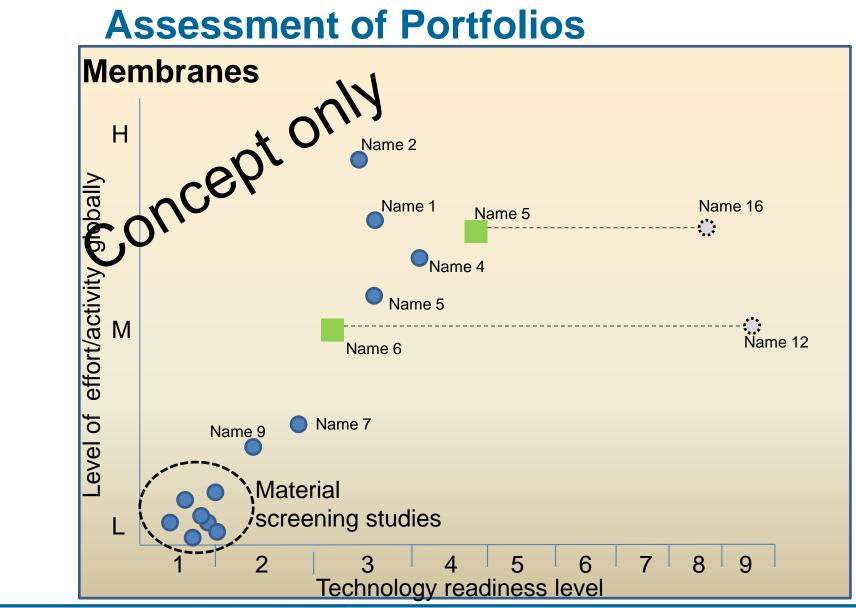
TRLs as used by NASA and DOE





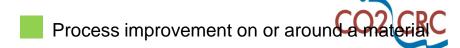
Note at the meeting Perth TF Meeting there was a suggestion that we also use the UK level of knowledge (LOK) process

Assessment of Portfolios





al, the basis of our improvement work



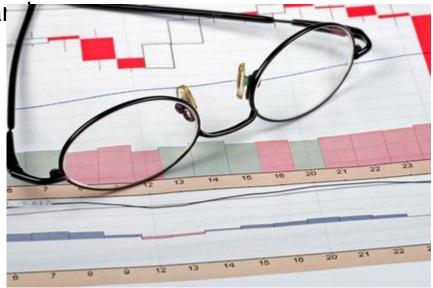
Process for creating Report

Phase 1:

- Review work to date
- Decide assessment methodology and on spreadsheet structure
- Begin to populate spreadsheet
- Identify early high level gaps an oppertunites.
- Interim Report
- Recommnedations

Phase 2:

- High level analysis of gaps and oppertunities
- Review by experts
- Synthesis and final report





Timeline for Report

Task 1:

Agreement by the task force steering committee on the the Scope and Table of Contents. Review and finalisation at or before the meeting in Perth in October 2012

<u>Task 2</u>:

Agreement on the methodology and division of work. **December 2012**

includes allocation of resources necessary to perform the work with the TRM.







Timeline for Report

Task 3:

Collection, collation and analysis of data March 2013

Prepare draft report

In parallel to the above the task force will be feeding information to the Technical Road Map Process, surface ideas and technological trends that could be considered in the road map.

Task 4:

Approval. **July 2013**

This phase could include the following activities:

- Hearing round with critique, comments and validation by CSLF TG members
- Revision

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Approval at Ministerial meeting Sept 2013.





Next steps

- Send our spreadsheet and structure for feed back and initial population
- Send out draft list of known reports that could be useful requesting advice on additional reports that should be considered.
- Prepare high level synthesis of recent reports and build on the previous CSLF report

