CCS Talk in 2010

With recent comment 30th Jan 2021

This is a pdf of a talk I was asked to give at Edinburgh Napier University in June 2010 to a local energy group

They wanted someone would put the case against CCS (Carbon Capture and Storage), as the prevailing opinion was that this is the way to go.

My own cynical view was that CCS, with its focus on capturing the CO2 from coal and gas fuelled power stations, was an expensive research project going nowhere. It was kept alive as it allowed politically minded civil servant and power plant operators to continue to produce power in the same old way.

If we were really keen about CCS, we would be building IGCC (Integrated Gasification Combined Cycle) plants, in which 100% CO2 was easy to capture.

There was a lecture in opposition to what I was saying, all about global warming. In response I made it clear that I accepted it was a real issue but I thought that wind power was the best and quickest way of meeting this problems.

Since I gave the talk, over ten years ago, not one CCS plant has been built in Britain or in Europe. Peak wind power in 2010 was about 1.7 GW. In 2010 it was over 13.0 GW. All power plant coal mines have been closed and the few power stations that remain are off most of the time and rarely produce more that 5% of the demand

Carbon Capture and Storage

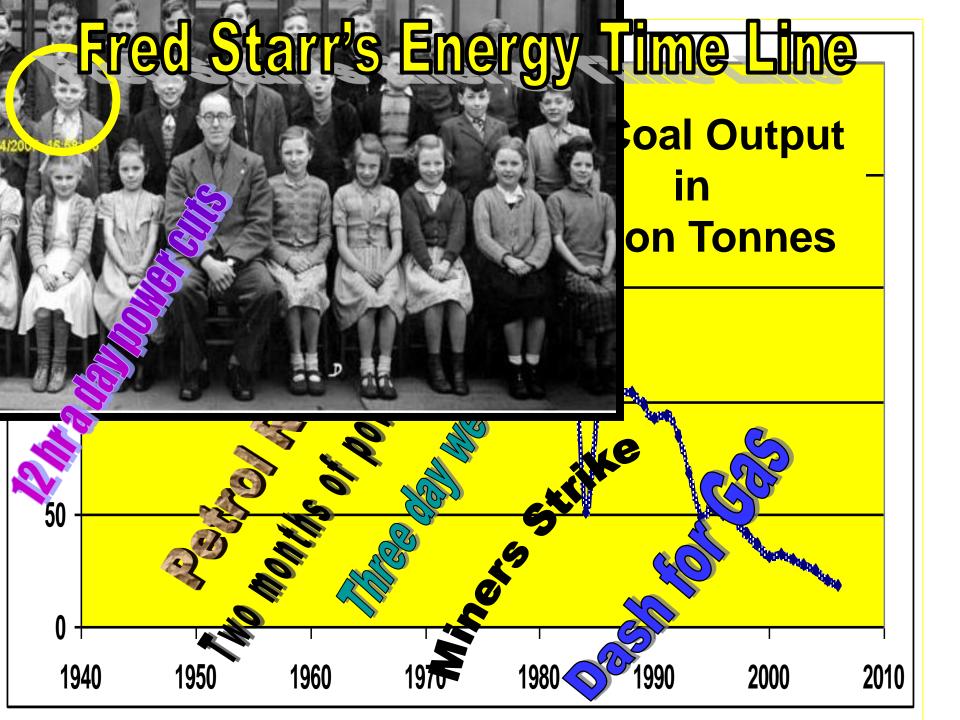
in the UK

Questions that Need to Be Asked

Fred Starr Materials and Energy Consultant

- Are we really serious about CCS?
- How green is CCS?
- CCS and running the National Grid
- Is CCS R&D properly directed?





Global Warming and CCS- My View

Global warming seems to be happening and Man-made CO2 may be a cause

If Global Warming is happening its probably too late to do much about it

If its not too late...... We should be doing something about CO2 **NOW**

CO₂ Capture from Coal in 1961

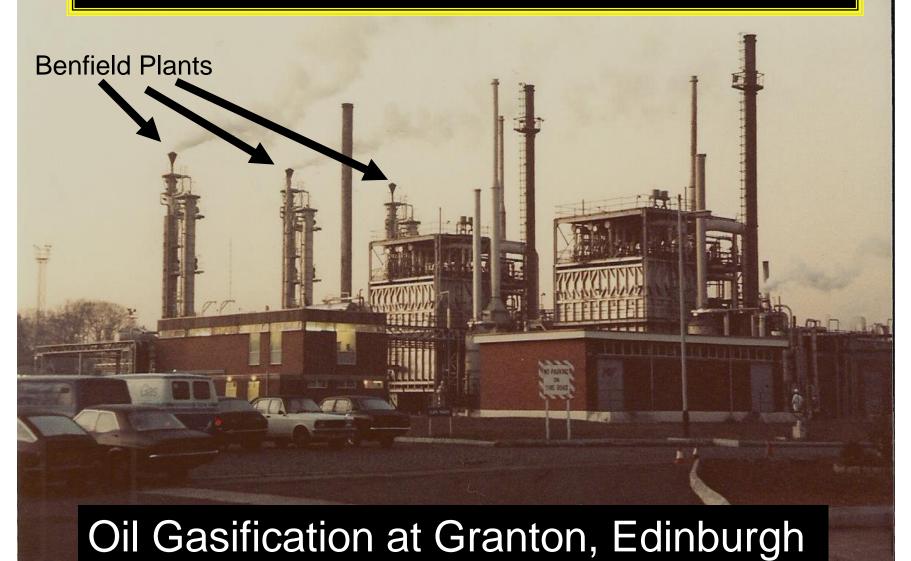
Lurgi Gasification at Westfield, Fife, Scotland

NUMBERS

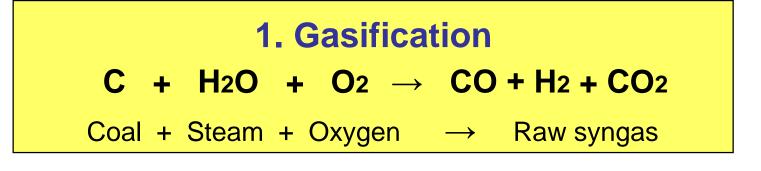
Lurgi Gasifier House at Westfield

CO2 Removal at Westfield by the Benfield Potassium Carbonate Process

CO₂ Capture from Oil in 1967



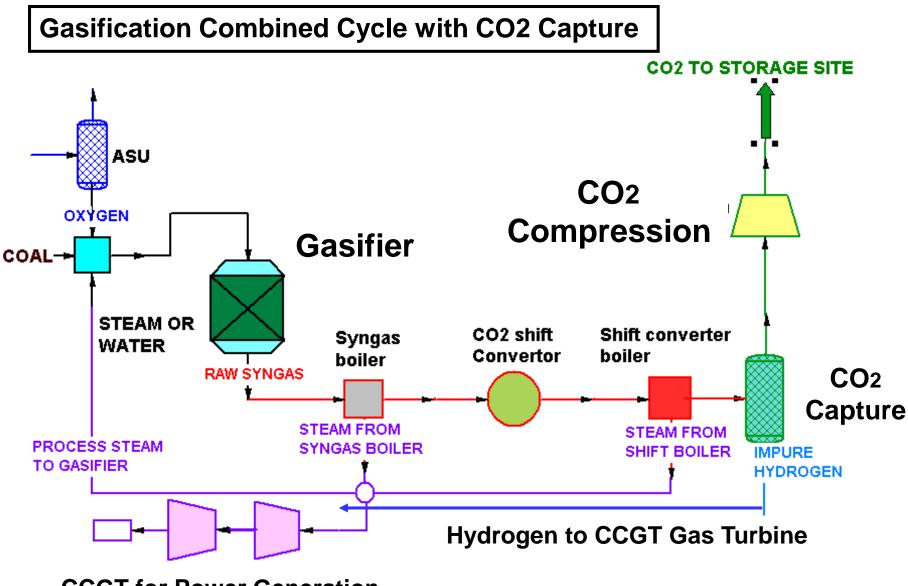
IGCC at Puertollano, Spain Liquid Oxygen Gasifier Gas Turbine, Boilers, **Steam Turbine** H₂S Removal



2. Shift Conversion				
CO + H2O	\rightarrow	H2 + CO2		
Syngas	\rightarrow	Shifted gas		

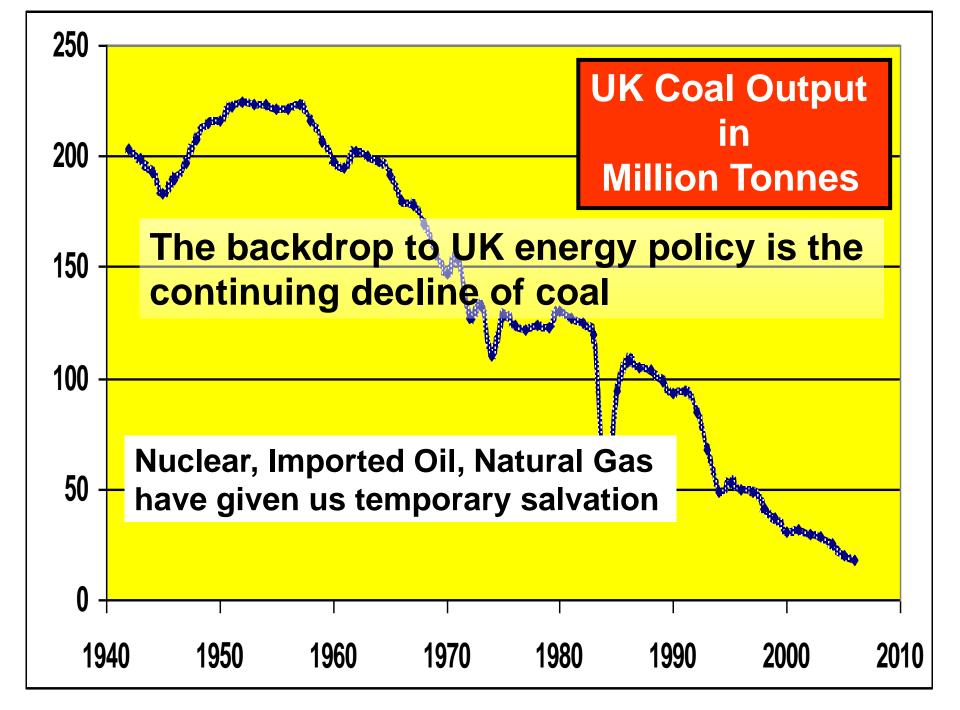
3. Purification
CO₂ + H₂ ...
$$\rightarrow$$
 H₂ (use)
+ CO₂ (storage)

Unlike other processes, capability to remove all CO₂ Additional environmental benefits



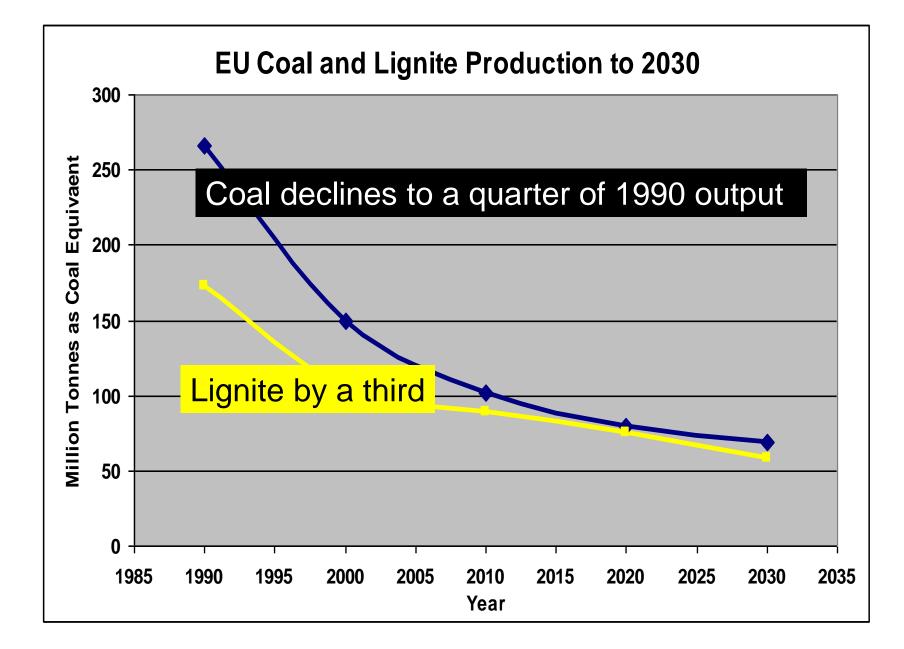
CCGT for Power Generation

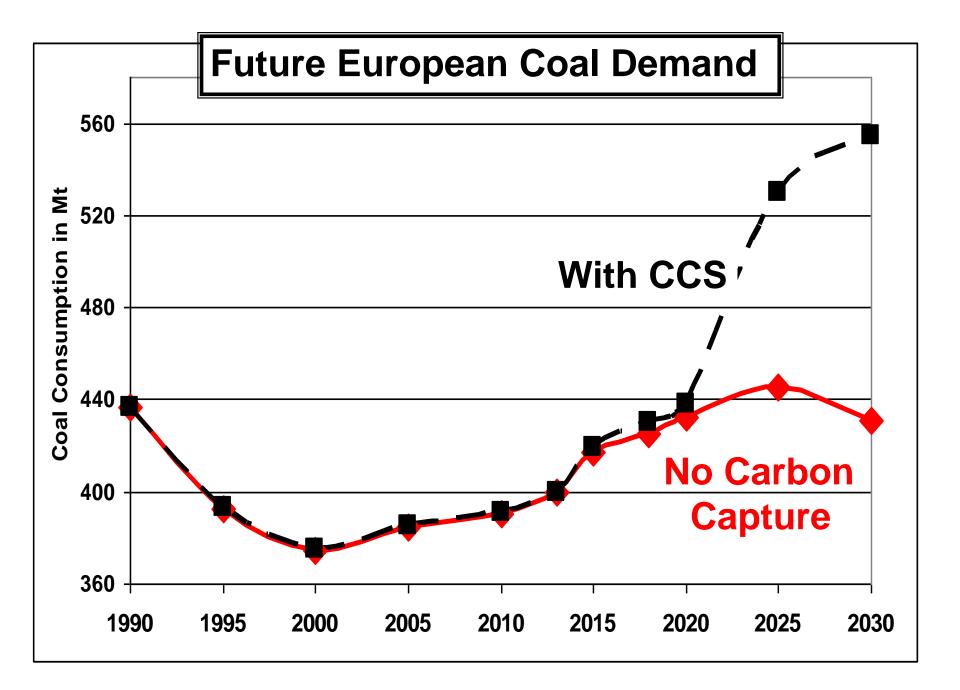
If Gas is Running Out is CCS Coal the Answer?

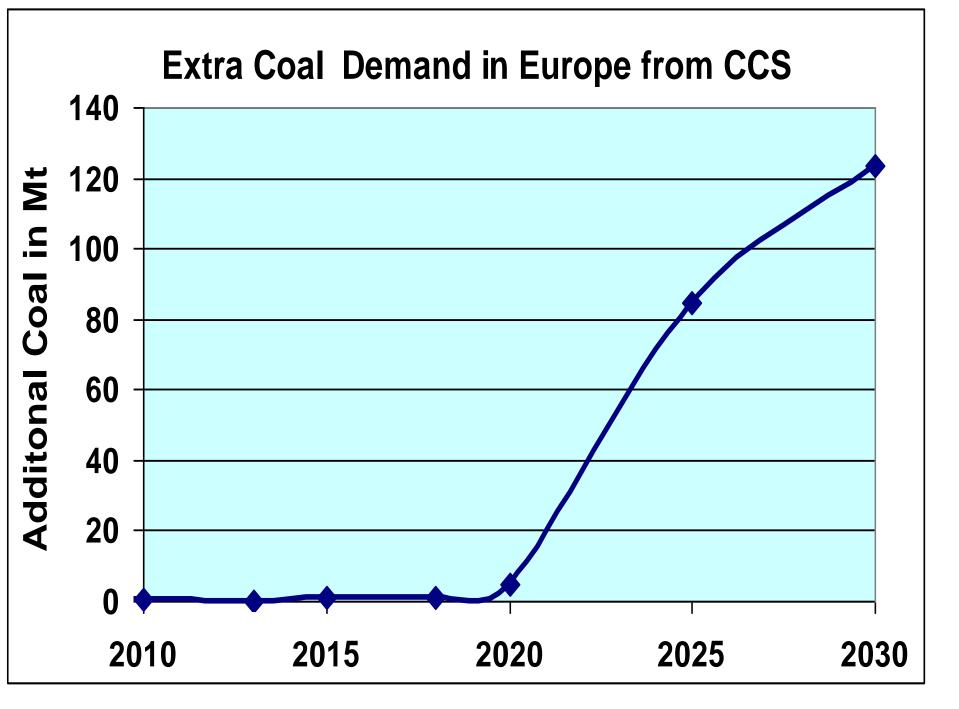


European Coal and Lignite Output Millions of Tonnes

	1958	2008
Belgium	30	Zero
Czechoslovakia	89	44
France	66	Zero
Germany	590	101
Hungary	28	2
Netherlands	13	Zero
Poland	113	114
Spain	19	10
UK	242	19
All Europe	c. 1200?	c.290







Implications for the UK and Europe of CCS

European Coal Imports for power generation increase by 50%

Coal consumption increases rather than decreases

By 2030 all UK coal will need to be imported

For 20 GW of CCS capacity coal consumption increases from 44 to 57 million tonnes a year

UK will spend an extra half a billion to reduce CO2 emissions from coal fuelled electricity by 1%

World Situation

If CCS is introduced worldwide this will increase demand by 1000 million tonnes per annum

This is equivalent to the USA coal output

Or

Half the output of China

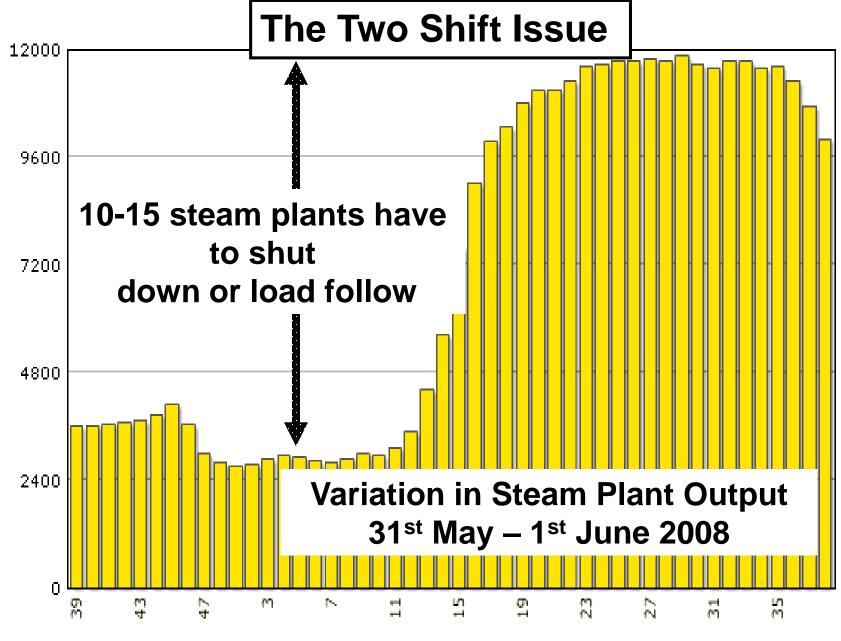
Coal producers are very keen on CCS!!!

CCS Power Plants and

Renewable Electricity

New UK Coal Fired Steam Plant is Needed

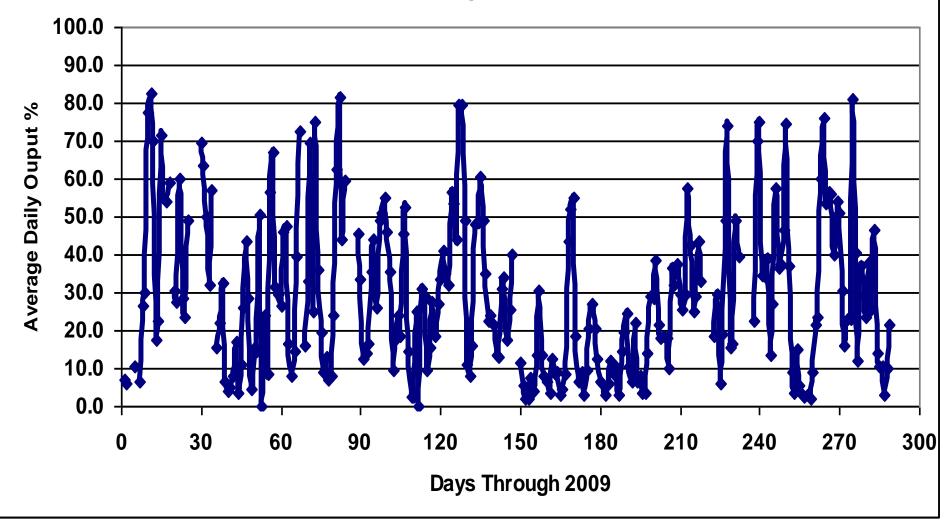
- Replaces obsolete 1960's generating capacity
- Gas becoming too expensive
- Required for two shifting duties to support base load nuclear
- Required as **back up** for wind and solar renewables

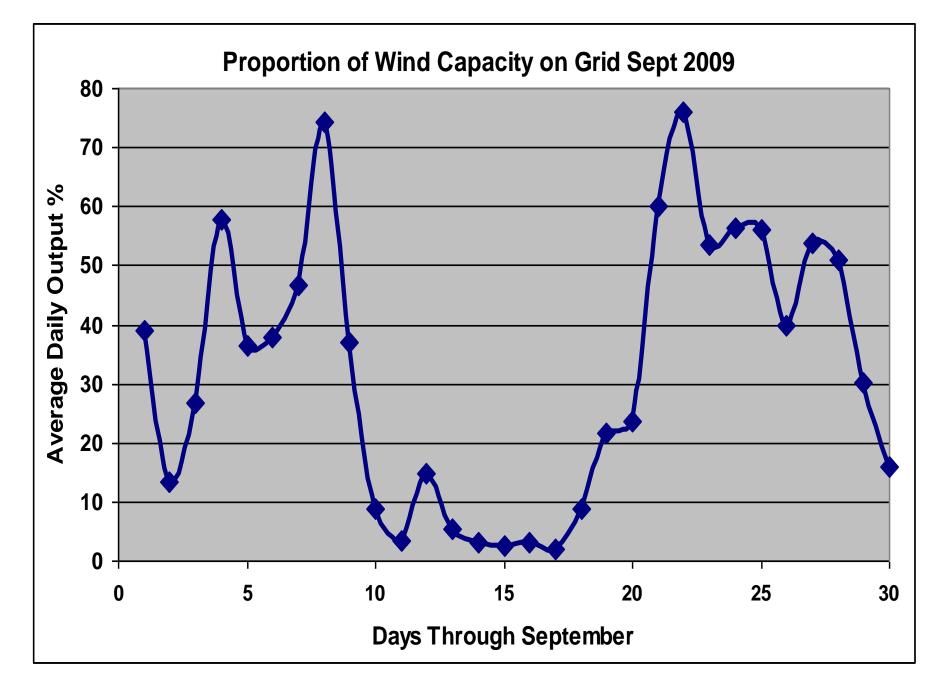


Settlement Period

ΜМ

Proportion of Wind Capacity on National Grid Jan-Sept 2009





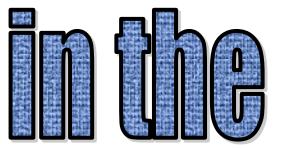
Coal Fuelled CCS Plants

- High Capital Cost
- Maintenance issues resulting from on-off operation
- Higher CO2 emissions during start up or operation at reduced loads

Fairly useless for Two Shifting and Back Up for Wind



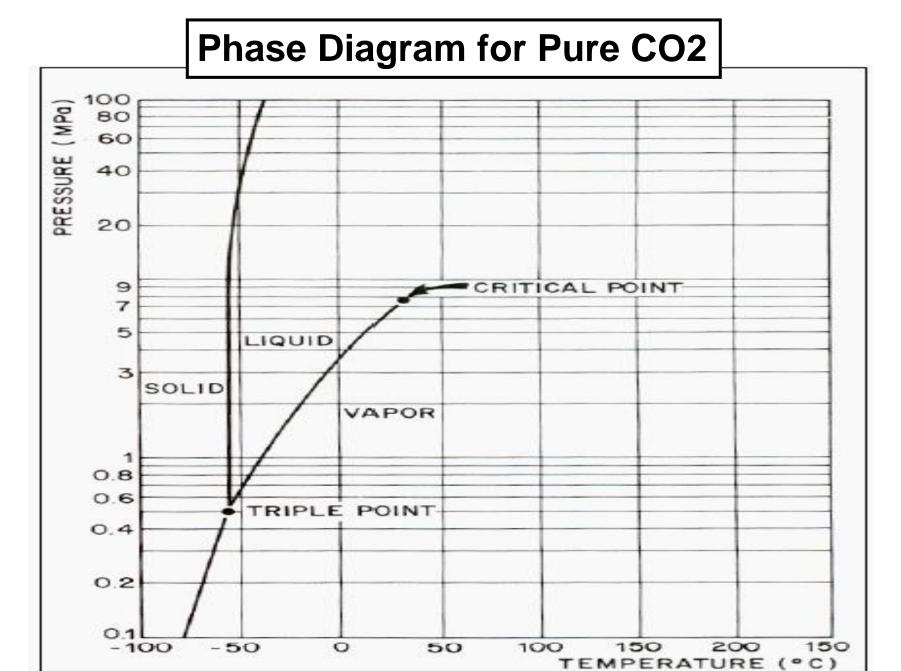






Transmission to and Storage in the Geological Site

- The Critical Pressure Issue
- Rig Blow Outs
- Simple Storage
- Enhanced Oil Recovery



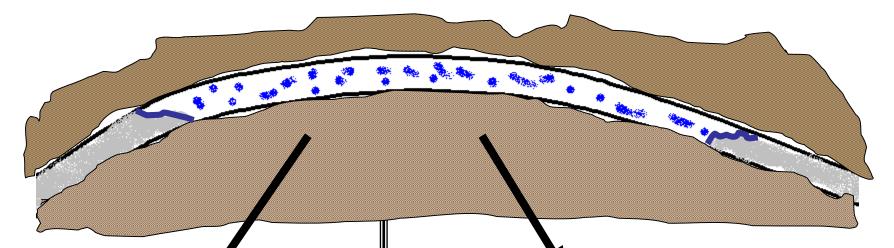
Real Mixtures of CO2 and Other Gases are Not Simple Fluids Gas and Liquid Region **Liquid Like Pure CO**₂ **Critical** Point 73 bar/31 C **Gas Like**

Temperature

Pressure

Moving CO2 by Pipeline

Need to avoid two phase (gas-liquid) flows



Gas pipelines would need derating from 70 to 40 bar

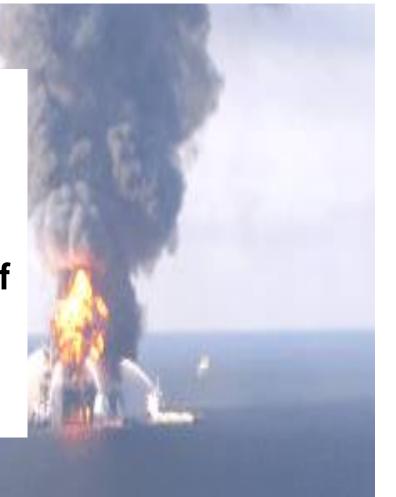
New offshore pipelines need to be designed for 110 bar pressure

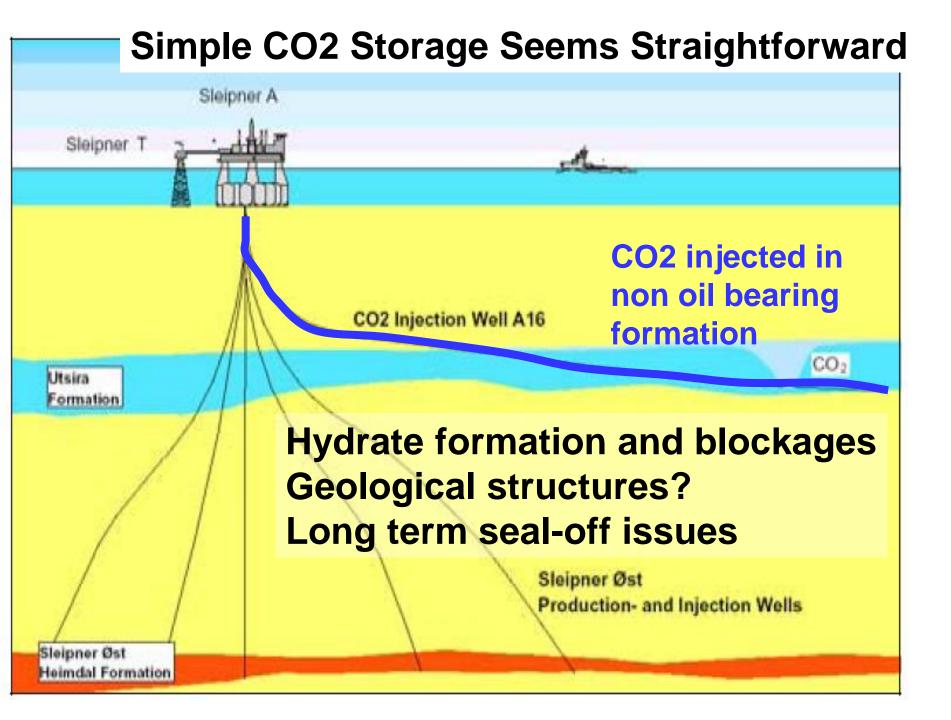
Dealing With a Blow Out on a CO2 Storage Rig?

Its a gas, at 200 to 400 bar pressure, not an escape of liquid

No fire ????

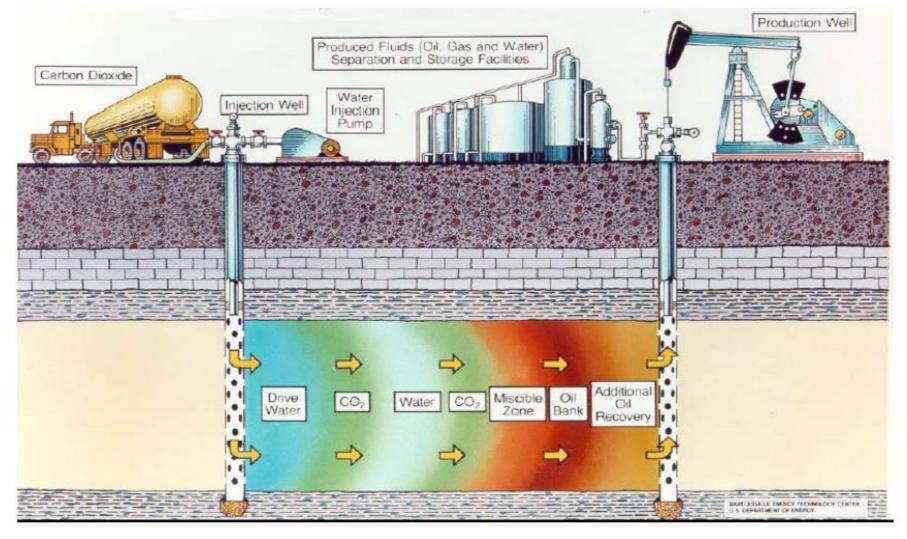
CO2 exits at supersonic velocity Cooling and embrittlement of pipe Dense CO2 cloud hampers repair attempts





Enhanced Oil Recovery (Storage which pays for itself?)

CO2 mixes with trapped oil, reducing its viscosity, increasing its volume and driving it to the well head



But EOR.....

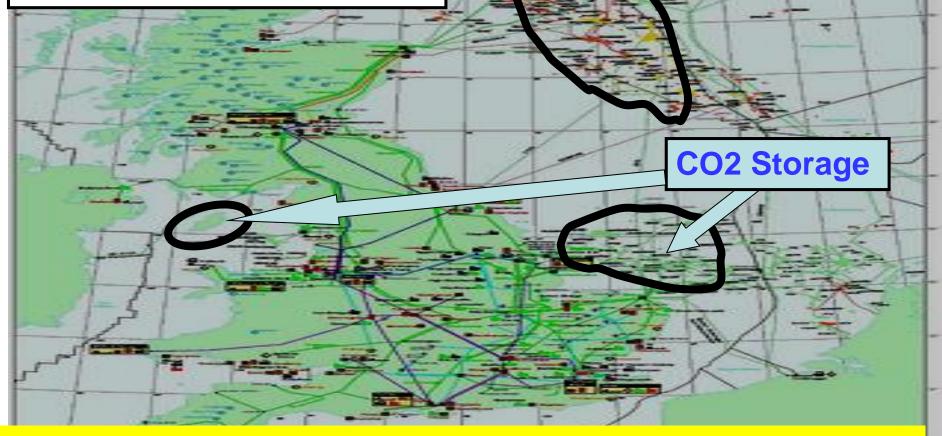
Is not a fill a forget process – CO2 injection has to be alternated with water

CO2 in recovered oil has to be reinjected – less scope for storage

CO2 acidified water is very corrosive – corrosion resistant alloys and coatings needed

North Sea geology of oil reservoirs is complexrisk of oil being left behind

Exhausted Gas Fields for Storage "Exhausted" Oil Fields for EOR



CO2 - EOR

EOR reservoirs are a long way from good power plant sites

In Conclusion

Priority should be reducing energy imports and energy conservation

The big issue is renewable heat to replace gas

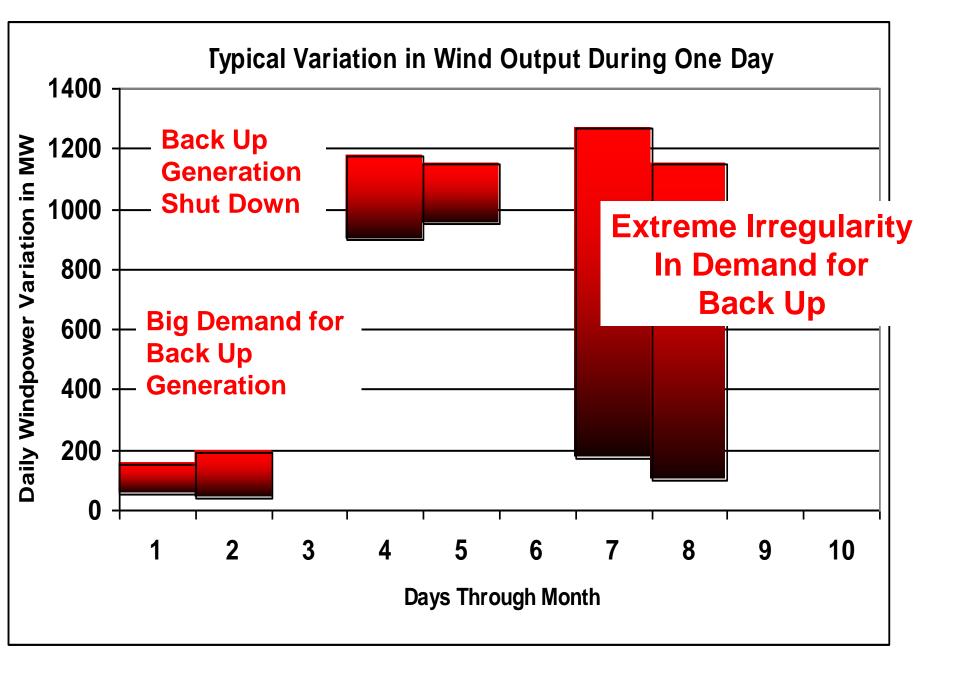
CO2 Capture plants of the IGCC type could be operating now

Too much focus on capturenot enough on storage

World wide CCS will create another energy crisis because of the need for extra coal and gas

Thank You

Fred Starr



Daily Variation in Power Output in September 2009

