

Carbon Capture and Storage (CCS) and Potential CO₂ Solutions

HTWI

High Tech Workforce Initiative



National Science Foundation
WHERE DISCOVERIES BEGIN

Hosted by MATEC Networks

www.matecnetworks.org

Funded, in part by a grant from the
National Science Foundation
DUE 1003542



HTWI is a part of
Center for Workforce Development
a member of the
Division of Academic and Student Affairs at the
Maricopa Community Colleges.



Funded, in part, by a grant from the National
Science Foundation.
DUE-1003542



Poll

Raise hand/smile/clap



1 Participant

Chat

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Chat

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Audio



Whiteboard - Main Room

15/29 Welcome to MATEC NetWorks Webinar Follow Moderator Roam

Welcome to MATEC NetWorks Webinar

Whiteboard

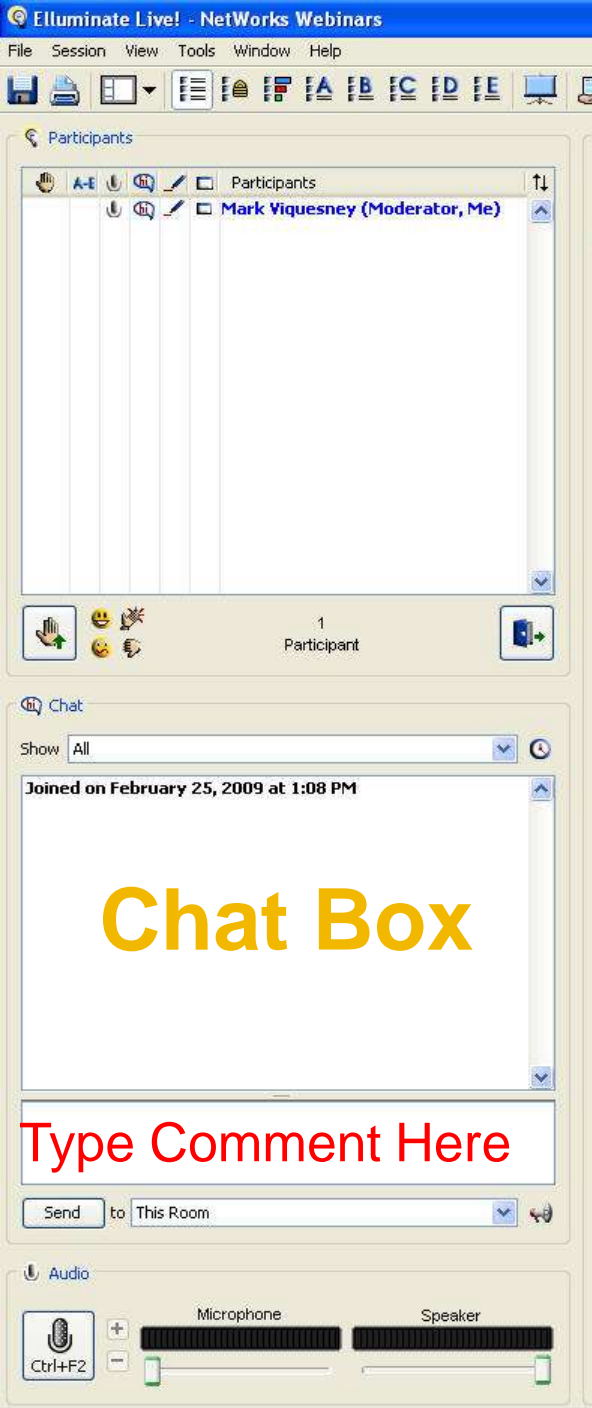
Classroom Ready Resources in the Digital Library

TechSpectives Blog

Webinars

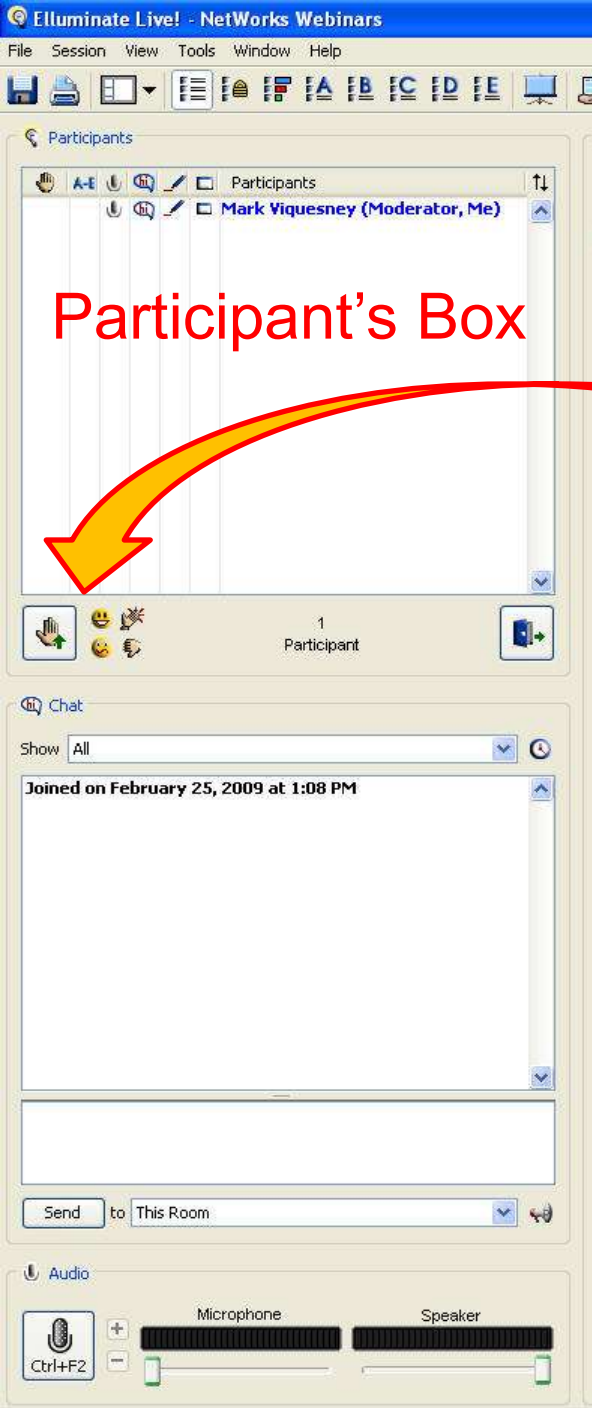
All this and more at matecnetworks.org

NETWORKS



Chat Box

In the **Chat Box**, please type the name of your school or organization, your location, and how many people are attending with you today.



Participant's Box

Participant's Box

Smile



Let the presenter know if you like what they say with a smile or clap. Raise a hand if you have a question – and then type it into the chat box.

HTWI Webinar Presenters



www.globe-net.com/media/261542/co2from_stack.jpg



www.rsc.org/.../co2-chimney-410_tcm18-187444.jpg

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Chemistry Faculty
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Mesa, AZ 85212
(480) 988-8996
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www.globe-net.com/media/261542/co2from_stack.jpg

Carbon Capture and Storage with Potential CO₂ Solutions

Brad Bates

Chemistry Faculty

Chandler-Gilbert Community College

January 21, 2011

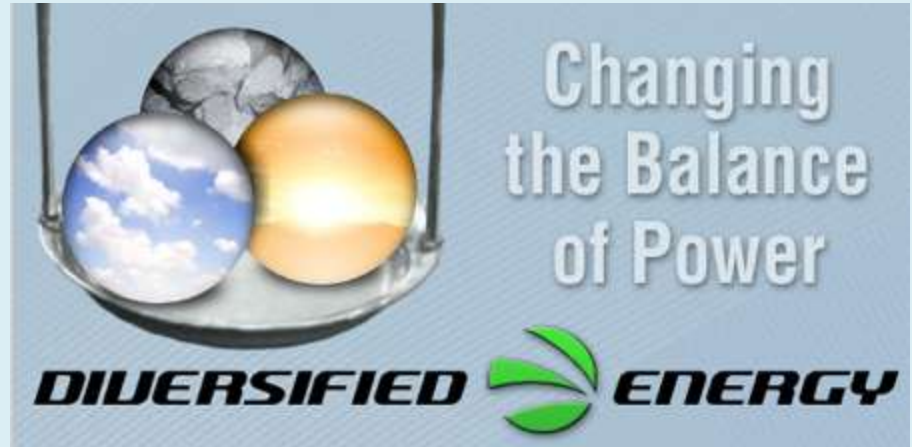


www.rsc.org/.../co2-chimney-410_tcm18-187444.jpg

Agenda

- Introduction
- Electrical Power Consumption & CO₂
- Making Electricity and Capturing CO₂
- Managing CO₂
 - CO₂ as a commodity
 - Carbon Sequestration
 - Recycling CO₂ into commercial products

HTWI & Diversified Energy

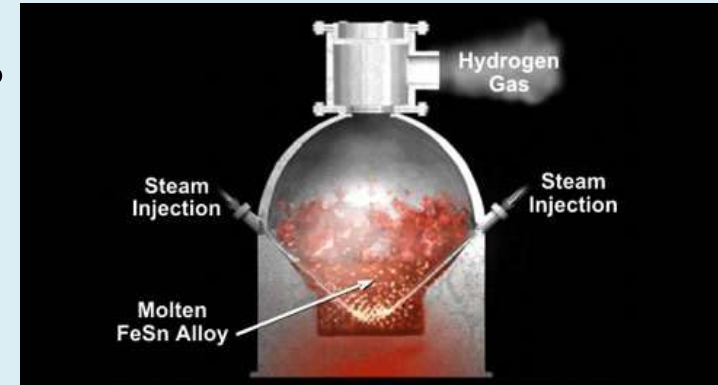


www.blogcdn.com/.../01/diversified-energy.png

- Diversified Energy Corporation is a privately held company specializing in promising alternative and renewable energy technologies.
- HTWI – High Tech Workforce Initiative is led by the Center for Workforce Development in MCCCD and is funded by the National Science Foundation.

Diversified Energy Projects

Advanced gasification techniques with feedstock flexibility targeted for industrial syngas applications and liquid fuels production.



thefraserdomain.typepad.com/photos/uncategori...

Algal biomass cultivation system that is scalable and economical for fuel production.



www.instablogsimages.com/.../algaejpg_5638.jpg

Diversified Energy Work

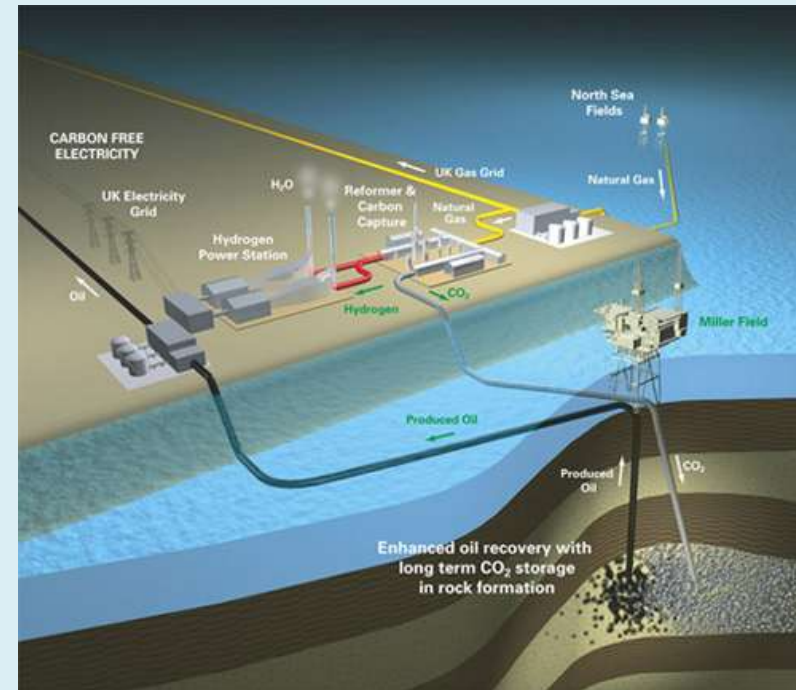
Study Parasitic load of carbon capture in post-combustion, pre-combustion and oxy-fuel combustion power plants power plants.



sitemaker.umich.edu/.../files/picture1.jpg

Diversified Energy Work

Determine the potential business opportunities in carbon sequestration for Diversified Energy.



earth2tech.files.wordpress.com/2008/01/csc1.jpg

Diversified Energy Work

Briefed company on HR 2454 “The American Clean Energy and Security Act of 2009” as the bill worked its way through the Congress.



www.visitingdc.com/images/capitol-building-pi..



www.wormgeek.com/.../uploads/2010/06/trees.jpg

Curriculum



www.brightstarsolar.net/wp-content/uploads/20...

- How much energy does a student use in a day, month or year?





www.wormgeek.com/.../uploads/2010/06/trees.jpg

Curriculum



www.brightstarsolar.net/wp-content/uploads/20...

- How much energy does a student use in a day, month or year?
- How is electricity made from coal?





www.wormgeek.com/.../uploads/2010/06/trees.jpg

Curriculum



www.brightstarsolar.net/wp-content/uploads/20...

- How much energy does a student use in a day, month or year?
- How is electricity made from coal?
- How is CO₂ captured in this process?





www.wormgeek.com/.../uploads/2010/06/trees.jpg

Curriculum



www.brightstarsolar.net/wp-content/uploads/20...

- How much energy does a student use in a day, month or year?
- How is electricity made from coal?
- How is CO₂ captured in this process?
- What is carbon sequestration?





www.wormgeek.com/.../uploads/2010/06/trees.jpg

Curriculum



www.brightstarsolar.net/wp-content/uploads/20...

- How much energy does a student use in a day, month or year?
- How is electricity made from coal?
- How is CO₂ captured in this process?
- What is carbon sequestration?
- How can carbon be reused or recycled?



Waste to Energy – Potential Solutions



Municipal Solid Waste



Animal and Crop Wastes



Cellulosic Biomass



Industrial Wastes



Student Comments



blog.mapawatt.com/.../2009/11/Al_gore_earth.jpg

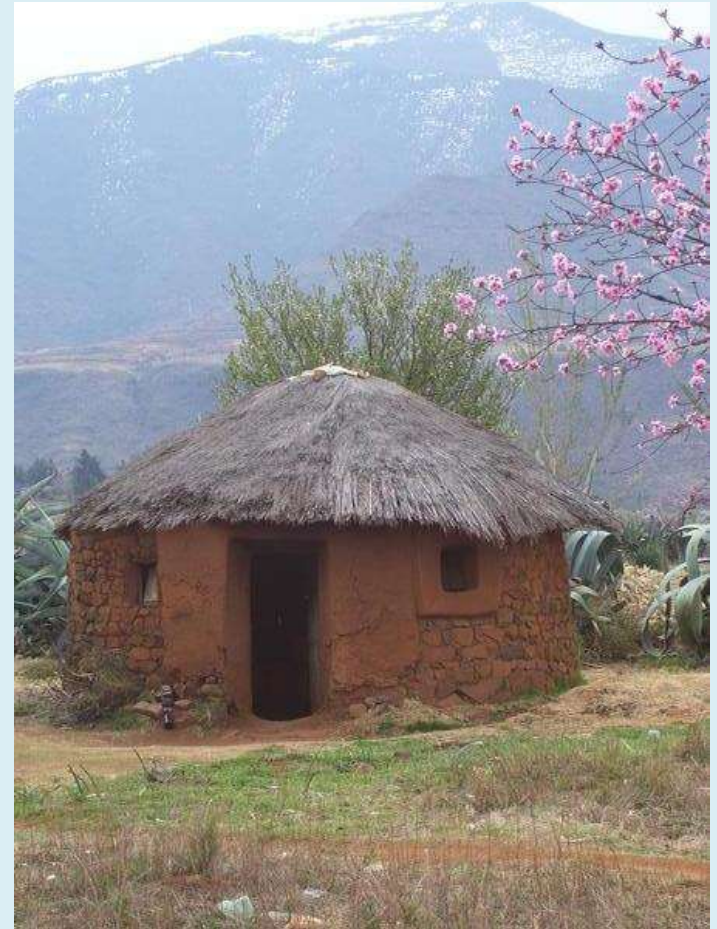
“I get the whole global warming / climate change thing, you got my attention, but what now?”

Student Comments



www.hainaultforest.co.uk/CharcoalBurnHut6.JPG

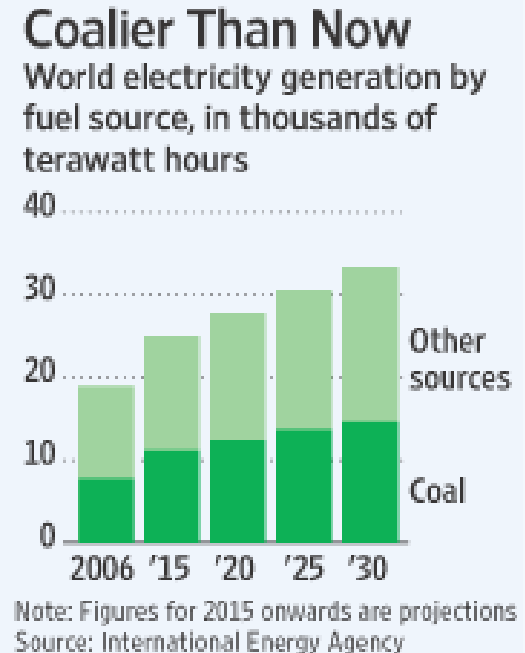
“There must be something I can do about climate change without having to live in a grass hut.”



photos.travelblog.org/Photos/18100/89745/1/56...

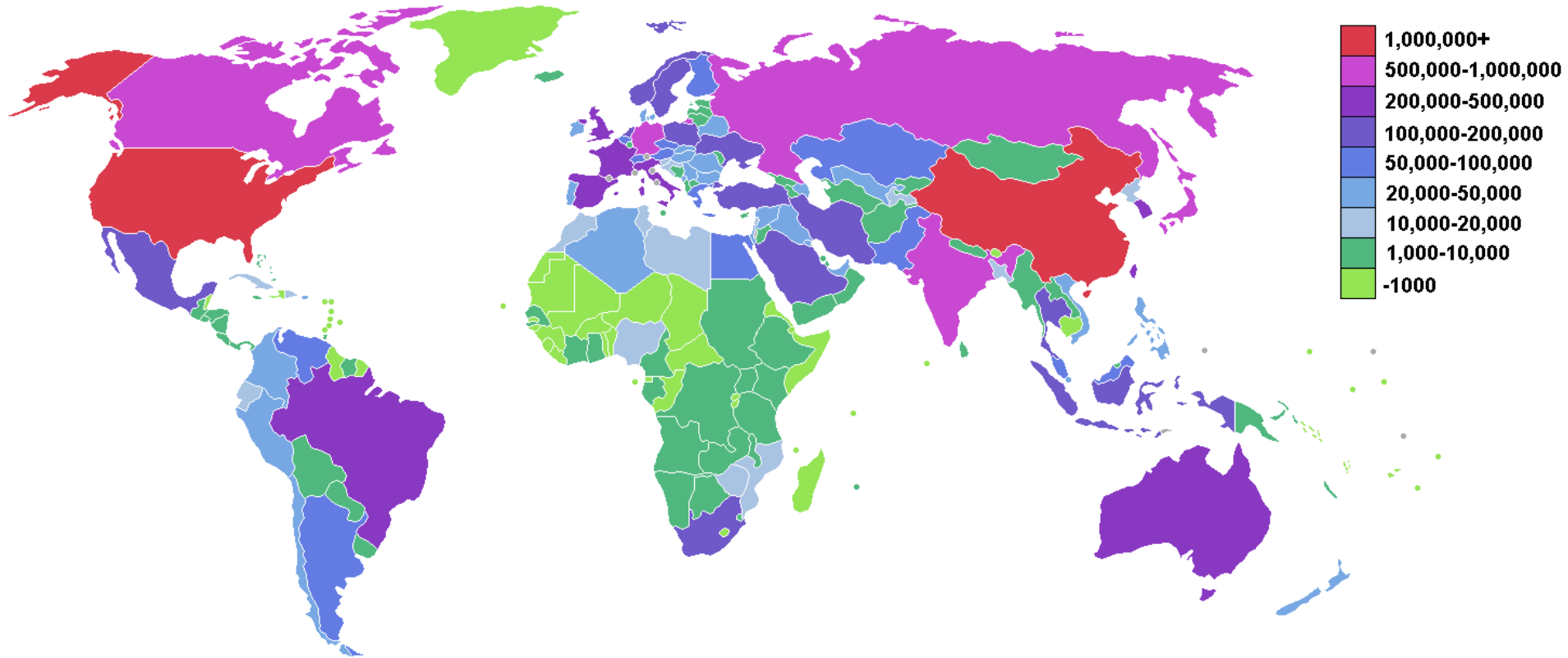
What's the Basic Problem?

- World Economy Consumed 16.8 terawatts of electricity in 2006
- Required 6.7 billion tons of coal
- Burning coal releases CO₂



sg.wsj.net/public/resources/images/NA-AW591_C...

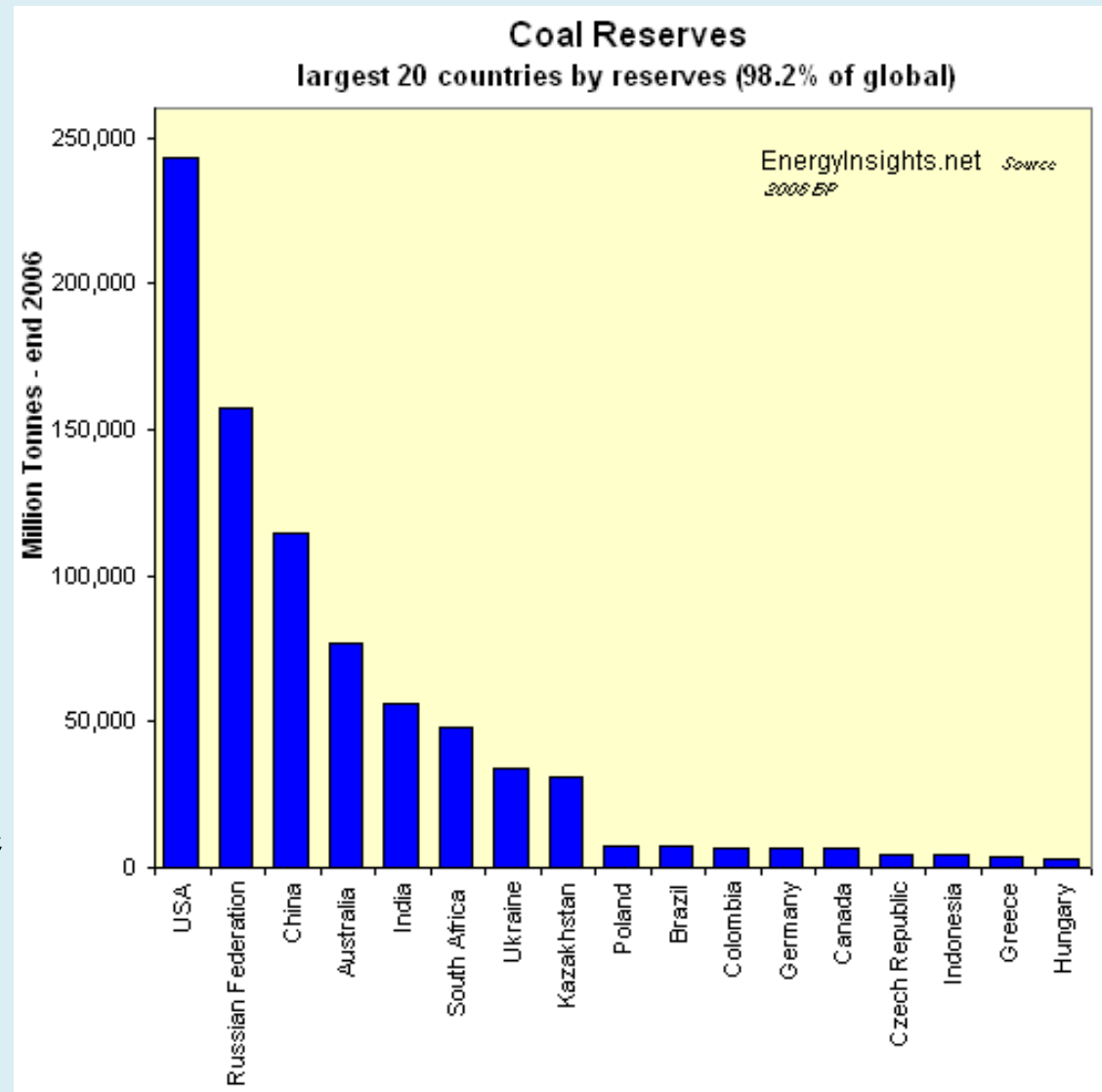
Who Consumes It?



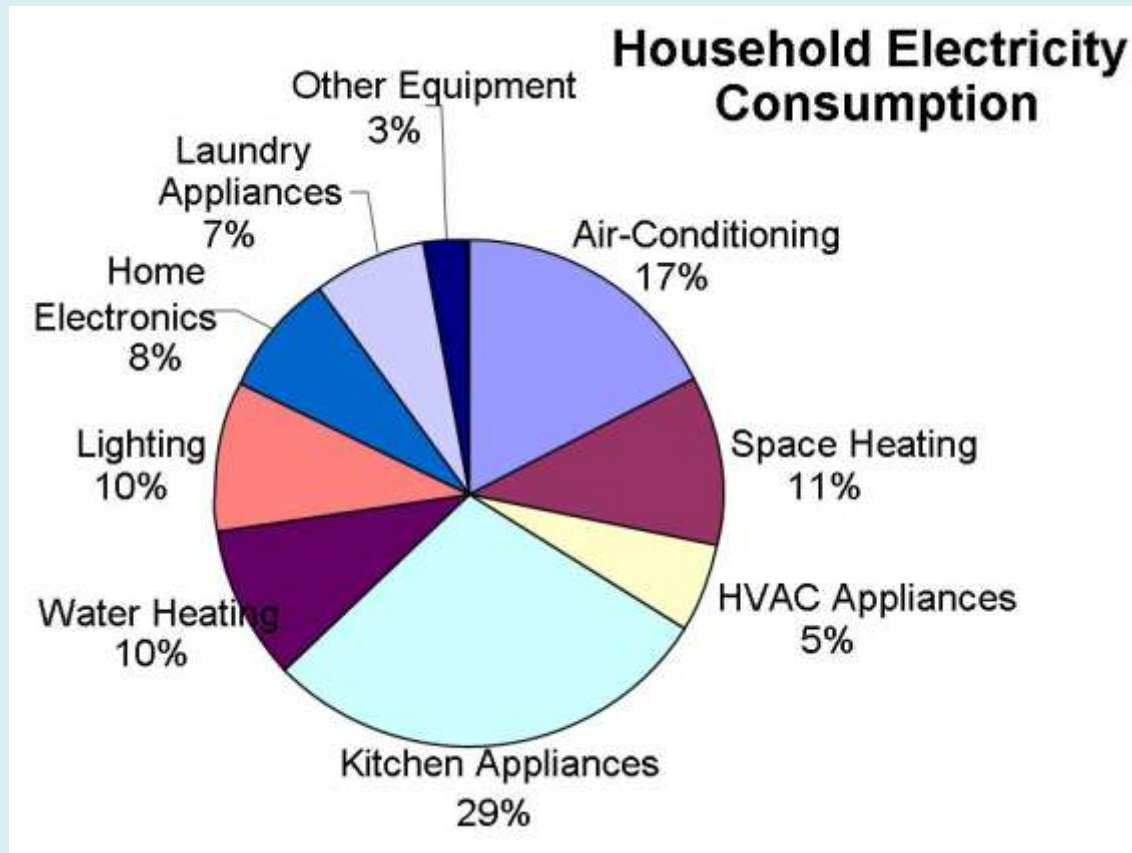
- Recoverable coal reserves in the world:

- 1) United States
- 2) Russia
- 3) China
- 4) Australia
- 5) India
- 6) South Africa

- Each country has the resources to meet electrical needs for many years.



What About U. S. Household Consumption?



Household electricity use in the U.S.
Copyright © data from US DOE EIA 2009

What About Household Consumption?

Type of Housing	Kilowatt-hours per year
Single Family Home	7,105
Townhome	4,469
2 – 4 Unit Apartment	3,877
5+ Unit Apartment	3,807
Mobile Home	5,662

California Statewide Residential Appliance Saturation Study, Volume 2, June 2004



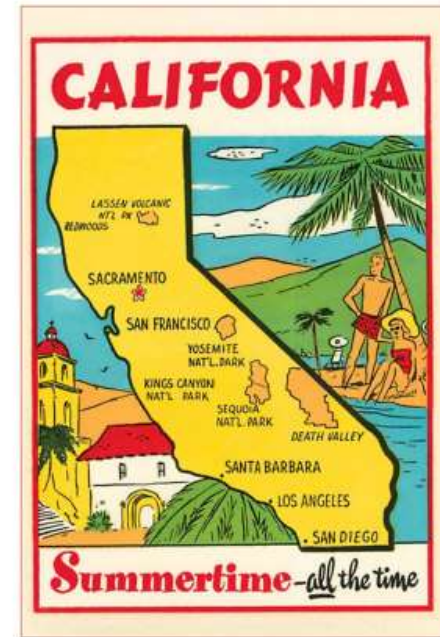
www.callcarolbrady.com/documents/image/Marque...



www.kennycarroll.com/1920Pine-mls.jpg

What About Household Consumption?

- 6,000 kWh per year average in 2004
- kWh per square foot per month
- Laguna Beach = 0.23 kWh/ft²/month
- 1500 sq. ft home = 4140 kWh per year



fmgpath.com/wp-content/uploads/2009/05/ca-008

Individual Consumption – Video Games



blog.tmcnet.com/blog/tom-keating/images/pong.jpg



www.sciencedaily.com/.../071024145626-large.jpg

Individual Consumption – Video Games

- National Resource Defense Council (NRDC) study on energy use of video game consoles.
- 16 billion kilowatt hours per year
- Annual electricity use for City of San Diego



www.zeldauniverse.net/.../characters/mario.png



Electrical Power Research Institute (EPRI)

Madden NFL 11

Device	Watts / hour
Nintendo Wii	13.7
Sony Playstation 3	84.8
Microsoft Xbox 360	87.9



What's Your Individual Consumption?

- Determining your individual kWh consumption
- <http://michaelbluejay.com/electricity/howmuch.html>
- Log usage by item and hours per day or week
- Calculate total



[accurateappliancerepair.biz/yahoo_site_admin/...](http://accurateappliancerepair.biz/yahoo_site_admin/)



www.globalnerdy.com/.../05/00s-computers.jpg



www.helenahomegallery.com/wordpress/wp-content...



new-cell-phone.org/wp-content/uploads/2010/01...



www.moonbattery.com/flat-screen-TV.jpg



www.coffeedom.com/.../2010/01/coffeemaker.jpg



www.apartmenttherapy.com/images/uploads/11-13...



blog.craftzine.com/wind-up-lamp03.jpg



www.markbeam.com/images/spinelamp.jpg

How much electrical power is required to run a 100 watt light bulb for 24 hours a day for a year?

$100 \text{ watts} \times 1 \text{ kWh}/1000 \text{ watts} \times 24 \text{ hr/day} \times 365 \text{ days/yr}$

876 kWh

How much coal would this require?

6,150 kWh/ton



sitemaker.umich.edu/.../files/picture1.jpg



www.celsias.com/.../admin/Coal-Pile-797269.jpg

How much coal would this require?

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≈ 40% efficiency



sitemaker.umich.edu/.../files/picture1.jpg



www.celsias.com/.../admin/Coal-Pile-797269.jpg

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$0.40 \times 6,150 \text{ kWh/ton} = 2,460 \text{ kWh/ton}$



sitemaker.umich.edu/.../files/picture1.jpg



www.celsias.com/.../admin/Coal-Pile-797269.jpg

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$0.40 \times 6,150 \text{ kWh/ton} = 2,460 \text{ kWh/ton}$

$876 \text{ kWh} \times 2,460 \text{ kWh/ton} = 0.357 \text{ tons}$



sitemaker.umich.edu/.../files/picture1.jpg



www.celsias.com/.../admin/Coal-Pile-797269.jpg

How much coal would this require?

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$0.40 \times 6,150 \text{ kWh/ton} = 2,460 \text{ kWh/ton}$

$876 \text{ kWh} \times 2,460 \text{ kWh/ton} = 0.357 \text{ tons}$

Approximately 714 pounds

$(0.357 \text{ tons} \times 2000 \text{ pounds / ton})$



sitemaker.umich.edu/.../files/picture1.jpg



www.celsias.com/.../admin/Coal-Pile-797269.jpg

What's 714 Pounds of Coal Look Like?



gasprices-usa.com/coal-train330.jpg

- Coal train car
- Approximately 80 tons of coal (160,000 lbs)

What's 714 Pounds of Coal Look Like?



gasprices-usa.com/coal-train330.jpg

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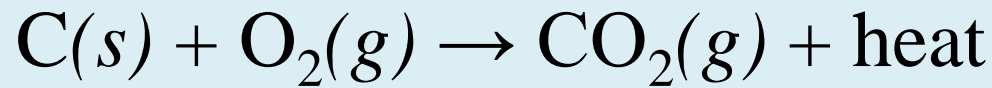
- Basketball Units (BUs)
- 1 basketball = 13.4 lbs coal
- 100 watt lamp = 55 BUs
- 55 basketballs of coal



www.pipersvale.suffolk.sch.uk/.../basketball.jpg

How much CO₂ is produced?

- Simplified Coal Combustion Reaction



- 12 g C reacts with 32 g O₂ producing 44 g CO₂
- Ratio of CO₂ / C = 44 g CO₂ / 12 g C = 3.67 CO₂/C



blunobject.files.wordpress.com/2010/01/coal_...

How much CO₂ is produced?



www.apartmenttherapy.com/images/uploads/11-13...

- 714 pounds of coal needed
- 2,620 pounds of CO₂ produced
(714 pounds C x 3.67 CO₂/C)
- Volume CO₂ produced = 23,186 ft³
(20.0 °C, 1 atm, density 0.113 lbs/ft³)

How much CO₂ is produced?



www.apartmenttherapy.com/images/uploads/11-13...

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(714 pounds C x 3.67 CO₂/C)
- Volume CO₂ produced = 23,186 ft³
(20.0 °C, 1 atm, density 0.113 lbs/ft³)

- Basketball Units (BUs)
- 1 basketball = 0.260 ft³
- 100 watt lamp = 23,186 ft³
- 90,000 basketballs of CO₂



www.pipersvale.suffolk.sch.uk/.../basketball.jpg

90,000 Basketballs?



[www.wingweb.co.uk/wingweb/img/500-Air_Force O...](http://www.wingweb.co.uk/wingweb/img/500-Air_Force_O...)



ryefly.tripod.com/pictures/usair747nose.jpg

- Boeing 747
volume
31,285 ft³



www.petergreenberg.com/wp-content/uploads/200...

United States Per Capita Electricity Use by Sector: 2005 ⁽¹¹⁾

Section	Electricity use (kWh / person)
Residential	4,586
Commercial	4,302
Industrial	3,438
Total	12,326

- 12,326 kWh = 5 tons coal = 825 basketballs of coal
- 347,790 ft³ CO₂ = 1,350,000 basketballs of CO₂
- Fifteen 747 airliners

Survey Question #1

How many hours per week do you and /or the members of your household watch TV?

- A. 10 or less hours
- B. 10 to 20 hours
- C. 20 to 30 hours
- D. 30 to 40 hours
- E. 40 hours (or more)

Elluminate Live! - NetWorks Webinars

File Session View Tools Window Help

Participants

Participants

Mark Viquesney (Moderator, Me)

1 Participant

Chat

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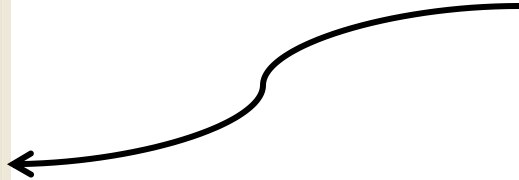
Audio

Microphone Speaker

Ctrl+F2



Type them in
your chat
window



Making Electricity and Capturing CO₂

History of Coal

3000 – 4000 years: Bronze Age



www.jamespreller.com/wp-content/uploads/2009/...



www.chekyang.com/musings/wp-content/uploads/2...

1300's Hopi tribes

1306 King Edward I

1700's – Industrial Revolution



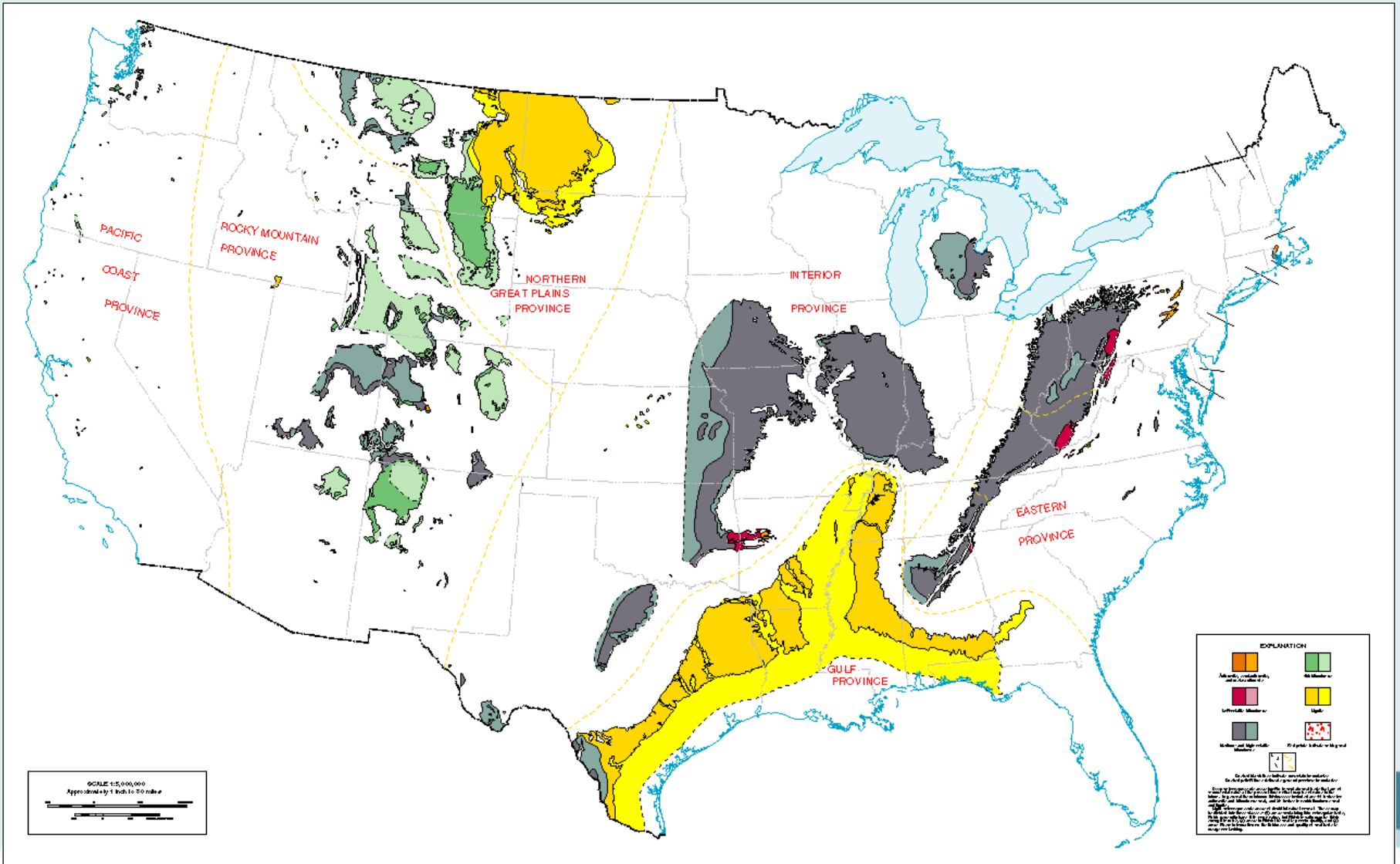
leohorowitz.qwriting.org/files/2010/10/indust...

Chemical Changes with Coal Rank

Material	Carbon (mass %)	Hydrogen (mass %)	Oxygen (mass %)
Wood (cellulose)	44	6	50
Peat	59	6	35
Lignite Coal	71	5	24
Subbituminous Coal	74	5	21
Bituminous Coal	84	5	11
Anthracite	94	3	3
Graphite (not a coal)	100	0	0

- Plant debris evolves to coal
- Mass percent carbon = higher coal ranking
- Higher coal ranking = higher caloric value
- Bituminous coal – most abundant rank

Coal in the United States

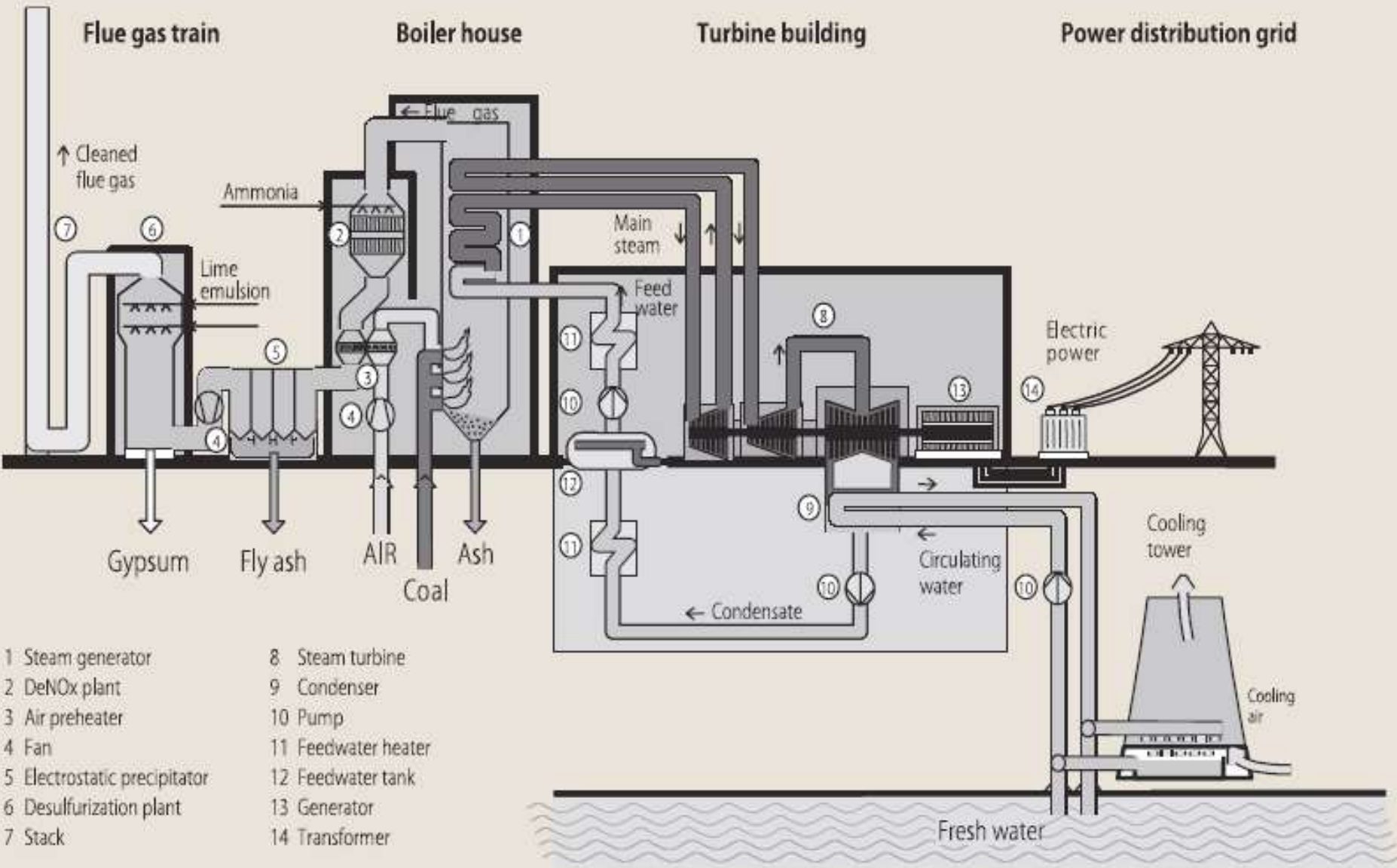


Pulverized Coal (PC) Power Plants

- Traditional and most abundant (5,400 plants)
- Older technology
- Efficiency $\approx 34\%$
- Flue gas 15 – 20% CO₂

Pulverized Coal (PC) Power Plants

- Traditional and most abundant (5,400 plants)
- Older technology
- Efficiency $\approx 34\%$
- Flue gas 15 – 20% CO₂
- Three main areas:
 - Boiler block = coal is burned to generate steam
 - Generator block = steam turbine generates electricity
 - Flue gas clean up = removes particulates and pollutants



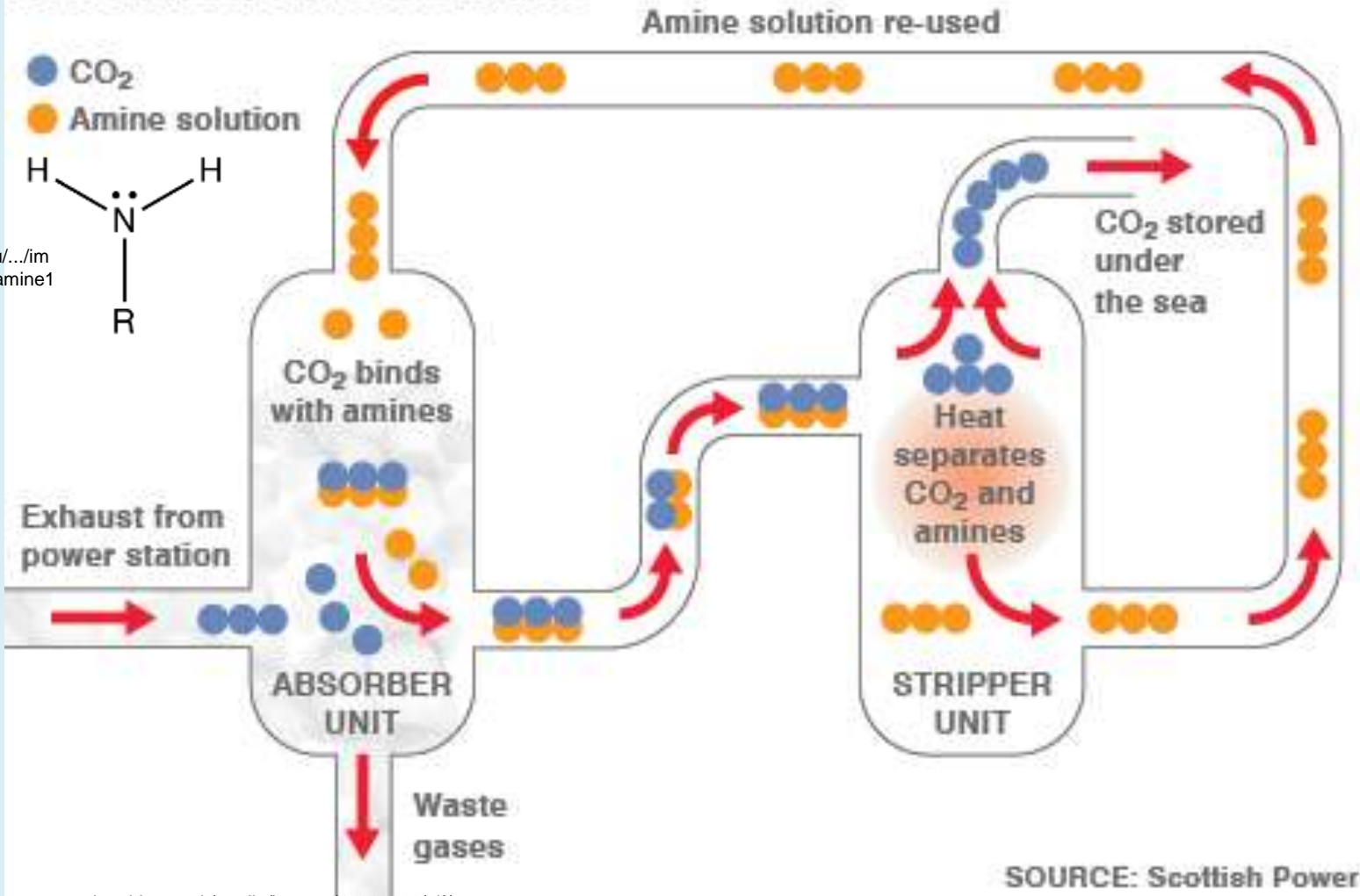
Courtesy ASME.

Schematic of Low-Emissions, Pulverized Coal Power Plant. (8)

How Does Power Plant Work?

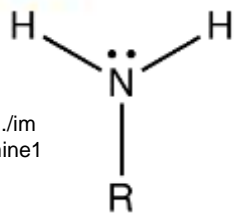
- Video explaining the basics of how a coal fired power plant works.
- How a coal fired power plant works.
- http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=SeXG8K5_UvU&feature=related

HOW CARBON CAPTURE WORKS



SOURCE: Scottish Power

science.uvu.edu/.../images/P/primaryamine1.png

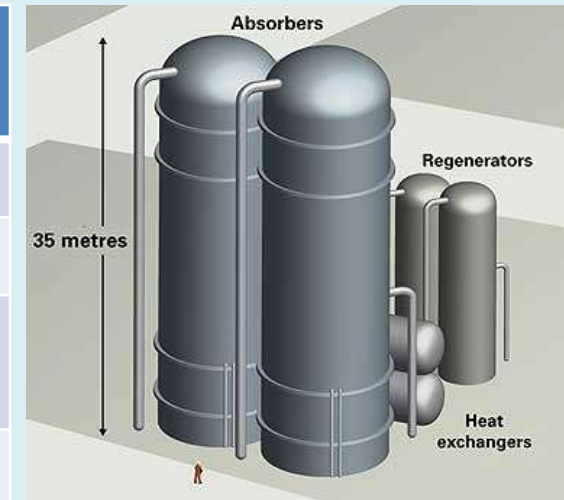


newsimg.bbc.co.uk/media/images/45839000/gif/_...



Post Combustion (PC) CO₂ Capture & Parasitic Load

Component	Without CO ₂ cap (kg/hr)	With CO ₂ capture (kg/hr)
Coal feed	208,000	284,000
Feed air consumed	2,111,000	2,890,000
CO ₂ emitted to atmosphere	466,000	63,600
SO ₂ emitted to atmosphere	136	1.8
NO _x emitted to atmosphere	114	78.1
Electric power	500 mW	500 MW
CO ₂ capture	None	130 MW
CO ₂ compression	None	70 MW
Cost of Electricity	4.64¢ per kWh	8.24¢ per kWh



iongenericarticle.do?categoryId=9023211&contentId=7043026

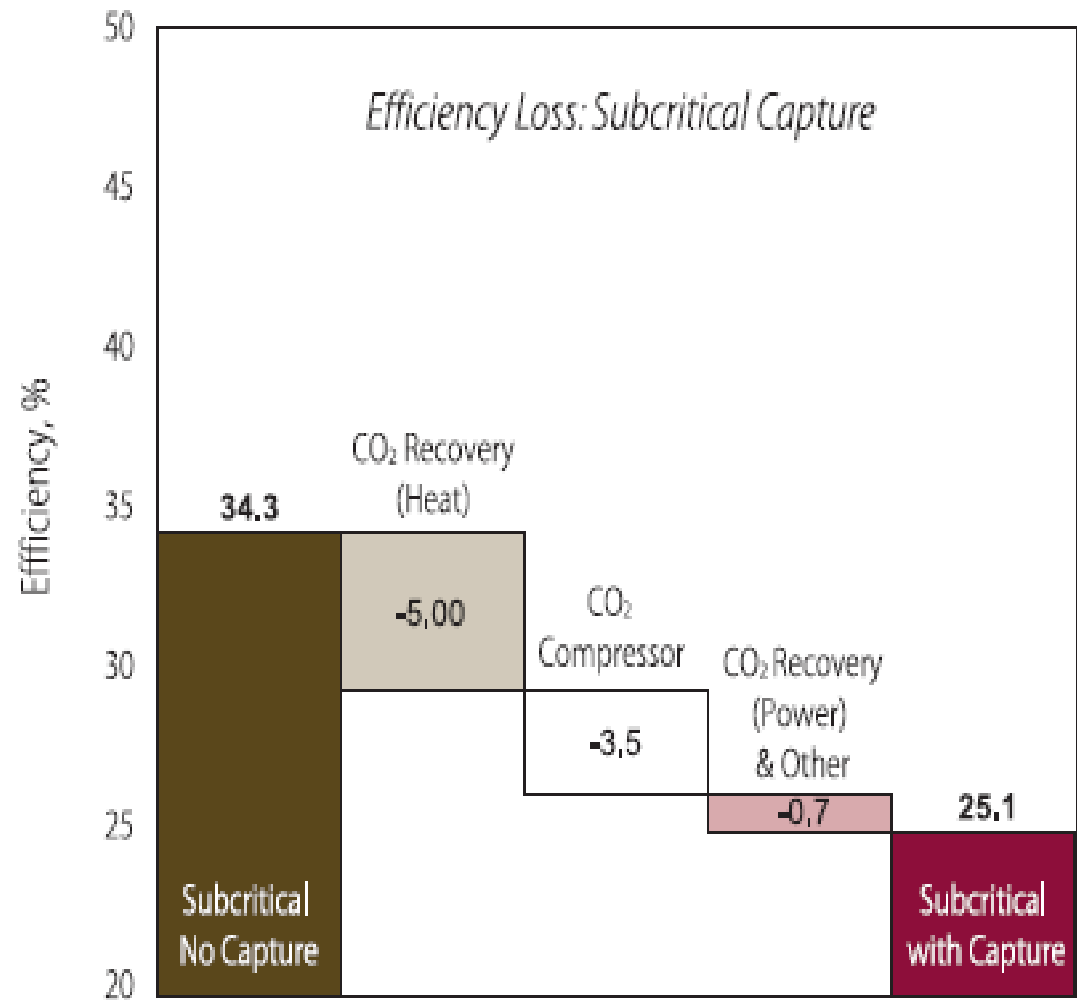


www.amecparagon.com/images/clip_image002_0001.jpg

•The Future of Coal, Figure A – 3.B.2 & 6, pages 116 & 118.

Parasitic Energy Requirements – PC with CO₂ Capture

Parasitic Loss = 9.2%



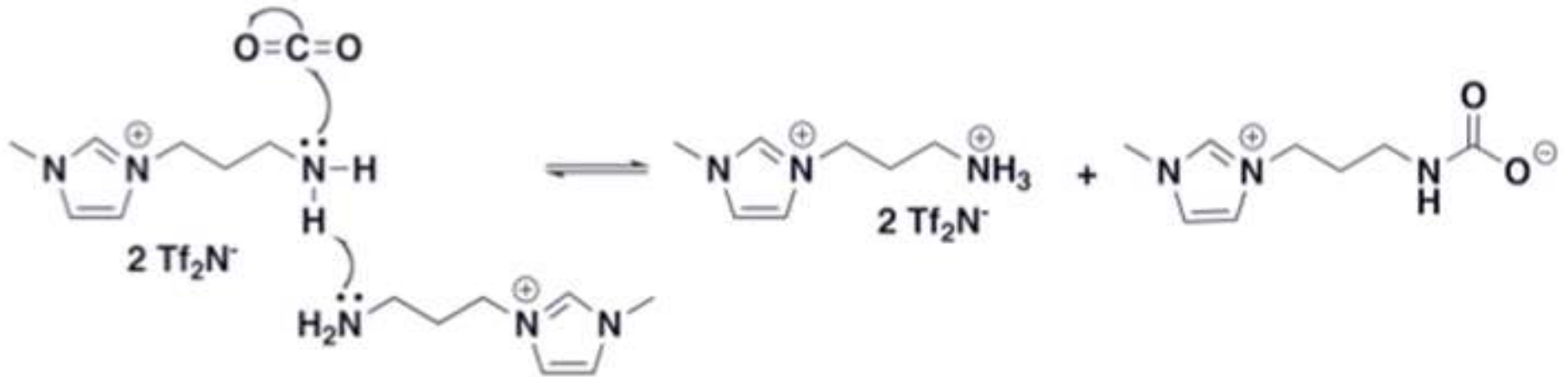
Paradigm Changing Emerging Technologies

Room Temperature Ionic Liquids (RTILs)

- Nonvolatile solvents – negligible volatility
- High intrinsic CO₂ soluble at low pressure and room temperature
- Low solubility for O₂ and N₂
- High diversity of compounds to allow for custom “design” for fine tuning properties.
- When incorporated into a membrane show selectively high permeability to CO₂
- Do not require water to function
- Better performance than amine sorbents (MEAs)

These technologies lower parasitic load for the capture of CO₂.

Room Temperature Ionic Liquids (RTILs)



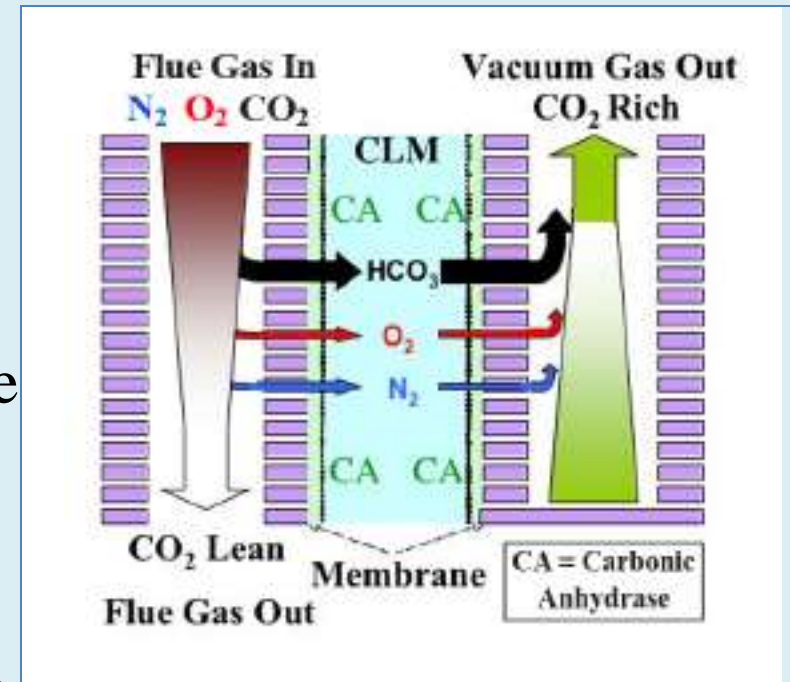
Amine-tethered Cations (TSILs) from “Development of New Post-Combustion Carbon Dioxide Capture Solvents: Are Ionic Liquids the Answer?”

Edward Maginn, University of Notre Dame (4/7/2008)

Paradigm Changing Emerging Technologies

Organic Membranes

- Carbozyme Thermoplastic Technology's (biomimetic technology)
- Fast catalyst – carbonic anhydrase
- A high efficiency mass transfer hollow fiber design
- Low energy requirement – does not require high value steam (low pressure and temperature)
- Differentiable permeable to HCO_3^-
- Slightly permeable to O_2 & N_2 but move slowly through the membrane



Paradigm Changing Emerging Technologies

■ Ceramic Membranes

- made from inorganic materials (such as alumina, titania, zirconia oxides or some glassy materials)
- used in separations in aggressive media (acids, strong solvents)
- have excellent thermal stability which make them usable in high temperature



images-en.busytrade.com/126426300/Ceramic-Mem...

Post Combustion (PC) CO₂ Capture

Pros:

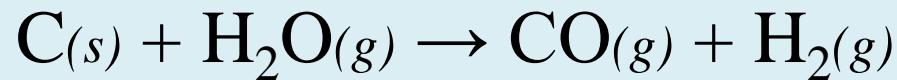
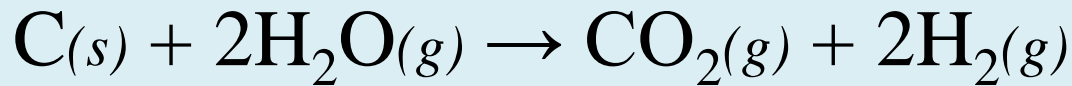
- Feasible retro-fit
- Existing Technology
- Currently in use in other industries
 - Soft drink
 - Natural gas

Cons:

- Parasitic Load
 - High running costs
 - Degrading solvents
- Limited large scale operating experience

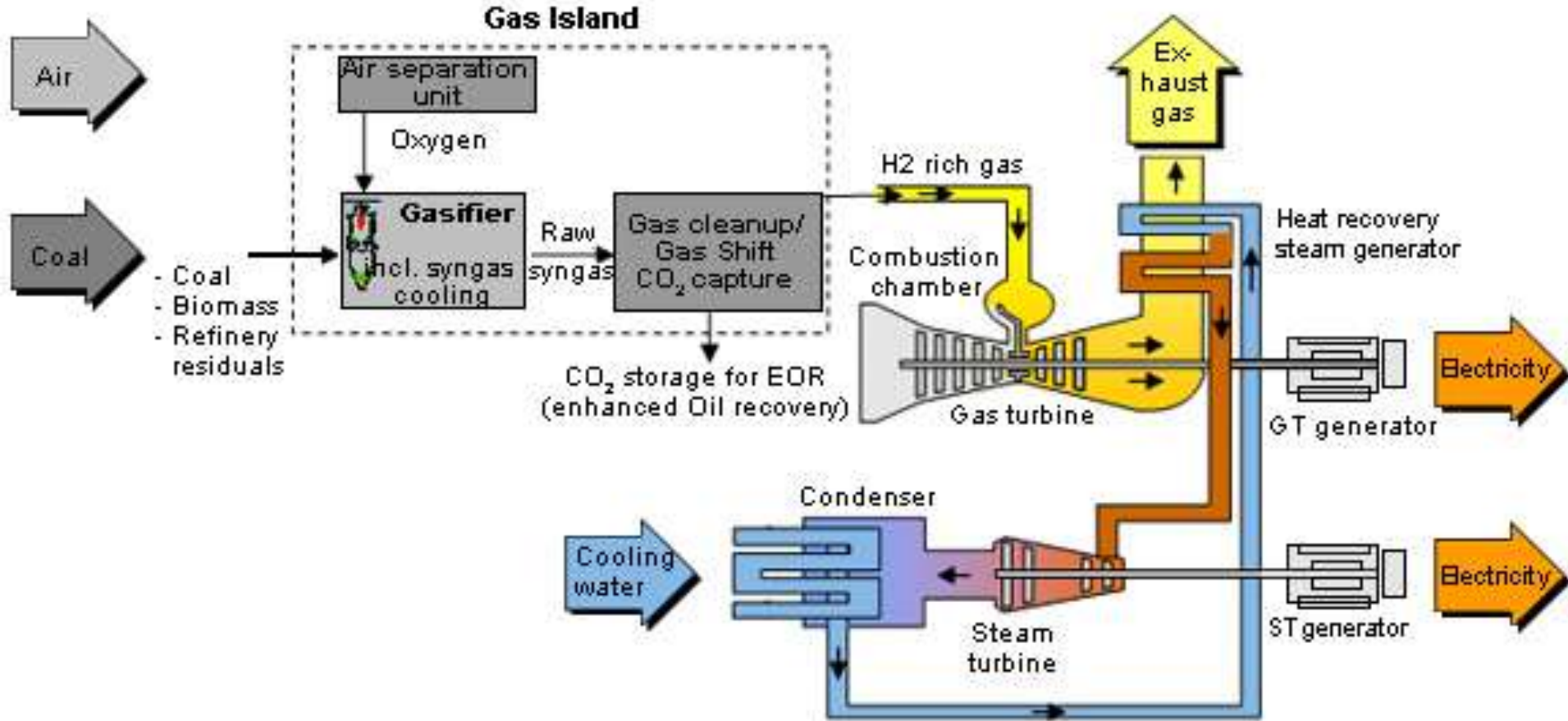
Pre Combustion - IGCC

- Integrated Gasification Combined Cycle (IGCC)



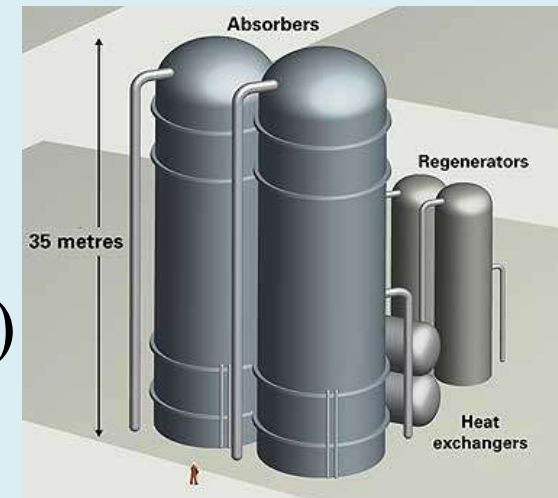
- Separation of CO₂ gases – easier
 - high concentration of CO₂ (40%)
 - high temperatures (400 °C).

IGCC – Integrated Gasification Combined Cycle



Pre Combustion (IGCC) CO₂ Capture

- Syngas (H₂ + CO) burned to make steam & electricity
- High pressure system makes this easier
 - Exhaust gas 90 – 95% CO₂
 - Henry's Law (pressure & solubility)
- High pressure absorber
- Low pressure regenerator



<http://www.bp.com/sectiongenericarticle.do?categoryId=9023211&contentId=7043026>

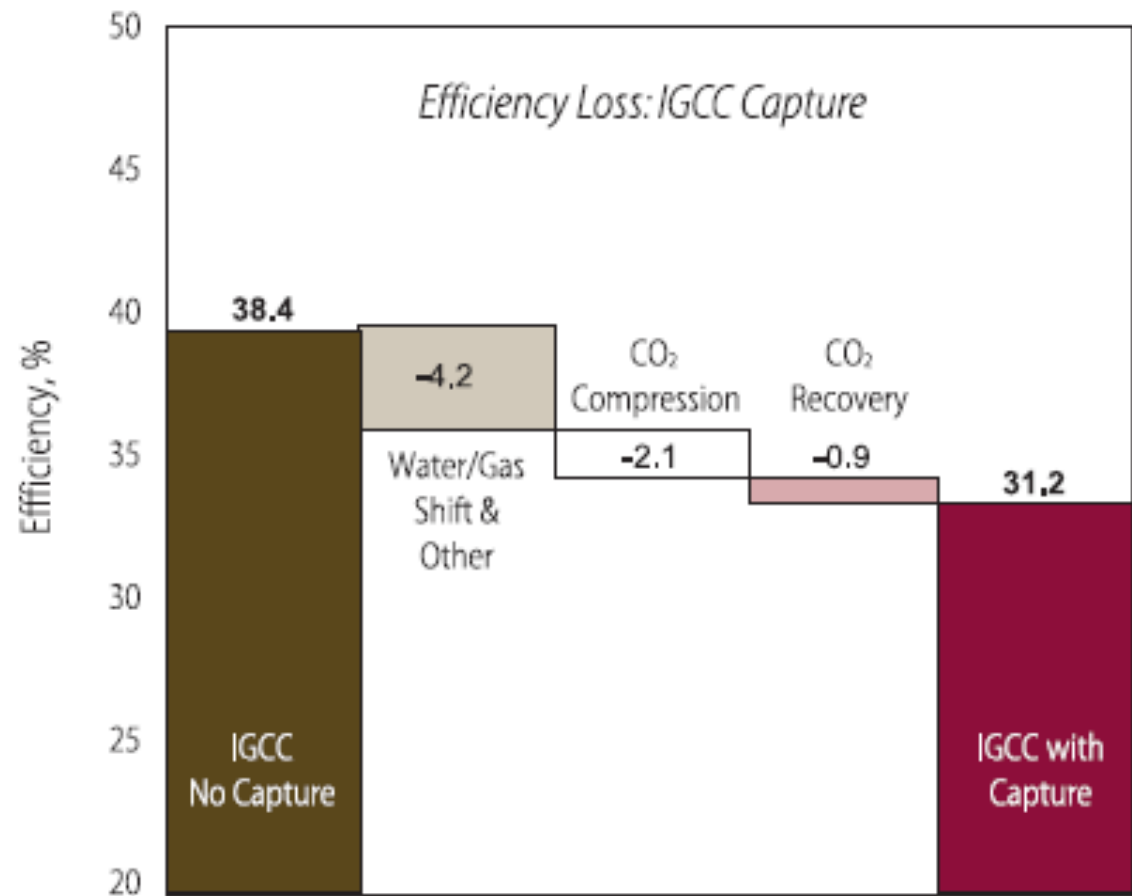
View of IGCC Pilot Power Plant



www.hitachi.com/.../images/img_coal/coal_16.jpg

Parasitic Energy Requirements – IGCC with CO₂ Capture

Parasitic Loss = 7.2%



Pre Combustion (IGCC) CO₂ Capture

Pros:

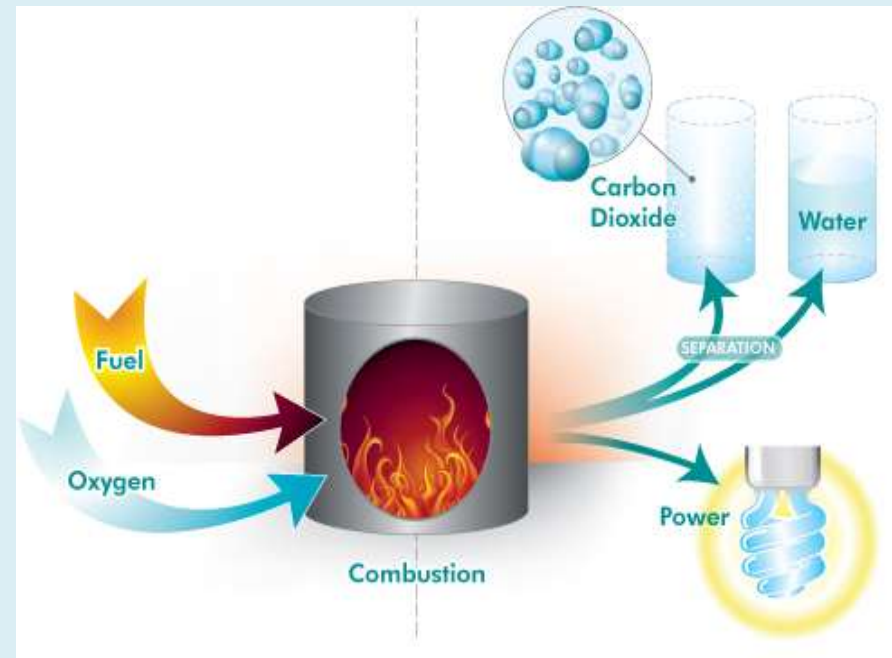
- Proven industrial scale
 - Oil refineries
- 90 – 95% CO₂ captured
- Applies to natural gas and coal fired IGCC power plants
- Lowest technological risk
- Produces H₂ & liquid fuels

Cons:

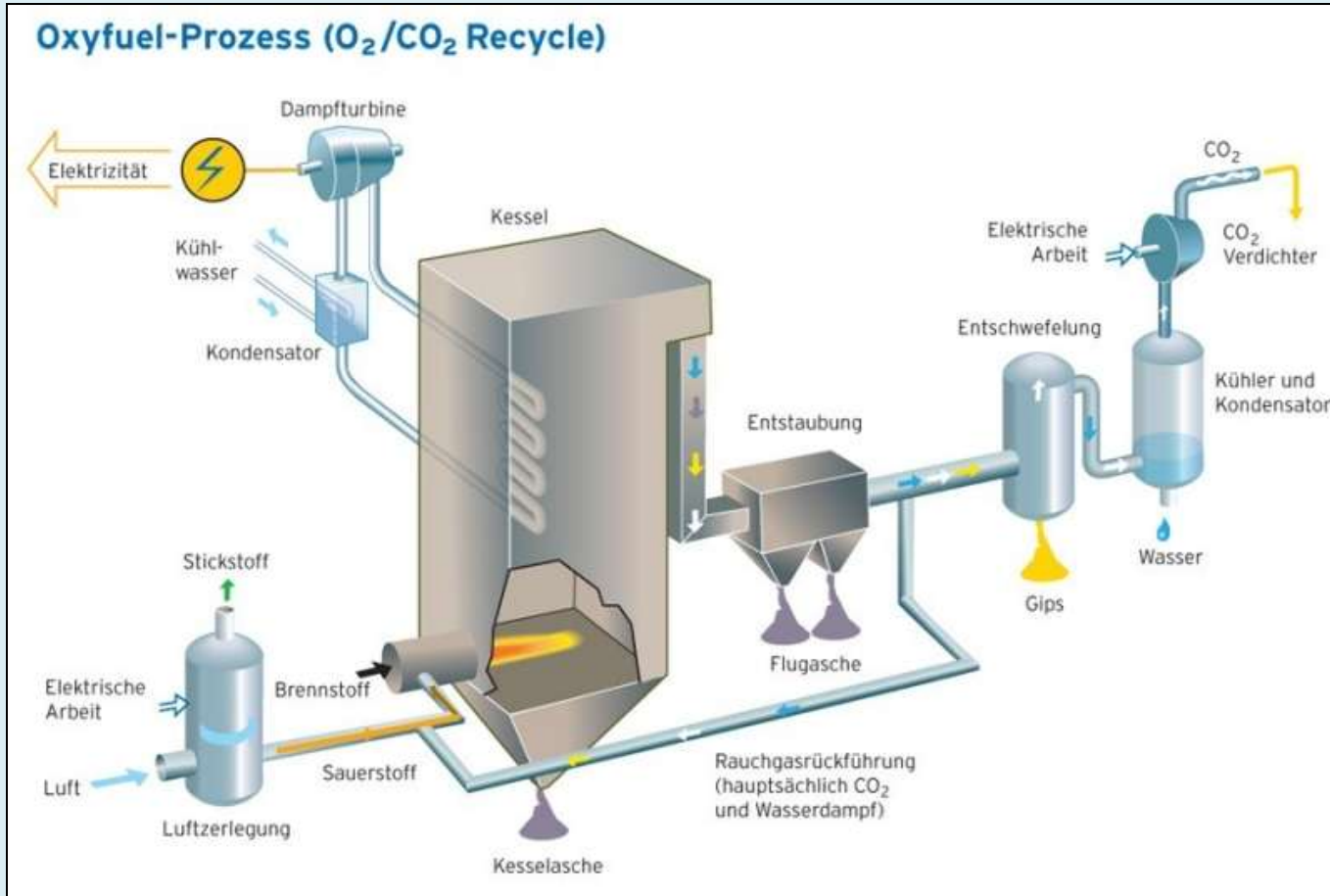
- Requires chemical plant in front of gas turbine
- High investment costs of building new plant
- Efficiency of H₂ burning turbines lower than conventional turbines

Oxy-Combustion

- Burning coal in pure oxygen
- Exhaust stream CO_2 and H_2O
- Air Separation Unit (ASU)
 - Cryogenic process purifies O_2 from atmospheric air
 - Takes 15% of electricity plant generates to run



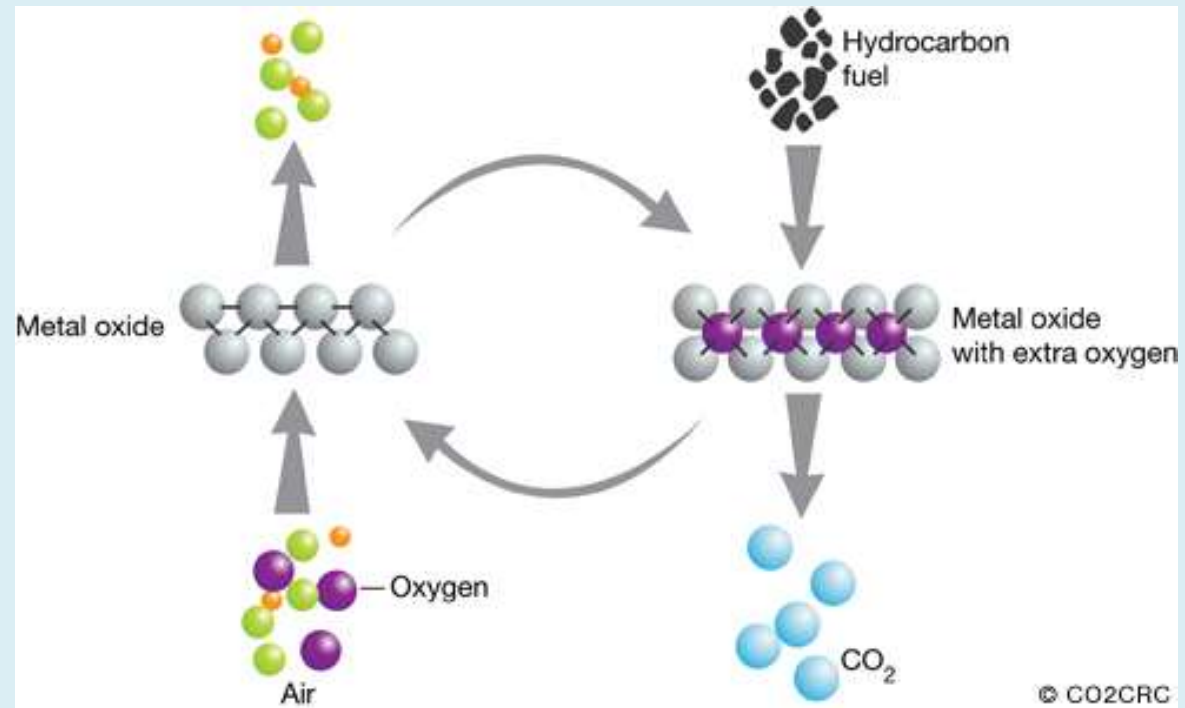
Oxy-Combustion



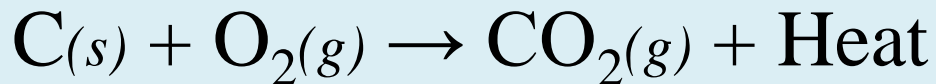
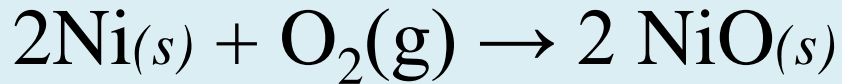
Pure O₂ from ASU used in coal combustion

Easy to separate CO₂ and H₂O based on physical properties (BP)

Chemical Looping Combustion (CLC)



www.co2crc.com.au/.../chemical_looping.jpg



Oxy Combustion CO₂ “Capture”

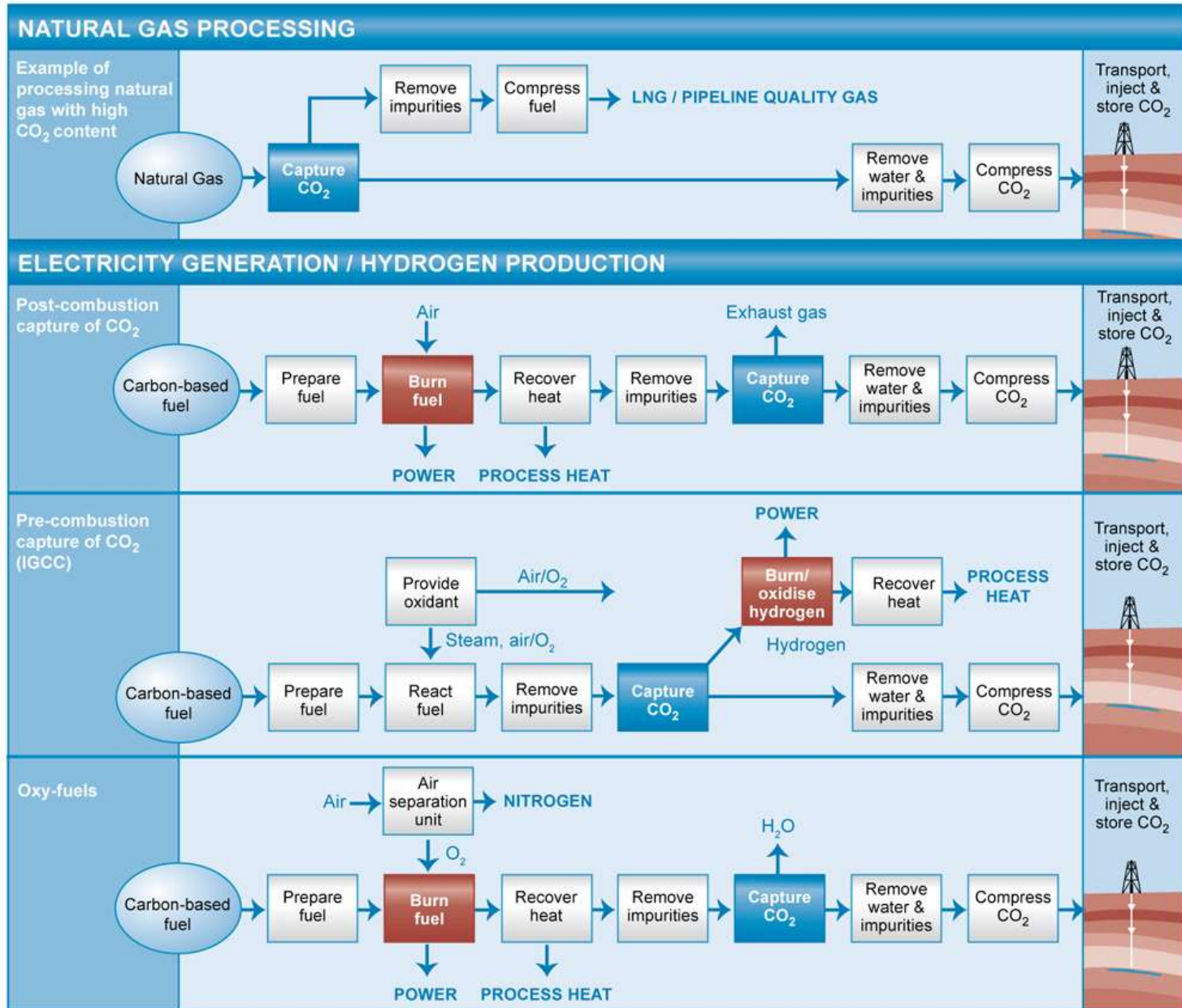
Pros:

- Potential for 100% capture
- Few other harmful emissions
 - N₂ removed in ASU, no nitrogen oxides (NO_x)
- Retrofits possible on existing coal power plants

Cons:

- High energy penalty for cryogenic ASU
- Parasitic loss 8.3%
- Only one demonstration plant (Vallenfall)

Summary of Electricity Production & CO₂ Capture



Summary of Electricity Production & CO₂ Capture

Performance	PC w/o CO ₂ capture	PC with CO ₂ capture	IGCC W/O CO ₂ capture	IGCC with CO ₂ capture	OXY with CO ₂ capture
Efficiency	38.5%	29.3%	38.4%	31.2%	30.6%
Coal feed (kg/h)	184,894	242,950	185,376	228,155	232,628
CO ₂ emitted (kg/h)	414,903	54,518	415,983	51,198	52,202
CO ₂ captured at 90% (kg/h)	0	490,662	0	460,782	469,817
CO ₂ emitted (g/kWh)	830	109	832	102	104
Cost of electric					
COE (¢/kWh)	4.78	7.69	5.13	6.52	6.98

Survey Question #2

Which type of power plant should we build as we replace our aging coal fired power plants over the next 30 years?

- A. Coal Fired Power Plant
- B. Coal fired power plant with CO₂ capture
- C. IGCC Power Plant
- D. IGCC Power Plant with CO₂ capture
- E. Oxy-Combustion Power plant wit CO₂ capture.

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Mark Viquesney (Moderator, Me)

1 Participant

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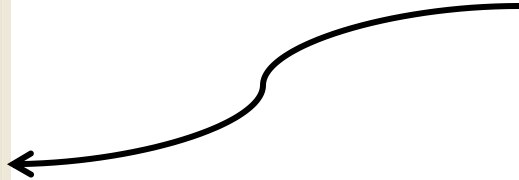
Audio

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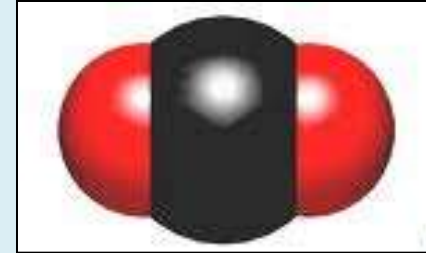


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your chat
window



Managing CO₂

- Carbon as a Commodity
- Carbon Sequestration
- Recycling CO₂ into commercial products



www.scienceclarified.com/.../uesc_02_img0110.jpg



www.parcbench.com/.../12/CO2_zoom_RTR1QBSN.jpg

CO₂ as a Commodity

- Production of Urea for fertilizer



www.orau.org/.../fertilizer.jpg

3.bp.blogspot.com/.../5HRLv4clqxY/s1600/pic3.ipa

- Refrigeration Systems – safer than CFC's

- Inert Agent for Food Packaging



www.daelimcorp.co.kr/.../sp_chem/img_photo34.jpg



cambridgeenergyalliance.org/wp-content/upload

www.underlevel.net/.../03/moving_a_refrig_2.jpg



- Carbonated Beverages



www.howtoremedyheartburn.com/.../carbdrinks.jpg

CO₂ as a Commodity



4.bp.blogspot.com/.../alam-fire+extinguisher.jpg



www.225steel.com/fabrication-images/ist2_3991...

- Welding Systems
- Fire Extinguishers
- Water treatment processes
- Horticulture



www.agricultureinformation.com/mag/wp-content...



www.coarsebubblediffuser.com/images/flexcap-1...

CO₂ as a Commodity

- Precipitated CaCO₃ for paper industry

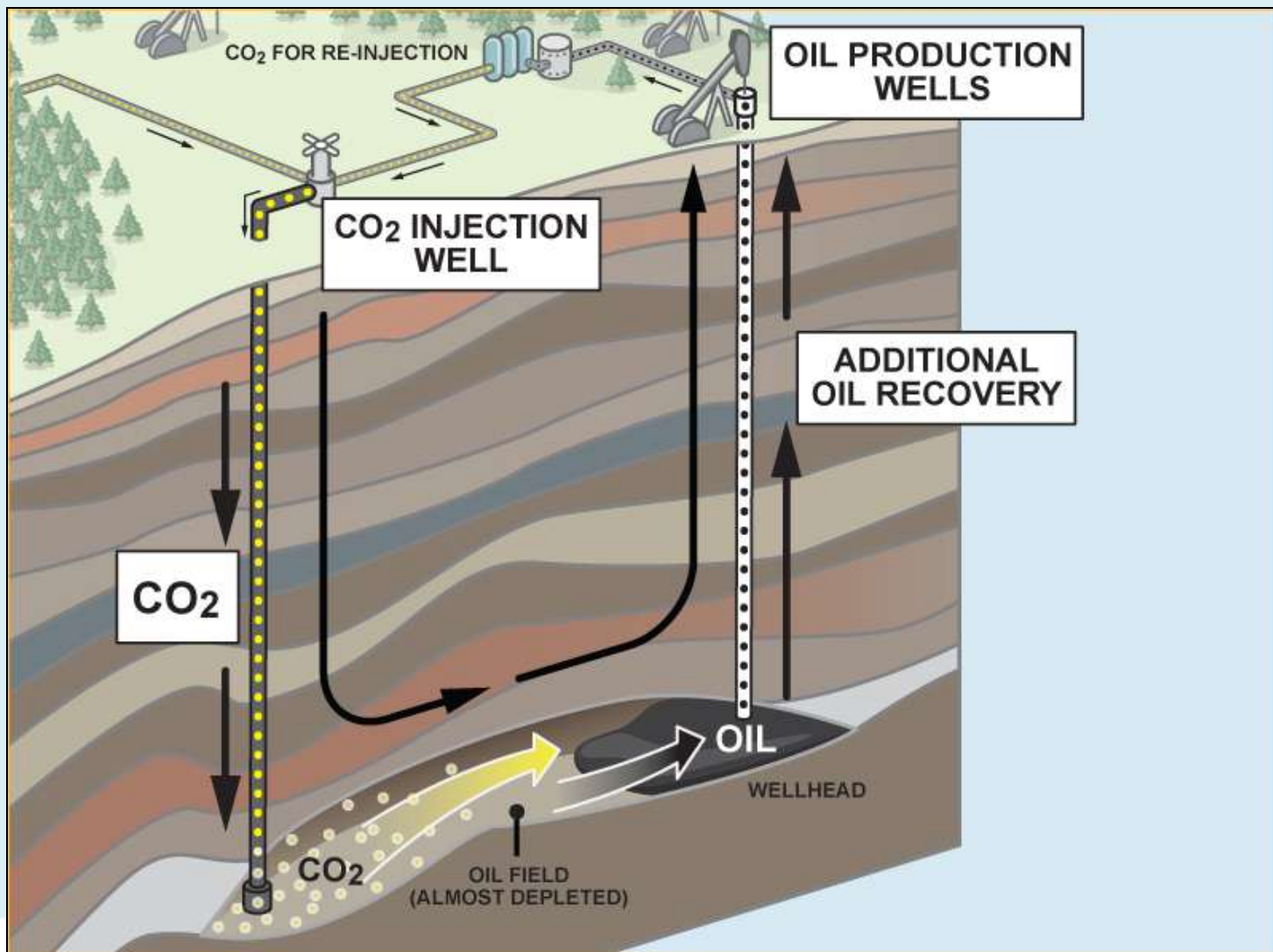


img.alibaba.com/img/imagerepos/cn/22/cn220037...

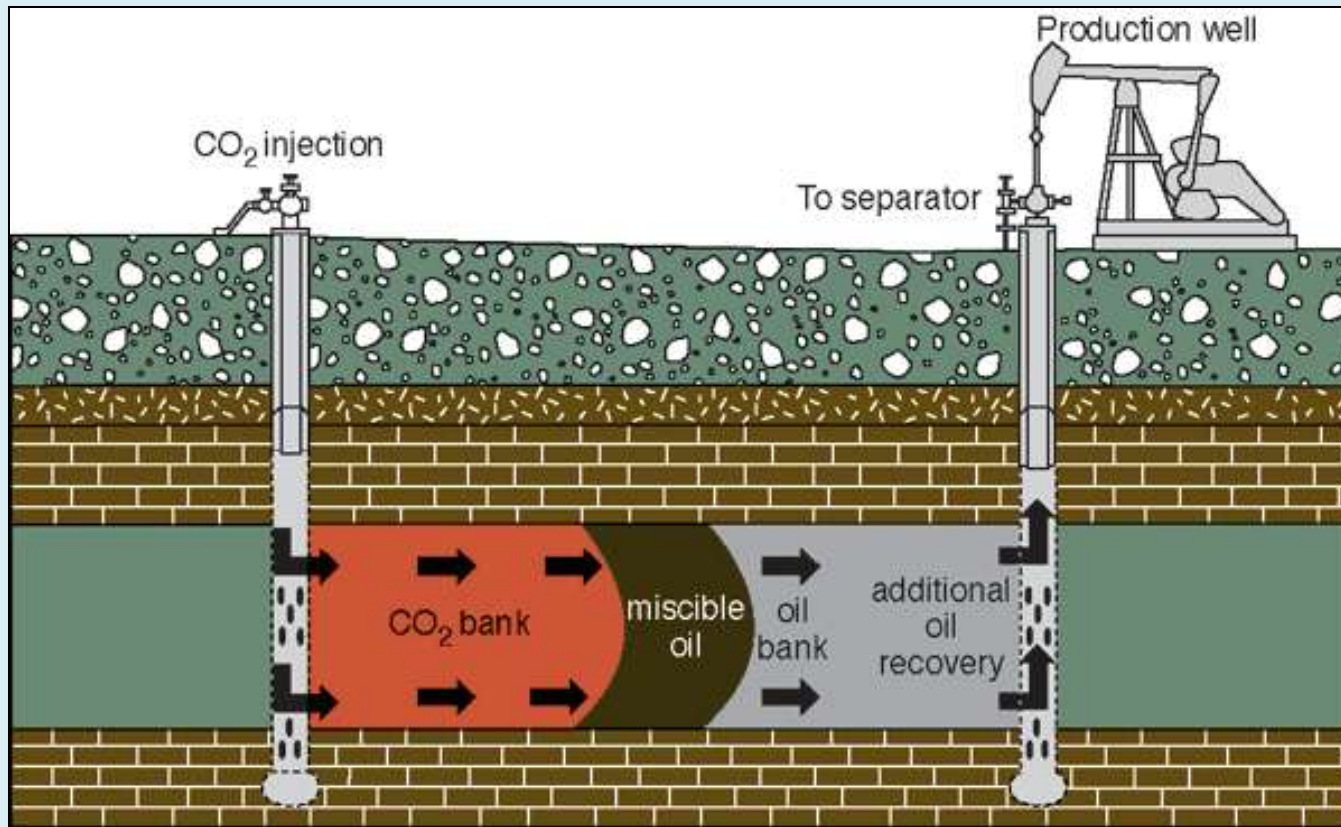


www.fmcsqvs.com/images/pprolls_01.jpg

CO₂ as a Commodity – Enhanced Oil Recovery



Enhanced Oil Recover (EOR)



<http://www.kgs.ku.edu/Publications/PIC/pic27.html>

CO₂ used as a solvent to increase oil field production.



petrolog.typepad.com/photos/blog_illustration...

1.2 billion cubic feet CO₂ per day transferred from Southern Colorado CO₂ domes to West Texas Permian oil fields.

25% of today's oil production generated by EOR with CO₂.

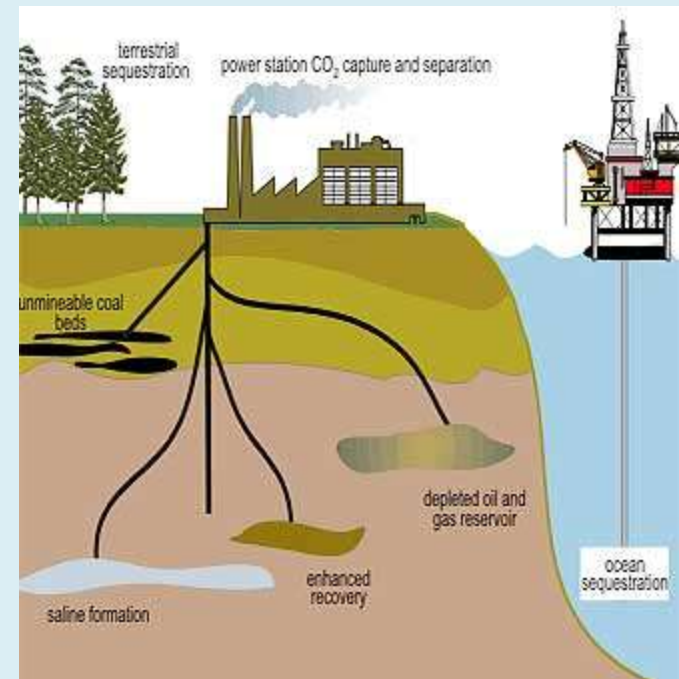
EOR Projects

- Occidental Petroleum – 13.5 million tons of CO₂ per year plant in West Texas (\$1.1 billion)
 - World's largest user of EOR
- St. John's CO₂ Dome – in eastern Arizona and Western New Mexico border.
 - 5 trillion cubic feet CO₂
 - 30 billion cubic feet He
 - 350 mile pipeline to pump 500 million cubic feet / day to West Texas Permian oil fields.

CO₂ Sequestration

The process of removing carbon from the atmosphere and depositing it in a reservoir.

- Biological
- Ocean
- Geological



carboncycle.biz

Biological Sequestration

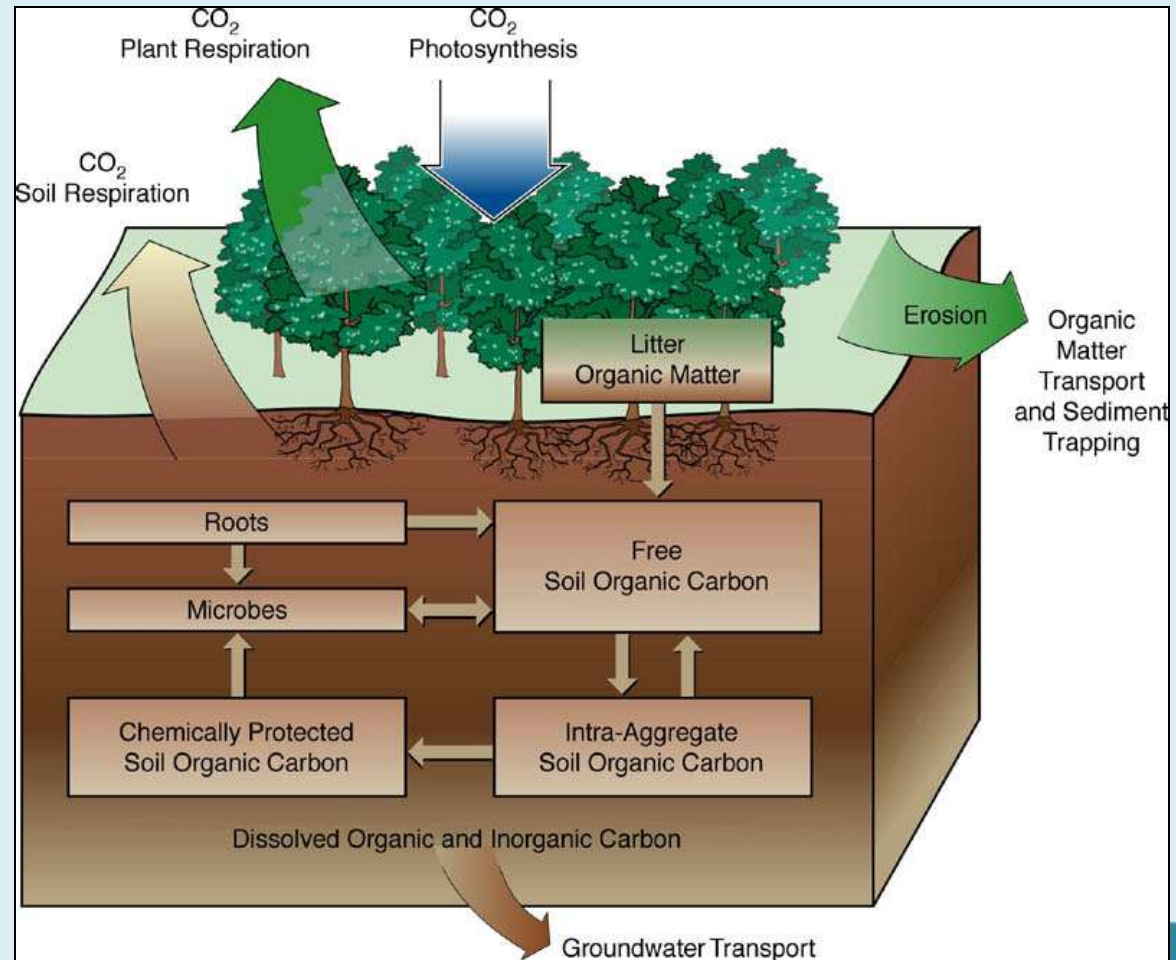
- Managing land in ways which enhance the natural absorption of CO₂ by vegetation and soil.
- Ratio of soil carbon to carbon in vegetation varies depending on the type of ecosystem
 - Tropical rain forest (1/1)
 - Boreal forest (5/1)
 - Wetlands (15/1)
 - Grasslands (33/1)
 - Croplands (43/1)



epa.state.oh.us

Biological Sequestration

- Four forest components:
 - Soil (59%)
 - Trees (31%)
 - Forest floor or litter (9%)
 - low growing vegetation (1%)



tececo.com



northcoastirwmp.net

Biological Sequestration

- Replanting trees on land in USA:
 - Increases annual sequestration by 2.2 to 9.5 metric tons per acre for 120 years
 - Good forestry practices implemented
 - 40 to 60 billion tons over 50 years
 - 0.8 to 1.2 billion metric tons per year
 - 13% to 20% of nation's CO₂ emission in 2006

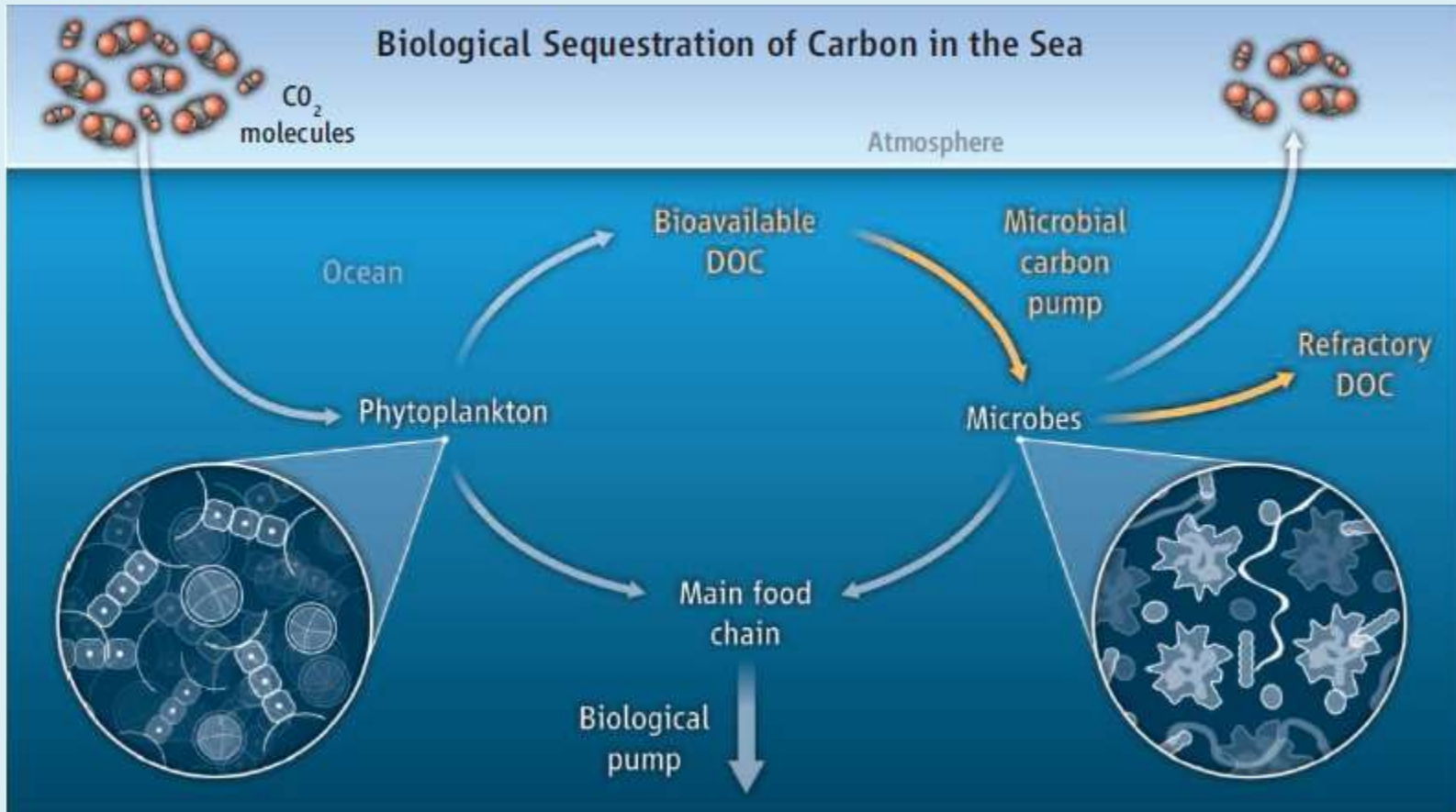


cabiblog.typepad.com



epd372.blogspot.com

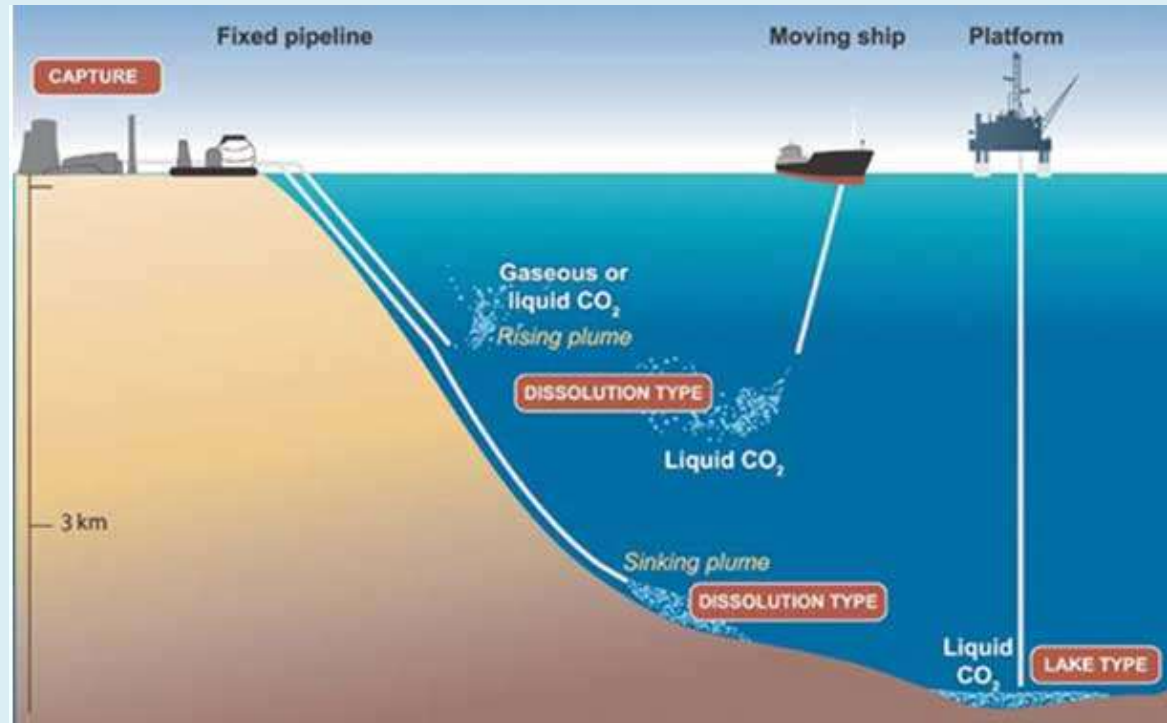
Ocean Biological Sequestration



theresilientearth.com

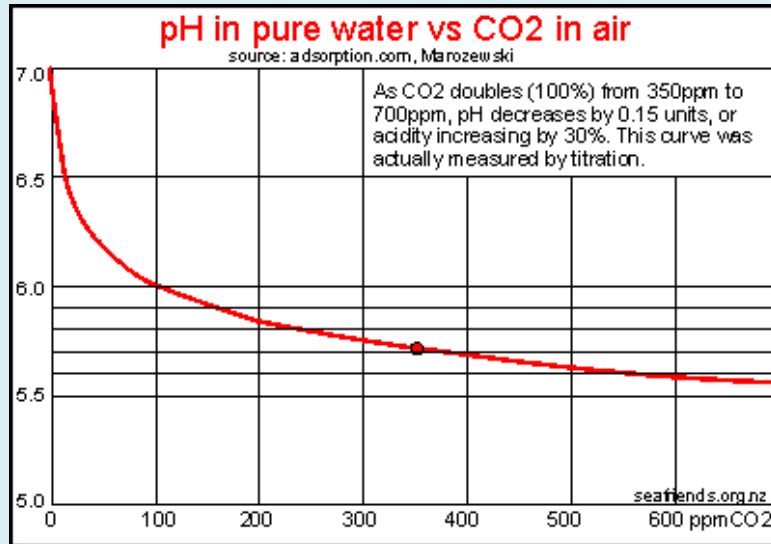
Ocean Sequestration

- Dissolution by droplet plume or dense plum
- Dispersion by towed pipe or dry ice
- Isolation creating a CO₂ “lake”

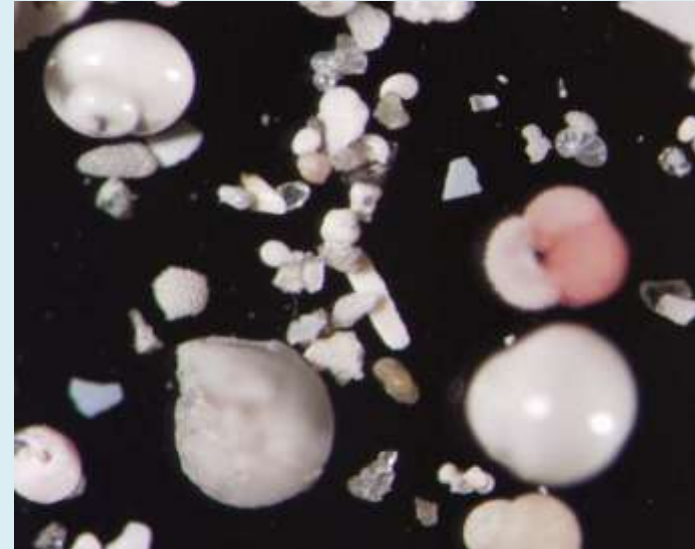


powerplantccs.com

Potential Problem with Ocean CO₂ Sequestration?



seafriends.org.nz

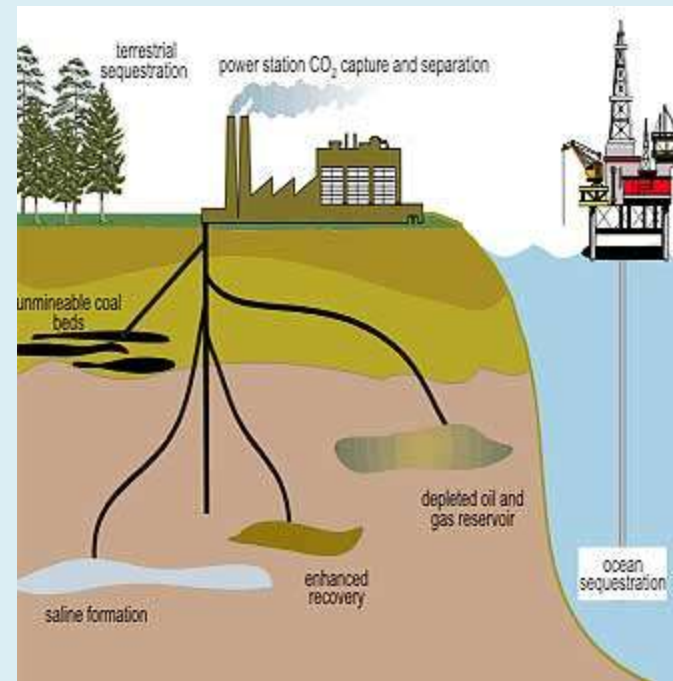


blogs.nature.com

“Anthropogenic carbon dioxide has been accumulating in the oceans, lowering both the concentration of carbonate ions and the pH, resulting in the acidification of sea water. Previous laboratory experiments have shown that decreased carbonate ion concentrations cause many marine calcareous organisms to show reduced calcification rates.” Andrew Moy, *Nature Geoscience*, 2, 276 – 280 (2009)

CO₂ Sequestration

- Geological
 - Depleted oil and gas reservoirs
 - Unmineable coal beds
 - Deep saline aquifers



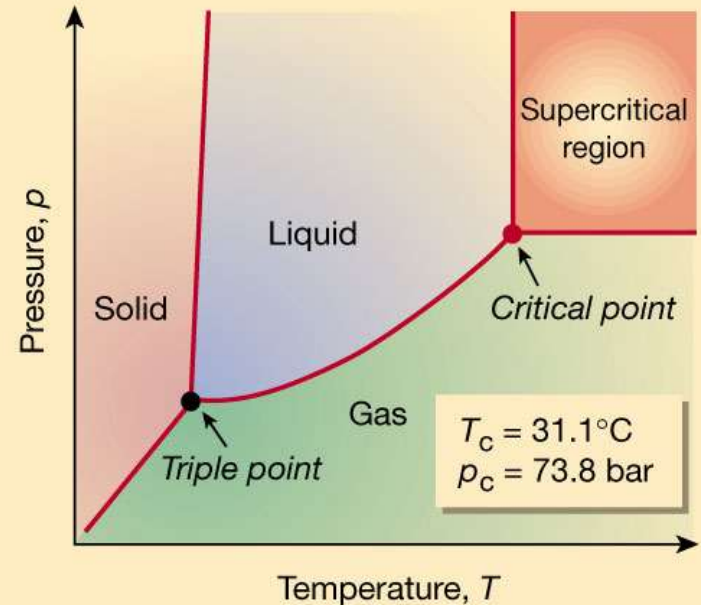
Compression of CO₂



i.ytimg.com/vi/6AN_XlMcD3y/0.jpg

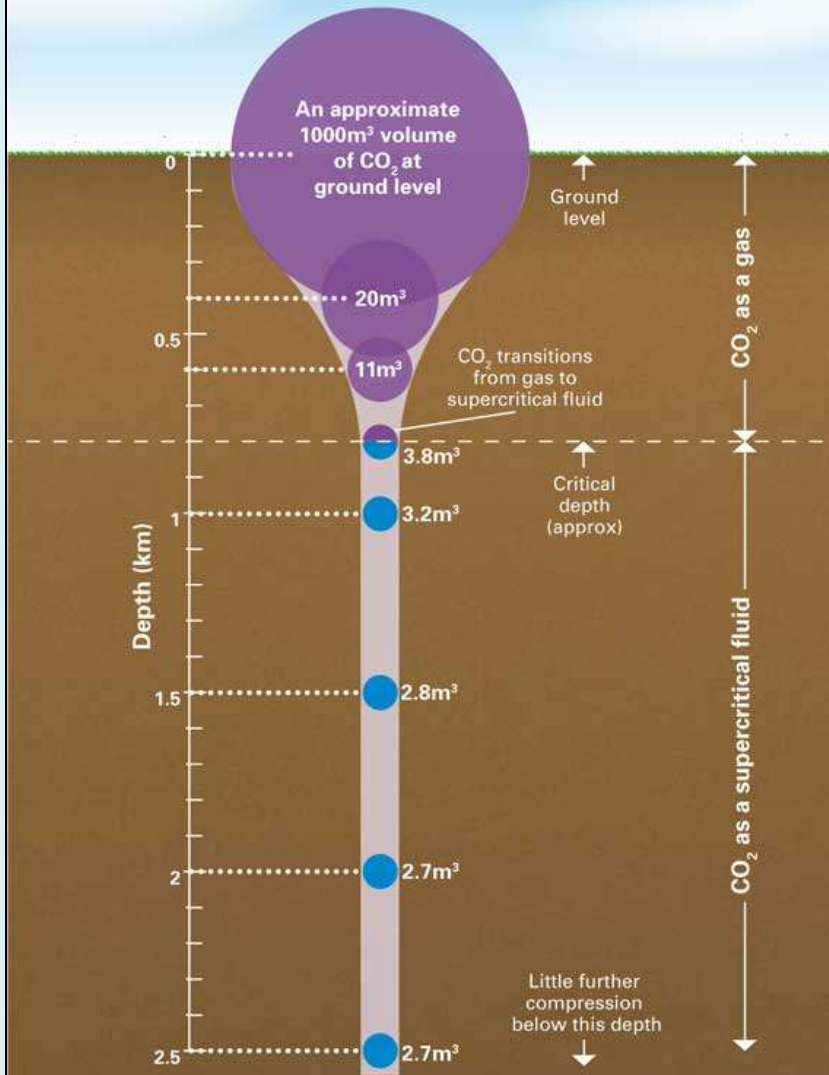
Triple Point of CO₂

- 217 K (- 57°C)
- 517 kPa (5.1 ATM)



www.nature.com/.../n6783/images/405129aa.2.jpg

CO₂ VOLUME REDUCING WITH DEPTH

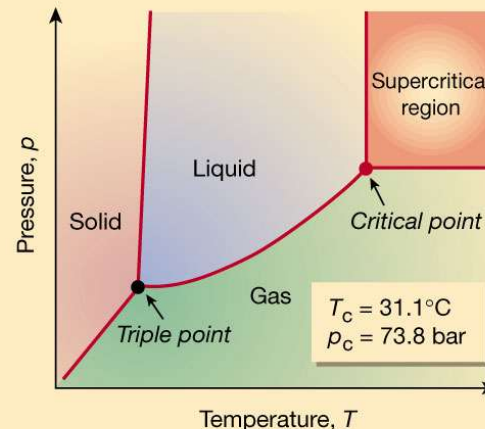


When CO₂ is pumped underground, it becomes a dense supercritical fluid at around 800m below the surface. Its volume reduces dramatically as it descends, compared with its original volume (in this example, 1000m³ at the surface). This is one factor which makes geological storage of large quantities of CO₂ attractive. Based on IPCC Special Report: *Carbon Dioxide Capture and Storage* (2005)

www.bp.com/.../fr21ccs_voludepth180x144.jpg

Compression of CO₂

“When CO₂ is pumped underground it becomes a dense supercritical fluid around 800 m below the surface.”

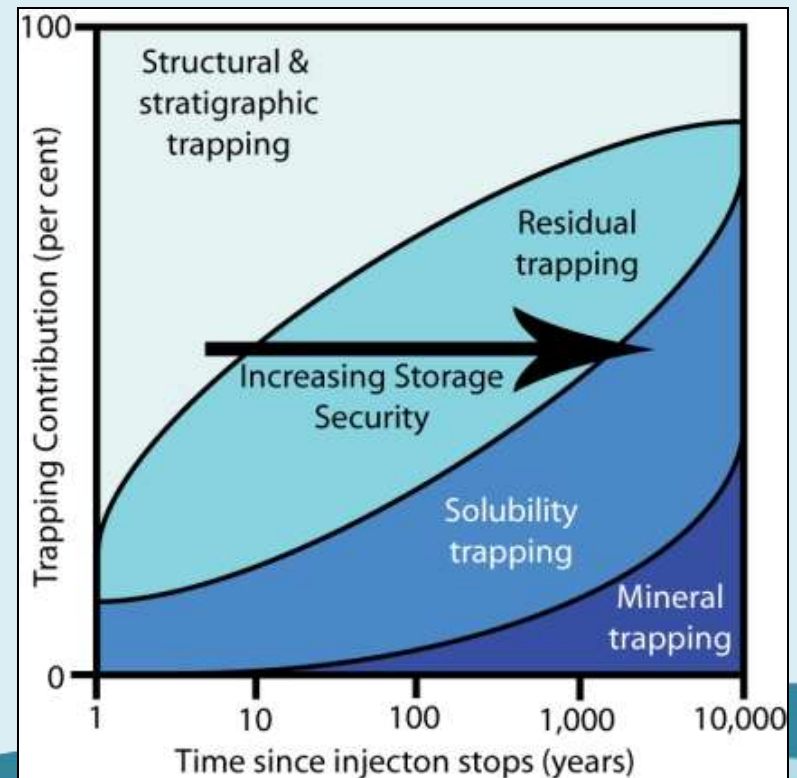


www.nature.com/.../n6783/images/405129aa.2.jpg

CO₂ Sequestration Mechanism

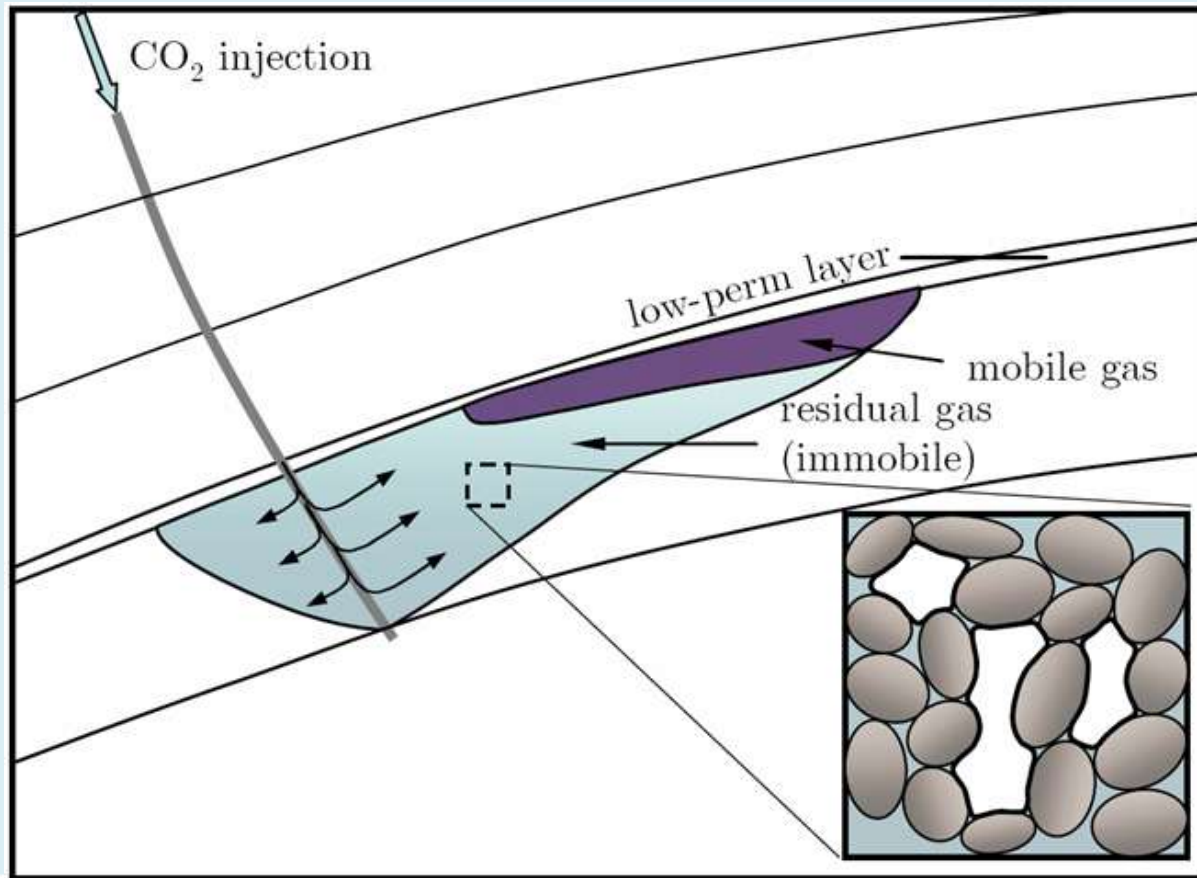
The increasing storage security of CO₂ may take anywhere from 10 to 10,000 years.

- Structural Storage
- Residual Storage
- Solubility Storage
- Mineral Storage



CO₂ Storage Mechanism

Structural → Residual → Solubility → Mineral



CO₂ Storage Mechanism

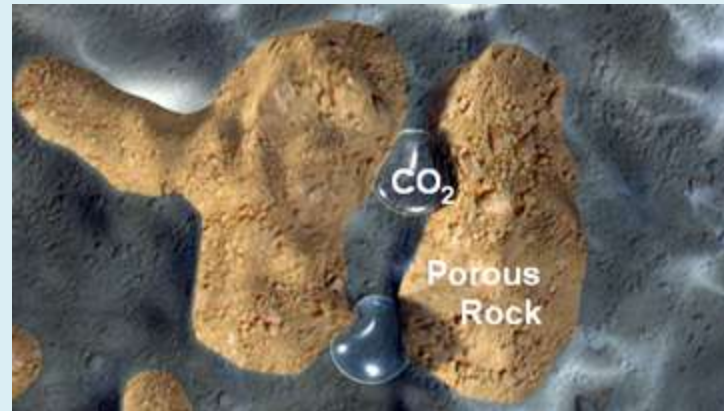
Structural → Residual → Solubility → Mineral

St



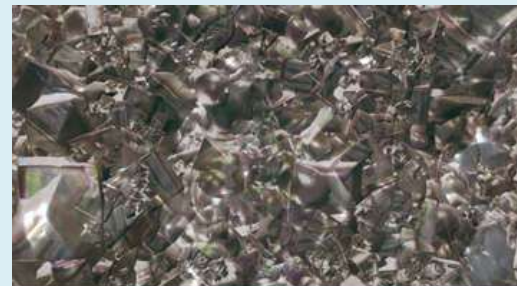
co2captureproject.org

R



co2captureproject.org

M



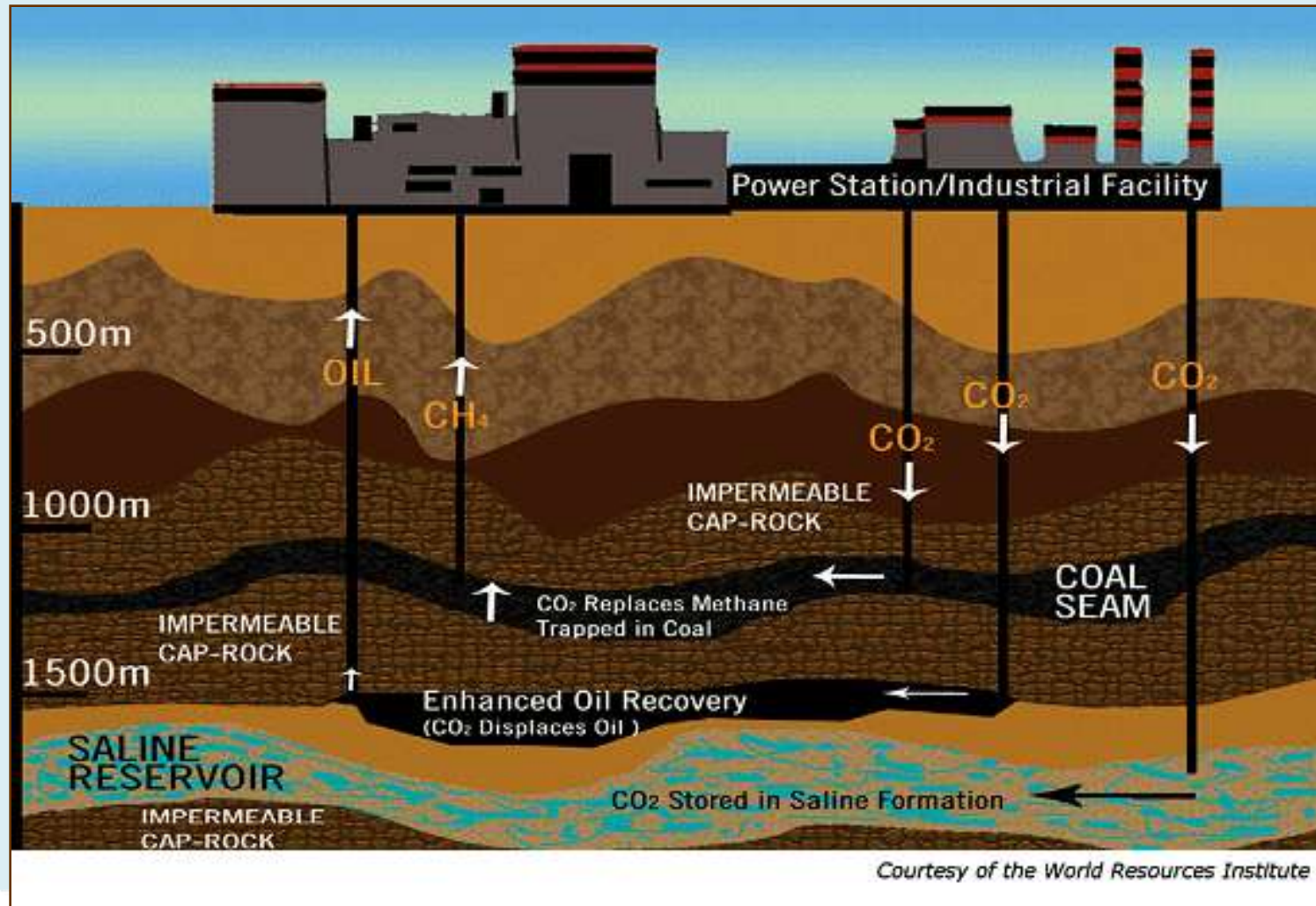
co2captureproject.org

So



co2captureproject.org

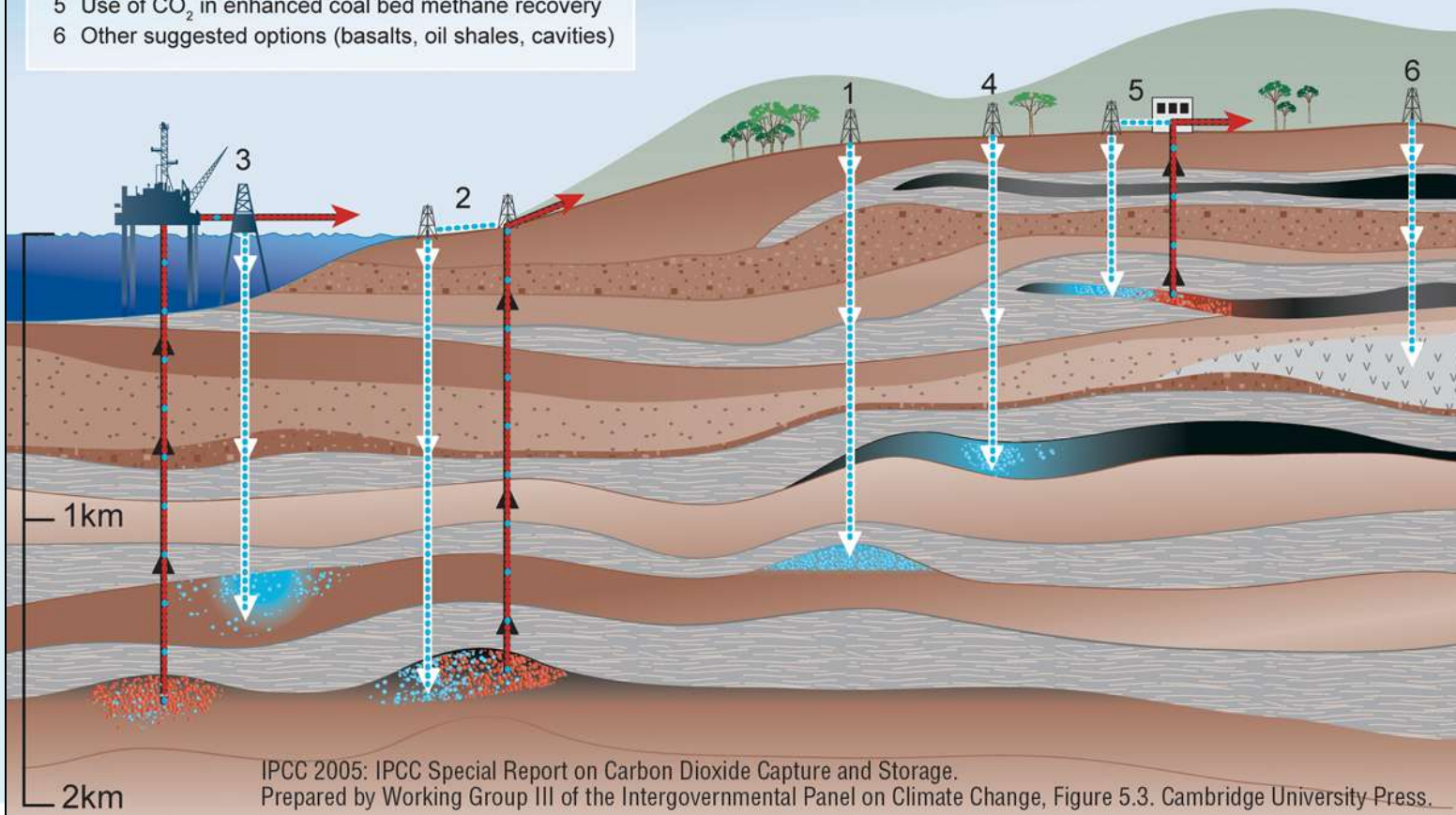
Geological CO₂ Sequestration



Summary of Geological Sequestration

Geological Storage Options for CO₂

- 1 Depleted oil and gas reservoirs
- 2 Use of CO₂ in enhanced oil recovery
- 3 Deep unused saline water-saturated reservoir rocks
- 4 Deep unmineable coal seams
- 5 Use of CO₂ in enhanced coal bed methane recovery
- 6 Other suggested options (basalts, oil shales, cavities)



Sequestration Sites

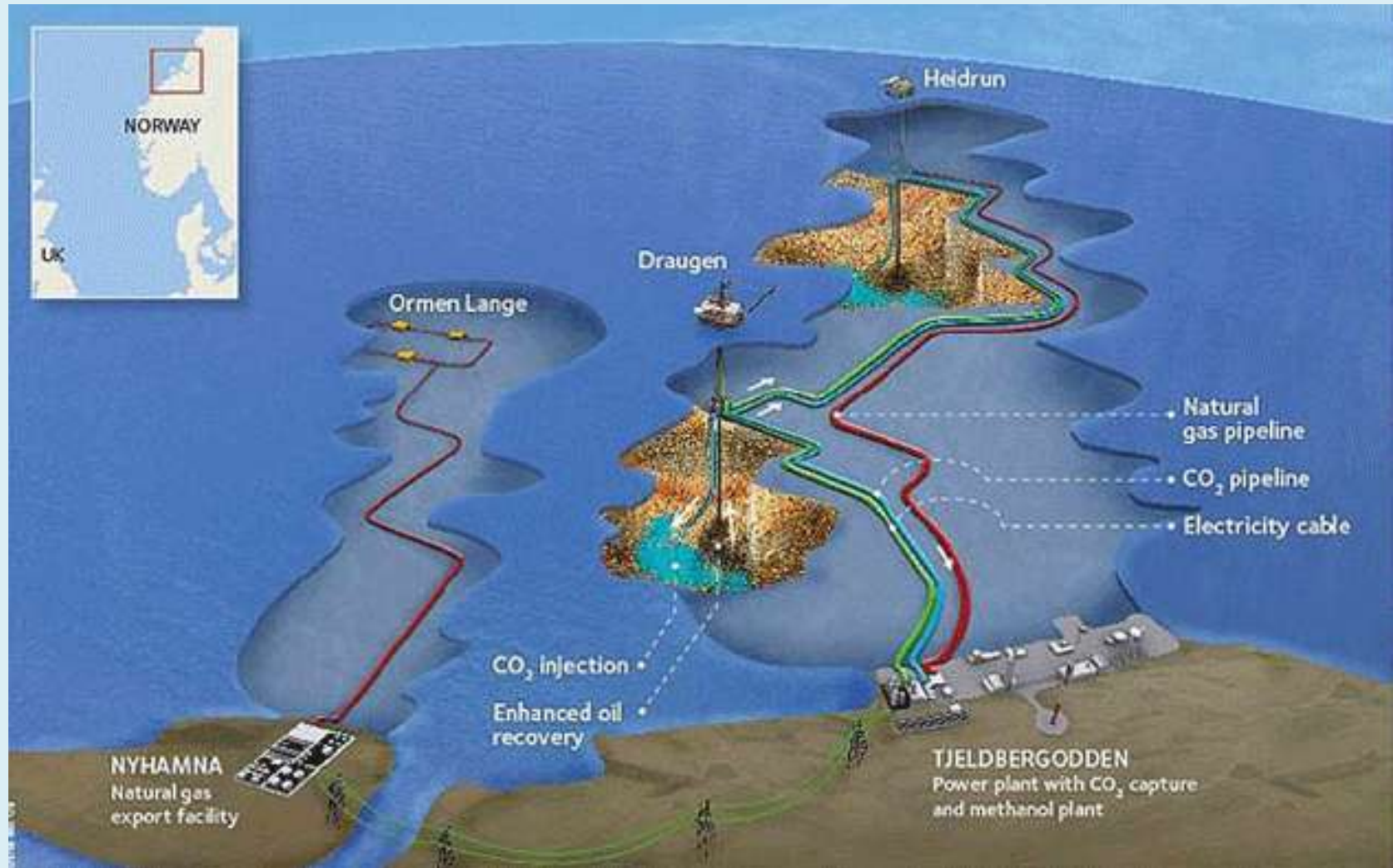
- Current and Planned Projects

[world storage sites SCCS](#)

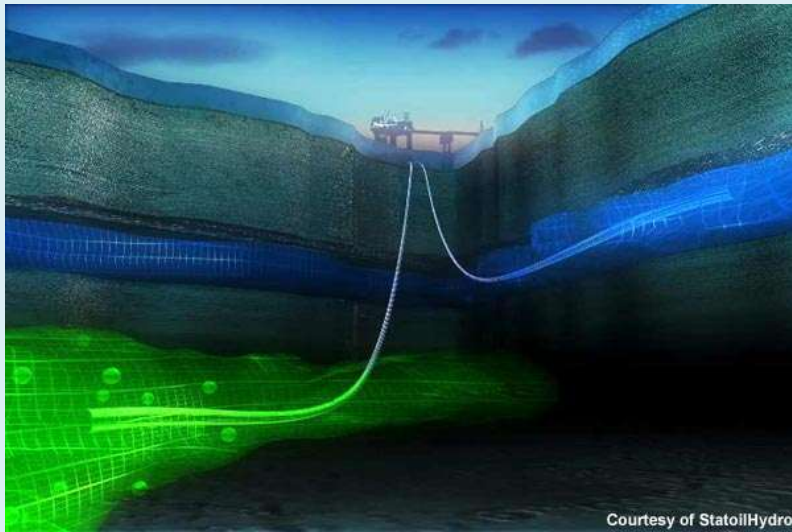
<http://www.geos.ed.ac.uk/sccs/storage/storageSitesFree.html>

- 38 Carbon Dioxide Capture and Storage Projects
- 15 Carbon Dioxide Storage Only Projects
- Additional 30 Carbon Dioxide Capture and Storage Projects recently announced

Sequestration of CO₂ in Norway

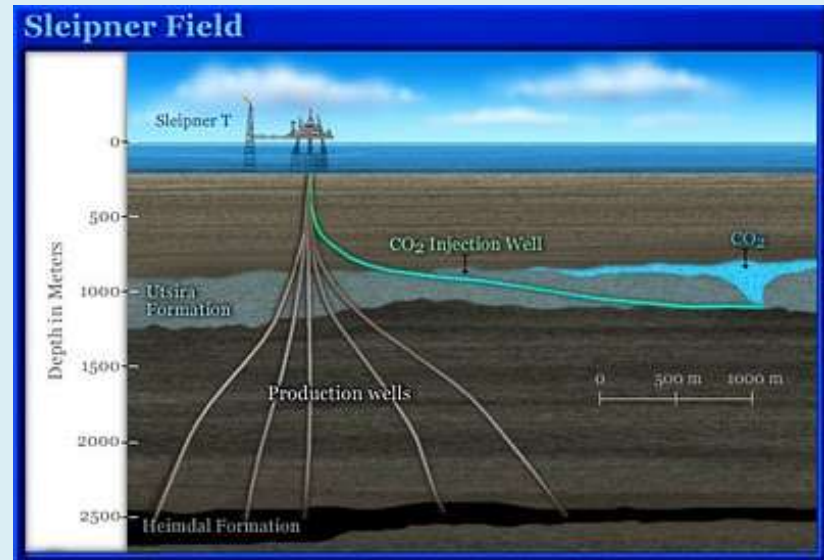


Sequestration of CO₂ in Norway



Courtesy of StatoilHydro

blog.norway.com



newenergynews.blogspot.com



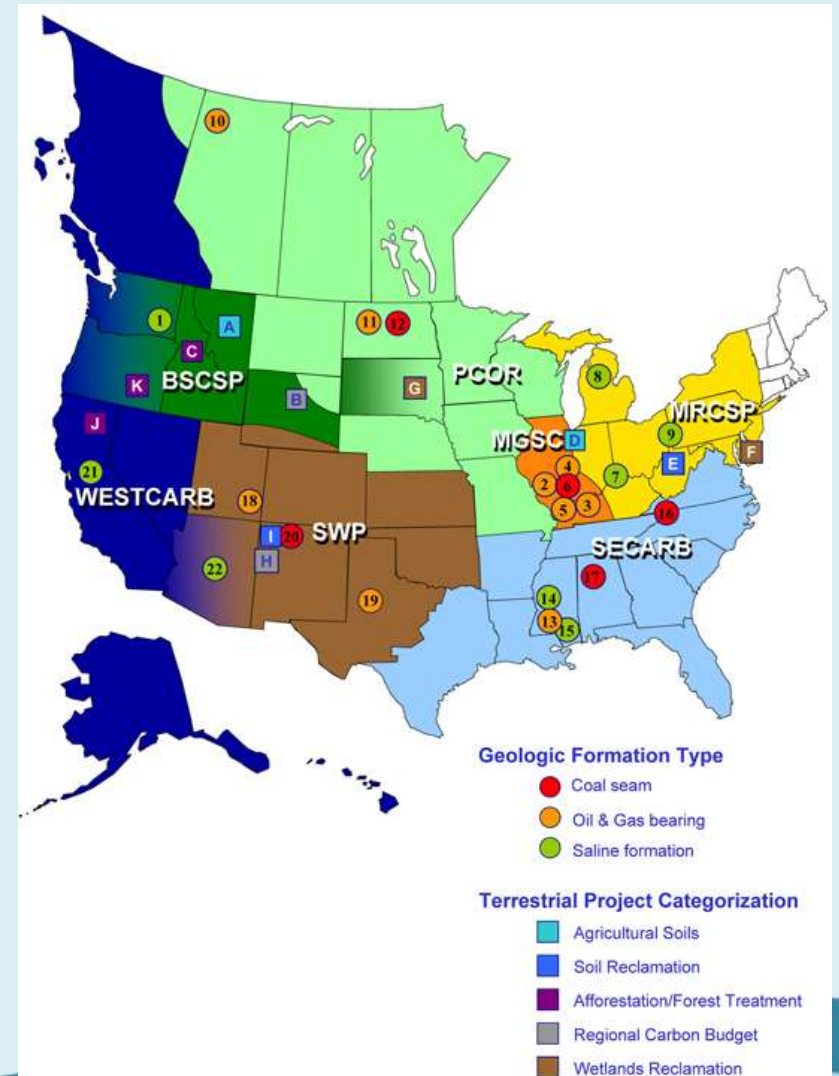
sequestration.mit.edu



<http://www.bellona.org/ccs/Artikler/storage>

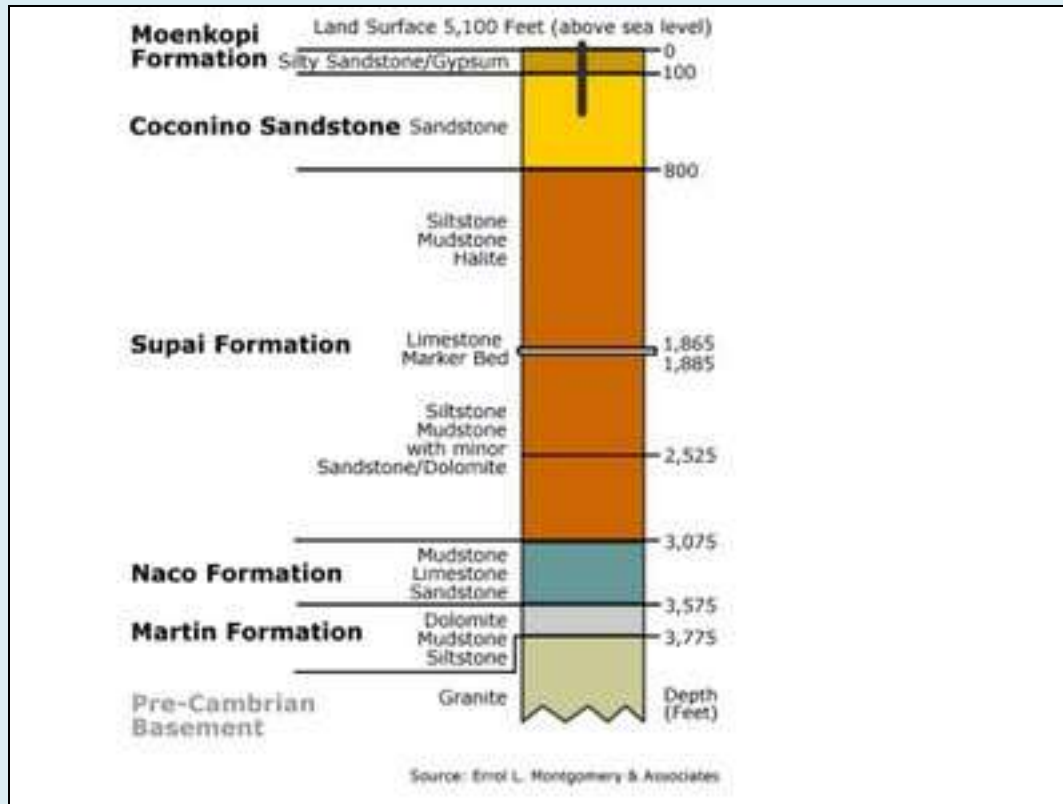
US Regional Carbon Sequestration Projects

- Characterization Phase
(2003 – 2005)
characterized opportunities
for carbon sequestration
- Validation Phase
(2005 – 2010)
small scale field tests
- Development Phase
(2008 – 2017)
Conduct large volume
carbon storage tests



http://www.netl.doe.gov/technologies/carbon_seq/partnerships/development.html

Arizona Carbon Sequestration Projects



arizonageology.blogspot.com



Arizona Public Service (APS)
Cholla Drill Site
2000 tons CO₂ injected into saline formation

arizonageology.blogspot.com

Survey 3

Which of the following carbon sequestration storage options will not be utilized much in the future?

- A. Depleted oil and gas reservoirs
- B. Oceans
- C. Unmineable coal beds
- D. Deep saline aquifers

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Mark Viquesney (Moderator, Me)

1 Participant

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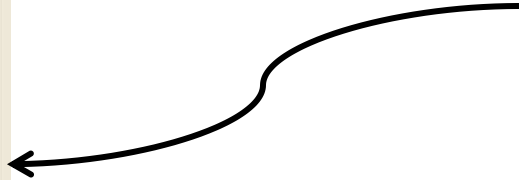
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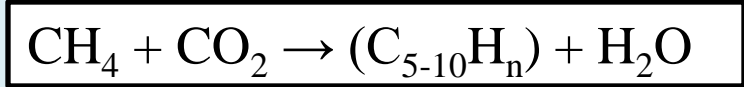
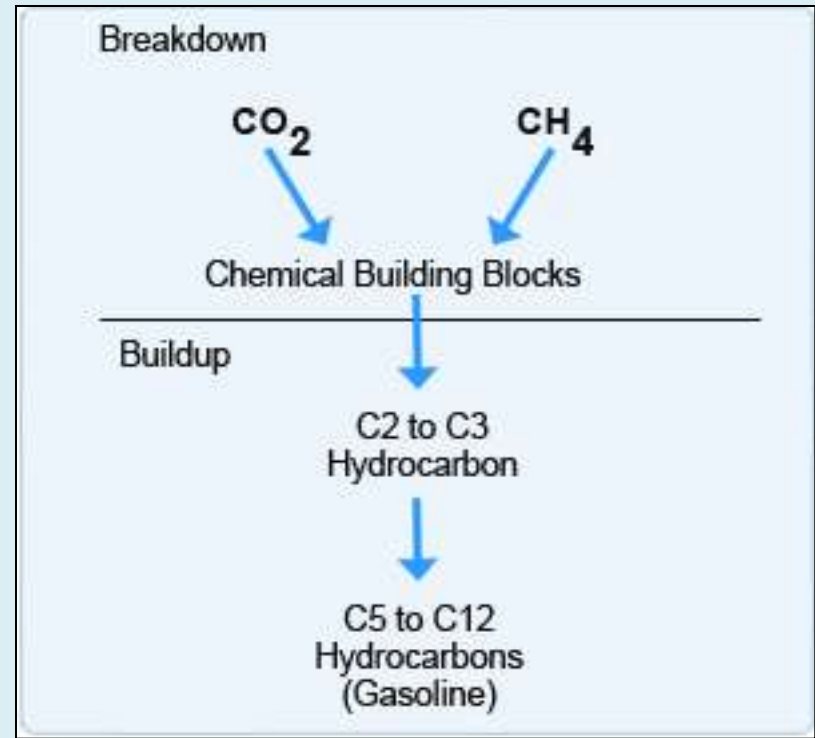
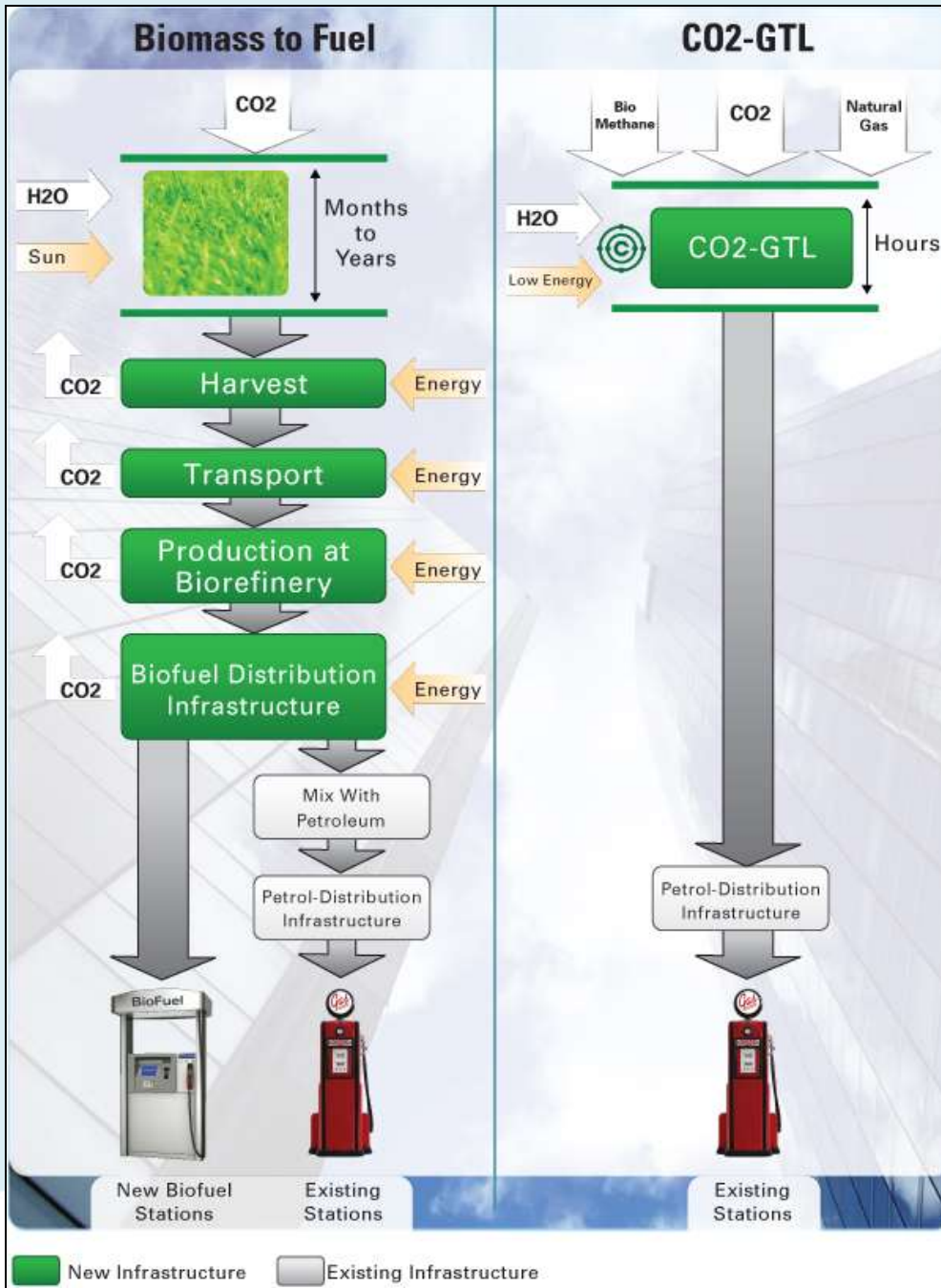


Recycling CO₂ into Commercial Products

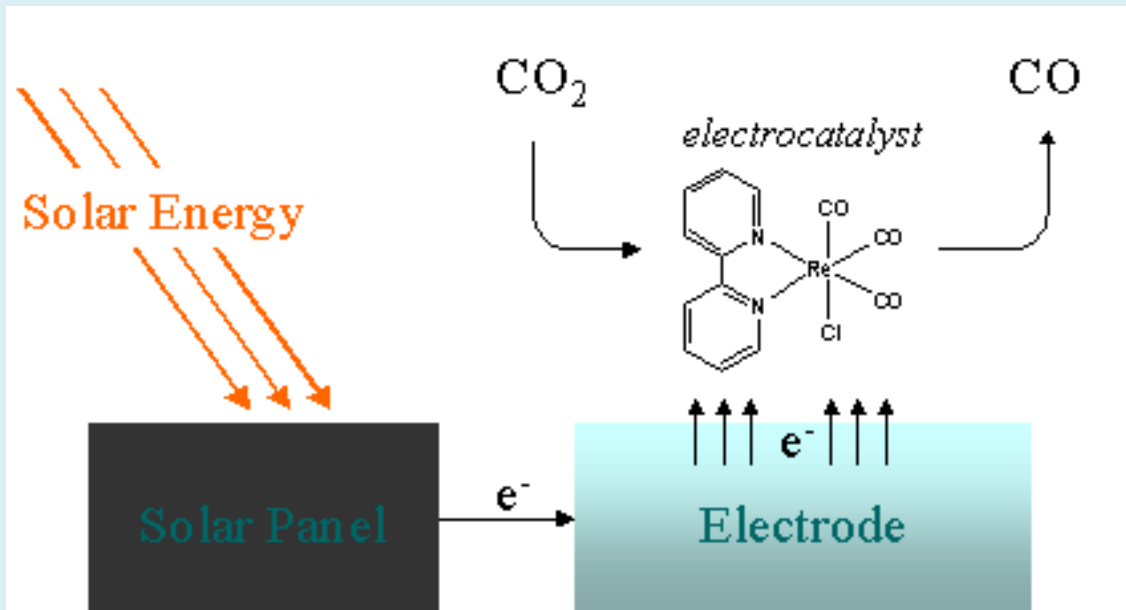
Potential CO₂ Solutions

Recycling CO₂ to Commercial Products

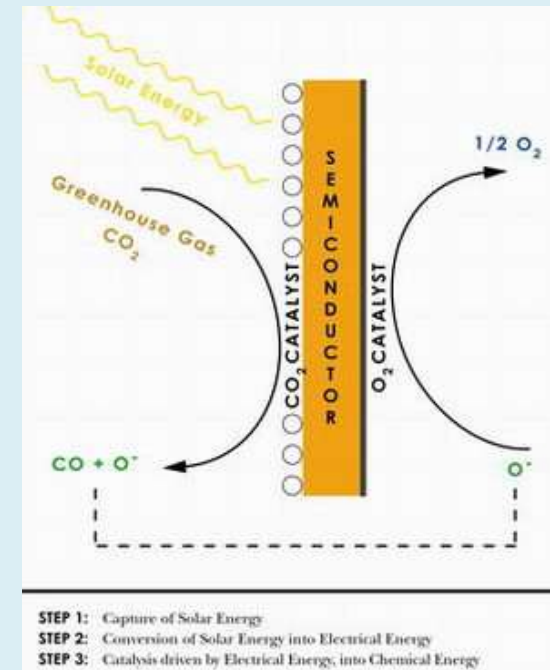
- Carbon Sciences 
 - Uses inexpensive, renewable bio-molecules (encapsulated) to catalyze chemical reactions transforming CO₂ and water to fuel.
 - Key to their process:
 - Able to prolong the life of the enzyme (biocatalyst) to reduce costs.
 - Reduced reaction time from 10 hours to minutes (8 – 10)
 - Hg kills catalyst so flue gas must be clean



Recycling CO₂ to Commercial Products



jacobsschool.ucsd.edu



- Kubiak (UCSD) – uses semiconductors to trap solar energy and convert it to electrical energy which is then used to split the CO₂ into CO and O₂

Recycling CO₂ to Commercial Products

- Sandia National Lab
 - invented a reactor containing a ceramic ring made of iron oxide and cobalt. A solar concentrator heats the ceramic material to 2,700 degrees Fahrenheit, forcing it to give up its oxygen.
 - The ring then rotates to a colder chamber containing CO₂.
 - The ceramic borrows oxygen atoms from the CO₂, leaving carbon monoxide, CO.
 - CO can be used to make fuel.



technologyreview.com

Recycling CO₂ to Commercial Products

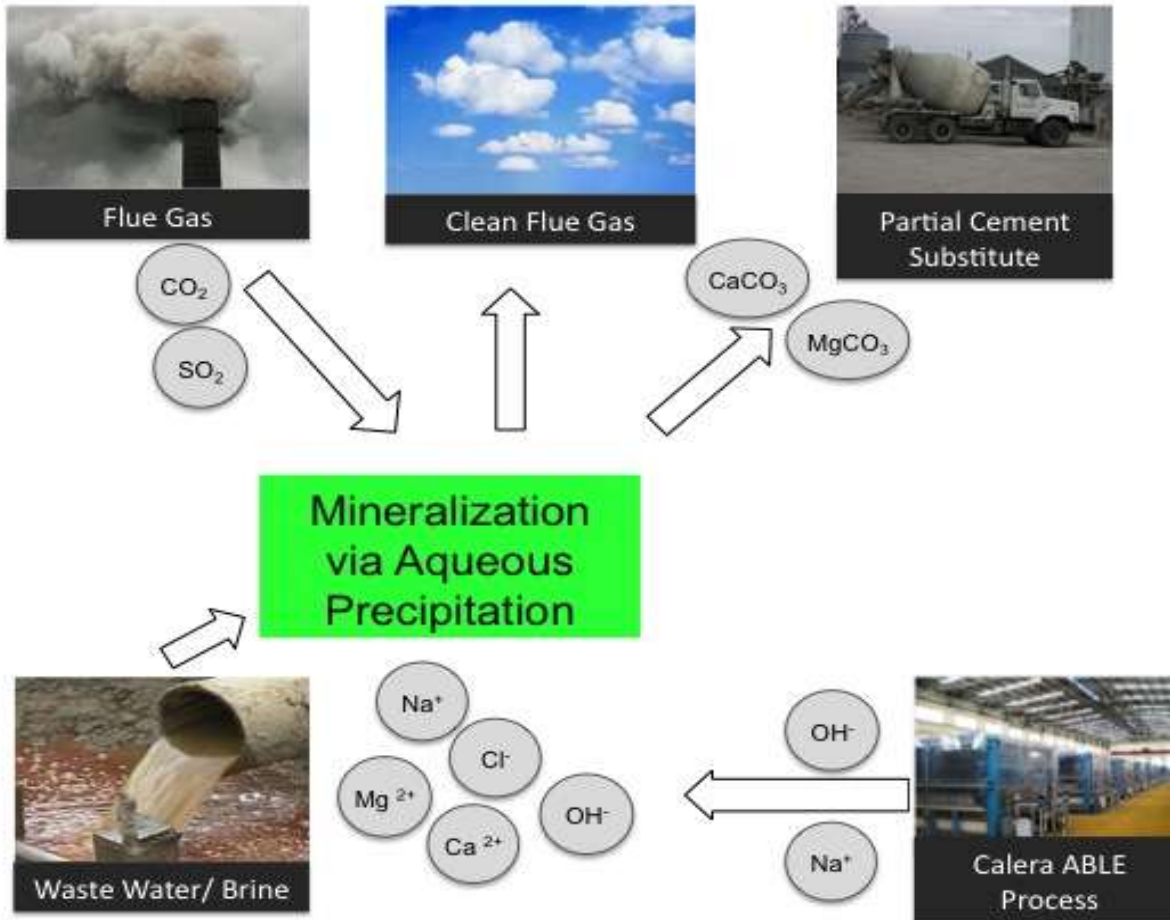
Calera

Use flue gas CO₂ and combine it with sea water to make cement.

<http://calera.com>



The Science: Carbonate Formation



http://calera.com/index.php/technology/the_science/

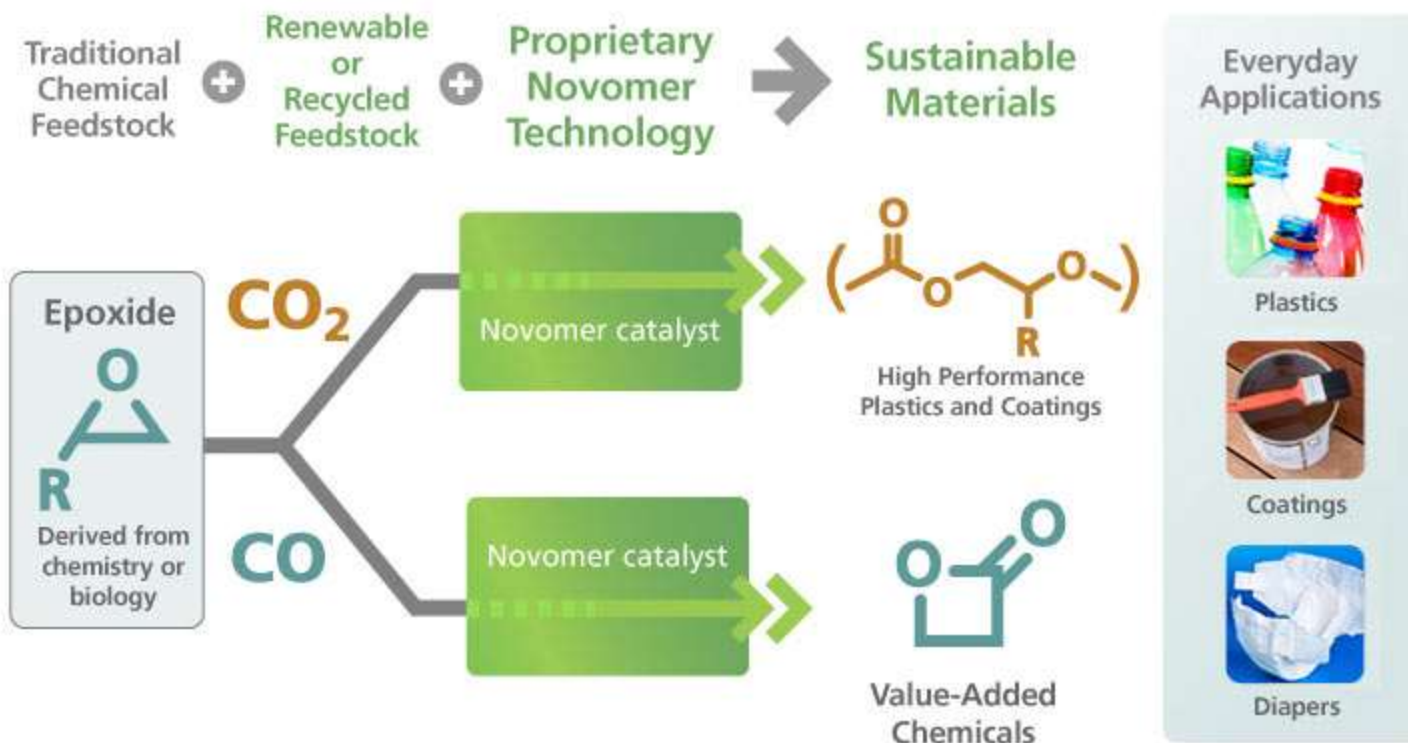
Recycling CO₂ to Commercial Products

Novomer: A green plastics company

- utilizes CO₂ and CO feed stocks to produce plastics for specific high-tech markets.



www.rsc.org/.../co2-chimney-410_tcm18-187444.jpg

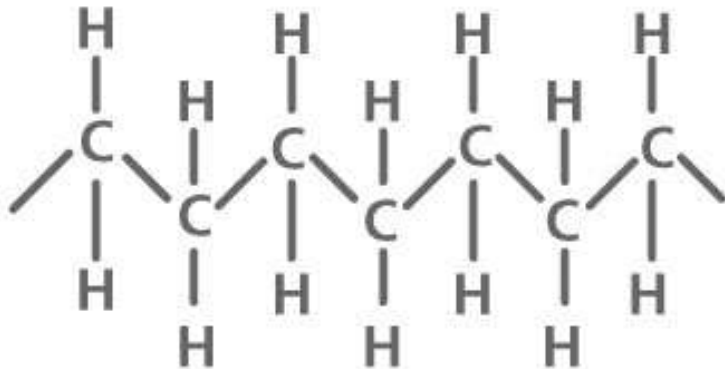


http://www.novomer.com/?action=tech_overview

Recycling CO₂ to Commercial Products

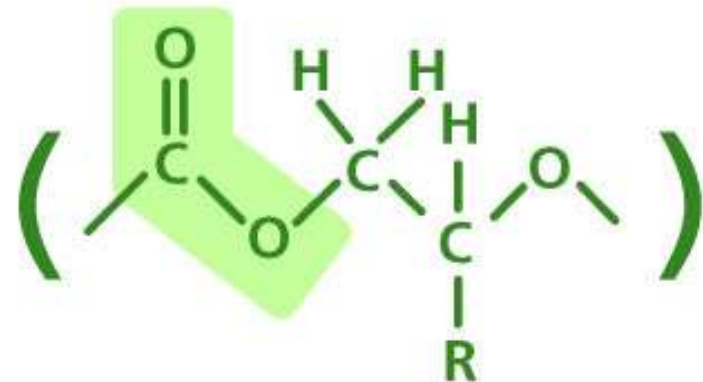
- Novomer: <http://www.novomer.com>

Petroleum Based Plastic



Polyethylene is a long chain of carbon molecules derived from natural gas or crude oil.

Novomer Sustainable Plastics

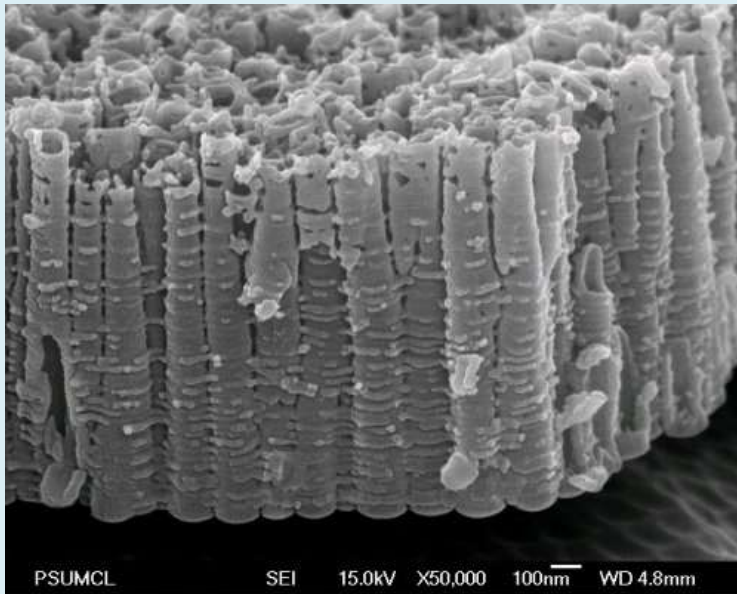


Direct incorporation of CO₂ into the molecular backbone to create a more sustainable material.

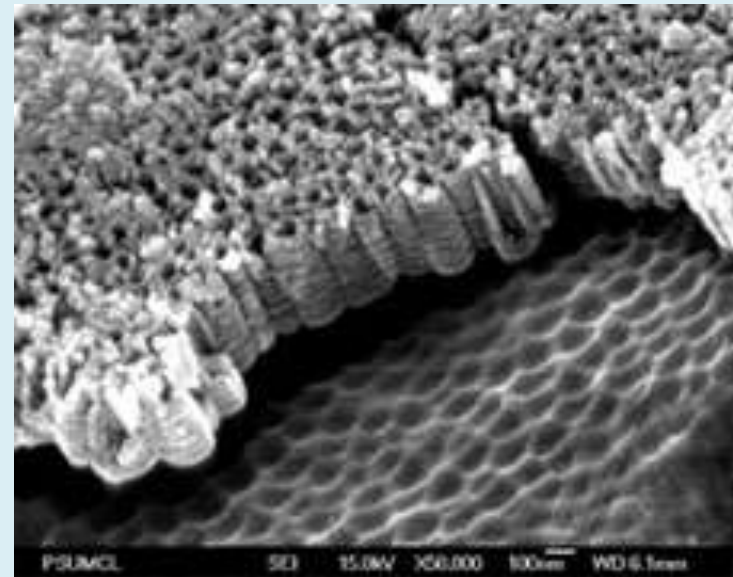
http://www.novomer.com/?action=tech_how_it_works

Recycling CO₂ to Commercial Products

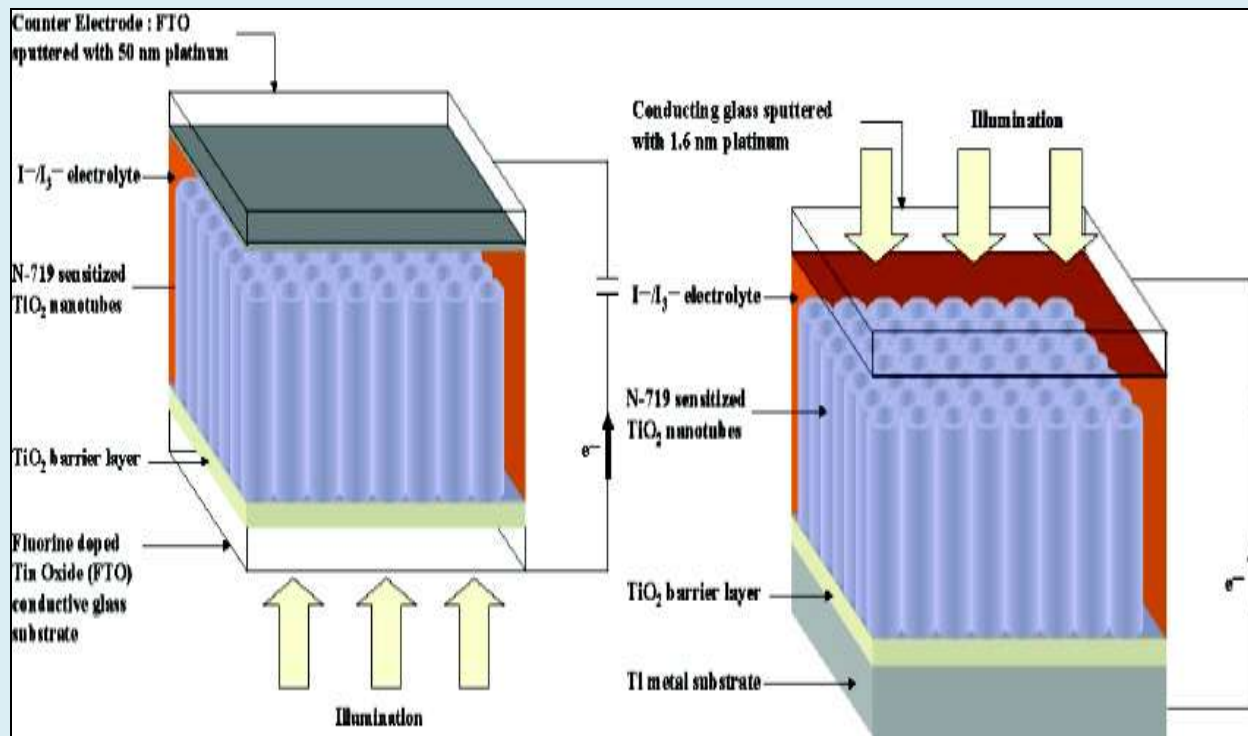
- Grimes (Penn State)
 - Designed a photocatalyst of nitrogen-doped titania nanotubules sputter coated with an ultrathin layer of platinum or copper catalyst.



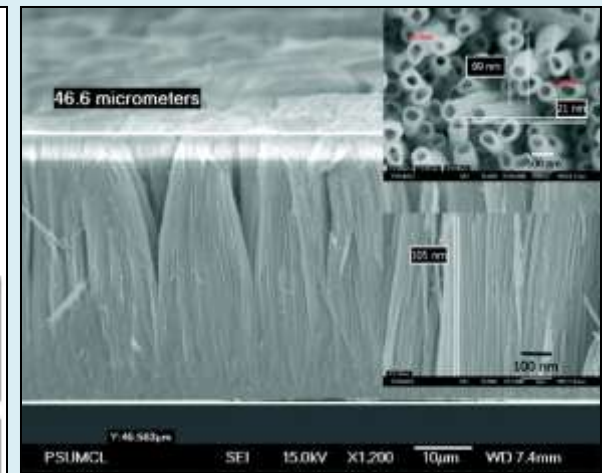
<http://images.iop.org/objects/ntw/news/5/1/6/crosssection.jpg>



http://www.mri.psu.edu/articles/BC/faculty/CraigGrimes/grimes_c_3.jpg



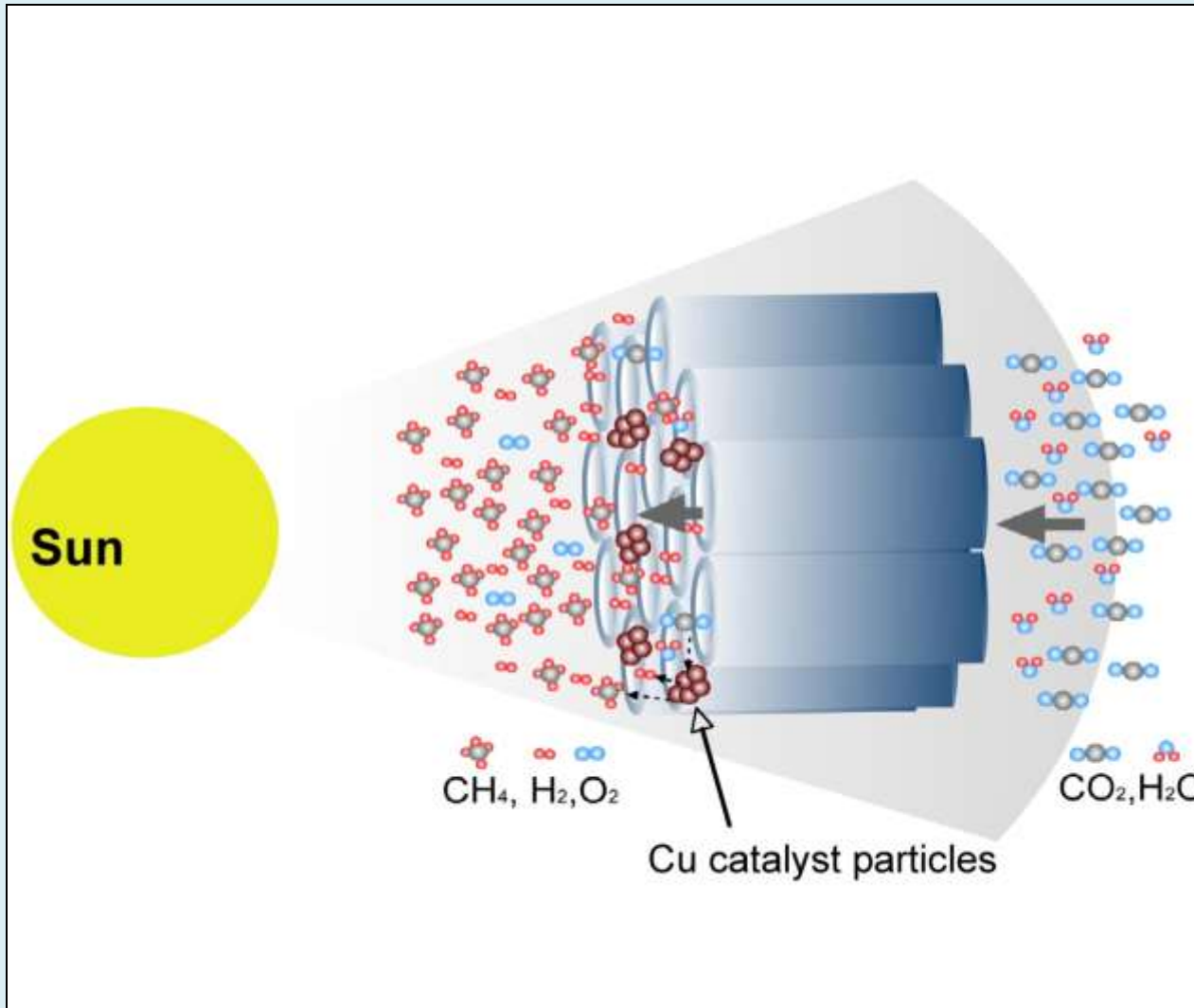
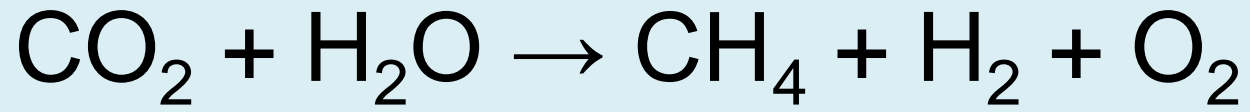
<http://spie.org/x25474.xml?ArticleID=x25474>



http://spie.org/Images/Graphics/Newsroom/Imported/1148/1148_fig1.jpg

The titania captures the high energy UV while the nanotubules provide the surface area for the reactions to occur.

Captured CO_2 is combined with water vapor to react and make hydrogen (H_2), oxygen (O_2) and methane (CH_4) gases.



http://www.newswise.com/images/uploads/2009/02/27/fullsize/Flow-Thru_2.jpg

Recycling CO₂ to Commercial Products

Global Research

Technologies, LLC (GRT)

- Klaus Lackner, Professor, Columbia University's Earth Institute & School of Engineering
- Membrane technology is used to extract CO₂ out of ambient air.
- A type of artificial trees



<http://ehp.niehs.nih.gov/docs/2009/117-4/trees.jpg>

Survey 4

In your opinion, which type of the following CO₂ recycling methods will be most successful?

- A. Celera's cement
- B. Kubiak's semiconductor solar cell (CO)
- C. Novomer's plastic bottles
- D. Carbon Science's gasoline
- E. Grimes nanotechnology solar cell (CH₄)

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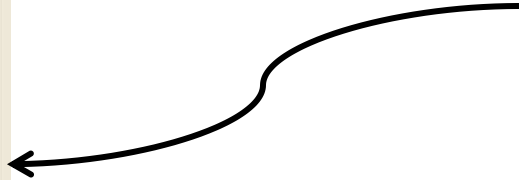
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Acknowledgements

- Diversified Energy
 - Phillip Brown & Dave Thompson
- HTWI Externship Program
 - Lizette Acosta
- MCCCCD Office of Workforce Development
 - MATEC & Mark Viquesney
- National Science Foundation
 - High Tech Workforce Development Grant

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<http://www.questionpro.com/t/ABkVkZlwJD>

Thank You for attending
today's HTWI webinar

**Carbon Capture and Storage (CCS)
and
Potential CO₂ Solutions**

Hosted by MATEC Networks

www.matecnetworks.org