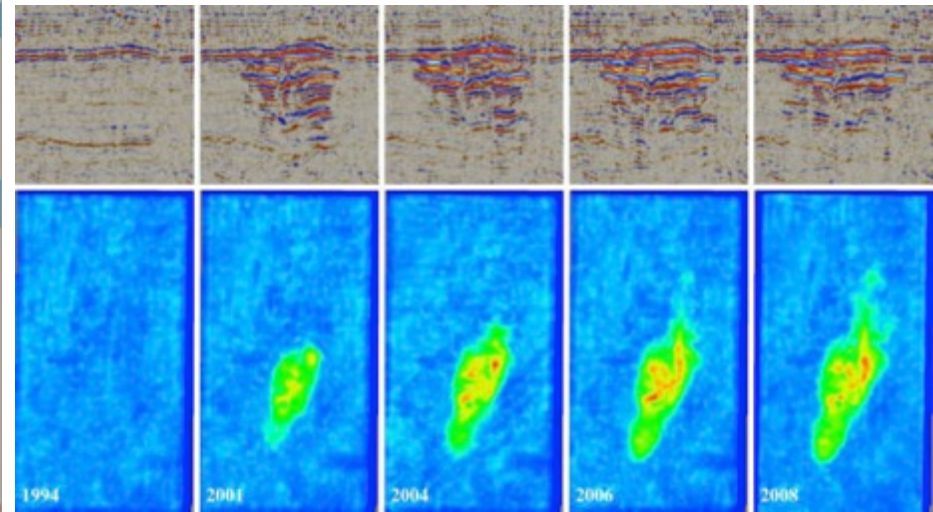
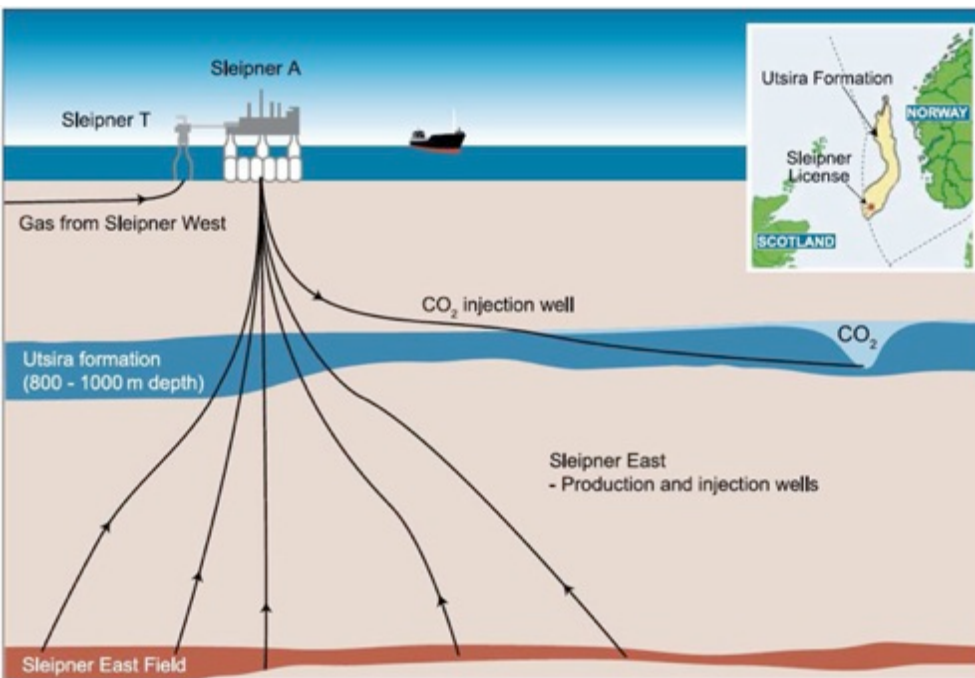


Sleipner, Norway

Début : oct 1996

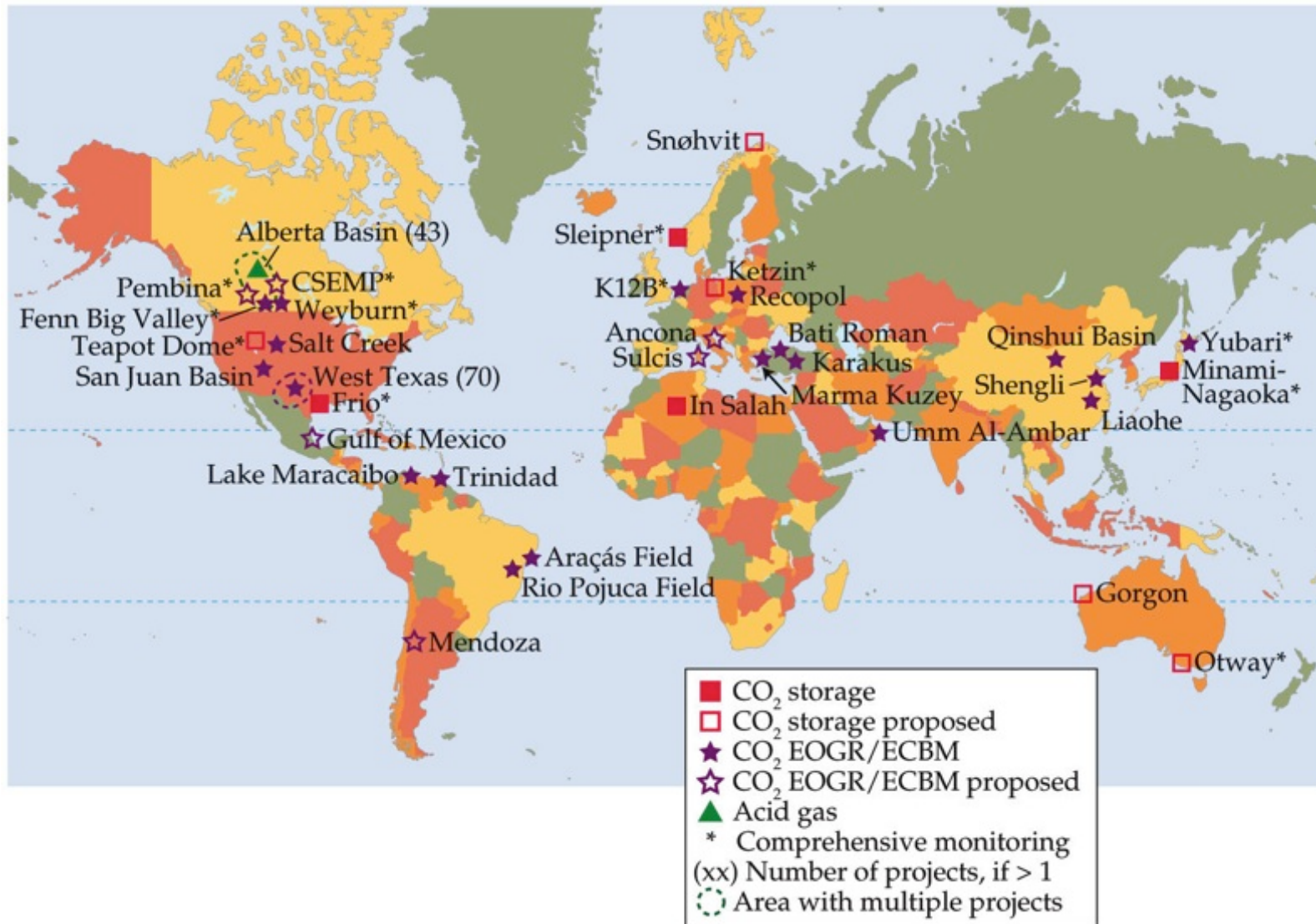
2700 tonnes CO₂ injecté par jour



Looking ahead, the Utsira Sand has an estimated pore-space volume of about $6 \times 10^{11} \text{ m}^3$. If only about 1% of this were utilised for CO₂ storage, this would be sufficient to store 50 years emissions from around 20 coal-fired or nearly 50 gas-fired 500 MW power-stations.

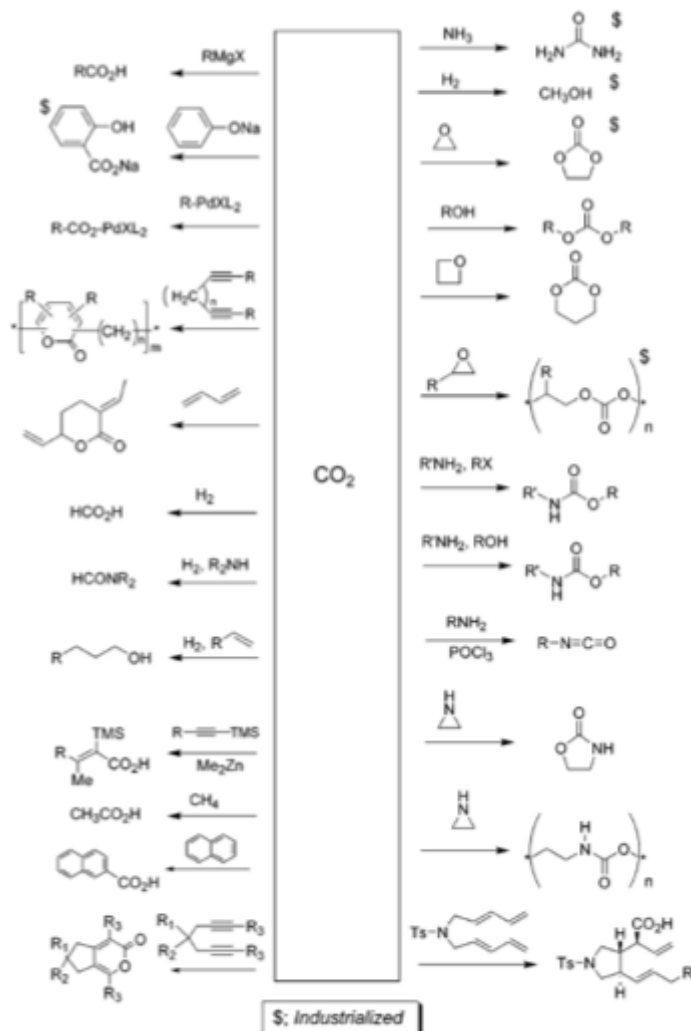
<http://www.bgs.ac.uk/science/CO2/home.html>

Projets CCS dans le monde

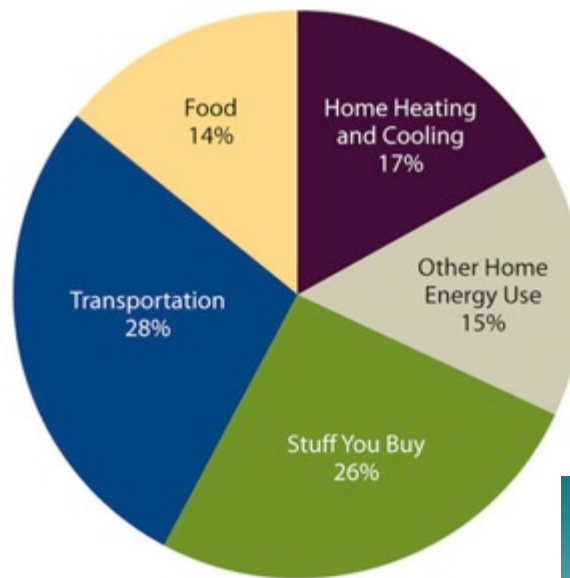


Transformer le CO₂

Scheme 5. Transformations of Carbon Dioxide



Vers un changement de nos habitudes ?

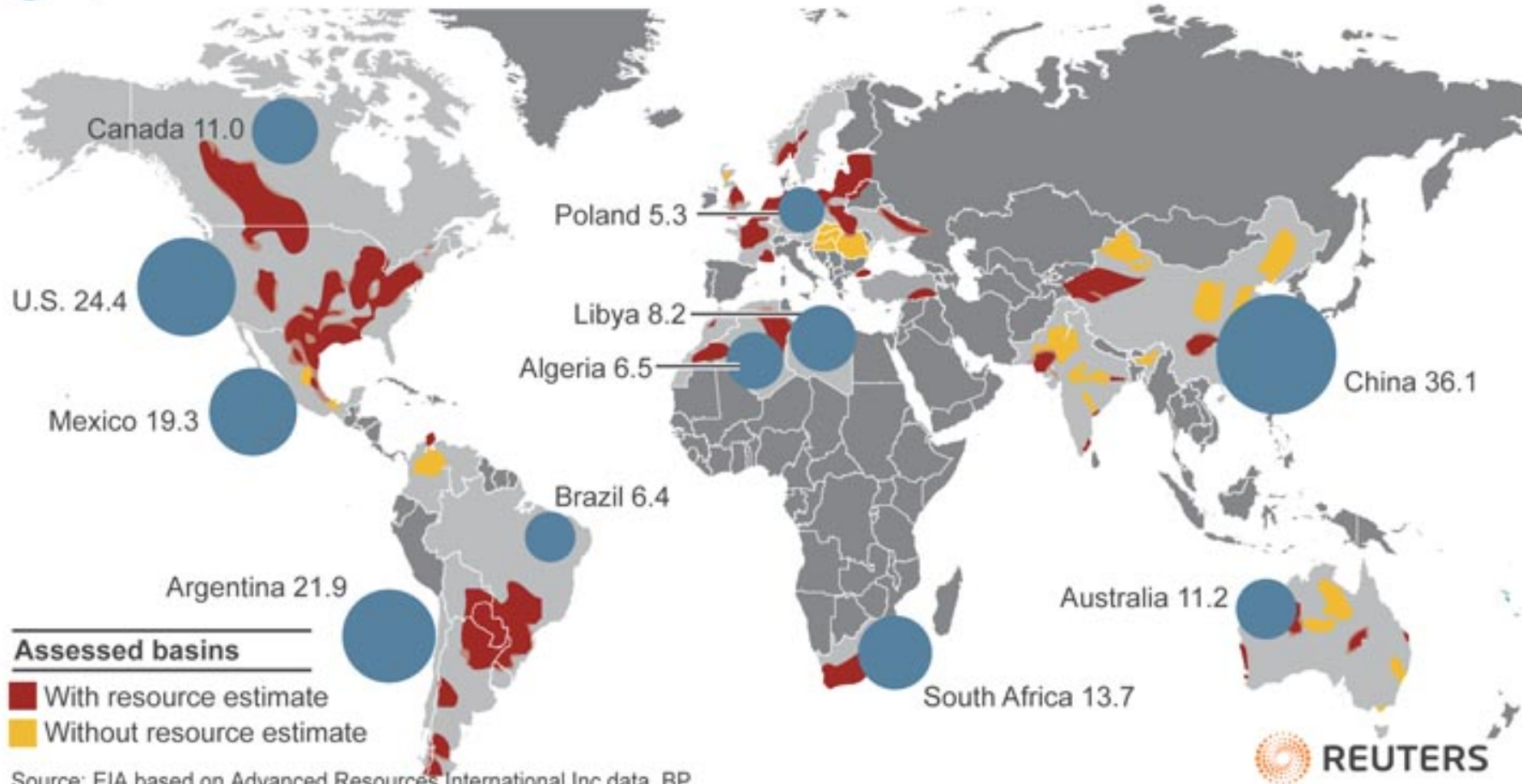


- ☑ Le CO₂ sera parmi nous pendant encore un long moment
- ☑ Il faut trouver et utiliser les moyens de capture
 - ☑ 1 génération : MEA (solvants)
 - ☑ 2 génération : adsorbants
 - ☑ 3 génération : membranes
- ☑ Le stockage géologique du CO₂ n'est qu'une solution temporaire
- ☑ Faut mettre en place la re-transformation de CO₂ en ...
- ☑ Les solutions existent - c'est un problème purement politique



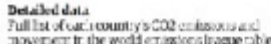
Global shale gas basins, top reserve holders

Top reserve holders 200 - Trln cubic metres



Reuters graphic/Catherine Trevethan

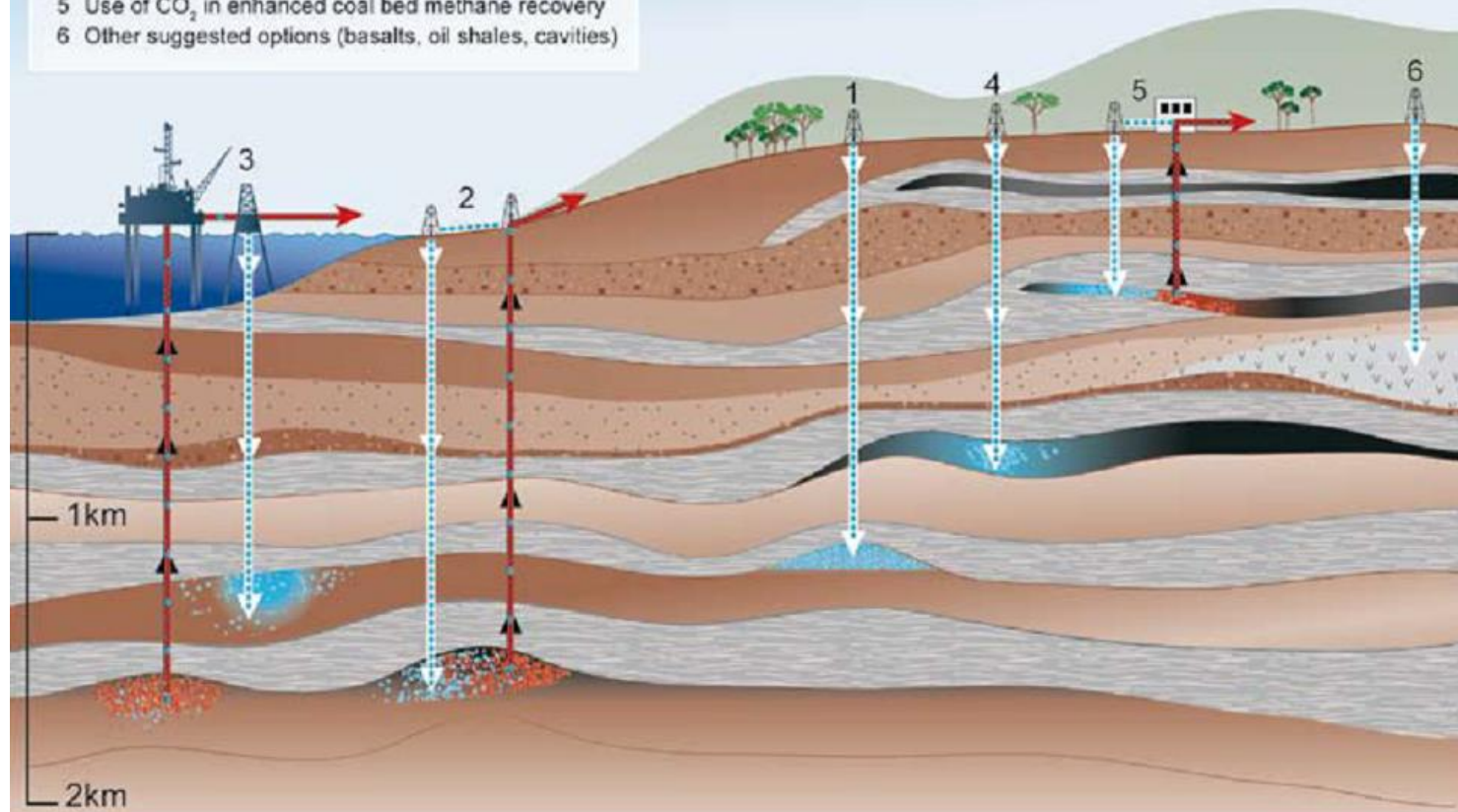
Latest data published by the US Energy Information Administration provides a unique picture of economic growth - and decline. China has sped ahead of the U.S. as shown by this map, which reuses each country according to CO₂ emissions. And, for the first time, world emissions have gone down.



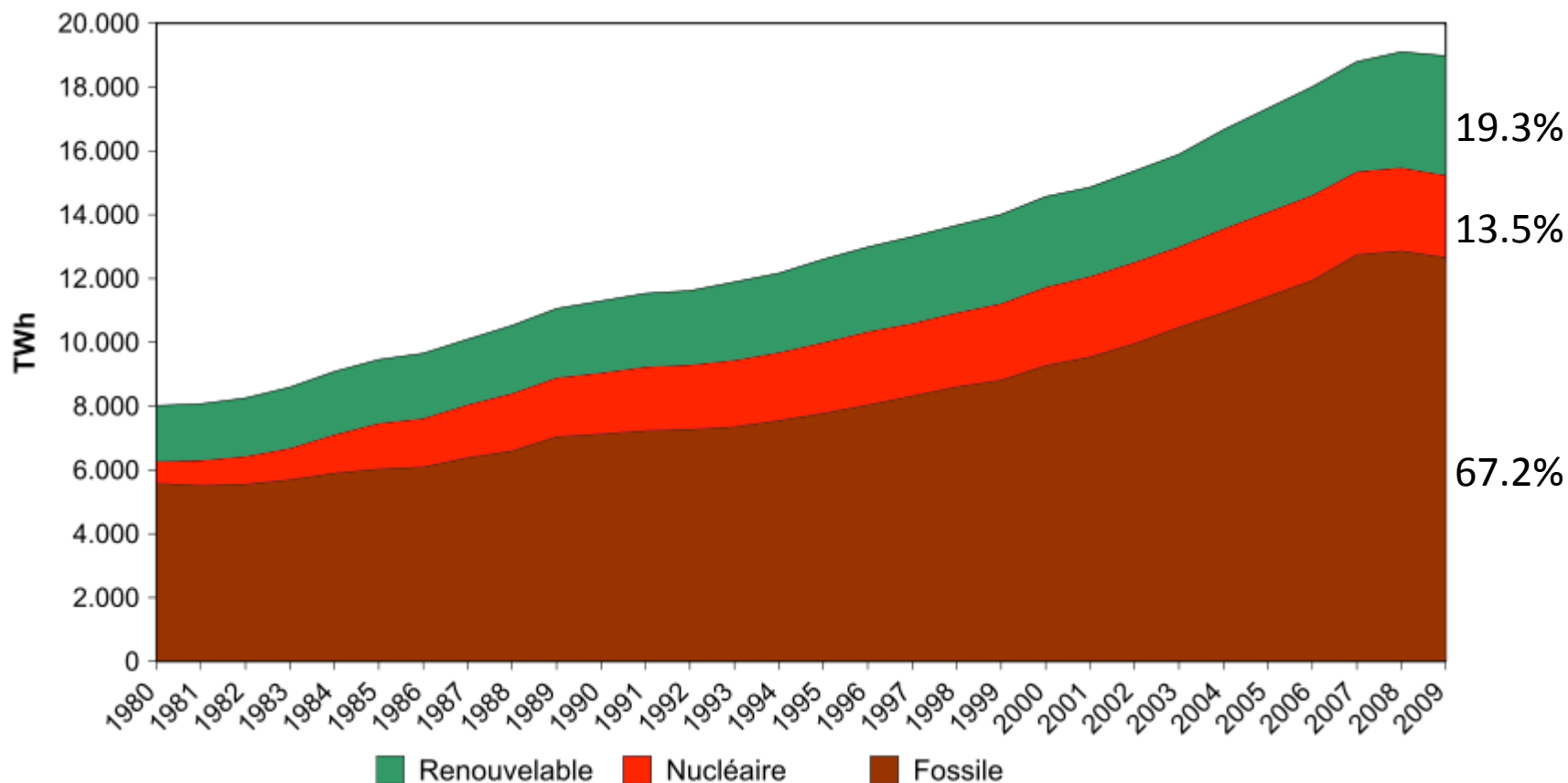


Geological Storage Options for CO₂

- 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)

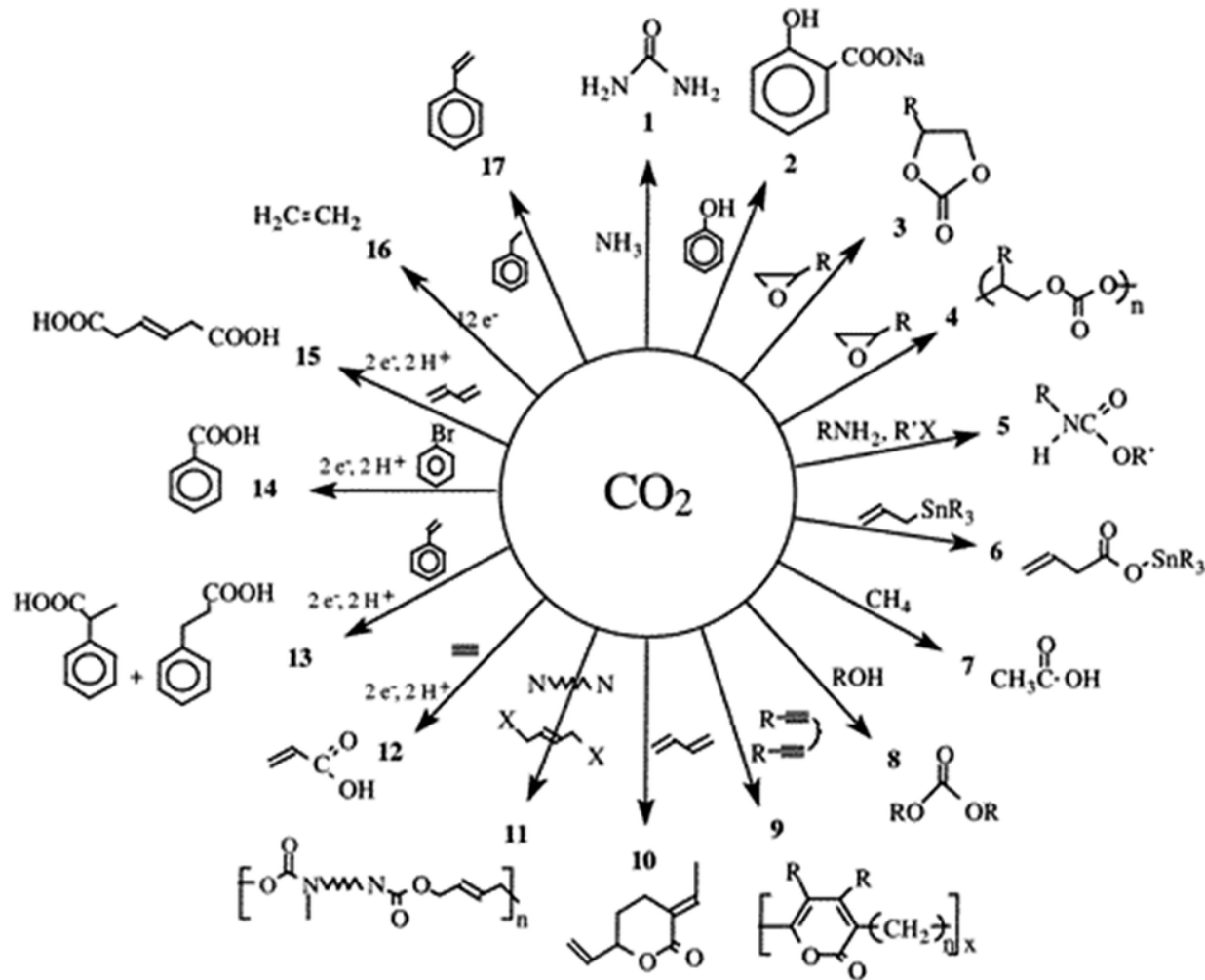


Production annuelle nette d'électricité dans le monde



http://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/thumb/7/76/Production_%C3%A9lectricit%C3%A9_dans_le_monde.svg/800px-Production_%C3%A9lectricit%C3%A9_dans_le_monde.svg.png

CO₂ transformation



8 Projets grand échelle (2011)

In Salah CO₂ Injection — Algeria

- ☑ In Salah is a fully operational onshore gas field with CO₂ injection. CO₂ is separated from produced gas and reinjected in the producing hydrocarbon reservoir zones. Since 2004, about 1 Mt/a of CO₂ has been captured during natural gas extraction and injected into the Krechba geologic formation at a depth of 1,800m. The Krechba formation is expected to store 17Mt CO₂ over the life of the project.

Sleipner CO₂ Injection — Norway

- ☑ Sleipner is a fully operational offshore gas field with CO₂ injection initiated in 1996. CO₂ is separated from produced gas and reinjected in the Utsira saline aquifer (800–1000 m below ocean floor) above the hydrocarbon reservoir zones. This aquifer extends much further north from the Sleipner facility at its southern extreme. The large size of the reservoir accounts for why 600 billion tonnes of CO₂ are expected to be stored, long after the Sleipner natural gas project has ended.

Snøhvit CO₂ Injection — Norway

- ☑ Snøhvit is a fully operational offshore gas field with CO₂ injection. The LNG plant is located onshore. CO₂ is necessarily separated to produce liquefied natural gas (LNG) and then CO₂ is injected in a saline aquifer below the hydrocarbon reservoir zones offshore at a rate of 700,000 t/a into the Tubåen sandstone formation 2,600 m under the seabed for storage.

Great Plains Synfuel Plant and Weyburn-Midale Project — Canada

- ☑ Weyburn-Midale is a coal gasification operation that produces synthetic natural gas and various petrochemicals from coal. This project captures about 2.8 Mt/a of CO₂ from its coal gasification plant located in North Dakota, USA, transported by pipeline 320 km across the Canadian border and injects it into depleting oil fields in Saskatchewan where it is used for enhanced oil recovery (EOR).

Shute Creek Gas Processing Facility — USA

- ☑ Around 7 million tonnes per annum of carbon dioxide are recovered from ExxonMobil's Shute Creek gas processing plant in Wyoming, and transported by pipeline to various oil fields for enhanced oil recovery. This project has been operational since 1986.

Enid Fertilizer — USA

- ☑ The Enid Fertilizer plant sends 675,000 tonnes of CO₂ to be used for EOR. The pipeline and wells are operated separately by Anadarko Petroleum.

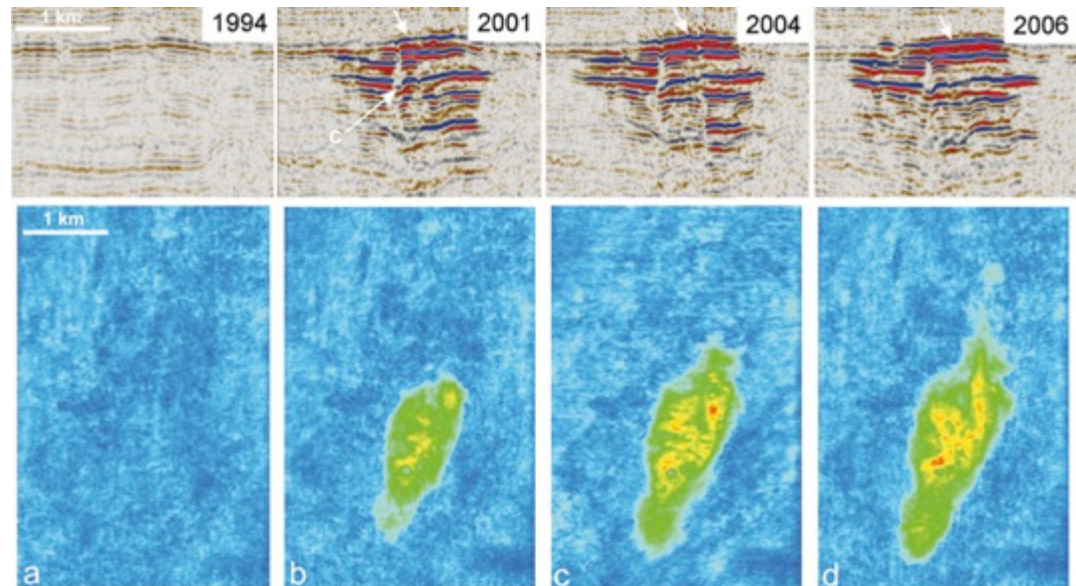
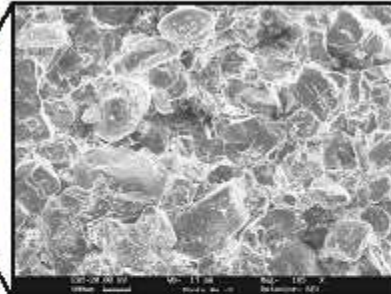
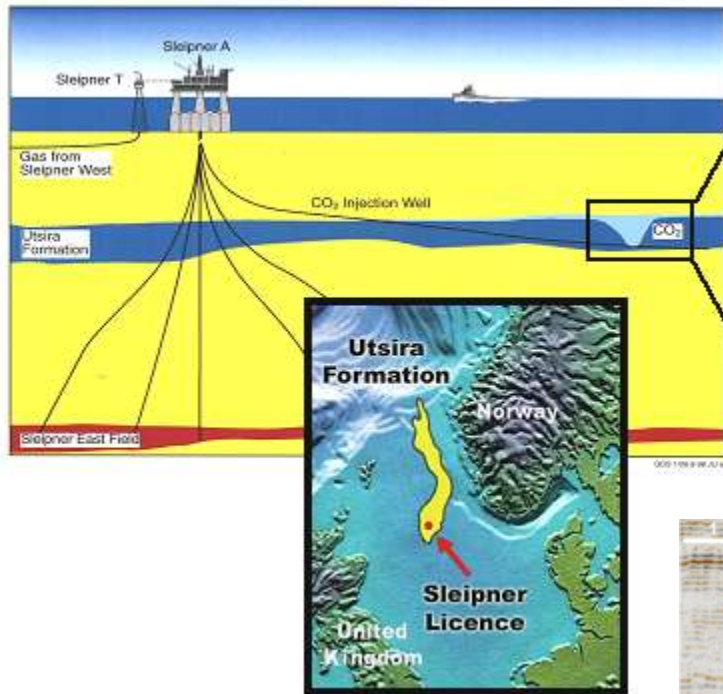
Val Verde Natural Gas Plants — USA

- ☑ CO₂ from Mitchell, Gray Ranch, Puckett, and Turrell gas processing plants is transported via the Val Verde and CRC pipelines for EOR (incl. Sharon Ridge EOR field).

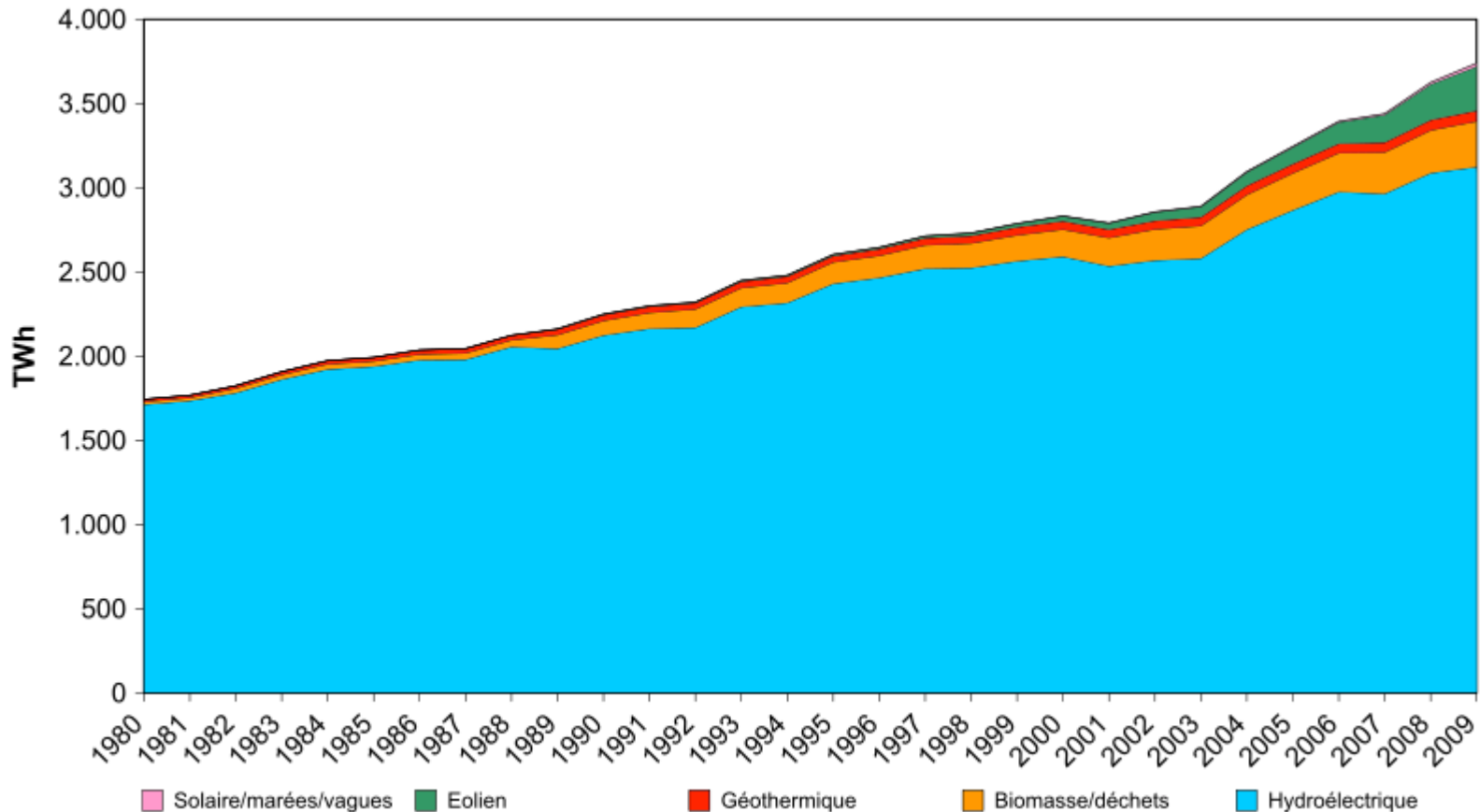
Century Plant — USA

- ☑ Occidental Petroleum, along with Sandridge Energy, is operating a West Texas hydrocarbon gas processing plant and related pipeline infrastructure that provides CO₂ for use in EOR. With a total CO₂ capture capacity of 8.5 Mt/a expected in 2012, the Century plant would be the largest single industrial source CO₂ capture facility in North America.

Sleipner CO₂ Injection — Norway



Production annuelle nette d'électricité par des énergies renouvelables dans le monde

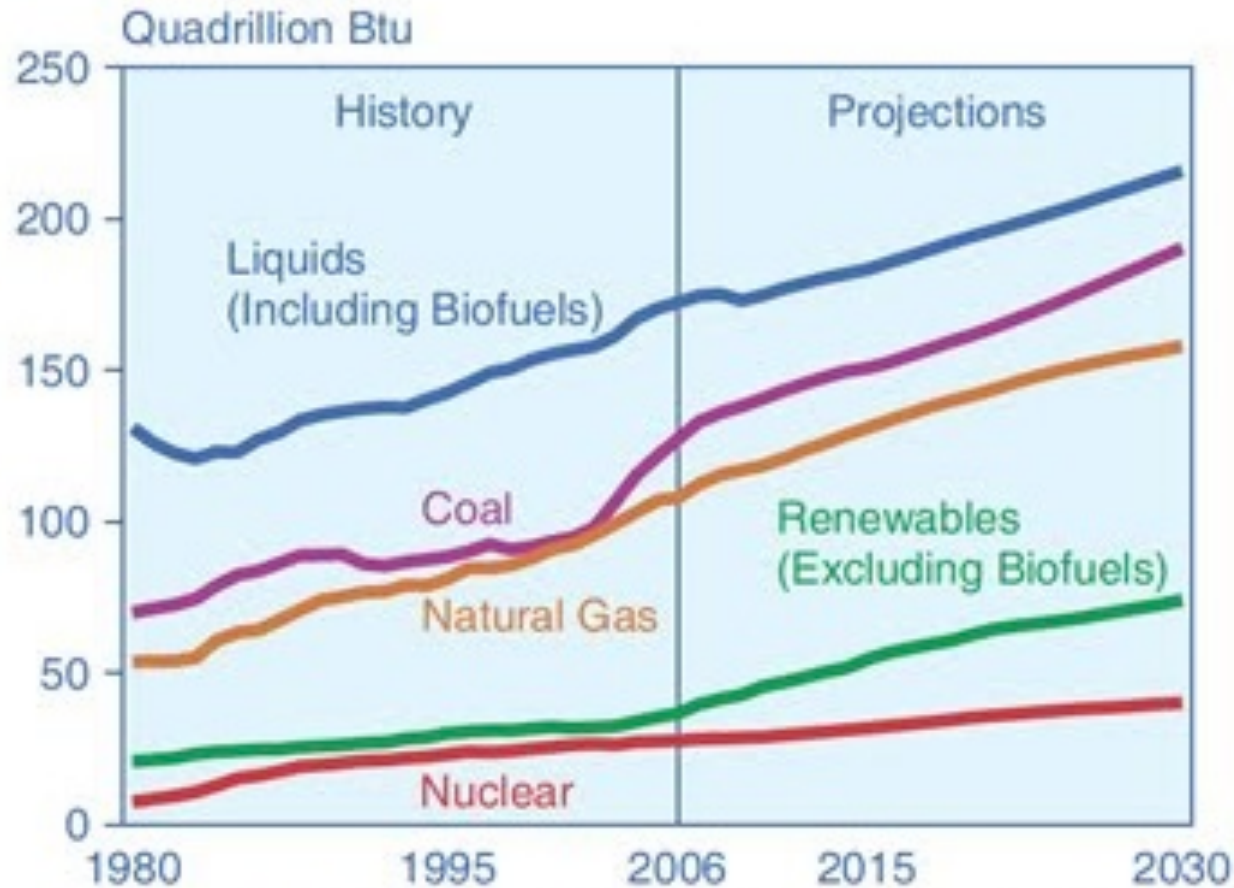


http://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/thumb/2/2f/Production_%C3%A9lectricit%C3%A9_%C3%A9nergies_renouvelables_dans_le_monde.svg/800px-Production_%C3%A9lectricit%C3%A9_%C3%A9nergies_renouvelables_dans_le_monde.svg.png

☑ http://www.energethique.com/climat/captage_co2.htm

- ☑ **L'oxycombustion** qui consiste à réaliser une combustion à l'oxygène pur et non pas à l'air pour obtenir des fumées concentrées en CO₂ à 90 %. Avec le recyclage d'une partie du CO₂ en substitution de l'azote de l'air, l'oxycombustion est bien adaptée à une remise à niveau (retrofit) d'une installation existante.
- ☑ **Le captage pré-combustion** qui vise à extraire le CO₂ à la source en transformant le combustible fossile avant usage en un gaz de synthèse. Ici, l'objectif est de capter le carbone avant combustion, lors du processus de fabrication du combustible : il est converti en entrée d'installation en gaz de synthèse, un mélange de monoxyde de carbone (CO) et d'hydrogène. Le CO présent dans le mélange réagit avec l'eau au cours de l'étape de shift-conversion pour former du CO₂ et de l'hydrogène. Le CO₂ est alors séparé de l'hydrogène, lequel peut être utilisé pour produire de l'énergie (électricité et ou chaleur) sans émission de CO₂.
- ☑ *Pour chacune des 3 grandes voies de captage il y a donc, à un moment donné, une séparation gazeuse: N₂/CO₂ (post-combustion), O₂/N₂ (oxycombustion) et CO₂/H₂ (pré-combustion). On dispose de tout un ensemble de technologies de séparation gazeuse. Certaines existent à l'échelle industrielle, d'autres ne sont disponibles qu'au laboratoire et nécessitent la réalisation de démonstrateurs. Toutes font encourir une pénalité énergétique qu'il faut réduire*

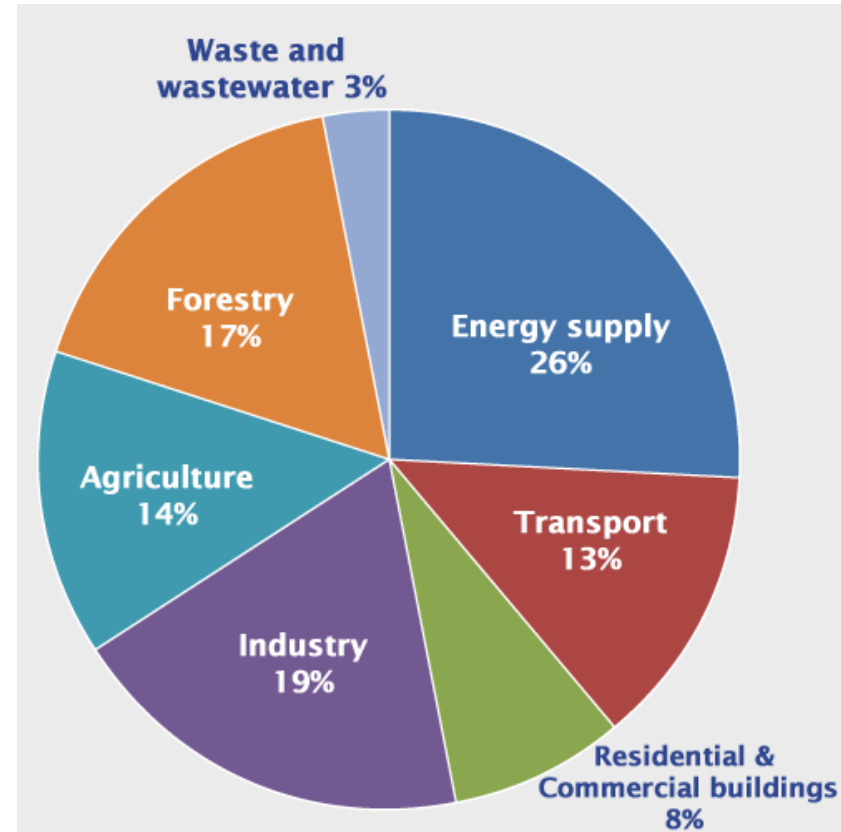
Energie par source



Sources: **History:** Energy Information Administration (EIA), *International Energy Annual 2006* (June-December 2008), web site www.eia.doe.gov/iea. **Projections:** EIA, *World Energy Projections Plus* (2009).

D'où vient le CO₂ ?

- ✓ Batiments
 - ✓ Meilleure construction (concept, matériaux ...)
 - ✓ meilleure gestion de la régulation en température
- ✓ Transport
 - vers les voitures électriques
 - voiture à pile à combustible
 - une *vrai* politique de transport en commun
- ✓ Industrie / Energie
 - ✓ cimenteries
 - ✓ aciérie
 - ✓ centrales thermiques → 10⁹ T CO₂/an/US
 - ✓ 10-20% dans l'air
 - ✓ 500-1000 kg CO₂/MWh



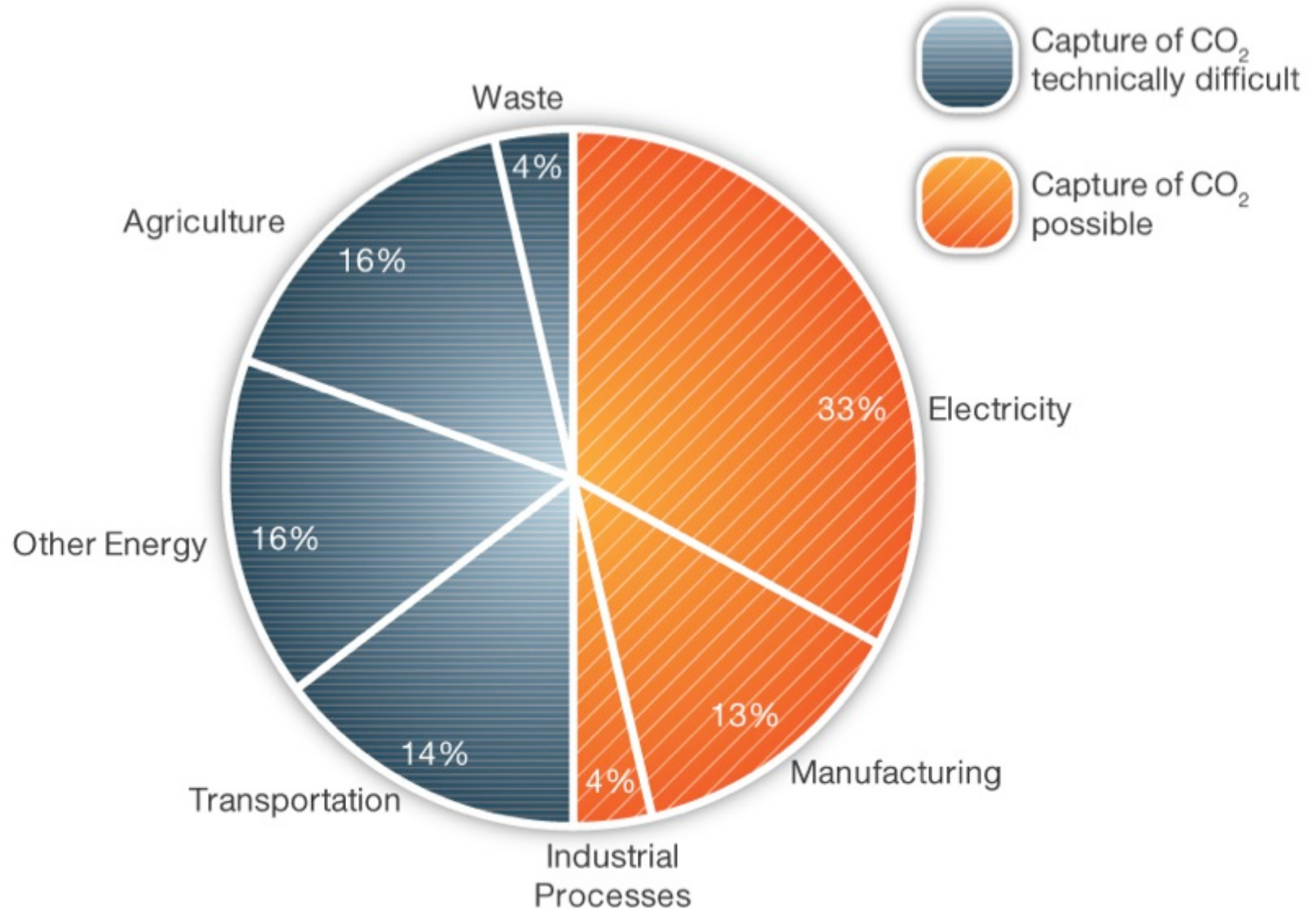
Global Greenhouse Gas Emissions by Source
<http://epa.gov/climatechange/ghgemissions/global.html>

Comment capter le CO₂

- ✓ Absorption par des **solvants**
 - ✓ Technologie connu depuis 60 ans
 - ✓ Solution de ***mono-ethanol amine***
 - ✓ déjà utilisé parfois
 - ✓ Centrale Charbon (Warrior Run, US)
→ 1520 T/j
 - ✓ Augmentation du prix de l'électricité
par $\approx 35\text{-}50\%$
 - ✓ pbm de corrosion
 - ✓ Recherche

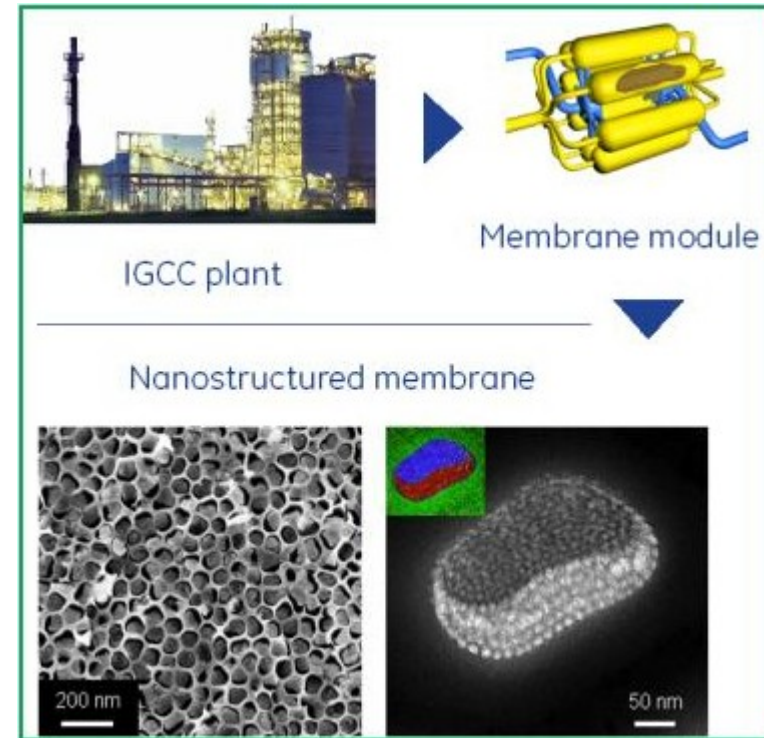


% emission par type de source (Australie)



Comment capter le CO₂

- ☑ Membranes
 - ☑ Semble le solution le moins cher
 - ☑ .. Mais c'est le plus loin de l'application
 - ☑



La consommation d'énergie dans le monde ..

