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# Status and costs for CO<sub>2</sub> capture in power generation

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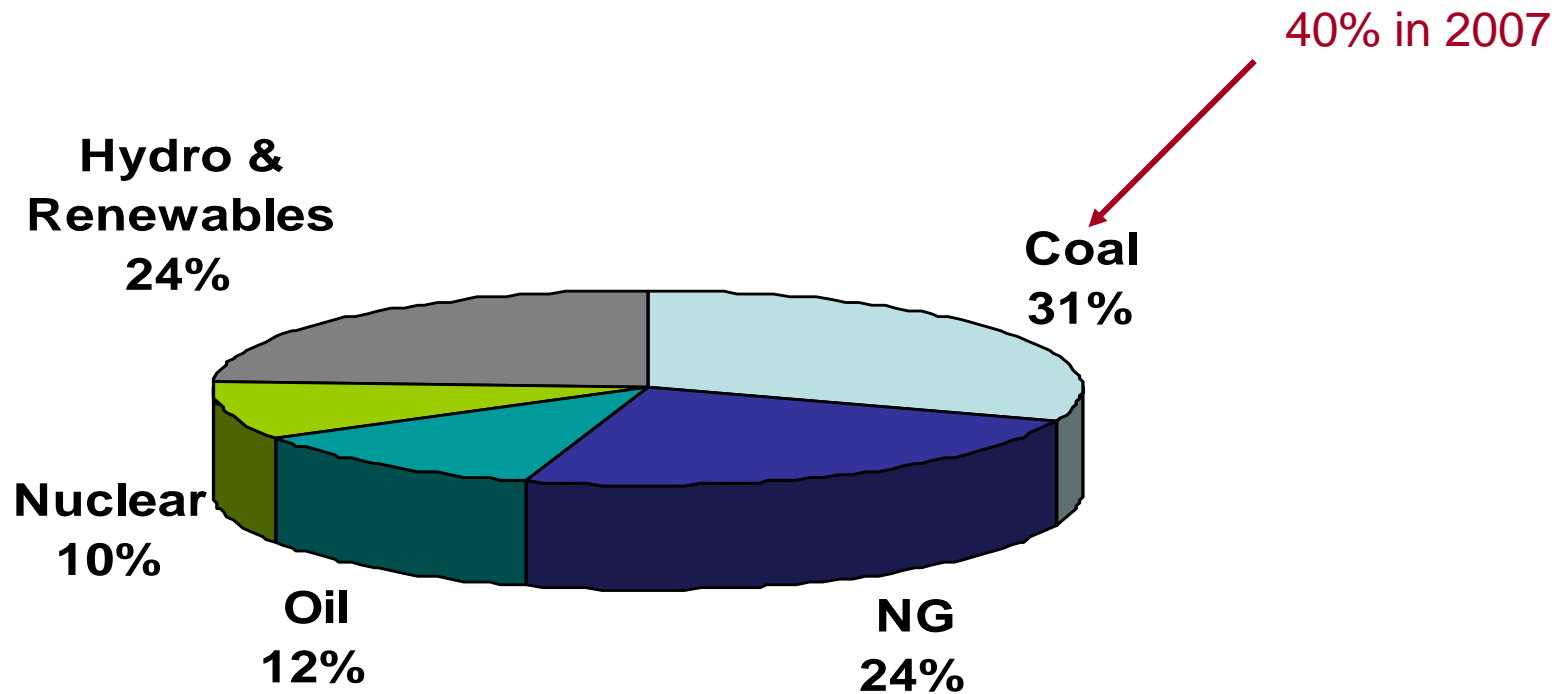
2<sup>nd</sup> Petrobras International Seminar on CO<sub>2</sub> Capture & Geological Storage  
9-12 September 2008, Salvador, Brazil

# Outline of presentation

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- The challenge for CCS in power generation
- The road from IPCC SRCSS 2005
  - Options for capture in power generation
  - Status of CCS
  - Technology costs
- Recent studies on cost of power generation with CCS
- Technology deployment for cost reduction

# Sources of global electricity production

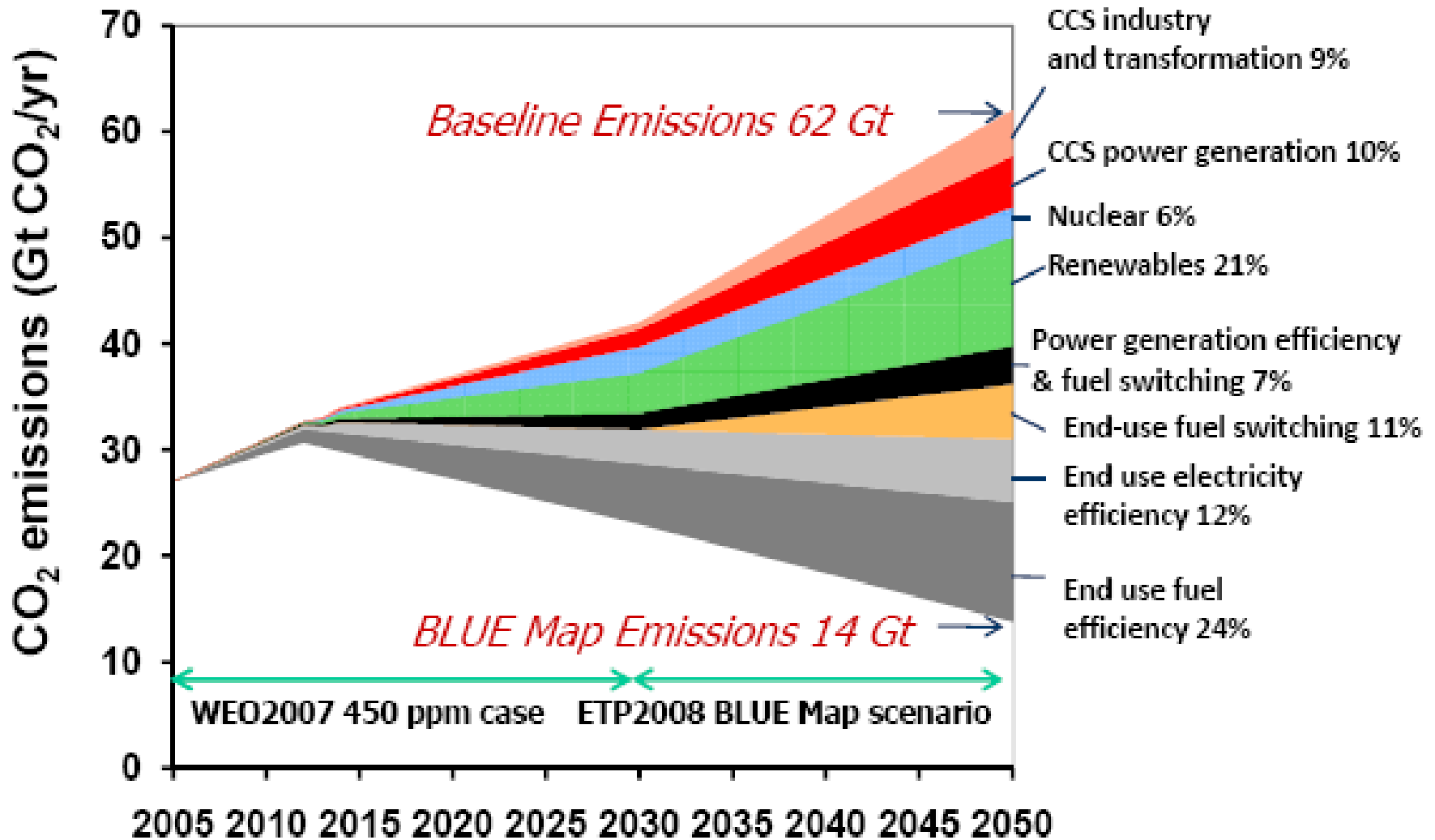


Total global production ~3500 GWe

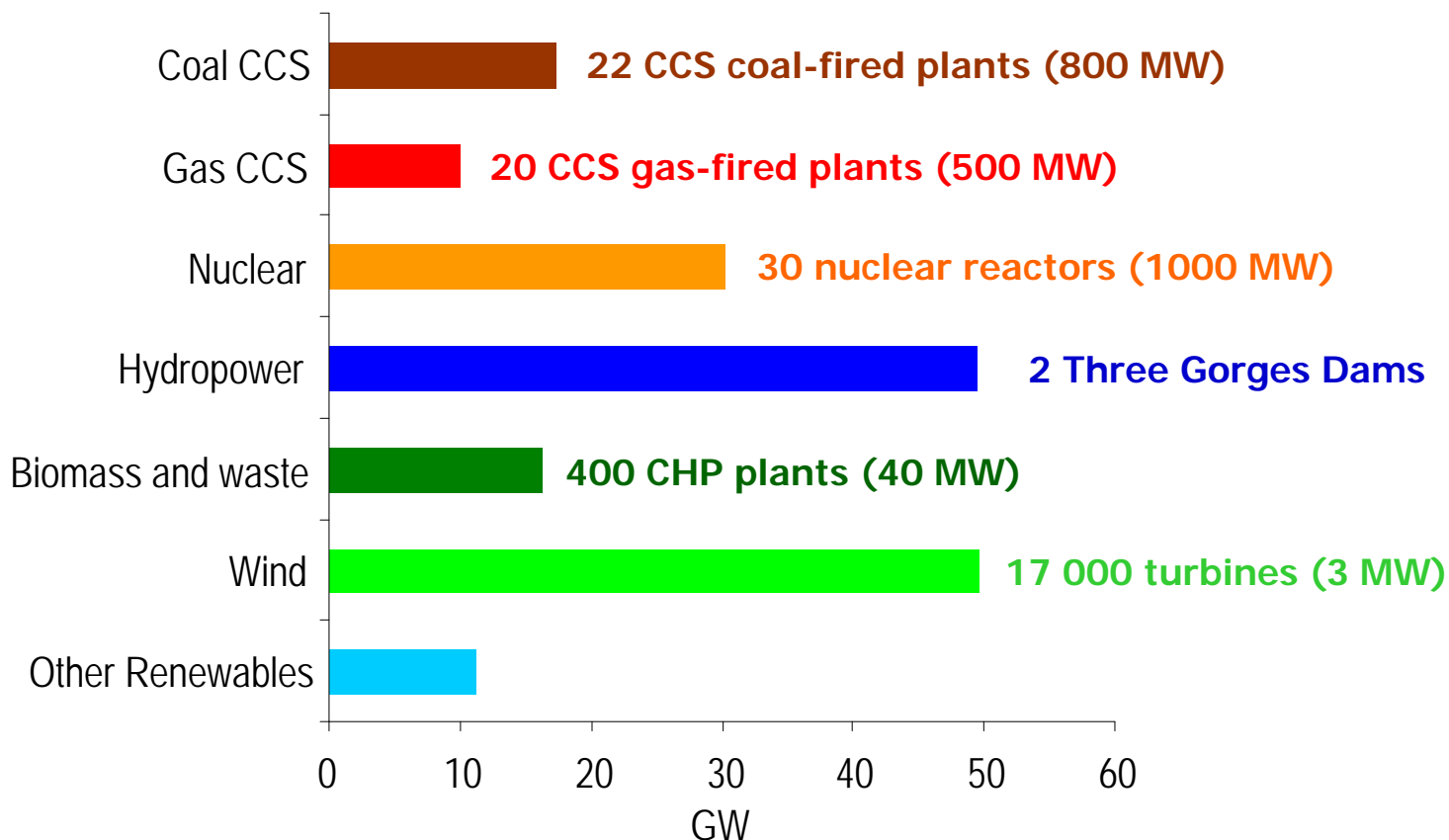
Source: 2002/3

***Doubling in capacity by 2030***

# Emissions challenge (-50% of 2005) in 2050

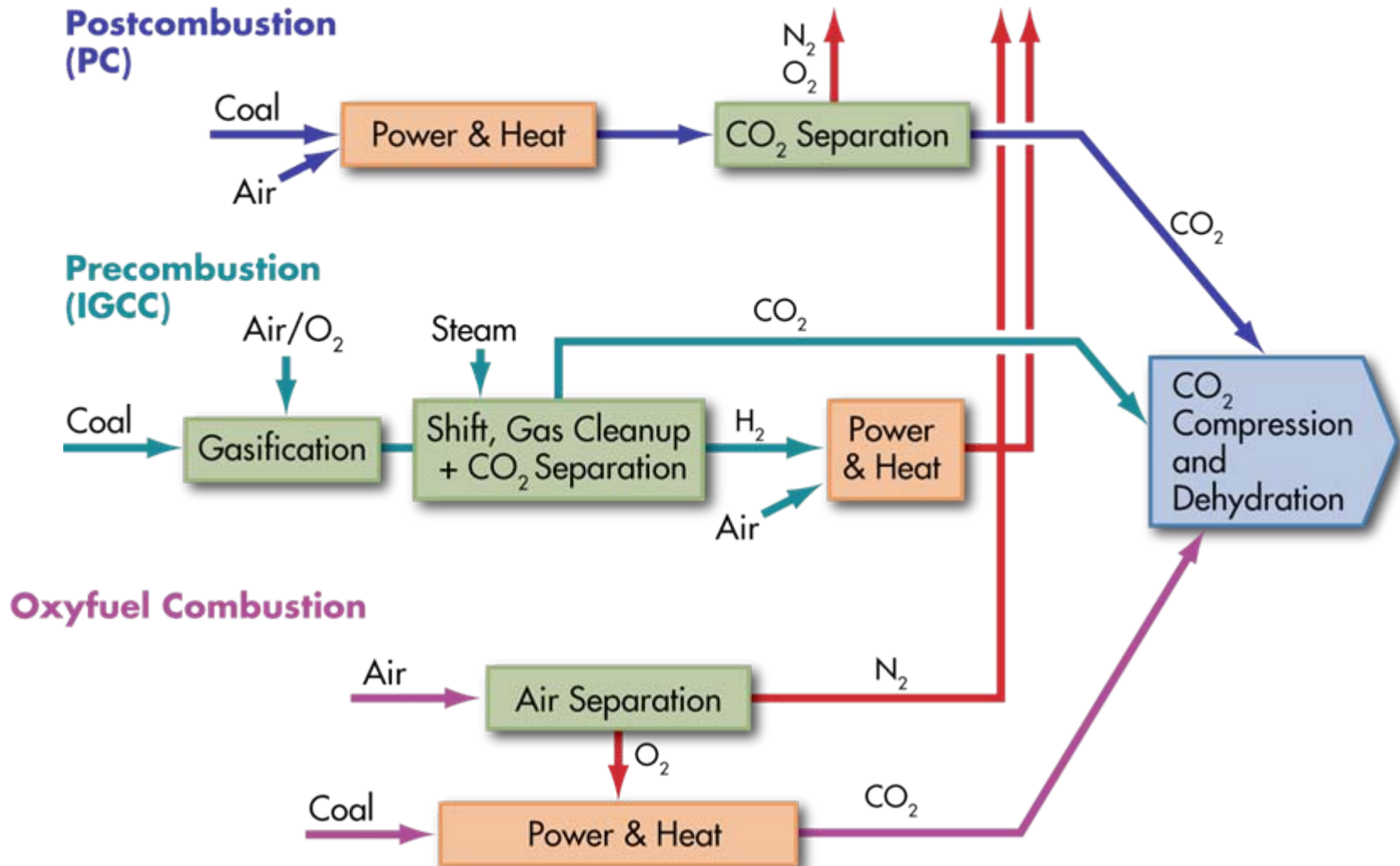


# Average Annual Power Generation Capacity Additions in the 450 Stabilisation Case, 2013-2030

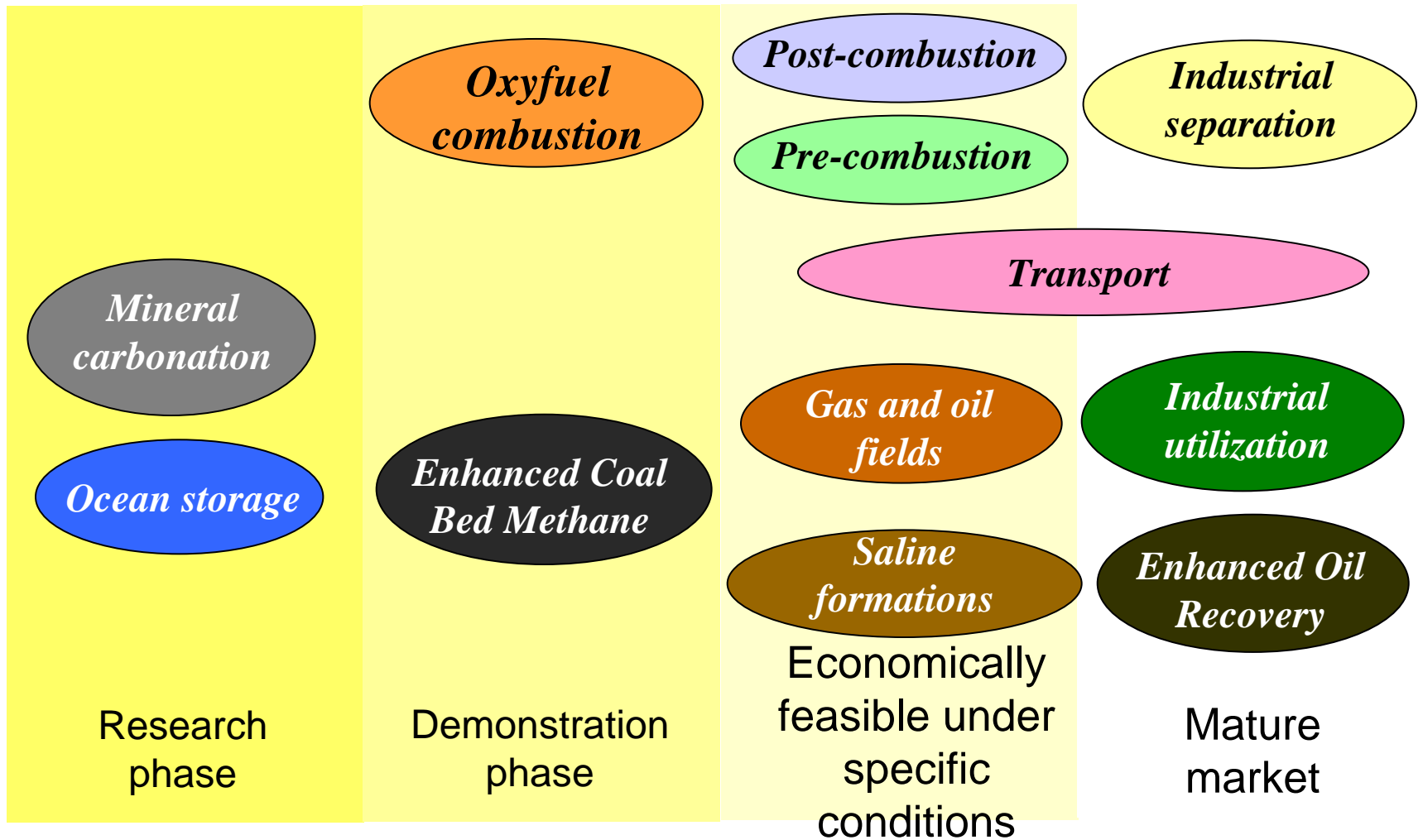


***A large amount of capacity would need to be retired early, entailing substantial costs***

# Options for CO<sub>2</sub> capture



# Technology maturity of CCS



# Technology maturity - capture in power plants

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- **Power generation with post combustion capture**
  - SC/USC pulverised coal and NGCC power plants are reliable and proven
  - Scale up of solvent capture units/integration with power cycle is unproven.
- **Power generation with pre-combustion capture**
  - IGCC for coal (1 GWe) is near commercial and proving reliability, better experience with 3 GWe of IGCC capacity on oil and petcoke. No experience to date with reforming/POX/ATR based natural gas power plants
  - Solvent capture units for CO<sub>2</sub> available at scale, integration and power block hydrogen utilisation issues
- **Power generation with oxy-fuel combustion**
  - No proven experience of operation of pulverised coal power plants in an oxyfuel combustion mode – the issue is “*confidence building*”
  - Large scale air separation units for O<sub>2</sub> production proven and reliable.
  - Some development issues with tail end CO<sub>2</sub> purification
  - CO<sub>2</sub> or hybrid turbines do not exist for oxy-fuel combined cycles



# IPCC SRCCS power plant performance and cost data

	NGCC	PC	IGCC
	Rep. value	Rep. value	Rep. value
<b>Thermal efficiency</b>			
% LHV, without capture	56	43	42
% LHV with capture	48	33	35
Percentage point reduction due to capture	8	10	7
<b>Total capital requirement</b>			
\$/kW without capture	568	1286	1326
\$/kW with capture	998	2096	1825
% increase due to capture	76	63	37
<b>Cost of electricity</b>			
\$/MWh without capture	37	46	47
\$/MWh with capture	54	73	62
% increase due to capture	46	57	33
\$/MWh with CCS			
% increase due to CCS			

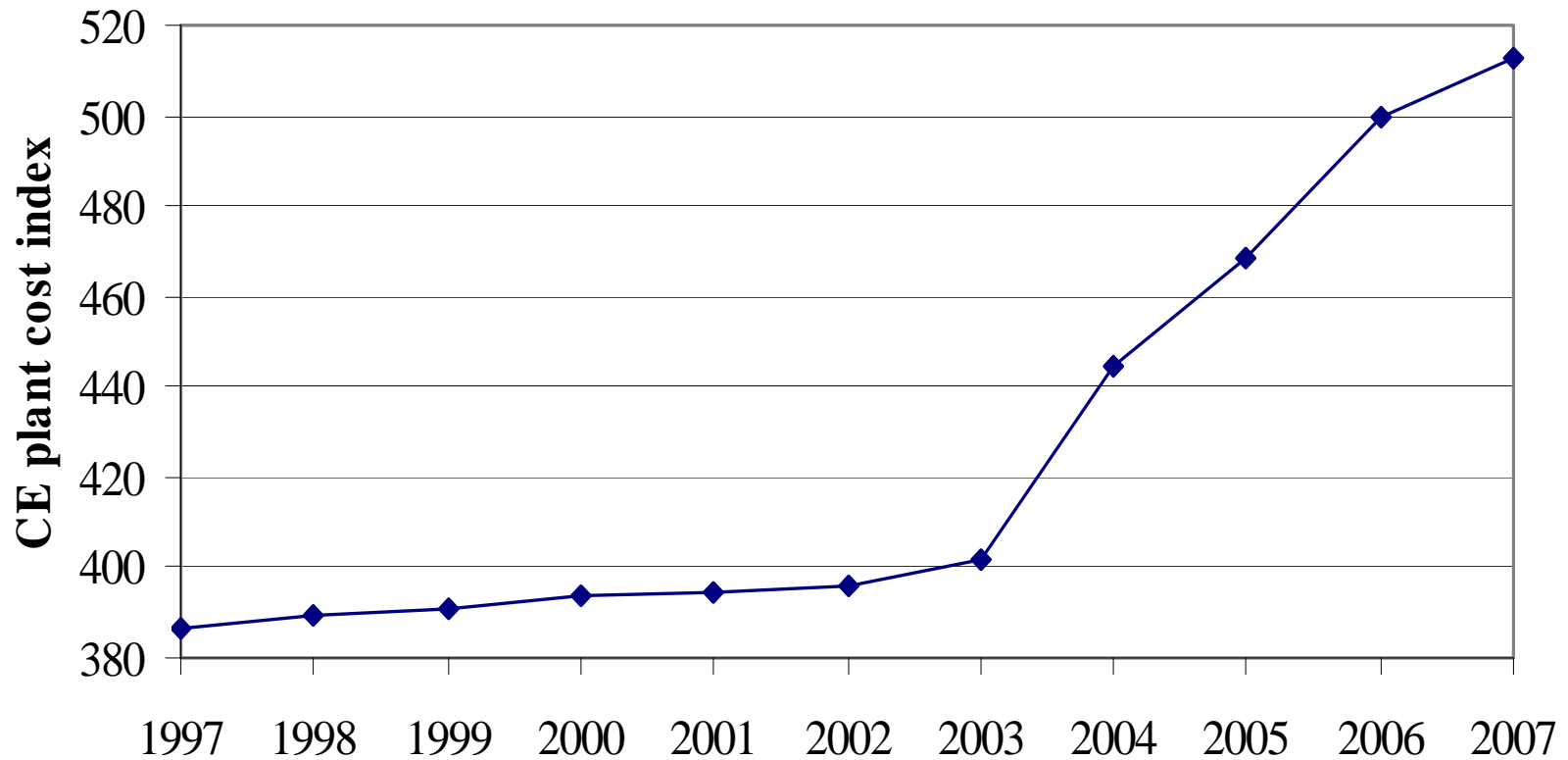
# Non-ferrous metal prices

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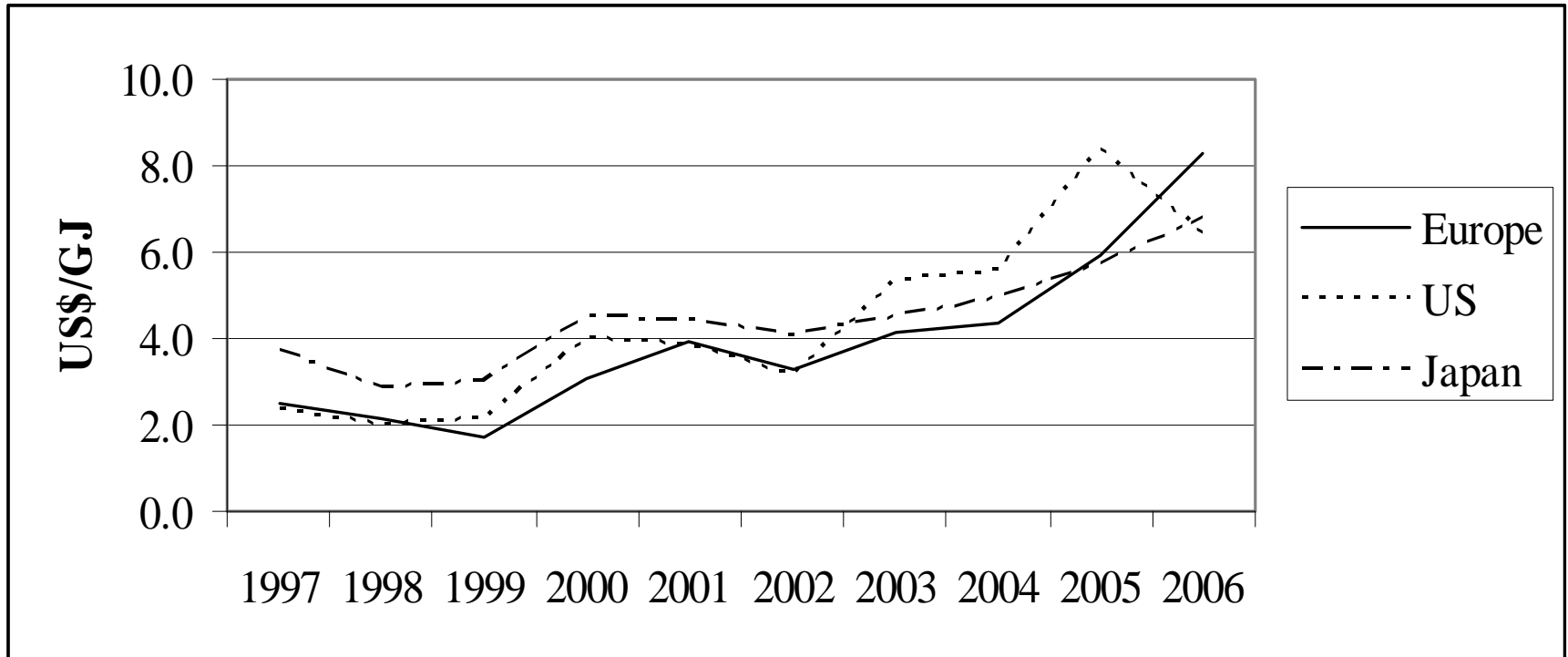
	Prices/US\$/tonne			
	Jan-2003	Jan-2008	Peak price	Date of peak
Nickel	8000	28000	54000	June-2007
Copper	1700	6800	8800	May-2006
Aluminium	1350	2400	3250	May-2006

# Chemical Engineering Plant Cost Index

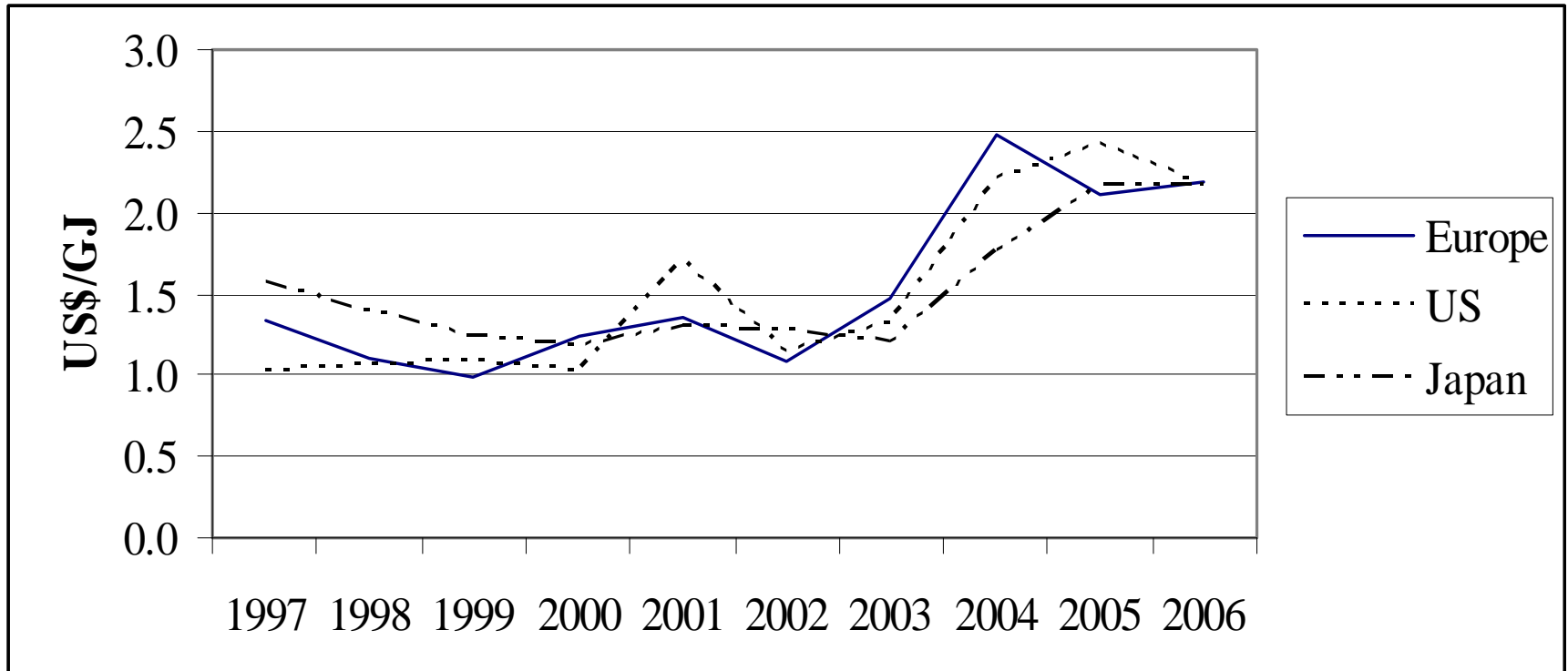
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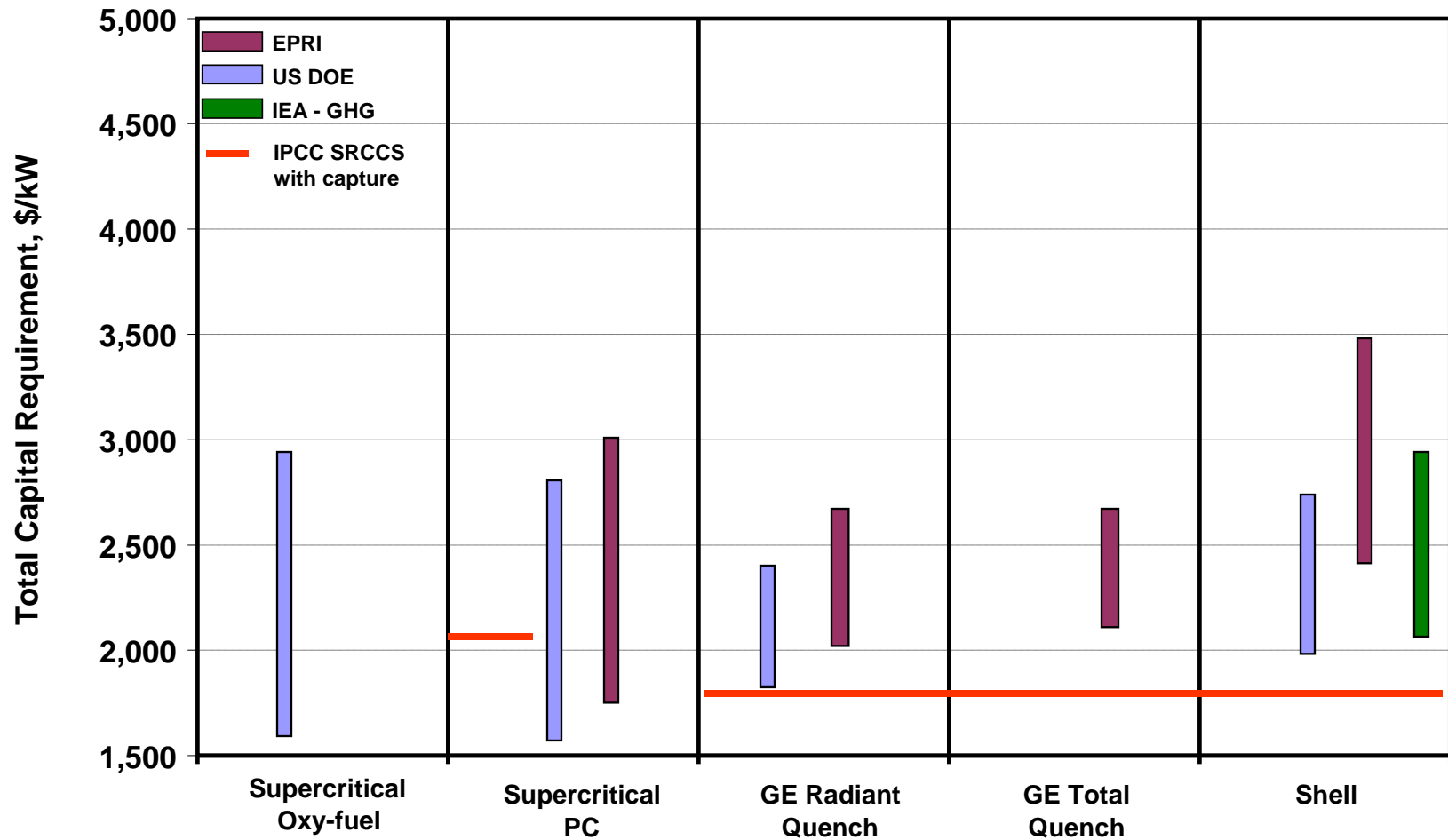
# Natural gas prices



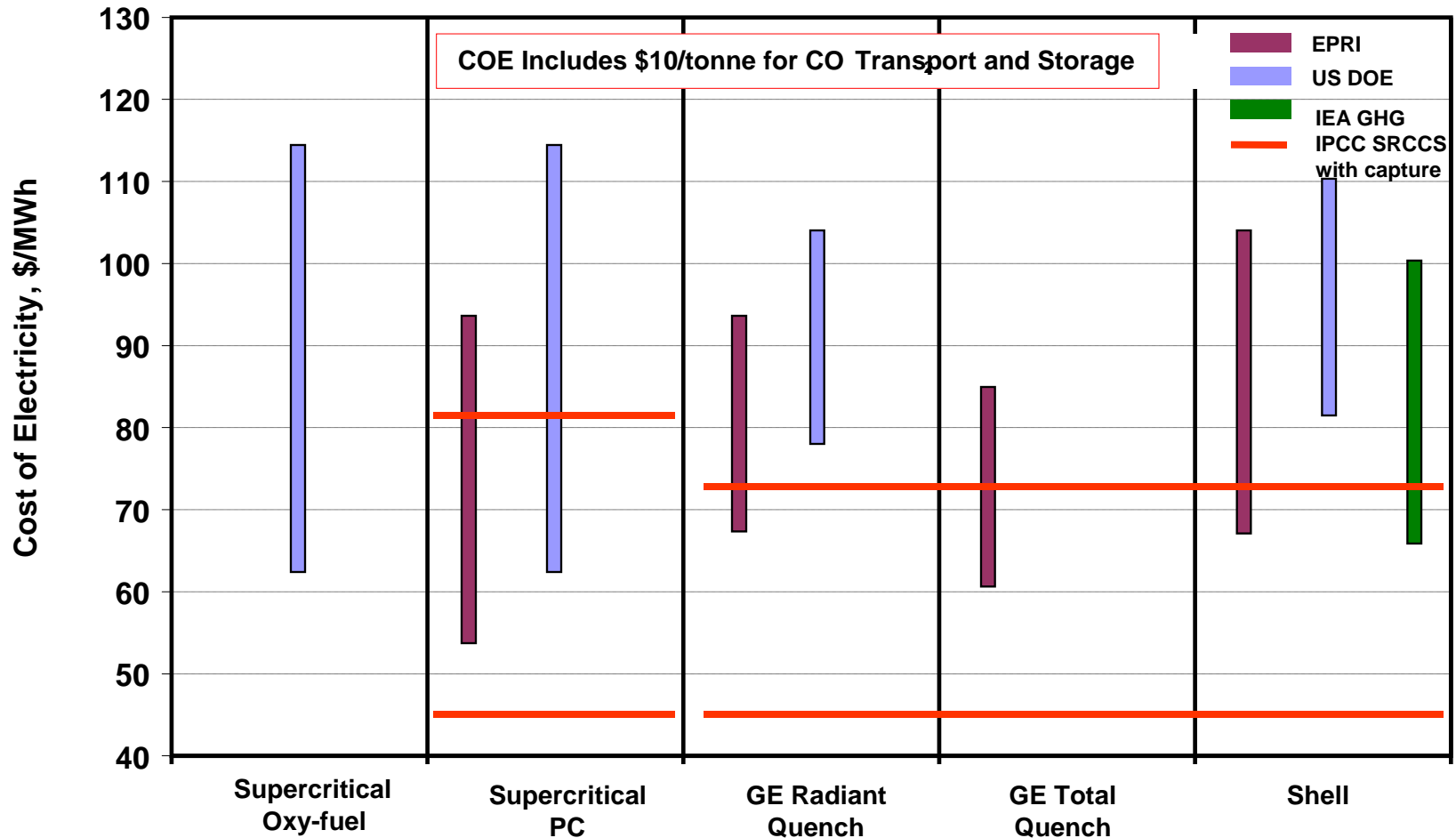
# Coal Prices



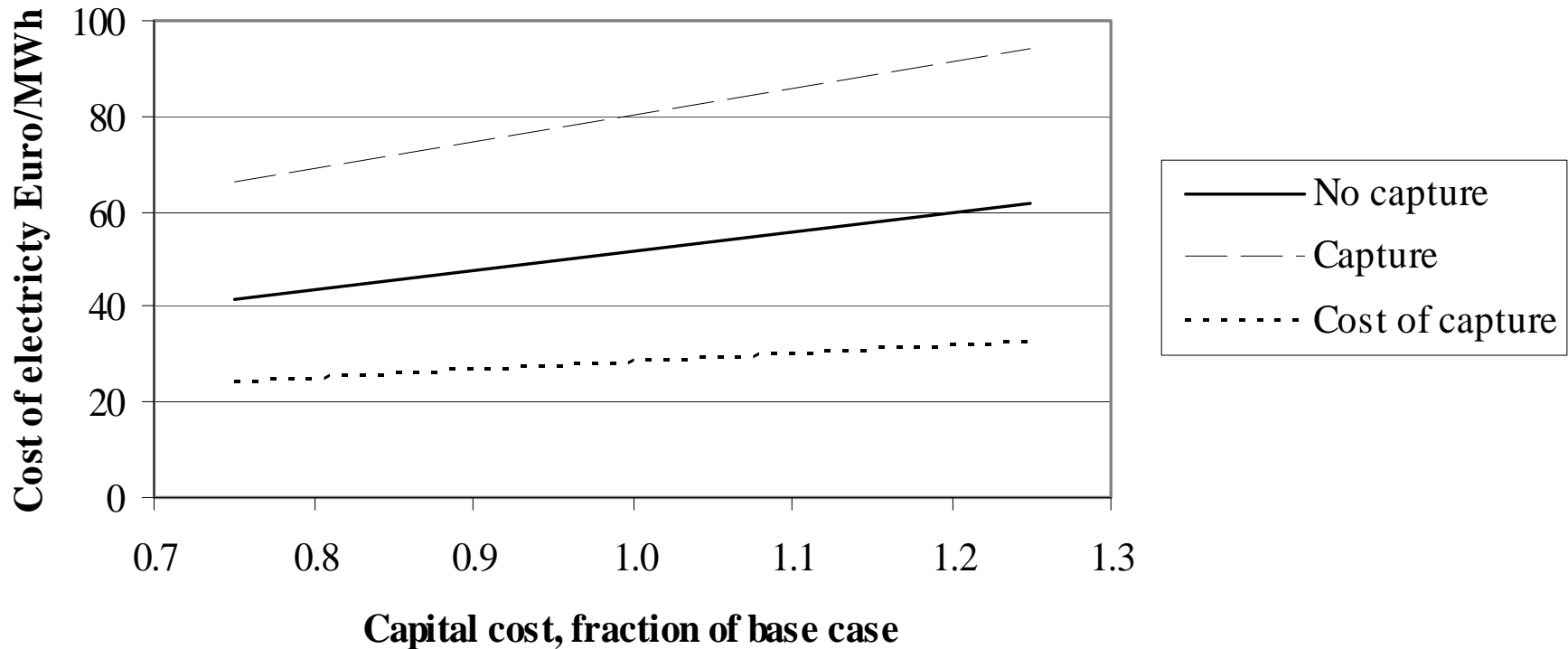
# Power plant costs with & without capture



# Cost of electricity with & without CCS

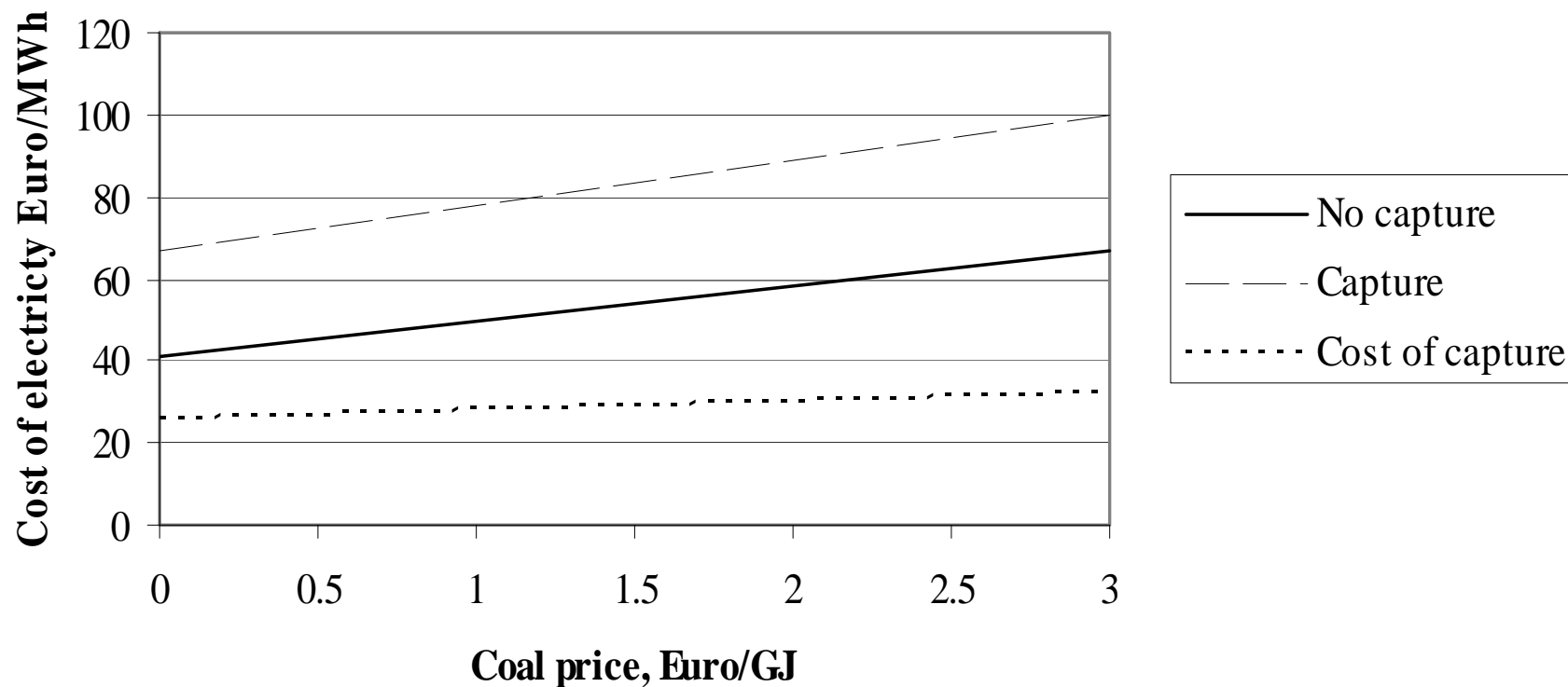


# Sensitivity of electricity cost to the capital cost of power plants



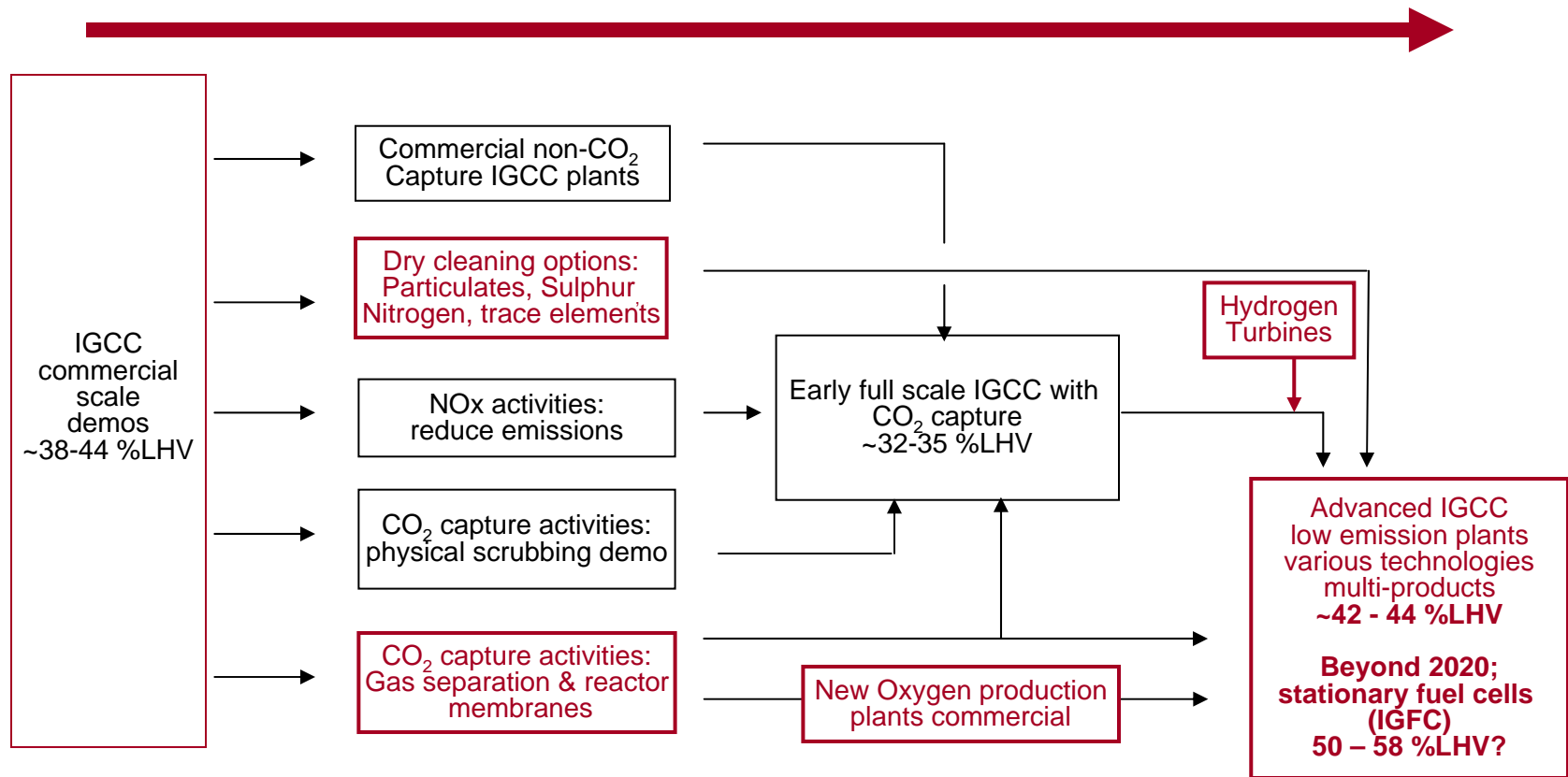


# Sensitivity of electricity cost to coal price



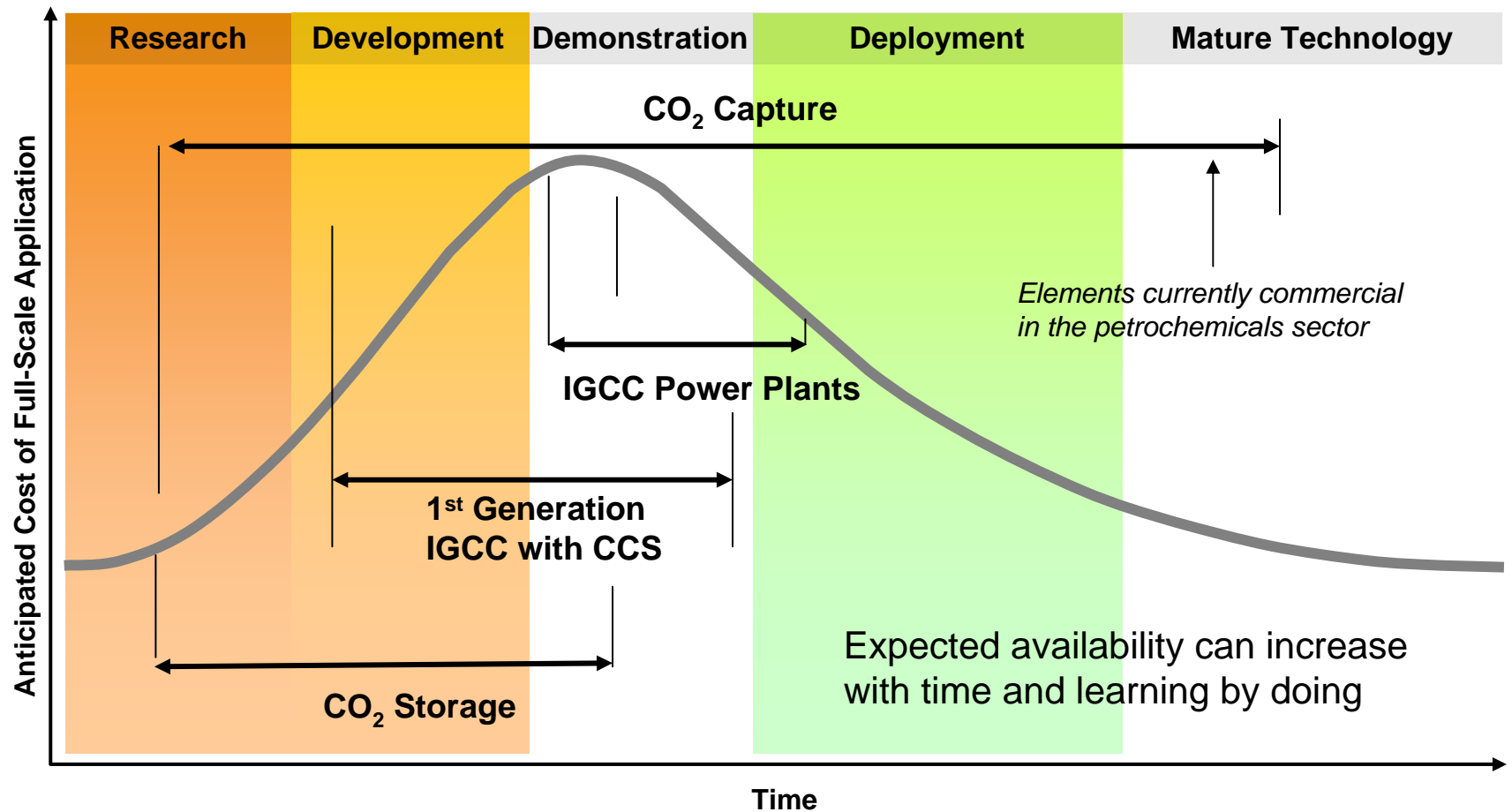
# Path to improved coal-fired, IGCC with CCS

Now → 2015 → 2015-20 → 2020 onwards  
Increasing efficiency, lower emissions, lower costs



**An example of technology improvements that can increase energy efficiency and reduce costs by at least 20- 30%**

# Example of new technology deployment, IGCC



# The message !

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*..... In the time we have spent talking about CCS plants, the costs have decreased and then increased – we are now in need of real plants in order to reduce both CO<sub>2</sub> emissions and costs.....*

# IEA GHG costs of IGCC plants with and without CCS

	Without capture	With capture	Difference for capture
<b>Performance</b>			
Coal feed, MW (LHV)	1800.8	1962.5	
Electricity gross output, MW	891.9	875	
Electricity net output, MW	762.3	655.8	
Efficiency to electricity, %	42.3	33.4	-8.9 % points
<b>Costs</b>			
Capital cost, M€	1266	1560	
Capital cost, €/kWe	1661	2379	+43%
<b><i>Without CO<sub>2</sub> transport &amp; storage</i></b>			
Cost of electricity, €/MWh	52	72	+38%
Cost of CO <sub>2</sub> avoided, €/tonne			31
<b><i>With CO<sub>2</sub> transport &amp; storage</i></b>			
Cost of electricity, €/MWh	52	80	+54%
Cost of CO <sub>2</sub> avoided, €/tonne			45

Eur – US \$ at time of study \$1.25

# EPRI costs of plants with and without CCS

	Supercritical PC	IGCC			
	Post combustion	GE radiant quench	GE total quench	Shell gas quench	Conoco-Phillips full slurry quench
<b>Total plant cost</b>					
Without capture, \$/kW	1800	2350	2100	2400	2100
With capture, \$/kW	3000	2950	2650	3500	2850
Increase for CO <sub>2</sub> capture %	67	25	26	46	36
<b>Cost of electricity</b>					
Without CCS, \$/MWh	53	67	61	67	61
With CCS, \$/MWh	93	92	86	105	91
Increase for CCS %	75	37	41	57	49

# US DOE efficiency & costs of plants with & without CCS

	Pulverised coal		IGCC			NGCC
	Post combustion	Oxy-combustion	GE radiant quench	Shell	Conoco-Phillips	Post combustion
<b>Efficiency</b>						
Without capture, % LHV	41	41	39.6	42.6	40.7	56.3
With capture, % LHV	28.2	29.3	33.7	33.2	32.9	48.5
Decrease for capture %	12.8	11.7	5.9	9.4	7.8	7.8
<b>Total plant cost</b>						
Without capture, \$/kW	1563	1563	1813	1977	1733	554
With capture, \$/kW	2857	2930	2390	2668	2431	1172
Increase for CO <sub>2</sub> capture %	83	87	32	35	40	112
<b>Cost of electricity</b>						
Without CCS, \$/MWh	62.9	62.9	78	80.5	75.3	68.4
With CCS, \$/MWh	114.4	113	102.9	110.4	105.7	97.4
Increase for CCS %	82	80	32	37	40	42