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CAPTURA Y USO DE CO2, REALIDAD Y NECESIDADES FUTURAS

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CO₂ capture and use, reality and needs

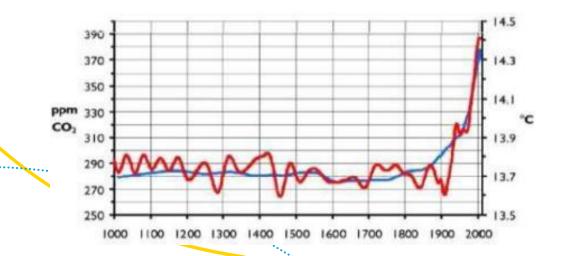
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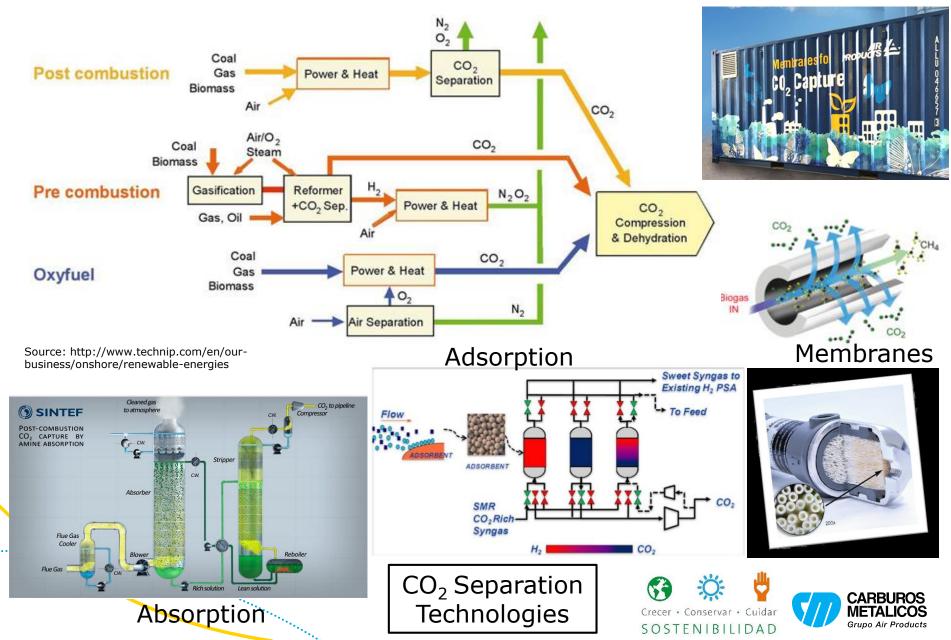
CO2 and Climate Change

- The use of fossil fuels has increased CO_2 emissions and displaced the natural equilibrium of CO_2 in the air
- Strong evidences between increasing [CO₂] and global warming
- Through the Paris agreement, commitment to reduce CO₂ emissions to minimize temperature change <2 °C (aiming to 1.5 °C)
- EU target: CO_2 emissions reduction of 40% (1990 basis) by 2030, focusing on renewable energy, efficiency and GHG emissions trading
- The capture and storage or utilization of CO_2 (CCUS) is a powerful tool to reduce those CO_2 emissions that cannot be avoided
- CO_2 utilization could contribute to reduce CO_2 emissions and improve the sustainability of our world
- Need to see CO₂ as valued resource instead as a waste





CO₂ Capture Technologies



Current and future of large CCS

- 17 projects in operation on 2018 having capture capacity of 30 MTPA CO_2 . The oldest operating since 1972!
- Mainly from industrial sources (Ethanol, Hydrogen, Natural Gas processing). Only 2 from power Generation!
- Final goal 75% Enhanced Oil Recovery (EOR), only 25% Geological Storage. Need to add value to captured CO_2
- CO2-pipelines: Existing>2500 km; planned>2000 km
- Planned 20 new projects to increase capacity to 36 MTPA CO₂
- Nowadays, most of CCS located in USA. Only 2 in Europe (Norway) but Asia emerging as big player (50% new projects)



Port Arthur (USA) capture of CO_2 from SMR for EOR (> 3.1 Mbarrels oil/year) - Air Products.

Current locations of large CCS projects



Spain: CO₂ capture experiences

The Spanish administration promoted CO_2 Capture and Storage projects to reduce CO_2 emissions from power generation:

- Ciuden oxy-combustion of coal/biomass and storage in deep saline aquifer (Leon/Burgos)
- Elcogas Oxy-gasification of coal/biomass/NG capture: 100 tones/day (Ciudad Real)

Several projects on CO₂ recovery from private companies:

- Fermentation for biofuels and breweries
- Gasification of Natural Gas for $\rm H_2,\ Fertilizers$ and Ethylene production
- Post-combustion from glass production in Canarias (Carburos Metalicos)



CO₂ Applications

- Beverage (Bier, Soda drinks...)
- Food preservation (MAP, control pest, cooling and freezing)
- Removal of astringency of persimmon fruits
- Enhancing production in greenhouses
- Water treatment
- Cooling/refrigeration as alternative to Freons
- Natural products extraction
- Supercritical CO₂, alternative to organic solvents
- Cleaning (dry ice blasting, dry cleaning)
- Production of chemical and materials









Grupo Air Products

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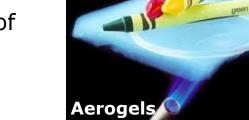
SCCO₂: Surprising applications

Above 73 bar and 31 °C, CO₂ behave as an organic solvent, being able to dissolve materials like:

- Natural products, oils and fats
- Drugs and active ingredients (Aspirin, Ibuprofen)
- Most of the non-polar compounds

Allowing surprising applications for a gas like:

- Extraction of natural products (Decaffeination of coffee, defatting of cacao or cleaning of cork)
- Cleaning and dying of textiles
- Micronization and encapsulation
- Sterilization of medical devices



Dry cleaning of textiles

Synthesis of materials (aerogel, new concretes)



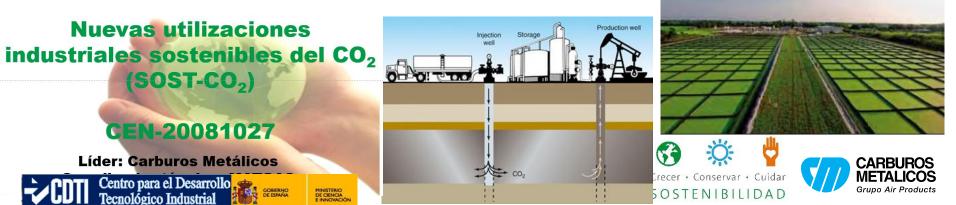
Dyed Team shirt from Nike COLØRD

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CO₂ utilization versus storage

- CO₂ emissions estimated in 33,4 MTPA (2016 BP energy)
- Main limitation of CO_2 capture is its high cost, need to add value to this CO_2 to leverage the cost of capture
- \bullet Current worldwide use of $\rm CO_2~$ estimated on 200 MTPA, < 1% of global emissions
- To reduce CO₂ emissions, we need to research and develop:
 - Cheaper capture technologies
 - Develop new and promote current CO₂ utilization technologies

 Most relevant Spanish experience was SOST-CO2 project, where several companies collaborated, led by Carburos Metalicos and granted by Spanish government, to develop new CO₂ technologies.



Summary

- To minimize global warming, we need to significantly reduce the CO_2 emissions
- Available options: renewable energy, improve efficiency and CO_2 capture.
- Major barriers for CO₂ capture are scale and cost. Utilization allows us to leverage cost and reduce net emissions
- **CO₂ is a valued resource** with multiple applications on nearly all markets (food, water, chemical, pharma, energy...)





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