

# Carbon Capture & Storage: why / where?

**Joe Powell** (Joseph B. Powell, PhD)

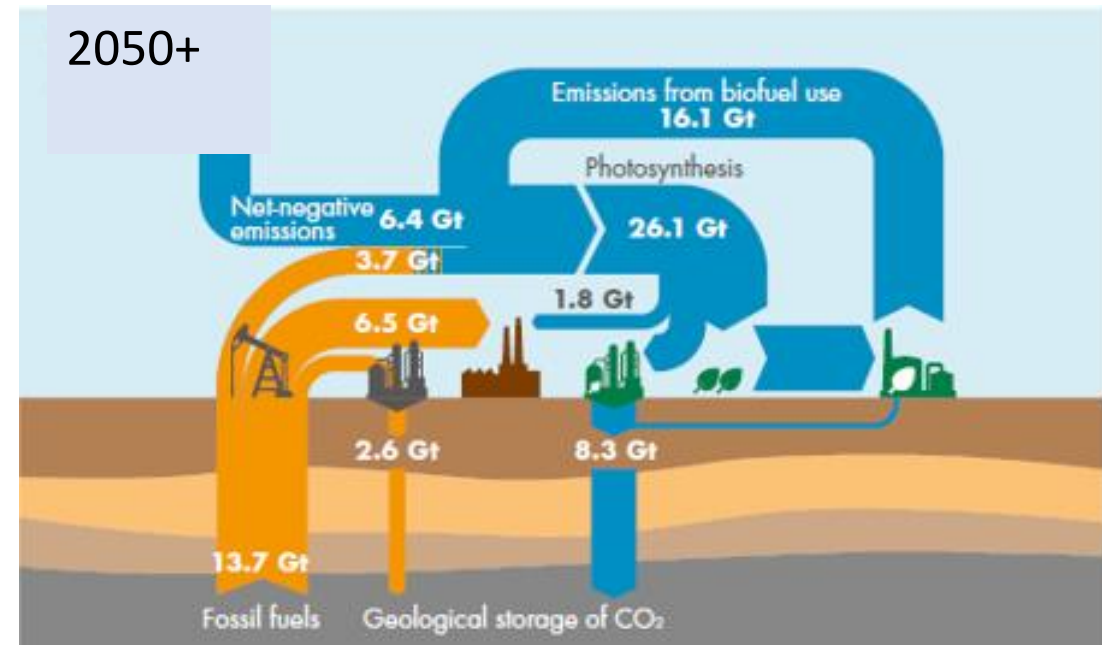
NAE, Fellow AIChE, ChemePD LLC

Retired Shell Chief Scientist – Chemical Engineering

Former Chair: U.S. DOE Hydrogen Technical Advisory Committee

U of Houston Industry Lecturer / Stanford Energy Advisor  
Advisor USBCSD.org

NAE-GRP Colloquium: Opportunities and Challenges –  
Carbon Capture, Utilization and Sequestration

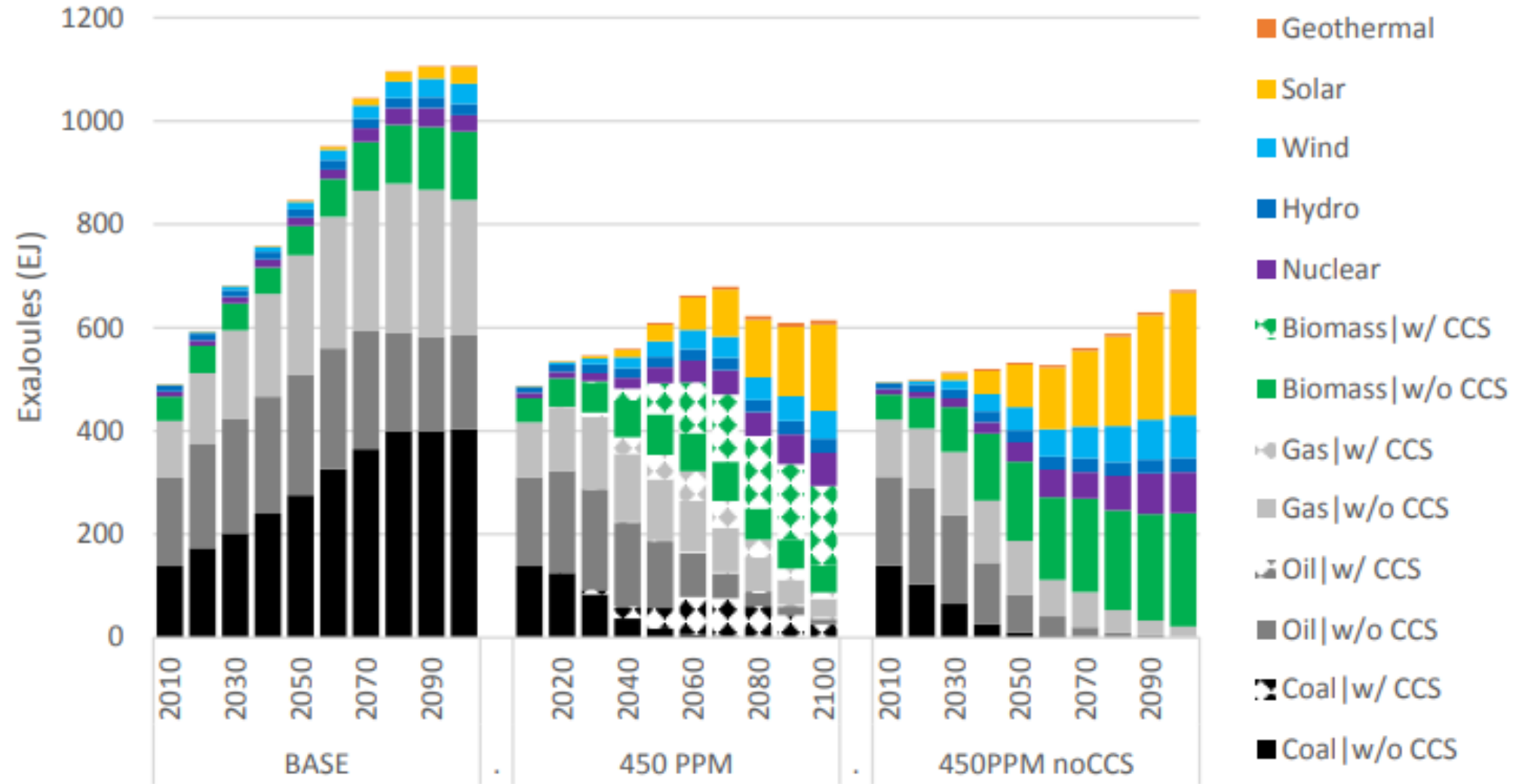


Sky scenario: [www.Shell.com](http://www.Shell.com)

Disclaimer:

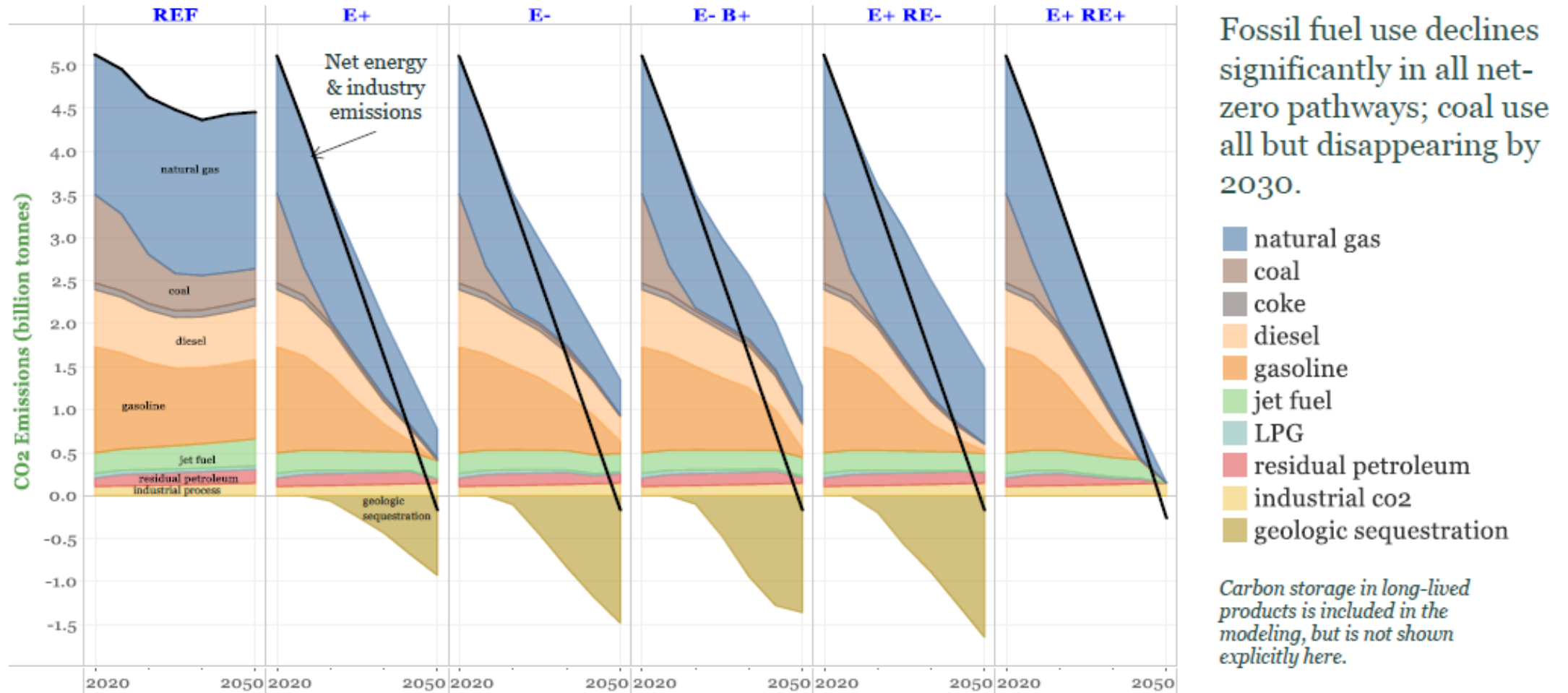
Any cost information is approximate and derived from open literature and data. Do not take any observations as investment advice.

# IEA: The case for CCS / cost of energy transition



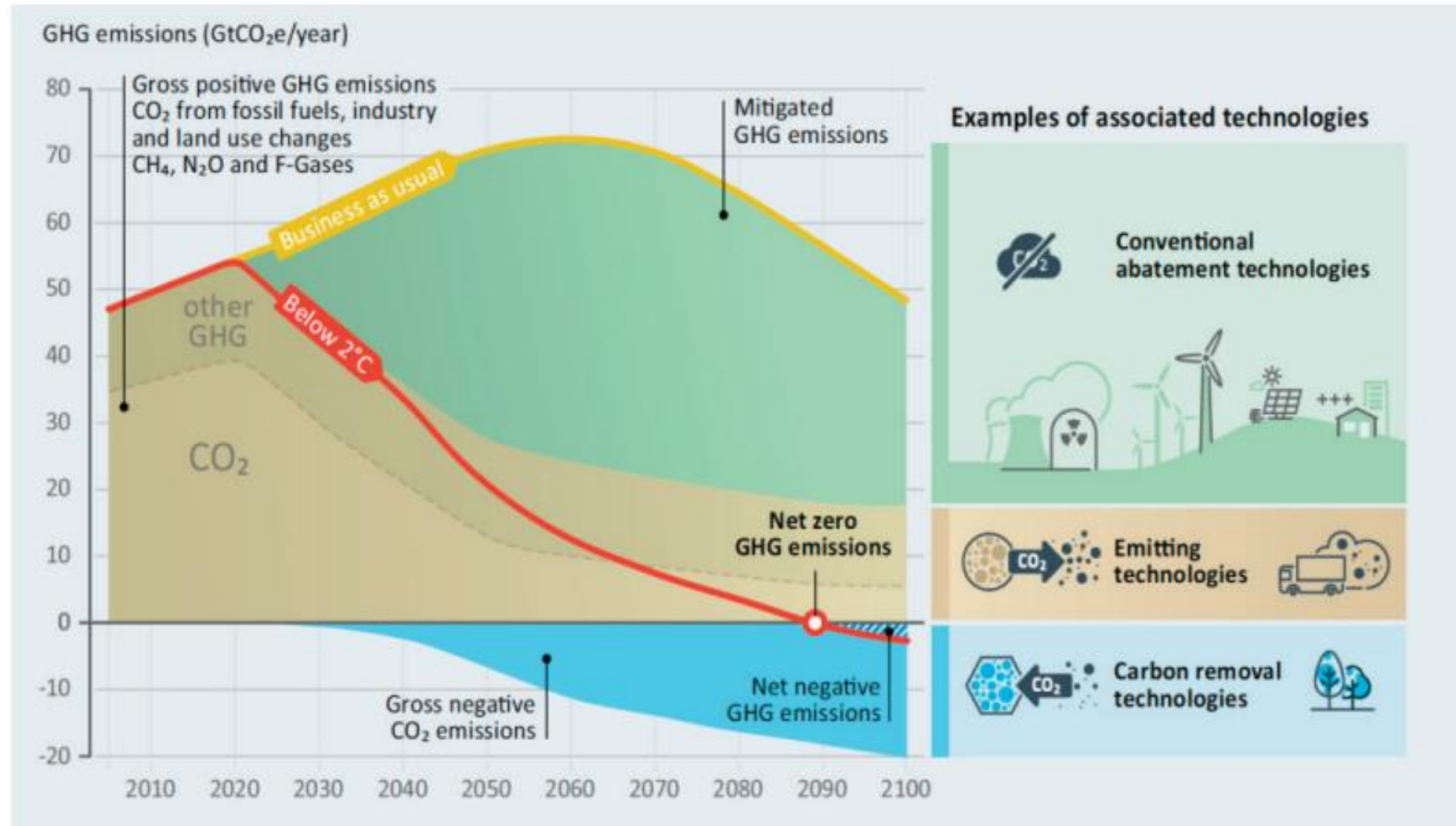
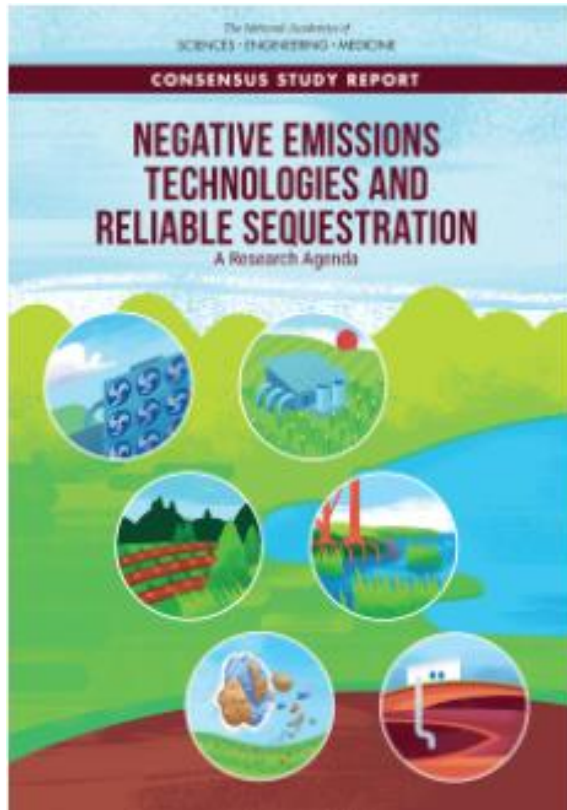
# Net Zero America (2021): CCS in all scenarios

Energy and industrial CO<sub>2</sub> emissions are net negative by 2050 to deliver net-zero emissions for the full economy



E. Larson, C. Greig, J. Jenkins, E. Mayfield, A. Pascale, C. Zhang, J. Drossman, R. Williams, S. Pacala, R. Socolow, EJ Baik, R. Birdsey, R. Duke, R. Jones, B. Haley, E. Leslie, K. Paustian, and A. Swan, Net-Zero America: Potential Pathways, Infrastructure, and Impacts, interim report, Princeton University, Princeton, NJ, December 15, 2020. <https://netzeroamerica.princeton.edu>

# CCS – negative emissions

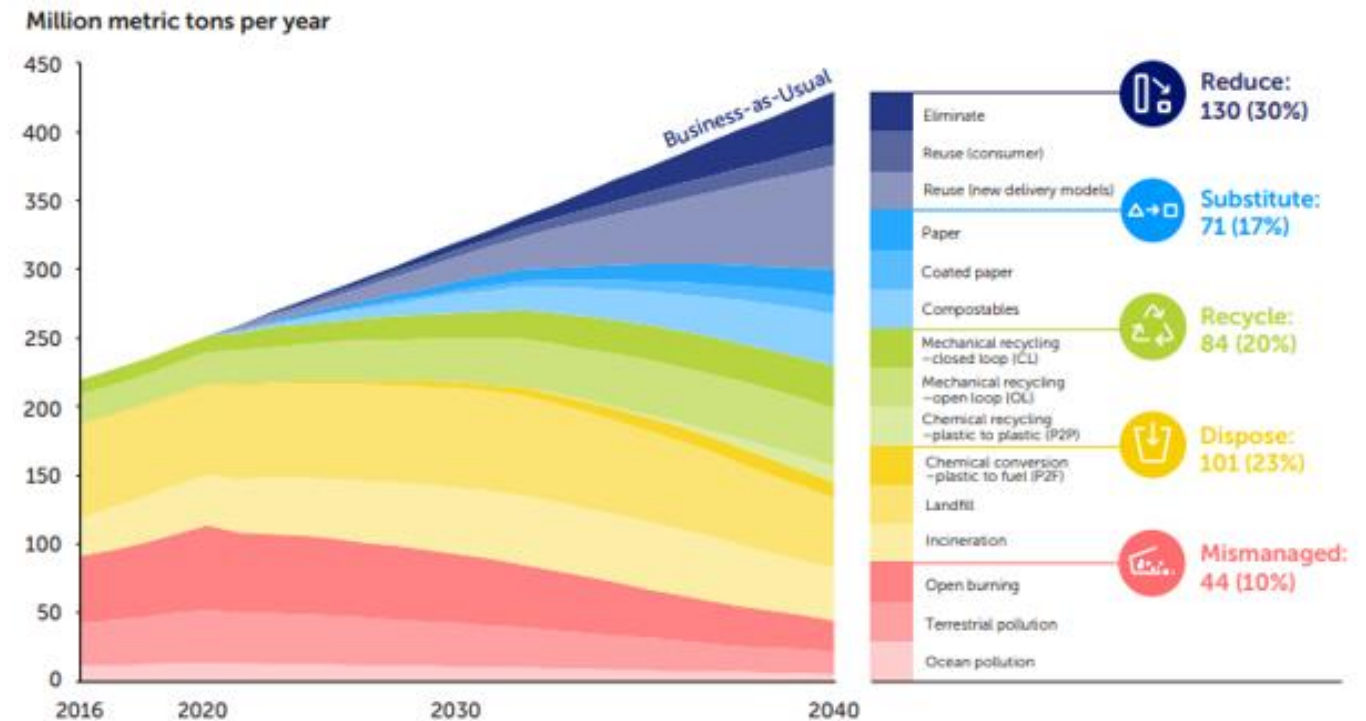
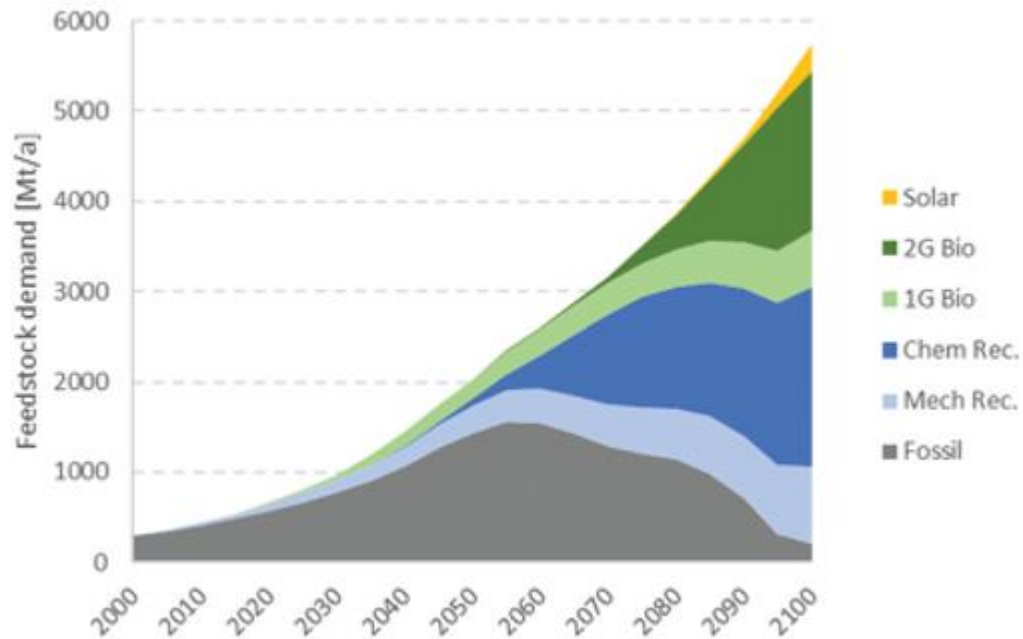


National Academies of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine. 2019. *Negative Emissions Technologies and Reliable Sequestration: A Research Agenda*. Washington, DC: The National Academies Press. <https://doi.org/10.17226/25259>.



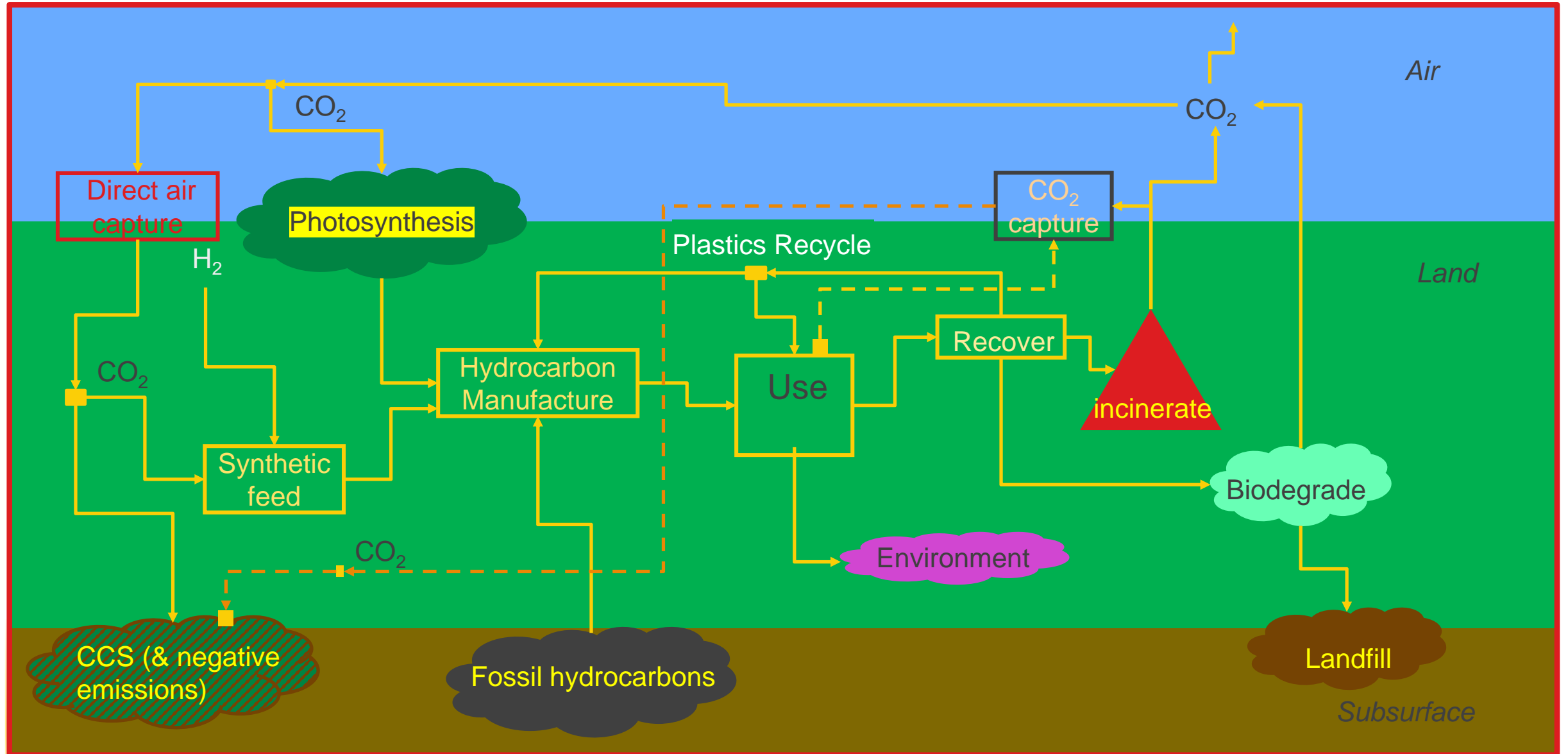
# Circularity scenarios: future CCS from waste recycle

J.-P. Lange, Towards circular carbochemicals – the metamorphosis of petrochemicals, *Energy Environ. Sci.*, 2021, **14**, 4358–4376

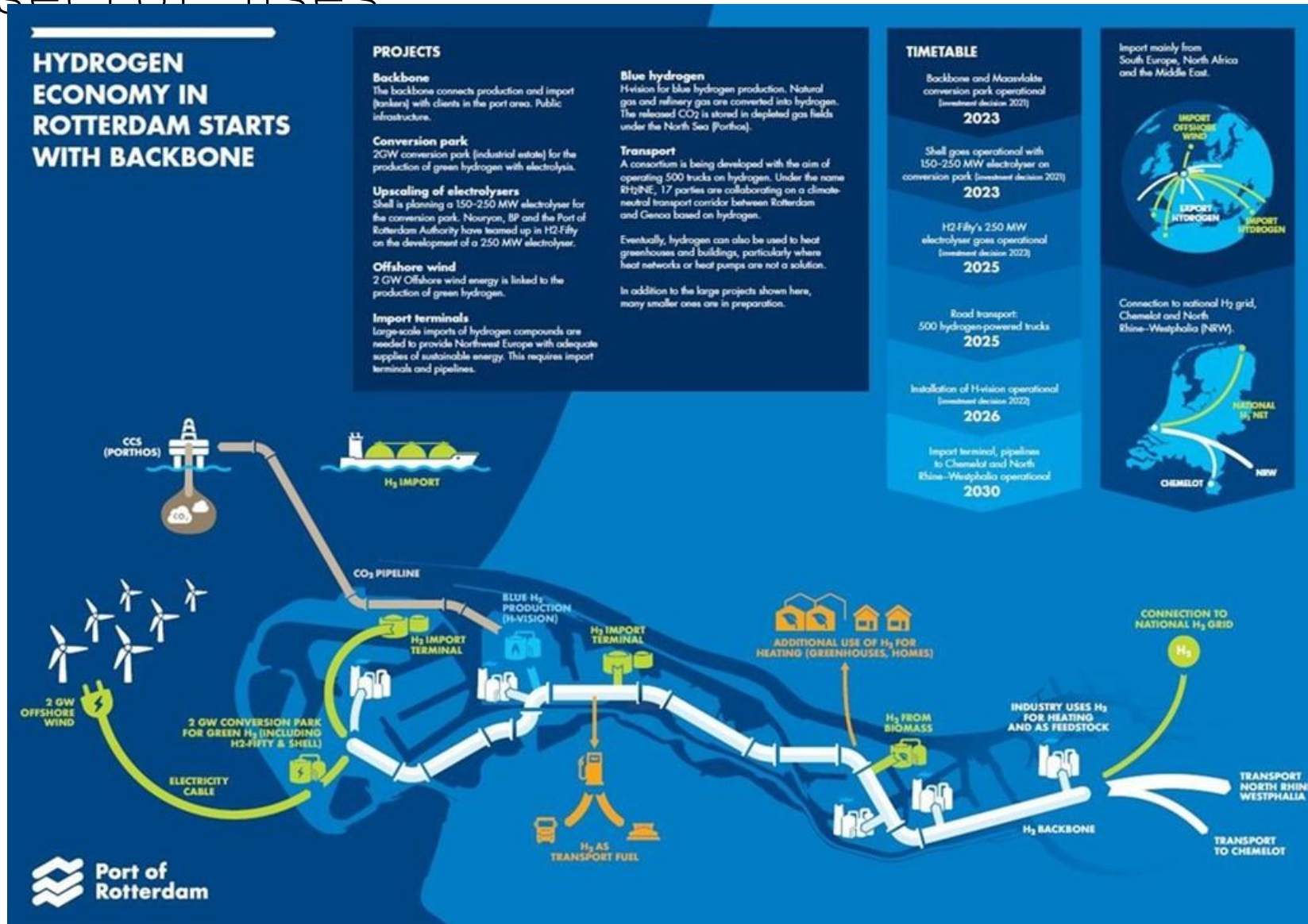


Pew 2020: [https://www.pewtrusts.org/-/media/assets/2020/07/breakingtheplasticwave\\_report.pdf](https://www.pewtrusts.org/-/media/assets/2020/07/breakingtheplasticwave_report.pdf)

# Circular Economy



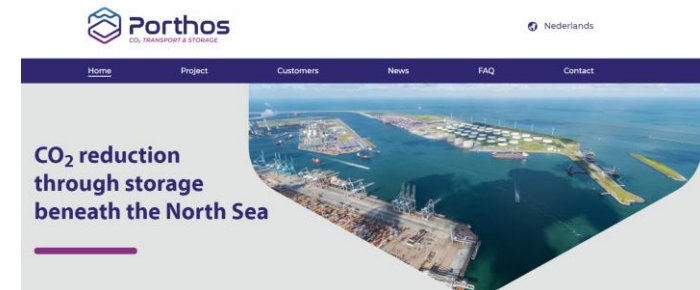
# Infrastructure Utilization: Ports and stacked sector uses



## •Rotterdam Harbor:

•[www.portofrotterdam.com/en/doing-business/port-of-the-future/energy-transition/hydrogen-in-rotterdam](http://www.portofrotterdam.com/en/doing-business/port-of-the-future/energy-transition/hydrogen-in-rotterdam)

Gasunie & EBN

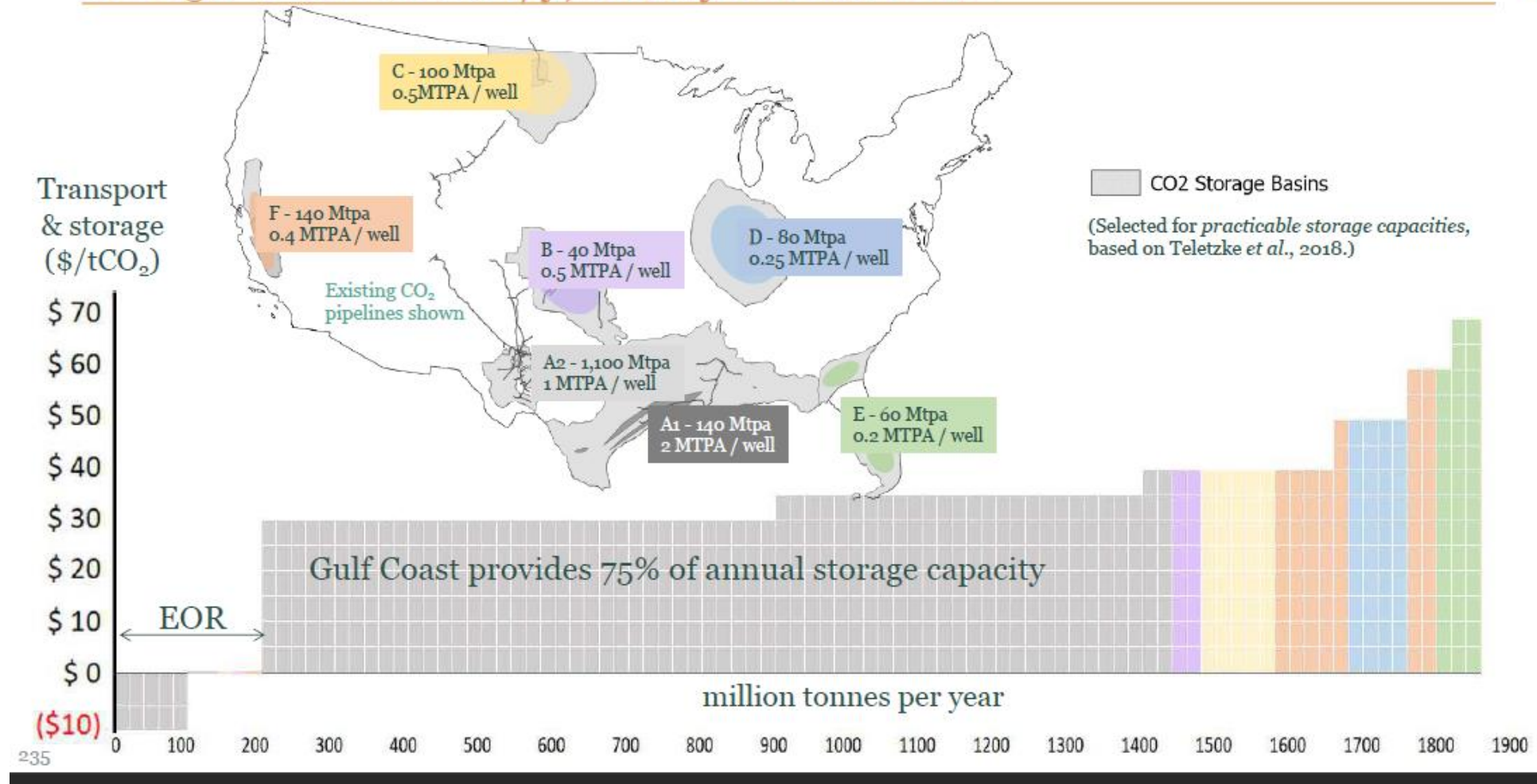


<https://www.porthosco2.nl/en/>



# Net Zero America (2021): CCS in all scenarios

Notional CO<sub>2</sub> storage capacity appraised, permitted and developed in 2050 is 1.8 billion t/y, mostly in Gulf Coast

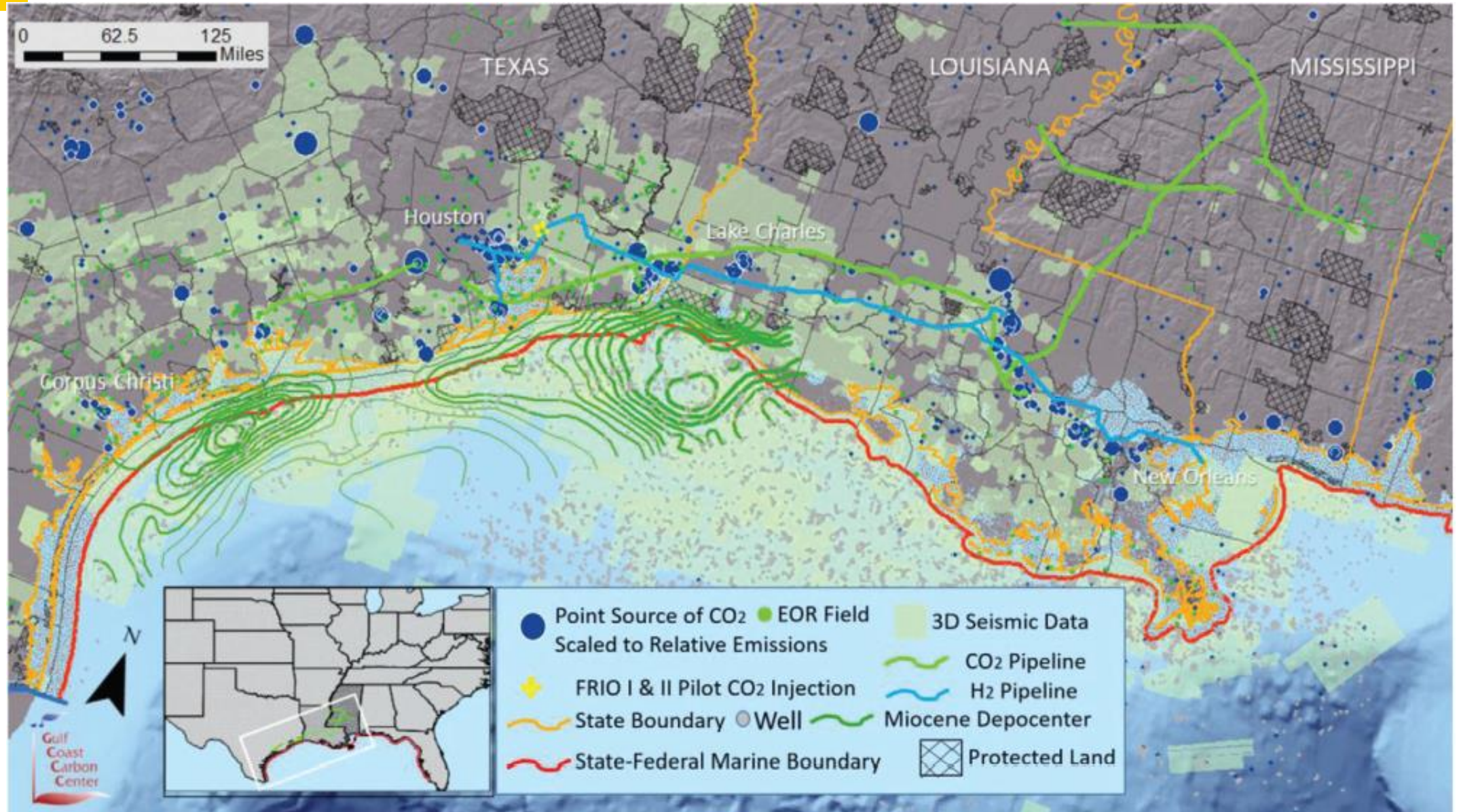


E. Larson, C. Greig, J. Jenkins, E. Mayfield, A. Pascale, C. Zhang, J. Drossman, R. Williams, S. Pacala, R. Socolow, EJ Baik, R. Birdsey, R. Duke, R. Jones, B. Haley, E. Leslie, K. Paustian, and A. Swan, Net-Zero America: Potential Pathways, Infrastructure, and Impacts, interim report, Princeton University, Princeton, NJ, December 15, 2020. <https://netzeroamerica.princeton.edu>



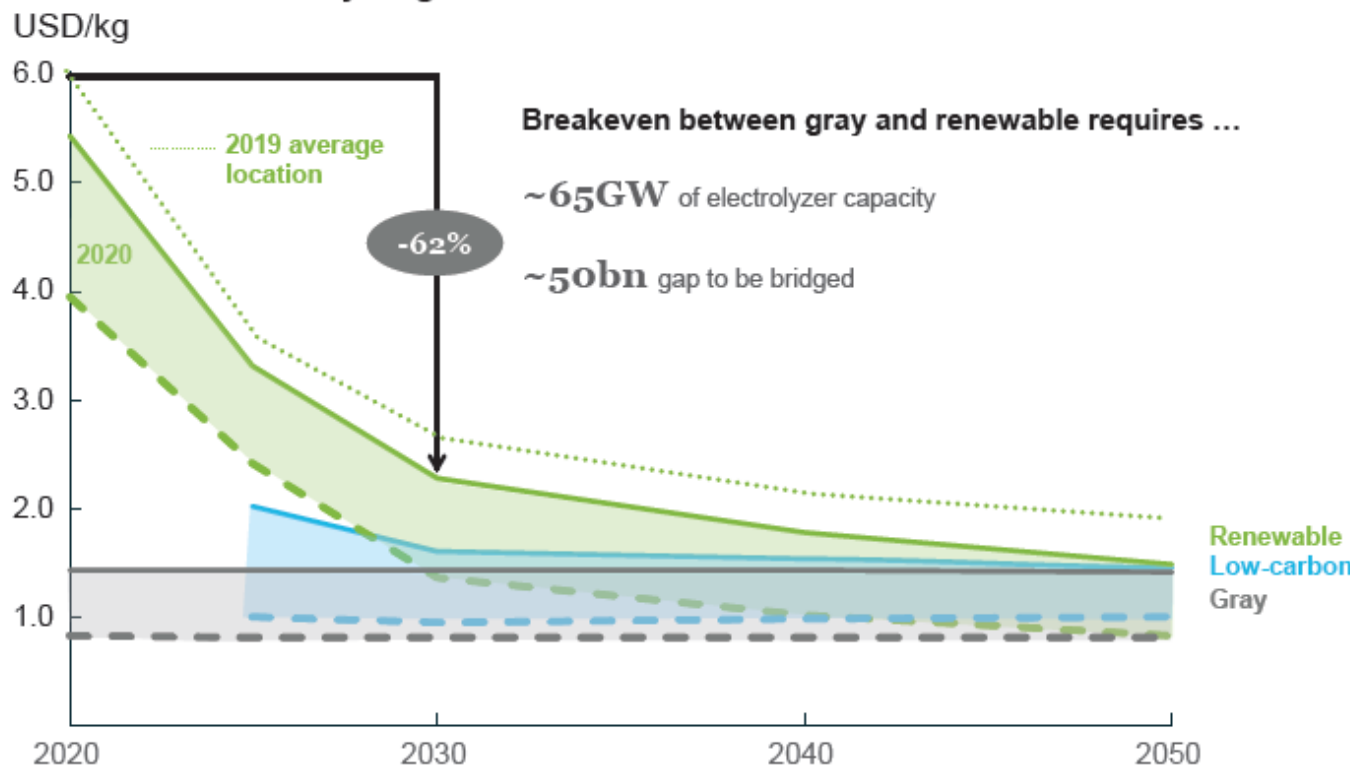
# US Gulf Coast: CO<sub>2</sub> sources, pipelines, sinks

Fed = 3.45  
miles offshore  
(10.45 RX)



# McKinsey / Hydrogen Council

## Production cost of hydrogen



### Renewable hydrogen

- Dedicated renewable/electrolyzer system
- Fully flexible production
- Scale up of renewable hydrogen production
- Additional costs to reach end supply price

### Low-carbon hydrogen

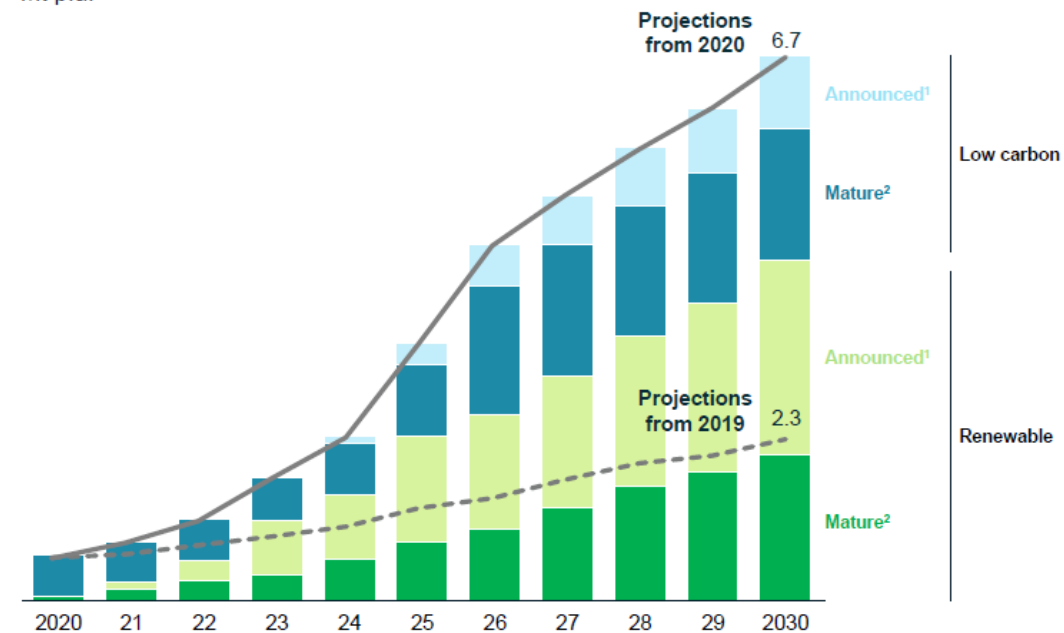
- Development of CO<sub>2</sub> pipelines and at-scale sites
- Scale-up of low-carbon hydrogen production
- Scale-up of CCS outside of hydrogen production

### Key assumptions

- Gas price 2.8–8.8 USD/Mmbtu
- LCOE USD/MWh 25–73 (2020), 13–37 (2030) and 7–25 (2050)

## Exhibit 5: Announced clean hydrogen capacity through 2030

Cumulative production capacity  
Mt p.a.



1. Includes projects at preliminary studies or at press announcement stage

2. Includes projects that are at the feasibility study or front-end engineering and design stage or where a final investment decision (FID) has been taken, under construction, commissioned or operational

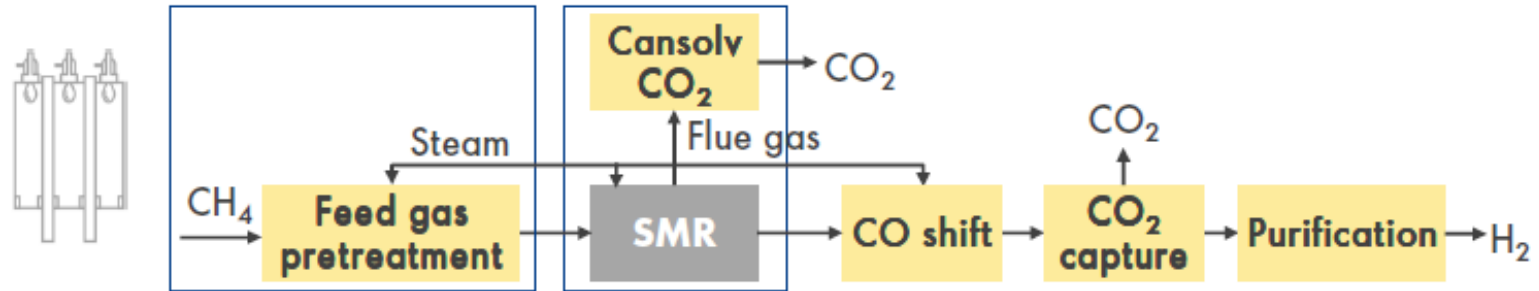


# Blue Hydrogen Manufacture: SMR → ATR → POx

## Different blue hydrogen technology line-ups

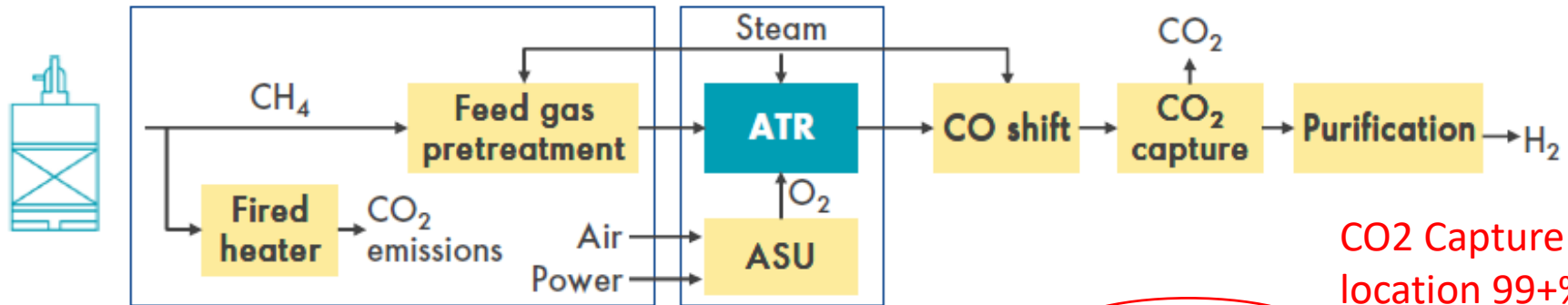
### SMR

- Large reference, but requires post-combustion CO<sub>2</sub> capture for >90% capture



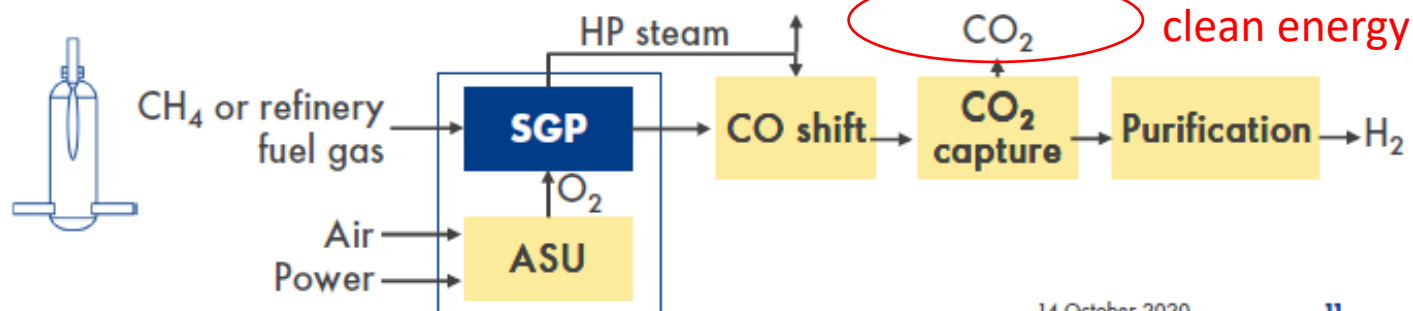
### ATR

- Feed pretreatment
- Steam for reaction
- Fired heater



### SGP Partial oxidation (Pox)

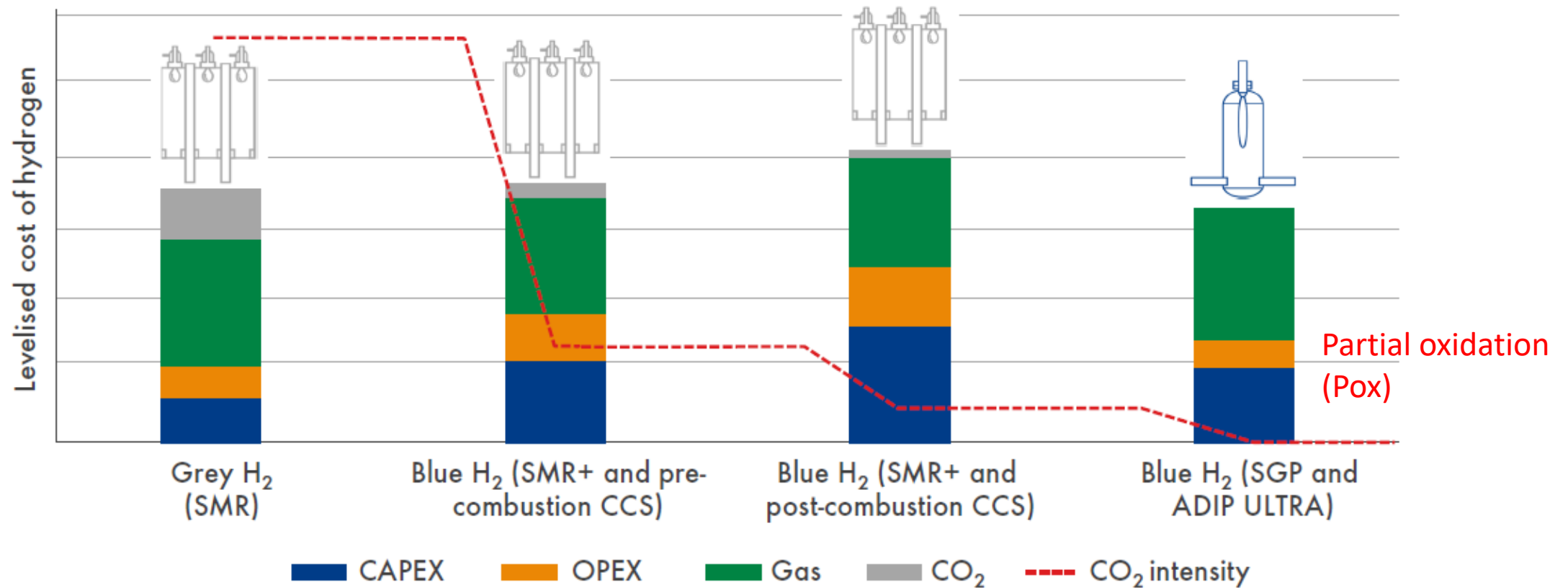
- No or minimal feed pretreatment
- Steam production using waste heat
- No direct CO<sub>2</sub> emission from process



CO<sub>2</sub> Capture from single location 99+% + export clean energy & power

# Hydrogen Manufacture: SMR → ATR → POx

**SMR is the most common hydrogen technology, but is it also the best for blue hydrogen?**





# Conclusions / Q&A / Follow-up

- CCS= global affordability for energy transition & permanent storage (1000+ years)
- Utilization (CCUS) is challenged as alternative because CO<sub>2</sub> is often re-emitted.
- United States is uniquely advantaged for storage in depleted hydrocarbon reservoirs
- Offshore CO<sub>2</sub> storage can improve stakeholder acceptance
- Blue hydrogen (natural gas conversion + CCS) is already at DOE 1:1:1 targets and offers attractive options for decarbonization

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Thank you!

