

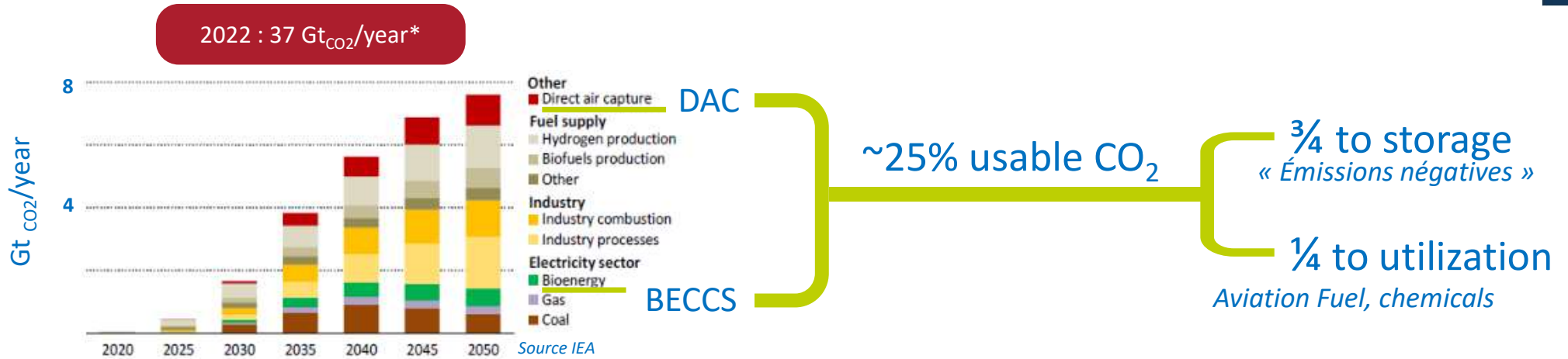


CO₂ CAPTURE

POTENTIAL AND CHALLENGE OF (NON-FOSSIL) CARBON CAPTURE TECHNOLOGIES

F. GUILLOU

STORAGE : MAIN APPLICATION OF CO₂ CAPTURE



PROJECTION IN 2050

- 8 Gt CO₂/year → 20% of 2022 emissions
- +90 % of captured CO₂ to be stored
- ~25 % of captured CO₂ from biogenic (ex BECCS) or atmospheric (DAC, direct air capture) origin

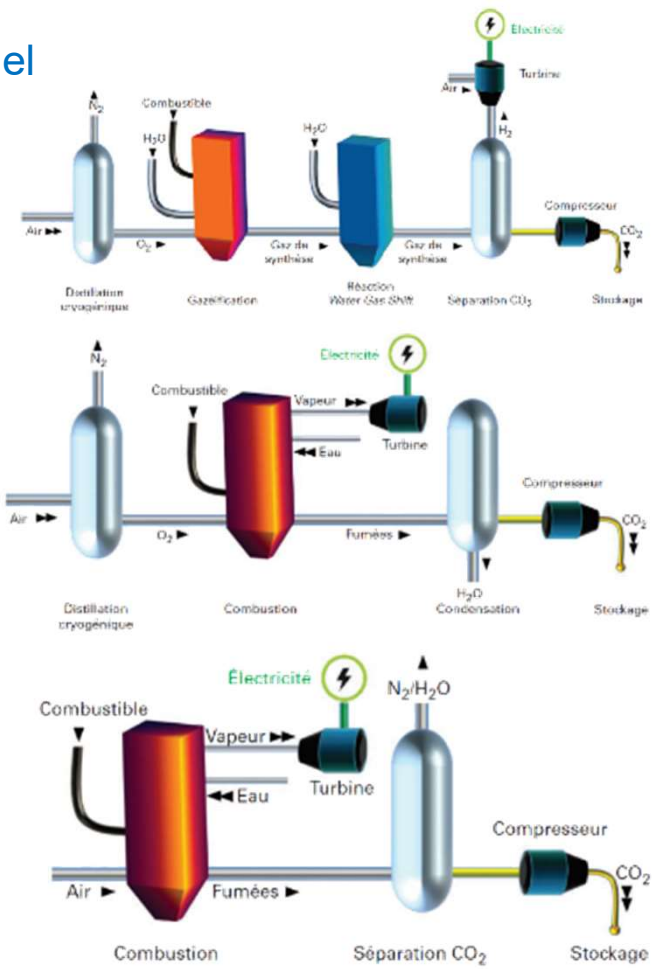
CHALLENGES

- Reduce energy consumption (2-4 GJ/tCO₂) and investment intensity to reduce CO₂ avoidance cost (100's €/t)
- Yearly scale-up challenge :
 - 10's storage sites
 - 100's capture sites
 - 1000's kilometers of CO₂ transport infrastructures

*41 Gt_{CO₂eq}/year (including methane), IEA report, March 2023, « CO₂ Emissions in 2022 »

CO2 CAPTURE FOR NEGATIVE EMISSIONS : BIO ENERGY WITH CCS

Biomass Fuel



Low carbon energy

Precombustion
Decarbonize fuel before use

Oxycombustion
Combustion with pure O₂

Postcombustion
Capture CO₂ in flue gases

Biogenic CO₂ to storage

@IFPEN

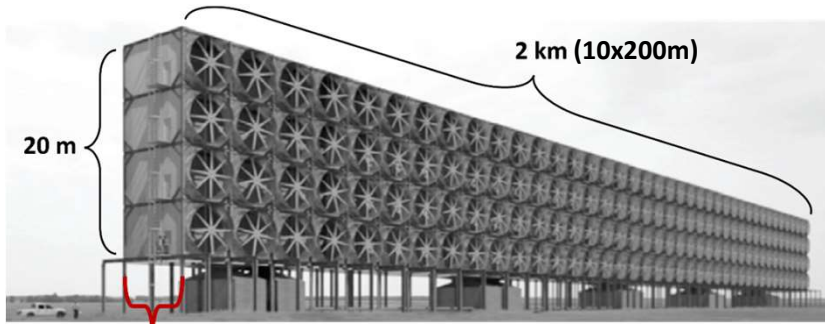
CLC
Chemical
looping
combustion

DMX™
2nd generation
amine process



CO2 CAPTURE FOR NEGATIVE EMISSIONS : DIRECT AIR CAPTURE

Atmosphere



8 m Carbon Engineering 1MtCO₂/year scale



Climeworks 40ktCO₂/year scale

Liquid sorbent
Continuous process

Solid sorbent
Batch process

Atmospheric CO₂ to storage

Low carbon energy

R&I CO2 CAPTURE PERSPECTIVES FOR NETs

DEDICATED TECHNOLOGIES

Process intensification to reduce CAPEX

HUB and clusters for energy and equipment mutualization

Continuous R&I effort, majority of 2050 capture technologies are still to be developed



ENVIRONMENT AND CARBON INTENSITY

Low impact sorbents

Biosourced raw materials

Electrification, integration of renewable and low carbon energies

Eco-conception and LCA driven process development



Innovating for energy

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