



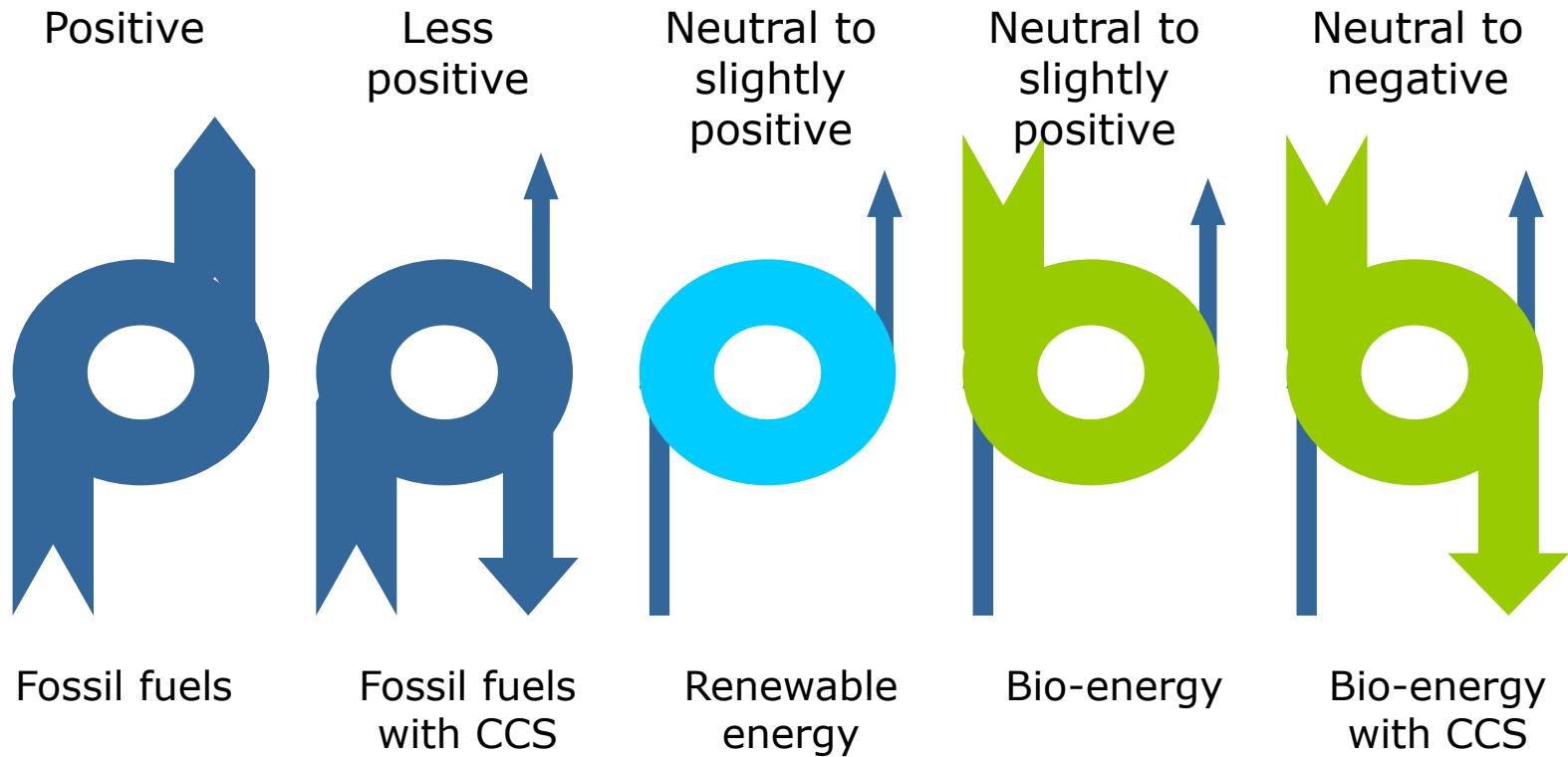
Potential for Biomass and Carbon Dioxide Capture and Storage

Preliminary results

Joris Koornneef*, Pieter van Breevoort, Carlo Hamelinck, Chris Hendriks, Monique Hoogwijk, Klaas Koop and Michèle Koper

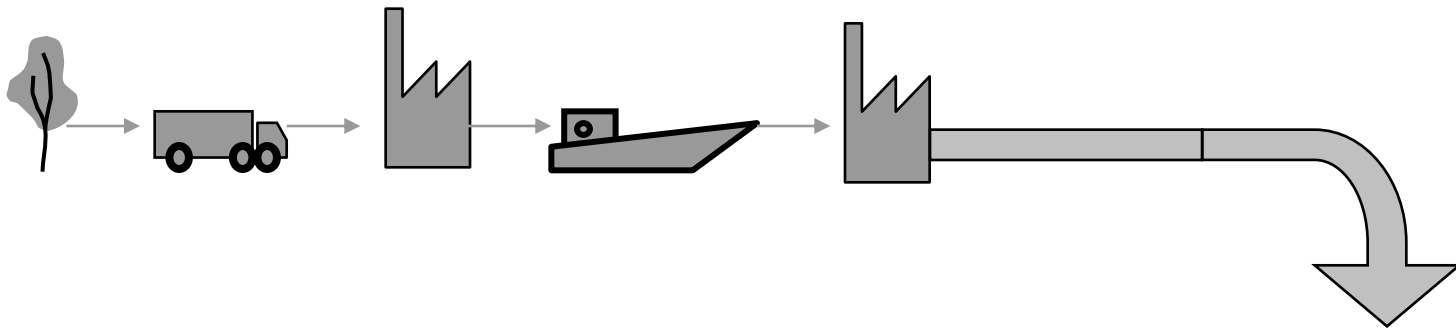
First International Workshop on Biomass & Carbon Capture and Storage,
Orleans, France, 14 & 15 October 2010.

Why Biomass and CCS - the net carbon balance

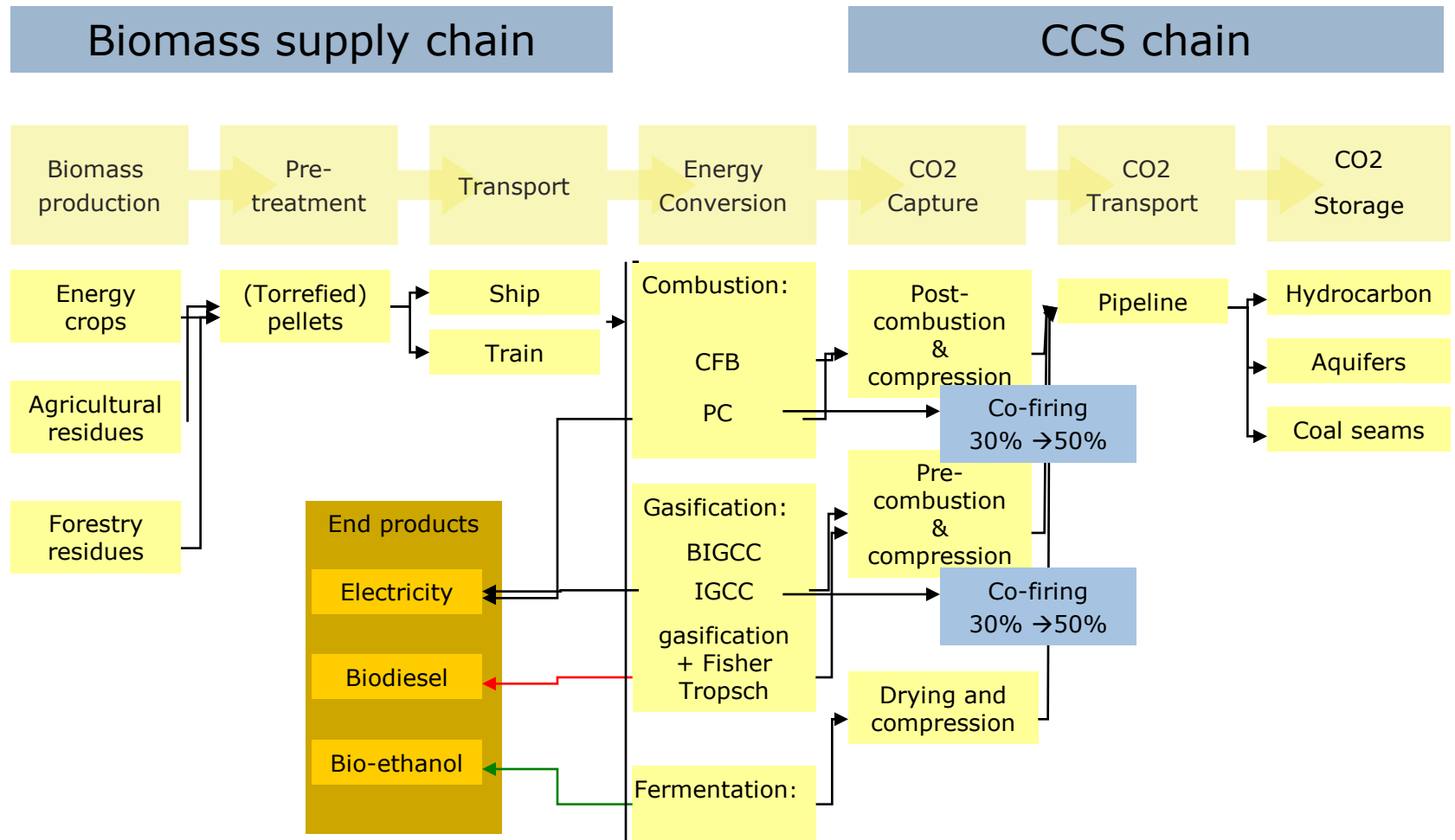


Goal of the study

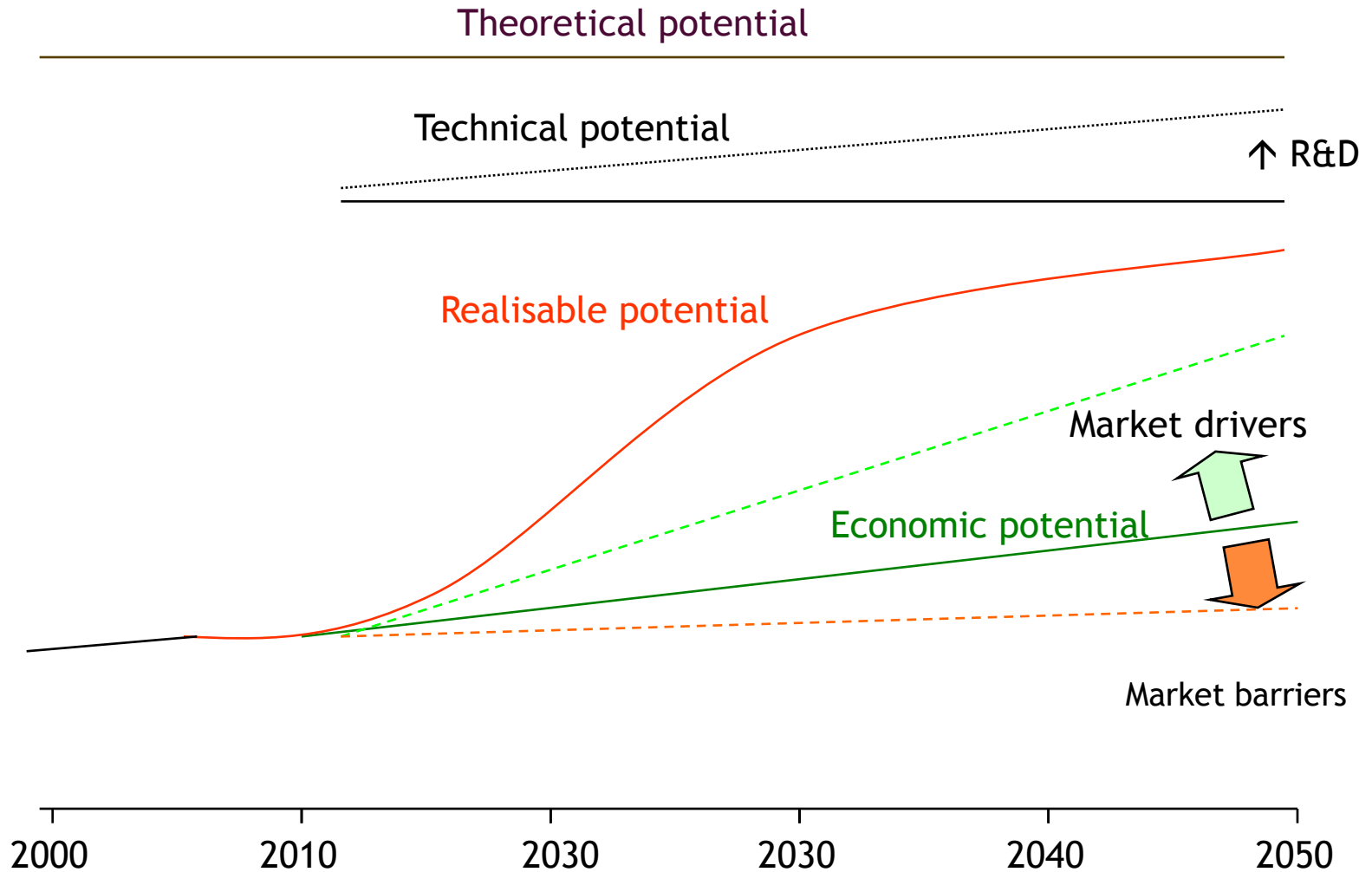
To provide understanding of the global **technical**, **economic** and **realisable** potential for biomass combined with CCS (BE-CCS) for the years 2020/2030 and 2050.



We consider the full BE-CCS chain



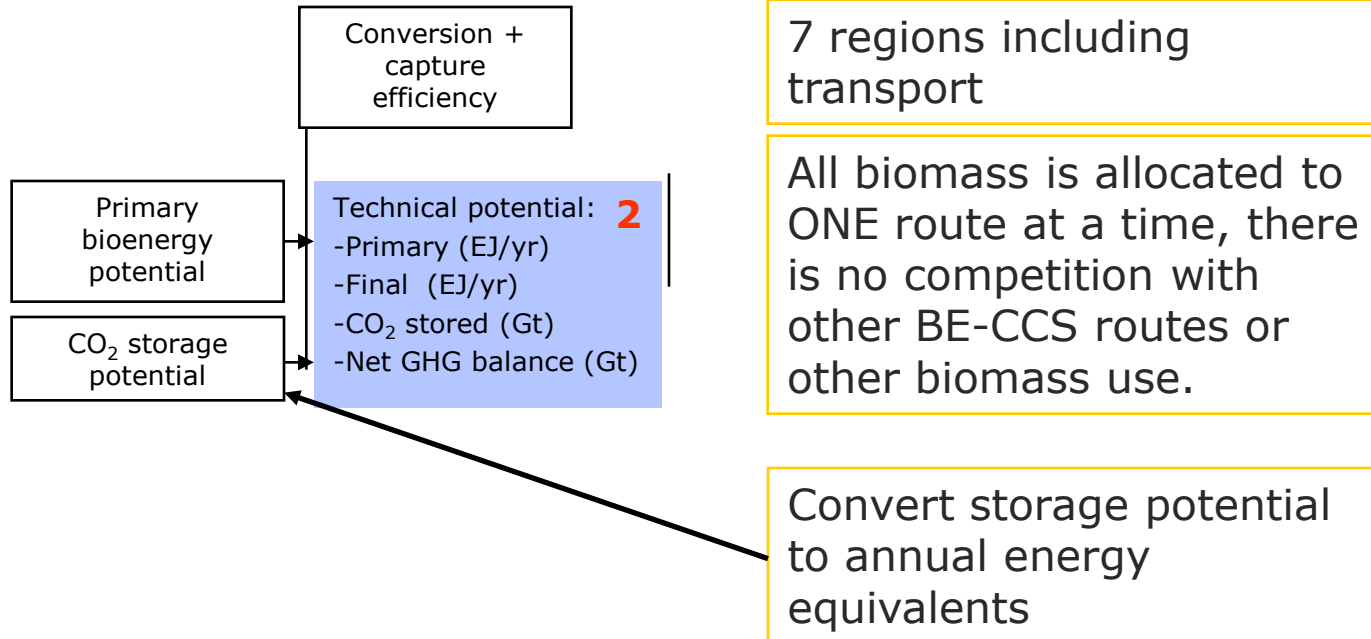
Which potentials did we assess?



Research steps – technical potential

Identify/select BECCS routes:
Techno-economic overview for view years

1



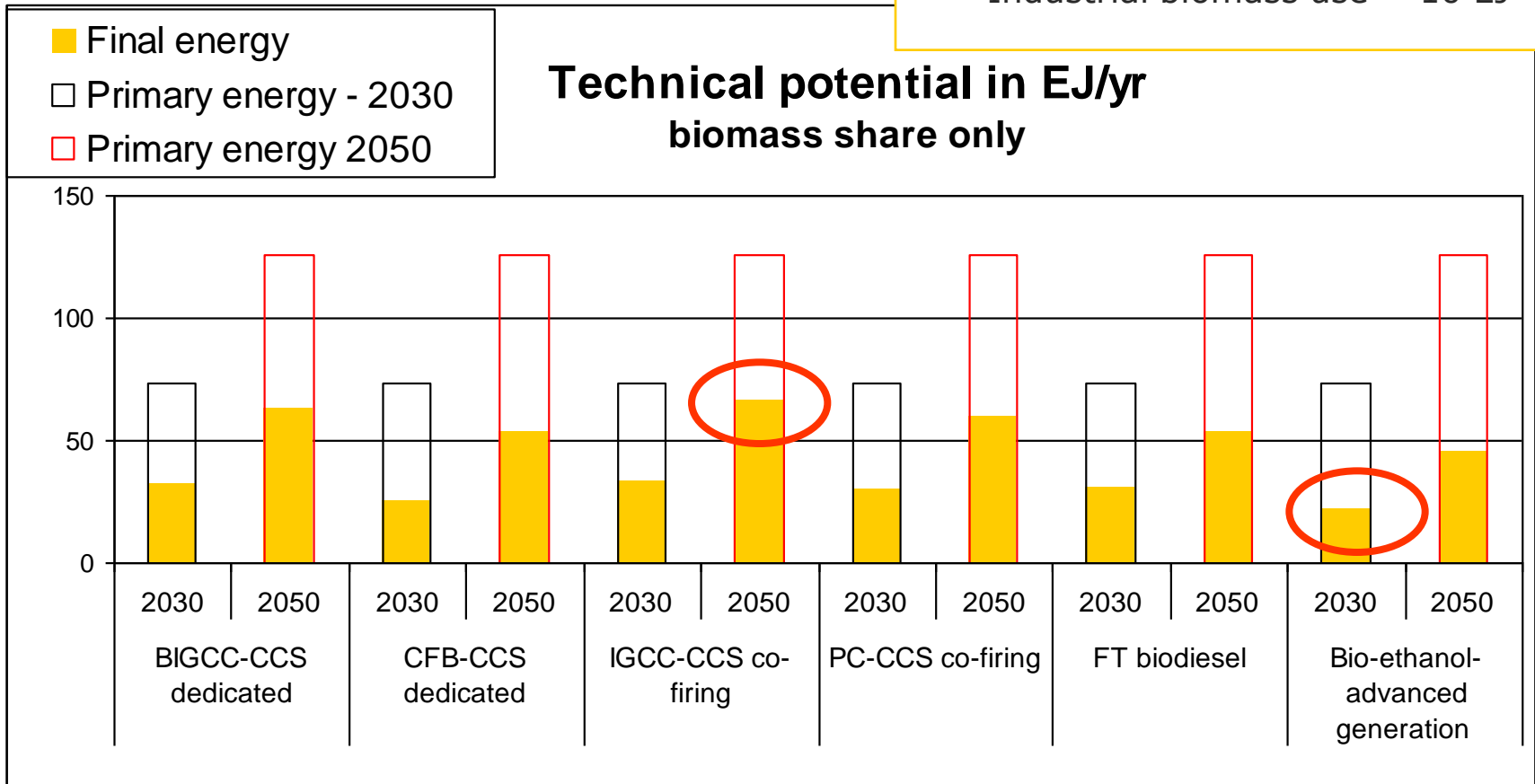
7 regions including transport

All biomass is allocated to ONE route at a time, there is no competition with other BE-CCS routes or other biomass use.

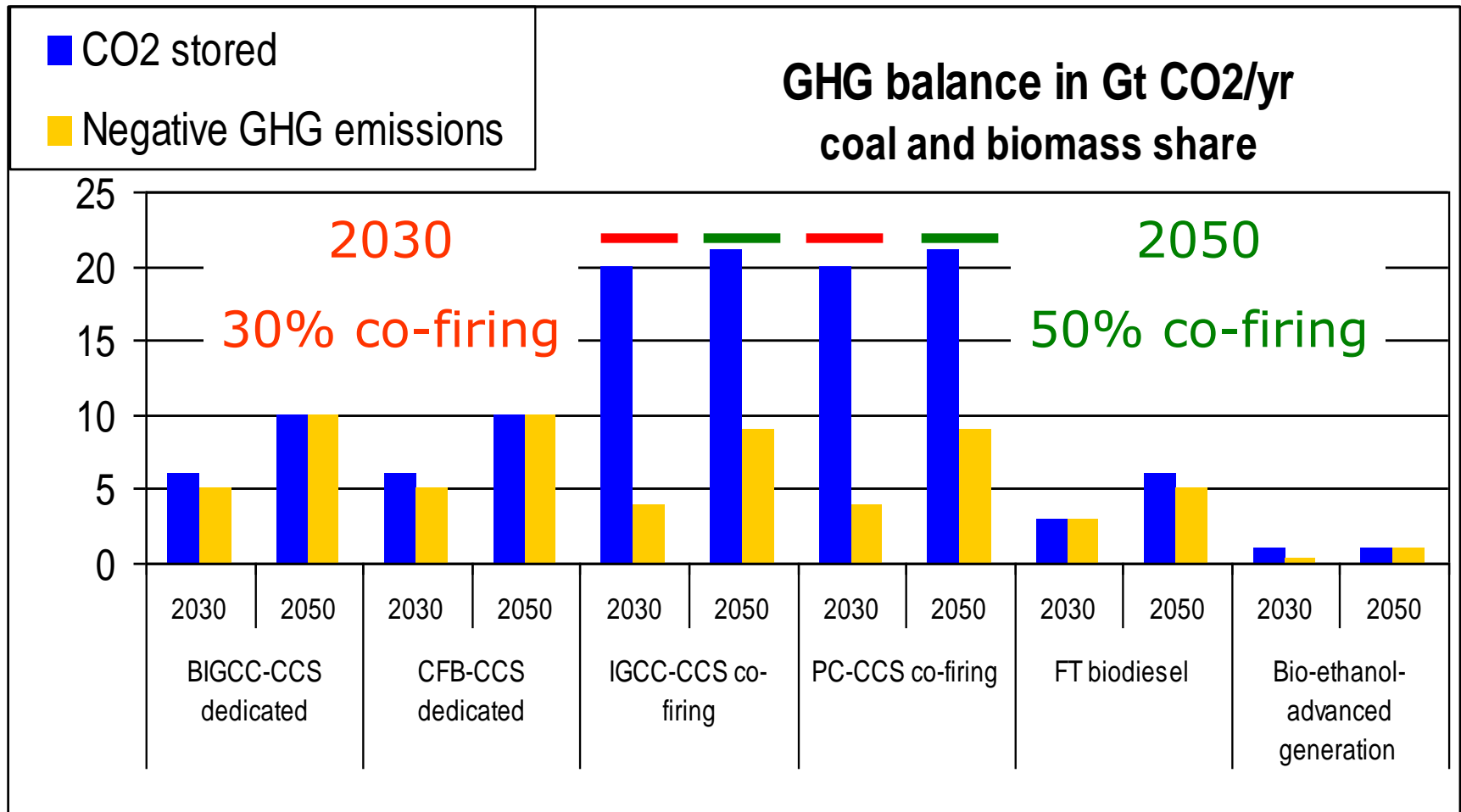
Convert storage potential to annual energy equivalents

Results – technical potential

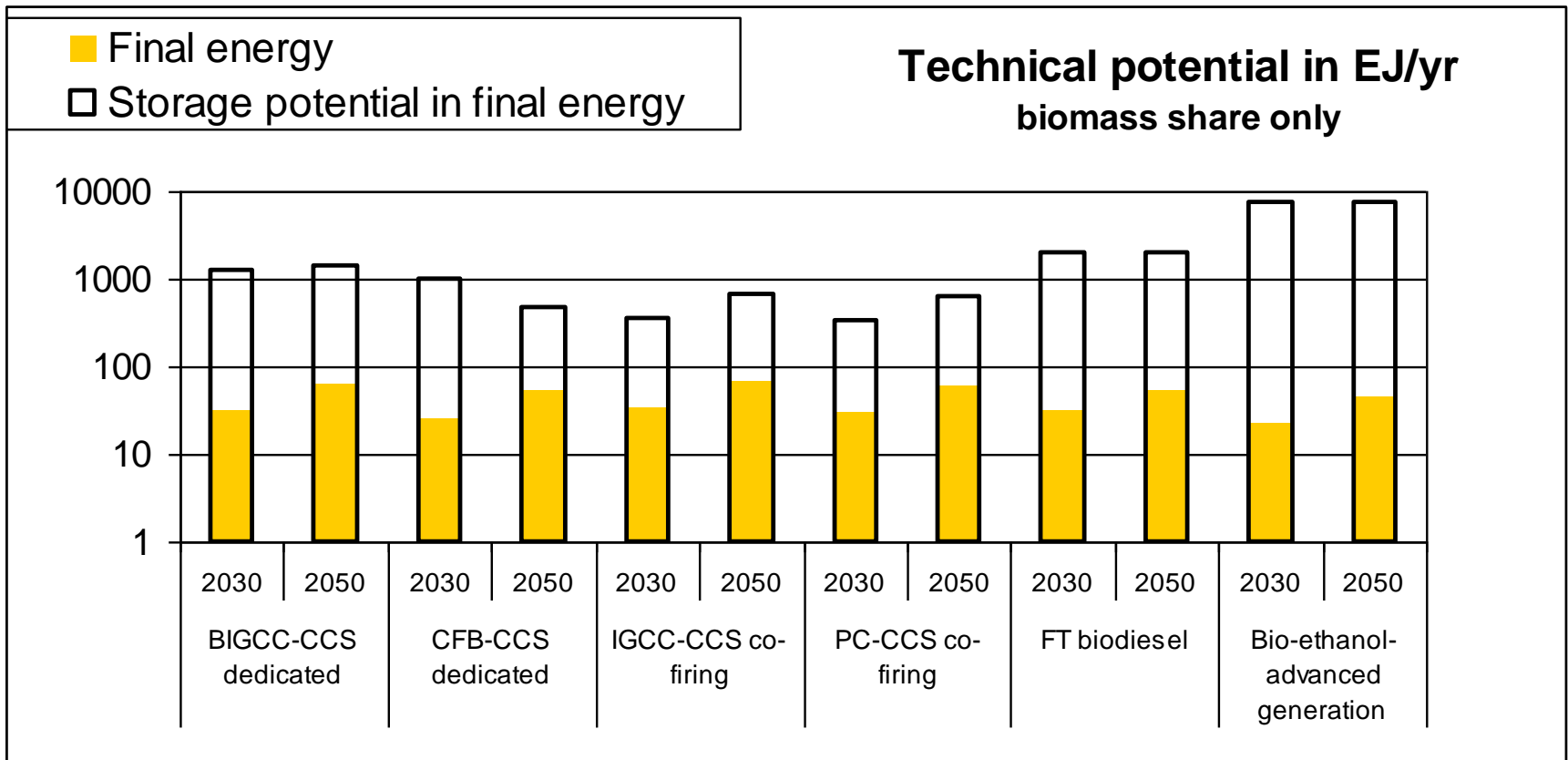
Global prim. energy use 2008 = 514 EJ
 Industrial biomass use ~ 10 EJ



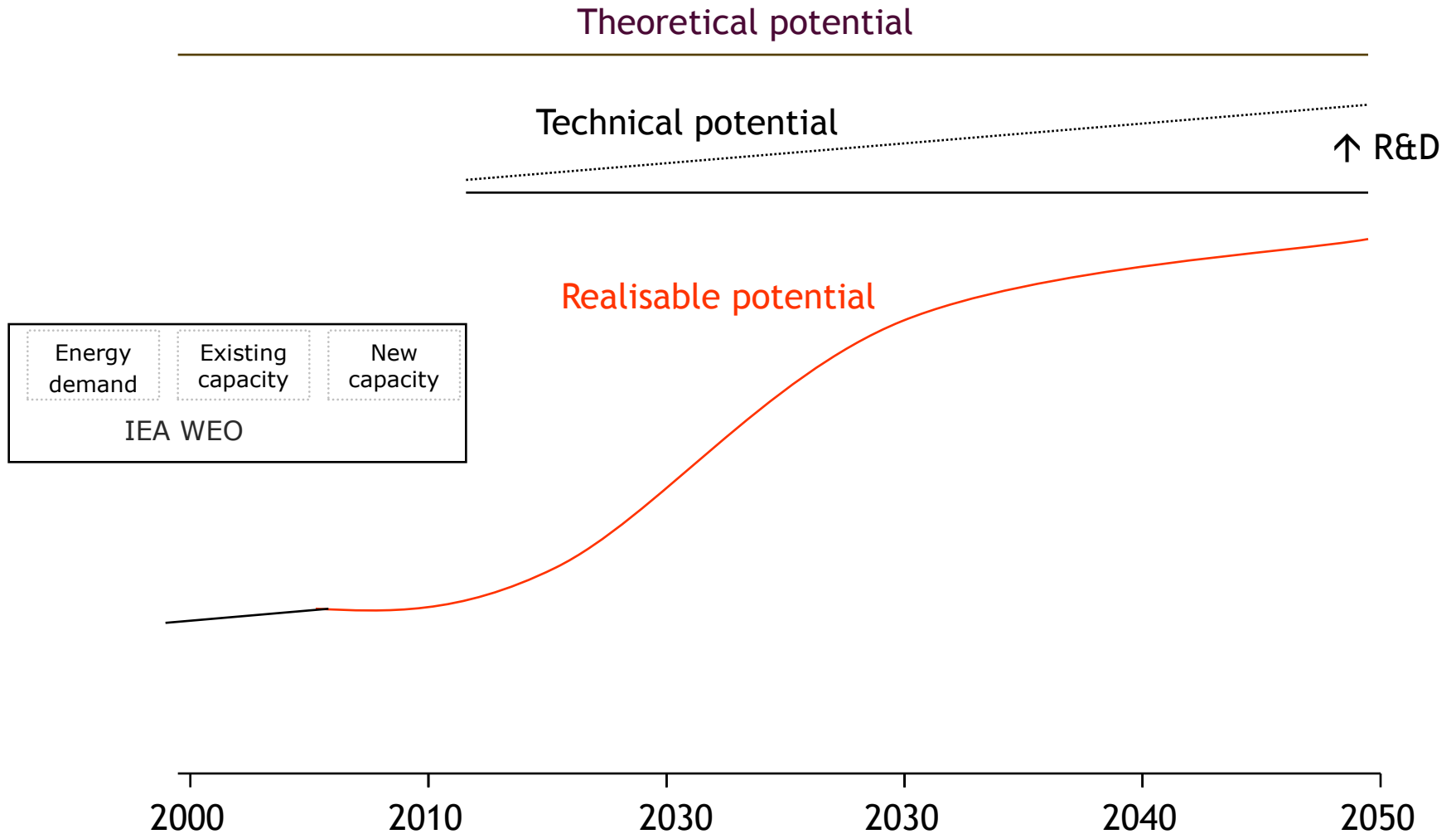
Results – technical potential



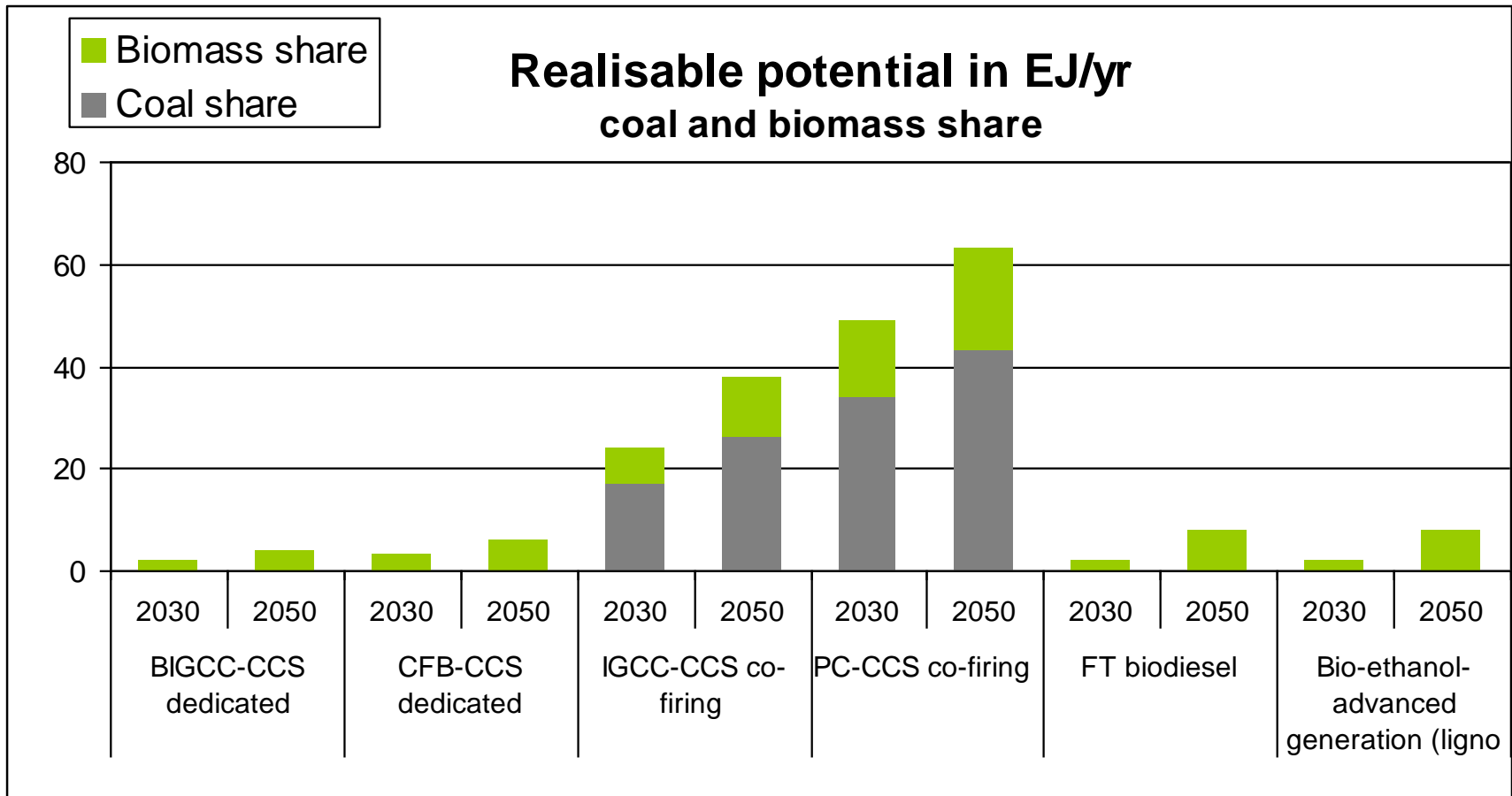
Results – technical potential



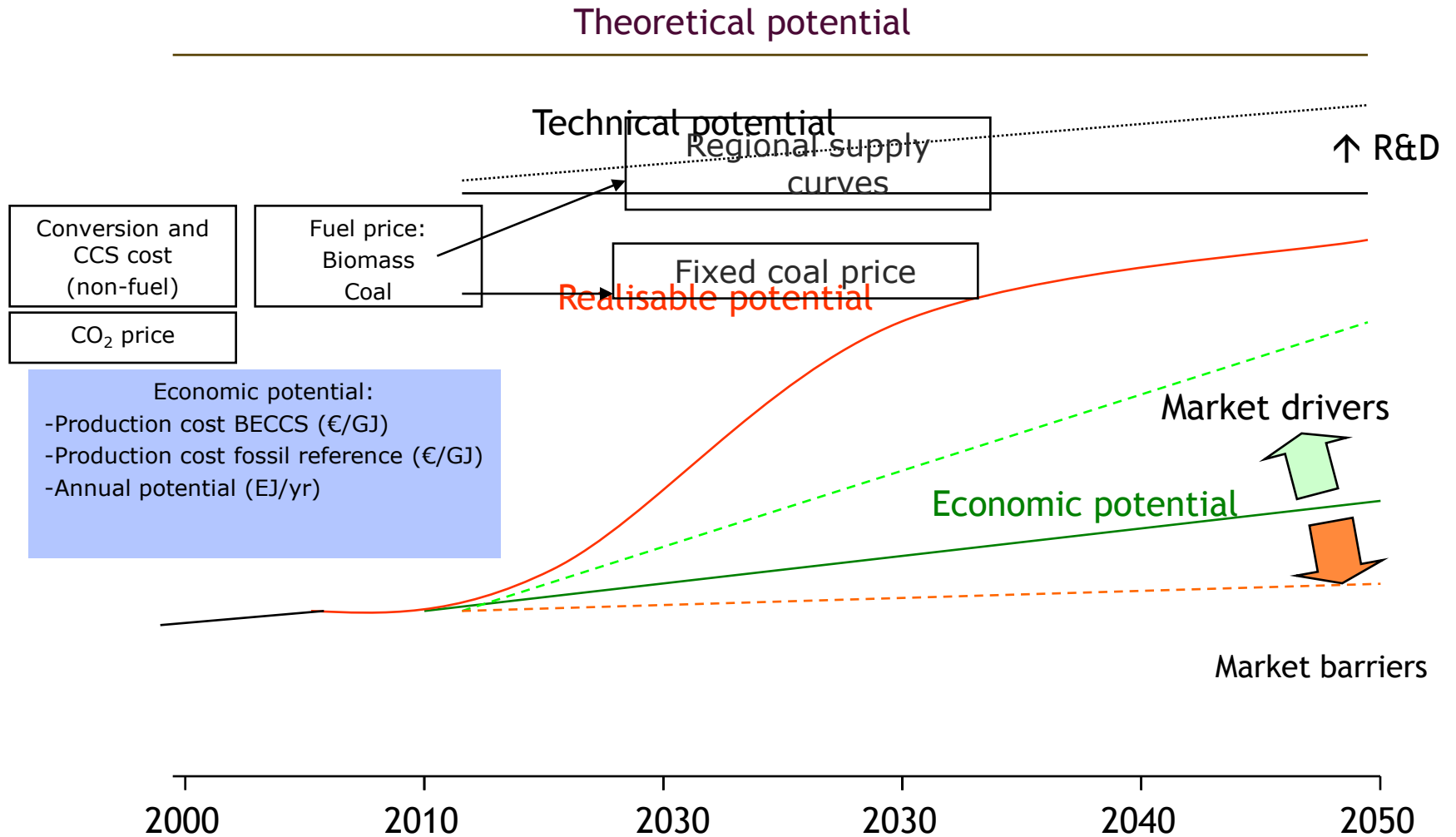
Realisable potential



Results – Realisable potential

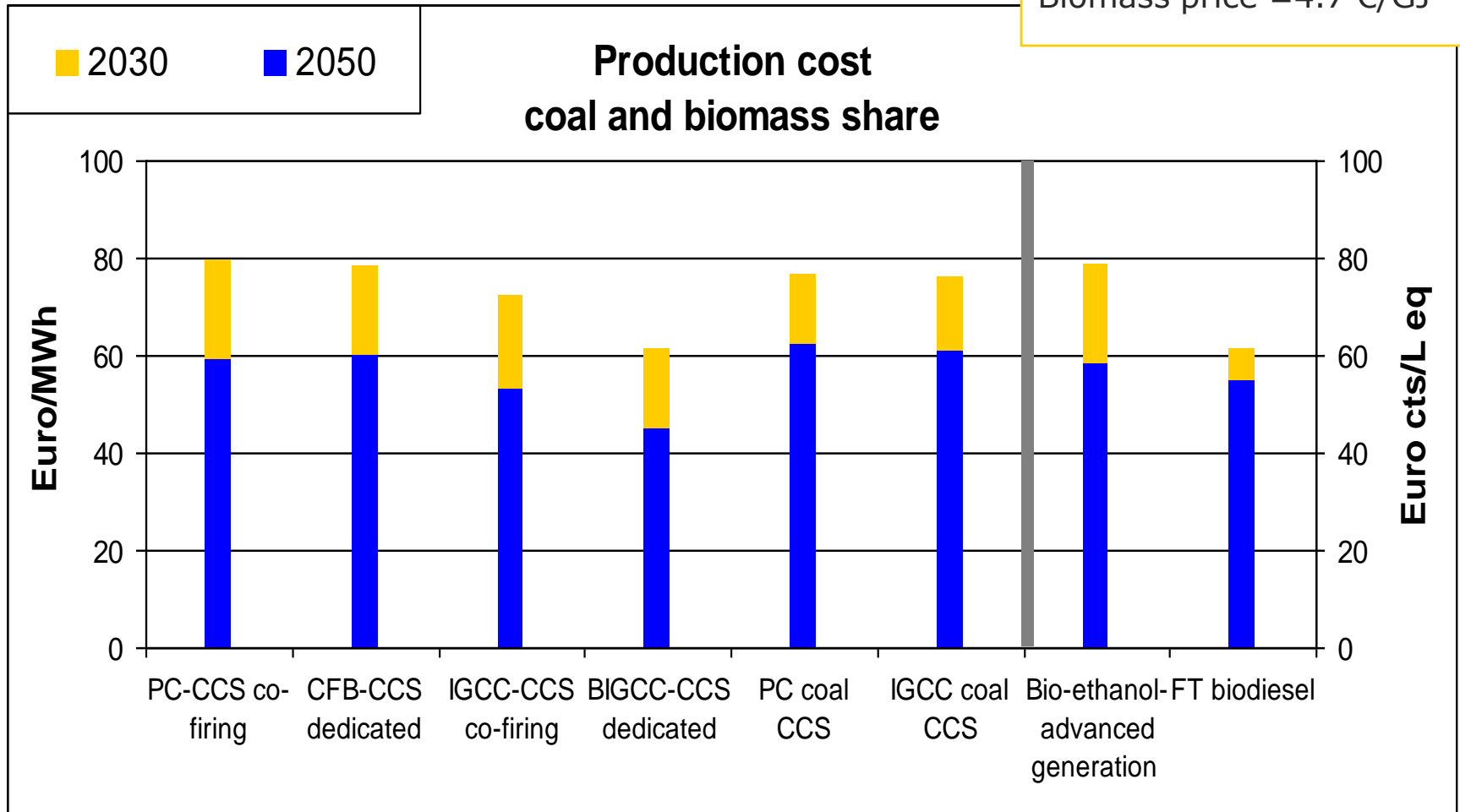


Economic potential



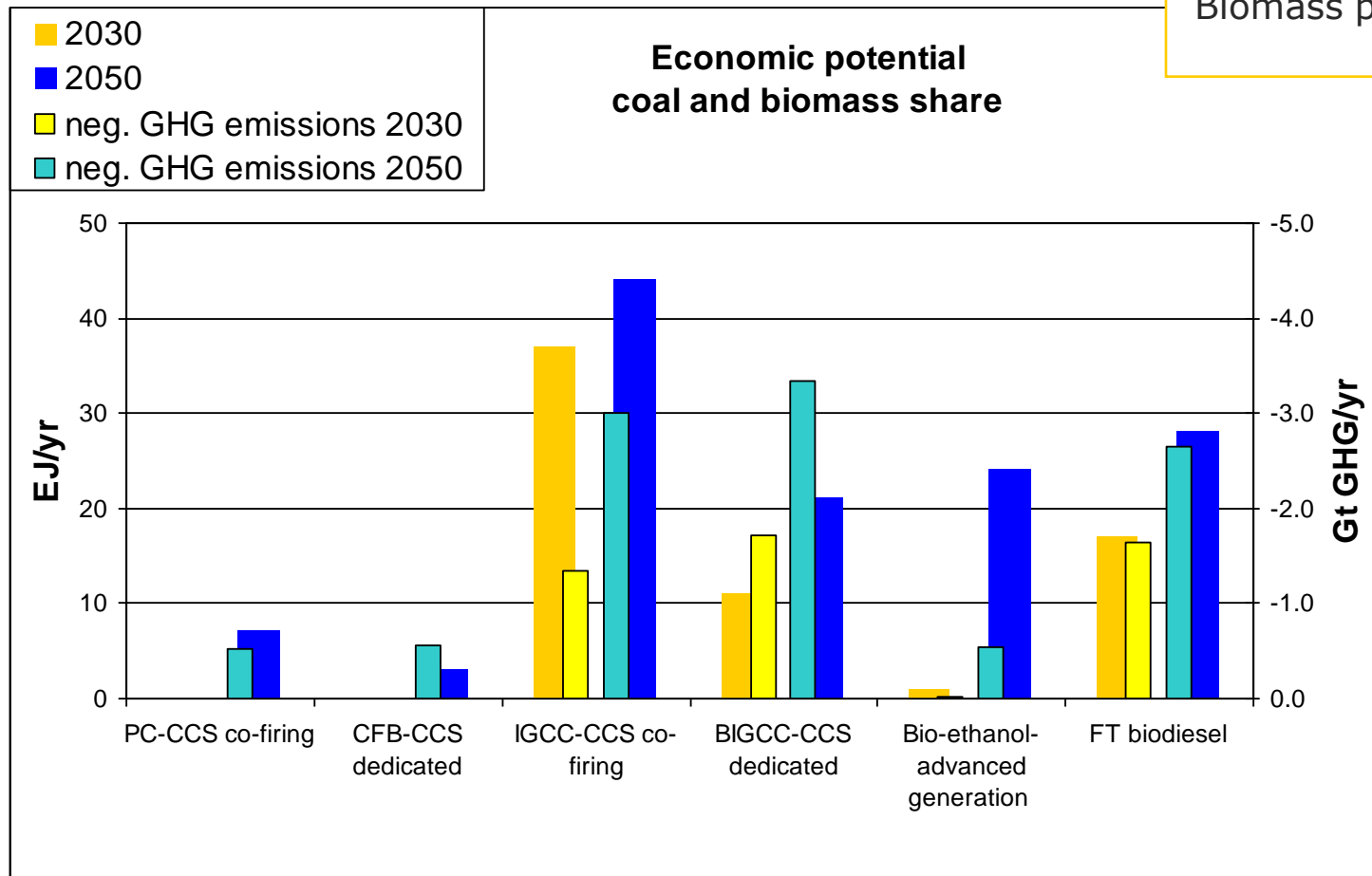
Results – economic potential

CO2 price = 50 €/ton
 Coal price = 3.7 €/GJ
 Biomass price = 4.7 €/GJ



Results – economic potential

CO2 price = 50 €/ton
 Coal price = 3.7 €/GJ
 Biomass price = supply curve



Barriers and Drivers for BE-CCS

- CO2 price/tax
 - Clarity of status BE-CCS under ETS
- Fuel cost
 - Secure supply of sustainable and low cost biomass
 - Coal price
- GHG performance bio-fuel chains
- Availability of storage capacity
- Maturity of market and technology
- Public perception Bioenergy, CCS and combination

Conclusions

- Technical potential BE-CCS options is large
 - Up to 33% of global electricity demand in 2050 ~ -10 Gt
 - Up to 31% of global fuel demand in 2050 ~ -5 Gt
 - Biomass potential is limiting factor
- Realisable potential BE-CCS options is smaller
 - Biomass share 10% of global electricity demand in 2050
 - Co-firing installed capacity + CCS retrofit is largest
 - Biofuels up to 5% of global (conservative)

Conclusions

- Economic potential with CO2 price = 50 €/ton
 - Biomass share up to 11% (22 EJ_{final}/ yr) of global electricity demand in 2050
 - CO2 and coal price dominant effect on potential
 - Up to 16% (28 EJ_{final}/ yr) of global fuel demand in 2050
 - Price of alternative fuels (fossil gasoline/diesel) dominant
 - Electricity BE-CCS routes expected competitive with CO2 price of ~50 €/ton (and up) and secure low price biomass supply
 - Biofuel BE-CCS routes already competitive with CO2 price of ~20 €/ton compared to biofuel without CCS

Performance BE-CCS options

Technology	Capacity (MW _e) ¹	Biomass share ²	Capture efficiency	Efficiency penalty (% pts.)	Net Generating efficiency (LHV)
PC-CCS co-firing	Up to 1000	30%-50%	90%-95%	10% 6%	41% 48%
CFB-CCS dedicated	Up to 500	100%	90%-95%	13% 8%	34% 42%
IGCC-CCS co-firing	Up to 1000	30%-50%	90%-95%	7% 4%	45% 52%
BIGCC-CCS dedicated	Up to 500	100%	90%-95%	7% 4%	43% 50%

Main techno economic data BE-CCS technologies

Technology	Year	Capture type	% biomass	Product	Conversion efficiency	Conversion efficiency w capture	Capture efficiency	Full load hours	Capital cost		O&M cost				Conversion Costs/Gj_out	Costs CO2 capture /Gj_out
									Conversion	Capture inst (Euros/kWfinal)	Conversion(Euro/kW)	Capture inst (Euros/kWfinal)	O & M (% of conversion installation)	O & M (% of capture installation)		
PC-CCS co-firing	2030	Post	30%	ELEC	51%	41%	90%	7800	1477	675	61	50	4%	7%	7.75	4.33
CFB-CCS dedicated	2030	Post	100%	ELEC	47%	34%	90%	7800	1581	1397	53	84	3%	6%	7.86	8.27
IGCC-CCS co-firing	2030	Pre	30%	ELEC	52%	45%	90%	7800	1315	615	63	37	5%	6%	7.21	3.64
BIGCC-CCS dedicated	2030	Pre	100%	ELEC	50%	43%	90%	7800	1616	615	70	46	4%	7%	8.60	3.96
PC-CCS co-firing	2050	Post	50%	ELEC	54%	48%	95%	7800	1360	422	48	31	4%	7%	6.85	2.70
CFB-CCS dedicated	2050	Post	100%	ELEC	50%	42%	95%	7800	1456	873	56	52	4%	6%	7.49	5.15
IGCC-CCS co-firing	2050	Pre	50%	ELEC	56%	52%	95%	7800	1133	385	52	23	5%	6%	6.13	2.27
BIGCC-CCS dedicated	2050	Pre	100%	ELEC	54%	50%	95%	7800	1272	385	51	29	4%	8%	6.62	2.49
BioEthanol-advanced generation (ligno cellulosic)	2030	Post	100%	FUEL	29%	29%	11%	8000	1580	36	79	7	5%	6%	8.56	0.37
BioEthanol-advanced generation (ligno cellulosic)	2050	Post	100%	FUEL	36%	36%	13%	8000	1064	37	38	7	4%	6%	5.25	0.37
FT biodiesel	2030	Pre	100%	FUEL	42%	42%	54%	8000	1615	78	71	23	4%	6%	8.42	1.08
FT biodiesel	2050	Pre	100%	FUEL	42%	42%	54%	8000	1296	62	57	6	4%	6%	6.75	0.42

PC= Pulverized coal

CFB= Circulating fluidized bed

IGCC = integrated gasification combined cycle

FT= Fischer Tropsch

Cost figures without fuel cost, all figures in €₂₀₁₀

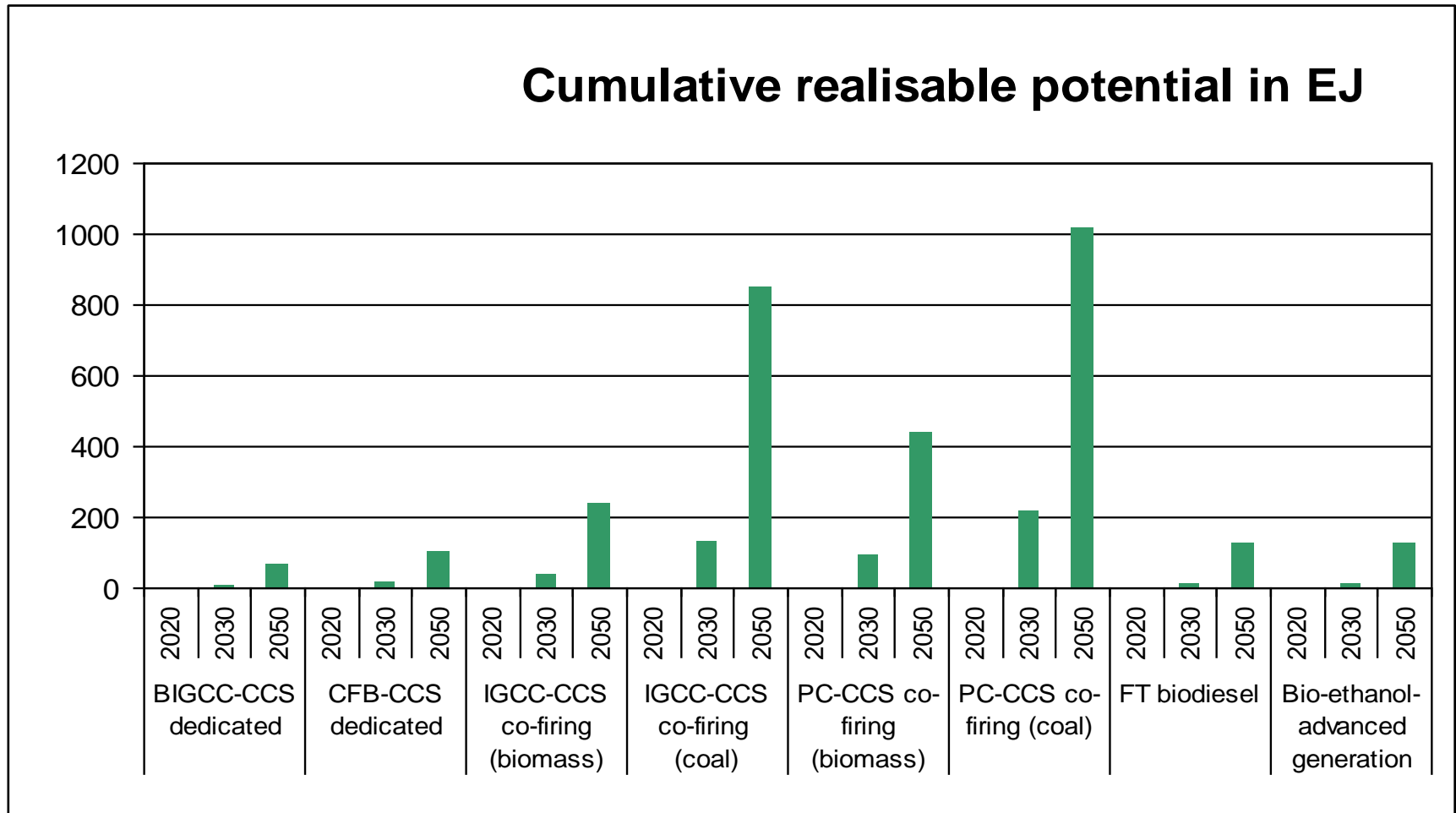


General Assumptions

Discount rate	Medium	Value:	10%
Energy crop scenario	A2	<i>for cost curves only, not for potentials</i>	
Forerstry residues scenario	Low		
Criteria biomass	Strict	<i>From Van Vuuren 2009</i>	
Technology route	IGCC-CCS co-firin	3	
CO2 Reservoirs type	All	Except	-
Storage potential estimation	Best		
Storage capacity saturation period (years)	50	<p>For the technical potential, we assumed that 1/50 of the total storage capacity can be used annually, i.e. the saturation period of the total capacity is 50 years (at immediate full deployment).</p>	
CO2 price 2030	20		
CO2 price 2050	20		
Biomass densification cost	1.7		
Biomass transport cost	0.4		
Average CO2 storage costs (EUR/tonne CO ₂)	5		
Average CO2 transport distance (km)	200-500 km	Costs (€/tonne)	5

Emission factor coal (kg/GJ)	94.6		
Coal price (\$/GJ) 2030	4.85	Value in €/GJ:	3.73
Coal price (\$/GJ) 2050	4.85	Value in €/GJ:	3.73
Crude oil price (\$/barrel) - 2010	72	Value in €/barrel:	8.72
Crude oil price (\$/barrel) - 2030	112.95	Value in €/barrel:	13.68
Crude oil price (\$/barrel) - 2050	147.33	Value in €/barrel:	17.85
Diesel - High \$/litre	1.28	Value in €/litre:	26.36
Diesel price - Low \$/litre	0.78	Value in €/litre:	16.06
Gasoline price - High \$/litre	1.23	Value in €/litre:	28.50
Gasoline price - Low \$/litre	0.56	Value in €/litre:	12.97

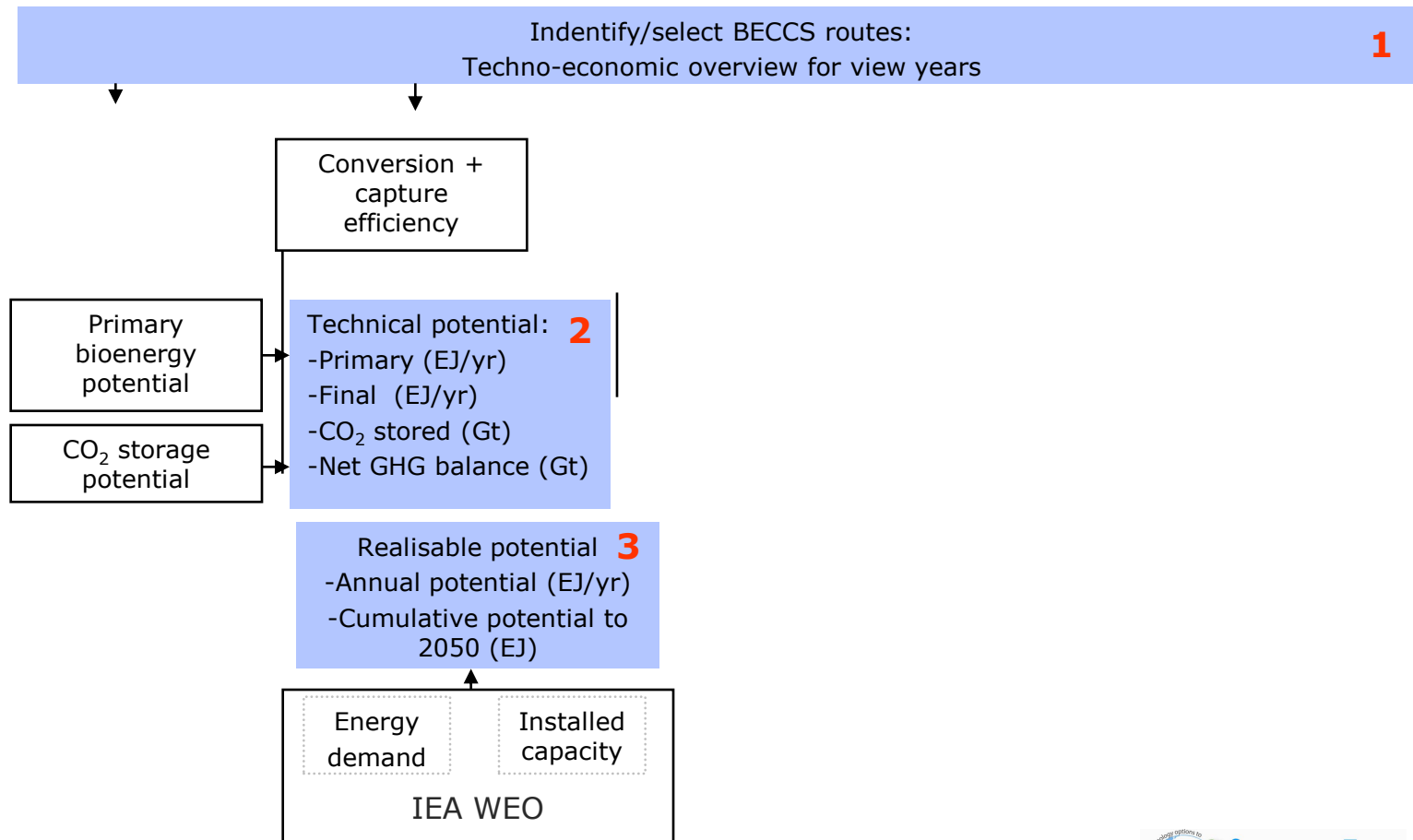
Results – Realisable potential



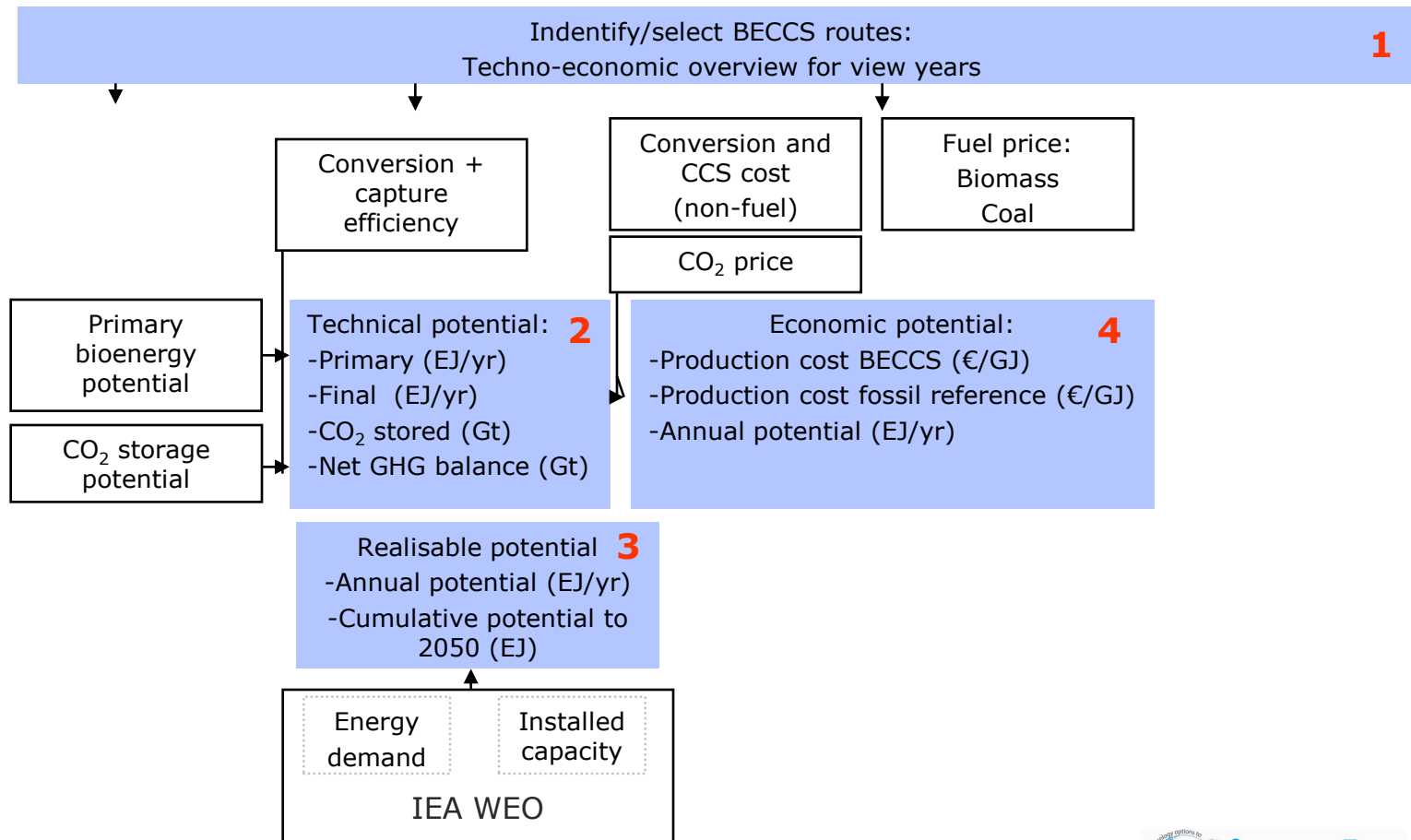
Sensitivity analysis

- Technical potential
 - Biomass supply limiting factor in most of 7 regions
- Economic potential
 - CO2 price dominant
 - Coal price strong effect
 - Discount rate (capital intensive routes)
 - Transport storage cost of CO2 (prod. Cost. -6% to +14%)

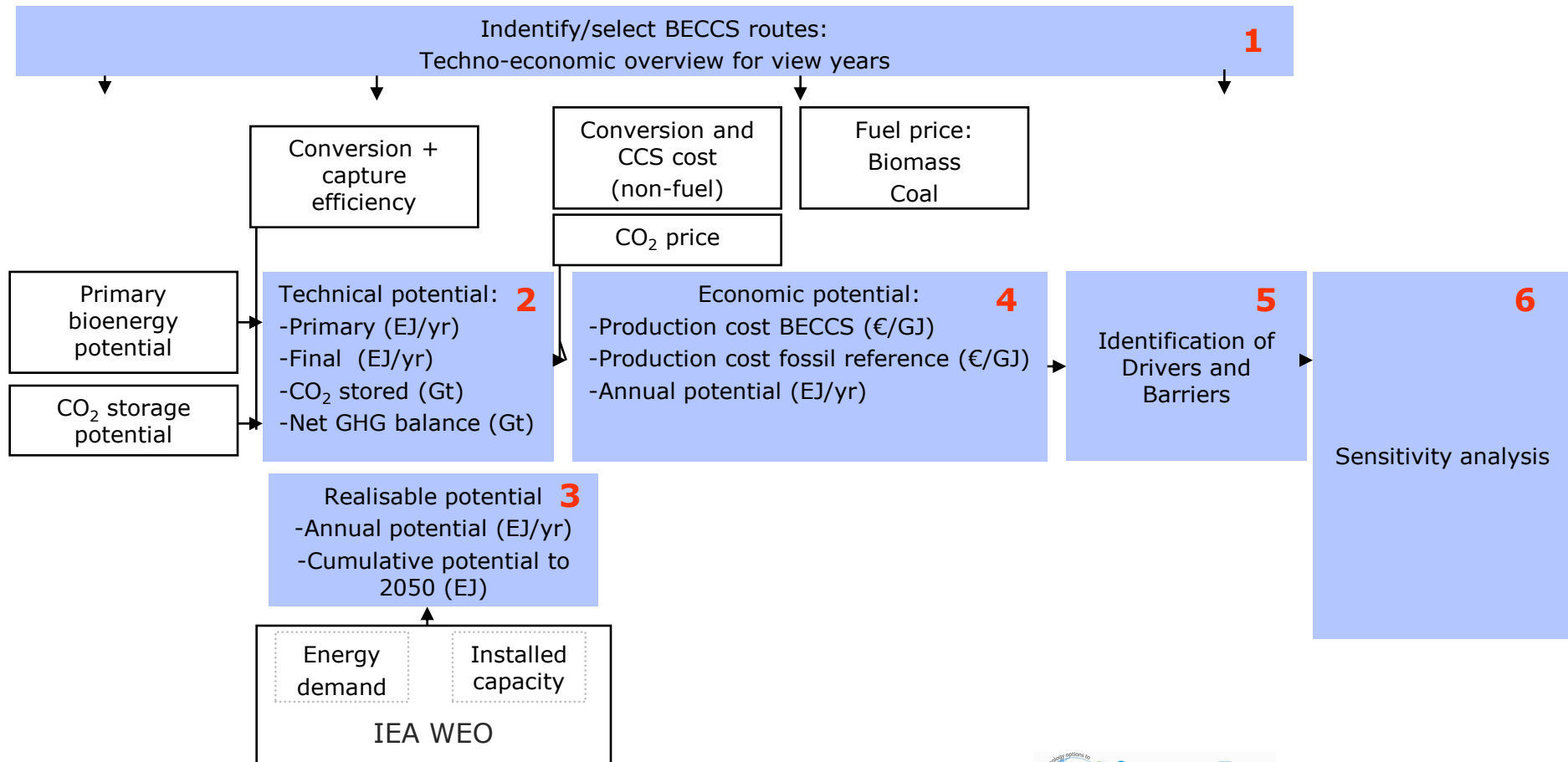
Research steps – realisable potential



Research steps

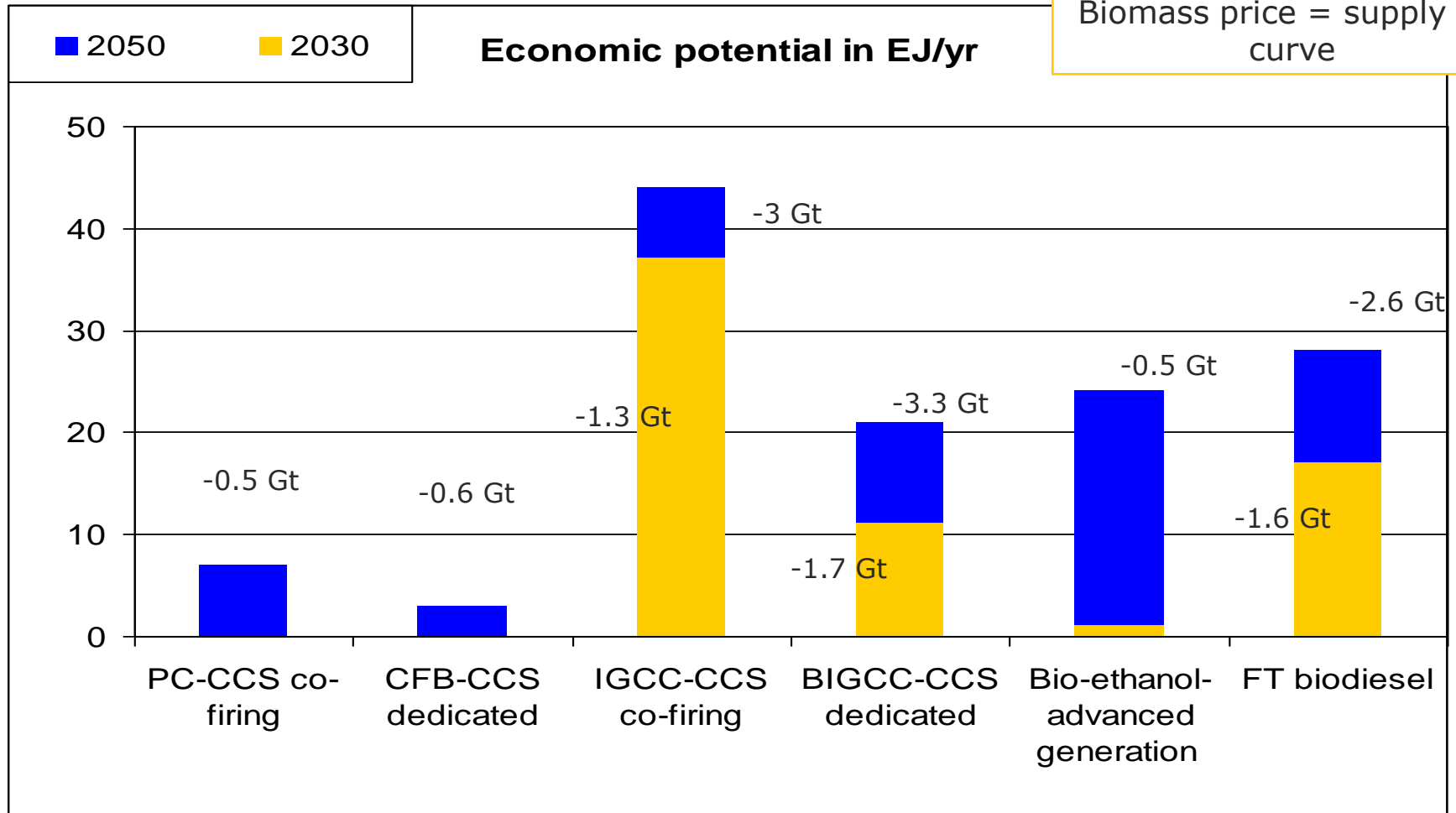


Research steps



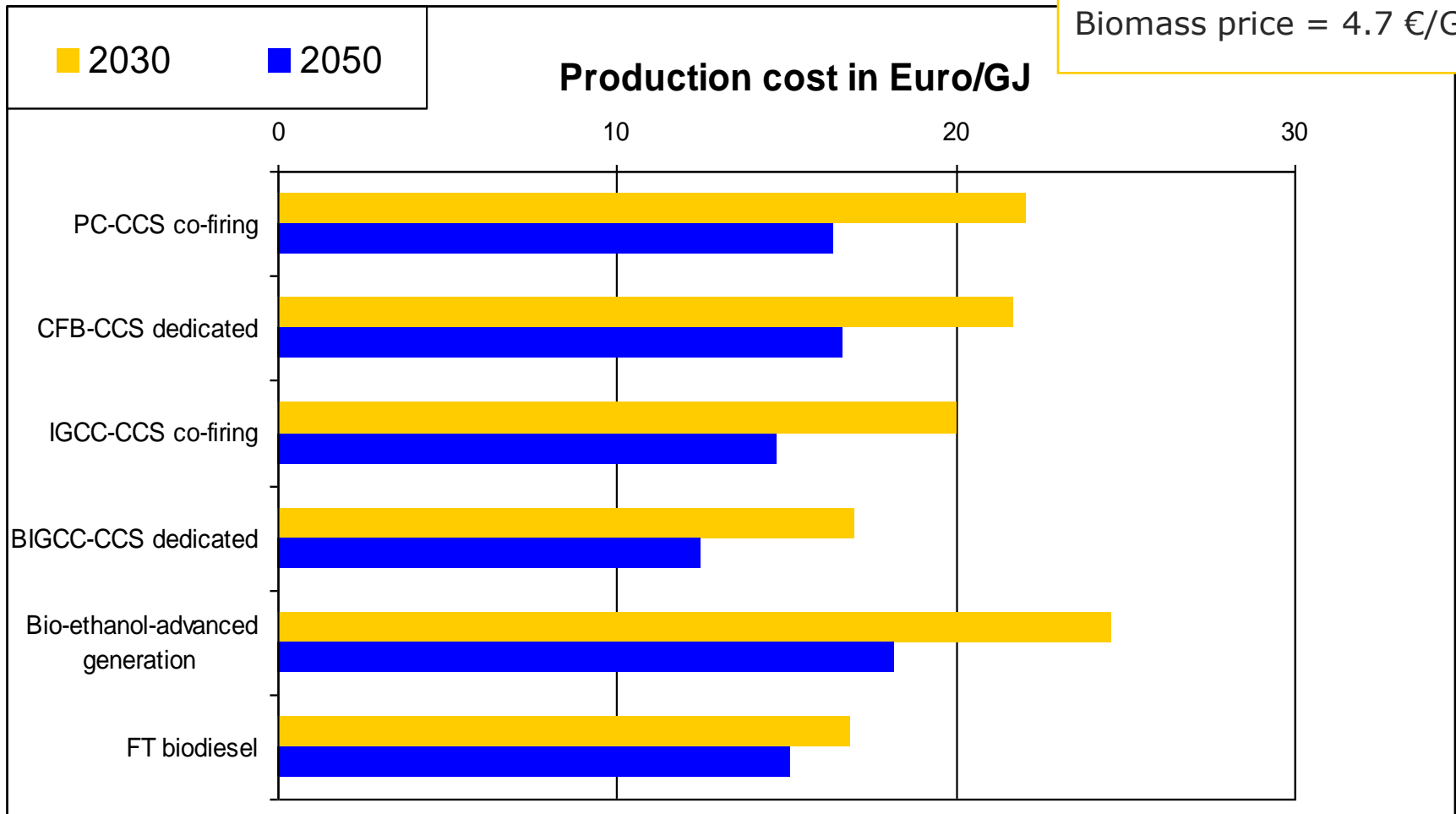
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Results – economic potential

CO2 price = 50 €/ton
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Conclusions 1/2

- Technical potential BE-CCS options is large
 - EL: Biomass share up to 66 EJ_{final}/ yr in 2050 → 33% of global
 - -10 Gt negative emissions
 - BF: Up to 53 EJ_{final}/ yr in 2050
 - 31% of global
 - -6 Gt negative emissions
- Realisable potential BE-CCS options is smaller
 - EL: up to 20 EJ_{final}/ yr → 10% of global
 - BF: up to 8 EJ_{final}/ yr → 5% of global

Conclusions 2/2

- Economic potential with CO2 price = 50 €/ton
 - EL: Biomass share up to 22 EJ_{final}/ yr in 2050
 - BF: Up to 28 EJ_{final}/ yr in 2050
 - BE-CCS routes only competitive under high CO2 price and low price biomass supply