

A composite background image showing a snowy mountain range. In the foreground, there are wind turbines on a rocky outcrop. To the left, a large ship is in the water. In the distance, a city skyline is visible under a blue sky with a few clouds. A small airplane is flying in the upper left, and a satellite is in the upper right.

THE ROLE OF RESEARCH IN REALISING CCS

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EVP Sustainability SINTEF and Chair EERA
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One of Europe's largest independent research organisations





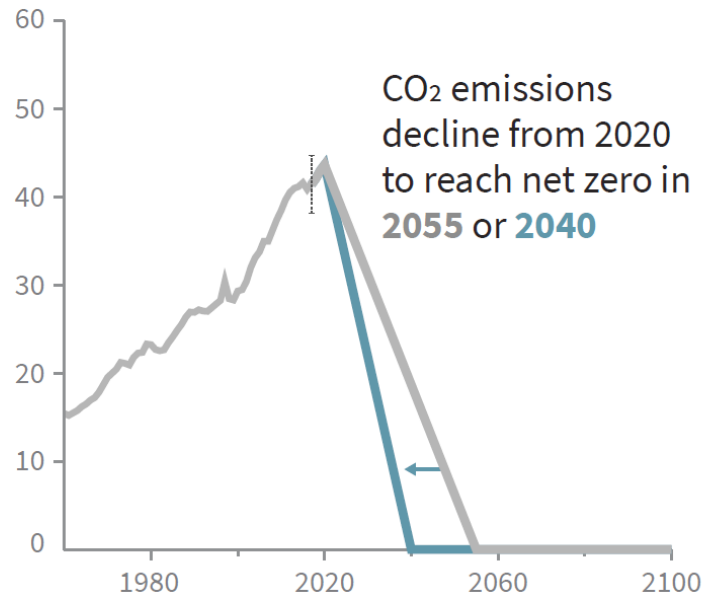
ipcc
INTERNATIONAL PANEL ON CLIMATE CHANGE

Global Warming of 1.5°C

An IPCC special report on the impacts of global warming of 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels and related global greenhouse gas emission pathways, in the context of strengthening the global response to the threat of climate change, sustainable development, and efforts to eradicate poverty.

IPCC - SR15- Special report on 1.5 deg warming

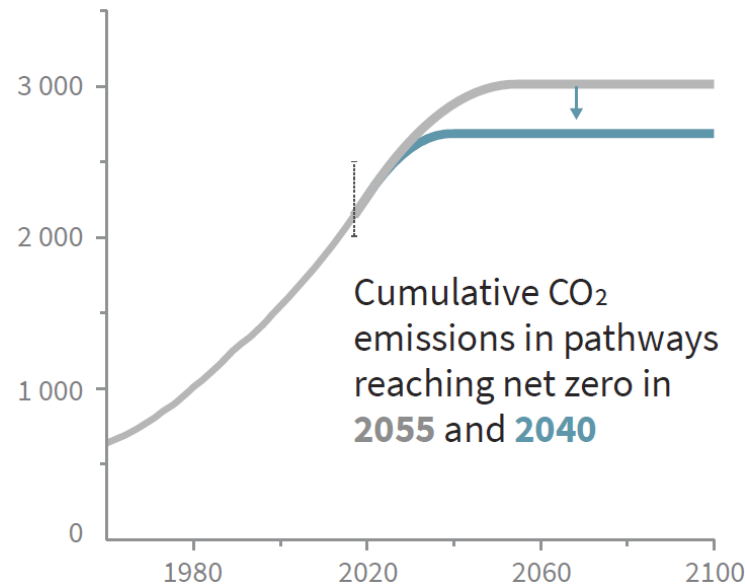
b) Stylized net global CO₂ emission pathways
Billion tonnes CO₂ per year (GtCO₂/yr)



Faster immediate CO₂ emission reductions limit cumulative CO₂ emissions shown in panel (c).

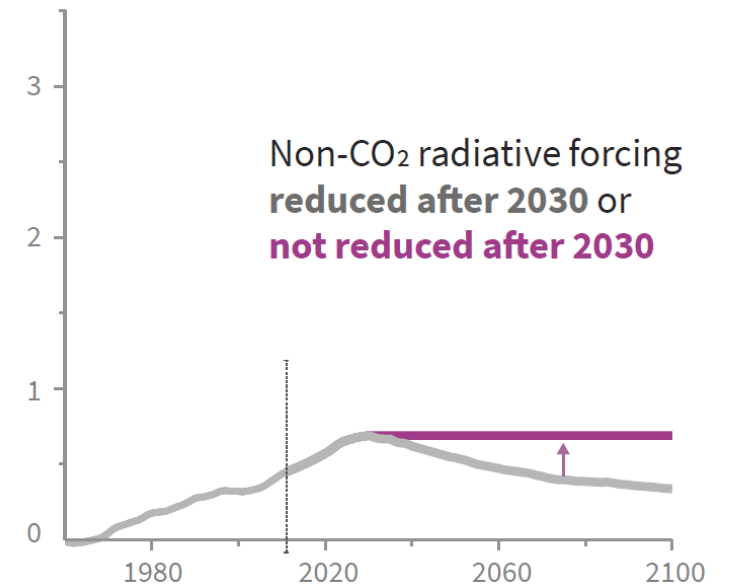
Source: IPCC Special Report on Global Warming of 1.5°C

c) Cumulative net CO₂ emissions
Billion tonnes CO₂ (GtCO₂)



Maximum temperature rise is determined by cumulative net CO₂ emissions and net non-CO₂ radiative forcing due to methane, nitrous oxide, aerosols and other anthropogenic forcing agents.

d) Non-CO₂ radiative forcing pathways
Watts per square metre (W/m²)



a) Observed global temperature change and modeled responses to stylized anthropogenic emission and forcing pathways

Global warming relative to 1850-1900 (°C)

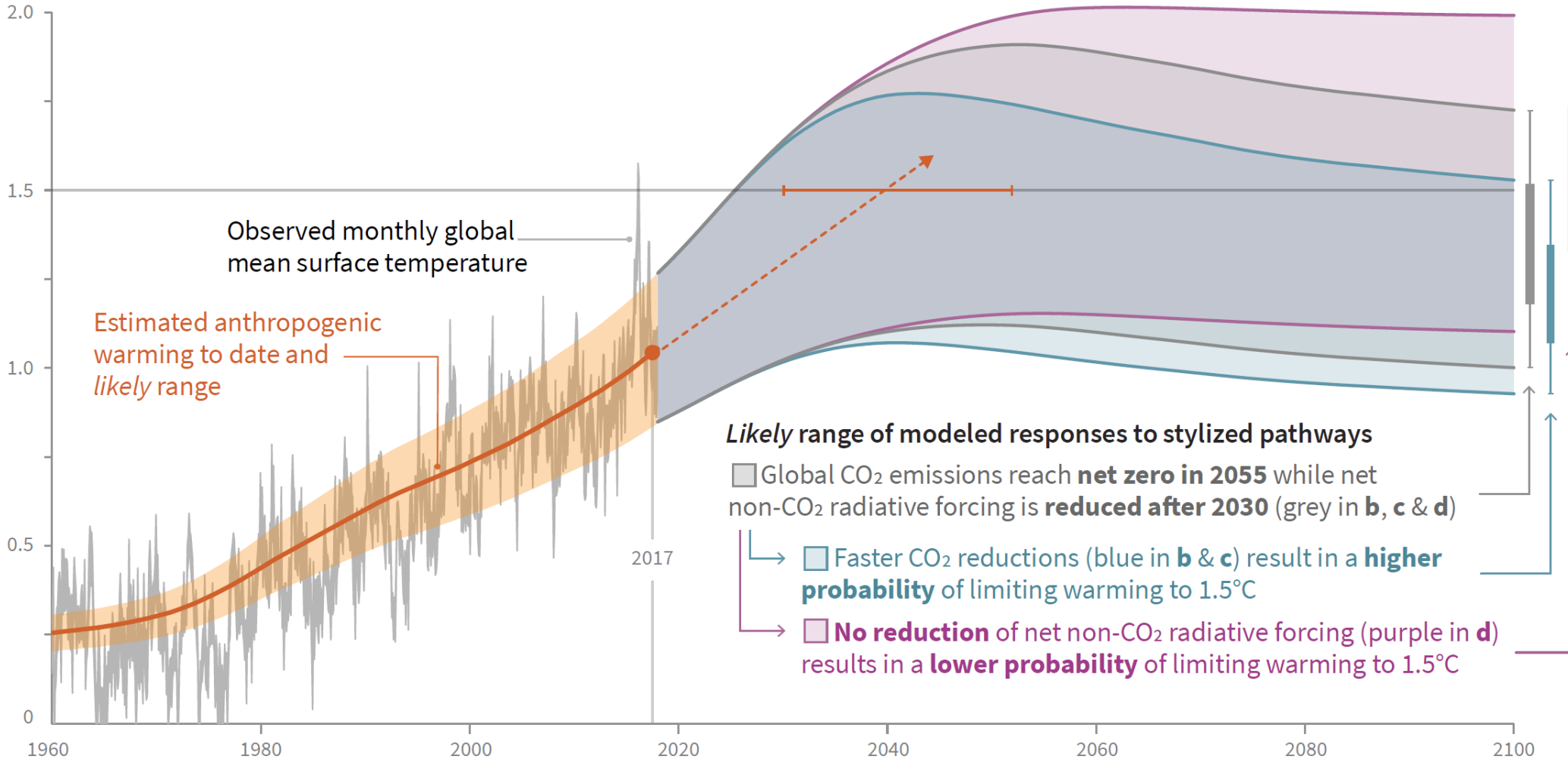
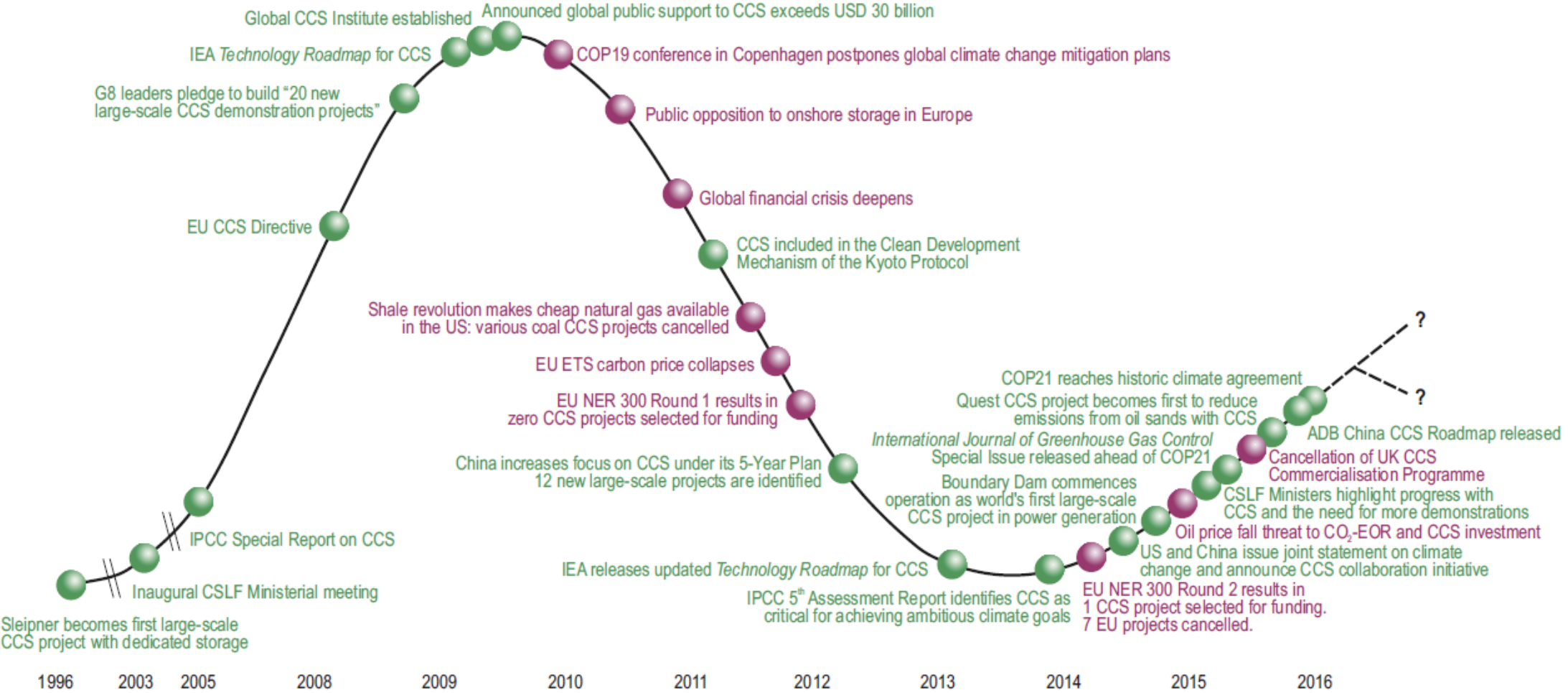


Figure 1.1 • CCS policy and political support over time



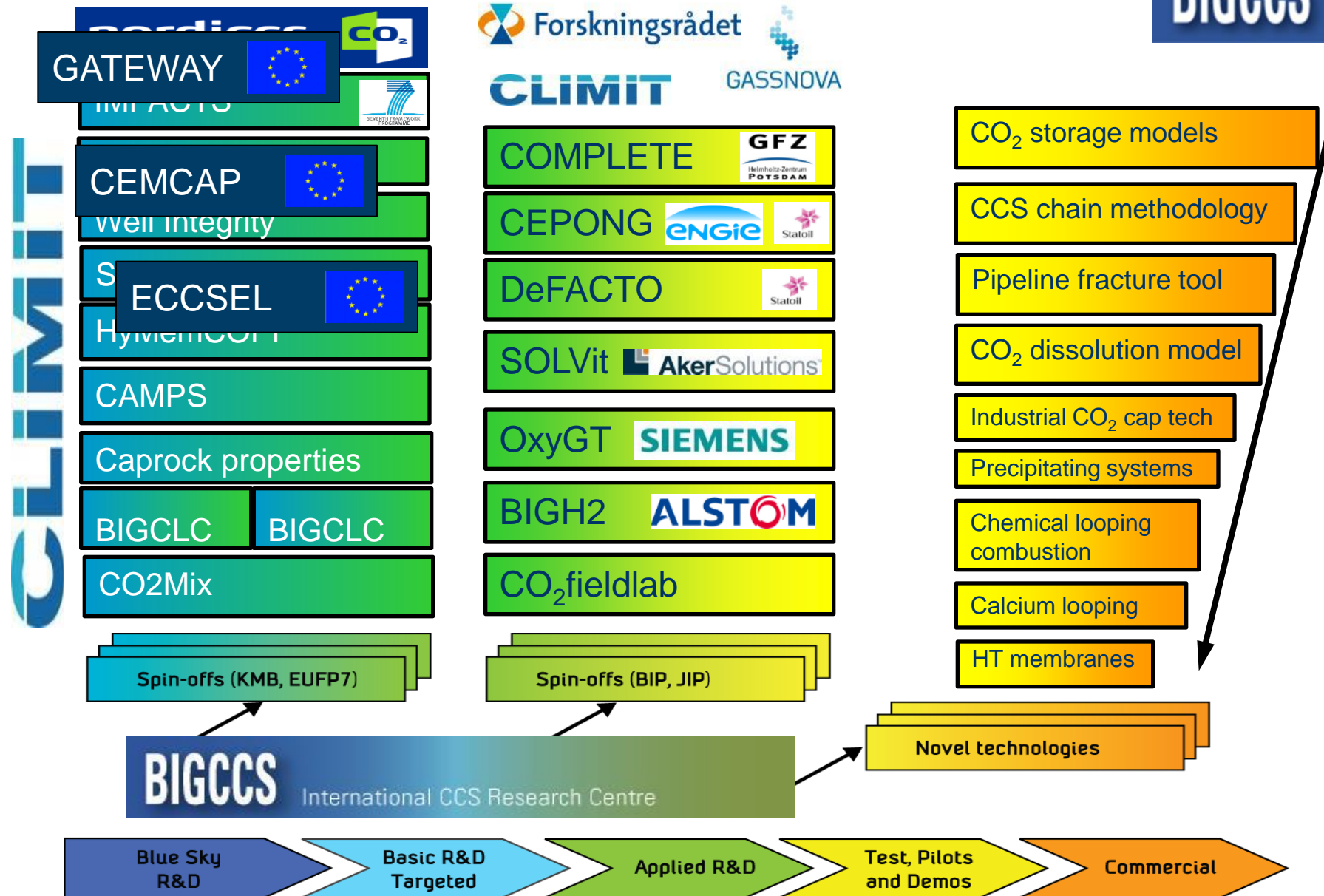
Source: Adapted from SBC Energy Institute (2016), Low Carbon Energy Technologies Fact Book Update: *Carbon Capture and Storage at a Crossroads*.

CCS R&D – underpinning CCS deployment



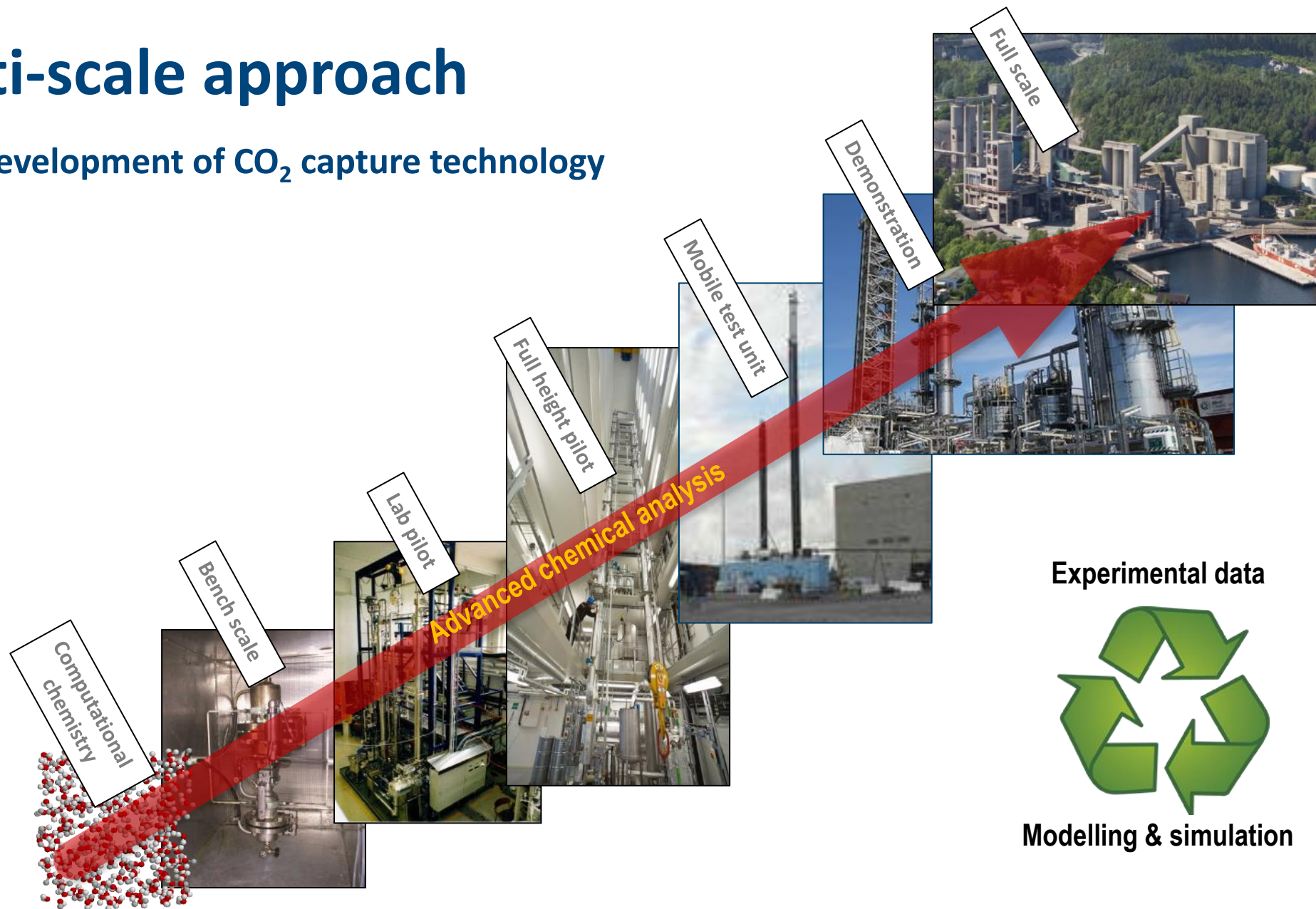
R&D Turnover in CCS > €20 million/yr (SINTEF and NTNU)



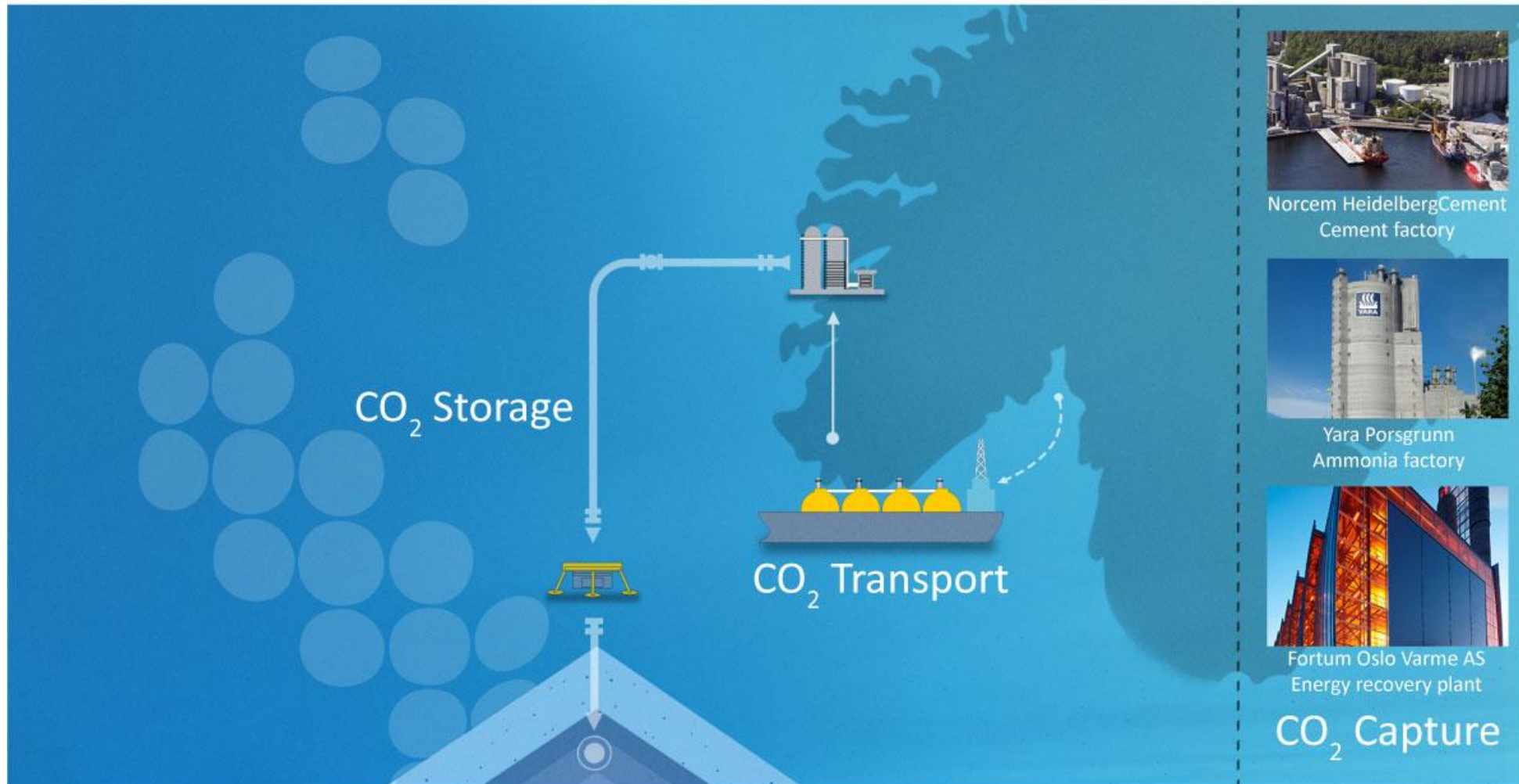


Multi-scale approach

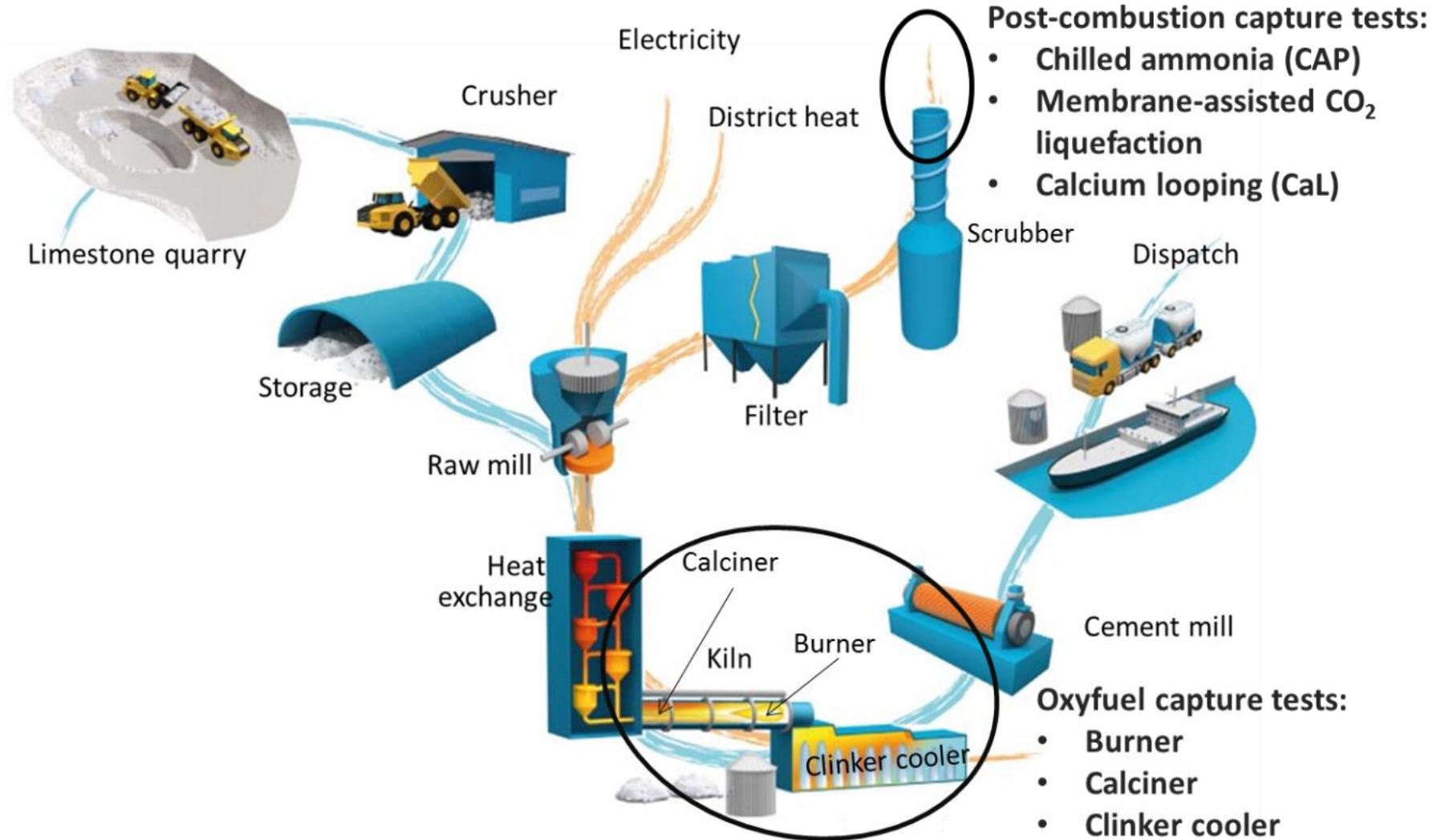
to the development of CO₂ capture technology



The Norwegian Full-Scale Project



Technologies under scrutiny in CEMCAP, reaching TRL6*



*Technology demonstrated in industrially relevant environment

R&D @ work- oxy-fuel solutions for the future

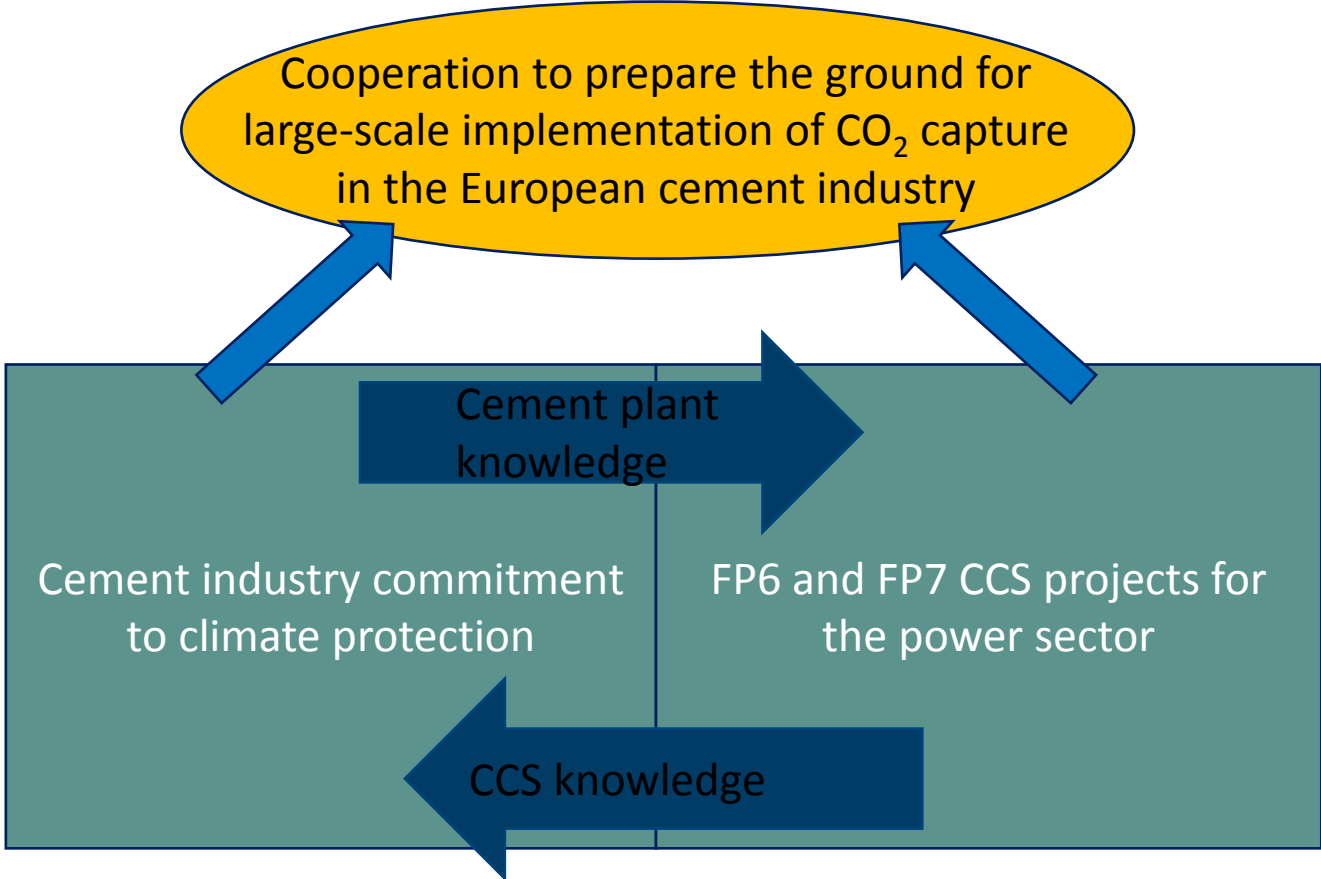


Clinker cooler prototype and recirculation system installation at HeidelbergCement in Hannover

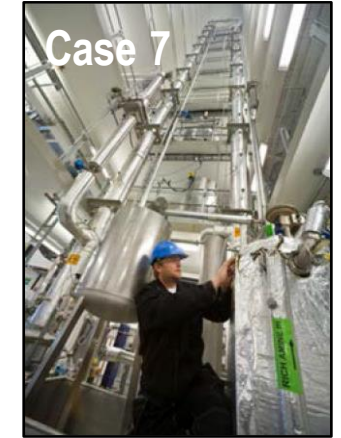
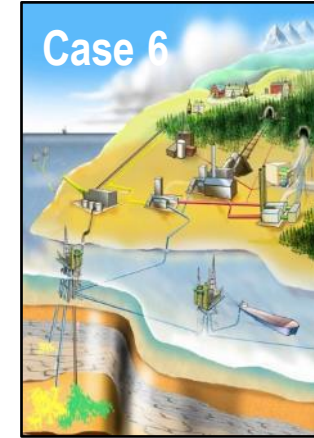
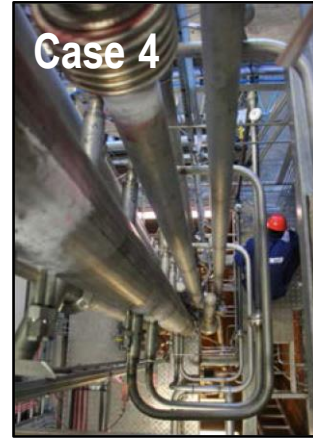
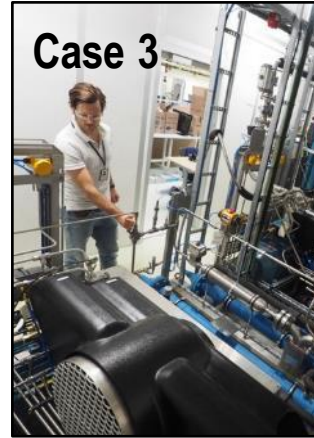
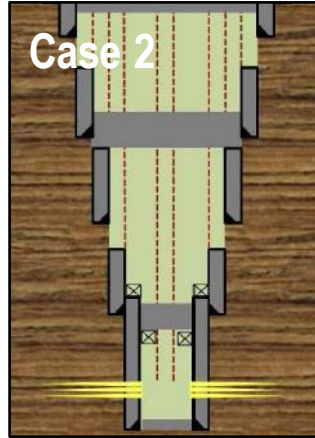


Hot commissioning of the oxyfuel clinker cooler and first oxyfuel clinker samples

In CEMCAP a pool of CCS expertise has been made available to the cement industry



7 cases showing the effect of R&I



Geophysical methods for monitoring subsurface storage of CO₂

Improved completion of CO₂ wells

Capture and liquification of CO₂ for ship transport

Capturing CO₂ using CLC

Avoiding running ductile cracks in CO₂ transport

Smart design of CO₂ value chains

Efficient capture processes

Savings: ~€100 million/site

Savings: ~ €20 million /completion

Savings: ~10% cost reduction per ton CO₂ captured

Savings: Could cut capture costs by 30-40%

Savings: ~€25 million for a 500km pipeline

Savings: ~10-15% of mitigation costs

Savings: Energy- €10 mill/yr (1Mt/yr)

Summary

- R&I key for CCS to happen on the ground- to derisk, optimise and to reduce costs
- Significant knowledge sharing throughout the years- across sectors
- Benefits can be quantified- we need to run more of these post research surveys
- Important to pool resources to achieve scale in R&I- EU, MS/AC, Industry
- Need to speed up CCS in lieu of the IPCC SR15 – BECCS will not happen without CCS
- Important that Horizon Europe cover the whole value chain for CCUS for both industry and power, other sources



Technology for a better society