

# CO<sub>2</sub> Transport via Pipeline and Ship

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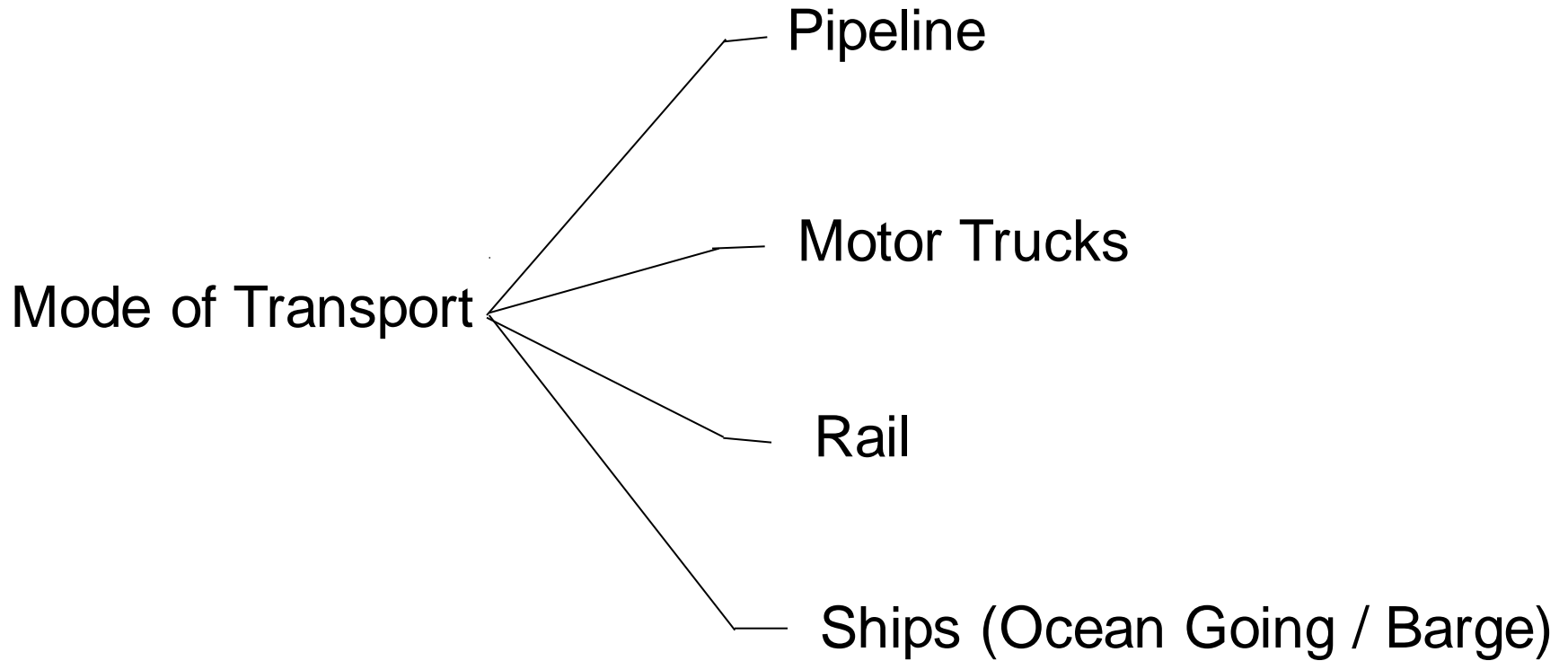
*IEA Greenhouse Gas R&D Programme*

*Cheltenham, UK*

*CCOP – EPPM Workshop on CCS*

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# CO<sub>2</sub> Transport



# CO<sub>2</sub> Transport – Important Notes



- ***Technology is available and mature***
  - For example: USA – about 2000 miles of CO<sub>2</sub> pipeline.
- ***Economic Consideration is the main driver on the choice of CO<sub>2</sub> transport technology options.***
  - Demand and Capacity Utilisation
  - Economy of Scale
  - Flexibility of Ship transport
- ***Operating pressure and temperature defined by the chosen transport technology option.***
- ***CO<sub>2</sub> processing could be an integral part of the CO<sub>2</sub> transport***



# Pipeline Transport

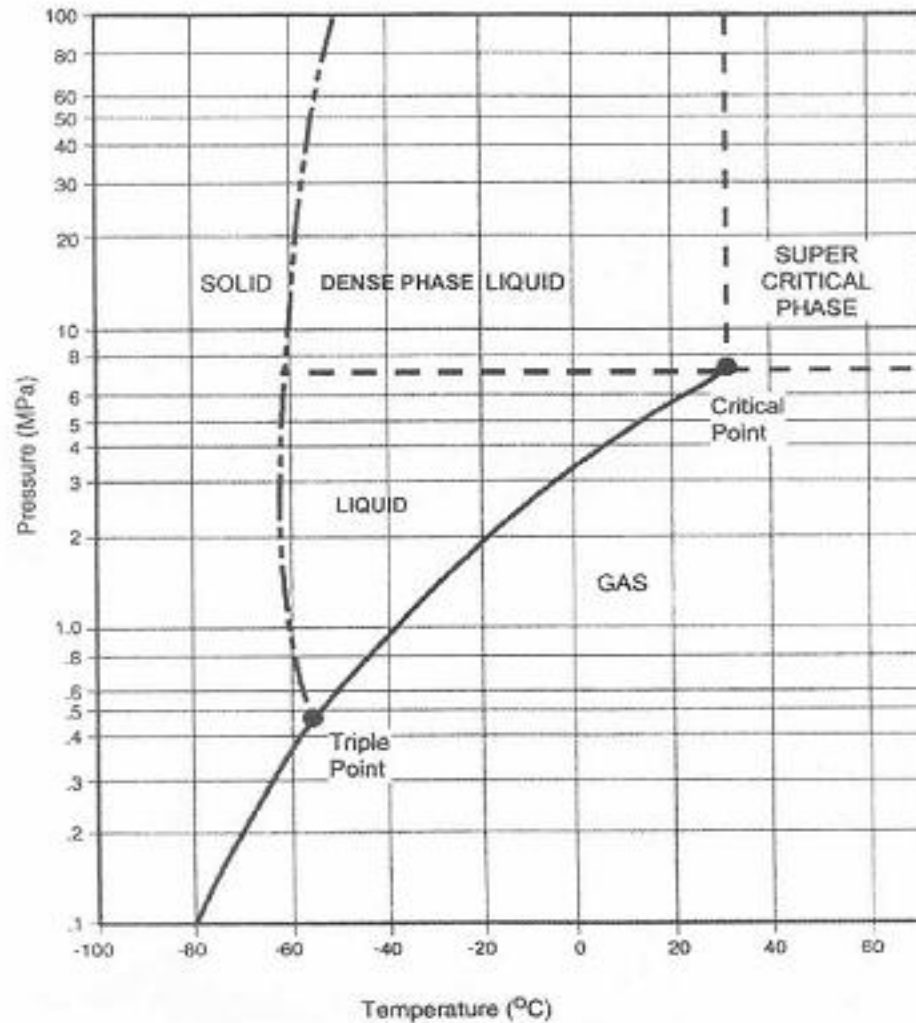
- ***CO<sub>2</sub> compression and pumping***
  - With or without booster station?
  - Liquid, Gaseous or Dense Phase operation?
- ***CO<sub>2</sub> pipeline operation***
  - CO<sub>2</sub> metering
  - Pipeline inspection
- ***CO<sub>2</sub> health and safety***
  - Pipeline design safety consideration (i.e. Crack arrester)
  - Corrosion issues
  - Hydrate formation

# CO<sub>2</sub> Compression

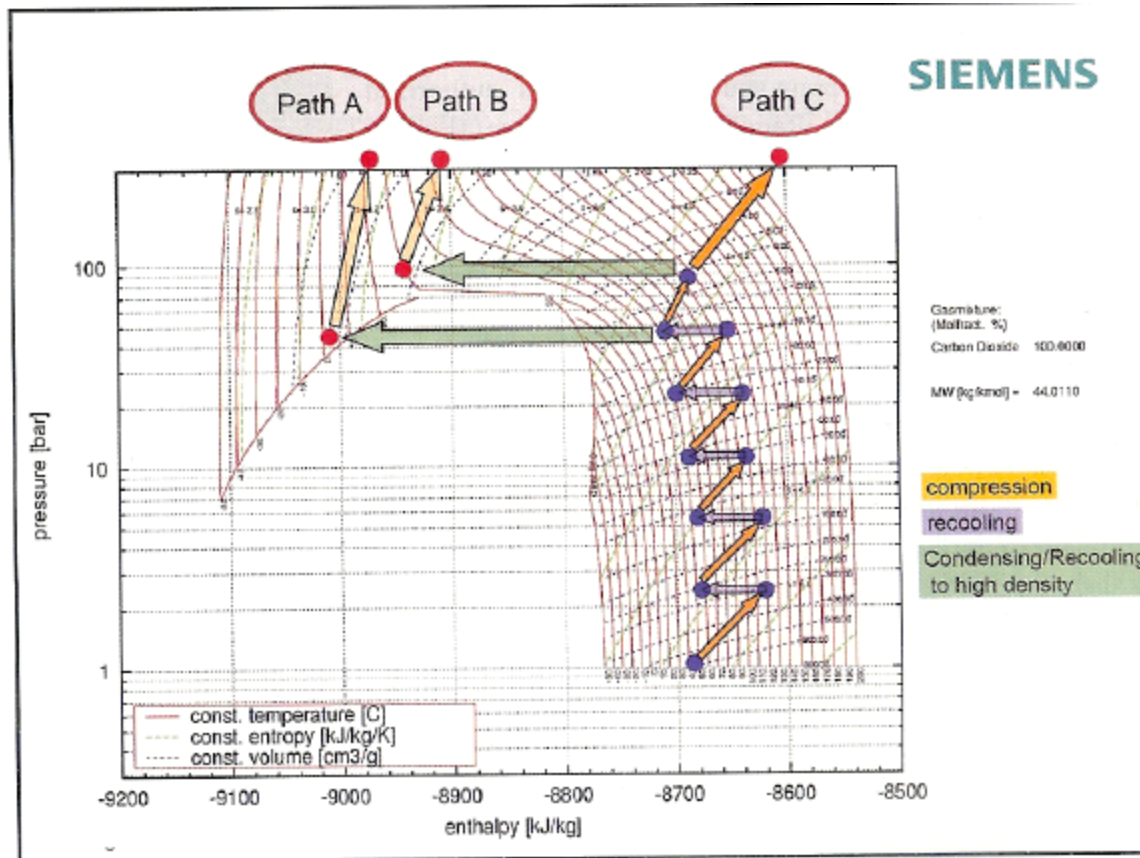


- ***CO<sub>2</sub> compression uses mature technologies typically found in large scale fertilizers manufacturing plant (ie. production of Urea).***
- ***Similar compression technology is also used in natural gas pipeline transport worldwide.***
- ***Centrifugal compressors are preferred for large volume applications.***
- ***The main additional operating issues for CO<sub>2</sub> are avoiding corrosion and hydrate formation.***

# Phase Diagram of CO<sub>2</sub>



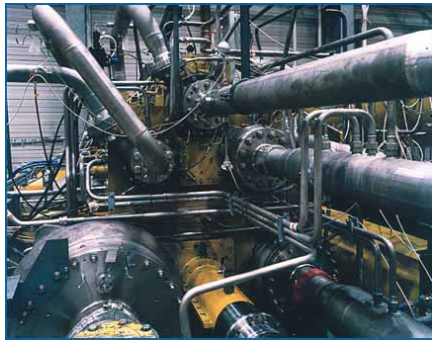
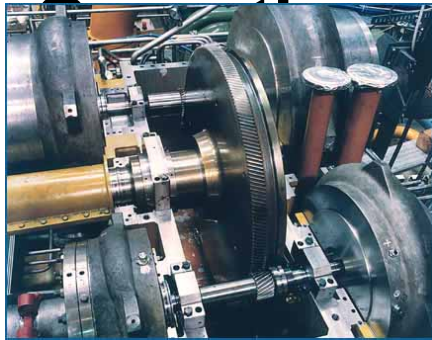
# Enthalpy Diagram



Three main compression paths with a reference target pressure of 200 bar



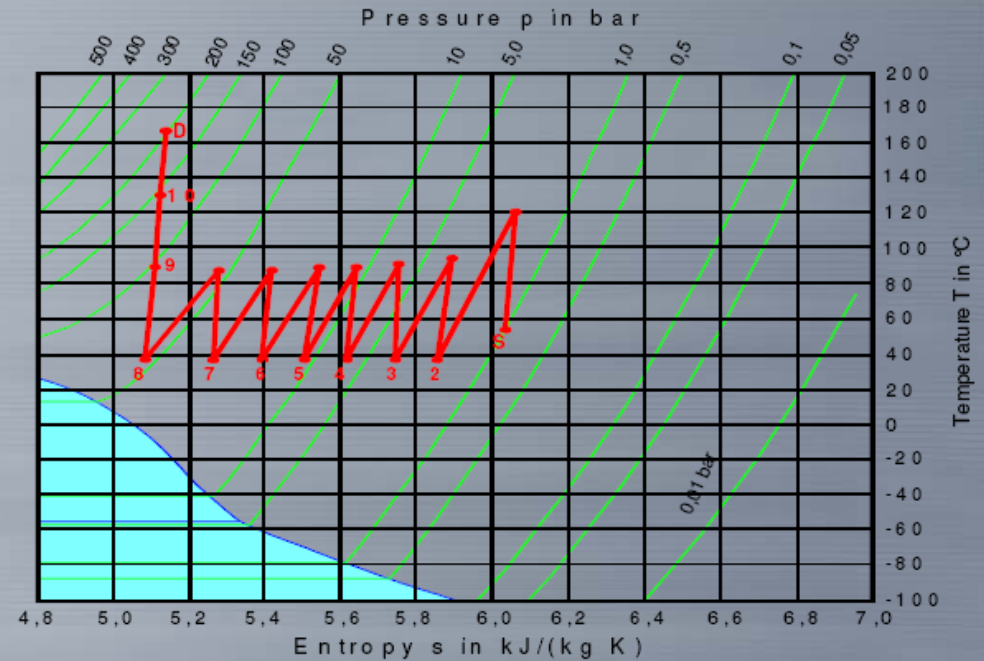
# CO<sub>2</sub> Compression in a Commercial



## CO<sub>2</sub> COMPRESSION UPDATE T / S Diagram NOVAZOT UREA Plant



### Compression Characteristic



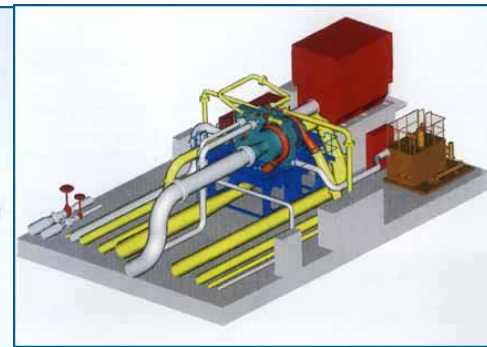
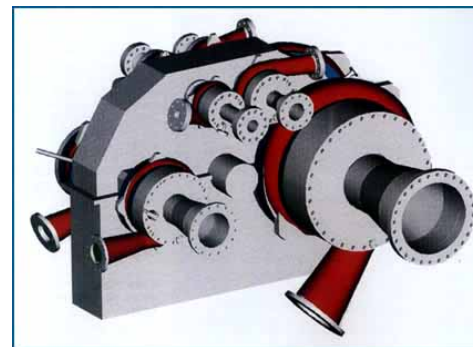


# CO<sub>2</sub> Compression in a Commercial Operation (Dakota Gasification Plant – CO<sub>2</sub> to Weyburn EOR)



## Operation Profile

- MAN Turbo RV 042/07
- Motor Driven (~19500 HP)
- Mass Flow: 125 000 kg/hr
- Inlet Pressure: 1 Bar
- Discharge Pressure: 190 Bar
- 2 units started operation in 2000 (each unit transporting ~55 mmSCFD)
- 3<sup>rd</sup> units started operation in June 2006



# Pipeline Design



- ***Pipeline pressures: 10-20 MPa (existing pipelines)***
- ***CO<sub>2</sub> is a “dense phase” fluid (about 0.8 t/m<sup>3</sup>)***
- ***Moisture below 10 ppm level is now expected as a pre-requisite.***
- ***Retrofit of existing Hydrocarbon or NG pipeline is possible.***
- ***Special steels are not required***

# Operational Issues



- ***Pipeline Inspection – an important part of CO<sub>2</sub> transport operation which would require extensive review during design and implementation.***
  - i.e. Pipeline Pigging Exercise
- ***CO<sub>2</sub> metering – this is an important aspect to provide accountability between CO<sub>2</sub> capture and storage.***
  - i.e. Orifice and venturi meters
- ***Start up and shut down***
  - Drying procedure during start up
  - Depressurisation procedure during shut down





# Pipeline Safety

- ***CO<sub>2</sub> is not flammable or explosive***
- ***CO<sub>2</sub> is an asphyxiant and is heavier than air***
- ***Leaking CO<sub>2</sub> may accumulate in low-lying places***
- ***The number of incidents is similar for existing CO<sub>2</sub> and natural gas pipelines***
- ***No deaths from CO<sub>2</sub> pipeline accidents***
- ***Existing pipelines are mostly in sparsely populated regions***
- ***Existing pipelines pass through some small built-up areas***
- ***Further work is needed to assess potential hazards in some circumstances, e.g. for offshore EOR***



# Ship Transport

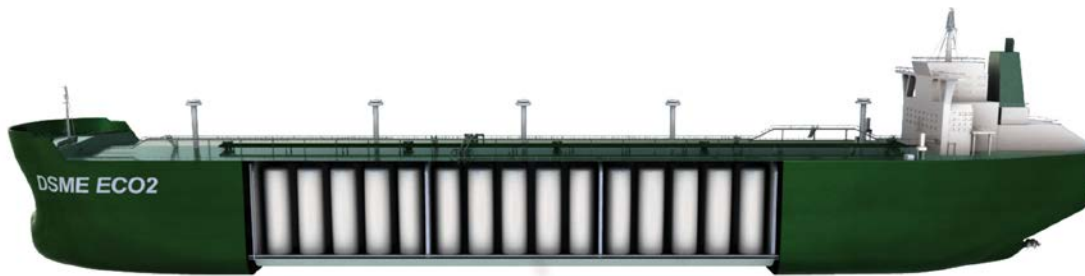
- ***Ship transport could make the economics consideration of CO<sub>2</sub> transport more flexible. (Mix and Match with pipeline transport)***
- ***Transport of CO<sub>2</sub> by ship in smaller volume (i.e. <1500 m<sup>3</sup>) is currently practiced in the industry***
- ***Shipping at lower pressure is preferred.***
- ***However, operating at higher pressure should not be a major problem, as tankers currently used for shipping liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) can be used for CO<sub>2</sub>***



# CO<sub>2</sub> Ships Transport



CO<sub>2</sub> is transported for the food,  
drink and chemical industries  
Coral Carbonic 1250 m<sup>3</sup> CO<sub>2</sub>



Larger ships would  
be needed for CCS

Daewoo's proposed  
100k m<sup>3</sup> CO<sub>2</sub> ship



# River barge transport



- ***Barges have been used to transport liquefied gases for many decades***
- ***Barges may have cost and regulatory advantages over CO<sub>2</sub> pipelines in some circumstances***



# Thank you

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