

# CO<sub>2</sub> Capture and Storage (CCS): Costs and Economic Potential

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Joint SBSTA/IPCC side-event  
COP11, Montreal, November 30, 2005



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# Capture and compression costs

*In most CCS systems, the cost of capture (including compression) is the largest cost component*

Capture Source	Capture Cost (US\$/tCO <sub>2</sub> net captured)
Power Plant	15 – 75
Industry (high purity) H <sub>2</sub> , NH <sub>3</sub> , gas processing	5 – 55
Industry - other	25 - 115

# Summary of CO<sub>2</sub> capture costs for new power plants

	NGCC	PC	IGCC
CO <sub>2</sub> reduction per kWh with capture	83-88%	81-88%	81-91%
Increase in COE with capture (US¢/kWh)	1.2-2.4	1.8-3.4	0.9-2.2
Increase in COE with capture	37-69%	42-66%	20-55%
Cost of CO <sub>2</sub> net captured (US\$/tCO <sub>2</sub> )	37-74	29-51	13-37



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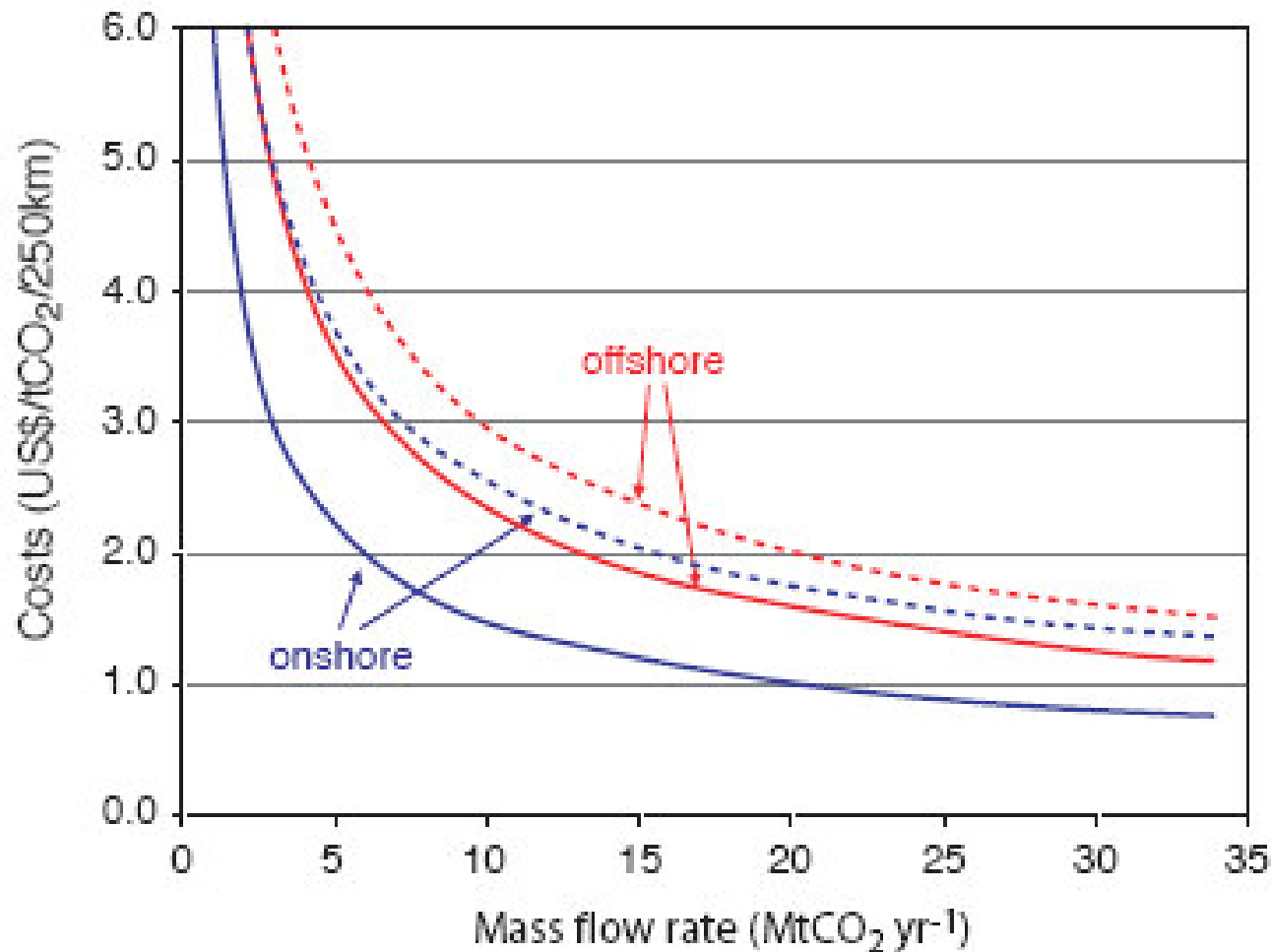


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# Transport and storage costs

Component	Cost range (US\$/tCO <sub>2</sub> transported or stored)
Transportation (per 250 km)	1 - 8
Geological Storage	0.5 – 8
Ocean Storage	5 - 30
Mineral Carbonation	50 - 100

# Cost of CO<sub>2</sub> pipeline transport



# System costs

*Application of CCS to electricity production, under 2002 conditions, is estimated to increase electricity generation costs by about 0.01 - 0.05 US dollars per kilowatt hour (US\$/kWh), depending on the fuel, the specific technology, the location, and the national circumstances.*

# CCS costs for new power plants using current technology

	NGCC	PC	IGCC
COE (no capture) (¢/kWh)	3 - 5	4 - 5	4 - 6
COE increase with CCS+geo	1 - 3	2 - 5	1 - 3
Avoided cost CCS+geo	40-90	30-70	10-50
COE increase w/CCS+EOR	1 - 2	1 - 3	0 - 2
Avoided cost CCS+EOR	20-70	10-40	(-10)-30



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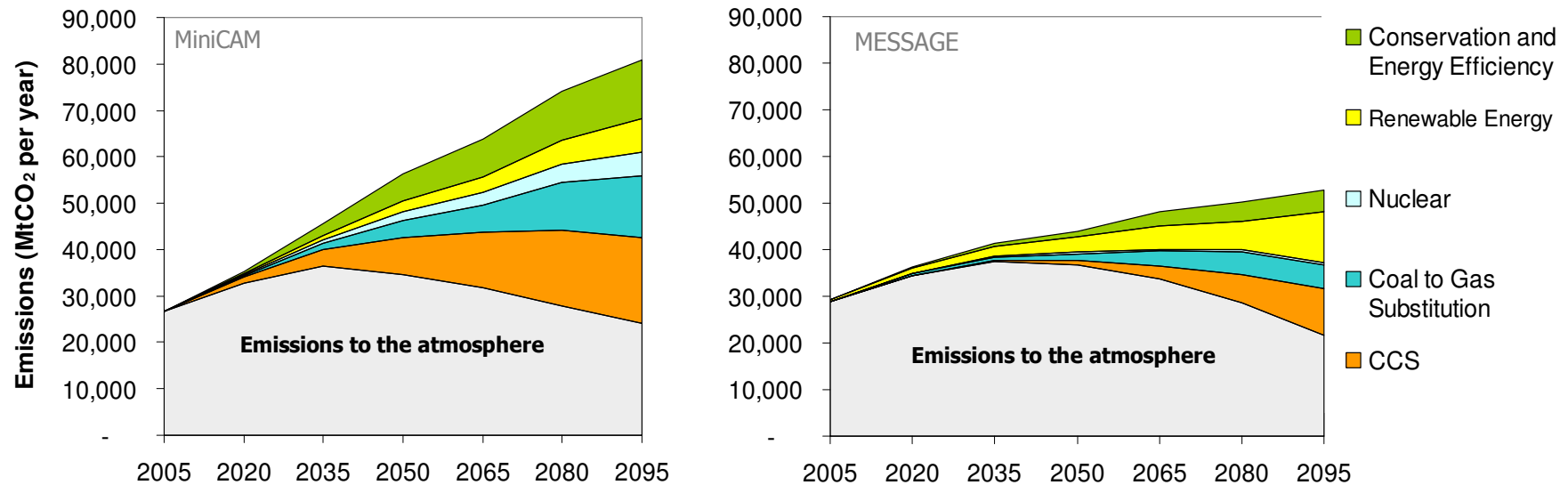
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# Economic potential of CCS

*Most modelling as assessed in this report suggests that **CCS systems begin to deploy** at a significant level when  $CO_2$  prices begin to reach **approximately 25 - 30 US\$/tCO<sub>2</sub>**.*



# CCS as part of a mitigation portfolio



Most scenario studies: role of CCS **increases** over the course of the century



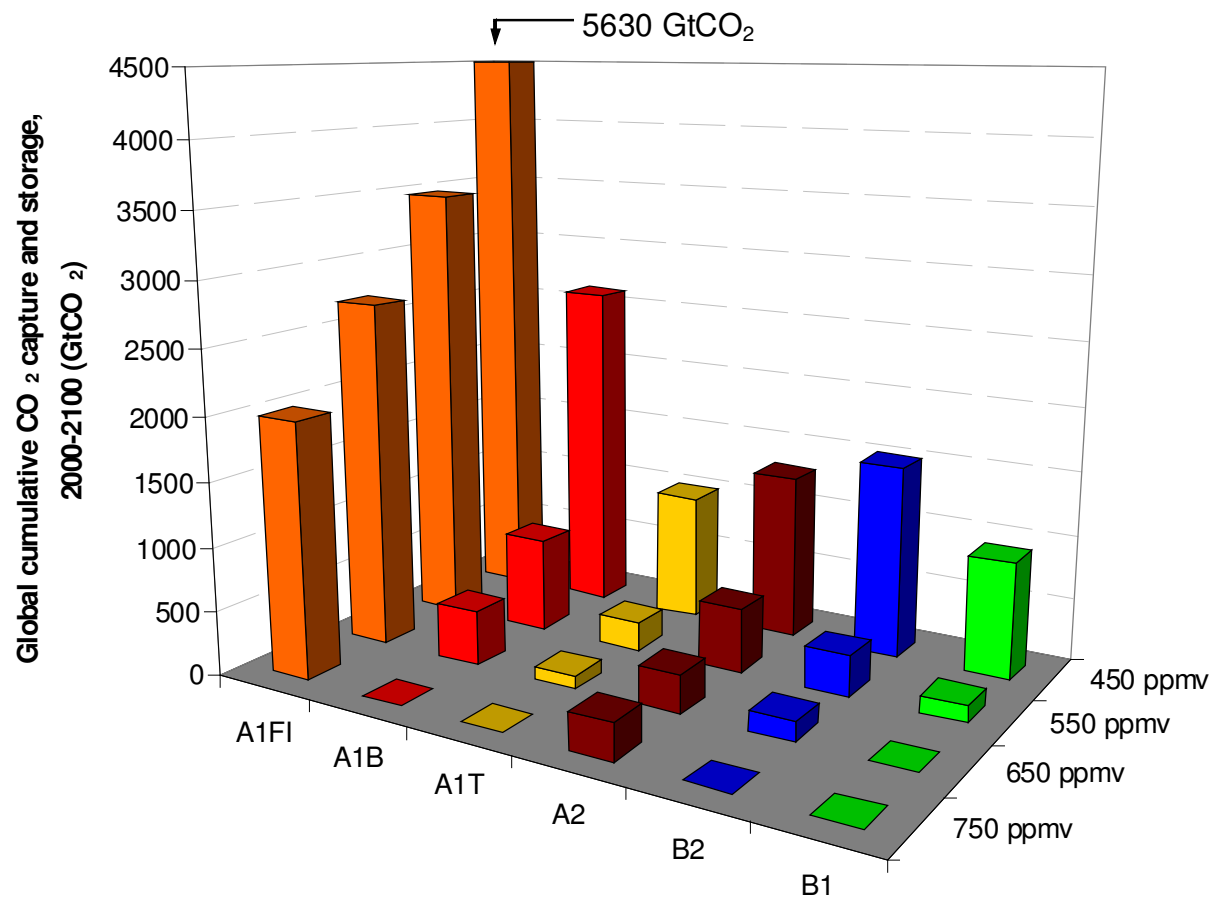
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# Economic potential



# Economic potential of CCS

- Different baseline scenarios, 450 - 750 ppmv stabilization, cost assumptions
- 220 - 2,200 GtCO<sub>2</sub> cumulatively up to 2100
- 15 to 55% of the cumulative mitigation effort worldwide until 2100
- Cost reduction of stabilization: 30% or more