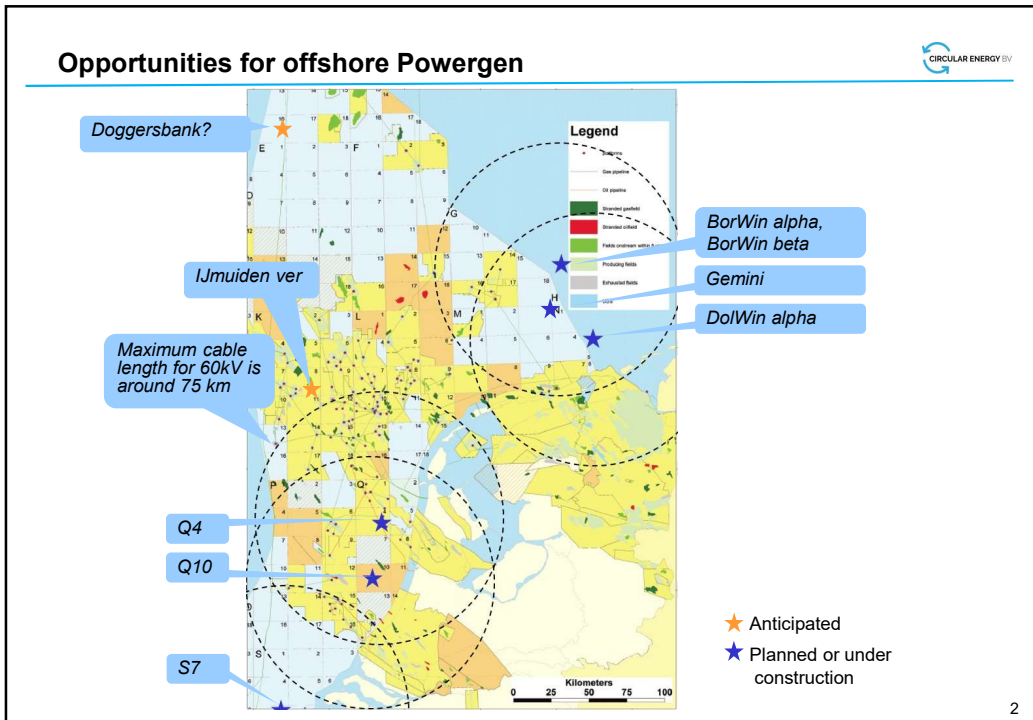
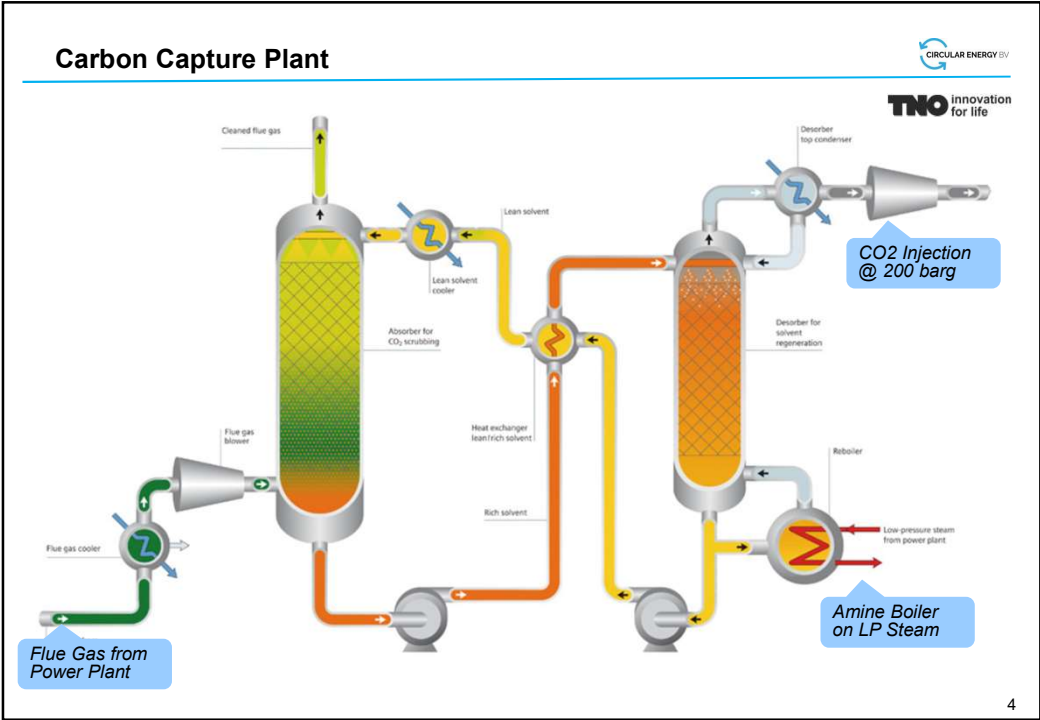
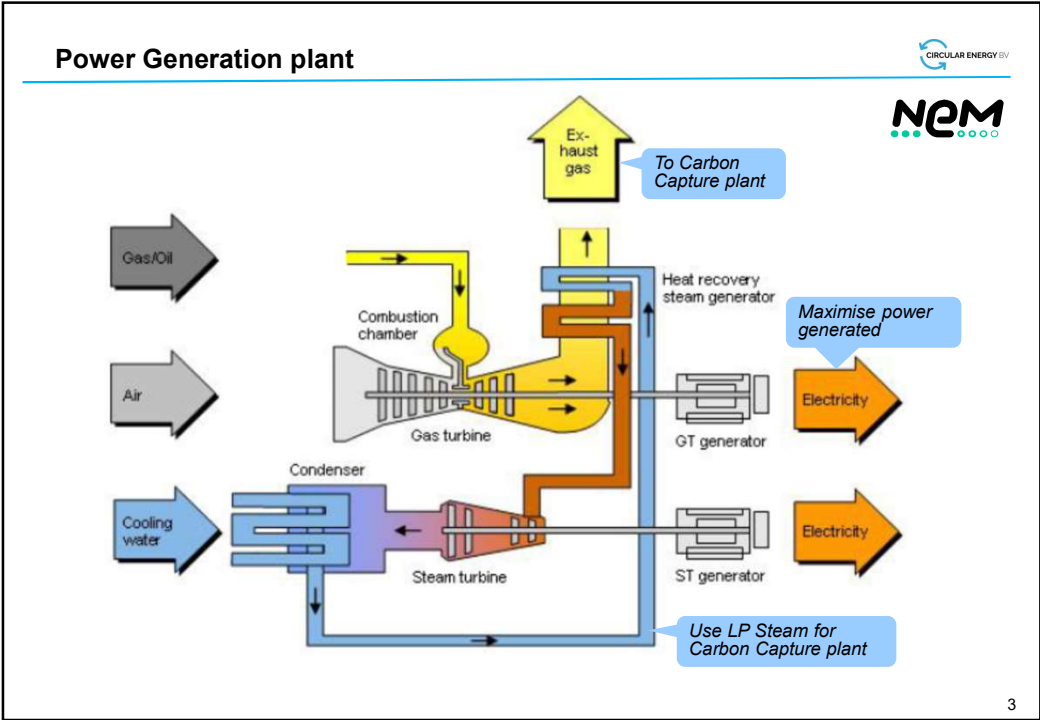


CO₂-free control power

CATO 4 December 2018

Arnold Groot

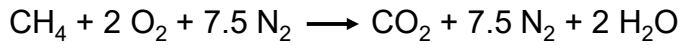




Reservoir pressure decline is counteracted

Ambient air comprises typically of 21% oxygen and 79% nitrogen

The processing of Nitrogen is a major source of inefficiencies for power plants



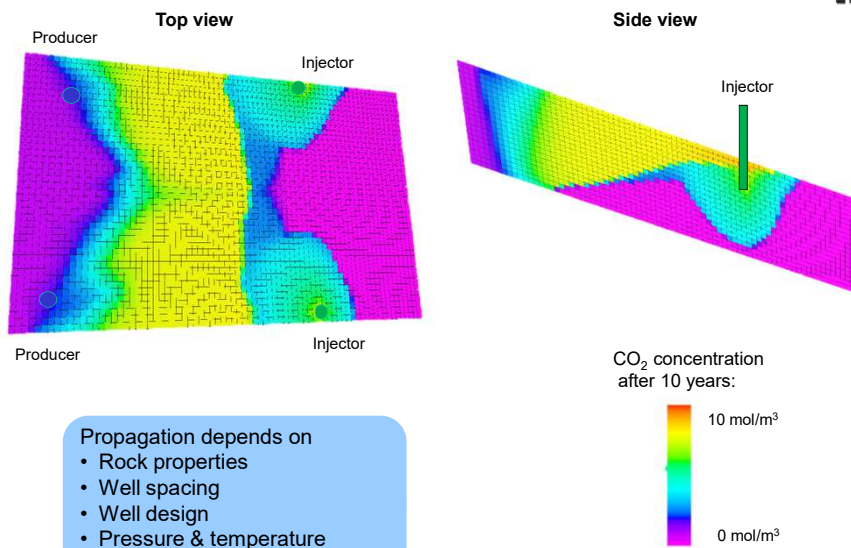
Natural gas comprises typically of:

- 93.00% C1
- 2.85% C2
- 0.35% C3
- 1.70% CO₂
- 1.90% N₂

For every mole of CH₄ produced one mole of CO₂ is injected, assuming perfect capture effectiveness.

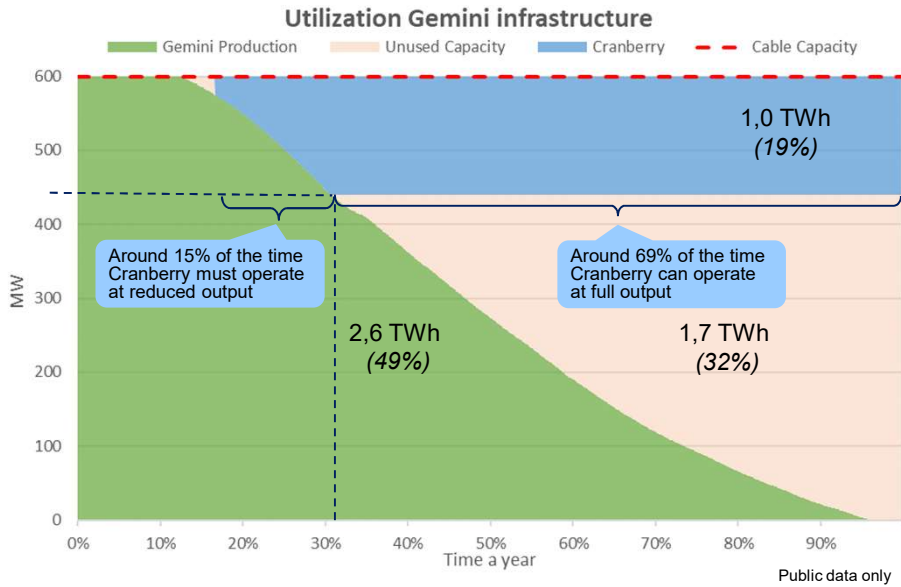
The reservoir receives a similar volume of CO₂ as the volume of natural gas produced from it.

Propagation of CO₂ through the reservoir can be managed

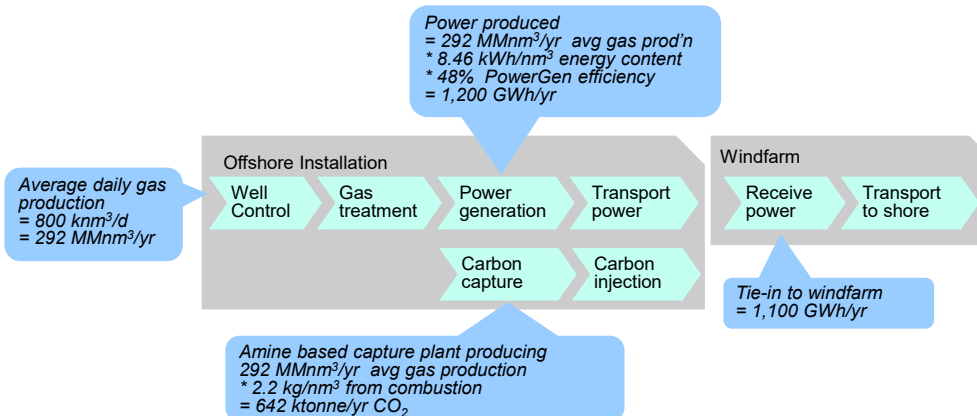


- Propagation depends on
- Rock properties
 - Well spacing
 - Well design
 - Pressure & temperature

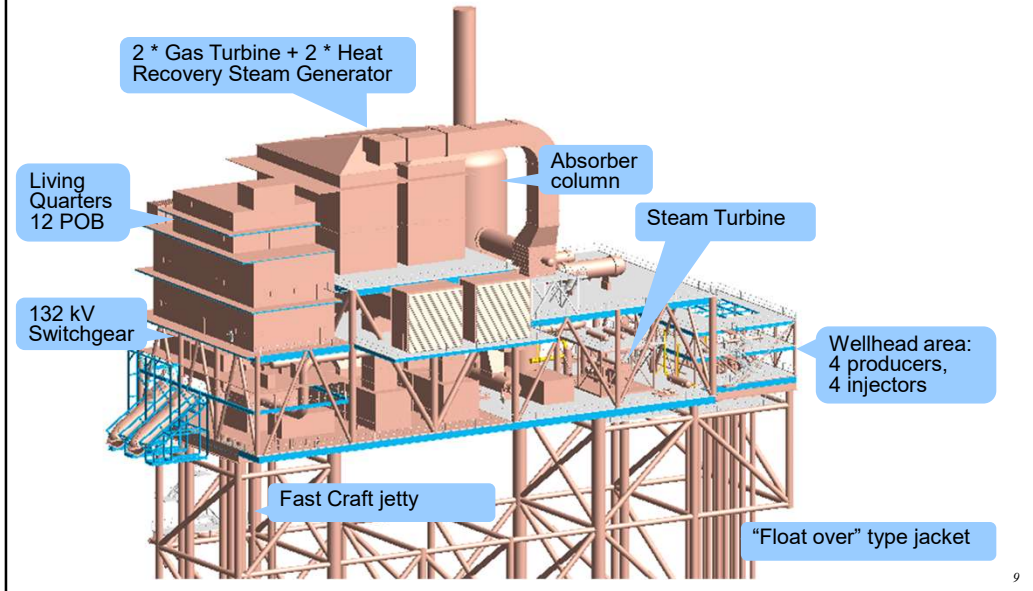
Case study: producing into Gemini



A 185 MWe Zero Emission Power Plant

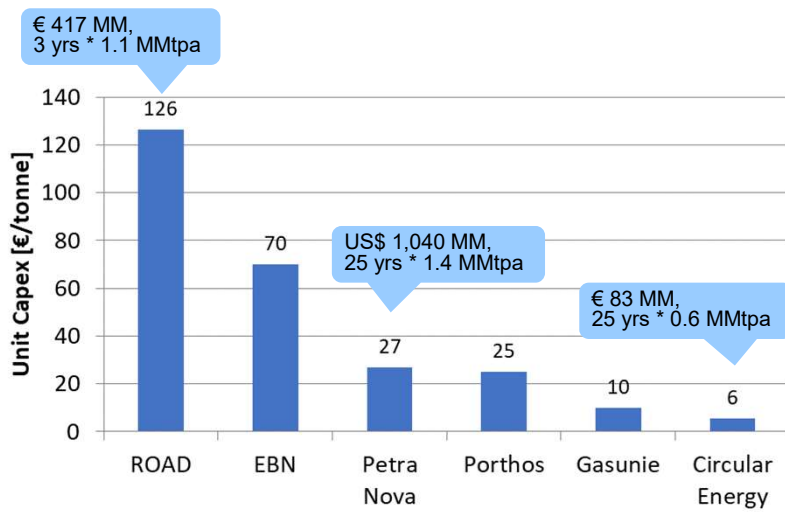


Topsides 6,500 tonne



9

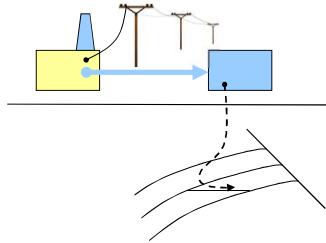
CCS on the cheap



10

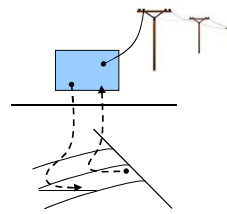
How come Circular Energy is economic at current ETS prices?

End-of-pipe solution



Gas treatment Plant
Power Plant
Capture Plant (standalone)
CO ₂ Flowline
Injection Plant
Revenues: none

Integrated concept



Gas treatment Plant
Power Plant
Capture Plant (integrated) !
CO ₂ Flowline !
Injection Plant
Revenues: sale of power !

“Cranberry is an offshore battery project”

