## Experience of Tomakomai CCS Project

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#### First Large-scale CCS Demonstration Project in Japan

Project Period: FY2012-2020 (9 years) Location: Tomakomai City Hokkaido



### **Flow Scheme of Project**



Injection Target : 300,000 tonnes in total

First full-chain CCS system in Japan from capture to storage has been conducted successfully

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## **Schedule of Project**



Year are in Japanese Fiscal Years (April of calendar year to March of following year)

- > Target of 300,000 tonnes of  $CO_2$  injection achieved on November 22, 2019
- Monitoring operations are being continued

#### CO<sub>2</sub> Capture Process – Two Stage Absorption System



- In LPFT (Low-pressure Flash Tower), CO<sub>2</sub> is stripped by depressurization; thermal energy of steam of CO<sub>2</sub> Stripping Tower is also utilized to strip CO<sub>2</sub>
- Greater part of semi-lean amine from LPFT is returned to CO<sub>2</sub> Absorption Tower for CO<sub>2</sub> absorption; as only the remaining smaller portion is sent to CO<sub>2</sub> Stripping Tower, reboiler heat required can be reduced

Loading Factor:98% (100%=25.3 t-CO<sub>2</sub>/h)

CO <sub>2</sub> recovery rate %	99.97
Reboiler duty (GJ/t-CO <sub>2</sub> )	0.88
Heat energy <sup>1)</sup> (GJ/t-CO <sub>2</sub> )	0.98
Electric energy (GJ/t-CO <sub>2</sub> )	0.18
CO <sub>2</sub> capture energy <sup>2)</sup> (GJ/t-CO <sub>2</sub> )	1.16
Note 1) : Reboiler dutv/steam boiler efficiency	

Note 1) : Reboiler duty/steam boiler efficiency Note 2) : Heat energy + Electric energy



### **Injection Wells**

Schematic Geological Section



#### Injection well for Moebetsu Formation



Non- scale

- $\succ$  Deviated CO<sub>2</sub> injection wells drilled from onshore into offshore reservoirs
  - Cost reduction of drilling, operation and maintenance
  - No disturbance on marine environment and harbor operation
- Injection interval length exceeding 1,100m to enhance injection efficiency

## Layout of Monitoring System



#### **Schematic Diagram of Monitoring System**





#### Seismic Survey Results - 2nd & 3rd Monitor Surveys -

Distribution of CO<sub>2</sub> in Moebetsu Formation confirmed by seismic surveys since FY2017. Injected CO<sub>2</sub> is limited to upper portion of reservoir in correspondence with predictions made in advance, and not believed to have behaved abnormally.

#### 2<sup>nd</sup> monitor survey (61,239 - 69,070 tonnes; JFY2017 )

#### 3<sup>rd</sup> monitor survey (207,209 tonnes; JFY2018)

250



X S/N ratio and accuracy of difference calculation is low due to the limited area of the data utilized for calculation.

#### **Results of Micro-seismicity Monitoring**



#### **Public Outreach Activities**



#### **Cost Estimation of Practical Model**

• Based on Tomakomai demonstration data, conducted cost estimation of 200-thousand tonnes/yr practical model, and 1-million-tonnes/yr practical model under similar conditions and certain assumptions.

 $(JPY/t-CO_2)$ 

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CCS Cost	200-thousand-ton practical model	1-million-ton practical model
1) Capture / Injection		
CAPEX	852	590
OPEX	4,720	4,079
Total	5,572	4,669
2) Injection wells / Storage		
CAPEX	922	369
OPEX	4,635	1,148
Total	5,557	1,517
3) Grand Total		
Captured	11,129 (=103 USD/t-CO <sub>2</sub> )	6,186 (= <mark>57 USD/t-CO<sub>2</sub>)</mark>
Avoided	13,328 (=123 USD/t-CO <sub>2</sub> )	7,261 (=67 USD/t-CO <sub>2</sub> )
4) $CO_2$ emission factor (t-CO <sub>2</sub> emitted from capture/injection facilities) $\div$ (t-CO <sub>2</sub> captured/injected)		
t-CO <sub>2</sub> /t-CO <sub>2</sub>	0.165	0.148 (1USD=108JPY)

• CO<sub>2</sub> source gas is separated from PSA upstream; treated off-gas is returned to PSA upstream.

• CO<sub>2</sub> transportation cost not included; facility housing, operator labor costs assumed to be provided by refinery and not included.

• Fuel gas unit cost: JPY1,205/GJ (equivalent to JPY48.2/Nm3), electricity unit cost: JPY10.84/kWh (excluding consumption tax).

• Captured cost: CCS cost/injected CO<sub>2</sub> amount; Avoided cost: CCS cost/(injected CO<sub>2</sub> amount - CO<sub>2</sub> generated by CCS)

## Summary

- Operation of full chain CCS system from capture to storage has been conducted successfully and target of 300,000 tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub> injection has been achieved.
- Safety and reliability of CCS system has been demonstrated.
- METI, NEDO and JCCS compiled the results and issues of the Tomakomai CCS Demonstration Project and released a Summary Report.

Notes:

*METI: Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry NEDO: New Energy and Industrial Technology Development Organization* 

#### **Experience and Lessons Learned**

- Understanding and support of local community is vital for implementing CCS.
- CO<sub>2</sub> capture process comprising a two-stage absorption system has achieved significantly lower capture energy than conventional system.
- Deviated injection wells from onshore site into offshore reservoirs saved drilling cost and avoided disturbance of local livelihood.
- Concerns about earthquakes and induced seismicity have been addressed.
  - Natural earthquakes have not caused any damage to reservoirs.
  - No seismicity (Mw > -0.5) has been detected in/around the depth range of the reservoirs before and during injection.



# Thank you for your attention.

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