



Climate, environment and circular economy

CO2 capture, utilization and storage



## CO<sub>2</sub> CAPTURE, UTILIZATION AND

### STORAGE OUR SOLUTIONS

IFPEN develops innovations across the CCUS value chain:

- CO<sub>2</sub> CAPTURE
  - In post-combustion : DMX™ process with demixing solvent
  - In oxycombustion : chemical loop combustion
- CO<sub>2</sub> STORAGE
  - Securing CO<sub>2</sub> storage: CooresFlow simulation software
  - CO<sub>2</sub> storage monitoring
    - Deep leak detection: downhole sampler and analysis booth
    - Shallow leak detection: multi-gas monitoring station
- CO<sub>2</sub> CONVERSION

## CO<sub>2</sub> CAPTURE

### In post-combustion : DMX™ process with demixing solvent

The DMX™ process is dedicated to capturing the CO<sub>2</sub> in the emissions of industrial facilities: coal-fired power plants, cement plants, steel works, etc. The idea is to improve the performance of traditional amine-based processes, which consume a significant amount of energy for solvent regeneration. Energy savings of between 30 and 40% are expected. Our solution is based on a **high cyclic capacity solvent that decants in two phases**, with only the CO<sub>2</sub> rich phase sent to regeneration. The chemical stability of this last phase also makes it possible to operate this regeneration at a modified temperature and thus produce CO<sub>2</sub> at a pressure (up to 6 eff.bar.). Consequently, it is possible to save **two compression stages compared to traditional processes**. The tests conducted on a mini-pilot facility at our Solaize site demonstrated the efficiency of the DMX™ process on a small scale and on synthetic gas. We have now launched an industrial-scale demonstration on steel industry exhaust gas, in partnership with ArcelorMittal, TotalEnergies and Axens.



DMX process pilot unit

### In oxycombustion : chemical loop combustion

IFPEN is developing an innovative CO<sub>2</sub> capture process using **Chemical Looping Combustion**, or CLC. The research has been conducted in partnership with Total (becomed TotalEnergies) since 2008. Large-scale performance is the subject of the Chinese-European **H2020 CHEERS** project.

Chemical looping combustion consists in concentrating the CO<sub>2</sub> directly in combustion flue gases (concentration above 90%) to make it easier to separate from other components. To do this, a metal oxide is used that, on contact with the feed (natural gas, coal, petcoke, biomass, etc.), releases the oxygen required for combustion, producing effluents made up of steam and CO<sub>2</sub> alone: it is then easy to **isolate the CO<sub>2</sub> simply by condensing the steam**. The great advantage of the process is being

able to achieve this separation without the need for an additional step. As such, its energy footprint is superior to that of its competitors. This research has been the subject of numerous patents and] has been validated using several cold models and on a 10kW pilot unit. It benefits from the expertise of IFPEN's teams in fluidized beds and materials.



*CLC IFPEN/TotalEnergies pilot at IFPEN-Lyon*

## CO<sub>2</sub> STORAGE

### Securing CO<sub>2</sub> storage: CooresFlow simulation software

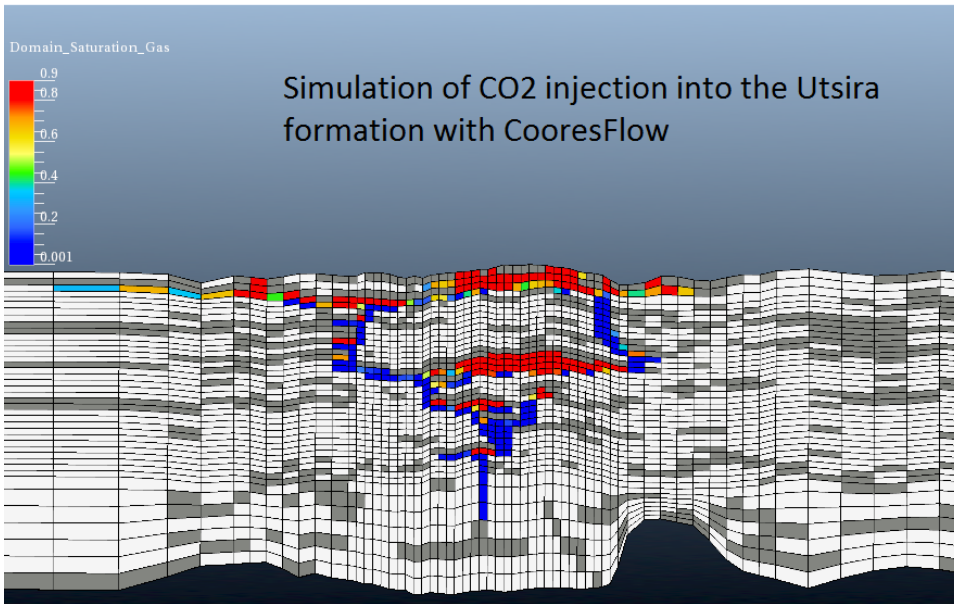
The **CooresFlow** research software is an integrated multi-physics, multi-scale simulation solution covering **all the stages in the lifecycle of a storage facility**. It has been developed in partnership with an oil company and a gas storage company.

**CooresFlow** is used to simulate fluid flows, transport of chemical species via these fluids and also the **interactions between the rock and fluids**. This makes it possible to predict:

- the evolution of fluid composition and the porous medium,
- its impact on flows.

This software stands out on the market on several fronts:

- its **integrated interface**, making it possible to create a model, launch a simulation and visualize the results,
- its **flexibility**,
- and its **calculation performance**: it supports complex meshing with potential refinement over time.



Its broad scope of application makes it suitable for use in the laboratory and out in the field; from well scale, through to site or even basin scale.

**CooresFlow** can be useful:

- in the storage site selection and design phases, in order to **limit risks**,
- in the surveillance phase during and after the injection phase, to help position the **monitoring tools**, adapt the frequency of measurements or simulate **the future of the CO<sub>2</sub> stored** by updating the reactive transport model from these measurements.

## CO<sub>2</sub> storage monitoring

IFPEN is developing technologies for monitoring CO<sub>2</sub> storage sites in the framework of various French and European research projects.

### ○ **Deep leak detection: downhole sampler and analysis booth**

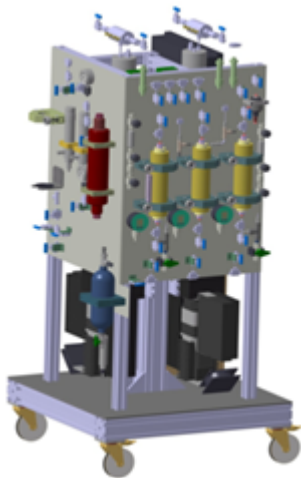
The tools developed by IFPEN and its industrial partner [SEMM Logging](#) allow to calculate the geochemical composition of a fluid at different locations in aquifers or reservoirs, without needing to take a large number of samples.

The calculation takes place in three stages:

- Taking a sample of fluid at a given depth with a downhole sampler, operating at depths ranging from 200 meters to up to 3,500 meters in a well,



- The transfer of the fluid into the T555 transfer cell for the analysis of the gas composition by a micro-chromatograph directly on site:
- Data analysis and interpretation carried out using a thermodynamic model developed from the IFPEN thermodynamic database, which makes it possible to anticipate the composition analyzed under other conditions of temperature and pressure of the reservoir.



#### ○ **Shallow leak detection: multi-gas monitoring station**

To address the specific challenges of shallow aquifers, potable and potentially potable groundwater and the soil (UZ or Unsaturated Zone), a fixed multi-gas monitoring station has been developed. It is intended to monitor the emission rates of CO<sub>2</sub> and other gases on the ground. Its function is twofold:

- to measure the baseline of a site before the start of any industrial or agricultural activities,
- and to monitor the evolution of CO<sub>2</sub> emissions.



This continuous monitoring equipment offers a multi-parameter, multi-tracer approach. The station was tested and validated in one of the gallery cavities of the Saint-Émilion natural site as part of the ADEME Demo-CO<sub>2</sub> project, in partnership with Bordeaux INP. This equipment is also used to monitor an unclassified aquifer in the context of the [Aquifer-CO<sub>2</sub>Leak](#) project.



## CO<sub>2</sub> CONVERSION

CO<sub>2</sub> can be considered as raw material to produce other molecules. IFPEN, through the [Sun2Chem](#) project, is participating with its partners in the development of a process to obtain ethylene from CO<sub>2</sub>, using solar energy.

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