



Joint Seminar of BMBF and Siemens "CO₂ Utilization Potential"
22/23 September 2009, Steigenberger Grandhotel Petersberg, Bonn

22 September 2009

General introductory talk

Dr. Johannes Ewers, RWE Power AG

Keynote presentations on "CO₂ utilization on the basis of biological processes"

Dr. Ulrich Schurr, Forschungszentrum Jülich GmbH

Dr. Martin Kerner, SSC Strategic Science Consult GmbH

Keynote presentations on "Inorganic CO₂ utilization, mineralization"

► Prof. Hans Geerlings, TU Delft, DelftChemTech

Prof. Ron Zevenhoven, Åbo Akademi University

Keynote presentations on "Alternative fuels and energy sources for industry and transport"

Prof. Dr.-Ing. Kai Sundmacher, Max-Planck-Institut Dynamics of Complex Technical Systems

Prof. Dr. Eckhard Dinjus, Forschungszentrum Karlsruhe

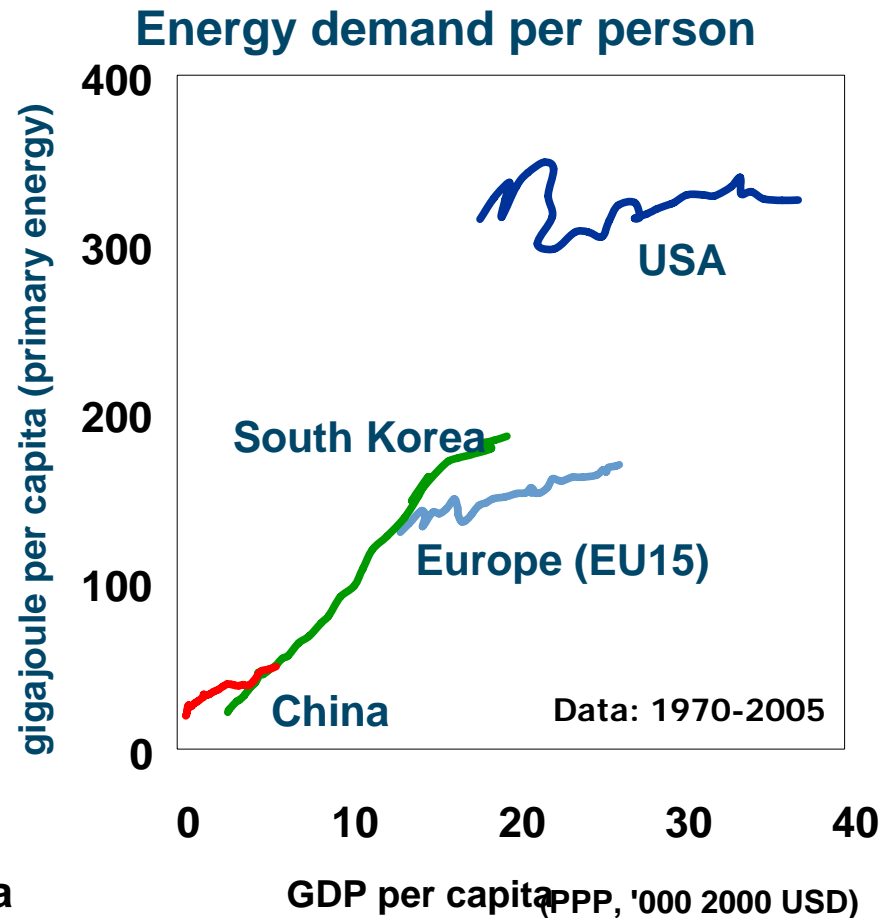
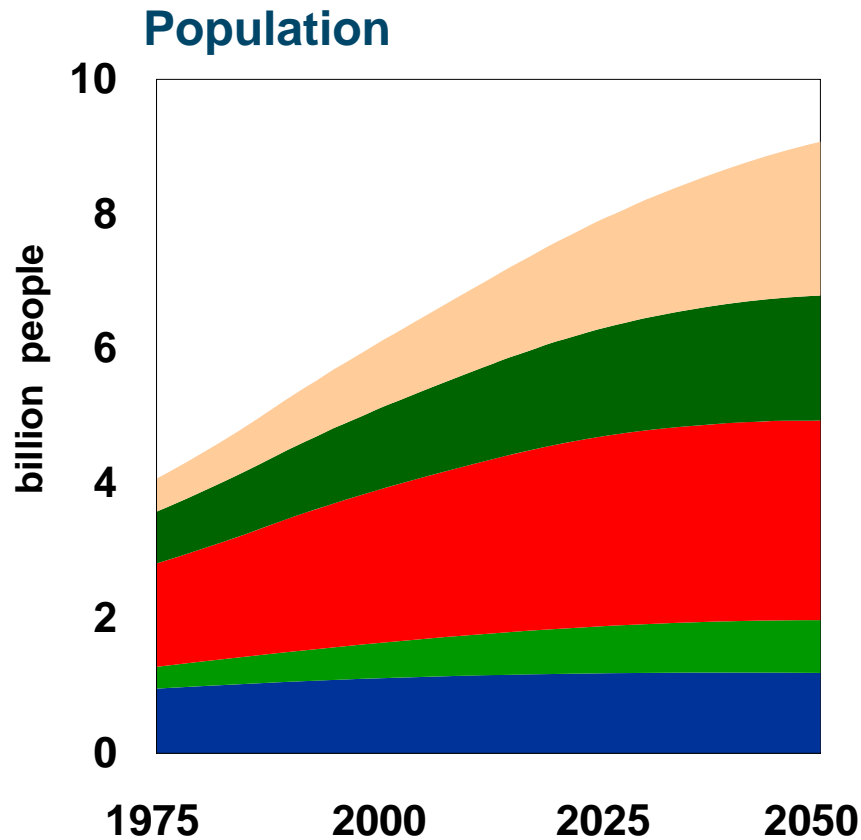
Inorganic CO₂ Utilization, Mineralization

Hans Geerlings

Three Hard Truths regarding our Global Energy System

- Surging energy demand
 - Population increase
 - Economic development (especially China and India)
- Supply will struggle to keep pace
 - No silver bullets for supply growth
- Environmental stresses are increasing

Growth in population and prosperity are key drivers of energy demand



- North America & Europe
- Latin America
- China & India
- Asia & Oceania
- Middle East & Africa

Source: Shell International BV, Oxford Economics and Energy Balances of OECD and Non-OECD Countries © OECD/IEA 2006

In summary: ‘The Global Energy System’

- The three hard truths are very hard
- Transition is both inevitable and necessary
- Tackling all three hard truths **TOGETHER** is essential for a sustainable future

No simple solution exists

It is important to explore all relevant technologies

CO₂ Mineralization is such a relevant technology



Accelerated weathering of abundant magnesium silicate rocks

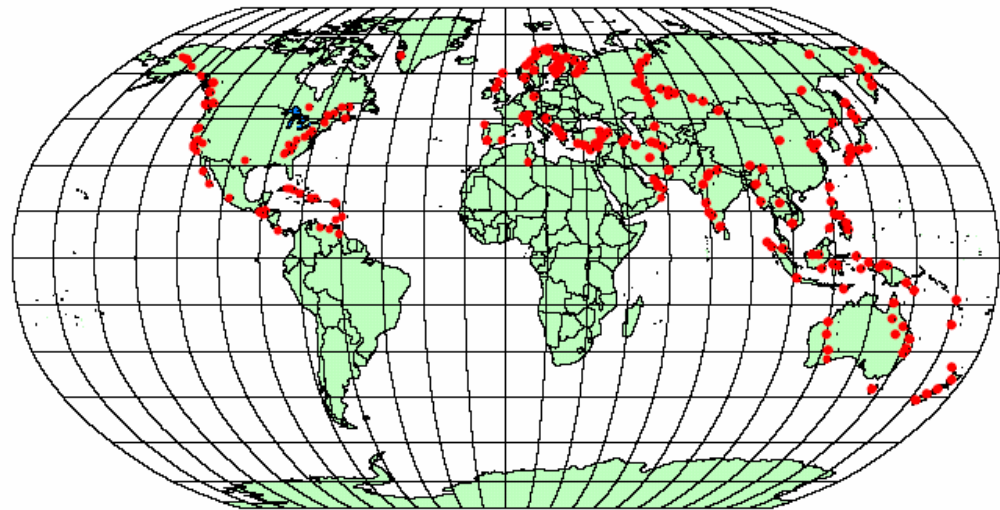


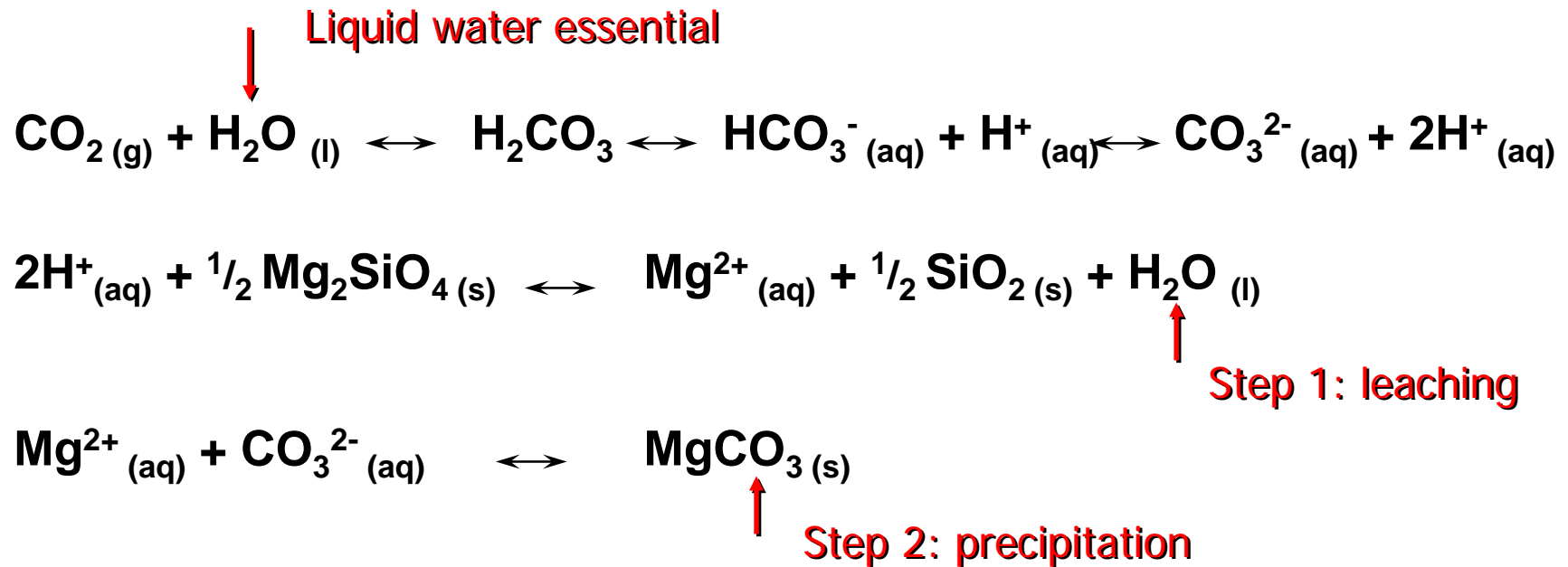
Figure 4: Locations of known peridotite or serpentinite ore bodies are marked in this map of the world. The map is drawn after Ref. 81. Many of these deposits are known to be quite large, i.e., they are measured in cubic kilometers of ore. For more detail see Appendix B.

Estimated potential of sequestration options (Gt CO₂)

	MIN*	MAX*
Oil + Gas fields / EOR+EGR	675	1,125
Coal bed methane	10	200
Saline aquifers	1,000	10,000
Mineralization		All fossil CO₂
Oceans (ocean acidic)	<i>Acceptability ??</i>	
Others (industrial use, biomass)	negligible	

* IPCC Special report on carbon dioxide capture and storage (2006)

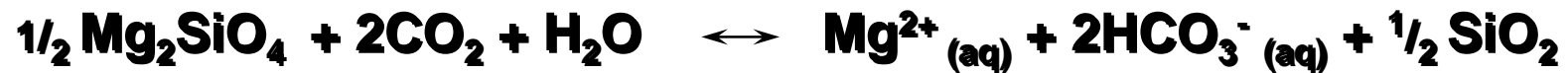
The chemistry of CO₂ Mineralization



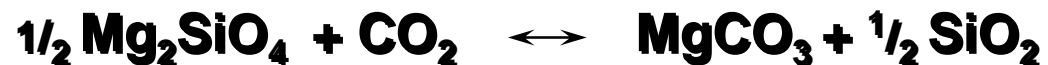
Acceleration of natural weathering rates through tuning of:
Particle size, CO₂ pressure, reaction temperature etc.

Mineralization routes

Step 1 only: 'ocean neutral'



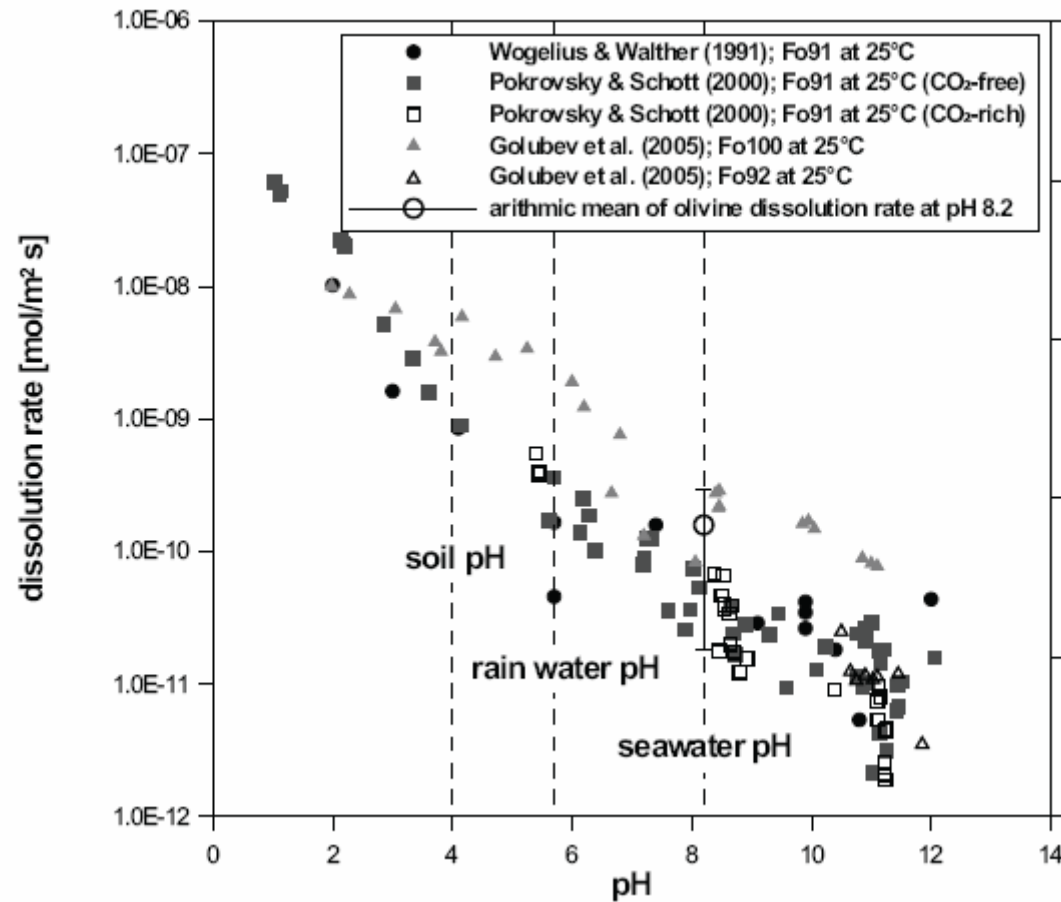
Step 1 + 2: 'maximal production of solids'



CO₂ Mineralization processes

- Using pure CO₂
 - Technically feasible, abatement costs, product value, competing with alternative sequestration routes
- Using CO₂ from flue gas
 - Capture and sequestration in 1 step, feasibility needs to be demonstrated, costs
- Using CO₂ from the atmosphere
 - Spreading of olivine particles over land in a suitable climate for instance wet tropics (Prof. R.D. Schuiling), effectiveness to be demonstrated

Dissolution rate of olivine in water

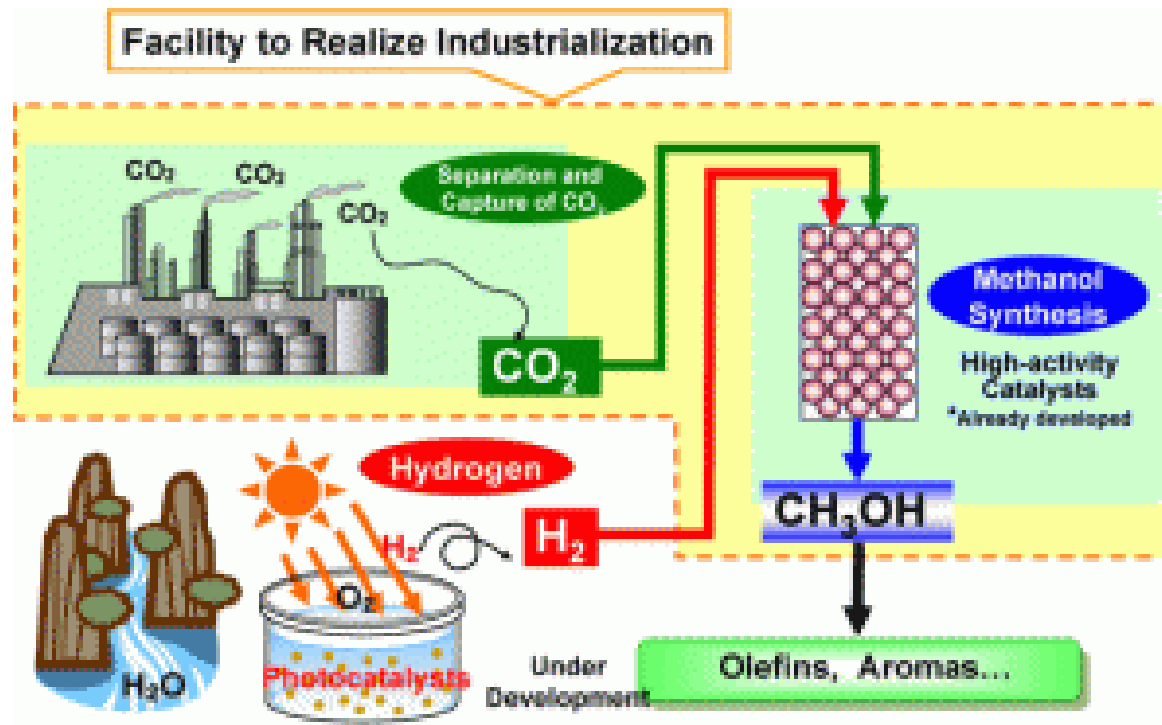


T=25 °C

From: Suzanne Hangx, PhD thesis, Utrecht University, The Netherlands (2009)

Another possibility to make use of captured CO₂

The inorganic route to solar fuels



'Fossil' CO₂ + 'solar' hydrogen



Solar fuels

THANK YOU