



HAL
open science

Simulated CO₂ pipeline networks for CCS in France.

Guillaume Calas, Jeff M. Bielicki, Minh Ha-Duong, Richard S. Middleton.

► **To cite this version:**

Guillaume Calas, Jeff M. Bielicki, Minh Ha-Duong, Richard S. Middleton.. Simulated CO₂ pipeline networks for CCS in France.. 6th Trondheim CCS Conference (TCCS6), Jun 2011, Trondheim, Norway. 2011. hal-00835520

HAL Id: hal-00835520

<https://enpc.hal.science/hal-00835520>

Submitted on 18 Jun 2013

HAL is a multi-disciplinary open access archive for the deposit and dissemination of scientific research documents, whether they are published or not. The documents may come from teaching and research institutions in France or abroad, or from public or private research centers.

L'archive ouverte pluridisciplinaire **HAL**, est destinée au dépôt et à la diffusion de documents scientifiques de niveau recherche, publiés ou non, émanant des établissements d'enseignement et de recherche français ou étrangers, des laboratoires publics ou privés.

Simulated CO₂ pipeline networks for CCS in France

Calas G.^a, Bielicki J. M.^b, Ha-Duong M.^a, and Middleton R. S.^c

^a Centre International de Recherche sur l'Environnement et le Développement (CIRED–CNRS), 45 bis avenue de la belle Gabrielle, 94736 Nogent sur Marne CEDEX, France

^b Humphrey School of Public Affairs, University of Minnesota, 130 Humphrey Center, 301 19th Ave. S, Minneapolis, MN 5545, USA

^c Earth & Environmental Sciences Division, Los Alamos National Laboratory, P.O. Box 1663, Los Alamos, NM 87545, USA

The study

France has practically no CO₂ pipeline infrastructure today. Using *SimCCS*, a CO₂ system model developed by Middleton and Bielicki (2009), we asked:

- Considering a couple of plausible scenarios for the future of the technology in the country, do we find any **common pipeline corridors** to all solutions?
- How does an optimal network changes when **doubling the storage goals**?

Simulations consider storage goals varying from 10 to 60 MtCO₂/yr, include the forty largest CO₂ sources in France, which together emit 80 MtCO₂/yr, and contrast two storage policies:

- An "onshore scenario", where storage is permitted only in the Paris basin aquifers;
- An "offshore scenario" exports CO₂ towards the North sea through Normandy and toward an hypothetical storage option reachable off the Mediterranean shore.

Summary of results

The model builds about 2 500 km of pipelines for the 60 MtCO₂/yr target. Reaching this number in 30 years would require about 83 km of new pipeline per year. We found that the average system cost in the "onshore scenario" is about 52 \$/tCO₂.

The qualitative optimal strategy is to call the sources in the order of increasing capture cost, and connect those to the available sinks. This is because capture costs represent 70% to 90% of capture costs.

Three pipeline corridors are common in all cases if CCS is deployed in France. Small-scale network layouts are compatible with larger-scale ones, although the capacities (i.e. pipeline diameters) differ: it may be socially interesting to oversize some corridors at the early stages.

Figure 1 compares the two scenarios for a common 30 MtCO₂/yr target, while **Figure 2** compares two targets (30 MtCO₂/yr and 60 MtCO₂/yr) for the same "onshore scenario" (left on Figure 1). Three segments of network are always apparent: one is in the East of France (Lorraine region – **A** on figure 1), another one is in the North of France (Nord–Pas de Calais region – **B**). Also, scenarios with targets over 20 MtCO₂/yr use a corridor along the Seine river between Paris and Le Havre (**C**).

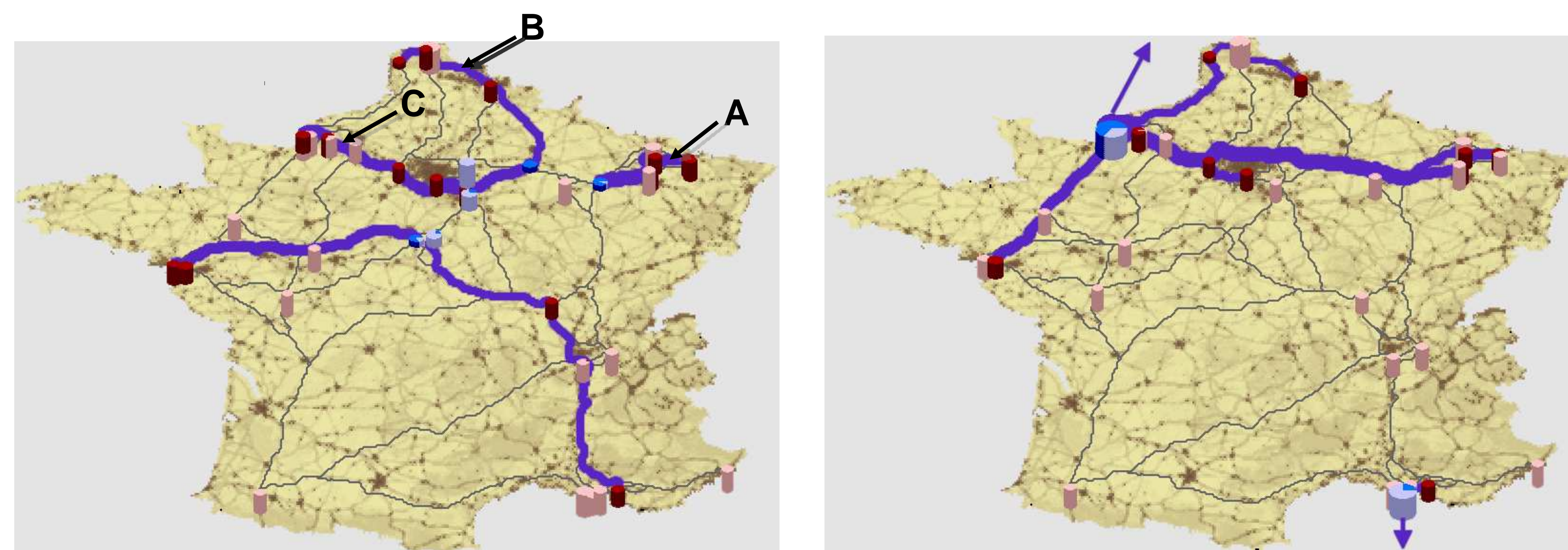


Figure 1. Optimal CCS network for 30 MtCO₂/yr in France for the "onshore scenario" (left) and the "offshore scenario" (right). Captured sources are in red, non-captured sources in pink, sinks in blue, unused sinks in light blue. The network is in purple. Purple arrows symbolise pipelines linking a hub to an hypothetical offshore reservoir.

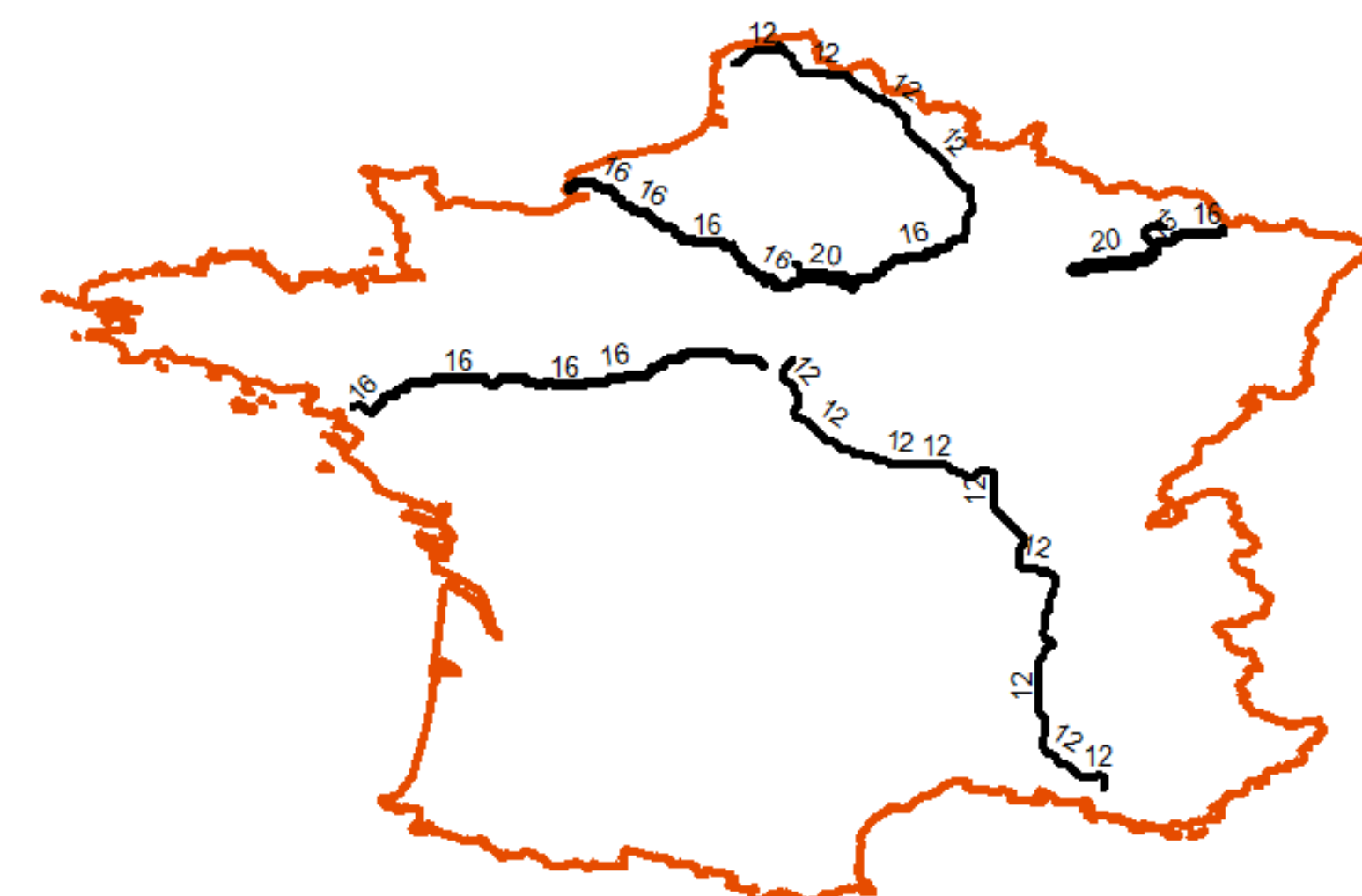


Figure 2. CCS pipeline for the "onshore scenario" for two different CO₂ targets: 30 MtCO₂/yr (above) and 60 MtCO₂/yr (below). Numbers: pipeline diameters in inches.

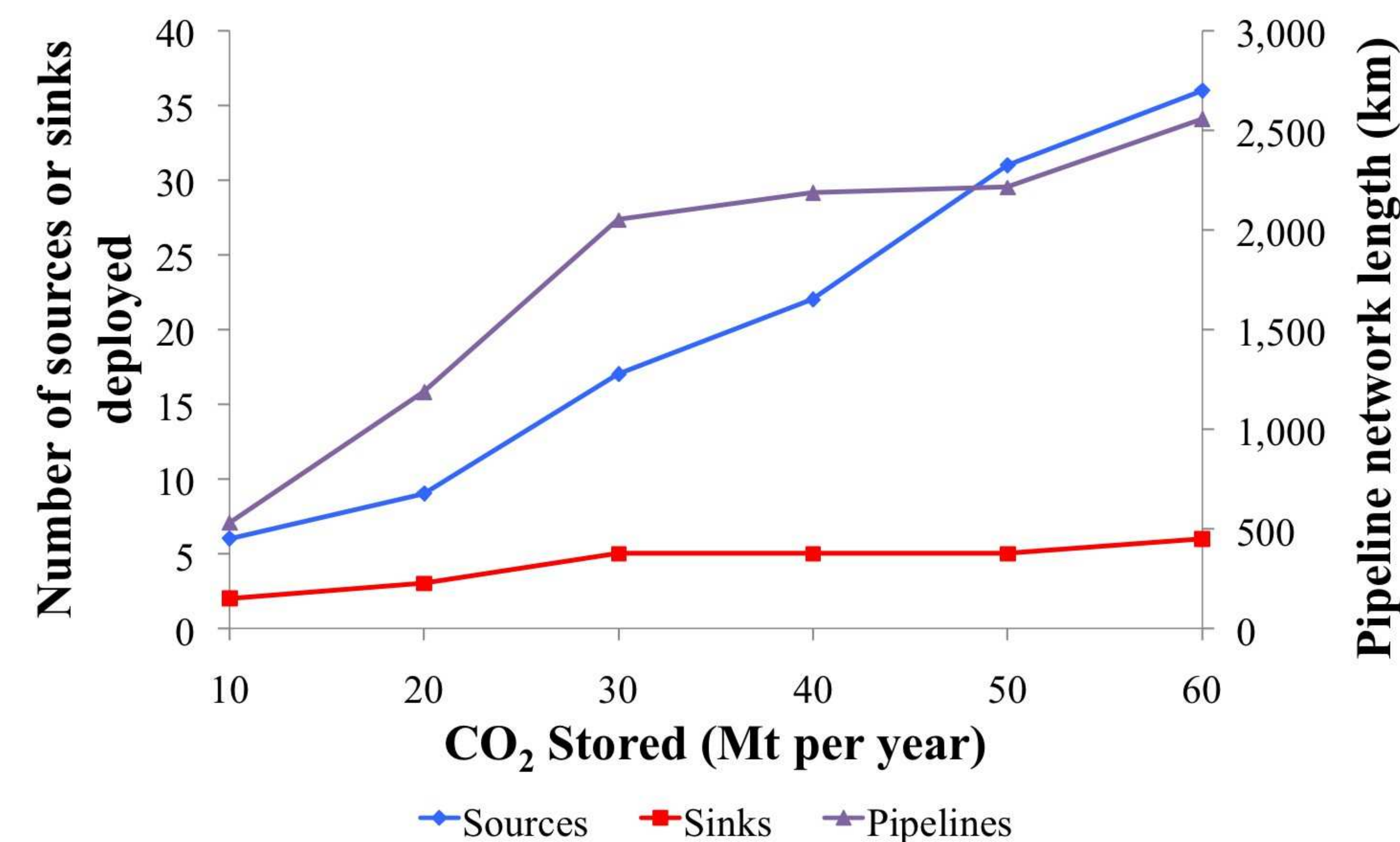
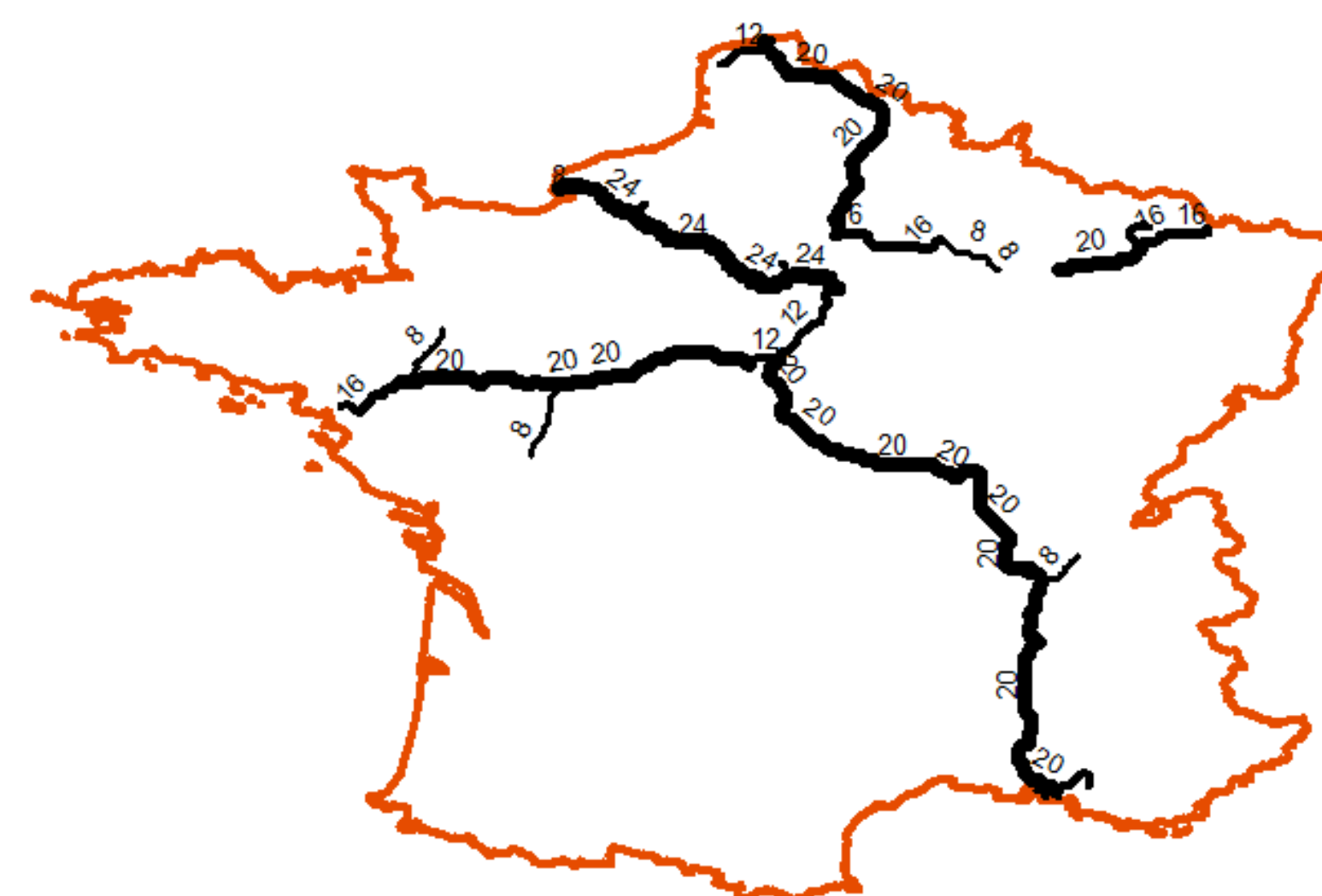
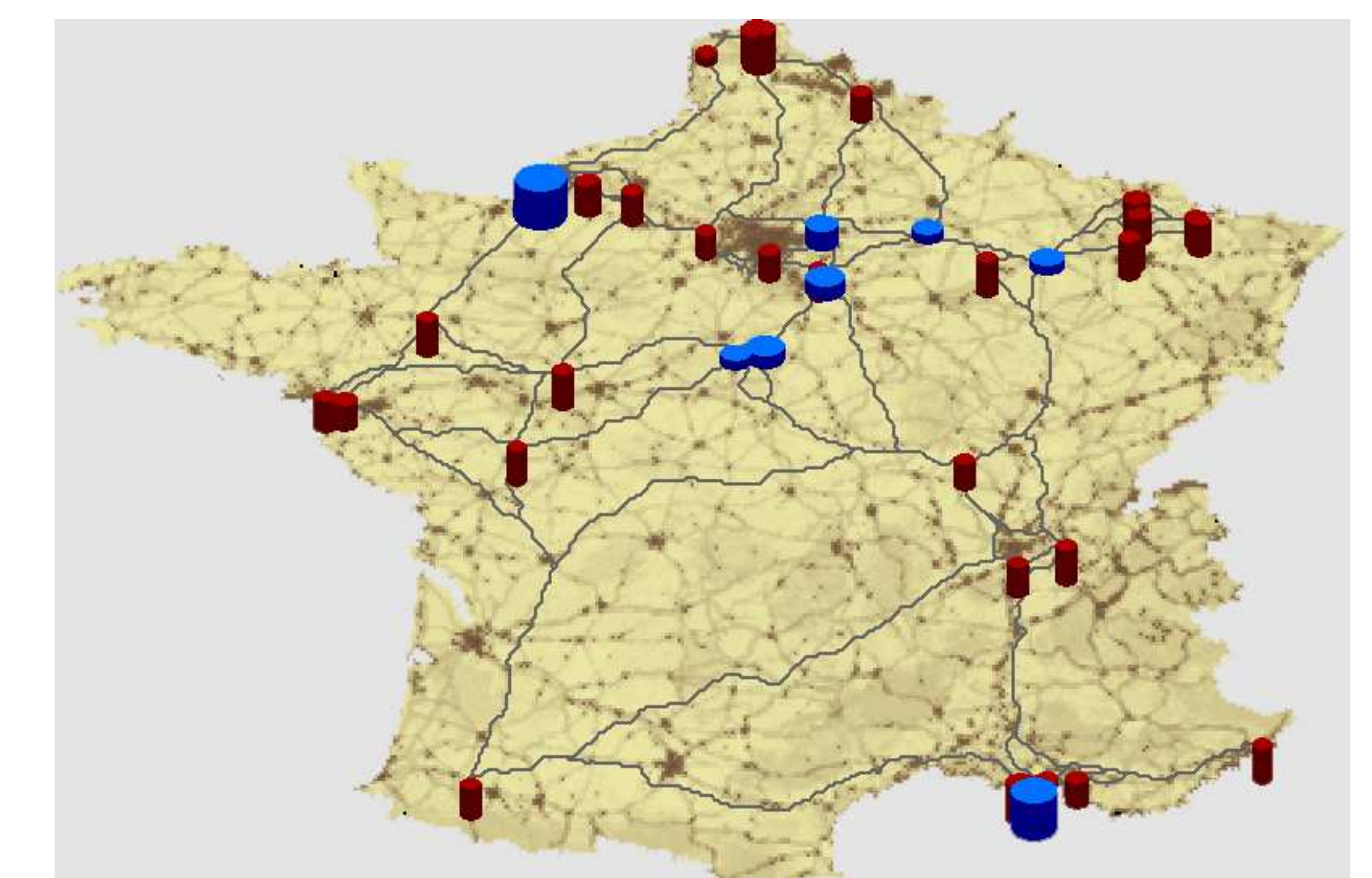


Figure 3. Comparing networks for various storage targets, from 10 to 60 MtCO₂/yr. Comparing 10 to 30 MtCO₂/yr, the bigger network is extended in length to reach more sources. Comparing 30 MtCO₂/yr to 50 MtCO₂/yr, the network extends in capacity, subnetworks merge, CO₂ flows are aggregated into 20–24 inches trunklines. Connecting additional sources appear required to go from 50 to 60 MtCO₂/yr.

About the SimCCS model

A cost surface, i.e. a raster grid of the cost to lay a pipeline across each grid cell, was estimated using geographical datasets including protected areas, existing gas pipelines, rivers, railroads, highways, land cover, and population densities. Given the location of sources and reservoirs as network nodes, the model generated a set of potential routes between all possible close node pairs (**Figure 4**). Based on these potential routes, given the costs of capture, building and operating pipeline, storing and exporting CO₂, the model minimized the total cost to meet a given target quantity of CO₂ stored.

Figure 4. Potential pipeline routes (grey) between CO₂ sources (red) and sinks (blue).



References

BRGM (2009). SOCECO2 - Évaluation technico- économique et environnementale de la filière captage, transport, stockage du CO₂ à l'horizon 2050 en France. Rapport final.

Calas G. (2010), Le transport de dioxyde de carbone par canalisation en France : Modalités de développement et modélisation des réseaux de transport dans le cadre du captage et stockage de CO₂, *Master thesis* ([Link](#)).

Middleton, R.S., and J.M. Bielicki (2009). A scalable infrastructure model for carbon capture and storage: *SimCCS*. *Energy Policy* 37(3), 1052-1060