



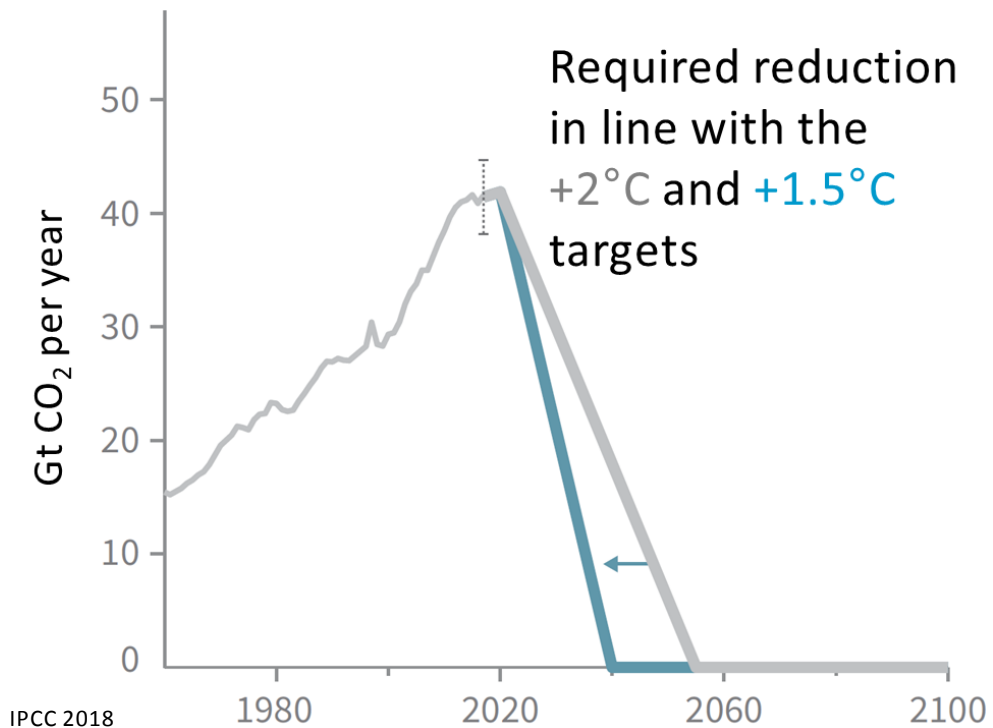
Christian Bauer :: Energy Systems Analysis (LEA), PSI

# **Carbon Capture and Storage and its role in sustainable transport – the life cycle perspective**

# Sustainable transport

## 1. Climate change

Global net CO<sub>2</sub> emission pathways

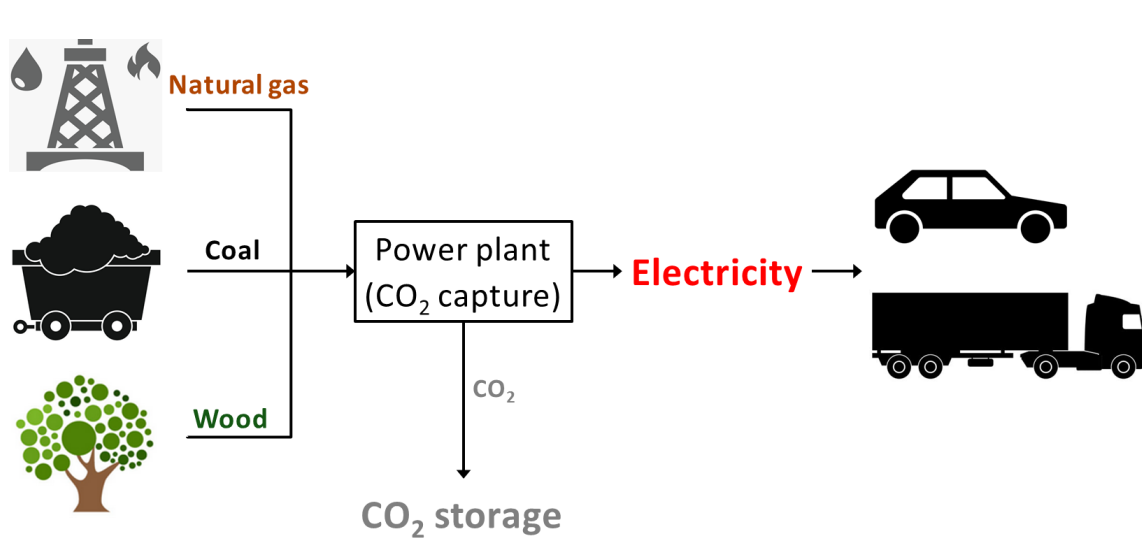


## 2. Local/regional air pollution



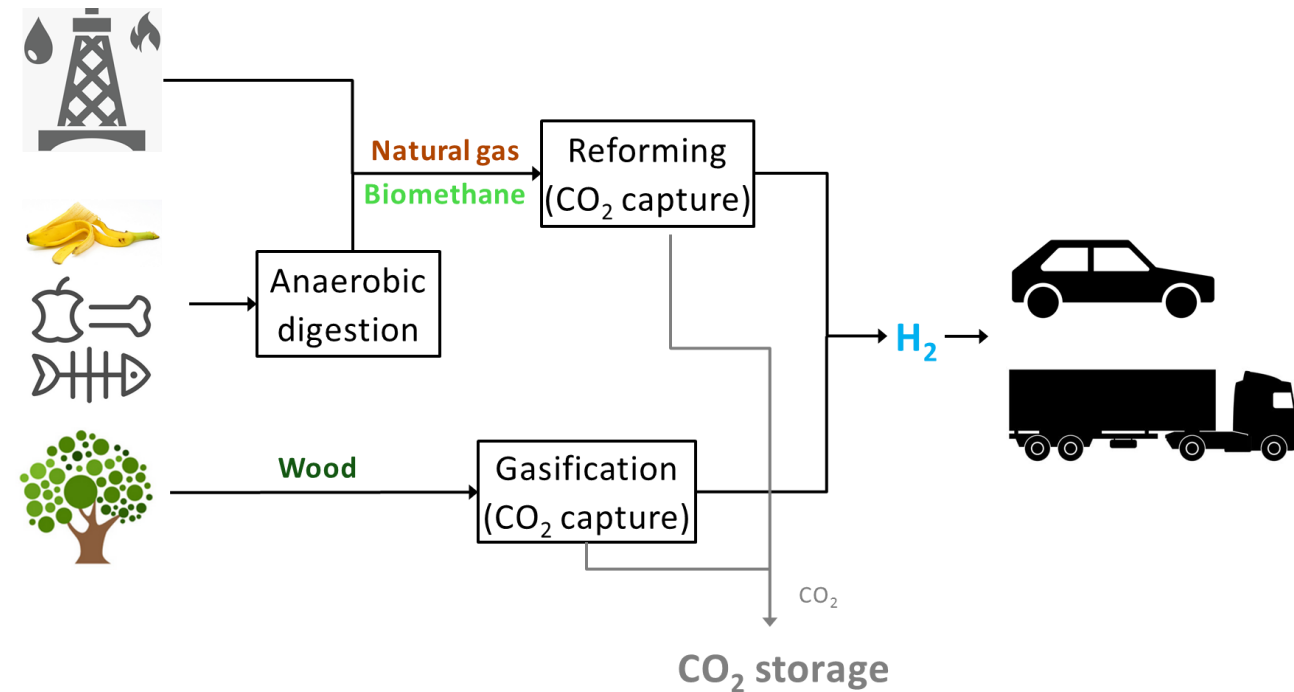
# Carbon Capture and Storage (CCS) – relevance for mobility

## 1. CCS in power generation



«Low-carbon» electricity from coal, NG, or biomass power plants with CCS, used in Battery Electric Vehicles

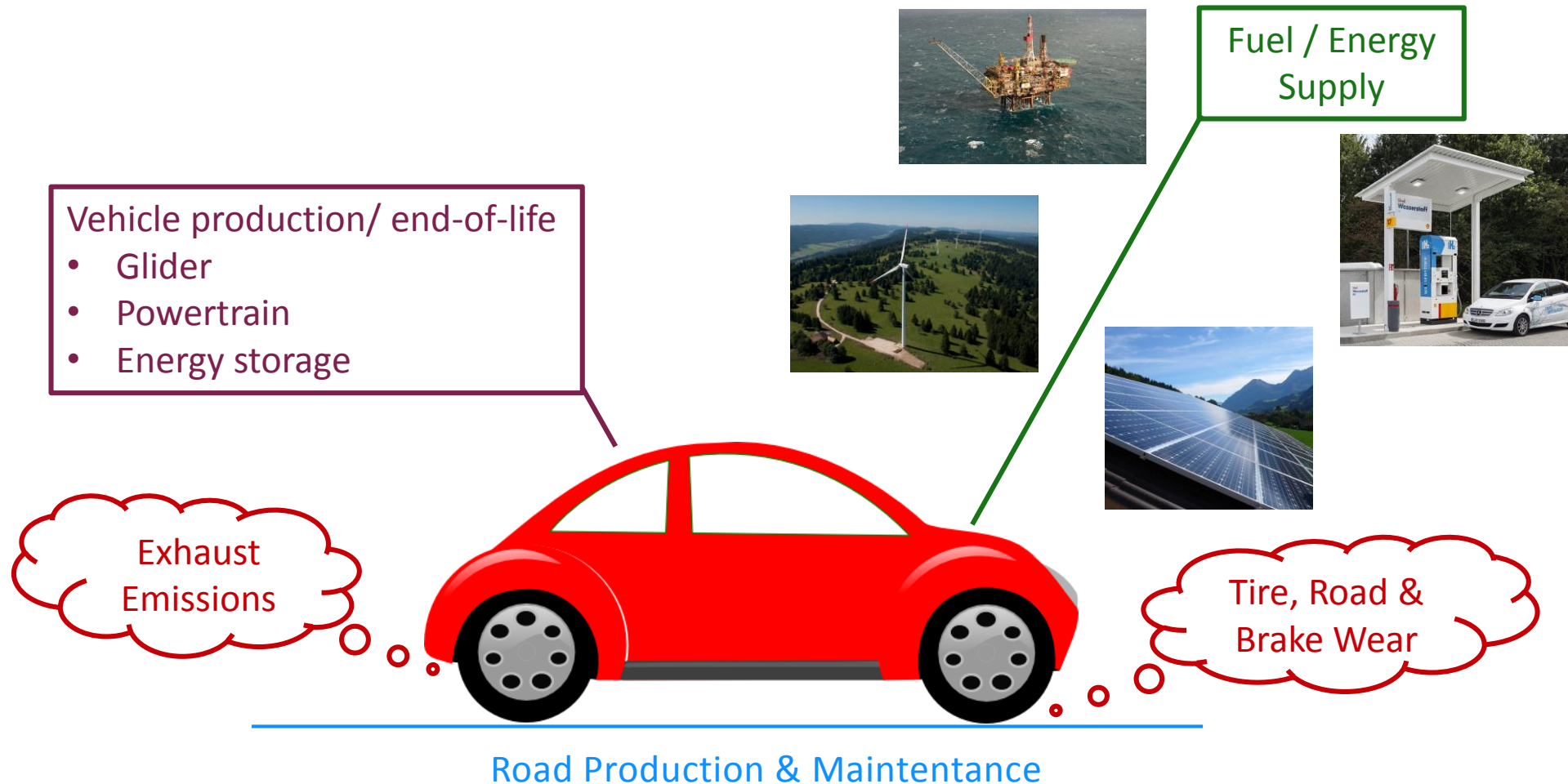
## 2. CCS in hydrogen production



«Low-carbon» hydrogen from natural gas or biomass with CCS, used in Fuel Cell Electric Vehicles

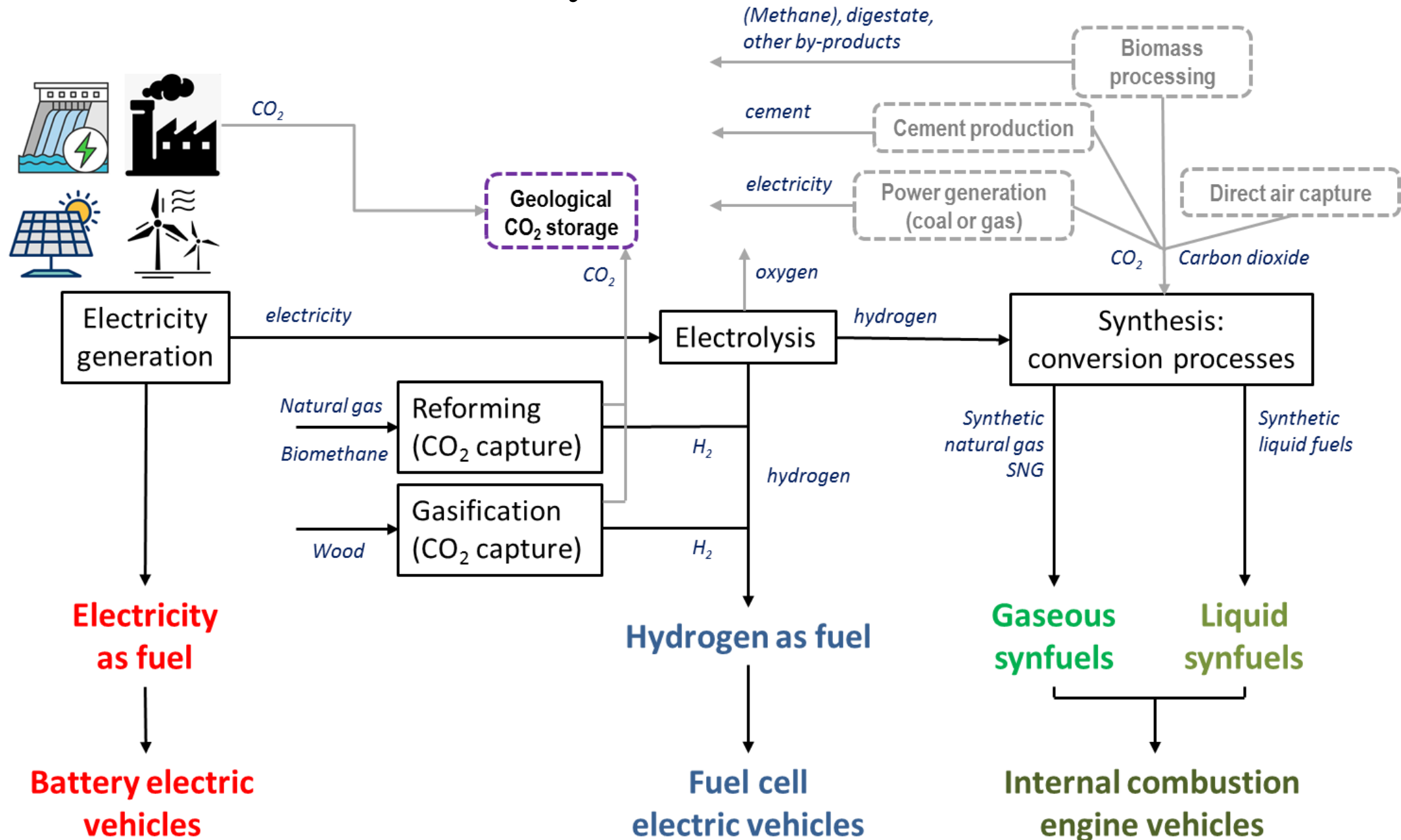
# The life cycle perspective: Life Cycle Assessment (LCA)

**LCA** quantifies the **total environmental burdens** of all relevant environmental exchanges over a products' lifetime: **production, use, end-of-life**; and groups these into environmental impact categories

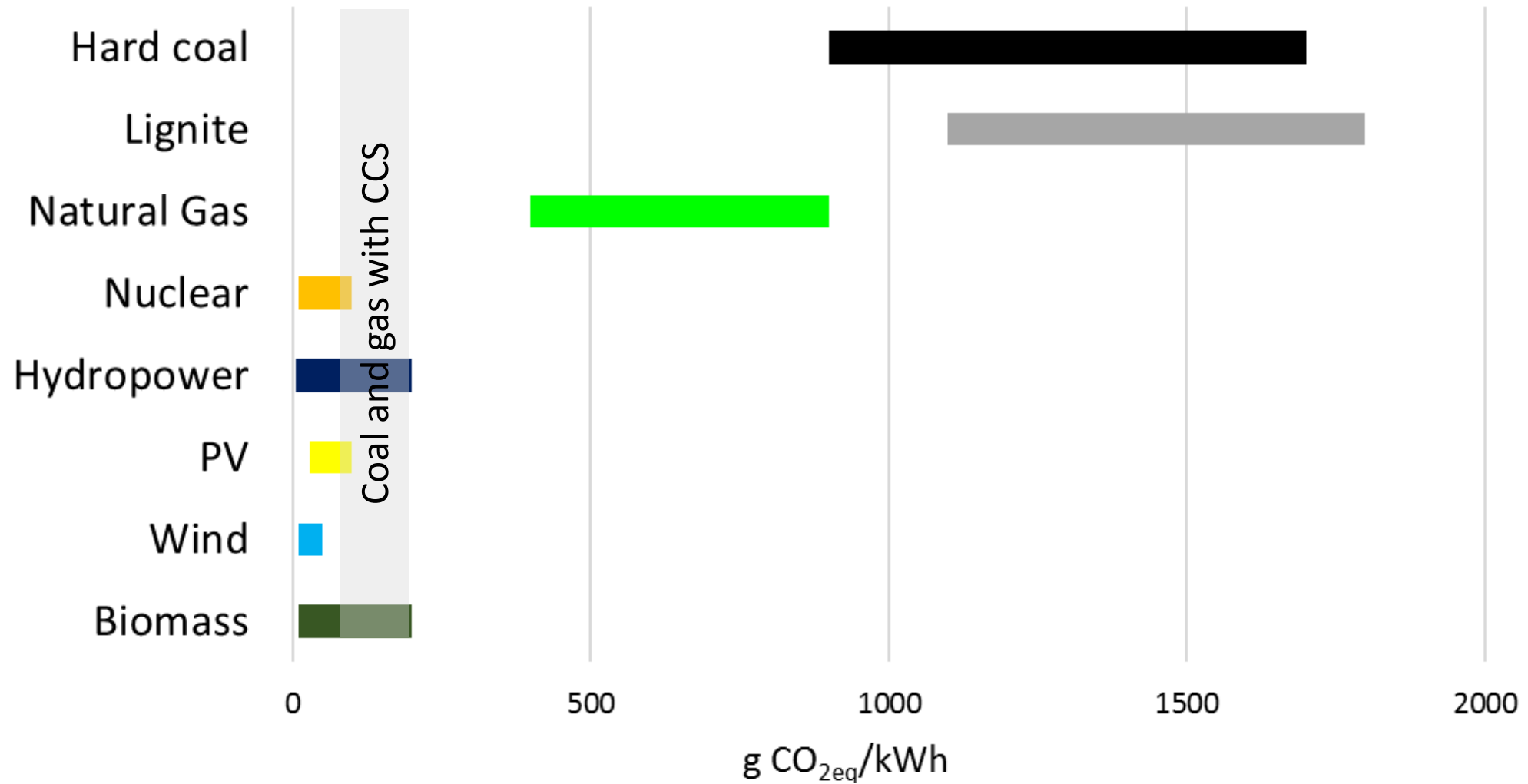




# «Clean» (?) fuels for mobility?

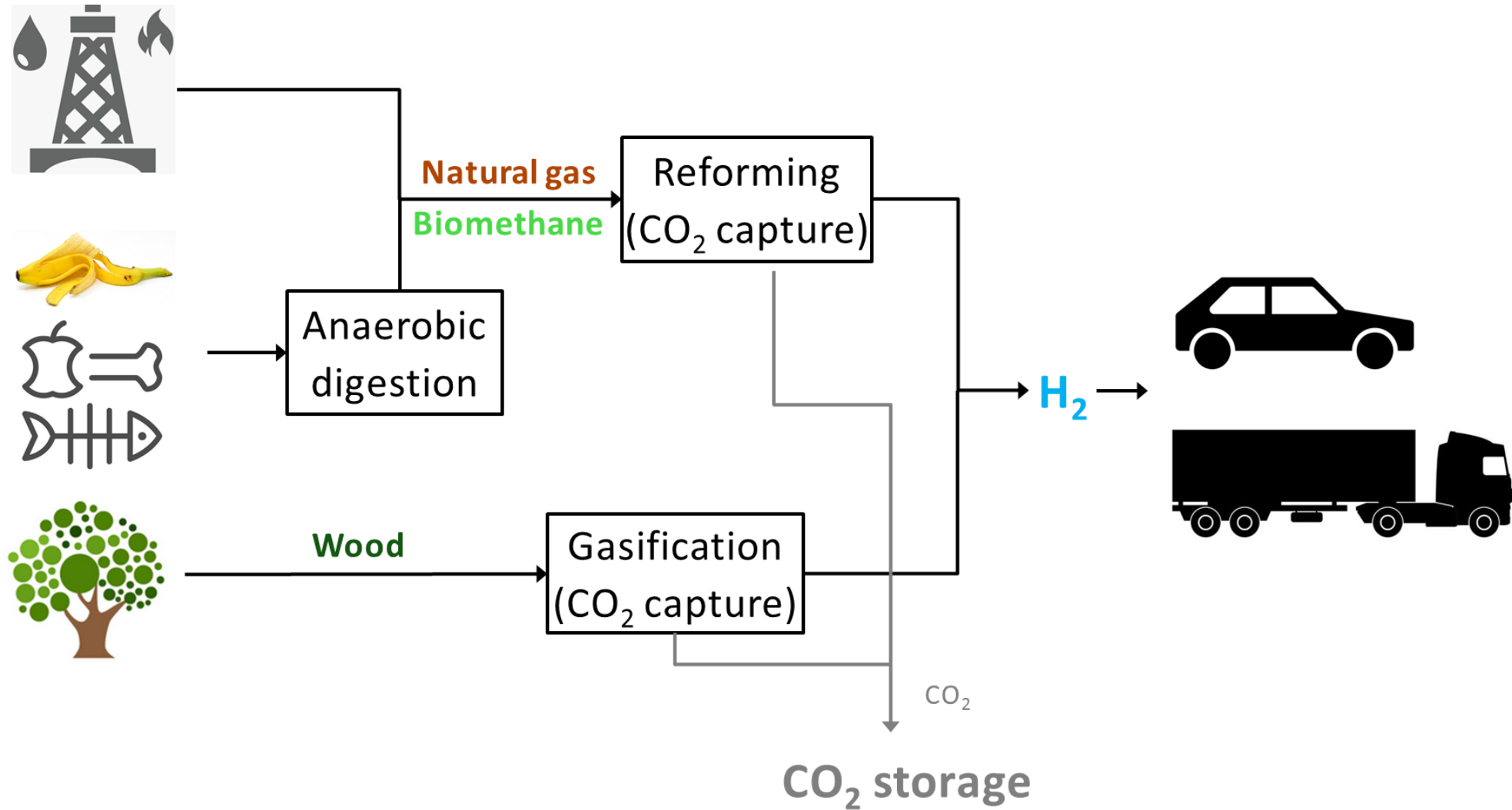


# Electricity generation (with CCS) – GHG emissions



- CCS can reduce GHG emissions of fossil power (almost) to the level of renewables and nuclear power
- CCS for biomass power (BECCS) allows for negative GHG emissions

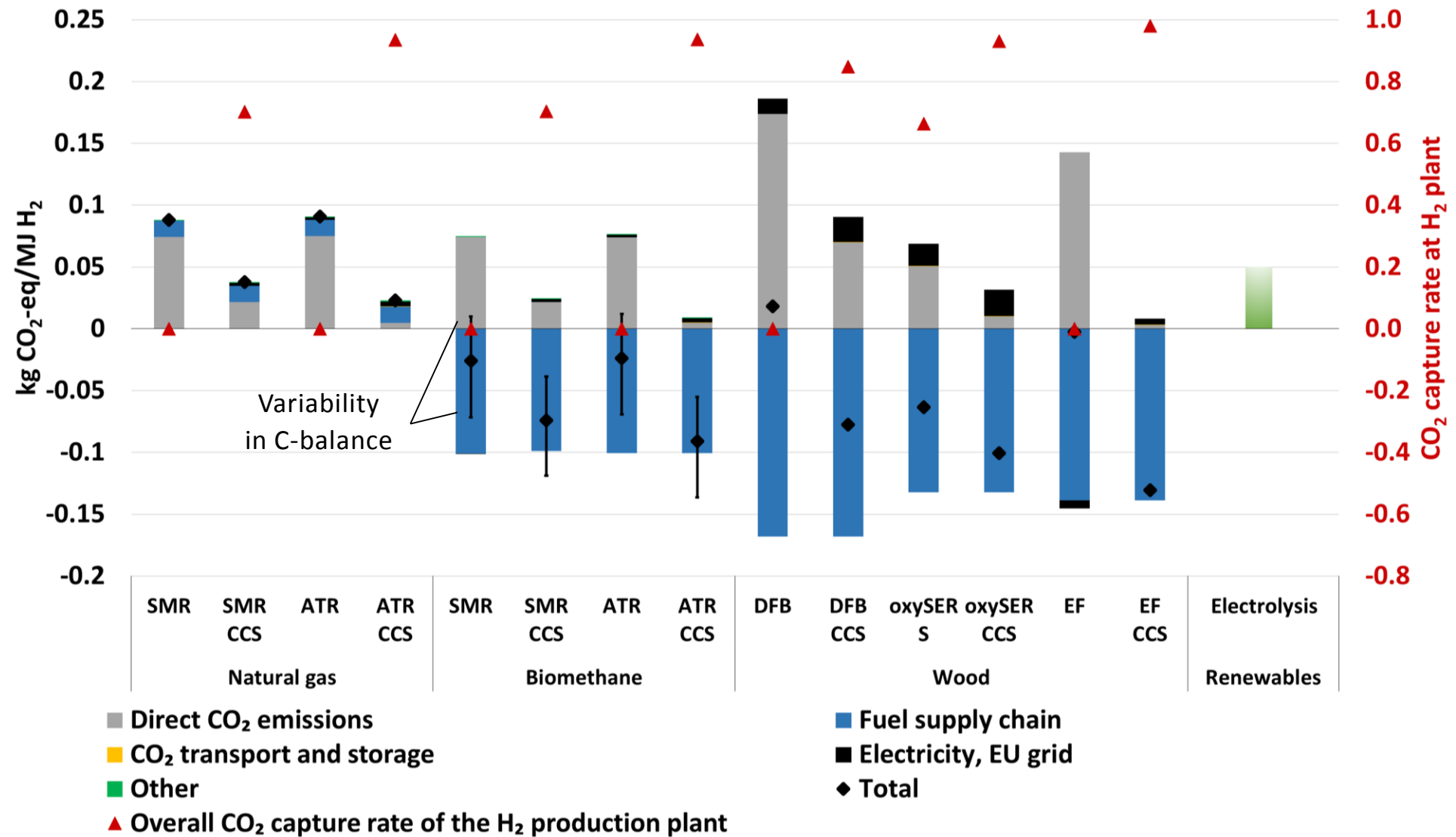
# Hydrogen production (with CCS)



Antonini, C., Treyer, K., Moiola, E., Bauer, C., Mazzotti, M. (submitted) **Hydrogen from wood gasification with CCS – a techno-environmental analysis of production and use as transport fuel**. Sustainable Energy & Fuels, in review,

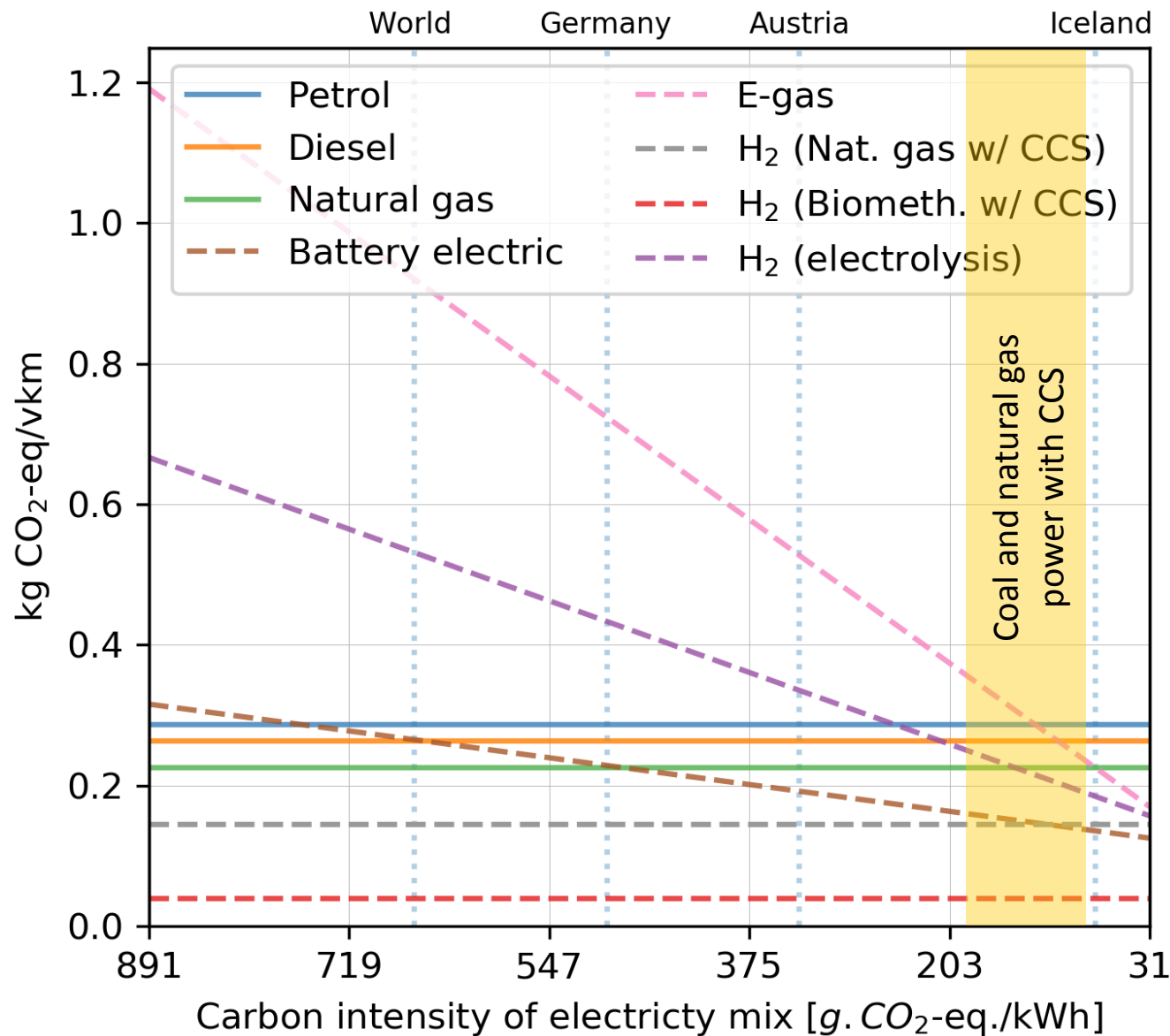
[https://chemrxiv.org/articles/preprint/Hydrogen\\_from\\_Wood\\_Gasification\\_with\\_CCS\\_-\\_a\\_Technoenvironmental\\_Analysis\\_of\\_Production\\_and\\_Use\\_as\\_Transport\\_Fuel/13213553/1](https://chemrxiv.org/articles/preprint/Hydrogen_from_Wood_Gasification_with_CCS_-_a_Technoenvironmental_Analysis_of_Production_and_Use_as_Transport_Fuel/13213553/1)

# Hydrogen production (with CCS) – GHG emissions



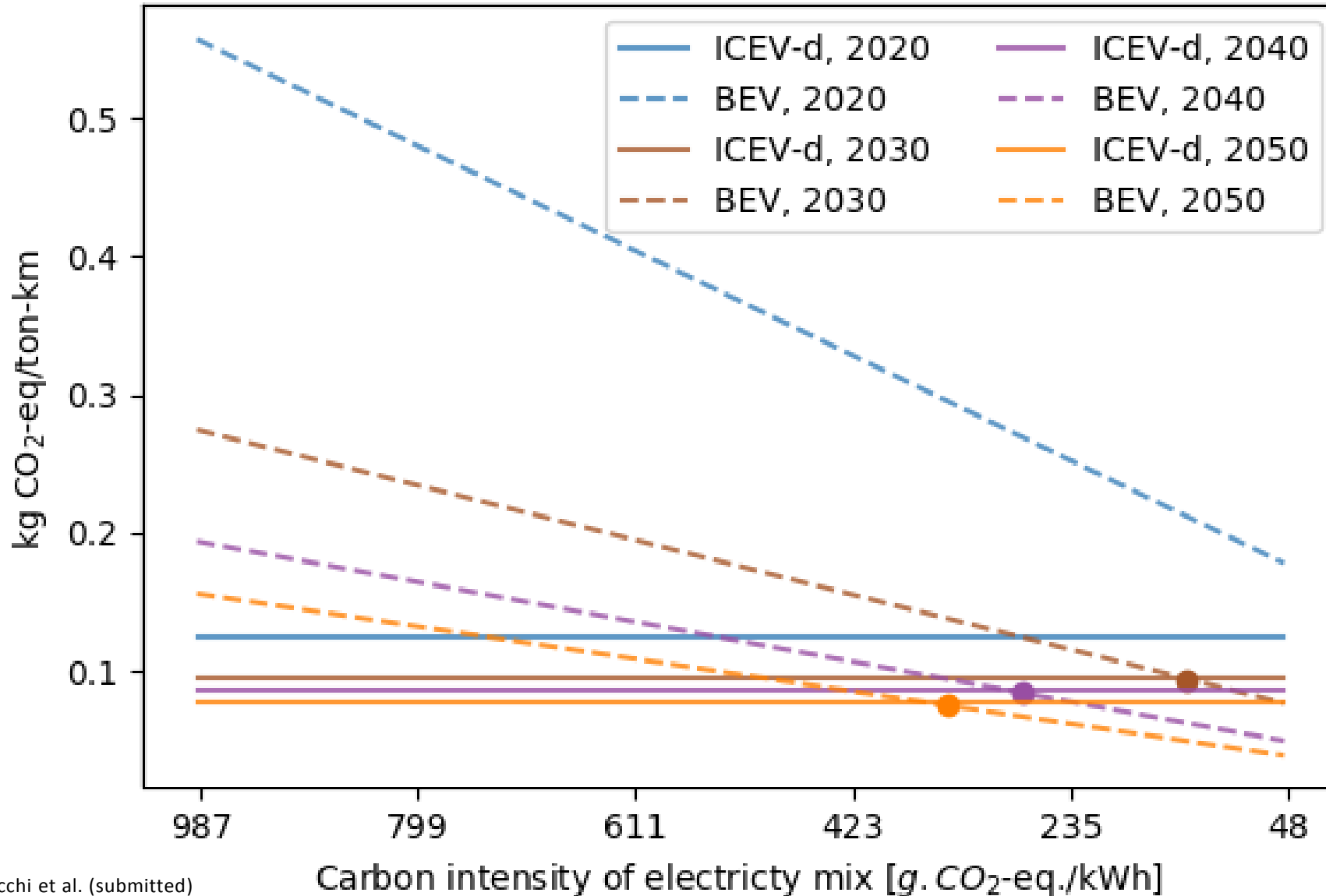


# Passenger vehicles – GHG emissions



- FCEV with H<sub>2</sub> from natural gas with CCS show very good GHG performance
  - ✓ Equal to H<sub>2</sub> from electrolysis with very low-C electricity
  - ✓ Similar to BEV with low-C electricity
- FCEV with H<sub>2</sub> from biomethane with CCS almost allow for climate-neutral transport
- BEV with CCS-electricity similar to NG-H<sub>2</sub>-CCS FCEV re GHG emissions
- Synthetic e-fuels suffer from a low energy efficiency in the fuel production chain

# Trucks – GHG emissions BEV vs ICEV-diesel (40t vehicle, 800km range)



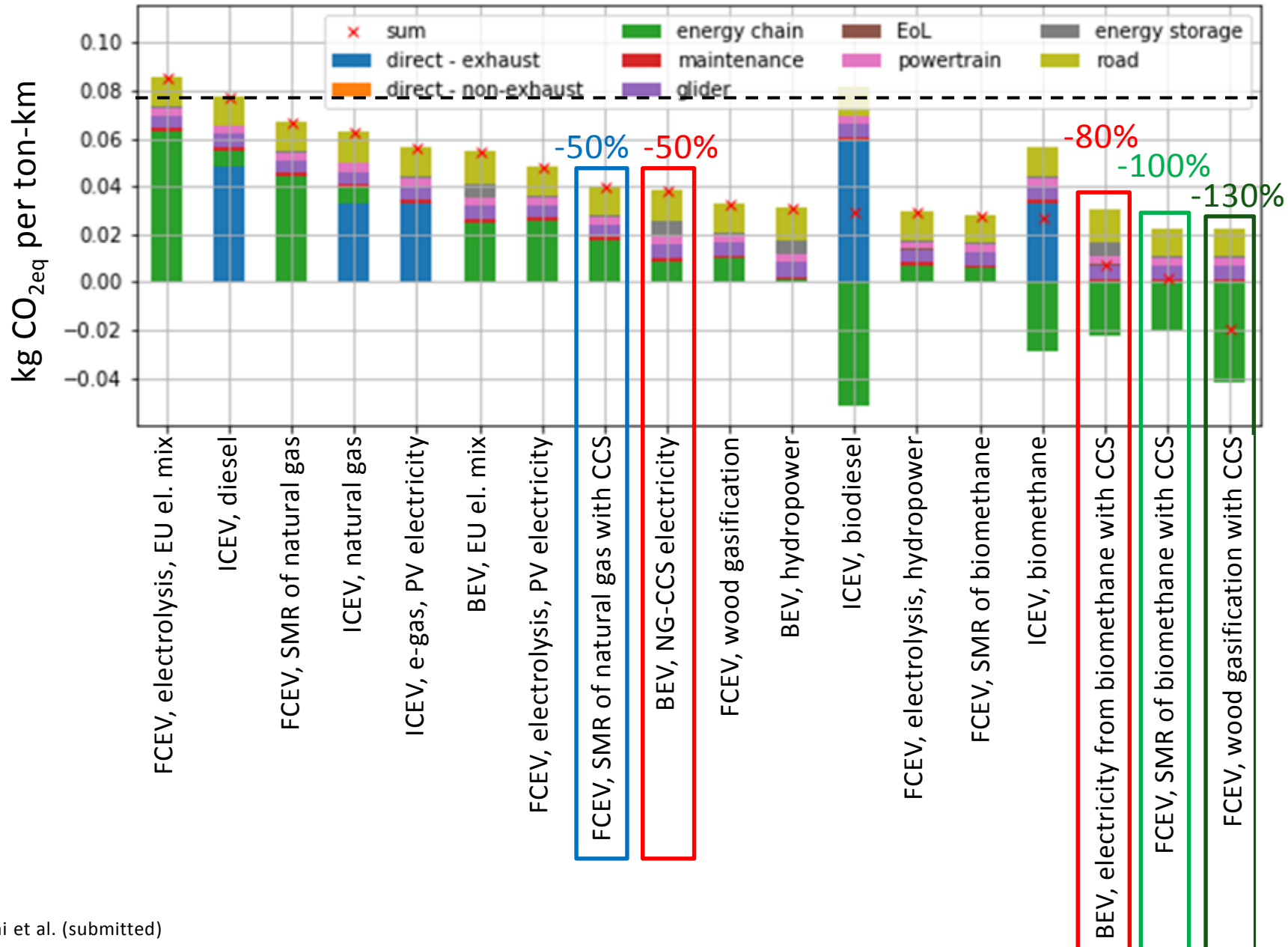
- Large BEV trucks limited by battery technology today
  - ✓ Only short ranges possible
  - ✓ Negative impact on environmental performance
- Doubling of specific battery storage capacity by 2050 expected
  - ✓ Larger ranges possible
  - ✓ Better environmental performance
- Still substantial amounts of low-C electricity required

# FCEV trucks – better low-carbon option today



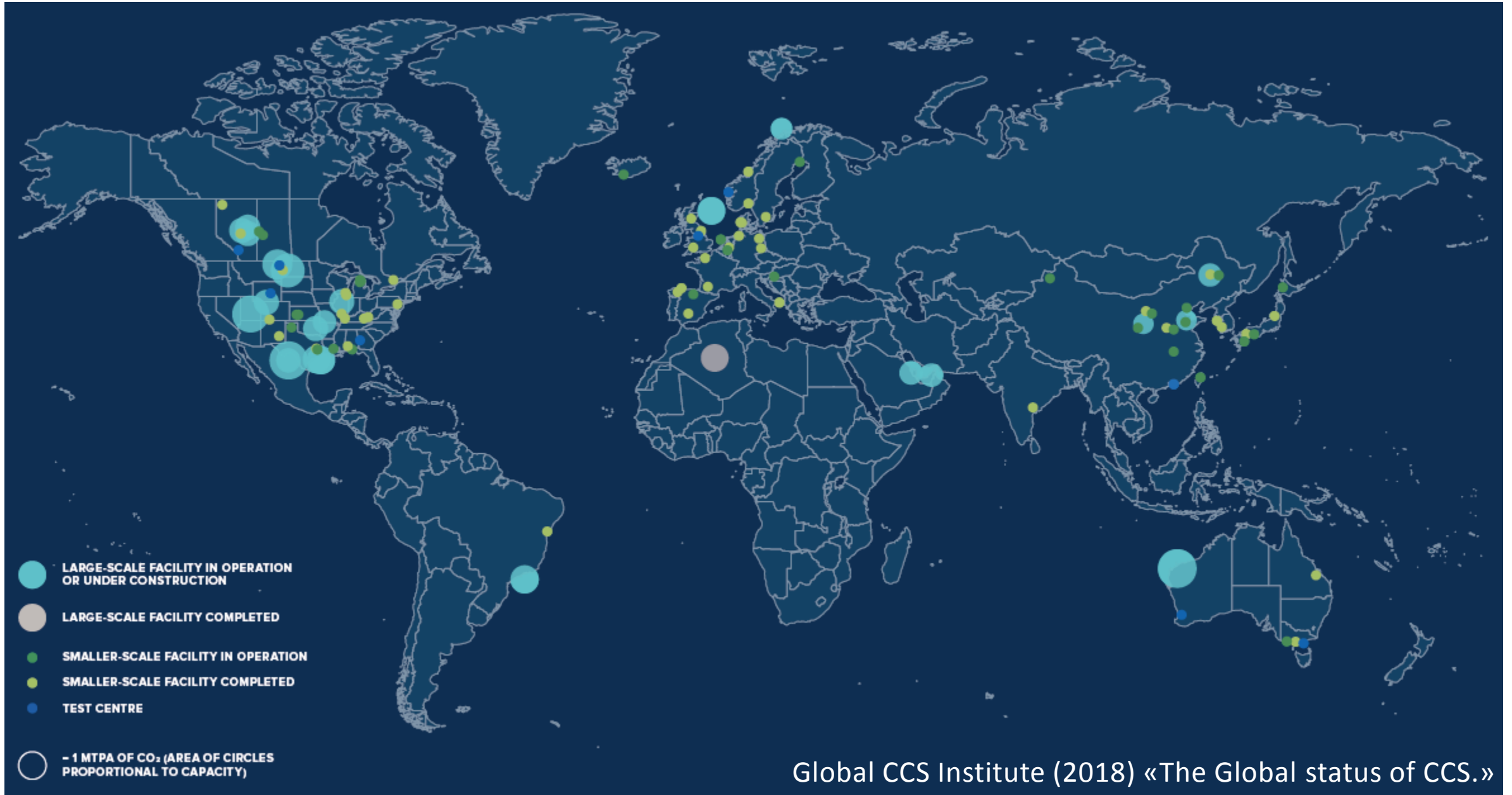


# Trucks – GHG emissions (40t vehicle, year 2050, 800km range)



- FCEV with H<sub>2</sub> from SMR+CCS and BEV with fossil power + CCS reduce GHG emissions by 50%
- Biomass CCS-fuels (electricity and H<sub>2</sub>) allow for much largest reductions of GHG emissions
- Sustainable biomass is a limited resource with competing use options

# Geological CO<sub>2</sub> storage – dream or reality?



Global CCS Institute (2018) «The Global status of CCS.»

# Northern Lights

A European CO<sub>2</sub> transport and storage network



<https://northernlightscs.com/en>

↳ **Latest News** October 20, 2020

Preparing the onshore facilities for the Northern Lights project

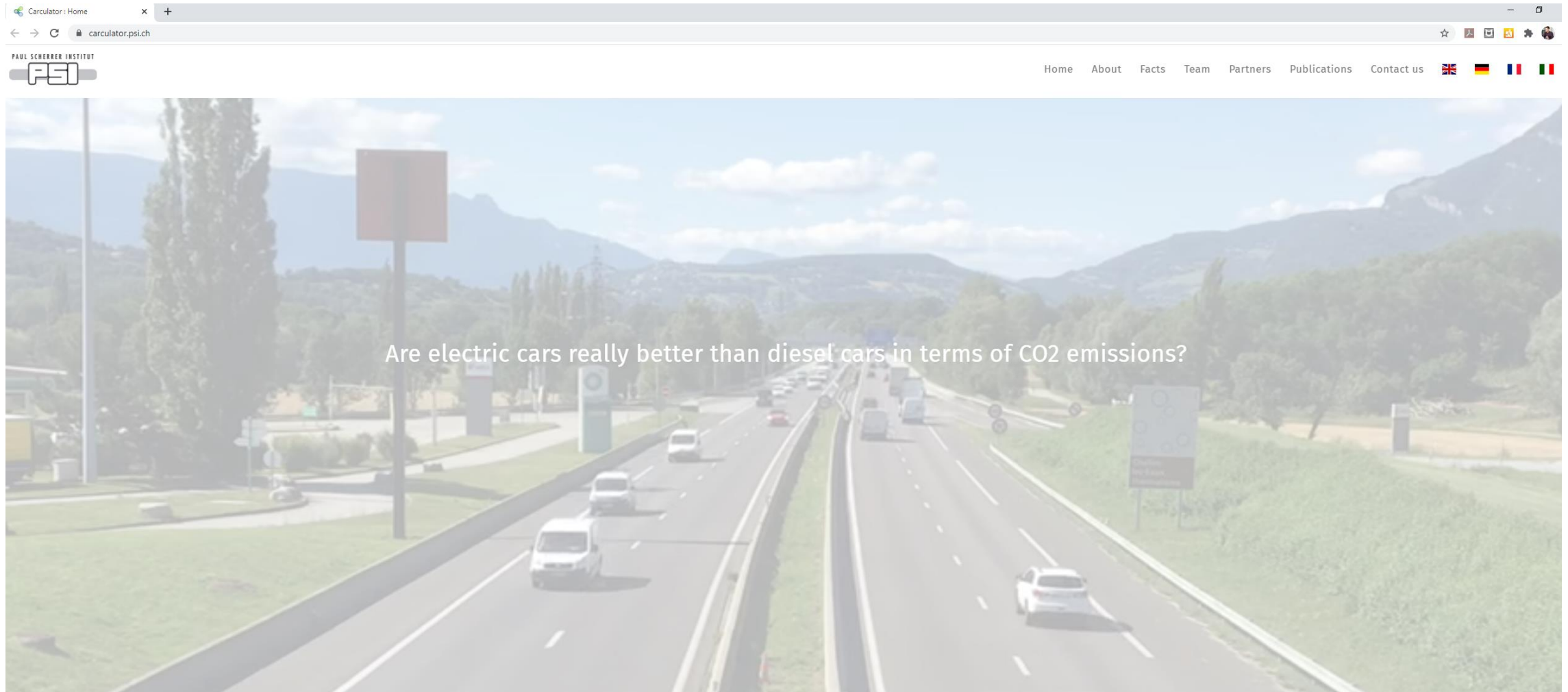




# Take home messages – CCS for clean transport

- Carbon-neutral mobility/energy systems/economies have to build upon all low-carbon technologies: electrification, hydrogen, syn-fuels, CCS
- Fossil electricity with CCS as well as hydrogen from natural gas with CCS and from biomass can be considered as «low-carbon» or «zero-carbon» fuels (similar to electrolysis with low-carbon electricity)
- BECCS and hydrogen from biomass with CCS removes CO<sub>2</sub> from the atmosphere (limited biomass resources need to be taken into account)
- Low-carbon natural gas and biomass-based H<sub>2</sub> does not depend on expansion of renewable electricity generation
- In general, H<sub>2</sub>-FCEV trucks perform better regarding GHG emissions than H<sub>2</sub>-FCEV passenger cars and are closer to large-scale market penetration
- Policy measures are required supporting low-carbon technologies, including the establishment of a European CO<sub>2</sub> and H<sub>2</sub> infrastructure

<https://calculator.psi.ch>



# Further information

- Antonini, C., Treyer, K., Streb, A., Bauer, C., Mazzotti, M. (2020) **Hydrogen production from natural gas and biomethane with carbon capture and storage – A techno-environmental analysis.** Sustainable Energy & Fuels, <https://pubs.rsc.org/en/content/articlehtml/2020/se/d0se00222d>
- Antonini, C., Treyer, K., Moiola, E., Bauer, C., Mazzotti, M. (submitted) **Hydrogen from wood gasification with CCS - a techno-environmental analysis of production and use as transport fuel.** Sustainable Energy & Fuels, in review, [https://chemrxiv.org/articles/preprint/Hydrogen from Wood Gasification with CCS - a Technoenvironmental Analysis of Production and Use as Transport Fuel/13213553/1](https://chemrxiv.org/articles/preprint/Hydrogen%20from%20Wood%20Gasification%20with%20CCS%20-%20a%20Technoenvironmental%20Analysis%20of%20Production%20and%20Use%20as%20Transport%20Fuel/13213553/1).
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- Sacchi, R., Bauer, C., Cox, B. (submitted) **Does size matter? The influence of size, load factor, range autonomy and application type on the Life Cycle Assessment of current and future trucks.** Environmental Science and Technology, in review.
- Zhang, X., Bauer, C., Mutel, C. and Volkart, K. (2017) **Life Cycle Assessment of Power-to-Gas: Approaches, system variations and their environmental implications.** Applied Energy, <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.apenergy.2016.12.098>



# Wir schaffen Wissen – heute für morgen

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