

Future Power Generation Concepts: In which direction is Europe prone to go?

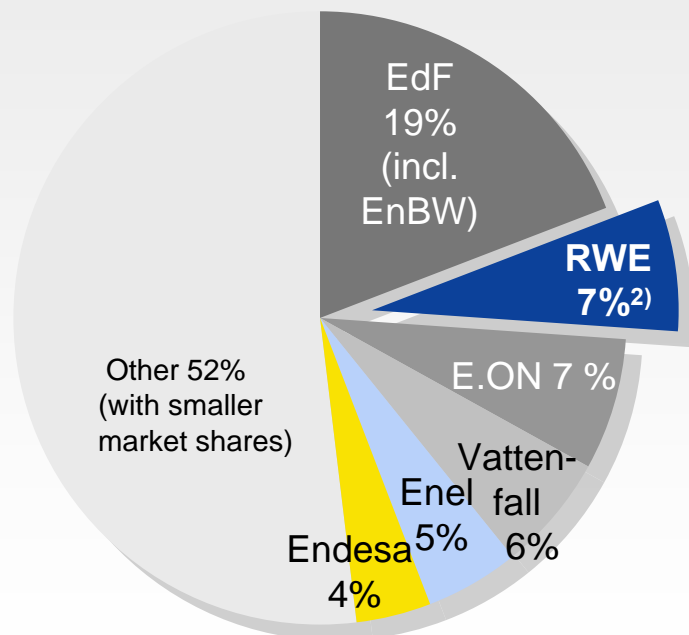
Case Study RWE Power

Werner Renzenbrink

Synergies between HYPOGEN and the Hydrogen Economy
Expert Workshop - Brussels, 18th January 2007

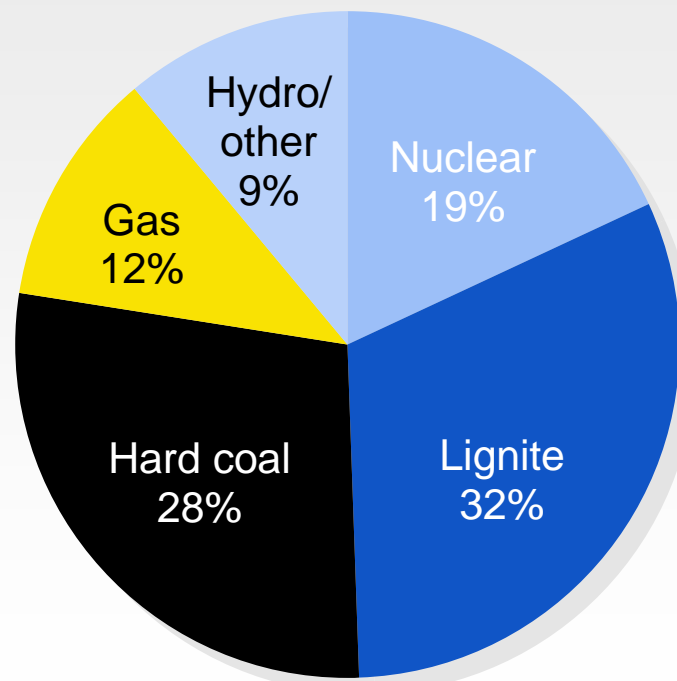
Power generation at RWE Power

Market shares in European power generation¹⁾



- 1) Own generation and purchases
- 2) RWE Power 6%; RWE npower 1%

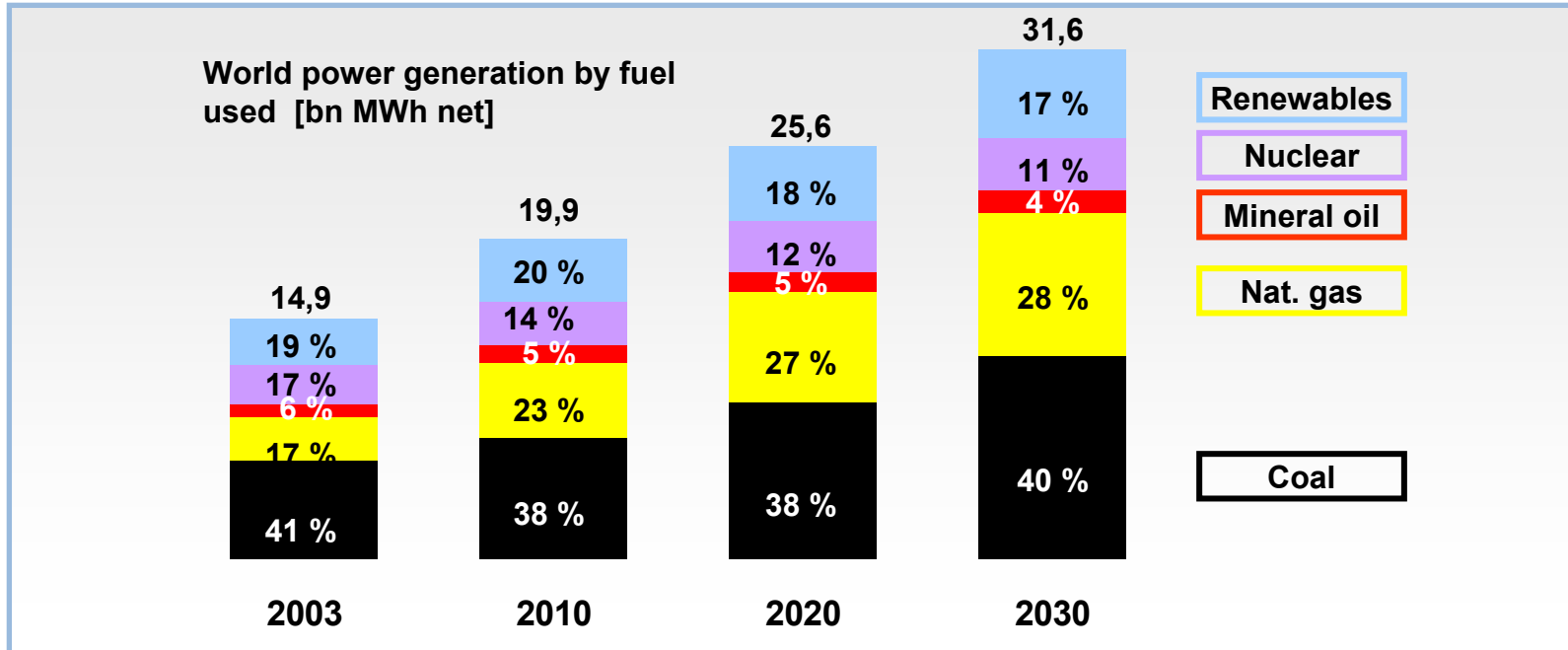
Power generation capacity of RWE Power* (34 GW)



incl. purchases from third parties; *as of 31/12/2005

RWE is one of the leading power generating companies in Europe with a broad energy mix

■ The energy source's indispensability



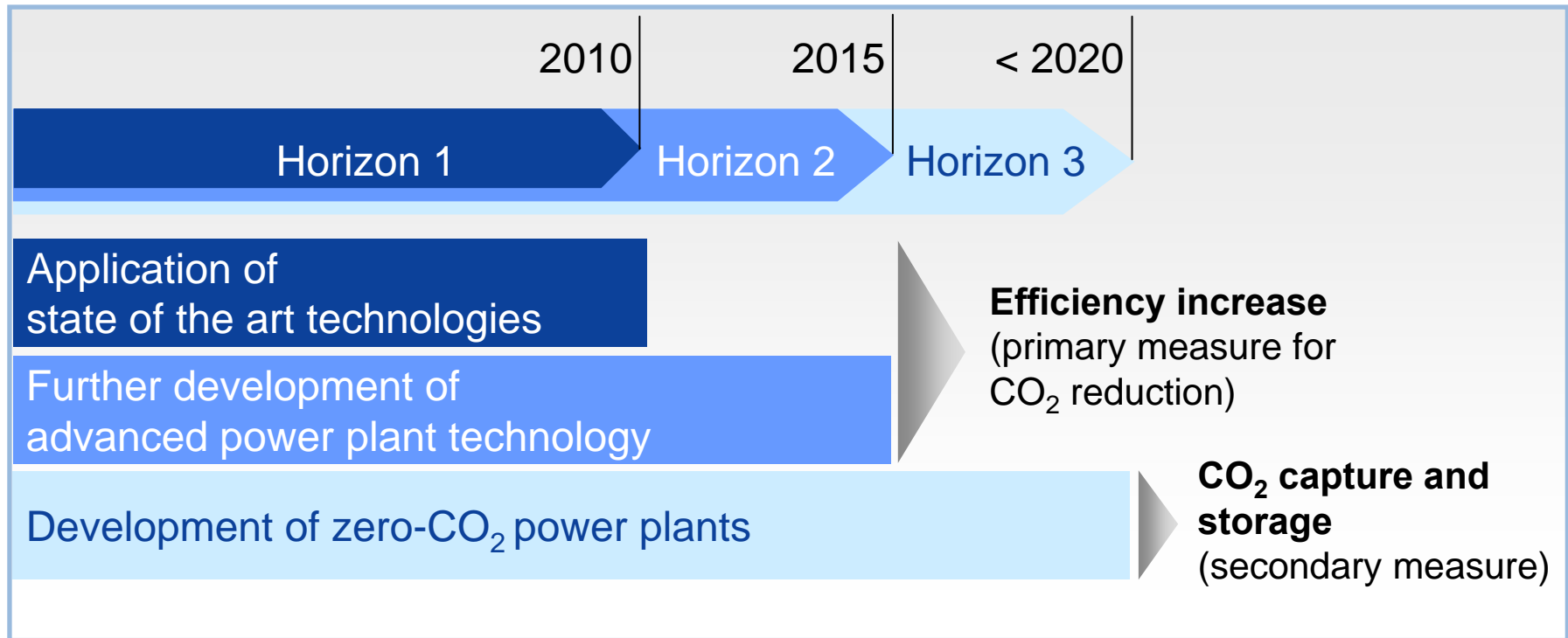
■ New requirements

Increasing fossil energy needs for power generation and the simultaneous demand for climate protection involve a strong conflict of goals.

CO₂ emissions have become an additional significant cost factor.

Conflict of goals can only be resolved by using low- or zero-CO₂ technologies!

RWE Power's CO₂ reduction strategy in fossil-fired power generation



Horizon 1 example of lignite: RWE puts focus on state-of-the-art power plant technology

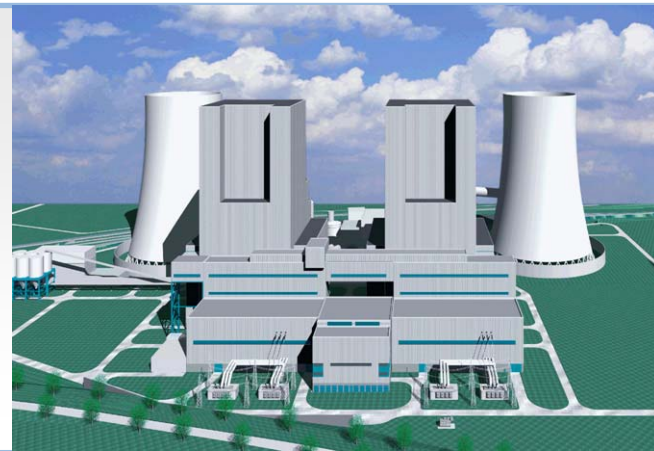


■ Niederaußem power plant

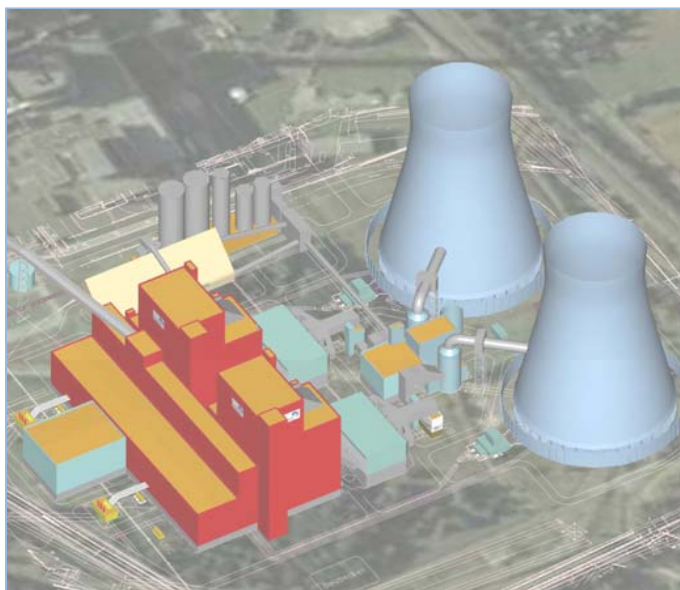
Commercial operation	since 2003
Capacity:	1,012 MW
Efficiency:	> 43 % LHV
Main steam:	275 bar/580 °C
Reheater:	60 bar/600 °C

■ Neurath power plant

Under construction, planned commercial operation:	2009/10
Capacity:	2 x 1,100 MW
Efficiency:	> 43 % LHV
Main steam:	272 bar/600 °C
Reheater:	55.5 bar/605 °C



Horizon 1 example of hard coal: RWE puts focus on state-of-the-art power plant technology



- **Westfalen power plant**
Status: Procurement prepared
Commercial Operation: 2011/12

Capacity: 2 x 800 MW
Efficiency: > 45 % LHV

Moreover, bids have been invited for four additional 800 MW units, two are located in the Netherlands and two in the Saar area (commercial operation: 2012).

Horizon 1 example of natural gas: RWE puts focus on state-of-the-art power plant technology



- Lingen power plant
Status: Procurement prepared
Commercial Operation: 2009

Capacity: 876 MW
Efficiency: > 59 % LHV

Altogether, RWE Power will spend some €11 billion on highly efficient technology in the generation field until 2012.

Horizon 2: RWE Power actively involved in further efficiency increase

2015

Dry lignite-fired power plant
 η : + 4% points

RWE project: **WTA prototype**

1:1 prototype of the drying plant connected to the new 1000 MW unit at Niederaußem

- Developed by RWE
- Groundbreaking in June 2006
- Budget: €50 mill.



2020

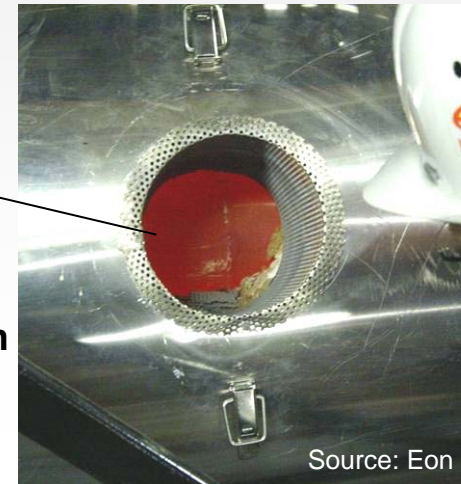
700°C power plant (L + HC)
 η : + 4% points

Joint **COMTES700** project of operator and supplier industry:

All components for 700°C tested in Scholven power plant

Red-hot main steam line

- Budget: €24 mill.
- Start of operation June 2005



Source: Eon

The initiated measures will enable coal-fired power plants to pass the 50% efficiency threshold in the medium term.

RWE's decisions on CCS

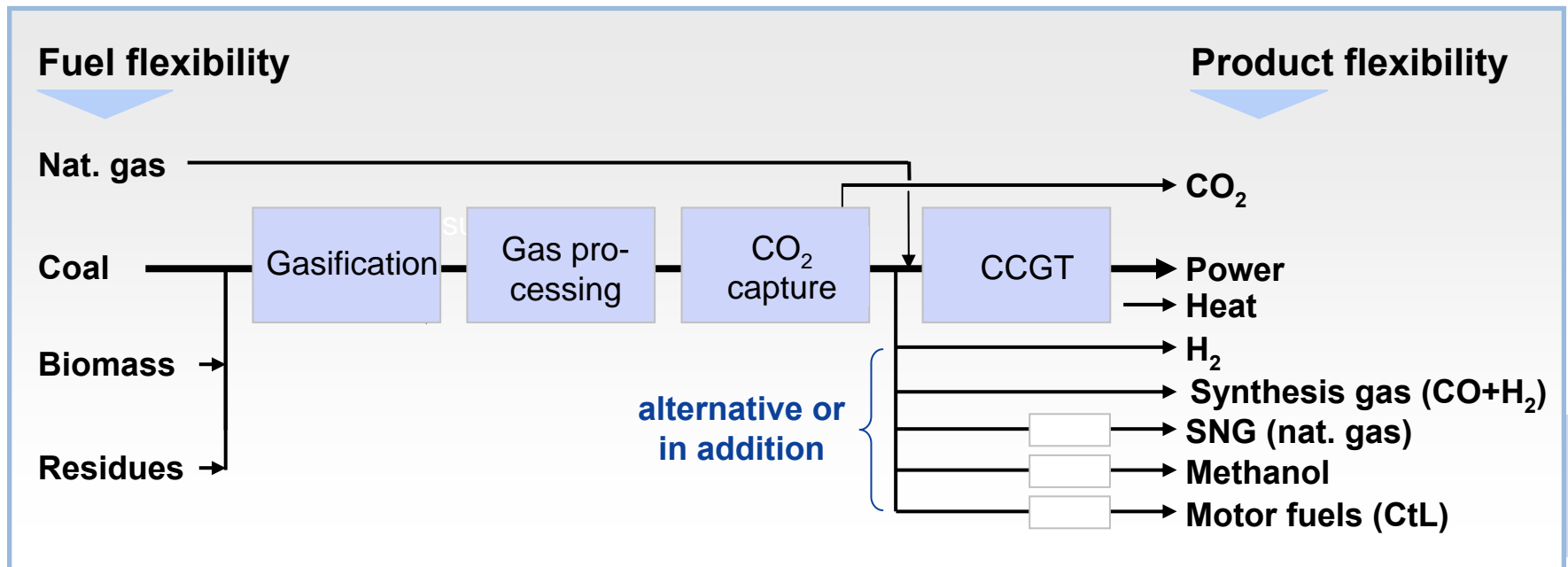
1 RWE Power develops and builds a **zero-CO₂ 450 MW coal-fired power plant** based on IGCC technology incl. CO₂ transport and storage

2 In parallel, RWE will develop the technology of **CO₂ scrubbing** for future advanced coal-fired steam power plants and as a retrofit option for modern installations.

RWE Power thus makes its generation business more future-proof.

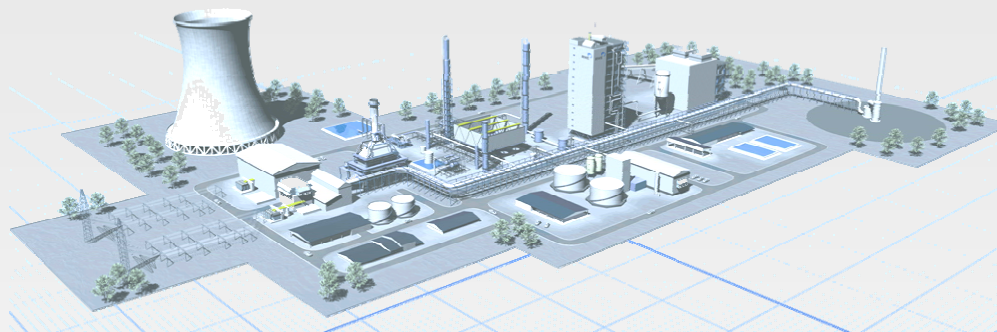
IGCC offers favourable preconditions as zero-CO₂ power plant technology

- All process steps are commercially available
- Technical and economic statements are robust
- Power plant can also be operated efficiently without capture
- IGCC has reserves for further reducing classic emissions
- High fuel flexibility
- High product flexibility



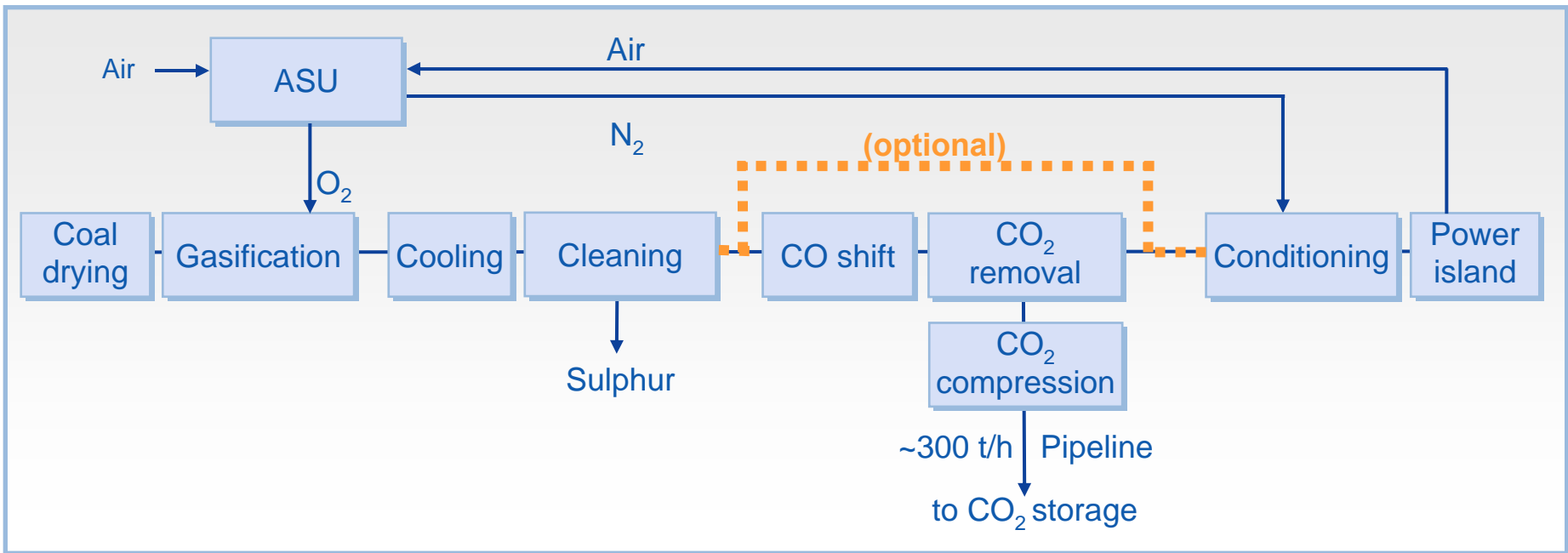
The RWE project of a zero-CO₂ 450 MW power plant with CO₂ storage (IGCC-CCS)

- Basic technology: IGCC
- El. capacity: 450 MW_{gross}
360 MW_{net}
- Net efficiency: 40%
- CO₂ storage: 2.3 mill. t/a
- CO₂ storage in depleted gas reservoir or saline aquifer
- Commissioning: 2014
- RWE budget: approx. €1 billion



In RWE Power, RWE has inhouse power plant and gasification know-how and, in RWE Dea, it has basic inhouse CO₂ storage know-how.

RWE's IGCC-CCS Project - Overall concept



Gasification technology options:

■ Entrained flow gasification

- Shell or
 - Siemens Fuel Gasification (SFG, former Future Energy)
- allow the use of one technology for both hard coal and lignite

■ HTW fluidized bed

- process represents well proven back-up option

Development of CO₂ storage site

Tasks and current status of work

■ Phase 1: Selection of storage site (2006-2008)

- Setting up the storage site portfolio
- Analysing basic methods for evaluating storage potentials
- Detailed feasibility study for 2-3 selected sites

■ Phase 2: Evaluation of storage sites (2008-2010)

- 3D seismics of potential storage sites
- Exploration, drilling, formation tests
- Selection of a storage site, application + approval

■ Phase 3: Construction of storage facility (2011-2014)

- Production drilling
- Trial operation, if appropriate
- Surface facilities, pipeline

CO₂ storage is the critical element of CCS success

■ Technical challenges

- No recognized methods for the identification and suitability evaluation of storage sites and, in particular, their long-term tightness.
- High uncertainty as regards costs and time needs due to geological imponderabilities.
- Injection of 2 mill. t CO₂/a would currently be the largest volume world-wide.

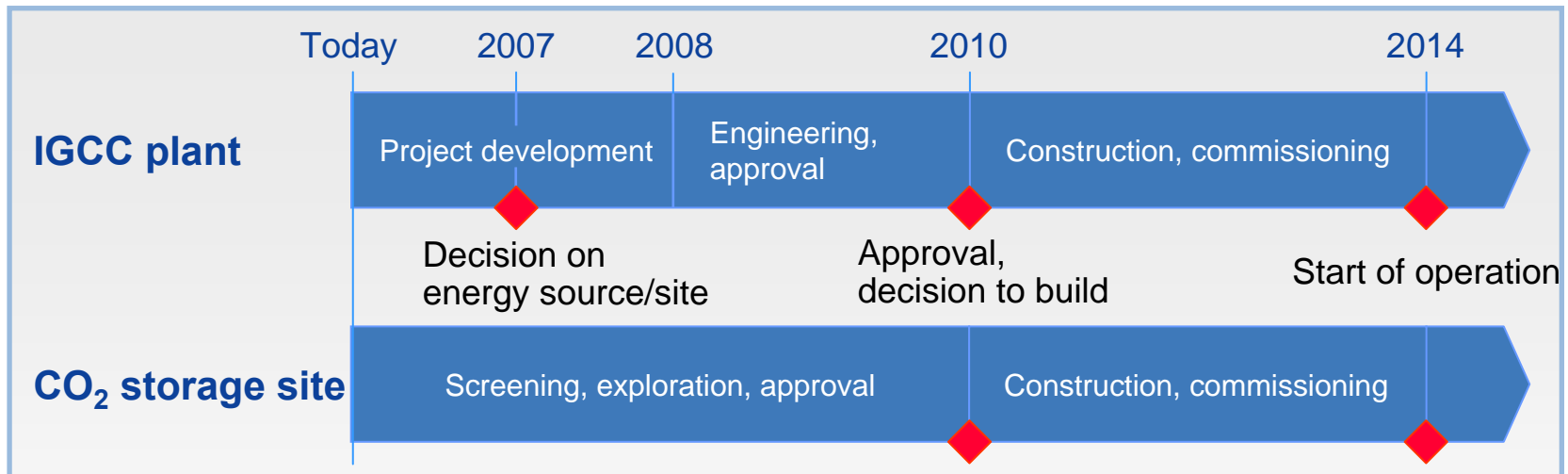
■ No legal bases for CO₂ storage

- Applicable rule of law is unclear and regulatory framework below the law level is lacking.
- Fundamental rules are open, e.g. right of access to storage site, liability issue.
- Consideration of CCS in the CO₂ regulatory framework required after 2012.

■ Public acceptance must be reached

The storage task will not be a simple one. But we think it can be tackled if all those involved cooperate!

Work on the zero-CO₂ coal-fired power plant has gained momentum



Current activities:

- **Power plant:**
 - Gasification tests in external plants using Rhenish lignite
 - Concept development with Siemens, Uhde, Lurgi, Linde
 - Screening of potential partners and research funding
- **Storage site:**
 - Screening of potential storage sites (depleted gas reservoirs, closed and open aquifers)
- **Law:**
 - Development of a legal framework with policy-makers
 - Talks with Federal Economics Ministry and EU Commission