

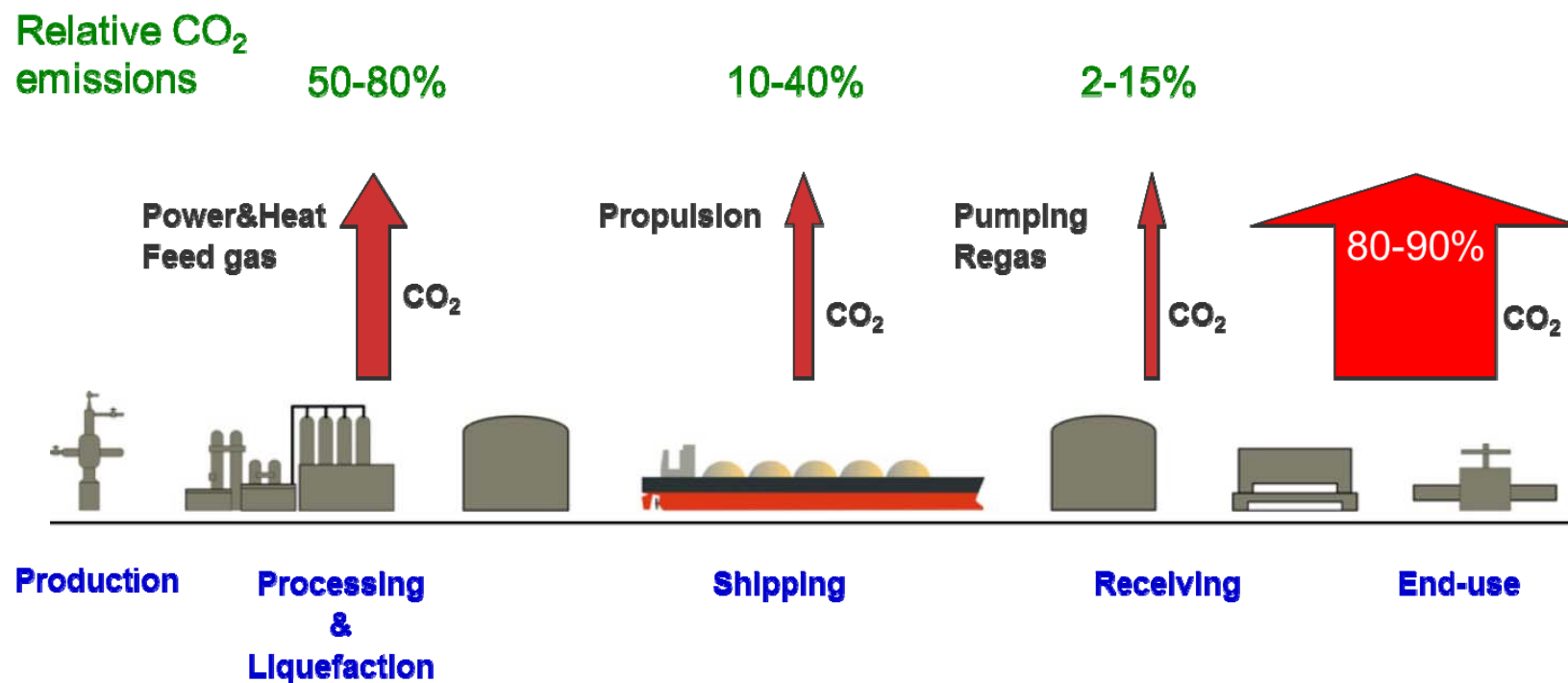
Energy efficiency and CO₂ emissions in LNG chains

Bengt O. Neeraas & Knut A. Maråk

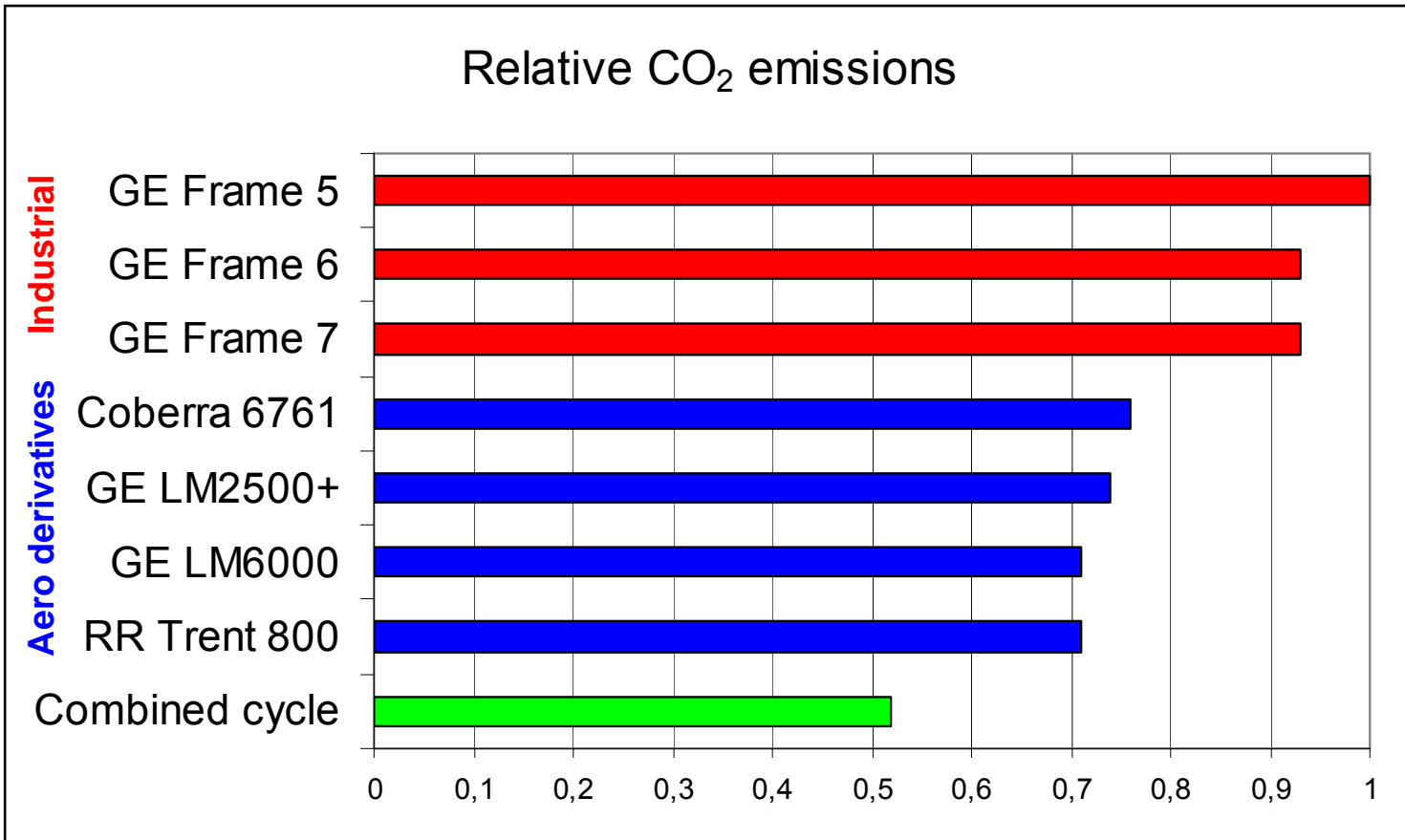
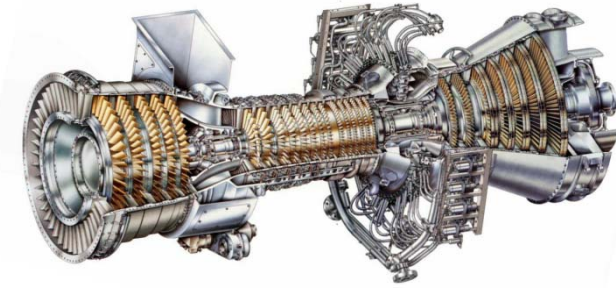
Statoil ASA

2nd Trondheim Gas Technology Conference, Nov.2-3, 2011

Typical distribution of CO₂ emissions



Efficiency in power generation



Efficiency in ship propulsion

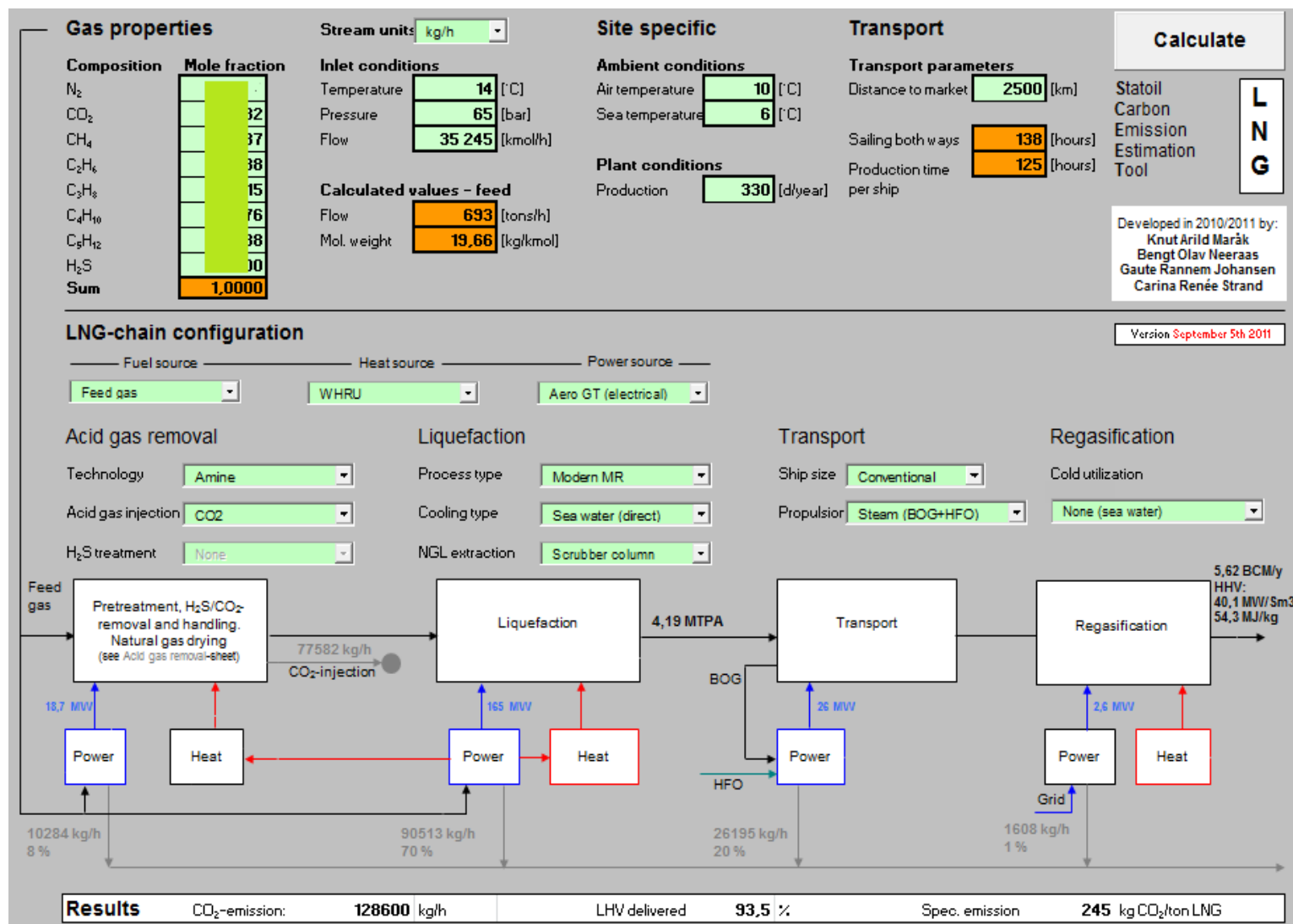


Type	NO _x (g/kWh)	SO _x (g/kWh)	Particulates (g/kWh)	CO ₂ (g/kWh)	Relative CO ₂ emissions					
					0	0,2	0,4	0,6	0,8	1
Low speed diesel	17	12.9	0.5	580						
Medium speed diesel	12	13.6	0.4	612						
Dual fuel diesel electric	1.3	0.05	0.05	420						
Steam turbine	1	11.0	2.5	850*						
Gas turbine	2.5	0	0.01	480						

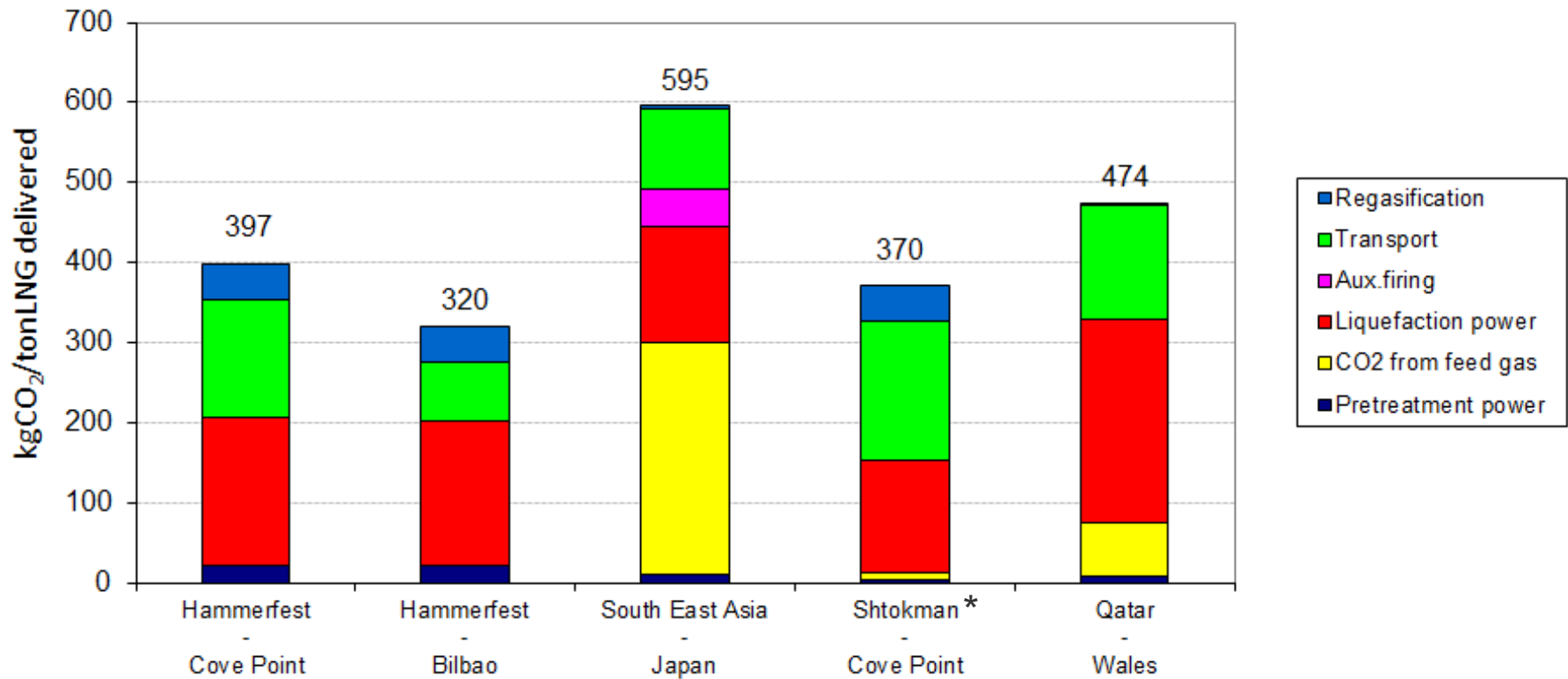
*using 50% boil-off gas and 50% heavy fuel oil for steam generation

Source: Wayne, Hodgson, *The options and evaluation of propulsion systems for the next generation LNG carriers*, WGC 2006.

SCEET-LNG

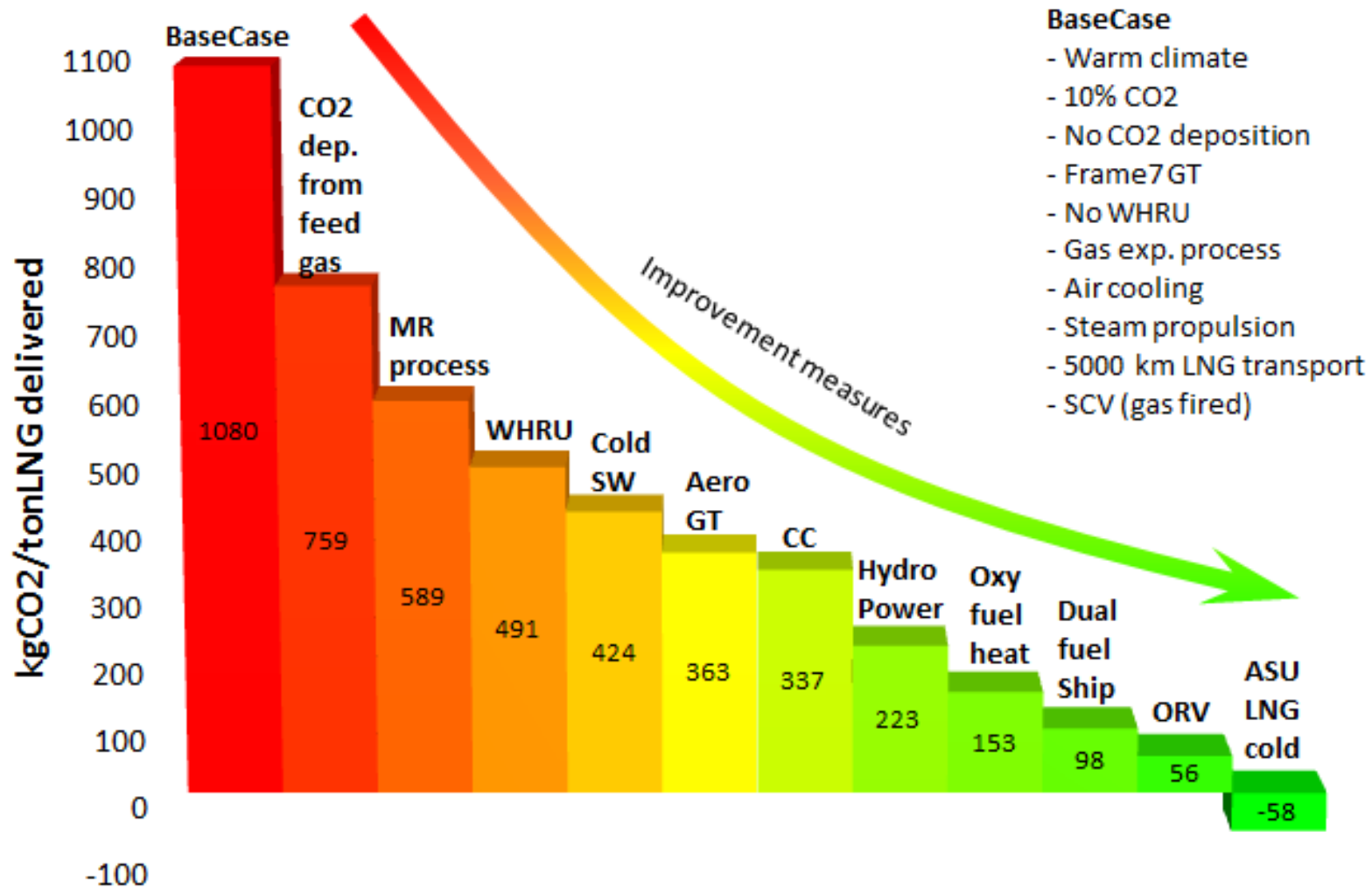


Estimated CO₂ emissions from different LNG chains

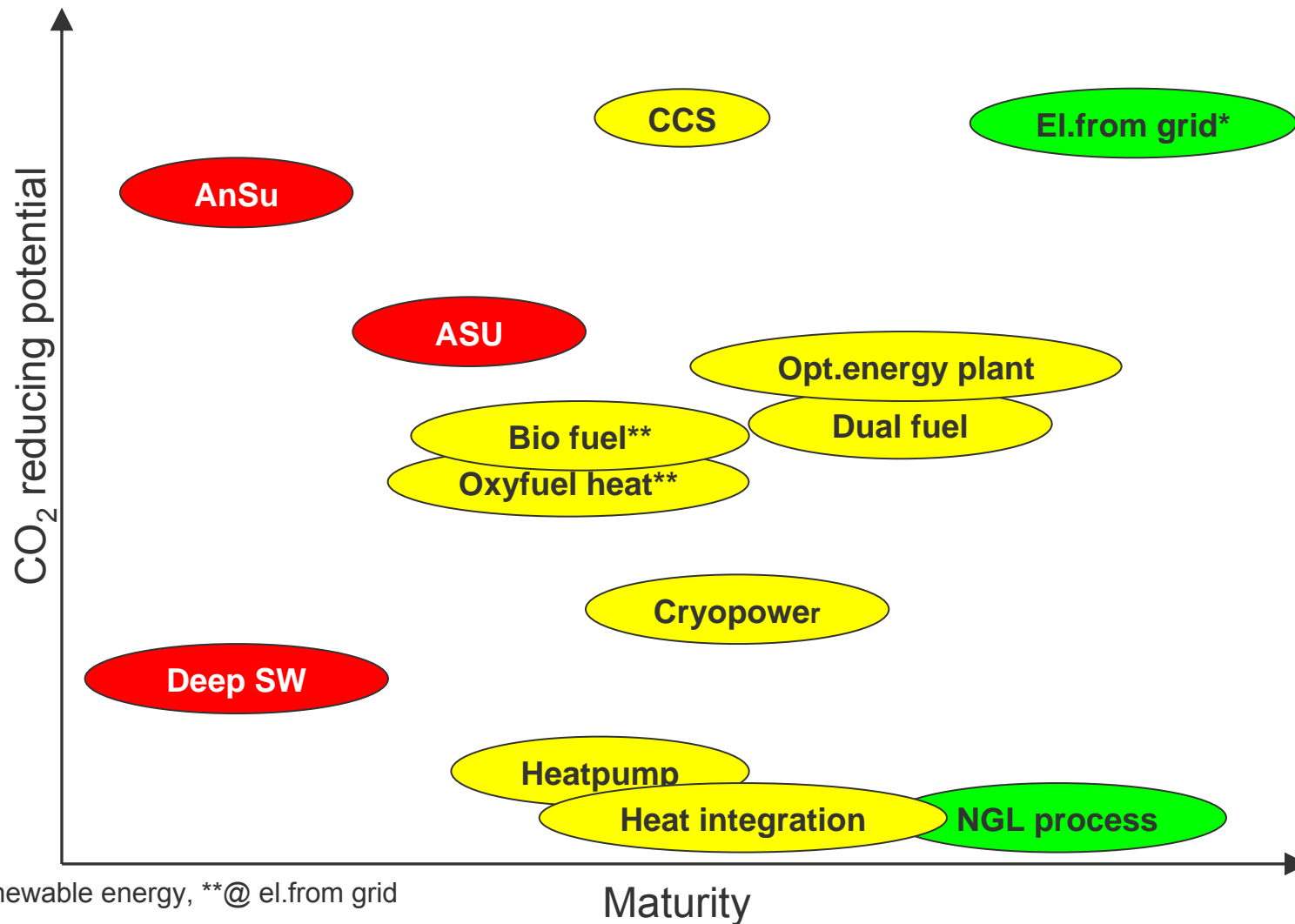


* Combined cycle power generation applied for Shtokman case

CO₂ reduction stair



CO₂ reducing measures & potentials



Towards "zero emission LNG chain"

Plant efficiency

Renewable power, CCS

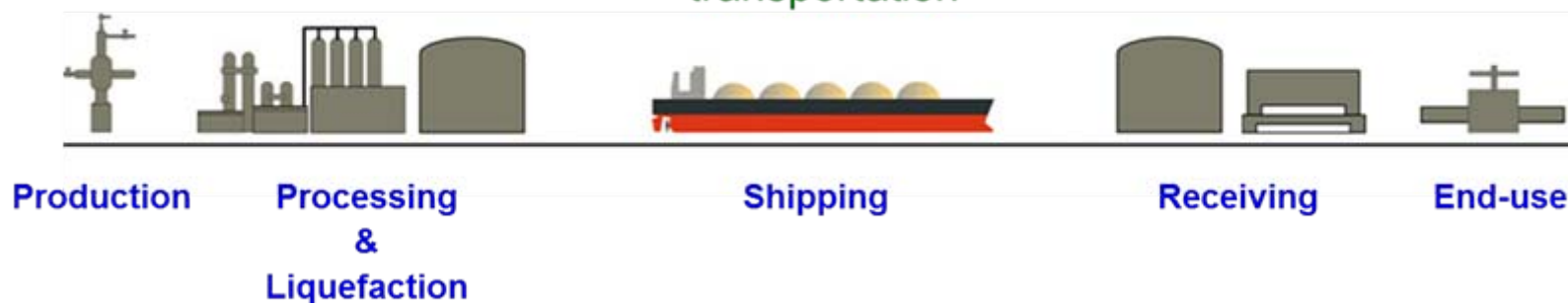
Renewable heat
(Oxyfuel heat)

CO₂ disposal from
feed gas

Effective propulsion
systems

Short distance
transportation

Efficient cold
utilization



Case study – LNG vs PIPELINE

Applied tools: SCEET-LNG & SCEET-PIPELINE

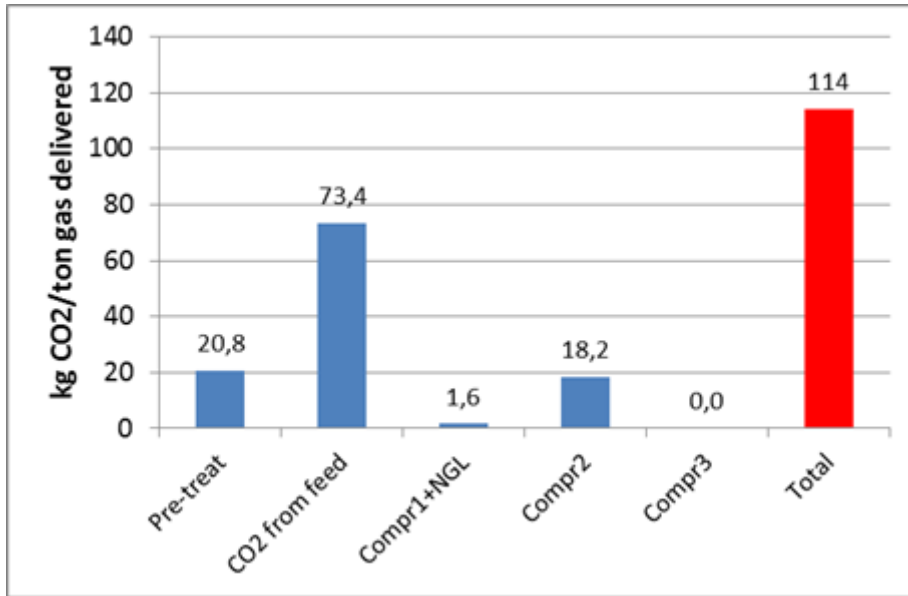
Hammerfest-Europe, 2500 km

- NG feed 20 mill Sm³/d (~4.3 mtpa LNG)
- CO₂ disposal for LNG (Removal to 50 ppm for LNG and 2.5% for PIPELINE)
- LNG Case (Calculations with SCEET-LNG)
 - Hydropower, Gas fired heaters, Dual fuel ship propulsion, SW regas
- PIPELINE Case (Calculations with SCEET-PIPELINE)
 - Hammerfest-Norne (800 km, Hydropower)
 - Norne-Kårstø (700 km, Gas turbine power)
 - Kårstø-Europe (1000 km, Hydropower)

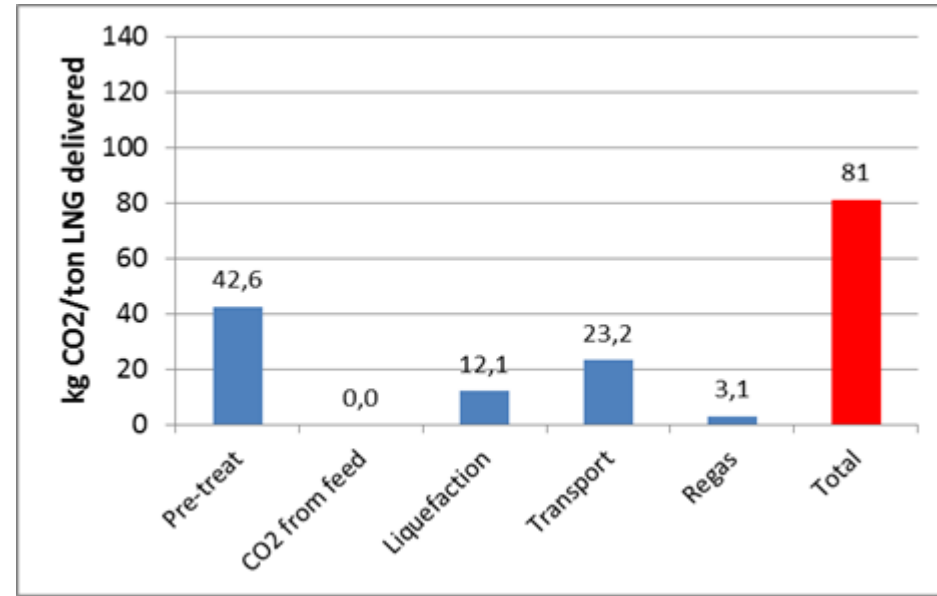
Case study – LNG vs PIPELINE

Hammerfest-Europe, 2500 km

PIPELINE Case



LNG Case



Summary & Conclusions

- It is possible to reduce CO₂ emission from all parts of the LNG chain by using best available technology
- Efficient power and heat generation is necessary to lower CO₂ emissions
- Efficient propulsion for transportation is an important factor to reduce CO₂ emissions
- Use of LNG cold at the receiving terminal for cryogenic cooling/processes has significant potential regarding reduction of CO₂ emissions
- The “near zero emissions LNG” is possible if renewable energy is used for the liquefaction plant in combination with efficient ship propulsion and LNG cold utilization
- In a global perspective the best solution may be to use natural gas in an optimal way at the production site to produce power & heat

Thank you !

Energy efficiency and CO₂ emissions in LNG Chains

Bengt Olav Neeraas

Principal researcher mid-downstream LNG

bone@statoil.com, tel: +47 90 88 17 43

www.statoil.com