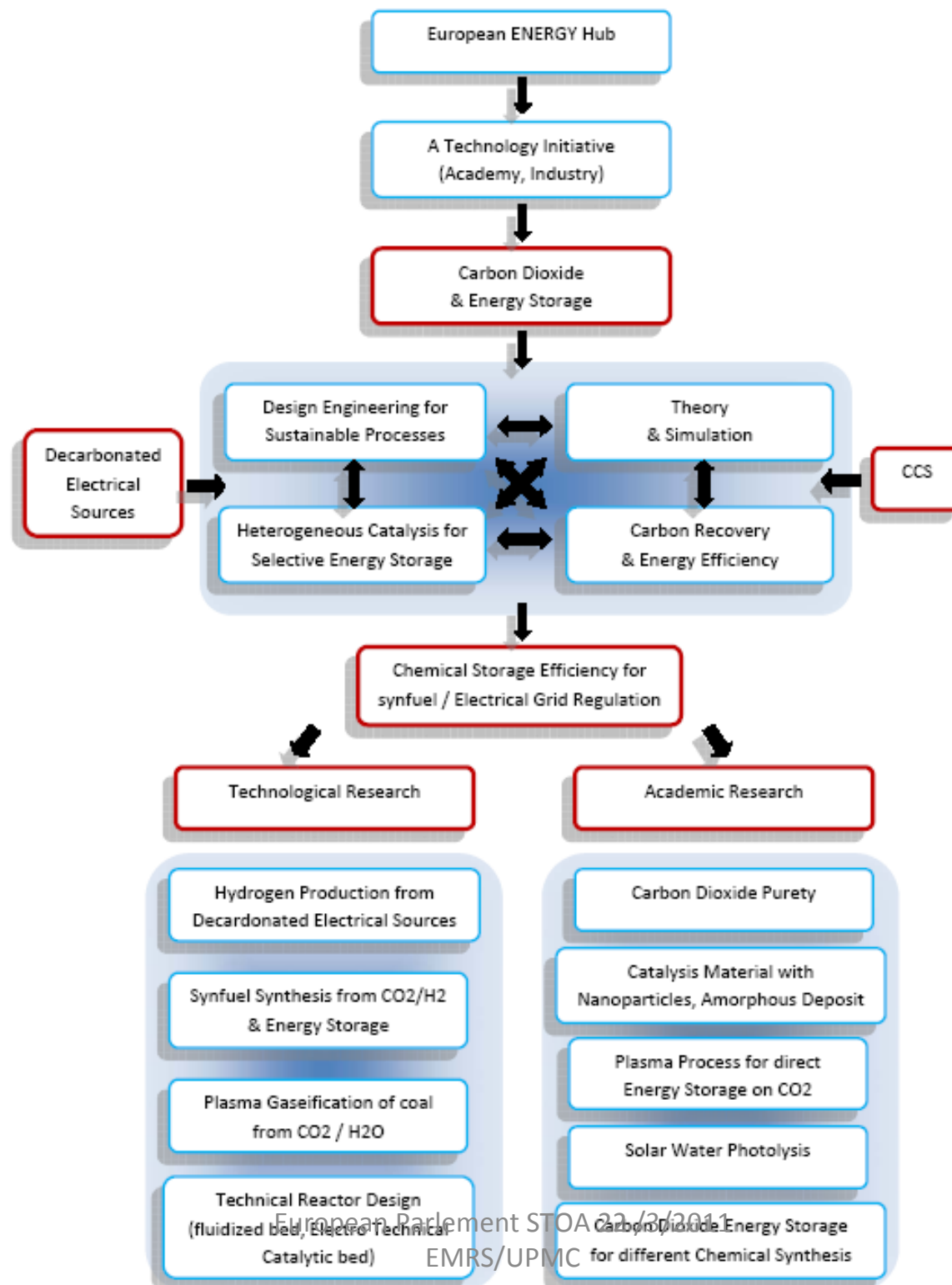


11- an international roadmap





Synfuel : Board Energy Corp.(Vancouver) : 5 109 \$ at walls hill (OHIO)

Power : 50.000b/day

Rentech Inc (Los Angeles), Plant Natchez (Mississippi) :

30.000b/day starting 2011

Methanol : Mitsui Che : mitsui ceramic inc 1.5 109 yen

Methanol to olefin (USA - China) 1.6 109 T/Year to 60.000T/Year of
C₂H₄,C₃H₆

Synfuel : to Fisher Tropsch (gasification of coal and waste (South Africa, US)

Syngas from high power arc plasma : 10 to 20 megawatt (Russia,Tech Rep,
CEA)

in an Huaneng Group :China biggest electricity provider :scale up its

Shidongkou n^o2 to capture existing coal plant in Shanghai :3000T/Y

Shanhua Group :China biggest coal producer :IGCC process for coal to liquid
1 million ton of diesel per year in Mongolia

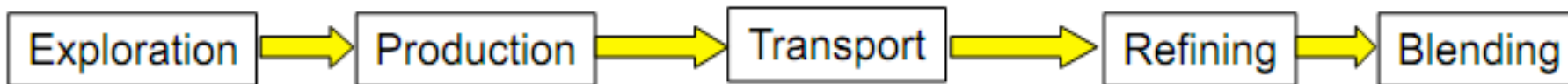
GreenGen :an integrated gasification combined cycle (IGCC) in China

- **IGCC plant was approved by the Chinese government last june 2009**
- **Construction in Tianjin**
- **IGCC turns coal into gas** which allows easy separation of CO₂ from combustible gases
- **This project is the leading carbon capture for coal fired power**
- Science 25 sept 2009 VOL 325 p 1646

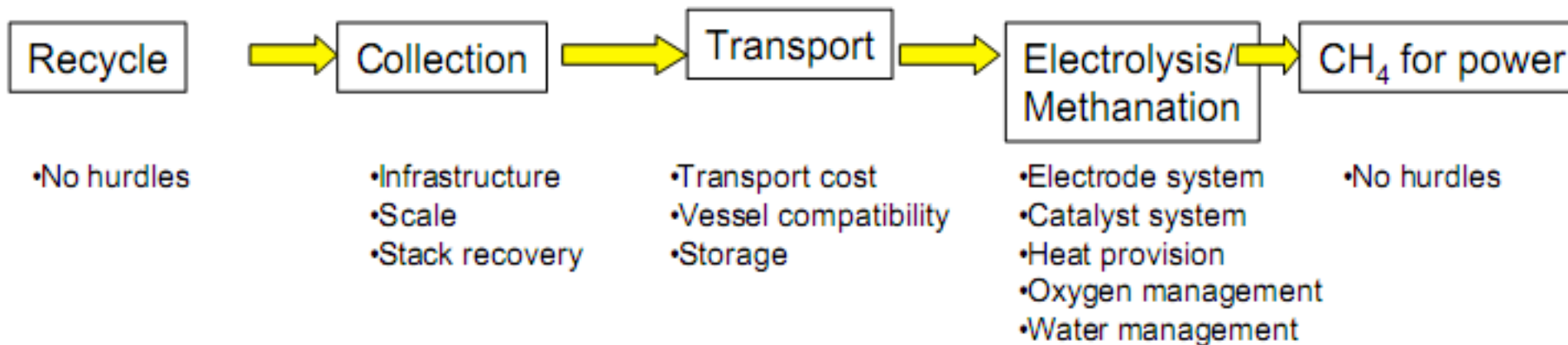
This opportunity needs a value chain



Petroleum Value Chain:



CO₂/CH₄ Value Chain:



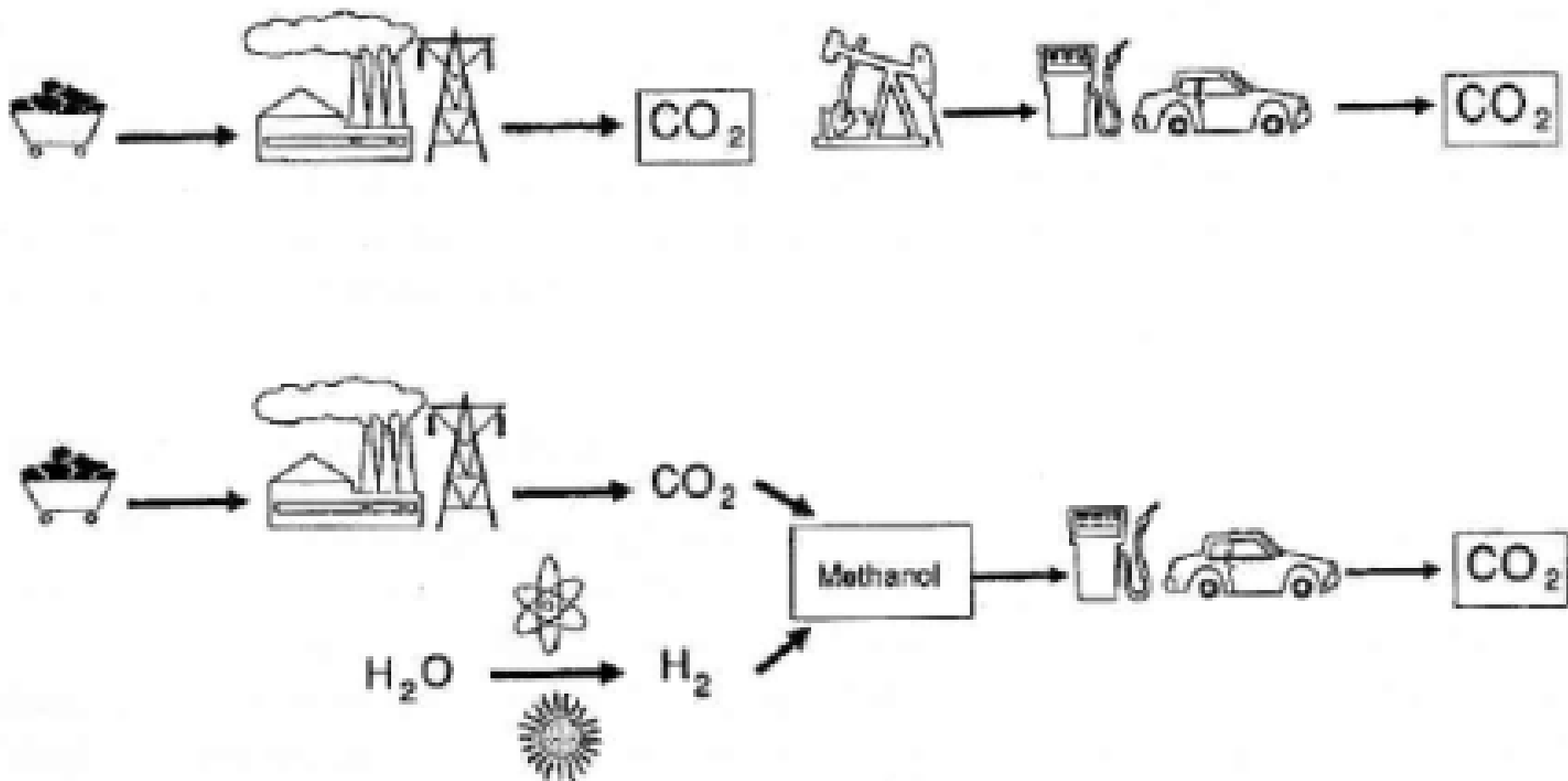
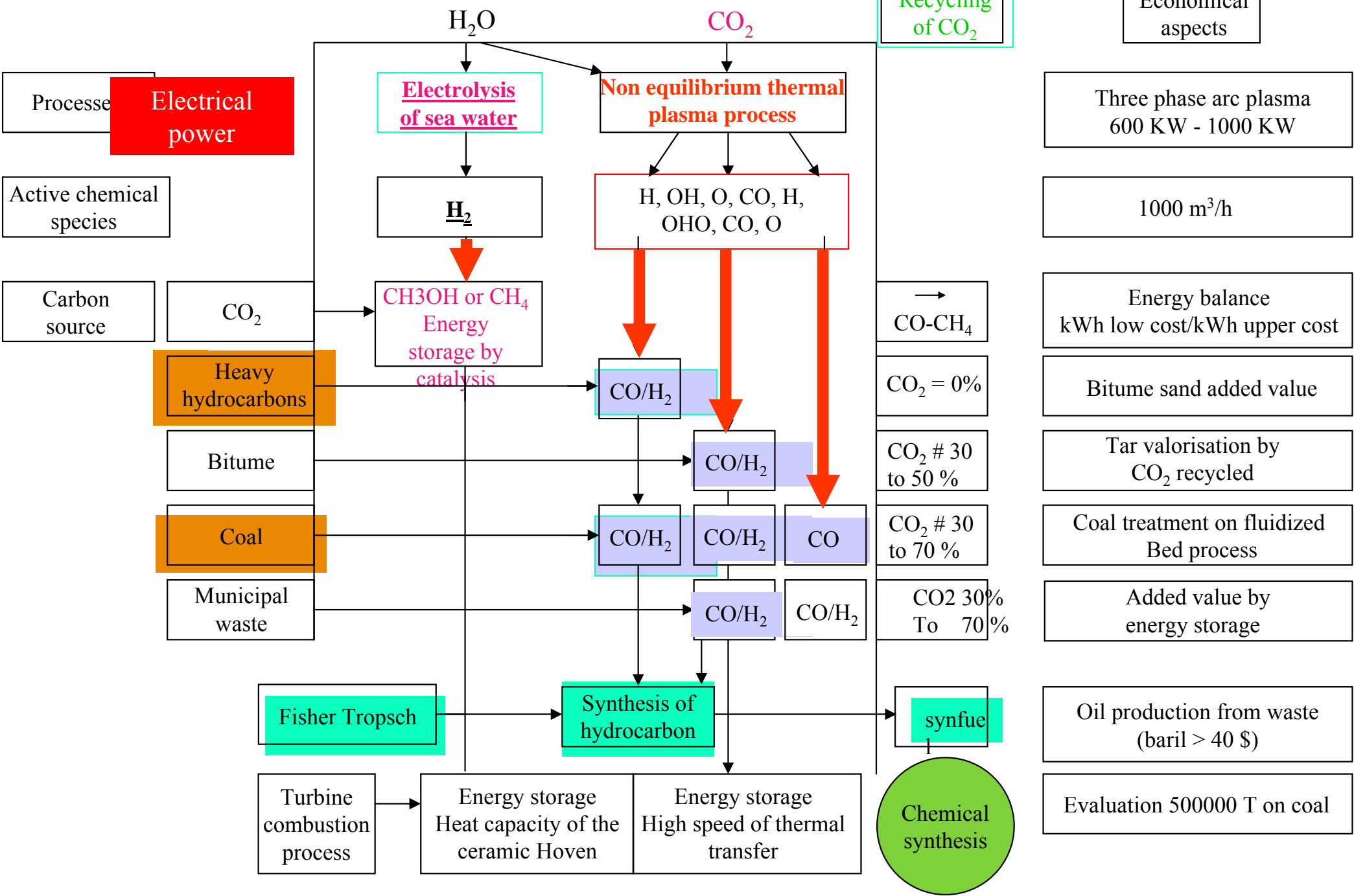


Figure 1. Possible route of production and usage of methanol.

Raw material and energy storage



Recycling of CO₂

Economical aspects

Three phase arc plasma
600 KW - 1000 KW

1000 m³/h

Energy balance
kWh low cost/kWh upper cost

Bitume sand added value

Tar valorisation by
CO₂ recycled

Coal treatment on fluidized
Bed process

Added value by
energy storage

Oil production from waste
(baril > 40 \$)

Evaluation 500000 T on coal

→
CO-CH₄

CO₂ = 0%

CO₂ # 30
to 50 %

CO₂ # 30
to 70 %

CO₂ 30%
To 70 %

synfue

Chemical
synthesis

Process: **Electrical power**

Active chemical species

Carbon source: CO₂

Heavy hydrocarbons

Bitume

Coal

Municipal waste

Fisher Tropsch

Synthesis of hydrocarbon

Turbine combustion process

Energy storage
Heat capacity of the ceramic Hoven

Energy storage
High speed of thermal transfer

Electrolysis of sea water

H₂

CH₃OH or CH₄
Energy storage by catalysis

Non equilibrium thermal plasma process

H, OH, O, CO, H, OHO, CO, O

CO/H₂

CO/H₂

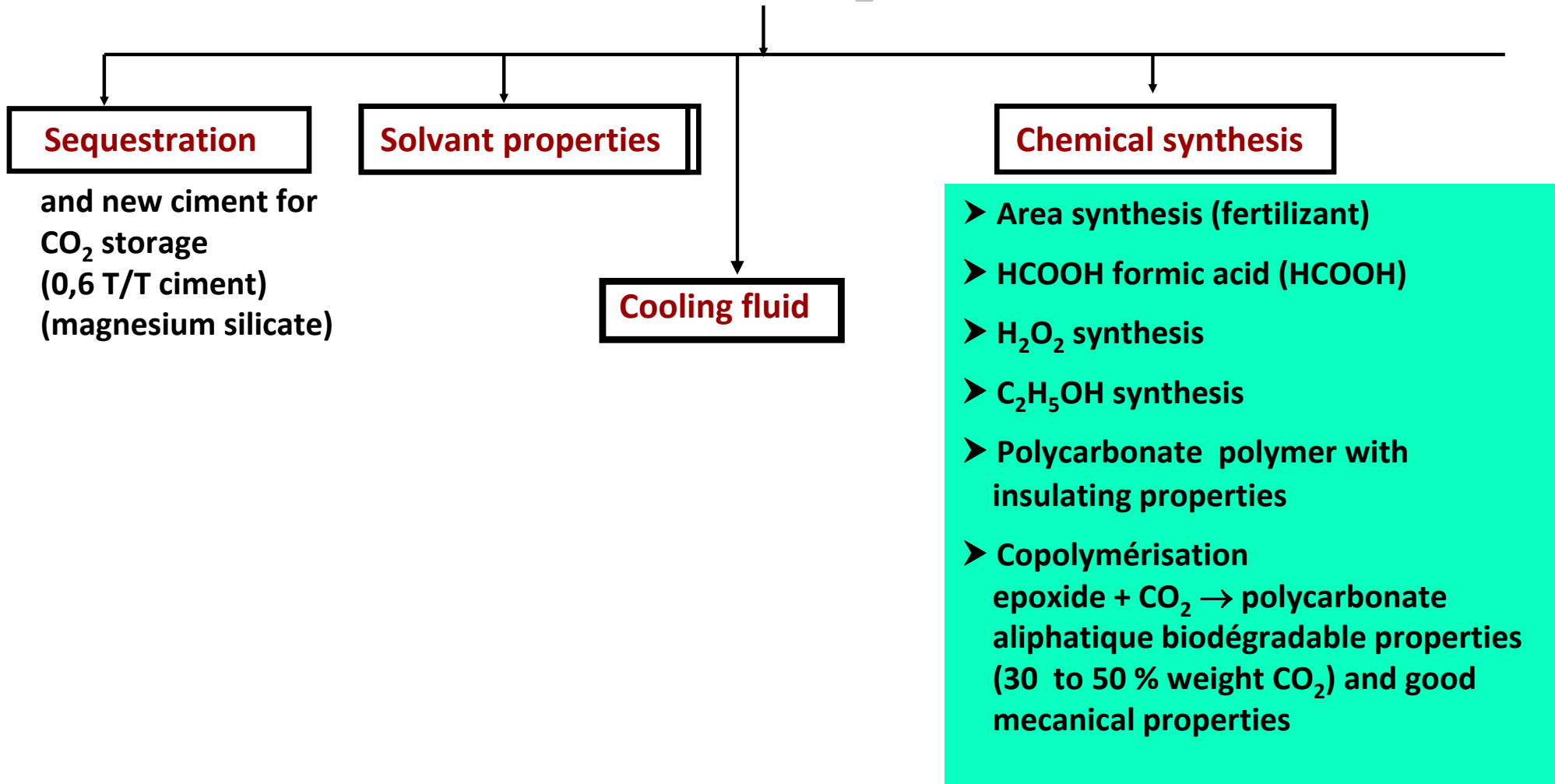
CO/H₂

CO/H₂

CO

CO/H₂

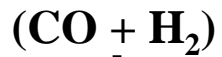
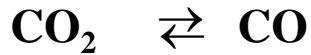
Liquid CO₂



Liquid CO₂

Energy processes

Syngas production



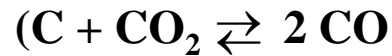
Fisher Tropsch Process
for synfuel hydrocarbons

Metallurgy for
reduction of iron ore

3

Coal gazeification

Waste or wood gasification



1

Energy storage by Redox processes



Electrosynthesis
(electrolysis $\text{H}_2\text{O} \rightarrow \text{H}_2$)
 $\text{CO}_2 + \text{H}_2 \rightarrow \text{CH}_4$

Electrosynthesis
 $\text{CO}_2 + \text{H}_2 \rightarrow \text{CH}_3\text{OH}$

2

Plasmas processes
direct energy storage

