



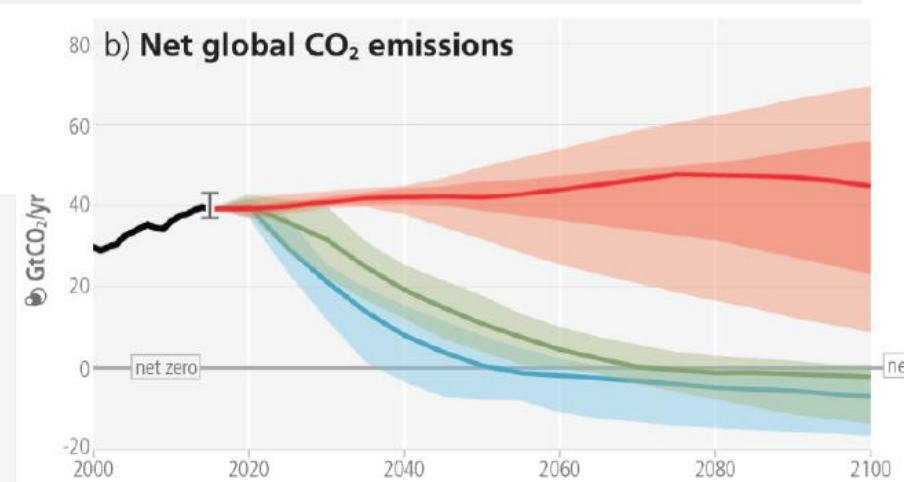
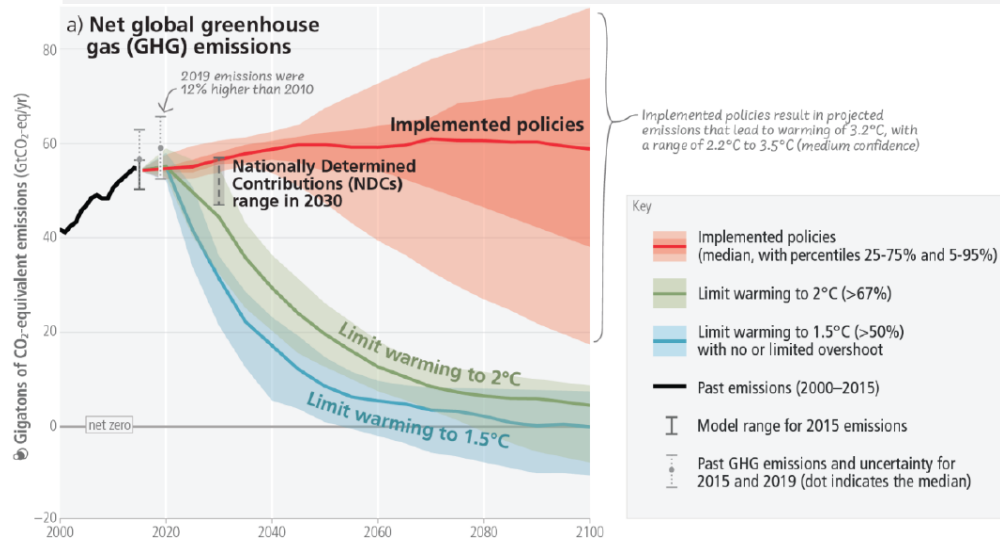
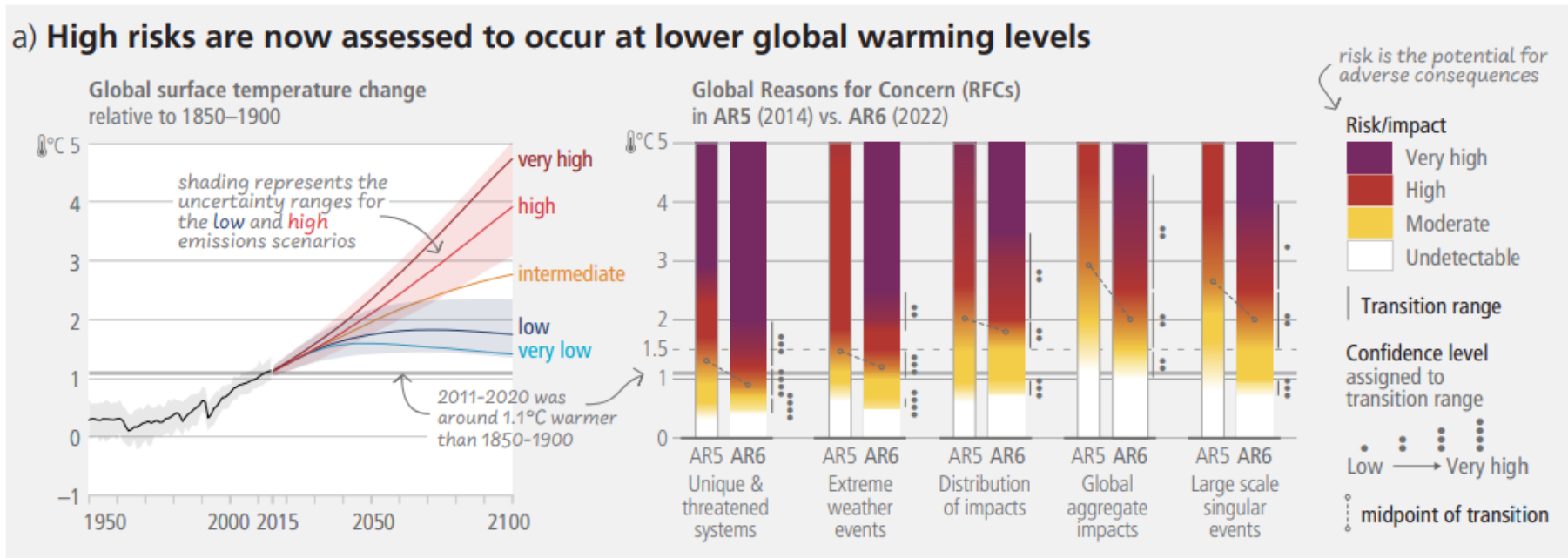
A Negative Emission Application Based on Floating Integrated System

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Background: Climate Change and Mitigation

a) High risks are now assessed to occur at lower global warming levels



Sources: IPCC AR6

Background: Contributions from the Ocean

To increase the carbon absorption:

- Ecosystem conservation and restoration

- Artificial ocean fertilization

- Sea water engineering

To provide the space for carbon storage:

- CCS beneath sea bed

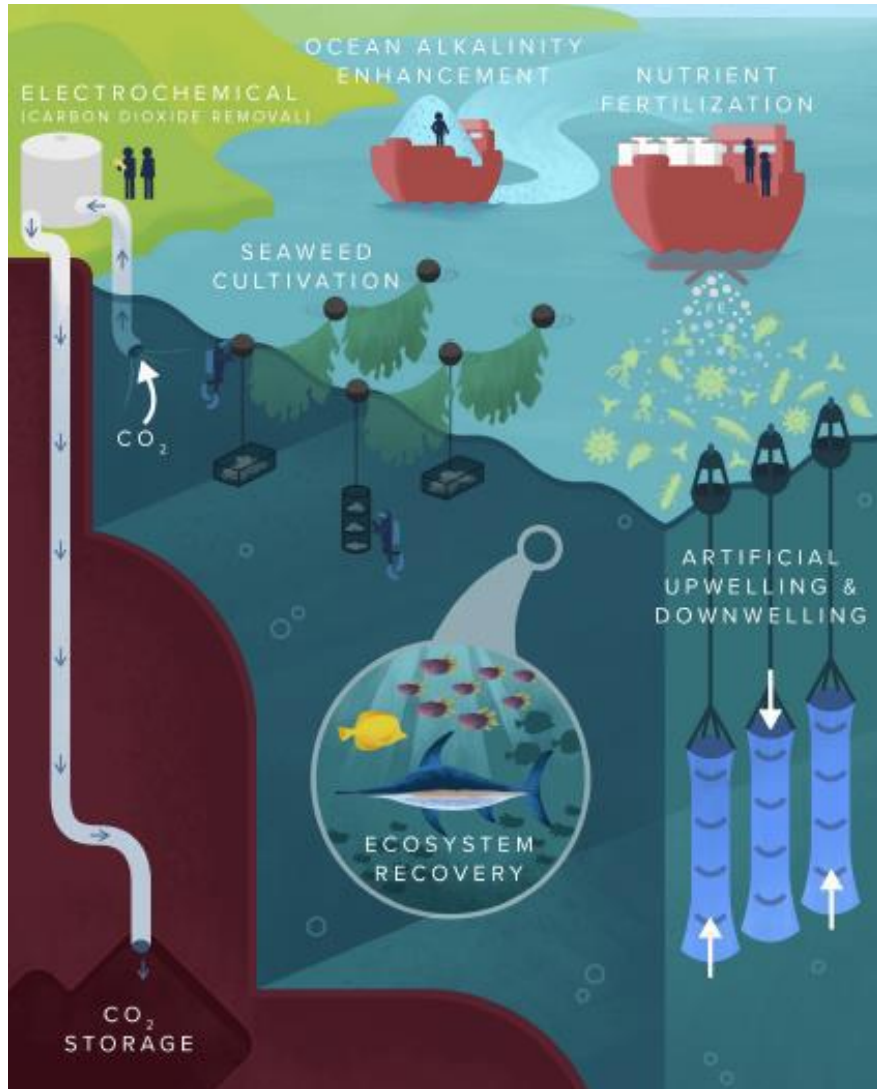
To reduce the anthropogenic carbon emission:

- Providing carbon free energy

 - Offshore wind

 - Ocean energy

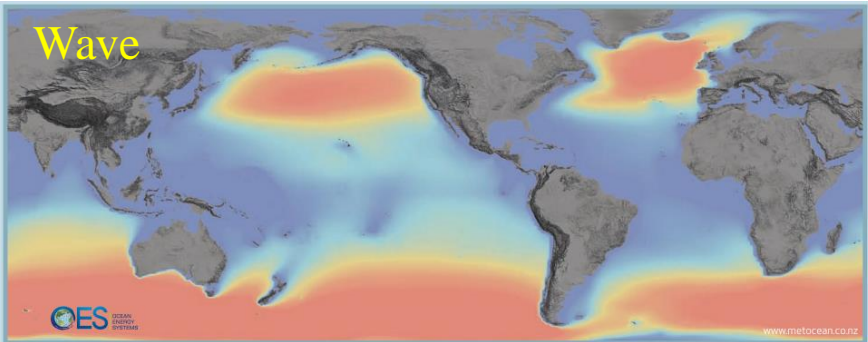
Background: Ocean Based CDR



	Ocean Nutrient Fertilization	Artificial Upwelling/ Downwelling	Seaweed Cultivation	Ecosystem Recovery	Ocean Alkalinity Enhancement	Electrochemical processes
Knowledge Base	Medium-High	Low-Medium	Medium-High	Low-Medium	Low-Medium	Low-Medium
Efficacy	Medium-High	Low	Medium	Low	High	High
Durability	Medium	Low-Medium	Medium-High	Medium	Medium-High	Medium-High
Scalability	Medium-High	Medium	Medium	Low-Medium	Medium-High	Medium-High
Environmental Risk	Medium	Medium-High	Medium-High	Low	Medium	Medium-High
Social Considerations	Challenging	Challenging	Challenging + Positive Impacts	Less Challenging + Positive Impacts	Challenging	Challenging
Co-benefits	Medium	Medium-High	Medium-High	High	Medium	Medium-High
Cost of scale-up	Low	Medium-High	Medium	Low	Medium-High	High
Costs and challenges of C accounting	Medium	High	Low-Medium	High	Low-Medium	Low-Medium
Cost of environmental monitoring	Medium					
Additional resources needed	Low-Medium	Medium-High	Medium	Low	Medium-High	Medium-High

Sources: National Academies of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine. 2021. A Research Strategy for Ocean-based Carbon Dioxide Removal and Sequestration.

Background: Ocean Energy

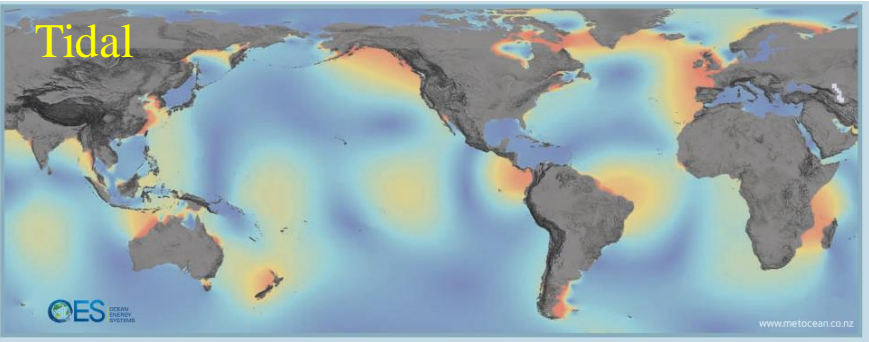
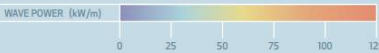


Wave Power

Waves are created by the action of wind passing over the surface of the ocean. Wave heights and thus energy are greatest at higher latitudes (greater than 40° from the equator), where the trade winds blow across large stretches of open ocean and transfer power to the sea swells. West-facing coasts of continents tend to have better wave energy resources.

The map has been shaded to enhance the wave power flux between 15-75 kW/m, which is the likely operational range of wave energy converters.

The worldwide theoretical potential of wave power has been calculated as 29,500 TWh / year.

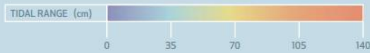


Tidal Range

Tidal range energy is potential energy derived by height changes in sea level, caused by the gravitational attraction of the moon, the sun and other astronomical bodies on oceanic water bodies. The effects of these tides are complex and most major oceans and seas have internal tidal systems.

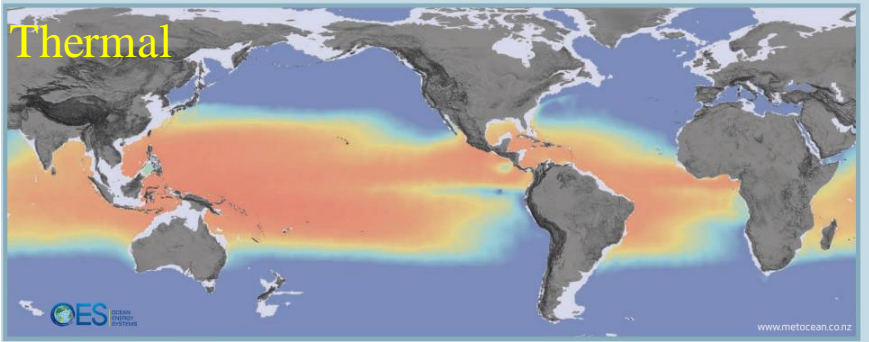
The rise and fall of the tide (range) offers the opportunity to trap a high tide, delay its fall behind a barrage or fence, and then exhaust the potential energy before the next tidal cycle. The map shows the global pattern of the M2 tidal constituent, the principal lunar semi-diurnal component.

The worldwide theoretical power of tidal power (including tidal currents) has been estimated at around 7,800 TWh / year.



Theoretical Potential (TWh/yr)	
Wave	29,500
Tidal	7,800
Thermal	44,000

Global electricity consumption (2022): 26,933 TWh

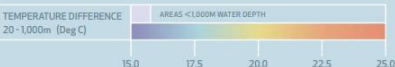


Ocean Thermal Energy

Ocean thermal energy arises from the temperature difference between near-tropical surface seawater, which may be more than 20°C hotter than the temperatures of deep ocean water, which tends to be relatively constant at about 4°C. Bringing large quantities of this cold seawater to surface enables a heat exchange process with the warmer surface waters, from which energy can be extracted.

The map shows the temperature difference between waters at 20m and 1,000m depths.

The worldwide theoretical potential of ocean thermal power conversion has been conservatively estimated at 44,000 TWh / year.



Sources: IEA OES

Research Purpose

To design a conceptual system combining ocean energy utilization with a negative carbon dioxide emission technology based on an offshore floating structure.

Main concepts

Energy resource: ocean thermal energy (OTEC)

Negative emission technology: microalgae cultivation and artificial upwelling

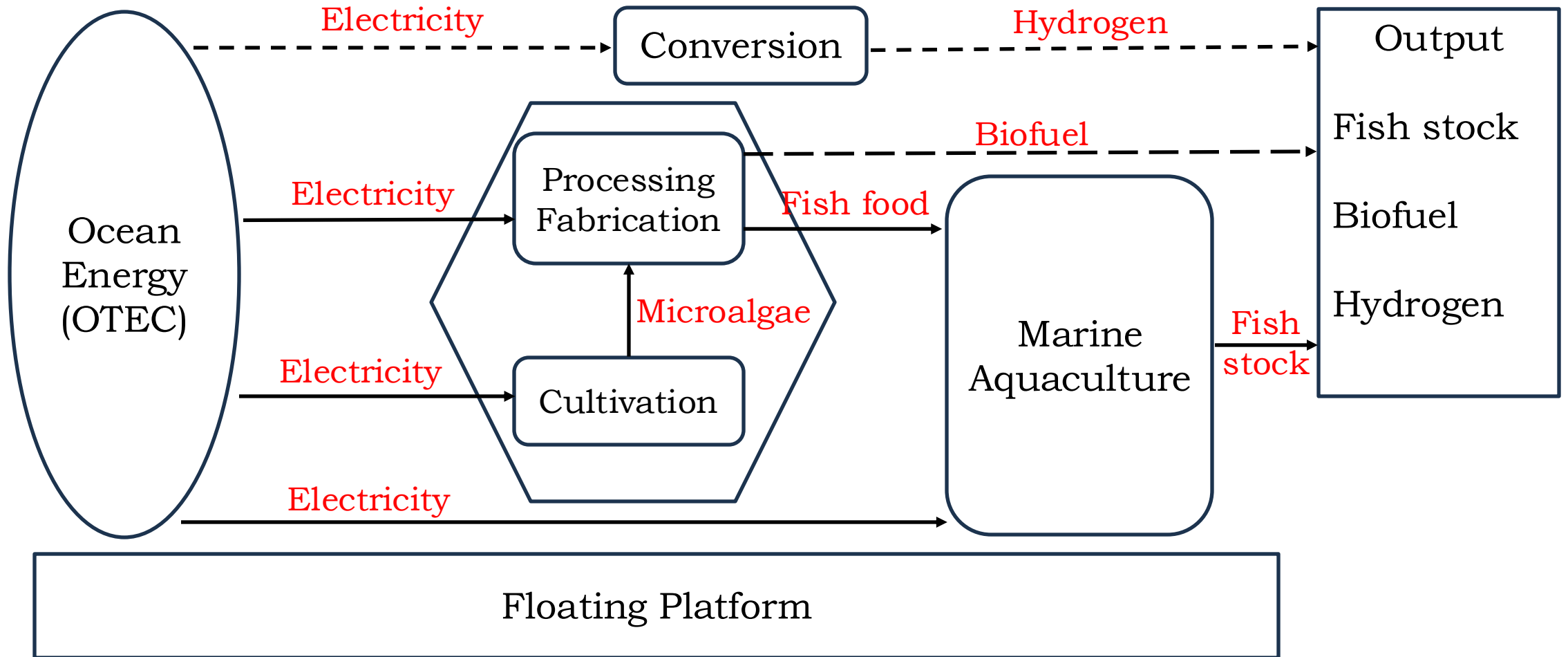
Economic activity: offshore aquaculture

Assessment

Carbon footprint calculation to examine the system capacity

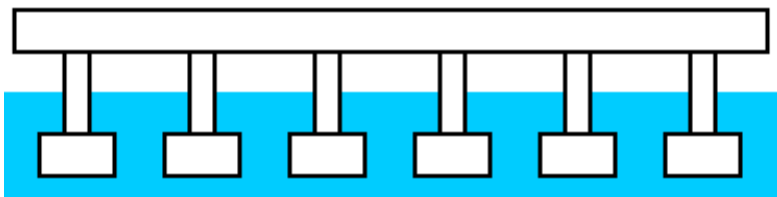
An integrated index estimation to evaluate the sustainability performance

Conceptual System Design

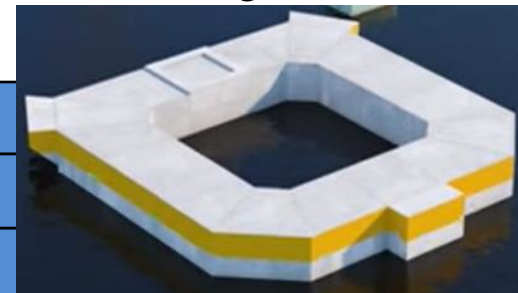


System Components

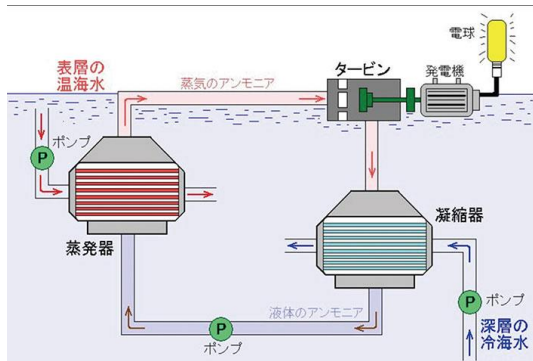
Central Structure



Surrounding Structure

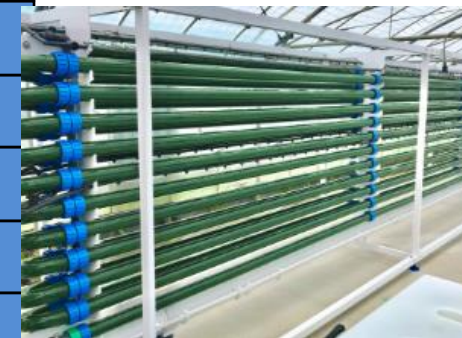


OTEC

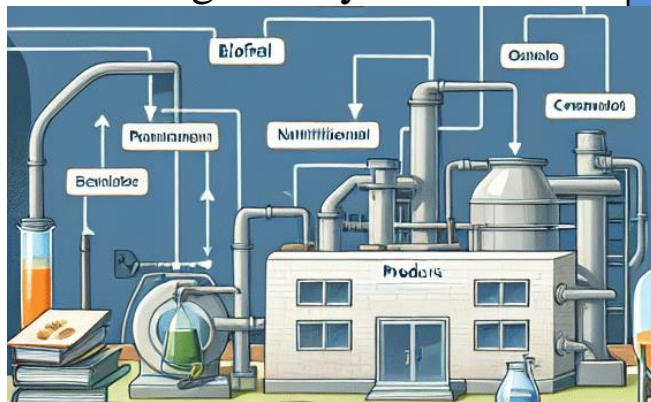


Production and management facility

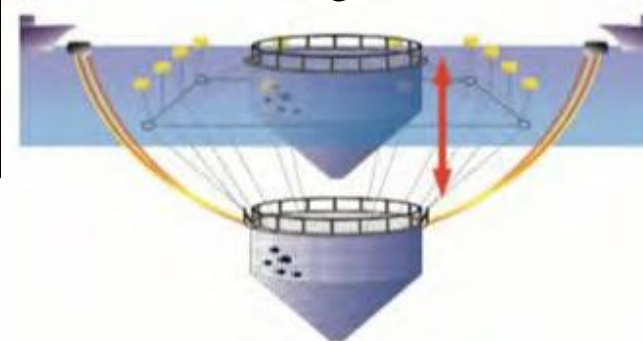
Photoreactor



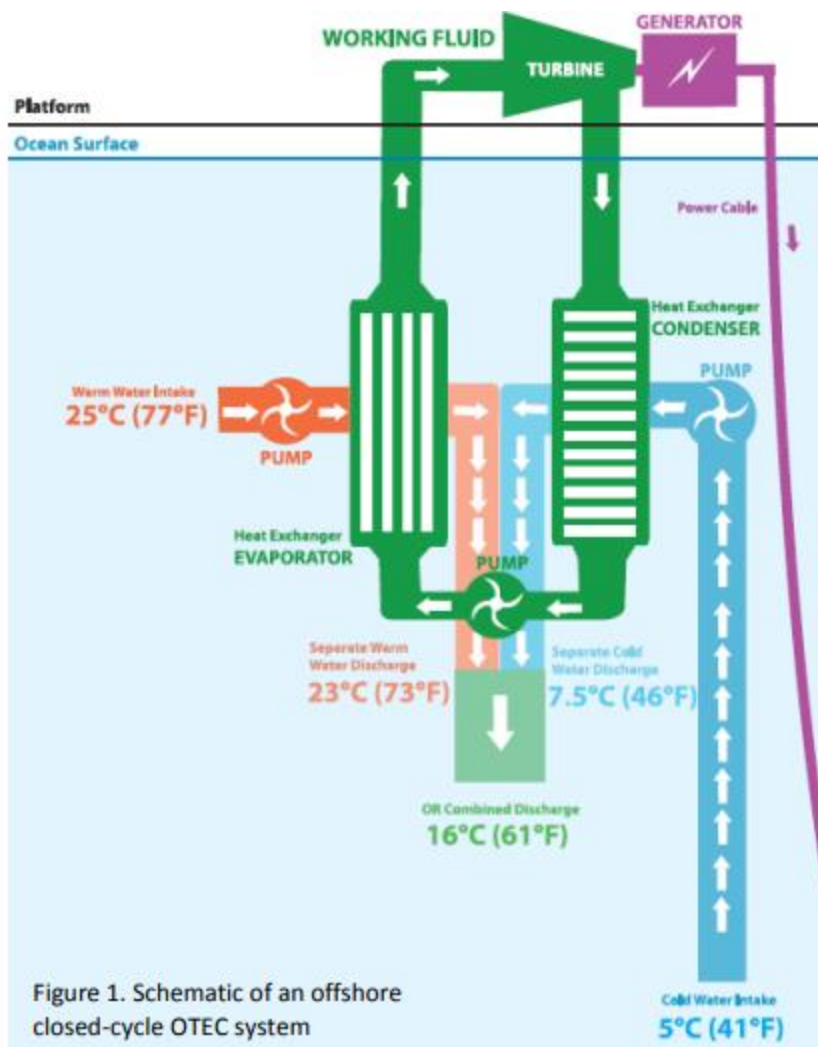
Processing facility



Cage



OTEC



Sources: NOAA

SST °C	Generation kW	Consumption kW	Output kW
19-20	9250	5200	4050
20-21	10650	5200	5450
21-22	12000	5200	6800
22-23	13350	5200	8150
23-24	14600	5200	9400
24-25	15800	5200	10600
25-26	16950	5200	11750
26-27	18000	5200	12800
27-28	19000	5200	13800
28-29	20000	5200	14800
29-30	20850	5200	15650
30-31	21200	5200	16000

Outputs of a 10MW OTEC (Deep sea water temperature 5.5°C)

Sources: Report on power generation demonstration toward advanced utilization of deep sea water (2015)

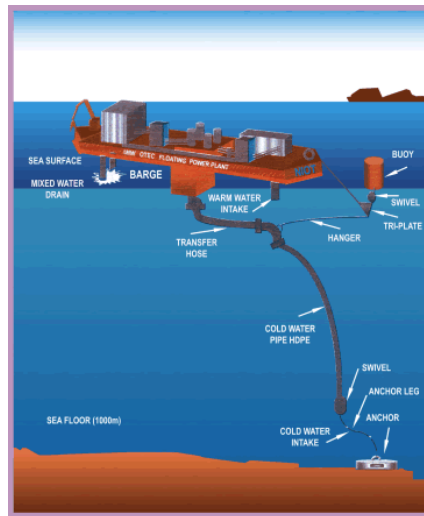
OTEC



Experimental plant in Hawaii, USA



Demonstration plant in Kumejima, Japan



Demonstration plant in Tamil Nadu, India

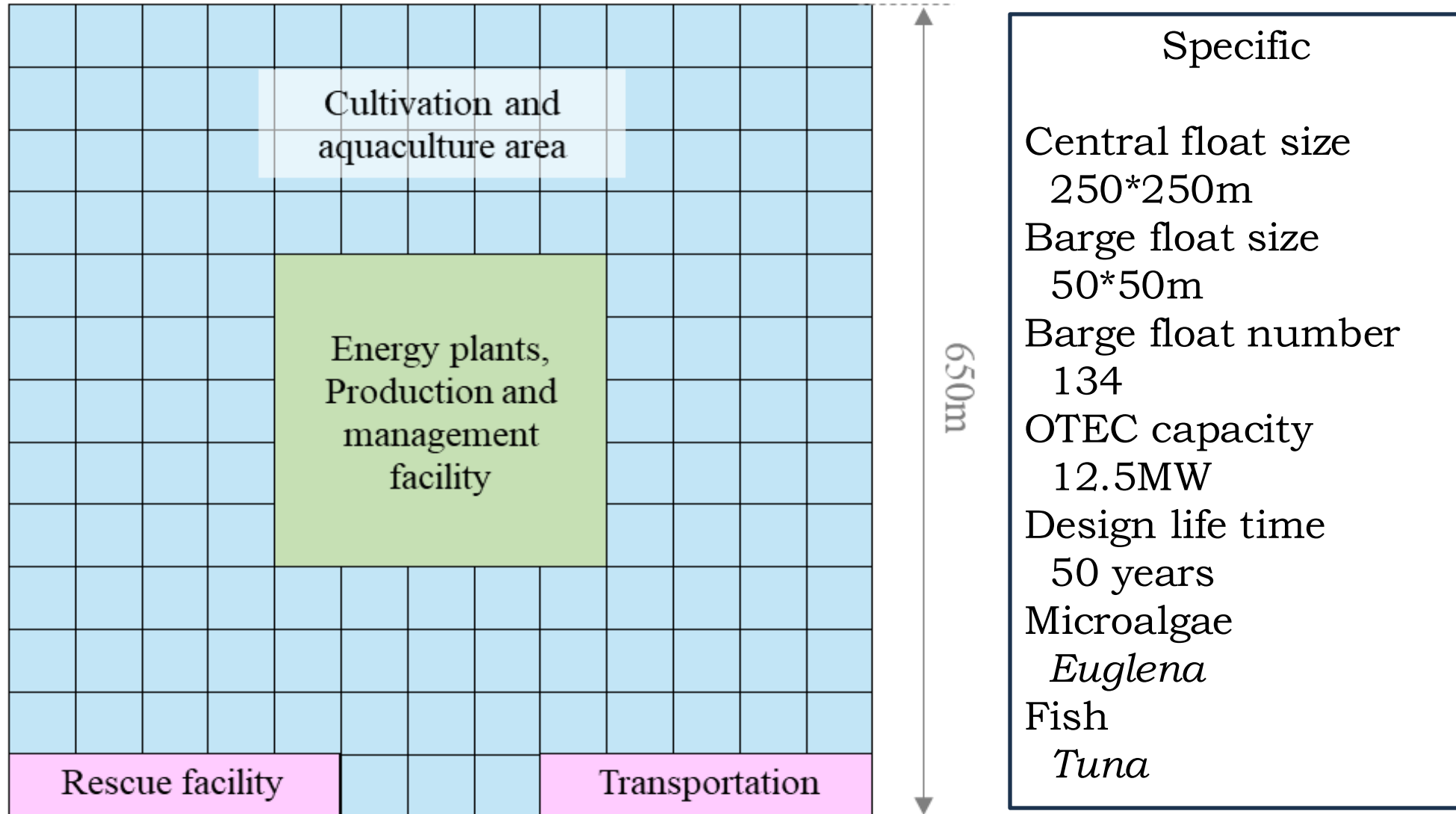


Preliminary design by Lockheed Martin



Preliminary design by KRISO

Standardized Specific



Assessment Methods

To evaluate the mitigation capability.

Life cycle carbon footprint

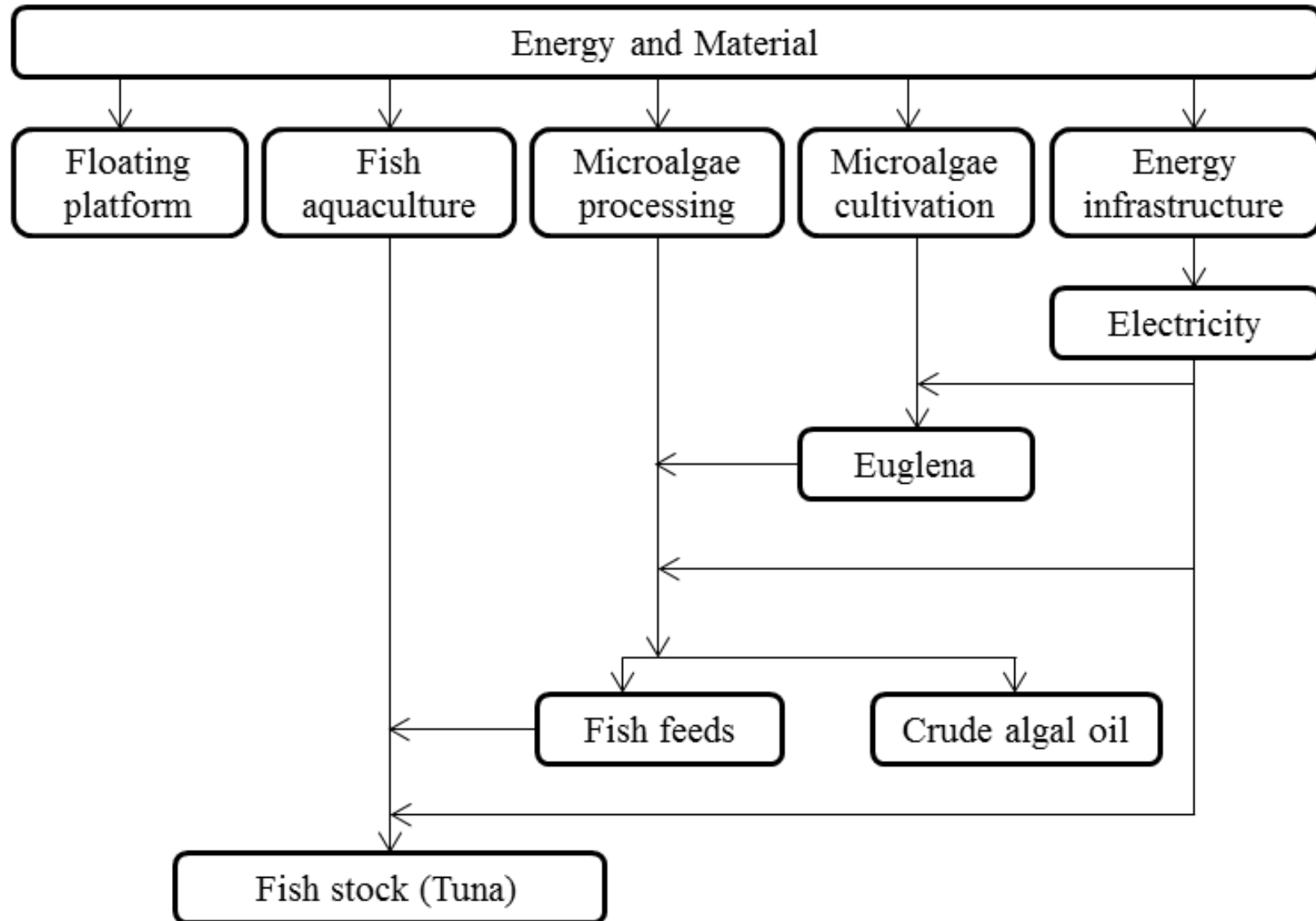
To evaluate the system sustainability

$$III_{light} = (EF - BC) + \gamma(C - B)$$

EF: Ecological Footprint *BC*: Bio-capacity *C*: Cost *B*: Benefit γ : ration of *EF* to GDP

	Cost	Benefit
Environment	Material production Operation	Replace the traditional production Replace the fossil fuel Ocean fertilization effect
Economy	Life time input	Revenue of fish stock and fuels

Carbon Footprint Boundary



Case Studies

Case 1: feasibility study in the South China Sea

Case 2: application potential analysis in east and southeast Asia

Case 3: application possibility in sub-tropic offshore area

Case 1: production and carbon footprint

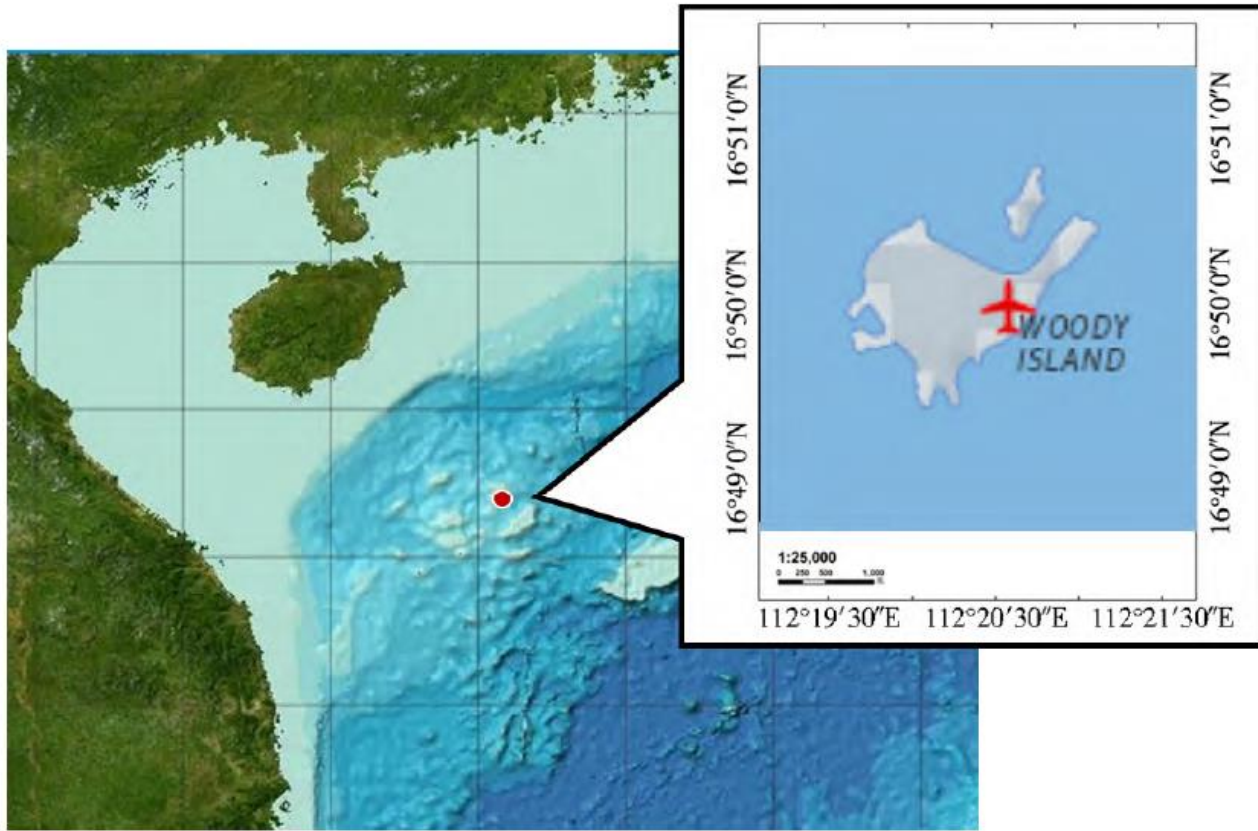
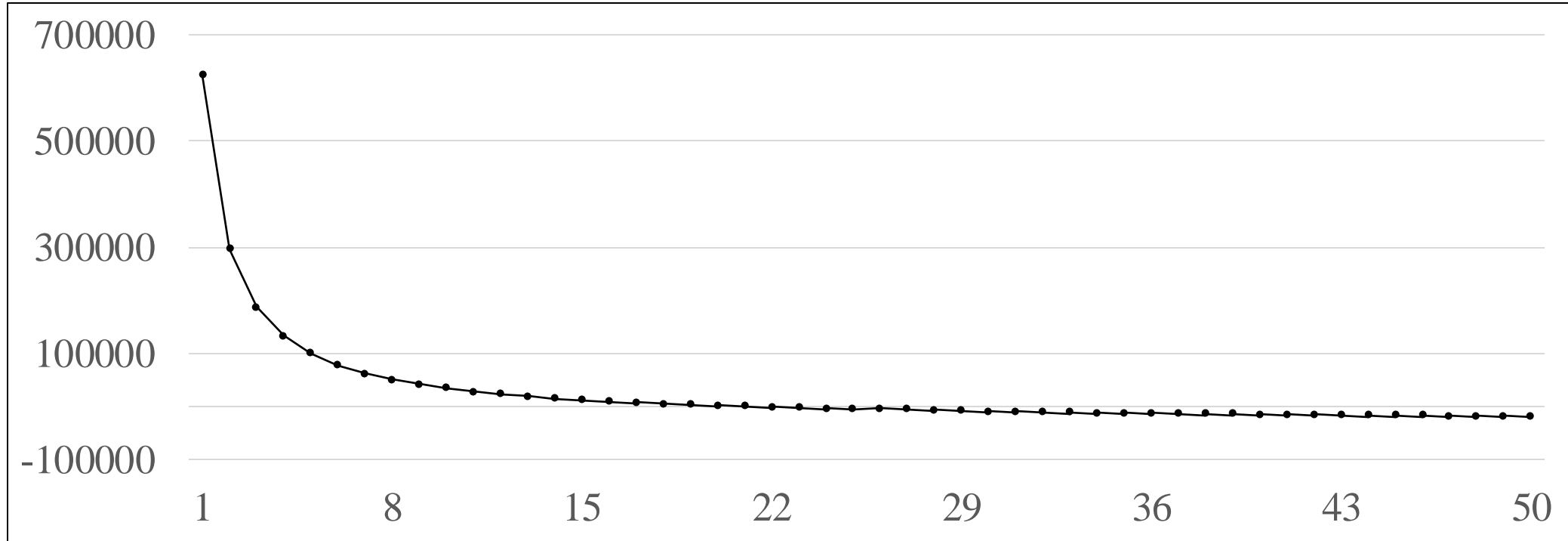


Fig.2.5 The geographical location of Woody Island

Operation period	265 days
Algal oil production	1,963t
Tuna production	2,400t

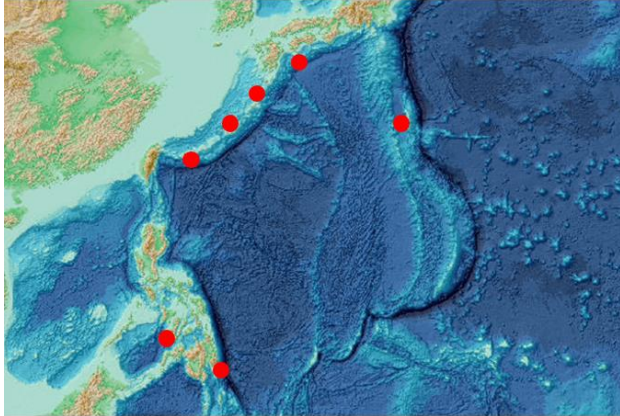
Total CO2 emissions	Total CO2 avoidance and removal	Annual CO2 reduction
1,801,256t	2,629,200t	16,500t

Case 1: system sustainability performance



EF ↵	BC ↵	Cost ↵	Benefit ↵	<i>III light</i> ↵
(1,000gha) ↵	(1,000gha) ↵	(Billion Yen) ↵	(Billion Yen) ↵	(1,000gha) ↵
9.42 ↵	29.32 ↵	7.81 ↵	6.63 ↵	-18.41 ↵

Case 2: production and carbon footprint



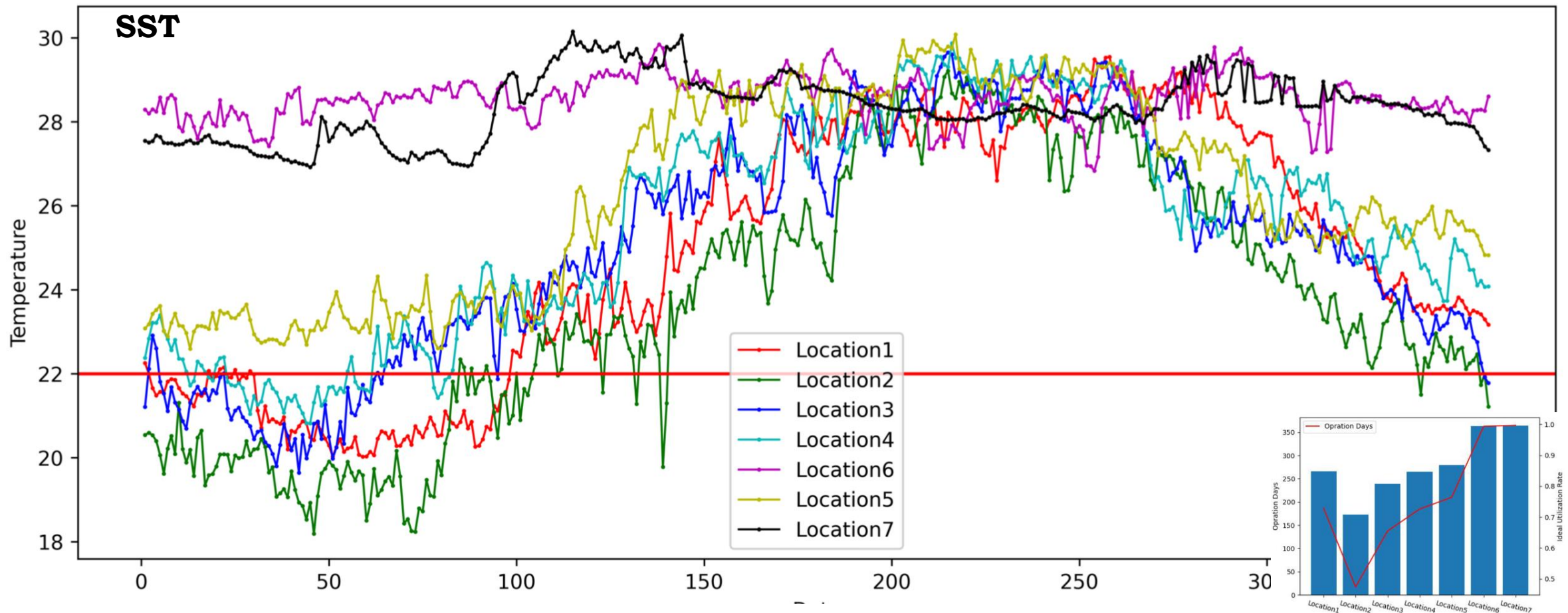
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Operation period (days)	226	173	239	265	279	363	364
Algal oil production (ton)	1870	1495	1886	1823	2070	3052	3061
Tuna production (ton)	2287	1828	2306	2229	2531	3732	3742

Application ↵	1 ↵	2 ↵	3 ↵	4 ↵	5 ↵	6 ↵	7 ↵
CO2 emissions (tons) ↵	1,772,249 ↵	1,655,765 ↵	1,777,255 ↵	1,758,059 ↵	1,834,443 ↵	2,138,394 ↵	2,140,999 ↵
CO2 avoidance and removal (tons) ↵	2,421,843 ↵	1,911,537 ↵	2,477,136 ↵	2,501,110 ↵	2,771,166 ↵	3,933,817 ↵	3,944,654 ↵
Annual CO2 reduction (tons) ↵	12,992 ↵	5,115 ↵	13,998 ↵	14,861 ↵	18,734 ↵	35,908 ↵	36,073 ↵

Case 2: system sustainability performance

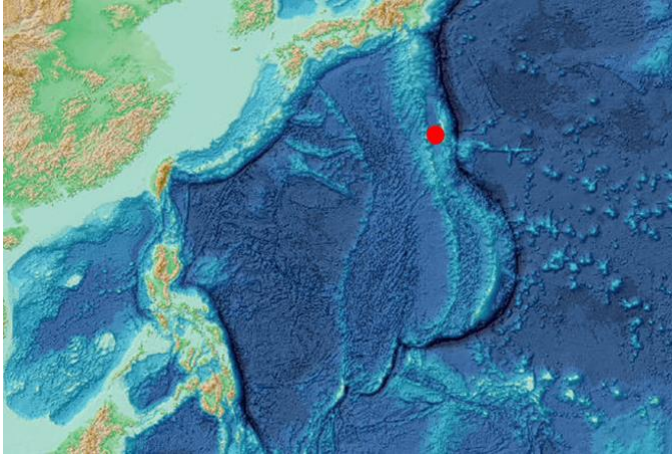
Application ↵	1 ↵	2 ↵	3 ↵	4 ↵	5 ↵	6 ↵	7 ↵
EF (1,000gha) ↵	9.27 ↵	8.66 ↵	9.29 ↵	9.19 ↵	9.59 ↵	11.18 ↵	11.20 ↵
BC (1,000gha) ↵	25.87 ↵	20.08 ↵	26.95 ↵	28.70 ↵	30.88 ↵	41.77 ↵	41.88 ↵
Cost (Billion Yen) ↵	7.76 ↵	7.54 ↵	7.77 ↵	7.73 ↵	7.88 ↵	8.45 ↵	8.46 ↵
Benefit (Billion Yen) ↵	6.31 ↵	5.05 ↵	6.37 ↵	6.15 ↵	6.99 ↵	10.30 ↵	10.33 ↵
<i>III light</i> (1,000gha) ↵	-14.63 ↵	-7.52 ↵	-15.77 ↵	-17.29 ↵	-20.35 ↵	-34.71 ↵	-34.86 ↵
Sustainable year ↵	24 th ↵	33 rd ↵	23 rd ↵	22 nd ↵	20 th ↵	14 th ↵	14 th ↵

Case 2: influence factor analysis



Operation rate in sub-topic areas is relative lower than tropic area, thereby the production decrease causes the poorer sustainability performance.

Case 3: carbon footprint



Option 1	To combine a wind power generation system with a capacity of 11.2MW
Option 2	To scale up the OTEC capacity to 23MW

	CO2 emissions (tons)	CO2 avoidance and removal (tons)	Annual CO2 reduction (tons)
Option 1	1,646,705	3,839,000	43,846
Option 2	1,631,532	4,883,800	97,676

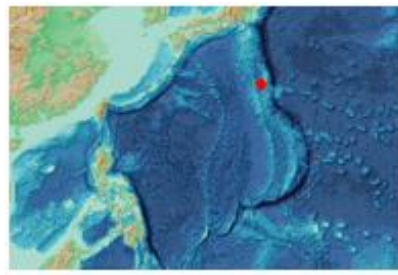
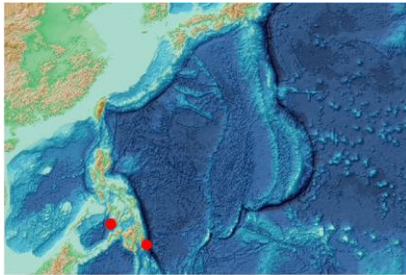
Case 3: system sustainability performance

Application ↵	Option 1 ↵	Option 2 ↵
EF (1,000gha) ↵	8.70 ↵	8.64 ↵
BC (1,000gha) ↵	26.10 ↵	37.45 ↵
Cost (Billion Yen) ↵	8.53 ↵	8.73 ↵
Benefit (Billion Yen) ↵	10.46 ↵	11.19 ↵
<i>III light</i> (1,000gha) ↵	-19.84 ↵	-31.91 ↵
Sustainable year ↵	19 th ↵	15 th ↵

Sensitivity Analysis

Effect of ocean fertilization

Modified estimations by reducing the effect for several cases



Option 1	To combine a wind power generation system with a capacity of 11.2MW
Option 2	To scale up the OTEC capacity to 23MW

	CO2 emissions (tons)	CO2 avoidance and removal (tons)	Annual CO2 reduction (tons)	Annual economic benefit (Billion Yen)
No. 6 in Section 3.2	2,138,394	2,791,394	13,060	1.85
No. 7 in Section 3.2	2,140,999	2,799,084	13,162	1.87
Option 1 in Section 3.3	1,646,705	2,706,050	21,187	1.93
Option 2 in Section 3.3	1,631,532	2,799,200	23,353	2.46

Summary

- A conceptual system integrated ocean energy utilization, micro algae cultivation, marine aquaculture, and biological productivity enhancement based on an offshore floating platform was designed for the purpose of realizing negative CO₂ emissions.
- The efficacy of removing CO₂ was estimated by life time carbon footprint, and the sustainability of the system itself was evaluated by introducing the inclusive index III_{light} , which is calculated based on ecological footprint, bio-capacity, cost and benefit.
- The assessment results of case studies suggested the system could be self sustained and beneficial to climate change mitigation in large ocean area.
- Further examinations, especially from the viewpoints of the floating structure and marine aquaculture, are essential to realize the concept.

Thank You Very Much
For Your Attention!

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