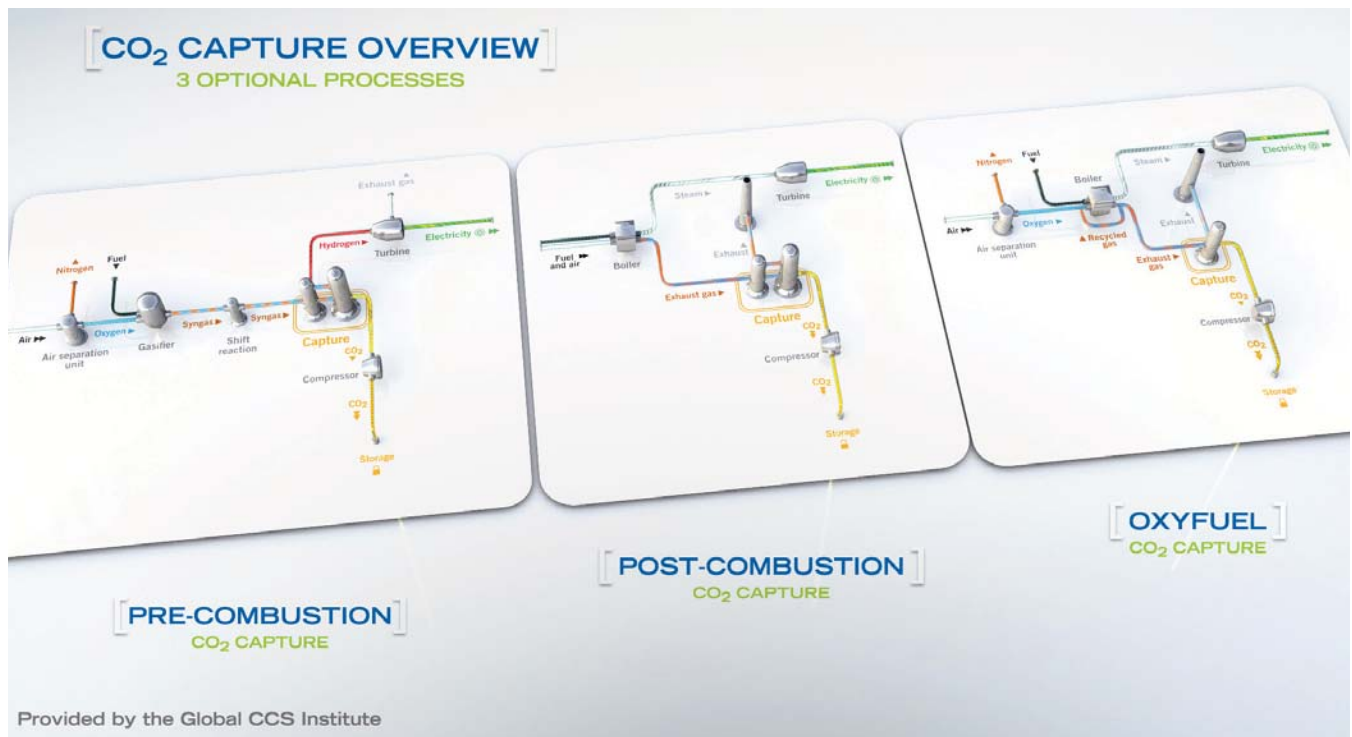


CAPTURE OF CO₂

Capturing carbon dioxide (CO₂) is the first step in carbon capture and storage (CCS), a suite of technologies that prevents large quantities of CO₂ from being released into the atmosphere by capturing them and allowing them to be permanently stored in underground geological formation.

There are three basic types of CO₂ capture: pre-combustion, post-combustion and oxyfuel with post-combustion. Carbon capture can be applied to large-scale emissions processes, including coal and gas-fired power generation, natural gas processing and fertiliser production, as well as the manufacture of industrial materials such as cement, iron and steel and pulp and paper.

The application of carbon capture technologies to these processes can play a major role in reducing the world's greenhouse gas emissions. Carbon separation/capture technologies have been operational at large-scale in the natural gas and fertiliser industries for decades and have recently become operational in the power sector.



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