



Pilot Test of Novel Electrochemical Membrane System for Carbon Dioxide Capture and Power Generation Hossein Ghezel-Ayagh 2016 NETL CO2 Capture Technology Meeting August 8-12, 2016 Pittsburgh, PA Ultra-Clean, Efficient, Reliable Power



## Electrochemical Membrane (ECM) Technology Development Path



DE-FE0007634 Electrochemical Membrane for Carbon Dioxide Capture and Power Generation

- Preliminary Technical and Economic Feasibility Study (PT&EFS)
- Technology Gap Identification including Effects of Trace Contaminants
- Environmental, Health & Safety (EH&S) Review
- Bench-Scale Testing of 0.2 T/D ECM (>90% Carbon Capture)





## Electrochemical Membrane (ECM) Technology Development Path



#### DE-FE0026580 Pilot Test of Novel Electrochemical Membrane System

#### for Carbon Dioxide Capture and Power Generation

- Techno-Economic Analysis (TEA) Updates Achieving 30% less COE of Baseline Supercritical PC Plant with Amin Carbon Capture
- EH&S Updates
- Design a Small Pilot Scale Plant (>40 T/D) Prototypical of a Commercial Unit
- Fabricate and Install the Pilot Scale Plant
- Conduct >2 months Tests at a Coal Plant Facility Demonstrating >90% Capture (>95% CO2 Purity)

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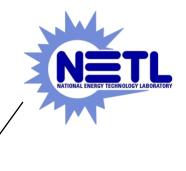


## **ECM Project Team Structure**

The FCE team is comprised of diverse organizations with expertise in key functional areas:

#### FuelCell Energy Inc. (FCE), Danbury, CT

 Key experience: Manufacturing and commercialization of fuel cell power plant systems in sizes ranging from 300kW to Multi-MW.





FuelCell Energy

Ultra-Clean, Efficient, Reliable Power

**AECOM** 

Project Role: Prime Contractor

#### AECOM, Austin, TX

#### Process Technologies Organization

- Key Experience: Global leader in providing engineering, construction and technical services including pollution control systems
- Project Role: Support TEA (review ECM system design, equipment and plant costing), pilot system key equipment specification and selection, flue gas clean-up system design

#### **Project Schedule and Budget**



Total Cost Share

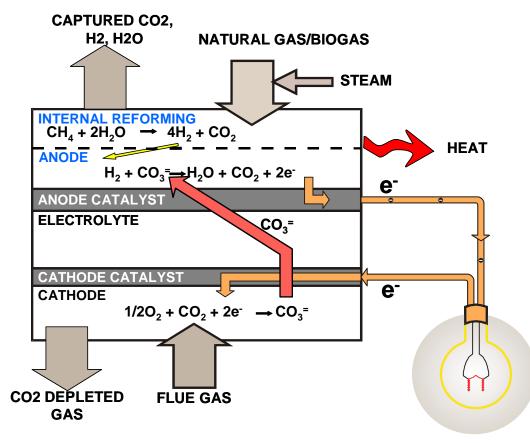
		BP 1			BP 2			2 BP 3							
		Calendar Year													
	_	2015         2016         2017           Q3         Q4         Q1         Q2         Q3         Q4         Q1         Q2         Q3									_	2019			
Techno-Economic Analysis (TEA) & EHS	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3 (	Q4 (	21 Q2
Initial															
Update															
Pilot Plant BOP Design															
Pilot Plant Fabrication															
BOP Equipment															
ECM Module															
Integration and Factory Acceptance Tests															
Pilot Plant Operation															
Install															
Commission															
Test & Evaluation															
De-Commission or Continue Tests															
Budget Period 1         Budget Period 2           10/1/2015 - 12/31/2016)         (1/1/2017 - 12/31/2017)	(1	Budget Perio (1/1/2018 - 3/31						Total Projec ) (10/1/2015-3/31/2			-				
		overnment			Cost Share				Government				t	Cost	
	3 3				_		53,		_	\$ 1		000,		_	8,72
80.00% 20.00% 58.68% 41.32%		·		68%	_	,_		.32	_	<del>*</del> '	,-		.21		<u>,0,12</u>



## Electrochemical Membrane (ECM) Technology Overview



#### **ECM Operating Principle**

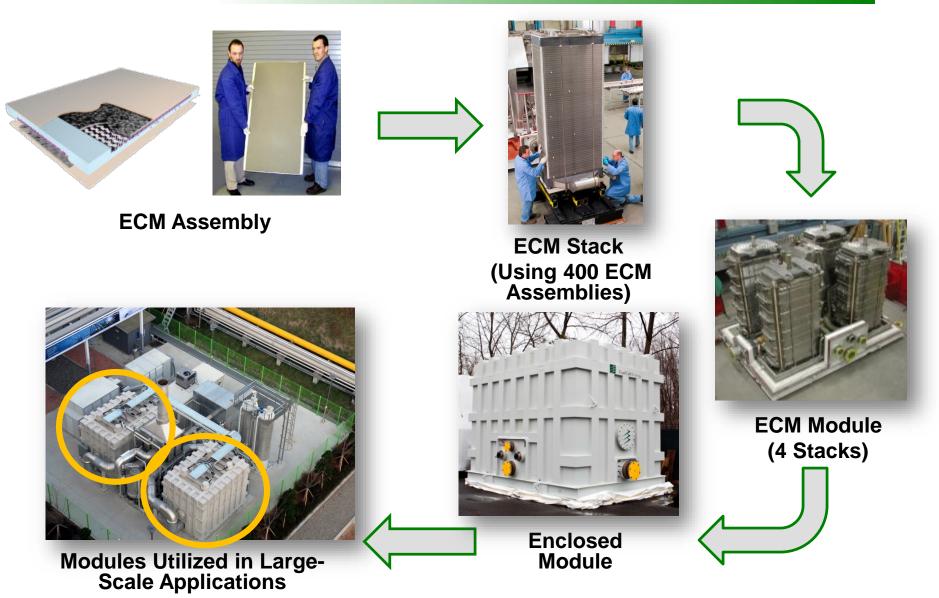


The driving force for CO<sub>2</sub> separation is electrochemical potential, not pressure differential across the membrane

- **Net Results**
- Simultaneous Power Production and CO<sub>2</sub> Separation from Flue Gas of an Existing Facility
- Excess Process Water Byproduct
- Complete Selectivity towards CO<sub>2</sub> as Compared to N<sub>2</sub>



#### Modular Technology



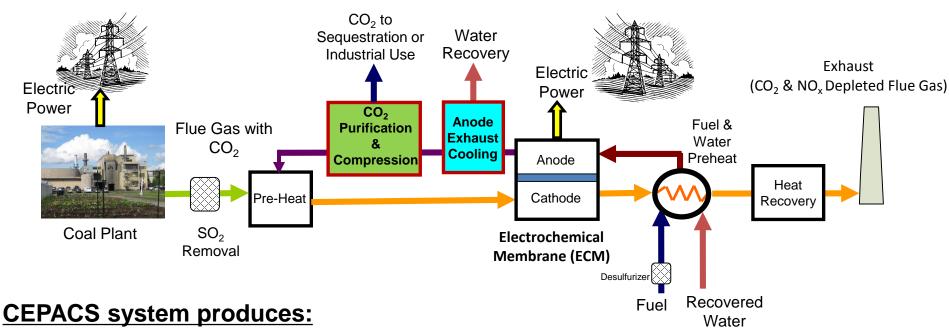


# **Techno-Economic Analysis**



## Application of ECM for CO<sub>2</sub> Capture from a 550MW PC Plant

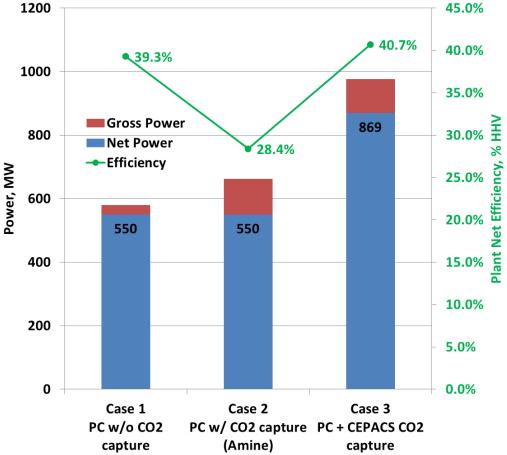
#### <u>Combined Electric Power and Carbon-dioxide Separation (CEPACS) System</u> Concept Implementation for 550 MW Reference Supercritical PC Plant\*



- Supercritical CO<sub>2</sub> (90% CO<sub>2</sub> capture from PC Plant)
- Excess Process Water
- Additional 319 MW of clean AC power @ 40.7% Efficiency (based on HHV NG)
  - \* Cost and Performance Baseline for Fossil Energy Plants, Volume 1: Bituminous Coal and Natural Gas to Electricity, Revision 2a, DOE/NETL-2010/1397, September 2013.



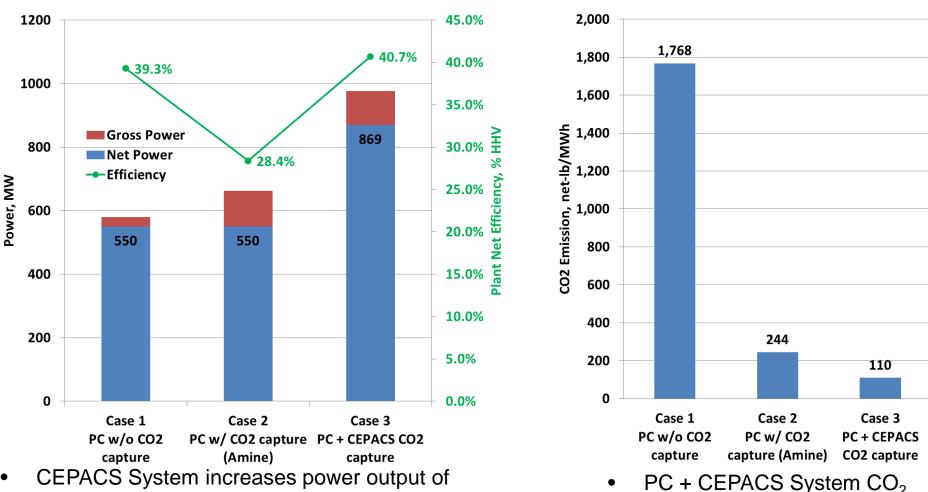
#### **CEPACS System Performance**



- CEPACS System increases power output of Baseline PC plant by 58%
- PC plant retrofitted with CEPACS system is 43% (12.3 percentage points) more efficient than amine scrubbing for carbon capture



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Emissions are 55% lower than

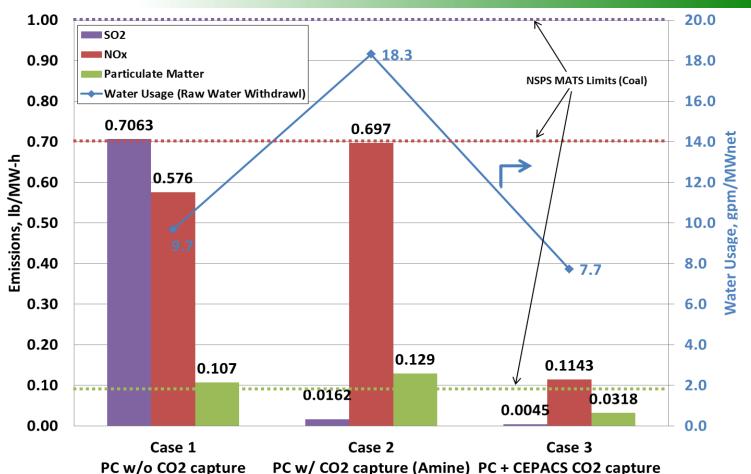
generation (vs. consumption)

PC w/ Amine due to power

@ 90% capture level



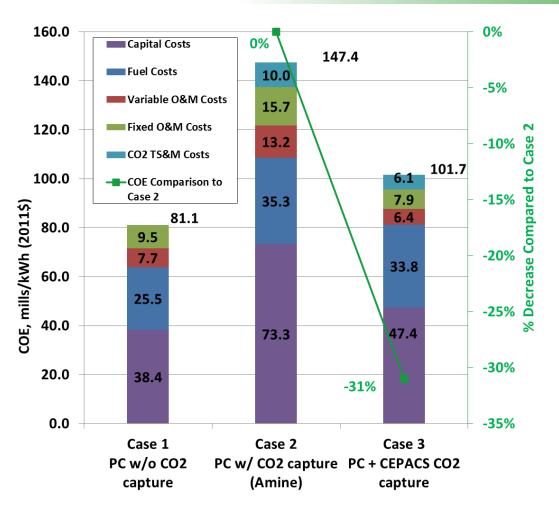
## CEPACS System Performance: Emissions and Water Usage



- PC plant retrofitted with CEPACS system has lower emissions of NO<sub>x</sub>, SO<sub>x</sub>, and Particulate Matter (PM) than a PC plant retrofitted with Amine scrubber for CO<sub>2</sub> capture, below MATS limits
- CEPACS system produces excess process water, resulting in:
  - 58% less raw water withdrawal than with amine scrubbing
  - 20% less raw water withdrawal compared to baseline plant without CO<sub>2</sub> capture



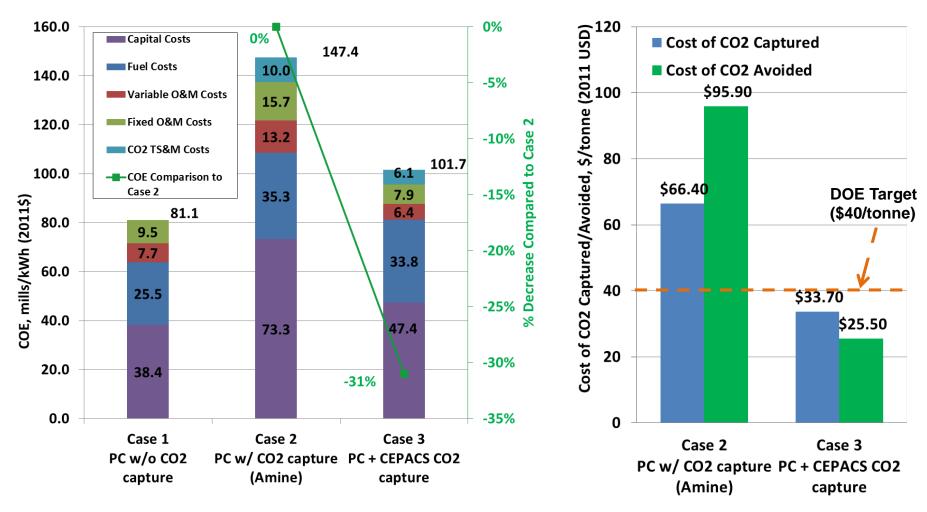
# FuelCell Energy AECOM CEPACS System Economics Ultra-Clean, Efficient, Reliable Power AECOM CEPACS System Economics



 PC plant retrofitted with CEPACS system has 31% lower COE than amine scrubbing



## FuelCell Energy **AECOM** CEPACS System Economics



- PC plant retrofitted with CEPACS system has 31% lower COE than amine scrubbing
- ECM-Based CEPACS System can meet DOE Target of <\$40/tonne CO<sub>2</sub> captured (2011 USD)



# ECM Testing Results (DE-FE0007634)

- ECM Tolerance to Flue Gas Contaminants
- Bench-scale (11.7m<sup>2</sup>) ECM System



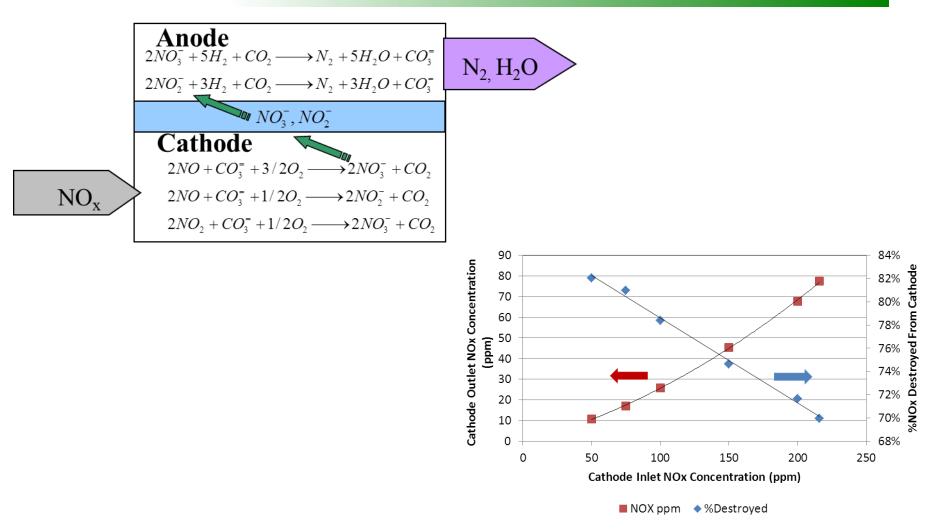
## ECM Flue Gas Contaminants Tolerance: Summary

Flue Gas Contaminant	Tested by Negligil	oncentration PNNL, with ble Power adation	Concentration in Cathode Inlet Gas after Polishing FGD, Estimated by AECOM		Notes				
SO <sub>2</sub>	1	ppmv	0.18	ppmv	Performance losses due to short- term SO <sub>2</sub> exposure up to 40ppm were fully reversible				
Se	10	ppbv	0.30	vada	No apparent degradation over 860 hours.				
Hg	250	ppbv	0.08	ppbv	Expected form is predominantly elemental Hg. No apparent degradation over 1100 hours.				
HCI	200	ppbv	12.7	ppbv	No apparent degradation over 900 hours.				

- Tests of ECM with simulated trace contaminants in the flue gas were performed at Pacific Northwest Laboratory (PNNL)
- Based on trace contaminants tests and AECOM performance estimates, a polishing wet-FGD scrubber was designed to sufficiently clean flue gas for ECM operation



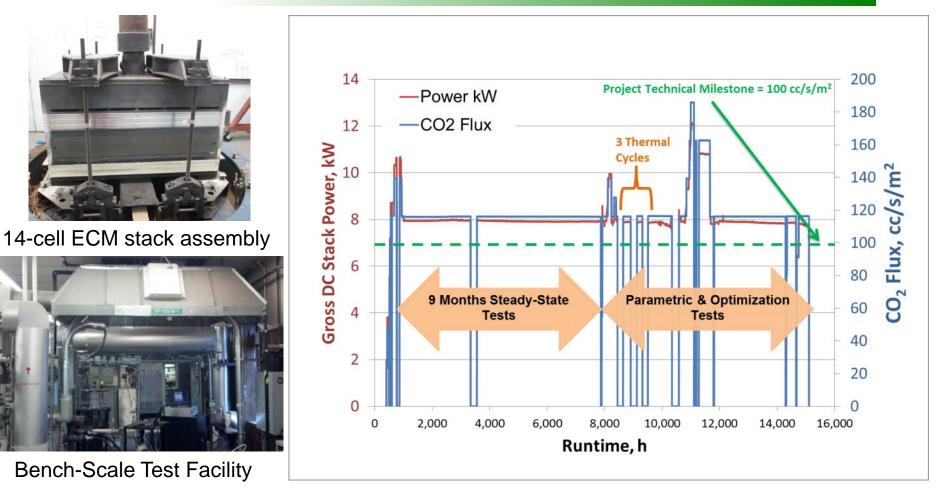
#### ECM NO<sub>x</sub> Removal Tests



- ECM Provides a Co-benefit for NO<sub>x</sub> Destruction
- Test results have shown > 70% at High Inlet NO<sub>x</sub> Concentration (200 ppm) During Carbon Capture under System Conditions



## Bench-Scale Demonstration Test Results

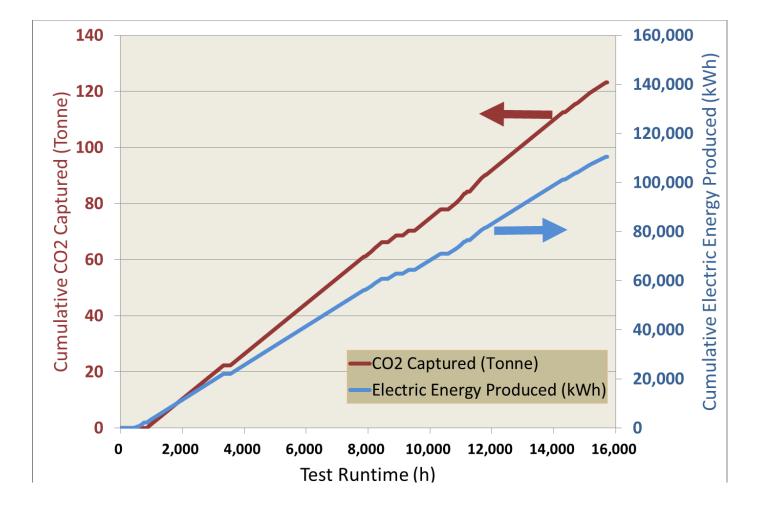


Completed testing of CEPACS demonstration system using simulated PC flue gas:

- >100 ton/year CO<sub>2</sub> capture capability
- >10 kW peak power production
- 15,715 hours total runtime



#### **Bench-Scale ECM Test Summary**

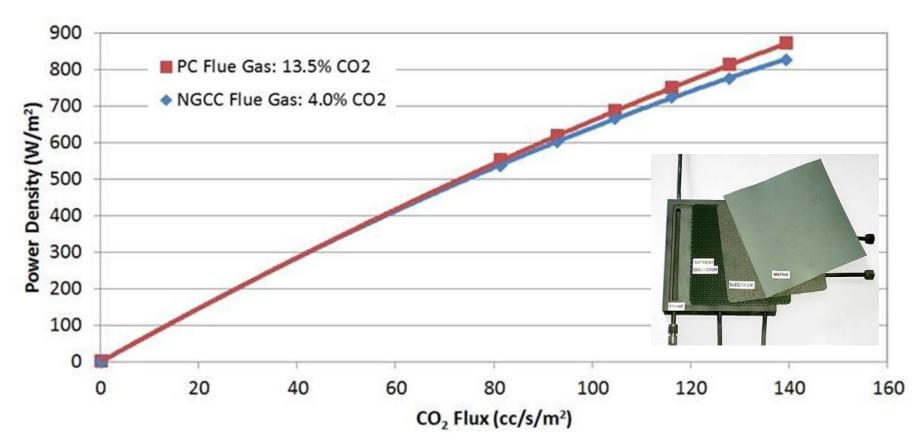


Net CO<sub>2</sub> captured >120 Tonnes and net DC electric power generated >110MWh



#### ECM Single-Cell Testing: Effect of Flue Gas Composition

#### ECM cell performance data for NGCC and PC plant flue gases at 93% carbon capture:



- ECM is capable of operating on flue gases with a wide range of CO<sub>2</sub> partial pressure
- System features (e.g. supplemental air addition, product recycle) allow tuning of cathode-side composition to optimize ECM performance



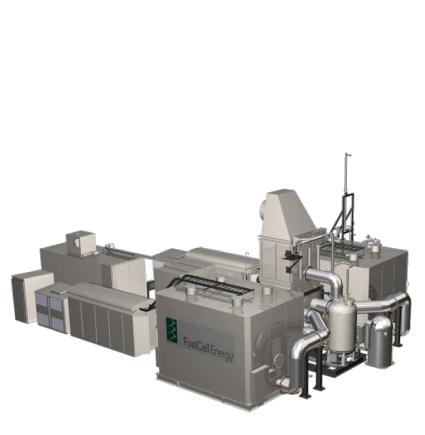
## **Pilot Plant Design**



#### Preliminary Pilot System Performance Estimate

#### **MW-Class Pilot CEPACS System Performance Summary**

ECM Gross Power	Rated Power				
DC Power	2015.7	kW			
Energy & Water Input					
Natural Gas Fuel Flow	216.8	scfm			
Fuel Energy (LHV)	3759.3	kW			
Water Consumption @ Full Power	0	gpm			
Consumed Power					
AC Power Consumption	(450.3)	kW			
Inverter Loss	(100.8)	kW			
Total Parasitic Power Consumption	(551.1)	kW			
Net Generation & Efficiency					
CEPACS Plant Net AC Output	1464.6	kW			
Electrical Efficiency (LHV)	39.0	%			
Carbon Capture					
Total Carbon Capture %	92	%			
CO <sub>2</sub> Captured, Tons per Day	64	T/D			
CO <sub>2</sub> Purity	99.6	%			





#### **Pilot System Fabrication**

#### Mechanical Balance of Plant (MBOP) Skids

Preheats flue gas, conditions & humidifies fuel prior to delivering to module, purifies  $CO_2$ 

- Designed by FCE
- Major mechanical equipment sourced globally and assembled in MBOP skids
- Shipped directly to installation site



## Electrical Balance of Plant (EBOP) Skids

Converts direct current produced by ECM to alternating current

- EBOP includes dc-to-ac invertors, transformers, and programmable logic controllers (PLCs)
- Shipped directly to installation site

#### Vendor-Supplied Equipment Skids

- CO<sub>2</sub> Compressors, Chiller, Flue Gas Polishing
- Specified by FCE / AECOM
- FCE / AECOM QC oversight
- Shipped directly to installation site







- Initial screening of several coal based power generating sites were conducted
- Two sites were investigated for detailed analysis
- Site selection criteria includes implementation cost and accessibility of the necessary infrastructure for pilot plant tests



- James M. Barry Electric Generating Station, Alabama Power/Southern Co.
- Location: Bucks, Al
- Nameplate Capacity: 1,771 MWe, Mix of Coal and Natural gas



- Abbott Power Plant, University
   of Illinois
- Location: Champaign, III
- Nameplate Capacity: 84 MWe, Mix of coal and natural gas



#### **Captures and Concentrates Exhaust from:**

- Coal power plant
- Natural gas power plant
- Industrial process

#### **Proven Technology:**

- Leverages commercial fuel cell technology
- Project underway to demonstrate MW-class pilot plant for capture from coal flue gas



# JDA with **ExconMobil**

- Collaboration partner with extensive resources
  - World's largest energy company & public gas producer
  - Leading expert & experience with sequestration

#### Opportunity

- Integration with combined cycle gas plants
- Global market opportunity measured in Gigawatts

#### **Economical:**

- Produces additional power vs power reduction
- Generates return on capital vs operating expense

#### **Additional Benefits:**

- 70% reduction in NOx
- Clean water production



Hwaseong, South Korea 59 MW Fuel Cell System



## ECM Carbon Capture from Coal Plants supported by DOE/NETL (Co-operative Agreements: DE-FE0007634 & DE-FE0026580)

# Guidance from NETL team: José Figueroa, Elaine Everitt, Lynn Brickett, John Litynski, and others at NETL/DOE









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