

# Application of a Heat Integrated Post-combustion CO<sub>2</sub> Capture System with Hitachi Advanced Solvent into Existing Coal-Fired Power Plant

Award Number DE-FE0007395

**Heather Nikolic, Jesse Thompson and Kunlei Liu**  
University of Kentucky - Center for Applied Energy Research

<http://www.caer.uky.edu/powergen/home.shtml>

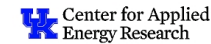
# Presentation Outline

- Project Overview
- Milestones
- Success Criteria
- Key Findings

## 2 MW<sup>th</sup> Pilot-Scale CO<sub>2</sub> Capture Project KU E.W. Brown Generating Station

### Sponsored by:

U.S. Department of Energy Office of Fossil Energy  
National Energy Technology Laboratory  
Kentucky Department of Energy Development and Independence  
Carbon Management Research Group  
University of Kentucky



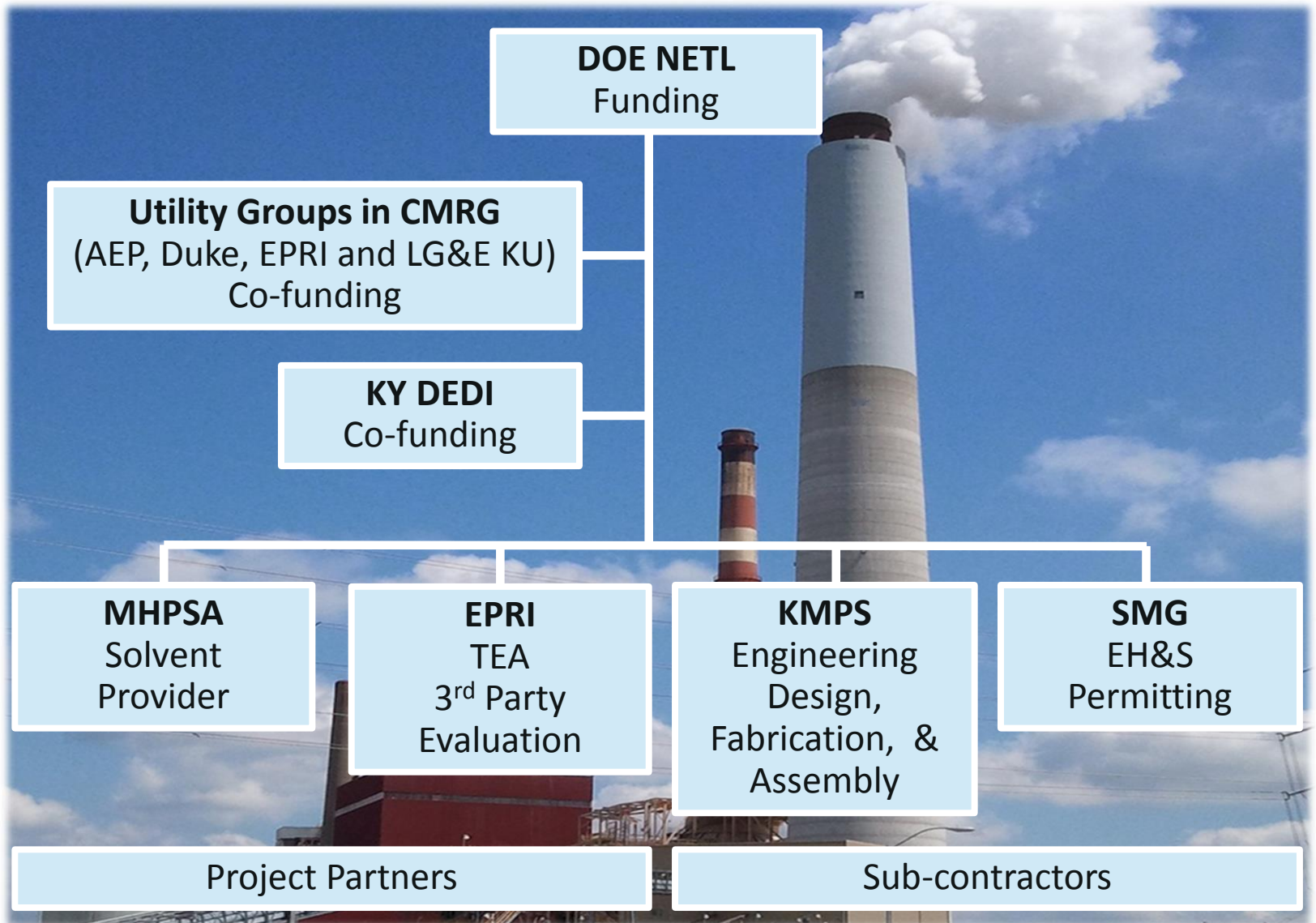
Cooperative Agreement DE-FE0007395

# Project Overview

- 2 MWth (0.7 MWe) advanced post-combustion CO<sub>2</sub> capture pilot
- Catch and release program
- Designed as a modular configuration
- Testing at Kentucky Utilities E.W. Brown Generating Station, Harrodsburg, KY, approximately 30 miles from UKy-CAER
- Includes several UKy-CAER developed technologies
- Two solvent testing campaigns (MEA baseline and advanced H3-1)

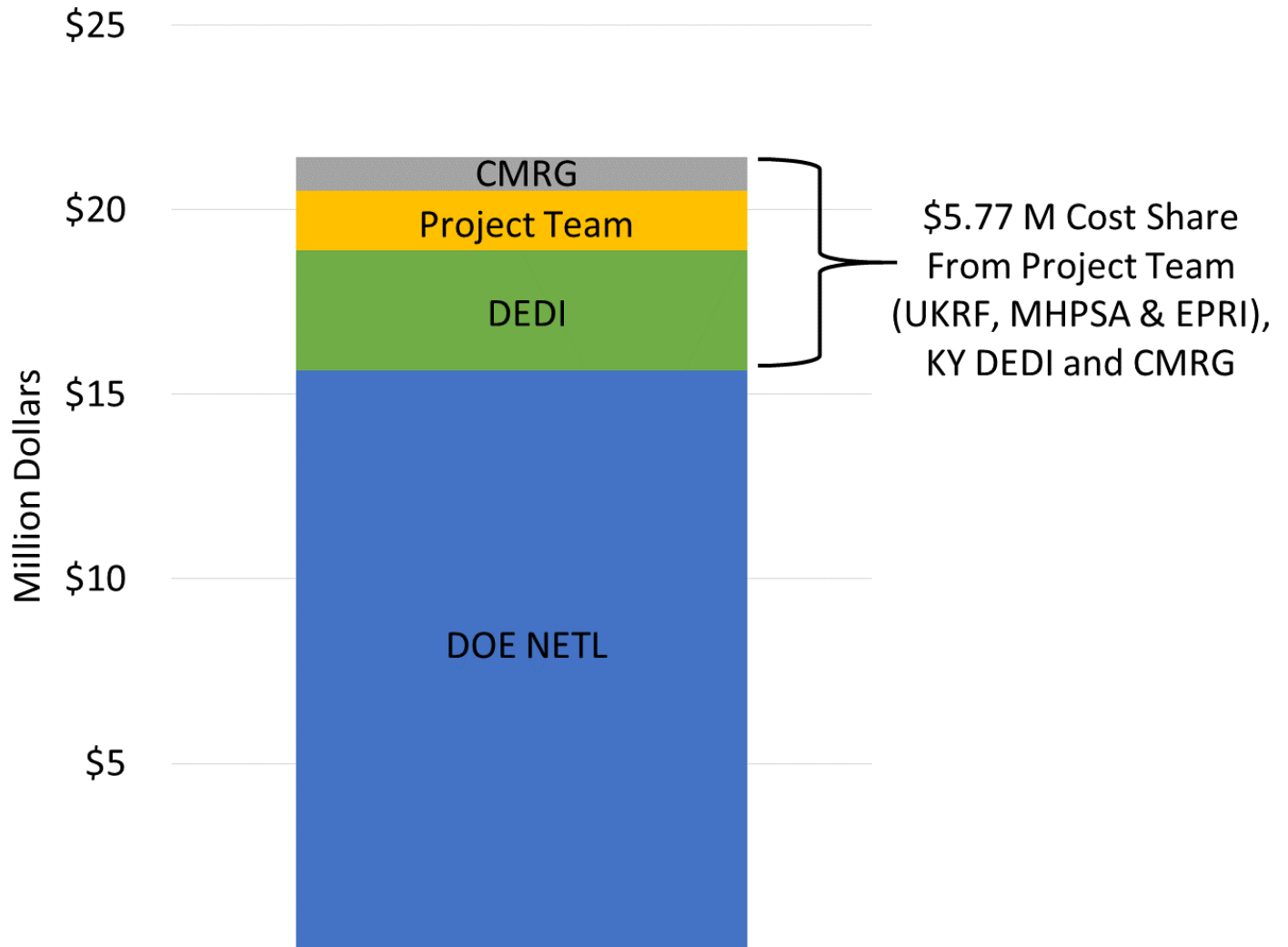


# Project Organization

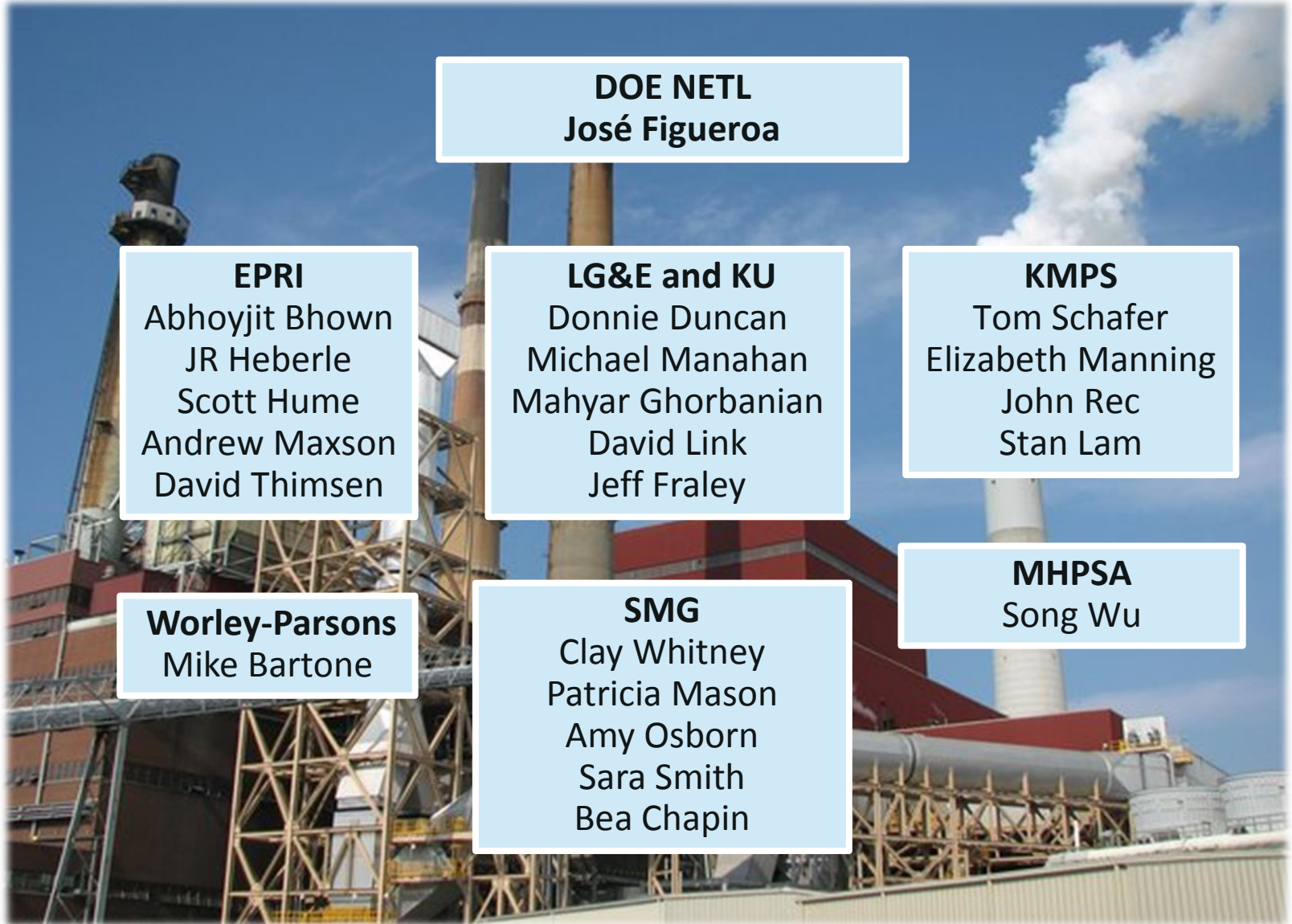


NETL CO<sub>2</sub> Capture Technology Meeting, Pittsburgh, PA, August 8 – 12, 2016

# Project Funding



# Project Participants



**DOE NETL**  
José Figueroa

**EPRI**  
Abhoyjit Bhowm  
JR Heberle  
Scott Hume  
Andrew Maxson  
David Thimsen

**LG&E and KU**  
Donnie Duncan  
Michael Manahan  
Mahyar Ghorbanian  
David Link  
Jeff Fraley

**KMPS**  
Tom Schafer  
Elizabeth Manning  
John Rec  
Stan Lam

**Worley-Parsons**  
Mike Bartone

**SMG**  
Clay Whitney  
Patricia Mason  
Amy Osborn  
Sara Smith  
Bea Chapin

**MHPSA**  
Song Wu

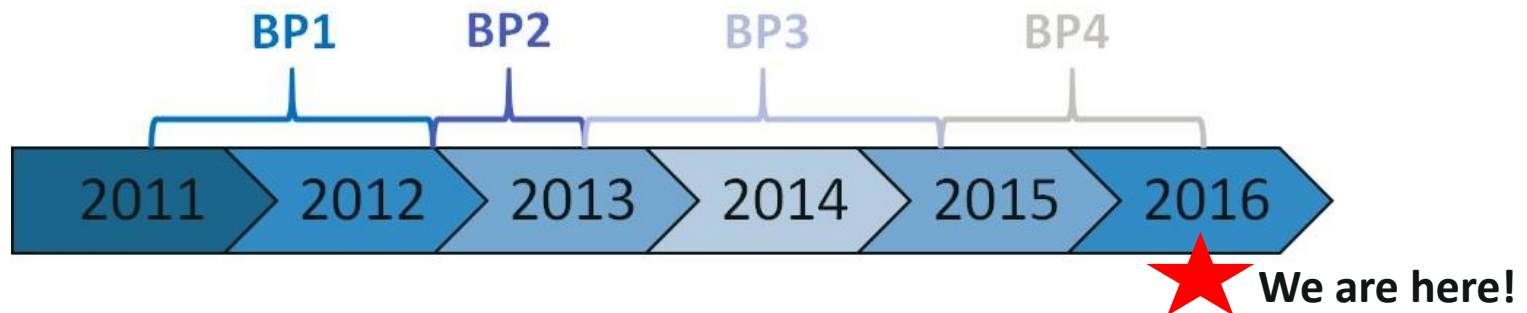
# Project Performance Dates

BP1: October 1, 2011 to January 31, 2013 (16 months)

BP2: February 1, 2013 to August 31, 2013 (7 months)

BP3: September 1, 2013 to March 31, 2015 (19 months)

BP4: April 1, 2015 to September 30, 2016 (18 months)



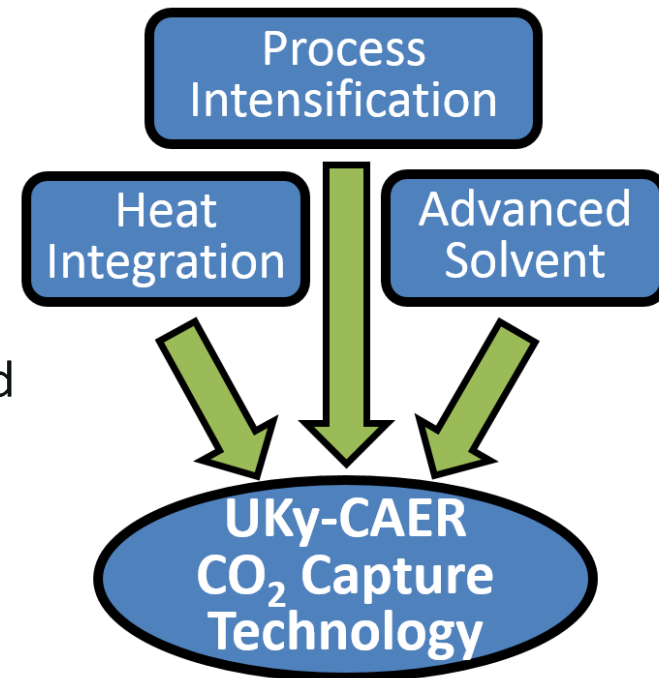
# Project Goal and Objectives

## Goal

- Develop a pathway to achieve the US DOE NETL post-combustion CCS target of 90% CO<sub>2</sub> capture with a cost less than \$40/tonne CO<sub>2</sub>-captured

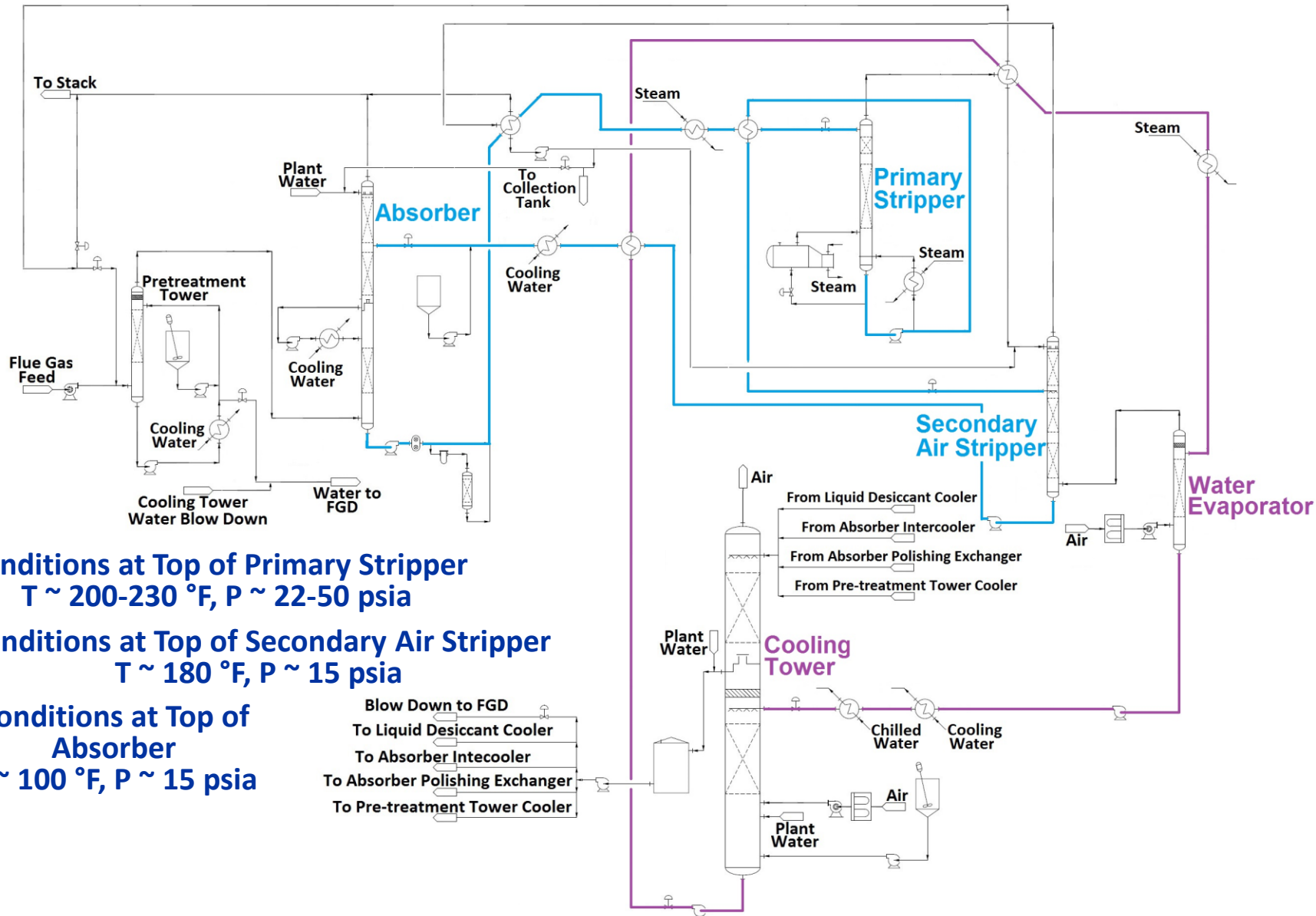
## Objectives

- To demonstrate a heat-integrated post-combustion CO<sub>2</sub> capture system with an advanced solvent
- To collect corrosion data leading to selection of appropriate materials of construction for a 550 MWe commercial-scale carbon capture plant
- To gather data on solvent degradation, water management, system dynamic control and other information during the long-term verification campaigns
- To provide data and design information for larger-scale pilot plant followed by a commercial-scale project





# Technology Description





**Conditions at Top of Primary Stripper**  
 T ~ 200-230 °F, P ~ 22-50 psia

**Conditions at Top of Secondary Air Stripper**  
 T ~ 180 °F, P ~ 15 psia

**Conditions at Top of Absorber**  
 T ~ 100 °F, P ~ 15 psia

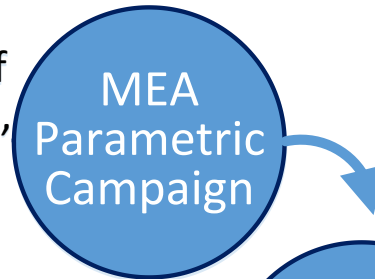
- Blow Down to FGD
- To Liquid Desiccant Cooler
- To Absorber Intecooler
- To Absorber Polishing Exchanger
- To Pre-treatment Tower Cooler

# Project Key Milestones

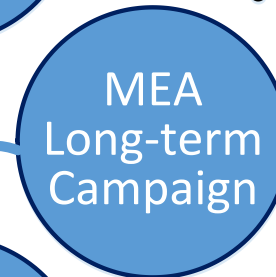
BP	Title	Completion Date
1	Preliminary Technical and Economic Analysis that details the viable technical merit of UKy-CAER CCS process for slipstream scale study	12/18/12
1	Initial EH&S report that details environmental implication of slipstream operation and proposed mitigation for anticipated environmental safety obstacles to operation, if any	11/27/12
2	Finalize P&ID for slipstream modular unit fabrication	5/16/13
2	UKy-CAER Finalize Test Plan for slipstream campaigns with completed P&ID specifications	5/15/13
3	Pouring of foundations for platform for slipstream modular units setup which meets engineering design load/specifications	9/11/14
3	KMPS fabricates slipstream modular units and delivers to host site, EW Brown Generating Station, for installation	8/28/14
3	Control Room/ Field Lab Trailer Assembled, Setup and Permitted	2/20/15
3	Tie-in piping with power plant complete	3/6/15
3	Slipstream pilot unit commissioning	3/31/15
4	MEA long term test campaign 	1/15/16
4	H3-1 long term test campaign 	7/1/16
4	Final Technical Economic Analysis and Final EH&S Assessment	9/30/2016
4	Project Final Scientific Report	9/30/2016

# Project Key Findings

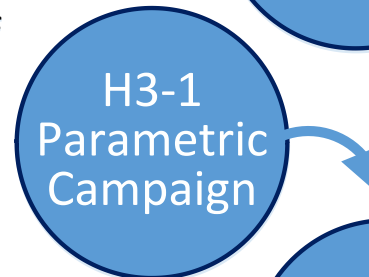
- Process can easily capture 90% of CO<sub>2</sub>
- Solvent regeneration energy of 1200–1750 BTU/lb CO<sub>2</sub>-captured, ~13% lower than Reference Case 10 (RC 10)



- Ambient conditions have an impact on CO<sub>2</sub> capture
- Absorber liquid/gas distribution has an impact on performance
  - Lean/rich exchanger performance is critical
- Elemental accumulation in the solvent needs to be monitored



- Solvent regeneration energy of 900–1600 BTU/lb CO<sub>2</sub>-captured, ~36% lower than RC10
- Secondary air stripper performs as expected



- 90% CO<sub>2</sub> capture and low solvent regeneration energies are possible with a range of solvent concentrations

# Project BP4 Success Criteria - Achieved

A heat-integrated post-combustion CO<sub>2</sub> capture system with:  
 5-25% less energy consumption compared to the DOE Reference Case 10.

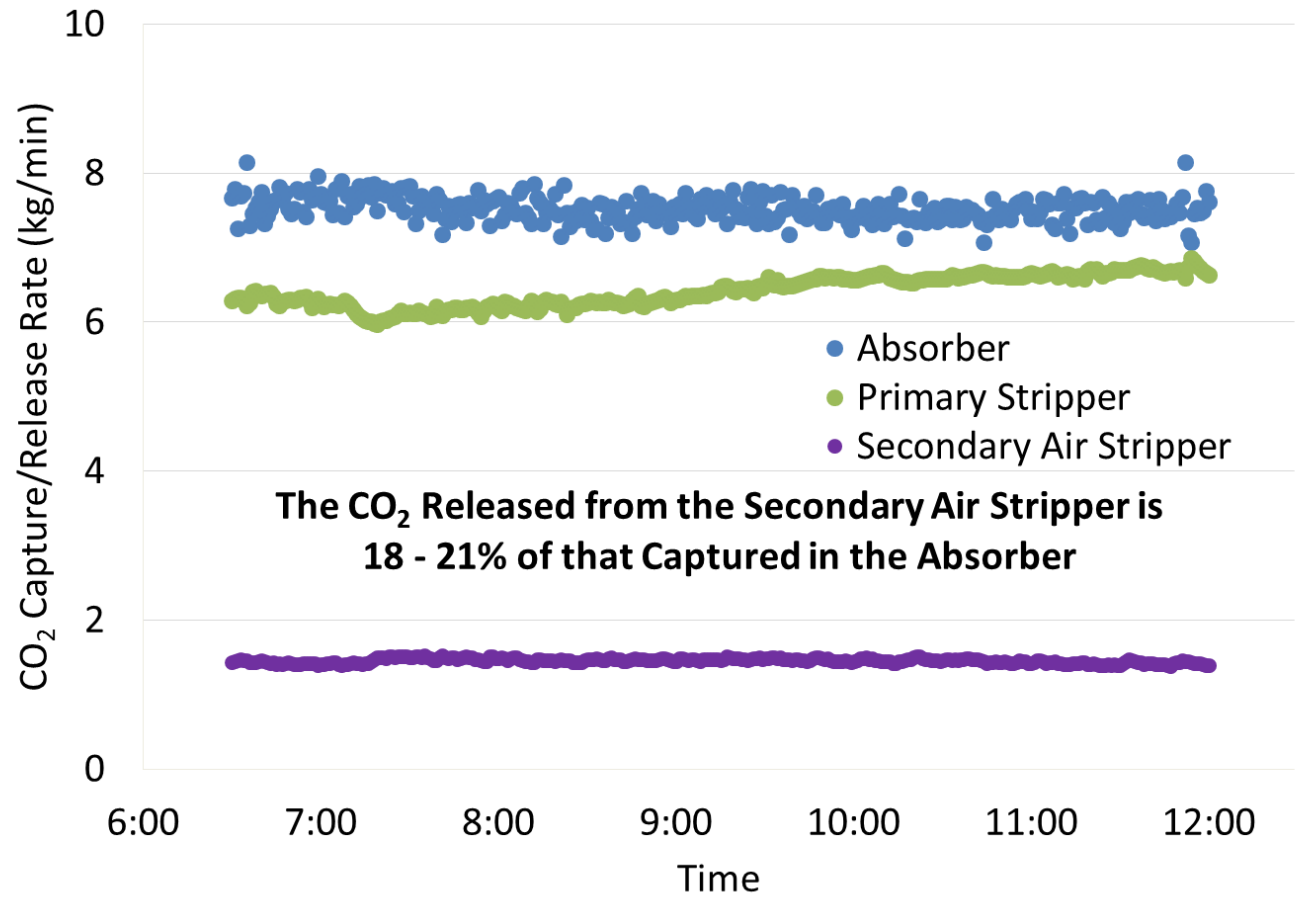
Preliminary Experimental Results Compared to the Technical and Economic Analysis	Solvent Regeneration Energy
DOE Reference Case 9 (no CO <sub>2</sub> Capture)	
DOE Reference Case 10 (RC 10)	1540 BTU/lb-CO <sub>2</sub>
UKy-CAER CCS process MEA case, according to TEA	1340 BTU/lb-CO <sub>2</sub> 13% lower than RC 10
<b>UKy-CAER CCS process MEA case, experimental parametric campaign</b>	<b>1200 to 1750 BTU/lb-CO<sub>2</sub></b> Range due to changing operating conditions during parametric campaign.
UKy-CAER CCS process H3-1 case, according to TEA	973 BTU/lb-CO <sub>2</sub> 36% lower than RC 10
<b>UKy-CAER CCS process H3-1 case, experimental parametric campaign</b>	<b>900 to 1600 BTU/lb-CO<sub>2</sub></b> Range due to changing operating conditions during parametric campaign.

The assumptions made in the TEA seem reasonable, based on the parametric campaigns.

# Project BP4 Success Criteria - Achieved

A heat-integrated post-combustion CO<sub>2</sub> capture system with:

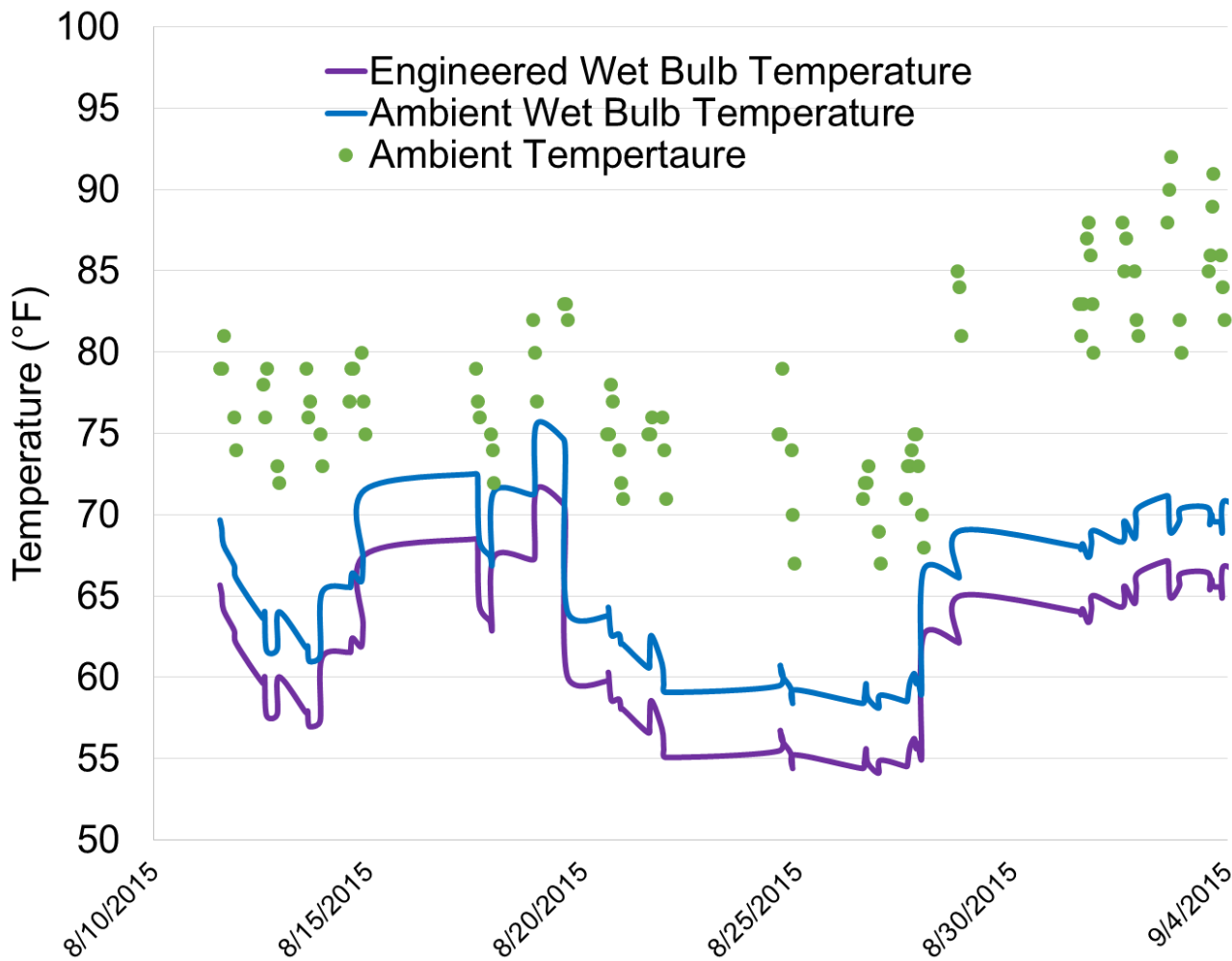
H3-1 Long-term Campaign Data from 4/25/2016



Partial CO<sub>2</sub> recycling (10-20% of CO<sub>2</sub> captured) to enhance gaseous CO<sub>2</sub> pressure at the absorber inlet.

# Project BP4 Success Criteria - Achieved

A heat-integrated post-combustion CO<sub>2</sub> capture system with:



Much cooler recirculating cooling water, 3-9 °F compared to a conventional cooling tower at the same ambient conditions.

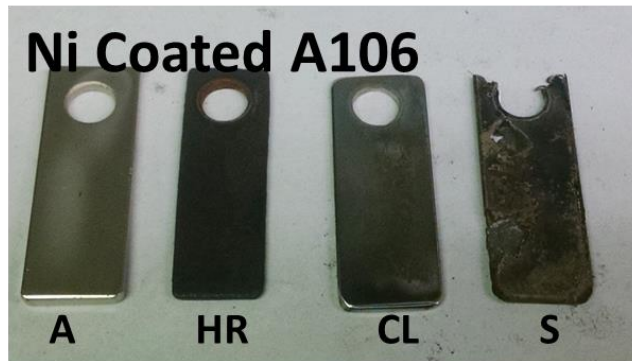
# Project BP4 Success Criteria - Achieved

A heat-integrated post-combustion CO<sub>2</sub> capture system with:

An advanced solvent that has 15-20% less corrosivity than a 30 wt% MEA.

## MEA

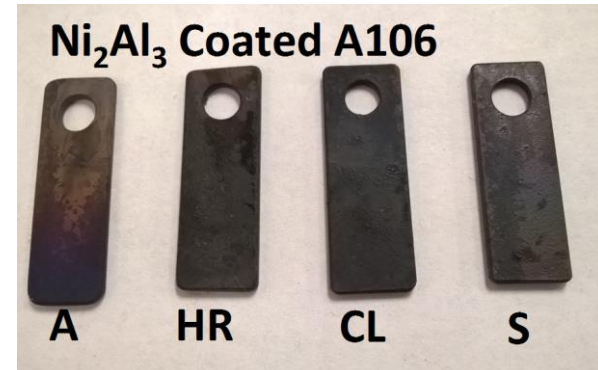
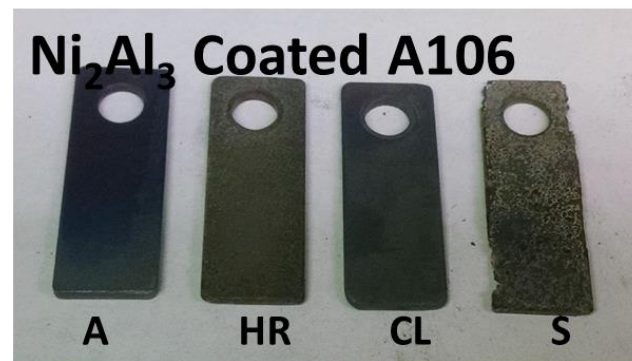
After ~100  
Long-term  
Campaign  
Hours



## H3-1



After ~250  
Long-term  
Campaign  
Hours



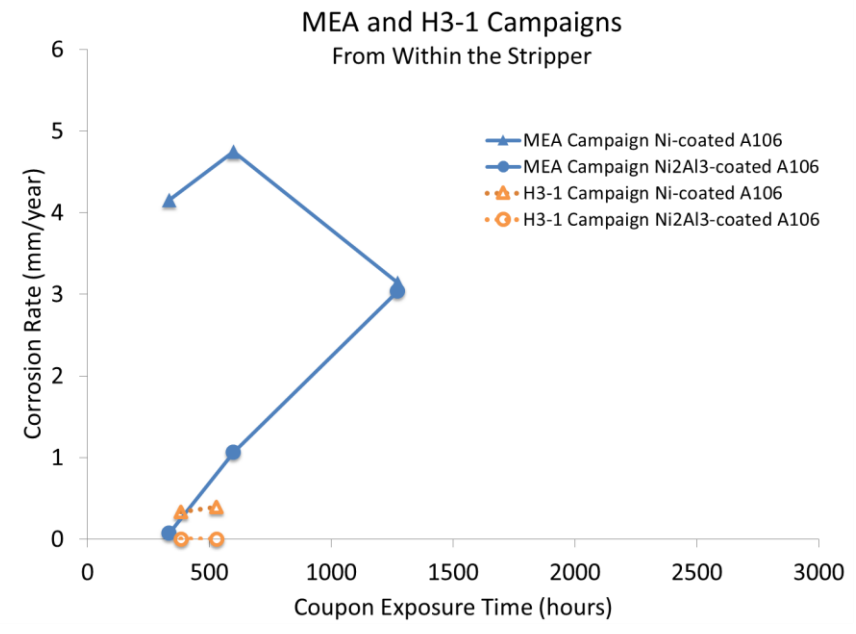
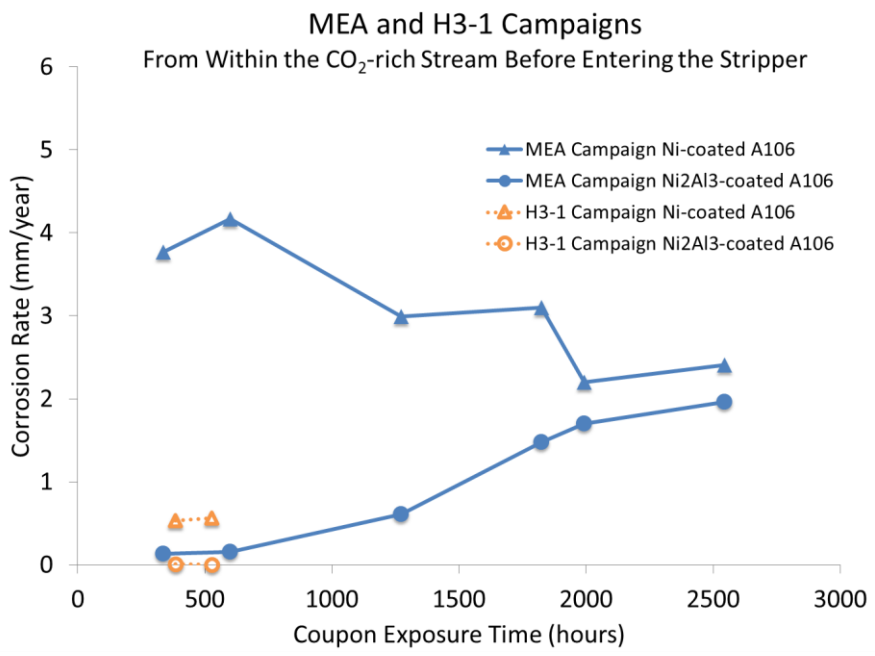
A = absorber location  
HR = designates the hot,  
CO<sub>2</sub>-rich amine stream

CL = designates the cold, CO<sub>2</sub>-lean  
amine stream location  
S = stripper location

# Project BP4 Success Criteria - Achieved

A heat-integrated post-combustion CO<sub>2</sub> capture system with:

An advanced solvent that has 15-20% less corrosivity than a 30 wt% MEA.

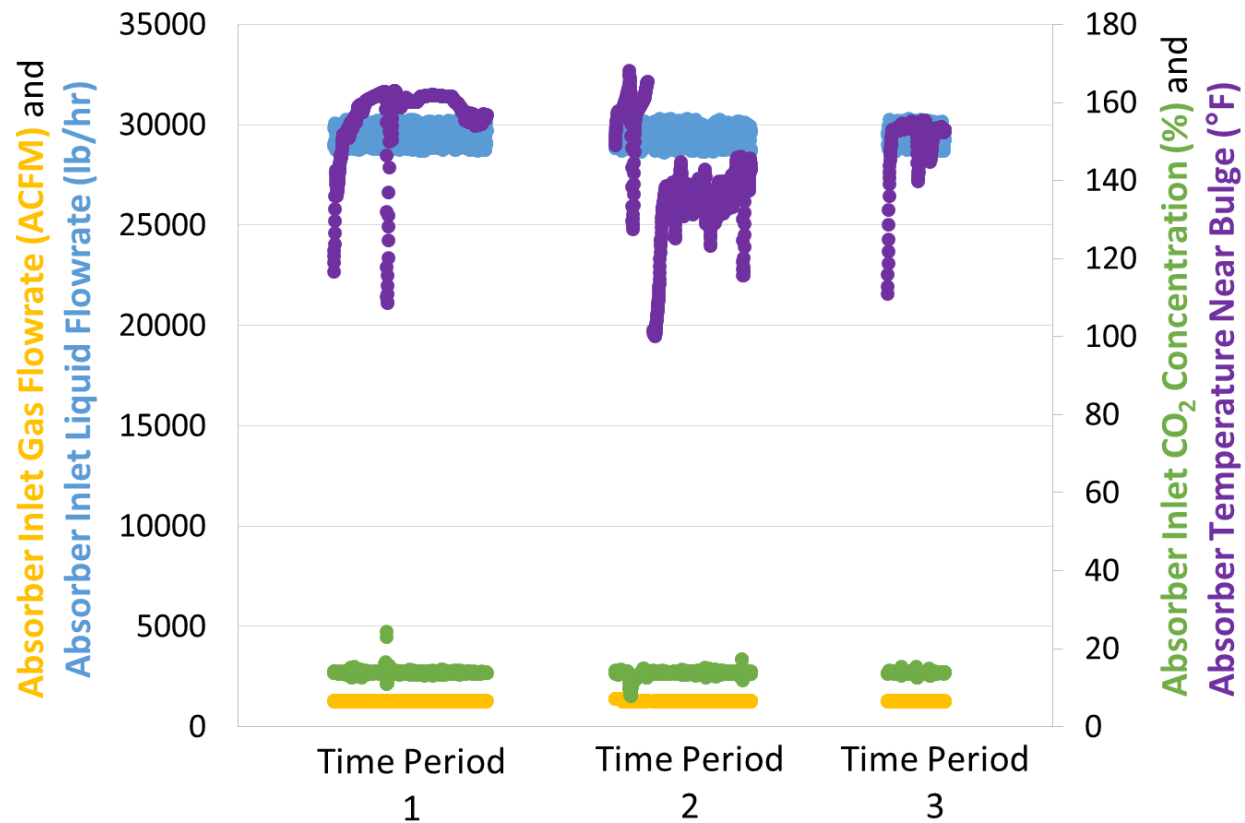


H3-1 is ~90% less corrosive than MEA.



# Project BP4 Key Finding

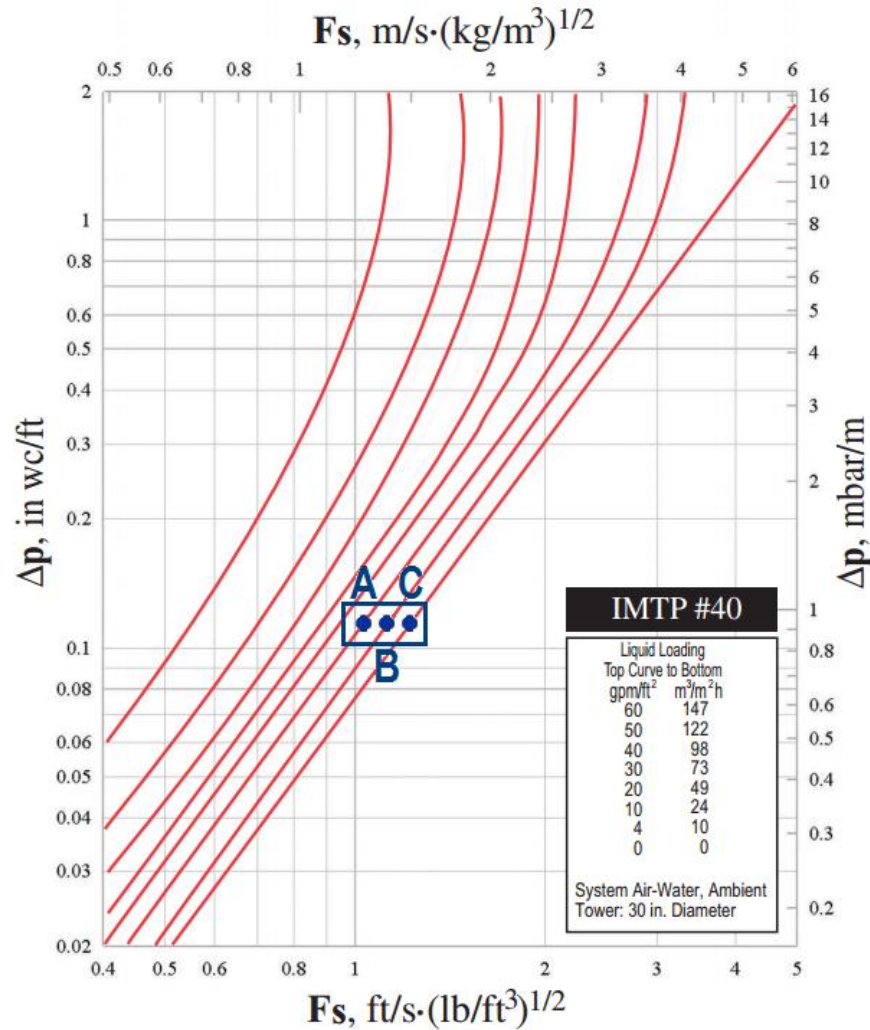
Liquid/gas distribution can significantly reduce the absorber efficiency.



Process data with constant absorber L/G, inlet CO<sub>2</sub> concentration, inlet amine CO<sub>2</sub>-loading and temperature.

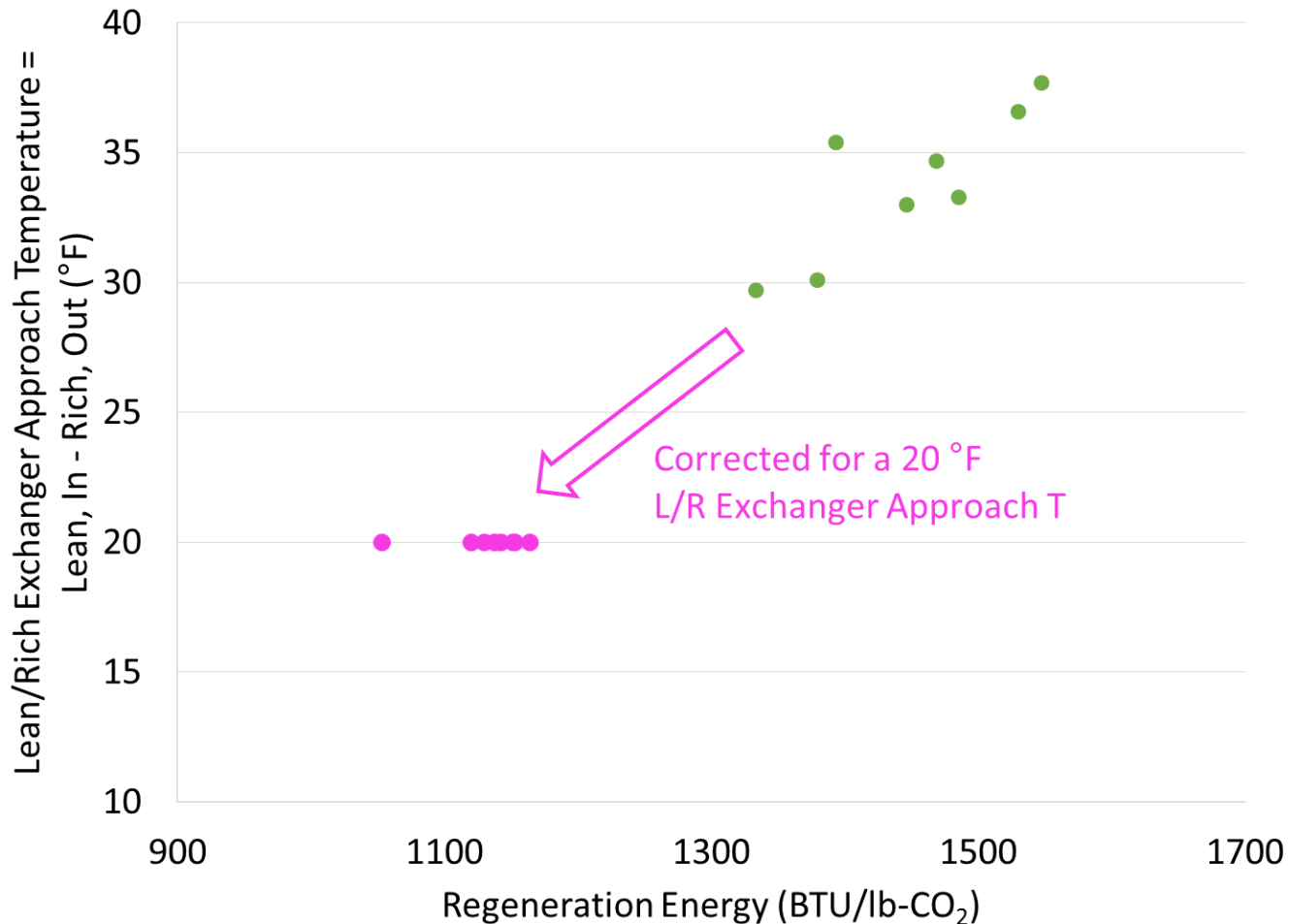
# Project BP4 Key Finding

Liquid/gas distribution can significantly reduce the absorber efficiency.



# Project BP4 Key Finding

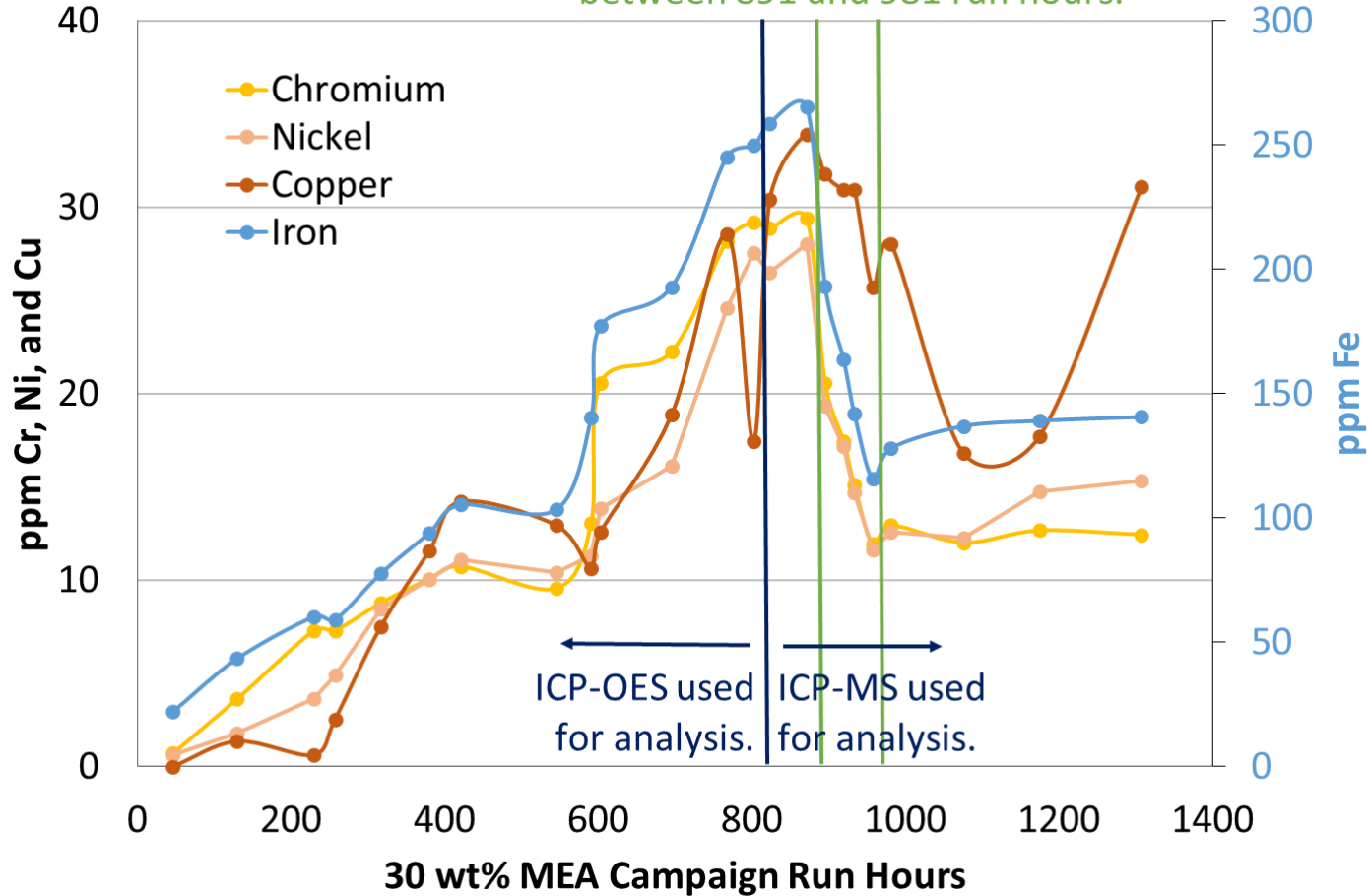
Understanding the L/R exchanger performance is critical when comparing regeneration energies.



# Project BP4 Key Results

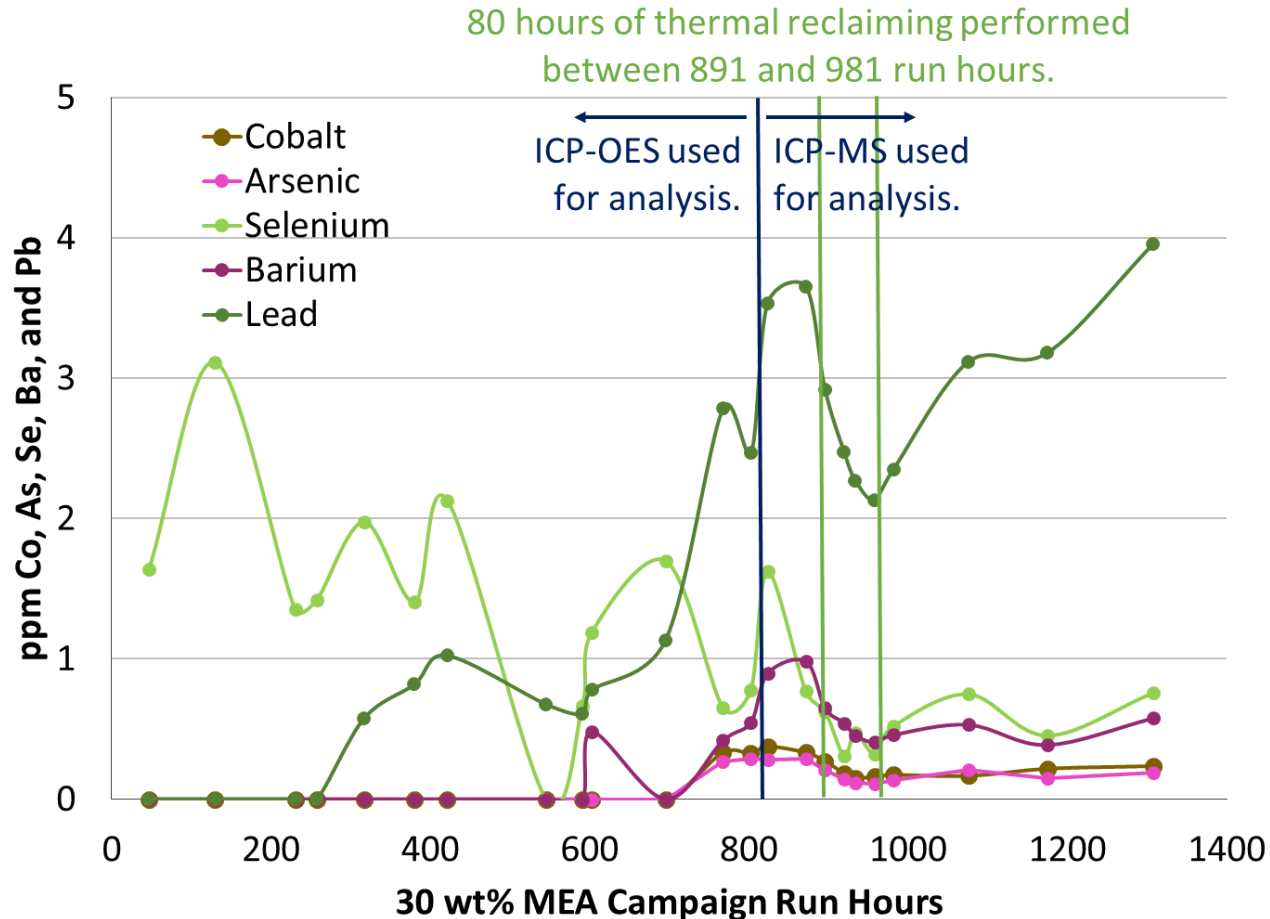
80 hours of thermal reclaiming removed ~ 50% of each element.

80 hours of thermal reclaiming performed between 891 and 981 run hours.



# Project BP4 Key Results

80 hours of thermal reclaiming removed ~ 50% of each element.



Cadmium and silver concentrations remained below limits of detection.

# Project BP4 Key Results

Thermal reclaiming may be necessary to keep elements below the RCRA limits.

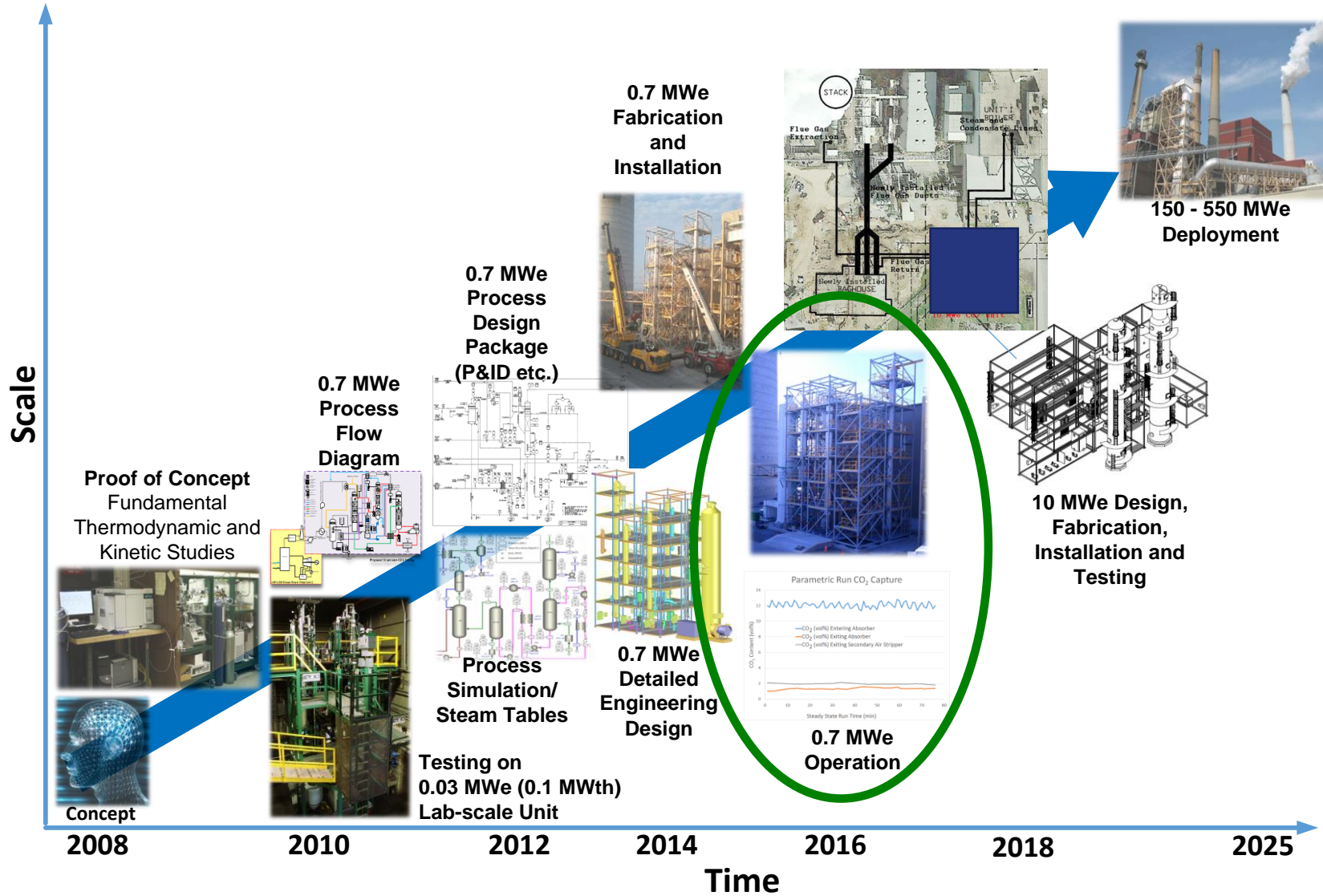
Elemental Analysis of H3-1 Solvent from Near the End of the Campaign		
Element	Average of Replicate Samples (ppm)	RCRA limit (ppm)
Cr	0.82	5
As	< 0.63	5
Se	3.21	1
Ag	< 0.13	5
Cd	< 0.63	1
Ba	< 2.5	100
Pb	< 0.63	5

# Key Knowledge Gained

- Liquid/gas distribution can significantly reduce the absorber efficiency.
- It is important to consider the L/R exchanger performance when reporting and comparing solvent regeneration values.
- Thermal reclaiming may be needed for RCRA element management.



# Technology Development Pathway





# Acknowledgements

**José Figueroa, DOE NETL  
CMRG Members**

**Donnie Duncan, David Link, Michael Manahan,  
Mahyar Ghorbanian, and Jeff Fraley, LG&E and KU  
UKy-CAER Slipstream Team**



The Slipstream Team: Kunlei Liu, Lisa Richburg, Fan Zhen, Andy Placido, Jon Pelgen, Reynolds Frimpong, Amanda Warriner, Len Goodpaster, Marshall Marcum, Otto Hoffmann, Ti Wang, Leland Widger, Jonny Bryant, Brad Irvin, James Landon, Wei li, Jesse Thompson, Megan Combs, Saloni Bhatnagar, and Keemia Abad