

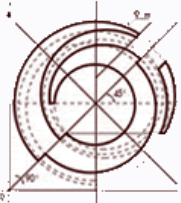
March 13, 2003

ALSTOM

Greenhouse Gas Emissions Control by Oxygen Firing in Circulating Fluidized Bed Boilers

John L. Marion

ALSTOM



Greenhouse Gas Emissions Control by Oxygen Firing in Circulating Fluidized Bed Boilers

presented at

28th International Technical Conference on Coal Utilization & Fuel Science

March 10-13, 2003

Clearwater, FL

Authors:

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ALSTOM Power Inc.

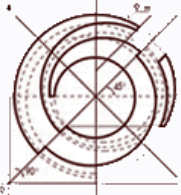
&

Scott Klara

DOE National Energy Technology Laboratory

- **CO2 Mitigation from Fossil Power**
- **Oxy-fuel firing strategy**
- **Oxy-fuel fired CFB**
- **Study Cases**
- **Testing results**
- **next steps**

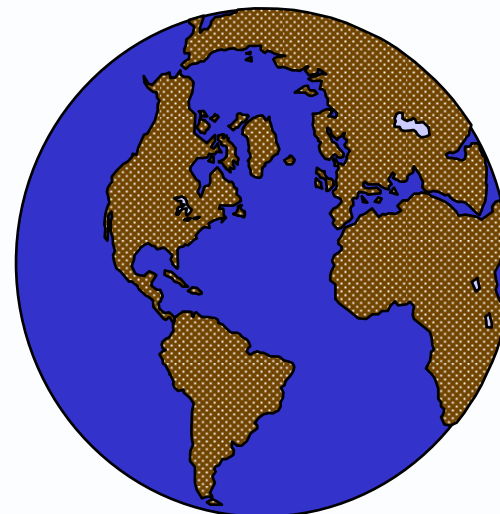
**Greenhouse Gas Emissions Control by Oxygen Firing in
Circulating Fluidized Bed Boilers**



Technology Response: CO₂ Mitigation Options -for Power

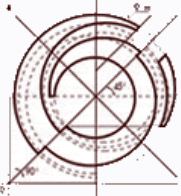


- ▶ **Conservation**
- ▶ **Increase efficiency**
[of fossil fuel energy conversion]
- ▶ **Fuel Switch**
 - ▶ nuclear
 - ▶ renewables
 - ▶ natural gas



- ▶ **CO₂ Sequestration**
 - ▶ Capture
 - ▶ Sequestration

Needed in the long run
if we continue to use
fossil fuels and commit
to CO₂ emissions
stabilization



Technology Response: CO₂ Capture Approaches-for Power



▶ Post Capture

▶ Adsorption

▶ Absorption

▶ Oxy-fuel Firing

▶ external oxygen supply

▶ integrated membrane-based

▶ oxygen carriers

▶ Decarbonization

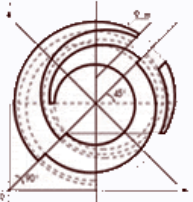
▶ reforming (fuel decarbonization)

▶ carbonate reactions (combustion decarbonization)

FOCUS OF
TALK

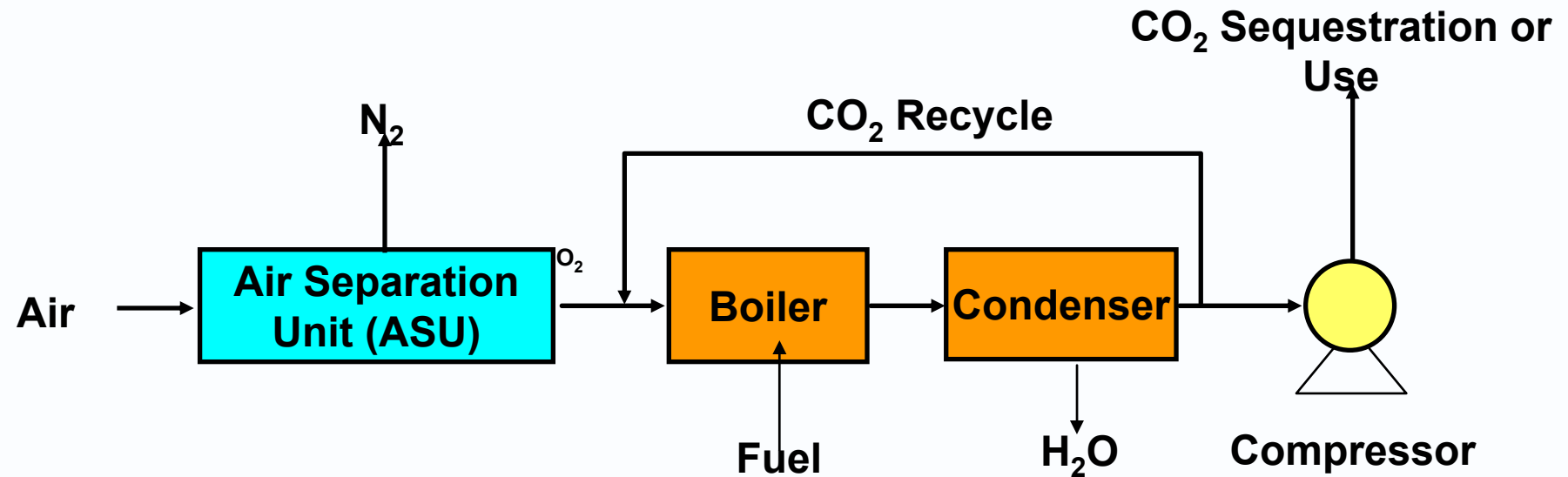


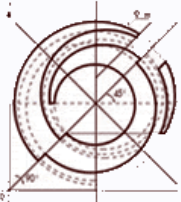
Innovative technology options just now emerging



CO₂ Capture by Oxy-fuel Combustion

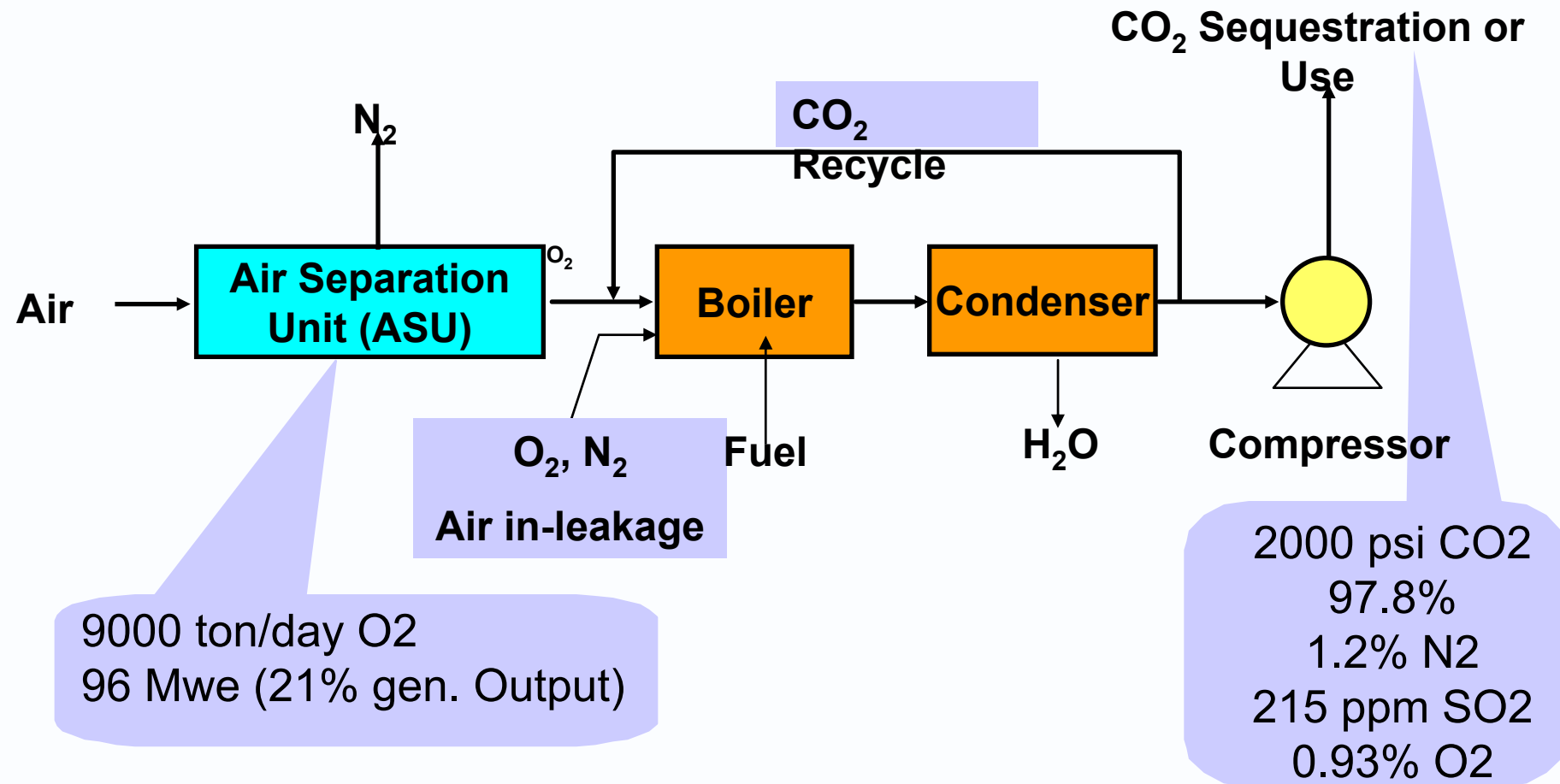
Coal Combustion in O₂/Recycled Flue Gas (with High CO₂ Concentration) without CO₂ Separation



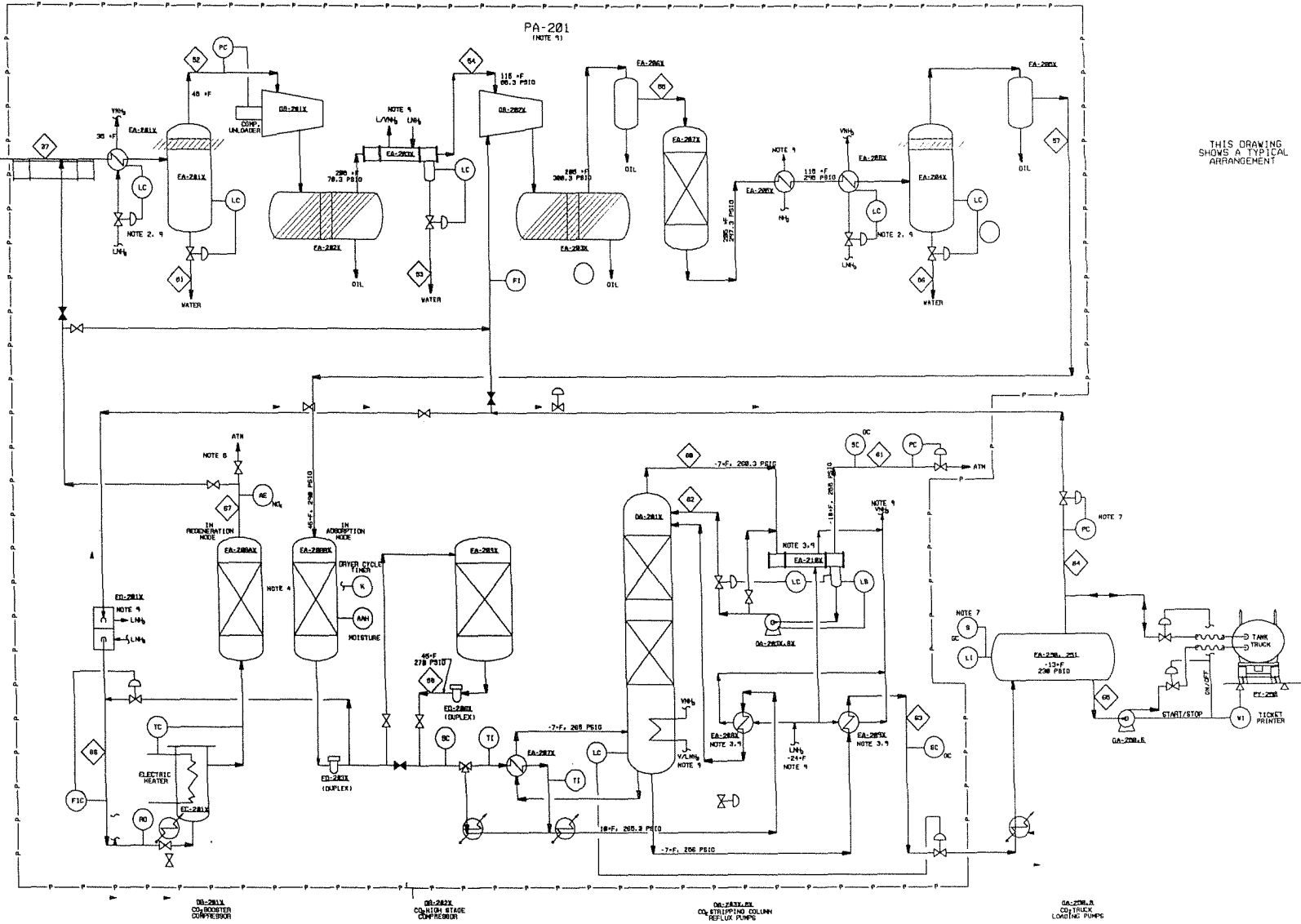


CO₂ Capture by Oxy-fuel Combustion

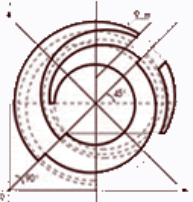
COMPLICATIONS!!



CO₂ Liquefaction for Pure CO₂



THIS DRAWING SHOWS A TYPICAL ARRANGEMENT



Oxygen Fired CFB

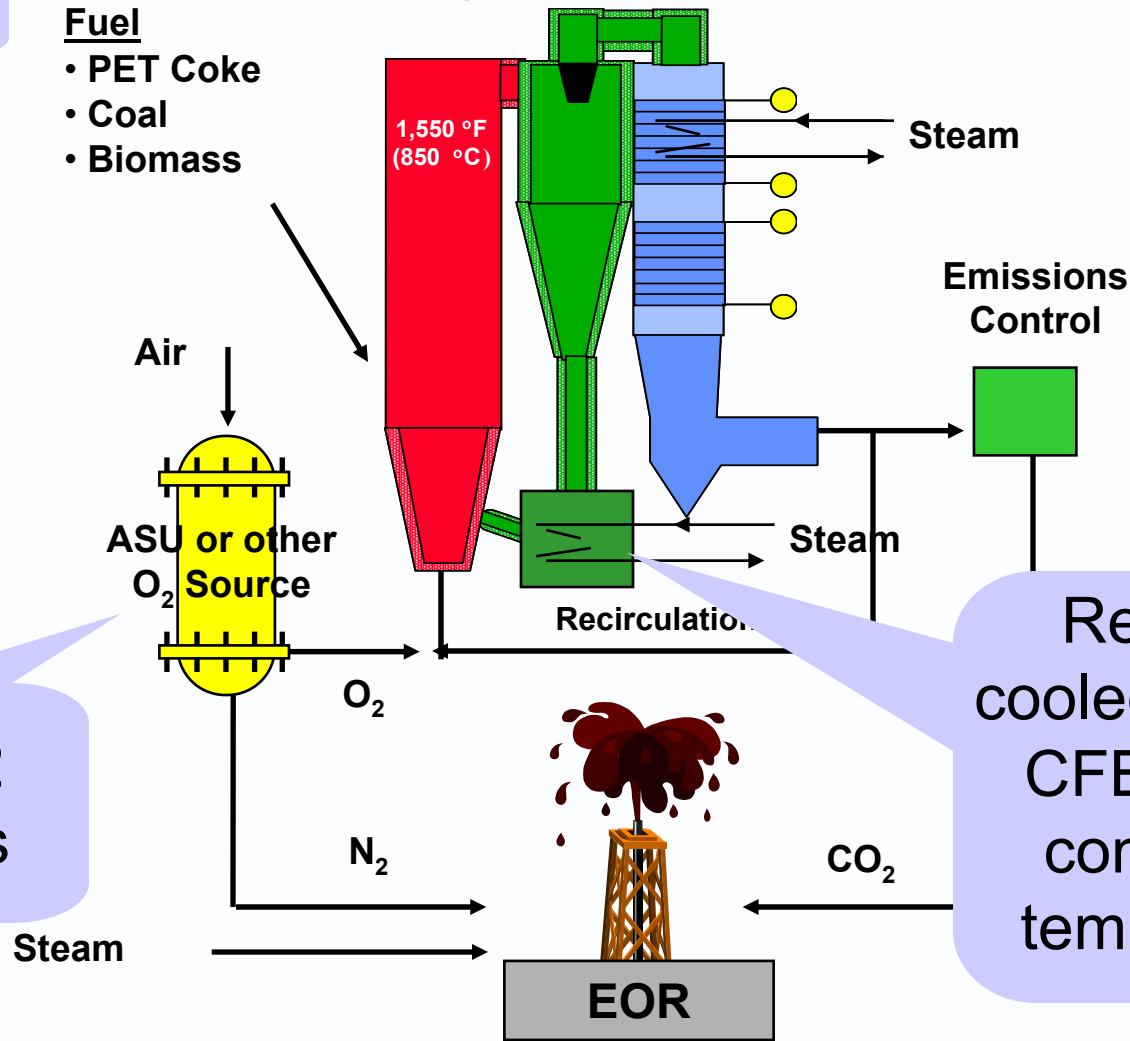


Fuel Flexible

Fuel

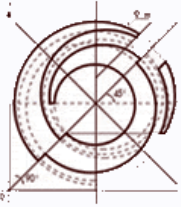
- PET Coke
- Coal
- Biomass

Circulating Fluidized Bed Boiler



Future - O₂ Membranes

Recycled cooled solids in CFB control combustor temperature

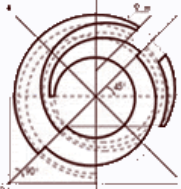


“Greenhouse Gas Emissions Control By Oxygen Firing in Circulating Fluid Bed (CFB) Boilers”

**Study of nine (9) alternate novel CO₂ capture from
combustion systems technologies and comparison to
three (3) IGCC cases - coal and petcoke fired**

US DOE cofunded

**ALSTOM Power
Parsons (A/E)
ABB Lummus
Praxair
Plasma**



Project Objectives

To determine if carbon dioxide can be recovered at an avoided cost of \$10/ton (or less) of carbon avoided, using a newly constructed coal fired plants

- Performance and economic analyses of an existing design 210-MWe air-fired CFB plant to provide Base Case information
- Design an O₂-fired CFB, for the same steam cycle parameters as Base Case CFB, and carry out performance and economic analyses
- Design several other advanced “CFB-based” and novel CO₂ capture plants for the same steam cycle parameters and carry out performance and economic analyses.
- Performance and economic analyses of IGCC cases for comparison (with and without CO₂ capture). These cases will be based upon prior DOE and Parsons study, but will be modified to allow comparison with the Base Case including similar thermal fuel input
- Bench and Pilot Testing of Promising Case(s)



Cases Studied: All ~ 210 MWe Gross) **ALSTOM**

Case 1: Base Case Circulating Fluid Bed (CFB) Boiler

Conventional Air-Fired CFB without CO₂ Capture.

Provides Reference Point for Performance & Economic Analyses of Cases 2-7

Case 2: New Compact O₂-Fired CFB with CO₂ Capture, Purification, Compression and Liquefaction

Same Thermal Input But Smaller Boiler Island than Case 1. Oxygen Is from a Cryogenic ASU Plant. CFB Plant Provides Concentrated CO₂ Flue Gas.

Implication: Cost Savings on Boiler Island and On CO₂ Processing Equipment

Case 3: New Compact O₂-Fired CFB with Flue Gas Compression and Liquefaction

Same as Case 2, But Without CO₂ Purification. Flue Gas Compression and Liquefaction for Sequestration Only.

Implication: Gas Processing System Cost Reduction from Case 2



Cases Studied: All ~ 210 MWe Gross **ALSTOM**

Case 4: O₂-Fired Circulating Moving Bed (CMB) with CO₂ Purification, Compression and Liquefaction

Same as Case 2, But Uses Advanced Boiler Design Concepts.

Implication: Further Boiler Cost Savings Compared to Case 2

Case 5: Air-Fired CMB with High Temperature Regenerative Carbonate Process

Air-Firing and Carbonate Regeneration at Higher Temperatures Than Steam Cycle Temperatures:

Implication: Advanced Novel Concept Eliminates Energy Penalty for CO₂ Capture

Case 6: Case 2 or 4, Integrated with Oxygen Transport Membrane (OTM)

OTM is a More Efficient Method for O₂ Production Than Conventional Cryogenic ASU As Was the Case with Cases 2 & 4.

Implication: Potential Reduction of Energy Penalty by About One-third.

Case 7: Indirect Combustion of Coal via Chemical Looping

Utilizes a Solid Oxygen-Carrier (e.g., Fe₂O₃), Which Oxidizes the Fuel Into H₂O and CO₂, Condensing H₂O Then Yields a Virtually Pure CO₂ Stream



Cases Studied - these 250 MW gross **ALSTOM**

Case 8: Present Day Integrated Gasification Combined Cycle (IGCC)

Conventional Operating IGCC (Single Train F-Class Gas Turbine) Without CO₂ Capture. Provides a Reference Point for Performance and Economic analyses of Cases 9 and 10

Case 9: Present Day IGCC With Shift Reaction and CO₂ Capture, Compression, and Liquefaction

Same as Case 8, But With Scrubbing Equipment for CO₂ Capture, Compression, and Liquefaction

Case 10: Future (2015) IGCC With Shift Reaction and CO₂ Capture, Compression, and Liquefaction

Same as Case 9, But Applying the Most Advanced Thinking of Technology Breakthroughs (e.g., OTM for O₂ Production and H-Class Gas Turbine)

Implication Potential Reduction in Cost and Improvement in Performance of an IGCC Power Plant

1) Develop Process Design

Material & Energy Balance (Gas side, Steam side)

Overall plant performance & CO₂ emission summary

2.) Develop System / Component Specifications and Designs

3.) Develop Equipment Costs

Capital Costs

O&M Costs

4.) Develop Boiler and Plant Drawings

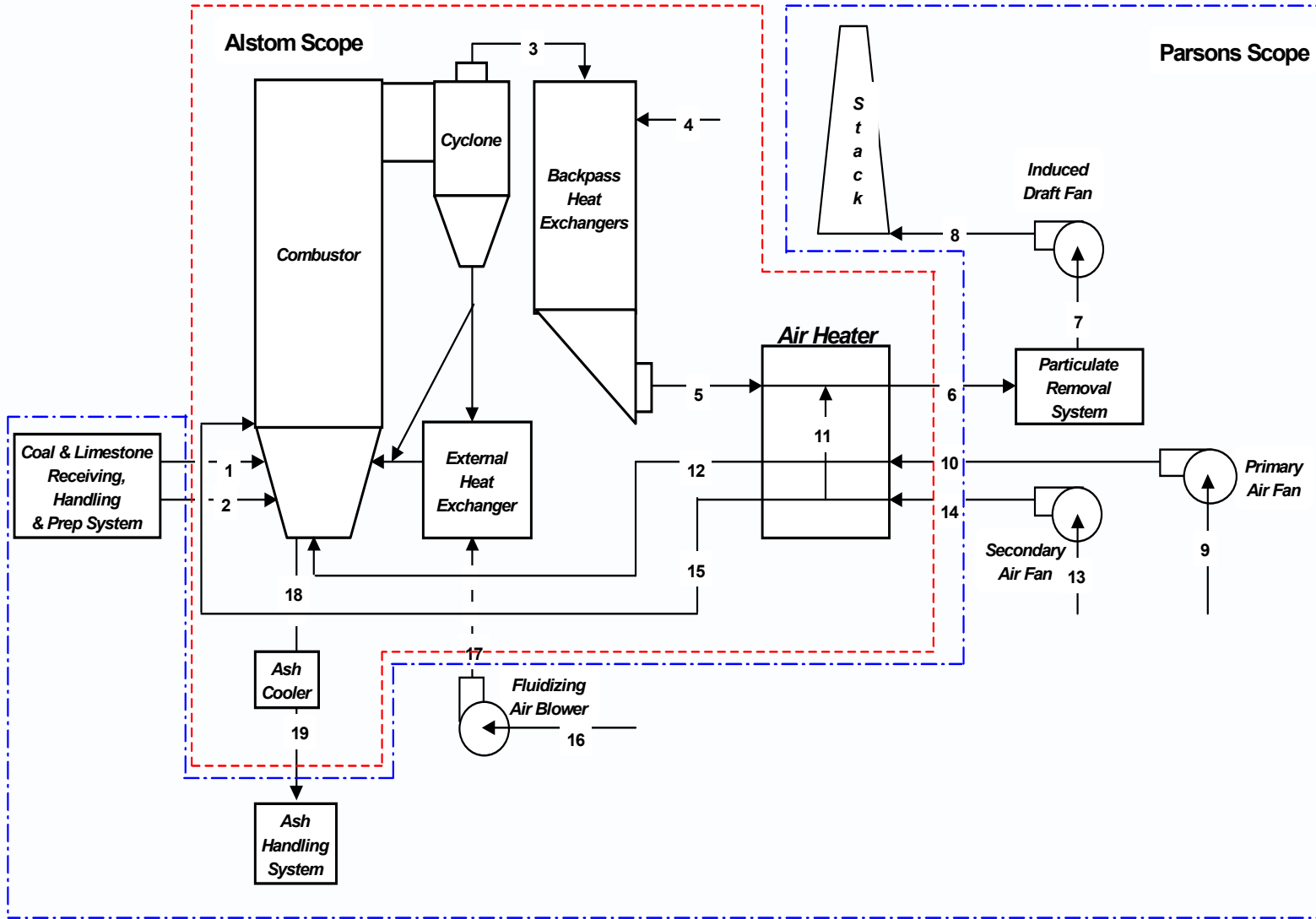
5.) Economic Evaluation

Cost of Electricity (COE)

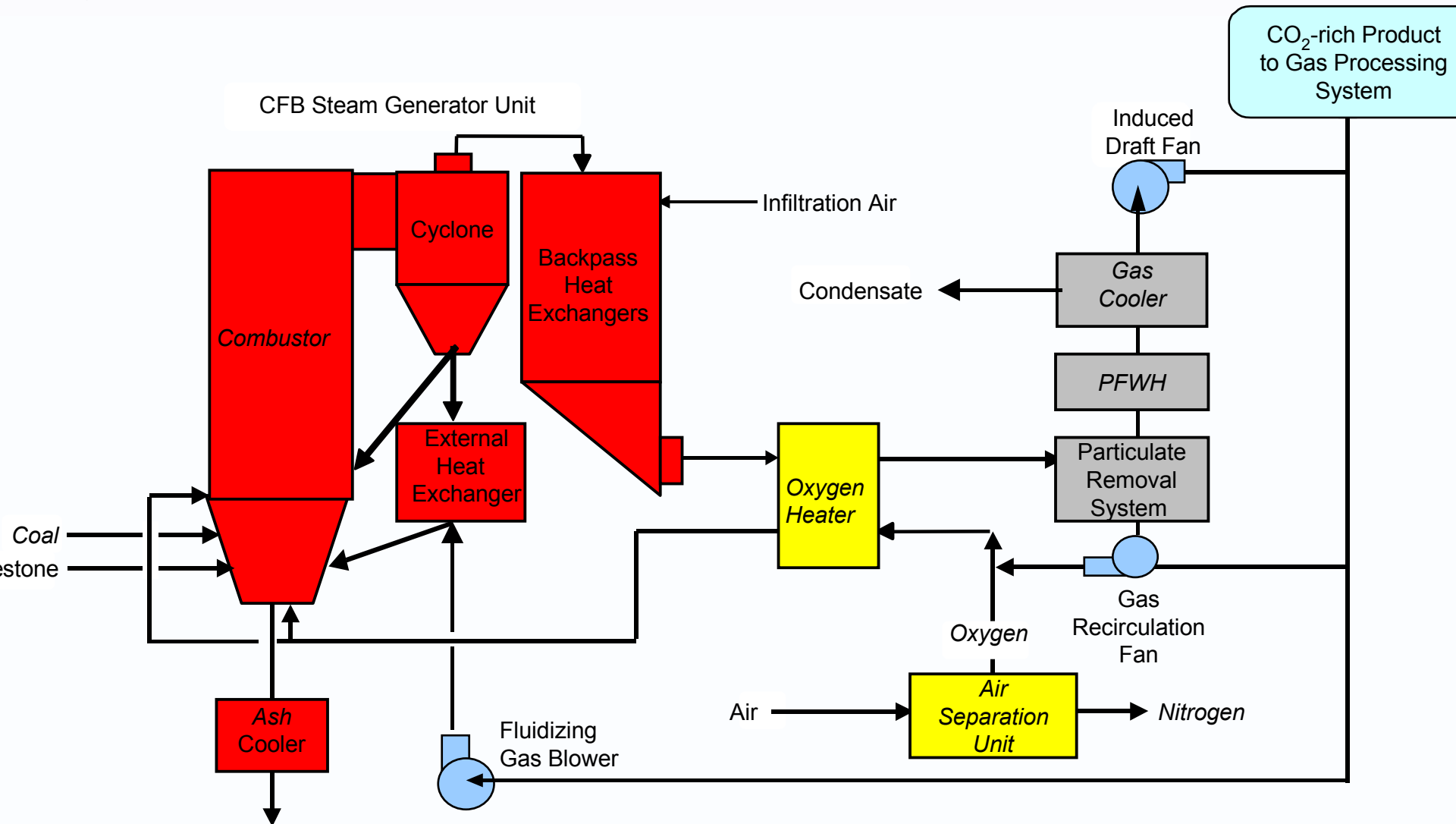
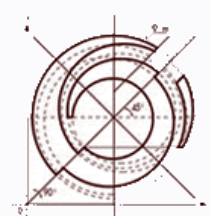
CO₂ Mitigation Cost

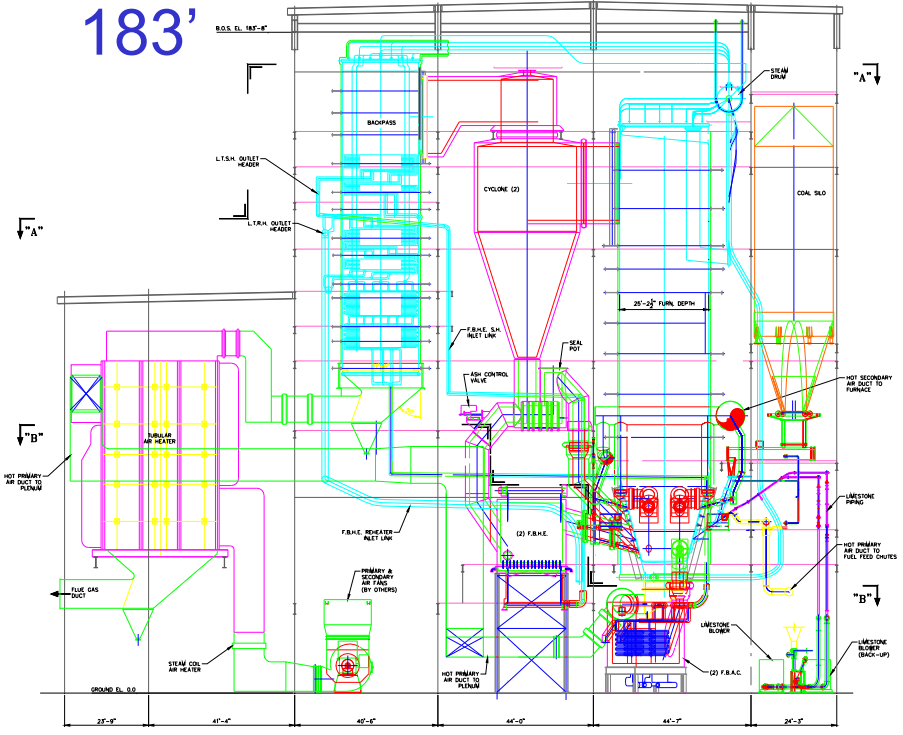
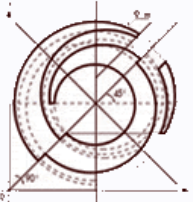
Case 1: Air-Fired CFB -- Boiler Island Equipment Scope Definition

CFB Steam Generator Unit



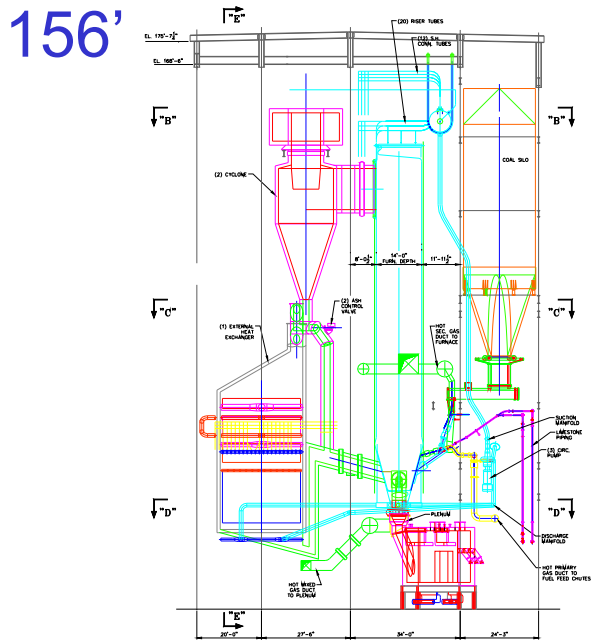
Case 2/3: Oxygen-Fired CFB -- Boiler Island Equipment Scope Definition





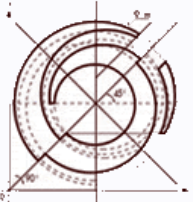
← 220' →

Air Fired CFB



← 106' →

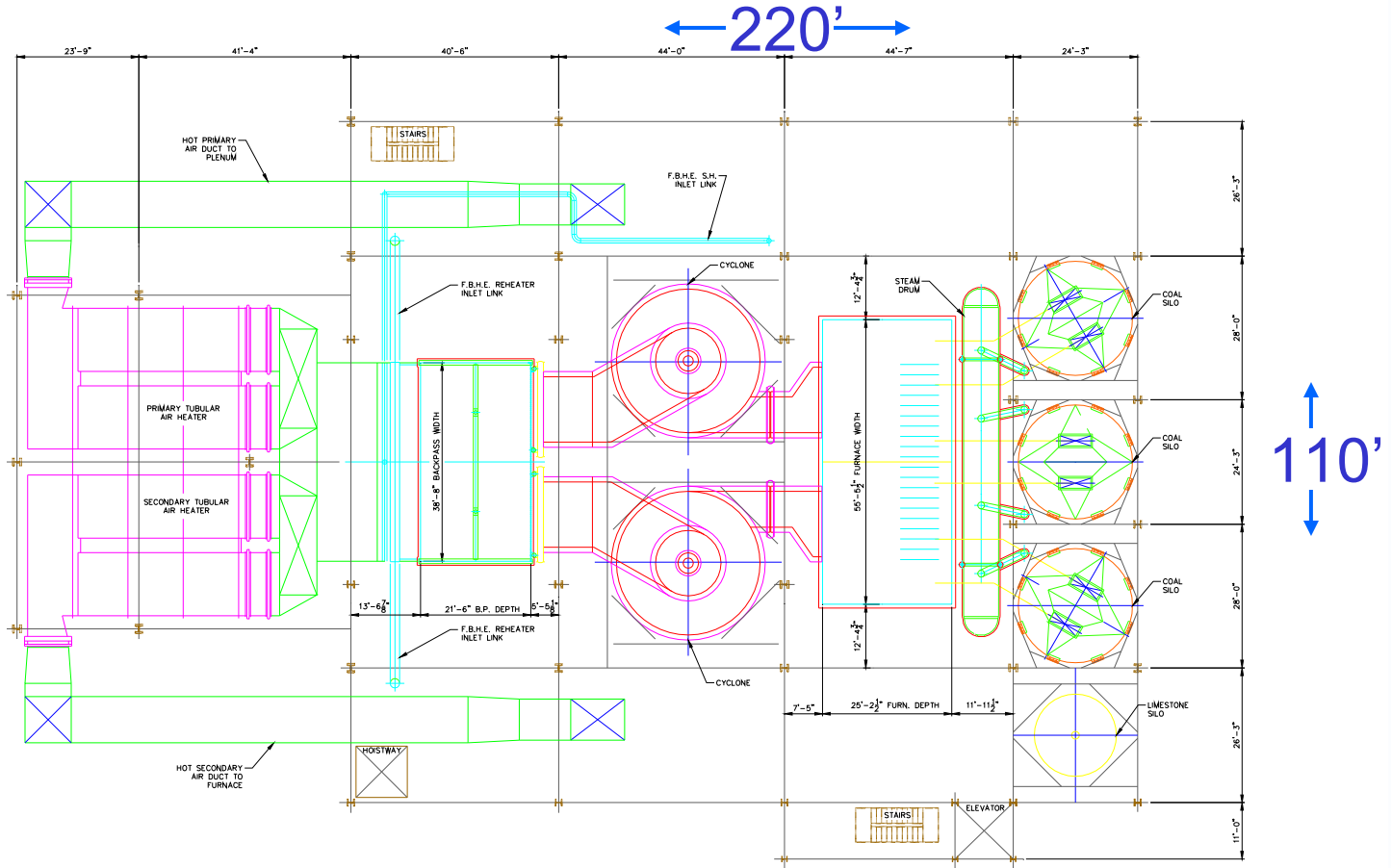
Oxygen Fired CFB

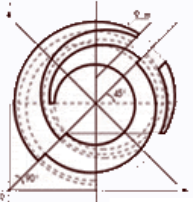


Air Fired CFB



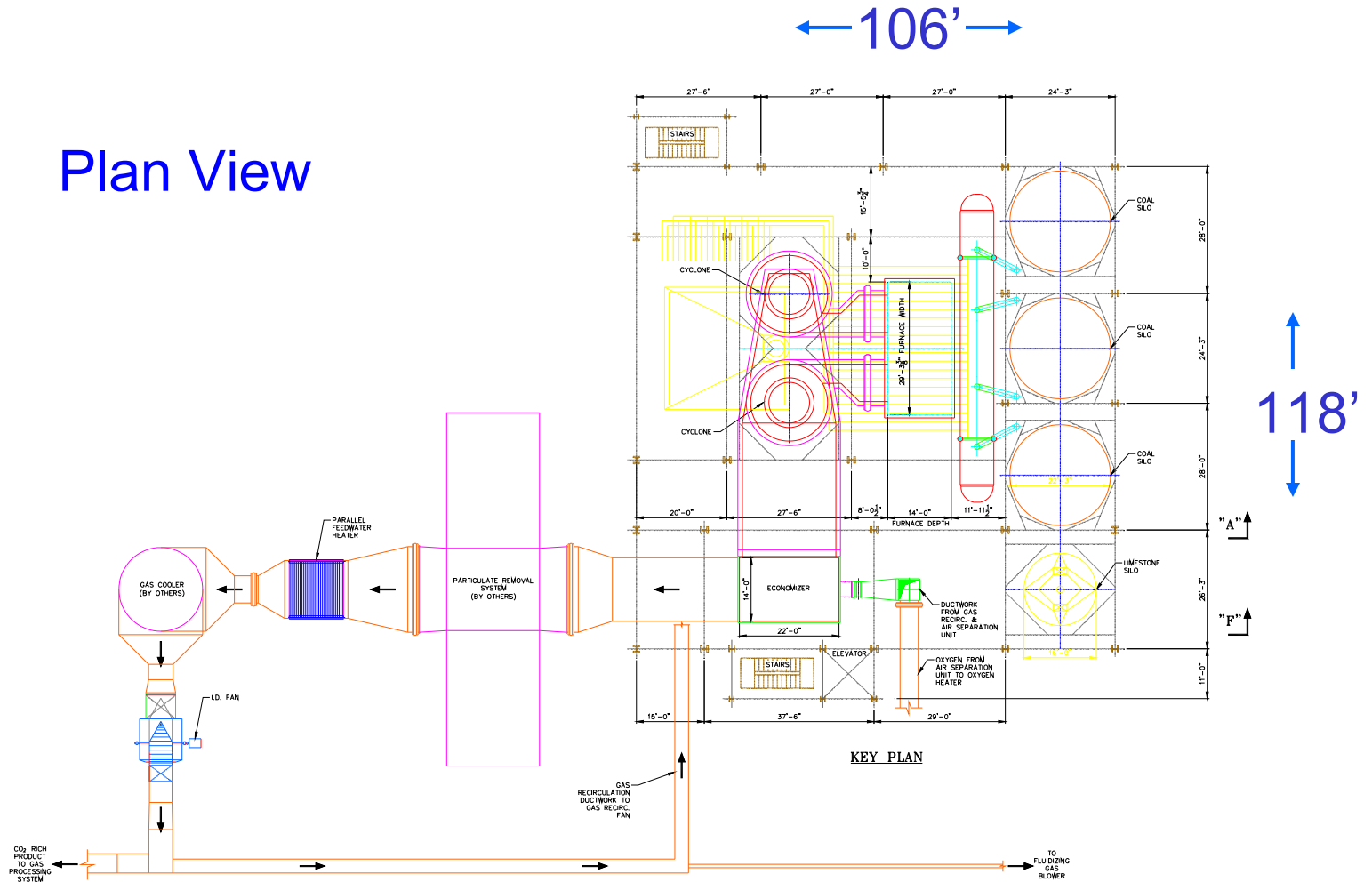
Plan View



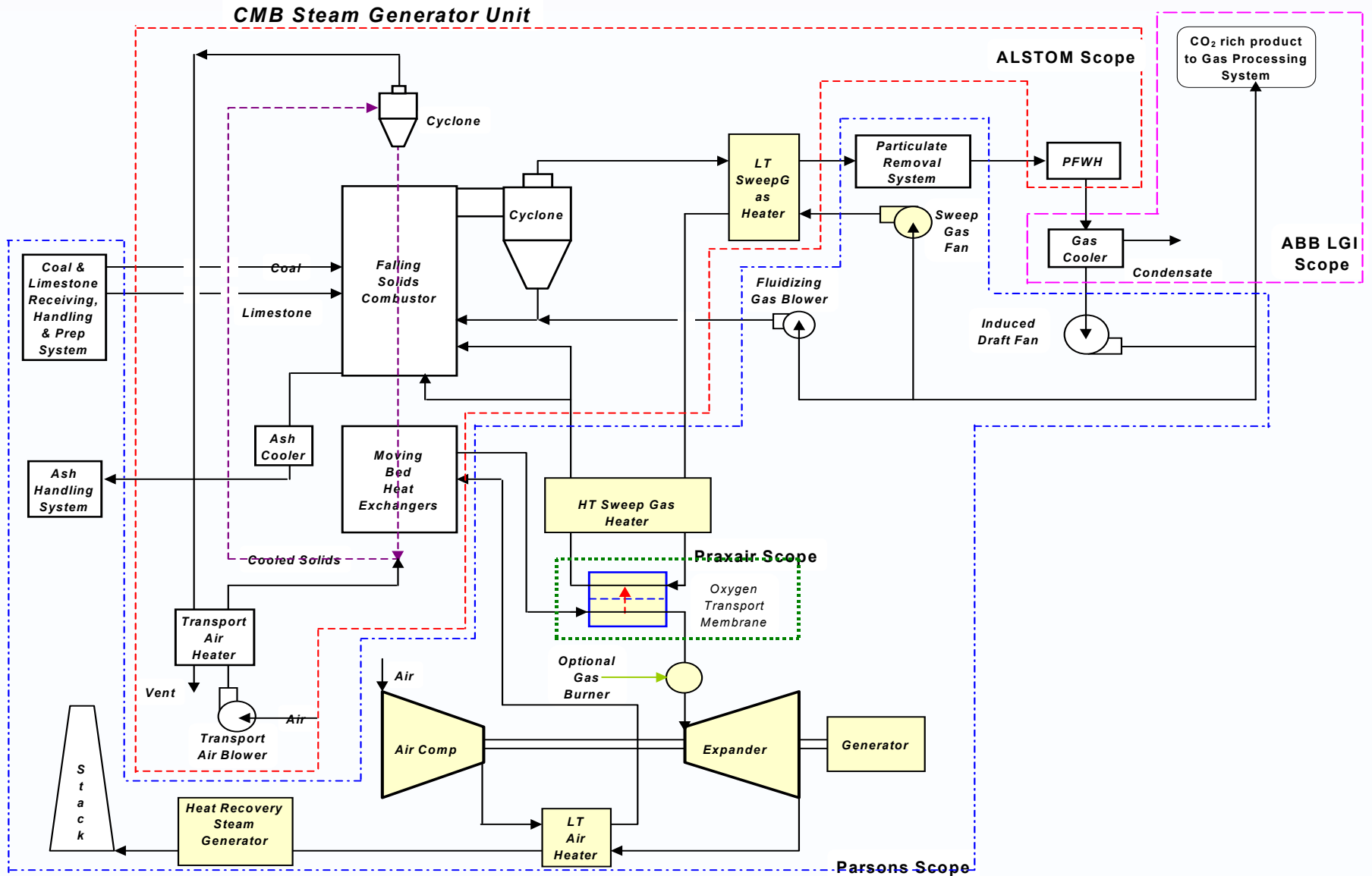


Oxygen Fired CFB

Plan View



Case 6: CMB Boiler Integrated with Oxygen Membrane System



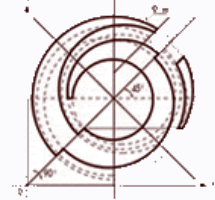


Performance Comparison - Air (base case) to Oxy-fuel firing

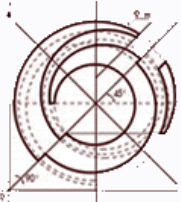


		Case 1	Case 2	diff
		Air	O2	
Boiler Efficiency	(fraction)	0.8948	0.9412	5%
Steam Turbine Heat Rate	(Btu/kwhr)	8002	8256	
Power Plant Auxillary Power	(kw)	15871	10071	-37%
Air Separation Unit Power	(kw)	0	37505	+
CO₂ Purification & Compression	(kw)	0	28996	+
Total Plant Auxillary Power	(kw)	15871	76572	382%
Generator Output	(kw)	209041	209907	0%
Net Plant Output	(kw)	193170	133335	-31%
Coal Heat Input (HHV)	(10 ⁶ Btu/hr)	1855	1806	
Net Plant Heat Rate (HHV)	(Btu/kwhr)	9604	13576	
Net Plant Thermal Efficiency (HHV)	(fraction)	0.3554	0.2514	-29%
Carbon Dioxide Emissions	(lbm/kwhr)	2.000	0.170	-92%

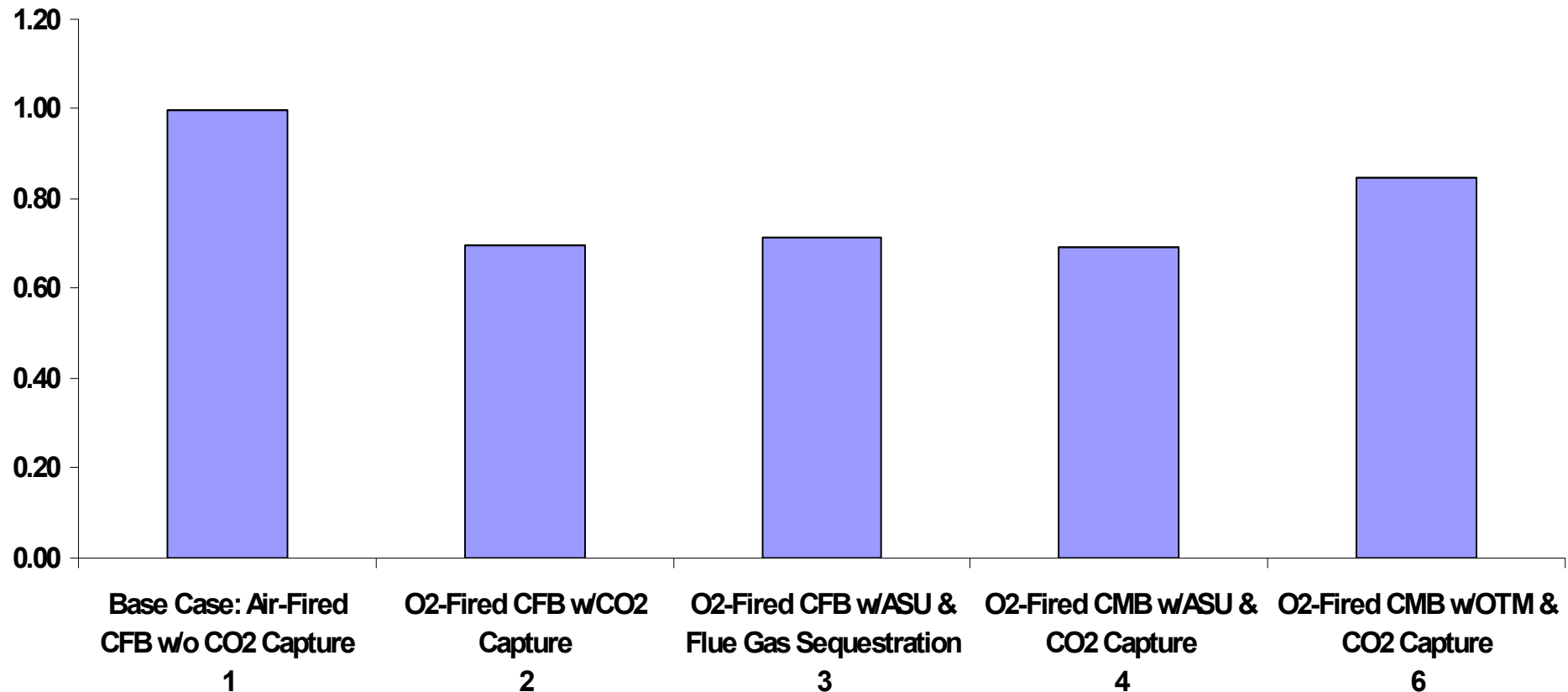
Performance Comparisons - Air to All Oxy-fuel firing Cases

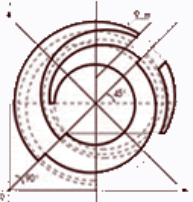


		<i>Case 1</i>	<i>Case 2</i>	<i>Case 3</i>	<i>Case 4</i>	<i>Case 6</i>
		<i>Air</i>	<i>O2</i>	<i>dirty CO2</i>	<i>CMB</i>	<i>OTM</i>
Boiler Efficiency	(fraction)	0.8948	0.9412	0.9412	0.9366	0.9404
Steam Turbine Heat Rate	(Btu/kwhr)	8002	8256	8256	8275	8758
Power Plant Auxillary Power	(kw)	15871	10071	10687	10101	14570
Air Separation Unit Power	(kw)	0	37505	37505	37800	0
CO₂ Purification & Compression	(kw)	0	28996	26364	27200	33434
Total Plant Auxillary Power	(kw)	15871	76572	74556	75101	48004
Generator Output	(kw)	209041	209907	209907	210056	233699
Net Plant Output	(kw)	193170	133335	135351	134955	185695
Coal Heat Input (HHV)	(10 ⁶ Btu/hr)	1855	1806	1806	1820	2242
Net Plant Heat Rate (HHV)	(Btu/kwhr)	9604	13576	13492	13518	11380
Net Plant Thermal Efficiency (HHV)	(fraction)	0.3554	0.2514	0.2530	0.2525	0.2999
Carbon Dioxide Emissions	(lbm/kwhr)	2.000	0.170	0.035	0.180	0.150

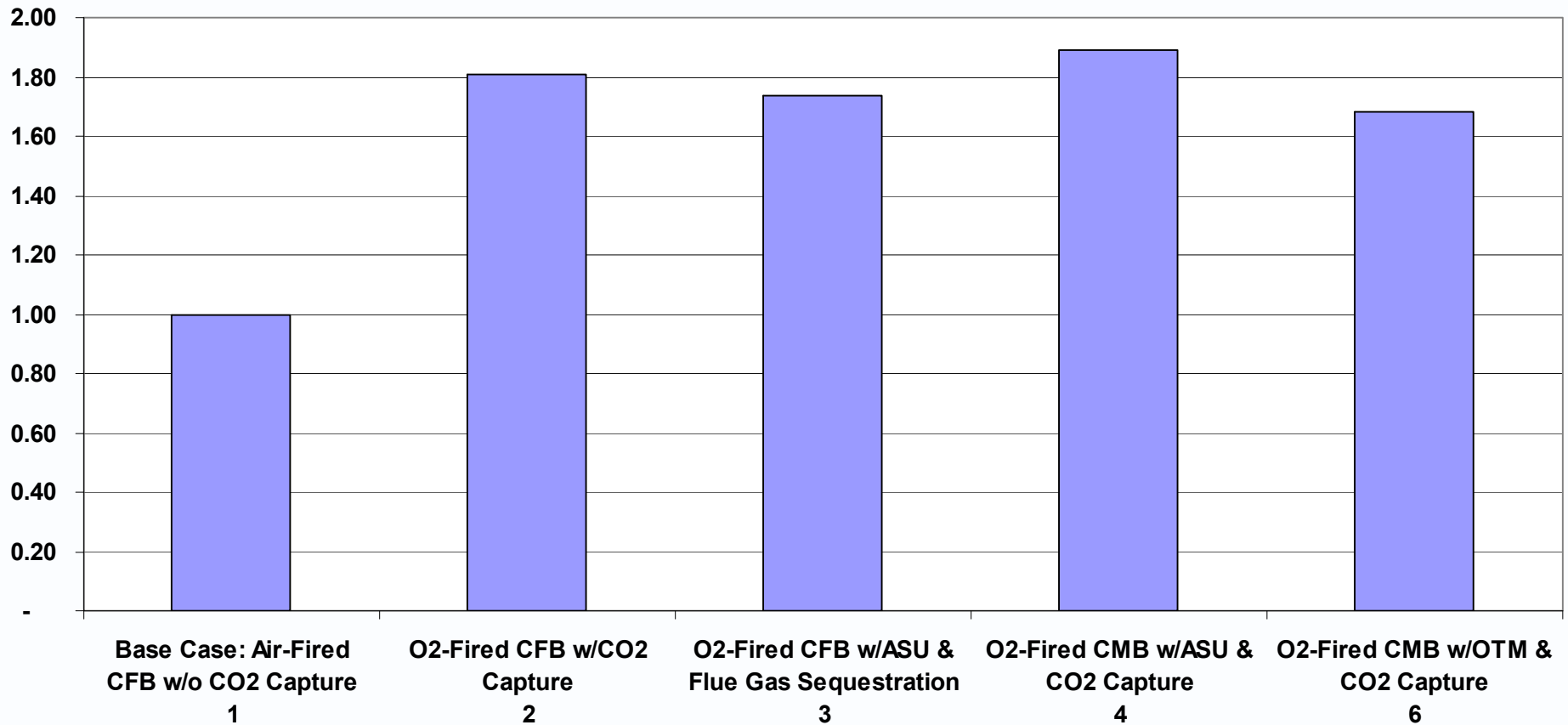


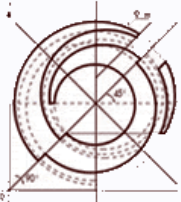
Relative Net Plant Thermal Eff, %(HHV) to base case



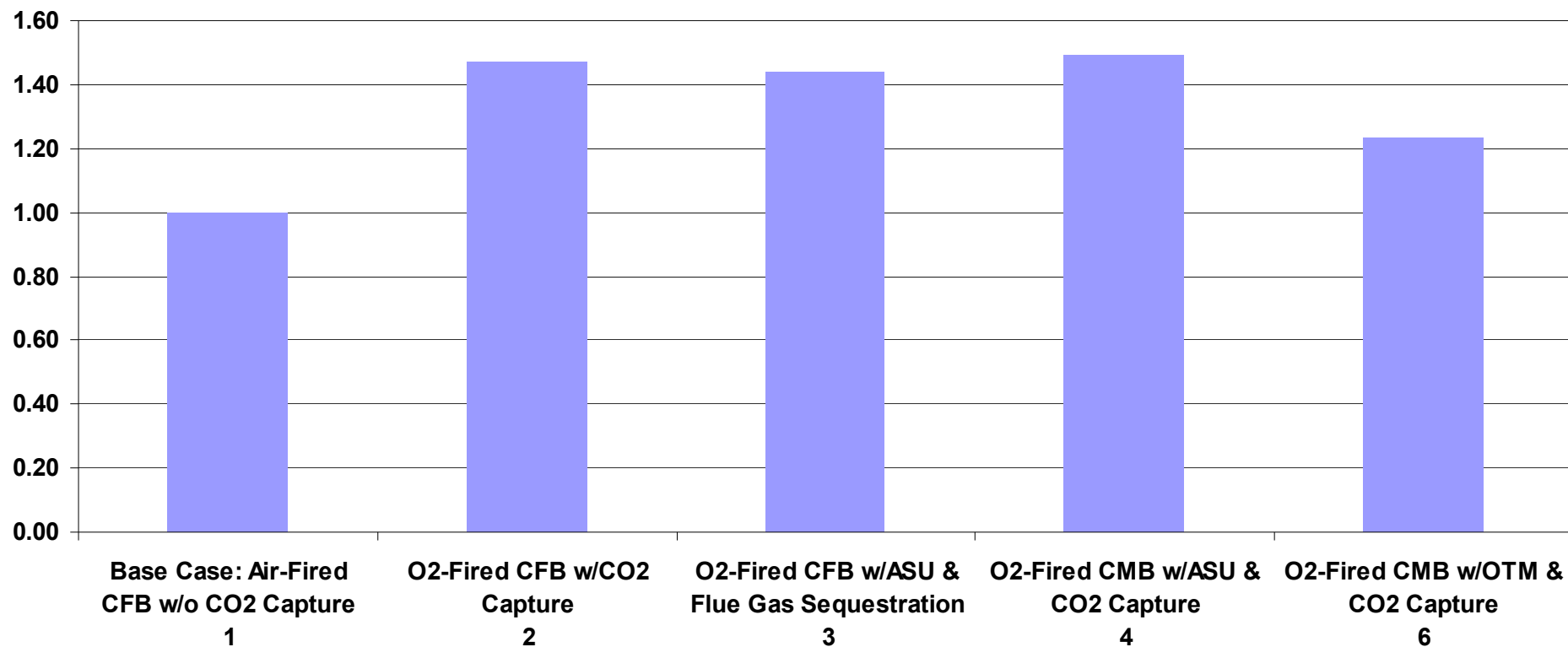


Relative Investment Costs (\$/KW)





Relative Cost of Electricity (Cents/KW-hr)





Estimated Economics for an O₂-Fired CFB Plant with CO₂ & N₂ Capture

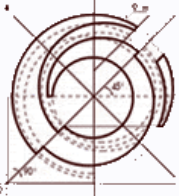
Assumptions :

- Fuel Costs
 - ▣ Coal : \$1.32/MMBtu
 - ▣ Pet. Coke: \$0.65/MMBtu
- CO₂ & N₂ & CaCO₃ Costs
 - ▣ CO₂ : \$17/Ton
 - ▣ N₂ : \$11/Ton
 - ▣ CaCO₃: \$10/Ton
- Grid Electricity Cost : \$0.04/kWh
- Plant Capacity Factor: 80% (7000 hrs./yr.)



Analysis :

- Economics are viable expenses = revenues



Preliminary Economics of Oxy-Fuel CFB for EOR Application



**Coal :
\$1.32/MMBtu**

Plant Without CO₂ Capture

Gross Output	210 MWe
Aux Power, Fractional	0.076
Net Output	194 MWe

Plant With CO₂ Capture

Gross Output	210 MWe
Net Output, Fractional	0.613 Fraction of gross
Net Output	128.6 Mw
Net Plant Heat Rate	14079 Btu/kwhr
Fuel Heat Input	1811 10 ⁶ Btu/hr
Limestone Usage	0.13 lbm/kW-gross 14.1 Tons/hr

Plant Cost With CO₂ Capture

Power Plant Cost	1100 \$/kW-net w/o capture
Oxygen Plant Cost	148 \$/lbm/hr CO ₂ captured
Gas Processing System Cost	149 \$/lbm/hr CO ₂ captured
Total Installed Plant Cost	2475 \$/kW-net

Annual Operating Time

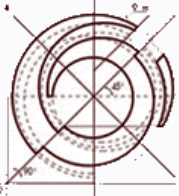
7000 Hrs/yr

Annual Revenues & Outputs

	(10 ⁶ \$/yr)		
Electricity	36.0	0.04 \$/kwhr	901
Carbon Dioxide	21.0	17 \$/Ton	176
Nitrogen	41.0	11 \$/Ton	532
TOTAL	98.0		

Annual Expenses

	(10 ⁶ \$/yr)	
Capital Investment	63.7	0.20 Capital Charge Rate (Frac of
Fuel	16.5	1.3 \$/10 ⁶ Btu
Limestone	1.0	10 \$/Ton
Operating & Maintenance	16.8	0.0187 \$/kwhr
TOTAL	98.0	



Preliminary Economics of Oxy-Fuel CFB for EOR Application



**Petcoke :
\$0.65/MMBtu**

Plant Without CO₂ Capture

Gross Output	210 MWe
Aux Power, Fractional	0.076
Net Output	194 MWe

Plant With CO₂ Capture

Gross Output	210 MWe
Net Output, Fractional	0.613 Fraction of gross
Net Output	128.6 Mw
Net Plant Heat Rate	14079 Btu/kwhr
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Plant Cost With CO₂ Capture

Power Plant Cost	1100 \$/kW-net w/o cap
Oxygen Plant Cost	148 \$/lbm/hr CO ₂ cap
Gas Processing System Cost	149 \$/lbm/hr CO ₂ cap
Total Installed Plant Cost	2475 \$/kW-net

Annual Operating Time 7000 Hrs/yr

Annual Revenues & Outputs

	(10 ⁶ \$/yr)	
Electricity	36.0	0.04 \$/kwhr
Carbon Dioxide	21.0	17 \$/Ton
Nitrogen	41.0	11 \$/Ton

TOTAL 98.0

Annual Expenses

	(10 ⁶ \$/yr)	
Capital Investment	63.7	0.20 Capital Charge F
Fuel	8.2	0.65 \$/10 ⁶ Btu
Limestone	1.0	10 \$/Ton
Operating & Maintenance	16.8	0.0187 \$/kwhr

TOTAL 89.7



Oxygen Fired CFB Recommended for further testing:



□ It Is the Most Near-Term Solution, As it Uses Readily Available Commercial Technologies:

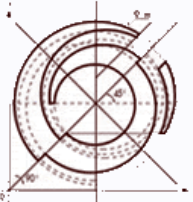
- ☞ Oxygen Production by Cryogenic Air Separation
- ☞ CO₂ Capture, Compression, and Liquefaction_

□ Preliminary Economic Analysis Looks Viable for Commercial EOR Application:

- ☞ CO₂ Sale for Oil Field Stimulation
- ☞ N₂ Sale for Oil Field Pressurization

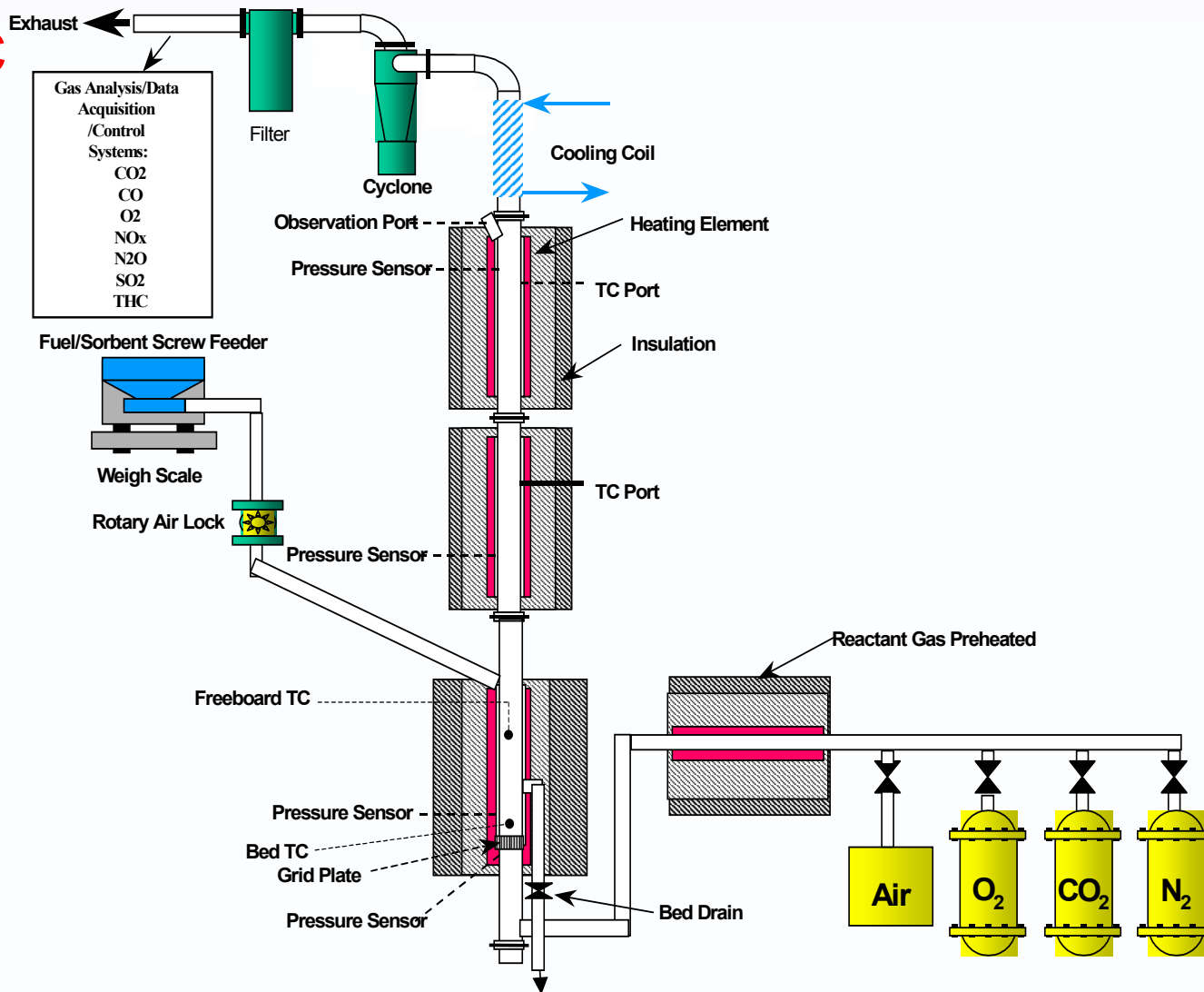
□ Is A Required Intermediate Step Leading to the More Advanced Combustion Processes, e.g.:

- ☞ Case 5 (Carbonate Regeneration)
- ☞ Case 7 (Chemical Looping)

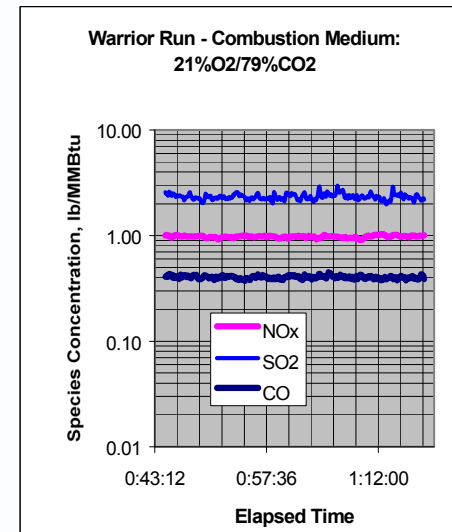
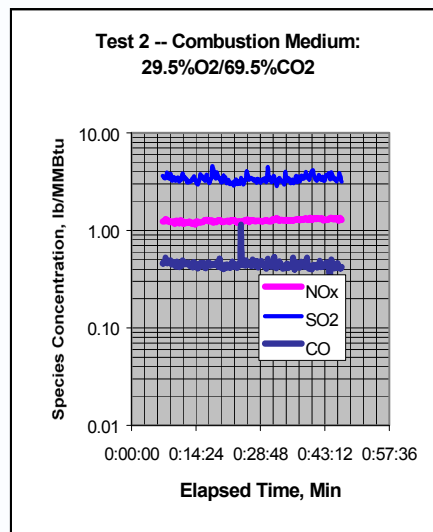
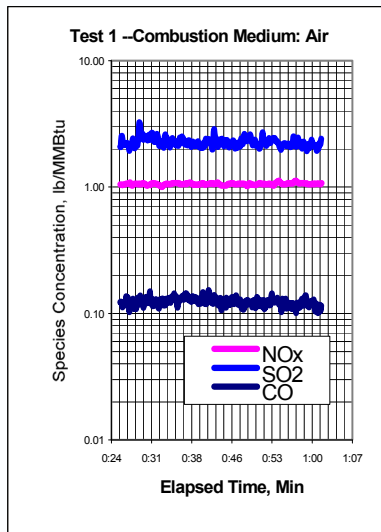


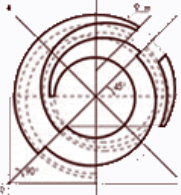
Bench-Scale Testing

Four-Inch FBC Facility



- NO_x Emissions Roughly Equal to or Less Than from Air Firing
- SO₂ Emissions Roughly Equal to Air Firing
- CO Emissions significantly Higher Than for Air Firing, Most Likely Due to High CO₂ in the Flue Gas, Which Hinders CO Oxidation to CO₂
- Burning the Base Case Coal in Up to 50%O₂/50%CO₂ Presented No Bed Agglomeration Problems, Provided That The Bed Was Fully Fluidized.



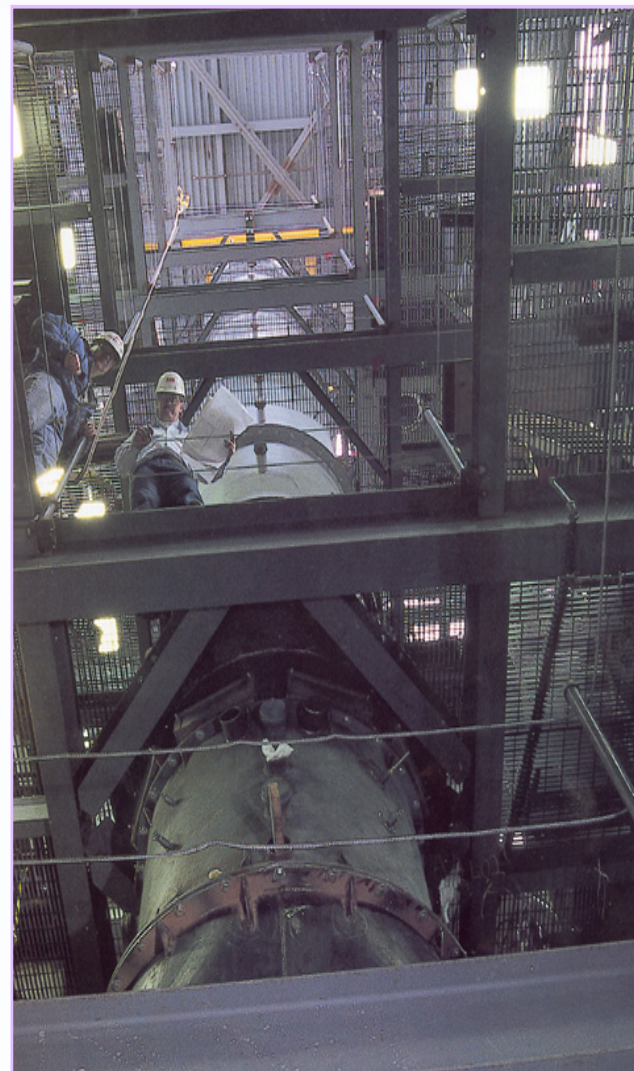


Pilot-Scale Testing

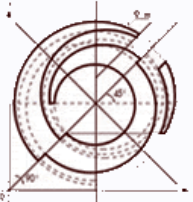
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To Generate Detailed Technical Data Needed to Establish Advanced CFB Design Requirements and Performance When Firing Coals and Delayed Petroleum Coke at ~10 MMBtu/h in O_2/CO_2 Atmospheres.

- 📄 Flue Gas Quality
- 📄 Bed Dynamics
- 📄 Heat Transfer to the Waterwalls
- 📄 Flue Gas Desulfurization
- 📄 NOx Emissions Reduction
- 📄 Other Pollutants' Emissions (N_2O and CO)
- 📄 Bed and Ash Characteristics (e.g., Potential Bed Agglomeration)



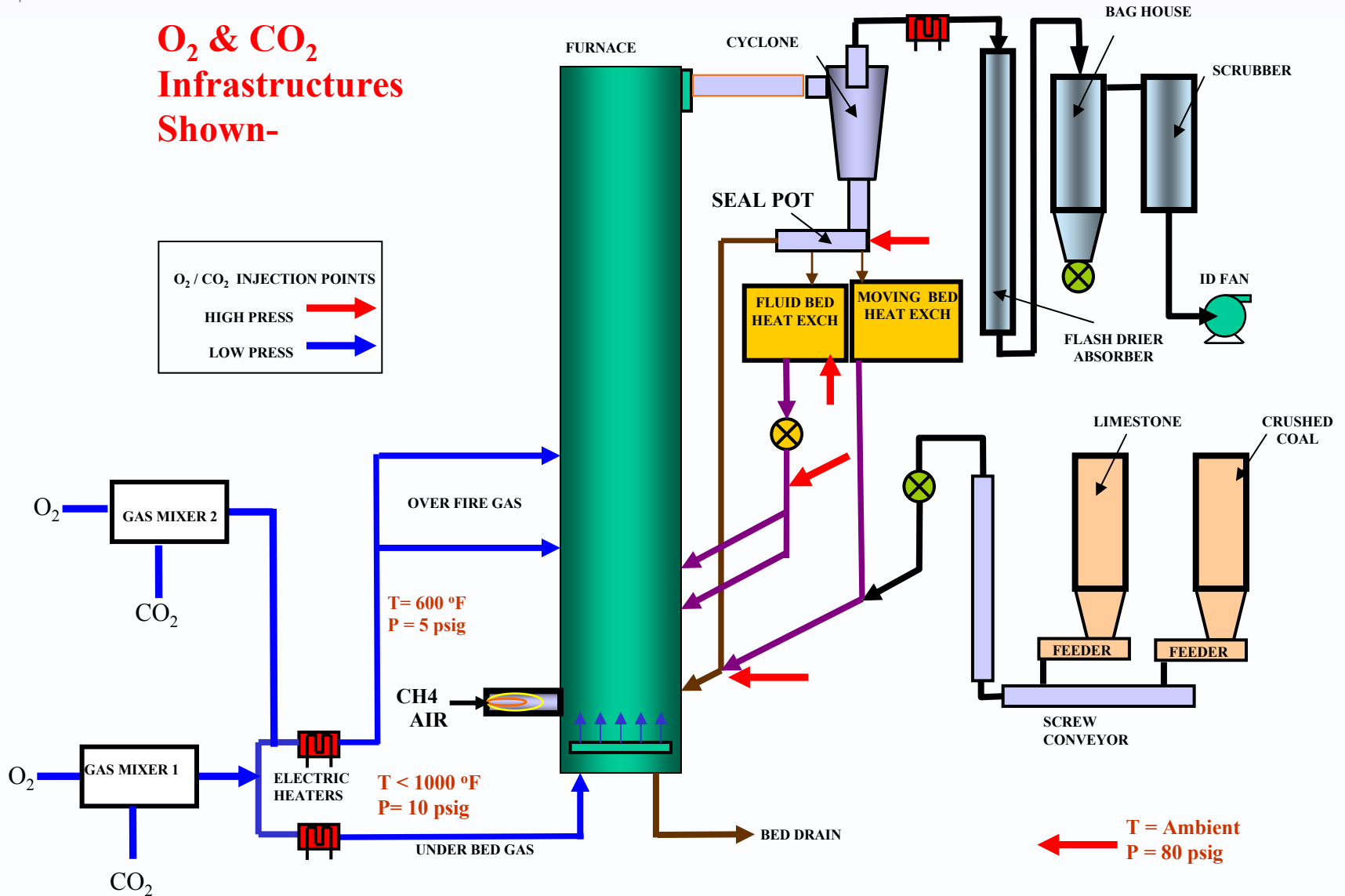
ALSTOM MTF - Windsor, CT

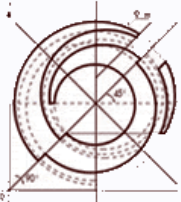


MTF Pilot-Scale Facility



O₂ & CO₂ Infrastructures Shown-

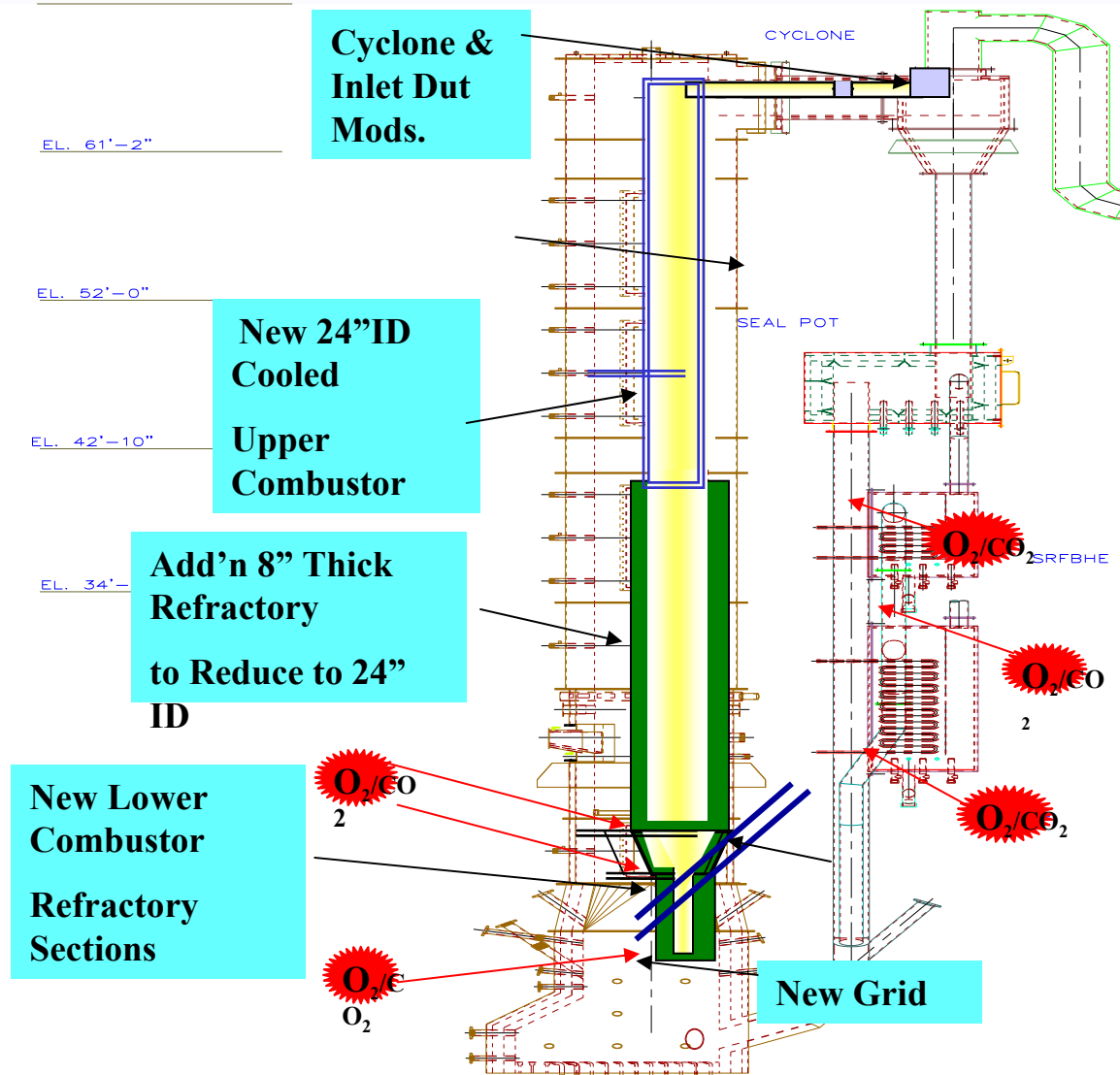


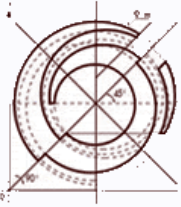


MTF Pilot-Scale Facility



**Furn:
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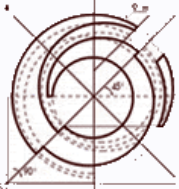
Conclusions

- **Oxy-fuel Firing is a viable strategy for CO₂ capture**
- **Capital Costs are high and Efficiencies are low**
 - breakthrough needed in oxygen production
 - CFB offers reduced cost and application to low quality fuels.
- **In the long run more cost effective options for CO₂ capture and sequestration need development and verification.**
 - IGCC
 - Chemical Looping

The ALSTOM logo is centered on a white semi-circular background. The letters 'ALST' and 'M' are in a bold, dark blue sans-serif font. The letter 'O' is replaced by a red circular graphic consisting of three concentric, slightly offset rings, creating a sense of motion or a stylized 'O'.

ALSTOM

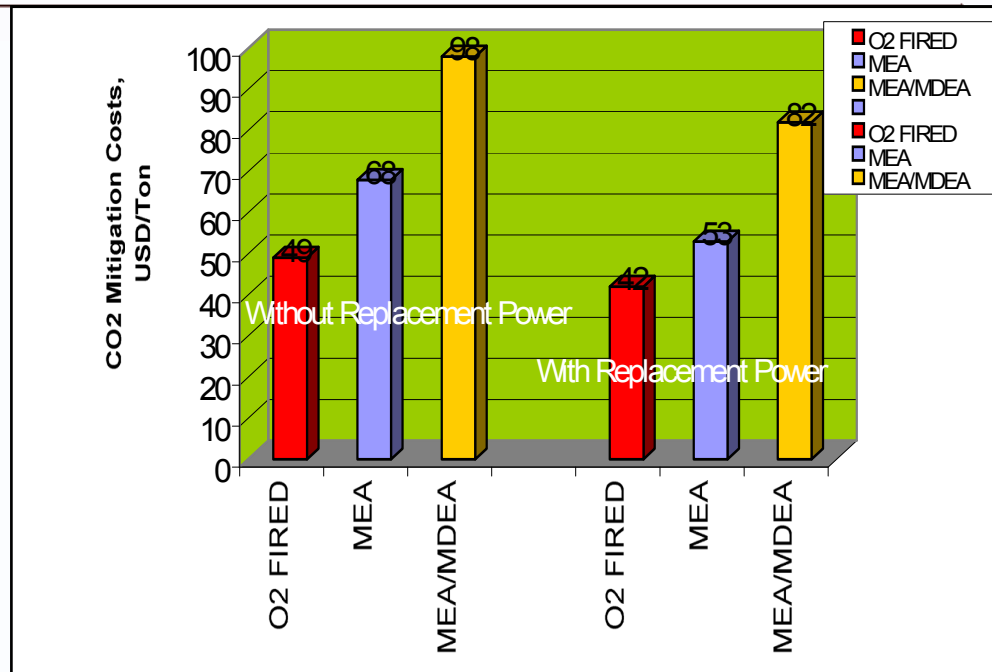
www.alstom.com



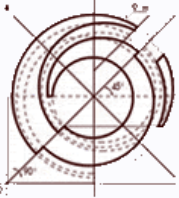
Conclusions - OCDO/AEP Study of CO₂ Capture Retrofit to Existing Coal Plant



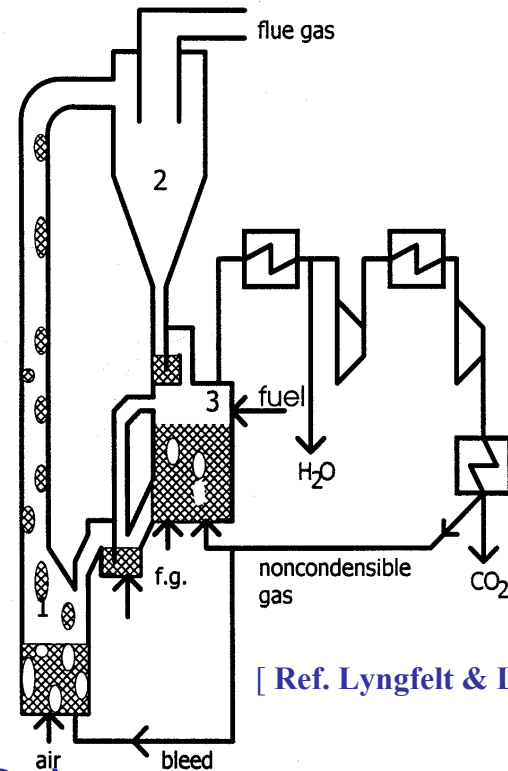
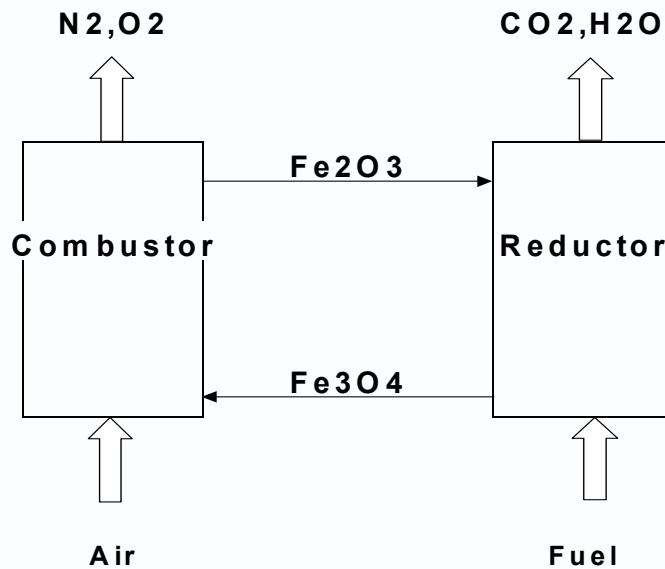
- ☞ No Major Technical Barriers
- ☞ Energy Requirements and Power Consumption are High,
- ☞ High Investment Costs (about 1000 to 2000 \$/kW)
- ☞ Cost of Electricity increased by nearly 4 to 8 cents/kW-hr
- ☞ CO₂ capture cost from 40 to 100 \$/Ton CO₂ avoided
- ☞ Oxygen fired boiler was more economic vs. amines



Parameter	Base Case	Concept 3A CO ₂ Capture w/ MEA	Concept 3B Oxy-fired Boiler	Concept 3C CO ₂ Capture w/ MEA/MDEA
Plant Eff., % HHV	35	20	24	21
Net Power Output, MWe	434	250	291	313
CO ₂ Emissions, lbm/kWh	1.997	0.202	0.175	0.185
CO ₂ Liquid Purity, %	N/A	99.95	97.80	99.97

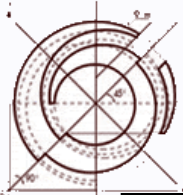


Indirect Combustion via chemical Looping for CO₂ Capture

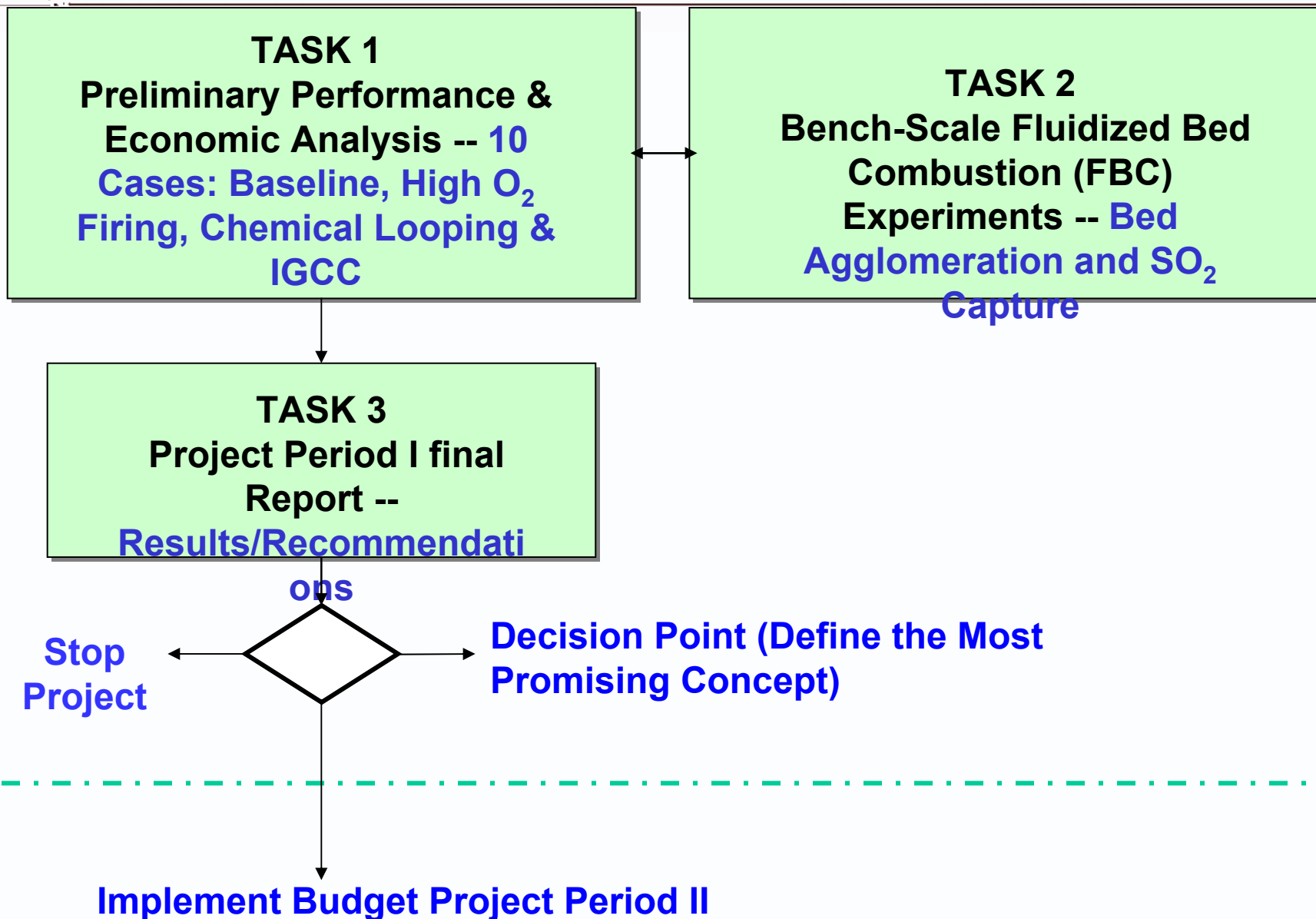


- Atmospheric Pressure
- Oxygen carriers (Cu, Cd, Ni, Mn, Fe, Co)
- Potential combustion process with interconnected FBC's

Another innovative technology option



Work Breakdown Structure





Work Breakdown Structure -- Period II



ALSTOM MTF - Windsor, CT

