

Alstom's Chemical Looping Combustion Technology with CO₂ Capture for New and Existing Coal-Fired Power Plants

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ALSTOM Power Inc.

U.S. DOE/NETL CO₂ Capture Technology Meeting

Pittsburgh, PA

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ALSTOM
Shaping the future

Overview

Project Overview

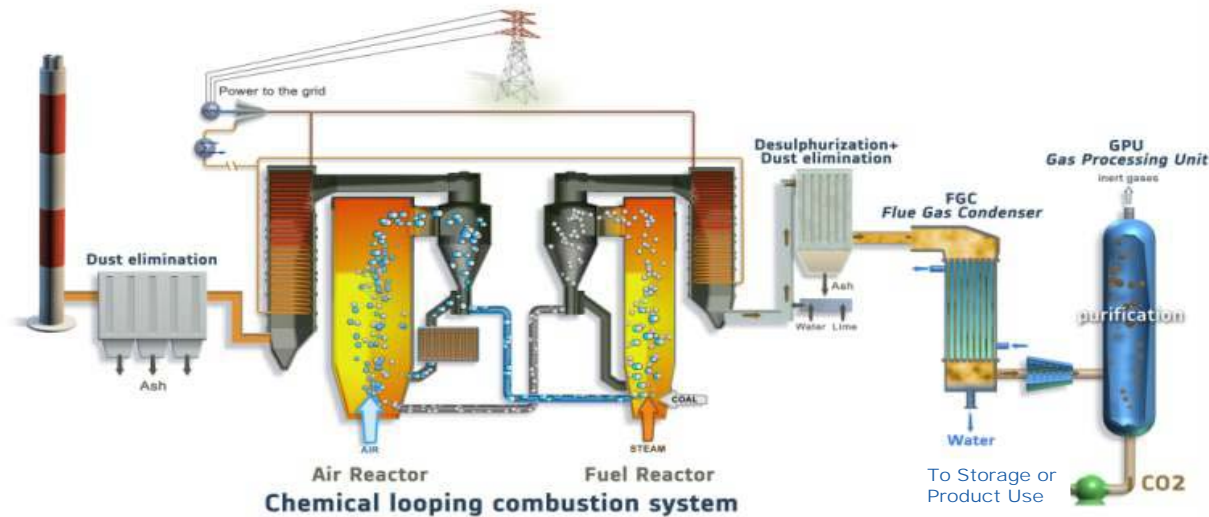
Limestone CLC Development

Limestone CLC Project Scope

Conclusions and Future Plans

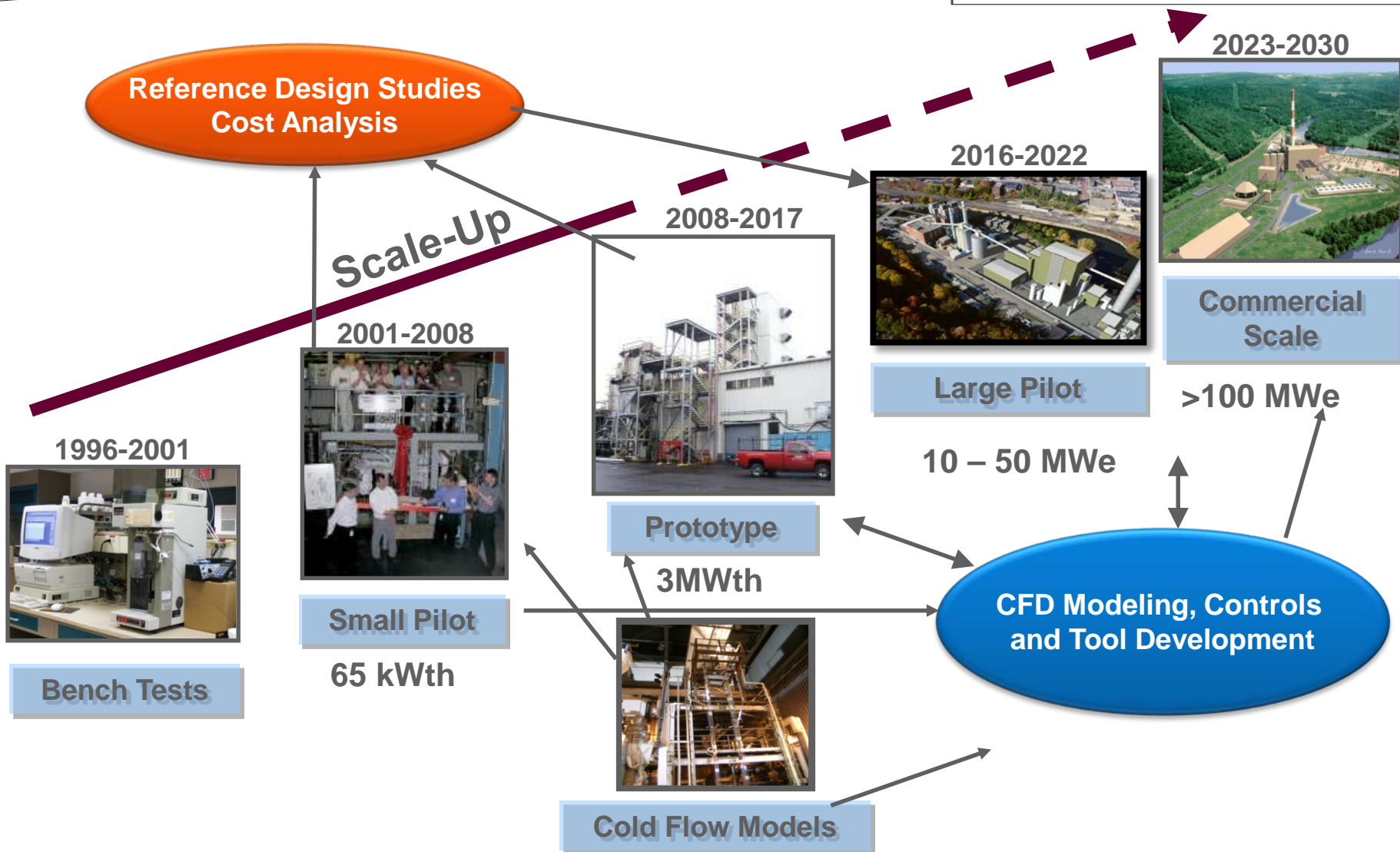
Alstom Limestone Chemical Looping Process

Key Attributes



- Avoids large investment costs and parasitic power associated with cryogenic air separation units (ASUs),
- Flexibility for coal-based power generation with CO₂ capture from coal via combustion/steam generation or hydrogen production/ GTCC as well as syngas for chemical feedstock,
- Uses abundant, low cost limestone to provide oxygen carrier,
- Builds upon Alstom's proven CFB technology and uses conventional materials and fabrication techniques,
- Techno-economic assessments consistently show Chemical Looping-based power generation systems have the potential for the lowest cost of electricity with CO₂ capture.

Limestone Chemical Looping Combustion (LCL-C™) Commercialization Plan



Alstom Limestone Chemical Looping Development Project Objectives

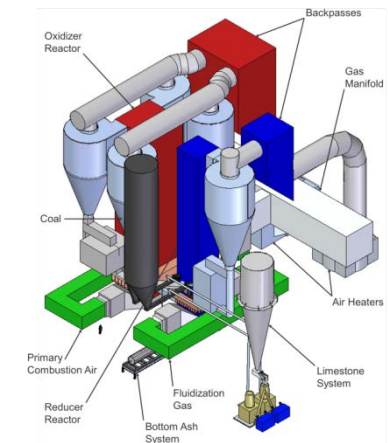
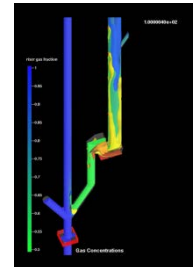
- Achieve good LCL-C™ performance by addressing technology gaps:

- Solids Management
- Carbon Capture
- Sulfur Retention

with

- CFD / Cold Flow Modeling
- Benchscale testing
- Engineered modifications / testing of 3 MWth LCL-C™ Prototype

- Re-examine techno-economic analysis based on updated test results



Alstom Limestone Chemical Looping Development Project Summary

- Team

- Herb Andrus, Jr – Principle Investigator
- Carl Edberg – Co-Principle Investigator



- Total: \$11.1M (\$8.9M DOE / \$2.2M Alstom)

- Phase 1: \$1.25M (\$1M DOE / \$0.2M Alstom); Oct 2012 to Sept 2013
- Phase 2: \$9.9M (\$7.9M DOE / \$2M Alstom); Oct 2014 to Sept 2016



- Funding Sources

- DOE/NETL
- Alstom
- ICCI
- NDIC



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF
ENERGY



ALSTOM



Alstom Limestone Chemical Looping Development Schedule

Calendar Year	2015												2016												2017											
	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S						
Alstom Lab Relocation																																				
LCL-Combustion (Award 9484)																																				
Techno-economic Update																																				
Support Testing (PSTF - ▲)					▲				▲								▲																			
3 MW Prototype Mods & Testing				▲					▲					▲				▲				▲														
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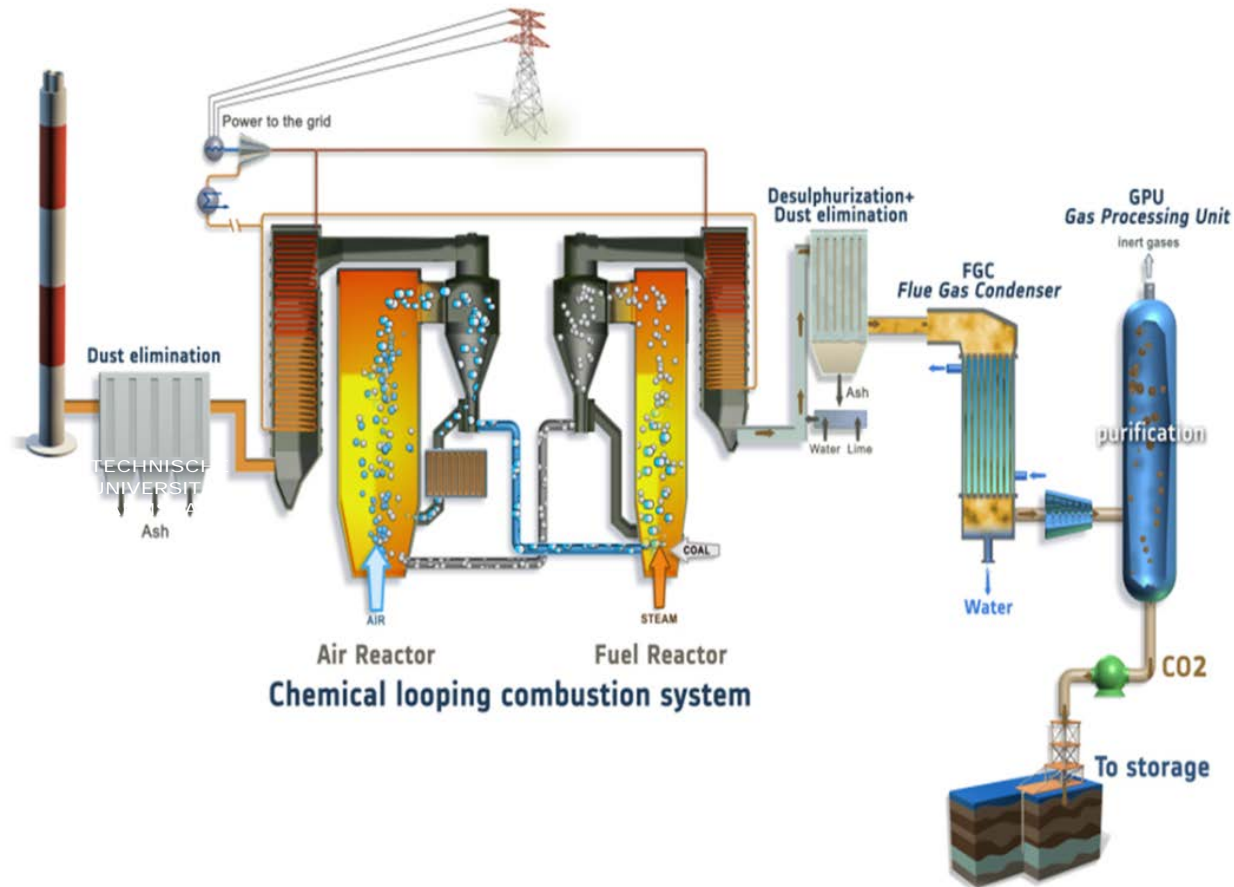
Conclusions and Future Plans

Chemical Looping

Fossil fuel Power with CCS at lowest cost

“Breakthrough CCS Technology”

“Transformational Coal Power Technology”



CO₂ capture process in oxy-combustion using solid oxygen carriers rather than an ASU (cryogenic O₂ production), avoiding related cost & energy

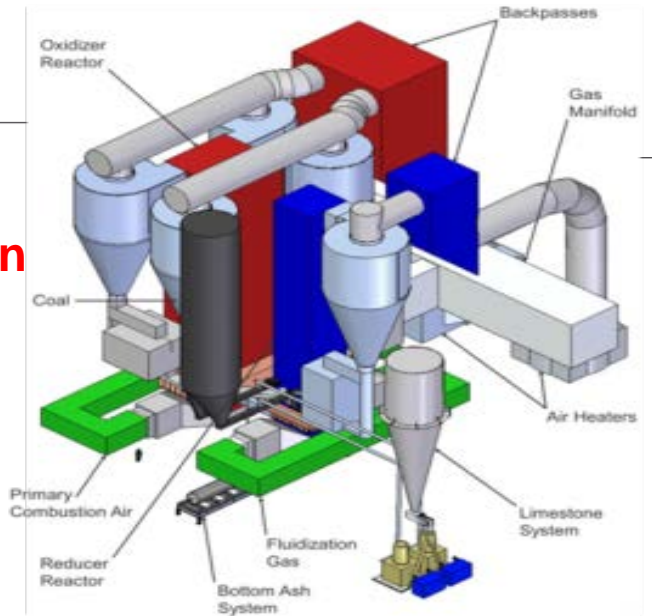
Chemical Looping Power Plant

Product Attributes:

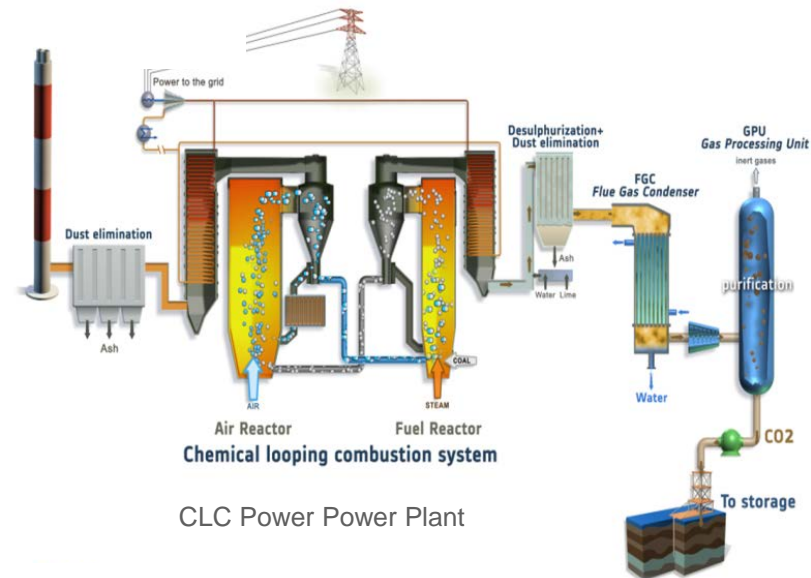
- **Lowest Cost option for Coal Power Generation with CCS**
- Lowest energy penalty
- Fuel flexible
- Near zero emissions
- Useful solid ash by-product
- Application flexible
 - Coal Power, Syngas, Hydrogen
- Feasible with CFB basis

Targets:

- **Efficiency <10% CCS penalty vs Plant without CCS**
- **LCoE <30% increase vs. Plant without CCS (stretch target < 20%)**
- **CO₂ Capture Cost < 25 \$ /ton (stretch target < 15 \$ /ton)**



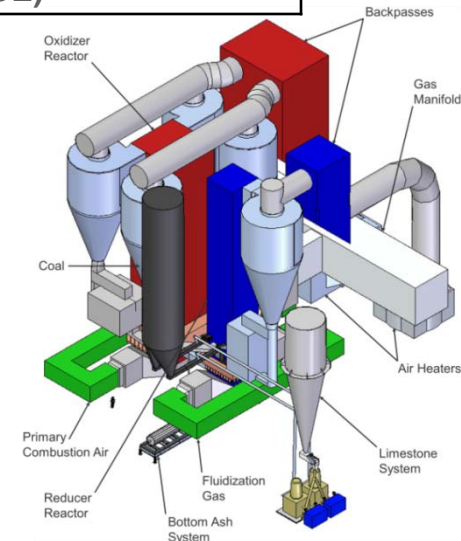
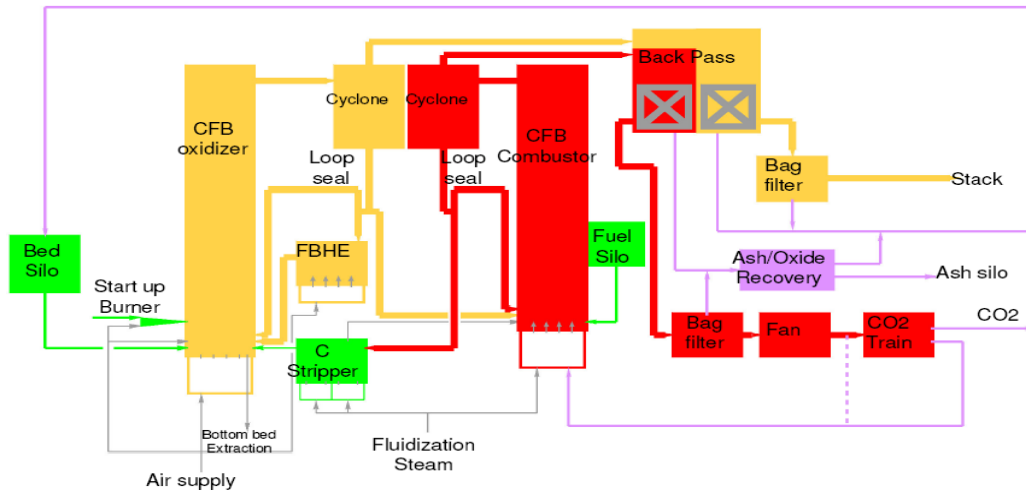
Chemical Looping Combustion Steam Generator (550 MWe)



CLC Power Plant

Alstom Chemical Looping Reference Studies

Reference Plant Studies		
Date	Plant Size	Study
2013	550 MWe	Award 9484 Phase 1 (4 Cases Completed) (DOE)
2012	550 MWe	Update of 2003 Study (DOE)
2006	400 MWe	CO ₂ Product Gas (Alstom)
2005	455 MWe	ENCAP _{CO2} (EU-FP6)
2003	220 MWe	Green House Gas Control (DOE)



Chemical Looping Based Steam Power Plant with CCS

Chemical Looping Development

Phase 1 - LCL-C™ Techno-economic Analysis

	Baseline: US DOE SCPC plant, no capture	US DOE Oxy-SCPC plant	Alstom SC Chem Loop Plant, Case 1
Nominal output (net, MW)	550	550	550
Capacity factor (%)	85	85	85
HHV efficiency (% HHV)	39.3	29.3	35.8
CO ₂ capture (%)	0	93	97
CO ₂ emitted rate (lb/MWh)	1210	113	40
EPC overnight cost (\$/kW)	2452	3977	2795
Cost of Electricity Breakdown			
Fuel (\$/MWh)	25.53	34.25	28.04
Capital (\$/MWh)	38.19	66.23	46.55
O&M fixed (\$/MWh)	9.48	14.24	10.58
O&M variable (\$/MWh)	7.74	9.54	11.53
T&S adder to COE (\$/MWh)	0	8.29	7.08
1 st yr COE (w/o T&S, \$/MWh)	80.95	124.25	96.7
LCOE (w/o T&S, \$/MWh)	102.64	157.55	122.62
Fuel cost (\$/MMBtu)	2.94	2.94	2.94
Construction period (yrs)	5	5	5
Operational period (yrs)	30	30	30
% Increase – Levelized COE		53.5	19.5

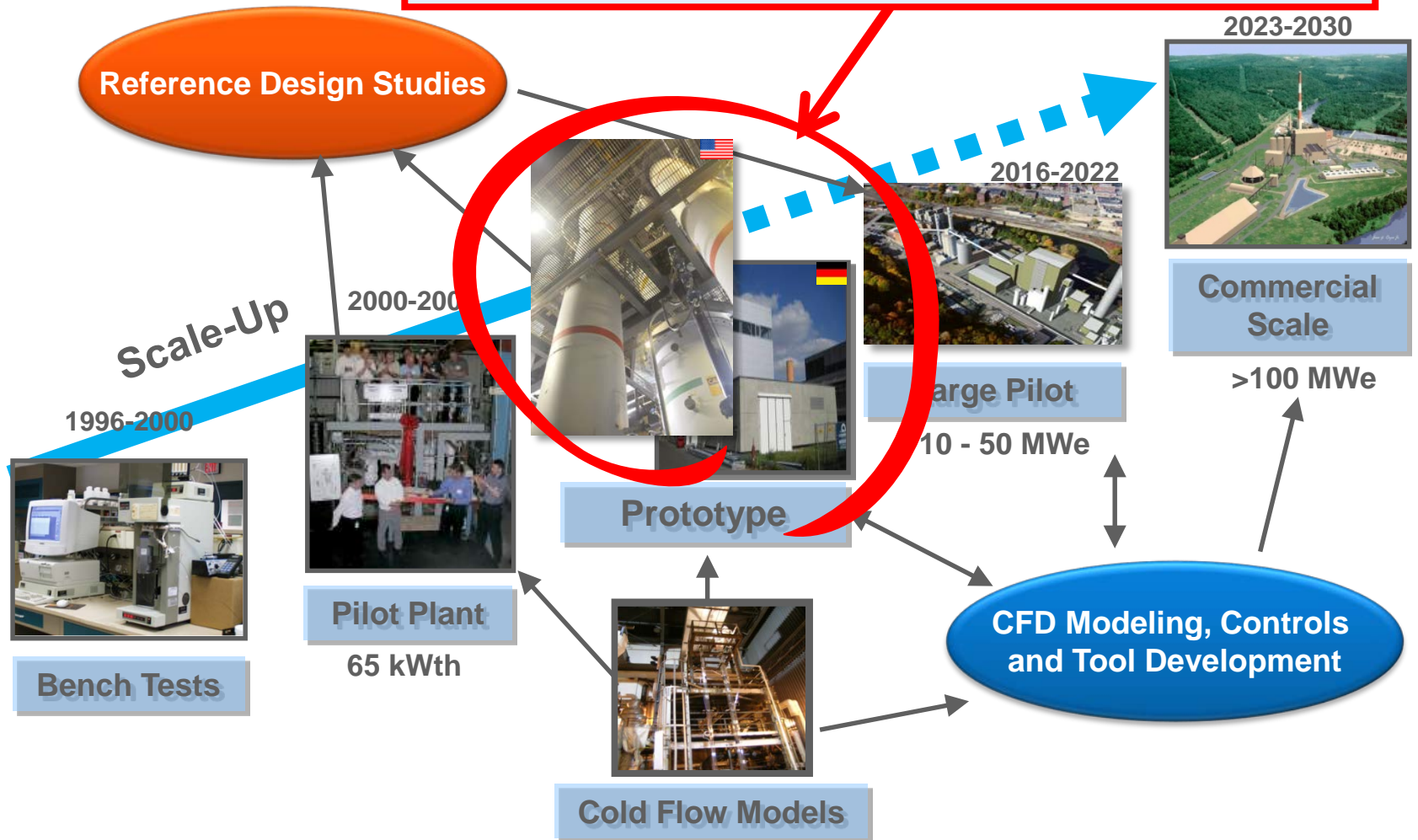
DOE goal:
>90%

DOE goal:
<35%

Alstom - Chemical Looping Process

Managed Development and Scale-up Steps

We are here, Significant progress made
1st Worldwide to achieve "Auto Thermal Operation"



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Project Overview

Limestone CLC Development

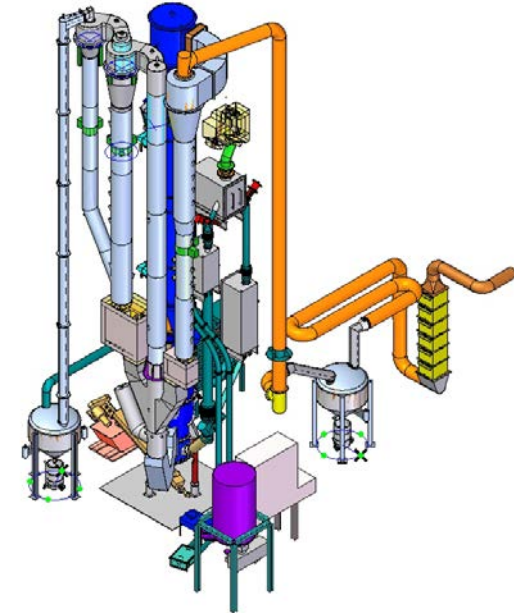
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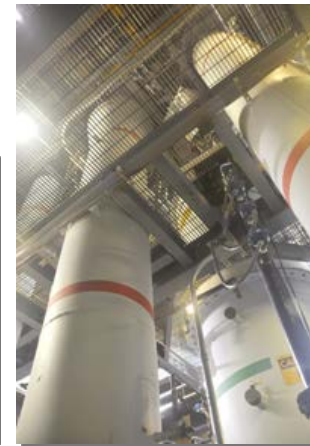
Alstom LCL™ Testing Program

Limestone-based Process

- Main objectives:
 - Autothermal operation of 3-MWth prototype in combustion mode – CT, USA
 - Address technical gaps through prototype testing
 - Obtain info to design, build and operate a demo plant
- Achievement:
 - First autothermal operation achieved in July 2012; 40 hrs in May 2013
 - As of Nov 2013, 350+ hrs of operation and 75+ hrs in autothermal mode
 - Relocated 3-MWth pilot
- Next steps:
 - Further develop LCL™ process in 2015



Largest chemical looping facility in the world, and only one operated in autothermal mode so far



Alstom Test Facility Relocation

Day Hill Road Campus – Windsor, CT Engineering and R&D

100,000 ft² PPL Experimental Test Facilities
 30 staff [30 PhD + MS]

- Chemistry
- Mechanical Systems
- Fluid Dynamics
- Electrical & Computer Technology
- Program Management

100,000 ft² Technology Center (PPL Youth)

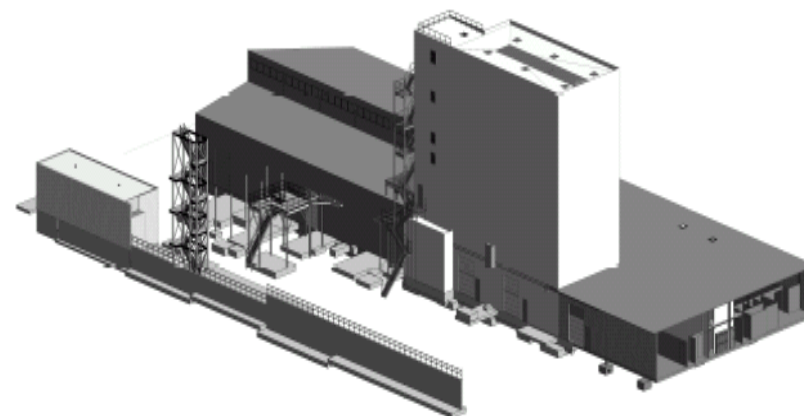
- 25 staff
- 35,000 ft² office and lab
- Metallurgical investigations
- Failure and root-cause analysis
- Chemical assessments

June 2010

ALSTOM
 Maassy – 5 staff

Windsor Test Facilities Fully Operational

Oct 2013



Move to Tobey Road – Bloomfield, CT R&D Test Facilities – Feb 2014

Chemical Looping Facility – Construction/Relocation Now Ready to Continue Testing



**Cut Opening -
April 2014**



Tower Steel - June 2014



Tower Complete - March 2015



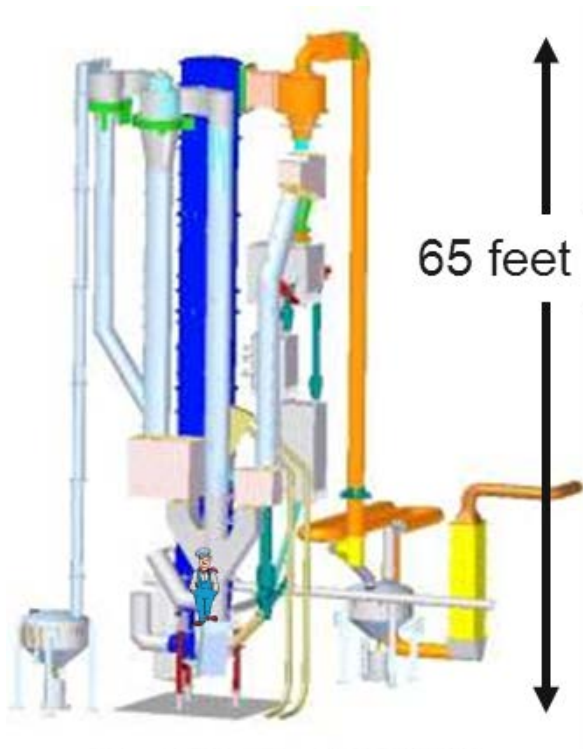
**Outside Equipment Complete
March 2015**



**Aerial View of Alstom R&D Test Facilities
June 2015**

Limestone Chemical Looping (LCL™) Development Phase 2 – Prototype Testing - Addressing Gaps

Three Main Areas to Address: Solids Management, Carbon Capture and Sulfur Retention



Prototype (3 MWt)

ID	TECHNICAL GAP	AFFECTS
1	High Solids Loss Rate	operability
2	Main DipLeg Flushing	operability
3	Solids stability	operability
4	Sorbent Activation	operability
5	Sulfur Capture / Loss	operability
6	Low temperatures during some tests	operability
7	Carbon Carryover to Oxidizer	performance

(Additional Gap: Reducer Gas Oxygen Demand – To Be Addressed in Future)

Define Gap / check solution:

Prototype Performance Shortfall
Analyze Prototype Data
Define Bench Test

find solution:

40-Ft CFM for Solids Transport

50-Ft & Bench Test Rig(s) for
Chemistry, Conversions, Transport

LCL-C™ Prototype Testing

Solids Transport Management

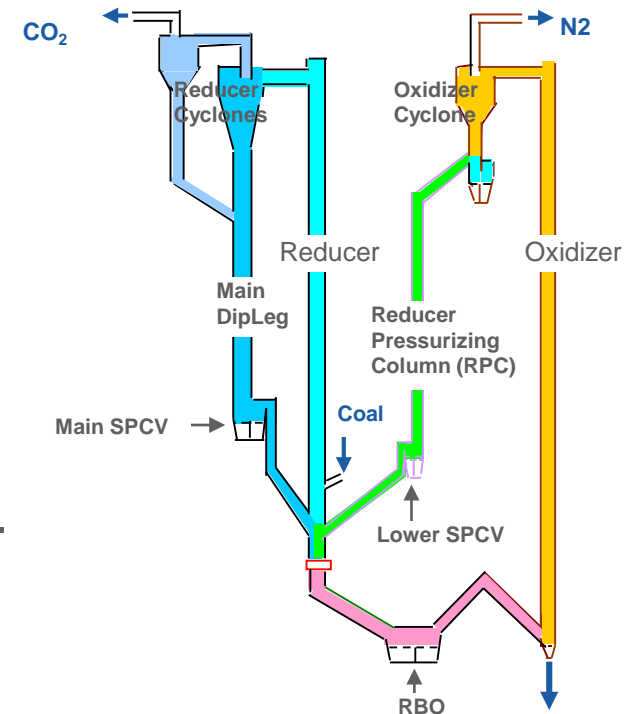
Key Issues:

DipLeg Inventory Control - Affects:

- Solids loss thru cyclone
- Carbon conversion

DipLeg Gas Generation - Affects:

- DipLeg solids inventory control
- Solids recycle rate control and stability.
 - Sulfur retention via solid/gas stoichiometry
 - Recycle rate controls Reducer temperature

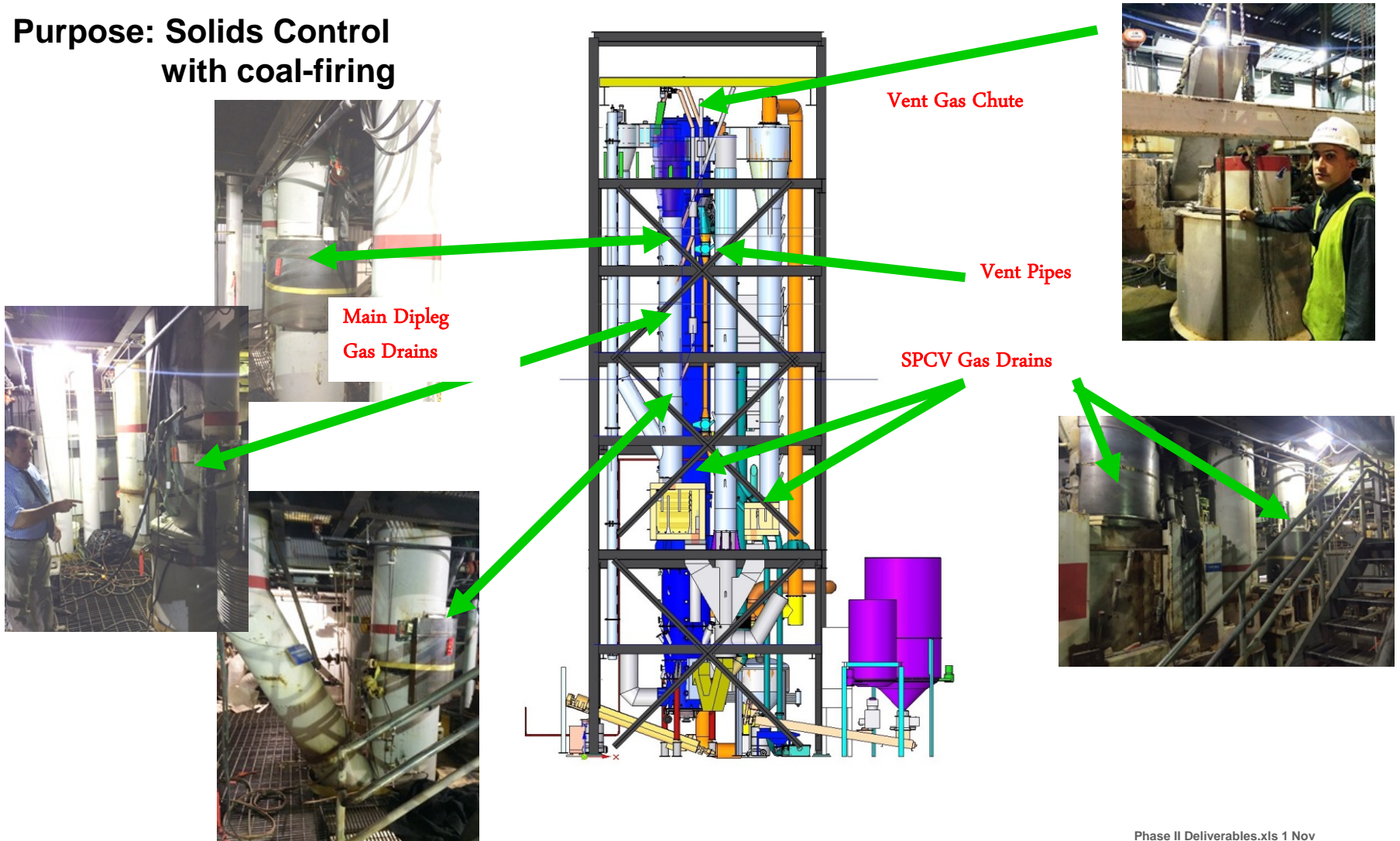


Solids Management Critical to Operability and Performance

LCL-C™ Prototype Testing

Test 2 Modifications – Gas Drain System

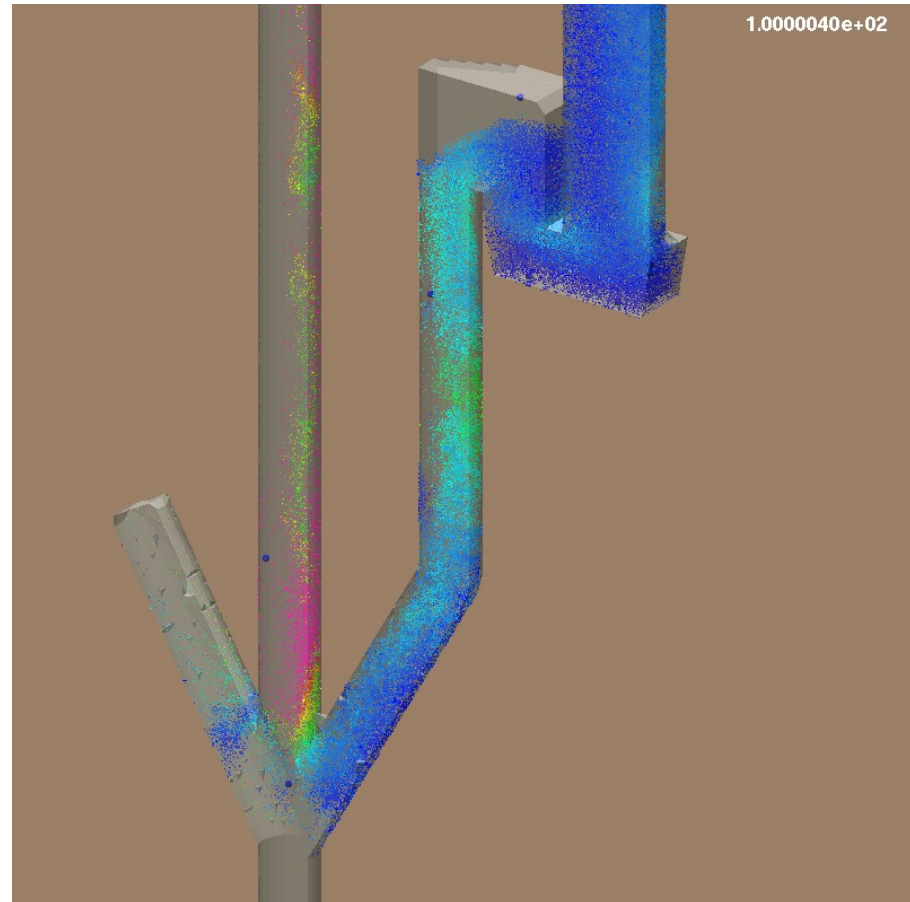
Purpose: Solids Control with coal-firing



Support Testing - Physical Flow Model and CFD Modeling



- 40ft Cold Flow Model



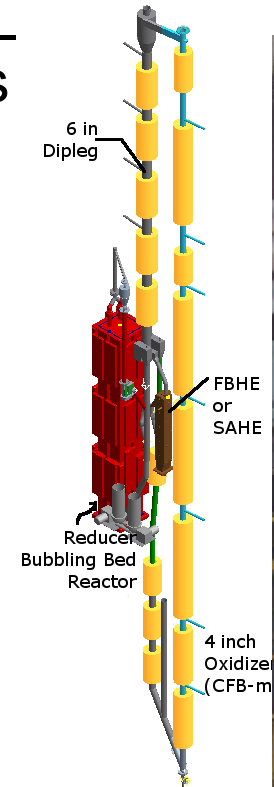
- ~ 1 million computational particles
- 78,000 cells (discounting null cells)
- 40 sec real time/day

Small-Scale Testing and Process Development

100mm Pilot-Scale Test Facility (PSTF)

Map conditions to better understand behavior – single and double loop tests, vary reactor sizes

- Assess effects and optimize key parameters such as reducer and oxidizer stoichiometry and temperatures, reducer steam flow
- Reducer carbon conversion and residence time requirements
- Coal volatile cracking and conversion
- Oxidizer CaS oxidization behavior
- Oxidizer/Reducer sulfur capture and release mechanisms
- Solids flow and circulation behavior
- Behavior of different fuel types
- Evaluate carrier behavior and performance, different limestone types, carrier mixtures and additives



100 mm Dia. 50ft.
Riser (Oxidizer or
Reducer)

Scheduled to be completed July 2015

Limestone Chemical Looping Development Current Workscope & Schedule

Calendar Year	2015												2016												2017											
	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S						
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Phase II Deliverables.xls 1 Nov 2013

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Alstom Limestone Chemical Looping Summary

- Techno-economic studies continue to indicate that Limestone Chemical Looping technology has the potential for lowest cost coal-based power generation with CO₂ capture.
- Alstom been developing chemical looping technologies for more than a decade:
 - Significant knowledge and understanding has been developed through comprehensive testing, modeling and engineering studies.
- Autothermal operation has been achieved at the 3 MW_{th} scale confirming chemical looping reactions and performance potential.
- Development gaps have been identified and comprehensive programs established to address them.
- **Alstom is on track with its commercialization roadmap and is pursuing development of large pilot project.**

Acknowledgements and Disclaimer

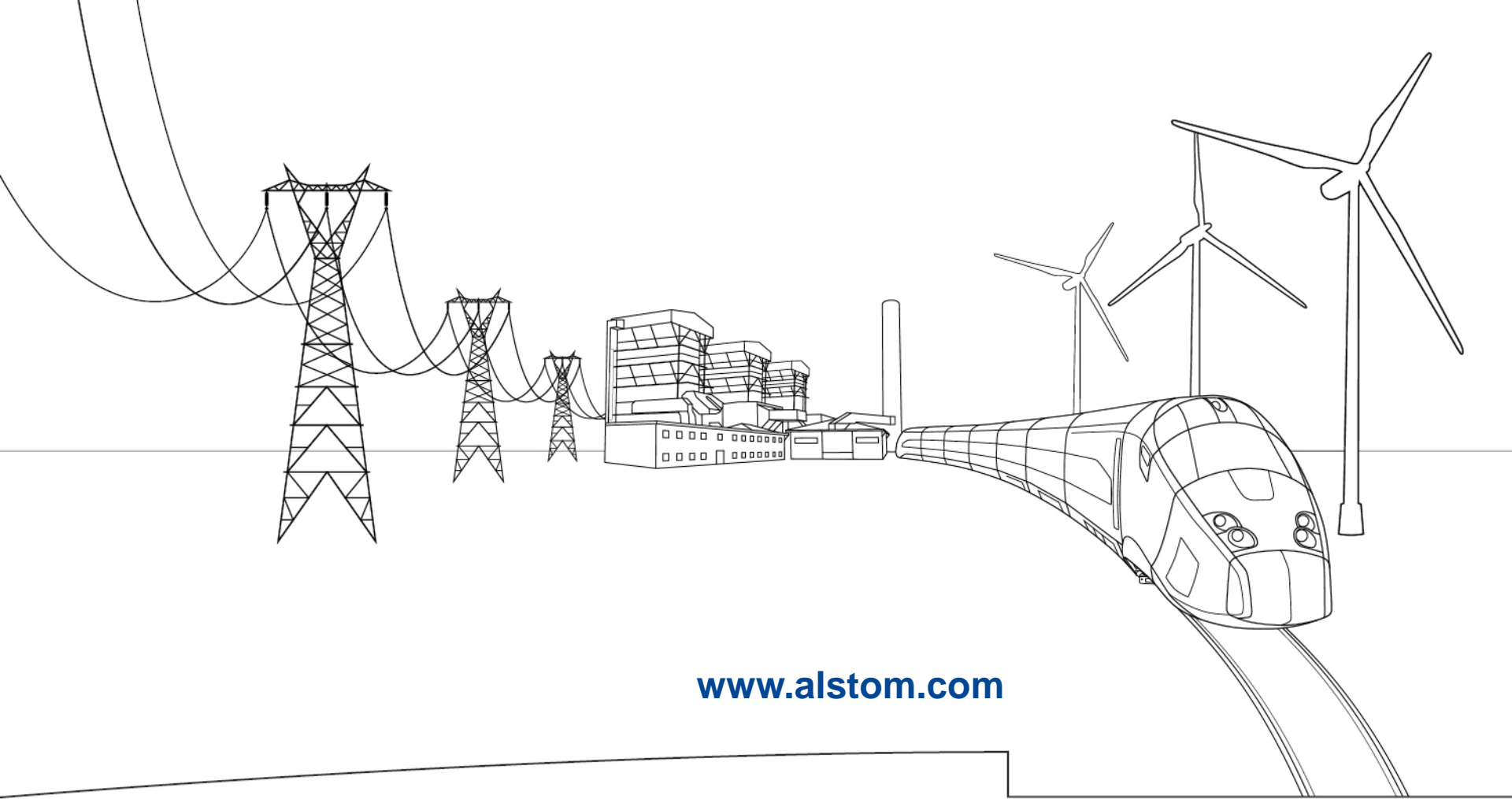
Acknowledgement

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