



7th May, 2003

Controlling Fossil Power Plant CO₂ Emissions

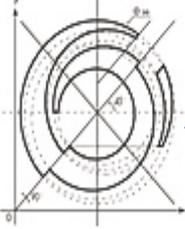
Near Term and Long Range Views

Carl Bozzuto

VP Technology, Power Environment Sector

ALSTOM

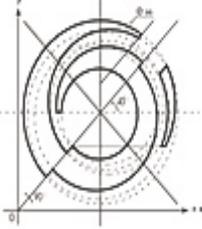
- Fossil Fuels are the mainstay of today's economy and will be needed for a long time to come.
- Coal provides over half of the US electricity generation. Coal will be needed for electric generation well into the future. Coal is a domestic resource which can be stored to reduce price volatility.
- Natural gas sets the targets for emissions from power plants. Our goal is to make the other fuels comparable to gas in regard to emissions.



Average Emission Rates - NSPS



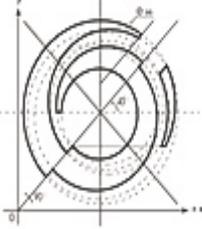
	Coal g/kwhr	Gas g/kwhr
NOx	0.7	0.2
SO2	3.0	0.003
Particulate	0.15	0.01
CO2	1000	450



Average Emission Rates Clear Skies

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	Coal	Gas
	g/kwhr	g/kwhr
NOx	0.2	0.06
SO2	0.3	0.003
Particulate	0.08	0.01
CO2	900	450



Average Emission Rates Long Term

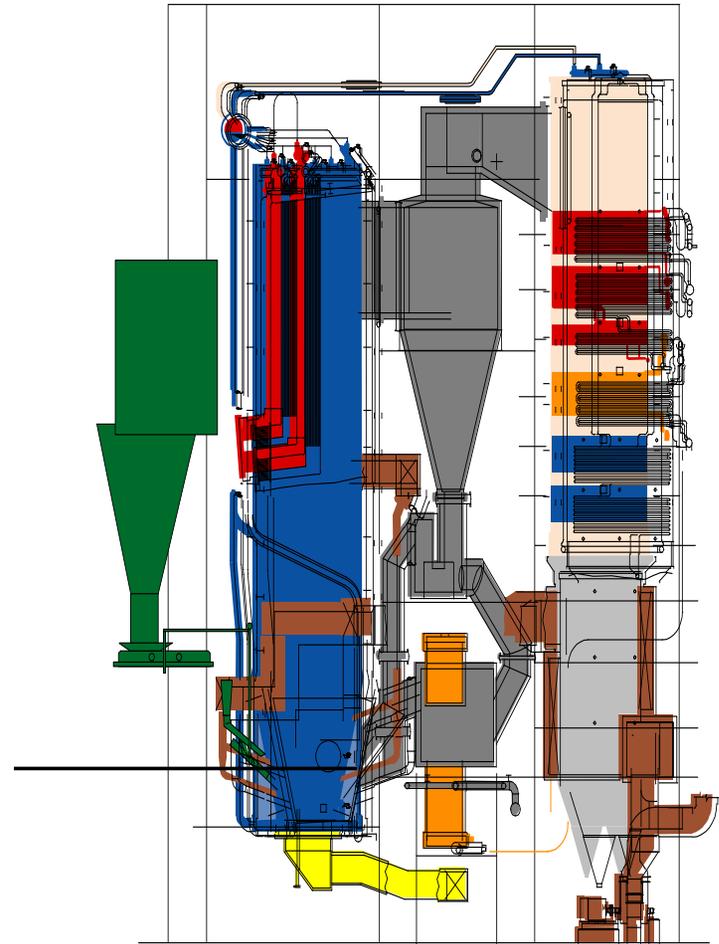


	Coal	Gas
	g/kwhr	g/kwhr
NOx	0.05	0.03
SO2	0.03	0.003
Particulate	0.04	0.01
CO2	90	45

Fluidized Bed Systems



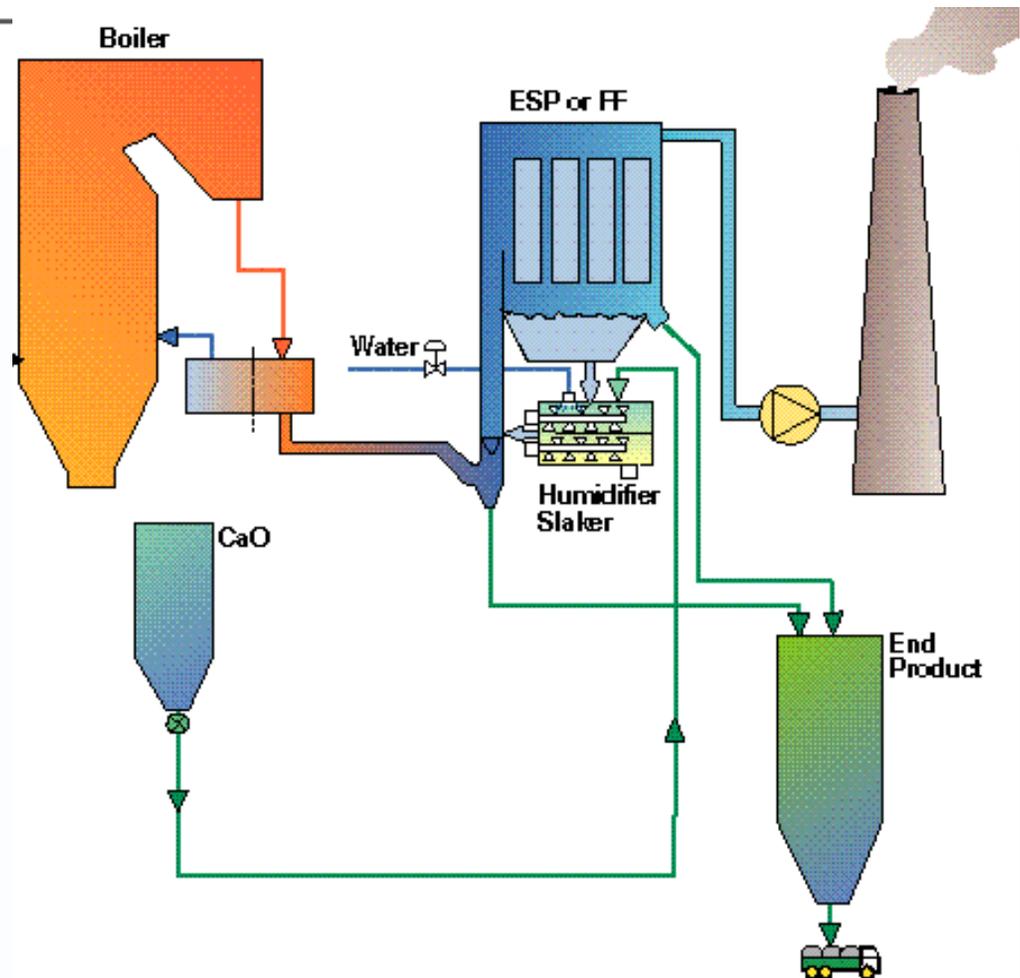
- Reduce Costs (new designs)
- Ultra Clean (integrated APC)
- Grow in Size
(up to 600 MW USC)
- Enable Re - Powering
- Enable CO₂ capture from
combustion based power
generation



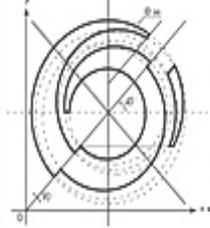
FDA Process: Dry Injection FGD

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- § Dry Injection Process Utilizing
- § Enhanced Reagent
- § Performance equal to DFGD
- § Completed a total of 400 MW installation



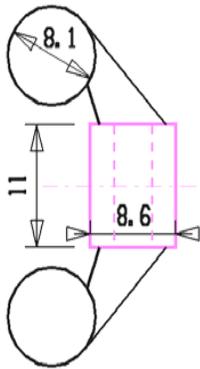
95%+ SO₂ Removal



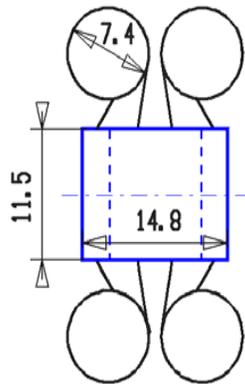
CFB Process Scale-up :Furnace and cyclones



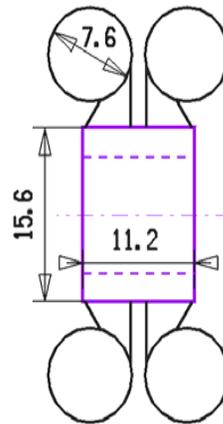
EMILE HUCHET



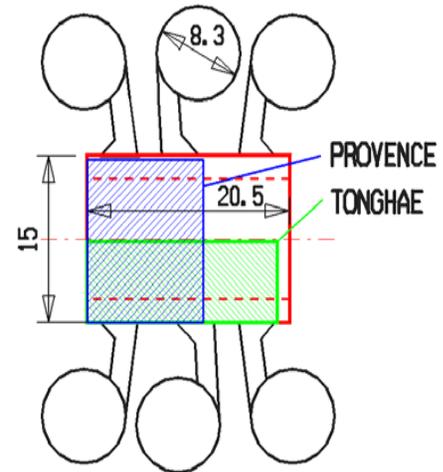
PROVENCE



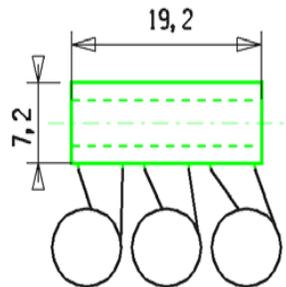
RED HILLS



APD 600 MW LFC



TONGHAE



OBJECTIVES

Develop a CFB boiler able to compete economically with PC boilers in the range of 600 MW while taking advantage of CFB's environmental performances and flexibility.

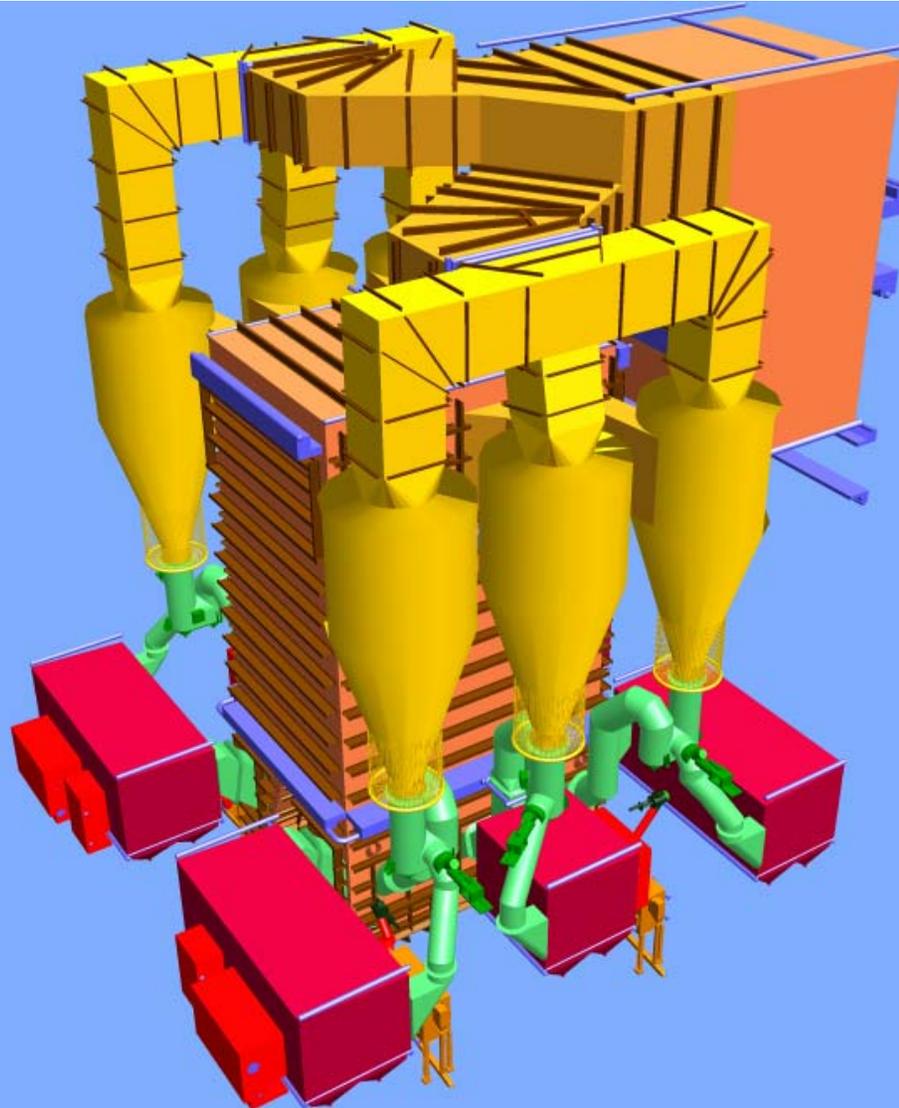
MAIN CHALLENGES

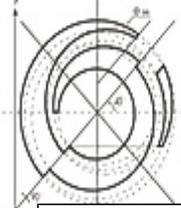
- Scale-up CFB size from existing 250 MW units up to 600 MW
- Accommodate CFB process and once through supercritical constraints:
 - tube protection against overheating
 - heat transfer surfaces distribution
- Accommodate high steam conditions: 3958 PSI/1112°F/1112°F
- Low emission levels:

SO ₂	200mg/Nm ³ (0.16 Lb/MM BTU)
NO _x	200mg/Nm ³ (0.16 Lb/MM BTU)
CO	100mg/Nm ³ (0.08 Lb/MM BTU)

600 MW CFB BOILER General Arrangement

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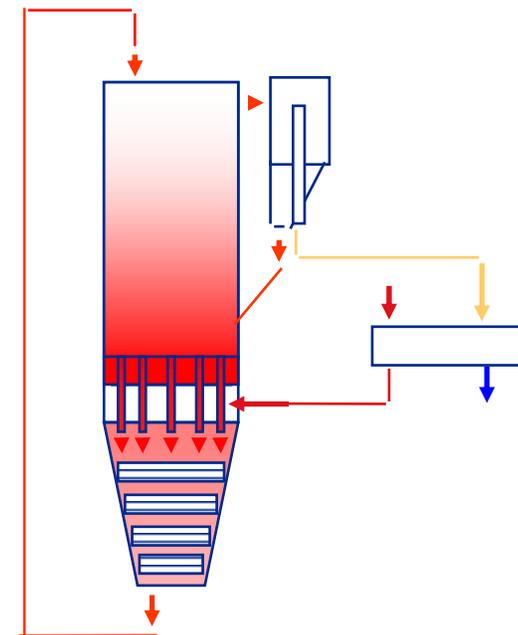


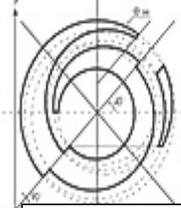


Circulating Moving Bed

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- **Separate heat transfer from combustion.**
- **Potential 30% cost savings in the boiler island**
- **More effective surface allows higher steam conditions at lower cost**
- **15% Lower auxiliary power**
- **Lower emissions**
- **3 - 5 years time frame**

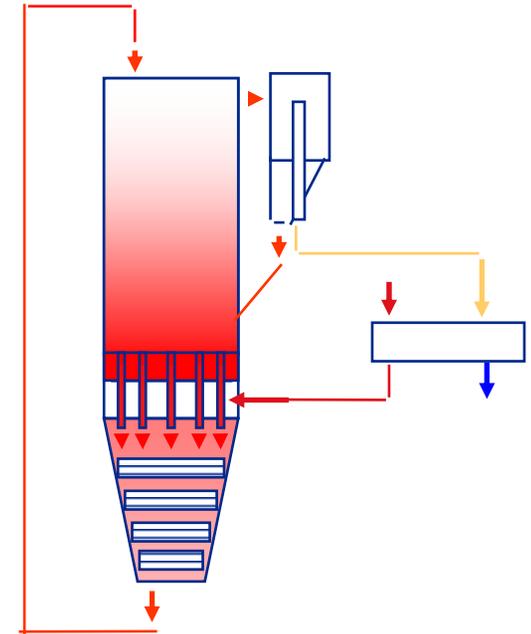




Circulating Moving Bed

ALSTOM

- **DOE Contract for pilot testing.**
- **Heat transfer tests verify potential 30% cost savings in the boiler island**
- **High temperature tests show no evidence of plugging or sticky ash**
- **Moving bed heat exchanger demonstrated.**
- **Will need field demonstration to prove solids distribution in large units**



1) “Tail-end” CO₂ capture

- adsorption/stripping process (MEA, MEA/MDEA, physical absorbents)

2) Oxygen combustion

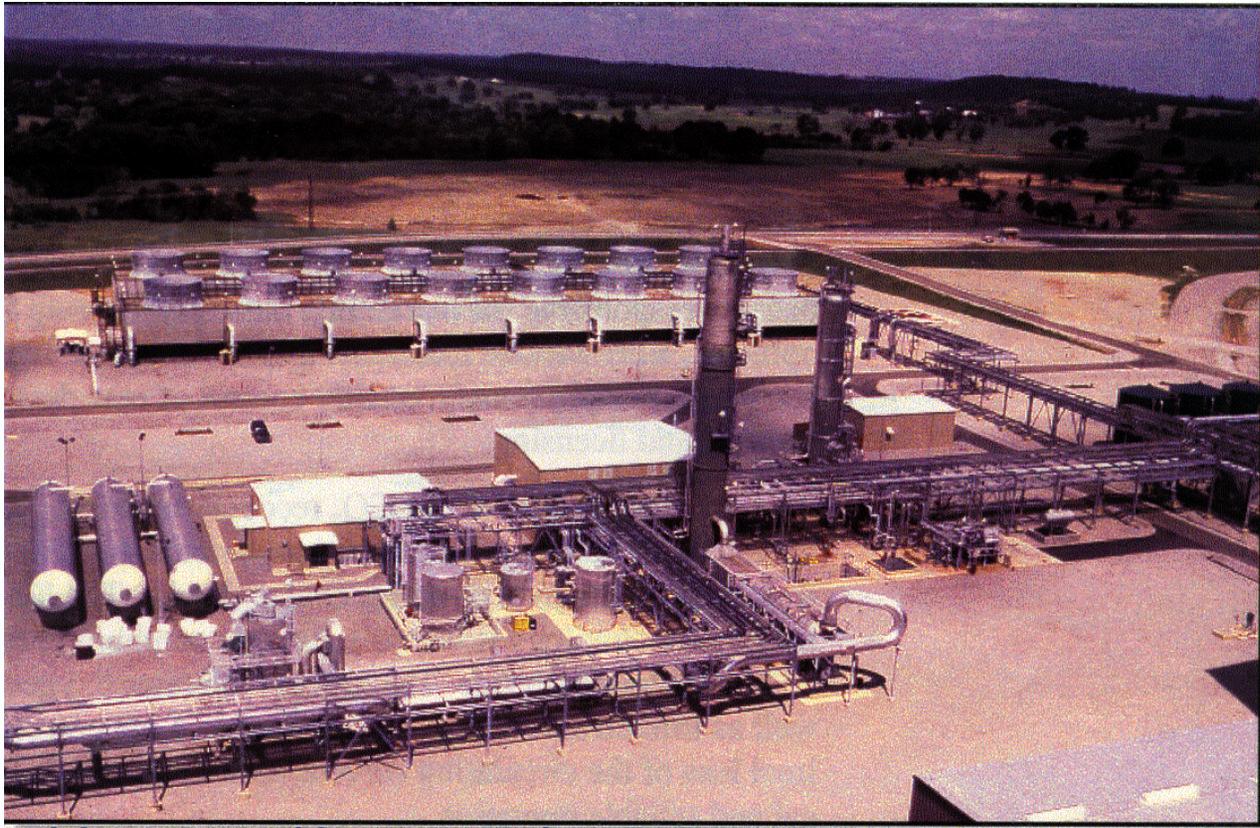
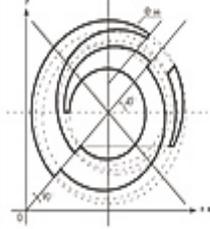
- internal (membrane) or external (ASU) O₂

3) Other options

- oxidation/reduction cycles
- carbonate capture
- chemical looping
- syngas decarbonization

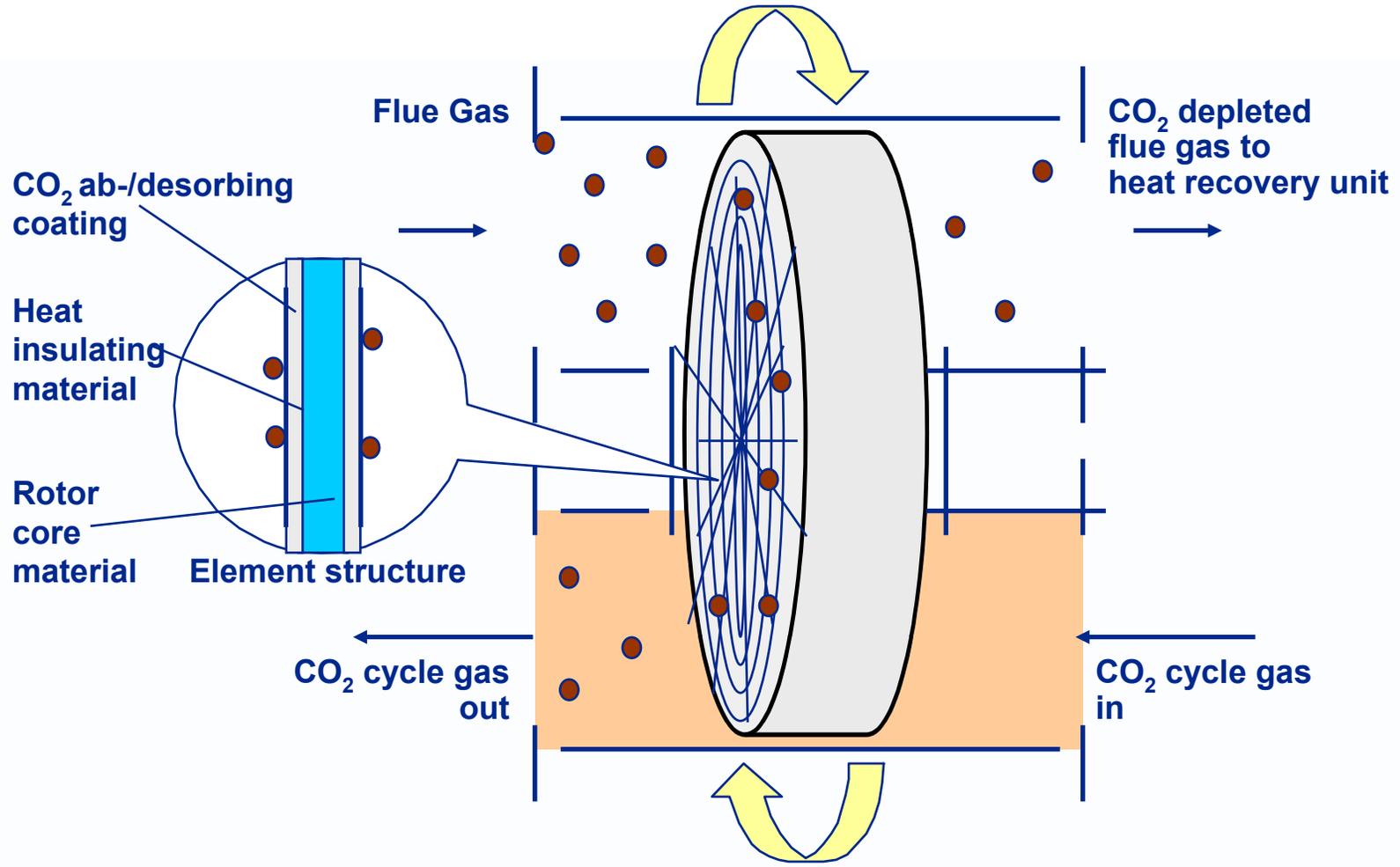


Innovative technology options just now emerging



AES Shady Point - CO₂ absorber (left) and stripper (right)

CO₂ Capturing Mechanism and Element Structure

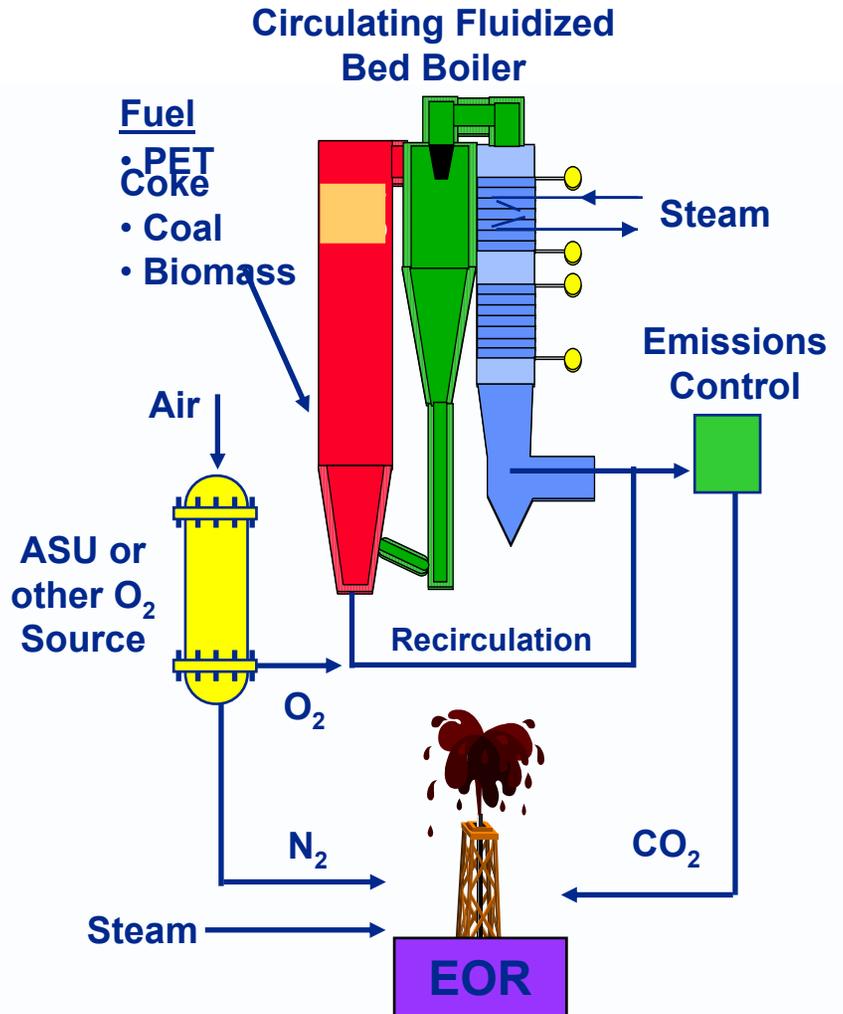


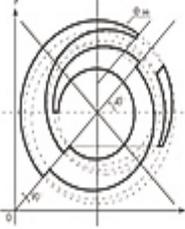
DOE Greenhouse Gas Management Oxygen Fired CFB

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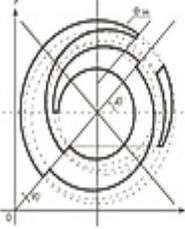
- Can use multiple fuels
 - coal, petcoke, biomass
 - opportunity fuels, tar sands
- Use circulating solids to control furnace temperature
- Retrofittable
- Opportunities to make significant size (= \$) reductions in greenfield design
- Existing/expanding market for EOR





Advantages:

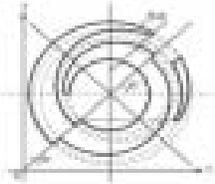
- Produces a slipstream with $> 95\%$ CO₂
- Approx 80% capture of CO₂
- Air blown -- No O₂ feed
- No energy penalty before CO₂ liquefaction
- Sorbent lost to the CO₂ cycle is usable by FDA for SO₂ capture
- A CFB system could capture 30 - 40% of CO₂. This could be used as a more near term solution.
 - CFB in 4 - 5 years
 - Adv.FB in 5 - 8 years



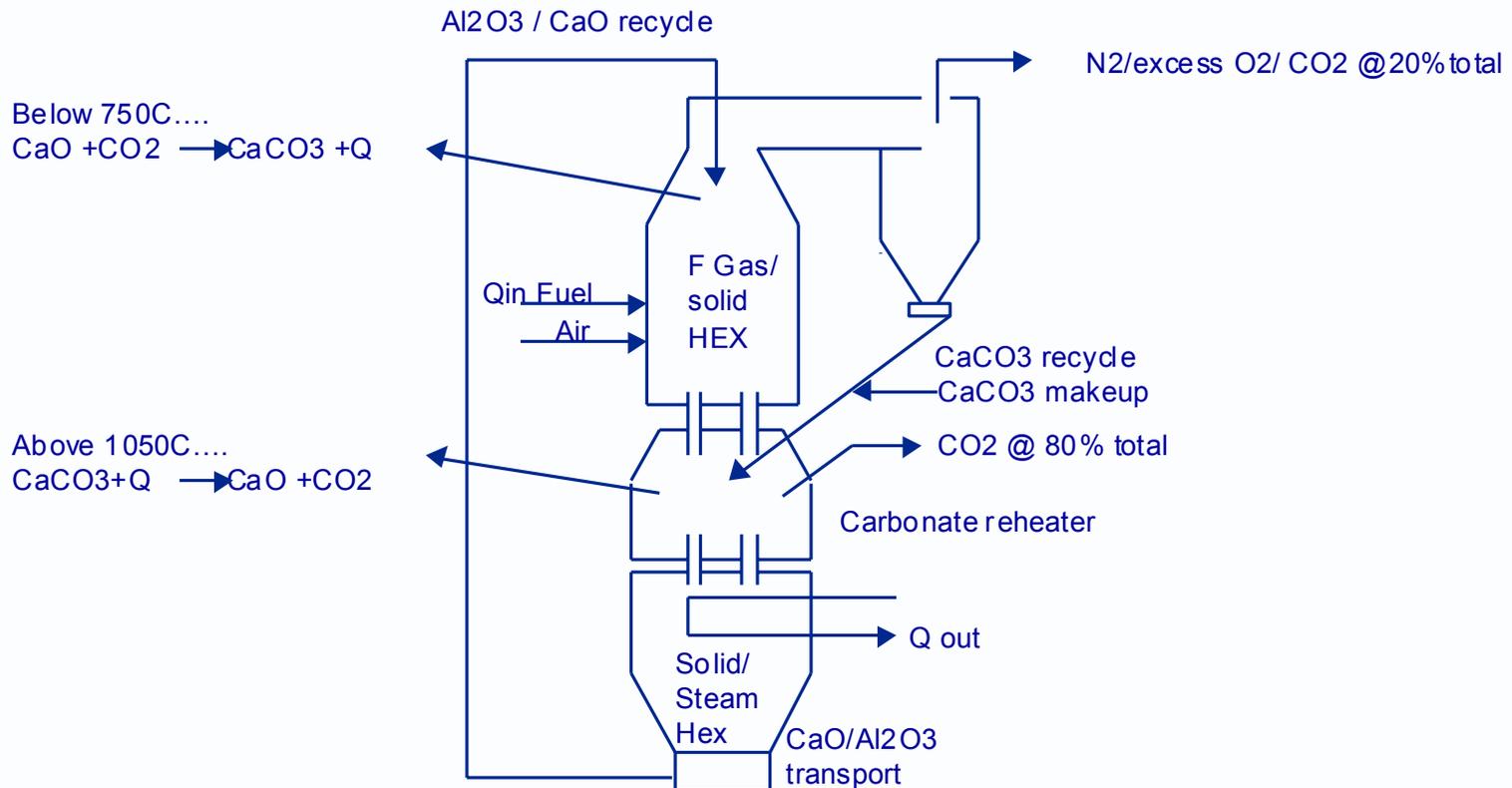
Advanced Fluidized Bed

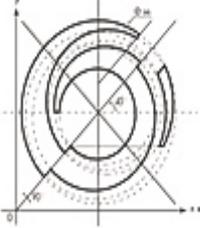


Power
Technology

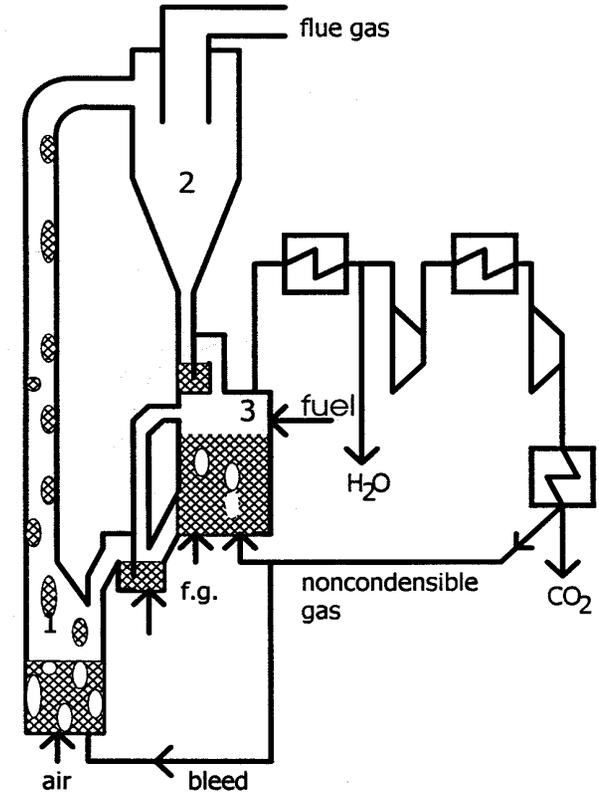
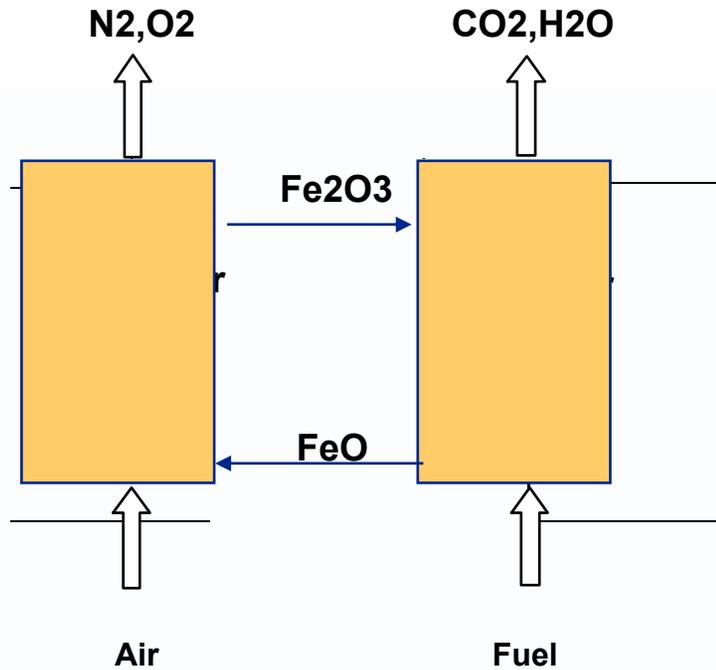


CO2 capture via chemical looping





Indirect Combustion

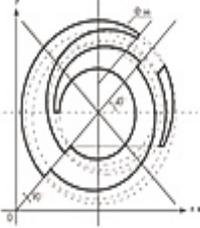


□ Atmospheric Pressure

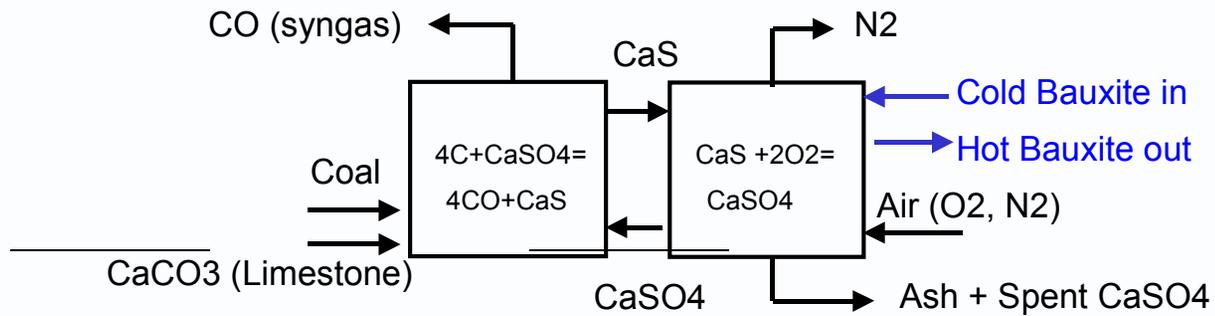
□ Oxygen carriers (Cu, Cd, Ni, Mn, Fe, Co)

□ Potential combustion process with interconnected FBC's

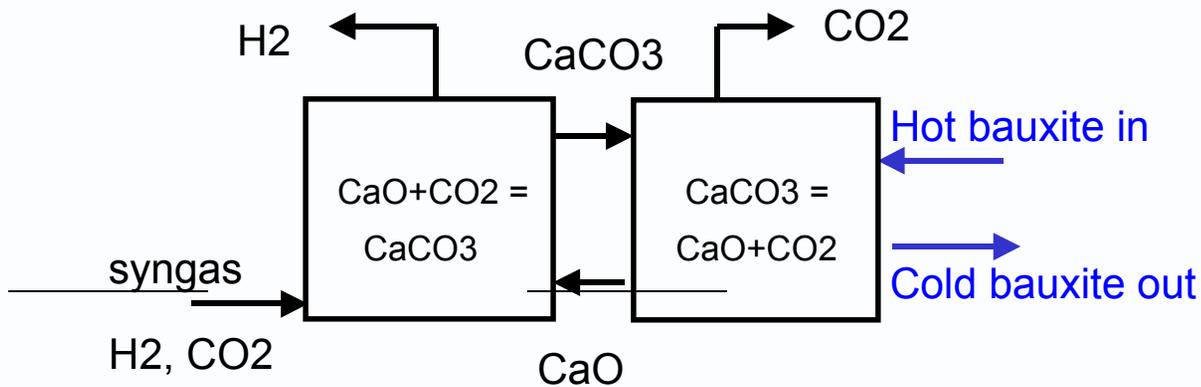
[Ref. Lyngfelt & Leckner]



Advanced Chemical Looping



[CaS to CaSO₄ chemical loop](#)



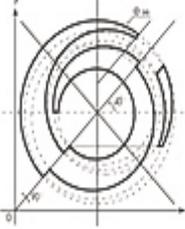
[CaO to CaCO₃ Chemical loop](#)

Performance Comparison



	NGCC " H" class machine	Ultra supercritical PC	Thermie PC Normalized	IGCC cold gas clean-up H machine	Chemical looping H class cold clean	Chemical looping + SOFC
Cycle	Combined	Rankine	Rankine	combined	combined	SOFC+HRSG
Fuel	gas	coal	coal	coal	coal	coal
SH bar	124	345	375	125	123	165
SH C	565	649	700	538	568	538
1 stRH C	565	649	720	538	568	538
2 nd RH C		649	720			
GT inlet C	1427			1427	1427	
Aux pwr % gross	1.8	5.50	6.60	10.40	7.90	14.30
condensor bar	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07
stack temp	86	146	138	132	135	130
HHV effcncy -no CO2	53.5	42.7	46.10	43.1	48.9	
LHV efficiency -no CO2	59.5	45.4	47.30	45.7	51.2	
kg of CO2/kwh no CO2	0.32	0.71	0.66	0.7	0.62	
HHV effcncy -with CO2	43.3	31.0	34.4	37.0	41.3	59.3
kg of CO2/kwh with CO2	0.044	0.104	0.091	0.086	0.077	0.054
source	EPRI Parsons	EPRI Parsons	Alstom normalized to Parsons	EPRI Parsons	preliminary Alstom Andrus	preliminary Alstom Andrus

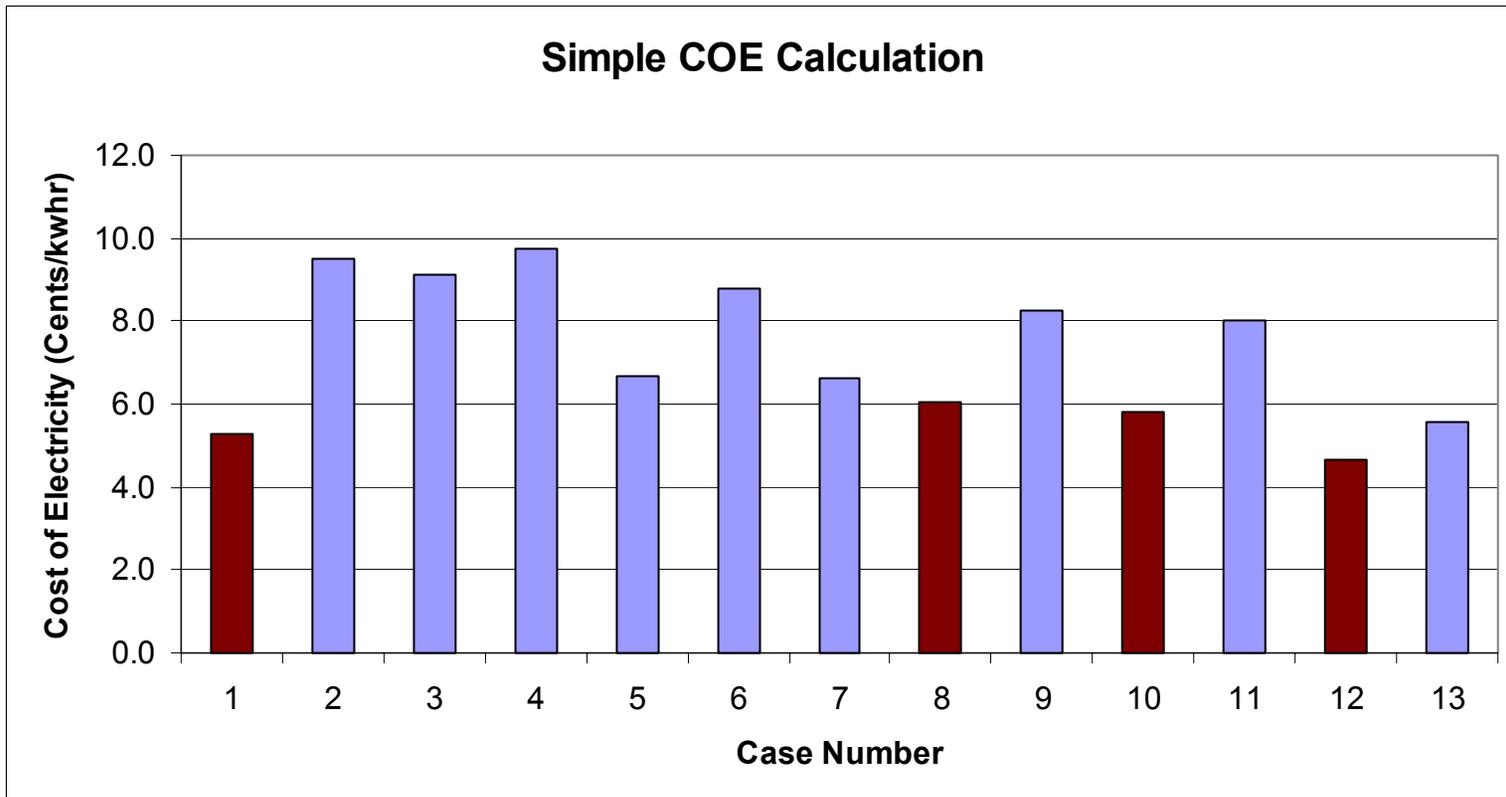
coal power is a real option

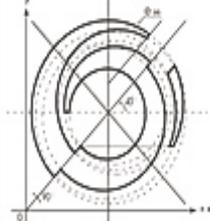


Preliminary COE Comparison



- Advanced Chemical Looping Plants show promise for capturing CO₂, meeting all other environmental requirements, improving efficiency, and being cost effective.





CO2 Summary

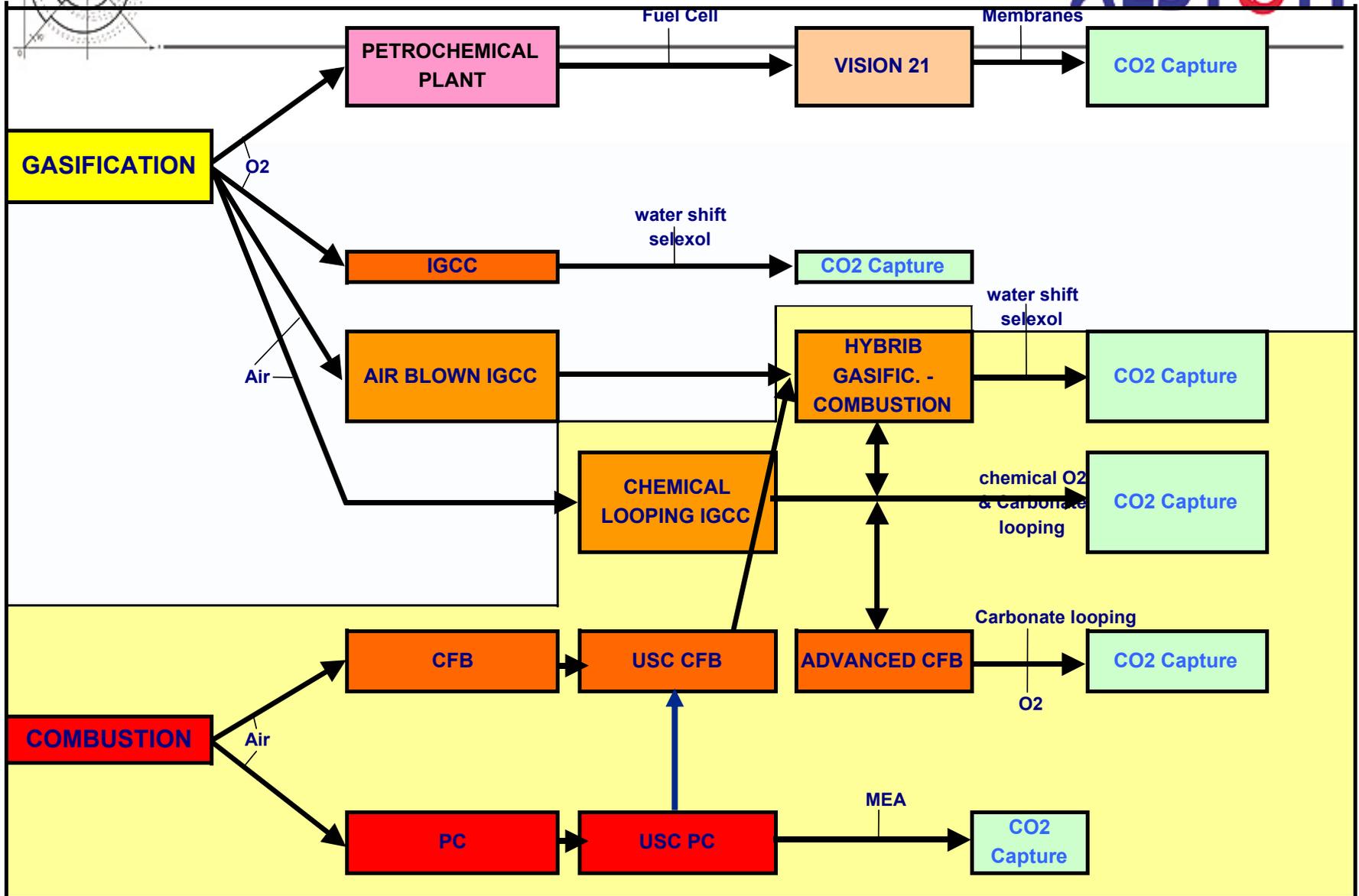


Process	Technical Status	Cost	CO2 Reduction	CO2 Quality
Amine Scrubbing	Proven	Highest	90%	Food Grade
Oxygen Firing	Feasible	High (*)	100%	EOR
CO2 Wheel	New/Bench	Target (?)	50%	High
AFB/CO2	New/Paper	Target (?)	80%	High
Indirect Combustion	New/Bench	Moderate	90%	High
Chemical Looping	New/Bench	Moderate	90%	High
IGCC w/CO2	Proven	High	90%	Food Grade
Advanced Chemical Looping	New/Paper	Target	90%	High

coal power is a real option

Coal Power Plants

A Portfolio of Alternate Paths

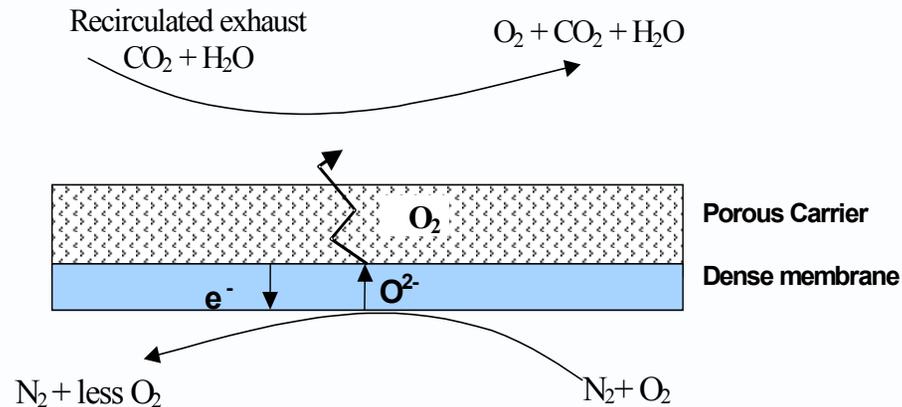
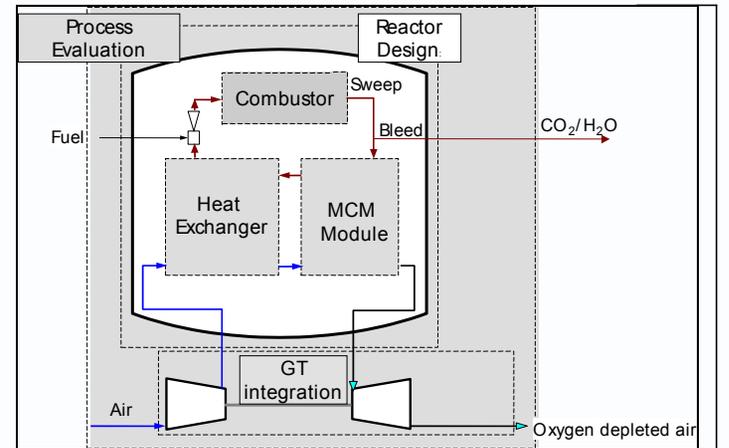
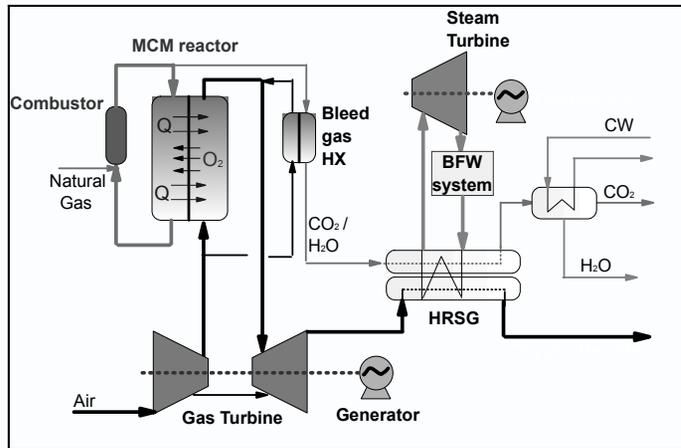


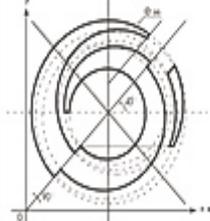
= COMBUSTION PROGRAM

Zero Emissions Gas Plant



- AZEP uses membrane technology to separate oxygen from air.



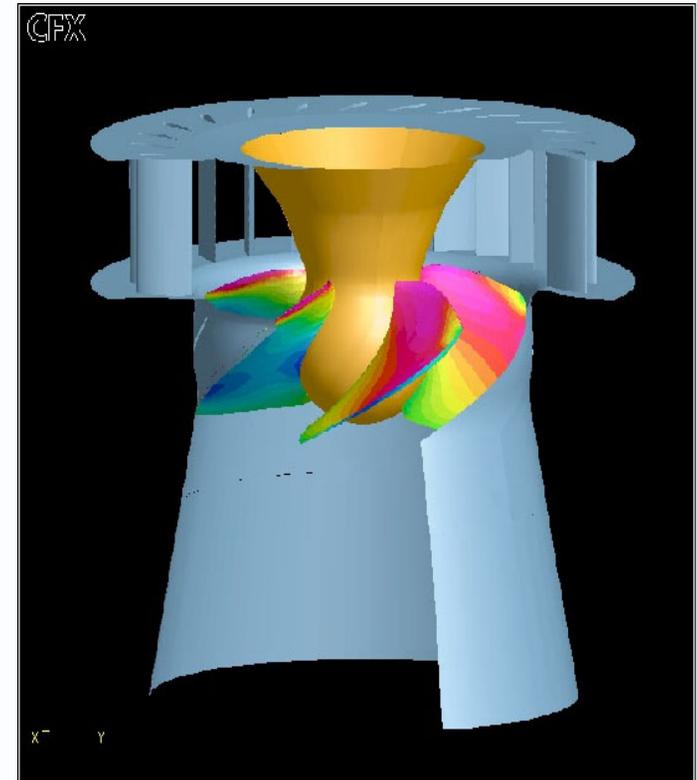


Turbine Technology

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New product : Green turbine

- Environment a real concern for ALSTOM :
 - Development of fish friendly turbine
 - Introduction of dissolving oxygen
 - Use of greaseless components
- Alstom active in industry groups addressing these issues:
 - DOE Advanced Hydro Power Turbine Program
 - Professional organizations like NHA R&D and Hydrovision



The logo features the word "ALSTOM" in a bold, sans-serif font. The letters "A", "L", "S", "T", and "M" are dark blue, while the "O" is red and stylized with three concentric, slightly offset circles. The background consists of a blue gradient with white and red curved shapes.

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