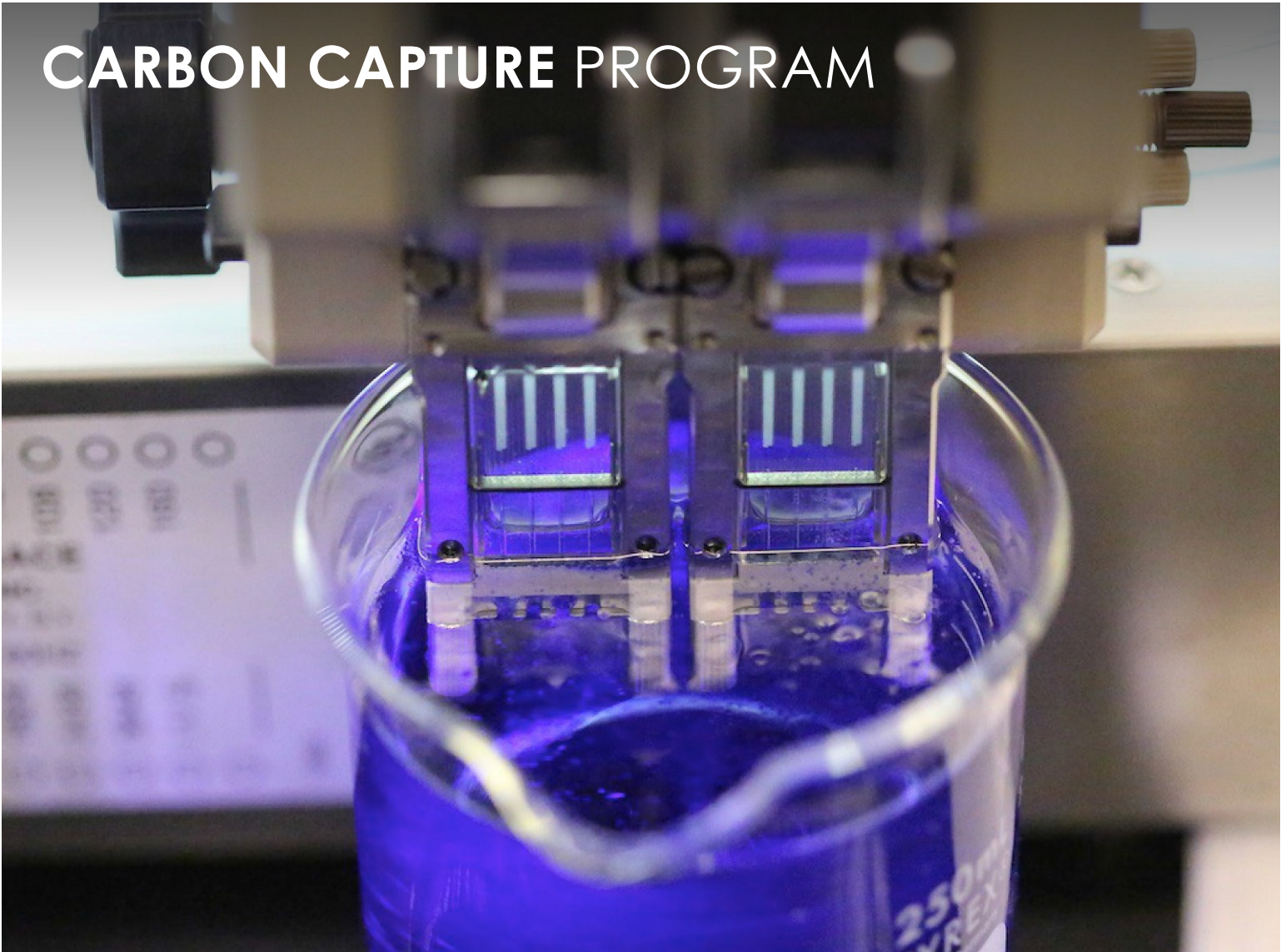


# CARBON CAPTURE PROGRAM



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**NATIONAL ENERGY TECHNOLOGY LABORATORY**

The **Carbon Capture Portfolio of Programs** is unique in its ability to advance a range of technology solutions aimed at step-change improvement in the economics, efficiency and reliability of carbon capture that are suitable to the unique environments of post-combustion and pre-combustion applications.

Lessons learned from computational simulation, fundamental research, technology development and large-scale testing (in both pre- and post-capture environments) is informing investment in new chemical production methods, novel process equipment designs and new equipment manufacturing methods – with a focus on the seamless integration of these new capture processes, equipment, and designs with balance-of-plant operating systems.

Post-combustion capture and pre-combustion capture, the two-main carbon capture methodologies being pursued within this Portfolio of Programs are briefly discussed below.



## POST-COMBUSTION CARBON CAPTURE

Post-combustion capture is applicable to conventional pulverized coal-fired power plants where fuel is burned to generate electric power. CO<sub>2</sub> is captured from flue gas after complete fuel combustion. The principal challenge is separating the CO<sub>2</sub> generated during combustion (12-15 percent) from the large amounts of nitrogen (from air) found in the flue gas.

Within the post-combustion capture environment, advanced gas separations processes are under investigation in the following four core research areas: **solvents, sorbents, membranes and novel concepts.**

**SOLVENTS** — Involve chemical or physical absorption of CO<sub>2</sub> from flue gas into a liquid carrier. Research projects focus on the development of durable, low-cost, non-corrosive solvents that can effectively capture CO<sub>2</sub> using as little energy as possible.

**SORBENTS** — Use physical adsorption by solid sorbents to capture CO<sub>2</sub> from flue gas. Research is focused on developing highly effective CO<sub>2</sub> capture sorbents with low raw material costs, strong thermal and chemical stability and low rates of sorbent losses over time.

**MEMBRANES** — Use permeable or semi-permeable materials that allow for the selective transport and separation of CO<sub>2</sub> from flue gas. Research focus includes developing low-cost, durable membranes with improved permeability and selectivity, thermal and physical stability and tolerance to contaminants in combustion flue gas.

**NOVEL CONCEPTS** — Includes hybrid systems that combine attributes from multiple technologies, electrochemical membranes, cryogenic capture, and advanced manufacturing to reduce the cost and improve performance by eliminating conventional manufacturing constraints.

## POST-COMBUSTION AND PRE-COMBUSTION CARBON CAPTURE ARE DEVELOPING TECHNOLOGIES TO PROVIDE STEP-CHANGE REDUCTIONS IN BOTH COST AND ENERGY PENALTIES COMPARED TO CURRENTLY AVAILABLE TECHNOLOGIES:

- Carbon capture R&D can increase new coal generation capacity by 45 GW, create an additional 1.9 million jobs and add over \$200 billion to GDP between now and 2040.
- Carbon capture R&D has developed solvents with reduced energy penalty, membrane materials with lower capital costs, process designs that reduce capital costs, and analytical methods to accelerate and de-risk CO<sub>2</sub> capture technology development.
- The National Carbon Capture Center (NCCC) has facilitated maturation of technologies from laboratory- to bench- to pilot-scale testing, allowing the most promising technologies to be tested on actual flue gas or syngas.
- Using captured CO<sub>2</sub> for enhanced oil recovery can generate over 2 billion barrels of domestic oil production.

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## PRE-COMBUSTION CARBON CAPTURE

Pre-combustion capture is applicable to integrated gasification combined cycle (IGCC) power plants, where solid fuel is converted into gaseous fuel – syngas – by applying heat under pressure in the presence of steam and oxygen. CO<sub>2</sub> is captured from the syngas and remaining hydrogen is combusted to generate electric power.

The higher concentrations of CO<sub>2</sub> in syngas facilitate less complicated capture due to the higher CO<sub>2</sub> partial pressure.

Within the pre-combustion capture environment, advanced gas separations processes are under investigation in the following four core research areas: **solvents, sorbents, membranes and novel concepts.**

**SOLVENTS** — Involve chemical or physical absorption of CO<sub>2</sub> from syngas into a liquid carrier. Challenges include recovering CO<sub>2</sub> at high pressure, improving solvents to reduce H<sub>2</sub> losses and developing solvents that are effective at higher temperatures to improve IGCC efficiency.

**SORBENTS** — Use physical adsorption by solid sorbents to capture CO<sub>2</sub> from syngas. Research of interest includes sorbents with acceptable performance at the high temperatures encountered in IGCC systems to avoid the need for syngas cooling.

**MEMBRANES** — Use permeable or semi-permeable materials that allow for the selective transport and separation of CO<sub>2</sub> from syngas. Research focus includes developing low-cost, durable membranes with improved permeability and selectivity as well as thermal and physical stability.

**NOVEL CONCEPTS** — Novel Concepts under investigation include hybrid systems that combine attributes from multiple technologies, improve process intensification or integrate CO<sub>2</sub> capture directly with the creation of syngas fuel for lower costs.