Low Cost Sorbent for CO₂ Capture on Existing Plants



Dr. Jeannine Elliott Dr. Girish Srinivas Dr. Robert Copeland

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TDA Research Inc. • Wheat Ridge, CO 80033 • www.tda.com

Project Overview

PRDA Project DE-NT0005497

Funding - Total Project \$1,373,380

- DOE: \$1,097,839
- Cost Share: \$276,541

Project Performance Dates

• November 1, 2008 to August 31, 2012

Project Partners

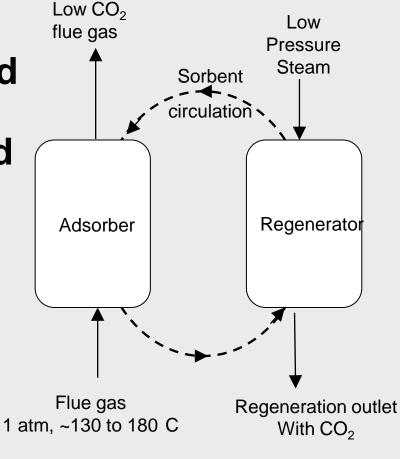
- TDA Research, Inc (TDA)
- Babcock & Wilcox (B&W)
- Louisiana State University (LSU)
- Western Research Institute (WRI)



TDA's Approach

 TDA Research, Inc. is developing a solid alkalized alumina adsorbent and a CO₂ capture process based on this sorbent







TDA's Post Combustion CO₂ Capture

- Process Features
 - TDA's approach uses an inexpensive sorbent material
 - The sorbent is regenerated with low pressure steam
 - The system operates at near isothermal conditions
 - The process design has counter-current operation to maximize capture rate and loading with the physical adsorbent



Project Status

Project goal:

Demonstrate a CO₂ capture system designed around TDA's physical adsorbent

Technical Progress:

- Evaluated sorbent in bench-scale apparatus at TDA with simulated flue gas
- Tested sorbent under varying cycling and process conditions to optimized operation
- Extended cycling at TDA under simulated conditions
- Field testing with real coal derived flue gas at Western Research Institute



Bench-scale Apparatus

Designed to show continuous absorption and regeneration

 Apparatus shows continuous low CO₂ concentration in absorber outlet and high concentration in CO₂ in regeneration outlet gas

Multiple fixed beds in series apparatus

- Simulates counter-flow
 - Bed cycle between adsorption and regeneration functions
 - Gas flows in series across adsorption (or regeneration) beds



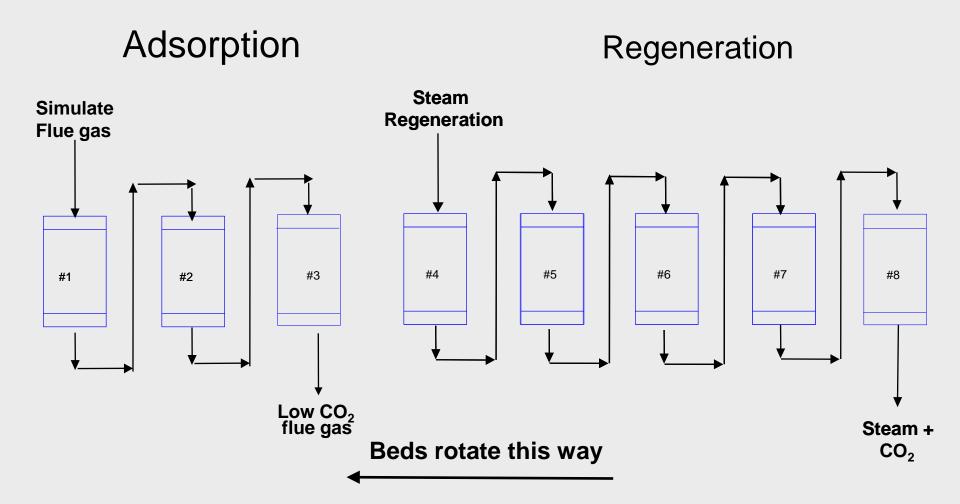


Multiple Fixed Bed Apparatus Beds 600cc (4.8L total sorbent)





Series Fixed Bed Apparatus 8 Bed System





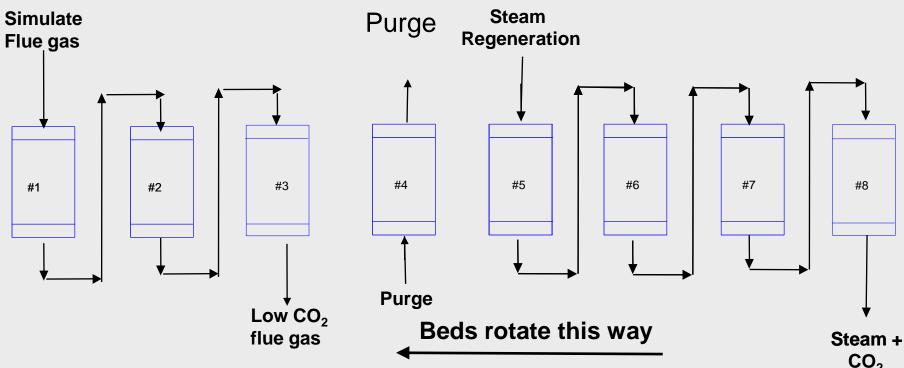
Series Fixed Bed Apparatus

8 Bed System with purge bed

Adsorption

Regeneration

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- Purge bed prevents CO₂ from regeneration gas from being carried into flue outlet.
- One bed volume of regeneration gas is displaced out. Then purge gas is pushed back into the adsorber exhaust in the next cycle.

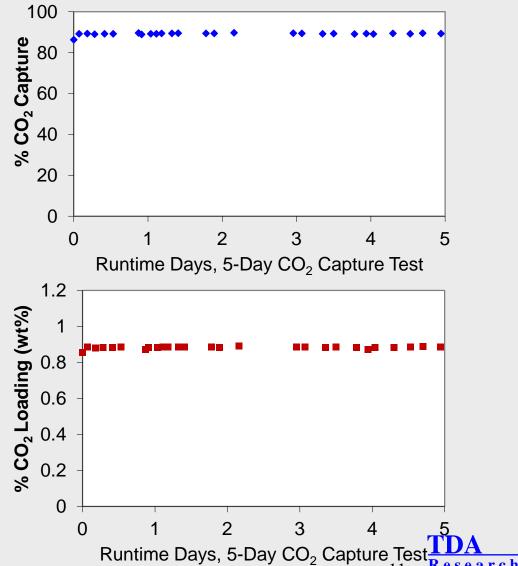
Results with Purge Bed

- One bed taken off line and made into purge bed
- Compared using 2 adsorption beds, 5 regeneration beds and 1 purge bed vs. 3 adsorption beds, 4 regeneration beds and 1 purge bed
 - Best results with 3 ads beds, 4 reg beds and 1 purge bed
- Purge displaces one bed volume of regeneration gas
- Prevents high level of CO₂ in regeneration bed from being carried over into adsorption side of the system
- Air is used as purge gas
- Adding purge bed improved capture rate by ~10%

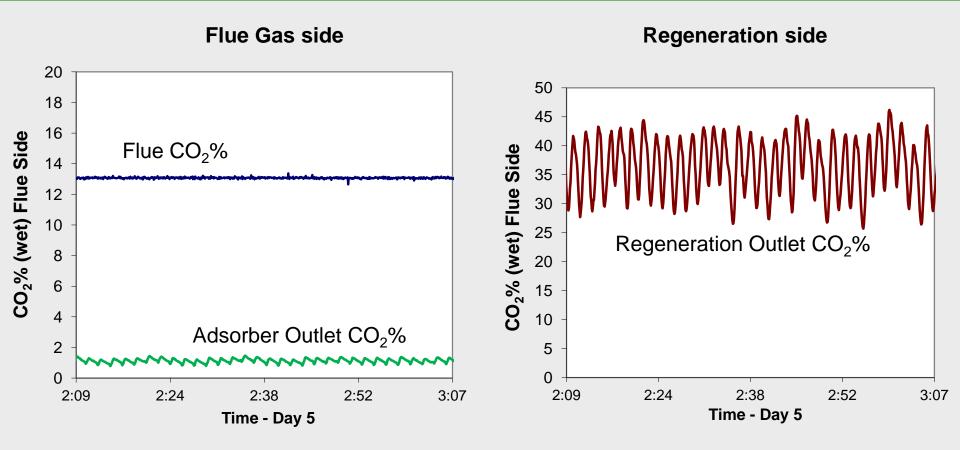


Extended Cycling Bench scale testing at TDA

- Sorbent cycled continuous for 5 days
- Simulated flue
 - 13% CO₂
 - 6% H₂O
- Stable performance with CO₂ loading and capture rate
- 89.3% capture achieved
- Sorbent had been previously cycled during testing at TDA over the last year



Extended Cycling at TDA

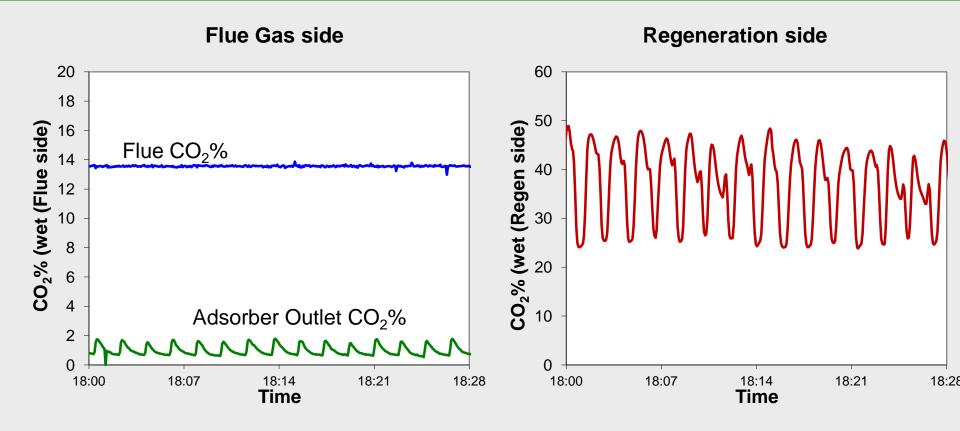


- Results stable over 5 days of testing
- Loading 0.88 wt% and 89.3% capture



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Additional Testing at TDA



- Cycle time adjusted
- Loading 0.90 wt% and 90% capture achieved



Field Testing at WRI

- Western Research Institute (WRI) is located in Laramie, WY.
- Combustion Test Facility is a pilot-scale coal combustion system that simulates a pulverized coal-fired utility boiler. It is a balanced-draft system that was set up to simulate a tangential-fired power plant.





- Combustion Test Facility has a nominal coal firing capacity of 250,000 Btu/hour.
- Testing was done with Powder River Basin Decker coal.



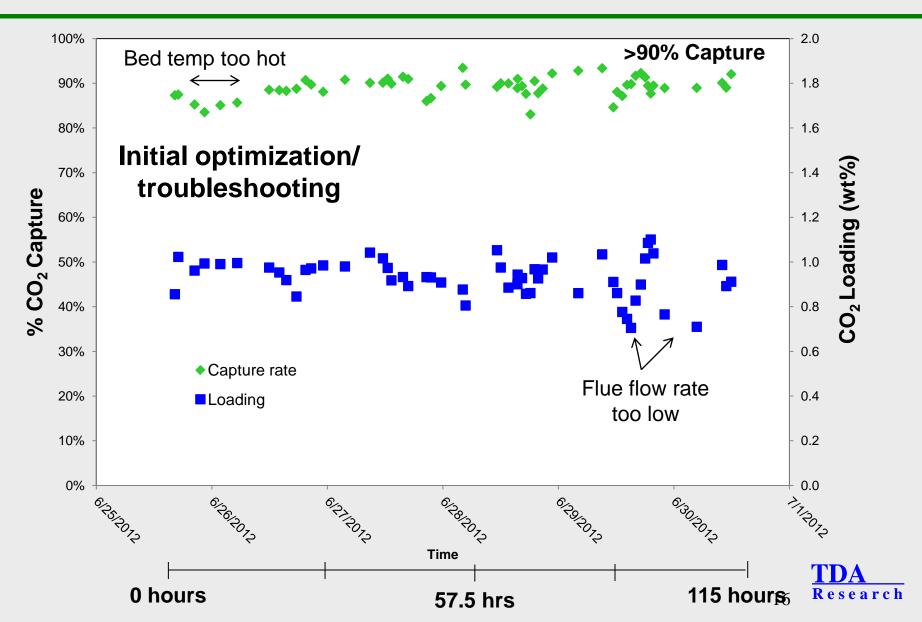
Test Conditions

- Flue gas, ~17 psi
 - 11-14% CO₂
 - ~6% H₂O
 - 5-145 ppm NO
 - 2-11 ppm NO₂
 - 0-15 ppm SO₂
- SO₂ was reduced upstream of TDA apparatus

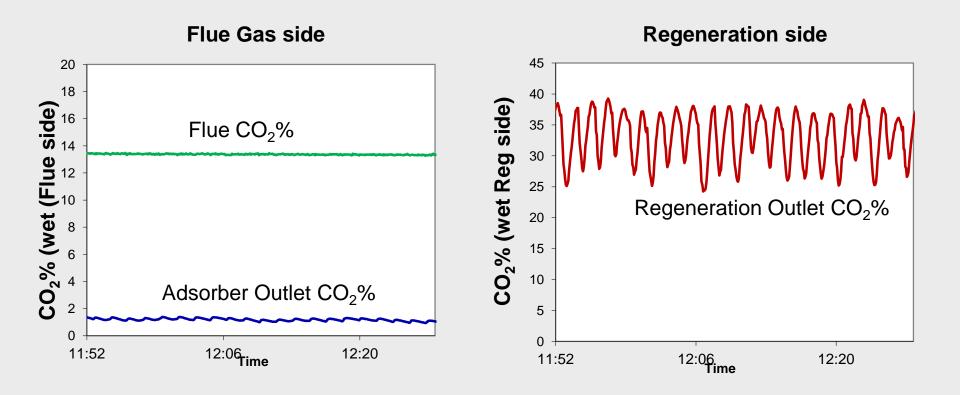


- Extended cycling run for 5 days
- Cycling conditions optimized over test for various feed compositions

Extended Cycling at WRI



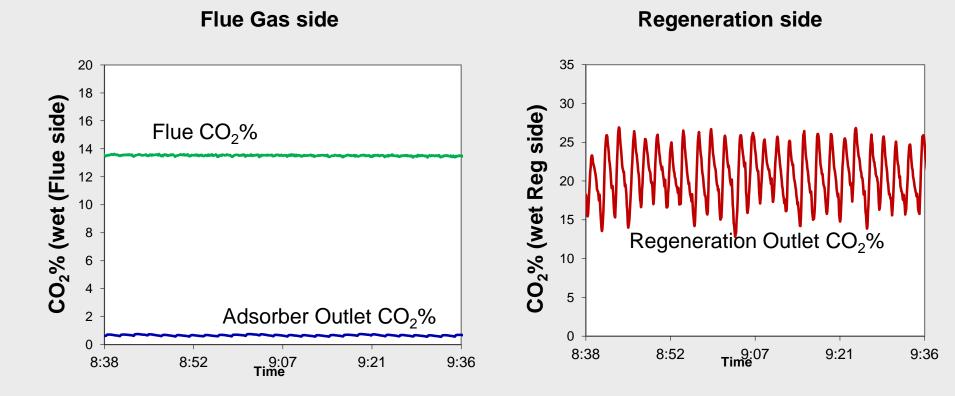
Field Testing at WRI (Day 5)



- Day 5 data of extended cycling test on real coal derived flue gas
- 0.86 wt% loading, 89% capture



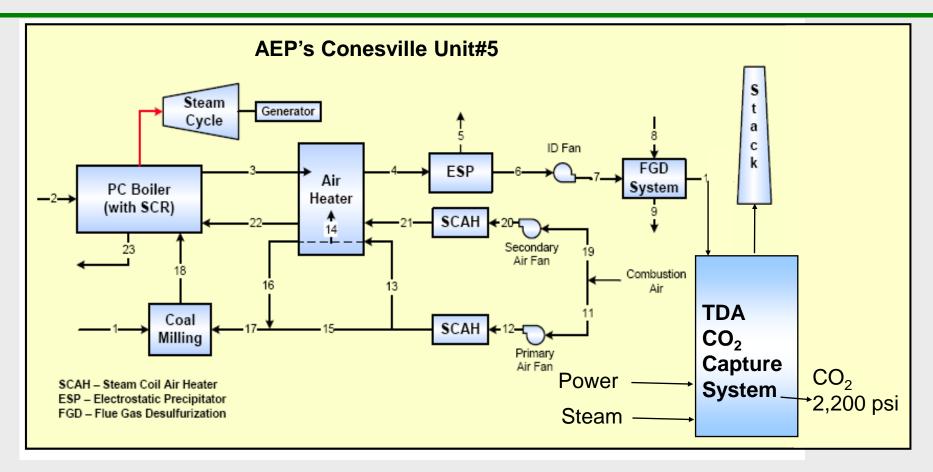
Results of Field Test (Day 5)



- Improved capture with additional steam
- 1.03 wt% loading, 93% capture



System Analysis



Integration of TDA's system as a retrofit to Conesville Unit #5

433.7 MW plant, 10,393 tons/day CO₂ generated (DoE/NETL-401/110907)



System Economics

- TDA and B&W System Analysis & Economics
 - Babcock & Wilcox Power Generation Group is performing work under subcontract
 - Simulation built in Aspen Plus
 - Several reactor designs considered
 - System and economic analysis underway
- NETL Pathways Study
 - TDA technology was included in this pathways study done by DoE to compared different post combustion CO₂ capture methods



Summary

- TDA is developing both a sorbent and process that uses the sorbent for post combustion CO₂ capture coal fired power plants.
- Bench-scale apparatus as been demonstrated at TDA with improved performance with addition of purge bed.
- Sorbent has stable cycling performance in benchscale.
- Field testing at WRI has been completed:
 - Sorbent tested for over 100 hours with real coal derived flue gas
 - 90% capture demonstrated



Future Work

- Update system analysis with experimental data and determine process economics
- Additional bench-scale testing at TDA as needed to support modeling conditions
 - Evaluation of other optimums besides at 90% capture



About TDA

- Began operations in 1987
- Today
 - 85 employees, over 60% with advanced degrees
- Facilities
 - Combined 50,000 ft² in Wheat Ridge and Golden, CO
- Areas
 - New materials development
 - Processes for Energy/chemicals

Business Model

- Perform R&D, primarily under government contract
- Secure intellectual property
- Commercializes technology by licensing, joint ventures, internal business units







Acknowledgments

- DOE project funding
- Collaborators
 - B&W
 - LSU
 - WRI

