

Recovery Act: Oxy-Combustion Technology
Development For Industrial-Scale Boiler
Applications
DE NT-0005290

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Alstom Power, Windsor, CT

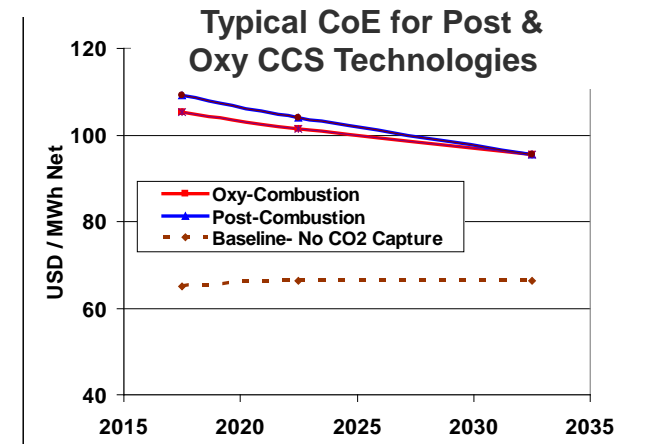
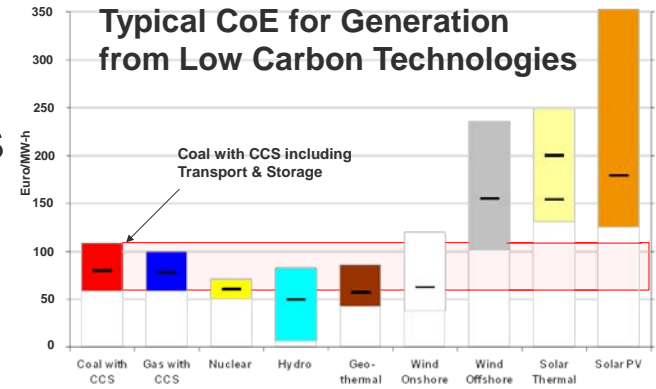
NETL CO2 Capture Technology Conference
Pittsburgh, PA
July 11, 2013



Why Oxy-Combustion:

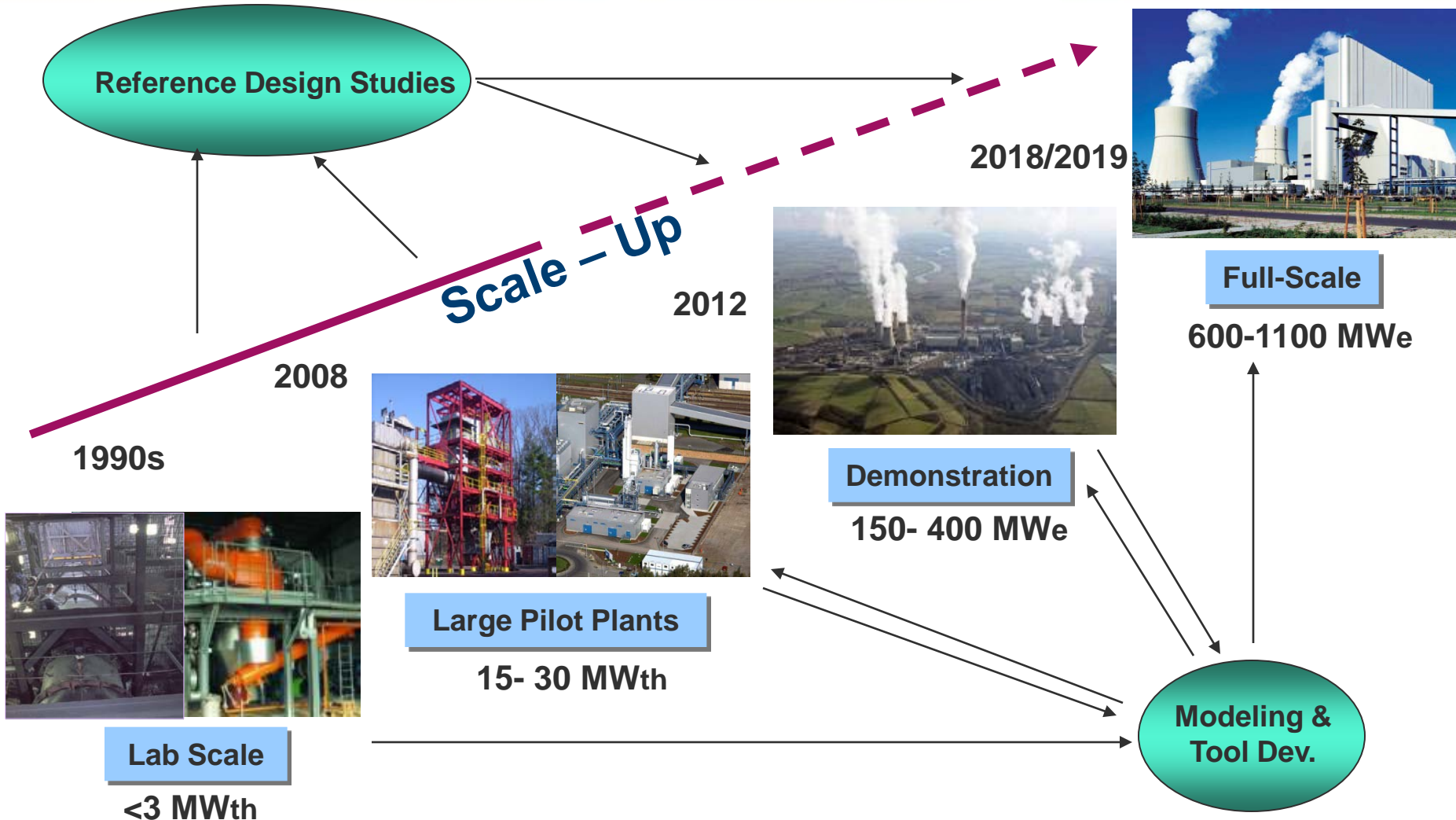
- Robust - developed from existing components
- Environmentally friendly - near zero emissions
- Options for operational flexibility
- Rapid scale-up to 1000 MWe
- Retrofit and “Oxy-Ready” can be addressed
- High efficiency with supercritical/ultra-supercritical cycles
- High CO₂ capture rates (>90%)
- Cost competitive with other CCS as well as other low carbon technologies

A robust and competitive solution



Source : Alstom analysis – 2012 – New PC power plants with CCS including transport and storage . N. American & European Scenarios

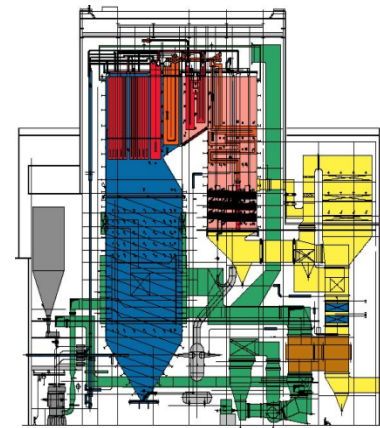
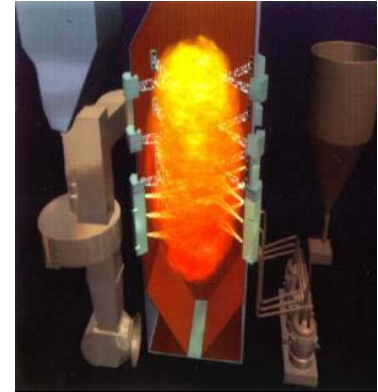
Alstom Oxy-Combustion Technology Development Steps



Oxy T-Fired Boiler Development Project Objectives

Develop and validate an oxyfuel T-fired boiler system as part of commercially attractive CO₂ capture solutions.

- Design and develop an oxyfuel firing system for T- fired boilers
- Evaluate the performance in pilot scale tests at 15 MW_{th} testing
 - operation, combustion, heat transfer, pollutants, ash deposition and corrosion
- Evaluate and improve engineering and simulation tools for oxy-combustion by applying detailed test data obtained
- Develop design guidelines
- Develop the design, performance and costs for a demonstration-scale oxyfuel boiler and auxiliary systems.
- Develop the design and costs for both industrial and utility commercial-scale reference oxyfuel boilers



Oxy T-Fired Boiler Development Budget & Schedule

Total Budget: \$21.5 M

Project Team:

**Alstom
DOE-NETL
ICCI
NDIC
Utilities**

Utility Advisory Group

**Ameren
ATCO
Dominion Energy
Great River Energy
Luminant (TXU)
LCRA and Austin Energy
MidWest Generation
NB Power
OG&E
Vattenfall**

Project Start: Oct 2008 Duration: 5.75 Yrs

Task Description	DOE FY09				DOE FY10				DOE FY11				DOE FY12				DOE FY13				DOE FY14			
	Period 1				Period 2				Period 3				Period 4				Period 5							
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Task 1 - Project Management	85% Completed																							
Task 2 - Bench Testing																								
Task 3 - Screening Evaluations	100% Completed																							
Task 4 - 15 MWth Testing	100% Completed																							
4.1 Test Planning	Done																							
4.2 Test Preparations		Done			Done																			
4.3 Facility Shakedown			Done		Done																			
4.4 Campaign 1			Done		Done																			
4.5 Campaign 2				Done																				
4.6 Campaign 3					Done																			
4.7 Campaign 4						Done																		
4.8 Campaign 5							Done																	
4.9 Campaign 6								Done																
Task 5 - Test Data Analysis																								
Task 6 - Model Simulations																								
Task 7 - Oxy Guidelines																								
Task 8 - Oxy Boiler Demo Design																								
Task 9 - Commercial Ref. Designs																								



15 MWth Oxyfuel Pilot Plant: Alstom Boiler Laboratories, Windsor, CT

15 MWth Boiler Simulation Facility

- Multi-burner, Tangentially-fired

Flexible operating conditions

- air & oxy-firing, gas recycle configuration, oxygen injection, firing system design

Generation of detailed design and performance data

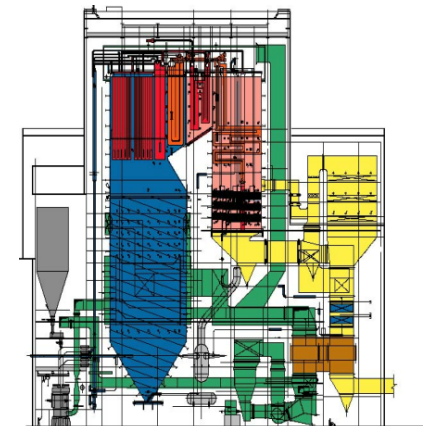
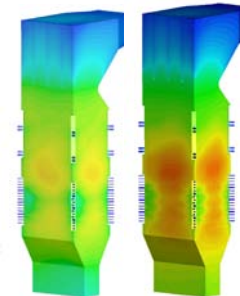
- combustion, emissions, heat transfer, deposition, corrosion



Oxy T-Fired Boiler Development Project Status

Accomplished

- Process and CFD Screening **Completed**
- Modifications For Oxy-Firing **Completed**
- Campaign 1 **Completed**
Sept. 2009 – PRB subbituminous coal
- Campaign 2 **Completed**
Feb. 2010 - Low S bituminous coal
- Campaign 3 **Completed**
April 2010 - High S Illinois Bit coal
- Campaign 4 **Completed**
2010 - North Dakota lignite
- Campaign 5 **Completed**
Aug. 2011- Schwarze Pumpe lignite
- Campaign 6 – Test 1-3 **Completed**
Dec.11, Sept.12, Nov.12 – Advanced Concepts and Pollutant Control

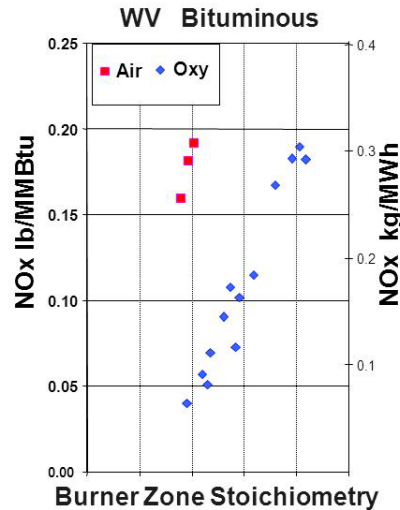


On-Going

- Tools & Modeling Refinement and Validation
- Design Guidelines
- Reference & Demo Designs

Oxy 15 MW T-fired Testing in BSF

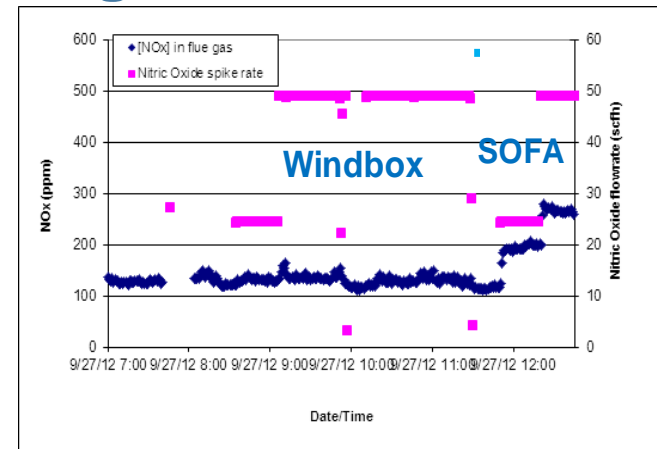
Example of Results: Combustion and Emissions



Lower NO_x During Oxy-firing

NO_x Spiking Tests

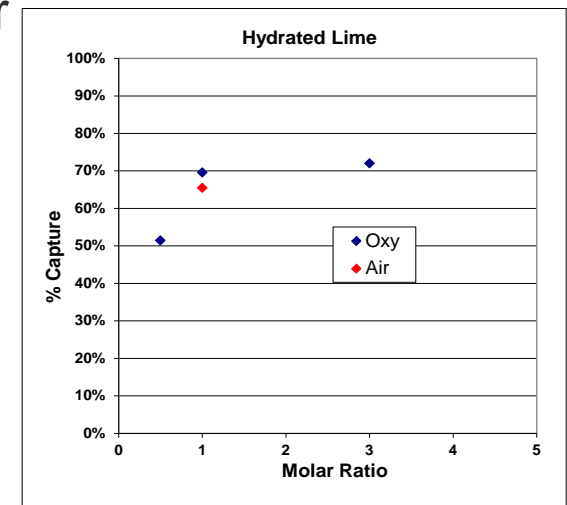
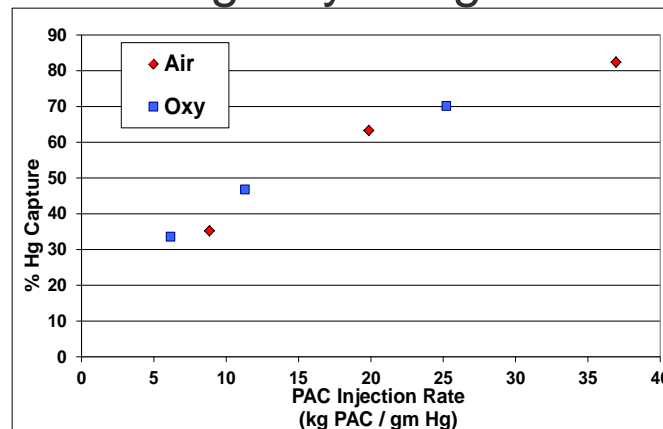
- NO_x returned to windbox reburned
- NO_x returned to SOFA not destroyed



Pollutant Control

- Hg control injection of PAC Optimize between Boiler and GPU
- SO₃ control injection of Na-based and Ca-based additives

Sorbents Behavior Similar During Oxy-firing



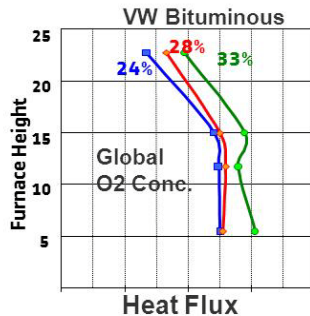
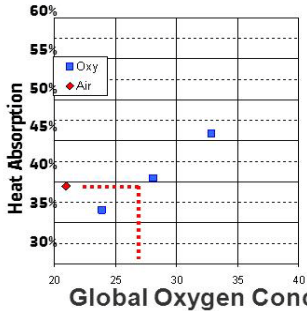
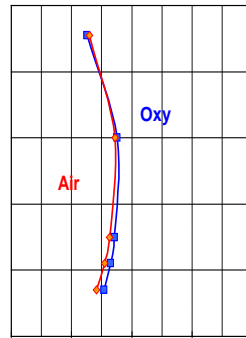
Oxy 15 MW T-fired Testing in BSF

Example of Results

Optimize Thermal Performance

Ability to control heat flux profile with recycle flow rates and with oxygen distribution into furnace

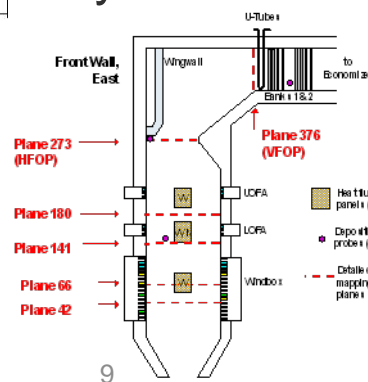
Alstom 15MW_o BSF
ND Lignite Long-Term Testing



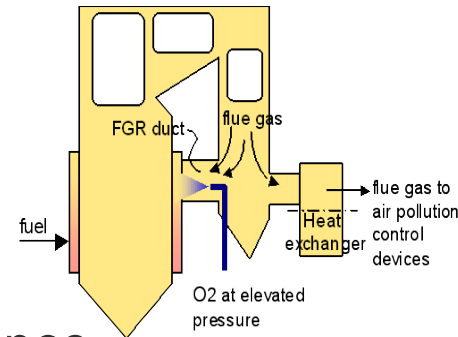
Minimize difference between average and peak values enables lower recycle rates

Detailed In-Furnace Mapping

- Gas Temperature
- Gas Composition
- Heat Flux



Advanced Concepts



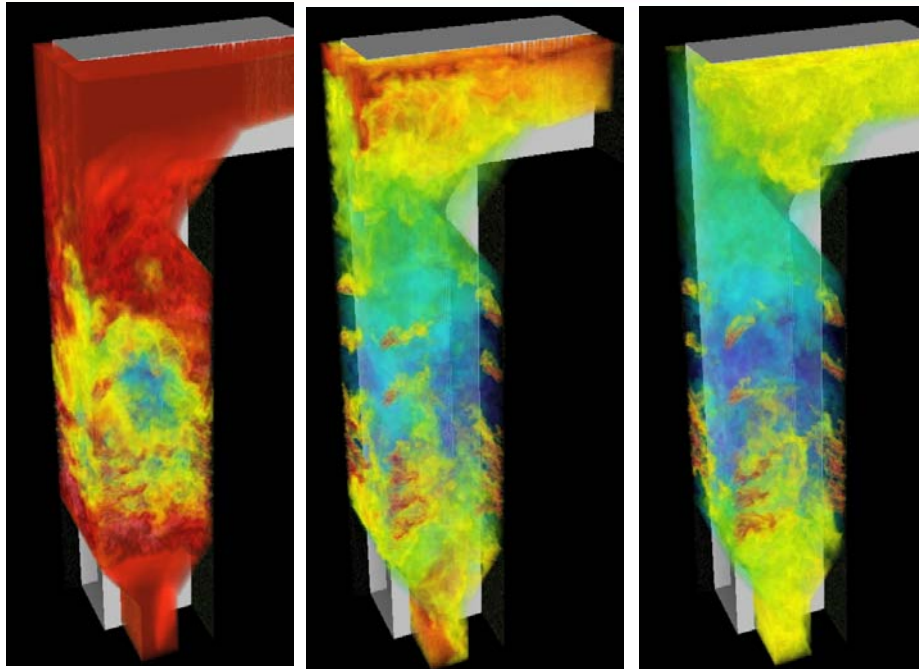
Close Coupled Recycle

- Enables downstream equipment savings

Eductors

- Able to achieve 100% secondary gas recycle with single eductor and O₂ motive gas. Ideal for high temp recycle applications.

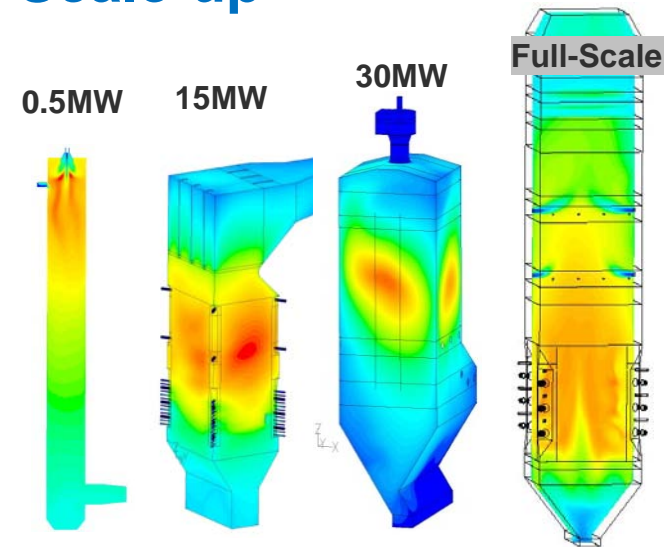
CFD Model Development



LES Modeling Evaluation

U of Utah Results and Animations of Unsteady Combustion (O_2 conc.)

FLUENT - Validation and Scale-up



- Upgrade of Model Subroutines
- Evaluation and Refinement Using Experimental Data
- Verification and Uncertainty Analysis with U of Utah

Dynamic Model Development

Aspen Dynamics Platform

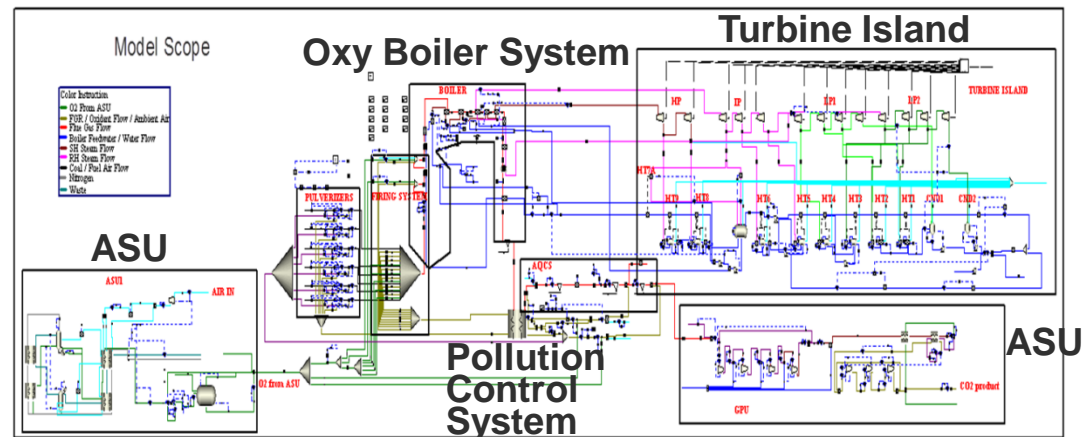
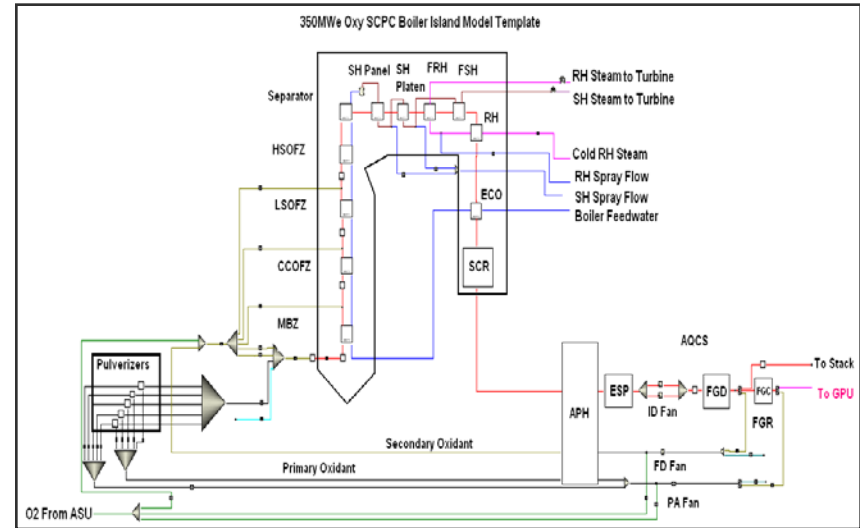
- Detailed boiler model
- Overall oxy capture plant model

Dynamic Simulation

- Assess transient response
 - Operating modes
 - Load changes
 - Failure behavior
- Design advanced controls

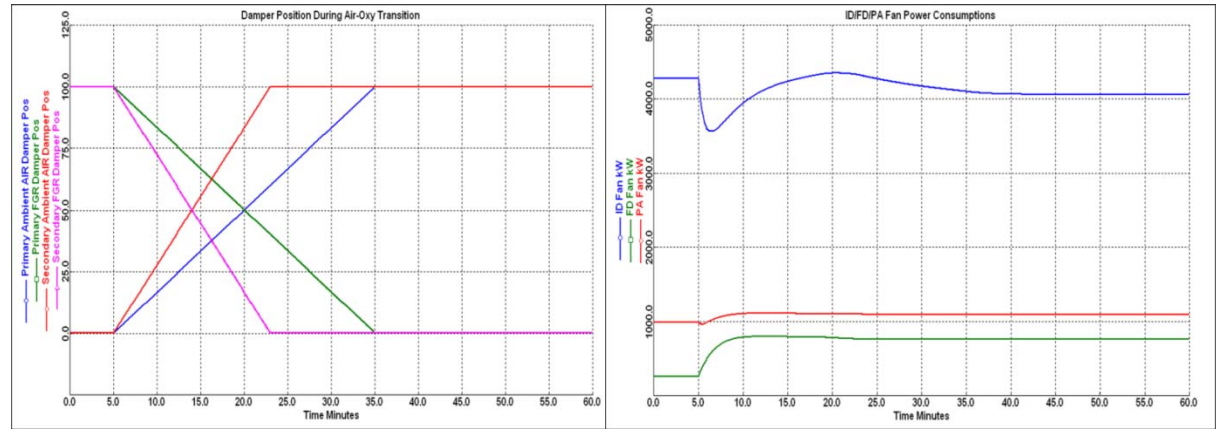
Total Oxy Capture Plant Model

Detailed Oxy Boiler Model

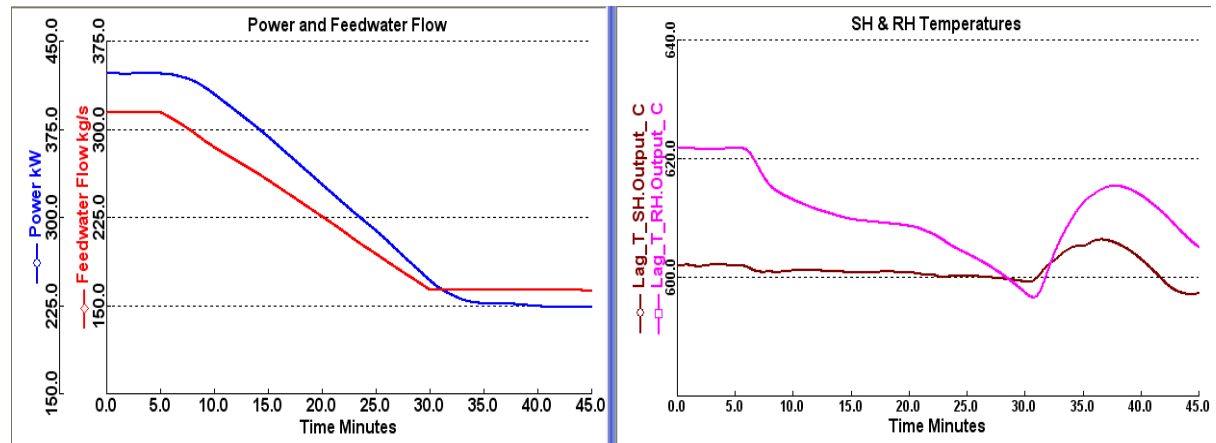


Dynamic Modeling Example of Results

Oxy Boiler Simulation During Transition from Air to Oxy-Firing



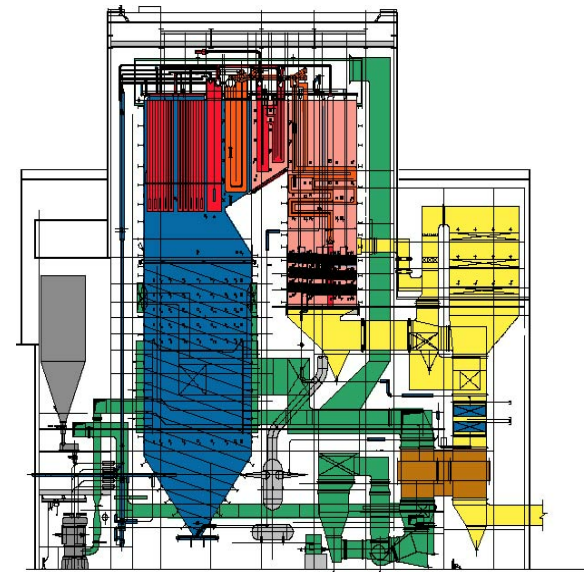
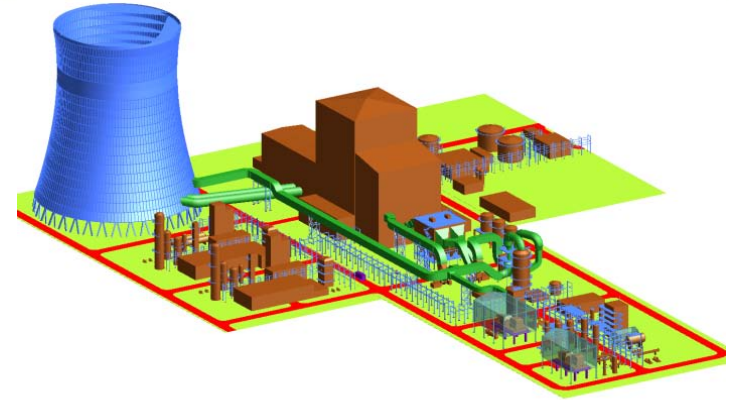
Oxy Plant Simulation During Load Change (2% per Minute)



Oxy T-Fired Boiler Designs

Oxy Reference Plant and Demonstration Designs

- Application of test results and design tools
- Development of reference oxy-fired design – 900 MWe gross USC bituminous coal
- Development of oxy-fired designs for demonstration – 400 MWe gross – Dual Air/Oxy - USC
- Optimization, detailed design, performance assessment and costing



Large Commercial Reference Boiler Design

Boiler Specifications

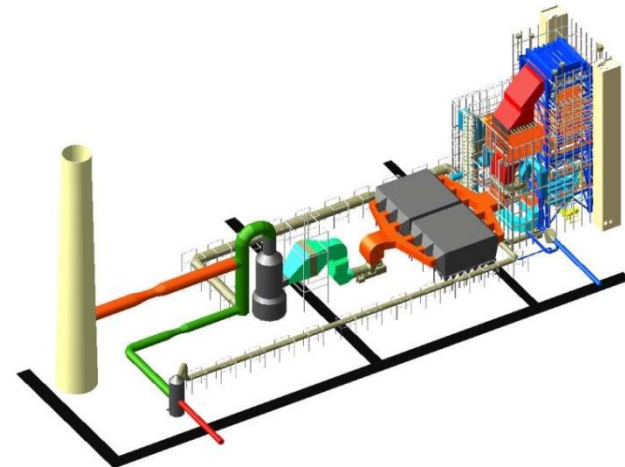
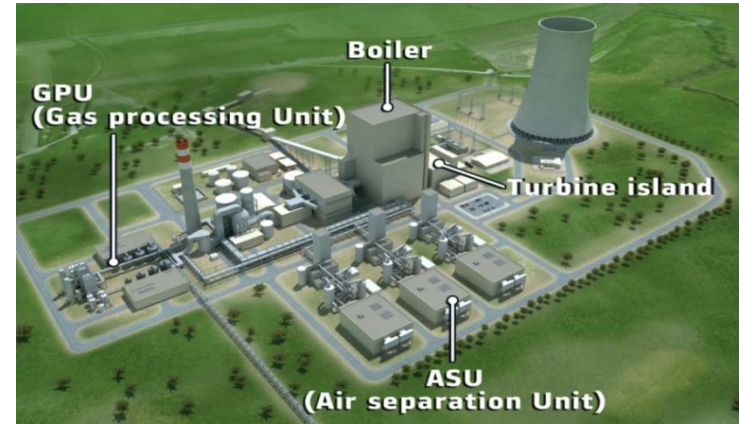
- Supercritical, sliding pressure with spiral wall evaporator
- USC – 279/52 bar, 600/620°C
- Direct pulverized coal firing, Tilting-tangential firing system

Design Fuel

- Range of Bituminous Coals

Operation

- Optimized for Oxy
- Base load operation
- Minimum Load 40%

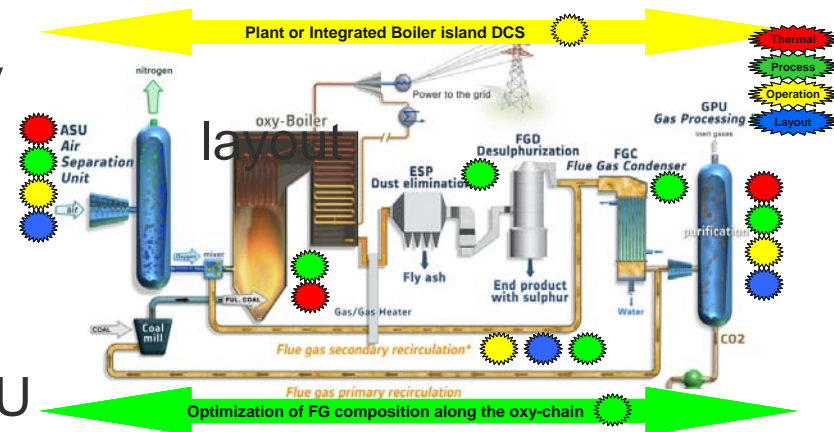


**Boiler Design Optimized for
Overall Plant Performance and Cost**

Oxy-firing Integrated Approach: For entire capture plant

A global approach to design of an oxy capture plant is necessary to optimize Performance and Cost of Electricity

- Integration of flue gas cleaning strategy
- Optimization of the arrangement and
- Minimize overall energy consumption by
 - Optimize heat integration
 - Optimize O₂ concentration from ASU
 - Balance O₂ concentration in oxidant to burner
- Optimize safety margins on each component to improve power plant performance
- Minimize air ingress/leakage



An integrated approach minimizes the cost of electricity

Oxy-firing Integrated Approach

Reference concept with integration

DESIGN BASIS

- Oxy-Combustion Power Plant 900 MW (90% CO₂ capture)
- Steam Cycle : 600°C / 620°C / 275 bar
- Bituminous Coal
- Direct cooling (power plant, ASU, GPU)
- CO₂ Specification for Storage (CO₂ > 95% vol, O₂ < 3% vol)
- Base load operating regime
- Flexibility in oxy-mode down to 40%
- Grid code compliance: 5% primary response in 30s at 90% load

ESTIMATED PERFORMANCE

	Net Plant Efficiency (LHV)
Conventional Air-Fired Plant (No Capture)	46.2%
Oxy Capture Plant - Not Integrated	34.5%
Oxy Capture Plant – Integrated	37.1%

Demonstration Unit Design

Boiler Specifications

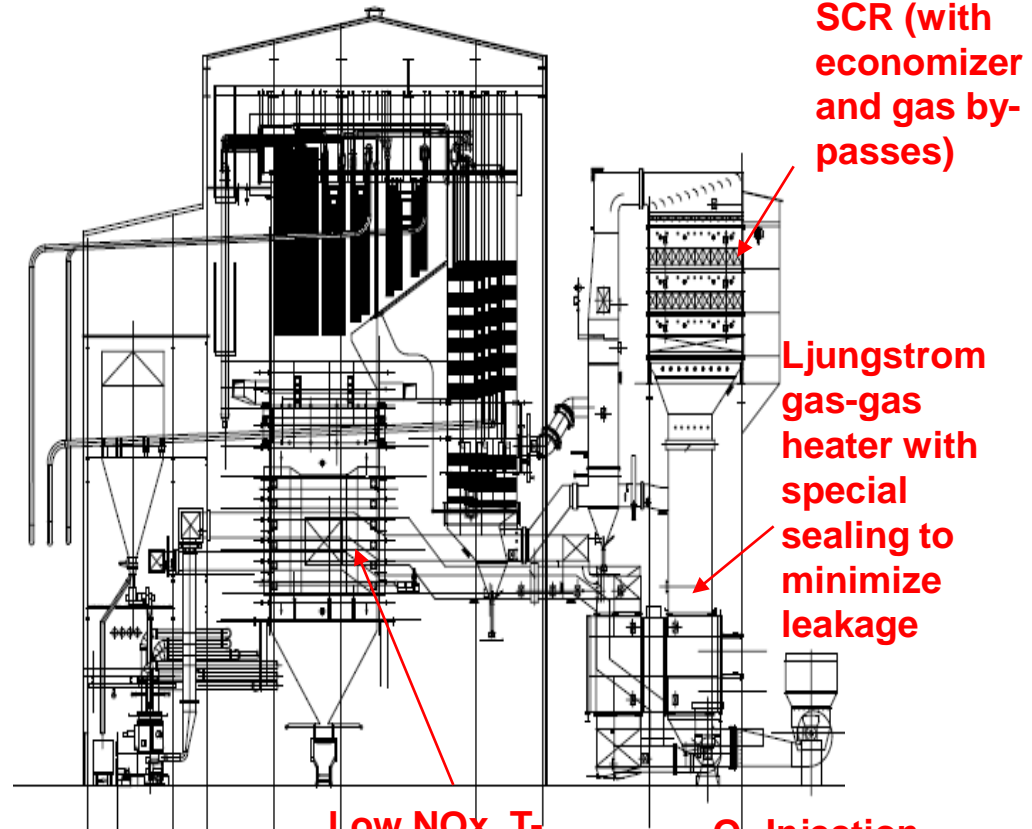
- Supercritical, sliding pressure with spiral wall evaporator
- USC – 279/52 bar, 600/620°C
- Direct pulverized coal firing, Tilting-tangential firing system

Design Fuel

- Range of Bituminous Coals

Operation

- Dual 100% Air / 100% Oxy
- Cycling load operation
- Min. Load 25%



Boiler Design Optimized for Overall Plant Performance and Cost

White Rose Large Scale Oxy-Demo Project

Largest Oxyfuel CCS Demo



Location:
Drax Power Station,
North Yorkshire, UK

Project Promoters

Oxy-fuel Power Plant

CO₂ Transport
& Storage

ALSTOM DRAX BOC-Linde NATIONAL GRID



- New ultra-supercritical 426 MWe Gross Oxy-fuel Power Plant
- Clean power with entire flue gas treated to capture 2 Mt/y CO₂
- Biomass co-firing option leading to zero (or negative!) CO₂ emissions
- Anchor project for National Grid's regional CO₂ transport & offshore storage network
- Project development on-going
 - Selected for award of FEED under the UK CCS competition (1 B£)

Concluding Remarks

Program has been very successful – Wealth of detailed information and know-how obtained.

- No technical barriers restrict the continued development and commercialization of oxy-combustion
- Combustion performance, emissions, and thermal behavior (temperature, heat flux intensity, heat flux profile) controlled to similar levels or better as air firing
- Oxy boiler design concepts to improve overall plant performance and cost are being investigated

Results from this project and other Alstom R&D programs have:

- Refined and validated design tools and design procedures
- Supported overall oxy plant integration and optimization efforts
- Developed and optimized designs for demonstration opportunities and future commercial plants

Ready for next step of large-scale demonstration – White Rose Oxy Demonstration Project is a promising opportunity

Acknowledgements and Disclaimer

Acknowledgement

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