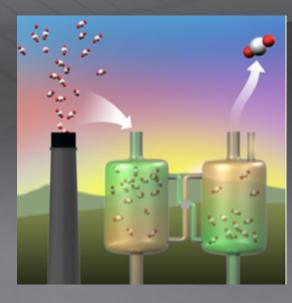


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Low-Viscosity, Water-Lean CO₂BOLs with Polarity-Swing Assisted Regeneration (FWP-70924)

Richard Zheng (for David Heldebrant) 2019 Carbon Capture, Utilization, Storage, and Oil & Gas Technologies Integrated Review Meeting Pittsburgh, PA August 28, 2019

DOE/NETL Federal Project Manager: Sai Gollakota



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Project Objectives



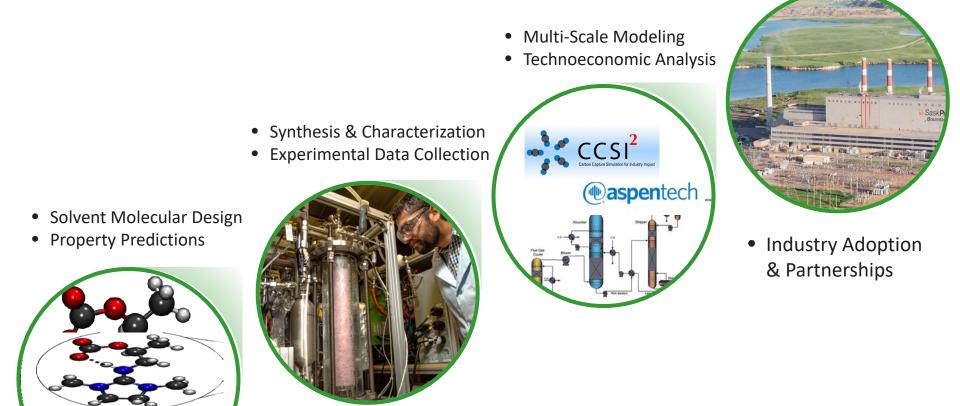
Solvent R&D that accelerates the development of post-combustion technologies that may impact the broader solvent community.

- Follow the model for DOE's Discovery of Carbon Capture Substances and Systems (DOCCSS) Initiative: leverage national labs and industry to rapidly scale-up and demonstrate <u>transformational</u> capture technologies.
- Focus on a promising 3rd Generation CO₂BOL solvent candidate from prior PNNL solvent development work.
- Engage a powerful industry team RTI, EPRI, and Fluor Corporation.
- Leverage the capabilities in the Carbon Capture Simulation for Industry Impact (CCSI²) program.
- Demonstrate the technology on a slip stream system.

Integrated R&D Approach



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Helping DOE build multi-scale, multi-disciplinary, multi-institutional programs to bridge the knowledge gaps for energy-centric post-combustion CO_2 separations for the global CCS community.

Industry Team Members



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NETL Project Manager: Sai Gollakota

Project Manager: David Heldebrant





Marty Lail

- Bench-scale testing
- Durability testing
- Slip-stream prep



ELECTRIC POWER RESEARCH INSTITUTE



Abhoyjit Bhown



FLUOR

Paul M. Mathias

- Data validation
- Data needs

•

- Process design
- Power industry engagement
- Slip-stream prep

- Modeling
- Data validation
- Data needs
- TEA
- Commercialization prep

3rd Generation CO₂-Binding Organic Liquids (CO₂BOLs) – EEMPA

- Retains "water-lean" functionality (only 5-10% water in circulated solvent)
- Is a single-constituent solvent (not a blend)
- Exhibits shift in polarity upon loading with CO₂ (i.e. can leverage polarity swing)
- Overcomes past viscosity challenges (<50cp when fully loaded)
- Can operate in commercial absorber/stripper equipment
- Can be made at an economical price (\$10/kg is current target)

$$CO_{2} + H_{2}O + \bigcup_{N \to 0}^{O} H_{N \to 0} \longrightarrow \bigcup_{N \to 0}^{O} H_{N \to 0}$$

Nature, (2005), 436, 1102; Ind. & Eng. Chem. Res. (2008); 47, 3, 539, Energy Environ. Sci., (2008), 1, 487; RSC Adv., (2012), 3, 566-572; Energy Environ. Sci (2013), 6, 2233 – 2242; Energy Fuels, (2016), 30, 1192–1203;

Project Schedule



		BP1				BP2											BP3																		
	FY18						FY19										FY20					FY21													
	А	м	J	J	Α	S	0	Ν	D	J	F	M		V J	J	Α	S	0	Ν	D	J	F	м	Α	м	J.	J	AS	s	0	NC) l	F	м	Α
Budget Period 1 (BP1)																																			
Solvent Physical Property Measurements																																			
Solvent Scale-up																													Τ						
Initial Techno-Economic Projections														Τ															Τ	Τ			Τ		
Laboratory-Scale System Redesign																																			
CCSI2 Engagement/ Industrial Outreach																																		\Box	
Go-No Go Decision																																			
Budget Period 2 (BP2)																												i T	Τ						Π
Solvent Durability Measurements																																			
Laboratory-Scale System Testing																													Τ	Τ			Τ		
Updated Techno-Economic Projections																													Τ						
Slip Stream Test System Redesign																																			
CCSI2 Engagement/ Industrial Outreach																																			
													Go-	·No	G	o D	eci	isic	on																
Budget Period 3 (BP3)																													Τ						
Retrofit of Slip Stream Testing System																																		\square	
Testing on Slip Stream System																																	Τ	Π	
Final Techno-Economic Projections																																			
Industry Outreach																																		\square	

Budget Period 2 Milestones



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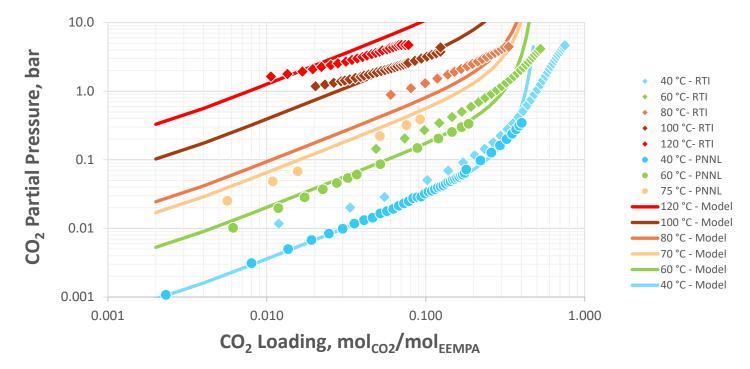
Project currently on track to meet upcoming Milestones.

Chemical degradation mechanisms quantified, necessary mitigation strategies developed for solvent. Solvent lifetime and makeup rates quantified.	9/29/2019
Independent durability testing complete for 1-4 derivatives. Chemical degradation mechanisms quantified, necessary mitigation strategies developed. Solvent lifetime and makeup rates quantified, most durable solvent identified for future testing.	9/29/2019
Continuous Flow Testing on 1 viable derivative completed. At least 40 hours of steady state 90% capture from simulated flue gas (15% CO ₂ , 85 % N ₂ with SO _x , NO _x , O ₂) with and without PSAR.	9/29/2019
Final TEA completed with costs targets at or below \$30/tonne CO ₂	12/31/2019

Round-Robin Tests – EEMPA Solvent Thermodynamic Data with Model Predictions



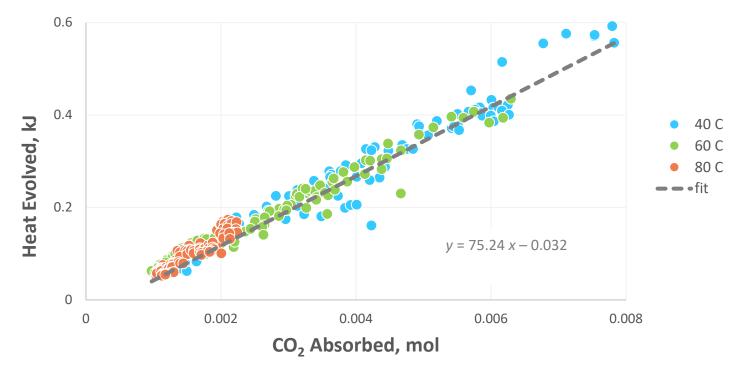
- Inter-laboratory thermodynamic data collection: PNNL and RTI.
- Independent data critique and rigorous analysis by project team: PNNL, RTI, EPRI, and Fluor Corp.
- VLE measurements from PNNL and RTI aligned well.
- Current model deemed adequately describes data in range of interest for capture process but further refinement possible with ongoing water-loaded data collection.



Round-Robin Tests - Solvent Thermodynamic Data with model predictions

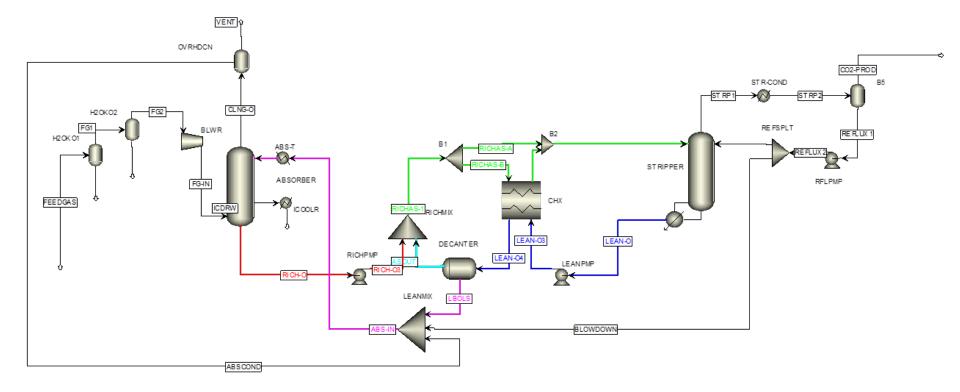


- RTI measurements expanded to calorimetry and liquid density.
- Thermodynamic consistency established between calorimetry and VLE data according to Gibbs-Helmholtz relation.
- Independent EPRI analysis Calorimetry data was filtered and weighted based on uncertainties estimated via Monte Carlo sampling.
- Calorimetry data indicates $\Delta H_{abs} = 75.2 \pm 2.2 \text{ kJ/mol-CO}_2$ at 95% confidence.



Initial Techno-Economic Projections Preliminary Process Model





- Process configured similar to NETL Case 10 with 90% CO₂ capture.
- PSAR not yet incorporated; be added if needed.

Initial Techno-Economic Projections Summary of Results



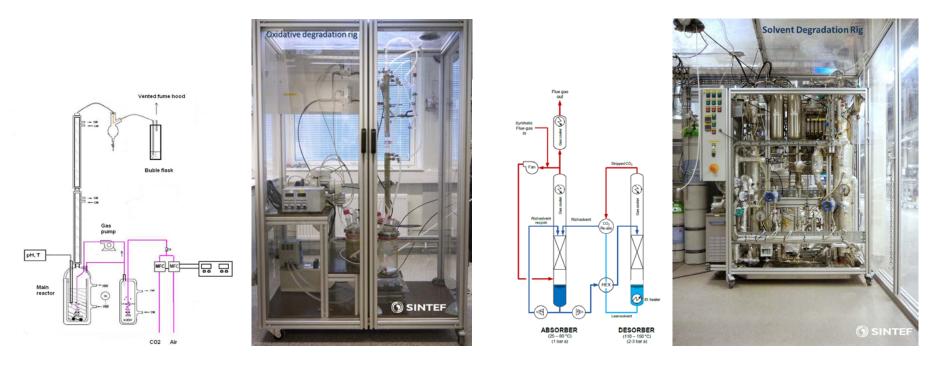
	MEA (NETL Case 10)	EEMPA w/o PSAR	EEMPA + PSAR (Expected Impacts)
Lean Loading, mol _{CO2} /mol _{solvent}	0.27	0.05	
Rich Loading, mol _{CO2} /mol _{solvent}	0.49	0.23	
Water content, wt%	69.3	2.8	
Regeneration Temperature, °C	118	117	Ы
Reboiler Duty, GJ/tonne _{co2}	3.66	2.17	~
Equivalent Work, kJ _e /mol _{CO2}	52.4	33.2	Ы
Net Plant Efficiency,	25.4	29.1	7
CAPEX of CDR, MM\$	443	464	7
Mitigation Cost, \$/tonne _{co2}	66.5	52.2	

- EEMPA has lower OPEX Case 10 and comparable CAPEX.
- Potentially additional cost reduction with PSAR.

Solvent Durability – Oxidative and Thermal Degradation



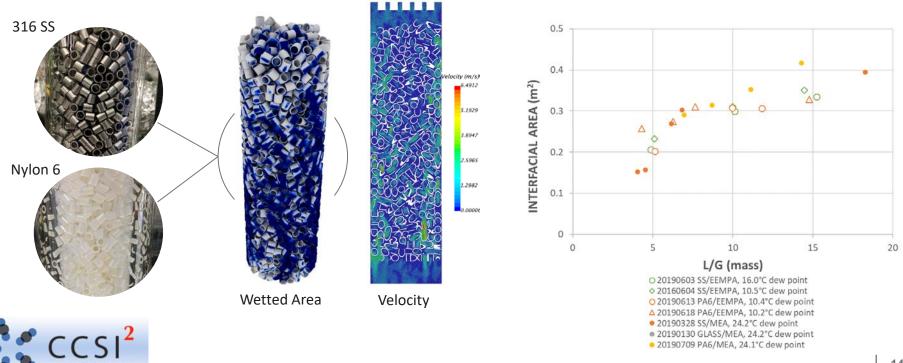
- RTI/SINFEFF-lead durability tests are ongoing.
- Thermal degradation 117°C for 5 weeks in N₂ with 300-series stainless steel, dry and water-loaded EEMPA
- Oxidative solvent degradation tests under both absorber and stripper conditions and with oxygen, NOx, SOx planned.



Collaboration with CCSI²



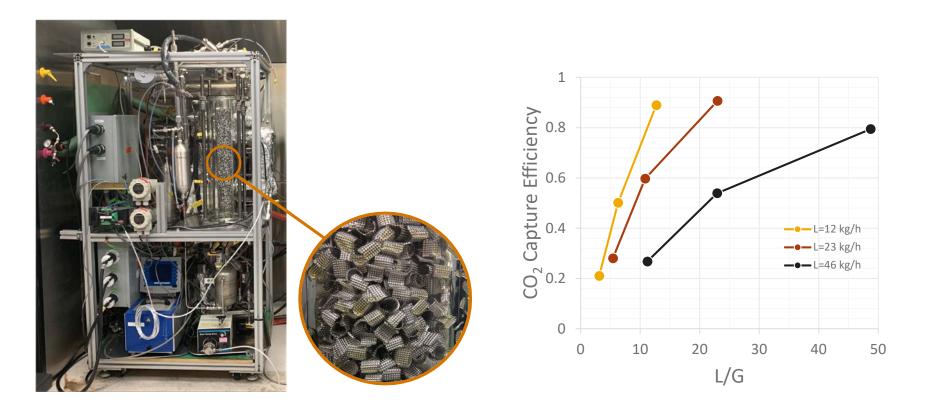
- CFD-based hydraulic model developed to predict effective interfacial area.
- Model validation using LCFS data with both MEA and water-lean solvents evaluated on both metal and plastic random packings.
- Further laboratory-scale solvent testing is aided by design of experiments with model guidance.





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Laboratory Scale System Testing



- Ongoing parametric EEMPA CO₂ absorption tests leveraging CCSI² SDoE.
- Full flow loop long-duration tests are 40 hr+ onstream with NOx and SOx.

Summary



- Round-robin solvent property tests completed through strong collaboration with industry team. Data consistency increases confident level in current thermodynamic and process models.
- Initial TEA projected reboiler duty 40% lower than MEA. Total capture cost ~\$52.2/tCO₂ without process optimization. Additional PSAR data suggest the potential to reduce costs further, approaching the \$50/tCO₂ target.
- EEMPA oxidative degradation observed to be 42% lower than MEA. Ongoing extended durability tests by industry partners to confirm solvent lifetimes.
- CCSI² capabilities leveraged to improve model predictions and to guide lab-scale testing by design of experiment.

Acknowledgements





Molecular Theory

Project Manager David Heldebrant



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Richard Zheng

Testing and Analysis

Greg Whyatt



Process Modeling



Yuan Jiang

Charles Freeman





Aravind V Rayer



EPRI



Joseph Swisher





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Michael Matuszewski

Molecular Knowledge Systems **Designing Better Chemical Products**



Kevin Joback











Pacific Northwest

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