

Development and Bench-Scale Testing of a Novel Biphase Solvent-Enabled Absorption Process for Post-Combustion Carbon Capture (DE-FE0031600)

Presenter: Yongqi Lu

**Illinois State Geological Survey
University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign**

**2019 Carbon Capture, Utilization, Storage, and Oil &
Gas Technologies Integrated Review Meeting**

Pittsburgh PA • August 26, 2019

Project Overview

Technology Background

Scope of Work/Technical Approaches

Progress and Current Status

Plan for Future R&D and Scale-Up

Objectives

- ❑ Advance the development of biphasic solvents and absorption process from lab- to bench-scale
- ❑ Design, fabricate and test an integrated 40 kWe bench-scale capture unit with simulated and real coal flue gases
- ❑ Demonstrate the technology progressing toward achieving DOE's Transformational Capture goals

Participants and Major Roles:

- ❑ Illinois State Geological Survey:
Solvent & process development; Oversight of equipment fabrication & assembly; Bench tests
- ❑ Illinois Sustainable Technology Center:
Chemical analysis for tests; EH&S study
- ❑ Trimeric Corporation:
Equipment specs and design; TEA study

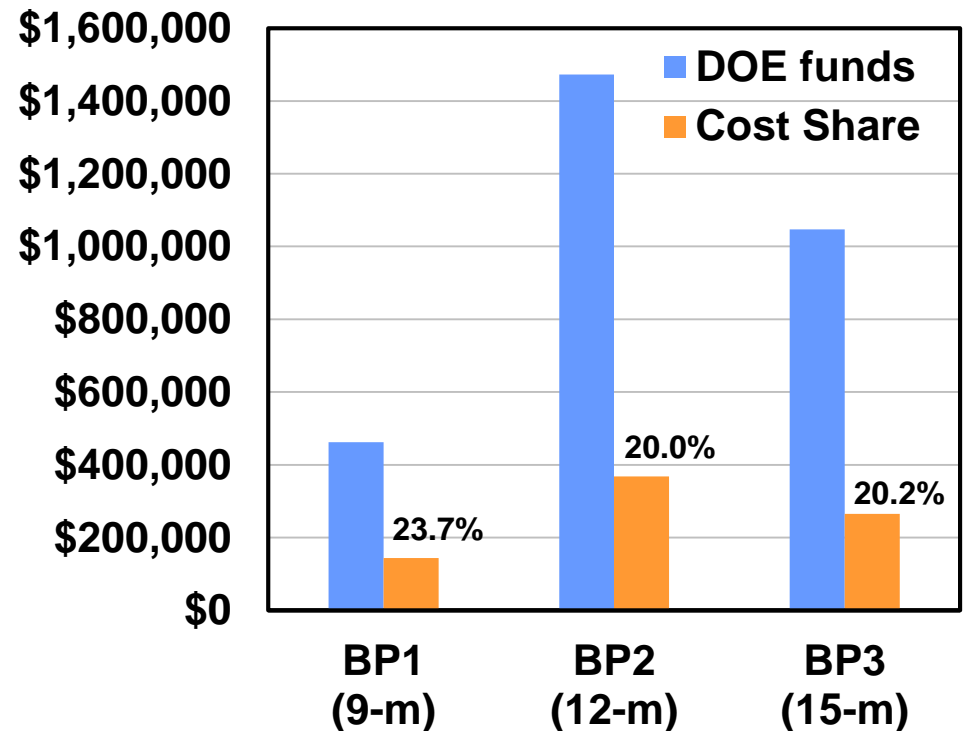
Project Duration and Budget

Project duration: 36 mon (4/6/18–4/5/21)

- ❑ BP1: 9 mon (4/6/18-1/5/19)
- ❑ BP2: 12 mon (1/6/19-1/5/20)
- ❑ BP3: 15 mon (1/6/20-4/5/21)

Funding Profile:

- ❑ DOE funding of \$2,981,778
- ❑ Cost share (in-kind & cash) of \$776,896 (20.7%)



Project Overview

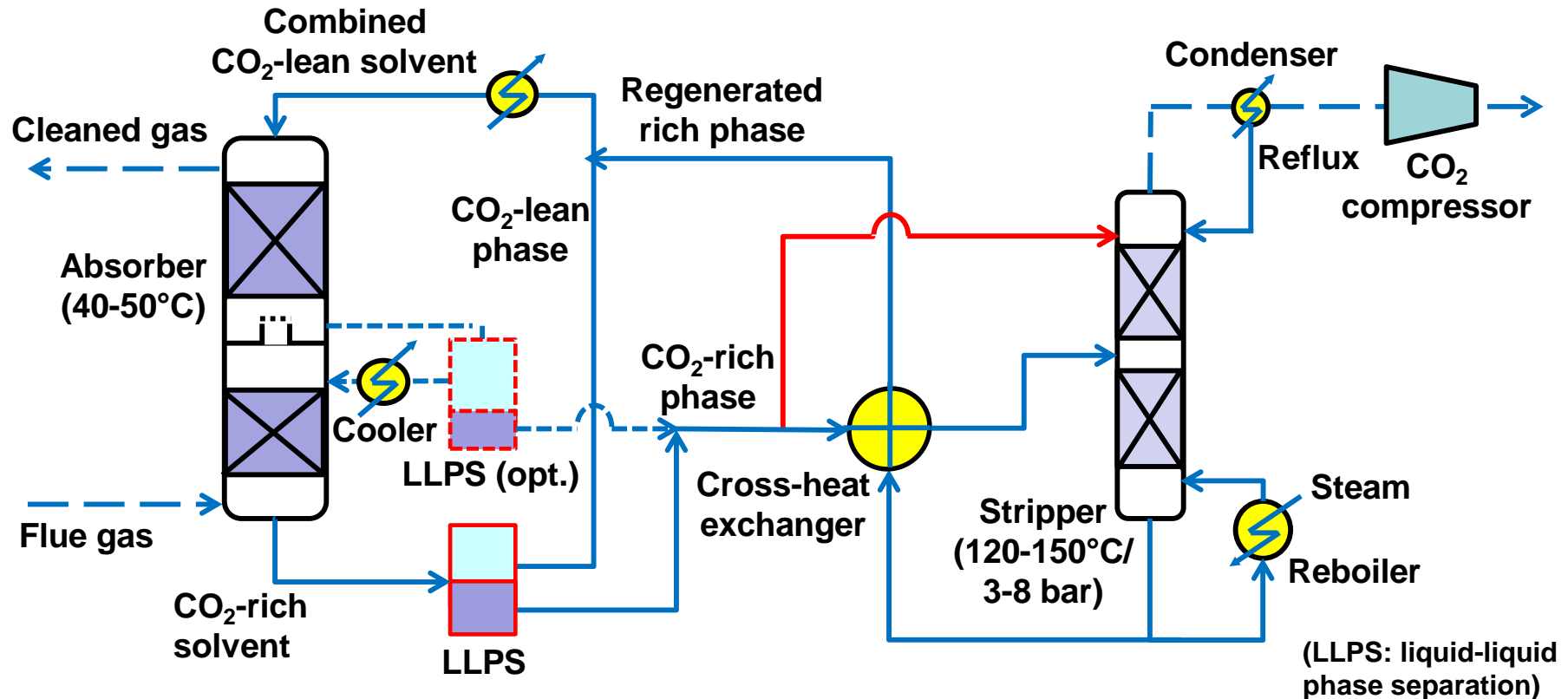
Technology Background

Scope of Work/Technical Approaches

Progress and Current Status

Plan for Future R&D and Scale-Up

Biphasic CO₂ Absorption Process (BiCAP)



Impact on stripper:

- ❑ Reduced solvent mass to stripper leads to low sensible heat use and small equipment size
- ❑ Enriched CO₂ loading leads to high stripping pressure (i.e., low stripping heat and CO₂ compression work)

Impact on absorber:

- ❑ Applicable for high-viscosity solvents via multi-stage LLPS to enhance rate

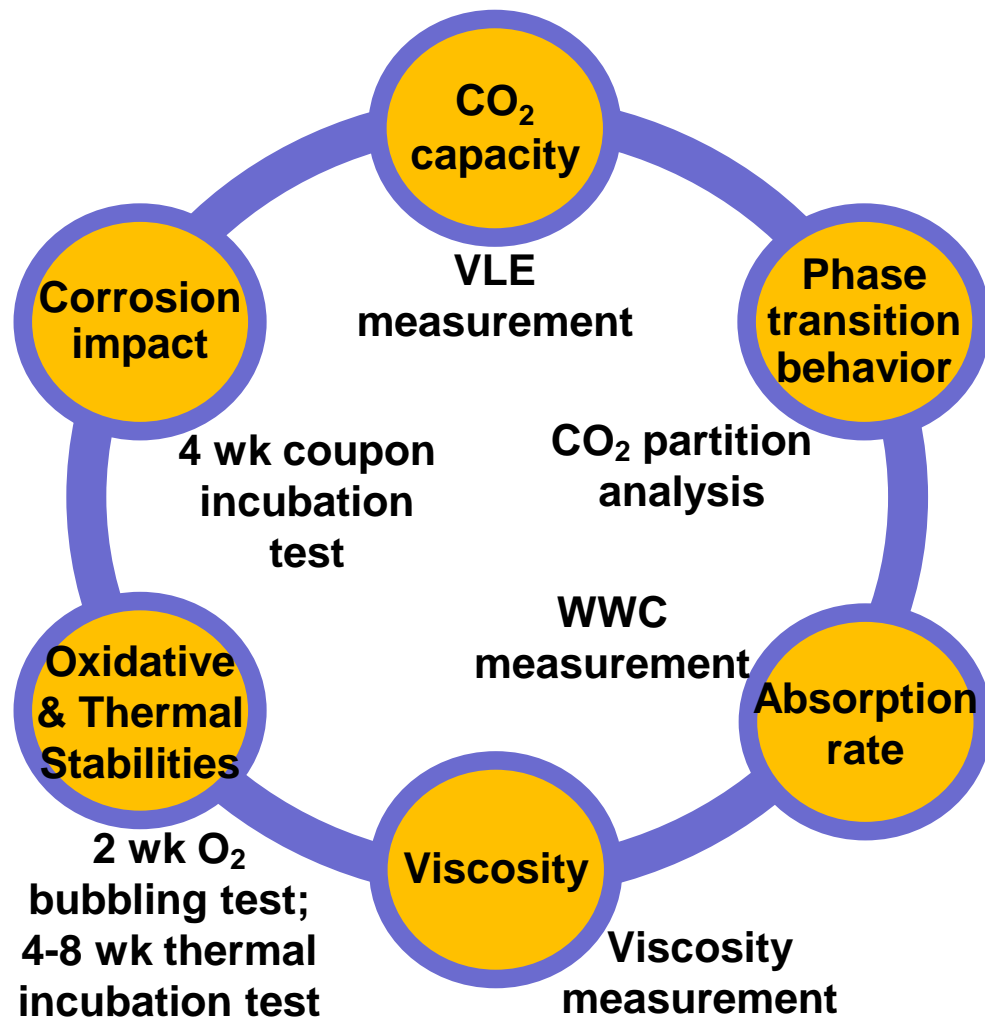
Novel BiCAP Solvents

Water-lean aqueous/organic amine blends:

- ❑ Tunable phase transition behavior (e.g., vol.% and loading partitions)
- ❑ In aqueous form suitable for humid flue gas application

Lab screening tests of ~80 solvents based on multiple criteria:

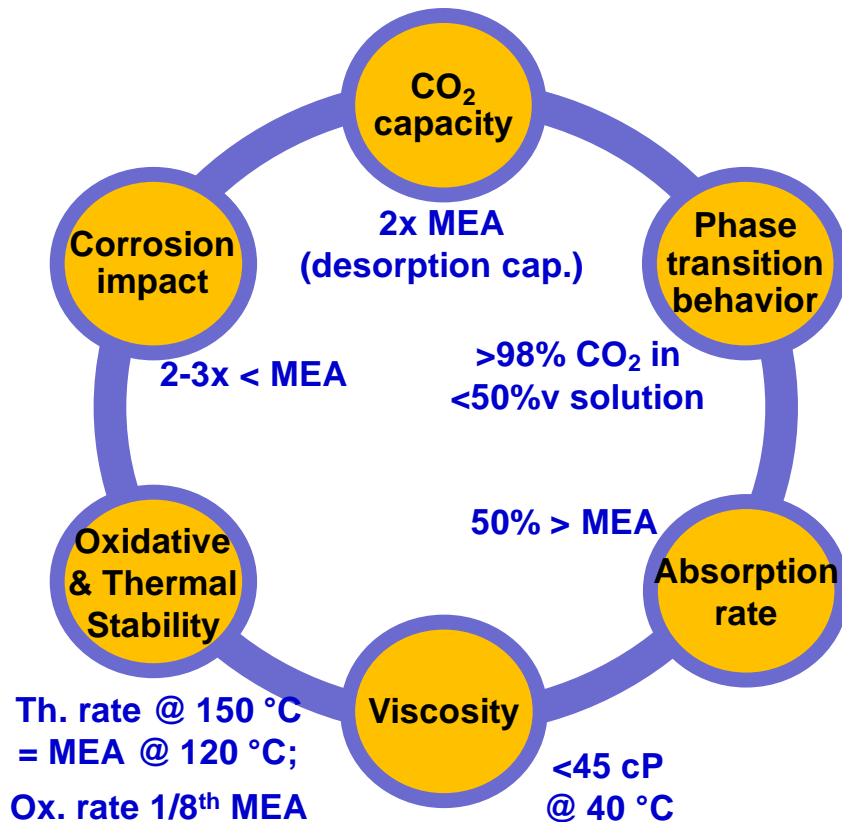
- ❑ 2 identified meeting all criteria (BiCAP-1 and BiCAP-2)



Lab experiments for biphasic solvent screening conducted in previous project

Features of BiCAP Solvents and Process

Two top-performing BiCAP solvents developed in previous project:



Lab-scale 10 kWe absorption and stripping column tests conducted in previous project:

- Absorption rate:
50% > MEA under respective operating conditions
- Reboiler heat duty:
35-45% < MEA under respective stripping conditions
- Stripping pressure:
~6 bar (max. ~8.5 bar)

Project Overview

Technology Background

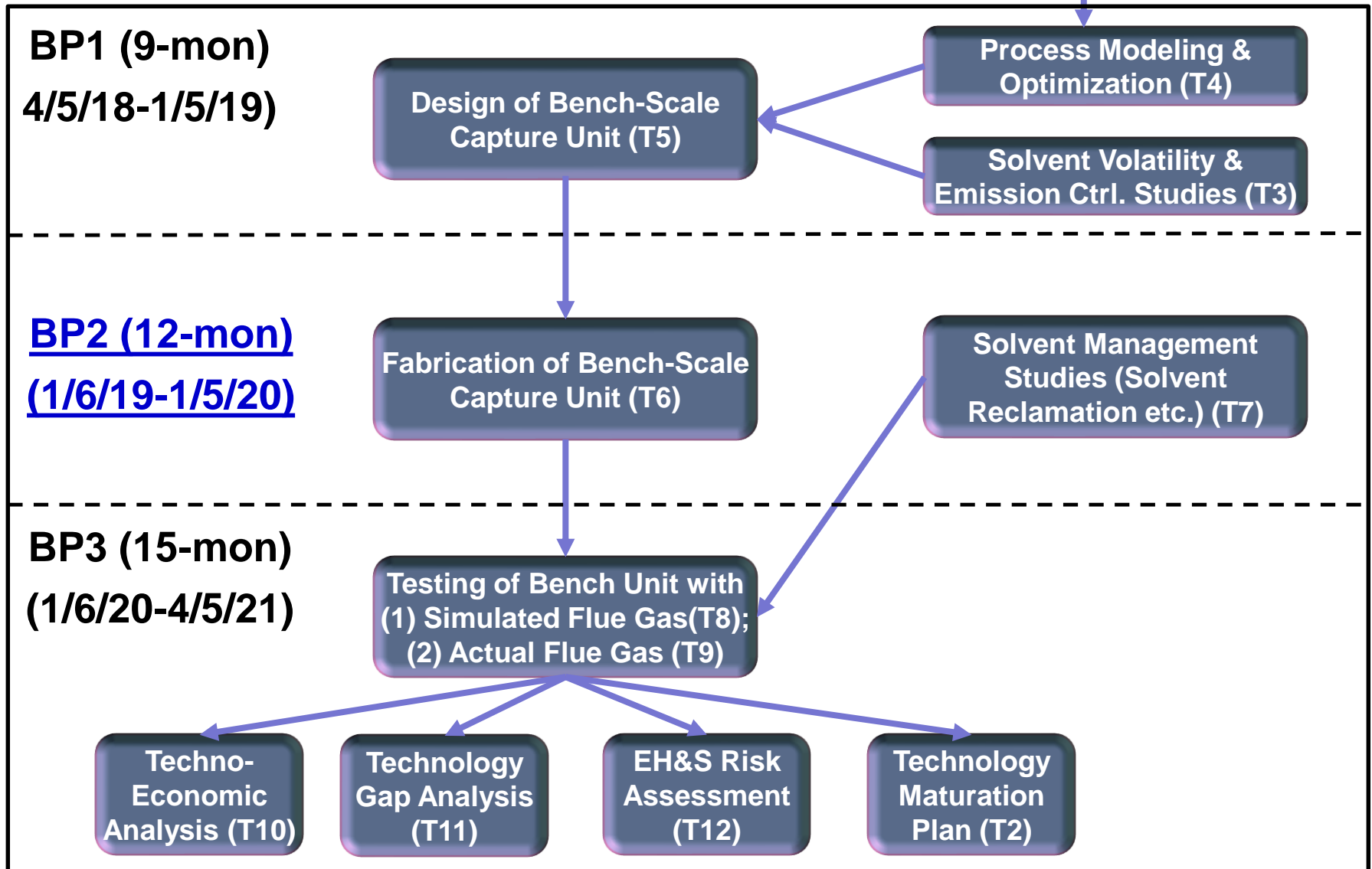
Scope of Work/Technical Approaches

Progress and Current Status

Plan for Future R&D and Scale-Up

Project Scope of Work

Solvent & Process Data from Lab-Scale Project



Main Success Criteria and Milestones

	Basis for Decision/Success Criteria
BP1	Solvent vapor and aerosol emissions assessed
	Power plant Host Site Agreement issued
	Completion of 40 kWe bench unit design
	(Design heat duty $\leq \sim 2,100$ GJ/tonne of CO ₂ and stripping P $\geq \sim 4$ bar)
BP2	Identify suitable options for reclamation of biphasic solvents
	Fabrication of 40 kWe bench-scale unit
BP3	Bench unit install, commissioning & testing including 6-month parametric testing with a simulated flue gas and 2-week continuous testing with a slipstream of power plant flue gas;
	Demonstrate continuous operation & total energy use of ≤ 0.22 kWh/kg

BP1: All 7 milestones reached on schedule and all 3 criteria fulfilled;

BP2: 2 milestones in progress as scheduled

Project Overview

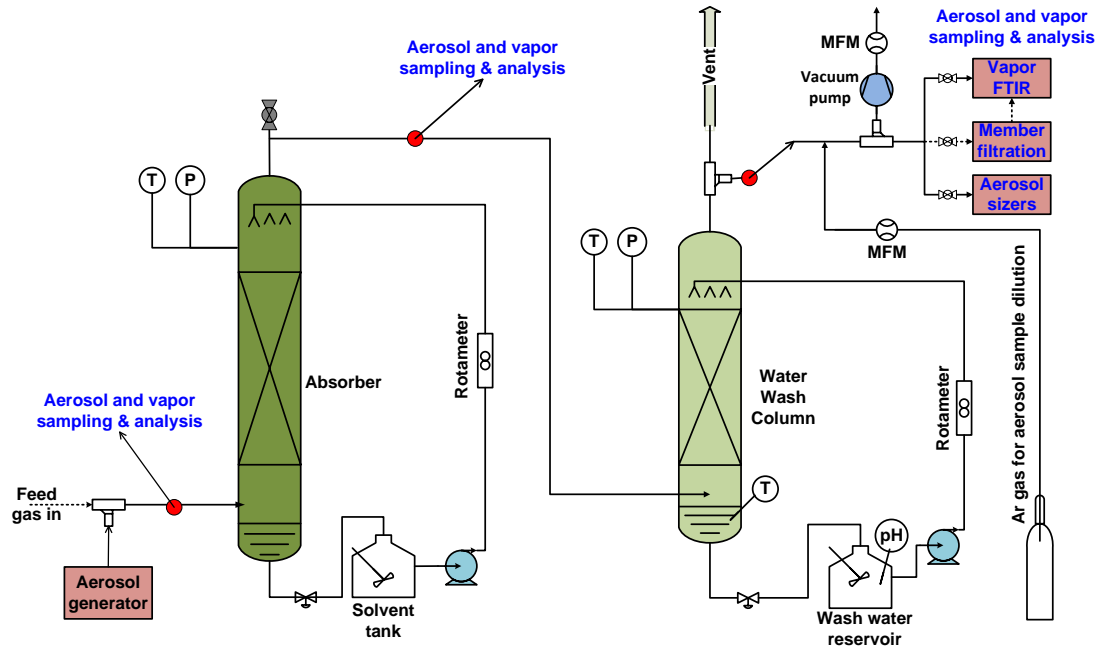
Technology Background

Scope of Work/Technical Approaches

Progress and Current Status

Plan for Future R&D and Scale-Up

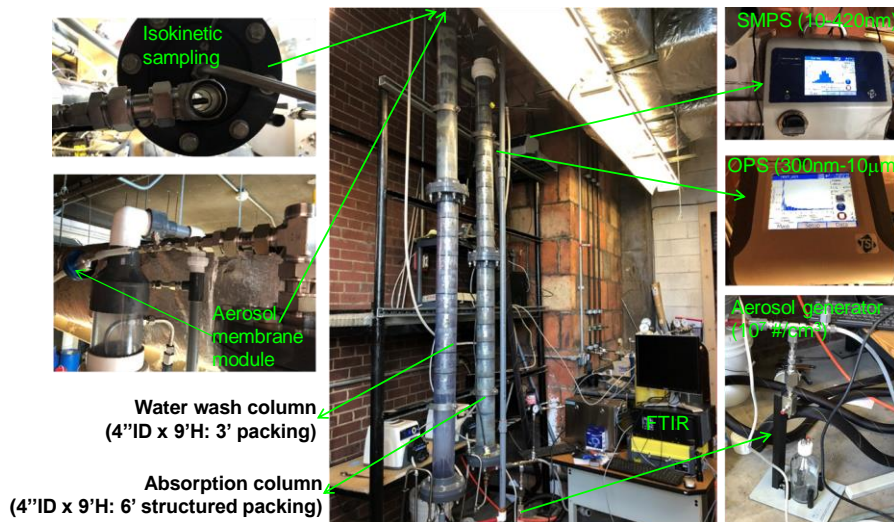
(1) Solvent Volatility, Emissions and Mitigation (T3)



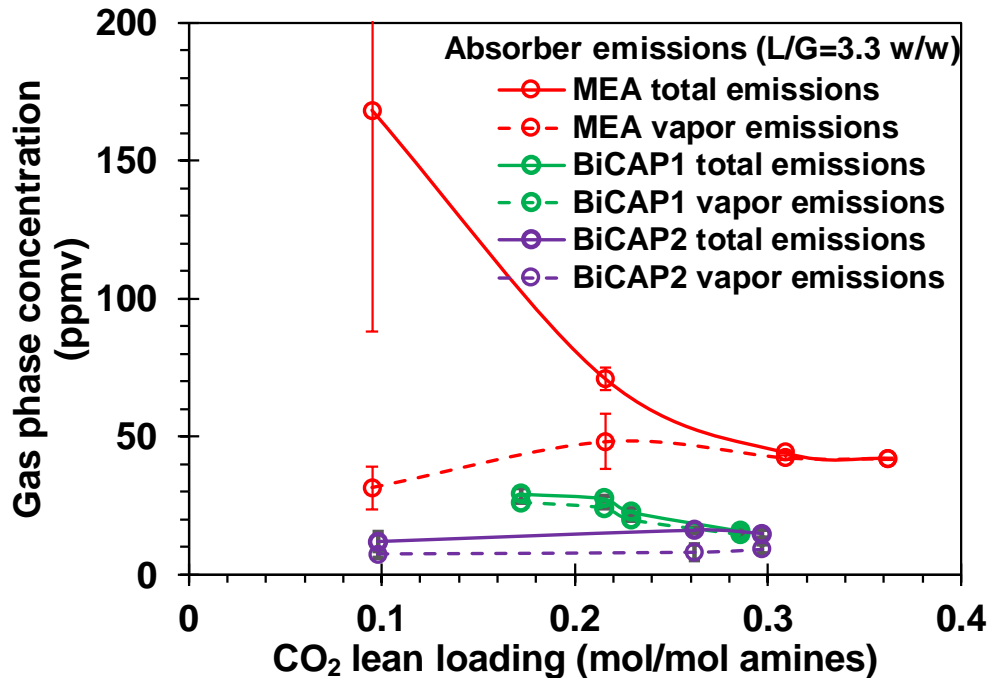
□ Aerosols generated (10^6 - 10^7 #/cm³) to simulate flue gas

□ Both vapor & aerosols monitored:

- FTIR for measuring vapor
- Scanning Mobility Particle Sizer (SMPS) and Optical Particle Sizer (OPS) combined for measuring 10-nm to 10- μ m aerosols
- Membrane filters for collecting aerosols for GC-MS analysis

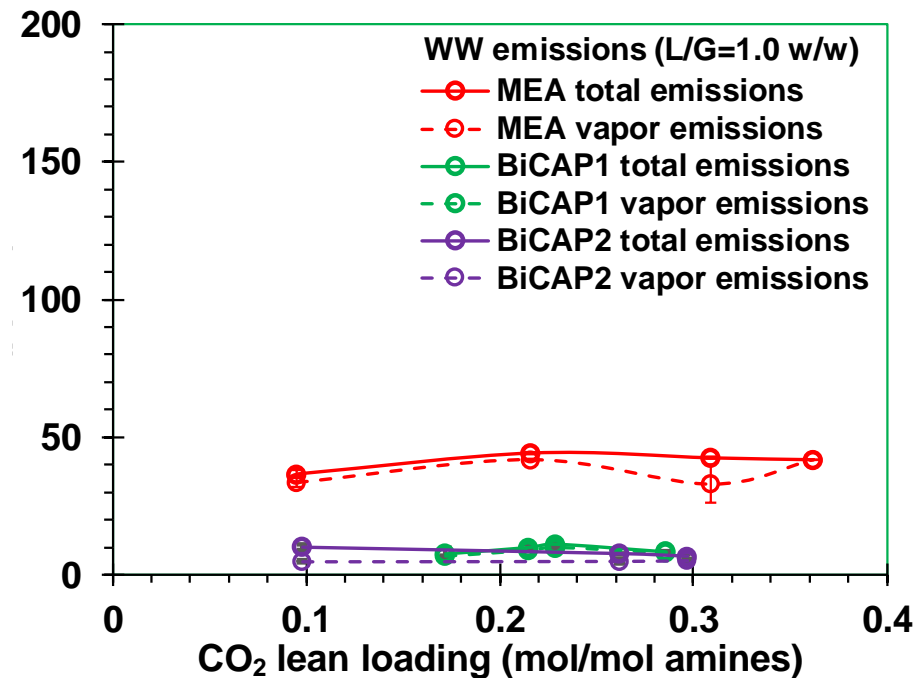


Gas-Phase Amine Emissions during Absorption & Water Wash



Emissions from absorber

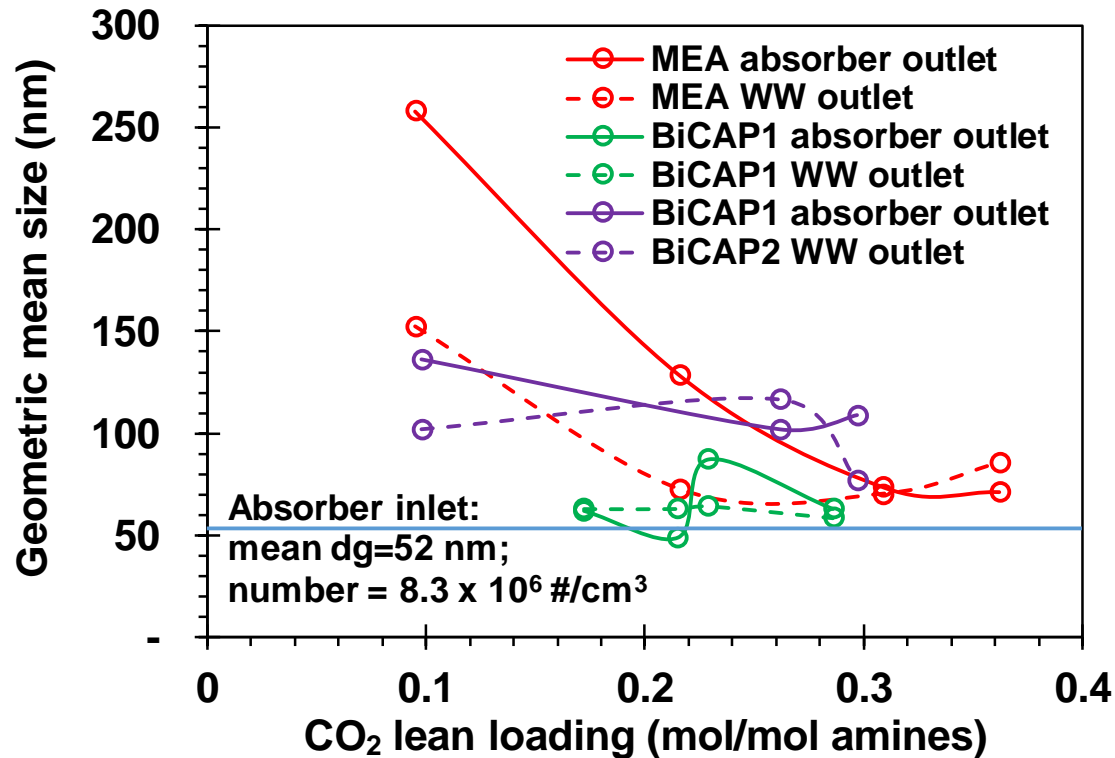
(Total emissions: amine vapor + vaporized aerosols (w/o filtration) measured by FTIR;
Vapor emissions: amine vapor only (with filtration) by FTIR)



Emissions after WW column

- ❑ MEA mist/droplets visually present at sampling port of absorber exit
- ❑ BiCAP solvents 2-4 times less emissions from absorber than MEA
- ❑ ~50-95% of BiCAP amine emissions were vapor in these tests
- ❑ Water wash removed ~20-70% of total amine emissions

Aerosol Emissions during Absorption & Water Wash



□ Absorber:

- Aerosol size grew (agglomeration, condensation, reaction-diffusion, etc.)
- Aerosol number concentration reduced significantly (by 60-90%)

□ WW column

- Aerosol size tended to decrease
- Particles might be generated/removed depending conditions

(2) Biphasic Solvent Degradation and Reclamation

Methods under lab testing to replace / reduce thermal reclamation needs:

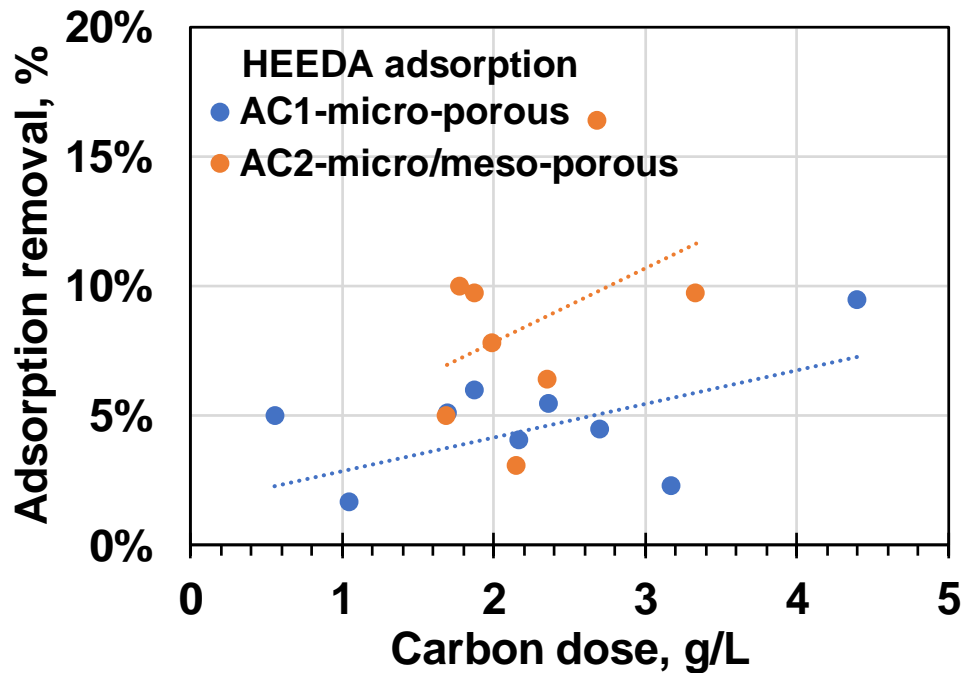
- ❑ Ion exchange adsorption
- ❑ Activated carbon adsorption
- ❑ Membrane nanofiltration
- ❑ Thermal reclamation (baseline)

Selected degradation products as model compounds used in experiments

	Model Compound	Abbreviation	MW	Analytical technique
Thermal degradation products	N,N'-di(2-hydroxyethyl)urea	MEA Urea	60	GC-MS, LC-MS
	1-(2-hydroxyethyl)-2-imidazolidinone	HEIA	130	GC-MS, LC-MS
	N-(2-hydroxyethyl)ethylenediamine	HEEDA	179	GC-MS, LC-MS
Oxidative degradation products	Acetic acid	AcOH	60	LC-MS
	Oxalic acid	OA	90	LC-MS
	Formic acid	FA	46	LC-MS

Adsorption of Thermal Degradation Products with Carbons

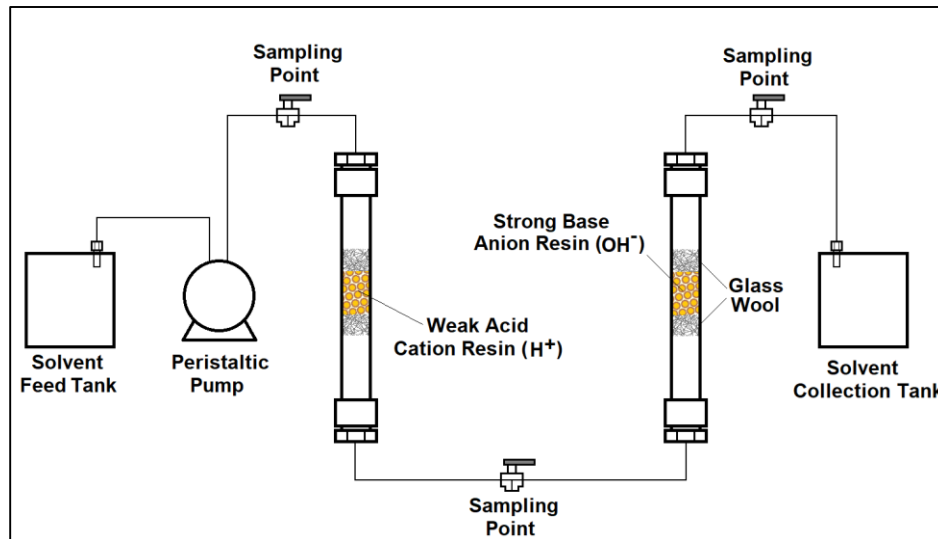
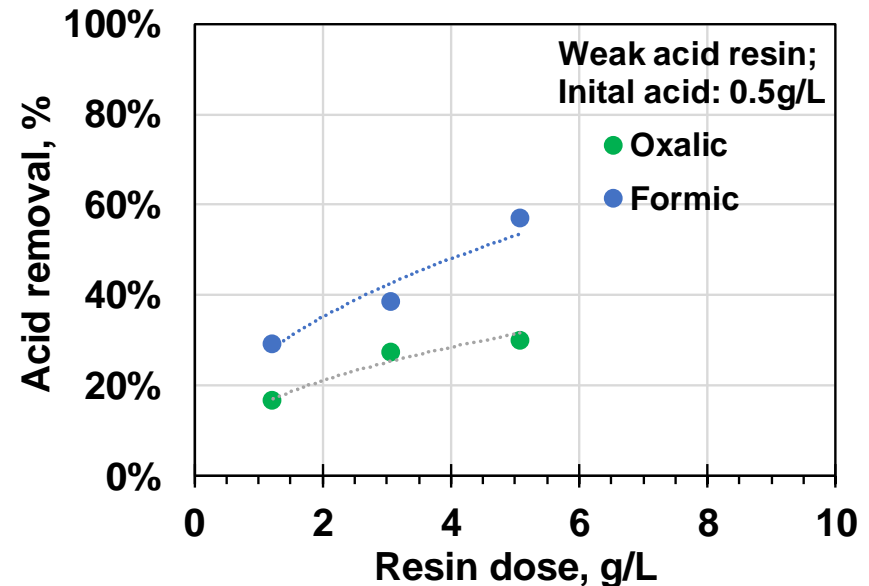
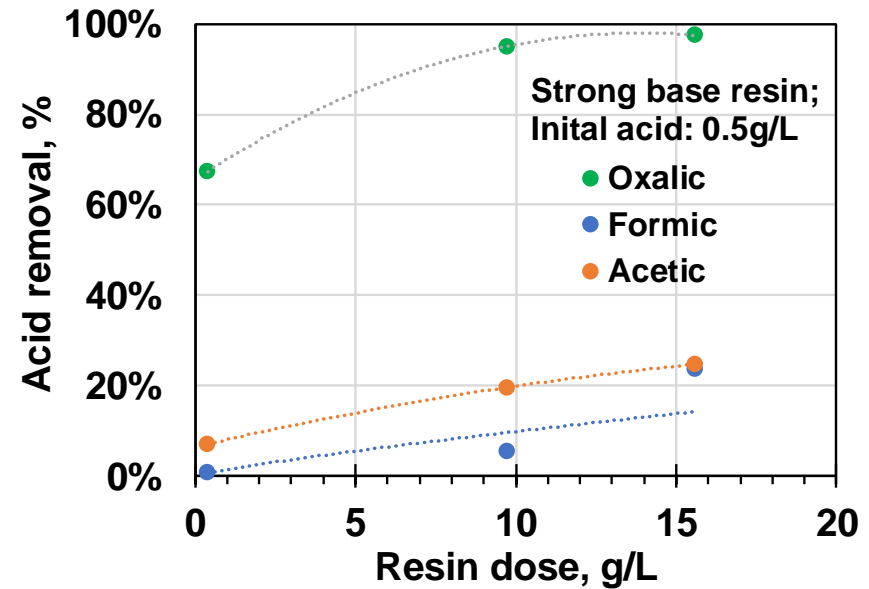
- ❑ Two commercial carbons (microporous and micro/mesoporous) tested
- ❑ Adsorption of selected thermal HSS products not significant
- ❑ Work in progress to modify carbon surface polarity and functionalities to improve HSS adsorption



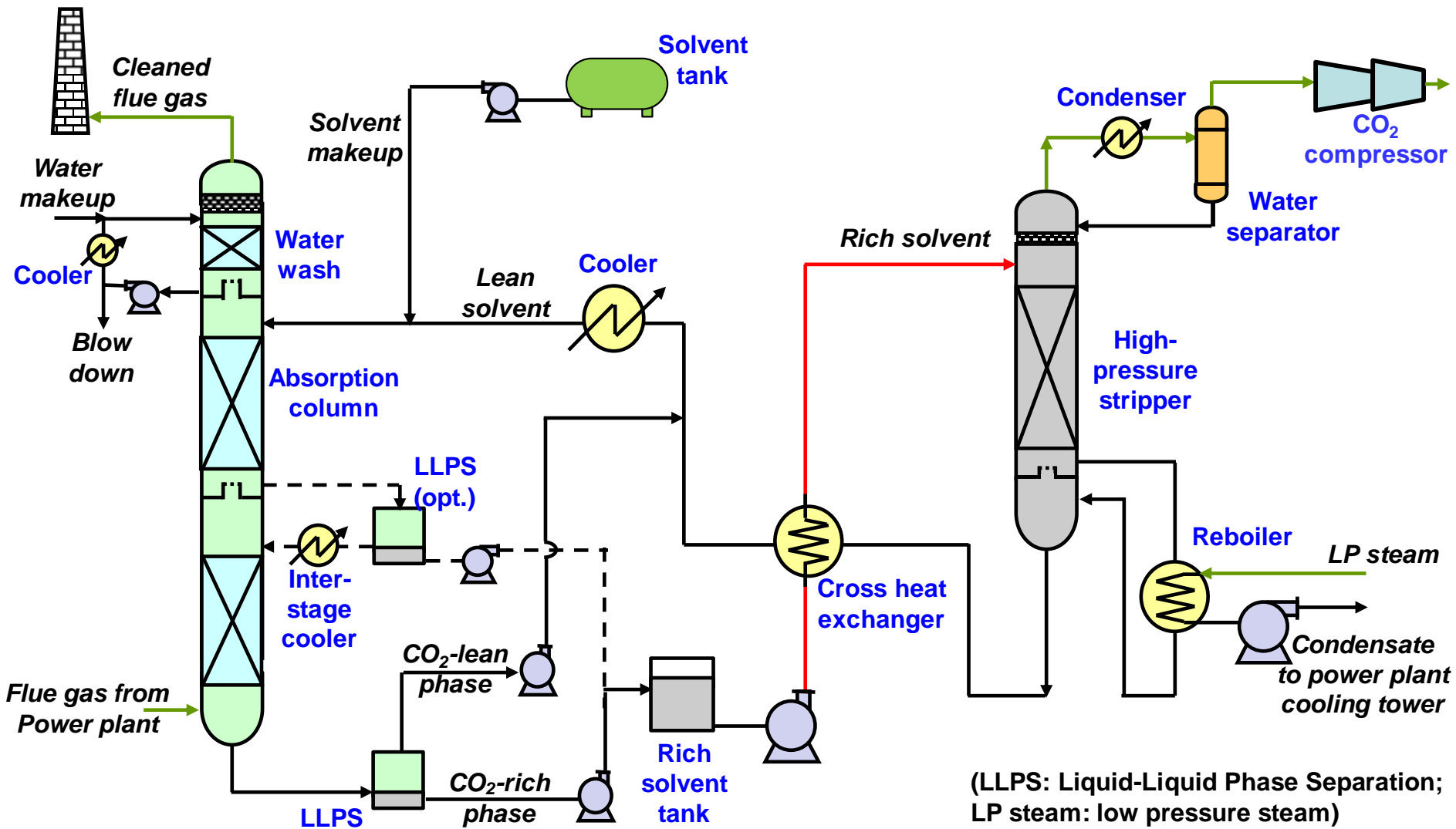
Rotating tumbler used for adsorption isotherm measurements at 23 ± 1 °C

Removal of Oxidative Degradation Products with Ion Exchange Resins

- Isotherms of two resins measured:
 - Strong base resin showed high affinity to oxalic acid
 - Weak acid resin showed some affinity to formic acid
- Ion exchange column breakthrough tests in progress

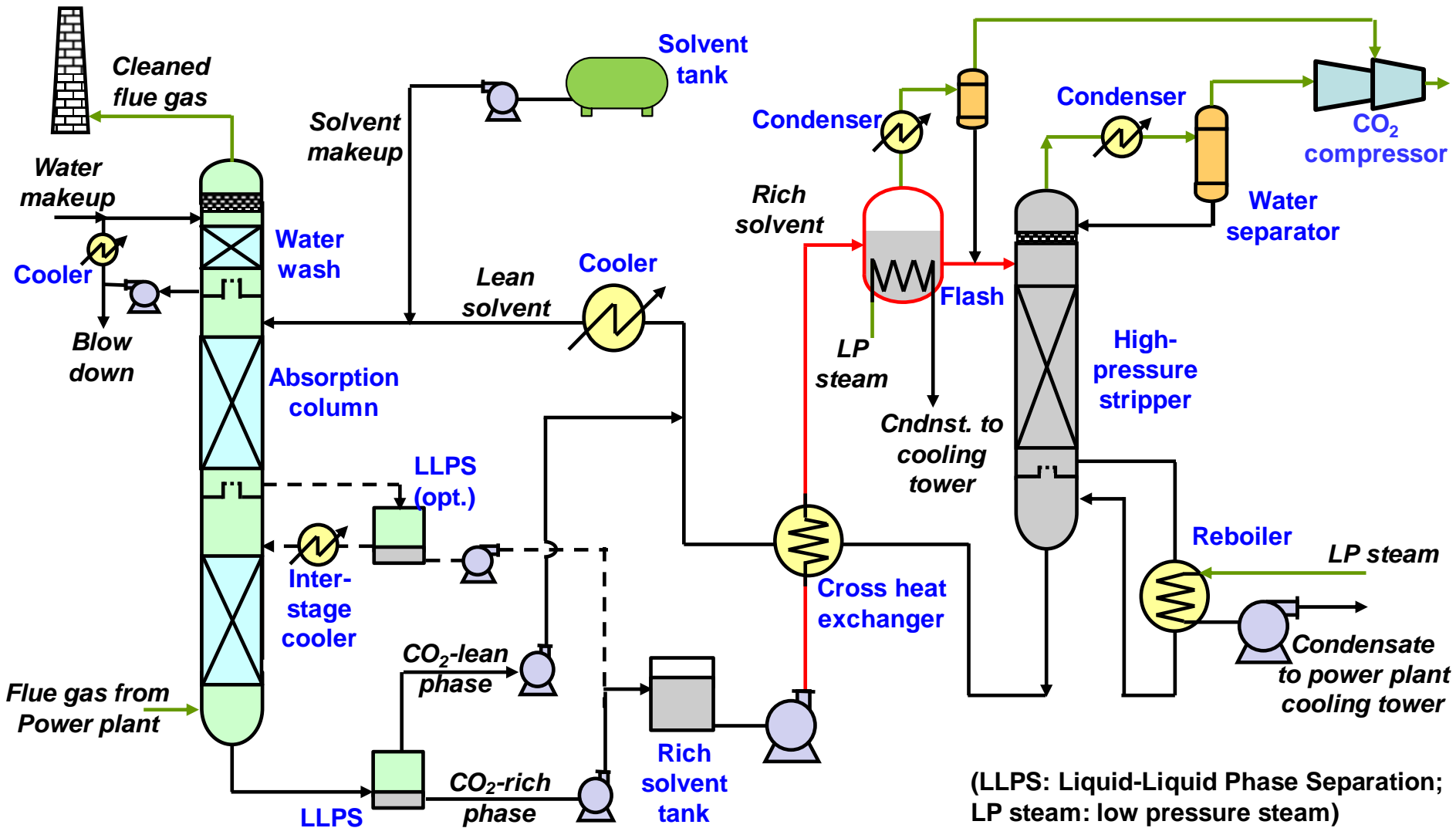


(3) Design & Fabrication of Bench-Scale BiCAP Unit: Process Configuration Optimization (T4)



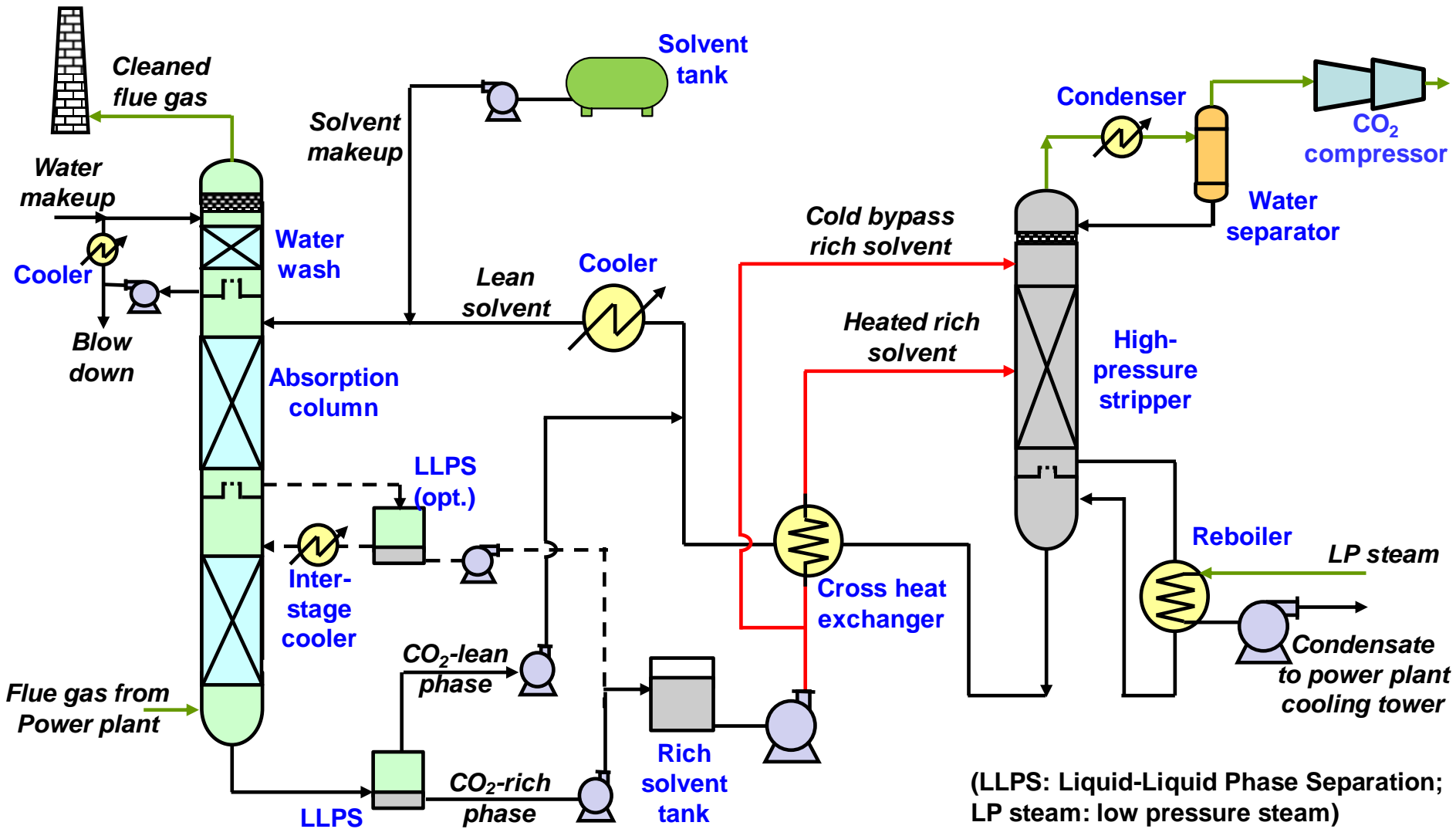
Simple Stripper

Contn'd



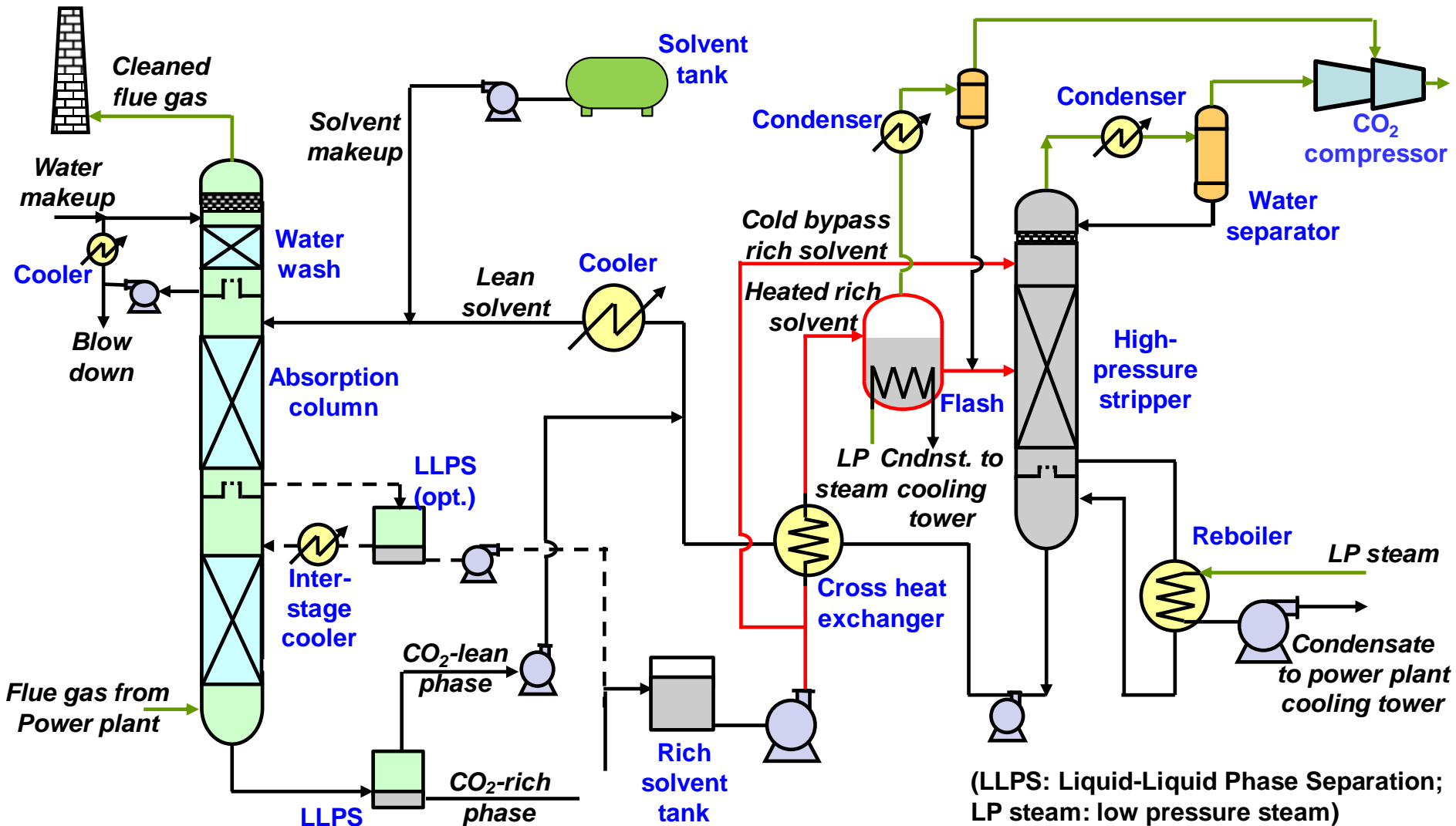
Flash + Stripper

Contn'd



Cold Bypass

Contn'd



Cold Bypass and Flash + Stripper

Energy-Efficient BiCAP Configuration Identified

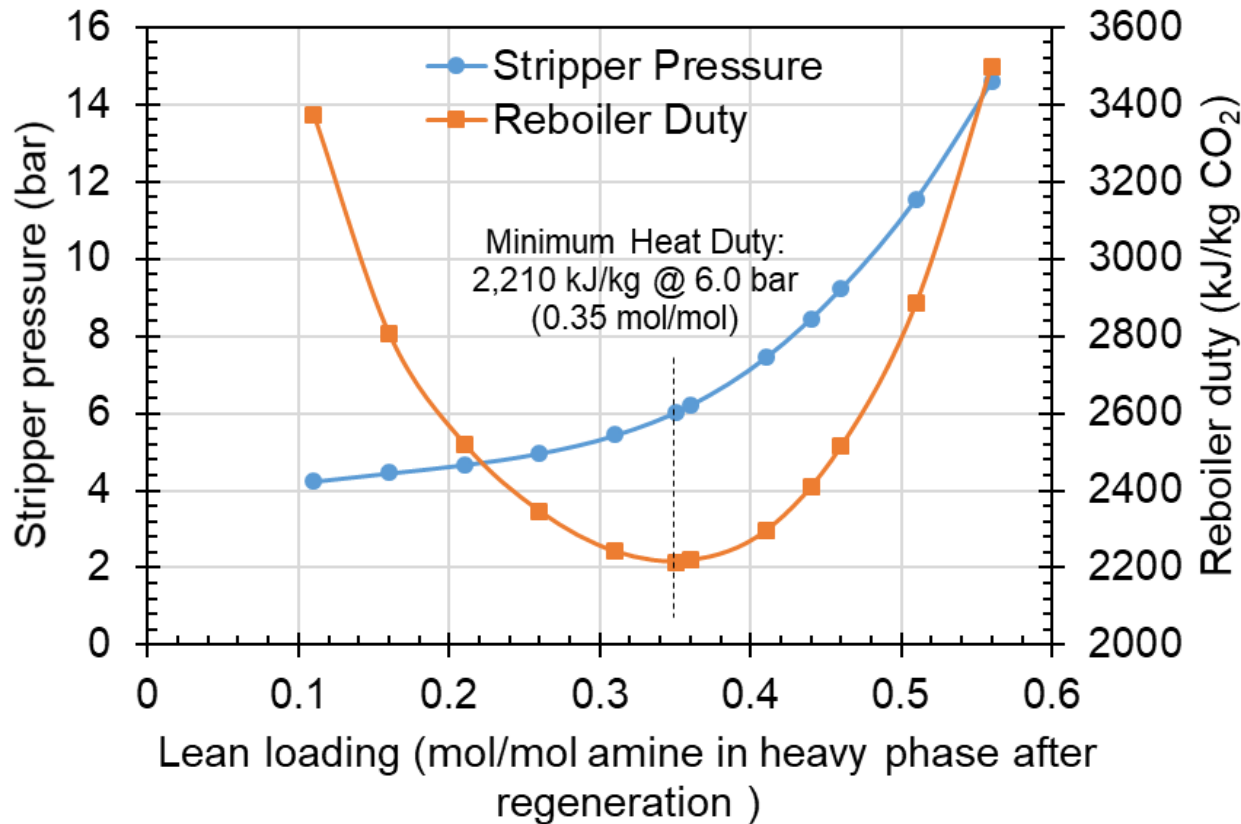
	Simple Stripper	Flash+ Stripper	Cold Bypass	Cold Bypass+ Flash/Stripper
Flash pressure, bar	n/a	9.7	n/a	9.7
Flash temperature, °C	n/a	140	n/a	144.5
Stripper pressure, bar	5.1	5.0	5.1	5.1
Reboiler temperature, °C	150	150	~150	~150
CO ₂ release from flash, %	0%	34.50%	0%	28.75%
CO ₂ release from stripper, %	100%	65.50%	100%	71.25%
IP/LP steam use				
Overall heat duty, kJ/kg CO ₂	2,613	2,649	2,132	2,441
Parasitic power loss, kWh/kg CO ₂	0.186	0.188	0.152	0.174
Compression work, kWh/kg CO ₂	0.058	0.053	0.058	0.054
Total energy use, kWh/kg CO ₂	0.244	0.242	0.209	0.227

* BiCAP-1 solvent (vs. best-performing BiCAP-2) used for modeling

❑ Cold Bypass: high energy efficiency and low equipment complexity

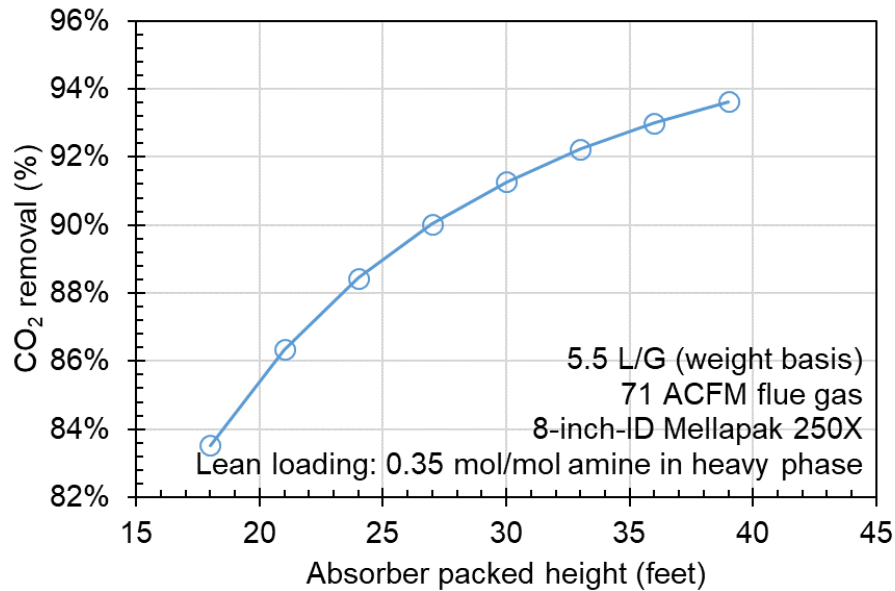
Design Optimization of 40 KWe Bench-Scale Unit

- ❑ Rigorous rate-based Aspen Plus model developed
- ❑ BiCAP-1 solvent (vs. best-performing BiCAP-2) used for design modeling



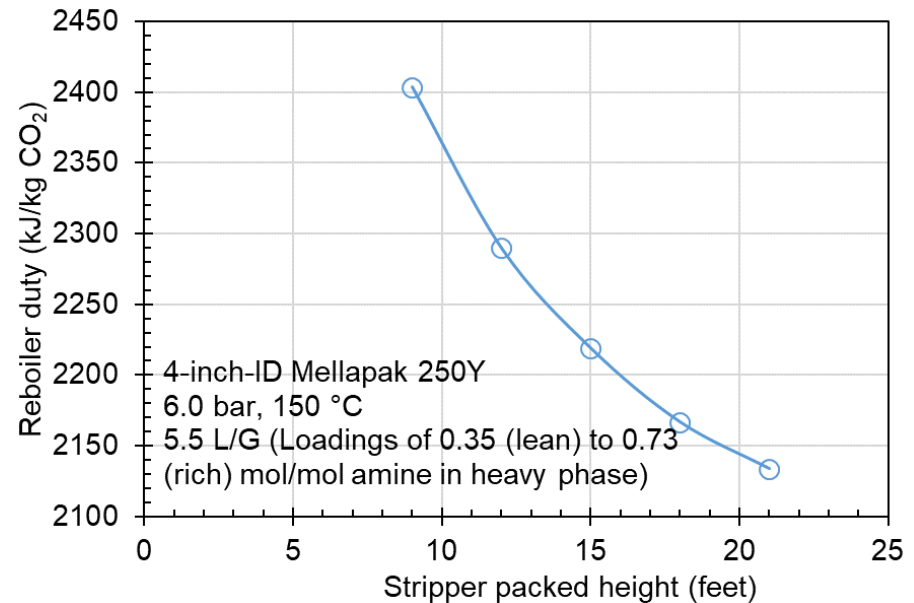
(Stripper (4" ID) with 15' height of Mellapak 250Y packing at fixed rich loading of 0.73 mol/mol amines in heavy phase and 150°C reboiler)

Contn'd



CO₂ removal from 40 kWe flue gas in absorber at fixed L/G of 5.5 (w/w)

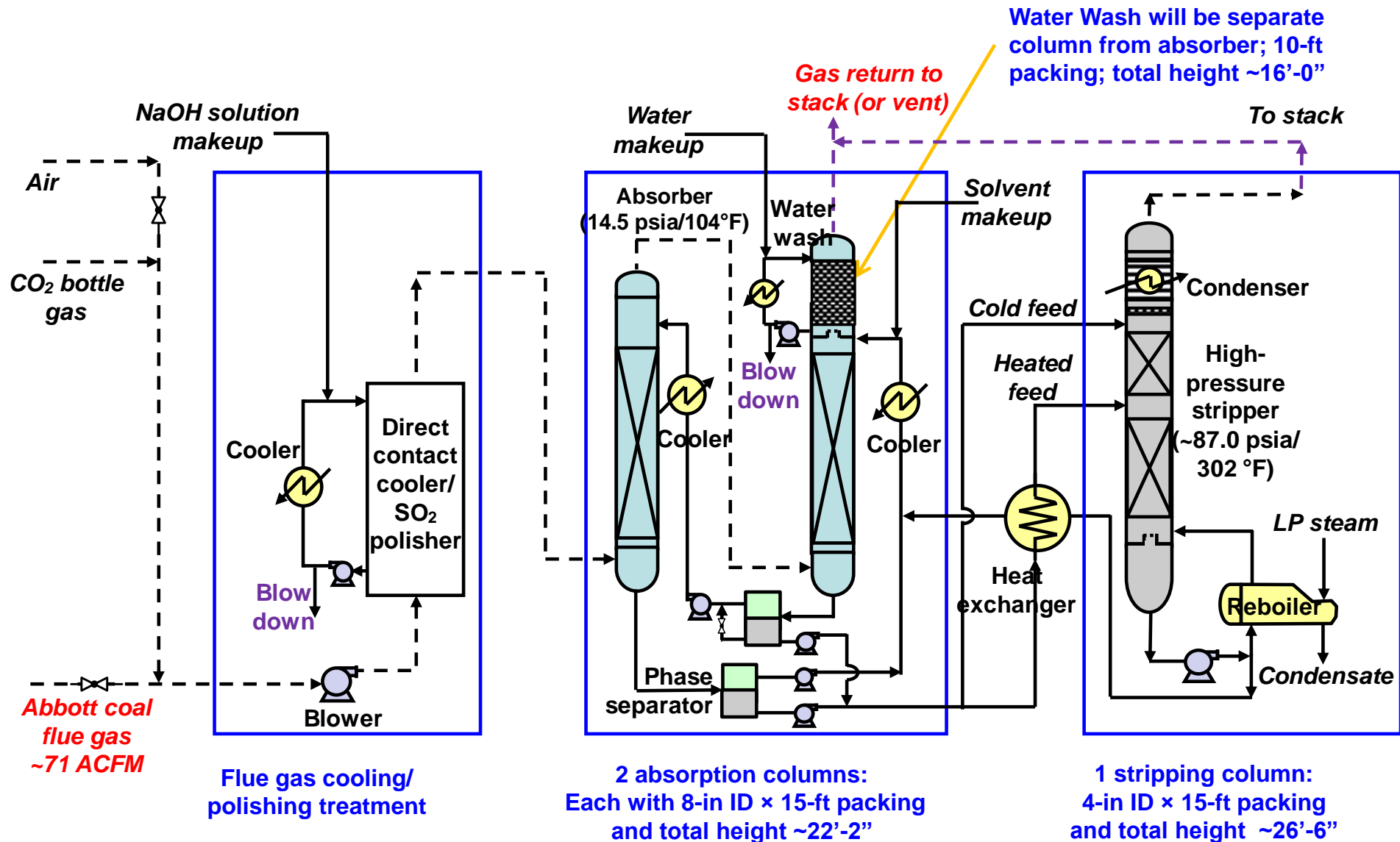
- 27' packing achieves 90% capture
- Higher L/G leads to shorter packing requirement, but may increase stripper heat duty



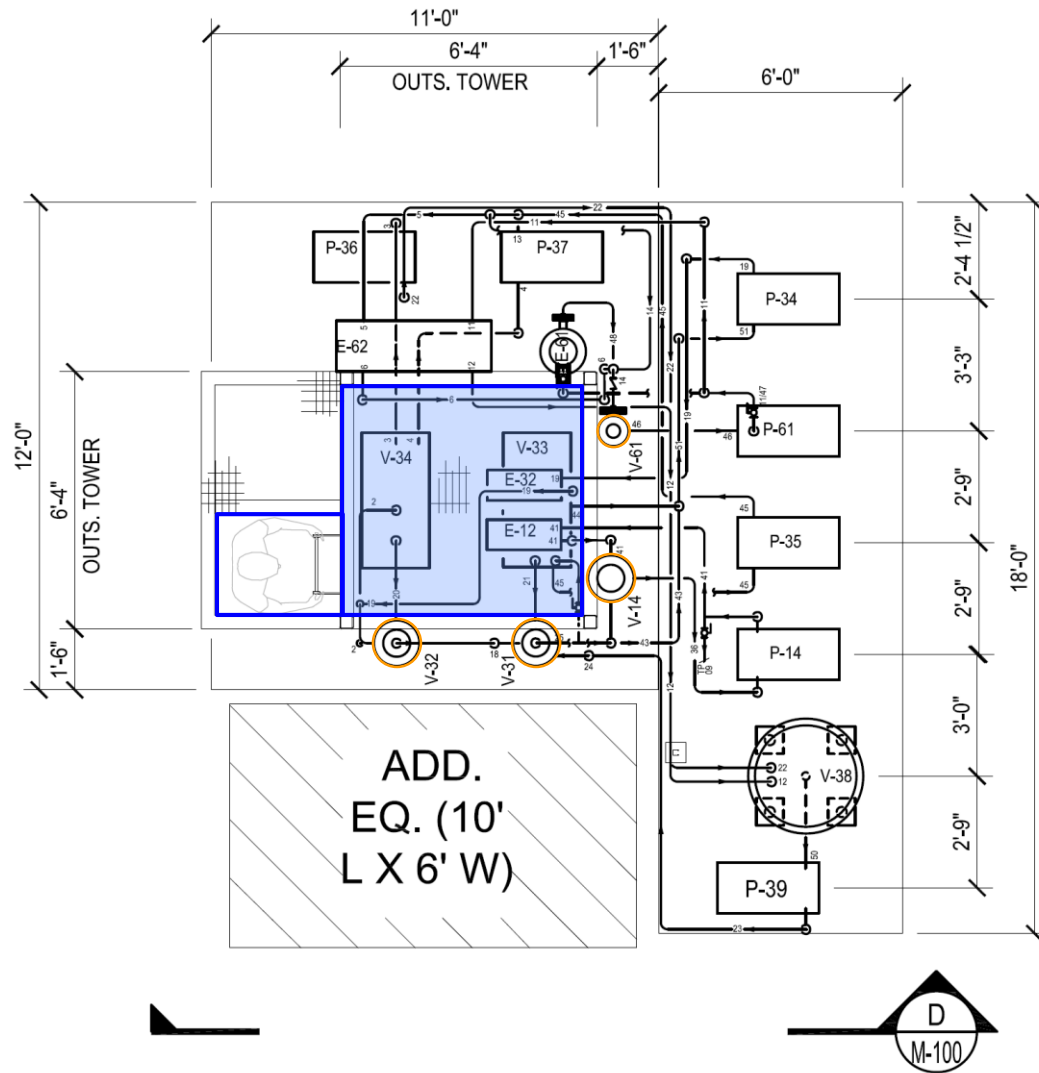
Reboiler duty as a function of stripper packed height (90% CO₂ removal)

- Stripper packing height directly affects heat duty: a taller column achieving better energy performance

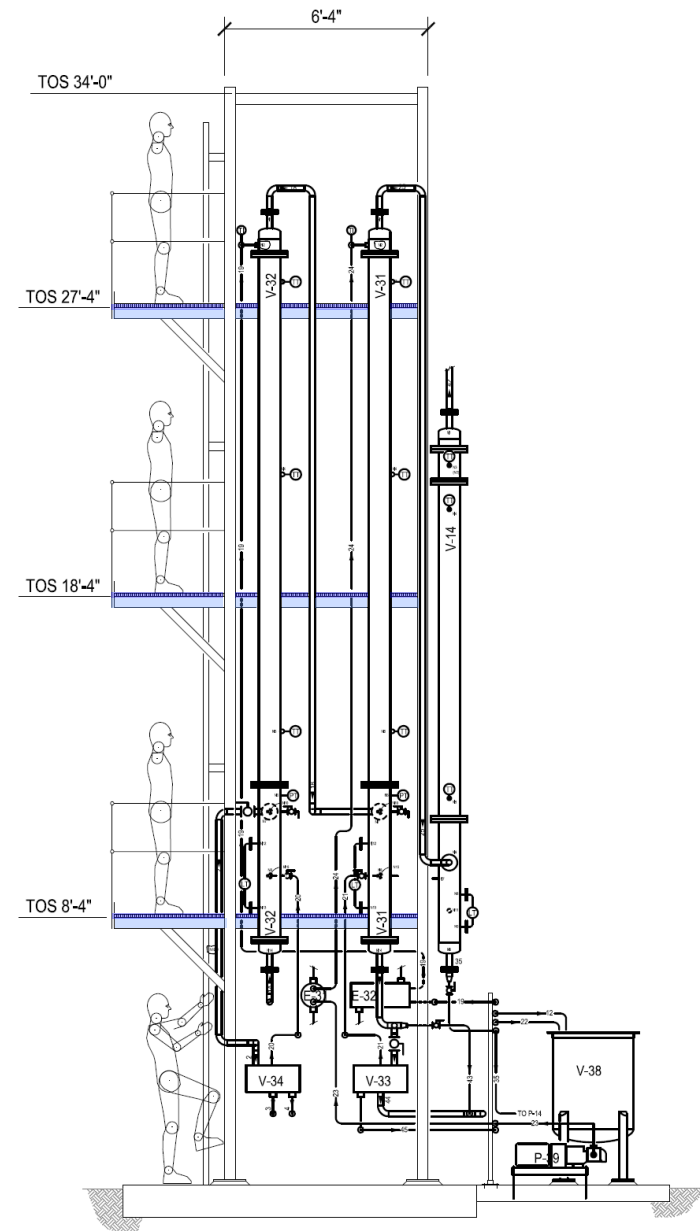
Schematic of 40 kWe Bench-Scale Capture Unit



Preliminary Skid Footprint

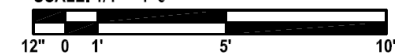


- Skid and control panel design by ITG-Henneman
- Skid fab/assembly by UIUC Facilities & Services

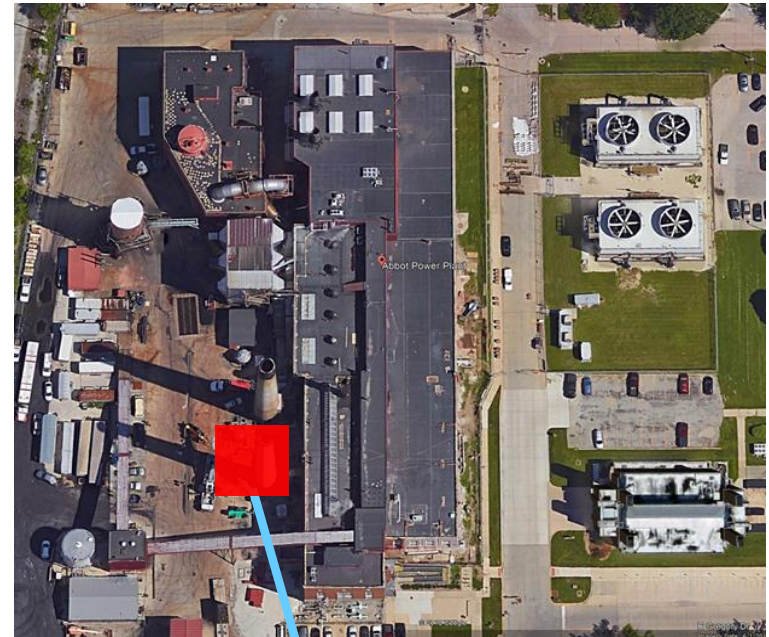
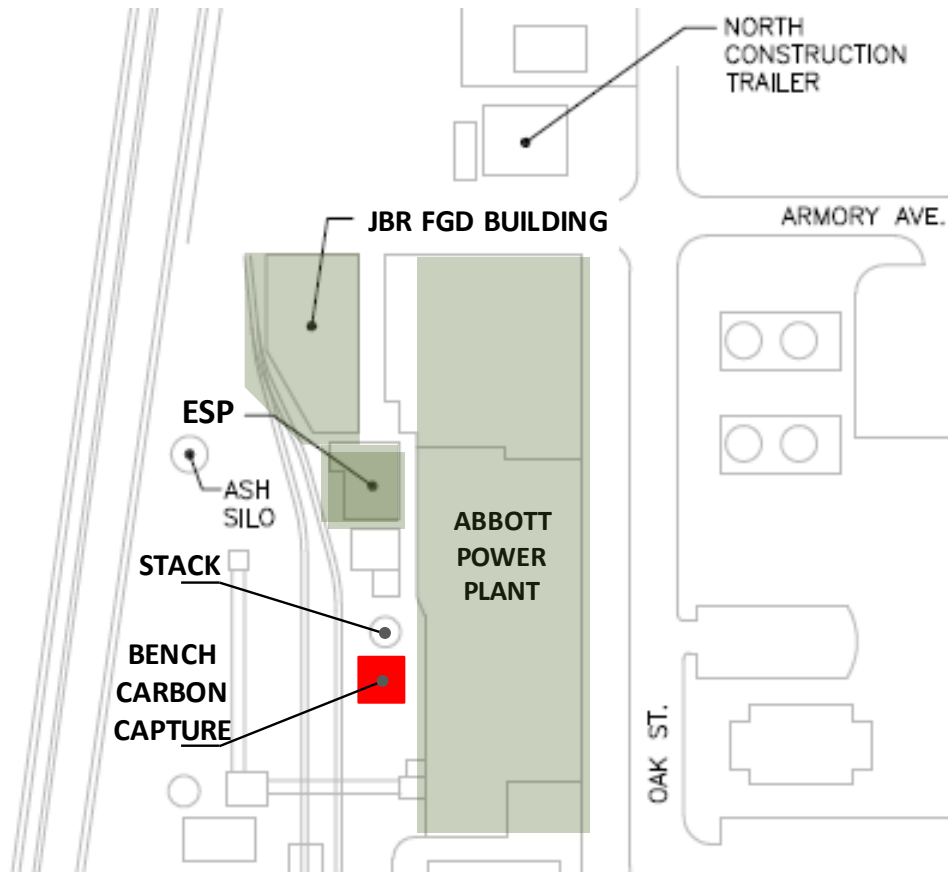


ELEVATION

SCALE: 1/4" = 1'-0"



Location of Bench-Scale Unit at Abbott power plant



Site used for (1) parametric testing with simulated flue gas for 6 months and (2) continuous testing with actual flue gas for 2 weeks

Project Overview

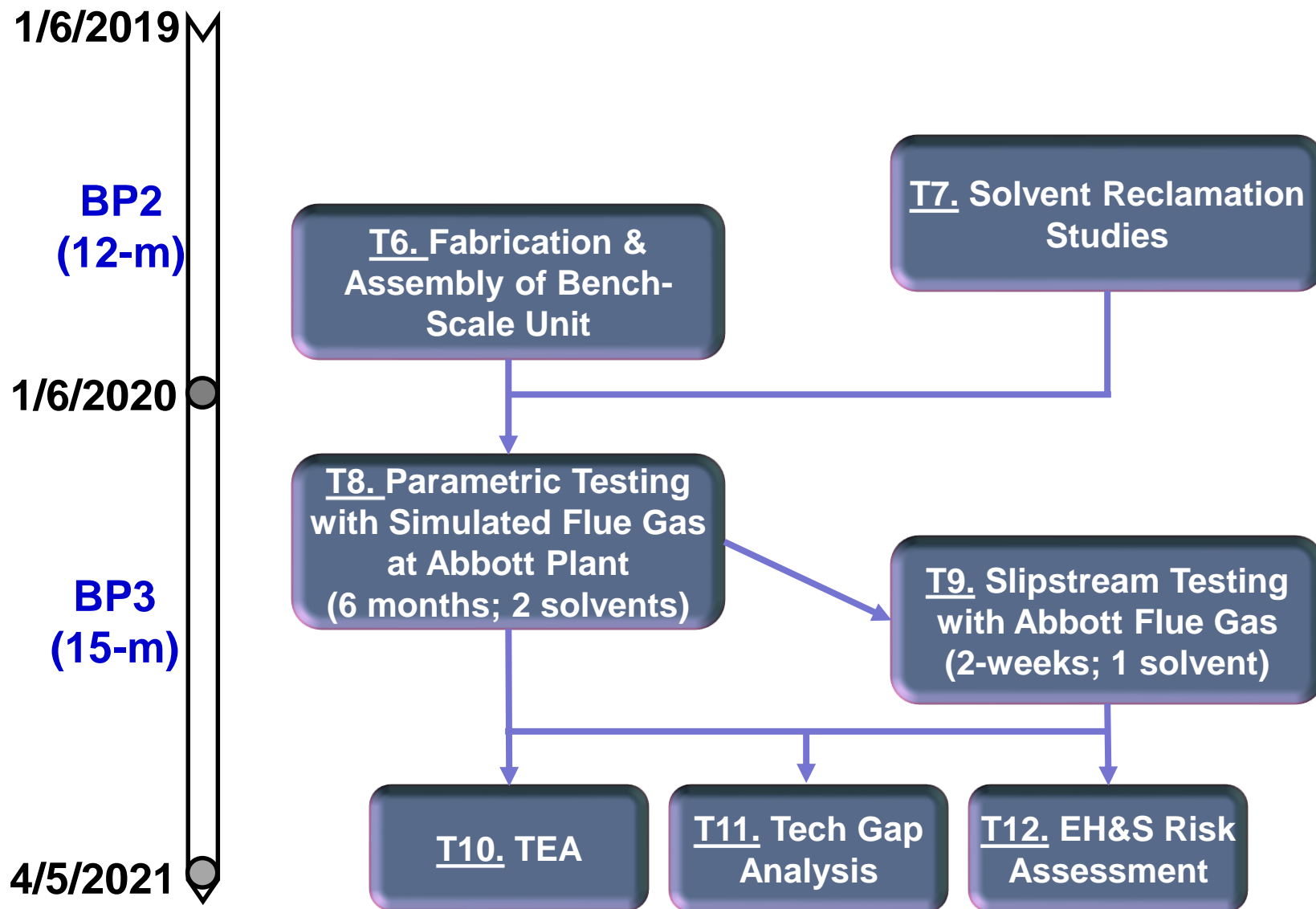
Technology Background

Scope of Work/Technical Approaches

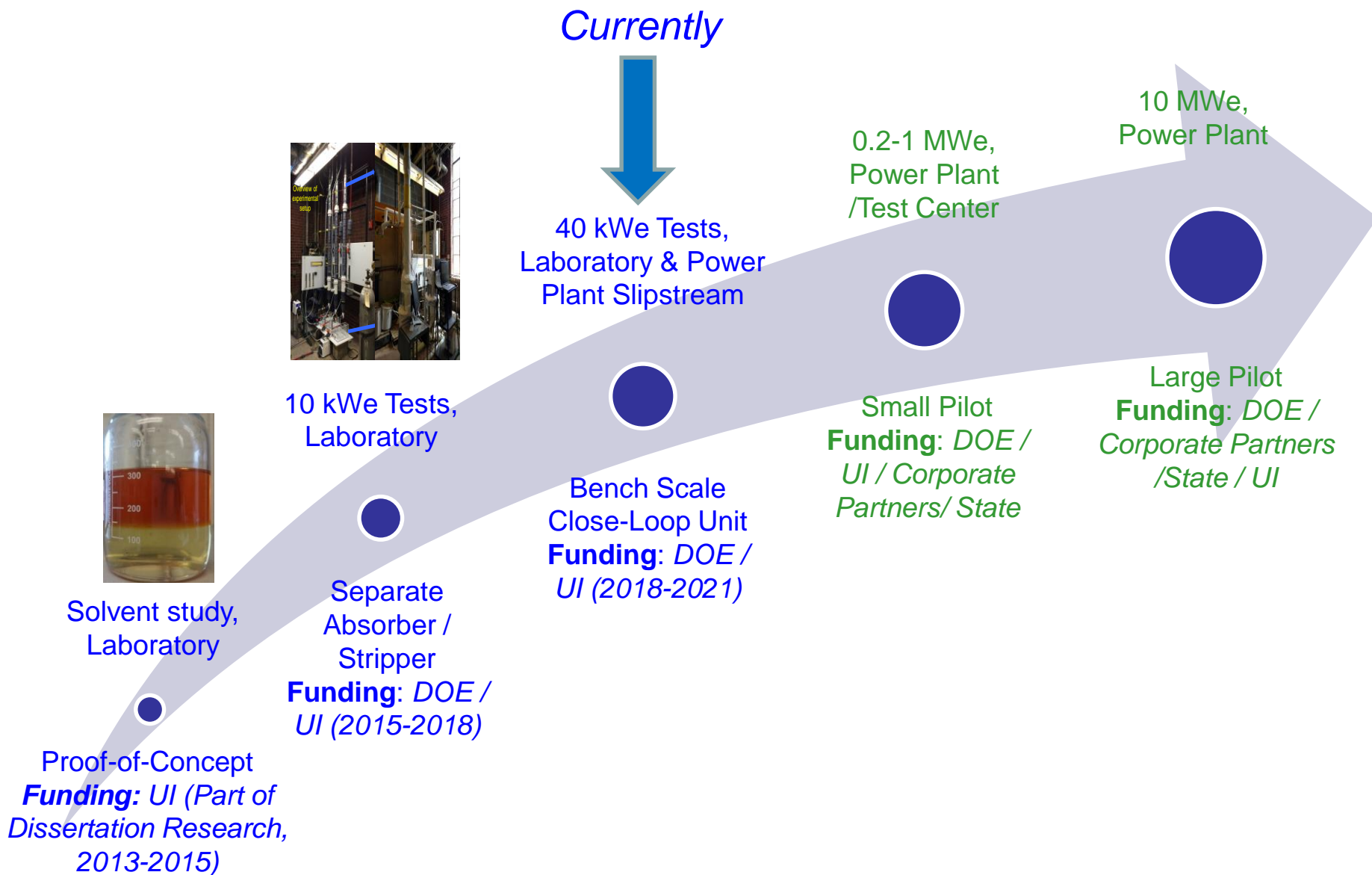
Progress and Current Status

Plan for Future R&D and Scale-Up

BP2 and BP3 Work Plan



Progression of BiCAP Technology Development



Acknowledgements

- ❑ Funding Support by DOE/NETL
- ❑ DOE/NETL Project Manager: Andrew Jones
- ❑ Aspen Tech for providing free aspenONE® license

Project Contributors:

Illinois State Geological Survey: Hafiz Salih; Paul Nielsen; Hong Lu; Qing Ye; Justin Mock; David Ruhter; Abiodun Fatai Oki

Illinois Sustainable Technology Center: Kevin O'Brien; Wei Zheng; BK Sharma; Vinod Patel; Stephanie Brownstein

Trimeric Corporation: Ray McKaskle; Katherine Dombrowski; Kevin Fisher; Andrew Sexton; Darshan Sachde

University of Illinois Facilities & Services: Mike Larson (Abbott); Mike Brewer (Abbott); Rick Rundus; Mohamed Attalla; Josh Rubin

ITG-Henneman: Imad Rahman; David Kryszczynski; Scott Prause; Beth Mader

Contact Info: Yongqi Lu
Illinois State Geological Survey
Tel: 217-244-4985; Email: yongqilu@Illinois.edu