

### **Future Advanced Capture Technology Systems**





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### **Presentation Outline**

- Project summary and background
- Work package overview, integration and timescales
- Details and results summary/outputs of WPs so far:
  - WP1: gas turbines
  - WP2: advanced post combustion capture
  - WP3: whole systems performance
  - WP4: impact delivery and expert interaction

# **Project Summary**

- Three-year EPSRC-funded programme (FEC of over £3m)
- Five academic institutions involved: universities of Cranfield, Edinburgh, Imperial, Leeds and Sheffield
- Industrial partners and expert panel includes utilities, OEMs, SMEs, consultants and international research partners: SSE, ESBI, Scottish Power, Howden, Doosan Power, Siemens, Sulzer, BG, HATS, Visage Energy, Carnegie Mellon University and cenSE



Cran

Imperial College London





The University Of Sheffield.

# **Project Summary**

- Key objective: provide important underpinning research for UK CCS development and deployment on CCGT power plants, particularly for gas turbine modifications and advanced post-combustion capture technologies
- Principal candidates for deployment in a possible tensof-£billions expansion of the CCS sector between 2020 and 2030, and then operation until 2050 or beyond
   in order to meet UK CO<sub>2</sub> emission targets
- To take the results to impact with industrial, academic, government and other users

### **Work Packages**

- WP1: Gas turbine options for improved CCS system performance
  - Leeds/Sheffield/Cranfield/Edinburgh
- WP2: Advanced post-combustion solvent capture for future gas power systems
   Leeds/Imperial/Cranfield/Edinburgh
- WP3: Integration and whole systems performance assessment
  - Leeds/Imperial/Cranfield/Edinburgh/Sheffield

WP4: Impact delivery and expert interaction activities
 Leeds/Imperial/Cranfield/Edinburgh/Sheffield

### **Work Package Integration**



### **Project Timescales**

						1						
major focus parallel activity final reporting	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
WP1: Gas turbine options for improved CCS system performance												
1.1 HAT system concepts and modelling												
1.2 flue gas recycle												
a) FGR tests on small gas turbine												
<ul> <li>b) FGR models, implications at range of GT sizes/configurations</li> </ul>												
1.3 CO <sub>2</sub> transfer and recycle												
a) membrane system modelling												
b) membrane system performance and durability tests												
<ul> <li>a) rotating wheel with solid ad/absorbents concepts and models</li> </ul>												
WP2: Advanced pact combustion colvent conture for future acc newer												
2.1 gas specific solvents											┣───┦	<u> </u>
a) VLE and heat capacity												
b) provision of validated thermodynamic modelling tools											(,	
c) degradation of amine solvents under gas-specific conditions												
2.2 flexible capture systems for natural gas power plants											(,	
a) real time control of natural gas capture systems for power plants												
b) novel sensors for solvent capture systems operation											<b></b>	
c) fundamental liquid/gas behaviour in packed columns									1			
2.3 advanced testing for gas post-combustion capture systems											<b></b>	
a) advanced testing on UKCCSRC central post-com facilities												
b) absorber material corrosion risks under high O <sub>2</sub> conditions												
c) slipstream testing facility for long-term solvent assessment												
d) solvent performance property testing for 'aged' solvent mixtures												
WP3: Integration and whole systems performance assessment												
3.1 establish detailed scope of study												
3.2 future operating requirements												
3.3 simulation of CCGT-CCS process systems												
3.4 RAMO aspects of gas capture power plant systems												
3.5 financial, social and environmental sustainability assessment												
WP4: Impact delivery and expert interaction activities												

## **Work Package 1**

# Gas turbine options for improved CCS system performance

1.1: HAT system concepts and modelling (Leeds/Sheffield)
1.2: Flue gas recycle (Leeds/Sheffield/Edinburgh)

a) FGR tests on small GT
b) FGR modelling, implications at range of GT sizes/configurations

1.3: CO<sub>2</sub> transfer and recycle (Cranfield/Edinburgh)

a) system concepts and modelling
b) membrane system performance and durability tests
c) rotating wheel with solid ad/absorbents: concepts and modelling

### **Work Package Integration**



### 1.1: HAT system concepts and modelling (Leeds)

air



Horlock, J.H. (2003) Advanced Gas Turbine Cycles, Elsevier Science Ltd: Oxford, UK

### 1.2: Flue gas recycle (Leeds)

- a) FGR tests on small GT
- b) FGR modelling, implications at range of GT sizes/configurations

Turbec

Turbec

### Gathering baseline data at different loads, concerning:

- turbine speed
- turbine inlet and outlet temperatures
- flue gas concentrations of CO<sub>2</sub>, O<sub>2</sub>, CO, NOx, SOx, unburned hydrocarbon speciation, particulate emissions, etc.

# Instrumentation of the turbine for additional temperature, pressure and flowrate measurements



1.3b: CO<sub>2</sub> transfer and recycle (Cranfield) – membrane system performance and durability





## Work Package 2

# Advanced post combustion solvent capture for future gas power systems

### 2.1: Gas-specific solvents (Leeds/Imperial)

- a) new thermodynamic data for gas-specific solvents/operating conditions, specifically for VLE and heat capacity
- b) provision of validated thermodynamic modelling tools capable of predicting the necessary equilibria and other physical properties, such as enthalpy changes and viscosity, that affect the process
  c) provision of new chemical data and predictive models pertaining to oxidative and thermal degradation of amine solvents under gasspecific operating conditions

## Work Package 2

# Advanced post combustion solvent capture for future gas power systems

# 2.2: Flexible capture systems for natural gas power plants (Imperial/Edinburgh)

- a) real time control of natural gas capture systems for power plants
- b) novel sensors for solvent system operation under gas-specific conditions
- c) fundamental liquid and gas behaviour in packed columns under steady state and dynamic operation

# 2.2a: Flexible capture systems for natural gas power plants (Imperial) – real time control



2.2b: Flexible capture systems for natural gas power plants (Edinburgh) – novel sensors

#### **Objectives of COMCAT PhD project**

- Develop an instrumentation setup to characterize capture solvents quickly, cheaply and online
- Build a prototype sensor and deploy it at industrial capture sites for process measurements
- Integrate the sensor into plant control systems to enable more effective and faster responding process control
- Investigate the effects of real world factors on the characterisation method (degradation products, heat stable salts, particulates, etc.)

# 2.2c: Flexible capture systems for natural gas power plants (Edinburgh) – fundamental liquid/gas behaviour



#### Methodology:

semi-analytical approach: base state, linear stability and energy analysis

#### What has been accomplished so far:

- full linear stability analysis for liquid interface for a wide range of system parameters
- parallelized solver for high resolution 3D direct numerical simulations
- numerical results validated against linear theory
- ability to study interaction between several physical processes (fluid dynamics, mass/heat transfer, etc.) in great detail

## Work Package 2

# Advanced post combustion solvent capture for future gas power systems

2.3: Advanced testing for gas post-combustion capture systems (Imperial/Cranfield/Edinburgh)

- a) advanced testing on UKCCSRC central post-combustion facilities
- b) absorber material corrosion risks under high O<sub>2</sub> conditions (specific to gas)
- c) slipstream testing facility for long term solvent assessment on natural gas power plants
- d) solvent performance property testing for 'aged' solvent mixtures

2.3c: Advanced testing for gas post-combustion capture systems (Edinburgh) – slipstream testing facility

#### **FEATURES**

- Flow rates: ~1 I/min mains water and ~10 I/min of flue gas
- Liquid inventory: 20 litres of solvent, 10 litres of 50% propylene glycol in water, 20 litres mains water, 15 litres deionised water
- Inlet gas conditioning: direct contact cooler and knockout drum
- Outlet gas conditioning: condenser and activated carbon adsorption filter
- Analysis: O<sub>2</sub>/CO<sub>2</sub> monitoring on inlet and outlet gas lines (ammonia sensor to be retrofitted on outlet)
- Measurement: temperature, flow, level and pressure at key points within the system to log experimental conditions and enable remote fault identification
- Safety: fire alarms system, automatic fire extinguishers, low pressure relief ensures that no equipment in the unit is classified as a pressure system





inlet gas conditioning system

#### solvent tank/outlet gas conditioning



Solvent tank, outlet gas conditioning/analysis and water makeup tanks



Control systems and fluid chilling units



Inlet gas conditioning



Process must be repeated for every major modification or integration of new apparatus

## **Work Package 3**

# Integration and whole systems performance assessment

- 3.1: Establish the detailed scope of the study (Edinburgh as academic coordinator)
- 3.2: Future operating requirements (Edinburgh)
- 3.3: Simulation of CCGT-CCS process systems with simultaneous trade-offs between solvent and GT configurations under realistic constraints (Edinburgh/all)
- 3.4: RAMO (reliability, availability, maintainability and operability) aspects of gas capture power plant systems (Edinburgh)
   3.5: Financial, social and environmental sustainability assessment of
- Gas-FACTS advanced capture systems (Edinburgh)

### 3.2: Future operating requirements (Edinburgh)

### **Objective of EURECA PhD project:**

- investigate the operating regimes of conventional power plants in illustrative future scenarios with large contributions from wind and electricity storage capacity
- wind speeds from a high-resolution atmospheric mesoscale wind resource model, transformed to power outputs using multi-turbine aggregate power curves
- economic dispatch unit commitment model integrated with a Monte Carlo based optimisation model of energy storage
- preliminary scenarios investigating the required performance characteristics such as part-load efficiency, ramp rates, start-up times and shutdown times



- Illustrative generation dispatch pattern in Great Britain with January 2006 weather and demand at hourly temporal frequency
- Generation portfolio consists of 4 Nuclear 3300 MW<sub>e</sub>, 4 CCGT+CCS 1560 MW<sub>e</sub>, 25 CCGT 1800 MW<sub>e</sub>, wind 30 GW and energy storage 3 GW with round-trip efficiency 80%
- CO<sub>2</sub> emission factor for natural gas assumed to be 0.22674 tCO<sub>2-eq</sub> per MWh<sub>th</sub> and carbon costs £30/tCO<sub>2</sub>
- CCGT+CCS marginal costs are artificially lowered/subsidised by £30/MWh<sub>e</sub> to adjust merit-order position

3.3: Simulation of CCGT-CCS process systems with simultaneous trade-offs between solvent and GT configurations under realistic constraints (Cranfield)



3.3: Simulation of CCGT-CCS process systems with simultaneous trade-offs between solvent and GT configurations under realistic constraints (Cranfield)

**NGCC** plant model with FGR



### 3.3: Simulation of CCGT-CCS process systems (Cranfield)



## **Work Package 4**

### WP4: Impact delivery and expert interaction activities

- Establish an 'Experts Group' including representatives of the UK and global academic CCS community, UK policymakers, UK Regulators, NGOs, power utilities, original equipment manufacturers and SMEs
- Prepare an 'Impact Handbook' combining impact tables with state-of-theart surveys to ensure pathways to impact pursued by Gas-FACTS researchers are co-ordinated with other significant activities, including excellent science and stakeholder plans, to maximise their effectiveness
- Undertake a sustained programme of engagement activities to impact, including 6-monthly project meetings with Experts Group attendance and workshops, annual meeting/associated summary reports, meetings on topical issues/results, web-based dissemination and other documents (reports, government inquiry responses, papers, articles, etc.)

#### Journal papers

- Review papers:
  - Carbon capture from natural gas: Review of the current status and future progress of technologies (*Finney, et al., in progress*)
- Experimental and process simulation papers:
  - Biliyok, C. and Yeung, H. (2013) Evaluation of natural gas combined cycle power plant for post-combustion CO<sub>2</sub> capture integration, *International Journal of Greenhouse Gas Control* 19, 396-405
  - Improving post-combustion carbon capture from natural gas through experimentation and modelling of flue gas recirculation (*Finney, et al., in progress*)
  - A new control strategy for the dynamic performance of a gas fired power plant fitted with CCS (Mechleri, et al., in progress)

#### Conference abstracts and papers

- 2<sup>nd</sup> Post Combustion Capture Conference: Selection and development of specific solvents for CO<sub>2</sub> capture from natural gas power systems: monophasic and biphasic (Zhang, et al.)
- 23<sup>rd</sup> European Symposium on Computer Aided Process Engineering: Techno-economic analysis of a natural gas combined cycle power plant with CO<sub>2</sub> capture (*Biliyok, et al.*)
- 24<sup>th</sup> European Symposium on Computer Aided Process Engineering: Simulation and control of post-combustion CO<sub>2</sub> capture with MEA in a gas fired power plant (*Mechleri, et al.*)
- GHGT-12 (presentations tbc):
  - Experimental and process modelling study of integration of a microturbine with an amine plant (Agbonghae, et al.)
  - Experimental impact of CO<sub>2</sub>-enriched combustion air on micro-gas turbine and capture performance (Best, et al.)
  - Micro gas turbine model with carbon dioxide enrichment (Ali, et al.)



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### **THANK YOU!**

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