

Post-Combustion CO₂ Capture Retrofit

Faegheh Haj-Bolouri
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Solutions for CO₂ Capture

Advanced Amine Process

Chilled Ammonia Process

Retrofitting of Coal-fired Power Plants for CO₂ Capture

Choice of CO₂ Capture Technology

Layout of a Typical Power Plant with CO₂ Capture, Retrofit

Main Processes Interfacing to the Power Plant

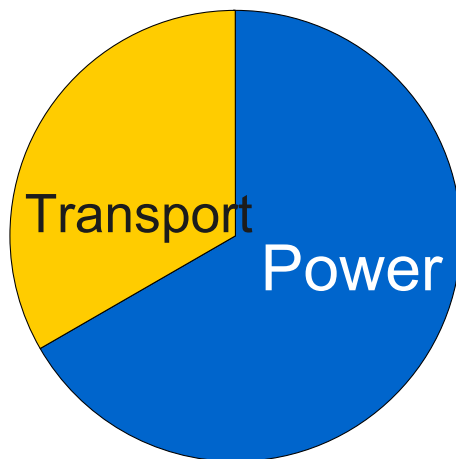
Required Heat & Power for the CO₂ Capture

Power Plant Operation with Integrated CO₂ Capture

Total orders
2008/09: € 24.6
bn



N°1 in high speed and very high speed trains



N°1 in Hydro Power



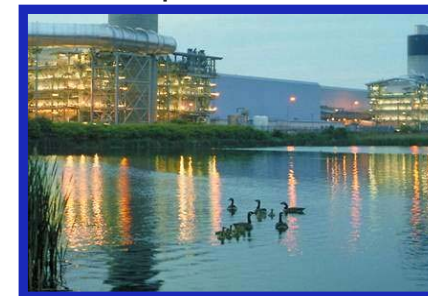
N°1 in Integrated Power Plants



N°1 in conventional nuclear power island



Recent acquisition of wind power



N°1 in air quality control systems



N°1 in services for electric utilities

Power Plant with CO₂ capture

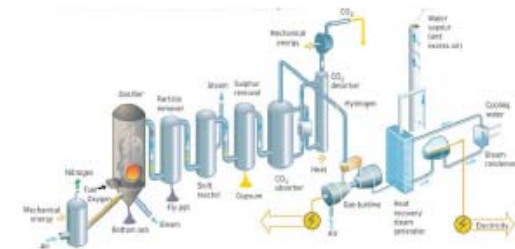
Post-combustion
(New + retrofit)



Oxy-combustion
(New + retrofit)



Pre-combustion
(New only)

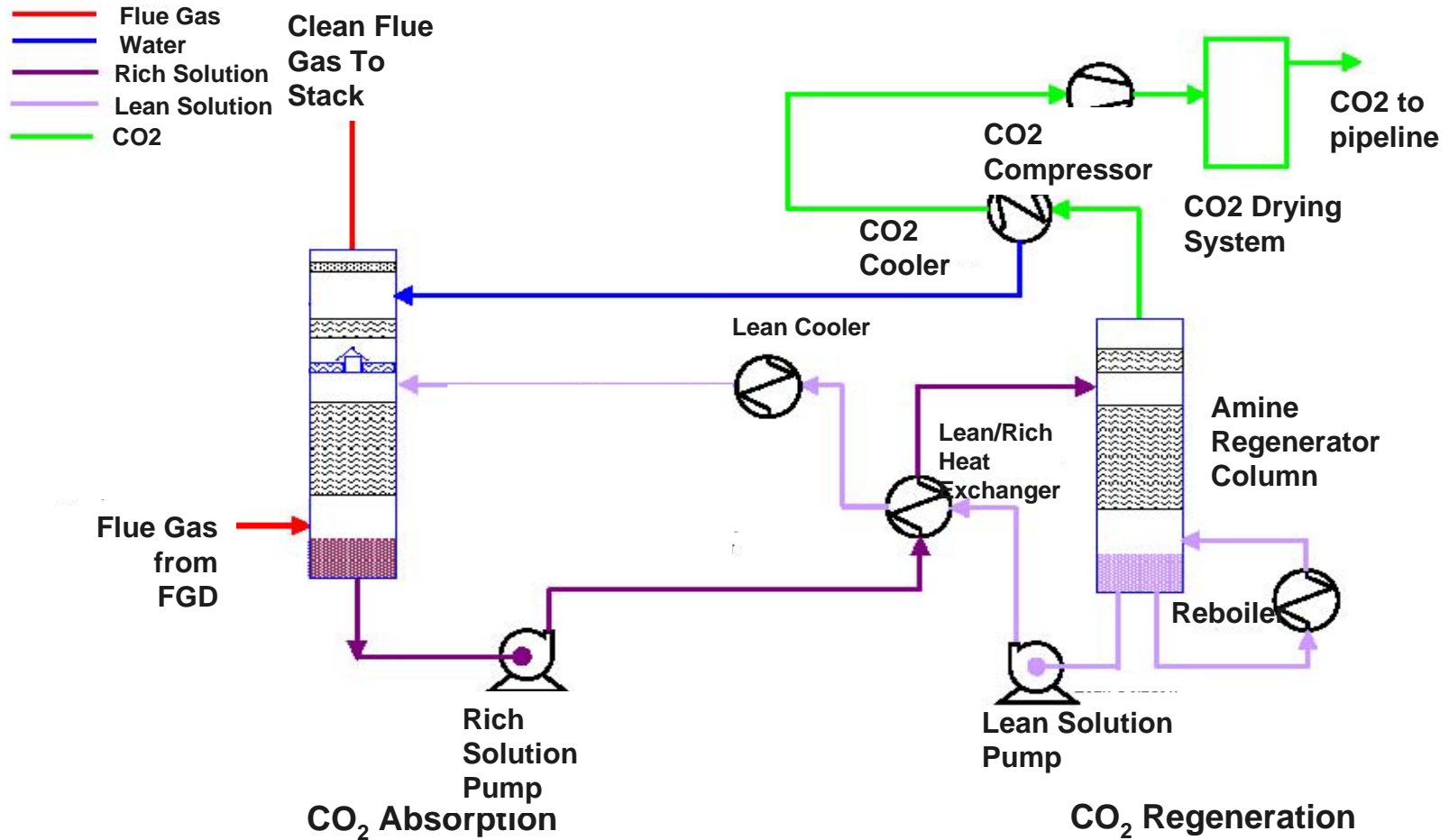


Source: Vattenfall

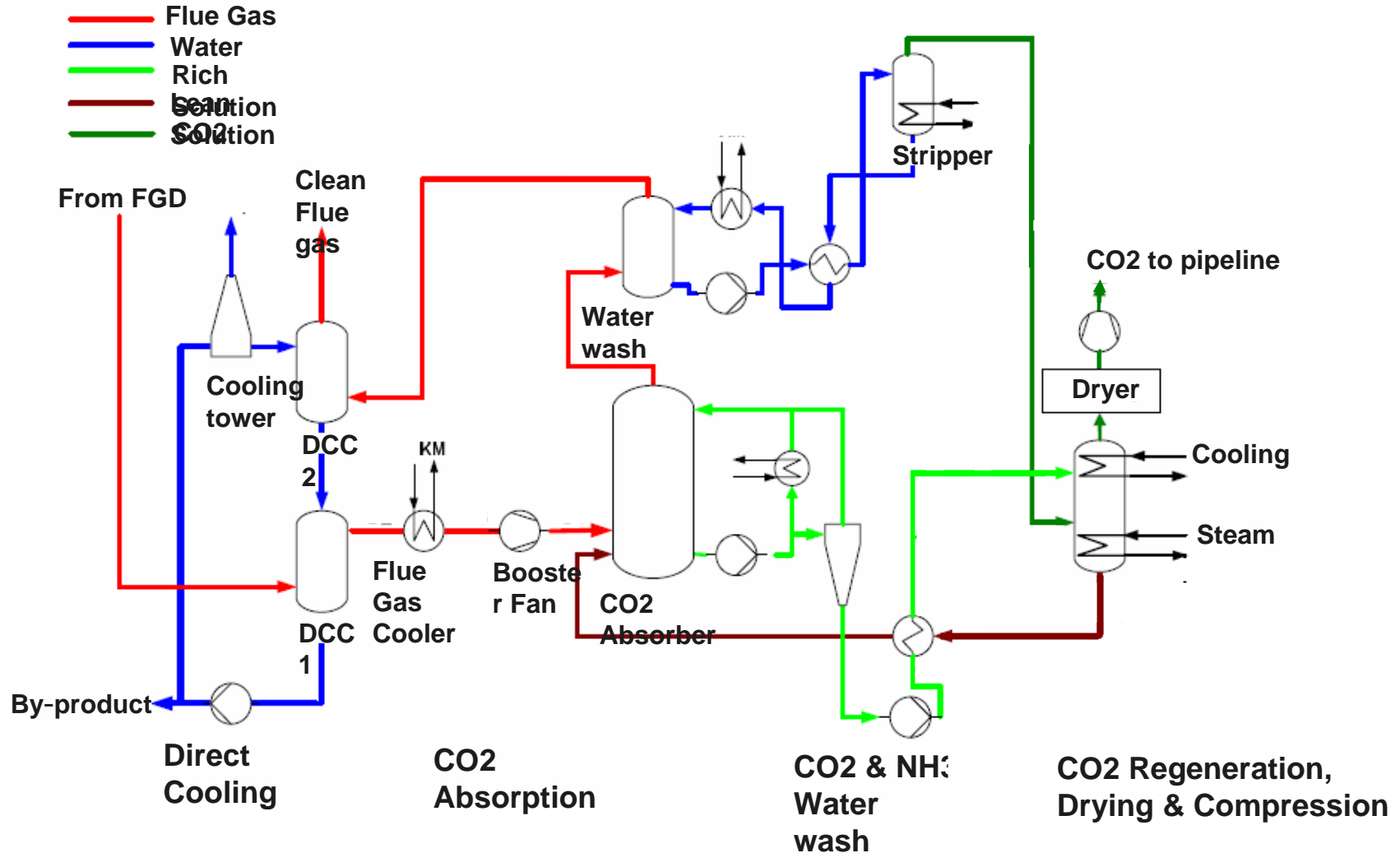
Solutions developed by Alstom

Post-combustion is most suitable for retrofit

Post-combustion CO₂ Capture Advanced Amine Process



Post-combustion CO₂ Capture Chilled Ammonia



Selection of Capture Technology

- Determining parameters:
 - Site condition
 - Free space
 - Flue gas condition
 - Steam & cooling water availability

Parameter	Advanced Amine	Chilled Ammonia
Space requirement	Low	High
Flue gas temperature	Rel. High (40-50 °C)	Rel. Low (10-20 °C)
Cooling demand	Low	High
Steam requirement	High	Low

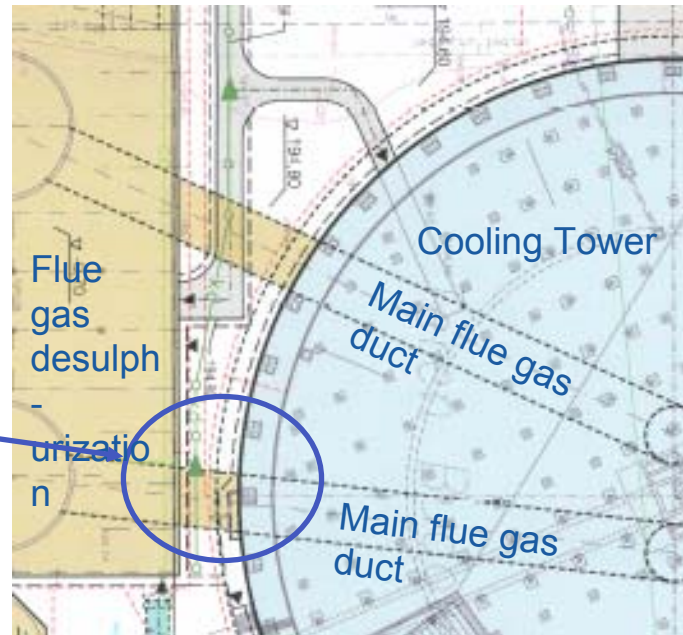
Retrofitting Coal-fired Power Plants for CO₂ Capture

Installation of CO₂ capture at existing & power plants under construction e.g Belchatow

Capture size is limited
due to:

- Space constraint
- Access to the main flue gas ducts

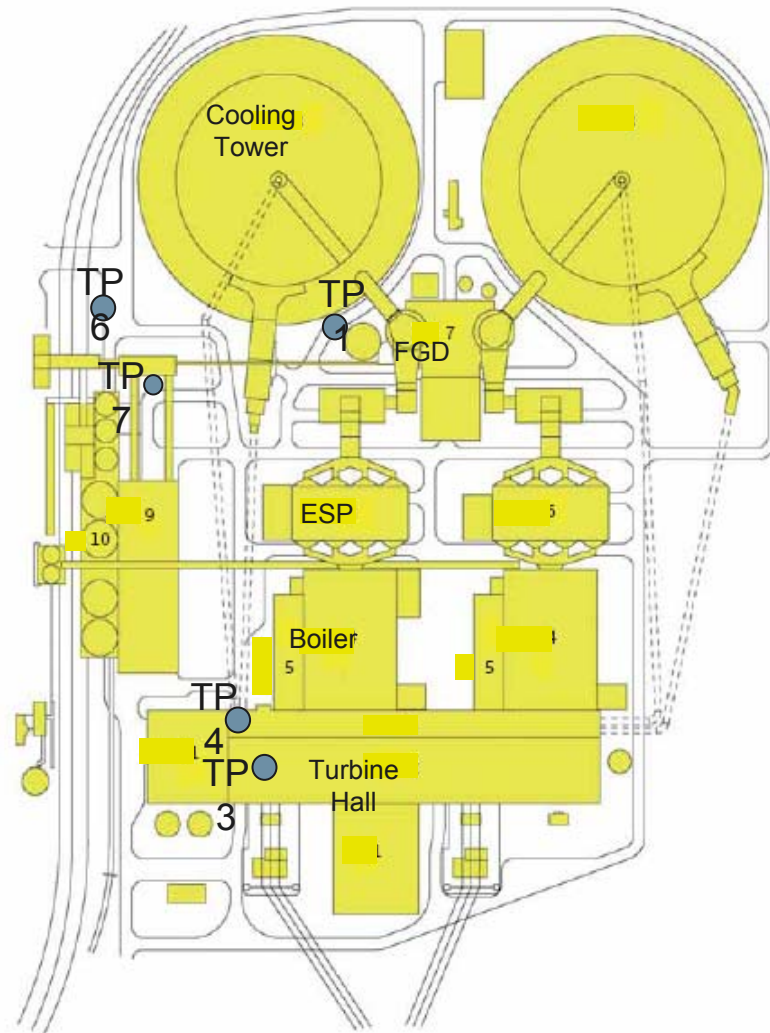
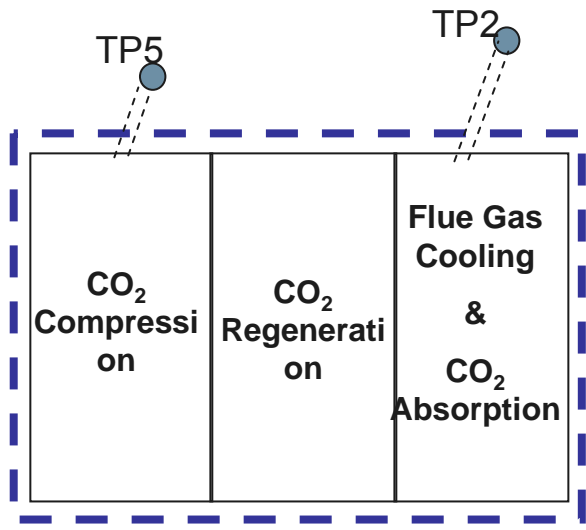
Narrow distance, flue
gas extraction requires
re-arrangement



- Steam & cooling water availability

Layout of a Typical Coal-fired Power Plant with CO₂ Capture, Retrofit

CO₂ Capture & Compression



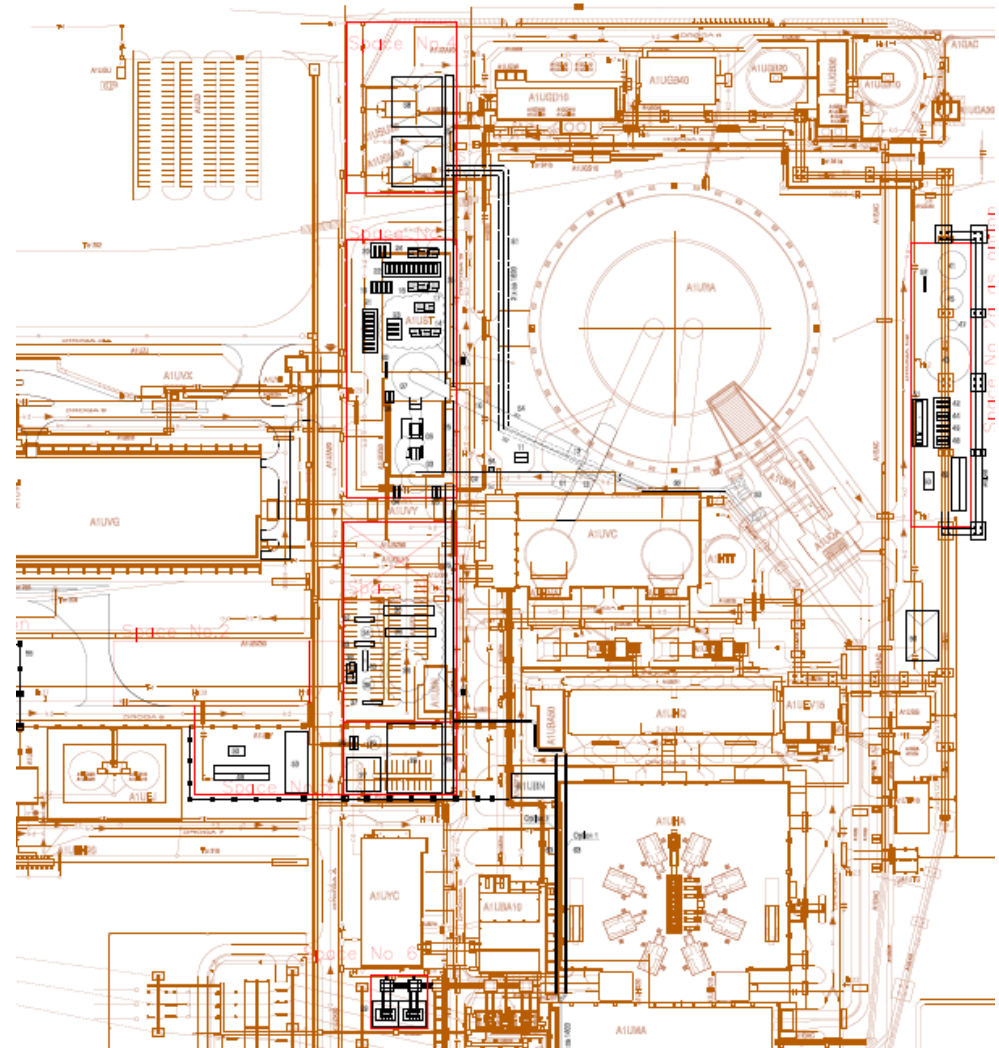
Terminal Points:

- TP1 Flue gas extraction
- TP2 Flue gas outlet
- TP3 Steam extraction
- TP4 Condensate return
- TP5 Compressed CO₂
- TP6 Cooling water to CO₂ plant
- TP7 Cooling water return to cooling tower

Layout of a Typical Coal-fired Power Plant with CO₂ Capture, Retrofit

Some arrangement challenges for retrofit plants:

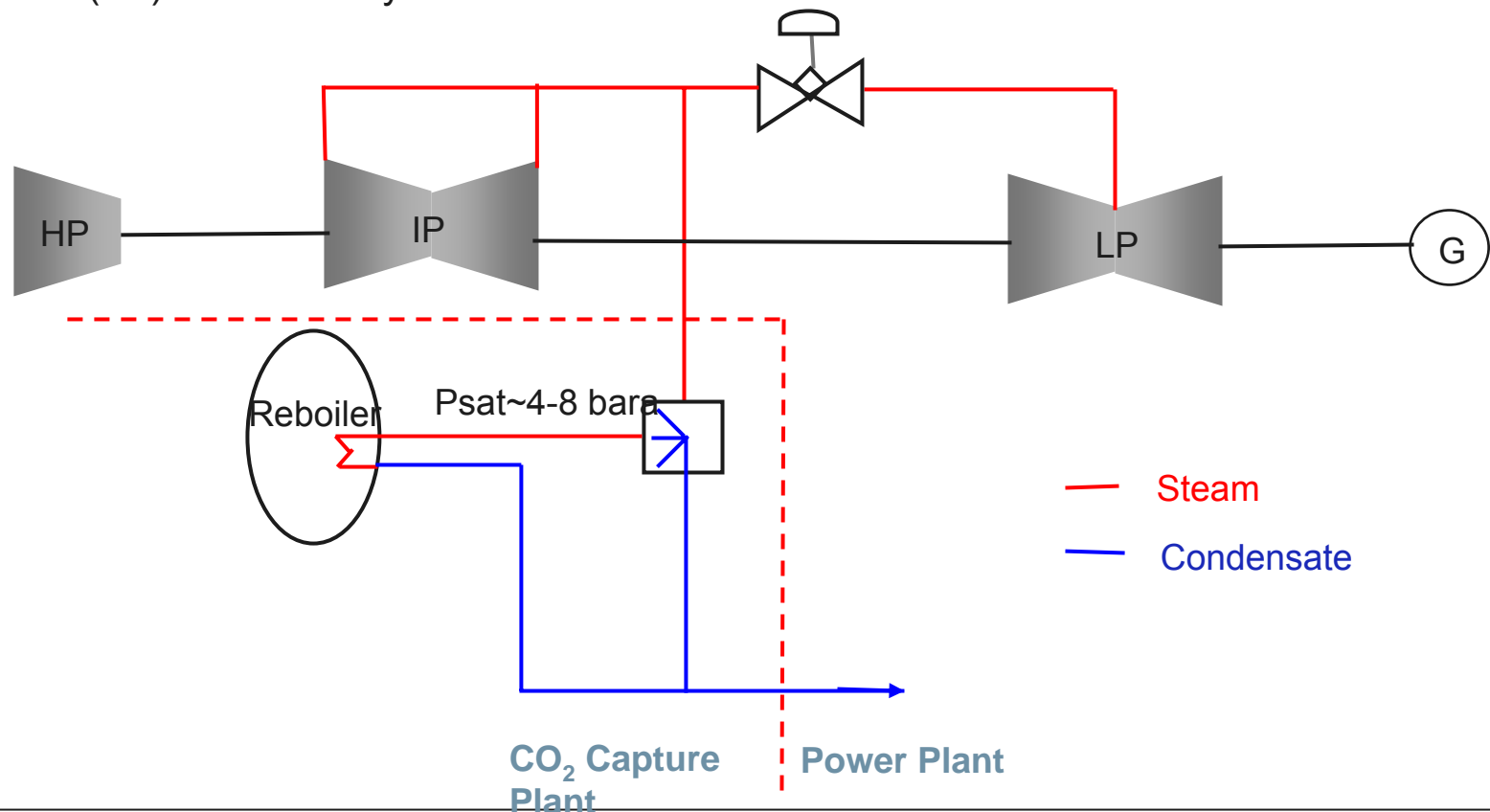
- Steam piping routing
- Flue gas duct routing
- CEMS (Continuous Emission Monitoring System)



Modification and adaption of the power plant processes interfacing to the CO₂ capture plant is necessary

Steam Extraction

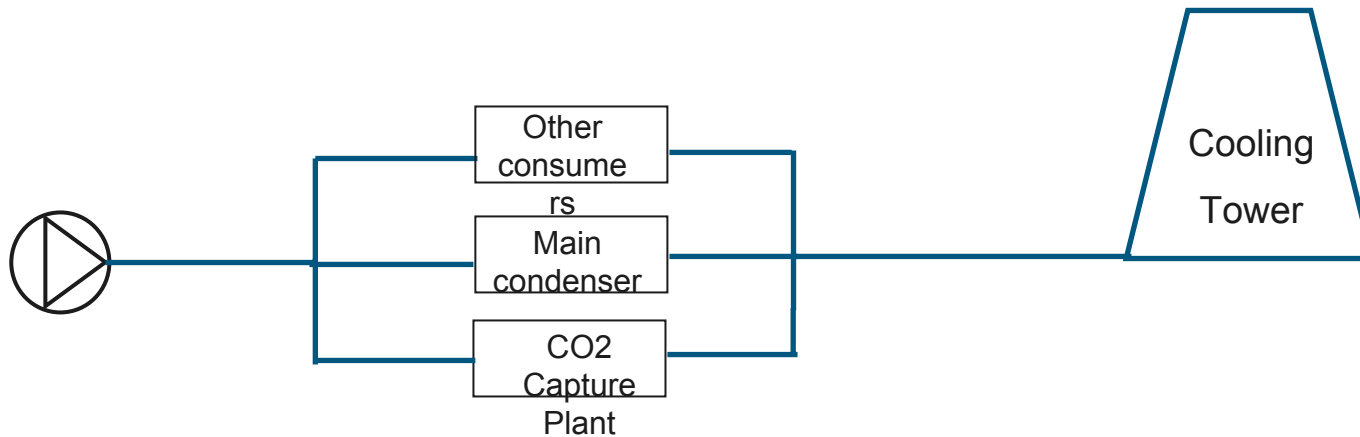
- Steam source: Superheated low pressure steam from the power plant water & steam cycle
- Modification of the steam pipe between the Intermediate Pressure (IP) & Low Pressure (LP) is necessary



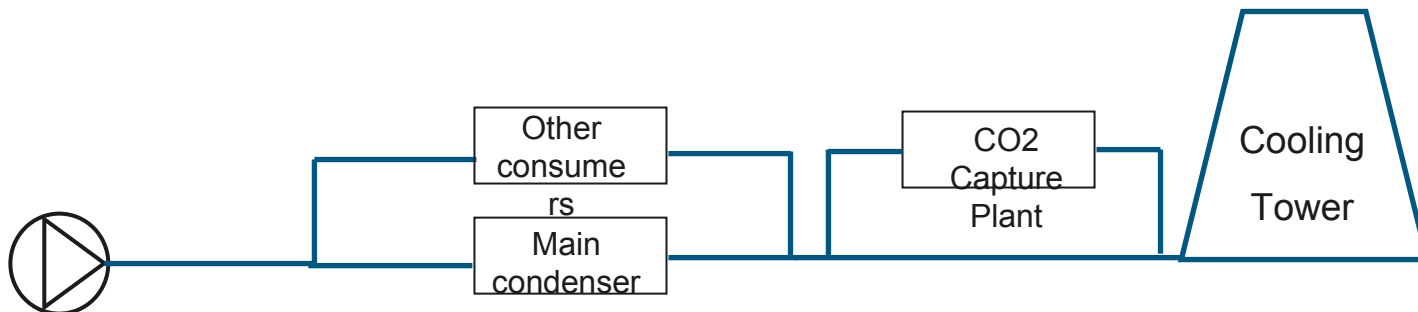
Cooling Water to CO₂ Capture Plant

Option 1: From spare cooling water capacity of the power plant

1) Parallel to the power plant main condenser



2) Downstream the power plant main condenser



Cooling Water to CO₂ Capture Plant

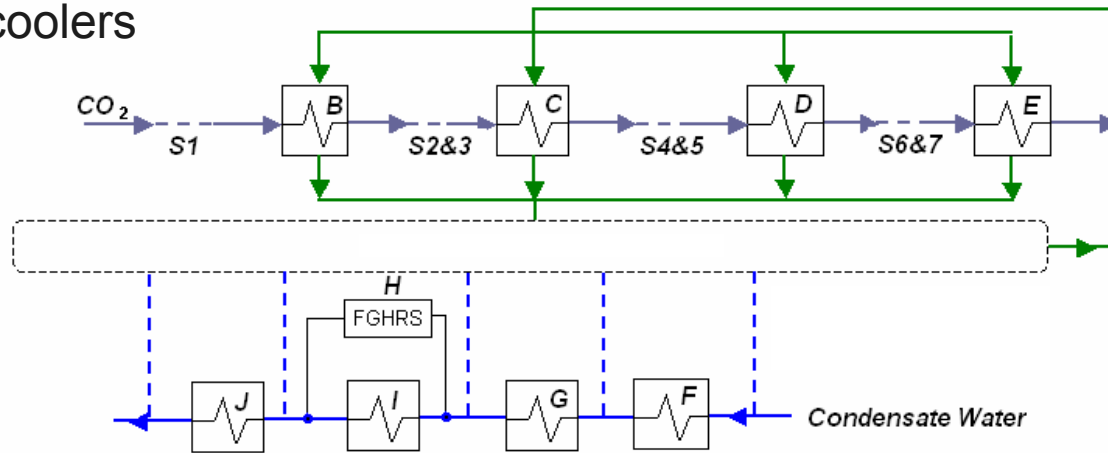
Option 2: Using a combination of option 1 & alternative cooling system e.g. air cooler

Option 3: To install a separate cooling tower for the CO₂ capture plant

Option 1 requires lowest investment cost

Heat Integration

- Heat from the CO₂ compressor intercoolers



- Heat from condensate return from CO₂ regenerator reboilers

Overall Performance of the Integrated Power Plant with CO₂ Capture has to be assessed

Required Heat & Power for the CO₂ Capture Processes

Heat:

- Steam: Power output reduction = $f(\text{steam mass flow \& pressure})$

Power:

- CO₂ compressor: Power demand = $f(\text{CO}_2 \text{ mass flow, CO}_2 \text{ inlet \& discharge pressure, impurities, distance to storage})$
- Auxiliaries (pumps, fan, ...): Power demand = $f(\text{process parameters})$

Plant Reliability

- Annual operation time: ~8000 hours
- Plant life time: ~40 years
- The CO₂ capture to be designed for the power plant transient operation, shut-down and start-up

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