



# Emission measurements at Dong's pilot plant for CO<sub>2</sub> capture in Esbjerg

EU Project CESAR

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### **Overview**



- Background to the CESAR project
- Dong's facilities in Esbjerg
- MEA campaign and emission sampling
- CASTOR/CESAR pilot plant flow diagram
- Compounds of interest
- Results from the emission measurements
- Results from the liquid analysis
- Conclusions
- Acknowledgement



## Background to the CESAR project



- CESAR aims for a breakthrough in the development of low-cost post-combustion CO<sub>2</sub> capture technology to provide economically feasible solutions for both new power plants and retrofit of existing power plants which are responsible for the majority of all anthropogenic CO<sub>2</sub> emissions.
  - The primary objective is to decrease the cost of capture down to  $15 \notin tCO_2$ .
- CESAR builts on the findings from CASTOR.



### Esbjerg Power Station (ESV)





- 400 MW<sub>e</sub> pulverized bituminous coal
- •High dust SCR deNO<sub>x</sub> plant
- 3 zones cold-sided ESP
- Wet limestone FGD (saleable gypsum)



### CASTOR Pilot Plant Specifications

- Pilot plant erected and commissioned during 2005
- Design of pilot plant based on a commercial CO<sub>2</sub> production plant (MEA)
- Pilot plant operates on a slip stream taken directly after the wet FGD
- Design flue gas conditions: ~47°C saturated, <10 ppm SO<sub>2</sub>, <65 ppm NO<sub>x</sub>,
  <10 mg/Nm<sup>3</sup> dust

Parameter	Design value
Flue gas capacity	5000 Nm³/h
CO <sub>2</sub> production (at 12% CO <sub>2</sub> )	1000 kg/h
Absorption degree	90%
Max solvent flow	40 m <sup>3</sup> /h
Max stripper pressure	2 bar <sub>g</sub>
Max steam pressure	3.5 bar <sub>g</sub>

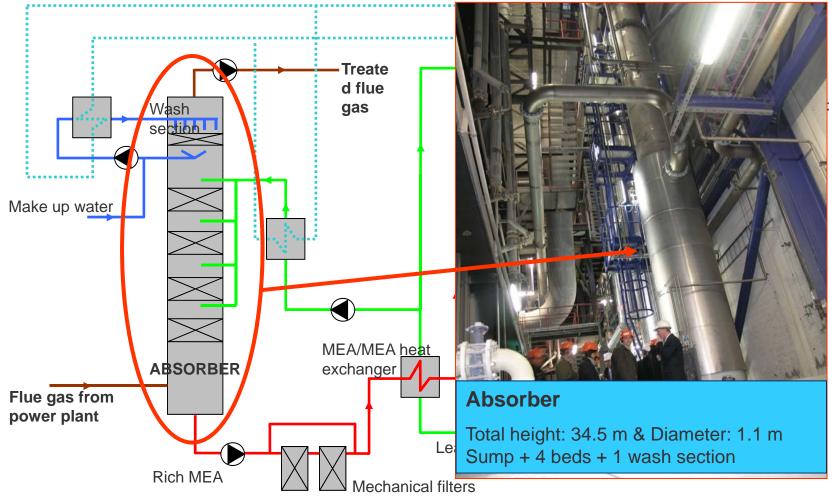






### Esbjerg Pilot Plant Absorber







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## MEA campaign and emission sampling

- A test campaign using MEA was run during the spring of 2009.
- Emission sampling was carried out on the 10th-11th June, after a test run time of 700 to 800 h.
- Eurofins was responsible for emission sampling and measurements.
- Sampling was done isokinetically using liquid or solid absorbents.
- The analytical methods used for the chemical analysis were standard reference methods (ISO, VDI, MEL etc).

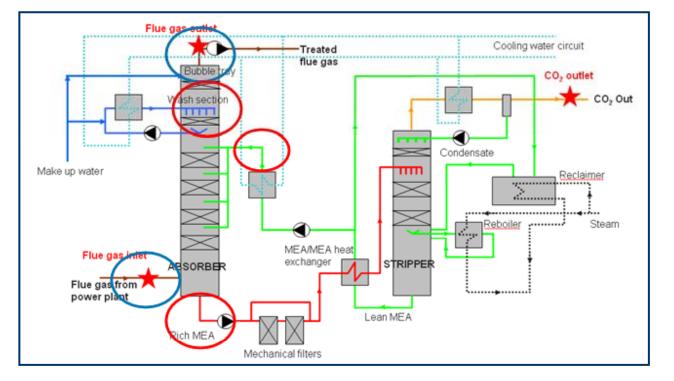






### CASTOR/CESAR Pilot Plant Flow Diagram





Blue: gas samples Red: liquid samples ★ : sampling points CASTOR



### **Compounds of interest**



#### Gaseous phase:

- MEA, DEA
- Aldehydes
- Alkylamines
- Acetamide
- Ammonia



- Flue gas components like H<sub>2</sub>O, TOC, VOC
- Gas velocity measurement
- Gas volume measurement

#### Liquid phase:

- MEA, DEA
- Aldehydes
- Alkylamines
- Acetamine
- Ammonia
- pH
- Metal content
- Heat stable salts



## Results from the emission measurements 1



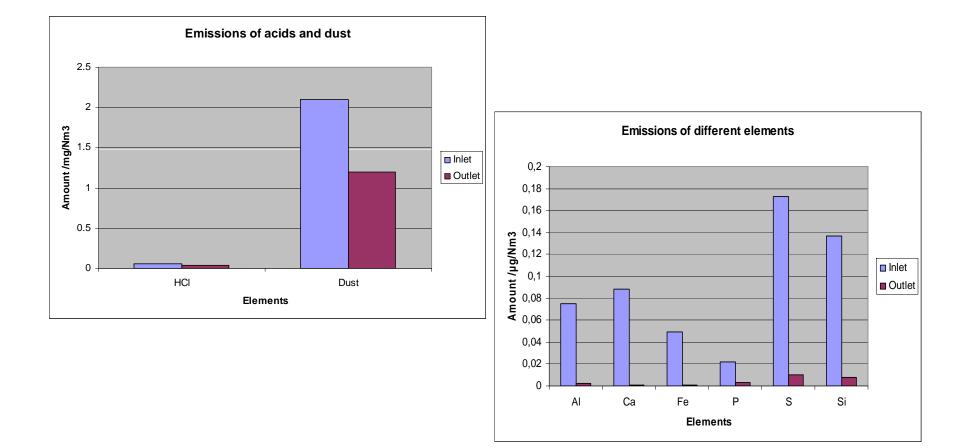
Compound	Unit	Inlet absorber	Outlet absorber	Outlet abs. after water wash
MEA	mg/Nm3	<0.1	0.7	<0.3
DEA	mg/Nm3	<0.2	<0.3	<0.2
Formaldehyde	mg/Nm3	<0.1	0.7	<0.1
Methylamine	mg/Nm3	<0.2	<0.3	<0.2
Acetamide	mg/Nm3	<0.6	<1.0	<1.0
Ammonia	mg/Nm3	<0.1	23	20



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## Results from the emission measurements 2





## Comparison of emissions from CASTOR and CESAR



Compound	Unit	CASTOR	CESAR
SO2	mg/Nm3	<0.2	1.5
VOC	mg/Nm3	12	4.1
Ammonia	mg/Nm3	25	23
MEA	mg/Nm3	<0.02	0.7
Formaldehyde	mg/Nm3	0.059	1.1
02	% dry	7.5	6.9
NOx	mg/Nm3	73	34.4



## Results from the liquid analysis 1



mg/l	35 000
mg/l	#
mg/l	6.4
mg/l	<0.3
r r	ng/l ng/l

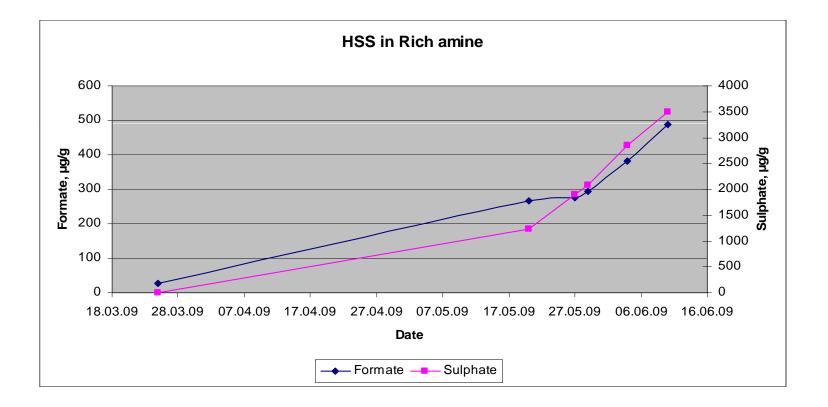
#no measurement due to interference from MEA



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## Results from the liquid analysis 2







### Conclusions



- Emission measurements have successfully been carried out during the MEA test campaign at the Esbjerg plant.
  - Pioneering work!
- The degradation products typical of oxidative degradation of MEA have been found in both the liquid and the gaseous phase.
- The water wash works well in that it reduces the amount of MEA and formaldehyde in the emitted flue gas.
- The bubble cap has a positive effect on the emissions in that it reduces the amount of MEA and formaldehyde in the flue gas leaving the absorber.
- The absorber has a positive effect on the total emissions as it reduces the amount of metals, dust and SO<sub>2</sub> in the flue gas leaving the absorber.



### Thank you



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