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Introduction to Carbon Capture Processes

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김성균 / Seonggyun Kim

AVEVA

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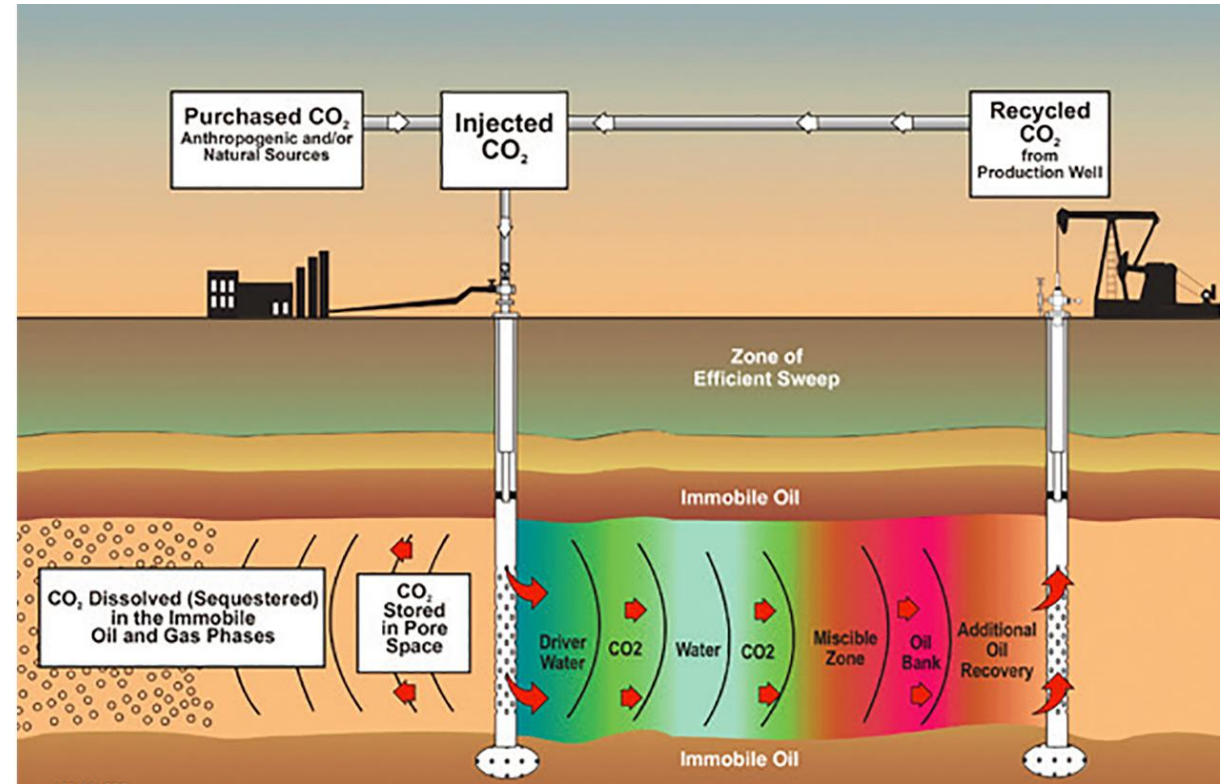
Essential and relevant topics in CCUS

- Introduction
 - Why carbon capture?
 - Types of CCUS
- Post-combustion carbon capture
 - Process flowsheet
 - Important process parameters
- Importance of process simulation
- Prospects
 - Challenges
- CCUS in Scandinavia

Introduction to CCUS

CCS? CCU? CCUS?

- Carbon capture and storage/sequestration (CCS)
- Carbon capture, utilization and storage (CCUS)
 - Synthetic fuel (MeOH, etc.)
 - Enhanced Oil Recovery (EOR)

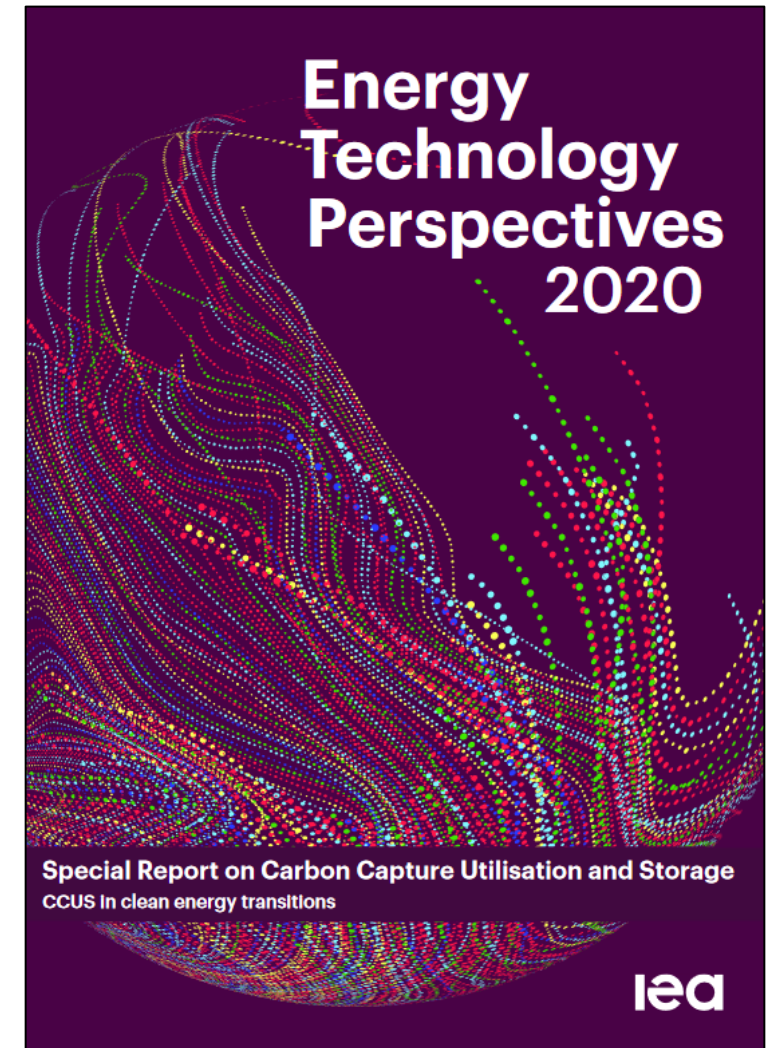


Enhanced oil recovery (ATACAN energy)

Introduction to CCUS

Why carbon capture?

- “Reaching net zero will be virtually impossible without CCUS” (International Energy Agency, 2020)
 - Tackling emissions from existing energy infrastructure – **retrofitable**
 - A solution for some of the most challenging emissions – **heavy industries** (cement, iron and steel, chemicals, synthetic fuels)
 - A cost-effective pathway for low-carbon hydrogen production – “**blue hydrogen**”
 - Removing carbon from the atmosphere – **emissions that cannot be avoided or reduced directly**

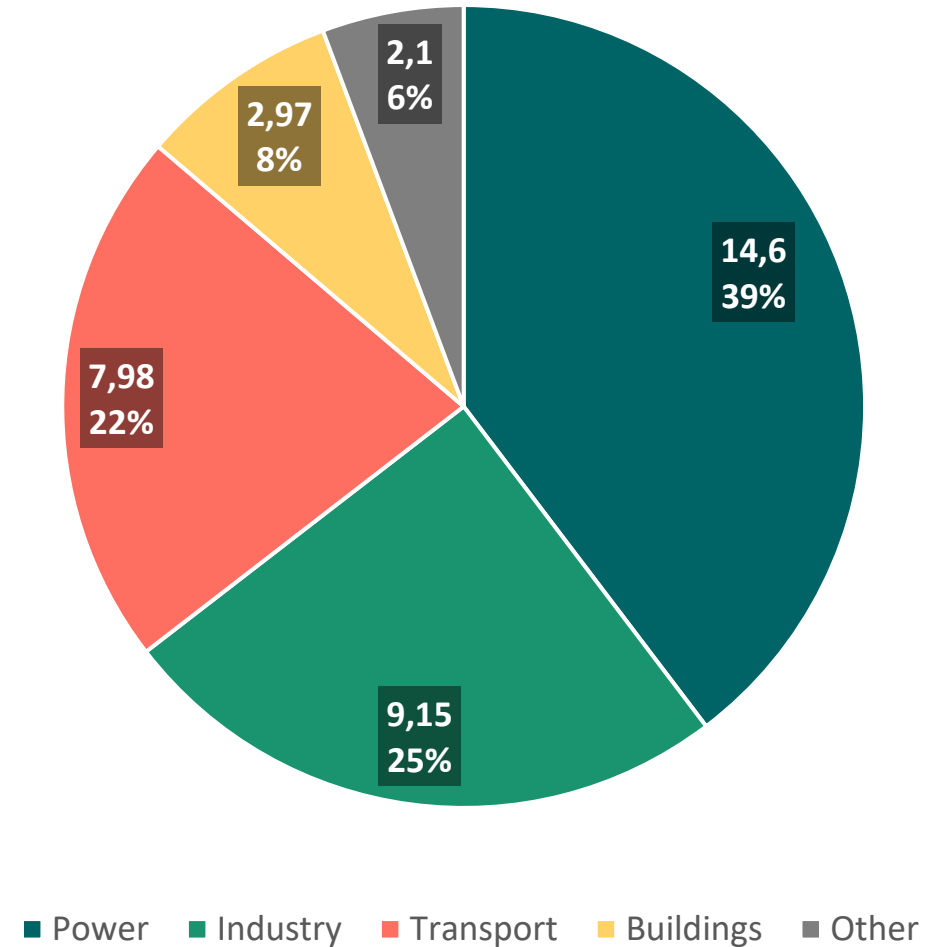


Introduction to CCUS

Why carbon capture?

- 64 % of global emissions come from **power** and **industry** sectors that are very difficult to decarbonize.
- CCUS allows continued use of existing infrastructure

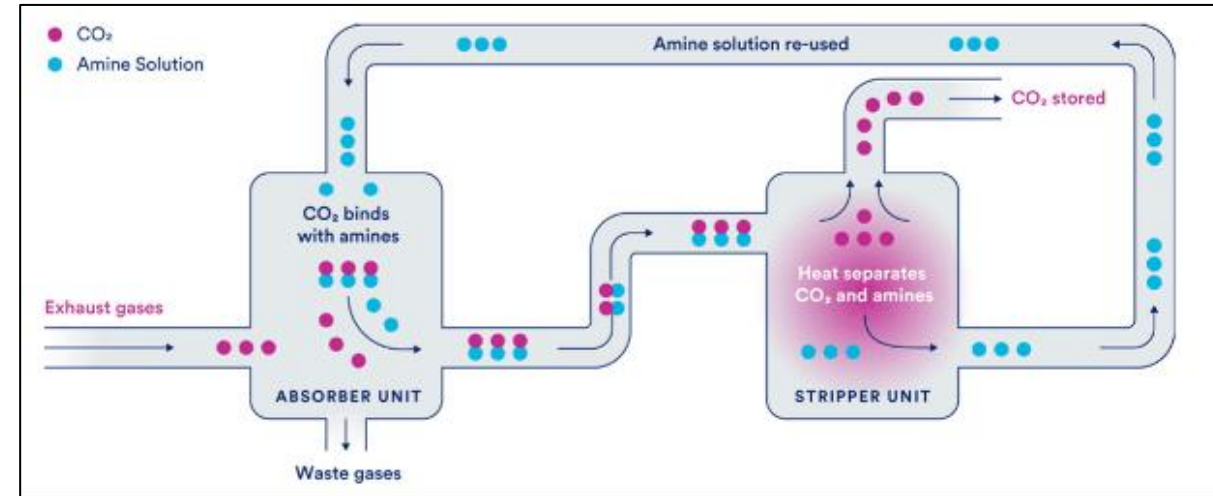
Global CO2 emissions by sector (Gt), 2022 (IEA)



Introduction to CCUS

Types of CCUS

- Post-combustion
 - Most mature technology
 - Selective absorption of CO₂ in flue gases using amine solvents
 - “Acid gas treating” dates back to 1970s
- Pre-combustion
 - Fuel gasification to produce syngas (mostly CO + H₂) followed by water-gas shift reaction ($\text{CO} + \text{H}_2\text{O} \rightarrow \text{CO}_2 + \text{H}_2$)
- Oxyfuel
 - Pure oxygen injection
- Direct air capture (DAC)
 - Filtering CO₂ from atmosphere (very low concentration ~400 ppm)



CO₂ capture/release reaction in post-combustion carbon capture (Clean Air Task Force)

Introduction to CCUS

Types of CCUS – **Post-combustion** carbon capture



- Gorgon Plant
 - Barrow Island, Australia
 - World's biggest carbon capture plant
 - CO₂ from LNG plants
 - 2 Mt-CO₂/yr

Introduction to CCUS

Types of CCUS – **Oxyfuel** carbon capture



- Callide Oxyfuel Project
 - Queensland, Australia
 - World's first oxyfuel process
 - Retrofitted to a coal power station
 - 27,300 t-CO₂/yr

Introduction to CCUS

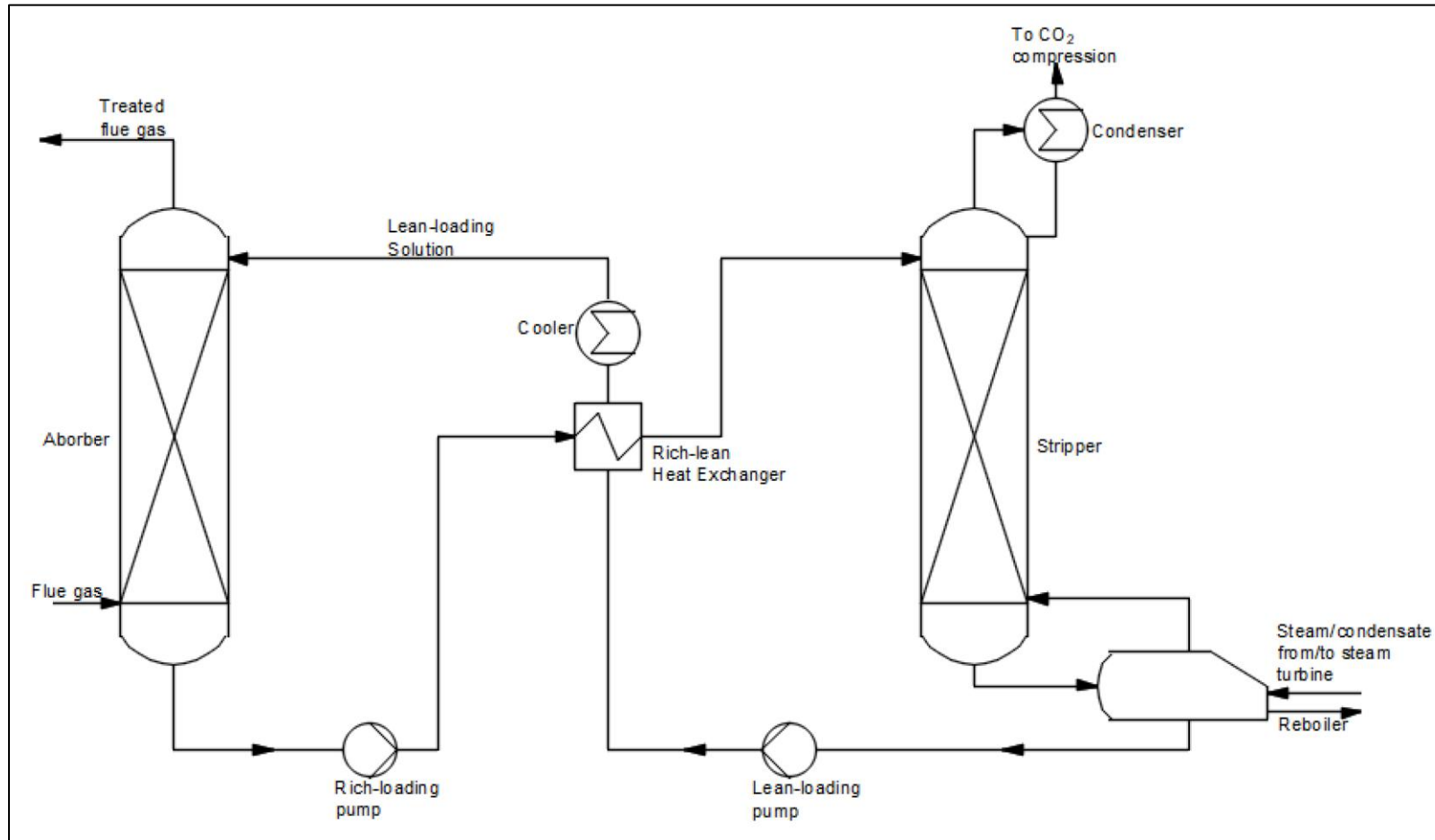
Types of CCUS – **Direct air capture**



- ORCA Plant
 - Hellisheidi, Iceland
 - Heat and electricity supplied by the Hellisheidi Geothermal Power Plant
 - 4000 t-CO₂ /yr

Post-combustion Carbon Capture

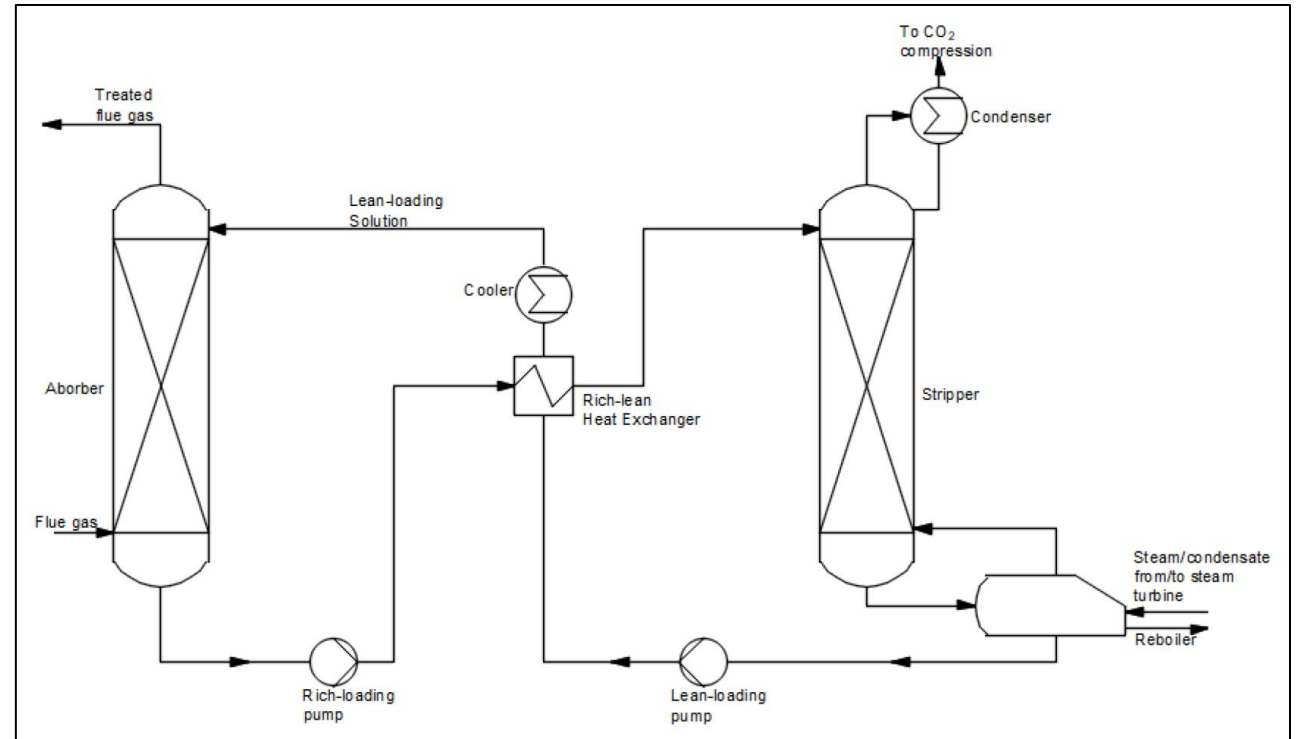
Process flowsheet



Post-combustion Carbon Capture

Important process units

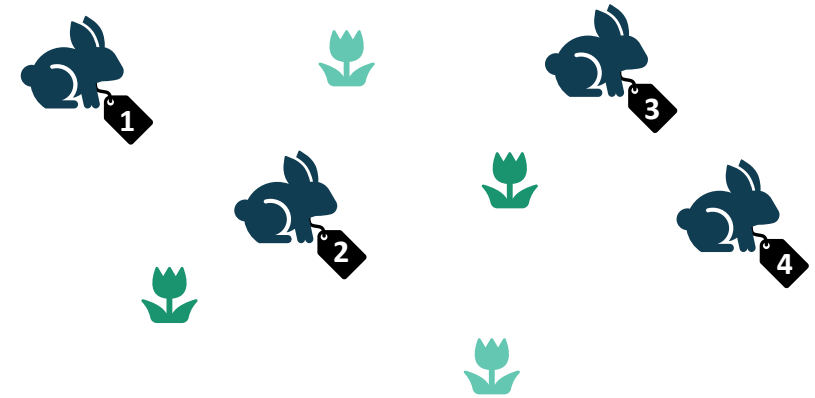
- Absorber
 - Inlet: Flue gas & lean solvent
 - Outlet: Treated gas & rich solvent
 - Solvent: MEA, MDEA, DEA, K_2CO_3 , etc.
 - Blending solvents, additives (PZ)
- Regenerator (or stripper)
 - Separation of CO_2 from the solvent
- Heat exchanger
 - Absorber T: $\sim 30^\circ C$
 - Trade-off between absorption rate and solvent degradation
 - Regenerator T: $\sim 110^\circ C$
 - Trade-off between yield and energy demand



Post-combustion Carbon Capture

Important process parameters

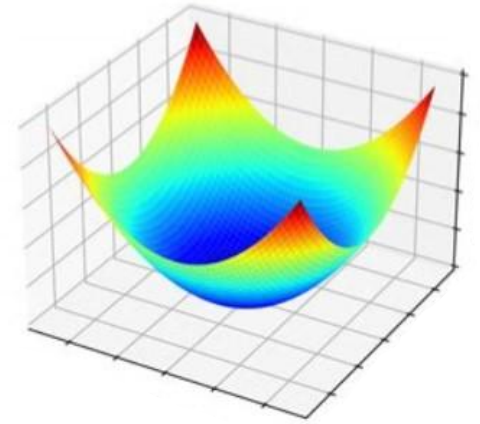
- L/G ratio in the absorber
 - Depends on the solvent
 - 5–20
- CO₂ loading in the lean solvent
 - [mol-CO₂ / mol-amine]
 - 0.1–0.5
- CO₂ recovery
 - 80–90 %
- Specific reboiler duty (SRD)
 - [GJ/ton-CO₂]
 - 2.5–4.5 GJ/ton-CO₂
 - Related to “energy penalty” in power plants



Importance of Process Simulation

From data to decisions

- Controlling/monitoring important process variables
 - Custom variables/equations (CO₂ loading, SRD, energy penalty...)
 - Economic insight (feed cost, utility cost, OpEx, CapEx, product value, NPV, EAOC, ...)
- Predicting process behavior
 - What if energy consumption drops? Less flue gas is produced, changing the plant's dynamics. How does the process adapt to ensure stability?
- Optimizing system performance
 - How do critical process parameters impact the system? Case studies reveal the relationships and inform operational decisions.
 - Economic analysis: Simulation helps identify cost-efficient improvements.
- Common chemical process simulation tools:
 - Aspen HYSYS, Aspen PLUS, AVEVA PRO/II, AVEVA Process Simulation, DWSIM, etc.



AVEVA[®] PRO/II Simulation



AVEVA

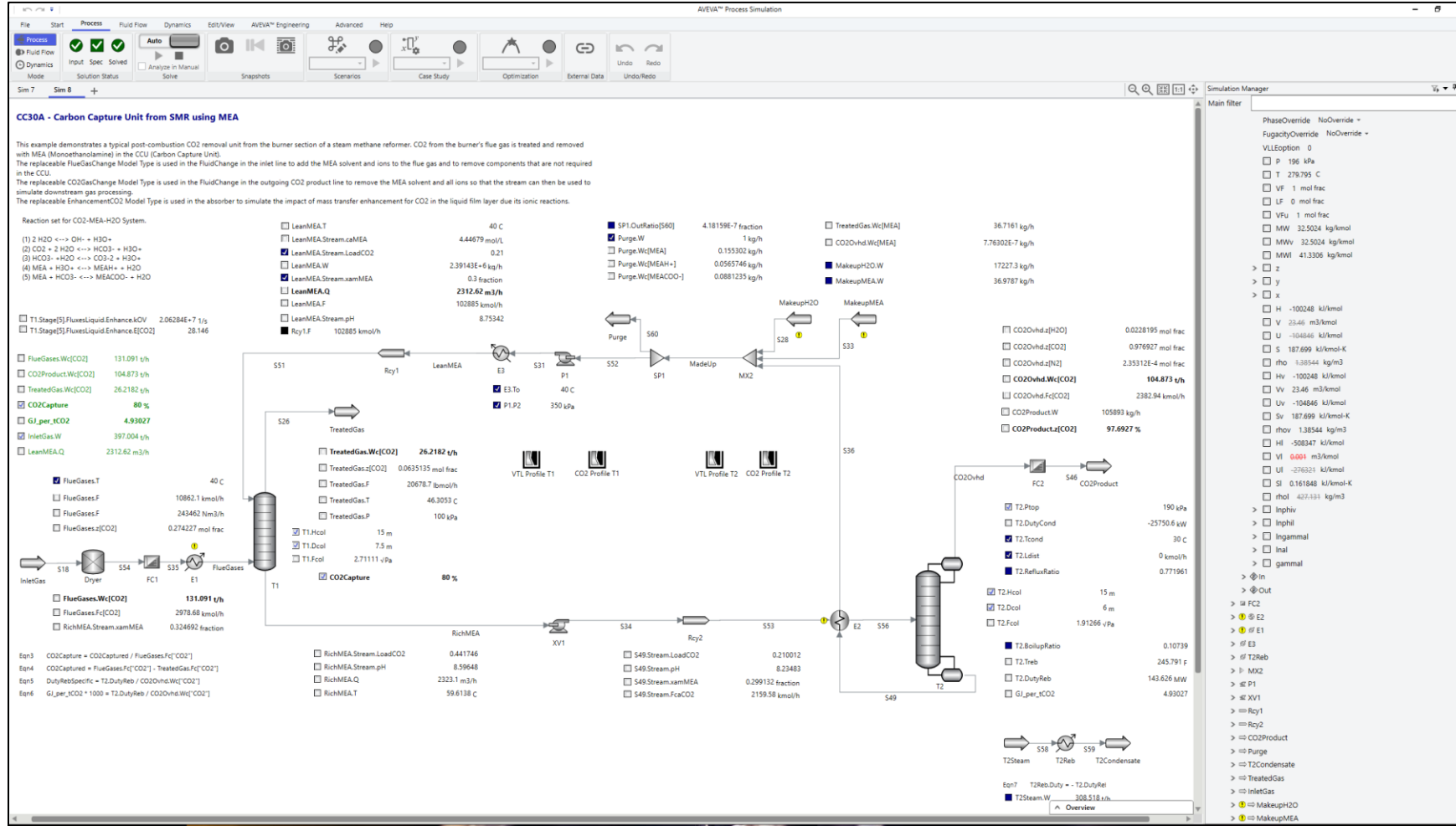
Importance of Process Simulation

Development

- Stage 1: Collecting experimental data, importing to simulation software
 - Thermophysical properties (C_p , ΔH_f^0 , ΔG_f^0 , K_{eq} , ...)
- Stage 2: Adding fluid and reaction models to the software
 - Data validation (vapor pressure, mean ionic activity coefficient, osmotic coefficient, etc.)
- Stage 3: Constructing an example simulation with the fluid/reaction models
 - Matching reference process parameters in literature

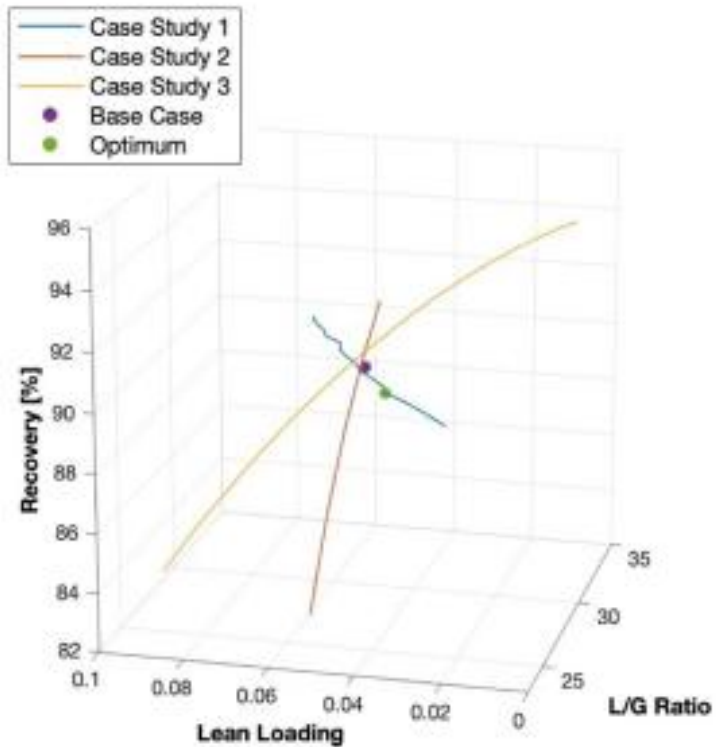
Importance of Process Simulation

Example – Simulation environment

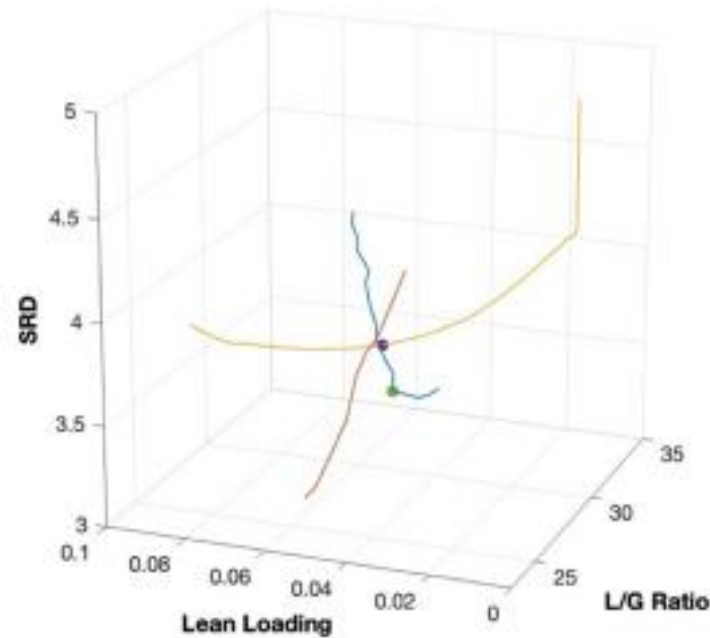


Importance of Process Simulation

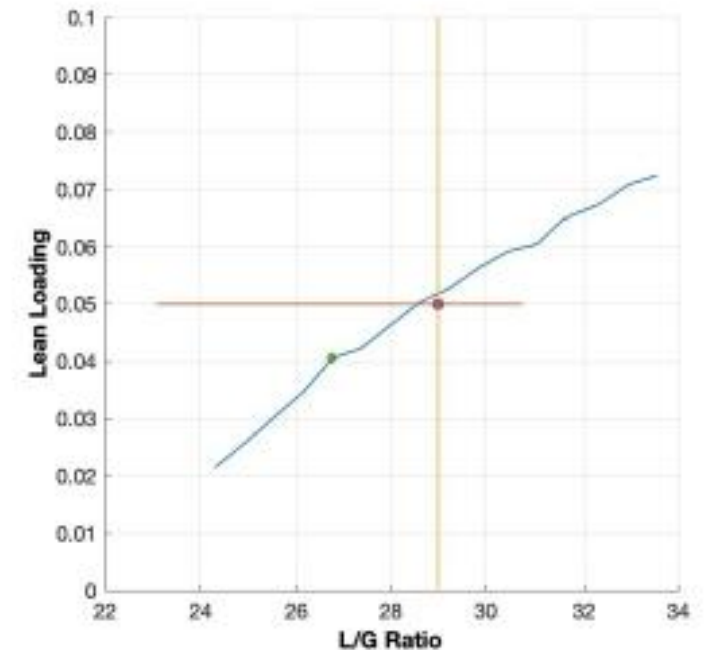
Example – Relationship between the process parameters



(a) z-axis as CO₂ recovery



(b) z-axis as SRD



(c) Bird-eye view

Prospects

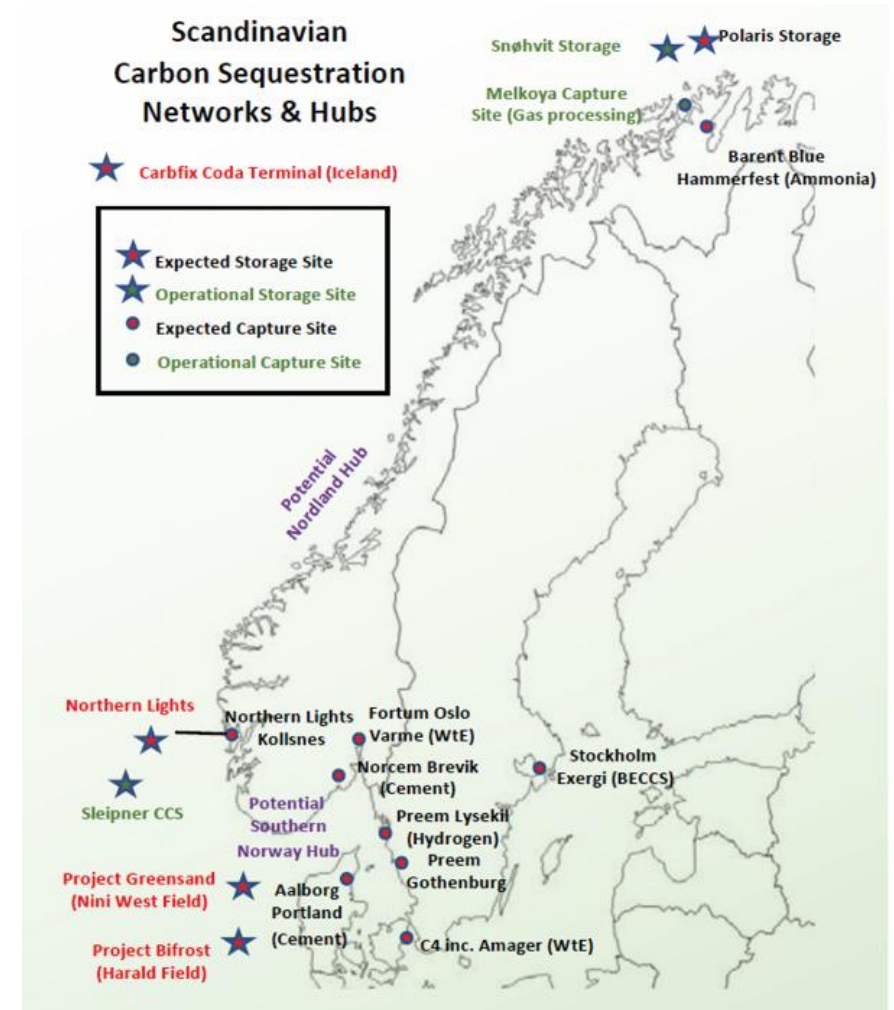
On the road to decarbonization

- Growing importance
- Technological advances
 - Next-generation solvents, DAC, solid sorbents (e.g., K₂CO₃ “Benfield process”)
 - Dynamic simulation (vs. steady-state simulation)
- Integration with other technologies
 - Hydrogen production
- Policy and economic incentives
 - European Union: Emissions Trading System (EU ETS)
 - European Commission: Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism (CBAM) (December 2021)
- Bad news, good news
 - Gorgon carbon capture (Australia) operating at one-third capacity due to technical difficulties (injection pressure, geology, etc.)
 - Norwegian Longship CCS with EOR expected to operate in early 2025 with the potential to capture 70 Mt-CO₂ /yr.

CCUS in Scandinavia

What's happening around *here*?

- Sweden: Bioenergy with Carbon Capture and Storage (BECCS)
 - “Negative emissions” can be achieved
- Norway: Longship Project, expected to operate by Early 2025
 - Source: Heidelberg Materials' cement factory, Hafslund Oslo Celsio's waste incineration plant.
 - Liquefied CO₂ is transported by ships and stored 2,600 meters beneath the seabed.
 - Initial capacity: 1.5 Mt/yr, with pipeline infrastructure sized for 5 Mt.
 - Future expansion: Northern Lights plans to increase storage capacity to 5 Mt/yr in Phase 2
- Denmark: Aalborg Portland
 - Source: cement plant
 - Aiming to capture at least 0.4 Mt by 2030



Scandinavian CCS networks and hubs (David Pickering)

CCUS in Scandinavia

Stockholm Exergi BECCS in Stockholm



CCUS in Scandinavia

Longship project in Norway



NORCEM
HEIDELBERGCEMENT Group

fortum
Oslo Varme

 **Northern
Lights**


equinor




TotalEnergies

AVEVA

CCUS in Scandinavia

GreenCem project in Aalborg, Denmark



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 **PORT OF
AALBORG**
gate to great

REintegrate

 linkedin.com/in/seonggyunkim

 seonggyun.kim@outlook.com