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Pathways to Improved IGCC Performance and Economics with CO₂ Capture & Storage

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About EPRI...

- Founded by and for the electricity industry in 1973
- Independent, nonprofit center for public interest energy and environmental research
- **Collaborative** resource for the electricity sector
- 450+ participants in more than 40 countries
- EPRI members generate more than 90% of the electricity in the United States
- International funding of more than 18% of EPRI's research, development and demonstrations
- Programs funded by more than 1,000 energy organizations



Our Role...

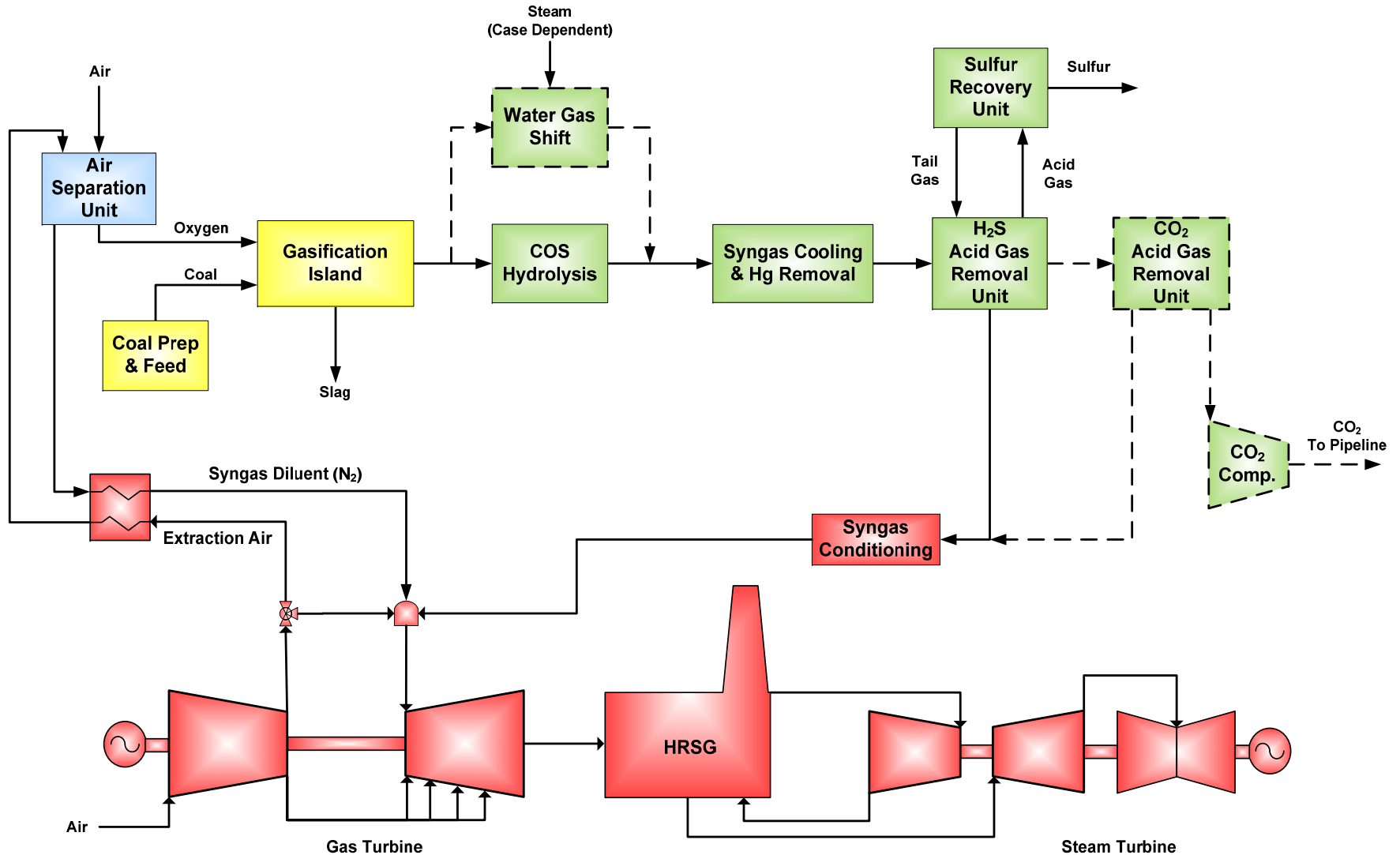
Help Move Technologies to the Commercialization Stage...



Technology Accelerator!

IGCC with CO₂ Capture

Process Flow Diagram



IGCC with CO₂ Capture

Plant Performance and Cost Analysis

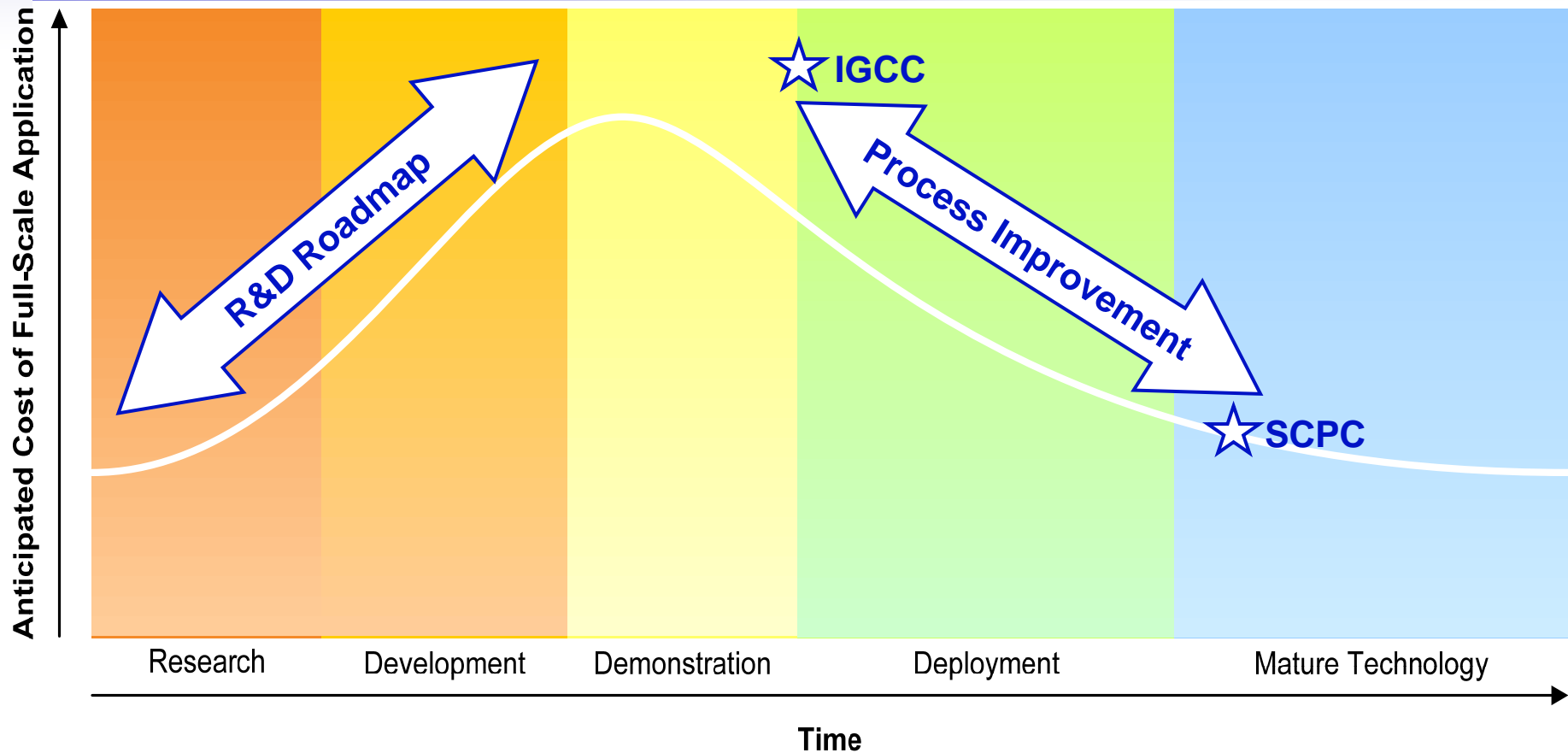
Average IGCC from recent EPRI Studies (Report 1019669):

Gross Power:	750 MWe
Auxiliary Power:	215 MWe
Net Power:	535 MWe
Net Plant Efficiency:	30.5% HHV
Total Plant Cost (TPC)*:	\$2.0B

	Aux. Load	TPC	Improvements Identified
Air Separation	55%	15%	Larger cryogenic ASU, ITM
Gasification Island	4%	25%	Coal slurry/drying, high η gasifier
Syngas Processing	30%	20%	WGCU, H ₂ Membrane, other?
Power Block	3%	15%	G/H/J GT, Higher η ST (SC steam?)
Balance of Plant	8%	25%	None identified to date

*TPC assumes Nth plant w/10% Engineering, 10% Project & 0% Process Contingency

New Technology Deployment Curve (Current State of the Art)



R&D Roadmaps Are Critical to Improving Cost Competitiveness

Coal Preparation & Feeding

- Beneficiation
- Drying
- Slurrying
- Dry coal feed pumps

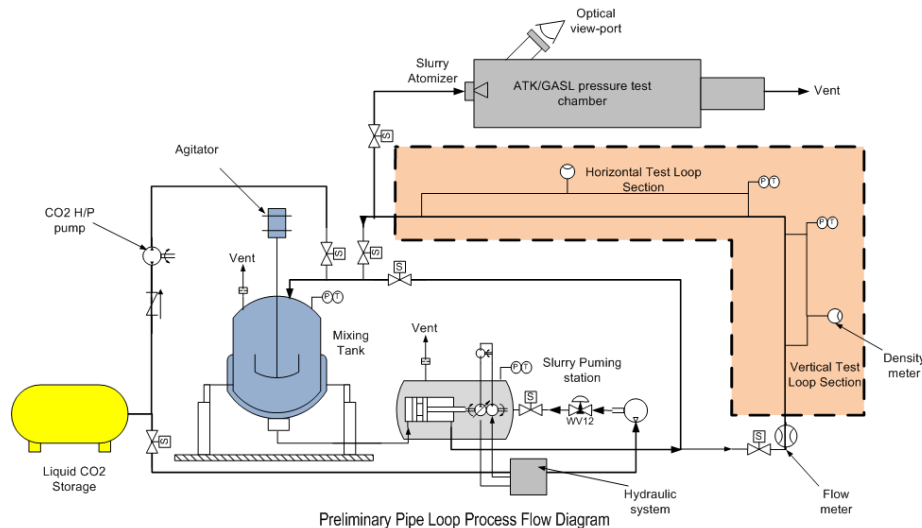


Coal Preparation & Feeding

CO₂-Coal Slurry Concept

- Captured CO₂ is compressed to ~700 psi (48 bar)
- The CO₂ is condensed to a liquid at ~ 40°F (4°C)
- Liquid CO₂ is used as coal slurring medium

	Liquid CO ₂ vs. Water
Viscosity	Lower
Heat of Vaporization	75–80% lower
Atomization	Finer

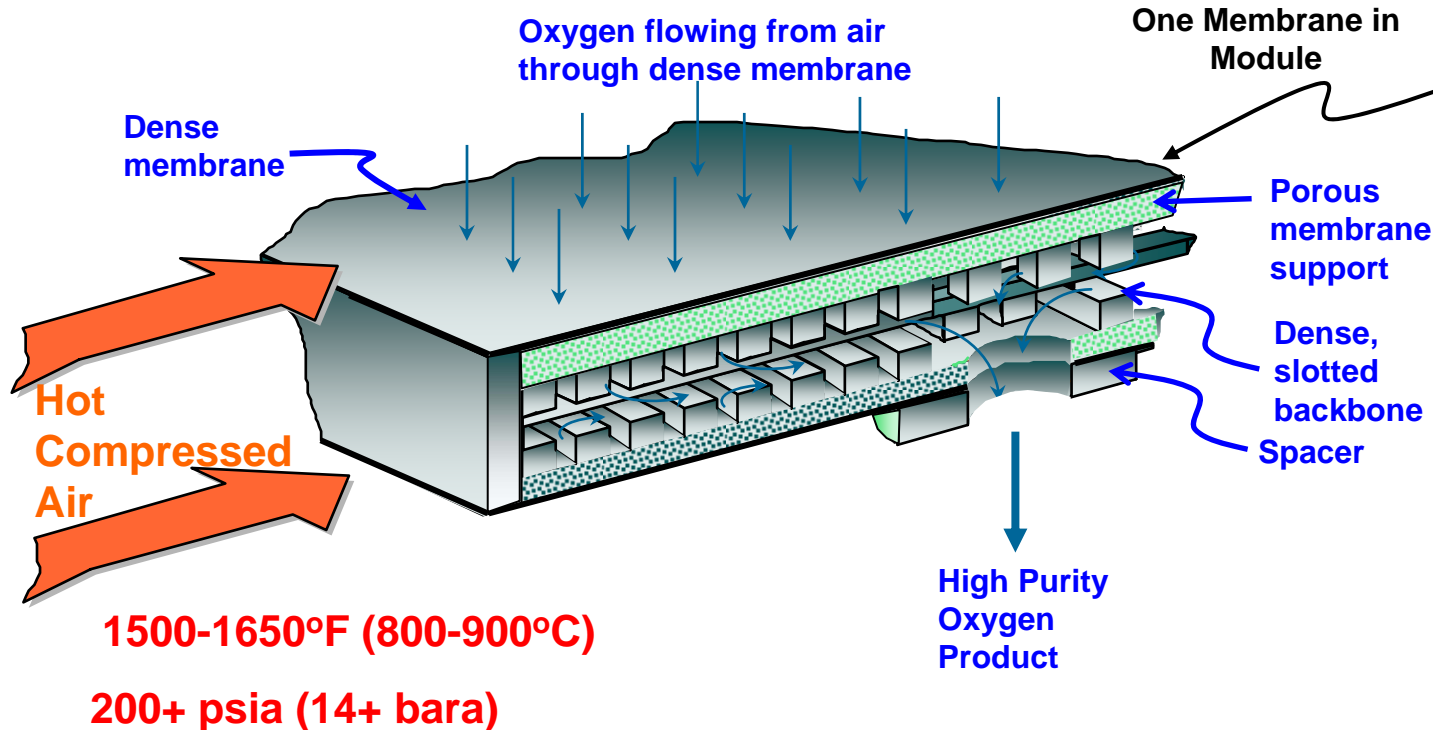


- Higher solids loading vs. water slurry
- Less oxygen required to maintain gasifier temperature
- Better carbon conversion at same gasifier temperature

Laboratory pipe loop to investigate the rheological behavior of coal/liquid CO₂ slurry mixtures

ITM Oxygen Membranes

- Single-stage high-purity oxygen
- Extremely selective and very fast transport for oxygen
- Very compact



0.5 ton/day module

One Membrane in Module

Porous membrane support

Dense, slotted backbone Spacer



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EPRI Due Diligence (TI Report # 1020202)

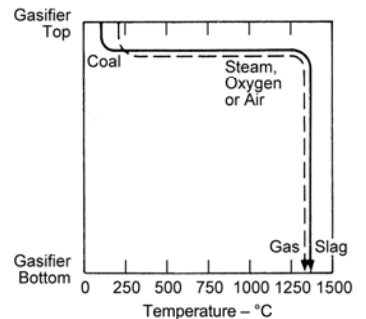
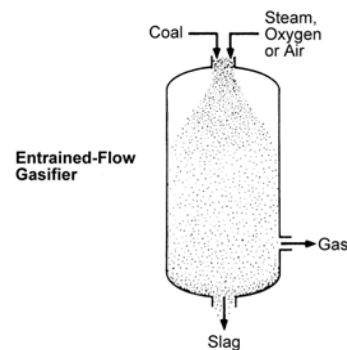
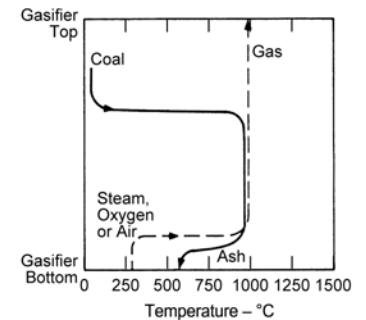
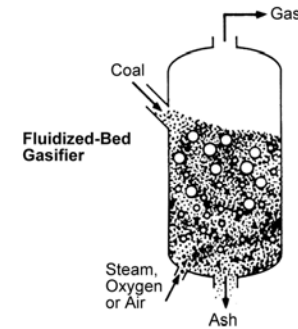
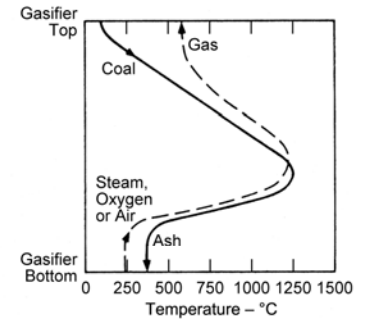
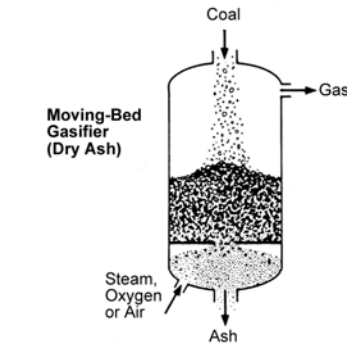
Cryo ASU vs. ITM in IGCC w/ CCS (G-Frame GT)

	Cryo Reference Case	ITM Case
Gas Turbine Power	1.00	1.00
Steam Turbine Power	1.00	1.02
Gross Power	1.00	1.01
ASU Auxiliary Power	1.00	0.81
Total Auxiliary Power	1.00	0.94
Net Power Output	1.00	1.03
Thermal Input	1.00	1.01
Net Plant Heat Rate, Btu/kWhr	Base	-230
Net Plant Efficiency, HHV	Base	+0.8% point

- 20%

Gasification Island

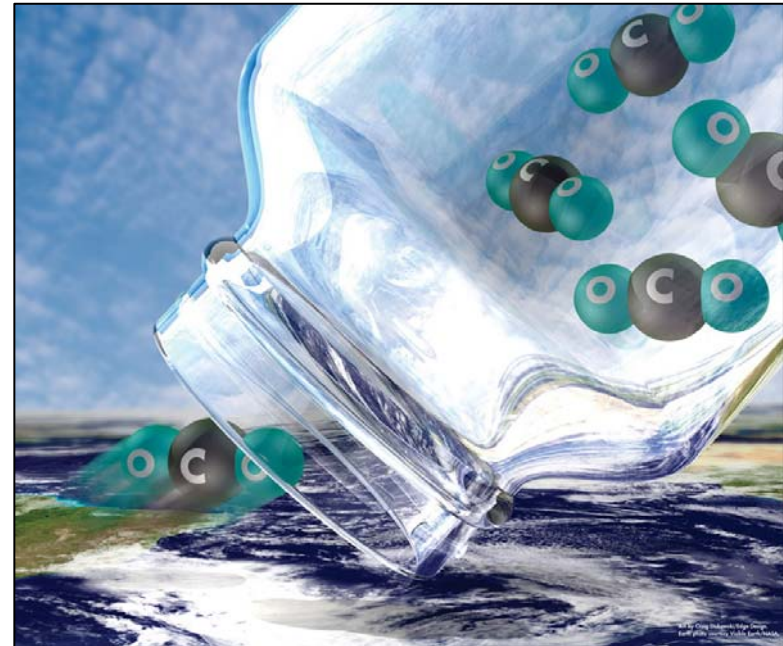
- Improved gasification performance
 - Efficiency, availability, etc.
 - Day one presentations
- Heat recovery design
 - Syngas cooler designs
 - Water quench
- New gasifiers in development



Syngas Processing

Water-Gas Shift, Sulfur Capture, CO₂ Capture and Processing

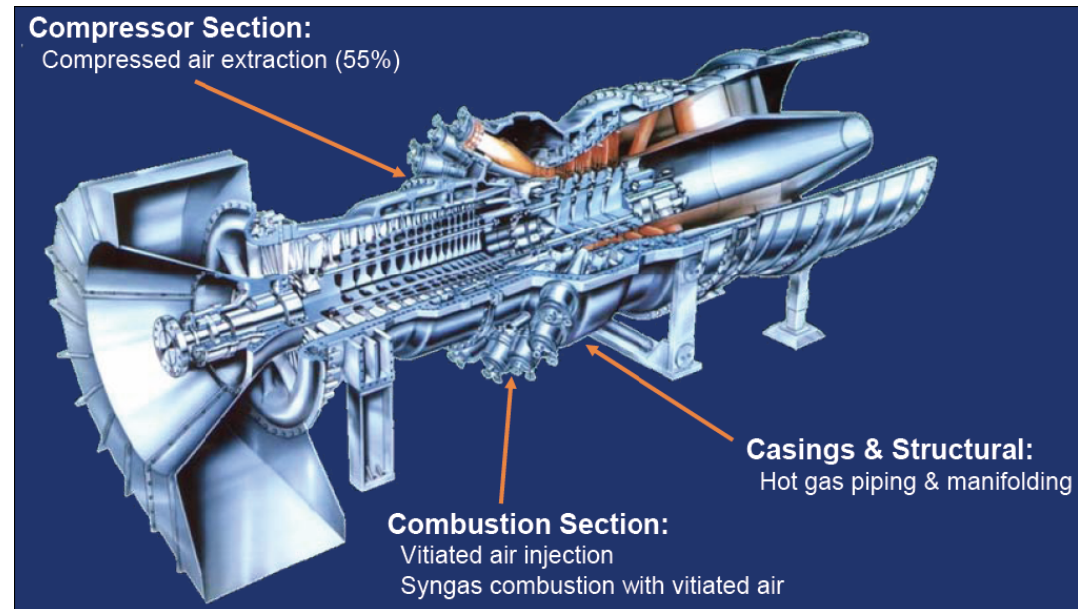
- Water-Gas Shift
 - Efforts to reduce steam requirements
- High-temperature and -pressure sulfur recovery
 - RTI demonstration at TEC Polk
 - Bechtel Pressure Swing Claus
- CO₂ Capture & Processing
 - Hydrogen separation
 - CO₂ Purification
 - Ramgen CO₂ compression



Power Block

Advanced Gas Turbines

- Firing Temperature Evolution of Gas Turbines
 - F-Class GT: ~2500°F (1370°C) (GE 7F and Siemens 5000F)
 - G/H-Class GT: ~2600°F (1430°C)
 - J-Class GT: ~2700°F (1480°C) (MHI)
- Increased air extraction
- Higher output
- Higher net plant efficiency



IGCC R&D Improvement Potential

Current Status

Carbon Management

- Commercially available and operating CO₂ capture technology
- CO₂: 300 lb/MWh with full capture

Emissions (with CCS)

- NO_x: 0.135 lb/MWh
- SO_x: Nil
- PM: 0.138 lb/MWh

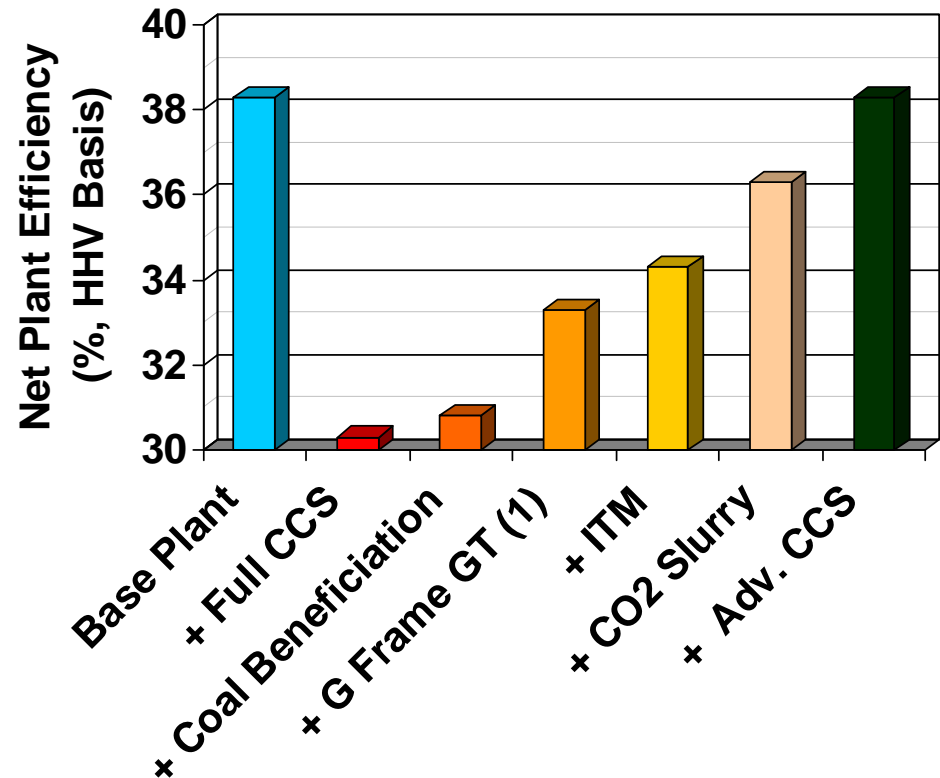
Water Usage (with CCS)

- 6500 gpm (1/3 less than PC)

Solid Waste

- Slag (suitable for landfill or used in roads)
- Sulfur or sulfuric acid

Future Potential



Notes:

1. G-Frame GT case includes full air-side GT-ASU integration
2. Efficiency improvements are cumulative

Closing Thoughts

- Significant thermodynamic potential in new tech
- Many development projects underway (mainly supported by U.S. DOE/NETL)
- Critical to the future of the technology for power

- U.S. DOE/NETL IGCC Pathway study V2 update on NETL website
- Canadian Clean Power Coalition pathway study on low rank coal is forthcoming





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