

CCS Options & Cost Reductions with New UOP SELEXOL™ Process Flow Schemes

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Uop
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Advantages of Enhanced Selexol Flowscheme

- Meet emission requirements when venting of CO₂ is required
- Meet CO₂ purity for Urea Production (less than 100 ppmv)
- Recover valuable H₂ and CO
- No separate thermal oxidation is required

*With Little/No Increase
in Overall Processing Costs*



CO₂ Purity Specifications Widely Vary.....

CO₂ Pipeline Example:

Purpose

- **Transportation/Storage**
- Enhanced Oil Recovery
- Urea Production

Operational flexibility

- Emergency venting

	<i>Kinder Morgan</i>
CO ₂	> 95 %
HC's	< 5 %
N ₂	< 4 %
H ₂ S	< 20 ppmv
O ₂	< 10 ppmw
H ₂ O	< 30 lbs/MMCF



CO₂ Purity Specifications Widely Vary.....

Purpose

- Transportation/Storage
- Enhanced Oil Recovery
- Urea Production

Operational flexibility

- Emergency venting

Examples of CO₂ in Enhanced Oil Recovery

	<i>Canyon Reef</i>	<i>Weyburn</i>
CO ₂	> 95 %	> 96 %
HC's	< 4 %	< 3 %
H ₂ , N ₂ , CO	< 4 %	< 0.1%
H ₂ S	< 1500 ppmv	< 0.9 %
H ₂ O	< 28 lbs/MMCF	

Typical CO₂ Purity Spec for Urea Production:

	<i>To Urea</i>
CO ₂	>99.5 mol%
H ₂	<0.3 mol%
N ₂	<0.1 mol%
CO	<0.06 mol%
H ₂ S	<0.1 ppmv

CO in CO₂ Stream is a Controlled Substance....

Purpose

- Transportation
- Enhanced Oil Recovery
- Urea Production
- Storage

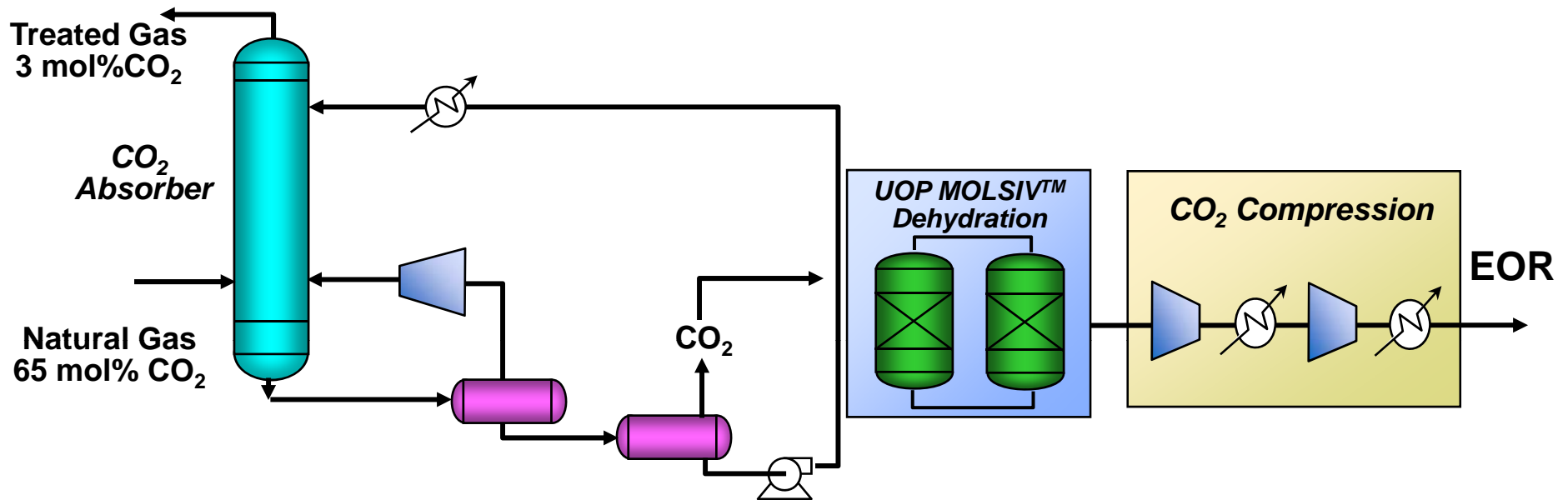
Operational flexibility

- Venting: Start / Stop / Emergency

Example: US Permitting Limit for Point Sources of CO:

<i>Typical purities from AGR</i>		<i>Permissible Days of Venting</i>	
CO₂ Purity	CO in CO₂	Minor Source	Major Source
95%	2%	1.1	2.5-4.5
99%	0.2%	9	22-45
99%	0.1%	18	44-90
99.8%	100 ppmv	180	Continuous

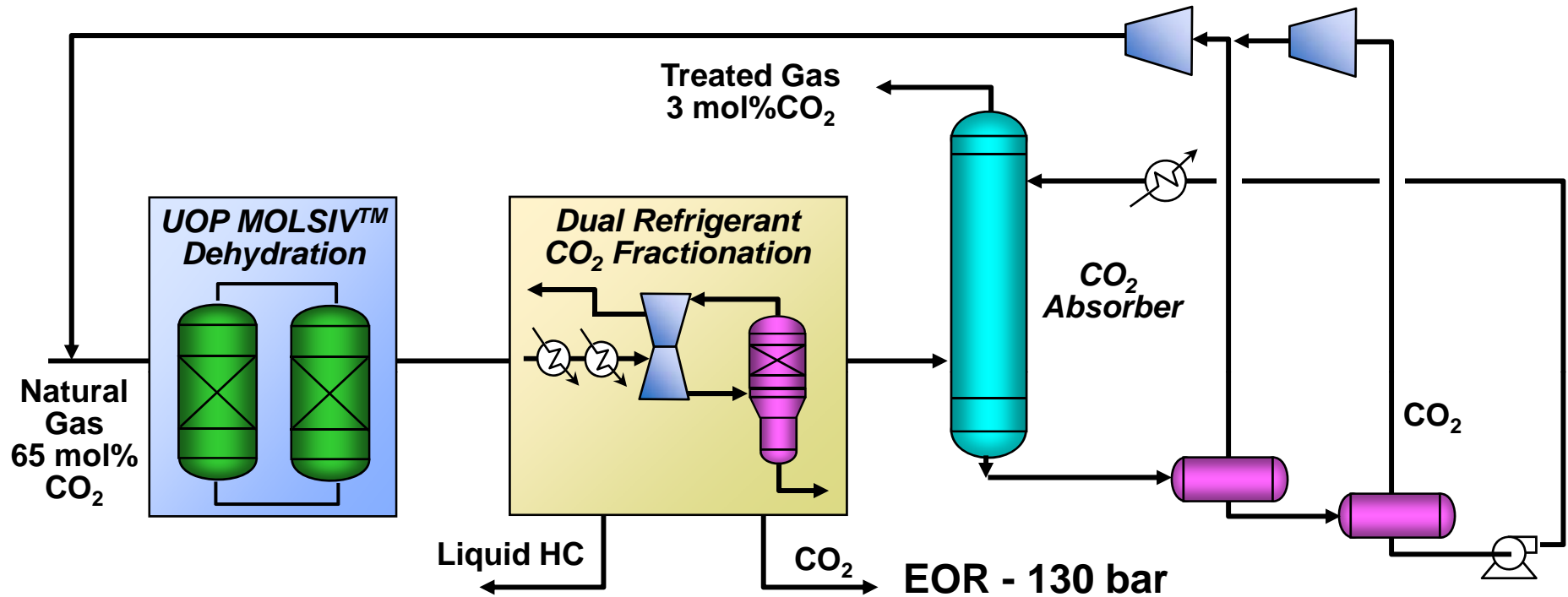
Natural Gas – Initial Flow Scheme



- **Natural Gas - High CO₂ Content**
 - 400 MMSCFD = 20,000 kmol/h
 - 80 bar
 - 35 mol% methane, heavier hydrocarbons & nitrogen
 - 65 mol% CO₂
- **Treated Gas**
 - Pipeline specification: 3 mol% CO₂
- **EOR = Enhanced Oil Recovery**
 - CO₂ Pressure: 130 bar

- **Capex**
 - Selexol Unit
 - CO₂ Compression

Natural Gas – Final Flow Scheme



- **Dual Refrigerant CO₂ Fractionation (DRCF)**
 - Chilling of natural gas stream
 - Bulk Removal of CO₂
- **UOP MOLSITM Dehydration**
 - Fixed bed adsorption – thermal regeneration
 - Avoid freezing of H₂O in DRCF
- **UOP Selexol Process**
 - Trim CO₂ Removal

Benefits of Selexol + DRCF Flowscheme

<i>Plant Process Option</i>	<i>Rotating Equipment Power Required By Process Unit (MW)</i>				<i>Total</i>
	<i>Compression</i>		<i>Pumping</i>		
	<i>CO₂ Frac.</i>	<i>SELEXOL</i>	<i>CO₂ Frac.</i>	<i>SELEXOL</i>	
Conventional SELEXOL	--	71.3	--	10.6	81.9
Dual Refrig. CO₂ Frac + SELEXOL	11.5	26.1	5.0	2.9	45.5

- **Savings:**
 - OPEX : US\$ 30- 40 MM
 - CAPEX : US\$ 39 MM
 - Hydrocarbon losses : - 75%

Can this Concept be Applied in Gasification?

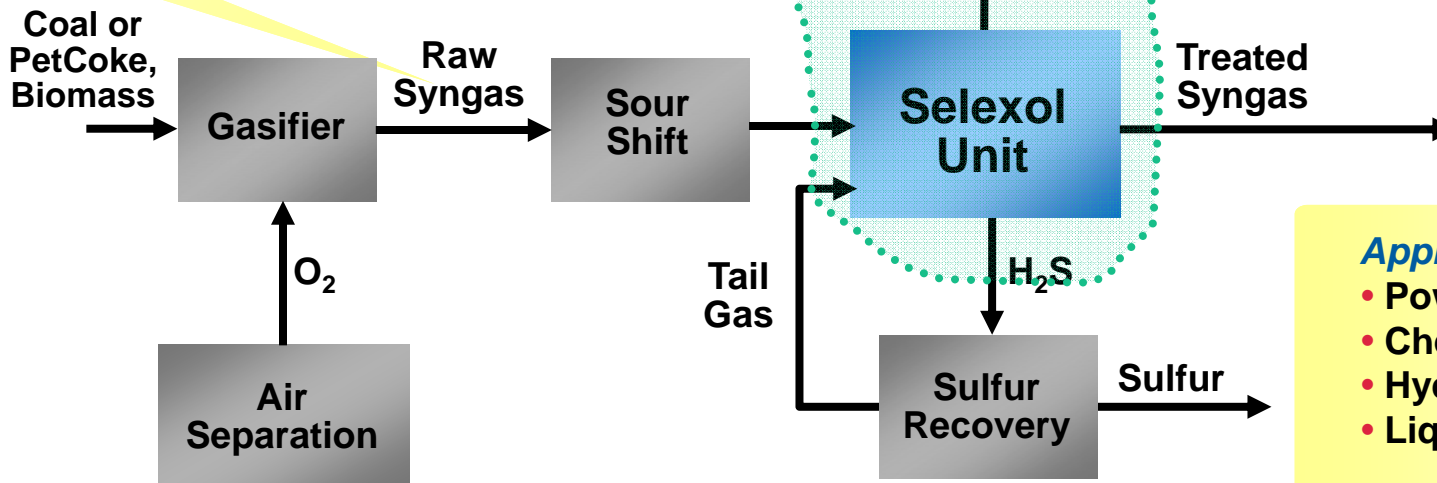
Typical Gasification Complex

Typical Raw Syngas

- H₂ 30 - 50%
- CO 30 - 50%
- Ar 0.5 - 1%
- N₂ 0.7 - 1.5%
- CO₂ 5 - 19%
- H₂S 0.5 - 2%
- COS 200-1000 ppmv
- Ni & Fe Carbonyls
- HCN, NH₃ ...

- CO in the CO₂ stream is <100 ppmv
- CO₂ purity as high as 99.7 mol%
- Sulfur in treated gas as low as 0.1 ppmv
- Sulfur in CO₂ as low as 2 ppmv
- Adjustable acid gas composition

Subject of this Study



Applications:

- Power
- Chemicals
- Hydrogen
- Liquid Fuels

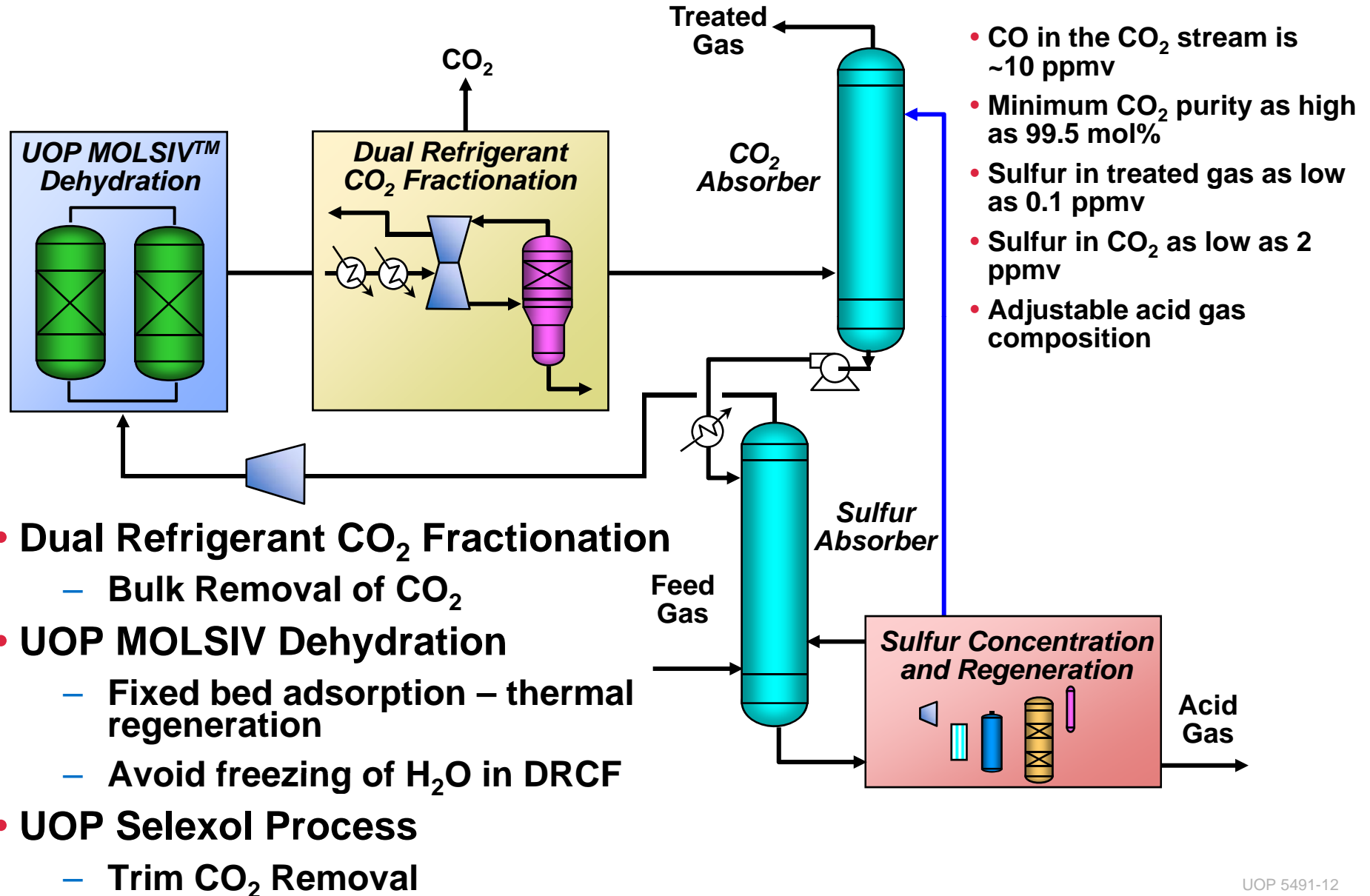
Selexol Flow Schemes - Gasification

Sulfur Removal & CO₂ Capture – Conventional

- Syngas Feed Flow: 409 MMSCFD
- Feed Syngas Pressure: 629 psig
- Feed: CO₂: 41.15 mol% and H₂S: 0.86 mole%
- CO₂ Product: 2.91 MM Tons
- CO₂ Pressure: 2200 psia
- CO Recovery: 99.05%

- Equipment Costs : BASE
- CAPEX : BASE
- OPEX : BASE

<i>BASE Case</i>	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Specification</i>	<i>Simulated Value</i>
Total Sulfur in Treated Gas	ppmv	<1	0.10
Total CO ₂ in Treated Gas	mol%	<3.5	3.3
CO ₂ Purity	mol%	>99.5	99.5
Total CO ₂ Recovery	mol%	90	92
Total Sulfur (dry) in Combined CO ₂ Product	ppmv	<10	7.8
CO (dry) in Combined CO ₂ Product	ppmv	<500	431
H ₂ S (dry) in Acid Gas to SRU	mol%	>30	38



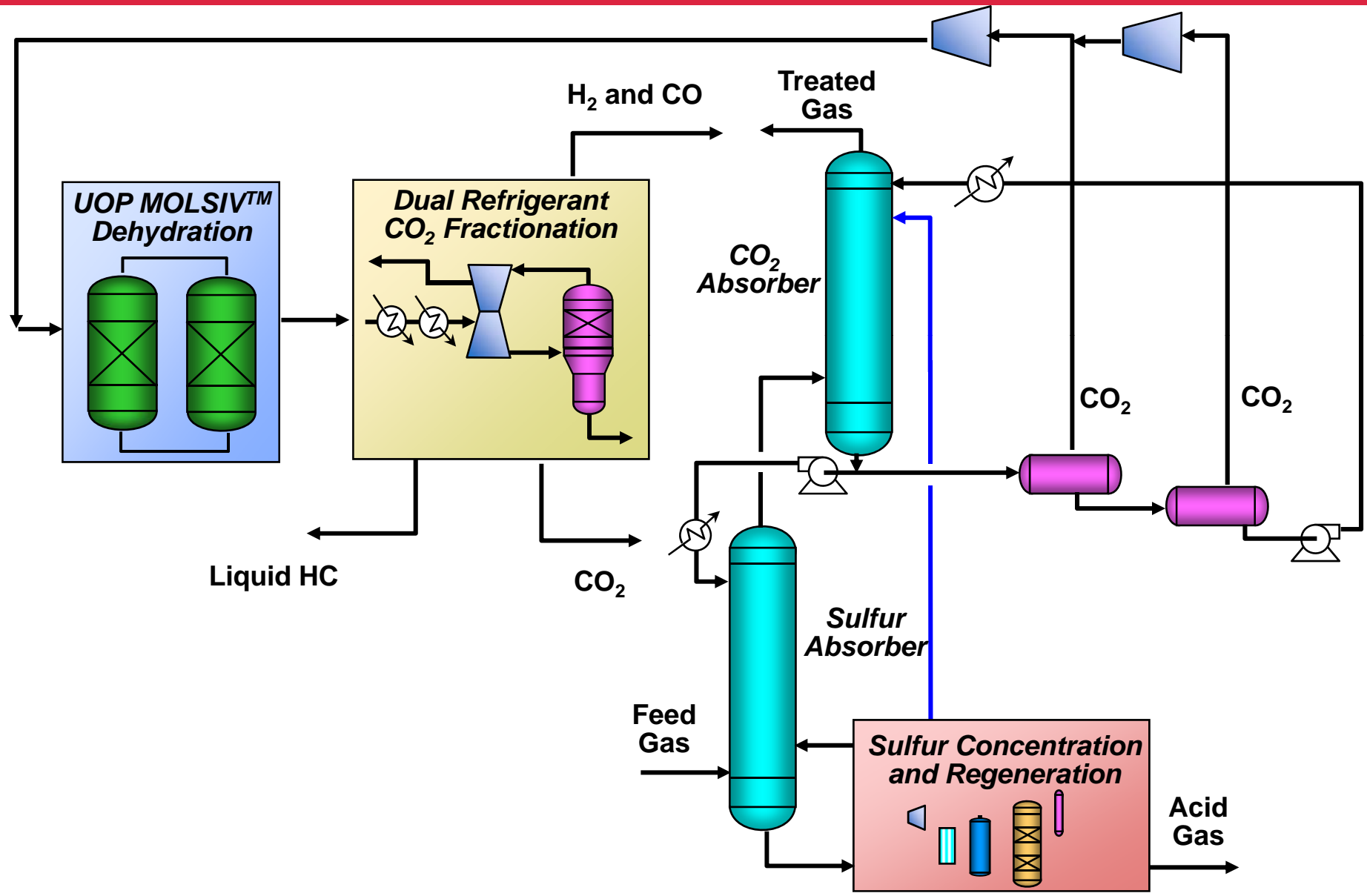
Integration of Selexol Process and Upstream DRCF

- Syngas Feed Flow: 409 MMSCFD
- Feed Syngas Pressure: 632 psig
- Feed: CO₂:41.15 mol% and H₂S: 0.86 mole%
- CO₂ Product: 3.01 MM Tons
- CO₂ Pressure: 2200 psia
- CO Recovery: 99.92%

- Equipment Costs : BASE x 0.93
- CAPEX : BASE x 1.37
- OPEX : BASE x 1.20

<i>Future Gen Ortloff Syngas Frac Case HP wo CO₂ Flash</i>	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Specification</i>	<i>Simulated Value</i>
Total Sulfur in Treated Gas	ppmv	<1	0.01
Total CO ₂ in Treated Gas	mol%	<3.5	3.49
CO ₂ Purity	mol%	>99.5	99.56
Total CO ₂ Recovery	mol%	90	91.68
Total Sulfur (dry) in Combined CO ₂ Product	ppmv	<10	4.00
CO (dry) in Combined CO ₂ Product	ppmv	<100	39.30
H ₂ S (dry) in Acid Gas to SRU	mol%	30%	38.28

Integration of Selexol Process and Downstream DRCF



- Syngas Feed Flow: 409 MMSCFD
- Feed Syngas Pressure: 632 psig
- Feed: CO₂:41.15 mol% and H₂S: 0.86 mole%
- CO₂ Product: 3.01 MM Tons
- CO₂ Pressure: 2200 psia
- CO Recovery: 99.70%

- Equipment Costs : BASE x 1.03
- CAPEX : BASE x 1.09
- OPEX : BASE x 0.98

<i>Future Gen Ortloff Syngas Frac Case HP wo CO₂ Flash</i>	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Specification</i>	<i>Simulated Value</i>
Total Sulfur in Treated Gas	ppmv	<1	0.01
Total CO ₂ in Treated Gas	mol%	<3.5	3.49
CO ₂ Purity	mol%	>99.5	99.6
Total CO ₂ Recovery	mol%	90	92
Total Sulfur (dry) in Combined CO ₂ Product	ppmv	<10	4.00
CO (dry) in Combined CO ₂ Product	ppmv	<100	39
H ₂ S (dry) in Acid Gas to SRU	mol%	30%	39

***With Little/No Additional Cost
for this Flowscheme***

Comparison with Conventional Scheme

- “Conventional Scheme” vs **Selexol Process + DRCF**

	<i>Conventional Scheme</i>	<i>Selexol Process + DRCF</i>
CO₂ Purity	> 99.5 mol% CO ₂ < 500 ppmv CO <400 ppmv H ₂	> 99.5 mol% CO ₂ < 50 ppmv CO < 50 ppmv H ₂
H₂ Recovery	99.7	99.9
CO Recovery	99.0	99.7
Op Cost	Base	0.98% x Base
SELEXOL Unit Equipment	Base	2 Flash Drums removed 1 Compressor removed
CapEx	Base	1.09 x Base
CO₂ Compression	Conventional	DRCF Scheme

Conclusions

- **Selexol + DRCF can easily meet CO₂ purity specification with little/no additional cost for this flowscheme**
 - Meet emission requirements when venting of CO₂ is required
 - Recover valuable H₂ and CO
 - No separate thermal oxidation is required
- **Different applications have different purity standards**
 - Designing for *unnecessary stringent* purity levels adds *unnecessary cost* to the plant



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Q & A