

REINHOLD ENVIRONMENTAL Ltd.



2011 NO_x-Combustion Round Table & Expo Presentation

February 7-8, 2011, in Birmingham, AL / Hosted by Southern Company

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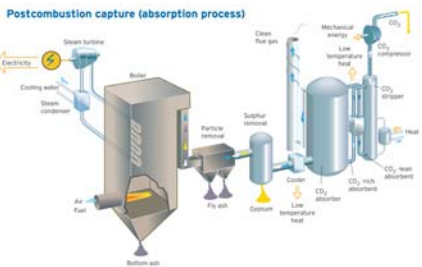
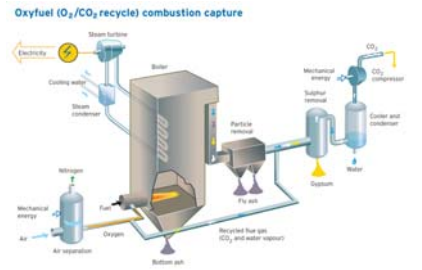
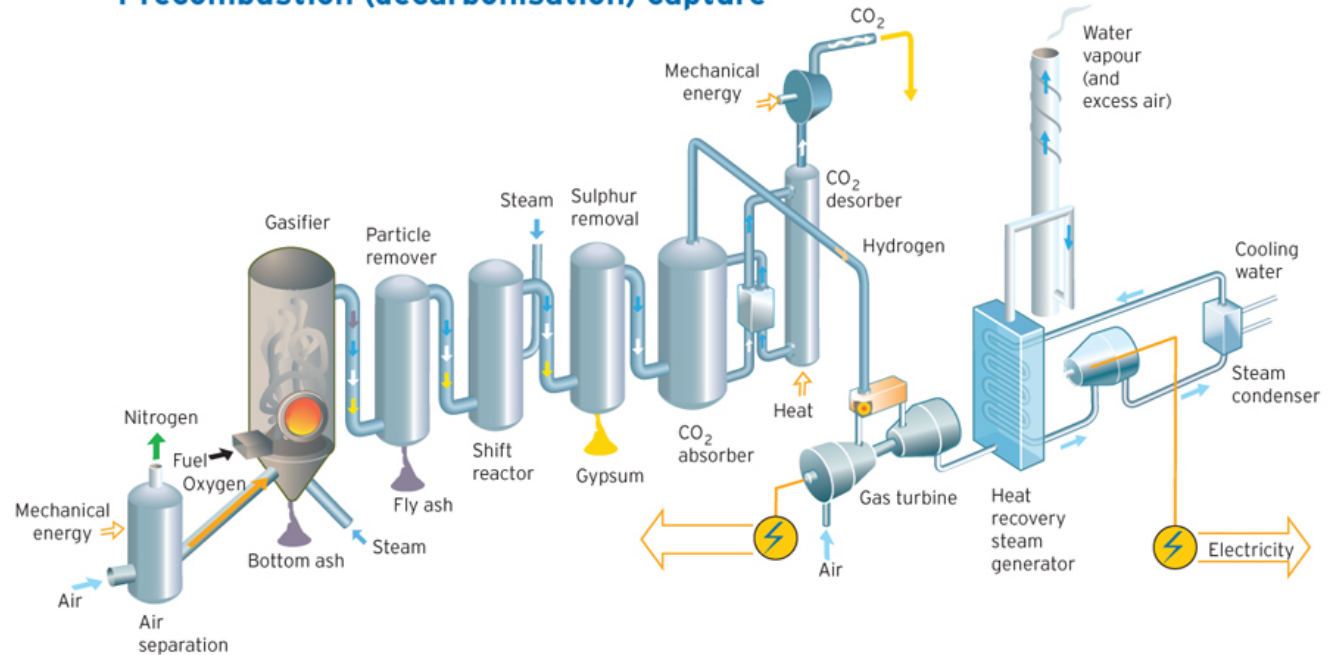
Agenda

- Introduction to Doosan Power Systems
- Carbon Capture Technologies in Development
 - Pre-Combustion Capture
 - Oxy-Combustion Capture
 - Post-Combustion Capture
- Utilization/Storage of CO₂
- Key Challenges Associated with Development and Commercialization
- Conclusions

Three Technologies for Carbon Capture



Precombustion (decarbonisation) capture



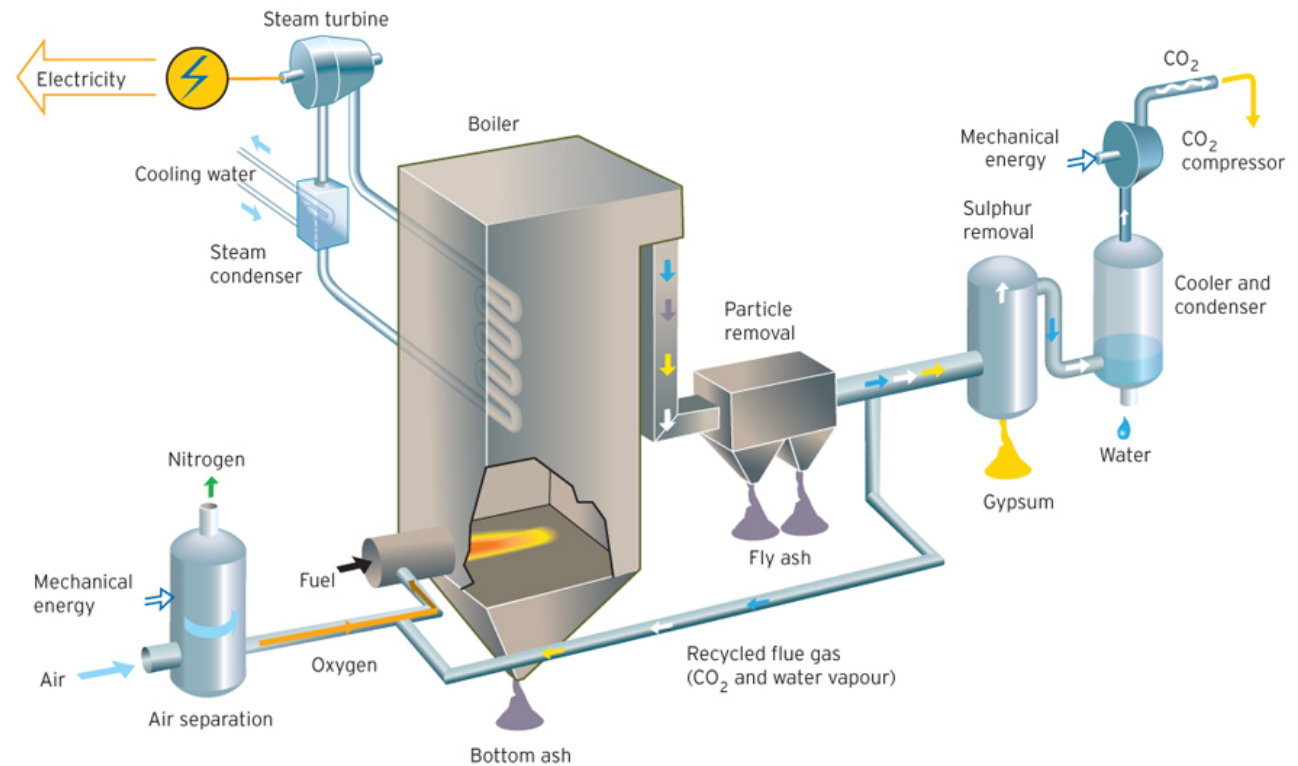
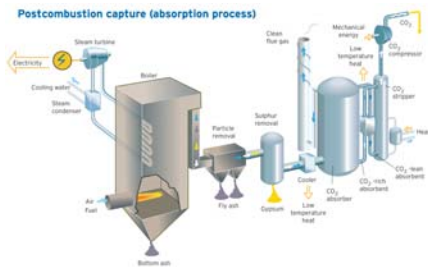
Pre-Combustion Capture (Integrated Gasification Combined Cycle or 'IGCC') Turns the coal into a gas, then removes the pollutants prior to combustion.

Illustration by www.kjell-design.com

Development of CCS Technology for Power Generation
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Three Technologies for Carbon Capture

Oxyfuel (O_2/CO_2 recycle) combustion capture



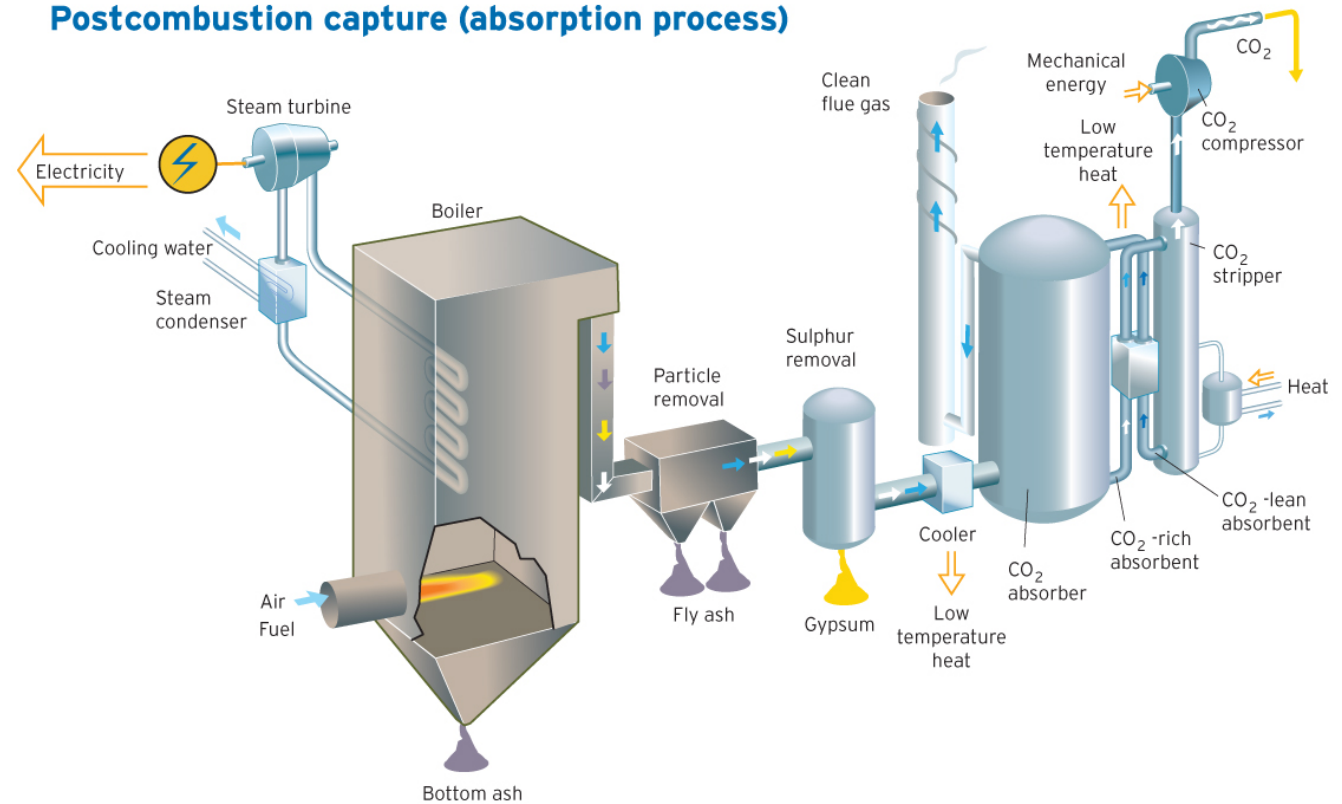
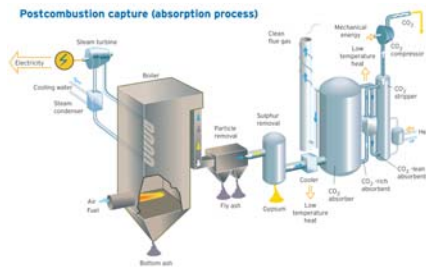
Oxyfuel Capture
Combustion of the fuel with oxygen and recycled flue gas to yield a high CO₂ concentration product stream that can be purified.

Illustration by www.kjell-design.com

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Three Technologies for Carbon Capture

Postcombustion capture (absorption process)



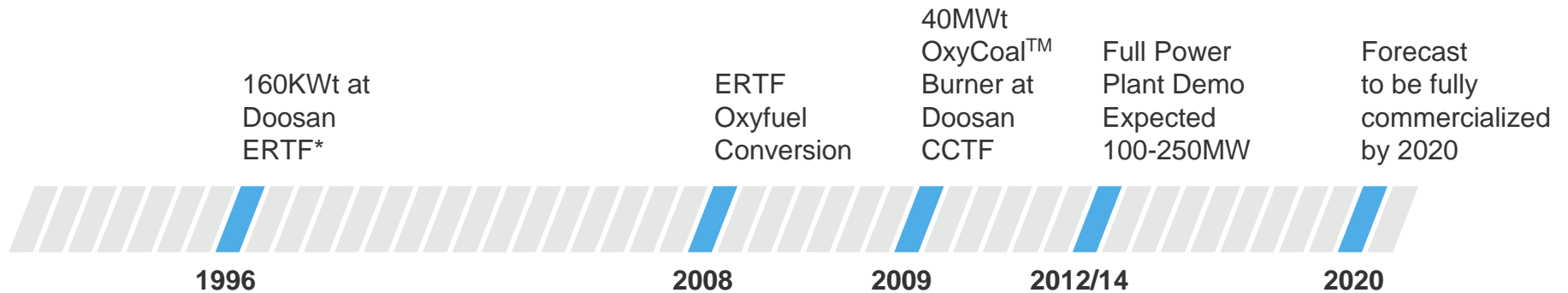
Post-Combustion Capture
Separation of the CO₂ from the flue gas stream, utilizing a chemical scrubbing process.

Illustration by www.kjell-design.com

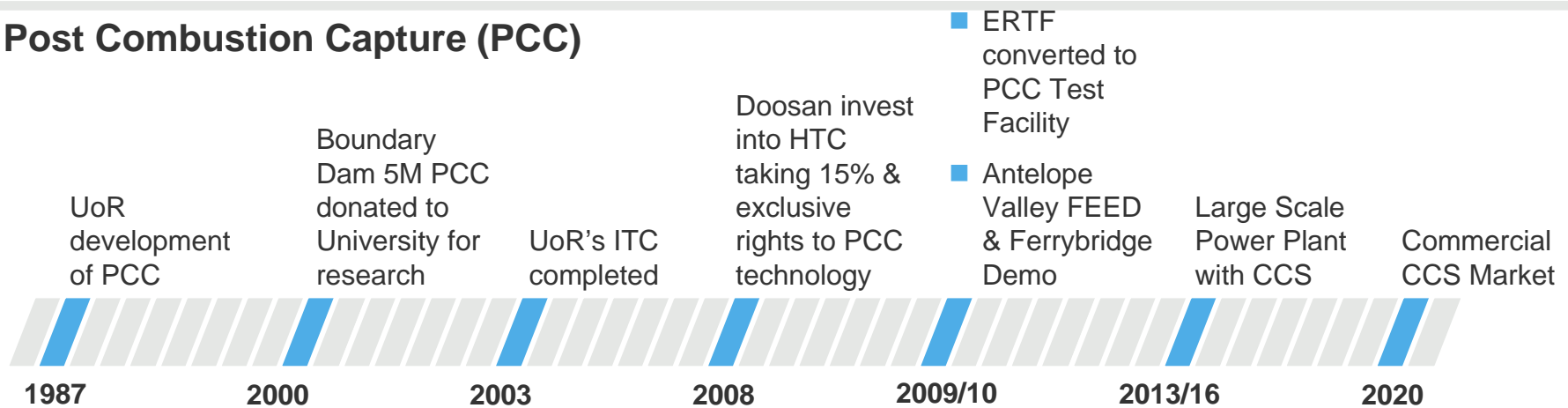
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Doosan Carbon Capture Technologies

Oxyfuel



Post Combustion Capture (PCC)



Over 20 years of experience in carbon capture

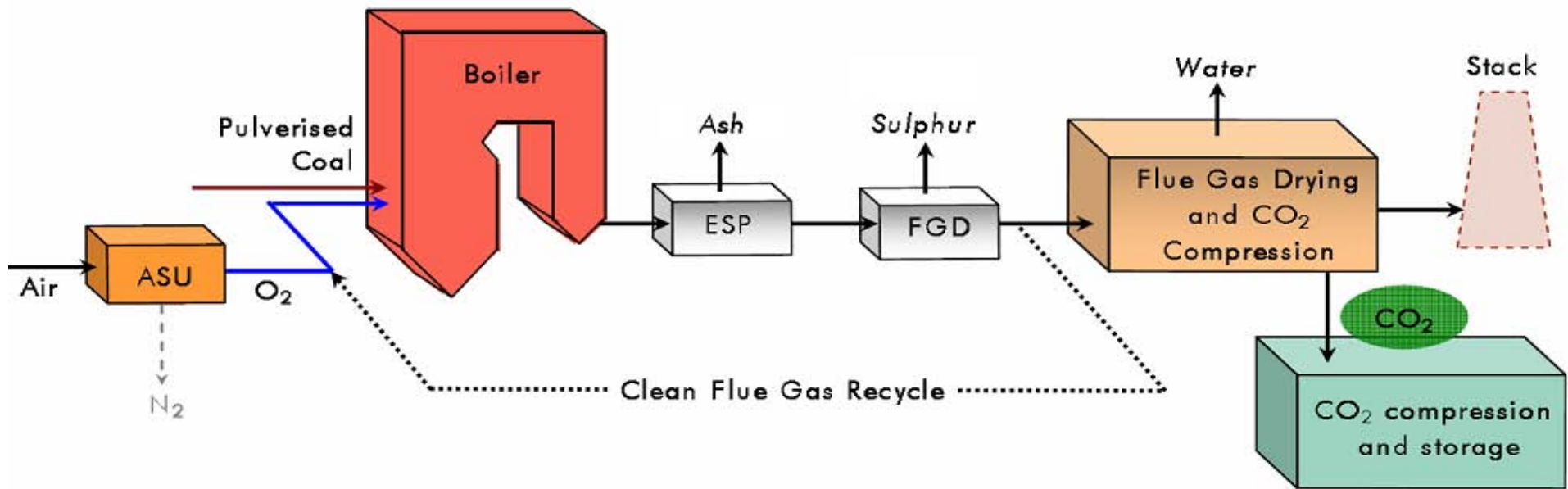


Oxyfuel Carbon Capture



Doosan Power Systems

Oxyfuel Carbon Capture Technology - Introduction



Air Separation Unit (ASU) to supply nearly pure O₂; N₂ is removed from the process prior to combustion to produce a flue gas that is mostly CO₂ and H₂O

Fuel burned in O₂/CO₂ atmosphere, Flue Gas Recycle (FGR) mitigates high temperatures from combustion in pure O₂ to maintain combustion and boiler thermal performance

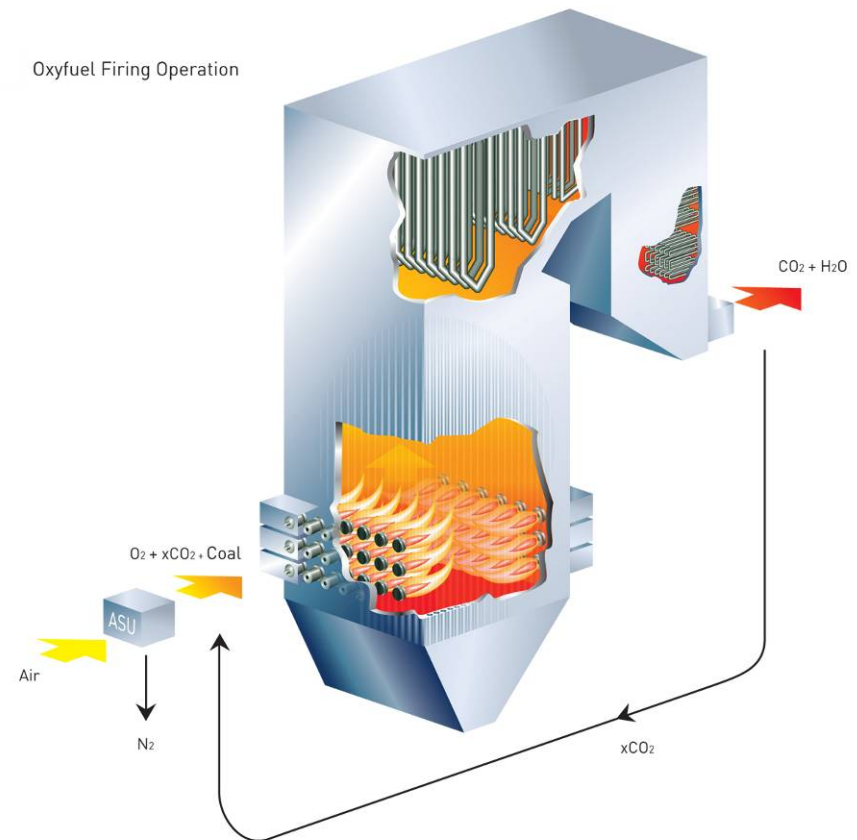
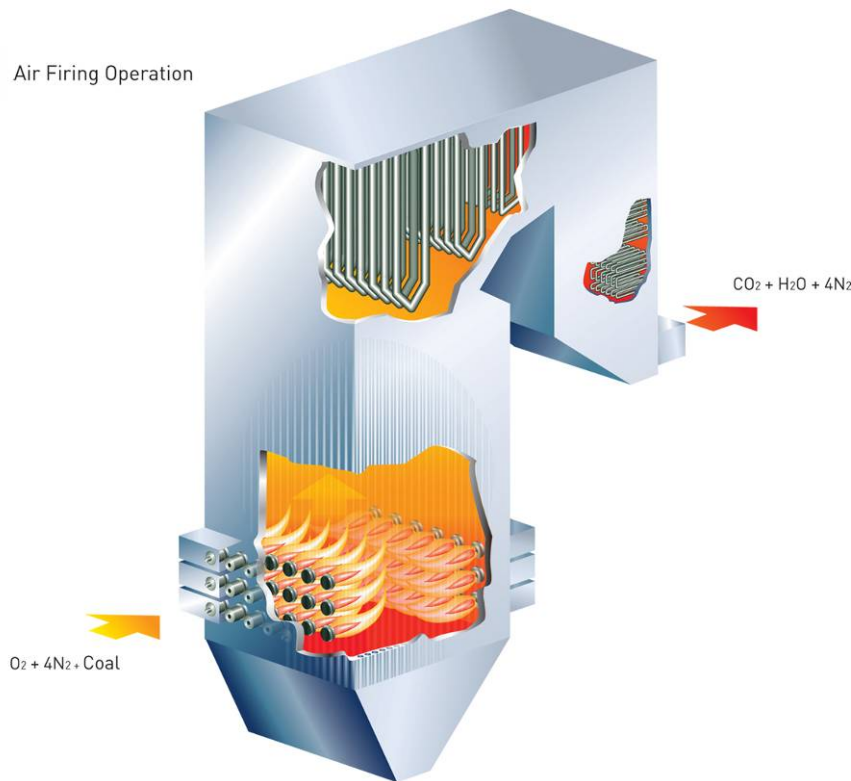
High CO₂ content allows simple compression cycle for CO₂ purification and capture

Air Firing versus Oxyfuel Firing Technology

Pulverized fuel combustion produces a flue gas CO_2 concentration...

Air firing typically 15%v/v dry basis.

Oxyfuel firing typically >75%v/v dry basis.



Development of CCS Technology for Power Generation
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OxyCoal-UK: Phase 2 – Demonstration of an Oxyfuel Combustion System

The OxyCoal-UK: Phase 2 collaborative project was led by Doosan Power Systems and supported by the Department of Energy and Climate Change.



Doosan Power Systems

Lead Company



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University Participants



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Sponsors

Diagram of the Clean Combustion Test Facility (CCTF)

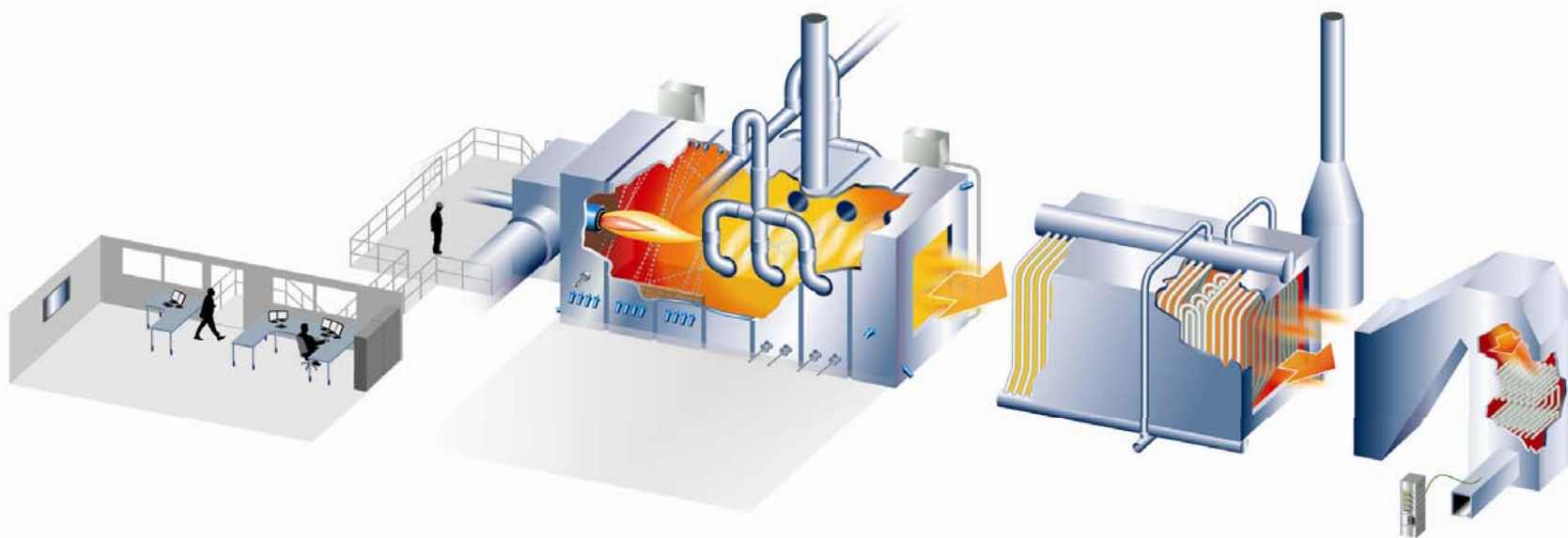
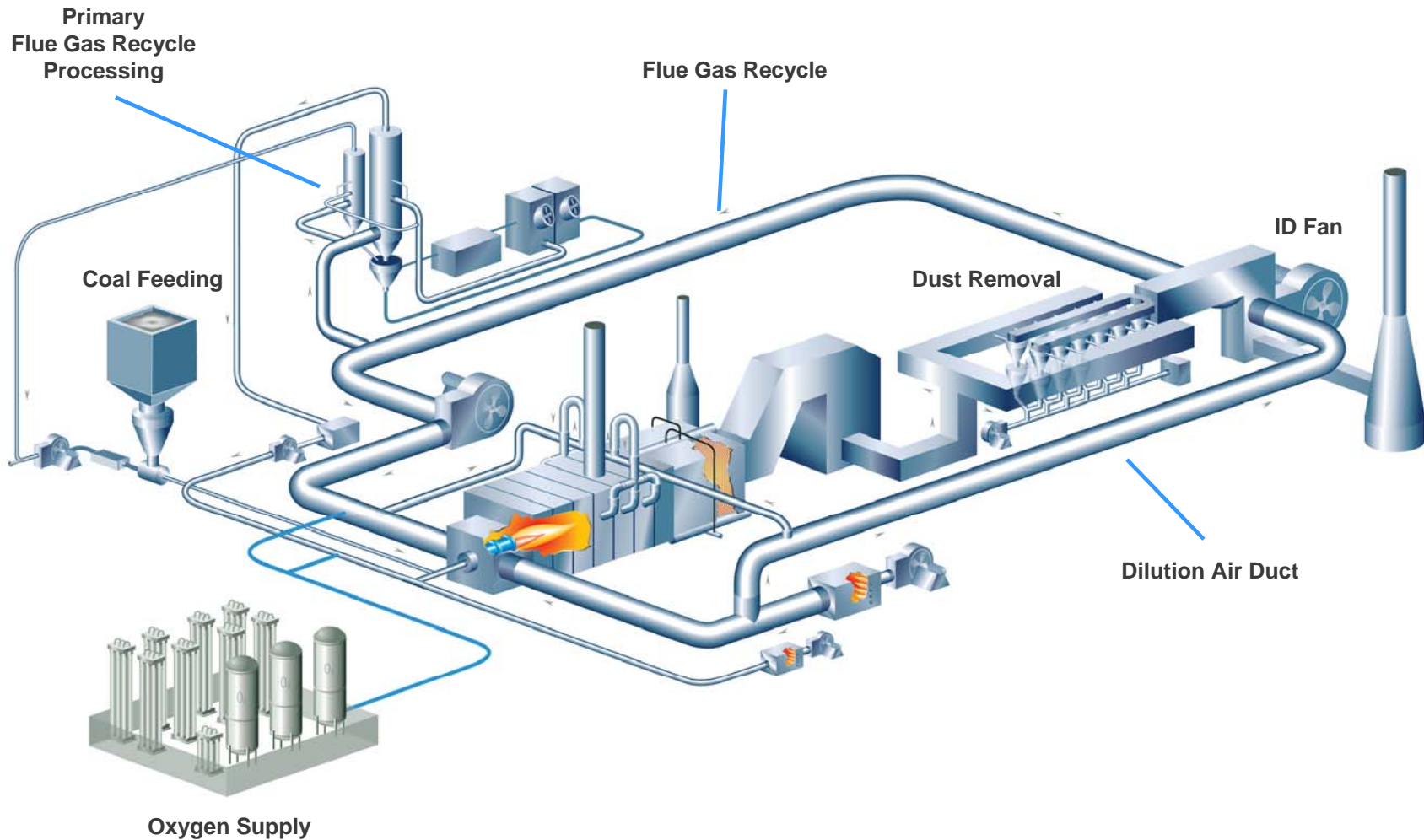


Diagram of CCTF Modified for the OxyCoal 2 Demonstration Program



OxyCoal™ At The Renfrew Test Facility



OxyCoal 2 – Program Objectives

Testing a burner of the type and size applicable to new build and retrofit coal-fired boilers.

Demonstrate operational envelope and successful performance of the OxyCoal™ burner:

- Flame stability
- Turndown
- Start-up
- Shutdown
- Transition between air and oxyfuel firing



Obtain baseline performance data for air firing on coal

Demonstrate transition from air to oxyfuel firing on oil and coal

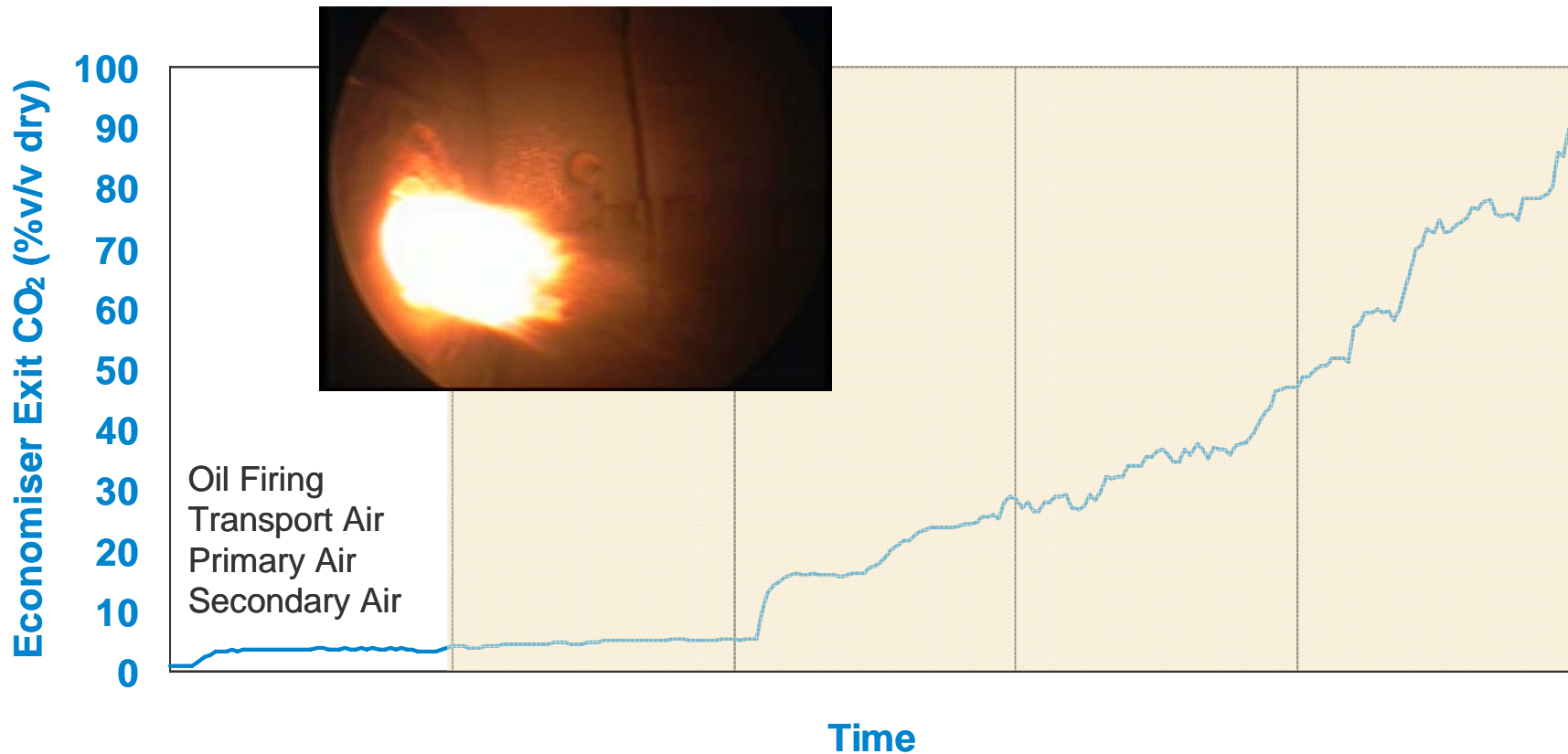
Measure air infiltration during oxyfuel firing on oil and coal

Obtain performance data for varying flue gas recycle rates and burner stoichiometry

Investigate sensitivity to primary and secondary flue gas recycle oxygen content

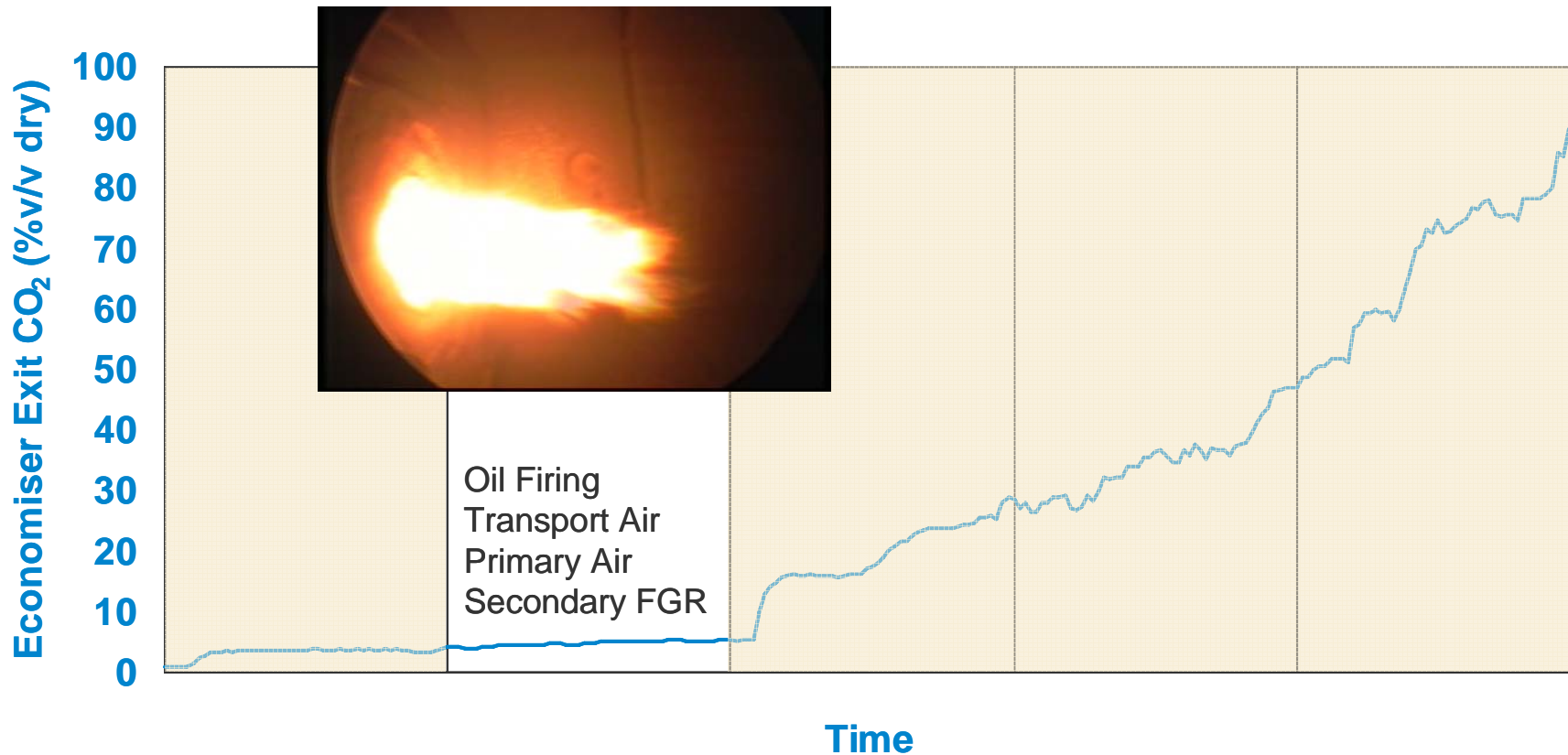
OxyCoal-UK: Phase 2 – Demonstration of an Oxyfuel Combustion System

Oxyfuel firing tests to demonstrate transition from air firing to oxyfuel firing on oil and on coal.



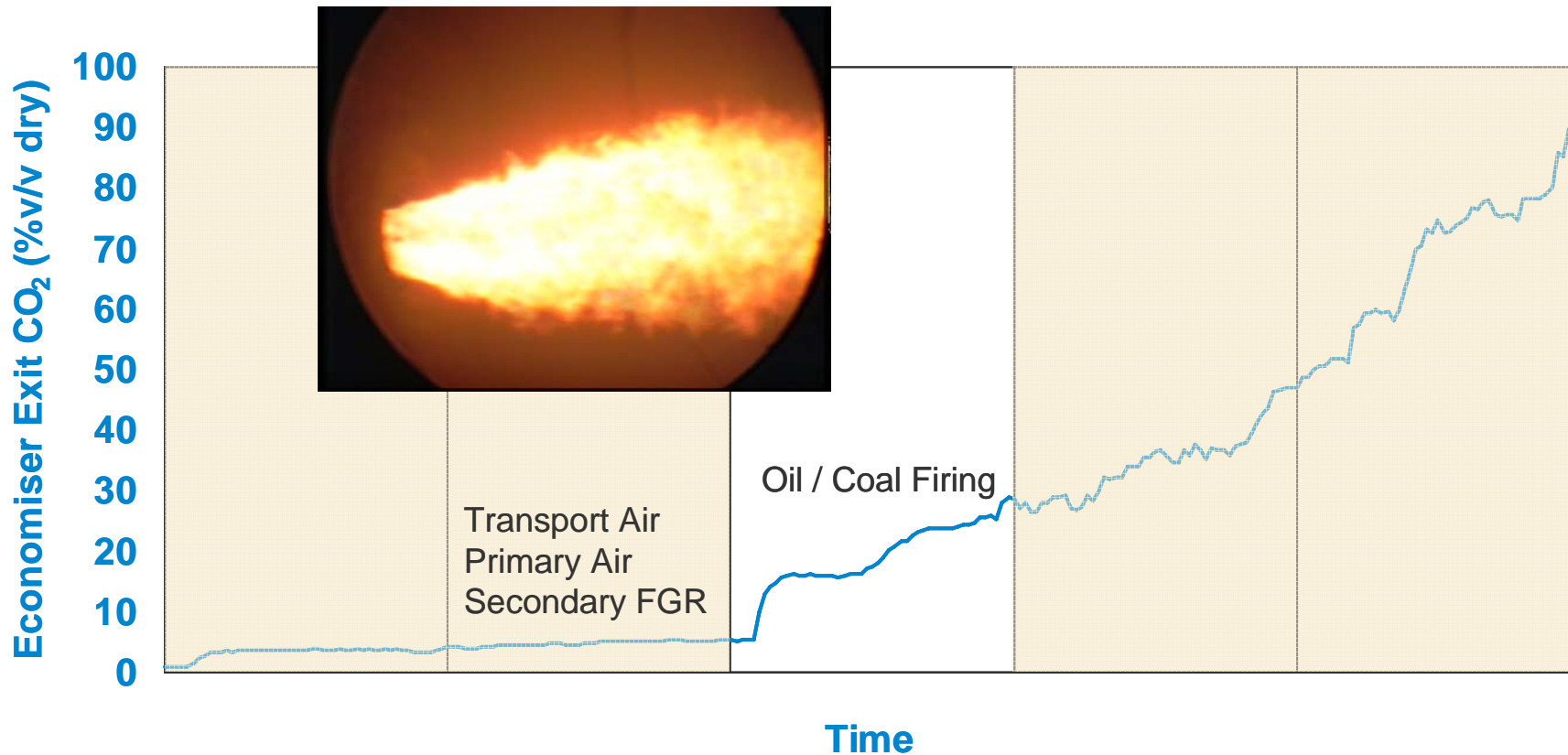
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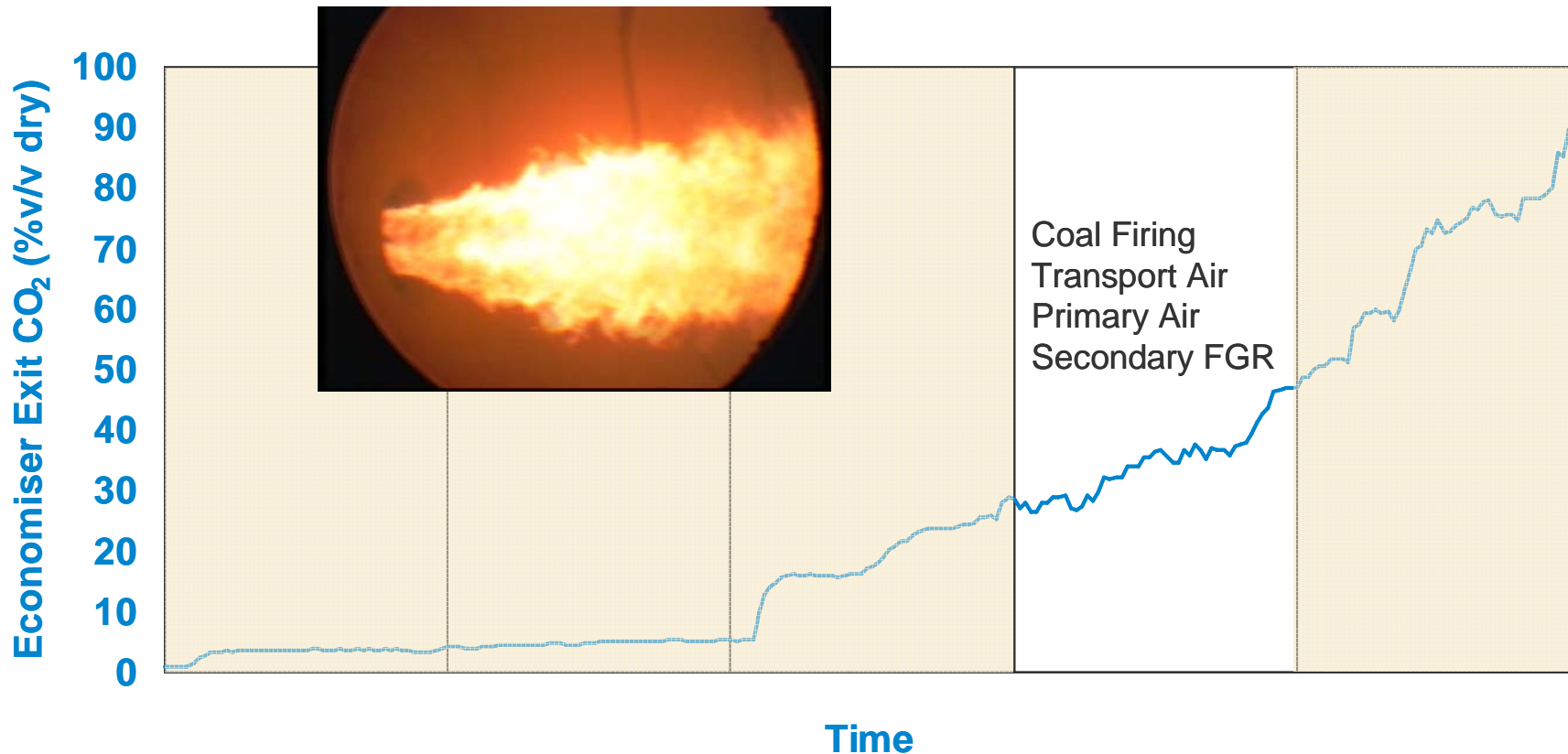
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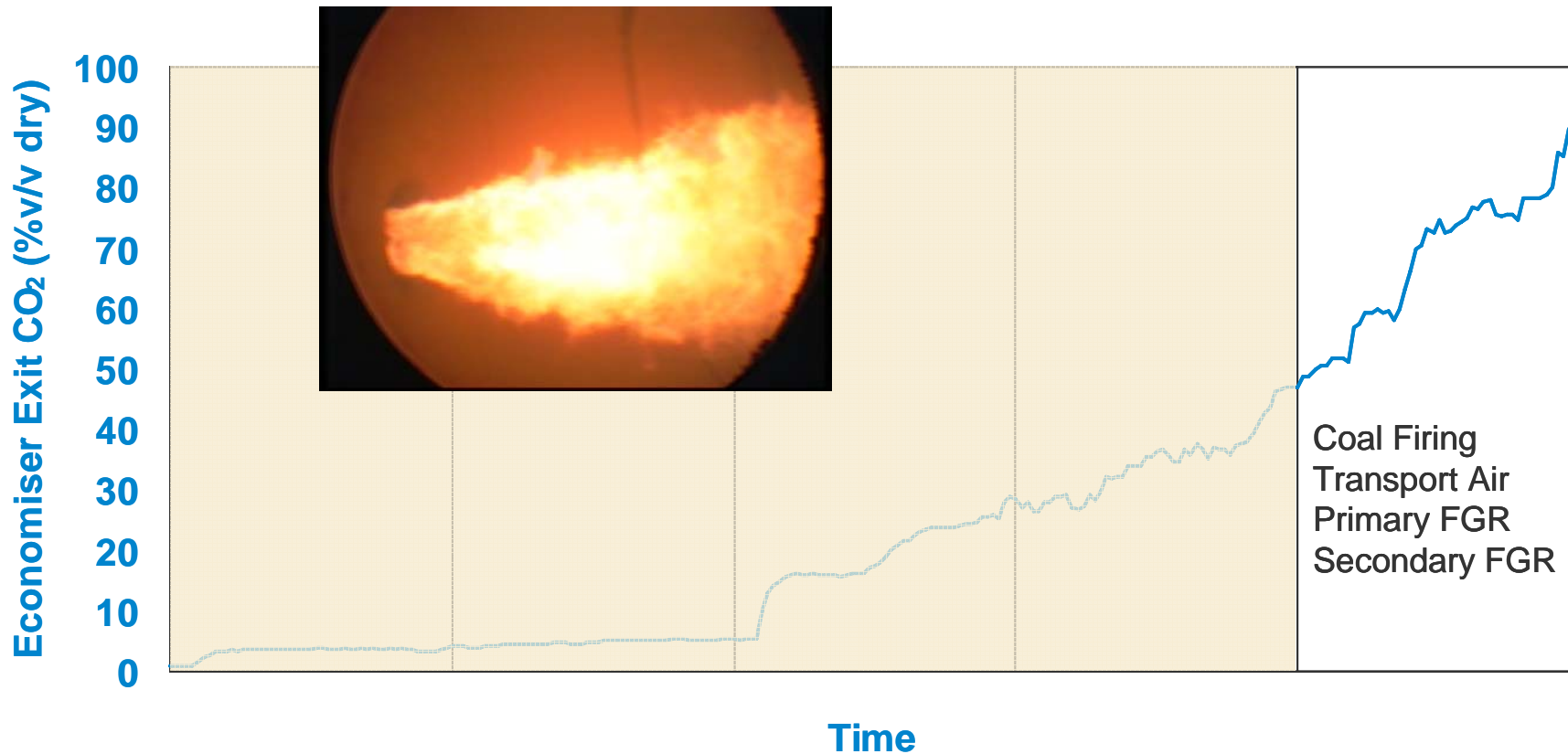
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Oxyfuel - Key Costs

■ CAPEX

- ASU
- CO₂ Compression, Purification and Dehydration
- Flue gas recycle and incremental costs for boiler and burners

■ OPEX

- Auxiliary Load for ASU and CO₂ Compression, Purification and Dehydration
- Incremental Operation and Maintenance Costs (Parts and Labor)