



**Thirty-Sixth Annual  
INTERNATIONAL PITTSBURGH  
COAL CONFERENCE**

University of Pittsburgh · Swanson School of Engineering

# AN OPTIMUM SOLUTION FOR COAL POWER PLANTS TO REDUCE CO<sub>2</sub> EMISSIONS

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## Plenary Speaker:

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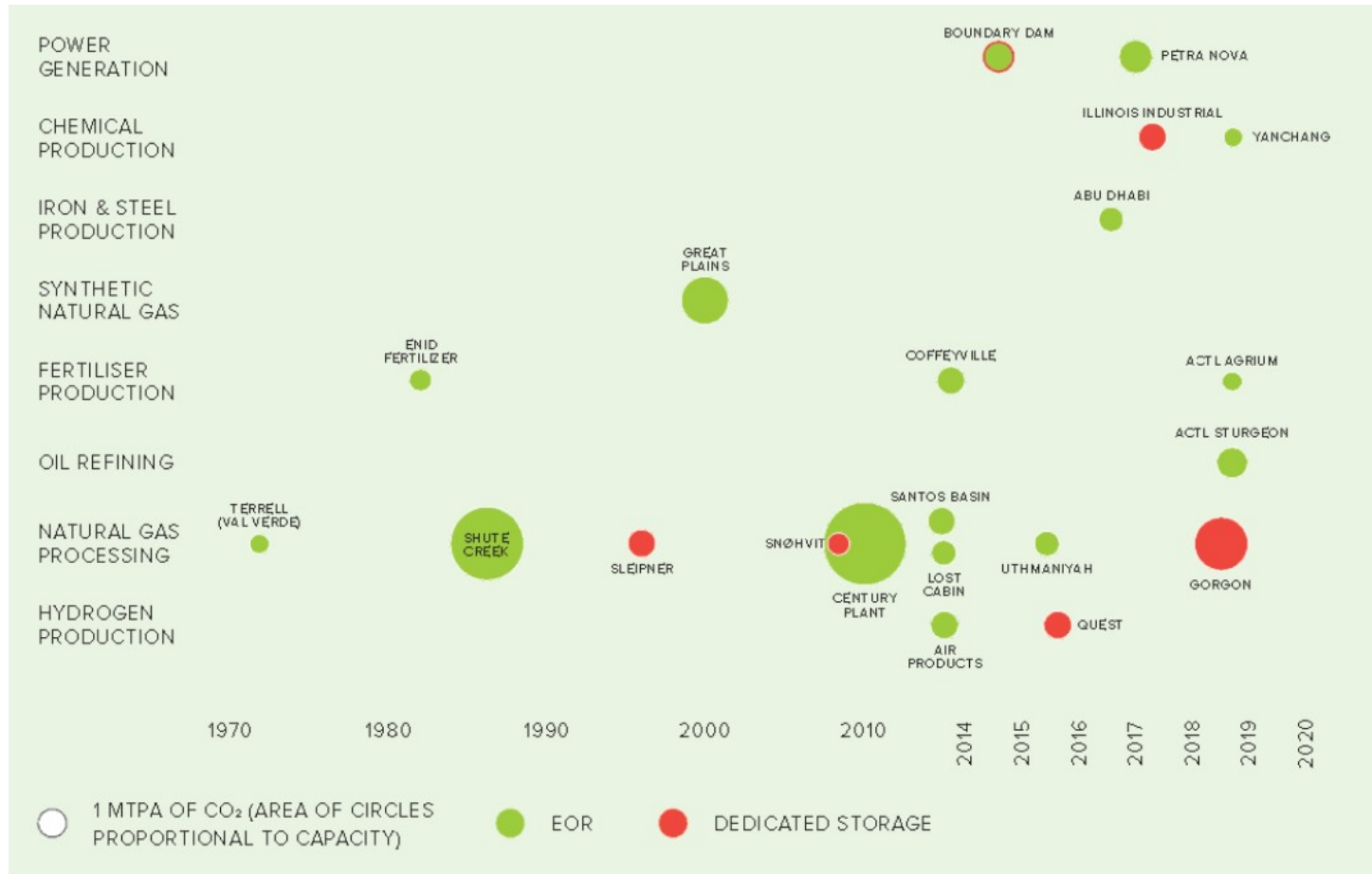


# SO<sub>2</sub> and CO<sub>2</sub> Removal from Flue Gases

- Main sources of SO<sub>2</sub> and CO<sub>2</sub> emissions are the fossil fuel-fired boilers; coal, oil & natural gas
- Environmental regulations are the driving force for process selection and its design criteria
  - In 1920, limits on Sulfur Dioxide
  - In 1929, SO<sub>2</sub> removal from large power plant became legal requirement
  - In 1997, CO<sub>2</sub> should be limited, as recommended at the Kyoto Conference, Japan
  - SO<sub>2</sub> removal target is < 10 ppm before the CO<sub>2</sub> capture process using amines.
- The removal of SO<sub>2</sub> and CO<sub>2</sub> from flue gases is important in many environmental & industrial applications
- Commercially available technologies but still there is work required to reduce capital and operating expenditures; CAPEX and OPEX

# CCSU large-scale facilities in operation and construction by industry

(Carbon Capture Journal, Issue 61, Jan/Feb 2018)



# Technology Selection for CO<sub>2</sub> Capture Plants

- CO<sub>2</sub> capture by reactive liquid is a proven & leading industrial technology
- Amines based solvents are available commercially
- Flue gas pre-treatment technologies to protect the solvents are proven and available commercially
- Solvent reclaiming process is required to maintain the solvent efficiency

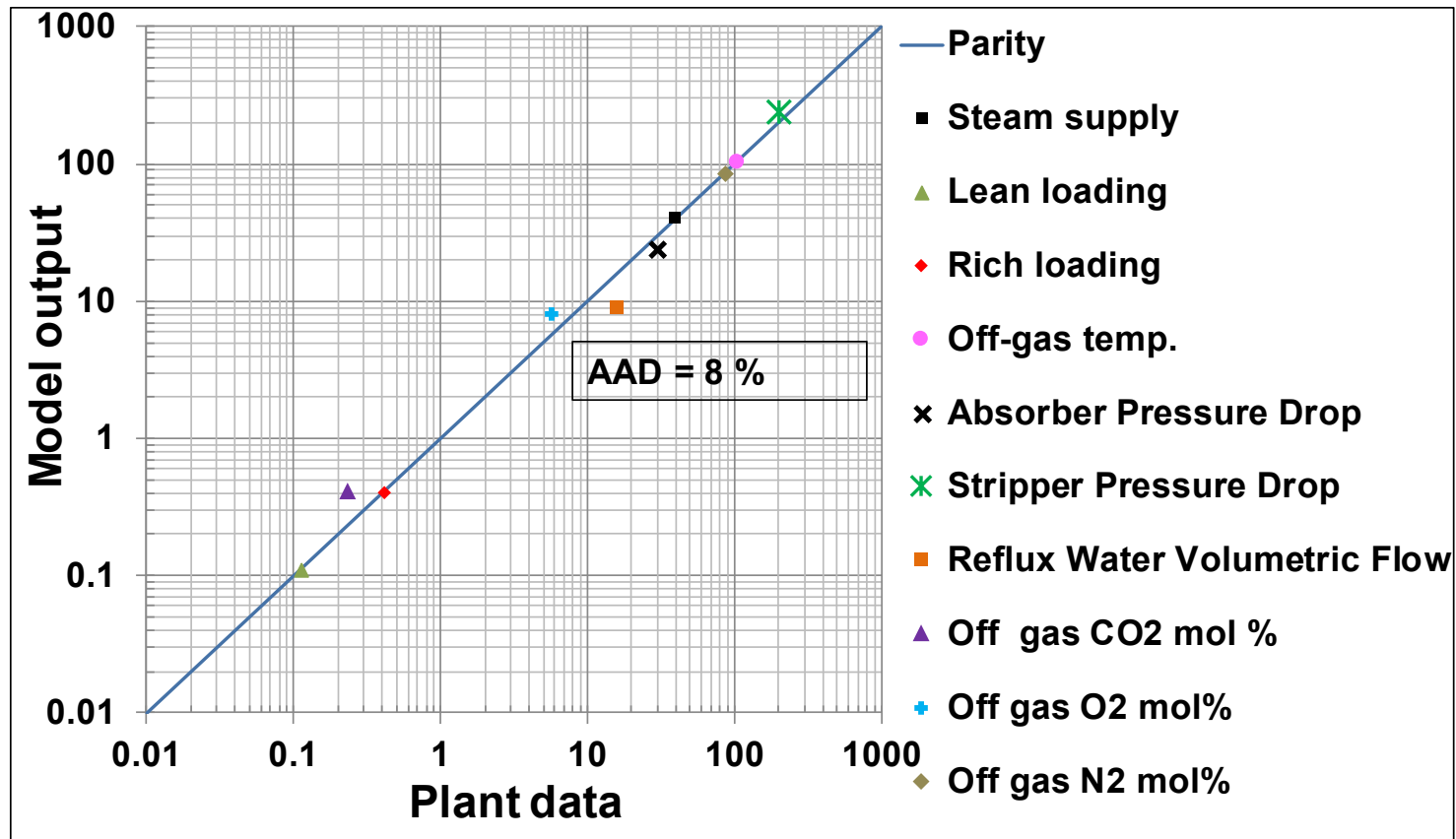


# AES CO<sub>2</sub> Capture Plant; Cumberland, Maryland, USA

## In Operation Since 1998, 130 TPD of CO<sub>2</sub>



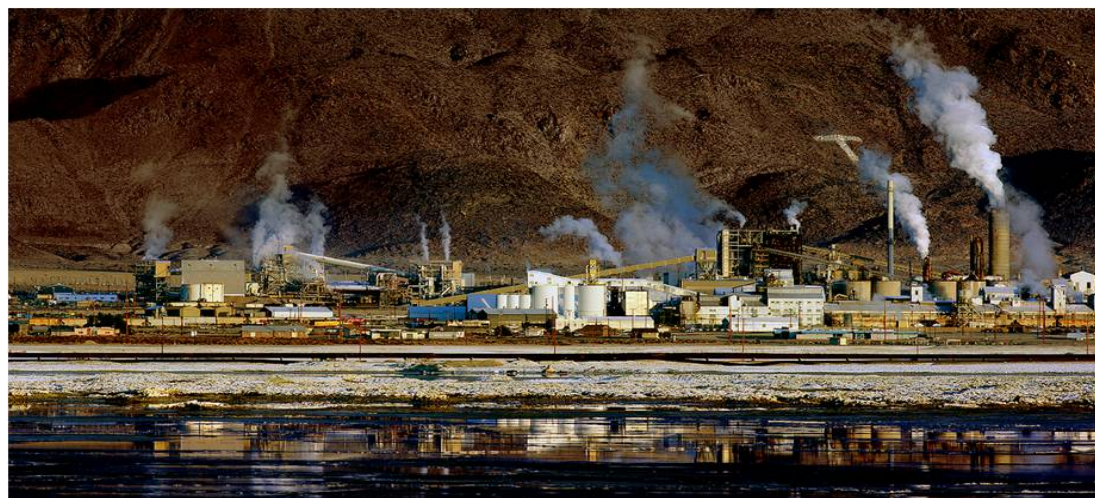
# Plant Data Versus Predicted Data, $\pm 8\%$ average absolute deviation



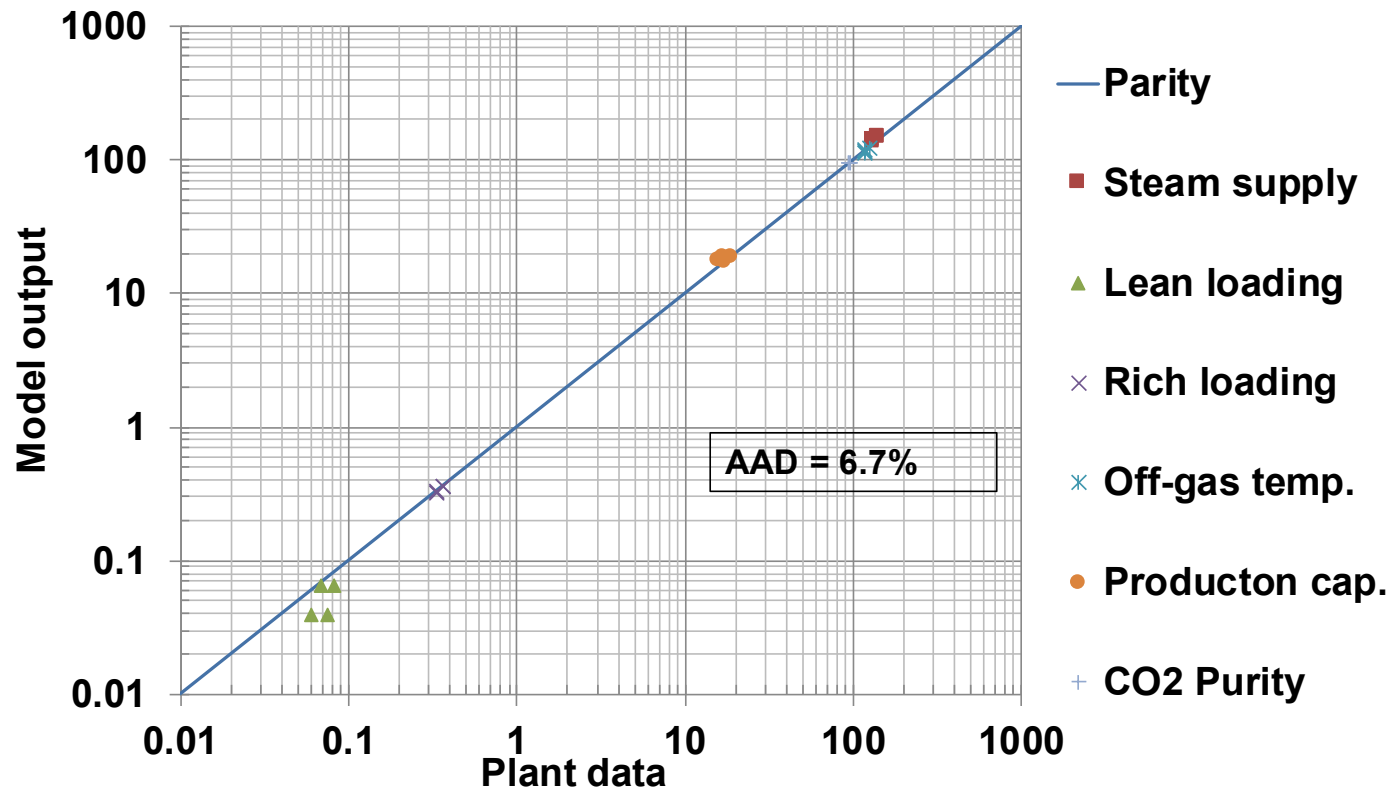
*Ahmed Aboudheir and Walid Elmoudir / Energy Procedia 37 ( 2013 ) 1509 – 1516*

# SVM CO<sub>2</sub> Capture Plant; California, USA

## 800 TPD CO<sub>2</sub>, In Operation Since 1977



# SVM, Measured and Predicted Performance, $AAD\% \pm 6.7$



*Ahmed Aboudheir and Walid Elmoudir / Energy Procedia 37 ( 2013 ) 1517 – 1522*

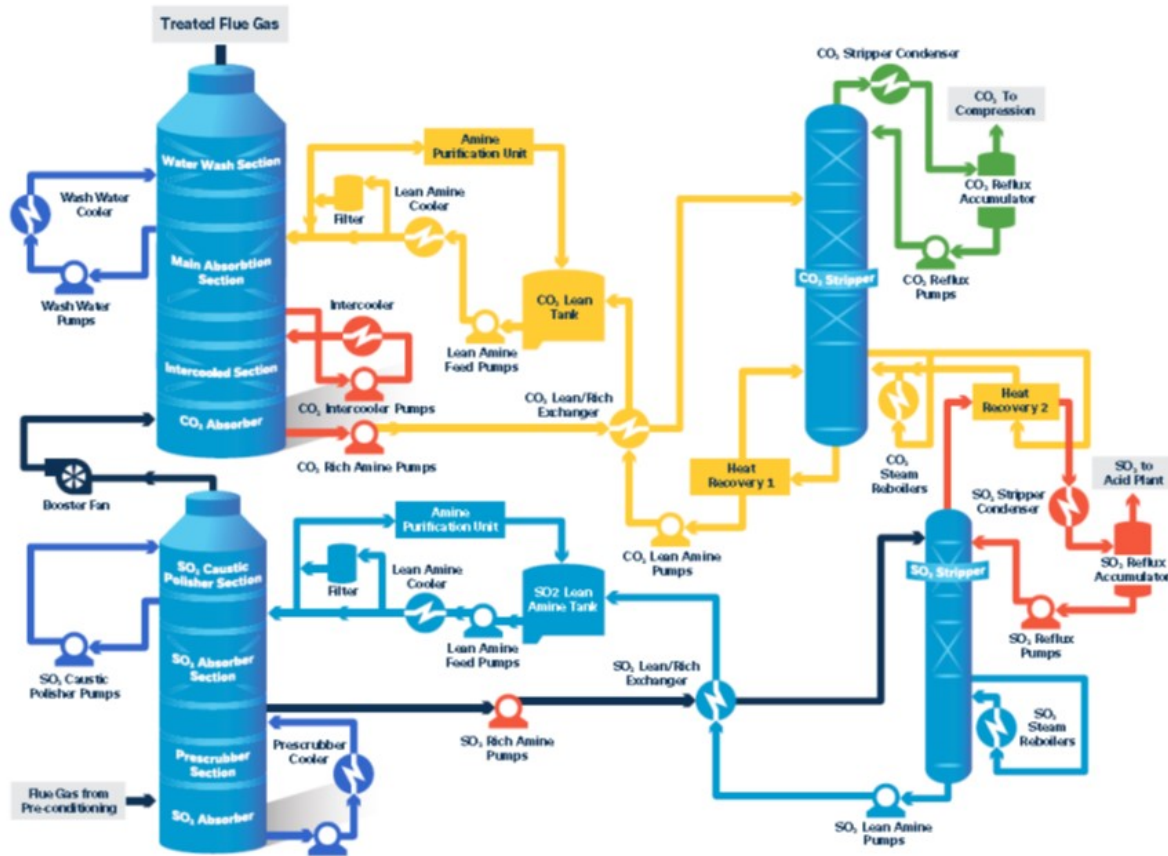


# Boundary Dam CO<sub>2</sub> Capture Plant, 2014 Saskatchewan, Canada, 3000 TPD

[www.saskpower.com](http://www.saskpower.com)



# SHELL CANSOLV'S COMBINED SO<sub>2</sub> AND CO<sub>2</sub> CAPTURE PROCESS



*ieaghg report Number 2015/06, August 2015*

# Parish Petra Nova CO<sub>2</sub> Capture Plant, 2016

## Texas, USA, 4,800 TPD of CO<sub>2</sub>

- 16-foot-Diameter Flue Gas Duct (5 m)
- 120-foot-tall quench tower (37 m)
- 360-foot-tall Absorber Tower (110 m)
- 160-foot-tall Stripper Tower (49 m)
- 27-foot-diameter Stripper Tower (8 m)

Power, Vol. 161, No. 8, August 2017, P. 20-25



[www.nrg.com/generation/projects/petra-nova/](http://www.nrg.com/generation/projects/petra-nova/)

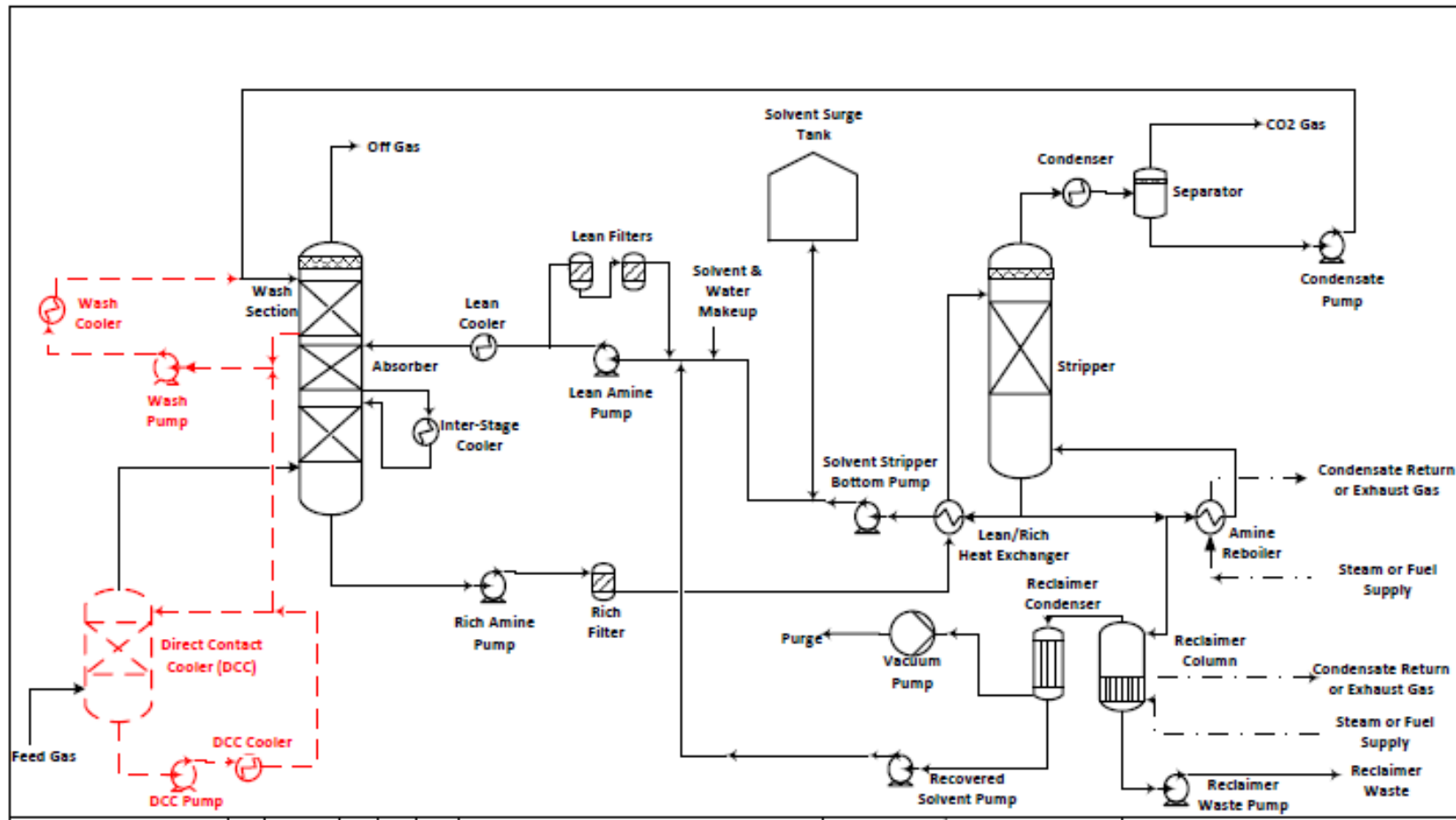
# What are the main design parameters affecting the commercial post combustion CO<sub>2</sub> capture plants?

- Process configuration & plant water balance design
- Energy type & its sources
- Solvent type & its composition
- Solvent reclaiming & reuse



Using proper process configuration & optimum plant design can significantly reduce CAPEX and OPEX.

→ No utilities from the Power Plant is required.



Using **Direct Fired Reboiler** to provide the required heat duty for the CO<sub>2</sub> Capture Plant and Solvent Reclaiming Unit.  
→ **No steam from the Power Plant is required.**

Husky Demo CO<sub>2</sub> Capture Plant



 **Husky Energy**

Direct Fired Reboiler

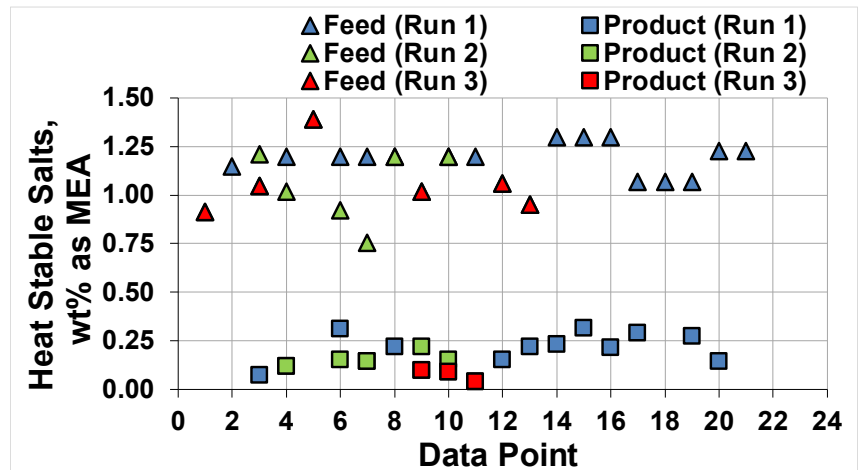


# Using single & highly reactive solvents → can reduce the CAPEX significantly

Item	Petra Nova CO <sub>2</sub> Plant	MEA CO <sub>2</sub> Plant Design	Note
Plant Capacity, ton/day	5,265	5,270	Short tons
CO <sub>2</sub> Purity, %	> 96	>96	Water saturated
CO <sub>2</sub> Recovery Rate, %	90	90	As per DOE
Flue gas rate, lb/hr	2,827,000	2,850,000	Coal flue gas
Solvent type	*KS-1	30 wt% MEA	*Formulated Solvent
Solvent rate, lb/hr	*Not reported	5,950,000	*Confidential
Absorber diameter	*30 ftx40 ft	49	*Rectangular Column
Absorber packing depth	100 ft	< 40 ft	Reaction zone

# Using proper design for the Solvent Reclaiming System

→ will maintain the solvent efficiency, stable CO<sub>2</sub> production capacity, less solvent makeup, minimum emission to atmosphere, and minimum waste for disposal.







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# THANK YOU ...

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