

# The Third MEA Campaign at the CO<sub>2</sub> Technology Centre Mongstad

L. Faramarzi<sup>1,2</sup>, E. S. Hamborg<sup>1,2</sup>, S. Pedersen<sup>1,2</sup>, B. F. Fostås<sup>1,2</sup>, N. E. Flø<sup>1</sup>, A. K. Morken<sup>1,2</sup>, E. Gjernes<sup>3</sup>, T. de Cazenove<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>CO<sub>2</sub> Technology Centre Mongstad (TCM DA), 5954 Mongstad, Norway
<sup>2</sup>Statoil ASA, PO Box 8500, 4035 Stavanger, Norway
<sup>3</sup>Gassnova SF, Dokkvegen 10, 3920 Porsgrunn, Norway



# CO<sub>2</sub> Technology Centre Mongstad (TCM DA)

Located at the Mongstad industrial site:

Generic amine amine plant designed and constructed by Aker Solutions and Kværner.

Oil refinery (flue gas with ~13%  $CO_2$ ) and gas fired power plant (flue gas with ~3.5%  $CO_2$ ) available. TCM Owners: Gassnova (Norwegian state), Statoil, Shell, Total:

New participant agreement with operations for 3 more years (Aug 2017 – Aug 2020).







- catching our future



### MEA-3 Approach and Targets

#### Approach:

1. follow (as much as possible) industrial approaches

2. existing guidelines for running CO<sub>2</sub> absorption amine plants

#### Targets:

MEA-3 aims to produce data and information that are relevant to realization of the full-scale  $CO_2$  capture plants.



#### Business Significance of MEA Baselines: How They will be Used by Vendors?



#### Research Significance of MEA Baselines: How does it accelerate CCS?





### MEA Campaigns 2013-2017

#### **MEA-1 Highlights**

- Dec 2013 Feb 2014
- Aker Solutions campaign
- Plant commissioning (in practice)
- CHP baseline established at capacity of 47.000 Sm3/hr and 4.1 GJ/t CO2
- Emission profiles and degradation mechanisms established

#### **MEA-2 Highlights**

- Jun 2015 Oct 2015
- TCM campaign
- Commissioning of the instrumentation project
- CO<sub>2</sub> mass balance closure
- CHP baseline revisited and re-established at the full capacity of the amine plant and 3.6 GJ/t CO2

#### **MEA-3 Major Goals**

- Jun 2017 ongoing
- TCM campaign
- WP A: Reduction in CO<sub>2</sub> avoided cost by parameter investigations
- WP B: Reduction in technology gaps
- WP C1: Reduced energy and operational costs by model predictive control (Climit Demo: DOCPCC)
- WP C2: Process parameters impact on aerosol emissions and RFCC baseline (Climit Demo: AeroSolve)
- WP D: Reduced energy penalty and flexible operation (Academic collaboration)







# Preliminary highlight results

#### WP B Technology Gap Closure:

Amine degradation is a major disadvantage of MEA as an absorbent for CO<sub>2</sub> removal

Injection of KHSO<sub>3</sub> oxygen inhibitor for reduced MEA degradation  $\rightarrow$ lower MEA degradation during operations with high O<sub>2</sub> flue gas (gas turbine)

#### WP C2 Aerosolve Climit Demo:

Aerosols has caused inherent and unacceptable amine emissions during previous carbon capture work, at TCM and elsewhere.

Previous installation of a Brownian diffusion filter has now allowed for CO<sub>2</sub> removal from refinery flue gas



### MEA degradation inhibitor

- Injection of KHSO<sub>3</sub> (potassium bisulfite)
- $SO_3^{2-} + \frac{1}{2}O_2 \rightarrow SO_4^{2-}$

	NH <sub>3</sub> emissions	Heat stable salt (excl. SO <sub>4</sub> <sup>2-</sup> ) and degradation products
Without inhibitor	~ 20 ppm	~ 1 (normalized)
With inhibitor	~ 2 – 3 ppm	~ 1/10 (relative to normalized)

- Degradation from 1.5 kg MEA/ton  $CO_2$  to about X kg MEA/ton  $CO_2$  (to be assessed)
- Injection philosophy;
  - $SO_3^{2-}$  solvent bulk concentration about 500 1000 ppm, reaction with  $O_2$  in the film.
  - Use of NH<sub>3</sub> emissions for estimating SO<sub>3</sub><sup>2-</sup> dosage rates during operations (equivalent to oxygen absorption)
  - Potassium ions used as indicator for total amounts of inhibitor injected
  - Use of reclaimer to remove K<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> with caustic injection when approaching solubility limits



### Aerosolve Climit Demo

- Refinery flue gas (RFCC) contains high amounts of sulfuric acid mist
  - Up to about 10 ppm SO<sub>3</sub> equivalent and some catalyst fines
- Previous operations demonstrated unacceptable amine emissions of about 500 1000 ppm
  - Emission permit breaches, neighbor complaints, high loss of amines
- Much resources used to investigate the RFCC flue gas
  - ELPI+ and iso-kinetic measurements
  - 16 25 million particles per cm<sup>3</sup>, primarily <u>aqueous</u> sulfuric acid mist particles
  - Conducted further investigations;
    - Use of 1000 Sm3 / hr pilot Brownian Diffusion (BDU) filter
    - Mixing of RFCC flue gas into gas turbine (CHP) flue gas for determining relation between particle amounts and emissions
- Investment decisions for a full scale BDU filter installation taken by TCM owners
  - Stable pressure drop of about 25 mbar across filter, no indications of clogging
  - 0.5 millions particles / cm<sup>3</sup> downstream filter
  - Design 35.000 Sm<sup>3</sup>/hr, total installation costs about 10 MNOK (1.2 MUSD)



### Aerosolve Climit Demo





### Thank you for your attention!!!

Acknowledgments to TCM DA owners





Ground level instrument house