



ÚJV Řež, a. s.

Utilization of coal ash for CO₂ capture

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- **COALBYPRO – possibilities of coal ash utilization for CO₂ capture**
- **Low-temperature adsorption**
- **High-temperature adsorption**
- **UJV activities – CCS**

COALBYPRO – possibilities of coal ash utilization for CO₂ capture



1) Low-temperature adsorption

- Coal ash - CO₂ stored together with ash
- Zeolites (manufactured from ash) – adsorption/desorption cycles

2) High-temperature adsorption

- Ash as a sorbent in Calcium loop (utilization of Residual CaO/CaCO₃)

- **Low-temperature adsorption = physical adsorption**
- **Weak bond based on physical forces (Van der Waals force etc.)**
 - **small adsorption heat (equivalent to condensation heat)**
- **Not specific**
- **Pore structure is needed – surface area, pore size**
- **Adsorption temperature usually under 50 °C**
- **Desorption temperature 150 – 250 °C**

1) Coal ash as adsorbent

- **Expected very limited CO₂ capture (based on ash content and CO₂ produced)**
- **Expected very low adsorption capacity**
- **Adsorption only (no desorption)**
- **Elimination of desorption step – very low energy penalty/cost**

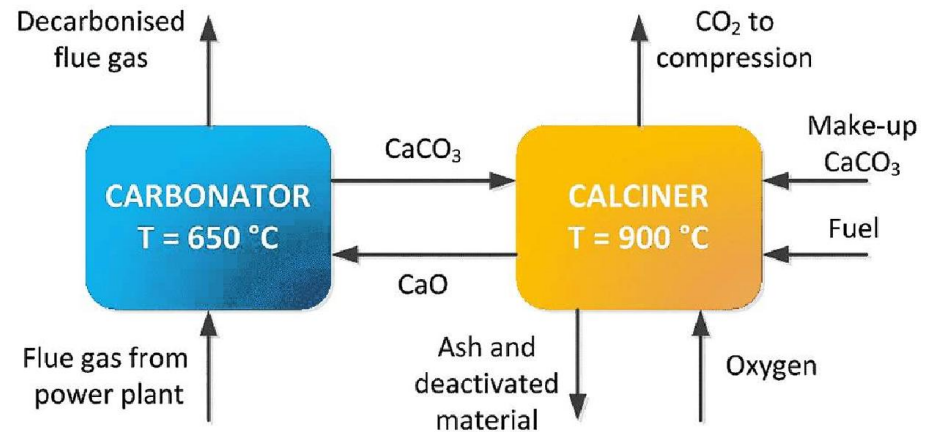
2) Coal ash–derived zeolites

- Zeolite manufacture – complex process (sorbent must be re-used to be viable)
- Zeolites CO₂ capacity range: 60 – 200 mg/g
- Possibility of doping by other elements to increase CO₂ capacity over 200 mg/g
- Possible economical optimization of zeolite manufacture for each specific coal ash (not included in COALBYPRO)
- Free sorbent material

High-temperature adsorption



- High-temperature adsorption = chemical adsorption
- Strong chemical bond, CaO/CaCO_3 $dH = 178 \text{ kJ/mol}$
- Specific (can be competitive)
- Ads. temp. $650 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$
- Des. temp. $900 - 950 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$



Source: <http://oenergetice.cz/rychle-zpravy/karbonatova-smycka-mozne-reseni-problemu-co2/>

- **Calcium loop**
- **Ashes with high residual content of CaO/CaCO₃ could be used as a sorbent for calcium loop**
- **Free adsorbent**
- **Lower sorption capacity**

- **Economical study done in 2015 by UJV, comparison of low-temp. adsorption (maximum sorbent capacity for CO₂ 25 mg/g), ammonia scrubbing and oxy-fuel**
 - Result: Low-temperature adsorption is the most economically viable variant in 3 of 4 economical parameters:
 - Cost of electricity by 15 – 18 %
 - Cost of separated ton of CO₂ by 40 – 45 %
 - CAPEX by 12 – 17 % (compared to other variants)
 - OPEX – best variant was oxy-fuel by 5 %
 - Cost of separated CO₂: 20 USD/t
 - Cost of electricity manufacture increased by 30 %
 - Calculations were done for commercial sorbent
 - Main economical advantages of low-temp. sorption:
 - Relatively simple apparatus – low investment costs
 - Utilization of low-temperature steam for desorption (low cost, low energy efficiency drop)
 - Better sorbent capacity = better economical parameters



- **Focused on low-temperature adsorption (based on the results of the economical study)**

- **Possible market use of CO2 (partial)**

- **Estimated costs of Transport + Geological storage is 20 – 30 %**

- **Estimated benefit of the CCS unit:**
 - The gain from CO2 sales
 - Emission allowances

Current Technology

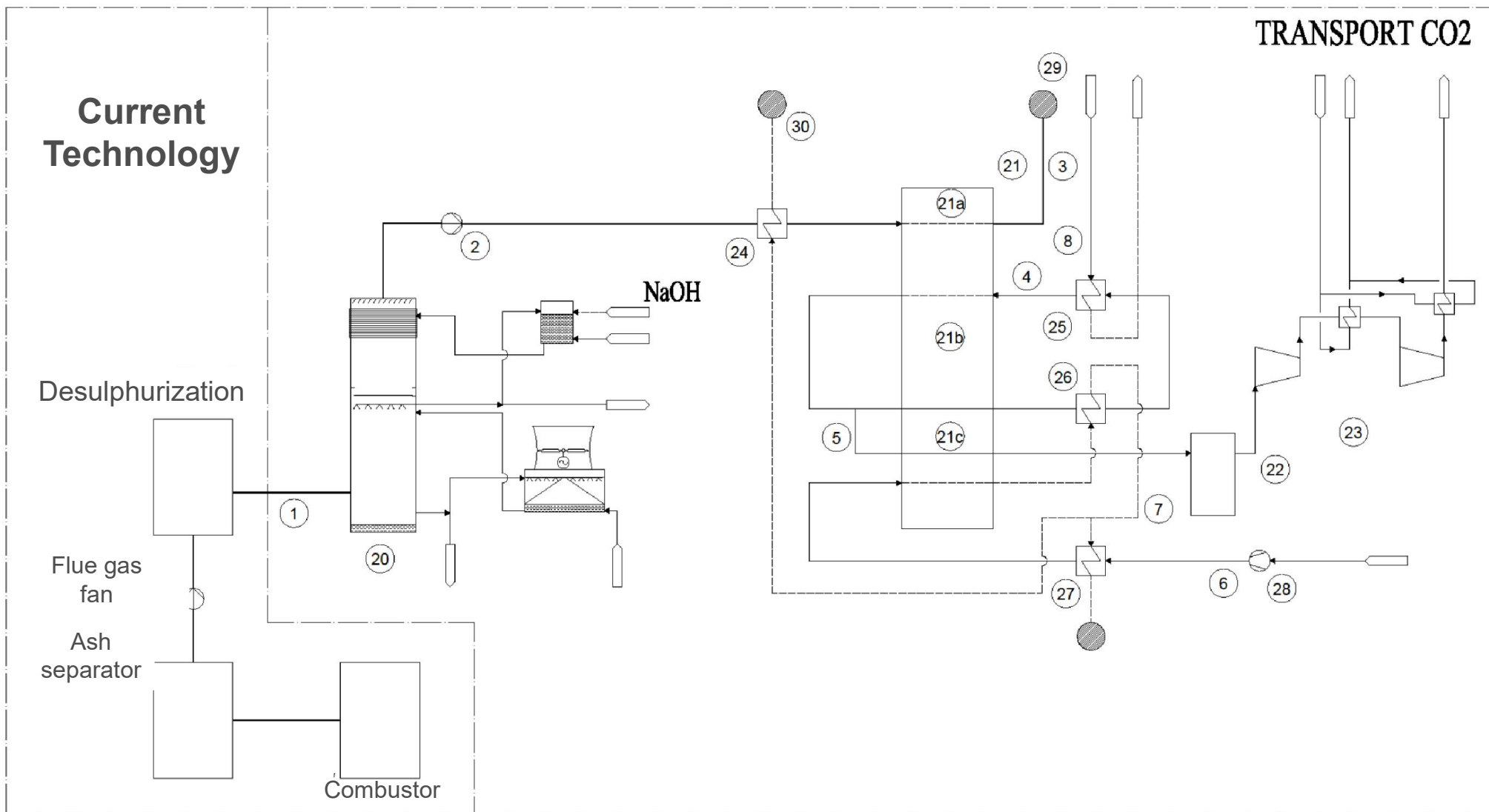
Desulphurization

Flue gas fan
Ash separator

Combustor

NaOH

TRANSPORT CO₂



□ Issues to solve:

- Limited CO₂ market (compared to CO₂ production of power plants) – only part of CO₂ captured could be sold
- The CO₂ purity after desorption (real flue gas) – limitations on possible applications
 - Technical CO₂: 99,5 %
 - Food industry CO₂: 99,9 %

□ Plan: experimental unit to investigate the purity of desorbed CO₂



Thank you

