



CEMCAP



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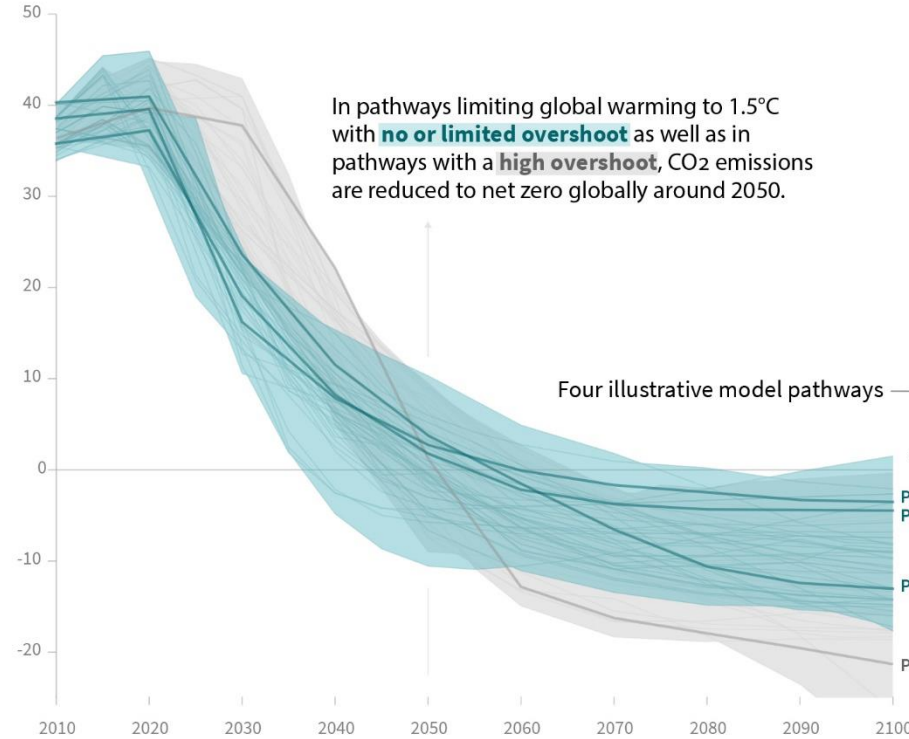
TECHNOLOGICAL ACHIEVEMENTS AND KEY
CONCLUSIONS

Kristin Jordal, SINTEF Energy Research

1.5°C global emissions pathway characteristics (IPCC)

Global total net CO₂ emissions

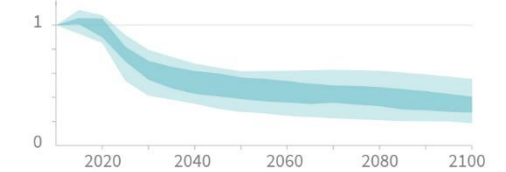
Billion tonnes of CO₂/yr



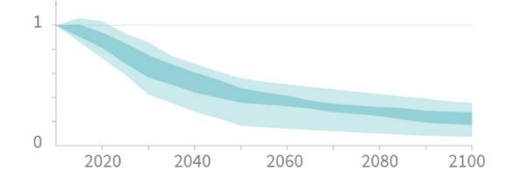
Non-CO₂ emissions relative to 2010

Emissions of non-CO₂ forcers are also reduced or limited in pathways limiting global warming to 1.5°C with **no or limited overshoot**, but they do not reach zero globally.

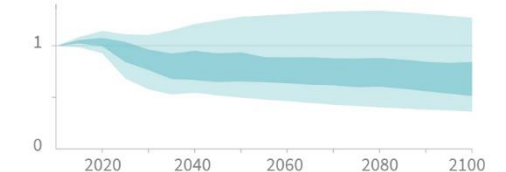
Methane emissions



Black carbon emissions



Nitrous oxide emissions

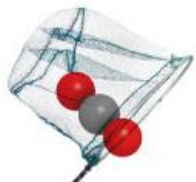


Timing of net zero CO₂

Line widths depict the 5-95th percentile and the 25-75th percentile of scenarios



Source: IPCC. Global warming of 1.5°C. Summary for policymakers. October 6, 2018.



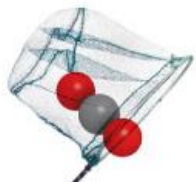
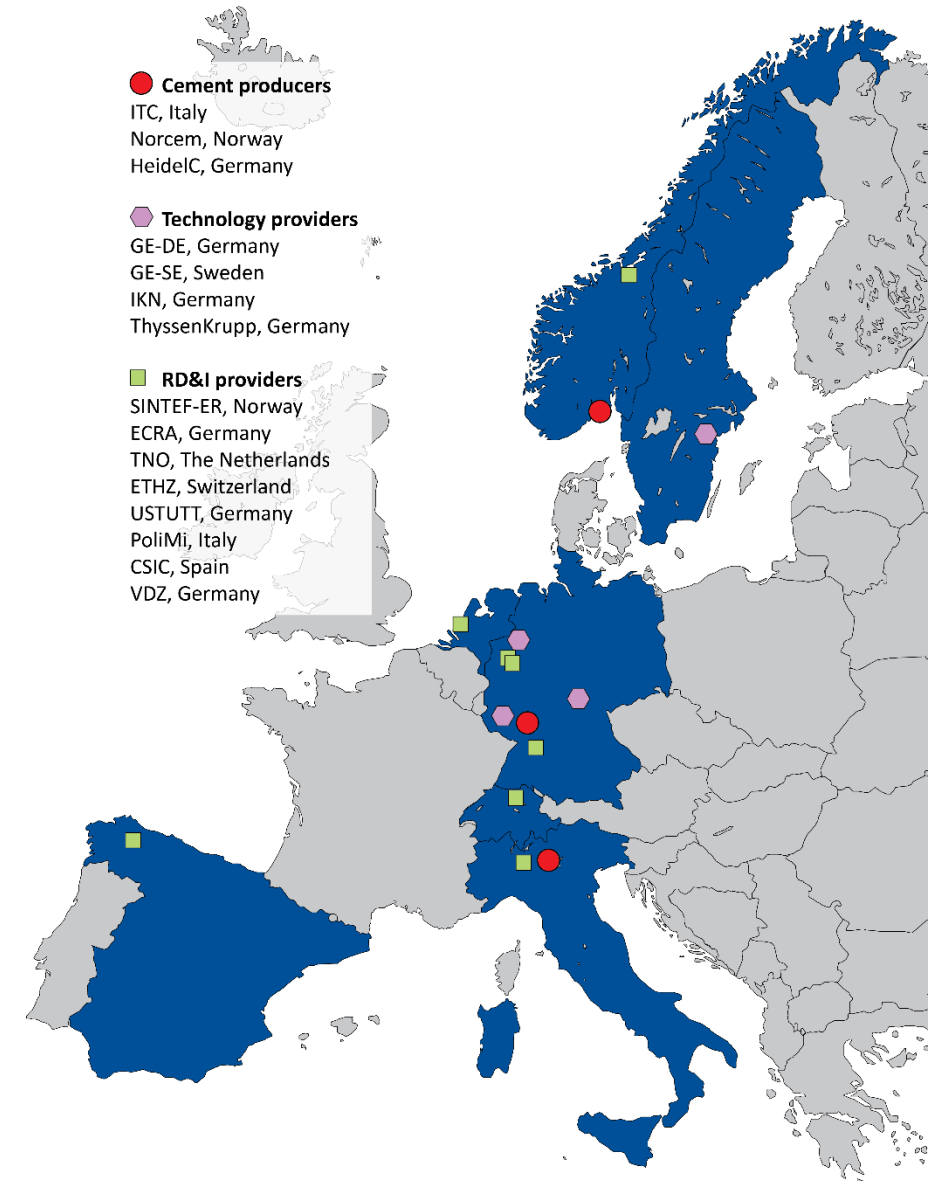
About CEMCAP

Duration: May 2015-October 2018

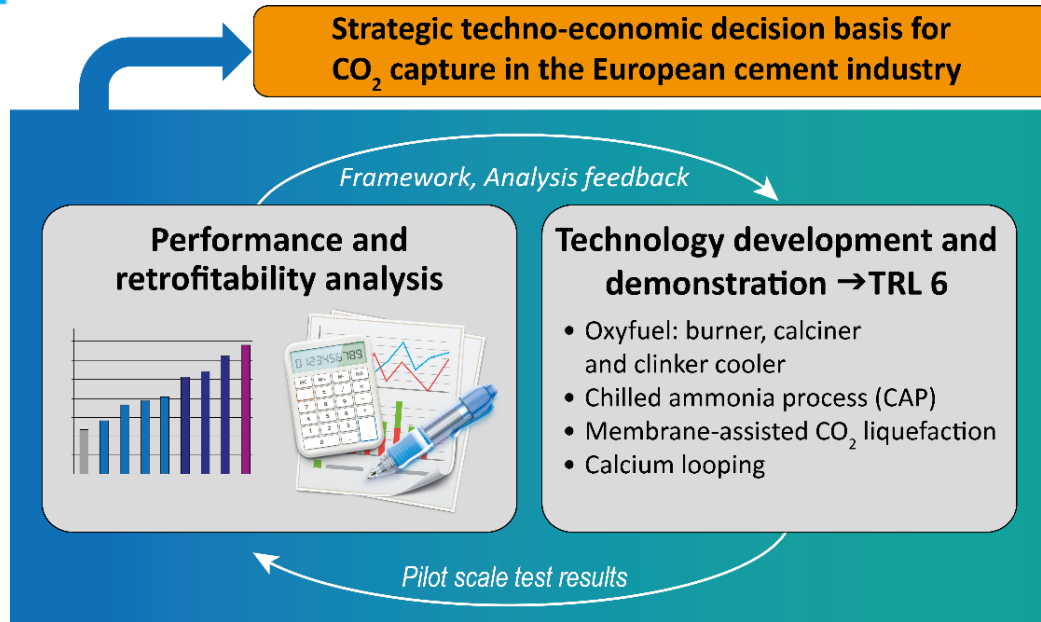
Budget: €10,030,120.75

EU contribution: €8,778,701.00

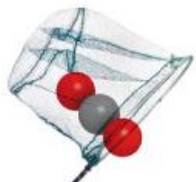
Main objective: *To prepare the ground for large-scale implementation of CO₂ capture in the European cement industry*




A consistent project



- Tight connection analytical ↔ experimental work
- A common framework document established to ensure project consistency



CEMCAP


Grant Agreement Number:
641185

Action acronym:
CEMCAP

Action full title:
CO₂ capture from cement production

Type of action:
H2020-LCE-2014-2015/H2020-LCE-2014-1

Starting date of the action: 2015-05-01
Duration: 42 months

D3.2
CEMCAP framework for comparative techno-economic analysis of CO₂ capture from cement plants

Revision 2

Due delivery date: 2017-01-31
Actual delivery date: 2017-05-11
Revised version delivery date: 2018-02-12

Organisation name of lead participant for this deliverable:
SINTEF-ER

Project co-funded by the European Commission within Horizon2020		
Dissemination Level		
PU	Public	x
CO	Confidential, only for members of the consortium (including the Commission Services)	

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CO₂ capture technologies in CEMCAP

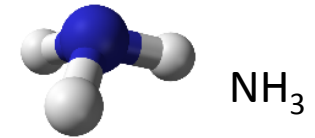
Capture technology	Oxyfuel	Chilled Ammonia Process	Membrane-Assisted Liquefaction	Calcium Looping	
				Tail-end	Integrated

The capture technologies are fundamentally different, with different advantages and challenges

Energy provision	Power	Steam and power	Power	Fuel and power
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CO₂ capture requires energy and costs money – CEMCAP did not change this fact but we have decreased the uncertainty about the numbers for the cement industry





- commodity chemical
- globally available
- chemically stable

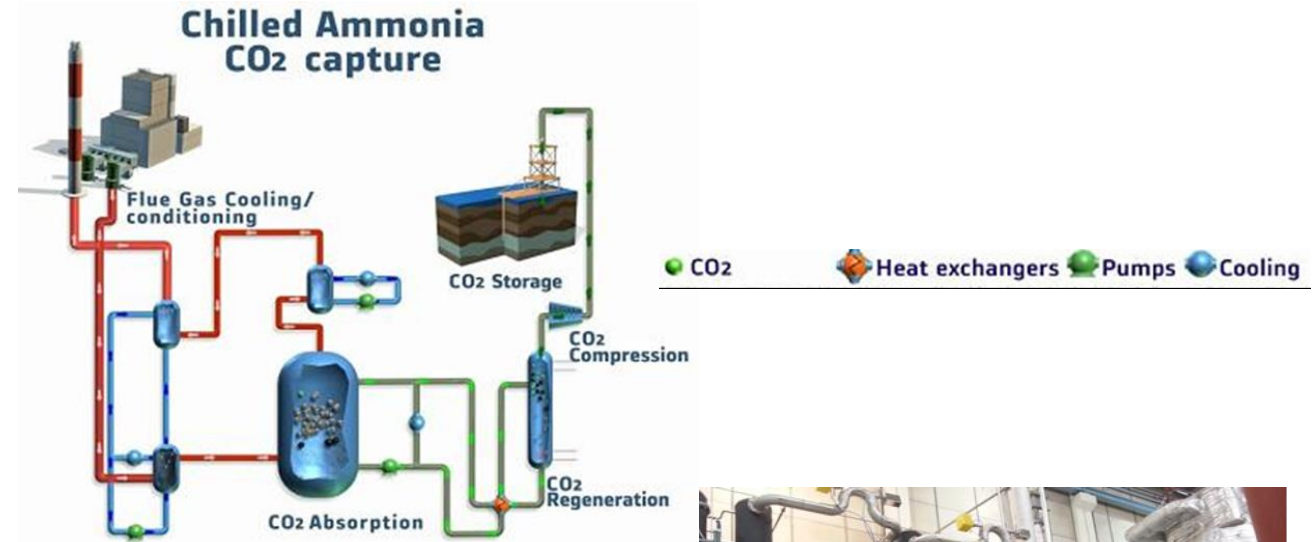
Chilled Ammonia Process (CAP)

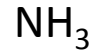
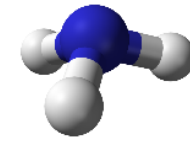
• Principle

- Aqueous ammonia absorbs CO_2 in absorption column
- Solution is regenerated through heating at pressure

• Research:

- In pilot scale investigate process differences between cement and power
- Thermodynamic and kinetic model development
- Process optimization for cement application

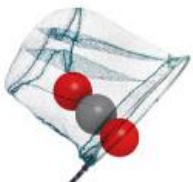




- commodity chemical
- globally available
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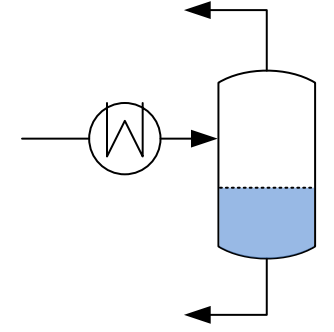
CAP: achievements in CEMCAP

- Validated process models
- CAP exploits high CO_2 concentrations for highly efficient capture
- Validated CAP functionality
 - All process units that are affected by new flue gas composition tested
 - CAP ready for on-site demonstration

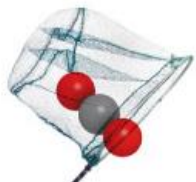
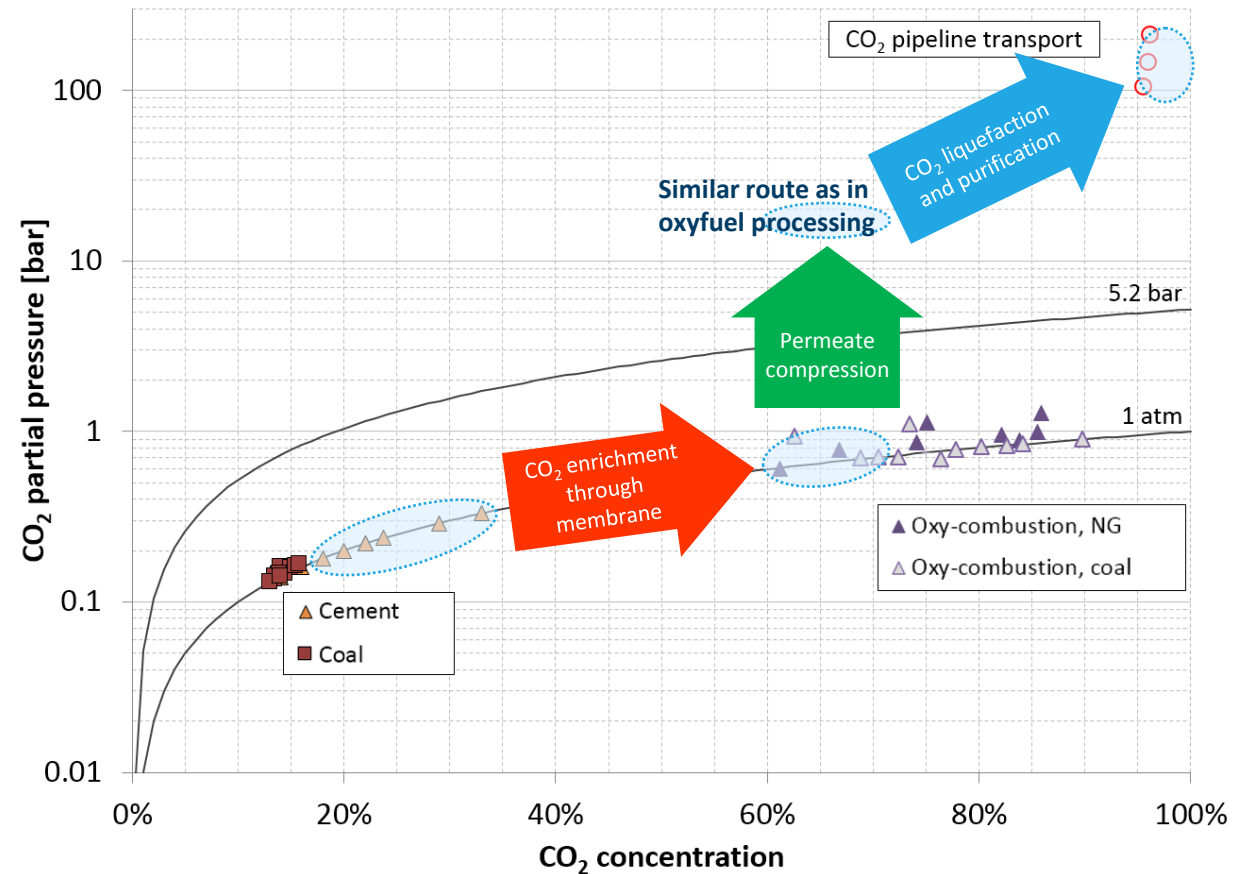


Product Validation Facility at the Mountaineer power plant, WV (50 MW_{th}):8000 h in 2009-2011

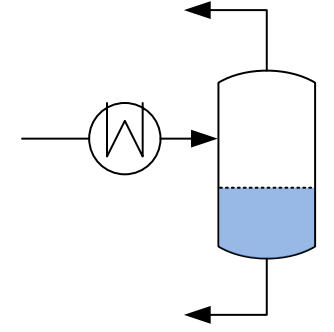
Membrane-Assisted Liquefaction (MAL)



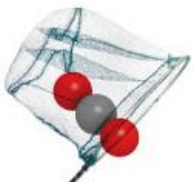
- Principle: Flue gas is CO₂-enriched through membranes to "low-end oxyfuel" conditions. Thereafter compressed, cooled and condensed
- Research:
 - Membrane testing in lab
 - Development of MAL process schemes
 - Demonstration of CO₂ liquefaction on pilot scale



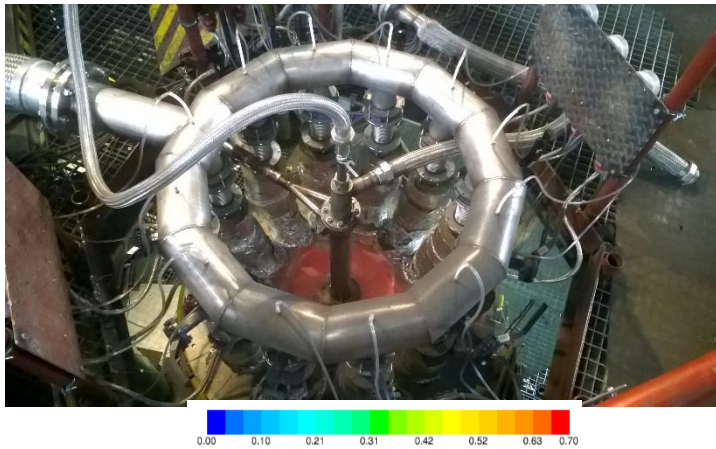
MAL: achievements in CEMCAP



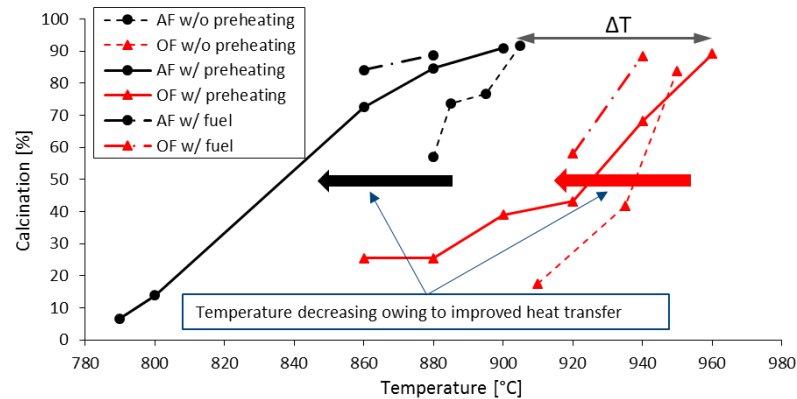
- Polymeric membranes
 - Tested selectivity and permeability of two membrane materials
 - CO_2/N_2 selectivity sufficient: provides sufficient CO_2 concentration for efficient liquefaction
- Demonstrated operability of CO_2 liquefaction in 5-10 ton/day scale
 - Binary CO_2/N_2 mixtures with CO_2 concentration relevant for MAL applications
 - Very high CO_2 product purity measured, up to 99.8 %



Oxyfuel: Achievements in CEMCAP



Oxyfuel burner testing and simulations

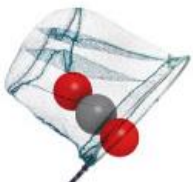


Entrained flow oxyfuel calcination testing



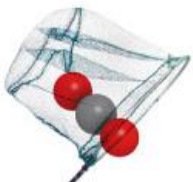
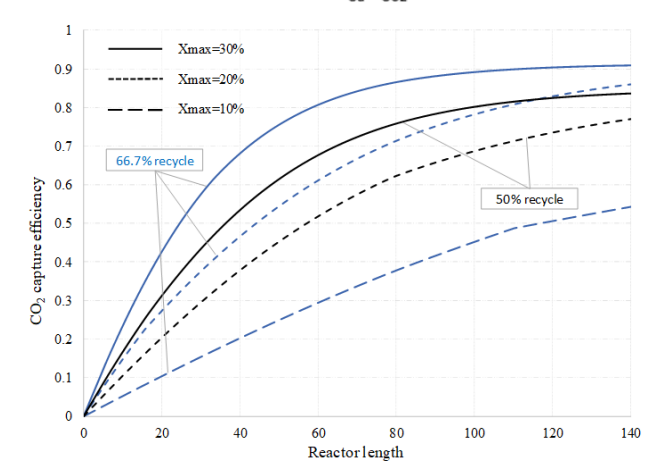
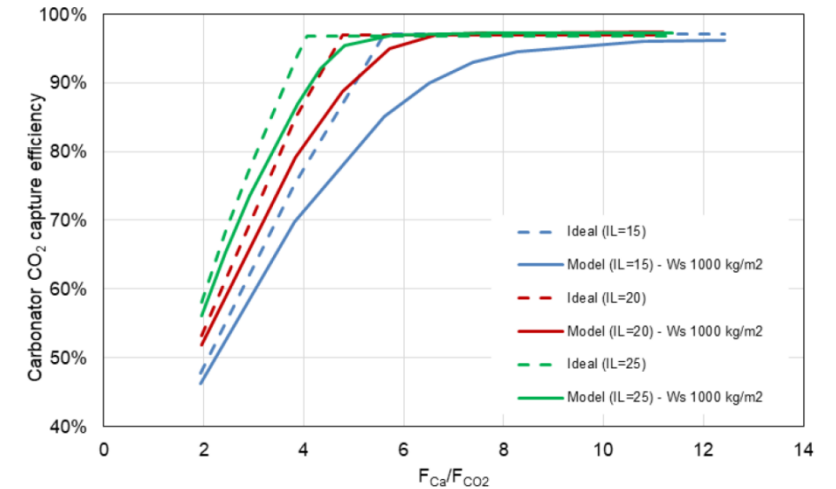
Oxyfuel clinker cooler prototype testing

The existing ECRA/VDZ oxyfuel process model was adapted in accordance with the experimental results



Calcium Looping (CaL): Achievements in CEMCAP

- Two configurations investigated
 - Tail-end: most mature
 - Integrated entrained flow: more energy efficient
- High CO₂ capture rates (up til 98%) with tail-end CaL. Ready for on-site demo after CEMCAP
- Integrated entrained flow CaL spin-off: CLEANKER project (on-site demo)



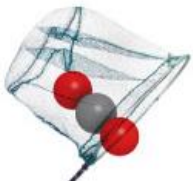
The next steps for the CEMCAP technologies

- Oxyfuel: ECRA CCS project plans for 2 demos at Colleferro (IT) and Retznei (AT)
- CAP: Pilot plant of 100,000 tCO₂/year envisioned
 - GE has full EPC capacity
- MAL: needs on-site screening of different membranes at operating cement kiln.
 - Liquefaction needs to be tested/demonstrated with flue gas impurities
- Tail-end CaL: ready for on-site testing
- Entrained-flow CaL: Is being brought to on-site demo in the CLEANKER project



Post-capture CO₂ management

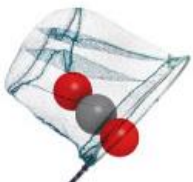
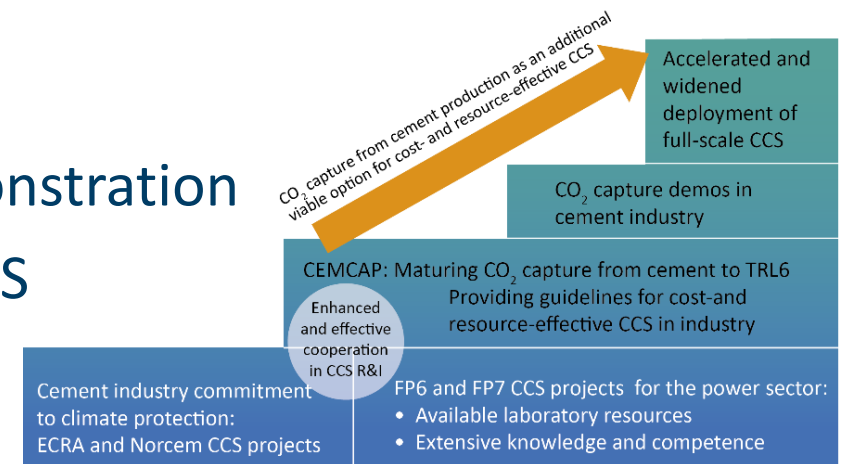
- Cement production is a potential carbon source in a fossil-free future
 - But CO₂ is a very stable molecule, its conversion processes are normally highly energy intensive
- 16 CO₂-based products evaluated in CEMCAP
 - Current CO₂ utilization (CCU) routes have limited opportunity for climate change mitigation in the cement industry context
 - Likely < 10% of CO₂ from a cement plant can be used for CCU
 - Niche applications with positive CCUS business cases
- CCU should be considered in combination with CO₂ storage



Product	Market	Energy demand	Maturity	Price
CaCO ₃ (GCC)				
CaCO ₃ (PCC)				
Aggregates				
Carbonated concrete				
Methanol				
DME				
Methane				
Ethanol				
Isopropanol				
Biodiesel from microalgae				
PPC				
Polyols				
Cyclic carbonates				
Formic acid				
CO ₂ (food-grade)				
CO ₂ (greenhouses, NL)				

To sum up

- CEMCAP has expanded the knowledge base for future CCS deployment
- CEMCAP delivers a techno-economic decision base for retrofitable CO₂ capture from cement
 - The framework and results are suitable for in-house evaluations of CCUS in the cement sector. Use them!
- CEMCAP has provided 5 candidate technologies for CO₂ capture demos in the cement sector
 - Presentations on Norcem and LEILAC projects later today
- Funding and industrial ownership required for demonstration
- Business models required for moving to full scale CCS



CEMCAP Partners

Cement Producers



HEIDELBERGCEMENT

Technology providers



R&D providers

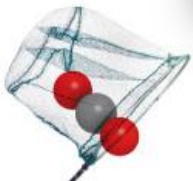


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Coordinated by SINTEF



Acknowledgements

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More about CEMCAP

Sign up for our final webinars on October 29: www.sintef.no/cemcap

CEMCAP deliverables repository: www.zenodo.org/communities/cemcap/

Twitter: @CEMCAP_CO2

