## ECRA/CEMCAP/CLEANKER Workshop, 17.10.2018

# **CEMCAP** techno-economic and retrofitability analysis

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<sup>\*</sup>Now Baker Hughes, a GE company

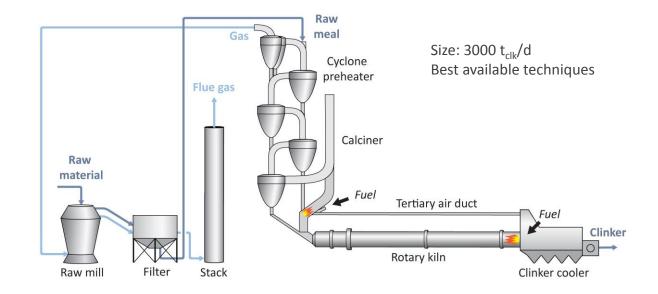
# **CEMCAP** analytical work

### Approach

- CFMCAP framework
- Reference cement kiln
- Reference technology: MEA absorption

#### Techno-economic evaluation

- KPIs
  - SPECCA
  - Cost of clinker
  - Cost of CO<sub>2</sub> avoided
- Several conditions studied
  - Base case (90% capture, pipeline, steam from NG boiler)
  - Alternative cases: Low air leak, ship transport, steam supply, etc.
  - · Sensitivity analysis



### Retrofitability evaluation

- Impact on cement production
- Equipment and footprint
- Utilities and services
- New chemicals/systems
- Available experience



# MEA absorption

### Techno-economic evaluation

Base case

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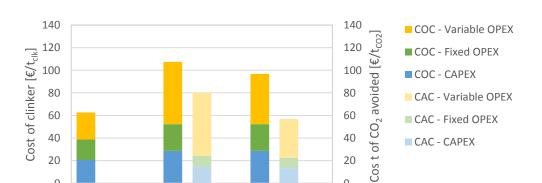
Reference

cement plant

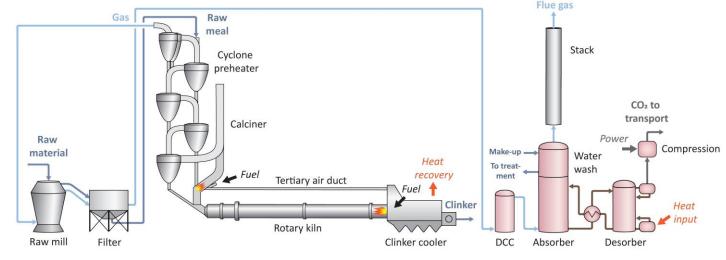
- SPECCA: 7.1 MJ/kg<sub>CO2</sub>
- Cost of clinker (COC): +72%

Base case

- Cost of CO<sub>2</sub> avoided (CAC): 80 €/t<sub>CO2</sub>
- Cost of steam critical



Steam import



- No impact on burning process/clinker quality
- Can be installed away from kiln
- Steam and power demand
- Amines introduced at plant
- Mature technology



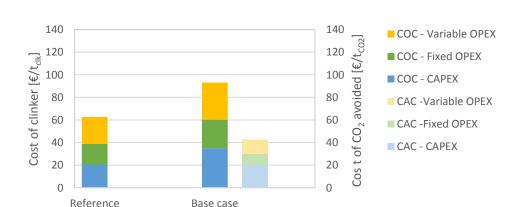
# Oxyfuel process

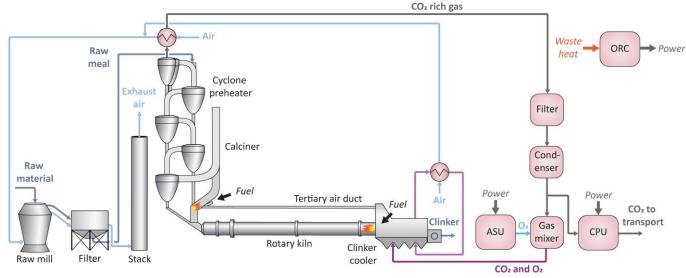
### Techno-economic evaluation

Base case

cement plant

- SPECCA: 1.6 MJ/kg<sub>CO2</sub>
- Cost of clinker (COC): +50%
- Cost of CO<sub>2</sub> avoided (CAC): 44 €/t<sub>CO2</sub>
- Low CAPEX and OPEX





- Modified burning process
- Space required close to kiln
- Power demand
- ASU and possibly ORC introduced at plant
- No experience with full system



# Chilled ammonia process

### Techno-economic evaluation

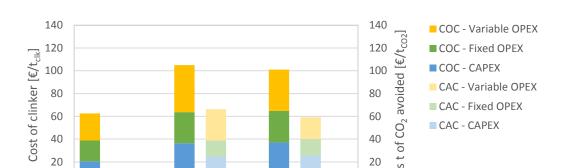
Base case

Ref. cement plant

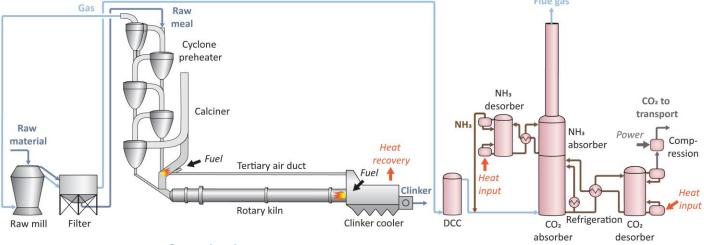
- SPECCA: 3.7 MJ/kg<sub>CO2</sub>
- Cost of clinker (COC): +68%

Base case

- Cost of CO<sub>2</sub> avoided (CAC): 66 €/t<sub>CO2</sub>
- Less steam and power demand than MEA
- IP protection for improved process ongoing



Steam import



- No impact on burning process / clinker quality
- Can be installed away from kiln
- Steam and power demand
- Ammonia, sulfuric acid and refrigeration system
- Certain experience from power plants



# Membrane-assisted CO<sub>2</sub> liquefaction

### Techno-economic evaluation

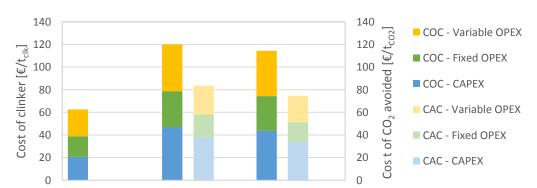
Base case

Ref. cement plant

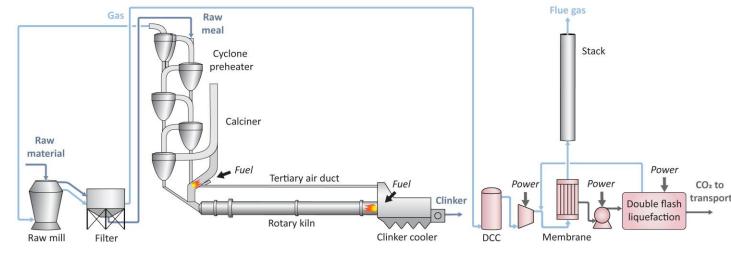
- SPECCA: 3.2 MJ/kg<sub>CO2</sub>
- Cost of clinker (COC): +91%
- Cost of CO<sub>2</sub> avoided (CAC): 84 €/t<sub>CO2</sub>
- Power consumption and CAPEX
- Membrane performance critical

Base case

Low membrane maturity -> High contingency



Low air leak



- No impact on burning process/clinker quality
- Can be installed away from kiln
- Power demand
- Refrigeration system introduced at plant
- Experience with membranes from Norcem



transpor

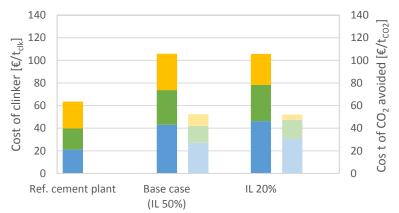
Limestone

Carbonator Calciner

# Calcium looping – tail-end

### Techno-economic evaluation

- Base case
  - SPECCA: 4.1 MJ/kg<sub>CO2</sub>
  - Cost of clinker (COC): +68%
  - Cost of CO<sub>2</sub> avoided (CAC): 52 €/t<sub>CO2</sub>
- Coal consumption
- Power import/export
- Dependent on integration level (IL)





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# Retrofitability

Raw meal

Filter

Flue

Stack

• Slight integration with burning process

Rotary kiln

Tertiary air duct

- Can be installed away from the kiln line
- Additional coal demand

Cyclone preheater

Calciner

Integrated power generation (import/export)

Flue gas

Clinker cooler

- ASU and steam cycle introduced at plant
- Small-scale demo at power plants

# Calcium looping – integrated entrained flow (EF)

### Techno-economic evaluation

Base case

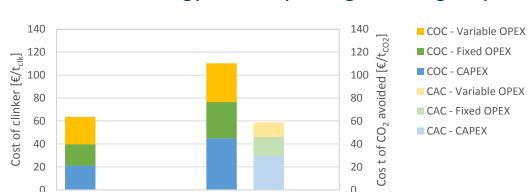
Reference

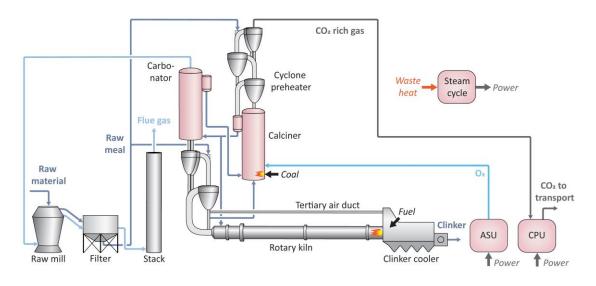
plant

- SPECCA: 3.2 MJ/kg<sub>CO2</sub>
- Cost of clinker (COC): +72%
- Cost of CO<sub>2</sub> avoided (CAC): 55 €/t<sub>CO2</sub>
- Less coal consumption than tail-end
- Less heat recovery/power generation

Base case

Low technology maturity -> High contingency





- Modified calciner and preheater
- Space required close to kiln
- Additional coal demand
- Low power demand
- ASU and steam cycle introduced at plant
- Early stage of development

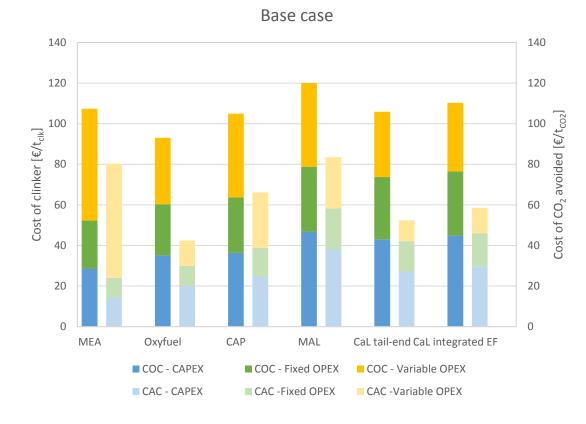




# Retrofitability vs cost

	Criteria	MEA	Oxyfuel	CAP	MAL	CaL	CaL
						(tail- end)	(integr ated)
1	Impact on cement production	>	!!	>	>	>	!
2	Equipment and footprint	!	==	!		-	!!
3	Utilities and services	!	!	į.	!	!	ļ.
4	Introduction of new chemicals/subsystems	!	!	!	V	!	!
5	Available experiences	<b>✓</b>	?	!	?	!	?

<b>/</b>	retrofitability o.k.; suitable in most cases/plants		
-:	some attention needed for plant retrofit		
=:	special attention needed for plant retrofit		
٠.	needs further assessment for plant retrofit		
Χ	retrofit not possible		

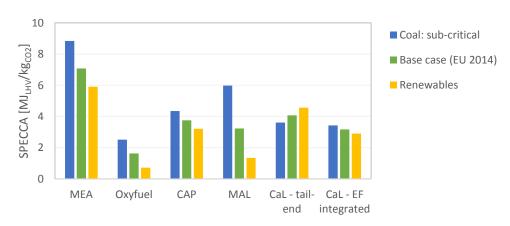




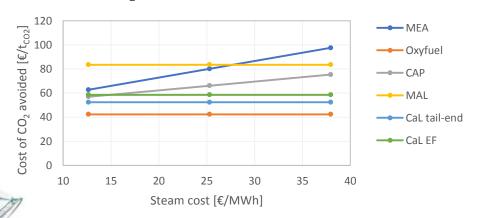


# Sensitivity analysis

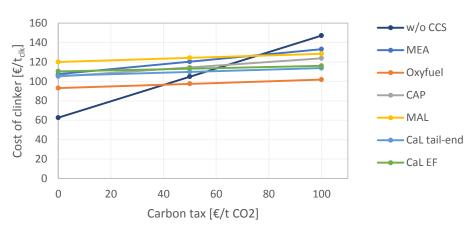
#### SPECCA and electricity mix



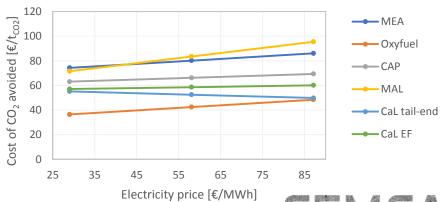
#### CO<sub>2</sub> avoided and steam cost



#### Cost of clinker and carbon tax



#### CO<sub>2</sub> avoided and electricity price

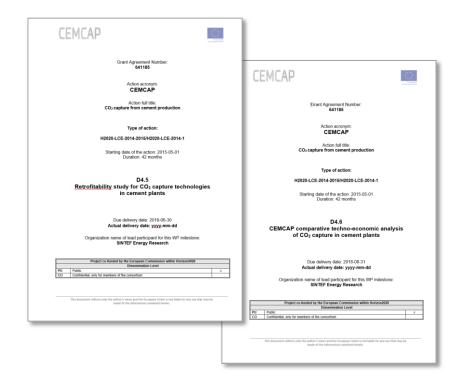






# Conclusions

- Methodology for cost evaluation developed
- Results sensitive to assumptions
- More integrated technologies more promising from cost perspective
- End-of-pipe technologies easier from retrofitability perspective
- Final evaluation must be taken for the specific cement plant



#### **Final reports:**

D4.5 Retrofitability study for CO2 capture technologies in cement plants

D4.6 CEMCAP comparative techno-economic analysis of CO<sub>2</sub> capture in cement plants

#### To be shared in:

https://zenodo.org/communities/cemcap/





# CEMCAP Partners

### **Cement Producers**







### Technology providers







### **R&D** providers















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#### Coordinated by SINTEF





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