

October, 2006

ALSTOM

**Clean Coal Combustion  
Competitive Solutions for  
Near Zero Emissions**

**Sean Black  
Environmental Control Systems**

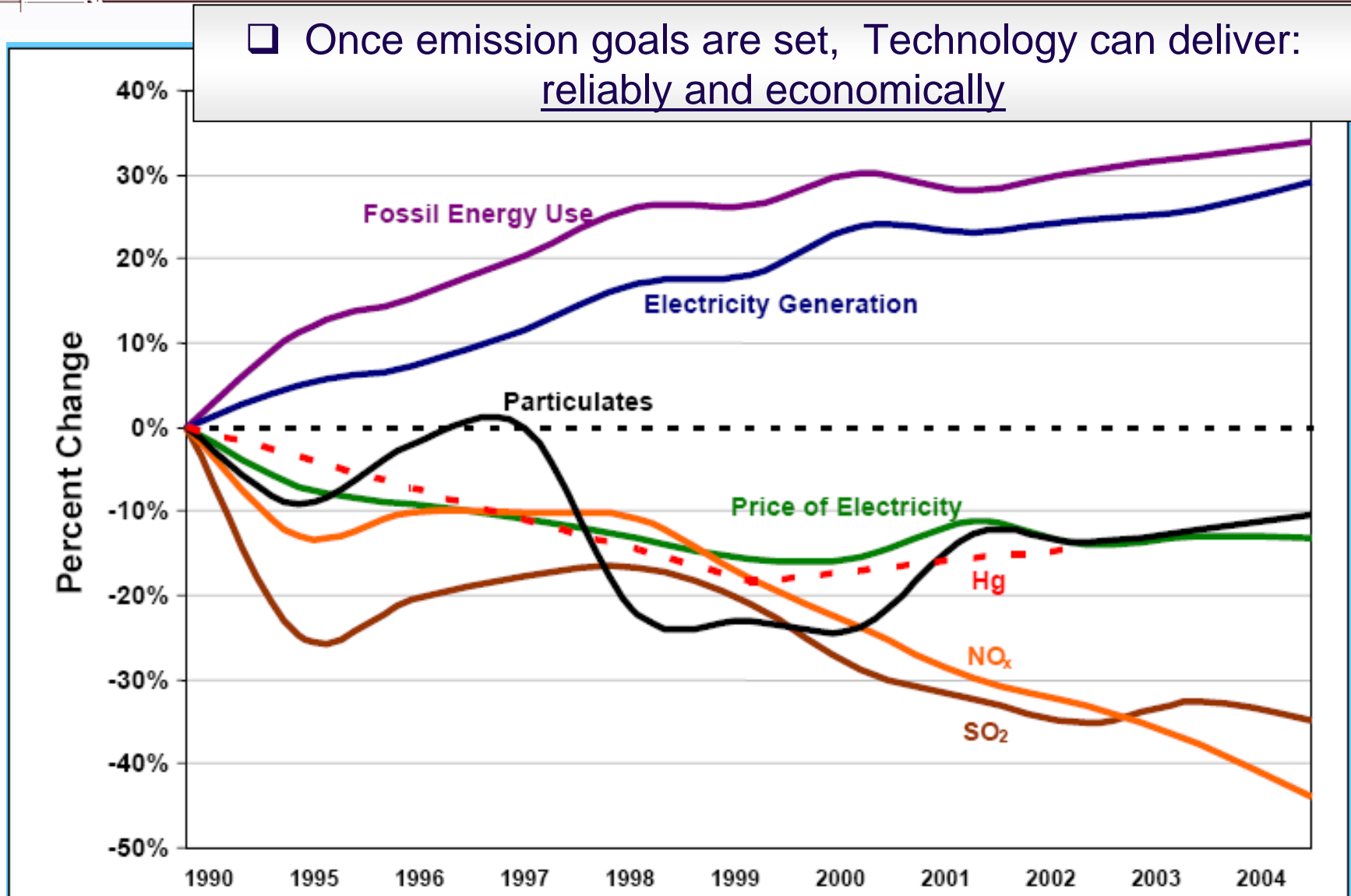
*Bringing you a World of Experience in Clean Air Solutions*

**ALSTOM**

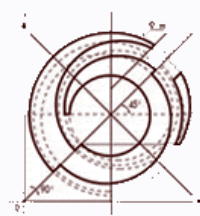
# Coal Based Power Options

## Emissions

☐ Once emission goals are set, Technology can deliver: reliably and economically



Sources: EPA (fossil energy use and emissions) and EIA (electricity generation and price values).



# Advanced CFB/FDA Technology

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- Successful integration of ALSTOM CFB and back-end APC technologies
- Emissions (Permit Levels):
  - SO<sub>2</sub>: 0.2 lb/MMBTU
    - > 98% removal
  - NO<sub>x</sub>: 0.10 lb/MMBTU
  - PM/PM<sub>10</sub> : 0.015 lb/MMBTU
- Excellent fuel flexibility
- Uses low cost limestone
- Combusts wide range of fuels
  - Up to 4.5% S and 20% ash



EKPC E.A. Gilbert Station Unit 3





# FLOWPAC

## Karlshamm Performance Levels

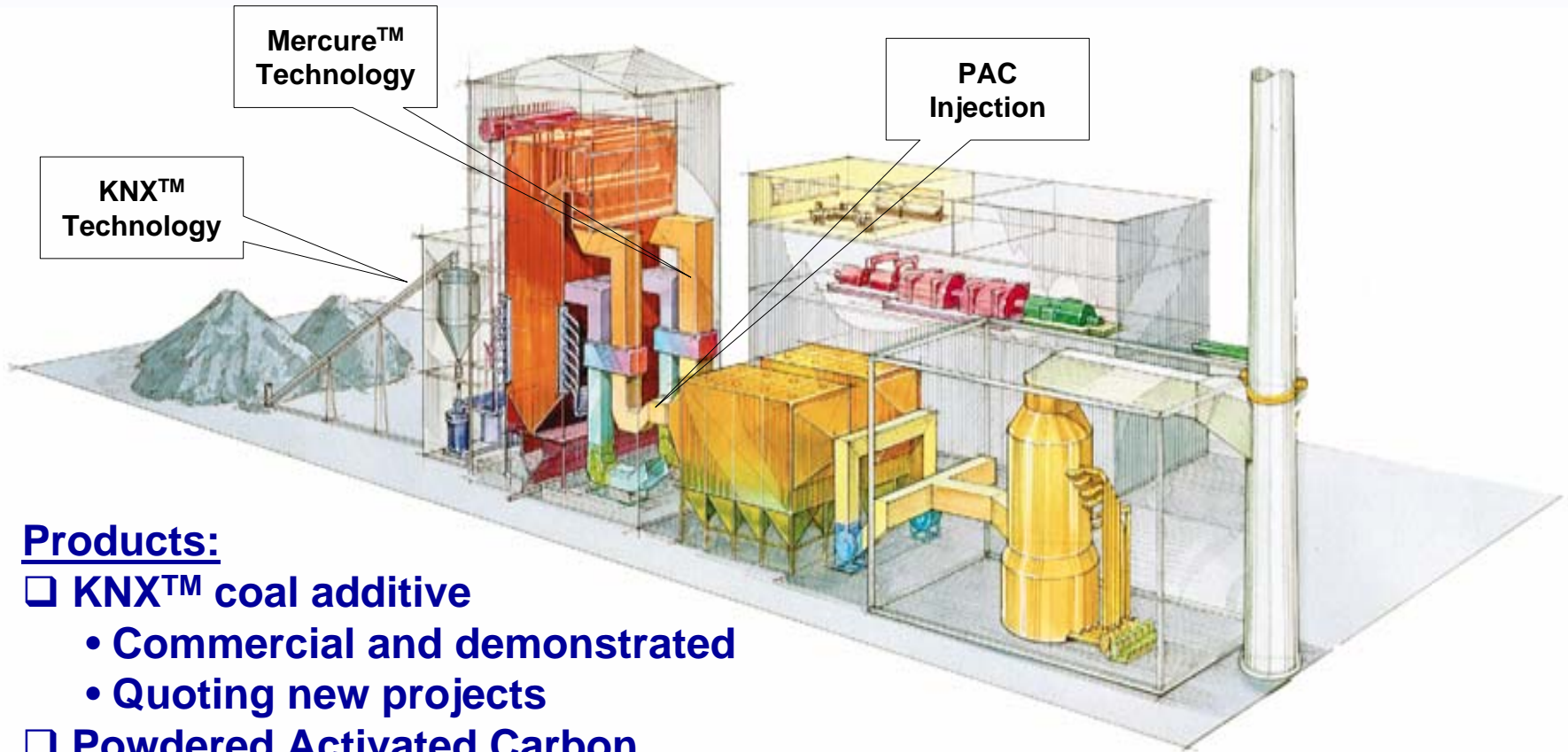


Sulfur Content in the Fuel: 2.5%

<b>Inlet Gas Conditions (at ESP outlet)</b>	<b>English</b>	<b>Metric</b>
Flue Gas Flow	~ 870,000 acfm	1,080,000 Nm <sup>3</sup> /hr
Flue Gas Temp	270°F	130°C
Particulate Matter (PM)	0.025 lb/MMBTU	30 mg/Nm <sup>3</sup>
<b>Outlet Gas Conditions (at stack)</b>		
SO <sub>2</sub> (>99% w/ no additives)	< 19 ppmv	< 55 mg/Nm <sup>3</sup>
SO <sub>3</sub> (~70% removal)	< 1 ppmv	< 2 mg/Nm <sup>3</sup>
PM (>60% removal -oil soot)	< 0.01 lb/MMBTU	< 2 mg/Nm <sup>3</sup>

**> 1,800 MW in Operation/Development**

# When Additional Control is Needed Mercury Capture Technologies



## Products:

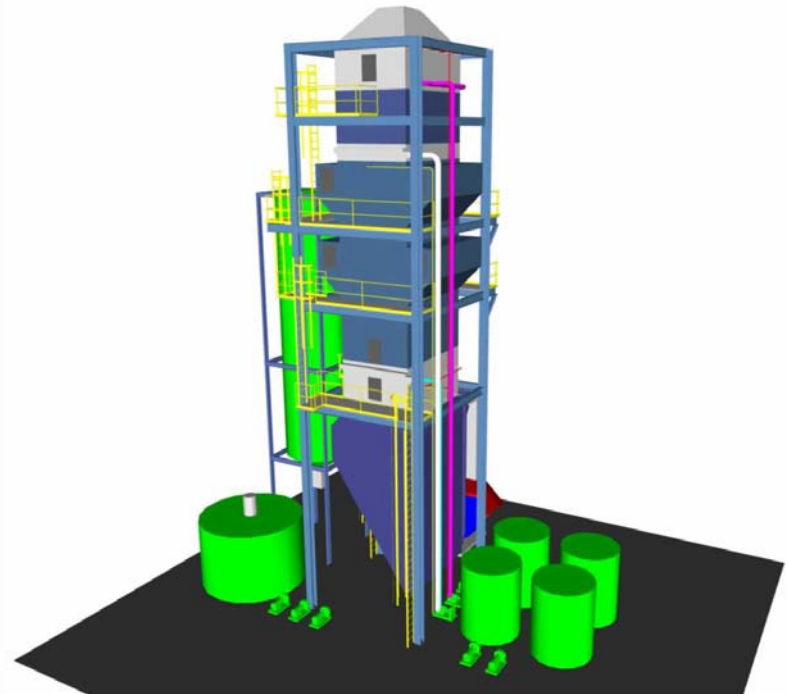
- KNX™ coal additive**
  - Commercial and demonstrated
  - Quoting new projects
- Powdered Activated Carbon**
  - Used with existing/new ESP or FF
- Mercure™ Halogenated PAC**

# ALSTOM (Multi-pollutant) APC System

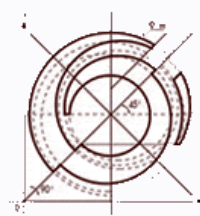
ALSTOM

- Integrated APC system based around commercially proven and reliable technologies
- Uses readily available reagents
- Produces reusable byproduct(s)
  - No impact on fly ash
- Superior cost/performance ratio:
  - Compact design reduces capital costs
  - Less moving parts reduces maintenance costs
  - Superior environmental performance
- Targeted emissions levels:
  - SO<sub>2</sub>: 0.02 lb/MMBTU (> 99.5%)
  - Hg: 1.0 lb/TBTU (> 90%)
  - PM: 0.01 lb/MMBTU (99.99%)
  - NO<sub>x</sub>: 0.05 lb/MMBTU w/SCR

Controls SO<sub>x</sub>, PM<sub>10</sub>/PM<sub>2.5</sub> Mercury & NO<sub>x</sub>



Control outlet emissions to 'near zero' levels



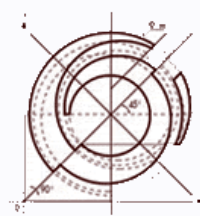
# Ultra Clean Coal Combustion Emissions Control Capability

**ALSTOM**

- Today's state-of-the-art
  - NO<sub>x</sub> >95% reduction with optimized firing systems and SCR
  - SO<sub>2</sub> >99% capture with WFGD
  - Particulates 99.99% capture
  - Hg 80- 95% capture (coal dependent)
- Next steps
  - Continued improvements
  - Integrated Multi-pollutant systems to reduce costs
  - High Hg capture on all coals (without reliance on ACI)
  - Introduction of CO<sub>2</sub> capture

**Emissions Reductions Continue**





# Paths to Carbon Free Power



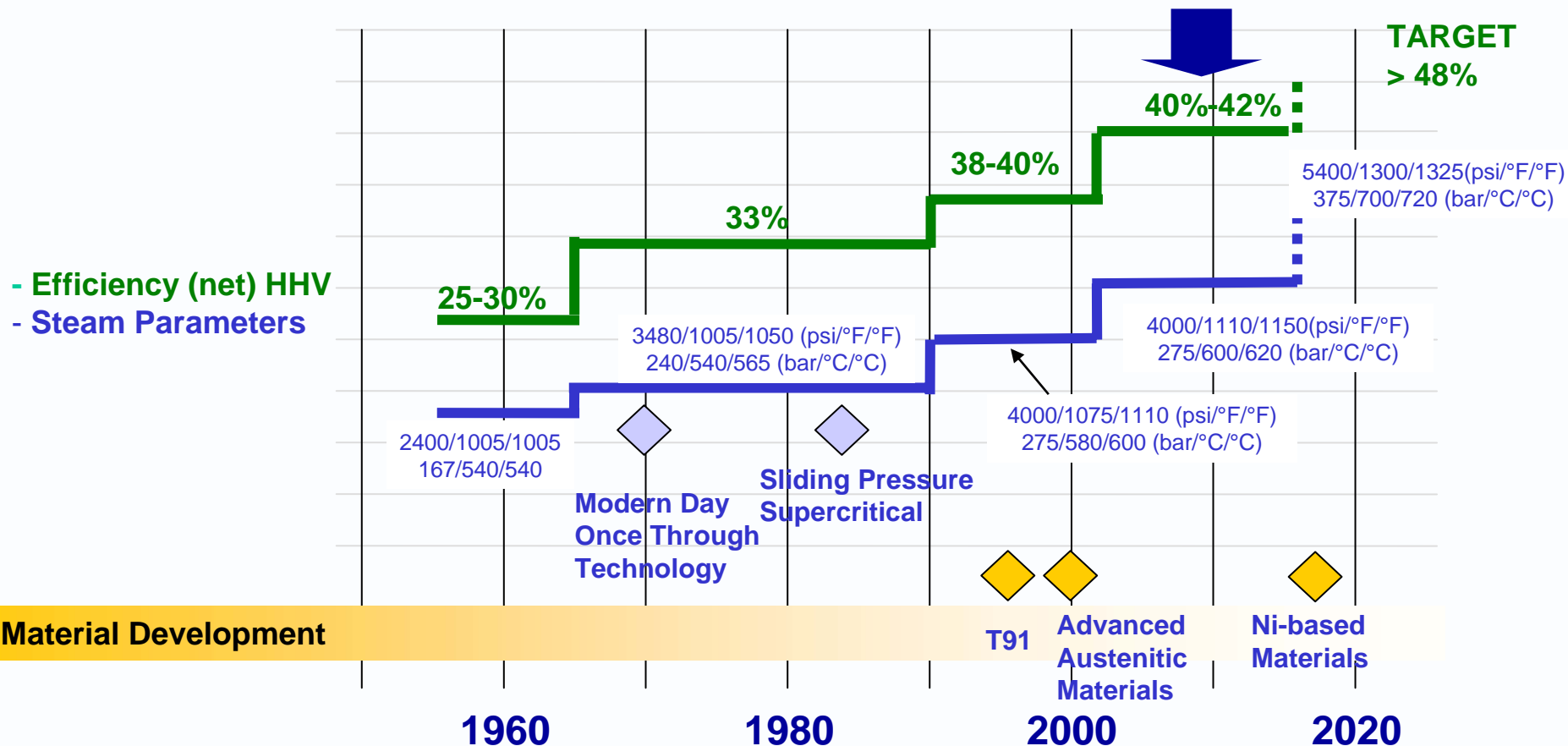
- Efficiency – Achieve  $>48\%$  HHV
  - Ultrasupercritical PC
  - Emphasis on advanced materials
- Co-firing of biomass
  - Partial replacement of fossil fuels in PC/CFB – proportional reduction in CO<sub>2</sub>
- Post Carbon Capture – Achieve  $>90\%$  CO<sub>2</sub> capture
  - Multiple options under development to achieve competitive COE for Clean Coal Combustion and IGCC with CO<sub>2</sub> capture
- New Combustion Cycles

**Maximize carbon reduction by efficiency – then capture for sequestration**

# Progression of Plant Efficiency via Advanced Steam Conditions and Plant Designs



We are here



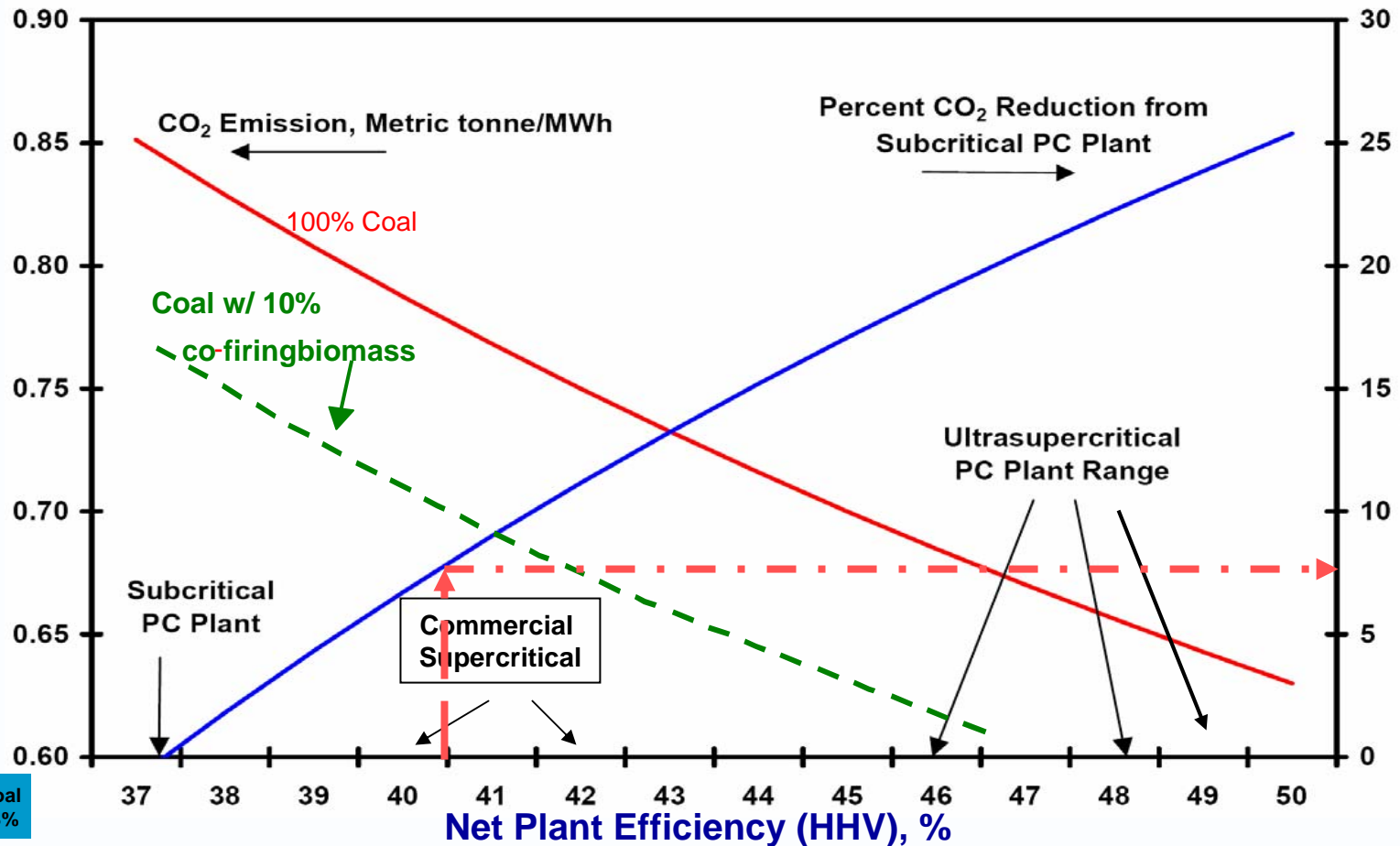
Continuing Advancements = lower fuels costs and emissions

# Efficiency – Reduce Carbon In Critical to emissions strategy



Source: National Coal Council  
From EPRI study

### Carbon Dioxide Emissions vs Net Plant Efficiency (Based on firing Pittsburgh #8 Coal)



Existing US coal fleet @ avg 33%

**Steam cycle increase from Subcritical to USC yields up to 25% emissions reduction in lbs/Mwhr**

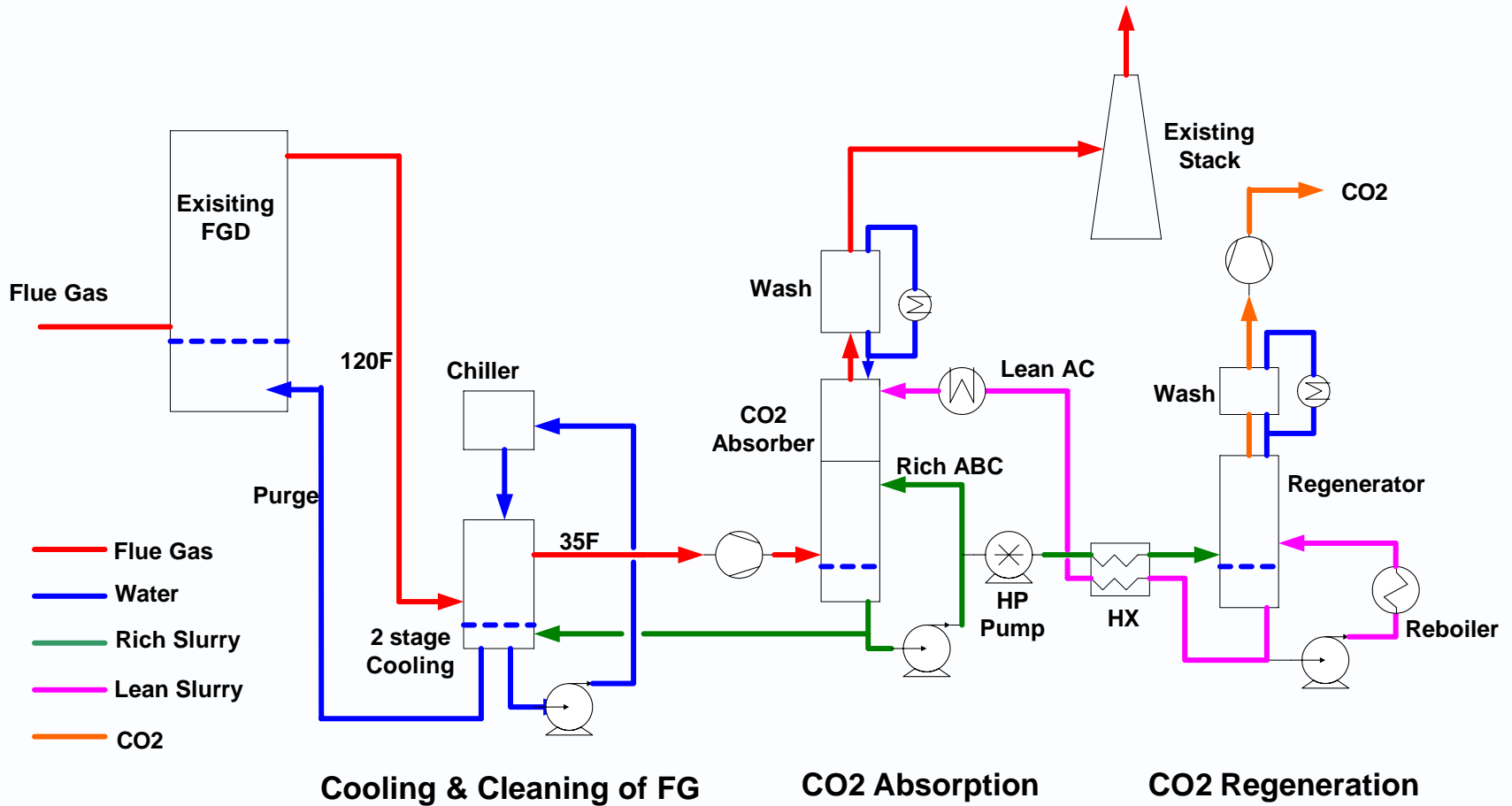
# Low Carbon Combustion

## Alternate Paths to CO<sub>2</sub> Capture



Technology	Status
<b>CO<sub>2</sub> Scrubbing options – ammonia based</b>	<b>Demonstration in 2006. Advantage of lower costs than Amines.</b> <b>Applicable for retrofit &amp; new applications</b>
<b>Advanced Amine Scrubbing</b>	<b>Further Improvements in Solvents, Thermal Integration, and Application of Membranes Technologies Focused on Reducing Cost and Power Usage – Multiple suppliers driving innovations</b>
<b>CO<sub>2</sub> Frosting</b>	<b>Uses Refrigeration Principle to Capture CO<sub>2</sub> from Flue Gas. Process Being Developed by Ecole de Mines de Paris, France, with ALSTOM Support</b>
<b>CO<sub>2</sub> Wheel</b>	<b>Use Regenerative Air-Heater-Like Device with Solid Absorbent Material to Capture ~ 60% CO<sub>2</sub> from Flue Gas. Being Developed by Toshiba, with Support from ALSTOM</b>
<b>CO<sub>2</sub> Adsorption with Solids</b>	<b>Being Developed by the University of Oslo &amp; SINTEF Materials &amp; Chemistry (Oslo, Norway), in Cooperation with ALSTOM</b>

## Schematic of Ammonia-based CO<sub>2</sub> Capture System



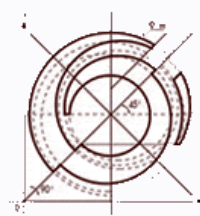
# Basic Comparison with MEA



	Supercritical PC Without CO <sub>2</sub> Removal	SCPC With MEA CO <sub>2</sub> Removal Parsons Study	SCPC With NH <sub>3</sub> CO <sub>2</sub> Removal Current Study
Coal Feed rate, lb/hr	333,542	333,542	333,542
Coal heating value, Btu/lb (HHV)	11,666	11,666	11,666
Boiler heat input, MMBtu	3,891	3,891	3,891
LP Steam extraction, lb/hr for reboiler	0	1,215,641	179,500
Steam Turbine Power, kWe	498,319	408,089	484,995
Generator loss, kWe	(7,211)	(5,835)	(7,018)
Gross plant, kWe	491,108	402,254	471,301
Plant Auxiliary Load (IDF, FGD, BFW pumps, Water pumps, Cooling Towers, CO <sub>2</sub> unit, Chillers, CO <sub>2</sub> compressor, BOP), kWe	(29,050)	(72,730)	(53,950)
Net Power Output	462,058	329,524	421,717
Net efficiency, % HHV	40.5	28.9	37.0
Avoided Cost, \$/ton CO <sub>2</sub>	Base	51.1	19.7

# We Energies Pleasant Prairie Host Site Location for 5MW Pilot





# Carbon Free Power Advanced Combustion



- **Advanced Combustion**
  - Oxygen Firing – Direct concentration of CO<sub>2</sub> to >90% for reduced capture costs
  - Chemical Looping – Leapfrog technology with potential to achieve significantly lower costs than PC/CFB/IGCC

**Innovative Combustion Options for 2010 and Beyond**



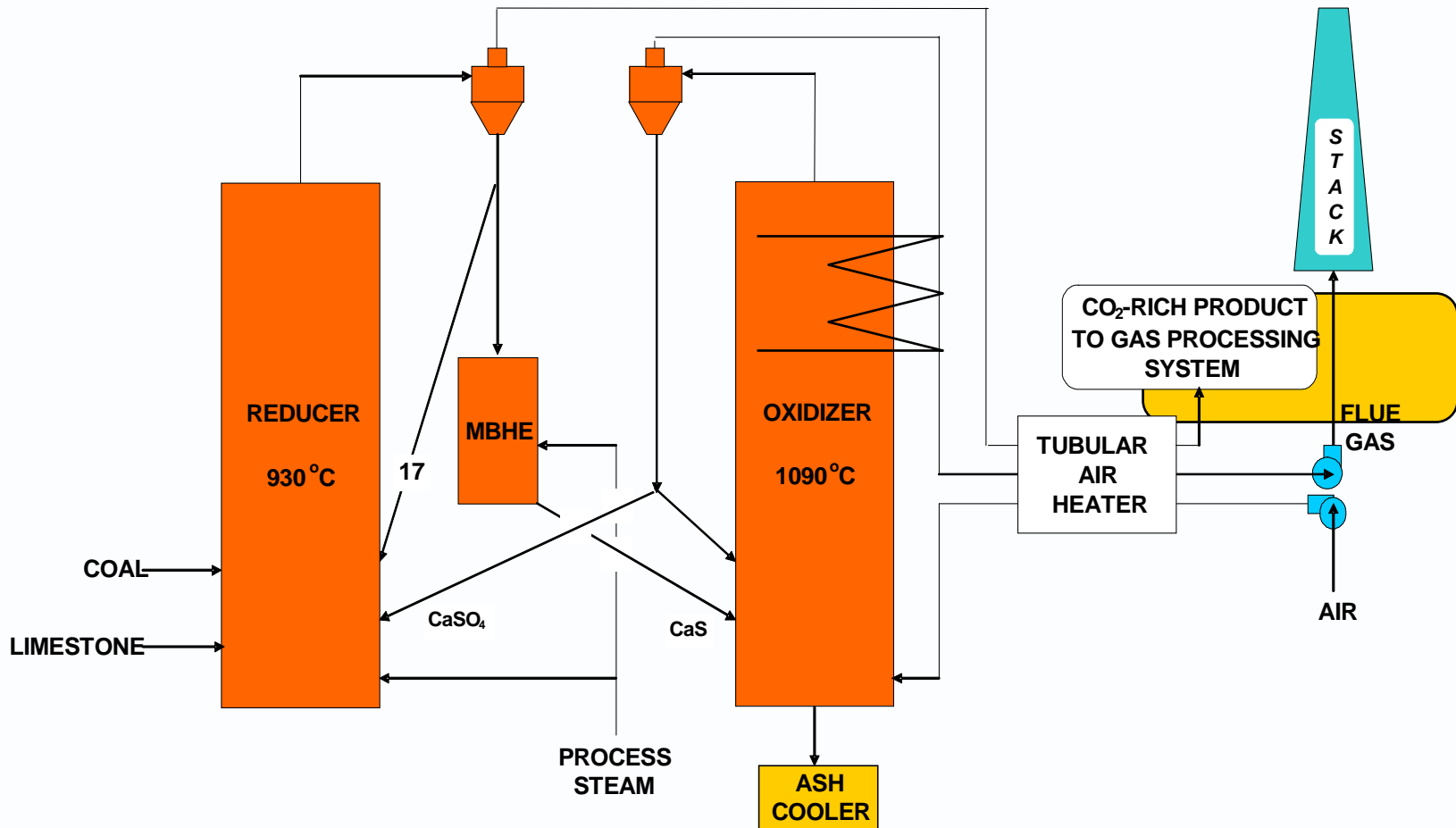
# 30 MWth Oxy-fired PC Pilot Plant – Vattenfall

## Location of pilot plant in the Industrial Park Schwarze Pumpe



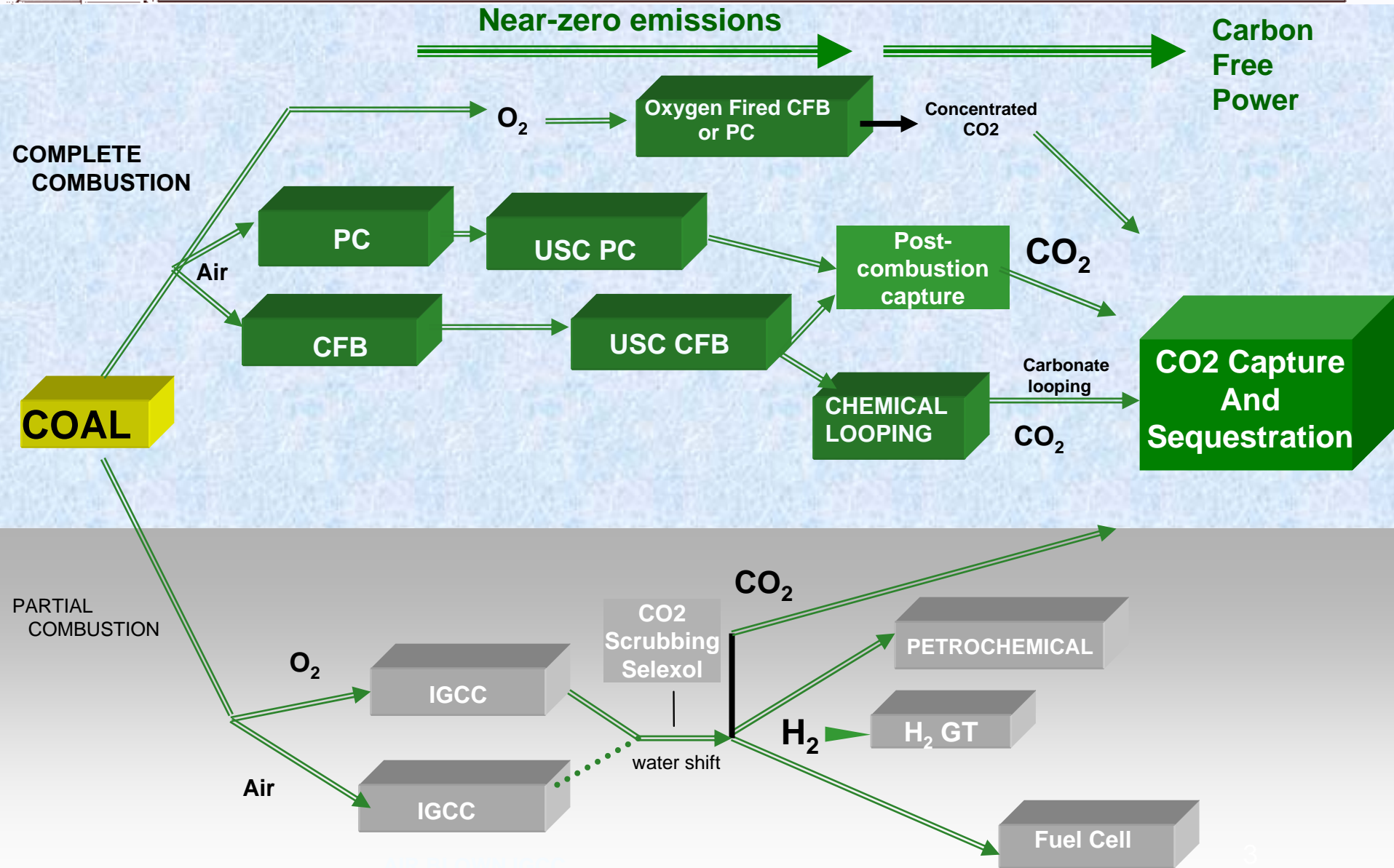
Development Steps	Scale-up Factor	Objective	Com	Partners
Laboratory Tests 10 / 55 kWth		Fundamentals of oxyfuel combustion	2004 2005	Universities (Stuttgart, Chalmers, Dresden) Vattenfall, ALSTOM..
Test Plant 500 kWth	1:50	Fundamentals of oxyfuel combustion with flue gas recirculation	2005	CEBra, BTU Cottbus, Vattenfall, ALSTOM
Pilot Plant 30 MWth	1:60	Test of the oxyfuel process chain	2008	Vattenfall..., ALSTOM, others
Demo Plant 600 MWth	1:20	Realisation with CO2 sequestration,	2015	
Commercial Plant approx. 1000 MWeI	approx. 4-5		2020	

## CaS - CaSO<sub>4</sub> loop in CFB reactors



**Calcium-based CLC process is suited to coal**

# Our Vision for New Coal Power Portfolio of Clean Technologies



The Alstom logo is centered on a white semi-circular background. The word "ALSTOM" is written in a bold, sans-serif font. The letters "A", "L", "S", "T", and "M" are dark blue, while the letter "O" is red and stylized as a circle with a gap on the right side. The background features a large red arc on the left and a blue background with vertical stripes and white curved lines on the right.

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