

# Advancing CO<sub>2</sub> Capture: From Lab to Industry by Process Modelling

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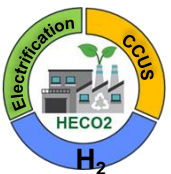


April 22<sup>nd</sup> 2025

Internal Seminar – Chemical Engineering Department


# Content of the presentation

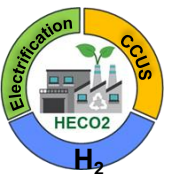
- ▶ How I Got Involved in CO<sub>2</sub> Capture Research?
- ▶ Why studying CO<sub>2</sub> capture? Why do we need this?
- ▶ HECO2 – Saturn Project
- ▶ PhD Thesis
  - Experimental work
  - Modelling work
- ▶ Conclusion



# ▶ How I Got Involved in CO<sub>2</sub> Capture Research?



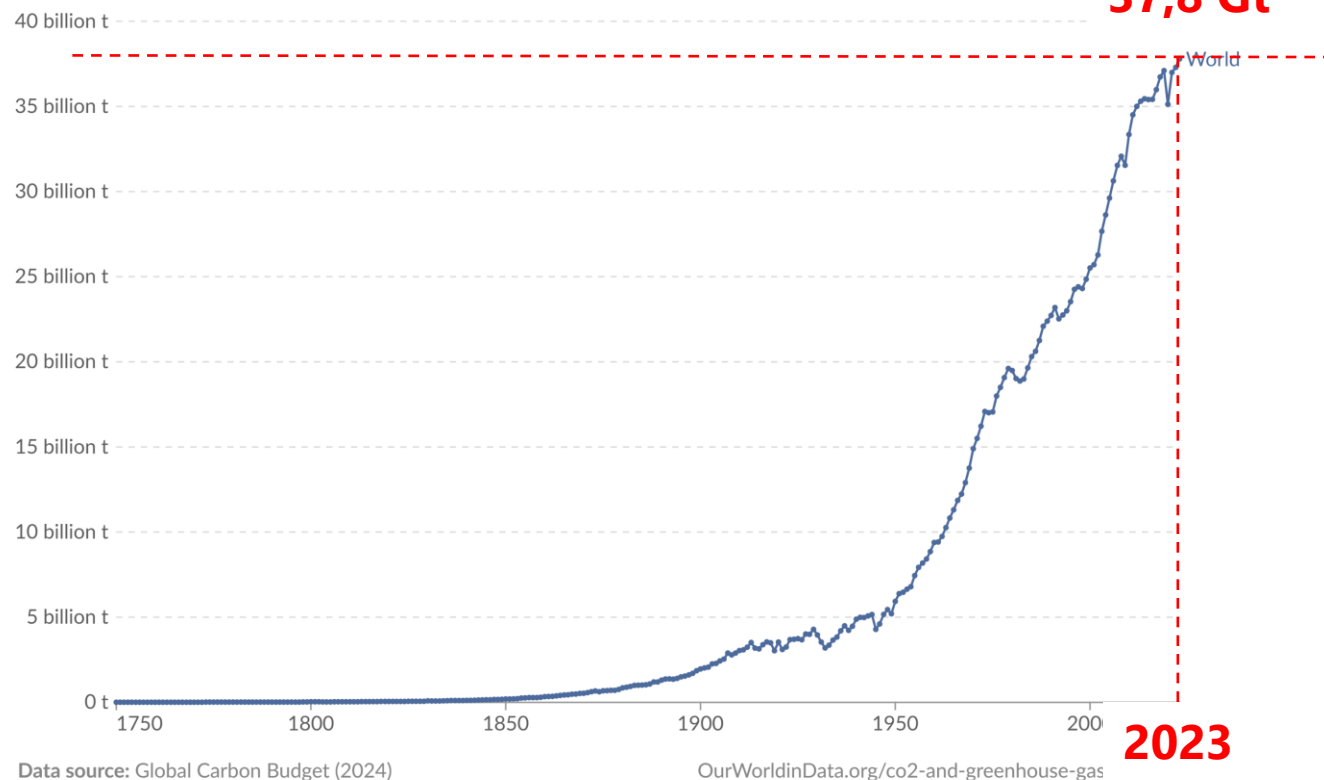
- ▶ 2017 (2020) – 2022: (Chemical) Engineering studies at ULiège
  - Master's thesis focused on industrial processes and modeling
    - ▶ 'Modeling of a CO<sub>2</sub> Purification Unit via a Liquefaction Process' (3B Fiberglass – ULiège)
- ▶ August 2022 – December 2022: Preparation of a FRIA grant proposal
  - 'Comparison Between Centralized and Decentralized Approaches for Methanol and Dimethyl Ether Synthesis from CO<sub>2</sub>'
    - ▶ Grant rejected 
- ▶ 2023 – Present: HECO2 Saturn Project – WP5: CO<sub>2</sub> capture on industrial processes
  - PhD linked to the project



# Why studying CO<sub>2</sub> capture?

## Annual CO<sub>2</sub> emissions

Carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) emissions from fossil fuels and industry<sup>1</sup>. Land-use change is not included.

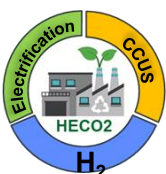


**2023** : 83,4 Mt de CO<sub>2</sub>  
~**2,2%** of global emission

~**20 kg/day/inh.**



Source : <https://ourworldindata.org/co2-emissions>

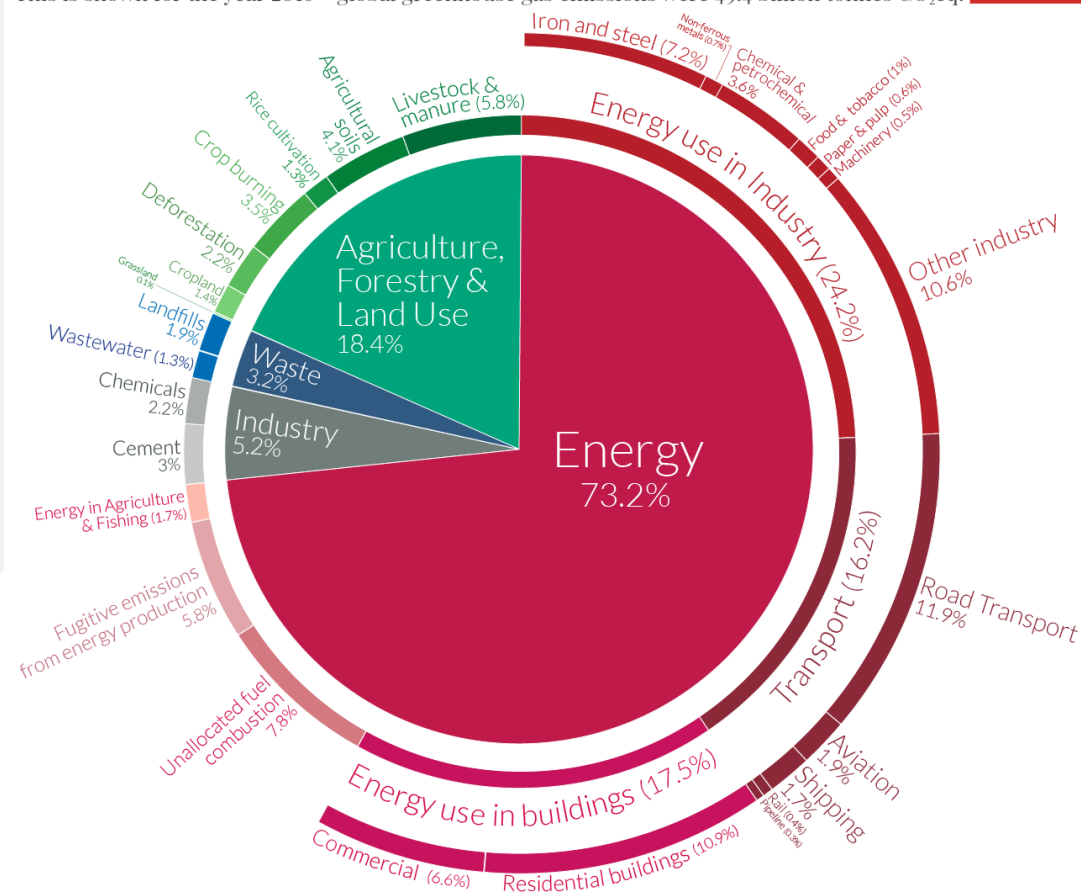


# Why studying CO<sub>2</sub> capture?

## Global greenhouse gas emissions by sector

This is shown for the year 2016 – global greenhouse gas emissions were 49.4 billion tonnes CO<sub>2</sub>eq.

Our World  
in Data

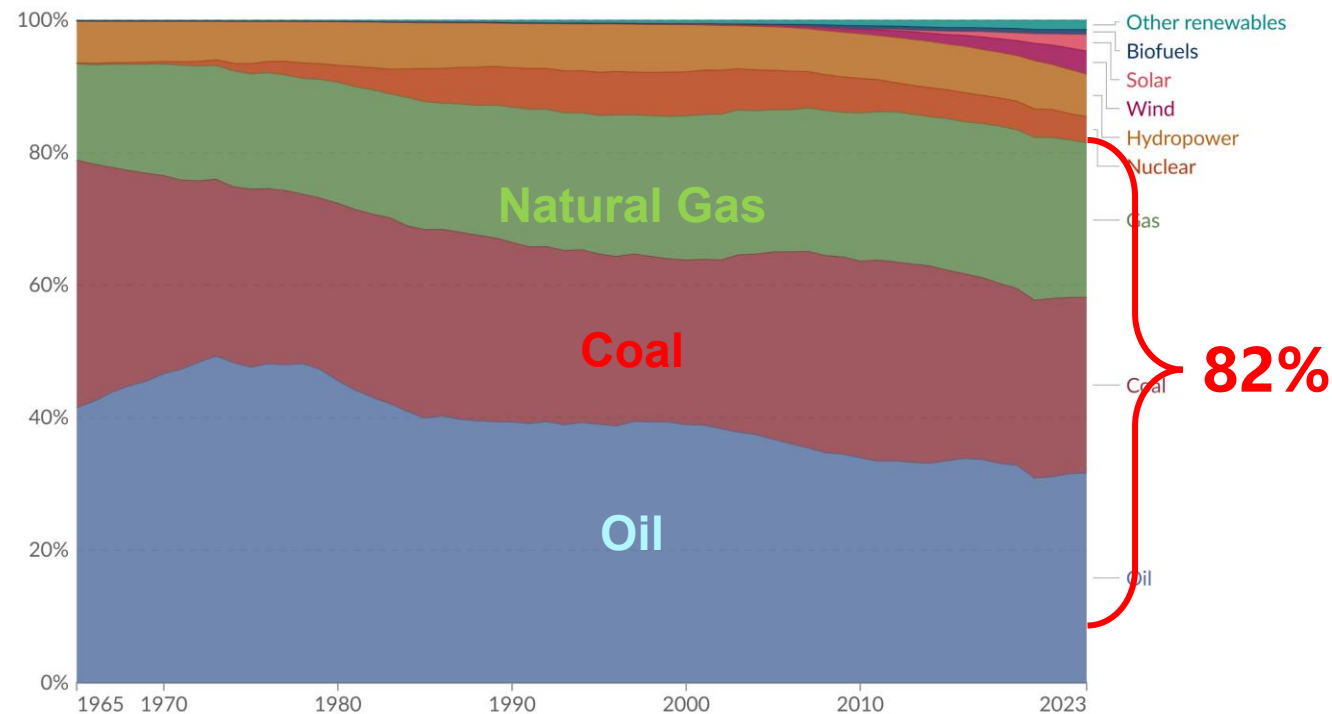


Source : <https://ourworldindata.org/ghg-emissions-by-sector>

## Energy consumption by source, World

Measured in terms of primary energy<sup>1</sup> using the substitution method<sup>2</sup>.

Our World  
in Data

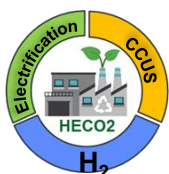


Data source: Energy Institute - Statistical Review of World Energy (2024)

OurWorldinData.org/energy | CC BY

Note: "Other renewables" include geothermal, biomass, and waste energy.

Source : <https://ourworldindata.org/grapher/energy-consumption-by-source-and-country>



# Why studying CO<sub>2</sub> capture?

①

**AVOID**



Reducing global demand

②

**SUBSTITUTE**



Replace fossil fuels with low-carbon energies

③

**UPGRADE**

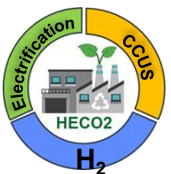


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# HECO2 – Saturn Project

- ▶ Funded by EU through Wallonia Region
  - Towards decarbonising Walloon heavy industry
    - ▶ Lime, Steel, Glass & Chemical sectors (Process-inherent CO<sub>2</sub> emissions)
- ▶ Goals of the project
  - Characterization of CO<sub>2</sub> emissions from industrial partners (AGC, APERAM, CARMEUSE & PRAYON)
  - Analysis and characterization of various CO<sub>2</sub> capture technologies
  - Modelling of different capture technologies (including LCA development)
  - Construction of a mobile cryogenic CO<sub>2</sub> capture unit
    - ▶ To be tested on the different industrial sites
  - Tests on a fixed CO<sub>2</sub> capture unit at CRM
    - ▶ Absorption-regeneration process using aqueous amine liquid solvent



# HECO2 – Saturn Project

- ▶ Analysis and characterization of various CO<sub>2</sub> capture technologies
  - Technology suppliers from around the world (47 listed)
- ▶ Different technologies represented with hybrid ones



- Collaboration with UMons for this non-exhaustive list
- Handle information received from suppliers
  - Literature review
  - Modelling if needed

➔ 30 pages report including technologies description and comparison



# HECO2 – Saturn Project

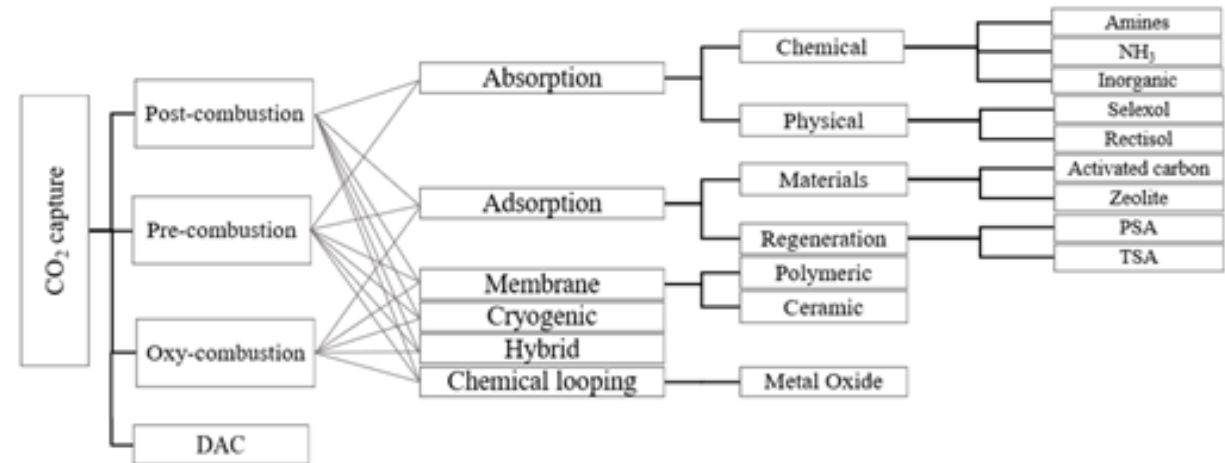
## ► Analysis and characterization of various CO<sub>2</sub> capture technologies

### ○ Increasing knowledge for DST operations

#### ► Decision Support Tool for industrials to match their needs with the optimal CO<sub>2</sub> capture process

##### ► Which one will fit with my requirements? **Key Performance Indicators (KPIs)**

- TRL
- Purity
- Impurity Tolerance
- Installation footprints
- CAPEX & OPEX
- Safety Issues
- Thermal and Electrical Energy Requirements
- ...

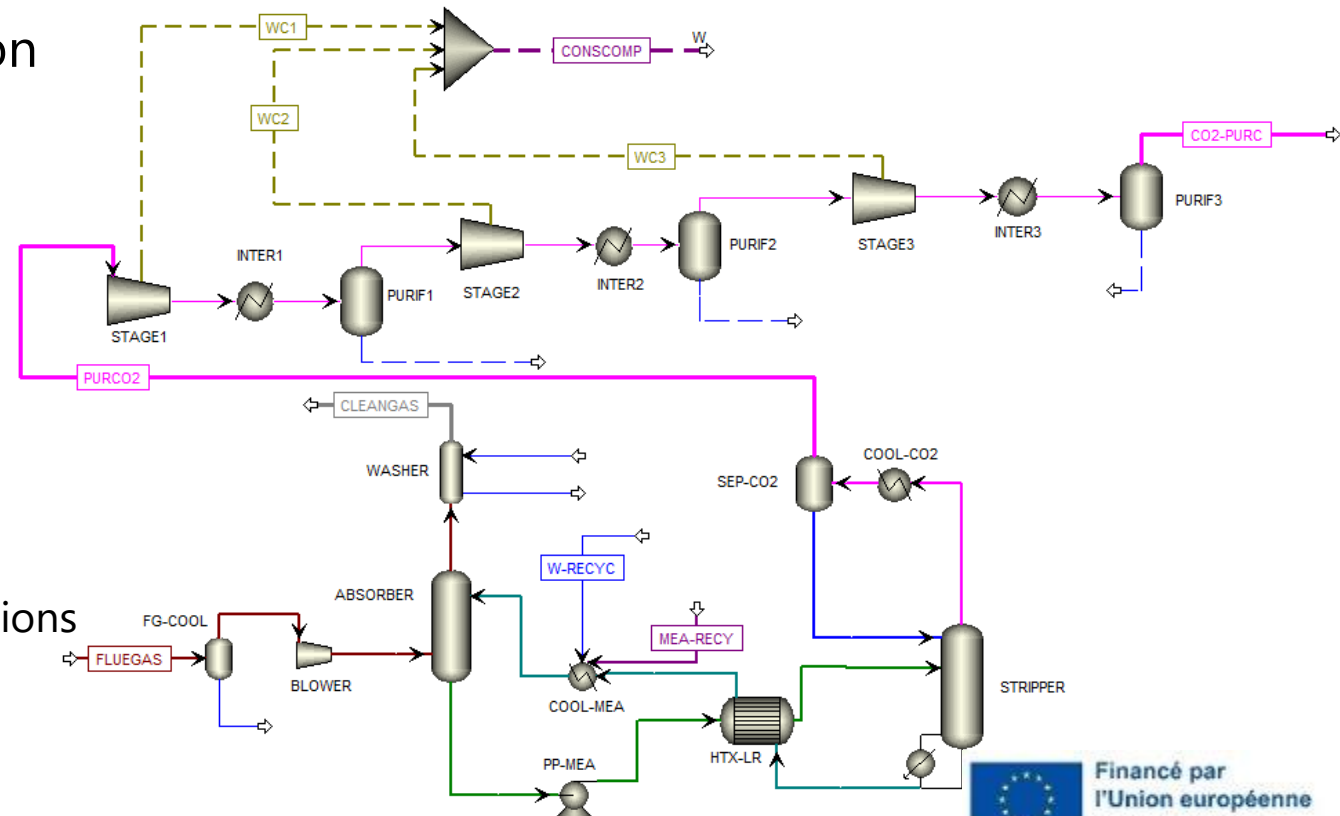


# HECO2 – Saturn Project

## ► Modelling of different capture technologies

### ○ Focus on MEA absorption-regeneration technology

- Benchmark solution for absorption
- High TRL
  - SaskPower's Boundary Dam Unit 3
    - 1 Mt/year
    - Saskatchewan (Canada)
- But nothing in Belgium
  - Adapted to Partners Flue Gas Conditions



# HECO2 – Saturn Project

## ▶ Modelling of different capture technologies

### ○ Focus on MEA absorption-regeneration technology

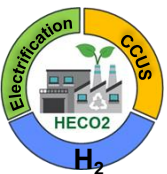
- ▶ Consumption (3-4 GJ/t CO<sub>2</sub>)
  - ▶ Waste Heat for some sectors → decreasing by 50 %
- ▶ Cost: 150 – 160 €/t CO<sub>2</sub>
  - ▶ Not including Transport
    - ▶ Neither transport specification (Fluxys, Northern Lights, ...)

# HECO2 – Saturn Project

## ▶ Tests on a fixed CO<sub>2</sub> capture unit at CRM

○ Modelling the entire pilot plant unit

Confidential



# HECO2 – Saturn Project

## ▶ Tests on a fixed CO<sub>2</sub> capture unit at CRM

### ○ Modelling the entire pilot plant unit

- ▶ Design of main equipment
- ▶ 15 base cases simulations
  - ▶ Flue gas composition
  - ▶ Amine flowrate
  - ▶ Work pressure
  - ▶ Amine solvent (MEA 30 wt.-%, AMP-PZ, ...)

# PhD Thesis

## ▶ Type of PhD

- Experimental and Modelling

## ▶ Studied Processes

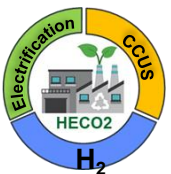
- CO<sub>2</sub> capture process using absorption-regeneration technologies with amine solvent

## ▶ Application of the study

- Process Industry in Wallonia

## ▶ Precise Topic

- Acid gases and their impact on solvent degradation



## “Experimental and Modeling Study of CO<sub>2</sub> Capture Processes by Absorption in Liquid Amine Solvents for Application in the Process Industry in Wallonia: Impact of SO<sub>x</sub> and NO<sub>x</sub> on Solvent Degradation”

# PhD Thesis

## ▶ PhD Thesis of Prof. G. Léonard

○ "Optimal design of a CO<sub>2</sub> capture unit with assessment of solvent degradation " (2013)

▶ Oxidative and thermal degradation of MEA (monoethanolamine)

▶ Ternary mixture (N<sub>2</sub> – O<sub>2</sub> – CO<sub>2</sub>)

▶ Degradation experiments on Test Bench (DTR)

▶ Kinetic modelling of these degradation pathways

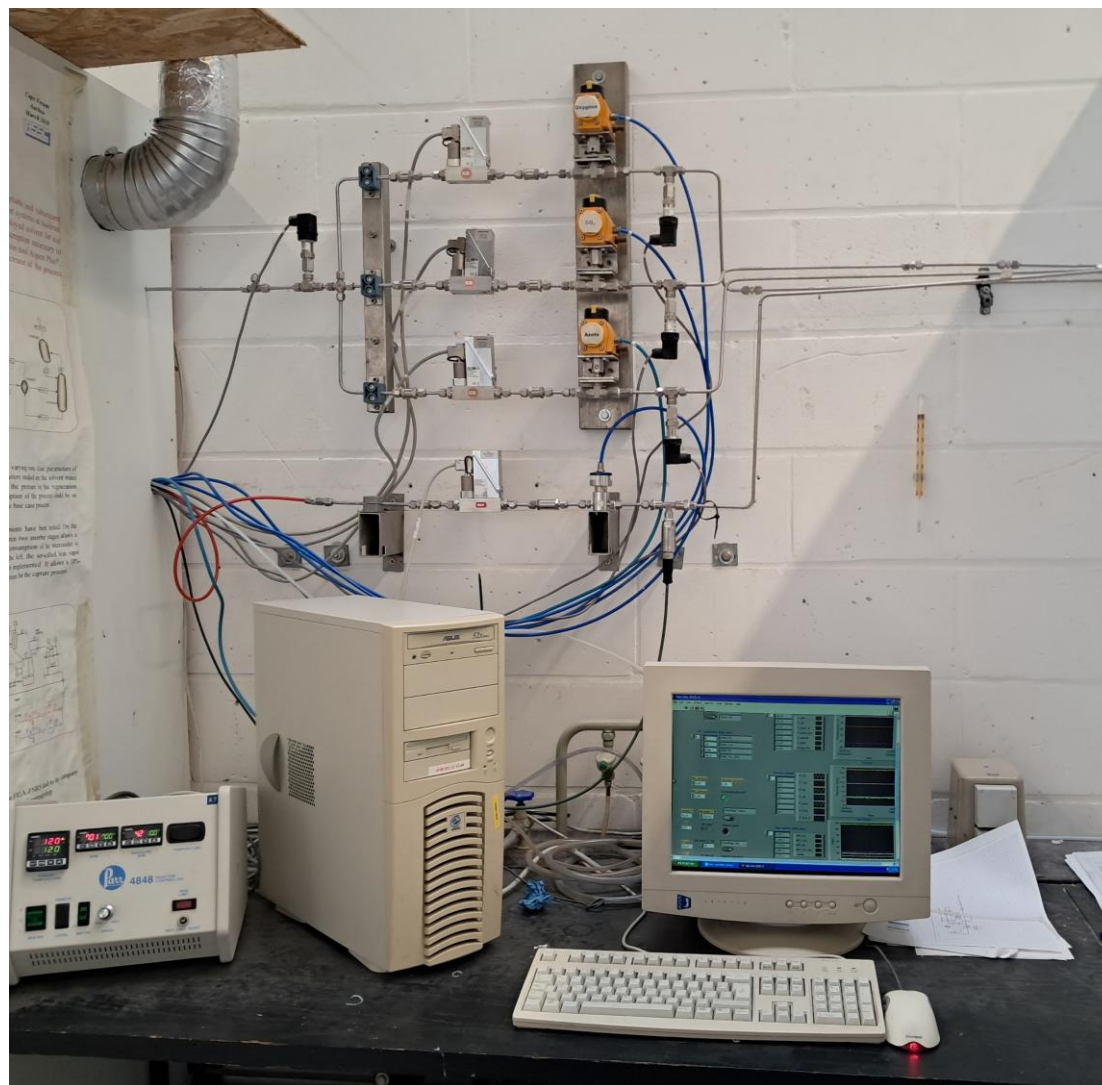


# PhD Thesis

## ► My PhD

- Extend the models to MEA degradation induced by  $\text{SO}_x$  &  $\text{NO}_x$ 
  - Upgrade of the Degradation Test Rig
    - Quaternary Mixture ( $\text{CO}_2 - \text{O}_2 - \text{N}_2 - \text{SO}_x / \text{NO}_x$ )
  - Analytical devices
    - HPLC-RID (MEA concentration)
    - GC-FID (Liquid degradation products)
    - IC (Anions → sulfate, formate, glycolate, acetate, ... responsible for HSS)
    - FT-IR ( $\text{NH}_3$  emission due to oxidative degradation)
    - ICP-MS (Metal cations due to corrosion)

# PhD Thesis



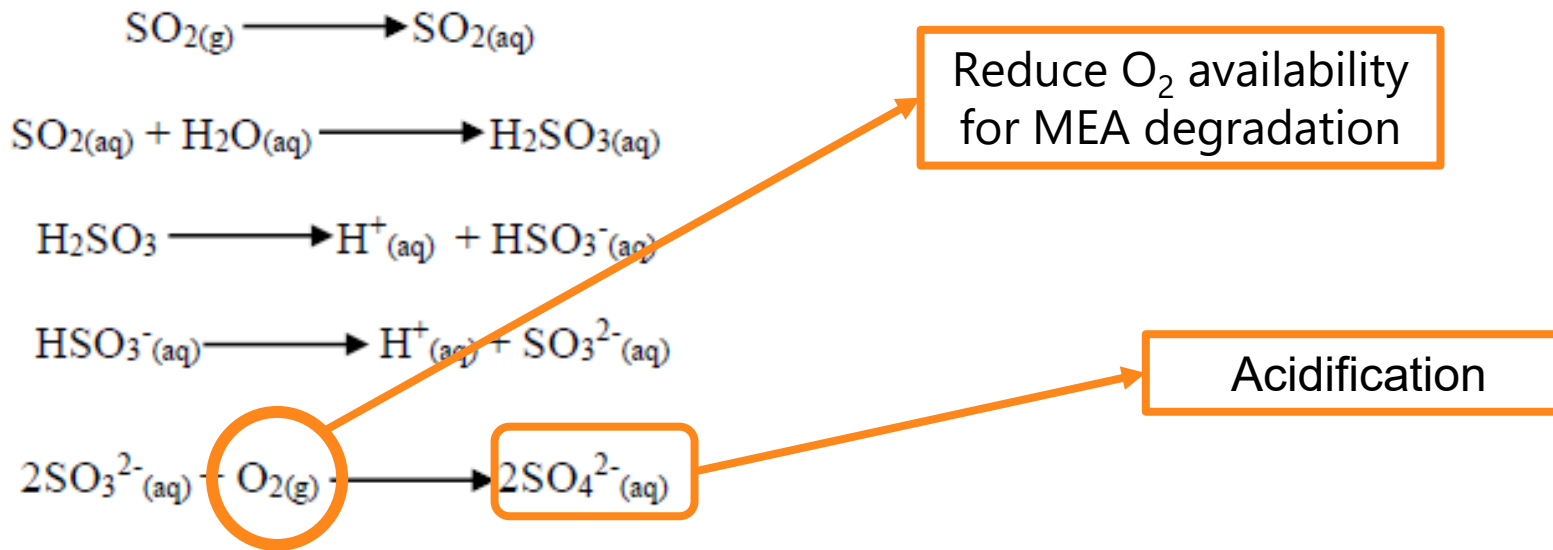
# PhD Thesis

## ► My PhD

- Extend the models to MEA degradation induced by  $\text{SO}_x$  &  $\text{NO}_x$ 
  - Reactions identification & Kinetic development
  - Inclusion to actual ASPEN models
    - Quantification of the impact on Energy Consumption
    - Quantification of MEA loss for  $\text{CO}_2$  capture

## ► $\text{SO}_x$ influence

- Impact on the oxidative degradation (reactions between MEA and  $\text{O}_2$ )



- Production of Heat Stable Salts (HSS) with  $\text{MEA}^+$



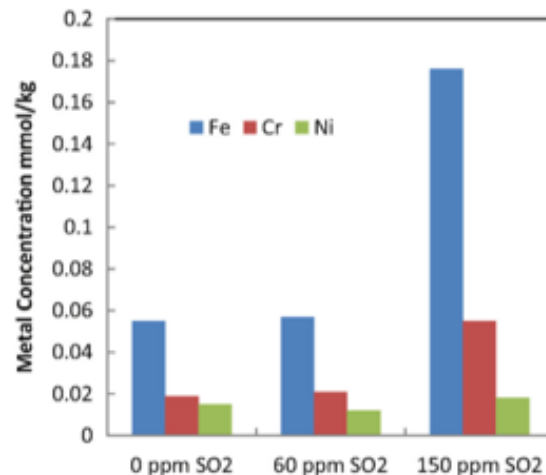
## ▶ $\text{SO}_x$ influence

○ Impact on the corrosion

▶ Metal cations released into solution

▶ Catalytic effect

▶ Increasing products from oxidative degradation mechanisms



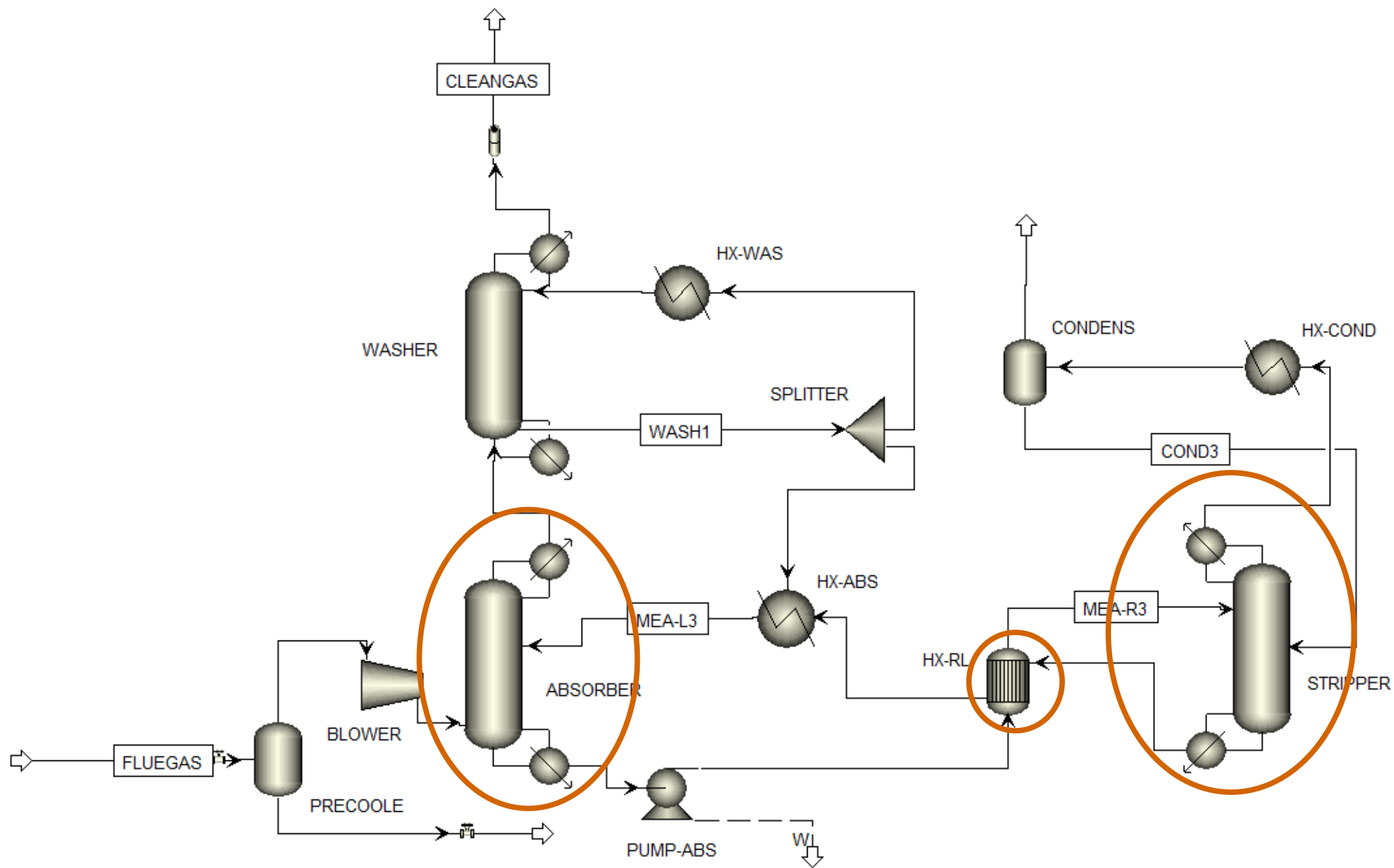
C. Sun, S. Wang, S. Zhou, and C. Chen, 'SO<sub>2</sub> effect on monoethanolamine oxidative degradation in CO<sub>2</sub> capture process', International Journal of Greenhouse Gas Control, vol. 23, pp. 98–104, Apr. 2014, Doi: 10.1016/j.ijggc.2014.02.010.

## Modelling part

- Modification of previous kinetics and inclusions of new ones

	Rxn No.	Reaction type	Stoichiometry
▶	1	EQUIL	$\text{MEA}^+ + \text{H}_2\text{O} \rightleftharpoons \text{MEA} + \text{H}_3\text{O}^+$
▶	2	EQUIL	$2 \text{H}_2\text{O} \rightleftharpoons \text{H}_3\text{O}^+ + \text{OH}^-$
▶	3	EQUIL	$\text{HCO}_3^- + \text{H}_2\text{O} \rightleftharpoons \text{CO}_3^{2-} + \text{H}_3\text{O}^+$
▶	4	KINETIC	$\text{OH}^- + \text{CO}_2 \rightarrow \text{HCO}_3^-$
▶	5	KINETIC	$\text{HCO}_3^- \rightarrow \text{OH}^- + \text{CO}_2$
▶	6	KINETIC	$\text{MEA} + \text{CO}_2 + \text{H}_2\text{O} \rightarrow \text{MEACOO}^- + \text{H}_3\text{O}^+$
▶	7	KINETIC	$\text{MEACOO}^- + \text{H}_3\text{O}^+ \rightarrow \text{MEA} + \text{CO}_2 + \text{H}_2\text{O}$
▶	8	KINETIC	$\text{MEA} + 1,3 \text{O}_2 \rightarrow 0,6 \text{H}_3\text{N} + 0,1 \text{HEI} + 0,1 \text{HEPO} + 0,1 \text{HCOOH} + 0,8 \text{CO}_2 + 1,5 \text{H}_2\text{O}$
▶	9	KINETIC	$2 \text{MEA} \rightarrow \text{HEEDA} + \text{H}_2\text{O}$
▶	10	KINETIC	$\text{MEA} + \text{HEEDA} \rightarrow \text{TRIMEA} + \text{H}_2\text{O}$
▶	11	KINETIC	$\text{HEEDA} + \text{CO}_2 \rightarrow \text{HEIA} + \text{H}_2\text{O}$
▶	12	KINETIC	$\text{TRIMEA} + \text{CO}_2 \rightarrow \text{AEHEIA} + \text{H}_2\text{O}$
▶	13	KINETIC	$2 \text{MEA} + \text{CO}_2 \rightarrow \text{BHEU} + \text{H}_2\text{O}$
▶	14	KINETIC	$2 \text{MEA} + 0,5 \text{O}_2 + \text{SO}_2 + \text{H}_2\text{O} \rightarrow 2 \text{MEA}^+ + \text{SO}_4^{2-}$





# What's next?

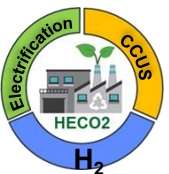
## ► Understanding deeply how $\text{SO}_2$ interact in the solution

- Varying experimental conditions in the DTR
  - $[\text{O}_2]$  &  $[\text{SO}_2]$
  - Temperature
  - Pressure
- Identify and quantify degradation products
  - Extract reaction mechanisms and kinetic parameters
- Put it into simulation model



# General Conclusion

- ▶ **CO<sub>2</sub> capture is a global topic with lots of interest**
  - But there are still some missing parts
    - ▶ Degradation is still a hot topic for years
    - ▶ Proper solvent management will be key in addressing industrial reluctance toward implementation
- ▶ **However, it is not the primary solution for fighting climate change**
  - ▶ Keeping in mind the 3 principles
    - ▶ Avoid
    - ▶ Substitute
    - ▶ Upgrade



# Thank you!

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