

Experimental Screening of High-Performance Water Lean Solvents for Carbon Capture (DemoBECCS)

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Capturi



DemoBECCS Overview

Funding: Danmarks Innovationsfond

Total budget: DKK 3.71 million

DTU budget: DKK 2.25 million (KT and Kemi)

SLBC budget: DKK1.46 million

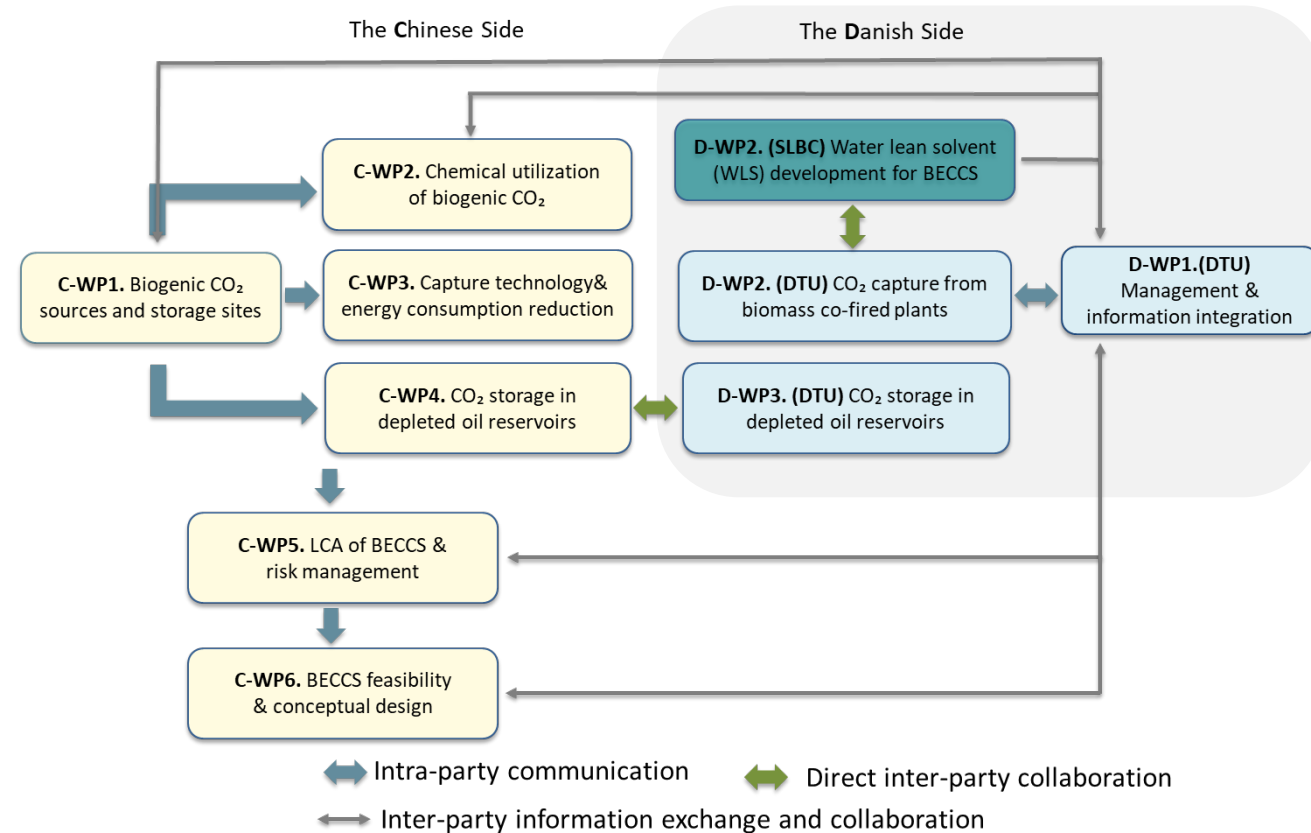
D-WP1/3 lead: Prof. Wei Yan (DTU, Kemi)

D-WP2 lead: Prof. Philip Fosbøl (DTU, KT)

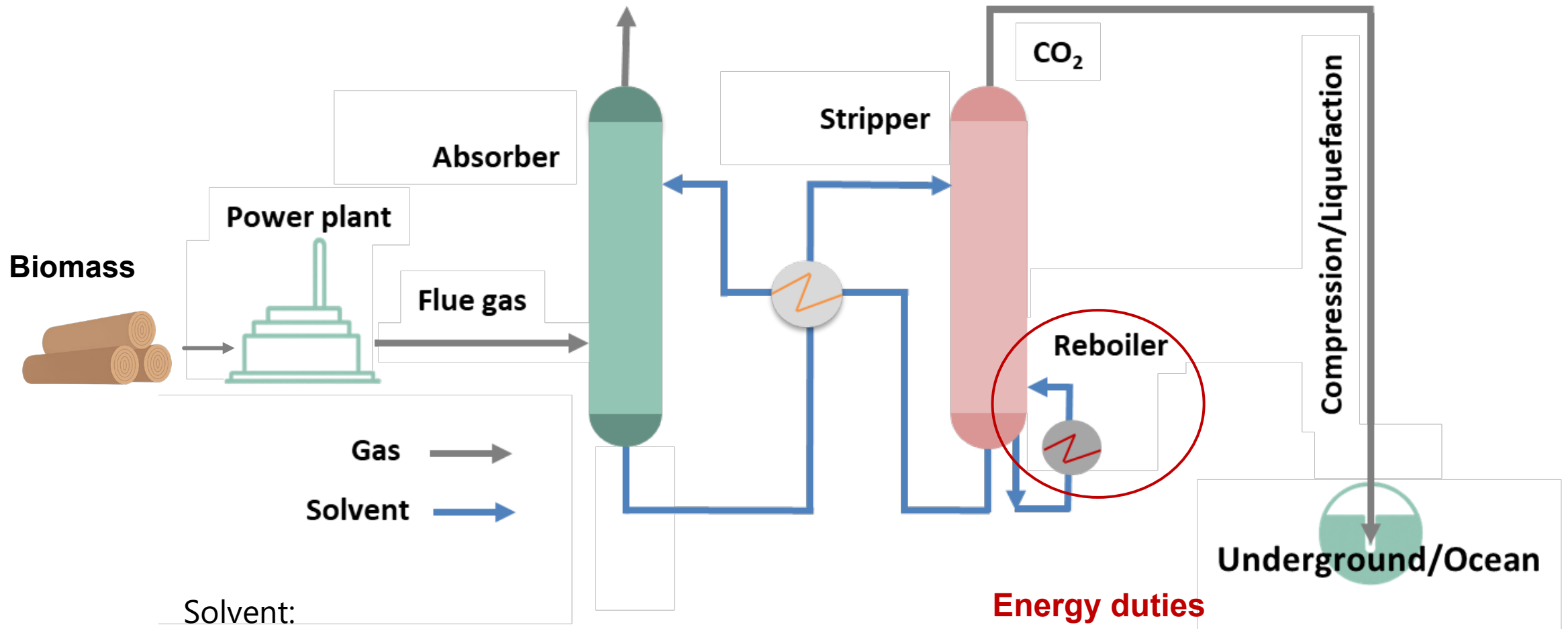
Dr. Jacob Knudsen (SLBC)

C-WP1–6:

- Institute of Rock and Soil Mechanics, Chinese Academy of Sciences
- Shanghai Advanced Research Institute, Chinese Academy of Sciences
- China University of Mining and Technology
- Chongqing University
- Tianjin University



BECCS application to Power Plant



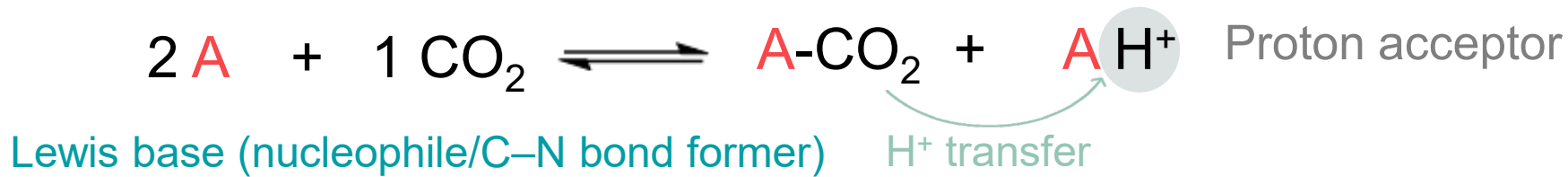
Solvent:

Amine (A):MEA, MDEA

Diluent (D):H₂O MeOH, EG, NMP...

Screening methodology

- `Carbamate formation: primary, secondary, polyamine



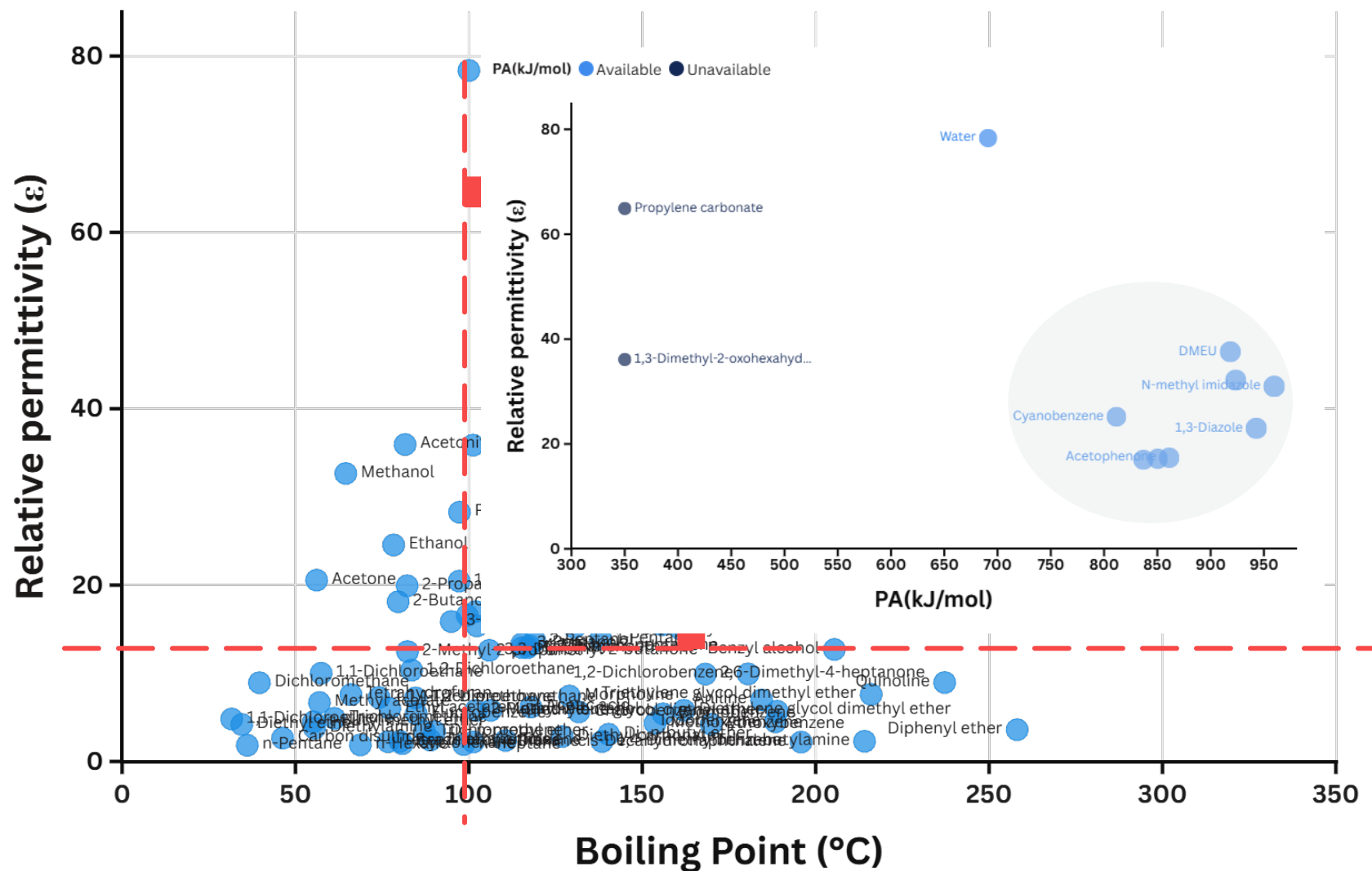
D is the proton acceptor:



A (polyamine) is the proton acceptor:



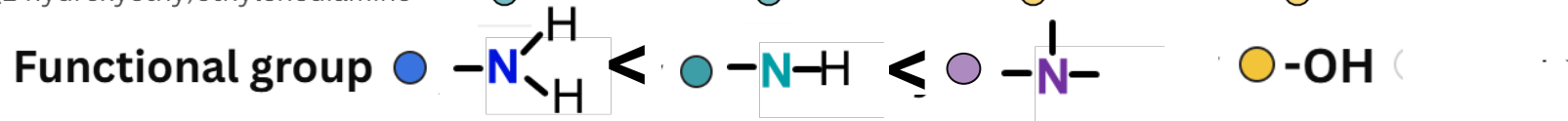
Diluent is the proton acceptor:



Amine (polyamine) is the proton acceptor:

Polyamine

2-(2-Aminoethylamino)ethano	●	●	●	
N,N-dimethyl-1,2-ethanediamine	●	●		
1,2-Diaminopropane	●	●		
N, N'-Diethylenediamine	●	●		
Triethylenetetramine	●	●	●	●
diethylenetriamine	●	●	●	
Tetraethylenepentamine	●	●	●	●
3-(Dimethylamino)propylamine	●	●		
N,N-Dimethyldipropylenetriamine	●	●	●	
3,3'-iminobis(N,N-dimethylpropylamine)	●	●	●	
N,N'-Dimethyl-1,2-ethanediamine	●	●		
2-(3-Aminopropylamino)ethanol	●	●	●	
3,3'-Iminobis (N,Ndimethylpropylamine)	●	●	●	
1,2-Bis(3-aminoprpylamino)ethane	●	●	●	●
2,2-Dimethyl-1,3-propanediamine	●	●		
N-Isopropyl-1,3-propanediamine	●	●		
1,4-Butanediamine	●	●		
N,N-Bis[3-(methylamino)propyl]methy..	●	●		
Bis(3-aminopropyl)amine	●	●	●	
N-(3-Aminopropyl)-1,4-diaminobutane	●	●	●	
1,6-Hexanediamine	●	●		
1,7-diaminoheptane	●	●		
1,5-Diaminopentane	●	●		
Dimethyl hexanediamine	●	●		
1,5-Diamino-2-methylpentane	●	●		
N-(3-Aminopropyl)diethanolamine	●	●	●	●
N,N-bis(1-hydroxyethyl)ethylenediamine	●	●	●	●



Screening methodology

- `Alkyl carbonate formation: tertiary, hindered amine



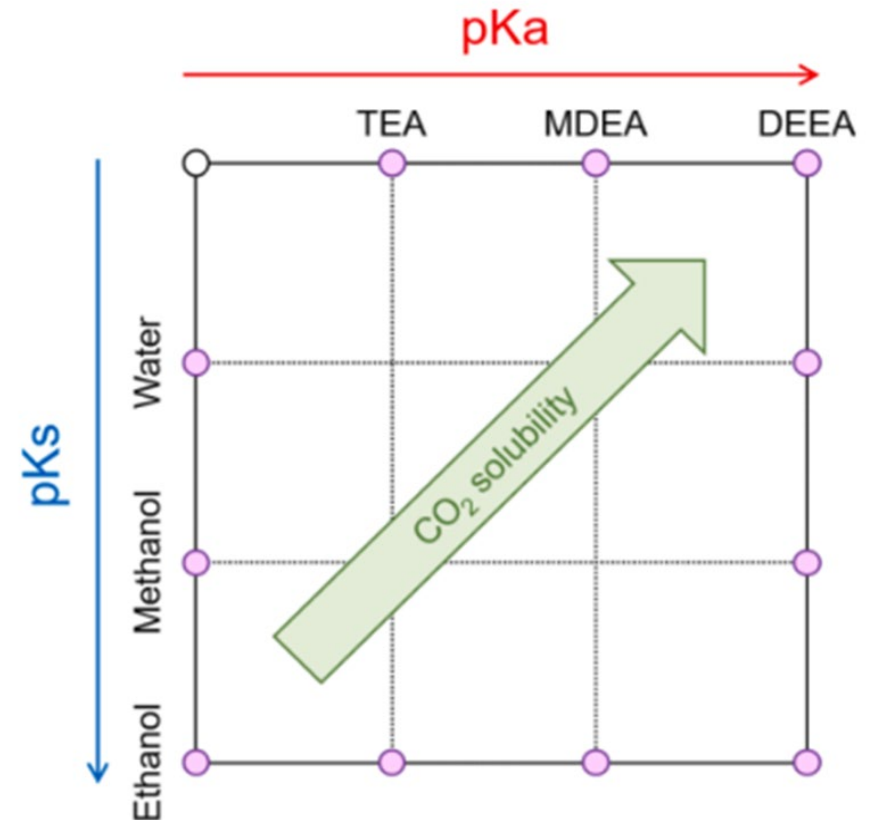
Non-nucleophilic diluent autoprotolysis (pKs)...



Catalysed by the amine (pKa)...



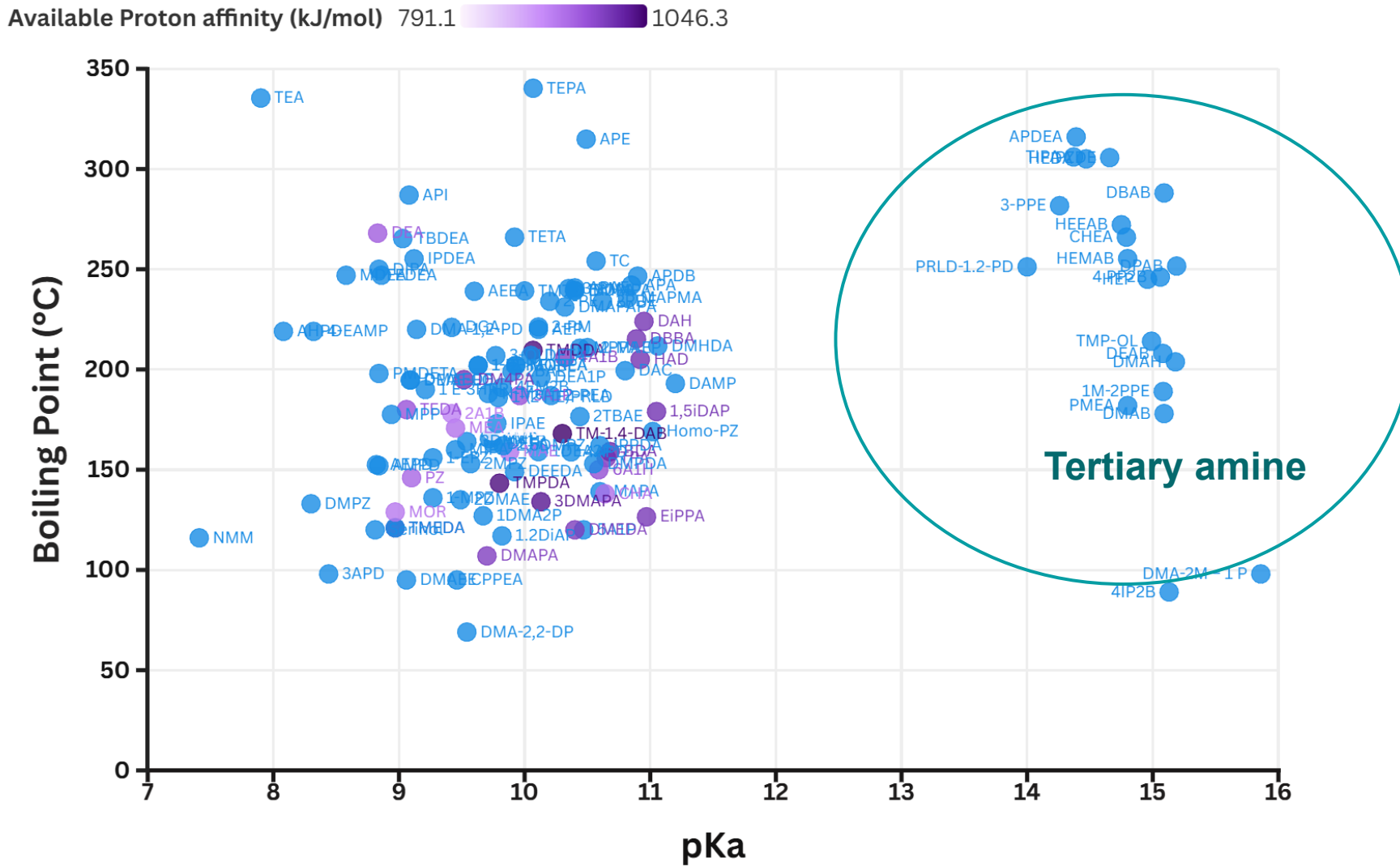
Forming an alkylcarbonate



Wanderley et al., Int. J. Greenh. Gas Control, 2021, 109, 103398.

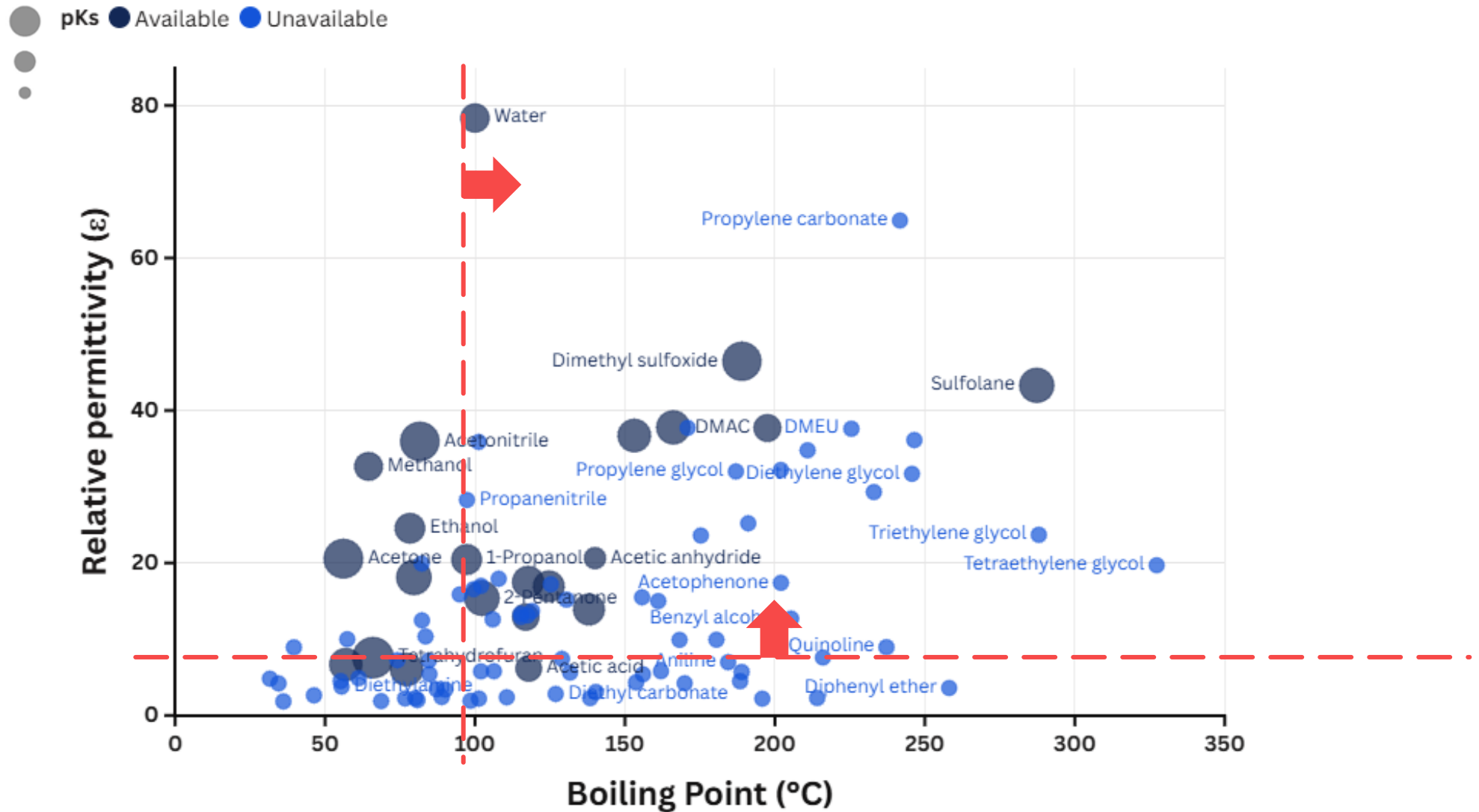
Alkylcarbonate formation:

Choose of amines..high pKa

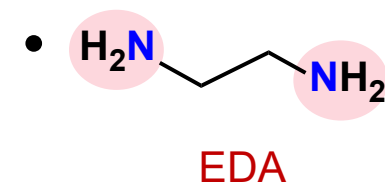
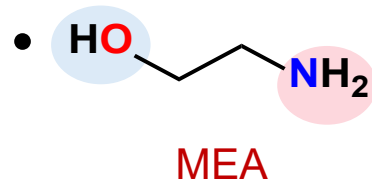
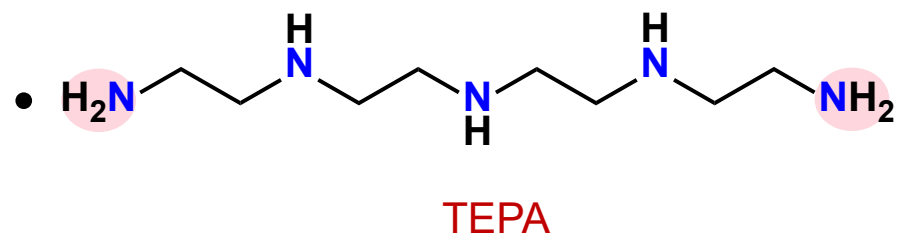
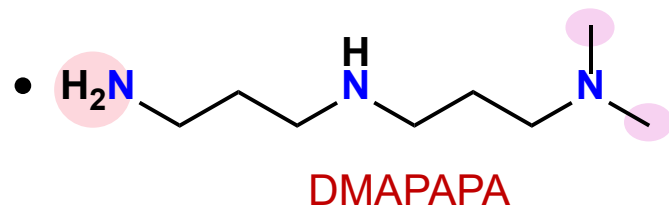
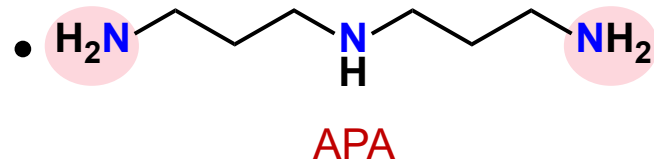
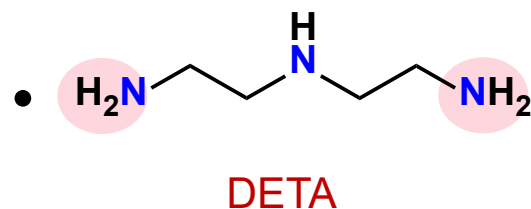
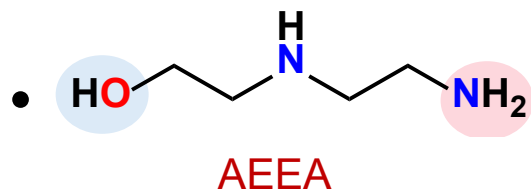


Alkylcarbonate formation:

Choose of diluents..low pKs

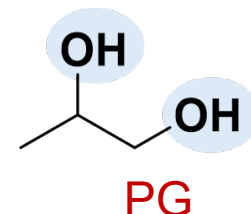
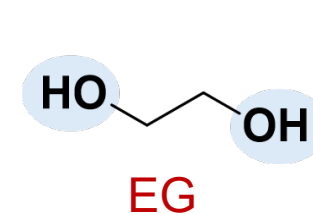
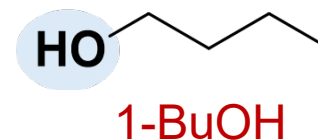
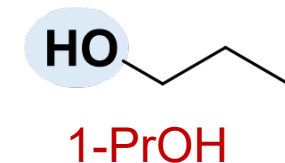


Amine and Diluent candidates

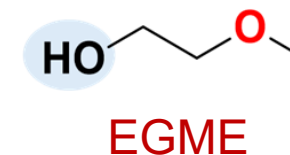


- AMINE 1 (Cyclic amine)
- AMINE 2 (High pKa)
- AMINE 3 (Primary amine)
- AMINE 4 (Guanidine)
- AMINE 5 (Polyamine)
- AMINE 6 (Polyamine)

Primary Alkanols



Hydroxy ether



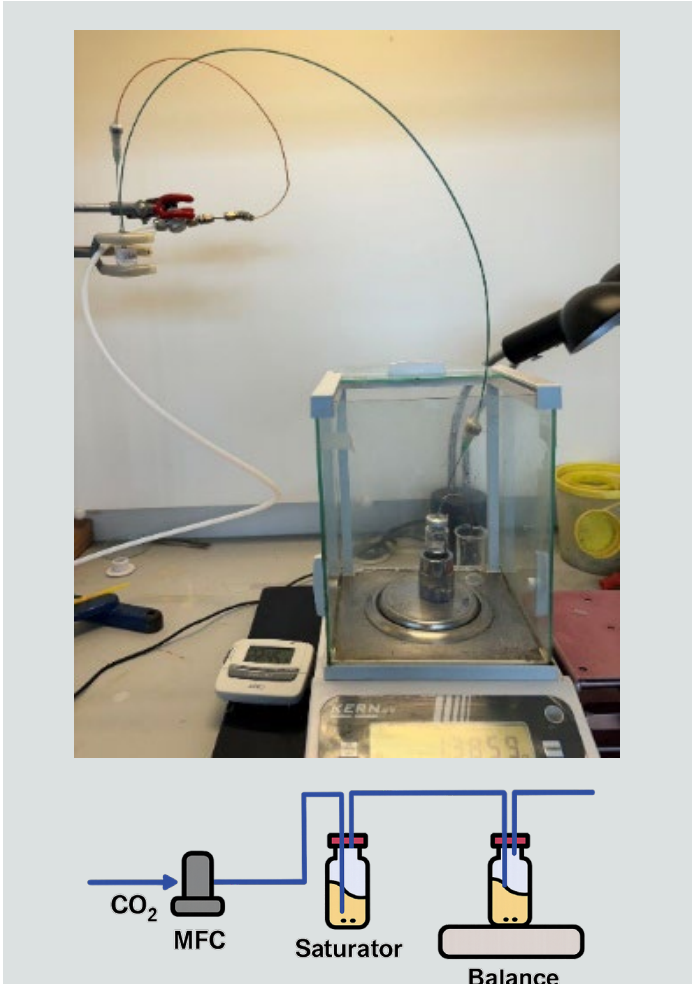
Heterocycle compound



Methodology

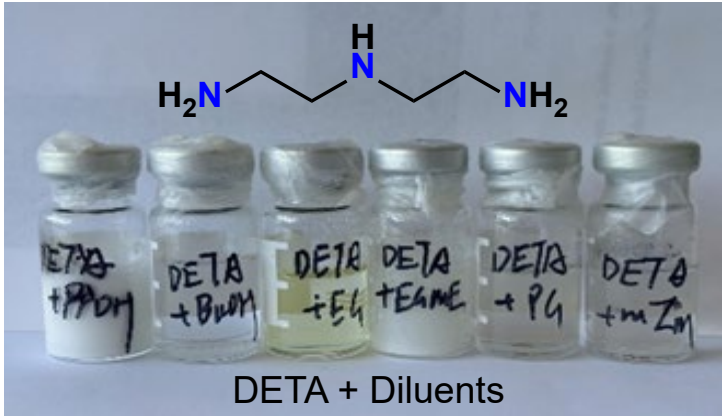
	Property	Expected start up time	Approx. time for analysis	Available at DTU?
Simple properties	Phase changes	2 w	1h	Yes
	Density	2 w	1-2 h	Yes
	Viscosity	2 w	1-2 h	Yes
	Surface Tension	4 w	3-6 h	Yes
	T boiling	2 w	1-2 h	Yes
	SLE	2 w	1-2 h	Yes
	pKa	1 w	4 h	Yes
	Dielectric permittivity	NA	NA	No
Advanced properties	VLE	16 w	1-2 d	Yes
	Heat capacity	16 w	2-3 d	Yes
	Heat of Abs.	16 w	3 h	Yes
	Mass transfer rate	3 w	1-2 h	Yes
	T Degradation	24 w	2-15 d	Yes
	O Degradation	24 w	2-15 d	Yes
	Corrosion	16 w	1 d	Yes
	Impact of impurities	30 w	NA, depends on property	Yes
	Speciation	36 w	1-2 w	Yes
	Mini pilot	12 w	1-2 d	Yes
	Heat transfer coef.	NA	NA	No
	Speed of Sound/joule Thomson	12 w	1d	Yes
	Heat of Vap.	NA	NA	No (equipment could be developed)

Miscibility and phase changes



CO₂ Saturation

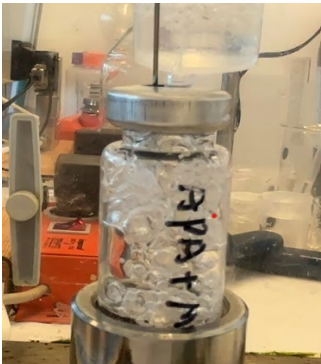
Precipitation



High viscosity



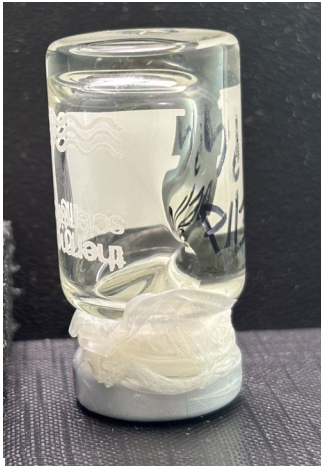
Foaming tendency



NCCCNCCCN
APA+EGME



NCCCNCCCNCCCN
TEPA+1-BuOH

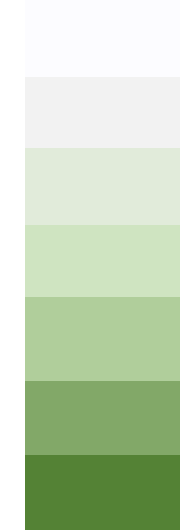


EDA+1-BuOH

CO₂ solubility

	EG	1-PrOH	1-BuOH	EGME	1-MIm	PG
APA	V	P	P	F	P	V
TEPA	V	F	F	F	F	
A-1 (Cyclic)		P		P	P	
A-2			V			
AEEA	V	P	P	V	F	
A-3				V		V
DMAPAPA	V	V	V	V	V	
IBDMPA	V					
A-4			P			
MEA			P			
EDA	V	V		P		P
13DAP	P	P	P	P	P	P
A-5						
DETA	V	P	P	P	P	V

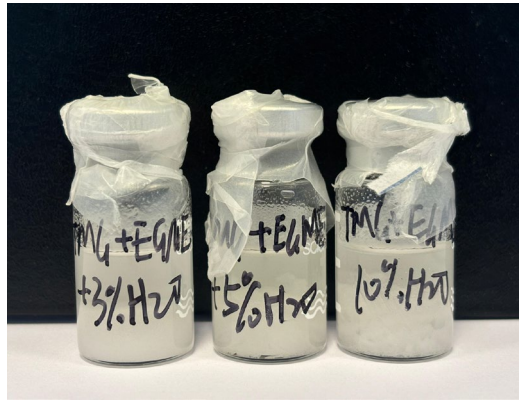
Loading (mol CO₂/mol N)



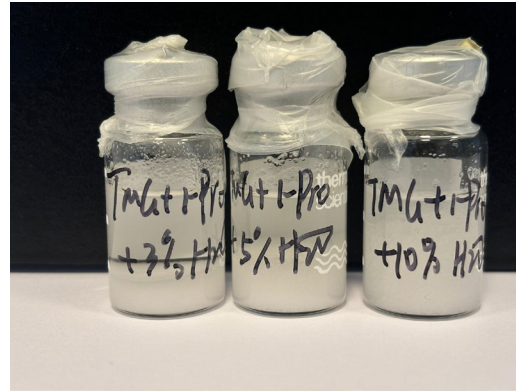
Phase changes

V	High viscosity
F	Foaming
P	Precipitation

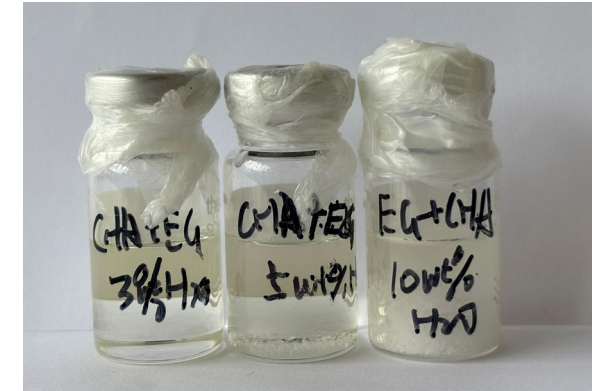
Water compatibility



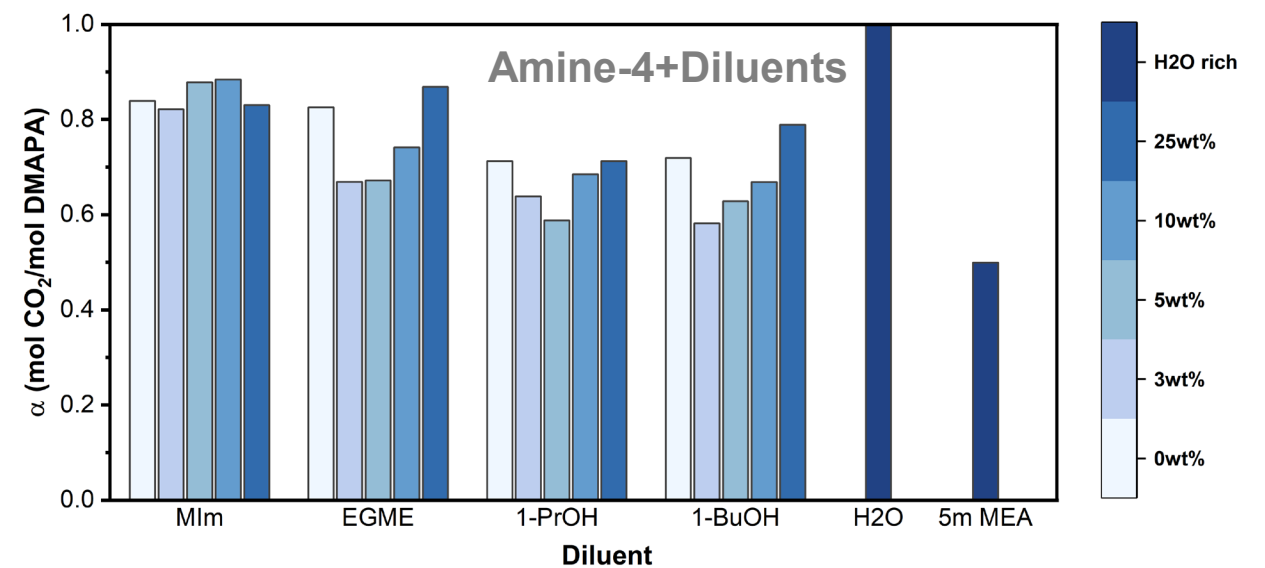
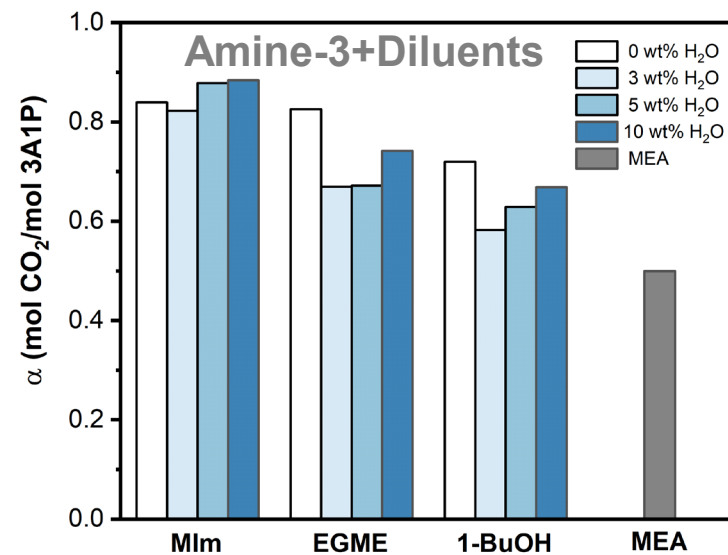
TMG+EGME+H₂O



TMG+1-PrOH+H₂O

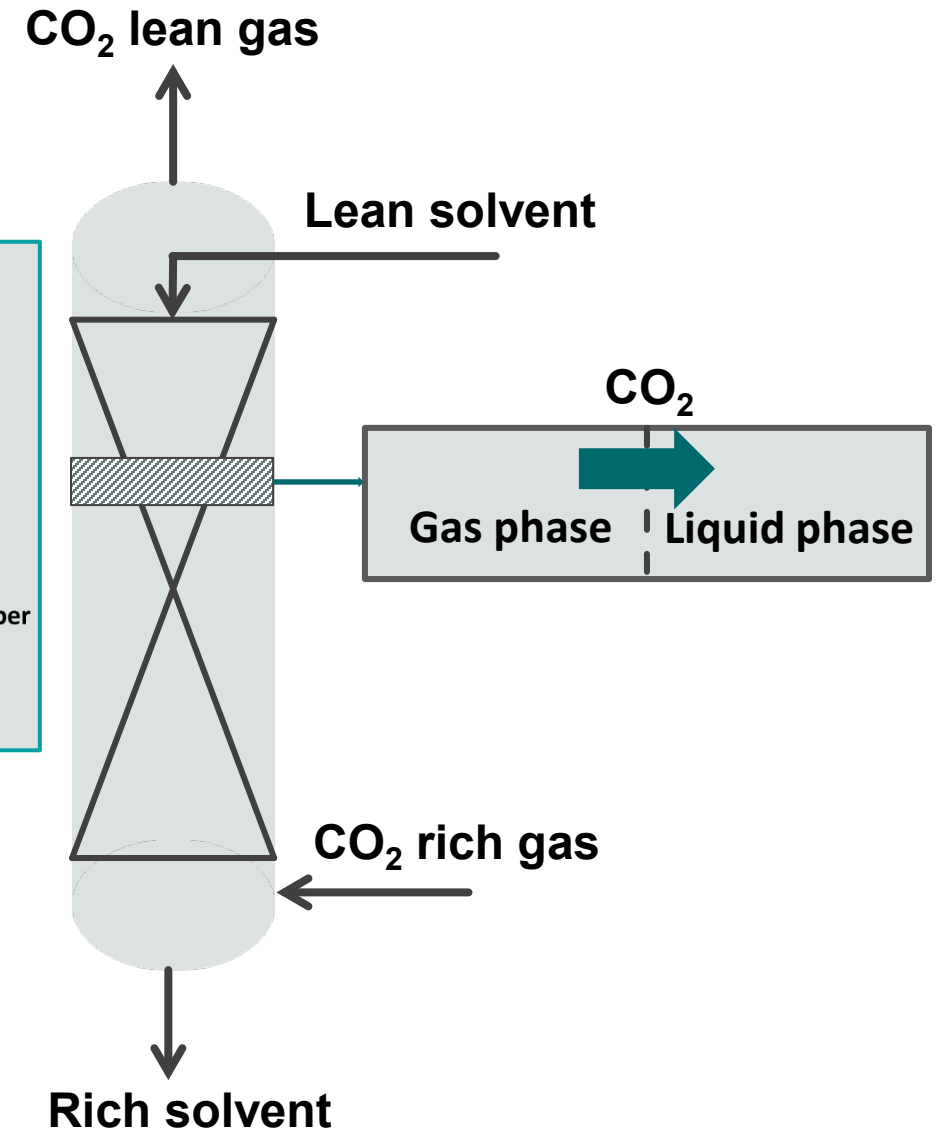
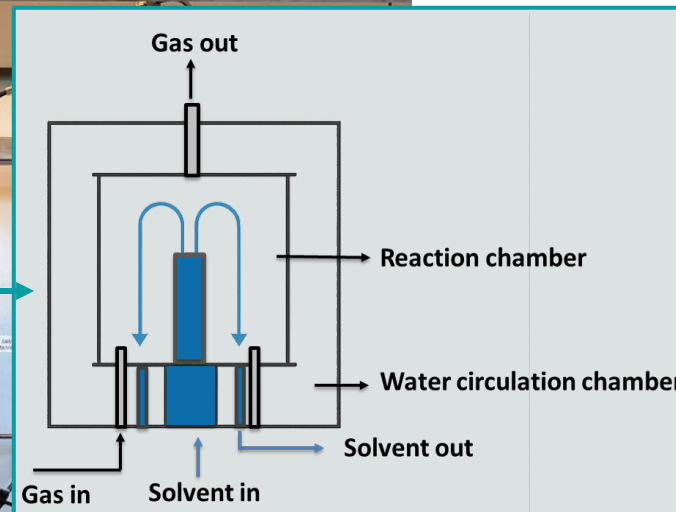
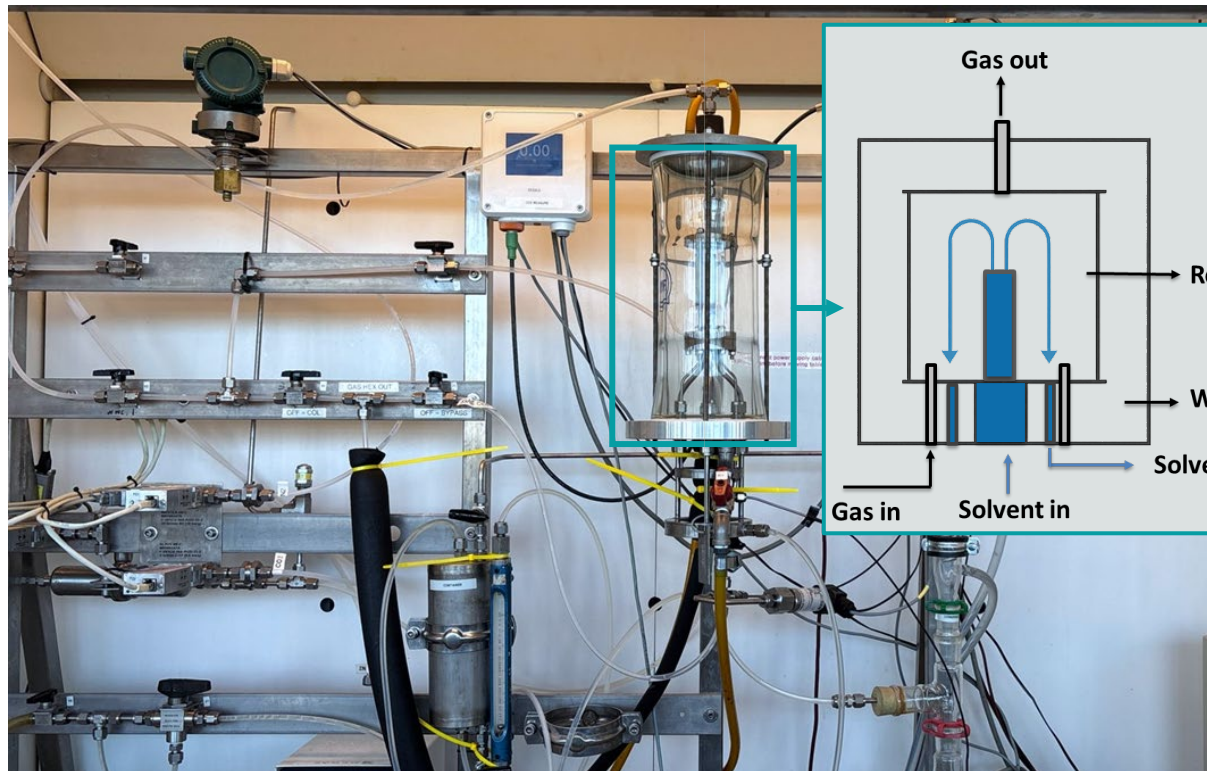


CHA+EG+H₂O

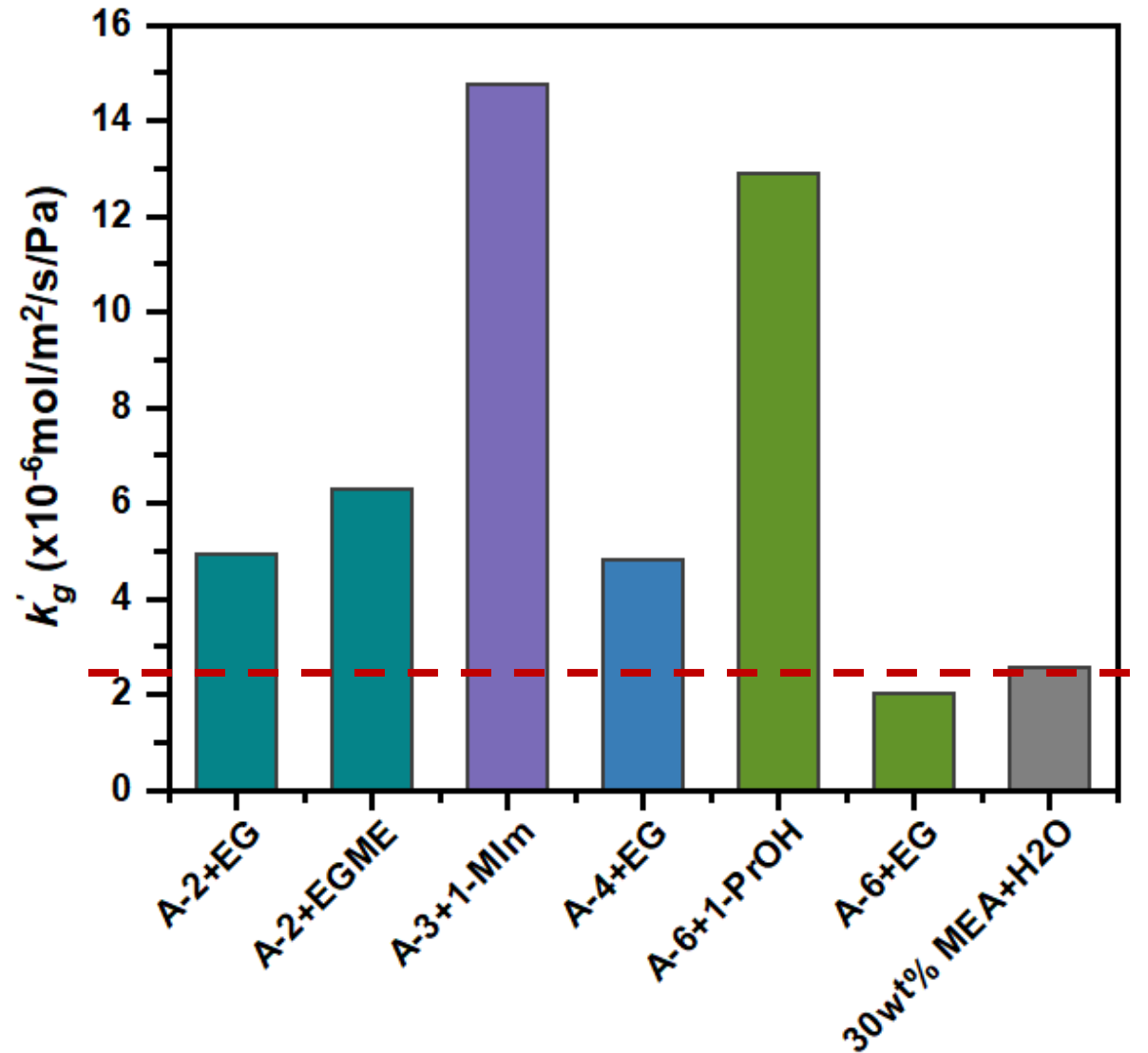


Advanced property: mass transfer rate

Wetted Wall Column (WWC)



Advanced property: mass transfer rate



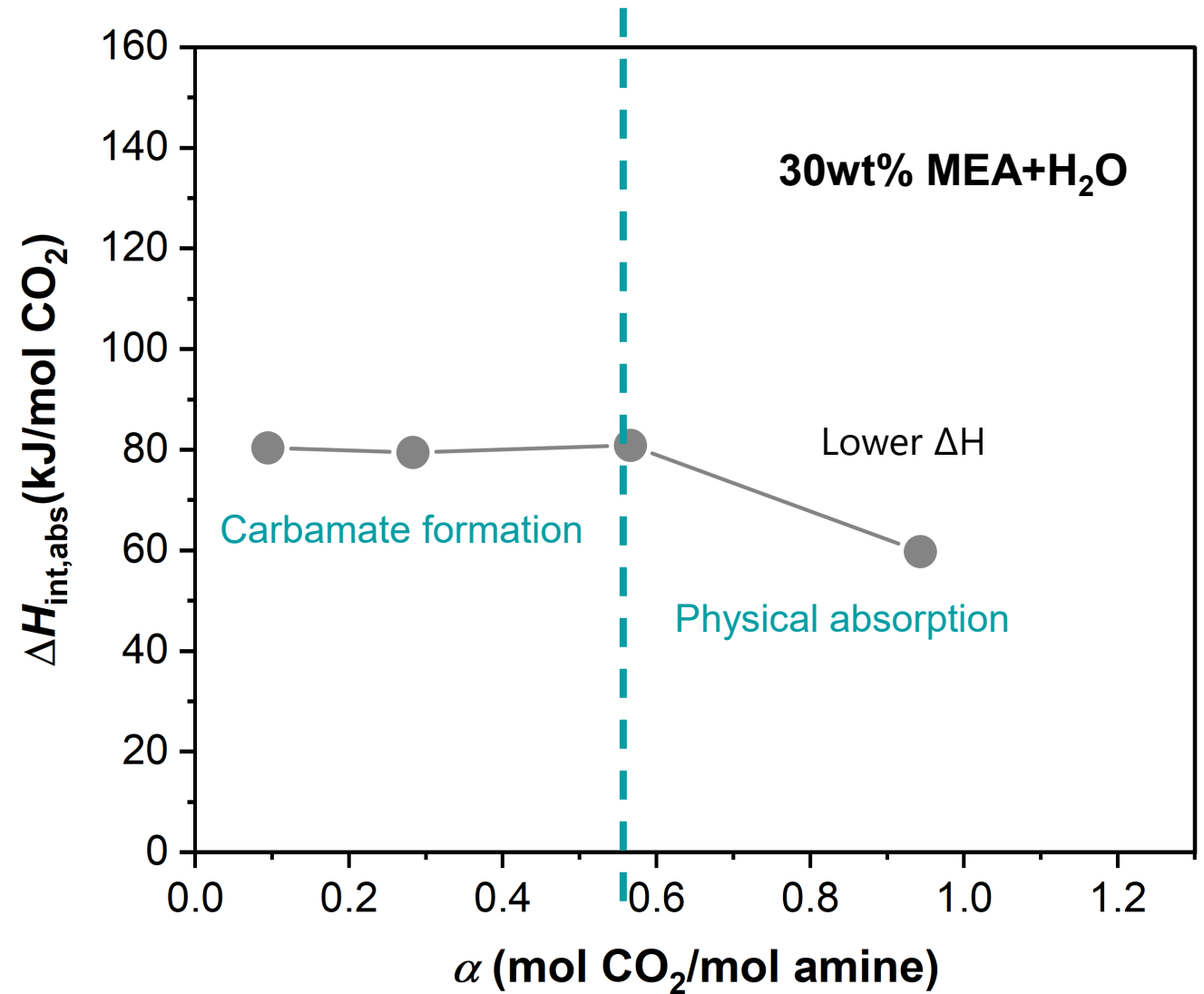
Advanced property: Heat of absorption

Setaram Calorimeter



Determine heat of absorption

Adjustable CO₂ content and flow rates



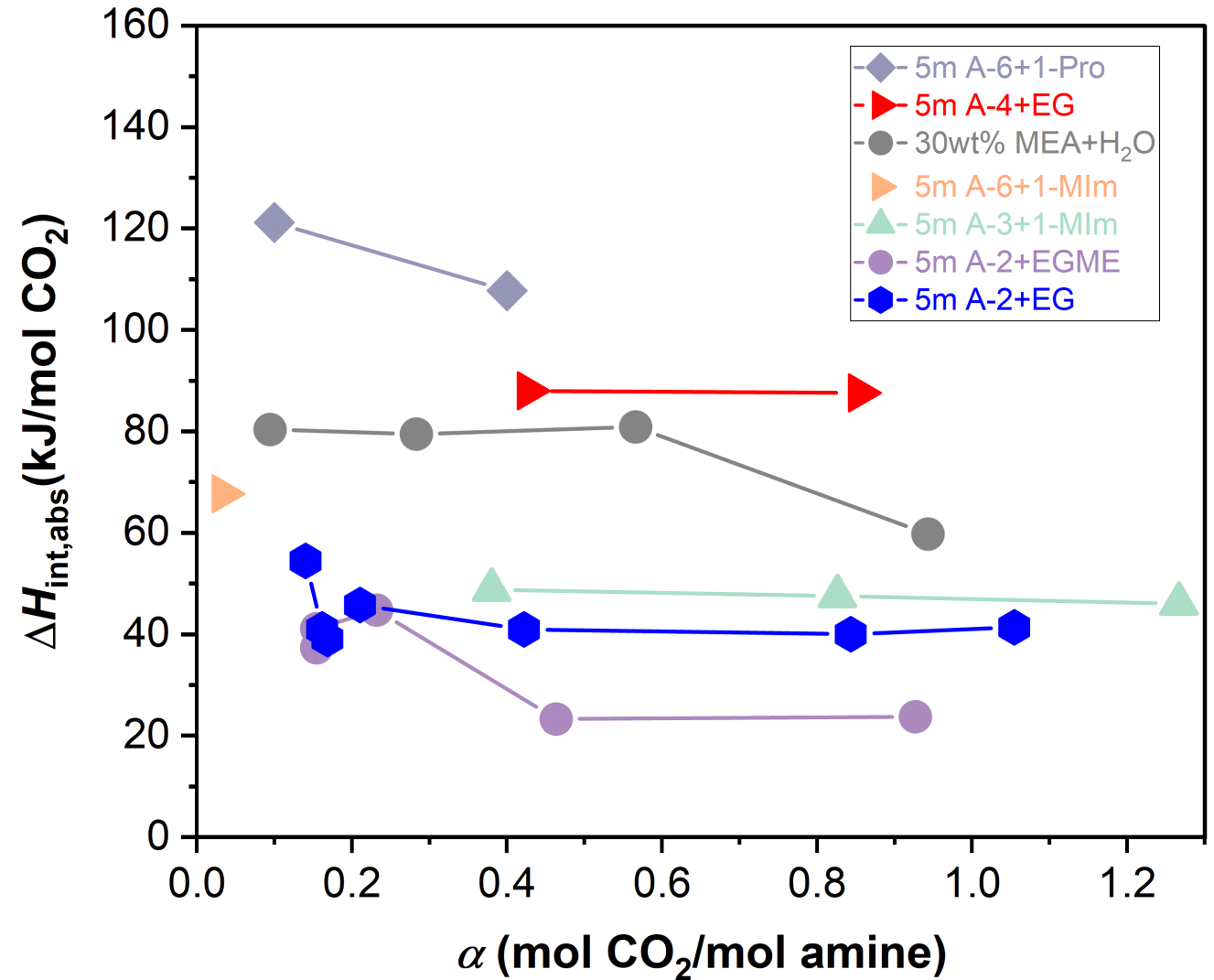
Advanced property: Heat of absorption

Setaram Calorimeter

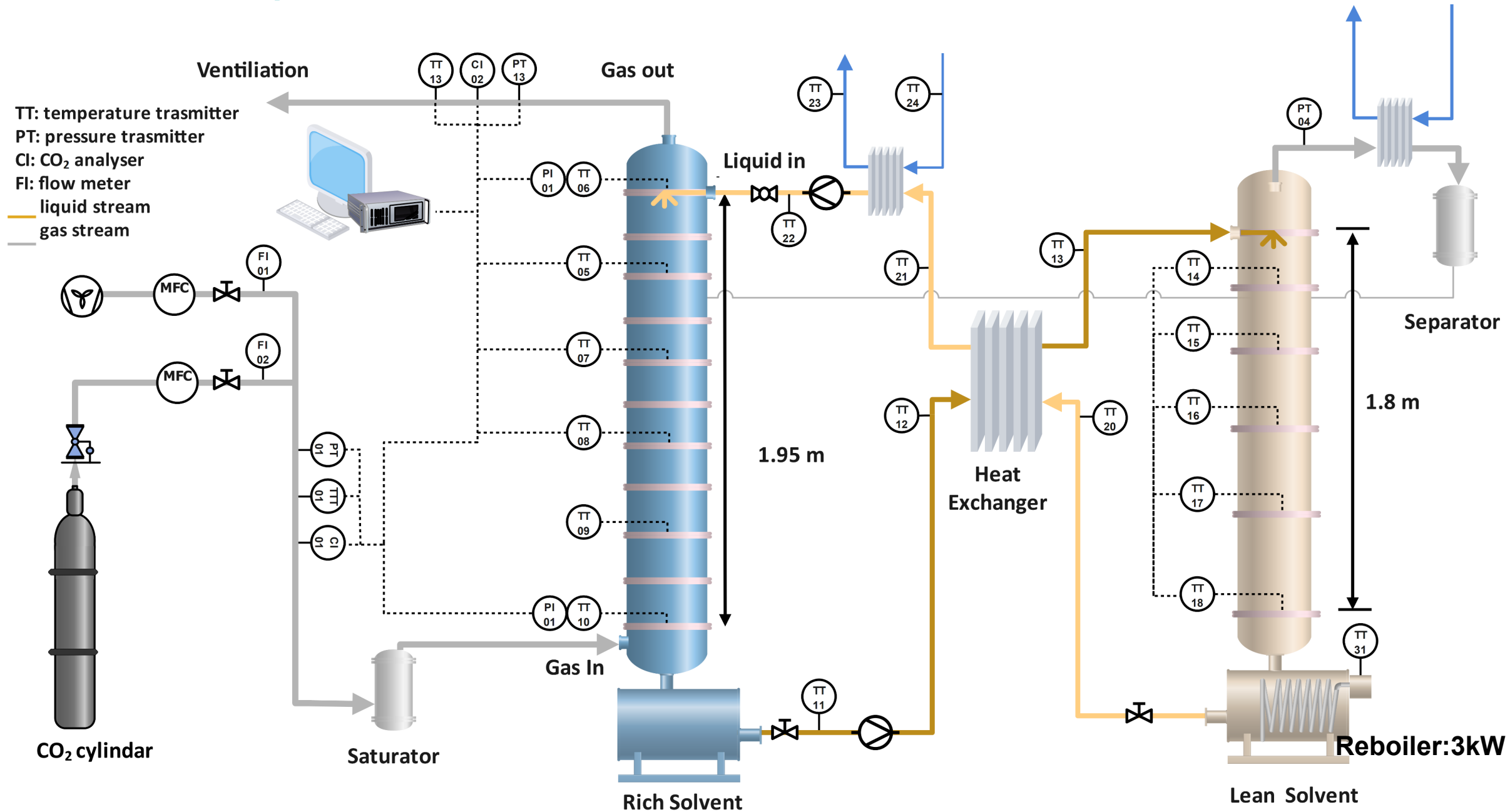


Determine heat of absorption

Adjustable CO₂ content and flow rates



Thermal Minipilot



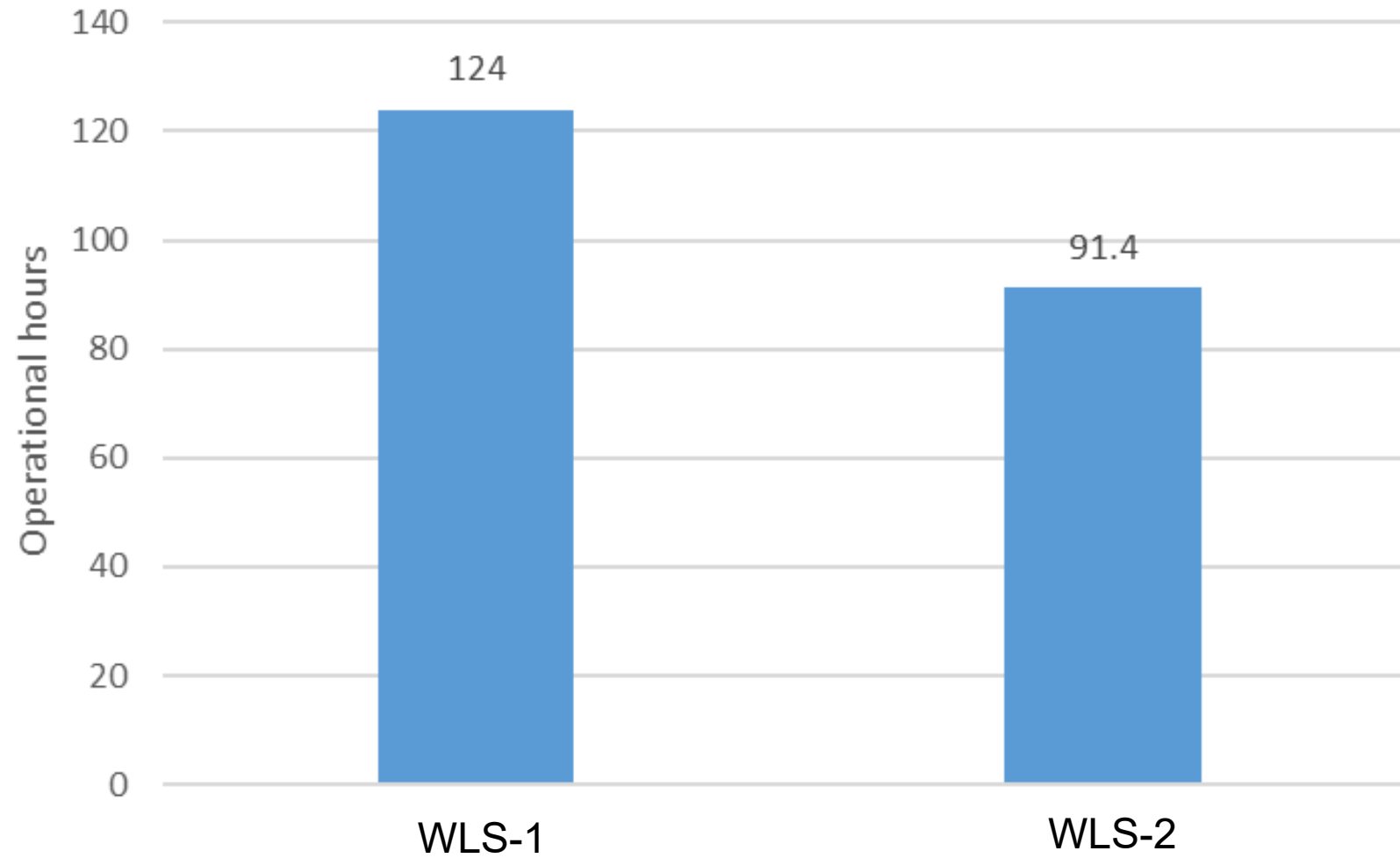
Thermal Minipilot



Packing materials: 4mm Dixon rings

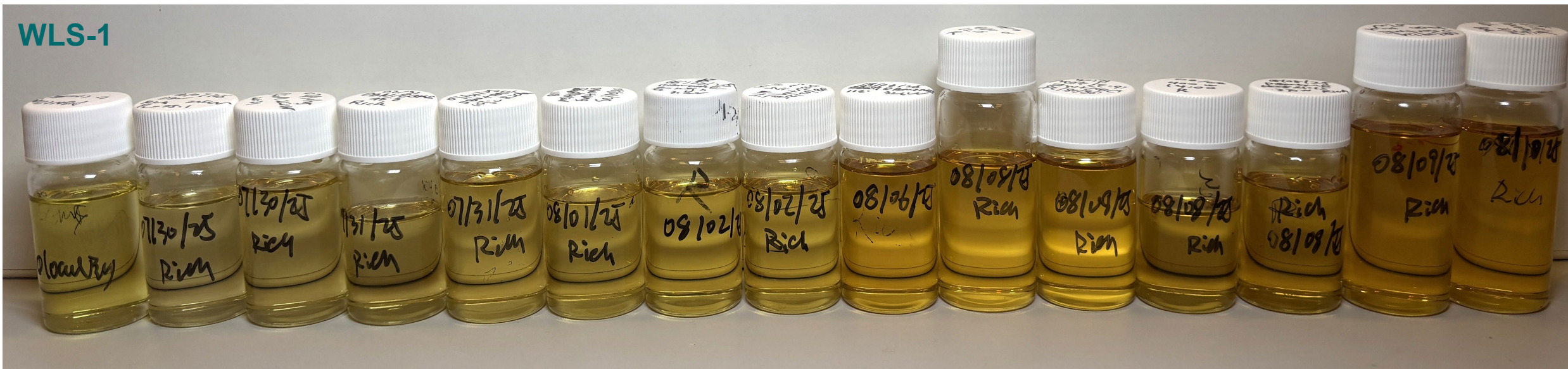
- **Gas flow :** $0.94 \text{ Nm}^3/\text{h}$
- **Residence time:** 15 s
- **CO₂ inlet concentration:** 14 mol%
- **Solvent flow:** 2.96–5.78 kg/h
- **L/G:** 2.3–4.5

Total operation hours



Solvent samples through campaigns

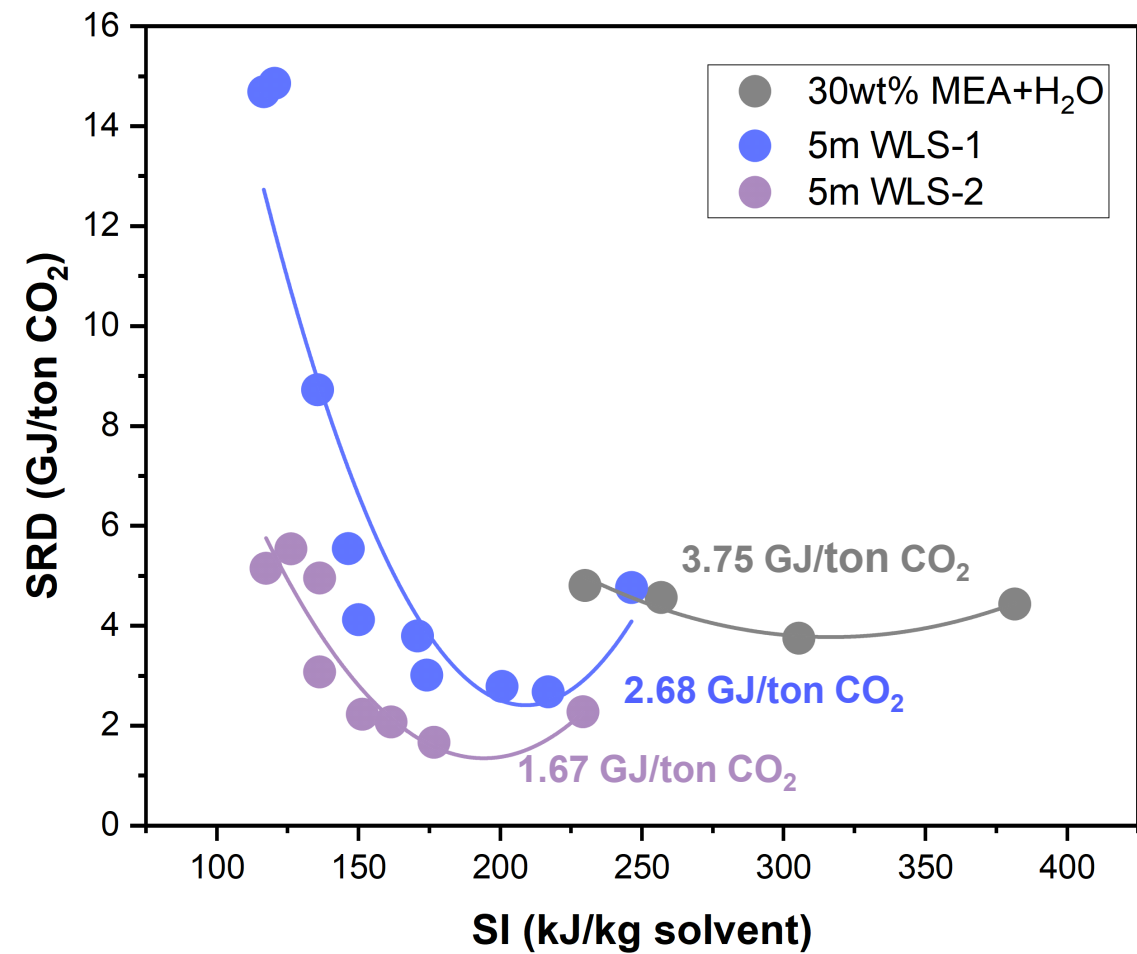
WLS-1



WLS-2



Minipilot results



Solvent	Lean loading (mol C/mol A)	Rich loading (mol C/mol A)
30wt% MEA+H ₂ O	0.17	0.48
5m WLS-1	0.54	0.89
5m WLS-2	0.35	0.64

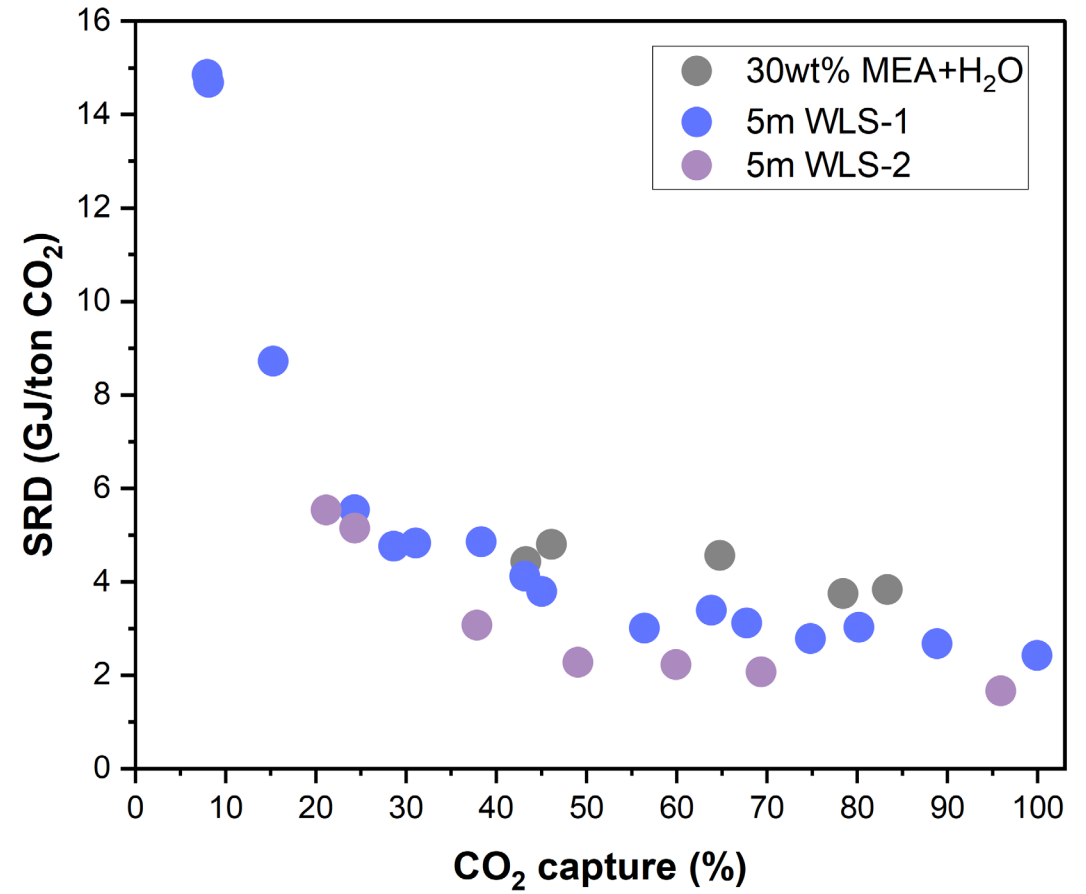
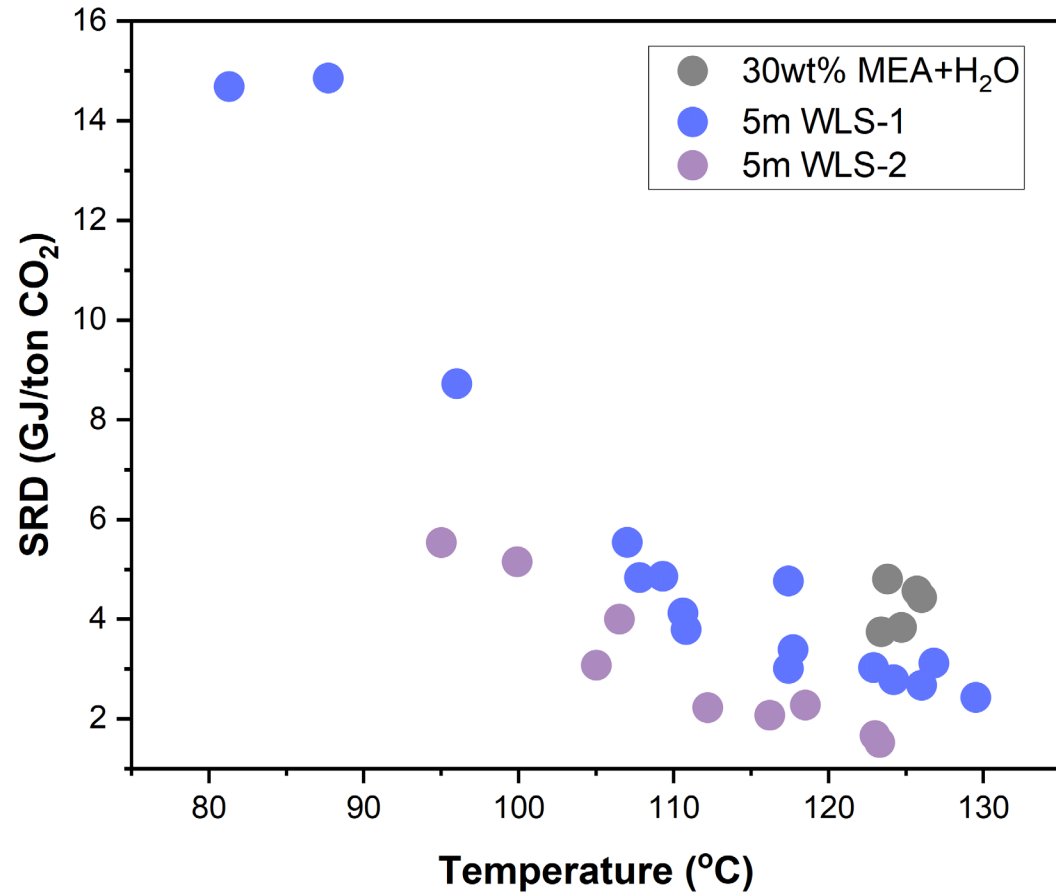
Stripping intensity (SI, kJ/kg solvent):

$$SI = \frac{\dot{Q}_{boiler} - E_{loss}}{\dot{m}_{rich}}$$

Specific reboiler duty (SRD, GJ/ton CO₂):

$$SRD = \frac{\dot{Q}_{boiler} - E_{loss}}{\dot{m}_{CO_2,captured}}$$

Minipilot results



Thank you!

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Impact at scale

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