Performance and Cost Potential of sCO_2 Bottoming Cycle for Gas Turbines with Carbon Capture – Paper 32

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Disclaimer

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Agenda

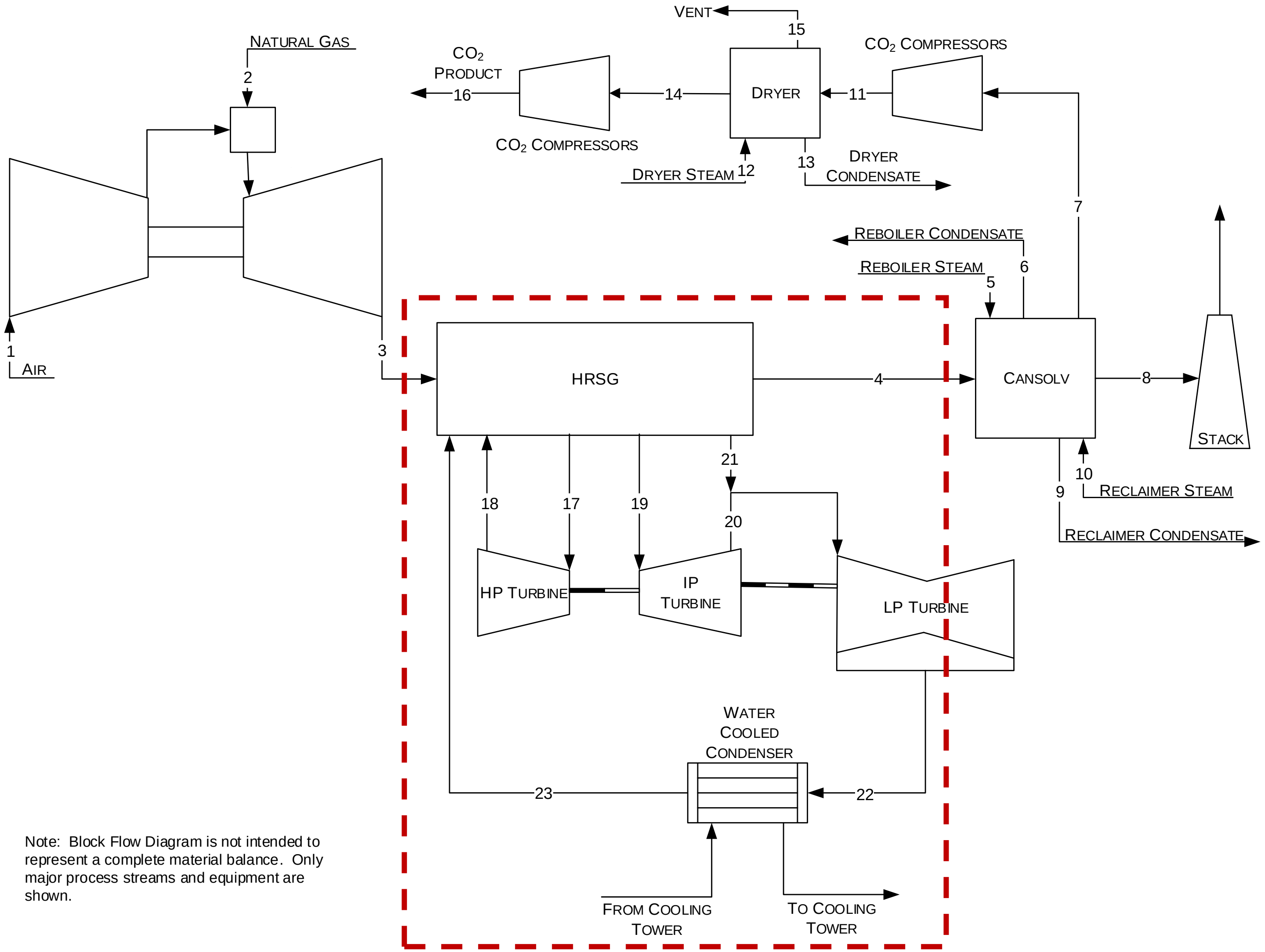
- Objective and Scope
- Screening Analysis Summary
- Levelized cost of electricity (LCOE) Optimization using FOQUS
- Performance and Economic Comparison
  - Optimized Cases versus Reference Plant (B32B.95 Case from Rev4a Baseline Study)
- Impact of Gas Turbine Exhaust Gas Temperature
- Conclusions and Further Recommendations

Objective and Scope

- **Objective**
  - Evaluate the performance and cost potential of the indirect sCO_2 power cycle as a bottoming cycle for advanced utility scale gas turbines (H-Class) with CCS
  - Minimize LCOE
- **Scope**
  - Leveraged previous work which investigated sCO_2 bottoming cycle for F-class gas turbine without capture
  - A combined sCO_2 cycle for power and steam generation for capture system reboiler duty

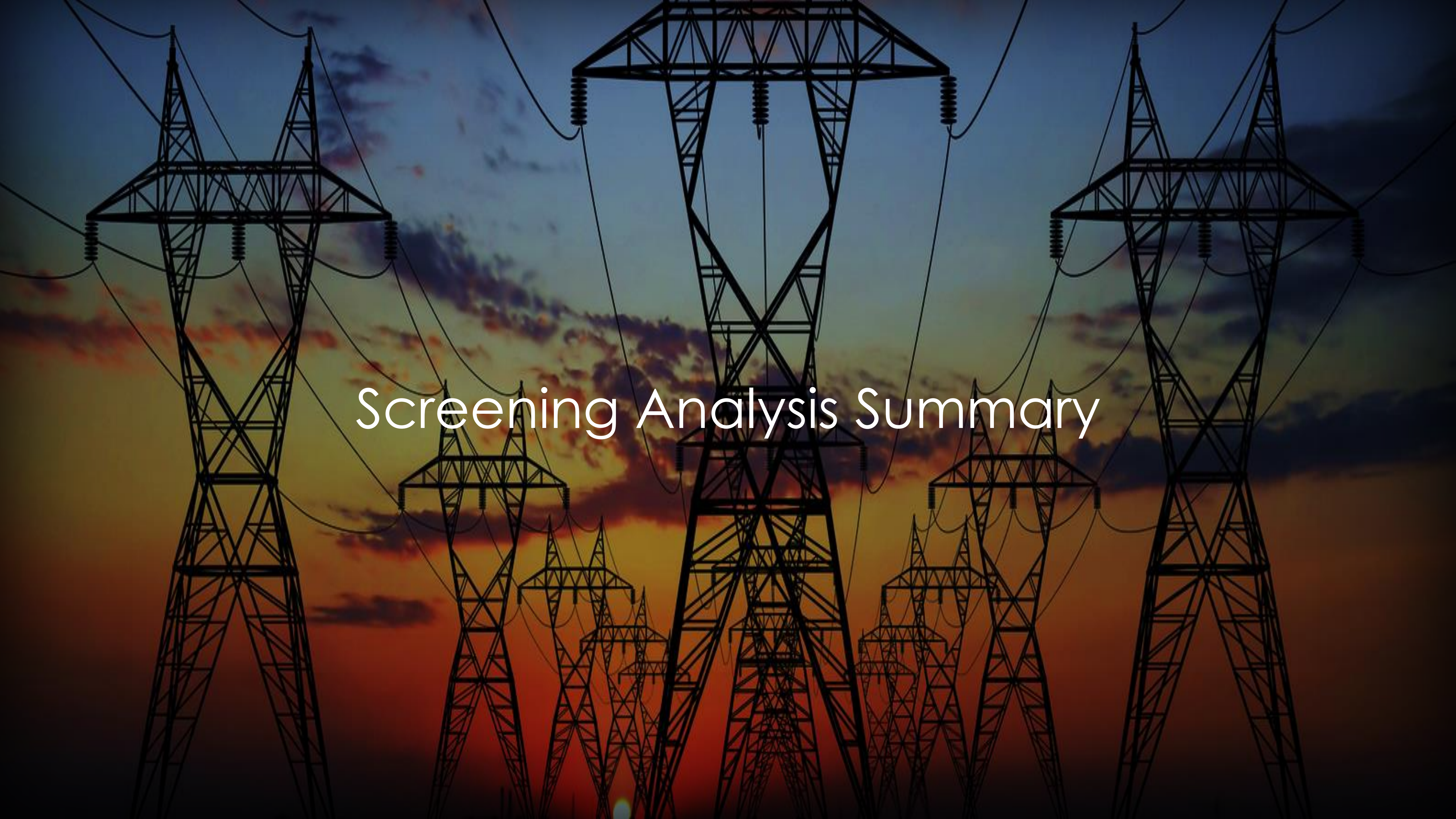
Reference Case

- Case B32B from NETL Rev4A Baseline Study with 95% CO_2 capture[†]. 2-on-1 NGCC
- H-Class gas turbine
- Exhaust gas temperature = 596°C
- Triple-pressure steam re-heat cycle power generation
  - Steam turbine inlet temperature = 585°C
- Necessary LP steam for Cansolv system extracted from steam cycle
- Ambient temperature 15°C is assumed



Note: Block Flow Diagram is not intended to represent a complete material balance. Only major process streams and equipment are shown.

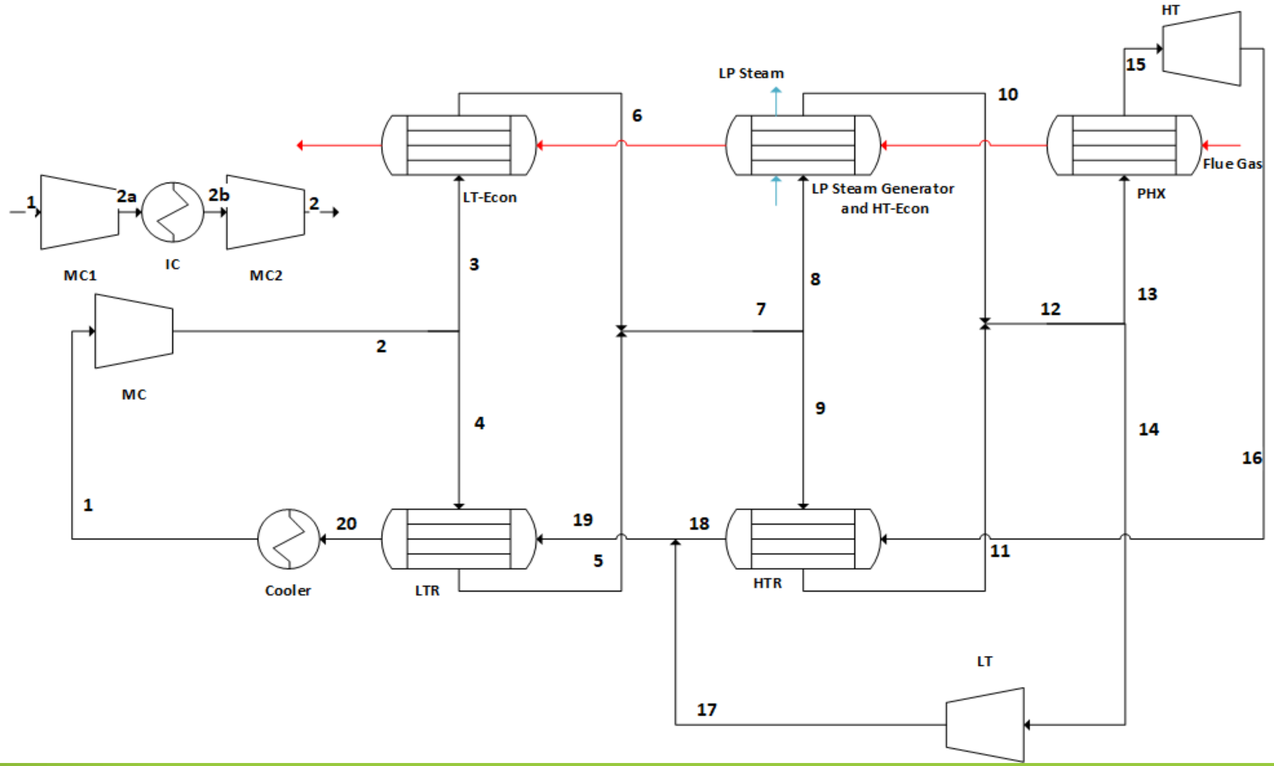
[†] Baseline Studies Overview | netl.doe.gov (https://netl.doe.gov/node/7512)



Screening Analysis Summary

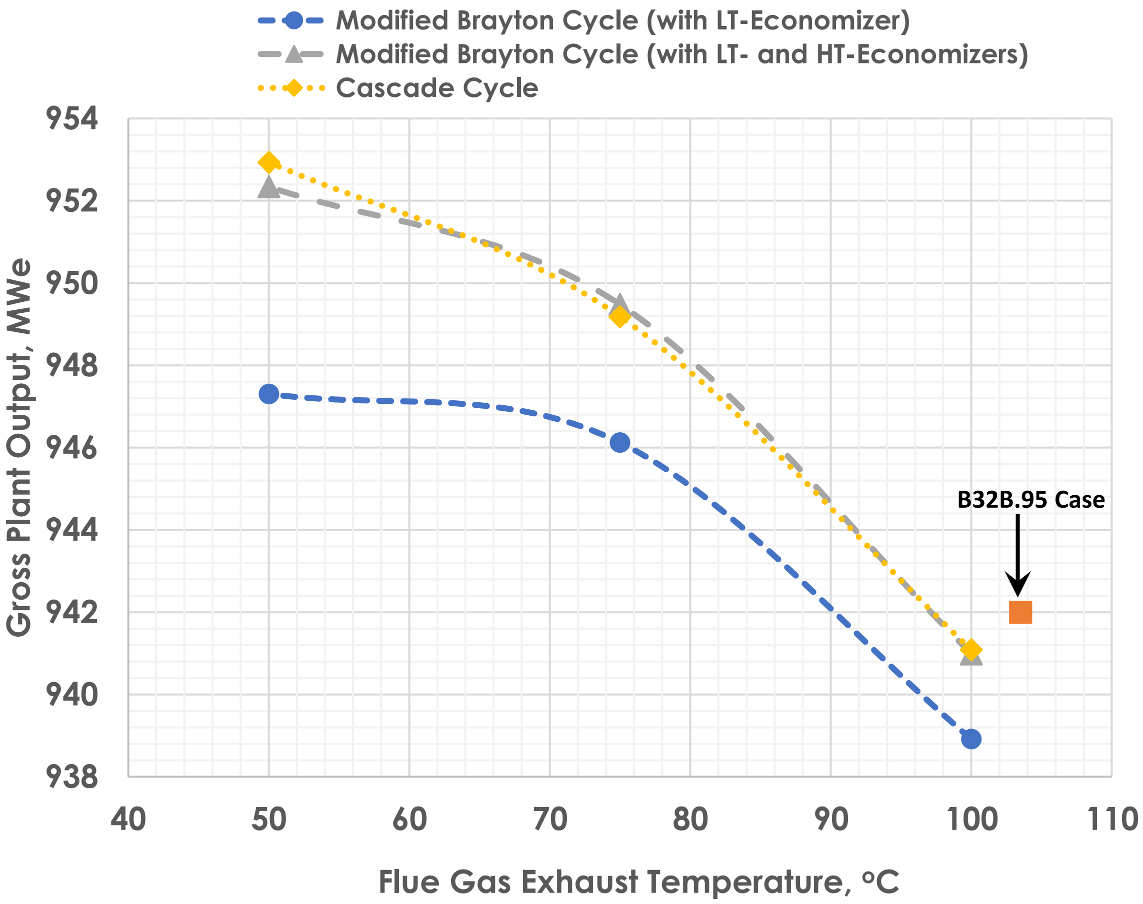
Cycle configuration(s)

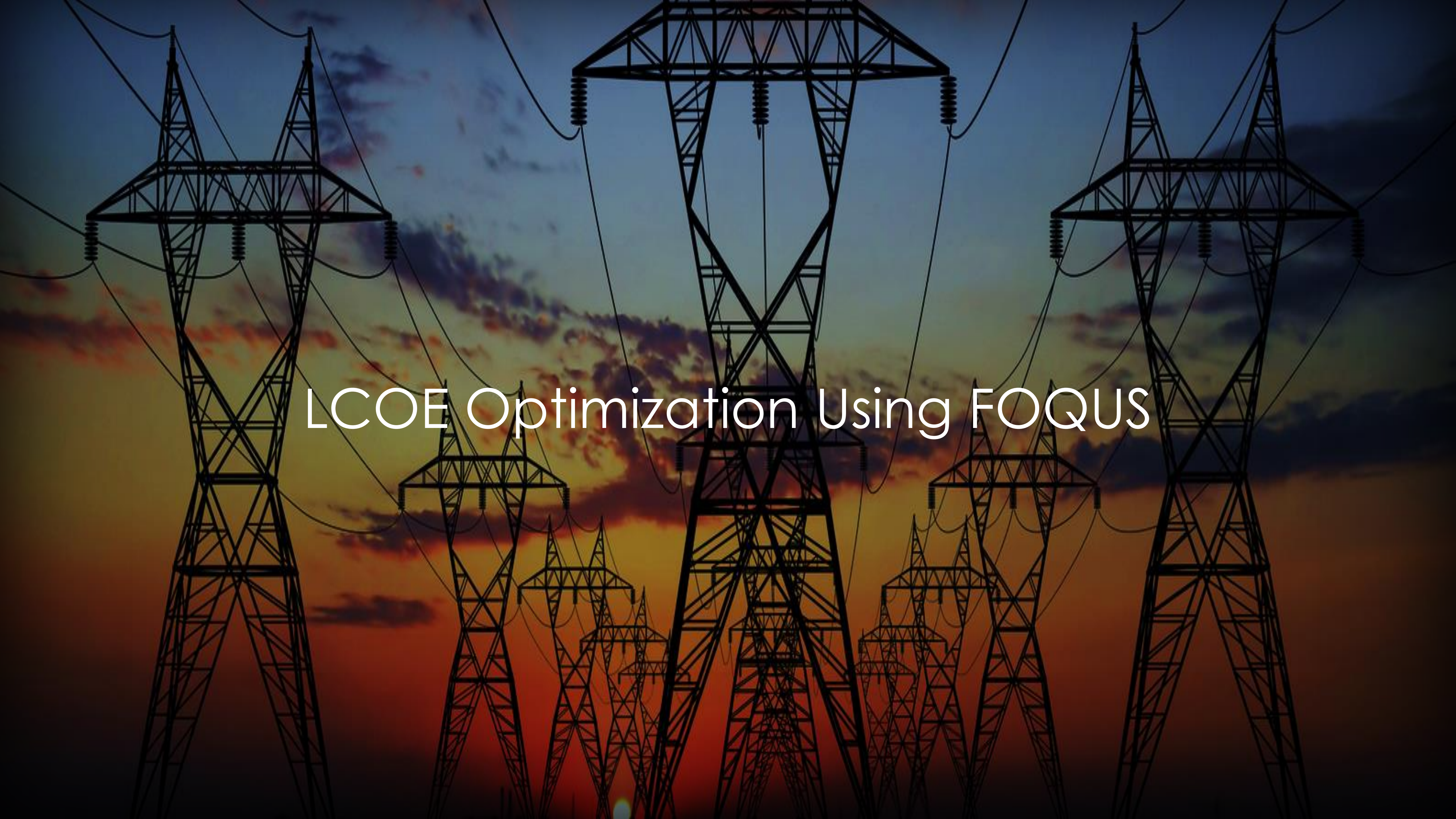
- Three sCO_2 power cycle configurations are considered for screening analysis
  - Cascade cycle shown in figure
  - “Modified Brayton” cycle with LT- and HT-Economizers (no LT-Turbine)
  - “Modified Brayton” cycle with LT-Economizer (no LT-Turbine or HT-Economizer)



Screening Analysis – Summary

- Spreadsheet models were used to maximize power output for each of the configuration as a function of flue gas exhaust temperature
- sCO_2 cycles lead to more effective heat recovery from flue gas and sCO_2 turbine exhaust than reference plant (B32B.95 Case)

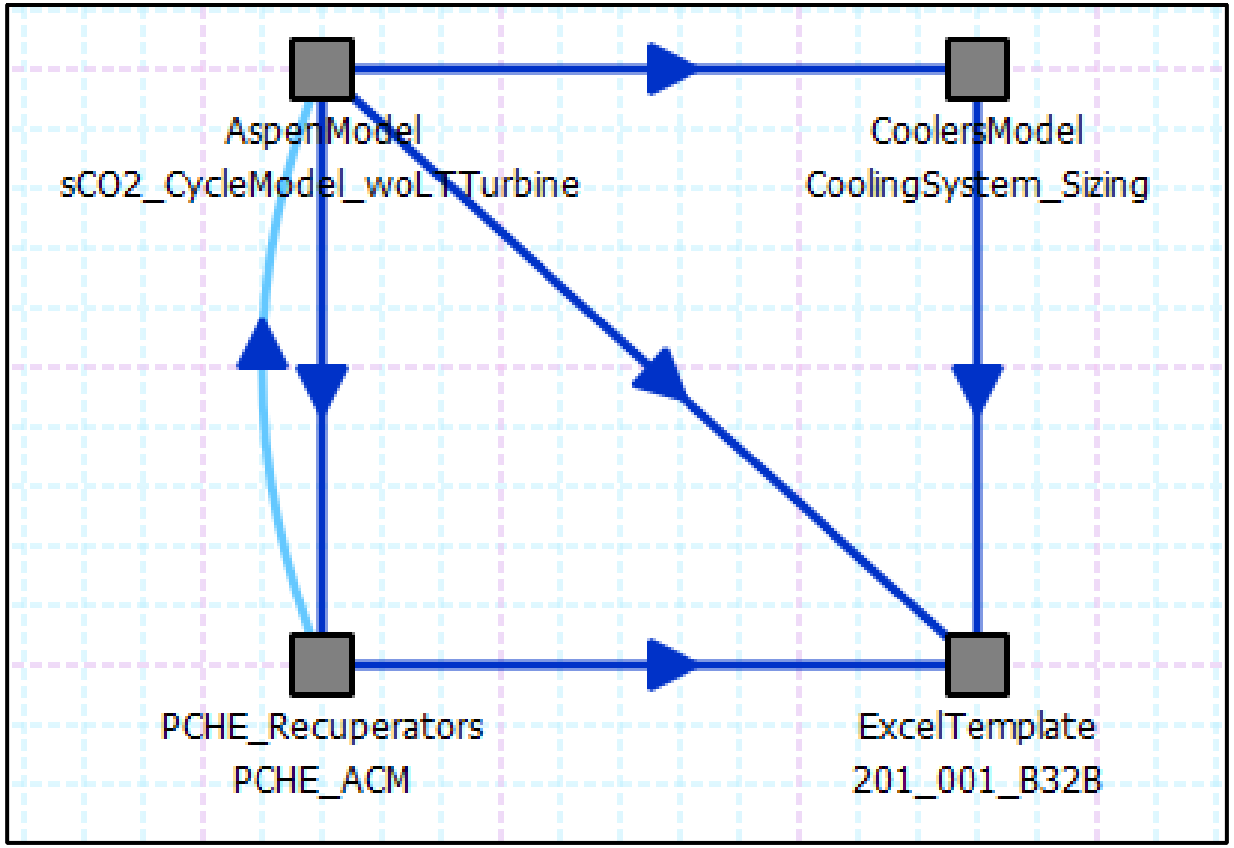




LCOE Optimization Using FOQUS

NETL Software FOQUS Used for Optimization

- Final FOQUS model includes four nodes
  - Plant Aspen Plus® model
    - Single model for all the sCO_2 cycle configurations
  - PCHE Aspen Custom models
    - Calculates HTR, LTR size, mass
  - Adiabatic Cooler system Excel model
    - Calculates cooling system aux power, water consumption rate and total cost
    - Midwest ISO ambient conditions
  - Performance/cost template
    - Calculates the plant efficiency and LCOE

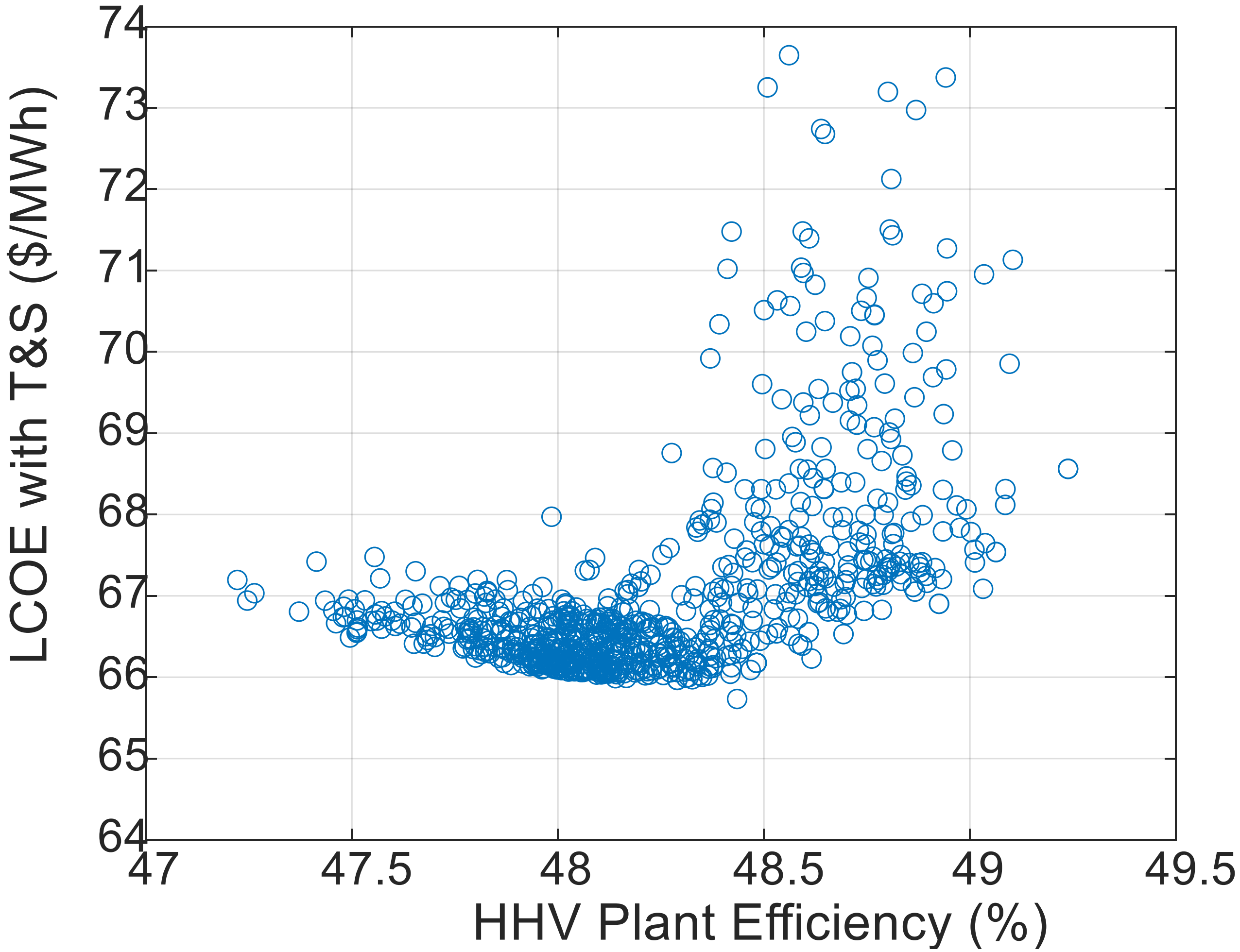


FOQUS: Framework for Optimization Quantification of Uncertainty and Surrogates

Sample Optimization Results

- Objective function:
  - Minimize LCOE
  - No constraints applied
  - Optimization algorithm used: CMA-ES (Evolutionary algorithm)

- Sample results plotted for Modified Brayton (LT-Econ) case
  - Close to 1,000 samples computed for this case
  - HHV plant efficiencies >49.0% possible with higher LCOE



Optimized Design Variables

	Design Variables	Flue gas exhaust temperature = 50.0 °C		
		Modified Brayton (LT-Econ)	**Modified Brayton (LT-and HT-Econ)**	**Cascade Cycle**
Turbine inlet temperature	TIT, °C	537.0	563.5	587.1
Cooler outlet temperature	T_{cooler}, °C	18.8	20.6	21.6
Cycle max pressure	P_{max}, MPa	30.1	30.6	27.7
HTR approach temperature	$T_{App,HTR}$, °C	60.0	15.0	13.0
PHX approach temperature	$T_{App,PHX}$, °C	7.3	9.0	15.0
LTR approach temperature	$T_{App,LTR}$, °C	6.4	6.8	7.5
LT-Econ approach temperature	$T_{App,LT-Econ}$, °C	2.8	6.2	4.0
HT-Econ heat duty	$Q_{HT-Econ}$, MW	N/A	129.1	215.6
PHX heat duty	Q_{PHX}, MW	470.1	362.9	276.4
HTR total pressure drop	ΔP_{HTR}, bar	3.2	2.9	1.9
LTR total pressure drop	ΔP_{LTR}, bar	1.2	1.2	2.2
Main cooler pressure drop	ΔP_{MC}, bar	0.049	0.045	0.049
Compressor intercooler pressure drop	ΔP_{MCIC}, bar	0.5	1.2	1.1
Flow split fraction to LT turbine	X_{LT}	N/A	N/A	20.6%

Ambient Temperature = 15°

Performance and Economic Comparison (Optimized Cases)

Performance Summary

- sCO_2 power cycles have slightly lower plant efficiency
  - Feedwater/condensate pumps are not needed for the sCO_2 power cycles
  - Inclusion of valves for off-design operation reduced cycle efficiency slightly
- Modified Brayton cycle with only LT-Economizer offered highest plant efficiency

Performance Summary	B32B95 Case	Modified Brayton (LT-Econ)	Modified Brayton (LT-and HT-Econ)	Cascade Cycle
Combustion Turbine Power, MWe	686.0	686.0	686.0	686.0
sCO_2/Steam Power Cycle, MWe	256.0	245.0	242.0	241.0
Total Gross Power, MWe	**942.0**	**931.0**	**927.0**	**926.0**
Circulating Water Pumps, kWe	5,570	3,620	3,620	3,620
Combustion Turbine Auxiliaries, kWe	1,320	1,320	1,320	1,320
Condensate Pumps, kWe	200	–	–	–
Cooling Tower Fans, kWe	2,880	1,870	1,870	1,870
Adiabatic Cooling System, kWe	–	2,496	2,501	1,950
CO_2 Capture/Removal Auxiliaries, kWe	19,200	19,200	19,200	19,200
CO_2 Compression, kWe	25,130	25,130	25,130	25,130
Feedwater Pumps, kWe	5,760	–	–	–
Ground Water Pumps, kWe	520	430	430	420
Miscellaneous Balance of Plant, kWe	710	710	710	710
SCR, kWe	3	3	3	3
sCO_2/Steam Turbine Auxiliaries	230	230	230	230
Transformer Losses, kWe	3,020	2,970	2,960	2,950
Total Auxiliaries, MWe	**65**	**58**	**58**	**57**
Net Power, MWe	**877**	**873**	**869**	**868**
Net Plant (HHV) Efficiency (%)	48.7%	48.4%	48.2%	48.2%
Combustion Turbine (HHV) Efficiency, %	38.0%	38.0%	38.0%	38.0%
Raw water consumption, gpm/MW_{net}	4.3	3.9	3.8	3.8
Natural Gas Feed Flow, kg/hr (lb/hr)	124,605	124,605	124,605	124,605

Economic Summary

- sCO_2 power cycle capital cost is higher than that of steam Rankine cycle
  - HRSG cost lower due to lower overall UA
  - Feedwater and cooling water system costs are lower
- Modified Brayton with only LT-Economizer has lowest CAPEX on $/kWe basis

Cost Account Description	B32B95 Case	Modified Brayton (LT-Econ)	Modified Brayton (LT-and HT-Econ)	Cascade Cycle
Capital Costs (TPC, $/1000)				
Feedwater & Miscellaneous BOP	$139,816	$117,385	$117,229	$116,921
Flue Gas Cleanup & Piping	$588,429	$571,598	$571,598	$571,598
Combustion Turbine & Accessories	$220,813	$220,813	$220,813	$220,813
HRSG, Ductwork, & Stack	$168,537	$129,104	$159,527	$163,872
Steam/sCO_2 Turbine & Accessories	$87,607	$160,351	$152,039	$167,315
Cooling Water System	$59,145	$45,436	$45,413	$45,407
Accessory Electric Plant	$86,659	$82,146	$82,122	$81,718
Instrumentation & Control	$25,072	$24,672	$24,671	$24,635
Improvement & Site	$33,192	$33,009	$32,951	$32,927
Buildings & Structure	$20,691	$20,157	$20,051	$19,998
Total	**$1,429,961**	**$1,404,649**	**$1,426,415**	**$1,445,204**
Total, $/kWe	**$1,630**	**$1,610**	**$1,641**	**$1,665**

sCO$_2$ Power Cycle Cost Breakdown

- sCO$_2$ power cycle capital costs are dominated by coolers and recuperators
  - LCOE optimization significantly reduced the CAPEX of these components which might have also reduced the cycle efficiency

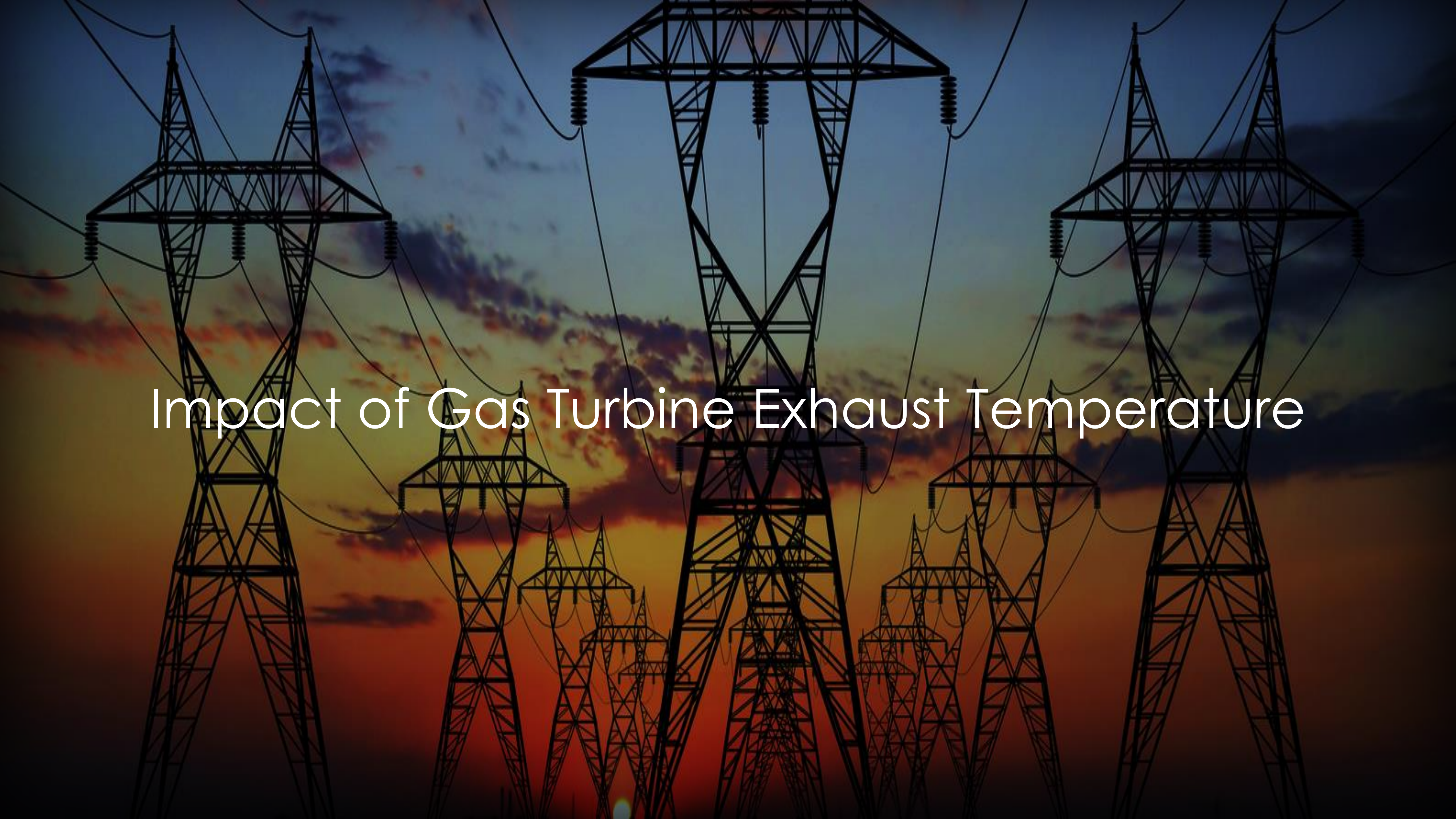
Cost Account Description	Modified Brayton (LT-Econ)	Modified Brayton (LT-and HT-Econ)	Cascade Cycle
Capital Costs (TPC, $/1000)			
Main CO$_2$ Compressor	$11,716	$11,699	$11,817
High Temperature Recuperator	$16,047	$19,206	$29,929
Low Temperature Recuperator	$26,719	$21,061	$20,261
Adiabatic Coolers	$77,212	$70,885	$73,296
CO$_2$ Turbine	$11,926	$11,989	$14,834
Piping System	$12,703	$12,703	$12,703
System Foundations	$4,543	$4,496	$4,475
Total	**$160,351**	**$152,039**	**$167,315**
Total, $/kWe	**$184**	**$175**	**$193**

LCOE Breakdown

- LCOE of modified Brayton cycle (LT-Econ) is 0.5% lower than reference case (B32B.95)
  - Due to lower plant capital costs
- Other two configurations have 0.6 – 1.4% higher LCOE than the B32B.95 case due to slightly lower efficiencies and higher capital costs

	B32B95 Case	**Modified Brayton (LT-Econ)**	**Modified Brayton (LT-and HT-Econ)**	**Cascade Cycle**
LCOE ($/MWh)				
Capital	20.6	20.3	20.7	21.0
Fixed O&M	7.0	6.9	7.0	7.1
Variable O&M	3.9	3.8	3.8	3.9
Fuel	31.0	31.1	31.3	31.3
Total (Excluding T&S)	***62.4***	***62.1***	***62.8***	***63.3***
CO_2 T&S	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6
Total (Including T&S)	***66.0***	***65.7***	***66.4***	***66.9***

Impact of Gas Turbine Exhaust Temperature



Impact of EGT – Performance

- Higher exhaust gas temperature (EGT) leads to higher bottoming cycle efficiency
  - The plant efficiency increases by ~1.0 percentage point by increasing EGT from 596.0°C to 629.0°C
- Gas turbine data for EGT = 629.0°C case is taken from GT-PRO for GE 7HA.02

Performance Summary	B32B95 Case EGT = 596.0°C	Modified Brayton (LT-Econ) EGT = 596.0°C	Modified Brayton (LT-Econ) EGT = 629°C
Combustion Turbine Power, MWe	686.0	686.0	692.0
sCO$_2$/Steam Power Cycle, MWe	256.0	245.0	256.0
Total Gross Power, MWe	**942.0**	**931.0**	**948.0**
Circulating Water Pumps, kWe	5,570	3,620	3,620
Combustion Turbine Auxiliaries, kWe	1,320	1,320	1,320
Condensate Pumps, kWe	200	–	–
Cooling Tower Fans, kWe	2,880	1,870	1,870
Adiabatic Cooling System, kWe	–	2,496	3,393
CO$_2$ Capture/Removal Auxiliaries, kWe	19,200	19,200	19,200
CO$_2$ Compression, kWe	25,130	25,130	25,130
Feedwater Pumps, kWe	5,760	–	–
Ground Water Pumps, kWe	520	430	480
Miscellaneous Balance of Plant, kWe	710	710	710
SCR, kWe	3	3	3
sCO$_2$/Steam Turbine Auxiliaries	230	230	230
Transformer Losses, kWe	3,020	2,970	3,020
Total Auxiliaries, MWe	**65**	**58**	**59**
Net Power, MWe	**877**	**873**	**889**
Net Plant (HHV) Efficiency (%)	48.7%	48.4%	49.4%
Combustion Turbine (HHV) Efficiency, %	38.0%	38.0%	38.4%
Natural Gas Feed Flow, kg/hr (lb/hr)	124,605	124,605	126,432

Impact of EGT – LCOE Breakdown

- LCOE is also lower for higher EGT
  - Impact of higher EGT on steam bottoming cycle is unknown at this point

	B32B95 Case EGT = 596.0°C	**Modified Brayton (LT-Econ) EGT = 596.0°C**	**Modified Brayton (LT-Econ) EGT = 629°C**
LCOE ($/MWh)			
Capital	20.6	20.3	20.0
Fixed O&M	7.0	6.9	6.8
Variable O&M	3.9	3.8	3.8
Fuel	31.0	31.1	31.2
Total (Excluding T&S)	***62.4***	***62.1***	***61.7***
CO_2 T&S	3.6	3.6	3.5
Total (Including T&S)	***66.0***	***65.7***	***65.2***

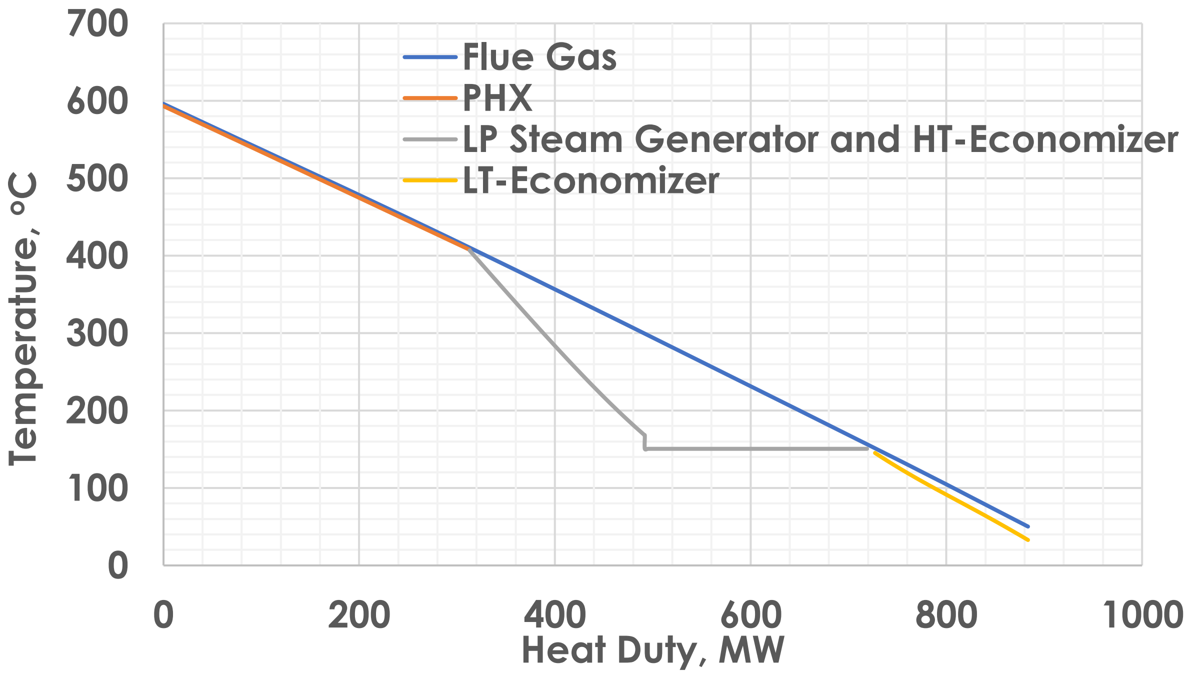
Conclusions and Further Recommendations

Conclusions

- For NGCC plants with carbon capture, simpler cycle configurations have lower CAPEX and higher efficiency (while considering CAPEX vs efficiency tradeoffs)
  - Cascade cycles with multiple economizers and turbines might be better suited for plants without CCS (due to need for higher heat recovery)
- Simpler configuration also has a lower sCO_2 turbine inlet temperature
  - Could reduce startup time and material fatigue
- Higher gas turbine exhaust temperature is needed for sCO_2 power cycles to be more attractive both in terms of performance and cost
  - H-class gas turbine selected in this study has an exhaust temperature of 596°C which limits the sCO_2 cycle turbine inlet temperature
  - A duct fired burner could be considered

Further Recommendations

- Generating LP steam for solvent recovery leads to inefficient heat recovery
  - Could high pressure sCO_2 be used as heat source for solvent regeneration?
  - Plan to conduct a thermodynamic evaluation of the concept



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QUESTIONS/ COMMENTS

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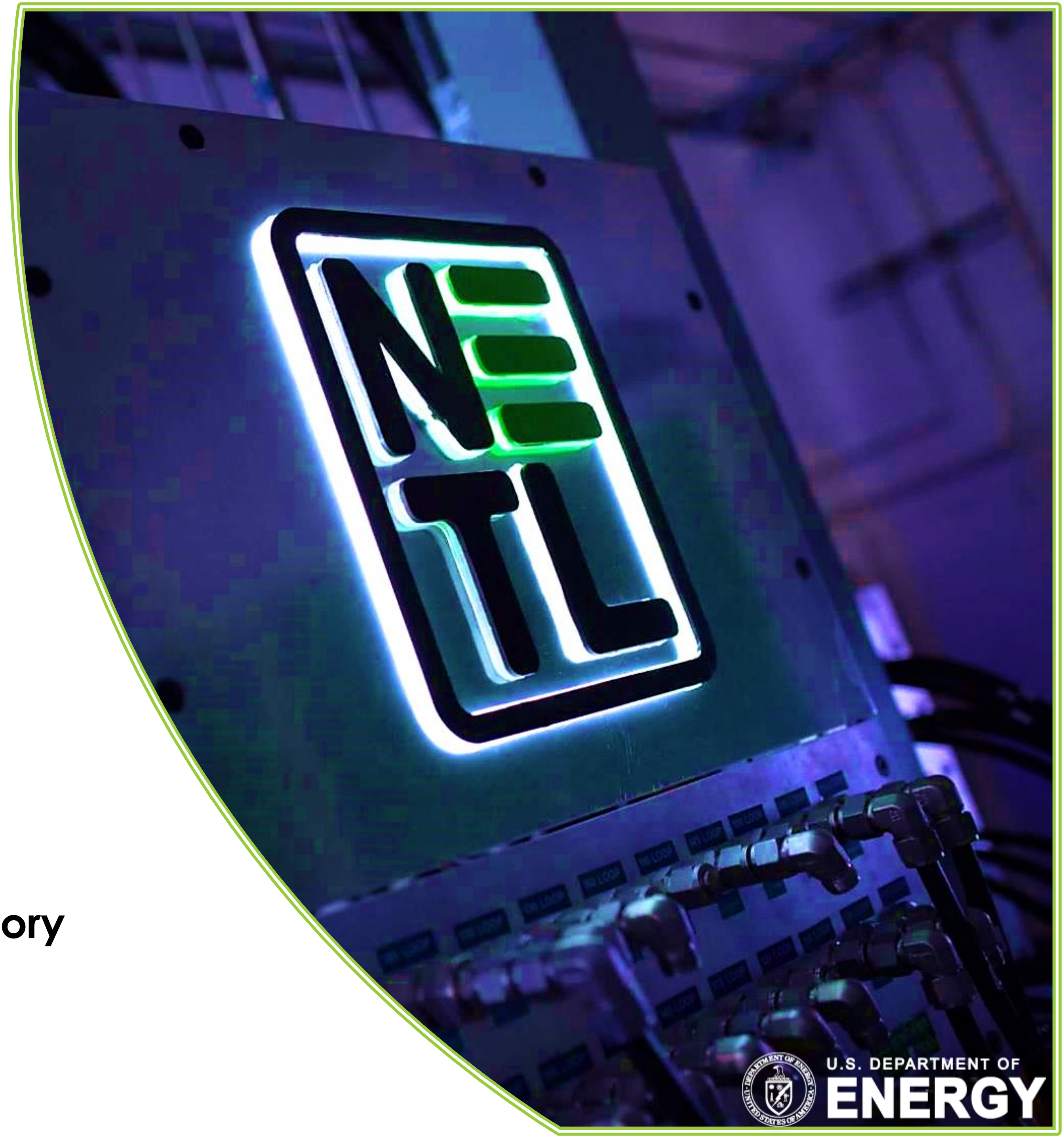

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Extra Slides

Economic Assumptions

- Capital costs for the sCO_2 power cycle components are based on correlations published in 2019 ASME Turbo Expo paper
  - Primary heater costs are based on correlation developed using GT-Pro and vendor data (See next slide)
- Capital cost scaling of the balance-of-plant equipment was conducted using reference capital costs from reference case (B32B.95)
  - Scaling parameters are taken from latest NETL QGESS documents
- Plants are assumed to have a capacity factor of 85%
- Natural gas fuel cost = $4.42/MMBtu
- Captured CO_2 transportation and storage (T&S) cost is assumed to be $10/tonne CO_2 (from Midwest to Illinois Basin)
- The Aspen model and Excel templates will be subjected to QA/QC