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# ***Carbon capture with amines and calcium hydroxide: results and latest outcomes***

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***Second Decarbonization Seminar***

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# Road to 2050

*Amines and Lime milk-based  
Carbon Capture pilot plant*

*Assembling & testing*

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## Pilot plant target:

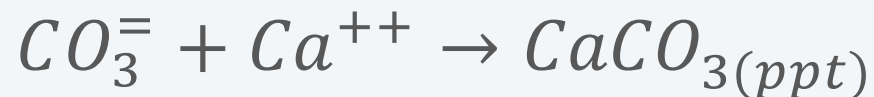
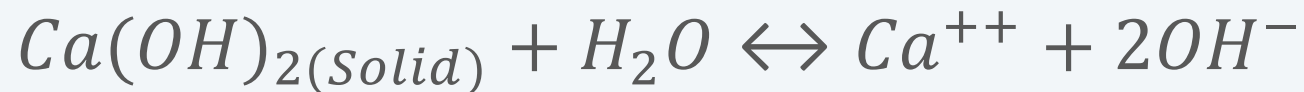
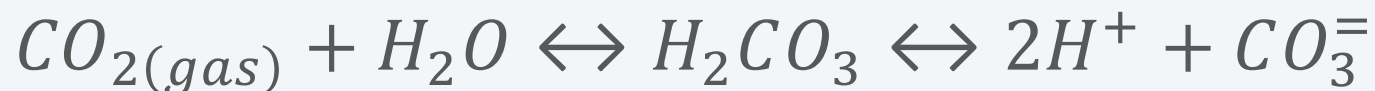
- Verify the process and the selected component when operating in real environment
- Deeply understand the reagent behavior: a finer characterization leads to a better system operation, maximizing the efficiency
- Better understanding of the pilot plant CO<sub>2</sub>-capturing limits, defining the best operating conditions

# Carbon Capture with Calcium Hydroxide

## Calcium hydroxide-based technology:

Goals achieved:

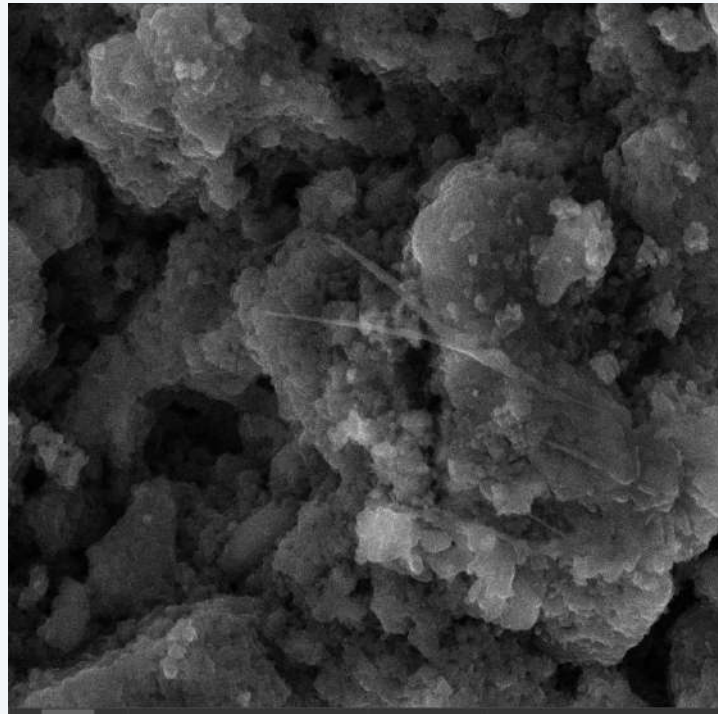
- The **applicability** of this technology in the **marine** flue gas treatment **has been proven**.
- CO<sub>2</sub> removal from the gas phase and conversion of the reagent (lime) are related by a **complex physics** that involves **reaction kinetics**, mass transfer and consequently process parameters. It is **now** more evident how the chemistry of the hydroxide-carbonate system influences the performance of the system and how it can be **controlled**.



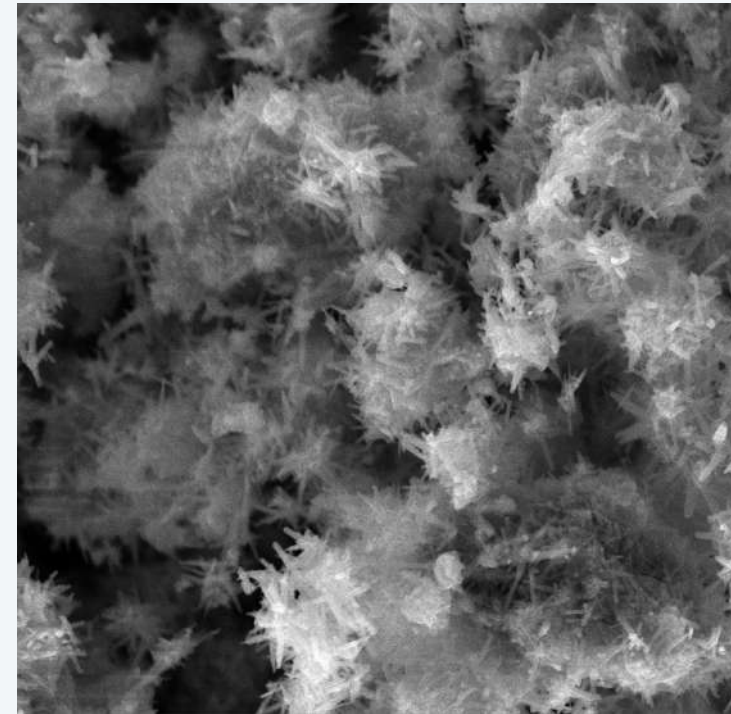


Long-duration tests conducted onboard allowed us to observe the process until the **lime** is almost **completely converted** to limestone (90-95% conversion rate).

Scanning Electron Microscopy:



Agglomerates of **portlandite** – lime milk  
**before** the reaction with carbonates

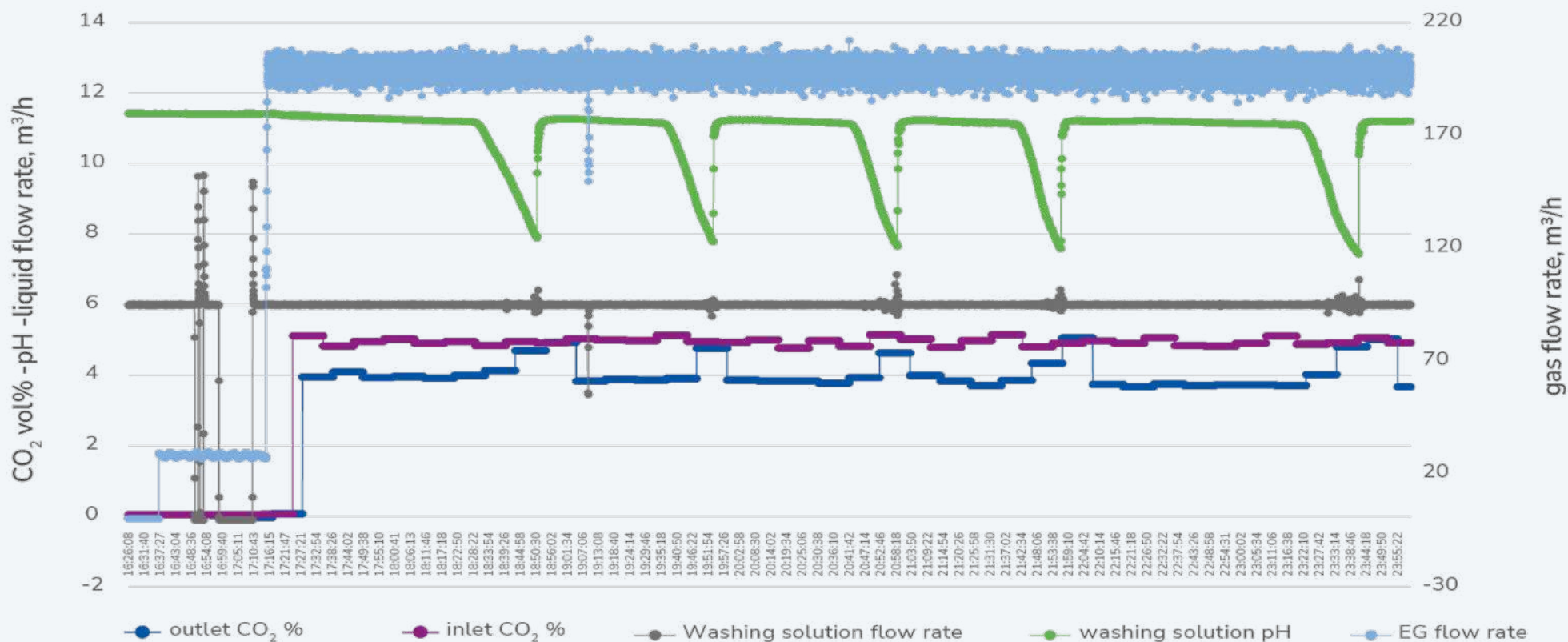


Acicular crystal of **aragonite**, a crystalline  
form of calcium carbonate

Carbon Capture with  
**Calcium Hydroxide**

# Carbon Capture with Calcium Hydroxide

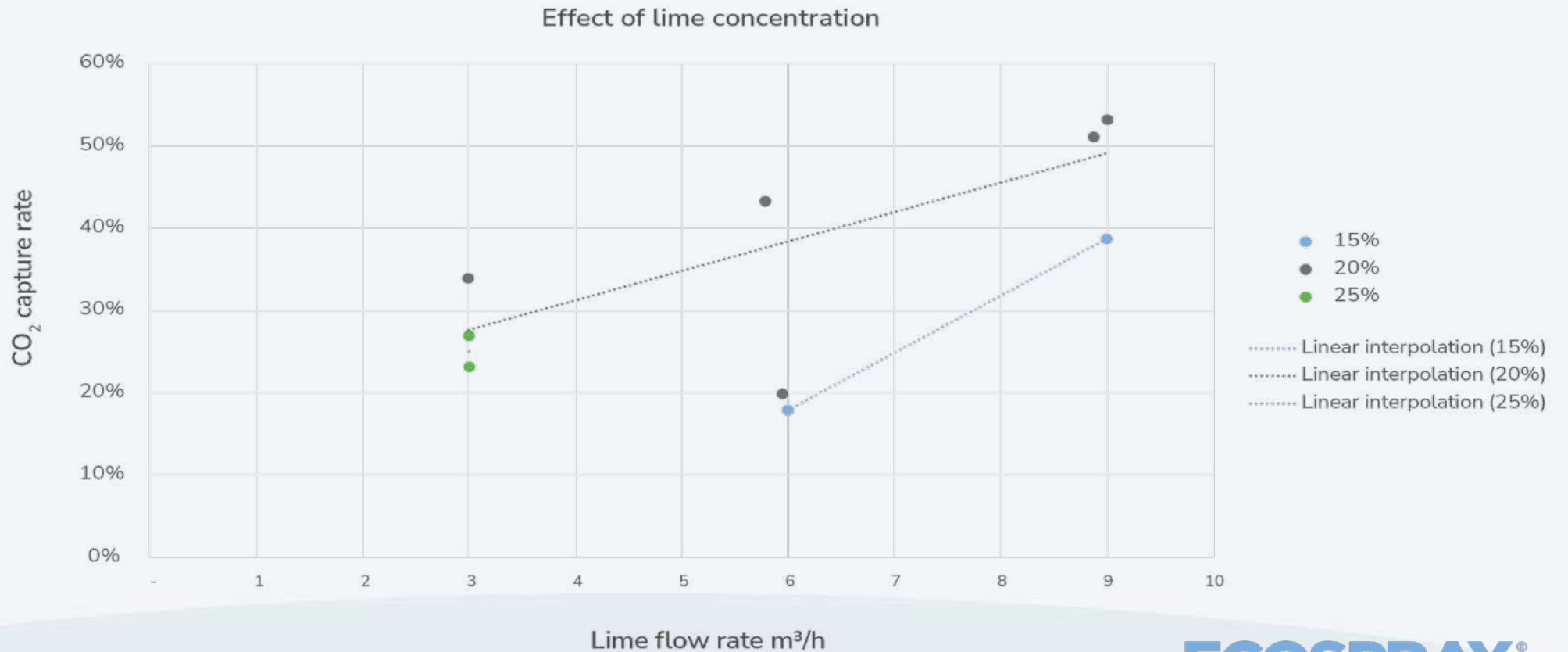
**pH control** is **not reactive** enough to avoid a performance decline during the blow-down and make-up of the washing solution.



**CO<sub>2</sub> absorption:** no advantage in using high-concentrated lime milk.

- Better results working with **15%-25%** concentration
- Clogging more likely

# Carbon Capture with Calcium Hydroxide





An **agitator** inside the scrubber tank would be more effective than the sparger to avoid sedimentation

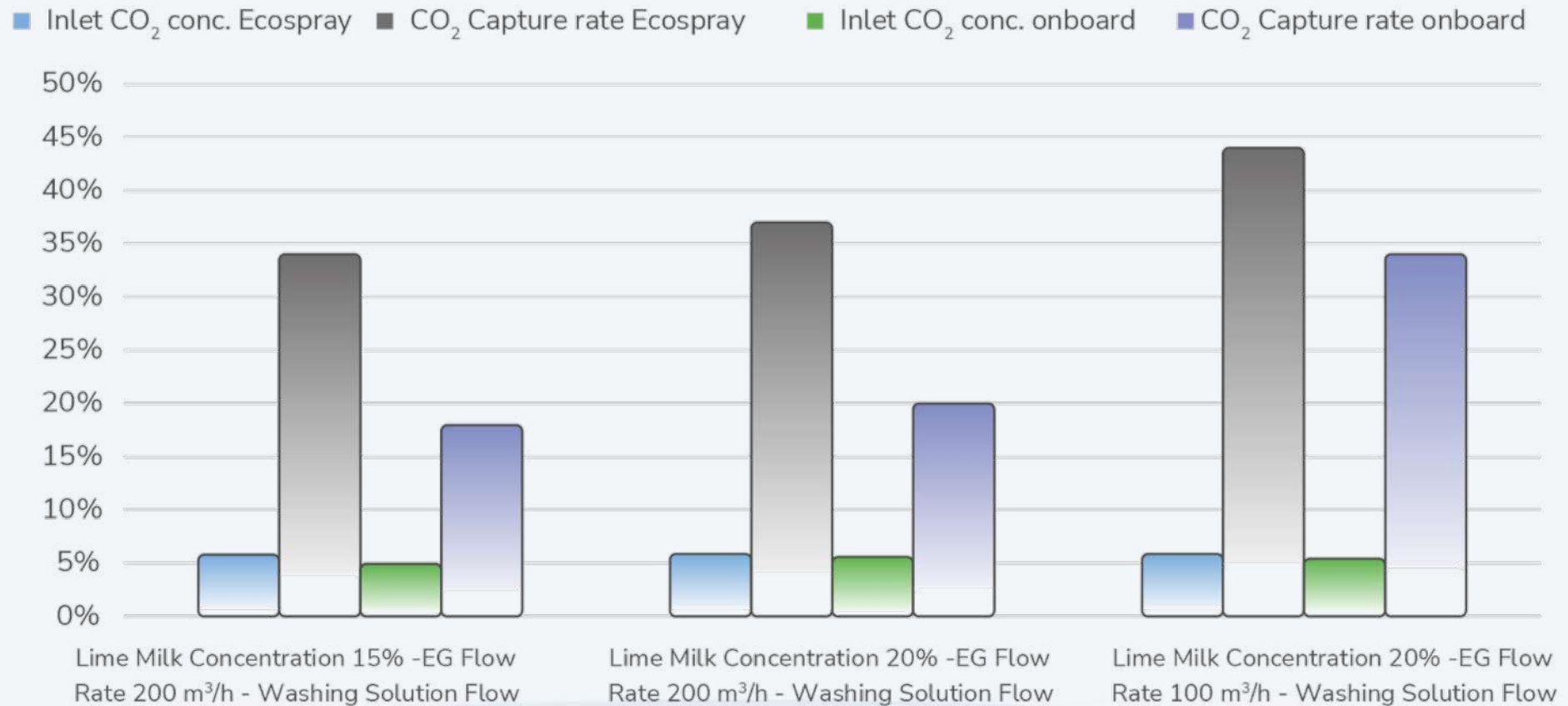
# Carbon Capture with Calcium Hydroxide





The **capture rate** onboard is always lower than at Ecospray. The difference could be related to the different solvent (i.e., **seawater** instead of tap water).

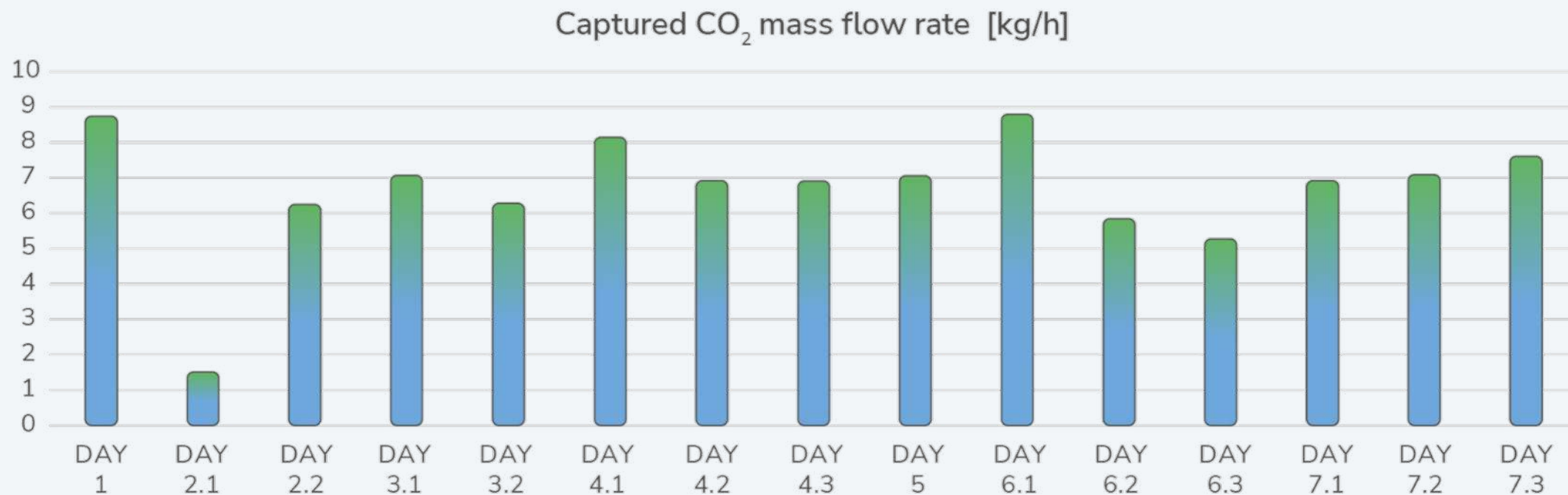
## Carbon Capture with Calcium Hydroxide



# Carbon Capture with Amines

## Amine- based technology:

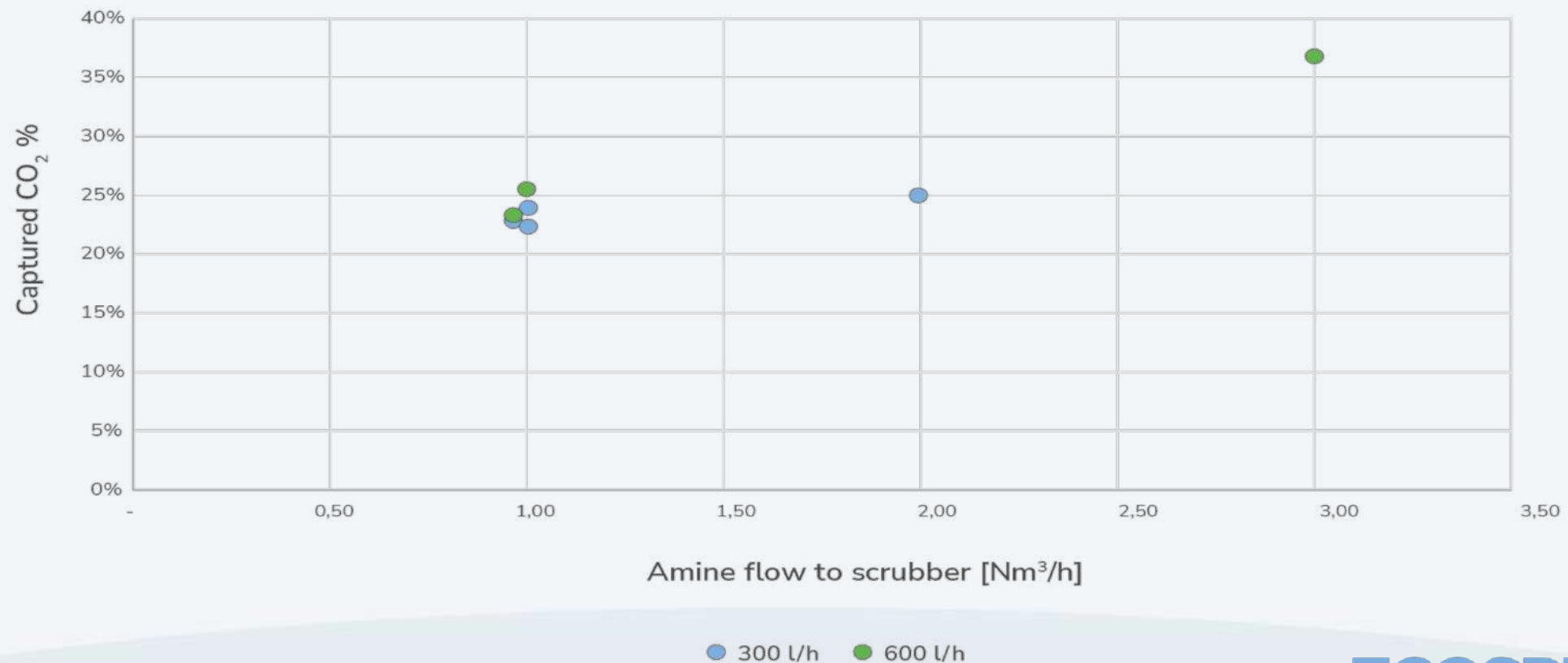
In all onboard tested conditions, the pilot plant is able to absorb from 5 kg/h (on 9.9 kg/h CO<sub>2</sub> in exhaust gas from engine) to 8.7 kg/h (on 19.5 kg/h CO<sub>2</sub> in exhaust gas from engine) of **carbon dioxide**. Avg. **48% capturing rate**.





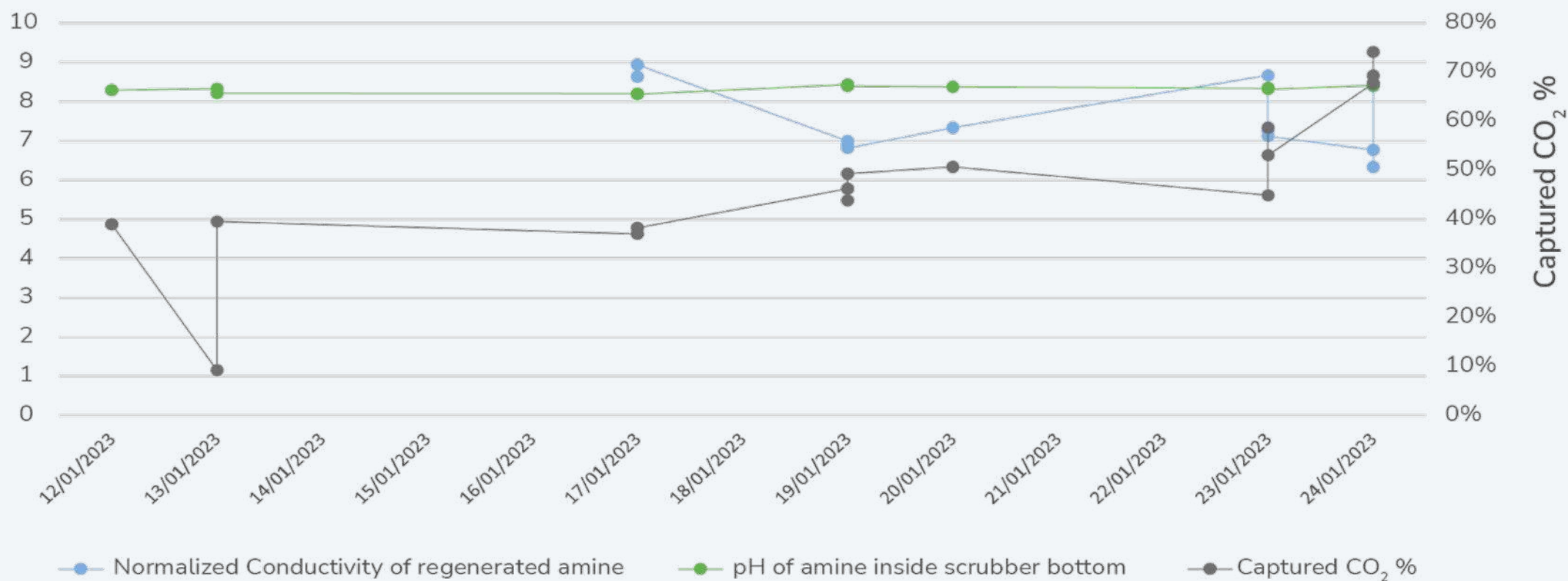
# Carbon Capture with Amines

- **Increasing the flow rate** of amine recirculating on the absorber does not seem to improve significantly the carbon capture performance.
- Optimizations have been identified. e.g.: **improve the contact time** between the exhaust gas and amines by specific tower internals



- **pH** cannot be considered a reliable parameter of correct system operation.
- **Conductivity**, even if influenced by temperature, could be a better indicator of regeneration performance

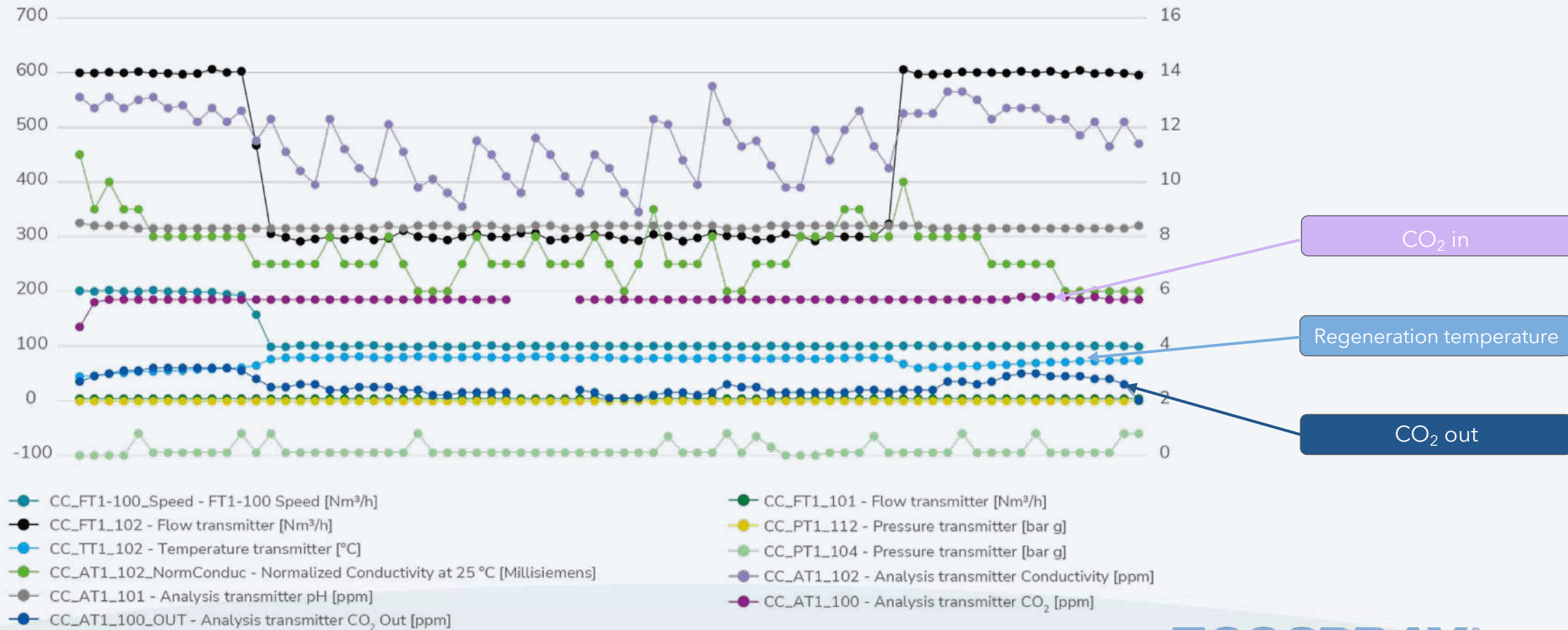
## Carbon Capture with Amines





## Carbon Capture with Amines

The pilot plant demonstrated the feasibility of **low temperature/low pressure regeneration** of the selected amine mixture. In the graph, capturing rate from 45% to 59% and regeneration temperature from 65 ° to 80 °C



## Energy efficiency

### 63,5K DWT Bulk Carrier - Gross 25% CCS

Description	Standard Amine capture process	Ecospray
Effective Power [MW]	6,81	
Tot. exhaust gas flow [kg/h]	51518	
CO <sub>2</sub> Total capture rate [%]	25%	
CO <sub>2</sub> Captured [kg/h]	895	
Steam demand [kg/h]	1200	600
Amine regeneration heat demand [kWt]	/	1600
Electrical consumption [kW]	254	431
Additional CO <sub>2</sub> emission for steam generation [kg/h]	144,0	0 - (available steam capacity)
Additional CO <sub>2</sub> emission for heat generation [kg/h]	0	0 - (heat recovery from cooling system)
Additional CO <sub>2</sub> emission for Electrical Power [kg/h]	158,2	268,4
<b>Fuel used for 1 Ton of captured CO<sub>2</sub> [kg]</b>	<b>174,3</b>	<b>152,9</b>
<b>Ratio Fuel used / Captured CO<sub>2</sub></b>	<b>0,1743</b>	<b>0,1529</b>

Ecospray process is **10%-15% more energy-efficient** compared to conventional amine process.



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# Thank you

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