

# Near-Zero CO<sub>2</sub> Emissions from the Clean, Shale-Oil Surface (C-SOS) Process

---

Kent E. Hatfield, L. Douglas Smoot & Ralph L. Coates

CRE Energy, Inc.

Larry L. Baxter, Professor, BYU

and

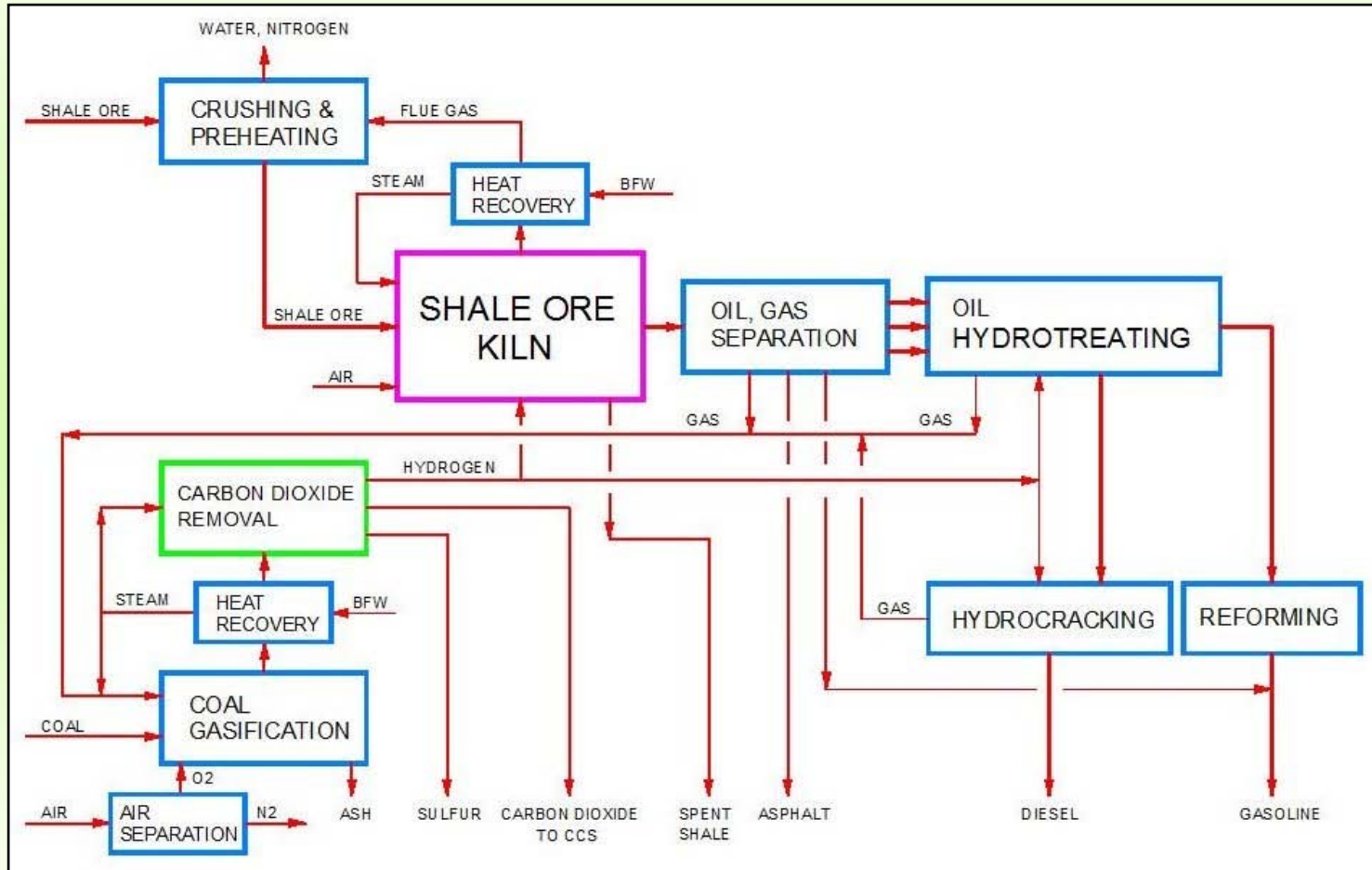
Principal, Sustainable Energy Systems, LLC.

28<sup>th</sup> Oil Shale Symposium

# PATENT-PENDING C-SOS PROCESS FEATURES

- **PROPRIETARY, HIGH-CAPACITY, INDIRECT-FIRED ROTARY KILN**
- **LOW-COST COAL FOR ON-SITE PROCESS ENERGY AND HYDROGEN**
- **NEAR-ZERO CO<sub>2</sub> EMISSIONS FROM OIL SHALE PROCESSING**
- **SIMPLE HORIZONTAL PROCESS—COMMERCIAL EQUIPMENT**
- **MARKETABLE MOTOR FUELS PRODUCED ON-SITE**

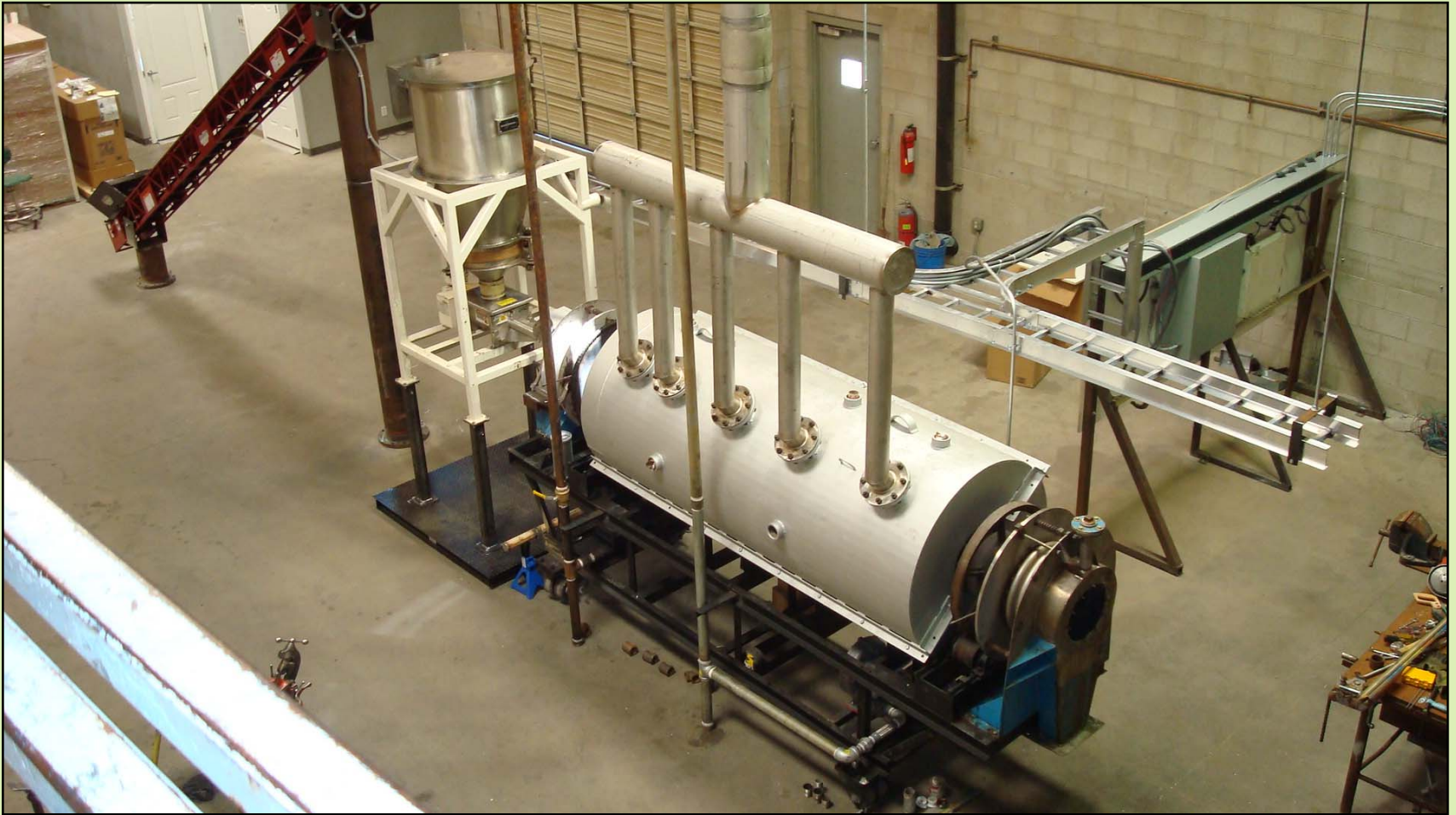
# C-SOS Process



**LOCATION OF PILOT PLANT  
COATES CONSTRUCTION SHOP AND  
YARD, 461 WEST 800 NORTH, SLC**



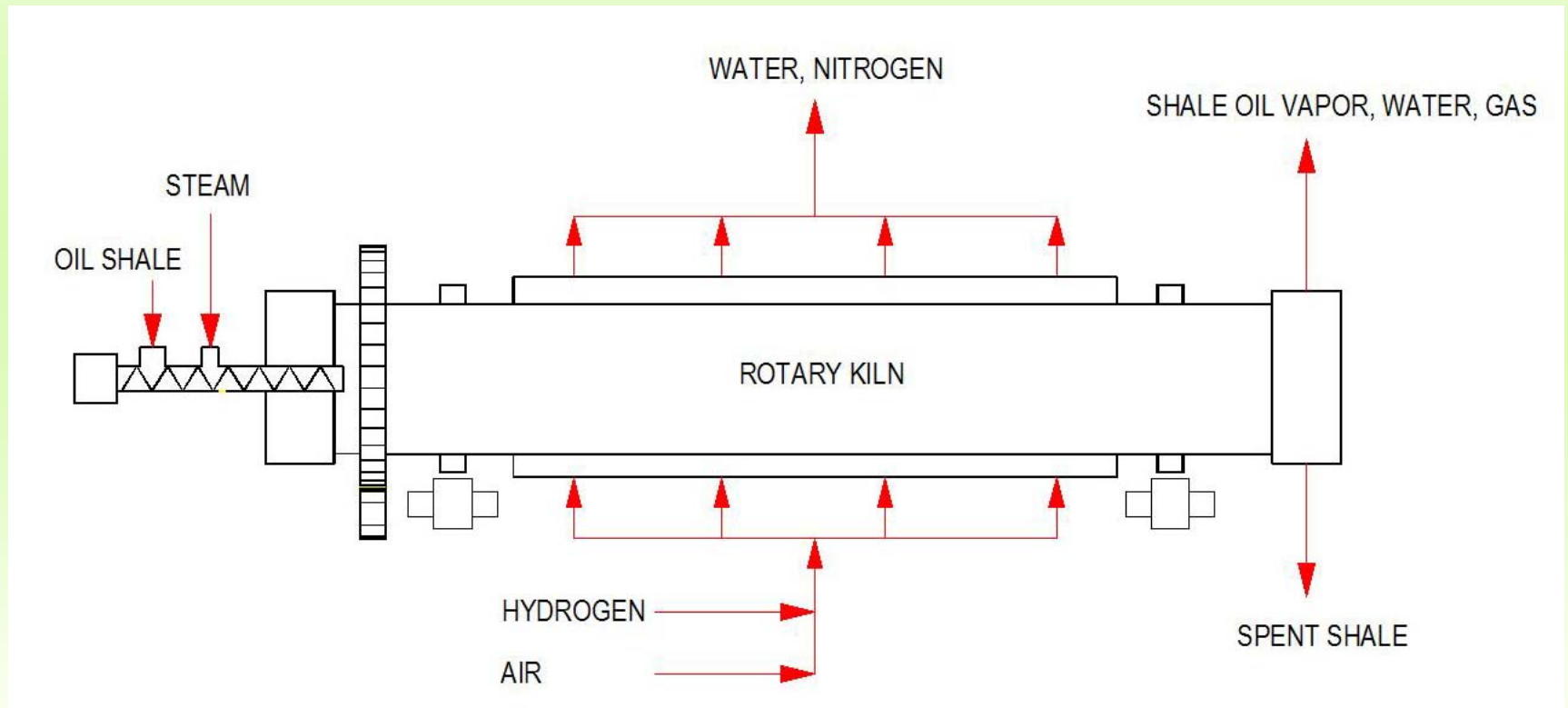
# PILOT PLANT INDIRECT-FIRED KILN



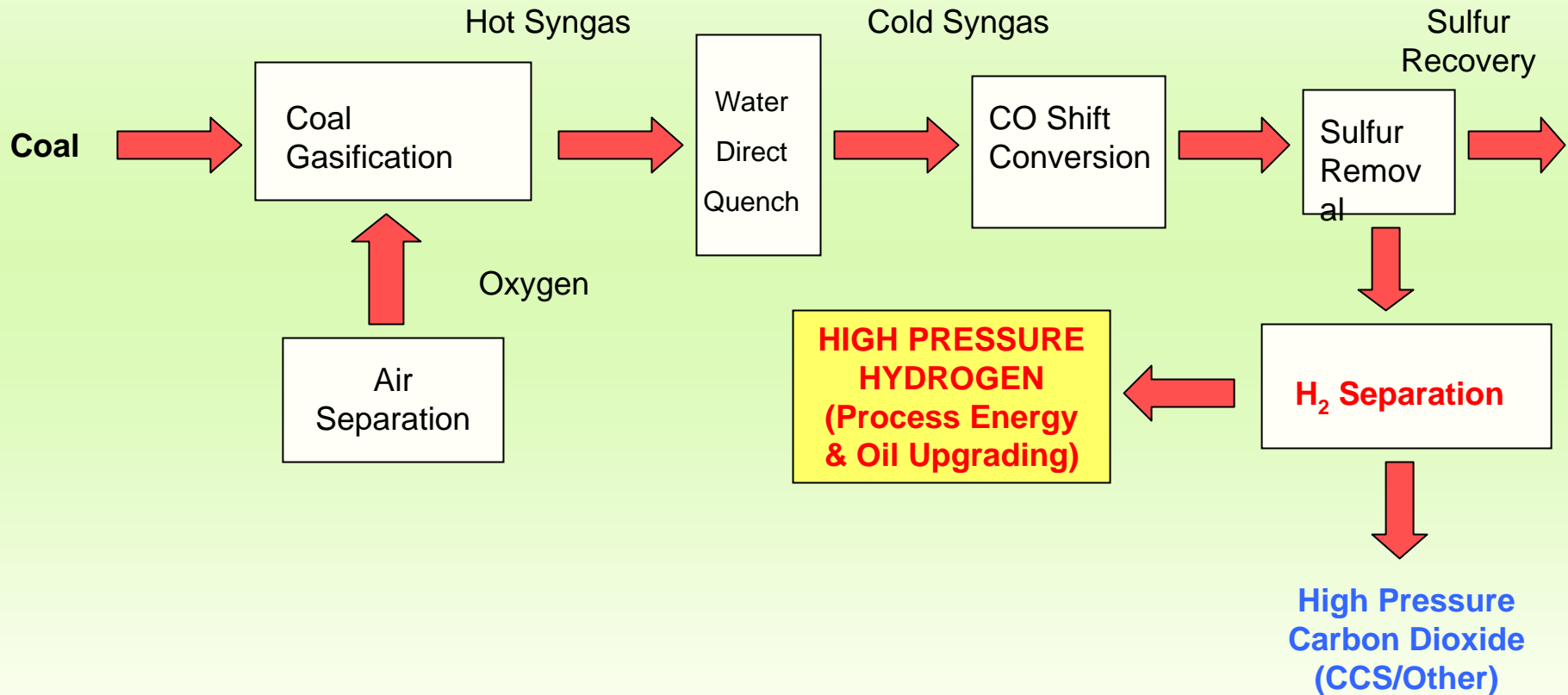
# 5 STEPS FOR CONTROL OF CO<sub>2</sub>

1. INDIRECT-FIRED ROTARY KILN WITH H<sub>2</sub>/AIR COMBUSTION
2. CONTROLLED PEAK SHALE ORE KILN TEMPERATURES
3. NO RECOVERY OF SPENT SHALE CARBON
4. RECYCLE OIL SHALE OFF GASES TO GASIFIER
5. SHIFT GASIFIER SYNGAS TO H<sub>2</sub>/CO<sub>2</sub> AND CAPTURE CO<sub>2</sub>

# STEP 1. PROPRIETARY KILN INDIRECTLY FIRED WITH HYDROGEN



# STEP 1. CO<sub>2</sub>-H<sub>2</sub> SEPARATION





# STEP 1. H<sub>2</sub> vs. CH<sub>4</sub> Costs

RECENT WORLD CLIMATE CONTROL  
CONFERENCES FOR CO<sub>2</sub> CAPTURE AND  
SEQUESTRATION:

HYDROGEN FROM COAL GASIFICATION  
COMPETITIVE WITH NATURAL GAS  
(CURRENT COSTS)

## **STEP 2. KILN SHALE ORE TEMP- CONTROL TO MINIMIZE CARBONATE DECOMPOSITION**

- PROPRIETARY FIRING SCHEME
- CONTROLLED WALL, ORE TEMPERATURES
- CARBONATE RELEASE RATE MODEL

## STEP 2. CARBONATE DECOMPOSITION

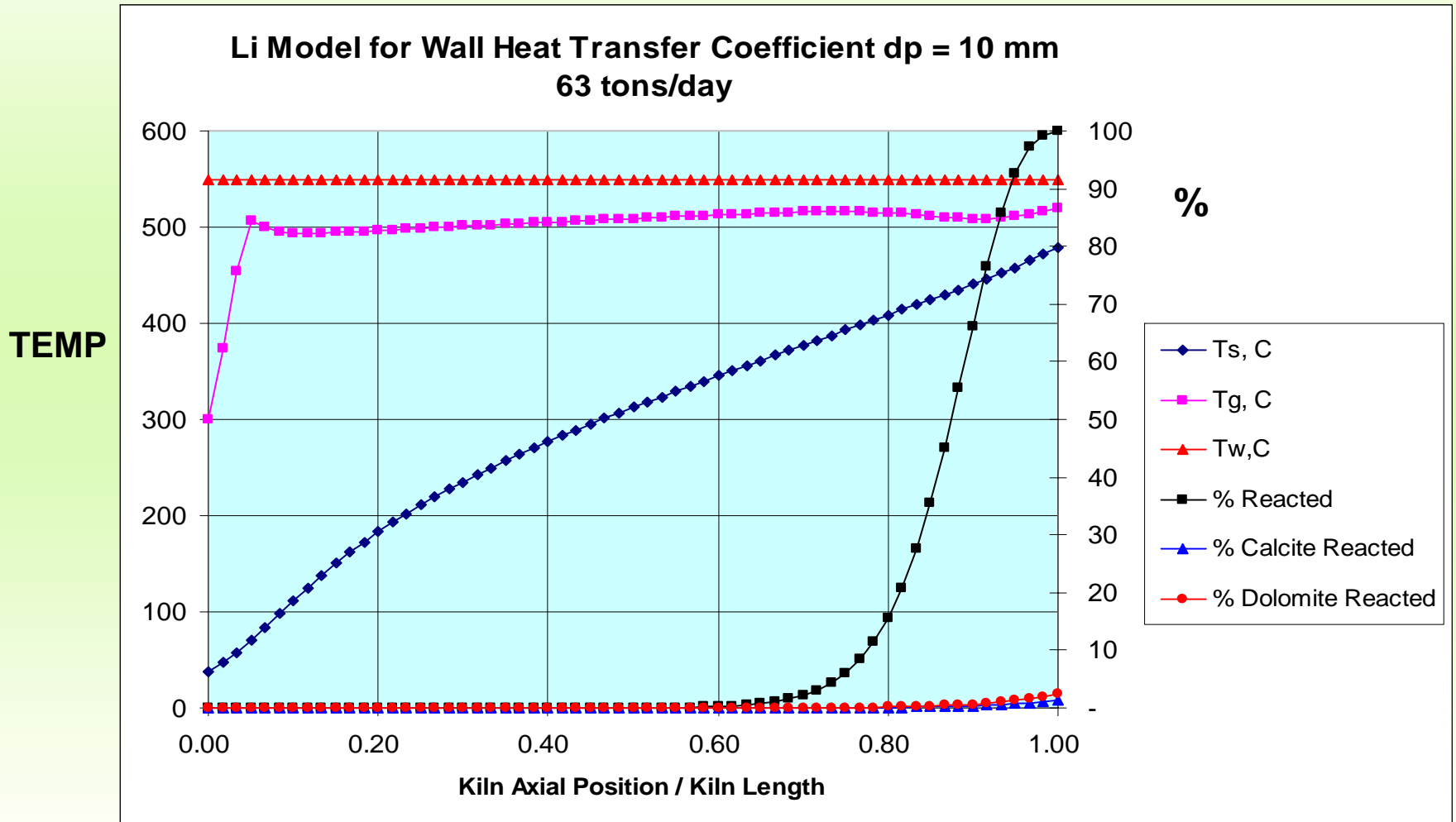
- Dolomite, ( $\text{CaCO}_3 \bullet \text{MgCO}_3$ ),  
Calcite ( $\text{CaCO}_3$ ), %'s
- First Order Reaction – Decomposition  
Rate Controlled

$$\frac{dC_{carb}}{dt} = kC_{carb} \quad k = A \exp[E / RT]$$

- A, E from data (Hanson, F.V., Univ. Utah, 2004)
- Time (t), Temp (T) from kiln code

# STEP 2. CARBONATE DECOMPOSITION

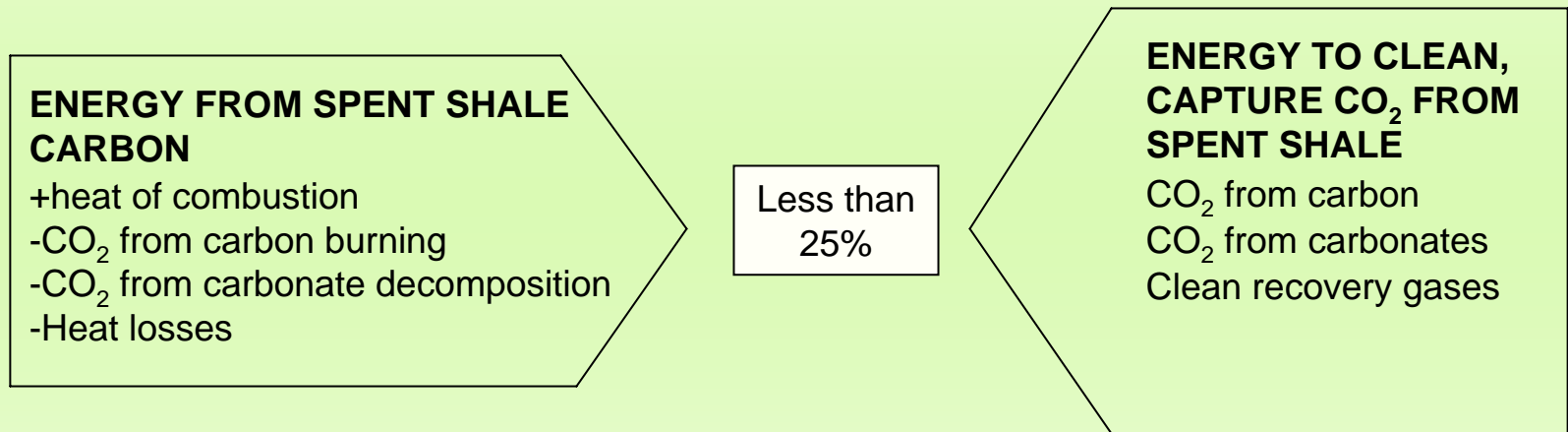
63 Tons Ore/Day; 3/8 in. Ore



## **STEP 3. NO RESIDUAL SPENT SHALE CARBON BURNING**

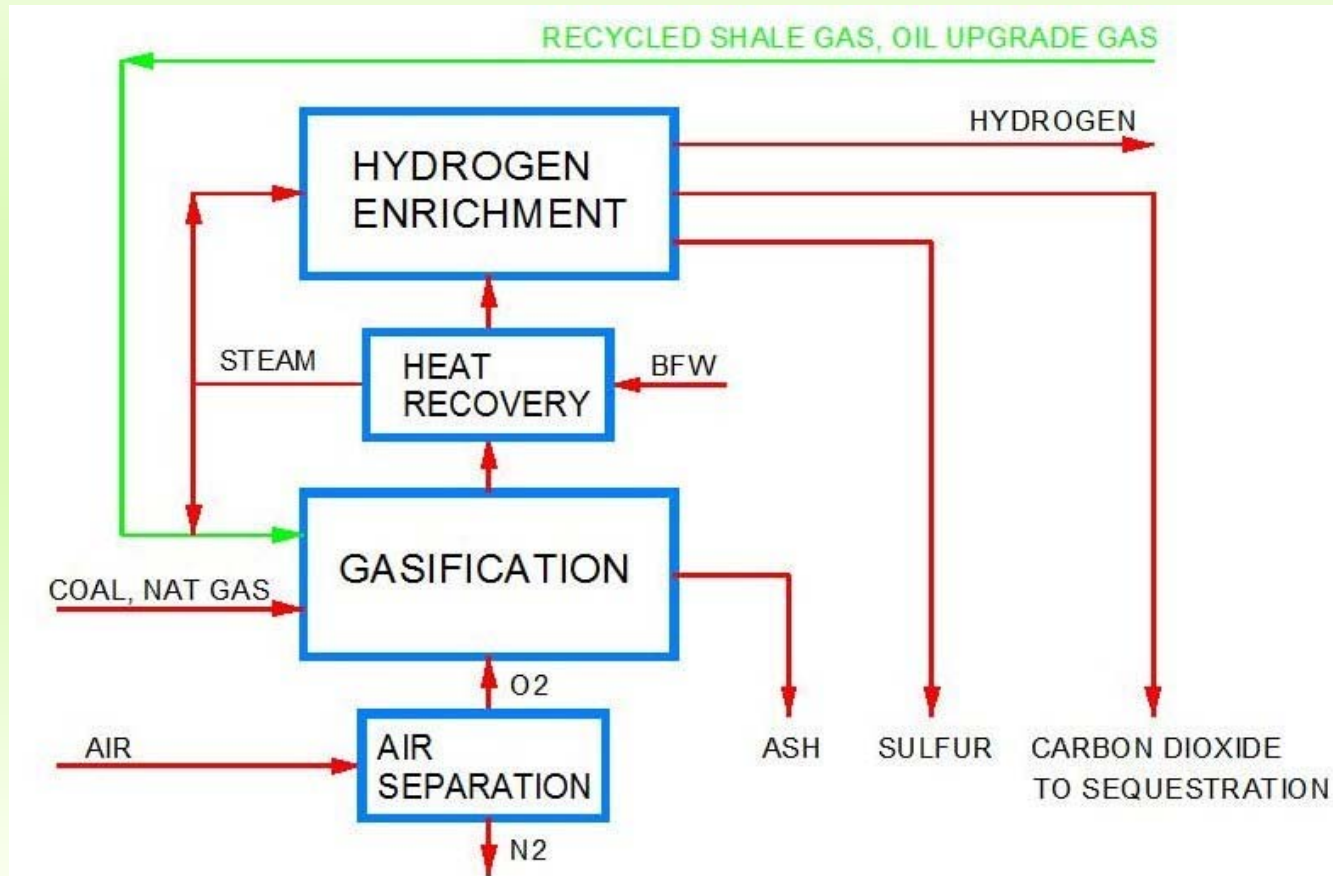
- **Carbonate CO<sub>2</sub>-30% (wt) of ore**
- **600 lbs CO<sub>2</sub>/ton ore**
- **750 lbs CO<sub>2</sub>/bbl shale oil**
- **Decomposition Temperatures, <1050-1150°F**

# STEP 3. NET ENERGY LOSS TO BURN CARBON IN SPENT SHALE

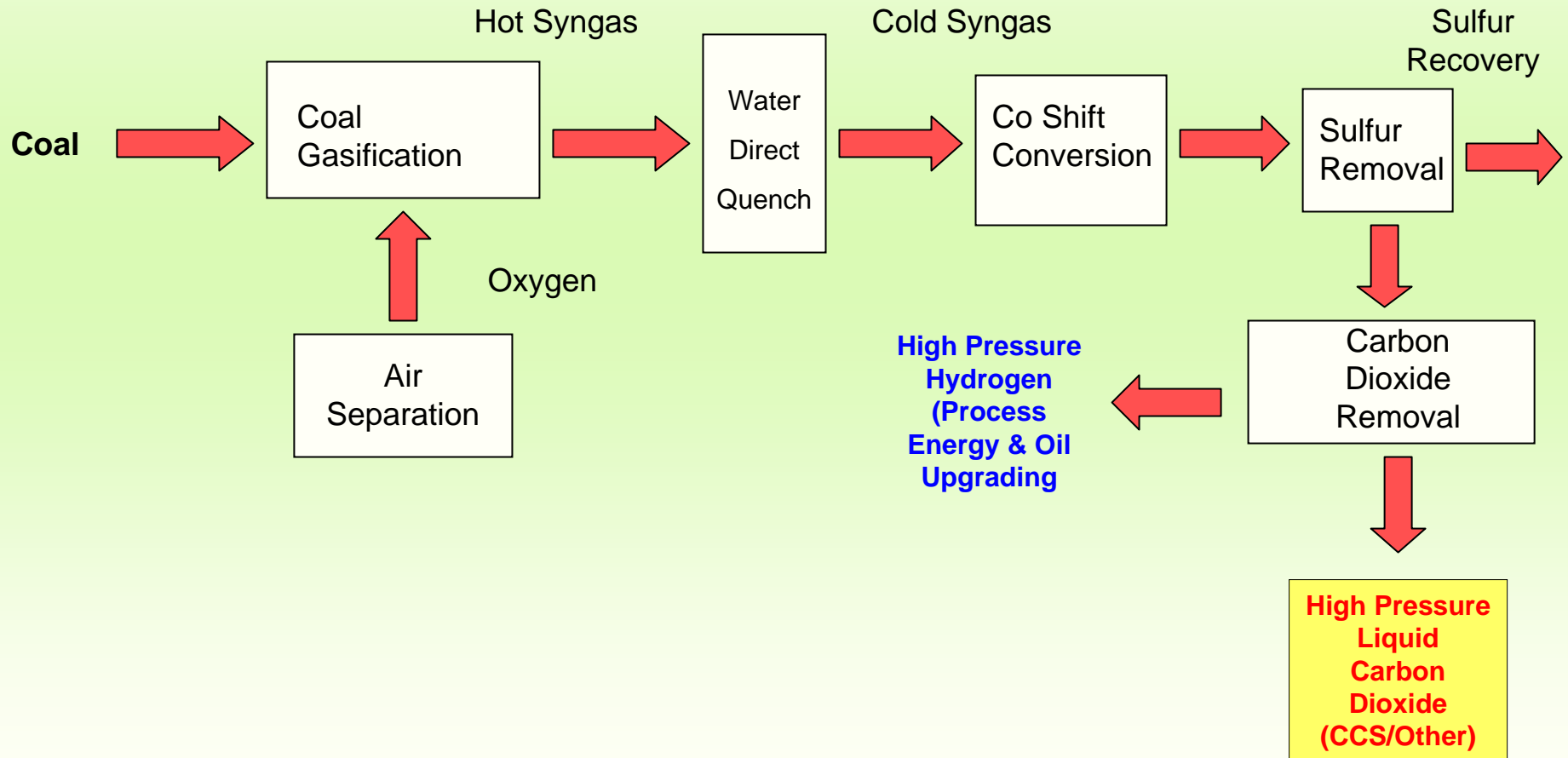


If CO<sub>2</sub> Capture Not Required, Burn Spent Shale Carbon for Process Energy

# STEP 4. RECYCLE FUEL GASES FROM KILN AND UPGRADE TO GASIFIER



# STEP 5. CO<sub>2</sub> SEPARATION AND RECOVERY





# STEP 5. CO<sub>2</sub> CAPTURE PROCESSES

- **Chemical Absorption Process**. Monoethylamine (MEA) solvent. Licensed- Girdler Corp (1938). Installed- Atlantic Richfield Refinery, Texas. Many installations
- **Physical Absorption Process**. Selexol as a solvent. Allied Chemical invented by – now licensed by UOP. Few commercial applications. Little technical information available
- **Cryogenic Process** Patent pending invention (Dr. Larry Baxter, 2006, BYU professor), Technique similar to oil field gas plants using compression and turbo-expanders.

# STEP 5. CO<sub>2</sub> REMOVAL COMPARISONS

## BASIS:

- COMMERCIAL 6000 BPD oil shale plant
- C-SOS process
- Total gas flow: 100 million SCFD
- Gas pressure : 950 psig
- Gas temperature 90 F
- PRO II PROCESS SOFTWARE

# STEP 5. FOR CO<sub>2</sub> REMOVAL

<u>Feed Gas: Vol %</u>		<u>Product Gas:</u>
Hydrogen	56.0	Hydrogen 95% recovery  CO <sub>2</sub> liquid ca. 100% recovery
H <sub>2</sub> O	Tr.	
CO <sub>2</sub>	41.0	
CO	1.8	
N <sub>2</sub> &Ar	1.2	

# STEP 5. CO<sub>2</sub> CAPTURE ENERGY REQUIREMENTS (gjoules/ton CO<sub>2</sub>)

Processes similar (capital/operating cost) **except energy usage**

<b>Energy Use</b>	<b><u>MEA</u></b>	<b><u>Selexol*</u></b>	<b><u>Baxter Cryogenic</u></b>
pumping power	0.35	0.77*	0.02
compressor power	0.43	0.23	0.18
Reboiler heat	3.7	-	-
CO <sub>2</sub> recovery%	99.8	96.4	92.7
Hydrogen recovery%	98	96	99.6

\*possibly high; limited Selexol data

# C-SOS PROCESS

## CONTROL OF CO<sub>2</sub>:

STEP 1. INDIRECT FIRED ROTARY KILN  
WITH H<sub>2</sub>/AIR

STEP 2. CONTROLLED SHALE ORE  
KILN TEMPERATURE

STEP 3. NO RECOVERY OF SPENT SHALE  
CARBON

STEP 4. RECYCLE OIL SHALE OFF GASES  
TO GASIFIER

STEP 5. SHIFT GASIFIER SYNGAS TO  
H<sub>2</sub>/CO<sub>2</sub> AND CAPTURE CO<sub>2</sub>

Tons CO<sub>2</sub>  
Removed/bbl  
motor fuel

0.2

0.3

0.15

0.04

0.4

Total

1.09

# SUMMARY

- C-SOS PROCESS POTENTIAL:
  - Eliminate 1.2 tons CO<sub>2</sub>/bbl motor fuel (97%)
  - Eliminate 0.8 tons CO<sub>2</sub>/bbl motor fuel w/o CO<sub>2</sub> removal step (67%)
- ROM COST INCREASE - CO<sub>2</sub> Capture – Step 5
  - +25%, capital cost
  - +20%, operating cost
- GENERAL – Not for Specific CO<sub>2</sub> Removal Technology

# THANK YOU

Acknowledgment

U.S. Department of Energy/SBIR Grant

(Jesse Garcia, NETL)

State of Utah Center of Excellence Grant

(Nicole Toomey Davis)

Hatfield, Smoot, Coates

CRE Energy, Inc.

Andrew Baxter, SES, LLC., Licensor

28<sup>th</sup> Oil Shale Symposium

Colorado School of Mines, Golden, CO

15 October 2008