

Unity Power Alliance

One Goal – Zero Emissions

Pressurized Oxy-Combustion

An Advancement in Thermal and Operating Efficiency
for Clean Coal Power Plants

Jan, 2013

Advantages of Pressurized Oxy-Combustion

- POXC™ can be retrofitted into existing plants utilizing existing infrastructure of steam cycle, coal handling and transmission lines.
- POXC™ plants can achieve net efficiency's >35%
- LCOE < 1.3X vs conventional PC
- Proven ability to utilize low rank coals
- Virtually no emissions; Fly Ash eliminated and vitrified slag classified as inert in the EU
- Dramatically improved water profile
- Captures CO₂ at pressure requiring minimal CPU treatment

POXC™: Regarded as the most efficient and cost effective carbon capture combustion technology for coal, natural gas and biogas

¹Study by Canadian government (CANMET)

Technology Status of Pressurized Oxy-Combustion

1. Proven Technology: 8+ Years of results at 5 and 15MWth
2. Outstanding environmental results: CO₂ ready for CCUS with minimal CPU treatment
3. Engineering sufficiently advanced to complete 50MWth Pilot and 320MWe Demonstration
4. DOE award to study optimized pressure

Plant 15 MWth - Jurong, Singapore



Technology, Performance, and Benefits

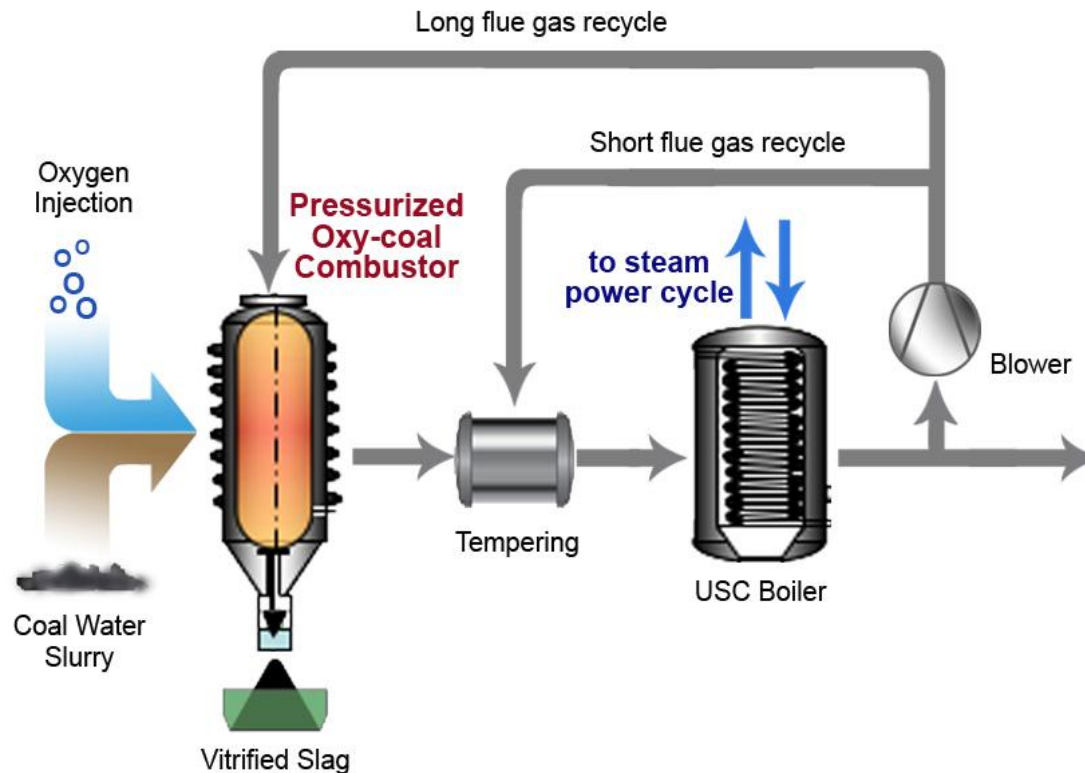
POXC™ – Poised for Success

- Clean Power: 5MWth Pilot in Italy – *in operation since 2004*

- Pressurized oxy-fuel combustion of coal has been proven to be economic and environmentally sound.
- All emissions are virtually eliminated
- Modular Units applicable for brownfield and greenfield sites
- Flexible boiler allows integration into grids with increasingly variable demand patterns
- Ability to utilize low rank coals



Cost Effective & Grid Compatible



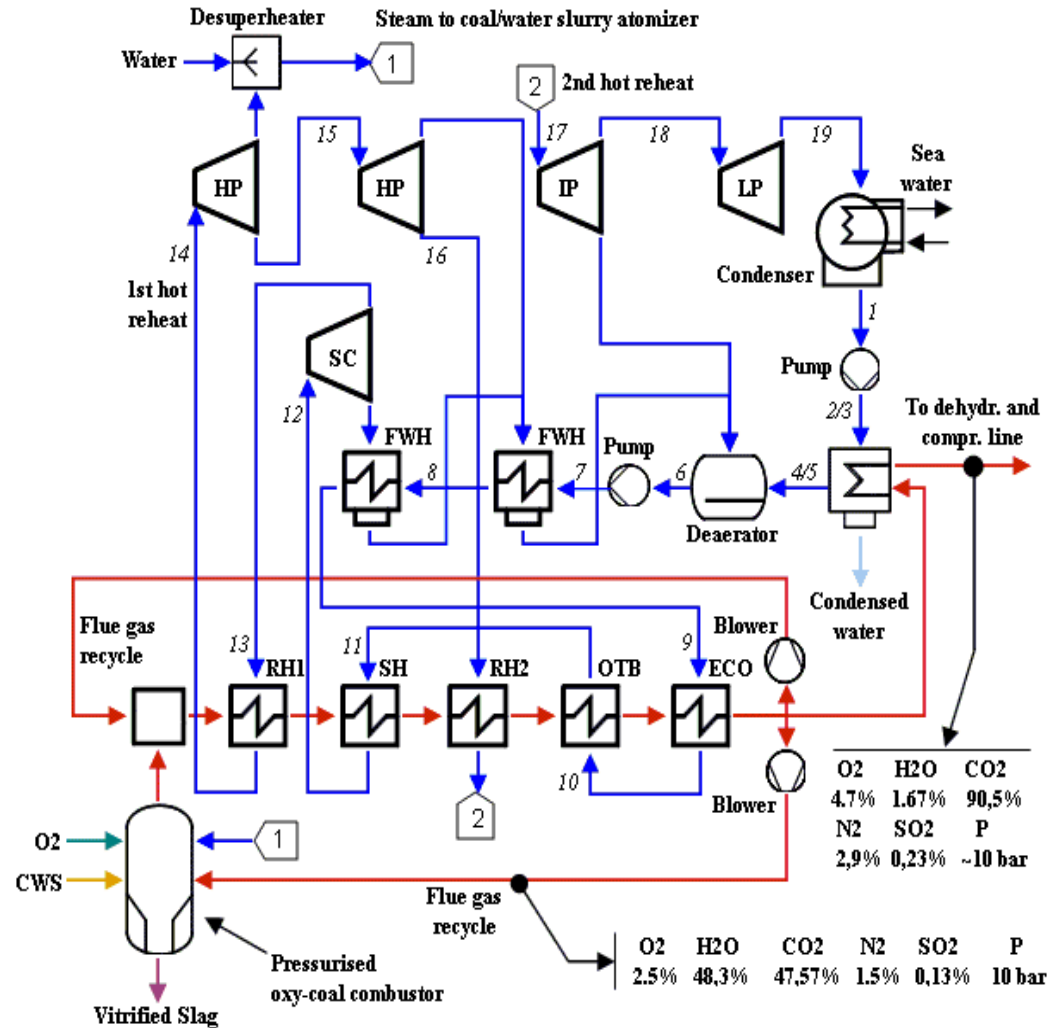
- New POXC™ Process can replace existing Boiler
- Brownfield application can utilize existing turbines
- Size POXC™ for power plant output steam requirements
- Tremendous Energy cycle flexibility: 10-100% in 30 min.
- Much smaller footprint, capable of retrofit into existing facilities
- Captures all emissions (e.g., CO₂, S, Hg, etc.) for sale or sequestration
- Plant will reduce water consumption by 50-60%: large environmental benefit.

Key feature with new boiler design is ability to vary production rates quickly, allowing flexibility to utilize low-cost coals while accommodating Electric Grid load variances due to solar and wind inputs

320 MWe CCUS Power Plant

Target:

- Power:
> 320 MWe
- FEED:
Low rank coals
- Net efficiency:
> 35 %
- Capex:
< 1900 €/kW



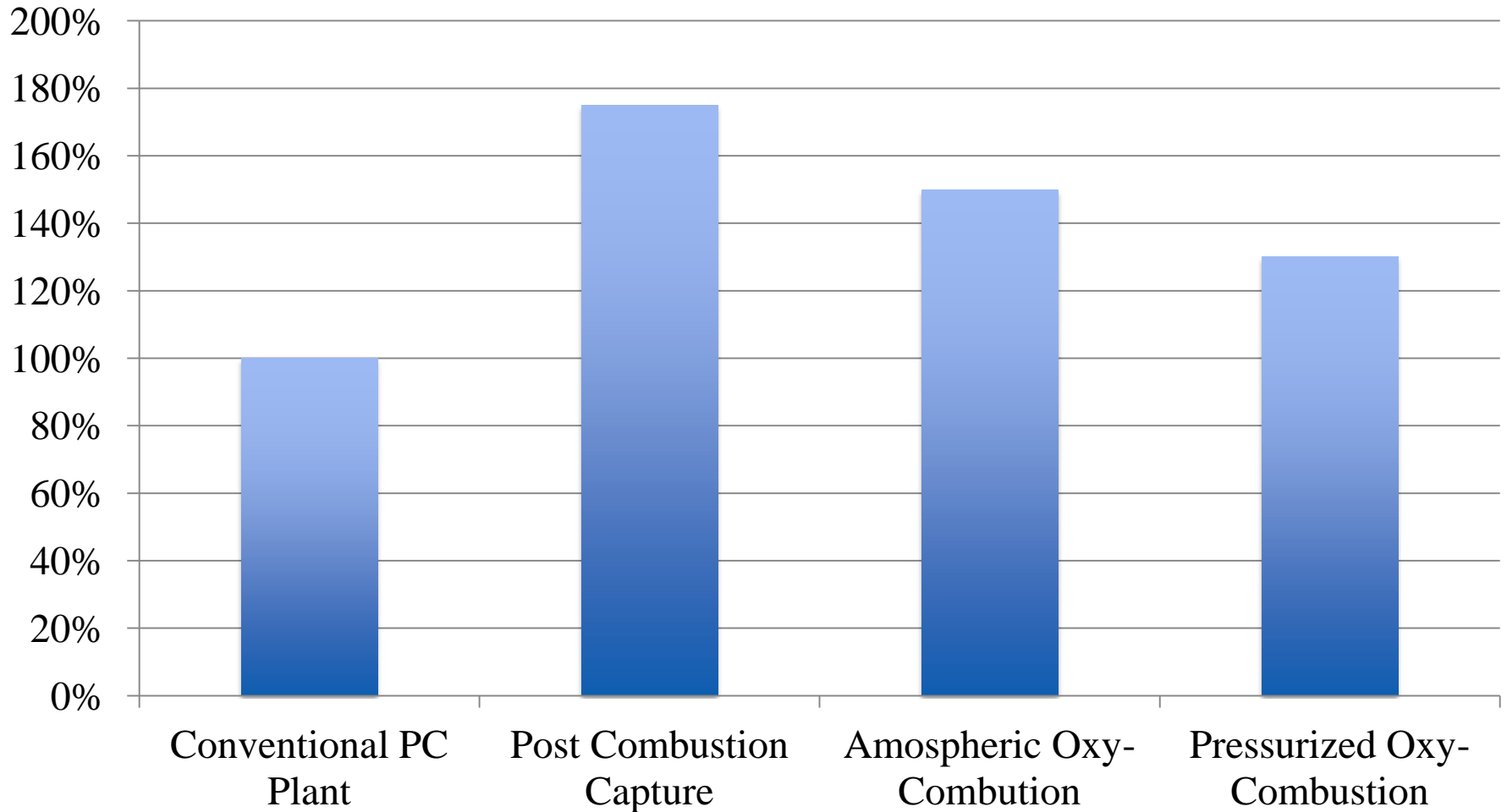
Energy from Coal

NO FLUE GAS !!!
NO STACK !!!

EFFLUENTS ARE
READY
FOR EOR or
CCUS

Chemical analysis of the effluents	Isotherm PWR®
CO	< 1 mg/m ³
NO _x	< 100 mg/m ³
SO _x	< 30 mg/m ³
TOC	<0.05 mg/m ³
HCl	< 0.1 mg/m ³
PAH	<0,0001mg/m ³
Dust (total)	< 1 mg/m ³
PM 2.5	<10 µg/m ³
Dioxin, Furans	<0,0001 ng/m ³
Heavy metals	< 0,1 mg/m ³
SOOT	Zero
CO ₂ v (in flue gas)	>93 %

Normalized LCOE



Cycle performance

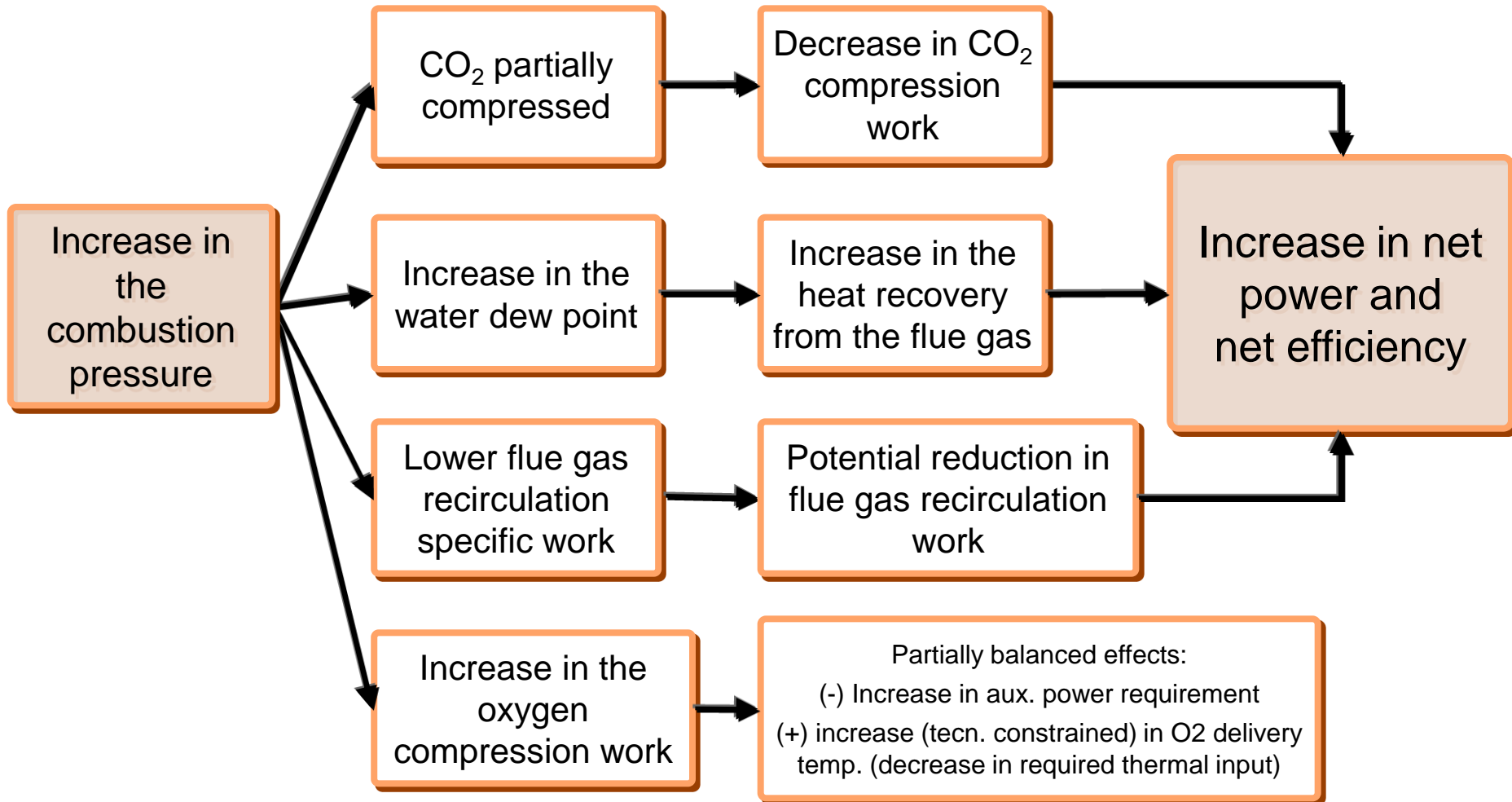
Assumptions

- O2 Production cost: 0.275 kWh/kg
- O2 mole fraction @ outlet: 2.5%
- O2 Purity: 98%
- Convective Boiler Inlet T: 820°C
- Combustor $\Delta P/P$: 1%
- Combustor Heat Loss: 2%

Cycle Performance Summary

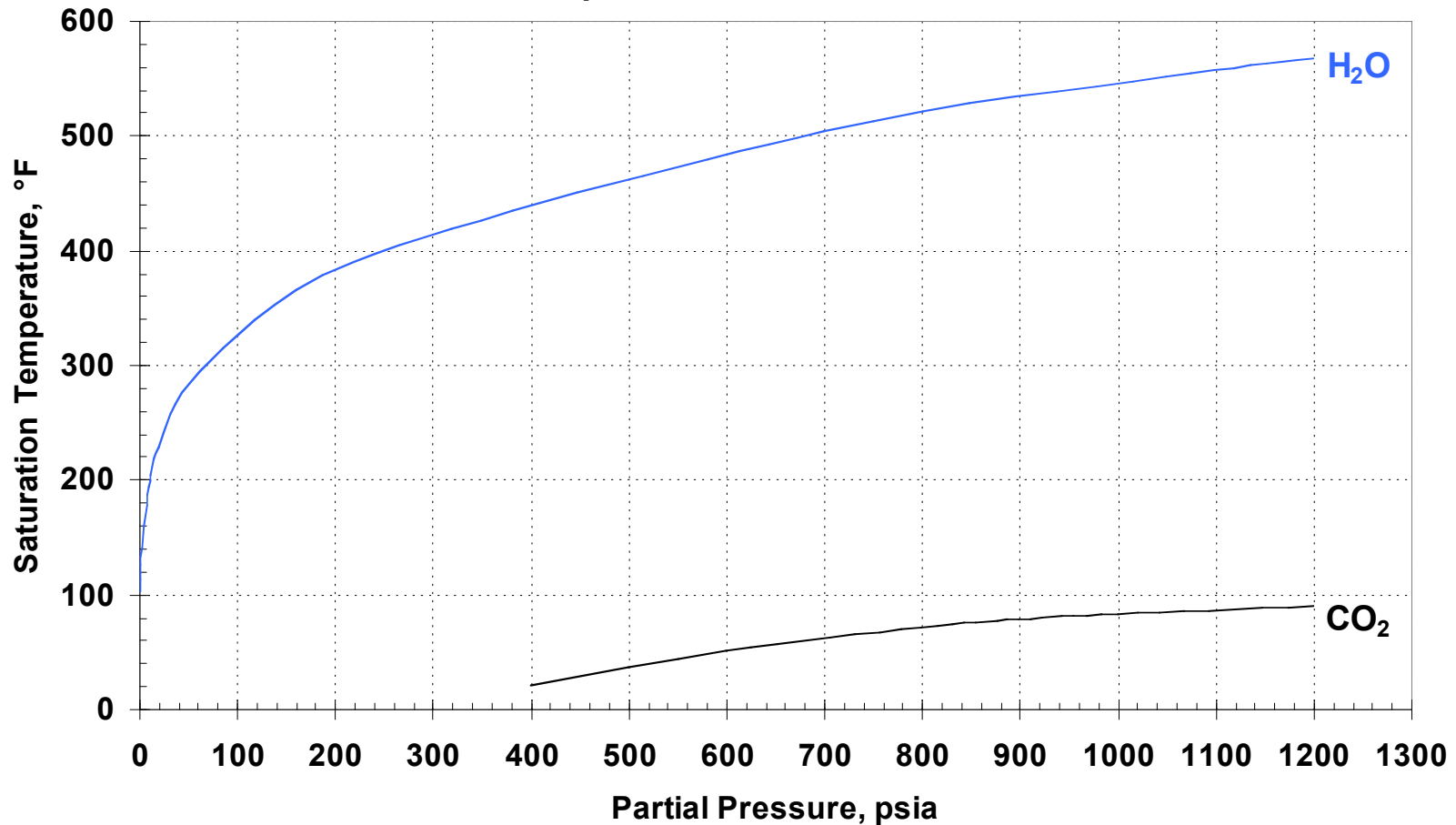
	CO ₂ Capture Case
Gross Performance	
Net Fuel Input	903 MW
Gross Power	430 MW
Gross Efficiency	47.6%
Plant Auxiliaries	
ASU	75 MW
CPU	17 MW
Other Plant Auxiliaries	18 MW
Total Auxiliaries	110 MW
Net Performance	
Net Power	320 MW
Net Heat Rate	10158 kJ/kWh
Net Efficiency	35.44%

Why are pressurized conditions related to high efficiency?

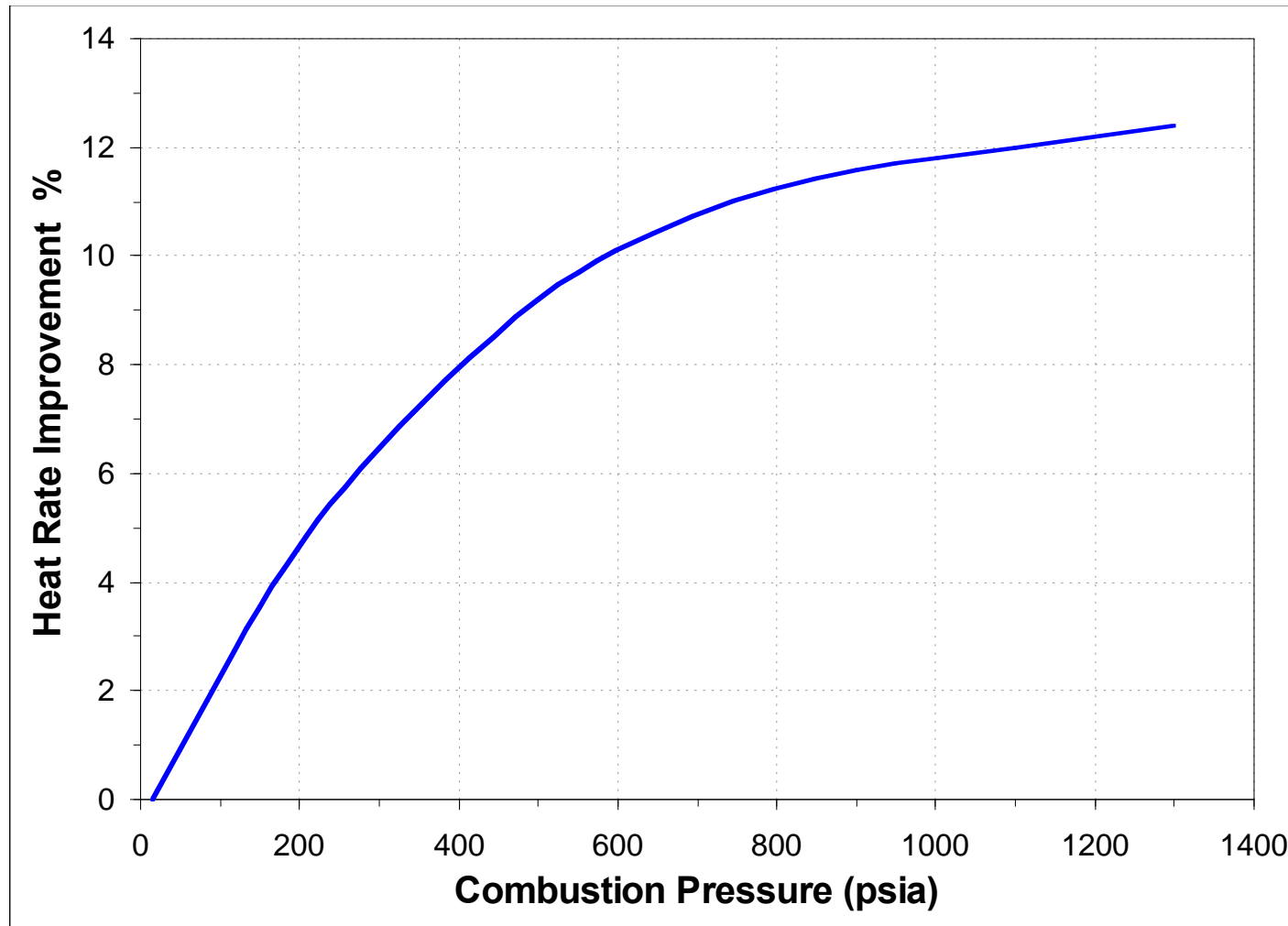


Pressurized OxyCombustion:
Latent Heat of Water is Available at Useful Temperature;
CO₂ Condenses to Liquid at Ambient Heat Sink Temp.

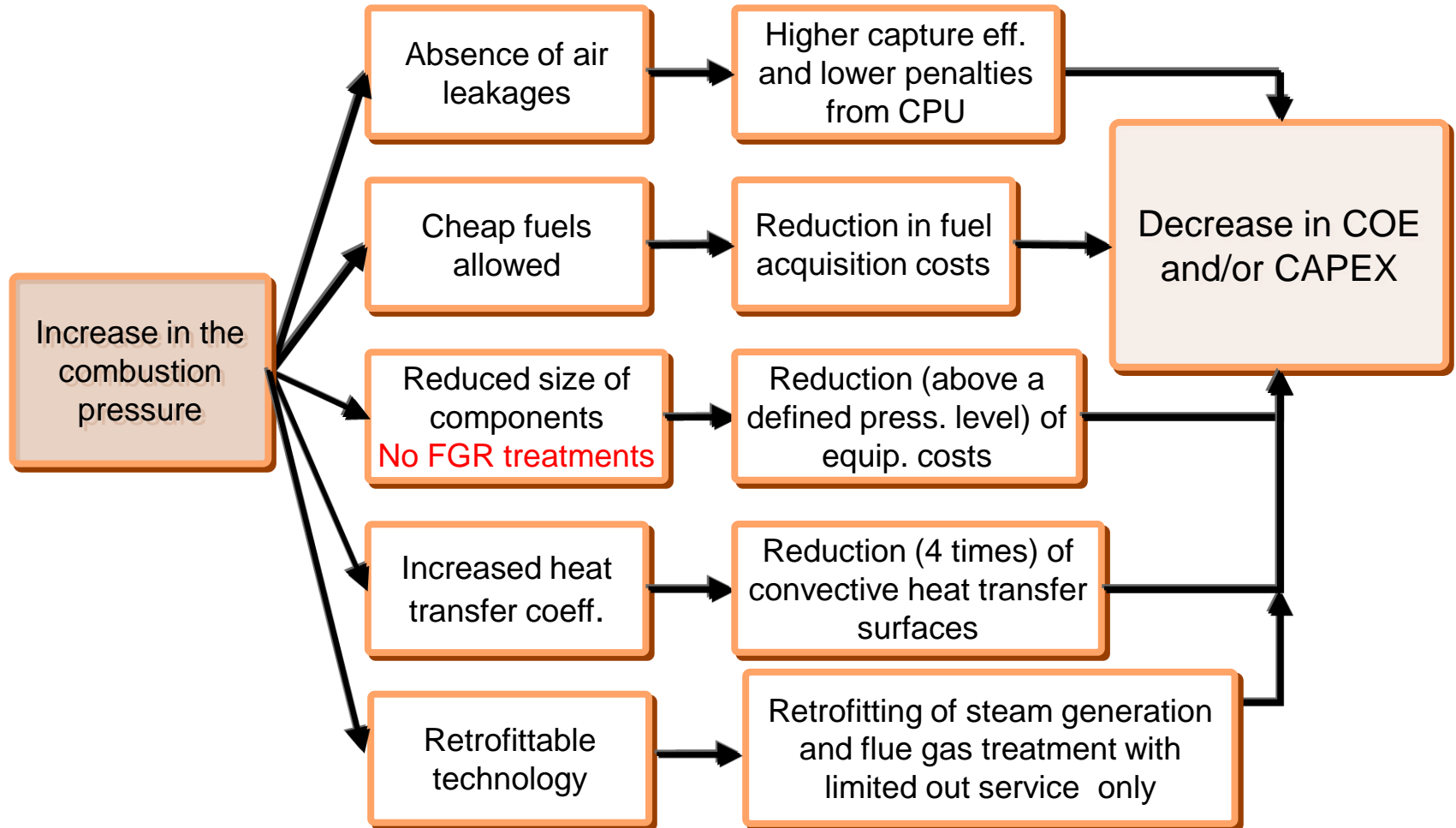
Component Condensation



POXC[®] Efficiency vs. Pressure: Improvement over Ambient Oxy- combustion



Why are COE and CAPEX reduced ?



The Market and Beneficiaries

- Potential market 50-100 GW.
- POXC[®] replaces steam generator; two options:
 - Complete replacement of existing steam generator.
 - Operate in parallel with existing steam generator.
- Older steam generator could remain as backup.
- Existing BOP and steam turbine utilized.
- Potential for turbine steam path upgrade.
- POXC[®] steam generator will match any turbine / BOP requirement.

New Plant Applications: POXC can be Designed for Any New Plant

- POXC[®] can be designed for any steam cycle:
 - Subcritical, supercritical, UltraSuperCritical (USC).
 - Modular design accommodates double reheat, with low pressure drops and enhanced efficiency.
 - Feedwater heating cycle integration in plant design will optimize plant efficiency.
 - Subsystem heat recovery / integration less than for ambient-pressure oxy-combustion.
- Fuel-flexible: Wide range of coals, pet coke, some biomass. Very little efficiency penalty for high-moisture fuels.
- Partial oxidation / gasification is an option provided in patents.
- Compact footprint, modular vessel designs.
- Up to ~320 MWe per train. Multiple trains for larger plants.

Repowering Existing Units: Emissions Regulations: Retrofit, Repower, or Retire?

MACT emissions regulations: SO_x, NO_x, Hg, PM

- Plants currently without SCR or FGD would require investment, ~\$30/MWhr.
- Plants currently with some emissions controls may require ~\$6/MWhr.
- If CO₂ is also regulated,
 - One option is to retrofit with both MACT controls and post-combustion CO₂ capture system (PCC).
 - Alternative is to repower (replace boiler system) with POXC integrated, multi-pollutant capture system.
 - Cost of CO₂ avoided can be thought of as the ‘break-even’ valuation of CO₂ that would result in the non-capture base plant having the same LCOE (or dispatch cost) as that from the capture case. (In other words, it is the CO₂ ‘tax’ that would justify installing the retrofit or repowering equipment.)

Emissions control cost range representative of 90% of the total capacity requiring some additional controls.

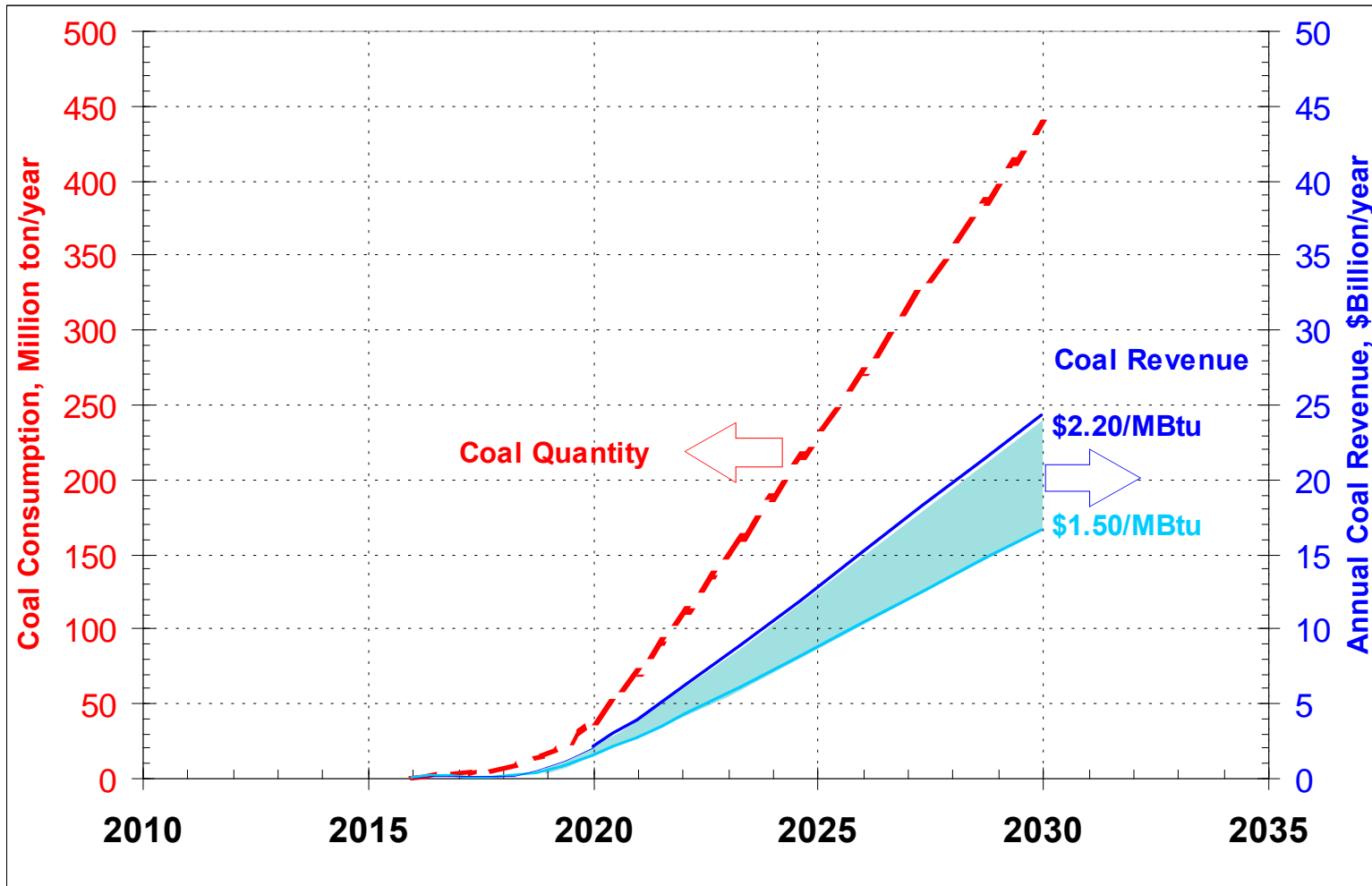
Sources include HIS CERA and Ventyx.

\$6/MWhr ~ \$460/kW; \$30/MWhr ~ \$2300/kW; based on 25 yrs, 8.47%, 85% capacity factor.

Re-Powering America's coal-fired power plants with POXC[®] means that:

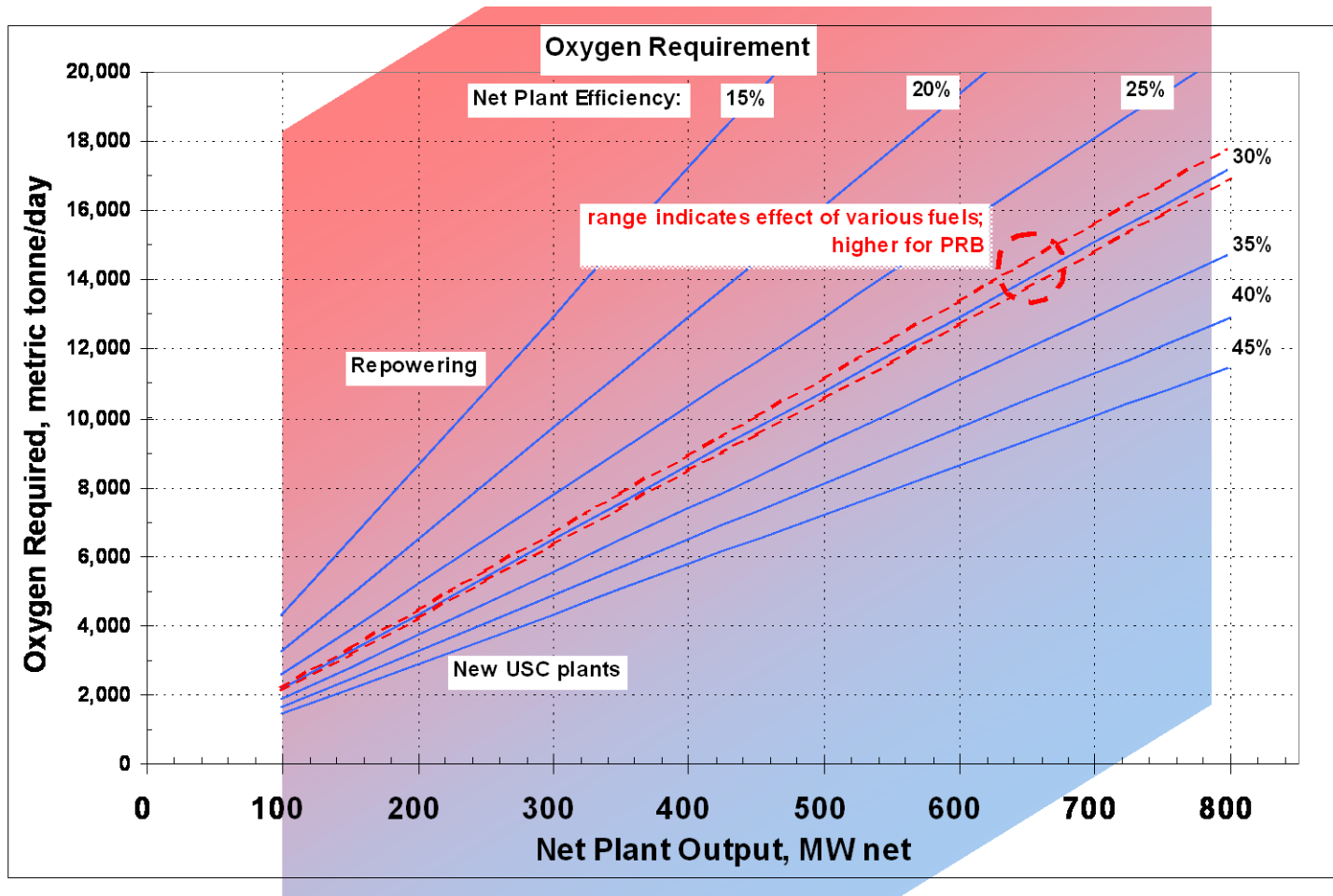
- In addition to capturing CO₂ in a supercritical state, SO_x, NO_x, chlorides, mercury, and particulate emissions are eliminated, meeting EPA air regulations.
- Much of the existing power generation and transmission infrastructure can be utilized, minimizing new investment.
- Converted plants may utilize complete range of coal types, pet coke, or biomass.
- Jobs will be kept and created instead of lost.
- State and local government will maintain tax bases.
- Higher electricity prices that would have resulted from expensive plant replacements will not harm industry and consumers.
- POXC[®] would make a significant contribution towards addressing CO₂ emissions or providing the options for future implementation.

Coal Market Evaluation: 200 GW CCS Market Represents \$17-24B Annually in Coal Revenue



ASU Oxygen Requirement

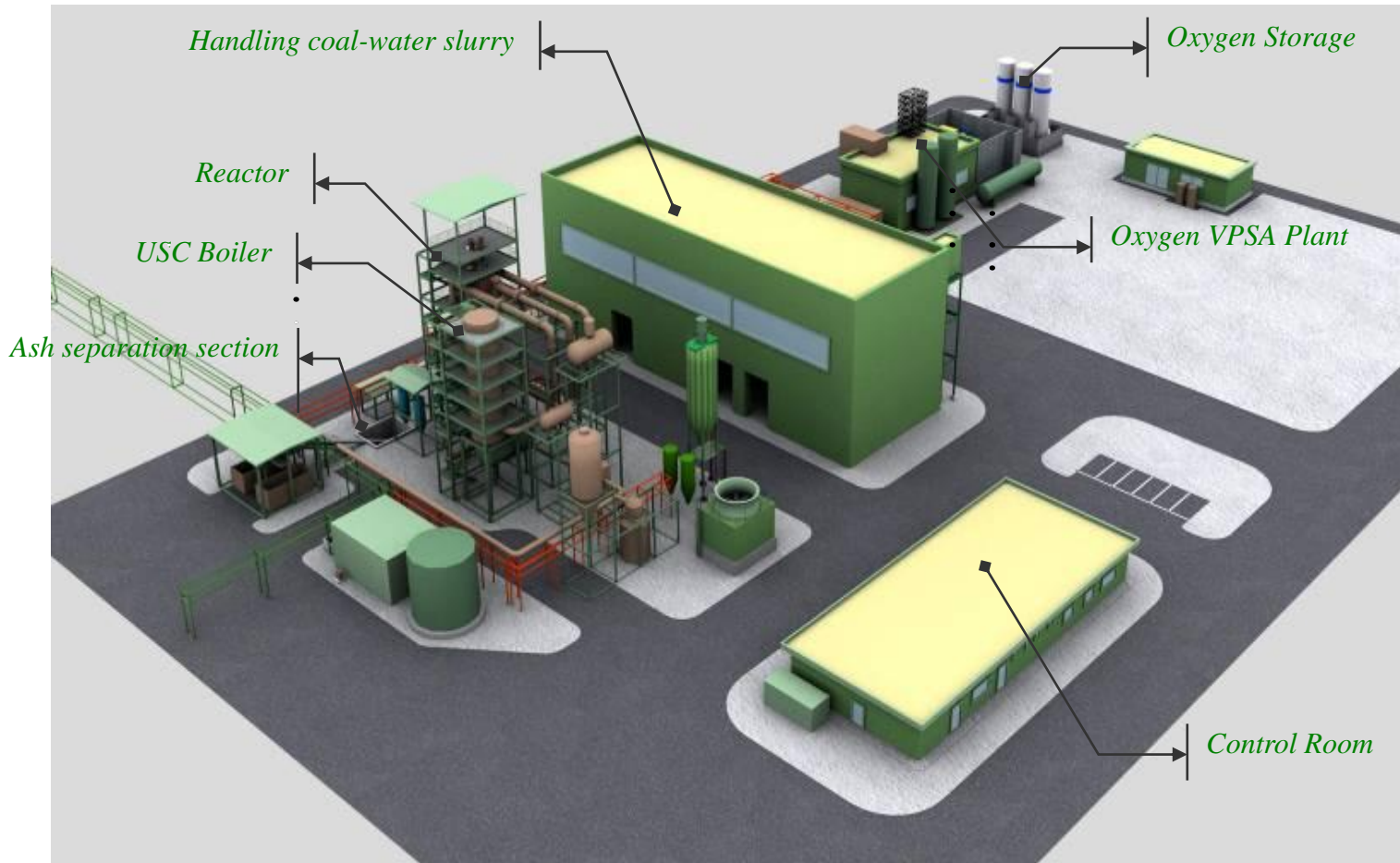
Each 600MWe plant represents > \$100MM/yr Oxygen contract



- Proven carbon capture technology at 5 and 15 MW.
- Highest plant efficiency and lowest cost among CCS options.
- Suitable for repowering existing plants and for optimized new plants.
- Scale is compatible with EOR needs.
- Multi-pollutant capture system exceeds all pending emissions regulations.
- Technology that has global potential.

Ready for Deployment

50 MWth Pilot Plant



Thank-you!

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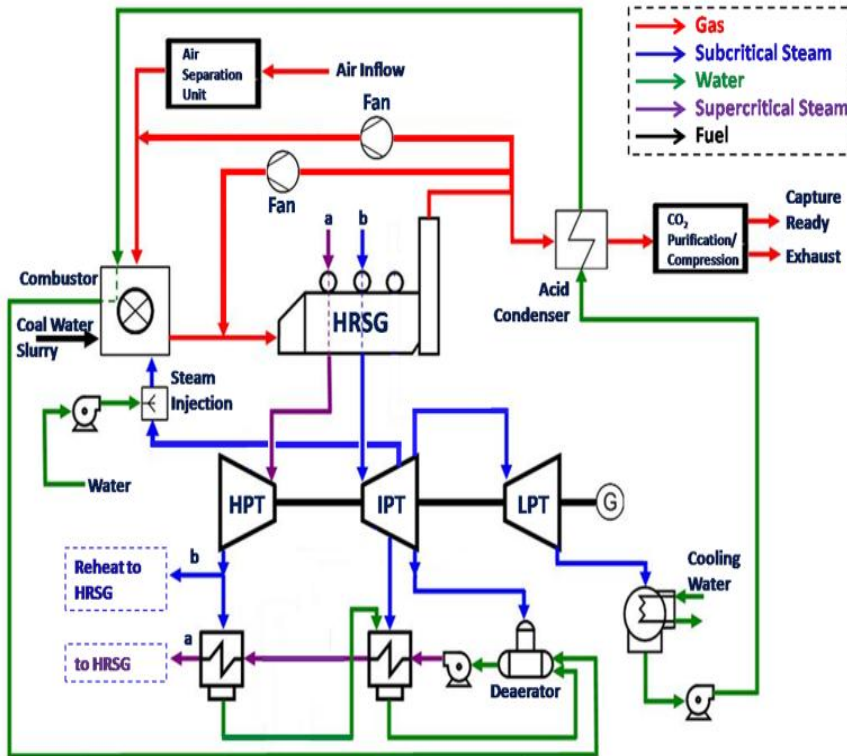


ENEL –MIT cost assessment

Thermodynamic Cycle and data costs assessment

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Parameters	Values
Plant Life (years)	25
Plant Capacity (%)	85
Contingency (% of capital costs)	15
Discount Rate (%)	10
Interest Rate (%)	10
Inflation Rate (%)	4
Overall Tax Rate (%)	38
Debt Term (years)	15
Depreciation Life (years)	25
Debt vs. Equity (%)	70/30
Fixed O&M Cost (% of capital costs)	4
Variable O&M Cost (\$/kWh)	0.002
Coal Price (\$/GJ-LHV)	2
Water Price (\$/m ³)	0.28