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Carbon Capture and Storage Program

EMISSION MEASUREMENTS TO
A NEW LEVEL

Eerik Järvinen, Ramboll Finland Oy

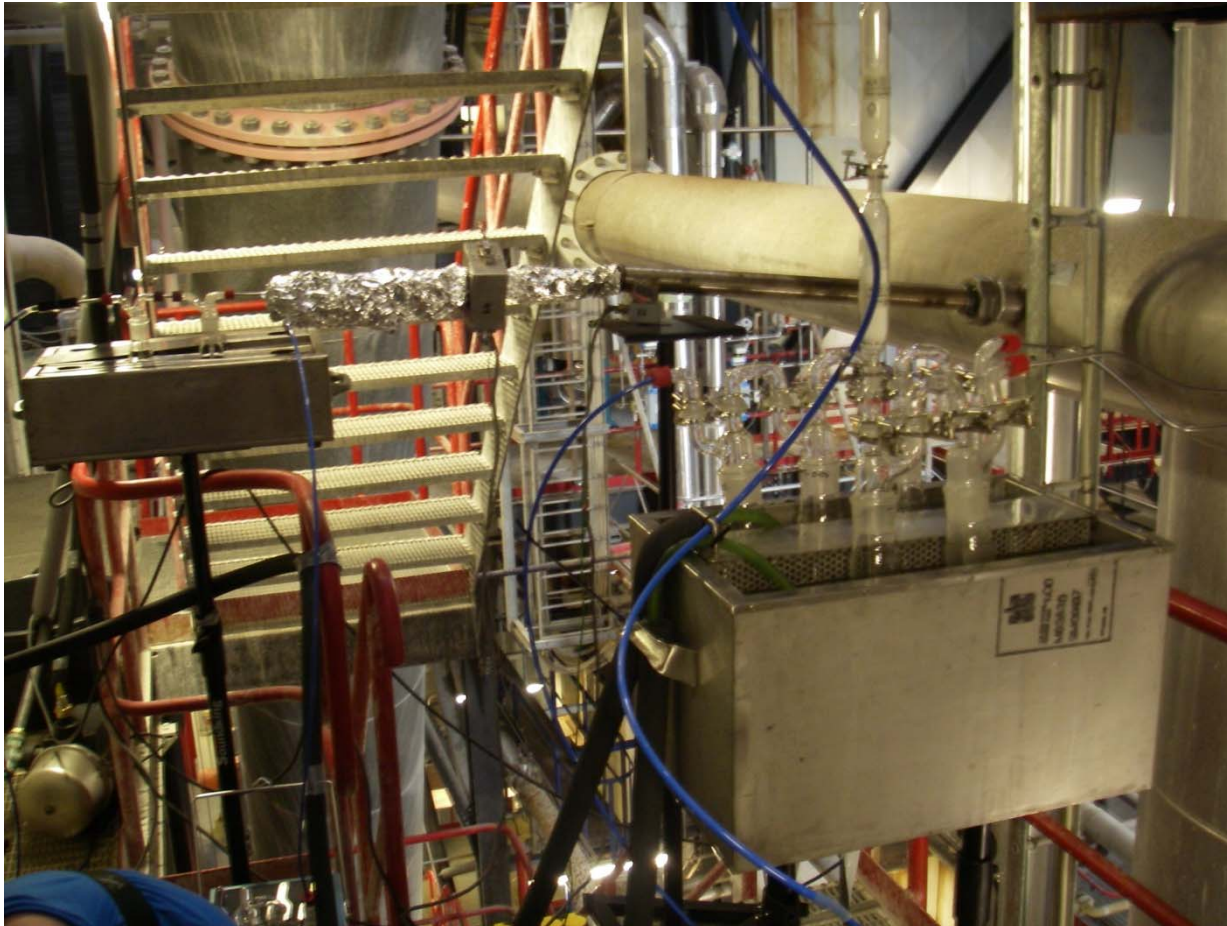


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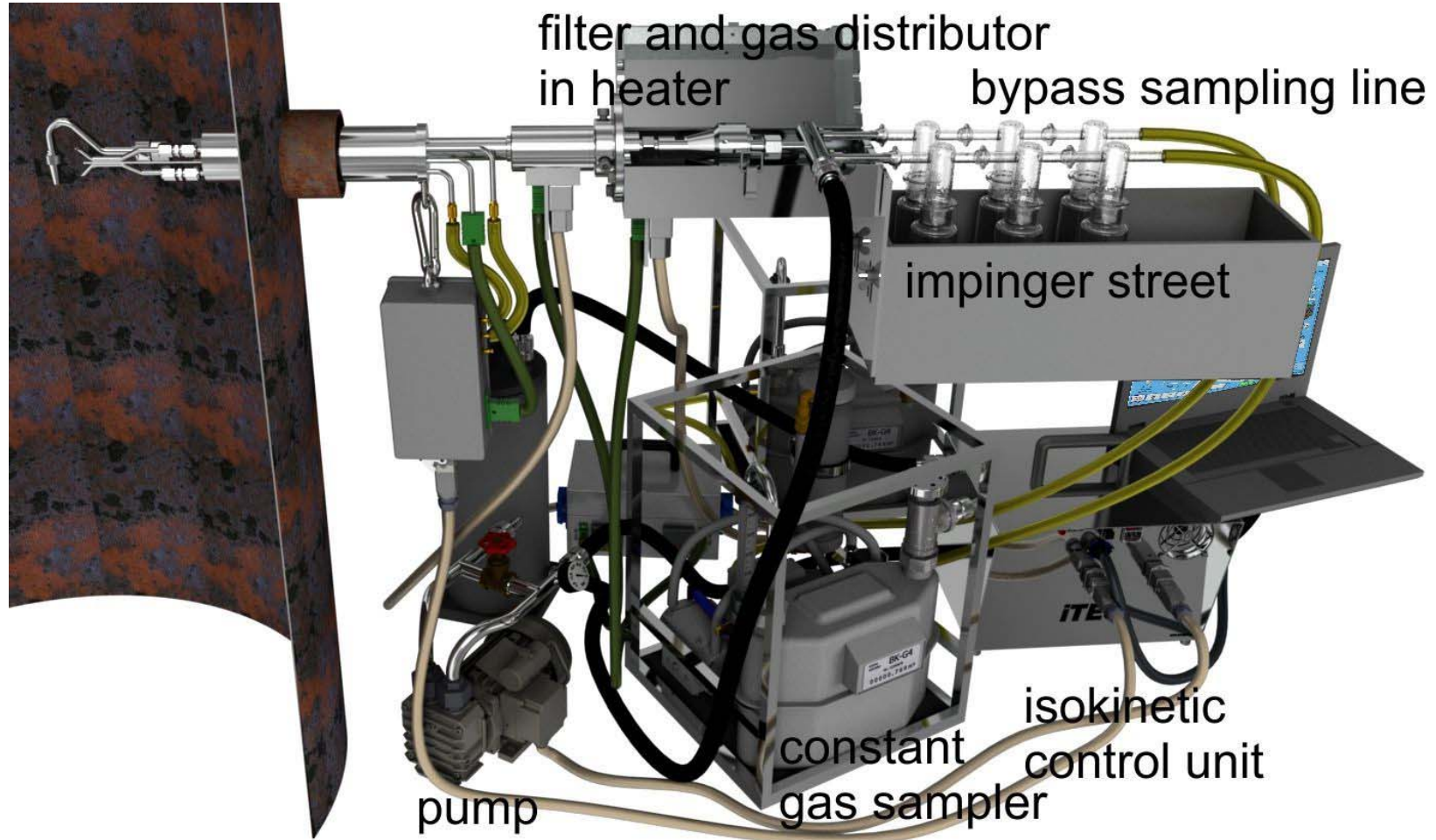
Tekes

What we did?



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Obviously: mistakes



Invention of foam

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Concentration method which actually does dilution x 1000



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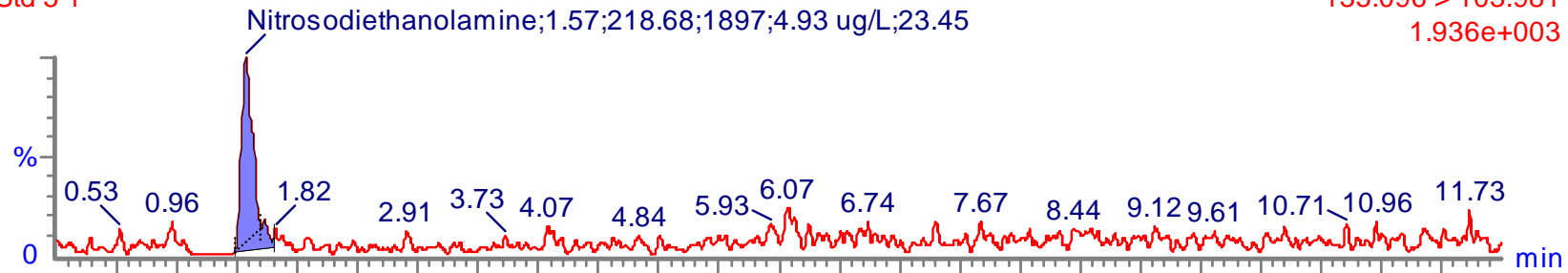
Carbon Capture and Storage Program

Tekes

Analysis...

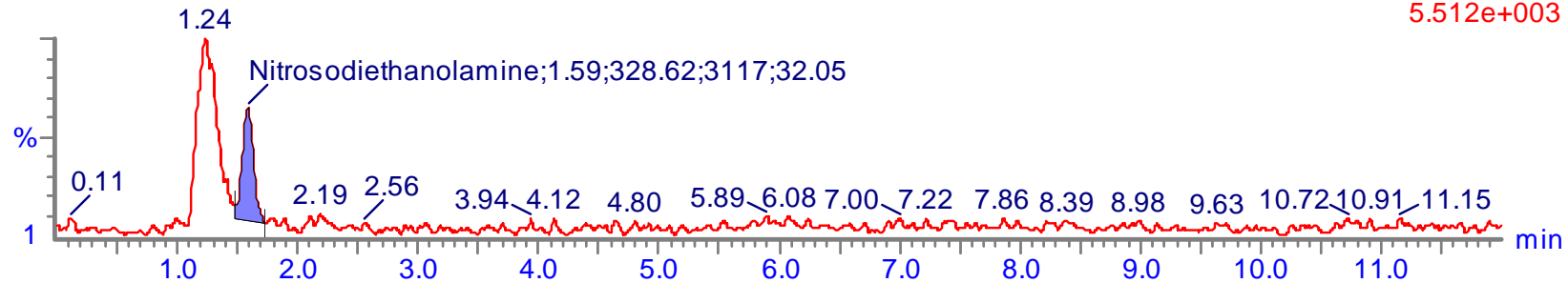
26112_07 Smooth(Mn,2x2)
Std 5 1

F1:MRM of 2 channels,ES+
135.096 > 103.981
1.936e+003



26112_07 Smooth(Mn,2x2)
Std 5 1

F1:MRM of 2 channels,ES+
135.096 > 73.863
5.512e+003



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T039

Liite 1.01 / Appendix 1.01

Sivu / Page 10(27)

Laboratoriopalvelut**Laboratory Services**

Vaatus/Requirement

SFS-EN ISO/IEC 17025:2005

02.09.2016

Liitteen päiväys / Date of the Appendix

17.07.2019

Päätöksen viimeinen voimassaolopäivä / Date of expiry

www.finas.fi

Voimassaoleva pätevyysalue / Current scope of accreditation

PÄTEVYYSALUE SCOPE OF ACCREDITATION		
Testattava materiaali / tuote Material / product tested	Testityyppi, mitta-alue Type of test, measured range	Testausmenetelmä Test method
Vesi Water	ETU (etyleenitiourea) ETU (ethylenetiourea)	Sisäinen menetelmä RA4009, UPLC-MS/MS-tekniikka In-house method RA4009, UPLC-MS/MS-technique
Vesi Water	MBT (Bentsotiatsoli-2-tioli) MBT (Benzothiazole-2-thiol)	Sisäinen menetelmä RA4034, LC-MS/MS-tekniikka In-house method RA4013, LC- MS/MS-technique
Vesi Water	NDELA (N-Nitrosodietanoliamiini) NDELA (N- Nitrosodiethanolamine)	Sisäinen menetelmä RA4080, UPLC-MS/MS In-house method RA4080, UPLC-MS/MS

T039

Liite 1.01 / *Appendix 1.01*

Sivu / Page 14(27)

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Prosessinäytteet <i>Process samples</i>	Nitrosoamiinit <i>Nitrosoamines</i>	Sisäiset matriisikohtaiset menetelmät mm . RA4074, GC/HRMS, perustuu EPA 521 ja OSHA 27 <i>In-house methods by sample to be tested e.g. RA4074, GC/HRMS, based on EPA 521 and OSHA 27</i>

Emissions to air, three reasons to measure, carbon capture process:

1. Health and environment
2. Monitoring of CO₂
3. Status of the process

So what is new?





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Analogue baseline from history:

Waste incineration

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**DIRECTIVE 2000/76/EC OF THE EUROPEAN
PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL
of 4 December 2000
on the incineration of waste**

Emission limits set for:

Total dust

NO_x

SO₂

CO

TOC

HCl

HF

Metals + Hg

PCDD/F compounds (0,1 ng/m³n I-TEQ)



Kyläsaari Waste incineration plant
1960-1983



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In practise, PCDD/F are not released any more...

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20.9.2016 Hakkila, Vantaa, Finland



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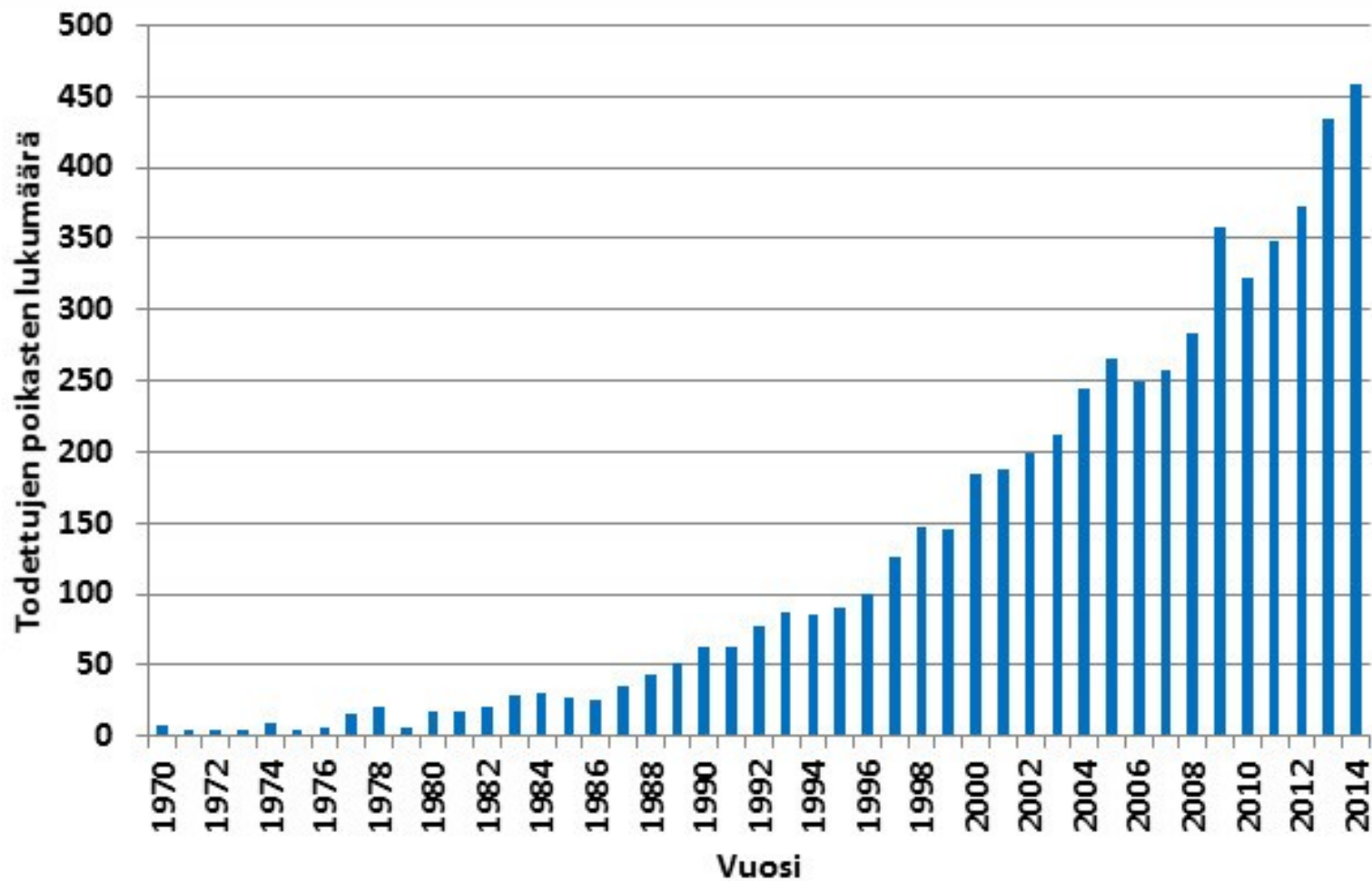
Tekes



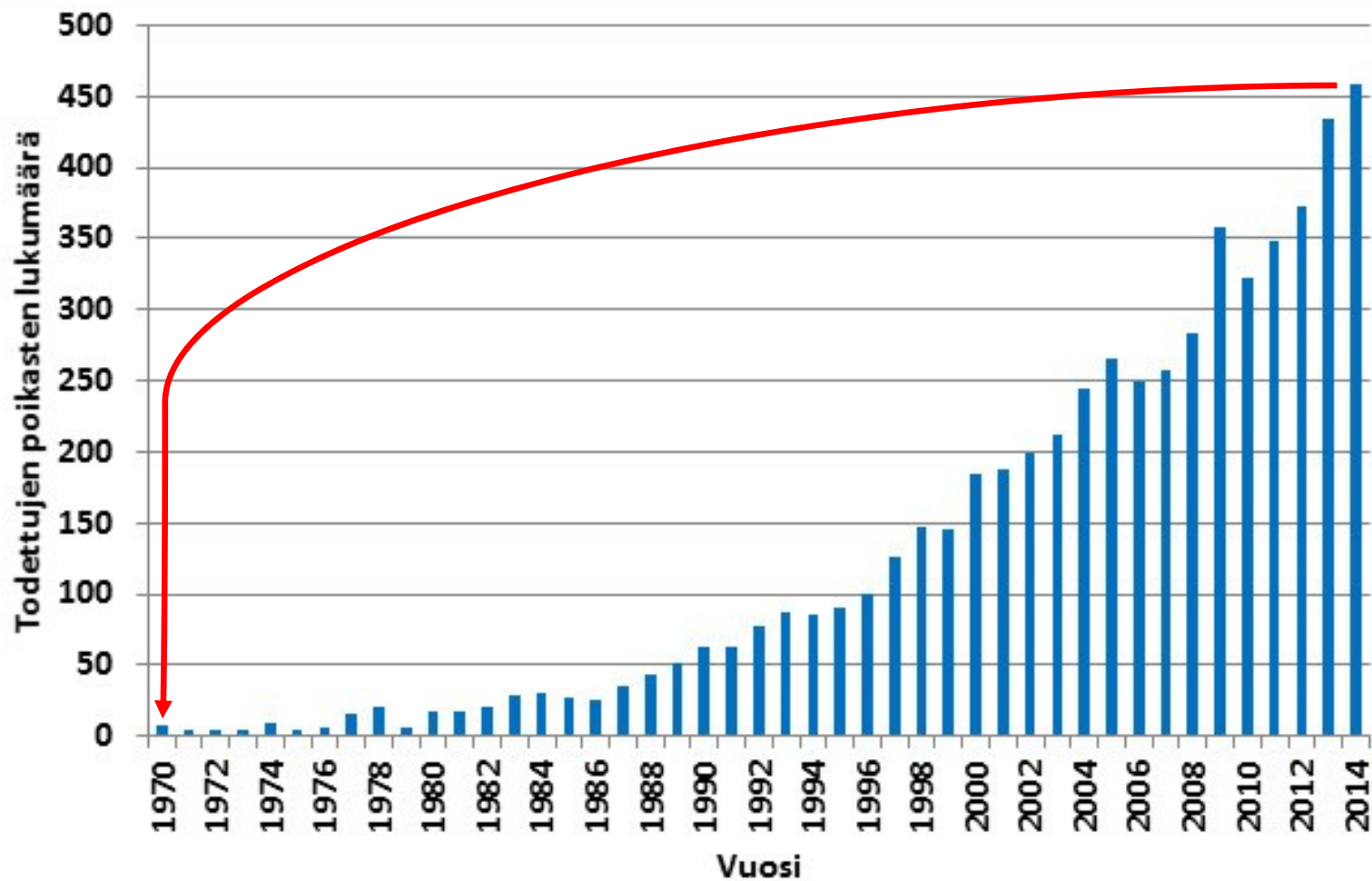
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Source: WWF Finland



Source: WWF Finland



Total number of:

- PCDD congeners: 75
 - PCDF isomers: 135
- total 210 pcs

7,6 % of PCDD/F has selected to represent the overall concentration of compound group.

PCB's, PAH, oxy-PAH, phenols etc...



Equivalence factors for dibenzo-p-dioxins and dibenzofurans

For the determination of the total concentration (TE) of dioxins and furans, the mass concentrations of the following dibenzo-p-dioxins and dibenzofurans shall be multiplied by the following equivalence factors before summing:

		Toxic equivalence factor
2,3,7,8	— Tetrachlorodibenzodioxin (TCDD)	1
1,2,3,7,8	— Pentachlorodibenzodioxin (PeCDD)	0,5
1,2,3,4,7,8	— Hexachlorodibenzodioxin (HxCDD)	0,1
1,2,3,6,7,8	— Hexachlorodibenzodioxin (HxCDD)	0,1
1,2,3,7,8,9	— Hexachlorodibenzodioxin (HxCDD)	0,1
1,2,3,4,6,7,8	— Heptachlorodibenzodioxin (HpCDD)	0,01
	— Octachlorodibenzodioxin (OCDD)	0,001
2,3,7,8	— Tetrachlorodibenzofuran (TCDF)	0,1
2,3,4,7,8	— Pentachlorodibenzofuran (PeCDF)	0,5
1,2,3,7,8	— Pentachlorodibenzofuran (PeCDF)	0,05
1,2,3,4,7,8	— Hexachlorodibenzofuran (HxCDF)	0,1
1,2,3,6,7,8	— Hexachlorodibenzofuran (HxCDF)	0,1
1,2,3,7,8,9	— Hexachlorodibenzofuran (HxCDF)	0,1
2,3,4,6,7,8	— Hexachlorodibenzofuran (HxCDF)	0,1
1,2,3,4,6,7,8	— Heptachlorodibenzofuran (HpCDF)	0,01
1,2,3,4,7,8,9	— Heptachlorodibenzofuran (HpCDF)	0,01
	— Octachlorodibenzofuran (OCDF)	0,001





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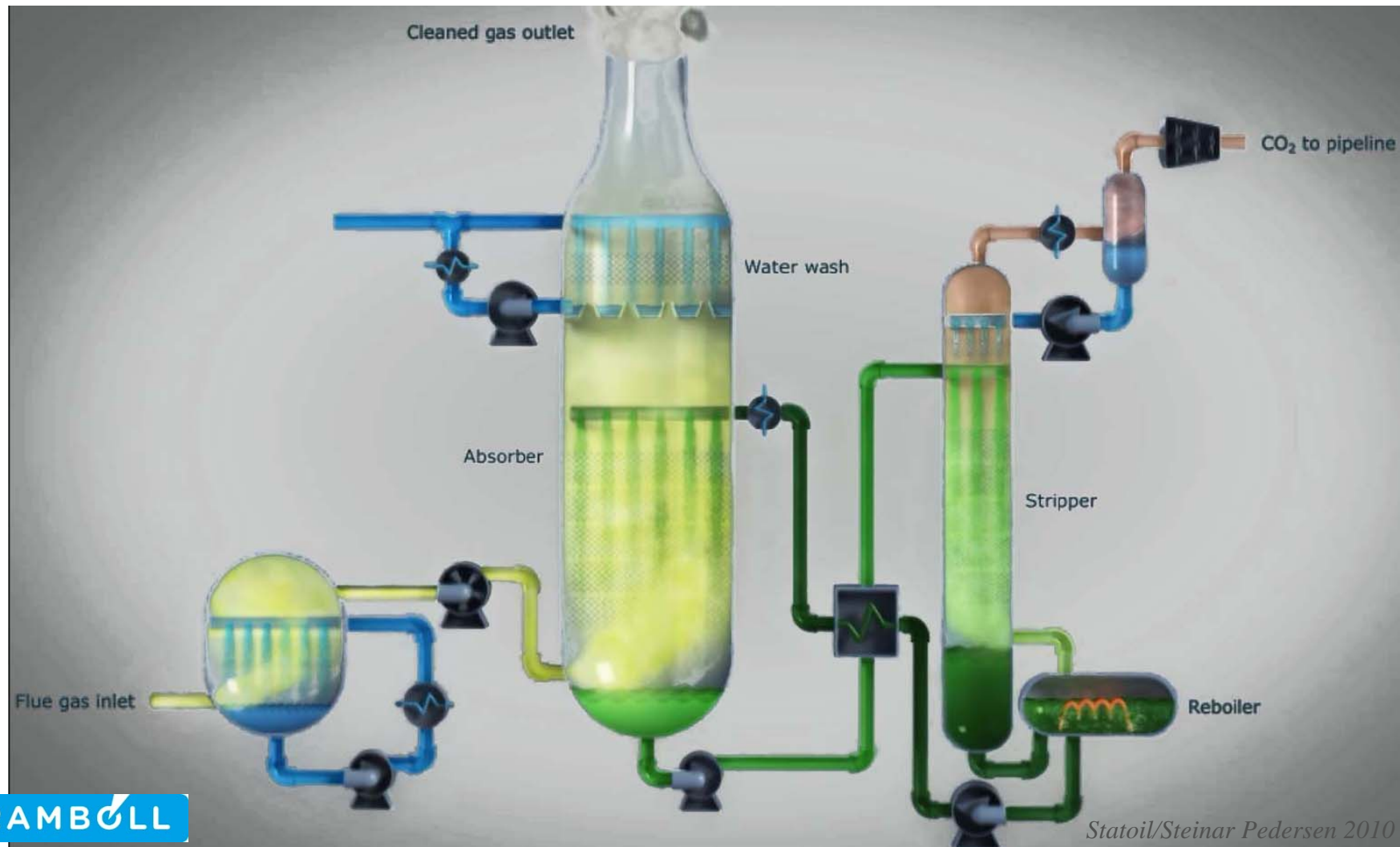
Measurement of WI flue gas:

- Standards available globally
- *Routine* analysis in the lab with suitable mass spectrometer

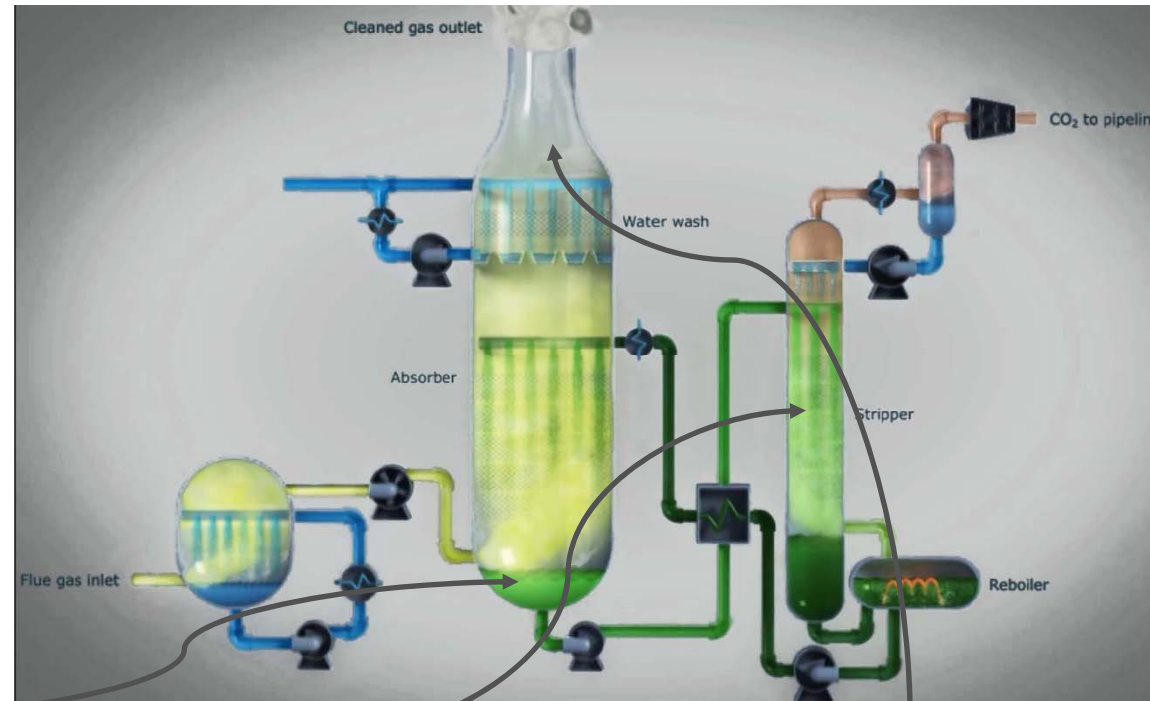
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Post combustion carbon capture process



Formation of impurities



Solvent

- Absorption liquid
- Impurities in raw material

Primary degradation

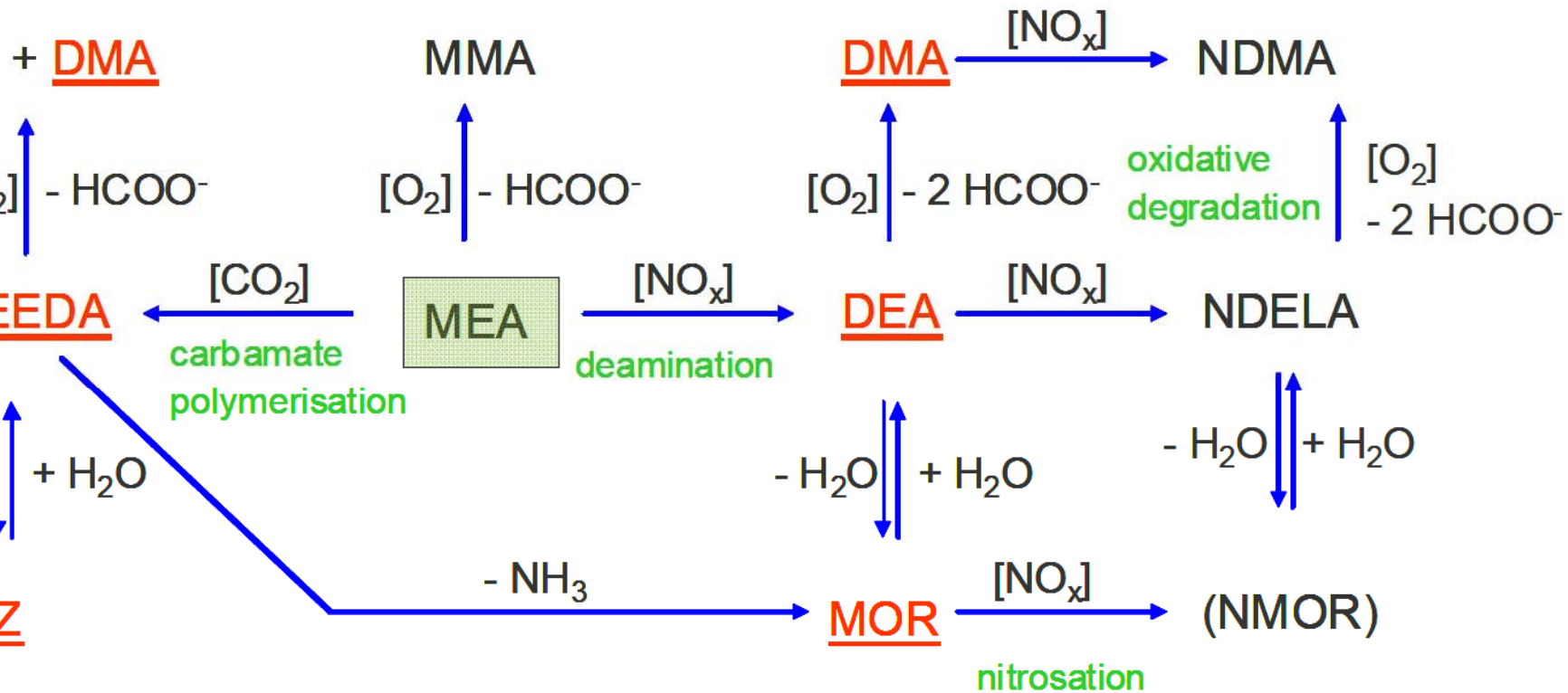
- "Small compounds"
- Aldehydes
- Ammonia

Secondary degradation

- N-Nitrosamines
- Nitramines
- Solvent specific
- "generic"

“generic” N-nitrosamines, EPA-521”

Analyte	Chemical Abstract Services (CAS) Registry Number
N-Nitrosodimethylamine (NDMA)	62-75-9
N-Nitrosomethylethylamine (NMEA)	10595-95-6
N-Nitrosodiethylamine (NDEA)	55-18-5
N-Nitrosodi-n-propylamine (NDPA)	621-64-7
N-Nitrosodi-n-butylamine (NDBA)	924-16-3
N-Nitrosopyrrolidine (NPYR)	930-55-2
N-Nitrosopiperidine (NPIP)	100-75-4



Compounds in red can directly form a stable nitrosamine

Challenge

Number of nitrosamines is enormous

Nitrosamine composition depends on solvent

-> representative list is not available

Composition of solvents is non-disclosed

information

Solvent specific N-NO's are not necessarily

easily available

What should be analysed?

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*”Emissions from TCM shall not lead to calculated concentration of the sum of **nitrosoamines and nitramines** exceeds 0.3 ng/m³ for air concentrations...”*

Solution

Total nitrosoamine concentration (TONO)

What are the compounds and health effect?

Generic N-NO's with additional compounds +

solvent specific N-NO's

= Total N-NO's

Nitramines?

Comparison

Additional

Compounds mainly formed (or released) at high temperature

Chemically stable

Sampling and analysis: EN standards available

Samples can be sent to several accredited laboratories

Result interpretation set by

Carbon capture

- Compounds formed even at low temperatures

- N-NO formation in sampling and storage is possible

- No validated standards available

- One accredited and commercial laboratory in Europe

- No existing practise to limit values

Monitoring of CO2



Picture: Amines Used in CO2 Capture

Traditional power plant:

Burned Carbon in Fuel – carbon in ash
⇒ CO₂ emission

Carbon capture plant:

Burned Carbon in Fuel – carbon in ash – captured CO₂
⇒ CO₂ emission

Maximum overall uncertainty to CO₂ emission is 2.5 %

emission = Flow rate (m/s) x Area (m²) x Concentration (g/m³)

Uncertainties in EN or ISO standard methods:

Flow rate (pitot):	≈ 3 %
Area (1 point laser)	≈ 1 % (no shape error in the duct!)
CO ₂ concentration (IR-absorption)	≈ 5 %

> 2.5 %

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Thank you for your attention
and co-operation!



Teke