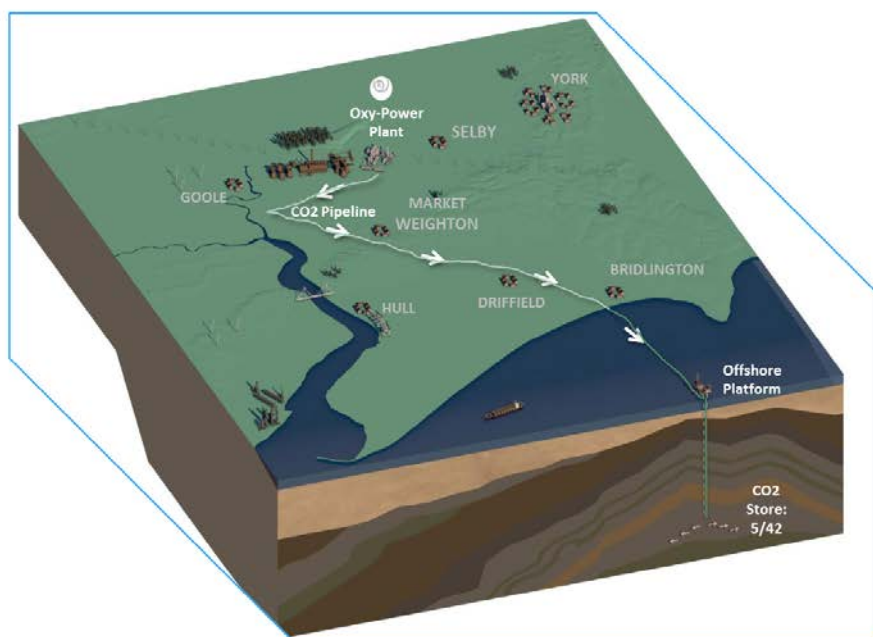




K22: Full Chain Process Flow Diagrams

Technical: Full Chain



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Key Words

Key Work	Meaning or Explanation
Carbon Dioxide	A greenhouse gas produced during the combustion process
Carbon Capture and Storage	A technology which reduces carbon emissions from the combustion based power generation process and stores it in a suitable location
Coal	The fossil fuel used in the combustion process for White Rose
Dense Phase	Fluid state that has a viscosity close to a gas while having a density closer to a liquid Achieved by maintaining the temperature of a gas within a particular range and compressing it above a critical pressure
Full Chain	A complete CCS system from power generation through CO ₂ capture, compression, transport to injection and permanent storage
Heat and Mass Balance	Heat and mass balance/heat and materials balance is a document produced by process design engineers while designing a process plant. A heat and mass balance sheet represents every process stream on the corresponding process flow diagram in terms of the process conditions.
Key Knowledge	Information that may be useful if not vital to understanding how some enterprise may be successfully undertaken
Storage	Containment in suitable pervious rock formations located under impervious rock formations usually under the sea bed
Transport	Removing processed CO ₂ by pipeline from the capture and process unit to storage
Operation	Utilising plant/equipment to produce/provide the designed output commodity/service
Operating Mode	The method of operation of the OPP, which can operate in air or oxy-firing mode
Oxy Boiler	The boiler within the OPP capable of producing full load in either the air or oxy-fired mode of operation
Oxy-firing	The use of oxygen (instead of air) in the combustion process
Oxyfuel	The technology where combustion of fuel takes place with oxygen replacing air as the oxidant for the process, with resultant flue gas being high in CO ₂
Oxy Power Plant	A power plant using oxyfuel technology
Process Flow Diagram	Process Flow Diagram (PFD) is a drawing which describes the process flow for a processing plant. PFD is used to capture the main process equipment and main process streams in a single drawing.
White Rose	The White Rose Carbon Capture and Storage project

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Executive Summary

The Full Chain Process Flow Diagrams were generated as part of the Front End Engineering Design (FEED) contract with the Department of Energy and Climate Change (DECC) for White Rose, an integrated full-chain Carbon Capture and Storage (CCS) Project. This document is one of a series of Key Knowledge Deliverables (KKD) from White Rose to be issued by DECC for public information.

White Rose comprises a new coal-fired ultra-supercritical Oxy Power Plant (OPP) of up to 448 MWe (gross) and a Transport and Storage (T&S) network that will transfer the carbon dioxide from the OPP by pipeline for permanent storage under the southern North Sea. The OPP captures around 90% of the carbon dioxide emissions and has the option to co-fire biomass.

Delivery of the project is through Capture Power Limited (CPL), an industrial consortium formed by General Electric (GE), BOC and Drax, and National Grid Carbon Limited (NGC), a wholly owned subsidiary of National Grid.

This report provides the Process Flow Diagrams covering the Full CCS Chain.

This document should be read in conjunction with the following documents:

- K.23 - Full Chain Heat and Material Balances;
- K.24 - Full Chain Equipment List;
- K.27 - OPP - Process Description;
- K.29 - Transport - Process Description;
- K.30 - Storage - Process Description; and
- K.35 - Onshore Pipeline Route Plans Report.

1 Introduction

1.1 Background

The White Rose Carbon Capture and Storage (CCS) Project (White Rose) is an integrated full-chain CCS project comprising a new coal-fired Oxy Power Plant (OPP) and a Transport and Storage (T&S) network that will transfer the carbon dioxide from the OPP by pipeline for permanent storage under the southern North Sea.

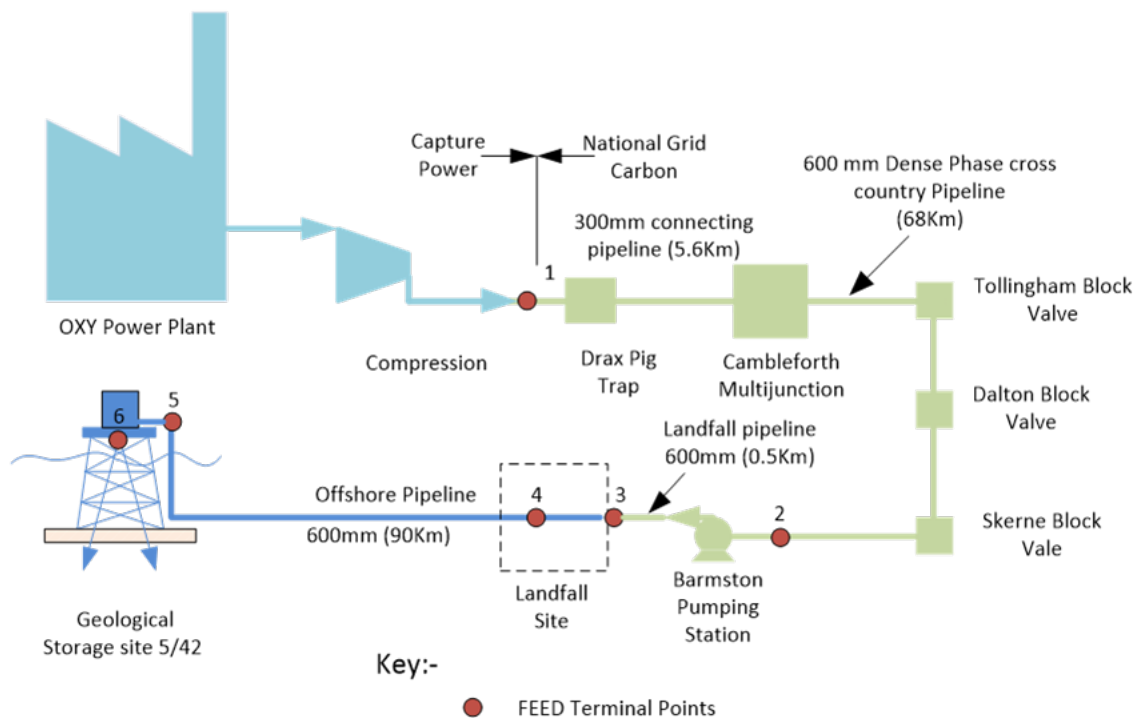
The OPP is a new ultra-supercritical power plant with oxyfuel technology of up to 448 MWe gross output that will capture around 90% of carbon dioxide emissions and also have the option to co-fire biomass.

One of the first large scale demonstration plants of its type in the world, White Rose aims to prove CCS technology at commercial scale as a competitive form of low-carbon power generation and as an important technology in tackling climate change. The OPP will generate enough low carbon electricity to supply the equivalent needs of over 630,000 homes.

White Rose is being developed by Capture Power Limited, a consortium of GE, BOC and Drax. The project will also establish a CO₂ transportation and storage network in the region through the Yorkshire and Humber CCS pipeline being developed by National Grid Carbon Ltd (NGC).

The Full Chain and its component parts (see Figure 1.1) are designed to be operated such that the target of two million tonnes of CO₂ per year can be safely stored.

Figure 1.1: Full Chain Schematic Diagram



2 Process Flow Diagrams

Figure 2.1: Full Chain Block Flow Diagram and Overall Stream Summary

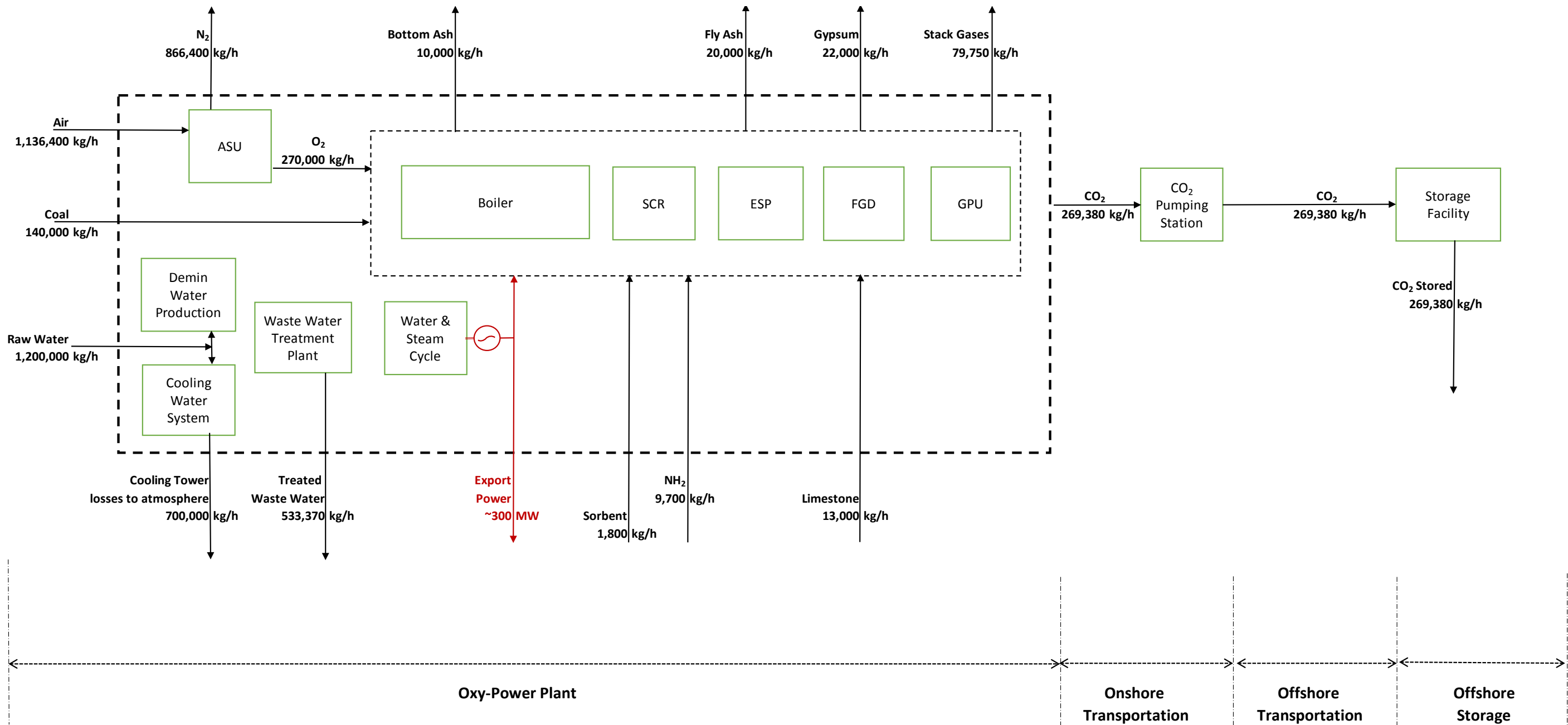


Figure 2.2: Process Flow Diagram - Water Steam Cycle system

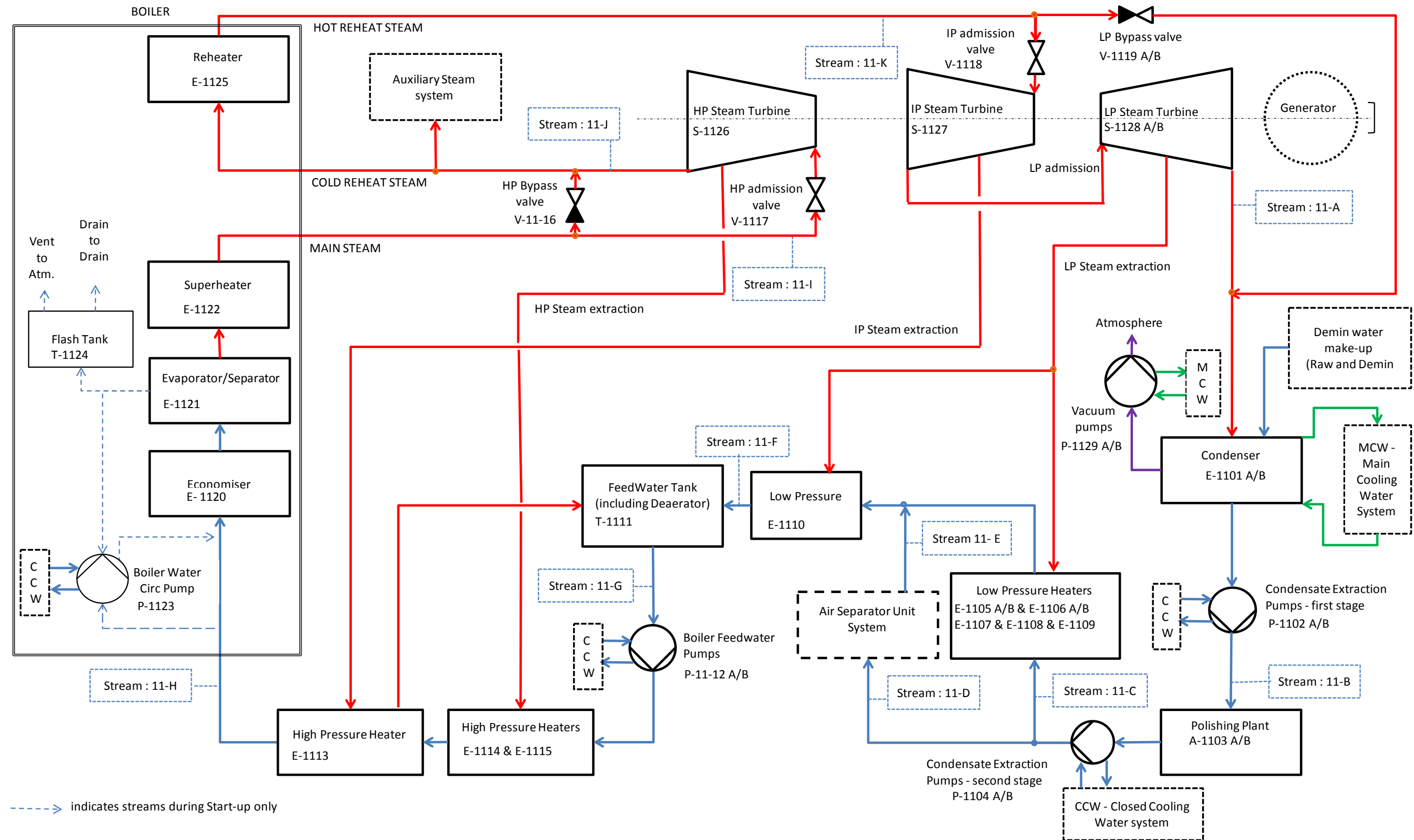


Figure 2.3: Process Flow Diagram - Air, Oxygen, CO₂ and Flue gas system

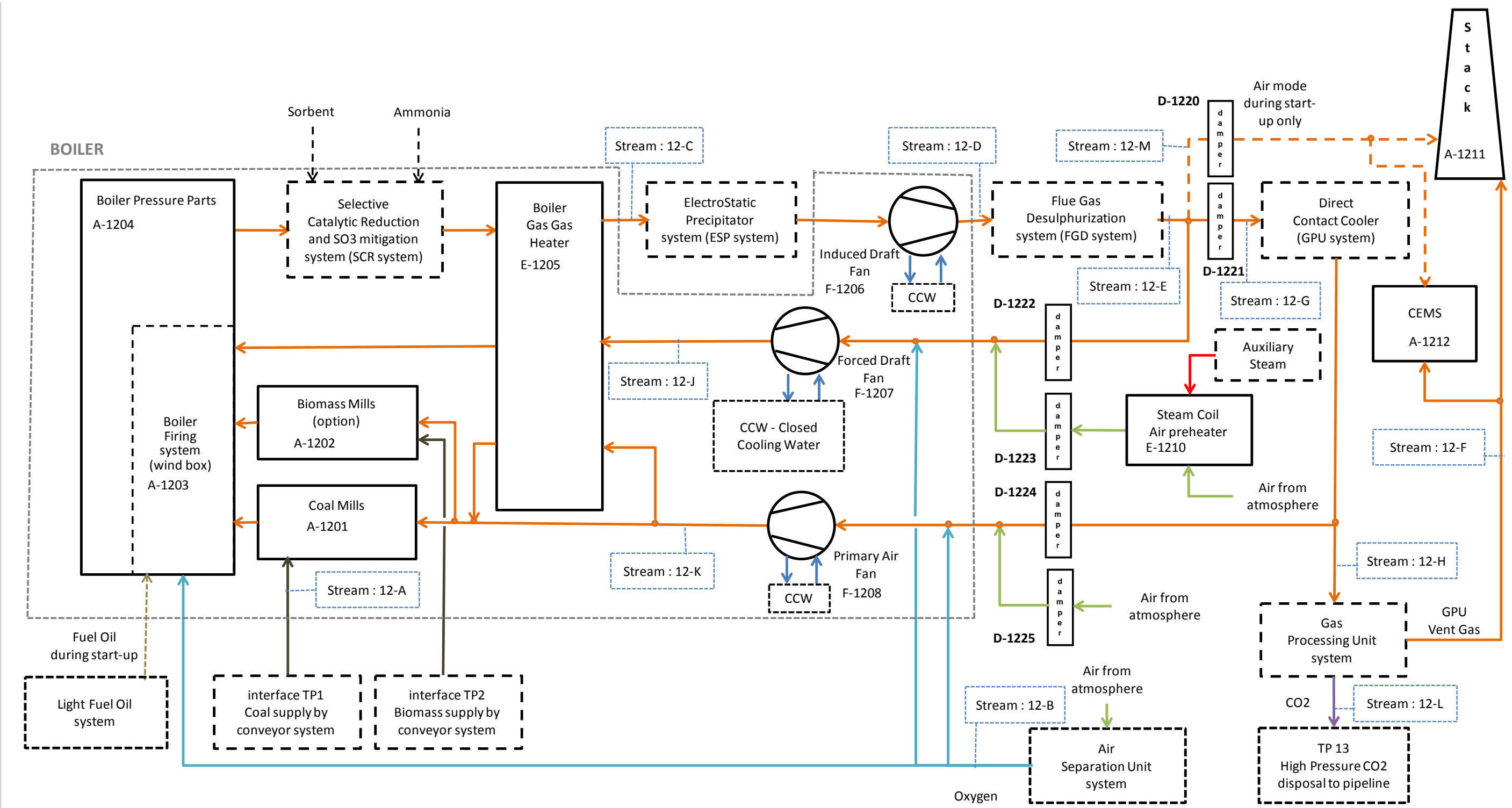


Figure 2.4: Process Flow Diagram - Auxiliary Steam system

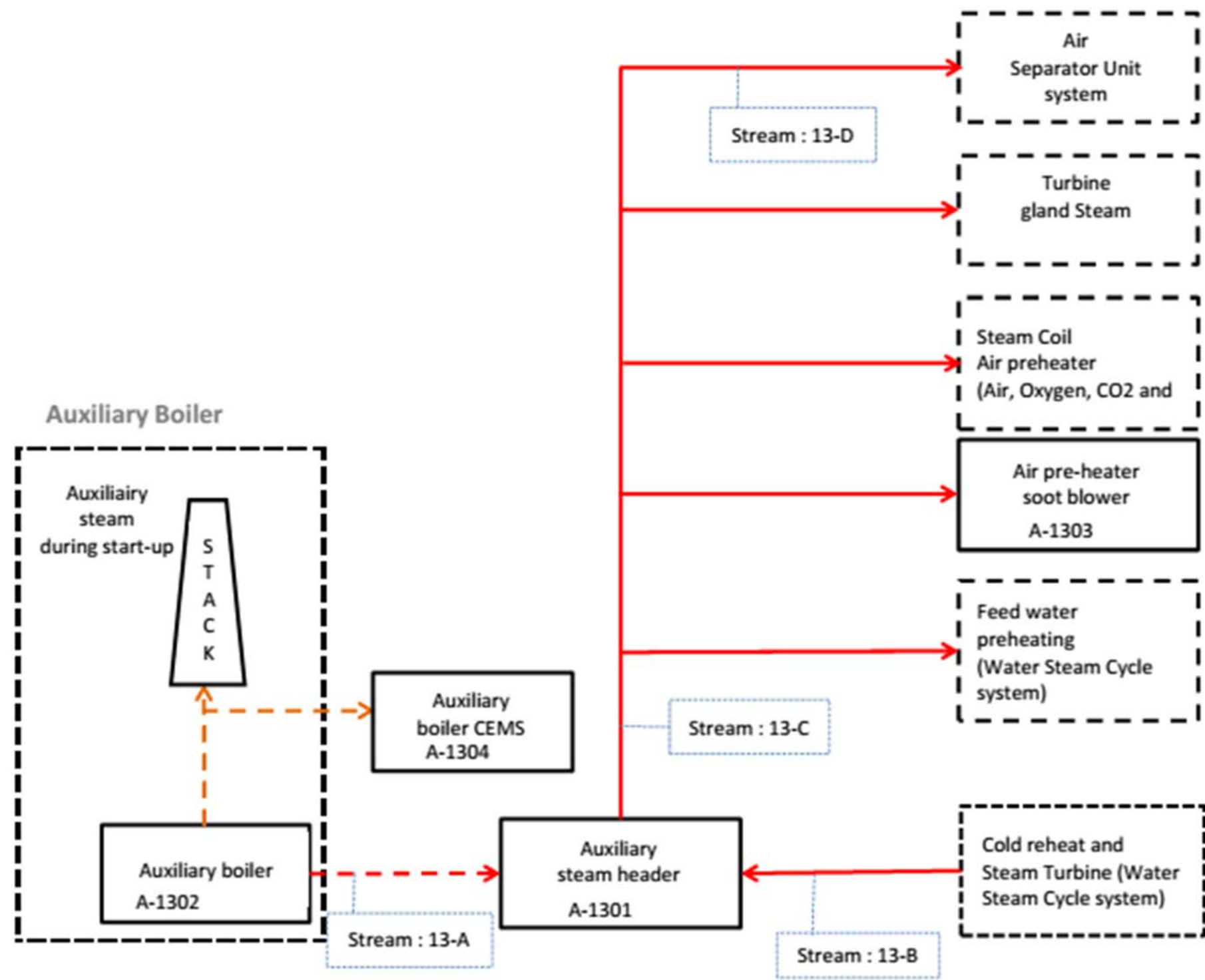


Figure 2.5: Process Flow Diagram - Main Cooling Water system

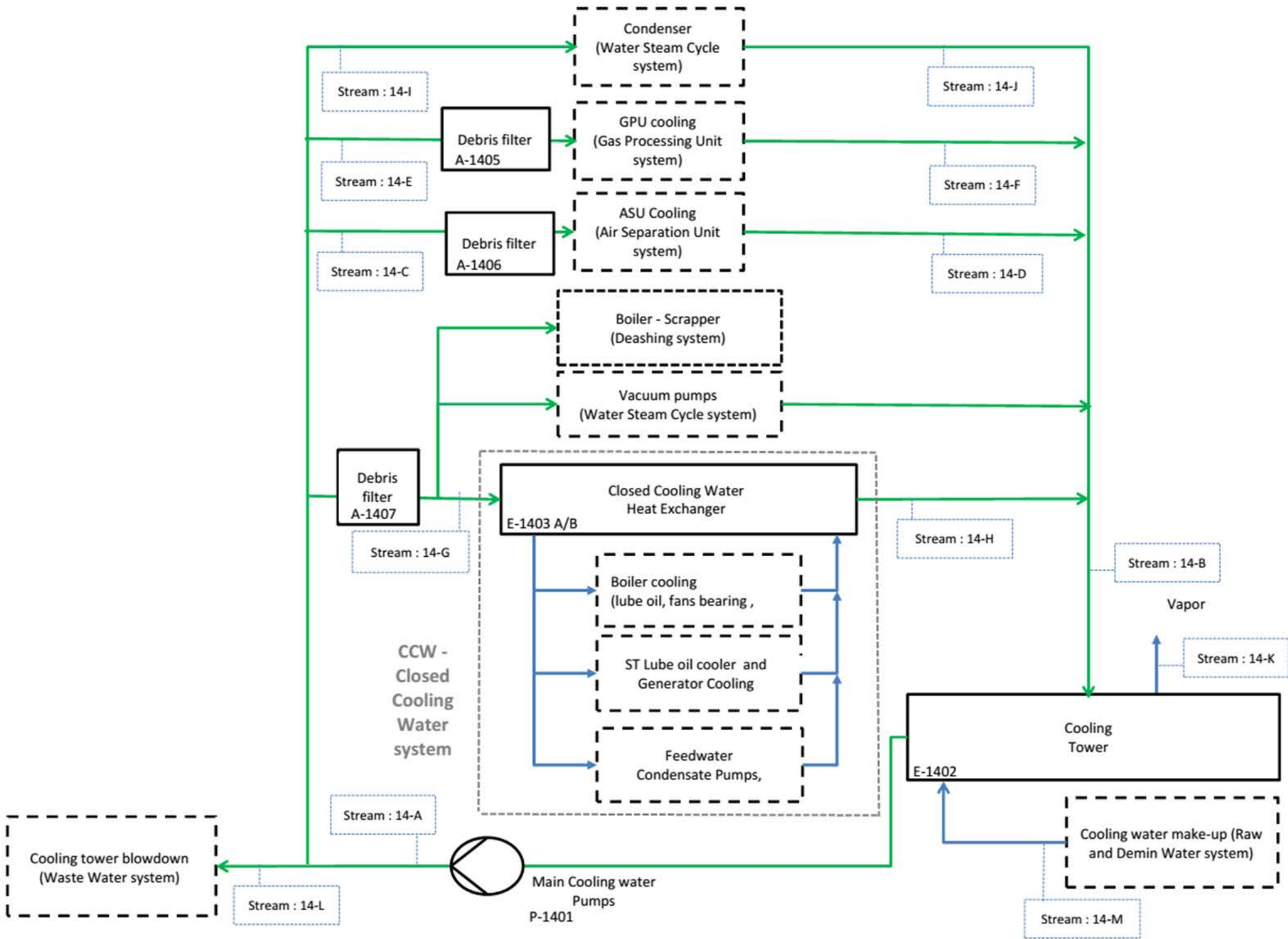


Figure 2.6: Process Flow Diagram - Raw and Demineralised Water system

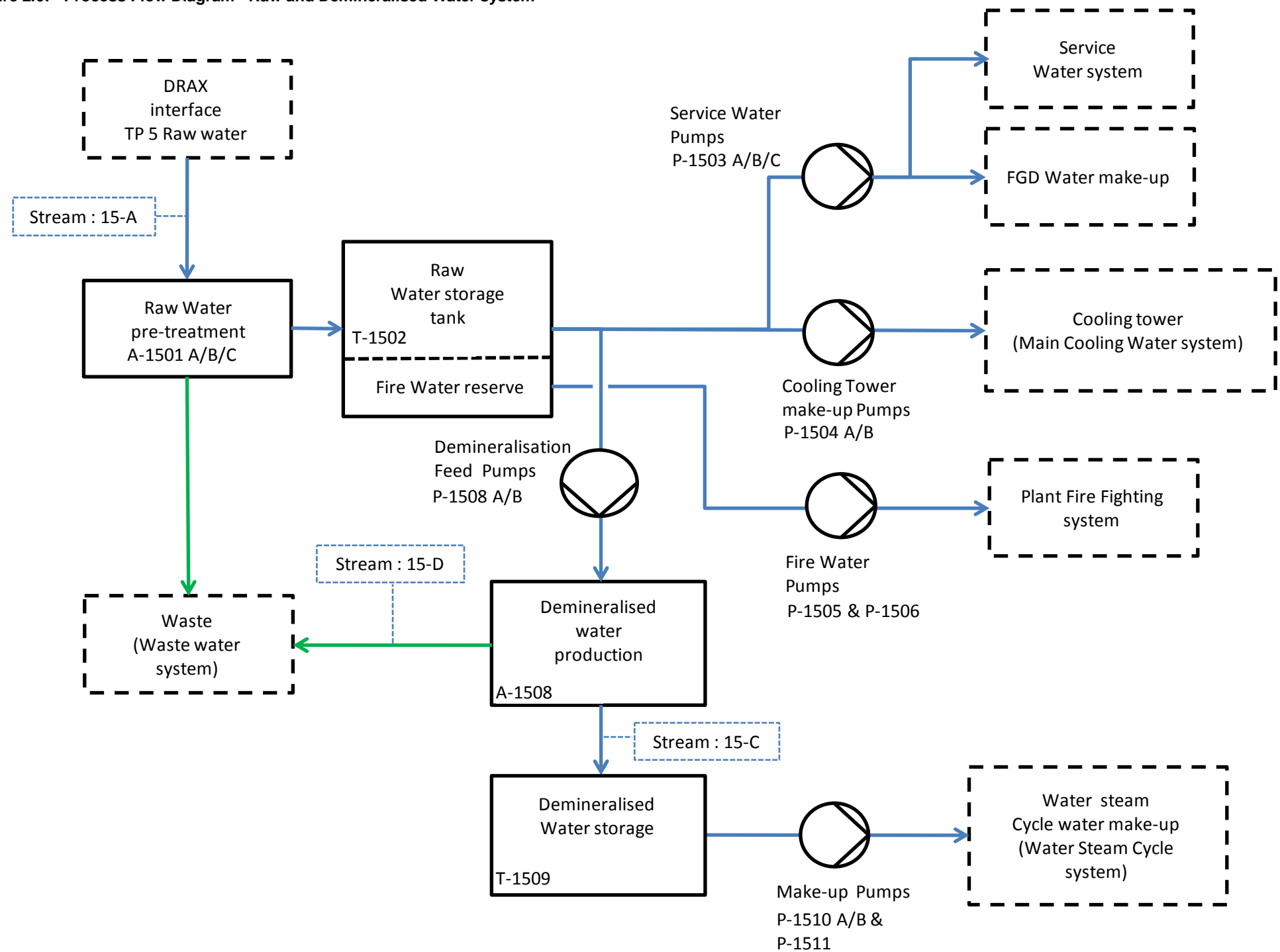
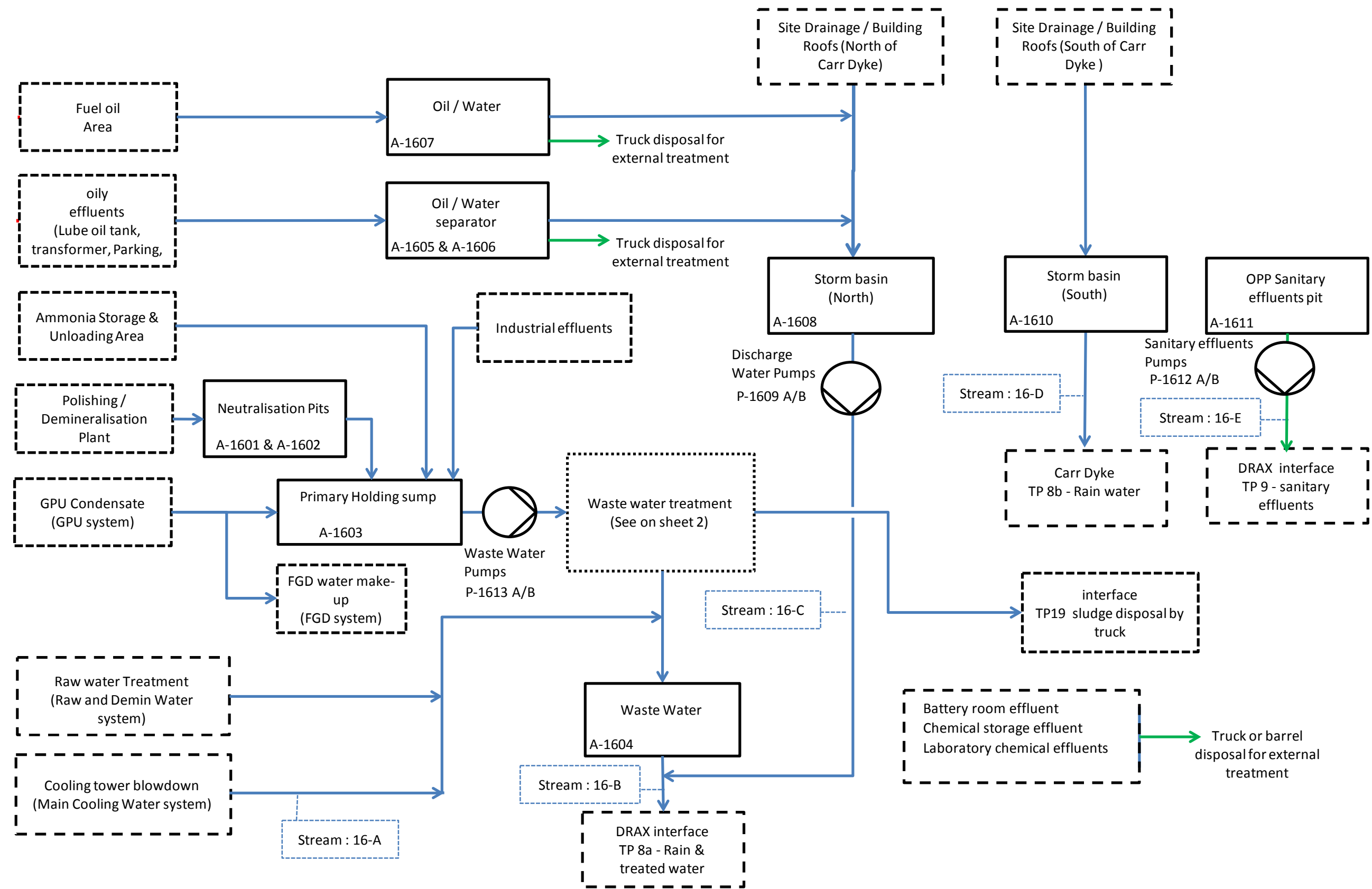


Figure 2.7: Process Flow Diagram - Waste Water system




```
graph TD
    FGD[FGD Blowdown FGD system] --> Neutralisation
    Primary[Primary Holding sump See Sheet 1] --> Neutralisation
    Chemical1[Chemical] --> Neutralisation
    Neutralisation[T-1614] --> Precipitation
    Chemical2[Chemical] --> Precipitation
    Precipitation[T-1615] --> Flocculation
    Flocculant[Flocculant] --> Flocculation
    Flocculation[T-1616] --> Sedimentation
    Sedimentation[T-1617] --> Intermediate
    Chemical3[Chemical] --> Intermediate
    Intermediate[T-1618] --> Nitrification
    Air[Air] --> Nitrification
    Nitrification[T-1619] --> Denitrification
    Chemical4[Chemical] --> Denitrification
    Denitrification[T-1620] --> DAF
    Flocculation --> Thickener
    Sedimentation --> Thickener
    Thickener[A-1621 A/B] --> FilterPress
    FilterPress[A-1622] --> DAF
    FilterPress --> Disposal[Sludge disposal by truck]
    DAF[T-1623] --> CleanWater
    CleanWater[T-1624] --> Monitoring[Waste Water Monitoring See Sheet 1]
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Figure 2.9: Process Flow Diagram - Light Fuel Oil system

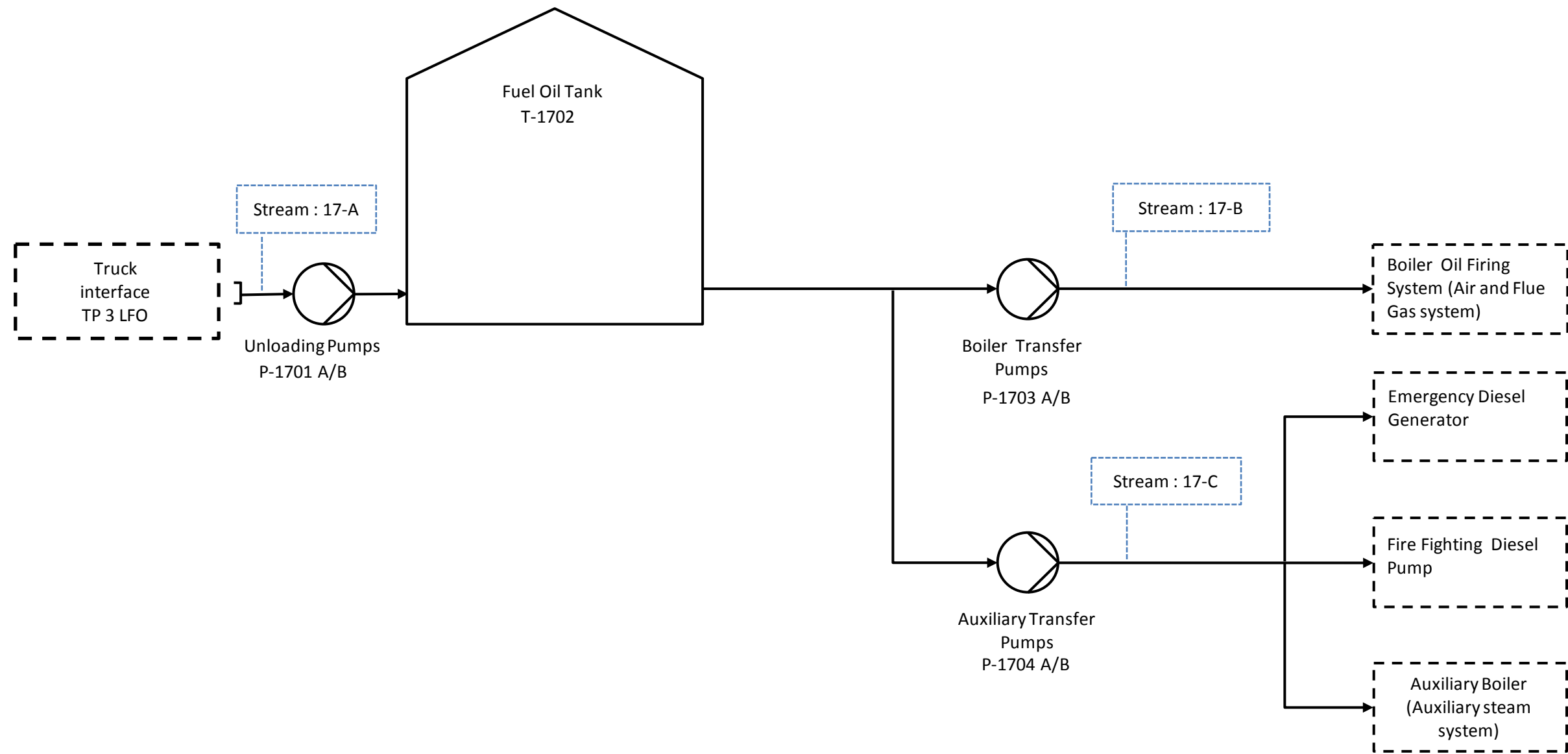


Figure 2.10: Process Flow Diagram - ElectroStatic Precipitator system

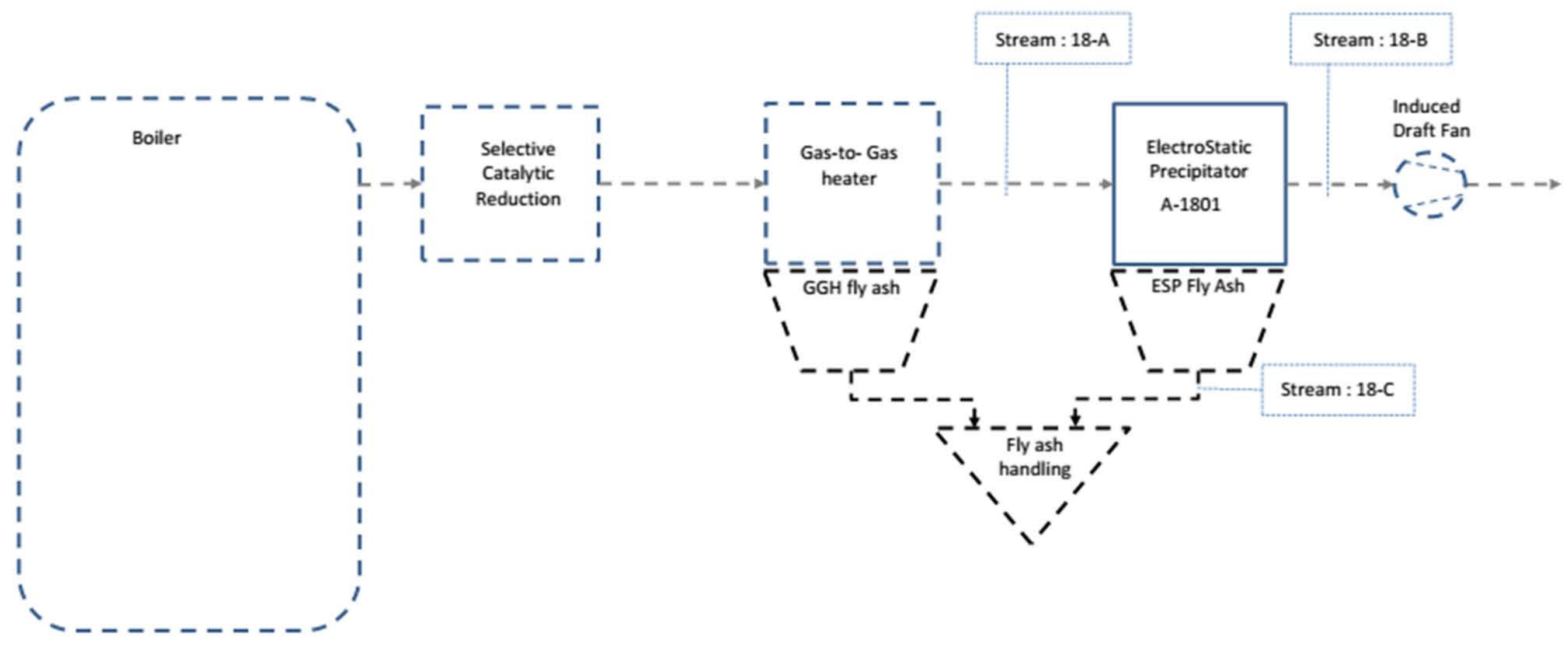


Figure 2.11: Process Flow Diagram - Deashing system

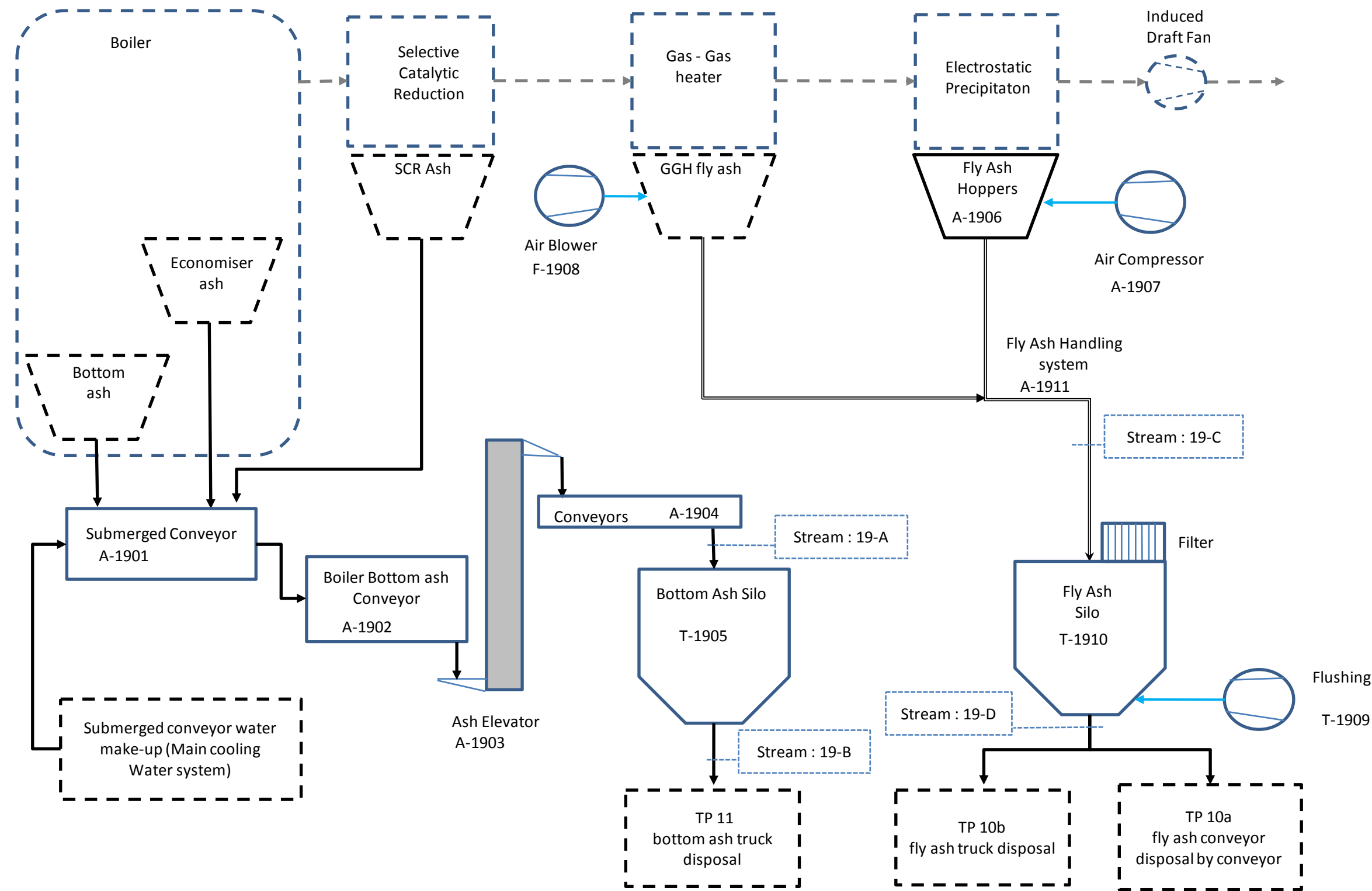


Figure 2.12: Process Flow Diagram - Flue Gas Desulphurisation system

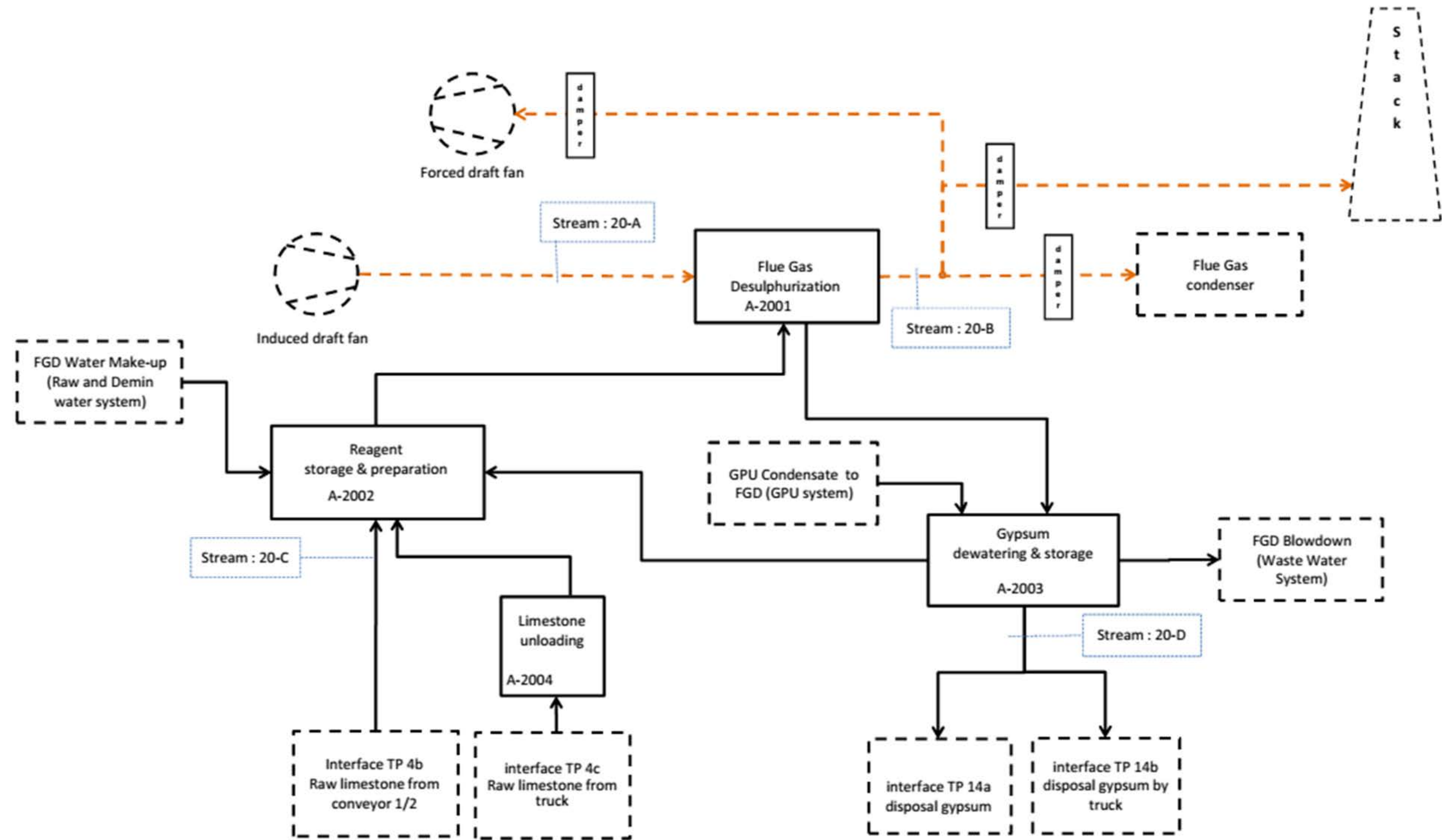


Figure 2.13: Process Flow Diagram - Gas Processing Unit system

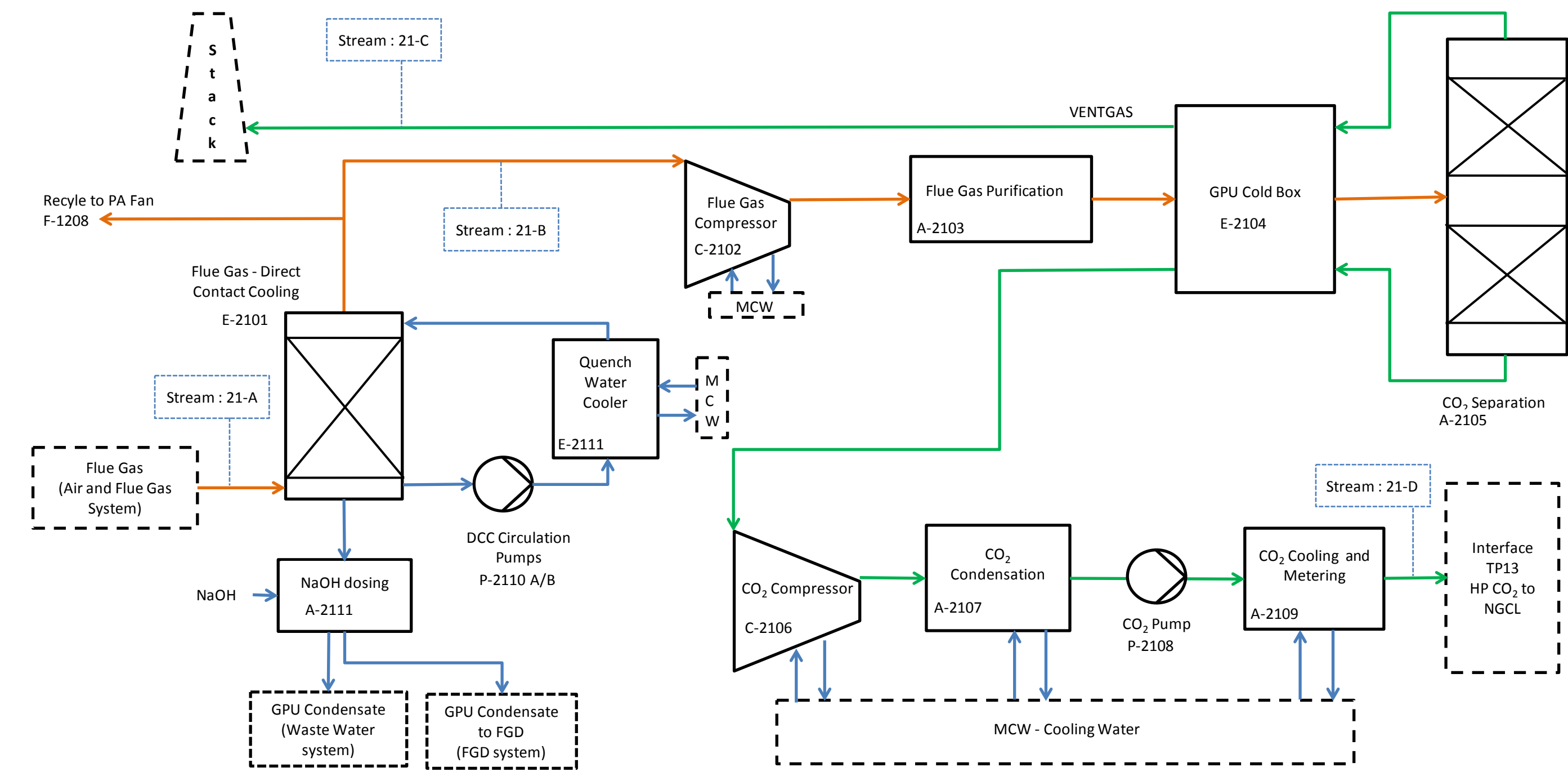
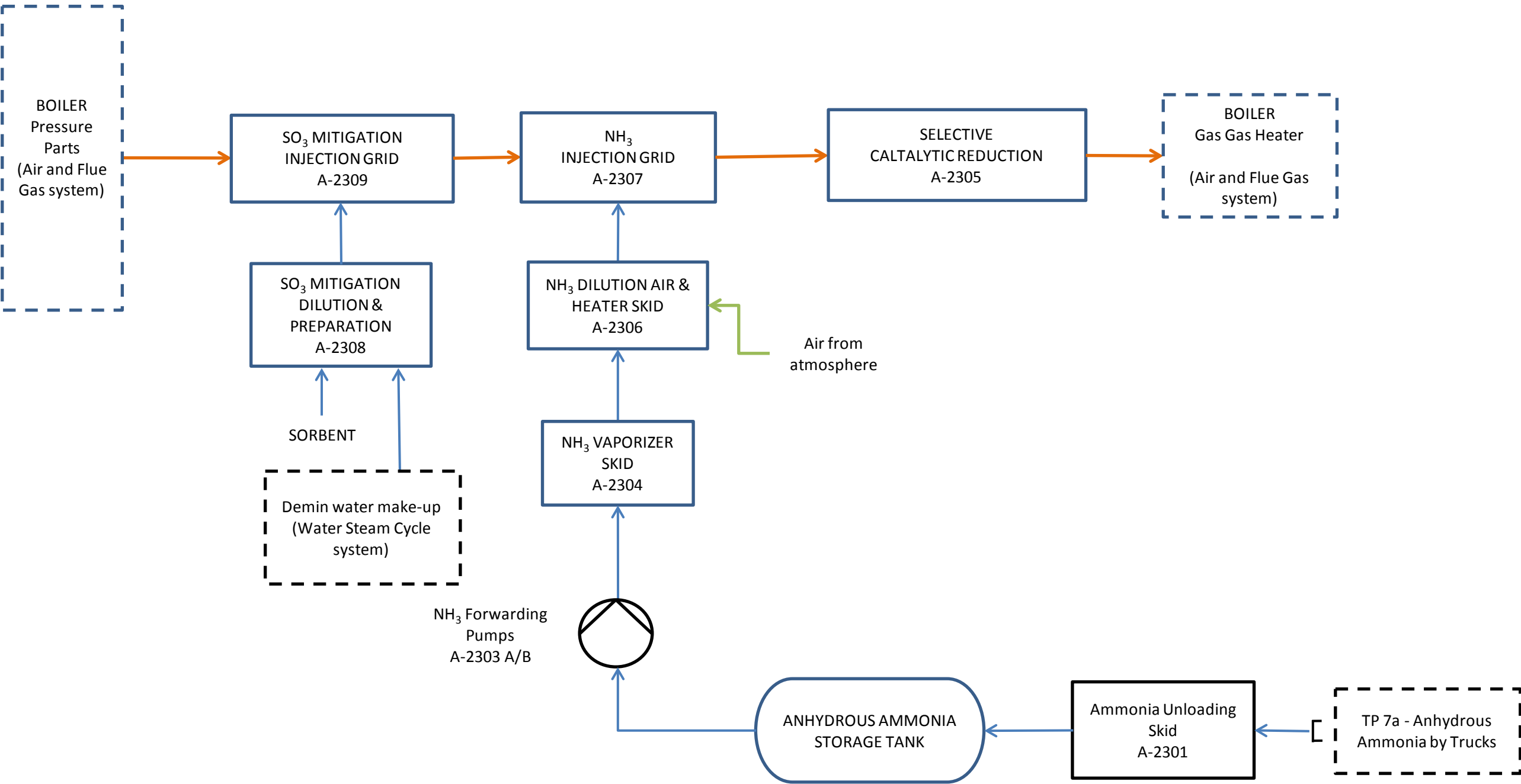


Figure 2.14: Process Flow Diagram - Selective Catalyst Reducer system



The diagram illustrates the process flow of the Air Separation Unit (ASU 1) and its associated components. Key elements include:

- Air Inlet:** AIR enters from the bottom left, passing through an Air filter (S1146).
- Air Compression:** The air is compressed by a 1 x 100% MAC compressor (C1161, 1181) using Cooling Water. The output goes to a Molecular Sieve Station (2626 A/B) for nitrogen removal.
- Heat Recovery:** The air stream is preheated in a heat exchanger (E1121) using Steam condensate from the Molecular Sieve Station.
- Distillation:** The air is then compressed by a 1 x 100% BAC compressor (C1261, 1181) using Cooling Water. The output goes to the ASU 1 distillation column (3186+3286+3288).
- ASU 1:** The central distillation column (ASU 1) produces various streams:
 - Top Product:** GO294 (Oxygen) is sent to the GOX tank.
 - Bottom Product:** LOX (Liquid Oxygen) is sent to the LOX tank via LO251 and LO258.
 - Sealgas:** GNP448 is sent to the Sealgas for ASU internal demand.
 - Intermediate Product:** LIN (Liquid Nitrogen) is sent to the Liquefier (for LOX production) (3686).
- Hot Gas Expander:** A Hot Gas Expander (X3472) is used to expand the gas stream, producing LP Steam / Condensate (3415) and Hot Gas (X3471).
- Cold Compressor:** A Cold Compressor (C1761, 1781) is used to compress the gas stream, producing GAN (Gaseous Air Nitrogen).
- Utilities:** The process is powered by MP Steam (19,5 bara / 12,5 bara night), Cooling Water, and Electrical Power. A Communication Interface and Control System are also shown.
- Plant Battery Limits:** The diagram is bounded by Plant Battery Limits, with various streams (GN483, GN425, GAP125, GAP170) entering and leaving the unit.

Figure 2.16: Air Separation Plant – Full System

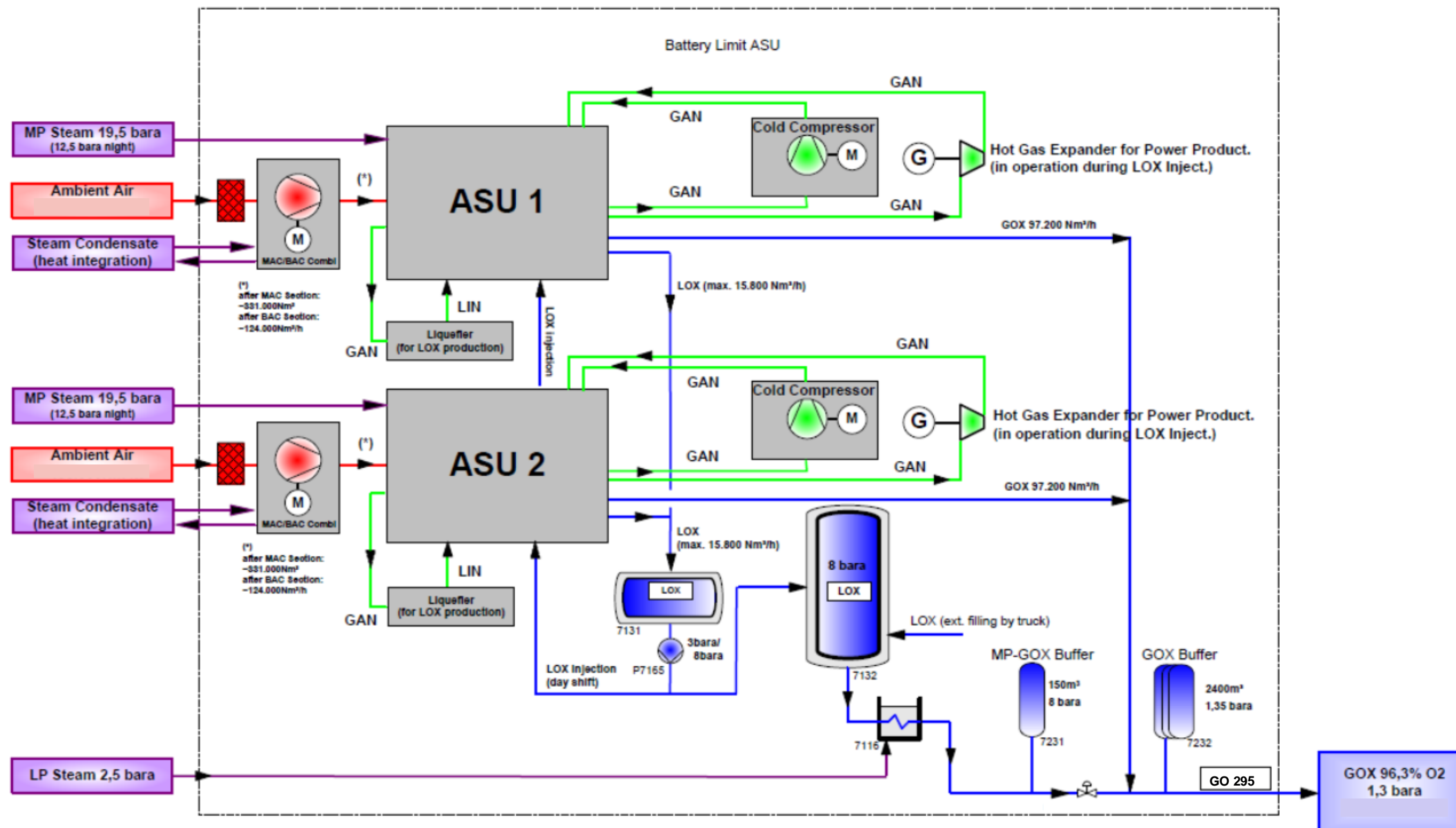


Figure 2.17: Onshore Transportation Block Flow Diagram

(T&S Drawing reference: C001/15/30/99/GD000/0001)

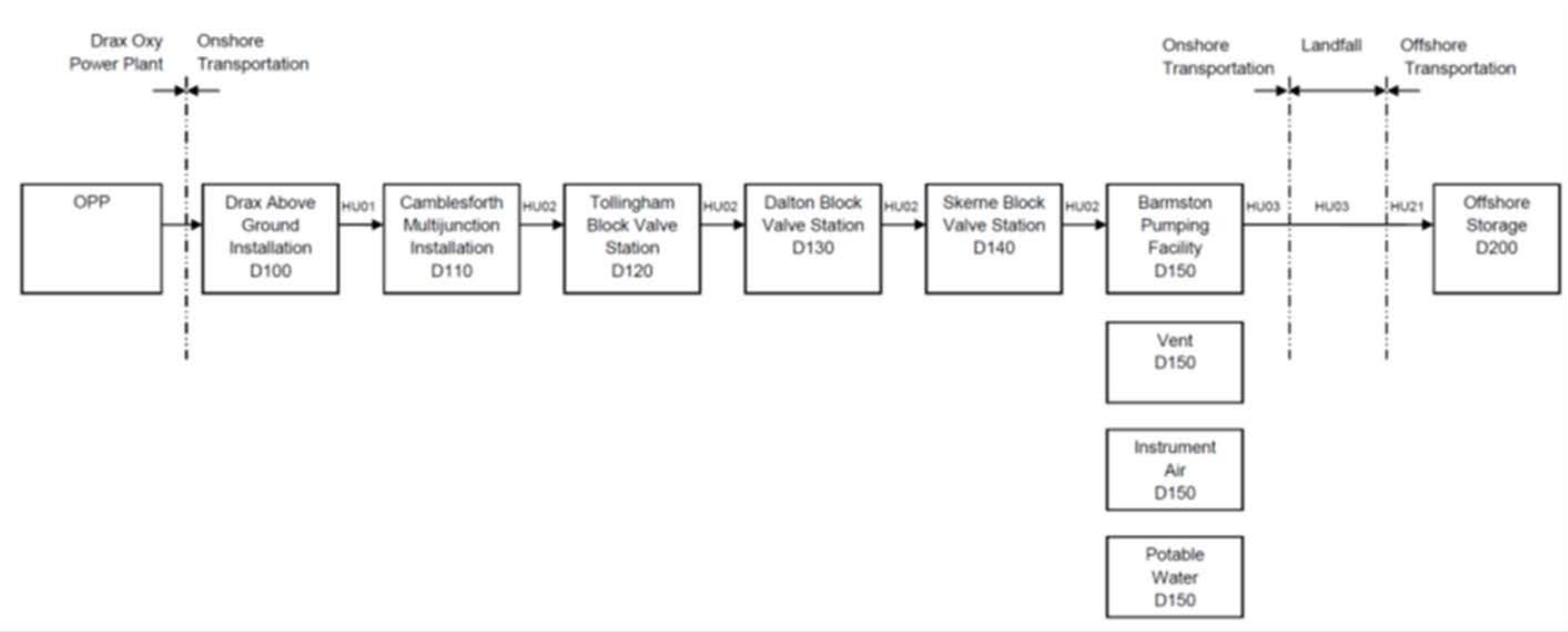


Figure 2.18: Camblesforth Multijunction Process Flow Diagram

(T&S Drawing reference: C001/15/05/99/GHU01/0001)

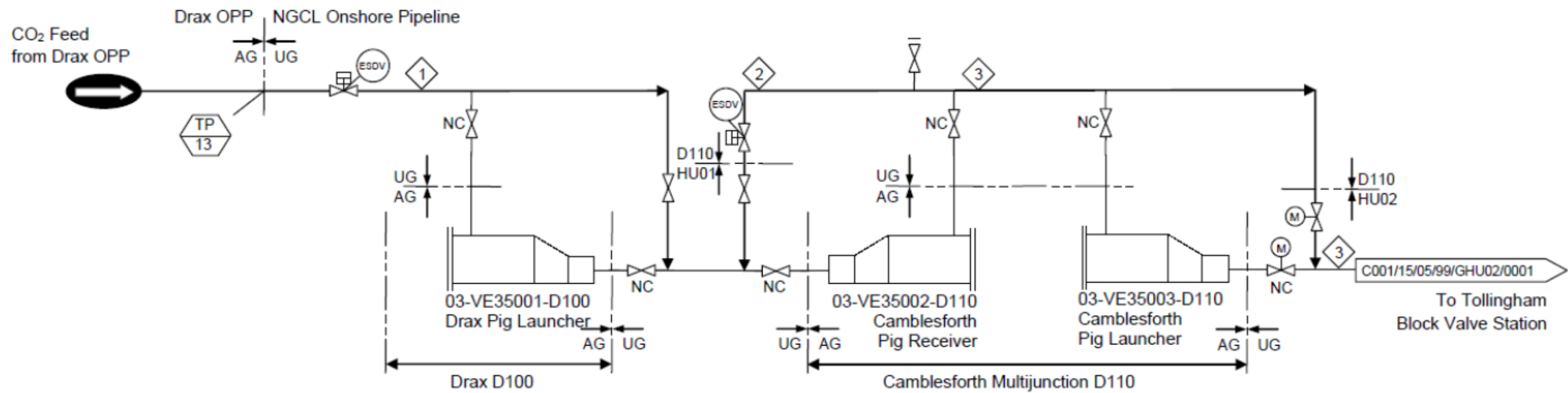


Figure 2.19: Tollingham, Dalton and Skerne Block Valve Stations Process Flow Diagram

(T&S Drawing reference: C001/15/05/99/GHU02/0001)

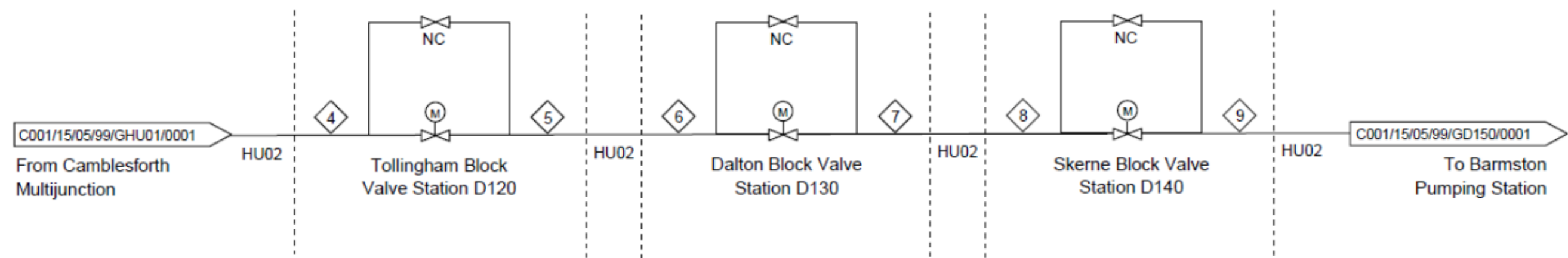


Figure 2.20: Barmston Pumping Station Process Flow Diagram

(T&S Drawing reference: C001/15/05/99/GD150/0001)

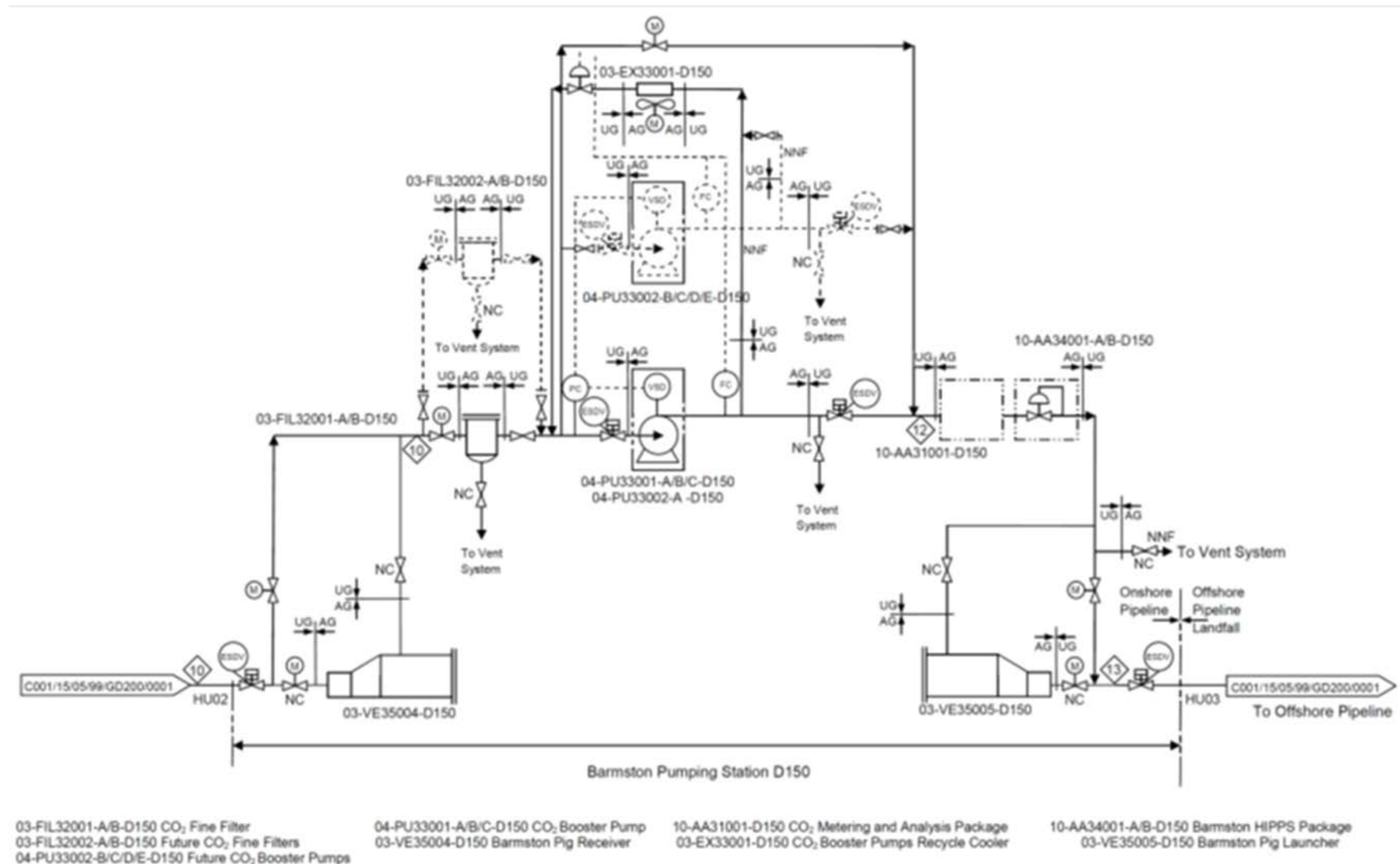
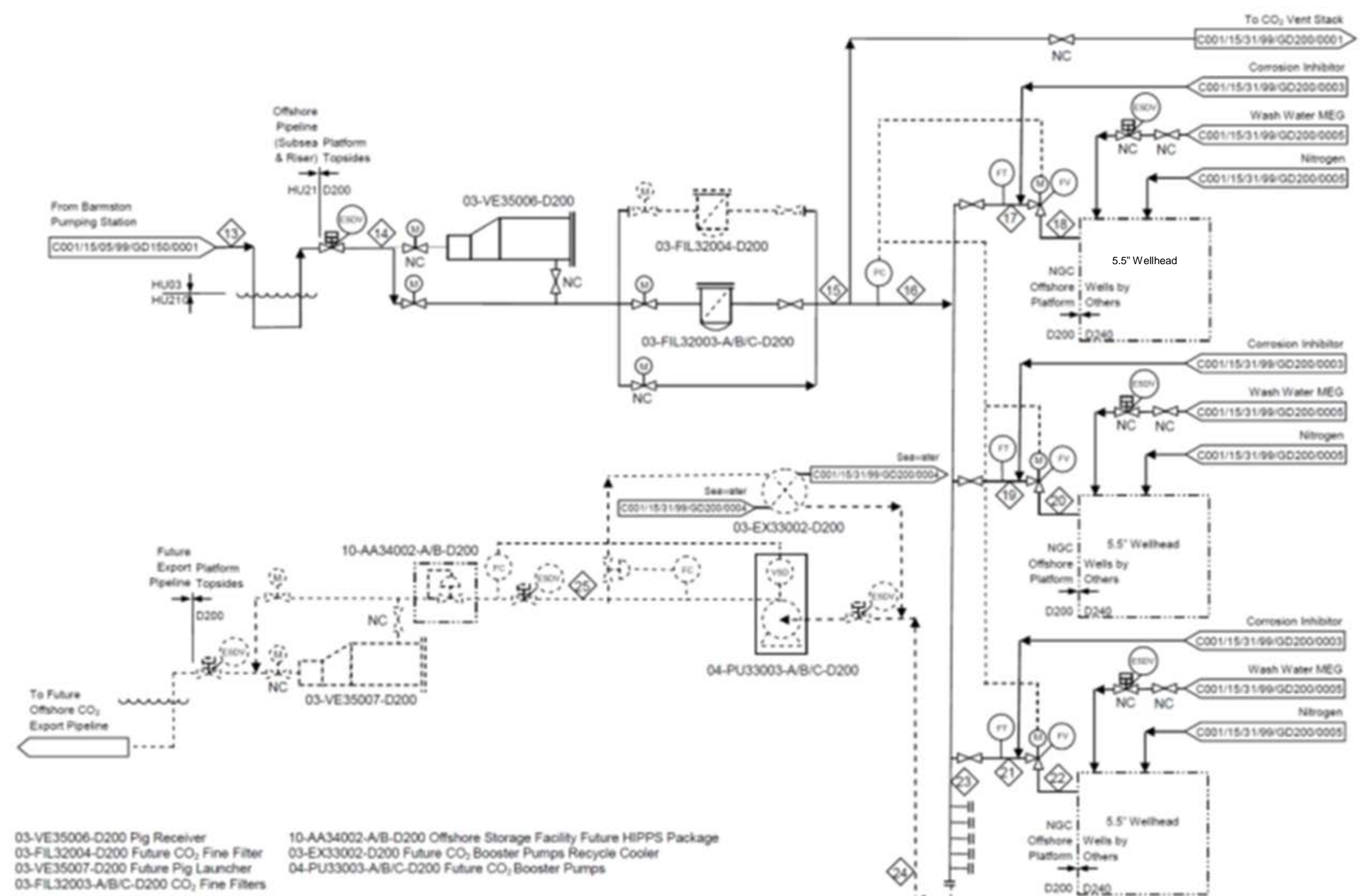


Figure 2.21: Offshore Storage Facility Process Flow Diagram

(T&S Drawing reference: C001/15/05/99/GD200/001)



3 Glossary

Abbreviations	Meaning or Explanation
AG	above ground
AGI	Above Ground Installations
ASU	Air Separation Unit
BAC	Boosted Air Compressor
BFD	Block Flow Diagram
CCS	Carbon Capture and Storage
CCW	Closed Circuit Cooling Water
CEMS	Continuous Emission Monitoring System
CO ₂	Carbon Dioxide
CPL	Capture Power Limited
DECC	The UK Government's Department of Energy and Climate Change
Dense Phase	Fluid state that has a viscosity close to a gas while having a density closer to a liquid. Achieved by maintaining the temperature of a gas within a particular range and compressing it above its critical pressure.
ESDV	Emergency Shutdown Valve
ESP	Electrostatic Precipitator
FEED	Front End Engineering Design
FGD	Flue Gas Desulphurisation
GAN	Gaseous Nitrogen
GAP	Gaseous Air (Pressurised)
GE	General Electric
GGH	Gas to Gas Heater
GOX	Gaseous Oxygen
GPU	Gas Processing Unit – processes the flue gases to provide the dense phase carbon dioxide
HIPPS	High Integrity Pressure Protection System
HP	High Pressure
IP	Intermediate Pressure
KKD	Key Knowledge Deliverable
LFO	Light Fuel Oil
LIN	Liquid Nitrogen
LOX	Liquid Oxygen
LP	Low Pressure
MAC	Main Air Compressor
MCW	Main Cooling Water
MEG	Monoethylene Glycol
MP	Medium Pressure
MW	Megawatt
N ₂	Nitrogen
NaOH	Sodium Hydroxide
NC	Normally Closed
NGC	National Grid Carbon Limited
NH ₃	Ammonia

Abbreviations	Meaning or Explanation
NNF	Normally No Flow
O₂	Oxygen
OPP	Oxy Power Plant
PFD	Process Flow Diagram
PIG	Pipeline Inspection Gauge: a unit, which is inserted into the pipeline, to clean and/or monitor the inner bore surface of the pipe.
SCR	Selective Catalytic Reactor
SO₃	Sulphur Trioxide
TP	Terminal Point
T&S	Transportation and Storage
UG	underground
VSD	Variable Speed Drive
WR	White Rose