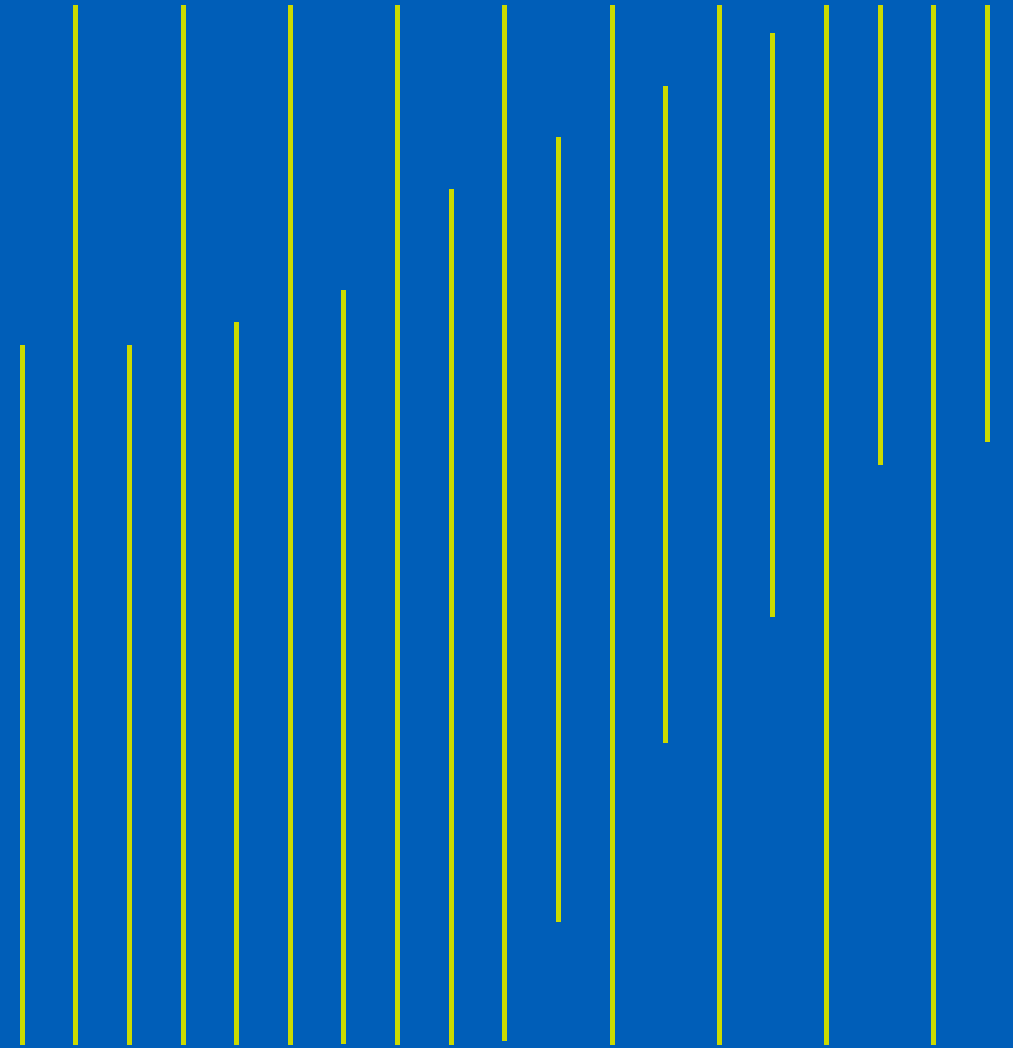


# Sumitomo SHI FW Oxy-fuel Technologies

Powering a decarbonized world for  
everyone

25 November 2022



# Heritage

Over 130 years of excellence in delivering complex energy solutions around the world.



**1891**  
Foster Wheeler  
founded

**1995**  
Foster Wheeler  
acquires Pyropower

**2014**  
Amec acquires  
Foster Wheeler

**2017**  
SHI acquires Amec  
Foster Wheeler's fluidized  
bed boiler business

A global business with

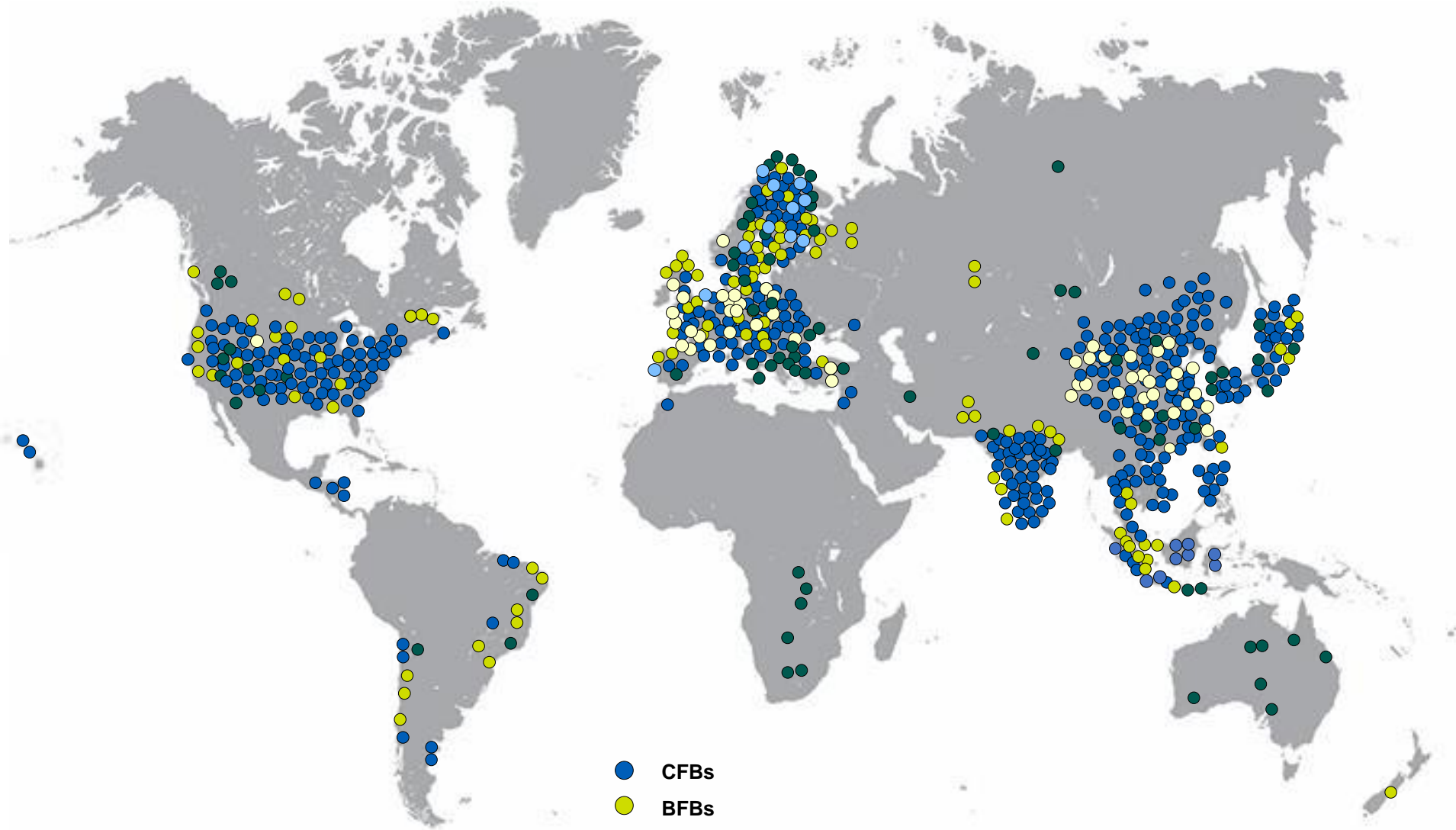
# 1,800

highly skilled people

- Head office
- Engineering centers
- Sales offices
- Factories and after-sales service offices
- Research and development centers



# Our Global References



Over 800 units  
Over 40GWe of power capacity

- CFBs
- BFBs
- Waste Heat Boilers
- CFB Scrubbers
- Biomass Gasifiers

# Decarbonization and climate change mitigation

Helping our customers to reach decarbonization goals



## Energy generation

Energy from biomass or waste for carbon neutral or carbon negative heat & power applications

## Carbon capture

Carbon neutral traditional energy generation and integration with production of renewable fuels

## Services

Life cycle solutions enabling high plant availability and efficiency

## Waste to value

Solid waste into syngas, biofuels & chemicals, or plastics recycling

## Energy storage

Long Duration - Enabling net zero grid systems to limit the climate change

# Oxygen enriched CFB design and experience

Wide range of diversified energy products and services for Industrial Decarbonization

## Calcium Looping (CaL) for tail-end industrial CCUS



1-2 MWth pilot in La Pereda

5000+ hours demonstrated

## Oxy-fuel CFB for greenfield and retrofit to power plants with CCUS



30 MWth demo at CIUDEN

300 MWe ready design for 90+% CO<sub>2</sub> capture

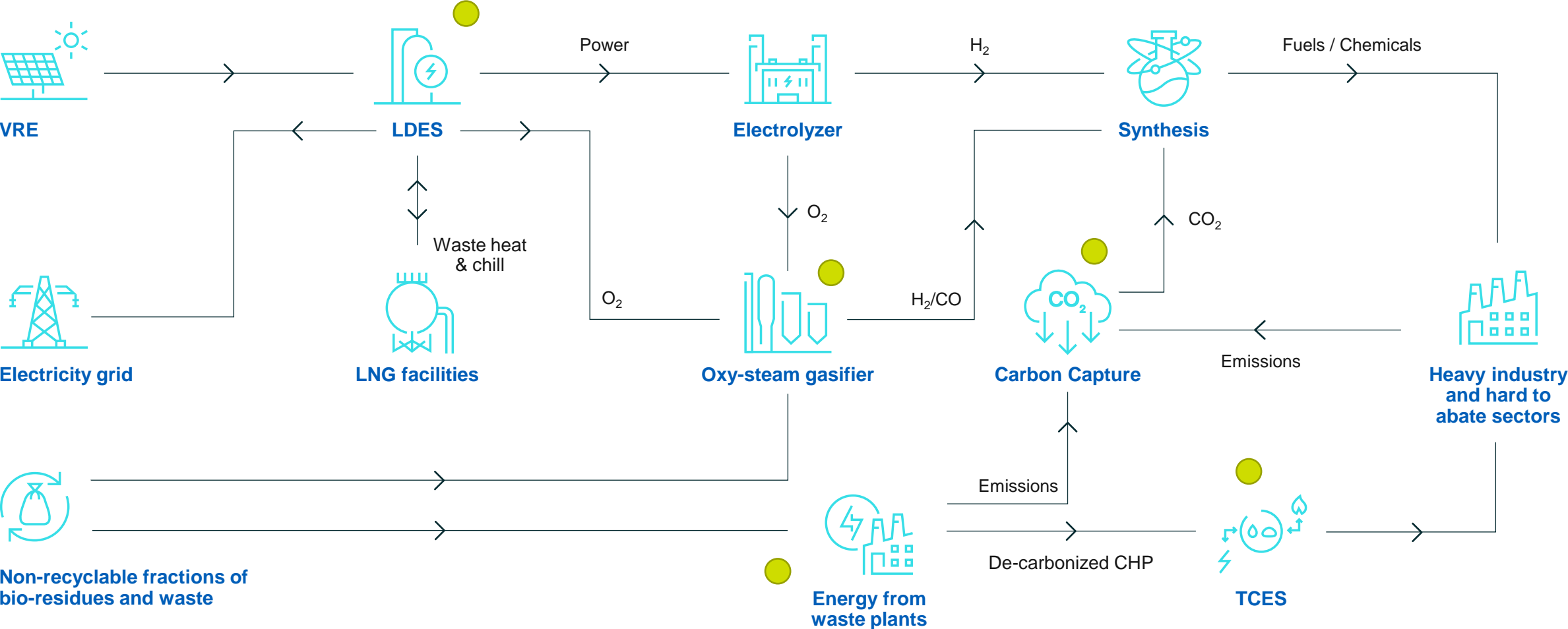
## Oxy-steam gasification for circular fuel and chemical plants



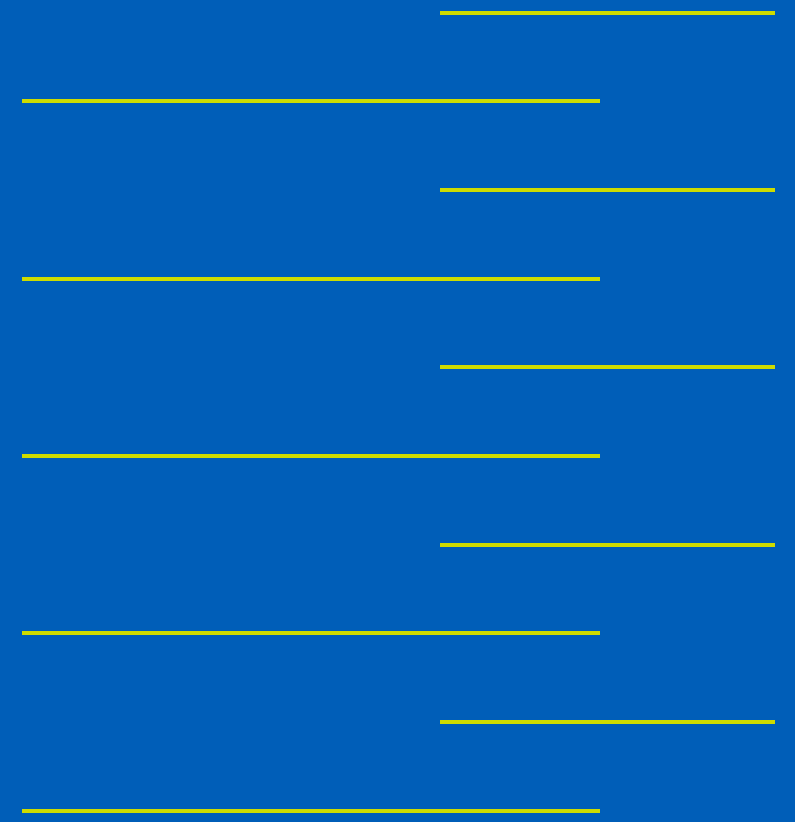
12 MWth NSE demo for biofuels

Commercial designs for single and indirect gasifiers

# Net Zero Energy Ecosystem



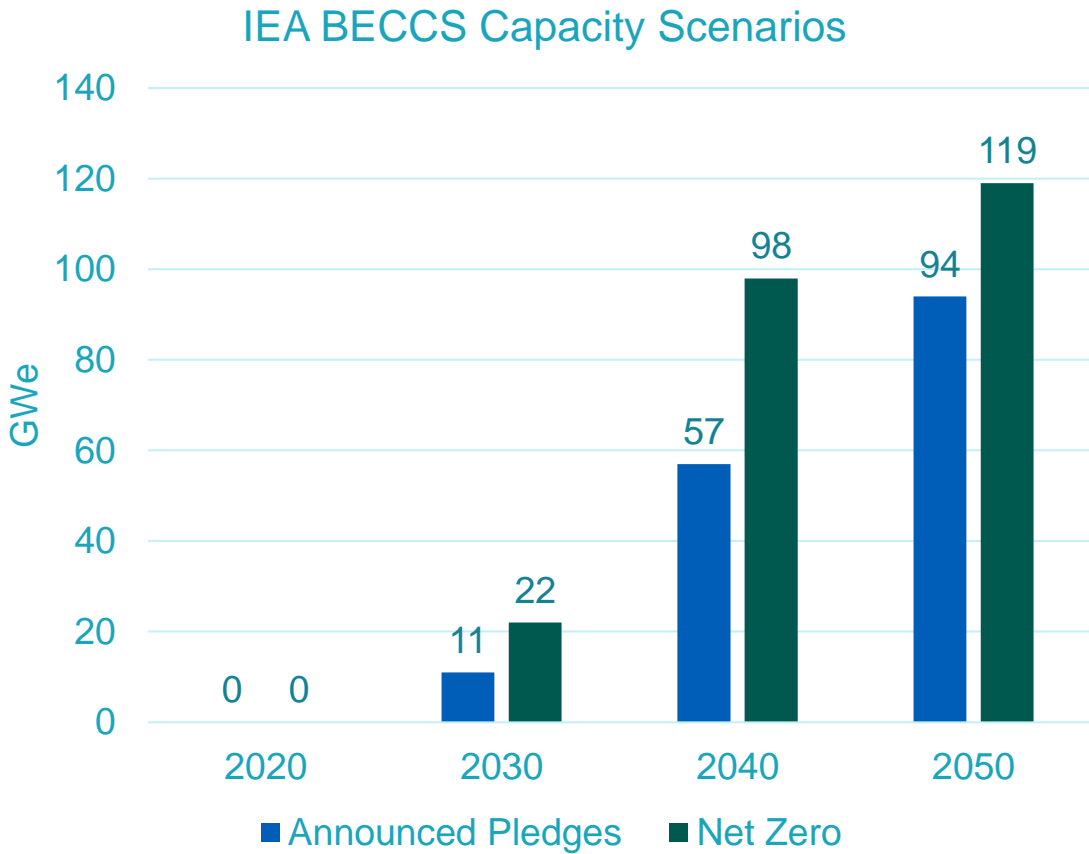
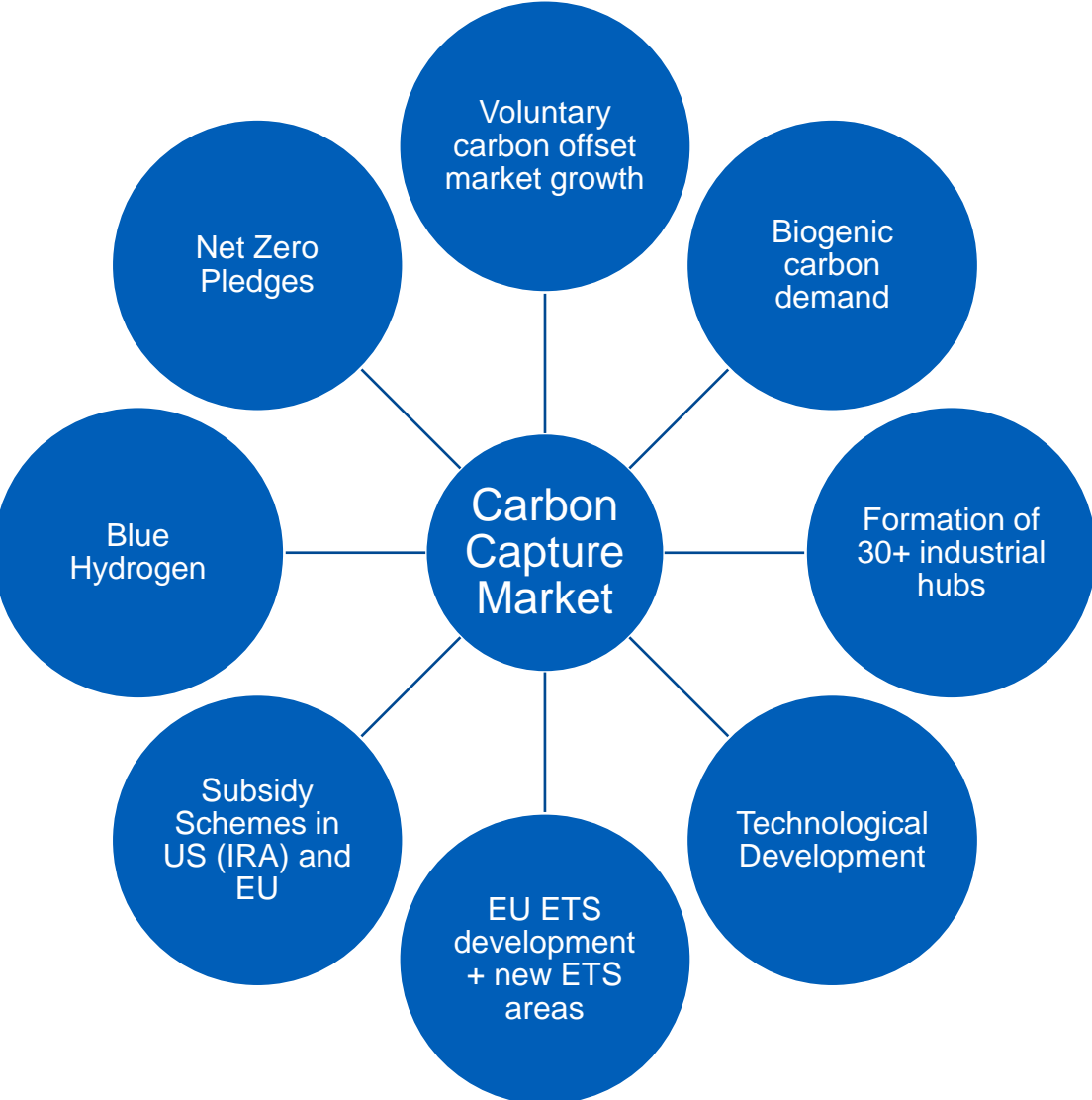
# Oxy-Fuel Carbon Capture





# Rapidly increased drivers globally supporting carbon capture

Biogenic CO2 required to substitute fossil carbon in chemicals and materials



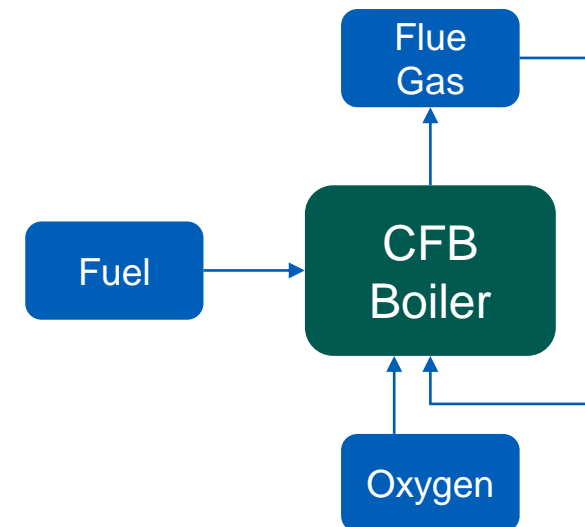
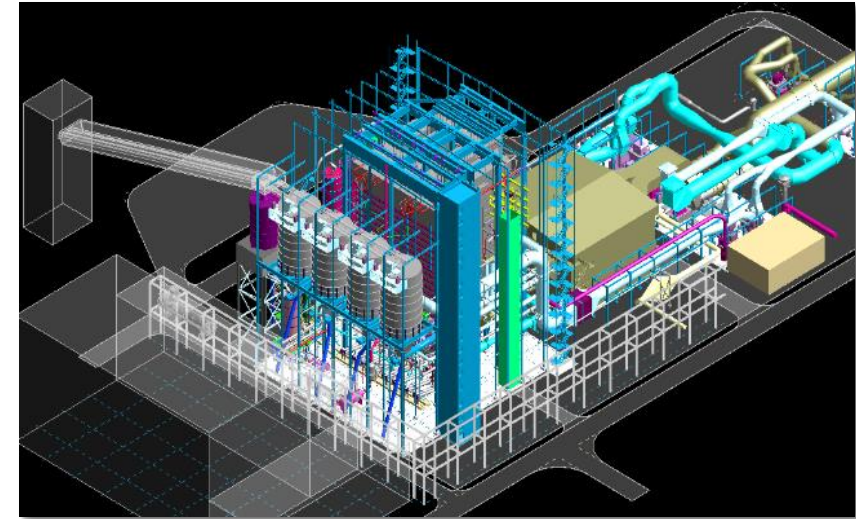
Source: IEA World Energy Outlook 2022

# Oxy-fuel – Solutions from low carbon to carbon negative heat and power

CO<sub>2</sub> capture technology integrated within the combustion process

Demonstrated by SFW in 30 MWth Pilot (Ciuden, Spain),  
300MWe commercial design ready

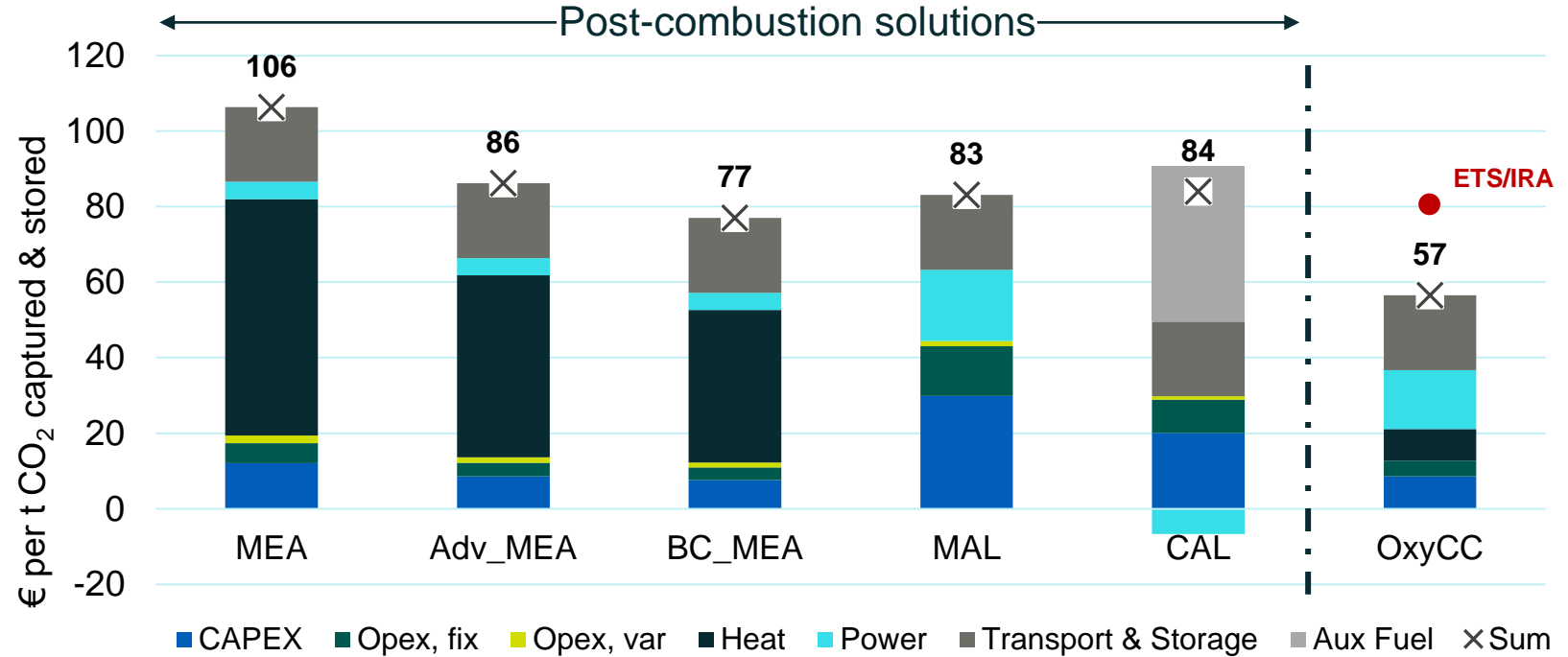
- Separation of CO<sub>2</sub> during combustion. Ready for further processing to permanent storage or synthesis into biofuels and bio-chemicals
- Low energy penalty from 1.5 to 1.7GJ/tCO<sub>2</sub> for BECCS
- Avoidance of solvent waste to handle and dispose
- Operational flexibility – air/oxy modes
- Requires Air Separation Unit (ASU) upstream or alternatively synergy with electrolyzers or LAES's liquefaction
- May require CO<sub>2</sub> Processing Unit (CPU) downstream to purify CO<sub>2</sub> and increase concentration to the levels required for storage or utilization
- For oxy-fuel BECCS plant, every 1 MWth fuel input requires 1.5 -1.8 MWe electrolytic plant to match O<sub>2</sub> demand



# Bioenergy Carbon Capture and Storage (BECCS) plants

Case study: Feasibility evaluation for retrofitting Bio-CHP plant in the Nordics to capture 0.7 Mt of CO<sub>2</sub> per year

Greenfield and retrofit oxy-fuel solutions are cost-competitive and have lower primary energy penalty compared to other CCUS solutions

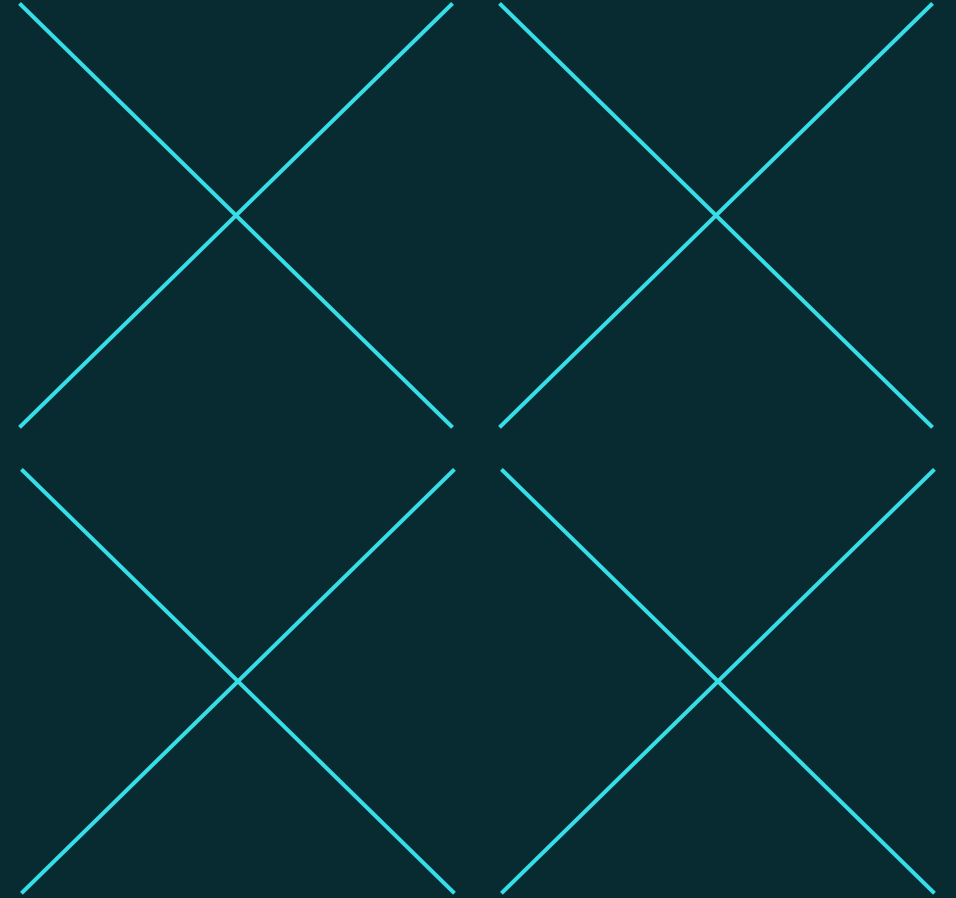


- MEA Reference Mono-Ethanol Amine (MEA) technology.
- AdvMEA Reported MEA CAPEX & OPEX improvement in commercial CCS.
- BCMEA Best case: public CAPEX & OPEX improvement from different vendors.
- MAL Membrane assisted liquefaction
- CAL Calcium looping capture
- FBCCS FlexiBurn® with ASU and CPU blocks. OXY mode only.

The cost numbers are representative of a pre-study for specific case. A feasibility evaluation is required on a project-to-project basis to take advantage of industrial synergies.

# Calcium Looping Carbon Capture

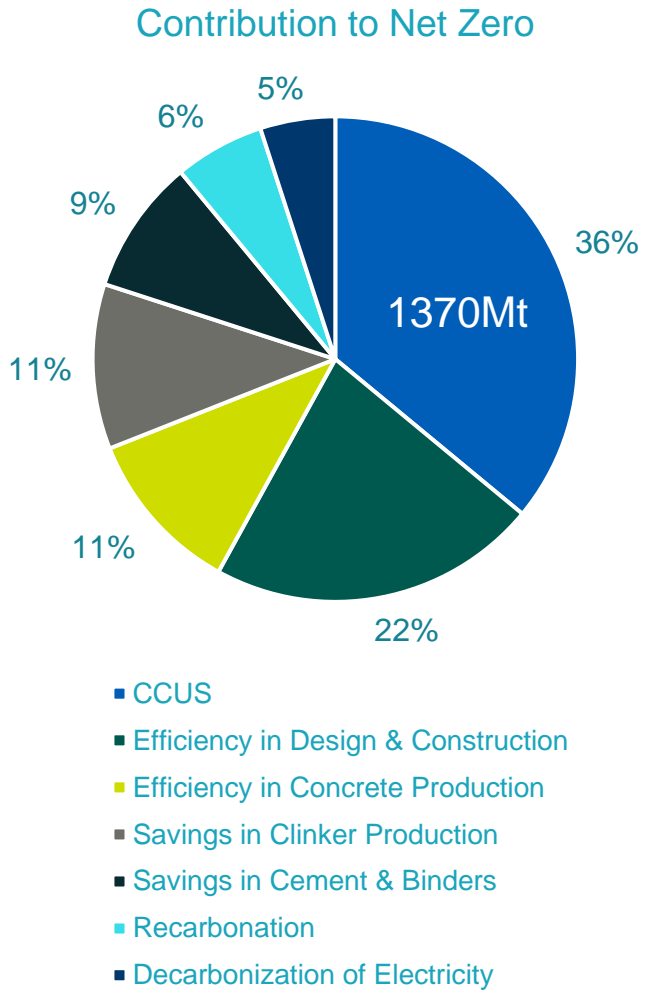
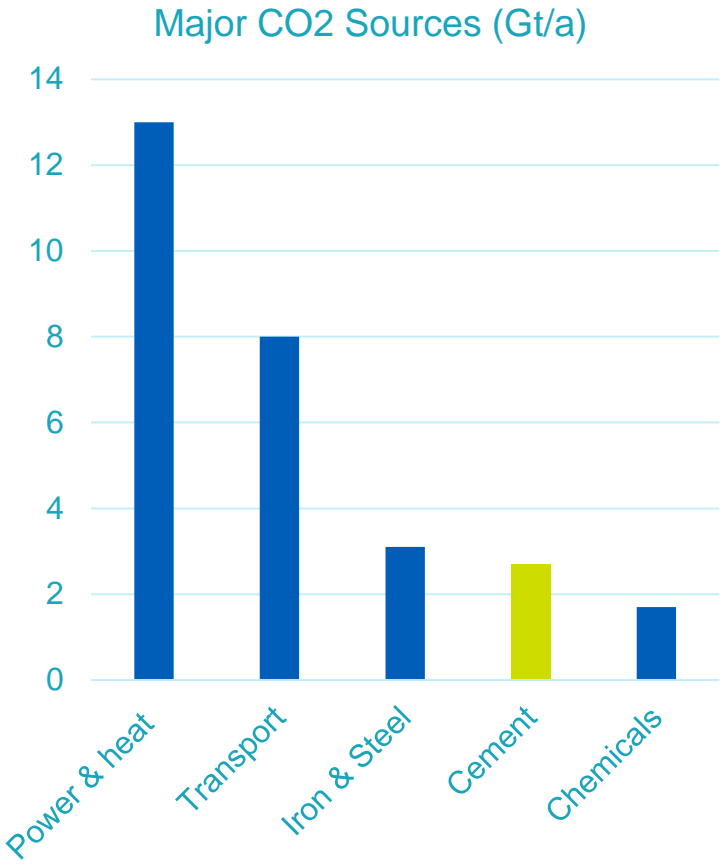
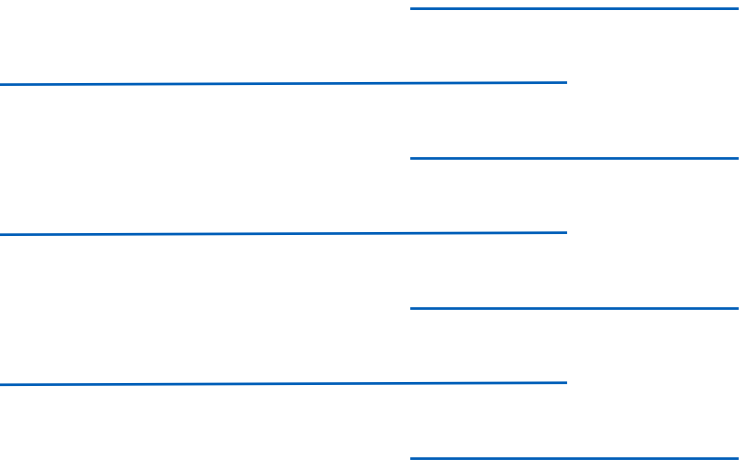
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# GCCA members committed to 2050 net zero target in 2020 – Concrete Future

Main contribution towards cement decarbonization from CCUS to offset 3.8Gt of annual emissions by 2050

4.4Gt of cement produced globally in 2021 of which 57% in China, this leads to 2.7Gt CO2 emissions (~7%)



# Calcium Looping (CaL)

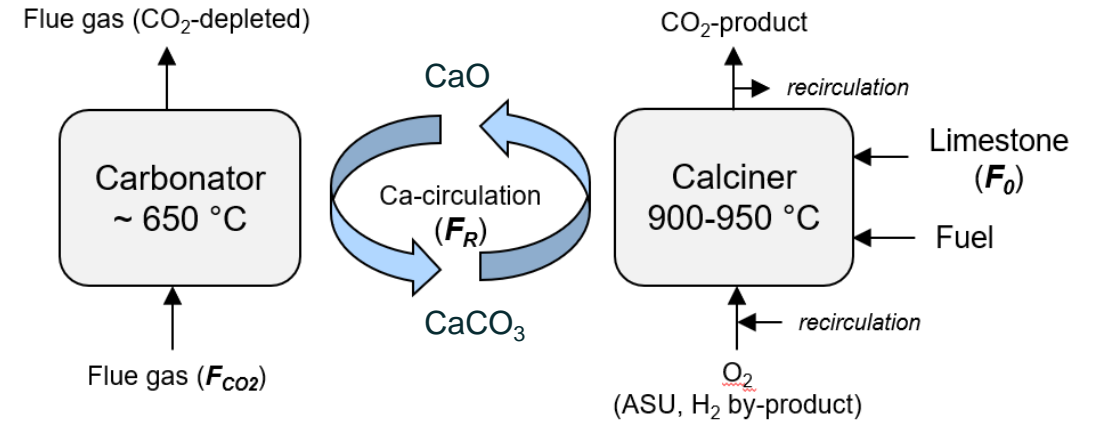
## Post-combustion CO<sub>2</sub> capture technology using solid natural sorbent

### Solutions to separate CO<sub>2</sub> from flue gases

- CHP & W2E decarbonization
- Industrial decarbonization in sectors including cement, lime and steel

### Demonstrated by SFW in 1 MWth with coal and clean biomass

- Can be stand alone in new deliveries (CLC) or retrofit to existing boilers (CaL)
- Requires Air Separation Unit (ASU) upstream, or alternatively synergy with electrolyzers and LAES's liquefaction
- Steam cycle to produce electricity from carbonator excess heat
- May require CO<sub>2</sub> Processing Unit (CPU) downstream to purify CO<sub>2</sub> and increase concentration to the levels required for storage or utilization
- Purge CaO stream can be utilized as supplementary cementitious material (SCM)



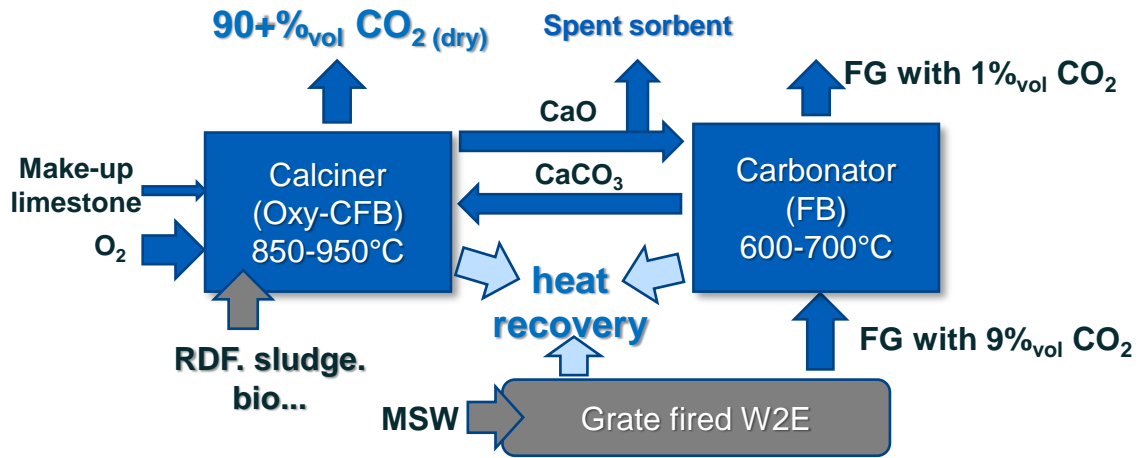
Reversible carbonation:  $\text{CaO} + \text{CO}_2 = \text{CaCO}_3$

CaO absorbs CO<sub>2</sub>  
and forms CaCO<sub>3</sub>

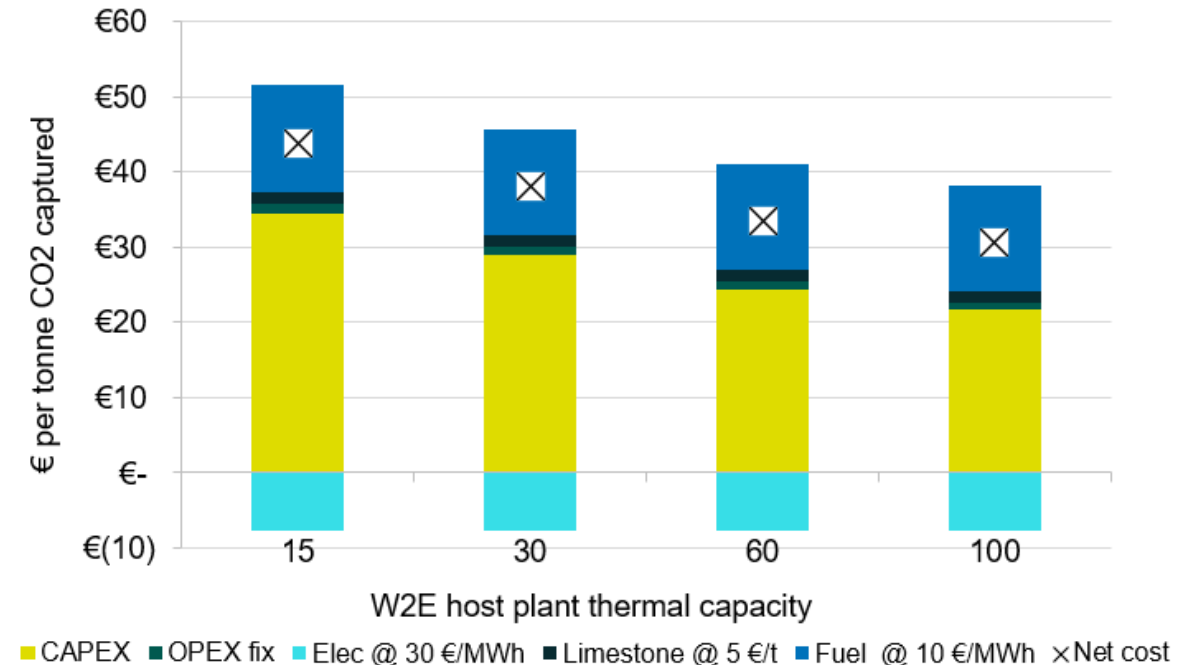
CaCO<sub>3</sub> is heated to  
release CO<sub>2</sub> and  
regenerate CaO

# Tail-end calcium looping for waste-to-energy

WTE inclusion to EU ETS planned in 2026, 530 WTE plants emitting >100Mt CO<sub>2</sub> of which 50% fossil



- Higher plant throughput → increased waste gate-fees while enabling carbon neutrality/negativity (based on bio-fraction of feed)
- Multi-product technology → additional CHP (at higher steam quality) and low carbon lime (spent sorbent) revenues
- Alternative for capacity increase or modernization
- Low cost, non-hazardous and abundant sorbent



The cost numbers are representative of a pre-study for specific case. A feasibility evaluation is required on a project-to-project basis to take advantage of industrial synergies.

# Oxy Steam Gasification

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# IATA member airlines committed to 2050 net zero target in late 2021

Majority of target to be achieved via use of Sustainable Aviation Fuels (SAF)

## SAF pathways:

- Fats & Oils
- Solid Biomass
- Power-to-Liquid

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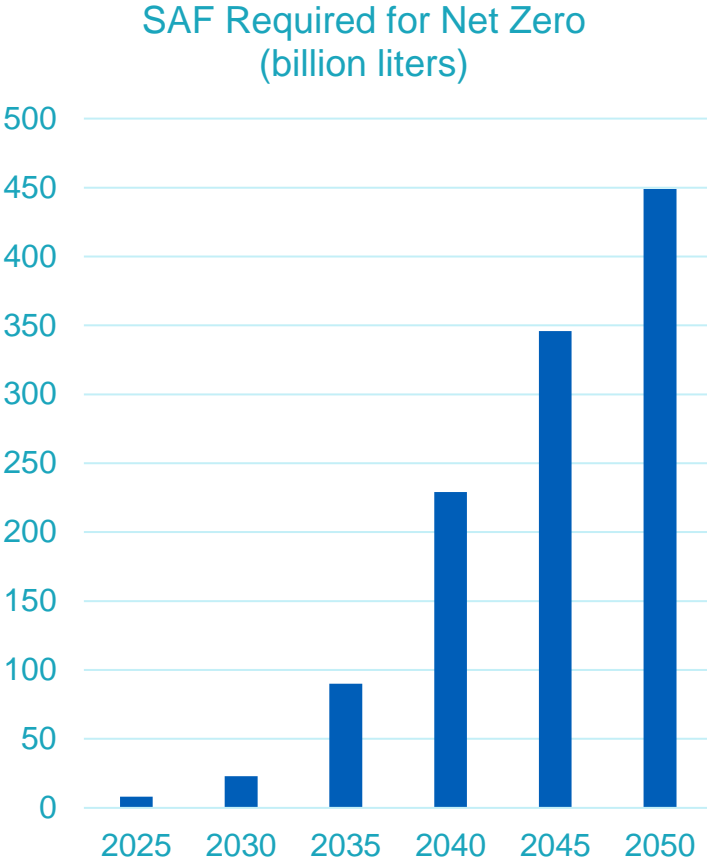
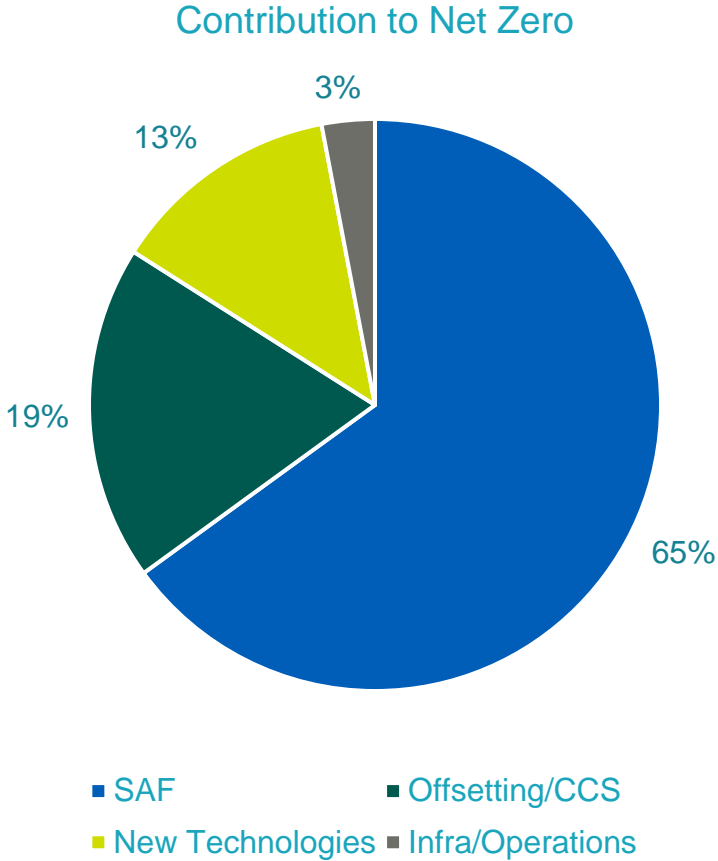
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Source: IATA Fly Net Zero (2021)

# Oxy-steam Gasification - Solutions for green H<sub>2</sub>, biofuels and bio-chemicals

Technology that convert feedstocks into valuable products (Bio/waste to X)

Relevant SFW gasification technologies and commercial readiness

- **Oxy-steam gasifiers**

- Production of ultra-clean bio/waste gases for further synthesis into Green H<sub>2</sub>, SNG, liquid biofuels, and bio-chemicals
- Demonstrated in 12 MWth steam pilot, commercial readiness up to 150 MWth as single line

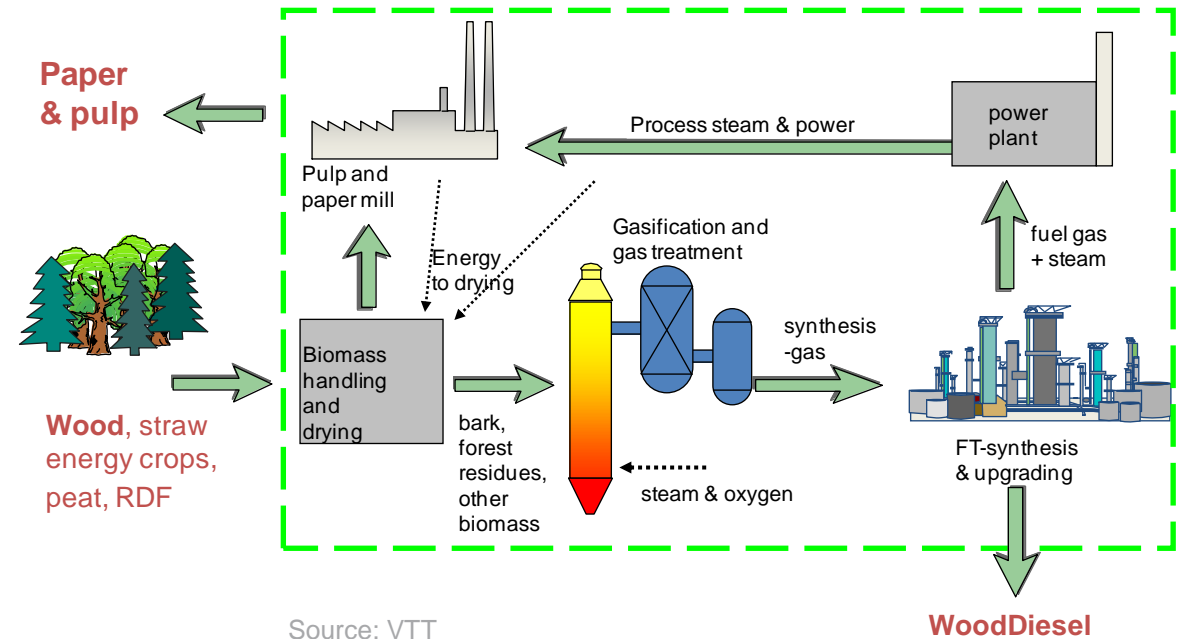
- **Indirect Gasifier**

- Alternative option to avoid the need for oxygen
- Conceptual studies done up to 100MWfuel



# Bio-gasification enables pathway to carbon negative Gas-to-X

- Levelized cost of bio-H<sub>2</sub> competitive against SMR with carbon price or CCS as well as electrolysis based H<sub>2</sub>
- Gasification economics can be further improved with O<sub>2</sub> synergy
- Feedstock for gasification is more versatile than feedstock for other biofuel technologies, e.g. cellulosic ethanol or HVO
- With CCS bio-H<sub>2</sub> production can be carbon negative
- Bio-H<sub>2</sub> lifecycle emissions have potential to be negative if upstream industry turns into biofuels



# Thank you

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For more information, please visit:

[www.shi-fw.com](http://www.shi-fw.com)