

SOLVENT SELECTION FOR EFFICIENT CO₂ CAPTURE

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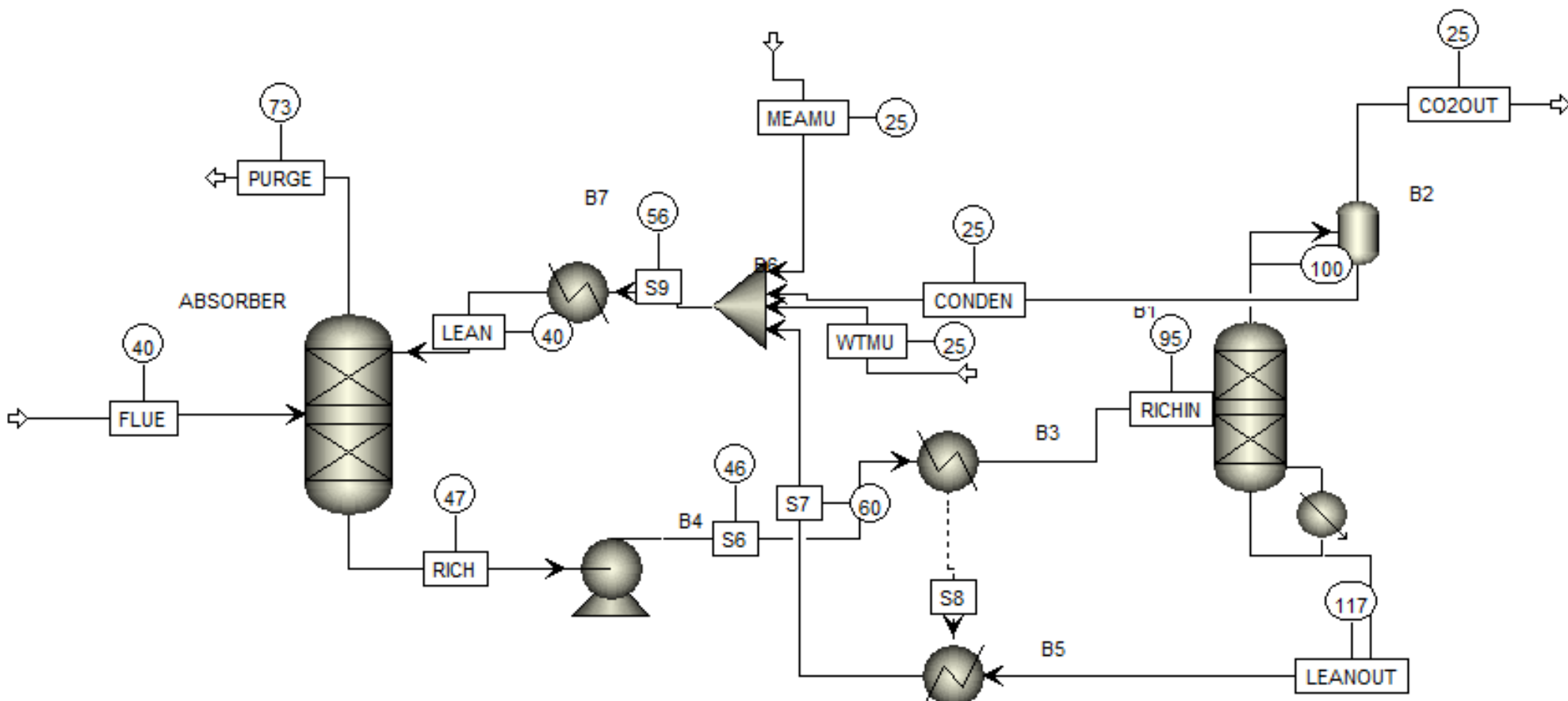
INTRODUCTION & AIM

Carbon capture is essential for reducing industrial CO₂ emissions, particularly in the cement sector. This study evaluates several solvents for absorption-based CO₂ capture using Aspen Plus modeling, focusing on capture efficiency, purity, and regeneration energy. The analysis targets 90% capture and 95% purity using flue gas with 19.8% CO₂. Amine blends achieved 92% capture and 96% purity with 3.2 GJ/ton regeneration duty, outperforming conventional MEA systems. Ionic liquids and amino acid salts showed competitive performance but higher cost. Overall, hybrid amine solvents offer the best techno-economic feasibility for 2025–2030 applications.

METHOD

- **Process simulation:** Aspen Plus
- **Inputs:** Flue gas (19.8% CO₂, 9.3% O₂, 63% N₂, 7.5% H₂O)
- **Targets:** ≥90% CO₂ capture, ≥95% purity
- **Analysis:** Sensitivity of solvent type, absorber temperature, lean solvent flowrate, and regeneration duty.
- **KPIs:** Capture efficiency, purity, reboiler duty, and CAPEX.
- **Solvent types:** Amine blends, Amino acid salts, Ionic liquids, MEA

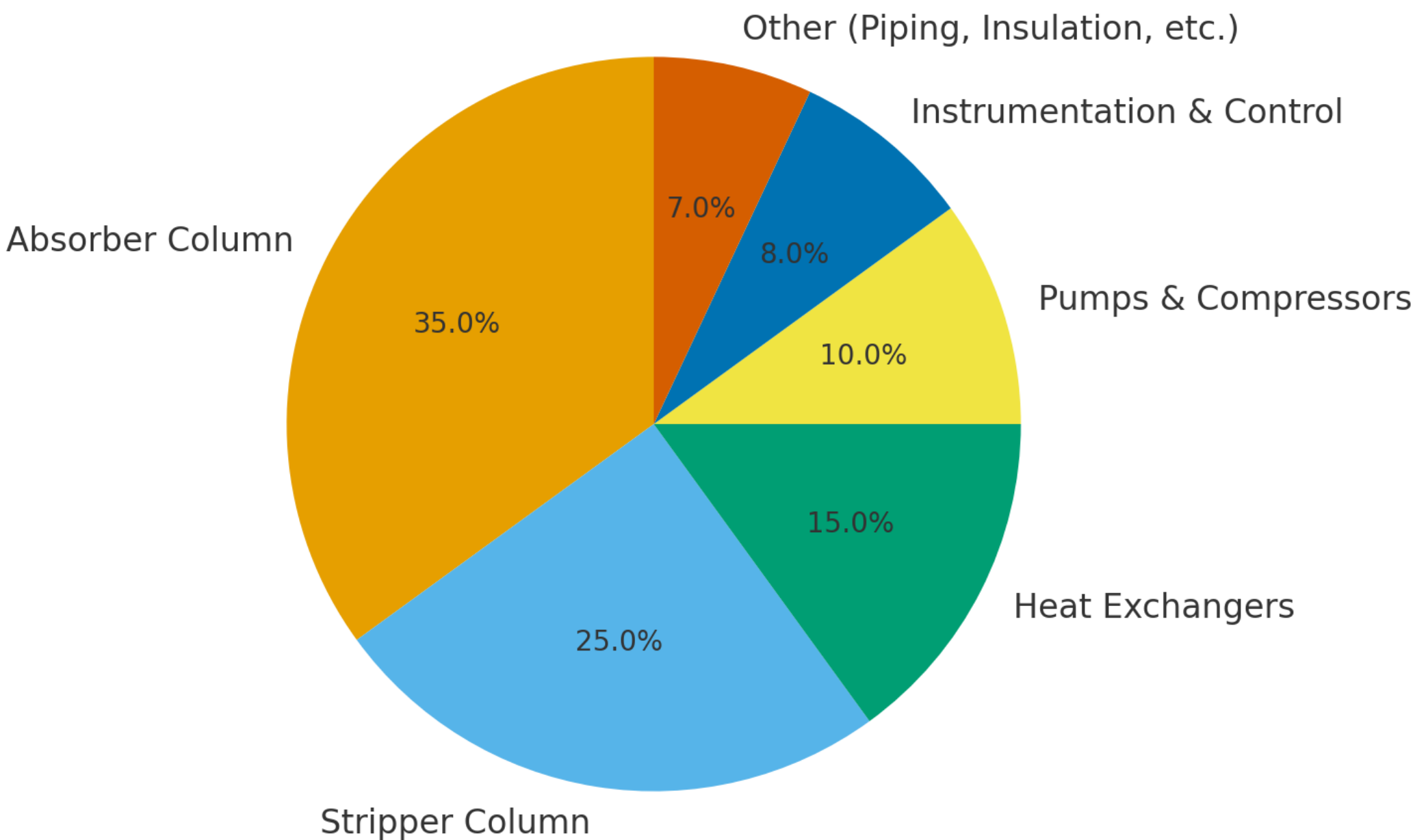
A process model was built for each solvent, and regeneration duty was optimized by varying temperature and lean solvent flowrate.



RESULTS & DISCUSSION

Parameter	MEA	Amine blends	Amino acid salts	Ionic liquids
CO ₂ Capture (%)	90	92	90	89
CO ₂ Purity (%)	95	96	95	95
Regeneration Energy (GJ/ton CO ₂)	4.0	3.2	3.4	2.8
CAPEX Impact	Baseline	↓15–20%	↓15%	↑ (High cost)

Hybrid amine systems balance energy efficiency and cost better than pure MEA or IL systems.



CONCLUSION

- Energy demand for hybrid amine systems reduced by ~20%.
- Ionic liquids show promise for long-term decarbonization.
- Amino acid salts are environmentally safer alternatives.
- Optimal regeneration duty: 3.0–3.2 GJ/ton CO₂.

REFERENCES

Turakulov Z, Kamolov A, Eshbobaev J, Turakulov A, Norkobilov A, Boboyorov R. Modeling and Simulation of Chemical Absorption Methods for CO₂ Separation from Cement Plant Flue Gases. Engineering Proceedings. 2023; 56(1):142. <https://doi.org/10.3390/ASEC2023-15352>