



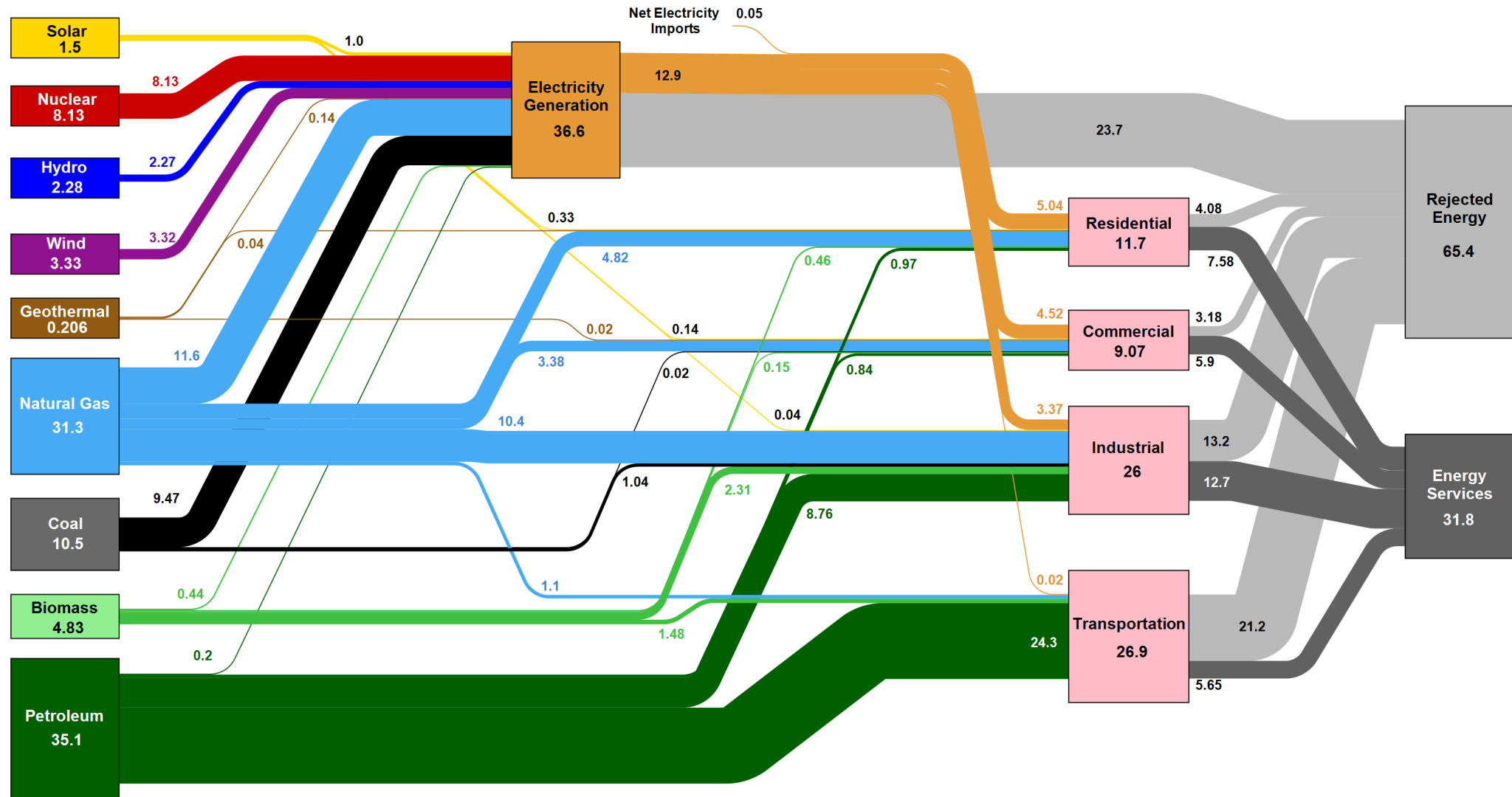
Optimizing Innovative Process and Energy Systems of the Future

David C. Miller, Ph.D.

Chief Research Officer
National Energy Technology Laboratory



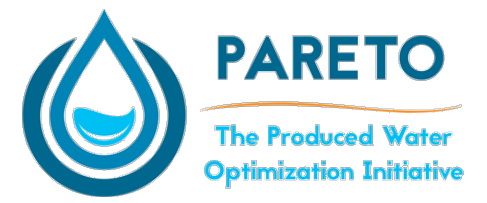
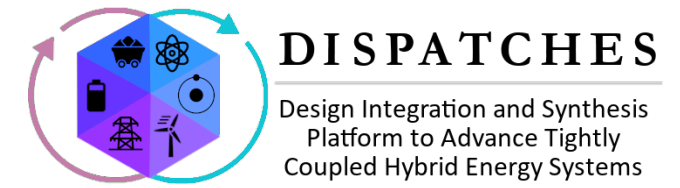
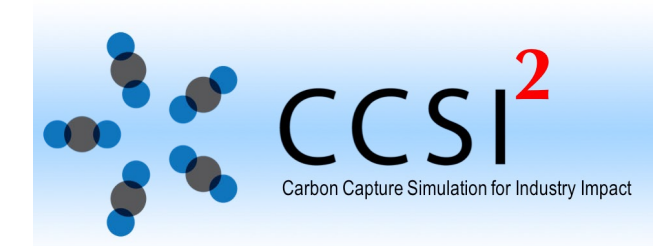
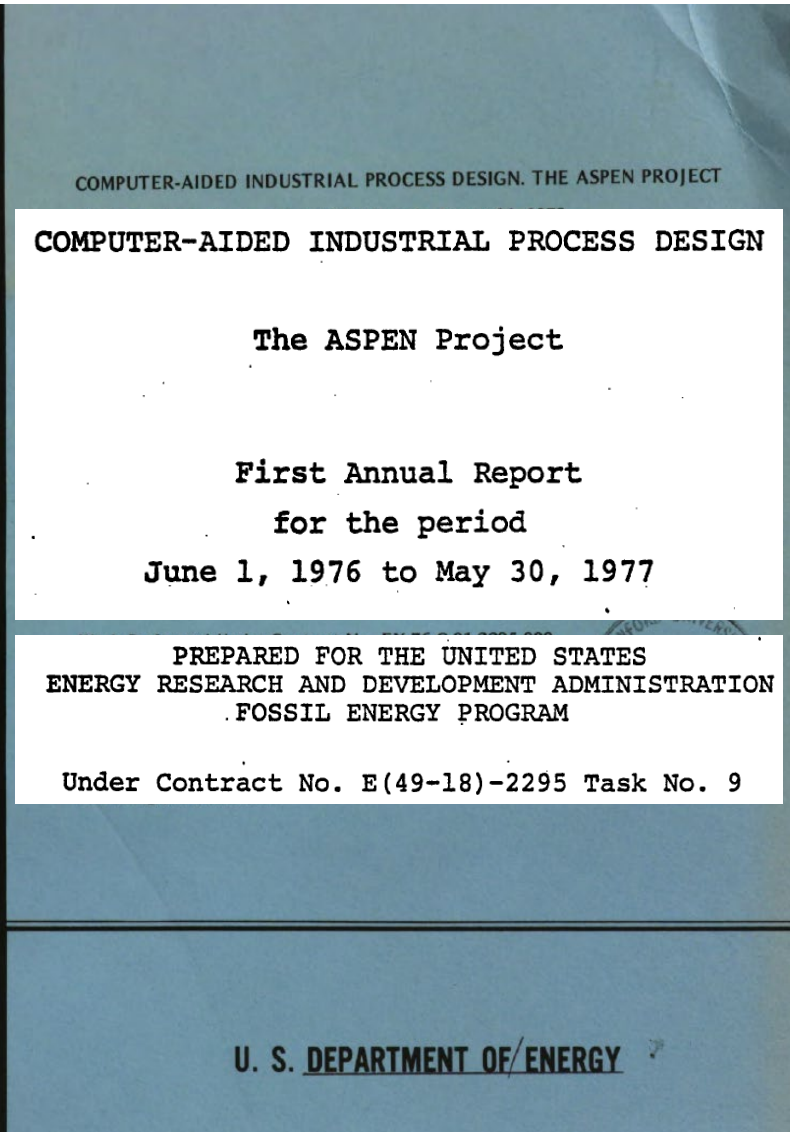
Estimated U.S. Energy Consumption in 2021: 97.3 Quads



Source: LLNL March, 2022. Data is based on DOE/EIA MER (2021). If this information or a reproduction of it is used, credit must be given to the Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory and the Department of Energy, under whose auspices the work was performed. Distributed electricity represents only retail electricity sales and does not include self-generation. EIA reports consumption of renewable resources (i.e., hydro, wind, geothermal and solar) for electricity in BTU-equivalent values by assuming a typical fossil fuel plant heat rate. The efficiency of electricity production is calculated as the total retail electricity delivered divided by the primary energy input into electricity generation. End use efficiency is estimated as 65% for the residential sector, 65% for the commercial sector, 21% for the transportation sector and 49% for the industrial sector, which was updated in 2017 to reflect DOE's analysis of manufacturing. Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. LLNL-MI-410527

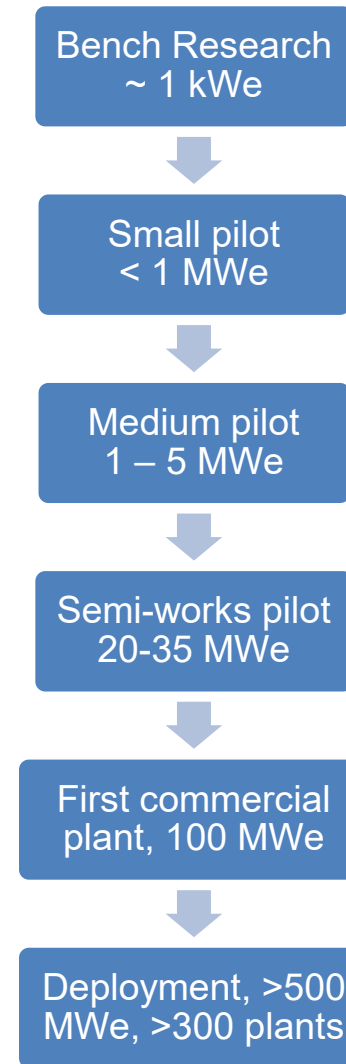
DOE/FECM History of Innovation for Decision Support Tools

FOSSIL ENERGY



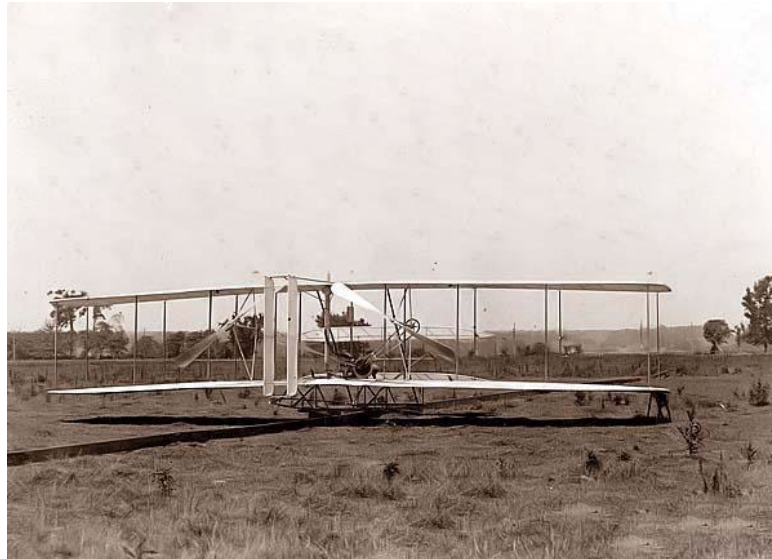
Carbon capture challenge

- The traditional pathway from discovery to commercialization of energy technologies can be quite long, i.e., **~ 2-3 decades**
- President [Obama]'s plan requires that barriers to the widespread, safe, and cost-effective deployment of CCS be overcome **within 10 years**
- To help realize the President's objectives, new approaches are needed for taking CCS concepts **from lab to power plant, quickly, and at low cost and risk**
- CCSI will accelerate the development of CCS technology, from discovery through deployment, with the help of **science-based simulations**

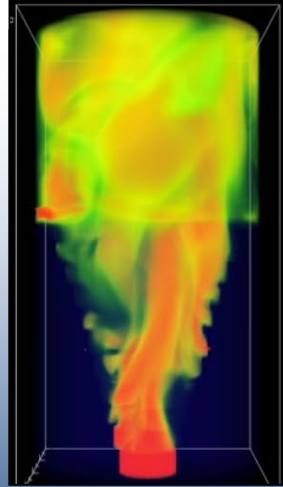
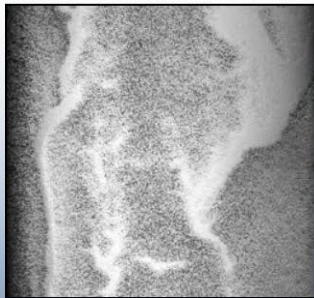
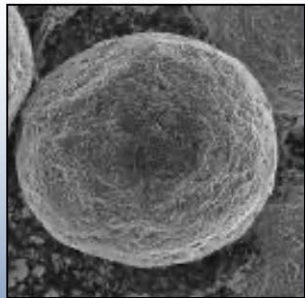


How can we accelerate technology development for carbon capture and storage?

*Key differences in the design process used to create these two machines:
better science, more engineers.....and also large-scale simulations*



Develop M&S tools to accelerate the commercialization of CCS



Identify promising concepts



Reduce the time for design & troubleshooting



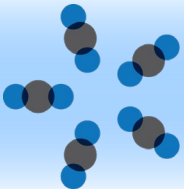
Quantify the technical risk, to enable reaching larger scales, earlier



Stabilize the cost during commercial deployment



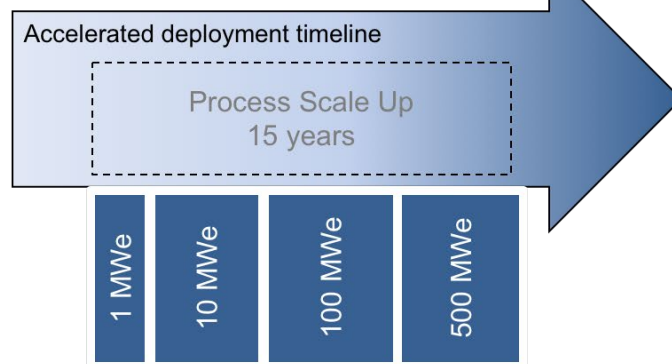
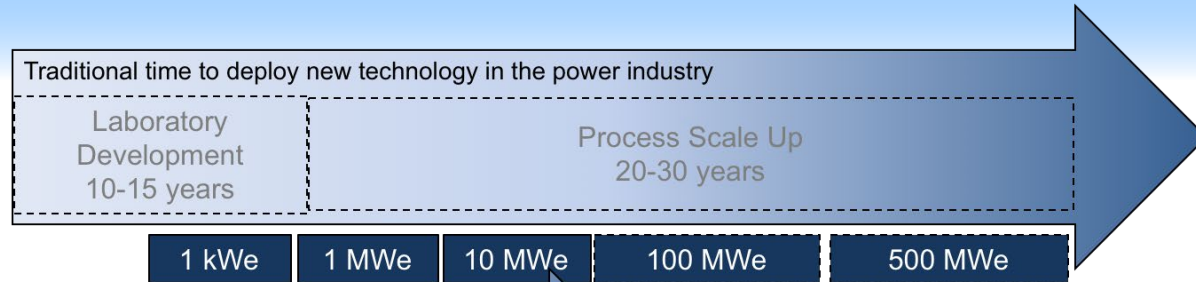
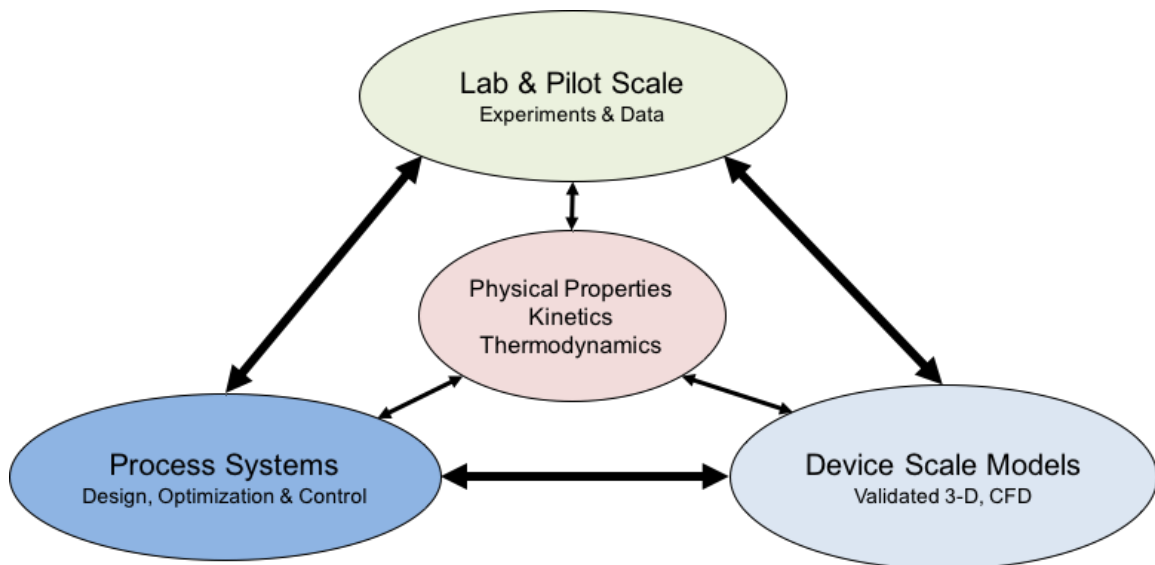
On June 28-29, 2011 CCSI Team visited Boeing's Integrated Technology Development Lab and the Everett manufacturing plant to learn how they are successfully using simulation and modeling to accelerate the development of new aircraft, such as the 787.



CCSI (2011-2016)

Carbon Capture Simulation Initiative

Maximize the learning at each stage of technology development



2010 2015 2020 2025 2030 2035 2040 2045 2050

Industry Collaborators

Available Open Source

<https://github.com/CCSI-Toolset/>

www.acceleratecarboncapture.org



Multi-disciplinary, Multi-institutional Collaboration



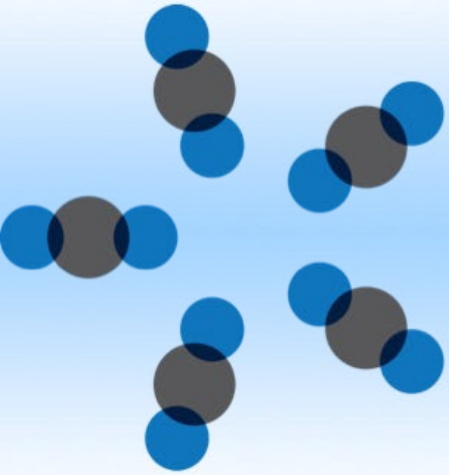
2014

2015





www.tcnda.com



CCSI²

Carbon Capture Simulation for Industry Impact

Sequential Design of Experiments to Maximize Learning from Carbon Capture Pilot Plant Testing

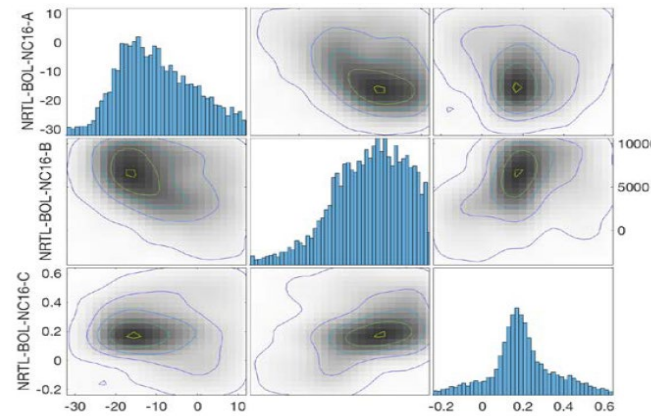
Model + Experiments + Statistics

Ensure right data is collected

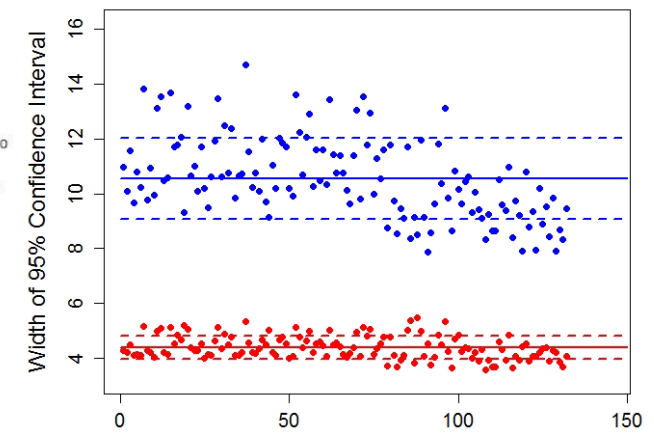
Maximize value of data collected

Technical Risk Reduction Through Simulation-Based Engineering

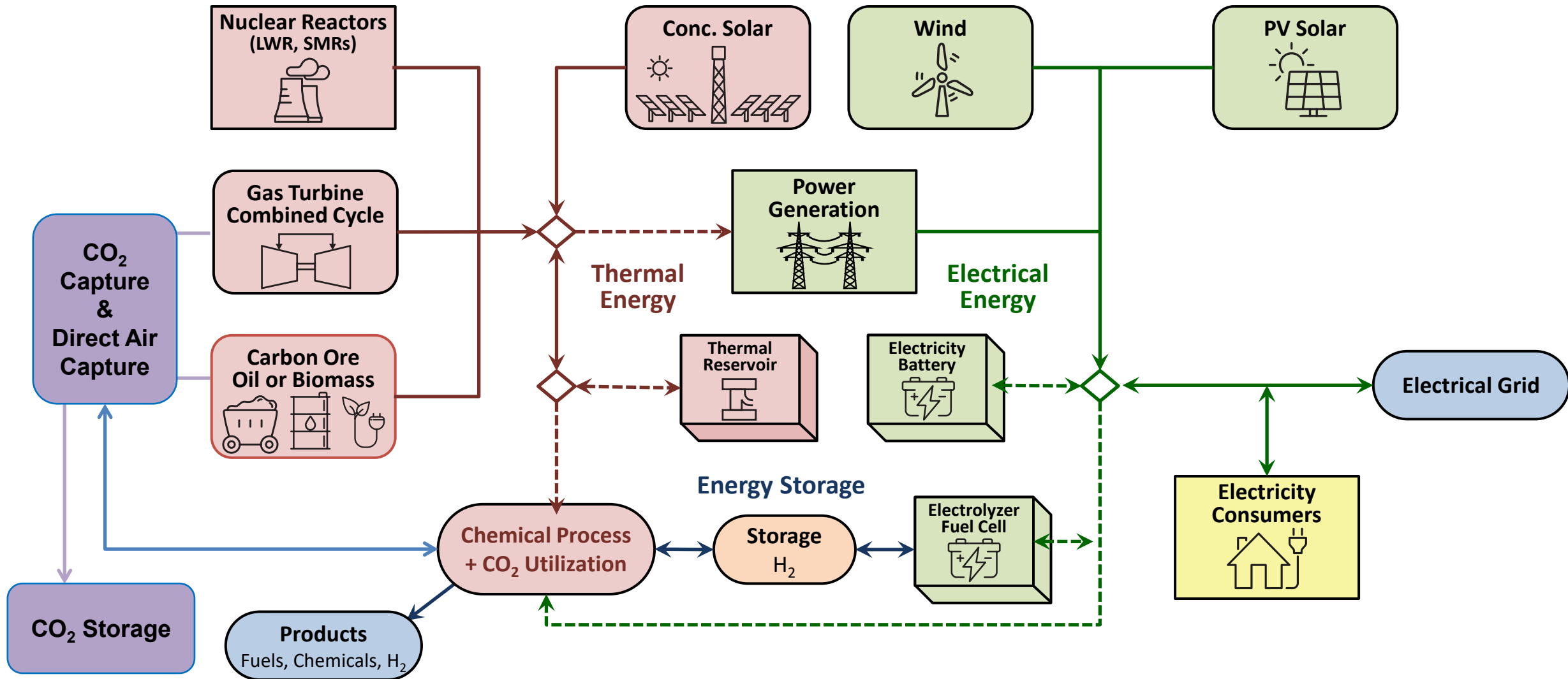
Uncertainty Quantification



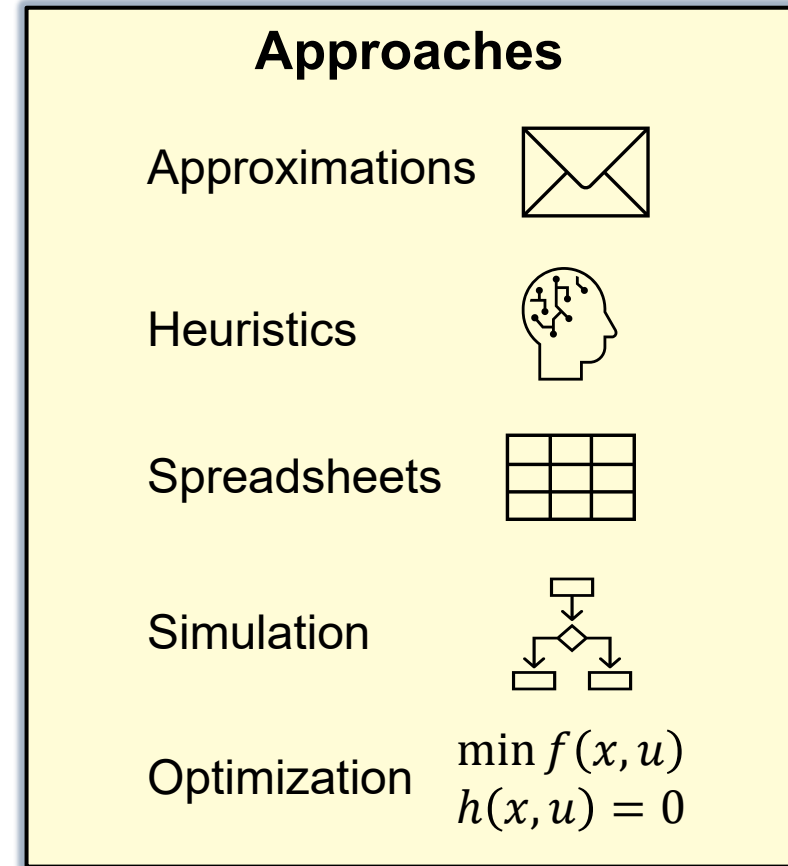
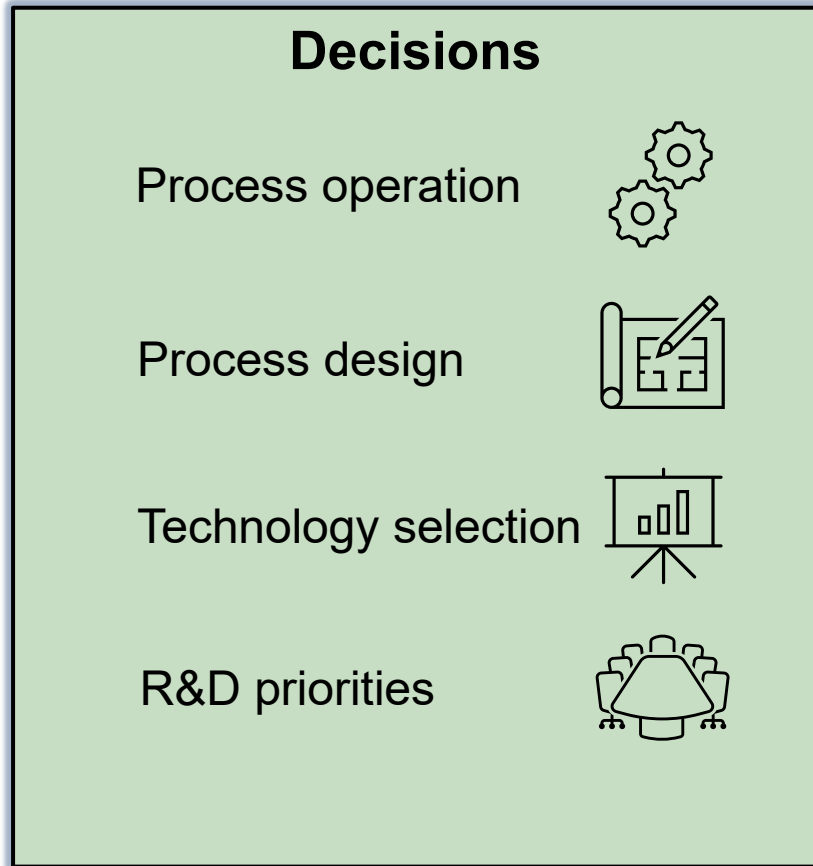
Maximizing Learning



Increasingly Integrated Energy & Process Systems

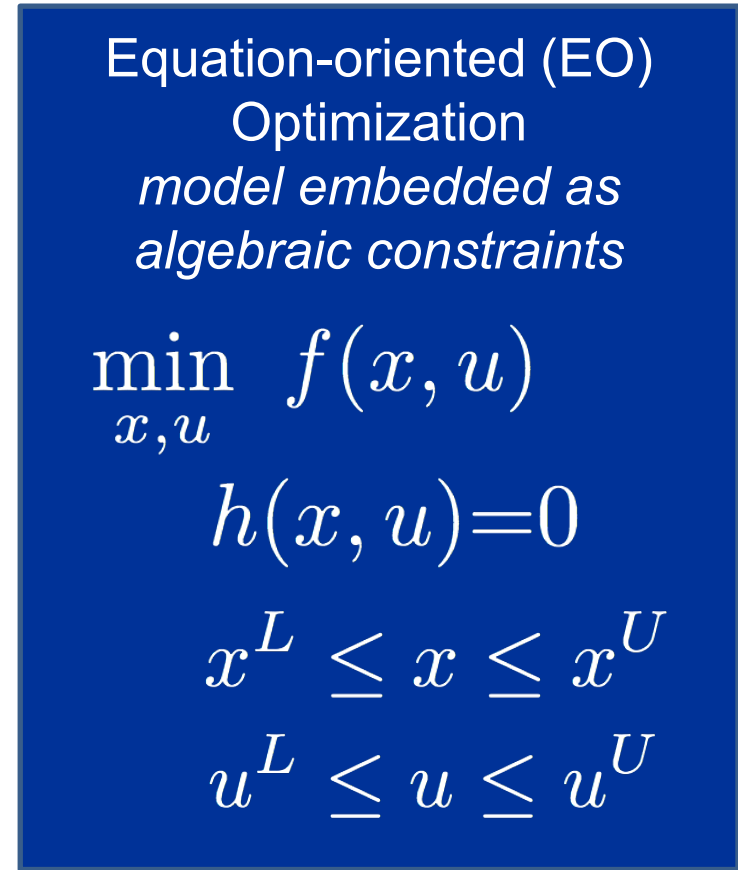
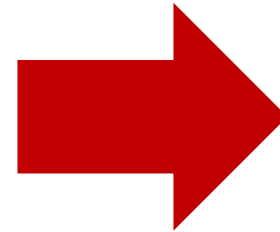
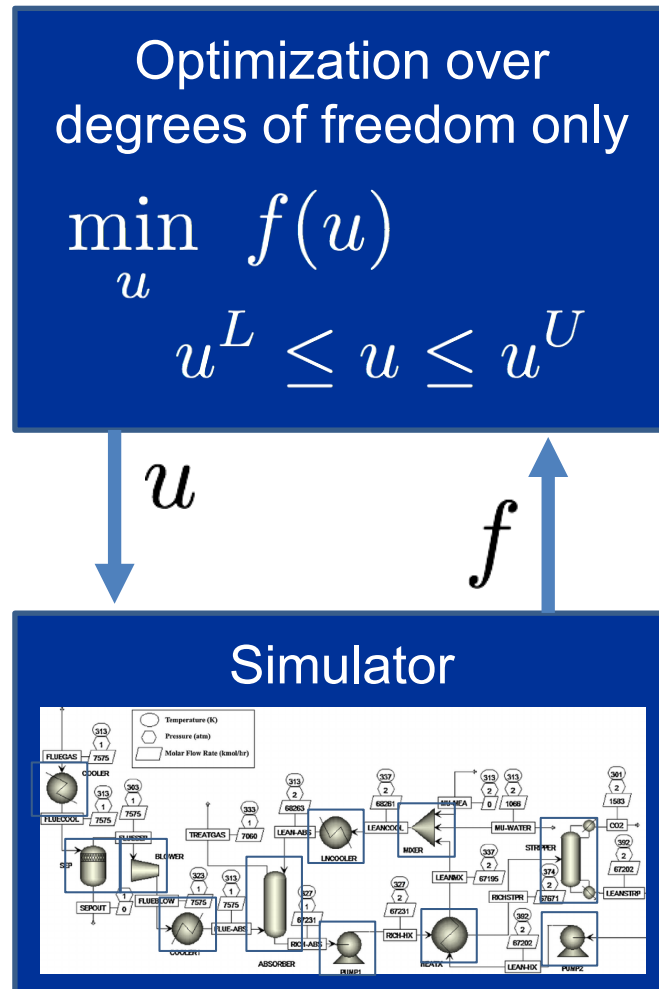


Decision Making for Energy and Process Systems



Understanding large, complex systems: Don't Simulate → Solve

Derivative-free ("black-box") optimization (DFO)
 ~ 100-1000 simulations



Glass-box optimization
 ~ 1-5 "Simulation Time Equivalents"
Leverage exact derivatives, sparse structure

[Adapted from Biegler, 2017]

Next-generation multi-scale modeling & optimization framework

Fully Flexible

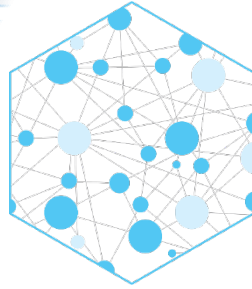
Open Model Structure

Optimization

Dynamic

Conceptual Design

Academic



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Institute for the Design of
Advanced Energy Systems

Transcending Boundaries

Model Libraries

Black Box Models

Simulation

Steady-State

Case Studies

Commercial

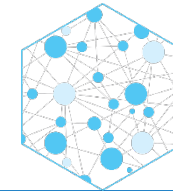
Built on



- High-level programming language
- Rich set of tools and libraries

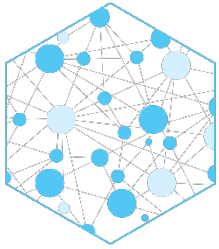


- Open-source Python package
- Streamlined optimization modelling
- Development of numerical methods
- Interfaces with optimization solvers



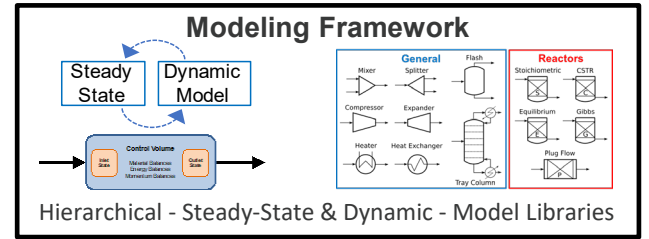
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- Reusable and extensible unit models
- Equation-oriented approaches to physical property models
- Integrated with model identification and machine learning tools
- Advanced algorithms tailored to process design and optimization

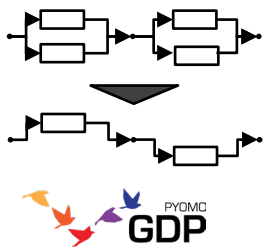


IDAES Integrated Platform

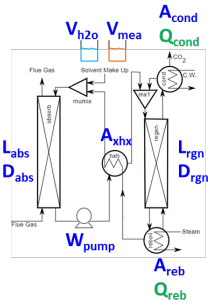
Institute for the Design of Advanced Energy Systems



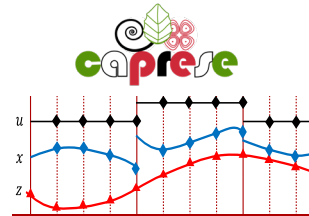
Conceptual Design



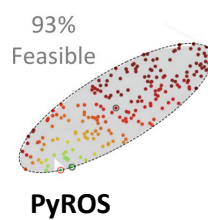
Plant Design Process Optimization



Process Operations Dynamics & Control



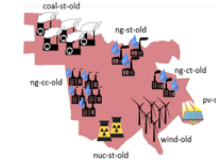
Uncertainty Quantification Robust Optimization



AI/ML Surrogate Modeling



Enterprise Optimization Grid & Planning

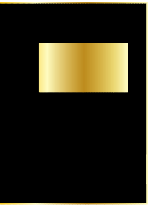
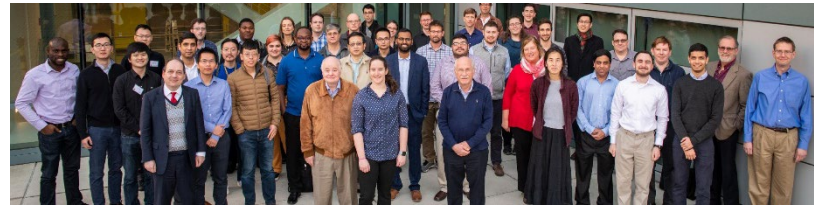


Materials Optimization



Open Source: <https://github.com/IDAES/idaes-pse>

Lee, et al., *J. of Adv. Manufacturing and Processing* (2021)



Gurobi

CPLEX

Xpress

CBC

Ipopt

GAMS

NEOS

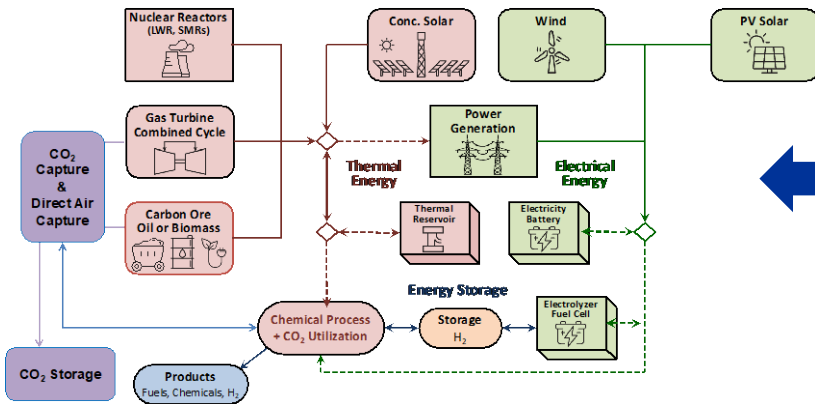
Mosek

BARON

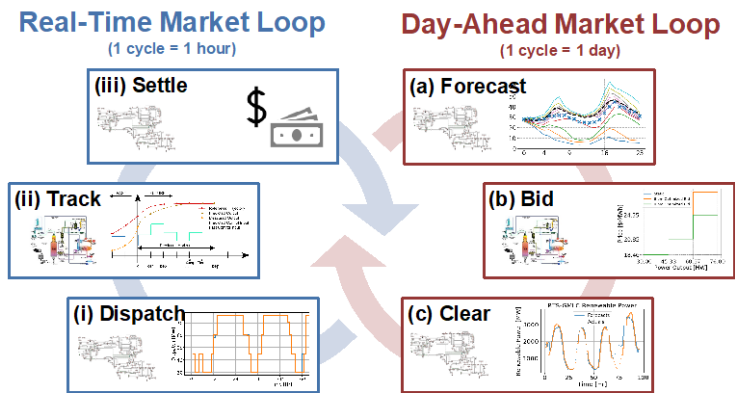
GLPK

Scale-Bridging to Assess Macro-scale Interactions

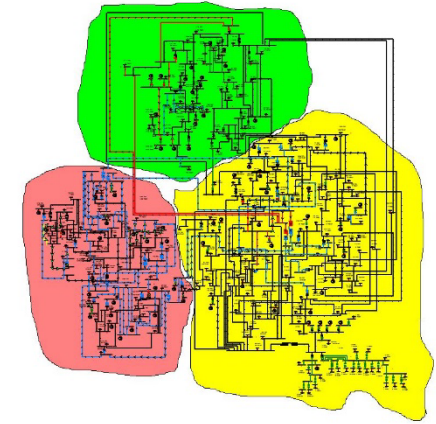
High-Fidelity Process Modeling



Integrated Resource-Grid Model



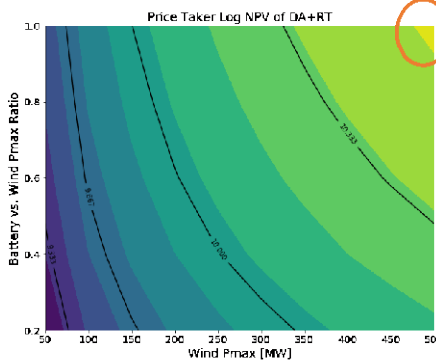
Grid Modeling



<https://icseg.iti.illinois.edu/files/2013/10/IEEE118.png>

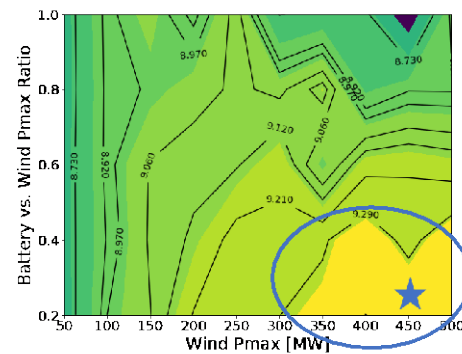
Example shows how neglecting larger interactions results in wrong conclusions.

Price-taker
contours: log₁₀(NPV)



maximizes wind farm size and battery power rating

Rigorous "double loop" simulation
contours: log₁₀(NPV)



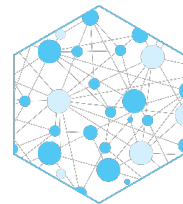
maximizes wind farm size and selects modest battery power rating

Example to illustrate differences: results based on the specific grid, parameters, and control strategies that are being used

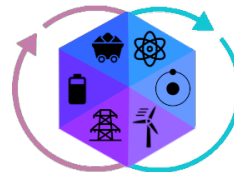
Changes in the Carbon Management Landscape

2010's

- Coal
- Baseload, steady state
- 90% Capture target



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DISPATCHES
Design Integration and Synthesis
Platform to Advance Tightly
Coupled Hybrid Energy Systems

2022+

- Natural gas
- Net Zero Goals → Higher Capture Rates
 - 2035 Power Generation
 - 2050 Economy-Wide
- Flexible generation
- Large pilots & demonstration

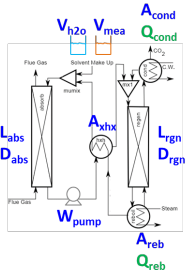
- Industrial capture
- Carbon dioxide removal
 - Direct air capture

Advanced Computational to Support CO₂ Capture

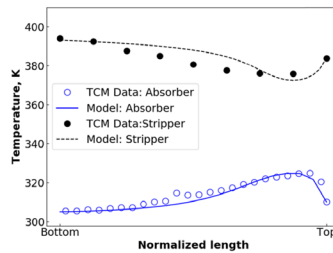
Maximizing Learning, Reducing Technical Risk, Integrating Analysis

Rigorous Physics-Based Multiscale Stochastic Models

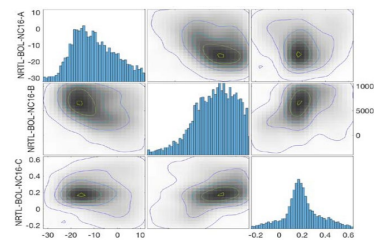
High Fidelity Process Modeling



Model Validation

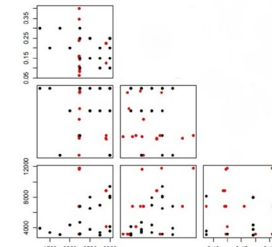


Uncertainty Quantification

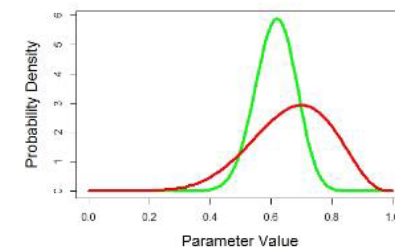


UQ Guides SDoE to Optimize Data Value, Maximize Learning

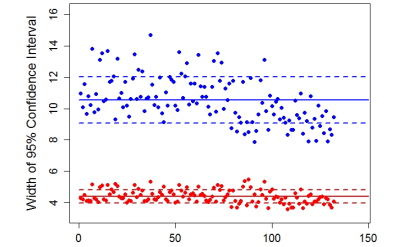
Optimize Experimental Design



Refine Model Parameters

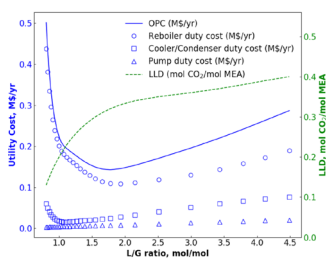


Maximizing Learning

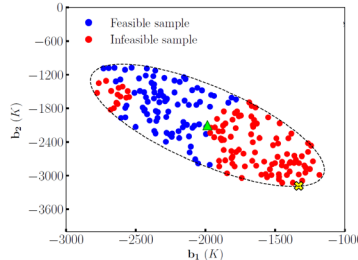


Framework for Robust-Optimal Design and Operation

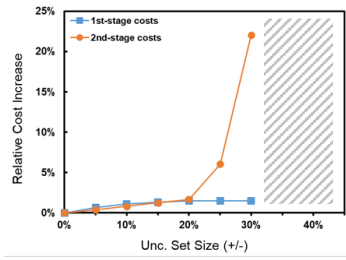
Process Optimization



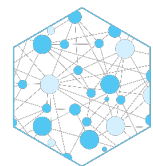
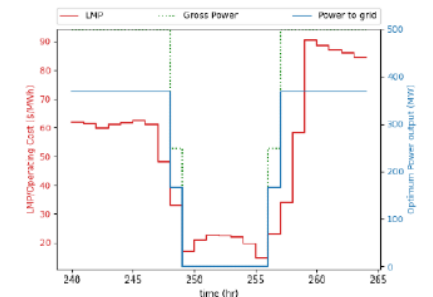
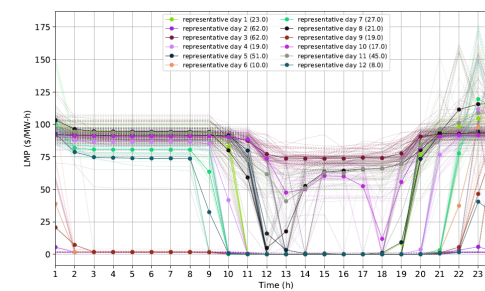
More Robust Optimal Designs



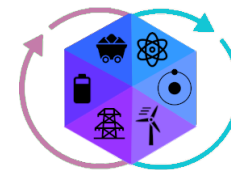
Quantify Price of Robustness



Optimizing Design & Operations for Flexible CO₂ Capture Systems

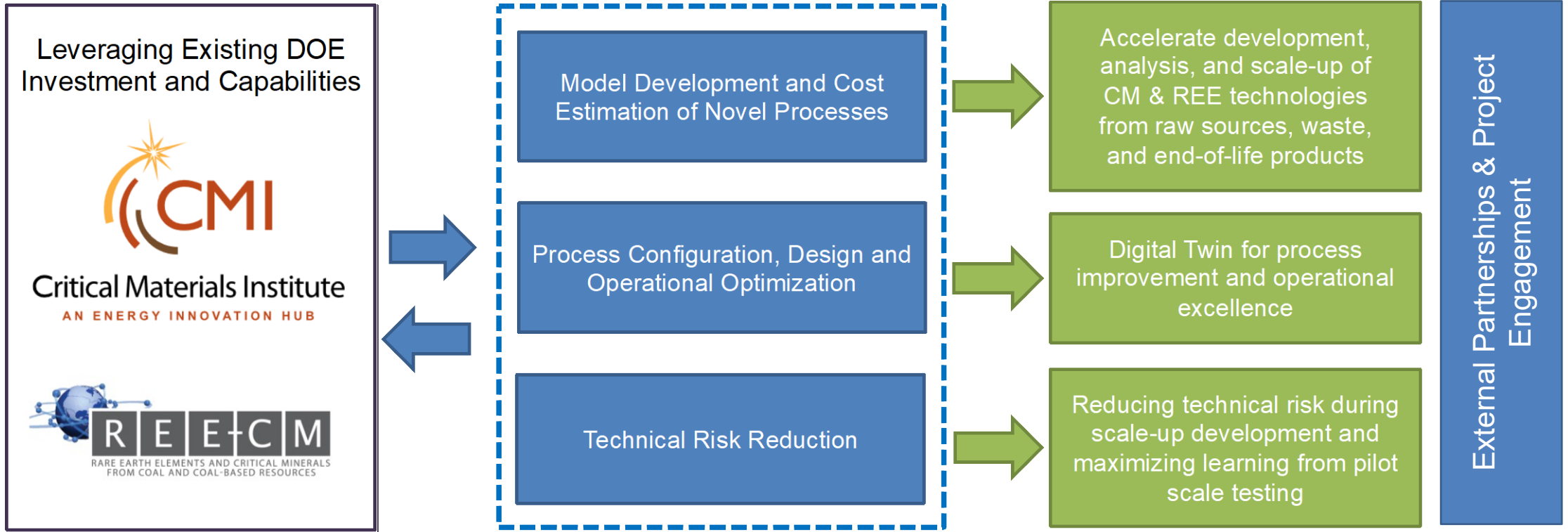


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DISPATCHES
Design Integration and Synthesis
Platform to Advance Tightly
Coupled Hybrid Energy Systems

Objective: accelerate identification, design, and scale-up of innovative CM & REE processes, leveraging IDAES and a decade of DOE investment and experience in CM & REE technologies.



PrOMMiS will work directly with industry and research partners to accelerate scale-up by de-risking the development and deployment of commercial-scale processes and maximizing learning in development.

Foundational Modeling and Optimization Partnerships Utilizing IDAES

Multi-lab Initiatives to Address Major National and DOE Priorities

 **IDAES**
Institute for the Design of Advanced Energy Systems

H₂ with Capture



 **CCSI²**
Carbon Capture Simulation for Industry Impact

Post-Combustion Carbon Capture



 **DISPATCHES**
Design Integration and Synthesis Platform to Advance Tightly Coupled Hybrid Energy Systems

Integrated Energy Systems



 **Water TAP**

Water Desalination



 **PrOMMiS**

Rare Earth Element & Critical Mineral Recovery



 **PARETO**
The Produced Water Optimization Initiative

Produced Water Management





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Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory: Dan Gunter, Keith Beattie, Oluwamayowa Amusat

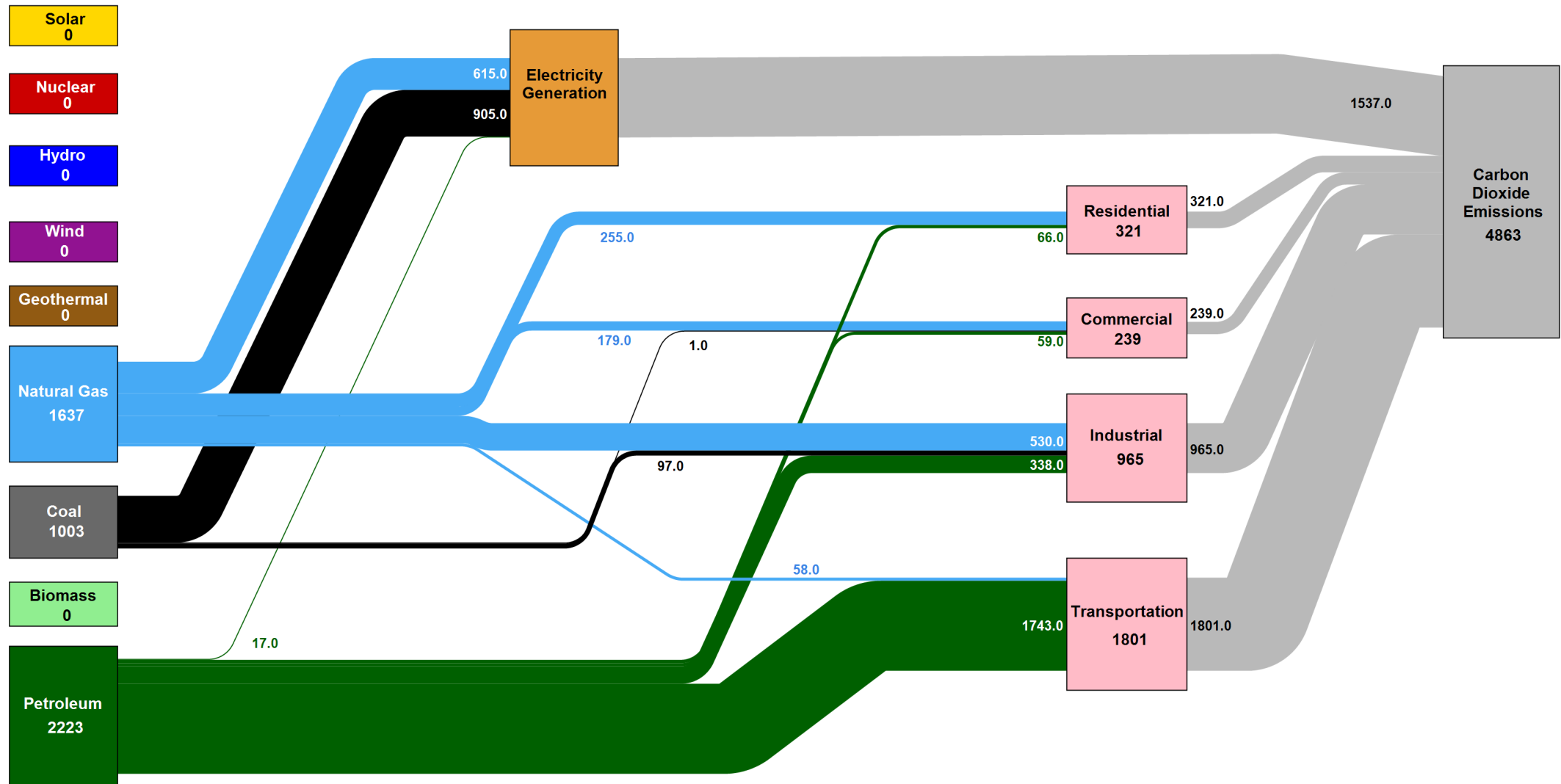
University of Notre Dame: Alexander Dowling, Xian Gao

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United States Energy-related Carbon Dioxide Emissions in 2021: 4,863 million metric tons



Source: LLNL July, 2021. Data is based on DOE/EIA MER (2019). If this information or a reproduction of it is used, credit must be given to the Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory and the Department of Energy, under whose auspices the work was performed. Distributed electricity represents only retail electricity sales and does not include self-generation. EIA reports consumption of renewable resources (i.e., hydro, wind, geothermal and solar) for electricity in BTU-equivalent values by assuming a typical fossil fuel plant heat rate. The efficiency of electricity production is calculated as the total retail electricity delivered divided by the primary energy input into electricity generation. End use efficiency is estimated as 65% for the residential sector, 65% for the commercial sector, 21% for the transportation sector and 49% for the industrial sector, which was updated in 2017 to reflect DOE's analysis of manufacturing. Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. LLNL-MI-410527