

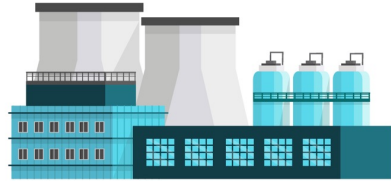
The background of the slide is a high-resolution, black and white photograph of a pile of coal. The coal consists of numerous irregular, angular fragments of varying sizes, creating a dense, textured surface. A large, solid red rectangle is positioned on the right side of the slide, partially overlapping the coal image. A dark gray rectangular box is located in the lower center, and a white rectangular box is in the bottom right corner.

Coal

Tuong-Van Nguyen
PLANAIR/EPFL

Introduction

– How do we produce electricity today?

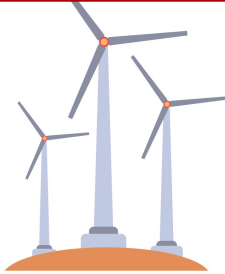


HEAT

HEAT ENGINE

ELECTRICITY

Chemical / Nuclear energy (Biomass, Coal, etc.)



MECHANICAL

Dams, windmills
(turbines)

ELECTRICITY

Kinetic / Potential energy (Wind, Hydro)



LIGHT

Photovoltaics

ELECTRICITY

Solar radiation (Light)

Introduction

– How do we produce electricity today?



SOLID FUELS (COAL / BIOMASS)



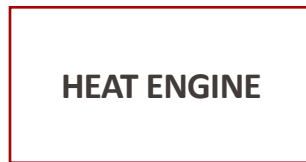
GASEOUS FUELS (NATURAL GAS/ BIOGAS)



LIQUID FUELS (OIL/BIO-OIL)



HEAT



HEAT ENGINE



ELECTRICITY

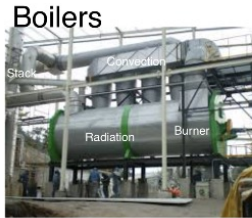
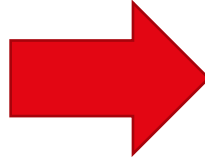


Introduction

– How do we produce electricity today?



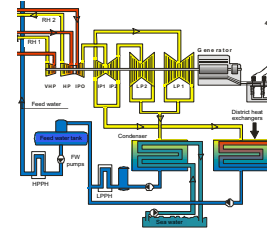
SOLID FUELS (COAL)



*Heat production
(Combustion)*



HEAT

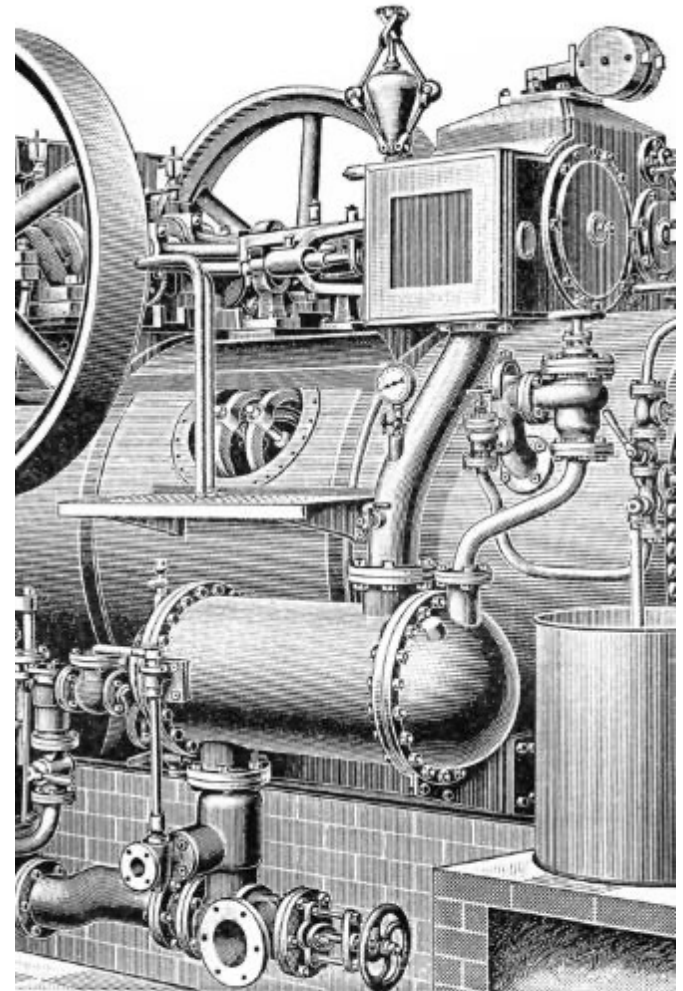


*Heat – to – Power
(Rankine cycle)*



ELECTRICITY

- **Describe** the types of coal power plants
- **Evaluate** the efficiency and electricity generation costs
- **Estimate** the emissions of CO₂ and pollutants and techniques to reduce them





Miners Going into the Slope, Hazleton, Pa., U.

Introduction

The story behind Coal

Introduction

History of Coal

- Industrial Revolution

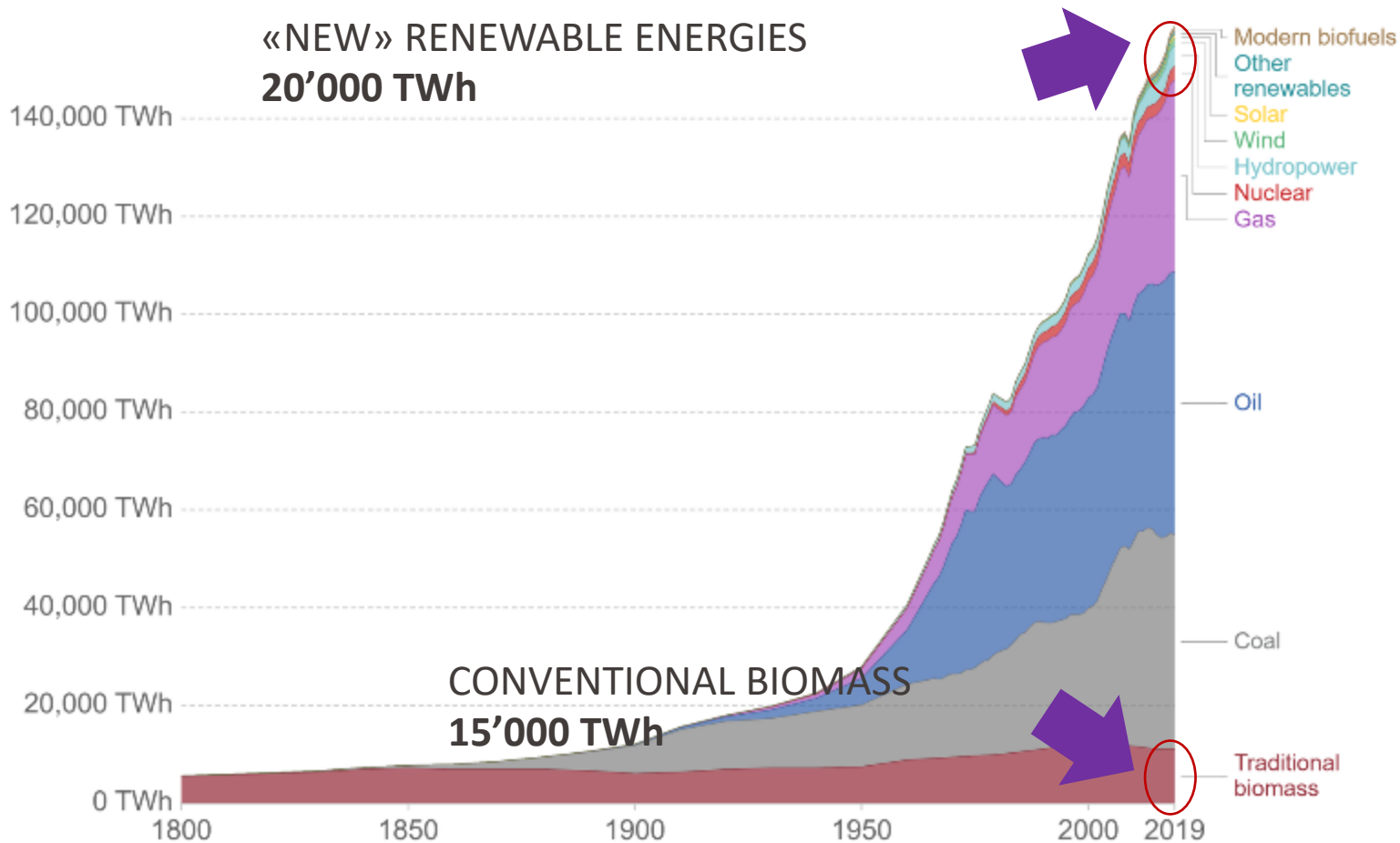


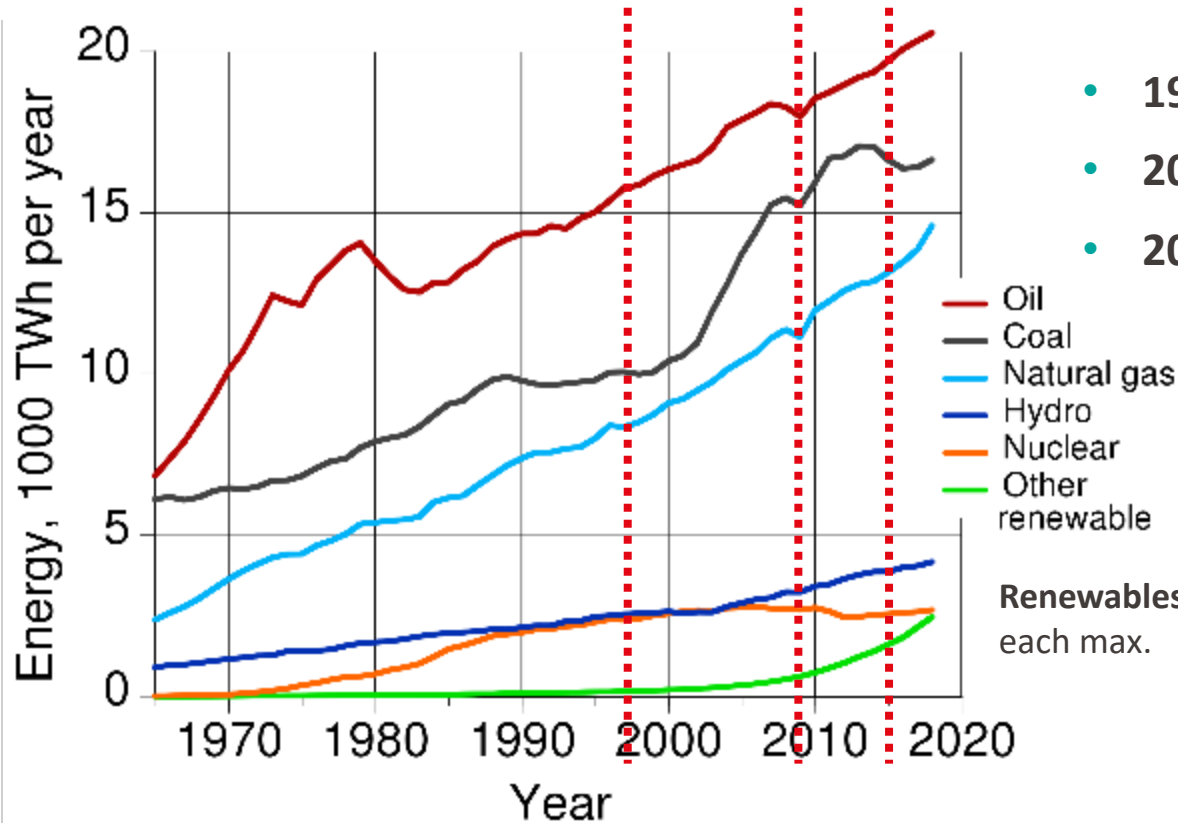
- Coal mining



Introduction

«NEW» RENEWABLE ENERGIES
20'000 TWh





- 1997 : Kyoto Protocol
- 2009 : Copenhagen
- 2015 : Paris agreement

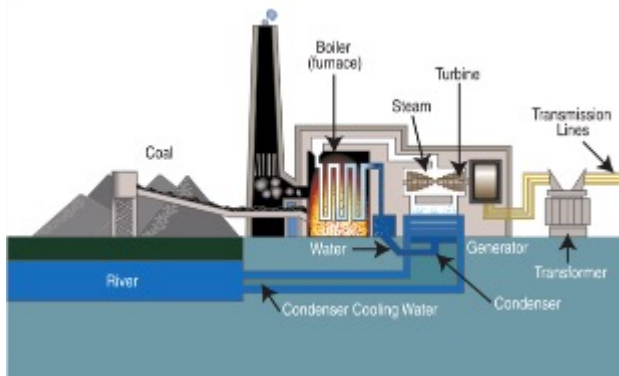
Renewables & nuclear, only about 5 to 10% each max.

Source : BP Statistical Review of World Energy (2017)

Coal

PROS and CONS

- Cheap
- Abundant and widespread
- **Mature** conversion technologies
- Non-renewable resource
- Global warming
- Human health





Reserves and resources

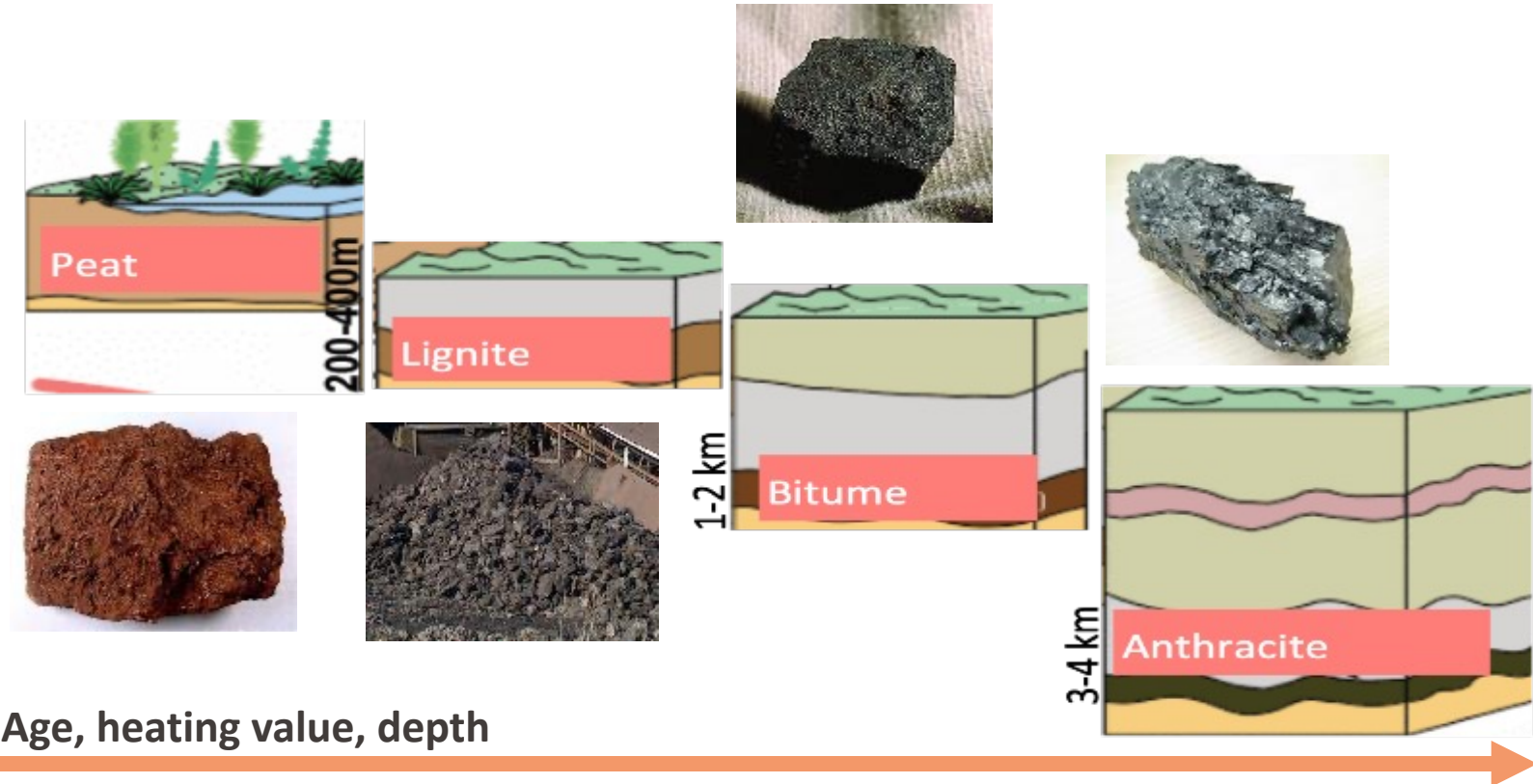
Formation

Properties

Reserves and resources

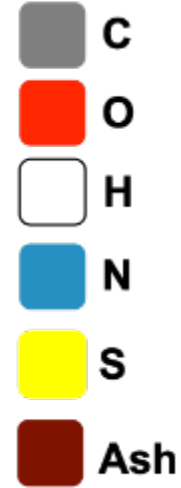
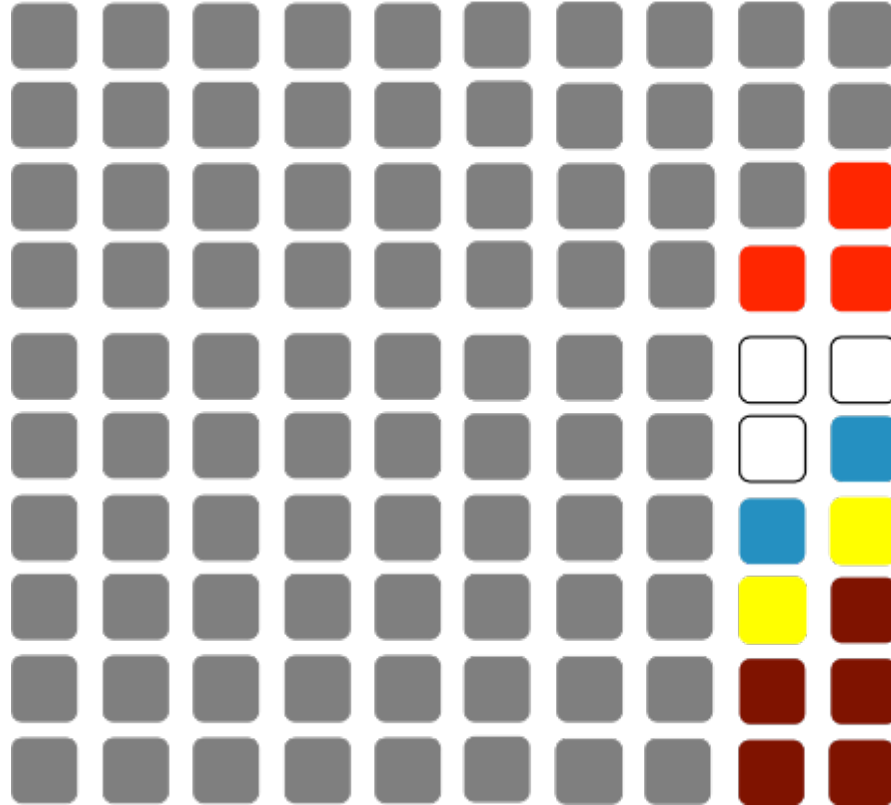
Coal origin and reserves

Coalification



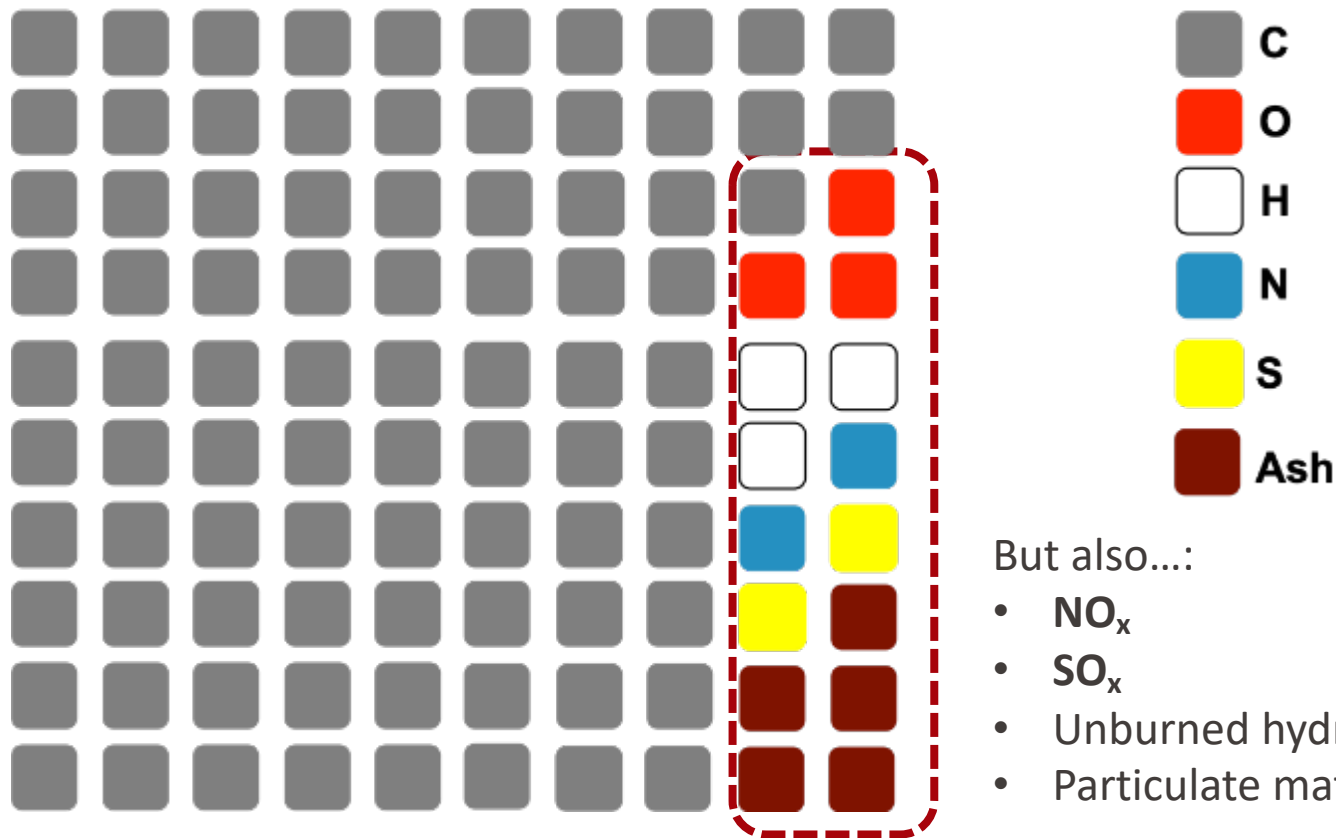
Coal origin and reserves

Standard coal?



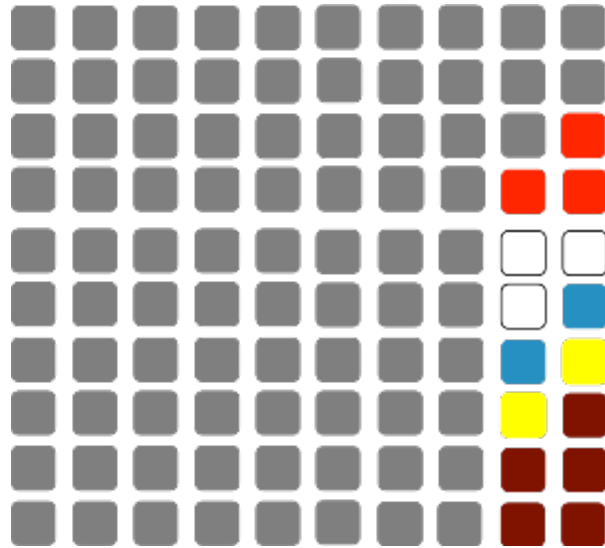
Coal origin and reserves

Standard coal?



Coal origin and reserves

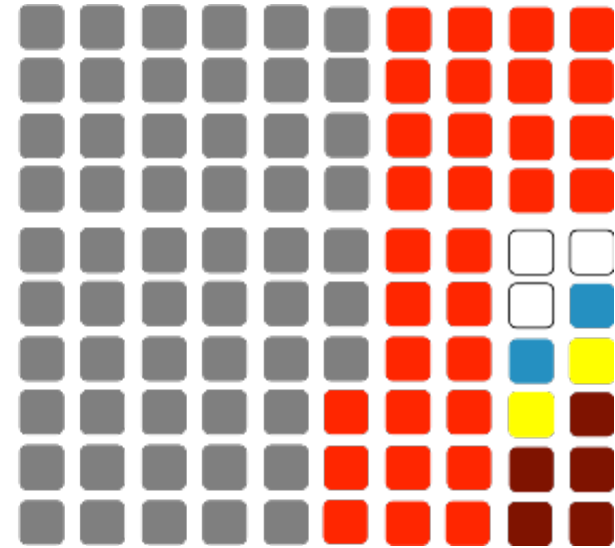
Comparison



> 85% (wt) C

Coal – anthracite

33 MJ/kg



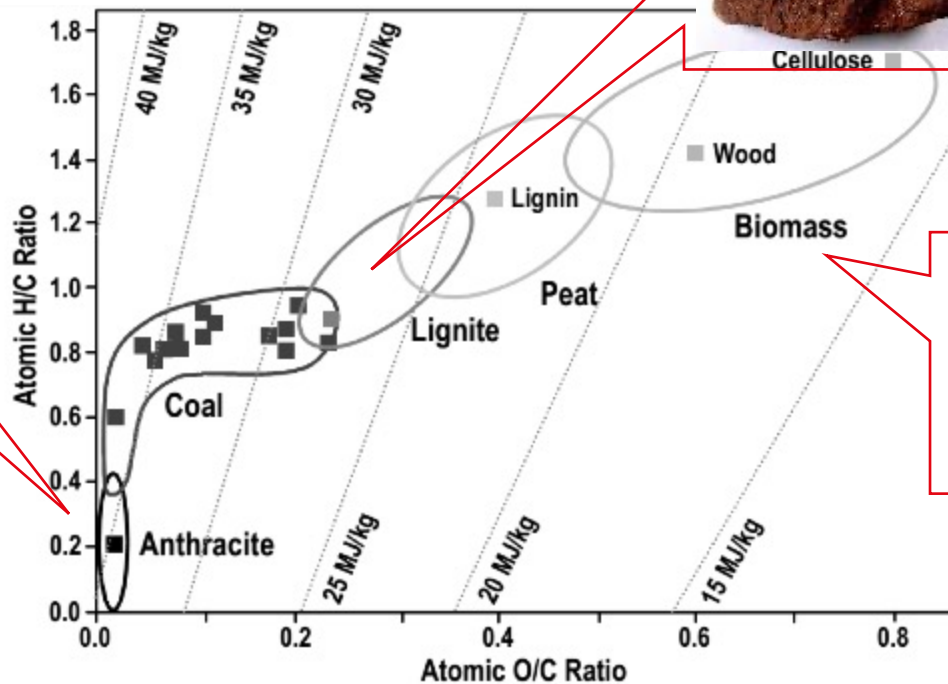
< 60% (wt) C

> 30% (wt) O

Coal – lignite

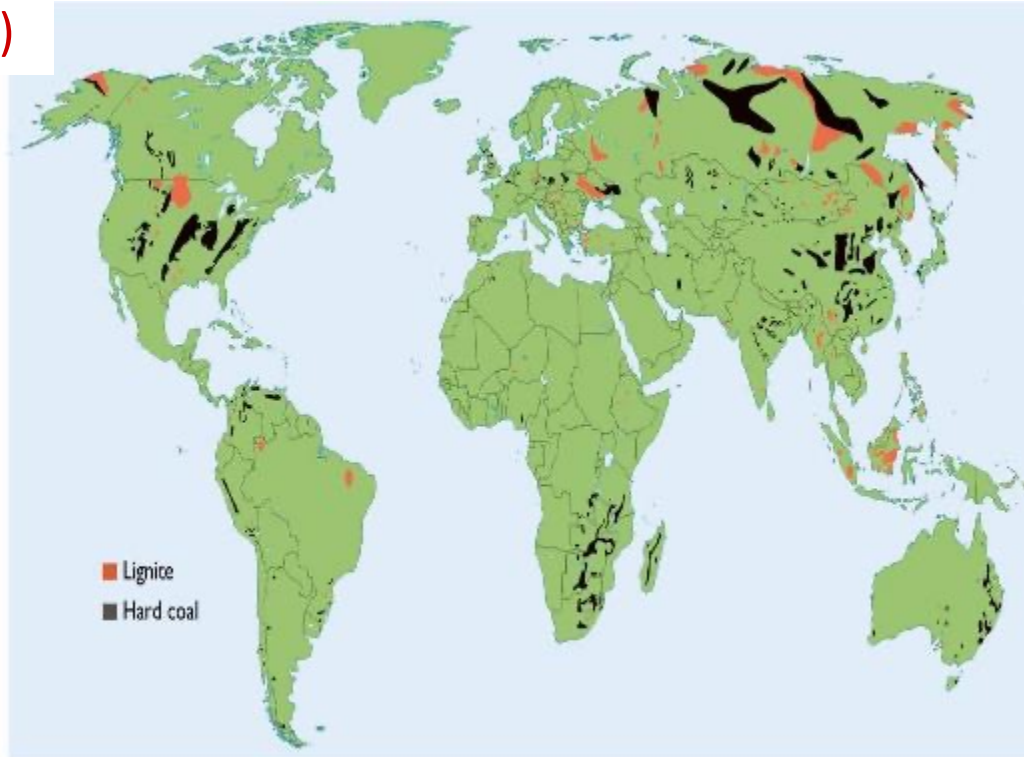
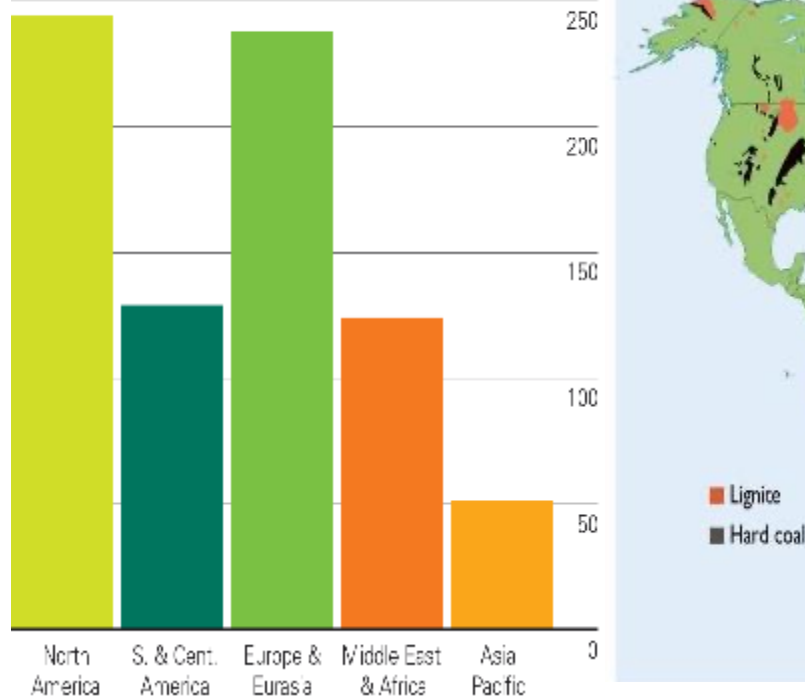
25 MJ/kg

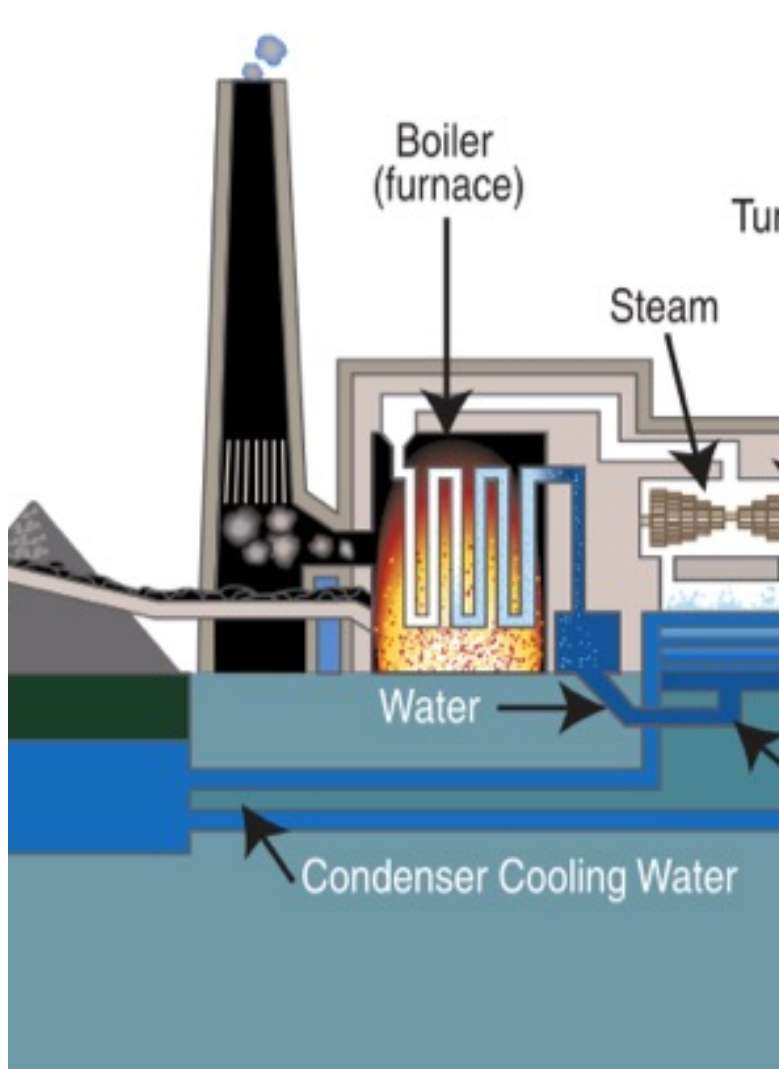
Coal heating values



Age, heating value, depth

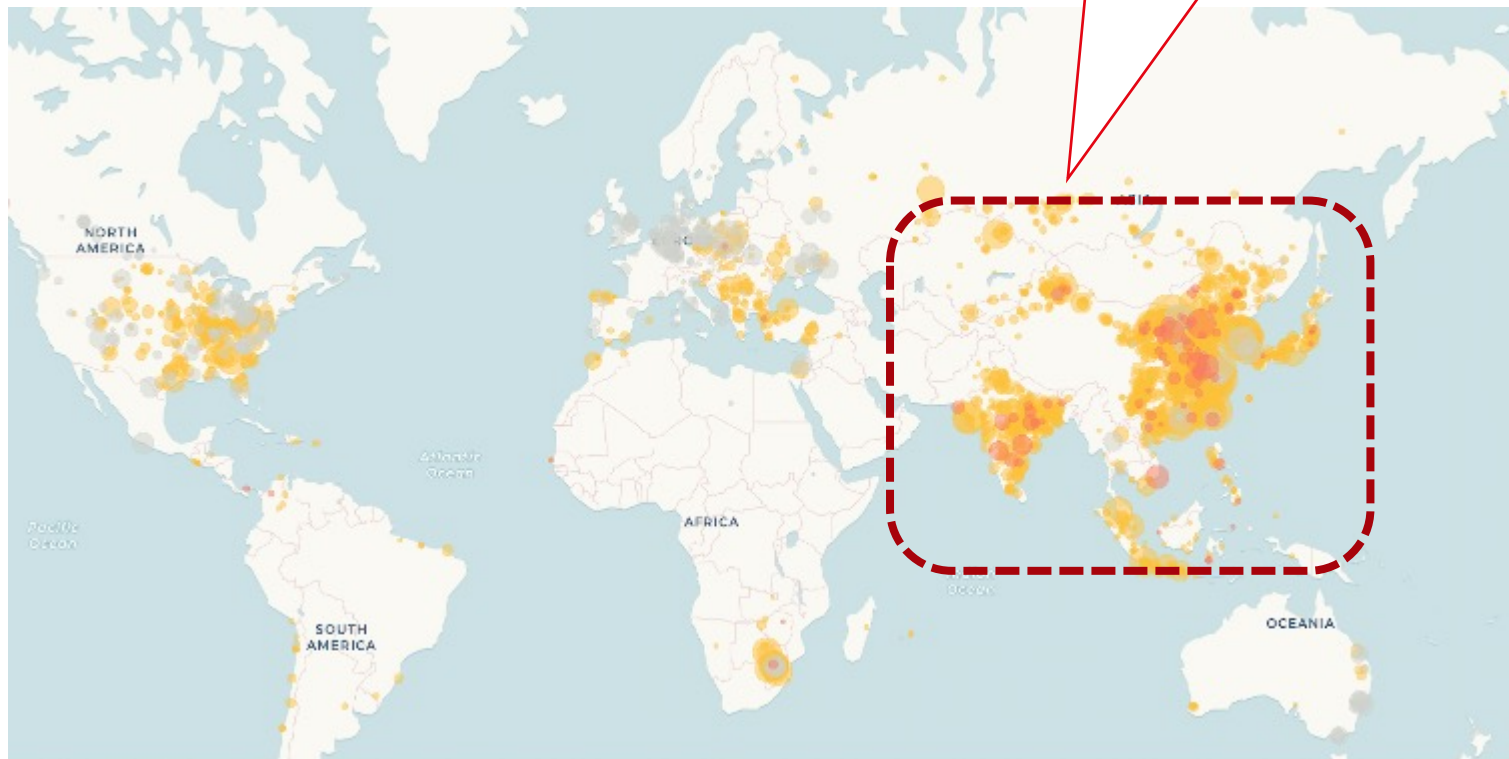
Reserves / production (years)





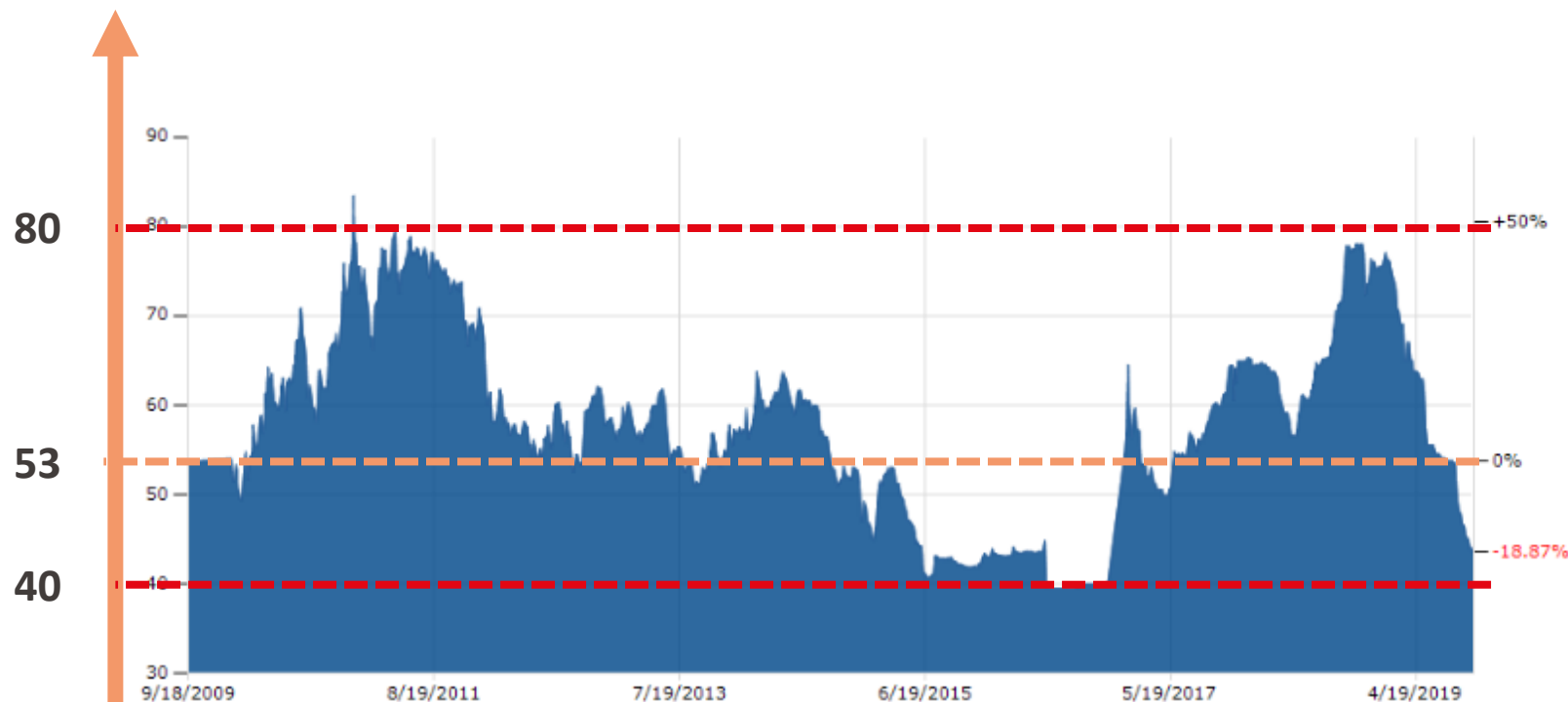
Demands

Coal demand 2018 – 2025 GW



Historical prices : low variations

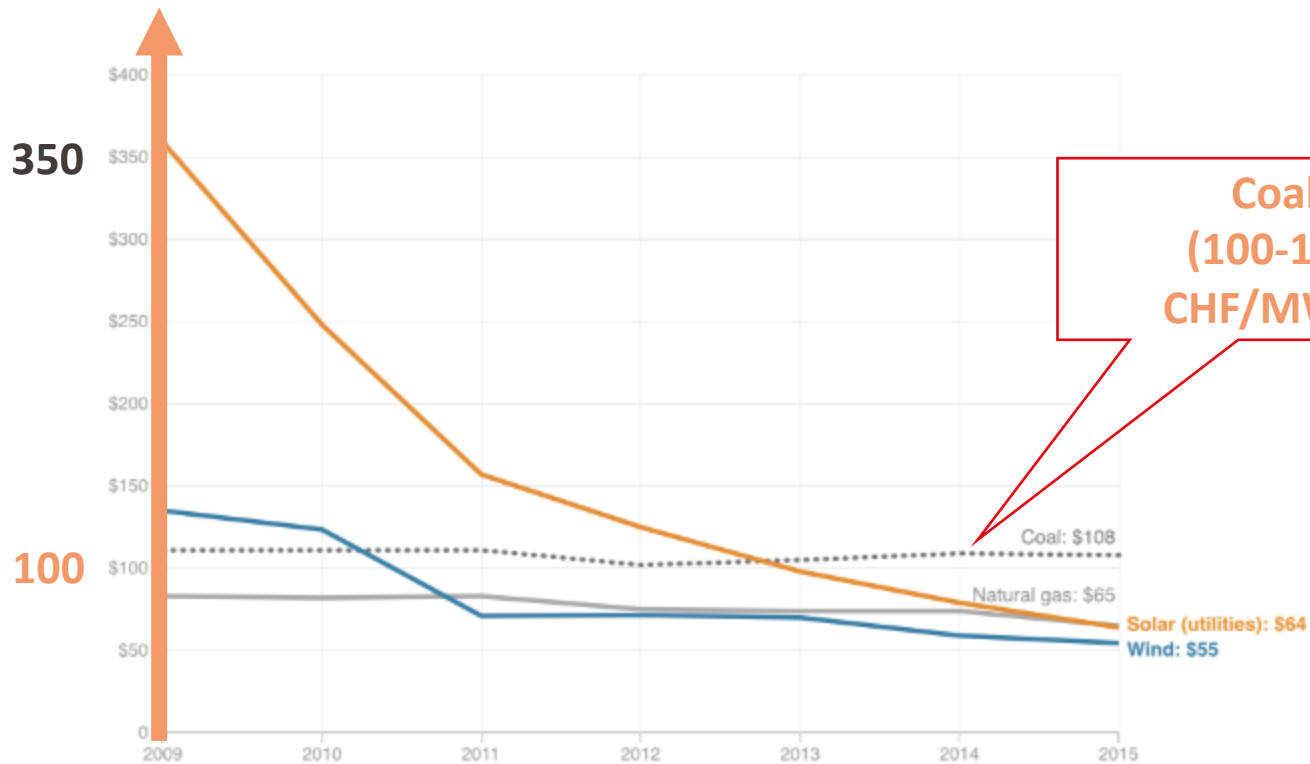
Price (CHF/ton)

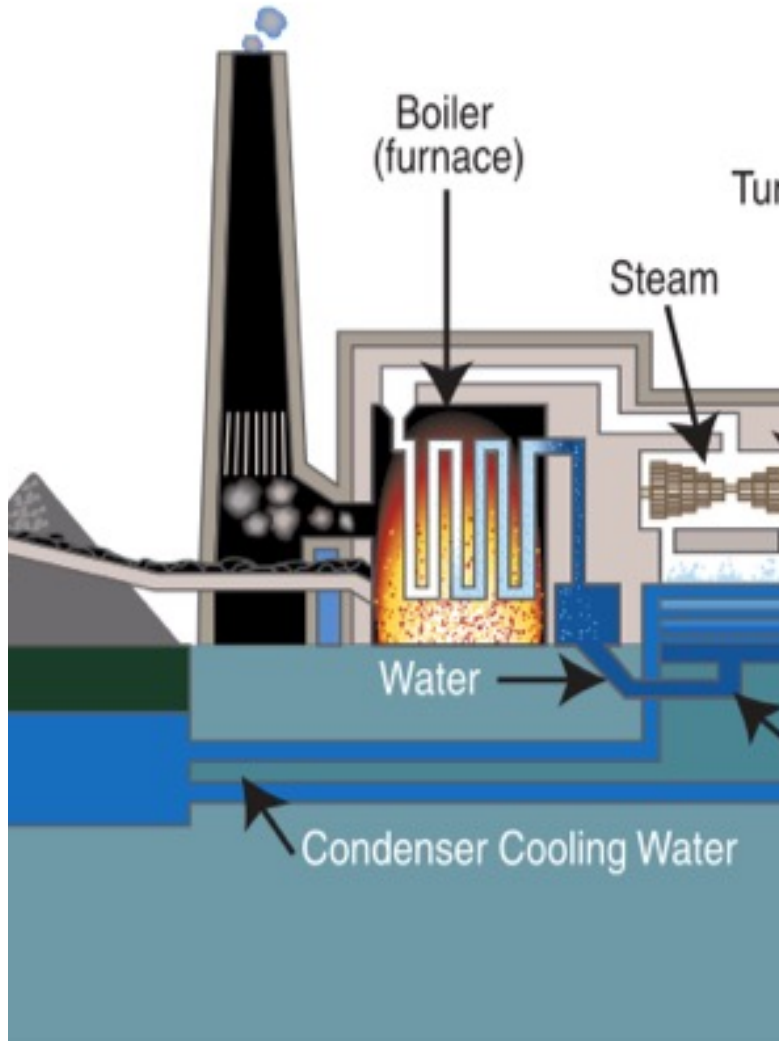


Coal demand

Levelized cost of electricity (USA)

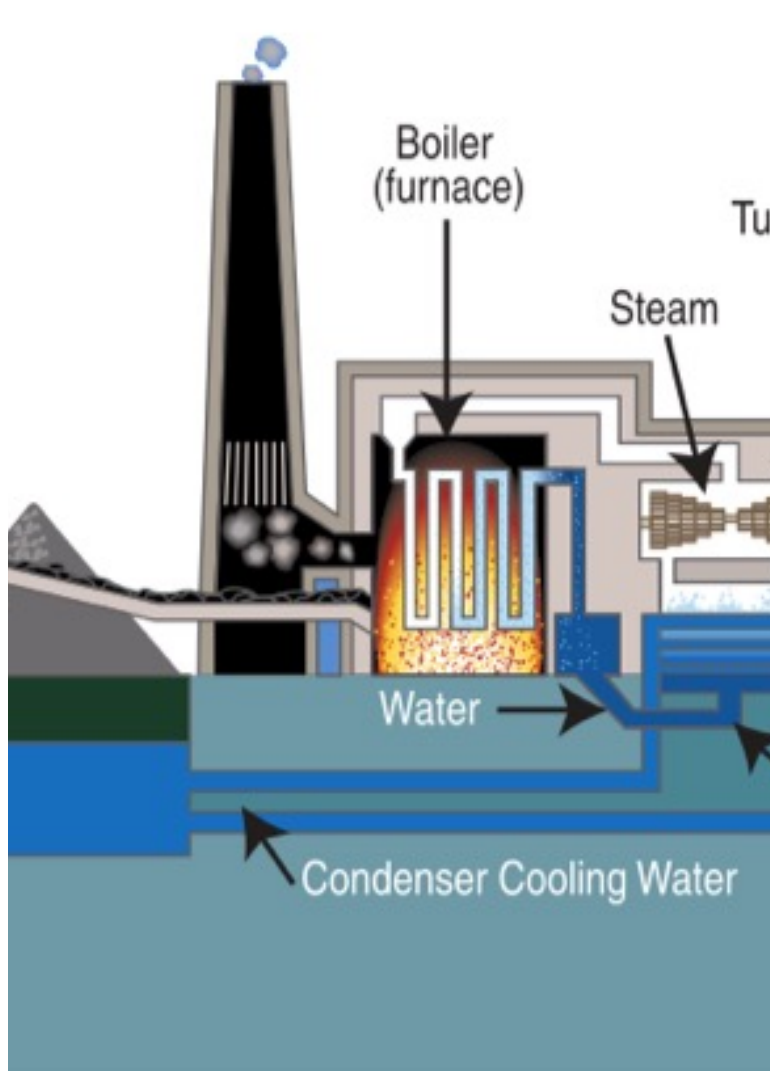
LCOE (CHF/MWh)





Coal conversion

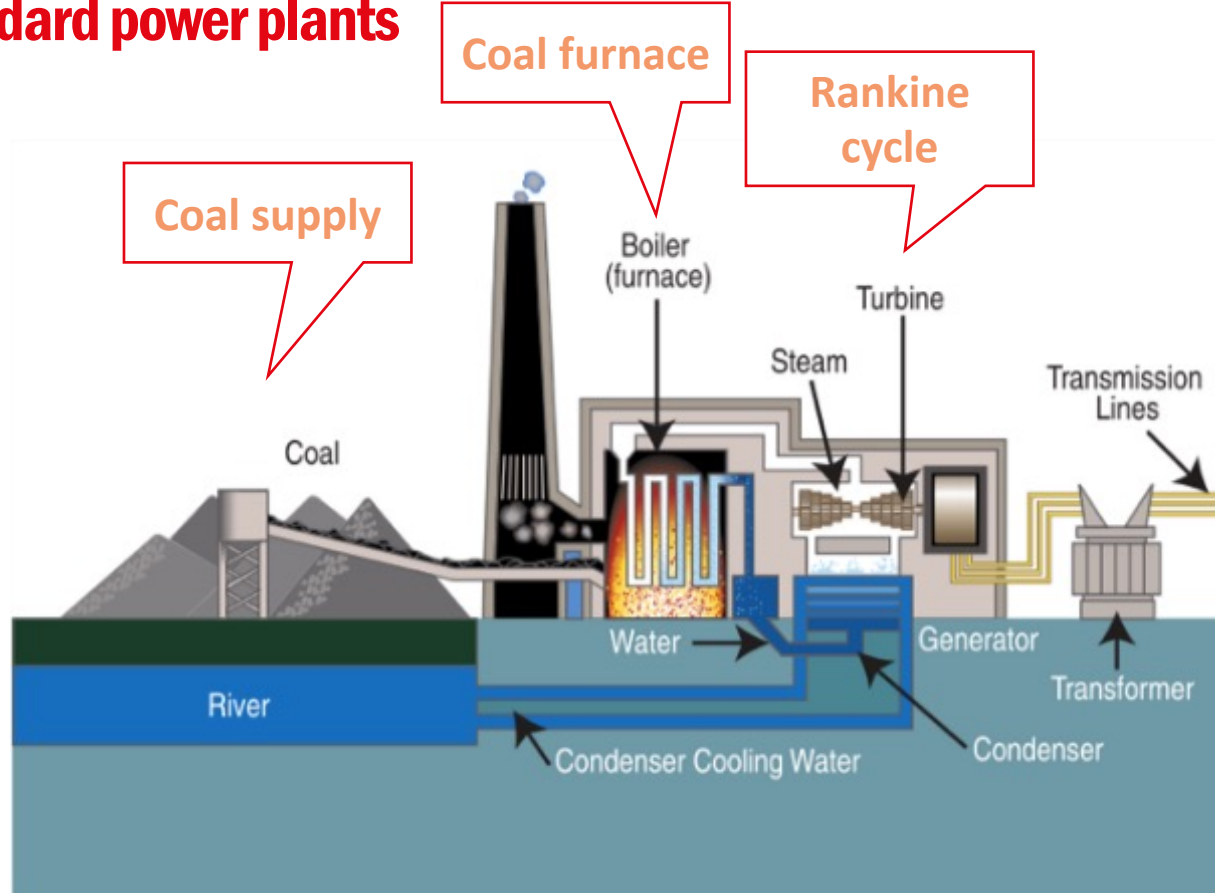
Standard thermal power plants
Emissions and mitigation
Advanced conversion plants



Standard coal power plants

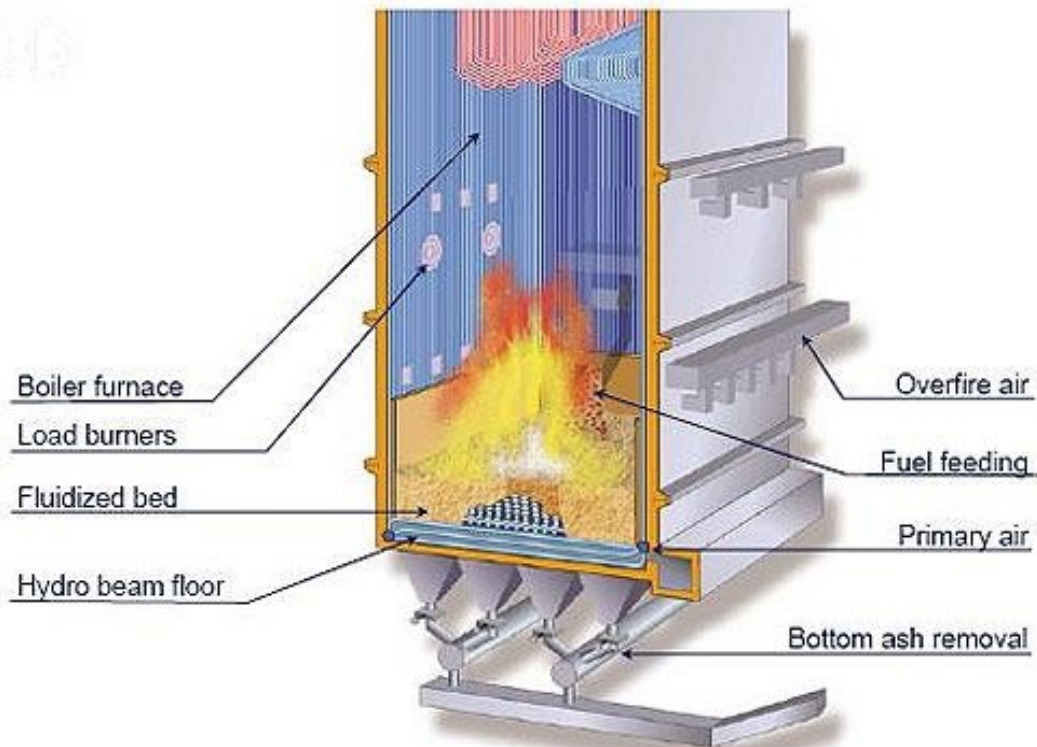
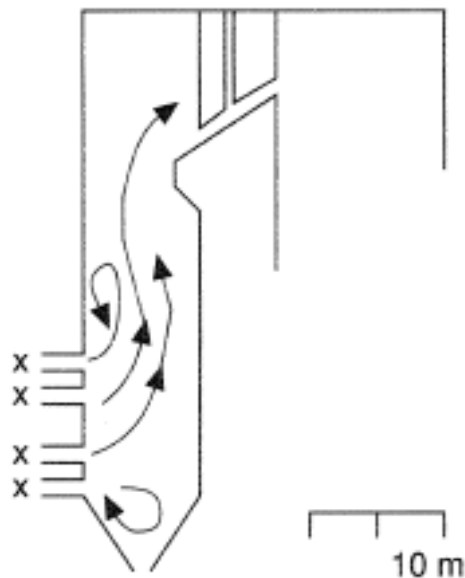
Coal conversion

Standard power plants



Coal conversion

Standard power plants



Coal conversion

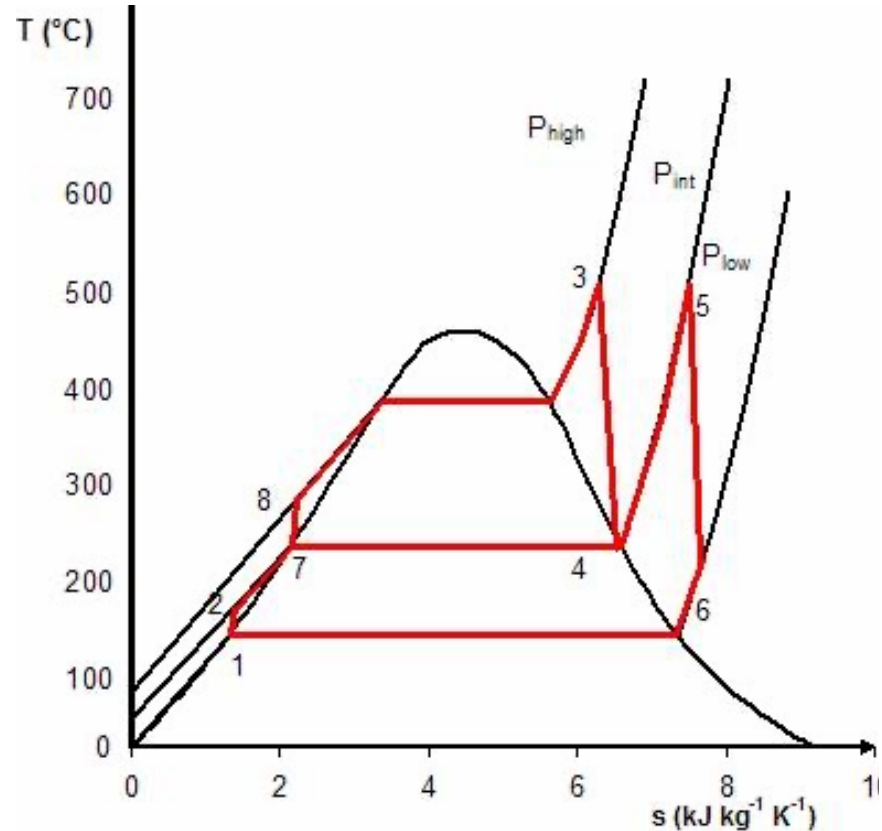
On a Temperature-Entropy (T-s) diagram

Rankine cycle

- High pressures and temperatures
- Superheating
- Reheating

Efficiency (first law):

- Best practice: 42%
- Average: 38%





Environmental impacts and mitigation

Coal

Environmental impact

■ Importance of the life cycle



- Extraction



- Conditioning



- Transport



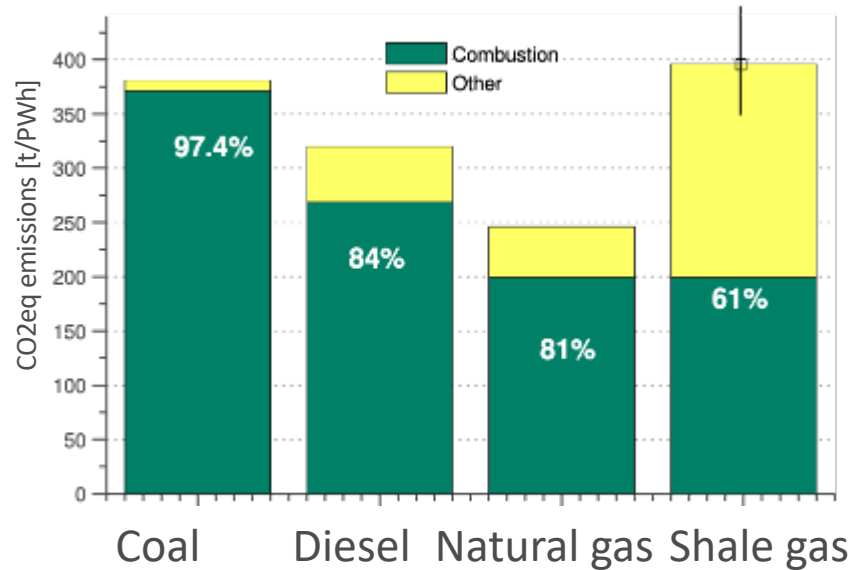
- Refining



- Distribution



- Combustion



CO₂ eq : is a measure of the global warming potential of the emissions over the overall conversion chain up to combustion. The global warming potential is considering not only the CO₂ emissions but also other emissions like CH₄ (that has a GWP of 20 CO₂ eq), NO_x and other gases in the complete life cycle chain.

Coal conversion

Environmental and health impacts

CO₂

NO_x, SO_x

PM, HCs



Coal conversion

Environmental and health impacts

- Global warming (CO_2)



- Mining



- Human health (NO_x , PM)



- Water pollution (NO_x , ash)



Coal conversion

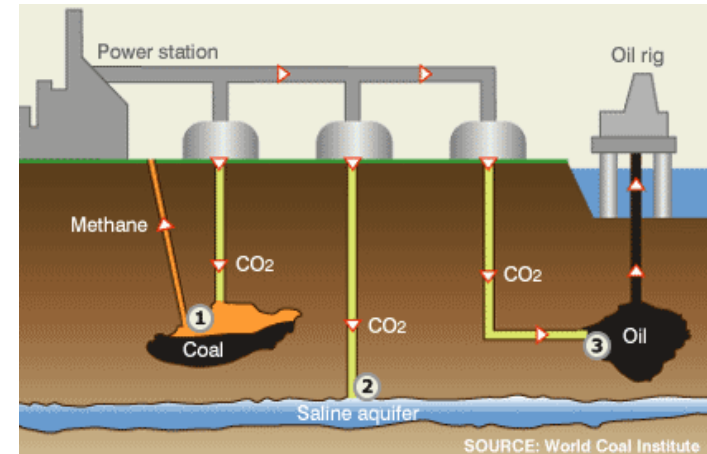
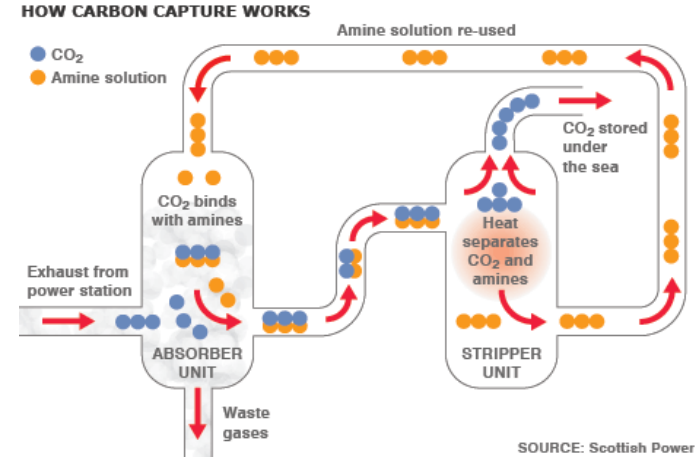
CO₂-mitigation

Chemical absorption for carbon capture



Monoethanolamine

Storage or chemical production



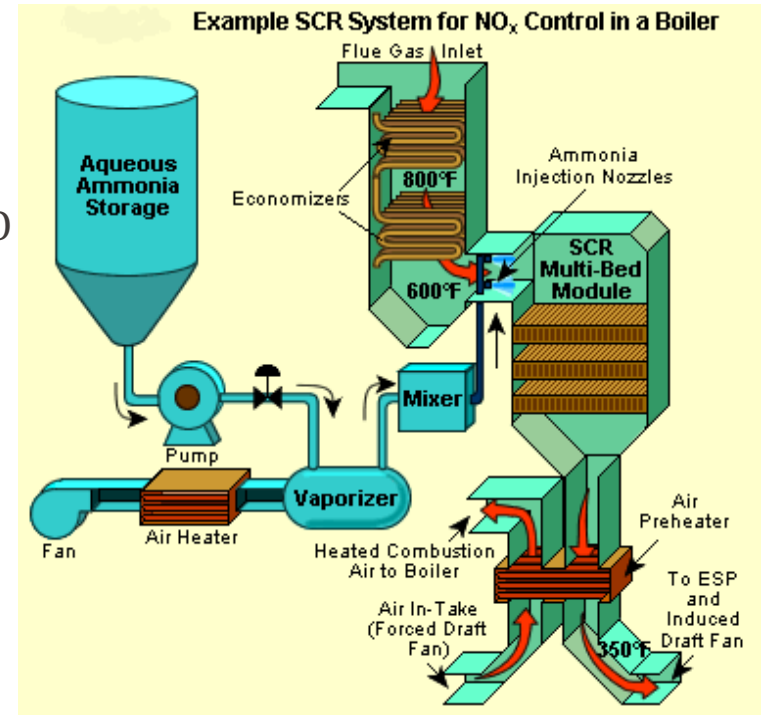
Coal conversion

NO_x-mitigation

▪ Selective Catalytic Reduction

- $4 \text{ NO} + 4 \text{ NH}_3 + \text{O}_2 \rightarrow 4 \text{ N}_2 + 6 \text{ H}_2\text{O}$
- $2 \text{ NO}_2 + 4 \text{ NH}_3 + \text{O}_2 \rightarrow 3 \text{ N}_2 + 6 \text{ H}_2\text{O}$

Ammonia

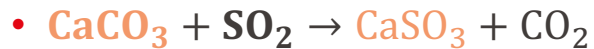


Coal conversion

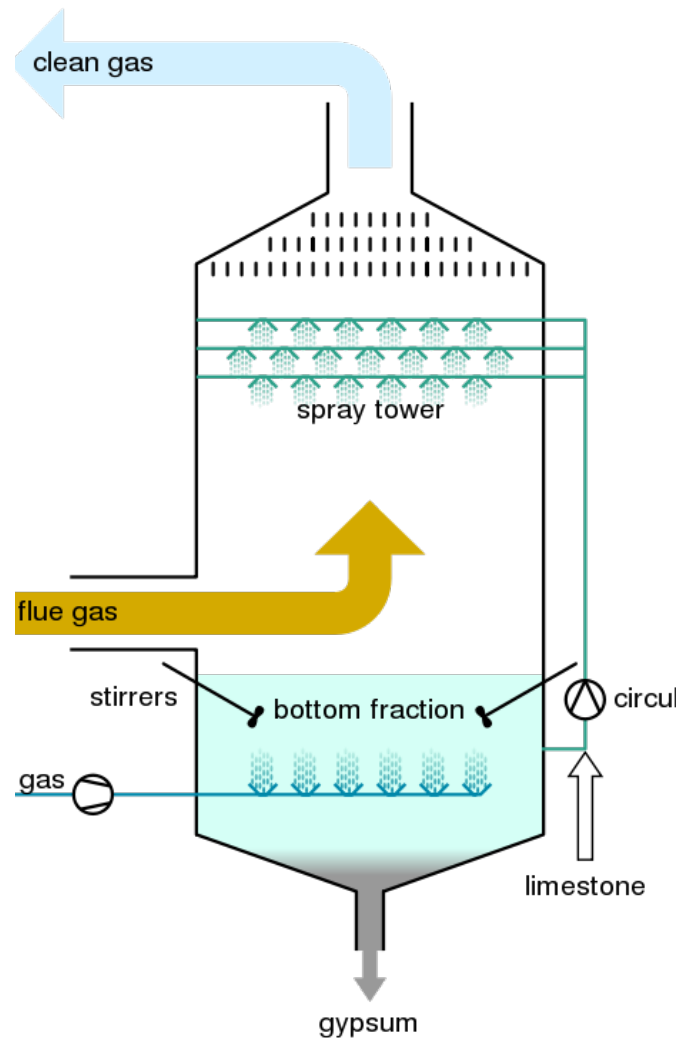
SO_x-mitigation

- **Scrubbers**
- 678 units **worldwide** (229 GW)

Limestone



(solid)





Advanced plants

Fluidized bed combustion

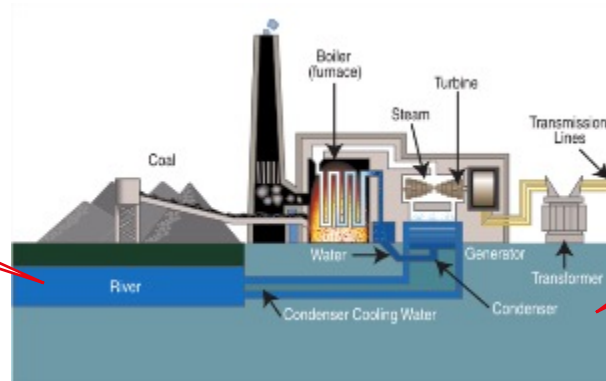
Integrated gasification

Supercritical plants

Advanced plants

Towards higher efficiency and less impact

33-37%
efficiency



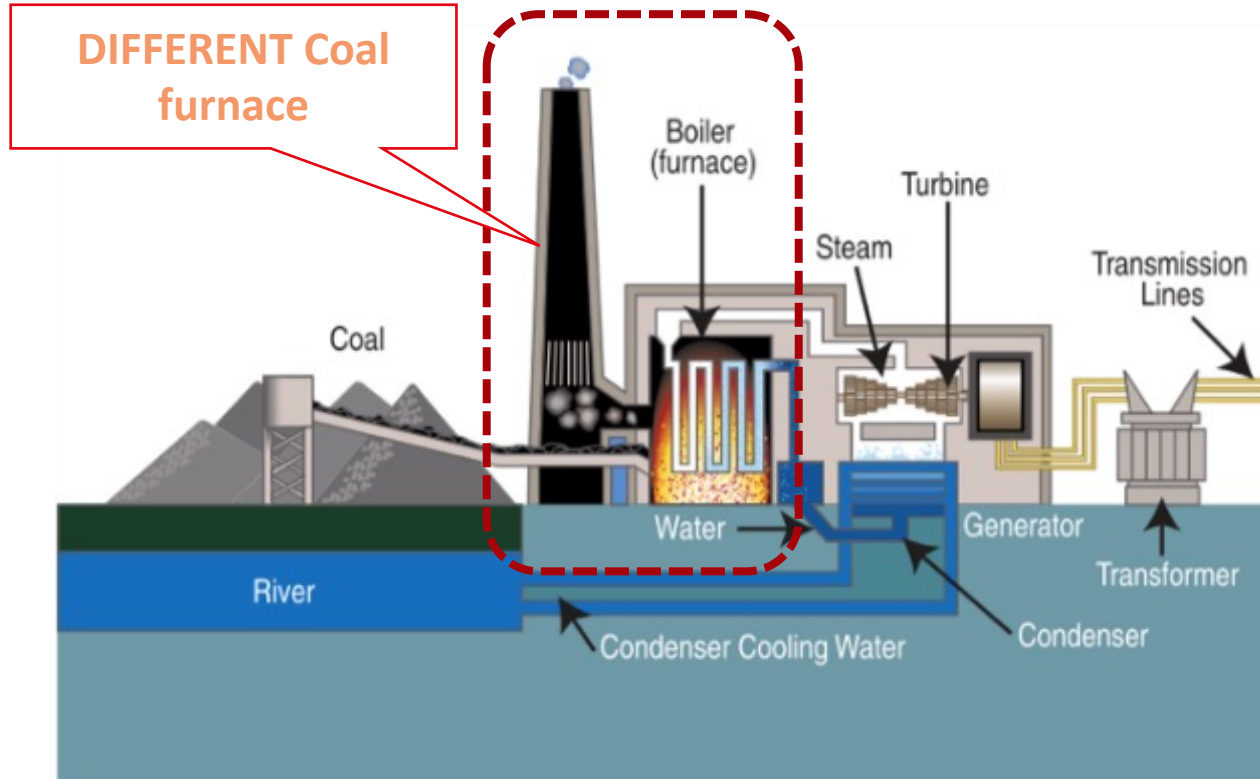
250-300
kgCO₂/MJe

■ **Supercritical power plants**

- Fluidized bed combustion
- Integrated gasification

Advanced plants

(1) Fluidised bed combustion



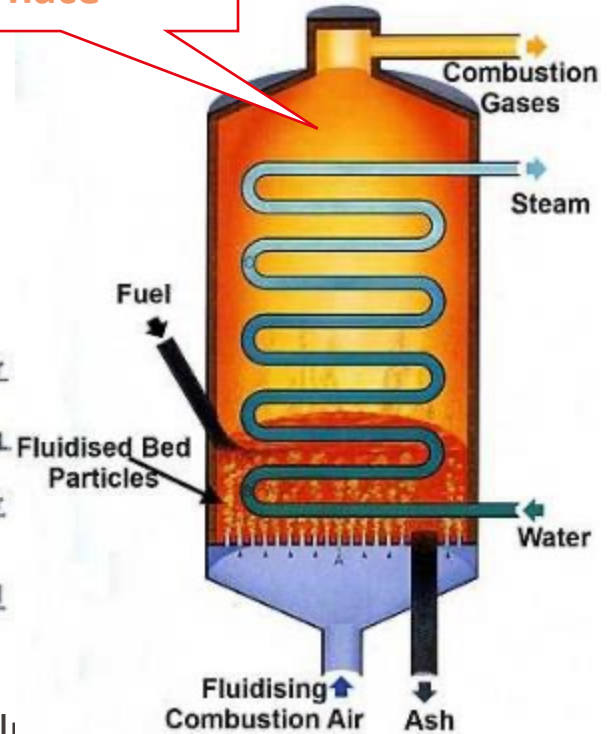
Advanced plants

(1) Fluidised bed combustion



- Standard coal furnace

DIFFERENT Coal
furnace

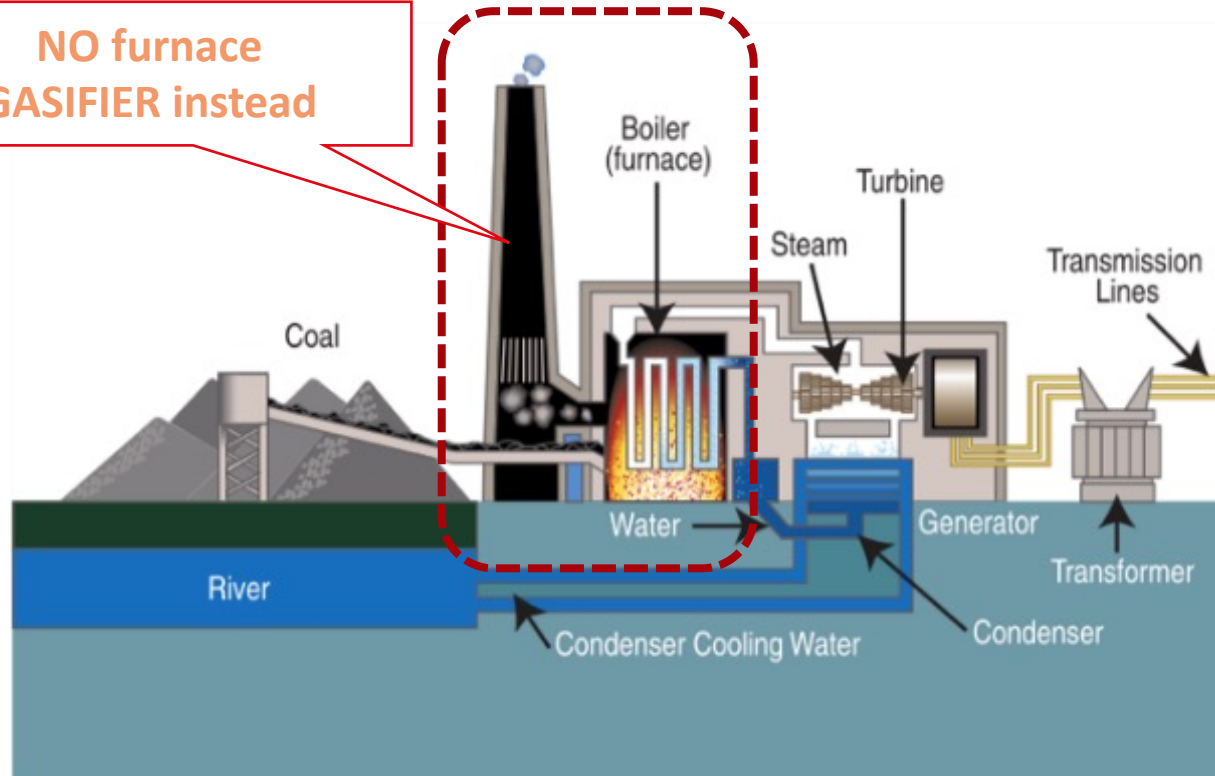


- Fluidised bed combustion

Advanced plants

(2) Integrated gasification

NO furnace
GASIFIER instead

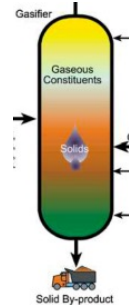
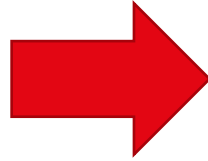


Advanced plants

(2) Integrated gasification



SOLID FUELS (COAL)



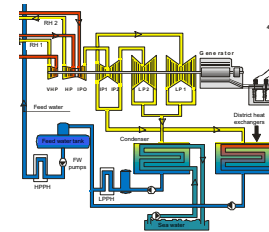
*Gas production & cleaning
(Gasification)*



*Heat production
(Combustion)*



HEAT



*Heat – to – Power
(Rankine cycle)*



ELECTRICITY

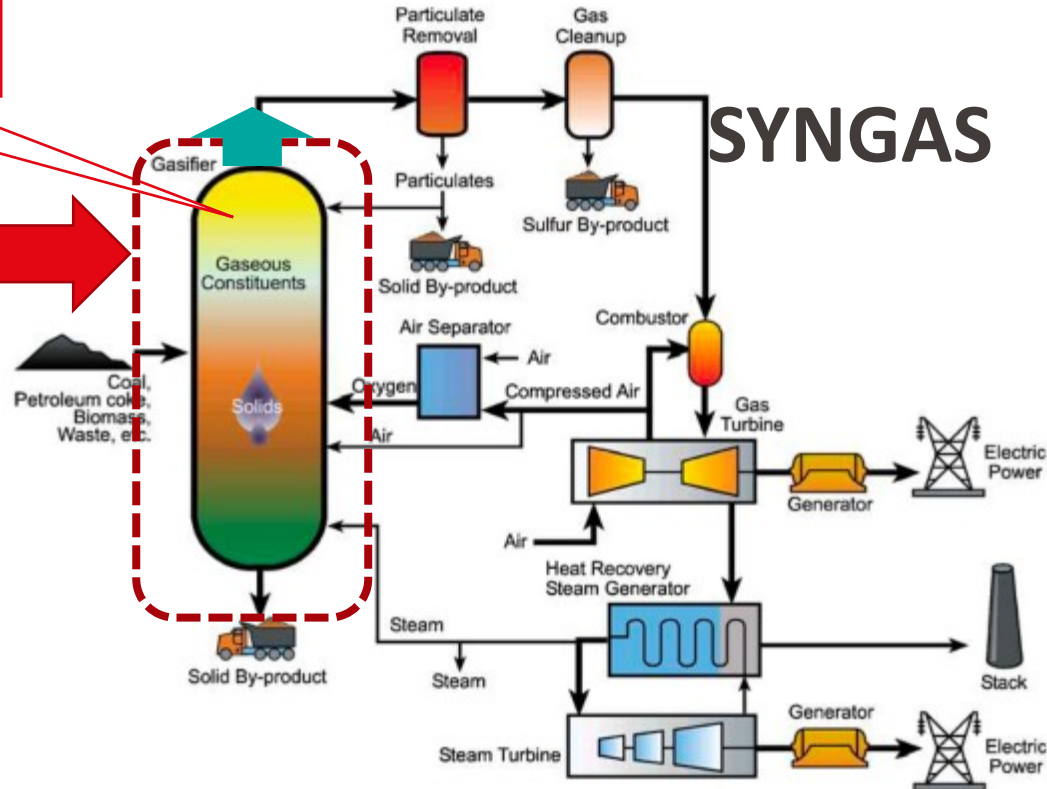
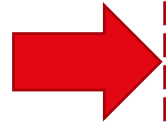
Advanced plants

The heating value is chemically transferred to CO and H₂

NO furnace
BUT a GASIFIER



COAL

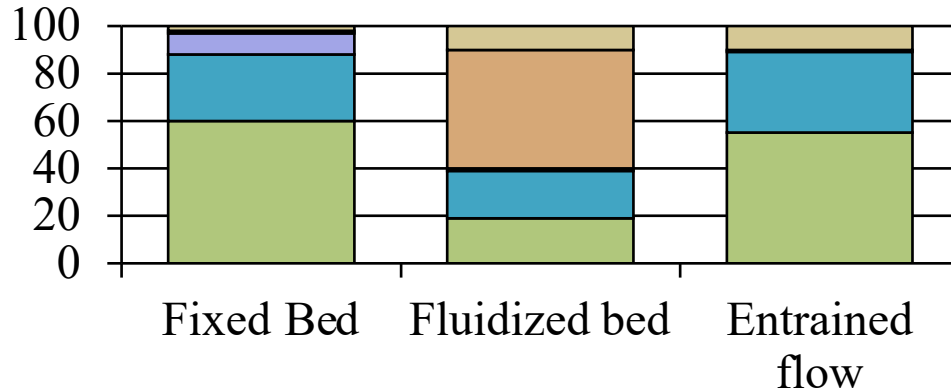


Advanced plants

The heating value is chemically transferred to CO and H₂

Table 3.8 Operating conditions of main gasification process

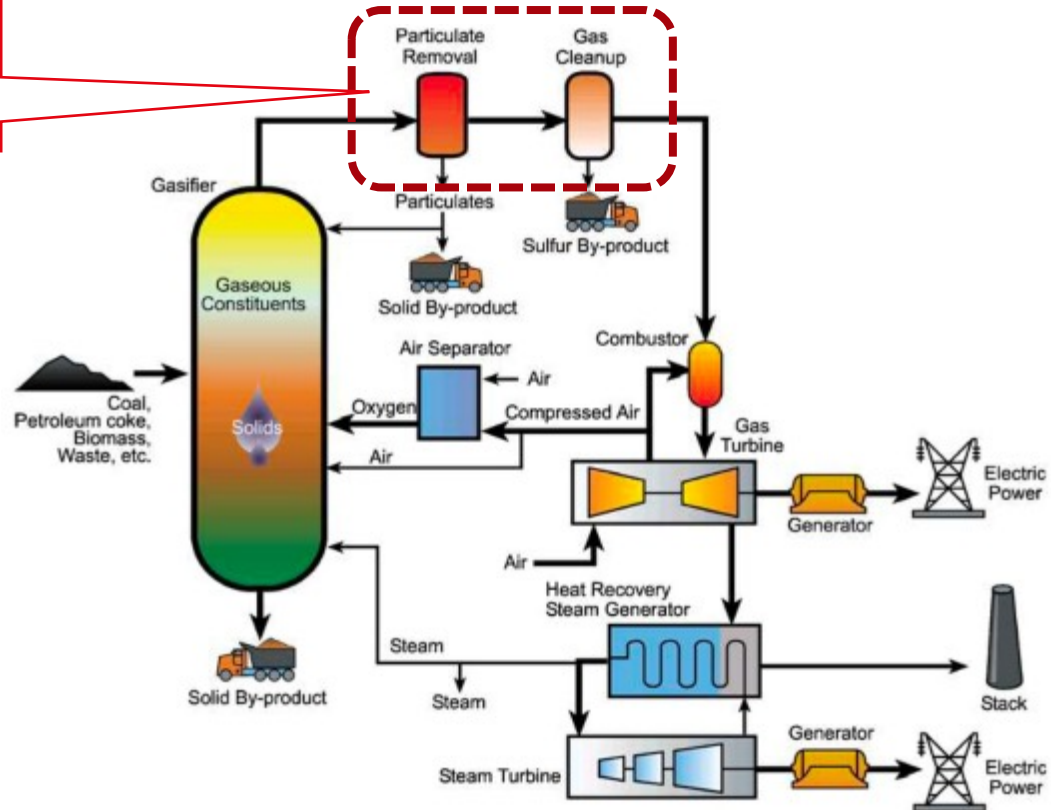
Gasifier type	Fixed bed	Fluidized bed	Entrained flow
Process	BGL	KRW, Winkler	Texaco, Shell
Operating temperature,	800-1200	1000	1300-1800
Operating pressure, MPa	0.1- 10	0.1- 3	0.1- 4
Gasifying medium	Steam+O ₂	Steam+air or steam+O ₂	O ₂
O ₂ /steam ratio	1:8 to 1:4	1:2	2:1
Coal rank	Bituminous coal Anthracite Petrol coke	Lignite	Bituminous coal Lignite
Coal particle size, mm	3-30	1-10	<0.1
Gas flow scheme	Counterflow	Parallel flow	Parallel flow
Residence time	30-60 min	1-10 min	<0.1s



Advanced plants

(2) Integrated gasification

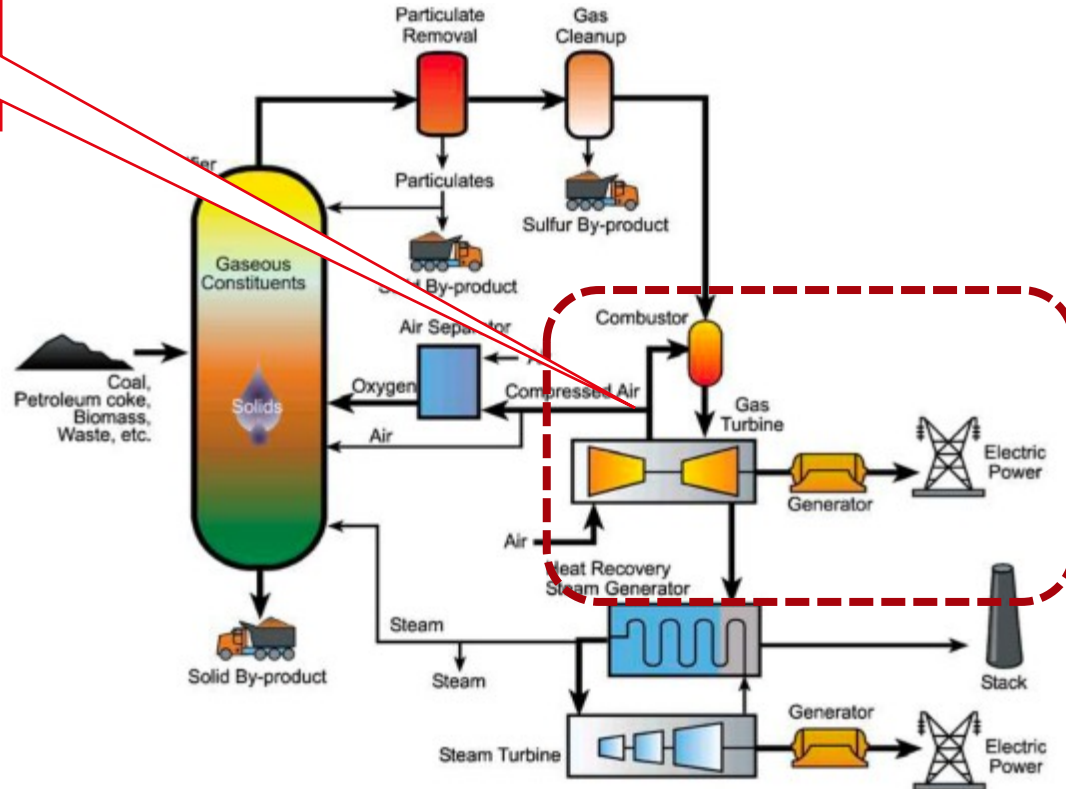
Gas treatment
(S and N removal)



Advanced plants

(2) Integrated gasification

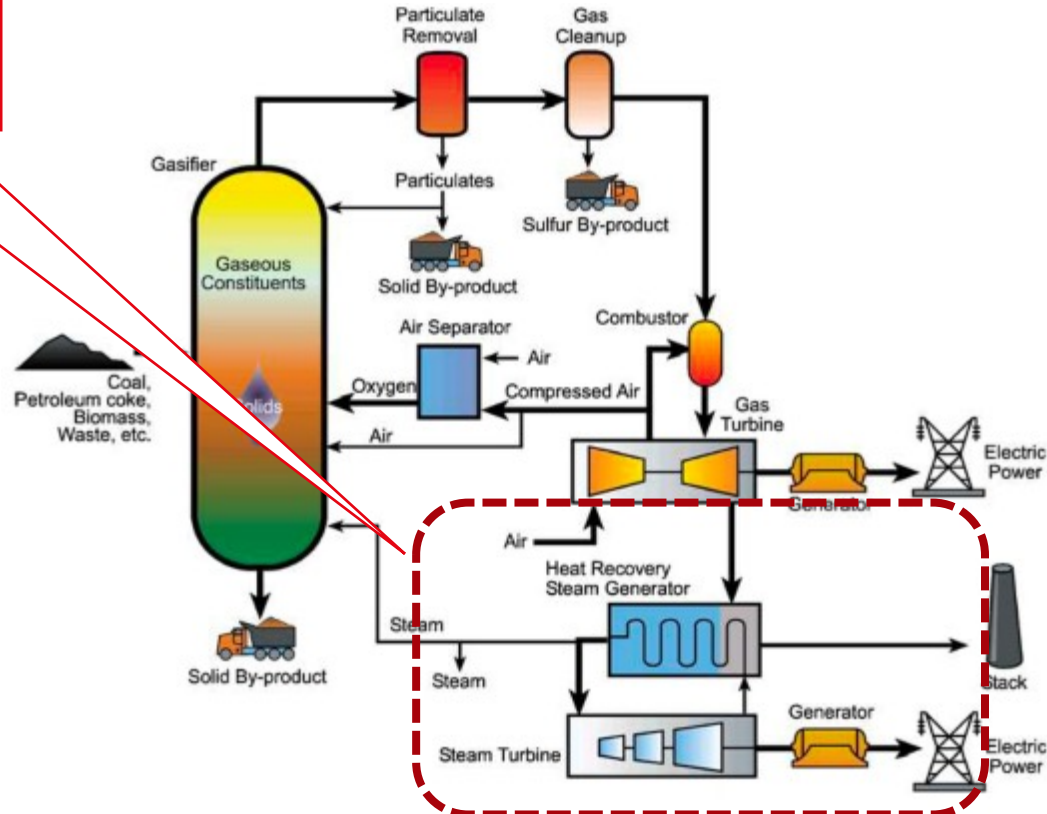
Gas turbines



Advanced plants

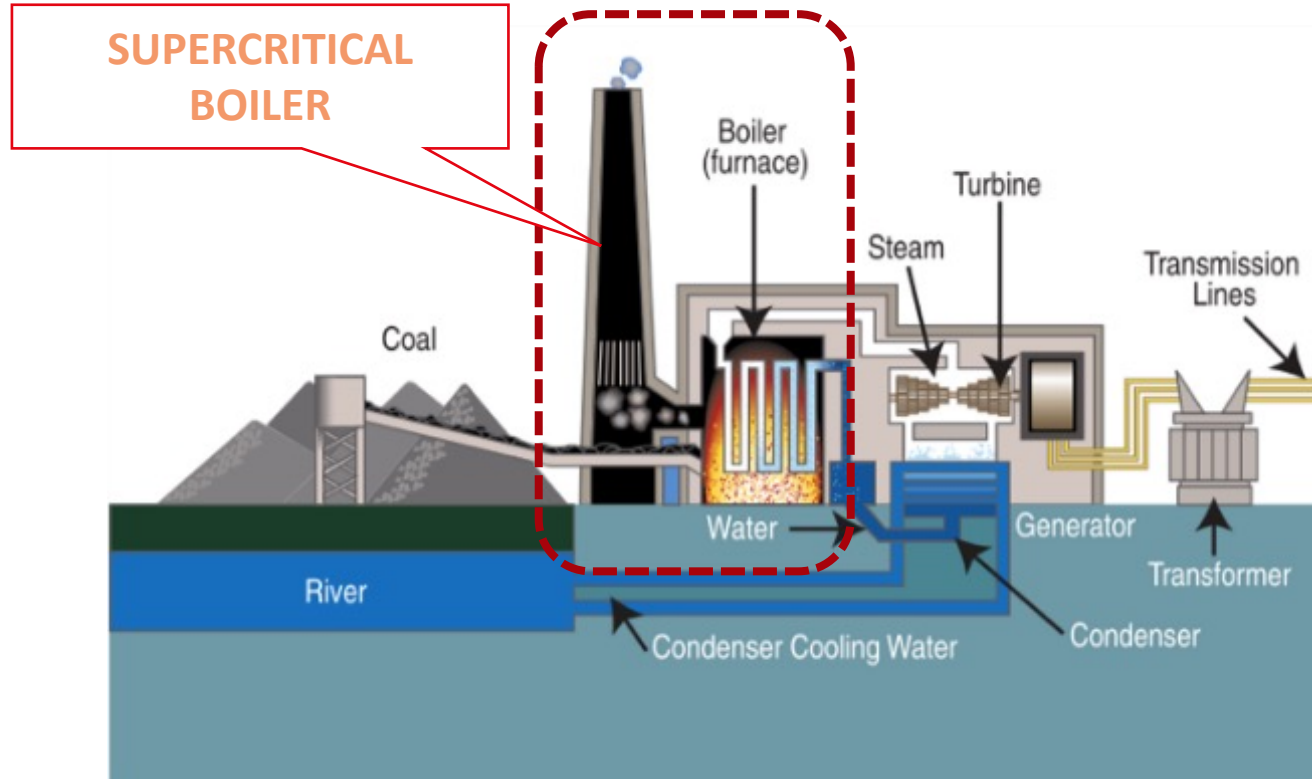
(2) Integrated gasification

Rankine cycle



Advanced plants

(3) Supercritical

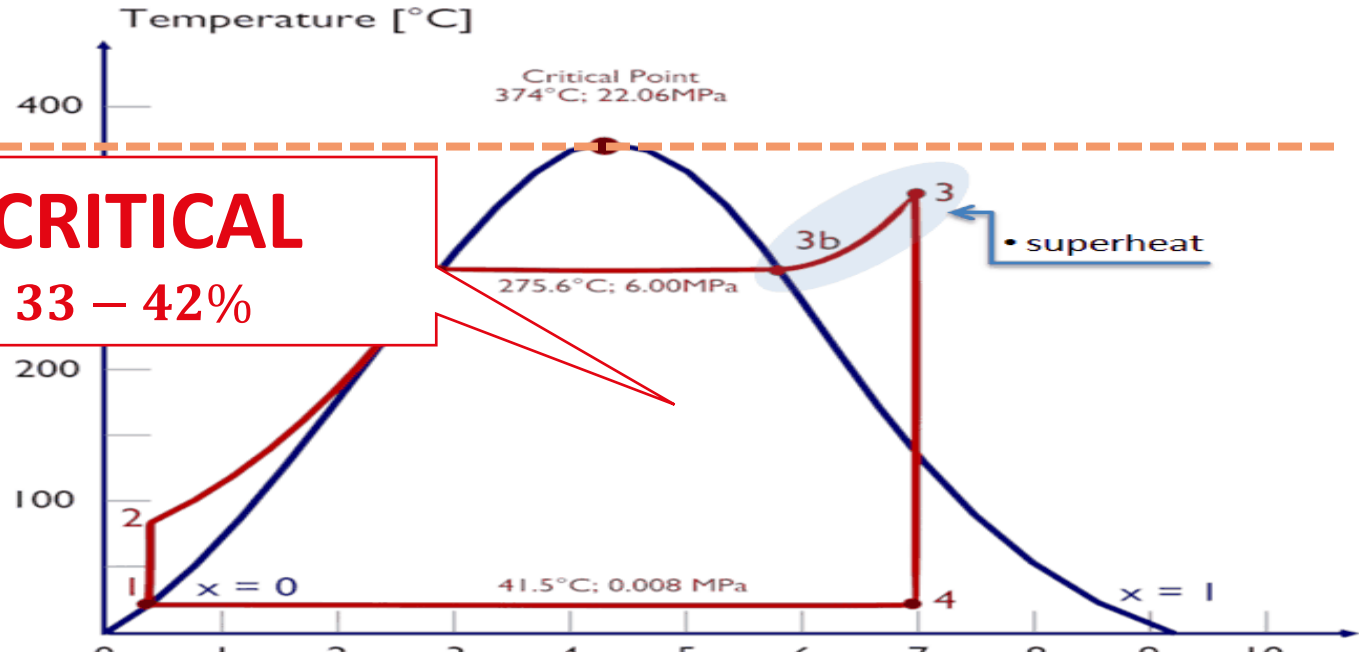


Advanced plants

(3) Supercritical

SUBCRITICAL

$$\eta_I = 33 - 42\%$$

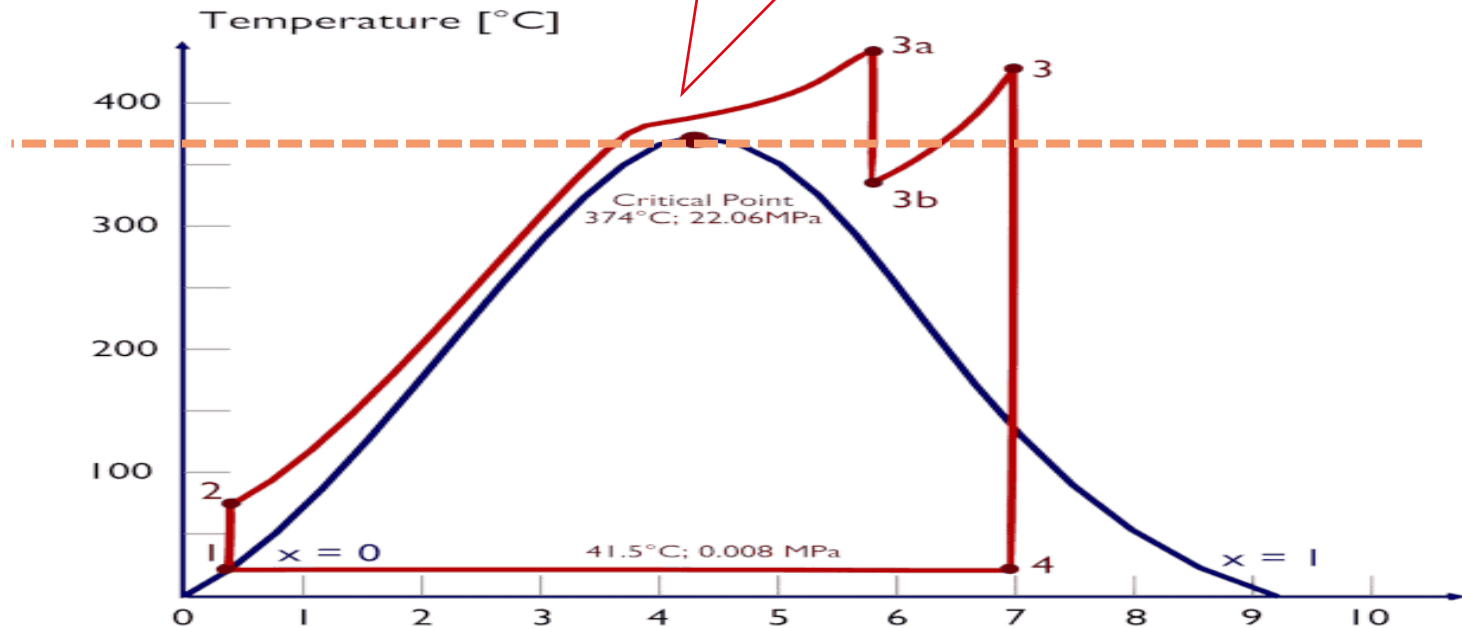


Advanced plants

(3) Supercritical

SUPERCritical

$$\eta_I = 47\%$$





Take-home message

Take-home message

- Coal **dirty** resource, to be **used for a while**
- Coal **use**
 - SO_x , NO_x , PM, CO_2
 - **BUT** mitigation technologies
- **New technological developments** in coal power
- **Bottom line: coal is bad, but it could be worse**





Questions?

Tuong-Van
Nguyen