

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. The lighting highlights the rough, crystalline structure of the coal pieces.

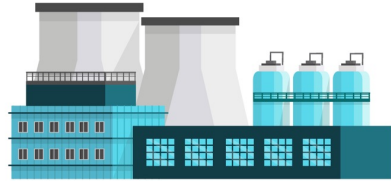
Coal

Tuong-Van Nguyen
PLANAIR/EPFL

Lausanne – 23/10/2023

Introduction

- How do we produce electricity today?

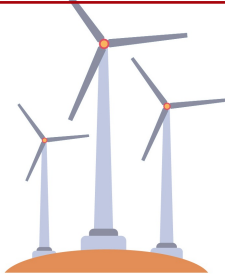


HEAT

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/BIOG)

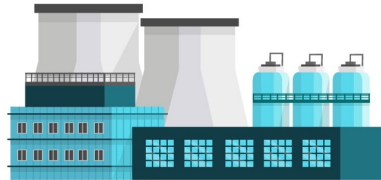


LIQUID FUELS (OIL/BIO-OIL)



HEAT ENGINE

ELECTRICITY

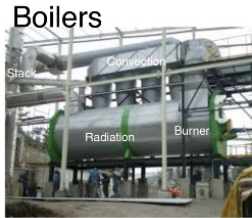
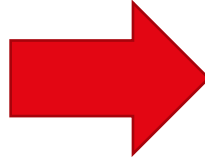


Introduction

– How do we produce electricity today?



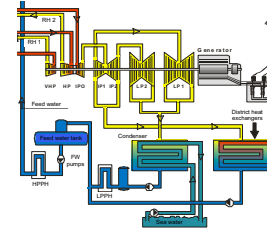
SOLID FUELS (COAL)



*Heat production
(Combustion)*



HEAT

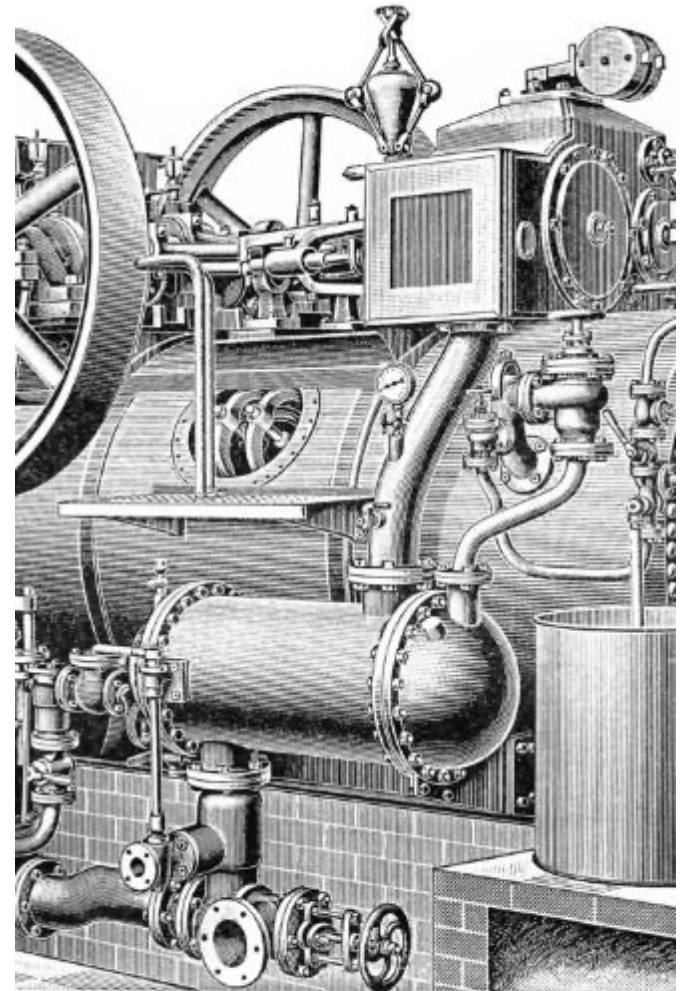


*Heat – to – Power
(Rankine cycle)*



ELECTRICITY

- **Describe** the types of coal power plants
- **Evaluate** the efficiency and electricity generation costs
- **Estimate** the emissions of CO_2 and pollutants and techniques to reduce them





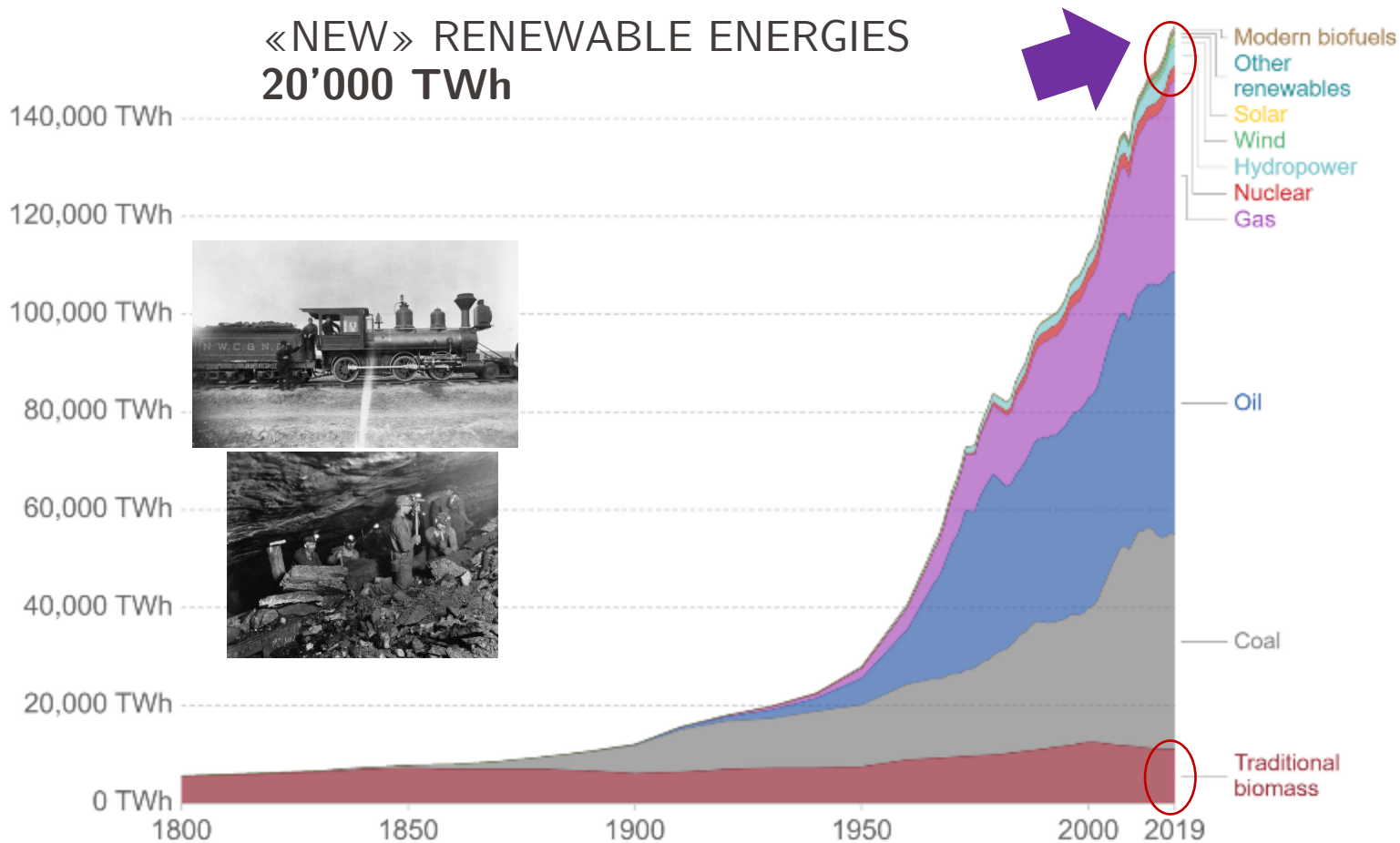
—Miners Going into the Slope, Hazleton, Pa., U.

Introduction

The story behind Coal

Introduction

«NEW» RENEWABLE ENERGIES
20'000 TWh

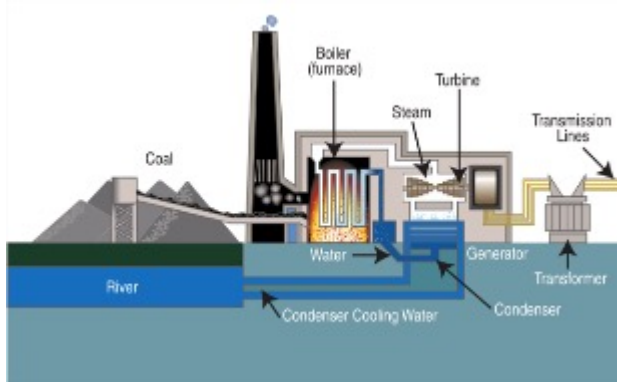


Coal

PROS and CONS

- Cheap
- Abundant and widespread
- **Mature** conversion technologies

- Non-renewable resource
- Global warming
- Human health





Reserves and resources

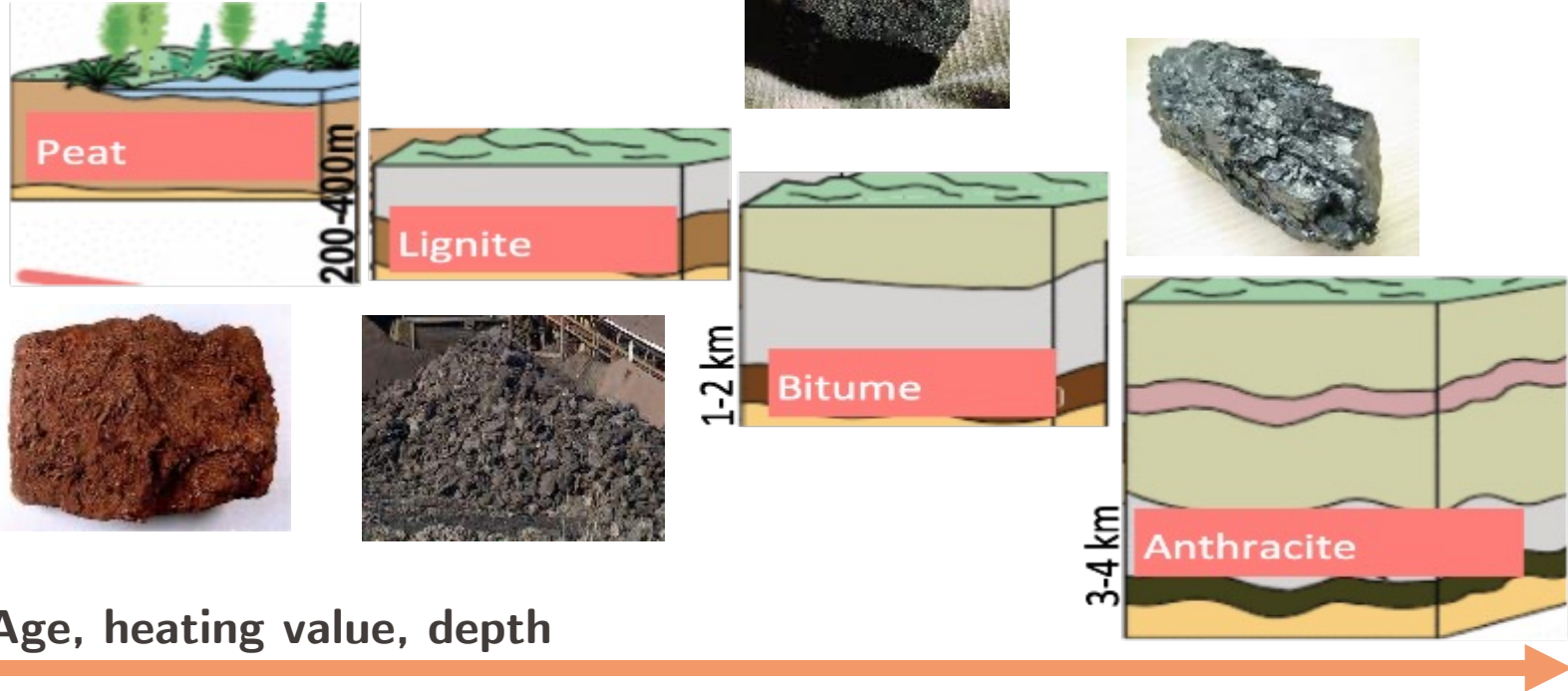
Formation

Properties

Reserves and resources

Coal origin and reserves

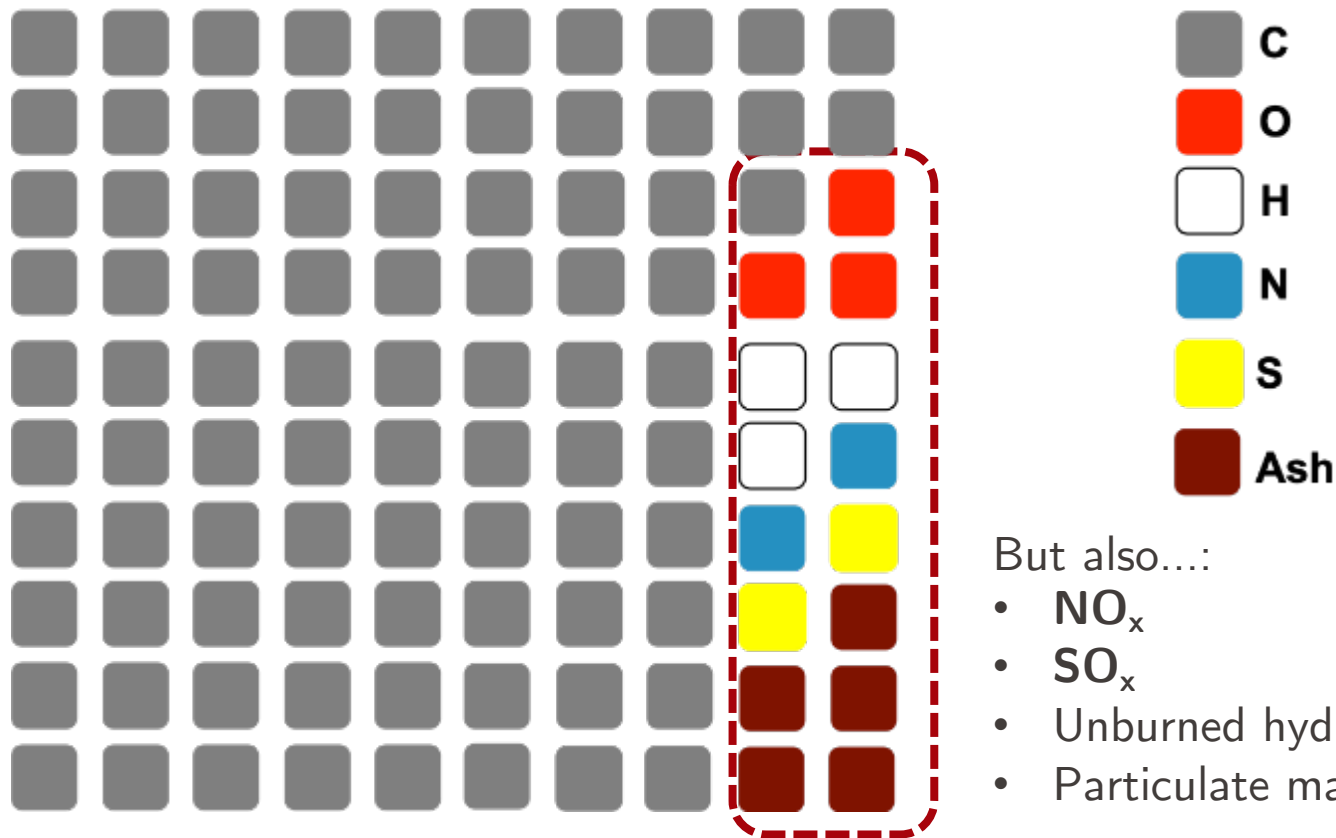
Coalification



Age, heating value, depth

Coal origin and reserves

Standard coal?

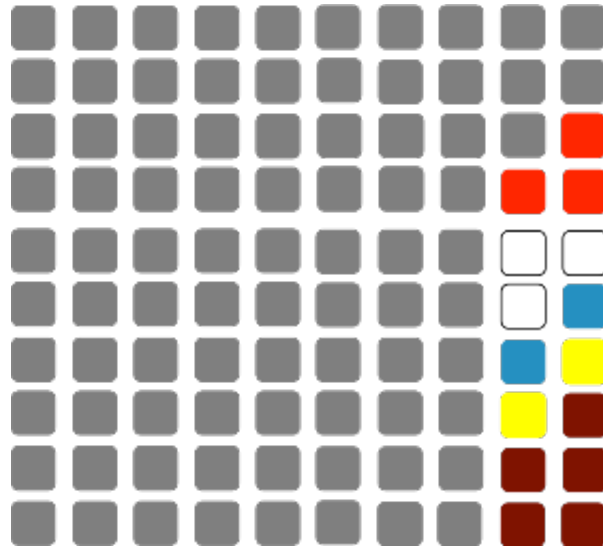


But also...:

- NO_x
- SO_x
- Unburned hydrocarbons **HCs**
- Particulate matters **PM**

Coal origin and reserves

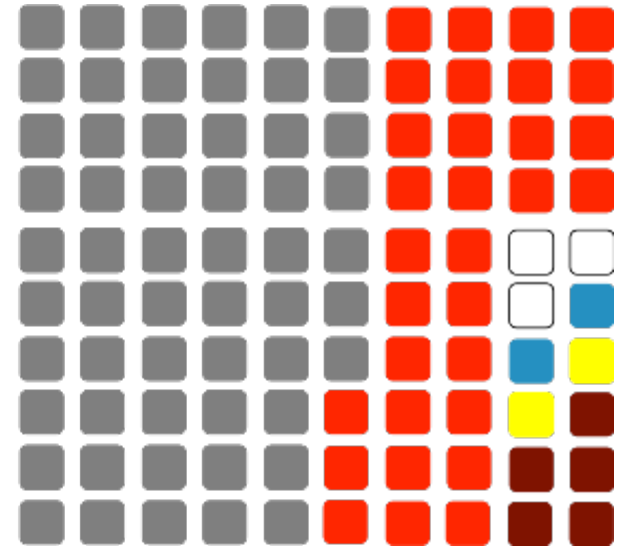
Comparison



> 85% (wt) C

Coal – anthracite

33 MJ/kg

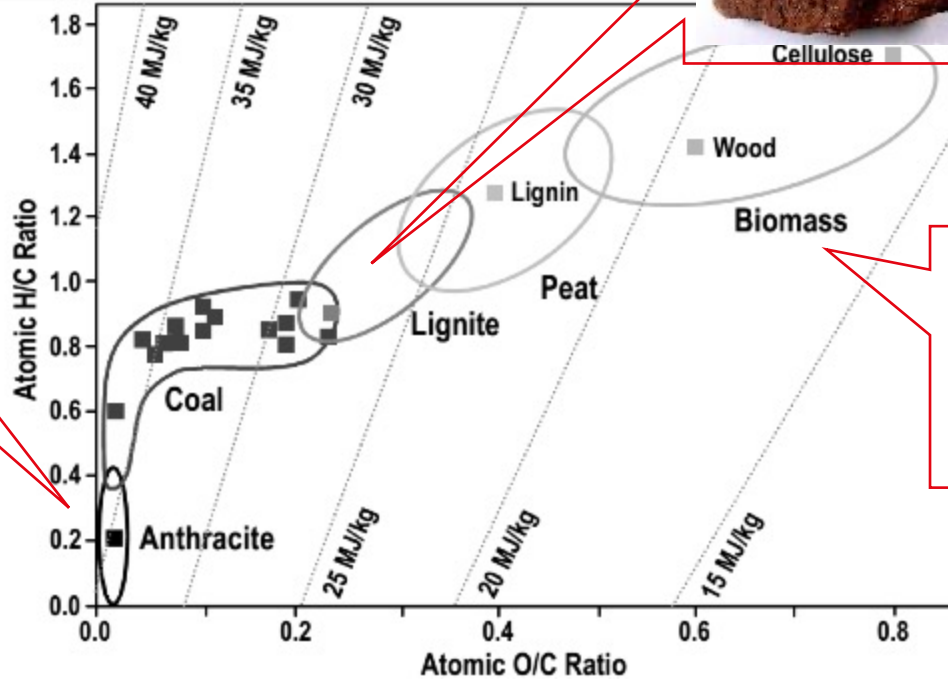


< 60% (wt) C > 30% (wt) O

Coal – lignite

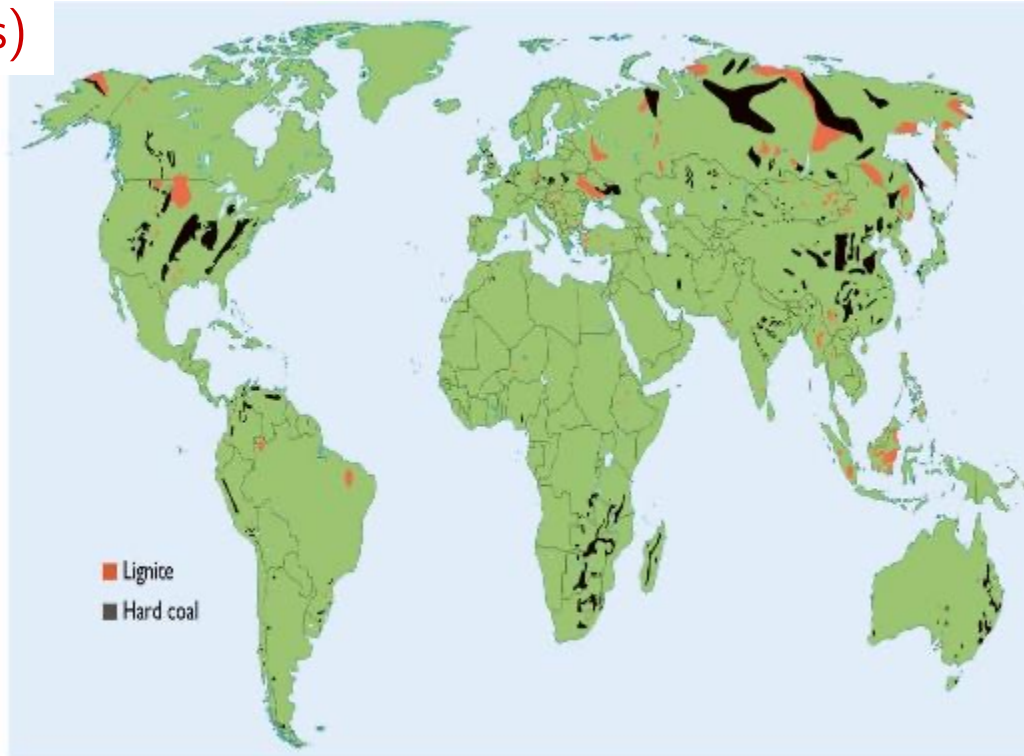
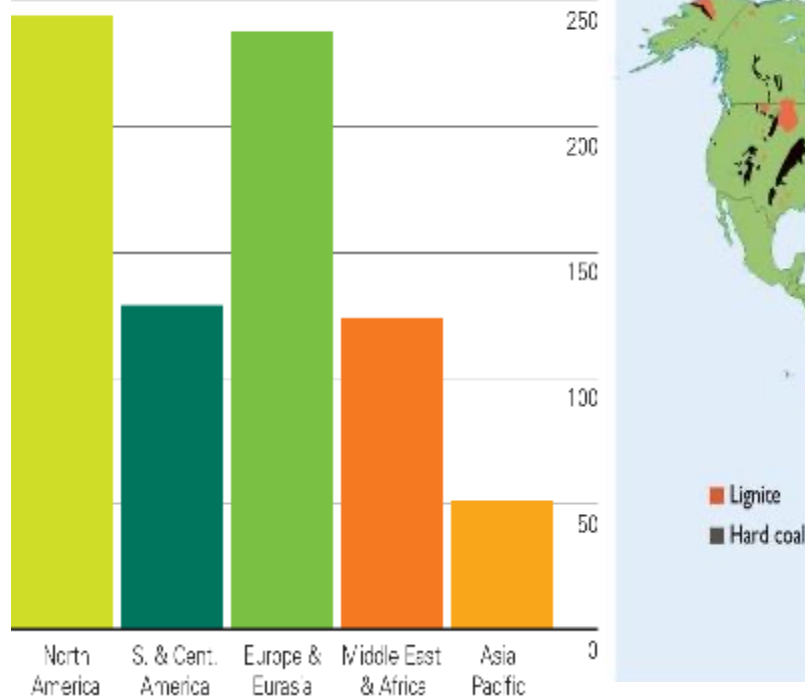
25 MJ/kg

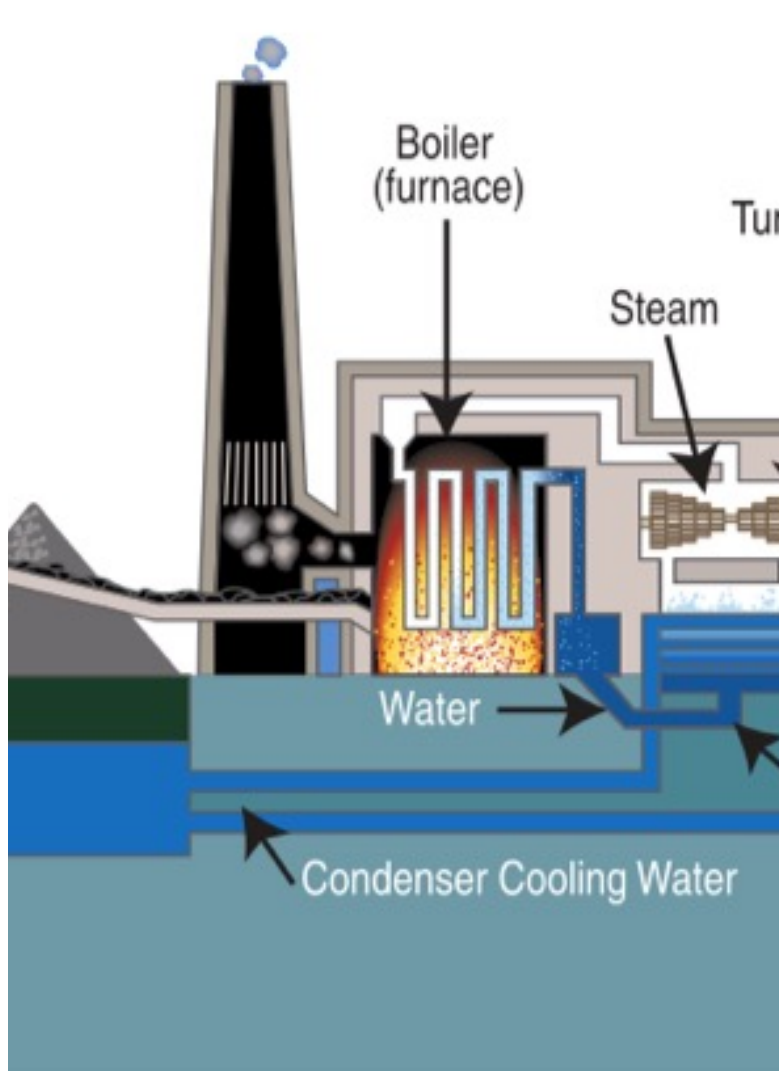
Coal heating values



Age, heating value, depth

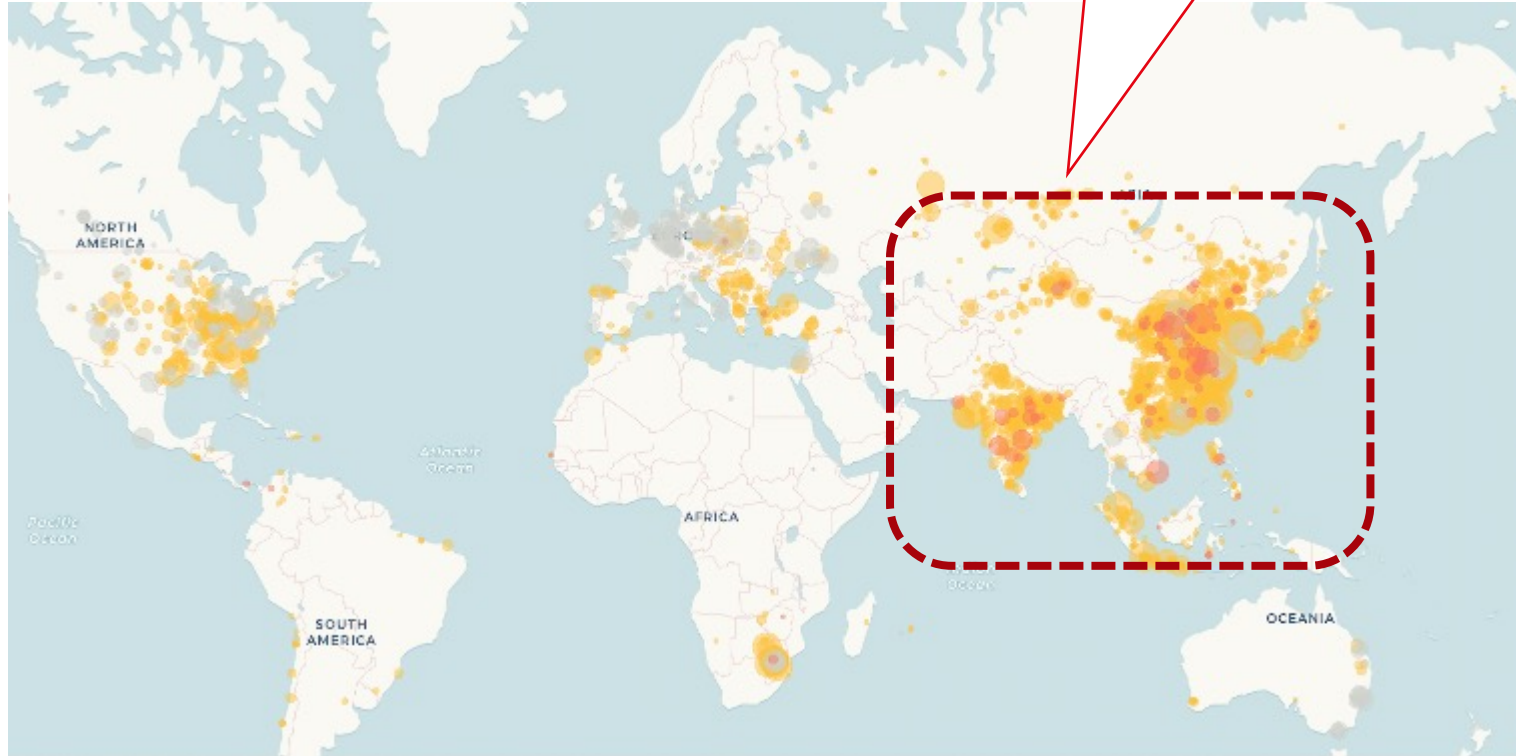
Reserves / production (years)



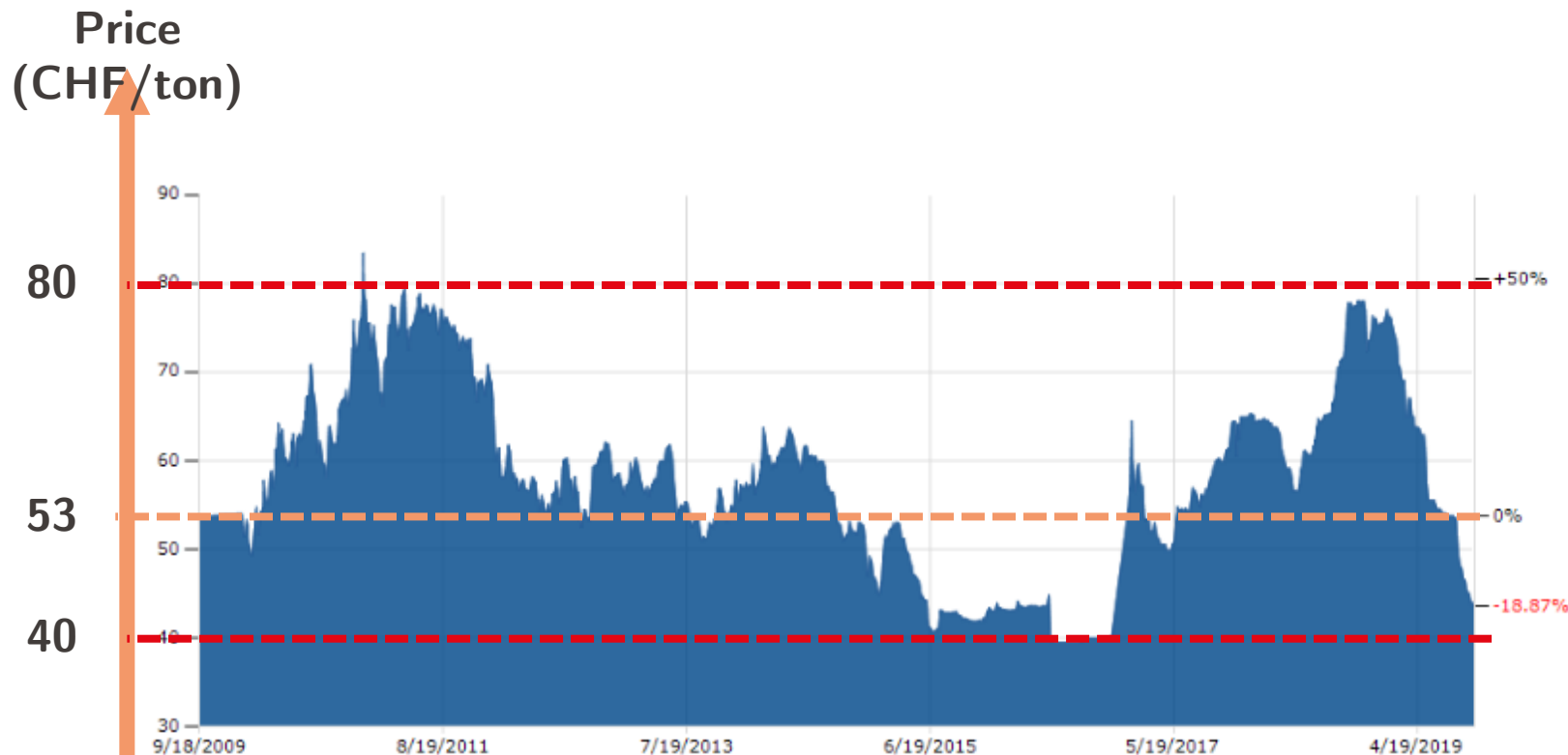


Demands

Coal demand 2018 – 2025 GW



Historical prices : low variations



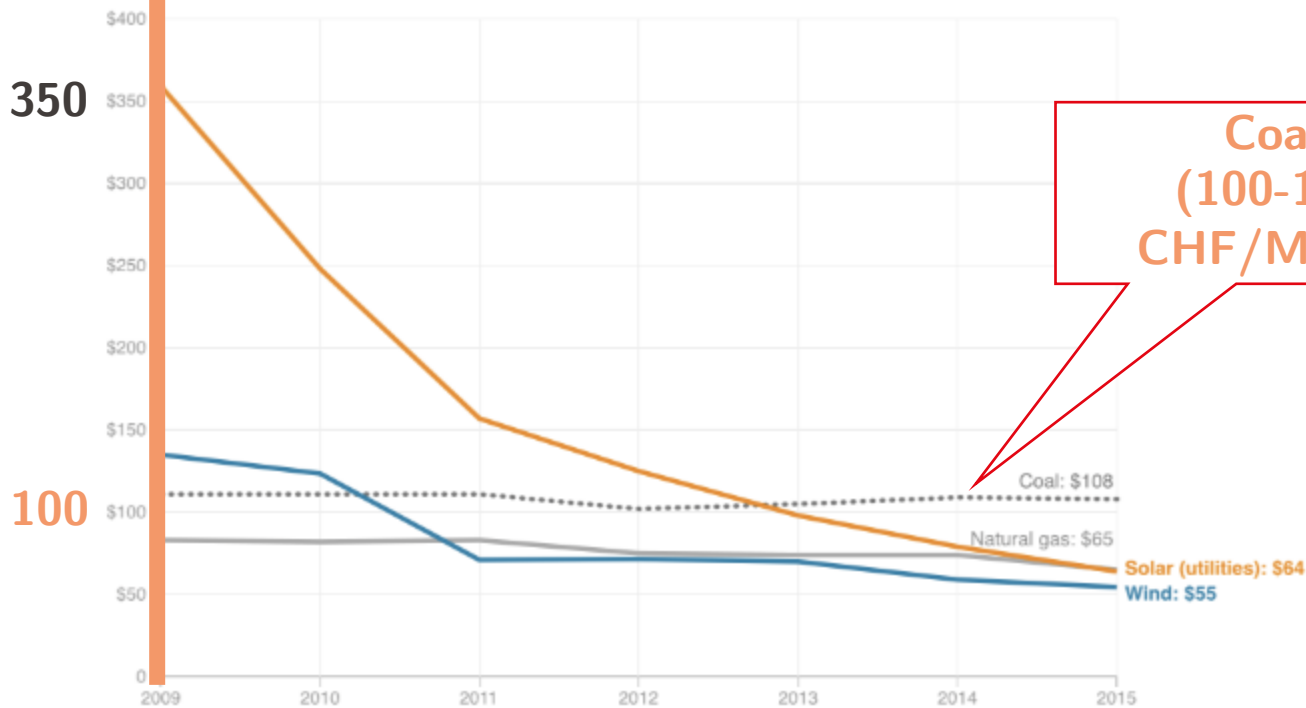
ME-409 ENERGY CONVERSION AND RENEWABLE ENERGY

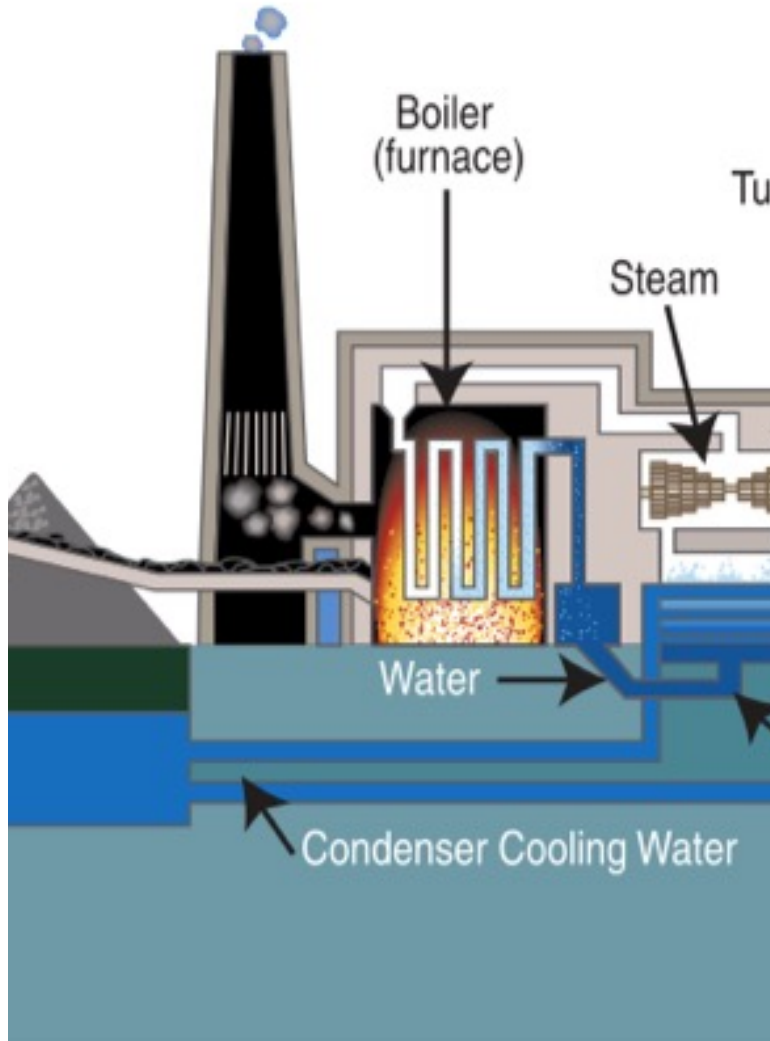
1 ton = 33 GJ

Coal demand

Levelized cost of electricity (USA)

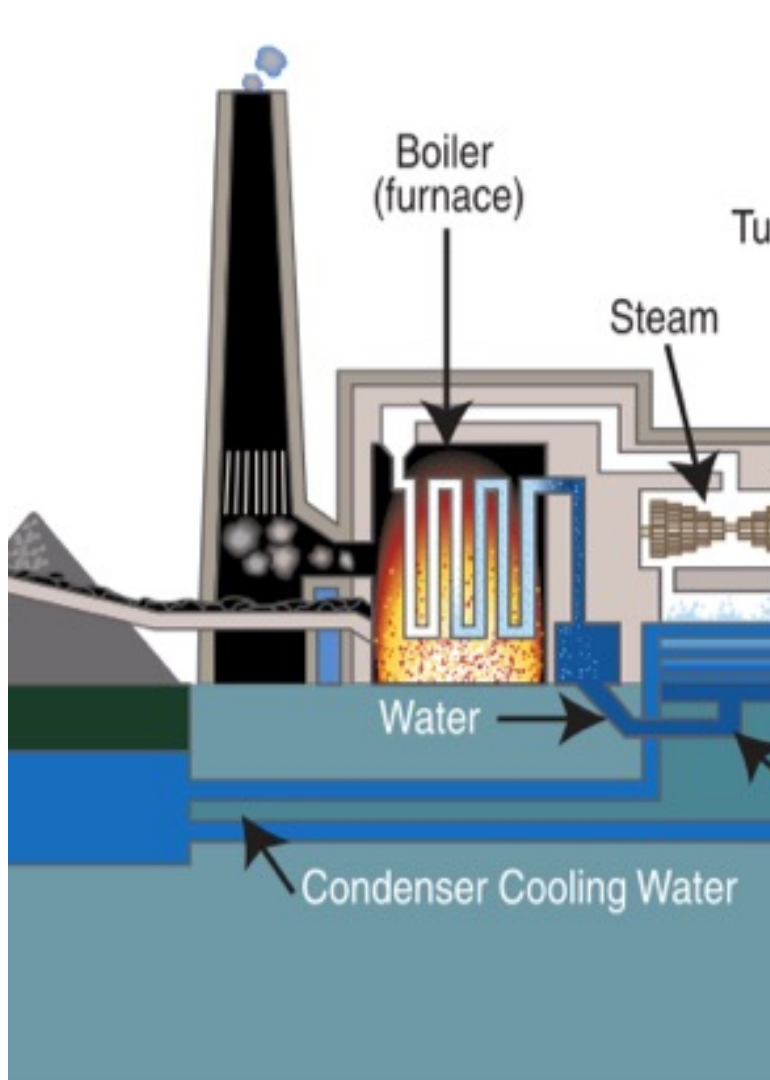
LCOE
(CHF/MWh)





Coal conversion

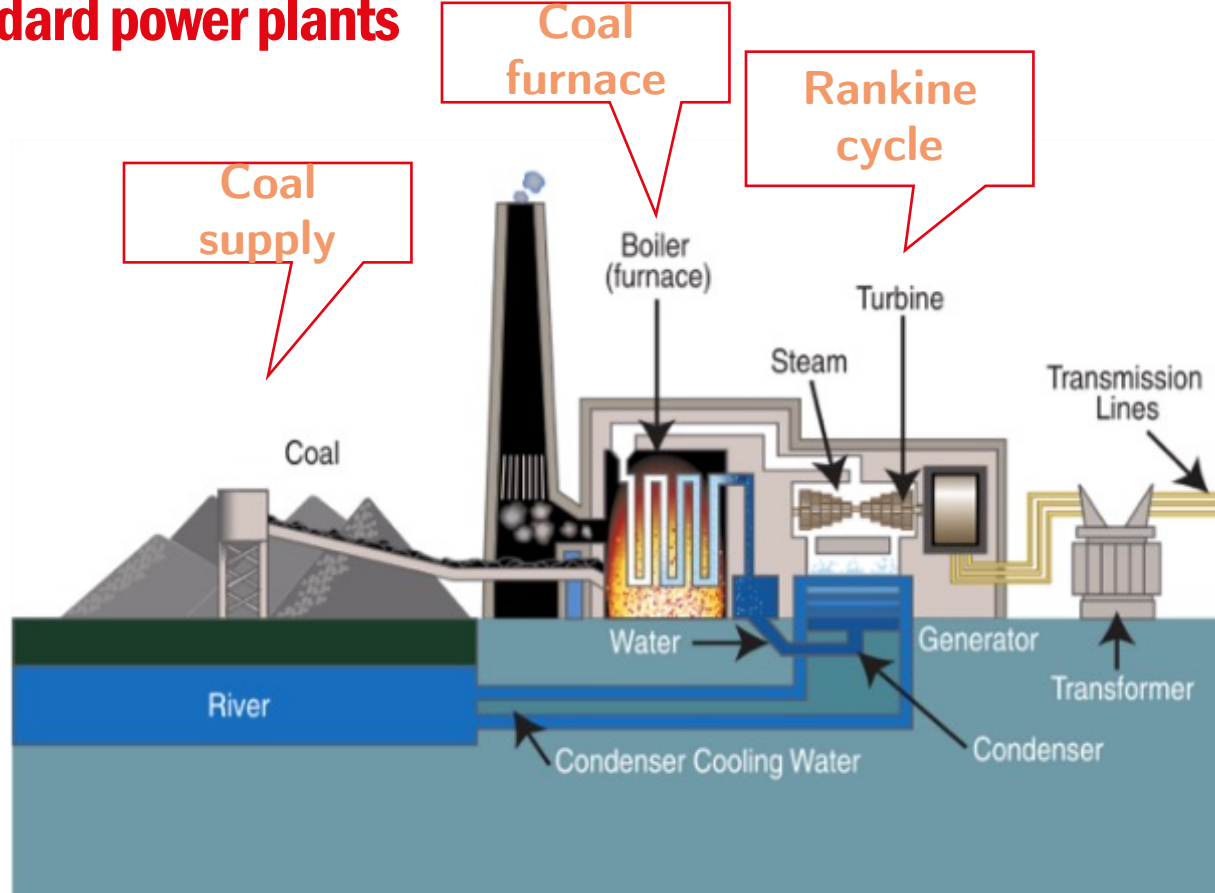
Standard thermal power plants
Emissions and mitigation
Advanced conversion plants



Standard coal power plants

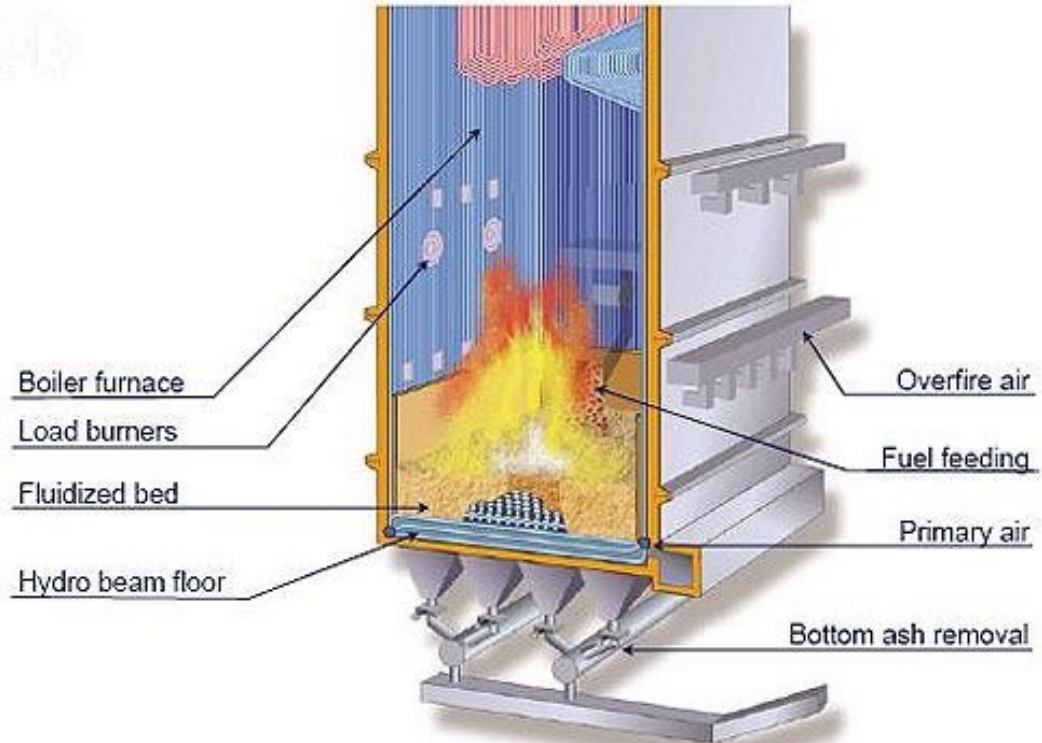
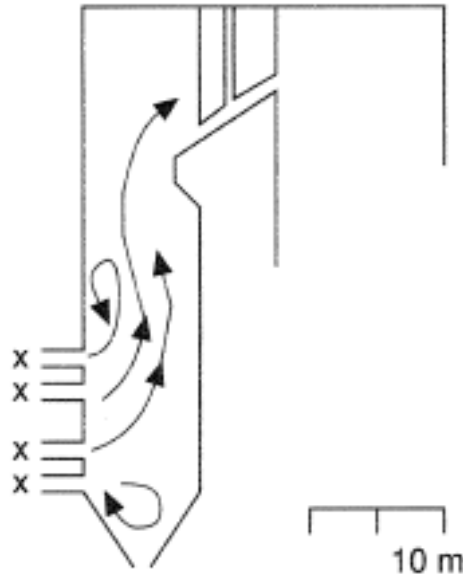
Coal conversion

Standard power plants



Coal conversion

Standard power plants



Coal conversion

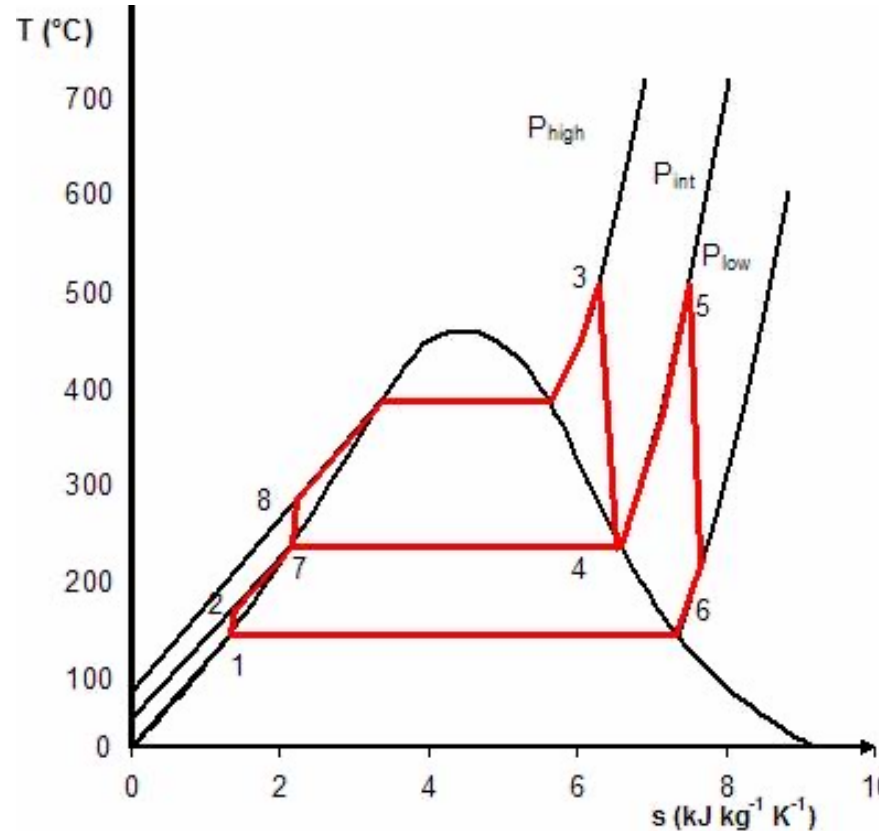
On a Temperature-Entropy (T-s) diagram

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



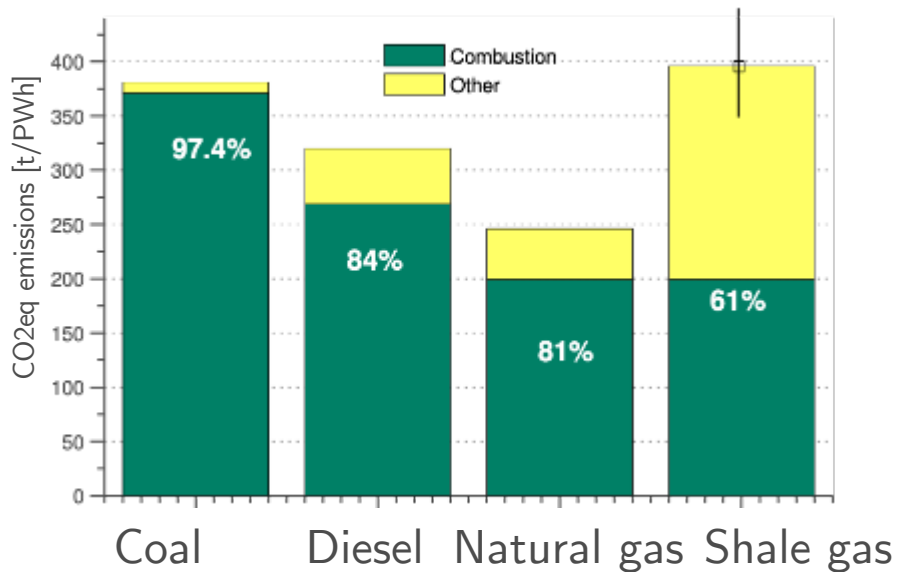
- Refining



- Distribution



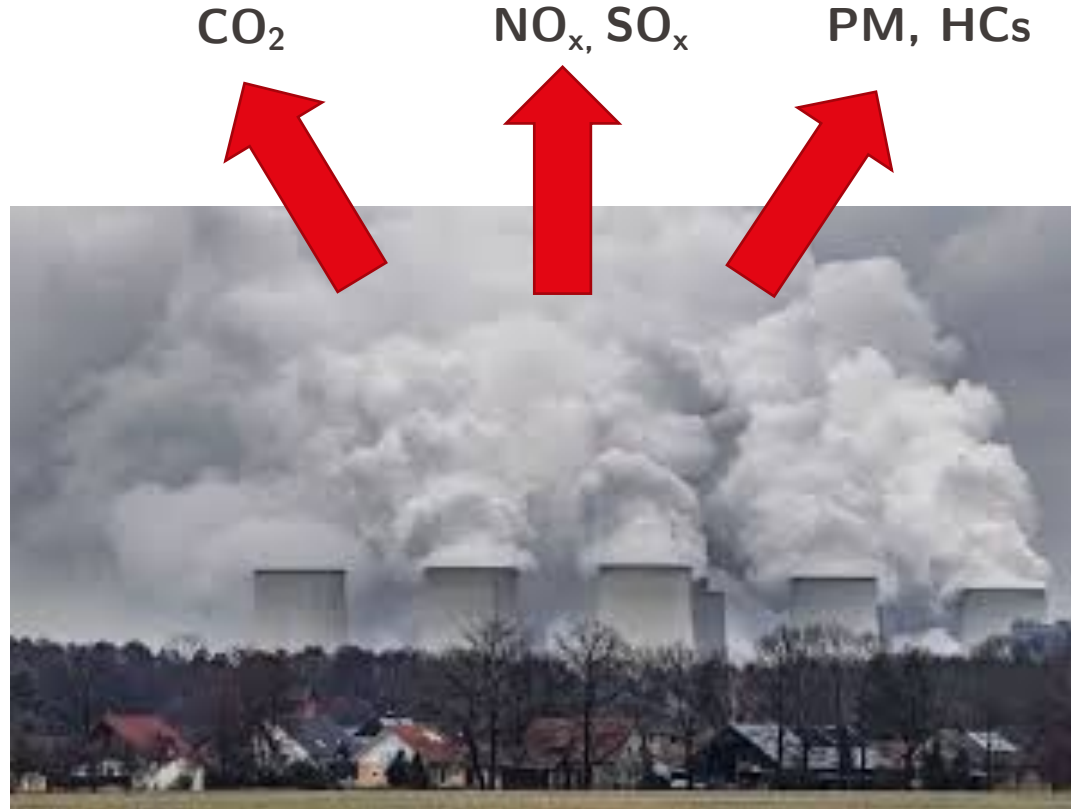
- Combustion



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



Coal conversion

Environmental and health impacts

- Global warming (CO_2)



- Mining



- Human health (NO_x , PM)



- Water pollution (NO_x , ash)



Coal conversion

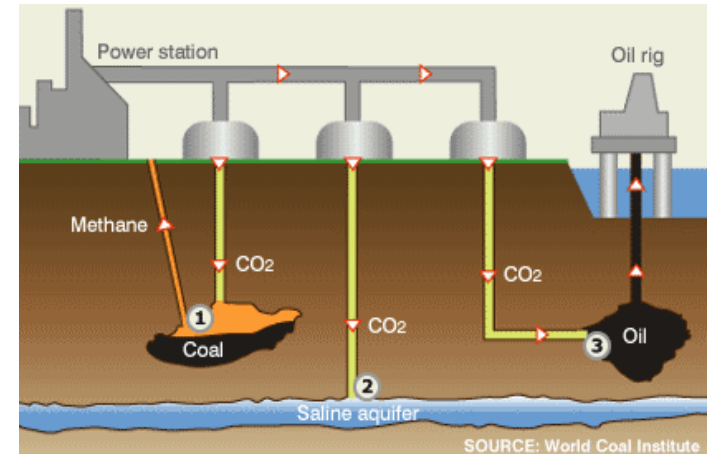
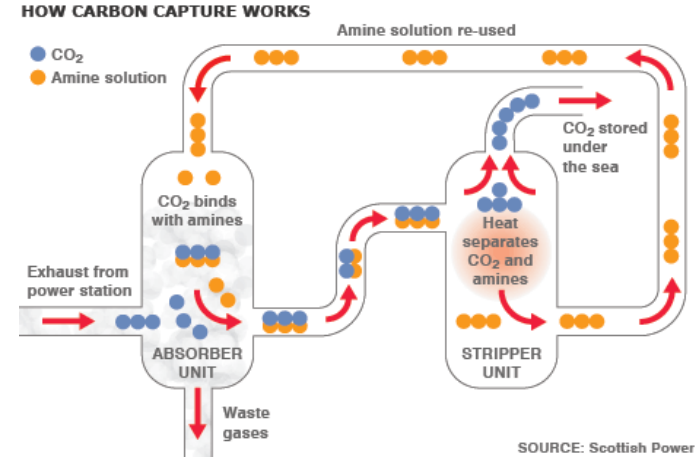
CO₂-mitigation

- Chemical absorption for carbon capture



Monoethanolamine

- Storage or chemical production



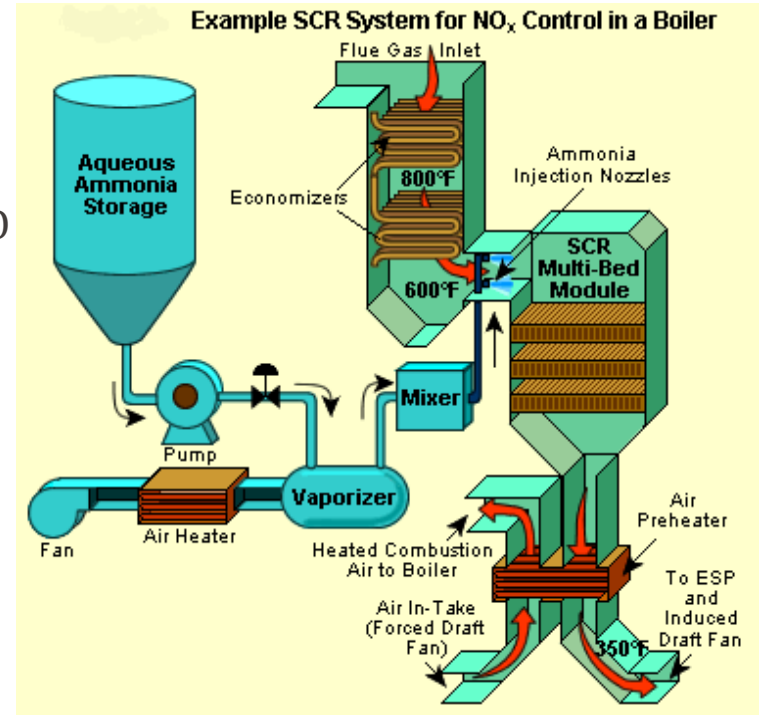
Coal conversion

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



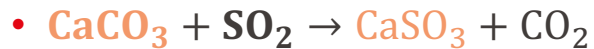
Coal conversion

SO_x-mitigation

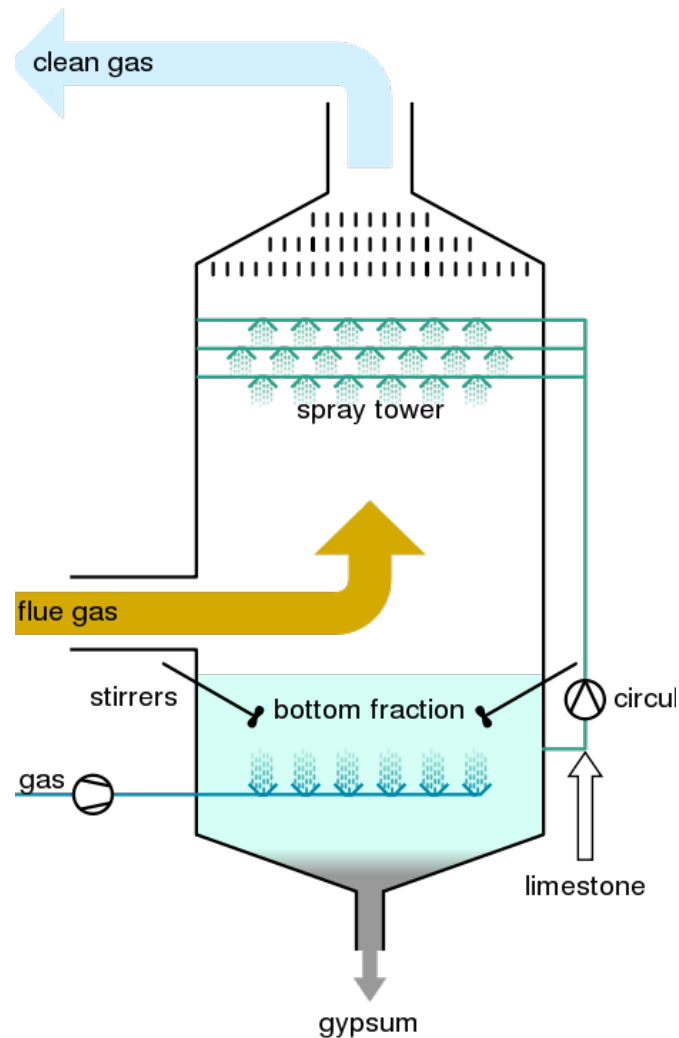
▪ Scrubbers

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

Limestone



(solid)





Advanced plants

Fluidized bed combustion

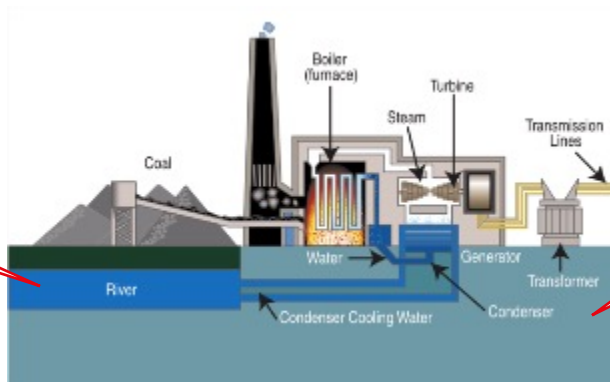
Integrated gasification

Supercritical plants

Advanced plants

Towards higher efficiency and less impact

33-37%
efficiency



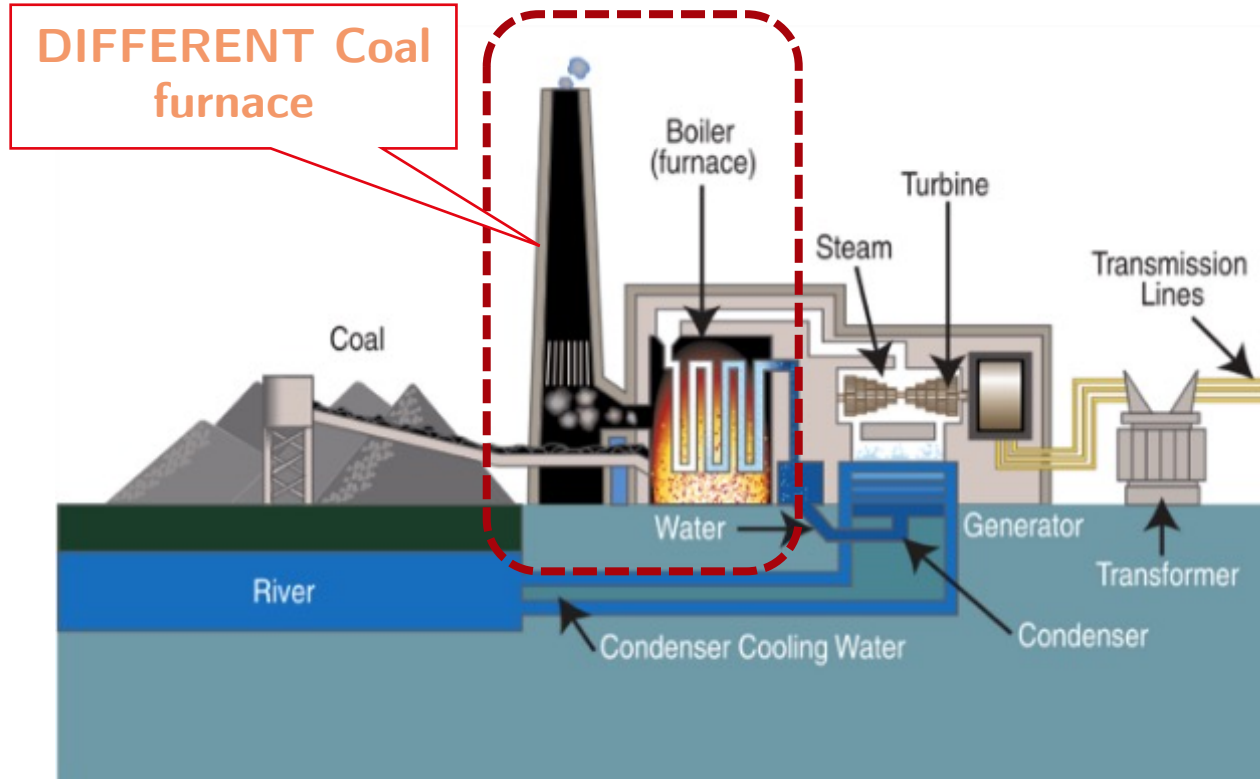
250-300
 kgCO_2/MJe

■ **Supercritical** power plants

- Fluidized bed combustion
- Integrated gasification

Advanced plants

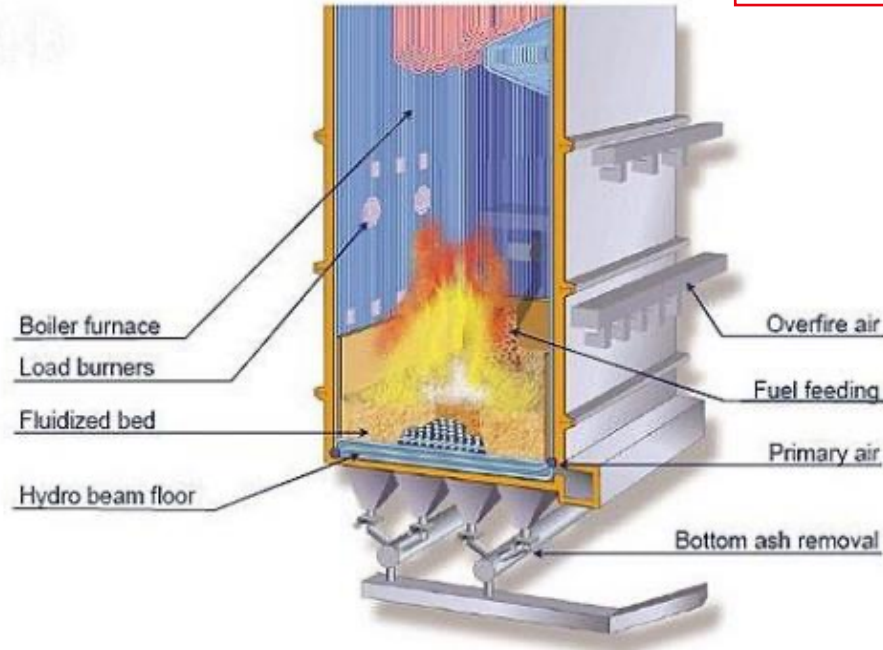
(1) Fluidised bed combustion



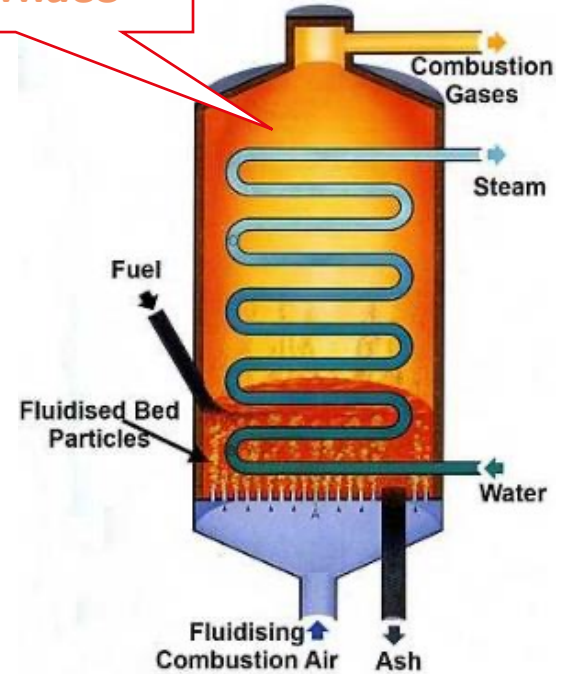
Advanced plants

(1) Fluidised bed combustion

DIFFERENT
Coal furnace



- Standard coal furnace

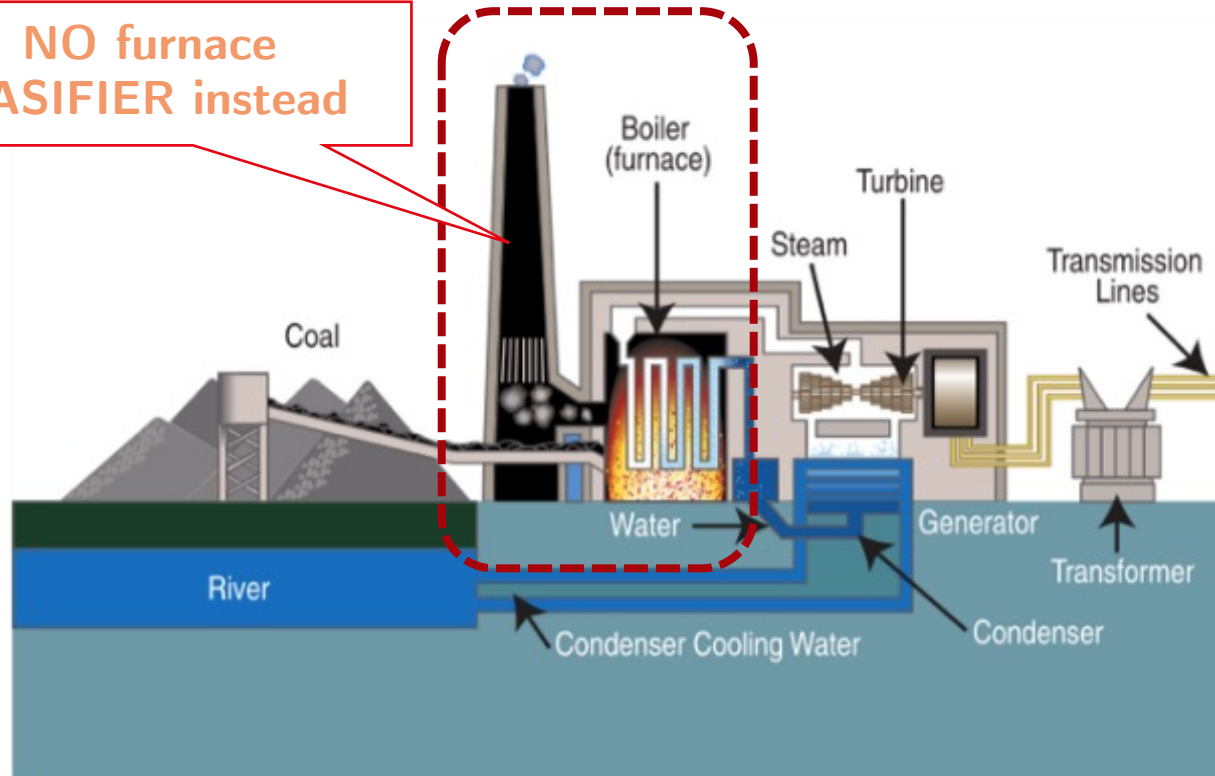


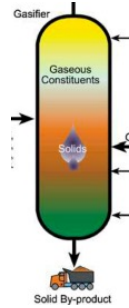
- Fluidised bed combustion

Advanced plants

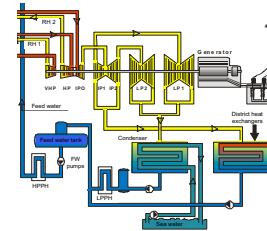
(2) Integrated gasification

NO furnace
GASIFIER instead





HEAT

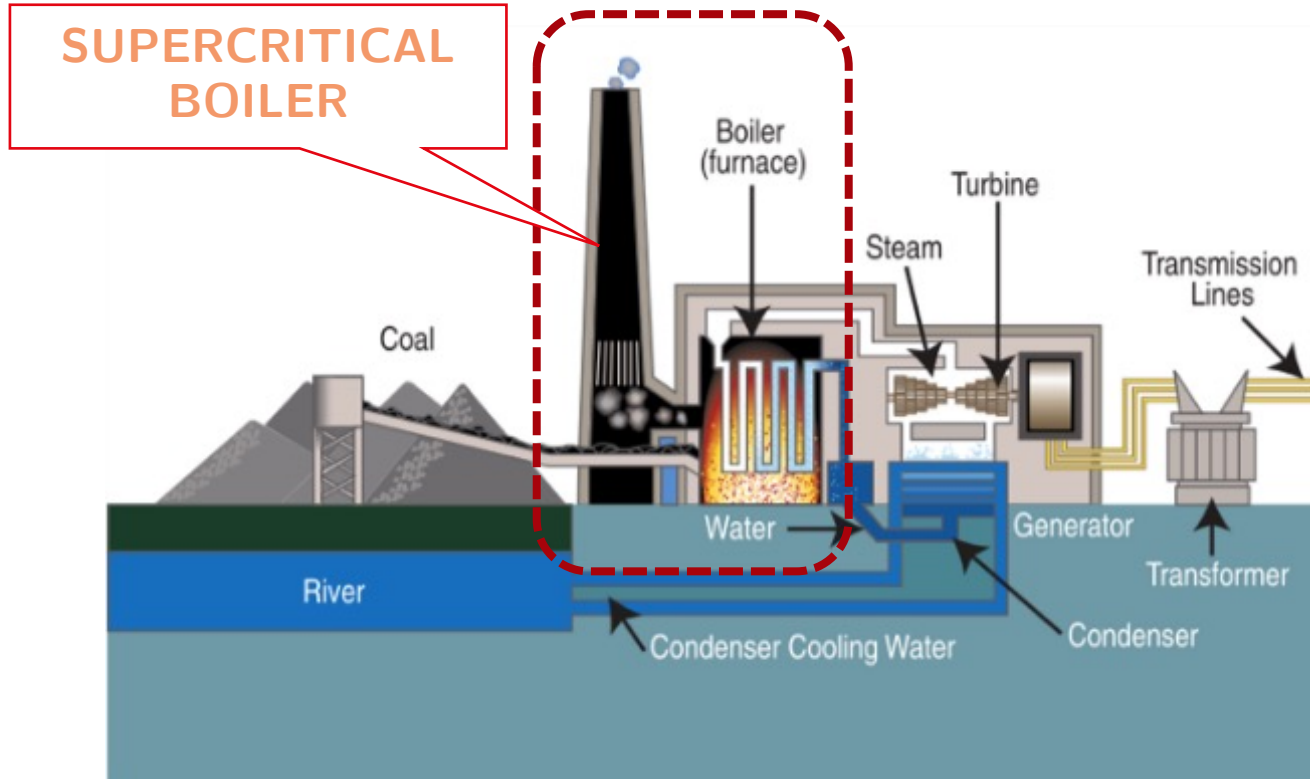


ELECTRICITY

*Heat – to – Power
(Rankine cycle)*

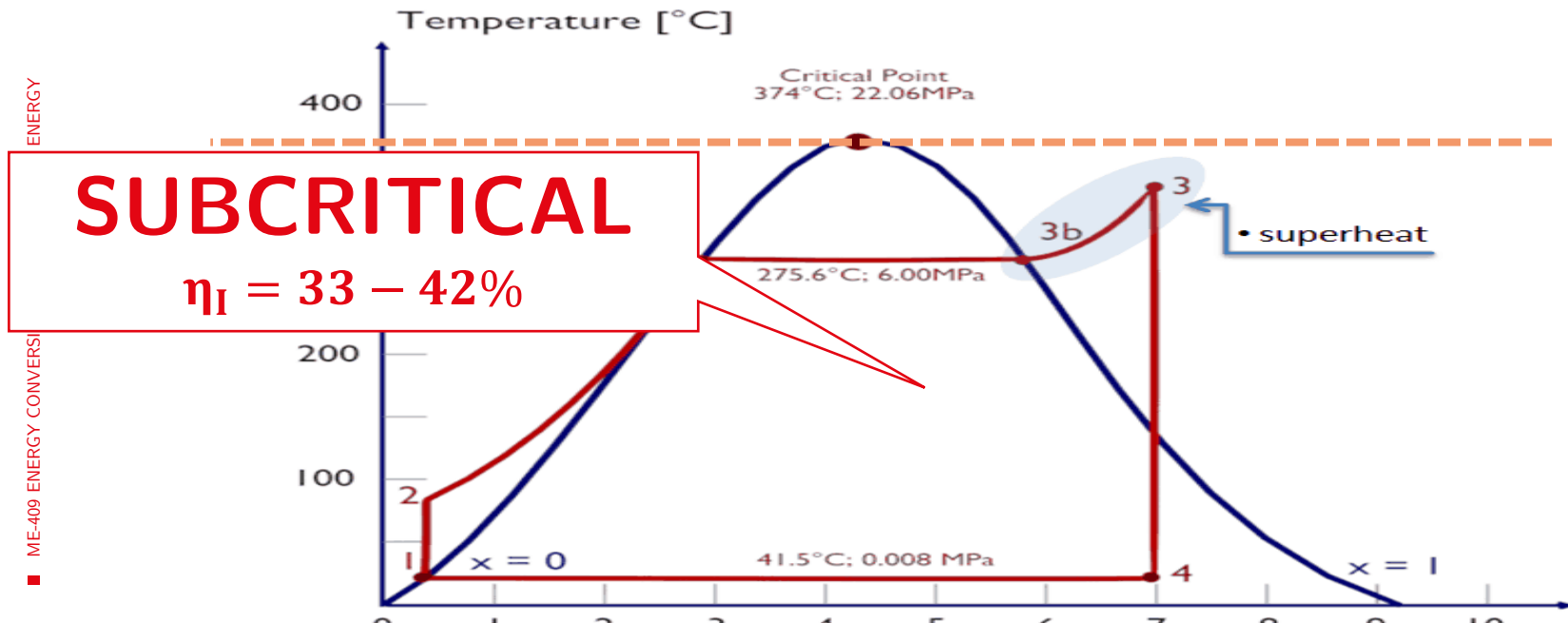
Advanced plants

(3) Supercritical



Advanced plants

(3) Supercritical

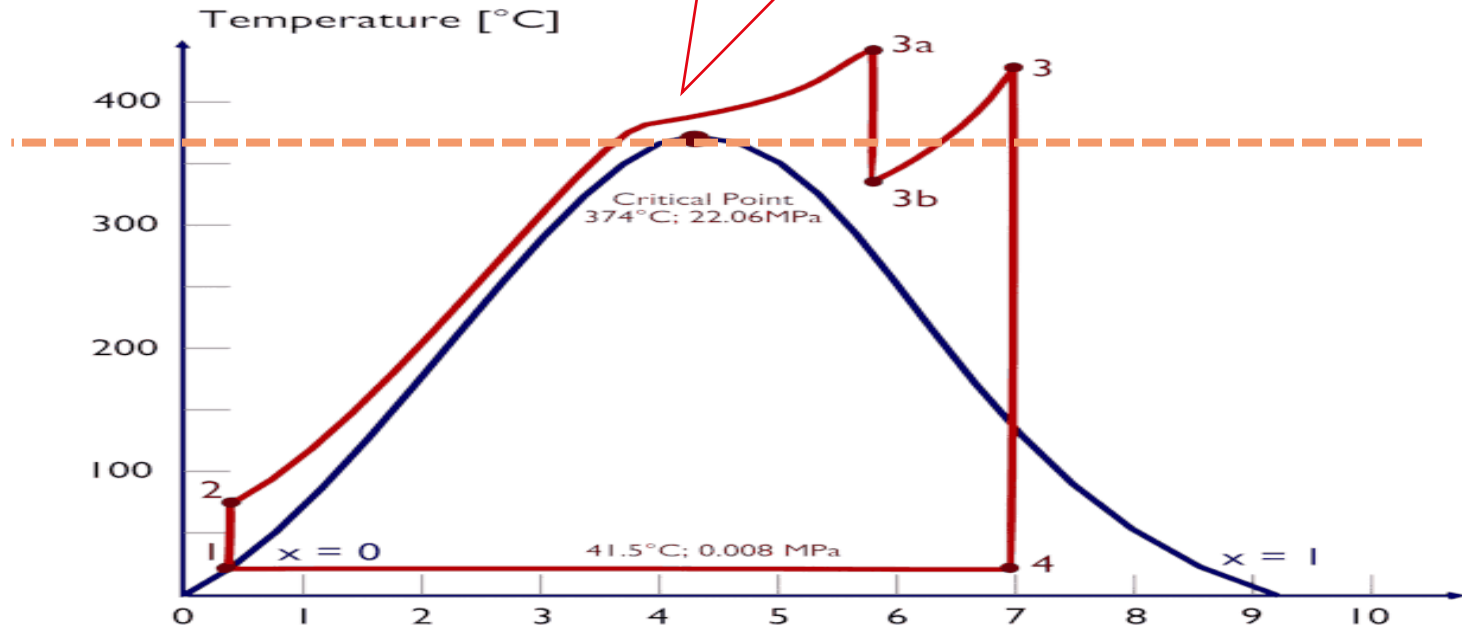


Advanced plants

(3) Supercritical

SUPERCritical

$$\eta_I = 47\%$$



$$\eta_e = 42 - 47\%$$

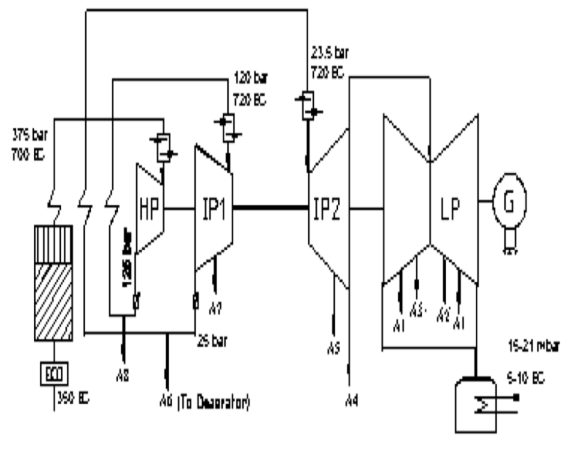
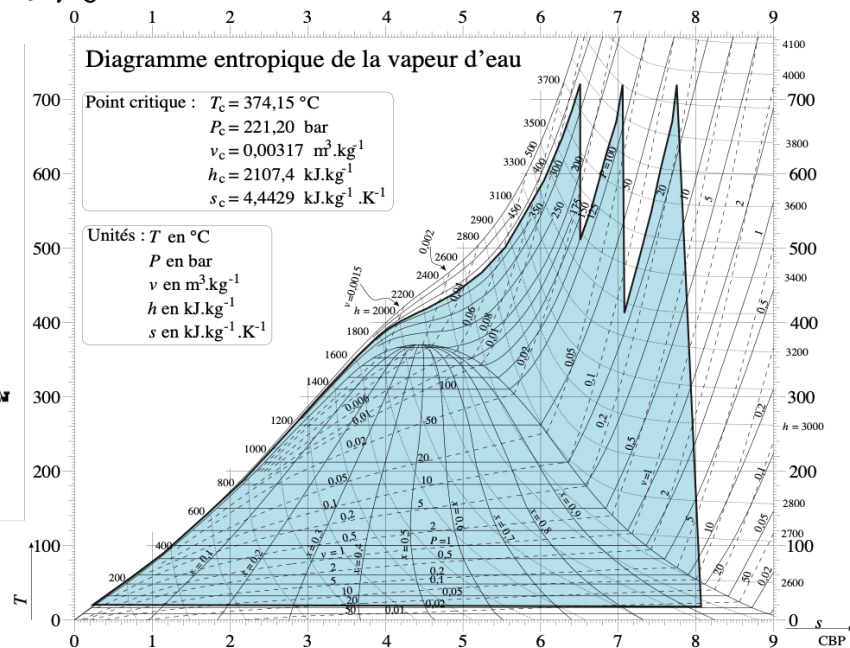
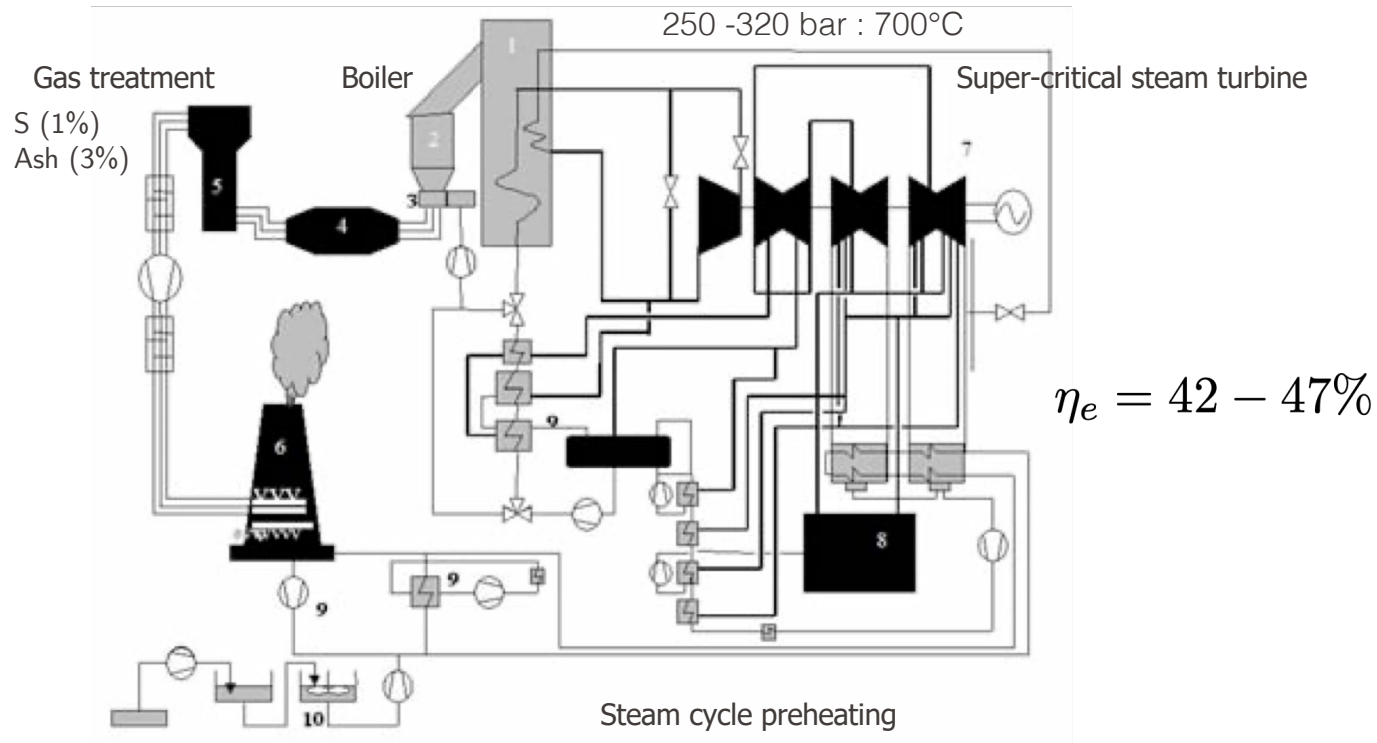


Fig. 3.30. Advanced water/steam cycle in the year of 2010 [44].



Pulverised Coal with flue gases treatment



Alternative coal-based power plants

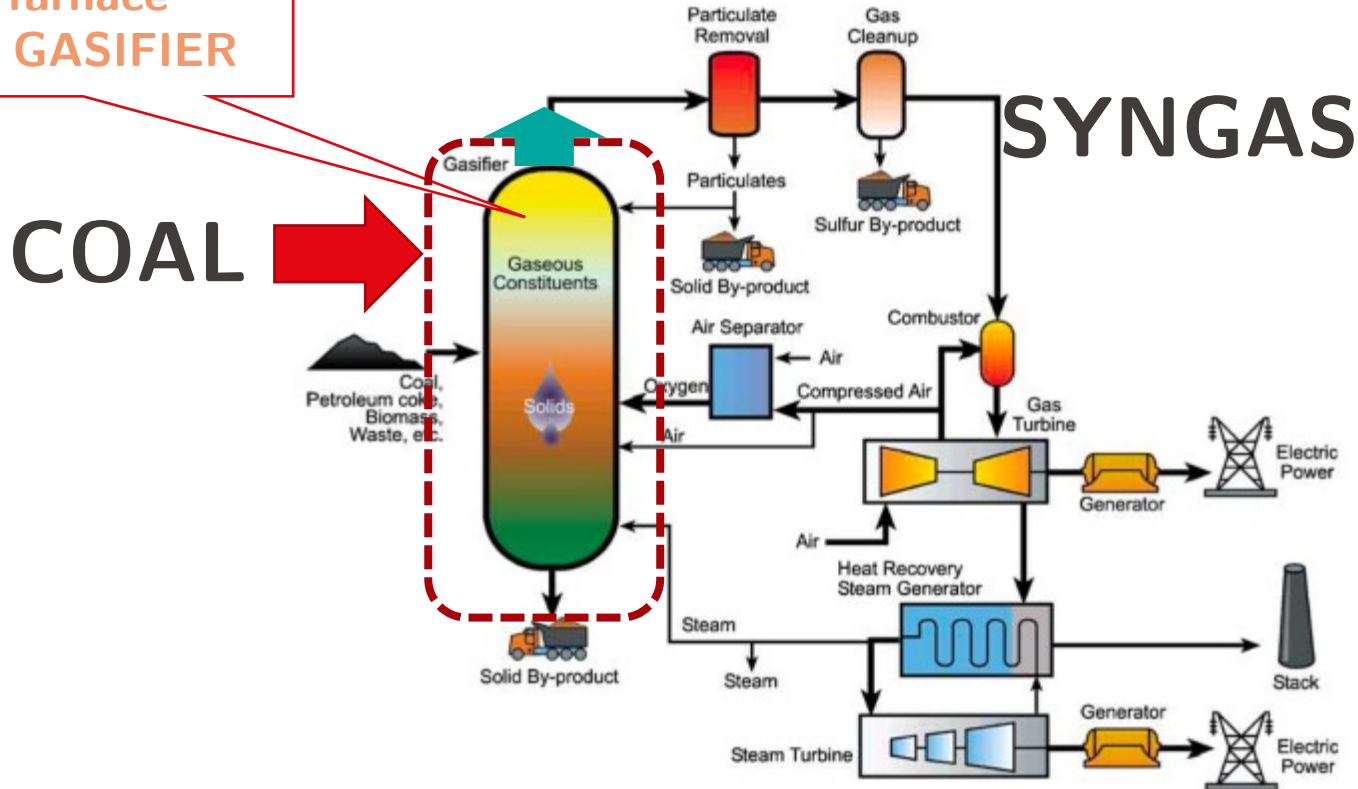
- Supercritical Rankine cycle: pressure above the critical pressure (220 bar)
 - Higher pressure → higher efficiency
 - Higher temperature → Higher efficiency
 - Smooth evaporation curve → Lower exergy destruction in the heat exchange → Higher efficiency
- Power plant efficiency comparison:

Type	Max pressure [bar]	Max steam temperature [°C]	Efficiency
Subcritical	160	540	42%
Supercritical	240	565	44%
Ultrasupercritical	320	610	50%

Advanced plants : Integrated Gasification

The heating value is chemically transferred to CO and H₂

NO furnace
BUT a GASIFIER

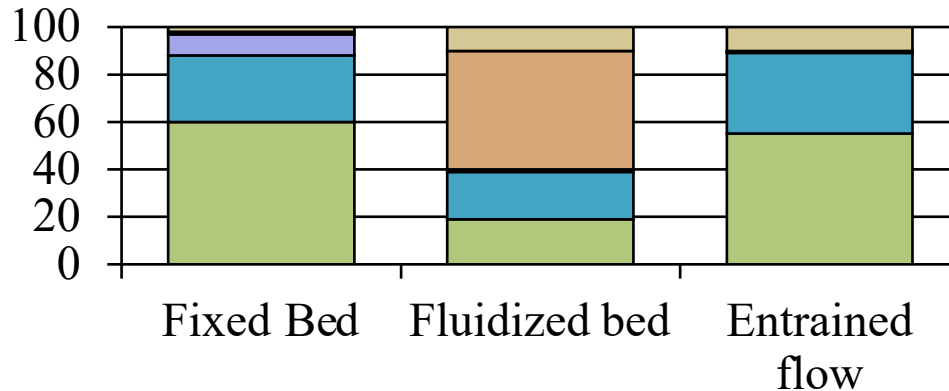


Advanced plants : Integrated Gasification

The heating value is chemically transferred to CO and H₂

Table 3.8 Operating conditions of main gasification process

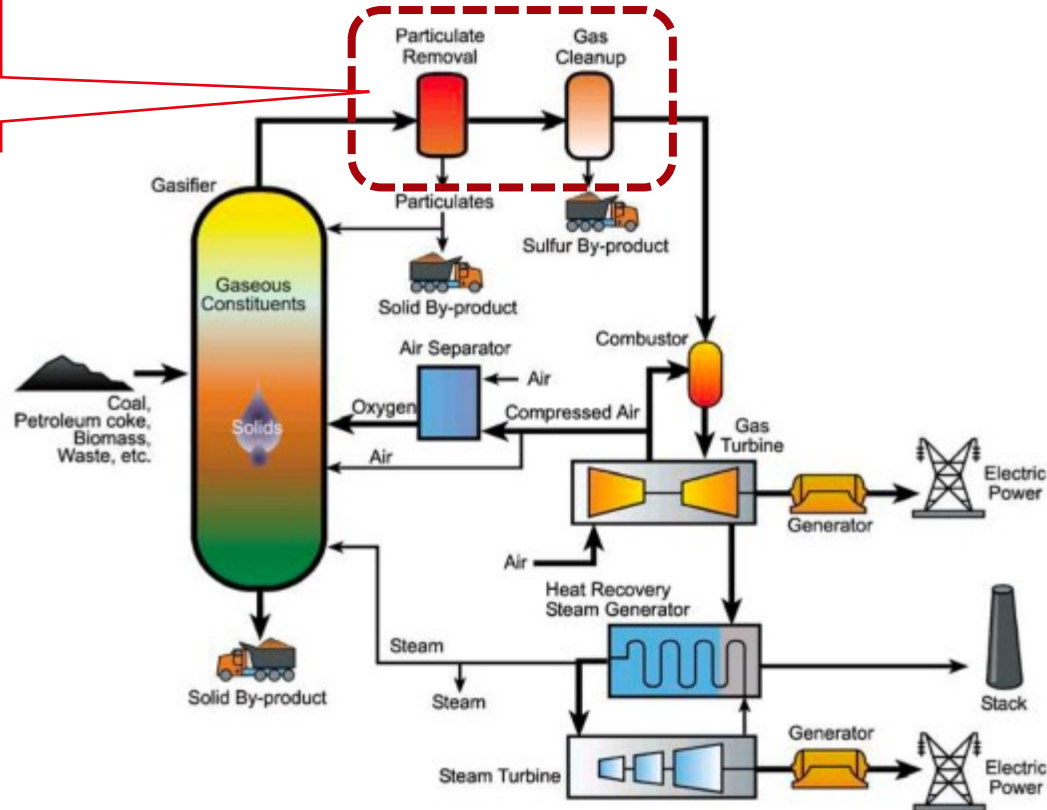
Gasifier type	Fixed bed	Fluidized bed	Entrained flow
Process	BGL	KRW, Winkler	Texaco, Shell
Operating temperature,	800-1200	1000	1300-1800
Operating pressure, MPa	0.1- 10	0.1- 3	0.1- 4
Gasifying medium	Steam+O ₂	Steam+air or steam+O ₂	O ₂
O ₂ /steam ratio	1:8 to 1:4	1:2	2:1
Coal rank	Bituminous coal 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 : Integrated Gasification

(2) Integrated gasification

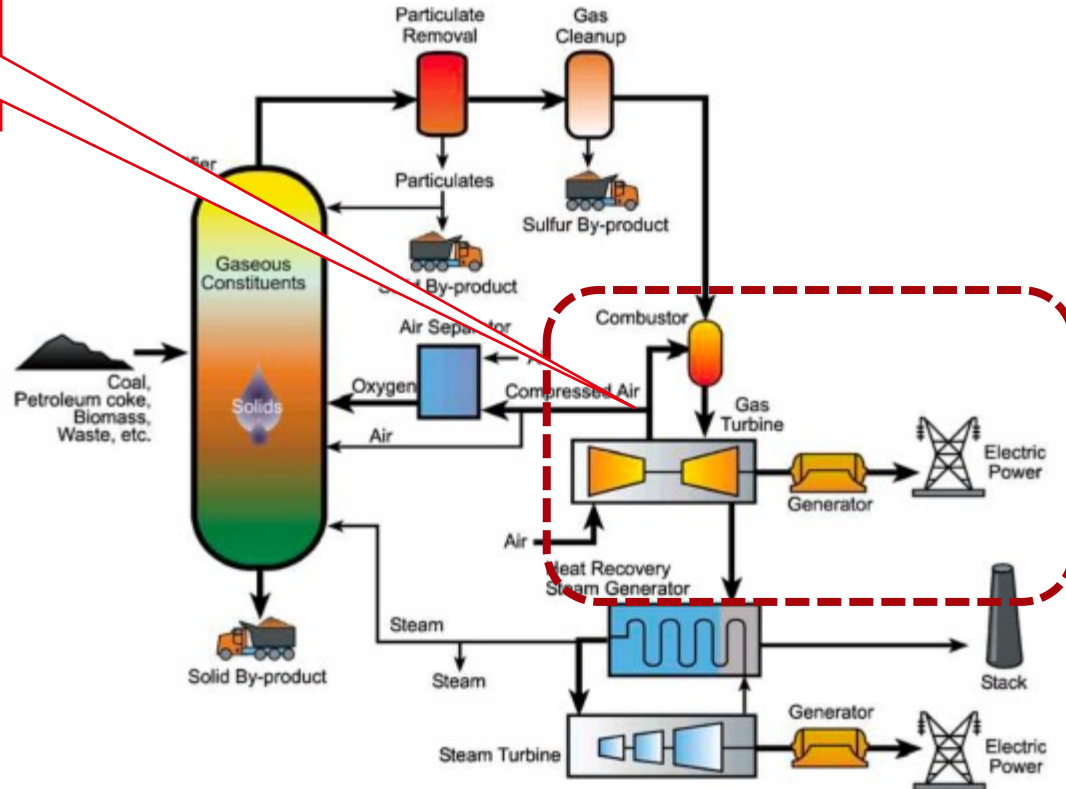
Gas treatment
(S and N removal)



Advanced plants : Integrated Gasification

(2) Integrated gasification

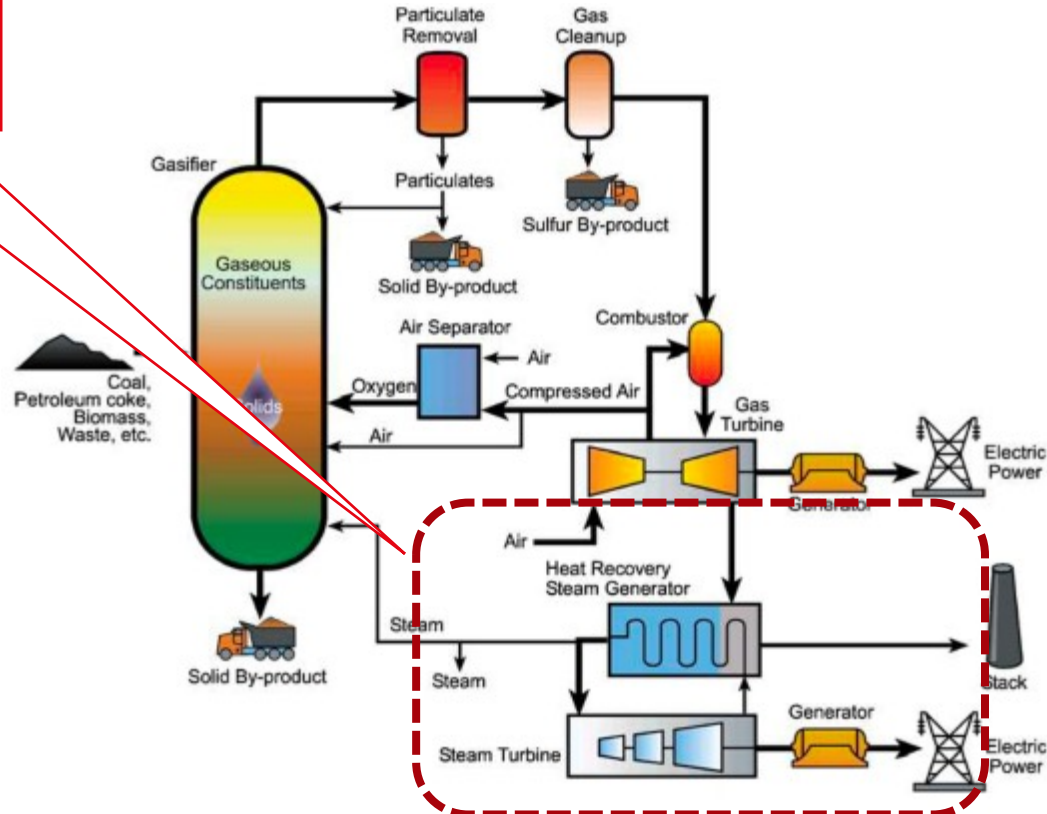
Gas turbines



Advanced plants : Integrated Gasification

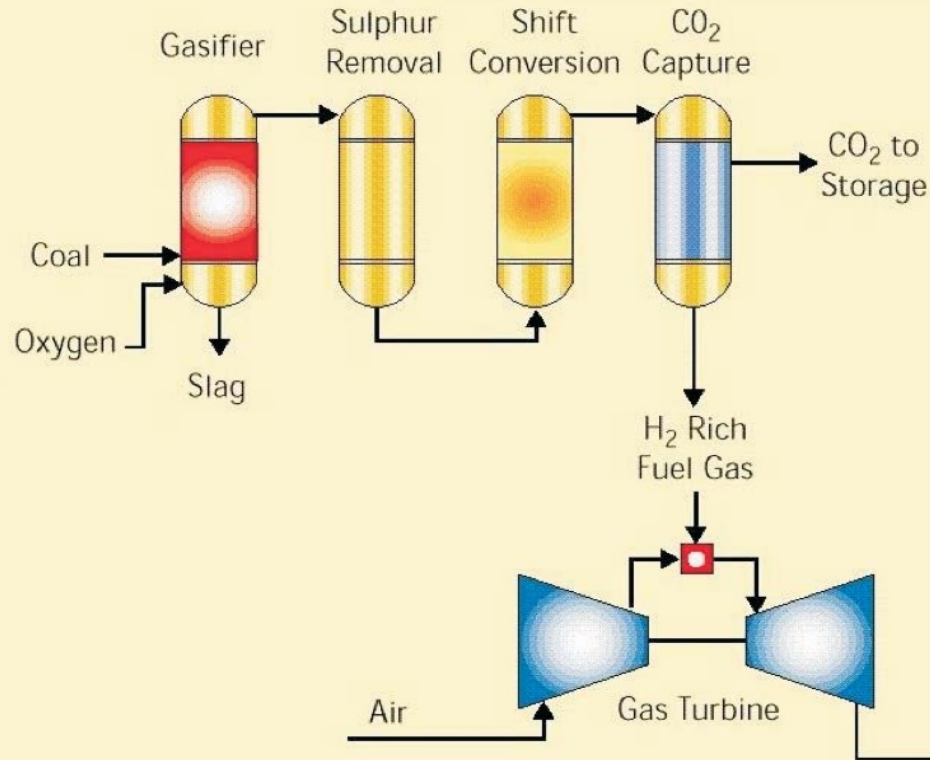
(2) Integrated gasification

Rankine cycle



Pre-combustion capture of CO₂

Gasification process : $C + (1-k/2-z/2)O_2 + xH_2O \Rightarrow kCO + zH_2 + (1-k)CO_2 + (x-z)H_2O$

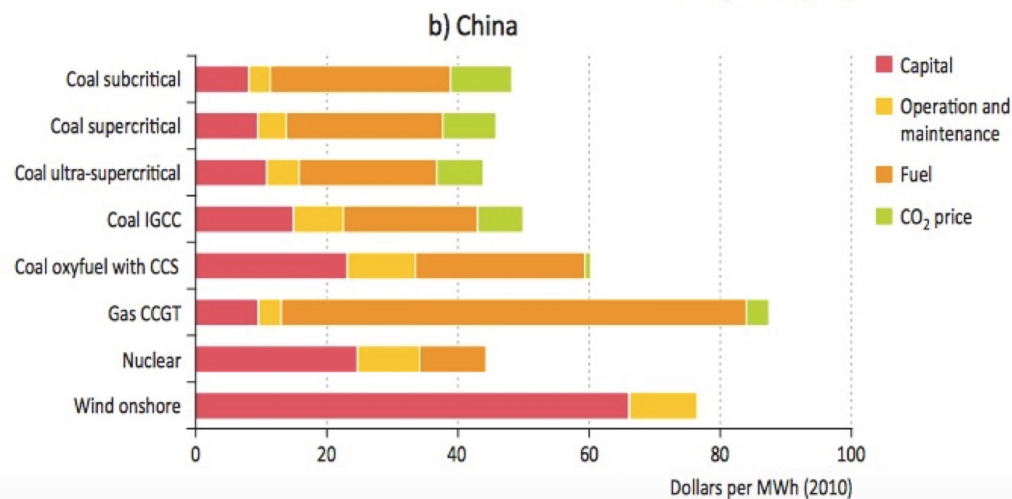
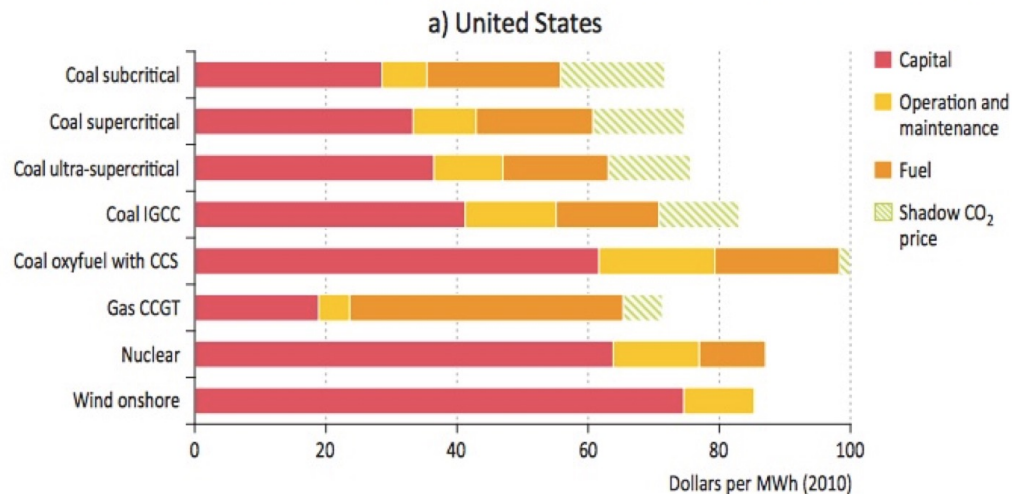


Shift : transfer heating value from CO to H₂

$CO + H_2O \Rightarrow CO_2 + H_2$

**Separation CO₂/H₂ easy or well known
(used in the fertiliser industry)**

Figure 10.10 Levelised electricity generating costs by component for selected technologies and countries in the New Policies Scenario, 2020





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 a mature/cheap technology
 - but CO_2 emissions recommends its phase out !



Questions?

**Tuong-Van
Nguyen**