

Ultra-Supercritical Power Plants for Alberta



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Introduction

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- Coal has an unjust public image because of the high CO₂ emissions
- Ultra-supercritical (USC) power plants reduce these emissions
- These plants also have greater efficiencies than subcritical power plants
- Coal is an abundant fuel source in Alberta and similar deposits found in Northern USA



Alberta's Population

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- Total population of 3.9 million people
- Population increase of 2.5 %/year
- People moving to Alberta seeking oil & gas jobs (28,000 from other provinces)



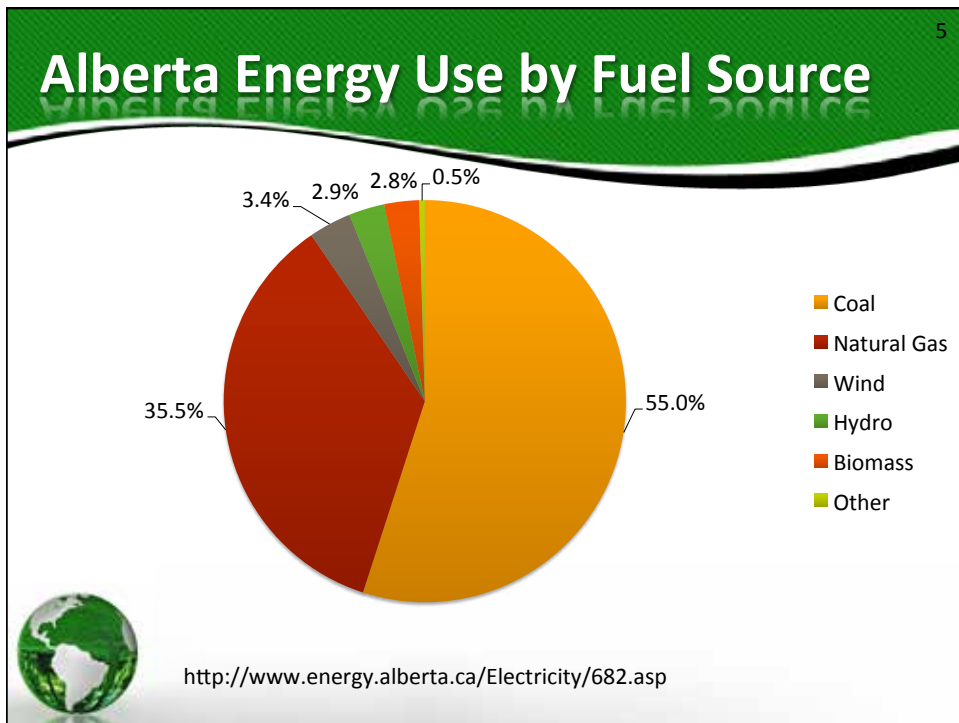
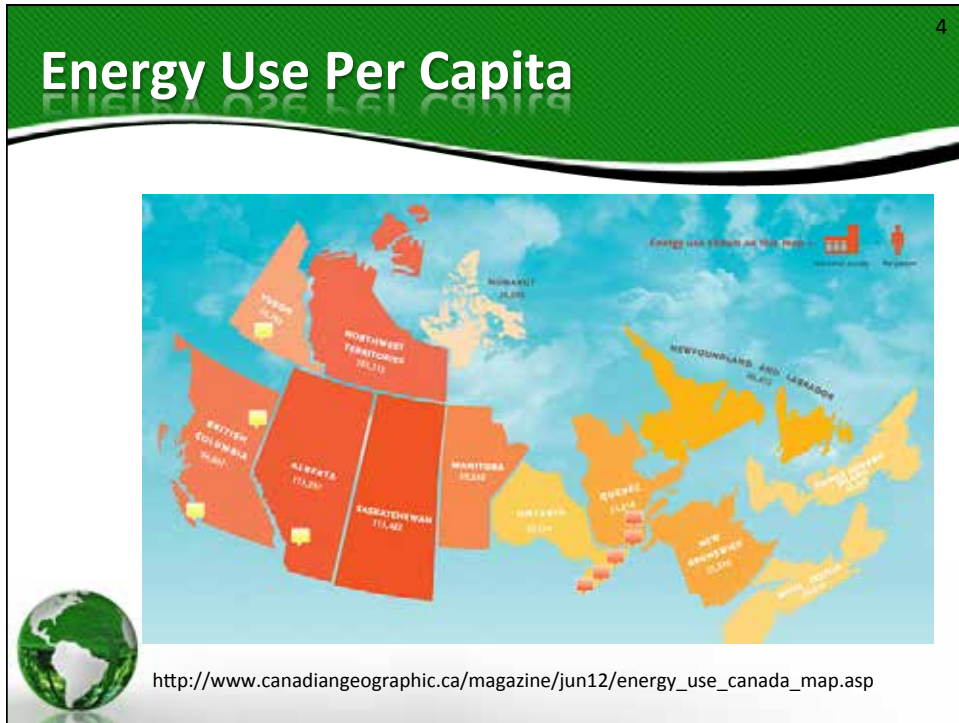
Alberta's Energy Use

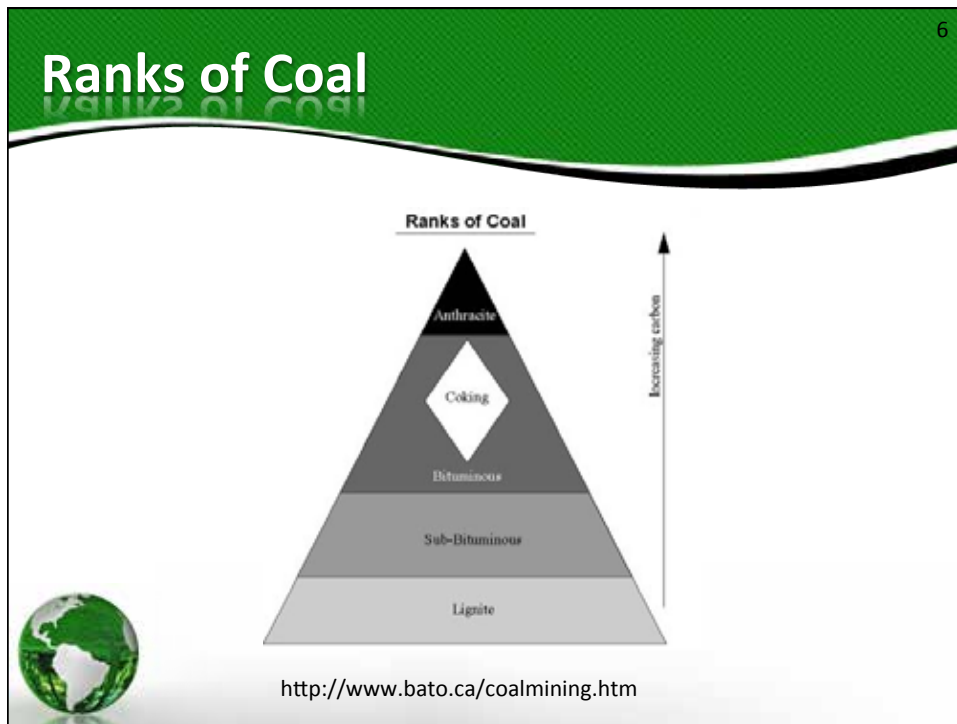
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- Total energy generation of 70,685 GWh/yr
- Total energy consumption of 52,662 GWh/yr
- 38,859 GWh produced by burning coal as the primary fuel source
- 113,397 kWh per capita (2nd highest)



<http://www.energy.alberta.ca/Electricity/682.asp>





Coal Availability in Alberta

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- All types and grades throughout the province
- Sub-bituminous (sub-bit) typically used for ultra-supercritical
- Lower grade coal but still ideal for USC
 - Lower sulfur content
 - Lower heating value
 - Higher moisture content

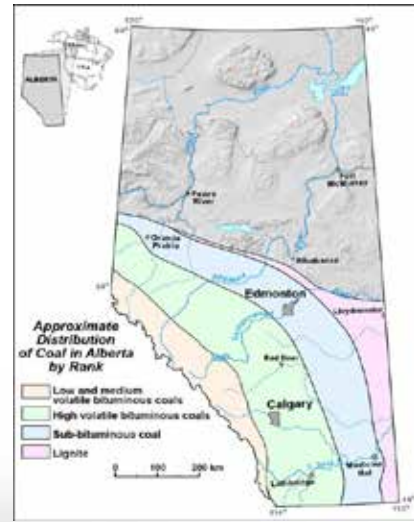
Coal Availability in Alberta

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- Sub-bituminous coal found in a belt running from Medicine Hat to Grande Prairie



http://www.ags.gov.ab.ca/energy/cbm/coal_and_cbm_intro2.html



Proven Concept

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- Supercritical furnace already exists in Alberta
- Genesee 3, operational in March 2005
- 450 MWe capacity and 40% net efficiency
- 75 km southwest of Edmonton
- Located on the sub-bituminous coal belt

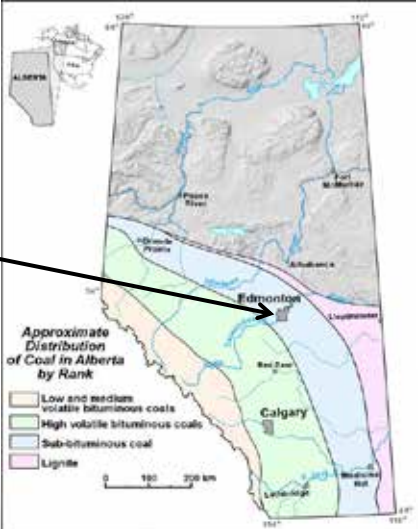


Proven Concept

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Genesee 3

http://www.ags.gov.ab.ca/energy/cbm/coal_and_cbm_intro2.html



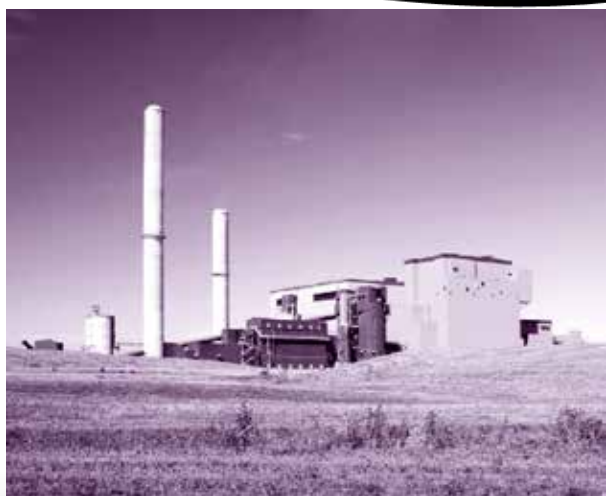
Approximate Distribution of Coal in Alberta by Rank

- Low and medium volatile bituminous coals
- High volatile bituminous coals
- Sub-bituminous coal
- Lignite




Genesee 3

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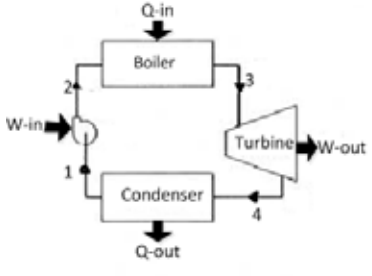
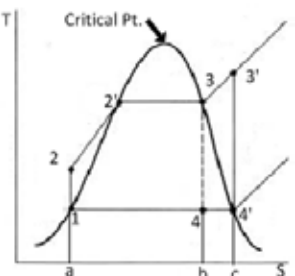


<http://www.iea.org/publications/freepublications/publication/name,3752,en.html>




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Steam Power Generation

Ideal Rankine Cycle – Subcritical Temperature and Pressure

$efficiency = W_{net} / Q_{in} = \text{area } 1-2-2'-3-4-1 / \text{area } a-2-2'-3-b-a$




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Let's get Critical

Characteristics of Sub, Super and Ultra-Supercritical Power Plants (Miller, 2011)

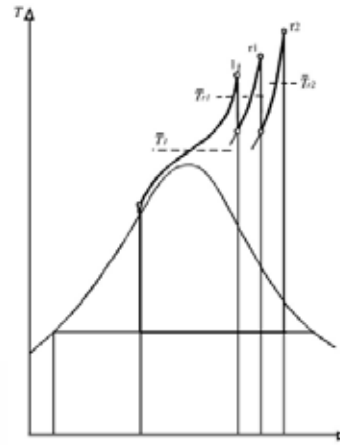
Unit Type	Main Steam Pressure (MPa)	Main Steam Temp. (°C)	Reheat Steam Temp. (°C)	Efficiency (% -based on HHV bituminous coal)
Subcritical	<22.1	<565	<565	33-39
Supercritical	22.1-25	540-580	540-580	38-42
Ultra-supercritical	>25	>580	>580	>42



Ultra-Supercritical (USC) Process

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- Typically 3 Turbine stages. HP, IP and LP
- Increased efficiency due to reheat stages after HP Turbine and IP Turbine
- Nickel and Chromium super alloys in turbine design are limited by pressure



(T-s) of Idealized Supercritical Rankine cycle with 2 reheats (Beér, 2007)

Pulverized Coal Fired Furnaces

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- Utility sized between 400 MW – 1300 MW
- Preprocessing to fine powder 45-75 μ m particles
- Mixed with compressed air and injected for Suspension Firing
- Gas Temperatures > 1200 °C

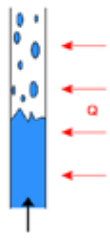
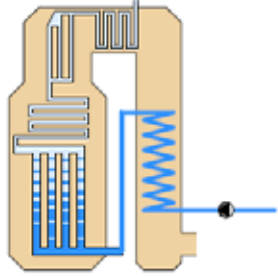
(Miller, 2011)




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Once Thru Utility (OTU) Boiler

- Only boiler design to work at supercritical pressures
- Requires large compressor to drive steam
- No capacity buffer due to once thru design and lack of steam drum

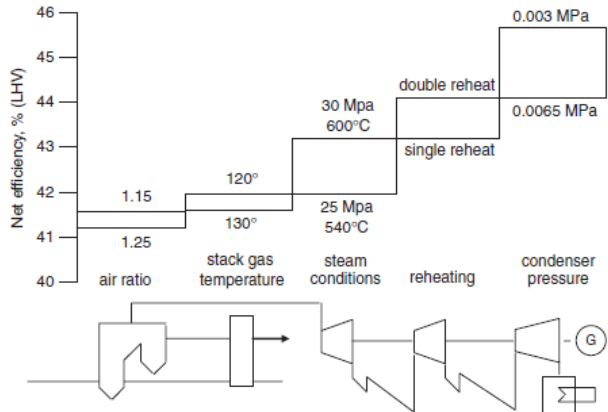



Simplified OTU boiler principle, and Benzon OTU furnace design (Tier et al., 2002)




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Further Improvement



Effect of various measures for improving the efficiency of pulverized coal-fired power generation (based on LHV of coal) (Beér, 2007)



Gas Combined Cycle

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- Pressurized Fluidized Bed Combustor(PFCB) has potential to each USC parameters
- Temperatures 820°C-980°C reduce NOx emissions
- Requires gas turbine exhaust for Superheat
- CFB boilers require less preprocessing of coal, and can co-fire coke, peat, biomass, low ranking fuels
- In-situ SOx emission control (limestone)
- Gas turbine fueled from coal syngas or natural gas



Environmental Impacts

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- Environmental impact of a coal fired power plant due to two main factors:
 1. Mining – the mining process used to fuel the plant
 2. Emissions – created during the combustion of coal during the power generation process.



www.miningmagazine.com



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Coal Mining

1. Land Disturbance
 - Generally open pit mining in Alberta
 - Typical strip ratios from 4 to 10
2. Water Pollution
 - Acid Mine Drainage (AMD)
3. Dust & Noise Pollution
 - Caused by mining equipment



http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Acid_mine_drainage



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Coal Mining

- Benefit of Alberta:
 - Power plant can be built next to mine, cutting down on transportation
 - Transportation via rail car and ocean freighter result in large production of greenhouse gases
 - Current examples in Alberta include Genesee 3 and Keephills 3



<http://nodine.photoshelter.com/image/1000GjrHPGDqyRA>



Emissions

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- Four Main Types:
 1. Carbon Dioxide
 2. Nitrogen Oxides
 3. Sulfur Dioxides
 4. Particulates

- A 1% increase in efficiency can lead to a 2-3% decrease in emissions

Source: IEA "Focus on Clean Coal" (2006)
Note: 1% increase in efficiency = 2-3% decrease in emissions

Emissions

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<http://saferenvironment.wordpress.com/2008>


Low Emission Levels - Achieved by High Steam Parameters and Flue Gas Cleaning

Steam Parameters (bar/°C/°C)	Specific Emissions (%)
167 bar/538/58°C	100% (without DeNOx)
250 bar/640/660°C	~20% (with DeNOx)
270 bar/630/650°C	~90% (without FGD)
285 bar/650/670°C	~5% (with FGD)
300 bar/675/690°C	-
300 bar/700/720°C	-

Capital Cost 24

- \$/kW of net output

	Bituminous	Sub Bituminous	Lignite
Ultra Supercritical			
355 MW	\$3,878	\$3,580	\$4,083
535 MW	\$3,295	\$3,042	\$3,472
830 MW	\$2,698	\$2,492	\$2,841
Supercritical			
355 MW	\$3,760	\$3,475	\$3,956
535 MW	\$3,194	\$2,952	\$3,364
830 MW	\$2,616	\$2,418	\$2,756
Subcritical			
355 MW	\$3,630	\$3,358	\$3,817
535 MW	\$3,084	\$2,852	\$3,246
830 MW	\$2,560	\$2,366	\$2,692



Sargent & Lundy. "New Coal-Fired Power Plant Performance and Cost Estimates." (August 2008)

Capital Cost 25

<http://www.fas.org/sgp/crs/misc/RL34746.pdf>

Pulverized Coal Project Cost Trends

Year	Project Type	Cost per kW (\$)
2008	Other Projects	1,450
2009	Other Projects	1,750
2010	Other Projects	1,350, 1,450, 1,500, 2,150, 2,550
2011	Other Projects	1,800, 2,200
2012	Projects Used in Cost Estimate	2,050, 2,150, 2,250, 2,350, 2,450
2012	Other Projects	1,550
2013	Projects Used in Cost Estimate	2,400, 2,500, 2,600, 2,700, 2,800, 2,900, 3,000


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Fuel Cost

- U.S coal - \$/short ton

	Central Appalachia 12,500 Btu,	Northern Appalachia 13,000 Btu	Illinois Basin 11,800 Btu	Powder River Basin 8,800 Btu,	Uinta Basin 11,700 Btu,
25-January-13	\$68.05	\$62.10	\$47.90	\$10.15	\$35.85

http://www.eia.gov/coal/news_markets/




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Mine Mouth Operation

Power Plant located at the mouth of a coal mine

- Reduced fuel cost, increased initial cost
- Alberta coal royalty rate: \$0.55/tonne



<http://www.industcards.com/st-coal-usa-mo.htm>



Electricity Price

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- Cost of electricity in Alberta: $\approx \$0.085/\text{kWh}^1$
- Net 830 MW plant income (at full capacity):

$$830 \text{ MW} * (1000 \text{ kW}/1 \text{ MW}) * (1 \text{ hr}/1 \text{ hr}) * (\$0.085/\text{kWh}) = \$70\,550/\text{hr}$$

- Payback period (at full capacity):



$$(\$2492/\text{kW}) * (830 \text{ MW}) * (1000 \text{ kW}/1 \text{ MW}) * (1 \text{ hr}/\$70\,550) = 29318 \text{ hr} \approx 3.4$$

¹Residential electricity, from <http://www.ucarehelps.alberta.ca/price-summary.aspx>

Summary

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- Coal is our most abundant and inexpensive fossil fuel source
- USC technologies reduce emissions and have increased efficiencies
- Alberta is the most viable province in Canada to implement USC technologies



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Questions?



www.rottentomatoes.com/zoolander