



中华人民共和国科学技术部

Ministry of Science and Technology of the People's Republic of China

# IGCC

## – Sustainable Technology For Coal Utilization

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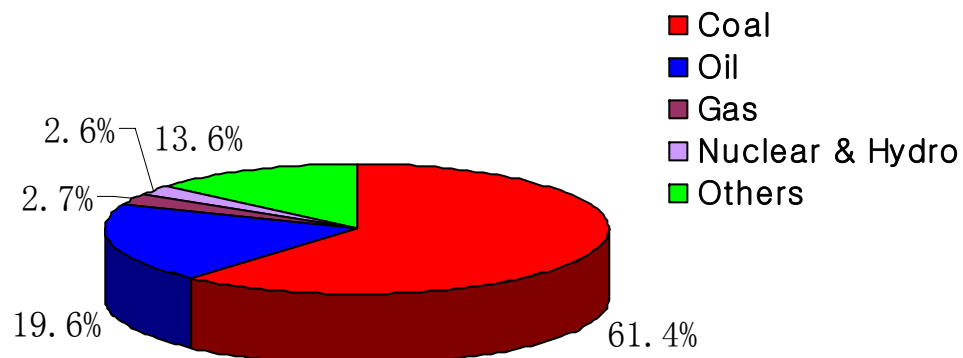
Department of Development and Planning

MOST

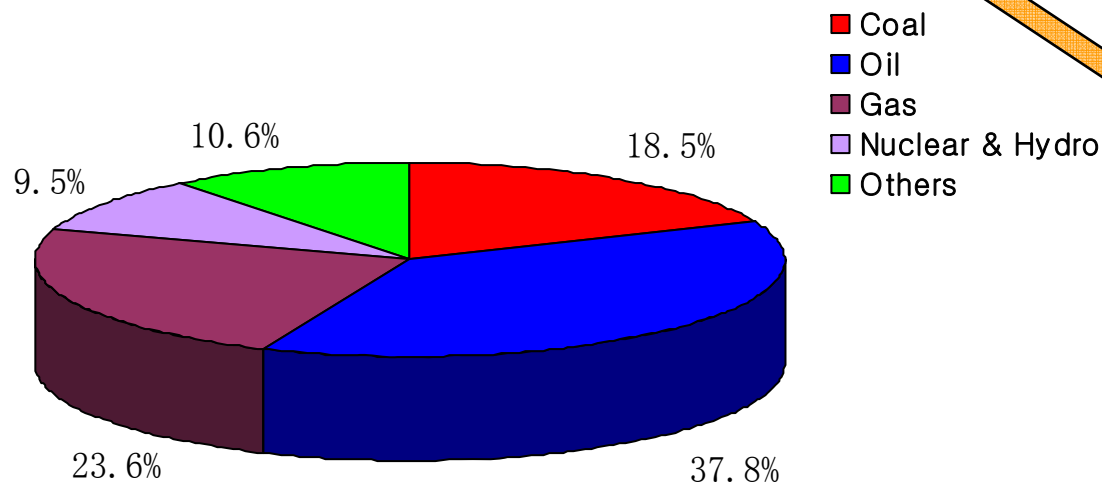


# Coal Is Dominant Energy in China

**Oil remains the largest single source of energy in most parts of the world. However, coal is dominant energy in China.**



**China Energy Supply, 2004**  
Total 1626 Mtoe



**World Energy Supply excluding China, 2004**  
Total 9578 Mtoe

**Big challenge in clean and efficient use of energy in China.**



# CCT Is Most Important Energy Technology in China

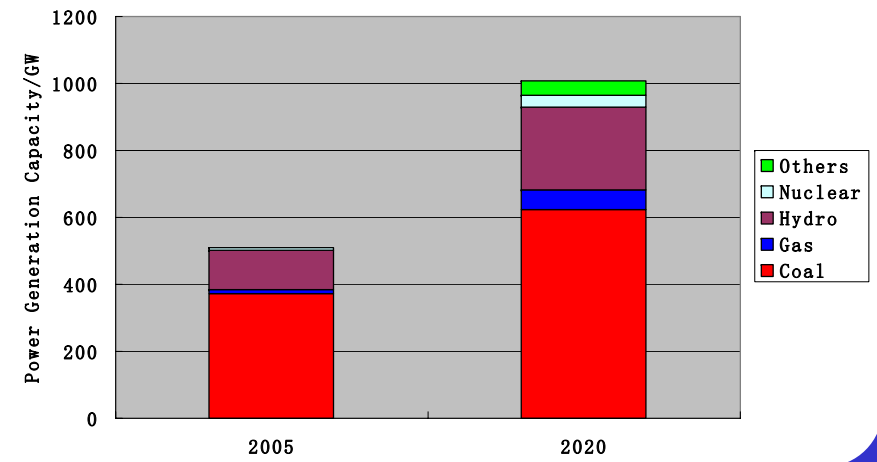
Total Energy Production (2210 Mtee)	
• Crude Coal	76.9%
• Crude Oil	11.9%
• Natural Gas	3.5%
• Hydro, Nuclear and Wind Power	7.7%

**Year 2006**

Total Energy Consumption (2457 Mtee)	
• Coal	68.7%
• Oil	20.4%
• Natural Gas	3.2%
• Hydro, Nuclear and Wind Power	7.7%

**No matter we like it or not, coal will be China's dominate energy for long time.**

- By 2020, expected
  - Natural gas, 120 billion cubic meter
  - Nuclear power, 40,000MW
  - Hydro power, 300,000MW
  - Renewable energy, increasing from 7% of total energy consumption in 2006 to 16% in 2020.





# Why IGCC?

- So if Coal, which technology?

## USCPC or IGCC ?

### USCPC

- Conventional technology
- High efficiency 39%-- 43%
- Lower cost
  
- Cost increasing due to tightening emissions
- Difficult to tackle CO<sub>2</sub>



# Why IGCC?

- **IGCC**
- **Greater potential efficiency than conventional coal plants (39%-44%)**
- **40-90% improvement in air emissions at lower cost**
- **Cost effective process for capturing and collecting CO<sub>2</sub>**

**Energy Security, CO<sub>2</sub> Capturing!**

Higher development cost



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# Why IGCC?

**FutureGen**



**Co-Production**



**IGCC**

**Technologically consistent,  
Technologically realistic,  
Economically beneficial,  
Ecologically friendly way to  
CO<sub>2</sub> mitigation, capture,  
and further sequestration**



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# Why IGCC's Deployment So Slow

## **Barriers :**

**High cost**

**IGCC is more like chemical plant**

**Abundant and cheap natural gas**

**No limitation for CO<sub>2</sub> emission**



# Challenges for IGCC Deployment in China

- **Cost**
  - Local equipment providers
  - Co-Production  
Power+Chemicals+fuel
- **Policy and strategy**
- **Need a successful demonstration**





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# Opportunities for IGCC

**The Chinese government states to pursue a new path to industrialization featuring the application of advanced technologies, good economic returns, low resource consumption, less environment pollution and full utilization of human resources.**

- **Energy consumption and environment indicators during the 11th Five-year (2006-2010) Plan period**
  - Reduction of energy consumption per unit of GDP by 20%
  - Reduction of total emission of major pollutants by 10%



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# 863 R&D Project

- Co-Production
- Coal Gasification
- Gas Turbine



# FutureGen Project Feature

- **Commercial – Scale**
- **275-MWe plant**
- **1 million tones/year CO<sub>2</sub> captured and sequestered**
- **Co-production of H<sub>2</sub> and electricity**
- **“Living laboratory” to test and validate cutting-edge technologies**
- **Public- private partnership**
- **Stack- holder involvement**
- **International participation**
- **On-line 2012**





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# FutureGen -- Partnership



## Government Participation

USA, Japan, China, India, Korea



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# FutureGen is a Platform

- Evolution of IGCC technology
- Greater fuel flexibility
- Demonstrates CO<sub>2</sub> separation/capture/sequestration
- Demonstrates H<sub>2</sub> production turbine / fuel cells
- Enable technology breakthroughs



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**Thank you !**



- IGCC
- IGCC is a Chemical plant, which allows production of power, chemicals and liquid fuels
- Very low emission, and provides the most technological robust and cost effective process for capturing and collecting CO<sub>2</sub>
- Could offset petroleum consumption in the transportation sector
- Use less water 20%-50%





- **Opportunities**
- **Greater potential efficiency than conventional coal plants (39%-44%)**
- **40-90% improvement in air emissions at lower cost**
- **cost effective process for capturing and collecting CO<sub>2</sub>**
- **Lower water demand**
- **Reduced solid waste**
- **Co-generation of hydrogen and other valuable products**
- **Challenges**
- **Few IGCC plants in operation**
- **Current IGCC technology at least 15-20% more costly**
- **Additional economic penalty with western coals at higher altitude**
- **No currently operating IGCC plants capture CO<sub>2</sub>**