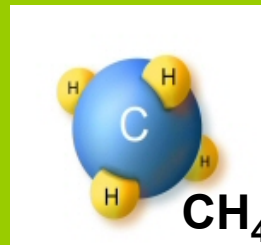
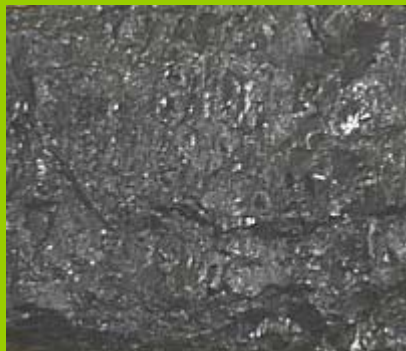


Polish Activities in Underground Coal Gasification

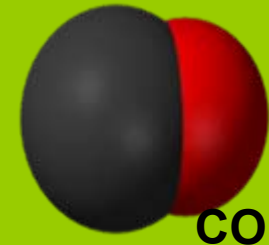
*Prof. Jan Palarski SUT
Gliwice, Poland*



+



+



+ ...

Society of Mining Professors

18 Annual General Meeting - Belgrade, June 2007

Contents

- *General Principles - Definitions*
- *Coal Gasification Process*
- *Underground Coal Gasification (UCG)*
- *Polish Activities in Underground Coal Gasification*
- *Conclusions*



General Principles - Definitions

Coal Gasification

Conversion of coal into gaseous products in a gasification reactor using air, oxygen, steam...

Underground Coal Gasification

Conversion of coal into gaseous products directly in the coal seam using air, oxygen, steam...

CO₂ underground sequestration

Storing carbon dioxide inside coal seams or reservoirs far below the Earth's surface

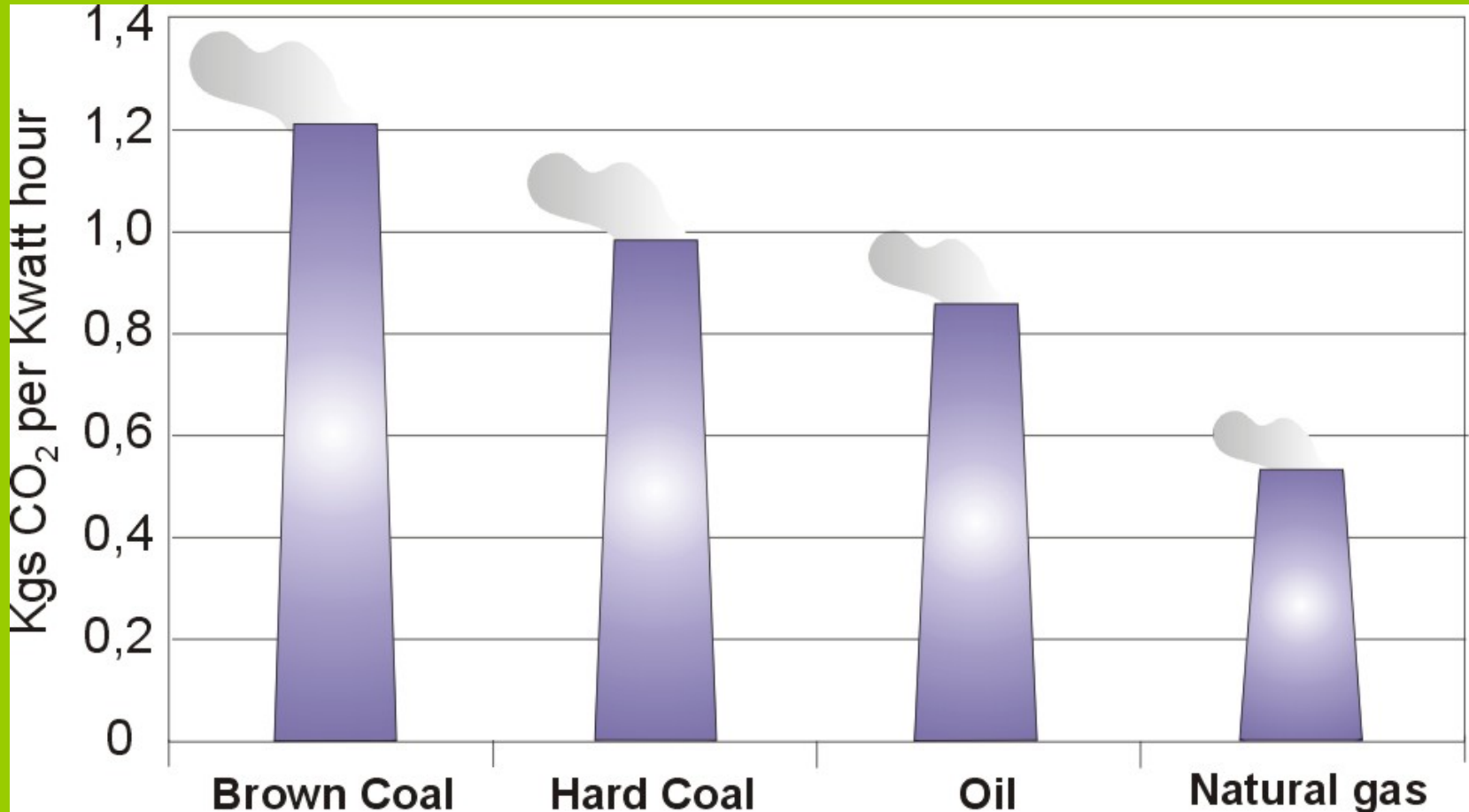


General Principles - cont.

COAL *CHALLENGES, TECHNOLOGIES*

- ❖ **Increased efficiency of electricity generation**
 - ***Oxy –combustion:***
(Advanced Supercritical Bituminous Pulverised Fuel -Fired Power Plant, Natural Gas Combined Cycle Power Plant)
 - ***High temperature fuel cell***
 - ***.....***
- ❖ **Conversion to gas or liquid fuels**
- ❖ **Underground coal gasification**
- ❖ **Carbon dioxide sequestration**

CO₂ Emission



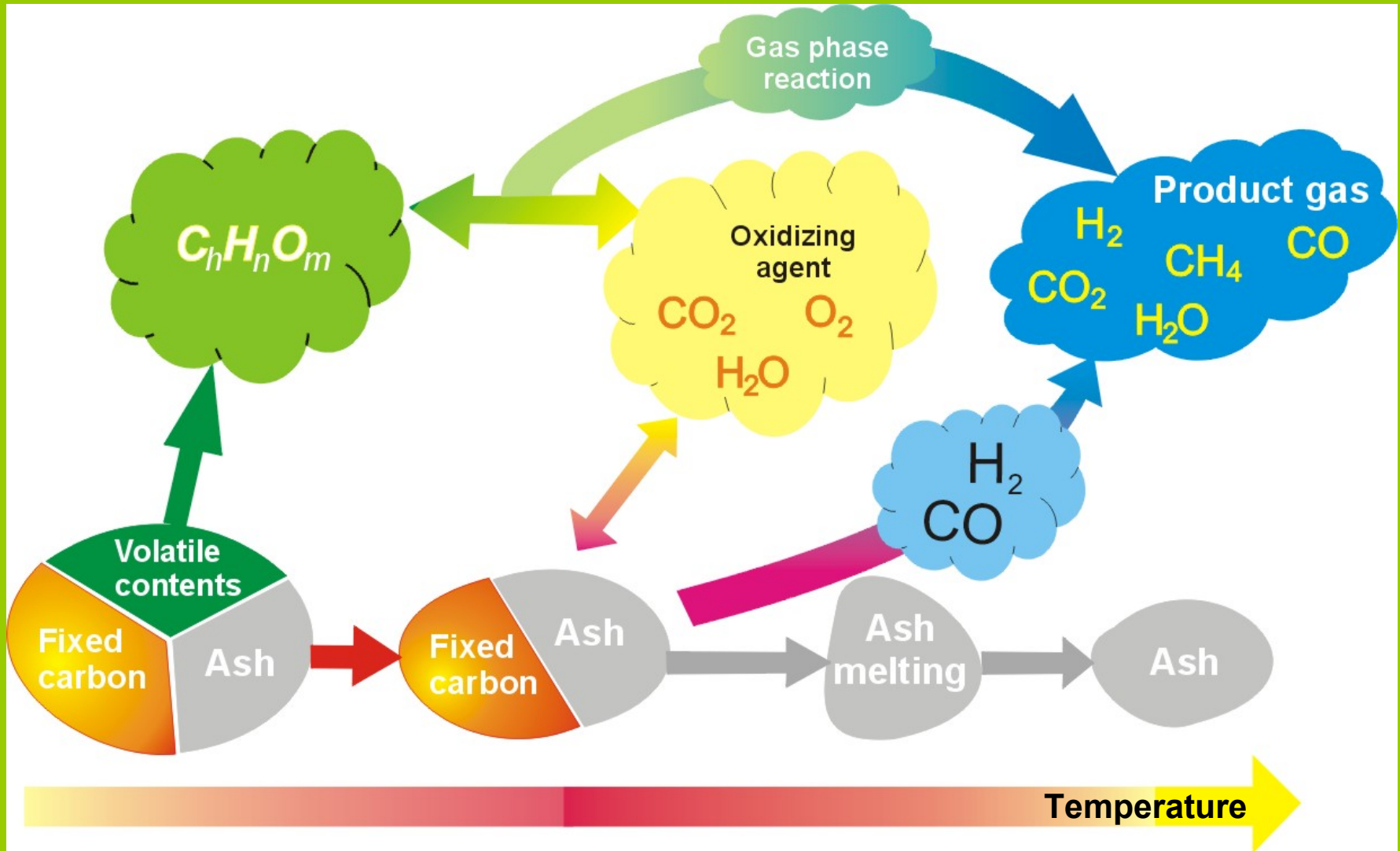
What is gasification?

Gasification is a controlled partial oxidation of coal to produce primarily carbon monoxide (CO) and hydrogen (H₂)

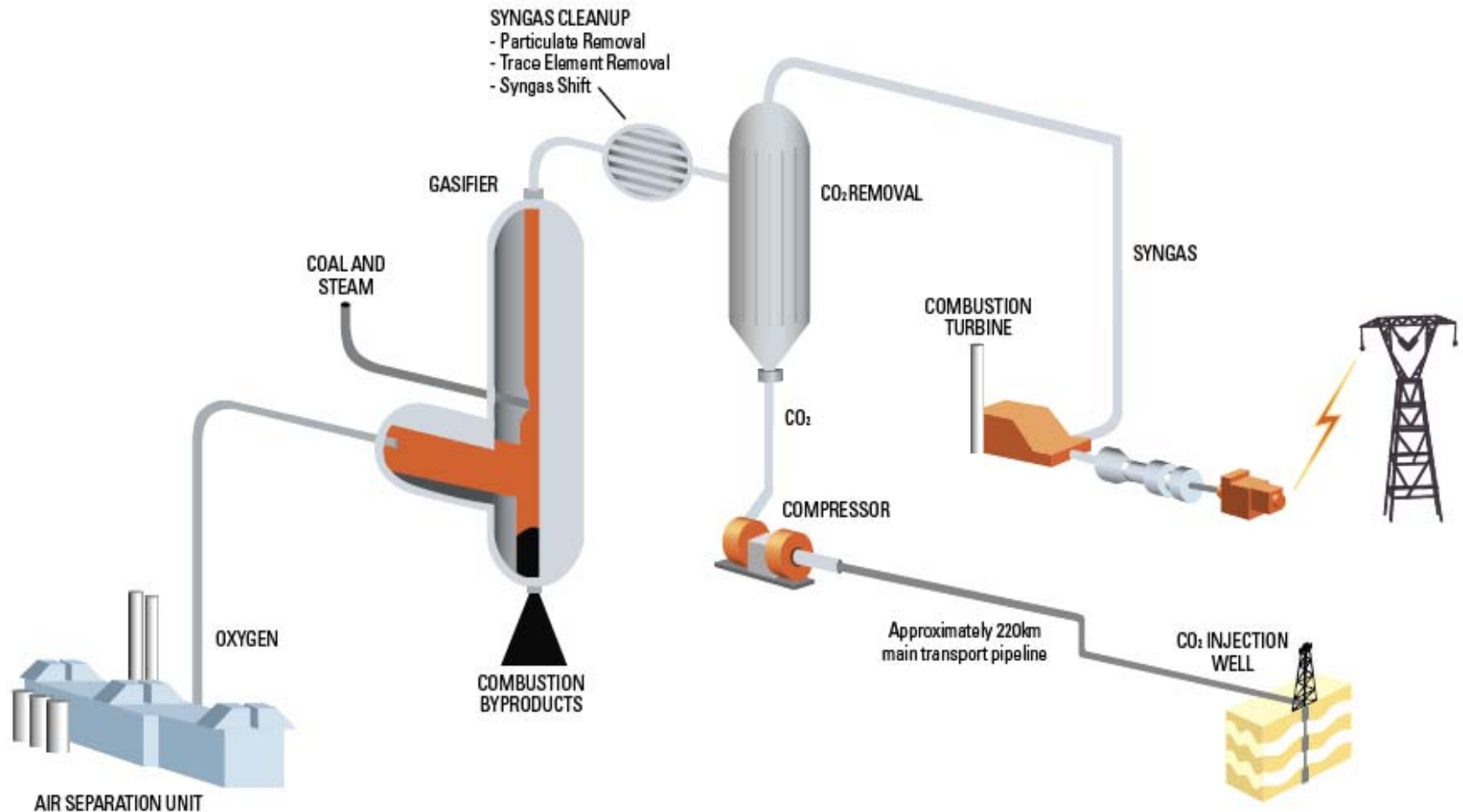
Combustion is a conversion of coal into carbon dioxide (CO₂) and water (H₂O) and ...



Coal Gasification Process



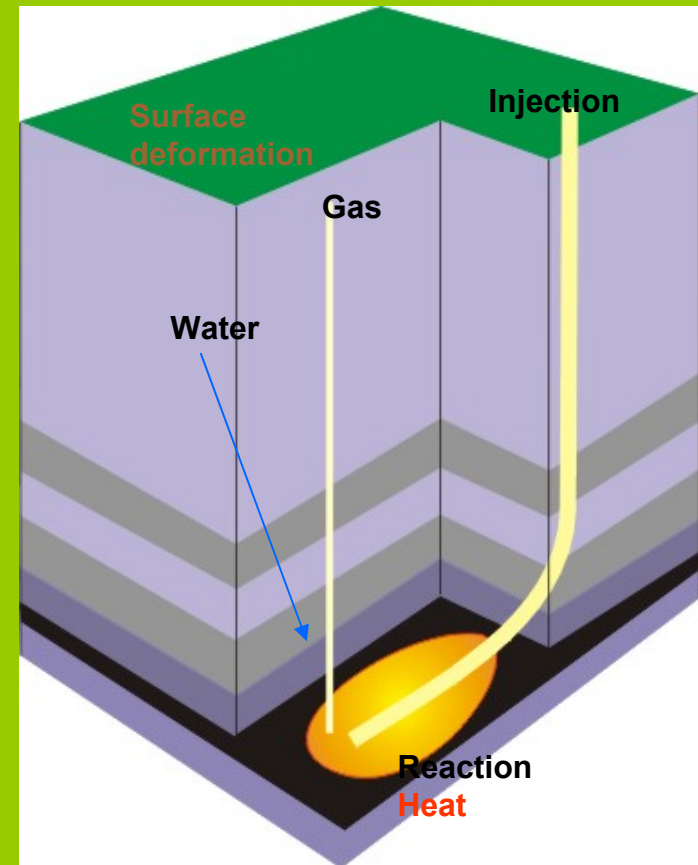
ZeroGen Demonstration Project Schematic



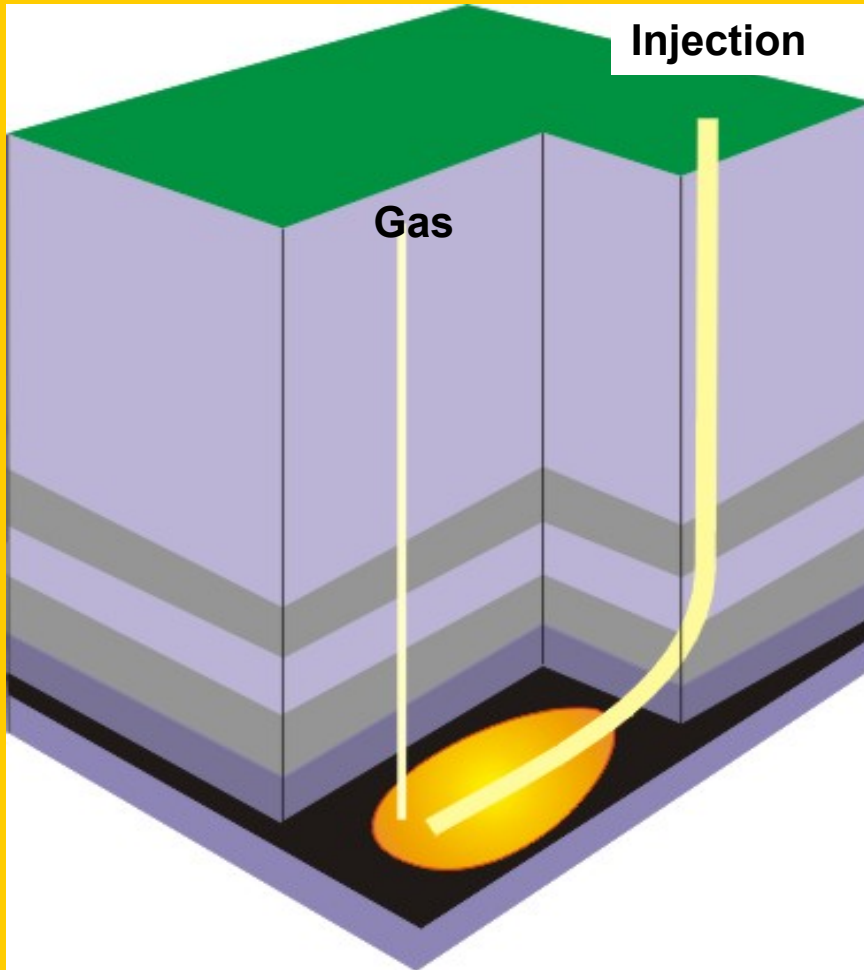
What is UCG?

UCG processes are complex involving:

- Injection processes and gas flow
- Chemical reactions
- Heat and mass transfer
- Water flow
- Thermo- mechanics of coal and rock mass
- Physical site changes



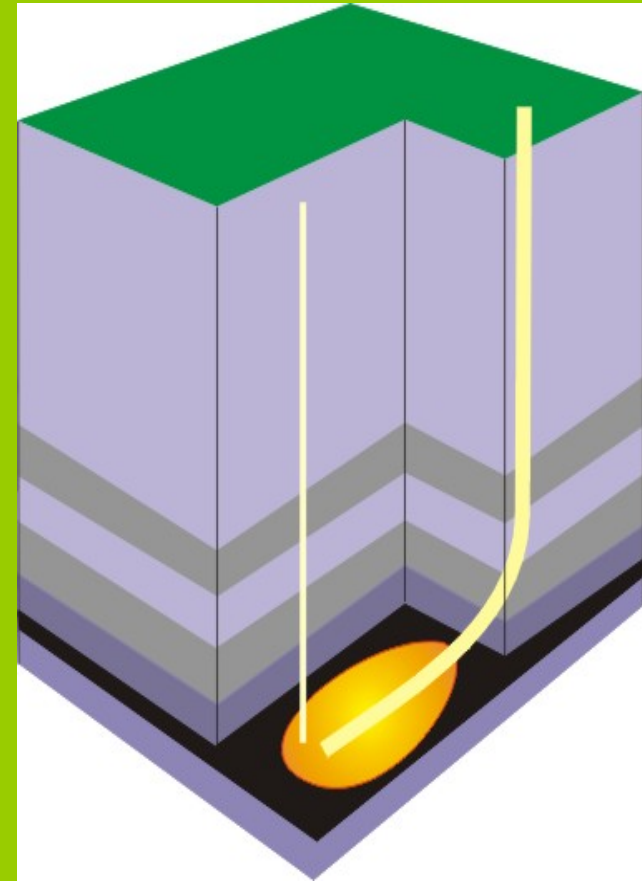
Underground Coal Gasification (UCG)



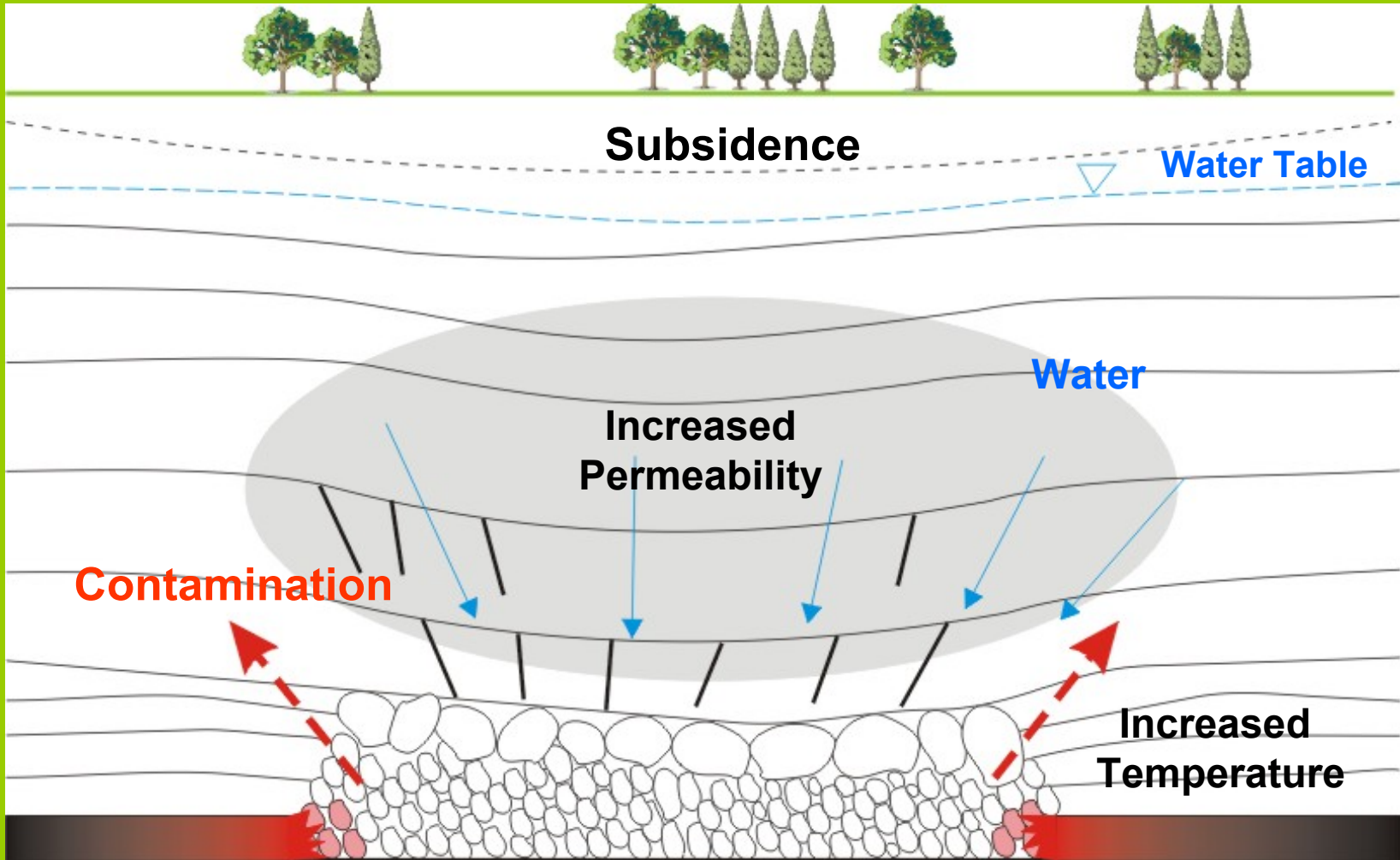
1. UCG is a clean method - only gas is removed from the coal seam, leaving all the ash and slag underground
2. UCG reduces greenhouse gas emissions (significant low sulfur oxide and nitrogen oxide emission)
3. High CO_2 partial pressure – smaller capture plant
4. Self-sustaining for water injection

What affects UCG?

- Coal seam depth, thickness and dip
- Coal permeability
- Overburden properties
- Hydrogeology
- Drilling capabilities
- Required production volume
- Restrictions on subsidence and groundwater consumption



Rockmass Deformation



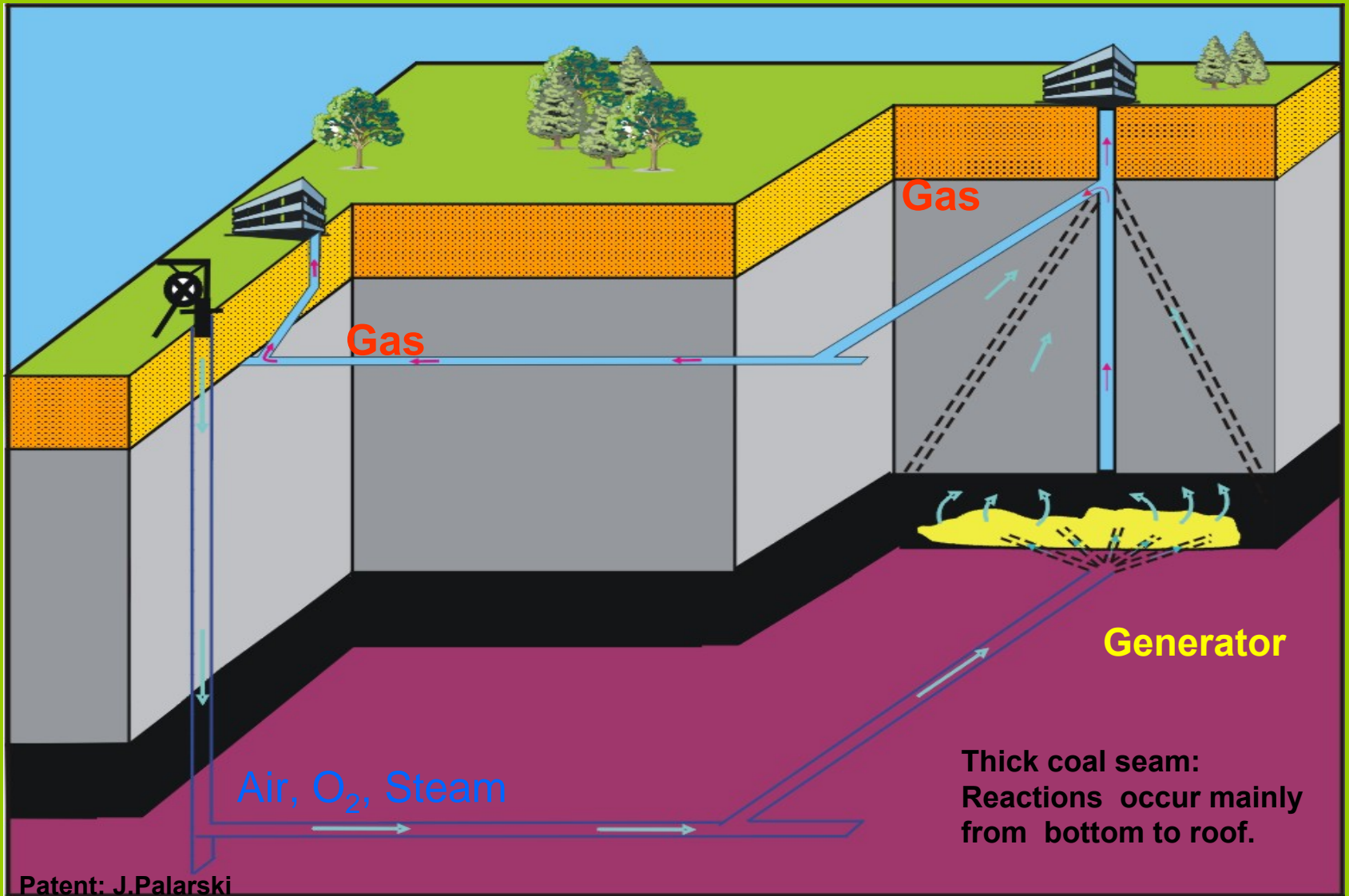
UCG Efficiency

Efficiencies

| | |
|---|------------------|
| <i>Current traditional coal burning</i> | <i>30% - 38%</i> |
| <i>Current gasification</i> | <i>50%</i> |
| <i>Future gasification</i> | <i>70-80%</i> |

Coal gasification is much more efficient than coal burning in power plants

UCG – Pilot Technology

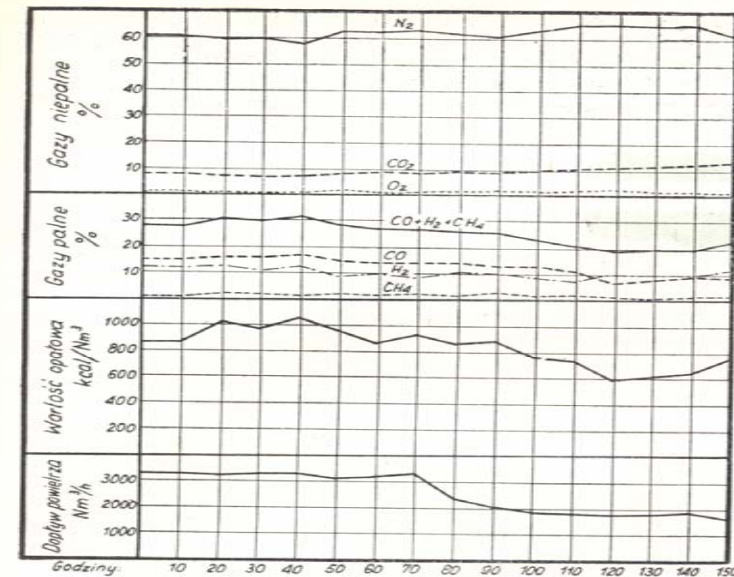


Future generators will be prepared from directionally drilled borehols.

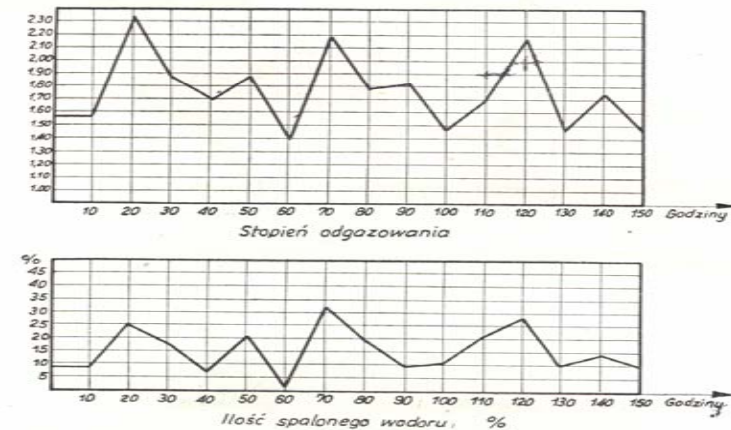
UCG in Poland

Some important dates in connection with UCG in Poland

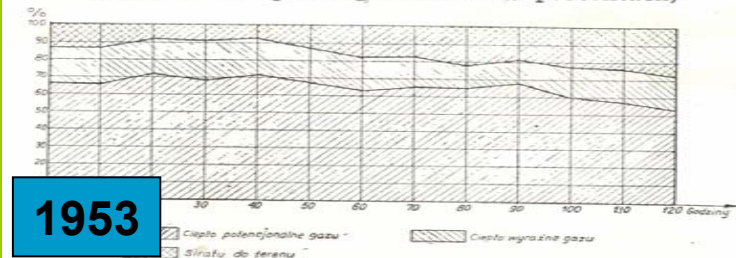
- 1950 – first UCG tests in laboratory
- 1953 – underground experiments with coal gasification at mine Mars
- Early 1980-s some UCG modelling was conducted
- 2007 new experiments with UCG



Rys. III-40. Doświadczenie podziemne (wyniki zgazowania powietrzem)

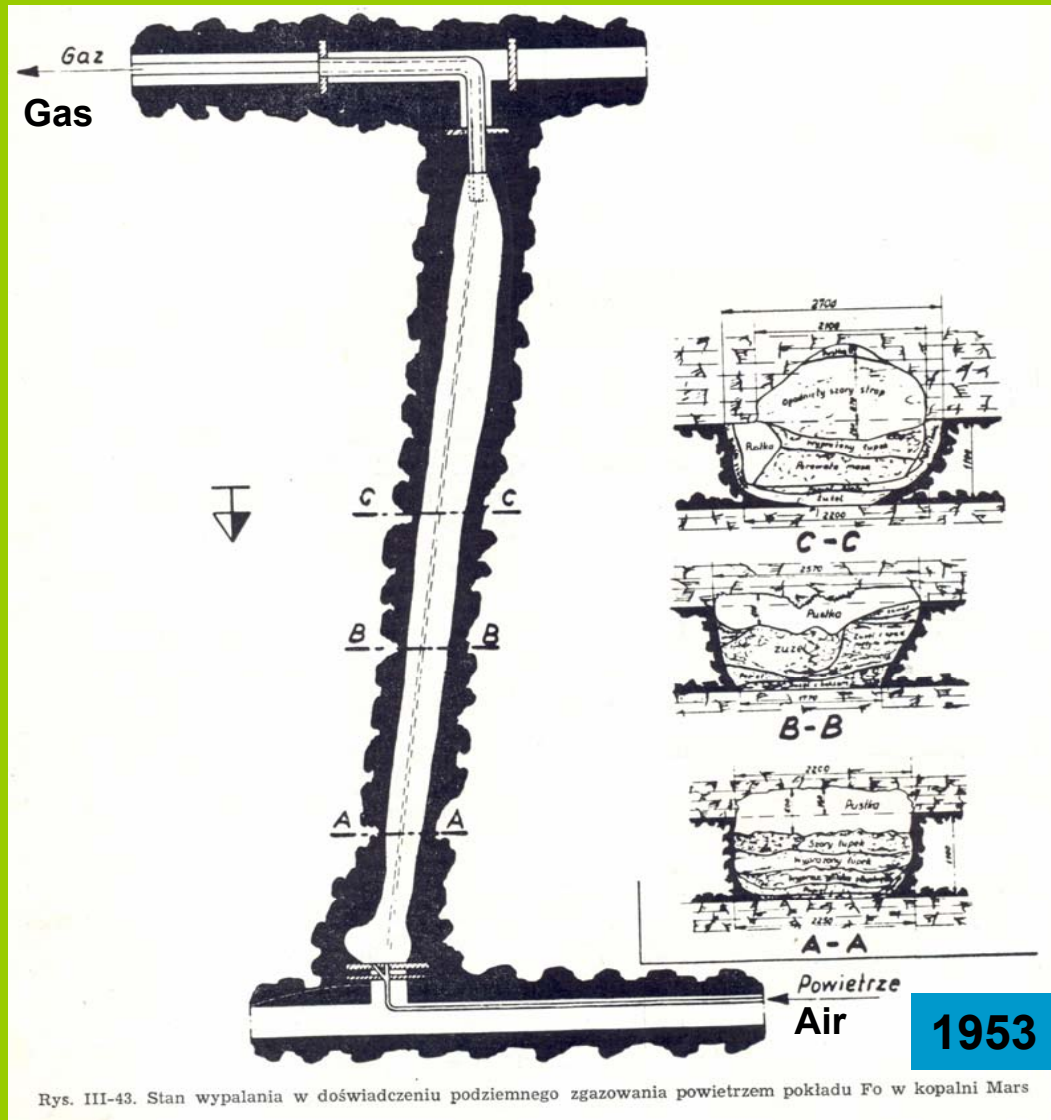


Rys. III-41. Doświadczenie podziemne (stopień odgazowania i ilość spalonego wodoru w procentach)



Rys. III-42. Obraz bilansu energetycznego z doświadczenia zgazowania węgla kamiennego powietrzem zimnym w generatorze podziemnym

UCG in mine Mars/Poland (1953)



SPONTANEOUS COMBUSTION OF COAL



Polish Activities in Underground Coal Gasification

- 1. Hydrogen Oriented Underground Coal Gasification for Europe – Project HUGE (RFCS –EU)**
- 2. Pilot Project of Massive Production of Hydrogen from Coal Seams - The Private Investors**

UCG Project „HUGE”

Hydrogen Oriented Underground Coal Gasification for Europe

- ❖ Starting date: 01. July 2007
- ❖ Project duration: 36 months
- ❖ Total costs: ca. 3.2 Mil. EURO

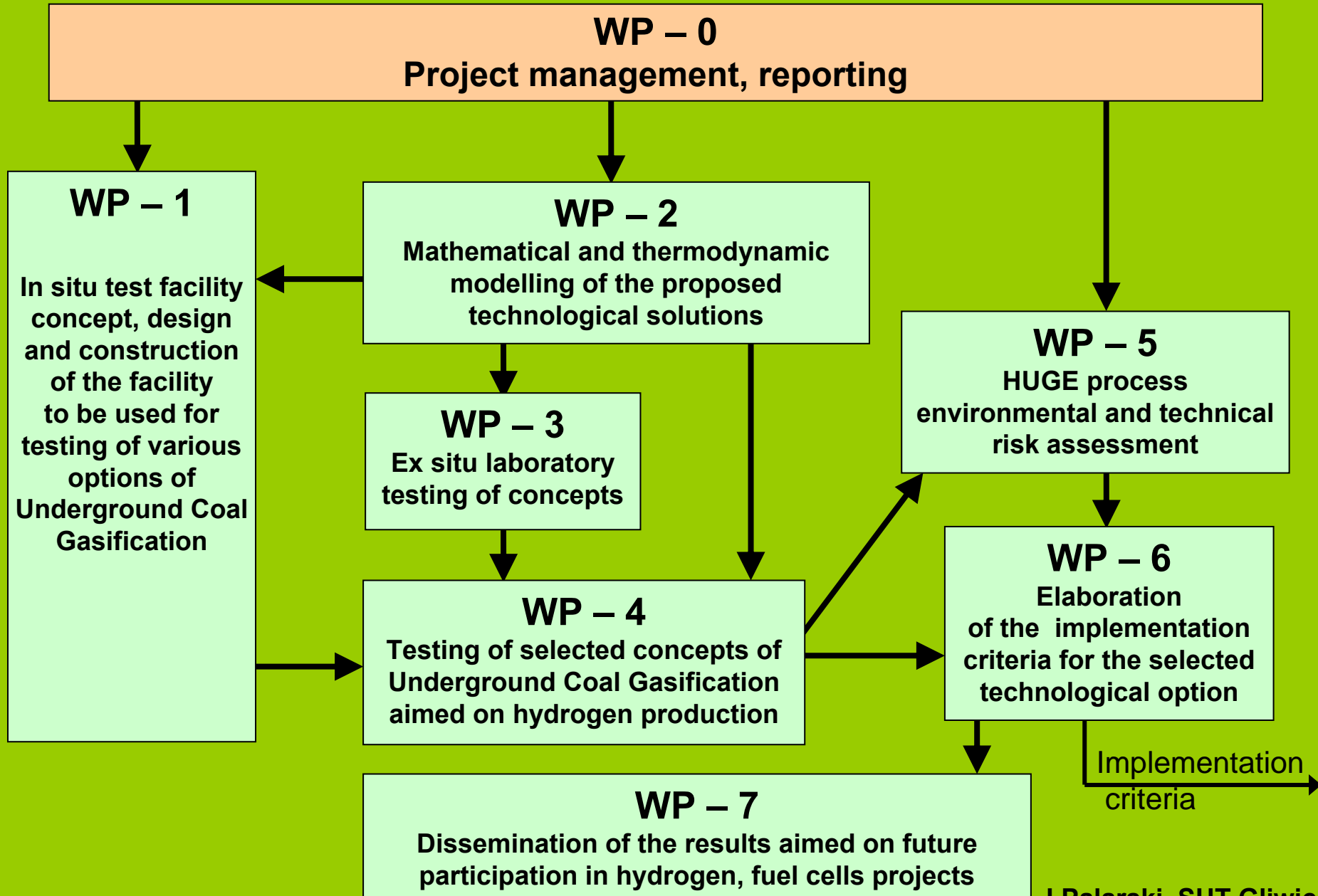
Project summery

- ❖ The project explores the technology for **hydrogen** production through **underground** gasification of coal in a **dynamic geo-reactor**
- ❖ The process will be controlled through purposed dynamic changes in temperature and pressure of the reactants and products
- ❖ The project addresses CBM usage and CO₂ sequestration in coal deposits
- ❖ The locations of demonstration plants will be chosen through computer modelling and simulation – Silesia Region Poland

Consortium Partners

| | |
|--|------------------------|
| Glowny Instytut Gornictwa (GIG) | Poland |
| Politechnika Slaska (SUT) | Poland |
| Kompania Weglowa SA (KW SA) | Poland |
| BOT Górnictwo i Energetyka S.A. (BOT GiE SA) | Poland |
| Poltegor Institute (IGO) | Poland |
| Delft University of Technology (TUD) | The Netherlands |
| Universität Stuttgart (USTUTT) | Germany |
| Institute of Chemical Process Fundamentals AS CR (ICPF) | Czech Republic |
| Institut Scientifique de Service Public (ISSeP) | Belgium |
| The UCG Patnership LTD (UCGP) | Great Britain |
| National Mining Academy (NMA) | Ukraine |

Project Activities



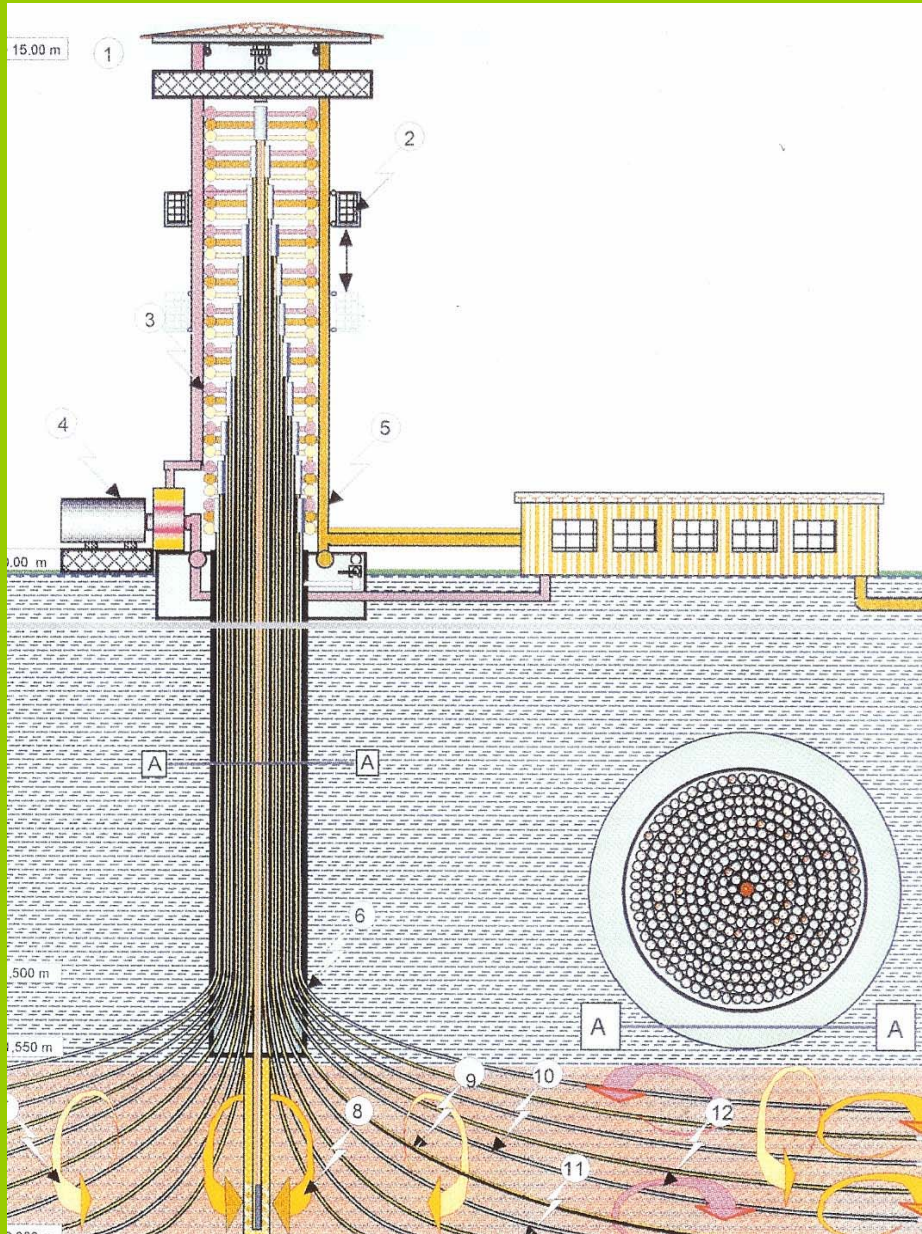
Based on the mining concession which covers the area of 627 km² in Upper Silesia and the private investors

**the PILOT PROJECT
of Massive Production of Hydrogen
from Coal Seams is started.**

The Super Daisy Shaft system and underground pyrolytic conversion of coal with steam and oxygen (without NO_x) into synthesis gas, hydrogen & electric energy will be established.

Crosssection of Super Daisy Shaft

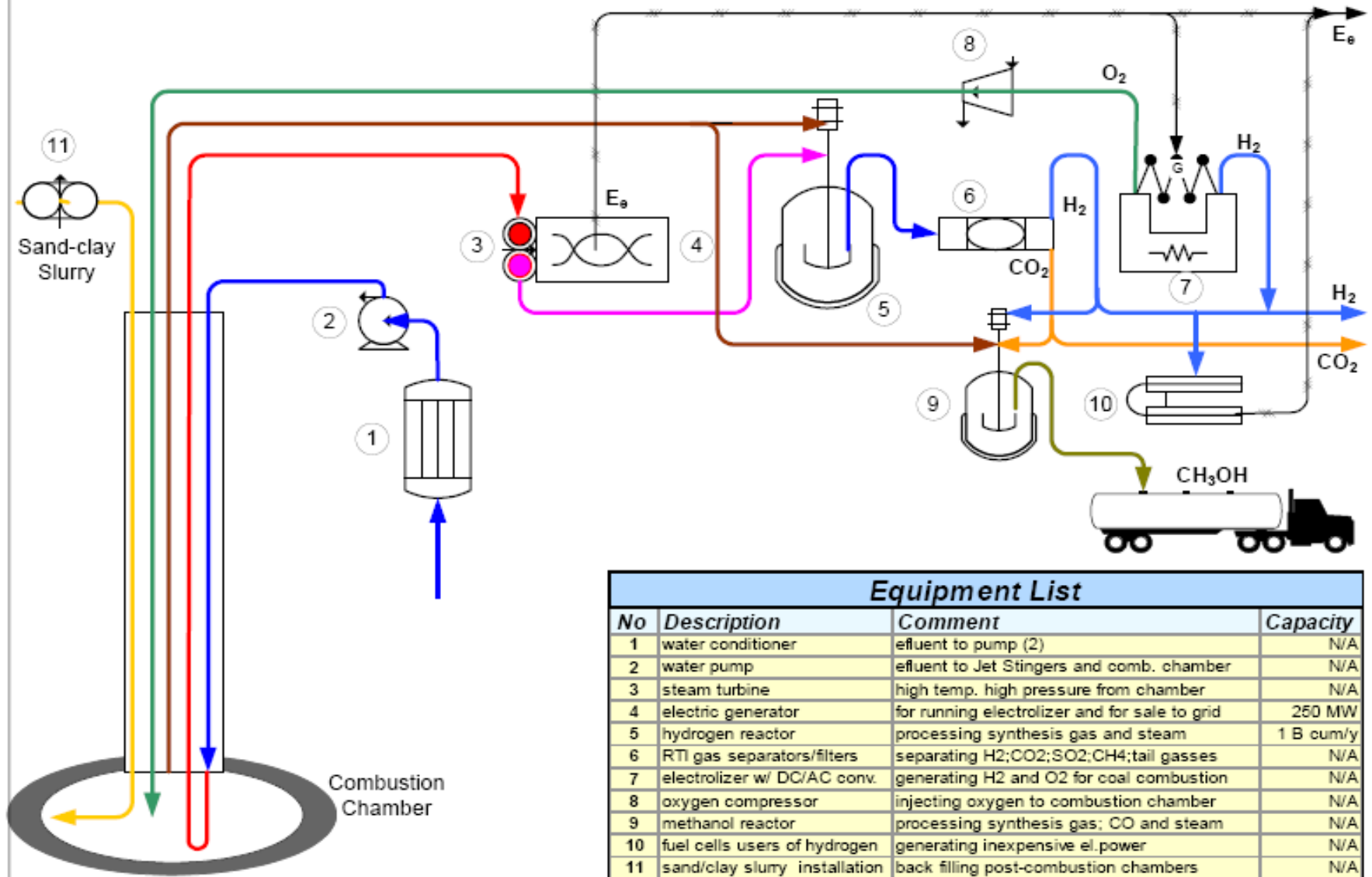
equipped with Multitude of production Multifunction, small diameter Jet Stingers, which can recover from area space of 15 sq. km:



1. Combustion gasses: CO or CO₂
2. Energy steam from combustion
3. Geothermal Energy
4. Liquefied Sulphur
5. Oil Crudes
6. Ultra-Heavy hydrocarbons
7. Dissolved Salts
8. Leached Metals & Uranium
9. Processed Bio-products from Lignites
- 10 Water Intakes & Mines dewatering

Author: B. ZAKIEWICZ

SUPER DAISY SHAFT SYSTEM



| Equipment List | | | |
|----------------|-------------------------------|---|-----------|
| No | Description | Comment | Capacity |
| 1 | water conditioner | effluent to pump (2) | N/A |
| 2 | water pump | effluent to Jet Stingers and comb. chamber | N/A |
| 3 | steam turbine | high temp. high pressure from chamber | N/A |
| 4 | electric generator | for running electrolyzer and for sale to grid | 250 MW |
| 5 | hydrogen reactor | processing synthesis gas and steam | 1 B cum/y |
| 6 | RTI gas separators/filters | separating H ₂ ;CO ₂ ;SO ₂ ;CH ₄ ;tail gasses | N/A |
| 7 | electrolyzer w/ DC/AC conv. | generating H ₂ and O ₂ for coal combustion | N/A |
| 8 | oxygen compressor | injecting oxygen to combustion chamber | N/A |
| 9 | methanol reactor | processing synthesis gas; CO and steam | N/A |
| 10 | fuel cells users of hydrogen | generating inexpensive el.power | N/A |
| 11 | sand/clay slurry installation | back filling post-combustion chambers | N/A |

Author: Dipl.Eng. Bohdan M. ZAKIEWICZ, PhD

All intellectual and commercial rights reserved

MASSIVE PRODUCTION OF HYDROGEN FROM COAL SEAMS

Production Capacity

ONE SDS SYSTEM CAPACITY PRODUCTION

- 1 billion m³ of synthesis gas per year
- 2.190 mln MWh electricity per year

THOSE PRODUCTION REQUIRES

- Coal 1,942,000 tons/y
- Oxygen 540,000 tons/y
- Water 1,540,000 tons/y

COST OF HYDROGEN PRODUCTION

| HYDROGEN PRODUCTION METHODS | COST OF HYDROGEN PRODUCTION for FULLY DEVELOPED SYSTEMS, USD/GJ of H2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|---|---|-----|----|------|----|------|----|------|----|------|----|------|----|------|----|------|----|------|----|
| | 2.5 | 5 | 7.5 | 10 | 12.5 | 15 | 17.5 | 20 | 22.5 | 25 | 27.5 | 30 | 32.5 | 35 | 37.5 | 40 | 42.5 | 45 | 47.5 | 50 |
| 1 BZ UnComCoal + CE + O2 + CO2-U | [Bar chart showing cost range \$0.2-2.4] | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2 Natural gas + CO2-Capture + Storage | [Bar chart showing cost range \$8.0-9.5] | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3 Mined Coal-Gasif. + CO2-Capture + S | [Bar chart showing cost range \$8.0-14.4] | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 4 Biomass Gasifying & processing | [Bar chart showing cost range \$13.8-17.0] | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 5 Nuclear Energy for Hydrogen | [Bar chart showing cost range \$15.0-18.0] | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 6 HighTempGasCoolReactor + cogen. | [Bar chart showing cost range \$8.5-23.5] | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 7 Onshore wind | [Bar chart showing cost range \$17.8-19.5] | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 8 Offshore wind | [Bar chart showing cost range \$19.5-24.0] | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 9 Solar thermal | [Bar chart showing cost range \$25.0-31.0] | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 10 Solar Photo-Voltaics | [Bar chart showing cost range \$44.5-50.0] | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>(Source: International Energy Agency; Organization for Economic Co-Operation & Develop., Paris, France; DOE -USA; Business Initiative Directions, QC100 and CSRM's 43 years of scientific & implementation experience)</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

Conclusions

- **UCG is a potential coal utilisation clean technology receiving interest around the world**
- **UCG provides significant environmental benefits, such as:**
 - **reduction of greenhouse gas emissions**
 - **no surface disposal of ashes, tailings and wastes**
 - **limited rehabilitation**
- **Recently, Poland has begun re-evaluating UCG activities – exploratory studies and field tests**



THANK YOU !

COAL PPP

jan.palarski@polsl.pl



QUESTIONS ?