

SIMULATION PROJECT

PRESENTED AT
US-India Coal Working Group
8th Annual Meeting
New Delhi, India March 24, 2011

COMPUTER SIMULATION TO EVALUATE THE BENEFITS OF CLEAN COAL FOR THERMAL POWER GENERATION

PREPARED BY MARK A. SHARPE SHARPE INTERNATIONAL LLC., USA



ANALYZING THE VALUE OF WASHED COAL

OBJECTIVE:

MODEL THE PARAMETERS i.e.

- 1. RAW COAL QUALITY AND WASHABILITY CHARATERISTICS,
- 2. SIMULATION OF COAL PREPARATION PROCESSES,
- 3. EVALUATE ECONOMIC ASPECTS OF WASHING COSTS, YIELD IMPACT, TRANSPORTATION, EFFICIENCY,
- 4. TO COMPARE THE COSTS AND BENEFITS OVER A RANGE OF CONDITIONS.



ANALYZING THE VALUE OF WASHED COAL

STEPS IN THE ANALYSIS:

- DATA COLLECTION
- DATA ANALYSIS AND EVALUATION
- PROCESS SELECTION
- DERIVING THE COST/BENEFITS OF CLEAN COAL
- WORKING WITH THE RESULTS
- SUMMARY



Clean Coal Process Simulator Project Schedule

- Project Development Plan Completed
- Coal Sample Data Collection Completed
- Software Development-Presented to CMPDI
- Draft GUI & Logic Ladder-Meeting with CMPDI for Acceptance March 25th
- Development of Software JAVA : Underway
- Working Prototype August 2011
- Final Simulator Developed Using JAVA/SWING –
 October 2011



Graphical User Interface
Working JAVA Prototype

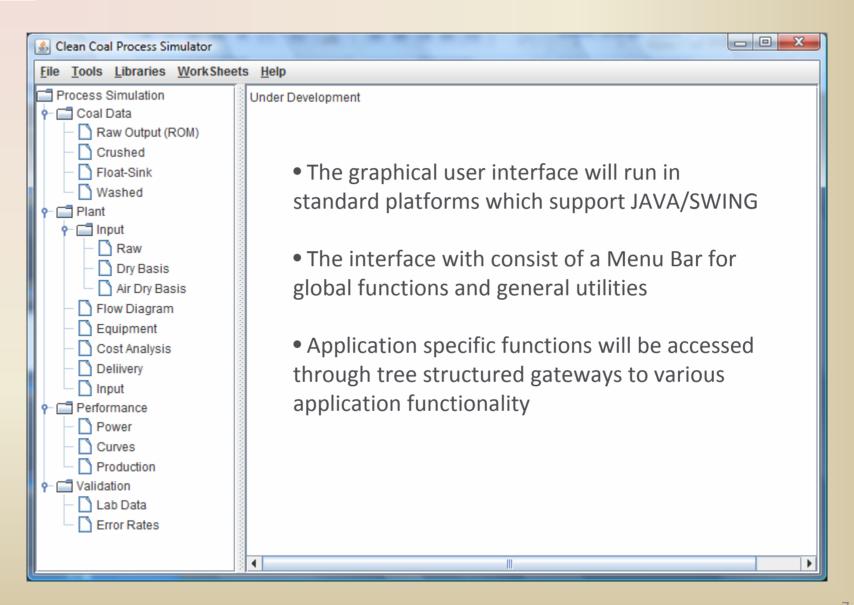
Sharpe International III C



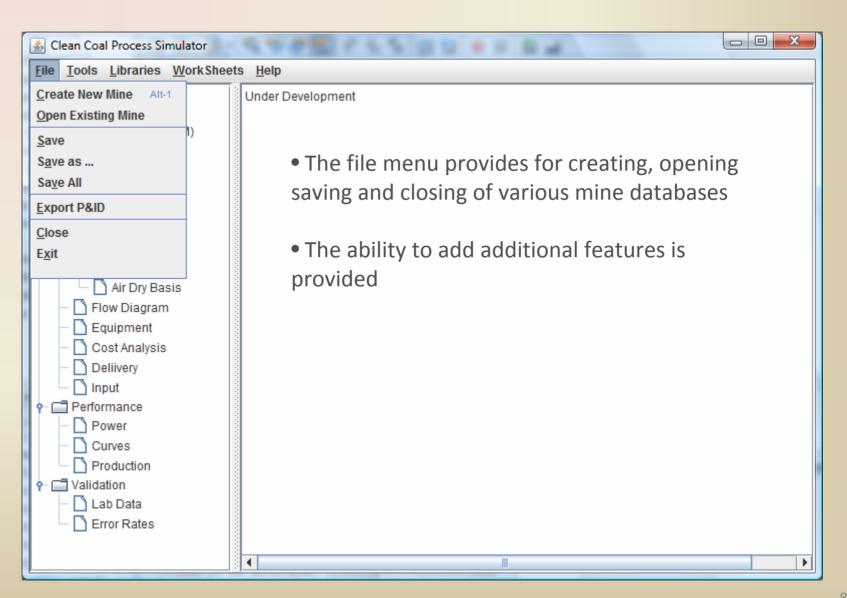
Clean Coal Process Simulator GUI Prototype

- Presented to CMPDI for acceptance
- Software Development Program & Draft Logic Ladder and GUI Models
- DYNAMIC LOGIC MODEL-GR2.xlsx
- Working Prototype
- Final Simulator Developed Using JAVA/SWING

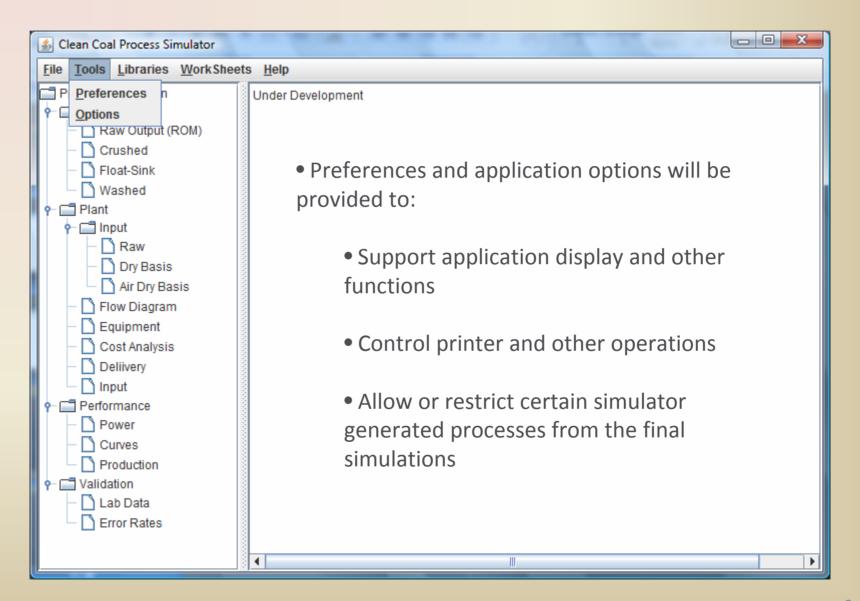




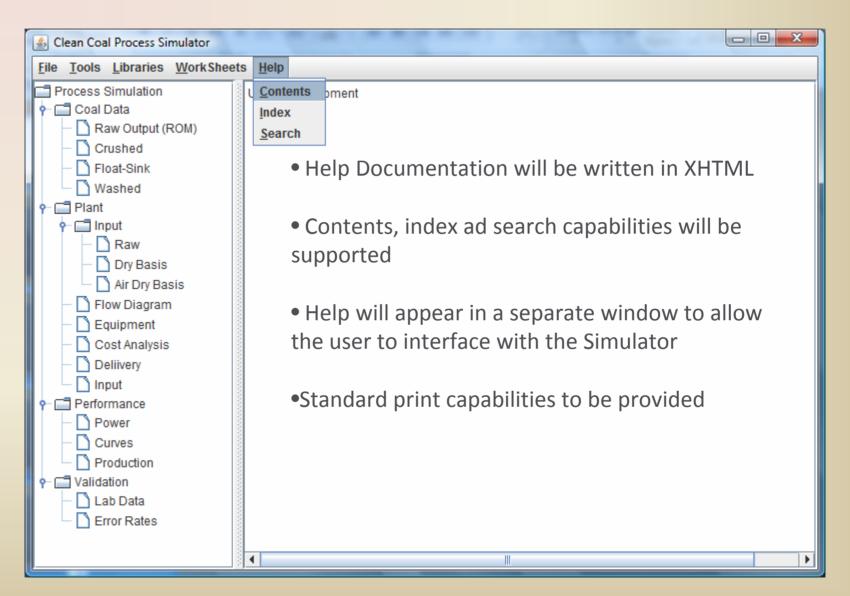




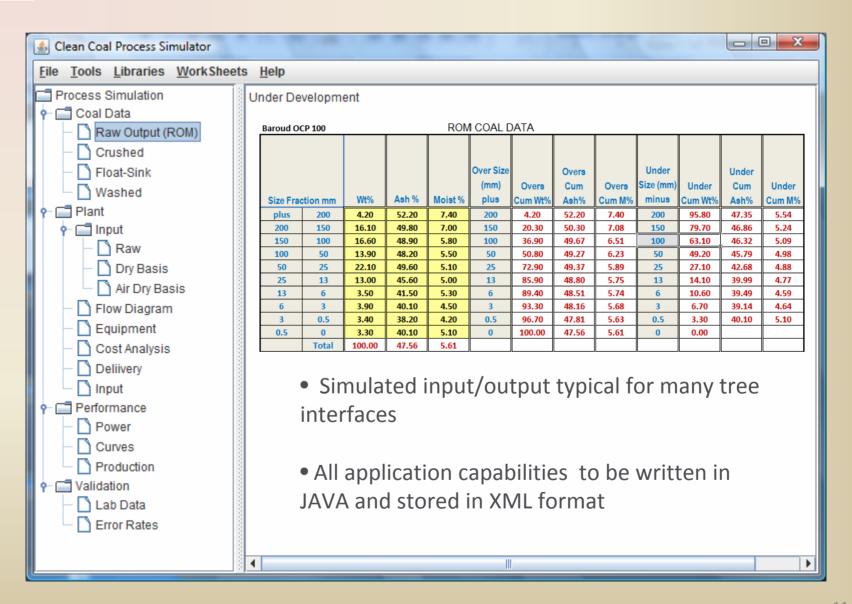














GUI - PROXIMATE DATA

able 3 - ITPICAL PR	OXIMATE ANALYSIS INPUT	PERMANENCE CALIFORNIA
Test	Air dried basis	60%RH & 40deg.C
Moisture %	M _{ADB}	M_{EQ}
Ash %	A _{ADB}	A_{EQ}
VM%	VM _{ADB}	VM _{EQ}
FC%	FC _{ADB}	FC _{EQ}
GCV (Kcal/Kg.)	GCV _{ADB}	
HGI	HGI _{ADB}	
olor & Text Style Coding		
andinge Cira mm	Data Innut M	

Headings >> Size, mm

Data Input >> M_{ADB}

M = Moisture VM = Volatile Matter GCV = Gross Calorific Value A = Ash
FC = Fixed Carbon
HGI = Hard Grove Index



GUI FOR ROM SIZE CUM ASH

Size, mm	Wt%	Ash%	Moisture%
+200	W_{+200}	A_{+200}	M_{+200}
200 -100	W ₂₀₀₋₁₀₀	A ₂₀₀₋₁₀₀	M ₂₀₀₋₁₀₀
150-100	W ₁₅₀₋₁₀₀	A ₁₅₀₋₁₀₀	M ₁₅₀₋₁₀₀
100-50	W ₁₀₀₋₅₀	A ₁₀₀₋₅₀	M ₁₀₀₋₅₀
50-25	W ₅₀₋₂₅	A ₅₀₋₂₅	M ₅₀₋₂₅
25-13	W ₂₅₋₁₃	A ₂₅₋₁₃	M ₂₅₋₁₃
13-6	W ₁₃₋₆	A ₁₃₋₆	M ₁₃₋₆
6-3	W ₆₋₃	A ₆₋₃	M ₆₋₃
3-0.5	W _{3-0.5}	A _{3-0.5}	M _{3-0.5}
-0.5	W _{-0.5}	A _{-0.5}	M _{-0.5}
Totals	<u>W</u> _T	<u>A</u> _T	<u>M</u> _T
& Text Style (·		



GUI - CRUSHED SAMPLE SIZE CUM ASH

Size, mm	Wt%	Ash%	Moisture%
50-25	W ₅₀₋₂₅	A ₅₀₋₂₅	M ₅₀₋₂₅
25-13	W ₂₅₋₁₃	A ₂₅₋₁₃	M ₂₅₋₁₃
13-6	W ₁₃₋₆	A ₁₃₋₆	M ₁₃₋₆
6-3	W ₆₋₃	A ₆₋₃	M ₆₋₃
3-0.5	W _{3-0,5}	A _{3-0.5}	M _{3-0.5}
-0.5	W _{-0.5}	A _{-0.5}	M _{-0.5}
Totals	W _T	A _T	M _T

Color & Text Style Coding

Headings \rightarrow Size, mm Data Input \rightarrow W_x Calculated Values \rightarrow W_T, A_T, M_T



GUI - FLOAT - SINK RESULTS

Table 4 – TYPICAL FLOAT – SINK INPUT														
Size (Size (mm) 50 – 25		25 – 10		10-6		6-3		3- 0.5		50 – 0.5			
Sampl	Sample Wt 56.0		16.6		11.2		5.2		6.2		95.2			
Wt %		<u>58.</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>17.4</u>		11.8		<u>5.5</u>		<u>6.5</u>		100.0	
		Wt %	Ash%	Wt %	Ash %	Wt %	Ash%	Wt %	Ash %	Wt %	Ash%	Wt %	Ash%	
<	1.4	0.5	14.2	3.3	13.7	3.6	9.2	9.2	7.7	20.4	6.0	3.1	<u>8.9</u>	
1.4	1.5	6.4	21.8	12.6	21.9	10.5	17.7	11.6	17.6	13.7	17.0	<u>8.7</u>	<u>20.4</u>	
1.5	1.6	19.4	30.1	20.0	30.7	16.3	26.4	15.8	26.7	15.6	25.9	<u>18.7</u>	29.4	
1.6	1.7	18.7	38.7	17.9	39.2	17.1	34.6	15.1	34.8	14.3	34.3	<u>17.9</u>	<u>37.9</u>	
1.7	1.8	8.8	44.1	5.5	44.8	15.2	42.2	12.8	42.0	12.8	42.3	9.5	43.5	
1.8	1.9	10.3	49.8	11.0	49.9	10.8	49.9	11.0	49.5	8.9	49.8	<u>10.4</u>	<u>49.8</u>	
+	1.9	35.9	69.8	29.7	68.8	26.5	68.6	24.5	68.4	14.3	68.5	31.7	69.4	
		<u>100.0</u>	<u>48.6</u>	100.0	44.8	100.0	<u>42.4</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>39.8</u>	100.0	<u>32.1</u>	100.0	<u>45.7</u>	
	Color & Text Style Coding Headings >> Size, mm Data Input >> Wt% Calculated Value >> Totals & Ash													



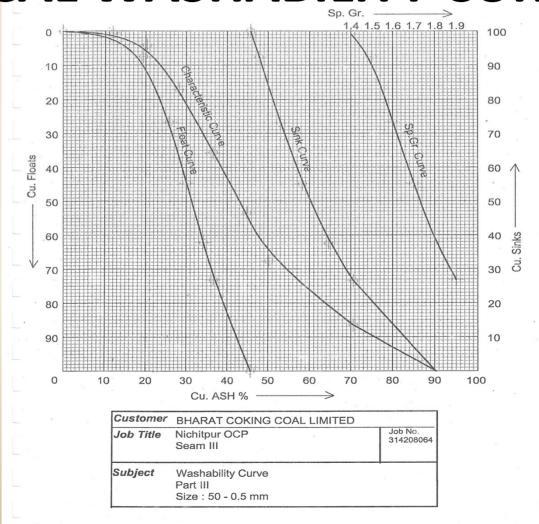
GUI - WASHABILITY DATA ANALYSIS

Table 5 – TYPICAL WASHABILITY DATA DEVELOPED FROM FLOAT-SINK TESTS														
Co	11	Col 2	Col 3	Col 4	Col 5	Col 6	Col 7	Col 8	Col 9	Col 10	Col 11	Col 12	Col 11	Col 12
Direct, 50-0.5mm			Cumulative float, 50-0.5mm			Cumulative sink, 50-0.5mm				+/-0.1 r-c		d (NGM)		
Rela densi d frac	ty - r-	Wt %	Ash%	Wt% of Ash of Total	Cum Wt% of Ash%	Wt%	Ash%	Sink Wt% of Ash %	Wt %	Ash%	Ch. Wt%	Mayer's Pt. Value	r-d	Wt%
<	1.4	3.1	8.9	<u>0.3</u>	0.3	<u>3.1</u>	<u>8.9</u>	<u>45.4</u>	<u>96.9</u>	<u>46.8</u>	<u>1.6</u>	<u>0.3</u>	<u>1.4</u>	<u>11.8</u>
1.4	1.5	8.7	20.4	<u>1.8</u>	<u>2.1</u>	<u>11.8</u>	<u>17.4</u>	<u>43.6</u>	<u>88.2</u>	<u>49.4</u>	<u>7.5</u>	<u>2.1</u>	<u>1.5</u>	<u>27.4</u>
1.5	1.6	18.7	29.4	<u>5.5</u>	<u>7.6</u>	<u>30.5</u>	24.8	<u>38.1</u>	<u>69.5</u>	<u>54.8</u>	<u>21.2</u>	<u>7.6</u>	<u>1.6</u>	<u>36.6</u>
1.6	1.7	17.9	37.9	<u>6.8</u>	<u>14.4</u>	<u>48.4</u>	<u>29.6</u>	<u>31.3</u>	<u>51.6</u>	<u>60.7</u>	<u>39.5</u>	<u>14.4</u>	<u>1.7</u>	<u>27.3</u>
1.7	1.8	9.5	43.5	<u>4.1</u>	<u>18.5</u>	<u>57.9</u>	<u>31.9</u>	<u>27.2</u>	<u>42.1</u>	<u>64.6</u>	<u>53.2</u>	<u>18.5</u>	<u>1.8</u>	<u>19.9</u>
1.8	1.9	10.4	49.8	<u>5.2</u>	<u>23.7</u>	<u>68.3</u>	34.6	<u>22.0</u>	<u>31.7</u>	<u>69.4</u>	<u>63.1</u>	<u>23.7</u>	<u>1.9</u>	<u>42.1</u>
>	1.9	31.7	69.4	<u>22.0</u>	<u>45.7</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>45.7</u>				<u>84.2</u>	<u>45.7</u>		
		100.0	<u>46.2</u>	<u>45.7</u>										
	Color & Text Style Coding Headings >> Size, mm Data Input >> Wt% Calculated Value >> A ₂													

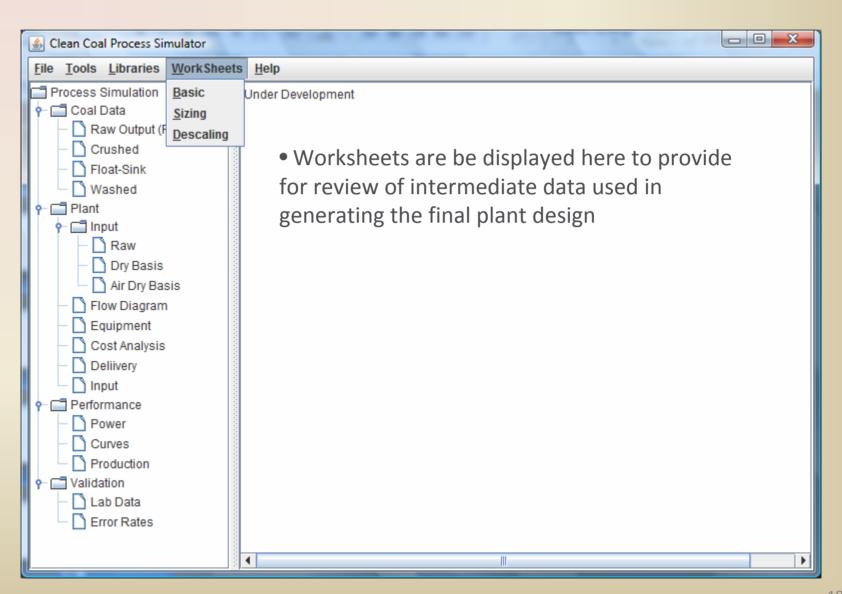
16



TYPICAL WASHABILITY CURVES









DESHALING

- THE SAMPLE ANALYSES DATA IS EVALUATED FOR DESHALING POTENTIAL BY TWO METHODS
 - 1. REMOVAL OF TOP SIZE BY DRY SCALPING SCREEN AND/OR,
 - 2. WET HIGH GRAVITY (FLOAT AT SPECIFIC GRAVITY GREATER THAN 1.9)
 SEPARATION



DRY BYPASSING OF FINES

- THE SAMPLE ANALYSES DATA IS EVALUATED FOR FINE COAL BYPASS POTENTIAL USING THEORETICAL YIELDS OF WASHABILITY TESTS
 - 1. BYPASS SIZE FOR DRY SCREENING AT 13, 6 OR 3 mm CAN BE SELECTED



THE COMPUTER MODEL WILL SIMULATE CLEAN AND REJECT PERFORMANCE OF GENERIC FLOWSHEETS AT FIVE LEVELS

- LEVEL 1
 - ROUGH SCALPING AND CRUSHING
- LEVEL 2
 - COARSE COAL (+13 MM) CLEANING ONLY
- LEVEL 3
 - COARSE AND FINE COAL CLEANING
- LEVEL 4
 - COARSE, FINE, AND ULTRA FINE COAL CLEANING
- LEVEL 5
 - LEVEL 4 CLEANING PLUS MIDDLINGS CRUSHING AND REWASH



PROCESS SELECTION

BASED ON INPUT FROM THE USER SUCH AS:

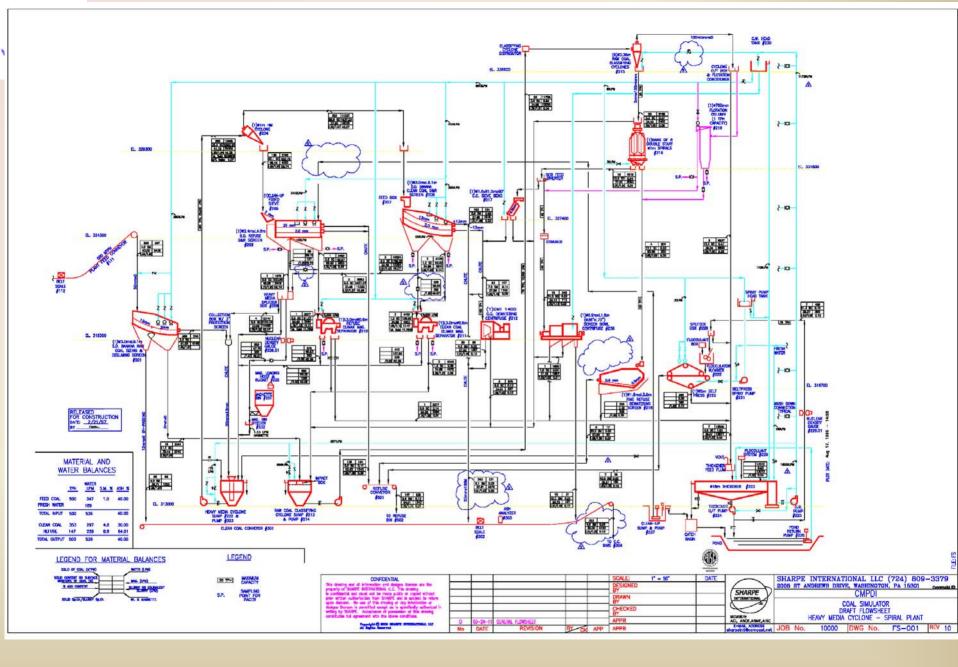
REQUIRED CLEAN COAL ASH

MINIMUM YIELD

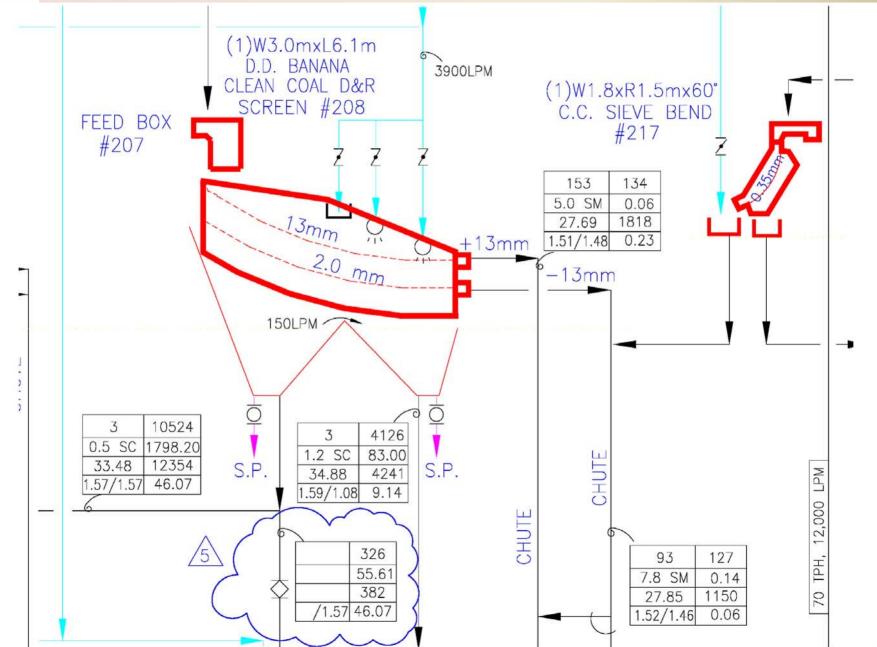
MINIMUM ASH IN REJECT

MAXIMUM WASHING COST

THE PROGRAM WILL SELECT A RECOMMENDED LEVEL OF WASHING AND REPRESENTAIVE FLOWSHEET. USERS CAN THEN MANUALLY MODIFY THE FINAL FLOWSHEET.









FOR DETAILED SIMULATION, FINITE CURVE MODELING IS BEING USED

USE POLYNOMIAL CURVE GENERATORS SUCH AS MATLAB® OR KALEIDAGRAPH®.

(Y=M+M¹+M² + ...+M^X) TO REPRESENT THE CHARACTERISTICS OF THE SIZE RANGE TYPICAL OF THE FEED DISTRIBUTION TO A SPECIFIC CLEANING DEVICE.



THE CURVES ARE APPROXIMATED FOR THE TOTAL RANGE OF COAL SIZES AND ALSO FOR THE COARSE, FINE AND SMALL COAL RANGES.



EXAMPLE

FOR THE 100 X 13mm SIZE RANGE, THE
 THEORETICAL SPECIFIC GRAVITY DETERMINED BY
 THE CLEAN PRODUCT CUMULATIVE ASH CAN BE
 REPRESENTED BY THE FORMULA

```
SG = M_0 + M_1 + M_2 + M_3

SG = 1.2975 + 0.0006493*A<sup>1</sup> + 0.00019622*A<sup>2</sup> + -0.0000009393*A<sup>3</sup>
```

EXAMPLE: USING ASH (A) = 34; SG $_{A=34}$ = 1.5095



PROCESS EQUIPMENT PARTITION CURVES

THE PERFORMANCE AND EFFICIENCY OF THE CLEANING DEVICES ARE REPRESENTED BY PARTITION CURVES.

(TYPICAL EXAMPLE IS WHITEN FORMULA)

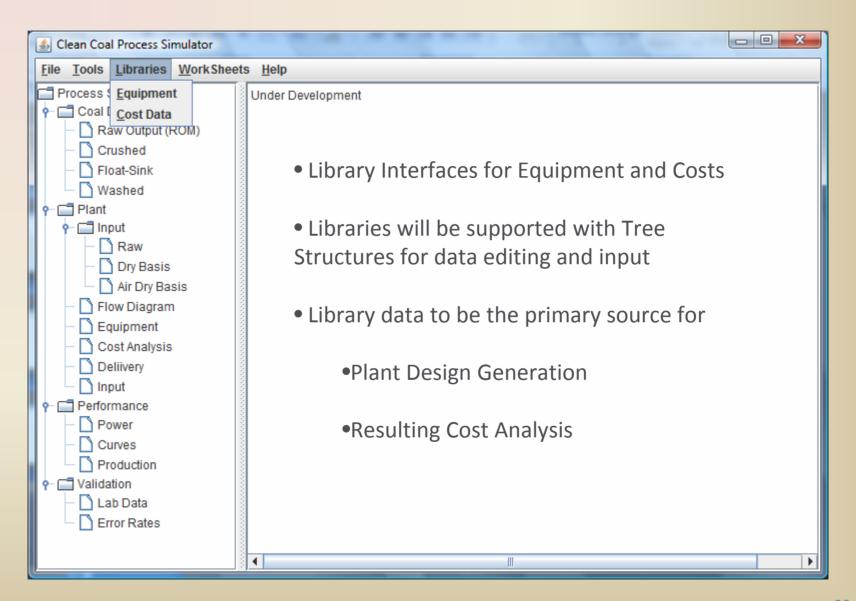
$$P = \frac{1}{1 + \exp(SG_{50} - SG)}$$
0.91

P = PROBABILITY OF REPORTING TO REFUSE

 SG_{50} = CUTPOINT SG AT P = 0.5

Ep = PROBABLE ERROR BEING STEEPNESS OF CURVE







DERIVING THE COST AND BENEFITS ECONOMICS

CAPITAL COSTS — PLANT CAPITAL COST IS ESTIMATED USING ROUTINELY UPDATED COST DATA FOR PLANT PHYSICAL SIZE AND CAPACITY AND EQUIPMENT COSTS. EQUITY AND LOAN VALUES CAN BE INPUT AND ANALYSIS FOR ROI PERFORMED



DERIVING THE COST AND BENEFITS

ECONOMICS (CONT.)

OPERATING COSTS - HISTORIC AND CURRENT LABOR AND SUPPLY DATA, ADJUSTED FOR INFLATION OR UPDATED IS USED TO ESTIMATE THE OPERATING COST PER TON.



DERIVING THE COST AND BENEFITS

ECONOMICS (CONT.)

YIELD/ENERGY RECOVERY - THE YIELD OF CLEAN PRODUCT IS CALCULATED FOR THE SELECTED PROCESS FLOWSHEET WITH ADJUSTMENTS FOR EFFICIENCY. EFFICIENCY OF THE DEVICES IS THE FUNCTION OF THE PARTITION CURVES MENTIONED EARLIER. COAL CHARACTERISTICS INCLUDING NEAR GRAVITY CONTENT ARE ACCOUNTED FOR IN THE GENERATION OF THE PARTITION CURVE FOR THE SPECIFIC COALS.



VALUES ADDED FROM USING WASHED COAL

- TRANSPORTATION SAVINGS MAXIMUM HEAT CONTENT SHOULD BE TRANSPORTED PER TON/KM
- POWER PLANT BENEFITS LOWER O&M COSTS PER KWH AND IMPROVED EFFICIENCIES.
- REDUCED CARBON EMISSIONS -
- INTEGRATED GENERATION MICRO POWER PLANT AT THE WASHERY SITE
- RECLAMATION RETURN TO MINE AREA OF WASHERY REJECTS AND FLY ASH

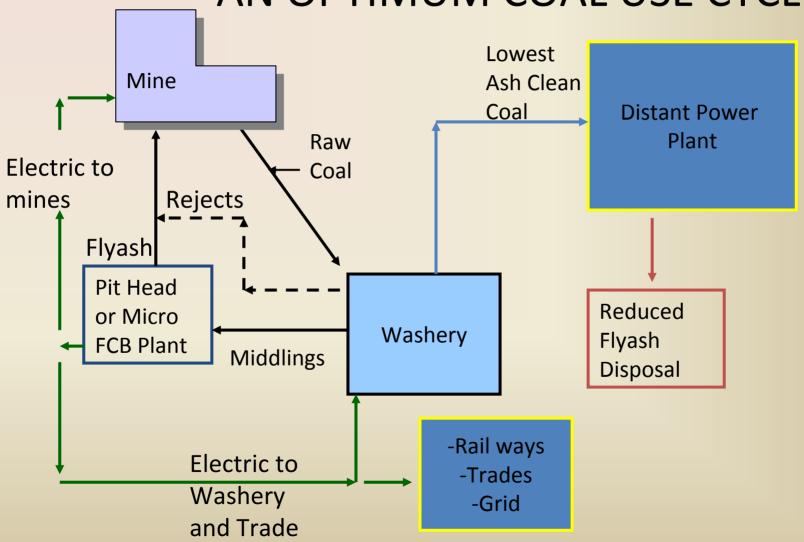


OPTIMIZING THE COAL CYCLE

- HIGH CAPACITY, LOW PER TON COST MINES
- EFFICIENT LEVEL 3 WASHERIES (HEAVY MEDIA AND FINE CLEANING CIRCUITS) FOR MAKING TERTIARY PRODUCTS (LOW ASH, MIDDLING, REJECTS)
- ASH CONTENT OF WASHED COAL SHOULD BE AS LOW AS POSSIBLE WHILE MAINTAINING 95% ORGANIC EFFICIENCY (MARKET DRIVEN ELSEWHERE)
- MIDDLINGS FOR CONSISTENT QUALITY TO PIT HEAD AND MICRO GENERATION POWER STATIONS
- PLACEMENT OF REJECTS AND ASH FROM PROCESS BACK IN THE MINE PIT



AN OPTIMUM COAL USE CYCLE





COMPARING DELIVERED COST IN HEAT UNITS INDIAN COAL

- ASSUMPTIONS USED FOR COMPARISON:
 - AVERAGE ASH CONTENT ROM IS 40.5% AT AIR-DRIED MOISTURE OF 8%
 - GCV ROM COAL IS 3540 KCAL/KG
 - RAIL TRANSPORT COST IS RS 0.90/TON/KM
 - COST OF ROM FOBT IS RS 550
 - YIELDS SHOWN ARE BASED ON TYPICAL RESULTS FROM WASHING DIPKA COAL AT BILASPUR WASHERY



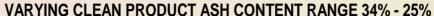
BENEFITS OF WASHED COAL

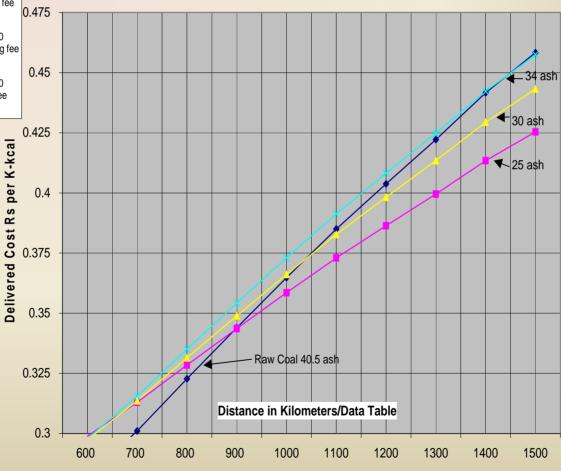
TRANSPORTATION



- Raw Coal AR Ash % 40.48
 Moisture % 8 For both raw
 and washed coals
- Washed AR Ash% 25.1
 Yield % 64.8 Washing fee
 Rs/ton 130
- Washed AR Ash% 30.0
 Yield % 80.98 Washing fee
 Rs/ton 130
- Washed AR Ash% 34.0
 Yield % 90 Washing fee
 Rs/ton 130

Comparative Costs of Supplying Washed Coal of Various Ash Contents at Quantities Required to Provide Equivalent Heat of Base Raw Coal to Varying Distances from the Pithead



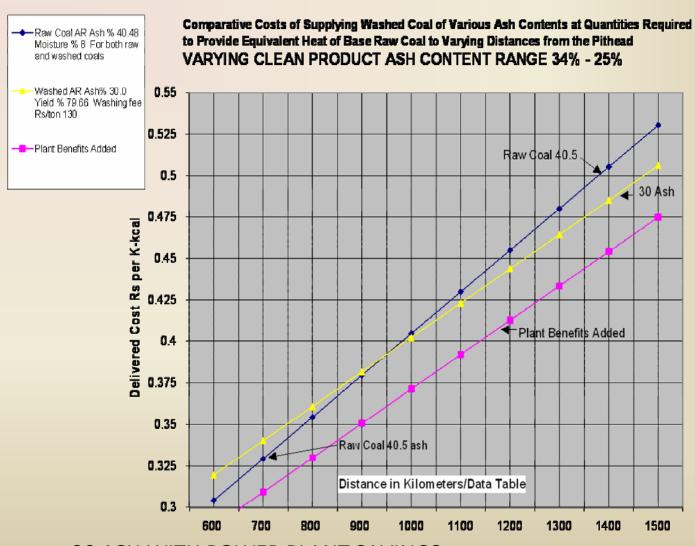




BENEFITS OF WASHED COAL

COST REDUCTIONS AND IMPROVEMENTS AT POWER STATION



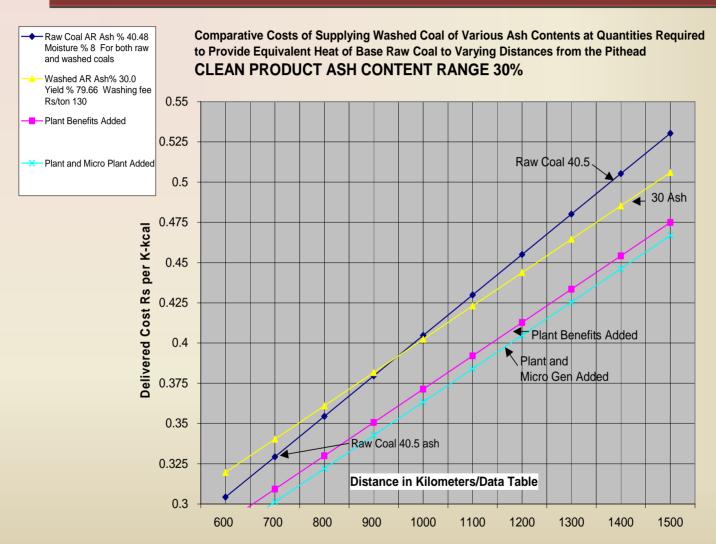




BENEFITS OF WASHED COAL

MICRO GENERATION OF POWER FROM WASHERY REJECTS





30 ASH WITH PLANT SAVINGS AND MICRO GEN



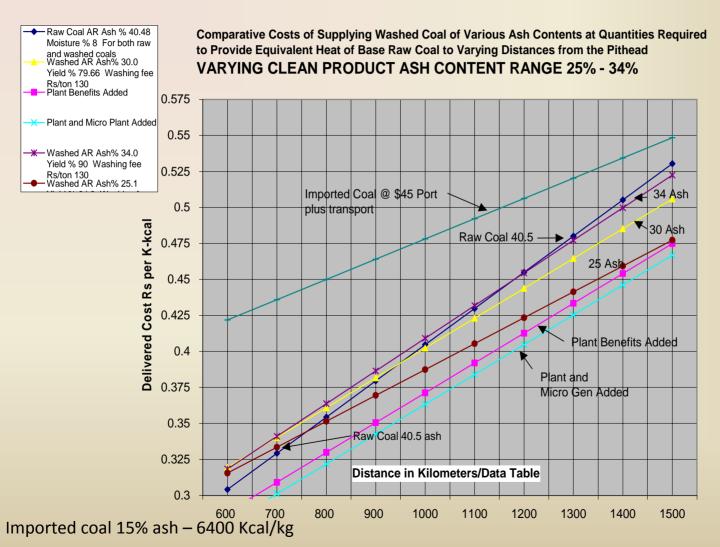
Combined Benefits

- USING A 500 MW POWER PLANT AT 1400 KM DISTANCE AS A MODEL, THE COMBINED BENEFIT FOR USING BENEFICIATED 30% ASH OVER A 40.5% RAW COAL WILL BE:
 - RS 0.020 FOR TRANSPORTATION
 - RS 0.031 FOR PLANT IMPROVEMENT
 - RS 0.008 FOR REJECT BASED GENERATION
 TOTAL RS 0.059 PER K-KCAL BURNED

ANNUAL BENEFIT IS OVER 50 CRORES SAVINGS



WASHED VS IMPORTS





Clean Coal Process Simulator GUI

- Expect approval of the draft Logic and GUI design by April 1, 2011 which will support the current delivery schedules
- Minor changes in the content of the current interfaces and lower level interfaces are expected during the development cycle
- Any major changes to the overall look and feel of the user interface will be submitted for approval during the development cycle



ANALYZING THE VALUE OF WASHED COAL

CLOSING COMMENTS

- USING WASHED COAL MUST BE CONSIDERED IN AN INTEGRATED SCHEME, TRANSPORT ALONE IS SIGNIFICANT BUT OTHER BENEFITS ARE GREATER,
- CURRENT DISTANT POWER PLANT OPERATORS SHOULD CONSIDER OPTIMUM SCHEME FOR DELIVERY OF LOWEST ASH TO THEIR PLANT WHILE SHARING IN THE BENEFITS OF MICRO POWER GENERATION,
- COMPETITION BY IMPORTED COALS
 - Cont.



ANALYZING THE VALUE OF WASHED COAL

CLOSING COMMENTS CONT.

- WASHED COAL HAS PROVEN TO BE COMPETITIVE WITH IMPORTED COALS FOR COASTAL PLANTS WITH GREATER THAN 1000 KM TRANSPORT DISTANCES,
- COMPUTER MODELING OF THE COAL-USE CYCLE WILL IMPROVE THE UNDERSTANDING OF THE BENEFITS OF USING WASHED INDIAN COALS,
- INDIA HAS AN ABUNDANT NATURAL SOURCE OF ENERGY IN ITS COAL RESERVES, PLAN ITS USE-USE IT WISELY.



