

## The Future of Coal use

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**Szakmai nap**

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# Production of major fuels and chemical raw material in the world

**CRUDE OIL PRODUCTION: DAILY 94 M BARRELS, 204 B GJ ANNUALLY ( 11.473 USD/GJ)  
(PRICE: 11,4 USD /GJ PEAK 2X)**

**NATURAL GAS PRODUCTION: 3500 B M<sup>3</sup> 184 B GJ  
( 3 USD/GJ(US), 5.7 USD GJ EU, 9.52 USD/GJ CHINA, PEAK 2 X)**

**COAL PRODUCTION 8 B TONNES ~119 B GJ  
GERMAN OPEN PIT < 2,30 USD/GJ , 2.9 USD/GJ POLISH UNDERGROUND  
2.8 USD/GJ ARA, 3.3 USD/GJ CHINA)(PEAK 1,5 X)**

**RENEWABLE ENERGY RESOURCES: ESTIMATED 76 B GJ (~15% OF THE TOTAL)**

**AROUND 80-90% MONOPOLY REGARDING HYDROCARBONS  
COMMERCIAL TRADE AND COMMERCIAL PRICES**

**LESS THAN 40% MONOPOLY REGARDING COAL  
COMMERCIAL TRADE IS LOW AND PRODUCER PRICES DOMINATE**

**RENEWABLES EQUIPMENT PRODUCERS (AVAILIBILTY SUN:15 % WIND 21 %)**

**CONCENTRATION**

# Comparison of Coal production prices in the world

Coal prices	USD/GJ	Correction for the energy efficiency gas/coal 55/43% 1,27 x	Price of natural gas USD/GJ /LNG ca. +70%/
USA Powder River Wyoming	0,4722	0,6	3(102 USD/1000 m3)
USA Illinois	1,372	1,74	3
USA Northern Appalache	1,638	2,08	3
USA Rocky mountains	1,638	2,08	3
USA Middle Appalache	1,638	2,08	3
China Shenhua at mine mouth	1,375	1,746	9,5(324 USD/1000 m3)
China Shenhua transported	2,06	2,61	9,5
China CECO purchase	3,41	(4,33) + only for chemicals	9,5
India	0,44	0,56	4,55
Europe ARA	3,71	7,71	6 (22 Euro/MWh)
Europe German open pit	1,72- 2,3	2,18- 2,92	6
Europe Polish deep mine	2,9	3,68	6 + no public data available
Hungarian open pit	< 2,29	< 2,90	6+ no public data available
Hungarian deep mine new opening estimate	3,44- 4,60	4,367- 5,84	6 + no public data available
Australia Victoria open pit	0,44	0,56	4,55

Comparison of coal prices with that of other fossil fuels  
 (1 Euro = 322 HUF, 1 USD = 280 HUF )  
 Source: EEX webpage

	energy content	Rough original price	USD/GJ	In 1998
1 barrel oil	6,1 Gjoule	70 USD/barrel	11,47 3213 HUF	700 HUF/GJ
1000 m <sup>3</sup> gas import	34 Gjoule	265 USD (24 €/MWh)	7.79 2182 HUF	600 HUF/GJ
Price of 1 tonne coal on ARA parity	25 Gjoule	90 USD	3.6 1008 HUF + 342 HUF delivery	428 HUF/GJ

## A politicised product: electric energy

- Price level of electric energy on the stock exchange in Europe: 45-50 €/MWh
- 9GJ coal is required for producing 1 MWh electric energy at 40% efficiency
- (9x3.43 Euros) 30.78 € /MWh fuel cost.
- 6.54 GJ natural gas is required for producing 1 MWh electric energy at 55% efficiency: 43.63 €/MWh
- Guaranteed priority dispatched wind power in Germany: 60 €/MWh
- Guaranteed priority dispatched solar power in Germany: 120 €/MWh
- Available wind and solar power plant capacities are under 15 %
- Wind and solar prices contain no loss reserve or other reserves therefore their quality is not the same
- The way is good but the spreading of an experimental technology is financed by tax payers
- Voting on the use of renewable energy resources is practically voting on natural gas

# Carbon dioxide: resources or enemy of the environment?

- Arguments on its effects on climate resemble war in the dugout
- The carbon cycle is the basis of life and can be utilised as a primary commodity as well
- Technological advancement makes the use of coal as a basic material more economical. CCR (Carbon Capture and Reuse) instead of CCS (Carbon Capture and Storage). EOR is the traditional application, Polyoils mean short return rate, greenhouses, hydrogenation are unlimited but currently not economical alternative, realisation of methanol economy, hydrogen economy
- CO<sub>2</sub> calculation anomalies partly due to the life cycle
- CO<sub>2</sub> as a basic weapon in the economic war
- Paradoxes of research financing

# Major fields of CO<sub>2</sub> research (Source: E-MRS)

## Carbon dioxide emission and processes innovation

1. classical turbine : 30 % efficiency and water consumption  
Or Allam turbine with CO<sub>2</sub>: supercritical CO<sub>2</sub> : 50%  
Efficiency, recycling of CO<sub>2</sub> and water consumption  
elimination ( starting Texas US)
2. Coal extraction by bacteria: coal to methane (Starting US)
3. CO<sub>2</sub> recycling by cyanobacteria ( energy and water from the  
sea) starting for industrial development Mitsui Japan )
4. Micro alga and CO<sub>2</sub> for food production ( fish farm )  
starting Almeria epain and China with Australia )
5. sea alga farm on sea field for sun energy extraction and  
phosphate fertiliser recycling
6. CO<sub>2</sub> to cellulose to methane by bacteria and by products of  
phosphate compouds ( a challenge)

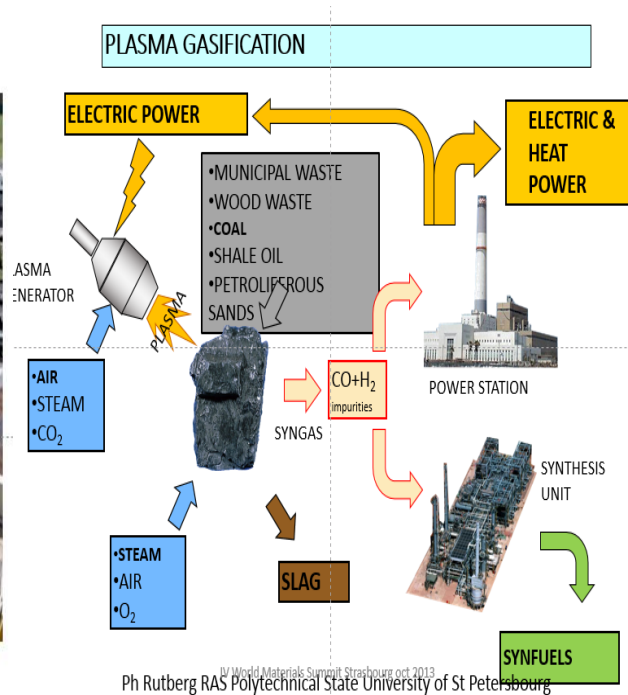


# CO<sub>2</sub> for coal gasification and energy storage few TERRAWATTh (source: E-MRS)

Pictures: CO<sub>2</sub> from air Climeworks Switzerland, Plasma gasification with CO<sub>2</sub> Russia gasification with O<sub>2</sub> and CO<sub>2</sub> Poland



First world commercial capture plant from Climeworks Zurich



**Pressurized gasification with O<sub>2</sub>+CO<sub>2</sub>**

Existing Plant	Under construction Plant
200 kg/h (coal)	100 kg/h (coal)
Pressure	1,5 MPa

For all industrial units as required:

- Electric energy supply
- Water supply/Water treatment
- Catalyser supply

### Unused carbonium sources

- Agricultural biomass
- Sewage sludge
- Manure
- Waste
- Coal
- CO<sub>2</sub>

### Unused energy and water sources

- Power plant/industrial waste heat
- Solar/wind/geothermal energy
- Rivers
- Off-peak electricity

### Preparation plant

- Separation/Concentration
- Cutting/Grinding
- Homogenisation
- Watering/Drying
- Torrefaction
- Bacteria/enzymes

### Energy use / storage

- Heat storage, heat pumps, ORC
- CHP
- Thermal max
- Hydropower use
- Accumulator farms

Electric energy  
District heating  
Agriculture

### Processing plants

#### Production of chemical products

- Gasification, CO<sub>2</sub> sequest, crude gas cleaning
- Crude oil cleaning with solvent procedure
- Synthesis procedure

#### Bacteria/enzyme processing

- Biogas production, CO<sub>2</sub> sequestration

#### CO<sub>2</sub> utilisation

- Chemical processing
- Fireproof material cells

#### H<sub>2</sub> production, O<sub>2</sub> production

- Hydrolisis
- Natural gas decompos.
- Carbon reduction
- Air decomposition

#### Waste material, slag use

- Chemically bound construction material
- Chemical extraction

#### Energy use

- Renewables, collectors
- Catalytic oxidation

MeOH, Further chemical compounds  
Sulfur,  
Soil improving Fertiliser

Biogas

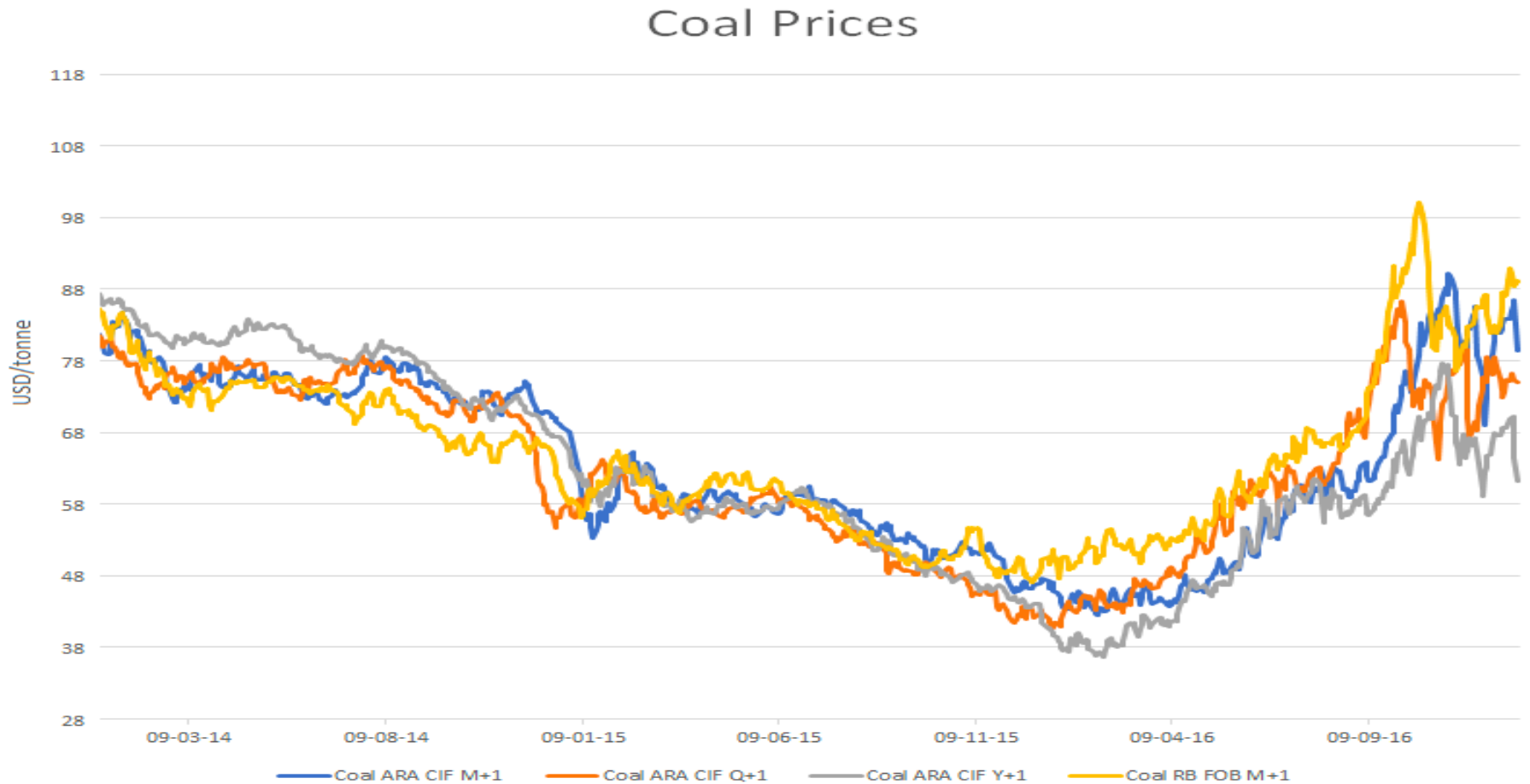
Polyols,  
Hydrocarbons

H<sub>2</sub>, O<sub>2</sub>, N<sub>2</sub>  
H<sub>2</sub> chemical storage

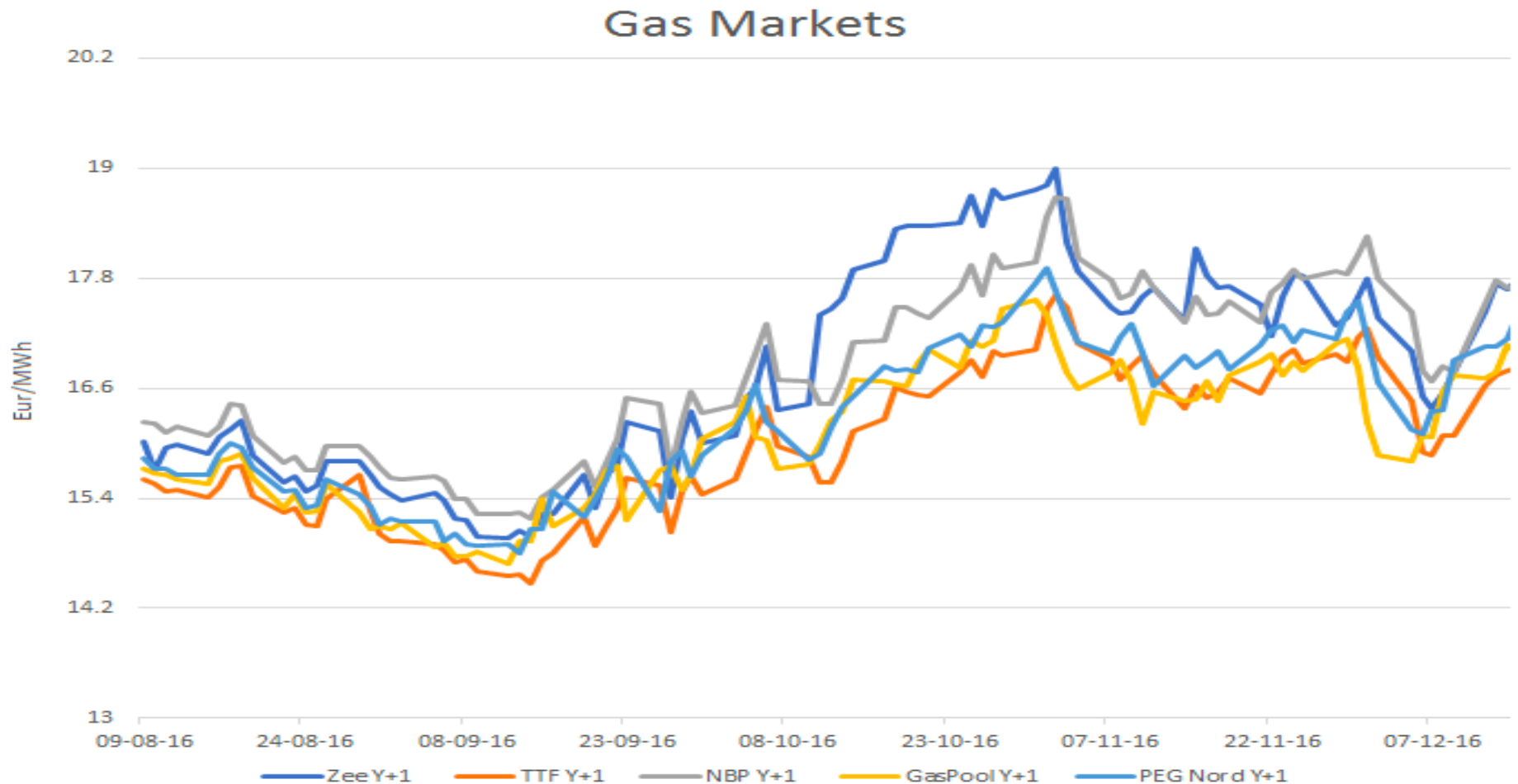
Construction material, Rare Earth Element



# Tendencies in coal prices (source:Energy Market price)

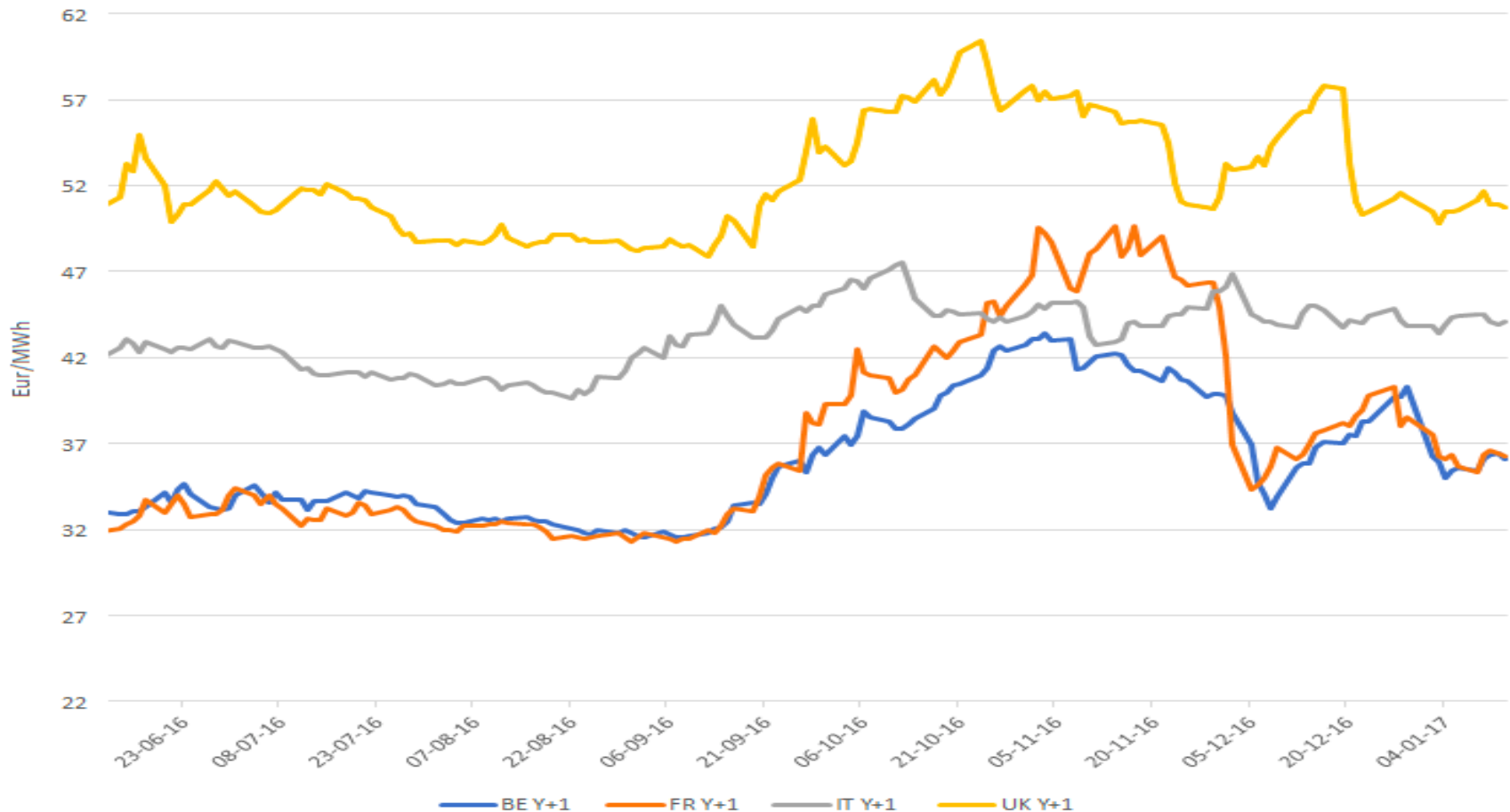


# Tendencies in gas prices (source: Energy Market pice)



# Electric energy markets (source Energy Market Price)

## Power Markets



# Clean coal technologies and their possible application in existing infrastructure

- All technologies of coal use either as material direct dissolution or indirect gasification with subsequent cleaning and transformation
- Also technologies for CO<sub>2</sub> capture and sequestration CCS or reuse CCR
- Selected technologies of the toolbox can be used to clean coal retrofit of existing infrastructure, hence strategy for CTC and coal to power overlapping
- Example: Gasification outside of the existing boiler than catalytic glowing of the gas instead of burning and transformation of the CO<sub>2</sub> in the exhaust with the help of waste heat into alcohols (common research areas)

# Methanol prices (source: Methanex)

## **Current Posted Prices**

### **Europe**

(Valid October 1, 2018 - December 31, 2018)

Methanex European Posted Contract Price

Posted September 27, 2018

Euro 428/MT

### **North America**

(Valid November 1, 2018 - November 30, 2018)

Methanex Non-Discounted Reference Price

Posted October 26, 2018

USD 1.56/Gal\*

USD 519/MT

### **Asia Pacific**

(Valid November 1, 2018 - November 30, 2018)

Asian Posted Contract Price

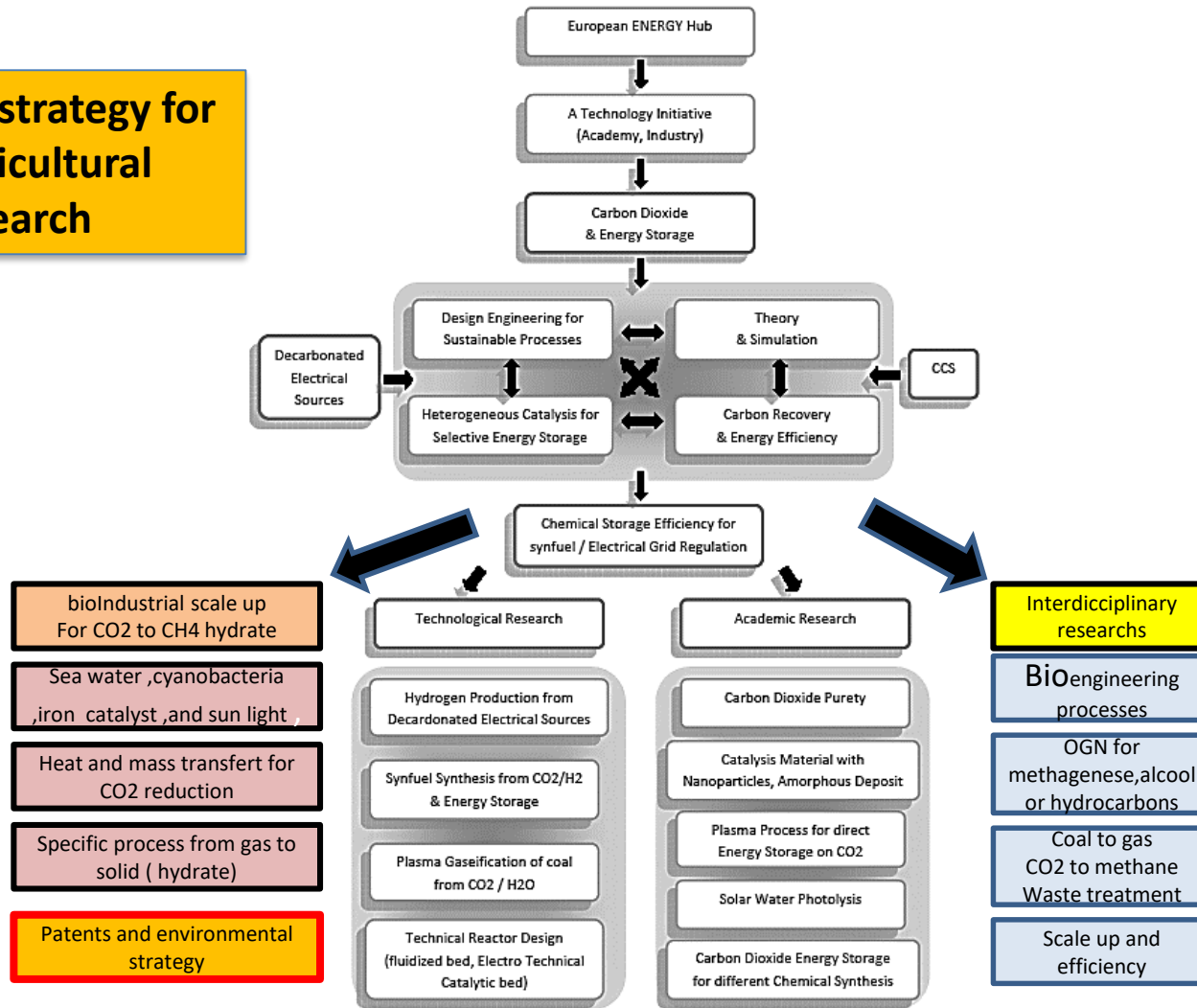
Posted October 31, 2018

USD 510/MT

\* Convert to \$/MT using a conversion rate of 332.6 Gal per MT

# E-MRS research strategy (source : presentation of Prof Jacques Amouroux)

**European strategy for  
A multicultural  
research**



European Parlement STOA 22 /3/2011  
EMRS/UPMC



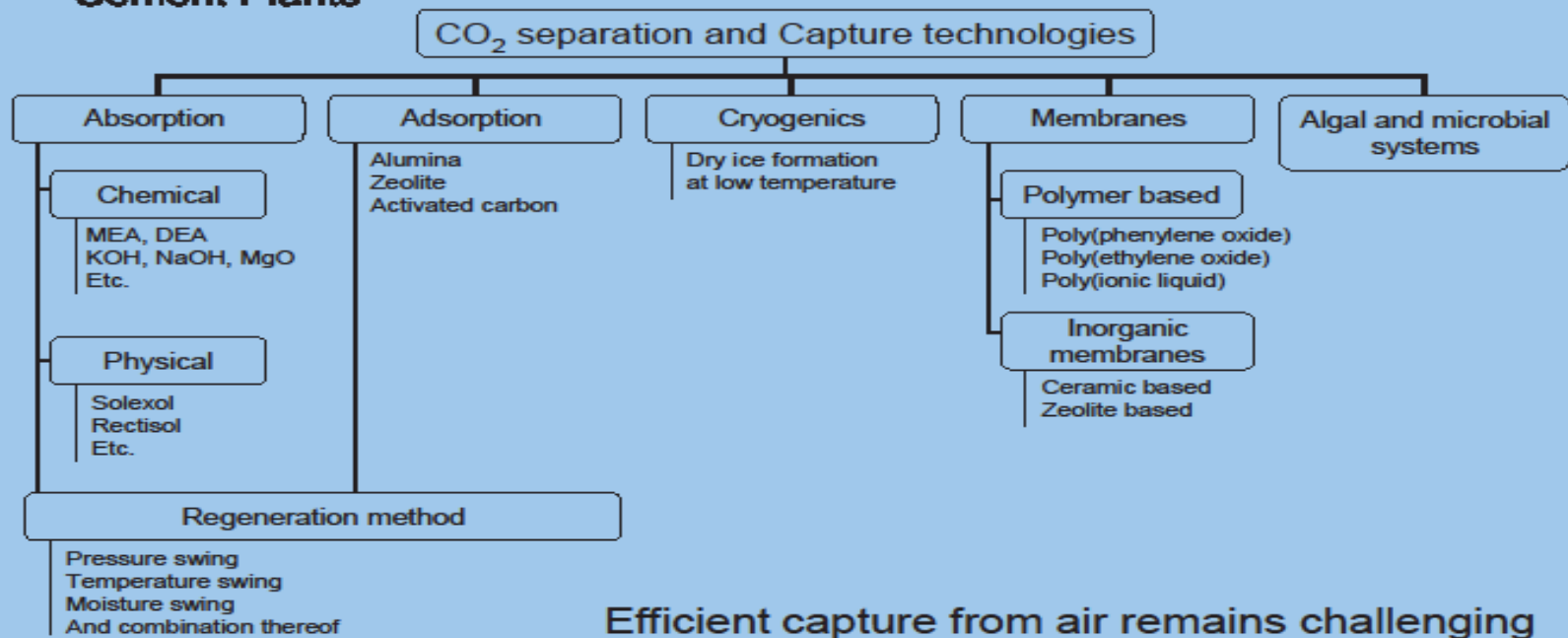
# CO<sub>2</sub> separation and Capture

(source :Prof. Suriya Prakesh)

## Sources of CO<sub>2</sub>

Geothermal Vents  
 Fermentation Processes  
 Natural Gas Wells  
 Cement Plants

Fossil Fuel Burning Power Plants  
 Aluminum Plants  
 Air Itself



# Direct and indirect GHG emissions from fossil fuels

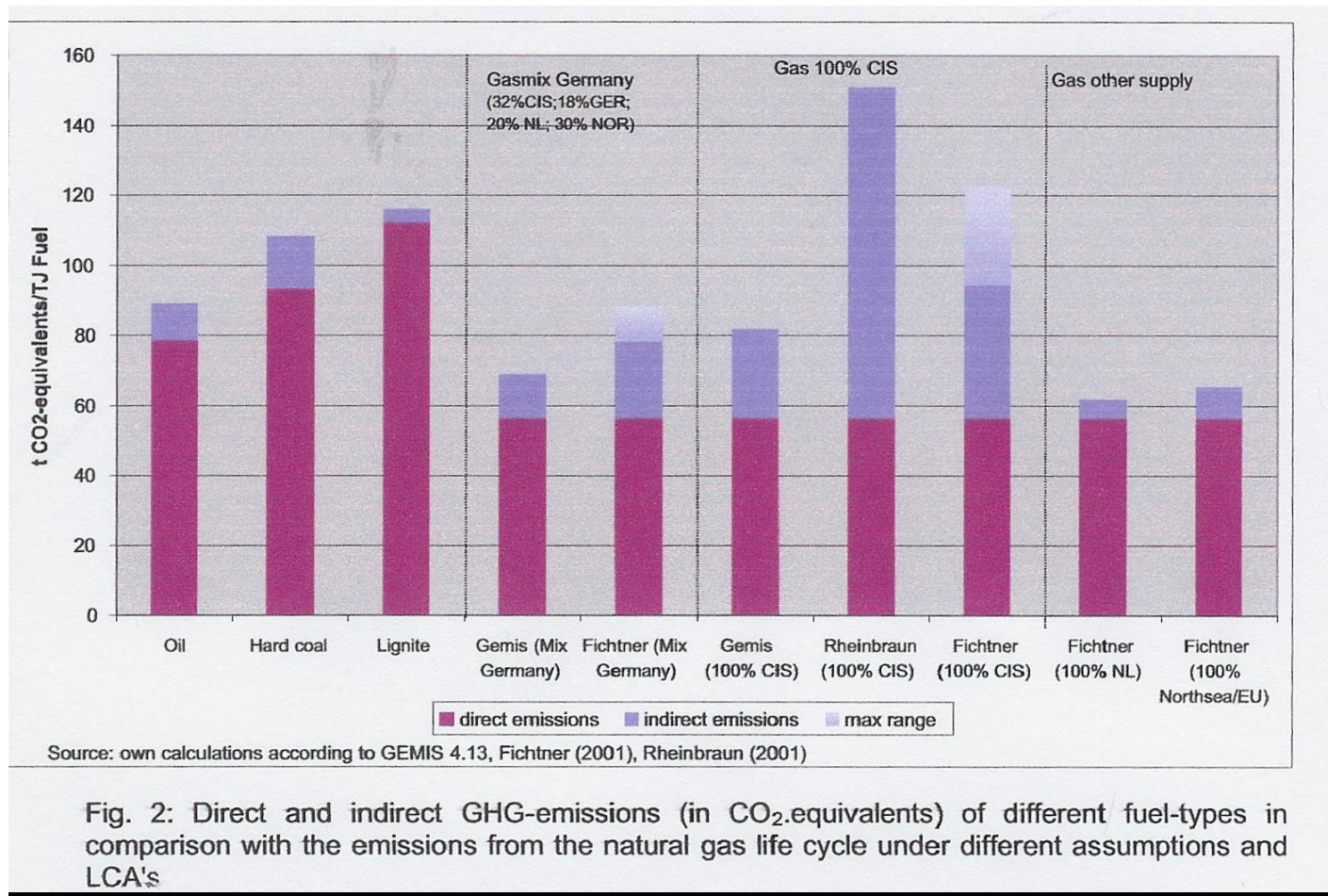


Fig. 2: Direct and indirect GHG-emissions (in CO<sub>2</sub>.equivalents) of different fuel-types in comparison with the emissions from the natural gas life cycle under different assumptions and LCA's

# Thank you for the attention

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