## Generation and Energy Efficiency –R & D Initiatives of CPRI





त्यान

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### Upcoming technologies in thermal coal fired generation



- Clean coal technologies in general USC power generation cycle IGCC
- **Fossil-renewable integration**
- Energy efficiency improvement
- Water production for thermal generation
- Environmental control technologies

### Upcoming technologies in thermal coal fired generation

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Conversion of low grade materials like rejects, washery wastes through CFBC route Handling of fines Cooling technologies Instrumentation for high temp. O<sub>2</sub>, online GCV, cheaper coal flow measurement, etc..

## **CPRI groups**



- Materials Technology ferrous and non ferrous metals
- Energy Efficiency
- CFD and solid modelling
- Fuels- coal analysis
- Mechanical RLA NDT, etc.
- Electrical RLA- IR, etc.
- Environmental technology
- Chemistry- liquid dielectrics, etc.



## Materials development grou

High temperature alloy development, material performance issues that limit the service temperature, evaluation of existing alloys for their service temperature up to 760°C etc.

Surface engineering technologies-wear, erosion and corrosion. life expectancy of components like warped & deformed burner nozzle, erosion protection shields, pulverizer wear parts and other liners-damage tolerance capacity of materials for high temperature wear and erosion resistance of thermal components.

800 MWe Adv-USC Power Plant on a Mission Mode, as a collaborative project involving IGCAR, NTPC, BHEL and CPRI.

Materials for furnace area of high temperature gasification reactors.



## **CFD modelling group**

- Steam turbine internals
- Pump and fan internals and adjoining ducts
- Flue gas passages
- Air flow passages
- Pulverized coal flow

# **Energy efficiency group**



- Control of O<sub>2</sub> in the furnace -high temperature O<sub>2</sub> measurement
- Control of DM water
- Control of valve passing
- Control of APH leaks and basket damage
- Waste heat recovery from flue gases down to 100 °C.
  - Vapor Absorption Air-conditioning
  - Aqua-Ammonia Cycle
  - Organic Rankine Cycle
- Power plant performance optimization-development of algorithms for plant optimization.
- Energy storage systems-flywheel storage and thermal storage
- Knowledge management

### **Fuels group**

- Blending of coals
- Washery: yield-efficiency optimization
- High temperature gasification and gas processing for IGCC
- CCS processes-Pressure Swing Adsorption
  Microalgal process for CO<sub>2</sub> fixation

### **Chemistry-chemical engg. group**



- Hot Gas Cleanup Systems for Integrated Gasification Combined Cycle
- Development of schemes for monitoring of wastewater generated in Thermal Power Plants and treatment options for reuse
- Establishing laboratory for monitoring of dioxin and furan in WtE plants, pilot scale validation of existing treatment technologies and development of new treatment technologies.



#### Mechanical RLA group

- Robotic based boiler tube system for water wall tubes through eddy current based robotic system.
- Phased array technique is a specialized type of testing that utilizes multi element array transducers and software controls for steering the ultrasonic beam.
- Development of advanced RLA methodologies (robotic corrosion mapping, phased array technology, digital radiography, remote eddy current, residual stress measurements etc.) for condition assessment of plant components.





Studies on materials with better insulation properties for generators, GTs and HT motors.Development of diagnostic techniques for condition assessment of high value electrical components.

### **Environmental group**



- Effect of fly ash characteristics viz. ash resistivity, composition, size, unburnt carbon on the efficiency of ESP components, and improved efficiency through Flue gas flow modeling
- Technical study on relationship of fly ash resistivity with particle size for classification of fly ash
- Bulk Transportation options for supply of fly ash between TPP & end users.
- Schemes for online monitoring of  $SO_x$ ,  $NO_x$ , Hg and particulate matter and control options including carbon capture and storage
- Database for ash quality (bottom ash, fly ash and ponded ash)
- Reducing exit water temperature in once through cooling

### Instrumentation, automation groups



- On-line measurements of coal flow, fineness , heating value, and balancing for combustion optimization in utility boilers
- **Online GCV measurement**
- Fire ball visualization and flame scanner visualization

#### Limitations



- R & D institutions like CPRI are geared up for simulation, laboratory analysis, experimental analysis and experimental studies on prototypes.
- R & D institutions do not have the infrastructure for full scale prototype development and large experimental model development for which only the Original Equipment Manufacturers (OEMs) have the infrastructures-highly cost intensive and cannot be duplicated. A mechanism for OEMs to share their infrastructure with R & D institutions for prototype development and experimental model development. In case the OEMs do not share, development will be difficult for the R & D institutions to proceed- tends to go out of synchronization.
- In conducting the simulation, modeling and optimization studies the basic design details of the original pre-R & D equipment must be shared by the OEMs with the R & D institutions.

### CONCLUSIONS



- R & D areas are centred on development for new technologies for conversion of high ash Indian coals.
- Areas of interest to CPRI are based on expert groups available.
- Original equipment manufacturers play a major role in co-operating with R & D institutions in providing design information and sharing their costly prototyping and experimental model making facilities.

