



# Feasibility and sustainability of co-firing biomass in coal power plants in Vietnam

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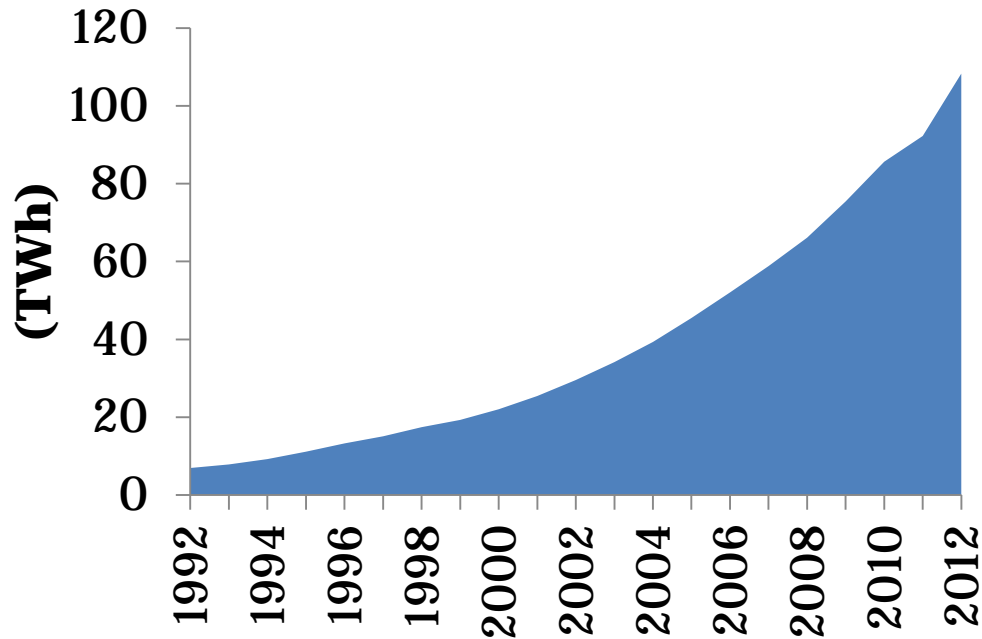
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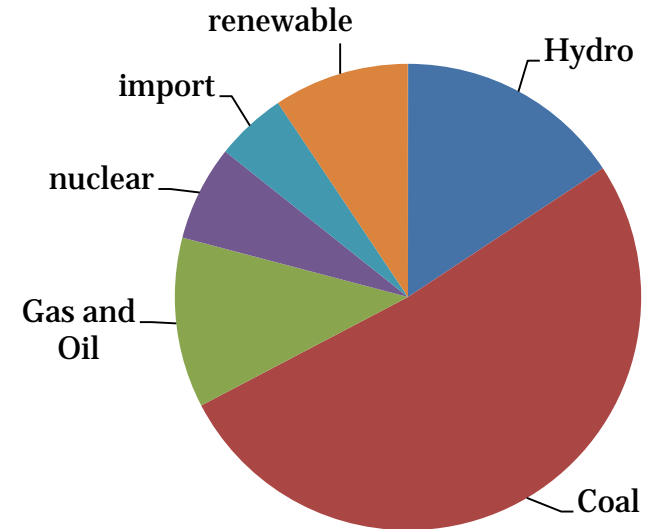
# Introduction

- Co-firing is new concept in Vietnam
- Big gap in study/research on co-firing in Vietnam
- Thus, this study aims to
  - Reviewing biomass potential in Vietnam for co-firing
  - Building a set of indicators to evaluate the feasibility and sustainability of co-firing in Vietnam
  - Applying these indicators in two real cases in Vietnam

# Vietnam will depend more on coal for electricity



**Electricity consumption in Vietnam**

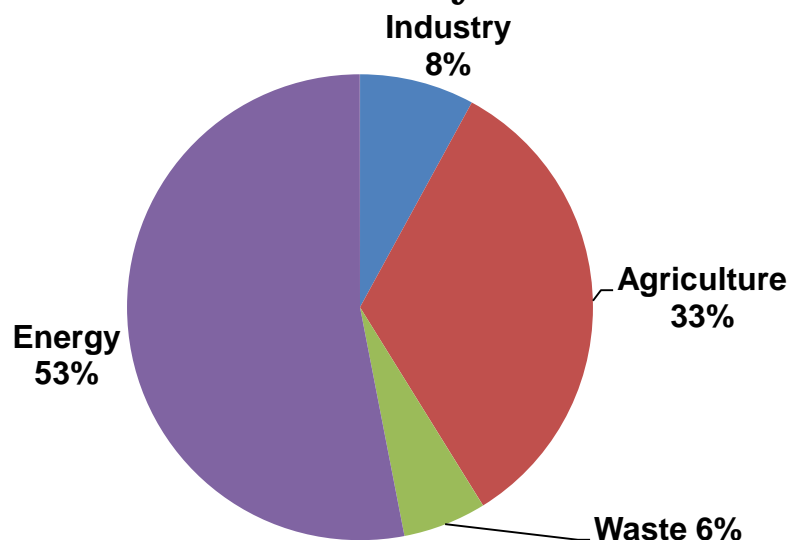


**Electricity supply by sources by 2030**

- By 2030: **57%** electricity from coal  
**80 Mton** coal imported per year

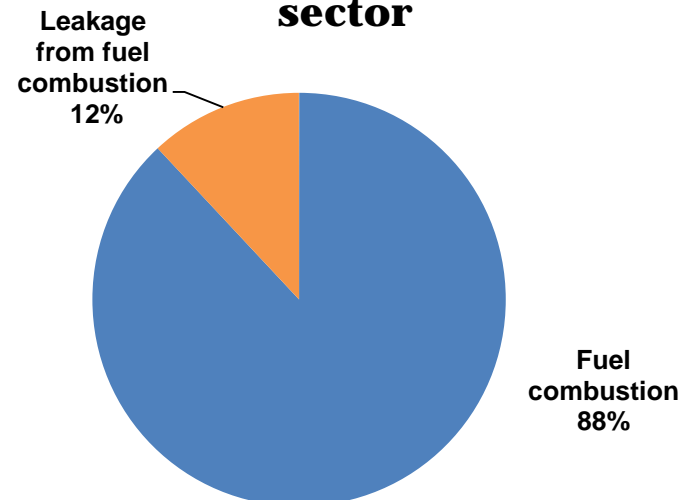
# Energy contribute ½ total GHG emission in Vietnam

## GHG emission by sector



266 Mton CO<sub>2</sub>e

## GHG emission in energy sector



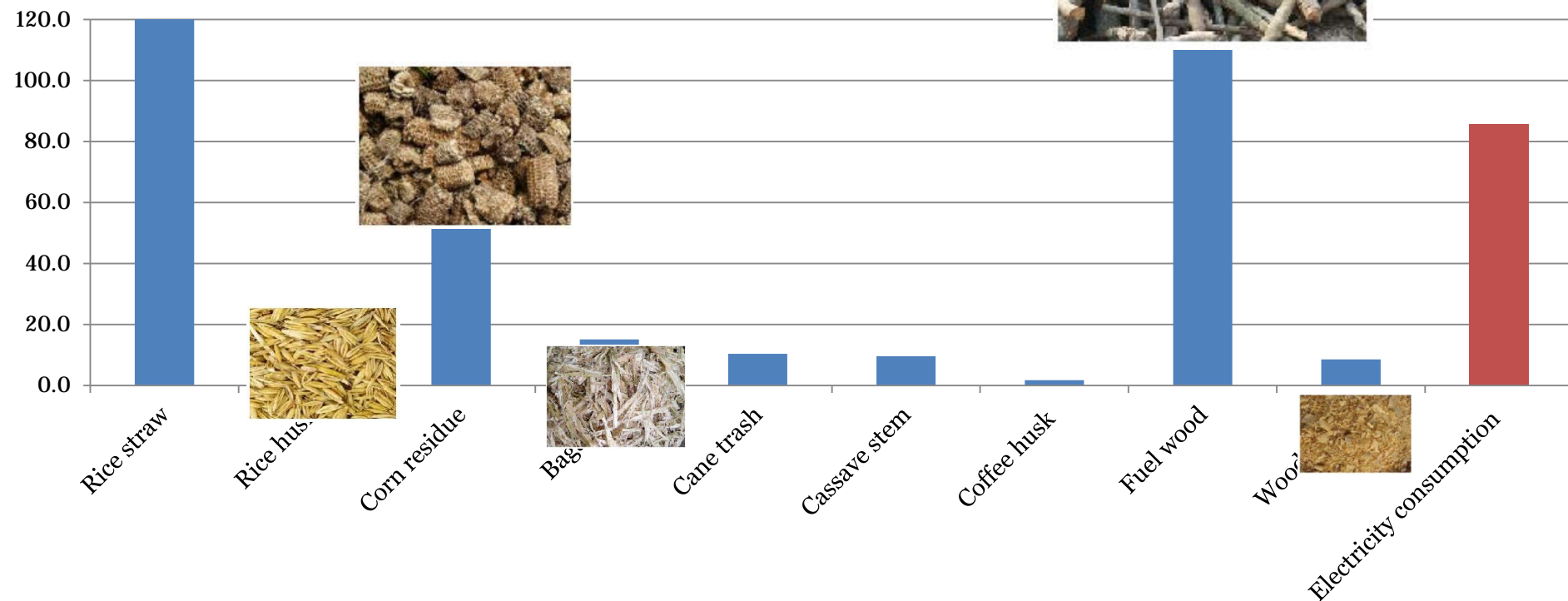
141 Mton CO<sub>2</sub>e

GHG emission reduction target : reduce **20-30%** compare to BAU

# Vietnam has significant potential of biomass for power generation



## Biomass potential in 2010 (TWh)



# Electricity generated from biomass is much lower than its potential

- 40 bagasse cogeneration systems, 5 selling surplus electricity to the grid
  - Total installed capacity: 150 MW
  - Range of capacity: 1-25 MW
- One rice husk CHP plant, no electricity generation yet

## Barriers for electricity from biomass:

- Fossil fuel subsidized
- Low electricity tariff
- High investment cost
- Continuously biomass supply required

## How biomass in Vietnam is being used?



Cattle fodder



Cooking fuel



Small facilities



Make briquettes

Crop residues	Total biomass produced (Mton)	Biomass utilized (Mton)	% biomass utilized
Rice straw	37.57	7.8	21%
Rice husk	7.52	3	40%
Bagasse	7.20	4.3	60%
Other crop residue	20.4	8.5	42%

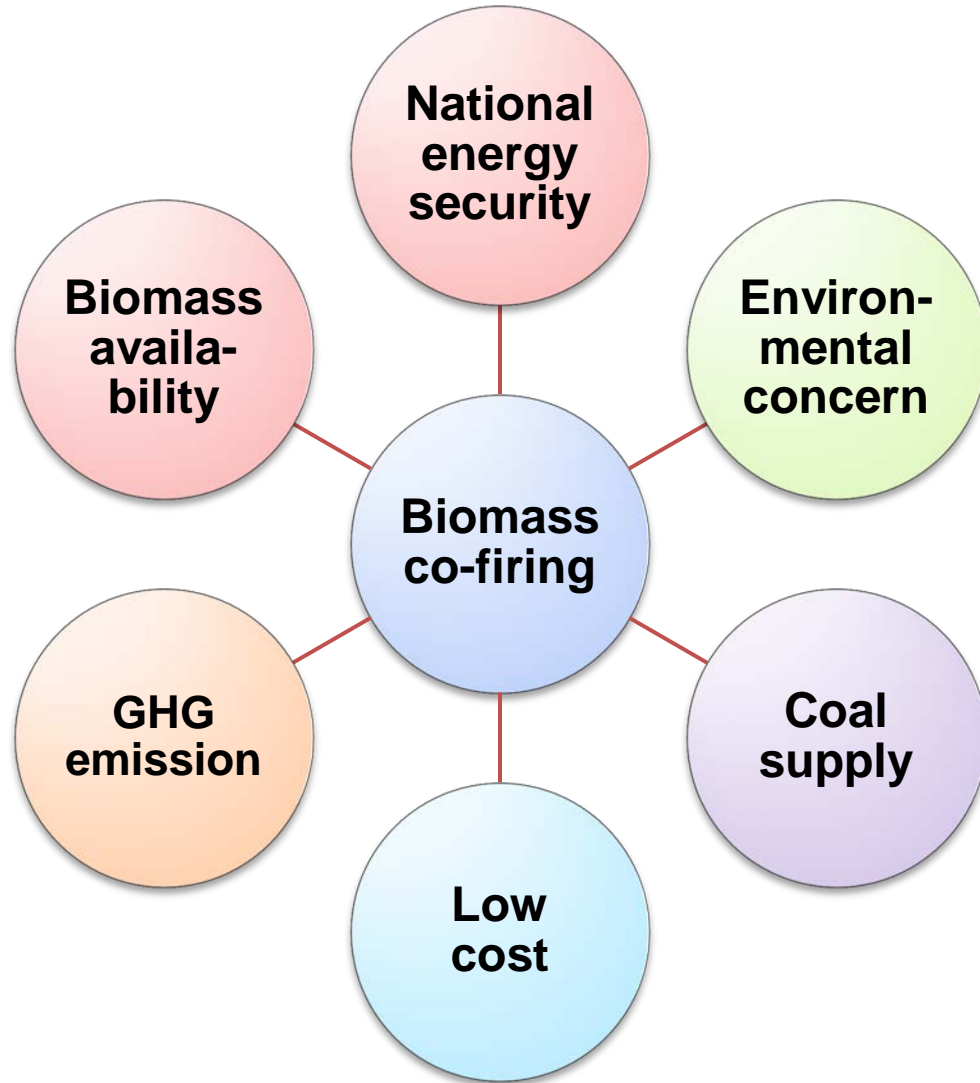


Environmental concern

Open burning



# Why considering biomass co-firing in Vietnam?



# Selected indicators

	Indicator	Unit
<b>Technical aspect</b>	Overall efficiency with cofiring	%
	Biomass needed	ton/year
	Biomass available density	ton/km <sup>2</sup> ·yr
	Collection radius	km
<b>Economical aspect</b>	Biomass unit cost as delivered at the plant	USD/ton
	Biomass cost per GJ	USD/GJ
	Effect to national trade balance (Extra revenue for coal export )	USD/year
	Levelized cost of electricity	USD/kWh
	Net Present Value	USD
	Fuel cost saved	USD/year
<b>Environmental aspect</b>	GHG emission reduction	ton CO <sub>2</sub> e/yr
	Local air quality (NO <sub>x</sub> , SO <sub>2</sub> , PM <sub>2.5</sub> , PM <sub>10</sub> )	mg/MJ
	Resource conservation	ton of coal/year
<b>Social aspect</b>	Extra income for farmer	USD/ha
	Number of jobs created per year	FTE jobs/ year

## Case study: two coal power plants was selected

### **Mong Duong 1 Coal Power Plant**

- 1080 MW (2 units)
- 6.5 TWh/year
- Fluidized Bed
- 2,752 Mton coal/year
- 38.8 % overall efficiency
- Located next to coal mine

### **Ninh Binh Coal Power Plant**

- 100 MW (4 units)
- 0.75 TWh/year
- Pulverized Coal
- 420 Mton coal/year
- 21.8% overall efficiency
- Located 200 km from coal mines
- Coal transported by barges

## Case study: biomass option selected for the cases

- Direct co-firing with biomass blended with coal
- 5% of rice straw co-fired in term of heat

# Results

Category	Indicator	Value		Unit
		Mong Duong 1 CPP	Ninh Binh CPP	
<b>Technical aspect</b>	Overall efficiency with co-firing	38.59	21.62	%
	Efficiency loss	0.25	0.15	%
	Biomass needed	259,107	53,362	ton/year
	Biomass available density	52.79	68.67	ton/km <sup>2</sup> ·year
	Collection radius	71	16	km

Local rice straw supply is adequate for biomass co-firing in both case

# Results

Category	Indicator	Value		Unit
		Mong Duong 1 CPP	Ninh Binh CPP	
<b>Economical aspect</b>	Biomass unit cost	41.31	38.15	USD/ton
	Levelized cost of electricity	4.52	6.6	UScent
	Net Present Value	1,848,558	- 6,450,985	USD
	Fuel cost saved	-2,485,162	31,533	USD/year
	Extra revenue for coal export	1,403,882	345,302	USD/year

Coal price:  
Case 1: 52.7 USD/ton  
Case 2: 83.83 USD/ton

Electricity selling tariff:  
5.4 UScent/kWh

## How fuel cost saving for case 1 is negative

Coal is subsidized → low price

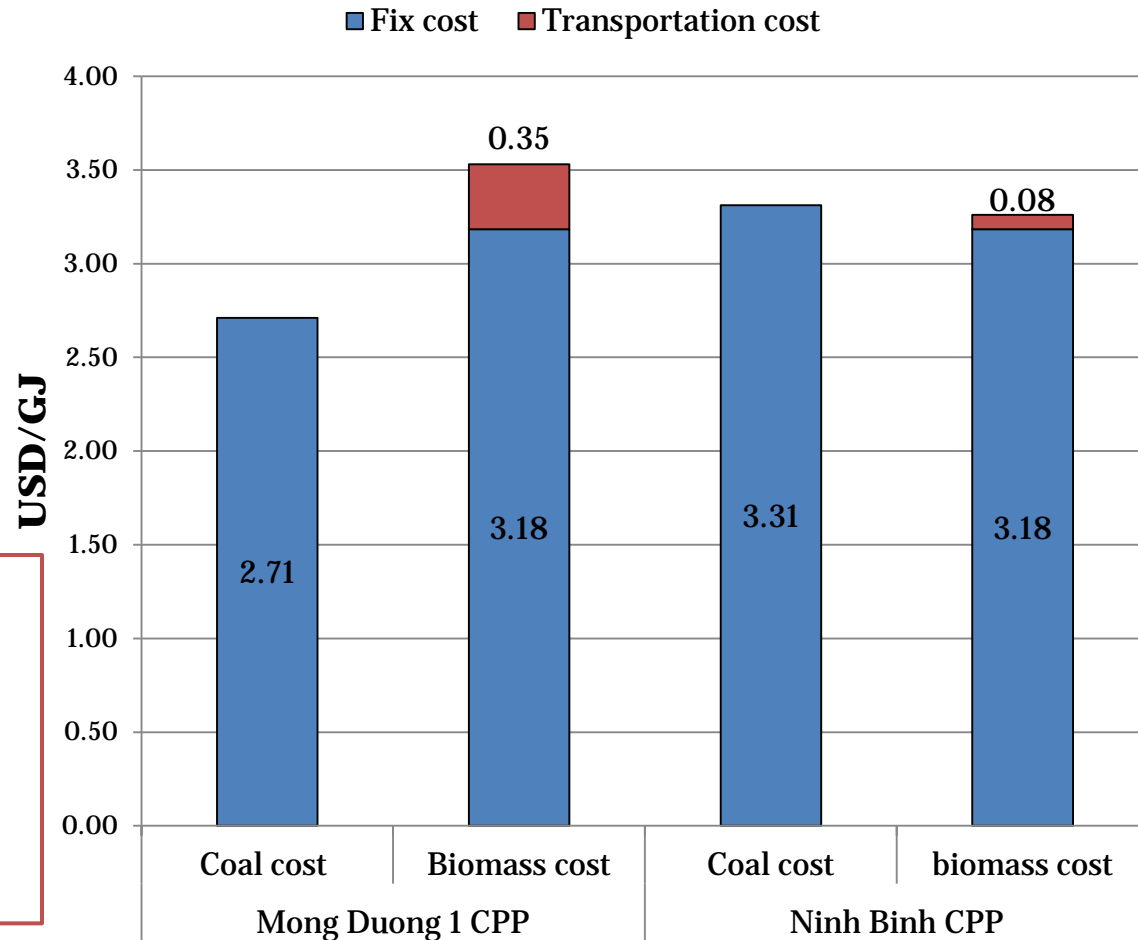
Cost per GJ of biomass is higher than coal

Coal price vs fuel cost saving:

53 USD/ton → -2.5 mil.USD

69 USD/ton → zeroUSD

> 69 USD/ton → positive value



Fuel cost (per GJ) breakdown for two cases

## How LCOE is high in case 2

$$LCOE = \frac{\text{capital cost} \times CRF + OM_{fix}}{8760 \times \text{capacity factor}} + \text{fuel cost} \times \text{Heat rate} + OM_{var}$$

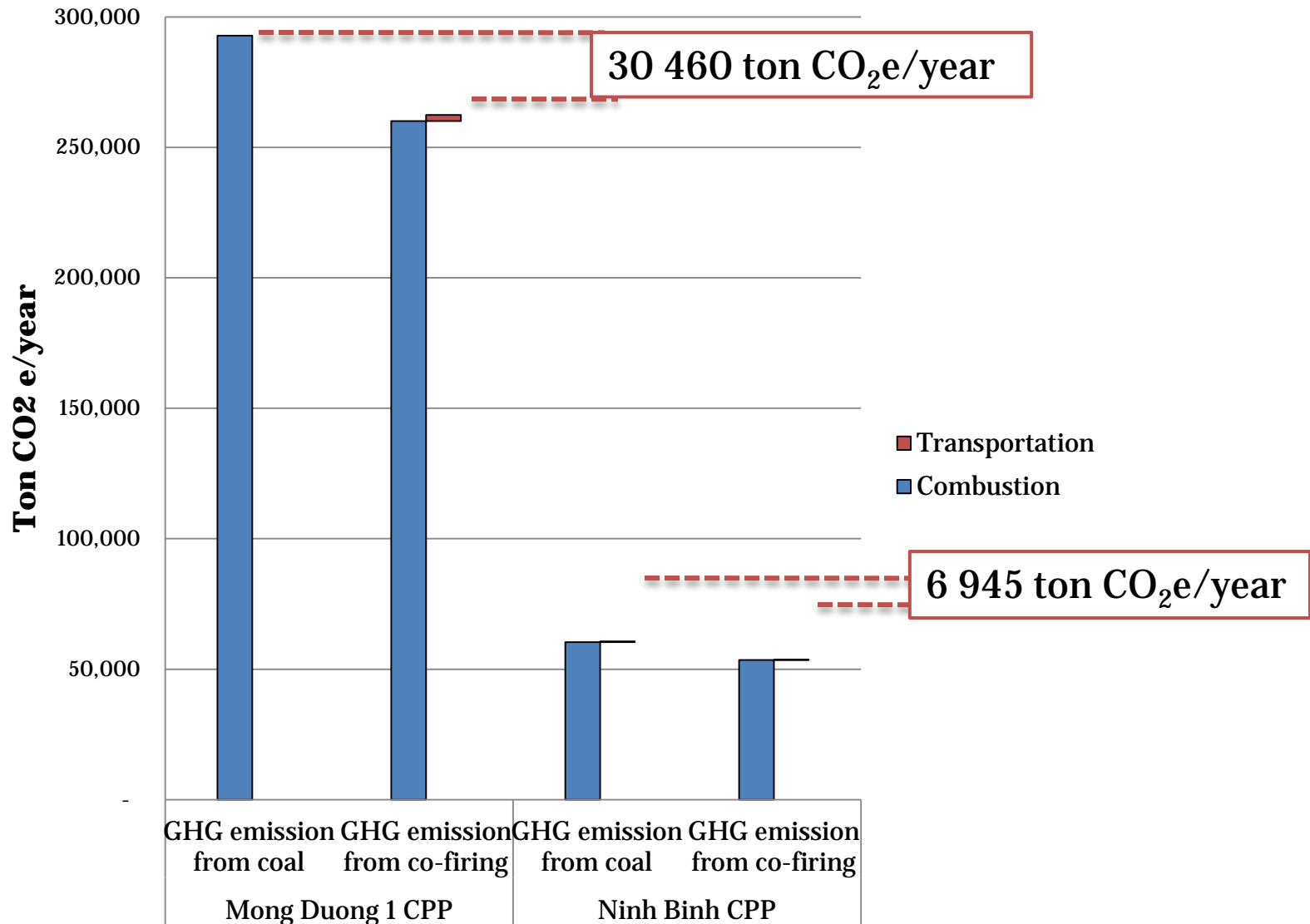
- High heat rate 16.7 MJ/kWh ( for case 1 is 9.3 MJ/kWh)
- Higher electricity tariff could make NPV positive
- Co-firing is not yet subjected to supporting mechanisms

# Results

Category	Indicator	Value		Unit
		Mong Duong 1 CPP	Ninh Binh CPP	
<b>Environmental aspect</b>	GHG emission reduction	30,460	6,945	ton CO <sub>2</sub> e/year
	% emission reduced	10.4	11.5	%
	Resource conservation	155,987	24,664	ton of coal/year
<b>Social aspect</b>	Extra income for farmer	143 - 194	172	USD/ha
	Number of direct job created per year	253	46	FTE jobs/year

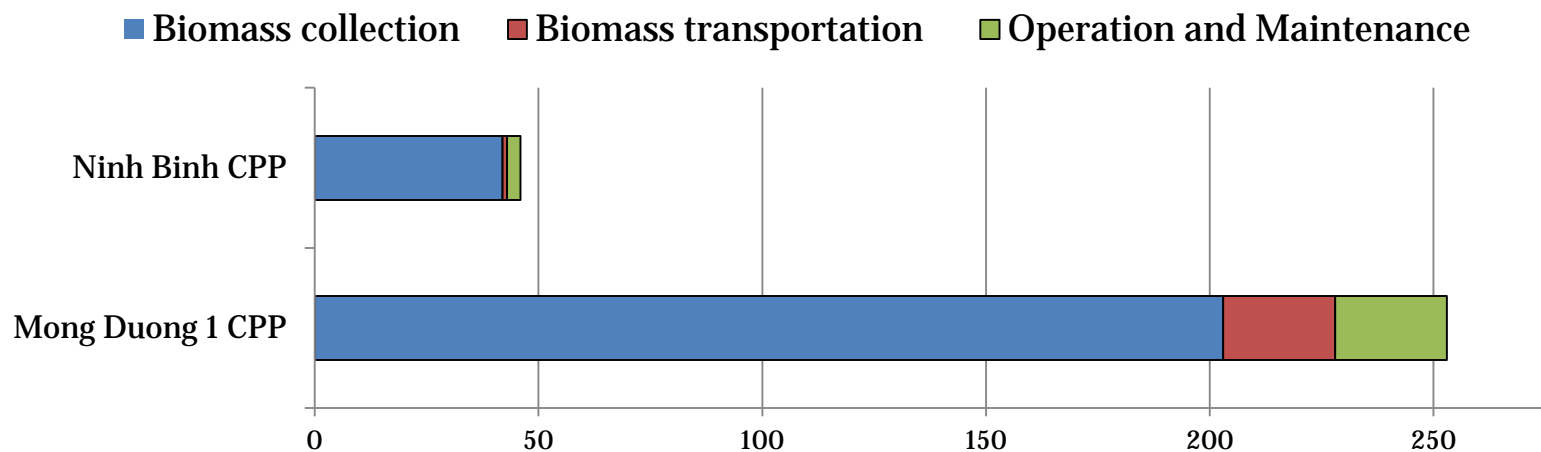


# GHG emission reduction from co-firing in two cases



Direct jobs from biomass collection is high because farmers using small straw winders

### Direct jobs created from co-firing



Straw bale size: 12-15kg  
Winder capacity: 400-500 rolls/day

## Rice straw co-firing could improve local air quality



- 60-90% rice straw is burned in-field
- Gases/pollutants emitted include  $\text{CO}_2$ ,  $\text{CH}_4$ ,  $\text{NO}_x$ ,  $\text{N}_2\text{O}$ ,  $\text{SO}_x$  and particulates
- Co-firing rice straw
  - → less in-field burning
  - → pollutant emission more concentrated but filtered

# Conclusion

- In Vietnam, major factors that drive attention to co-firing are
  - National energy security
  - Climate change
  - Environmental concerns
- Co-firing in Vietnam is not yet feasible in term of economic due to
  - Coal subsidies
  - Low electricity tariff
- Co-firing in Vietnam offers various environmental and social benefits
  - GHG emission reduction
  - Local air quality improvement
  - Extra income for local farmers
  - Jobs creation
- Supporting mechanisms could be driving forces for co-firing development in Vietnam
  - Incentive taxes
  - Biomass subsidies
  - Carbon credit

Thank you for your attention!

Questions/Comments

