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BPDB



BANGLADESH CONSIDERS CLEAN COAL TO MEET FUTURE POWER GENERATION GOALS

Dhaka, Bangladesh – Senior-level managers, engineers, and plant operators from the Bangladesh Power Development Board (BPDB) and its subsidiaries gathered for a workshop on clean coal technology, power plant performance monitoring, heat rate improvement programs, coal transportation, and coal handling.



BACKGROUND

The U.S. Energy Association (USEA) and Bangladesh Power Development Board (BPDB) signed a Memorandum of Understanding in 2011 establishing the U.S. – Bangladesh Power Generation Partnership, with support from the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID). The objective of the partnership was to share best practices with BPDB in power generation employed by the world's best utilities and equipment manufacturers.

The Bangladesh Power Development Board was created in 1972 and started with only 200 MW of installed generation capacity. Today they have increased their installed capacity to over 12 GW (12,000 MW) with four subsidiaries. BPDB is responsible for a large portion of electricity generation and distribution in the urban areas of Bangladesh. The Board has plans to increase generation capacity to 24 GW by 2021 in order to provide reliable electricity to the entire country. Bangladesh's power generation has historically been largely dependent on natural gas, which comprises 62% of the country's electricity fuel mix. Unfortunately, proven gas reserves are depleting in the country so there is a significant need to diversify the fuel mix. As a result, they are looking at coal power generation to meet their electrification goals.

The workshop topic was requested by BPDB to help them begin preparations for coal-based power generation. The objectives of this workshop included the following:

- Best practices in power plant performance monitoring
- Super critical and ultra-super critical technological approaches for coal-based power plants
- Critical issues related to coal import, transportation and handling
- Heat rate improvement planning and implementation

WORKSHOP OVERVIEW

The workshop began with opening remarks from the BPDB Chairman, Md. Shamsul Hasan Miah. Chairman Miah urged the attendees to share the lessons they learn from the workshop with their colleagues. He stated that coal was the only viable option to meet their future power generation and distribution goals. Miah also encouraged the speakers to share their experiences on a few specific topics that were of concern to Bangladesh as they make a shift in power supply. These include long-term versus short-term contracts, differences in coal varieties and blended coal, coal transportation and coal sourcing.



Md. Shamsul Hasan Miah (right), BPDB Chairman, as he gives his opening remarks. Abul Baser Khan (left), member of Planning & Development.



Mr. Unni (Tata Power) has 34 years of experience and focuses on Operations & Maintenance standards and best practices for performance improvement within the power sector.

The workshop was led by two executives from Tata Power in India – Mr. Gopalakrishnan Unni, Head of Operations Management and Mr. Sharad Baijal, Chief of Corporate Operations.

Tata Power was created in 1915 and today is the largest integrated power company and renewable energy player in India. Tata Power developed India's first 4000 MW (800 MW x 5 units) Ultra Mega Power Project (UMPP) based on super-critical technology near the city of Mundra. It is considered the most energy-efficient coal-based power plant in the country today.

Mr. Baijal began the training with a case study presentation on India's first 800 MW supercritical unit installations. He presented on coal transport methods, coal handling and best practices at Tata Power. He offered a comparison of the various coal transportation modes, along with real-world examples for each

transport option. Mr. Unni discussed heat rate (the heat input required to generate a unit of electricity), its importance, and heat rate improvement activities in power plants. Heat rate is used to determine the efficiency of a plant and is important monitoring performance evaluations and improvements. He also presented on safety awareness, turbine performance and fleet wide monitoring. He described Tata Power's approach to fleet monitoring and the Advanced center for Diagnostics & Reliability Enhancement (ADoRE). ADoRE is the remote monitoring center at Tata Power that uses predictive analytics software that identifies emerging problems in a plant. Once these problems are detected, plant personnel are immediately alerted of the problem. Throughout the presentations, both speakers provided sound case study examples for the BPDB participants.



Mr. Baijal (Tata Power) has over 35 years of experience in the power sector and specializes in power plant commissioning and Operations & Maintenance practices.

RESULTS

Participants had the opportunity to discuss coal power generation procedures and best practices throughout the workshop. The workshop attendees found Mr. Baijal's case study presentations useful and were inquisitive about issues that Tata Power ran into with their own installations. They asked questions about the type of loop system used, the disposal of ash, and how to determine the dimensions of power plant stacks. Participants also found Mr. Unni's heat rate presentations useful and asked many engaging questions throughout the workshop. Many of the questions surrounded the topic of plant losses and how to combat these losses. The participants had a great deal of interest in this topic because they wanted to understand how to minimize losses in their own system.

They collaborated with one another to generate recommendations and next steps for BPDB. The key improvements that participants plan to implement in the near future include:

- Operations & maintenance of power plants and coal handling equipment
- Heat rate improvement methods
- Safety awareness and measures to reduce accidents
- Sustainable coal sourcing
- Coal handling and transportation

The participants designated sustainable coal sourcing, heat rate, and safety awareness as part of the most useful information from the workshop. Coal sourcing is a topic the BPDB Chairman specifically asked to be discussed during the workshop and was among the most useful for participants because it is one of BPDB's biggest issues. Due to the high population density in Bangladesh, coal mining would require relocation and resettlement of many people in an already land-scarce country. The coal reserves in Bangladesh are located under a thick layer of sand and water, which makes underground coal mining and exploration a complex and expensive endeavor. The coal reserves are also located under very fertile soil that is already being used for farming. Outside of the geographical issues mentioned, there is a lack of coal ports and coal import infrastructure. The private sector may not be able to invest the capital needed to develop the ports and infrastructure required for large coal importation. River transportation of coal to certain areas of Bangladesh would also be a challenge. Due to all of these challenges, coal sourcing and transport was among the top priorities for the Chairman and other attendees.



Mr. Gopalakrishnan Unni, Head of Operations Management of Tata Power, addressing a participant's question about heat rate improvement methods.

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At the conclusion of the workshop, USEA asked the participants to complete a survey to assess their comprehension of the topics covered. From the survey responses submitted by the attendees, the topics that returned the highest increase in knowledge were coal handling systems, coal imports to power plants, heat rate definitions, and the importance of heat rate monitoring.

NEXT STEPS

As part of the workshop, the participants conducted planning sessions to brainstorm actions that could be implemented to address some of the issues they would face when establishing a coal power plant in Bangladesh. The participants plan to incorporate personal protection equipment and training to improve safety within their divisions. Monitoring, maintenance and coal quality improvements are part of their short-term plans (0 – 3 years). System upgrades, operations and maintenance guidelines are part of their medium-term plans (4-7 years). Proper design, commissioning and planning of coal power plants are part of their long-term plans (more than 7 years). The workshop participants want to continue the knowledge sharing and plan to share the information acquired with their teams upon their return from the workshop.



LIST OF ATTENDEES

	Name	Office
1	Mr. Md. Shamsul Hasan Miah	Chairman
2	Mr. Md. Abul Baser Khan	Member, Planning & Development
3	Mr. Md. Khaled Mahmood	Member, Generation
4	Mr. Abdul Majid	Construction of Rampal Coal-based Power Plant, BPDB, Dhaka
5	Md. Abdullah al Mamun	BPDB
6	Md. Abdus Sattermiah	BPDB
7	Mr. Md. Abu Bakar Siddique	5-6 Unit, Ghorasal Power Station, BPDB, Narsingdi
8	Mr. Md. Abul Kashem Mahmud	Directorate of Project Planning, BPDB, Dhaka
9	Mr. Ajoy Kumar Chakraborty	Barapukuria 275 M W Coal Fired Thermal Power Plant (3rd unit) Construction Project, BPDB, Dhaka
10	Mr. Md. Anowar Hossain	Directorate of System Planning, BPDB, Dhaka
11	Mr. Md. Ariful Haq	Design and Inspection-1, BPDB, Dhaka
12	Mr. Arifur Rahman Bhuiyan	Construction of Maheshkhali Coal-based Power Plant, Cox's Bazar, BPDB, Dhaka
13	Ms. Jakia Najnin Panna	BPDB
14	Mr. Bikash Dewan	Planning & Development, BPDB, Dhaka
15	Mr. Chowdhury Nuruzzaman	Barapukuria 275 M W Coal Fired Thermal Power Plant(3rd unit) Construction Project, BPDB, Dhaka
16	Mrs. Daisy Pervin	Directorate of Project Planning, BPDB, Dhaka

	Name	Office
17	Mr. Md. Ekhlasur Rahman Chowdhury	Barapukuria Coal Fired Thermal Power Plant, BPDB, Dinazpur
18	Mr. Ferdousi Begum	BPDB
19	Mr. Golam Kibria	IPP cell-1, BPDB, Dhaka
20	Mr. Goutam Kumar Pal	Construction of Rampal Coal-based Power Plant, BPDB, Dhaka
21	Mr. Md. Hassan Mahamud	Barisal Gas Turbine Power Station, BPDB, Barisal
22	Mr. Md. Helalur Rahman	Titas 50 MW Peaking Power Plant, BPDB, Comilla
23	Mr. Ibrahim Ahmad Shafi Al Mohtad	Electricity Generation Company of Bangladesh Limited, Dhaka
24	Mr. Md. Imrose Islam	Ashuganj Power Station Company Ltd, Ashuganj, Brahmanbaria
25	Dr. Kazi Humayun Kabir	ECGBL
26	Mr. Md. Jashim Uddin	Chittagong Power station, Raojan, BPDB, Chittagong
27	Mrs. Jorifa khatun	Directorate of System Planning, BPDB, Dhaka
28	Mr. Kausar Amir Ali	Construction of Bibiyana-III, 400 MW Combined Cycle Power Plant, BPDB, Dhaka
29	Mr. Khandaker Azizur Rahman	BPDB
30	Mr. Kshirod Mohan Bose	Ghorashal Power Station, BPDB, Narsingdi
31	Mr. Mahbubur Rahman	Member, Generation, BPDB, Dhaka
32	Mr. Md. Mizanur Rahman	Faridpur 50 MW Peaking Plant Power Plant, BPDB, Faridpur
33	Mr. Mohammad Moniruzzaman	Coal Power Generation Company Bangladesh Limited (CPGCBL), Dhaka
34	Mr. Moniruzzaman	Member Generation, BPDB, Dhaka
35	Mr. Md. Monower Zahid Khan	Directorate of System Planning, BPDB, Dhaka
36	Mr. Mustaque Muhamad	Power Station Construction, BPDB, Dhaka
37	Mrs. Nira Mazumder	Construction of Bibiyana-III, 400 MW Combined Cycle Power Plant, BPDB, Dhaka
38	Mr. Ovijit Kuri	Bhola 225 MW Combined Cycle Power Station, BPDB, Bhola
39	Mr. Quazi Md. Ziaul Hoque	Shiddhirganj 210 MW Power Plant, Shiddhirganj, BPDB, Narayanganj
40	Mr. Md. Rahmat Ullah	Chief Engineer, Generation, BPDB, Dhaka
41	Mr. Rajesh Mazumder	Design and Inspection-2, BPDB, Dhaka
42	Mr. Ratan Kumar Paul	Directorate of System Planning, BPDB, Dhaka
43	Mr. Md. Rezaul Karim	Khulna Power Station, BPDB, Khulna
44	Mr. Ashutosh Roy	BPDB
45	Mr. Md. Sahadat Hossain	Barapukuria Coal fired Thermal Power Plant, BPDB, Dinazpur
46	Mr. Sayeed Ahmed	Private Generation, BPDB, Dhaka
47	Mr. Sayeed Akram Ullah	Design and Inspection-1, BPDB, Dhaka
48	Ms. Selima Nargis	Directorate of System Planning, BPDB, Dhaka
49	Mr. Md. Tanbir Rahman	North-West Power Generation Co. Ltd, Dhaka

For more information about the Bangladesh Partnership, please contact Ms. Ibrionke Ogonye at iogonye@usea.org or Ms. Sarah Blanford at sblanford@usea.org.