Coal Gasification

Source: LM

Why in News?

The Ministry of Coal requested proposals from public and private sector participants for <u>coal gasification</u> **projects** as part of an Rs 8,500 crore <u>viability gap funding (VGF)</u> **scheme.**

 Viability Gap Funding (VGF) is a financial tool used to support projects that are economically justified but not financially viable on their own.

What is Coal Gasification?

- Coal gasification is a process that transforms Coal into a Synthetic gas (Syngas), consisting of mixture of gasses such as Carbon monoxide (CO), Hydrogen (H2), Carbon dioxide (CO2), Methane (CH4) and Water vapor (H2O).
 - Coal is reacted at high temperatures (typically 1,000–1,400°C) with a controlled amount of oxygen and steam.
- Syngas can be used to produce a wide range of <u>Fertilizers</u>, Fuels, solvents and synthetic materials.
- The Process is as given:
 - **Preparation**: Coal is **crushed into a fine powder to increase its surface area** and enhance the chemical reactions during the process.
 - Gasification Reactor: The crushed coal is introduced into a high-temperature and high-pressure reactor along with limited oxygen or air and steam.
 - **Chemical Reactions:** In the absence of **sufficient oxygen for complete** combustion, the coal undergoes a series of complex chemical reactions.
 - These reactions break down the coal molecules into the components of syngas.
 - Gas Cleaning: The raw syngas produced from the reactor contains impurities like tar, sulfur, and dust. These impurities need to be removed through a gas cleaning process before the syngas can be used further.
- Benefits of Coal Gasification:
 - **Cleaner Alternative to Coal Combustion**: Coal gasification burns cleaner than coal for electricity. It captures pollutants before using the gas for power generation.
 - Versatile Syngas Usage: The syngas produced can be used for various purposes, including electricity generation, production of cleaner fuels like hydrogen and production of chemicals like ammonia and methanol.



Note

- The Government is promoting coal-to-chemical and gasification processes due to the expected surplus of domestic coal in the future after meeting the power and other sectors' needs.
 - India aims for **100 million tonnes (MT) coal gasification by 2030** with investments worth over Rs. 4 lakh crores.
 - In addition to **VGF**, the government is supporting the coal industry in 2 ways:
 - Long-term linkage window: This creates a stable market for coal producers.
 - **Coal utilization for gasification**: Coal mine owners can use their coal for gasification projects and get a discount on revenue sharing.
- Production of <u>coal and lignite</u> reached 1 billion tonnes in FY 2024, target of 1.08 billion tonnes is set for the current fiscal year 2024-25.
- India has the fourth largest coal reserves in the world, with reserves of 361.41 billion tonnes.
 - Top 3 Coal Reserves: US, Russia and Australia.
 - Top 3 Coal Production: China, India and US.



Read more: Coal Gasification, Coal Logistics Plan and Policy

UPSC Civil Services Examination, Previous Year Questions (PYQs)

<u>Prelims</u>

Q1. Consider the following statements: (2019)

- 1. Coal sector was nationalized by the Government of India under Indira Gandhi.
- 2. Now, coal blocks are allocated on lottery basis.
- 3. Till recently, India imported coal to meet the shortages of domestic supply, but now India is selfsufficient in coal production.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 only
(b) 2 and 3 only
(c) 3 only
(d) 1, 2 and 3

Ans: (a)

Q2. Which of the following is/are the characteristic/characteristics of Indian coal? (2013)

- 1. High ash content
- 2. Low sulphur content
- 3. Low ash fusion temperature

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

(a) 1 and 2 only
(b) 2 only
(c) 1 and 3 only
(d) 1, 2 and 3

Ans: (a)

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