

# 中国现代煤化工产业"十三五"发展定位与管控

The Location and Controls of modern coal chemical developing in 13<sup>th</sup> 5-plans in China

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BEIJING . 2016



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## 一、中国现代煤化工的发展背景



- 中国"富煤贫油少气"的资源禀赋决定了未来中国的能源和化工原料需更多考虑煤炭资源
- 煤炭在中国能源生产和消费结构中一直占70%左右
- ●预计未来中国以煤 为主的能源结构实 难改变

煤炭是中国的优势能源矿产资源,煤种齐全,预测资源量5.9万亿吨,2000米以浅查明资源量3.88万亿吨,按照目前年产40亿吨、综合回采率按50%计算,可以开采数百年以上。(rich coal)

煤炭在中国一次能源资源总量中占94%以上,而石油、天然气资源合计不足6%。"贫油少气富煤"是中国的资源现实。(poor oil and natural gas)

#### 中国化石能源资源储量构成



# 中国清洁能源发展路线图

The roadmaps of clean energy development in China

<mark>煤炭清洁高效转化</mark> Coal Clean and efficient conversion



现代煤化工---制油、制气、油气基化工原材料coal to oil、SNG and materials

集中燃煤超低排放发电Ultra low emission power generation

中国不缺能源 只是缺 优质低碳能源

China is not lack of energy but poor high grade /clean and low carbon energy



努力探采开发清 洁能源Produce of low carbon clean energy



风能、光伏、水能、核能、氢能 hydr/sola/wind/nuclear/H2

改变消费方式transfer energy consumption types



以电代油、以电代气replace oil & gas with electricity



#### 中国的石油天然气已经过度依赖进口

The oil and gas is over reliance on imports in China

oil **60.6%** 

Natural gas **32.7%** 

7

7

石 油 对外依存度

天然气 对外依存度

oil and gas foreign degree of dependency

#### 中国煤炭的主体能源地位实难改变



The main body of China's coal energy status is difficult to change

#### 中国能源消费体量巨大,其它所有能经济获得的清洁能源总量太少,替代难度大。

The great huge amount of energy consumption, the total amount of clean energy available to all other economies is too small, it is very difficulty to alternative.

\* 中国是世界第一人口大国和第二大经济体,能源消费总量巨大。据统计,2015年我国全社会能源消费总量达到43亿吨标煤,其中自产的原油和天然气总量合计不足4.7亿吨标煤;经过建国以来大量兴建的水电和近几年巨资兴建的核电、风电、光电、光热等所有清洁能源和可再生能源总产量折合5.2亿吨标煤,全部合计还不足10亿吨标煤,仅占去年我国能源消费总量的23%。

In 2015, total 4.3 btce, but we produced oil+gas 0.47btce\clean enery 0.52btce, only 23%

#### Outstanding advantages of coal

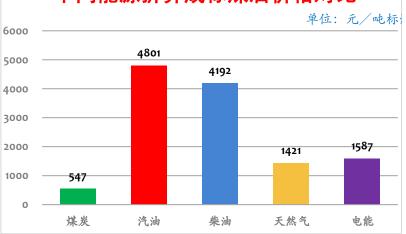
# 煤炭的

优

● 资源最可靠Most reliable 同等热值比价 煤炭是最经济的能源资源

- 使用最便捷Most convenient
- 建设投入最少build least
- 生产成本最低produce cost lowest
- 消费价格最低廉Cheapest
- •运输储存最方便 Transportation storage Most convenient

#### 不同能源折算成标煤后价格对比



注:对比数据为2016年7月份市场实际数据

# 、中国现代煤化工的发展背景



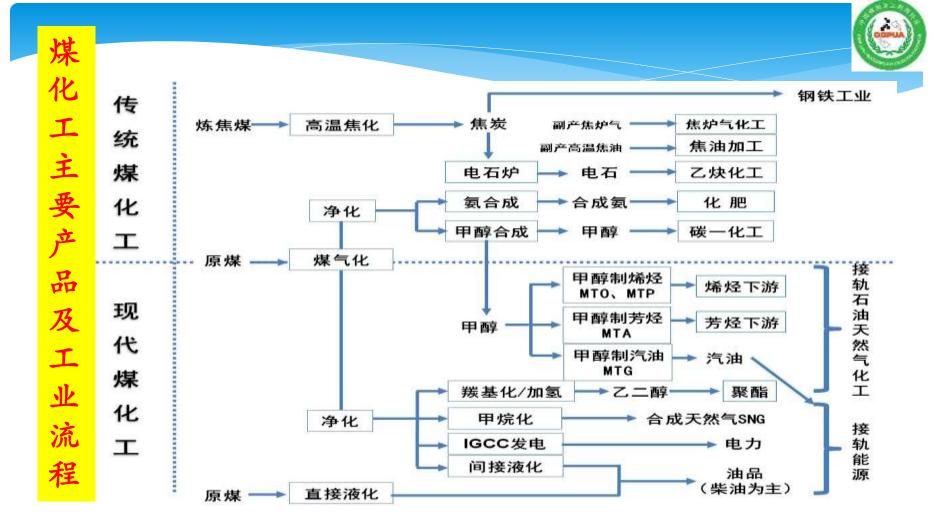
#### 发展煤化工基本不新增加耗煤总量

The MCCI no increase the total amount of coal consumption



**Scattered burning coal** 

减少分散用煤提高集中清洁高效转化比例







1、在传统煤化工方面(Traditional coal chemical industry): 到2015年底总产能(Total production capacity by the end of 2015)

合成氨(Synthetic ammonia)产能 约5700万t/a (10kt/a)

焦 炭 (Coke)

产能 约6.5亿t/a (100Mt/a)

电 石 (calcium carbide) 产能 约4000万t/a (10kt/a)

醇 (methanol)

产能 约6700万t/a (10kt/a)







#### 2、在现代煤化工方面(MCCI):

(1) "十二五"期间,中国建成33个煤基油品项目,合计产能683万吨/年。 其中,煤直接液化产能108万吨/年;煤间接液化产能150万吨/年;中低温煤焦油加氢产能320万吨/年;煤油混炼产能45万吨/年;煤经甲醇制油产能60万吨/年。

Coal to Oil: 33 plants, Total production capacity 6830 kt/a

| include: | Direct coal to oil production         | 1080 kt/a |
|----------|---------------------------------------|-----------|
|          | coal gasification to oil              | 1500 kt/a |
|          | Low temperature coal tar by H2 to oil | 3200 kt/a |
|          | Kerosene mixing to oil                | 450 kt/a  |
|          | Coal to methanol to gasoline          | 600 kt/a  |





#### 2、在现代煤化工方面(MCCI):

(2) 中国煤制天然气共有3个项目的一期工程实现投产运行,阜新项目正在建设,分别是大唐克旗一期工程13.3亿m³/a、新疆庆华伊犁一期工程13.75亿m³/a和内蒙古汇能一期工程4亿m³/a,总产能达到31.05亿m³/a,产量16亿m³/a。

SNG: 4 plants, Total production capacity 15. 5 bm<sup>3</sup>/a, production 1.6 bm<sup>3</sup>/a

#### include:

3 producing plant3(first-stage) 3.1 bm3/a, and FUXIN plant is building (4 bm3/a)





(3) 煤经甲醇制烯烃(CTO/MTO)是中国煤化工行业发展比较顺利的产品路线,技术成熟,在中高油价下成本竞争力强。2015年底中国建成20套煤(甲醇)制烯烃示范装置,建成899万吨/年CTO/MTO产能。

Coal to Alkene(CTO/MTO/DMTO/DMOT II):

20 producing plants, Total production capacity 8990 kt/a

(4)、截至2015年12月,中国已投产运行和试车成功的煤(合成气)制乙二醇(CTMEG)项目共12个,形成总计212万吨/年乙二醇产能。

Coal to ethylene glycol (MEG):

12 producing plants, Total production capacity 2120 kt/a<sub>o</sub>





Technology Developments of MCCI in China

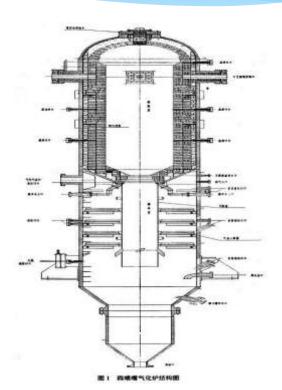
- 1、大型先进煤气化技术取得重大进展
  - The great achievement has been made in large scale modern coal gasification technology
- 2、现代煤化工合成关键技术取得重大突破 The great achievements have been made in the key technologies of modern coal chemical synthesis
- 3、现代煤化工示范工程项目取得重大成效
  The great achievements have been made in the modern coal chemical engineering projects
- 4、现代煤化工园区化建设逐步形成 Many zones of MCCI has gradually formed

Technology Developments of MCCI in China

#### (一) 气化炉/ gasifier

1、"多喷嘴对置式水煤浆气化技术" 签约109台气化炉,40台已投入工 业运行。

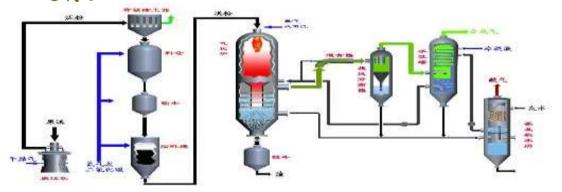
The opposed multi nozzle coal water slurry gasification technology, signed contracts 109 sets, working 40 sets

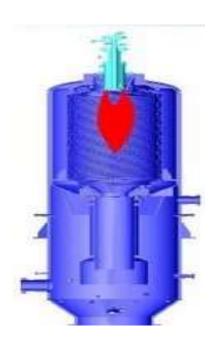


Technology Developments of MCCI in China

#### (一) 气化炉/ gasifier

2、"航天干粉煤气流床加 压气化技术"签约72台 气化炉,24台已投入工 业运行。 HT type of dry gas flow bed gasification technology, signed contracts 72 sets, working 24 sets about



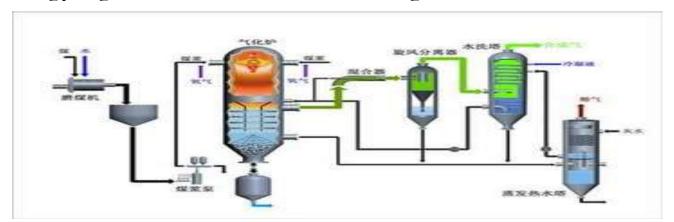


Technology Developments of MCCI in China

#### (一) 气化炉/ gasifier

3、"水煤浆水冷壁清华炉煤气化技术"签约39台气化炉,2台已投入工业运行。

Qinghua type of coal water slurry water cooled wall gasification technology, signed contracts 39 sets, working 2 sets.

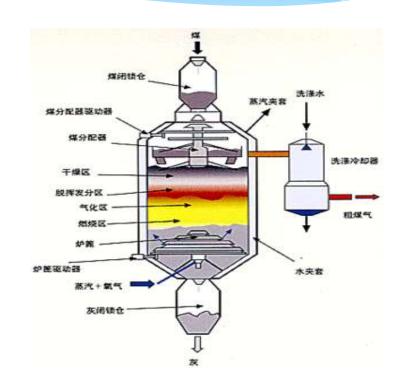




Technology Developments of MCCI in China

4、"SE-东方粉煤气化技术"已建成 工业化示范装置。

> SE-East type of dry gas flow bed gasification technology has built





Technology Developments of MCCI in China

5、"两段式干煤粉加压气化 技术"已用于我国首套 250MW IGCC(煤整体气 化联合循环发电)示范 装置。

> Two-stage types of dry gas flow bed gasification for IGCC has built



Technology Developments of MCCI in China

6、"云煤炉 (YM)"已经成功运用于云南先锋20万t/a甲醇制汽油 (MTG)项目中,连续运行超过2年。

YUNMEI type of lump coal gasification technology has working more than 2 years, to produce methanol to gasoline (MTG)



Technology Developments of MCCI in China

#### (二) 合成工艺/ process engineering

1、神华集团研发的"神华煤直接液化工艺"和"煤直接液化高效催化剂"等核心技术,成功应用于百万吨级煤制油工程示范。

**SHENHUA** Group Co. Has succeed megaton /a coal direct liquefaction and especial catalyst, they are working commercial process

2、中科院山西煤炭化学研究所与企业合作,成功开发出新一代高温浆态床F-T 合成煤炭间接液化工艺和催化剂技术,成功应用于伊泰、潞安、神华等煤间接制油工程示范。

A new F-T generation of high temperature slurry bed Indirect liquefaction process and catalyst technology has succeed in some plants in China.

Technology Developments of MCCI in China

#### (二) 合成工艺/ process engineering

3、兖矿集团开发了具有独特催化剂和反应器的低温费托合成油技术,建成了目前世界上最大煤间接制油单体系统——榆林百万吨级煤间接制油示范工程,一次开车成功,所有工艺指标全部达到设计要求。

**YANKUANG** group Co. Has succeed a new F-T generation of low temperature Indirect liquefaction process and catalyst technology, and they have built a megaton /a plant in Yulin, Shanxi Province.

4、中科院大连化物所等单位开发了"甲醇制取低碳烯烃(DMTO)工艺技术",已建成投产7套工业化装置,烯烃总产能达到400万吨/年。

DMTO/DMTOII has built 7 sets, Total production capacity 4000kt/a



Technology Developments of MCCI in China

5、多种"煤制乙二醇工艺技术"并实现工业化,已建成工业化装置总产能达到165万吨。

China has succeed several coal to MEG technology, Total production capacity 1650 kt/a

6、清华大学与华电煤业集团有限公司联合开发的"流化床甲醇化制芳烃技术",已完成3万吨/年甲醇进料的工业性试验。

We have achieved coal to arene, and has tested 30 kt/a Trial production

7、龙成集团自主开发了单体处理能力为80万吨/年的大型低阶煤低温热解炉,在曹妃甸工业区建成年处理能力千万吨级的低阶煤煤清洁高效综合利用工业项目。
The low-medium-temperature carbonization technology of low rank coal has bigger progress, LONGCHENG group Co. has built a ten-million ton per year plant.



Technology Developments of MCCI in China

- 8、 陕煤化集团和上海碧科清洁能源技术公司、上海河图工程股份有限公司共同开发的"甲醇制丁烯联产丙烯技术 (CMTX) 万吨级工业试验"又取得了新的突破。 China's CMTX technology (coal to methanol for butylene outgrowth propylene) has succeed in 1 kt/a test.
- 9、近期《自然》杂志公布了中科院大连化物所"煤气化直接制烯烃新工艺",以包信和院士为首的团队,颠覆了传统的费托合成工艺(F-T),创造性的直接用煤气化合成气在一种新研发的复合催化剂的作用下,高选择性的一步反应获得低碳烯烃,突破了高能耗、高水耗的重大难题。
  - According to the American Journal of <nature>, Chinese academician BAOXINHE has researched a new process, coal gasification direct to olefin has a great progress

## **四、中国现代煤化工面临的问题**



Problems faced of MCCI in China

- 煤化工规划布局制约问题/Layout constraints
- 水资源利用瓶颈问题/Water resources bottleneck
- 环境排放污染问题/ pollution of the environment
- 产品同质化问题/ product homogeneity
- 低价油气冲击下的经济性问题/ Economy
- 产业发展与资源环境矛盾加剧/ contradiction/Development /resources and environment



# 当前煤化工项目所在省市生态环境约束分析表

| 序号 | 省份 | 生态环境约束   |
|----|----|--|
| 1  | 山西 | (1) 空气质量不符合当前标准(2) 水质被中度污染(3) 工业固废排放(4) 部分涉及生态功能区(5) 生态环境质量一般  |
| 2  | 内蒙 | (1) 空气质量不符合当前标准(2) 水质被轻度污染(3) 工业固废排放(4) 部分涉及生态功能区(5) 生态环境质量蒙东良及以上,蒙中一般,阿拉善盟差,其余为较差                           |
| 3  | 陕西 | (1) 空气质量不符合新标准 (2) 水质被轻度污染 (3) 工业固废排放 (4) 部分涉及生态功能区 (5) 生态环境质量大部分地区良以上,榆林、延安北部一般,榆林市北部风沙区差                   |
| 4  | 河南 | (1) 部分空气质量不符合当前标准(2) 水质被轻度污染(3) 工业固废排放(4) 生态环境质量大部分为良及以上, 郑州、开封及周边地区一般                                       |
| 5  | 宁夏 | (1) 空气质量不符合新标准(2) 部分涉及生态功能区(3) 生态环境质量一般  |
| 6  | 青海 | (1) 空气质量不符合新标准(2) 少量工业固废排放(3) 部分涉及生态功能区(4) 生态环境质量东部地区良,<br>玉树、海西大部分地区一般,海西西北部少部分地区较差,极少部分地区差                 |
| 7  | 新疆 | (1) 空气质量不符合当前标准(2) 水质被轻度污染(3) 工业固废排放(4) 部分涉及生态功能区(5) 生态环境质量伊犁、昌吉、乌鲁木齐、博尔塔拉、塔城部分地区一般,大部分地区较差,准格尔盆地少部分、阿克苏少部分差 |

#### 煤化工主要产品生产能效、煤耗和水耗目标

The main products of coal chemical energy efficiency, coal consumption and water consumption target

| project                    | Energy efficiency (%) |                | coal consumption (tce / |                   | water consumption (m <sup>3</sup> /ton of product) |                |
|----------------------------|-----------------------|----------------|-------------------------|-------------------|--|----------------|
|                            | basic<br>requirements | Advanced Value | basic<br>requirements   | Advanced<br>Value | basic<br>requirements                              | Advanced Value |
| Direct coal liquefaction   | ≥45.0                 | ≥49.0          | ≤2.8                    | ≤2.4              | ≤7.0   | ≤5.0           |
| Indirect coal liquefaction | ≥42.0                 | ≥47.0          | ≤3.6                    | ≤3.4              | ≤9.9   | ≤6.8           |
| CTO(煤制烯烃)                  | ≥40.0                 | ≥44.0          | ≤4.4                    | ≤4.0              | ≤13.2  | ≤10.0          |
| Ethylene glycol coal (MEG) | ≥25.0                 | ≥28.0          | ≤2.4                    | ≤2.0              | ≤4.2   | ≤3.3           |
| SNG                        | ≥56.0                 | ≥60.0          | ≤2.3                    | ≤2.0              | ≤6.9   | ≤5.0           |
| Coal methanol(甲醇)          | ≥47.0                 | ≥50.0          | ≤1.4                    | ≤1.3              | ≤4.8   | ≤4.3           |
| Coal-to-ammonia(合<br>成氨)   | ≥48.0                 | ≥52.0          | ≤1.5                    | ≤1.4              | ≤4.5   | ≤3.5           |
| Low rank coal upgrading    | ≥75.0                 | ≥78.0          |                         |                   | ≤0.2   | ≤0.15          |



#### 煤化工主要产品十三五末产能及耗煤量预测

| 产品                   | 2020年预计产能           | 预计耗煤量 (万吨) |
|----------------------|---------------------|------------|
| 煤制合成氨Coal-to-ammonia | 5000-5300万t         | 7500       |
| 煤制甲醇Coal methanol    | <b>7500-8000万</b> t | 10500      |
| 煤制气SNG               | 150-200亿m3          | 3500       |
| 煤制油coal to oil       | 1000-1300万t         | 3600       |
| 煤制烯烃CTO              | 1300-1600万t         | 5800       |
| 煤制乙二醇MEG             | 500-700万t           | 1000       |
| 合 计total             |                     | 31900      |

煤化工耗煤量从2015年的22500万吨增加到2020年的31900万吨,净增9400万吨

## 五、中国发展现代煤化工的产业定位



Development Position of MCCI in China

- 加强技术储备,逐步减少相关产品的对外依存度Strengthen technical reserves, and gradually reduce the degree of dependence on foreign oil and nature gas
- 适度发展,调整产业结构,化解部分过剩产能 Adjust the industrial structure, to resolve some coal of the excess capacity
- 产品多元化,提高煤炭企业抗风险能力 Product diversification, improve the risk resisting ability of coal enterprises
- 增加煤炭附加值Increase the added value of the coal
- 推动煤炭清洁利用Promote clean coal utilization
- 充分利用低阶煤和高硫煤
- Make full use of low rank coal and high sulfur coal



# 六、中国现代煤化工发展方向

Development direction of MCCI in China

- 创新驱动,进一步提高能效,降低水耗和污染物排放 Innovation driven, to further improve energy efficiency, reduce water consumption and pollutant emissions
- 坚持科学有序、绿色发展 Adhere to scientific and orderly, green development
- 传统煤化工将继续化解产能过剩和推进产业绿色升级
  Traditional coal chemical industry will continue to resolve the excess capacity and promote industrial green upgrade
- 现代煤化工将由示范向产业化过渡
   Modern coal chemical industry will be the transition from the demonstration to the industrialization



# 六、中国现代煤化工发展方向

Development direction of MCCI in China

- 进一步加强节能减排,适应更严格环保与碳减排的政策与标准
   To further strengthen energy conservation and emission reduction, to adapt to more stringent environmental protection and carbon emission reduction policies and standards
- 合理利用水资源,大力促进节水技术进步与应用
   Rational use of water resources, and vigorously promote the progress and application of water-saving technology
- 产品的精细化、高端化和差异化引起重视 Attention to fine, high-end and differentiation of the coal chemical products



# 六、中国现代煤化工发展方向

The direction of MCCI in China

- 与现有石化企业和化工园区联动耦合,推进园区化发展,实现多联产 With the existing petrochemical enterprises and Chemical Industrial zones linkage coupling, promote the zones development, the realization of multi co-production
- 混合所有制发展和多渠道筹措资金,释放投资参与冲动 To develop Mixed ownership, multi-channel financing, the release of investment to participate in the impulse



"13th 5-Year" planning ideas and policies of MCCI in China

为了推动中国煤炭清洁高效利用,最终力争发展现代煤化工转化商品煤10亿吨、生产2亿吨油当量的油气及油气化学品。

The top goal: Conversion of 1 billion tons of coal, to produce 0.2 billion tons of oil and SNG or equivalent of oil and gas chemicals.





"13th Five-Years" planning ideas and policies of MCCI in China

到2020年末,力争建成煤制油总产能1500万吨以上,煤制气180亿立方米以上,煤制烯烃1200万吨以上,煤制乙二醇600万吨以上,煤制芳烃100万吨以上,新增高硫煤煤制甲醇1000万吨,实现新增煤炭转化量2亿吨左右。

End of 2020, we plan to:

Coal to oil more than 15Mt/a;

SNG more than 18 bm³/a;

Coal to Alkene(MTO/DMTO): more than 12Mt/a;

Coal to arenes more than 1 Mt/a;

Add high-sulfur coal to methanol 10 Mt/a

Total coal transfer more than 0.2 bt/a



"13th Five-Year" planning ideas and policies of MCCI in China

1、优先扩大煤制烯烃产能。进一步完善工艺技术、资源利用和环保水平。

Give priority to the expand coal to olefins production capacity, further improve the process technology, resource utilization and environmental protection level.

2、适度扩大煤制乙二醇产业。要进一步完善工艺技术,成熟后加快推广。

A moderate expand coal to ethylene glycol industry. To further improve the process and technology, to accelerate the promotion of maturity.



"13th Five-Year" planning ideas and policies of MCCI in China

#### 3、有序扩大煤制油、煤制天然气产业化示范,做好技术储量。

Orderly expand coal to oil, coal to SNG industrial demonstration, to do technical reserves.

#### 4、推动以甲醇深加工为主要平台的产品差异化、精细化、高端化发 展

Promote the methanol deep processing as the main platform of product differentiation, fine, high-end development (DMMn)



"13th Five-Year" planning ideas and policies of MCCI in China

5、加快推进煤制芳烃的工程化示范。

Accelerate the engineering demonstration of coal to aromatics

6、大力发展低阶煤提质加工和分质分级清洁高效利用。实现单系 列百万吨级低阶煤干馏技术和装备的突破。

Vigorously develop upgrading low rank coal processing and quality grading of clean and efficient use of. To achieve a breakthrough in single series of millions tons/a of low rank coal carbonization technology and equipment.



# 谢 湖/THANKS

