



“INDIA NEEDS TO MODERNISE ITS EXISTING PLANTS”

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Is there adoption of this technology in India?

As per GoI estimates, coal will continue to be the mainstay of power generation in India for the next decade. Efficient technologies like supercritical technology can play an advanced role in balancing between providing access to power to all its citizens with the need for emission control. Coal fired supercritical technology is an advancement towards achieving more efficiency in power generation. Supercritical technology offers reduced fuel costs due to improved plant efficiency, improvement of environment by reduction in CO₂ emissions, in additions to much reduced NO_x, Sox and other particulate emissions.

Even as the government has introduced and implemented various energy efficiency schemes and practices, one of the components of the National Mission on Enhanced Energy Efficiency (NMEEE) is increasing efficiency in existing power plants, while promoting

use of supercritical and ultra-supercritical boilers in power generation as much as viable under Indian conditions.

How will implementation of this technology help India in its promise to climate change?

India, presently needs to balance between increasing demand for electricity, as well as to improve coal utilisation efficiency and reduce emissions from coal fired power plants. The use of supercritical technology can help us achieve these goals.

Supercritical technology has helped a project like Mundra UMPP achieve higher efficiency, which saves fuel and reduces emissions. The greenhouse gas emissions per kilowatt hour of energy generated is about 750 grams of carbon dioxide per kWh, as compared to India's national average of 1,259 g CO₂/kWh for coal-based power plants. The world average is 919 g CO₂/kWh, while the average for OECD countries is 888 g CO₂/kWh (figures are for 2005).

(For full interview, log on to www.powertoday.in)