



Energy Efficiency in the Power Sector

17 September 2010



Preamble

- Power Plants Thermal Efficiency
 - Base efficiency determined by design and configuration
 - Steam boilers ~ 38-42%
 - Gas Turbine Combined Cycle ~ 48-54%
- Operating Plants Challenge
 - Safety and Reliability
 - Efficiency and baseload loss with degradation

Historical Legacy

- Power plants operated under PPA (Power Purchase Agreement) with offtaker
- Offtaker (National Electricity Company) supplies fuel and offtakes electricity
- Power Plant is paid an operational and maintenance fee by the offtaker
- Main obligation of Power Plant is to operate reliably and safely
- Energy Efficiency is secondary importance

Traditional Efficiency Monitoring



- Monthly calculation – divide electricity produced by total fuel consumed
- Reported figure is an average monthly efficiency value which cannot be used to focus corrective maintenance
- Routine maintenance driven mainly by reliability aspects
- An outdated practice with today's global warming threat

Power Plants Efficiency

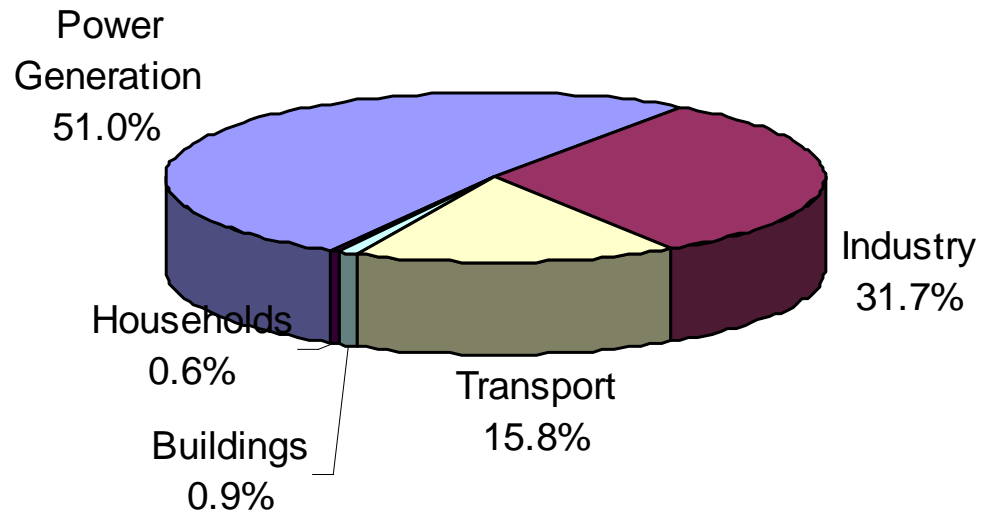


		Before	After	Delta	Basis
Average Unit Loading	MW	350	350		
Thermal Efficiency	%	50.0	50.1	(0.1)	
Energy Consumption	GJ/H	2,520	2,515	5.03	
Annual Energy Savings	GJ/Yr			43,459	
	MWh/Yr			12,072	
Fuel Gas Savings	MMBtu/Yr			41,193	
Cost Savings	US\$/Yr			288,351	Fuel Cost is US\$7/MMBtu
Fuel Savings	ton/Yr			903	Fuel LHV = 48139 kJ/kg
CO ₂ Savings	ton/Yr			2,483	Natural Gas composition C:H = 4:1

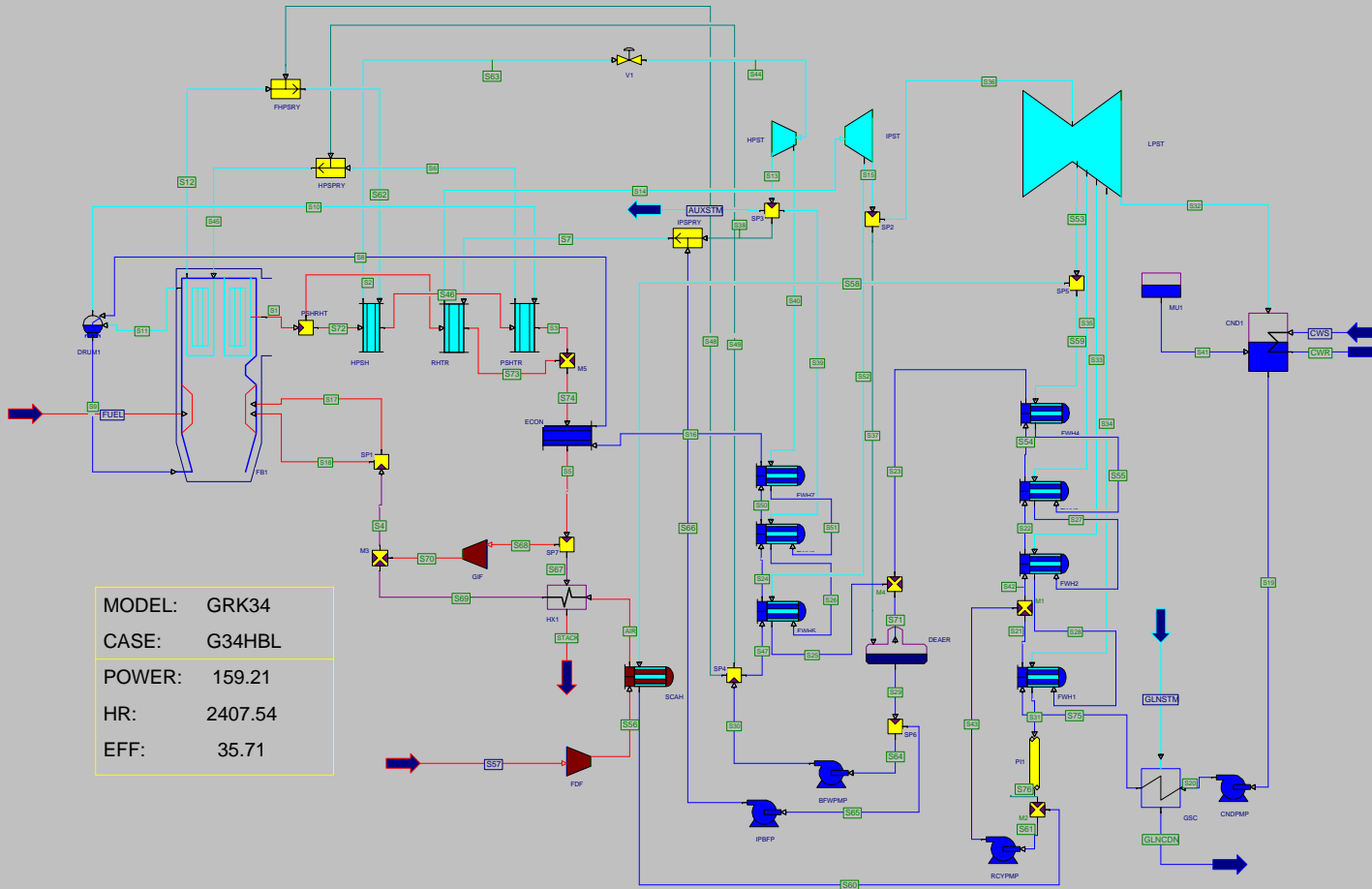
Suntec City					
Annual Energy Cons	MWh/Yr			87,600	10 MW Power consumption

Typically power plants can loose 1-2% thermal efficiency with traditional maintenance

Singapore Fuel Consumers

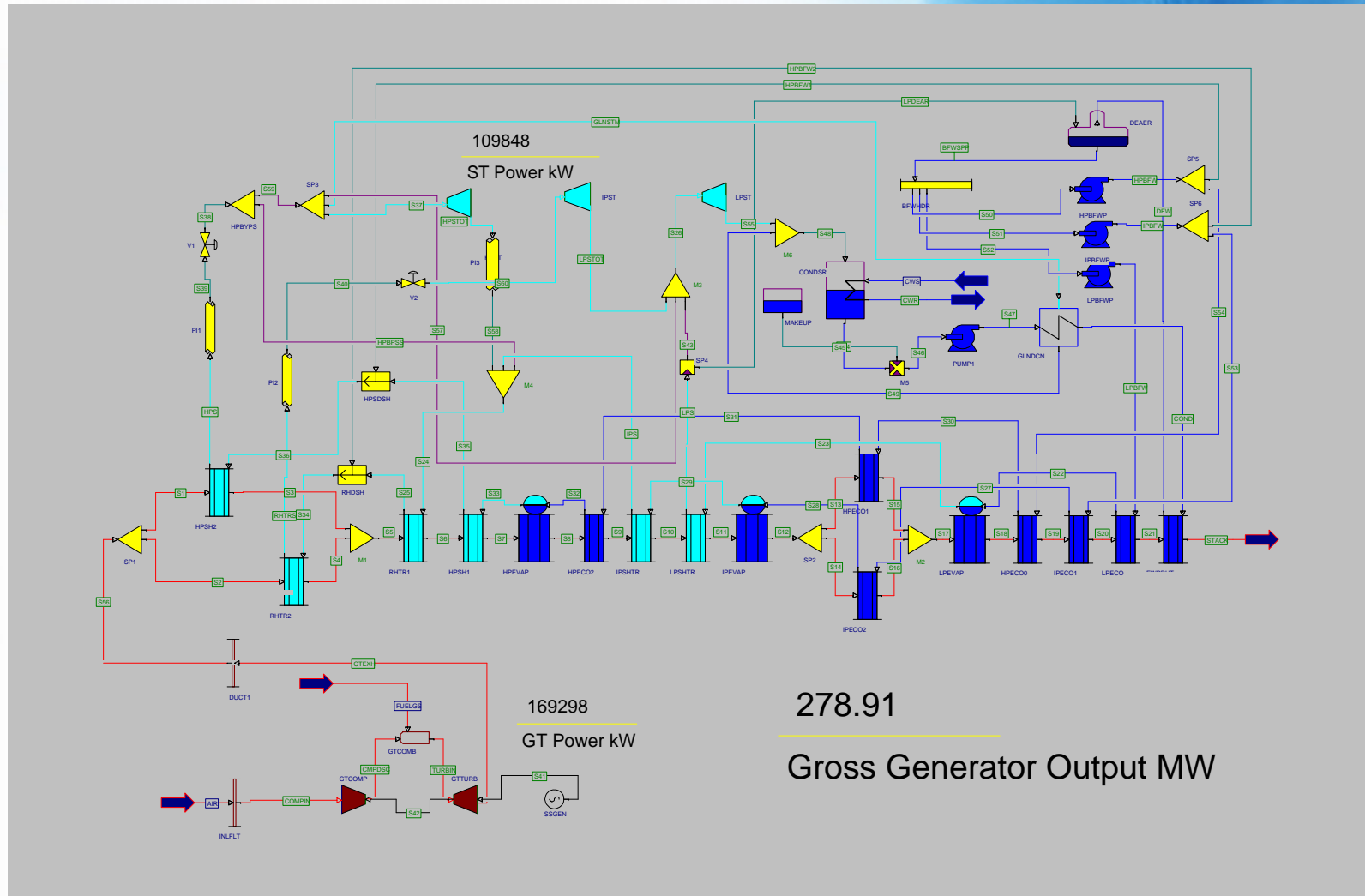


Steam Power Plant



MODEL:	GRK34
CASE:	G34HBL
POWER:	159.21
HR:	2407.54
EFF:	35.71

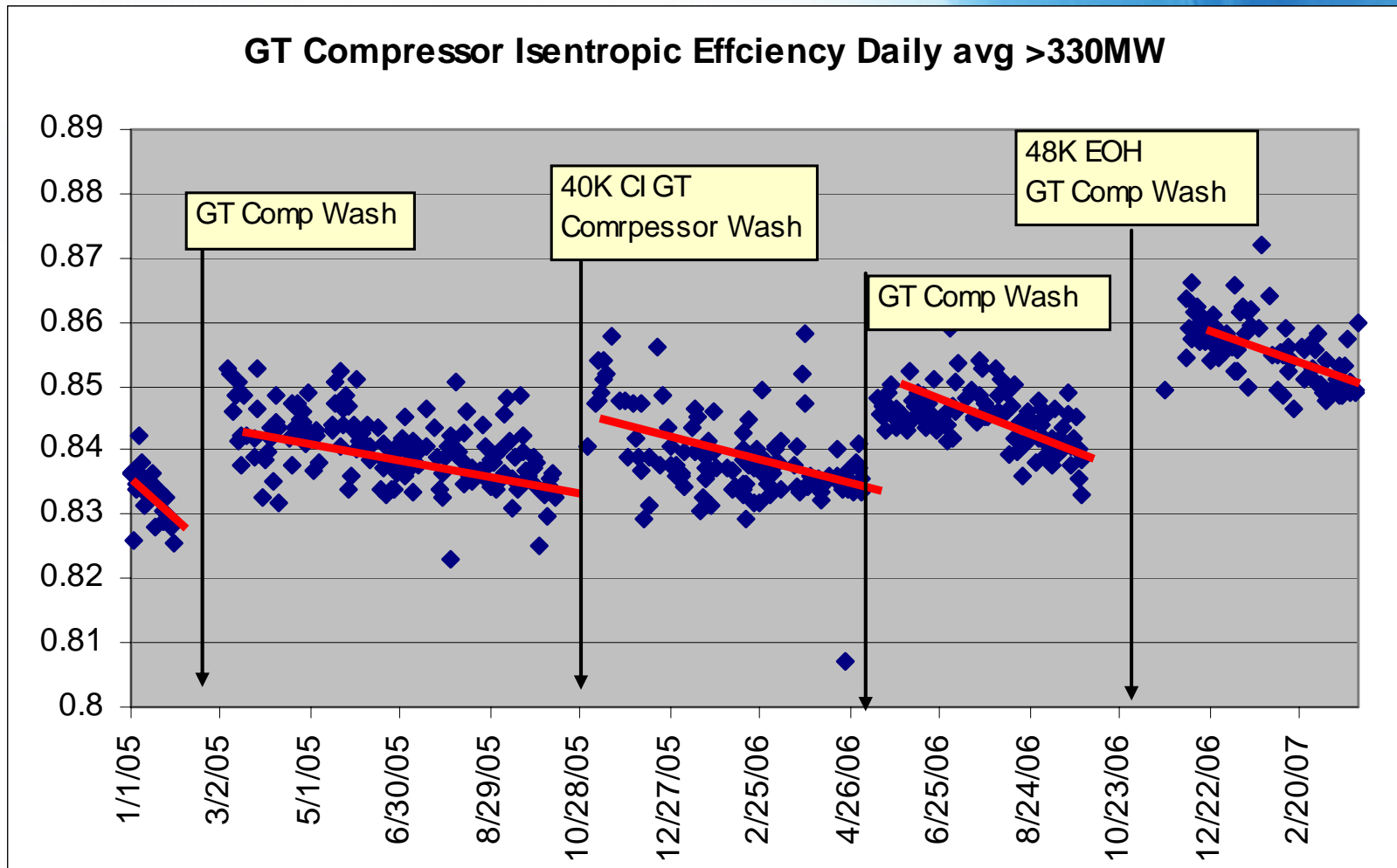
Combined Cycle Plant



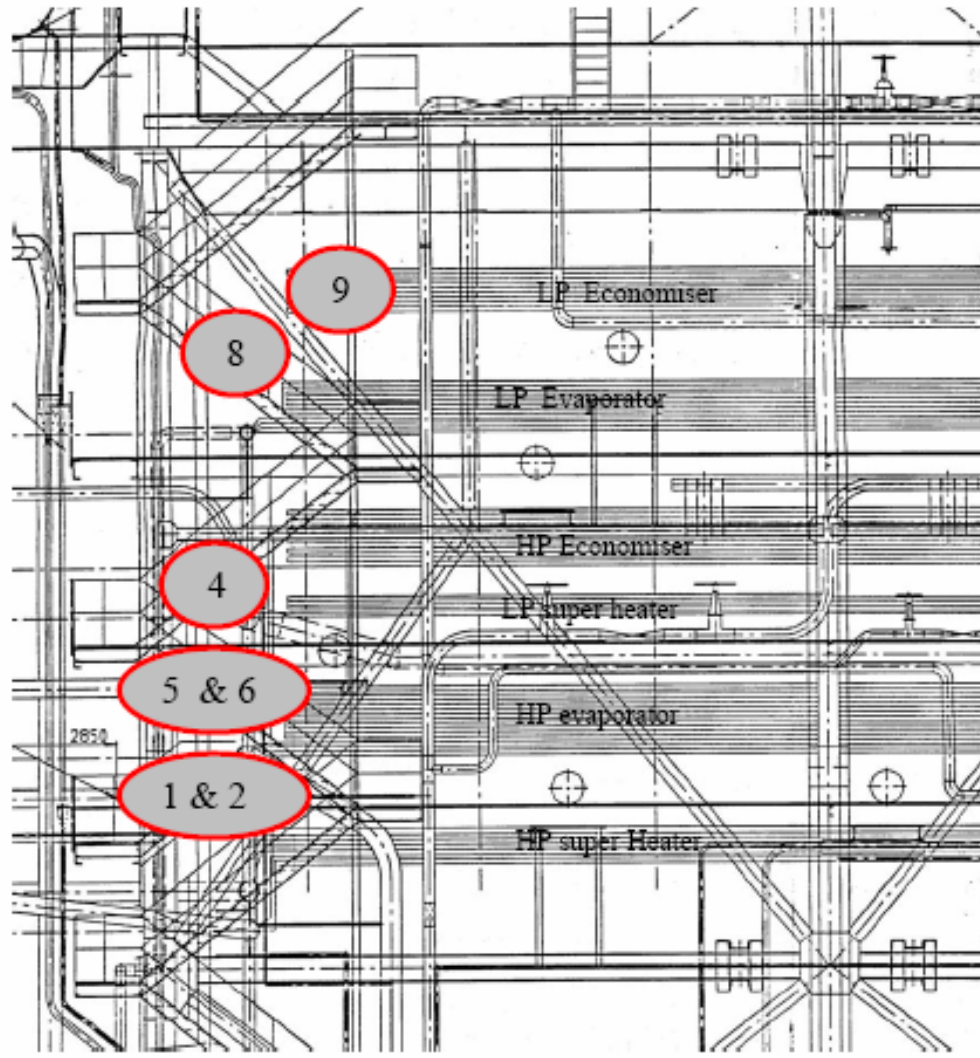
GT Compressor Fouling



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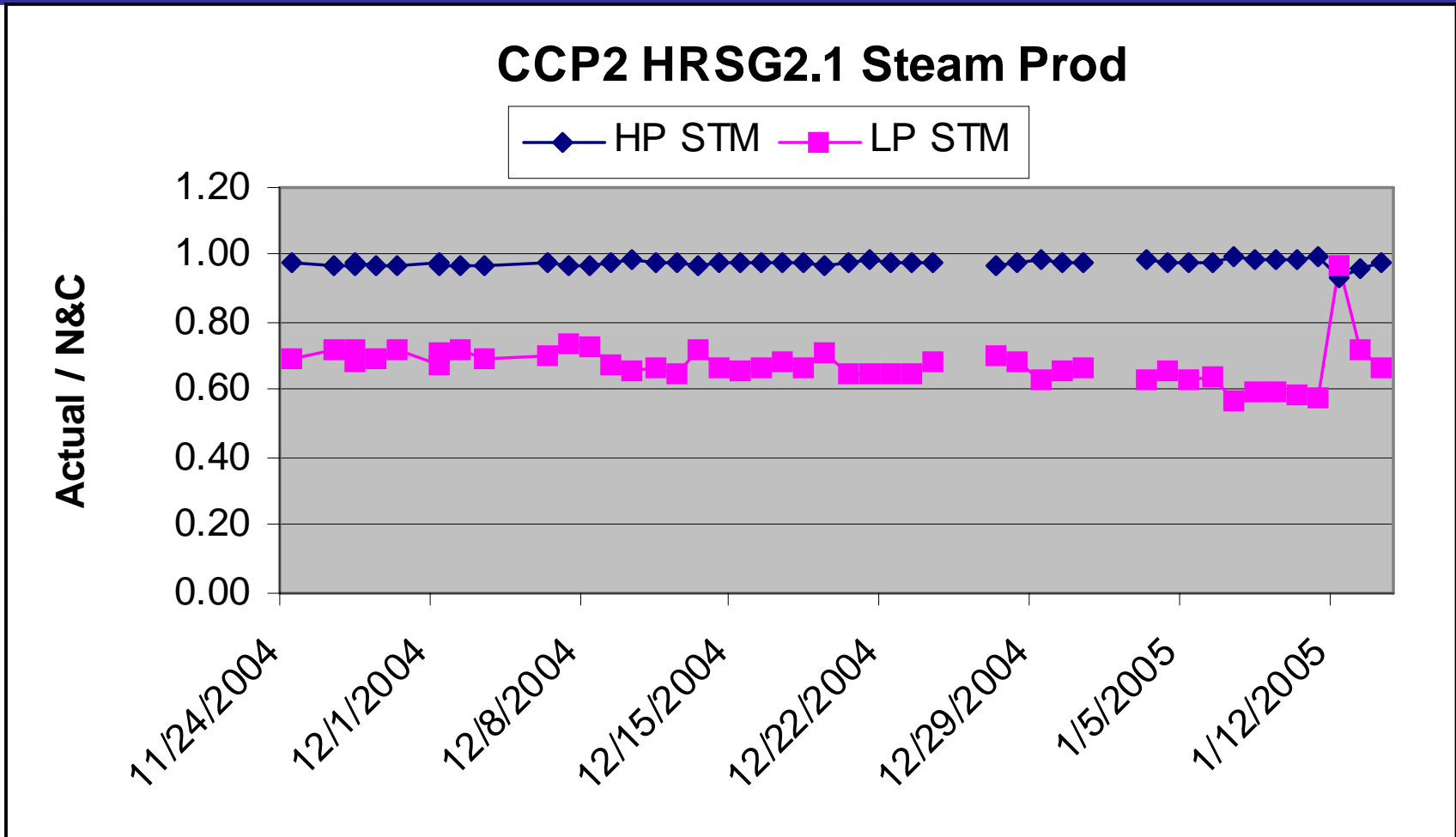
HRSG Fouling



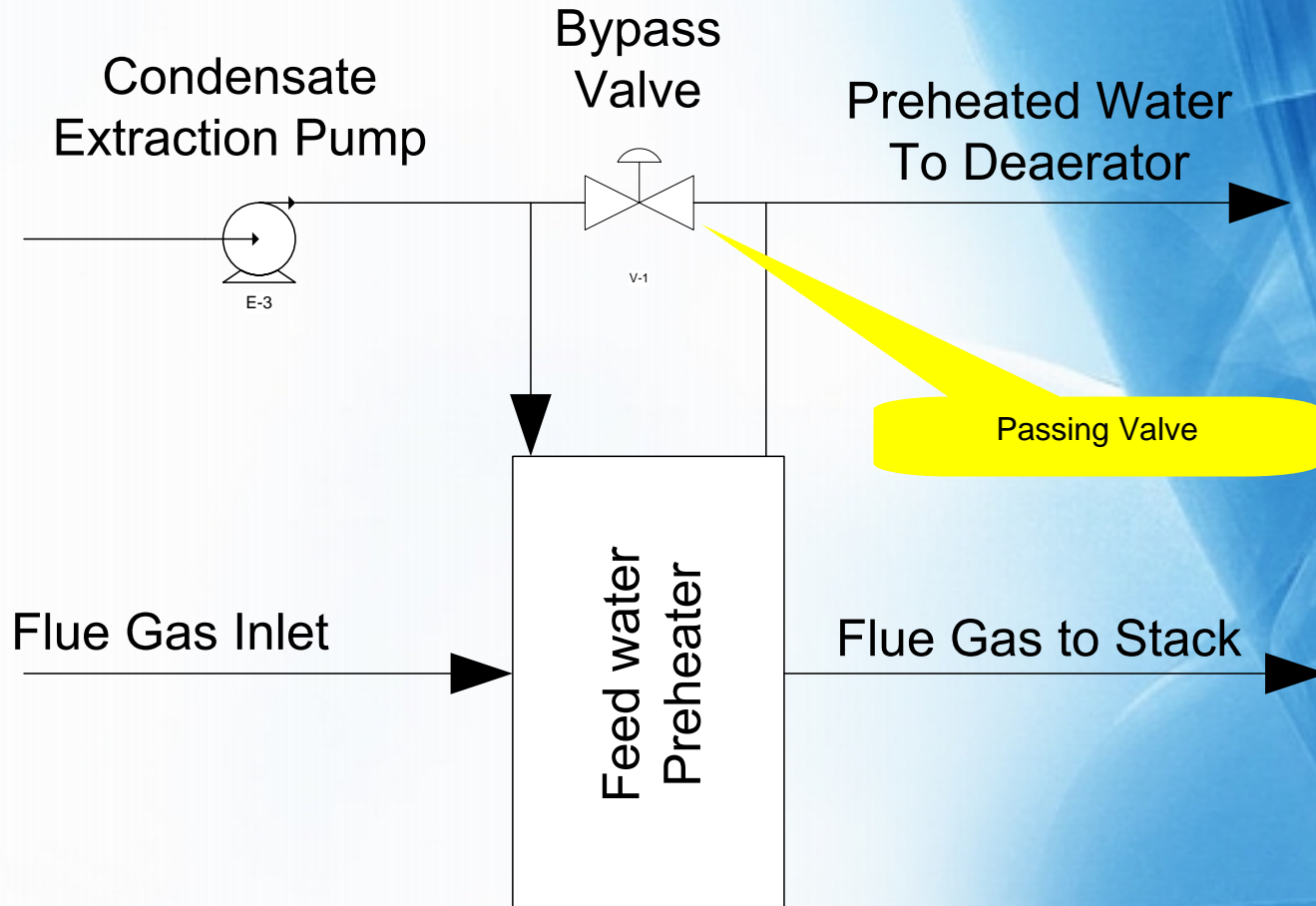
HRSG Fouling



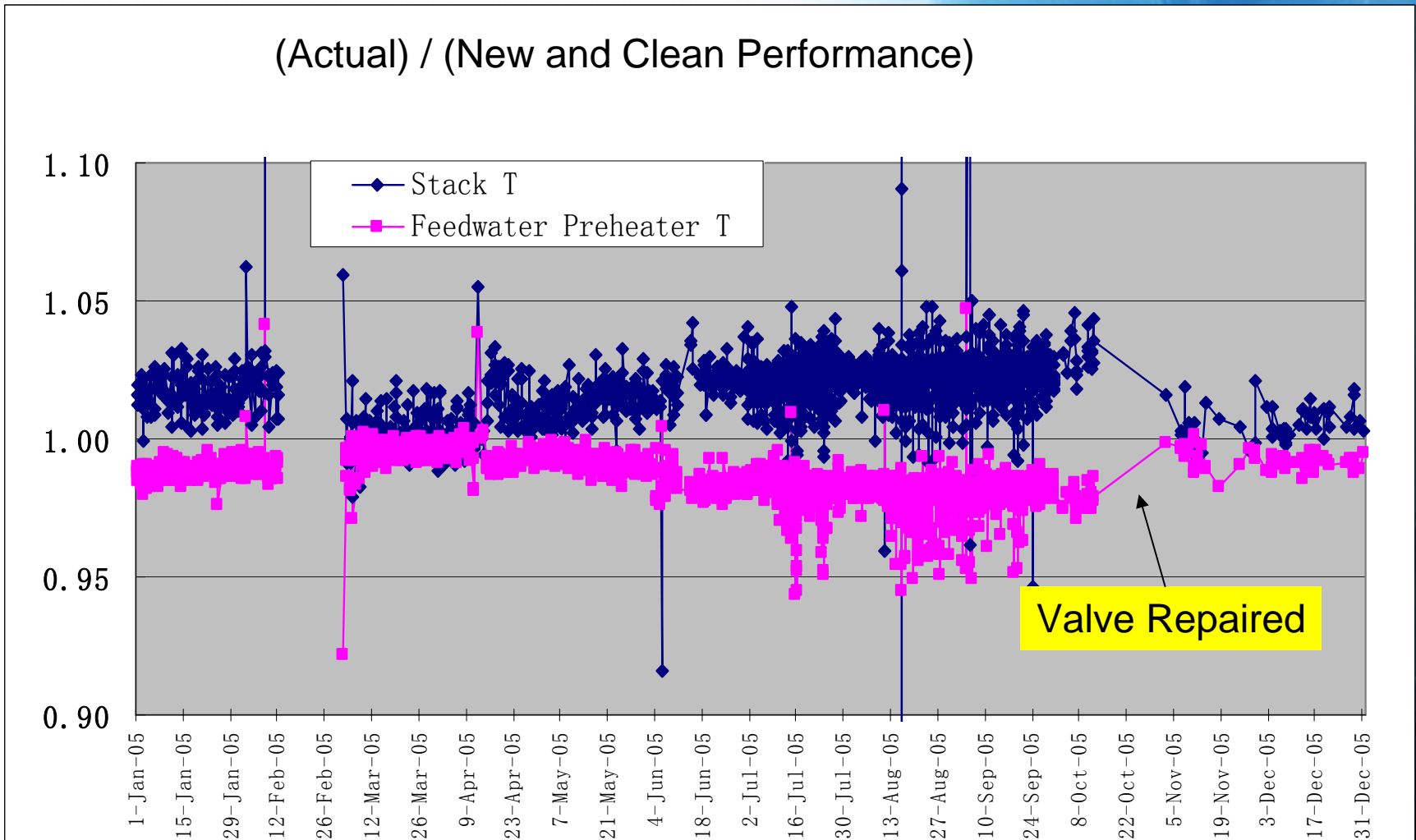
HRSG Fouling



Passing Valves

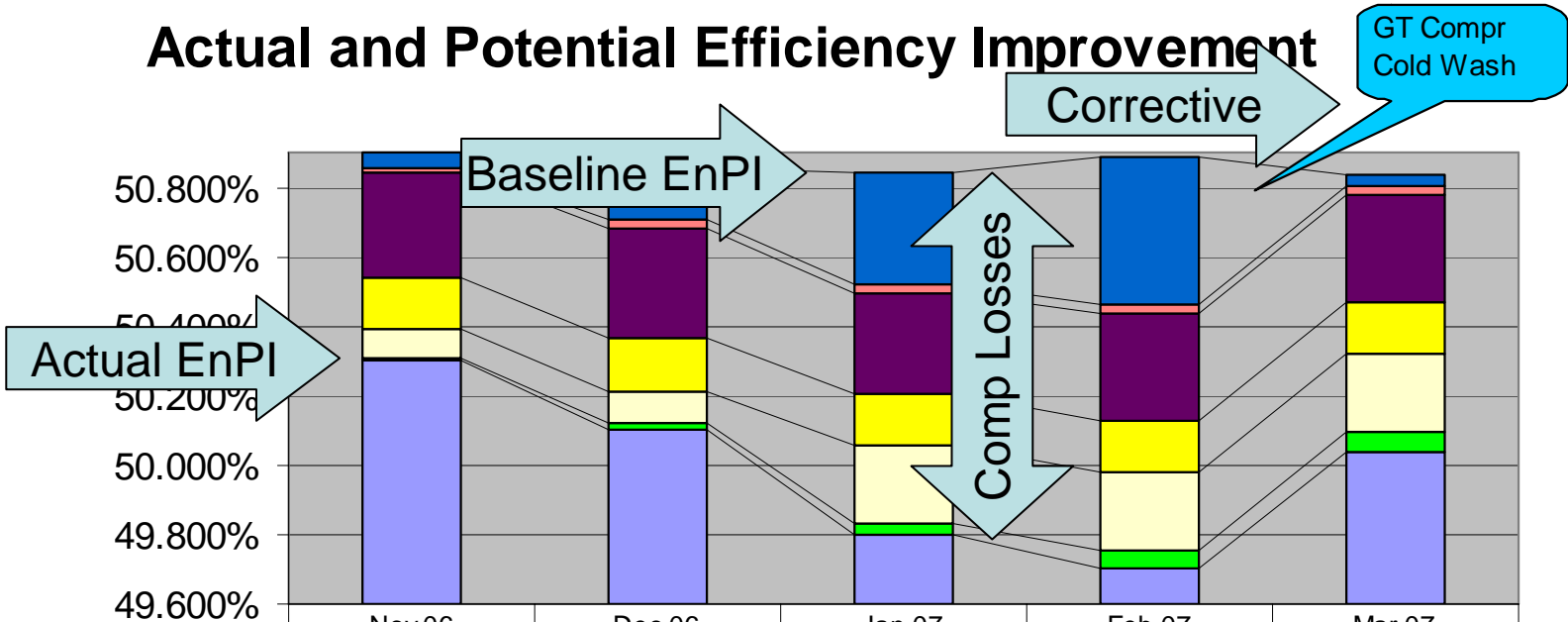


Passing Valves



Efficiency Monitoring

Actual and Potential Efficiency Improvement



	Nov 06	Dec 06	Jan 07	Feb 07	Mar 07
GT Compressor Fouling	0.051%	0.150%	0.320%	0.423%	0.030%
BFP Inefficiency	0.012%	0.020%	0.025%	0.026%	0.026%
LP Bypass	0.300%	0.320%	0.288%	0.310%	0.310%
HP Bypass	0.150%	0.150%	0.150%	0.150%	0.150%
Condenser Fouling	0.085%	0.092%	0.224%	0.225%	0.225%
IAF Pressure Drop	0.005%	0.022%	0.033%	0.054%	0.054%
Actual Efficiency	50.300%	50.100%	49.800%	49.700%	50.040%

Power Plant Energy Monitoring



- Quantification of the entire plant heat balance using thermodynamic modeling software
- Calculate using models the (New and Clean) performance of the respective plant component and compare with actual
- Quantify the performance gap of each plant component in terms of effect on overall plant efficiency

Energy Management Framework

- Thermodynamic Performance Monitoring program in place
- KPI on max deviation thermal efficiency from New and Clean
- Ownership of KPI not only by Energy Manager but also all support engineering disciplines
- Regular updating of investigative efforts and corrective maintenance plans
- Improvement Initiatives List

Thank You

