

COVER

**MILL
OVERVIEW**

**POWER PLANT
OVERVIEW**

**ENERGY
CONSERVATION**

MAJOR

MINOR

CONCLUSION

EXPERIENCE and APPLICATION of ENERGY EFFICIENCY and CONSERVATION in LECES PULP AND PAPER MILL

PRESENTED BY

SUBAGYO



LECES PULP & PAPER MILL LOCATION

COVER

MILL
OVERVIEW

Location

Mill

Production

POWER PLANT
OVERVIEW

ENERGY
CONSERVATION

CONCLUSION



LECES PULP & PAPER MILL OVERVIEW

COVER

MILL
OVERVIEW

Location

Mill

Production

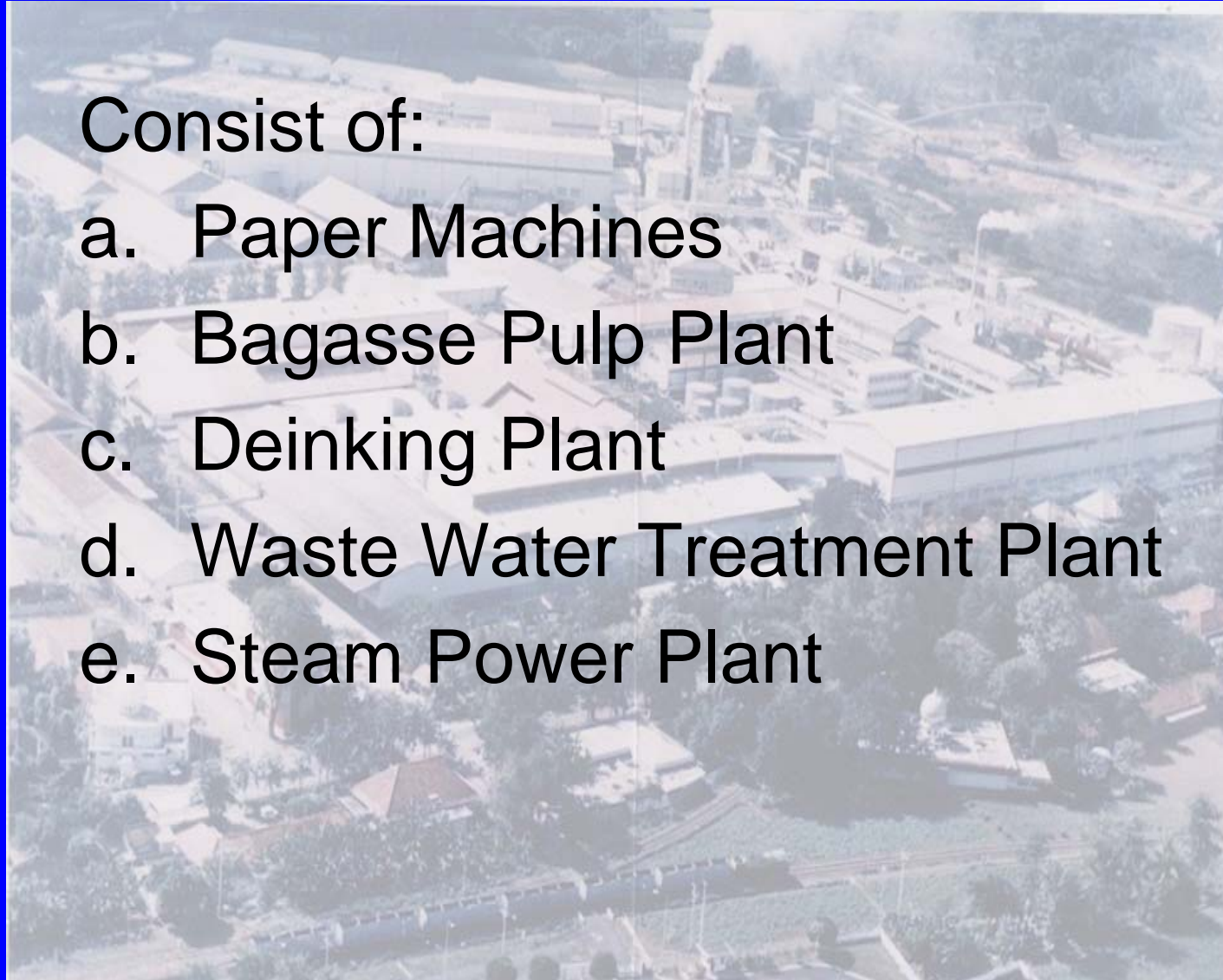
POWER PLANT
OVERVIEW

ENERGY
CONSERVATION

CONCLUSION

Consist of:

- a. Paper Machines
- b. Bagasse Pulp Plant
- c. Deinking Plant
- d. Waste Water Treatment Plant
- e. Steam Power Plant



COVER

MILL MAIN PRODUCTION

MILL
OVERVIEW

Location

Mill

Production



POWER PLANT
OVERVIEW

ENERGY
CONSERVATION

CONCLUSION

Paper Machine	Kind of Product	Capacity
Paper Machine 1	Liner	30 ton/day
Paper Machine 2	Industrial paper, Writing paper	60 ton/day
Paper Machine 3	Writing & Printing paper	175 ton/day
Paper Machine 4	Tissue	30 ton day
Paper Machine 5	Newsprint, Writing & Printing paper	275 ton/day



ENERGY GENERATION AND DISTRIBUTION DIAGRAM

COVER

MILL
OVERVIEW

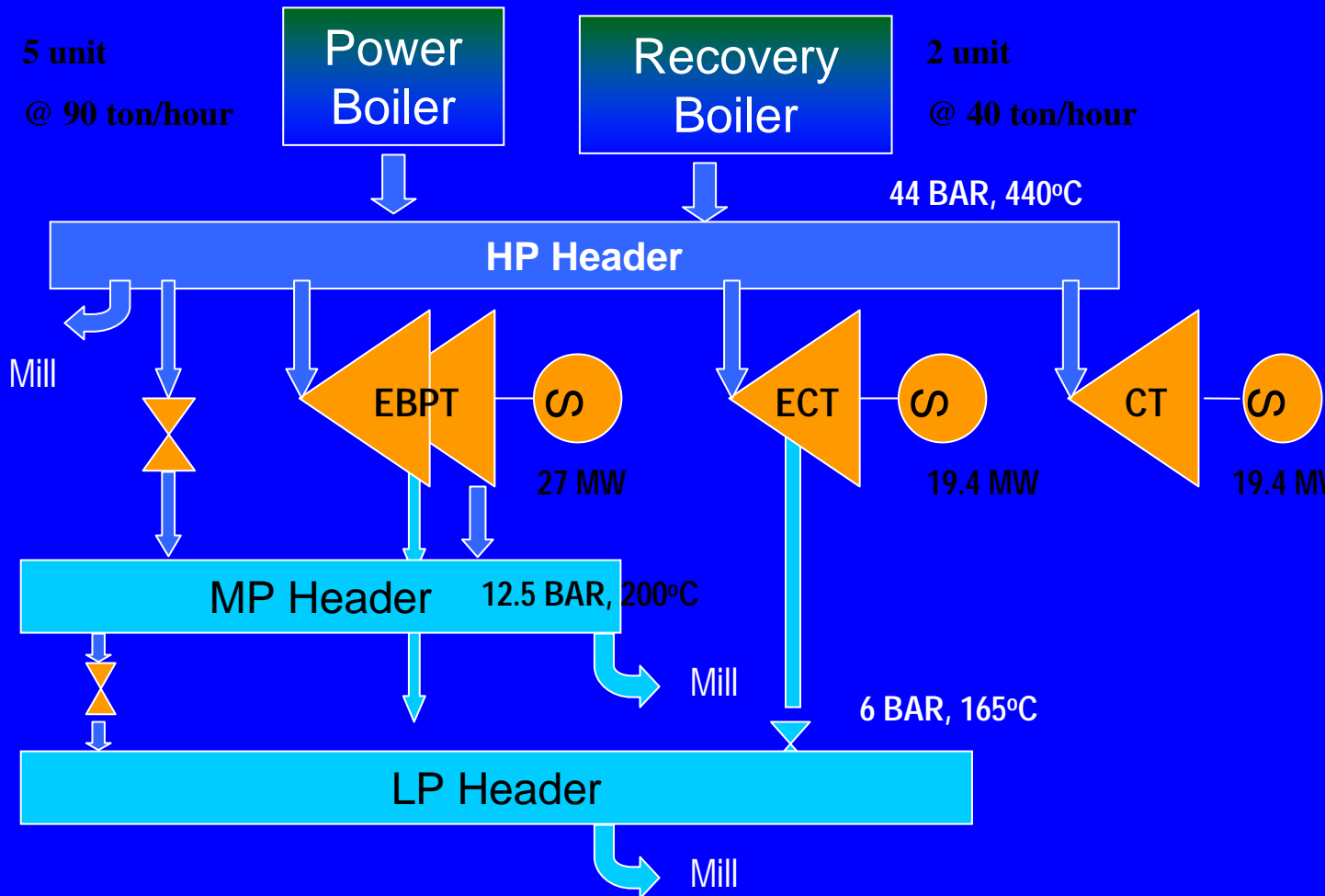
POWER PLANT
OVERVIEW

Diagram

Demand

ENERGY
CONSERVATION

CONCLUSION



COVER

MILL
OVERVIEW

**POWER PLANT
OVERVIEW**

Diagram

Demand

ENERGY
CONSERVATION

CONCLUSION

ENERGY GENERATION and CONSUMPTION

HP Steam Generation

Mill Operation	ton/hour
Maximum	264
Normal	172

Energy Consumption

Mill Operation	Electricity	Steam (ton/hour)		
	MW	6 barg	12 barg	33 barg
Maximum	33.87	100.10	25.80	4.40
Normal	24.55	65.00	2.20	4.40



COVER

ENERGY CONSERVATION

ENERGY
CONSERVATION

Aim

Background

Planning

Implementation

Aim :

Decreasing excess energy used

Improved efficiency of the equipment

CONCLUSION



COVER

ENERGY
CONSERVATION

Aim

Background

Government
Policy

Power Plant
Performance

Planning

Implementation

Background

1. Energy cost 24% of production cost
2. Government policy
3. Environment issue
4. Power Plant performance

CONCLUSION



COVER

Government Policy

Indonesian Government Policy:

Decreased the subsidy of the fuel oil (since 2001)

ENERGY
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By PTKL

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Background

*Government
Policy*

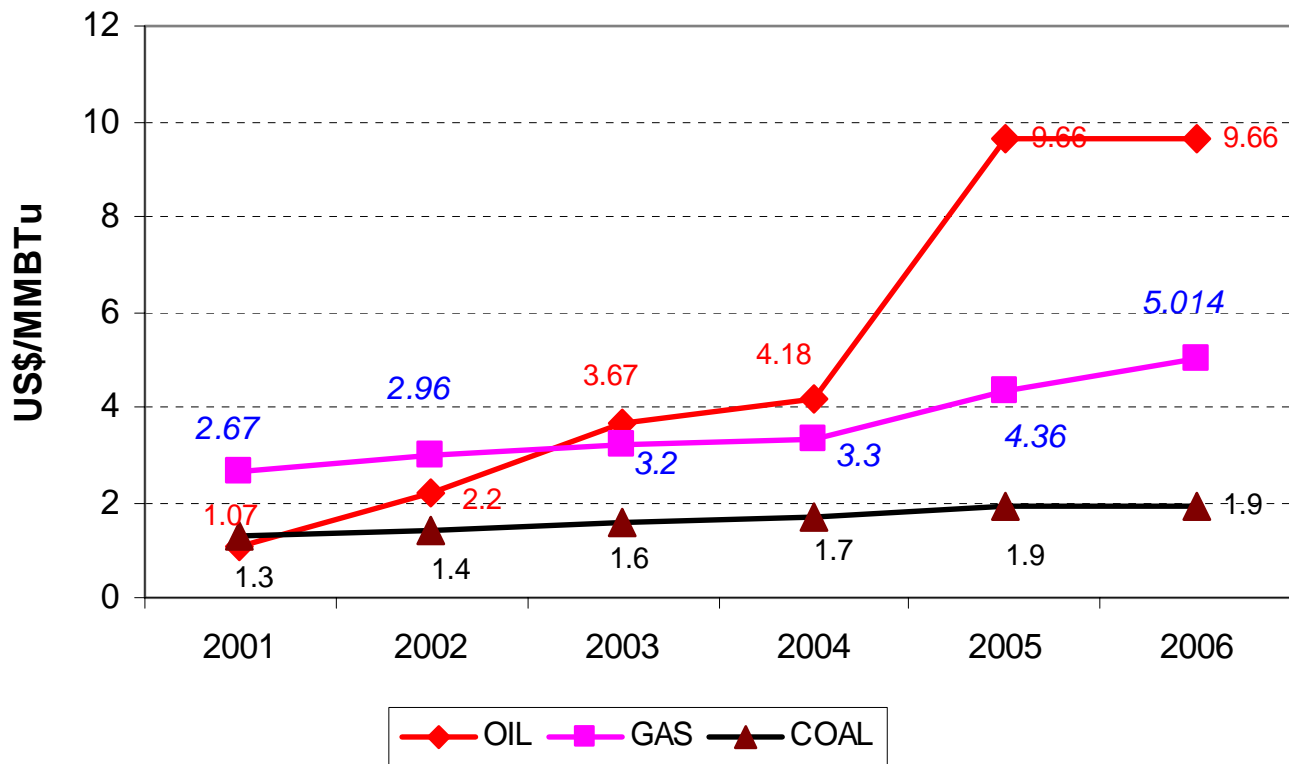
Power Plant
Performance

Planning

Implementation

CONCLUSION

FUEL PRICE



COVER

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Background

Government
Policy

*Power Plant
Performance*

Boiler
Deterioration
Turbine
Deterioration
Low Power
Factor

Planning

Implementation

CONCLUSION

POWER PLANT PERFORMANCE

Efficiency Power Plant decrease,
caused by:

1. Boiler Deterioation
2. Steam Turbine Deterioration
3. Low Power factor

COVER

BOILER DETERIORATION

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CONSERVATION
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Background

Government
Policy

Power Plant
Performance

**Boiler
Deterioration**

Turbine
Deterioration

Low Power
Factor

Planning

Implementation

CONCLUSION



1. **SLAG AND DEPOSIT
AT FIRE SIDE**

**DUE TO LOW
QUALITY OF OIL**



2. **SCALE AND FLAKE AT
FIRESIDE**

**HIGH TEMPERATURE
CORROSION**



3. **RUPTURE**

OVERHEATING



STEAM TURBINE DETERIORATION

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Background

Government
Policy

Power Plant
Performance

Boiler
Deterioration
**Turbine
Deterioration**
Low Power
Factor

Planning

Implementation

CONCLUSION

- ✓ Capacity of Extraction Steam Turbine (ECT) is 27 MW.
- ✓ Due to cracking at shaft of ECT, this turbine operate maximum at 16 MW, so to fulfill electricity demand the Power Plant should operate ECT and CT
- ✓ The operation of ECT and CT need more steam about 8 ton/hour
- ✓ Potensial loss USD 1 million/year



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Background

Government
Policy

Power Plant
Performance

Boiler
Deterioration
Turbine
Deterioration
*Low Power
Factor*

Planning

Implementation

CONCLUSION

LOW POWER FACTOR

- ✓ At 2000 the power factor at Power Plant was 0.74 (at power generation)
- ✓ Operation steam turbine could not optimize
- ✓ More motor and electricity equipment burnt

Planning

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Background

Planning

Comparison
of Gas and Coal

Implementation
Major

Implementation
Minor

CONCLUSION

A. Major

1. Short term

1a. Modified from oil burner to gas burner
(done, 2002-2003)

1b. Retubing (done, 2002)

2. Long term (future expansion, 2007-2009), Changing the fuel from gas to coal

3. Repair Extraction Steam Turbine (ECT, 2007)

4. Install/adding capacitor (in progress)

B. Minor

1. Adding Economizer (done)

2. Operation Pressure Reducing Valve (PRV, done)

3. Extract Steam Control (done)

4. Replace and or repair steam traps were not working properly, piping system were leak (in progress)



COVER

Comparison of the Gas Fired and Coal Fired Boiler

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Background

Planning

Comparison

Implementation

No	Description	Unit	Existing (Gas Fired Boiler)**	Coal Fired Boiler
1	Efficiency system	%	54.2	51.6
2	Fuel cost	US\$/year (million)	14	8.8
3	Saving	US\$/year (million)	-	5.2
4	Investment	US\$ (million)	-	17

** Initial, after modified from oil fired

CONCLUSION

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Background

Planning

Implementation

Major

*Gas Fired
Boiler*

Technical Aspect

Economic Aspect

Environment Aspect

Install/Adding
Capacitor

Implementation

Minor

CONCLUSION

IMPLEMENTATION

MAJOR

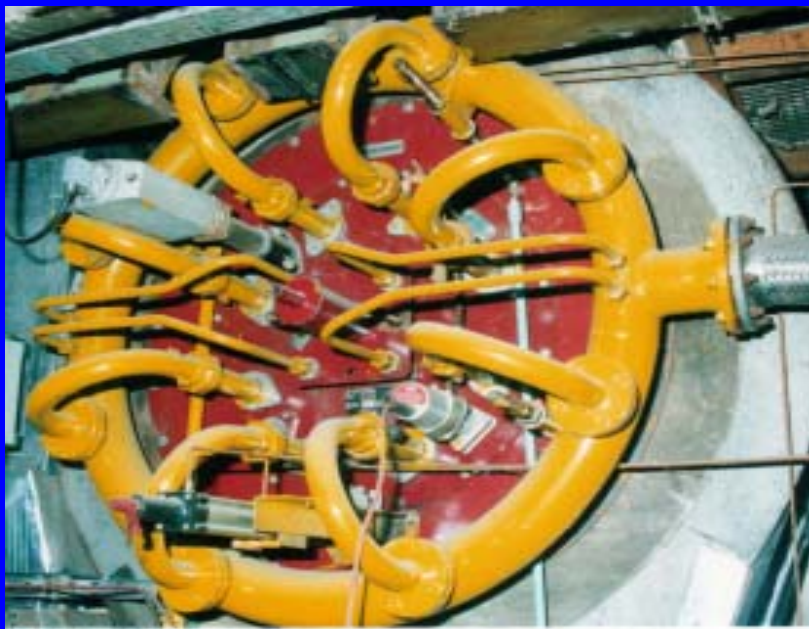
SHORT TERM

MODIFIED OIL FIRED BOILER

to

GAS FIRED BOILER

(Fuel Conversion, had been done)



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Background

Planning

Implementation

Gas Fired
Boiler*Technical Aspect*

Economic Aspect

Environment Aspect

Minor

Technical Aspect

1. No need atomizing and heater for gas
steam demand for no load decrease from 50 ton/hour to 42.5 ton/hour
2. The superheater and evaporator more clean
 - Efficiency the boiler increase
 - Maintenance cost decrease
 - Availability increase
3. The quality of gas remaining constant

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Background

Planning

Implementation

Gas Fired
Boiler

Technical Aspect

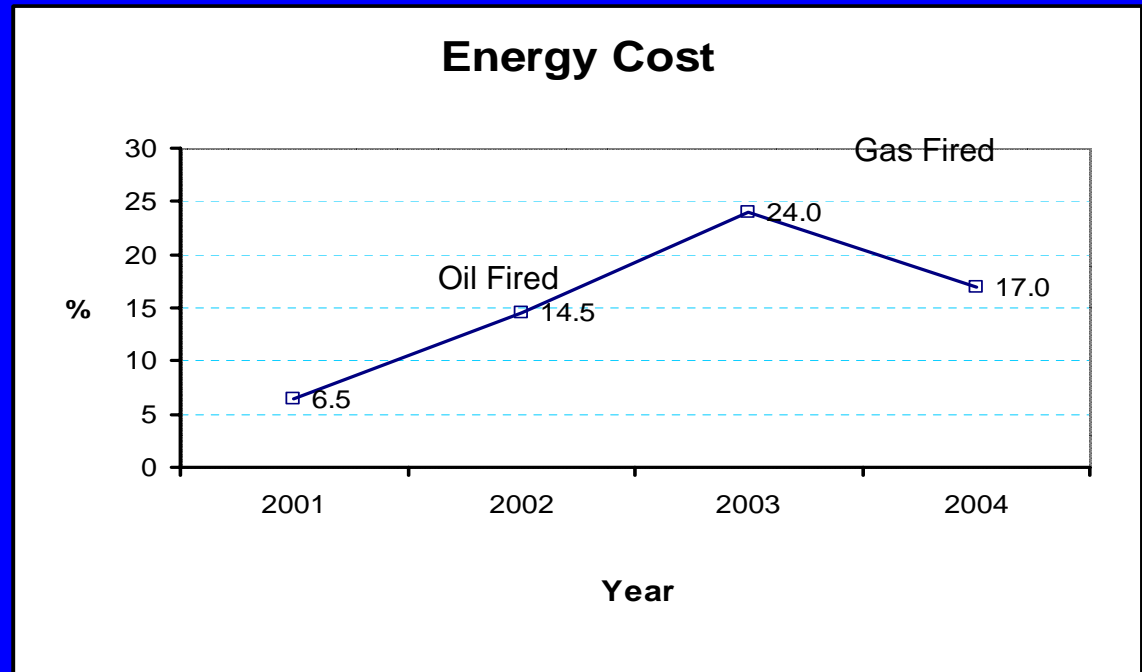
Economic Aspect

Environment Aspect

Minor

CONCLUSION

Economic Aspect



Investment :

USD 1,600,000
(5 power boilers)

Saving :

USD 11,400,000/year

Payback period:

± 2 months

Environment Aspect

1. Reduce energy consumption

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Background

Planning

Implementation

Gas Fired
Boiler

Technical Aspect

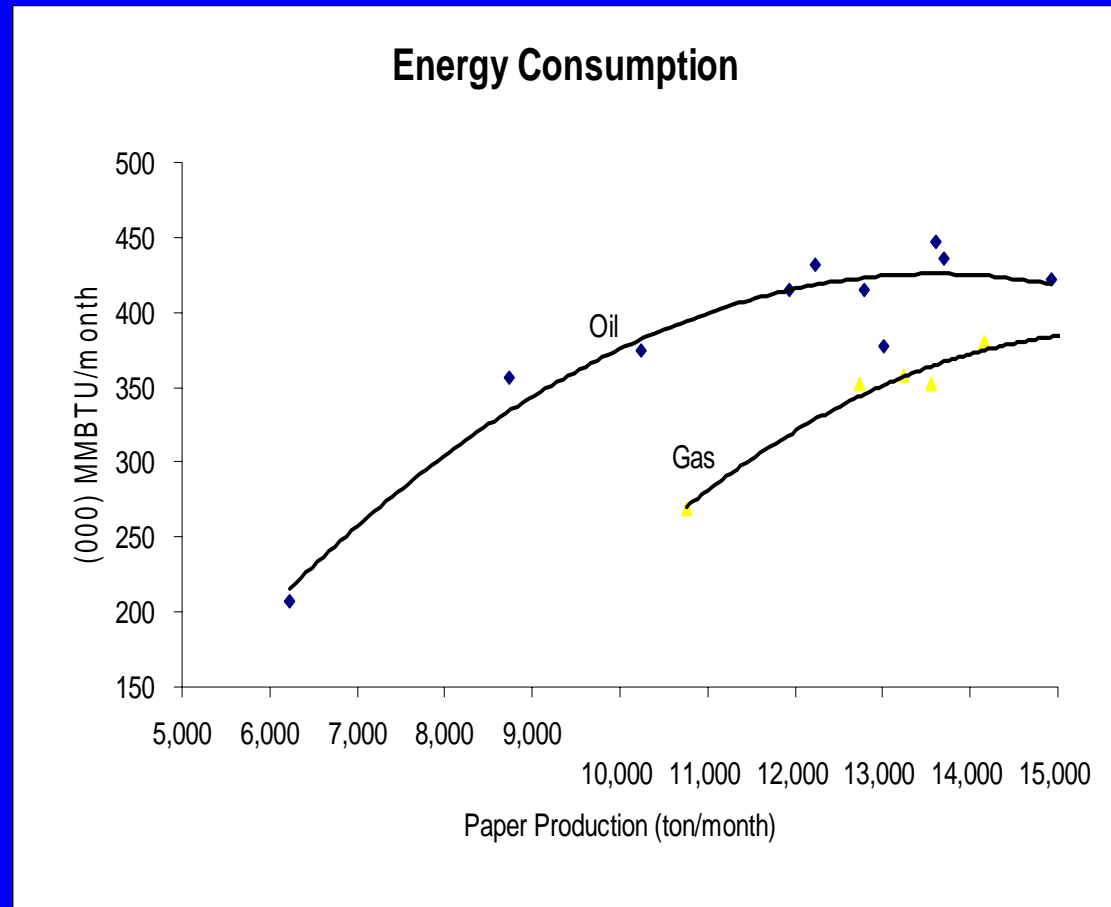
Economic Aspect

Environment Aspect

Capacitor

Implementation
Minor

CONCLUSION



Environment Aspect

2. Reduce green house effect by reducing CO₂ emission

Lesser CO₂ emission occurred by;

1. Carbon content in gas is about 71%, otherwise 86% in oil
2. Increasing efficiency at steam generation

Paper production ton/year 140,000

Fuel Consumption

Oil MMBtu/ton 33.50

m³/ton 0.87

Natural gas MMBtu/ton 25.82

(000)Nm³/ton 0.73

Kind of Fuel	Fuel Consumption		CO ₂ emission
	m ³	(000)Nm ³	ton
Oil	121,280		357,612
Natural gas		101,615	181,732
			175,879

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Background

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Implementation

Gas Fired
Boiler

Technical Aspect

Economic Aspect

Environment Aspect

Capacitor

INSTALL/ADDING CAPACITOR

ENERGY CONSERVATION By PTKL

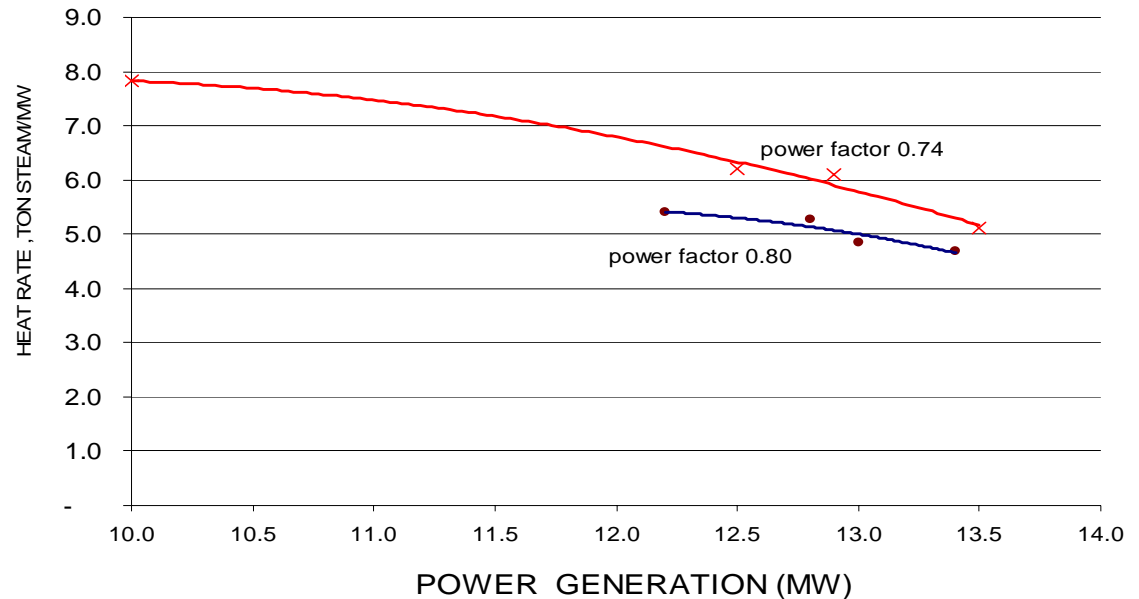
Aim

Background

Planning

**Implementation
Major**
Gas Fired
Boiler*Capacitor*
**Implementation
Minor**

POWER FACTOR AND HEAT RATE CORELATION



Technical Aspect

1. Less steam consumption, less fuel
2. Turbine operate optimum
3. Less Motor & equipment burn

Economic Aspect

Investment : USD 200,000
 Saving : USD 800,000/year
 Payback period: ± 3 months

COVER

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Adding Economizer

Operation PRV

Extract Steam
Control

ENERGY CONSERVATION MINOR

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ADDING ECONOMIZER

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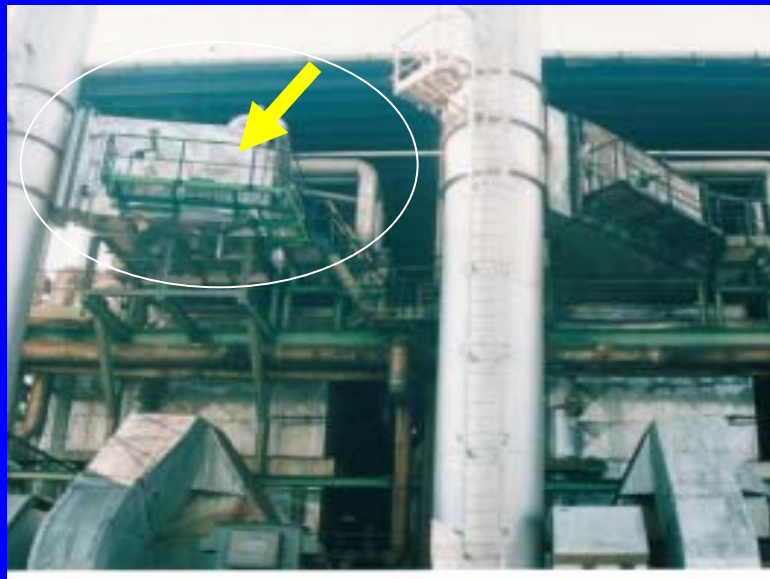
Major

Minor

Adding Economizer

Operation PRV

Extract Steam
Control



done at 5 power boiler

Stack temperature

Before : 180 °C

After : 160 °C

Efficiency increase: 1%

Each boiler

Investment USD 78,000

Saving USD 28,600/year

Payback period 2.7 years

OPERATION PRV

Problem

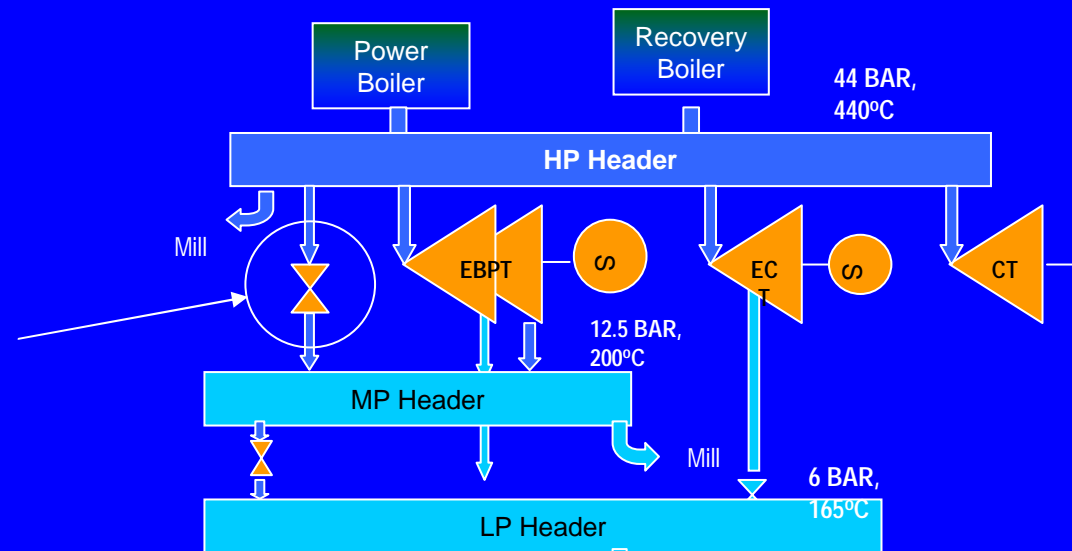
- ✓ Valve slightly sticky and difficult to open once it is closed.
- ✓ Kept manually opened $\pm 20\%$, higher than actual demand
- ✓ PRV MP to LP also opened 20% automatically

Program (done)

Repair PRV HP to MP

Result

- ✓ PRV MP to LP closed, efficiency of ECT improve
- ✓ Save expected 1 ton steam HP/hour equal USD 12/hour



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Operation PRV

Extract Steam
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EXTRACT STEAM CONTROL

Problem

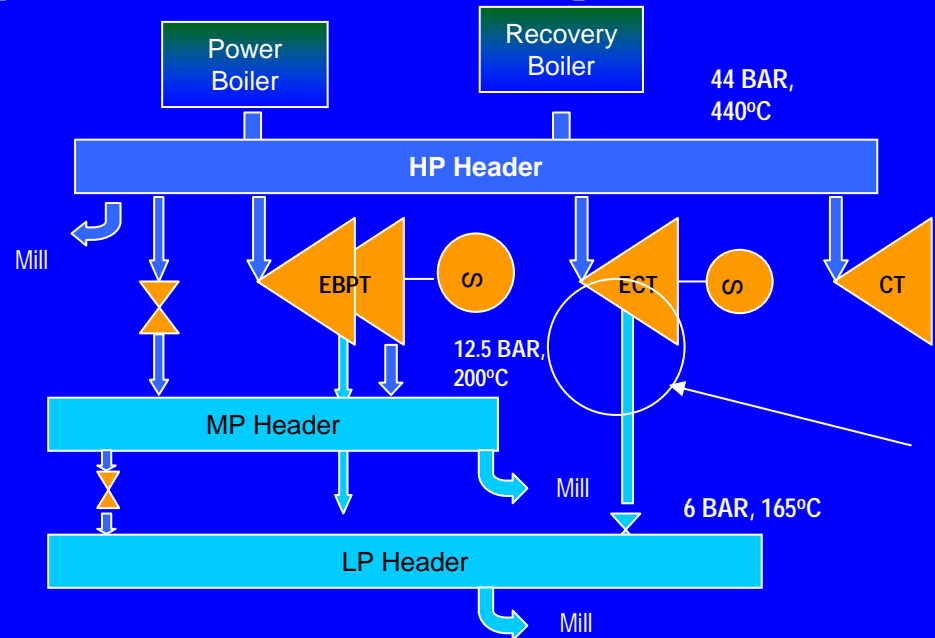
- ✓ Extract steam controlled about 6.5 bar
- ✓ Steam required at paper mill 2.5 bar; 140°C

Program (done)

Reduced pressure controlled to 6.0 bar

Result

- ✓ Improve efficiency of ECT
- ✓ Save expected 1 ton steam HP/hour equal US\$ 12/hour



ENERGY CONSERVATION

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Adding Economizer

Operation PRV

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CONCLUSION

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CONCLUSION

1. Program in energy conversion from fuel oil to gas had been done, apparently to reduce the energy cost from USD 22.05 million/year to USD 11.45 million/year.
2. The future expansion is changing the fuel from gas to coal
3. Increasing power factor from 0.74 to 0.80 reduce heat rate of power generator up to 6%.
4. Improve power factor by installing new capacitor, target from 0.80 to 0.90 is still in progress.
5. Due to tight production and marketing schedule repairing the shaft of ECT will be done after coal fired boiler build.

