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Operations Management



## Smart Firing Control System

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- The challenges of firing optimization for a large coal fired boiler
- A novel approach
- Optimization results
- Conclusions

# ISA POWID – Source of Technical Automation Information for the Power Industry



## ISA Technical Papers-Search Results: 8 products found

- [Implementation and Benefits of Model Reference Feedforward \(MRFF\) Control - POWID 1989](#), **Author:** D. E. Labbe
- [Automated Soot Blow and Model Based Control at MT. Storm - POWID 1993](#), **Authors:** Donald Labbe, Larry Line
- [Optimizing Heat Rate With Model Predictive Control On Riley Turbo-Furnace Units - POWID 2002](#), **Authors:** Donald Labbe; Darryl Roberts; Lewis Gordon
- [Field Test Results Of On-Line Coal Flow Control Technology Y - POWID 2005](#), **Author(s):** Harun Bilirgen, Edward K. Levy, Aly Elshabasy
- [Optimizing Turbine Life Cycle Usage And Maximizing Ramp Rate - POWID 2006](#), **Authors:** David Runkle, Don Labbe, John Lax, Robert Chapa
- [Soot Blow And Nox Optimization Enhance Once-Thru Unit Performance - POWID 2007](#), **Authors:** Don Labbe, Don Andrasik, Andy Speziale
- [LOWERING NOX EMMISIONS AND CO2 AT OPG-THUNDER BAY - POWID 2010](#), **Authors:** Don Labbe, Steve Carlson, Tony Gibbons, Bob Simpkins, Andy Speziale
- [SMART FIRING CONTROL SYSTEM - POWID 2012](#), **Authors:** Corey Houn, Don Labbe, Bernie Begley, Tom Kinney, Alan Morrow and Andy Speziale

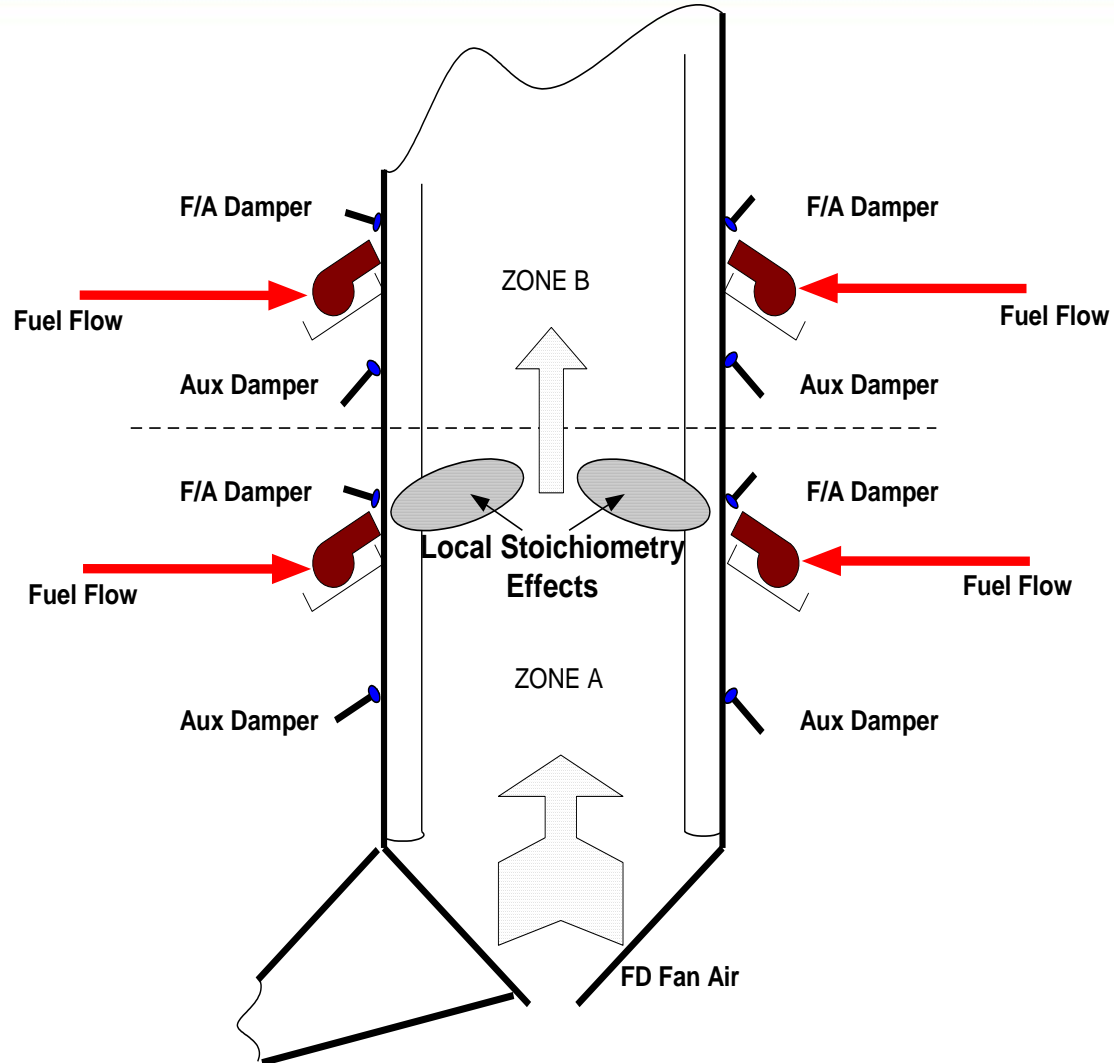
# Challenges Of Large Coal Fired Boiler Burner Optimization



- When pulverized coal is fed to a utility boiler a phenomenon sometimes referred to as “roping” occurs
  - Impacts the distribution of coal flow to the coal pipes supplying the burners
  - Roping characteristics are unique mill to mill and dependent on primary air flow
- Coal maldistribution in turn causes some regions of the furnace to have more fuel and some to have less fuel
  - O<sub>2</sub> imbalances
  - Regions of high CO and unburned carbon in oxygen depleted areas
  - High NO<sub>x</sub> in regions of higher O<sub>2</sub>.

- Advanced Process Control (APC) applications such as multivariable model predictive control and neural networks are frequently applied to bias furnace air flow distribution and address O<sub>2</sub> imbalances and regions of high CO
- However coal pipe roping and other phenomena create a need for a recalibration of the APC models of the air register positions related to excess O<sub>2</sub>, CO, and NO<sub>x</sub>

# Furnace Air Distribution



# Adapting APC burner optimization automatically



- The adapting system periodically tests the APC system on line without operator intervention and adapts the models to capture the characteristics of shifting relationships
- This solution has contributed to significant additional boiler efficiency improvements above and beyond the original APC application

# System Deployed on Wisconsin Public Service Weston Unit 4



- Located in central Wisconsin
- 590 MW Gross coal fired once thru B&W supercritical unit commissioned in 2008
- Latest generation of high efficiency supercritical boiler and turbine
- Full complement of emissions reduction equipment
- Modern DCS with an integrated APC combustion optimization system (COS)



# Wisconsin Public Service Unit 4 Emissions Control



- Features a full complement of emissions reduction equipment:
  - Dry scrubber for SO<sub>2</sub> reduction
  - Selective catalytic reduction (SCR) using ammonia for NO<sub>x</sub> reduction
  - Bag house for particulate removal
  - Mercury removal controls
  - Modern DCS with an integrated APC combustion optimization system (COS)
  - Many auxiliary systems to address both production and emissions requirements
- DCS – over 80,000 tags and coordinates all unit controls

# Original APC Combustion Optimization System



- Objective – further improve unit efficiency following extensive tuning process of this new unit by the boiler vendor, A&E and control vendor
- Results
  - delta Heat Rate Methodology indicates an average heat rate performance improvement in excess of 0.5% at all loads above minimum load
  - Weston 4 performance program indicates a full load heat rate improvement in excess of 1%
  - Additionally, a reduction in ammonia flow of ~8%
  - COS sustained these performance results, but did not reap further improvement

# Adapting APC Combustion Optimization System



- Objective – Identify whether further improvements to unit efficiency were possible & if so, maintain these further improvements
  - Lower unit heat rate
  - Reduce furnace NO<sub>x</sub> emissions and reduce SCR ammonia consumption
  - Sustain benefits dynamically during both steady load and dispatching operation.
- Apply the Delta heat Rate methodology to quantify the heat rate benefits
  - Assessment included dry gas losses, FD & ID fan power, furnace NO<sub>x</sub> emissions and ammonia consumption

# Adapting APC Combustion Optimization System



- Methodology
  - Utilize the existing APC COS as the base APC system
  - Provide automatic small amplitude modulation of the air registers without operator intervention
  - Automatically adapt the APC COS for tighter O<sub>2</sub> distribution and lower NO<sub>x</sub> and CO

# Operator Graphic during Adapting System Commissioning



4COS\_NN

COMBUSTION OPTIMIZATION SYSTEM - COS

Public Service

Manipulated Variables in service

MODE: OPTIMIZING

ON

Select SMART FIRING Training

ON  OFF SMART FIRE ENABLED SMART FIRE OPERATIONAL

- ENABLED O2 SETPOINT BIAS - %
- ENABLED NOx FLOW MASTER BIAS - %
- ENABLED BURNER COLUMN BIAS - %
- ENABLED MILL PRIMARY AIR FLOW BIAS - KPPH
- ENABLED MILL TEMP SP - DEG F

SUPV. CONTROL

O2

MST

1 2 3 4 5

A B C D E

A B C D E

OTHER SCREENS:

CONTROLLED VARIABLES

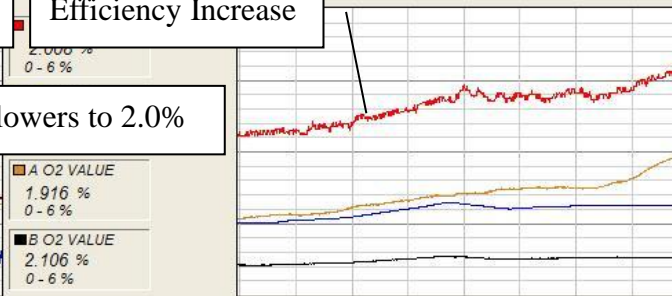
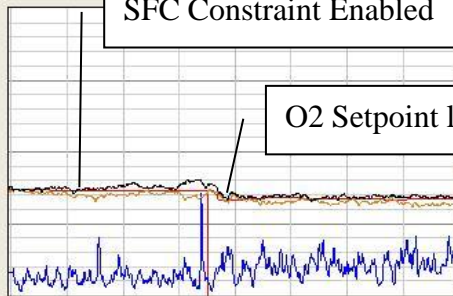
MANIPULATED VARIABLES

SFC Constraint Enabled

Efficiency Increase

O2 Setpoint lowers to 2.0%

O2 probes balanced

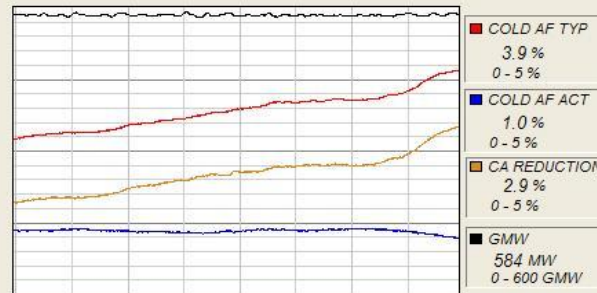
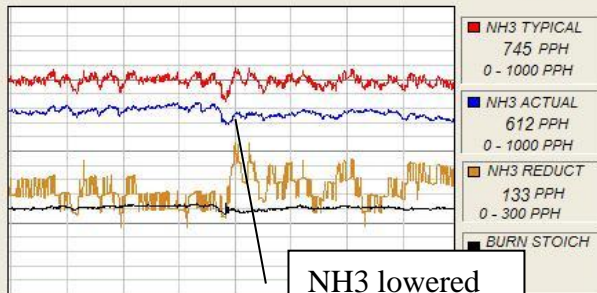


Burner Stoichiometry is the ratio of air in front of the burners to the overfire air compensated by O2.

$$(20.9 / 20.9 - O2\%) \times (\text{"burning air flow"} / \text{"total air flow"})$$

B&W designed our boiler to be fired at 85% stoich.

Trend - 4 Hours



ECONO O2 DISCH A SIDE

4NO-ANZ-619A	1.81 %O2	BYPASSED
4NO-ANZ-620A	2.08 %O2	BYPASSED
4NO-ANZ-621A	1.86 %O2	BYPASSED

ECONO O2 DISCH B SIDE

4NO-ANZ-619B	2.06 %O2	BYPASSED
4NO-ANZ-620B	2.08 %O2	BYPASSED
4NO-ANZ-621B	2.18 %O2	BYPASSED

% O2 STANDARD DEVIATION

0.148 %

DCS LOGIC LOCATED ON PRINT FD-18A  
COS PROGRAM HOSTED ON 4010AW

# Adapting APC Combustion Optimization System –Results During Commissioning



- The trends illustrate the following
  - Reduction in O<sub>2</sub> minimum setpoint from 2.2% to 2%.
  - The transition to lower O<sub>2</sub> maintained average CO within constraint
  - Reduced SCR inlet NO<sub>x</sub>
  - Reduced ammonia consumption
  - Increased efficiency due to lower O<sub>2</sub> and fan power and the equivalent ammonia savings
  - The reduction in CO followed the adjustment in COS constraints and models resulting from the operation of the system.
  - This reduction in CO allowed the operation at lower O<sub>2</sub>.

# Adapting APC Combustion Optimization System – Performance Results



- Comparison of four weeks of operational data prior to commissioning of system operation to one week following Adapting APC operation

	Average O <sub>2</sub> (%)	Average NO <sub>x</sub> at SCR Inlet (% of Baseline)
Base Case: COS running prior to Adapting System	2.371	100%
COS following Adapting System	2.056	98.4%
<b>Further Improvement due to Adapting System</b>	<b>0.316%</b>	<b>1.6%</b>

# Adapting APC Combustion Optimization System – Benefits



- **Incremental heat rate improvement of approximately 0.12% based on the Delta Heat Rate Methodology**
- **A reduction in ammonia flow of ~1.6% based on a comparison of performance data prior to and post system operation**



- **An automated method to adapt APC models provides an opportunity to achieve and sustain further benefits from and a combustion optimization system beyond traditional APC**
- **Such a system can adapt for coal roping and other phenomena that adversely influence coal distribution in large furnaces**

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