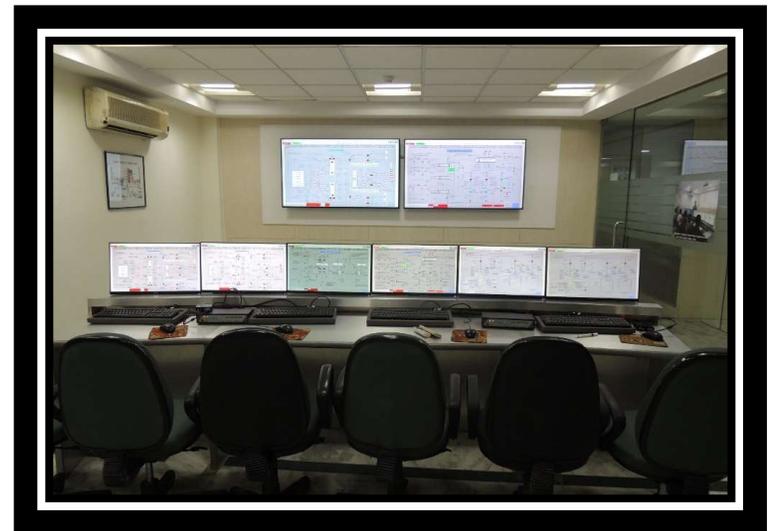


# Flexibilization Training on Flexible Operation Simulator



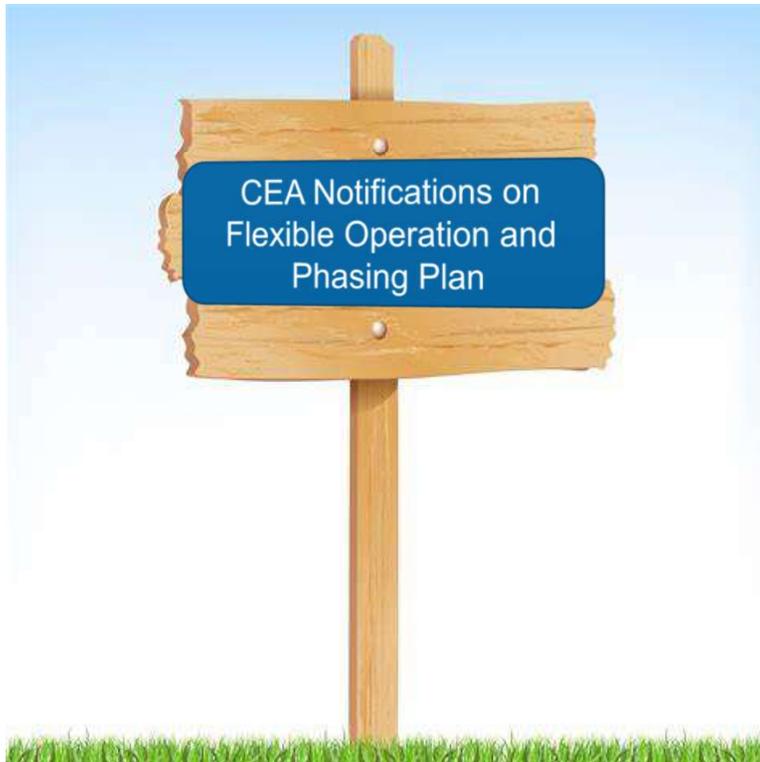
**A Joint Initiative under Indo-Germany Energy Forum**

# Background

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- Government of India has set an ambitious target of 500 GW renewable energy installation by year 2029-30.
- RE capacity will be added at a rapid pace and due to its injection in large amount, Frequent cyclic & low load operation at higher ramp rates is going to be a real challenge for conventional coal based plants.
- For security, reliability and stability of grid with economic power, Flexible Operations of Thermal Power Plants is only viable & economical option till we get high capacity cost effective storage solutions.

# CEA Notifications



- **CEA has already come out with a time bound mandate to achieve Flexibilization by coal-based power plants.**
- Coal fired generating units shall achieve minimum power level of 40% according to phasing plan
- The preliminary phasing has been worked out in the CEA report “Flexibilisation of coal fired power plant - **A road map for achieving 40% technical minimum load**” published in Feb 2023
- Subsequently a draft phasing plan has been prepared for coal based generating units.

# Becoming a Flexpert

How to become a



## Study

e-learning, awareness workshops and professional seminars

Target: acknowledge the need for flexibility, understand principles of flexible power plant operation

## Try

a) Simulator training to try out flexible operation at an Indian reference plant

b) Test runs at own plant (according to IGEF procedure) guided by own senior or external experts

## Apply

Implement new procedures in the operational scheme (e.g. mill sequences, switch over of pumps and fans)

- Increase level of automation for routine sequences and optimize subordinate controls
- Optimize main control loops and implement advanced control solutions

Continuous improvement process

# Training Objective

## Importance for any Power Plant

Safe, reliable and efficient operation & maintenance are of importance for any power plant.

Require competent operations & maintenance staff.



## Concerns

A single mistake on the part of an operator can result in huge production loss

Even the most trained & experienced operator is at the risk of making a mistake if he has not faced a similar situation for a long period of time

Practical experience can only be achieved through hands-on working experience and long years of service



## Training in whole gamut of plant operation

Companies can increase profitability through increase in efficiency, stability and minimum faults

Power plant simulator is an advanced hands-on-training tool, used mainly for the plant operation staff training in areas such as unit start-up, shut-down, load, operation, emergency handling etc.

Simulator gives the feeling of operating a real power plant without incurring any generation loss or damaging any plant equipment's.

It raises the level of proficiency and builds up confidence required to handle emergencies in an actual plant operation.



Simulator is the best tool for an operator to build, practice, keep up to date and develop confidence on their skill

# Why Simulator Training?

- Special skills and confidence are required for coal-fired power plant operators to adapt to fluctuating power generation scenario with variable renewables.
- Flexibilization operation is new for the operators. A training simulator which is able to simulate the required behavior of the flexibilization is required for the operator **to practice and build up confidence**.
- Operator will learn fast ramp up and ramp down as well as minimum stable load operation – with necessary monitoring of the parameters.
- Learning flexibilization operation effects on:
  - Main steam pressure and temperature
  - Super-heater spray
  - Air-fuel ratio
  - Condenser
  - Feed water flow
  - Ramp rate
  - Turbine operation



# STEAG's Unique capabilities

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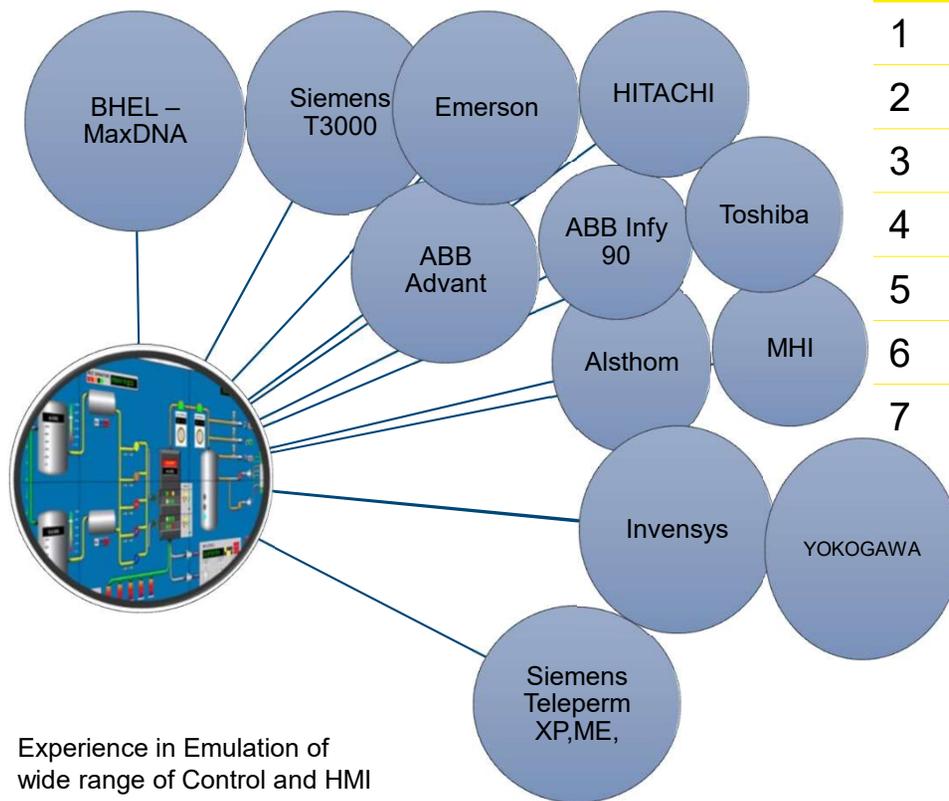


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Why STEAG ?	STEAG being Owner and operators of various power plants adds value for testing the developed simulator and make It as close as real plant behaviour including flexibilization
	STEAG's exclusive collaboration with TRAX , USA who is world's renowned Simulator tool developer and supplier of more than 350 simulators globally
	STEAG has approved Training Centre with various simulators with requisite knowledge of knowhow to set up training centre with various simulators.
	STEAG's Training Centre is approved by Ministry of Power, Government of India
	STEAG has successfully executed as a turnkey project for setting up training centre with 11 high fidelity Simulators for the biggest utility ( 69 GW installed capacity) in India NTPC ( National Thermal Power Corporation)
	Apart from NTPC, STEAG helped to set up training centre for RAWEC-KSA,HIWPT-KSA, NAPTIN- Nigeria, ZPC – Zimbabwe, BPC- Botswana, various Indian state utilities
	STEAG's experience in Simulators covers most of the fuel technologies ( coal, gas, hydro, oil, solar, Biomass) and key global OEMs of equipment's and DCS. STEAG is from Non OEM background and hence having experience of emulation of almost all OEMS main equipment and DCS
	STEAG is having many happy customers with Annual maintenance contract to keep simulator up to date

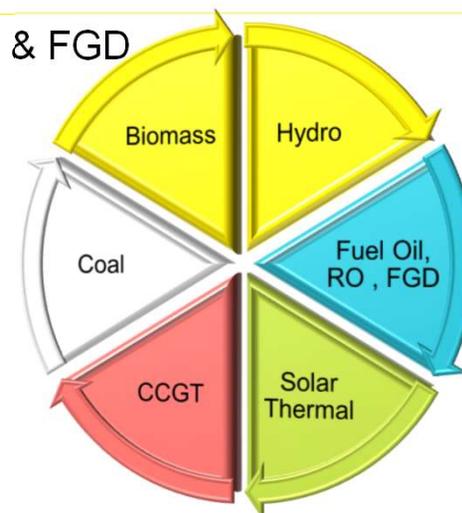
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# STEAG Simulator Credentials



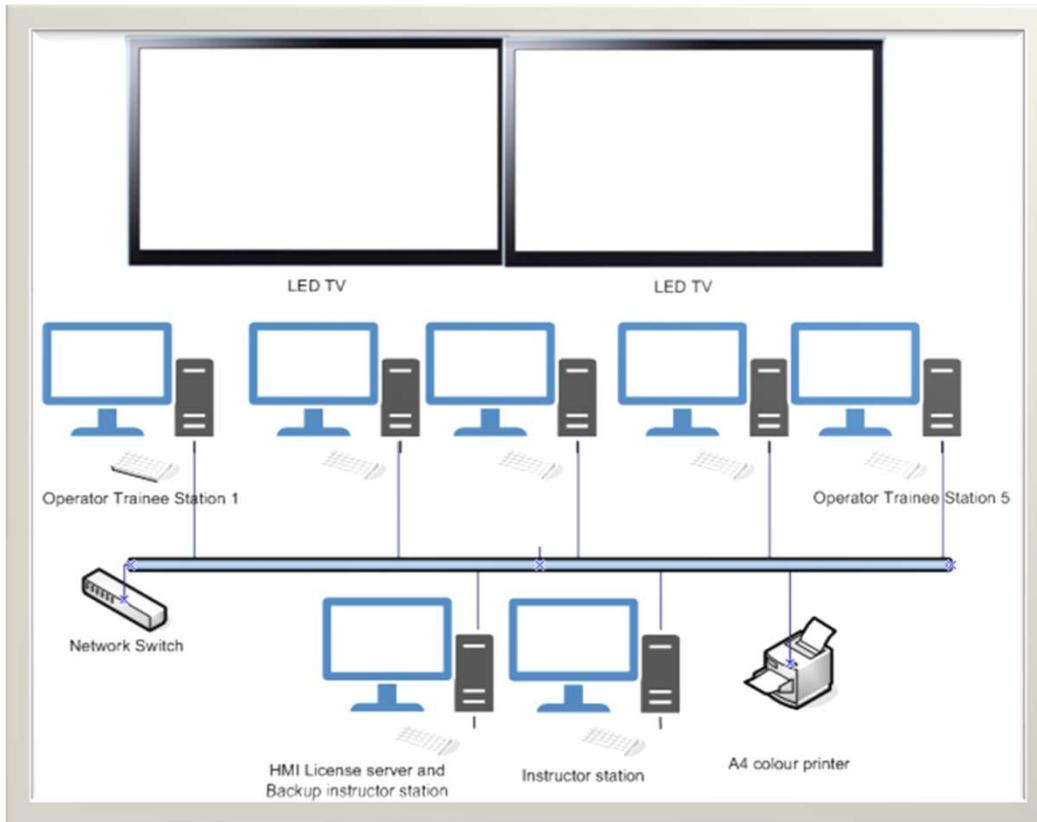
Experience in Emulation of wide range of Control and HMI

Sr. no.	Type OF simulator	Credential Nos.
1	Coal Fired	25
2	CCGT	6
3	Solar Thermal	1
4	Oil fired	1
5	Hydro	1
6	Biomass	1
7	RO & FGD	1



Simulation of Different Fuel Technology

# General Network Architecture of a Simulator



**General Network Architecture of a Simulator**

- General Items :
- (1) Operator Desk Tables
  - (2) Instructor Desk
  - (3) Printer Desk
  - (4) Chair
  - (5) UPS
  - (6) Workstation & Monitors
  - (7) Printer
  - (8) Firewall
  - (9) Network Switch
  - (10) LVS
  - (11) Software Licenses for Running simulator

**However Architecture can vary as per the customer requirement**





# SIMULATION TOOL:ProTRAX

## ProTRAX

STEAG is using ProTRAX simulation tool for modeling .STEAG is exclusive partner of TRAX in India .

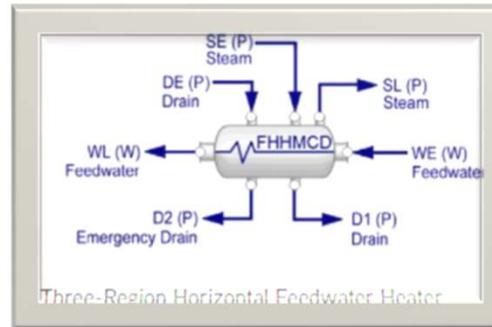
ProTRAX:

For over 30 years, TRAX has been the world's leading supplier of high-fidelity fossil plant operator training simulators.

Incredible experience: over 300 simulators delivered

ProTRAX, is a modular, dynamic simulation system designed for use on standard computers. There are around 200 standard process modules in the ProTRAX library that have been tested in hundreds of training simulators and engineering-grade simulators.

Software is mature, precise, and conforms to all international standards for accuracy. GUI Based Modeling tool



Three-Region Horizontal Feedwater Heater

### MALFUNCTIONS

ProTRAX provides the ability to fail any piece of equipment – including pumps, fans, heat exchangers, valves, etc. – or control element. Instructors can choose from standard failure modes for any component, or create an unlimited number of additional malfunctions.



# ProTRAX Features

Ease of Model Development –  
Drag and drop of components...

Object oriented  
GUI based model  
building and  
runtime software  
since 1989

Windows operating  
system

Large library of  
component models  
(Plant Equipment)

Structured data  
entry

First principles  
modeling

Training features

*High fidelity models ...*

Module Name	ID	Physical	Op. Point	Calculations
BC	BDA	OK	OK	
MIFXT	MIF	OK	OK	??
GENSRD	GEN	OK	OK	??
SOURCE	SRC1	OK	OK	??
VALVE	FWV	OK	OK	??

**Initial Module Properties**

Select Module:  
 PULVBR (1.19 x 0.84)  
 PULVEX (1.19 x 0.94)  
**PUMPCV (0.39 x 0.40)**  
 PUMPCV (0.39 x 0.40)  
 PUMPCV (0.42 x 0.39)  
 PUMPFN (0.41 x 0.39)

Module ID:

Rotation:  (degrees)  %X  %Y

Rotate about center

Flip:  About horizontal centerline  About vertical centerline

OK Cancel

**FHHMCD('FWF')**

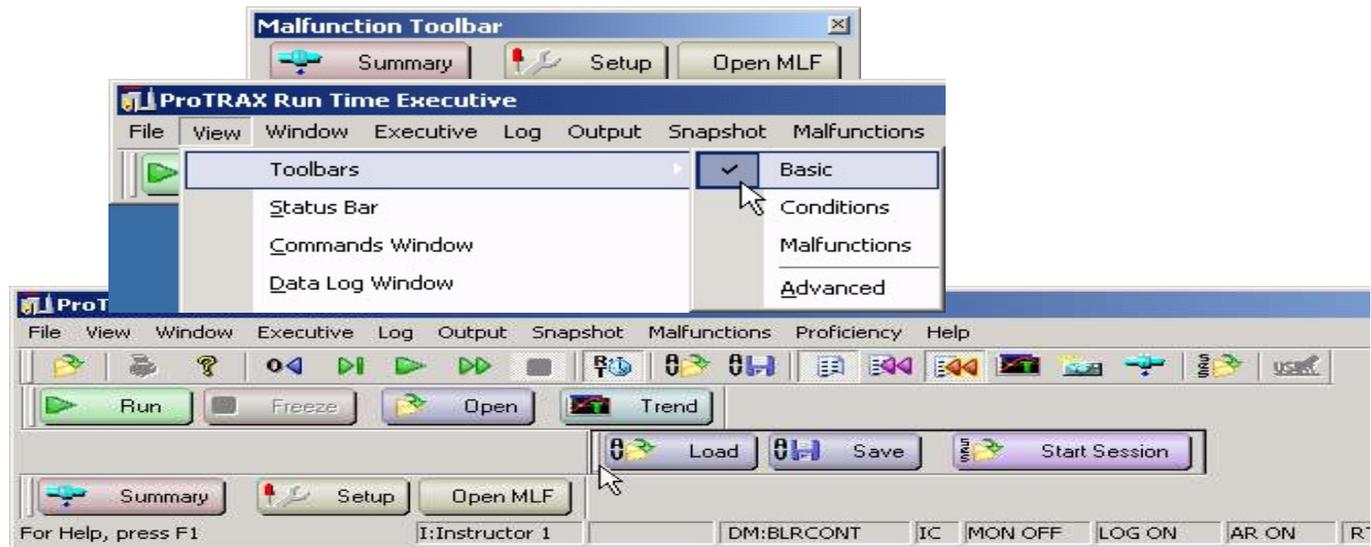
Description: **Feedwater Heater**

Net Node ID:

Tube Inner Diameter (in): 0.565  
 Tube Outer Diameter (in): 0.750  
 Straight Effective Tube Length (ft): 30.900  
 Inside Diameter of Heater (in): 56.000  
 Length of Heater Shell (ft): 37.800  
 Number of Tubes: 1180  
 Number of Tube-side passes (U-tube = 2): 2  
 Thermal Cond. of Tube Wall (Btu/hr-ft-F): 25.000  
 Height of Lowest Tube (in): 4.000  
 Height of Highest Tube (in): 52.000  
 Fouling (hr-F<sup>2</sup>/ft<sup>2</sup>): 0.000

# ProTRAX - Instructor Functions

- Training Scenarios
- Trends
- Plot
- Logs
- Initial Condition
- Run/Freeze
- Fast/Slow Time
- Dynamic Schematic
- Malfunctions
- Parameter Changes
- Snapshots



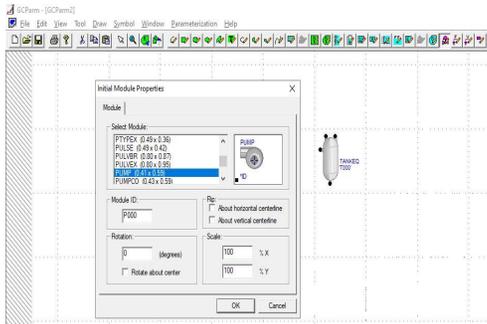
# ProTRAX - Malfunctions

The screenshot displays the ProTRAX software interface. At the top, a menu bar includes 'File', 'View', and 'Help'. Below it is a toolbar with various icons and a 'RT' button. The main window shows a process diagram with components like 'BOILER', 'SUPERHEATER', and 'VALVE'. A dialog box titled 'Failure-Mode-Based Malfunction Definition' is open, showing the following configuration:

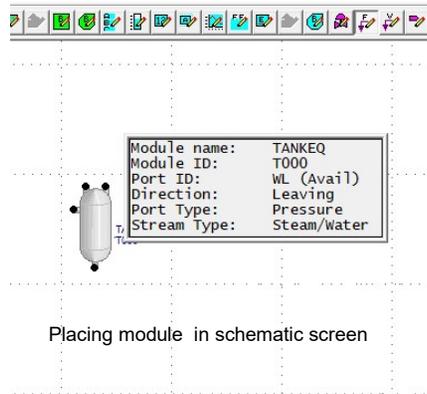
- Description: FAIL SUPERHEATER SPRAY VALVE OPEN
- Model: PROCESS
- Module Type: ATTEMP
- Failure Mode: Fail Open
- Initiation Method: Time (1:15:00)
- Monitoring: Variable #1, Variable #2, Variable #3, Variable #4

The background shows a 'Data Log Window' with numerical data and a 'Commands Window' with text logs. The status bar at the bottom contains 'DM:FWCONT', 'RESET', 'MON OFF', 'LOG ON', 'ROZ ON', 'T = 0', 'RATIO = 5.0', and 'CAP'.

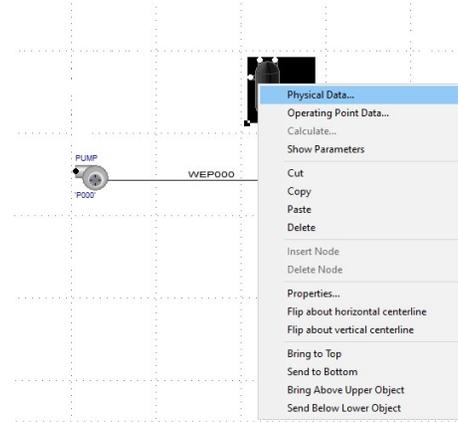
# Basic Model Development steps on GUI based ProTRAX Modeling Tool



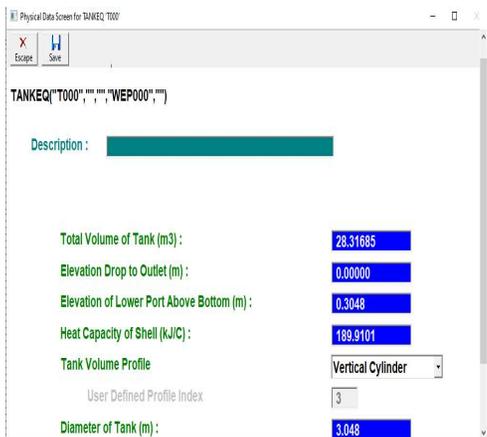
Selection of suitable component



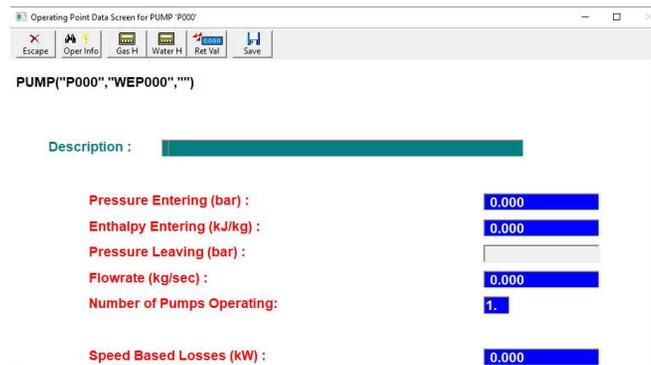
Placing module in schematic screen



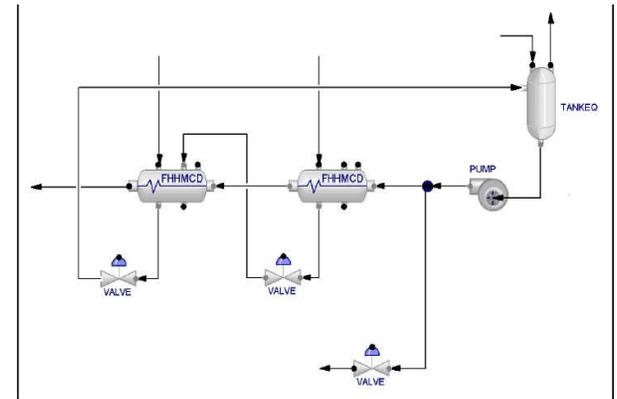
Component property window for parameterization



Physical data of the module



Operating data of the module



Sample model

# Customization of Generic module(Equipment) to plant Specific Module- Using Equipment Physical Data & Operating Data

Physical Data Screen for FHHMCD 'F000'

Escape Save

FHHMCD('F000';';';';0,0;'";';0)

Description : **Feedwater Heater**

Net Node ID :

Tube Inner Diameter (in) :

Tube Outer Diameter (in) :

Straight Effective Tube Length (ft) :

Inside Diameter of Heater (in) :

Length of Heater Shell (ft) :

Number of Tubes :

Number of Tube-side passes (U-tube = 2) :

Thermal Cond. of Tube Wall (Btu/hr-ft-F) :

Height of Lowest Tube (in) :

Height of Highest Tube (in) :

Fouling (hr-F-ft<sup>2</sup>/Btu) :

Fraction of HX Area in Drain Cooler :   
(Use 0. for No Drain Cooler)

Tube Rupture Flow Parameter (lbm/hr/psia) :

Number of Heaters Represented :

Operating Point Data Entry Screen for SUPERD 'SH1'

Escape Oper Info Gas H Water H Ret Val Save

SUPERD('SH1';';';'WLVVA22';';';'SLSH1')

Description : **Primary Superheater**

Pressure of Steam Entering (psia) :

Enthalpy of Steam Entering (Btu/lbm) :

Steam Flowrate (lbm/hr) :

Pressure of Steam Leaving (psia) :

Enthalpy of Steam Leaving (Btu/lbm) :

Heat Loss to Ambient (Btu/hr) :

Ambient Temperature (F) :

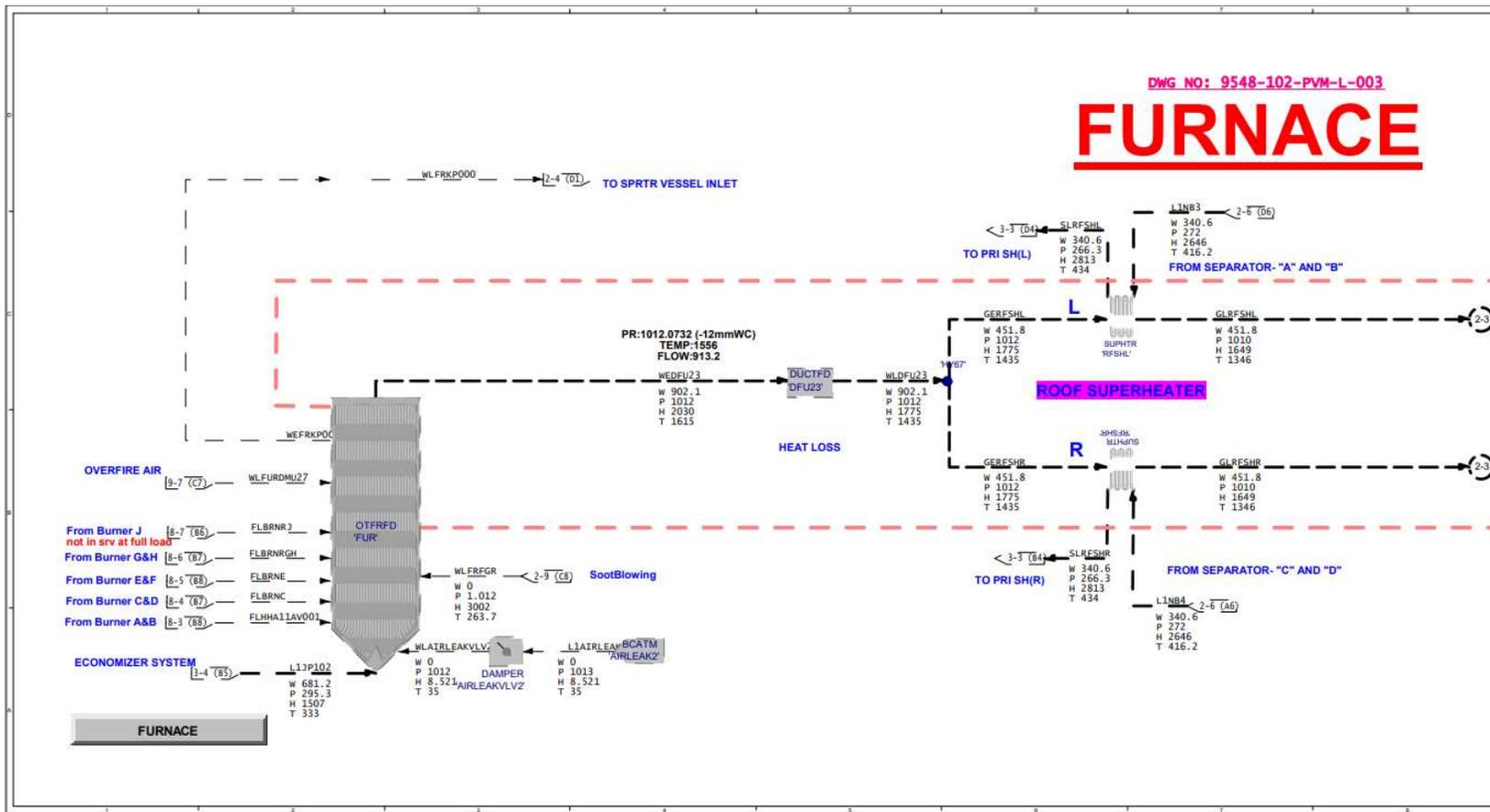
Pressure of Gas Entering (in. H2O abs.) :

Flowrate of Gas Entering (lbm/hr) :

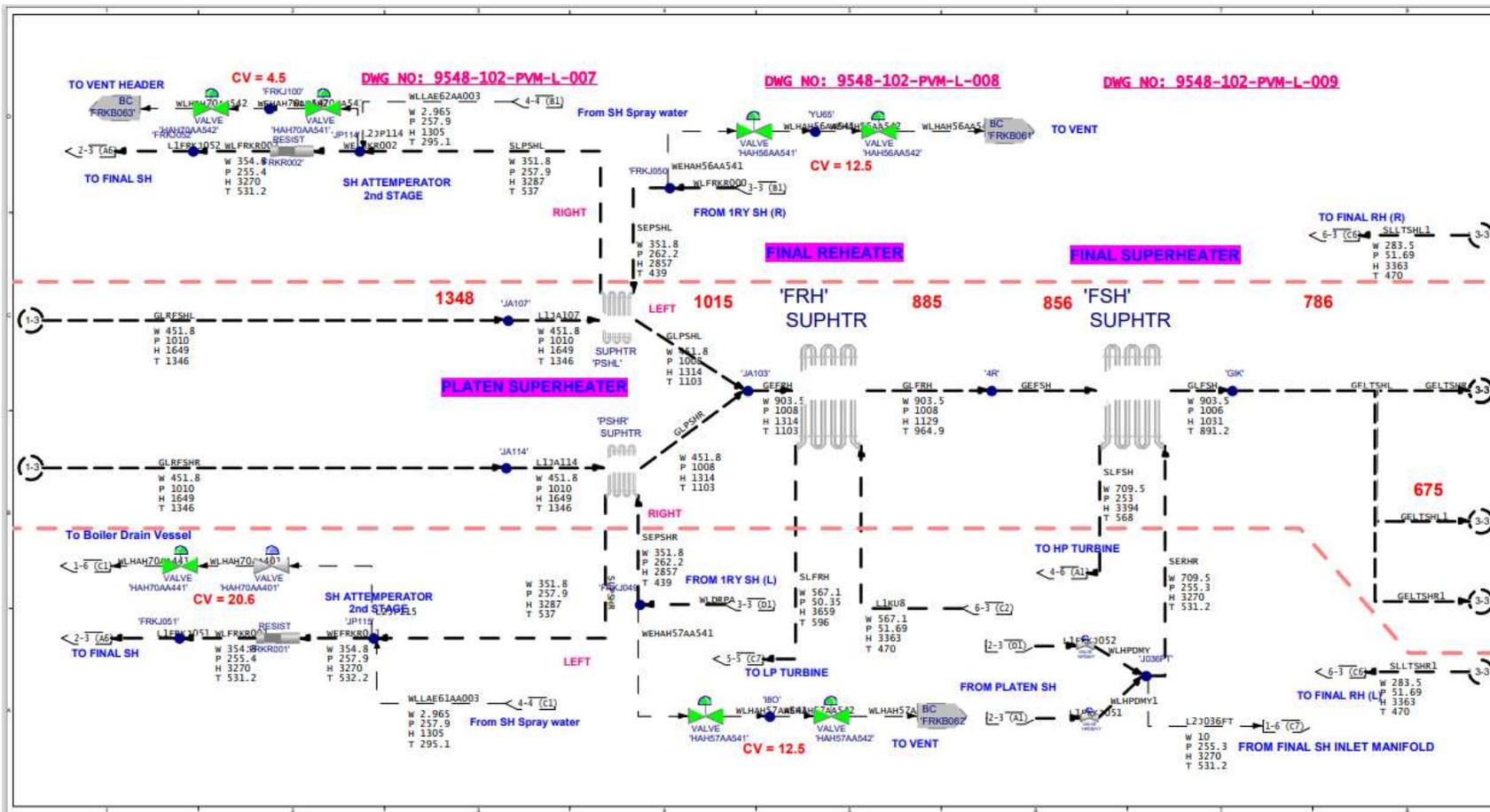
Enthalpy of Gas Entering (Btu/lbm) :

Pressure of Gas Leaving (in. H2O abs.) :

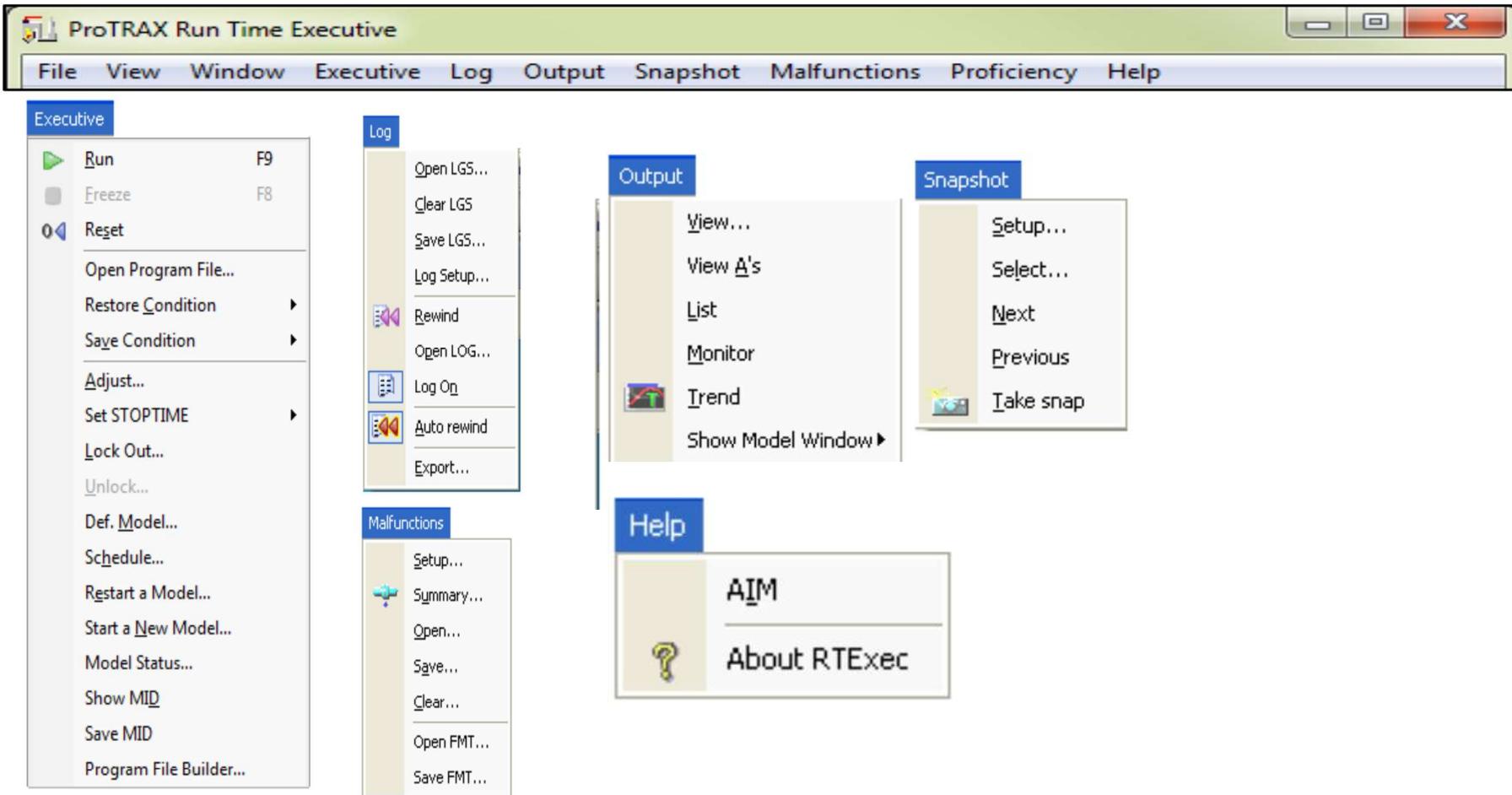
# Plant model schematic (GUI Based)- Furnace screenshot



# Plant model schematic (GUI Based)- Superheater screenshot



# ProTRAX- RTEEXEC Pull Down Menus



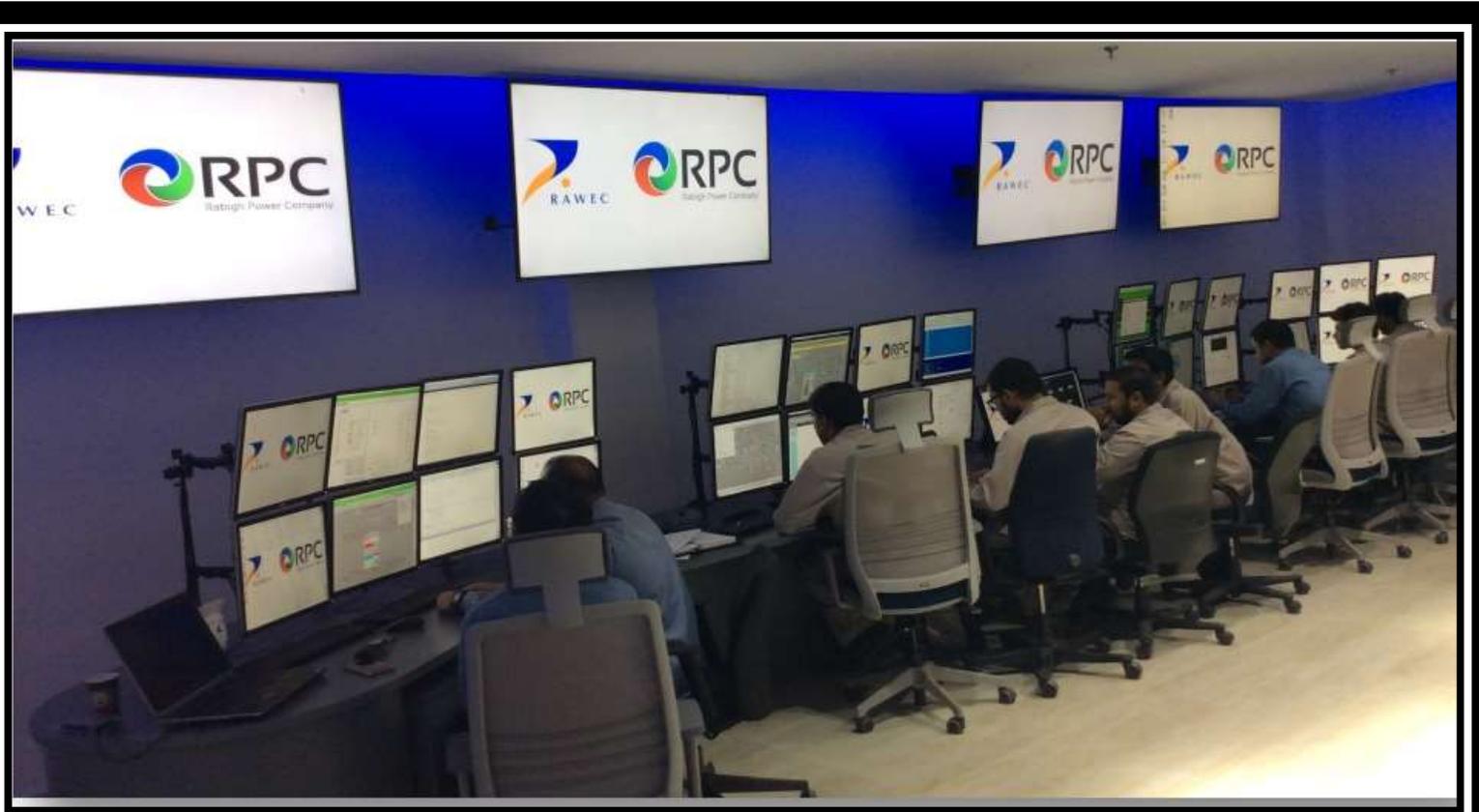
# Simulator Room Picture-OTS Supplied by STEAG

---



# Simulator Room Picture: RAWEC, Saudi Arabia

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- RAWEC SAUDI ARABIA** Captive Power plant  
Simulation for 815 MW, Oil Fired
- (1) 9+4 boiler,
  - (2) 5+2 Turbine
  - (3) 3+2 LIMESTONE FGDs
  - (4) 16+8 Sea water reverse osmosis Desalination plant
-

# Simulator Room picture: NTPC Solapur RLI Training Centre

## NTPC SOLAPUR

Eleven simulator in two set of hardware.

### (1) 800 MW simulators

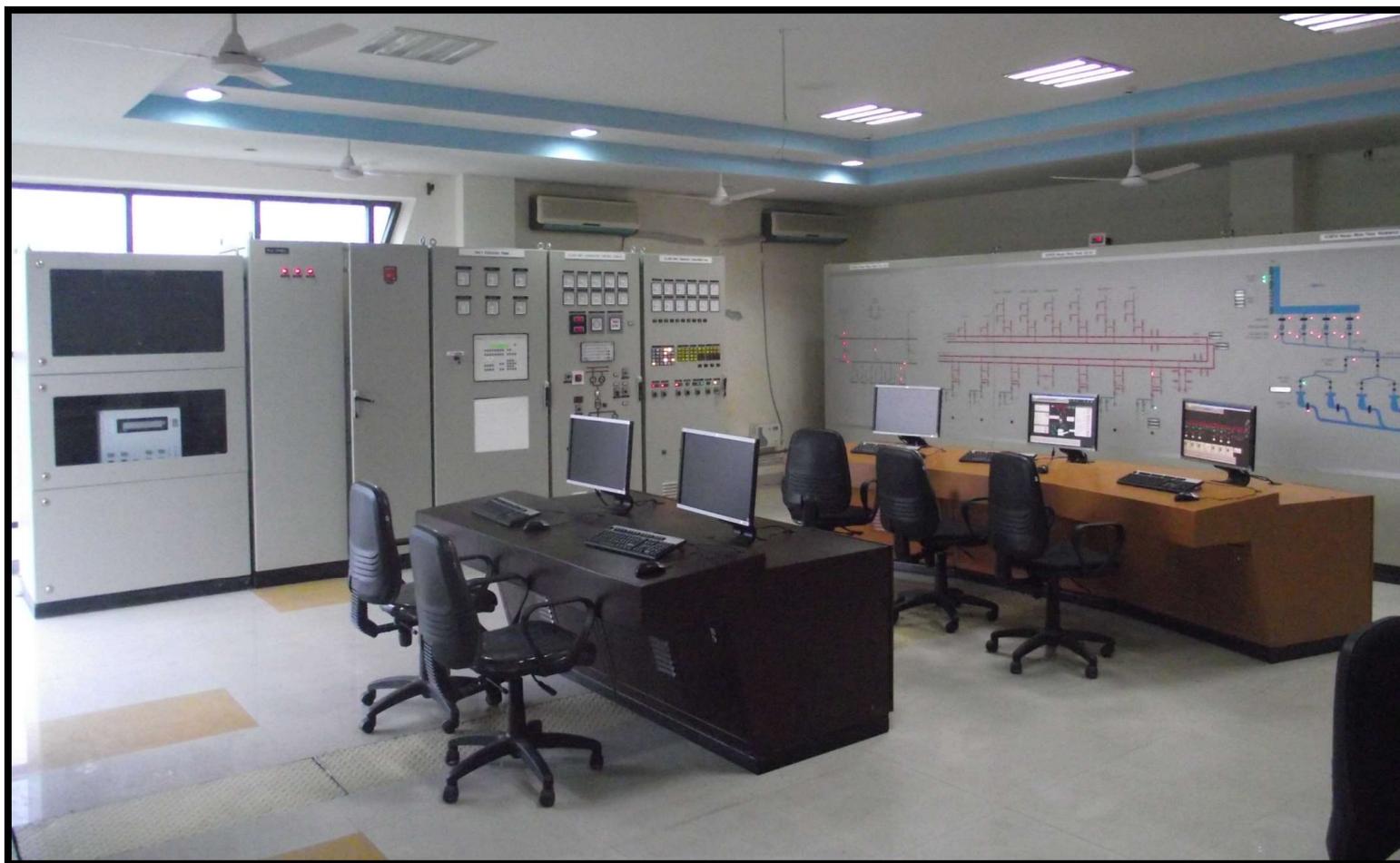
- KUDGI 800
- DARLIPALLI 800
- LARA 800 MW
- GADARWARA 800 MW
- TELENGANA 800 MW

### (2) 660 MW simulators

- SOLAPUR 660 MW
- MEJA 660 MW
- BARH-II 660 MW
- TAMDA STAGE-II 660MW
- KHARGONE 660 MW
- BARH-I 660 MW



# Simulator Room picture: NPTI Nangal Hydro Simulator



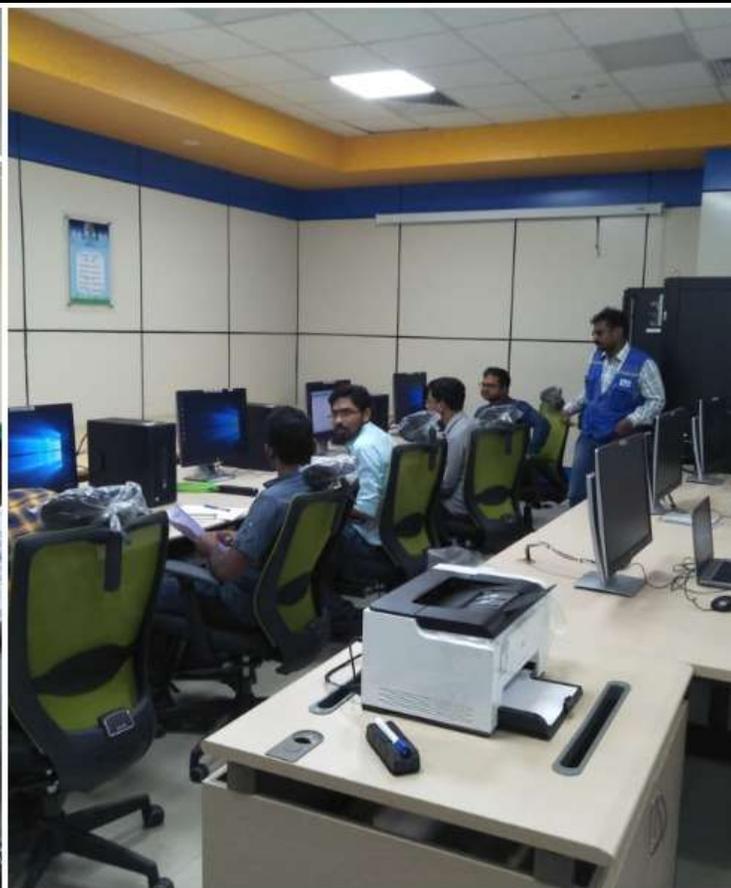
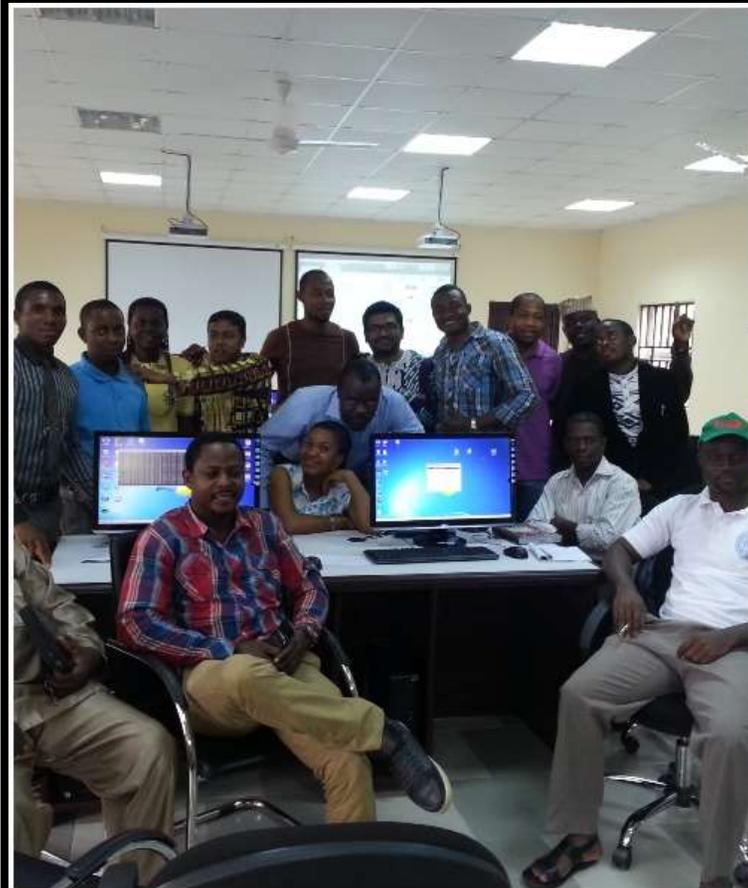
**Hydro Simulator ,  
NPTI Nangal, 250  
MW**

**Control System-ABB  
Advant**

**Turbine -Francis**

---

# Simulator Room picture: NTPC KUDGI



## LEFT PICTURE:

### **NAPTIN NIGERIA 440 CCGT SIMULATOR**

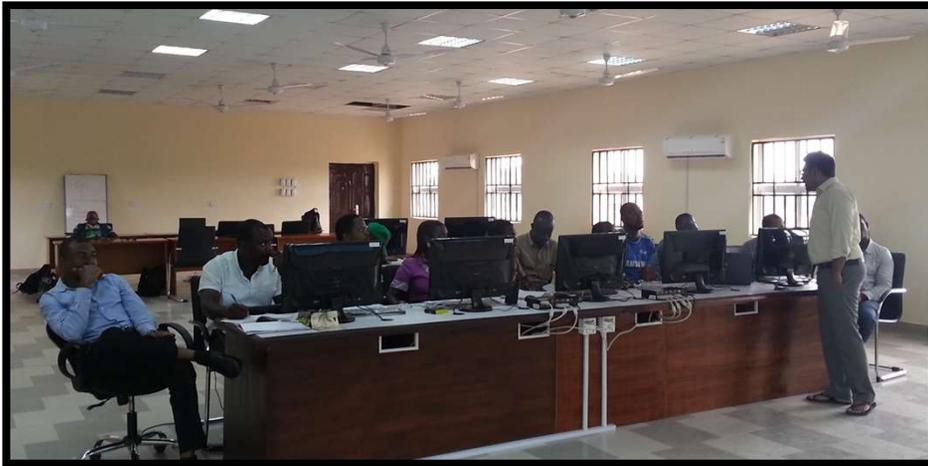
HRSG-Siemens  
ST-BHEL  
GT-Siemens AG  
V94.2 Combined Cycle  
Fuel: HSD, Naptha, Natural  
Gas

## RIGHT PICTURE:

### **NTPC KUDGI 800 MW**

SG-Siemens  
STG-Toshiba,  
BOP-Yokogawa

# Simulator Room picture: NAPTIN Nigeria



## NAPTIN NIGERIA 440 CCGT SIMULATOR

HRSG-Siemens

ST-BHEL

GT-Siemens AG

V94.2 Combined Cycle

Fuel: HSD, Naptha, Natural

Gas



# NAPTIN Nigeria: 1<sup>st</sup> Trainee Batch



# Simulator Room picture: RRVUNL, KOTA

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**RRVUNAL KOTA  
THERMAL POWER  
PLANT 195/210 MW  
COAL FIRED**

SG- MAXDNA  
STG-MAXDNA  
BOP-ABB

---

**Objective:** To upskill Operation engineers as “**Flexperts**” for smooth operation of coal based generating units under flexible regime.

- **Systematic Approach has been adopted for conducting the program -----**
  - ✓ Need for Flexibilization
  - ✓ Achieving Flexible Operation in Indian coal based plants - Key learning from test runs / case studies
  - ✓ Simulator training on ramp up / ramp down 100% - 40% unit load as per CEA prescribed ramp rates.
  - ✓ **Flexpert**

## FLEXIBILIZATION - 1st Successful Completion of Pilot Training & Demo 40% Technical Min Load in Auto Mode on Simulator



# SIMULATOR TRAINING SCHEDULE

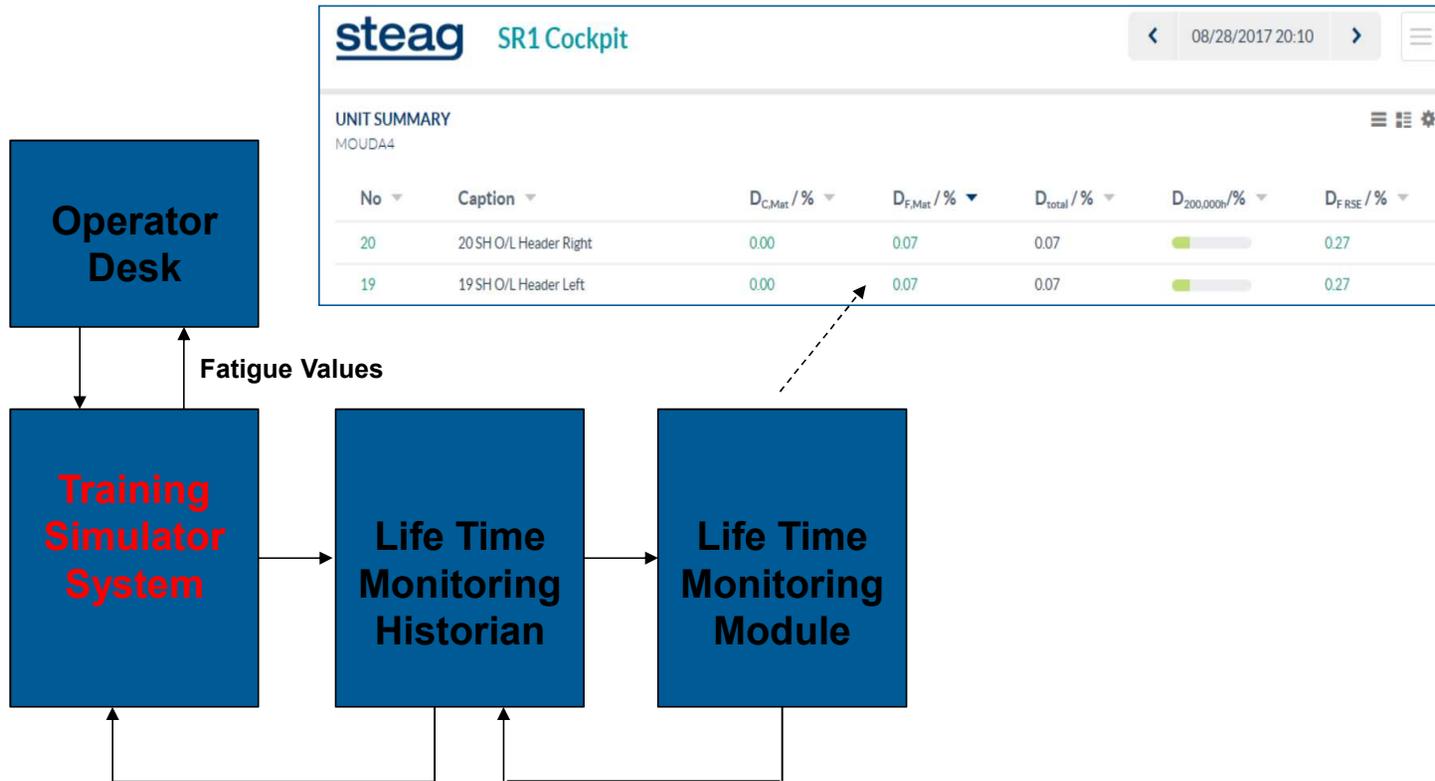
Day	Session	Topics
Day 1	FN	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Welcome &amp; Introduction</li> <li>• Expectations Mapping</li> <li>• Need for Flexibilization in India, CEA notifications</li> <li>• Achieving Flexible Operation in Indian coal based plants:                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➢ Key learning from Case studies and</li> <li>➢ Solutions implemented in the Flexible simulator</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
	AN	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Achieving Flexible Operation in Indian coal based plants:                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➢ Financial implications for Flexibilization, Expected regulatory intervention with Flexibilization regime and</li> <li>➢ Road map &amp; way forward to achieve flexible operation</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Experiences from Germany</li> <li>• <b>Instructor led Interactive Simulator Training</b></li> <li>• Manual Ramp down from 100% to 70% Unit load @ 3% ramp rate (existing simulator)</li> <li>• Noting down parameters in the log book and analysis</li> <li>• Manual Ramp down from 70% to 55% load @ 2% ramp rate (existing simulator)</li> <li>• Noting down parameters in the log book and analysis.</li> <li>• Recap, discussions and doubt clearing</li> </ul>
Day 2	FN	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Manual Ramp down from 55% to 40% load @ 1% ramp rate and Unit Stabilization at 40% load without oil support (existing simulator). Noting down parameters in the log book and analysis</li> <li>• Unit ramp up from 40% to 55% , 70% and 100% load @ 1%, 2% and 3% ramp rates respectively in manual mode (existing simulator).</li> <li>• Noting down parameters in the log book and analysis</li> </ul>
	AN	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Manual Unit ramp up to 100% continued and Noting down parameters in the log book and analysis</li> <li>• Manual Ramp down from 100% to 70%, 55% and 40% Unit load @ 3%, 2% and 1% ramp rates respectively in the <b>Flexible simulator</b></li> <li>• Unit stabilization at 40% and Noting down parameters in the log book and analysis.</li> <li>• Recap, discussions and doubt clearing</li> </ul>

# SIMULATOR TRAINING SCHEDULE



Day	Session	Topics
Day 3	FN	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Manual Unit ramp up from 40% to 55% , 70% and 100% load @ 1%, 2% and 3% ramp rates respectively in the <b>Flexible simulator</b></li> <li>Noting down parameters in the log book and analysis</li> </ul>
	AN	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Auto mode Ramp down from 100% to 70%, 55% and 40% Unit load @ 3%, 2% and 1% ramp rates respectively in <b>Flexible simulator</b></li> <li>Unit stabilization at 40% and Noting down parameters in the log book and analysis</li> <li>Recap, discussions and doubt clearing</li> </ul>
Day 4	FN	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Auto Unit ramp up from 40% to 55% , 70% and 100% load @ 1%, 2% and 3% ramp rates respectively in <b>Flexible simulator</b></li> <li>Noting down parameters in the log book and analysis</li> </ul>
	AN	<p><b>Hands on practice by participants</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Auto mode Ramp down from 100% to 70%, 55% and 40% Unit load @ 3%, 2% and 1% ramp rates respectively in <b>Flexible simulator</b></li> <li>Unit stabilization at 40% and Noting down parameters in the log book and analysis</li> <li>Emergency handling scenarios on Flexible simulator</li> <li>Recap, discussions and doubt clearing</li> </ul>
Day 5	FN	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Auto Unit ramp up from 40% to 55% , 70% and 100% load @ 1%, 2% and 3% ramp rates respectively in Flexible simulator</li> <li>Noting down parameters in the log book and analysis</li> <li>Recap, discussions and doubt clearing</li> </ul>
	AN	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Emergency handling scenarios on Flexible simulator</li> <li>Online Assessment</li> <li>Wrapping up and Feedback session</li> </ul>

# Integration of Flexible Simulator with Life Time Monitoring SR1



## Simulator with SR1: Sequence of Actions

---

1. Start the simulator for the start-up with specific ramping and / or disturbances and shut-down
2. Transfer the temperatures, pressures, main steam mass flow to SRx Server
3. Start SR1 calculations
4. Transfer fatigue results from SR1 to simulator historian

## Advantages for the Trainees

---

1. Increasing trainees' awareness of the impact of the boiler startup / shut down ramping on the wear of its thick-walled elements
2. Possibility of examining how different ramping values affect fatigue of thick-walled boiler elements and piping

# Thanks

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