



IMPLEMENTATION OF BIOMASS COFIRING TELUK SIRIH CFB POWER PLANT

PT PLN INDONESIA POWER
POWER GENERATION BUSINESS UNIT
TELUK SIRIH





SPEAKERS



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Bachelor of Mechanical Engineering

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Engineering Senior Officer
Bachelor of Electrical Engineering



GENERAL OVERVIEW

UBP TELUK SIRIH

PLTU TELUK SIRIH

Plant Capacity	: 2 X 112 MW
Nett Capacity	: 2 X 87.5 MW
Fuel	: Low Range Coal
Boiler	: Wuxi Huaguang Boiler
Company	
Tipe Boiler	: CFB
Turbin & Generator	: Nanjang Turbine Generator

PLTG TELUK SIRIH

Plant Capacity	: 21 MW
Nett Capacity	: 16.5 MW
Fuel	: High Speed Diesel
Turbin	: Alsthom Atlantique
Generator	: Alsthom Atlantique

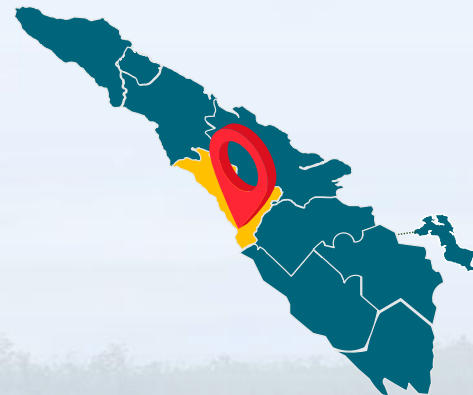


1°04'30.50" S 100°22'26.37" E

PT PLN Indonesia Power Unit Bisnis Pembangkitan (UBP) Teluk Sirih is located in Dusun Teluk Sirih, Kelurahan Kabung Tengah, Kecamatan Bungus Teluk Kabung, Padang City, West Sumatra Province. It is approximately 33 km south of the Padang City government center, and not far from the Mandeh Tourism area which is nicknamed the Raja Ampat of Sumatra.

PLTU Teluk Sirih contributes greatly to maintaining the resilience of electrical energy in Sumatra (4% of the total Load of Sumatra Island, and contributes 1/3 of the electricity needs in West Sumatra) with sales of electricity generated in 2024 reaching 975,763 MWh with coal consumption of 831,000 tons. The coal used is Low Rank Coal (LRC) with a calorific value of 4,200-4,300 kcal/kg which comes from Sumatra.

Teluk Sirih PLTU with a capacity of 224 MW (2 x 112 MW) using main equipment from Chinese manufacturers (Nanjing Turbine Generator Co., Ltd. and Wuxi Huaguang Boiler Company) began commercial operations in July 2014 (Unit 1) and August 2014 (Unit 2).



Address:

Jl. Lintas Sumatera Padang-Painan
KM. 25 Kec. Bungus Teluk Kabung, Kel.
Teluk Kabung Tengah, Kota Padang,
Sumatera Barat
(PLTU: -1.076833, 100.372389)
(PLTG: -1.078780, 100.372723)



MILESTONE PROJECT

UNIT BISNIS PEMBANGKITAN TELUK SIRIH



2013

PLTU UNIT 1 : 16 JUL
PLTU UNIT 2 : 29 DES

FIRST STARTUP



2013

PLTU UNIT 1 : 29 JUL
PLTU UNIT 2 : 30 DES

FIRST SYNCHRON



2014

PLTU UNIT 1 : FEB – MAR
PLTU UNIT 2 : MEI - JUN

RELIABILITY RUN TEST

2015

PLTU UNIT 1 : 12 JUN – 18 AUG
PLTU UNIT 2 : 28 AUG – 2 NOV

FIRST YEAR INSPECTION



2014

PLTU UNIT 1 : 7 JUL
PLTU UNIT 2 : 12 AUG

COD



MAIN EQUIPMENT SPECIFICATION (PLTU)



BOILER

Manufacture	: Wuxi Huangguang Boiler Corp., Ltd
Type	: Circulating Fluidized Bed (CFB)
Feed Water Temp.	: 234 °C
Outlet Pressure	: 9.81 MPa
Superheater Outlet	: 540 °C

TURBINE

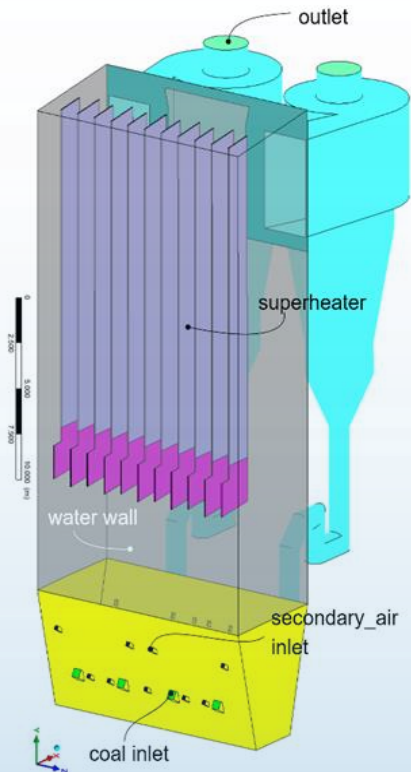
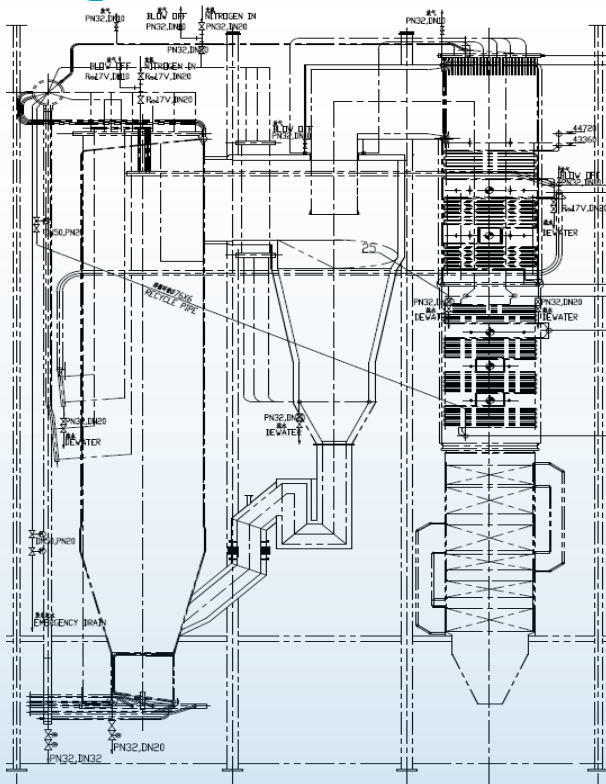
Manufacture	: Nanjing Steam Turbine Works Co. Ltd.
Type	: High pressure, double cylinder, double exhaust condensing
Main Steam Pres.	: 8.83 MPa
Main Steam Temp.	: 535 °C

GENERATOR

Manufacture	: Nanjing Turbine & Electric Machinery (Group) Co., Ltd.
Type	: QFJ 112-2, 13.8 kV
Capacity	: 112000 kW
Voltage/Current	: 1380 V / 5512.6 A
Power Factor	: 0.85
Cooling Type	: Air



CIRCULATING FLUIDIZED BED (CFB) BOILER



Boiler Manufacture Company

: Wuxi Huaguang Boiler

Model

: UG-434/9.81-M

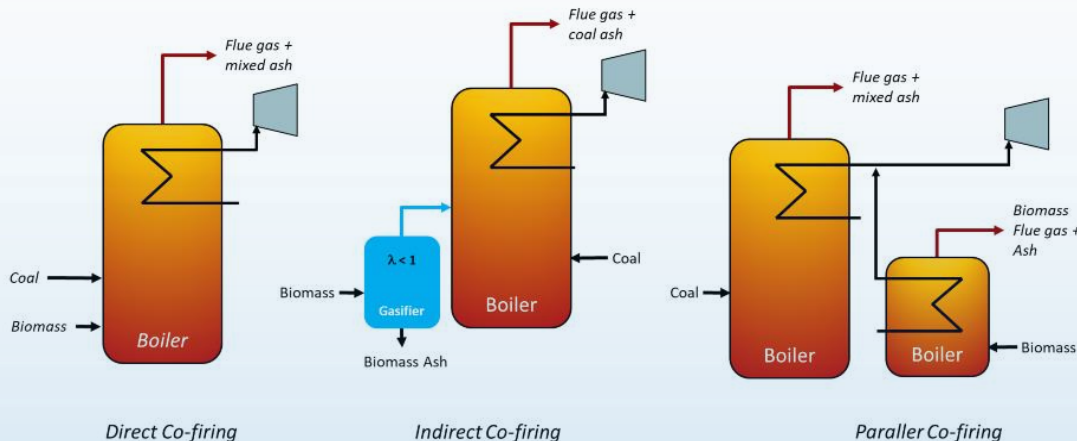
Boiler Capacity	: 434 t/h
Boiler Fuel Consumption (coal)	: 78.26 t/h (1 unit)
Plant Heat Rate	: 2.162,03 kKcal/kWh
Capacity Factor	: 79,9 (7000H/Years)
Nominal Steam Temperature	: 540 °C
Nominal Steam Pressure	: 9,8 Mpa
Elevating of the Furnace Ceiling	: 43440 mm
Elevating of the Central Line of Drum	: 47200 mm
Elevating of the Highest Point of Boiler	: 53300 mm
Elevating of the Boiler Operation Level	: 9000 mm
Furnace Volume Thermal Load	: 92 KW/m ³
Furnace Outlet Flue Gas	: 890 °C
Daily Coal Consumption	: 1878,2 t
Annual Coal Consumption	: 54,78 10 ⁴ t
Rated Stem Temperature	: 540°C
Feedwater temperature	: 234°C
Calculated Boiler Heat Efficiency	: 92.26%
Hot Primary Air Temperature	: 215°C
Hot Secondary Air Temperature	: 215°C
Ratio of Primary and Secondary Air	: 60 : 40



BIOMASS COFIRING DESCRIPTION

Cofiring refers to the process of simultaneously burning two or more types of fuel together in a power plant or boiler, typically a combination of fossil fuels (such as coal) and renewable or alternative fuels (like biomass, waste, or other organic materials).

Biomass Cofiring Method (Gil & Rubiera, 2019)



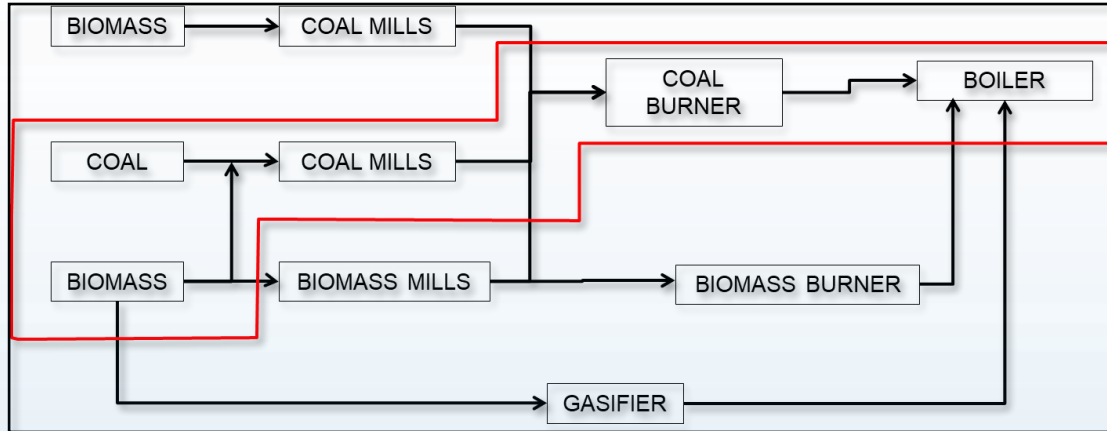
The most common cofiring method and cheap

The biomass is gasified first

The biomass is burned separately



BIOMASS COFIRING DESIGN



No	Parameter Uji	Satuan, min./maks.	Kualitas			Metode Uji
			Premium	Standar	Utilitas	
1	Ukuran Partikel					Lihat pasal 6
-	CFB	mm, min.	<16	<16	<16	
-	Stoker	mm	6 s.d. 32	6 s.d. 32	6 s.d. 32	
2	Kadar abu ^{a)}	% berat, maks.	2	3,5	4,5	SNI 06-3730
3	Kadar air ^{a)}	% berat, maks.	15	25	35	SNI 01-1506
4	Kadar zat mudah menguap ^{a)}	% berat, maks.	74	74	74	SNI 06-3730
5	Kadar karbon tetap ^{a)}	% berat, min.	17	14	12	SNI 06-3730
6	Nilai kalor bruto (GCV) ^{a)}	MJ/kg, min. kkal/kg, min.	17,3 4.132	14,6 3.487	12,6 3.009	SNI 01-6235
7	Kadar Klorin ^{b)}	% berat, maks.	0,02	0,03	0,04	SNI 8951
8	Kadar Kalium ^{c)} (sebagai K ₂ O)	% berat, maks.	5	10	15	SNI 8951
9	Kadar Natrium ^{c)} (sebagai Na ₂ O)	% berat, maks.	2,5	3,5	5	SNI 8951
10	Kadar Sulfur Total ^{b)}	% berat, maks.	0,3	0,4	0,5	SNI 8951
11	Ash Fusion Temperatur: IDT (at Reducing Atmosphere)	°C, min.	1.200	1.180	1.150	SNI 8951

Keterangan:
^{a)}: as received
^{b)}: Kadar klorin/sulfur total: dalam kondisi dry basis
^{c)}: Persen dari abu

Woodchip specification standard



BIOMASS SPECIFICATION



Woodchip

Gross Calorific Value : 3,009 – 3,487 (kcal/kg)

Total Moisture : $\leq 25\%$

Size : 2,6 – 16 mm

Source : Replanting plants (rubber wood, durian, rambutan, mahoni, etc)

Raw material source : Dharmasraya, Sijunjung, Pariaman, Lubuk Basung, Painan (West Sumatera Province)

Sawdust

Gross Calorific Value : 3,009 (kcal/kg)

Total Moisture : $\leq 45\%$

Size : $\leq 2,5$ mm

Source : Sawmill waste

Raw material source : Dharmasraya, Sijunjung, Pariaman, Lubuk Basung, Painan (West Sumatera Province)

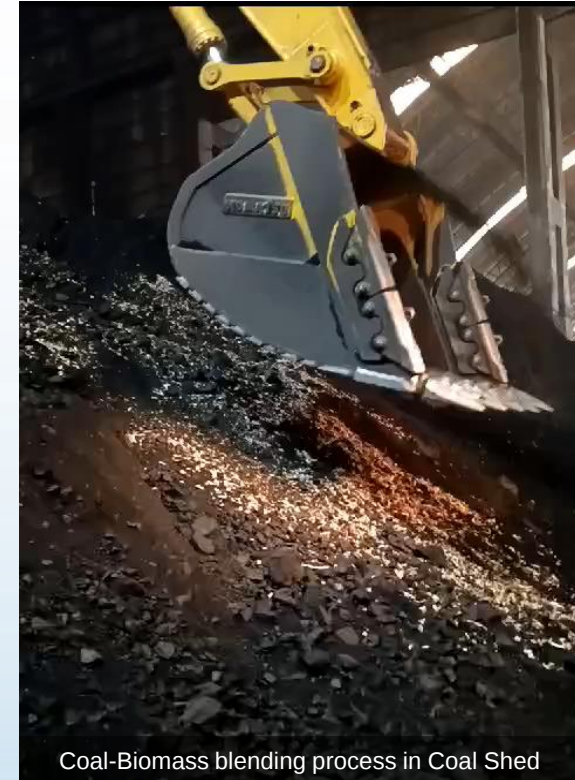


BIOMASS HANDLING

- Biomass transported using trucks undergoes a quick test before entering the PLTU, if it meets the acceptance criteria then it is continued with weighing in the PLTU.
- Then unloading is carried out in the stockpile using an excavator.
- The blending process is carried out using heavy equipment (excavator) with a conventional mixing method, namely based on the tonnage composition between biomass and coal which is carried out in the coal yard/stockpile.
- The mixing proportion is **3-5% biomass and 95-97% coal**.



Biomass unloading process in Stockpile



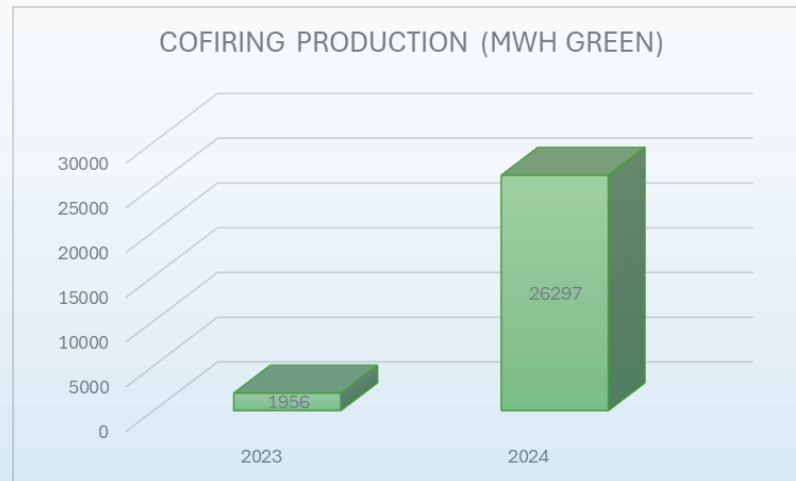
Coal-Biomass blending process in Coal Shed



MILESTONE & ACHIEVEMENT



The biomass cofiring program at Teluk Sirih PLTU went live on **October 17, 2023**, where the total in **2023** managed to produce **1,956** MWh green. Currently, it has entered the cofiring up-ratio stage with an average daily percentage realization of **3%** and total biomass absorption in **2024** of **28,968** tons of biomass and managed to produce **26,297** MWh green.



*2023 : October 17th until December 31st



NEXT IMPLEMENTATION

Potential Biomass as Environment Solution



Collection of wood waste and coconut shells



Waste is shredded using a shredding machine

Coconut shell & beach woodchip waste



The result of shredded waste that becomes woodchips

CLIENT	PT. PLN INDONESIA POWER UNIT BISNIS PEMBANGKITAN TELUK SIRIH Jl. Lintas Padang-Painan KM 25, Teluk Kabung Tengah, Bungus Teluk Kabung, Padang – Sumatera Barat
SUBJECT	TEMPURUNG PANTAI
TESTED FOR	Preparation Sample, Total Moisture, Proximate Analysis, Total Sulfur, Gross Calorific Value
DESCRIPTION OF SAMPLE	1 (One) Sample received on March 15th, 2024 Packing : 1 (one) sealed plastic bag Weight/Volume : ± 0.771 Kg
DATED OF ANALYSED	March 17th, 2024

Result:		PARAMETERS				RESULTS		METHODS	
		AR	ADB	DB	DAFB				
- Total Moisture	%	13.29	-	-	-	-	-	ASTM D3302/D3302M - 17	
PROXIMATE ANALYSIS									
- Inherent Moisture	%	-	9.58	-	-	-	-	ASTM D3173/D3173M - 17a	
- Ash Content	%	1.46	1.52	1.68	-	-	-	ASTM D 3174 - 12 (2018 e1)	
- Volatile Matter	%	68.09	71.00	78.52	79.87	-	-	ASTM D 3175 - 20	
- Fixed Carbon	%	17.16	17.90	19.80	20.13	-	-	ASTM D 3172 - 13 (2021) e1	
Total Sulphur	%	0.50	0.52	0.58	0.58	-	-	ASTM D 4239 - 18a1 method A	
Gross Calorific Value	K Cal/kg	4184	4303	4825	4908	-	-	ASTM D 5865/D5865M - 19	

The calorific value of beach shells
is: 4184 kCal/kg

CLIENT	PT. PLN INDONESIA POWER UNIT BISNIS PEMBANGKITAN TELUK SIRIH Jl. Lintas Padang-Painan KM 25, Teluk Kabung Tengah, Bungus Teluk Kabung, Padang – Sumatera Barat
SUBJECT	KAYU SAMPAH PANTAI
TESTED FOR	Preparation Sample, Total Moisture, Proximate Analysis, Total Sulfur, Gross Calorific Value
DESCRIPTION OF SAMPLE	1 (One) Sample received on March 15th, 2024 Packing : 1 (one) sealed plastic bag Weight/Volume : ± 0.537 Kg
DATED OF ANALYSED	March 17th, 2024

Result:		PARAMETERS				RESULTS		METHODS	
		AR	ADB	DB	DAFB				
- Total Moisture	%	15.41	-	-	-	-	-	ASTM D3302/D3302M - 17	
PROXIMATE ANALYSIS									
- Inherent Moisture	%	-	12.04	-	-	-	-	ASTM D3173/D3173M - 17a	
- Ash Content	%	4.60	4.78	5.43	-	-	-	ASTM D 3174 - 12 (2018 e1)	
- Volatile Matter	%	63.14	66.66	74.65	78.94	-	-	ASTM D 3175 - 20	
- Fixed Carbon	%	16.85	17.52	19.92	21.06	-	-	ASTM D 3172 - 13 (2021) e1	
Total Sulphur	%	0.34	0.35	0.40	0.42	-	-	ASTM D 4239 - 18a1 method A	
Gross Calorific Value	K Cal/kg	3714	3862	4391	4643	-	-	ASTM D 5865/D5865M - 19	

The calorific value of beach wood
waste is: 3714 kCal/kg



NEXT IMPLEMENTATION

Potential Biomass as Environment Solution



BERITA ACARA KESEPAHAMAN
ANTARA
DEPARTEMEN PENGELOLAAN UANG
BANK INDONESIA
DAN
PT. PLN INDONESIA POWER
TENTANG
PEMANFAATAN LIMBAH RACIK UANG RUPIAH

Paper money waste



courtesy of Merdeka.com

RDF



courtesy of envira.id



THANK YOU



www.plnindonesiapower.co.id

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

PENGOLAHAN SAMPAH MENJADI MAGGOT



- **Kapasitas sampah** yang bisa ditampung di bak pengumpul sebanyak **1 ton**
- **Pengolahan sampah** hingga menjadi maggot dilakukan selama **1 minggu** dan menghasilkan **maggot sebanyak ±150 kg** dimanfaatkan sebagai **pakan ikan dan ternak**
- Selain menghasilkan maggot, sampah yang diolah menghasilkan **pupuk cari organik** yang digunakan pada tanaman



Bak pengolah sampah dengan BSF menjadi maggot



Maggot yang dihasilkan



Pemberian pakan ikan dari maggot



Pupuk cair organik dari pengolahan sampah

Maggot atau **larva dari lalat Black Soldier Fly (BSF)** dapat digunakan untuk mengurai sampah organik. Maggot dapat mengurai sampah organik dengan cara mengonsumsinya dan mengubahnya menjadi kompos.

Berikut beberapa manfaat maggot dalam pengelolaan sampah organik:

Mengurangi sampah organik: Maggot dapat mengurai sampah organik hingga 5 kg dalam 24 jam.

Tidak berbau: Maggot mengurai bahan organik tanpa menimbulkan bau.

Menjadi pakan ternak: Maggot dapat dijadikan pakan untuk unggas, ikan, dan hewan peliharaan lainnya.

Sumber pupuk organik: Pupa maggot dapat digunakan sebagai pupuk organik untuk meningkatkan kesuburan tanah.

Untuk membudidayakan maggot, Anda dapat:

Menyiapkan media organik yang lembab dan kaya akan bahan organik sebagai tempat bertelur lalat BSF dewasa.

Setelah telur menetas menjadi larva, beri pakan maggot berupa sampah organik.

Setelah maggot mencapai ukuran optimal, panen untuk dijadikan pakan ternak atau pupa untuk dijual sebagai pupuk organik.

Beberapa faktor yang mempengaruhi kesuksesan budidaya maggot, di antaranya: Kondisi lingkungan budidaya maggot, Kandungan nutrisi bahan, Umur indukan.