Steam Power Plants
Power grows when we all work together.

There is a strong demand for energy decarbonization in the world today. One in ten people is forced to live without reliable access to electricity, while global demand for power continues to grow. Mitsubishi Power, Ltd. addresses such needs by providing stable, highly reliable, and clean energy solutions.

Mitsubishi Power, a core subsidiary of Mitsubishi Heavy Industries Group based on a long history of product development and supply for more than a century, has been dedicated to designing, manufacturing, verifying, engineering, installing and providing services for a wide range of proprietary power generation systems.

One of our products is gas turbine combined cycle (GTCC) power plants, which provides incredibly efficient electric power while reducing CO₂ emissions. We also provide next-generation power systems, such as integrated coal gasification combined cycle (IGCC) power plants, steam power plants, geothermal power plants, air quality control systems (AQCS) and intelligent solutions TOMONI™. Mitsubishi Power is creating a future that works for people and the planet by developing innovative power generation technology and solutions to enable the decarbonization of energy and deliver reliable power everywhere.
Steam Power Plants
Mitsubishi Power designs and delivers highly efficient and environmentally friendly power generation facilities, including boilers, steam turbines, and generators.

Large Capacity Power Plants
Applying ultra-supercritical pressure technology for highly efficient power generation
Mitsubishi Power has an impressive track record in the field of supercritical and ultra-supercritical pressure coal-fired power plants and has achieved a high level of trust in the market due to the high efficiency and reduced emissions of these plants. Capitalizing on its successful operating experience with this advanced technology, Mitsubishi Power will continue to contribute to the stable and reliable supply of electric power globally, while minimizing the environmental impact.

What is ultra-supercritical pressure?
Under normal atmospheric pressure (0.101 MPa), water boils at 100°C. As the pressure increases, so does the boiling temperature of water. When the pressure is increased to 22.12 MPa, and at a temperature of 374°C, water converts directly from liquid to steam, without the intermediate boiling stage. This is called the critical point, and the pressure above this critical point is called supercritical pressure. Supercritical pressure with a temperature equal to or more than 593°C is called ultra-supercritical pressure.

Cogeneration Power Plants
Paving the way for effective use of energy
In some industrial applications, excess energy is produced as part of the normal operating process. In many cases this energy is wasted. If economically justifiable, another option is to utilize this free source of energy to produce steam and electric power. Utilization of surplus energy as fuel for the production of steam and electrical power is called cogeneration. When optimized and properly integrated with the industrial process, power supply stability improves and impact to the environment is minimized.
CASE STUDY

Manjung 5 — One of the world’s most advanced power plants

Mitsubishi Power provided ultra-supercritical variable pressure once-through boiler, a steam turbine/generator and flue gas desulfurization (FGD) system, including a seawater FGD for a power plant construction project in Malaysia. A Korean company, Daelim Industrial Co. Ltd. concluded the package contract through a consortium to build an ultra-supercritical coal-fired power plant in 2013. The equipment was delivered to a Malaysian power company, Tenaga Nasional Berhad (TNB) for an ultra-supercritical coal-fired power plant built in Manjung, Perak, located about 310km northwest of Kuala Lumpur, the capital city of Malaysia. This plant is capable of generating 1,000 MW and is the largest of its kind in Malaysia.

Mitsubishi Power signed a supply contract to deliver equipment for this first ultra-supercritical coal-fired power plant in Malaysia and dispatched technical advisors as well as support staff, with many years’ experience working with overseas power plants, for installation and operation. It began commercial operations on September 28, 2017, three days ahead of its target date. On October 16, 2017, Mitsubishi Power received a letter of appreciation from Mr. Young Cook Kang, CEO of Daelim Industrial Co. Ltd. In this letter, he indicated that TNB greatly appreciated the strong technical capabilities of the Mitsubishi Power team throughout the project.

Mitsubishi Power has a proven track record in the field of coal-fired power generation with its high-efficiency system for curbing CO₂ emissions. We will continue helping to provide stable power and to reduce environmental impact through our highly-efficient equipment and systems, while effectively responding to various market needs in Malaysia and Southeast Asia and around the world.

DELIVERY RESULTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project summary</th>
<th>Customer</th>
<th>Output</th>
<th>Fuel</th>
<th>Start of operation</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fast Track 3A Project Manjung Unit 5</td>
<td>Malaysia TNB Manjung Five Sdn Bhd</td>
<td>1,065 MW x 1</td>
<td>Sub-bituminous</td>
<td>September 2017</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prime Contractor (EPC)</td>
<td>Daelim Industrial Co. Ltd. of Korea</td>
<td>Steam turbine/generator output</td>
<td>1,000 MW x 2</td>
<td>Coal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Developed equipment</td>
<td>Ultra-supercritical variable pressure once-through boiler, Steam turbine/generator, FGD</td>
<td>Neurath Power Station</td>
<td>RWE</td>
<td>1,100 MW</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neurath Power Station</td>
<td>ENEA Wytwarzanie S.A.</td>
<td>1,075 MW</td>
<td>Bituminous coal &amp; sub-bituminous coal</td>
<td>2017</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paiton III</td>
<td>PT Paiton Energy</td>
<td>866 MW</td>
<td>Sub-bituminous coal</td>
<td>2012</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paiton III</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Steam Turbines

Globally contributing to power generation for more than a century with our highly efficient and reliable steam turbines that have undergone strict in-house testing.

Contributing to power generation globally for more than a century
Mitsubishi Power steam turbines are built upon more than a century of R&D and manufacturing experience, and our track record of delivering strictly tested, highly reliable, and efficient steam turbines to customers globally is unmatched.

We offer a comprehensive lineup of steam turbines that include small and mid-sized steam turbines for industrial applications, large steam turbines for thermal power plants, nuclear power plants, and geothermal power plants.

Our highly efficient steam turbine lineup features different applications to meet various operational requirements while contributing to the global CO2 reduction.

History of Development
Mitsubishi Power has over a century of achievements in the manufacturing of steam turbines. By further developing and upgrading cutting edge technologies, we design and manufacture highly reliable “Japan Quality” of steam turbines. By further developing and upgrading cutting edge technologies, Mitsubishi Power will continue its ceaseless technology development and keep offering steam turbines that are environmentally friendly and highly efficient.

Steam Turbines Product Lineup

Steam Turbines

Up to 250 MW
Exhaust steam exits the turbine from only one direction (single-flow). By utilizing a longer last stage blade (LSB), a single flow turbine with axial exhaust is possible in comparison to a double-flow turbine with downward exhaust. An axial exhaust reduces hood losses, thus allowing higher efficiency to be achieved as compared to a downward exhaust.

In addition, as a single welded (or mono-block) rotor is used, the high pressure (HP), intermediate pressure (IP) and low pressure (LP) sections can be contained within a single casing. This compact frame turbine of (SRT: Single cylinder Reheat Turbine) can reduce construction costs for the turbine building and foundation. A smaller number of components also reduce time required for inspections and number of spare parts, thus allowing easier maintenance.

Specifications
- No. of casings
- Output: Up to 250 MW
- Main steam: Up to 265 MPa / Up to 650°C
- Reheat steam: Up to 650°C
- Revolutions per minute: 3,000 min⁻¹ (50Hz) / 3,600 min⁻¹ (60Hz)

Downward exhaust can also be designed if the customer has such requirements. An axial exhaust reduces hood losses, thus allowing higher efficiency to be achieved as compared to a double-flow turbine. An axial exhaust is possible in comparison to a double-flow turbine with downward exhaust. An axial exhaust reduces hood losses, thus allowing higher efficiency to be achieved as compared to a downward exhaust.

Breakthroughs in steam conditions
Mitsubishi Power has steadily contributed to the development of highly efficient steam power plants by raising the operable temperature range of its steam turbines through technology development of turbines. We had already manufactured and delivered many turbines capable of operating at supercritical main steam temperatures of 600°C range, and currently reheat steam temperatures of 620°C is applied to commercial power generation. On top of this, Mitsubishi Power continuously strives for the next generation technology development with the aim of making turbines capable of operating at ultra-supercritical steam conditions in the 700°C range and 35 MPa for even higher efficiency.

Up to 1,200 MW
The length of optimal last stage blade (LSB) and the number of casings are selected based on the steam exhaust conditions. By combining the high pressure (HP) turbine and intermediate pressure (IP) turbine into a single casing, the turbine can be made more compact, thus reducing the number of components and required area for installation. On top of reducing costs related to civil construction and installation work, maintenance is also easier due to reduced components and required replacement.

Specifications
- No. of casings
- Output: Up to 1,200 MW
- Main steam: Up to 28.0 MPa / Up to 620°C
- Reheat steam: Up to 630°C
- Revolutions per minute: 3,000 min⁻¹ (50Hz) / 3,600 min⁻¹ (60Hz)

Downward exhaust can also be designed if the customer has such requirements. Axial exhaust is possible in comparison to a double-flow turbine. Axial exhaust is possible in comparison to a double-flow turbine with downward exhaust. Axial exhaust reduces hood losses, thus allowing higher efficiency to be achieved as compared to a downward exhaust.
Boilers

Mitsubishi Power supplies boilers that boast world-leading quality and performance based on stable quality developed over many years and state-of-the-art technologies.

Boilers for power generation projects convert the chemical energy contained in fossil fuels such as coal, oil, and gas into heat energy through combustion reactions, and also convert this into high-temperature, high-pressure steam-based heat energy to be supplied to steam turbines used in power generation. This makes a boiler one of the key components of a thermal power plant. Large boilers can reach as many as 80 meters tall, weigh some 13,000 tons and comprise over one million components.

Types of boilers

While various types of boilers are produced depending on the amount, pressure and temperature of the steam they produce and the fuel they use, boilers generally come under one of two categories: drum boilers and once-through boilers.

The furnace that encloses the combustion field is the part of a boiler system exposed to the harshest conditions. Other key components include the superheater, which allows steam to pass through up to a designated temperature, and the economizer, which preheats the water supplied to the boiler.

In a drum boiler, to ensure reliability of the furnace area, a steam drum (an enormous tank) that continually supplies water to the furnace system is set up. On the other hand, a once-through boiler comprises a simpler structure that eliminates this steam drum.

Types of coal

Various types of coal can be used, from anthracite with its high carbon content to bituminous coal, sub-bituminous coal and lignite (brown coal), an even younger coal. Power generating equipment needs to be optimized for these different types of coal. Mitsubishi Power is able to supply the optimum power generating equipment to match any variety of coal, from anthracite to lignite.

Once-through boilers

Overview

Once-through boilers are able to produce steam at higher pressures and temperatures than drum boilers. In steam power plants, raising steam conditions (pressure and temperature) can enable efficiency gains in power generation equipment, allowing an operator to reduce its fuel consumption and CO₂ emissions. Mitsubishi Power delivered its first supercritical pressure once-through boiler in 1968, and followed up in 1981 with delivery of the first supercritical variable pressure once-through boiler. In 1993, Mitsubishi Power sought to further improve steam conditions, culminating in the delivery of the first ultra-supercritical variable pressure once-through boiler. Mitsubishi Power boasts an extensive track record of both supercritical and ultra-supercritical variants and conditions to deliver highly reliable boilers.

Technical advantages

• Furnaces
• Optimized for specific types of fuel • Various burner system layouts for good combustion
• Burners
• Low NOx and less unburned carbon • Advance combustion technology
• Pulverizers
• Vertical mill for high classification performance at low power consumption • Highly durable and easy to maintain

2-pass boilers

2-pass boilers are designed to fire various kinds of fuel while delivering optimum conversion efficiency at lower emissions.

Performance advantages

• Low fuel consumption • Lower emissions (CO₂, Sox, NOx, dust, ash) • Less auxiliary power consumption • High reliability

Fuel sources

• Solid: Bituminous, sub-bituminous, lignite, anthracite coal, petroleum coke, biomass • Liquid: Heavy oil, vacuum residue, solvent de-asphalting pitch • Gas: Natural gas, petroleum gas, blast furnace gas, coke, oven gas, or other low BTU process waste gas streams

Specifications

| Output | ~1,070 MW |
| Main steam flowrate | ~3,216 ton/hr |
| Steam temperature | ~600/610°C |
| Steam pressure | ~30MPa |

Tower boilers

Tower boilers are designed to fire various kinds of fuel and are ideal for plants using highly erosive, high ash coal.

Technical advantages

• Furnaces
• Proven technology and high reliability for combustion with lignite and low-heating-value coal

Fuel sources

• Lignite, sub-bituminous, bituminous, biomass

Specifications

| Output | ~1,100 MW |
| Main steam flowrate | ~3,216 ton/hr |
| Steam temperature | ~600/610°C |
| Steam pressure | ~30MPa |
Drum Boilers

In a drum boiler, the circulation of water is produced through the density difference of water in the downcast pipe and the mixture in the furnace wall. In low-pressure boilers, where this density difference is large, the circulating force is high and a high volume of circulation can be ensured. However, since it becomes difficult to sufficiently maintain circulation volume when the density difference between the two drops due to higher pressure, a pump is installed in the downcast pipe to supplement circulating force. The type that circulates water using only the density difference is known as a natural circulation boiler, while the type that includes force is known as a forced circulation boiler.

Bubbling Fluidized Bed (BFB) Boilers

A bubbling fluidized bed (BFB) boiler is a boiler that can also handle fuels that are difficult to pulverize or less combustible. The fuel is introduced into a mixture of sand flowing at high temperatures, allowing the fuel to be efficiently combusted. Since Mitsubishi Power delivered its first commercial BFB boiler in 1984, it has established an impressive track record of deliveries. Customers can choose the optimum BFB boiler based on desired power generating output and the characteristics of the biomass to be used. In this way, Mitsubishi Power responds to a diverse range of customer needs.

Chemical Recovery Boilers

A chemical recovery boiler is a type of biomass boiler that combusts black liquor produced as a by-product in the pulp manufacturing process at paper mills. Black liquor is a fuel derived from wood chips and is regarded as renewable. A chemical recovery boiler not only effectively uses the thermal energy gained by combusting black liquor, but also recovers sodium (carbonate) ingredients that are reused in the pulp manufacturing process, and thus plays an important role in a pulp manufacturing plant. Since it delivered the first such chemical recovery boiler in 1951, Mitsubishi Power has delivered more than a hundred units in over a half-century and continues to be one of the leading companies in the field.

Chemical Recovery Boilers

As BFB combustion allows for sufficient combustion under lower temperatures up to around 900°C, the release of nitrogen oxides (NOx) and other pollutants can be reduced.

Stable emissions of foreign particles

At the bottom of the BFB, the bed drain extraction method is used based on the amount of foreign particles in the fuel. At the same time, the use of an appropriate furnace bottom shape and air nozzle shape ensures that foreign particles carried through the BFB are expelled outside the system in a stable manner, preventing poor flow associated with sedimentation inside the BFB.

Low environmental impact

As BFB combustion allows for sufficient combustion under lower temperatures up to around 900°C, the release of nitrogen oxides (NOx) and other pollutants can be reduced.

Corrosion protection

With a chemical recovery boiler, the furnace wall pipes and superheater tubes are exposed to a harsher corrosion environment compared with other fossil fuel-burning boilers. This harsh corrosion environment is due to the chlorine, potassium, sodium, and sulfur contained in the black liquor used as fuel. Our recovery boilers employ the following anti-corrosion measures to improve the reliability and durability of boiler equipment:

- Furnace wall pipes: Covering with overlaying of 25Cr steel
- Superheater tubes: Use of 25Cr steel tubing

Low NOx combustion

By employing a multi-stage air input method that adds fourth-stage air to the conventional primary, secondary and tertiary air, and eliminating localized regions of excessive air inside the furnace, low NOx combustion can be achieved.
Air Quality Control Systems (AQCS)

Mitsubishi Power is the world’s only company able to develop its own technology for AQCS including SCR, FGD and ESP, and is capable of designing the total AQCS area to meet customers’ commercial and environmental needs.

**Mitsubishi Power advanced technologies help protect the environment**

Mitsubishi Power is a world leader in air quality control systems (AQCS) including selective catalytic reduction (SCR), flue gas desulfurization (FGD), electrostatic precipitator (ESP) and more, offering a range of solutions to reduce emissions. Mitsubishi Power provides advanced technologies to key industries with reliable air quality control solutions and continues to research better ways of meeting our customers’ evolving needs.

**Total Solution**

Boiler SCR ESP FGD Stick

**High-efficiency AQCS**

We have developed a new flue gas treatment system, consisting of the SCR, low temperature ESP, FGD, and non-leakage gas-gas heater (GGH), which achieves effective treatment of flue gas so that it can control dust emissions within the scope of stringent regulations.

Furthermore, in urban areas where even stricter control is required, wet ESP can be installed downstream of the FGD. With a GGH installed upstream of the ESP, the dust removal efficiency of ESP can be improved markedly.

**Addressing the global demand for mercury control solutions**

In addition to our NOx, SO2, SO3 and particulate control technologies, Mitsubishi Power has developed mercury (Hg) control technologies that satisfy the global demand for managing multiple pollutants.

**Mercury control mechanisms**

**Step 1:** Oxidation of gaseous mercury using SCR catalyst

**Step 2:** Absorption and neutralization of mercury on ash particles, captured by ESP or BF

**Step 3:** Control and absorption of mercury (HgCl2) at wet FGD

**Major mercury control methods and technologies**

- **Mercury Oxidation Catalyst: Triple Action Catalyst (TRAC™)**
  Mitsubishi Power’s proprietary TRAC™ optimizes the oxidation of mercury and reduction of NOx, and achieves similar levels of SO2 to SO3 oxidation.

**Flue Gas Desulfurization (FGD) Plant**

Mitsubishi Power’s flue gas desulfurization (FGD) plant removes sulfurous oxide (SO2) from flue gas produced by boilers, furnaces, and other combustion sources, contributing to the effective prevention of air pollution. Our Seawater FGD and Wet Limestone-Gypsum FGD systems can both treat a wide range of SO2 concentrations, for greater plant reliability and improved operational economics.

**Selective Catalytic Reduction (SCR) System**

Mitsubishi Power selective catalytic reduction (SCR) systems remove NOx from flue gas emitted by power plant boilers and other combustion sources to help prevent air pollution at the source. With more than 40 years of operational experience, supplying highly reliable SCR catalysts, Mitsubishi Power’s advanced SCR systems provide efficient, reliable treatment of flue gases.

**Special features**

Here are some attributes that drive demand for Mitsubishi Power SCR systems:

- High NOx reduction meeting strict emission standards for various fossil fuels at the single-digit level of NOx concentration
- Integrated NOx reduction linked with boilers and HRSGs
- Optimization of catalysts according to the customers’ requirements
- Multiple pollutant control including mercury and low sulfur trioxide
- High reliability
- Longer intervals of catalyst maintenance

**Electrostatic Precipitators (ESP)**

Mitsubishi Power electrostatic precipitators (ESP) collect dust in the flue gas produced by boilers and other combustion sources to meet air pollution control and environmental standards at thermal power plants, steel plants, and various other industrial plants.

**Basic principles of ESP**

1. A high voltage is applied to the discharge electrode, generating a corona discharge that produces negative ions.
2. The electrically charged dust is accumulated on the collecting electrode by an electrical field.
3. The accumulated dust is removed by rapping hammer (dry ESP), scraping brush (dry ESP), or flushing water (wet ESP).

**Dust collection performance and dust characteristics**

Our accumulated know-how in evaluating characteristic assessments on various dust properties and flue gas conditions, together with extensive field experience, is reflected in the ESP design.
Solutions for Decarbonization

In order to reduce carbon dioxide emissions from steam power plants that use fossil fuels, Mitsubishi Power uses various fuel conversion technologies that allow conversion to carbon-neutral plant-derived biomass fuels, ammonia fuels that do not emit carbon dioxide when burned, and waste co-firing depending on customer needs.

In addition, we are developing technologies that allow sustainable and stable power plant facilities to achieve net-zero carbon dioxide emissions through automatic optimal operation tuning using AI for various fuels including biomass, upgrading to high-efficiency turbines with high-performance blades and advanced sealing technologies, and technologies to absorb and fix carbon dioxide.

Solutions for the Spread of Renewable Energy

As interest in climate change increases, renewable energy sources such as solar and wind power are becoming more popular and widespread. Since the amount of power generated by these renewable energies is greatly affected by the season and weather, steam power is required to bridge the gap between fluctuations of renewable energies and electricity demand. To achieve this, it is necessary to respond to rapid load changes and move away from conventional base-load operation.

Based on technology and experience accumulated over many years, Mitsubishi Power provides various steam power solutions that take the characteristics of plant systems and equipment into account and supports improving operation flexibility of existing plants in line with the spread of renewable energy.

Solutions for Maintenance Efficiency

Shortening outages and retrofit construction periods

Mitsubishi Power is developing special inspection technologies that help shorten outage periods. These include: drone inspection technology that eliminates the need for scaffolding, pencil ECT that can efficiently detect surface defects even with a large number of tubes without scale removal, and post-welding inspection technology (RT alternate UT) that does not require a controlled area like radiation inspection.

Boiler soundness can be confirmed by using a 3D laser to measure mill wear amount, and by using the inner UT and inner ECT that use special sensors to inspect wear inside tubes.

Remote Services

Our experts can provide remote support for outages and construction work using advanced digital tools.

Special Inspection Technology

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Example of 3D interface check of casing replacement

Sample measurement technology

- Pencil UT
- Eddy Current Test
- RT alternate UT

Measurement of wear amount of inner UT and inner ECT

- Measurement of wear amount of inner UT
- Measurement of wear amount of inner ECT

- Measurement of wear amount of inner UT and inner ECT

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Mitsubishi Power is leading the development of the smart power plant of the future with TOMONI™, a suite of intelligent solutions enabled by decades of O&M and plant knowledge. Our solutions use advanced analytics and are driven by customer collaboration to deliver powerful financial and environmental advantages.

TOMONI, a Japanese word meaning “together with,” reflects the emphasis Mitsubishi Power places on collaborating with customers to solve their unique challenges. Mitsubishi Power works together with customers, partners and society to deploy solutions that support the decarbonization of energy and deliver reliable power everywhere.

Features of TOMONI

- TOMONI is composed of three solution categories: O&M Optimization, Performance Improvement, and Flexible Operation based on Data Foundation & Enablers. The combination of these categories allows us to deliver optimal solutions.
- From utility to industry power plant, TOMONI is applicable to a wide variety of power plants.
- TOMONI is able to customize for a variety systems such as cloud and edge computing as well as customer’s existing platforms.

Intelligent solutions based on OEM knowledge

Combining the latest AI technology with Mitsubishi Power’s OEM knowledge of power generation equipment has enabled us to achieve optimal operations that meet the needs of our customers.

TOMONI Solutions: Functions and examples

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Functions and Examples</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| O&M Optimization      | - Trouble management and prevention support  
- Predictive maintenance by understanding remaining life |
| Flexible Operation    | - Efficiency improvement by optimizing control                                           |
| Performance Improvement| - Response to fuel and load changes                                                      |
| Data Foundation & Enablers | - B system construction support  
- Cyber security support                                                               |

Solutions for Performance and Reliability Optimization

Mitsubishi Power provides maintenance services to improve performance and reliability by combining customers’ operation data with OEMs’ design data and plant information.

- Performance improvement:
  - Predicting performance degradation status through operation data analysis
  - Proposing recommended actions for the next outage by analyzing performance degradation
  - Reliability improvement and stable operation
  - Predicting remaining life and functional deterioration of crucial parts
  - Proposing parts replacement and modification to improve reliability

Solutions for Optimizing Operations using AI

Customers’ needs for operation are changing and diversifying, such as high-efficiency operation and carbon-neutral fuel firing.

Mitsubishi Power can provide optimized operation solutions utilizing AI without having to dispatch experienced engineers.

Remote monitoring and operation support

Our Remote Monitoring Centers (RMC) monitor the entire steam power plant 24 hours a day, 365 days a year.

- Operation and maintenance experts provide full support throughout the plant life cycle.
- Using our cutting-edge digital technology, intelligent solutions TOMONI, Mitsubishi Power meets customer needs by providing comprehensive solutions that ensure high availability and efficiency by not only monitoring operation data parameters but also diagnosing signs of anomalies utilizing AI.

Solutions for Operational and Maintenance

Mitsubishi Power provides solutions to various operational and maintenance issues based on our technology and experience as an OEM.

- Remote monitoring and operation support:
  - Our Remote Monitoring Centers (RMC) monitor the entire steam power plant 24 hours a day, 365 days a year.
  - Our operation and maintenance experts provide full support throughout the plant life cycle.
- Using our cutting-edge digital technology, intelligent solutions TOMONI, Mitsubishi Power meets customer needs by providing comprehensive solutions that ensure high availability and efficiency by not only monitoring operation data parameters but also diagnosing signs of anomalies utilizing AI.

Mitsubishi Power provides Long Term Service Agreements™ utilizing remote monitoring data and outage records to assist with general plant optimization such as scheduling planned outages for long term and stable operation.

Boiler Smart Inspections

In addition to outage planning, there are issues such as human resource development and the transfer of skills from experts to the next generation.

In this service, we support our customers search maintenance records utilizing digital technology, human resource development, and outage planning. Mitsubishi Power also encourages dialogue with our experts to help solve a wide range of equipment issues.