





Master's Thesis

OPTIMIZATION OF BIOBASED PRODUCTS MANUFACTURING

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1. Introduction and context

The paper-making process is essentially a very large dewatering operation. The major sections of the paper machine consist of: the forming section, press section and dryer section. The dryer section removes between 1.1-1.3 kg of water per kg of paper production, as compared with the 200 and 2.6 kg removed in the forming and press section [1]. Although the dryer section is responsible for a small fraction of total dewatering, it is the major energy consumer in the paper mill because porous and hygroscopic pulp fibers have hard-to-remove water that is considered to be located in the fiber cell wall and trapped in the fiber network geometry. According to the report prepared by the Institute of Paper Science and Technology (IPST), 61.9% of the total energy required for paper making is consumed in the paper drying process [2], and about 65% of the thermal energy is used for water evaporation based on Chen's investigation [3,4]. In spite of its key role in papermaking and its high energy consumption—taking approximately 60% of the total physical length and accounting for almost 40% of the total capital cost of a common paper machine—paper drying is arguably the least understood papermaking operation. Perhaps the reason is the complexity of the paper drying process that involves heat transfer, evaporation, and the water removal process where steam pressure, air conditions, and condensate removal play key roles in determining the drying capacity and final product quality. The papermakers often treat the dryer section as a "black box". Nevertheless, rising energy costs are forcing papermakers to pay more attention to the dryer section, and especially steam usage.

The thermal energy consumption during paper drying is mainly used to evaporate the water in the moist paper. According to the diverse binding force, the water in the moist paper can be divided into different types, such as free water and bound water, of which thermodynamic and physical properties are different. For the bound water, evaporation heat is used not only to vaporize water, but also to overcome the interaction between cellulose fibers and water. The quantitative measurement of evaporation heat is important to understand the interaction between fibers and water (drying mechanism) and the resulting impact on the paper drying behavior for optimizing the capital and operating costs of the dryer section. [5]

1.1. <u>Hinojosa Paper Group</u>

Hinojosa Group was founded by Rafael Hinojosa in 1947 in Spain. This group is a packaging company that owns its own paper mills and is composed of Hinojosa Food, Hinojosa Packaging, and Hinojosa Paper.

Hinojosa Group manufactures its packaging from recycled fibers of old packaging certified by FSC. The company produces several types of cardboard including corrugated cardboard, flat cardboard, compact cardboard, and plasticized cardboard.

Hinojosa Paper Sarrià is one of the paper mill plants belonging to Hinojosa Group since 2016. It is situated in Sarrià de Ter (Girona, Spain). This plant primarily produces three types of paper (Testliner 1 (TL-), Testliner 2 (TL2), and Semi-chemical) with different basis weights. Additionally, their papers are coated with a starch solution.

The main activity sectors of the group are packaging for the industrial, food, and agricultural sectors.





1.2. State of the art:

To analyze the factory's energy consumption, a comprehensive series of reference indicators have been established. These indicators serve as a guide to identify the most effective starting points for reducing energy usage. The primary focus encompasses three key areas: electricity, steam, and water consumption. By understanding the consumption patterns in these areas, it becomes possible to implement targeted strategies for energy reduction. However, for the purposes of this project, the scope will be limited to an in-depth examination of electricity and steam usage.

Indicator	Unit
Electric consumption	KWh
Electric ratio	KWh/kg
Total steam consumption	Tn
Steam ratio	kg/kg
Machine steam ratio	kg/kg
Kitchen steam ratio	kg/kg
WWTP steam ratio	kg/kg
Total steam generation	kg
Biomass generated steam	Tn
Biomass generated steam	%
Biogas generated steam	Tn
Biogas generated steam	%
Natural gas generated steam	Tn
Natural gas generated steam	%

Figure 1. Energy consumption metrics

1.2.1. Electric consumption

To study the factory's electric consumption, some electrical analyzers have already been installed. Some of these analyzers are linked to specific processes, such as *Pastas* (*pulps*), which is the plant where recycled paper is mixed with water before being sent to the paper machine. However, most of the analyzers monitor a mix of different processes.

DCS NAME	Function
Vacuum and Auxiliary Systems	Generates vacuum before the press section in paper manufacturing
Machine Head Cleaning	Mixed motor list
Drive 1 and 2	Motors responsible for rotating the rollers through which the paper moves
	Treats incoming and outgoing river water, adjusting treatment based on the
Water and treatment plant	water line
Transf. 1 and 2 Pulp	The pulp is generated by mixing recycled paper with water in the pulper
Compressors	they supply pressure to machines that require compressed air
Boiler and Osmosis	Boilers and osmosis system

Figure 2. DCS analyzer and function on the factory





Figure 3 shows its main function, while Figures 4 and 5 display its consumption as a percentage of the total factory consumption.

TRANSCORMER	DCS NAME ANALYZER	DCS NAME	LINIT	% OVER THE
TRANSFORMER	(Spanish)	(English)	UNIT	TOTAL
62	Vacío y Auxiliares Sarria	Vacuum and Auxiliary Systems	U – 28 + U- 36	20.00%
62	TURBOSOPLANTE-2	Turbo blower 2	U - 36	7.50%
62	TURBOSOPLANTE-1	Turbo blower 1	U - 36	5.50%
67	Depuración cabeza máquina Sarria	Machine Head Cleaning	U 1 - 2- 3	17.30%
60	Accionamiento 1 Sarria	Drive 1 Sarria	U - 3	13.40%
63	Aguas y depuradora Sarria	Water and treatment plant	U - 18 + U - 16	11.90%
63	General Depuradora	General water treatment plant	U - 16	3.40%
71	Trafo 2 Pastas Sarria	Transf. 2 Pulp	U - 35	11.40%
70	Trafo 1 Pastas Sarria	Transf. 1 Pulp	U - 35	10.10%
61	Accionamiento 2 Sarria	Drive 2 Sarria	U - 3	8.20%
26	COMPRESORES SARRIA	Compressors	U - 13	5.70%
26	COMPRESOR-1 SARRIA	Compressor-1	U - 13	0.80%
26	COMPRESOR-2 SARRIA	Compressor-2	U - 13	0.20%
26	COMPRESOR-3 SARRIA	Compressor-3	U - 13	0.20%
26	COMPRESOR-4 SARRIA	Compressor-4	U - 13	0.50%
9	Caldera y Ósmosis Sarria	Boiler and Osmosis	U - 14	3.30%
11	Bobinadora Sarria	Rewinder	U - 15	1.00%
14	Acabados Sarria	Finishing	U 4- 27	0.90%
15	Auxiliares 2 Sarria	Auxiliary systems 2	U - 10	0.80%
21	ALUMBRADO SARRIA	Ligthing	ED -B	0.50%
5	Auxiliares sarrià	Auxiliary systems 1	U - 11	0.30%
	Fi 0 1 i-1 -f -11-i1	l (- II I i - I I		•

Figure 3. List of electrical analyzers installed in Hinojosa- Sarrià





These analyzers send the data to Power Studio- Circutor web:

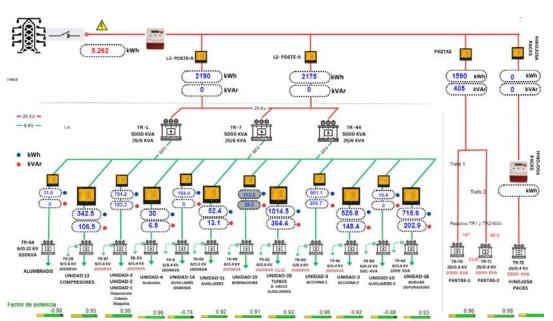


Figure 4. Single-line diagram from the Circutor web.

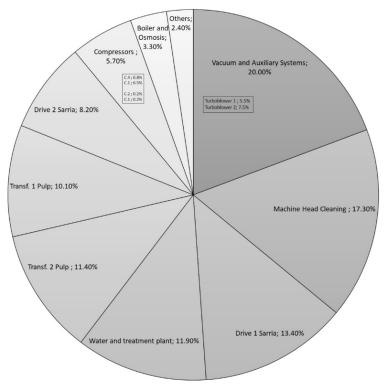


Figure 5. Percentage consumption chart of plant analyzers.





1.2.2. Steam consumption

1.2.2.1. Steam diagram

The general steam lines of the paper mill are represented by the following two diagrams.

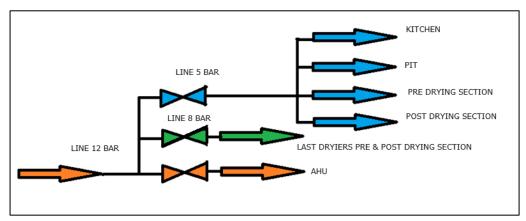


Figure 6. Pressure steam lines diagram.

In the following one the flow meters are shown according to the line.

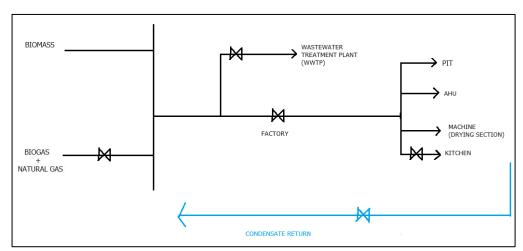


Figure 7. Installed steam flowmeters in Hinojosa-Sarrià.

Here is the scheme of the flowmeters installed in the plant. There are 4 steam flowmeters and one condensate return flowmeter at the steam level. To measure the steam consumed in the pre and post drying sections, they perform the operation known as "factory-kitchen."

1.2.2.2. Pre-drying and post drying process

Figures 11 and 12 show a simplified layout of the existing system with the results of the simulations. The cylinders from 2 to 44 are rated 5 bars while the last six cylinders are rated 8 bar. So, there are two steam lines supplying live steam to the drying section: one which pressure is set 5 bar and the other one with pressure 8 bar. All the steam is coming from a unique steam line from the boiler with pressure 11 bar.





The paper machine has a cascade steam and condensate system. It means that there is necessarily a pressure drop between the drying groups for enabling the blow through steam to flow from one's group separator to the previous drying group.

In the pre-drying section, the main group is composed from the cylinders 17 to 34 and provides the major drying capacity in the pre-drying section. Its condensate is collected by the separator S2A and its blow through steam goes to the cylinders 8 to 16. During sheet breaks, the excess of steam from this separator is vented to atmosphere.

The dryers 8 to 16 also receive some live steam for controlling the pressure of the cylinders 10 to 16. The steam header of this group also supplies steam to the dryers 8 and 13 that are individually pressure and differential pressure controlled. The condensate from the dryers 10+12+14+16 is collected by the separator S2 that also receives the condensate from separator S2A. The blow through steam from these dryers is used for the steam supply of the early dryers 2, 4 and 6. During sheet breaks, the excess of steam from the separator S2 is vented to atmosphere. The condensate from the separator S2 is sent directly back to the boiler.

Finally, the dryers 2, 4 and 6 are individually pressure and differential pressure controlled. In addition to the flash and blow through steam that they receive from the separator S2, make up steam is added for differential pressure control of the dryers 10-16.

The condensate from the drying cylinders 2, 4, 6, 8 and 13 is collected in the separator S1. The blow through steam goes to the ventilation system for pre-heating of the blowing air to the hood. The condensate and excess of steam flows to the condenser and then to the vacuum separator. The condenser has no water flow control. The vacuum is created by a double ejector Vortech unit. The condensate from this separator is sent to the separator S5 while the condensate from S1 goes back to the boiler.

The after-drying section has a full top/bottom division for curl control. On the grades observed, this functionality was not in use and the top and bottom groups were set at the same pressure.

The final groups (top and bottom from 44 to 49) are steam supplied by the 8 bar steam line. Their condensate is collected in the separators S6 and S7 and their blow through and flash steam supplies the drying cylinders 39 to 43 (still with top/bottom division). During sheet breaks, when there is an excess of steam at the separators S6 and S7, control valves are venting it to the atmosphere. The condensate from the separators S6 and S7 goes respectively to the separators S3 and S4.

The make up steam to the cylinders 39 to 43 comes from the 5 bar steam line. These cylinders are draining to the separators S3 and S4. Currently, the condensate from the separator S3 flows back to the boiler while the one from S4 goes to the separator S5.

The blow through steam from these separators supplies the cylinders 35 to 38. Those have individual pressure and differential pressure controls. Their condensate is sent to separator S1. [16]





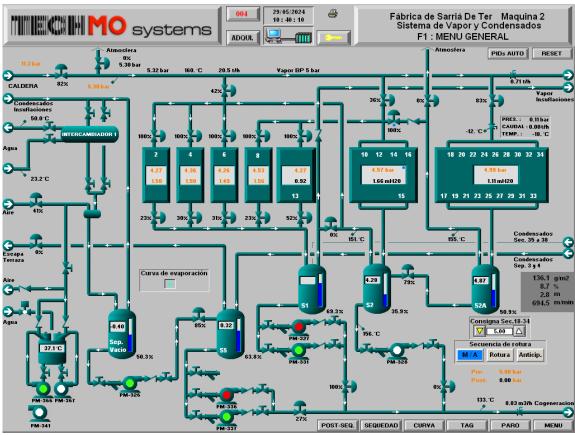


Figure 8. General pre-drying section steam diagram.

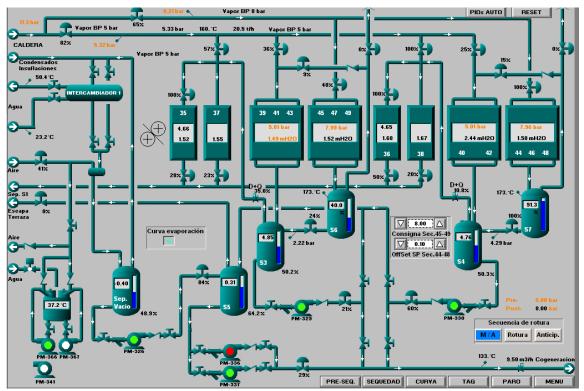


Figure 9. General post-drying section steam diagram.





1.2.2.3. Gas mix boilers for steam production

To generate the steam at Papelera de Sarrià, a company (Neoelectra) has been subcontracted, which has ensured a mix made with 3 boilers:

- Natural Gas
- Biogas (September 2021)
- Biomass (January 2022)

The priority is to use all the generated biogas, supplemented by the biomass boiler. If necessary, as a last resort due to breakdowns or peak demand, steam generated with natural gas is used.

Using the biomass boiler leads to higher steam consumption for two reasons: the natural gas boiler needs to remain operational to stay hot and be ready to generate steam whenever the biomass boiler is insufficient. When there are machine breakdowns and/or malfunctions in the paper production, the biomass boiler, due to its nature, continues to produce steam during the cooling ramp. For the same reason, it cannot be shut down for short stops, so during malfunctions, it continues to produce steam, which is released into the atmosphere.

Neoelectra has agreed with Hinojosa on the following percentages. They will guarantee the customer, starting from the delivery certificate, that the steam supply will be carried out using the combustion of the following fuels and in the following percentages (minimums for biomass, biogas, and natural gas/propane), which will be measured annually.

Fuel	Annual percentage (%)
Biomass boiler	70,1%
Biogas boiler	6,4%
Natural gas UMISA boiler	23,5%

Figure 10. Ensured steam boiler mixture by Neoelectra.

The actual mix from 2023 until June 2024 is shown in the next figure:

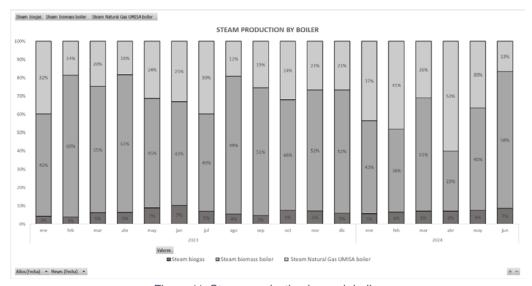


Figure 11. Steam production by each boiler.





1.3. Objectives:

- Monitor and analyze various supply consumptions.
- Propose improvements to reduce these consumptions.
- Reduce energy consumption through daily analysis.
- Optimize supply consumption to enhance plant energy efficiency, focusing on raw materials and alternative bioproducts.

The main objective of this project is to reduce energy consumption through daily analysis of the previous day's consumption. This involves comparing consumption data from different analyzers on days with similar production levels in terms of daily tonnage, average paper width, average grammage, and death time.

By identifying days with lower consumption under similar conditions, the aim is to investigate those process areas to reduce usage. As daily reports accumulate, common points of overconsumption will be identified, along with the reasons behind them, facilitating proactive measures to prevent future occurrences.

This approach seeks to optimize the process effectively over time, implementing energy-saving measures that contribute to long-term savings.

2. Materials and Methods

Software: Power Studio, Edison, DCS, EXCEL, Matlab, PRISMA, Outlook.

2.1. Types of paper produced

2.1.1. Raw materials

Name	Туре	Label
A4 STRAWBOAR D 70		000000000001500003416AR01489 Côdigo Matarial Desc. de Matarial 1.04.01 A4 CARRÓN (A0003) Cantidad ON UNB Coffic Provedor 104005 SUEZ RV TRADING FECHA de antrada 16.06.2024 1024 / 1.04 A4-5













Figure 12. Type of raw materials

2.1.2. Paper recipes

	TI 1	TLO	Semi-
	TL1	TL2	chemical
A4 STRAWBOARD 70%	10.94%	19.18%	0.0%
A5 STRAWBOARD 100%	18.80%	42.69%	43.3%
A6 NEW TRIMMINGS	34.19%	38.13%	34.0%
PULPER REEL	0.00%	1.77%	0.0%
D1 KRAFT	11.17%	0.00%	22.7%
CORES	0.58%	0.00%	0.0%
D1 SEMIKRAFT	24.32%	0.00%	0.0%

Figure 13. Types of paper made by raw materials in Hinojosa

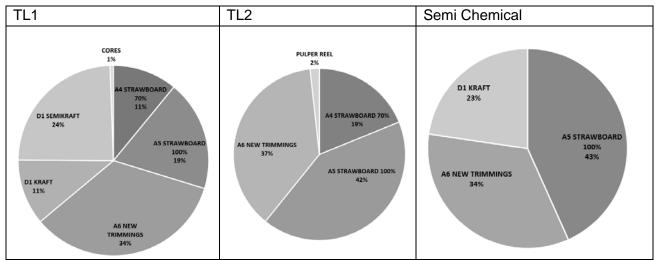


Figure 14. Types of paper composition





Physical properties

To enhance the comprehensiveness of the project, the laboratory kindly provided the properties of the paper produced. It is important to comment that consumption is influenced not by paper type or its physical properties, but primarily by its width and grammage.

TEST	ACCORDING TO	UNIT		GRAMMAGE										
Nominal basis weight	PA-IT02.13 PS-IT02.13	g/m²	165	± 4%	170	±4%	195	±4%	215	±4%	245	±4%		
Nominal moisture content	PA-IT02.29 PS-IT02.107	%	9	±1	9	±1	9	±1	9	±1	9	±1		
SCT, DT	PA-IT02.15 PS-IT02.77	KN/m	3.	15	3.	.24 3		3.72	4.12		4.70			
301, 01	FA-1102.13 F3-1102.77	KN.m/kg	19	9.1	19	9.1	19	0.1	19	1.2	19	9.2		
Burst	PA-IT02.19 PS-IT02.78	Кра	4	21	433.2		433.2		4:	90	5-	18	6.	25
strenght		Kpa.m ² /g	2	.5	2	.5	2	.5	2	.5	2	.5		
Maximum Cobb 60	PA-IT02.12 PS-IT02.12	g/m²	20	-50	20-50		20-50		20-50		20-50			

Figure 15. Guaranteed characteristics TL1

TEST	ACCORDING TO	UD		GRAMMAGE								
Nominal basis weight	PA-IT02.13 PS-IT02.13	g/m²	120	± 4%	140	± 4%	150	± 4%	160	± 4%	170	± 4%
Nominal moisture content	PA-IT02.29 PS-IT02.107	%	9	± 1	9	± 1	9	± 1	9	± 1	9	± 1
SCT, DT	PA-IT02.15 PS-		1	96	2.26		2.45		2.59		2.75	
301, 01	IT02.77	KN.m/kg		16	1	16	1	16	1	.6	1	.6
Burst	PA-IT02.19 PS-			235.2		294		313.6		333.2		
strenght	IT02.78	Kpa.m²/g	1	96	1.	96	1.	96	1.	96	1.	96
Maximum Cobb 60	PA-IT02.12 PS-IT02.12	g/m²	20	-50	20	-50	20-50		20-50		20-50	

Figure 16. Guaranteed characteristics TL2

	ACCORDING TO	UD		GRAMMAGE										
Nominal basis weight	PA-IT02.13 PS-IT02.13	g/m²	120	± 4%	140	± 4%	145	± 4%	150	± 4%	160	± 4%	170	± 4%
Nominal moisture content	PA-IT02.29 PS-IT02.107	%	9	±1	9	±1	9	±1	9	±1	9	± 1	9	± 1
SCT, DT	PA-IT02.15 PS- IT02.77	KN/m	2.	35	2.	74	2.	84	2.	94	3.	14	3.3	33
	1102.77	KN.m/kg	19	.60	19	.60	19	.60	19	.60	19	.60	19.	60
CMT, DM	PA-IT02.18 PS-	N	2	16	2	94	3	13	3	17	3	36	35	59
IT02.76	N m2/g	1	.8	2	.1	2	.1	2	.1	2	.1	2.	1	

Figure 17. Guaranteed characteristics SQ

2.2. <u>Steam production</u>

Steam at Papelera de Sarrià is produced with the three existing boilers.

2.2.1. Natural gas Umisa boiler (See Figure 18)

2.2.2. Biogas Boiler (See Figure 19)

In Hinojosa-Sarrià, there is a biological WWTP for treating the plant's wastewater.

In this plant, biogas is generated in tanks IC1 and IC2 because of the water treatment process. The biogas boiler, also referred as López Hermanos boiler, consumes the biogas generated during the wastewater treatment process.







Brand	UMISA
Model	UMS-100 (16)
Boiler Type	Fire-tube
Year of Manufacture	2016
Steam Production (kg/h)	42160
Max. Permissible Pressure	16

Figure 18. UMISA boiler picture (a) and data (b).



Figure 19. Biogas digestor in WWTP.

This biogas is used as fuel in the steam boilers. There is a blower and a biogas dryer/cooler that can handle up to 200 m³/h. When the produced volume exceeds the blower's capacity, the excess is sent to the flare.

	Biogas Production IC1 (NMC)	Biogas production IC2 (NMC)	Use of Biogas (NMC)	Burned biogas (NMC)
Year 2020	1224454	1337864	1573098	989220
Production (%)	48%	52%	-	-
Consumption (%)	-	-	61%	39%

Figure 20. Biogas boiler data

"NMC" stands for "Normal Cubic Meter." It is used to measure the standard volume of biogas produced in the plant. Therefore, the estimated calorific value of 6.5 kWh/NMC refers to the amount of energy generated per standard cubic meter of biogas, assuming a composition of 65% methane. [15] (see Figure 21)

2.2.1. Biomass boiler (See Figure 21)

The biomass boiler is fueled by wood chips sourced from silvicultural operations.





These chips are transported using mechanical conveyors and burned to generate energy. After energy production, two residues are produced: ash and smoke. To prevent direct release of smoke into the atmosphere, it passes through four compartments of bag filters as shown in figure 23.



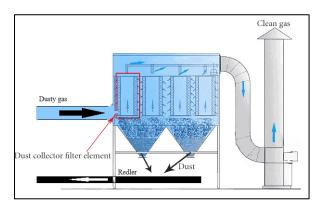


Figure 21. Biomass boiler real picture(a) and diagram (b).

For the bag filters to operate effectively, the gases need to enter at temperatures between 130 and 220 degrees Celsius. There's a safety valve in place to prevent the bag filters from burning.

- o Entry conditions: 130°C < T <220°C
- o If T<130°C→ the filter becomes wet, causing steam to condense, crystallize and damage the filters, resulting in reduced filtration efficiency.
- o If Ti > 220°C → there is fire hazard → After firefighting, the filters end up with holes and they won't work properly anymore.

There are 4 compartments in the bag filters arranged in series, with the first compartment sacrificially designed to prevent temperatures from dropping below 130°C at the inlet, requiring regular replacement, as shown in Figure 22.





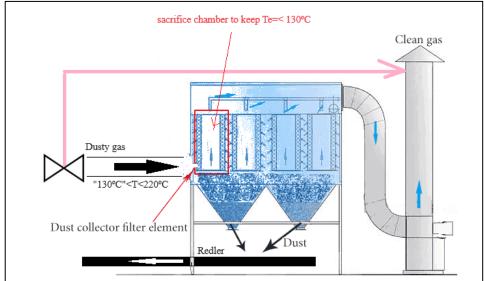


Figure 22. Biomass boiler diagram showing sacrifice chamber

2.3. Methods

The method is divided into three main parts: developing a complete motor list, sending daily energy analysis reports, and proactive communication with department heads through emails and meetings.

2.3.1. List of motors

With the aim of better understanding the factory and its processes, a comprehensive list of all factory motors was created. Ultimately, only those connected to the highest consumption analyzers were compiled. This included motors inside the electrical units connected to the following analyzers: Depuration and Machine Head, Water and Treatment, Vacuum and Auxiliaries, Drive 1, and Drive 2.

- a. Starting from incomplete Excel lists of motors from 2016 and 2022, the following steps were taken:
 - o Categorize the motors according to electrical lines (analyzers, transformers).
 - Enumerate the motors associated with each electrical line, reviewing older lists.
- b. Physical Listing: Simultaneously, a physical listing of each motor in the factory was conducted.







Figure 23. Physical motor example (a) and data (b).

Typically, the code was written on the motor with a permanent marker. If not, the DCS (Distributed Control System) was used to locate the motor's process section to identify the electrical unit supplying its power.

c. Electrical Unit Identification: The first number on the tag indicates the electrical unit it is connected to.





Figure 24. Electric motor tag, physical label (a) and cabinet (b).

Each electrical unit contains cabinets that distribute power to the motors. Generally, each transformer supplies power to one or more electrical units, converting high voltage to low voltage.

An exception is Unit 3, which has three transformers, leading to a more complex configuration. cabinets. A plan was developed to identify which motors were connected to each transformer in the unit.

- d. Verify the listed motors against the physical motors in each room.
 - o If the motors are on the list, validate them.
 - o If they are not, add them.





e. Final verification by confirming data with the electrical team and maintenance supervisor.

Once the list is finalized, the daily analysis tool can be employed to identify specific instances of overconsumption. Since electrical analyzers monitor multiple motors, identifying which motors contribute the most to overconsumption will guide the strategic placement of new electrical analyzers based on the motor list.

2.3.2. Daily energy analysis

The installed analyzers collect data hourly and send it to the Power Studio platform. After it, Power Studio sends it daily to a shared Excel file on the company cloud.

The file also includes production data and specific consumption details as gross production (kg), average width (mm), average basis weight (gr/m2), downtime (min), and total consumption (kWh).

The method involves a daily energy analysis reported by mail to the production and maintenance teams. It is also it is reported to the factory director of the factory to keep them informed. This reporting keeps them informed, enabling them to make necessary adjustments to reduce observed overconsumption.

The analysis refers to the previous day and aims to compare the factory's total consumption (kWh) in the following order:

- 1. Production ±5000 kg compared to the previous day.
- 2. Basis weight ±5 gr/m2.
 - Basis weight affects speed, which in turn impacts Drive 1 and Drive 2 analyzers, responsible for the paper-rolling rollers within the machine.
 - These analyzers account for 18% of the factory's total consumption.
- 3. Average paper width ± 2000mm
 - There is more flexibility because otherwise there wouldn't be enough days to compare, as it doesn't affect consumption as much as basis weight.
 - Daily average width is influenced by customer demand.
 - o Gross production (kg) increases with greater width, which is determined by customer demand. However, consumption tends to remain similar even with narrower widths. Therefore, lower width results in reduced production and similar consumption, leading to low gross production levels with high electrical consumption.
 - If production alone is used to calculate the electrical ratio without considering daily average width, it may skew the ratio even in the absence of overconsumption.

Before this project, to make its daily analysis, Hinojosa Sarrià was using a theoretical electrical ratio based only on electrical consumption and production (ratio = 0.390 kWh/kg). The idea is to conduct the analysis considering additional parameters such as basis weight and average width by comparing the days with similar production values.





2.3.2.1. Steam equations

To improve the analysis, it was also important to compare the steam production ratio on different days. Currently, in Sarrià, they use the theoretical ratio from another Hinojosa's paper mill (Alquería), which is 1.80 tons of total steam per ton of paper produced.

The equations needed to solve the energy balance at the steam level concerning the pressure change valves are as follows:

Adiabatic equation

$$q_1 h_1 + P_2 \left(-\frac{dV_c}{dt} \right) + P_{shaft} + Q = q_2 h_2 + \frac{dU}{dt}$$
 (1)

 V_c (m³) = valve inner volume accessible to fluid = constant.

 P_{shaft} (kW) = refers to loss of energy on the wall heat flux, is negligible compared to the heat that goes through to the valve.

Q(kW) = 0 at it is an adiabatic valve.

U (kJ) = rate of variation internal energy, it is also considered negligible compared to the heat that goes through the valve.

$$q_1 h_1 + \frac{P_2 \left(\frac{dV_{\mathcal{E}}}{dt}\right)}{dt} + \frac{P_{shaft}}{t} + Q = q_2 h_2 + \frac{dU}{dt}$$
 (2)

Then;

$$q_1 h_1 = q_2 h_2 (3)$$

As $q_1=q_2$;

$$h_1 = h_2 \tag{4}$$

Knowing h_s and the Excel XSTEAM tool you can have access to T_s, S_s, and X_{vs}.

Non-adiabatic equation:

In non-adaibatic case, equation (1) would go as:

$$q_1 h_1 + \frac{P_2 \left(-\frac{dV_c}{dt}\right)}{dt} + P_{shaft} + Q = q_2 h_2 + \frac{dU}{dt}$$
 (5)

Signs of P_{shaft} and Q:

- Positive sign: some energy is gained by the fluid when its passes through the valve.
- Negative sign: some energy is lost by the fluid when it passes through the valve.

The normal case for a real valve (non-adiabatic) is that some energy is lost by the fluid when it passes through; then a lower T is observed after the valve.

But if the fluid is heated (by a heating source) when it passes through the valve, then it might gain some energy and a higher T might be observed.

Heat loss (thus energy loss) occur when thermal insulation of the valve is not good enough





To use the XSTEAM tool with the non-adiabatic valve, first it is must to read the exit temperature of the valve with some tool (ex. Laser) and then the excel will provide the values of h_2 , s_2 and x_{v2} (vapor fraction on steam exiting the valve). After finding this values, the mass balance must be complete to find the value of Q. P_{shaft} is usually negligible.

Although the methodology described provides a detailed approach for performing the energy balance at the steam level concerning the pressure change valves, it is important to note that due to time constraints, the practical application of this energy balance was not completed.

2.3.3. Collaboration and communication

The project relied on teamwork, communication, and proactivity. Due to limited familiarity with the factory's processes and procedures, the project goals were accomplished through communication, seeking assistance, and collaborating with various departments as

- Energy optimization (Manuel Moya)
- Process team head (Adrián Garrido)
- Electrical team (Waleed, Rafa Ruiz and Josep Ríos)
- Maintenance team (Anna Capdevila, Colin Capon)
- o Neoelectra (Rolando Galeano)
- Veolia (Maria Martínez)

Figure 90 and 91 in the appendix show the organizational chart for both the Sarrià Paper division and the total Paper division.

Energy consumption reductions identified through daily analysis were put into practice with the help of emails and regular meetings, both formal and informal, which included several discussions.

2.3.4. Gant chart

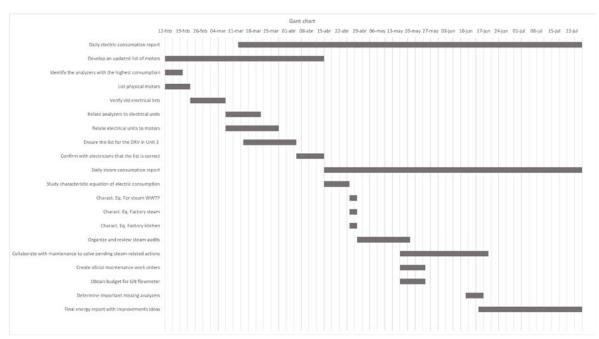


Figure 25. Gant chart





3. Results and discussions

3.1. <u>Identifying the motors for the single line diagram.</u>

The list of motors was developed mainly for the analyzer which represent bigger consumption over the total factory consumption:

- Machine Head Cleaning (DCM, U-1, U-2 and U-3 first 20 closets)
- Vacuum and Auxiliary Systems (Vacío y auxiliares, U-28 and U-36)
- Water and Treatment plant (Aguas y depuradora, U-18 and U-16)
- General Treatment plant (*Depuradora*, U-16)
- Boiler and Osmosis (Caldera y Osmosis, U-14)

Each analyzer depends on a transformer, usually each transformer feeds an electrical unit, except for Unit 3, which is fed by three transformers.

To create the list, there was no existing map to locate the physical electrical units. Therefore, after consulting with other workers at the factory, a map was developed so that everyone could know where to find them:

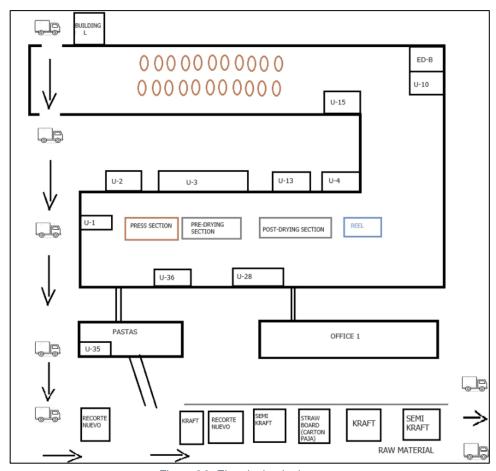


Figure 26. Electrical unit plant map

Another map for unit 3 was developed to know which transformer fed each analyzer and its motors.





Unit 3 is one of the most important units in the factory because U-3, U-2, and U-1 depend on the first 20 cabinets, known as Machine Head Cleaning, which accounts for around 20% of the factory's total consumption. Additionally, the motors from drives 1 and 2 are connected to this unit. Drive 1 consumes 13.4% of the total and Drive 2 consumes around 9%. Since all of them were mixed in the same electrical room, it was important to determine which motors depended on each analyzer to perform an electrical analysis.

To create the map for unit 3, electricians were consulted and the 2016 electrical diagrams were reviewed, some of which had been marked up by hand.

In this factory, the order of the electrical units does not follow the process sequence but rather the order in which motors have been replaced. For example, the rollers at the end of the machine are not in drive 2; instead, the motors of the rollers that have been replaced over time are there. Since drive 1 and drive 2 have different analyzers and transformers, and each accounts for a significant portion of the factory's total consumption, it was important to develop a map that could separate the two rows.

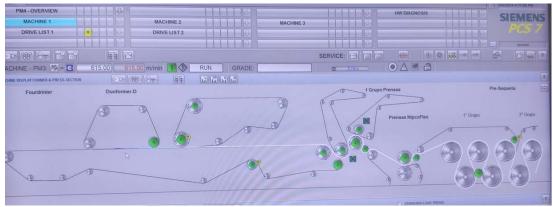


Figure 27. Drive DCS Press and pre drying section

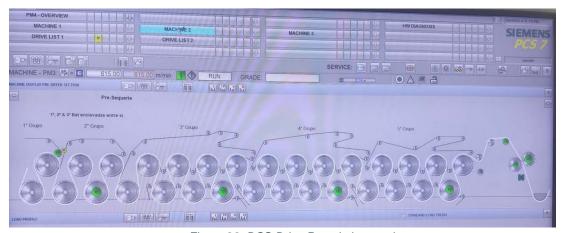


Figure 28. DCS Drive Post drying section

To ensure accuracy, the floor was lifted and the cables were traced with the help of a maintenance electrician to verify which electrical transformer fed each group of cabinets.





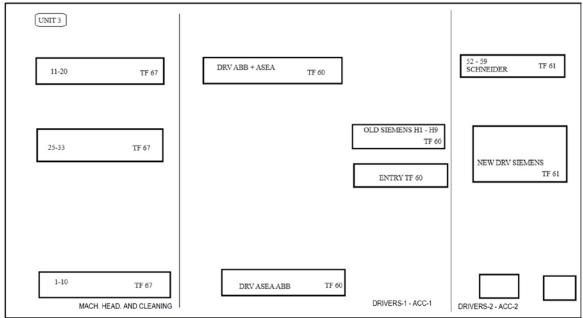


Figure 29. Unit 3 physical distribution

TRANSFORMER	ANALYZER	unit	CODI	CABINET	кw	RPM	COS FI	DESCRIPTION
60	ACC-1	U-3	DRV-01	YA02	248	1000	NO DATA	CILINDRE ASPIRANT
60	ACC-1	U-3	DRV-02	YA01	248	1000	NO DATA	ARRASTRE TELA
61	ACC-2	U-3	DRV-03	H16 (YA04)	75	1485	NO DATA	RODILLO AUXILIAR FOUDRINIER
60	ACC-1	U-3	DRV-04	YA12	343	1290	NO DATA	DUOFORMER
61	ACC-2	U-3	DRV-05	H10 (YA05)	200	1490	NO DATA	RODILLO DE RETORNO / TOP FORMER
61	ACC-2	U-3	DRV-06	H11 (YA06)	200	1490	NO DATA	CUSH ROLL / TOP FORMER
60	ACC-1	U-3	DRV-07	YA10	190	1253	NO DATA	PREMSA ASPIRANT 1 NIP (PICK-UP)
60	ACC-1	U-3	DRV-08	YA11	83	1500	NO DATA	PREMSA CENTRAL
60	ACC-1	U-3	DRV-09	YA08	178	1421	NO DATA	PREMSA SUPERIOR 2 NIP
60	ACC-1	U-3	DRV-11	YA19	7.5	1500	NO DATA	RODILLO GUIA ENTRADA PREMSA NIPCOFLEX
61	ACC-2	U-3	DRV-12	H15 (YA07)	500	1488	0.88	PREMSA NIPCOFLEX
60	ACC-1	U-3	DRV-13	YA19	5.5	750	NO DATA	RODILLO GUIA SALIDA PREMSA NIPCOFLEX
60	ACC-1	U-3	DRV-14	H2 (YA21)	55	1480	0.85	1ª BATERIA SECADORS
60	ACC-1	U-3	DRV-15	H2 (YA20)	37	1000	NO DATA	RODILLO GUIA 1ª BATERIA
60	ACC-1	U-3	DRV-16	H3 (YA22)	132	1500	NO DATA	2 BATERIA SECADORS M4-R-433 U3-YA22
60	ACC-1	U-3	DRV-17	H4 (YA23)	132	1488	0.85	3 BATERIA SECADORS M4 R-436 U3-YA23
60	ACC-1	U-3	DRV-18	H7 (YA24)	132	1488	0.85	4 BATERIA SECADORS M4-R-444 U3-YA24
60	ACC-1	U-3	DRV-19	H8 (YA25)	132	1488	0.85	5ª BATERIA SECADORS
60	ACC-1	U-3	DRV-20	H9 (YA20)	3.6	1488	NO DATA	FIBRON PASO DE TIRA SPEED SIZER
60	ACC-1	U-3	DRV-21	YA19	5.5	750	NO DATA	RODILLO GUIA SPEED-SIZER
60	ACC-1	U-3	DRV-22	H9 (YA27)	75	1500	NO DATA	PREMSA SPEED SIZER SUPERIOR (FIXA)
60	ACC-1	U-3	DRV-23	H9 (YA26)	75	1500	NO DATA	SPEED-SIZER INFERIOR (MOBIL)
60	ACC-1	U-3	DRV-24	YA15	46.9	1435	NO DATA	6ª BATERIA SECADORS
60	ACC-1	U-3	DRV-25	YA16	104	1710	NO DATA	7ª BATERIA SECADORS
61	ACC-2	U-3	DRV-26 derecha	H16 (YA28)	45	738	0.79	RODILLO DE PAÑO 1 SUPERIOR 8ª BATERIA?
61	ACC-2	U-3	DRV-26 izq	H16 (YA28)	45	738	0.79	RODILLO DE PAÑO 1 SUPERIOR 8ª BATERIA
61	ACC-2	U-3	DRV-27 abajo	H16 (YA29)	22	730	0.8	RODILLO DE PAÑO 2 SUPERIOR 8ª BATERIA
61	ACC-2	U-3	DRV-27 arriba	H16 (YA29)	22	730	0.8	RODILLO DE PAÑO 2 SUPERIOR 8ª BATERIA
61	ACC-2	U-3	DRV-28	H16 (YA30)	45	738	NO DATA	RODILLO DE PAÑO 1 INFERIOR 8º BATERIA
61	ACC-2	U-3	DRV-29	H17 (YA31)	22	730	NO DATA	RODILLO DE PAÑO 2 INFERIOR 8ª BATERIA
61	ACC-2	U-3	DRV-30	H17 (YA32)	4	1435	NO DATA	FIBRON PASO DE TIRA POPE
60	ACC-1	U-3	DRV-31	YA18	104	1710	NO DATA	POPE
60	ACC-1	U-3	DRV-32 (ZM-345)	YA19	7.5	1500	NO DATA	EMBALADOR DE MANDRIL POPE
60	ACC-1	U-3	DRV-P304	PM-304	539	1293	NO DATA	BBA. FAN-PUMP
61	ACC-2	U-3	DRV-32-POPE	H17 (YA32)	124.1	1710	NO DATA	MOTOR
61	ACC-2	U-3	DRV-33	H17 (YA32)	45	738	0.8	MOTOR
61	ACC-2	U-3	DRV-34	H17 (YA32)	45	738	0.8	MOTOR
61	ACC-2	U-3	DRV-35	H17 (YA32)	55	740	0.81	MOTOR

Figure 30. U-3 Drive list final

A part of the motor list is presented on the appendix.





3.2. Daily report analysis example

For the daily energy analysis, this diagram is filled out based on the production characteristics of the previous day, including production in kg, width in mm, basis weight in g/m², and downtime in minutes.

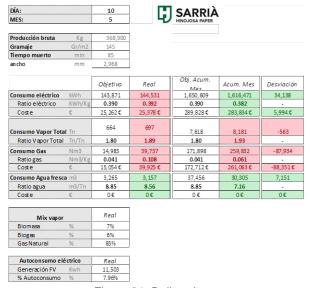


Figure 31. Daily scheme

Where producción bruta – is gross production, gramaje is basis weight, tiempo muerto is down time and ancho is width.

The aim is to identify specific instances of overconsumption in electricity and steam. Gas consumption was out off ratio because the biomass boiler was operating at minimum capacity, as explained in a later section.

The day with overconsumption is compared to days with similar characteristics to pinpoint the overconsumption in the various analyzers as shown in next Figure.

	Gross Production (kg)	Average width (mm)	Average basis weight (gr/m2)	Downtime (min)	Actual total consumption (kwh)	Electrical ratio (kwh/kg)
10/05/2024	368900	2968	145.0	85	144531	0.392
10/04/2024	368680	2748	145.0	110	142405	0.386
23/11/2023	363320	2794	145.0	45	142875	0.393
16/09/2023	369141	2763	145.0	0	147005	0.398

Figure 32. Daily comparison

Three days are chosen for comparison to broaden the range of comparison and include more possible scenarios.

Overconsumptions were investigated in the different analyzers





	Turboblower-1 (kwh)	Compressors (kwh)
10/05/2024	8153	8209
10/04/2024	7399	7553
23/11/2023	7421	7281
16/09/2023	10401	7327

	Turboblower-1 (kwh)	Compressors (kwh)
reference day consumption (kwh)	8153	8209
average compared days (kwh)	7410	7387
overconsumption average (%)	10.03%	11.13%
difference in consumption (kwh)	743	822

Figure 33. Found over consumptions

To calculate the overconsumptions, the average is taken using only the values with consumption lower than the calculated day, as these days 'demonstrate' that less could be consumed.

Which can be translated as

sum (kwh)	2151
real consumption - overconsumption (kwh)	141574
new electrical ratio	0.384

Figure 34. New ratio

Next, a study of the analyzers' evolution over the last 15 or 30 days is included, depending on the duration of the overconsumption.

Turboblower-1:

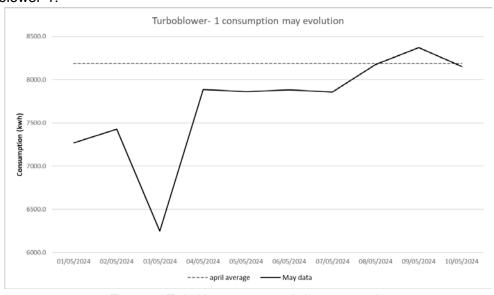


Figure 35. Turboblower 1 may evolution consumption





Regarding Turboblower-1, it is noted that further study is needed as it appears to show an upward trend. Monitoring will continue, and discussions will be held with the production supervisors.

Compressors:

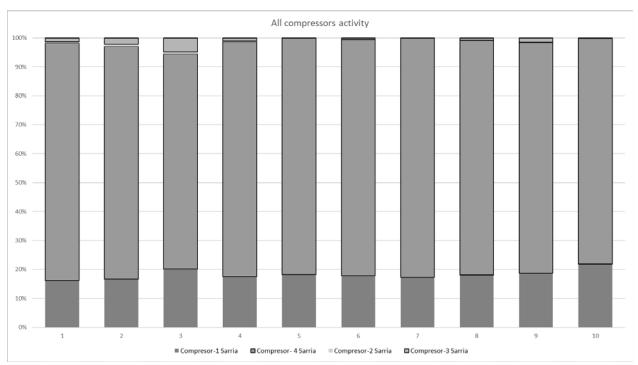


Figure 36. All compressors May activity

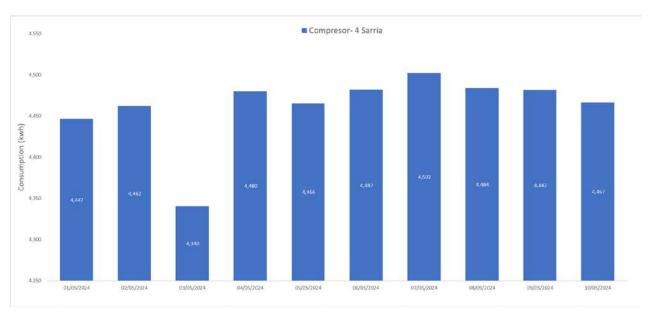


Figure 37. Compressor 4 may activity





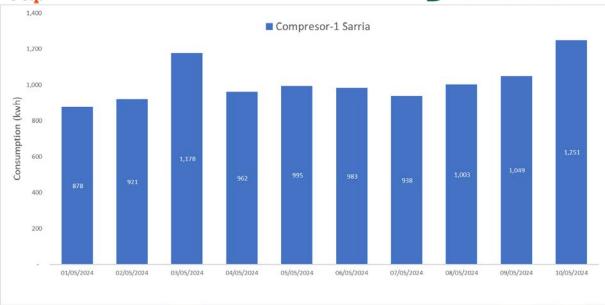


Figure 38. Compressor 1 may activity

The activity of the 4 compressors from May 1 to 10 is shown. According to the Sarrià plant schedule, only compressor 4 and 1 should be active, but it can be observed that compressors 2 and 3 were also activated during these days. However, the overconsumption on the 10th appears to be due to excessive activity in compressor 1, as compressor 4's activity is lower compared to other days.

While compressors 2 and 3 did not increase significantly in activity, compressor 1 consumed more than on other days, while compressor 4 consumed less. There was likely a malfunction in compressor 4, necessitating compressor 1 to compensate. Since compressor 1 is variable speed, it consumed more as its motor had to increase speed. It was asked to the maintenance supervisor to check this behavior with their electrical and mechanical operators.

3.3. <u>Turboblower 2 reduction</u>

In the daily reports from March 16, 17, and 28, an overconsumption of Turbo Blowers 1 and 2 was observed when comparing the average consumption in January and February 2023 to the average consumption the same months in 2024. The important part will be translated below:

Average consumption Jan-Feb kwh/day						
2023 2024 % difference						
Turboblower-1	8508	7770	-8,67%			
Turboblower-2	7135	11116	55,80%			
Total	15643	18886	20,73%			

Figure 39. Turboblower comparison 2023 -2024.

It was observed that a year ago the turbo blowers consumed around 7,500 kWh each day and not around 11,000 kWh.





In the same email, information was requested from the production manager, about the vacuum level, and from the maintenance manager, about any leaks or breaks in the vacuum breakers of the turbo blowers.

There were some email exchanges between the head of the factory and the head of production, which led to a change in the set-point of the turbos. All of these exchanges are attached and translated in the appendix.

After some discussion, the production team managed to change the SP on turboblower 1 and 2 as:



Figure 40. SP turboblowers March 12

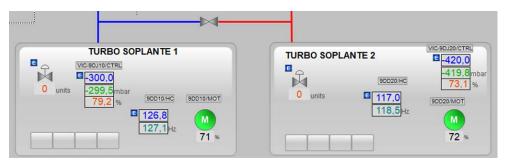


Figure 41. SP turboblower March 21

Date	Set Point
12/3/24	510 mbar
21/3/24	420 mbar

Figure 42.SP changed

Once the setpoint was changed, the motor was operating at 70% of its total consumption, resulting in a reduction in overall consumption.

In an energetic consumption way can be translated as:





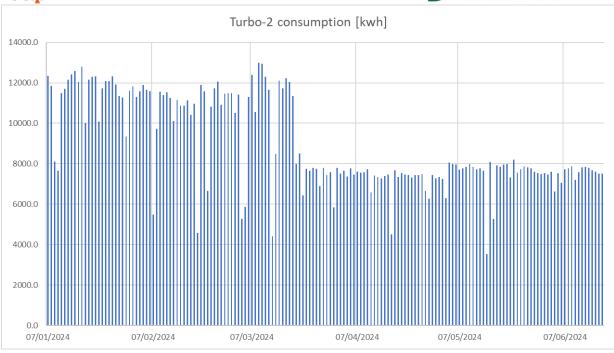


Figure 43. Turboblower- 2 daily consumption evolution from January until July

In figure 47 it is represented the daily consumption of turboblower-2 in kwh each day.

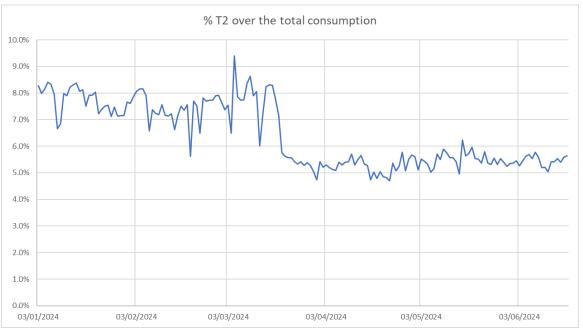


Figure 44. Graphic representation of T2 consumption evolution

In figure 48 it is represented the % of Turboblower 2 consumption against the total factory consumption each day.

This could be translated as an energy reduction of 5-7%, as indicated in Figure 45:





	Average consu		
		% T2 over	
	Total Factory	Turbo 2	total factory
Before Set-point change	148350	11462	7.73%
After Set-point change	140465	7579	5.40%

Figure 45. Reduction in consumption after changing the SP

It is known that 0.056 €/kWh is charged, and economic savings have been calculated based on this rate:

Before SP change, turboblower cost an average of:

$$11462 * 0.056 = 642 \in /day$$

After SP change, the daily cost of turboblower 2 was:

$$7579 * 0.056 = 424 \in /day$$

$$642 - 424 = 218 \in saved \ each \ day$$

$$218 * 7 = 1526$$
 € saved each week

$$1526 * 4 = 6104 €$$
 saved each month

From April until July it would be:

$$6104 * 4 = 24416 \in saved during the project$$

3.4. <u>Wastewater Treatment Plant reduction</u>

The 4th of April was detected overconsumption on the analyzer WWTP.

The overconsumption lasted around 15 days. In appendix there are shown the emails informing the factory team.

On April 4th, an overconsumption issue was detected on the WWTP analyzer. This overconsumption lasted for approximately 15 days.

Date report	WWTP behavior
3/4/24	Overconsumption detected
4/4/24	Overconsumption increased
10/4/24	Factory stop sending solids to WWTP
14/4/24	Overconsumption by Accumulative solids
18/4/24	Stop Overconsumption

Figure 46. WWTP reports

The emails detailing the communication with the factory team are included in the appendix.





However, below in the discussion of the results, the key points discussed with Veolia, the company responsible for the Sarrià WWTP, will be summarized.

In March, the average consumption of the WWTP analyzer was 1963 kWh, with a standard deviation of 868 kWh. In contrast, the General WWTP had an average consumption of 4722 kWh, with a standard deviation of 431 kWh.

The WWTP has two electrical analyzers installed: WWTP (U-18 and U-16), which account for 11.9% of the total consumption, and the General WWTP (U-16), which accounts for 3.4% of the total consumption.

The evolution of the WWTP analyzer these days is the following ones:



Figure 47. Overconsumption in April Compared to the March Average

Figure 52 shows the daily overconsumption compared to the March average for that analyzer; as

$$\frac{compared\ day-march\ average}{march\ average}*100$$

On April 4th, it was detected that if the WWTP analyzer had been over its average, 4793 kWh could have been saved, allowing the factory to meet its electrical ratio. As a result, an investigation was initiated to understand why the consumption in the treatment section was higher, and the responsible from Veolia was contacted.





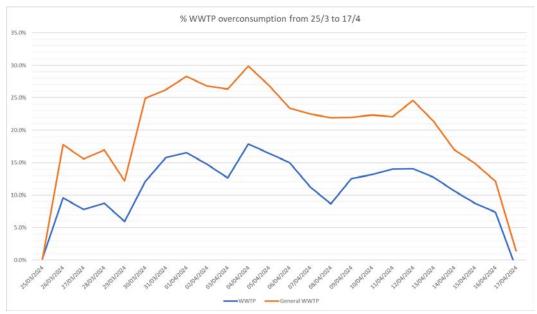


Figure 48. Zoom overconsumption

The responsible of Veolia explained that a massive influx of solids to the treatment plant due to failures in the DAF and pulp plants was limiting the treatment capacity of the WWTP and therefore the methane generation in the reactors. The pH was entering at 6 instead of 6.9 or 7, which was compensated by the amount of O2 that needed to be added, impacting the turbine speed, normally at 30 Hz, now around 43 Hz, generating higher consumption than usual.

Efforts were made to stop sending solids to the treatment plant by improving the operation of the DAF system, which is designed to clarify wastewater by removing solid particles, fats, and oils.

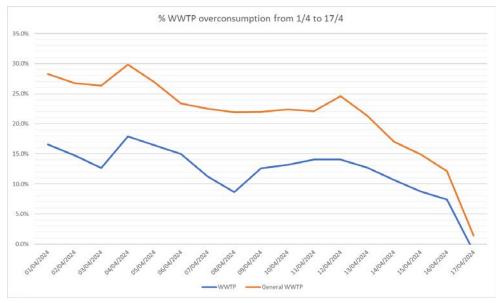


Figure 49. Reduction in final overconsumption





By around April 13th or 14th, these efforts succeeded in stopping the solids from being sent to the treatment plant.

However, overconsumption persisted due to the accumulated material. Although pulp was no longer being sent to the treatment plant, there was still some accumulated material, and until it was fully treated, the turbine continued to consume more than usual.

Accurate calculation of potential savings is challenging because constant supervision is necessary, particularly for the DAF system. Installing electrical analyzers on the reactor turbines and high-consumption motors in the water and treatment plant has been recommended to the factory managers. Since the WWTP accounts for about 12% of the factory's total energy consumption, improved monitoring could help detect and prevent future overconsumption issues.

Further investigation with the projects department revealed that solids were entering the system through an unknown pipe connected to the pipeline exiting the DAF, which then directed the water to the treatment plant. It is suggested that identifying and resolving the source of these solids is necessary, rather than simply blocking the pipe, as this could lead to new problems elsewhere.

Given that this issue varies and depends on multiple factors, an economic analysis has not been conducted.

3.5. <u>Mix de vapor y Caldera de biomasa</u>

On March 28, the bag filters in the biomass boiler started experiencing issues, which affected the gas mix used for steam production.

Date report	Biomass boiler behavior
28/3/24	Bag filter problems
26/3/24	Official slow down for bag filter problems
15/4/24	Stopped for changing bag filters
26/4/24	Working well
3/5/24	Feeding problems
6/5/24	Inspection of the filters

Figure 50. Biomass reports





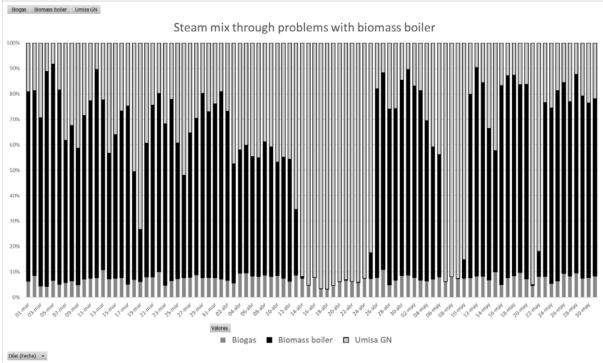


Figure 51. Steam mix through problems with boiler

The biomass boiler operates with four chambers of bag filters. Normally, two chambers are operational, a third is used to ensure the inlet air temperature exceeds 130°C, and a fourth is kept as a backup.

The issue began when the backup filter started to be blocked. It was planned to replace all the bags during the next scheduled shutdown. It was interesting to wait for the scheduled shutdown because the biomass boiler takes a few hours to fully start up, and when the paper mill shuts down, the biomass boiler it is not turned off. Instead, it is put to minimum load, and all the steam is vented to the atmosphere because the mill is not demanding steam. However, the problems started earlier than expected, forcing an advance on the replacement of the bag filters.

At this point, only the two functioning chambers and the third sacrificial chamber were being used. However, even though the chamber with the blocked filters was not in use, its filters started to break down due to air pressure, causing debris to fall into the valve that connects the redlers.

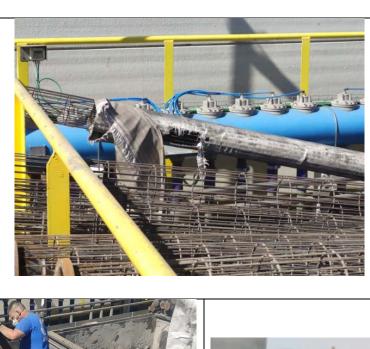
That valve isn't designed to handle large solids, which caused several issues. To mitigate these problems and until the bags could be replaced, the boiler was operated at minimum load to reduce the air pressure.

Afterwards, even while running at minimum capacity, another issue appeared: smoke containing ash from the biomass boiler chimney reached the town, leading residents to complain to the police. As a result, the factory director decided to move up the replacement of the bag filters by 15 days. Consequently, on Saturday, April 13, the biomass boiler was shut down.





The boiler stayed offline from April 13 to April 26. However, because some filters had started to come loose due to hastily done installation, requiring an additional 15 days beyond the originally planned replacement date, the boiler had to be shut down again from May 7 to May 10 for a thorough inspection. This shutdown was necessary to ensure they were properly installed.



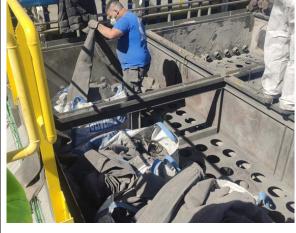




Figure 52 Old and new bag filters

Economically speaking, this would be interpreted as:

Total investment in bag filters:

Item	Unit Cost (€)	Quantity	Total Cost (€)
Bag Filters	80	576	46,080
Labor Costs and			10.000
Crane Rental	•	-	10,000
Total Investment	-	-	56,080

Figure 53. Bag filters costs





There is a monthly consumption target that depends on monthly production and a ratio (0.0406 Nm³ natural gas/kg paper production). The price of natural gas also varies based on the steam mix and whether a 24-hour advance notice is given, which may result in more natural gas being consumed than contracted for on a specific day. Therefore, an exact economic balance hasn't been achieved, but a small theoretical benefit has been estimated.

To simplify calculations, April is taken as the reference month because the biomass boiler operated at full capacity on some days, at minimum on others, and was idle for ten days. Therefore, it has been considered a suitable reference month for comparison. June was chosen for comparison, as the biomass boiler correctly operated every day of the month following the recent filter replacements.

	Natural Gas Consumption (Nm3)						
	Target	Target Real Diference (Target-Real) Dif					
Poor month (april)	440459	825724	-385265	-47%			
Good month (june)	397145	238916	158229	66%			
		Cost (€)					
	Target Cost	Real Cost	Diference (Target-Real)	Different %			
Poor month (april)	501502	940161	-438659	-47%			
Good month (june)	266127	160098	106029	66%			

Figure 54. Natural gas month comparison

If the investment in bag filter changes amounts to 56,080 euros, and the following month after the investment, was planned to spend 266,127 euros on natural gas (GN) was expected. However, due to increased biomass consumption resulting from the bag filter changes, only 160,098 euros were spent, saving 106,029 euros originally budgeted for natural gas consumption.

Assuming uninterrupted filter operation and no issues with biomass boiler, it has been determined that the filters must last a minimum of 5 months with performance similar to June while maintaining the steam mix for the investment to be economically viable.

$$(target \in -real \in) * good months - (target \in -real \in) * bad month - bag filter investment > 0$$

$$(266127 - 160098) * x + (501502 - 940161) * 1 - 56080 > 0$$

$$(106029) * x - 438659 - 56080 = 0$$

$$(106029) * x = 494739$$

$$x = 4,67$$

$$(106029) * 5 - 438659 - 56080 = 35406 €$$





In the worst scenario, they would have to be replaced before 5 months due to malfunction, and then it wouldn't be amortized.

In the best scenario, it is estimated that they should be replaced every 4 years at most.

3.5.1. Natural Gas Boiler's Impact on Steam Measurement

The issue with the biomass boiler led to the observation that when it was inactive, there was an increase in error readings from the flow meters measuring steam consumption by the factory and production from Neoelectra's boilers.

This occurred because the disparity between the steam used by the factory and that produced by the boilers widened. It was found that this was due to the natural gas boiler, which operates when the biomass boiler is not working. This month, it ran extensively because the biomass boiler was offline, and the natural gas boiler's flow meter does not correct for temperature, leading to inaccurate steam measurements for the factory.

Consequently, Neoelectra was billing for more steam than was actually produced (and used by the paper mill).

In a meeting with the relevant parties, it was decided to install a new flow meter with temperature correction, from the same brand as the existing ones. This will streamline the annual flow meter inspection process with a single vendor.

Budget estimates are provided in Figure 88 and 89 on the Appendix.

3.6. <u>Steam audit actuations</u>

In the daily reports, steam usage was reviewed starting from around April 20. The steam rarely fell within the stipulated ratio, only doing so with production levels above 400 tons per day or when the average daily temperature was especially high.

It is important to consider the outside temperature when it comes to steam because the consumption ratio varies significantly depending on the season. The ratios have been calculated for each season and then normalized using the summer consumption:

		Gross Production (kg)	Average steam machine consumption (Tn/day)	Average Ratio (Tn prod/Tn steam)	Difference % versus summer ratio	Difference % average consumption VS summer	Summer value normalized
winter 2023	1/1 a 21/3	294805	516	1,832	20,4%	7,9%	1,08
spring 2023	22/3 a 21/6	306272	486	1,721	13,1%	1,7%	1,02
summer 2023	22/6 a 21/9	311622	478	1,521	0,0%	0,0%	1
autum 2023	22/9 a 21/12	294304	524	1,921	26,3%	9,6%	1,10
winter 2024	22/12 a 21/3	318297	608	2,262	48,7%	27,2%	1,27
spring 2024	22/3 a 6/5	354521	652	1,879	23,5%	36,4%	1,36

Figure 55. Average data in seasons





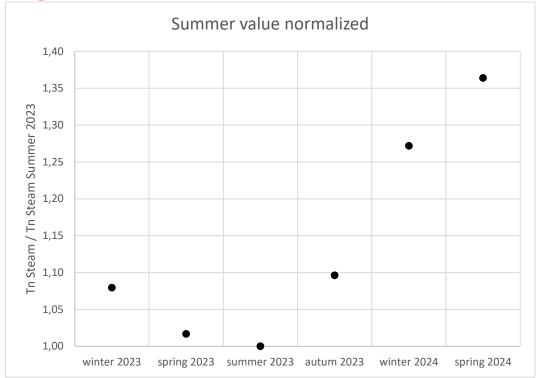


Figure 56. Normalized value with summer

To identify areas for improvement in steam usage, the different steam audits at the Sarrià plant from January 2023 (Valmet) to January 2024 (KADANT) were reviewed, and a list of pending issues was created. Among these, the most frequently mentioned issue was the cleaning of the filters in the steam-air extractors, which exchange heat with the incoming air and direct it to the steam room.

This ventilation system is referring to the next scheme:

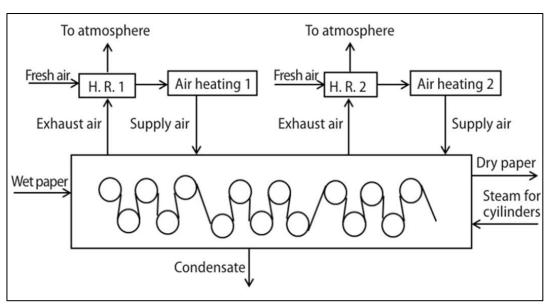


Figure 57. Paper machine drying section and its heat recovery system.

In which the filters that take the incoming fresh air are blocked.





The condition of these filters is shown in the following photos. There are several extractors on the terrace, and all of them were in a similar state to the one shown in the photos:

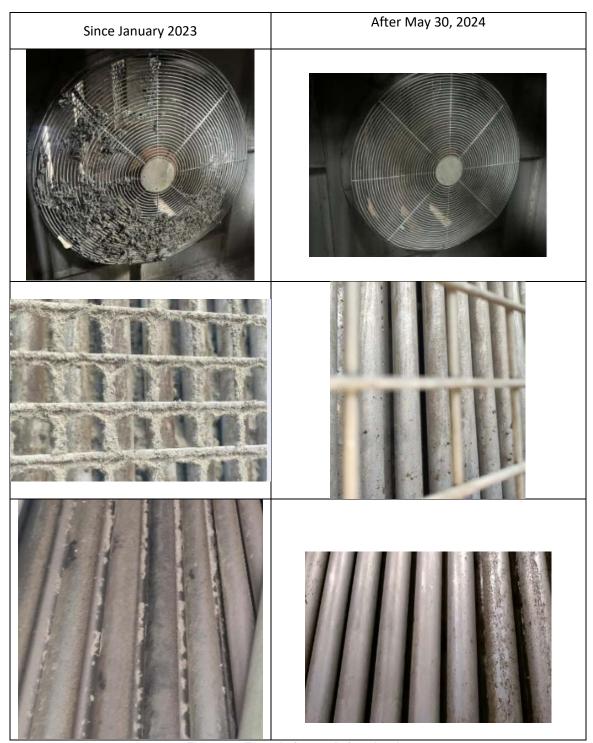


Figure 58. Filters before and after cleaning

Starting on May 13, the cleaning of these extractors was requested in the daily reports. Finally, on May 30, after two years since the initial audit (Valmet 2023), they were cleaned.





A study has been conducted comparing steam consumption before and after the cleaning on May 30th. To ensure the study's validity, the days selected must have similar characteristics in terms of daily total production, width, grammage, and downtime. However, there weren't many days with matching conditions, limiting the study's precision. Given the variety of conditions before May 30th, the data was filtered based on June's production characteristics, resulting in some important data points being missed for a precise comparison. The study was conducted on June 30th.

To compare the values, three similar days from before June were selected, and their averages were calculated. The steam consumption and the consumption/production ratio from before and after the extractor cleaning were then compared. The tables with the data can be found in the appendix, and a summary table is shown below.

Basis weight (gr/m2)		Average Gross Production (kg)	Steam total consumption (Tn/day)	Ratio Steam/ production (Kg/Tn)	Average T Girona (ºC)
140	before	394691	645	1.64	18.0
140	after	397538	716	1.80	18.6
145	before	325867	621	1.90	21.5
145	after	325404	671	2.06	22.9
145	before	365554	698	1.91	12.4
145	after	366728	671	1.83	22.3
165	before	354774	688	1.94	12.6
165	after	355270	643	1.81	22.9
165	before	315161	645	2.05	11.9
165	after	321240	641	2.00	21.9
195	before	368691	683	1.85	14.2
195	after	360779	690	1.91	21.7

Figure 59. Before and after compared data

Analyzing the results, it was observed that in most cases, the steam consumption ratio compared to production is worse after the cleaning than before. However, there are exceptions, particularly when the average temperature in Girona during the compared days is almost 10 °C higher than on other days.

This does not necessarily mean that there was no improvement in the factory's steam system after the cleaning or that the cleaning was ineffective. These results can be explained by considering other factors as changes in production management, consequently changes in production and steam consumption during downtime. Also the lack of days with matching conditions limits the study's precision.

To compare the data from before and after the cleaning, it was important that the production characteristics, such as width and weight, were the same. It is important to note that the average production in June was the lowest in all of 2024, as shown in the following table.





Month	Average Gross Production (Tn)	Std. Dev. Gross Production (Tn)	Relative difference production (%)
ene	330	71	-1.33%
feb	326	87	-0.14%
mar	334	84	-2.51%
abr	361	58	-9.88%
may	346	82	-5.77%
jun	326	80	0.00%

Figure 60. Monthly Average gross production

The relative difference in production is referenced to the month of June. The difference has been calculated as (June - the initial month) / June.

The change in the production manager due to paternity leave coincided with June, which was the month with the lowest average production for the year. With the number of production managers reduced from three to two, there was an increase in breakdowns and unplanned downtime. To ensure a minimum number of daily rolls and reduce breakdowns, the average machine speed was lowered, as it is easier to avoid problems and breakdowns at lower speeds. Additionally, higher grammages were produced, which require lower speeds, and there was an increase in SQ production since its quality imperfections do not matter as much because it is the paper that goes inside the cardboard. This combination of factors explains the low production levels in June.

Another reason why the steam consumption ratios after cleaning are not better than before is due to unplanned downtime caused by breakdowns. During these downtimes, the steam sent from the boiler to the machine is released directly into the atmosphere to prevent condensation in the pipes. Otherwise, when the machine restarts and the steam in the pipes has condensed, the steam entering the machine would be wet and could cause problems in the dryers.

To address this issue, installing steam traps has been suggested. These traps would redirect condensate to a designated line, conserving steam during breakdowns and thereby eliminating the need to release unnecessary steam into the atmosphere.

Additionally, the absence of flow meters in the pre-drying and post-drying areas limits understanding the source of overconsumption. Meetings have been conducted with the projects and maintenance teams to finalize budgets for the flow meters, specifying their brand and specifications. Plans are currently underway to install these meters in the pre-drying and post-drying areas, with installation scheduled during the annual shutdown on October 4th.

As a summary: the lack of data with similar average production months, combined with the low production due to the change in the production manager and the excess steam released into the atmosphere during downtimes, makes the analysis imprecise and prevents drawing a definitive conclusion regarding the savings due to cleaning. However, it's important to note that the cleaning was performed at no cost by the factory's own workers, making it a cost-effective initiative.





4. Conclusions

The structured approach used in this project has proven effective. Daily monitoring of energy consumption and comparing it to similar production days has demonstrated that this method helps in finding ways to save energy and identify overconsumption issues early. This allows for prompt action to address problems.

The project has saved at least 24,000 euros, which is enough to cover the cost of hiring a trainee in Spain for 6 months. This shows that the investment in the project has been worthwhile.

Electricity Conclusions:

Energy Consumption Analysis: Typically, good production levels are above 385,000 kg, with efficient energy use around 1,450,000 kWh. Days with very low consumption are about 135,000 kWh, while days with significant overconsumption exceed 149,000 kWh. Staying below 149,000 kWh is challenging, so it is important to keep monitoring energy uses.

Recommendations for Improvement:

- Blower Setpoints: Maintain a low setpoint for Turbo Blowers 1 and 2 to decrease steam usage and improve energy efficiency.
- Need for Additional Analyzers: Additional analyzers are needed in areas where overconsumption frequently occurs but is not well understood. Reports have recommended adding analyzers to the water and wastewater treatment plant to improve monitoring, identify sources of overconsumption, and provide better data for decision-making.
- DAF Solids Management: Review the solids output from the DAF to ensure that the water going to the treatment plant has fewer solids. This will help avoid the need for increased oxygen and reduce overconsumption.

Steam Conclusions:

Installation of Flow Meters: It is highly recommended to install flow meters in the pre-drying and post-drying sections, as well as in the Umisa boiler with temperature correction. This would be very helpful because without these flow meters, it is impossible to identify where the losses are occurring. This installation will provide better insights into steam usage and help prevent losses.

All of these suggestions align with ISO 50001 standards, which call for reduced steam consumption and the installation of new electrical analyzers. Implementing these recommendations will also help meet European Union requirements, supporting the factory in maintaining its subsidies.





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6. Appendix

6.1. Software used

6.1.1. Power Studio



Figure 61. Power Studio URL

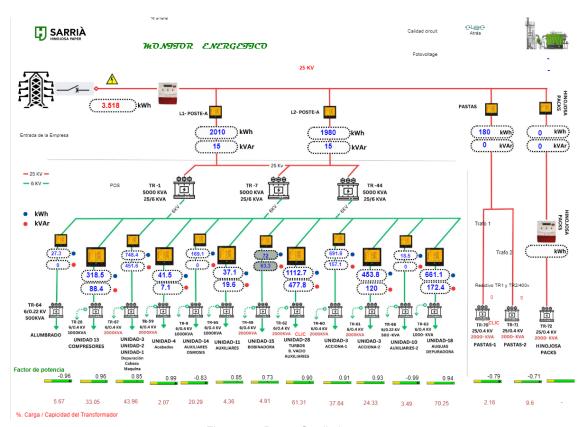


Figure 62. Power Studio homepage

It sends the data to an Excel file located at "Y:\Consumos y energía\4. Eficiencia energetica\42. Consumos y datos\2024\C3020_2024_Evolución consumos electricos vs velocidad y gramaje.xlsx," where data is recorded every 24 hours starting from 00:00 to 00:00.





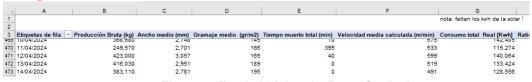


Figure 63. Excel which has the Power Studio data

6.1.2. Edison Next:

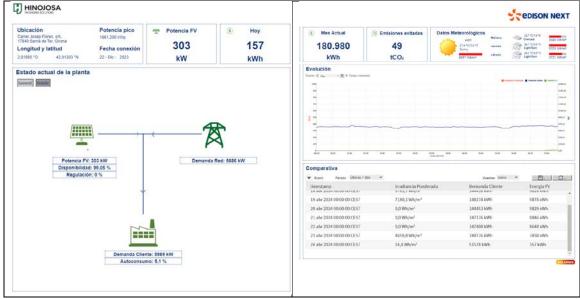


Figure 64. Edison Next homepage

6.1.3. DCS

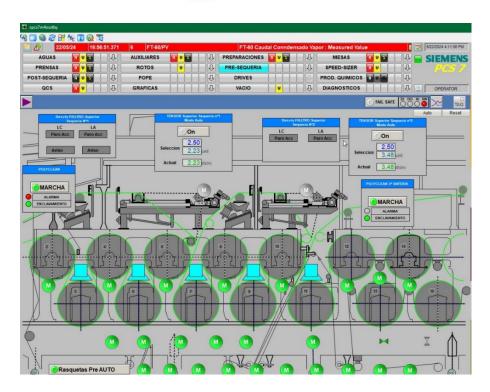


Figure 65. DCS Screen pre drying section





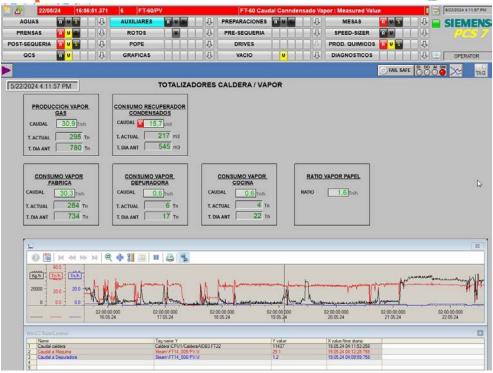


Figure 66. DCS steam screen

6.2. Electrical unit distribution

6.2.1. DCS Drivers 1 and 2:

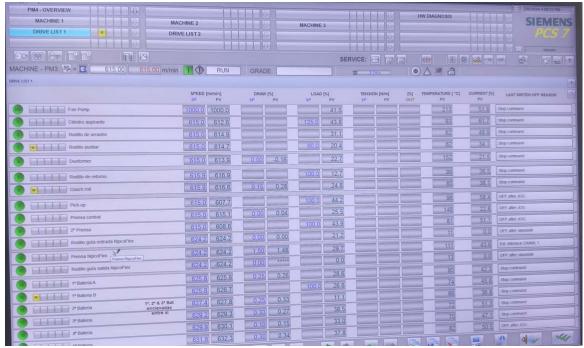


Figure 67. DCS driver list 1







Figure 68. DCS driver list 2

6.2.2. Example of developed list of motors

SFORMER	ANALYZER	UNIT	DCS CODE	cabinet	KW	RPM	COS FI	DESCRIPTION
62	VAC Y AUX	U-36	9DD10	9DD10	540	9510	NO DATA	TURBOSOPLANTE 1
62	VAC Y AUX	U-36	9DD20	9DD20	540	9510	NO DATA	TURBOSPLANTE 2
62	VAC Y AUX	U-28	PM-2801	3	250	1500	NO DATA	BBA. NASH BUIT 1ª i 2ª BAIETES
62	VAC Y AUX	U-28	QM-2801	2	250	1500	NO DATA	ROTOR PULPER 8 SOTA SPEED-SIZER
62	VAC Y AUX	U-28	PM-2802	6	200	1500	NO DATA	BBA. SAFEM BUIT PICK-UP I PREMSA ASPIRANT
62	VAC Y AUX	U-28	PM-2803	6	132	1500	NO DATA	BBA. SAFEM BUIT 3ª BAIETA S01532 M1264
62	VAC Y AUX	U-28	PM-2806	17	132	1500	NO DATA	6TV00 BOMBA DE BUIT TELA SUPERIOR
62	VAC Y AUX	U-28	DM-2801	2	110	1488	0.87	SCREEN 1A ETAPA MESA INFERIOR
62	VAC Y AUX	U-28	PM-2804	7	75	1500	NO DATA	BBA. SAFEM BUIT CAIXES ASPIRANTS
62	VAC Y AUX	U-28	PM-2811	3	75	1500	NO DATA	BBA. EXTRACCIO PULPER 8 SOTA SPEED-SIZER
62	VAC Y AUX	U-28	PM-2815	7	75	1500	NO DATA	BBA. BUIT TRIVAC TAULA
62	VAC Y AUX	U-28	PM-2830	14	75	1485	0.86	BBA. DILUCIO CAIXA ENTRADA
62	VAC Y AUX	U-28	PM-2812	1	55	1500	0.85	BBA. ENVIO A DEPURADOR SECUNDARI M4267
62	VAC Y AUX	U-28	PM-2805	16	37	1500	NO DATA	BBA. SAFEM BUIT PICK-UP I PREMSA ASPIRANT
62	VAC Y AUX	U-28	PM-2835	11	30	1480	0.84	BOMBA №3 RED AGUA FRESCA 4 BARS

Figure 69. Most consuming motors Vac. y aux U-28





								HINOJOSA PA
TRANSFORMER	ANALYZER	UNIT	DCS CODE	cabinet	ĸw	RPM	cos fi	DESCRIPCIO
67	D.C.M.	U-3	SM-329	6	-	_		FILTRE OLI GRUP HIDRAULIC PREMSES (sortida directa a guardamotor)
60	ACC-1	U-3	DRV-P304	PM-304	539	994	0.84	BBA FAN PUMP
61	ACC-2	U-3	DRV-12	H15 (YA07)	500	1488	0.88	PREMSA NIPCOFLEX
60	ACC-1	U-3	DRV-04	YA12	343	1290	NO DATA	DUOFORMER
60	ACC-1	U-3	DRV-01	YA02	248	1000	NO DATA	CILINDRE ASPIRANT
60	ACC-1	U-3	DRV-02	YA01	248	1000	NO DATA	ARRASTRE TELA
61	ACC-2	U-3	DRV-05	H10 (YA05)	200	1490	NO DATA	RODILLO DE RETORNO / TOP FORMER
61	ACC-2	U-3	DRV-06	H11 (YA06)	200	1490	NO DATA	CUSH ROLL / TOP FORMER
60	ACC-1	U-3	DRV-07	YA10	190	1253	NO DATA	PREMSA ASPIRANT 1 NIP (PICK-UP)
60	ACC-1	U-3	DRV-09	YA08	178	1421	NO DATA	PREMSA SUPERIOR 2 NIP
67	D.C.M.	U-3	QM-304	14	160	1490	0.9	ROTOR PULPER № 4
60	ACC-1	U-3	DRV-16	H3 (YA22)	132	1500	NO DATA	2 BATERIA SECADORS M4-R-433 U3-YA22
60	ACC-1	U-3	DRV-17	H4 (YA23)	132	1488	0.85	3 BATERIA SECADORS M4 R-436 U3-YA23
60	ACC-1	U-3	DRV-18	H7 (YA24)	132	1488	0.85	4 BATERIA SECADORS M4-R-444 U3-YA24
60	ACC-1	U-3	DRV-19	H8 (YA25)	132	1488	0.85	5ª BATERIA SECADORS
67	D.C.M.	U-3	PM-307	16	110	1488	0.87	BOMBA 2 (AUXILIAR) FOSO TELA
60	ACC-1	U-3	DRV-25	YA16	104	1710	NO DATA	7ª BATERIA SECADORS
60	ACC-1	U-3	DRV-31	YA18	104	1710	NO DATA	POPE
67	D.C.M.	U-3	PM-357	14	90	1480	0.87	BBA. EXTRACCIO PULPER Nº 4
60	ACC-1	U-3	DRV-08	YA11	83	1500	NO DATA	PREMSA CENTRAL
61	ACC-2	U-3	DRV-03	H16 (YA04)	75	1485	NO DATA	RODILLO AUXILIAR FOUDRINIER
60	ACC-1	U-3	DRV-22	H9 (YA27)	75	1500	NO DATA	PREMSA SPEED SIZER SUPERIOR (FIXA)
60	ACC-1	U-3	DRV-23	H9 (YA26)	75	1500	NO DATA	SPEED-SIZER INFERIOR (MOBIL)
60	ACC-1	U-3	DRV-14	H2 (YA21)	55	1480	0.85	1ª BATERIA SECADORS
61	ACC-2	8	DRV-35	H17 (YA32)	55	740	0.81	MOTOR
60	ACC-1	U-3	PM-346	30	55	1500	NO DATA	BOMBA AIGUA REFRIGERADA A TORRES
60	PAPEL P1	21	DRV-14	H2 (YA21)	47.9	1443.7	NO DATA	1ª BATERIA SECADORS
60	ACC-1	U-3	DRV-24	YA15	46.9	1435	NO DATA	6ª BATERIA SECADORS
61	ACC-2	U-3	6PD13	53	45	1500	NO DATA	EXTRACTOR POSTSEQUERIA
61	ACC-2	U-3	DRV-26	H16 (YA28)	45	738	0.79	RODILLO DE PAÑO 1 SUPERIOR 8ª BATERI
61	ACC-2	U-3	DRV-28	H16 (YA30)	45	738	NO DATA	RODILLO DE PAÑO 1 INFERIOR 8º BATERI
61	ACC-2	10	DRV-33	H17 (YA31)	45	738	0.8	MOTOR
61	ACC-2	9	DRV-34	H17 (YA31)	45	738	0.8	MOTOR
67	D.C.M.	U-3	PM-302	13	45	2950	0.91	BOMBA Nº2 30 BARS NETEJA BAIETES
CO	466.4		D14 272	44	45	2000	0.00	BBA. SULZER AIGUA ALTA PRESSIO (
60	ACC-1	U-3	PM-373	41	45	2960	0.89	arrencador)
61	ACC-2	U-3	6PD14	53	37	1500	NO DATA	VENTILADOR POSTSEQUERIA
60	ACC-1	U-3 U-3	DRV-15 PM-317A	H2 (YA20) 4	37	1000 3000	NO DATA	RODILLO GUIA 1ª BATERIA BBA. 1 AIGUA FILTRADA A RUIXADORES POLYDISK (C/ RIU)
67	D.C.M.	U-3	PM-335	17	37	1500	NO DATA	BBA. A RUIXADORES DE 9 bar TELA
67	D.C.M.	U-3	PM-343	19	37	3000	NO DATA	BBA. AIGUA FRESCA RUIXADORA ALTA PRESSIO 40 bar
								BOMBA 2 AIGUA LUBRIFICACIÓ BAIETES (
67	D.C.M.	U-3	PM-347A	19	37	1500	NO DATA	GIRONA)
67	D.C.M	U-3	DN4 2470	12	37	1500	NO DATA	BOMBA 1 AIGUA LUBRIFICACIÓ BAIETES (
61	D.C.M. ACC-2	U-3	PM-347B 6JD04	57		1500 1500	NO DATA	SARRIÀ) BOMBA №1 PRESION NFX
	ACC-2		6JD05	57	30		NO DATA	
61 61	ACC-2	U-3 U-3	6ND20	54	30 30	1500 1500	NO DATA	BOMBA №2 PRESION NFX EXTRACTOR PRESEQUERIA
67	D.C.M.	U-3	PM-317B	8	30	3000	NO DATA	BBA. 2 AIGUA FILTRADA A RUIXADORES POLYDISK (C/ MUNTANYA)
67	D.C.M.	U-3	PM-318	7	30	1500	NO DATA	BBA. PRESSIO AIGUA NETA (OLD BOMBA RED KNOCK OFF)
67	D.C.M.	U-3	PM-319A	7	30	1470	0.84	BBA. 1 AIGUA FRESCA GENERAL MAQ. 4
67	D.C.M.	U-3	PM-319B	7	30	1470	0.84	BBA. 2 AIGUA FRESCA GENERAL MAQ. 4
67	D.C.M.	U-3	PM-323	4	30	1465	0.87	BBA AIGUA SUPERCLARA A RUIXADORES DUL.LUCIO (RESERVA)
67	D.C.M.	U-3	SM-317	3	30	2945	NO DATA	VENTILADOR BUIT SKIMMER DUOFORME
								VENTILADOR BUIT CAIXA ASPIRANT
67	D.C.M.	U-3	SM-318	3	30	2955	0.88	DUOFORMER
	D.C.M.	U-3 U-3	SM-318 SM-319	8	30	2955 1500	0.88 NO DATA	DUOFORMER VENTILADOR № 2 INSUFLACIO AIRE PRESEQUERIA

Figure 70. Most consuming motors of U-3.





6.2.3. Compressors

	Compressor 1	Compressor 2	Compressor 3	Compressor 4	
Manufacturer	Atlas Copco				
Model	GA90-VSD-FF	GA90-FF	GA90-FF	GA160-VSD	
Power (kW)	90	90	90	160	
Type of regulation	Variable	Continuo	Continuo	Variable	

Figure 71. Compressors information

In the compressed air line for production, compressor 4 operates at a fixed rate, and one of the three variable compressors provides support, alternating based on the hours worked. The compressors send air to two reservoirs at a pressure of 8 Bar, from where all the air is distributed to the different lines.

A significant factor causing energy losses is leaks. Although it is not possible to eliminate them completely, it is necessary to reduce them as much as possible. To detect leaks, it is recommended to implement a periodic leak test program during periods when there is no demand for compressed air and no noise in the factory.

The temperature of the air entering the compressor is important in terms of energy efficiency. Higher air temperature requires more energy to compress it. It is generally considered that for a reduction of one degree in temperature, efficiency improves by 0.33%. The compressors are located in poorly ventilated rooms, situated near machinery that adds heat to the environment. Periodic reviews for air leaks are not conducted.

6.2.4. Pulp process OFFICION OFFICION OFFICIAL PROCONDO OF ALL ROOM OF TOWN OF TOWN OFFI ALL ROOM OFFI ALL ROOM

Figure 72. Pulp building scheme





6.3. <u>Data used for the WTTP</u>

	WWTP (kwh)	% WWTP against march average	General WWTP (kwh)	% Gral. WWTP against march average
01/03/2024	16770	-1,1%	4796	1,6%
02/03/2024	18803	10,8%	5575	18,1%
03/03/2024	19169	13,0%	5899	24,9%
04/03/2024	17459	2,9%	4988	5,6%
05/03/2024	15957	-5,9%	4259	-9,8%
06/03/2024	16702	-1,5%	4515	-4,4%
07/03/2024	16430	-3,1%	4466	-5,4%
08/03/2024	16784	-1,1%	4622	-2,1%
09/03/2024	17554	3,5%	5026	6,4%
10/03/2024	17335	2,2%	4933	4,5%
11/03/2024	16923	-0,2%	4698	-0,5%
12/03/2024	15538	-8,4%	4086	-13,5%
13/03/2024	15950	-6,0%	4235	-10,3%
14/03/2024	16817	-0,9%	4366	-7,5%
15/03/2024	16188	-4,6%	4468	-5,4%
16/03/2024	17032	0,4%	4745	0,5%
17/03/2024	16190	-4,6%	4367	-7,5%
18/03/2024	16488	-2,8%	4563	-3,4%
19/03/2024	16009	-5,6%	4224	-10,5%
20/03/2024	16809	-0,9%	4641	-1,7%
21/03/2024	17176	1,3%	4919	4,2%
22/03/2024	17499	3,2%	4687	-0,7%
23/03/2024	16898	-0,4%	4694	-0,6%
24/03/2024	16977	0,1%	4707	-0,3%
25/03/2024	16999	0,2%	4707	0,1%
26/03/2024	18586	9,6%	5560	17,7%
27/03/2024	18280	7,8%	5458	15,6%
28/03/2024	18443	8,7%	5523	17,0%
29/03/2024	17968	5,9%	5298	12,2%
30/03/2024	19012	12,1%	5897	24,9%
31/03/2024	19636	15,8%	5960	26,2%
01/04/2024	19767	16,5%	6057	28,3%
02/04/2024	19462	14,7%	5986	26,8%
03/04/2024	19105	12,6%	5965	26,3%
04/04/2024	19994	17,9%	6132	29,9%
05/04/2024	19754	16,5%	5993	26,9%
06/04/2024	19506	15,0%	5827	23,4%
07/04/2024				
08/04/2024	18873 18428	11,3% 8,6%	5784 5756	22,5% 21,9%
		-		
09/04/2024	19094	12,6%	5759 5777	22,0%
10/04/2024 11/04/2024	19198 19347	13,2% 14,1%	5777 5764	22,4% 22,1%
				•
12/04/2024 13/04/2024	19349	14,1%	5882	24,6%
14/04/2024	19122	12,7% 10,6%	5730 5525	21,3%
15/04/2024	18770 18444	8,7%	5425	17,0% 14,9%
16/04/2024	18216	7,4%	5295	12,1%
			4788	1,4%
17/04/2024 18/04/2024	16755 16282	- 1,2% -4,0%	4489	-4,9%
19/04/2024	10202	· ·		
	15026	_6 10/		
1. 1.	15926	-6,1% -4.3%	4412	-6,6% -6.4%
20/04/2024 21/04/2024	15926 16242 17435	-6,1% -4,3% 2,8%	4412 4419 5015	-6,4% 6,2%

Figure 73. WWTP data





6.4. Steam distribution

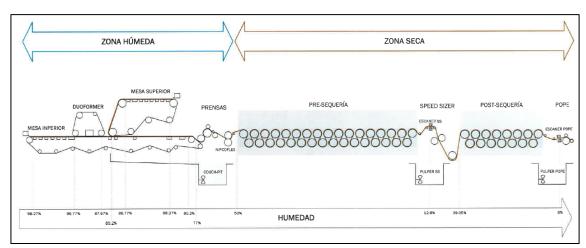


Figure 74. Paper machine steam scheme

6.4.1. Valmet and Kadant steam audit



INFORME DE AUDITORÍA	12/39
AUDITORÍA DEL SISTEMA AEROTÉRMICO	Final
HNOJOSA SARRIÁ MP4	JS
R-23-014 (B-2013)	05/2023

 Suciedad en la entrada al cambiador vahos-aire, que provoca una disminución del caudal. Es necesario proceder a su limpieza.



 Fuelle de impulsión del ventilador SM-320 roto, provocando fugas de aire. Es necesaria su sustitución.



Figure 75. Valmet audit 2023





"The airflow in this group is very low, causing poor conditions in the pockets, as detailed in the corresponding section. This low flow rate also affects the stabilization of the sheet in the duostabilizers. The values indicated in yellow are not accurate, as they will increase near the air intake due to multiple leaks in the circuit." [14]

PROJECT CO.230085.240 CUSTOMER: HINOJOSA PAPER VISIT DATE: 15 January- 18 January 2024

KĀDANT

Description	Duia vita :	Danafit
Description	Priority	Benefit
Clean the air inlet of the heat recovery system upstream the fans SM-319, SM-320 and 6PD14	High	Energy saving, Drying capacity
Leaking air ducts connections and damaged heat exchanger	Medium	Energy saving, Drying capacity

Figure 76. Kadant Audit 2024





6.4.2. Data steam extractors

	0.112		ouiii oxti								
		140 Before cleaning the extractors									
Date	Gross Production (kg)	Average width (mm)	Average basis weight (gr/m2)	Downtime (min)	Rate (m/min)	Steam total consumption (Tn/day)	Average T Girona (ºC)	Ratio Steam/ production (Kg/Tn)			
31/08/2023	391298	2912	140	0	667	664	23.1	1.70			
21/04/2024	397760	2835	140	32	712	676	13.7	1.70			
14/05/2023	395015	3058	140	0	641	596	17.1	1.51			
average compared days	394691	2935	140	11	673	645	18.0	1.64			
Std. Dev	3243	114	0	18	36	43	5	0.109			

Figure 77. 140 Before cleaning 1

		140										
		After cleaning the extractors										
Date	Gross Production (kg)	Average width (mm)	Average basis weight (gr/m2)	Downtime (min)	Rate (m/min)	Steam total consumption (Tn/day)	Average T Girona (ºC)	Ratio Steam/ production (Kg/Tn)				
12/06/2024	389126	2995	140	40	663	675	16.3	1.73				
13/06/2024	409954	3113	140	0	653	736	17.8	1.80				
14/06/2024	393535	2976	140	64	687	738	21.7	1.88				
average compared days	397538	3028	140	35	668	716	18.6	1.80				
Std. Dev	10976	75	0	32	17	36	3	0.071				

Figure 78. 140 After cleaning 1

		145										
		Before cleaning the extractors										
Date	Gross Production (kg)	Average Average Downtime Steam total Average T Ratio St										
06/04/2023	330461	2956	145	102	576	659	11.5	1.99				
21/08/2023	321109	2825	145	87	579	542	31.7	1.69				
28/05/2024	326030	2646	145	20	599	662	21.2	2.03				
average compared days	ys 325867 2809 145 70 585 621 21.5											
Std. Dev	4678	156	0	44	12	68	10	0.188				

Figure 79. 145 before cleaning 1

		145										
			Bef	ore cleaning	the extractor	S						
Date	Gross Production (kg)	Average width (mm)	Average basis weight (gr/m2)	Downtime (min)	Rate (m/min)	Steam total consumption (Tn/day)	Average T Girona (ºC)	Ratio Steam/ production (Kg/Tn)				
15/11/2023	363472	2812	145	0	619	735	14.5	2.02				
25/02/2024	364510	2583	145	0	676	689	9.7	1.89				
10/04/2024	368680	2748	145	70	675	671	13.2	1.82				
average compared days	365554	2715	145	23	657	698	12.4	1.91				
Std. Dev	2756	118	0	40	33	33	2	0.103				

Figure 80. 145 before cleaning 2





		145									
		After cleaning the extractors									
Date	Gross Production (kg) Average width (mm) Gross Production (kg) Average basis weight (gr/m2) Average to min) Average to min) Rate (m/min) Rate (m/min) Steam total consumption (Tn/day) Girona (acc) (kg										
08/06/2024	325404	3046	145	267	628	671	22.9	2.06			
09/06/2024	366728	2789	145	74	664	671	22.3	1.83			

Figure 81. 145 after cleaning

		165										
		Before cleaning the extractors										
Date	Gross Production (kg)	Average width (mm)	Average basis weight (gr/m2)	Downtime (min)	Rate (m/min)	Steam total consumption (Tn/day)	Average T Girona (ºC)	Ratio Steam/ production (Kg/Tn)				
20/04/2023	358103	3044	165	150	553	651	16.9	1.82				
12/01/2024	351810	2912	165	53	528	705	9.2	2.00				
01/03/2024	354410	2644	165	0	564	708	11.9	2.00				
average compared days	354774	2867	165	68	548	688	12.6	1.94				
Std. Dev	3162	203	0	76	18	32	4	0.106				

Figure 82. 165 before cleaning 1

		165										
			Bef	fore cleaning	the extractor	S						
Date	Gross Production (kg)	Average width (mm)	Average basis weight (gr/m2)	Downtime (min)	Rate (m/min)	Steam total consumption (Tn/day)	Average T Girona (ºC)	Ratio Steam/ production (Kg/Tn)				
08/01/2023	314412	2750	165	84	511	540	13.2	1.72				
11/01/2024	319116	2631	165	0	510	734	7.2	2.30				
16/05/2024	311954	2826	165	181	531	662	15.5	2.12				
average compared days	315161	2736	165	88	517	645	11.9	2.05				
Std. Dev	3639	98	0	91	12	98	4	0.299				

Figure 83. 165 before cleaning 2

			Af	16 ter cleaning	5 the extractors	3		
Date	Gross Production (kg) Average basis weight (gr/m2) Average (min) Average (m/min) Steam total consumption (Tn/day) Average T Girona (9C)							
05/06/2024	355270	2771	165	0	540	643	22.9	1.81
24/06/2024	321240	2801	165	145	537	641	21.9	2.00

Figure 84. 165 after cleaning

		195 Before cleaning the extractors										
	Average Average Downtime Steam total Average T							Ratio Steam/ production (Kg/Tn)				
15/01/2024	363640	2887	194	36	463	730	9.2	2.01				
26/03/2024	359322	2868	195	45	460	658	13.4	1.83				
14/04/2024	383110	2781	195	0	491	660	20.1	1.72				
average compared days	368691	2845	195	27	471	683	14.2	1.85				
Std. Dev	12673	57	1	24	17	41	5.5	0.144				

Figure 85. 195 before cleaning





		After cleaning the extractors										
Date	Gross Production (kg)	Average width (mm)	Average basis weight (gr/m2)	Downtime (min)	Rate (m/min)	Steam total consumption (Tn/day)	Average T Girona (ºC)	Ratio Steam/ production (Kg/Tn)				
22/06/2024	360779	2998	195	0	429	690	21.65	1.91				

Figure 86. 195 after cleaning

6.4.3. Flowmeters steam offers



OFERTA ECONOMICA

*Por favor, pulse sobre los hipervínculos resaltados en azul para más información

Linea	Código artículo	Cantidad	Descripción artículo	Plazo de entrega (días)	Precio de lista	Descuento	Precio neto unitário	Precio neto Total
CAUDAL	LIMETRO VAP	OR:						
PRESIO	N: 16BAR R							
CAUDAL	MAXIMO: 32.	760Kg/h						
CAUDAL	MINIMO: 327	Kg/h						
1	3377500	1	Unidad de tuberia Spirax Sarco Gilflo ILVA de DN200. Cuerpo y elementos internos de acero inoxidable. Montaje entre bridas DIN	2	7.694,44 €	15,00%	6.540,27€	6.540,27 €
2	1705200	2	Valvula de aislamiento de tipo aguja F50C. Conexion 1/2". NPT. Material cuerpo: Acero al carbono. Presion maxima: 413 bar. Temperatura maxima: 400 °C	2	178,92€	15,00%	152,08€	304,16€
3	100001310 8	1	Transmisor presión diff FUJI KFCT35V6- AKCYY-4L LIN500mbar	2	2.014,53€	15,00%	1.712,35€	1.712,35€
4	10006756	1	Transmisor de presion EL2610. Rango 0-16 bar. Señal de salida. 4-20 mA. Dos hilos. Conexion a proceso rosca BSP 1/2".	2	430,89€	15,00%	366,26 €	366,26 €
5	10009675	1	Tubo sifon para manometro tipo ".R". Conexiones 1/2". BSP	2	80,01€	15,00%	68,01€	68,01€
6	10009394	1	Valvula de esfera Fig. 306 de 1/2". Tres piezas. Paso total. Cuerpo y esfera de AISI316. Asientos de PTFE-R. Conexiones roscadas BSP	2	72,32€	15,00%	61,47€	61,47€
7	10006767	1	Manifold de 3 vias para transmisor de presion diferencial	2	547,26€	15,00%	465,17 €	465,17 €
8	REV531	1	PUESTA EN MARCHA MEDIDOR CAUDAL		915,31€	0,00%	915,31€	915,31€

Figure 87. SpiraxSarco offers





Oferta

PAPELERA DE SARRIA, S.L.

REG. Y TEC. PARA FLUIDOS TECNOFLUID, S.L.
C/ CAN BUSCARONS, 11-13, NAVE 11
08170 Montornès del Vallès C/ JOSEP FLORES, S/N 17840 Sarrià de Ter Girona (Gerona) Barcelona

CIF/NIF B98719438

Nº Oferta 14061 CIF/NIF B67482588 Fecha emisión Solicitante 10 de junio de 2024 GHAFOUR BOUKARMA 936 558 272 info@tecno-fluid.com Teléfono Correo Nº Cliente Técnico externo Enric Espinola CAUDALIMETROS VORTEX Referencia externa Técnico interno Daniel Velasco

Cód. Art.	Fabricante	Ref. Cruzada	Cant.	Descripción	U.M.	Fecha entrega	Precio % Dto.	Importe
				Tubería DN150 con vapor saturado a 5bar: Rango de caudal a medir: 543 - 13800 Kg/h				
15326	YOKOGAWA		1,00	CAUDALIMETRO VORTEX DN150 VY150-001- 0BBLBBE4-14NNN00	UD	10 SEMANA	5.728,26	5.728,26
15327	YOKOGAWA		1,00	TRANSMISOR REMOTO VY4A-001-14JA100	UD	10 SEMANA	1.294,45	1.294,45
15328	YOKOGAWA		1,00	CABLE REMOTO 10MTS VY1C-1-10M	UD	10 SEMANA	148,82	148,82
				Tubería DN100 con vapor saturado a 8bar: Rango de caudal a medir: 300 - 9280 Kg/h				
15329	YOKOGAWA		1,00	CAUDALIMETRO VORTEX DN100 VY100-001- 0BBLBBE4-14NNN00	UD	10 SEMANA	3.782,44	3.782,44
15327	YOKOGAWA		1,00	TRANSMISOR REMOTO VY4A-001-14JA100	UD	10 SEMANA	1.294,45	1.294,45
15328	YOKOGAWA		1,00	CABLE REMOTO 10MTS VY1C-1-10M	UD	10 SEMANA	148,82	148,82
				Tubería DN80 con vapor saturado a 5bar: Rango de caudal a medir: 142 - 3620 Kg/h				
16180	YOKOGAWA		1,00	CAUDALIMETRO VORTEX DN80 VY080-001- 0BBLBBE4-14NNN00	UD	10 SEMANA	3.077,95	3.077,95
15327	YOKOGAWA		1,00	TRANSMISOR REMOTO VY4A-001-14JA100	UD	10 SEMANA	1.294,45	1.294,45
15328	YOKOGAWA		1,00	CABLE REMOTO 10MTS VY1C-1-10M	UD	10 SEMANA	148,82	148,82
						Total EUR	IVA excl.	16.918,46

Figure 88. Yokogawa offers

Organizational chart Hinojosa Paper Division 6.5.

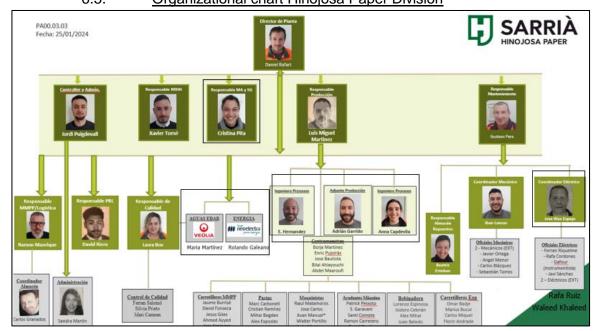


Figure 89. Organizational chart Sarrià





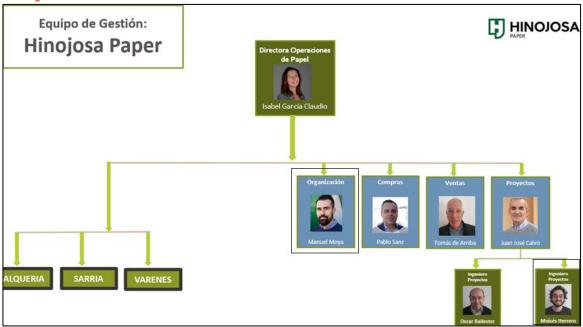


Figure 90. Organizational chart Total Paper Division

6.6. <u>Bills</u>



Acciona Green Energy Developments, S.L.U.

Avenida de la Gran Vía de Hortaleza, 1 28033 Madrid. (Madrid). España

Registro administrativo de Distribuidores, Comercializadores y Consumidores Cualificados: R2-2

Página 2/3

DETALLE DE FACTURA

		DETA	LLE DE	FACTUR	.A					
Concepto	Unidades	Periodo comprendido	Periodo 1	Periodo 2	Periodo 3	Periodo 4	Periodo 5	Periodo 6	Total	Importe(
Energía Activa consumida	kWh	01/04/24-30/04/24				1.092.804	866.637	2.133.226	4.092.667	
Ai	€/kWh	01/04/24-30/04/24				0.020104	0.018122	0.018204	4.032.007	
Bi	€/kWh	01/04/24-30/04/24				0.00034	0,00034	0,000216		
CG	€/kWh	01/04/24-30/04/24				0,0013	0,0013	0,0013		
FI	€/kWh	01/04/24-30/04/24				0,00087	0,00087	0,00087		
PMD	€/kWh	01/04/24-30/04/24				0.015227	0.014859	0.013321		
Perd	p.u	01/04/24-30/04/24				1,063	1,05	1,082		
Total Coste de Energia producto	€	01/04/24-30/04/24				44.524,96	32.715.74	79.111,29		156.351,9
Orden de cierre 1:PMD = 0.056000 €/kWh						,				
Energia Activa (2011)	kWh	01/04/24-30/04/24				398.178	309.694	740.048	1.447.920	
Precio cerrado apuntado con coste gestión incl.	€/kWh	01/04/24-30/04/24		0,056	0.056	0,056	0,056	0,056	1.447.520	
Resultado orden precio fijo	€	01/04/24-30/04/24	0,036	0,030	0,030	18.035,09	13.861,64	34.622,54		66.519.2
Total resultado de órdenes precio fijo	€	01/04/24-30/04/24				18.035,09	13.861,64	34.622,54		66.519,2
										00.319,2
Precio término de Energía ATR	€/kWh	01/04/24-30/04/24	0,035204	0,021531	0,012716	0,008037	0,002112	0,001276		
Total Término de Energía ATR	€	01/04/24-30/04/24				8.782,86	1.830,33	2.721,99		13.335,1
Potencia facturada	kW	01/04/24-30/04/24	7.000	7.000	7.000	7.000	7.000	8.000		
Precio término Potencia	€/kW/a	01/04/24-30/04/24	24,414407	14,692911	11,328635	9,250764	1,727525	0,9679		
Total término de potencia	€	01/04/24-30/04/24	14.008,27	8.430,36	6.500,04	5.307,82	991,21	634,69		35.872,39
Energía Reactiva	kVArh	01/04/24-30/04/24	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Excesos Energía Reactiva	kVArh	01/04/24-30/04/24	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Precio excesos Energia Reactiva	€/kVArh	01/04/24-30/04/24	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Total excesos Energía Reactiva	€	01/04/24-30/04/24	0	0	0	0	0	0		(
Potencia contratada	kW	01/04/24-30/04/24	7.000	7.000	7.000	7.000	7.000	8.000		
Potencia máxima demandada	kW	01/04/24-30/04/24	0	0	0	6.828	6.584	6.700	6.828	
Excesos Potencia	kW	01/04/24-30/04/24	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Precio excesos Potencia	€/kW	01/04/24-30/04/24	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Total excesos de potencia	€	01/04/24-30/04/24	0	0	0	0	0	0		(
Descuento electrointensivo	€	01/04/24-30/04/24				-9.705,54	-9.705,54	-9.705,55		-29.116,6
Total Base Imponible Impuesto Eléctrico	MWh					1.092.804	866.637	2.133.226	4.092.667	
Base Imponible Impuesto Eléctrico con reducción	MWh					1.092.804	866,637	2.133.226	4.092,667	
Importe Impuesto Eléctrico con reducción	€					546.4	433,32	1.066.61		2.046.3
Impuesto Eléctrico	€					546,4	433,32	1.066,61		2.046,3
Alquiler equipos medida y servicio de lectura	€									
Total Base Imponible	€									245.008,5
IVA (21%)	€									51.451,7
Total	£									296.460.32
Total	•									290.460,34

Figure 91. April electric bill





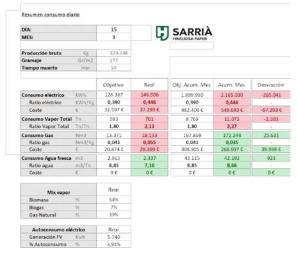
FACTURACION PAPELERA DE SARRIA PAPETERIE DE SARRIA	Mes de	feb-24			
CONSUMO DE VAPOR	01/02/2024	29/02/2024	Consumo M	lix real M	ix Téorico
caldera Biomasa	01/02/2021	25/02/2021	9282	45.2%	70,10%
Caldera gas			9878	48.2%	23,50%
Caldera Biogas			1353	6.6%	6,40%
Total Consumo de vapor			20513	100,0%	0,0%
Produccion de vapor biomasa con mix téorico			14.379,61		
SUMINISTRO DE VAPOR P1					
PU Biomasa Base 0			85,00€ Eu	uros/ton	
Compra biomasa a FORESTAL SOLIVA	2326,88 to	oneladas	82,47€ Eu	uros/ton	
Precio promedio Biomasa Enero 2024			82,47 € Eu	uros/ton	
PU Vapor Base 0			24,47€ Eu	uros/ton	
PU Vapor febrero 2024			23,74 € E	uros/ton	
FACTURACION VAPOR PRODUCIDA CON BIOMASA	14379,61	x	23,742 € =		341.395,85€
Bonus					0,00€
Penalidades					0,00€
PU Tratamiento de cenizas Base 2023			0,50€		
PU Tratamiento de cenizas Base 2024	IPC 2024/2023	3,2%	0,52€		
TRATAMIENTO DE CENIZAS	9282,00	x	0,520€=		4.826,64€
TOTAL FACTURA CARGOS VARIABLES MES DE FEBRERO 2024					346.222,49€
			IVA 21%		72.706,72€
			Monto total con I	IVA incluido	418.929,21€

Figure 92. February steam bill

Representative daily reports

Análisis 16,17 y 18 marzo 2024 (turboblowers)

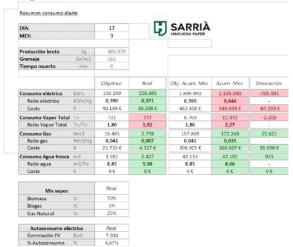
se adjuntan los consumos eléctricos y de vapor diarios de los días 15, 16 y 17 de marzo 2024.



DÍA:		16	100	SARRIÀ		
MES:		3	40	HINOJOSA PAPER		
Producción bruta	Kg	342.180				
Gramaje	Gr/m2	165				
Tiempo muerto	min	222				
		Objetivo	Real	Obj. Acum. Mes	Acum. Mes	D
Consumo eléctrico	kWh	133.450	143.724	1.899.990	2.165.030	
Ratio eléctrico	KWh/Kg	0,390	0,420	0.390	0,444	-
Coste	€	33.883 €	36.491 €	482.400 €	549.693 €	
Consumo Vapor Total	Tn	616	712	8.769	11.072	
Ratio Vapor Total	Tn/Tn	1,80	2,08	1,80	2,27	_
Consumo Gas	Nm3	13.898	1.936	197.869	172.248	
Ratio gas	Nm3/Kg	0,041	0,006	0,041	0,035	
Coste	€	21.697 €	3.022 €	308.905 €	268.907 €	
Consumo Agua fresca	m3	3.028	2.691	43.115	42.192	
Ratio agua	m3/Tn	8,85	7,86	8,85	8,66	
Coste	€	0 €	0€	0 €	0 €	
Mix vapor		Real				
Biomasa	%	65%				
Biogas	%	8%				
Gas Natural	%	27%				
Autoconsumo eléc	trico	Real				
Generación FV	Kwh	7.287				
% Autoconsumo	96	5.07%				







Datos relevantes para la no consecución del ratio eléctrico:

Dia 15, <u>una avería por la mañana y una rotura por la noche. Ancho de 2,77m</u> (ancho objetivo 2,84m).

Día 16, <u>222 minutos de tiempo muerto por la mañana</u>. Ancho de 2,99m.

Comentar que a nivel consumo medio diario, en las turbosoplantes tenemos:

Consumo medio	Ene - Feb	kwh/día	
	2023	2024	Desv.
Turbosoplante-1	8.508	7.770	-8,7%
Turbosoplante-2	7.135	11.116	55,8%
Total	17.667	20.910	18,4%

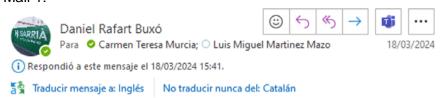
@Luis Miguel Martinez Mazo podéis revisar niveles de vacío en máquina?

@Gustavo Pera Noguera podéis revisar si hay alguna fuga, algún rompe vacíos en mal estado? El duoformer?

Saludos,



Exchange mails with direction and production referred to turbo blower 2 Mail 1:



Hola Carme

Pots mirar el consum diari de la Turbo2 a veure si a partir de dimecres 13/03/24 es nota alguna cosa. Aquest dia es va canviar la premsa aspirant que estira justament d'aquesta turbo.









To Daniel Rafart Buxó drafart@psarria.com

Monday, March 18, 3:41 PM

Hola Dani,

Aquests són els consums de les dues turbos des de l'1 de març fins ahir, t'he calculat el promig des de l'1 fins el 13 (sense el 13) i des del 14 fins el 17.

	01/03/2024	02/03/2024	03/03/2024	04/03/2024	05/03/2024	06/03/2024	07/03/2024	08/03/2024	09/03/2024	10/03/2024	11/03/2024	12/03/2024	13/03/2024	14/03/2024	15/03/2024	16/03/2024	17/03/2024
Turbosoplante-1	7071,158	6729.007	7013,98	3778,756	5164,324	7914,811	7710,627	7162,587	8356,616	8068,608	7675,785	7532,307	3183,454	6863,633	9726,663	9180,484	8884,666
Turbosoplante-2	11496,63	10504,928	11411,073	5272,442	5868,707	11300,332	12401,836	10547,024	12978.861	12944,103	12307,47	11666,457	4414,098	8475,987	12111,172	11715,193	12233,066

promig T1 del 1 al 12	7014,8805
promig T2 del 1 al 12	10724,98858
promig T1 del 14 al 17	8663,8615
promig T2 del 14 al 17	11133,8545

De forma superficial jo no observo cap canvi significatiu en el consum.

El día 14 -> 200 min t mort, 15 -> 54 min temps mort i 16 -> 222 min.

El día 17 és l'únic que no té temps mort, així que no tinc clar que es puguin comparar de forma significativa les dades de moment.

Seguiré mirant els següents dies a veure com evoluciona el comportament



Carme Murcia

Becaria Proyectos Industrial

Hinojosa Paper Sarrià







Mail 3:





RE: Análisis energético de los días 15,16 y 17 de marzo



Ara la turbo 2 no arriba a SP, per tant va al 100% i segur que consumeix més, abans anava al 80-90%.

En el proper paro mirarem de corregir la orientació de les zones de buit, ja ho he parlat amb l'Iban.

Amb la anterior hi havia una diferencia d'1 grau.



Luis Miguel Martinez Mazo Responsable de Producción Hinojosa Paper Sarrià

Mail 4:

RE: Análisis energético de los días 15,16 y 17 de marzo

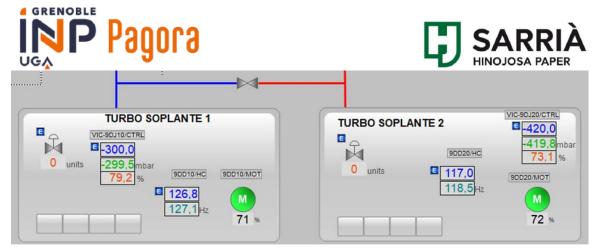


Hola Carmen,

Hemos estado haciendo pequeños ajustes en los SP de vacío, intentando ceñirlos al máximo a lo que necesita el proceso. Por el momento hemos dado este paso, validaremos con varias calidades de papel y veremos sin podemos dar un paso más.

Situación a 12/3/24:





Situación a 12/3/24: 510 mbar consigna

Situación actual (desde 21/3): 420 mbar consigna.

Al cambiar la consigna el motor iba a 70% de consumo total

Mail 5:



Hola Luismi

Després de la baixada de SP de l'alt buit (Turbo2) la Carmen ha fet una comparativa de dos dies del consum absolut

		Prod (tm)	T.M. (min)	Turbo2	SP Cil. Asp	SP P.Asp	Consum diari (kW)	Rati	Reducció
	07/03/24	410	0	100%	-500 mbar	-500 mbar	152.000	0.386	
[24/03/24	408	0	75%	-400 mbar	-400 mbar	140.000	0.350	-8.5%

Encara és aviat, poden intervenir-hi més factors però sembla que l'impacte de les Turbo és molt elevat.

Anem-ho monitoritzant i sobretot que no toquin els SP a no ser que hi hagi causa justificada.



Translated below:

From Daniel to Carme and Luismi; Date: 18/03/24

Hey Carme, can you check Turbo2's consumption starting from March 13, 2024? That's the day we swapped out the suction press that's connected to it

From Carme to Daniel and Luismi; Date: 18/03/24

Hello Dani,

Here are the consumption figures for the two turbo blowers from March 1st until yesterday. I calculated the average from March 1st to the 13th (excluding the 13th) and from the 14th to the 17th.

	01/03/2024	02/03/2024	03/03/2024	04/03/2024	05/03/2024	06/03/2024	07/03/2024	08/03/2024	09/03/2024	10/03/2024	11/03/2024	12/03/2024	13/03/2024	14/03/2024	15/03/2024	16/03/2024	17/0
Turbosoplante-1	7071,158	6729,007	7013,98	3778,756	5164,324	7914,811	7710,627	7162,587	8356,616	8068,608	7675,785	7532,307	3183,454	6863,633	9726,663	9180,484	88
Turbosoplante-2	11496,63	10504,928	11411,073	5272,442	5868,707	11300,332	12401,836	10547,024	12978,861	12944,103	12307,47	11666,457	4414,098	8475,987	12111,172	11715,193	122
	22.53,55									227.,210,	2237777						





On the surface, I don't see any significant change in consumption.

On the 14th -> 200 minutes of downtime, the 15th -> 54 minutes of downtime, and the 16th -> 222 minutes.

The 17th is the only day without downtime, so I'm not sure the data can be meaningfully compared at this point.

promig T1 del 1 al 12	7014,8805
promig T2 del 1 al 12	10724,98858
promig T1 del 14 al 17	8663,8615
promig T2 del 14 al 17	11133,8545

I'll keep an eye on the following days to see how the behavior evolves.

From Luismi to Carme and Daniel; Date: 18/03/24

Now Turbo 2 doesn't reach SP, so it runs at 100% and surely consumes more; before, it ran at 80-90%.

At the next shutdown, we will try to correct the orientation of the vacuum zones; I've already discussed it with Iban.

With the previous one, there was a 1-degree difference.

From Luismi to Carme and Daniel; Date: 21/03/24

Hi Carmen,

We have been making small adjustments to the vacuum SPs, trying to closely match them to what the process requires. So far, we have taken this step; we will validate it with various paper grades and see if we can take it further.

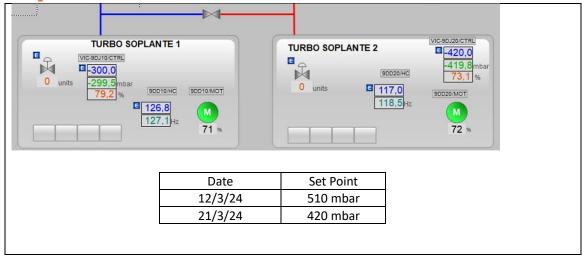
Status as of March 12, 2024:



Status as of March 21, 2024:







Análisis 20 marzo 2024: (turb. and biomass)

Buenos días,

Se adjuntan los consumos eléctricos y de vapor diarios del 20 de marzo 2024.

DÍA:		20	-	SARRIÀ		
MES:		3	40	HINOJOSA PAPER	•	
Producción bruta	Kg	308.180				
Gramaje	Gr/m2	140				
Tiempo muerto	min	276				
		Objetivo	Real	Obj. Acum. Mes	Acum. Mes	Desviación
Consumo eléctrico	kWh	120.190	139.293	2.322.937	2.597.427	-274.491
Ratio eléctrico	KWh/Kg	0,390	0,452	0,390	0,436	-
Coste	€	30.516€	35.366 €	589.785€	659.477€	-69.692€
Consumo Vapor Total	Tn	555	641	10.721	13.212	-2.491
Ratio Vapor Total	Tn/Tn	1,80	2,08	1,80	2,22	-
Consumo Gas	Nm3	12.517	17.076	241.915	237.911	4.004
Ratio gas	Nm3/Kg	0,041	0,055	0,041	0,040	-
Coste	€	19.541€	26.658€	377.669€	371.418€	6.251 €
Consumo Agua fresca	m3	2.727	0	52.713	47.185	5.528
Ratio agua	m3/Tn	8,85	0,00	8,85	7,92	-
Coste	€	0€	0€	0€	0€	0€
Mix vapor		Real				
Biomasa	%	53%				
Biogas	%	8%				
Gas Natural	%	39%				
Autoconsumo elé	ctrico	Real				
Generación FV	Kwh	6.494				
% Autoconsumo	%	4,66%				

Respecto el consumo eléctrico el tiempo muerto influye en que estemos fuera de ratio. Referente a la turbo 2 podemos analizar los siguientes datos:

El día 13 de marzo de 2024 se cambió la prensa aspirante que estira de la turbo 2, debiendo mejorar su consumo, si bien no se ve así en los datos analizados seguramente es porque hasta el 18/3 ésta no llegaba a SP, por lo tanto, consumía el 100% (antes iba a 80-90%) de modo que consumía más electricidad que antes del cambio. Se ajustó antes de ayer (19/3) el SP bajando de 330 a 300 en la turbo 1 y de 510 a 420 en la turbo 2. Se muestra en las imágenes:







Datos turbos al 12/3/24



Datos Turbos al 21/3/24

Si comparamos valores de consumo de Turbo 2 del 12/3 al 20/3 del 2023 con el mismo período de 2024 :

fecha	Producción Bruta (kg)	Ancho medio (mm)	Gramaje medio (gr/m2)	Tiempo muerto total (min)	Velocidad media calculada (m/min)	T-2 consumo	ratio T -2	
12/03/2023	288188	3069,102136	140	410	651,1773577	7185,03	0,025	
13/03/2023	277960	2771,70483	156,2789611	370	599,7234509	7042,36	0,025	
14/03/2023	326234	2660,314258	141,8856927	30	612,969071	6582,71	0,020	
15/03/2023	85259	2857,7385	126,64978	1025	567,6298324	4961,48	0,058	
16/03/2023	175115	2682,946833	124,7524982	565	597,9350028	7476,46	0,043	
17/03/2023	228760	2727,2385	120	305	615,8569703	7134,65	0,031	
18/03/2023	235723	2581,336985	120	365	707,892882	7546,04	0,032	
19/03/2023	318136	2917,7385	120	209	738,1203029	7610,61	0,024	
20/03/2023	343042	2955,122338	120	50	695,946387	7423,26	0,022	
								+ % any anterio
12/03/2024	342904	2778,21469	177,4996445	0	482,8883947	11666,457	0,034	62%
13/03/2024	11540	2691,071833	166,6666667	1370	367,5646428	4414,098	0,383	-37%
14/03/2024	291120	2728,132439	140	220	624,767927	8475,987	0,029	29%
15/03/2024	329198	2773,849611	176,5062983	54	485,121854	12111,172	0,037	144%
16/03/2024	342180	2983,374864	165	222	570,7101062	11715,193	0,034	57%
17/03/2024	405870	2888,950621	162,3179471	0	601,0599615	12233,066	0,030	71%
18/03/2024	350670	2800,053962	139,9718136	120	677,8251693	12047,515	0,034	60%
19/03/2024	425630	3108,369219	139,9681587	0	679,3723854	11340,092	0,027	49%
20/03/2024	308180	3081,740054	140	276	613,6594575	7981,51	0,026	8%

El día 15 es el que más aumenta, se explica por el tiempo muerto alto el año pasado, así que no es válida la comparativa.

Entre el 13 y el 19 el % de diferencia es alto se seguramente debido a que la turbo 2 no llegaba a SP todavía y estaba consumiendo 100%.

Según producción, el día 19/3/24 se reajustó el SP a un valor más bajo y como se ve en la imagen la turbo 2 está al 73%, eso explicaría la disminución en el día de ayer(20) a un valor más similar a los que oscilaban en ese período el año pasado. Habrá que ver cómo evoluciona si se mantiene el consumo en 7-8mil o vuelve a subir alrededor de los 11mil. Referente al caudalímetro de cocina, desde mantenimiento nos informan de que ya está organizado para realizar el cambio, que será en el próximo paro largo previsión el dia 3 o 10 d'abril.





En referencia al consumo de gas, probablemente la caldera de biomasa estuvo operando al mínimo todavía por problemas con los filtros de mangas, sin embargo, el uso de gas natural se ha disminuido del 73% al 39%, porque el de biomasa se ha incrementado del 20%(ayer) al 53%. Todavía son datos lejanos al consumo de referencia, pero se han mejorado respecto el día anterior. Saludos,

26 de marzo (biomass)

Buenos días,

Se adjuntan los análisis energéticos del 26 de marzo:

DÍA:		26		SARRIÀ		
MES:		3	עי	HINOJOSA PAPER		
Producción bruta	Kg	359.322				
Gramaje	Gr/m2	195				
Tiempo muerto	min	45				
		Objetivo	Real	Obj. Acum. Mes	Acum. Mes	Desviación
Consumo eléctrico	kWh	140.136	137.584	3.134.621	3.394.765	-260.144
Ratio e lé ctrico	KWh/Kg	0,390	0,383	0,390	0,422	-
Coste	€	35.580€	34.932€	795.869€	861.918€	-66.050€
Consumo Vapor Tota	al Tn	647	700	14.467	17.309	-2.842
Ratio Vapor Total		1,80	1,95	1,80	2,15	-
Consumo Gas	Nm3	14.594	24.600	326.446	329, 219	-2.773
Ratio gas	Nm3/Kg	0,041	0,068	0,041	0,041	-
Coste	€	22.784€	38.405€	509.635€	513.964€	-4.329€
Consumo Agua fresc	a m3	3.180	0	71 132	63.838	7.294
Ratio agua	m3/Tn	8,85	0,00	8,85	7,94	-
Coste	€	0€	0€	0€	0€	0€

Mixva	por	Real
Biomasa	%	41%
Biogas	%	8%
Gas Natural	%	52%

Autoconsumo el éctrico	Real
Generación FV Kwh	2.344
% Autoconsumo %	1,70%

Referente al consumo de gas, la caldera de biomasa se mantendrá a un 66% de carga nominal (20 tn/h) por un problema de posibles fugas de partículas por los filtros de mangas. Hasta que no se sustituyan estas mangas nos mantendremos a ese nivel. En principio está previsto el cambio para mediados o finales de abril. Saludos,

Mail de Dani explicandolo





RV: Análisis energético del 25 de marzo



Hola

La caldera de biomasa se mantendrá a un 66% de carga nominal (20 tn/h) por un problema de posibles fugas de partículas por los filtros de mangas. Hasta que no se sustituyan estas mangas nos mantendremos a ese nivel.



Daniel Rafart Buxó Dirección Hinojosa Paper Sarrià

2 abril (compressors)

Buenos días,

Se adjuntan los análisis energéticos del 2 de abril:



Mes	
Consumo eléctrico kWh 132.167 145.271 256.323 272.048	-15.725
Ratio eléctrico KWh/Kg 0,390 0,429 0,390 0,414	-
Coste € 24.340 € 26.753 € 47.204 € 50.100 €	-2.896€
Consumo Vapor Total Tn 610 699 1.183 1.304	-121
Ratio Vapor Total Tn/Tn 1,80 2,06 1,80 1,98	-
Consumo Gas Nm3 13.764 12.499 26.694 21.535	5.159
Ratio gas Nm3/Kg 0,041 0,037 0,041 0,033	-
Coste € 15.672 € 14.231 € 30.393 € 24.520 €	5.874€
Consumo Agua fresca m3 2.999 2.409 5.817 4.604	1.213
Ratio agua m3/Tn 8,85 7,11 8,85 7,01	-
Coste € 0€ 0€ 0€	0€

Mix vapor	Real
Biomasa %	72%
Biogas %	7%
Gas Natural %	20%

Autoconsumo e léctrico	Real
Generación FV Kwh	7.880
% Autoconsumo %	5,42%

Al no haber tiempo muerto, sorprende estar fuera de ratio eléctrico con una producción de alrededor de 340mil kg.

Analizando más detalladamente los consumos eléctricos se ve que el consumo se ha disparado en los compresores 2 y 3:

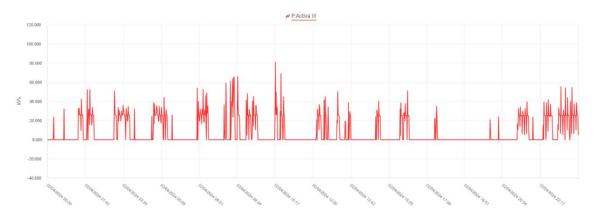




OCA			
	01/04/2024	02/04/2024	% + consumo
Accionamiento1 Sarria	20442,789	21247,826	3,94%
Accionamiento-2 Sarria	11713,296	12171,123	3,91%
Aguas y depuradora Sarria	19767,161	19462,175	-1,54%
Bobinadora Sarria	1484,321	1558,167	4,98%
Compresor-1 Sarria	959,117	798, 223	-16,78%
Compresor-2 Sarria	10,129	73,704	627,65%
Compresor-3 Sarria	92,64	188,892	103,90%
Compresor- 4 Sarria	4422,018	4433,361	0,26%
Compresore s Sarria	7571,478	7592,434	0,28%
Depuracion Cabeza Maquina Sarria	23296,762	24079,736	3,36%
General Depuradora Sarria	6056,585	5985,998	-1,17%
Trafo-1 Pastas Sarria	13604,329	13702,5	0,72%
Trafo-2 Pastas Sarria	18439,086	19112,504	3,65%
Turbosoplante-1	8204,429	7833,12	-4,53%
Turbosoplante-2	7790,134	7499,053	-3,74%
Vacio y Auxiliares Sarria	27590,192	25481,989	-7,64%
General Fabrica Poste L	143668,935	143909,317	0,17%



Actividad del compresor 2 de las 00:00 del 2 de abril hasta las 23:59



Actividad del compresor 3 de las 00:00 del 2 de abril hasta las 23:59 Seguidamente, os adjunto una tabla donde se ven los consumos diarios en kwh de los compresores el día 1 y 2 de abril, el % que aumentó el consumo en cada uno ellos ayer





(2/4) respecto antes de ayer (1/4) y seguidamente el % de aumento respecto el promedio mensual de marzo.

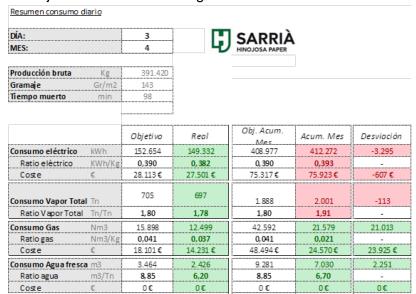
					respecto prom. arzo
	01/04/2024	02/04/2024	%+consumo 2/4 vs 1/4	01/04/2024	02/04/2024
Compresor-1 Sarria	959,1	798, 2	-16,8%	-13%	4%
Compresor-2 Sarria	10, 1	73,7	627,7%	239%	-53%
Compresor-3 Sarria	92,6	188,9	103,9%	437%	164%
Compresor- 4 Sarria	4422,0	4433,4	0,26%	14%	13%
Compresore s Sarria	7571,5	7592,4	0,28%	2%	1%

En principio el compresor 2 y 3 no deberían activarse salvo situaciones excepcionales, solo cuando el 1 y el 4 no llegan. Se ha avisado a Mantenimiento y han comentado que revisarán si hay fugas en el área de compresores. Saludos,

3 de abril (WWTP)

Buenos días,

Se adjuntan los análisis energéticos del 3 de abril:



Mix vapo	Real	
Biomasa	%	72%
Biogas	%	7%
Gas Natural	20%	
		¥
Autoconsumo e	Real	
Generación FV	9.108	

% Autoconsumo %

Estamos dentro de ratio, de todos modos, en el consumo de Aguas y depuradora se ha observado un sobreconsumo del 12% respecto un día con el mismo gramaje, el mismo ancho y una producción similar.

Tras preguntar a la responsable de Aguas, María, hemos sido informados de que la turbina que suministra oxígeno está trabajando a su velocidad máxima (50Hz) para llegar al set-point y compensar problemas de pH en el reactor anaeróbico.





Saludos,

4 abril (WWTP)

Buenos días,

Se adjuntan los análisis energéticos del 4 de abril:

Resumen consumo d	Hallo					
DÍA:		4		SARRIÀ		
MES:		4	40	HINOJOSA PAPER	1	
Producción bruta	Kg	364.570				
Gramaje	Gr/m2	140				
Tiempo muerto	min	250				
		Objetivo	Real	Obj. Acum. Mes	Acum. Mes	Desviación
Consumo eléctrico	kWh	142.182	144.767	551.159	548.236	2.923
Ratio eléctrico	KWh/Kg	0,390	0,397	0,390	0,388	-
Coste	€	26.184€	26.660€	101.501€	100.962€	538€
Consumo Va por Tota	ıl Tn	656	770	2.544	2.771	-227
Ratio Vapor Total		1,80	2,11	1,80	1,96	-
Consumo Gas	Nm3	14.807	20.951	57.399	86.462	-29.063
Ratio gas	Nm3/Kg	0,041	0,057	0,041	0,061	-
Coste	€	16.859€	23.855€	65.354€	98.445€	-33.091 €
Consumo Agua freso	a m3	3.226	2.593	12.507	9.623	2.884
Ratio agua	m3/Tn	8,85	7,11	8,85	6,81	-
Coste	€	0€	0€	0€	0€	0€

Mix va p	Real	
Biomasa	96	48%
Biogas	96	9%
Gas Natural	96	43%

Autoconsumo eléctrico	Real
Generación FV Kwh	8.803
% Autoconsumo %	6,08%

Ayer hubo paro programado. El ancho medio fue de 3.044 mm, por eso aunque hubo paro el ratio eléctrico está cerca de objetivo.

Se han comparado los valores con el día 7 de enero que tuvimos un ancho parecido (2.949 mm), una producción parecida (354.657 kg) y no hubo tiempo muerto, el consumo fueron 148.380 kWh y el ratio fue de 0,42. El ratio ayer estuvo mucho mejor. Sin embargo, el consumo de aguas y depuradora está un 32% más alto que ese día, que se traduce en 4792,896kW de diferencia en el total, que transformarían el ratio de eléctrico en 0.38.

El sobreconsumo en aguas viene dado porque hay problemas en el digestor anaerobio, el pH les llega demasiado bajo (a 6 en lugar de 6,9-7), de modo que la turbina de oxígeno debe ir a su máxima potencia para compensarlo.

Saludos,



Carme Murcia
Becaria Proyectos Industrial
Hinojosa Paper Sarrià











14 abril (WWTP)

Buenos días,

Se adjuntan los análisis energéticos del 14 de abril:

DÍA:		14		SARRIÀ		
MES:		4	47	HINOJOSA PAPER		
Producción bruta	Kg	383.110				
Gramaje	Gr/m2	195				
Tiempo muerto	min	0				
andho	mm	2.783				
		Objetivo	Real	Obj. Acum.	Acum. Mes	Desviación
Consumo eléctrico	W/h	149.413	136.857	Mes 2.002.912	1 901 229	101 682
Ratio eléctrico	KWh/Kg		0.357	0.390	0,370	101.002
Coste	€	27.516€	25.203€	368.853 €	350.128 €	18.726€
Consumo Vapor Tota	l Tn	690	677	9.244	9.759	-515
Ratio Vapor Total		1,80	1,77	1,80	1,90	•
Consumo Gas	Nm3	15.560	41.565	208.587	330.705	-122.118
Ratio gas	Nm3/Kg	0,041	0,108	0,041	0,064	
Coste	€	17.717€	47.325€	237.495 €	376.537€	-139.042€
Consumo Agua freso	a m3	3.391	2.272	45.451	33.849	11.602
Ratio agua	m3/Tn	8,85	5,93	8,85	6,59	-
Coste	€	0€	0€	0€	0€	0€

Mixvapor		Real
Biomasa	%	48%
Biogas	%	7%
Gas Natural	%	45%
		B1
Autoconsumo elé	Real	
Generación FV	Kwh	9.481
% Autoconsumo	%	6,93%

Estamos dentro de ratio porque la producción ha sido alta los tres días ¡enhorabuena! En referencia a Aguas, todavía hay algo de sobreconsumo el cual va disminuyendo gradualmente; si bien han se ha dejado de enviar pastas a la depuradora, aún queda algo de material acumulado y hasta que no se depure del todo la turbina consumirá más de lo habitual.

Saludos,

15 abril (biomasa)

Buenos días,

Se adjuntan los análisis energéticos del 15 de abril:

DIA:		15		SARRIA		
MES:		4	עי	HINOJOSA PAPER		
Producción bruta	Kg	356.070				
Gramaje	Gr/m2	173				
Tiempo muerto	min	20				
ancho	mm	2.657				
		Objetivo	Real	Obj. Acum. Mes	Acum. Mes	Desviación
Consumo eléctrico	kWh	138.867	141.392	2.141.779	2.035.323	106.456
Ratio eléctrico	KWh/Kg	0,390	0,397	0,390	0,371	-
Coste	€	25.574€	26.038€	394.427 €	374.822€	19.605€
Consumo Vapor Tot	al Tn	641	680	9.885	10.439	-554
Ratio Vapor Tota	I Tn/Tn	1,80	1,91	1,80	1,90	-
Consumo Gas	Nm3	14.462	44. 226	223.049	374.931	-151.882
Ratio gas	Nm3/Kg	0,041	0,124	0,041	0,068	-
Coste	€	16.466€	50.355€	253.961€	426.893€	-172.931 €
		3.151	2.306	48.602	36.155	12.447
Consumo Agua fres	ca m3	3.131	2000			
Consumo Agua fres Ratio agua		8,85	6,48	8,85	6,58	-

Biogas %	5%
Gas Natural %	95%
Autoconsumo eléctrico	Real
Generación FV Kwh	7.298
% Autoconsumo %	5.16%

Estamos fuera de ratio porque el ancho es bajo y eso repercute en la producción, por eso obtenemos un ratio un poco ajustado.





	Producción Bruta (kg.)	Ancho medio (mm)	Gramaje medio (gr/m2)	Tiempo muerto total (min)	Consumo total Real [Kwh]	Ratio eléctrico
16/04/2024	356070	2657	173	20	141392	0,397
26/09/2023	353.319	2826.309929	177.7	0	142342	0.403

Si comparamos con un día con características similares, el ratio encontrado también tiene valor parecido.

Con relación al sobreconsumo de Pastas, se mantiene y se está buscando cuál es el origen. De momento está descartado que sea el consumo del pulper, del Intensamax y del Contaminex porque su consumo ha bajado dado una mejora en el funcionamiento del sistema *trangin*. Se está estudiando la curva de la bomba 05PPC14N (bomba de agua de pulper) y también se está estudiando que pueda venir de los espesadores de fibra corta o larga.

Respecto los consumos en calderas, el sábado 13/4 hubo un problema con los vecinos del pueblo por las partículas que se emiten desde la chimenea de la caldera de biomasa y se llegó al acuerdo de apagarla por mantenimiento antes de lo previsto. La idea era cambiar los filtros de mangas de la caldera la semana próxima, pero se ha adelantado a empezarlos a cambiar cuánto antes. Así que durante aprox. 2 semanas la caldera de biomasa estará apagada por mantenimiento.

Saludos,

19, 20 y 21 (WWTP ok)

Buenos días,

Autoconsumo eléctrico
Generación FV Kwh

8.846 5,81%

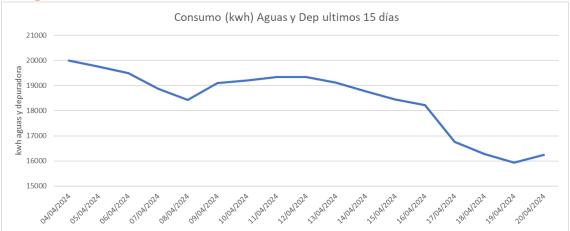
Se adjuntan los análisis energéticos del 19,20,21 de abril:

DÍA:		21		CADDIÀ		
MES:		4	4	HINOJOSA PAPER		
Producción bruta	Kg	397.760				
Gramaje	Gr/m2	140				
Tiempo muerto	min	32				
ancho	mm	2.840				
		Objetivo	Real	Obj. Acum. Mes	Acum. Mes	Desviación
Consumo eléctrico	kWh	155.126	152.200	2.974.390	2.832.314	142.076
Ratio eléctrico	KWh/Kg	0,390	0,383	0,390	0,371	
Coste	€	28.568€	28.029€	547.759€	521.595€	26.164€
Consumo Vapor Tota	il Tn	716	712	13.728	14.472	-744
Ratio Vapor Total	Tn/Tn	1,80	1,7 9	1,80	1,90	-
Consumo Gas	Nm3	16.155	11.053	309.759	603.533	-293.774
Ratio gas	Nm3/Kg	0,041	0,028	0,041	0,079	-
Coste	€	18.394€	12.585€	352.688€	687.176€	-334.488 €
Consumo Agua fresc	a m3	3.520	2.312	67.496	50.887	16.609
Ratio agua	m3/Tn	8,85	5,81	8,85	6,67	
Coste	€	0€	0€	0€	0€	0€
Mix vapor		Real				
Biomasa	%	0%				
Biogas	%	7%				
Gas Natural	%	93%				

Las producciones han sido altas y estamos dentro de ratio ¡enhorabuena! De todos modos se ha estudiado la evolución del consumo eléctrico de Aguas y Depuradora y se ha visto que se ha estabilizado correctamente.

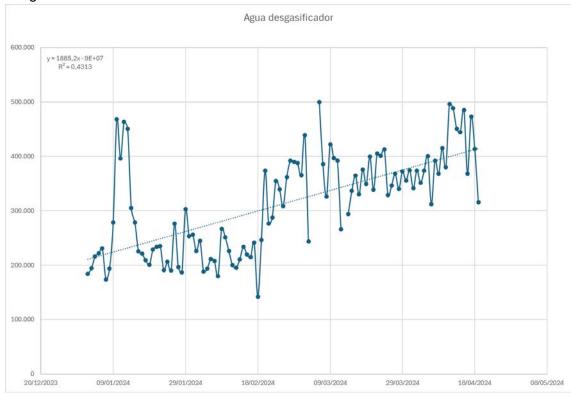






@Colin Capon:

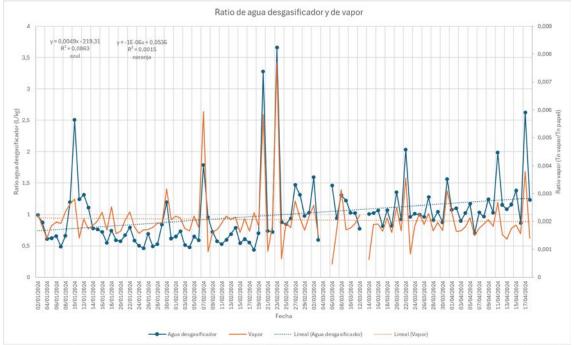
Sobre los consumos de agua, puede ser que haya un sobreconsumo de agua en el desgasificador desde fin de febrero.



El ratio de agua en el desgasificador con la producción (azul) sube también, por lo que no está relacionado solo con el aumento de producción.







En el gráfico anterior se puede ver vapor en naranja y agua desgasificada en azul. El ratio de vapor tiene tendencia lineal o a ir disminuyendo, mientras que el ratio del agua desgasificadora está aumentando. El agua desgasificadora es la que "pide" la caldera por demanda de vapor, puede ser que este incremento esté relacionado con fugas en el retorno de condensados de fábrica al Tanque alimento de las calderas. Saludos,

22 de abril (turboblower 1)

Buenos días,

Se adjuntan los análisis energéticos del 22 de abril:





DÍA:	22
MES:	4

Producción bruta	Kg	351.784
Gramaje	Gr/m2	144
Tlempo muerto	min	87
ancho	mm	2.673

	SARRIÀ HINOJOSA PAPER
IJ	

	Objetivo	Real	Obj. Acum. Mes	Acum. Mes	Desviación
Consumo eléctrico kWł	137.196	151.734	3.111.585	2.975.400	136.186
Ratio eléctrico KWI	/Kg 0,390	0,431	0,390	0,373	-
Coste €	25.266€	27.943 €	573.025€	547.945€	25.080 €
Consumo Vapor Total Tn	633	700	14.361	15.172	-811
Ratio Vapor Total Tn/	n 1,80	1,99	1,80	1,90	
Consumo Gas Nm:	14.288	44.958	324.047	648.491	-324.444
Ratio gas Nm:	3/Kg 0,041	0,128	0,041	0,081	
Coste €	16.268€	51.189 €	368.956€	738.365€	-369.409 €
Consumo Agua fresca m3	3.113	2.305	70.609	53.192	17.417
Ratio agua m3/	Tn 8,85	6,55	8,85	6,67	-
Coste €	0€	0€	0€	0€	0€

Mix vap	or	Real
Biomasa	%	0%
Biogas	%	6%
Gas Natural	%	94%

Autoconsumo eléctrico	Real
Generación FV Kwh	8.648
% Autoconsumo %	5,70%

Se han comparado los datos con días de producción, ancho, gramaje y tiempo muerto parecidos :

	Producción Bruta (kg)	Ancho medio (mm)	Gramaje medio (gr/m2)	Tiempo muerto total (min)	Consumo total Real [Kwh]	Ratio eléctrico
22/04/2024	351784	2673	144	87	151734	0,431
03/07/2023	351617	2654	145,0	106	147146	0,418
09/03/2024	345180	2591	145	0	150848	0,437

El sobreconsumo se ha observado de cara a la Turbo 1 tal que:

	Turbo 1 (kwh)	Turbo 2 (kwh)
22/04/2024	10274,6	7448,23
03/07/2023	8356,6	12978,9
% + respecto 22/4	22,95%	-42,61%
09/03/2024	7139,776	10621,749
% + respecto 22/4	43,9%	-29,9%

Se observa que la turbo 2 sigue con consumo reducido, sin embargo, la Turbo 1 parece que está aumentando; se ha proseguido el estudio para ver la tendencia mensual de abril 24 y abril 23:

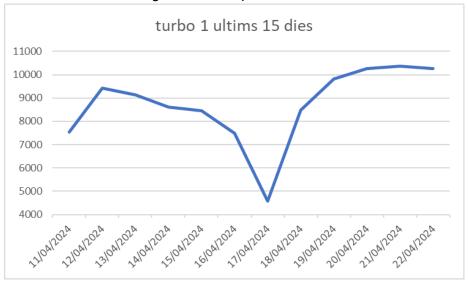
promig abril 24	8166,9 kwh
promig abril 23	10127,9 kwh





Se observa que estamos consumiendo menos que el año pasado, sin embargo, este abril a partir del 19/4/24 se ha observado un aumento significativo respecto el resto del mes:

-		
	Turbo 1 kwh	
promedio 1-10/4	7525,3424	
11/04/2024	7537,526	
12/04/2024	9432,876	
13/04/2024	9135,421	
14/04/2024	8619,138	
15/04/2024	8448,248	
16/04/2024	7496,289	
17/04/2024 (paro)	4567,763	
18/04/2024	8486,429	
19/04/2024	9807,519	
20/04/2024	10253,846	
21/04/2024	10358,332	
22/04/2024	10274,598	



	Turbo 1 kwh	+ % respecto promedio 1- 16/4
promedio 1-16/4	7870,18263	0,0%
18/04/2024	8486,429	7,8%
19/04/2024	9807,519	24,6%
20/04/2024	10253,846	30,3%
21/04/2024	10358,332	31,6%
22/04/2024	10274,598	30,6%

O sea, relativamente después del paro programado se está consumiendo un 30% más que la primera quincena de abril en la turbo 1. Específicamente se traduce a un promedio de +2400kwh día y un sobreconsumo de 1,6% sobre el consumo total de fábrica.

Esto sumado a que el ancho fue bajo explicaría que estemos fuera de ratio.

28 abril (biomass ok) Buenos días,

Se adjuntan los análisis energéticos del 28 de abril:





Dir ti	20
MES:	4

Producción bruta	Kg	383,820
Gramaje	Gr/m2	158
Tiempo muerto	min	30
an cho	mm	3,013



		Objetivo	Real	Obj. Acum. Mes	Acum. Mes	Desviación
Consumo eléctrico	kWh	149,690	119,071	3,924,458	3,747,373	177,085
Ratio eléctrico	KWh/Kg	0.390	0.310	0.390	0.372	-
Coste	€	27,567€	21,928 €	722,722€	690,111€	32,612 €
Consumo Vapor Total	Tn	691	747	18,113	19,320	-1,207
Ratio Vapor Total	Tn/Tn	1.80	1.95	1.80	1.92	-
Consumo Gas	Nm3	15, 589	12,558	408,701	805, 602	-396,901
Ratio gas	Nm3/Kg	0.041	0.033	0.041	0.080	-
Coste	Nm3/Kg €	0.041 17,749€	0.033 14,298 €	0.041 465,343 €	0.080 917,250€	- -451,907 €
	€					- -451,907 € 21,236
Coste	€	17,749€	14,298 €	465,343€	917,250€	- -451,907 € 21,236

Mix vap	Real	
Biomasa	%	69%
Biogas	%	5%
Gas Natural	%	26%

Autoconsumo eléctrico	Real
Generación FV Kwh	2,204
% Autoconsumo %	1.85%

Estuvimos dentro de ratio porque la producción fue muy alta. ¡felicidades!

El ratio de gas está en verde porque la caldera de biomasa vuelve a estar operativa.

Saludos,

5 de mayo (biomass)

Buenos días,

Se adjuntan los análisis energéticos del 3, 4 y 5 de mayo:





DÍA:		5
MES: 5		
Producción bruta	Kg	447,107
Gramaje	Gr/m2	140
Tiempo muerto	min	0
ancho	mm	3,120

		Objetivo	Real	Obj. Acum. Mes	Acum. Mes	Desviación
Consumo eléctrico	kWh	174,372	150,219	665,397	649,443	15,953
Ratio eléctrico	KWh/Kg	0.390	0.336	0.390	0.381	-
Coste	€	30,618€	26,377€	116,836€	114,035€	2,801€
Consumo Vapor Tota	il Tn	805	758	3,071	3,343	-272
Ratio Vapor Total	Tn/Tn	1.80	1.70	1.80	1.96	-
Consumo Gas	Nm3	18, 159	19,982	69,296	54,374	14,922
Ratio gas	Nm3/Kg	0.041	0.045	0.041	0.032	-
Coste	€	18,245€	20,077€	69,624€	54,632€	14,992 €
Consumo Agua fresca m3		3,957	2,386	15,099	12,369	2,730
Ratio agua	m3/Tn	8.85	5.34	8.85	7.25	-
Coste	€	0€	0€	0€	0€	0€

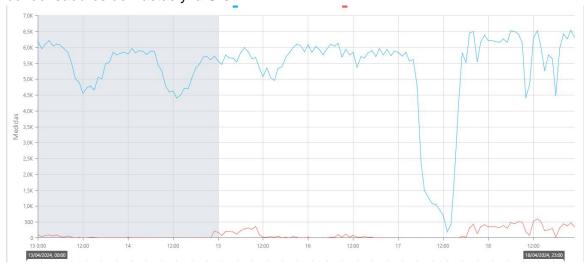
Mix vap	or	Rea
Biomasa	%	52%
Biogas	%	7%
Gas Natural	%	41%

 Autoconsumo eléctrico
 Real

 Generación FV
 Kwh
 10,706

 % Autoconsumo
 %
 7.13%

Estamos dentro de ratio porque la producción ha sido muy elevada, ¡felicidades! La energía reactiva sigue estando fuera de ratio, hay que verificar las baterías de condensadores de Pastas y la U-3.



E. activa y reactiva del 13/4 al 18/4 se ve que después del paro programado(17/4) aumentó







E. activa y reactiva del 1/5 al 5/5 se ve que la reactiva sigue constante.

Por otro lado, la caldera de biomasa ha tenido problemas con el sistema de alimentación de biomasa y atascamiento de los pistones del silo. Se está trabajando en solucionarlo.

Saludos,

6 mayo (biomass inspection bag filters)

Buenos días,

% Autoconsumo

Se adjuntan los análisis energéticos del 6 de mayo:

2.90%

DÍA:		6		SARRIÀ		
MES:		5	42	HINOJOSA PAPER		
D1	V- 1	202.040				
Producción bruta	Kg	382,010				
Gramaje	Gr/m2	145				
Tiem po muerto	min	152				
ancho	mm	3,061				
		Objetivo	Real	Obj. Acum. Mes	Acum. Mes	Desviación
Consumo eléctrico	kWh	148,984	151,023	814,380	796,083	18,298
Ratio eléctrico	KWh/Kg	0.390	0.395	0.390	0.381	-
Coste	€	26,160€	26,518€	142,996€	139,783€	3,213€
Consumo Vapor Tota	al Tn	688	697	3,759	4,040	-281
Ratio Vapor Total	Tn/Tn	1.80	1.82	1.80	1.93	-
Consumo Gas	Nm3	15,515	20,739	84,811	75,113	9,698
Ratio gas	Nm3/Kg	0.041	0.054	0.041	0.036	-
Coste	€	15,589€	20,837€	85,213 €	75,469€	9,744 €
Consumo Agua fre so	a m3	3,381	2,417	18,480	14,786	3,694
Ratio agua	m3/Tn	8.85	6.33	8.85	7.08	-
Coste	€	0€	0€	0€	0€	0€
						<u> </u>
Mix vapor	r	Real				
Biomasa	%	48%				
Biogas	%	8%				
Gas Natural	96	44%				
Autoconsumo el	éctrico	Real				
Generación FV	Kwh	4,383				
	0.4					

Estamos fuera de ratio, porque pese a que pone 152 min de tiempo muerto, fueron diferentes tiempos muertos (33' a las 8:35h., 35' a las 10:32h. y 84' a las 15:21h.), por ese





motivo no se bajó la velocidad de la máquina, de modo que el consumo de los accionamientos fue el mismo que si no hubiese tiempo muerto, y esas son las décimas que faltarían para entrar en ratio.

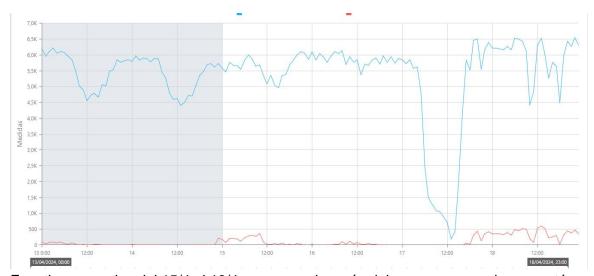
Se ha comparado con mismos días con producción, ancho, gramaje y sin tiempo muerto para ver el consumo de los accionamientos y comparar los ratios

	Producción Bruta (kg)	Ancho medio (mm)	Gramaje medio (gr/m2)	Tie mp o mue rto total (min)		Consumo total Real [Kwh]	Ratio eléctrico
06/05/2024	382010	3061	145	152	П	151023	0.395
01/08/2023	382370	2885	145.0	0	#	148039	0.387
25/08/2023	382868	3020	144.3	20	#	149962	0.392
11/03/2024	384000	2951 528321	145	56	#	155724 401	0.406

	acc1 (kwh)	acc2 (kwh)	vacio y aux (kwh)
06/05/2024	22950.371	12636.609	26857.8
01/08/2023	21582.394	13337.75	30524.2
% + respecto 6/5	6.34%	-5.26%	-12.01%
25/08/2023	22050.248	12515.943	31120.235
% + respecto 6/5	4.1%	1.0%	-13.7%
11/03/2024	21265.456	12642.515	29740.88
% + respecto 6/5	7.9%	0.0%	-9.7%

Se comprueba que el consumo fue parecido y no se han observado sobreconsumos específicos en otros analizadores.

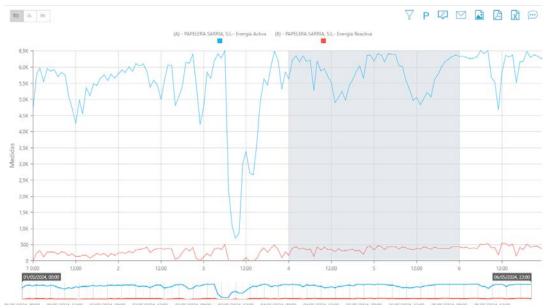
Por otro lado, <u>@Taller Eléctrico</u> sería interesante verificar las baterías de condensadores de Pastas y la U-3 porque la reactiva sigue fuera de ratio. Es importante mantenerla baja para el mantenimiento de los equipos...



E. activa y reactiva del 15/4 al 18/4 se ve que después del paro programado aumentó







E. activa y reactiva del 1/5 al 6/5 se ve que la reactiva sigue constante.

A nivel de mix de vapor: la caldera de biomasa se paró ayer para inspección de filtros de mangas.

Saludos,

7 de mayo (reactive power ok)

Buenos días,

Se adjuntan los análisis energéticos del 7 de mayo:

DÍA:		7		SARRIÀ		
MES:		5	42	HINOJOSA PAPER		
Producción bruta	Kg	381,750				
Gramaje	Gr/m2	155				
Tiempo muerto	min	0				
ancho	mm	2,649				
		Objetivo	Real	Obj. Acum. Mes	Acum. Mes	Desviación
Consumo eléctrico	kWh	148,883	147,638	963,263	937,774	25,489
Ratio eléctrico	KWh/Kg	0.390	0.387	0.390	0.380	-
Coste	€	26, 142 €	25,924 €	169,138€	164,662€	4,476€
Consumo Vapor Tota	ıl Tn	687	693	4,446	4,733	-287
Ratio Vapor Total	Tn/Tn	1.80	1.82	1.80	1.92	
Consumo Gas	Nm3	15,505	44,795	100,316	119,908	-19,592
Ratio gas	Nm3/Kg	0.041	0.117	0.041	0.049	-
Coste	€	15,578€	45,007 €	100,791€	120,476€	-19,685€
Consumo Agua fresc	a m3	3,378	2,196	21,859	16,982	4,877
Ratio agua	m3/Tn	8.85	5.75	8.85	6.88	-
Coste	€	0€	0€	0€	0€	0€
Mix vapor		Real				
Biomasa	%	0%				
Biogas	%	6%				
Gas Natural	%	94%				
Autoconsumo ele	á etrica	0/				
Generación FV	Kwh	Real 5,947				

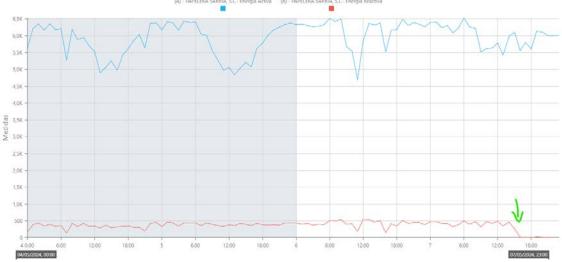




Se ha comparado el consumo con días con características de producción similares, se observan ratios parecidos y no se observan sobreconsumos específicos en otros analizadores.

	Producción Bruta (kg)	Ancho medio (mm)	Gramaje medio (gr/m2)	Tiempo muerto total (min)		Consumo total Real [Kwh]	Ratio eléctrico	vapor maquina	rt tn tn vapor
07/05/2024	381750	2649	155	0	0	147638	0.387	693	1.82
07/04/2024	379610	2796	150	95	HH	140848	0.371	730	1.92
08/04/2024	381002	2858	159	63	HH	142819	0.375	689	1.81

También se ha comparado a nivel de ratio de vapor y se observan ratios parecidos.



Gracias a la atención de Rafa Ruiz se han encontrado protecciones saltadas y fusibles fundidos en U-3 y Pastas. Se ha normalizado la instalación y se deja la regulación a 0,99. También se ha revisado la unidad 15 (bobinadora) y no se han encontrado batería de condensadores. Se recomienda montar un equipo de baterías de condensadores para regular la corriente reactiva, en caso contrario se sigue recalentando la línea y le suma carga a la batería de condensadores del poste A. Saludos,

Por otro lado, la caldera de biomasa sigue parada por la inspección de filtros de mangas. Saludos,

9 de mayo (steam)

Buenos días,

Se adjuntan los análisis energéticos del 9 de mayo:





DÍA:	9	T SARRIÀ
MES:	5	HINOJOSA PAPER
Producción bruta Kg	401.857	

Producción bruta	Kg	401,857
Gramaje	Gr/m2	145
Tiempo muerto	min	100
ancho	mm	3,057

		Objetivo	Real	Obj. Acum. Mes	Acum. Mes	Desviación
Consumo eléctrico	kWh	156,724	150,731	1,225,256	1,211,061	14,195
Ratio eléctrico	KWh/Kg	0.390	0.375	0.390	0.385	-]
Coste	€	27,519€	26,467€	215,141€	212,648€	2,493€
Consumo Vapor Tota	l Tn	723	716	5,655	6,071	-416
Ratio Vapor Total		1.80	1.78	1.80	1.93	-]
Consumo Gas	Nm3	16,322	47,317	127,601	207,544	-79,943
Ratio gas	Nm3/Kg	0.041	0.118	0.041	0.066	-
Coste	€	16,399€	47,541€	128,205€	208,527€	-80,322€
Consumo Agua fresc	a m3	3,556	2,786	27,804	22,121	5,683
Ratio agua	m3/Tn	8.85	6.93	8.85	7.04	-
Coste	€	0€	0€	0€	0€	0€

Mix vapor	Real
Biomasa %	0%
Biogas %	7%
Gas Natural %	93%

Autoconsumo eléctrico	Real
Generación FV Kwh	11,308
% Autoconsumo %	7.50%

Estamos dentro de ratio porque la producción fue muy buena ¡felicidades!

De todos modos, se ha comparado consumos con días de características similares y no se han observado sobreconsumos específicos;

	Producción Bruta (kg)	Ancho medio (mm)	Gramaje medio (gr/m2)	Tiempo muerto total (min)		Consumo total Real [Kwh]	Ratio eléctrico
09/05/2024	401857	3057	145	100		150731	0.375
14/08/2023	401910	3106	145.0	0	##	148593	0.370
26/04/2024	398080	2932	145.0	22	##	142992	0.359
03/04/2024	391420	3016.7	142.9	98	##	144523	0.369

A nivel de vapor también se ha comparado con días parecidos:

	Cons. Tn vapor maquina	rt tn tn vapor	% de diferencia
09/05/2024	716	178	
14/08/2023	584	1.45	22.6%
26/04/2024	714	1.79	-0.7%
03/04/2024	664	1.70	-14.3%

Si bien respecto el 2024 el consumo es parecido, se observa un consumo mayor respecto el día de 2023. Comparando la T^a media de Girona: el 14/8/23 fueron 28.15°C y ayer 16.9°C (fuente: AEMET estación meteorológica de Girona, las dos).

Seguramente está relacionado ya que analizando datos históricos se ha observado que en verano se consume de media menos vapor que en otras estaciones del año:





		media Prod. Bruta (kg)	media Cons Vap Maq (tn/dia)	media ratio (Tn/Tn)	% dif. media ratio vs Verano	% dif. media cons. vs Verano
1/1 a 21/3	invierno 2023	294,805	516	1.832	17.45%	7.38%
22/3 a 21/6	primavera 2023	306,272	486	1.721	12.13%	1.61%
22/6 a 21/9	verano 2023	311,622	478	1.512	0.00%	0.00%
22/9 a 21/12	otoño 2023	294,304	524	1.921	21.30%	8.80%
22/12 a 21/3	invierno 2024	318,297	608	2.262	33.15%	21.38%
22/3 a 6/5	primavera 2024	354,521	652	1.879	19.52%	26.66%

Por otro lado, la caldera de biomasa sigue parada por la inspección de filtros de mangas. Saludos,

10 de mayo (Results and Discussion example)

Buenos días,

Se adjuntan los análisis energéticos del 10 de mayo:

DÍA:		10		CADDIÀ		
MES:		5	42	HINOJOSA PAPER		
Producción bruta	Kg	368,900				
Gramaje	Gr/m2	145				
Tiempo muerto	min	85				
ancho	mm	2,968				
		Objetivo	Real	Obj. Acum.	Acum. Mes	Desviación
Consumo eléctrico	kWh	143,871	144,531	1,650,609	1,616,471	34,138
Ratio eléctrico	KWh/Kg	0.390	0.392	0.390	0.382	-
Coste	€	25, 262 €	25,378 €	289,828€	283,834€	5,994€
Consumo Vapor Tota	ıl Tn	664	697	7,618	8,181	-563
Ratio Vapor Total		1.80	1.89	1.80	1.93	-
Consumo Gas	Nm3	14,983	39,737	171,898	259,832	-87,934
Ratio gas	Nm3/Kg	0.041	0.108	0.041	0.061	-
Coste	€	15,054€	39,925 €	172,712€	261,063€	-88,351€
Consumo Agua fresc	a m3	3,265	3,157	37,456	30,305	7,151
Ratio agua	m3/Tn	8.85	8.56	8.85	7.16	-
Coste	€	0€	0€	0.€	0€	0€

Mix va	por	Real
Biomasa	%	7%
Biogas	%	6%
Gas Natural	%	85%
		A

Autoconsumo eléctrico	Real
Generación FV Kwh	11,503
% Autoconsumo %	7.96%

Estamos fuera de ratio; se ha comparado consumos con días de características similares

	Producción Bruta (kg)	Ancho medio (mm)	Gramaje medio (gr/m2)	Tiempo muerto total (min)		Consumo total Real [Kwh]	Ratio eléctrico
10/05/2024	368900	2968	145	85		144531	0.392
10/04/2024	368680	2748	145.0	110	##	142405	0.386
23/11/2023	363320	2794	145.0	45	##	142875	0.393
16/09/2023	369141	2763.2	145.0	0	###	147005	0.398

Pese que la media de ratio es similar a la del 10/5/24, se han buscado sobreconsumos:

		<u> </u>	
	turbo1 (kwh)	compresores (kwh)	aguas y dep (kwh)
10/05/2024	8153.141	8208.726	17806.779
10/04/2024	7398.659	7552.617	19198.469
23/11/2023	7420.725	7280.754	15245.417
16/09/2023	10401.637	7326.945	20121.22
	turbo1 (kwh)	compresores (kwh)	aguas y dep (kwh)
consumo día referencia	8153.141	8208.726	17806.779
promedio cons días comparados	7409.692	7386.772	17221.943
% promedio sobreconsumo	10.03%	11.16%	4.78%
diferencia de consumos	743.45	821.95	584.84





(el % de sobreocnsumo se calcula en relación al aumento en consumo específico , no respecto el % de consumo general fábrica)

La turbo 1, los compresores y la depuradora están consumiendo algo más de lo habitual, se ha calculado la suma de la media de sobreconsumos y este valor se ha restado del consumo total del viernes, tal que:

suma (kwh)	2150.24
consumo real - sobreconsumo (kwh)	142380.8
nuevo ratio	0.386

De todos modos, en el análisis de los siguientes días se ha observado que el consumo de la turbo 1 se normalizó a sus valores típicos.

Relación a Aguas y depuradora, el viernes se aumentó el oxígeno de 1.2 a 1.5.

A nivel de vapor también se ha comparado con días parecidos:

	Cons. Tn vapor maquina	rt tn tn vapor	% de diferencia
10/05/2024	697	1.89	
10/04/2024	671	1.82	3.8%
23/11/2023	634	1.75	8.3%
16/09/2023	589	1.60	18.4%

Superficialmente se observa un aumento en el consumo de vapor este año comparado con días similares del pasado.

Saludos,

13 mayo (steam)

Buenos días,

Se adjuntan los análisis energéticos del 13 de mayo:





DÍA:		13
MES:		5
Producción bruta	Kg	370,865
Gramaje	Gr/m2	150
Tiempo muerto	min	35
anch o	mm	7 830

		Objetivo	Real	Obj. Acum. Mes	Acum. Mes	Desviación
Consumo eléctrico	kWh	144,637	147,774	1,795,247	1,753,611	41,636
Ratio eléctrico	KWh/Kg	0.390	0.398	0.390	0.381	-
Coste	€	25,397 €	25,947 €	315,225 €	307,914€	7,311€
Consumo Vapor Tol	t al Tn	668	715	8,286	8,896	-610
Ratio Vapor Tota	l Tn/Tn	1.80	1.93	1.80	1.93	-
Consumo Gas	Nm3	15,063	6,605	186,961	266,437	-79,476
Ratio gas	Nm3/Kg	0.041	0.018	0.041	0.058	-
Coste	€	15,134€	6,636€	187,846€	267,699€	-79,853€
Consumo Agua fres	ca m3	3, 282	2,409	40,738	32,714	8,024
Ratio agua	m3/Tn	8.85	6.50	8.85	7.11	-
Coste	€	0€	0€	0€	0€	0€

Mix vapor	Real
Bio masa %	76%
Biogas %	8%
Gas Natural %	15%
Autoconsumo eléctrico	Real
Generación FV Kwh	10.635
% Autoconsumo %	7 20%

Estamos fuera de ratio; se ha comparado consumos con días de características similares y se observa que el ratio se encuentra en la media.

	Producción Bruta (kg)	Ancho medio (mm)	Gramaje medio (gr/m2)	Tiempo muerto total (min)		Consumo total Real [Kwh]	Ratio eléctrico
14/05/2024	370865	2839	150	35		147774	0.398
07/04/2024	379610	2796	150.0	95	##	146950	0.387
10/04/2024	368680	2748	145.0	110	##	151940	0.412
28/03/2024	373430	2807.7	145.0	19	##	153877	0.412

De todos modos, se han buscado sobreconsumos específicos:

	Compresor-1 Sarria	Compresor-2 Sarria	Compresor-3 Sarria	Compresor- 4 Sarria	Caldera y Osmosis Sarria
14/05/2024	2370.55	22.381	1859.551	1169.107	5221.917
07/04/2024	860.463	9.953	51.299	4452.65	3396.418
10/04/2024	943.296	12.821	25.034	4469.792	3460.298
28/03/2024	1144.843	0.658	23.027	4381.031	4355.31

Se observan sobre consumos en los analizadores de los compresores y Caldera y Osmosis.

Después de hablar con Rolando (responsable Neolectra), comenta que no recuerda comportamientos fuera de regla, pero que próximamente miraran la U-14(Cadera y Osmosis) para conocer y ver todos los consumos de esa unidad, ya que es una unidad que existe desde el 1980.

Por otro lado, los compresores actúan de forma inusual: el C-4 disminuye consumo un 74% mientras que el compresor 1 y 3 disparan su consumo.

La forma programada es la contraria: el 2 y el 3 solo deberían activarse cuando el 4 + el 1 no llegan.

	Compresor-1 Sarria	Compre sor-2 Sarria	Compresor-3 Sarria	Compresor- 4 Sarria	Caldera y Osmosis Sarria
consumo día referencia (kwh)	2370.55	22.381	1859.551	1169.107	5221.917
prome dio cons días comparados	982.87	7.81	33.12	4434.49	3737.34
% promedio sobreconsumo	141%	187%	5515%	-74%	40%
diferencia de consumos (kwh)	1387.68	14.57	1826.43	-3265.38	1484.58

Si se calcula la suma de la diferencia de consumos, quedaría:





suma (kwh)	1447.88
consumo real - sobreconsumo (kwh)	146326.1
nuevo ratio	0.395

Se mejoraría el consumo sin entrar dentro del ratio objetivo, pero por debajo de la media de consumo en días con estas características de producción, ancho y gramaje (calculada = 0,403).

A nivel de vapor también se ha comparado con días parecidos:

	Cons. Tn vapor maquina	rt tn tn vapor	% de diferencia
14/05/2024	715	1.93	
07/04/2024	730	1.92	0.3%
10/04/2024	671	1.82	5.9%
28/03/2024	704	1.89	2.3%

@Gustavo Pera Noguera y equipo de mantenimiento, ¿Existe un plan de limpieza para los intercambiadores? Revisando OT de mantenimiento parece que la última fue en febrero de 2023.



Foto de los filtros aerotérmicos tomada a día 13/5/24.





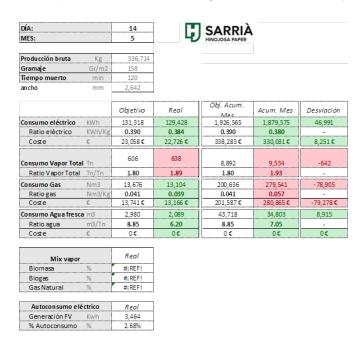
En todas las auditorías de vapor se comenta la limpieza de estos equipos, cito textualmente a Valmet (5/2023) "(...)Las relaciones entre el aire soplado frente a la extracción son bajas, tanto en la presequería como en la postsequería, 54% y 46% respectivamente. Estos valores deberían ser sobre el 70% y el 65% como primer paso, proceder a la limpieza de estos equipos aerotérmicos y analizar si después de la limpieza el caudal de soplado es suficiente.(...)"

Saludos,

14 de mayo (compressors)

Buenos días,

Se adjuntan los análisis energéticos del 14 de mayo:



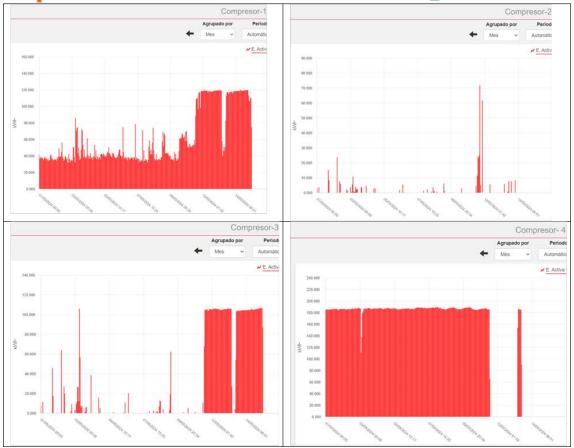
Esta madrugada se ha empezado el paro a las 4 am. Como la producción se mide de 6am a 6 am, para poder calcular el ratio eléctrico se ha calculado el consumo desde las 6 am del 14/5 hasta las 4 am del 15/5. El ratio se mide sobre 22h de producción de ayer.

*4:00h se para máquina por paro programado.

Estamos dentro de ratio; de todos modos, se han buscado sobreconsumos en analizadores específicos y ha vuelto a verse que los compresores funcionan de manera algo irregular. El compresor 4 ayer estuvo apagado y se compensó con actividad del compresor 1 y 3.







<u>@Gustavo Pera Noguera</u> y equipo de mantenimiento, ¿ha habido algún cambio de programación en los compresores estos últimos días? El cambio de comportamiento empezó el sábado 11 a las 13.00h.

A nivel de vapor se ha comparado con días de producción, ancho y gramaje parecidos,

	Producción Bruta (kg)	Ancho medio (mm)	Gramaje medio (gr/m2)	Tiempo muerto total (min)		Consumo total Real [Kwh]	Ratio e lé ctrico
14/05/2024	336714	2642	158	120		129428	0.384
25/03/2023	328249	2661	155.9	0	###	142919	0.435
09/04/2024	334700	2545	155.6	82	###	140425	0.420
02/05/2024	321660	2722.6	153.8	82	===	141650	0.440

(No comparo los ratios eléctricos porque el consumo total lo hemos medido sobre 22h y no sobre 24h (en los días comparados); estamos mejor porque comparamos con días de producción muy baja, así que el ratio de esos días sale muy alto.)

Comparando estos días a nivel de vapor:

	Cons. Tn vapor maquina	rt tn tn vapor	% de diferencia
14/05/2024	638	1.89	
25/03/2023	572	1.74	8.7%
09/04/2024	676	2.02	-6.2%
02/05/2024	607	1.89	0.4%

Se sigue observando que este año consumimos más que el anterior, y que en relación con fechas de este año la variación no es significativa.

Con <u>@Gustavo Pera Noguera</u> y el equipo de mantenimiento estamos trabajando en buscar las fugas de vapor de las auditorías y limpiar los extractores de aire de las terrazas.





15 de mayo (compressors).

Buenos días,

Se adjuntan los análisis energéticos del 15 de mayo:

DÍA:		15		SARRIÀ		
MES:		5	עצ	HINOJOSA PAPER		
Producción bruta	Kg	81.410				
Gramaje	Gr/m2	158 1035				
Tiempo muerto ancho	min mm	1,773				
		Objetivo	Real	Obj. Acum. Mes	Acum. Mes	Desviación
Consumo eléctrico	kWh	31,750	73,642	1,958,315	1,948,971	9,344
Ratio eléctrico	KWh/Kg	0.390	0.905	0.390	0.388	-
Coste	€	5,575€	12,931 €	343,857€	342,217€	1,641€
Consumo Vapor Total		147	369	9,038	9,903	-865
Ratio Vapor Total	Tn/Tn	1.80	4.53	1.80	1.97	-
Consumo Gas	Nm3	3,306	9,353	203,943	288,894	-84,951
Ratio gas	Nm3/Kg	0.041	0.115	0.041	0.058	-
Coste	€	3,322€	9,397€	204,909€	290, 262 €	-85,353€
Consumo Agua fresca	m3	720	2,524	44,439	37,327	7,112
Ratio agua	m3/Tn	8.85	31.00	8.85	7.43	-
Coste	€	0€	0€	0€	0€	0€
Mix vapor		Real				
Biomasa	%	50%				
Biogas	%	9%				
Gas Natural	%	41%				
Autoconsumo elé	ctrico	Real				
Generación FV	Kwh	4,246				
% Autoconsumo	%	5.77%				

Debido al alto tiempo muerto de ayer (suma el paro programado con las roturas), no es posible realizar un análisis significativo ya que estos factores alteran todos los ratios.

Se ha seguido estudiando el comportamiento de los compresores: se observa que la diferencia entre ayer (mucho t.m.) y antes de ayer no es muy significativa:

	Compresor- 4 Sarria (kwh)	Compresor- 1 Sarria (kwh)	'	Compresor-3 Sarria (kwh)	suma compresor 1+2+3+4 (kwh)	linea total Compresor es (kwh)	diferencia entre total compresores - suma compresores (kwh)
14/05/2024	0	2844	8	2511	5363	7875	2513
15/05/2024	0	2701	200	2543	5445	7323	1879
% dif entre ayer y antesdeayer	0	-5%	2356%	1%	2%	-7%	-25%

Por otro lado, especial agradecimiento a @Gustavo Pera Noguera por su predisposición y su atención a los correos, ayer comentaba que tiene prevista una reunión referente a la programación del compresor 4. ¿Sería posible aprovechar la reunión para preguntar si es necesario mantener la actividad de todos los compresores cuando hay paro programado? ¿Es posible apagar algunos de ellos durante los paros con el objetivo de reducir el consumo o programarlos para que se activen solo algunos de ellos para suplir el aire comprimido imprescindible durante el paro?

También referente al compresor 4, se ha observado que lleva parado desde el día 11,





			Compresor- 4 Sarria (kwh)	Compresor- 1 Sarria (kwh)	Compresor-2 Sarria (kwh)	Compresor-3 Sarria (kwh)	suma compresor 1+2+3+4 (kw h)	linea total Compresor es (kwh)	diferencia entre total compresores - suma compresores (kwh)
promedio ab	oril y mayo an	tes del 11	4451	912	14	134	7796	5377	2229
	11/05/2024		2298	1946	226	1228	5697	8229	2532
	12/05/2024		0	2840	5	2523	5368	7860	2492
	13/05/2024		1169	2371	22	1860	5422	7956	2534
	14/05/2024		0	2844	8	2511	5363	7875	2513
	15/05/2024		0	2701	200	2543	5445	7323	1879
promedio el	11 y el 14		867	2500	65	2030	5462	7980	2518
	diferencia d	l esde antes	-81%	174%	354%	1419%	-30%	48%	13%

se ha comprobado en el DCS que no tiene fallos:



Consecuentemente, nos hemos acercado con un operario de mantenimiento y lo hemos encendido sin ningún problema aparente...

Saludos,

23 mayo (steam)

Buenos días,

Se adjuntan los análisis energéticos del 23 de mayo:

DÍA:		23		SARRIÀ		
MES:		5	עצ	HINOJOSA PAPER		
Producción bruta	Kg	272,050				
Gramaje	Gr/m2	150				
Tiempo muerto	min	385				
an cho	mm	2,838				
		Objetivo	Real	Obj. Acum. Mes	Acum. Mes	Desviación
Consumo eléctrico	kWh	106,100	146,472	3,011,903	2,990,423	21,479
Ratio eléctrico	KWh/Kg	0.390	0.538	0.390	0.387	-
Coste	€	18,630€	25,719 €	528,855€	525,084€	3,772€
Consumo Vapor Tota	I Tn	490	657	13,901	15,207	-1,306
Ratio Vapor Total	Tn/Tn	1.80	2.41	1.80	1.97	-
Consumo Gas	Nm3	11,049	9,960	313,666	409,062	-95,396
Ratio gas	Nm3/Kg	0.041	0.037	0.041	0.053	-
Coste	€	11,102€	10,007 €	315,151€	410,999€	-95,848€
Consumo Agua fresca	1 m3	2,408	2,481	68,347	56,760	11,587
Ratio agua	m3/Tn	8.85	9.12	8.85	7.35	-
Coste	€	0€	0€	0€	0€	0€
Mix vapor		Real				
Biomasa	%	69%				
Biogas	%	8%				
Gas Natural	%	23%				
Autoconsumo elé	ctrico	Real				
Generación FV	Kwh	8,519				





Estamos fuera de ratio ya que debido a diferentes roturas y fallos la producción fue muy baja (promedio mensual: 351834.8 kg) :

Se ha comparado con días de producción, similares y con los gramajes más cercanos que se ha podido:

•	•								
P		Producción Bruta (kg)	Ancho medio (mm)	Gramaje medio (gr/m2)	?) Tiempo muerto total (min) 1/r Consumo total Real [8		Consumo total Real [Kwh]	Ratio eléctrico	
	23/05/2024	272050	2838	150	385	#	146472	0.538	
	13/02/2023	272859	2993	146.0	380	#	136375	0.500	
	13/07/2023	277582	2744	145.0	370	#	139919	0.504	

Todos los días comparados estuvieron fuera de ratio, al comparar los analizadores no se han encontrado sobreconsumos específicos.

A nivel de vapor, esos días estuvimos todos fuera de ratio:

T ^a media Girona		Cons. Tn vapor maquina	rt tn tn vapor	% de diferencia
17.3	23/05/2024	657	2.41	
7.4	13/02/2023	512	1.88	28.7%
26.95	13/07/2023	536	1.93	25.1%

Pese a estar fuera de ratio, los días del año pasado se observa un consumo de vapor menor que el de este año.

Se está trabajando con mantenimiento para llevar a cabo las acciones pendientes de las últimas auditorías de vapor:



Auditoría KADANT (2024)

La caldera de biomasa ya está en marcha sin problemas. Saludos,





30 de mayo(steam)

Buenos días,

Se adjuntan los análisis energéticos del 30 de mayo:

DÍA:		30		CAPPIÀ		
MES:		5	40	HINOJOSA PAPER		
Producción bruta	Kg	435,674				
Gramaje	Gr/m2	165				
Tiempo muerto	min	36				
ancho	mm	3,153				
		Objetivo	Real	Obj. Acum. Mes	Acum. Mes	Desviación
Consumo eléctrico	kWh	169,913	148,478	4,018,329	3,987,344	30, 985
Ratio e lé ctrico	KWh/Kg	0.390	0.341	0.390	0.387	-
Coste	€	29,835€	26,071€	705,572€	700,131 €	5,441€
Consumo Vapor Tota	al Tn	784	750	18,546	20,180	-1,634
Ratio Vapor Total	Tn/Tn	1.80	1.72	1.80	1.96	-
Consumo Gas	Nm3	17,695	11, 198	418, 477	464,840	-46,363
Ratio gas	Nm3/Kg	0.041	0.026	0.041	0.045	-
Coste	€	17,779€	11,251€	420,459€	467,041€	-46,583€
Consumo Agua fresc	a m3	3,856	2,401	91,185	70,878	20,307
Ratio agua	m3/Tn	8.85	5.51	8.85	6.88	-
Coste	€	0€	0€	0€	0€	0€

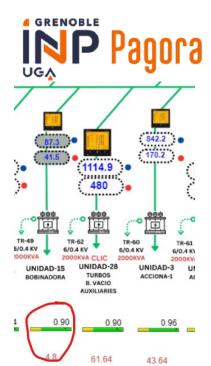
Mix va	oor	Real
Biomasa	%	69%
Biogas	%	8%
Gas Natural	%	23%

Autoconsumo elé	Real	
Generación FV	Kwh	6,657
% Autoconsumo	%	4.48%

Estamos dentro de ratio porque la producción fue muy alta, felicidades!!

A nivel de energía reactiva:

Especial agradecimiento al <u>@Taller Eléctrico</u> ya que han recuperado una batería de condensadores de la vieja Unidad de Bobinadora (U-31) y se ha podido estabilizar la energía reactiva de esa unida a coste 0€. ¡Gracias equipo!





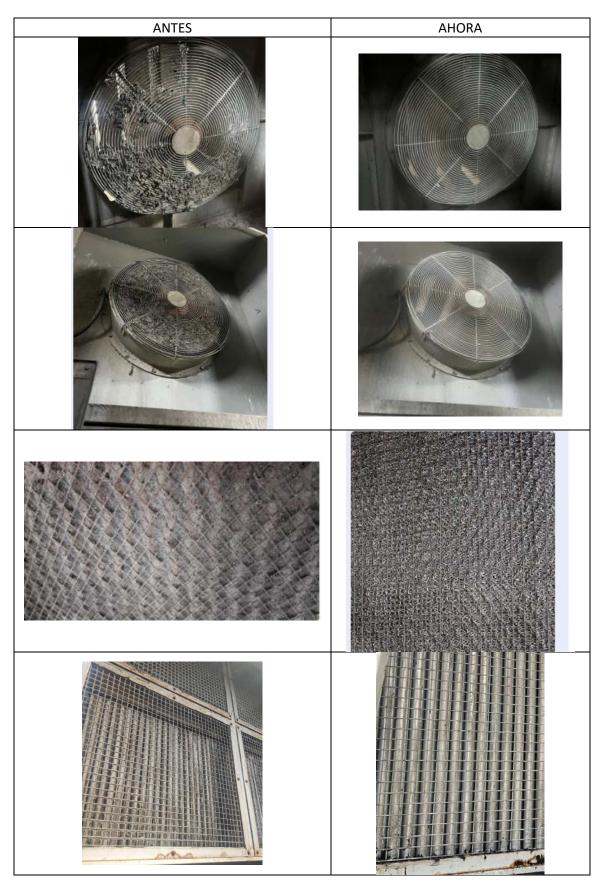


A nivel de vapor, también estamos dentro de ratio porque la producción fue muy alta;

Hay que comentar que, finalmente, ayer se realizaron diferentes actuaciones gracias al equipo de mantenimiento dónde se limpiaron los tubos de extracción vahos-aire de la terraza y los ventiladores de entrada:

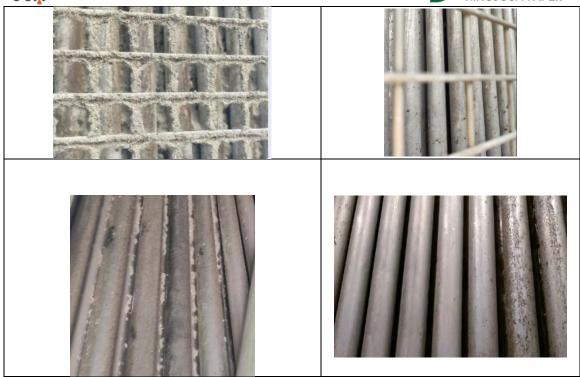












Especial agradecimiento a los operarios del equipo de mantenimiento que fueron los que llevaron a cabo ésta ardua tarea de limpieza. ¡Muchas gracias!

Por otro lado, todavía están previstas varias actuaciones sobre el vapor en el paro del 19 de Junio.

Gracias a todos y feliz fin de semana!

12 de junio (WWTP y turboblower 11)

Buenos días,

Se adjuntan los análisis energéticos del 12 de junio:

MES:		6	42	HINOJOSA PAPER		
Producción bruta	Kg	389,126				
Gramaje	Gr/m2	140				
Tiempo muerto	min	40				
ancho	mm	2,992				
		Objetivo	Real	Obj. Acum. Mes	Acum. Mes	Desviación
Consumo eléctrico	kWh	151,759	154,945	1,635,727	1,636,407	-680
Ratio eléctrico	KWh/Kg	0.390	0.398	0.390	0.390	-
Coste	€	30,237€	30,871 €	325,905€	326,040€	-136€
Consumo Vapor Tota	al Tn	700	700	7,550	8,099	-549
Ratio Vapor Total		1.80	1.80	1.80	1.93	-
Consumo Gas	Nm3	15,805	8,677	170,348	88,993	81,355
Ratio gas	Nm3/Kg	0.041	0.022	0.041	0.021	-
Coste	€	10,591€	5,814€	114,150€	59,634€	54,516€
Consumo Agua fresc	a m3	3,444	2,573	37,118	29,563	7,555
Ratio agua	m3/Tn	8.85	6.61	8.85	7.05	-
Coste	€	0€	0€	0€	0€	0€
·						
Mixyanor		Real				

Biomasa	%	73%
Biogas	%	8%
Gas Natural	%	19%
Autoconsumo e	léctrico	Real
Autoconsumo e Generación FV	léctrico Kwh	Real 2,387





Pese a la alta producción, estuvimos fuera de ratio, se ha comparado con días de características similares:

	Producción Bruta (kg)	Ancho medio (mm)	Gramaje medio (gr/m2)	Tiempo muerto total (min)	ı/r	Consumo total Real [Kwh]	Ratio eléctrico
12/06/2024	389126	2992	140	40	0	154945	0.398
03/04/2024	391420	3017	142.9	98	#	153631	0.392
26/05/2024	387290	3067	141.0	0	#	152082	0.393
20/04/2024	389240	2921.1	142.5	130	#	159139	0.409

Se han buscado sobreconsumos:

	Aguas y depuradora Sarria	Turbos oplante-1	Trafo-1 Pastas Sarria
12/06/2024	18947.2	9710.455	17393.098
03/04/2024	19104.9	7429.1	15698.4
26/05/2024	17003.2	8582.5	15389.0
20/04/2024	16241.6	10253.8	15420.5
	Aguas y depuradora Sarria	Turbosoplante-1	Trafo-1 Pastas Sarria
consumo día referencia (kwh)	18947.157	9710.455	17393.098
promedio cons días comparados	17449.9	8005.8	15502.66067
% promedio sobreconsumo	8.58%	21.29%	12.19%
diferencia de consumos (kwh)	1497.24	1704.67	1890.44
	suma (kwh)	3201.91	
	consumo real -	151743.1	
	sobreconsumo (kwh)		
	nuevo ratio	0.390	

De los analizadores que hay en el trafo 1 de pastas, hay sobreconsumo en el pulper de 1267 kwh

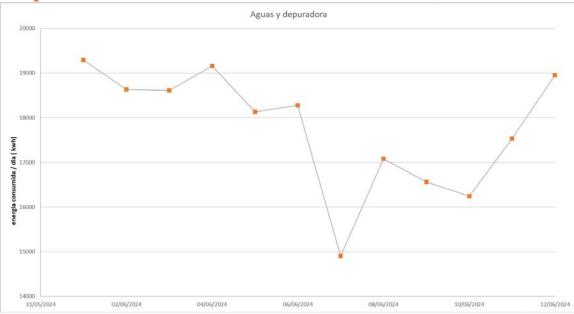
	Pulper pastas
consumo día referencia (kwh)	6590.931
promedio cons días comparados	5322.9
% promedio sobreconsumo	23.82%
diferencia de consumos (kwh)	1267.98

He estudiado la evolución de los 3 sobreconsumos en lo que va de mes de junio: El promedio mensual del consumo de Aguas y depuradora de mayo fue **16825** kwh diario. Se ha calculado el % de diferencia respecto el promedio y graficado el consumo de aguas los últimos 15 días:

	Consumo Aguas (kwh)	+ % respecto prom mayo
01/06/2024	19290.9	15%
02/06/2024	18629.3	11%
03/06/2024	18611.6	11%
04/06/2024	19160.8	14%
05/06/2024	18126.1	8%
06/06/2024	18276.7	9%
07/06/2024	14904.2	-11%
08/06/2024	17079.7	2%
09/06/2024	16564.8	-2%
10/06/2024	16240.4	-3%
11/06/2024	17528.2	4%
12/06/2024	18947.2	13%







A nivel de **turbo 1**, el promedio de mayo fue 8054kwh diario, la evolución en lo que va de junio **se está empezando a disparar**:

	Consumo turbo	+% respecto prom
	1 (kwh)	mayo
01/06/2024	7686	-5%
02/06/2024	7425	-8%
03/06/2024	7627	-5%
04/06/2024	6868	-15%
05/06/2024	8769	9%
06/06/2024	7628	-5%
07/06/2024	8866	10%
08/06/2024	8990	12%
09/06/2024	9717	21%
10/06/2024	8871	10%
11/06/2024	9119	13%
12/06/2024	9710	21%







Referente al pulper también se ha estudiado la evolución en lo que va de junio. El promedio de mayo de consumo de pulper fueron 5023 kwh diarios. En este estudio es importante tener en cuenta la producción.

	consumo kwh	+% respecto prom mayo	produccion kg	ratio (kwh/kg)
01/06/2024	5,572	11%	337100	0.02
02/06/2024	6,333	26%	413785	0.02
03/06/2024	5,676	13%	361937	0.02
04/06/2024	4,127	-18%	275972	0.01
05/06/2024	5,423	8%	355270	0.02
06/06/2024	4,858	-3%	320110	0.02
07/06/2024	5,838	16%	403814	0.01
08/06/2024	4,908	-2%	325404	0.02
09/06/2024	5,615	12%	366728	0.02
10/06/2024	4,878	-3%	305815	0.02
11/06/2024	4,965	-1%	339110	0.01
12/06/2024	6,591	31%	389126	0.02

Se puede ver que pese sí que se consumió más ayer, en realidad el ratio se mantiene estable.

Referente al vapor:





Tª media Girona		Cons. Tn vapor maquina	rt tn tn vapor	% de diferencia
17.75	12/06/2024	700	1.80	
16	03/04/2024	697	1.78	1.0%
15.45	26/05/2024	714	1.84	-2.4%
14.8	20/04/2024	675	1.73	3.7%

Estuvimos dentro de ratio seguramente por la alta producción, ya que el día que sale fuera de ratio es el que tuvo menos producción de los 4 comparados.

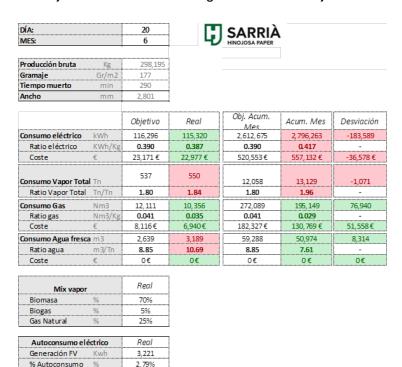
En resumen, sería interesante mirar qué está pasando con la bobinadora, con los compresores y con la turbo 1...

Saludos,

20 de junio

Buenos días,

Se adjuntan los análisis energéticos del 20 de junio:



Aún con la baja producción y el alto tiempo muerto, ayer estuvimos dentro de ratio. ¡felicidades!

Se ha comparado con la web SIRUS para ver si el consumo total leído era equivocado (dada la diferencia entre ratios), y se ha confirmado que en el analizador de SIRUS también se leyeron 115mil kwh.

Si se compara con días de producción, ancho y gramaje similares, se observa que estuvimos con un ratio mucho mejor que normalmente.

	Producción Bruta (kg)	Ancho medio (mm)	Gramaje medio (gr/m2)	Tiempo muerto total (min)	/n Consumo total Real	[Kwh] Ratio eléctrico
20/06/2024	298195	2801	177	290	0 115320	0.387
24/06/2023	300126	2711	178.0	190	# 127783	0.426
24/05/2024	304520	2891	149.1	307	# 147120	0.483
22/01/2024	295510	2790.6	145.0	300	# 142893	0.484





En lugar de buscar sobreconsumos en ayer, se han buscado entonces dónde hubo más sobreconsumo en los días que se estuvo fuera de ratio, para ver si es posible hacer cambios en los días con altos tiempos muertos y ahorrar energéticamente:

Por ejemplo, se ha observado que las turbos ayer consumieron alrededor de un 10% menos que los otros días con altos tiempos muertos.

	Turbosoplante-1	Turbosoplante-2	
20/06/2024	7271.1	5851.7	
24/06/2023	9473.0	7067.8	
24/05/2024	7720.2	7559.6	
22/01/2024	6753.5	10073.8	
	Turbosoplante-1	Turbosoplante-2	
consumo día referencia (kwh)	7271.058	5851.7	
promedio cons días comparados	7982.2	7313.7	
% promedio sobreconsumo	-8.91%	-19.99%	
diferencia de consumos (kwh)	-711.18	-1461.99	
	suma (kwh)	-2173.16	
	consumo real - sobreconsumo (kwh)	117493.2	
	nuevo ratio	0.394	

Por otro lado, se sigue adjuntando el estudio de la evolución de Aguas, Turbo 1 y Bobinadora en lo que va de junio.

Aguas y depuradora





	Consumo Aguas (kwh)	+ % respecto prom mayo
promedio mayo	16825.0	
01/06/2024	19290.9	15%
02/06/2024	18629.3	11%
03/06/2024	18611.6	11%
04/06/2024	19160.8	14%
05/06/2024	18126.1	8%
06/06/2024	18276.7	9%
07/06/2024	14904.2	-11%
08/06/2024	17079.7	2%
09/06/2024	16564.8	-2%
10/06/2024	16240.4	-3%
11/06/2024	17528.2	4%
12/06/2024	18947.2	13%
13/06/2024	18865.5	12%
14/06/2024	18944.5	13%
15/06/2024	19053.7	13%
16/06/2024	19012.1	13%
17/06/2024	19094.0	13%
18/06/2024	17324.0	3%
19/06/2024	16307.0	-3%
20/06/2024	16946.0	1%



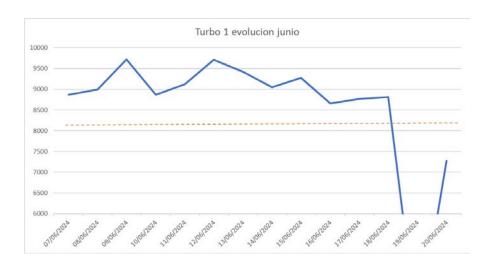
Se ha mejorado considerablemente, pero se seguirá estudiando la evolución de este analizador.

Turbo 1:





OCA		
	Consumo turbo	+ % respecto prom
	1 (kwh)	mayo
prom mayo	8054	
01/06/2024	7686	-5%
02/06/2024	7425	-8%
03/06/2024	7627	-5%
04/06/2024	6868	-15%
05/06/2024	8769	9%
06/06/2024	7628	-5%
07/06/2024	8866	10%
08/06/2024	8990	12%
09/06/2024	9717	21%
10/06/2024	8871	10%
11/06/2024	9119	13%
12/06/2024	9710	21%
13/06/2024	9422	17%
14/06/2024	9047.1	12%
15/06/2024	9278.6	15%
16/06/2024	8658.6	8%
17/06/2024	8763.0	9%
18/06/2024	8810.0	9%
19/06/2024	3117.0	-61%
20/06/2024	7271.0	-10%



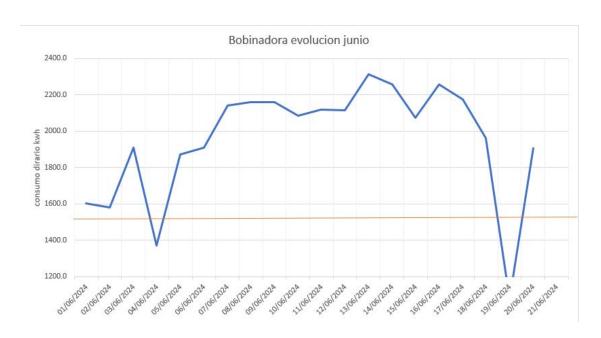
Se ha mejorado considerablemente pero seguramente esté relacionado con la baja producción de ayer y antes de ayer.

Bobinadora:





OGX		
	Consumo	+ %
	bobinadora	respecto
	(kwh)	prom mayo
promedio mayo	1513.29	
01/06/2024	1601.9	6%
02/06/2024	1581.3	4%
03/06/2024	1909.7	26%
04/06/2024	1371.5	-9%
05/06/2024	1872.0	24%
06/06/2024	1909.1	26%
07/06/2024	2141.6	42%
08/06/2024	2161.0	43%
09/06/2024	2162.3	43%
10/06/2024	2084.4	38%
11/06/2024	2119.1	40%
12/06/2024	2116.7	40%
13/06/2024	2312.5	53%
14/06/2024	2257.4	49%
15/06/2024	2074.3	37%
16/06/2024	2256.8	49%
17/06/2024	2175.3	44%
18/06/2024	1964.0	30%
19/06/2024	1074.6	-29%
20/06/2024	1904.5	26%



Si bien en todos se observa que está mejorando el consumo es importante recordar que tanto ayer como hoy la producción fue baja respecto el promedio mensual (357753 kg/dia).





Si se comparan en ratio tanto en turbo 1 como en bobinadora se observa que :

dia	consumo turbo 1 (kwh)	produccion (kg)	ratio (kwh turbo1 / kg)
16/06/2024	8659	402060	2.15%
17/06/2024	8763	362816	2.42%
18/06/2024	8810	292610	3.01%
19/06/2024	3117	21505	14.49%
20/06/2024	7271	298195	2.44%

dia	consumo bobinadora (kwh)	produccion (kg)	ratio (kwh bobin / kg)
16/06/2024	2257	402060	0.56%
17/06/2024	2175	362816	0.60%
18/06/2024	1964	292610	0.67%
19/06/2024	1075	21505	5.00%
20/06/2024	1904	298195	0.64%

En el paro de antes de ayer, se consumió alrededor de un 50% menos de lo que se consume un día "normal" con producción media (357753 kg/dia).

Pero por otro lado la diferencia entre las producciones del día del paro con un día promedio es del 94%.

$$\frac{21505 - 357753}{357753} = -94\%$$

¿es posible que se pueda estimar un ahorro energético de cara a los días de paro?

A nivel de vapor:

T² media Girona		Cons. Tn vapor maquina	rt tn tn vapor	% de diferencia
20.85	20/06/2024	550	1.84	
16	24/06/2023	558	1.86	-0.8%
15.45	24/05/2024	652	2.14	-13.9%
16.2	22/01/2024	634	2.15	-14.0%





Estuvimos fuera de ratio, el ratio es mejor que los días comparados, sin embargo puede estar condicionado por la temperatura media que fue 5°C mayor que el resto de días comparados.

Se seguirán estudiando con mantenimiento cuales son las causas pendientes de las auditorías para llevarlas a cabo lo antes posible.

Saludos.

6.8. Other reports

6.8.1. Steam monitorning report

De: Carmen Teresa Murcia

Enviado el: miércoles, 15 de mayo de 2024 14:21

Para: Daniel Rafart Buxó < drafart@psarria.com >; Manuel Moya Castillo

<mmoya@hinojosapaper.es>

CC: Moisés Herrero González < mherrero@psarria.com > Asunto: RE: Sarrià - Reunión seguimiento avance Carmen

Hola,

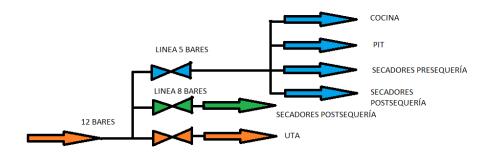
Por mi parte, y de cara a la reunión de mañana, os envío un pequeño resumen de las acciones que se han ido tomando desde la última reunión que tuvimos:

He continuado haciendo labores de análisis de consumo eléctrico.

Se ha incluido en el análisis el seguimiento de la reactiva para el buen funcionamiento de baterías de condensadores: cuando el coseno de phi es bajo (baterías de condensadores averiadas o paradas), esto puede traducirse en un aumento de las pérdidas de energía, un mayor calentamiento de los equipos eléctricos y una capacidad reducida de la red para suministrar energía de manera eficiente.

n relación al vapor, lo siguiente:

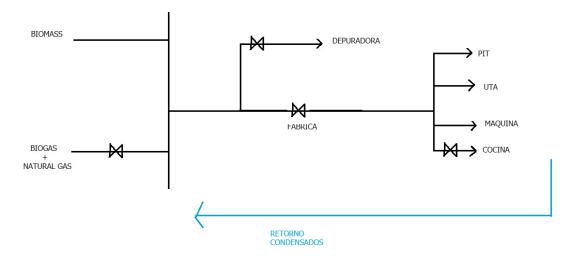
En primer lugar, si he entendido bien, el vapor en fábrica se distribuye de siguiente forma:



(esquema de vapor hecho por Gustavo)







(otra visión del esquema de vapor, interpretado por mí)

Hay instalados 3 caudalímetros de vapor (Fábrica, depuradora y cocina) y uno de retorno de condensados. El caudal usado en máquina lo calculamos restando el de cocina.

Por un lado, con Moisés hablamos de revisar la auditorías de vapor (2022 (VALMET), 2023 (VALMET) y 2024(KADANT)) y buscar cuales son las acciones abiertas y cerradas. A medida que voy entendiendo trozos de las auditorías, busco cuáles son las acciones abiertas que todavía están pendientes y doy parte a mantenimiento (Gustavo) junto con Anna (responsable de eficiencia energética) para ponerles remedio lo antes posible.

Moisés me pidió que hiciera un Excel con los datos sobre las acciones pendientes y las que ya están arregladas. Aunque es una buena idea, como no entiendo el 100% de las auditorías, no sé bien por dónde empezar. Sin embargo, la falta de Excel no me impide informar al equipo de mantenimiento sobre las acciones pendientes a medida que las encuentro, para que se tomen medidas lo antes posible. De modo que, conforme vaya confirmando las acciones, las iré listando en el Excel.

Por el otro lado, con Manuel buscamos formas de identificar consumos anómalos y caracterizar lo existente con los datos que tenemos. Para ello comentamos de revisar las variables que pueden afectar el flujo del caudalímetro de depuradora, máquina y cocina. Estudié una aproximación lineal para cada una de ellas con MATLAB. Por ahora el R2 está sobre el 0,7 (para que una aprox. lineal sea válida el R2 debe estar entre 0,95 y 1)

- Para el consumo en máquina= fábrica-cocina
- no hay directamente un caudalímetro de consumo, además que máquina tiene las dos sequerías (pre y post), también cuenta el PIT y la UTA.
 - Las variables dependientes relevantes por ahora son:
- Producción
- Gramaje
- Velocidad media calculada
- V indep: consumo vapor maquina
- R2=0,70



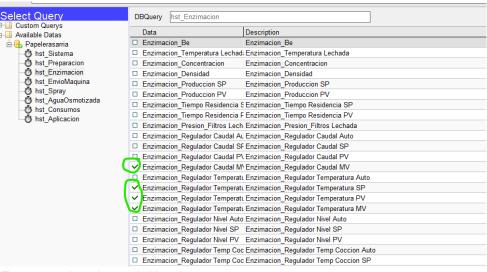


- Miré si el R2 mejoraba al añadir los consumos (kwh) de Acciona 1 y Acciona 2, sin embargo disminuye levemente, de modo que por el momento se estudia la posibilidad de que afecte al consumo de vapor, pero seguramente este consumo se ve reflejado ya en la variable velocidad.
- Para el consumo de depuradora las variables relevantes son
- la Ta agua de llegada desde fábrica,
- la Ta media de Girona,
- y una tercera que podría ser la T^a mínima de Girona, la DQO o el caudal de entrada; no variaba la R" (aproximación entre datos experimentales y teóricos) sobre 0,69. (La R2 ideal es entre 0,95 y 1).
- V. indep. es el consumo de vapor en depuradora
- R2=0,7

Hablé con Maria (responsable de Veolia) y me comentó que la otra variable que podría afectar es el caudal que reciben. En condiciones estables de proceso y caudales, recirculan agua internamente, lo que mantiene una temperatura media más alta que cuando reciben volúmenes altos de agua desde la máquina. Esto reduce la recirculación y la variable temperatura de llegada de fábrica tiene una influencia mayor, lo que aumenta la necesidad de vapor. Cuando sucede esto es un dato que solo lo tienen ellos y tengo entendido que no se registra automáticamente.

- Para el consumo de cocina
- Faltaría esperar a tener los datos experimentales.
- al estar instalado recientemente el caudalímetro y los valores que se leían antes de que se rompieran oscilan entre los 60-70, ahora oscilan entre los 15-20, sería preciso esperar a empezar a registrar más valores para hacer una aproximación.

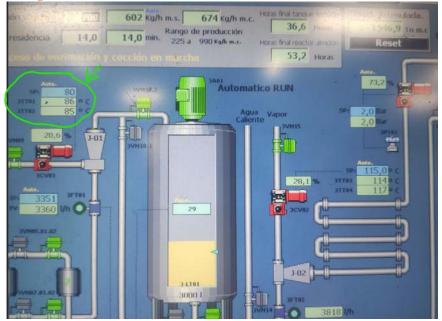
De todos modos, junto el software Koala de cocina, se ha podido conocer cuáles son las columnas que relacionan la Ta entrada de cocina y que entra para cambiarse con el vapor.



Estos son los datos del koala







Estas temperaturas junto los datos del % de almidón a aplicar deberían ser relevantes para hacer la ecuación de regresión del caudalímetro de cocina.

Pero sin una muestra de datos experimentales un poco grande, no tiene mucho sentido estudiar regresiones.

En las 3 aproximaciones, los R^2 encontrados no son significativos, de momento ha servido para descartar otras posibles variables. El estudio sería interesante hacerlo con el software R que está más dedicado al análisis de datos y a la estadística que MATLAB. Dicho esto, Manuel contactó con el responsable de la depuradora de Varennes y ellos realizan estas aproximaciones con otro programa (R Studio) y otro código con mayor % de R2 por lo que tengo intención de rehacer el cálculo, para mejorar el resultado y tener una herramienta con la que detectar fugas y/o consumos fuera del normal y esperado según los históricos.

Saludos y hasta mañana,



Carme Murcia

Becaria Proyectos Industrial Hinojosa Paper Sarrià







Discrepancies in Steam Consumption and GN Flowmeter Calibration

De: Carmen Teresa Murcia

Enviado el: jueves, 16 de mayo de 2024 9:24

Para: Manuel Moya Castillo < mmoya@hinojosapaper.es>; Jordi Puigdevall Furtià <<u>ipuigdevall@psarria.com</u>>; Cristina S. Pita <<u>cpita@psarria.com</u>>; Moisés Herrero





González <mherrero@psarria.com>; Gustavo Pera Noguera <gpera@psarria.com>

CC: Daniel Rafart Buxó < drafart@psarria.com >; Anna Capdevila Noguer

<acapdevila@psarria.com>

Asunto: Discrepancias de Consumos de Vapor y Calibración de Caudalímetro GN

Buenos días,

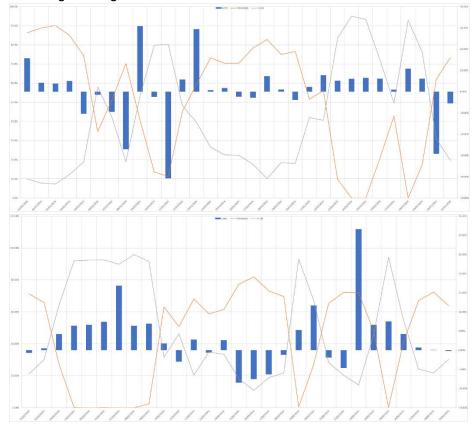
Durante una reunión con Manuel Moya Castillo Moya Castillo <a href="Moya Castillo Moya Castillo <a href="Moya Castillo <a href="Moya

Tomando en cuenta la siguiente ecuación:

Generación de vapor = Consumo de vapor + pérdidas (discrepancia)

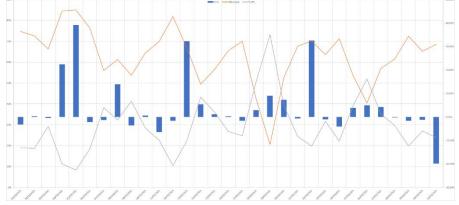
Mensualmente, el porcentaje de "perdidas" se mantiene mas o menos constante, sin embargo, en abril se ha observado un incremento y raíz de ello se buscó el origen;

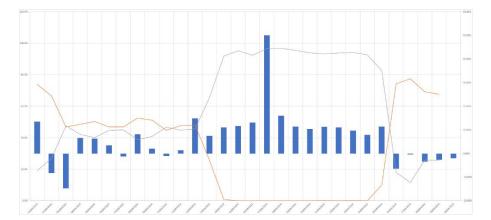
En la siguiente gráfica se ve la evolución desde enero 2024 hasta el día 14/5/24.











El % de error se muestra en la columna de azul, la línea naranja hace referencia a la producción de vapor con biomasa (se refleja en el eje de la derecha) y en gris se representa la producción de vapor mediante la caldera de GN. El eje horizontal son los días, el vertical izquierdo el promedio de error y a la derecha las toneladas de vapor (en gris GN y en naranja biomasa).

Al parecer, estas discrepancias se producen cuando la máquina experimenta una avería o rotura. Si en ese momento la caldera de biomasa funciona a plena capacidad, se ve obligada a liberar presión de vapor a la atmósfera debido a la disminución repentina de la demanda, ya que es más lenta en modular. A la de Gas puede ocurrirle pero en menor medida, este vapor pasaría por los contadores de Neolectra y no por los nuestros de consumo.

En el gráfico, los cuadrados en negro muestran los días con TM elevado (roturas o avería), dónde es normal que exista un error; sin embargo, los cuadrados en naranja muestran los días que **no tienen tiempo muerto** y el error vuelve a aparecer. Coincide que la caldera de biomasa estuvo apagada y por lo tanto la de GN estuvo produciendo la mayor parte del vapor que consumimos en fábrica.

Podría estar relacionado con la calibración del caudalímetro de la caldera UMISA, ya que se conoce que dicho caudalímetro no tiene corrección de temperatura.





En la reunión, Manuel nos explicó que esto puede afectar la medición ya que cuando un caudalímetro de vapor no dispone de corrección de temperatura y las condiciones del vapor que atraviesa el sistema varían, se produce una discrepancia en la lectura del caudalímetro. Esto ocurre porque la densidad del vapor, y por ende su caudal volumétrico, están directamente influenciados por la temperatura. Cuando las condiciones del vapor cambian o están fuera del rango calibrado del caudalímetro, este no puede ajustar su lectura para compensar los efectos de la temperatura.

Por lo tanto, la lectura del caudalímetro puede no ser precisa y esto puede conducir a un aumento en las discrepancias entre la generación y el consumo de vapor, lo que resulta en un incremento en" las pérdidas".

Se ha pedido a Rolando (responsable de Neoelectra) cuando fue al última vez que se calibró ese caudalímetro y en que parámetros para comparar con lo anterior. También se han encontrado informes de calibración de 2019 con casuísticas similares y se pretende solicitar al fabricante el historial de servicios de verificación realizado.

Saludos,

6.8.3. June energy report

De: Daniel Rafart Buxó < drafart@psarria.com > **Enviado el:** lunes, 10 de junio de 2024 9:38

Para: Carmen Teresa Murcia < cteresa@hinojosagroup.com>

CC: Manuel Moya Castillo <mmoya@hinojosapaper.es>; Moisés Herrero González

<mherrero@psarria.com>

Asunto: RV: Análisis energéticos del 5, 6, 7, 8 y 9 de junio

Hola

Temes pendents, diga'm com están si us plau i grafica per a veure si estem igual, hem millorat o hem empitjorat:

- Reactiva de la unitat de bobinadora
- Consum unitat eléctrica depuradora
- Consum turbos máquina de paper
- Vapor: feines pendents correctives

Ens está costant molt arribar als ratis elèctrics. Es compensa amb bones produccions però quan baixem de les 350 tm quedem fora. Hem de veure què més podem fer per a optimizar-ho una mica més.

Quan a vapor, de moment no tinc clar cap a on hem de tirar, a veure si pots posar una mica de llum a la foscor.

Merci.







Daniel Rafart Buxó Dirección Hinojosa Paper Sarrià







Enviado el: martes, 11 de junio de 2024 11:43 **Para:** Daniel Rafart Buxó < drafart@psarria.com>

CC: Manuel Moya Castillo < mmoya@hinojosapaper.es >; Moisés Herrero González

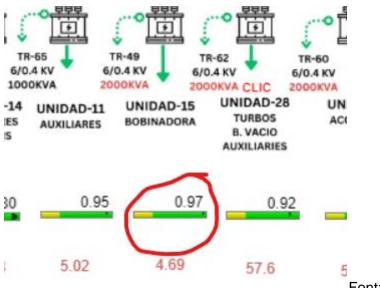
<mherrero@psarria.com>; Anna Capdevila Noguer acapdevila@psarria.com>

Asunto: RV: Análisis energéticos del 5, 6, 7, 8 y 9 de junio

Hola Dani,

Intentaré respondre't a tot, espero que et serveixi la informació:

1. Reactiva unitat bobinadora:



Font: circutor

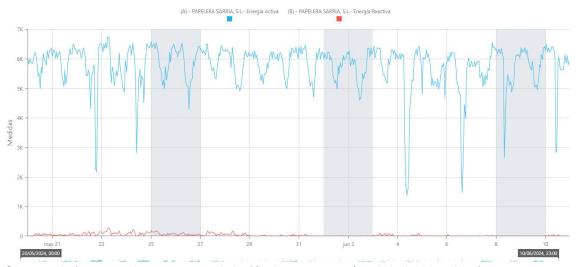
En Ghafur i en Rafa Ruiz van trobar una unitat de condensadors a la unitat vella de bobinadora i s'ha aprofitat amb èxit. S'ha corregit l'energia reactiva d'aquesta unitat.

Es va activar el 30 de maig i com es pot veure tant a SIRUS com a Circutor la reactiva ha disminuit des d'aquest día i es manté mínima





Circutor (inductiva fa referencia a la reactiva)



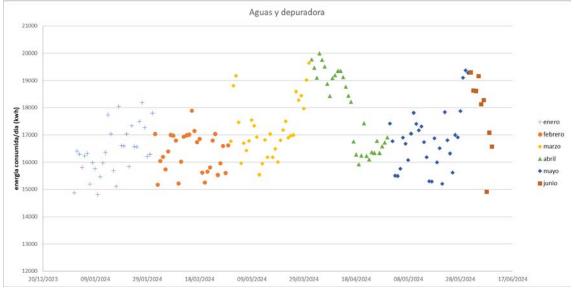
Sirus web (es veu el consum total de fábrica, no només el de bobinadora)

2. Consum unitat depuradora

He graficat diariament el consum de depuradora des de gener tal que:







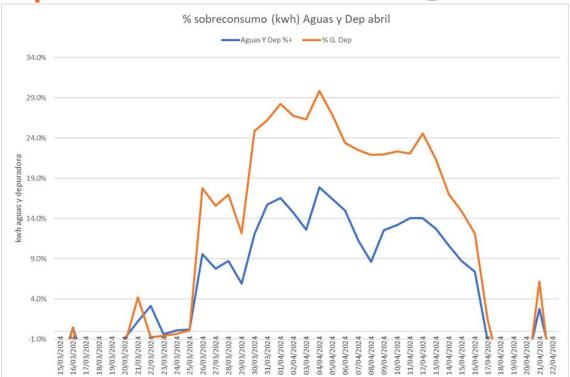
El gràfic no és gaire clar, s'observa que no és un consum estable, però que es manté entre 15mil i 20mil. He calculat el promig mensual per comparar-los millor.

	promedio (kwh)	% de +
mes	Aguas y dep	respecto
enero	16415	0.0%
febrero	16365	-0.3%
marzo	17238	5.0%
abril	17915	9.1%
mayo	16825	2.5%
junio	17849	8.7%
Desv estantard	682.74	

El pic d'abril és el que havíem estudiat en el seu moment:

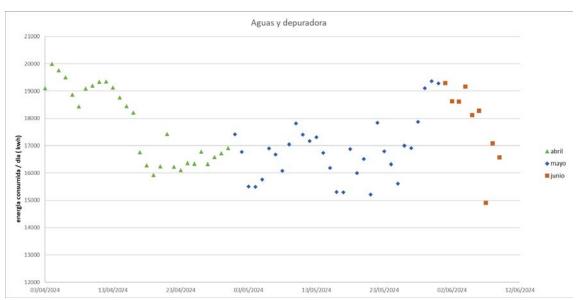






Si recordó bé, el 14/4 es van deixar d'enviar sòlids a la depuradora, però el sobreconsum va seguir uns dies més pequè encara s'havia de depurar la materia acumulada els dies anteriors.

Per veure el comportament a juny, si fem zoom al primer gràfic:



El 4/6 vaig parlar amb la Maria (Veolia) i em va comentar que segurament era sobreconsum una altra vegada per la velocitat de la turbina.

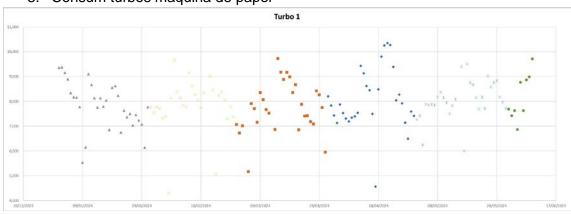


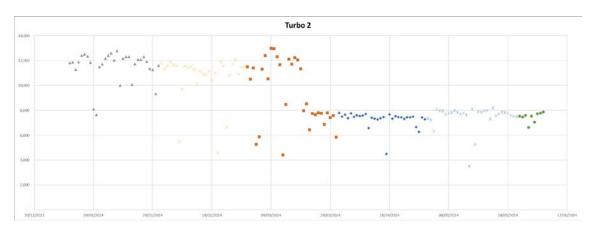


A la gràfica es veu com a finals de maig principis de juny puja i que els últims dies de juny ha començat a disminuir: de tota manera els propers diez seguiré estudiant el comportament...

Per tindre més clar d'on pot venir el sobreconsum, seria recomanable instalar analitzadors elèctrics en les soplantes y les centrífugas.

3. Consum turbos maquina de paper









	promedio (kwh)		
mes	Turbo 1	Turbo 2	
enero	7835	11532	
febrero	7700	10672	
marzo	7466	9370	
abril	8065	7291	
mayo	7913	7504	
junio	8175	7465	
mes	Turbo 1	Turbo 2	
abril	8065	7291	
mayo	7913	7504	
junio	8175	7465	
Desv estantard	131.52 113.		

La desviació estàndard proporciona una mesura sobre quant varien les dades en relació amb el seu promig. Si bé en el gràfic es veu que el consum de la turbo 1 és menys estable que la turbo 2, també es veu que la desviació estàndard dels últims mesos no és gaire alta (1,61% respecte el total).

4. Vapor feines pendents correctives

Jo també estic perduda, crec que seria més fácil saber per on estem perdent de més si hi hagués cabalímetres a post-sequeria i pre-sequeria. També seria interessant veure si existeix cabalíemtre a UTA i enviar la señal al DCS.

Parlant amb Rolando em comenta que fa temps que el retorn de condensats arriba amb una conductivitat de 288 en comptes de a 50, hi ha alguna fuga que contamina el retorn de condensats.

Parlant amb Juanjo em va comentar que seria una bona idea mirar el % d' humetat amb el que entra el paper a la pre-sequeria. I mira si es pot reduir aquest percentatge augmentant la pressió a prenses.

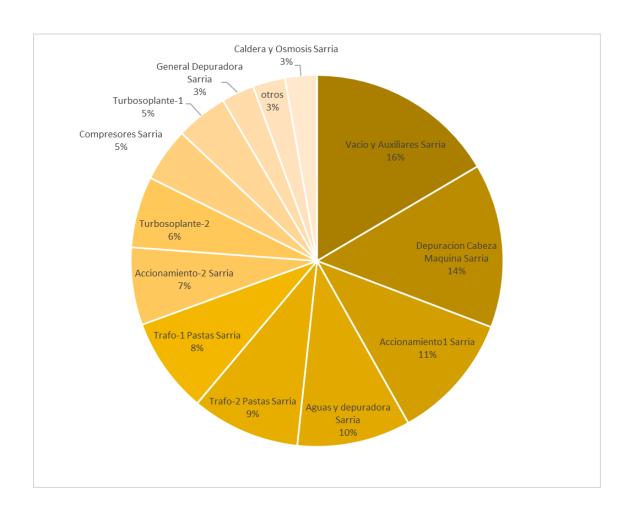
A nivel d'accions pendents de les auditories, et reenviaré un mail que vaig escriure a Gustavo el 15 de maig; d'aquell mail s'han rentat els filtres d'extracció d'aire, però si no m'equivoco les altres accions de reparació encara estan pendents.

De cara als ratis elèctrics, no sé ben bé com millorar-los, però us adjunto una grafica sobre els analitzadors que suposen un major consum de la planta, i després, un llistat dels motors que més consumeixen dins d'aquests analitzadors:





TRANSFOR MER	DCS NAME	NAME ANALYZER	UNITY	TYPE	VOLTAGE	PHYSICAL LOCATION 1	% OF THE TOTAL
62	Vacío y Auxiliares Sarria	UNIDAD 28	U - 28 + U- 36	CVM-C10	MEDIUM	POSTE A	20.00%
62	TURBOSAPLANTE-2	TURBBO 2	U - 36	CVM-MINI	LOW	U - 36	7.50%
62	TURBOSAPLANTE-1	TURBBO 1	U - 36	CVM-MINI	LOW	U - 36	5.50%
67	Depuración cabeza máquina Sarria	UNIDAD 1-2-3	U 1 - 2- 3	CVM-C10	MEDIUM	POSTE A	17.30%
60	Accionamiento 1 Sarria	L1-UNIT 3	U - 3	CVM-C10	MEDIUM	POSTE A	13.40%
63	Aguas y depuradora Sarria	UNIDAD 18 + 16	U - 18 + U - 16	CVM-C10	MEDIUM	POSTE A	11.90%
63	General Depuradora	UNIDAD 16	U - 16				3.40%
71	Trafo 2 Pastas Sarria	L2-PASTAS	U - 35	CVM-C10			11.40%
70	Trafo 1 Pastas Sarria	L1-PASTAS	U - 35	CVM-C10			10.10%
61	Accionamiento 2 Sarria	L2-UNIT 3	U - 3	CVM-C10	MEDIUM	POSTE A	8.20%
26	COMPRESORES SARRIA	UNIDAD 13	U - 13	CVM-C10	MEDIUM	POSTE A	5.70%
26	COMPRESOR-1 SARRIA	COMPRESOR 1	U - 13	CVM-MINI	LOW	U - 13	0.80%
26	COMPRESOR-2 SARRIA	COMPRESOR 2	U - 13	CVM-MINI	LOW	U - 13	0.20%
26	COMPRESOR-3 SARRIA	COMPRESOR 3	U - 13	CVM-MINI	LOW	U - 13	0.20%
26	COMPRESOR-4 SARRIA	COMPRESOR 4	U - 13	CVM-MINI	LOW	U - 13	0.50%
9	Caldera y Ósmosis Sarria	UNIDAD 14	U - 14	CVM-C10	MEDIUM	POSTE A	3.30%
	Bobinadora Sarria	UNIDAD 15	U - 15	CVM-C10	MEDIUM	POSTE A	1.00%
	Acabados Sarria	UNIDAD 4-27	U 4- 27	CVM-C10	MEDIUM	POSTE A	0.90%
	Auxiliares 2 Sarria	UNIDAD 10	U - 10	CVM-C10	MEDIUM	POSTE A	0.80%
	ALUM BRADO SARRIA	ED-B	ED -B	CVM-C10	MEDIUM	POSTE A	0.50%
	Auxiliares sarrià	UNIDAD 11	U - 11	CVM-C10	MEDIUM	POSTE A	0.30%



Els que més consumeixen són Vacío y auxiliares: suma la unitat 28 + la 36 (la de les turbos).

Adjunto un llistat dels motors que més consumeixen de la unitat 28:





					1
62	VAC Y AUX	U-28	PM-2801	250	BBA. NASH BUIT 1ª i 2ª BAIETES
62	VAC Y AUX	U-28	QM-2801	250	ROTOR PULPER 8 SOTA SPEED-SIZER
62	VAC Y AUX	U-28	PM-2802	200	BBA. SAFEM BUIT PICK- UP I PREMSA ASPIRANT
62	VAC Y AUX	U-28	PM-2803	132	BBA. SAFEM BUIT 3 ^a BAIETA S01532 M1264
62	VAC Y AUX	U-28	PM-2806	132	6TV00 BOMBA DE BUIT TELA SUPERIOR
62	VAC Y AUX	U-28	DM-2801	110	SCREEN 1A ETAPA MESA INFERIOR
62	VAC Y AUX	U-28	PM-2804	75	BBA. SAFEM BUIT CAIXES ASPIRANTS
62	VAC Y AUX	U-28	PM-2811	75	BBA. EXTRACCIO PULPER 8 SOTA SPEED- SIZER
62	VAC Y AUX	U-28	PM-2815	75	BBA. BUIT TRIVAC TAULA
62	VAC Y AUX	U-28	PM-2830	75	BBA. DILUCIO CAIXA ENTRADA
62	VAC Y AUX	U-28	PM-2812	55	BBA. ENVIO A DEPURADOR SECUNDARI M4267
62	VAC Y AUX	U-28	PM-2805	37	BBA. SAFEM BUIT PICK- UP I PREMSA ASPIRANT
62	VAC Y AUX	U-28	PM-2835	30	BOMBA №3 RED AGUA FRESCA 4 BARS
62	VAC Y AUX	U-28	DM-2802	22	DEPURADOR SECUNDARI

S'ha de comentar que els que están en Vermell són els motors de les antigues bombes Nash, que s'activen quan les turbos fallen, però en principi no estan funcionant. Seguidament de les turbos el que més consumeix és l'analitzador "depuración y cabeza de máquina" que inclou tota la unitat 1, la 2 y els primers 20 armaris de la 3. En la unitat 1 lúnic motor que consumeix molt és el seguent:

ANALIZADOR	num	CODI	KW
D.C.M.	U-1	PM111	132

De la unitat 2:





ANALIZADOR	num	CODI	armario	KW	DESCRIPCIO
D.C.M.		PM-242	11	200.00	BOMBA FAN PUMP SUPERIOR
D.C.M.	U-2	PM-241	2	75	BOMBA PASTA ESPESA SUPERIOR
D.C.M.	U-2	PM-243	2	75.00	BOMBA DESCARGA TORRE DE ROTOS
D.C.M.	U-2	PM-217B	4	55.00	BOMBA 2 REGADERAS FILTRO DE DISCOS
D.C.M.	U-2	PM-244	3	55	BOMBA AIGUA PREPARACIÓ DE PASTES
D.C.M.	U-2	DM-206	5	55.00	SCREEN 1ª ETAPA SUPERIOR
D.C.M.	U-2	QM-203	9	55.00	ROTOR PULPER 5
D.C.M.	U-2	PM-245	4	37	BOMBA FILTRO DE DISCOS
D.C.M.	U-2	DM-207	6	30.00	SCREEN 2ª ETAPA SUPERIOR
D.C.M.	U-2	PM-210	9	30.00	BOMBA EXTRACCIÓ PULPER 5

I de la unitat 3 els primers 20 armaris:

	do la diffici o dio primoro 20 difficilio.					
D.C.M.	U-3	QM-304	14	160	ROTOR PULPER № 4	
D.C.M.	U-3	PM-307	16	110	BOMBA 2 (AUXILIAR) FOSO TELA	
D.C.M.	U-3	PM-357	14	90	BBA. EXTRACCIO PULPER № 4	
D.C.M.	U-3	PM-302	13	45	BOMBA Nº2 30 BARS NETEJA BAIETES	
D.C.M.	U-3	PM-319A	7	30	BBA. 1 AIGUA FRESCA GENERAL MAQ. 4	
D.C.M.	U-3	PM-319B	7	30	BBA. 2 AIGUA FRESCA GENERAL MAQ. 4	
D.C.M.	U-3	PM-323	4	30	BBA AIGUA SUPERCLARA A RUIXADORES I DUL.LUCIO (RESERVA)	
D.C.M.	U-3	SM-317	3	30	VENTILADOR BUIT SKIMMER DUOFORMER	
D.C.M.	U-3	SM-318	3	30	VENTILADOR BUIT CAIXA ASPIRANT DUOFORMER	
D.C.M.	U-3	SM-319	8	30	VENTILADOR № 2 INSUFLACIO AIRE PRESEQUERIA	
D.C.M.	U-3	SM-320	8	30	VENTILADOR № 1 INSUFLACIO AIRE PRESEQUERIA	

D.C.M.	U-3	QM-304	14	160	ROTOR PULPER Nº 4
D.C.M.	U-3	PM-307	16	110	BOMBA 2 (AUXILIAR) FOSO TELA
D.C.M.	U-3	PM-357	14	90	BBA. EXTRACCIO PULPER № 4





	-	-	-		
D.C.M.	U-3	PM-302	13	45	BOMBA Nº2 30 BARS NETEJA BAIETES
D.C.M.	U-3	PM-319A	7	30	BBA. 1 AIGUA FRESCA GENERAL MAQ. 4
D.C.M.	U-3	PM-319B	7	30	BBA. 2 AIGUA FRESCA GENERAL MAQ. 4
D.C.M.	U-3	PM-323	4	30	BBA AIGUA SUPERCLARA A RUIXADORES I DUL.LUCIO (RESERVA)
D.C.M.	U-3	SM-317	3	30	VENTILADOR BUIT SKIMMER DUOFORMER
D.C.M.	U-3	SM-318	3	30	VENTILADOR BUIT CAIXA ASPIRANT DUOFORMER
D.C.M.	U-3	SM-319	8	30	VENTILADOR Nº 2 INSUFLACIO AIRE PRESEQUERIA
D.C.M.	U-3	SM-320	8	30	VENTILADOR Nº 1 INSUFLACIO AIRE PRESEQUERIA

Espero que aquesta información us sigui útil, Salutacions,



Carme Murcia

Becaria Proyectos Industrial **Hinojosa Paper Sarrià**







6.8.4. Final energy report

Mejoras a nivel eléctrico

1.1. Resumen de propuestas de mejora comentadas revisión energética de abril 2023:

- Objetivo 1: ampliar un 20% el consumo monitorizado mediante la instalación de analizadores por debajo del unifilar, de los analizadores generales que resultan significativos
- Objetivo 2: Estudio de optimización de consumo de energía eléctrica en el alumbrado interior disminuyendo un 10% la potencia instalada.





- Objetivo 3: Reducción de consumo energético de aire comprimido en un 13% en energía eléctrica (octubre 2022 2024)
- Objetivo 4: Reducción del consumo de vapor en máquina en un 10%

1.2. Instalar analizadores en los motores comentados en el informe de junio: Dep, y cabeza de maquina y U-28

1.3. Aguas y depuradora

Instalar analizadores eléctricos en aguas y depuradora:

- o Soplante invección aire dentro del reactor aerobio
- o Turbina del reactor aerobio
- o Consum eléctrico que abarque les dos centrífuges

1.4. Caldera y Osmosis Unidad 14

Hay una serie de equipos (motores y agitadores) que cuelgan de este analizador, pero no están relacionados con este proceso sino con el de Depuradora.

- AM-1405 (agitador, 37 KW)
- AM-1406 (agitador, 37 KW)
- PM-1404 (bomba, 55 KW)
- PM-1408 (bomba, 37 KW)

Son las que están situadas al pie de las torres blancas altas al lado de la unidad 14.

 hay un estudio pedido por Rolando de Neoelectra (Por la parte de Recefil- energía haremos en julio la verificación de consumos eléctricos de todos los motores)

1.5. Compresores

- De la unidad que cuelgan los compresores también cuelgan los siguientes motores:

MOTOR	KW
PM-1320	22
PM-1322	22
PM-1349	22
PM-1310	30

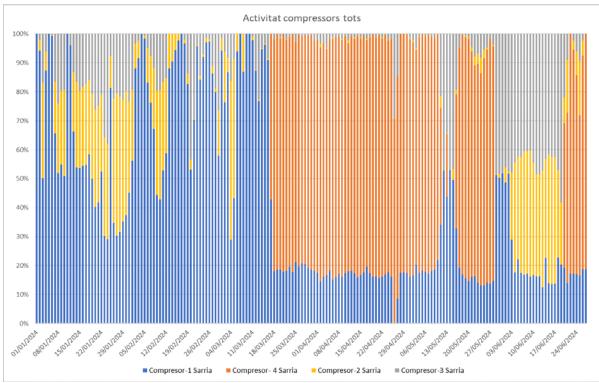
- tendría sentido instalar caudalímetros del aire comprimido q se pide por los compresores
- Cambiar la programación del compresor 4 de contínuo a escalonado;



Esto es lo que dice el de ADBosch pero la realidad es que continuamente se activan los 4 compresores por el alto número de fugas.

- El compresor 4 en los paros programados consume lo mismo que en los días de funcionamiento normal

En las siguientes gráficas he graficado el consumo diario de los 4 compresores de enero a junio



Se puede ver que se van activando los 4.

1.6. Resumen de algunas cosas comentadas revisión energética de octubre 2020:





(!) redimensionamiento Trafos sobredimensionados:

¿posible? Hablar con los eléctricos, ellos lo tenían muy claro → U-4, poste B, U-13, U-11, U-15 → amperios= 31 + 4 +4+ 20

- distorsión armónica alta → no existe penalizaciones por reactiva pero se debería estudiar baterías de condensadores para unidad 14
- se desaprovecha gran cantidad de biogas producido en los tanques IC1 y
 IC2
- Los consumos totales de 2019 sacados del SCADA no coinciden con el consumo anual obtenido de las facturas de 2019 → puede ser por parones en los analizadores , pero hay 13,4% diferencia → habría que revisar el desajuste

A nivel de vapor

- ¿Se han cubierto con aislante las tuberías de vapor?
- ¿tendría sentido aumentar la presión dentro de los cilindros de sequería o monitorizarla?

1.7. Caudalímetros - Resumen reunión 2 de julio 2024

Con Rolando, Gustavo, Moisés y Carme para hablar de los caudalímetros necesarios para comprar a nivel de vapor.

Si he entendido bien las conclusiones son las siguientes:

- Normalizar todos caudalímetros a la misma marca: Yokogawa para que cuando vengan a revisar uno, los revisen todos de vez
- Comprar 3 caudalímetros para las calderas:
 - Gas Natural (UMISA) (necesario porque actualmente no tiene corrección de T^a y se factura más de la cuenta),
 - Biogás
 - Biomasa
 - (Biogas y biomasa ambas actualmente SPirax Sarco, pero comprarlo Yokogawa para tener toda la fábrica la misma marca y ahorrar en las revisiones anuales de caudalímetros)
- Pre Sequería (5 bar)
- Post sequería (8 bar)
- Retorno de condensados (existe, pero no funciona correctamente, suele medir mucho más de lo que debería)
- También se necesitaría de forma menos prioritaria:
 - D. depuradora
 - H. fábrica total (para tener correctivo y poder comparar la lectura tanto de consumo de fábrica como de producción en calderas)
 - UTA → existe pero no manda señal. → hacer que mande señal.





- En total **se tendrían que buscar presupuestos con la marca Yokogawa para 8 caualímetros:** 3 caudalímetros del lado de las calderas + 1 (Edari) + 2 (sequerías 5 y 8 bar) + 1 retorno condensados = 7 de vapor + 1 retorno condensados.
- Faltaría buscar presupuestos de yokogawa para las 3 calderas y el de retorno condensados

1.8. PIT

 Programar que el caudalímetro del PIT mande señal para que se puedan recoger los datos

1.9. Recuperar vahos atmosfera (trampas de vapor)

- ¿Sería interesante plantear recuperar los vahos de vapor que se tiran a la atmosfera durante los paros /roturas?
- ¿Existen actualmente trampas de vapor en la línea de vapor que sale por las chimeneas?