

Conclusion:

1. Most power plant loads vary in an irregular manner; the operator can be usually anticipated the hour to hour changes but not their exact value.
2. Combustion control system that uses compressed air for its relying system and its power unit.
3. Combustion control system that uses change in generator electric load, as measured by the recorder, as the first impulse to alter steam generator fuel and air flow.
4. Feed water must be varied with change in section load.
5. Automatic control systems are available in a number of arrangements, but they all essentially follow a common mode of operation.
 6. To minimize fluctuation in system frequency, the best scheme would theoretically start changing heat release in the furnace before the load change, because of the lag in the steam generator processes.
7. When fuel to the boiler is interrupted and the turbine not tripped, boiler pressure drops as steam continues flowing through turbine