

Jera



# YOKOHAMA

## THERMAL POWER STATION

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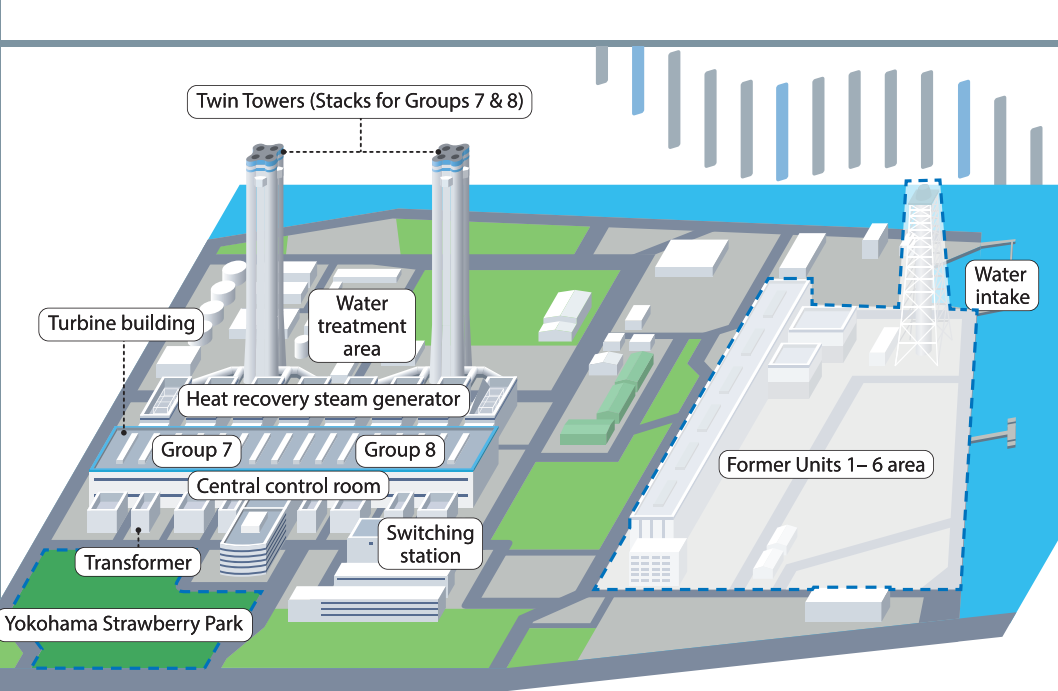
WELCOME TO YOKOHAMA THERMAL POWER STATION!

The 200 meter-high "Twin Towers" are  
the symbol of the power station



# History of the Yokohama Thermal Power Station

Unit 1 of the Yokohama Thermal Power Station went into operation in 1962. Subsequently, all units up to Unit 6 went into operation by 1968 in response to the growing demand for electricity in the Kanto area. At first, heavy oil and crude oil were used as fuel, but in 1984 the fuel was changed to liquefied natural gas (LNG) which does not discharge particulate matter or sulfur oxides. In 1996, Groups 7 and 8 were expanded on the adjacent site to meet the needs of the times. The use of efficient advanced combined-cycle (ACC) power generation systems has made this urban thermal power station even more eco-friendly. Units 1 to 4 were decommissioned between 2004 and 2007. In 2015, a project was started to upgrade gas turbines and steam turbines in order to improve the power generation efficiency and increase the output. In 2017, the entire equipment was upgraded. As a result, the power generation efficiency was improved and the output increased from 350 MW to 377 MW. With Units 1 to 6 having been decommissioned, the current total output is about 3,016 MW.



Overall layout of the power station

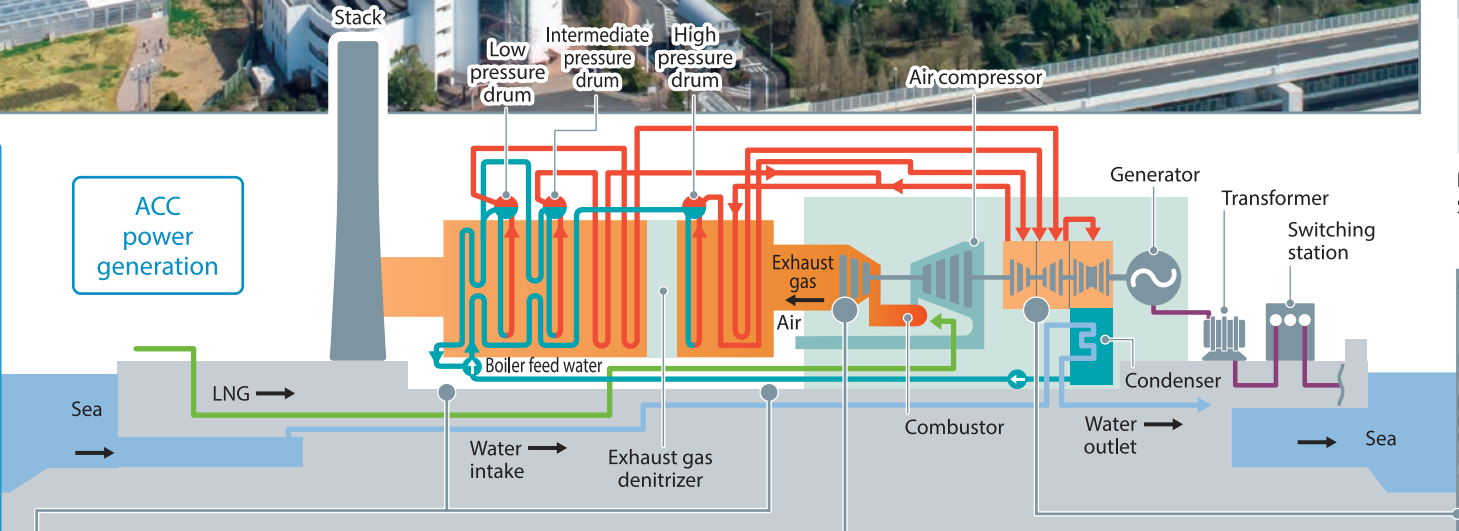
Outline of facilities

Unit No.	Output (MW)	Fuel	COD	GT combustion temperature (°C)	Power generation type
Group 7	7-1	LNG	January 1998	1,300	Combined cycle
	7-2		October 1997	1,300	
	7-3		January 1997	1,300	
	7-4		June 1996	1,300	
Group 8	8-1		July 1996	1,300	
	8-2		February 1997	1,300	
	8-3		October 1997	1,300	
	8-4		January 1998	1,300	

Name: Yokohama Thermal Power Station Location: Tsurumi-ku, Yokohama City, Kanagawa Prefecture  
Site area: Approx. 450,000m<sup>2</sup>

## CHECK! Features The 200 meter-high “Twin Towers” are the symbol of the power station

The two stacks, which are popularly known as the “Twin Towers,” are the symbol of the power station. In 1998, the environmentally friendly advanced combined-cycle (ACC) power generation system was added. In 2015, a project was carried out to upgrade the equipment to further increase the efficiency.

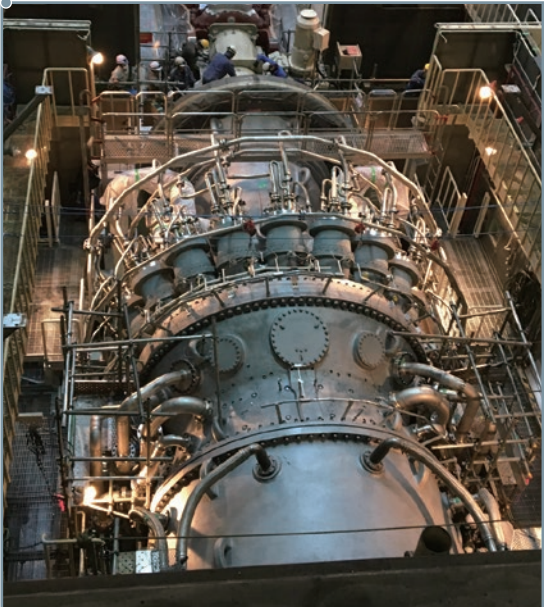


## Heat recovery steam generator

The heat recovery steam generator plays a key role in utilizing the exhaust gas from the gas turbine in the ACC system to generate steam for driving the steam turbine.

## 1,300°C-class highly efficient gas turbine

The 1,300°C-class highly efficient gas turbine improves the thermal efficiency by increasing the temperature of the combustion gas. The gas turbines are easy to start up and shut down (approximately one hour from startup to base load in the Daily Startup and Stop (DSS) operation) and can thus respond quickly and appropriately to fluctuations in electricity demand.



## Steam turbine

A steam turbine converts the energy of high-temperature, high-pressure steam into mechanical energy. The blades are processed to attain a special curved asymmetric profile design based on fluid mechanics to maximize the performance.

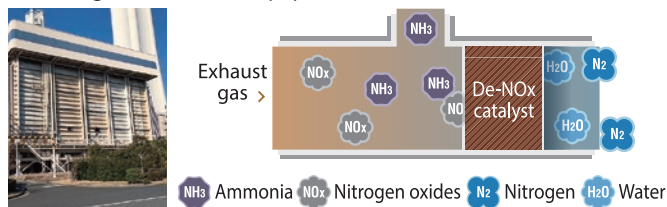


# Environmental Initiatives

## Preventing air pollution

The power station is fueled with LNG and therefore does not discharge SOx which are the cause of particulate matter and acid rain. The use of low-NOx burners and exhaust gas denitration equipment has also reduced the discharge of nitrogen oxides. The white smoke rising from the plant stacks on cool days is steam.

Exhaust gas denitration equipment (removal of NOx)



Ammonia is injected into the exhaust gas. The de-NOx catalyst stimulates a chemical reaction that turns the nitrogen oxides into harmless nitrogen and water.

## Keeping the oceans clean

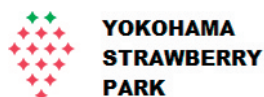
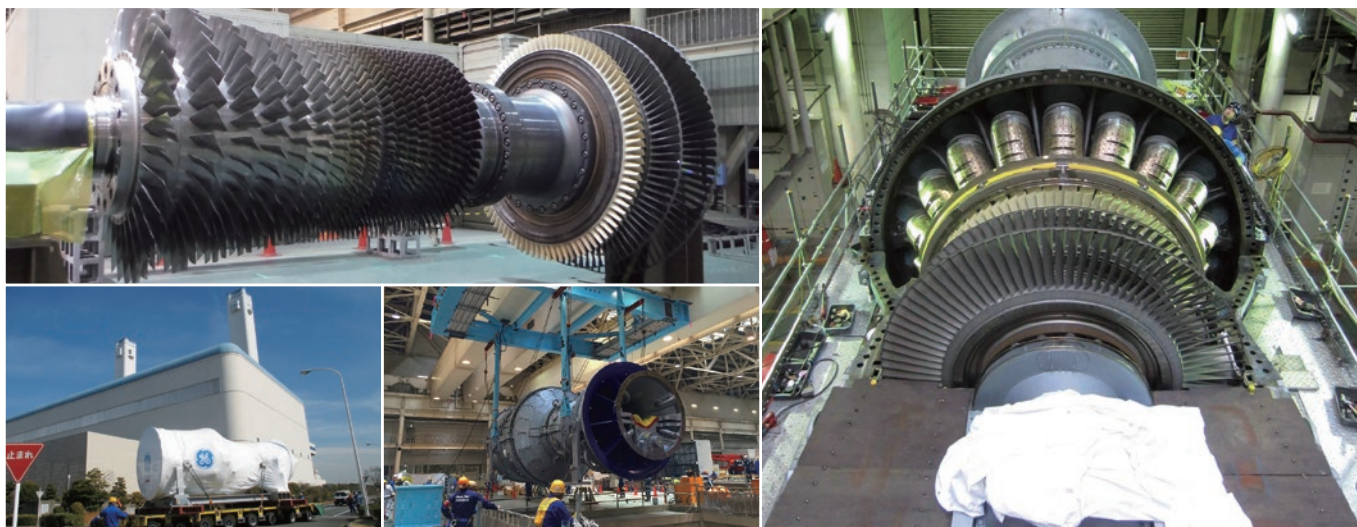
The equipment cleaning water and general waste water generated at the power station undergoes pre-processing such as oil separation and neutralization. It is then purified by means of condensation, sedimentation, filtration and neutralization, and the water quality is checked before it is discharged.

## Protecting the global environment

Since power stations make use of the earth's enriched resources, it is important to achieve high level of thermal efficiency when generating electricity due to preservation of the global environment. In addition, greater generating efficiency means that less carbon dioxide, which causes global warming, is produced. We are committed to conserve the earth's finite resources and curb global warming by leveraging the technical capabilities we have accumulated over the years and by introducing highly efficient power generating equipment.

## Upgrade of gas turbines and steam turbines

With the aim of making this power station more environmentally friendly and ensuring that it will be able to continue to produce electricity inexpensively, in 2015 work began on upgrading the Group 7 and 8 gas turbines. The upgrades were completed in December 2017. These upgrades not only increased power generation capacity but also boosted generating efficiency, reducing the amount of fuel used and thereby cutting annual CO<sub>2</sub> emissions by around 240,000 t.



Yokohama Strawberry Park, an experience-oriented facility where visitors can enjoy strawberry picking throughout the year

The Yokohama Strawberry Park features an all-electric greenhouse where the temperature and humidity are finely controlled. Visitors can enjoy fresh and delicious strawberries in any season. At the farm, we carefully grow the strawberries and pick them one by one, helped by people with disabilities\* under the guidance of experts. We also run a café in an annex facility. JERA will continue to promote diversity and inclusion as it implements a variety of initiatives to enable its employees, which are its most important asset, to grow and make the most of their abilities.

\*JERA Miraiful, a special subsidiary company established to provide various work opportunities for people with disabilities, is in charge of cultivation and other operations.

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