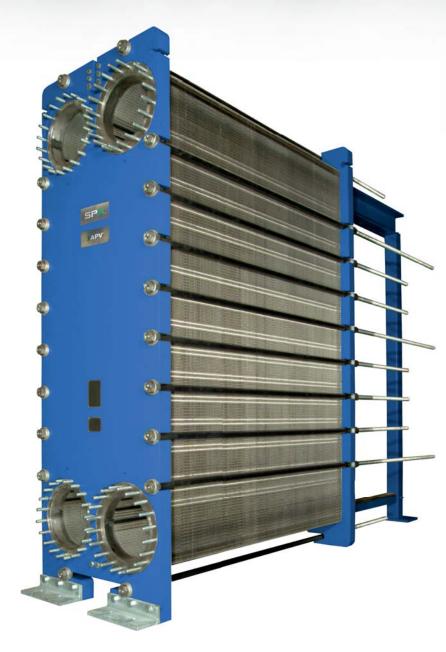


# Paraflow Plate Heat Exchanger

POWER INDUSTRY APPLICATIONS



APV plate heat exchangers offer the most cost-effective solutions for heat transfer applications in the power industry that historically were served by shell and tube technology. Plate heat exchangers play an increasingly important role in helping power producers meet stringent water environmental and energy conservation regulations. Advances in PHE technology have helped it supplant the shell and tube as the technology of choice in this demanding industry.

Finding innovative ways to help the world meet its ever growing demand for power is a key focus for SPX. SPX provides creative solutions the serve global energy markets in a myriad of ways. Our ideas are helping build more efficient power plants and renovate older existing facilities.

SPX offers an extensive portfolio of plate heat exchanges covering many power station applications. Regularly SPX heat exchangers replace older technology products due to the simplicity of installation and their high performance thermal characteristics. Whether recovering waste heat or isolating the cooling system from the cooling source, SPX has the application knowledge and product to improve efficiency and performance.

# APV Paraflow Plate Heat Exchangers For Power Industry Applications

#### **POWERFUL BENEFITS**

- Protects equipment from damage caused by contaminants
- Highly efficient heat recovery
- Flow rates up to 20,000 GPM (75,708 LPM)
- Simplifies maintenance, saving time and money
- Modular design facilitates flexibility for reconfiguration
- Compact design saves space

#### **EFFICIENT, COMPACT AND COST EFFECTIVE**

#### **Efficiency**

- High thermal efficiency saves money through reduction in required heat transfer area
- Low liquid hold-up improves start-up time and reduces operating fluid costs
- Achieves up to 97% heat recovery

#### Maintenance

- Eliminates complicated maintenance such as x-ray, ultrasonic and other non-destructive test procedures
- 100% corrosion resistant material reduces inspection and maintenance while ensuring reliable operation
- No moving parts minimizes vibration, ensures reliable operation and reduces maintenance

#### Cost

- Lower capital costs when compared to traditional shell and tube
- Efficient design reduces weight
- Life cycle cost reduction
- Reduced fouling leads to higher thermal efficiency, and minimizes maintenance and operating costs
- Lower fluid velocity maximizes plate life and reduces maintenance

# Typical Power Industry Applications

As a world-leading supplier in the energy sector of both traditional and alternative energy sources, SPX has devoted itself to developing products and systems that improve energy efficiency. SPX engineers rely on their extensive experience in the power industry to deliver solutions customized to your specific application.



# **Conventional Power Generation Stations**

Coal

Oil

Fossil Fuels

Natural Gas



#### **Nuclear Power Plants**

Non-Nuclear

Nuclear Island



#### **Peak Load Stations**

# Combined Heat & Power Stations

Co-Generation



#### **Incineration Plants**

Waste-to-Energy



Geothermal Hydro-Electric Solar



#### **District Heating**



### Process Knowledge Serving a Wide Range of Applications for Flectric Power Generation

#### **POWER GENERATION STATIONS**

Heat is produced and transformed into electric energy using different methods. Depending on the source of fuels used to produce the heat and the layout scheme of the power plant, thermal power stations can be split (for the most part) into the following types:

- Conventional power stations using coal, oil, fossil fuels, or natural gas
- Nuclear power stations
- Peak load and other types of electric energy producing power plants:
  - Diesel power
  - Gas turbines
  - Combined cycle power stations (gas turbines + thermal power section in combination)
  - Generation or co-generation
  - Incineration plants
  - Geothermal power stations
  - Hydroelectric power
  - Wind power

#### PLATE HEAT EXCHANGER DUTIES

#### **Conventional Thermal Power Plants**

Plant auxiliary cooling requirements contain a number of thermal applications ideal for plate heat exchangers (PHE).

- Most applications are related to removal of excess frictional heat from various components in the auxiliary system
- Needs are primarily liquid to liquid duties, water to water, glycol to water or oil to water
- Design pressures in the auxiliary system are seldom above
   150 PSIG
- Typical application design temperatures are usually between 120°F (49°C) and 212°F (100°C)

#### **Auxiliary Cooling Duties**

- · Central cooling
- Vacuum pump cooling
- Generator cooling
- Feed water pump (lube oil cooling)
- Seal water cooling
- Turbine cooling (lube oil cooling)
- Drainage cooling (heat recovery)
- Air compressor cooling
- Emergency diesel cooling
- Condensate cooling (regenerative heat recovery)
- Plant and office heating

#### **Hydro Power Stations**

Lubrication oil cooling for the turbine and generator are usually the only applications in a hydroelectric plant.

#### **Nuclear Power Plants**

Cooling requirements in a nuclear power plant can be divided into two main areas: non-nuclear and nuclear island.

#### **Non-Nuclear Area**

The major part of the heat exchanger duties in the non-nuclear area are the same for the auxiliaries in a conventional power plant. PHEs are used in the area where the production of electric energy starts (from the turbine, to the distribution of the electricity, to the grid).

#### **Nuclear Island**

The nuclear island contains all the systems involved with the reactor for production of steam and the safety systems for the reactor. The PHE duties in the nuclear island are related to the safety circuits or to the cooling of excess heat. The heat exchangers installed in safety circuits are stand-by units. Other than test runs performed on a scheduled basis, these systems are just taken into operation in case of an emergency. Types of emergency cooling systems vary, depending on the type of reactors.

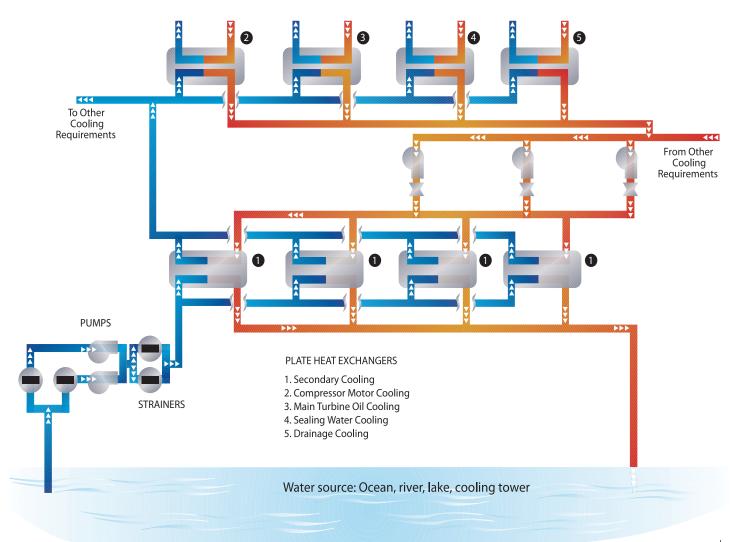
#### **Cooling Applications**

- Seal water for steam turbines
- Turbine lubricating oils
- High-quality water used in stator cooling passages
- Gland sealing oils
- Transformer oils
- Spent fuel element pond water
- Neutron shield
- Energy stand by
- Closed loop cooling using sea, river or cooling towers
- Pressure vessel cooling

#### **Energy Recovery Applications**

- Boiler house feed water
- Blow-down heat and water
- Geothermal applications
- Pre-heater and/or coolers for scrubber systems

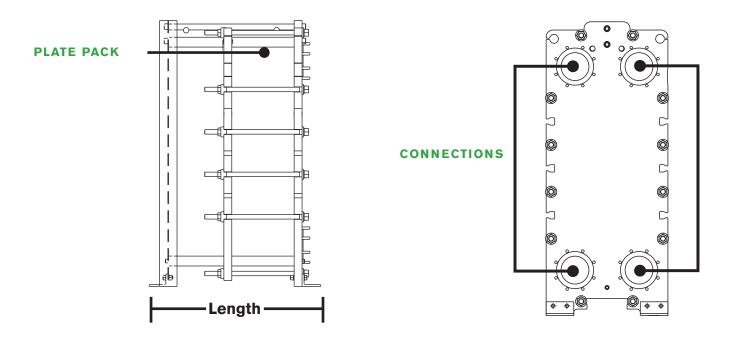
## Typical Auxiliary Cooling Duties For APV Paraflow Plate Heat Exchangers



## A Wide Range of Plate Heat Exchangers for Power Generation Applications

MODEL TYPE	CONNECTION DIAMETER	MAXIMUM US GPM LPM	G GASKETED	W WELDED PLATE PAIR	D DUO- SAFETY	STANDARD FRAME LENGTH**		MAXIMUM SURFACE AREA
						MINIMUM	MAXIMUM	FT <sup>2</sup> M <sup>2</sup>
APV - SR1	<b>1.5</b> 38.1	<b>125</b> 473.18	х			<b>17</b> 431.8	<b>31</b> 787.4	<b>150</b> 13.94
APV - SR2	2	200	х	х	х	20	59	650
	50.8 <b>3</b>	757.08 <b>460</b>				508 <b>16</b>	1498.6 98	60.39 <b>1900</b>
APV - N35	76.2	1,741.29 <b>800</b>	Х		Х	406.4	2489.2 <b>104</b>	176.52
APV - Q030	<b>4</b> 101.6	3,028.33	Х			<b>40</b> 1016	2641.6	<b>1550</b> 144.00
APV - Q055	<b>4</b> 101.6	<b>800</b> 3,028.33	x			<b>40</b> 1016	<b>104</b> 2641.6	<b>2850</b> 264.77
APV - Q080	4	800	х			40	104	4200
APV - SR6GH	101.6 <b>4</b>	3,028.33 <b>800</b>	x		х	1016 <b>40</b>	2641.6 <b>104</b>	390.19 <b>1450</b>
	101.6	3,028.33 <b>800</b>				1016 <b>40</b>	2641.6 <b>104</b>	134.71 <b>2400</b>
APV - SR6GL	101.6	3,028.33	Х		Х	1016	2641.6	222.97
APV - SR6AG	<b>4</b> 101.6	<b>800</b> 3,028.33	х			<b>40</b> 1016	<b>104</b> 2641.6	<b>4000</b> 371.61
APV - SR6AA	<b>4</b> 101.6	<b>800</b> 3,028.33	х			<b>40</b> 1016	<b>104</b> 2641.6	<b>4450</b> 413.42
APV - LR4	4	800		х		24	66	1250
	101.6 <b>4</b>	3,028.33 <b>800</b>	v			609.6 <b>37</b>	1676.4 <b>220</b>	116.13 <b>3950</b>
APV - R5*	101.6	3,028.33 <b>800</b>	Х			939.8	5588 <b>220</b>	366.97 <b>4000</b>
APV - ER5*	<b>4</b> 101.6	3,028.33	Х			<b>37</b> 939.8	5588	371.61
APV - L039	<b>6</b> 152.4	<b>1800</b> 6,813.74	х			<b>41</b> 1041.4	<b>134</b> 3403.6	<b>3050</b> 283.35
APV - L080	6	1800	х			41	134	2300
APV - SR9*	152.4 <b>8</b>	6,813.74 <b>3100</b>	x			1041.4 <b>46</b>	3403.6 <b>136</b>	213.68 <b>3200</b>
	203.2	11,734.78 <b>3100</b>	^			1168.4 <b>39</b>	3454.4 <b>136</b>	297.29 <b>3950</b>
APV - J060	203.2	11,734.78	Х			990.6	3454.4	366.97
APV - J092	<b>8</b> 203.2	<b>3100</b> 11,734.78	х			<b>39</b> 990.6	<b>136</b> 3454.4	<b>6250</b> 580.64
APV - J185	8 203.2	3100 11,734.78	х			39 990.6	136 3454.4	13800
APV - TR9GN	8	3100	х	х		46	110	1,282.06 5050
	203.2	11,734.78 <b>3100</b>				1168.4 <b>46</b>	2794 <b>110</b>	469.16 <b>6700</b>
APV - TR9AV	203.2	11,734.78	Х	Х		1168.4	2794	622.45
APV - TR9AL	<b>8</b> 203.2	<b>3100</b> 11,734.78	Х	Х		<b>46</b> 1168.4	<b>110</b> 2794	<b>8700</b> 808.26
APV - B063	<b>12</b> 304.8	<b>7000</b> 26,497.88	х	х		<b>46</b> 1168.4	<b>197</b> 5003.8	<b>6100</b> 566.71
APV - B110	12	7000	х	х		46	197	10650
APV - B134	304.8 <b>12</b>	26,497.88 <b>7000</b>		х		1168.4 <b>46</b>	5003.8 <b>197</b>	989.42 <b>12850</b>
	304.8 <b>12</b>	26,497.88 <b>7000</b>	Х			1168.4 <b>46</b>	5003.8 <b>197</b>	1,193.80 <b>15050</b>
APV - B158	304.8	26,497.88	Х	Х		1168.4	5003.8	1,398.19
APV - B205	<b>12</b> 304.8	<b>7000</b> 26,497.88	х	х		<b>46</b> 1168.4	<b>197</b> 5003.8	<b>15850</b> 1,472.51
APV - Z155	<b>16</b> 406.4	<b>11,000</b> 41,639.53	х			<b>147</b> 3733.8	<b>265</b> 6731	<b>12050</b> 1,119.48
APV - Z195	16	11,000	х			147	265	15150
	406.4 <b>16</b>	41,639.53 <b>11,000</b>				3733.8 <b>147</b>	6731 <b>265</b>	1,407.48 <b>18250</b>
APV - Z230	406.4	41,639.53	Х			3733.8	6731	1,695.48
APV - Z270	<b>16</b> 406.4	<b>11,000</b> 41,639.53	Х			<b>147</b> 3733.8	<b>265</b> 6731	<b>21250</b> 1,974.19
APV - Z310	<b>16</b> 406.4	<b>11,000</b> 41,639.53	х			<b>147</b> 3733.8	<b>265</b> 6731	<b>24200</b> 2,248.25
APV - Z350	16	11,000	х			147	246	24550
APV - Z390	406.4 <b>16</b>	41,639.53 <b>11,000</b>	x			3733.8 <b>147</b>	6248.4 <b>246</b>	2,280.77 <b>27300</b>
	406.4 <b>16</b>	41,639.53 <b>11,000</b>				3733.8 <b>137</b>	6248.4 <b>236</b>	2,536.25 <b>29750</b>
APV - Z430	406.4	41,639.53	Х			3479.8	5994.4	2,763.87
APV - S190	<b>20</b> 508	<b>20,000</b> 75,708.24	х			<b>156</b> 3962.4	<b>250</b> 6350	<b>17000</b> 1,579.35
APV - S280	<b>20</b> 508	<b>20,000</b> 75,708.24	х			<b>156</b> 3962.4	<b>250</b> 6350	<b>25050</b> 2,327.22
APV - S330	20	20,000	х			156	250	29400
AI 1 5000	508 <b>20</b>	75,708.24 <b>20,000</b>				3962.4 <b>156</b>	6350 <b>250</b>	2,731.35 <b>33900</b>

Inches



## Start Benefiting Today

APV plate heat exchangers reduce maintenance and operating expenses while minimizing downtime, delivering the benefits you need to improve the profitability of your process. SPX's knowledgeable engineers will work with you every step of the way from system design to implementation and beyond, to ensure you get the optimal performance from your system. To learn more about how SPX can help improve your profitability, **call us today at 1-800-207-2708**.

## APV Paraflow Plate Heat Exchanger

POWER INDUSTRY
APPLICATIONS



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