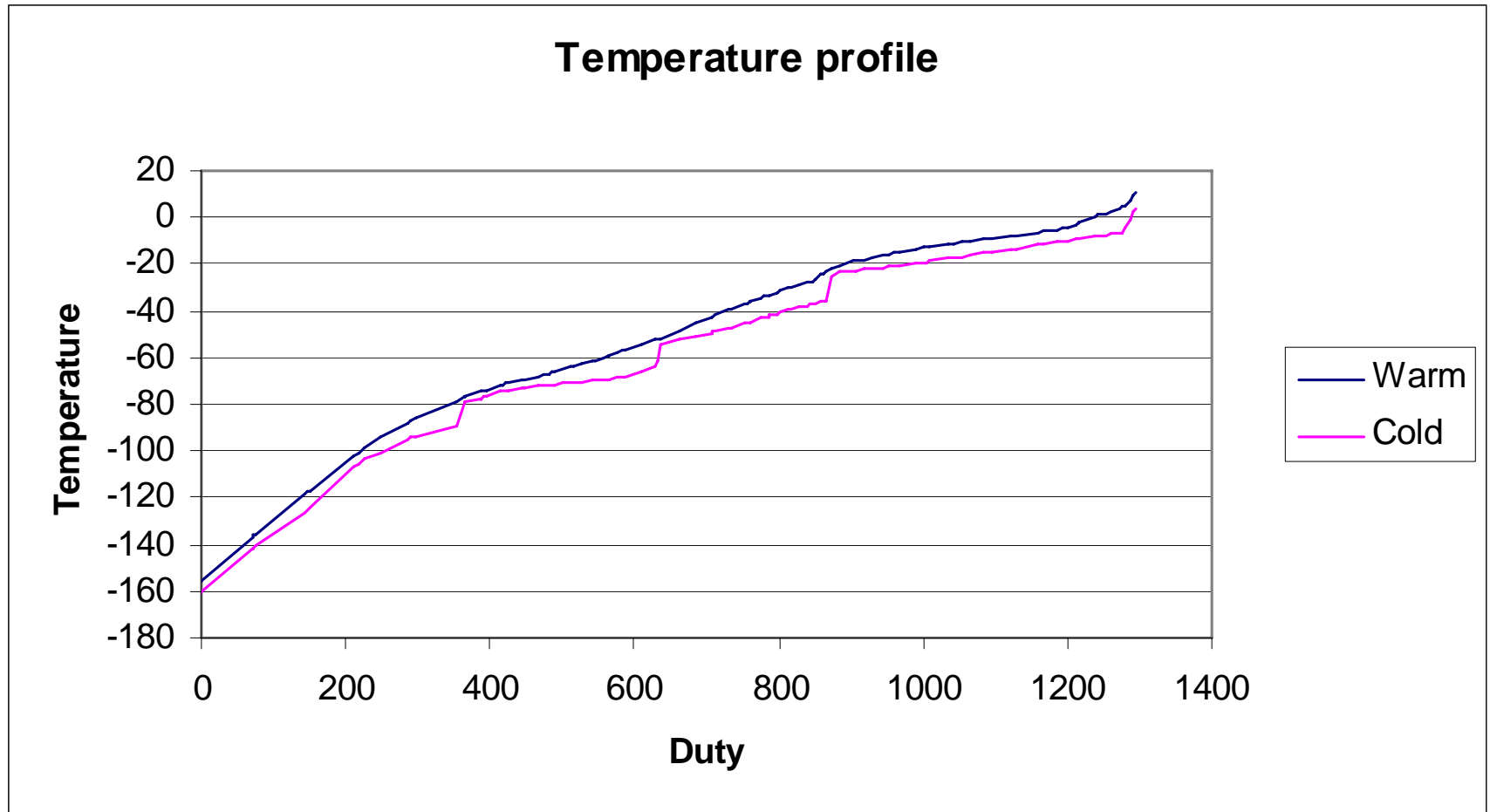


LNG heat exchangers

TEP-10

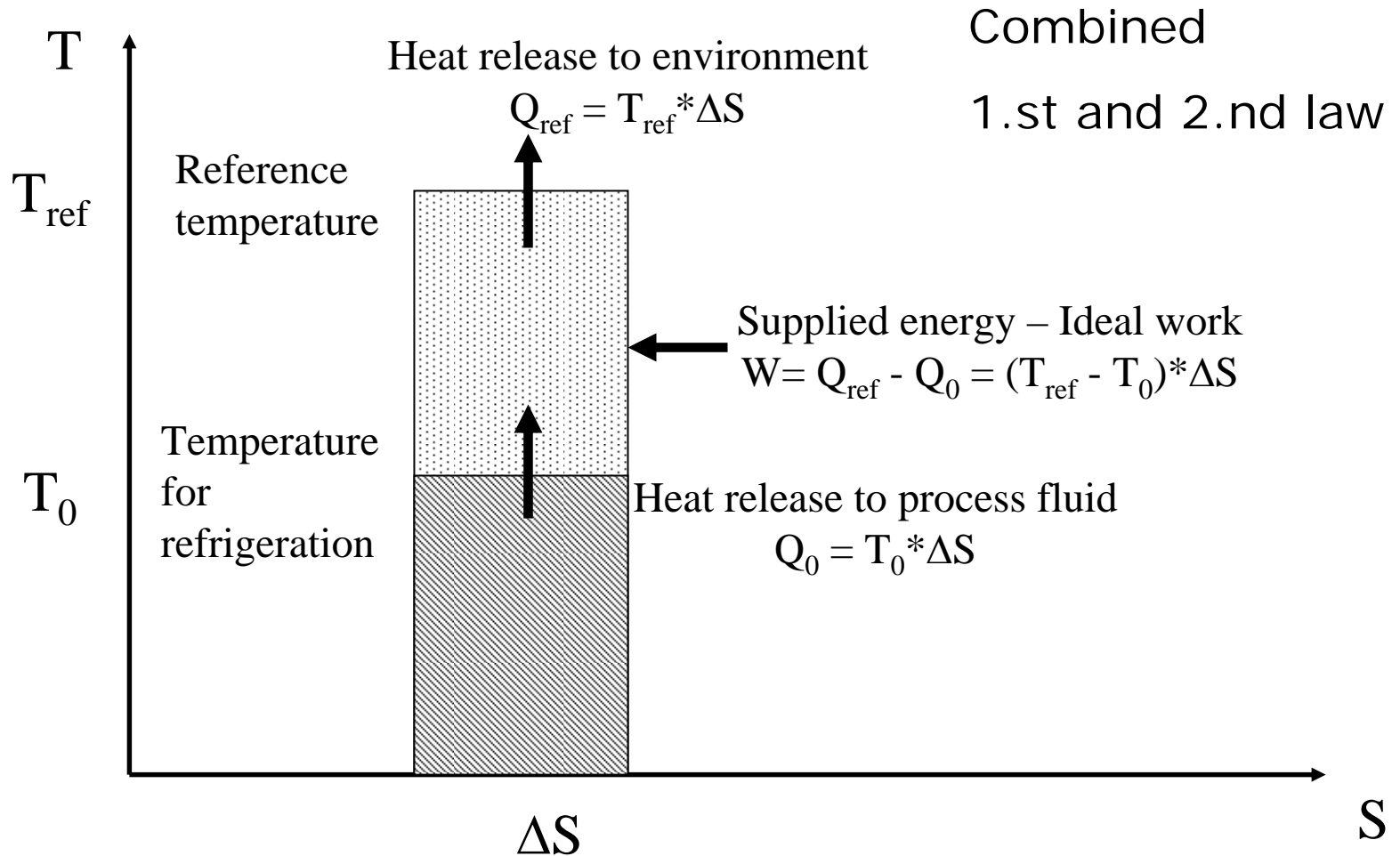
2008

MFC - LNG process temperature profile



Idle work in refrigeration

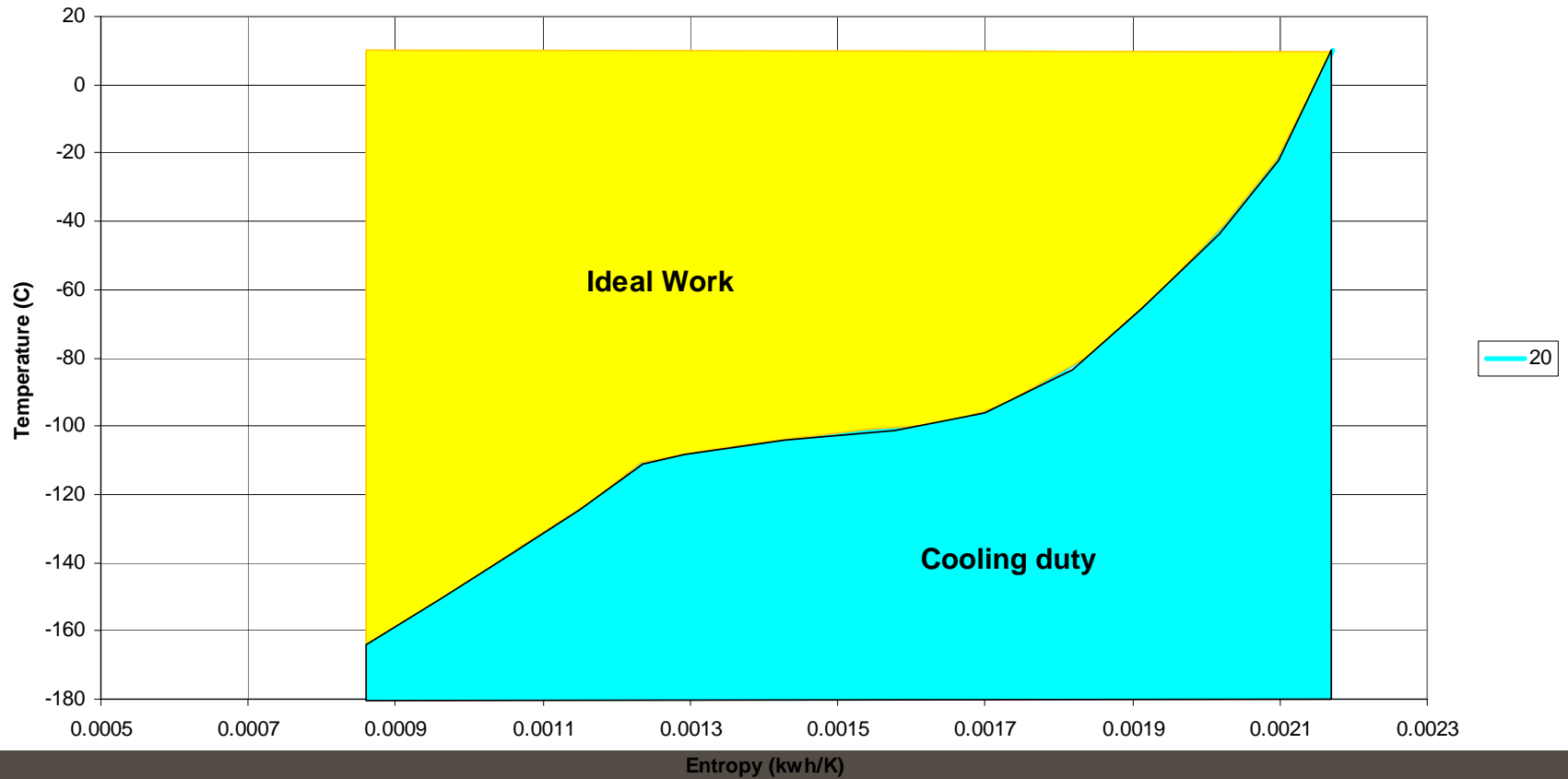
The Carnot process



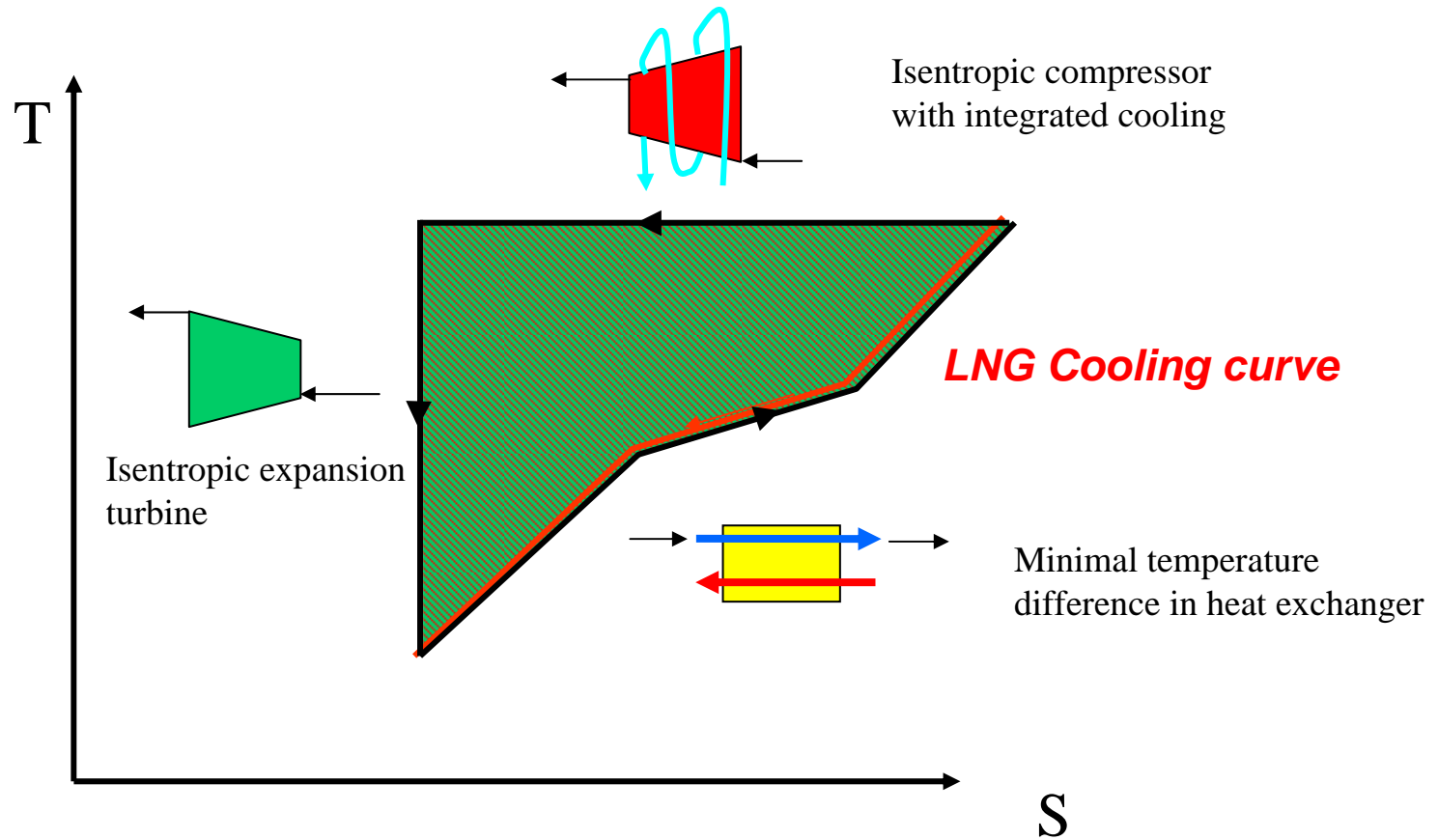
Ideal work – mixed refrigerant

Sum of small Carnot processes

TS-Diagram



Lowest possible compressor work for natural gas liquefaction



Net ideal work

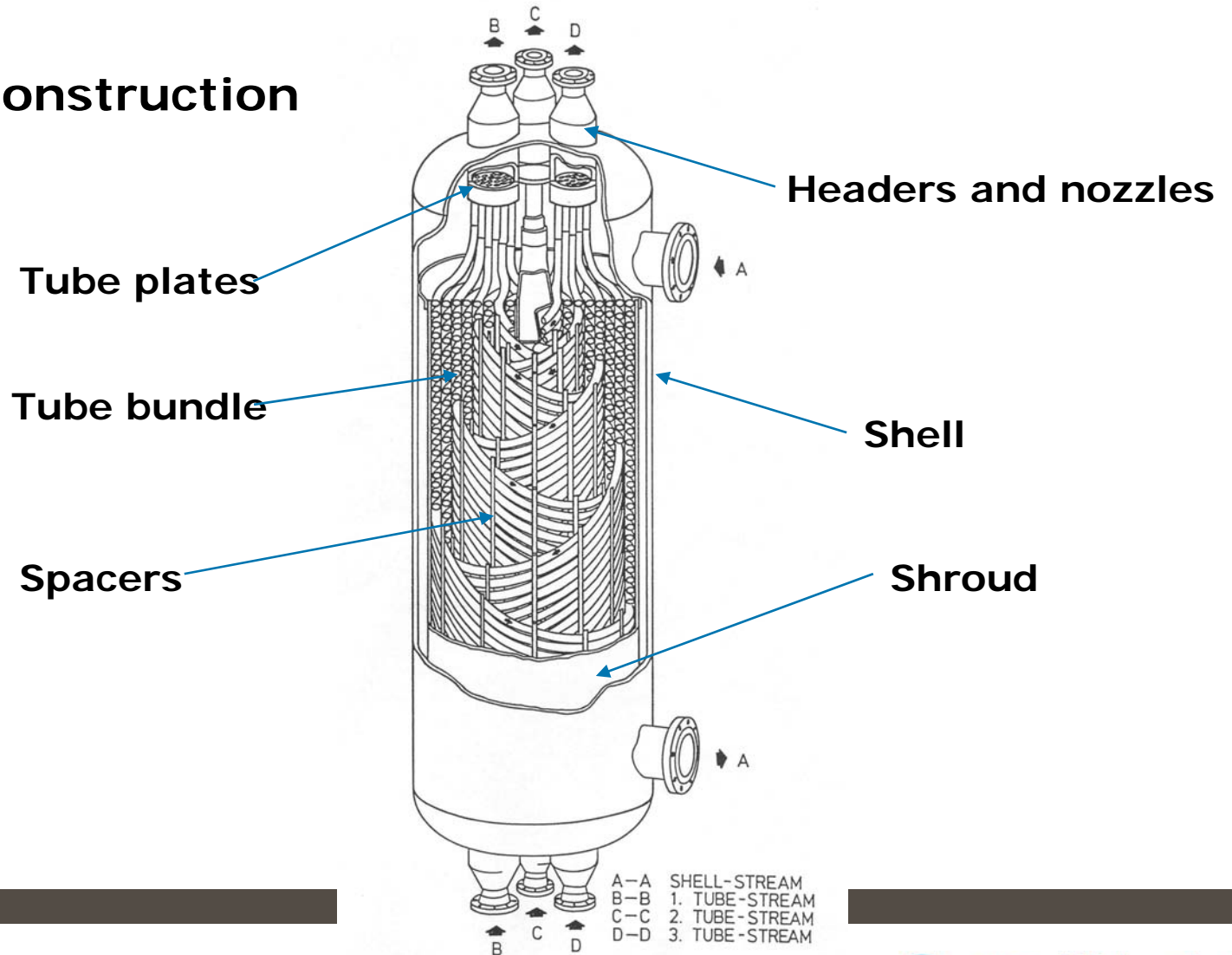
Process impacts

- Relation between process efficiency and heat exchanger efficiency

$$\frac{EXERGY_{loss}}{DUTY} \approx T_{ref} \cdot \frac{T_{hot} - T_{cold}}{T_{hot} \cdot T_{cold}}$$

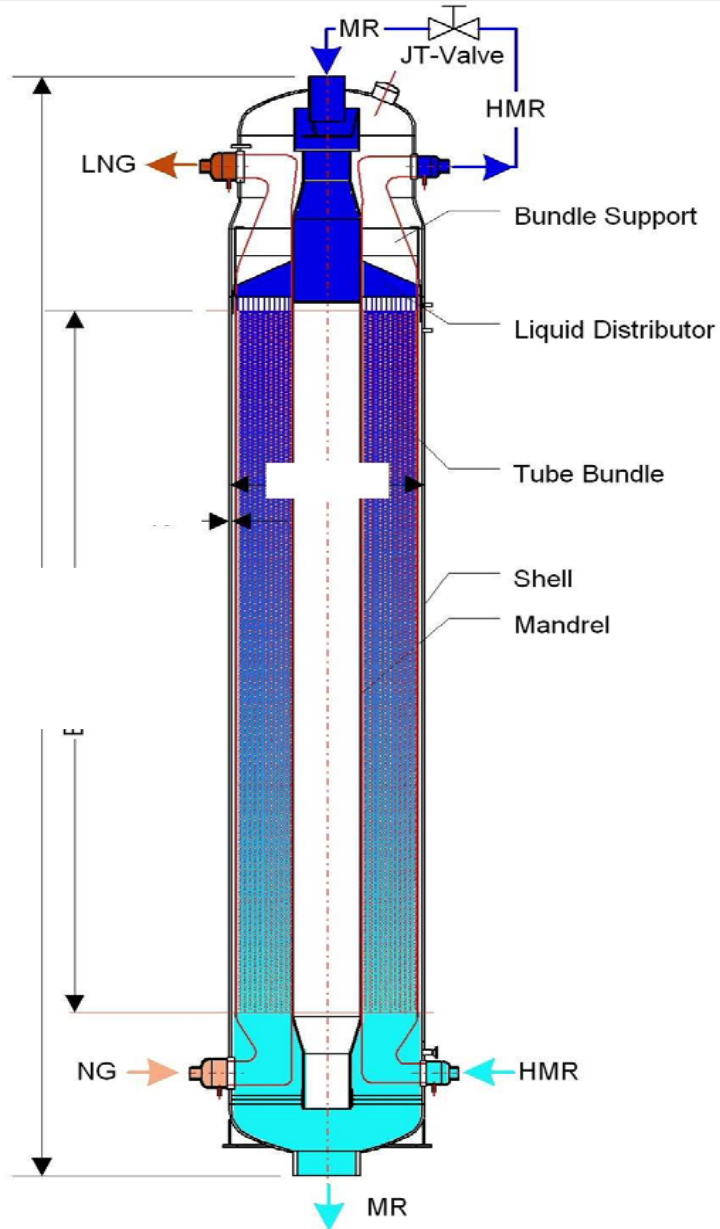
SWHE – Spiral Wound Heat Exchanger

Principal construction



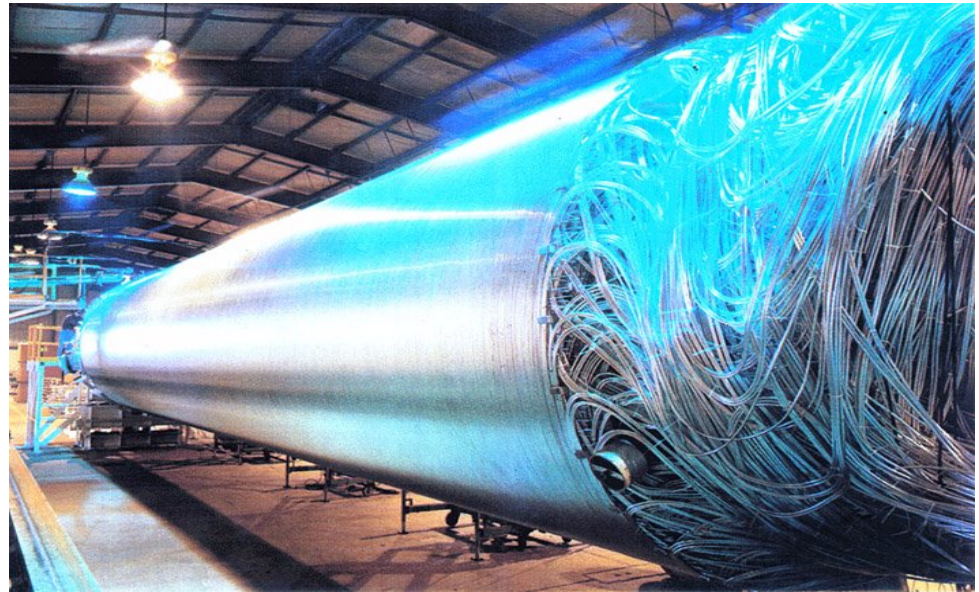
LNG-SWHE

Principal construction



Vendors

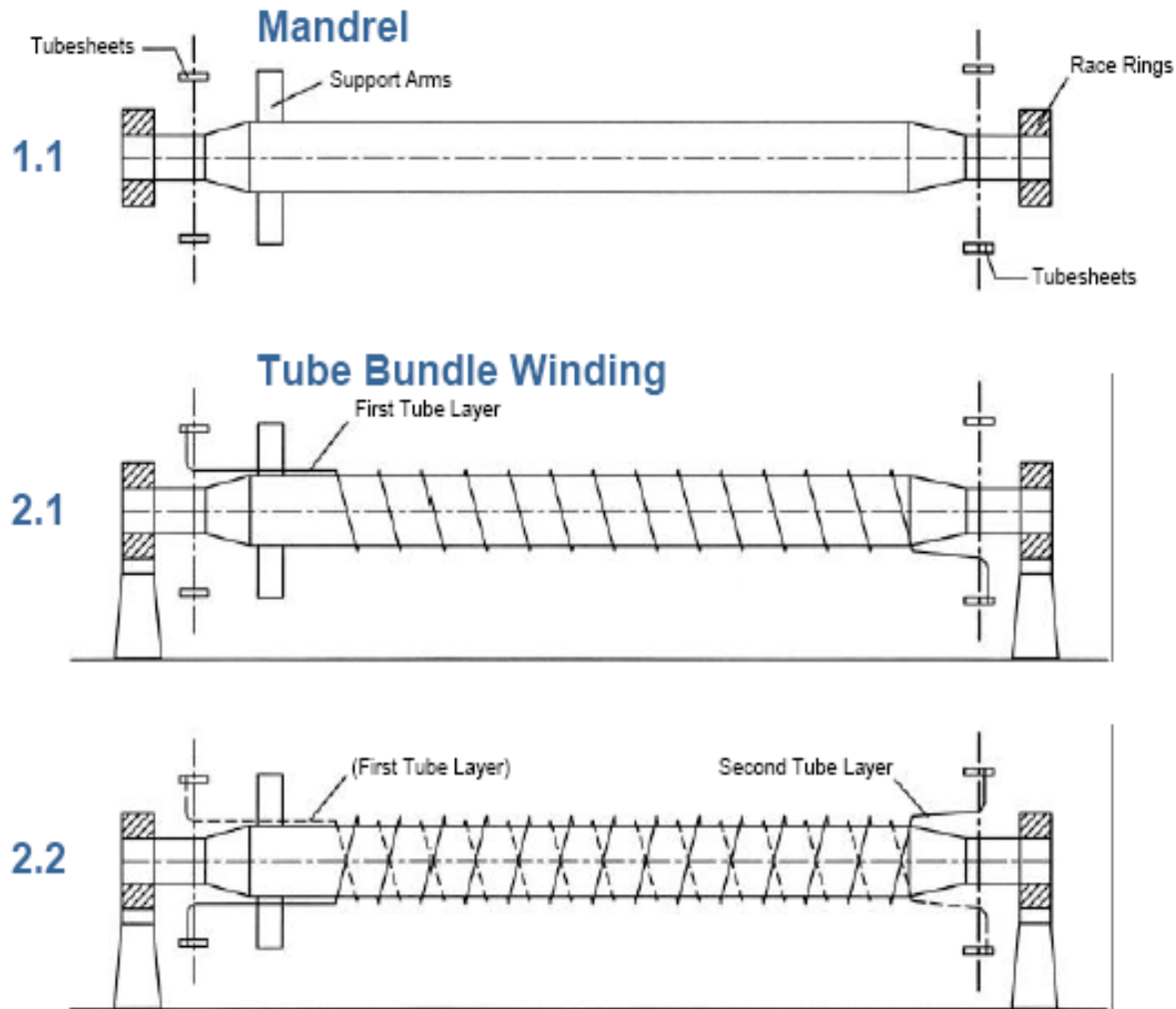
Linde



Air Products



Manufacturing Procedure for Spiral Wound Heat Exchangers



SWHE – Fabrication – The mandrel



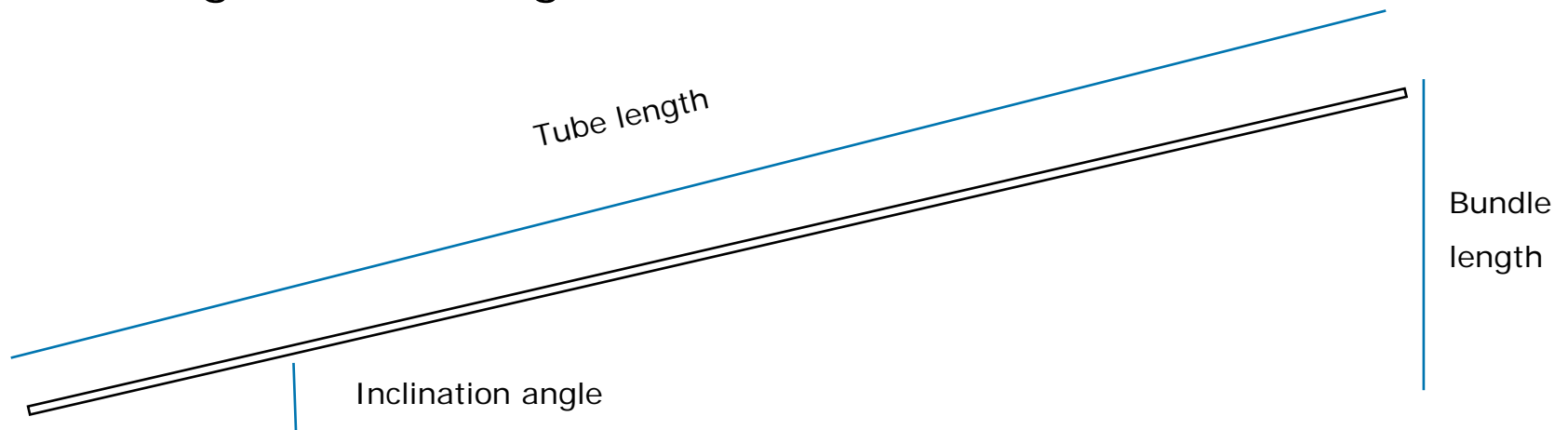
SWHE – Fabrication – tube winding

Tube winding
with 4 tubes
in parallel



Tube inclination

One single tube straighten out

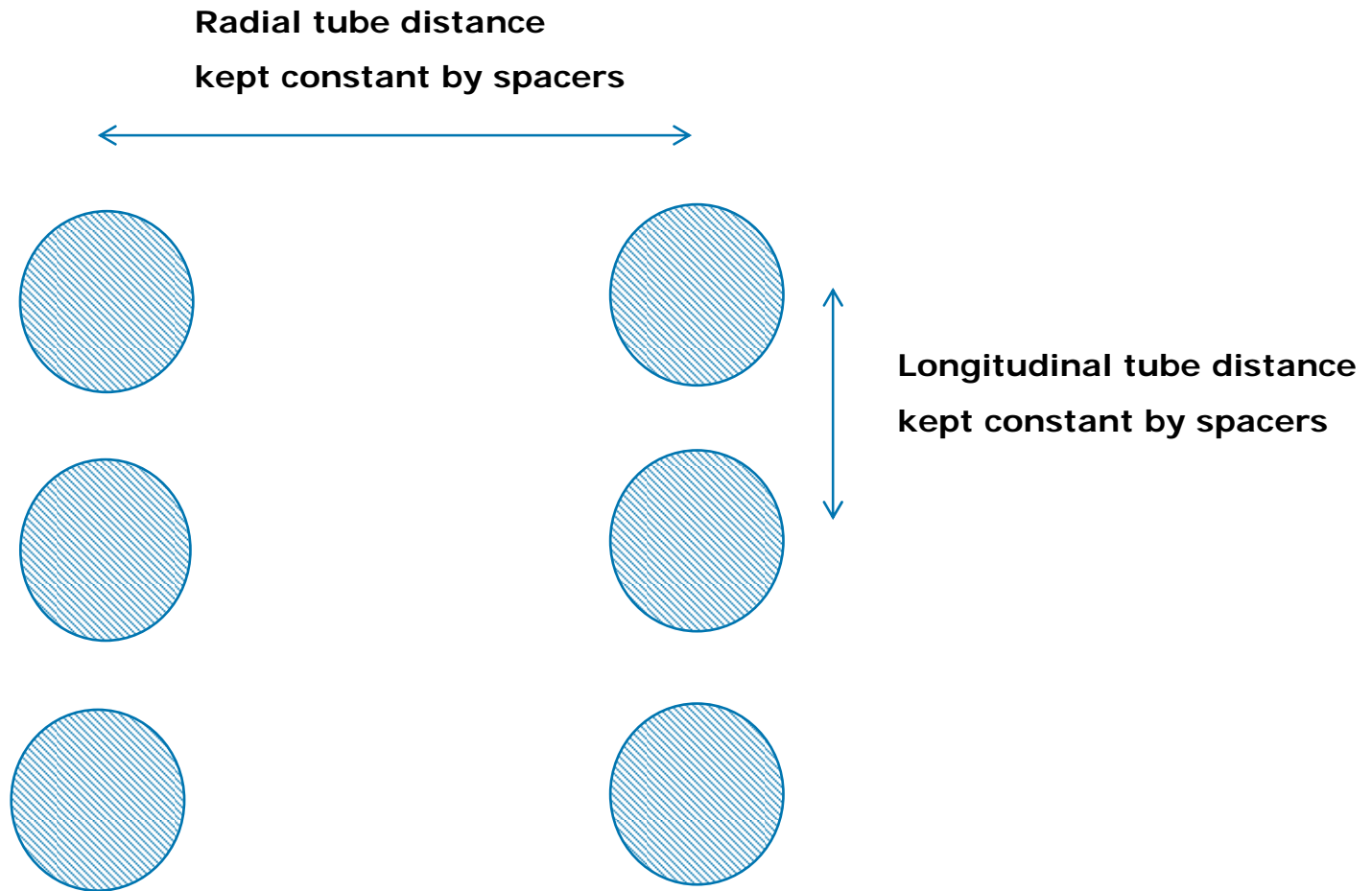


All single tubes connected to the same stream need to have the same length in order to obtain same pressure drop and equal fluid distribution

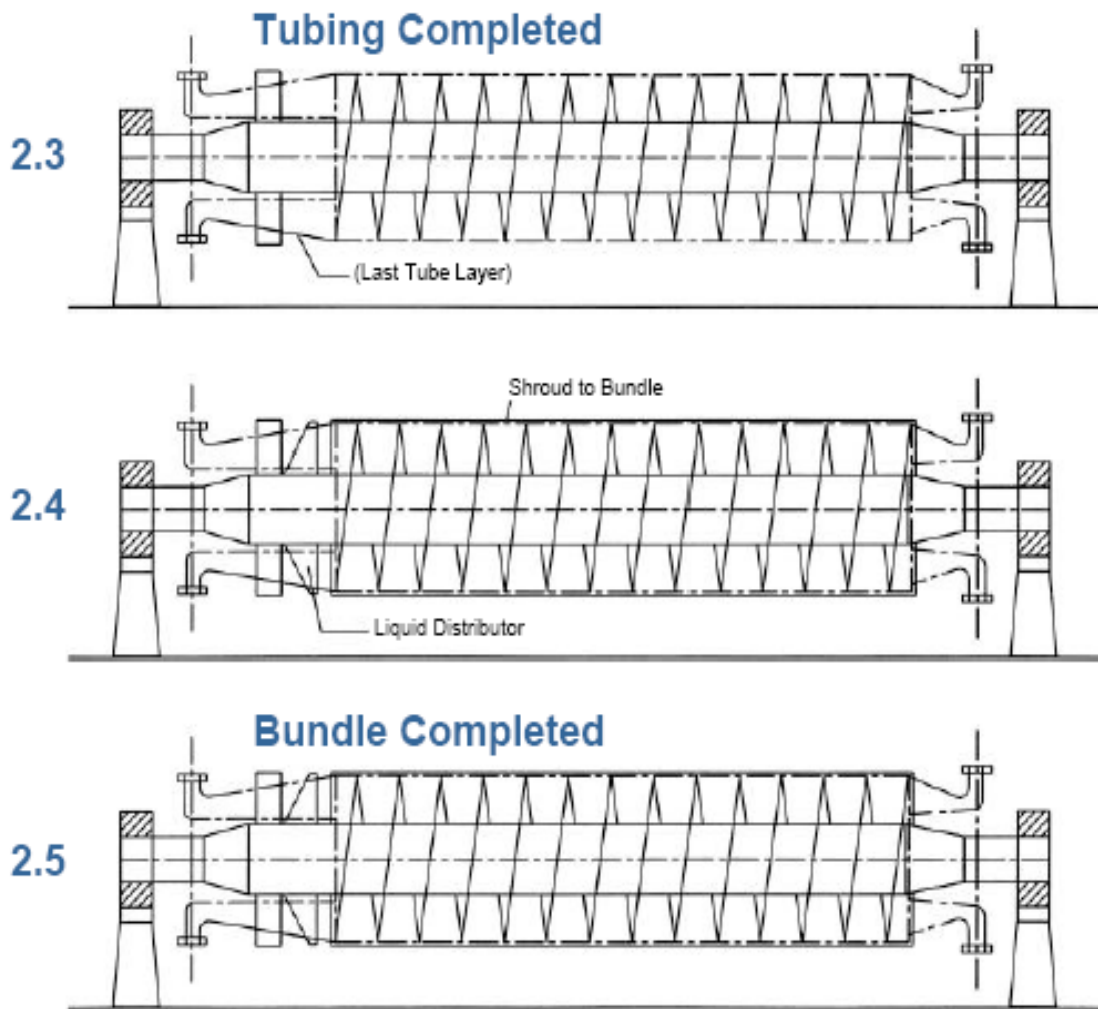
This is obtained by equal inclination angle.

Different layers may have different angles → Not mixed layers

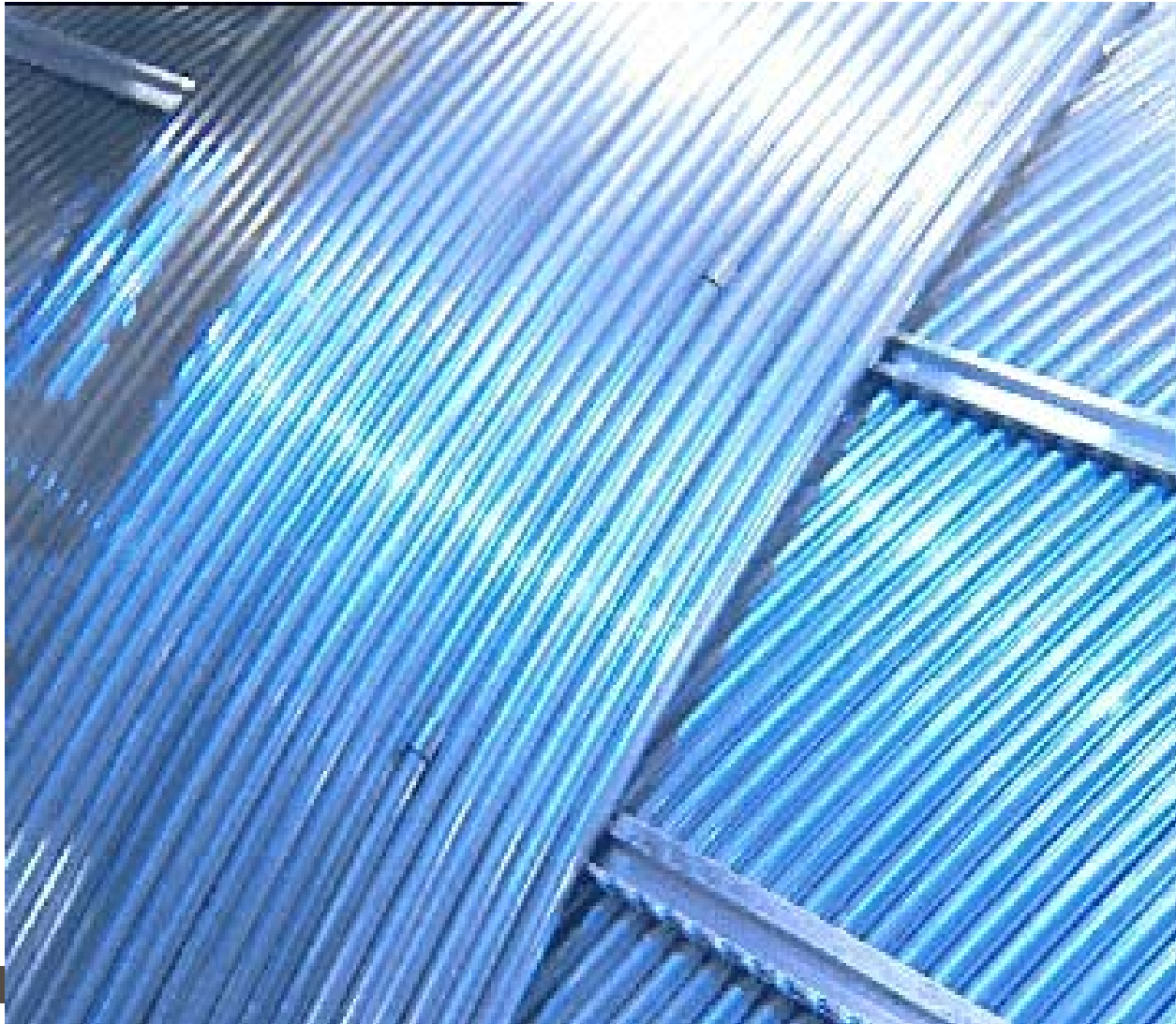
Tube configuration



Manufacturing Procedure for Spiral Wound Heat Exchangers



SWHE – Fabrication – tube winding layer by layer



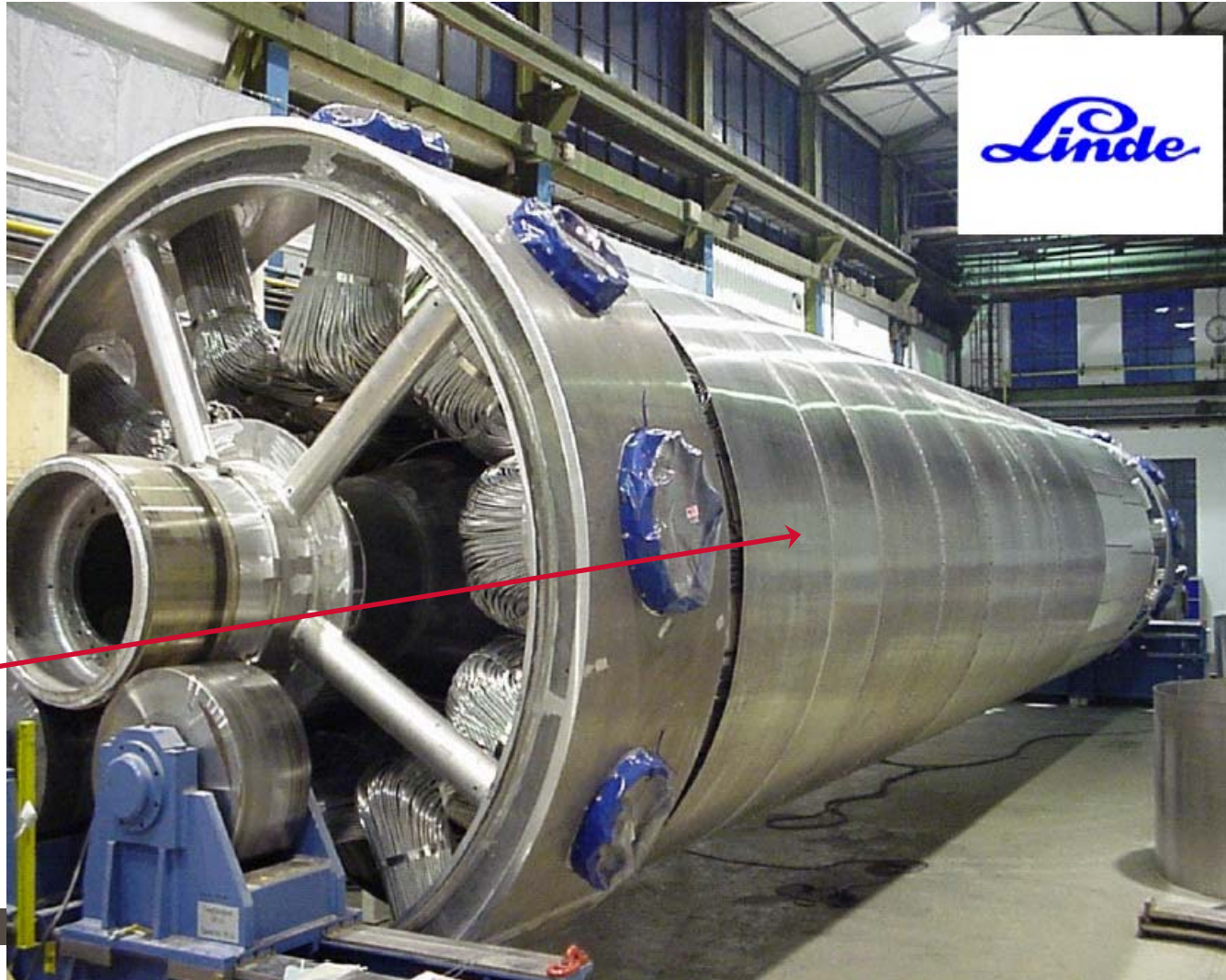
SWHE – Fabrication – Tube winding complete



SWHE – Fabrication – The shroud

*Avoiding
by-pass flow ...*

The shroud



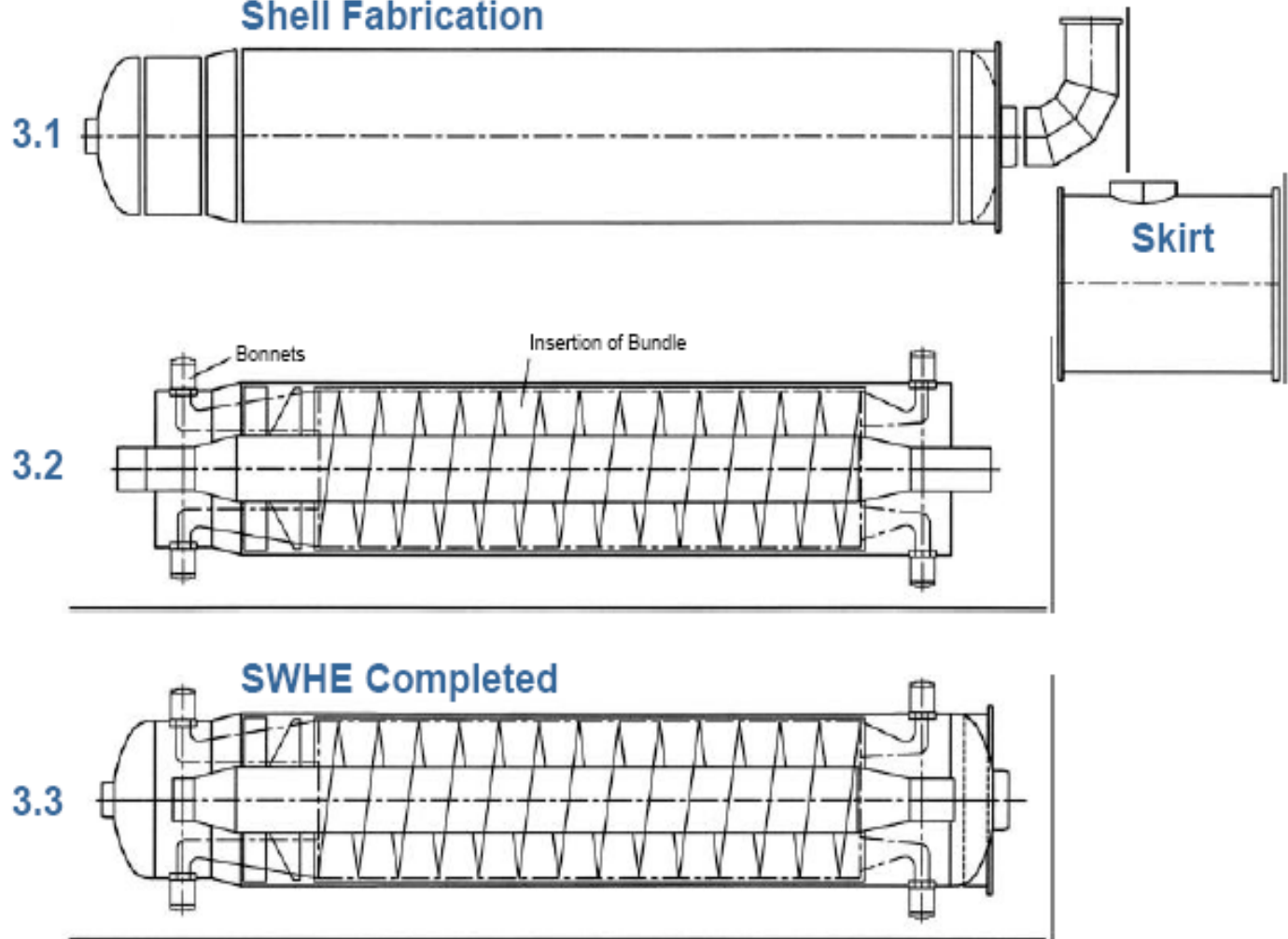
Linde

StatoilHydro

Manufacturing Procedure for Spiral Wound Heat Exchangers



Shell Fabrication

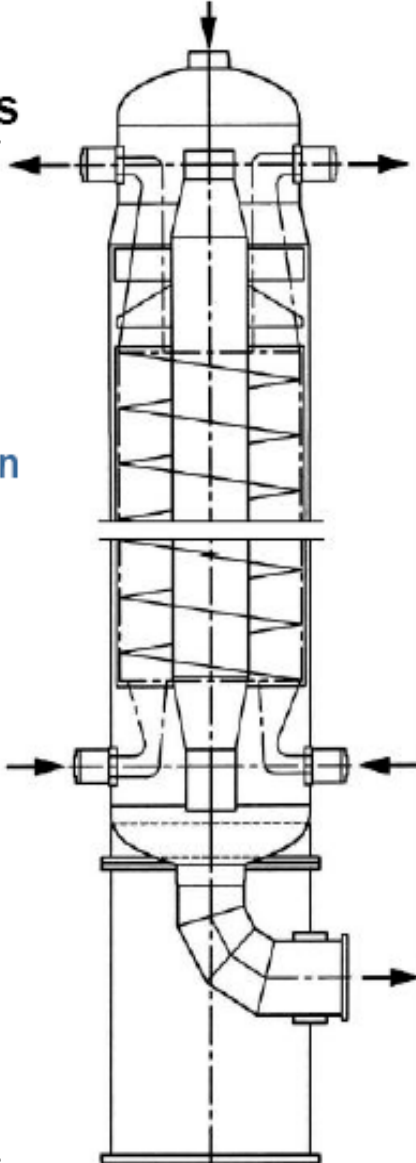


SWHE – Fabrication – Complete



Manufacturing Procedure for Spiral Wound Heat Exchangers

4. SWHE in Operating Position



SNØHVIT SWHE characteristics

- Liquefier
 - Surface = 11330 m²
 - Dshell = 3.4 m
 - Lbundle = 10.4 m
- Sub-cooler
 - Surface = 16740 m²
 - Dshell = 3.7 m
 - Lbundle = 12.7 m



SWHE starting it's journey to Melkøya





Linde LNG SWHE in transportation



The two Snøhvit LNG spiral wound heat exchangers, in transport from Schalchen to Bremen to be installed in the cold box prior to shipment to Hammerfest.

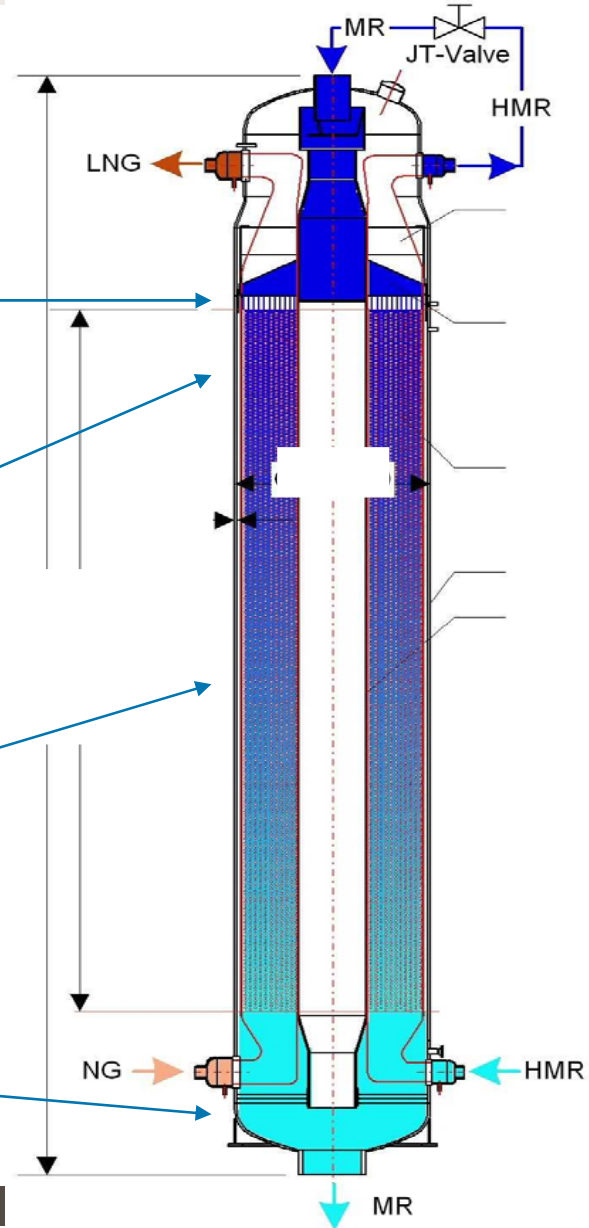
Shell side hydraulic characteristics

Two-phase distribution

Gravity drained liquid

Increased shear flow

Complete evaporated



EVAPORATING FLUID - FROM LIQUID TO GAS

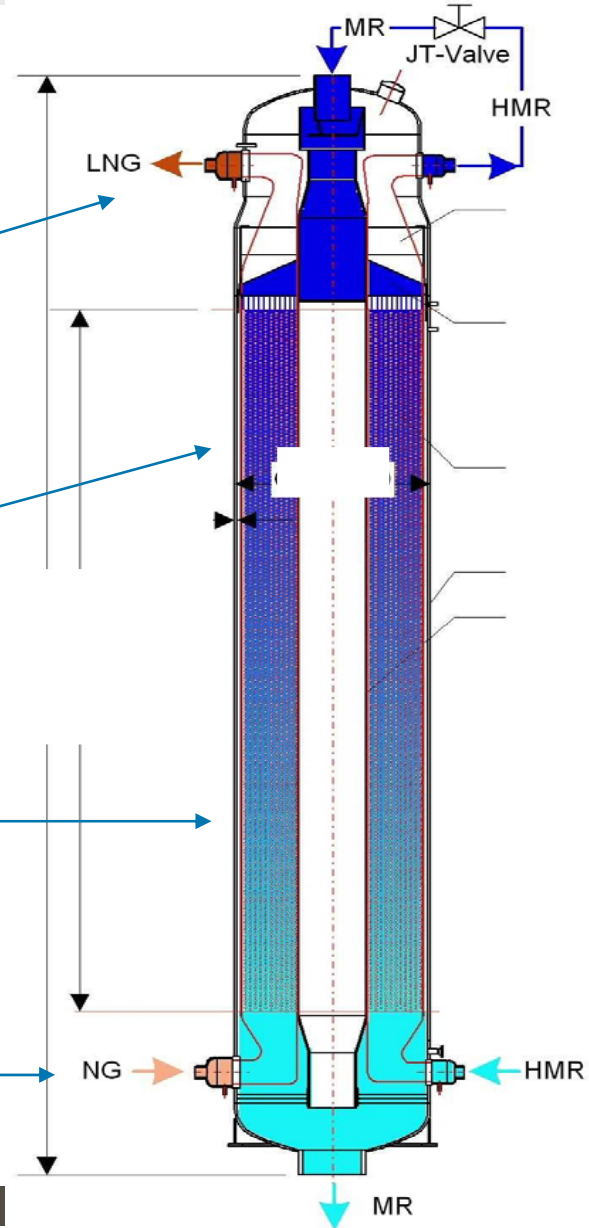
Tube side hydraulic characteristics
Gas feed

Liquid leaving nozzle

Complete condensation

Increased liquid amount
transported by gas shear

Gas entering nozzle



CONDENSING FLUID - FROM GAS TO LIQUID

PFHE

Plate-fin heat exchanger

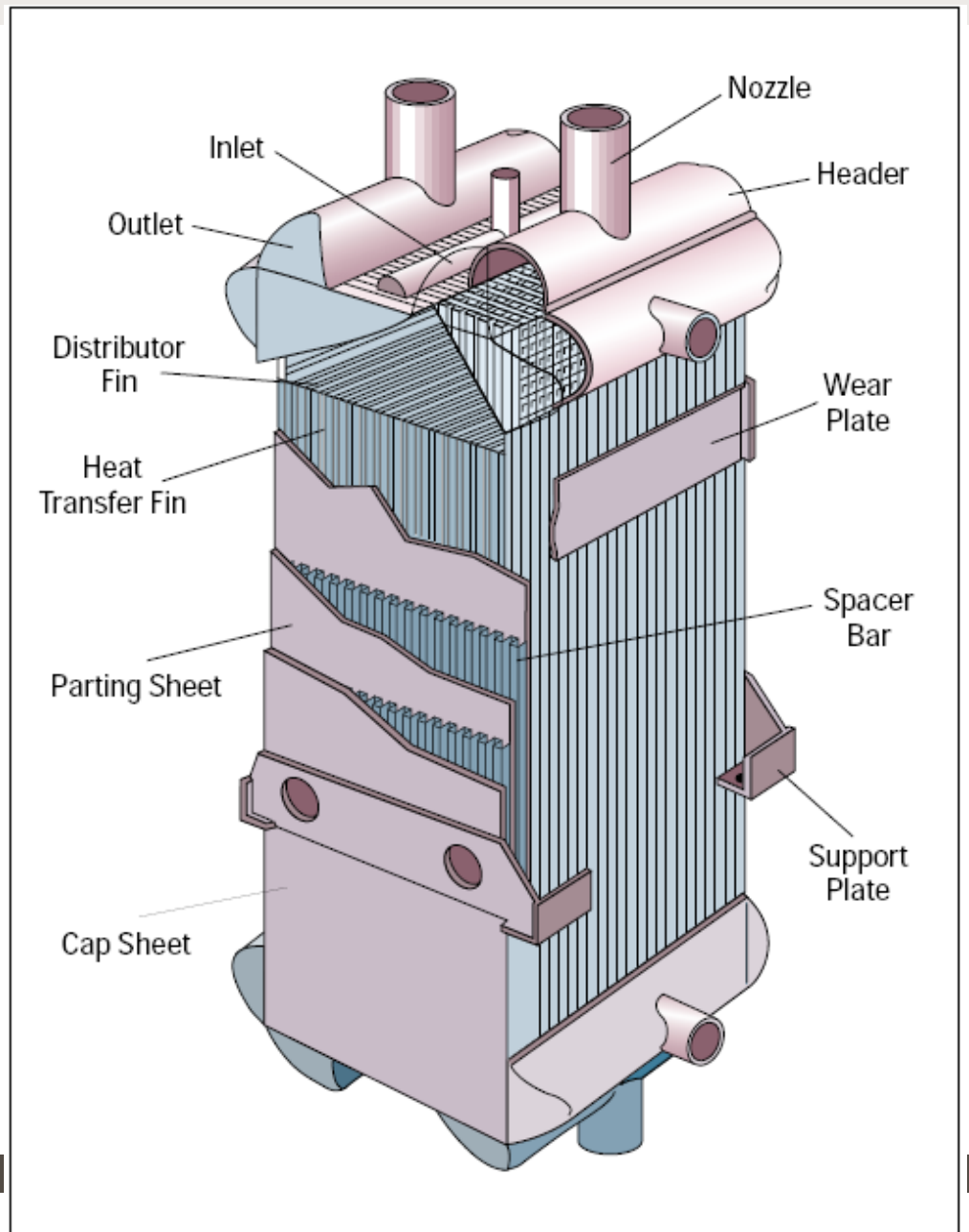
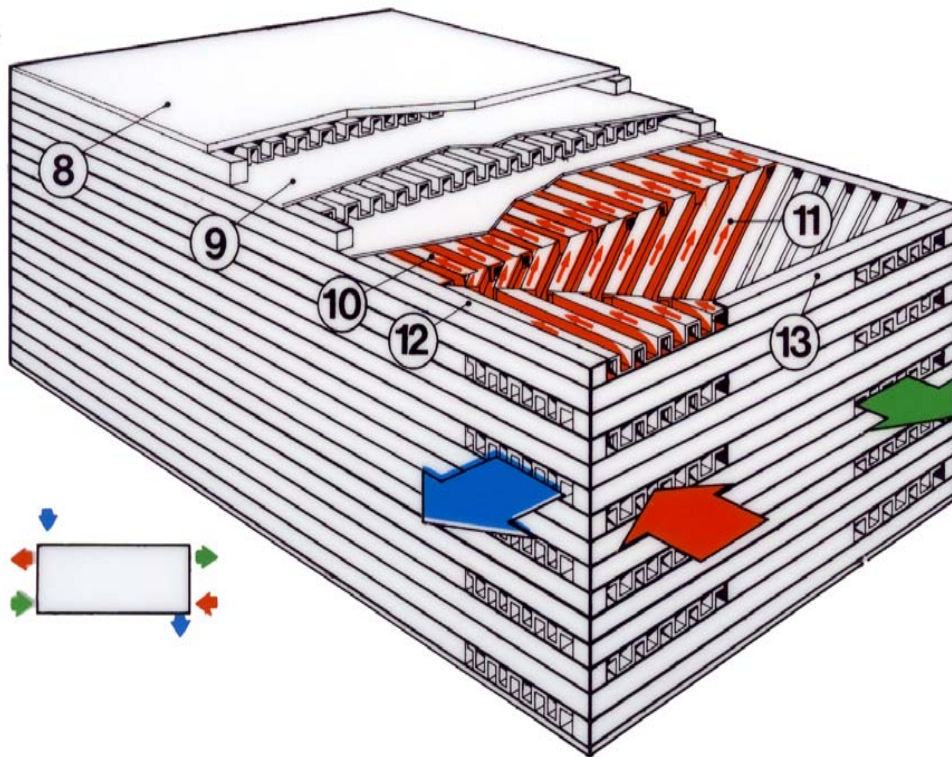
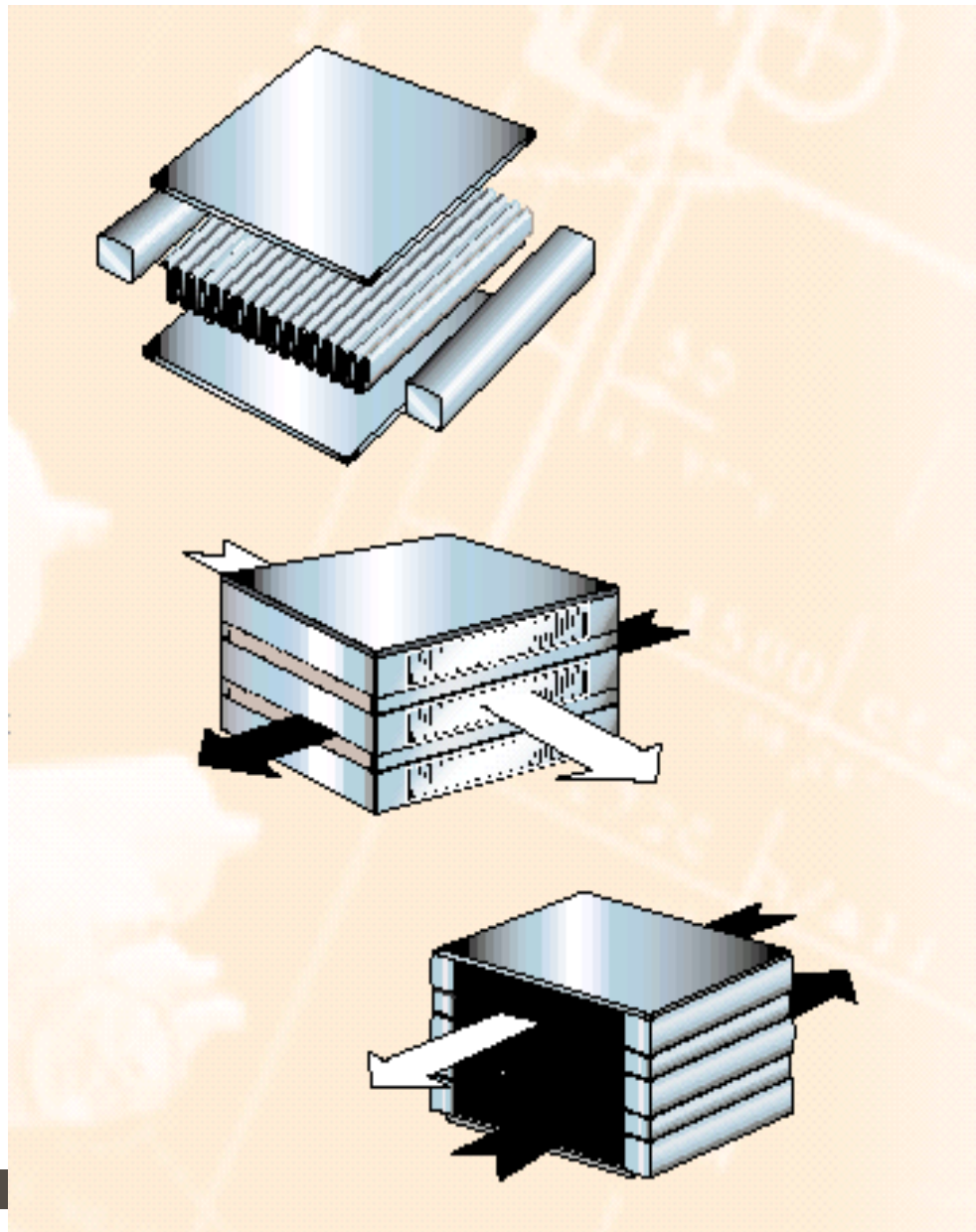


Plate-fin heat exchanger

Principal function

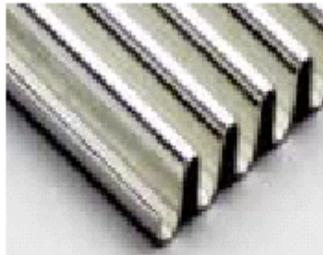


- 1 Block or Core
- 2 Header
- 3 Nozzle
- 4 Width
- 5 Stacking height
- 6 Length
- 7 Passage outlet
- 8 Cover sheet
- 9 Parting sheet
- 10 Heat transfer fin
- 11 Distribution fin
- 12 Side bar
- 13 End bar



Fin patterns

The range comprises four basic fin pattern types:



PLAIN • A sheet of metal with corrugated fins at right angles to the plates.



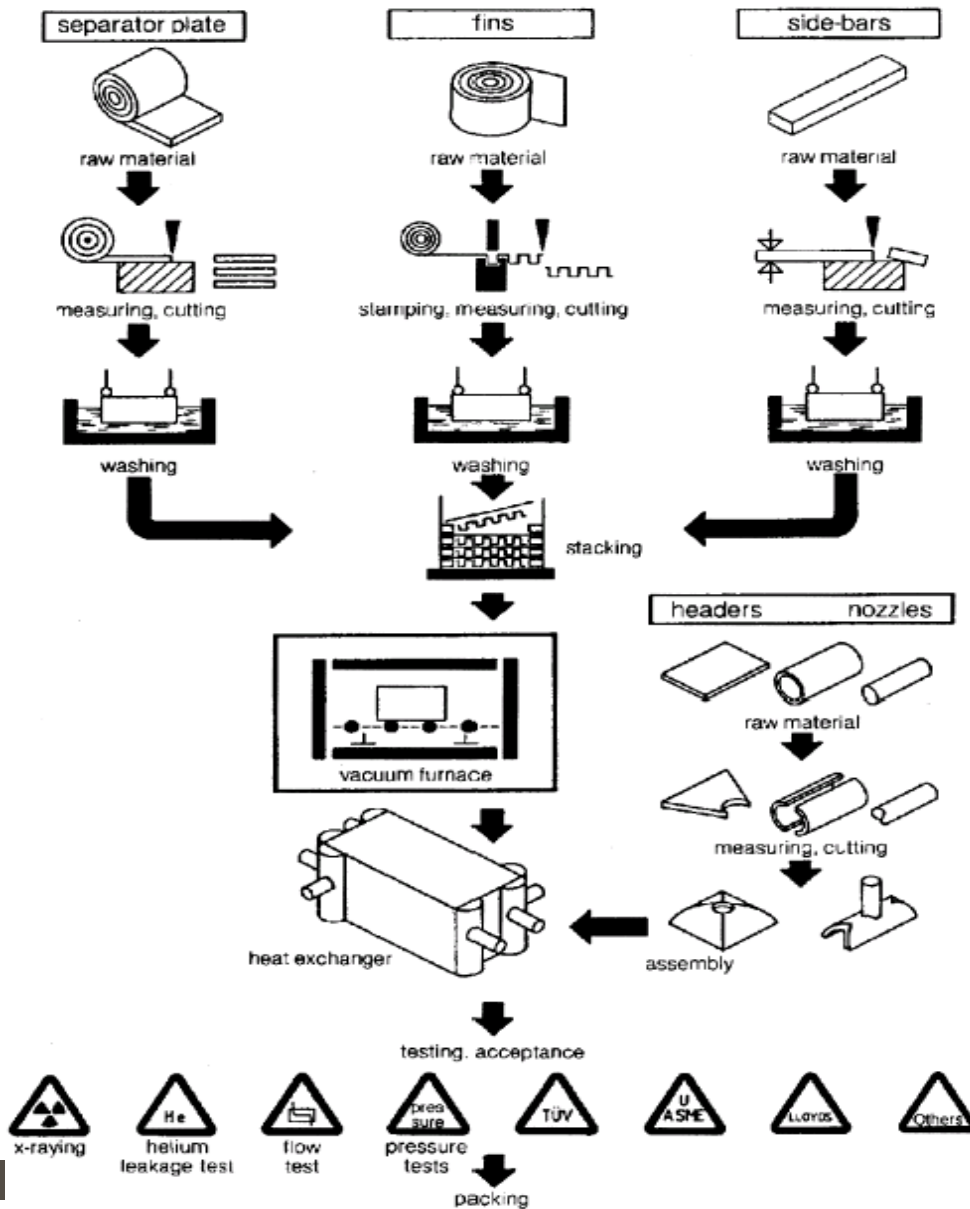
PERFORATED • A plain fin constructed from perforated material.



HERRINGBONE • Made by displacing the fins sideways at regular intervals to produce a zig-zag effect.



SERRATED • Made by simultaneously folding and cutting alternative sections of fins. These fins are also known as the lanced or multi-entry pattern.



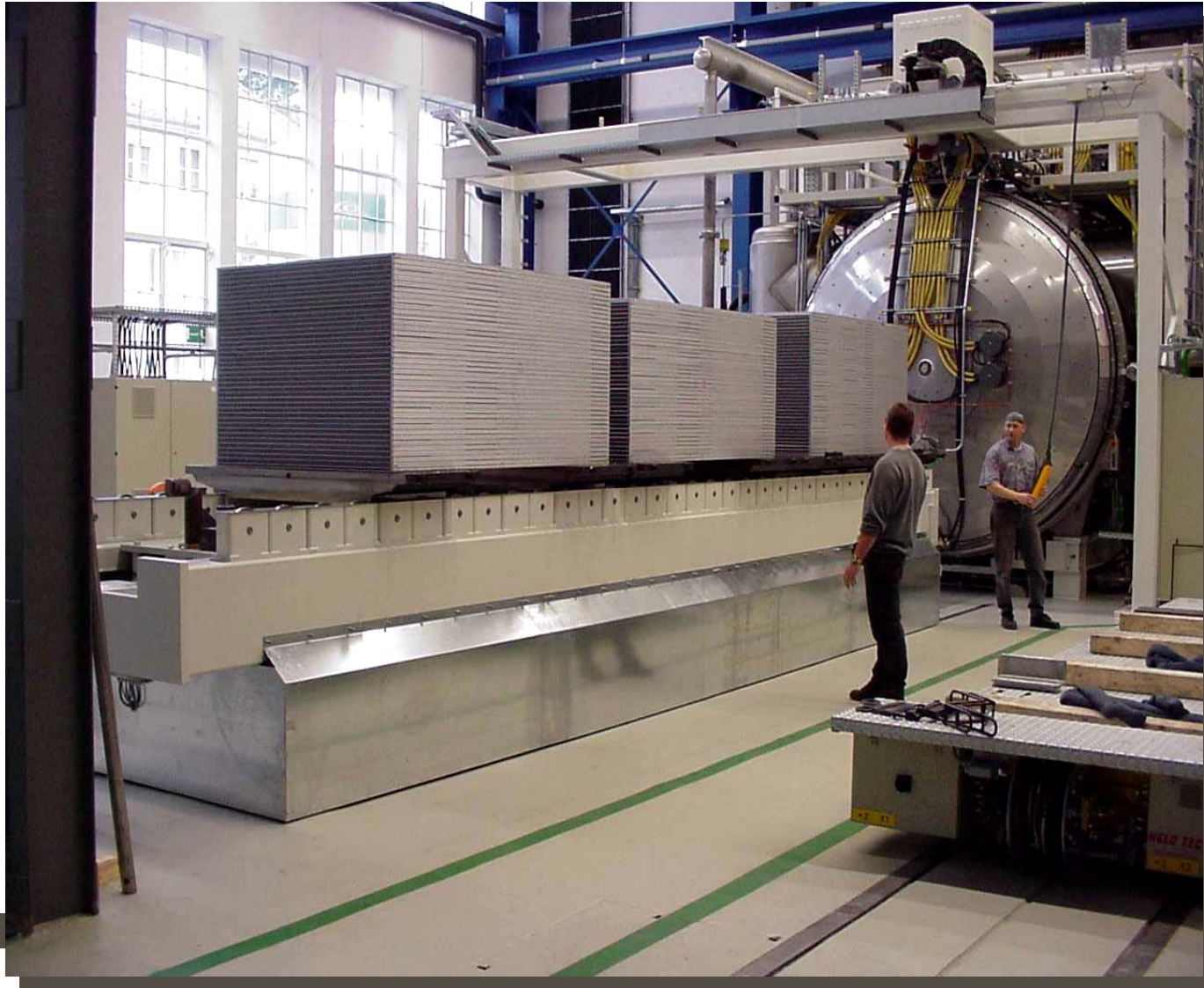
Manufacturing process

Plate by plate ...

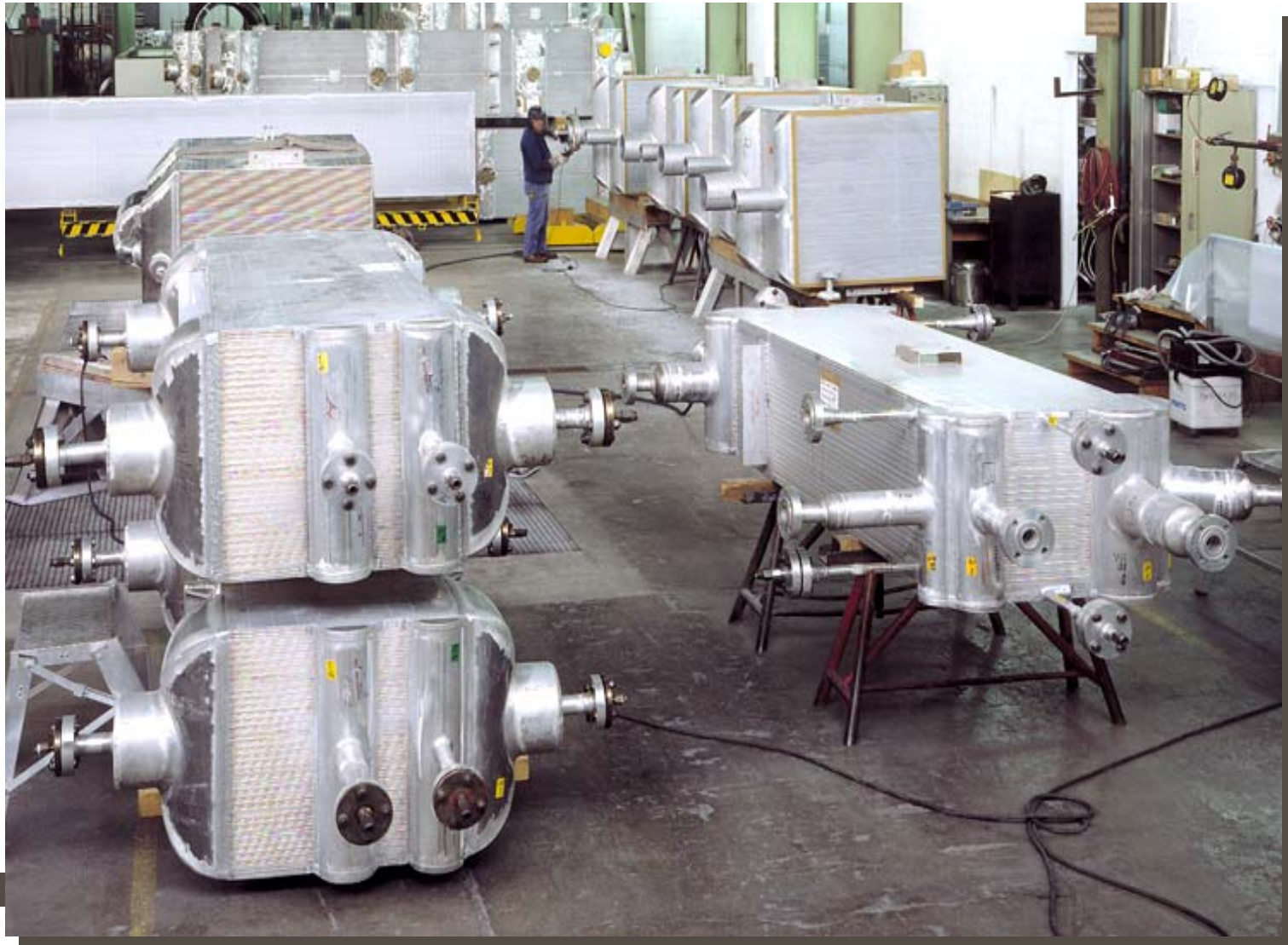
In a
stacking
platform

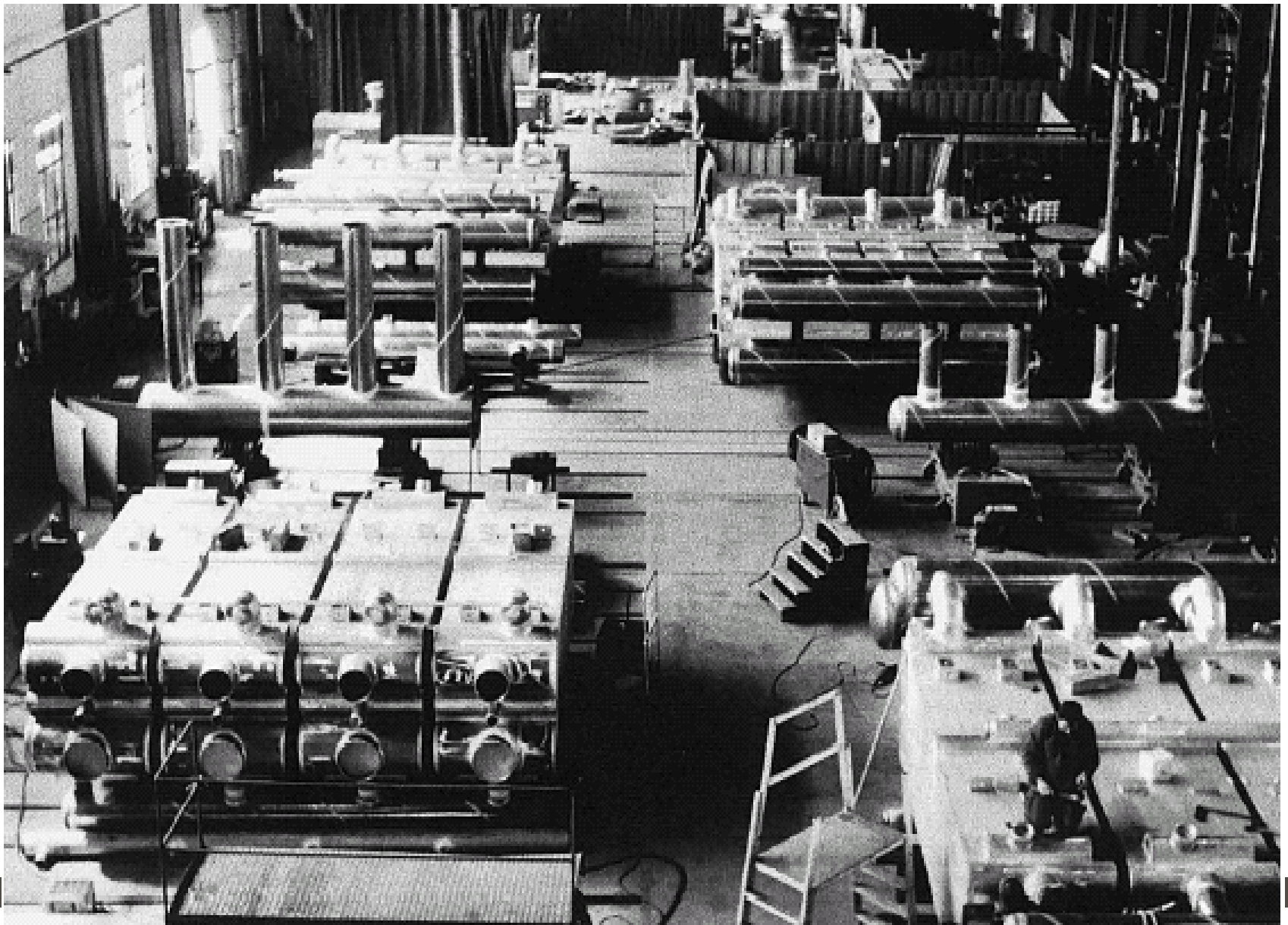


Vacuum brazing of block



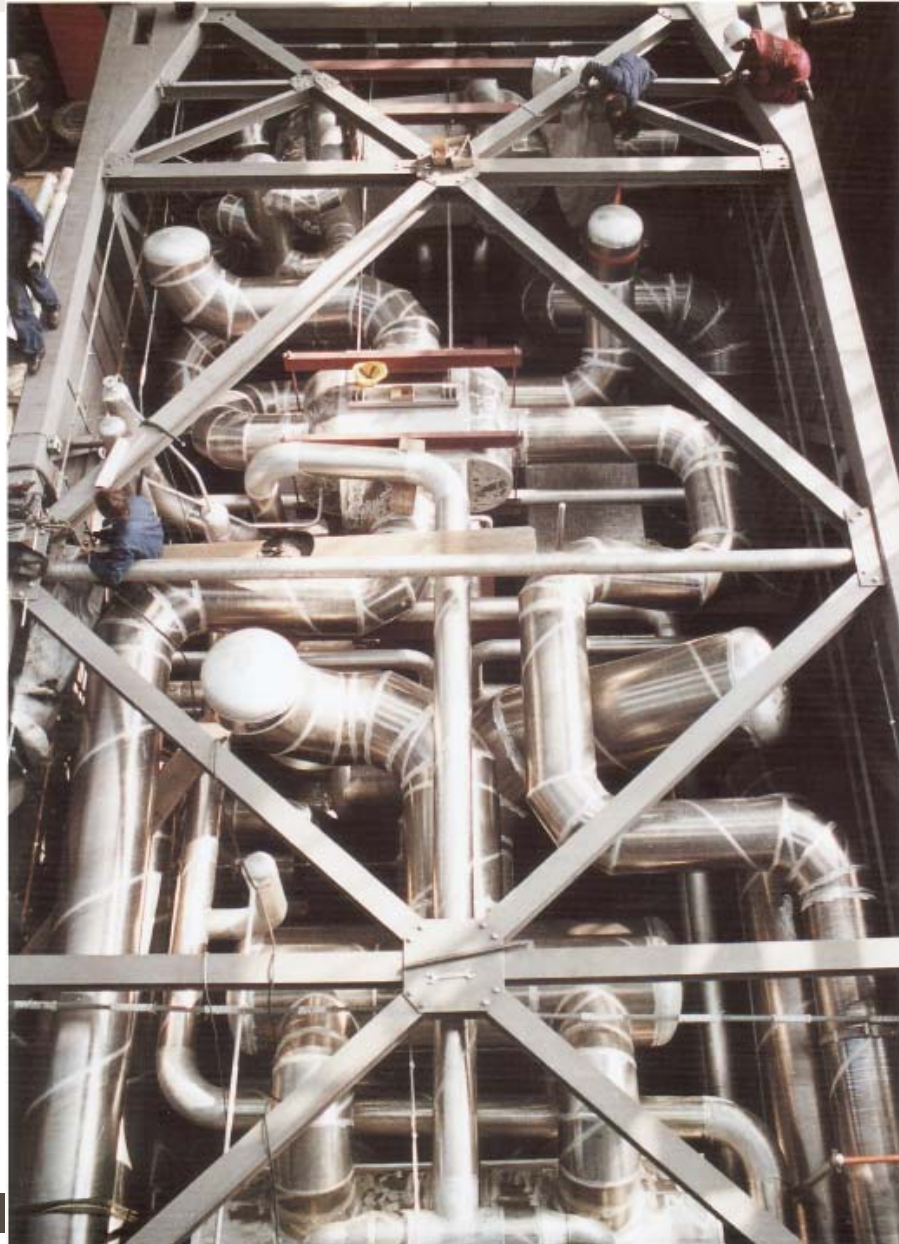
Welding headers and leak testing



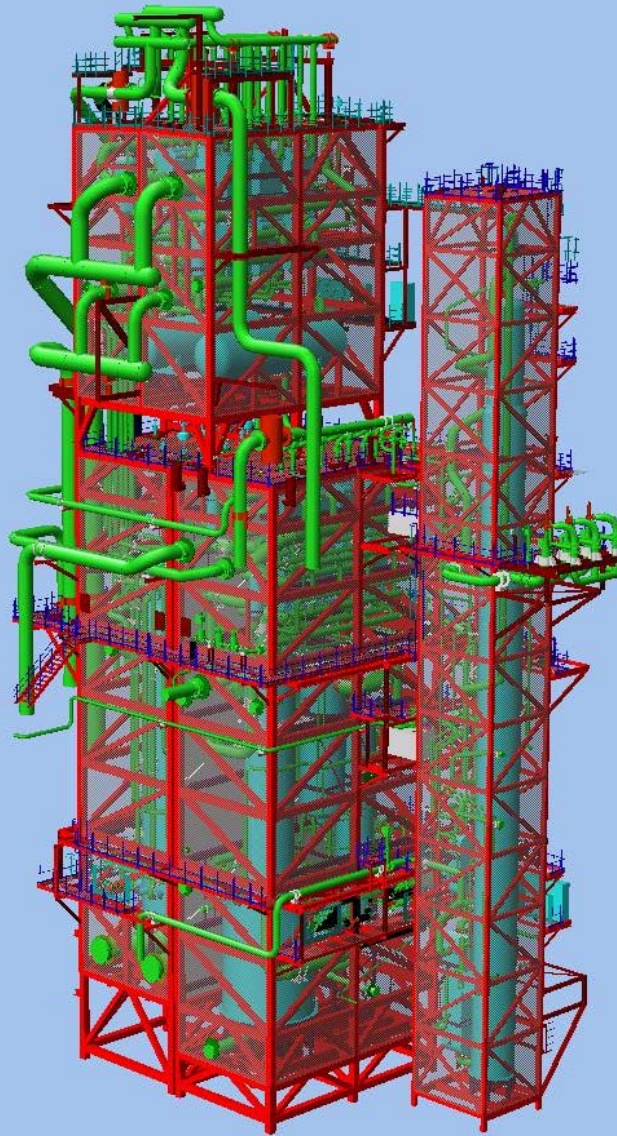


StatoilHydro

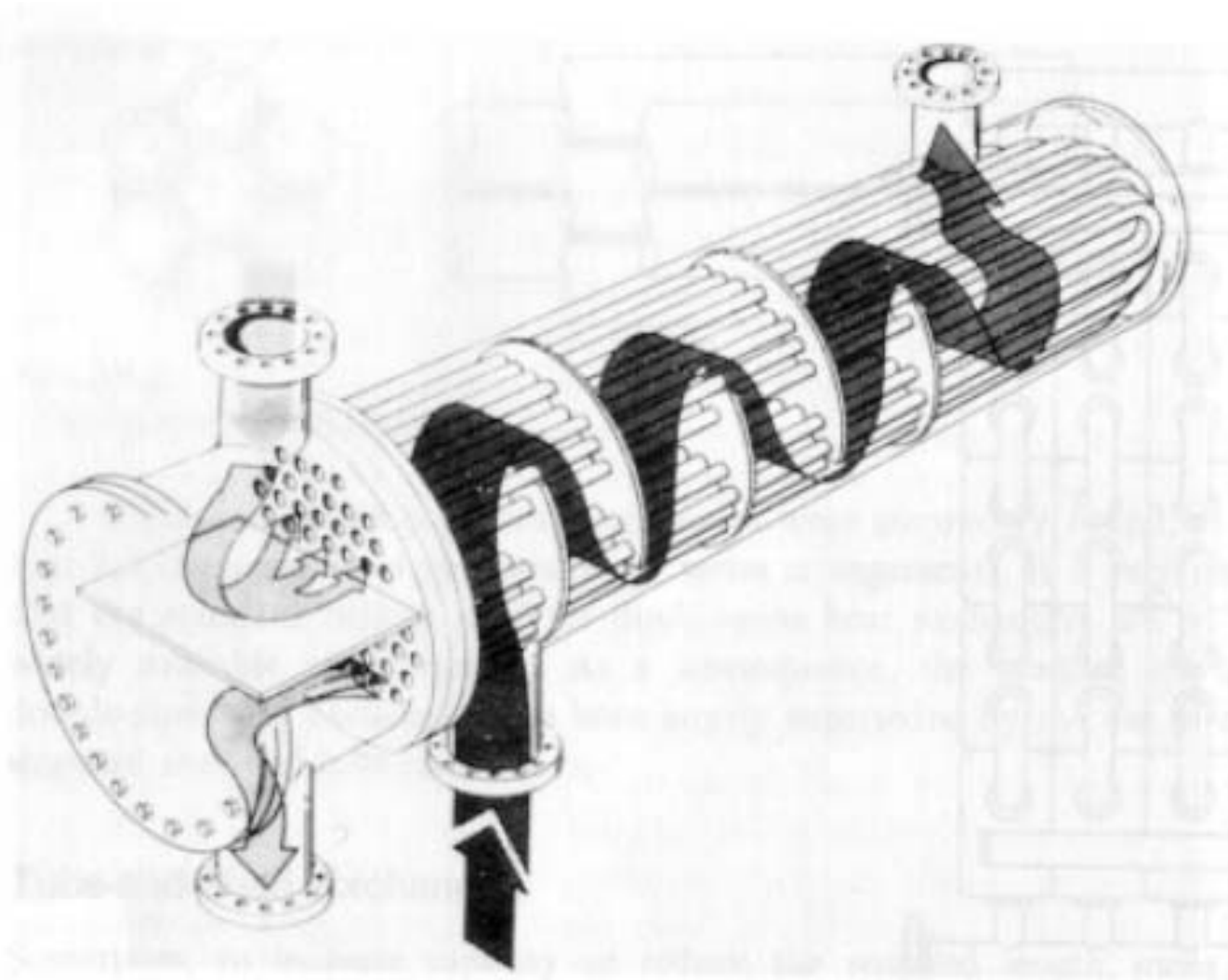
Cold-box



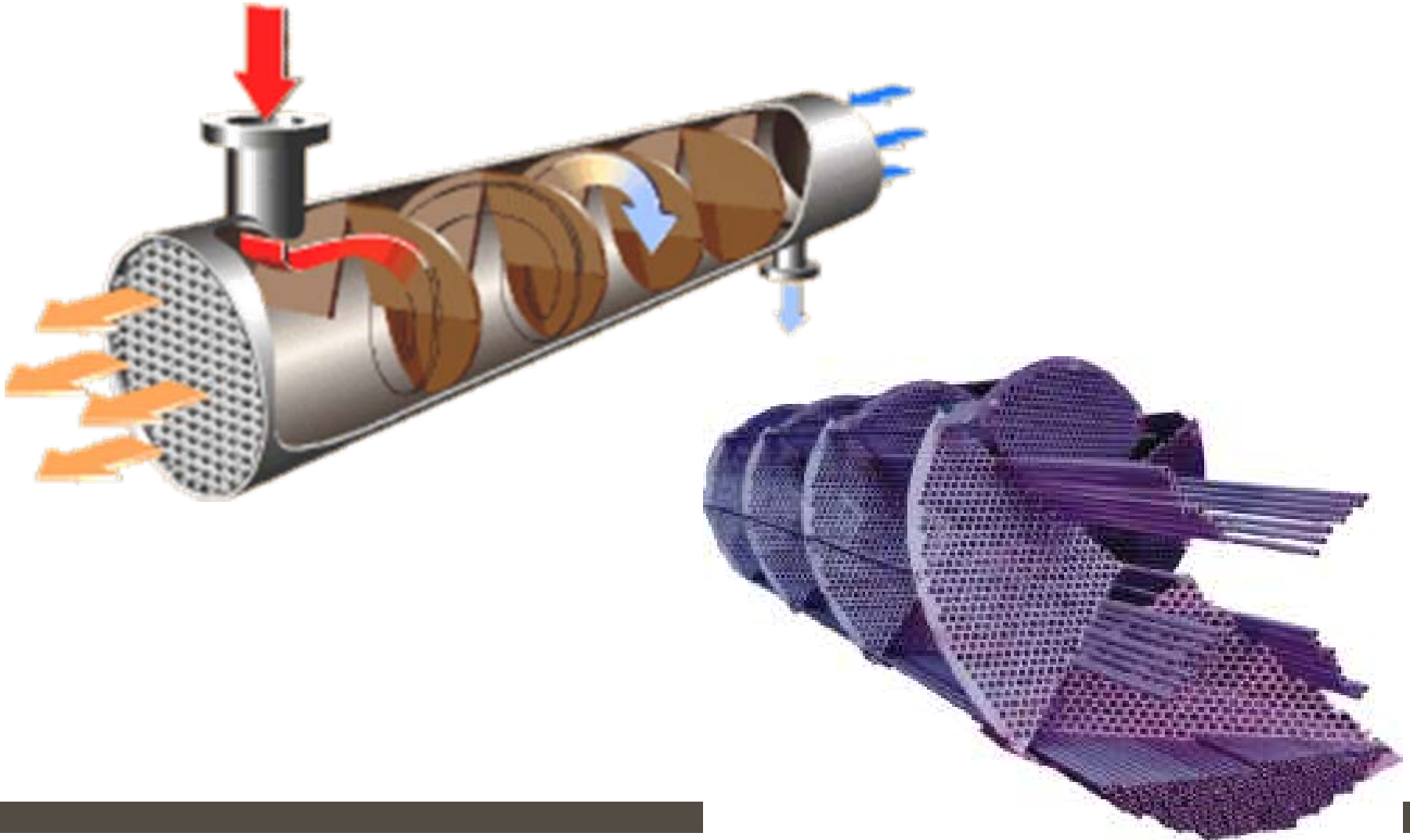
Cold-box Hammerfest



Shell-tube



Helixchanger – Main sea water cooler



Helifin – Helixchanger with low-fin tubing



Helifin during manufacturing



HELIFIN Heat Exchanger Tube Bundle in Fabrication