

# Intake of ambient air

# Efficient Snow & Droplet Separation





# **Munters - The Humidity Expert**

Founded in 1955 by the Swedish inventor Carl Munters.

3 Global Divisions:

#### **Dehumidification (DH)**

A global, application and service driven niche business in air treatment from a base in dehumidification

#### **Moisture Control Services (MCS)**

A global leader in temporary humidity control and damage restoration services

#### HumiCool (HC), including Mist Elimination (ME)

A global leader in systems for selected cooling/ humidification and mist elimination applications

Public company listed at the **SSE** Subsidiaries in more than **30 countries**, +**3400** employees Representatives and agents in many more countries Annual sales of more than 550 M€



# **Global Business Area Mist Elimination**

#### <u>Setup</u>



<u>R&D</u>



#### **Business fields**





#### **Products**



#### **Applications**



#### **Installations & References**

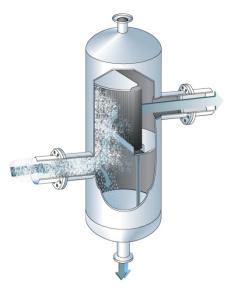




# **Global Business Area Mist Elimination**

Staff size: Annual Sales (2006): Distribution: Headquarter: Experience: Characteristic:

300 50 Mio EUR EMEA /Asia / Americas Aachen, Germany 43 years in business World market leader in vane separation technology for exhaust gas cleaning applications



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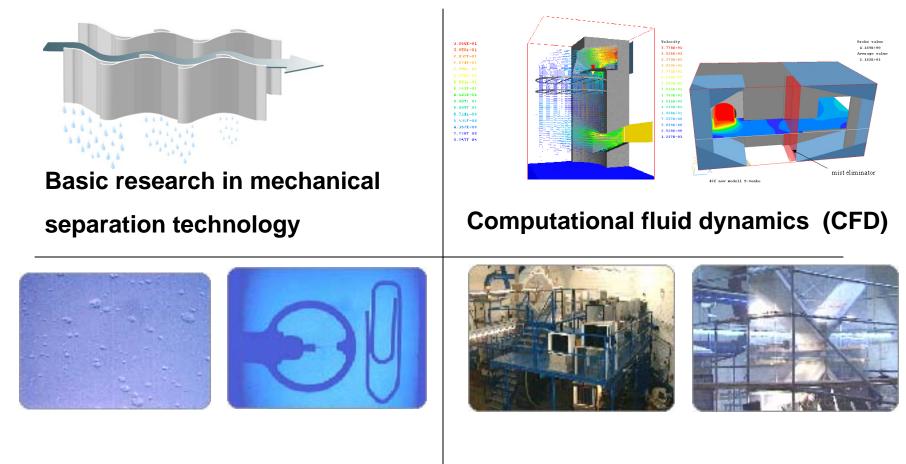


# **Global Business Area Mist Elimination**





# **ME - R&D Services**



#### **Field measurements**

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Laboratory testing facility



# **ME Business fields**



#### Exhaust gas cleaning

Flue gas desulphurization Exhaust systems Gas cleaning scrubbers Stack rain separation



#### **Evaporation**

Pulp and paper Sugar Seawater desalination Distillation processes



#### Intake of ambient air

Gas turbine inlets Inlets Landbased Marine & Offshore Coastal / Arctic / Desert



#### **Gas cooling**

Compressor stations Intercooler for diesel engines General process gas cooling



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**Oil & Gas** Process carry-over Condensed liquids Contamination



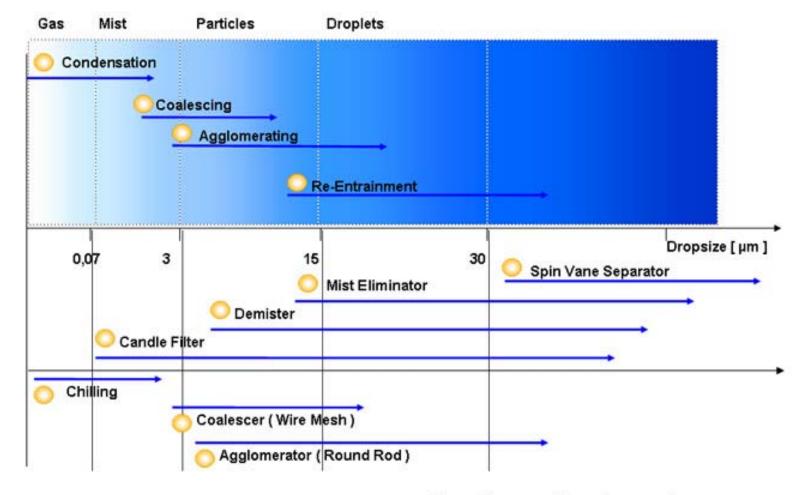
#### Air conditioning (HVAC)

Air washers Condense water removal Spray humidification Spray cooling





# **Mist Elimination – Droplet Sizes**



See also: creation of aerosols



E

# Vane type mist eliminator – working principle

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Vertical upflow of vapour

Collection of droplets in drain channels

Liquid drains down by gravity Turning the direction of the vapour

Liquid impinges on vane surface and coalesces to a film

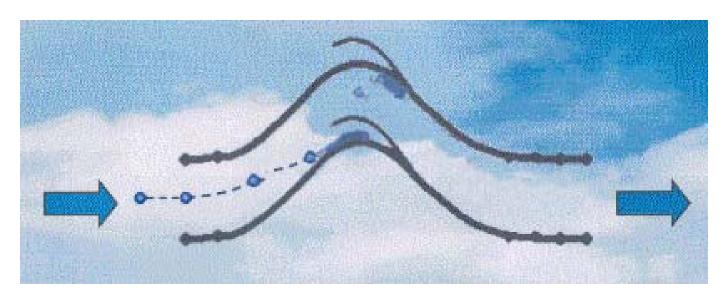
Liquid drains down by gravity



iquid

FLO

# **Mist Elimination – Working principle**



The liquid droplets are not following the path of the gas but inertial forces brings them into contact with the surface of the lamella. They form a film on the surface of the profile.

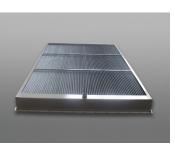
The hook generates a dead zone in front of the hook where the liquid film builds up and drains down to the bottom.





# Single stage units

Munters DF Series Munters 25 & 35 Munters DFH



### 3 - stage systems

Munters **DFF** Series



### 2 - stage systems

Munters **DCF** Series

Type 1, 2, 3

Munters 35F

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### **Filterboxes**

Munters G-Series

**Munters F-Series** 







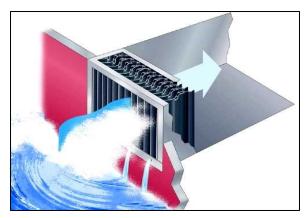
# Single stage units

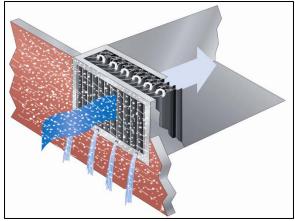
### **DF & DFH-Series**

Single stage mist eliminators Prevention against rain, heavy rain, larger sea spray particles, snow and prevention of icing

Typical applications:

AC-unit air-intakes less critical engine room ventilation intakes









### 2 stage systems

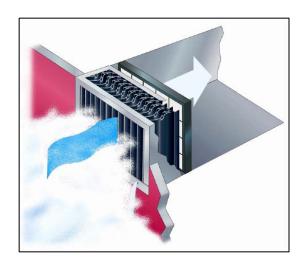
### **DCF-Series**

2 -stage systems

Prevention against all liquid particles, sand and dust-particles;

Typical applications:

High-quality supply air of AC-units Supply air for diesel engines and compressor intakes







### 3 stage systems

# **DFF-Series**

3-stage mist eliminators

Prevention against all sort of particles coming from the ambient air

Typical applications:

Supply air for diesel engines gas turbine supply air





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# **Applications**

#### Combustion air for gas turbines

(Protection against compressor fouling and corrosion)

#### Process air in marine and offshore climates

(Protection of ventilation systems against corrosion and prevention of mildew)

### Process air in land-based facilities

(Protection of ventilation systems against corrosion and prevention of mildew)

#### Process air in cold climates

(Prevention of icing and protection of filters against snow and other liquid droplets)





# **Applications**

#### Intake of combustion air for gas turbines

(Protection against compressor fouling, corrosion and "wet" pressure loss)









# Application

| Area of application field: | Intake of ambient a  | ir       |
|----------------------------|--|----------|
| Name of application:       | Intake of combustion air   |          |
| Number of application:     | 71   |          |
| Typical velocity range:    | 2 to 5 m/s. Offshore can be higher                                 |          |
| Typical temperature range: | -40°C to +45 °C  |          |
| Typical static pressure:   | ambient conditions   |          |
| Typical liquid loads:      | Typically very low loads up to flushes of sea water, salt crystals |          |
| Sizes of particles         | Rain   | >300µm   |
|                            | Heavy rain   | >1000µm  |
|                            | Snow / Hail  | >1000µm  |
|                            | Sea spray & salt   | >1µm     |
|                            | Mist & Fog   | >10-20µm |



# **Problem description**

Objective of gas turbine:

- 1. Maximize continuous power output
- 2. Maximize life time of equipment

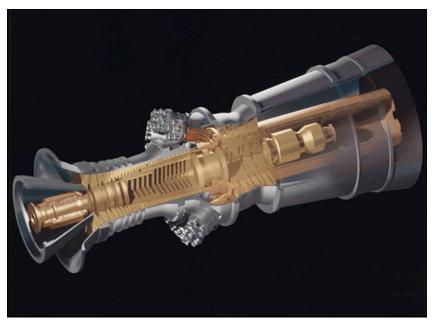


#### Power loss due to compressor fouling

Down time for washing

Loss of production

Power loss caused by<br/>high pressure lossDown time<br/>for repair





# **Problem description**

| Sizes of<br>particles | Source           | Min Design<br>velocity | Particle size |
|-----------------------|------------------|------------------------|---------------|
|                       | Rain             | 1 m/s                  | >300µm        |
|                       | Heavy rain       | 1 m/s                  | >1000µm       |
|                       | Snow / Hail      | 2-3 m/s                | >1000µm       |
|                       | Sea spray & salt | Appr. 3m/s             | >1µm          |
|                       | Mist & Fog       | >5m/s                  | >10-20µm      |

Design of velocities

Wash through effect





# Application

**Production Loss** 

**Gas Turbine** 

| Operating days       |    | 365         | days |
|----------------------|----|-------------|------|
| availability         |    | 97%         |      |
| hours                |    | 24          | h    |
| Yield                |    | 100%        |      |
| Change in net power  |    | 500         | MW   |
|                      |    |             |      |
| Selling value        |    | 4.248.600   | MWh  |
|                      |    |             |      |
| cts/KWh              | 3  | 127.458.000 | €    |
| Interruptions [days] | 1  | 338.724     | €    |
|                      |    |             |      |
| Loss percentage      |    | 0,08%       |      |
| Pressure loss [Pa]   | 50 | 95.594      | €    |

| Total loss | 434.318 € |  |
|------------|-----------|--|





# **Applications**

#### Process air in marine and offshore climates

(Protection of ventilation systems from corrosion and prevention of mildew)





# **Problem description**

Objective of ventilation intake systems for AC units:

- 1. Maximize continuous air volume, minimize pressure loss
- 2. Maximize life time of filter elements
- 3. Maximize life time of ventilation equipment

#### Objective of engine room ventilation intake

- 1. Maximize continuous air intake, minimize pressure loss
- 2. Maximize life time of filter elements
- 3. Maximize life time of ventilation equipment



# **Problem description**

#### Energy consumption Ventilation intake system

| Operating hours       | 5.000   | h      |
|-----------------------|---------|--------|
| Airvolume             | 800.000 | m³/h   |
| Pressure loss         | 50      | Ра     |
| Electrical efficiency | 85%     | -      |
| Diesel efficiency     | 33%     | -      |
|                       |         |        |
| Energy consumption    | 198.059 | KWh    |
| Diesel consumption    | 39.612  | Liters |

- 2. Filter changing cycles and related costs
- 3. Costs of the investment





# **Applications**

#### **Process air in land-based facilities**







# **Problem description**

#### **Process air in land-based facilities**

Objective of ventilation intake systems for AC units:

- 1. Maximize continuous air volume, minimize pressure loss
- 2. Maximize life time of filter elements
- 3. Maximize life time of ventilation equipment



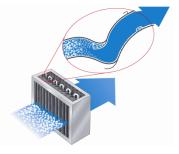


# Applications

#### **Process air in cold climates**



January 06, northern Germany (coastal)







# **Problem description**

#### **Process air in cold climates**

Objective of ventilation intake systems for AC units:

- 1. Maximize continuous air volume, minimize pressure loss
- 2. Maximize life time of filter elements
- 3. Maximize life time of ventilation equipment

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# Containership



#### Deckhouse of the containership

Air volume:1.069.000 m³/hSurface:94m² Intake sectionsSystem:Munters DCF 2 stage

Type of vessel: **Container – PANMAX** Name of vessel: **MAERSK BOSTON** Shipyard: **Volkswerft Stralsund GmbH** 



Front view of Mist eliminators



# Containership





DCF 2 (left) and DCF 1 (right) Quick-opening device for filter-change

DCF 2 from the backside in the workshop:

- 316L Stainless frame
- PP-Low temperature vanes
- Glasfibre double layer filter



### **Utility vessel for arctic climates**



DFH installed in the intake section for engine room ventilation Type of vessel: **Research Vessel** Name of vessel: **Maria S. Merian** Shipyard: **Gdynia Shipyard** 



Airvolume:262.000 m³/hSurface:17 m² Intake sectionsSystem:Munters DFH single stageDesign-30°C



### **Utility vessel for arctic climates**



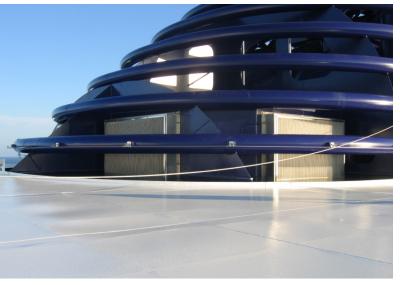
#### **Munters DFH**







### Cruiser





Type of vessel: **Cruiser** Name of vessel: **Norwegian Jewel** Shipyard: **Josef L. Meyer GmbH** 

#### **Deck 16 engine room intakes**

| AC-Air volume: | 1.463.000 m³/h                        |
|----------------|---------------------------------------|
| Engine-room:   | 1.032.000 m³/h                        |
| Surface:       | 114 m <sup>2</sup> AC-Intake sections |
| System:        | Munters DF2100                        |
| -              | Munters DF3500                        |





# Cruiser



#### Deck 5 splash proof DF3500

#### System:

Half round shaped DF3500 Aluminum splash proof single stage Mist eliminator







# FPSO

Type of vessel: **FPSO** Name of vessel: **P43 Caratinga** Shipyard: **Jurong, Singapore** 



AC-Airvolume:820.000 m³/hSurface:48 m² Intake sectionsSystem:Munters DF2100Munters DCF 2 stage

#### PetroBras P43 FPSO





# FPSO

DCF Type 2 with Magnehelic and extended surface design (ESD)





#### DF2100 Single stage



Filterbox





### **Special Utility vessel**



#### DF3500 Single stage mounted into the pylons

Type of vessel: Utility vessel Shipyard: Barkmeijer, Netherlands





### Platform





| AC-Airvolume: | 45.000 m³/h                       |
|---------------|-----------------------------------|
| Surface:      | 12 m <sup>2</sup> Intake sections |
| System:       | Munters DCF 2 stage               |

Type: **Platform** Maker: **De Ruijter, Netherlands** Operator: **Wintershall, BASF Group** 



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# **Key References**

### Cruisers

Alstom Chantier de L'atlantique Fincantieri Meyerwerft Aker Finnyards

### Container

Volkswerft Stralsund GmbH IHI Kure MHI Nagasaki Meyerwerft

### Utility

Barkmeijer HDW Damen Shipyards

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# **Vessels for arctic climates**

Aker Langsten Gdynia Krögerwerft Novenco Offshore

+ another <u>60 shipyards</u> in US, Italy, Spain, UK, France, Norway, Denmark, Benelux, Finland

