

AGENDA

1. BRIEF INTRODUCTION

- 2. Select Cooling Systems
- 3. Dry Cooling References in Nuclear Power Plants
- 4. Cooling Solutions for 1,000+MW NPP Units





ABOUT MVM EGI



Profile: Globally active cooling system provider Consultancy, design, engineering, delivery, after sales



Manufacturing: Fully owned factory in Wuqing, CN



Founded in 1948 as EGI GEA Group 1992-2014, ENEXIO 2014-2020



Owner: MVM Group (100% Hungarian state owned) The largest power-utility company in CEE region



Headcount (FTE): 124 (68 Budapest, 24 Beijing, 32 Wuqing) Headquarters: Budapest, Hungary

MVM EGI Factory in Wuqing, China



Global supply track record





PRODUCT PORTFOLIO

		HELLER INDIRECT DRY COOLING	AIR-COOLED CONDENSERS	EVAPORATIVE COOLING TOWERS	HYBRID DRY/WET COOLING TOWERS	DRY COOLING SPECIAL APPLICATIONS	CIRCUMIX ASH HANDLING
POWER PLANTS	COAL FIRED	×	x	x	x	x	x
	CYCLE	x	x	x	x	x	
	NUCLEAR	×		x	×	×	
	BIOMASS & W2E	x	x	x	x	x	
	CONCENTRATED SOLAR	x	x	x	ж	x	
	DATA CENTERS	x		x	x	x	
	CHEMICAL PLANTS	x		x	x	x	
	INDUSTRIAL APPLICATIONS	×	×	x	x	x	ļ



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LONG OPERATION LIFETIME - DRY COOLING

Hamitabat (Trakya) 1,200 MW CCPP (operated from 1987/1989 - 2017)

Refurbishment: new H-class power units 600 MW each; cooling towers and heat exchangers reused

New Hamitabat 1,200 MW CCPP (operated from 2017 with the original 2 dry cooling towers and heat,

exchangers)





LONG OPERATION LIFETIME - DRY-WET COOLING

Mátra 900 MW Thermal Power Plant (Units 4&5 in operation since 1973-74)

Refurbishment: originally dry cooling, dry-wet addition in 2004

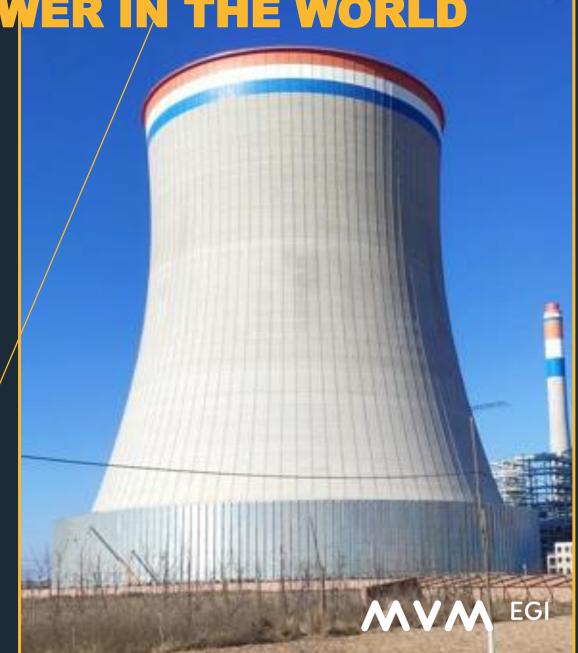




LARGEST DRY COOLING TOWER IN THE WORLD

GaoHe 1,320 MW Thermal Power Plant

- largest dry cooling tower in the world
- 220m tower height
- one tower serving 2x660 MW units



SELECT DRY COOLING REFERENCES – TURKEY



Hamitabat 1200MW CCPP



Bursa 1400MW CCPP



Gebze-Adapazari 2,400MW CCPP (Largest dry cooled CCPP In the world at the time)



Can 320MW CFB PLANT



Tufanbeyli 450MW CFB PLANT



New Hamitabat 1200MW CCPP



SELECT DRY COOLING REFERENCES - SYRIA



Tishreen 2 x 200 MW TPS (Syria)



Al Zara 3 x 220 MW TPS (Syria)



Al Nasserieh 510 MW CCPP (Syria)



Zayzoun 510 MW CCPP (Syria)



Deir Ali 750 MW CCPP (Syria)

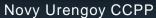


Deir Ali 750 MW CCPP Ext. (Syria)



SELECT DRY COOLING REFERENCES – RUSSIA, ITALY







Adler CCPP



Tereshkovo CCPP



Pervomaysk CCPP



Modugno 800MW CCPP (Italy)



SELECT WET COOLING REFERENCES - HUNGARY







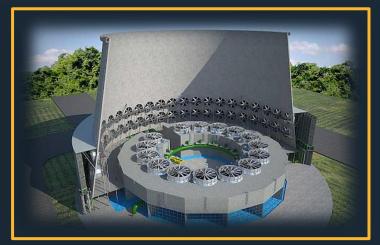






SELECT HYBRID COOLING REFERENCES











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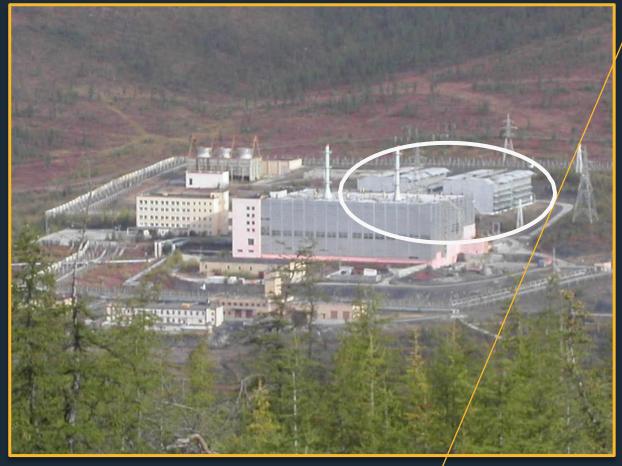
- 1. Brief Introduction
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- 3. DRY COOLING REFERENCES IN NUCLEAR POWER PLANTS
- 4. Cooling Solutions for 1,000+MW NPP Units





BILIBINO NUCLEAR POWER PLANT 4×12 MW_e RUSSIA (North of the Arctic Circle) MAIN COOLING SYSTEM BY MVM EGI

- The plant has been operating successfully since the 1970's and is still in operation today
- The design minimum temperature considered for the complete plant, thus also for the cooling system was -62 °C
- Warm air recirculation possibility to protect the heat exchangers against extreme low winter temperatures

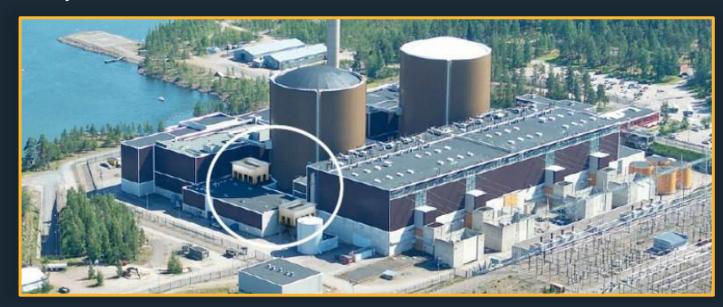


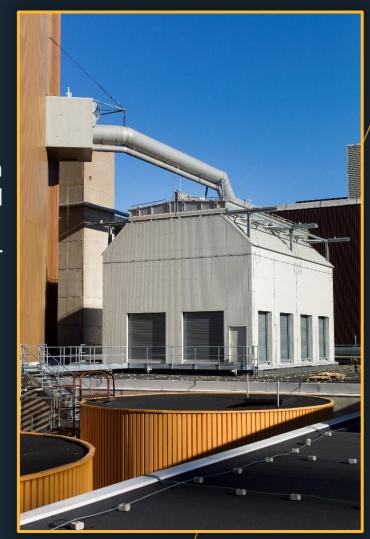
THE ONLY DRY COOLED NUCLEAR POWER PLANT IN THE WORLD

MVM EGI

LOVIISA NUCLEAR POWER PLANT 2x~500 MW_e VVER440 FINLAND EMERGENCY COOLING TOWERS BY MVM EGI

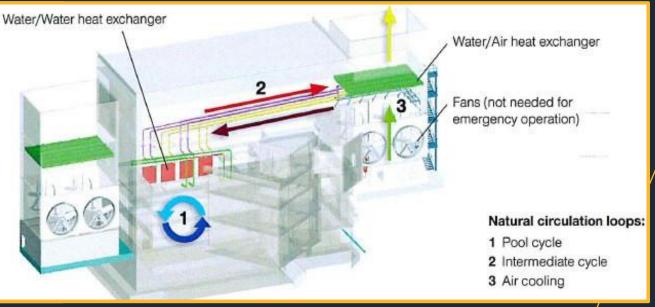
- Installed in **2015-6**, the dry emergency cooling system can be used in case seawater becomes unavailable to cool the plant's reactors and spent fuel pond (e.g. oil spill on the sea in the vicinity of the plant)
- Full conformance to the very strict requirements of Finnish Nuclear Authority STUK





GÖSGEN NUCLEAR POWER PLANT
985 MW_e PWR
SWITZERLAND
SPENT FUEL PASSIVE HEAT REJECTION HEAT EXCHANGERS BY MVM EGI





- Installed in 2016
- First-of a kind wet spent fuel storage facility with a passive heat removal system
- Full conformance to the very strict Swiss Nuclear Authority



GÖSGEN NUCLEAR POWER PLANT
985 MW_e PWR
SWITZERLAND
SPENT FUEL PASSIVE HEAT REJECTION HEAT EXCHANGERS BY MVM EGI







Unloading and installation of the pre-assembled passive coolers in Gösgen



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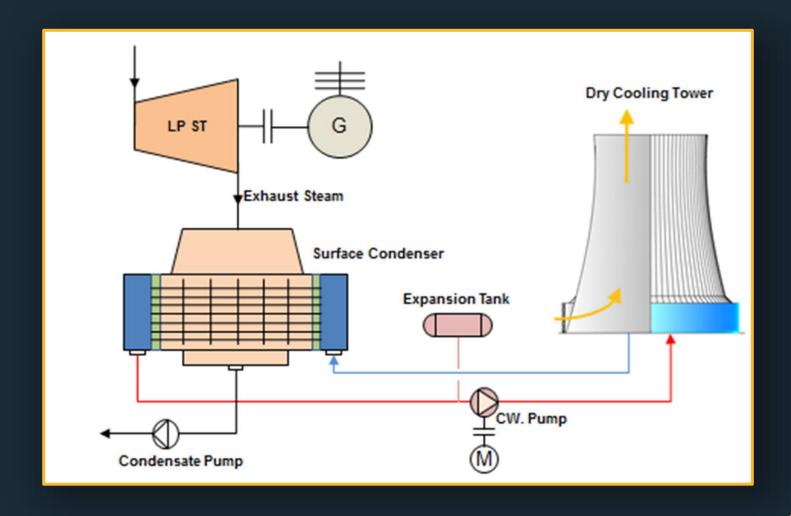
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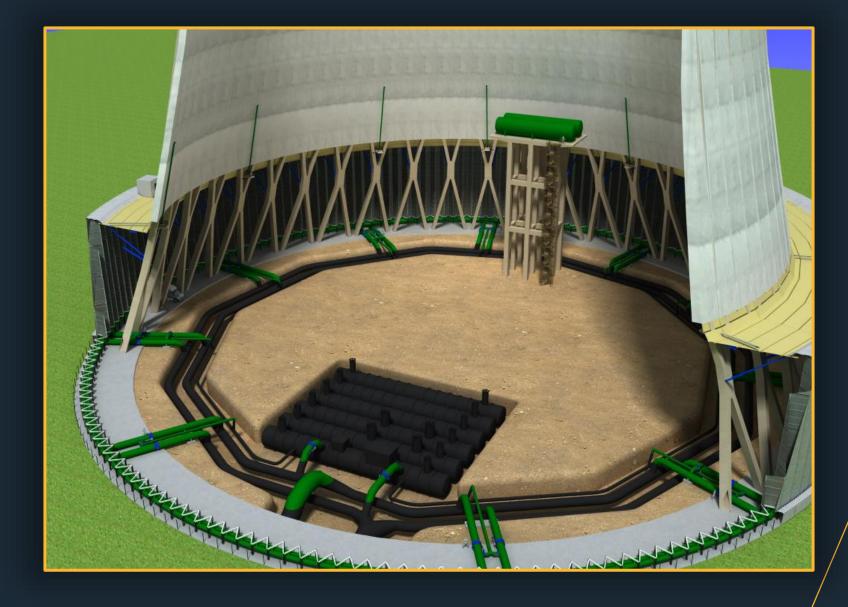
DRY COOLING GENERAL OVERVIEW

PRINCIPLE OF INDIRECT DRY COOLING WITH SURFACE CONDENSER





DRY COOLING TOWER ARRANGEMENT





HEAT EXCHANGER DETAILS

CHARACTERISTICS:

- **single-metal all aluminum** avoids bimetallic corrosion; aluminum is inherently

protected from atmospheric corrosion

- hard fin, semi-hard tube tube is expanded at full tube length exceeding its

elastic range, creating a prestressed contact with

the fins that ensures heat transfer that does not

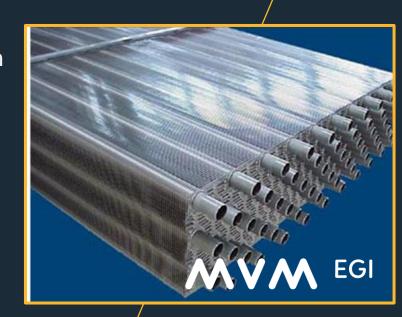
deteriorate with thermal cycling

fin distance various options

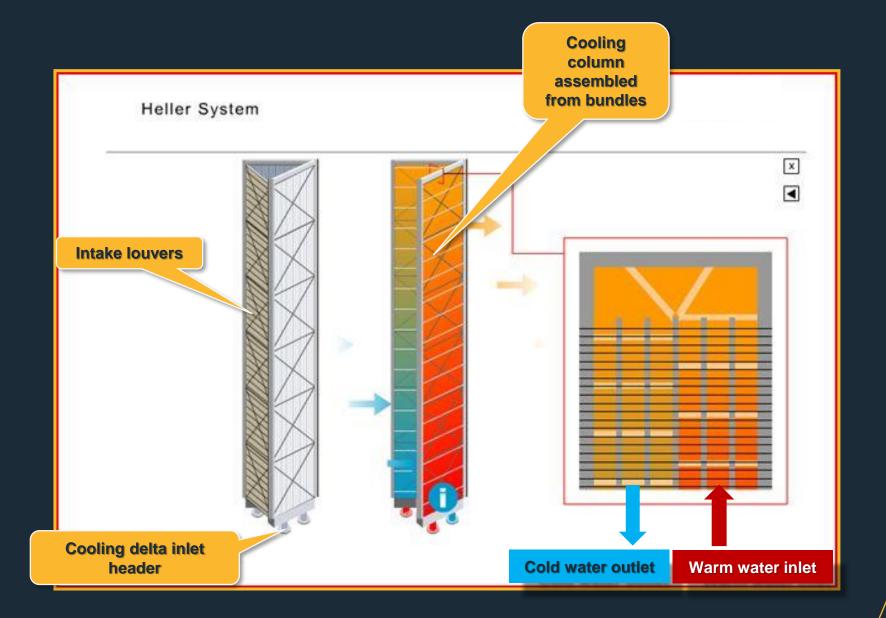
cleanability plate fin offers more efficient cleaning

lifetime examples of 40-55 years with old plants still in

operation



HEAT EXCHANGER DETAILS





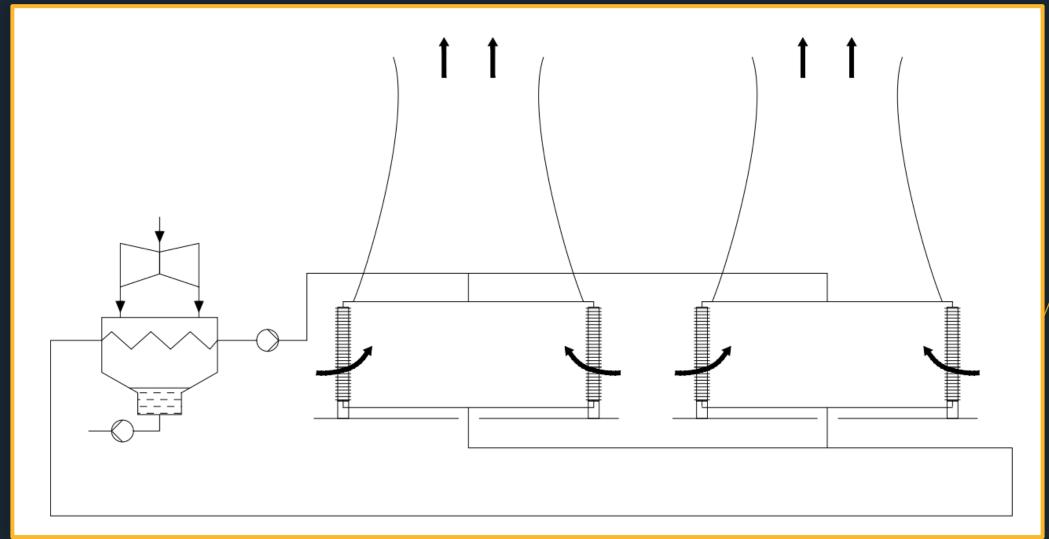
HEAT EXCHANGER CLEANING

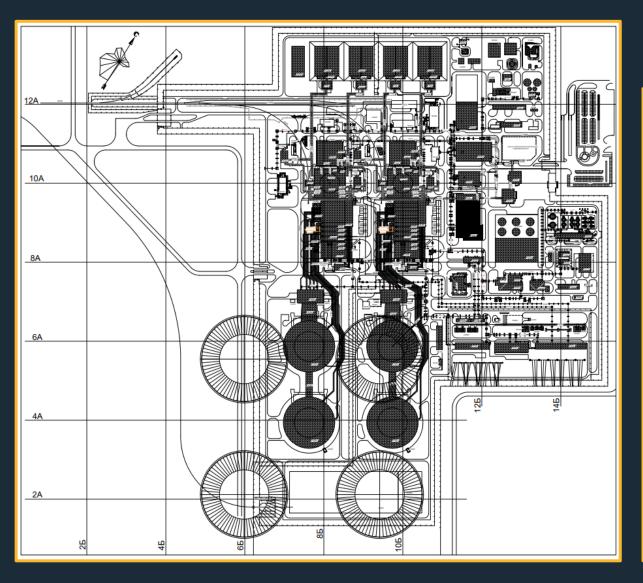
- Semi-automatic delta cleaning system
- Works independent from the cooling tower
- One cleaning equipment serves all the cooling deltas around the cooling tower
- Use once a year (in spring), or twice if heat exchangers become dirty
- The washing equipment and the washing car move on fixed rails, controlled by the operator. On the washing car, a set of vertically installed nozzles are moved rotationally within the preset angle range by an electric motor.



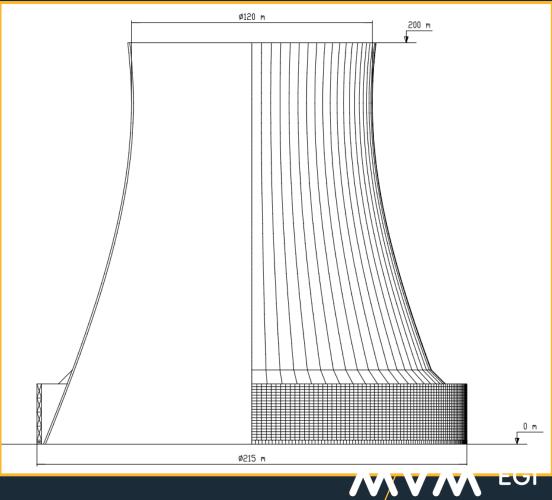




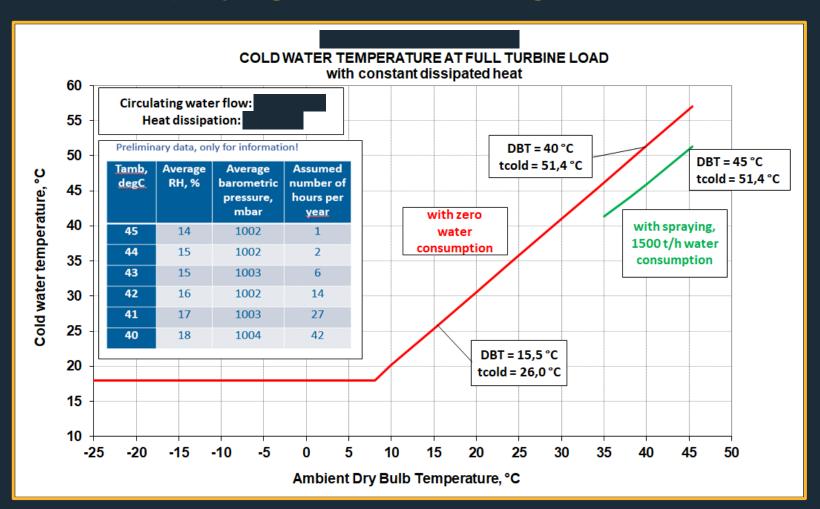




2x1200 MW_e UNITS



Effect of spraying on heat exchangers at warm summer ambients:

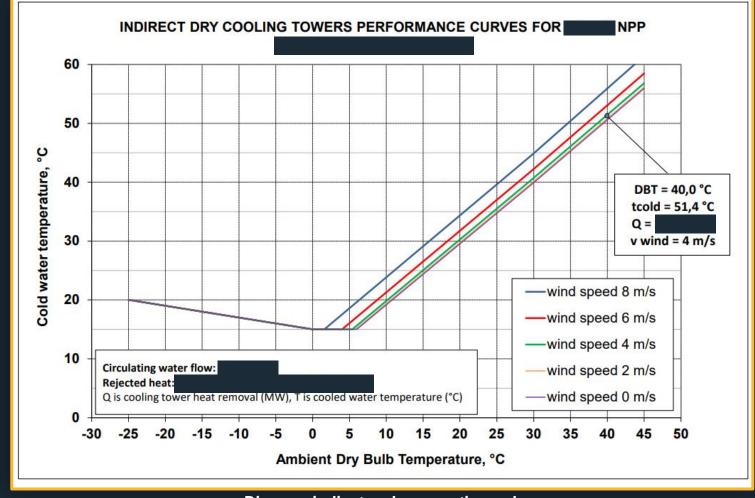


Design data:

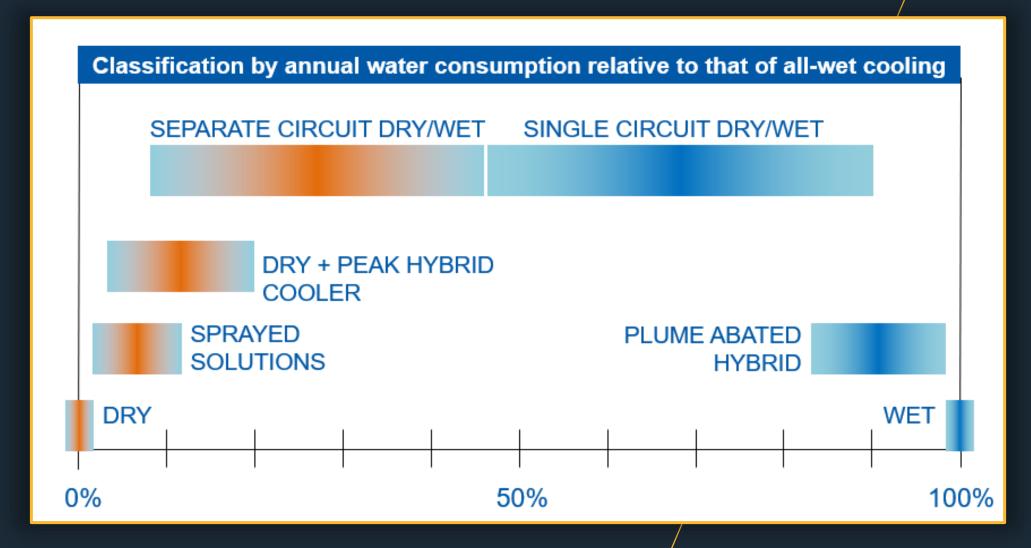
- T ambient maximum = +45°C/
- 4m/s wind speed at 10m level
- 51.4°C cold water at +40°C/ambient in dry operation
- 51.4°C cold water at +45°C ambient sprayed operation



Effect of wind on cold water temperature:



WATER SAVING IN POWER GENERATION COOLING



WATER SAVING IN POWER GENERATION COOLING

DRY-WET COOLING FOR NUCLEAR POWER PLANTS

Why use dry-wet combinations for nuclear power plants?

Key benefits compared to wet cooling:

- Significantly reduced water consumption
- Less emissions (less plume into air, less blow-down water)
- Flexibility for site selection (higher independence from water resources)

Drawback compared to wet cooling:

Slightly lower power generation (~0.5% lower annually)



COMPARISONS FOR 1200 MW NPP UNITS WITH DIFFERENT WATER AVAILABILITY

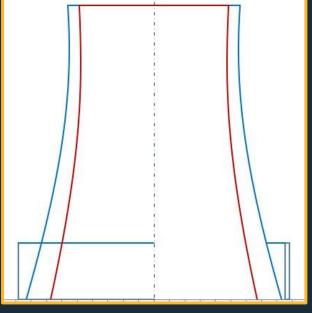
Compared cooling solutions:

Natural Draft Wet Cooling (WET)



Dry – Wet Cooling (DRY-WET)

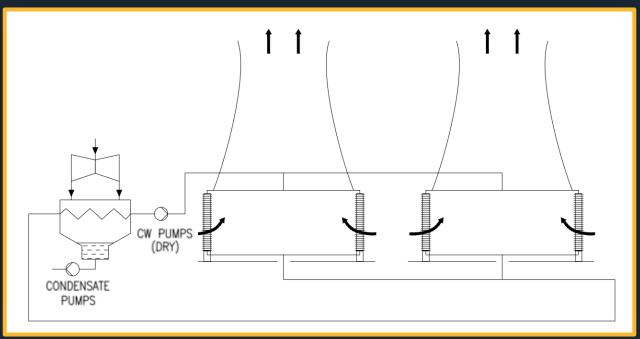






CONFIGURATION EXAMPLE FOR DRY COOLING SYSTEM WITH SPRAYING AT PEAK SUMMER

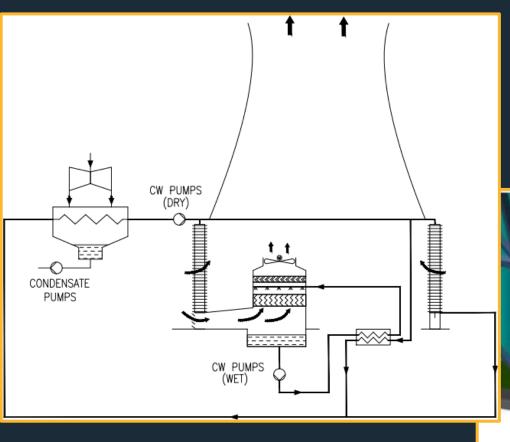
WATER CONSUMPTION ~5% (compared to all wet cooling) (2 towers per 1200 MW unit)

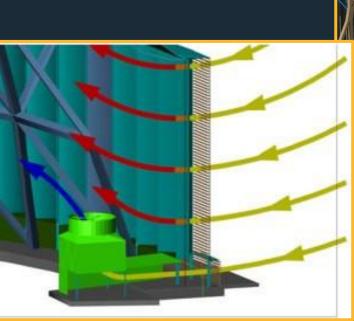




CONFIGURATION EXAMPLE FOR 20-30% WATER CONSUMPTION DRY-WET COOLING SYSTEM/

WATER CONSUMPTION ~20-30% (compared to all wet cooling) (2 towers per 1200 MW unit)

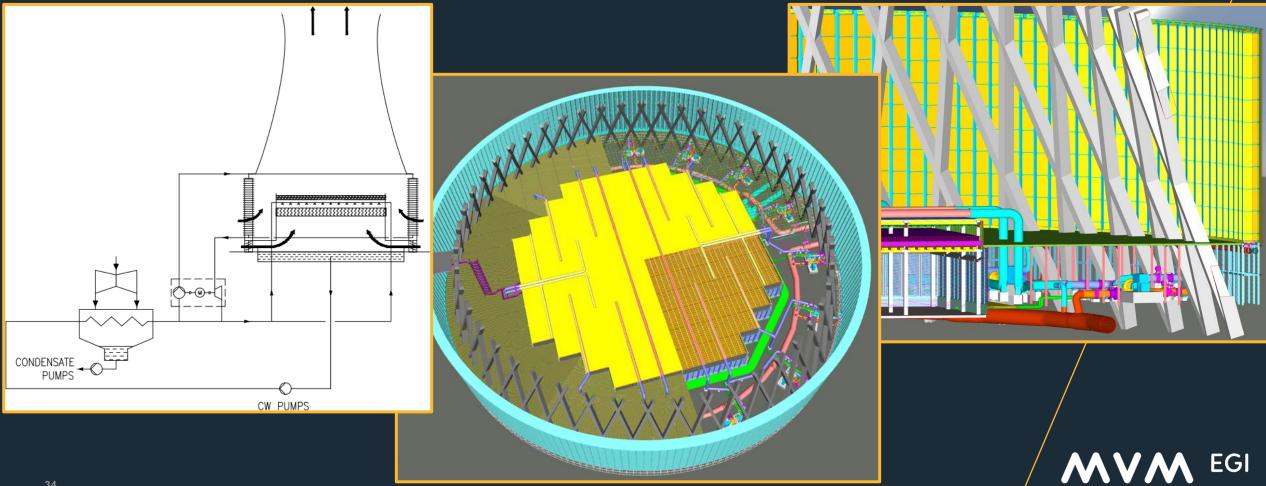






CONFIGURATION EXAMPLE FOR 50% WATER CONSUMPTION DRY-WET COOLING SYSTEM

WATER CONSUMPTION ~50% (compared to all wet cooling) (1 tower per 1200 MW unit)



ARRANGEMENT EXAMPLE

CAN 320 MW TPP



BURSA 1,200 MW CCPP





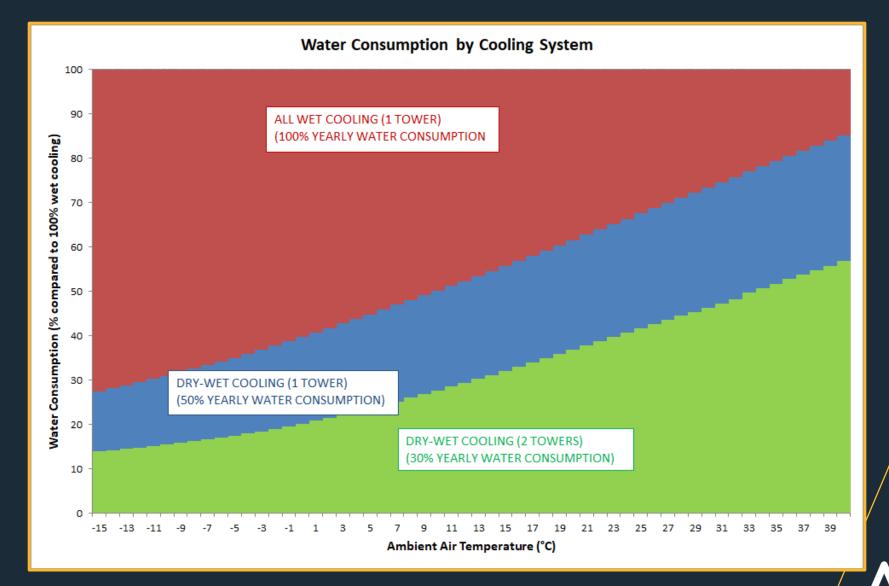
ARRANGEMENT EXAMPLE

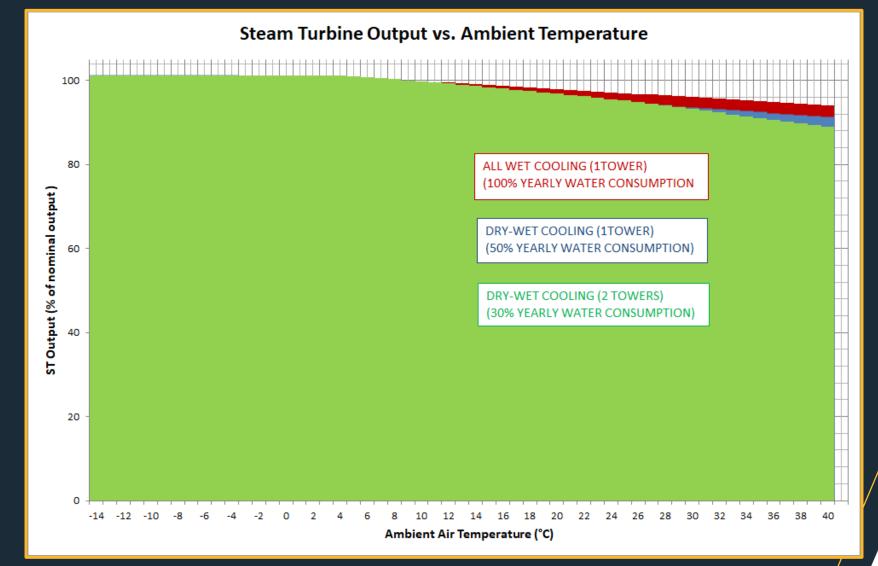
TUFANBEYLI 450 MW TPP

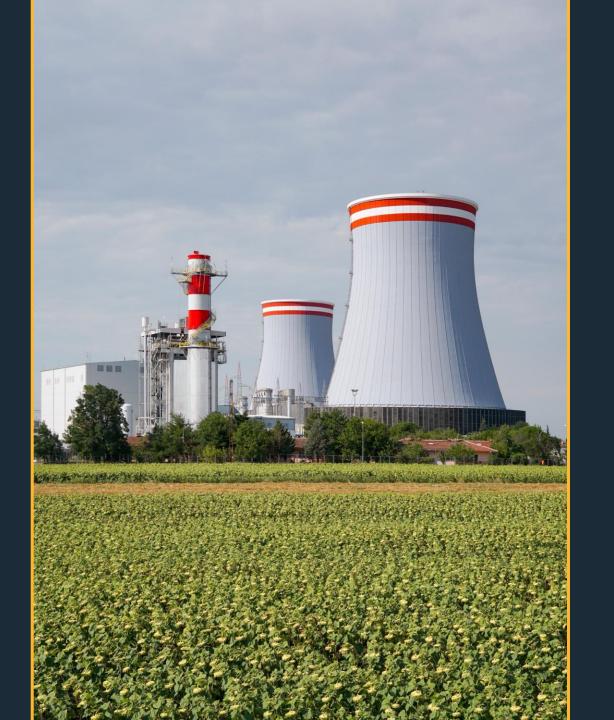












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