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21 July 2025 Alfa Laval



Plate heat exchanger portfolio



Our contribution to the world of heat exchangers

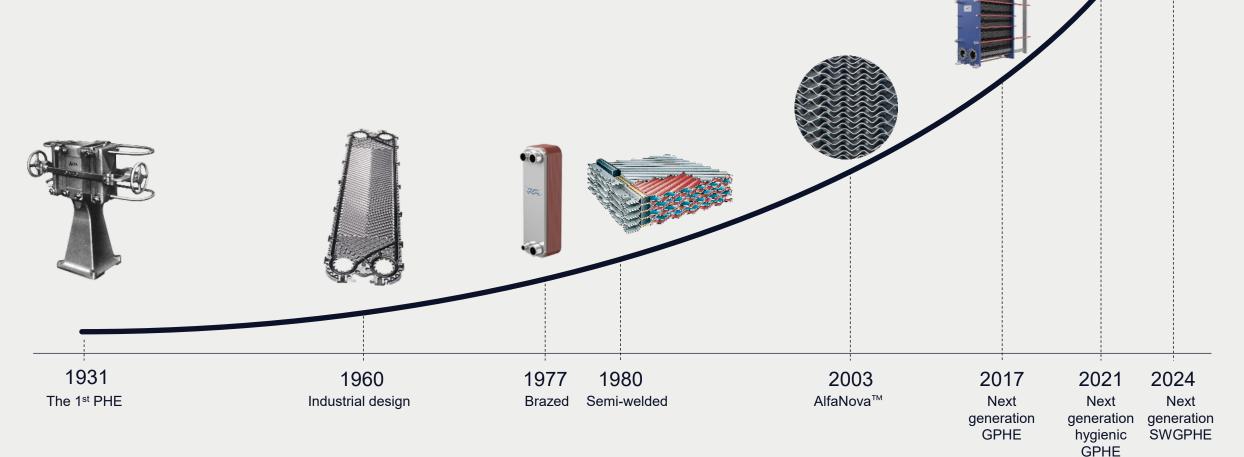


Plate heat exchanger portfolio

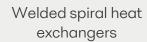


plate heat exchangers







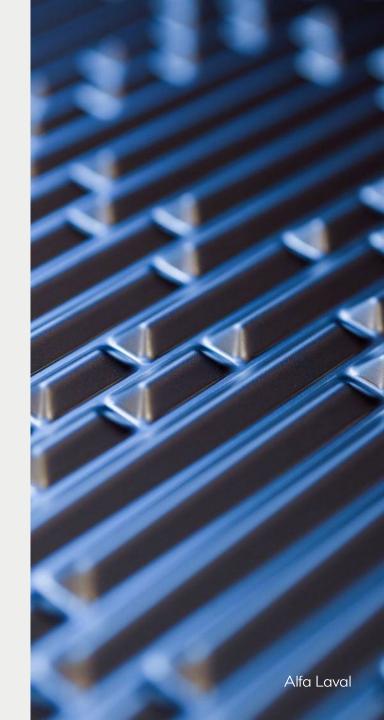




Brazed plate heat exchangers



Fusion-bonded plate heat exchangers





Parameters impacting sizing

The heat transfer equation

Heat load

$$Q = k \cdot A \cdot LMTD$$

Q heat load, W

k value, overall heat transfer coefficient (OHTC), $W/(m^2 \cdot K)$

A heat transfer area, m²

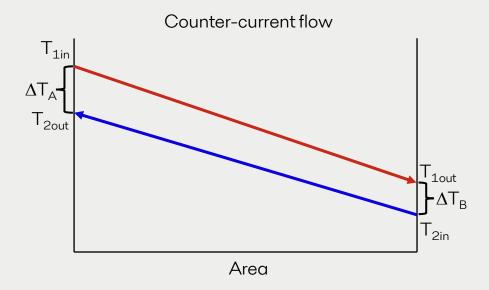
LMTD Logarithmic Mean Temperature Difference, °C

LMTD is a measure of the average temperature difference between the hot and the cold fluid.

The heat transfer equation

LMTD

LMTD = Logarithmic Mean Temperature Difference



$$LMTD = \frac{\Delta T_A - \Delta T_B}{ln\left(\frac{\Delta T_A}{\Delta T_B}\right)}$$

The heat transfer equation

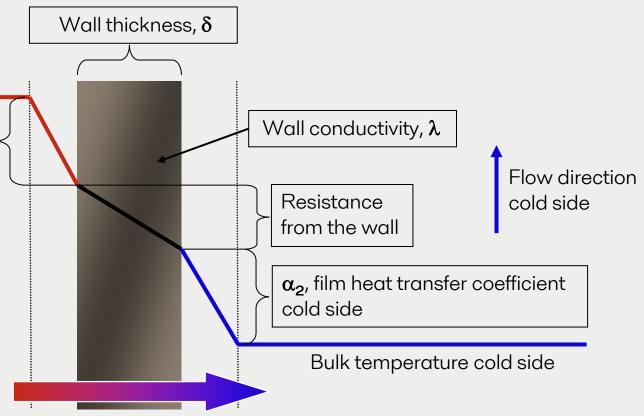
k value

Bulk temperature hot side

 α_{1} , film heat transfer coefficient hot side

Flow direction hot side

$$\frac{1}{k} = \frac{1}{\alpha_1} + \frac{1}{\alpha_2} + \left(\frac{\delta}{\lambda}\right)_{w}$$



Heat transfer (Q) driven by temperature difference

Design safety factors

Fouling resistance

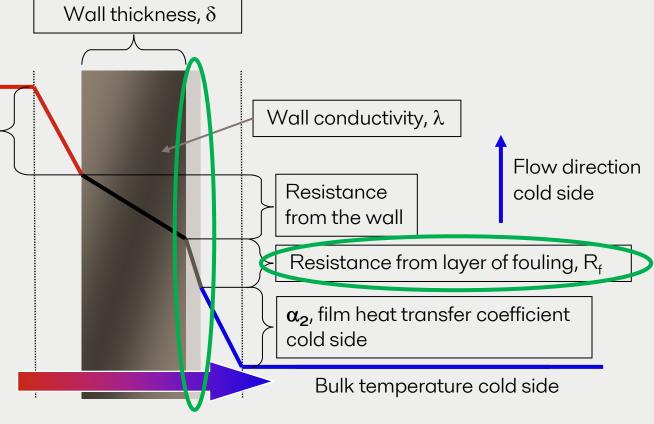
Bulk temperature hot side

 α_1 , film heat transfer coefficient hot side

Flow direction hot side

$$\frac{1}{k} = \frac{1}{\alpha_1} + \frac{1}{\alpha_2} + \left(\frac{\delta}{\lambda}\right)_{w} + R_f$$

$$\frac{1}{k_{service}} = \frac{1}{k_{clean}} + R_f$$

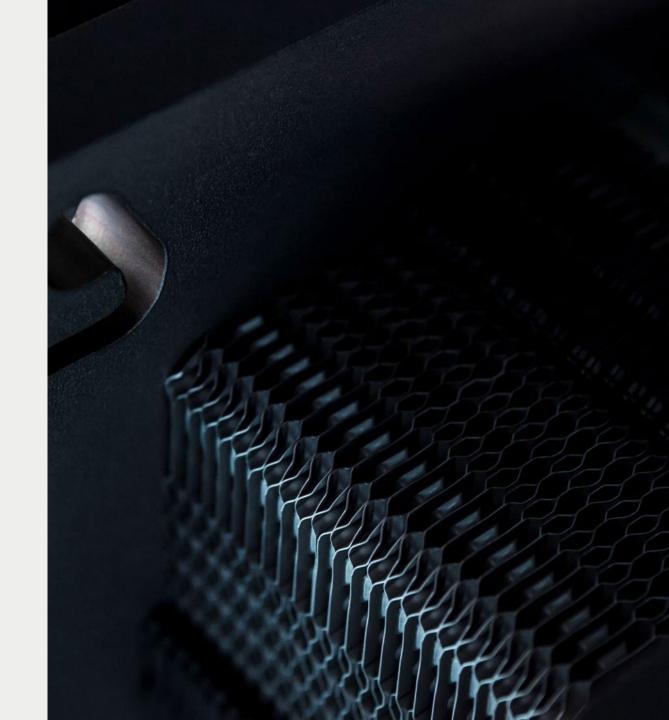


Heat transfer (Q) driven by temperature difference

Get to know...

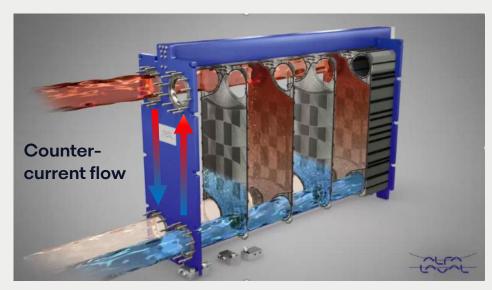
For HVAC applications

- What is the typical LMTD (Approach Temperature) you specify?
- What is the typical maximum **peak pressure drop** you specify across the GPHE?
- What Margin(safety factor) you specify across the GPHE?

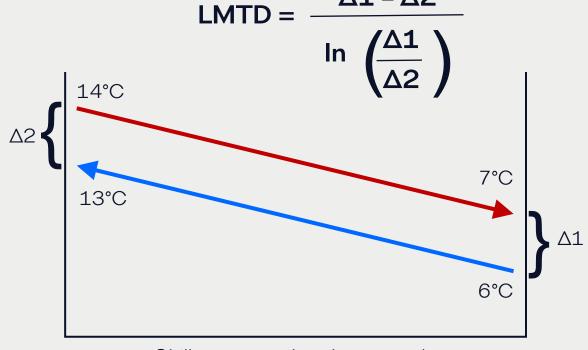


LMTD

Approach temperature



https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=uEInVVcc6Sc

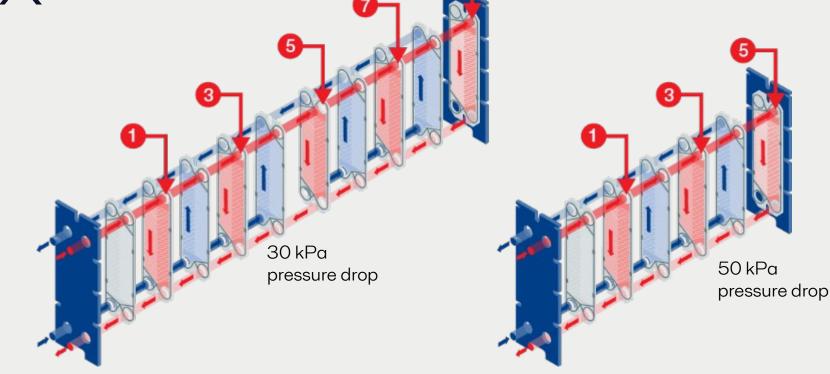


Chiller pressure breaker example

Low pressure drop - risk of fouling causing higher OPEX

Pressure drop 30 kPa will give:

- Lower flow velocities
- Lower turbulence
- Faster fouling
- Reduced performance



Hot fluid has 5 channels for flow, number 1, 3, 5, 7, 9. 100 kW heat exchanger

Hot fluid has 3 channels for flow, number 1, 3, 5. 100 kW heat exchanger with less surface are.



Branded features

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Connectivity for new or existing GPHE

Intrument flange





Connectivity sensor kit



- 4 sensors (316L) combining pressure & temperature
- Sensors can be plugged on instrument flanges or on a threaded sockets welded on the piping
- Wireless Bluetooth communication box for collecting data by the gateway
- Embeded solutions for power supply:
 - > 10 30V DC from the site
 - Battery (estimated 3 years life time, if data collection every 10 minutes)

Connectivity sensor kit installed



Gateway



- Power sup. 110-230V AC
- Delivered pre-configured for connecting wireless to connectivity sensor kits
- Max range 40-50 meters
- Remote activation
- Sim card included

Manufacturing techniques

Single step pressing

Narrow channels suitable for buildings & industry



Wide channels suitable for the food industry

- The right channel gap for increased thermal performance
- Higher investment costs demands high volume
- Less types of frames
- Higher themal demands
- Narrowest channel gap permits good performance & fit for HVAC ceiling height
- Alfa Laval plate denomination is B for narrow, P for medium and M for wider channel gap.
- L stands for Long plate with a higher thermal performance.
- Eg. T10 versus TL10

	Connection diameter	Alfa Laval model
Higher flowrate	100 mm	T10M/T10B/TL10P/TL10B
	80 mm	T8M/T8B
	50 mm	T5M/T5B/T6P/T6B/TL6B
	37 mm	M3/TL3P/TL3B

Thermally more efficient

Minimise fouling and improve efficiency and performance

Effective use of available pressure - OmegaPort™

- Pressure is electricity
- Pressure drop is money
- How to utilise it best?

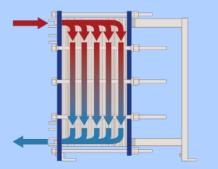
Distributing the flow - CurveFlow™

- Shortcut connection to connection
- Low efficiency as not utilising all the available surface area for heat transfer
- Fouling at lower than design flowrates

Channels proportional to flowrates - FlexFlow™

- Avoids fouling of the lower flow
- Flowrates are not always equal, why channels?
- Utilisation of available pressure drop

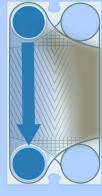
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=pkiJl8jPcJg



Effective use of available pressure drop



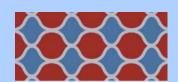
OmegaPort™ Noncircular port holes



Distributing the flow



CurveFlow™
Distribution area



Perfect for applications with unequal flow, both channels stay clean longer



FlexFlow™ Plate design

Alfa Lava

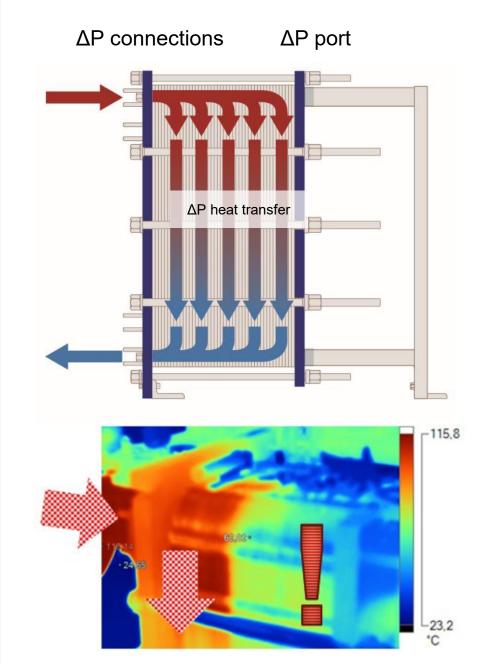


Enhances media flow and thermal efficiency.

Avoids shortcuts in plate pack

Pressure drop better utilized for heat transfer

"The price paid for heat transfer is pressure drop!"

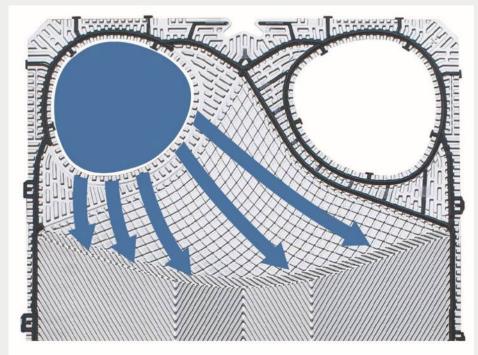




Improves media flow and minimizes the risk of fouling

- Fully utilizes available surface area.
- Provides perfect distribution inside channel, unit stays clean longer.

"The art of heat transfer is distributing the flow evenly!"







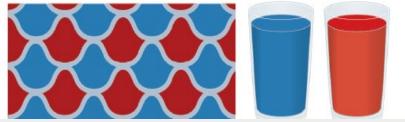
Improves thermal efficiency and optimizes pressure drop utilization

- Perfect for applications for unequal flows
- Both channels stay clean longer

Rotate 180°



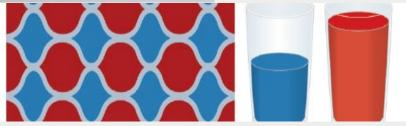




Symmetric flow - Symmetric channels







Asymmetric flow - Asymmetric channels



AHRI Performance Certification

AHRI

(Air-Conditioning, Heating, and Refrigeration Institute)

What is AHRI LLHE 3rd party Performance Certification?

The best way to ensure that you get what you specify!

- AHRI LLHE (liquid to liquid heat exchanger) is a global certification program for gasketed plate heat exchangers
- Guarantees thermal and pressure drop performance
- Customers' tool to evaluate quotes based on performance



How does it work?

- Qualification process of suppliers before approval for the certification program
- Yearly tests to ensure that equipment comply on performance
 - Testing tolerances: capacity 5%, pressure drop 15%
- Failure to comply leads to penalties



Performance certification & market practices

