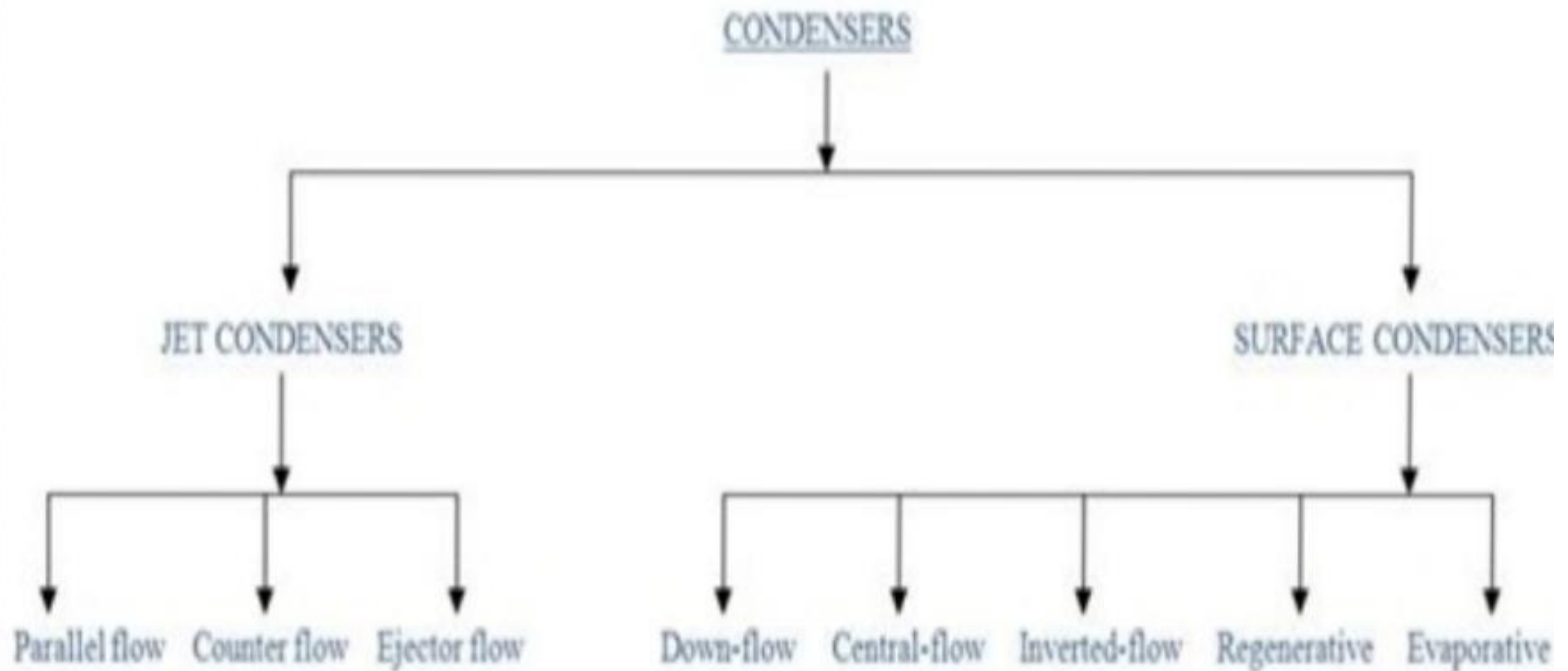


Steam Condenser

Steam Condenser:

- It is a device or an appliance in which steam condenses and heat released by steam is absorbed by water.
 - A steam condenser is a closed vessel into which the steam is exhausted, and condensed after doing work in an engine cylinder or turbine.
-

Classification of Condensers

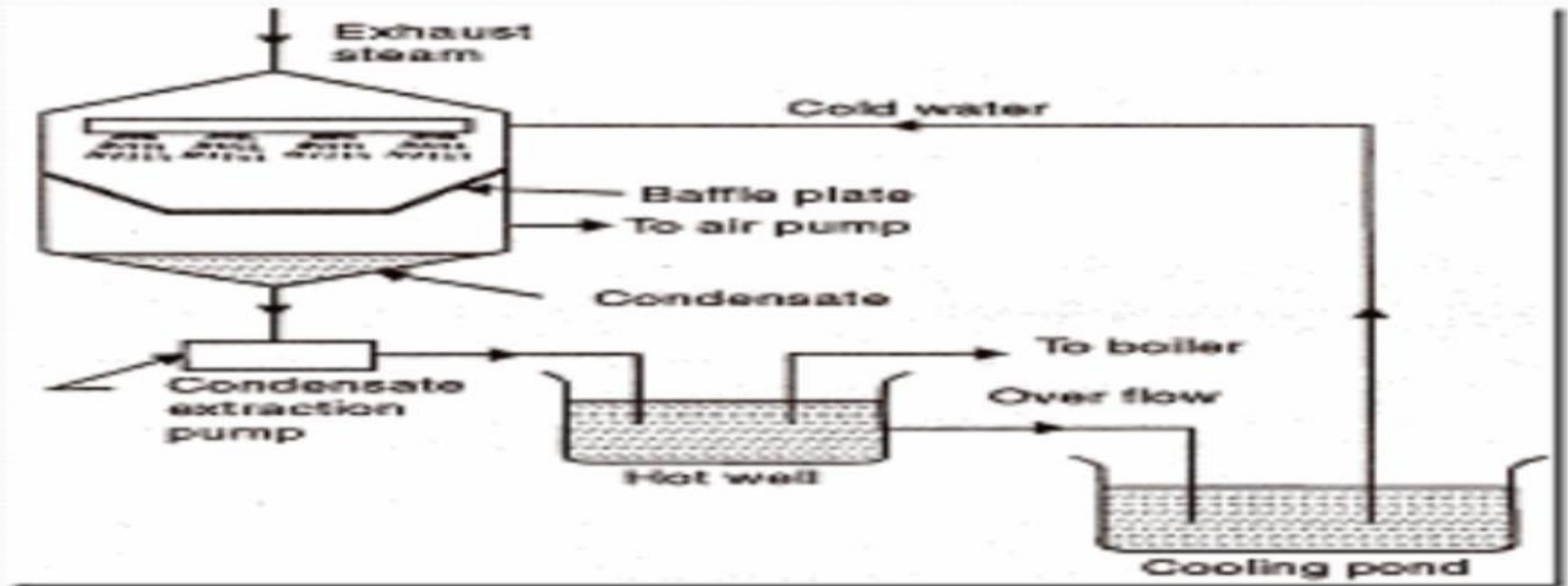


Jet Condensers:

- The exhaust steam and water come in direct contact with each other and
- temperature of the condensate is the same as that of cooling water leaving the condenser.
- The cooling water is usually sprayed into the exhaust steam to cause, rapid condensation.

PARALLEL-FLOW TYPE OF JET CONDENSER:

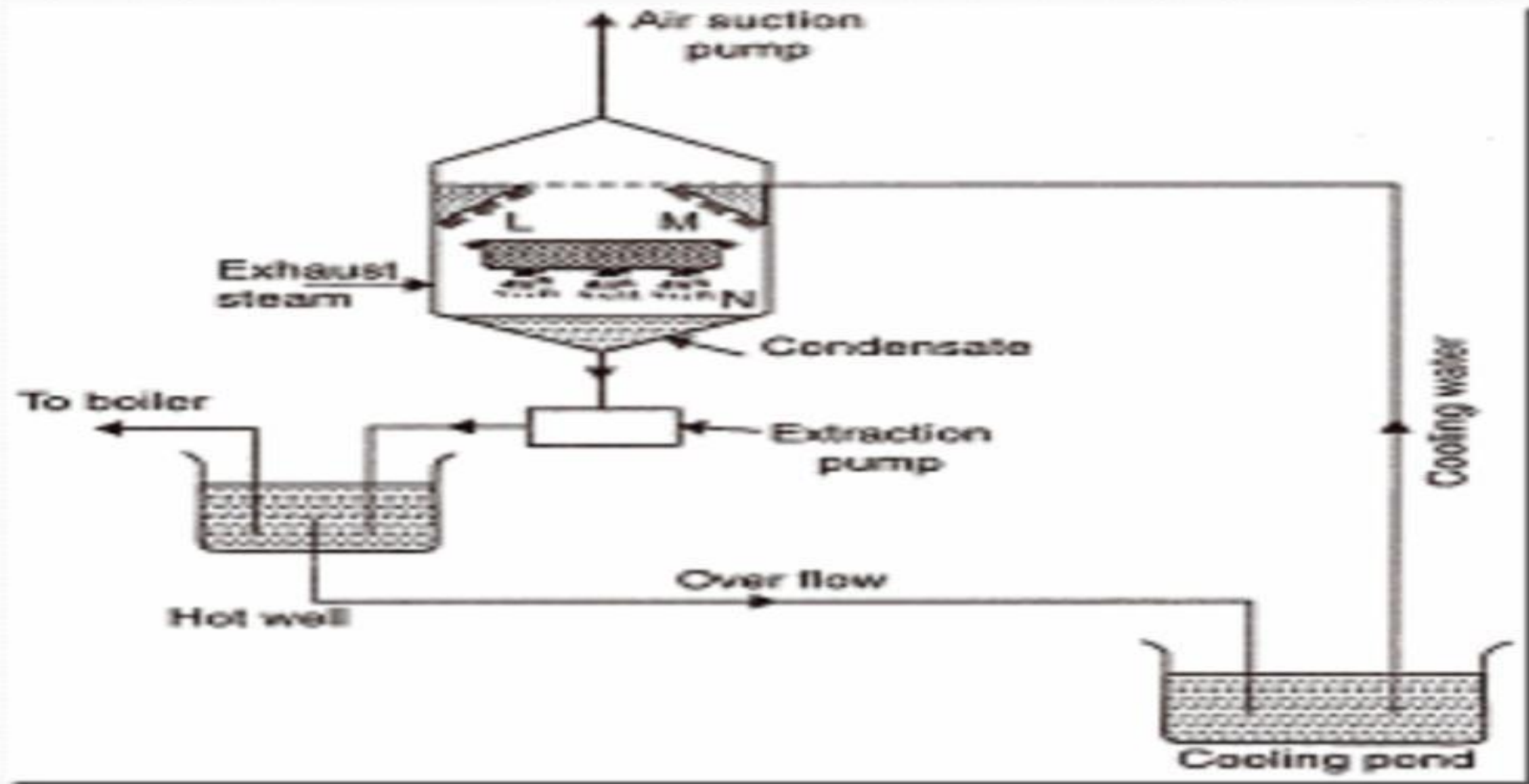
- The exhaust steam and cooling water find their entry at the top of the condenser and then flow downwards and condensate and water are finally collected at the bottom.



HIGH LEVEL JET CONDENSER (COUNTER-FLOW TYPE JET CONDENSER)

- It is also called barometric condenser.
- In this type the shell is placed at a height about 10.363 meters above hot well and
- thus the necessity of providing an extraction pump can be obviated.
- However provision of own injection pump has to be made if water under pressure is not available.

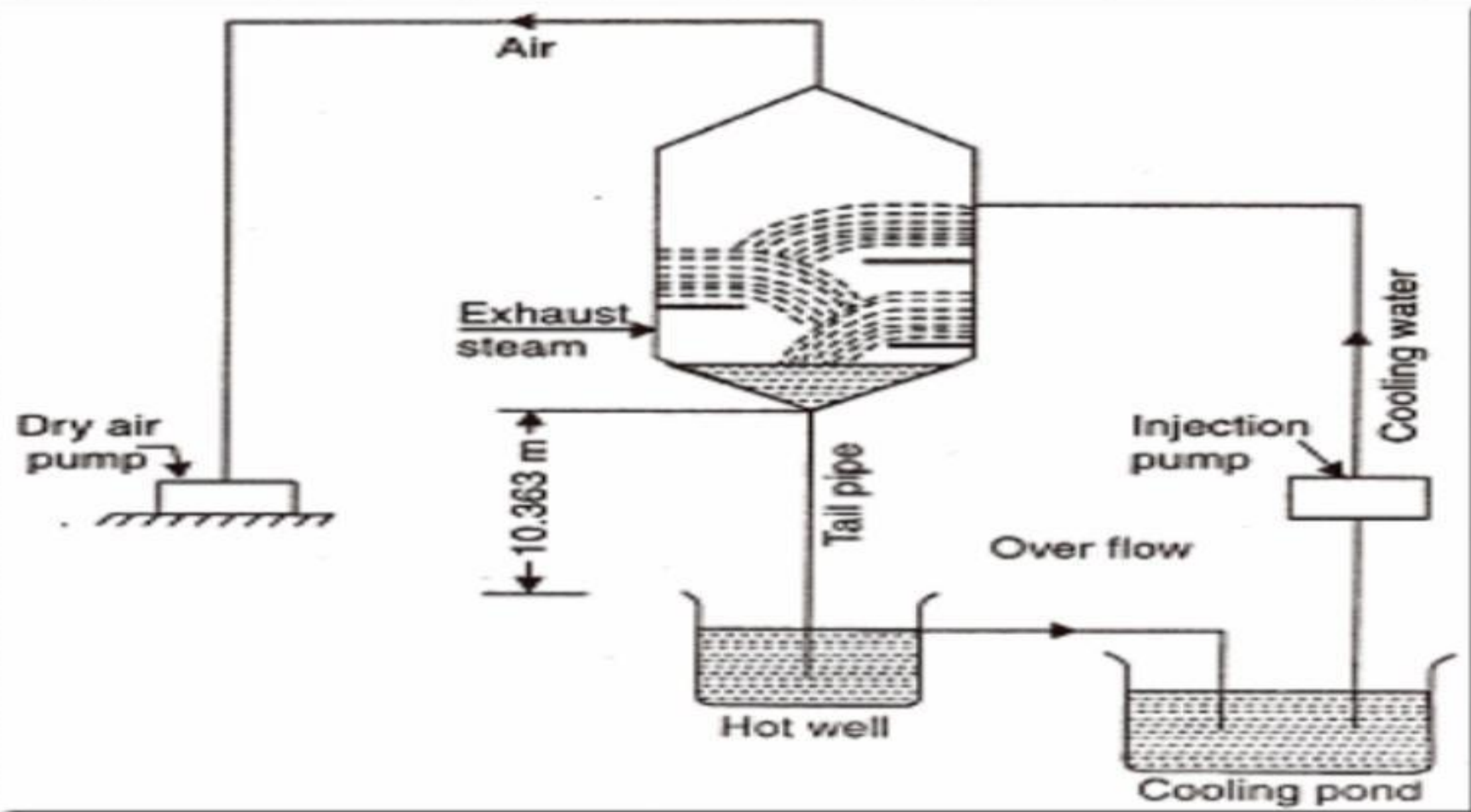
Low level counter flow type condenser



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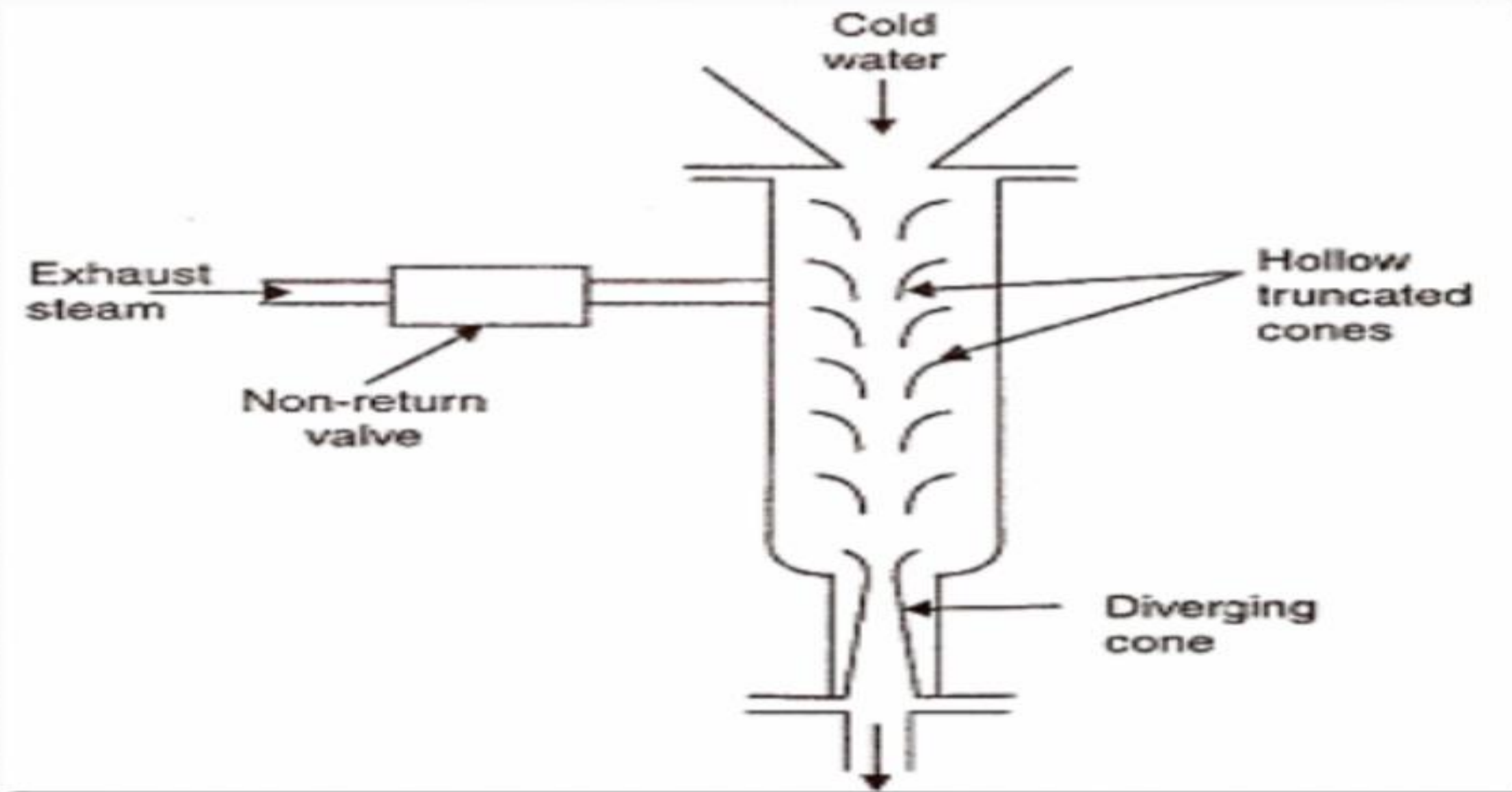
High level counter flow type condenser



EJECTOR CONDENSER FLOW TYPE JET CONDENSER

- Here the exhaust steam and cooling water mix in hollow truncated cones.
- Due to this decreased pressure exhaust steam along with associated air is drawn through the truncated cones and finally lead to diverging cone.
- In the diverging cone, a portion of kinetic energy gets converted into pressure energy which is more than the atmospheric so that condensate consisting of condensed steam, cooling water and air is discharged into the hot well.
- The exhaust steam inlet is provided with a non-return valve which does not allow the water from hot well to rush back to the engine in case a failure of cooling water supply to condenser.

Ejector flow type condenser



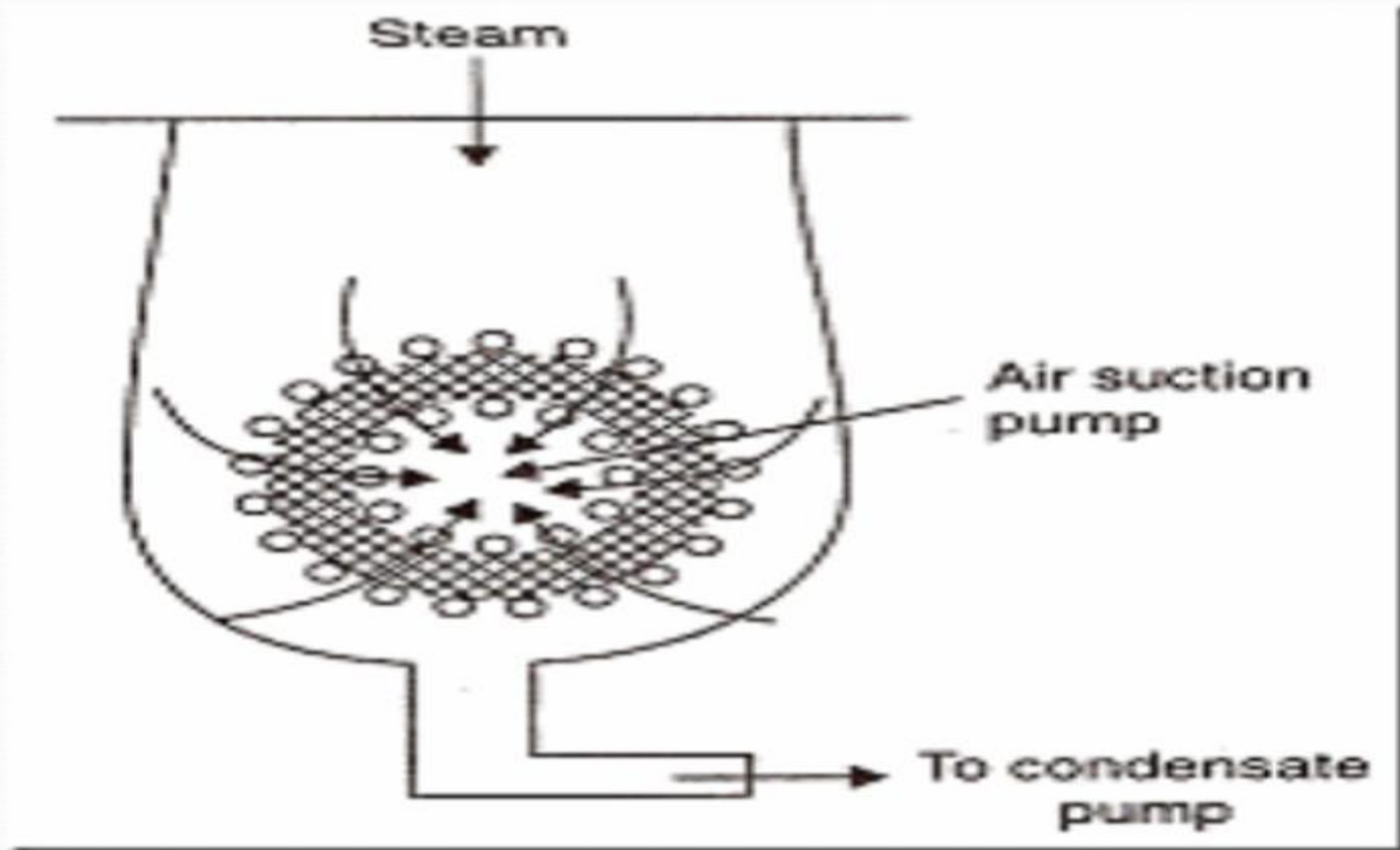
Surface Condensers:

- The exhaust steam and water do not come into direct contact.
- The steam passes over the outer surface of tubes through which
- a supply of cooling water is maintained.

CENTRAL FLOW TYPE:

- In this type of condenser, the suction pipe of the air extraction pump is located in the centre of the tubes which results in radial flow of the steam.
- The better contact between the outer surface of the tubes and steam is ensured,
- due to large passages the pressure drop of steam is reduced.

CENTRAL FLOW TYPE:

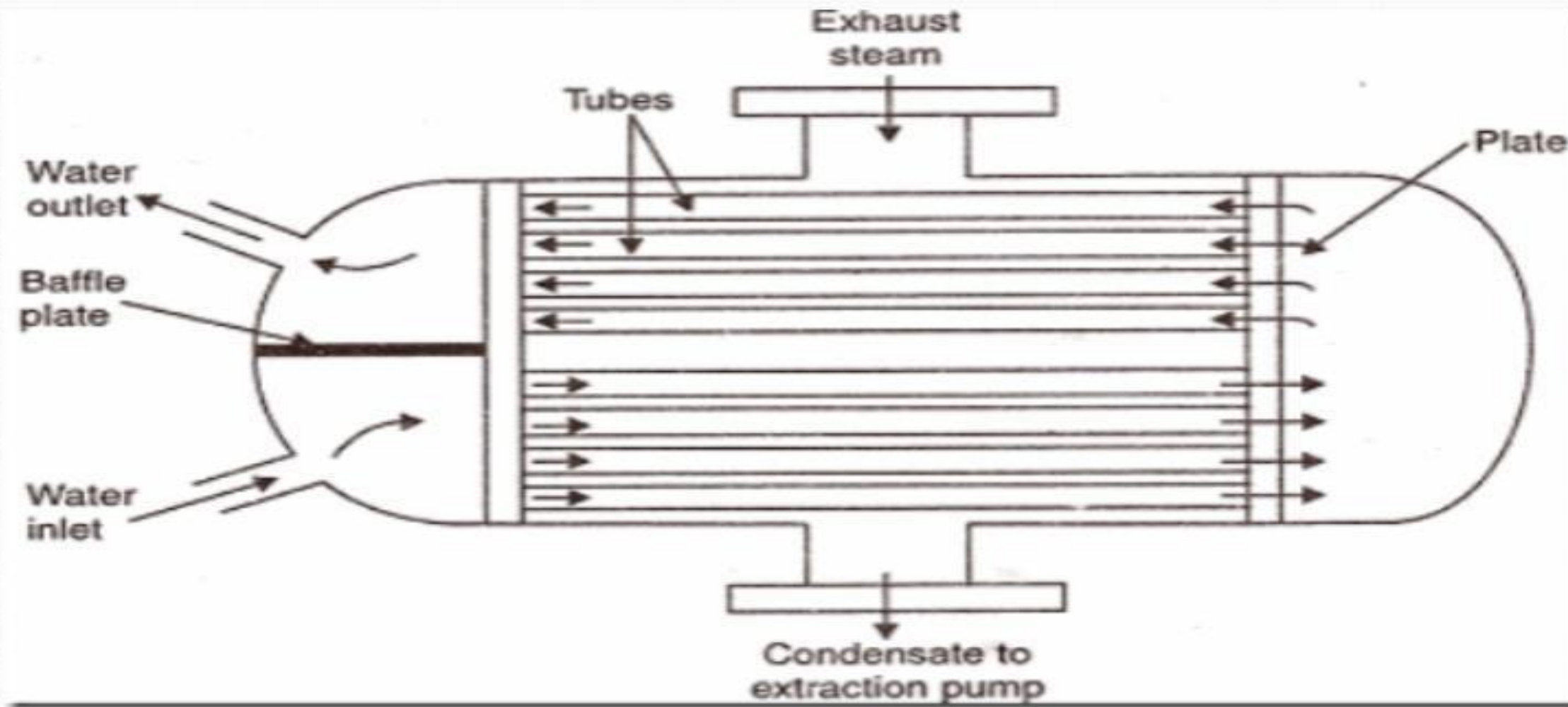


SURFACE CONDENSERS

DOWN-FLOW TYPE

- The cooling water enters the shell at the lower half section and after traveling through the upper half section comes out through the outlet.
- The exhaust steam entering shell from the top flows down over the tubes and gets condensed and is finally removed by an extraction pump. Due to the fact that steam flows in a direction right angle to the direction of flow of water, it is also called cross-surface condenser.

SURFACE CONDENSERS:-DOWN-FLOW TYPE



INVERTED FLOW TYPE:

- This type of condenser has the air suction at the top, the steam after entering at the bottom rises up and then again flows down to the bottom of the condenser,
- by following a path near the outer surface of the condenser. The condensate extraction pump is at the bottom.

REGENERATIVE TYPE:

- This type is applied to condensers adopting a regenerative method of heating of the condensate.
- After leaving the tube nest, the condensate is passed through the entering exhaust steam from the steam engine or turbine thus raising the temperature of the condensate, for use as feed water for the boiler.

EVAPORATIVE TYPE:

- The principle of this condenser is that when a limited quantity of water is available, its quantity needed to condense the steam can be reduced by causing the circulating water to evaporate under a small partial pressure.
- The exhaust steam enters at the top through gilled pipes. The water pump sprays water on the pipes and descending water condenses the steam. The water which is not evaporated falls into the open tank (cooling pond) under the condenser from which it can be drawn by circulating water pump and used over again. The evaporative condenser is placed in open air and finds its application in small size plants.

EVAPORATIVE TYPE

