

# Institute of Power Engineers Montreal Branch Thermal Power Plant



**CFPP**

---

Centre de formation  
professionnelle  
des Patriotes





**MONTRÉAL**



# Phase I



◆ Initial Build



◆ Super heated steam  
(Red)

◆ Steam/Liquid  
Condensate (Blue)



# Phase II

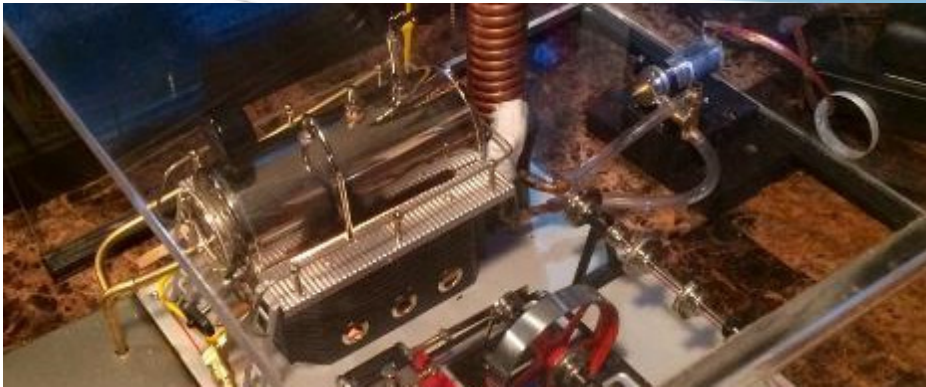


- ◆ Process of soft water in the heat exchanger

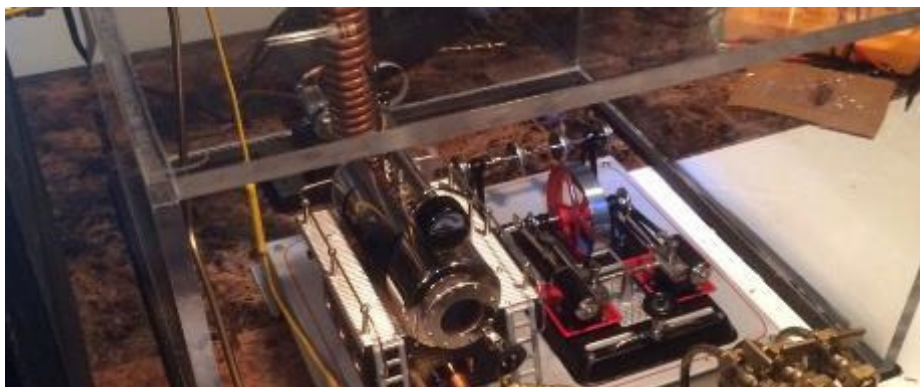


- ◆ Installation of valves:
- ◆ Feed water
- ◆ Mud drum purge
- ◆ City cold water
- ◆ and purge reservoir to drain system

# Phase III



- ◆ Installation of shatter proof plexi-glass
- ◆ Installation of water reservoir
- ◆ Installation of butane gaz system



# Water Equipment



- ◆ Softened water/ion exchange
- ◆ Anode and cathode



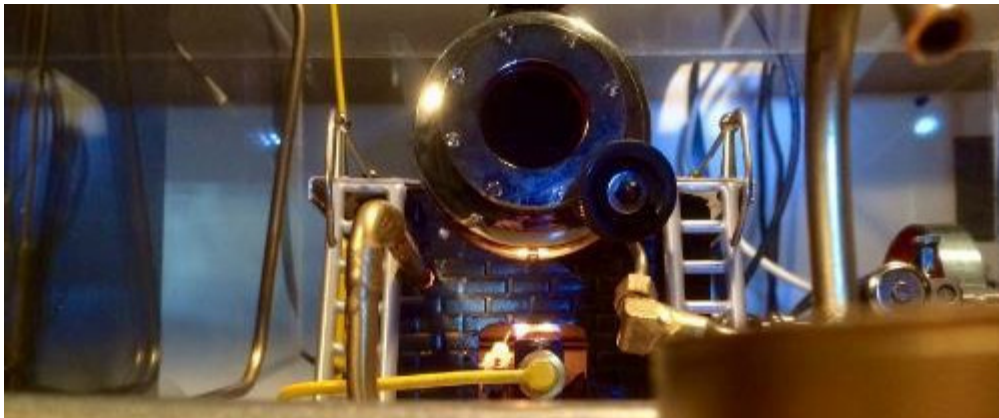
- ◆ Piston Feed water pump
- ◆ Works with a double check valve system



# Gas Equipment



- ◆ Butane gas and gas control, with Flame-Kick system
- ◆ In the event of flame returns pressure differential will disengage butane bottle.



- ◆ Calibration for butane burner

# Ventilation Equipment



- ◆ Intake CO2 Ventilation
- ◆ Proper removal of combusted gas to allow proper air/gas mix



- ◆ CO2 exhaust
- ◆ With variable speed control
- ◆ If used in poorly ventilated or small room recommended speed of 85% of higher.



# Control Equipment



- ◆ Variable speed control for ventilation
- ◆ On/Off ventilation of CO2
- ◆ On/Off feed water pump

# Electrical Equipment



- ◆ 24 VDC Generator
- ◆ Rewired Motor from HP Laser Jet Printer.



- ◆ Electrical Junction box for future modifications

# Steam Equipment



- ◆ Single action, two piston turbine
- ◆ Alternating Piston Action
- ◆ Piston 1= Front / Piston 2= Back



- ◆ Steam Boiler
- ◆ Optimal working pressure 2.5 bars = 36.25 Psi
- ◆ Safety valve 3 bars = 43.51 Psi
- ◆ Whistle = Manual steam relief



# Steam Equipment



- ◆ Condensate reservoir
- ◆ Needs to be cleaned at every usage due to the build up of oil from the condensate train after the steam passes through the pistons.



- ◆ Purge reservoir/ Flash tank when emptying boiler can also be used to cool down steam/hot water with city water for proper temperature disposal.

# Water Analysis – Ville de La Prairie, QC



● Ph 8.2

● Br 0.4

● Cl 0.2



● PPM 146

# Water Analysis – Soft Water



● Ph 7

● Br 0.1

● Cl 0.1



● PPM 001



# Water Analysis – Soft Water + KNO<sub>3</sub> (Salt Bridge)



● Ph 7.2

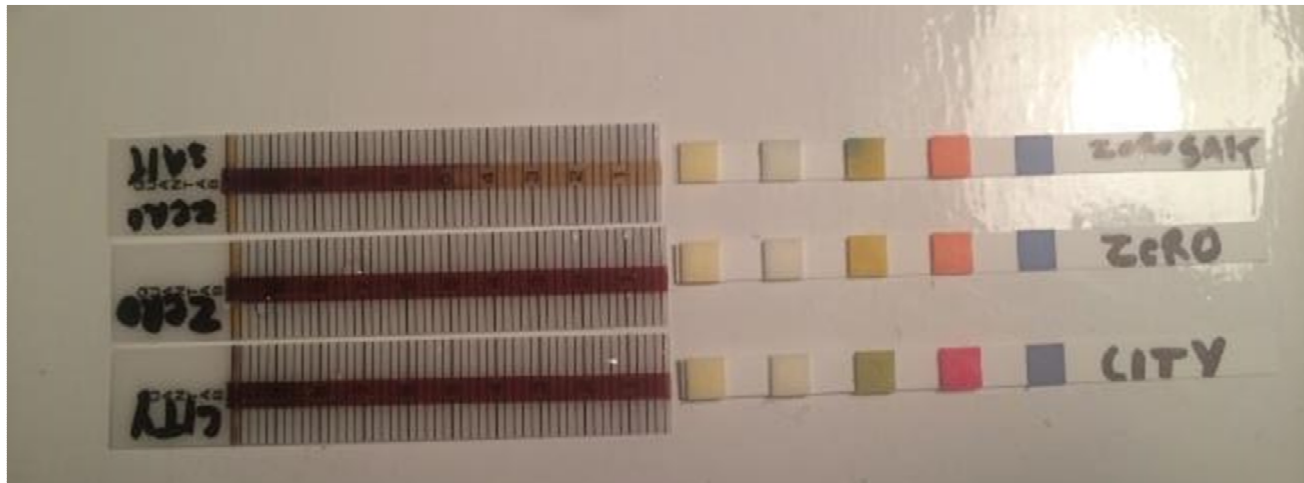
● Br 0.4

● Cl 0.2



● PPM 760

# PH Results



# Ion Exchange



◆ Positive Electrode

◆ Cathode

◆ Reduction

◆ Negative Electrode

◆ Anode

◆ Oxydation





# Final Result for Ion Exchange



● Cathode (+)

● Anode (-)

# Water Test After Ion Exchange

$\frac{1}{2}$  salt } Teaspoon  
 $\frac{1}{2}$  Baking soda }  
 Salt NaCl +  
 Baking soda Na HCO<sub>3</sub> -

$\frac{2}{2}$  salt }  
 $\frac{1}{2}$  Baking soda }  
 20 Drops Ammonia + N  
 $\frac{1}{2}$  sodium sulfite Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>3</sub> + -

1st BATCH → 20L soft water → 22.8°C  
 NEW BATCH → 2nd BATCH → 25.6°C

Hardness	∅	✓	∅	✓
Tolerance	0 - 6		0 - 6	
Sulphites	30	↑	140	↓
Tolerance	50 - 100		50 - 100	
Alk P	50	↑	∅	↑
Tolerance	150 - 700		150 - 700	
Alk M	220	✓	270	✓
Tolerance	150 - 700		150 - 700	
PH	9.09	OK	7.15	↑
Tolerance	9.8 - 11.8		9.8 - 11.8	
Conductivity	1254 NS	↑	4998 NS	↓
Tolerance	3000 - 4000		3000 - 4000	



# Final Results



- ◆ The conversion from the Compound H<sub>2</sub>O to the common use of electricity is easily obtained with proper machinery and proper maintenance required for the ultimate goal. Thus, delivering energy in all forms to clients around the world whether it be electricity, humidity or temperature control. Realising that somebody is constantly thinking and working at improving your working environment whether it be the room temperature or the quality of the air that we all take for granted.



# Final Goal



💧 Happy Clients!

# Special Thanks

I would like to take this final Section to thank everyone that helped me during the school year.

Especially my teachers as well as all the Power Engineers I've met through my internship.

Thank you

Angelo Jr. Quici

