

Fouling

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A Comparative Study on the Fouling Characteristics of River and Tap Water in a Heat Exchanging Model

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Key Words: Fouling(), Heat Exchanging System(), 가 (Visualization of fouling phenomena), Fouling Resistance(), (Overall Heat Transfer Coefficient)

Abstract

Scale is formed when hard water is heated or cooled in heat transfer equipments such as heat exchangers, condensers, evaporators, cooling towers, boilers, and pipe walls. When scale deposits in a heat exchanging surface, it is traditionally called fouling. The objective of the present study was to compare the fouling characteristics of river and tap water in a heat exchanging model. From the SEM analyses for tap water the calcite form of $CaCO_3$ was formed. For river water, however, the aragonite $CaCO_3$ was formed. In order to investigate velocity effects on the fouling characteristics in the heat exchanging model, the inlet velocity was varied with 0.5, 1.0 and 1.5 m/s, respectively. The fouling characteristics of river water were quite different from those of tap water. For the case of the 'velocity of 1.5m/s', the overall heat transfer coefficient was reduced up to 26% than that of the 'velocity of 0.5m/s'

1.

가

가

가

가

가

1

가

가

236,400

†

Tcal

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*

(1)

**

2mm
47%
70 80%
30 50%
가

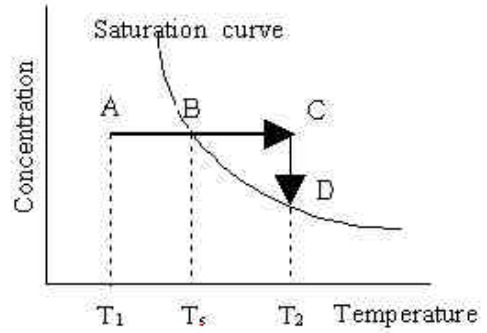


Fig. 1 A heating process of an inverse solubility salt solution

가 가
(2)

(3-5)

(CaCO₃), (BaSO₄), (CaSO₄),
(Silica), (Fe)
(CaCO₃)
가 가
calcite CaCO₃ aragonite CaCO₃

1990

2.2

가

$$R_f = \frac{1}{U_f} - \frac{1}{U_c} \tag{1}$$

(1) U_f, U_c

2.

2.1

?
(crystallization), (particulate),
(corrosion), (biological)
(freezing)
가 가 가

$$U = \frac{Q}{A \Delta T_{LMID}} \tag{2}$$

(2) A, ΔT_{LMID}
(3)

(solubility) Fig. 1 T₁ A

T₂ C 가 C

D

$$\Delta T_{LMID} = \frac{(T_{k,s} - T_{c,o}) - (T_{k,o} - T_{c,f})}{\ln \left[\frac{T_{k,s} - T_{c,o}}{T_{k,o} - T_{c,f}} \right]} \tag{3}$$

$Q = [\dot{m}C_p(T_s - T_o)]_k = [\dot{m}C_p(T_o - T_s)]_c$ (4)
 (4) $Q?$ T_{LMTD}
 test section ?
 A/D converter
 Visual Basic Excel
 $Q?$ T_{LMTD}
 (2)
 (1)

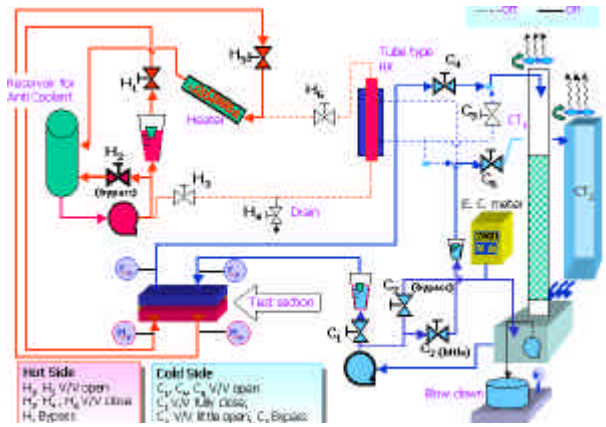


Fig. 3 Schematic diagram of the lab-scale fouling experimental apparatus

3.

Fig. 2 Fig. 3

Fig. 2

, Fig. 3

(hard water)

, conductivity meter, 2

가



Fig. 2 Photograph of a lab-scale fouling experimental apparatus

가 Fig. 4

가 (copper plate)

가 (×40) CCD camera (SONY)

(50W)

thermo-couple 4 A/D converter PC Visual Basic

Table 1

가 20 20 가

95 ±0.

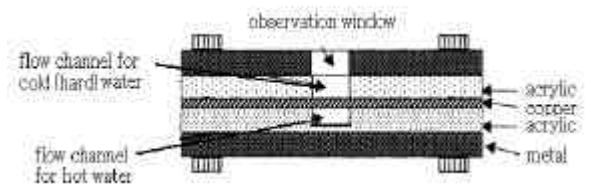


Fig. 4 Cutaway view of the test section

Table 1 Setting values of the fouling parameters

	values
Conductivity	2000 μ S/cm
Temperature	Cold side : 20 Hot side : 95
velocity	Cold side : 0.5,1.0,1.5m/s Hot side : 3m/s

5 가
2000±30 μ S/cm가

4.

4.1

300

가 Fig. 5

CCD

Fig. 6

SEM
3

Fig. 5(a)

Fig. 6(a)

SEM
(multiple layers)

CCD

Fig. 6(b)

SEM
가

SEM

Fig. 6

(Fig. 6(a))

Aragonite CaCO_3
diffraction

Fig. 6(b)

X-ray

Calcite CaCO_3
Aragonite CaCO_3

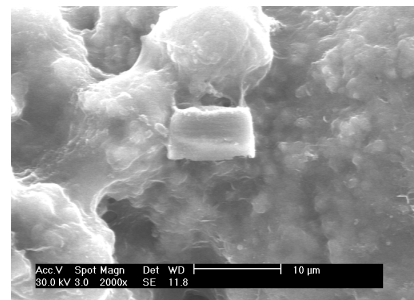


(a) river water

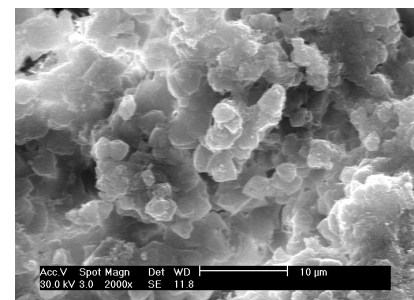


(b) tap water

Fig. 5 Visualization of the fouling formation

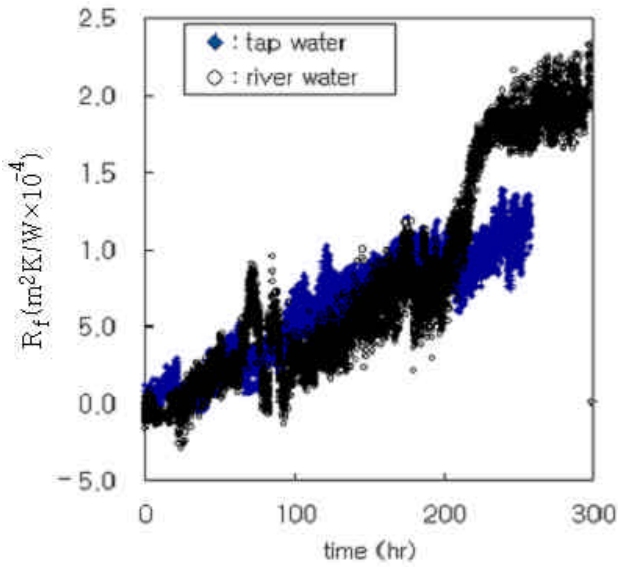


(a) river water

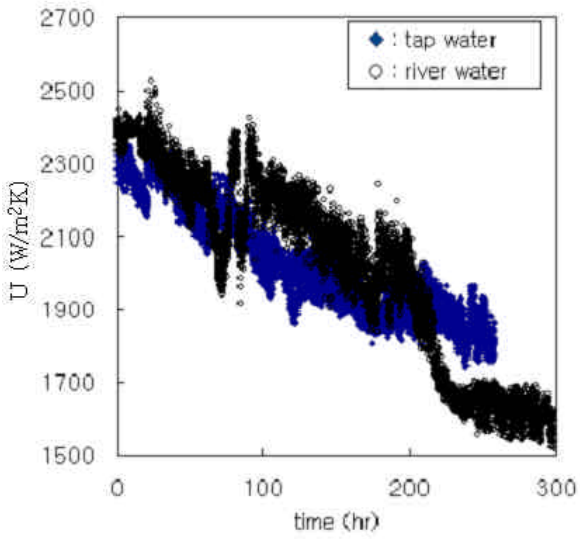


(b) tap water

Fig. 6 SEM images for the fouling structure

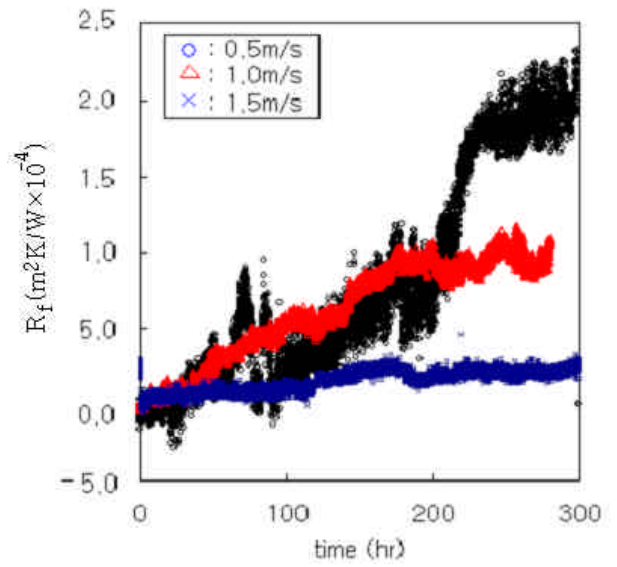


(a) Fouling resistance

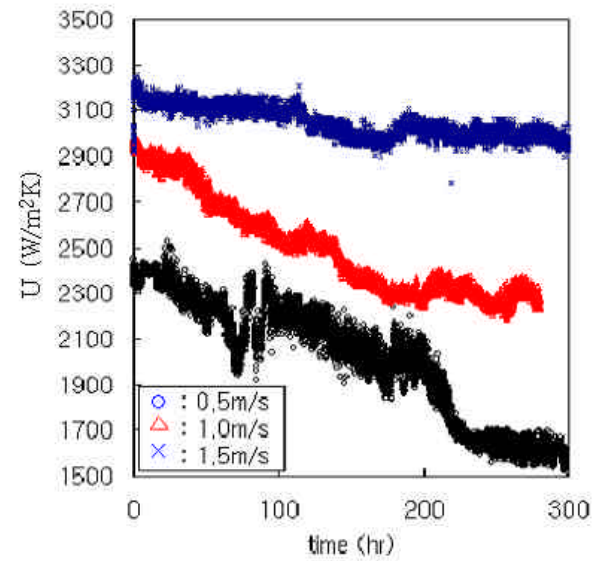


(b) Overall heat transfer coefficient

Fig. 7 Comparison of the fouling characteristics for river and tap water



(a) Fouling resistance



(b) Overall heat transfer coefficient

Fig. 8 Variations of the fouling resistance and overall heat transfer coefficient for different flow velocities (river water)

(3)
 가
 가 Aragonite CaCO_3 scale
 Aragonite CaCO_3
 Calcite CaCO_3 가
 가

4.2

Fig. 7

Fig. 7

0.5m/s

