

A Study on the Development of Fouling and Plugging Margin Evaluation Methods for Shell-and-Tube Heat Exchangers

Kyeong Mo Hwang and Tae Eun Jin

Key Words: Fouling Factor(), Plugging(), Overall Heat Transfer Coefficient()

Abstract

As operating time of heat exchangers progresses, fouling generated by water-borne deposits increases and thermal performance decreases. The fouling is known to interfere with normal flow characteristics and reduce thermal efficiencies of heat exchangers. The heat exchangers of nuclear power plants have been analyzed in terms of the heat flux and heat transfer coefficient at test conditions based on the ASME OM-S/G-Part 2 as a means of heat exchanger management. It is hard to estimate the heat performance trend and to establish the future management plan. This paper describes the fouling evaluation method which can evaluate the thermal performance for heat exchangers and estimate the future fouling variations and the plugging margin evaluation method which can reflect the current fouling level developed in this study. To develop the fouling and plugging margin evaluation methods for heat exchangers, fouling factor was introduced based on the ASME O&M codes and TEMA standards. For the purpose of verifying the two evaluation methods, the fouling and plugging margin evaluations were performed for a component cooling heat exchanger in a nuclear power plant.

1. ASME OM-S/G-
Part 2⁽¹⁾ 가
가
가
가, 가
가 가
가 가 가
가 가 가
가 가

† ()
E-mail : hkm@kopec.co.kr
TEL : (031)289-4287 FAX : (031)289-3189
* ()

가
가 가
가 가 가

가 가 가

2. 가

2.1 가

- T_1, T_2 : , °C
- t_1, t_2 : , °C
- W_p, W_c : , kg/hr
- C_{p_p}, C_{p_c} : , kcal/kg-°C
- k_p, k_c : , kcal/m-hr-°C
- ρ_p, ρ_c : , kg/m³
- μ_p, μ_c : , Pa-sec
-

(heat duty) (1) (2)

가

$$Q_p = W_p [C_{p_p} (T_1 - T_2)] \quad (1)$$

$$Q_c = W_c [C_{p_c} (t_2 - t_1)] \quad (2)$$

, $Q_p = Q_c$ (kcal/hr)

(parallel flow)

(3) (counter flow)

(4)

(LMTD : logarithmic mean temperature difference)

$$LMTD = \frac{(T_1 - t_1) - (T_2 - t_2)}{\ln \left[\frac{T_1 - t_1}{T_2 - t_2} \right]} \quad (3)$$

$$LMTD = \frac{(T_1 - t_2) - (T_2 - t_1)}{\ln \left[\frac{T_1 - t_2}{T_2 - t_1} \right]} \quad (4)$$

(, 1-2, 2-4 pass) (5)

$$MTD = LMTD \cdot F \quad (5)$$

, MTD(mean temperature difference) (°C) , F

1 . 1-2 pass , F R

P , R ≠ 1 (6)

R=1 (7)

$$F = \frac{\sqrt{R^2 + 1}}{R - 1} \cdot \frac{\ln \left(\frac{1 - P}{1 - PR} \right)}{\ln \frac{2 - P(R + 1 - \sqrt{R^2 + 1})}{2 - P(R + 1 + \sqrt{R^2 + 1})}} \quad (6)$$

$$F = \frac{P}{1 - P} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{2}}{\ln \frac{2 - P(2 - \sqrt{2})}{2 - P(2 + \sqrt{2})}} \quad (7)$$

, R P (8), (9)

$$R = \frac{T_1 - T_2}{t_2 - t_1} \quad (8)$$

$$P = \frac{t_2 - t_1}{T_1 - t_1} \quad (9)$$

(10)

$$U = \frac{Q}{A_o MTD} \quad (10)$$

, U (kcal/hr-m²-°C)

(m²) A_o (plugging)

(divided flow & spilt flow), (cross flow)

(11) (NTU : number of transfer units)

$$U = \frac{NTU W_c C_{p_c}}{A_o} \quad (11)$$

, NTU (8) (9) R P (12)

R=0 R=∞

R ≠ 0 R ≠ ∞

(13)

$$NTU = \ln\left(\frac{1}{1-P}\right) \quad (12)$$

$$NTU = \frac{1}{\sqrt{R^2+1}} \cdot \ln\left(\frac{2-P(R+1)-\sqrt{R^2+1}}{2-P(R+1)+\sqrt{R^2+1}}\right) \quad (13)$$

$$(r_i) \quad (14)$$

$$U = \frac{1}{\left[r_t + \frac{1}{h_o} \frac{1}{E_f} + r_w + \frac{1}{h_i} \frac{A_o}{A_i}\right]} \quad (14)$$

, h_o h_i
(kcal/hr-m²-°C)

, r_t, r_o, r_i, r_w
(m²-°C/W),

(m²), E_f A_i
가

(1, 1,

(15)

$$r_t = r_o \frac{1}{E_f} + r_i \frac{A_o}{A_i} \quad (15)$$

(Re

> 10,000)

(16)

(Re < 2,100)

(17)

$$h_i = 0.023 \frac{12 k_t}{d_i} Re^{0.8} Pr^{1/3} \left(\frac{\mu_b}{\mu_w}\right)^{0.14} \quad (16)$$

$$h_i = 1.86 \frac{12 k_t}{d_i} Re^{1/3} Pr^{1/3} \left(\frac{d_i}{L}\right)^{1/3} \left(\frac{\mu_b}{\mu_w}\right)^{0.14} \quad (17)$$

, k_t
-°C), d_i

(m), μ_b

(Pa-sec), μ_w

(Pa-sec), L

(m), ρ_t

(kg/m³), V

(m/sec)

Re

Pr

(18)

(19)

$$Re = \frac{124 \rho_t V d_i}{\mu_b} \quad (18)$$

$$Pr = \frac{2.42 Cp_t \mu_b}{k_t} \quad (19)$$

(h₀)

(20)

(3)

$$h_o = h_k J_c J_l J_b J_r \quad (20)$$

, h_k, J_c, J_l, J_b, J_r

(adverse temperature-gradient buildup)

(20)

Re

Re

(21)

$$Re_s = \frac{d_o W}{\mu_{bs} S_m} \quad (21)$$

, μ_{bs}

(Pa-sec), S_m

S_m

(22)

(23)

$$S_m = l_s \left[D_s - D_{otl} + \frac{D_{otl} - d_o}{p_n} (p' - d_o) \right] \quad (22)$$

$$S_m = l_s \left[D_s - D_{otl} + \frac{D_{otl} - d_o}{p'} (p' - d_o) \right] \quad (23)$$

, l_s
(m), D_{otl}

(m), D_s
(m), d_o

(m)

p_n

(21)

Re

(3)

가

(24)

$$h_k = j_k Cp_s \frac{W}{S_m} \left(\frac{k_s}{Cp_s \mu_s}\right)^{2/3} \left(\frac{\mu_{bs}}{\mu_{ws}}\right)^{0.14} \quad (24)$$

, Cp_s

(kcal/kg-°C), μ_{ws}

(Pa-sec)

(J_c)

(25)

$$F_C = \frac{1}{\pi} \left[\pi + 2 \frac{D_s - 2l_c}{D_{otl}} \sin\left(\cos^{-1} \frac{D_s - 2l_c}{D_{otl}}\right) - 2 \cos^{-1} \frac{D_s - 2l_c}{D_{otl}} \right] \quad (25)$$

, l_c

(m)

(J_i)

1

(S_{tb}), 1

(S_{sb}),

(S_m)

, S_{sb}

S_{tb}

(26)

(27), S_m

(22)

(23)

$$S_{tb} = b D_o N_T (1 + F_c) \quad (26)$$

$$S_{sb} = \frac{D_s \delta_{sb}}{2} \left[\pi - \cos^{-1} \left(1 - \frac{2l_c}{D_s} \right) \right] \quad (27)$$

$$\delta_{sb} = \cos^{-1}(1-2l_c/D_s) \quad 0 \sim \pi/2 \quad (\text{clearance})$$

rolled-shell
SI

$$1.701 \times 10^{-4} \cdot F_C \quad (25)$$

6.223 × 10⁻⁴ British
N_T

(bundle-bypassing)

(sealing strips)
(N_{ss})
(N_c)

$$F_{bp} \quad (28)$$

$$F_{bp} = \frac{(D_s - D_{out}) l_s}{S_m} \quad (28)$$

Re 가 (J_i)
Re 가 10,000

r_w 가 (4)
(29)

$$r_w = \frac{d_o}{24 k} \ln\left(\frac{d_o}{d_o - 2t}\right) \quad (29)$$

k (Kcal/hr-m-°C)
t (m)

(30)

$$r_t = \frac{1}{U} - \frac{1}{h_o} - \frac{1}{E_f} - r_w - \frac{1}{h_i} - \frac{A_o}{A_i} \quad (30)$$

가

2.2 가

(a_s) (a_m)

$$a = a_s + a_m \quad (31)$$

Safety Injection

Plant Startup (UA_o)_d (UA_o)_s

(32)

$$a_s = 100 \times \left(\frac{(UA_o)_d}{(UA_o)_s} - 1 \right) \quad (32)$$

(UA_o)_s (UA_o)_d (10)

(33)

(A_{o,i}) (A_{o,m})

$$a_m = 100 \times \left(\frac{A_{o,m}}{A_{o,r}} - 1 \right) \quad (33)$$

가

(34)

$$A_{o,r} = \frac{Q}{U \cdot MTD} \quad (34)$$

(5), (10), (14), (16), (17), (20)^{2.1}

2.3

ASME OM-S/G-Part 2

+10% , +10% , -10%

(4) 가 가

가 가 ASME OM-S/G-Part 2

가

가

Plant Startup, Normal Operation, Shutdown, Refueling, Recirculation,

3. 가
 가 가
 가 가
 가 1 1-1 pass
 가 1 115
 2000
 . Fig. 1

Table 1

Table 1 Input data for Evaluation

years	Process Fluid			Cooling Fluid		
	Inlet Temp.	Outlet Temp.	Flow Rate	Inlet Temp.	Outlet Temp.	Flow Rate
	℃	℃	kg/hr	℃	℃	kg/hr
Design	41.00	35.00	2.95×10^6	28.00	33.39	3.49×10^6
1996. 1	18.11	16.00	2.68×10^6	14.78	16.17	3.95×10^6
1996. 7	17.89	16.00	2.54×10^6	14.39	16.22	3.95×10^6
2000. 8	25.78	22.50	2.59×10^6	19.72	21.72	4.13×10^6

Table 2 Fouling evaluation results

Items	Units	Criteria	1996.1	1996.7	2000.8
r_f	$m^2 \cdot \text{℃} / W$	$\leq 5.2 \times 10^{-4}$	1.9×10^{-4}	3.4×10^{-4}	4.1×10^{-4}
U	$kcal / m^2 \cdot \text{℃} \cdot hr$	$\geq 1,107$	1,696	1,287	1,224
U^*	-	≥ 0.9	1.36	1.03	0.94

[주] U^* : Specific Overall Heat Transfer Coefficient (UA/U_oA_o)

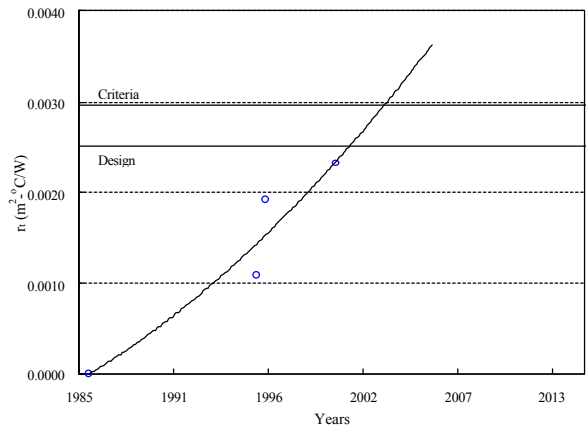


Fig. 2 Fouling evaluation results

Table 3 Plugging Margin evaluation results

Items	Units	Values		
Total number of tubes	-	2,100		
Heat flux at design	kcal/hr	17.65×10^6		
Heat flux at plant startup	kcal/hr	17.64×10^6		
Design Margin	$(UA)_d$	$kcal / \text{℃} \cdot hr$	$2,417 \times 10^3$	
	$(UA)_s$	$kcal / \text{℃} \cdot hr$	$2,416 \times 10^3$	
	q_s	%	0.02①	
Manufacture Margin	A_r	Manufacture	m^2	1,869
		2000 yr	m^2	1,917
	q_m	Manufacture	%	7.77
		2000 yr	%	5.05②
$q_s(①) + q_m(②)$		%	5.07	
Plugging Margin of Tubes	Number		110	

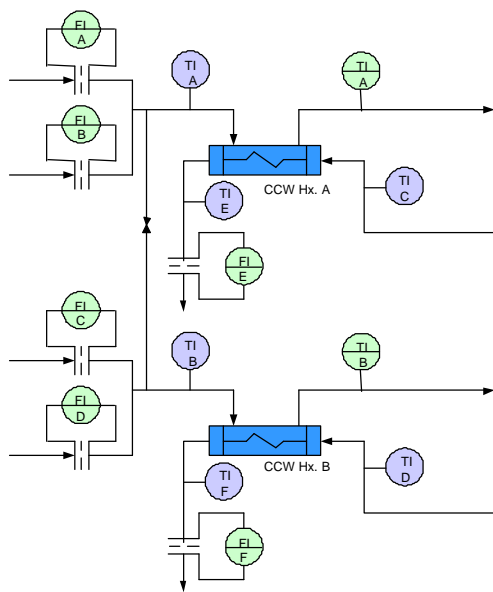


Fig. 1 Flow diagram for CCW Hx.

