

# Fouling

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## A Study on the Formation of Fouling in a Heat Exchanging System for HAN-River Water as Cooling Water

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**Key Words:** Fouling( ), Heat Exchanging System( ), River Water( )  
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 exchanger surface, it is traditionally called fouling. The objective of the present study is to investigate the formation of fouling in a heat exchanging system. A lab-scale heat exchanging system is built-up to observe and measure the formation of fouling experimentally. Water analyses are conducted to obtain the properties of HAN river water. In the present study a microscopic observation is conducted to visualize the process of scale formation. Hardness of HAN-river water is higher than that of tap water in Seoul.

1. , 1

2002 8

가 가

236,400Tcal

(1)

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†  
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(Fouling) CaCO<sub>3</sub>

가

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300 1

\*\*

가

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가

(2)

2.2 Fouling resistance

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

1990

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

lab-scale

$$U = \frac{Q}{A \Delta T_{LMTD}} \tag{3}$$

Fouling

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

2.

2.1

(precipitation), (particulate),  
(corrosion), (biological)  
(freezing)

$$Q = [mC_p(T_f - T_o)]_k = [mC_p(T_o - T_f)]_c \tag{4}$$

Fig.

1  
가  
(solubility)

(4)  $Q$   $T_{LMTD}$   
test section ?

A/D convertor

(CaCO<sub>3</sub>), (BaSO<sub>4</sub>), (CaSO<sub>4</sub>),  
(Silica), (Fe)  
(CaCO<sub>3</sub>)  
(coolant)  
(3-5)

Visual Basic Excel  
 $Q$   $T_{LMTD}$  (2)

(1)

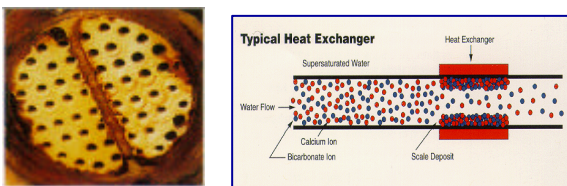


Fig. 1 Photograph of fouling and schematic diagram of fouling formation

3.

3.1

가



Fig. 2 Experimental equipments and reagents for water analysis



Fig. 3 Photograph of a lab-scale fouling experimental apparatus

(dissolved mineral ions)

(reagents)

buret,

Stirrer가

, pH

(conductivity) pH

meter conductivity meter

(hardness) alkalinity, chloride

buffer, powder, indicator

Fig. 2

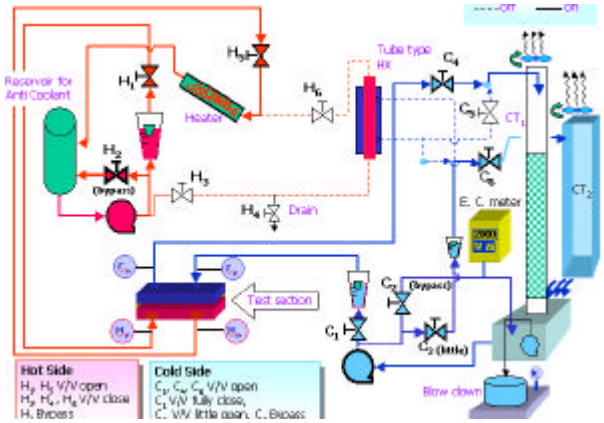


Fig. 4 Schematic diagram of lab-scale fouling experimental apparatus

3.2 Fouling

Fouling

Fig. 3

Fig. 4

가

fouling

Fig.

Fig. 3

가

가

(copper plate)

Hard water

hard water

, conductivity meter,

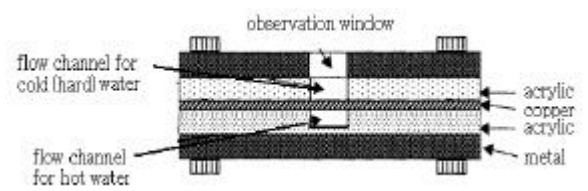


Fig. 5 Cut-away view a test section

가  
 40) CCD camera(SONY ) (×  
 (50W)  
 thermo-couple 4  
 A/D convertor PC Visual Basic  
 4.  
 4.1  
 Fig. 2 pH,  
 alkalinity, chloride Fig. 6  
 Table 1  
 Table 1 (1, 2 )  
 280 μ  
 S/cm 76mg/L  
 50% 23%  
 가

**Table 1** Water analysis data measured for river water and tap water

	HAN-river	Tap water
Conductivity (μ S/cm)	260 ~ 300	187
pH	7.8 ~ 8.2	7.4
Ca Hardness (mg/L)	58 ~ 74	50
Mg Hardness (mg/L)	13 ~ 16	12
Total Hardness (mg/L)	71 ~ 82	62
Alkalinity (mg/L)	60 ~ 80	42
Chloride (mg/L)	26 ~ 32	26



(a) Calcium hardness



(b) Chloride

Fig. 6 Photographs of experimental procedures for measuring water properties

Total hardness Ca Mg hardness  
 , Ca Mg  
 80%:20% Ca Mg 80%:  
 20%  
 pH 8.0  
 Alkalinity Chloride

4.2  
 Fig. 3 Fig. 4

Table 2 20  
 가  
 가 95  
 가 가

2000±30 μ S/cm가

**Table 2** Setting values of fouling parameters

	values
Conductivity	2000 $\mu$ S/cm
Temperatures	Cold side : 20 Hot side : 95
Flow rates	Cold side : 0.24 lpm(1.5m/s) Hot side : 2.6 lpm

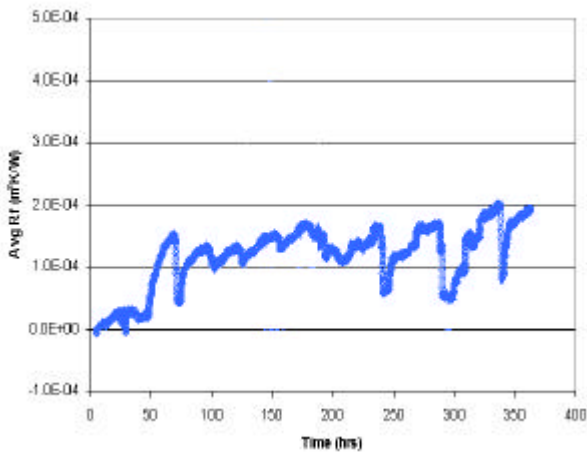


Fig. 7 Variation of fouling resistance with time

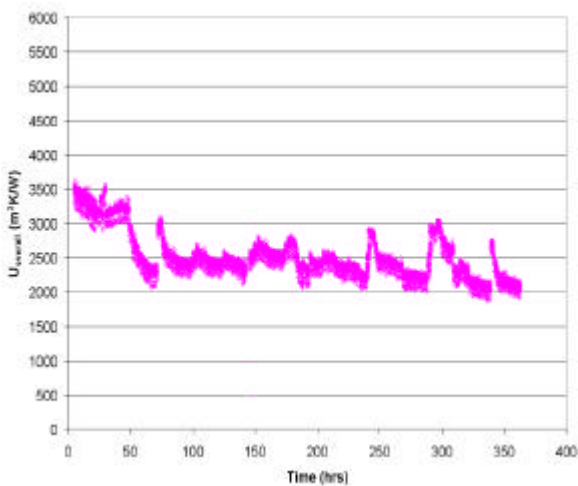


Fig. 8 Variation of overall heat transfer coefficient with time

Test section ?

Fig. 7 Fig. 8

Fig. 7 Fig. 8 360  
 Fig. 7 가  
 가  
 (Particulate Fouling)  
 (Precipitation or  
 Crystallization Fouling)  
 (Particulate Fouling)  
 50  
 test section

가  
 test section 200  
 가  
 (CaCO<sub>3</sub>)  
 Ca<sup>+</sup> CO<sub>3</sub><sup>-</sup>  
 가  
 section 가  
 test section 가

Fig. 8 (2)

Fig. 9 가 Fig. 9  
 Fig. 9  
 50  
 가  
 150

200

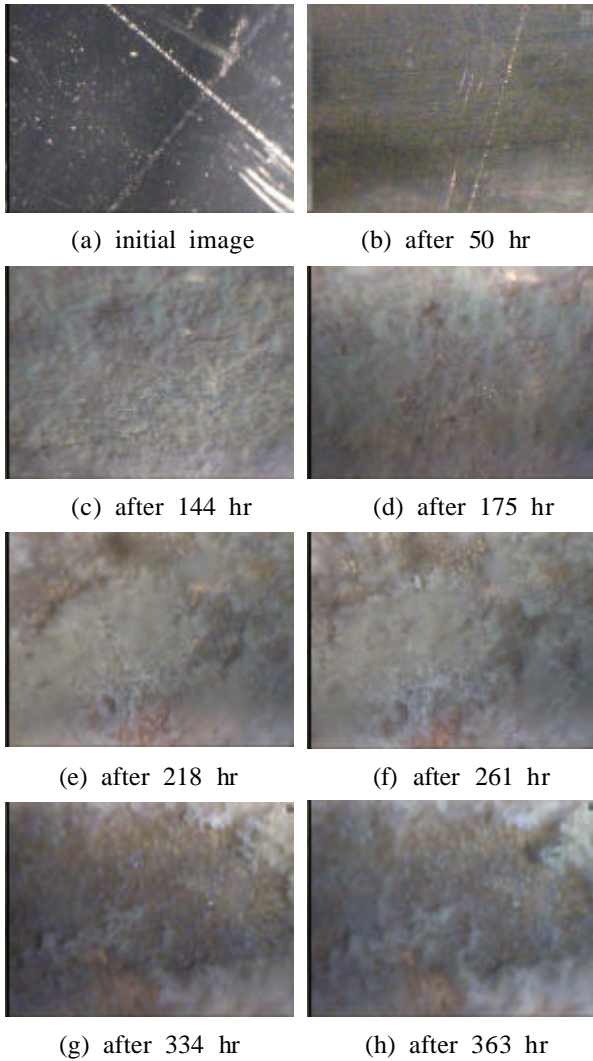


Fig. 9 Time history photographs at inlet temperature of 20 and velocity of 1.5m/s (magnification =40×)



Fig. 10 Time history microphotographs at inlet temperature of 20 and velocity of 1.5m/s (magnification =100×)

Fig. 10 Fig. 9 가  
100

5.

Fouling

1. conductivity hardness 280 μ S/cm  
76mg/L
2. 가 , fouling 가
- 3.

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