

# **Boiler Feed Water Coils 용접부의 파손원인 분석**

**(Failure Analysis of Boiler Water Coil Weld Joints )**

한국기계연구원 \*양원준, 이종훈, 조경식,  
  박반옥, 유위도, 임영득  
장원대학교                      배성인

---

**서론**

---

**가동중 튜브 용접부의 손상으로 인한 가동 중단  
→ 막대한 경제적 손실야기  
→ 손상원인 분석을 통한 차후 손상방지가 필수적**

---

가. 화학성분 분석

나. 경도시험

다. 비파괴 시험

라. 매크로 및 마이크로 조직 관찰

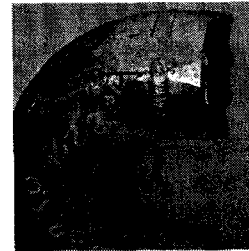
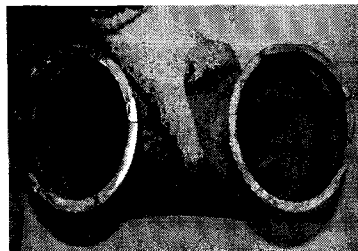
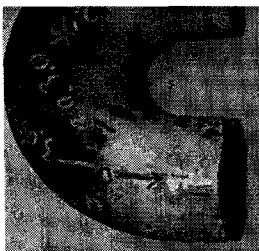
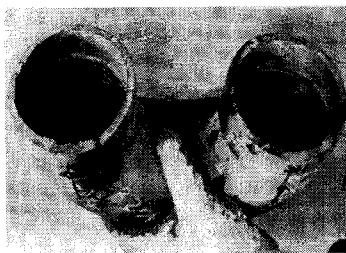
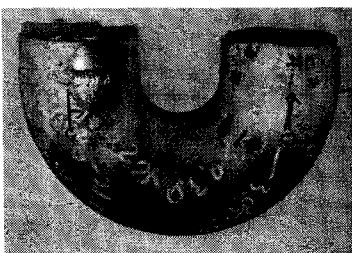
마. SEM 분석

바. FEM Simulation

---

**튜브 용접부 손상품**

---



*Test samples of tube welded joints for examination*

---

**실험결과**

---

**Chemical composition**

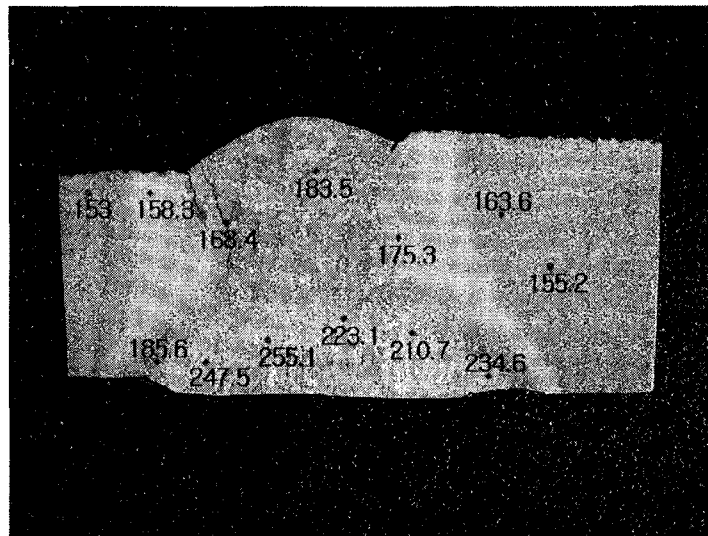
	C	Si	S	P	Mn	Ni	Cr	Mo	Cu
ASTM SA 106Gr. Gr B	0.20 max	0.10 min	0.01 max	0.025 max	1.15- 0.29	0.40 max	0.40 max	0.15 max	0.40 max
Tube	0.16	0.22	0.008	0.008	0.63	0.077	0.074	0.015	0.199
ASTM SA 234 WPB	0.30 max	0.10 min	0.058 max	0.050 max	0.29- 1.06	0.40 max	0.40 max	0.15 max	0.40 max
U-bend	0.18	0.28	0.004	0.010	0.61	0.036	0.039	0.021	0.083
Weld	0.088	0.78	0.014	0.013	1.36	0.019	0.026	0.003	0.124

**Tube 및 U-bend 모두 Spec.을 만족**

---

**실험결과**

---

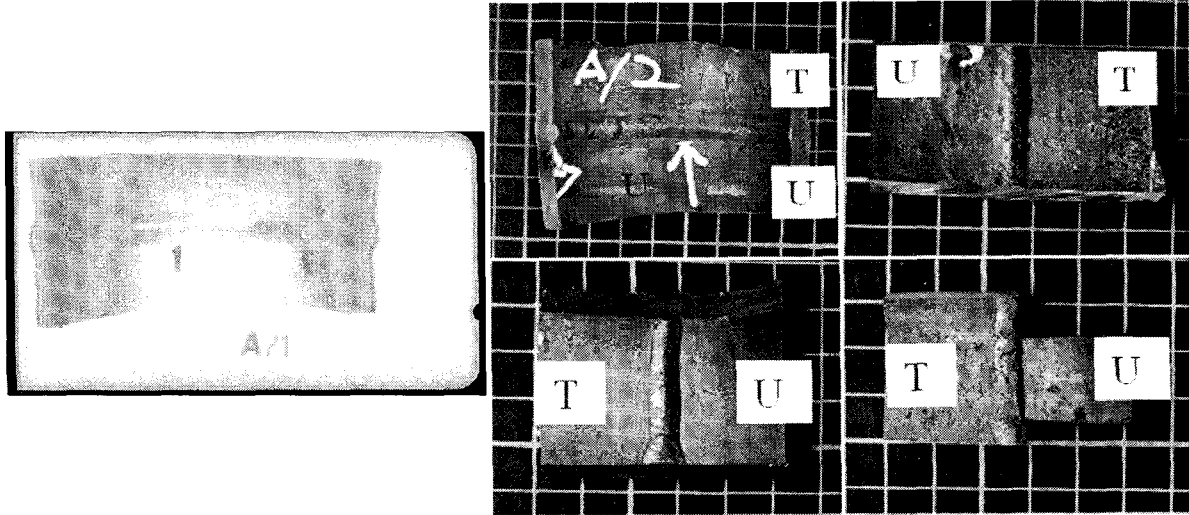


**Hardness test result**

---

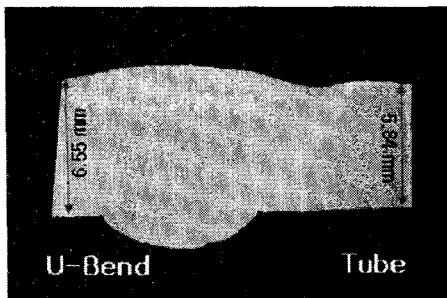
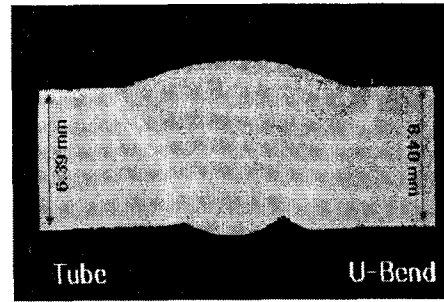
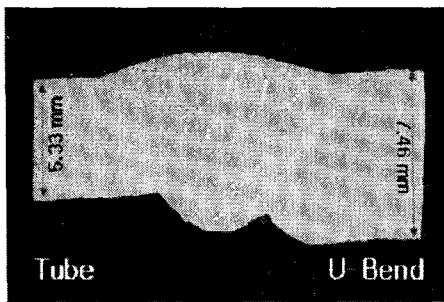
**실험결과**

지명적인 언더컷(Undercut)발생



*Non-destructive test result and tube internal surface*

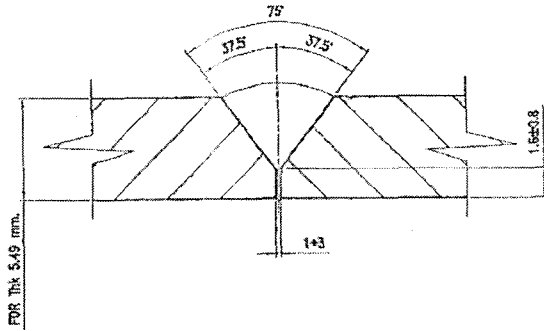
**실험결과**



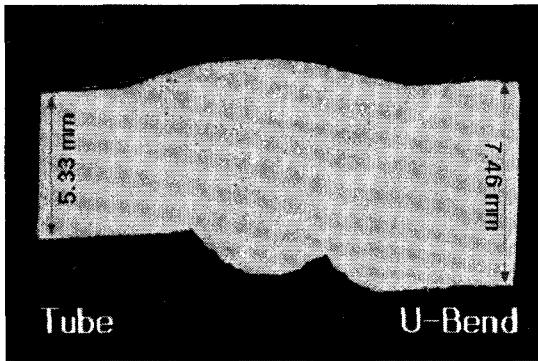
*Macroscopic images of welded zone*

용접부의 두께단차 및 큰 루트간격으로 언더컷 발생→노치효과 유발

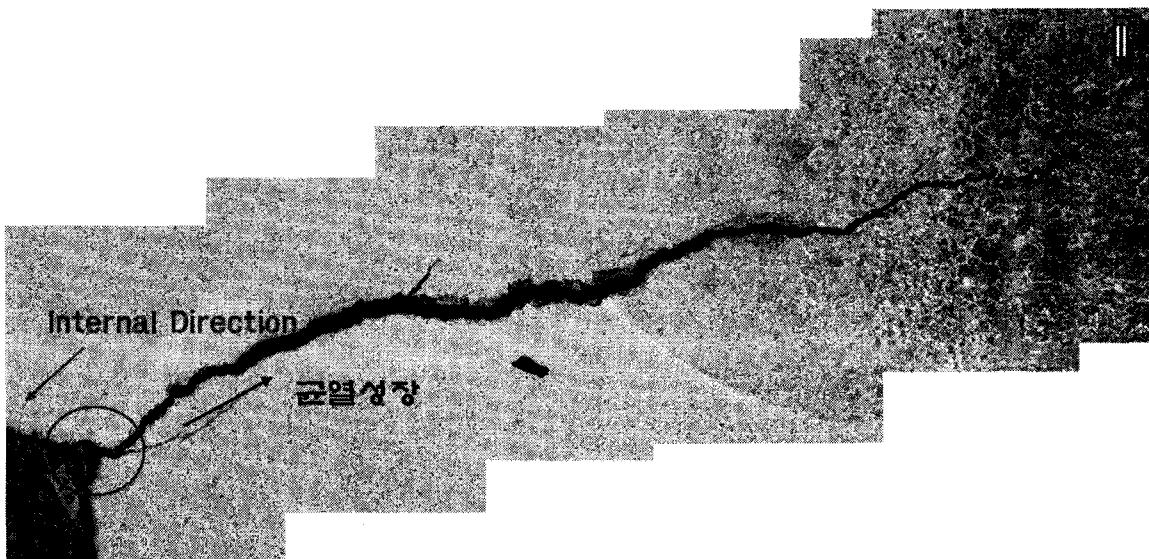
**실험결과**



*Comparison between design and actual weld zone*

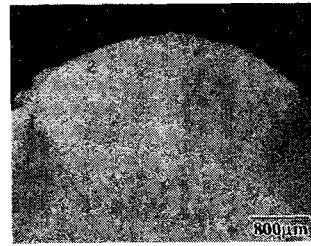
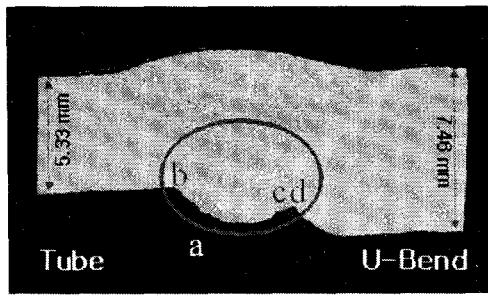


**실험결과**

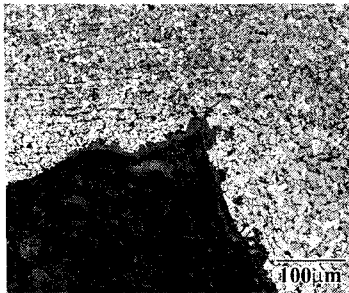


*OM image showing branched cracks which originated from weld defect*

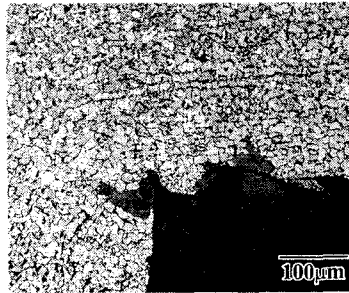
**실험결과**



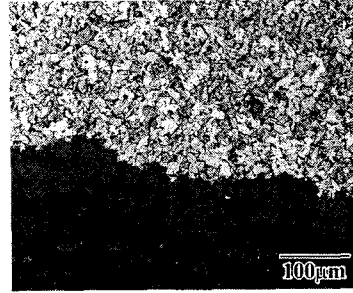
(a)



(b)



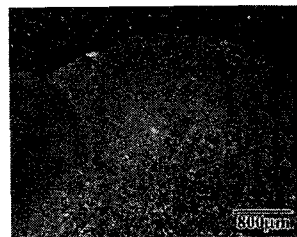
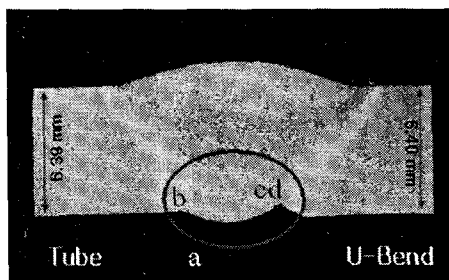
(c)



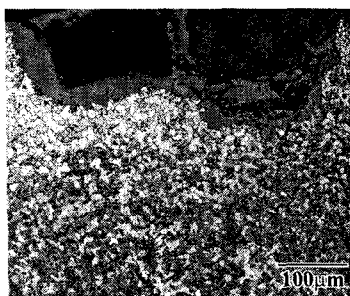
(d)

*Macro and micro images of welded zone 1*

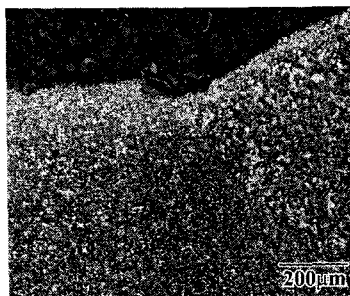
**실험결과**



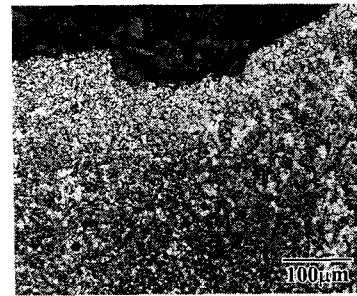
(a)



(b)



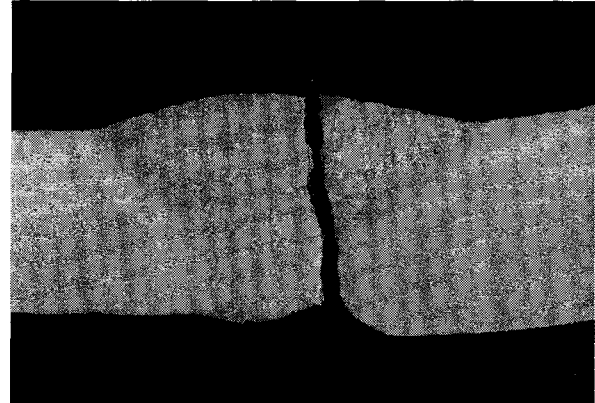
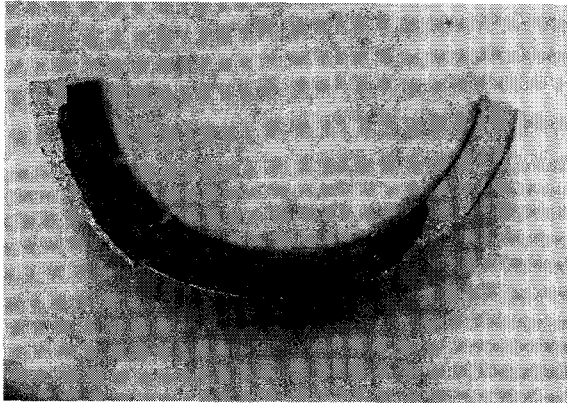
(c)



(d)

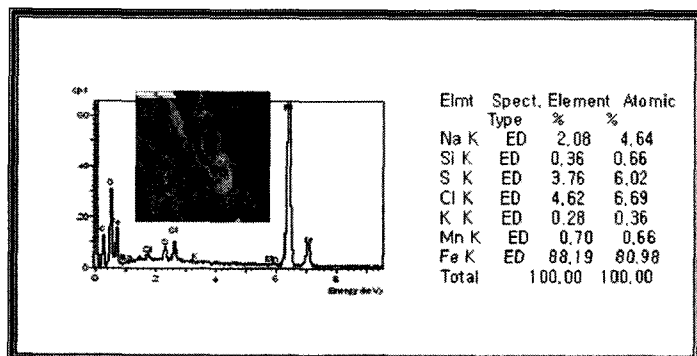
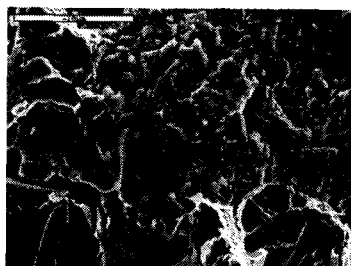
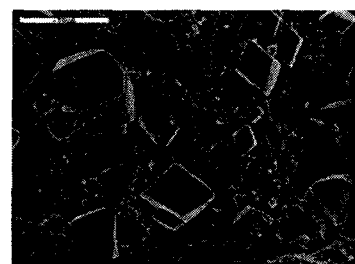
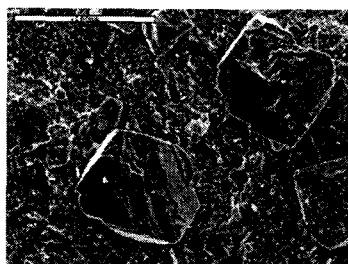
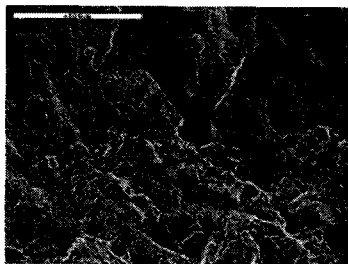
*Macro and micro images of welded zone 2*

**실험결과**



*Fractured surface and macroscopic image close to the crack*

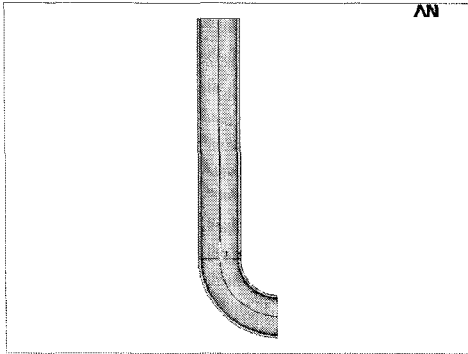
**실험결과**



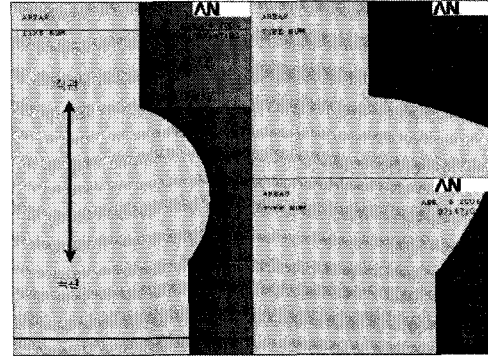
*SEM image showing the fractured surfaces and EDS analysis result*

**FE Simulation**

Node	Element
261,186	222,700

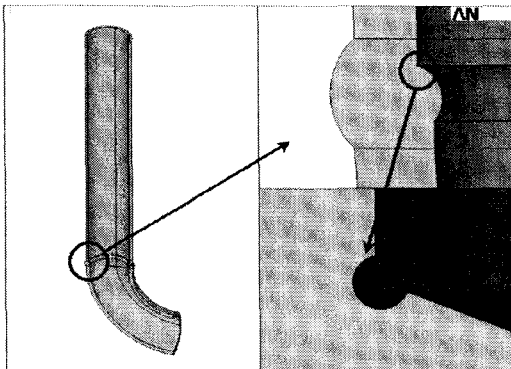


**도면에 의한 모델링**

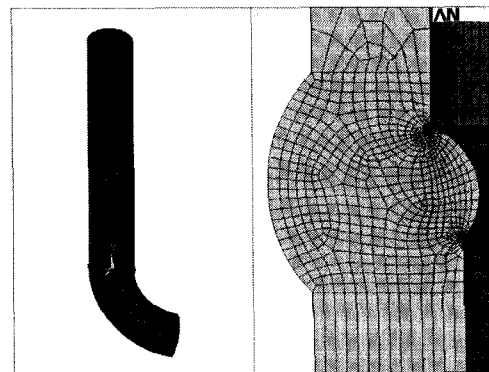


**실제 용접부 형상을 고려한 모델링**

**FE Simulation**



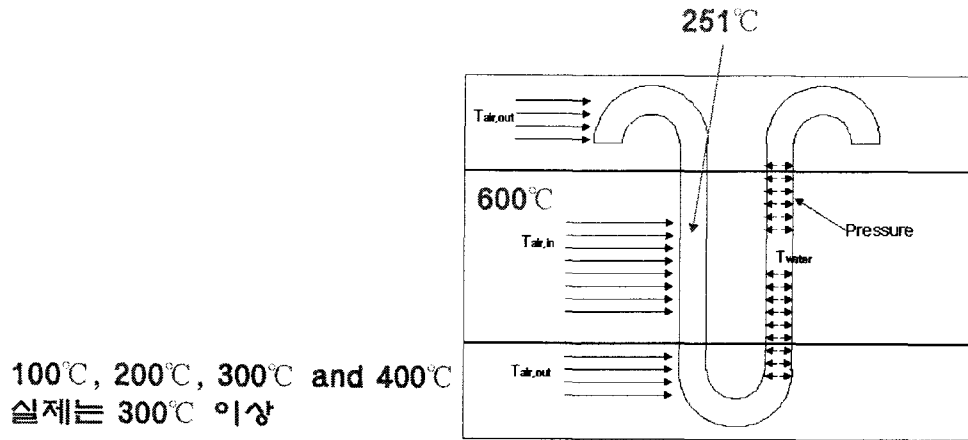
**언더컷을 고려한 모델링**



**Boiler Feed Water coils  
파손부의 유한요소모델**



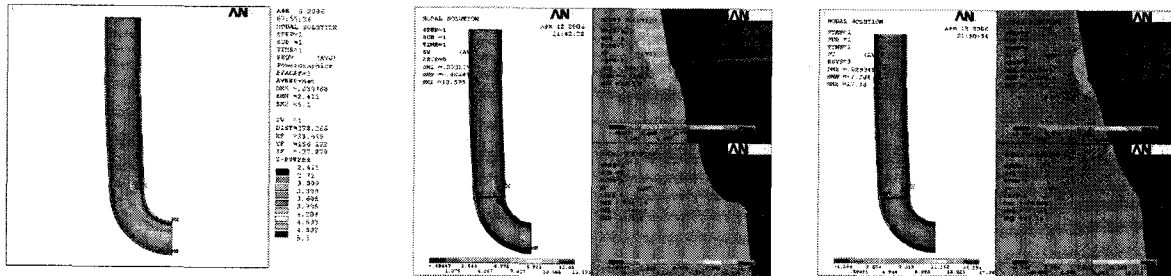
**FE Simulation conditions**



**Boiler Feed Water coils에 작용하는 하중조건**

**FE Simulation result**

내부압력 51.5kgf/mm<sup>2</sup> 적용



도면치수에 따른 해석결과    실제 용접부 형상에 따른 해석결과    언더컷을 고려한 용접부 형상에 따른 해석결과

## FE Simulation result

애석모델	Temp(°C)			균열부 용력(kgf/mm <sup>2</sup> )	
	T <sub>air,in</sub>	T <sub>air,out</sub>	T <sub>water</sub>	균열에 수직인 용력 (kgf/mm <sup>2</sup> )	등가용력 (kgf/mm <sup>2</sup> )
1	-	-	-	2	3
2	-	-	-	14	10
3	-	-	-	17	15
4	600	100	251	-43	31
5	600	200	251	-4	8
6	600	300	251	22	18
7	600	400	251	53	38

## 결론 및 대책방안

### 결론

용접부의 손상 분석결과 아래 언급한 것처럼 크게 3가지 원인에 의한 노지 효과로 균열이 발생/성장한 것으로 판단된다.

첫째 : 내부 직경이 맞지 않아 노지효과 야기.

둘째 : 두께단차를 고려하지 않아 노지효과 야기.

셋째 : 루트간격이 커서 용융량이 많아 지명적인 언더컷 유발.

(유한요소법을 이용한 용력해석 결과로 유주해 될 때 이런 부위는 가동 중 균열이 쉽게 생성/진전될 수 있는 충분한 용력집중 발생)

### 대책방안

상기 원인분석 결과와 같이 튜브 용접부 끝단의 노지(언더컷 및 두께단차)가 조기 파손의 주원인이므로 이와 같은 노지를 발생하지 않게 설계 제작하여야 할 것이다.

첫째, 직관과 U-bend 용접 컷업(fit-up)시 내부 직경이 일치되도록 설계 변경이 요구 된다.

둘째, 루트패스 용접시 언더컷 발생을 줄이기 위해 루트 간격을 현재의 1+3mm에서 1+1mm 정도로 줄이고 용기재의 직경도 현재보다 한단계 작은 것을 사용할 것이 요구된다 (예를 들면 현재의 2.4 $\phi$ 를 1.2 $\phi$ 로).

셋째, 현재 설치되어 있는 튜브들을 동일한 설계와 용접방법으로 용접되었다면 동일한 양상의 파손이 이어질 것으로 예상되므로 교체계획을 수립하여야 할 것으로 판단된다.