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Development of Composite Fly Ash Pipe

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Key Words : Fly ash pipe(), Abrasion(), Anti-wear Agent(), Composites()

Abstract

The majority of fly ash pipes in thermal power stations use steel pipes. This makes frequent replacement inevitable due to severe abrasion near the hot and curved section of pipes. Recently, there have been efforts to prevent this abrasion with lining techniques using ceramic or basalt on the inner wall of the pipe. This study uses composite and anti-wear material to maximize the anti-abrasion effects on the hot section of the pipe. The thickness of the abrasion layer was determined by the abrasion ratio of material found through the experiment; the thickness of the reinforcement layer was determined by micromechanics. Experiments were conducted on epoxy resins to test for heat and abrasion. Anti-abrasion test using particle impingement was intended to recreate realistic conditions when abrasion occurs within the hot section of an actual pipe. This study analyzes the abrasion ratio obtained from both the specimen experiment and from on-site measurement and provides evidence that a combination of composites and anti-wear agent can be used to create a fly ash pipe that is lower in costs and higher in quality than what is used currently.

1.

[2].

가 , FGD , SiC , G-E Composites 가 Slurry 가 , [3]. Steel Pipe System Slurry 3 가 , filler 7 가 , 3 가 60°C

[4].

Ductile/Brittle Transition

[1]. 가

. CSM 가

가

2. Fly Ash Pipe

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Bottom Ash

Fly Ash 가

가 , Fly

Ash
가
가
가
[5]
Pipe
Pipe
Ash Pipe
FRP
Carbon-Steel
Bottom Ash
Fly Ash
Fly
Carbon-Steel
[6].
Fly Ash
90°C
Carbon-Steel
1m/sec
Fly Ash
1 Pipe
(Fig. 1).



Fig. 1 Abrasion within the curved section of pipe

Fly Ash
가
가
가
가
가
가
가

3.
Up
Hand Lay-
(Table 1).
(Blister)가

Compatibility

가

Table 1 Mixture ratio between anti-wear agent and resin

No	(%)		(Mes h)	(Δm g)
	Re sin	Pow der		
1	70	30	46	30
2	70	30	80	25
3	70	30	100	41
4	70	30	120	41.5
5	70	30	150	74.6
6	70	30	180	110

3.1

ASTM D 4060
Carbon-steel FRP
Taber 社
Table

2

Table 2 Wear due to material difference

(Δmg)		ASTM D 4060
Carbon-steel	FRP	
52	25	

3.2

SEM

가
가
가
가
가

가

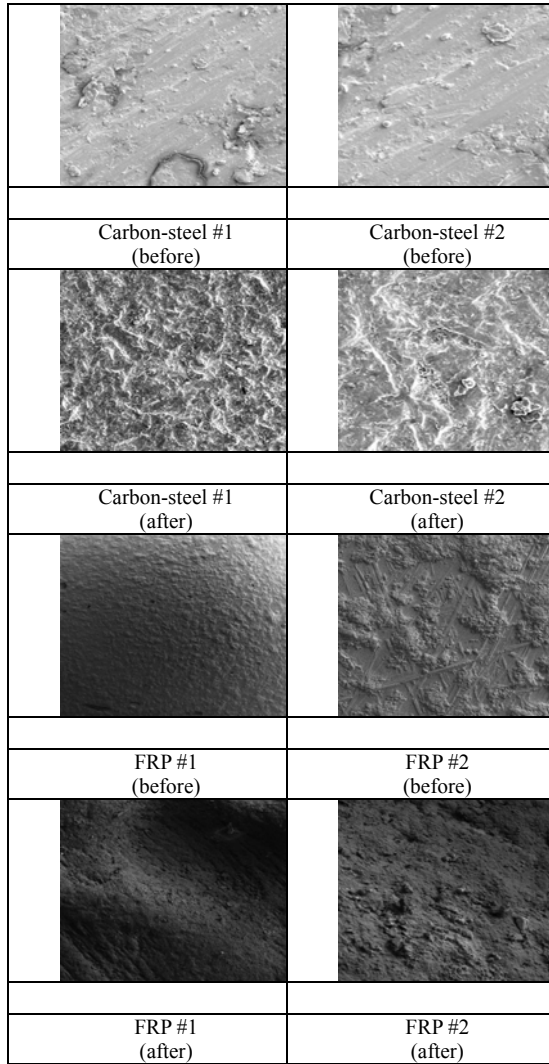


Fig. 2. Comparison of carbon-steel and FRP Before and after abrasion

Fig. 2 carbon-steel FRP

SiC SEM, 1, 5m/sec 48 (impingement)

Table 3. Abrasion test results

	Carbon-steel	FRP
(hours)	48	48
(grams)	1900	48.91
(grams)	1890	46.71

Table 4. Sharp impact strength and heat deflection temperature results

	(1.82 MPa)		204	ASTM D648
FRP		KJ/m ²	180	KS M 3056
Carbon-steel		KJ/m ²	150	KS M 3056

4

가

carbon steel FRP 가

4.

4.1

Inner-Layer

[7].

1)

2)

Winding

3)

4) Winding Surface Mat

5)

6)

가

3

가



Fig. 3. . Fabrication of prototype FRP pipe

4.2

overhaul

가 가 FRP , 6



Fig. 4 . Installation of prototype FRP pipe

5.

FRP

Ash

FRP
FRP

Fly

가

가

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