

2

High Ca-Hardness Treatment Program of Secondary Cooling System in HANARO

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Abstract

The secondary cooling water in HANARO had been treated with a low ca-hardness treatment program. The program has now been altered to a high ca-hardness treatment program to reduce the consumption of service water and the maintenance cost. After the alteration of the water treatment method, the water quality of the secondary cooling system is maintained below the limit of water quality control as same as before the alteration. This means indirectly that the secondary cooling system is not much affected by the water quality. To confirm this fact, it is necessary to analyze the effects of corrosion, scale, sludgy and slime that the water qualities are directly interfered with the secondary cooling system. We analyzed the deteriorating effects with a water monitoring equipment connected to the secondary cooling system to measure the monitoring parameters every 6 months. As a result, it is confirmed through this examination that the effects are maintained below the control limits and the high ca-hardness treatment program is applicable to treatment of the water quality of the secondary cooling system in HANARO.

1.

(1) 2
 , 2
 ,
 .
 .
 .
 (blow-down) 가
 , 2
 12 (2) 가 가 ,
 (3) 가
 4 3
 , , 2
 가
 2
 6 2 (4)
 , ,
 (fouling factor) (bio-fouling factor)
 , 가
 , ,

2.

2.1

(linear polarization
 resistance) (5) 1
 (anode) (cathode) (10 mV) 가
 가 가 (1)
 .

$$CR = K \frac{I}{\Delta E}$$
 (1)

, CR: (corrosion ratio, mg/mm²day, mmd)
 K: (corrosion rate constant, mmd cm² A⁻¹ V)
 I: (current density, A)
 ΔE: (V)
 , K 0.026
 가 .

2.2.

(fouling factor) (fouling) 가 . 2
 (W) 가 (2)
 (heat flux, Q) .
 (U_o)가 . (3)
 (U_F) . (U_F) (R_F)가

(5).

$$Q = 0.8598 \times \frac{W}{A} \quad (2)$$

$$U = \frac{Q}{T_w - T_c} \quad (3)$$

$$R_F = \frac{\Delta T_{WF} - \Delta T_{WC}}{Q} = \frac{1}{U_F} - \frac{1}{U_o} \quad (4)$$

, Q: (kcal/m²h)
 W: (W/h)
 A: (m²)
 U: (kcal/m²h°C)
 T_w: (°C)
 R_F: (m²h°C/kcal)

ΔT_{WF} : (°C)
 ΔT_{WC} : (°C)
 U_F : (kcal/m²h°C)
 U_o : (kcal/m²h°C)

2.3

(biology fouling) (deposit corrosion) ..
 3
 (5)
 (5)

$$B_F = \frac{39.69 \times \pi^2 \times ID^5 \times \Delta P}{L \times F^2 \times \rho} \quad (5)$$

B_F :
 ID : (m)
 F : (liter/h)
 ρ : (kg/m³)
 ΔP : (kgf/cm²)

3.0

3.1

4 3
 ,
 ,
 6
 60 °C 가
 가

가 5 kgf/cm² . 220V AC , 50
60 Hz .

- . : 60 °C
- . : 300 liter/h
- . : 5 kgf/cm²
- . : 220V AC, 50/60Hz

3.3

가 , 가
.
4
가 가 1
(4)
1 .

Table 1 Specification of monitoring equipment

Description	Specification
Physical spec.	Size: 600 x 415 x H1012 mm Pipe: 1/2 "
Power	220V AC, 50/60Hz, max. 1A
Sample requirements	Cooling water temp. : max. 60 °C Flow rate: min. 300 liter/h Pressure: max. 5 kgf/cm ²
Data logger	Communication port: RS -232C/RS -422 Communication speed: 19200bps Analog input: 4 -20 mA DC, 8 -channels Data capacity: above 1200 cycles

가 가 가 가 ,
가
. 30 가 (1)

4.3

24 2

2

가 42 (2)

5 (6)

2.2 (Total-

Fe) 10%

가 5.5

가

12

Table 2 Water Quality

Description	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	AVG	Control Limit
Turbidity (deg.)	2	2.6	1.1	1.7	3.3	2.4	2.5	2.2	20>
PH @25 °C	8.59	8.19	8.2	8.5	8.19	8.25	71	8.3	8.3-9.0
Conductivity (μS/cm)	659	723	693	677	688	709	682	695	3000>
M-Alkali (ppm)	168	158	160	158	158	160	154	159	125 - 400
Ca-Hardness (ppm)	195	190	188	184	184	188	190	189	150 - 400
Cl ⁻ (ppm)	71	72	74	71	72	75	66	71	300>
Total Fe (ppm)	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	2>

4.4

가 10% 가
 가
 (7) 10³ 가
 가
 가
 80 ppm 100 ppm
 가 2

Table 3 Results of examinations

Description	Control Limit	1 st Test	2nd Test
Corrosion Rate (mmd)	20 >	1.83	2.18
Fouling Factor (kcal/m ² h)	5 x 10 ⁻⁴ >	4.9216 x 10 ⁻⁵	3.5 x 10 ⁻⁵
Bio-fouling	0.01 >	9.68 x 10 ⁻³	7.54 x 10 ⁻³
No. of Microbe (EA/ml)	10 ⁴ >	10 ⁴ >	10 ⁴ >
Turbidity (deg)	20 >	2	2.2

5.

2

1)

10%

2)

7%

3)

75%

4)

가

2

가

5)

6) , 가 2

가 가

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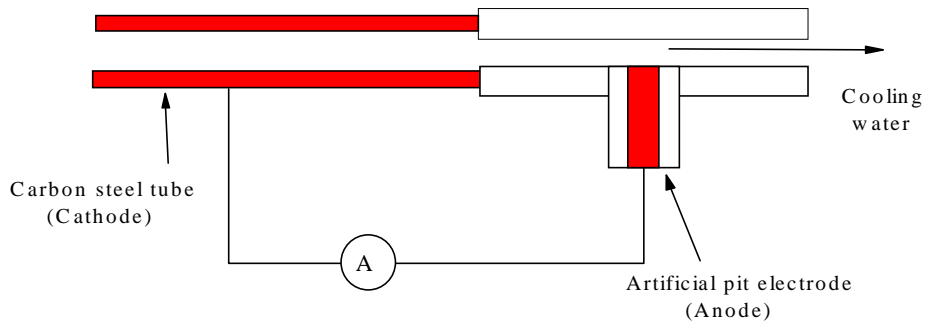


Fig. 1 Artificial anode and cathode

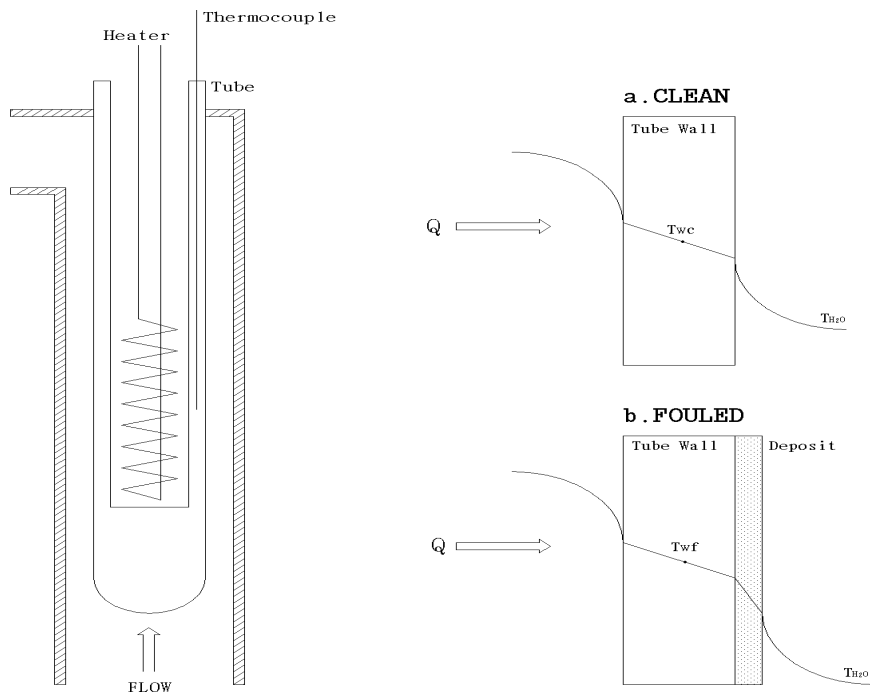


Fig. 2 Schematic diagram of fouling factor

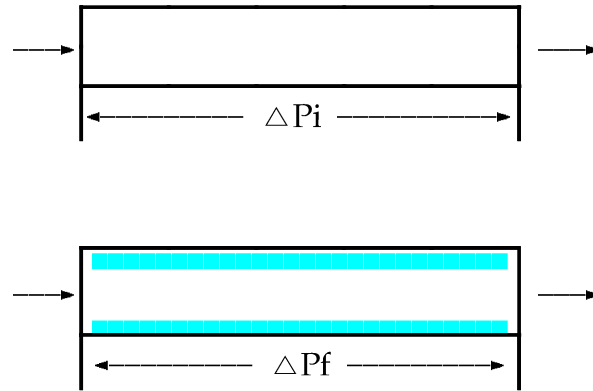


Fig. 3 Bio-fouling test tube

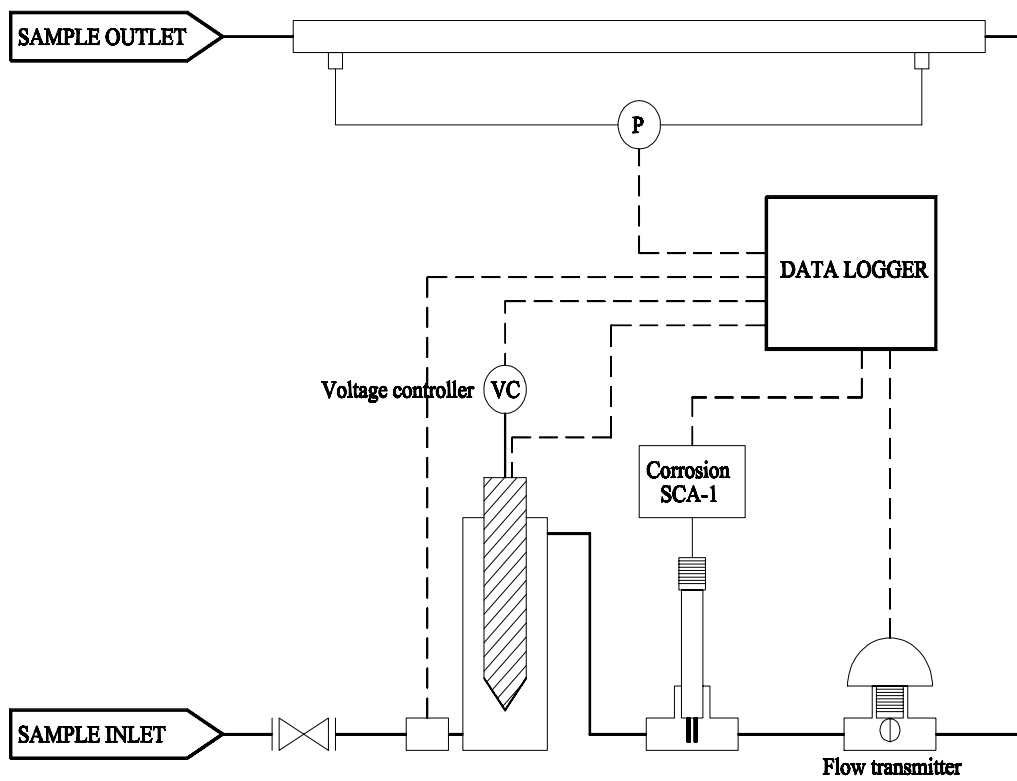


Fig. 4 Schematic diagram of monitoring equipment

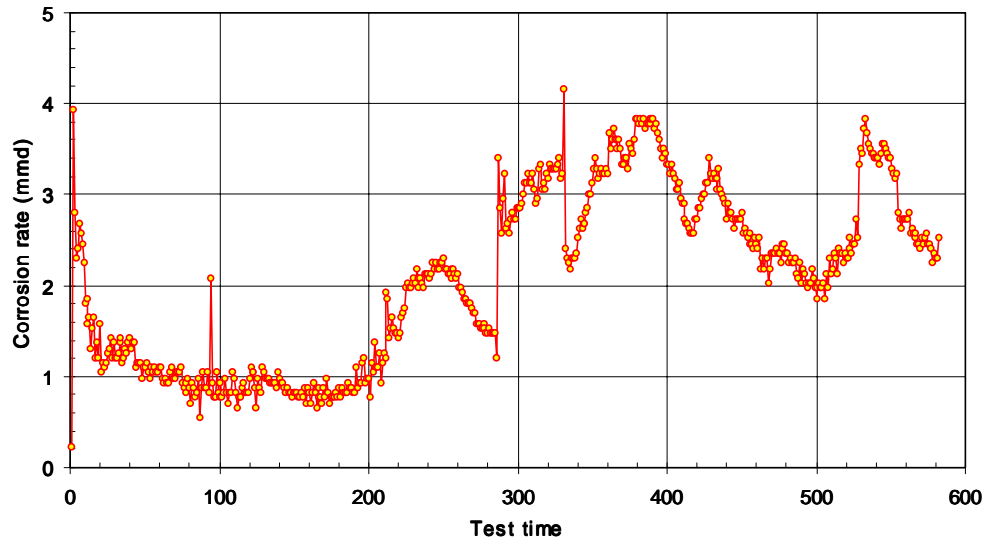


Fig. 5 Corrosion Rate

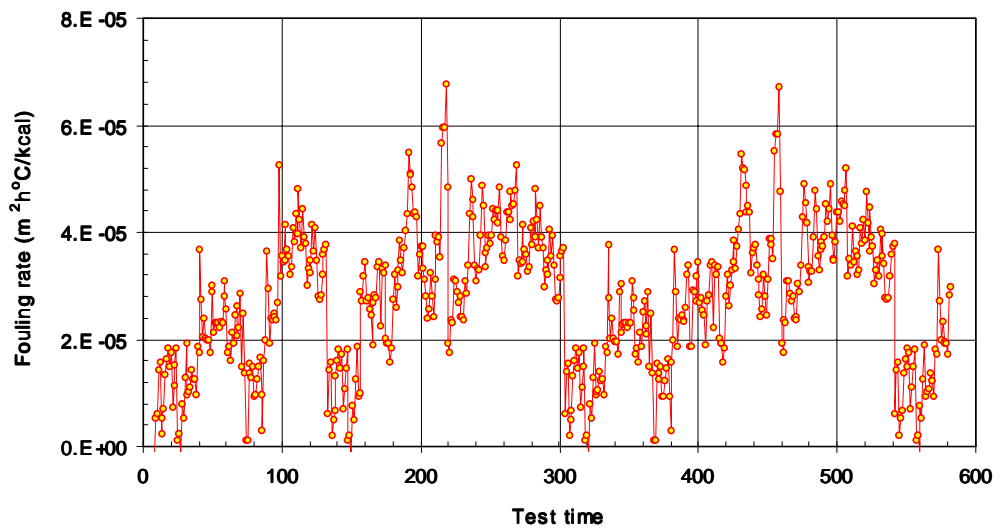


Fig. 6 Fouling factor

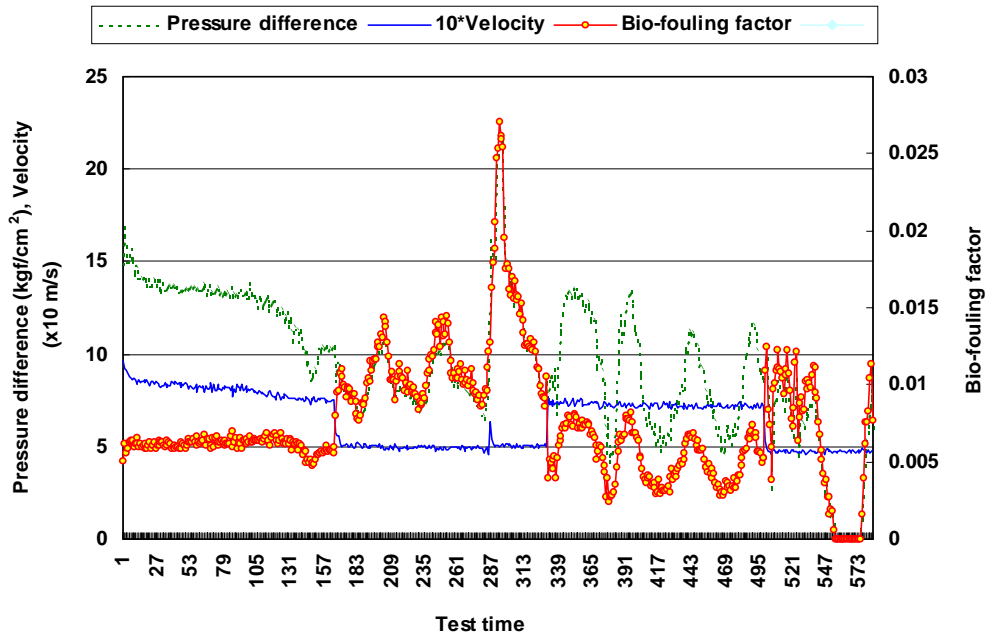


Fig. 7 Bio-fouling Factor

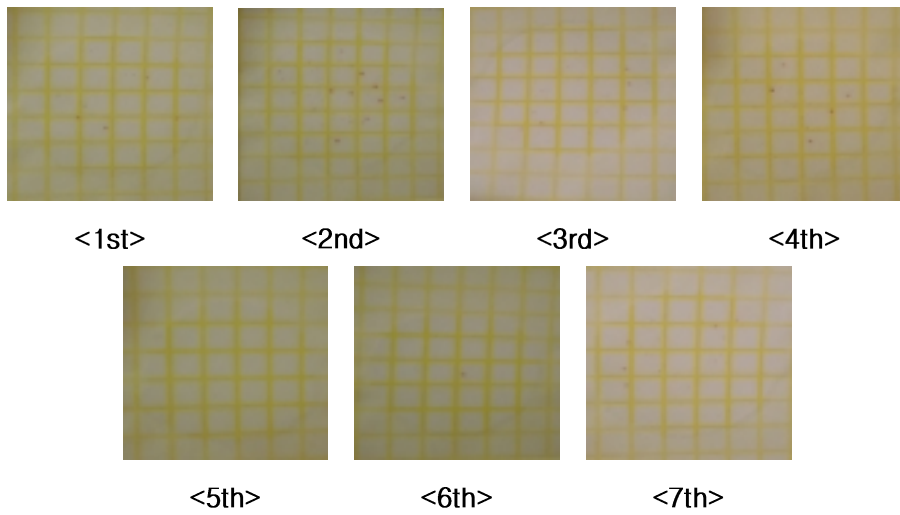


Fig. 8 Number of microbe