

Control the Growth of Barnacles in Water Intakes at Electric Power Plants

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Abstract

Barnacles types of oysters rock, who lives glued to rocks and hard surfaces in aquatic environments, shallow and sites that have been submerged in the cases of the tide, ranging in length from 2 cm to 75 cm and recite the skin yellow and white and sometimes orange and red, this type of attached barnacles causes the cortical damage to ship and stations water desalination and thermal power plants to generate electricity from the nearby rivers and beaches as a stick to metal parts, including submersible metal parts.

The barnacles reproduce at points of pipes that carry river water to the condensers of electric power plants, leading to blockage between the period and the last and that the blockage of the tubes leading to the loss of power at Najibiyah, and Hartha power plants in Basra province and Nasiriyah in Thi- Qar province that the losses electrical energy estimated of 200MW.

A non-toxic insulating material composed of several elements is prepared to paint the submerged metal pieces in water to prevent the growth colonies of barnacles. Test of this prepared material was conducted on the half-coated iron plate and submerged in the waters of Shatt al-Arab at Al-AsharandFao regions for two months, It was found that the barnacles was able to establish colonies on the non-coated part of the plate, while the coated part was protected from growing of barnacles colonies.

1-Introduction

Barnacles is a particular aquatic animal belongs to the division of crustaceans. Most Barnacles live on rocks or hard surfaces in shallow water environments, or areas that do not receive it only in periods of the tide, and some of them have a hard outer shell. This led to confusion in these organisms for long time, because of their appearance and the similar nature of mollusks, the length of Barnacles varies between 2 to about 75 centimeters, and colored skin is yellow or yellowish-white mostly, or orange and red. Figure (1) shows one colonies of Barnacles and Figure (2) shows the different types of Barnacles (1).

Barnacles proliferation at ports pipes that carry river water to condensers power plants, causing to blockage and closing those tubes and lead to a loss in the production of electrical energy in power plants of Najibiyah and Harthain Basra province and Nasiriyah power station in Thi-Qar province leading to losses energy production is estimated to 200 MW.

Colonies of barnacles that have cadres of workers to remove it using cutting instruments of iron due to hardness of surface of the shell have used at Nasiriyah power station during the last period pigments certain to prevent the proliferation of barnacles when slots pipes that carry water to it, leading to a contributed to significant environmental pollution of death of many aquatic organisms and farm animals because of the toxicity of dyes used. Figure (3) shows the growth of Barnacles colonies.

2-Theory

The process of cleaning water intakes plants from Barnacles colonies that took place under mechanical process and after stopping the power station from work during maintenance operations, where the crustaceans barnacles attached strongly with material iron sockets using an electrical device with disk stoner to remove adhesive material that grow and multiply on iron sockets. This process requires a great effort by working on the cleaning process and showing strength adhesive material used by Barnacles during breeding on water intakes.

To develop a solution to the problem facing the industry produce electric power through the control of Barnacles growth when water intakes power plants for the purpose of the heat exchanger performance work integrated via closed cycle of water where returns water into steam which is the main driver for the rotation turbine to generator of electric power producer. The process flow of water from the outlet to the heat exchanger is smooth and required quantity thus lead to the production of electric power capacity design of the unity of production in the case of decrease in pumping water to exchanges because of blockages in the outlet as a result of the growth and reproduction Barnacles colonies then turn would lead to a loss of energy production to power station..

It is needed to prepare a non-toxic substance to inhibit the growth of Barnacles with scale submerged minerals in the water to prevent the proliferation of barnacles at the power stations in Basra and Nasiriyah. The insulating material composite of several elements prevent the coating metal pieces of animal breeding barnacles, losing the ability to create colonies.

3- Experimental

Study was conducted during the preparation of non-toxic material composite of several elements in different proportions for the purpose of coating iron grid placed at the front of the water intake power stations in Basra and Nasiriyah. The insulating material to prevent the ability to grow and breeding Barnacles colonies .

The test of prepared material was conducted on half coated plates of iron with dimensions of 100x15cm². The plates are immersed for two months in the Shat al-Arab river at Al- Ashar region where fresh water at that region (Fig. 4) and Fao region in the southern of Iraq (Fig.5), where salt water is provided from the Gulf . The purpose of the experiment is to find out the impact of salinity on the effectiveness of the material manufactured in terms of preventing the growth and reproduction of Barnacles.

4- Results and Discussion

Results of the experiment have shown the initial tests conducted on prepared material after output models at locations of Al-Ashar (Fig. 6) and the location of Fao (Fig. 7) after a period of immersion for two months, it was found that Barnacles have not been able to stick on the coated material while started to grow on uncoated portion of the iron plates for both models, which confirms that the coated part remained protected by prepared material.

The aim of innovation this material is to control Barnacles colonies growth at water intakes of thermal power plants in southern Iraq to the purpose of the advancement of the production of electrical energy. Closing tubes at heat exchanger of power plant lead to a loss of production of electrical energy from the power stations Najibiyah , Harthain in the province of Basra and Nasiriyah power station in the province of Thi-Qar, and losses estimated of 200MW of energy lost on the national network..

5- Future Work

The success of this experiment leads to improving the work of the thermal power station and increasing its production capacity of electric power added to the national network. The Iraqi prime minister has ordered to carry out this work at power plants in southern Iraq conducted by Ministry of electricity (2) .

6- References

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السيطرة على نمو البرنقيلات على ماخذ محطات توليد الطاقة الكهربائية

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خلاصة

يعتبر حيوان البرنقيل من أنواع المحار الصخري الذي يعيش ملتصقاً بالصخور والأسطح الصلبة في البيئات المائية الضحلة والمواقع التي تغمرها المياه في حالات المد، ويتراوح طوله من 2 سم الى 75 سم وتتلون قشرتها بالأصفر والأبيض وأحياناً بالبرتقالي والأحمر، ويلحق هذا النوع من الحيوانات القشرية أضراراً بالبواخر ومحطات تحلية المياه والمحطات الحرارية لتوليد الطاقة الكهربائية القريبة من الأنهر والشواطئ كونه يلتصق بالأجزاء المعدنية الغاطسة منها .

أن إكساء الأنابيب التي تجهز محطات الكهرباء بمستعمرات من حيوان البرنقيل التي تضطر كوادر الكهرباء إلى إزالته باستخدام أدوات قاطعة للحديد بسبب صلابته قشرته الخارجية ولقد استخدمت محطة كهرباء الناصرية خلال الفترة الماضية أصباغ معينة لمنع تكاثر حيوان البرنقيل عند فتحات الأنابيب التي تنقل المياه إليها مما أدى لحدوث تلوث بيئي كبير ساهم بنفوق الكثير من الأحياء المائية والحيوانات الحقلية بسبب سمية الأصباغ المستخدمة،

دعت الحاجة الى تحضير مادة غير سامة تمنع نمو الحيوانات ذات القشور الكلسية على المعادن المغمورة في المياه تمنع تكاثر حيوان (البرنقيل) عند فتحات أنابيب المياه الناقلة للمحطات الكهربائية في البصرة والناصرية. والمادة عازلة مركبة من عدة عناصر تمنع لدى طلاء القطع المعدنية بها من تكاثر حيوان البرنقيل حيث يفقد القدرة على إنشاء مستعمراته عليها ولقد بينت الاختبارات الأولية التي أجريت مؤخراً أثبات فعالية المادة.

أن الاختبار الذي اجري على المادة تضمن غمر قطعة معدنية نصفها مطلي بالمادة، والنصف الآخر غير مطلي، في مياه شط العرب عند موقعي العشار والفاو ولمدة شهرين، وبعد إخراجها وإجراء الفحوصات عليها، وجد أن حيوان البرنقيل تمكن من إنشاء مستعمرات في الجزء غير المطلي، فيما ظل الجزء المطلي محمياً بفضل المادة المحضرة، مشيراً الى أن "الهدف من ابتكار المادة هو النهوض بمواقع المحطات الحرارية لإنتاج الطاقة الكهربائية في جنوب العراق .

أن حيوان البرنقيل يتكاثر عند منافذ الأنابيب التي تنقل مياه الأنهار إلى المكثفات محطات توليد الطاقة الكهربائية مما يؤدي إلى انسدادها بين فترة وأخر وأن انسداد تلك الأنابيب يؤدي إلى فقدان محطة كهرباء الناصرية في محافظة ذي قار، والنجبية، والهارثة في محافظة البصرة، وإن الخسائر تقدر بنحو 200 ميكاواط من الطاقة.



Fig. (1): Show Barnacles Colonies



Fig. (2): Show Types of Barnacles



Fig.(3): Growth of Barnacles Colonies at water intakesNasyriya Province



Fig. (5): Immersion of Model in Shat-Arab river at Fao location



Fig. (4): Immersion of Model in Shat-Arab river at Al-Asharlocation

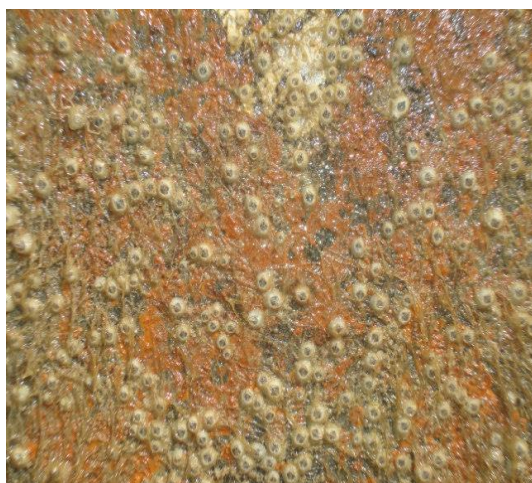


Fig. (6): Growing of Barnacles on uncoated portion of model after immersed in Shat-Arab river at Al- Asharlocation





Fig. (7): Growing of Barnacles on uncoated portion of model after immersed in Shat-Arab river atFaolocation