



Condenser Tubes in Thermal Power Plants Issues and Solutions

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Tube Problems Recently Erupted



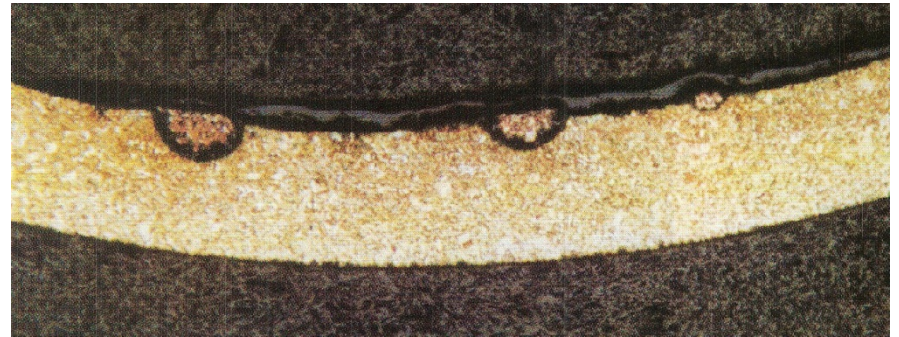
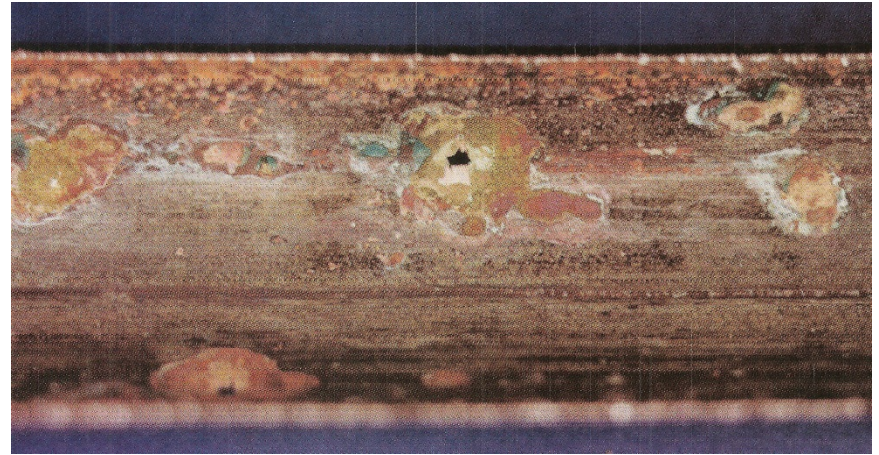
- Copper failures for several reasons
- Microbiological influenced corrosion (MIC)
- Hydrogen embrittlement
- New titanium fatigue mechanism
- Cleaning related problems
- New tubes are not made like they used to be

Copper Alloy Failures

- Pitting and crevice corrosion
- Dealloying
- Ammonia grooving and stress corrosion cracking
- Galvanic corrosion
- MIC
- Many above are combinations
- Erosion-Corrosion (this is actually one that is mechanically based)

Copper Failures

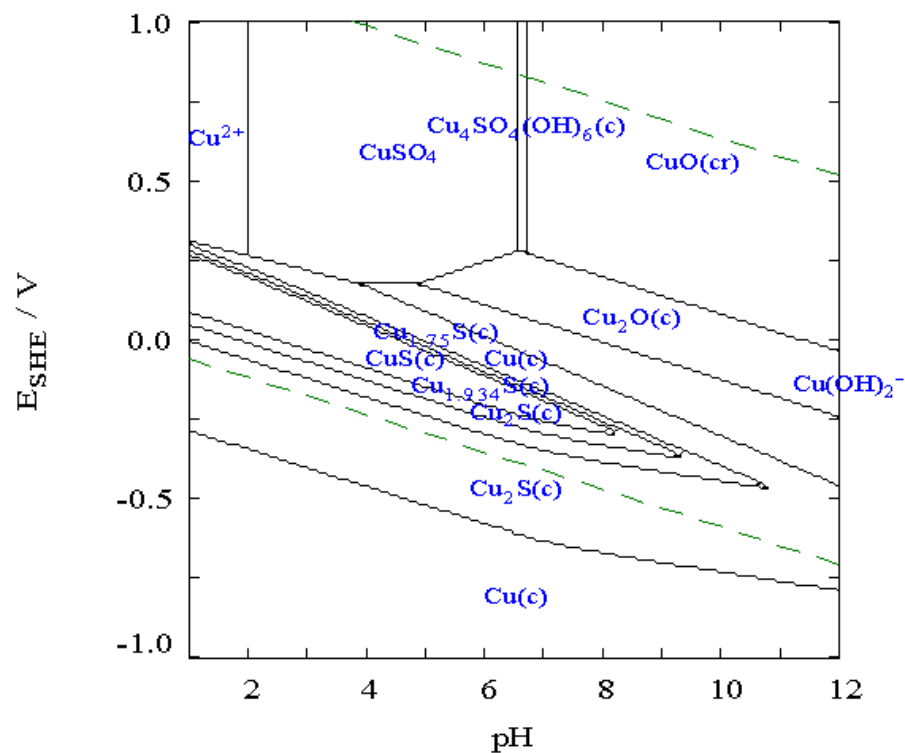
- Pitting and crevice corrosion
- Dealloying
- Ammonia Grooving & SCC



Add a Bit of H₂S

[Cu²⁺]_{TOT} = 10.00 μM

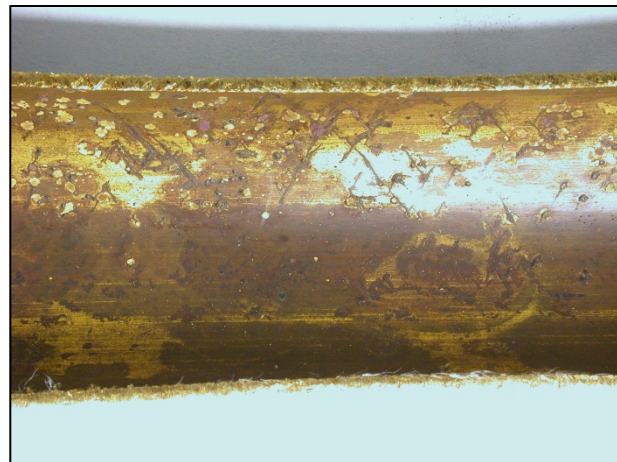
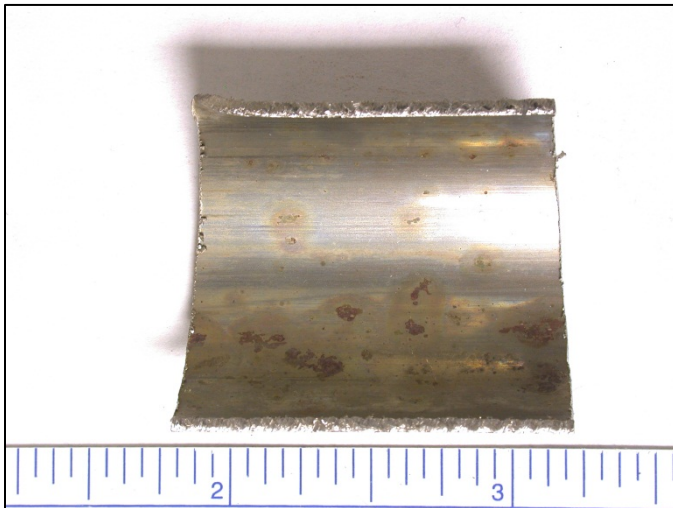
[HS⁻]_{TOT} = 10.00 mM



$t = 25^\circ C$

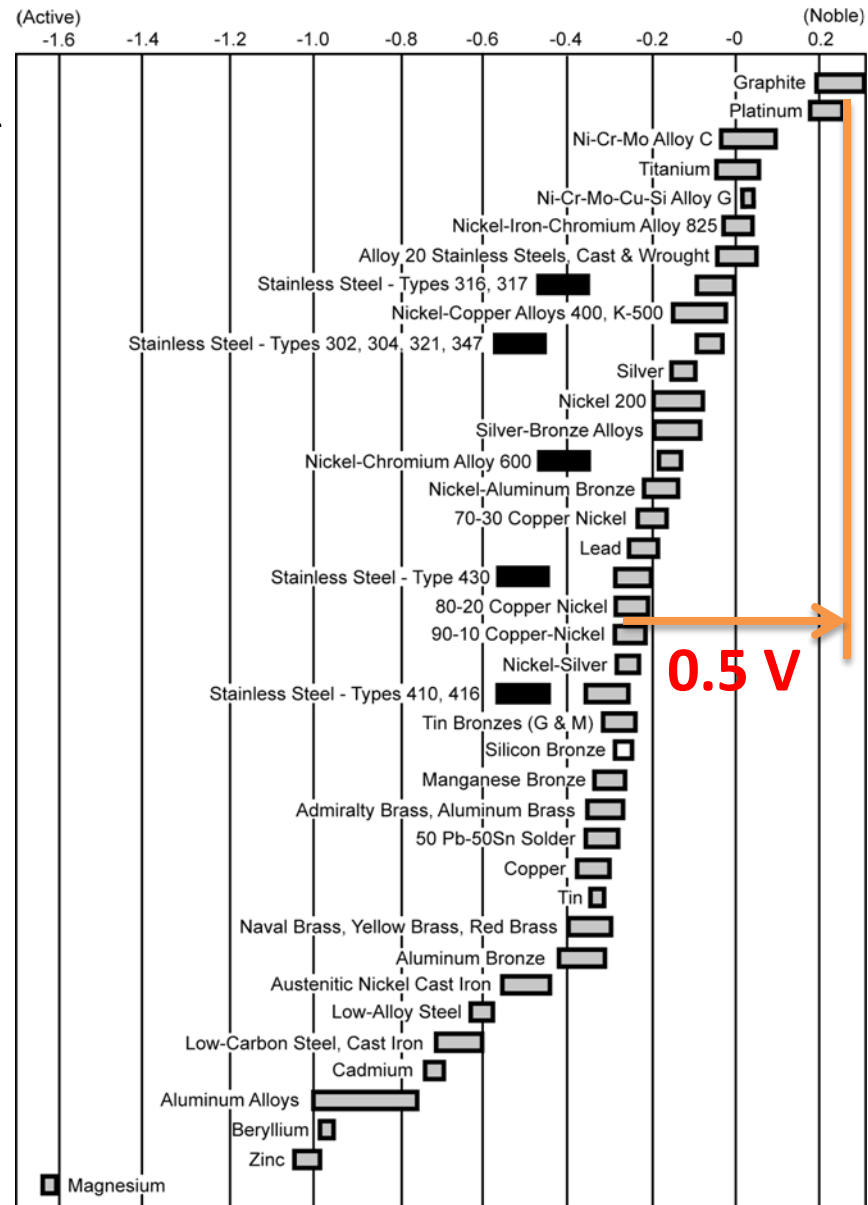
Copper Failures

- Galvanic Corrosion



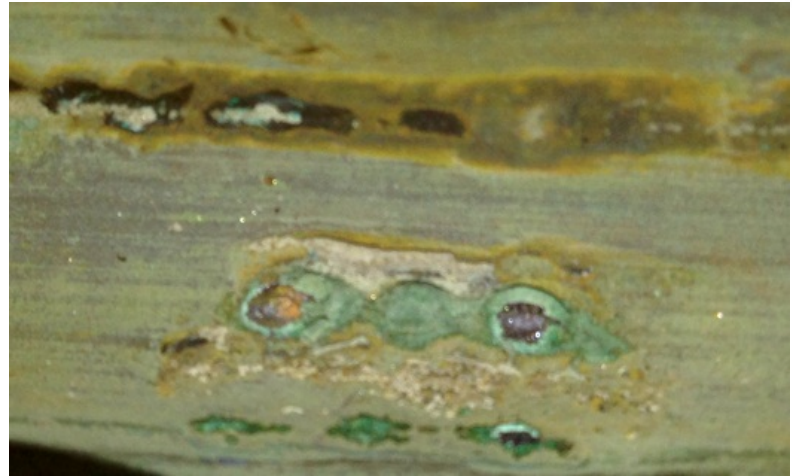
Galvanic Attack

- In area of graphitic char, the Cu/Ni becomes the sacrificial anode!
- It's crucial to make sure that Cu alloy is clean

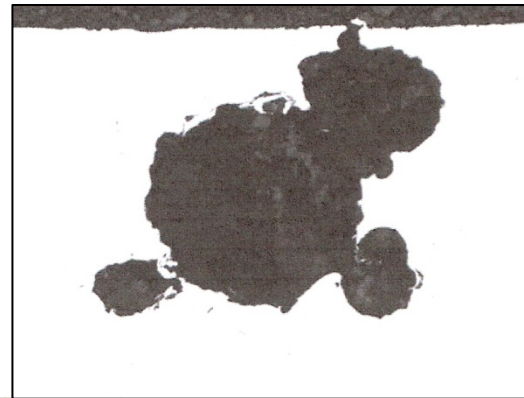


MIC Attack

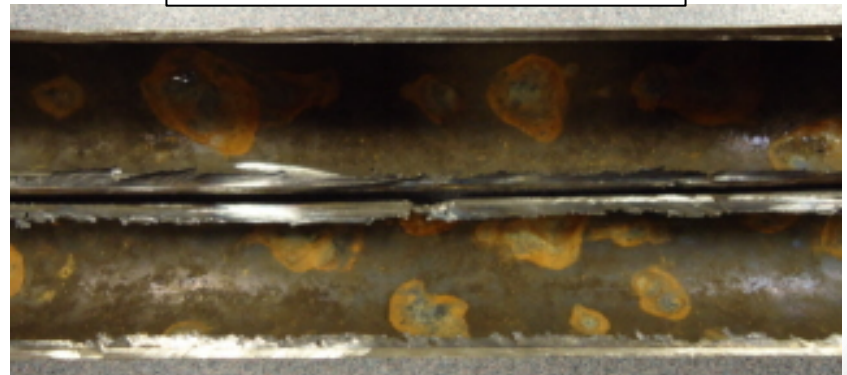
Copper Alloys



300 Series



Type 439



Bacteria Groups

Organism	Action	Problem
Thiobacillus	Sulfate Reducer	Produces H_2SO_4
Desulfovibrio	Sulfate Reducer	Produces H_2S
Gallionella	Mn/Fe Fixer	Precipitates MnO_2 , Fe_2O_3
Crenothrix	Mn/Fe Fixer	Precipitates MnO_2 , Fe_2O_3
Spaerotilus	Mn/Fe Fixer	Precipitates MnO_2 , Fe_2O_3
Nitrobacter	Nitrate Reducer	Produces HNO_3

Bad For Copper Alloys

Bad for 300 Series SS

Bad for Cu & Steel

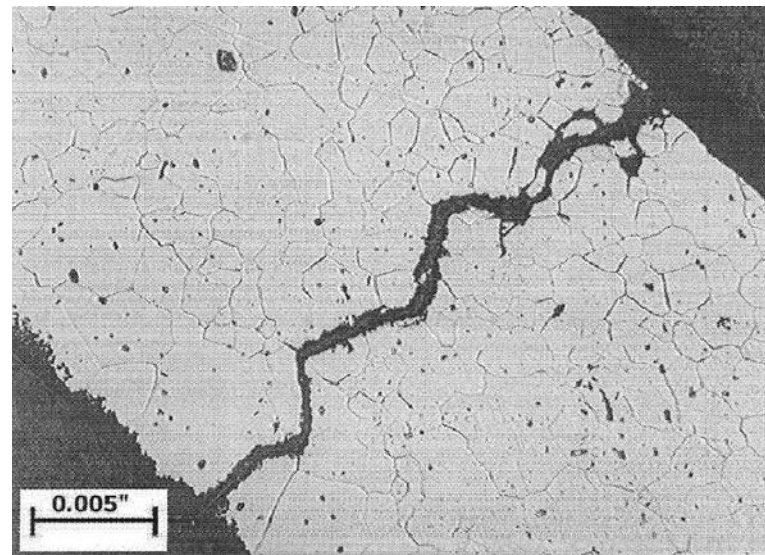
Hydrogen Embrittlement

- Has become very common on super-ferritic stainless steels and titanium
- Source of hydrogen is often cathodic protection systems
- These high performance alloys are often considered problem-free!

Hydrogen Embrittlement – Super-Ferritic Stainless

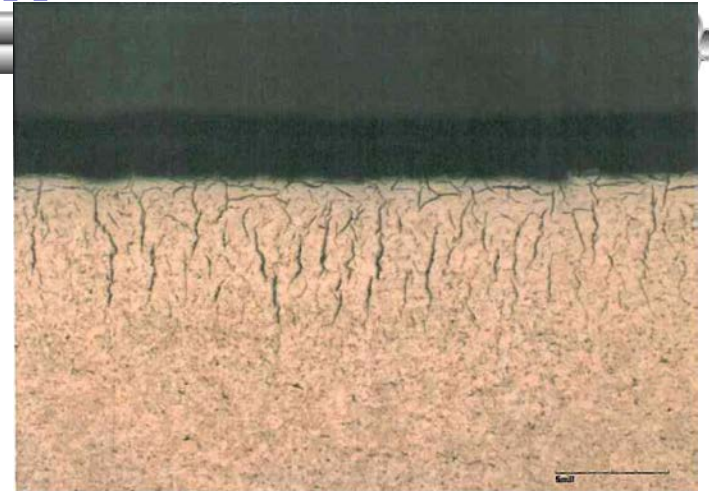


- Can occur quite suddenly under shock condition
- Occurs near H_2 source which is usually at end of tube at rolled transition joint.
- Usually at outer tubesheet edge near anode

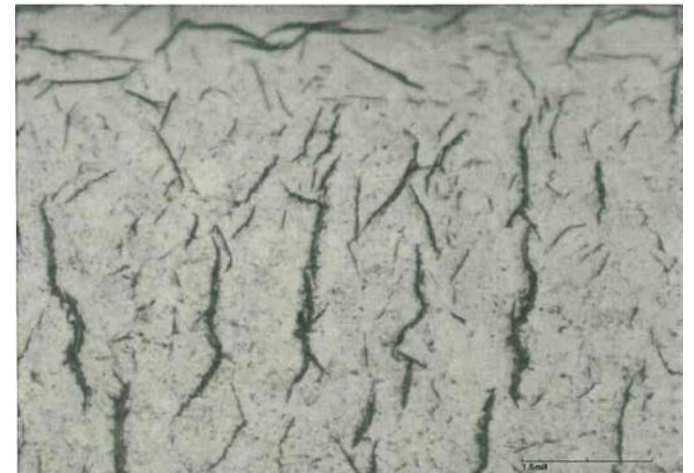


Hydrogen Embrittlement – Titanium

- Growth in Ti is gradual
- Located mostly near source but area is more extended
- If cathodically induced, usually tubesheets are damaged at same time



Source: Morris Young API Powerchem 2012



Hydrogen Embrittlement



- In most cases – easy to prevent!
 - Keep impressed current system voltage less negative than -750 mv.
 - Don't use Mg based sacrificial anodes
- Super-ferritic embrittlement is reversible
 - Once discovered, eliminate source and ductility will return
- Ti embrittlement is not reversible
 - 8 entire condensers have been replaced.

New Vibration Failure Mode



- Has been identified in 4 nuclear plants
- Random locations in the bundle
- Always associated with a longitudinal groove such as a scratch or weld depression

Source: T. Mayer EPRI BOP/NDE Conference,
August 6-8, 2012

New Vibration Mode Failure



- Believed to be high cycle fatigue from “whirling” motion
 - Tube may be “ovaling” during whirl
 - So far has only occurred to Ti
 - Ti has a low modulus and fatigue limit
 - May be accentuated by anisotropy
- precaution in ASME Section II Part D para. A454

Cleaning Challenges



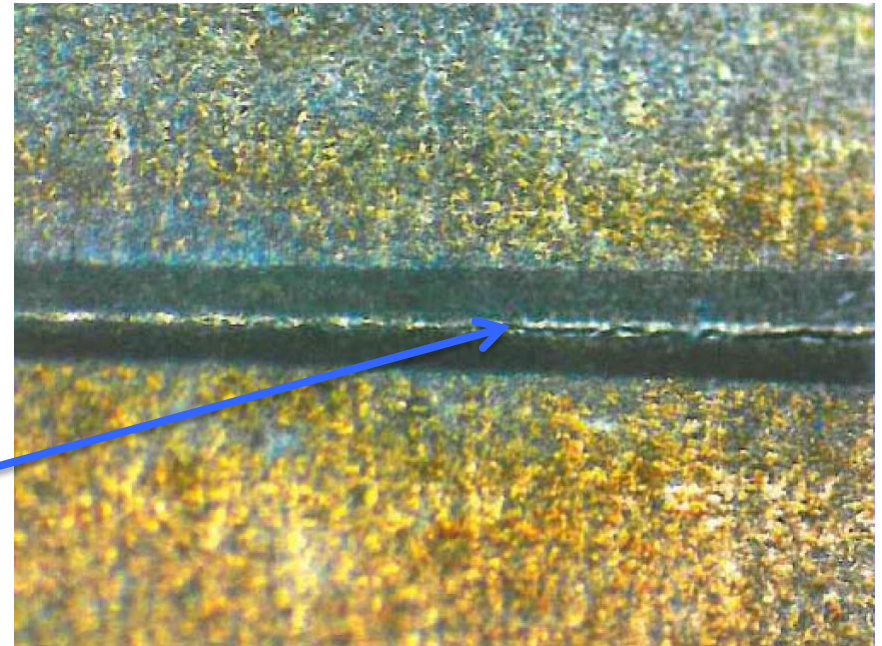
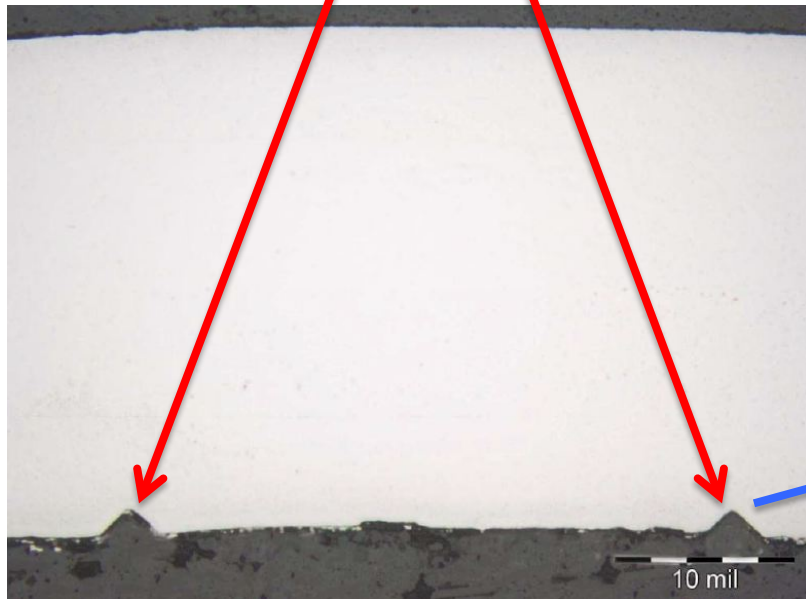
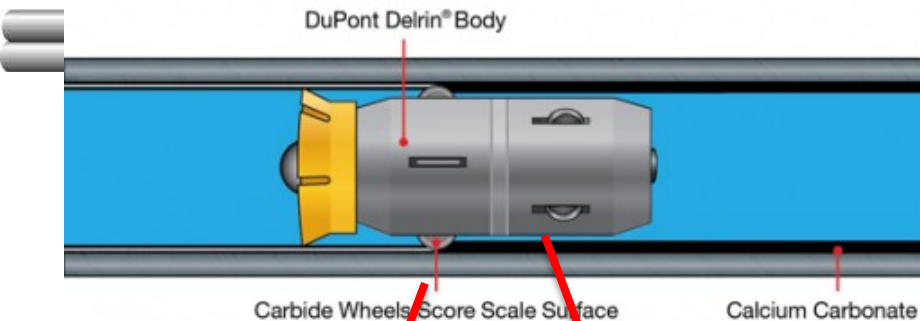
Cleaning Challenges

- How to avoid?
 - Turn off wand before exiting and don't turn on until it's into tube!
 - Use other cleaning methods



Cleaning Challenges

- Two Ti tubed plants
now having failures
from ID grooves



Source: W. Wiltsey EPRI BOP/NDE
Conf; Aug 6-8, 2012

“Tubes Are Not Made Like They Use To Be” Summary of 300 Series Critical Pitting Potential

Source	Ident	Anneal	Corr mV	Alloy	Comment
PTWM	D	Good furnace bright anneal	>1200	304L	
A	A		783	316L	
PTWM	L	Tinted furnace bright anneal	519	304L	
PTWM	E	Poor furnace bright anneal	472	304L	Less shiny
Trent	G	Good in-line anneal	453	316L	
B	B		432	316L	
Trent	F	In-line too low of temp	423	316L	Spec min
Trent	H	In-line with poor purge	364	316L	No tint
B	K		253	316L	Looks OK
C	C		248	316L	Dull

E. Blessman; EPRI Condenser Conf,
Chicago 2011

Failures Happen Quicker!

- Copper Alloys
 - Years ago Arsenic was standard addition
 - Today's manufacturing is focused on price
- 300 Series Stainless
 - Today alloy shaving has alloys at bottom of ASTM specification
 - Furnace annealing almost non-existent today
- Specifications rarely require corrosion resistance test

Summary

- No alloy is immune to everything! Even the expensive ones...
- The old “proven” alloys are no longer proven.
- Almost every failure is avoidable provided homework and planning is done.



Questions

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