

waterloopkundig laboratorium delft hydraulics laboratory

MICRO-BUBBLE DEAERATOR TEST RESULTS

M 1411

September 1976



Conclusion

Conclusion on the basis of the completed tests:

- in a period of between 4-6 hours the air content of the system water will drop to half the original value.
- intime an air bubble outside of the circulation will disappear by absorption.
- in view of the water temperature at the place of the micro-bubble deaerator it may be expected that eventually the air content will fall to $\approx 4^0/00$

Thus:

No corrosion will arise at an air content level of $\approx 4^0/00$.
The installation will not be further contaminated and the corrosion process will be stopped.

Department of Mechanical Engineering

Manufacturing and machining group for the processing industries

MEASURING CIRCUIT FOR THE TESTING
OF DEAERATORS



Conclusion

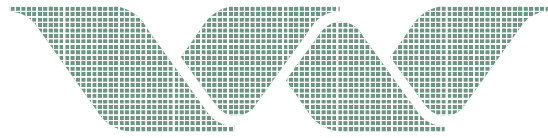
It can be concluded that the Spirovent is able to remove even the smallest of air bubbles within a few minutes.

For the operation of the air deaerator this appears to be of the utmost importance. As a consequence of temperature rises in the boiler, air dissolved in the water will be partly driven from the solution and transported with the liquid in the form of micro-bubbles.

Removing micro-bubbles using the deaerator had not previously been observed by us. The effect of this is however very considerable, because this results in water in cold zones being undersaturated with air, i.e. air will dissolve partly in that cold water when coming into direct contact and will consequently then be released from the solution in the boiler and will then be removed by the deaerator.

In this manner an air bubble, which is apparently trapped in a cold place in the circuit, will also be removed.

The operation of such a deaerator is thus evidently highly superior to conventional air separators.



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lowering of cavitation in a circulation pump
through the application of the Spirovent®
micro-bubble deaerator

research report

M 1641

June 1983



Conclusion

When taking the readings it was established that the Spirovent® micro-bubble deaerator removes bubbles that have come free in the circuit. If a Spirovent® is not present then air remains in the circuit; the air is present in a dissolved state with unsaturated water, and in the form of bubbles in the case of oversaturation.

All results from the readings indicated that after a small lowering of pressure in a circuit with saturated water, the strength of vibrations in the pump housing first increase and then, after a certain period of time, decrease once again. The bubbles that cause the vibrations in the pump housing are removed from the circuit by the Spirovent®.

The removal of bubbles by means of the Spirovent® is most speedily achieved at a high temperature and low flow rate. In the circuit of 8 / 1 it takes about 2,000 seconds to remove the bubbles at low temperature (20°C). At a temperature of about 80°C the removal of bubbles takes about 200 seconds.

Separation of solid particles with the Spirovent
type Dirt/Drain

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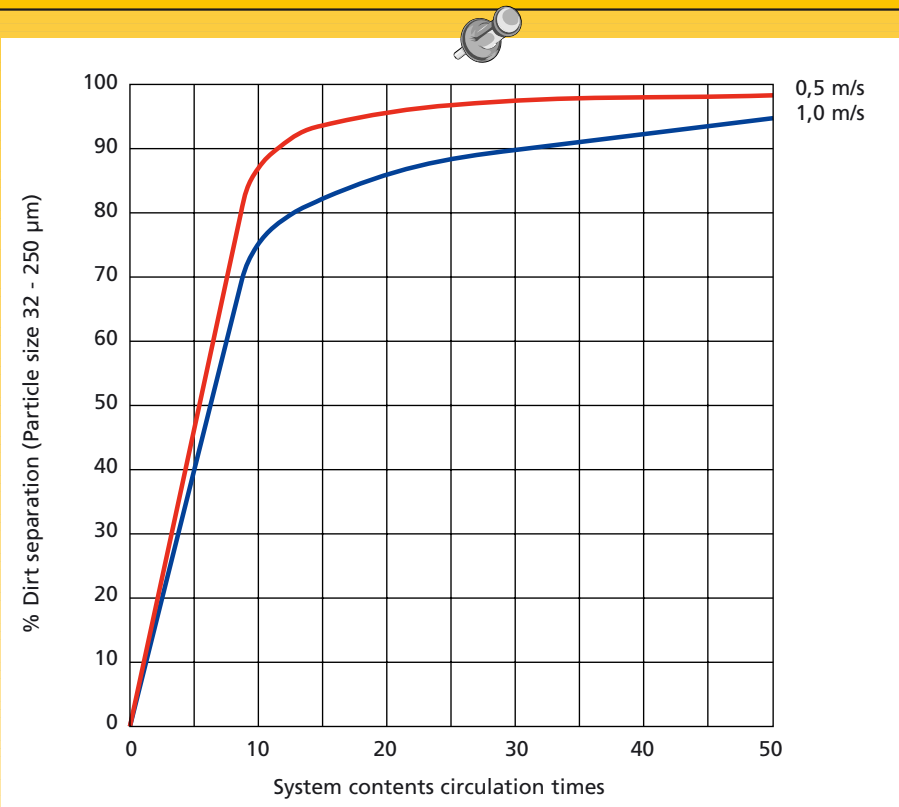
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Conclusion

The particles are separated better as:
- the approach velocity is lowered;
- the particles are larger;
- the water passes more frequently through the Spirovent type Dirt or Drain.