

العنوان:	مقاومة التآكل الناتج عن ظاهرة التكهف في المنشآت المائية
المؤلف الرئيسي:	اسحق، كنانة
مؤلفين آخرين:	ضحية، فؤاد، إبراهيم، غسان محمود(مشرف)
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الدرجة العلمية:	رسالة ماجستير
الجامعة:	جامعة البعث
الكلية:	كلية الهندسة الميكانيكية والكهربائية
الدولة:	سوريا
قواعد المعلومات:	Dissertations
مواضيع:	الهندسة الميكانيكية، المنشآت المائية، مقاومة التآكل
رابط:	https://search.mandumah.com/Record/590095

ABSTRACT

A variety of metallic and ceramic coatings is available to protect metallic surfaces from high temperature, wear, and corrosive environments. One of many commercially available thermal spray techniques applies these coatings. In many countries, high velocity oxygen fuel (HVOF) spraying technique is widely used to enhance erosion and corrosion resistance of steel surfaces and frequently used to repair worn away parts and equipments; which will improve availability and reduce operational cost.

The aim of the present study is to evaluate the performance of the different coating conditions. Micro structural investigation involved estimating oxide and porosity contents. Mechanical properties of the coatings were characterized by micro hardness and tensile bonding strength tests..

Problem Statement

The term cavitation refers to the formation and collapse of vapor bubbles or cavities in a fluid, generally due to localized reductions in the dynamic pressure. The collapse of vapor cavities can produce extremely high pressures that frequently damage adjacent surfaces and cause material loss. Cavitation is a major problem for the operation of hydraulic equipment such as hydroelectric turbines, valves and fittings, flow meters, hydrofoils, pumps, and ship propellers. Cavitation frequently contributes to high maintenance and repair costs; revenue lost due to downtime and cost of replacement power; decreased operating efficiencies; and reduction of equipment service life. The most commonly used method for cavitation repair is the fusion process (i.e., welding). This method involves removing material from the damaged areas and filling the space by welding. The most widely used filler materials are 308L or 309L stainless steel.

Objective

The objective of this research was to demonstrate the effectiveness of innovative non-fusion thermal spray cavitation- and erosion-resistant coatings for hydroelectric turbines and pumps. The research objective included the selection of special coating materials and development of detailed thermal spray processing techniques.

Approach

A list of candidate cavitation/erosion resistant coatings could be thermally sprayed by high velocity oxyfuel (HVOF) and plasma spray. The list consisted of three types of materials: Triballoys (T-700, T-800, and T-400), Stellite (cobalt-based and nickel-based) and tungsten carbide alloy called Cermet that based WC-Co-Cr and could be thermally sprayed and are known for their good wear and corrosion performance

The results of these evaluations were to be used as a guide to determine the most effective means for cavitation/erosion-resistant coating repair using thermal spray. The technical and economical aspects of current repair/maintenance materials were to be studied for cost/performance comparison between welding and thermal spray process.

Conclusions

The thermal spray coatings deposited by the high velocity oxyfuel (HVOF) process and tested exhibited lower cavitation wear rates than the thermal spray coatings deposited by the plasma spray process, or by welding. The cost of applying Weld repair by 308L stainless steel was determined to be, by contrast, costs three times as much as HVOF Stellite6 coatings applied to a hydroelectric turbine in the field, and two times as much as the cost of applying Stellite 6 using the HVOF process to a water pump.

:

(HVOF)

(Stellite6)

(HVOF)

(HVOF)

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جامعة البعث

كلية الهندسة الميكانيكية والكهربائية

قسم هندسة التصميم والإنتاج

مقاومة الناآل الناتج عن ظاهرة التكهف

في المنشآت المائية

دراسة أعدت لنيل درجة الماجستير في الهندسة

الميكانيكية

إعداد المهندس: كنانة إسحق

بإشراف الدكتور:

د.غسان إبراهيم

أ.د.فؤاد ضحية

كلمة شكر

أود أن التوجه بالشكر لكل من ساهم في انجاز هذا العمل وخاصة

أساتذتي المشرفين الدكتور فؤاد ضحية والدكتور غسان إبراهيم لجهودهما

المبذولة في إرشادي ومساعدتي ودعمي.

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:

(HVOF)

(Stellite6)

(HVOF)

(HVOF)

الفصل الأول التكهف - تعريفه ومعاييره

1-1- تعريف التكهف: Cavitation :

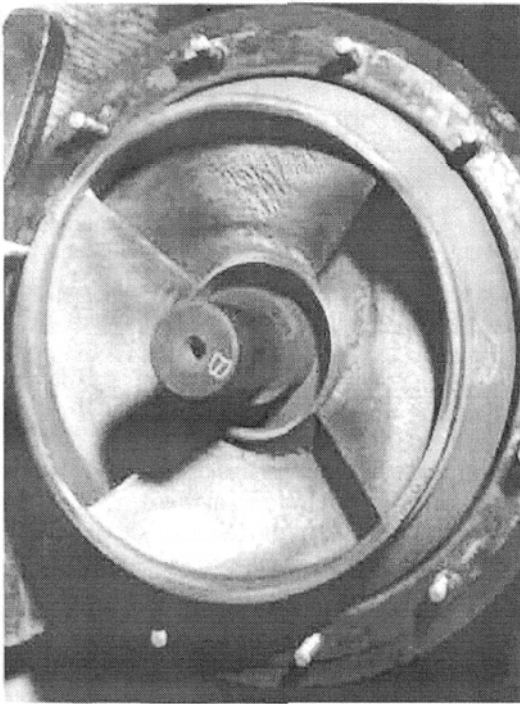
" " .
" "

(1-1)

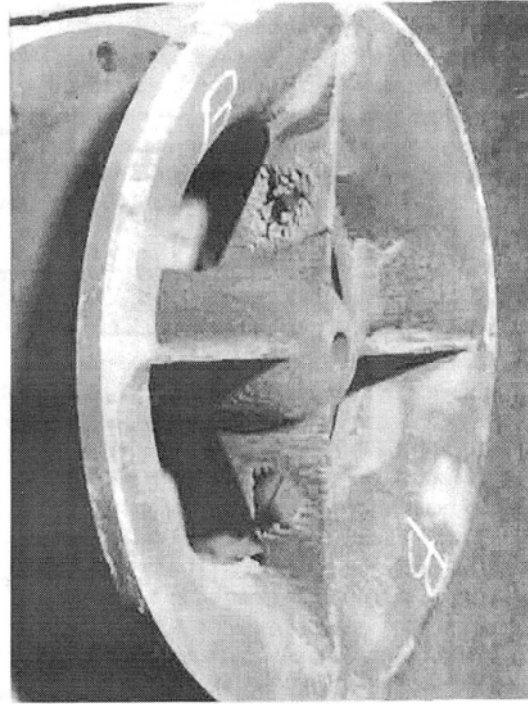


(1-1)

(2-1)



a



b

(2 -1)

:Cavitation Norms : -2-1

()

:

:Critical Pressure : -1-2-1

)

:(

$$P_{abs} > p_{cr} \dots \dots \dots (1-1)$$

(absolute pressure)

P_{abs}

p_{cr} :

(1-1)

()

(1-1)

t [c °]	0	10	20	40	60	80
p_{cr} [k.pa]	0.589	1.177	2.354	7.357	19.914	47.382
$h_{cr} = \frac{p_{cr}}{\rho g}$ [m]	0.06	0.12	0.24	0.75	2.03	4.83

: Critical Vacuum :

-2-2-1

$$\left(\frac{P_{at}}{\rho g}\right)$$

$$: \left(\frac{P}{\rho g}\right)$$

$$H_v = \frac{P_{at}}{\rho g} - \frac{p}{\rho g} \dots\dots (2-1)$$

:

$$() P_{Cr}$$

$$H_v \leq (H_v)_{Cr} \dots\dots\dots(3-1)$$

:

$$(H_v)_{Cr} = \frac{P_{at}}{\rho g} - \frac{P_{Cr}}{\rho g} \dots\dots\dots(4-1)$$

$$(H_v)_{Cr}$$

$$H_v :$$

$$m\backslash sec^2$$

$$:g$$

$$kg\backslash m^3$$

$$: \rho$$

$$(H_v)_{cr}$$

: (Net Positive Suction Head) :

-3-2-1

NPSH

.(Net Positive Suction Head)

P_{cr}

NPSH

. [1] .

:Cavitation in hydraulic machines :

-3-1

:Turbines:

-1-3-1



(3-1)

: Cavitation in Pumps :

-2-3-1

[2].

:

.1

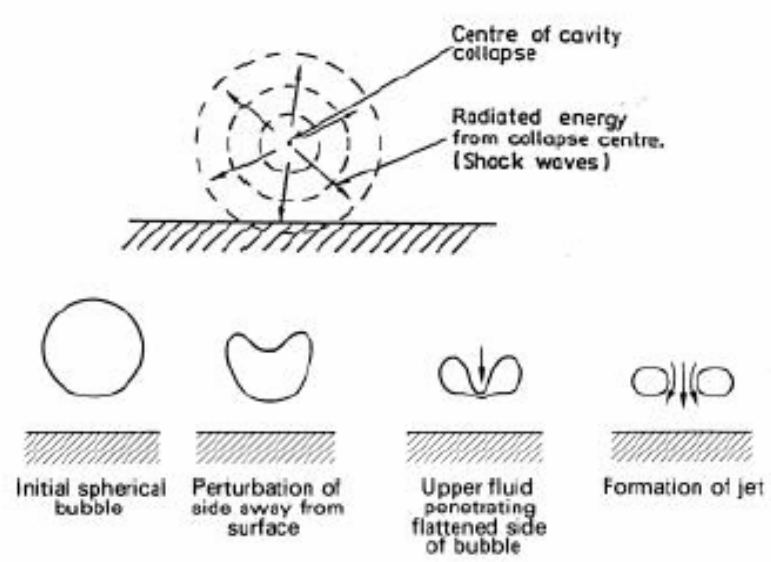
.2

.3

: 1-2

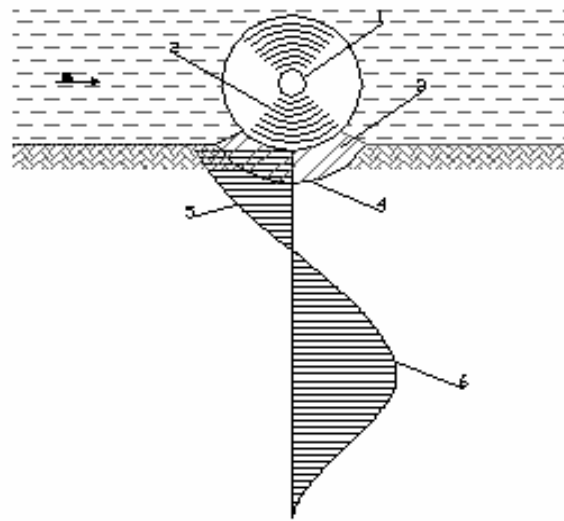
(4000 atm) 400 MPa

(1-2)



(1-2)

(2-2)



(2-2)

-1

-2

-3

-4

-5

-6

:

() .

(3-2)



(3-2)

:

2-2

:

.0.05 cm

-
-
-

0.05 cm

:

8000

0.025 cm 0.0125 cm

cm

0.025

0.10 cm

[3]

		cm	
		0.0125-0.025	
		0.025	
		0.10	

:

•

•

: -1-2-2

:

:

•

•

•

.309 L 308 L

:

-2-2-2

:

(Schoop)

1911

: 1955

(R.M. Poorman, H.P. Sargent, and H. Lamprey)

(G. H. Smit, J. F. Pelton, and R.C. Eschenbach)

1958

(R. M . Gage, O. H. Nestor, and D. M. Yenni)

1962

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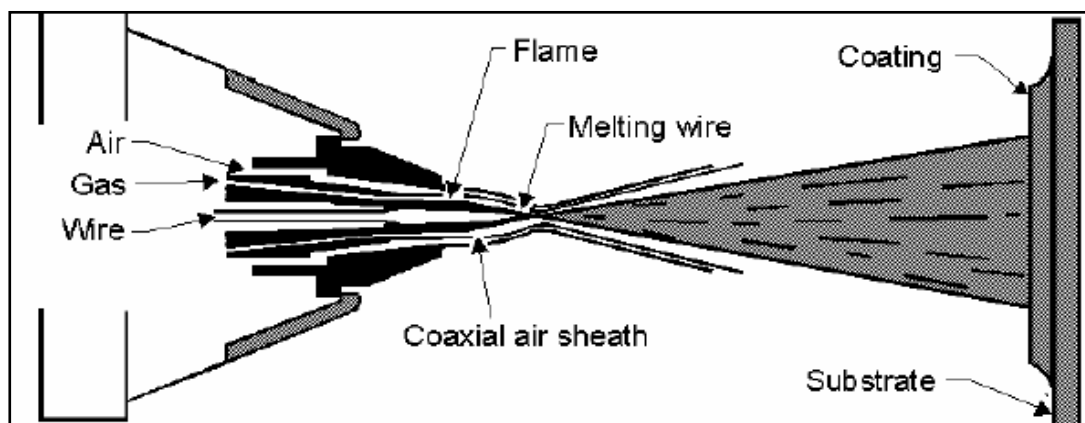
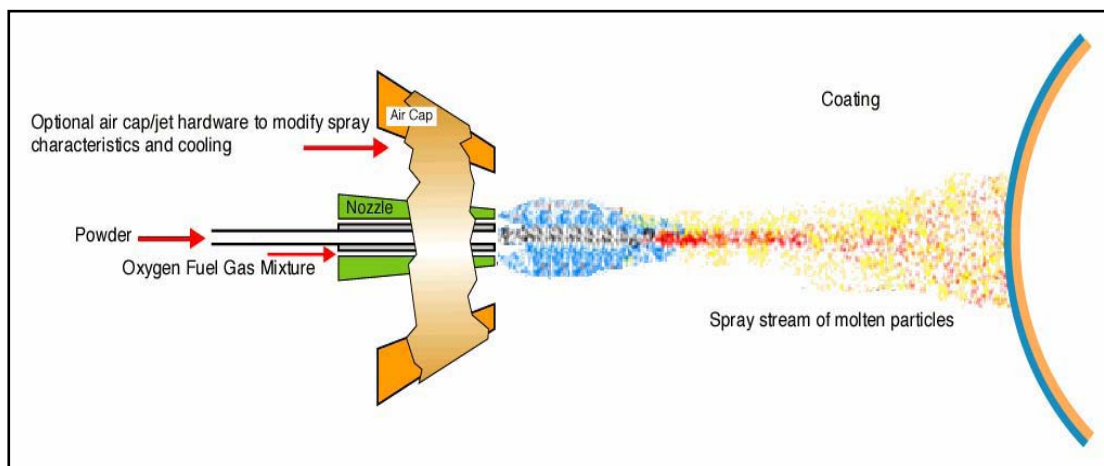
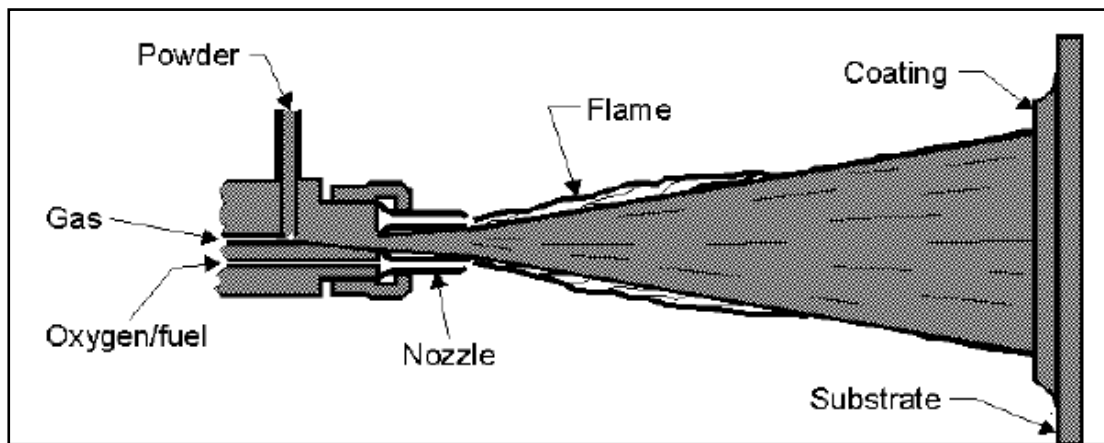
.

•

. (HVOF) (High Velocity Oxyfuel)

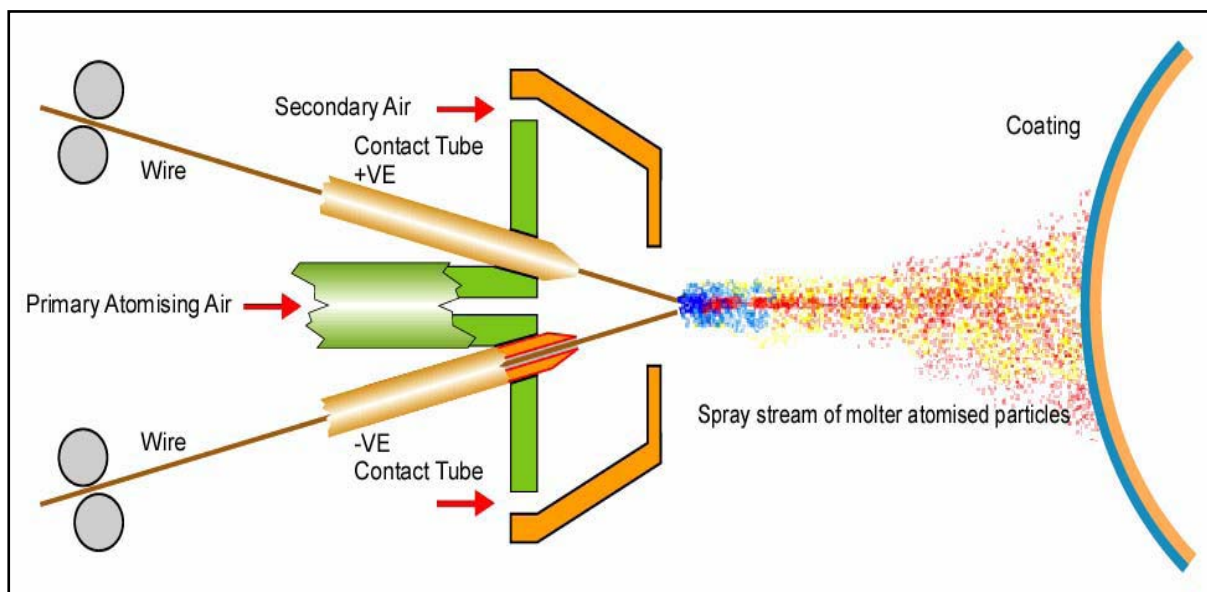
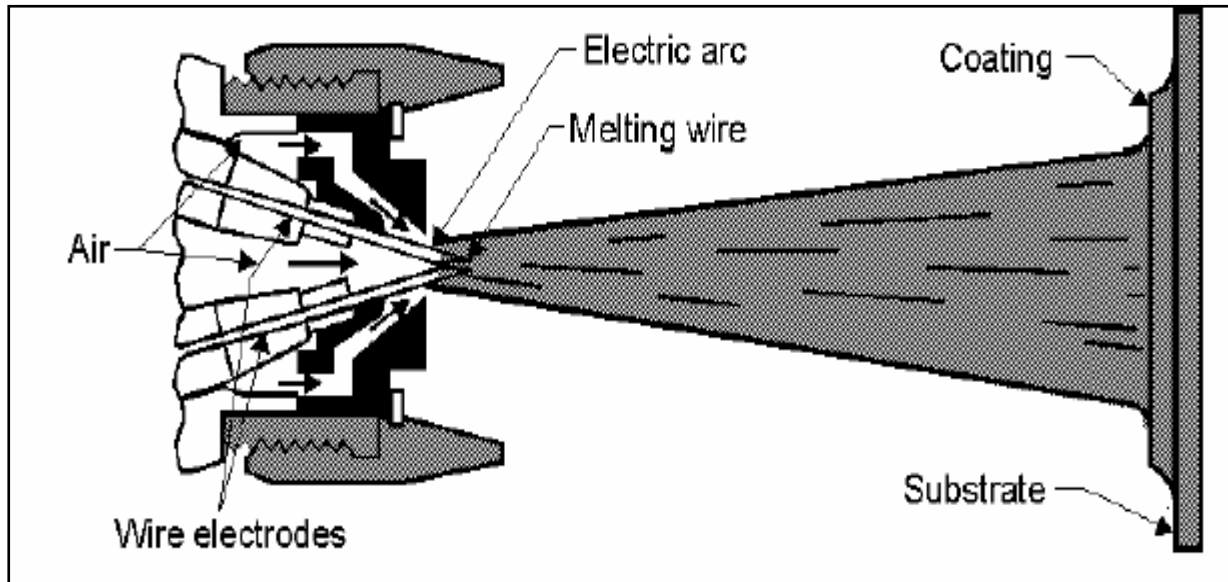
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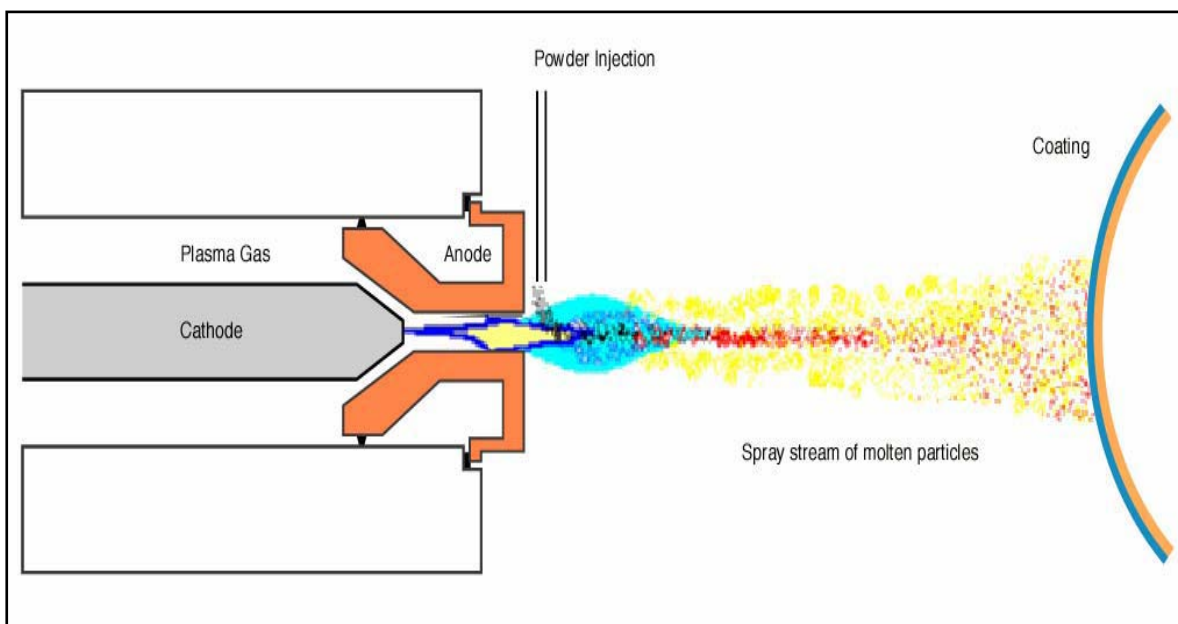
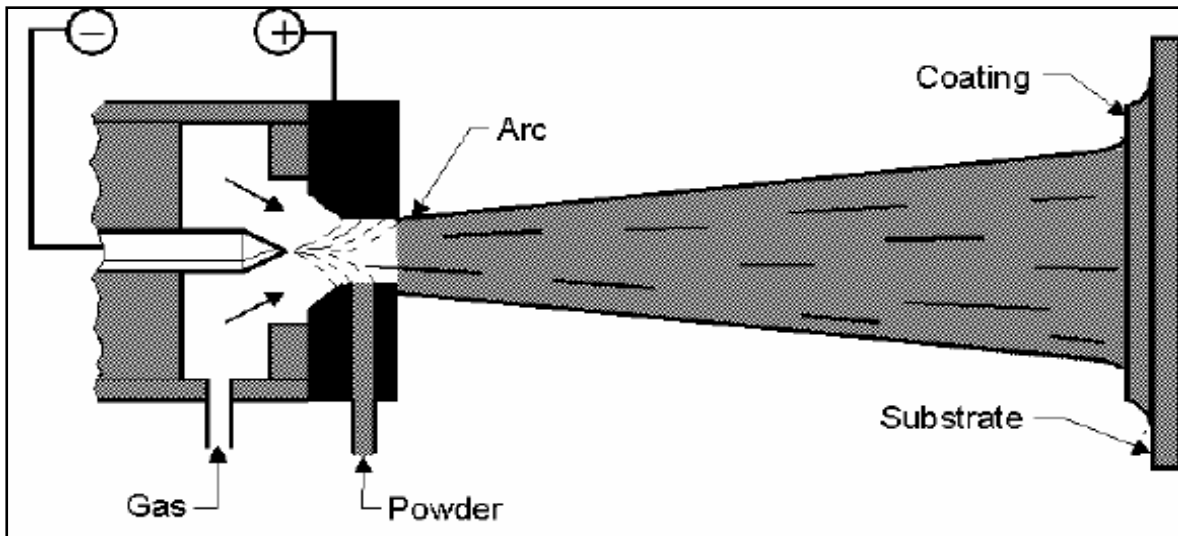


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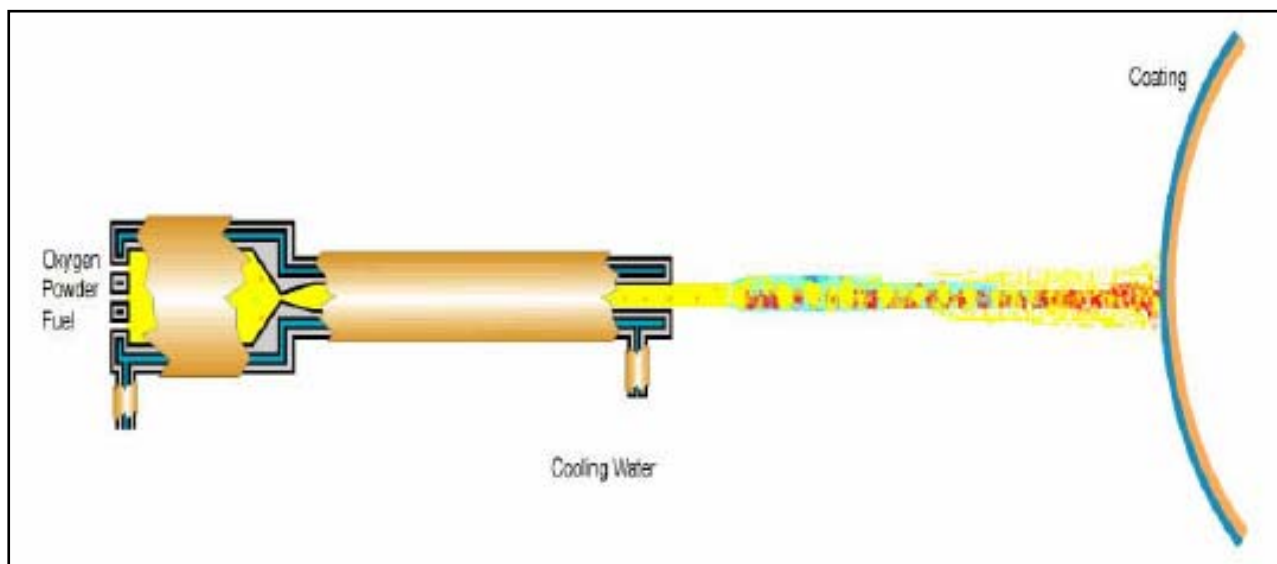
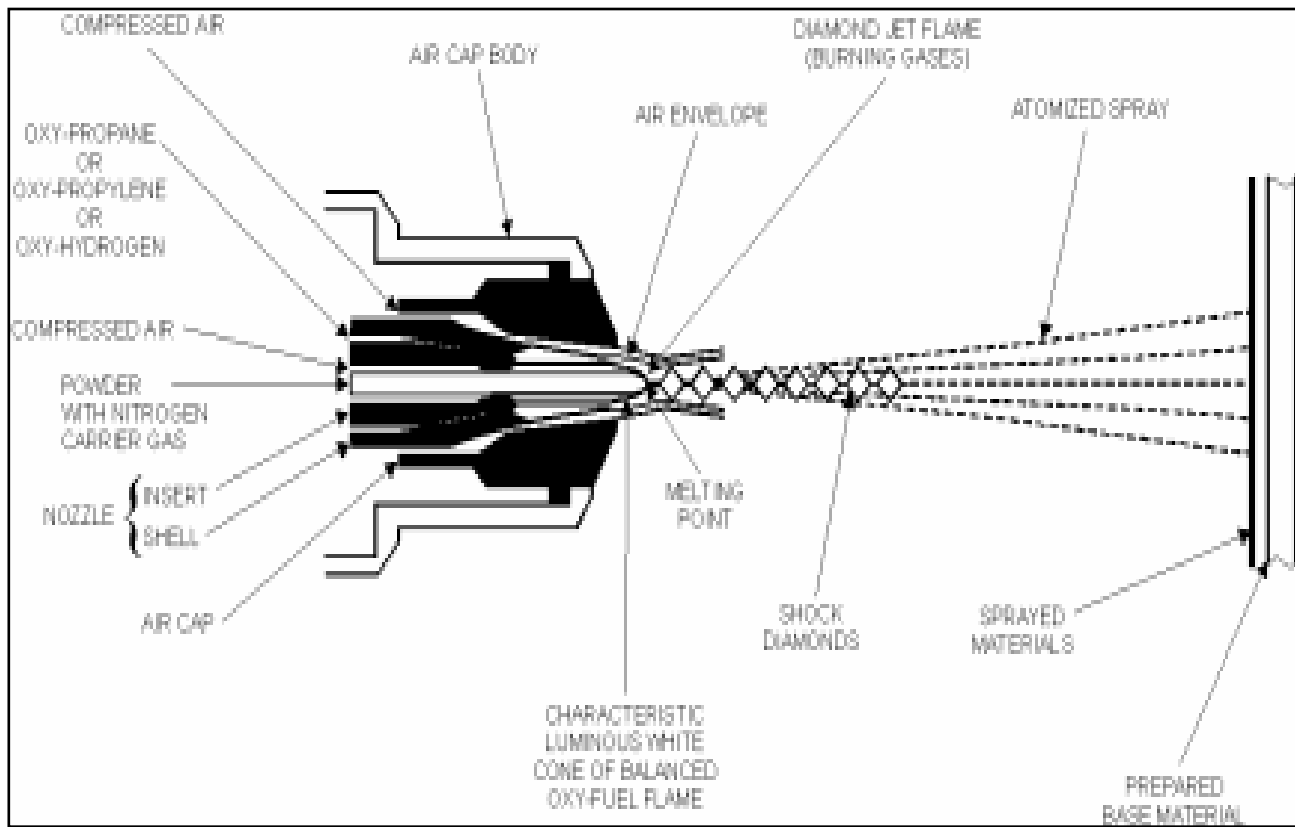
(4-2)



(5-2)



(6-2)



(HVOF)

(7-2)

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بإشراف الدكتور:

د.غسان إبراهيم

أ.د.فؤاد ضحية