

# Gamma Absorption Technique 가

# Trayed Column

\*, \*  
( )

2007 11 8 / 2008 3 6

가  
Co-60 150 mCi BGO detector (vapor) tray 가 tray  
Tray,

1.  
가 5  
4.6%( 30 )  
70 가 가 가  
shut down 가 가  
가 가  
[1]. 가 tray  
Ir-192 Co-60 가 가  
가 1990 가 가  
( ) NCC(Naphtha Cracking Center) 가 [1].

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가  
 150 mCi <sup>60</sup>Co( energy=1.17, 1.13 MeV,  $\lambda=5.26$  ,  
 factor=1.295 R · m h<sup>-1</sup> · Ci<sup>-1</sup>)  
 BGO(1x1 inch, Bicron)  
 holder  
 collimation depth slit 3.5 cm 1 cm  
 holder (Disc beam)  
 aperture slit

digital  
 가  
 loop coil  
 가  
 slip ring  
 noise  
 coil  
 detector  
 step motor  
 micom pc

Fig

1. (10 sec)  
 (counting) (5 cm)  
 pneumatic column  
 scanner [1], automatic column scanner

Panoramic  
 Source holder  
 [2-4].  
 tray  
 가 40 m 가 2.5 m  
 3.0 m  
 Fig. 2 Fig. 3 가 Fig. 2

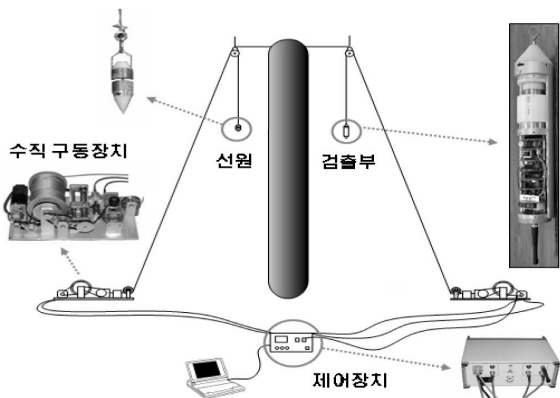


Fig. 1. Experimental set-up for scaled gamma radioisotope application to gamma scanning.

tray  
 EVEN ODD Fig. 2 [2].  
 가  
 $I = I_0 \times \exp(-\mu \cdot t)$  (Lambert-Bees' law)  
 ( intensity)가  
 $I_0$   
 $\mu$   
 $t$   
 가 [1].

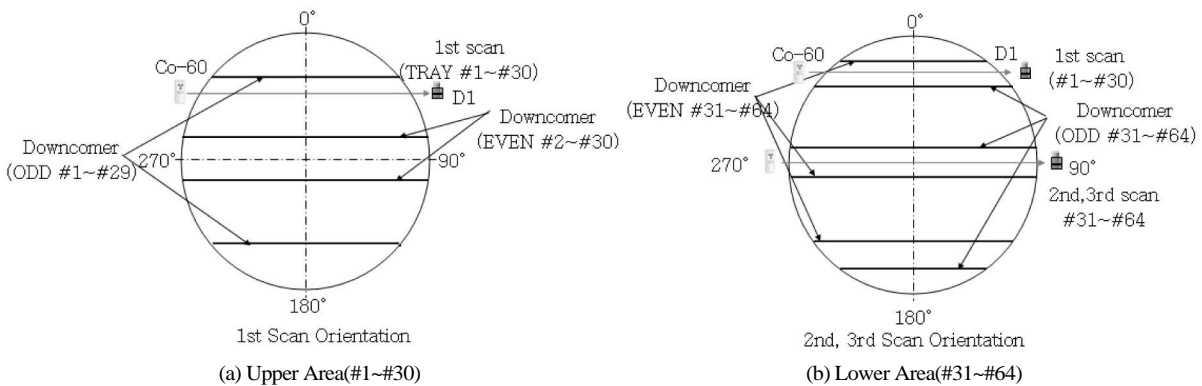


Fig. 2. Orientation of gamma ray path according to the area of interest in a column.

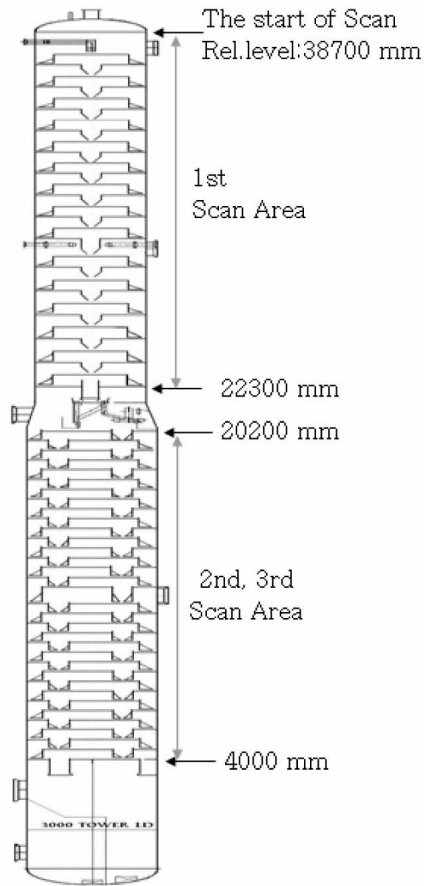


Fig. 3. Drawing of the column and scanning section for gamma scanning.

linear attenuation coefficient) [5]. (effective

$$I_{meas.} = BI_0 e^{-\mu x} = I_0 e^{-\mu_{eff} x}$$

$\mu_{eff} = \mu \ln(B)$  가 (absorber) (steel, insulator, media )

3.

가 3

1 scan  
2 3 scan

가

Table 1.

1 38.7 m~22.3 m , 2-3  
20.2 m~4.0 m

Fig 4.( : 1 ) Fig

5.( : 2 , 3 ) x

CPS(counts per second) collimated

(build up factor: B)

length) (density on the path) 가 [6]. y scan

tray

Table 1. Experimental Conditions of Column for Gamma Scan.

Scan no.	Operation condition	Scan section	ID.(mm)	Scan level(mm)	Scan direction
1st	$\Delta P=0.68\text{kg/cm}^2, \text{g}$ Reflux:68ton/hr	#1~#30	2,500	38,700~22,300	Top-Down
2nd	$\Delta P=0.68\text{kg/cm}^2, \text{g}$ Reflux:68ton/hr	#31~#64	3,000	20,300~4,000	Mid.-Down
3rd	$\Delta P=0.68\text{kg/cm}^2, \text{g}$ Reflux:62ton/hr	#31~#64	3,000	20,300~4,000	Mid.-Down

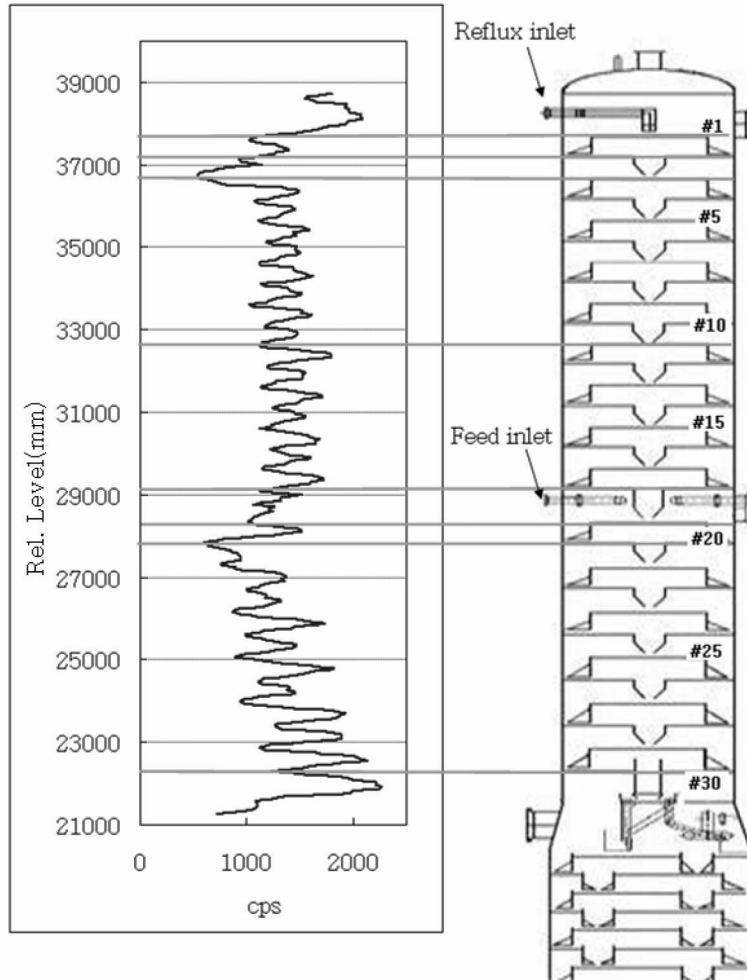


Fig. 4. Gamma radiation count profile in the upper part of a column.

mm) (Fig 4.) tray #2~#3(37200 mm~36700 mm) column 가  
 , 가 가 (separation)  
 , tray #3~#19(36700 mm~29100 mm) . tray #2~#3 #19~#20  
 (vapor) 가 가 가  
 tray #2~#3 가 vapor가  
 , tray #2~#3 가 down-comer , Fig 5 level 22000 mm count  
 , (tray #3~#19) 가 가  
 , tray #31~#64 (20300 mm~4000 mm)  
 #2~#3 가 , tray 가 가 , Fig  
 . Fig 4. tray #19~#20(28200 mm~27800 mm)  
 , tray #2~#3 (37200 mm~36700 mm) Fig 5. 2 scan 가 tray  
 mm) profile . #47(12800 mm)  
 #18~#19(29200 mm~28200 mm) feed inlet(liquid tray #47 tray (liquid  
 vapor) , #21(27000 mm) phase)/ (vapor phase)  
 , 가 가 , tray  
 vapor vapor flooding 가 . tray #47

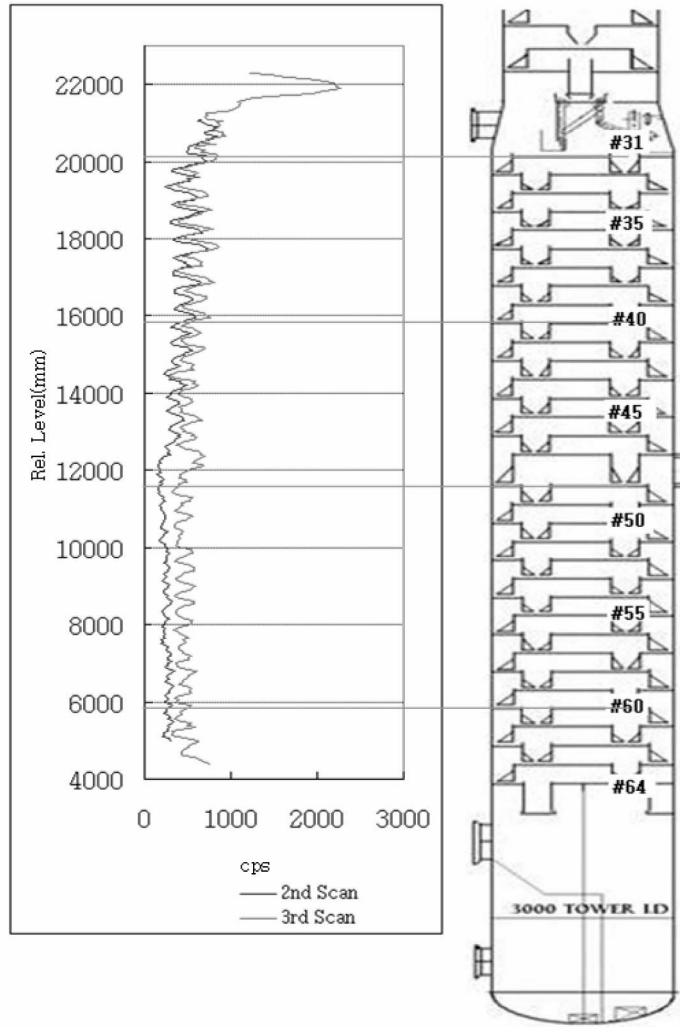


Fig. 4. Gamma radiation count profile in the upper part of a column.

#48~#64(12100 4. 가 down-comer  
 mm~4500 mm) , (vapor)가 가 column  
 . 2 3 scan . (tray #2~#3, tray  
 , #19~#20) 가 가  
 가 (3 scan). , 2 가  
 scan flooding 가 tray #47  
 가 Tray 가 2 scan tray  
 2 3 scan . Tray flooding 가  
 , tray scan) flooding 가 (3  
 tray column , Tray patch Tray level 가  
 , Tray tray (separation)  
 가 가

- 가
- trayed column Effluent Fractionator  
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1. , , 가  
J. Korea Ind. Eng. chem, 2002;13(1):19-24.
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## In-service Investigation on the Flow Dynamics of a Trayed Column from the Measurement of an Internal Density by using a Gamma Absorption Technique

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**Abstract** - A distillation tower is one of the important facilities which separates and refines a crude oil stream according to certain boiling points. Its operation efficiency can affect the productivity of a refinery substantially. The objective of this study is to elucidate some operational information on the internal conditions of a distillation tower from a measurement of density profile by using a sealed gamma-ray source and a radiation detector. Gamma radiation counts were measured by a BGO detector positioned diametrically outside the tower-wall, opposite to the gamma source( $\text{Co-60}$ ) as the detector and the source were lowered concurrently. From the results, structural abnormality of the trays was not found inside the tower. Considering the flow distribution patterns, however, a vapor phase was dominantly formed at the upper part of the tower and a liquid phase at the lower part. From the gamma scanning of the distillation tower, it is anticipated that the gamma absorption technique can be used as an important tool for confirming the structural soundness of trays and investigating flow distribution in refinery facilities.

**Keywords** : Distillation tower, Sealed gamma-ray source, Automatic column scanner, Gamma scan, Tray, Industrial process diagnosis