Introduction to ClO₂

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Cooling System Treatment

Treatment of a cooling system has two basic objectives:1. To protect and extend the life of the cooling system2. To insure good heat transfer and removal.

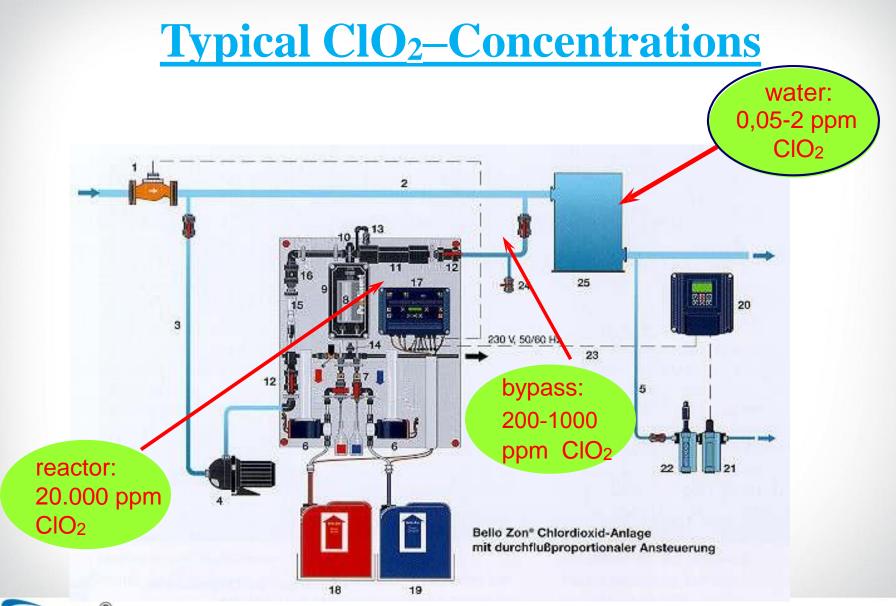
Three components to a cooling water treatment program:

- 1. Microbiological control,
- 2. Scale and deposit control, and
- 3. Corrosion control.

The treatment program selected based upon its performance and its compatibility

Microbiological control is arguably the most important portion of a cooling tower treatment program.







Chlorine Dioxide Generating Methods



Chlorite / Chlorine - Procedure

chemicals: Sodium Chlorite (NaClO₂) Chlorine Gas (Cl₂)

2 NaClO₂ + $Cl_2 < 2 ClO_2 + 2 NaCl$

100 % theoretical chemical conversion efficiency

Relatively low cost especially if Cl2 is locally available

> 90 % yield, if the gas chlorine dosing system is perfectly trimmed

no chlorine-free solution of chlorine dioxide
chlorinated by-products are not excluded



Chlorite / Chlorine - Procedure

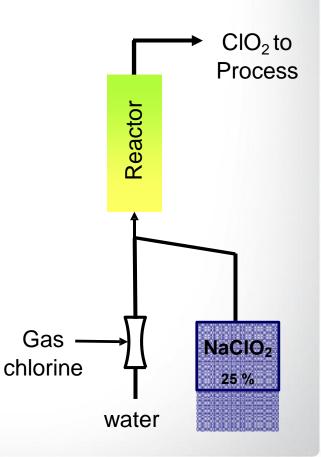
eductor driven dosage of gas chlorine into water

metering pump driven dosage of chlorite

pressurized system avoiding development of gas bubbles

precise control of gas and water flow required

capacity hardly controllable







The sodium chlorite reacted with a Chlorine gas to convert ClO2 through a ClO2 generator

applied as a dilute solution

It should be applied to processing system in a manner, which permits adequate mixing and uniform distribution

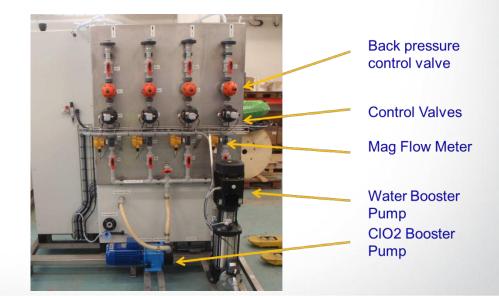
The feed point should be well below the water level to prevent volatilization of the ClO2



CIO2 Generator Model AD DS









Selection Criteria for ClO₂-Generators

Capacity

- Small < 1 kg/h
- Medium 1 10 kg/h
- Large > 10 kg/h

precursor chemicals

- liquid chemicals
- liquid + gaseous chemicals (chlorine gas)

yield and chemical by-products chlorite and chlorate

chlorinated organics

safety features

Costs

- invest costs
- operating costs



when to consider it

Large cooling systems with problems

>2000 l/day bleach

Open recirculating cooling systems

Minimum recirculation rate 7500 m3/h

Electro-Chlorintors high generating and maintenance costs.

Once through Sea Water Cooling Systems:

• Minimum 20 000m3/h



Examples

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Sea Water Cooling System.

The Sea Water Cooling System in the Middle East has a history of biofouling leading to poor thermal efficiency and under-deposit corrosion.

Historical attempts to address this had not been successful due to a variety of factors including efficacy and control problems.

This technology has addressed these factors and is providing a significant improvement in microbiological control and thermal efficiency.

The trial has focused on better targeting of the chlorine dioxide to further improve cost-effectiveness as we work towards finalizing the target dosage.

Further improvements to safety and monitoring required.



Visual Inspection





Microbiological Analysis

Plant 35 – Plate # 4	BEFORE CIO2 INJECTION	AFTER CIO2 INJECTION
Analyte	Result	Result
AEROBIC BACTERIA Total Viable Count @ 35°C Pigmented Bacteria Total Coliforms <i>E. coli</i> <i>Pseudomonas spp</i> @ 35°C Spores	130 000 CFU/gram 1 Type <1 000 CFU/gram <1 000 CFU/gram 7 000 est. CFU/gram 3 200 CFU/gram	9 000 est. CFU/gram Not Detected <1 000 CFU/gram <1 000 CFU/gram <1 000 CFU/gram 4 300 CFU/gram
ANAEROBIC BACTERIA Sulfate Reducing bacteria	30 000 CFU/gram	300 CFU/gram
FUNGI Mold Yeast	<100 CFU/gram <100 CFU/gram	<10 CFU/gram <10 CFU/gram



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