



An Experimental Approach to the Evaluation and Design of Flushing System

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As a successive alkalinity producing system (SAPS) operates, deposits accumulate in the limestone layer of the SAPS and degrade the permeability and processing efficiency of the SAPS. To prevent this degradation, a flushing system has been proposed, but the research on its engineering design method has been limited. This study proposes the orifice influence radius as the design and evaluative indicator of the flushing system to propose an indoor experimental flushing design method. By applying the experimental methodology of the flushing design proposed in this study, a flushing system can be designed according to the main factors affecting a flushing system.