

Volume of a Nuclear Power Plant Cooling Tower

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The power plant's cooling towers are monumental structures made of concrete, towering into the sky and emitting white clouds of water vapor. These reinforced concrete shells, built on thin ten-meter legs, are an integral part of the power plant's technology. Each cooling tower has a thermal output of over 1,000 MW,. This means that every hour, enough heat is released into the air to heat about eighty homes for an entire year.

The cooling tower of the Temelín nuclear power plant is in the shape of a one-sheeted rotational hyperboloid. From a height of twenty meters up to the top at 155 m, the inside of the tower is completely hollow. This reinforced concrete shell is 90 cm thick in the lower part of the tower, only three times thicker than a concrete foundation slab of a family house. The thickness gradually decreases upwards and at the crown the shell is as wide as a car wheel (about 18 cm). The entire shell is built on about a hundred concrete legs, forming air inlets. The circular pool beneath the tower (like the tower itself) has a diameter of approximately 130 m.



Figure 1: Typical cooling tower

Assignment

Our task is to determine the volume of the cooling tower of the Temelín nuclear power plant. We will go about this task step by step. First, we find a function to model the tower, and then we determine its volume using a definite integral.

To simplify the calculations, we slightly idealize the real cooling tower (we round off some dimensions). Let's assume that the tower has the shape of a part of a hyperboloid of one sheet with a height of 155 m, a base radius of 65 m, and a crown radius of 41 m. Its narrowest point is 35 m below the crown of the cooling tower.

In order to work with coordinates, as we are used to, we will place the axis of the rotational hyperboloid so that it coincides with the coordinate axis x . Moreover, we place it so that the cross-section of the cooling tower along its axis forms a part of a hyperbola, with the base of the tower located at the point $[155, 65]$ and the top (the crown) at $[0, 41]$. Since the narrowest part of the tower is 35 m below the crown of the cooling tower, the center of the hyperbola has coordinates $[35, 0]$. The cooling tower can be created by rotating a part of this hyperbola around the x -axis.

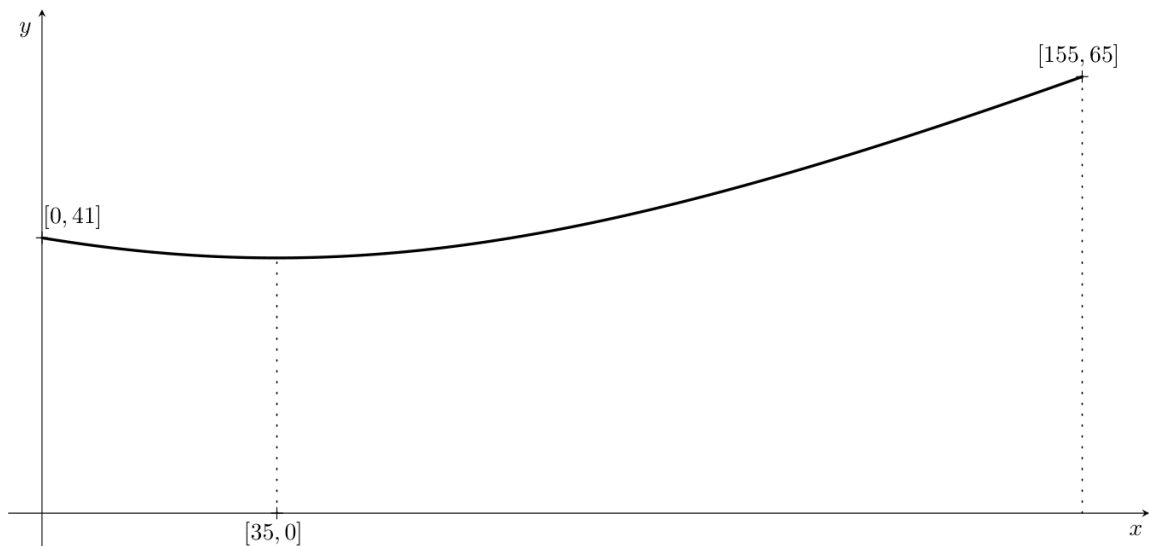


Figure 2: Cross-section of a horizontal cooling tower. The crown of the tower is placed on the left, the base on the right

Exercise 1. Write the standard form of the equation of a hyperbola with center $[35, 0]$ and foci lying on an axis parallel to the x -axis.

Exercise 2. Determine the standard form of the equation of the hyperbola, that the section of the cooling tower is a part of, given that points $[155, 65]$ and $[0, 41]$ lie on it. Substitute the values rounded to the nearest whole number for a^2 , b^2 in the equation.

Exercise 3. From the standard form of the equation of the hyperbola, express the function that describes the branch of the hyperbola lying above the x -axis.

Exercise 4. Calculate the volume of the solid of revolution formed by rotating a part of the branch of the hyperbola modeling the cooling tower on the interval $x \in \langle 0, 155 \rangle$ around the x -axis.

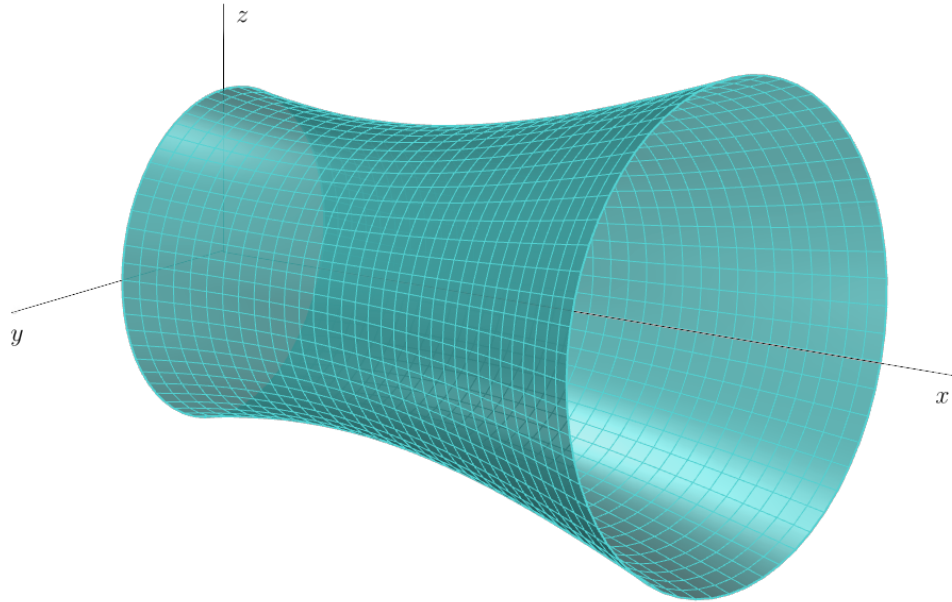


Figure 3: 3D model of a cooling tower

Literature

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