



Water Hammer and Design of Surge Protection Systems

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Outline

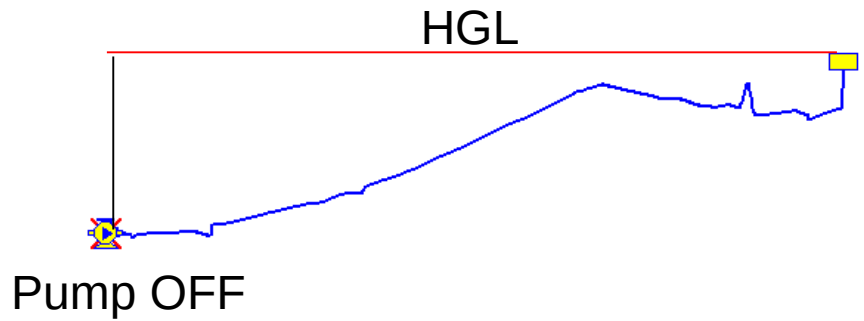
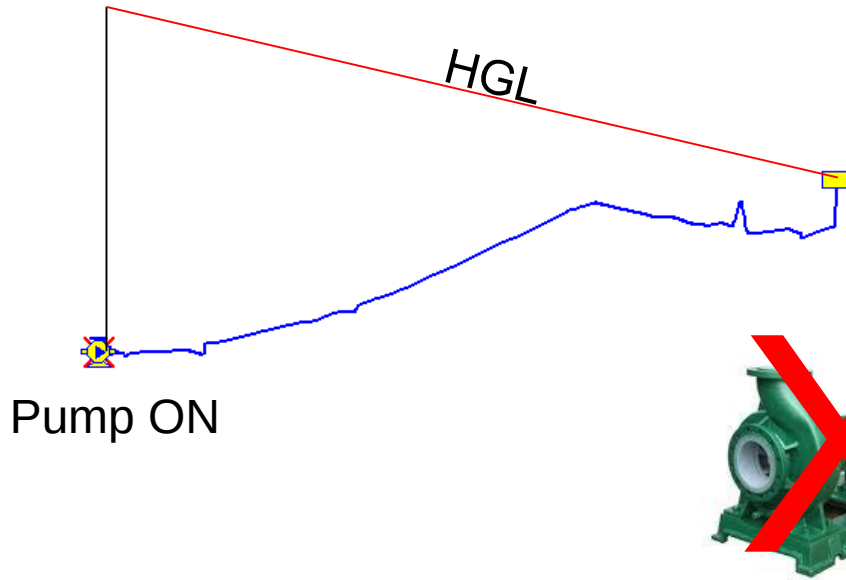
- What is water hammer?
- What causes water hammer ?
- Effects of water hammer on pipeline systems
- Check Valve and Collapse of Cavity
- How to control water hammer?

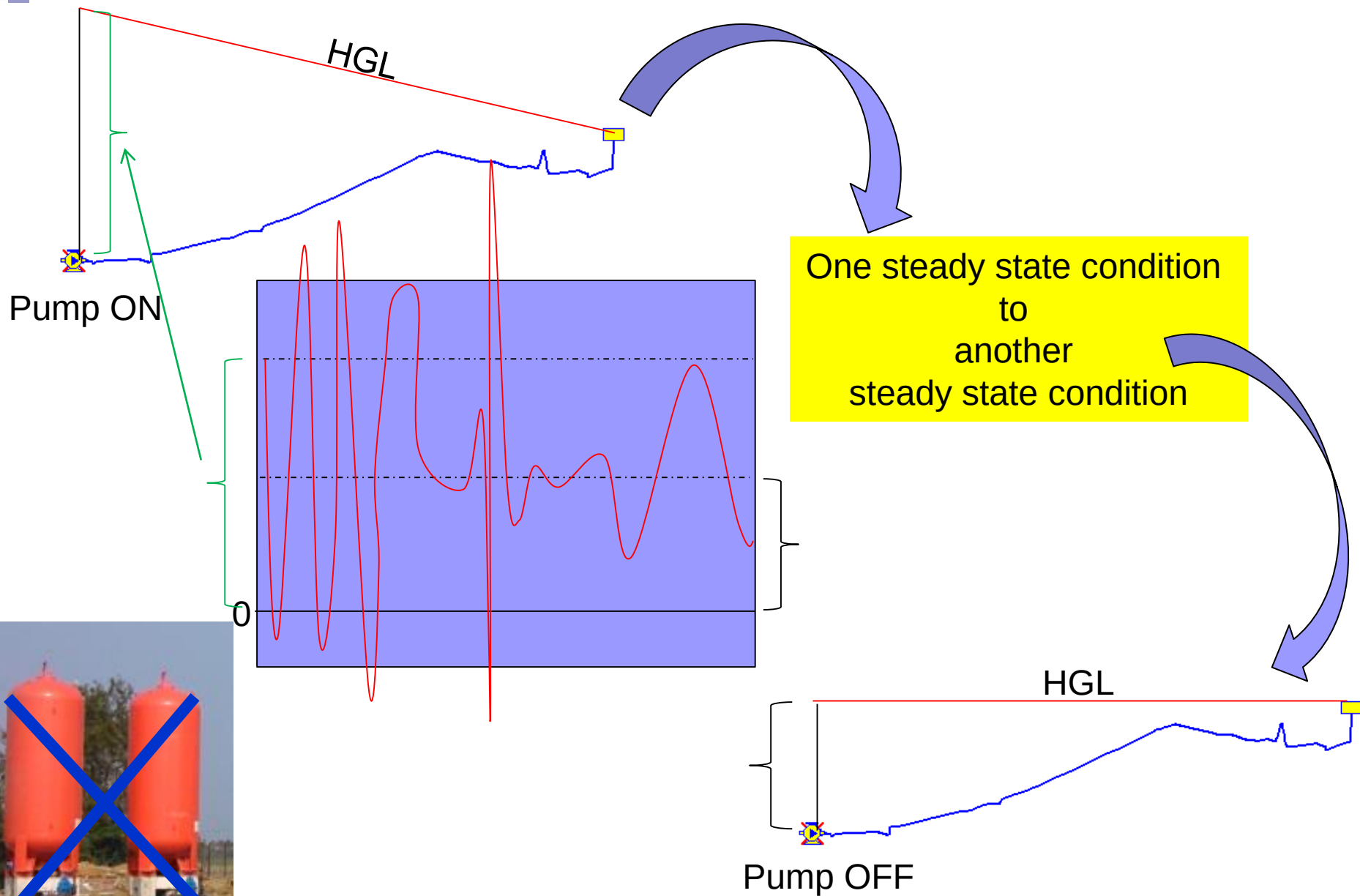


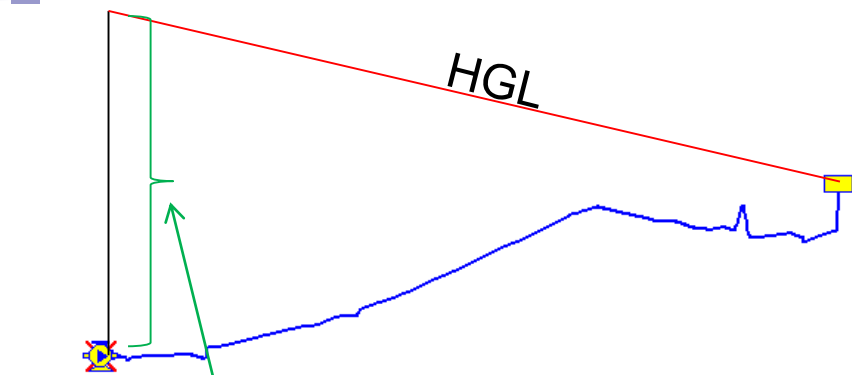


What is water hammer?

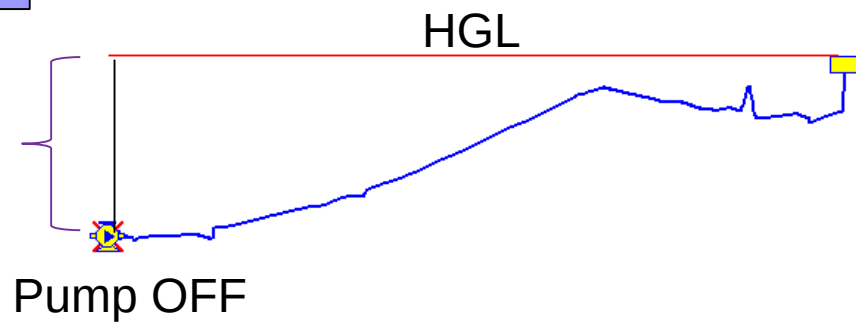
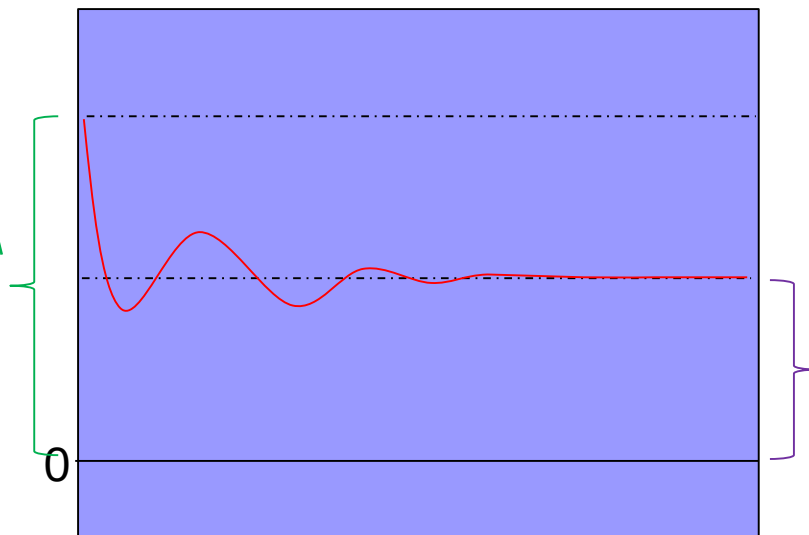
- Water Hammer
- Pressure Surges
- Pressure Transients



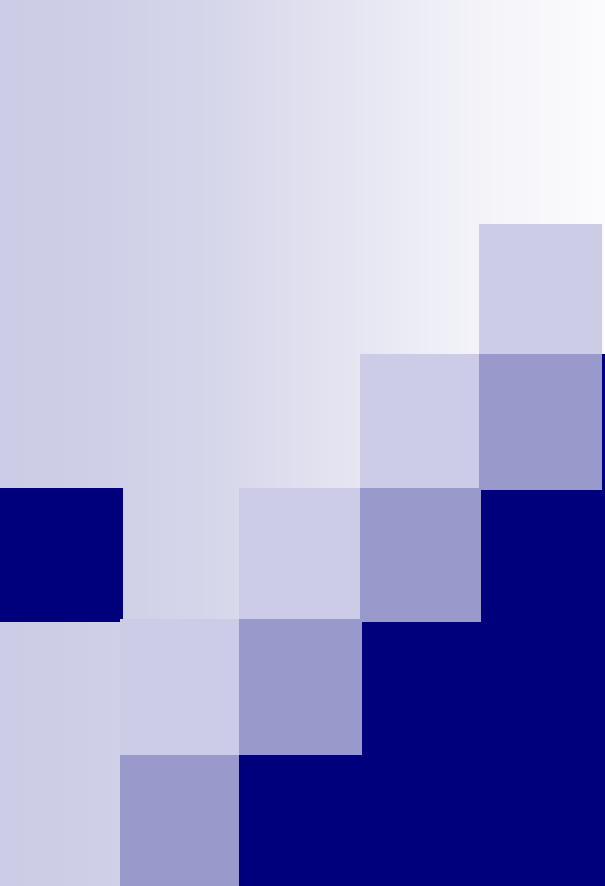




Pump ON

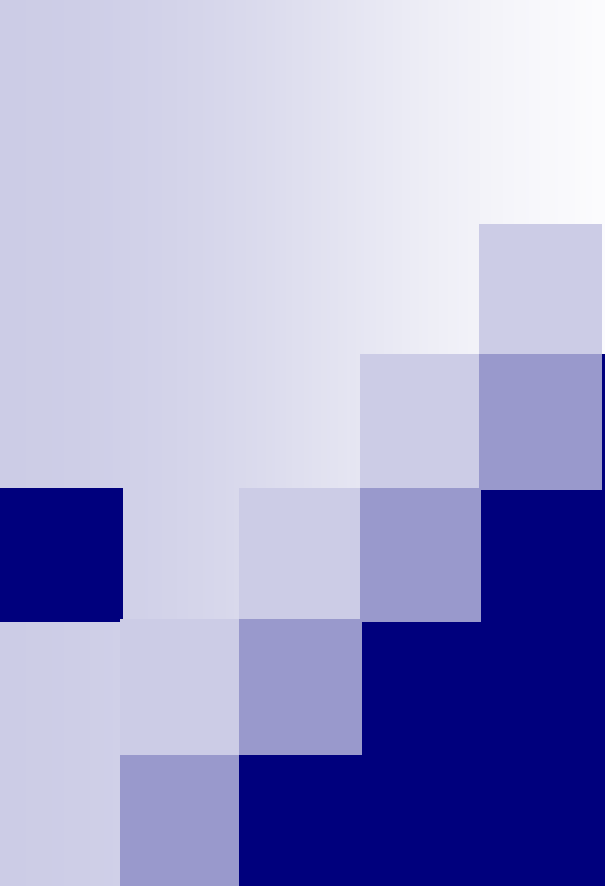


Pump OFF



Have you heard
water hammer?





What causes pressure
surges in pipeline
systems?

What causes pressure surges in pipeline systems?

- Rapid Change in Velocity or Flowrate in the pipeline

Joukowsky's Equation

$$\Delta H = (c/g) \Delta V$$

ΔH is change in pressure head in meters

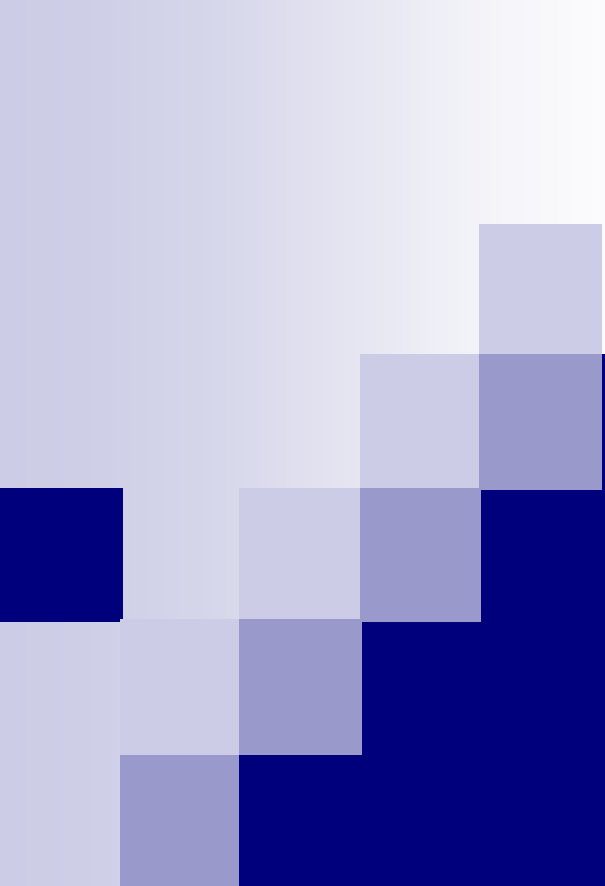
ΔV is change in velocity (m/s)

c is celerity or wave speed. C about 1000m/s for metal pipes

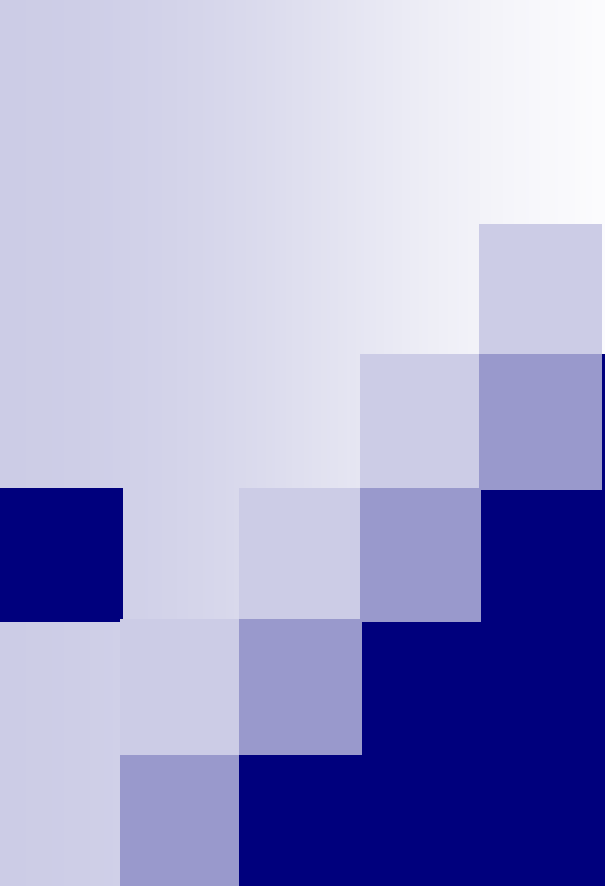
g gravitational acceleration (9.81m/s²)

What causes water hammer in pipeline systems?

- Pump trip due to power outage
- Pump shutdown
- Pump startup
- Valve closing
- Valve opening
- Hydrant opening
- Hydrant closing
- Flushing operation
- Collapse of a cavity
- Rapid change in demand
- Rapid change in reservoir level
- Rapid change in tank level
- Pipe break
- Air valve slam
- Check valve slam
- Tank altitude valve shutdown
- Events that results in change in velocity



Why Transient Modeling?



Pipelines that are not
adequately protected can
lead to....

Pipe and elements burst
resulting from High Surge
pressures



Kansas City Downtown



City of Denver, Colorado

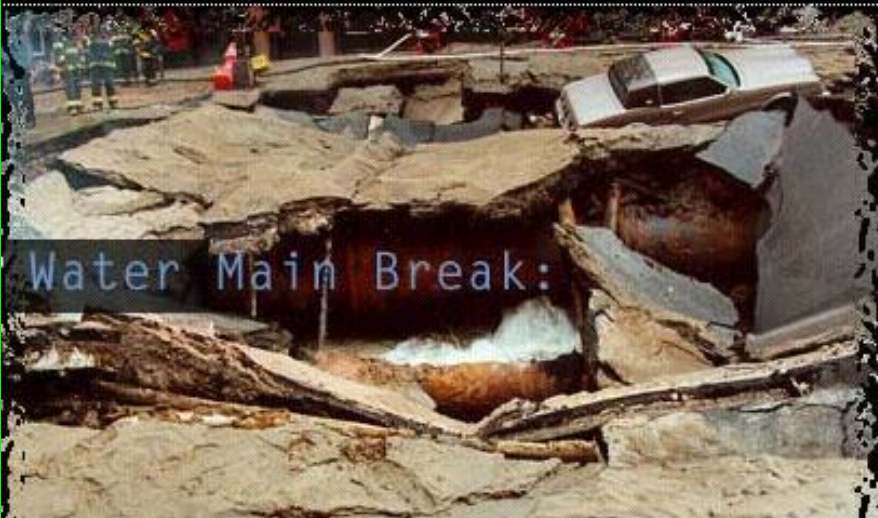


Midtown Manhattan, New York



Department of Environmental Protection

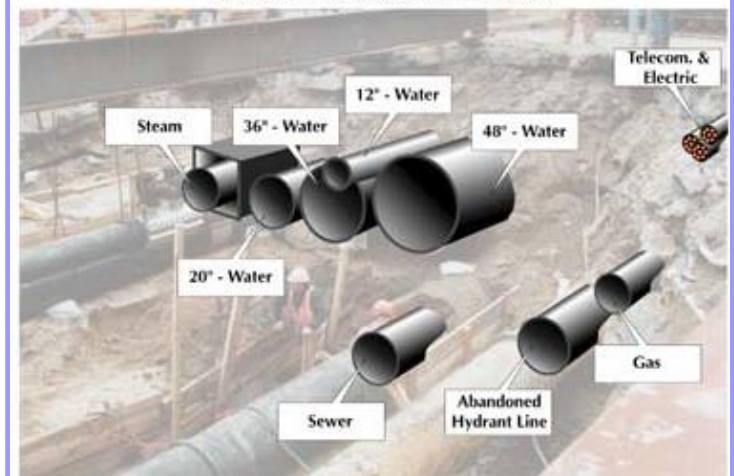
Photo Essay



Water Main Break:

Manhattan, 5th Avenue and 19th Street January 2, 1998

Street Cross-Section



Split Pump Casings....







Low Pressure Problems can also cause lot of damages....

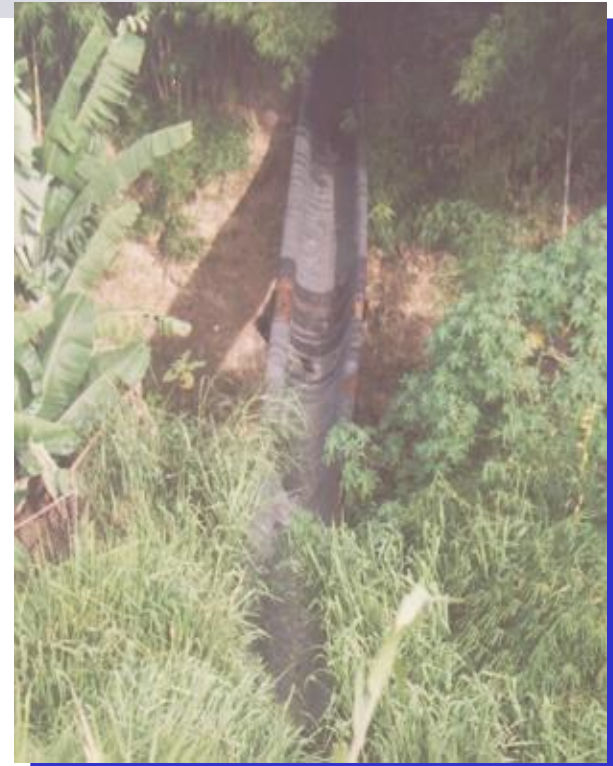
- Pipe collapse
- Pathogen Intrusion-for potable water system is highly health risky
- Damage the internal lining
- Water leakage problems
- Subsequent flow reversal causing collapse of vapor cavities, will result in high pressure spikes
- Eliminating the cavitation pockets will limit the high pressure







URB. MANZANARES / BARUTA / Edo: MIRANDA



**COLLAPSE
MAXIMUM LEVEL**

**Steel Pipe
Diameter : 1220 mm
Thickness : 7 mm
Length of Collapse : 540 Mts
 $e / D = 0.005738$**

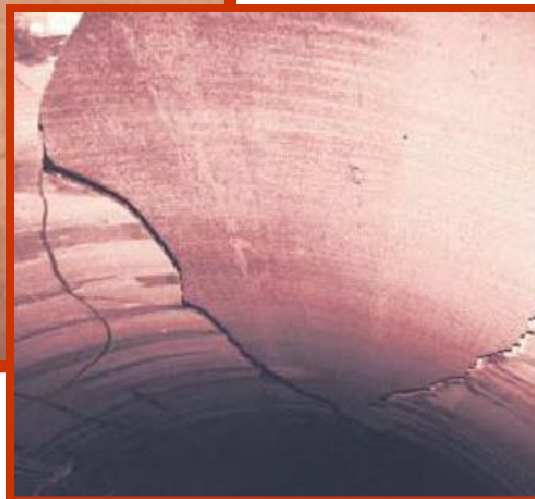


DOWN-SURGE INDUCED Pipe Collapse

**Pump Impeller damaged
by cavitation**



**Internal lining
(loss of carrying capacity)**





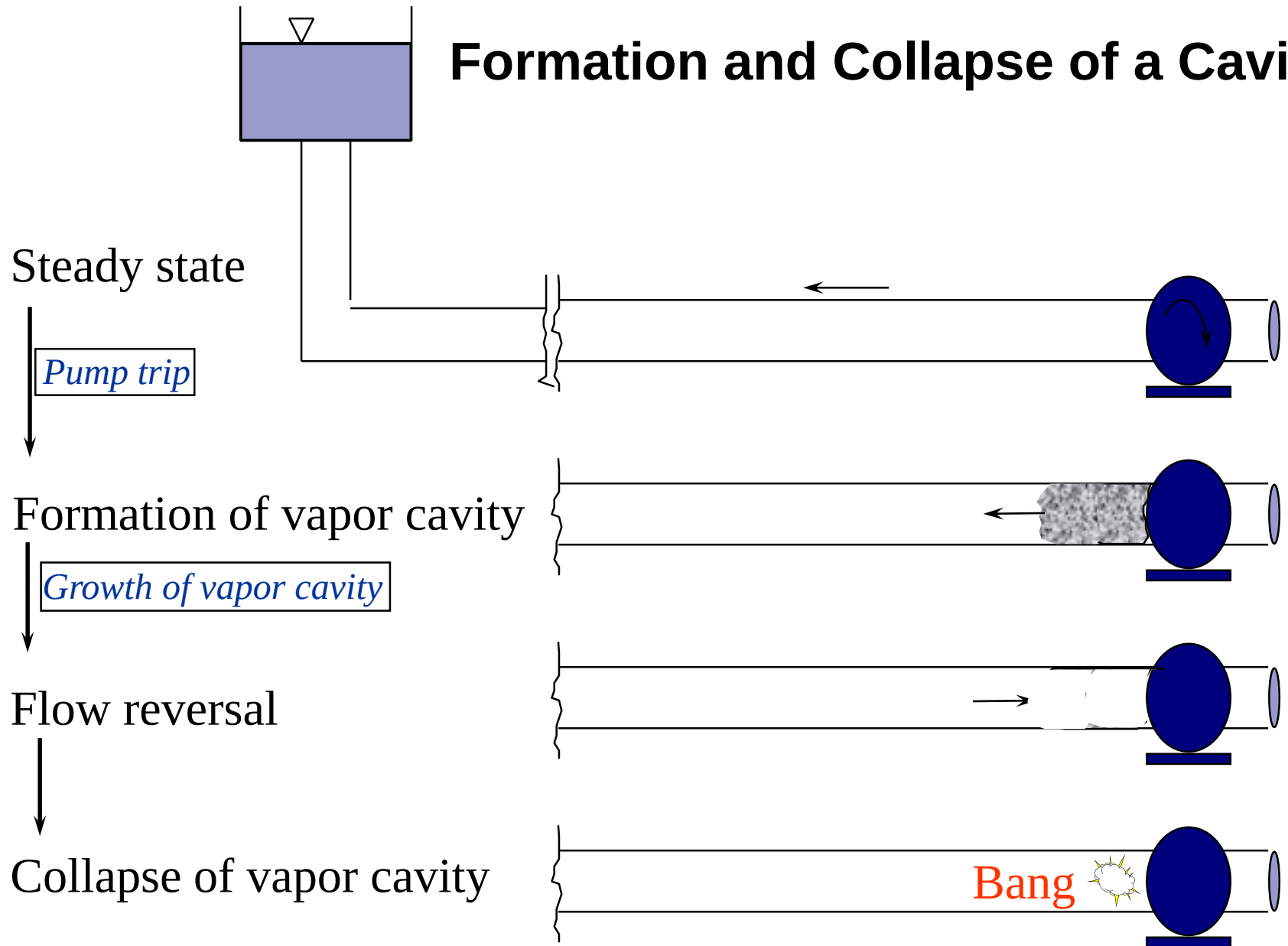


Rapid Collapse of Vapor Cavities

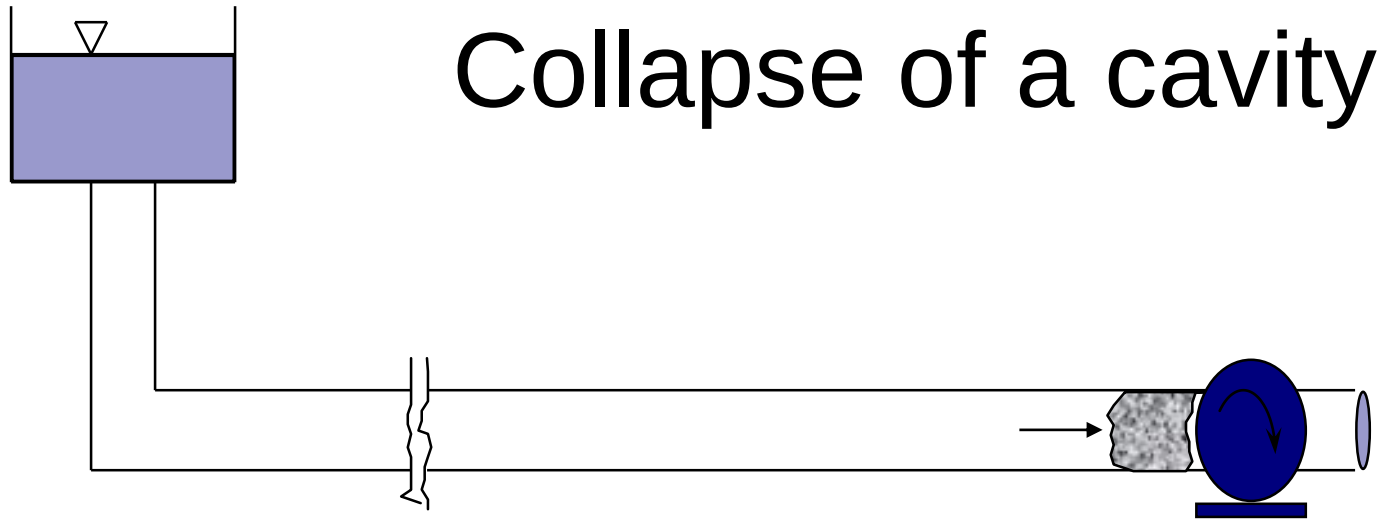
Vapor Cavity



Formation and Collapse of a Cavity



Collapse of a cavity

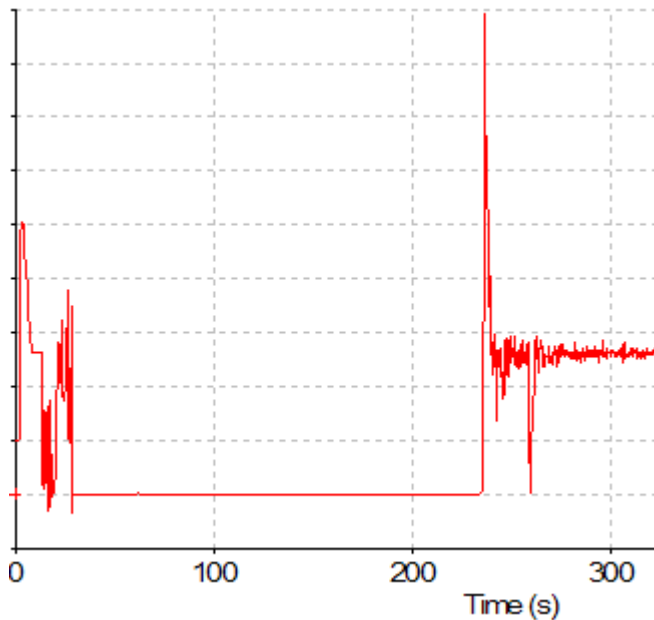


Water accelerates when flowing towards a cavity

When the cavity is collapsed, there is a sudden change in velocity as water flow comes to a sudden stop – rapid deceleration

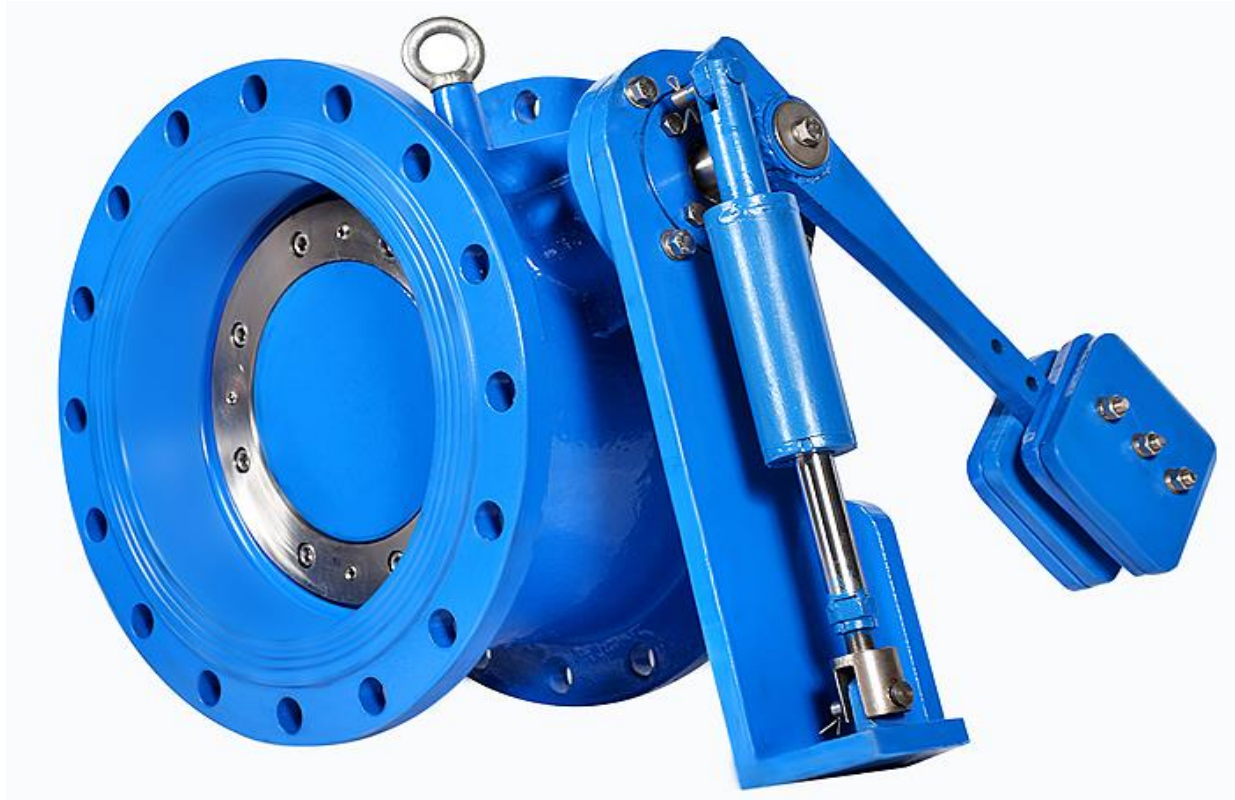
$$\Delta H = (c/g) \Delta V$$

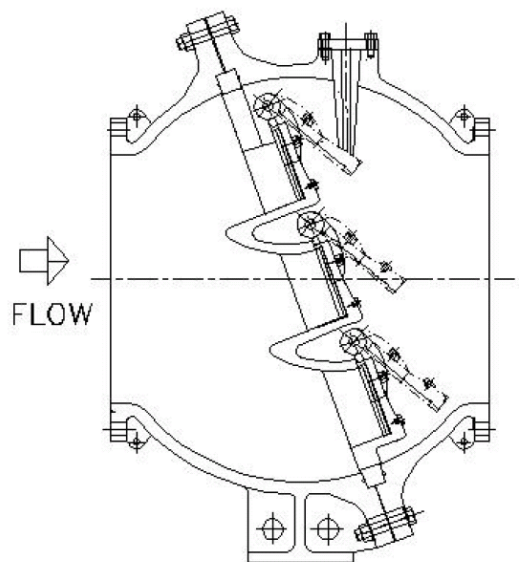
Larger cavity volume allows for very high velocity changes



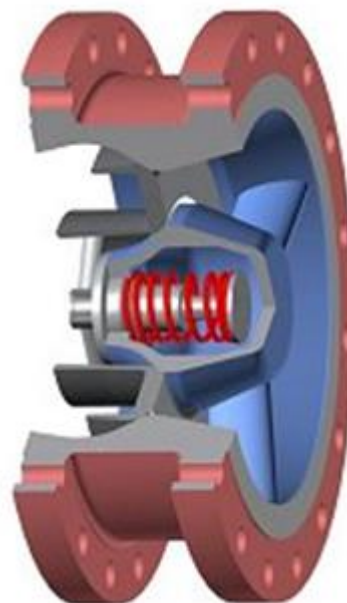
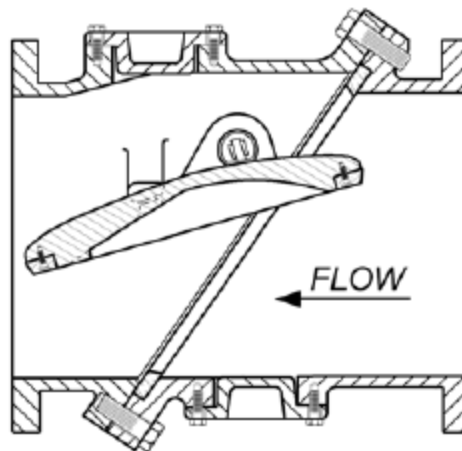
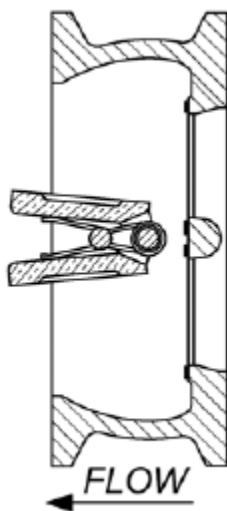
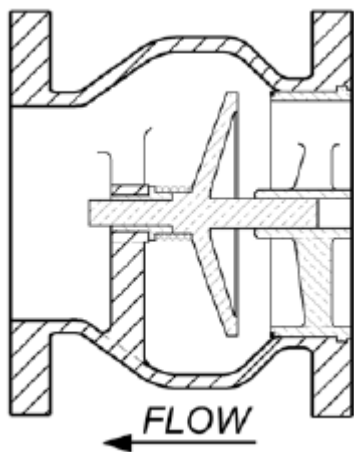
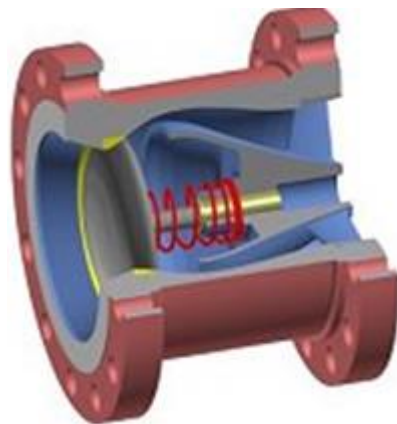


Non Return Valve

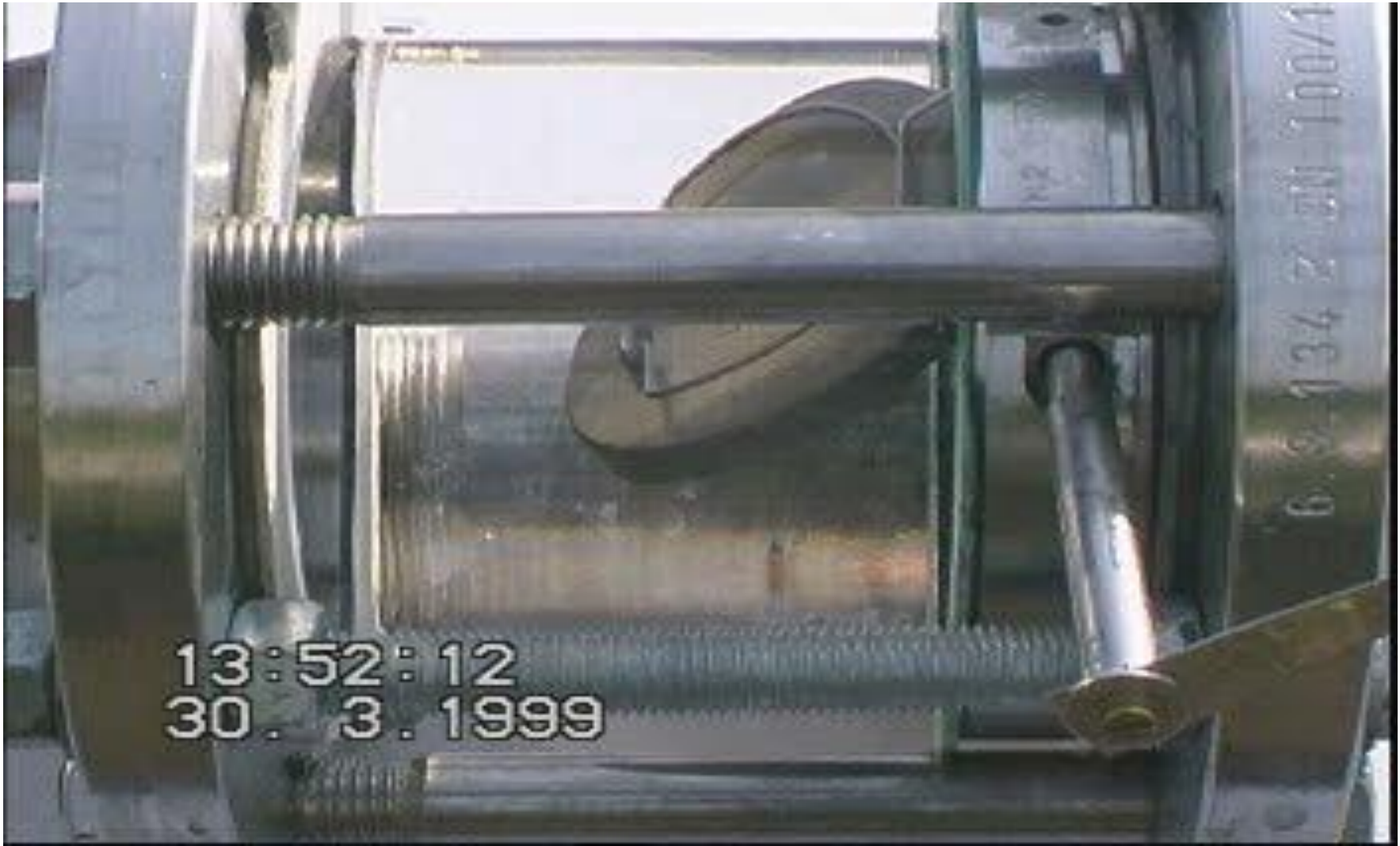




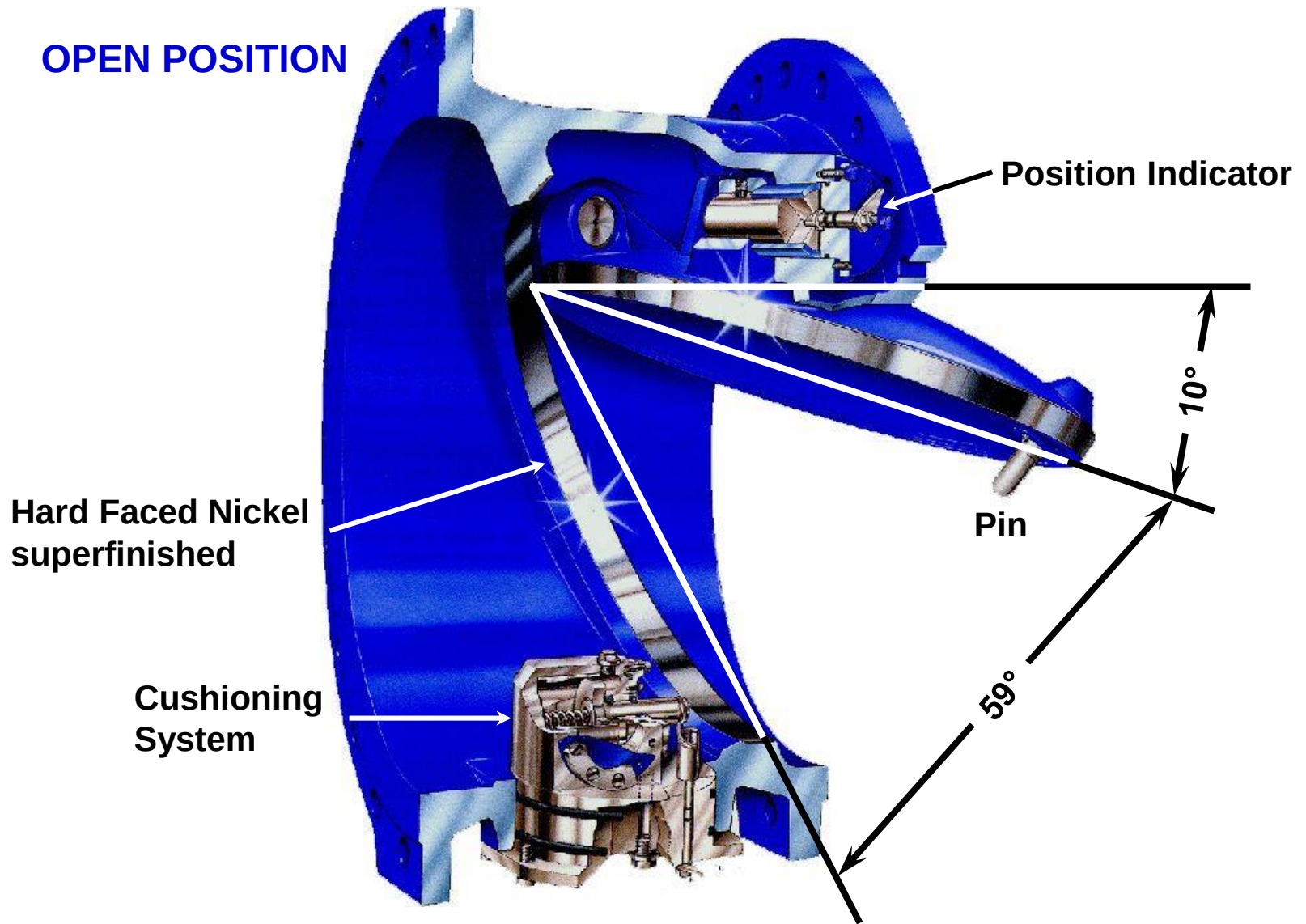
Multi Door Non Return valve



- Selection of Check valve
- Check valve slam



OPEN POSITION



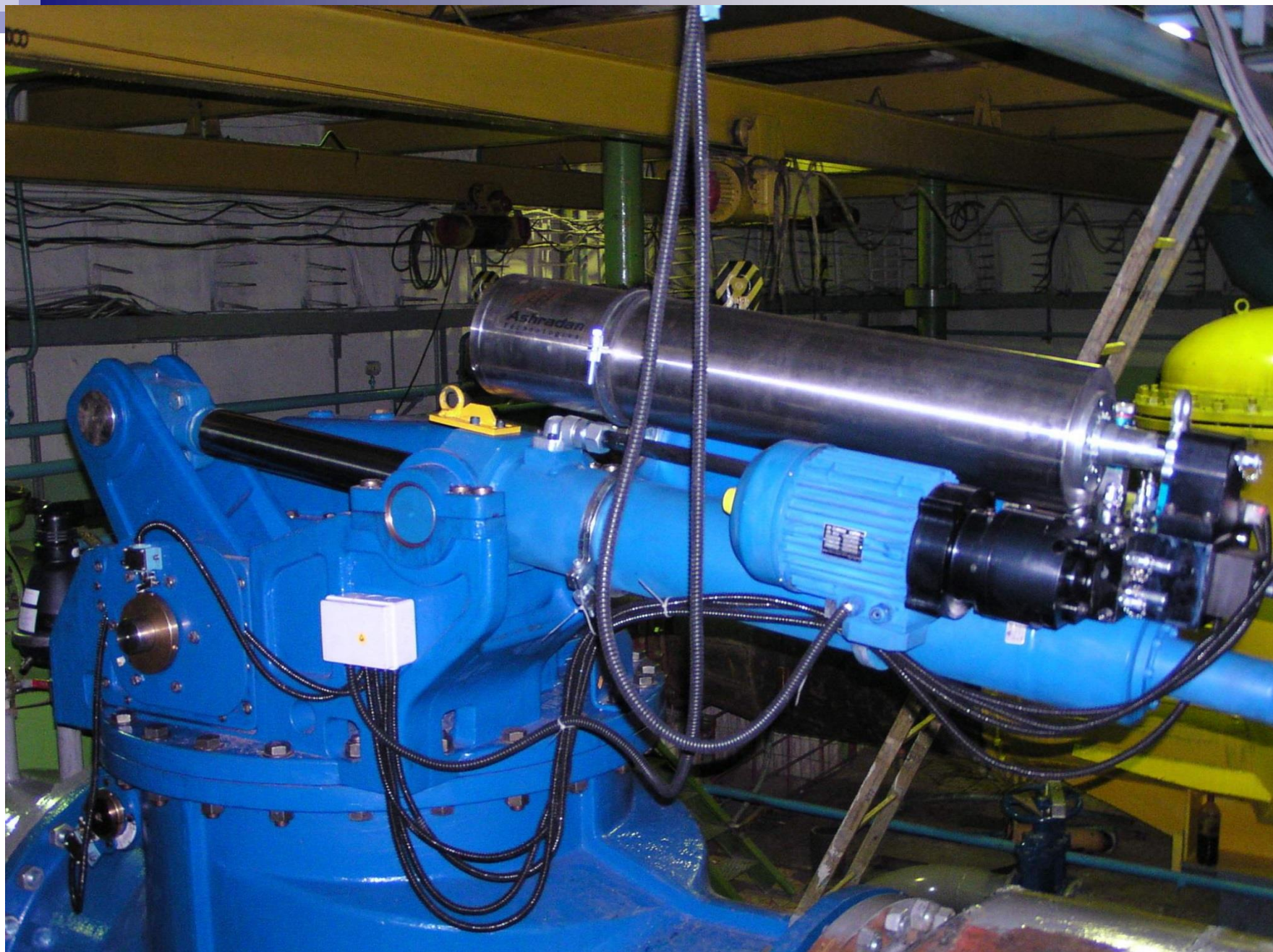
Behaviour

Characteristic

Leakage Rate



26.12.2005 14:43



Power Pack should be capable of withstanding dynamic pressure loading conditions

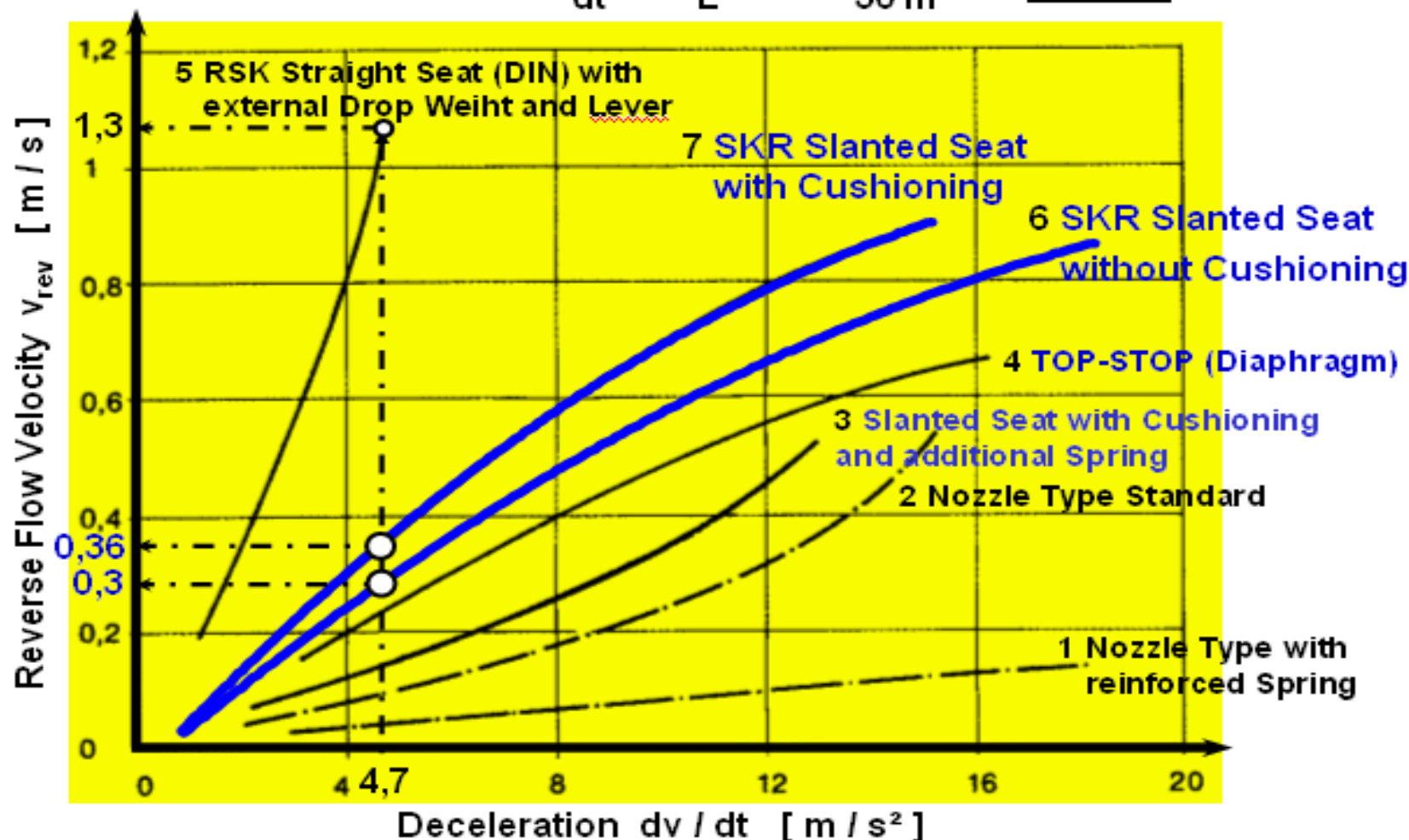


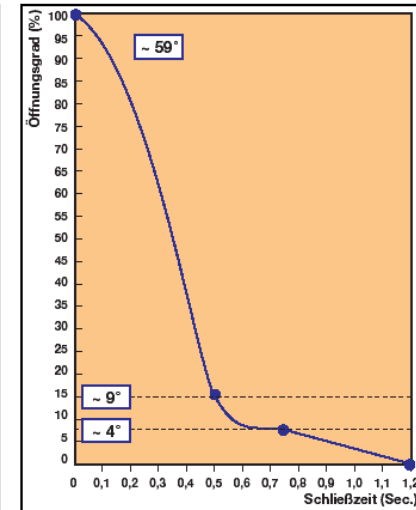
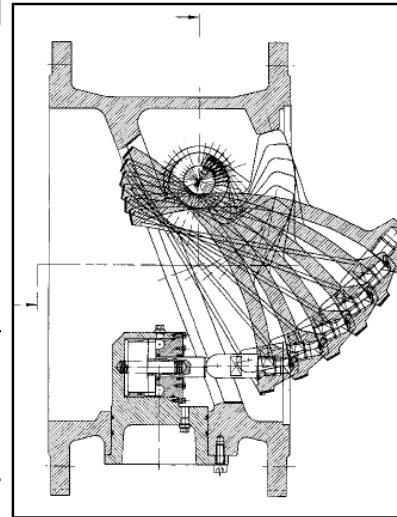


What kind of data we can get from
check valve manufacturers that is
useful for modeling water hammer?

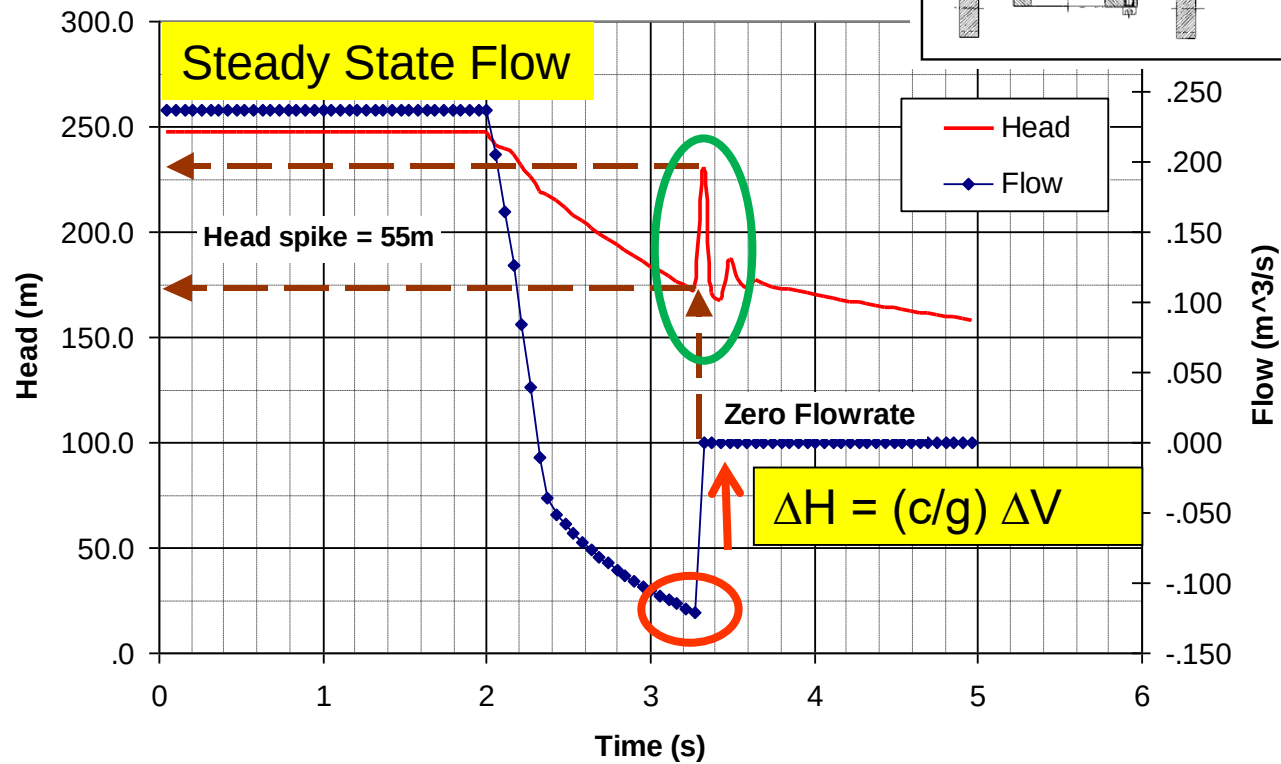
DYNAMIC BEHAVIOUR OF NON-RETURN VALVES

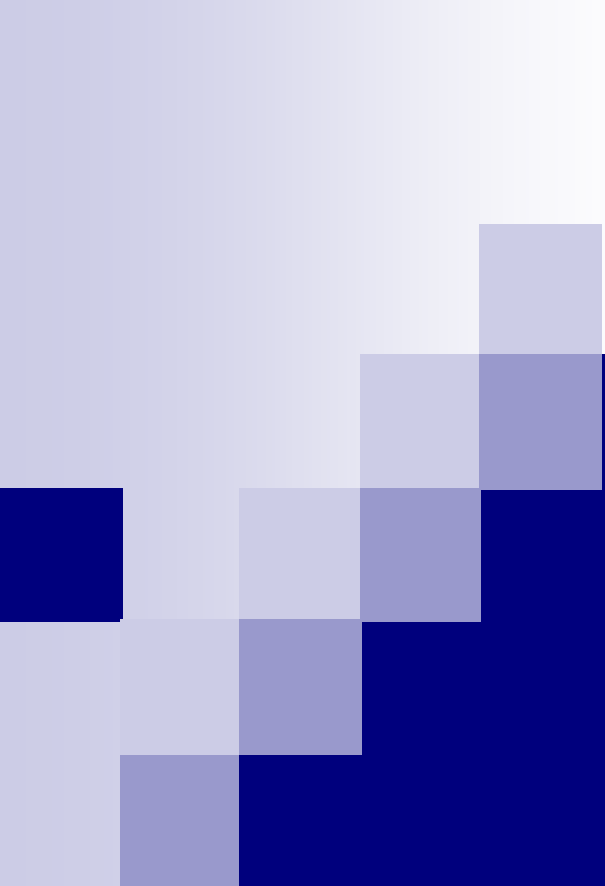
EXAMPLE: Deceleration $\frac{dv}{dt} = \frac{g \times \Delta H}{L} = \frac{9,81 \times 24 \text{ m}}{50 \text{ m}} = \underline{4,7 \text{ m/s}^2}$





MPS2 - Delivery





How to control Surge Pressures?

Methods of controlling water hammer effects

■ Direct Action Methods

□ Modifications to original design requirements

a. Alter design parameters

- Flowrate
- Velocity
- Pressure

b. Alter operational parameters

- Pump speed controls (VFD)
- Valve operational controls

c. Alter component characteristics

- Transient friendly control valves
- Fast acting check valves
- Pumps with higher inertia
- Flywheel

□ Pipeline Alignment (Realign pipeline to reduce peaks and valleys-Tunneling in places instead of going over a mountain)

□ Pipe Material (Stronger pipe to withstand both low and high pressures)

□ Pipe and Pump Sizes

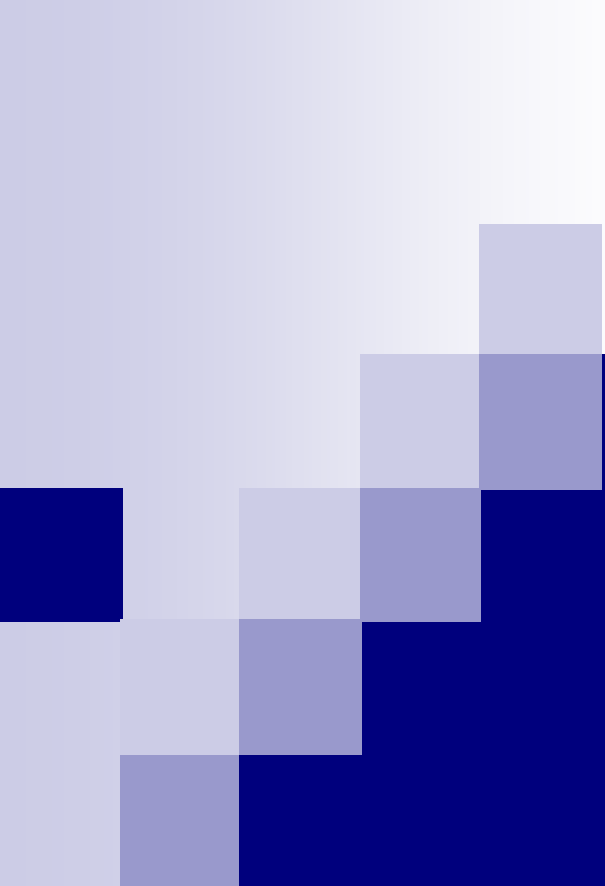




Diversion Tactics

Water Hammer Protection Systems

- Divert pressure waves to safer zones
 - High pressures as well as low pressures
 - 1. Surge tanks can safely absorb both high pressure and low pressure waves
 - 2. Air valves can alleviate low pressure problems by letting air into the system at close to atmospheric pressures
 - 3. Relief valves can alleviate high pressures problems



Air Valves

for safe and efficient air
management

- Allowing air in the pipeline to prevent negative pressure
- Release air during pipe filling
- Release air during normal operation
- Releasing air in a controlled manner to avoid air slamming

Air Valves



Water combination air valve with surge prevention mechanism Mod. FOX 3F - RFP



Air valves for surge protection

- Prevent extreme low pressures

- For most pipeline systems, severe high pressure transients are resulted because of initial low pressure transients

- Pump trip

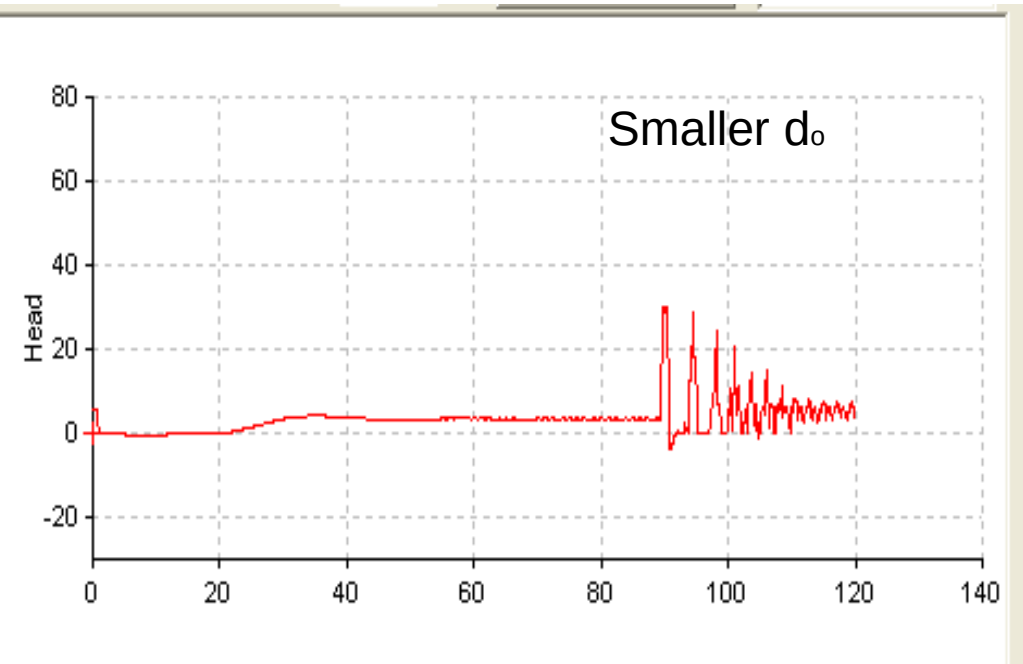
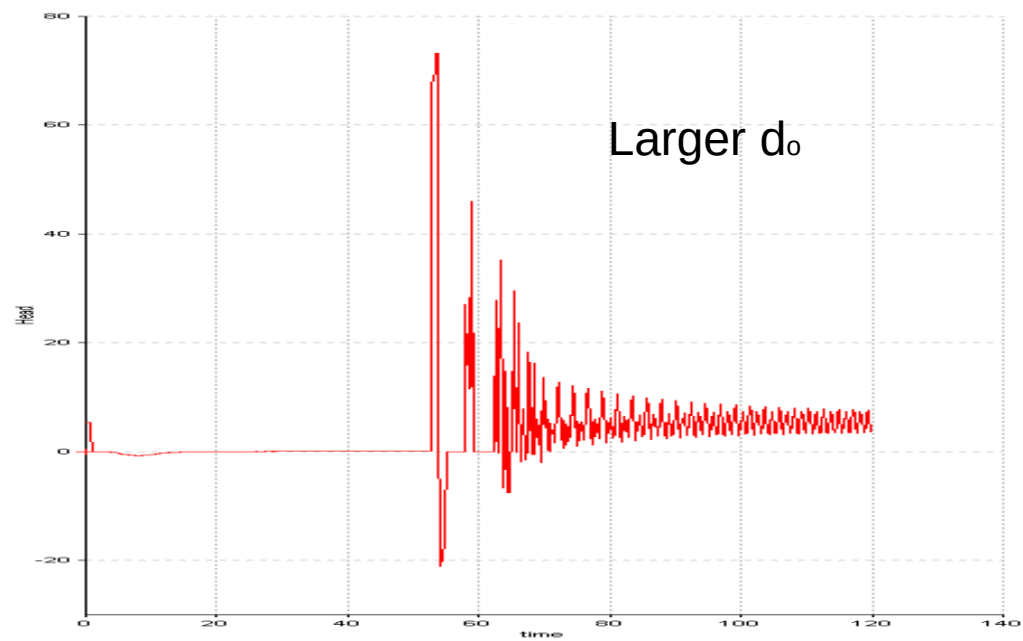
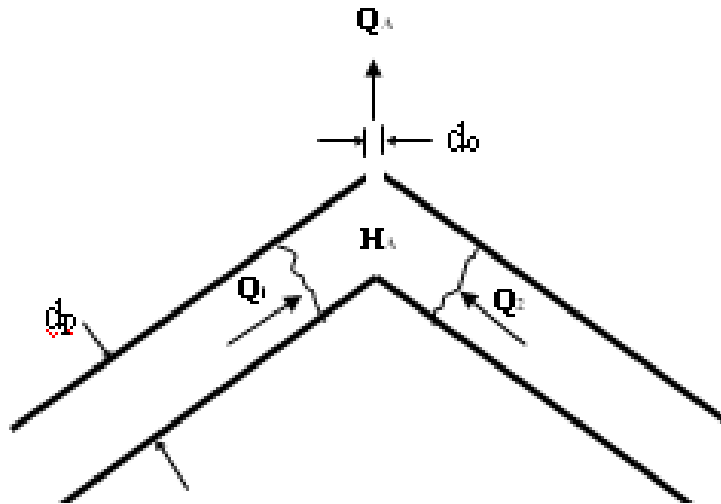
- No air valves → potential for cavitation conditions

- Collapse of vapor cavities → large pressure spikes

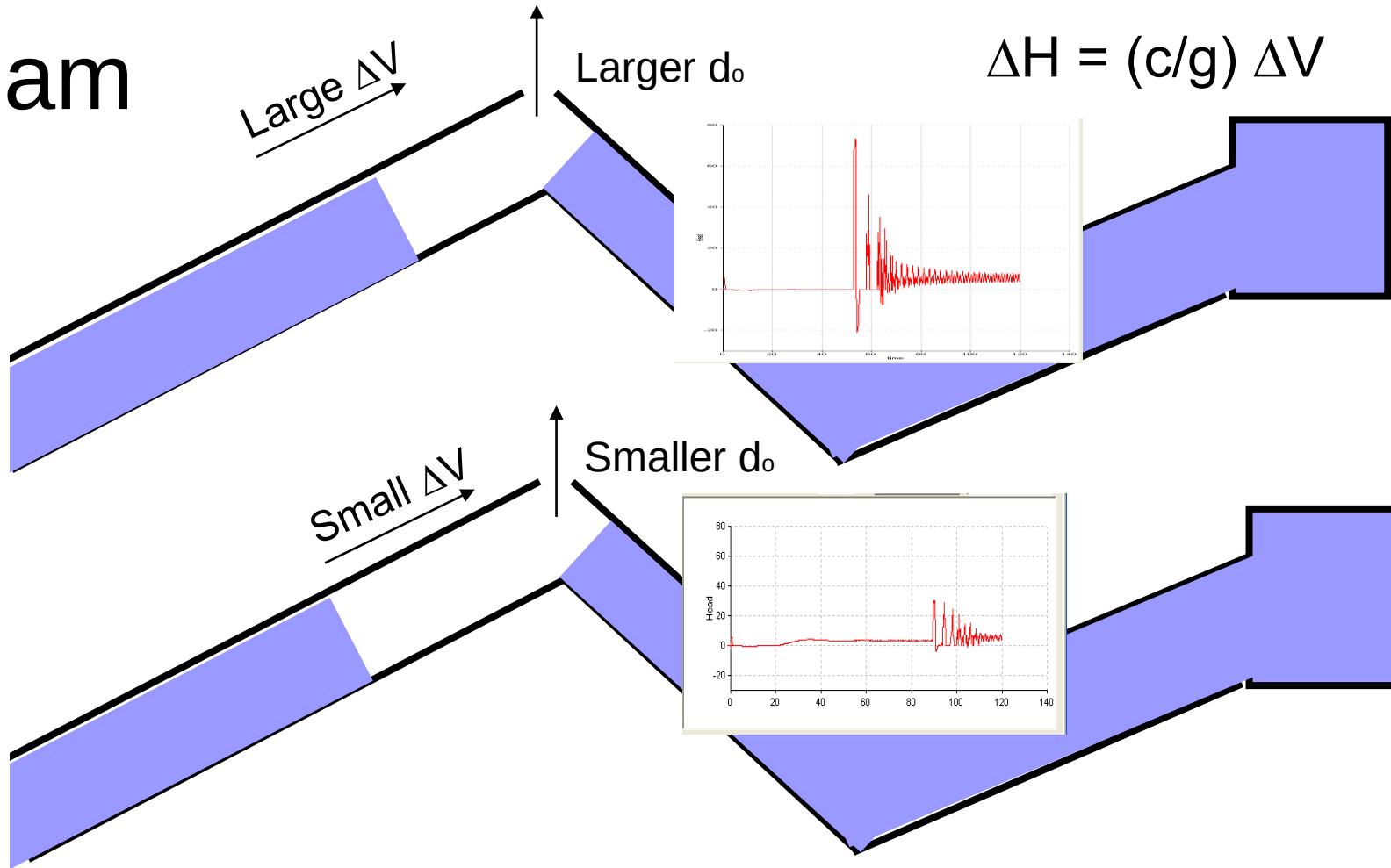
- Preventing initial low pressures can prevent subsequent high pressure transients

Air Slam

$$\Delta H = (c/g) \Delta V$$



Air Slam



$$V = U + a * t$$

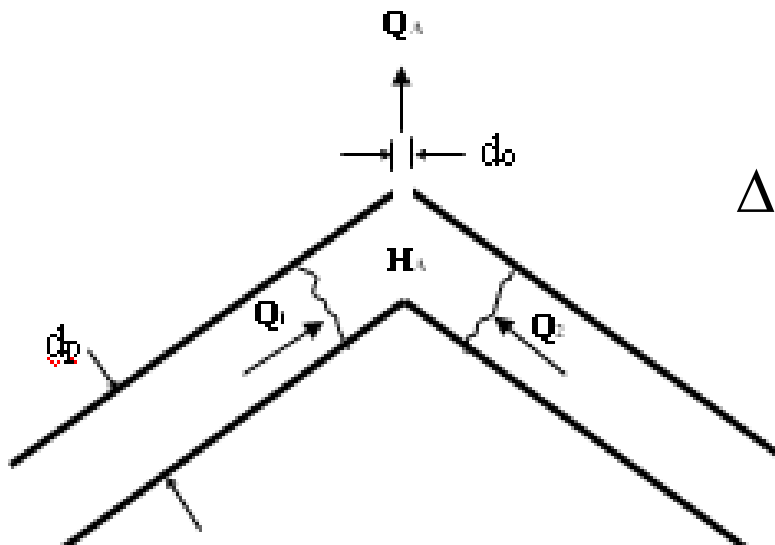
Mechanical Slam vs. Hydraulic Slam

- Mechanical Slam

- Rapid lifting of float

- Hydraulic Slam

- Rapid deceleration of velocity



$$\Delta H = (c/g) \Delta V$$

Relief valves

Relief Valves offer protection against
high pressure transients

- Pressure relief valves
- Surge anticipation valves
- Rupture discs



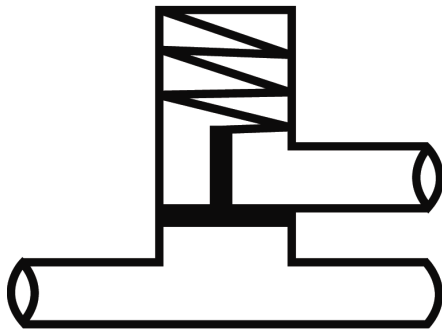
Valves manufacturer since 1987



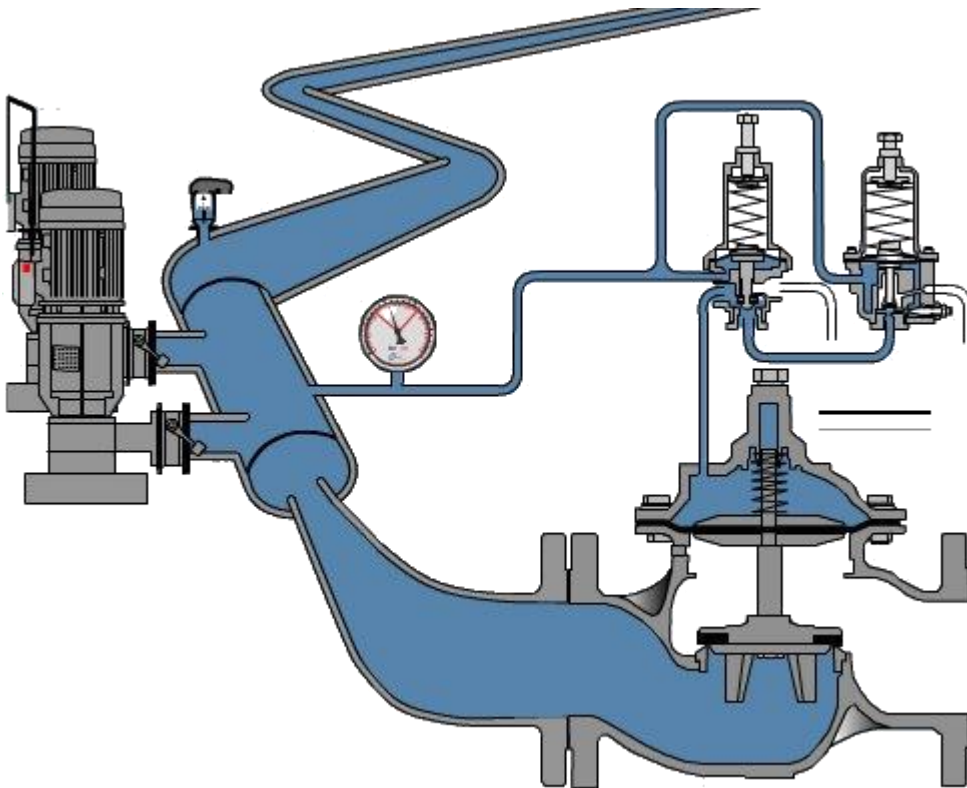
CSA XLC 321-421 surge anticipating valve



Pressure Relief Valves



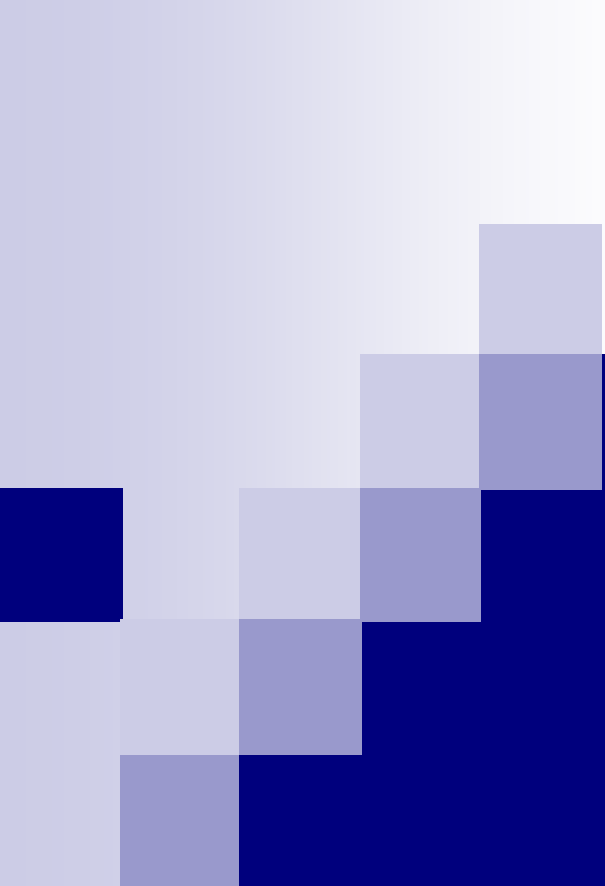
Surge Anticipation Valves



Rupture Disk

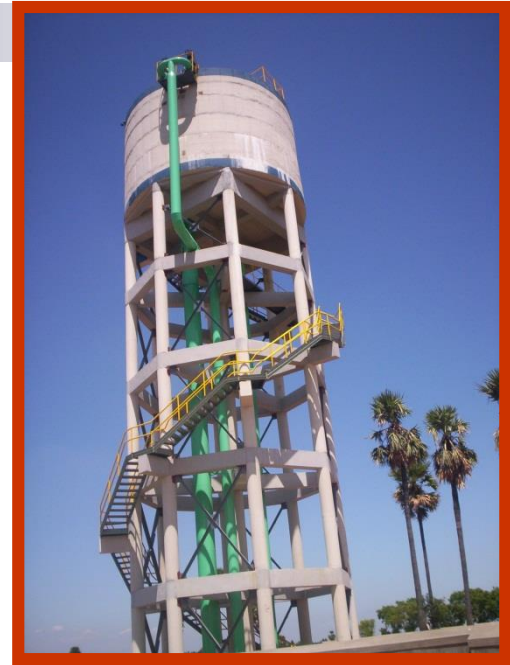
- Like a safety valve
- One-time use
- Breaks open when the pressure exceeds the set value





Surge Tanks

Surge Tanks

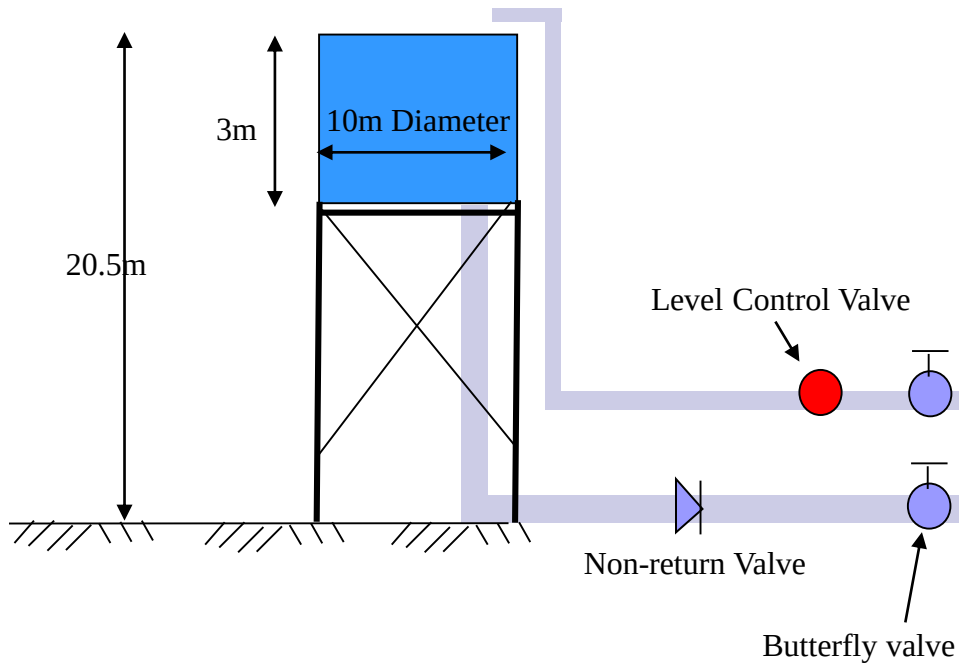




Surge Tanks

- One-way open tanks
- Open surge tanks or stand pipes
- Closed surge tanks or air vessels
 - Compressor vessels
 - Bladder vessels
 - Hybrid surge tanks

Schematic of an One-way surge tank (OST)



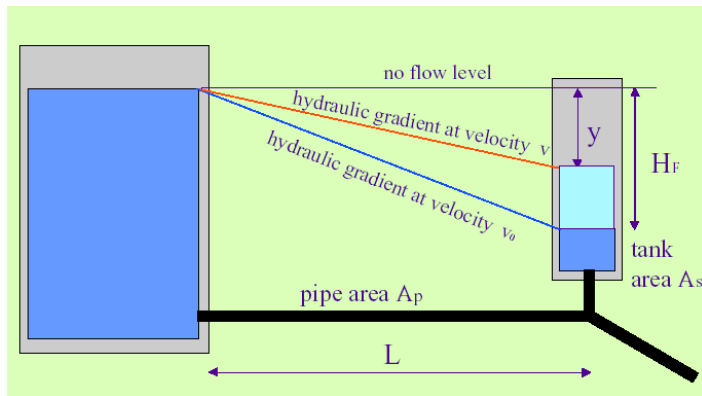
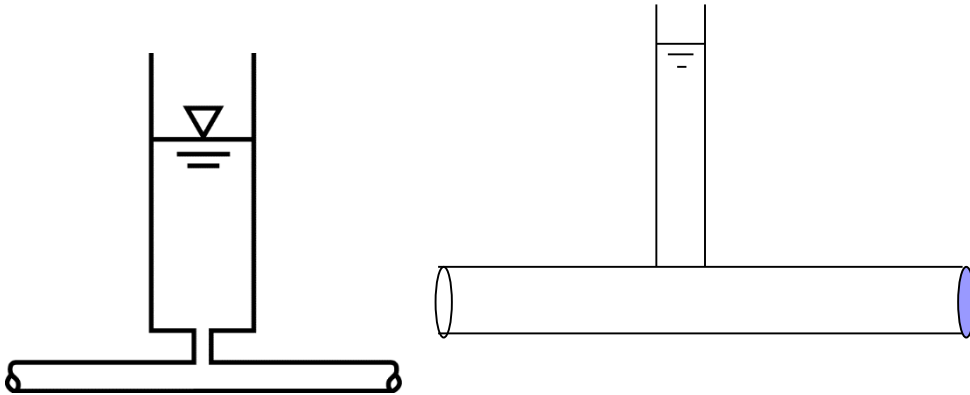
Pipe Connecting One-way Tank to Transmission Main:

- Diameter = 1000mm
- Length = 30m (max)
- # of Elbows = 2
- NRV closure time = fast acting

Pipe for charging One-way Tank:

- Diameter = 250mm
- Length = 35m
- # of Elbows = 3
- Level control valve

Open surge tanks or stand pipes



Closed surge tanks or air vessels

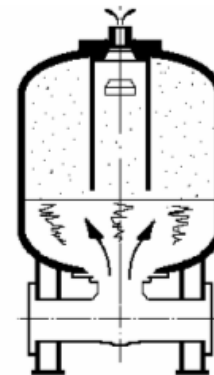
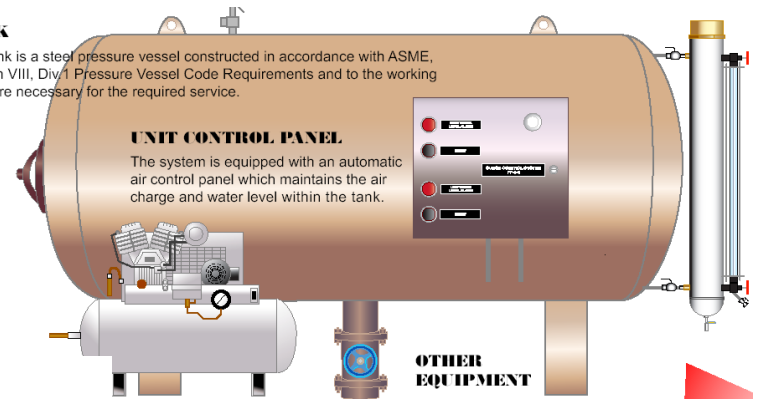
- Compressor vessels
- Bladder vessels
- Hybrid surge tanks

TANK

The tank is a steel pressure vessel constructed in accordance with ASME, Section VIII, Div.1 Pressure Vessel Code Requirements and to the working pressure necessary for the required service.

UNIT CONTROL PANEL

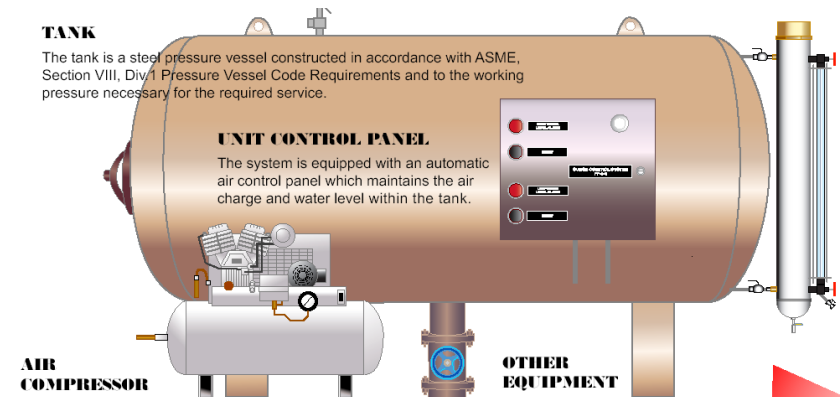
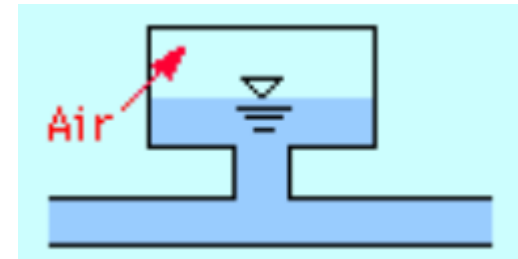
The system is equipped with an automatic air control panel which maintains the air charge and water level within the tank.



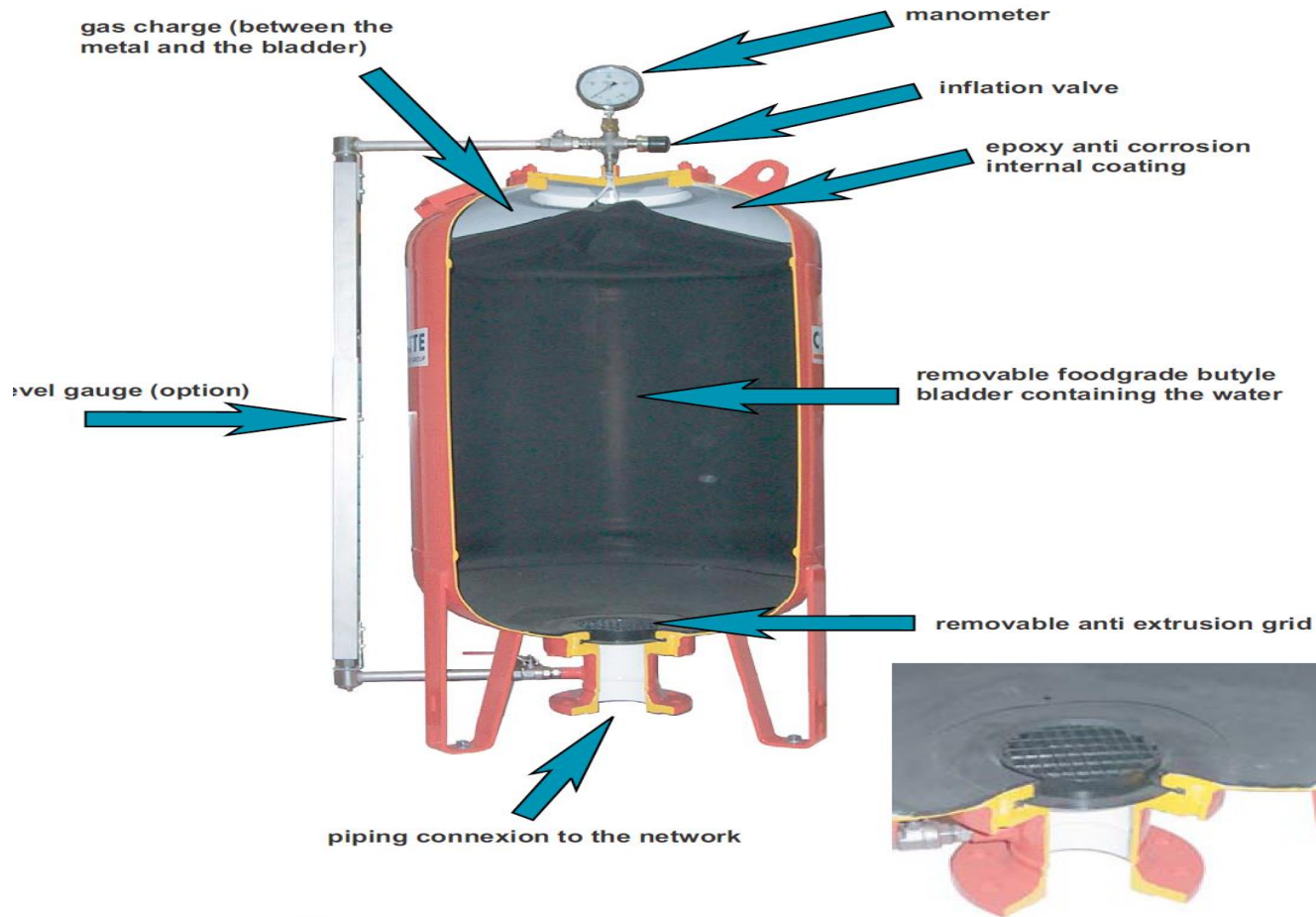
Compressor vessels

- Dissolution of air
- Necessitates compressor
- Need for electricity
- Backup generator
- Complicated System of Controls
 - Compressor
 - Air receiver
 - Measuring equipment
 - Alarm systems
 - Control panel

- Dissolved air will show up elsewhere in the system
- Vessel is highly prone for corrosion due to air-water interface
- Highly restricted locations
- **Maintenance intensive Electro-mechanical solution**



Bladder Tank



Foodgrade butyle bladder
surge vessel



Bladder tanks

- ❑ Liquid and gas are separated by a bladder
- ❑ Butyl rubber bladder approved for drinking water
- ❑ No permanent regulation system
- ❑ Portable compressor will be sufficient to maintain pre-charge pressure in case of necessity
- ❑ Little or no corrosion of vessel interior as water is NOT in contact with the vessel.
- ❑ Corrosion can be completely eliminated by using Nitrogen in place of air
- ❑ Flexible selection of location for the vessel
- ❑ **More reliable Hydro-pneumatic solution**

Advantages of Bladder Vessels

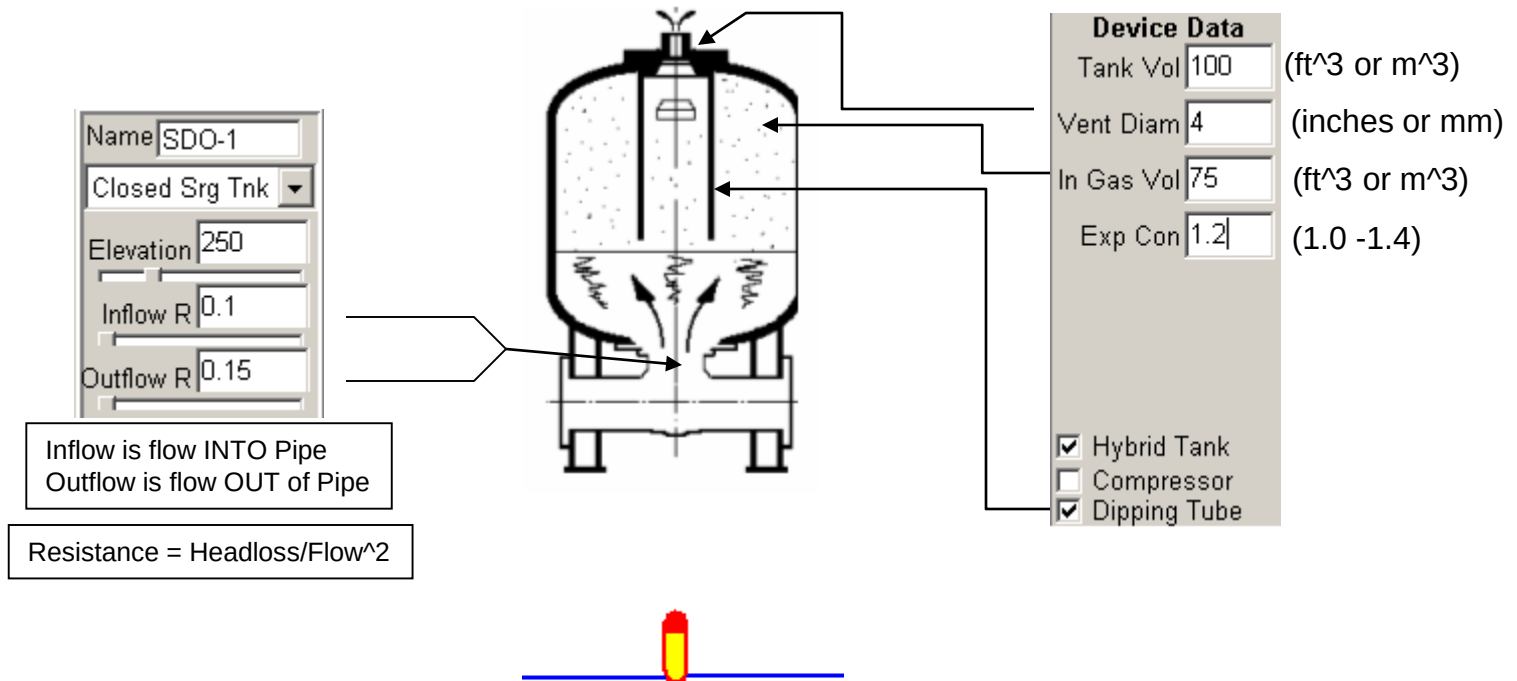
■ Air Vessels

- Dissolution of air
- Necessitates compressor
- Need for electricity
- Backup generator
- Complicated System of Controls
 - Compressor
 - Air receiver
 - Measuring equipment
 - Alarm systems
 - Control panel
- Dissolved air will show up elsewhere in the system
- Vessel is highly prone for corrosion due to air-water interface
- Needs wide area
- **Maintenance intensive Electro-mechanical solution**

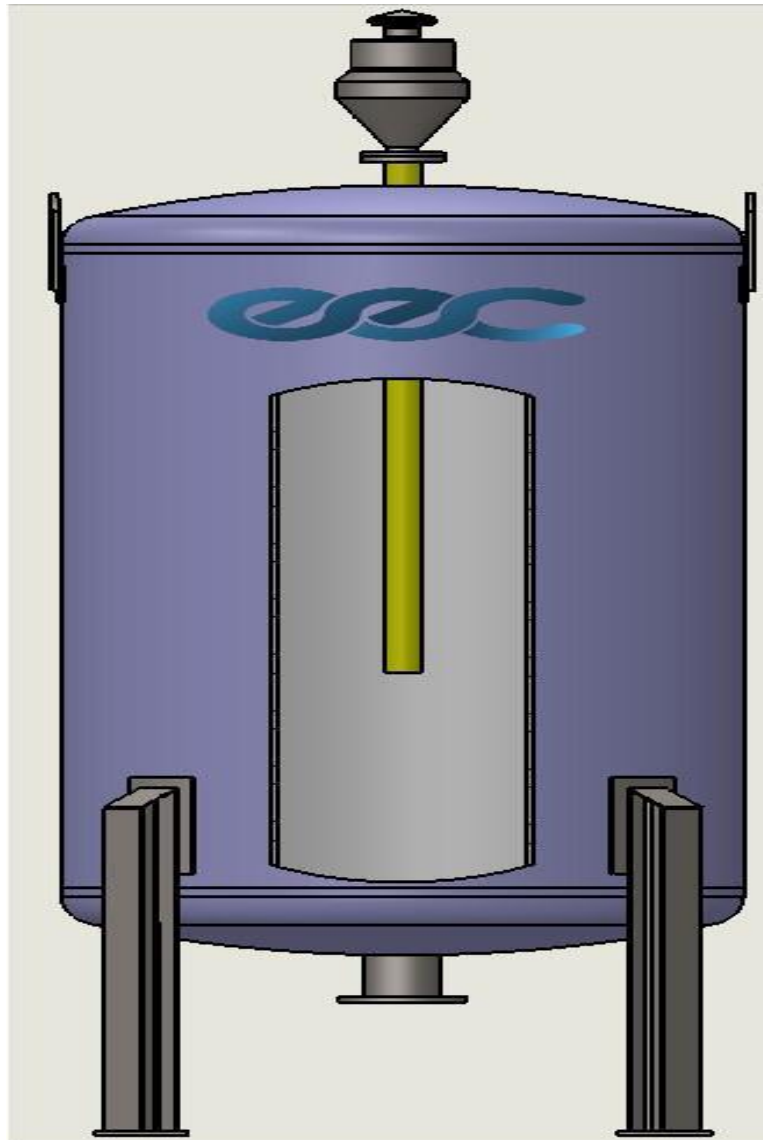
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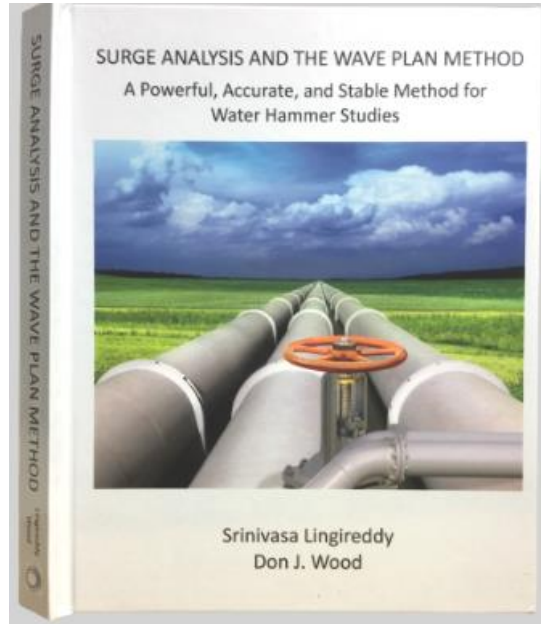
Hybrid Surge Tank (closed surge tank)



Dipping Tube



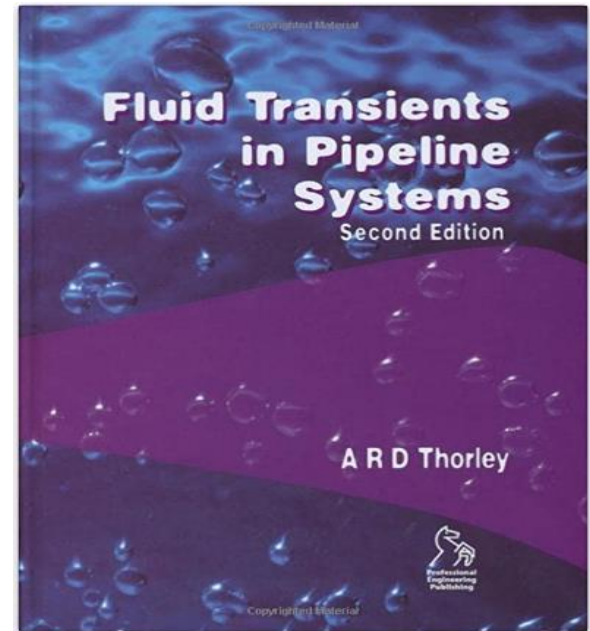
Good References



Surge Analysis and the
Wave Plan Method
Srini Lingireddy-Don J. Wood



Pressure Wave Analysis of
Transient Flows in Pipe
Distribution Systems
Don J. Wood-Srini Lingireddy-Paul F.
Boulos



Fluid Transients in
Pipeline Systems
A R D Thorley

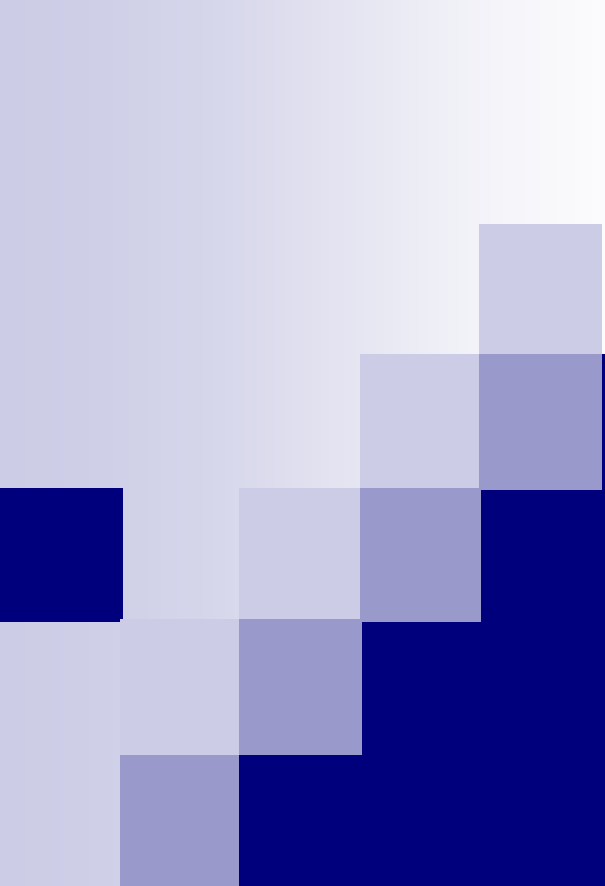
Hydraulic Analysis Software

Pipe2022 is the intuitive interface behind the powerful suite of several modules.

The interface and the calculation engines **KYPipe, Surge, Gas, Steam, GoFlow, and GoPlot** were developed by Civil Engineering professors from the University of Kentucky. The software has been continually updated and maintained for over 50 years.

www.kypipe.com





Thank You