



Water Hammer

Fundamentals, Protection Equipment, & Modeling

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ICE (Water) Hammer Credit: Al Parrella (WLSSD) & <http://rasterweb.net/raster/2015/01/15/the-ice-hammer/>

What is water hammer?

- Waves of high and low pressure
- Surge / Hydraulic Transients / Water Hammer
- Not a new concept:

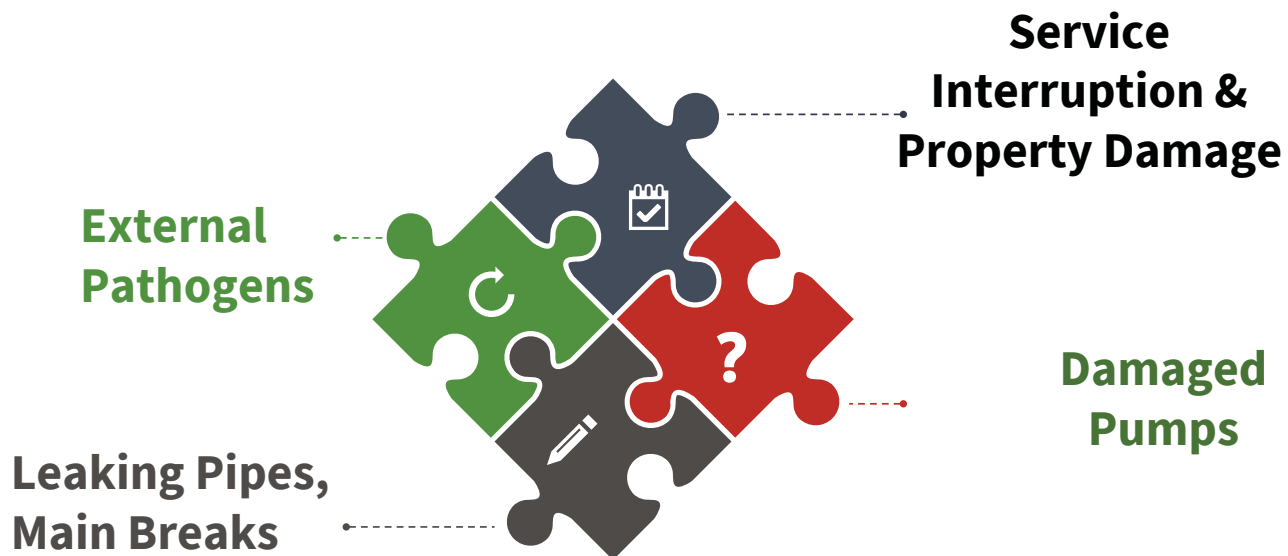


AWWA Journal, 1961



AWWA Journal, 1932

Risks of transient pressures



Collapsed Pipe



- Gage vs. absolute pressure.
- How low can absolute pressure go?
 - ...
- How low can gage pressure go?
 - ...



Collapsed Pipe



- Gage vs. absolute pressure.
- How low can absolute pressure go?
 - 0 psi absolute pressure
- How low can gage pressure go?
 - ...



Collapsed Pipe



- Gage vs. absolute pressure.
- How low can absolute pressure go?
 - 0 psi absolute pressure
- How low can gage pressure go?
 - -14.4 psi gage pressure



Bonus Question



- What is Atmospheric Pressure on the top of Mount Everest?

□ ...



Bonus Question



- What is Atmospheric Pressure on the top of Mount Everest?
 - 4.89 psi



Pitted Impellers

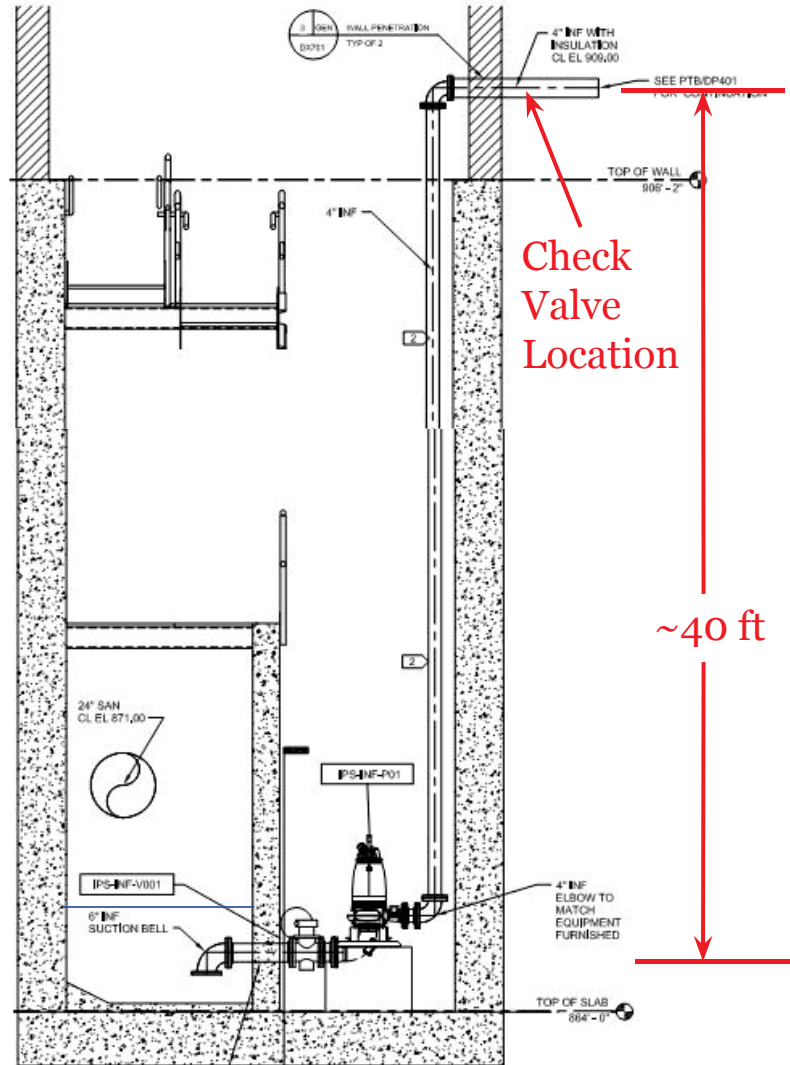


Heart Beat





Is there a
problem
here?



Another possible solution



What causes water hammer?

- Main line valve closure
- Pump tripping (power outage)
- Pump start-up and shut-down
- Check valve slam
- Surge relief valve slam
- Air release valve slam



What causes water hammer?

- Main line valve closure
- Pump tripping (power outage)
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Δ Velocity



Water Hammer Pressures

“Potential Surge”:

- Joukowsky Equation
 - $\Delta H = a\Delta v/g$
 - $508 = 4725 * 8 / 32.2 / 2.311$
- Elastic column theory
- No friction loss
- No dampening
- Maximum pressure rise for rapid valve closure (closure within critical closing time)
- Can be even higher on long lines with high friction due to line packing.

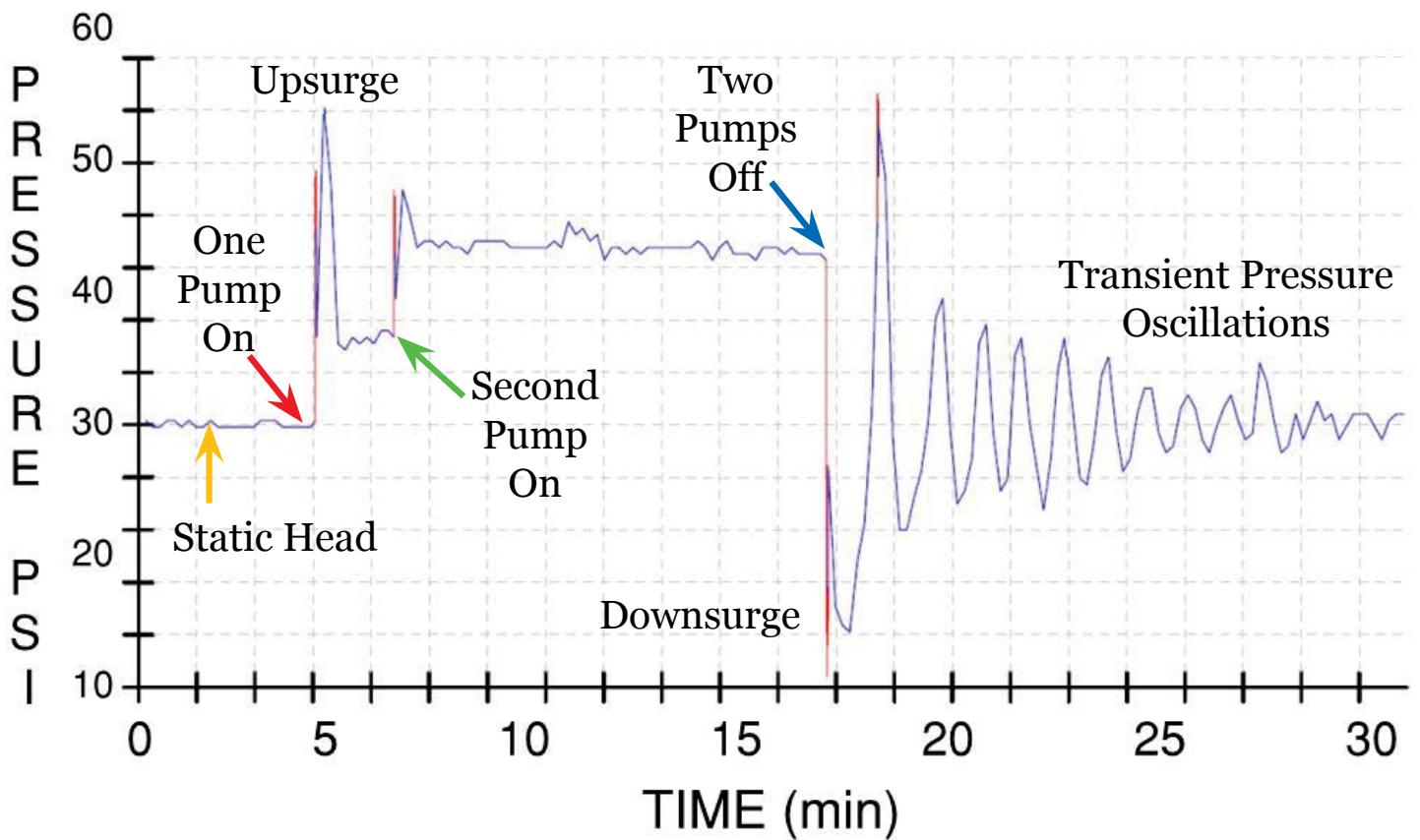
Table B.1 — Magnitude of pressure wave

Velocity	Delta pressure	Velocity	Delta pressure
m/s	kPa	ft/s	psi
0.3	432	1	64
0.6	863	2	127
0.9	1295	3	191
1.2	1726	4	254
1.5	2158	5	318
1.8	2589	6	381
2.1	3021	7	445
2.4	3452	8	508
2.7	3884	9	572
3.0	4316	10	635
3.4	4891	11	699
3.7	5323	12	762
4.0	5754	13	826
4.3	6186	14	889
4.6	6617	15	953

Table B.1 from ANSI/HI 9.6.6-2009

(Acknowledgement – Courtesy of Hydraulic Institute, Parsippany NJ, www.pumps.org)

Hydraulic Transient Pressures



Pressure readings collected once every 10 seconds

How can this be prevented?



Combination Air/Vacuum and Air Release Valve



www.rfvalve.com/products/rgx (Vent-O-Mat)

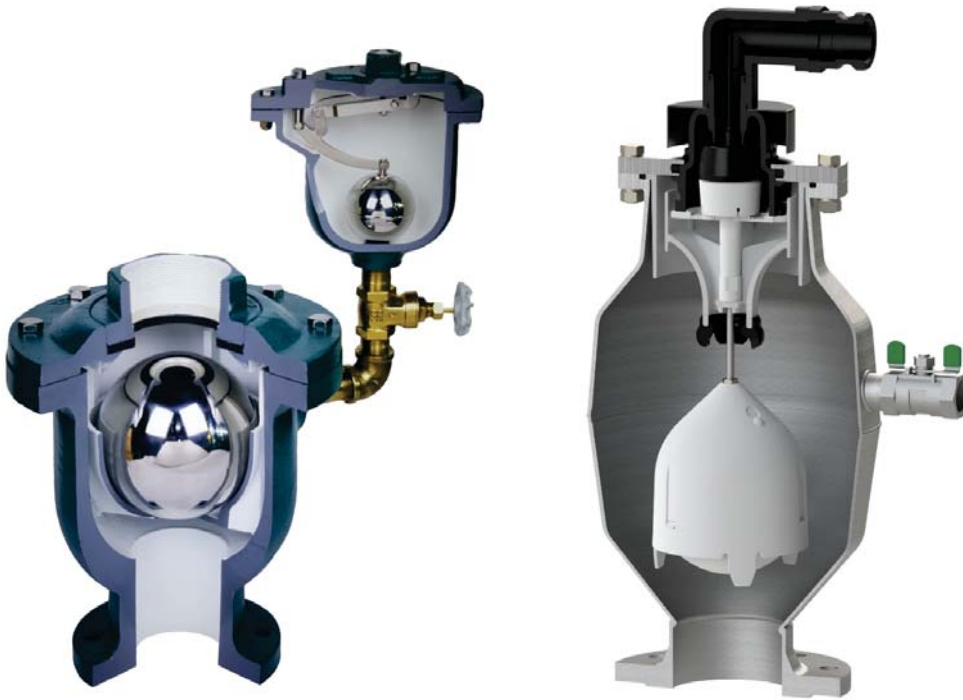
www.arivalves.com/products/wastewater/item/d-o2o-combination-air-valve-for-wastewater

www.dezurik.com

www.h-tec.us/



Combination Air/Vacuum and Air Release Valve



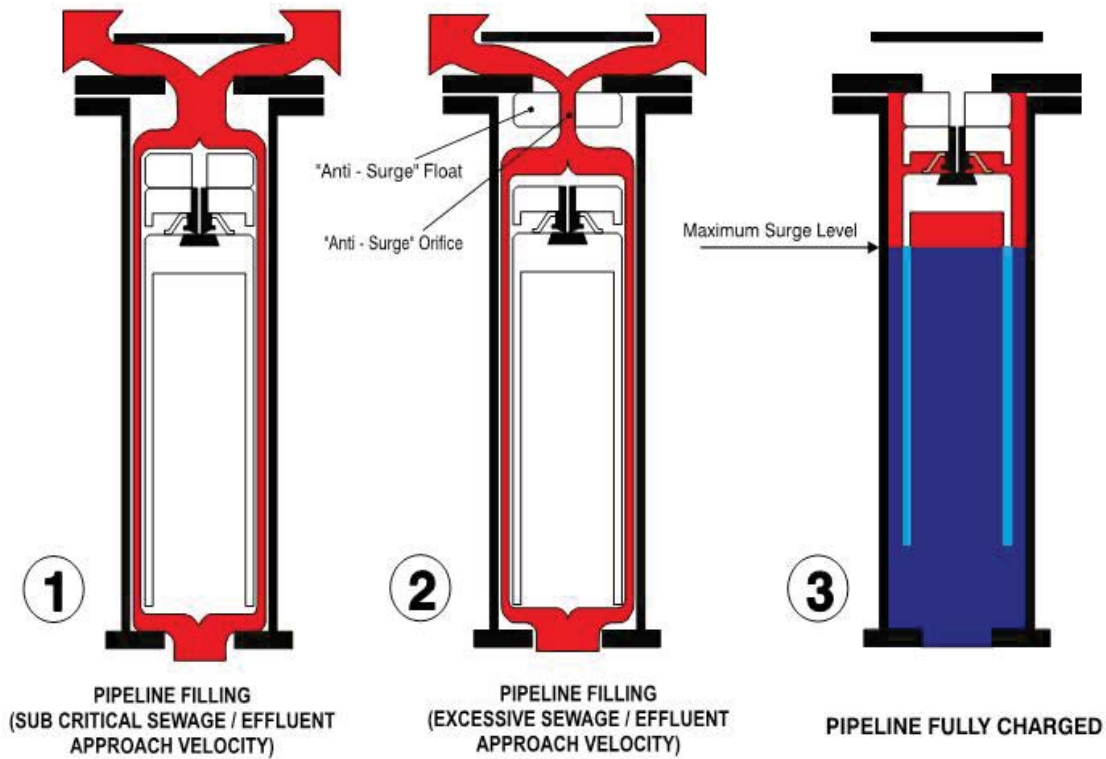
www.crispinvalve.com/airvalves/av-pw/ (UL, C, and Dual Series)

www.h-tec.us/

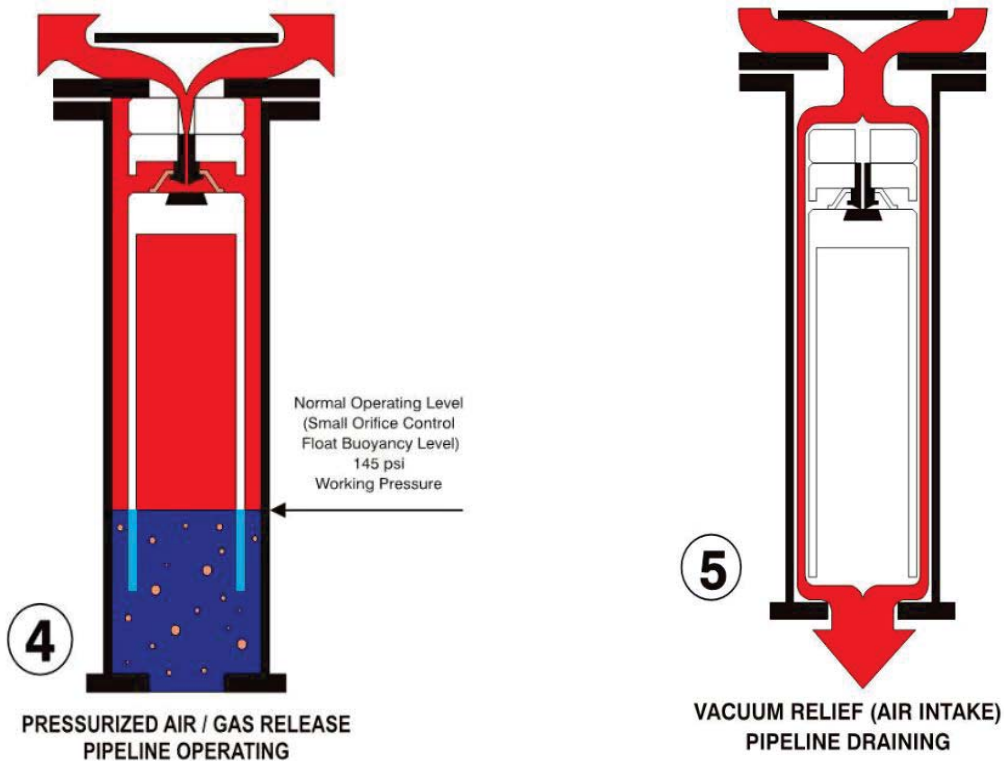
www.rfvalve.com/products/rgx (Vent-O-Mat)



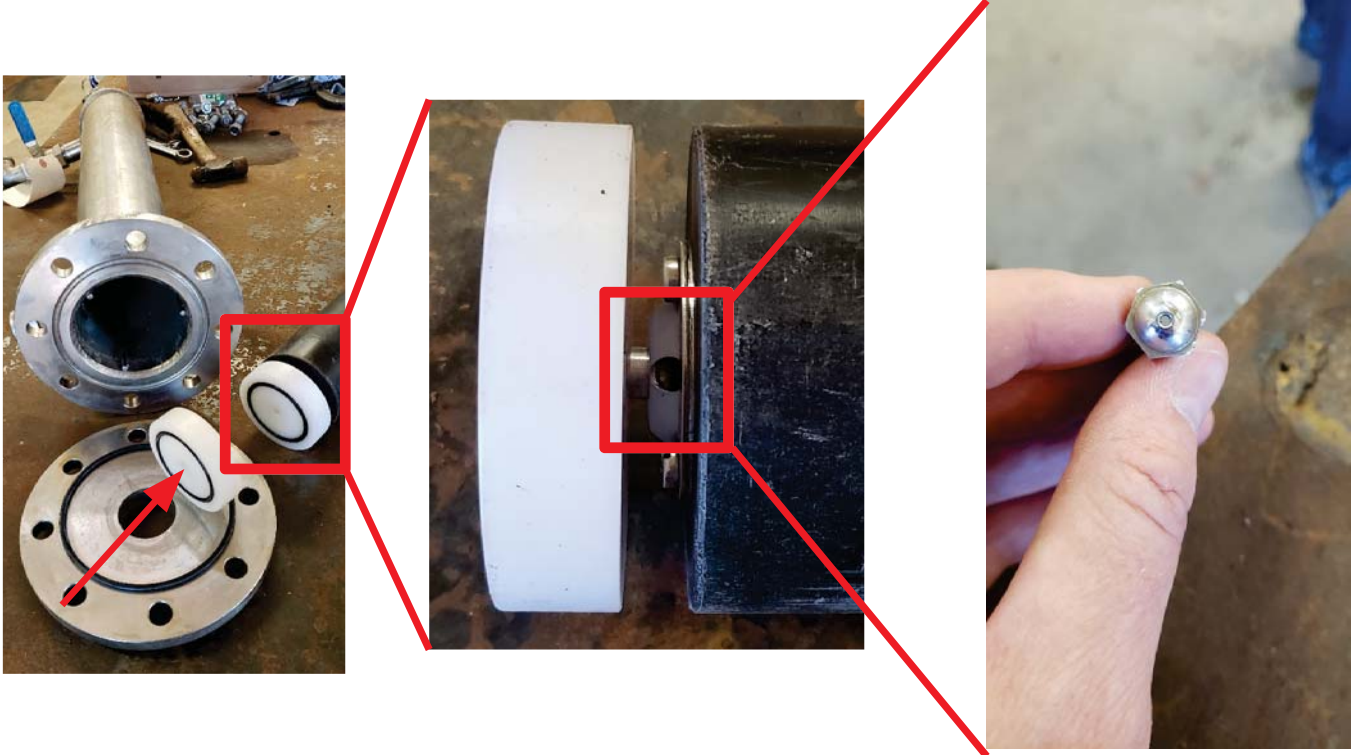
Combination Air/Vacuum and Air Release Valve



Combination Air/Vacuum and Air Release Valve

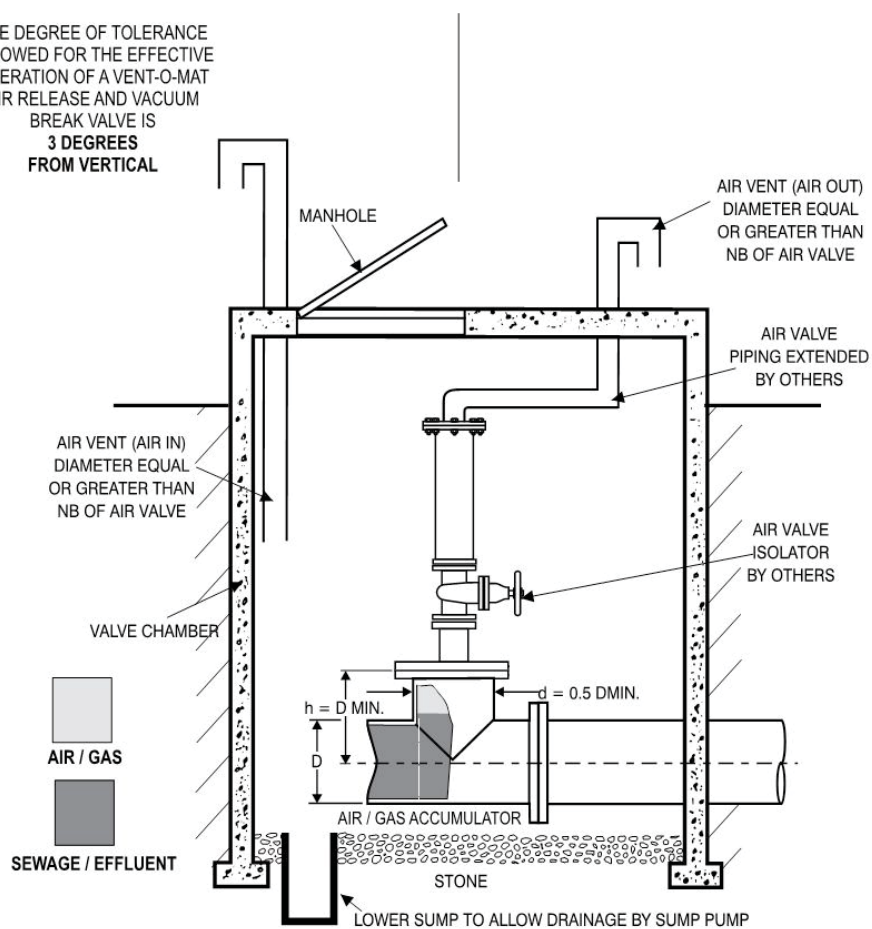


Combination Air/Vacuum and Air Release Valve



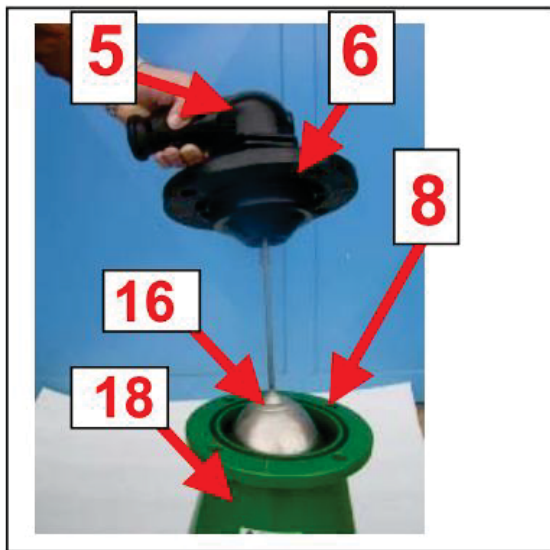
Combination Valve MH

THE DEGREE OF TOLERANCE
ALLOWED FOR THE EFFECTIVE
OPERATION OF A VENT-O-MAT
AIR RELEASE AND VACUUM
BREAK VALVE IS
**3 DEGREES
FROM VERTICAL**



TYPICAL VALVE CHAMBER

Maintenance



Carefully raise the upper part **(5+6)** until you have lifted the large stainless steel float **(16)** out of the valve. Check the O-ring **(8)** for possible damage, then a re-insert it correctly into the O-ring chamber. Clean the interior of the valve casing **(18)** e.g. by **absorption/sucking**. Then perform a visual inspection of the housing interior.

Clean the large, stainless steel float **(16)** and check it for possible damage.



Surge / Pressure Relief Valves



<http://www.dezurik.com/products/brands-product/surge-relief-valves-sra/2/9/44/>

<https://www.cla-val.com/waterworks-pressure-relief-valves>

<http://www.gaindustries.com/products/detail-product/product/Surge-Relief-Anticipator-Valve.html>

Pressure Relief & Surge Anticipator Valves



<http://www.cla-val.com/52-03-652-03-pressure-relief-surge-anticipator-valve-p-81.html>





What is this for?



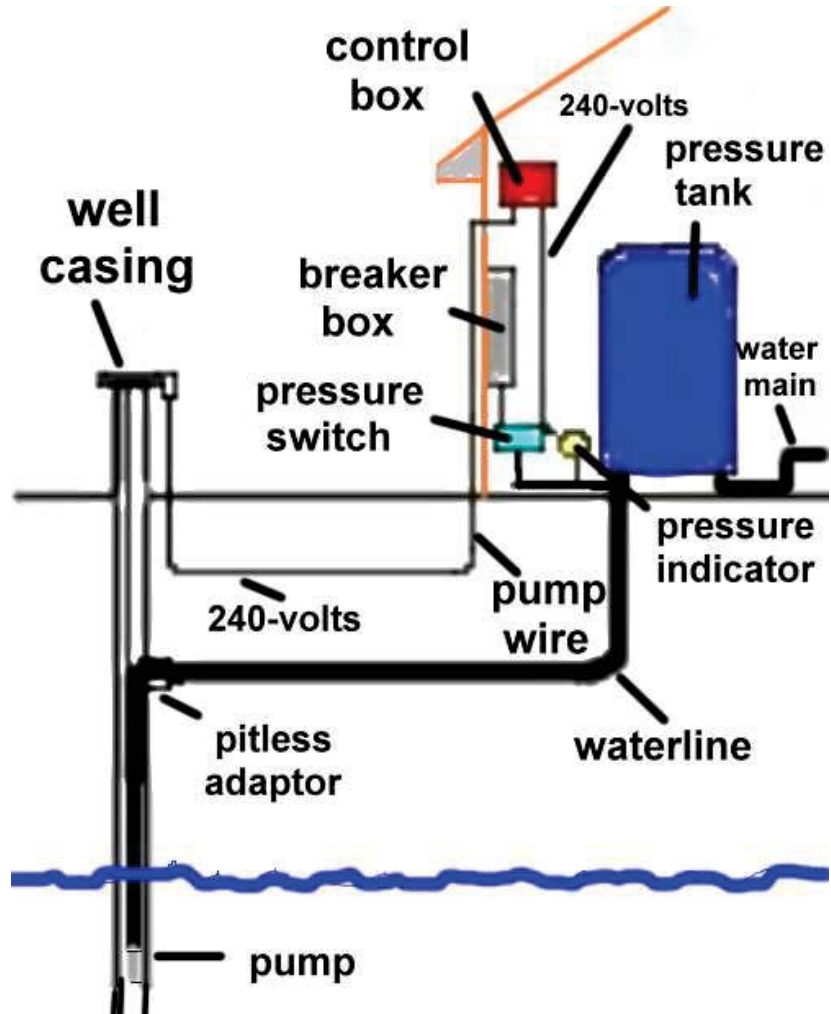
<https://www.rpmwashingtondc.com/washington-dc-water-heater-maintenance-clean-air-filter>
<https://www.amtrol.com/>

Residential “Thermal Expansion Tanks”

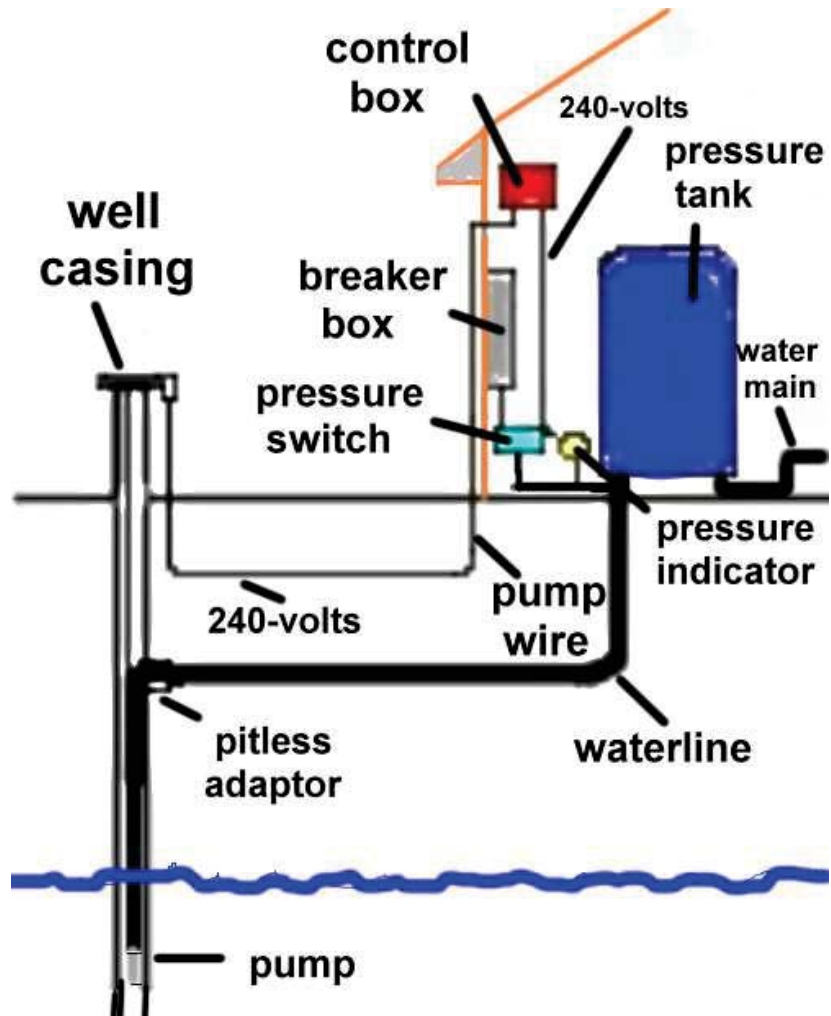


<https://www.rpmwashingtondc.com/washington-dc-water-heater-maintenance-clean-air-filter>
<https://www.amtrol.com/>

What is this
for?



Residential “Pressure Tanks”



What are these for?"



<http://www.siouxchief.com/>



Residential “Water Hammer Arrestors” or “Surge Tanks”



<http://www.siouxchief.com/>

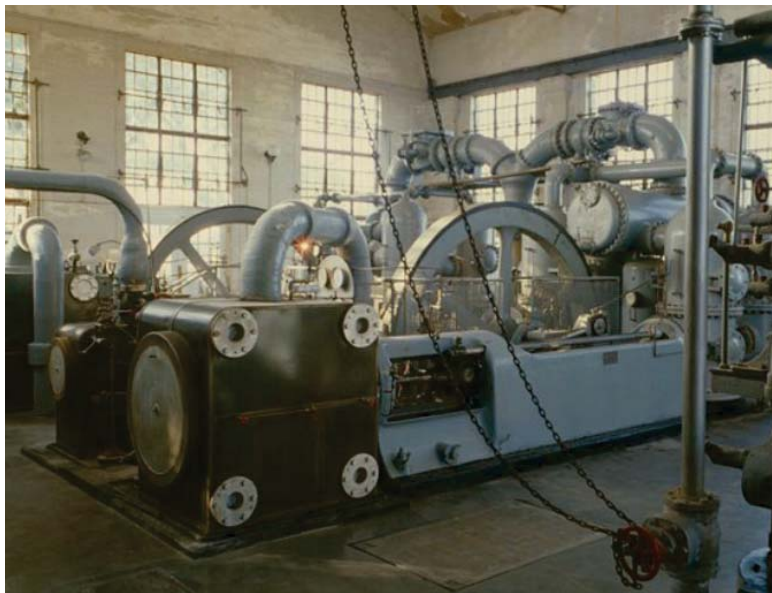


Surge Tanks



Photos: Blacoh bladder surge tank (left) Charlattie Bladder Surge Tanks (right)

Flywheels



Solenoid Valve

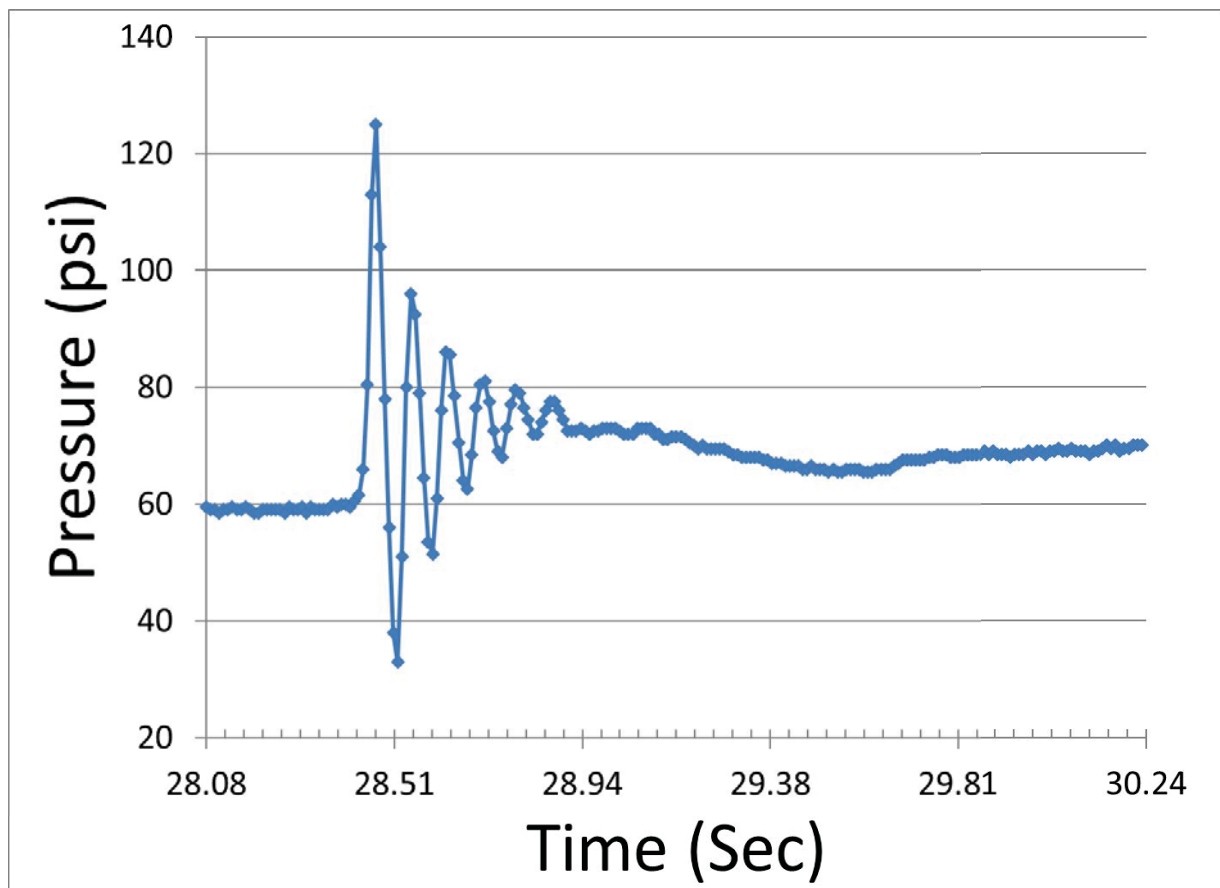




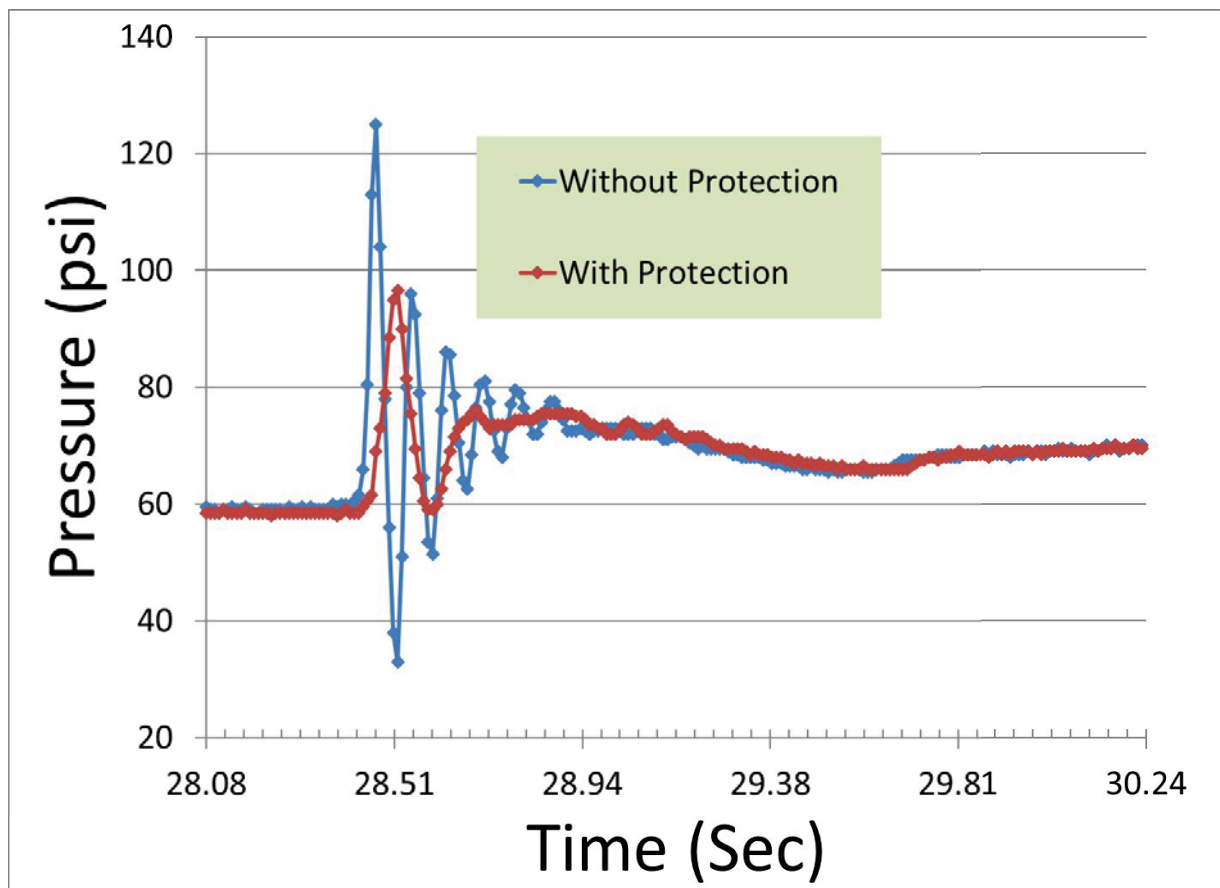
High Efficiency Washing Machine Solenoid Valve



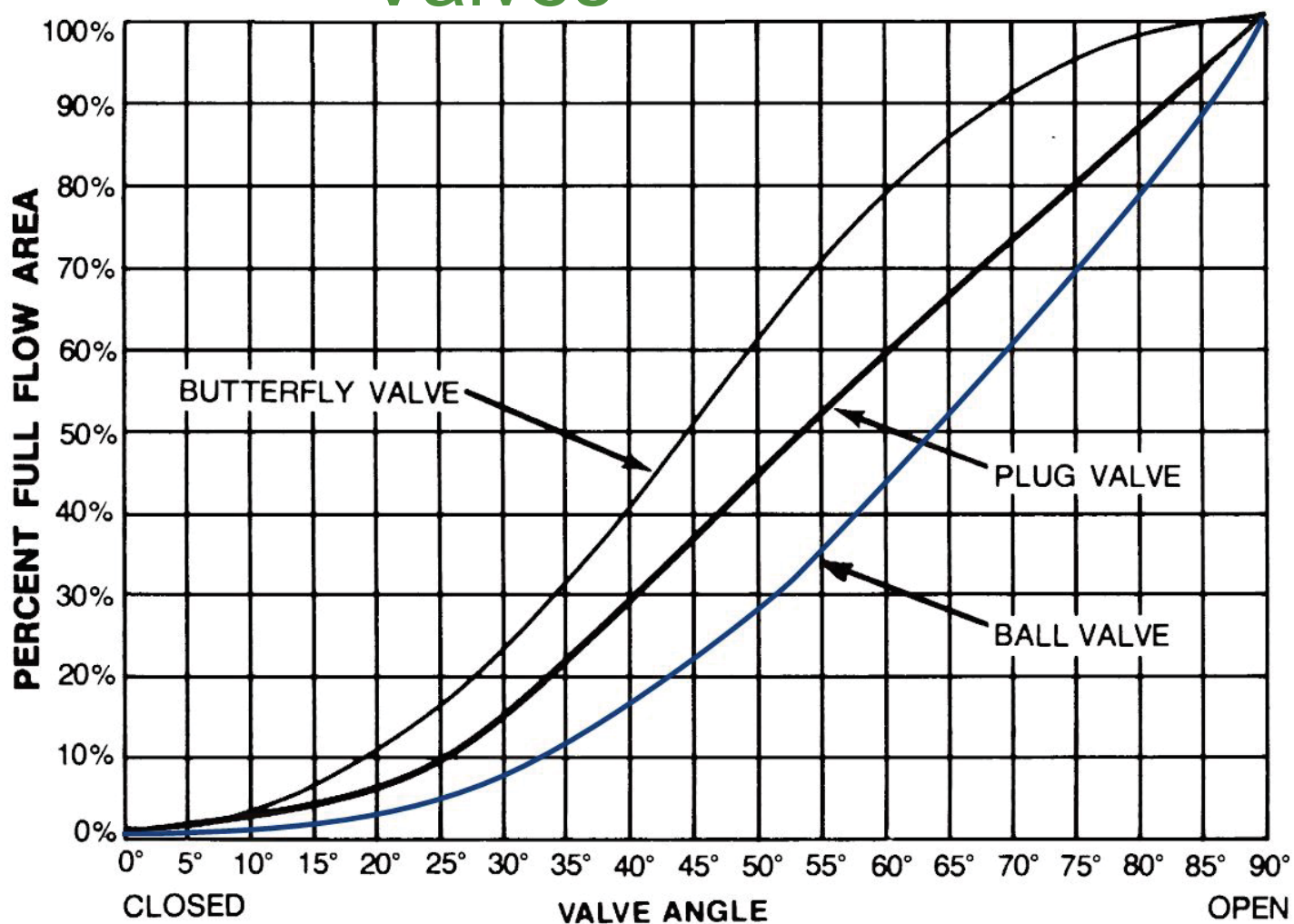
Water Hammer Arrestor



Water Hammer Arrestor



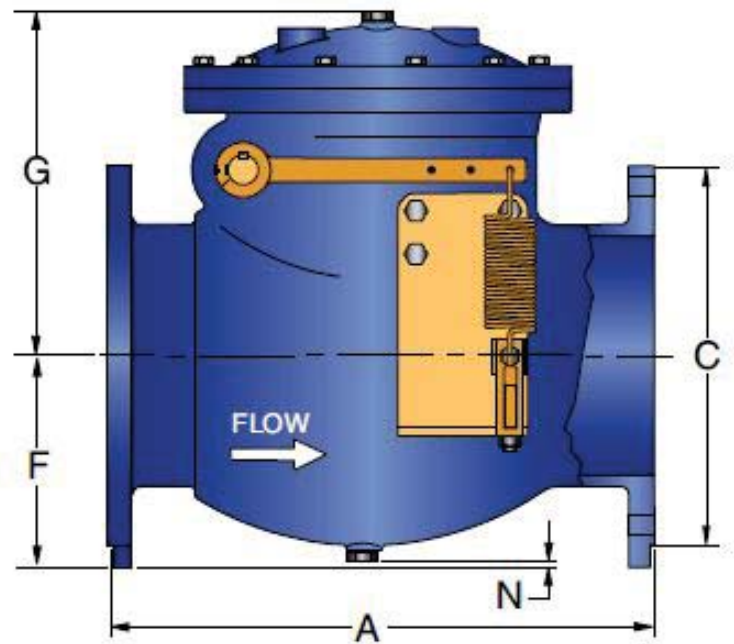
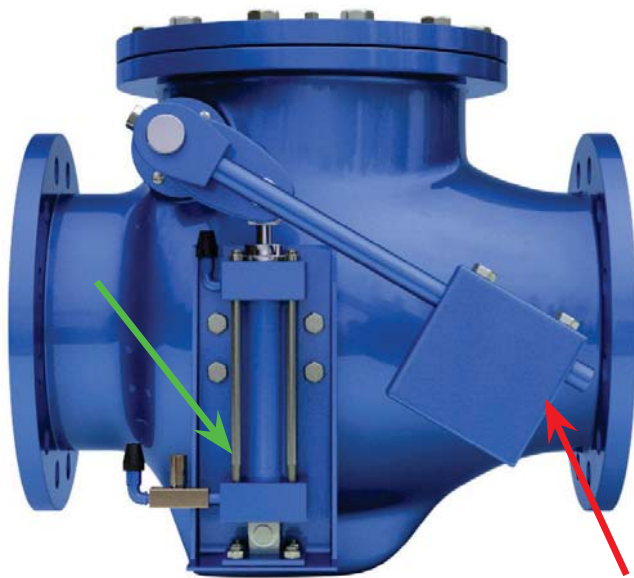
Valves



Source: PRATT AWWA Rubber Seated Ball Valve Brochure, www.henrypratt.com

Swing Check Valves with Lever Arms

Weighted and Oil Dampened & Spring



<http://www.dezurik.com/products/apco-swing-check-valves-cvs.jpg>
http://www.valmatic.com/brochures/SwingCheck_7000.pdf

Rubber Flapper Swing Check Valves

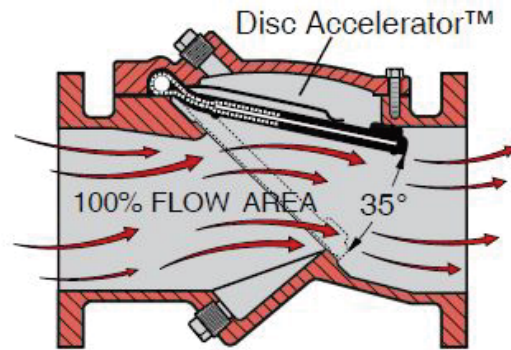


Figure 1. Val-Matic Surgebuster® Valve

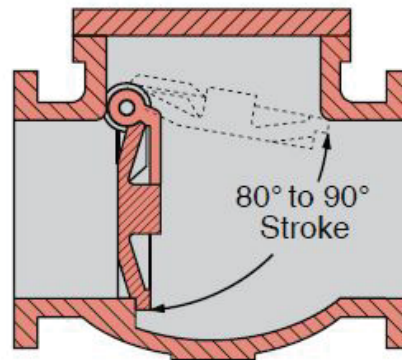
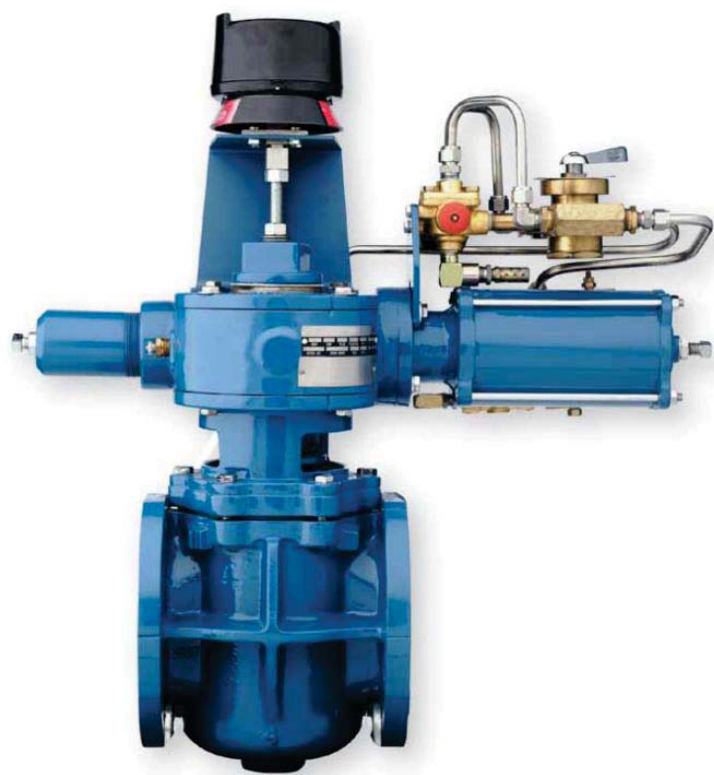


Figure 2. Conventional Swing Check Valve

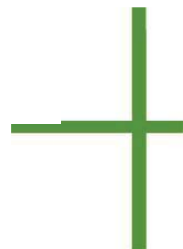
http://www.valmatic.com/brochures/SurgeBuster_7200.pdf



Pump Control Valves



<http://www.dezurik.com>



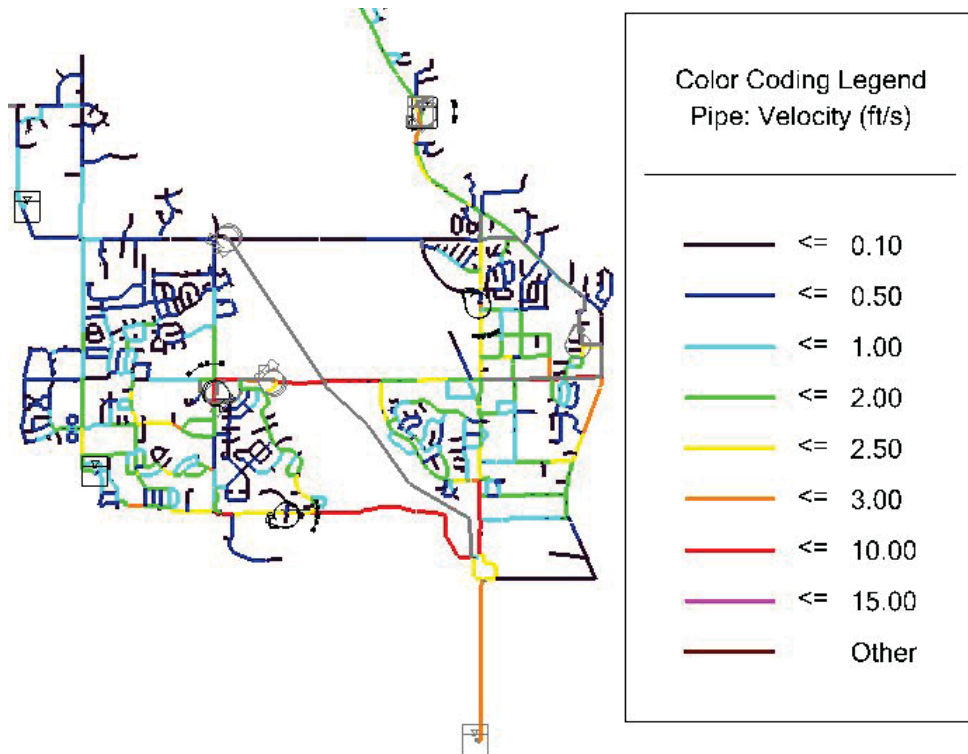
What causes water hammer?

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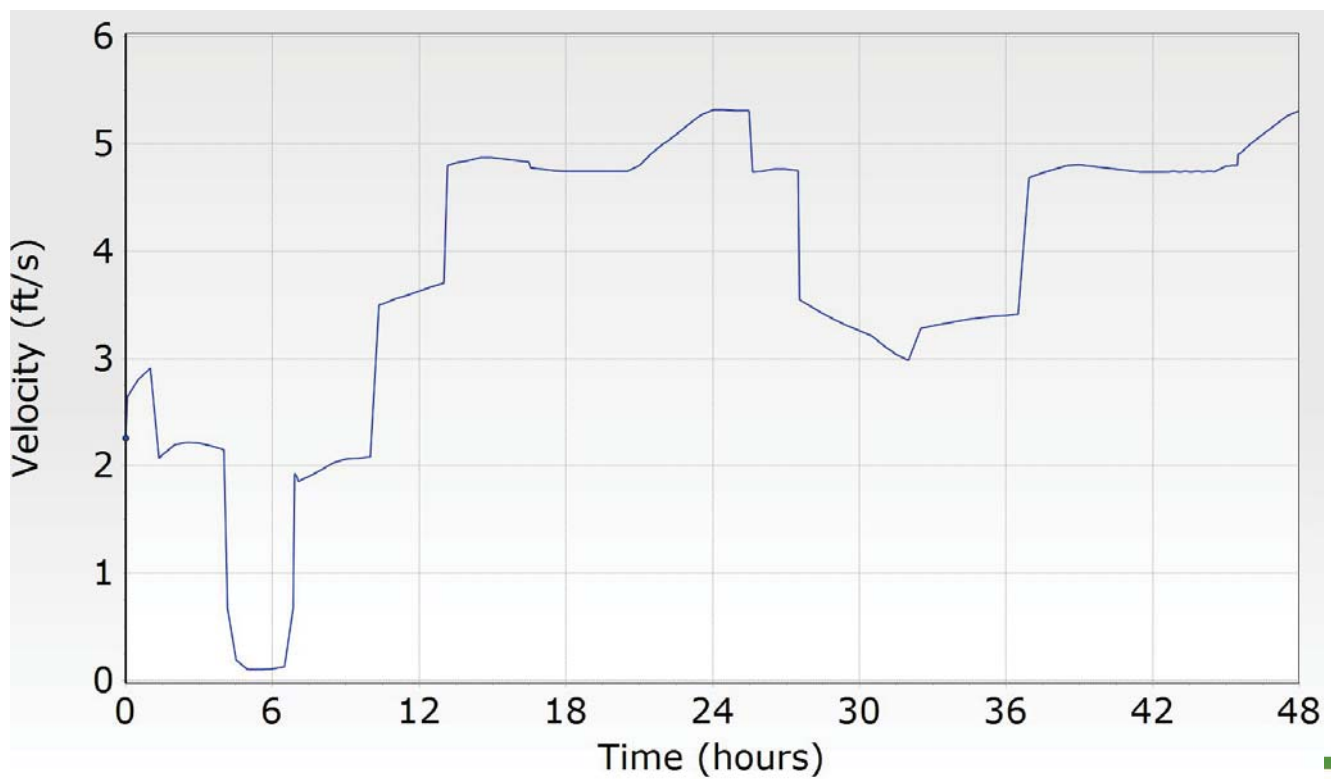
Δ Velocity



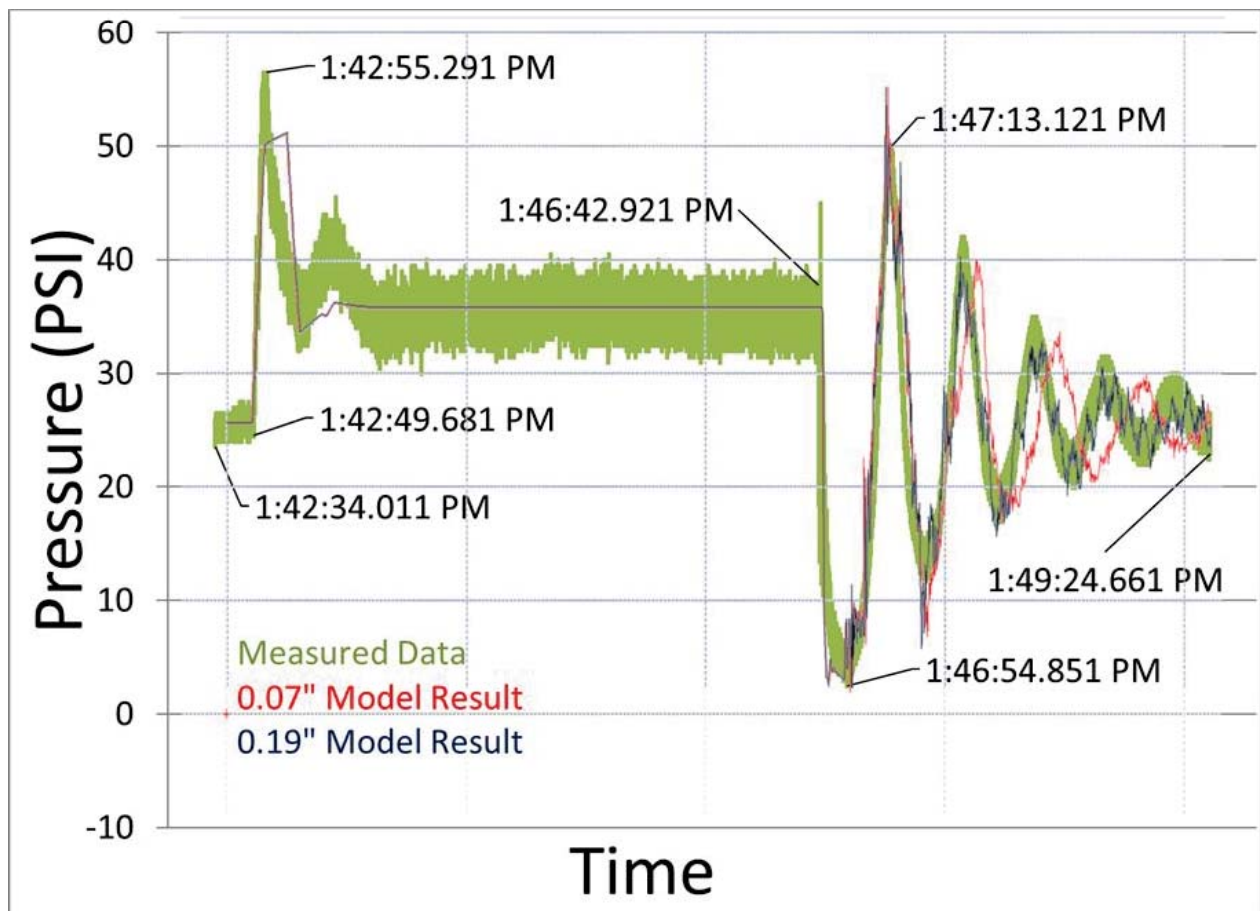
Pipe Network Velocities



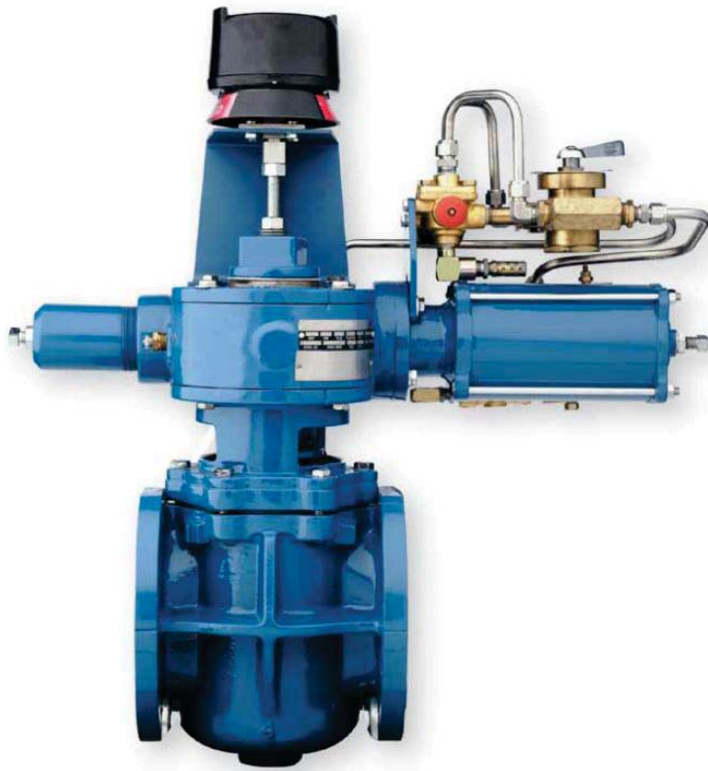
Pipe Velocity Trace



Importance of Model Calibration



Value of Modeling

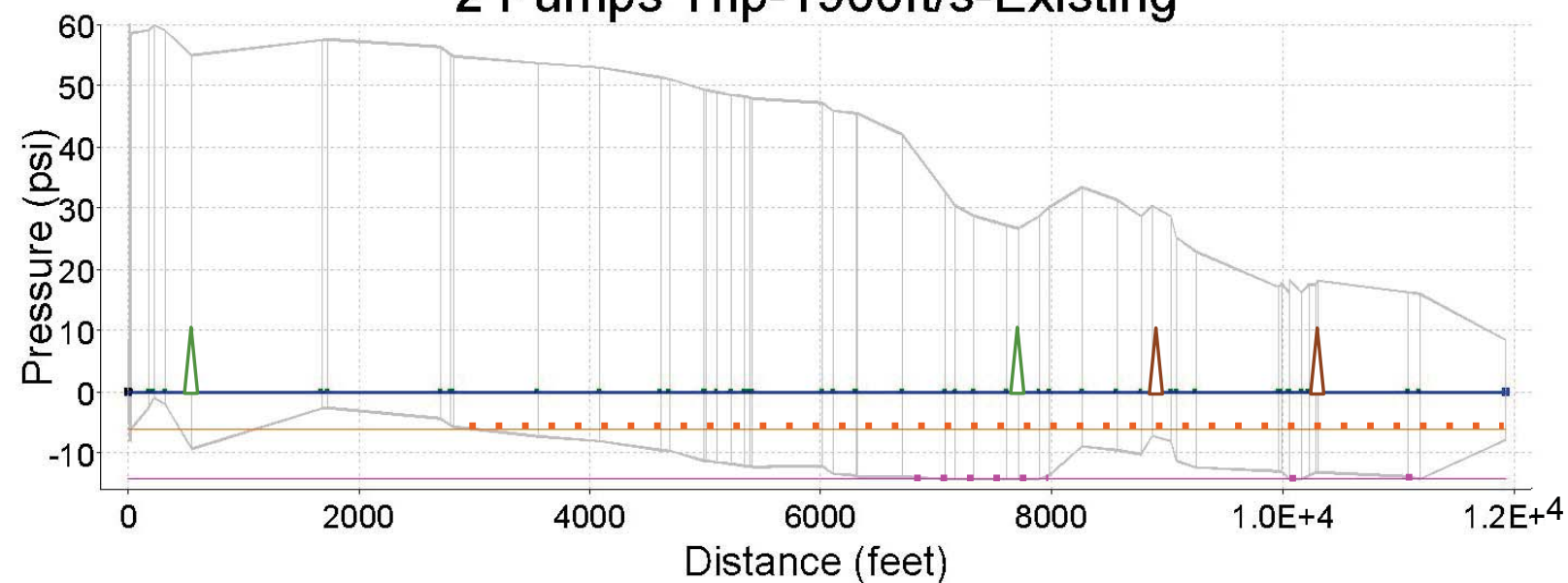


<http://www.dezurik.com>



Value of Modeling

2 Pumps Trip-1900ft/s-Existing

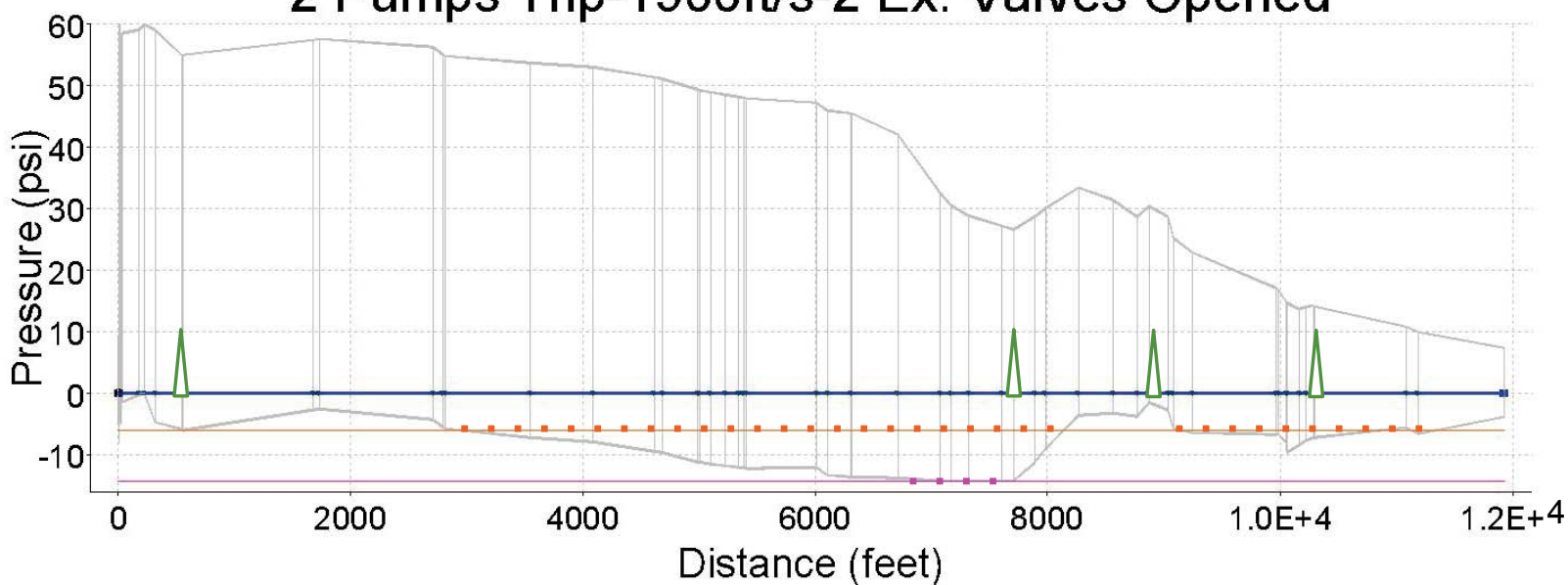


Legend: Pressure envelope Pipe -6 psi -14.7 psi
 Combo Valve-active Combo Valve-inactive Combo Valve-add new



Value of Modeling

2 Pumps Trip-1900ft/s-2 Ex. Valves Opened

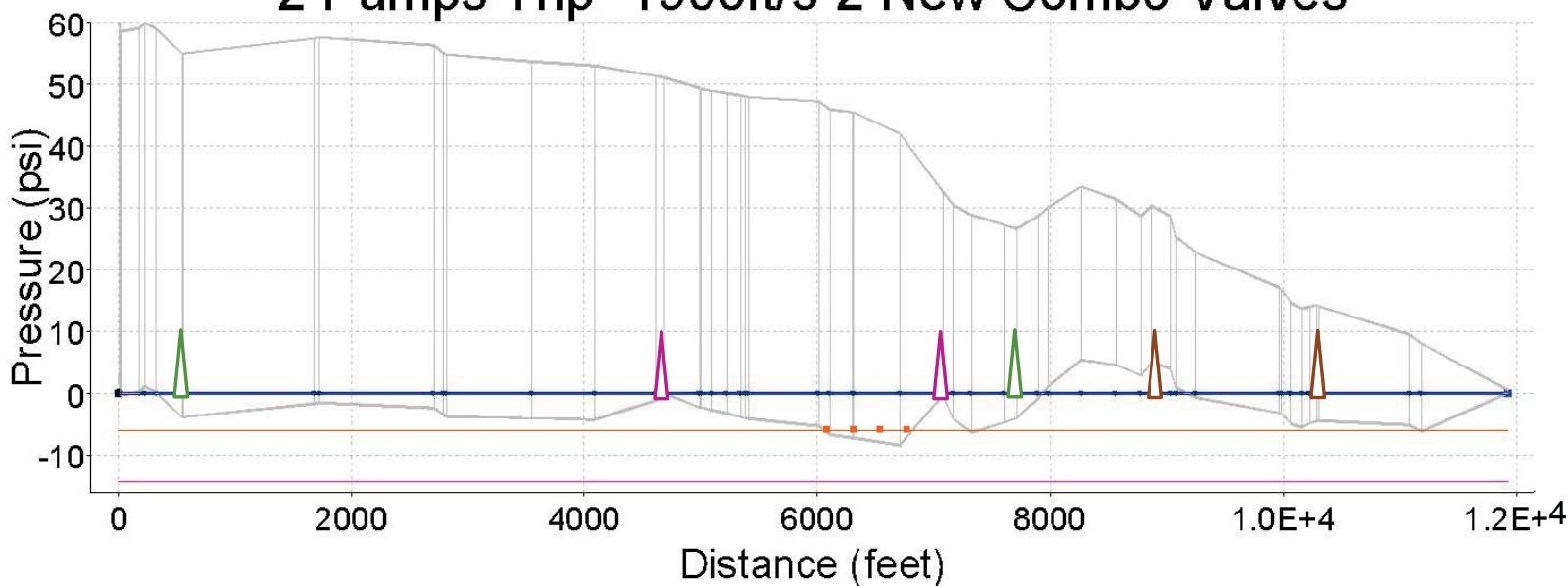


Legend: Pressure envelope Pipe -6 psi -14.7 psi
 Combo Valve-active Combo Valve-inactive Combo Valve-add new



Value of Modeling

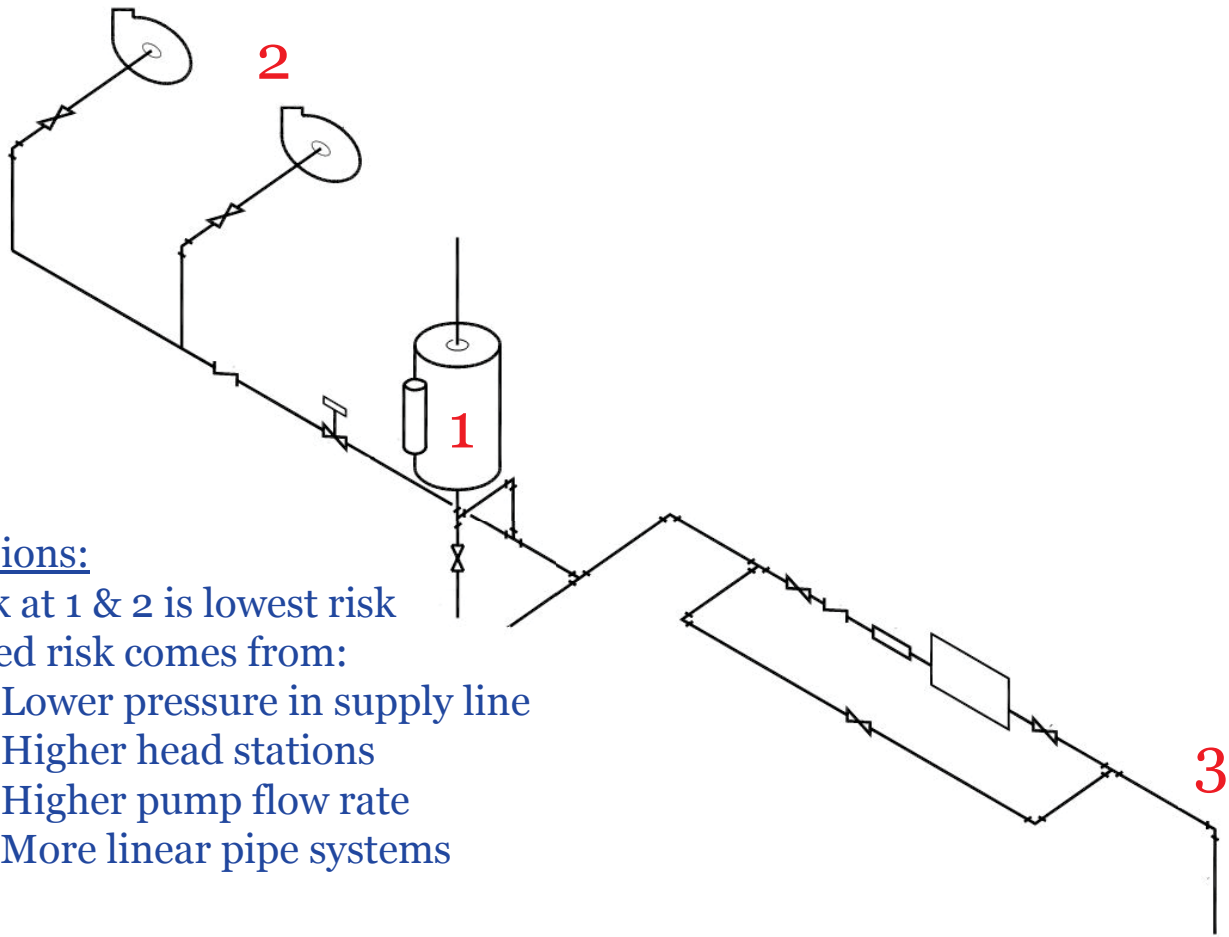
2 Pumps Trip - 1900ft/s-2 New Combo Valves



Legend: Pressure envelope Pipe -6 psi -14.7 psi
 Combo Valve-active Combo Valve-inactive Combo Valve-add new



Value of Modeling



Conclusions:

1. Tank at 1 & 2 is lowest risk
2. Added risk comes from:
 - Lower pressure in supply line
 - Higher head stations
 - Higher pump flow rate
 - More linear pipe systems

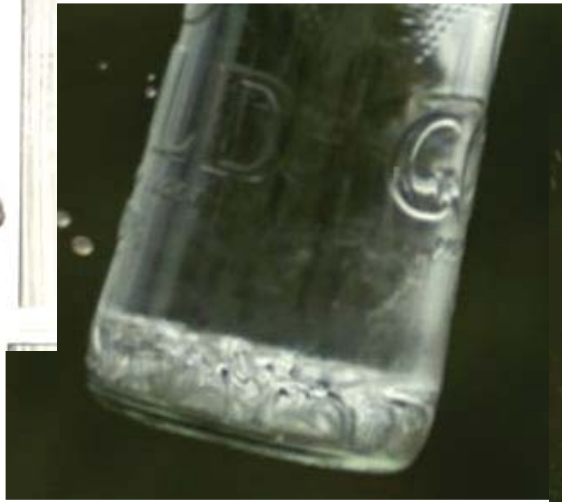
Thank You's

- Benjamin Wylie
 - Jim Liou
 - Gwenn Phalempin
 - Jana Faith
 - Frank Knowles Smith
 - Jim Rasmussen
 - Mike Halde
 - Andrew Marsh
 - Josh Scanlon
 - Costa Dimitracopoulos
 - Adam Salo
 - Mark Stone
 - Alison Sumption
 - Matt Wildman
 - Ashley Hammerbeck
 - Jackie Strait
 - Mo Brua
 - Justin Conner
-
- Certainly others who I have pestered with questions over the years.





Do try this at home or later tonight!



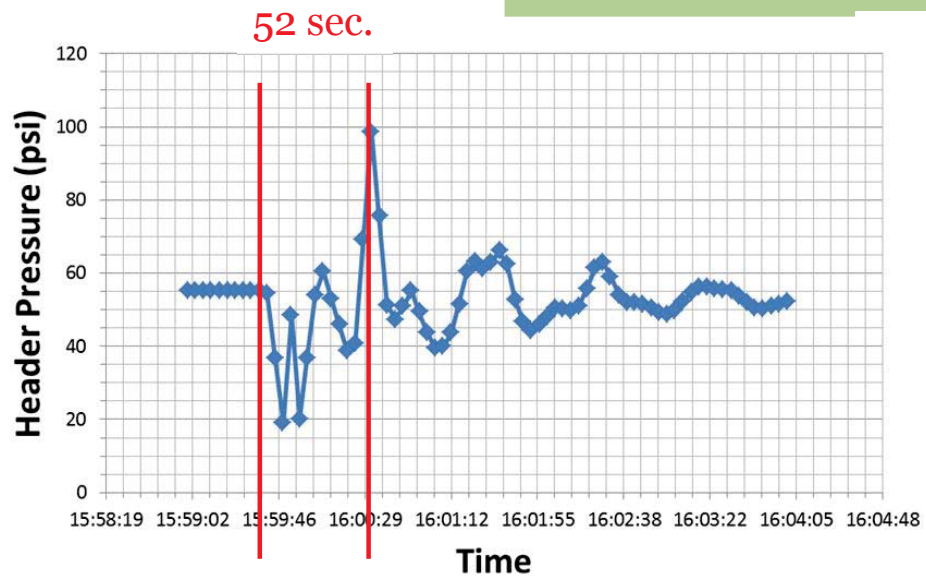
youtube: The Slo Mo guys, water hammer beer bottle trick

Questions?

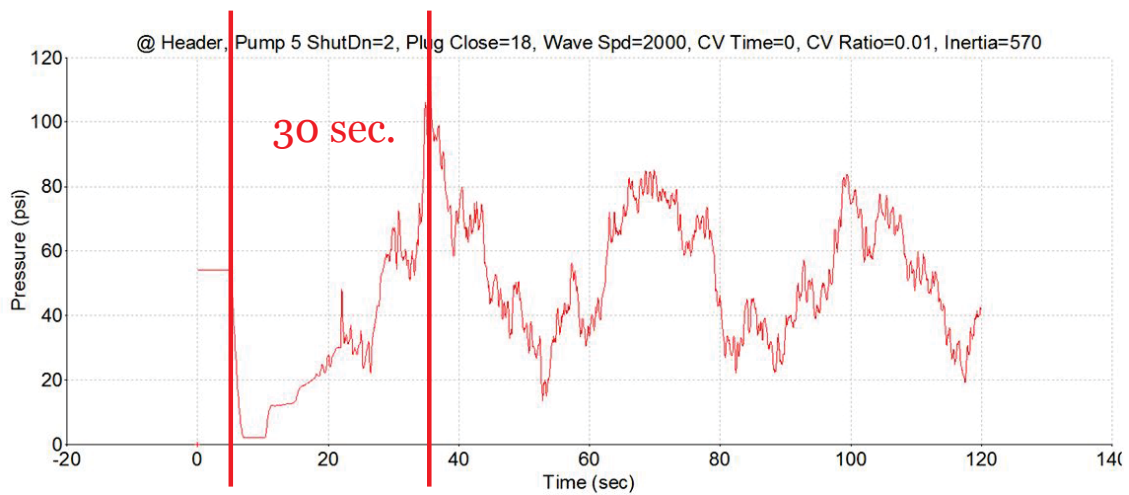
Chris Harrington, P.E.
HR Green, Inc.
charrington@hrgreen.com
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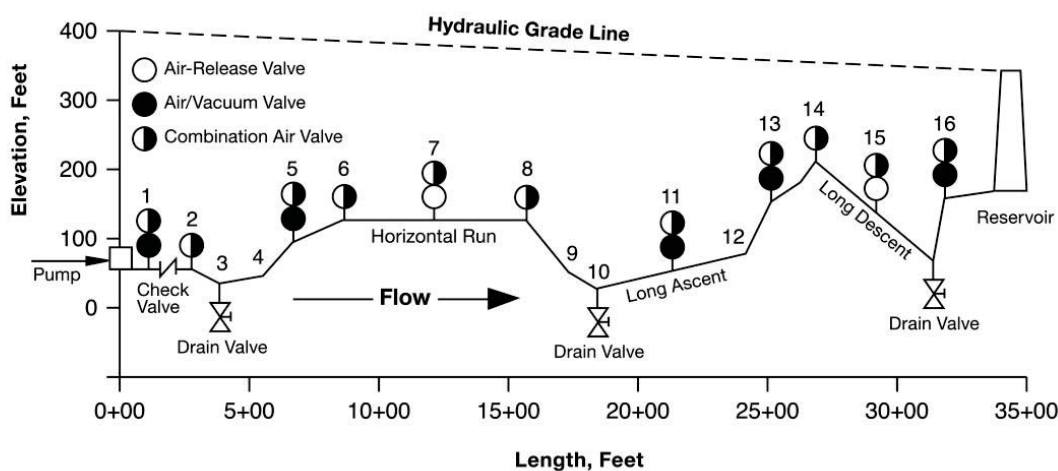
Actual Hydraulic Transient Measurement



Model Output Post Calibration



Air Release, Vacuum & Combination Valves



No.	Description	Recommended Types	No.	Description	Recommended Types
1	Pump discharge	Air/Vac or combination	9	Decrease downslope	No valve required
2	Increase downslope	Combination	10	Low point	No valve required
3	Low point	No valve required	11	Long ascent	Air/Vac or combination
4	Increase upslope	No valve required	12	Increase upslope	No valve required
5	Decrease upslope	Air/Vac or combination	13	Decrease upslope	Air/Vac or combination
6	Begin horizontal	Combination	14	High point	Combination
7	Horizontal	Air-Release or combination	15	Long descent	Air-Release or combination
8	End horizontal	Combination	16	Decrease upslope	Air/Vac or combination

AWWA M51 (2nd Edition) – Air Valves : Air-Release, Air/Vacuum & Combination

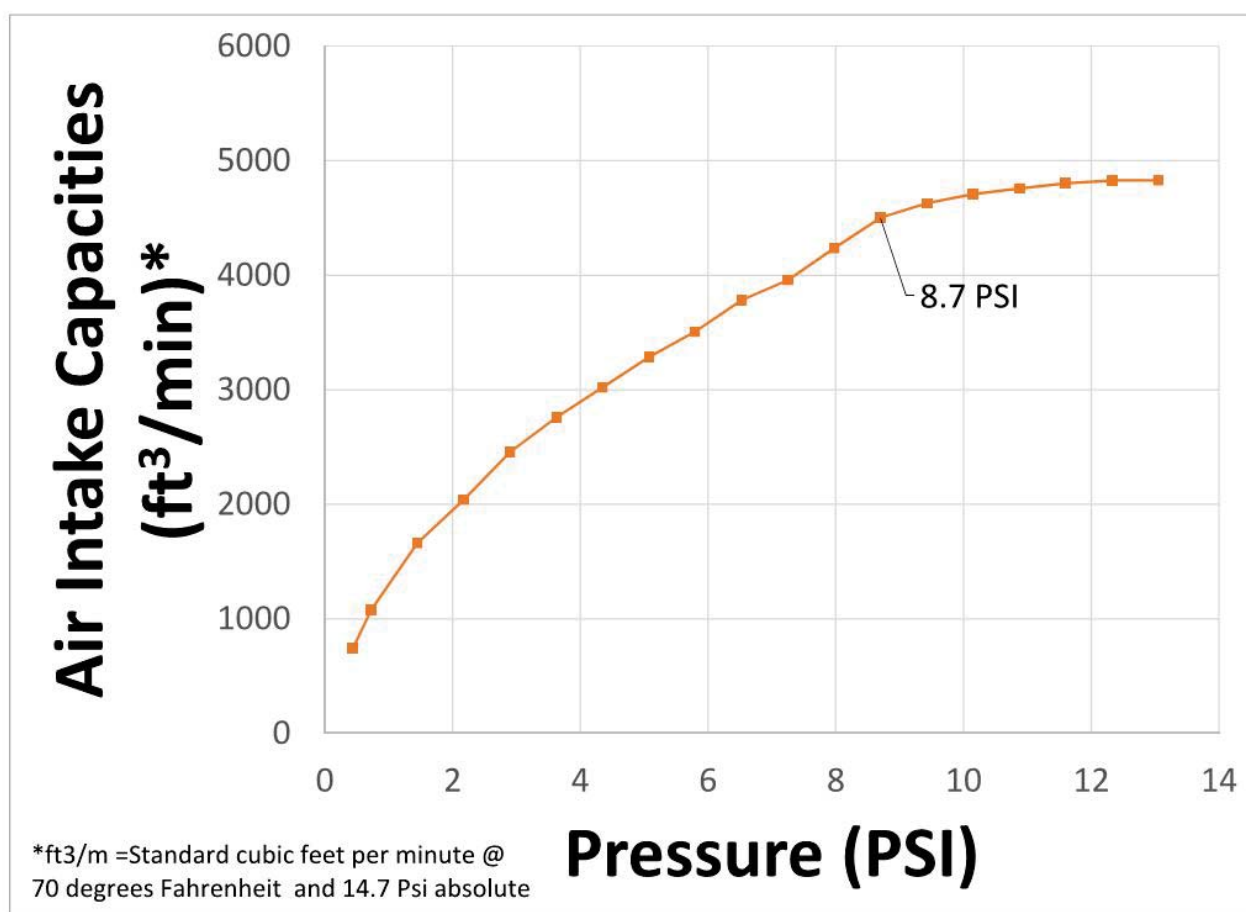
Hydraulically Operated Check Valves



<https://www.cla-val.com/81-01-681-01-check-valve-p-126.html>



Performance Under Vacuum



	TECHNICAL SPECIFICATION	Quality Assurance
	ARAA DIPPING TUBE VESSEL	
	Operational Specification	SHEET 1/3

CONCEPTION OF THE ARAA VESSEL:

The ARAA is a vertical vessel, connected to the pipe work by a large connection pipe at the bottom; the top of this vessel has a compression chamber limited by the dipping tube or ventilation tube with a shut off float valve. This special Charlotte patented vessel has three different operations:

- 1 - Compressed air vessel as the compression chamber traps air.
- 2 - Standpipe when the float is open in the dipping tube.
- 3 - Air valve if all the water volume has been delivered to the pipe work.

As there is no bladder in the vessel, the connection pipe is completely open and there is absolutely no risk of obstruction if used in a sewage system. With this surge vessel there is absolute control of the amount of air as it is renewed at any pump stop, and therefore no need for a compressor. Obviously it is preferable to stop the pumps once a day in order to refresh the air and compensate the dissolution by performing one cycle.

WHERE OR WHEN SHOULD ONE USE AN ARAA VESSEL?

As a general rule of thumb, if the system you are dealing with has the following characteristics, it may be a good application for an ARAA type vessel:

- Very long pipe (more than 15,000 feet long).
- Very flat pipe profile (less than 50ft in elevation change).

This type of device is recommended over bladder vessels for relatively flat profiles with low geometric head.

When dealing with a flat pipe profile, there is very low static head. The energy that prevents the water column from moving in the pipe comes mostly from friction with the pipe, and there is very little resistance due to static pressure.

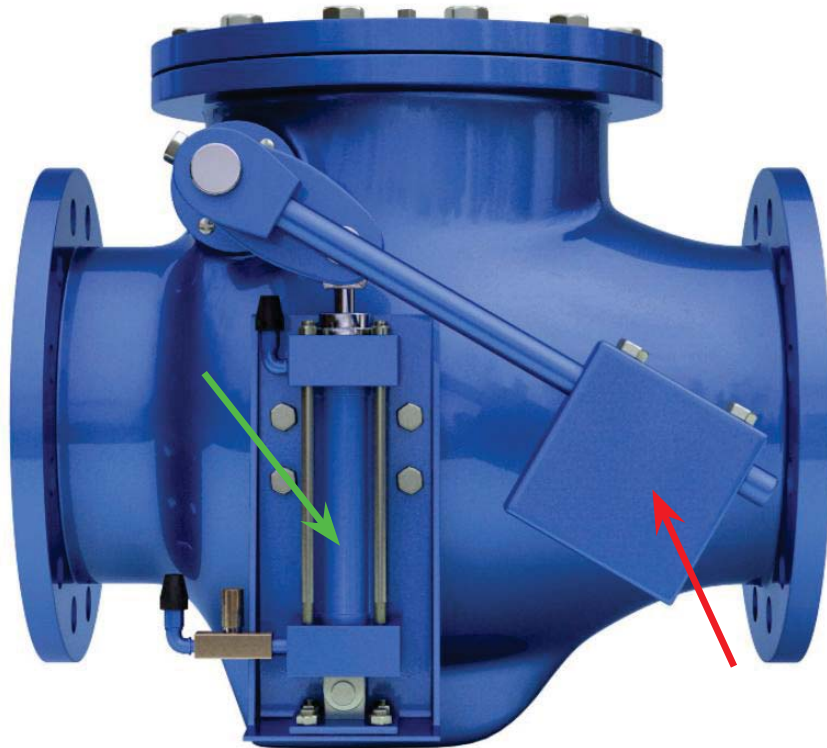
As a result, when the pump(s) stop, because of the small resisting force, it takes a very long time for the water column to come to a complete stop. Using a traditional compressor tank, or a bladder tank would require a very large volume in order to provide the required amount of water to fill the void left by the water column moving away from the pumps.

A correctly sized dipping tube vessel will provide the right amount of water, and the right amount of energy to prevent a sudden pressure drop due to a pump stop. Since there is no bladder, it is not a problem if the tank drains totally.



Swing Check Valves

Weighted and Oil Dampened



<http://www.dezurik.com/products/apco-swing-check-valves-cvs.jpg>

Rubber Flapper Swing Check Valves

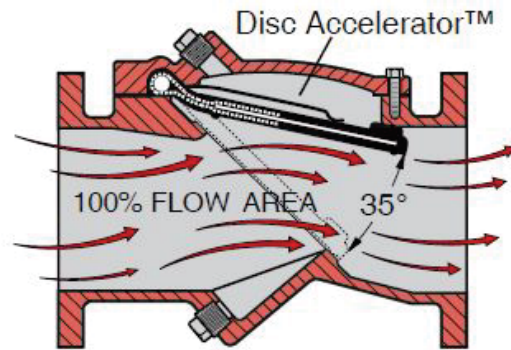


Figure 1. Val-Matic Surgebuster® Valve

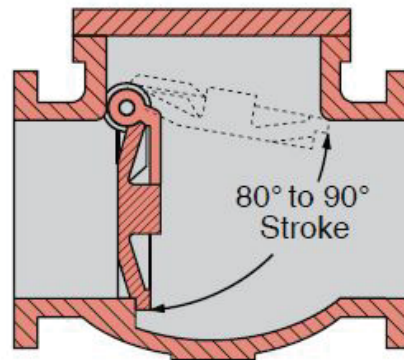
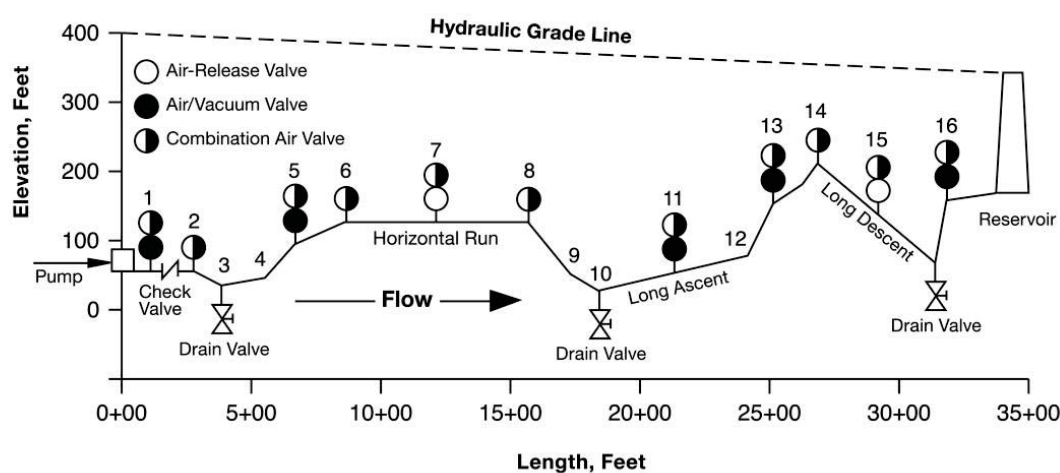


Figure 2. Conventional Swing Check Valve

http://www.valmatic.com/brochures/SurgeBuster_7200.pdf



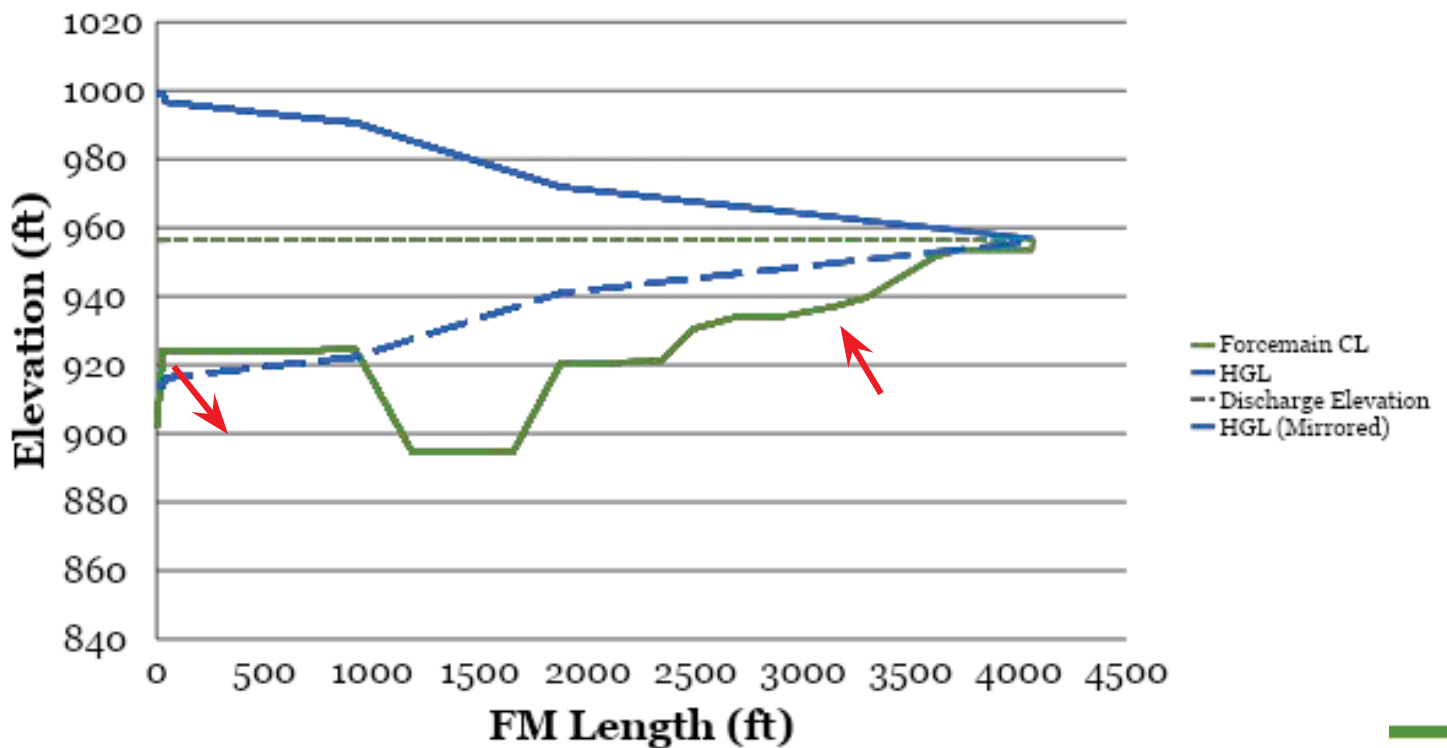
Air Release, Vacuum & Combination Valves



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AWWA M51 (2nd Edition) – Air Valves : Air-Release, Air/Vacuum & Combination

How do I know if I should be concerned?



Jones et. al., Pumping Station Design & Ashley Hammerbeck

How do I know if I should be concerned?

- When to analyze for transient pressures (easy answer):
 - *Centrifugal pump systems with pipelines larger than 8 in and more than 1000 ft long*
- When to analyze for transient pressures (multiple triggers = more risk):
 - *TDH > 50 ft (22 psi) and Q > 500 gpm (0.7 MGD)*
 - *Flow velocities exceeding 4 ft/s*
 - *High lift pump stations with a swing check valve*
 - *Pipe line with “knees” (steep uphill then flat) or worse high points*
 - *Any pumping system that needs air venting and/or air/vacuum valves*
 - *Long force mains with high dynamic head relative to static head*
- Analysis may not be necessary:
 - *Flows < 100 gpm (0.14 MGD)*
 - *Flow velocities less than 2 ft/s*
 - *Distribution systems or highly branched networks*
 - *Systems with less than 30 ft (13 psi) of differential static head across pumps (unless the system is also long and/or if it has high points and knees)*

Sources:

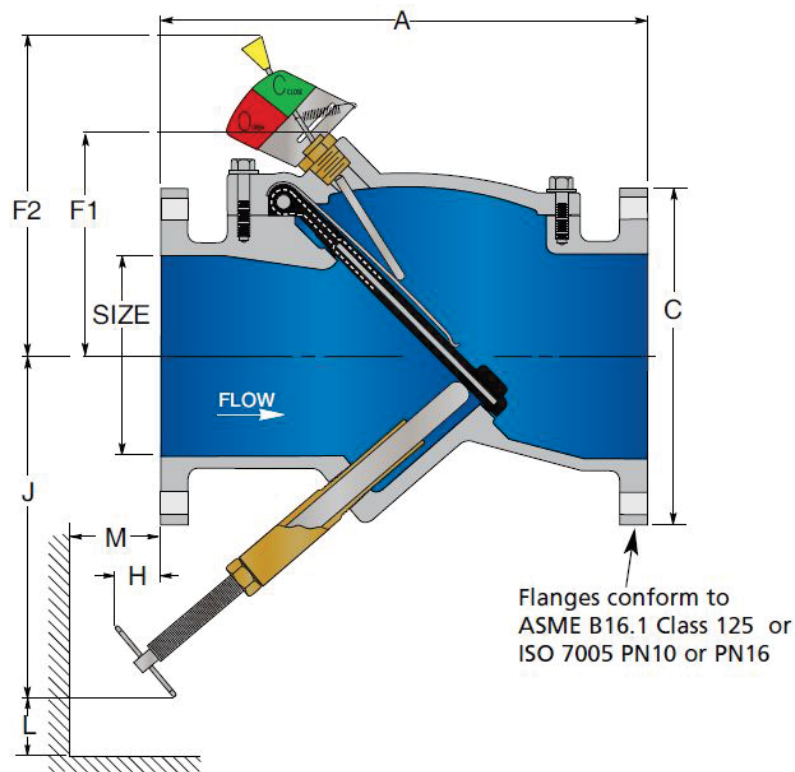
Jones et. al., Pumping Station Design, p. 6.12-6.13

Engineering Judgement



Rubber Flapper Swing Check Valves

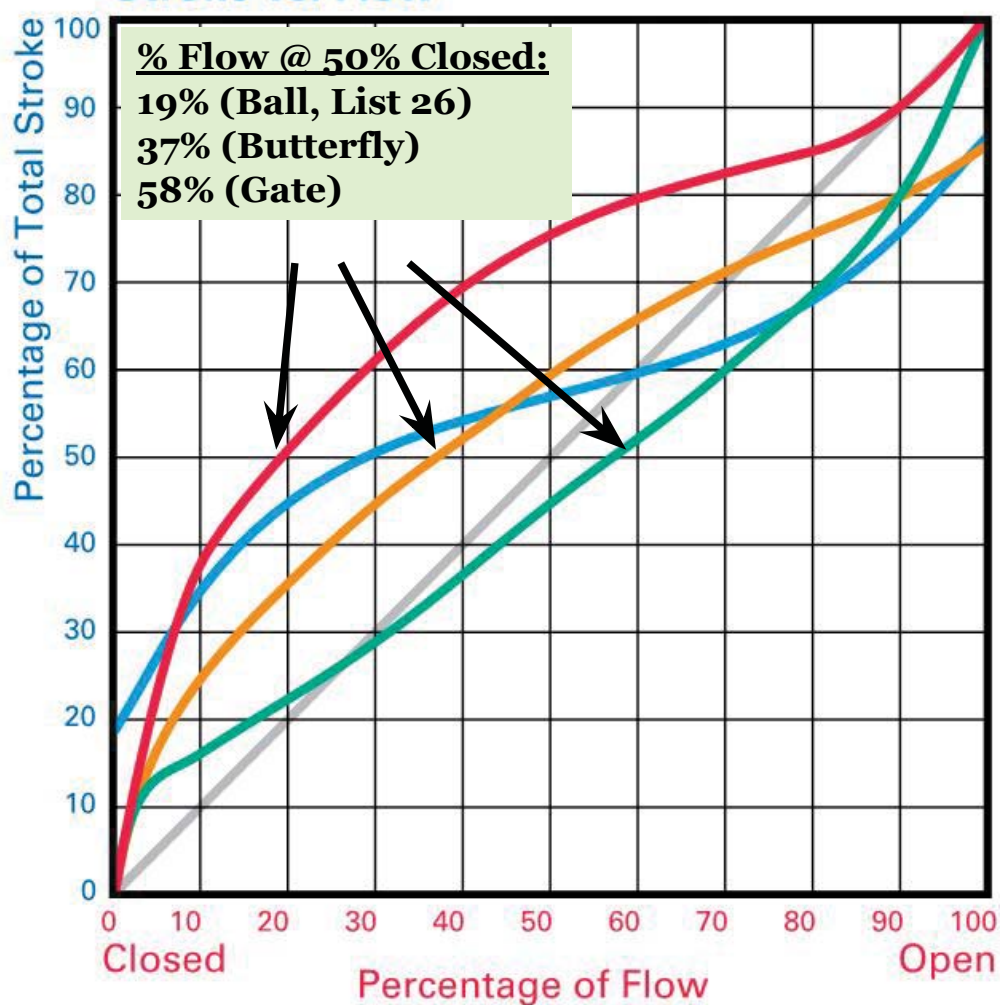
Quick Closing / Reduces Slam



http://www.valmatic.com/brochures/SurgeBuster_7200.pdf



Stroke vs. Flow



Valves

- List 26 = Ball Valve
- Cone Valve
- Butterfly Valve
- Gate Valve
- Needle & Globe Valve

Bulletin 2200/2600
 Dezurik / APCO / Willamette
www.dezurik.com



AWWA Specifications

- AWWA C151-09 (Centrifugally Cast DIP):
 - “adequate for the rated working pressure indicated... plus a 100 psi surge allowance” (Table 7, 250 psi to 450 psi).
 - “Each pipe shall be subject to a hydrostatic test of not less than 500 psi... The pipe shall be under the full pressure for at least 5 sec... Any pipe that does not withstand the test pressure shall be rejected.” (section 5.2.1).
- AWWA C110-12 (DI and Gray-Iron Fittings)
 - “fittings are adequate for the rated pressure plus a surge allowance of 100 psi or $\frac{1}{2}$ of the rated pressure whichever is less [i.e., $150 \text{ psi} + 150/2 \text{ psi} = 225 \text{ psi}$ (for 150 psi fittings) or $350 \text{ psi} + 100 \text{ psi} = 450 \text{ psi}$ (for the 350 psi fittings)].



AWWA Specifications

Table 2 Pressure-test requirements

DR	Pressure Class		Sustained-Test Pressure		Hydrostatic-Test Pressure		Burst-Test Pressure	
	<i>psi</i>	<i>(kPa)</i>	<i>psi</i>	<i>(kPa)</i>	<i>psi</i>	<i>(kPa)</i>	<i>psi</i>	<i>(kPa)</i>
51	80	(550)	170	(1,180)	160	(1,110)	260	(1,800)
41	100	(690)	210	(1,450)	200	(1,380)	315	(2,180)
32.5	125	(860)	270	(1,870)	250	(1,730)	400	(2,760)
26	160	(1,100)	340	(2,350)	320	(2,210)	500	(3,450)
25	165	(1,140)	350	(2,420)	330	(2,280)	535	(3,690)
21	200	(1,380)	420	(2,900)	400	(2,760)	630	(4,350)
18	235	(1,620)	500	(3,450)	470	(3,240)	755	(5,210)
14	305	(2,100)	650	(4,490)	610	(4,210)	985	(6,800)

AWWA C905-10
PVC = 14" – 48"

Table 2 Pressure-test requirements

DR	Pressure Class		Sustained-Test Pressure		Burst-Test Pressure		Hydrostatic-Test Pressure	
	<i>psi</i>	<i>(kPa)</i>	<i>psi</i>	<i>(kPa)</i>	<i>psi</i>	<i>(kPa)</i>	<i>psi</i>	<i>(kPa)</i>
25	165	(1,140)	350	(2,420)	535	(3,690)	330	(2,280)
18	235	(1,620)	500	(3,450)	755	(5,210)	470	(3,240)
14	305	(2,100)	650	(4,490)	985	(6,800)	610	(4,210)

AWWA C900-07
PVC = 4" – 12"

