

Industrial Aspects of Deflagration & Detonation in Pipelines

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A Quotation to Start

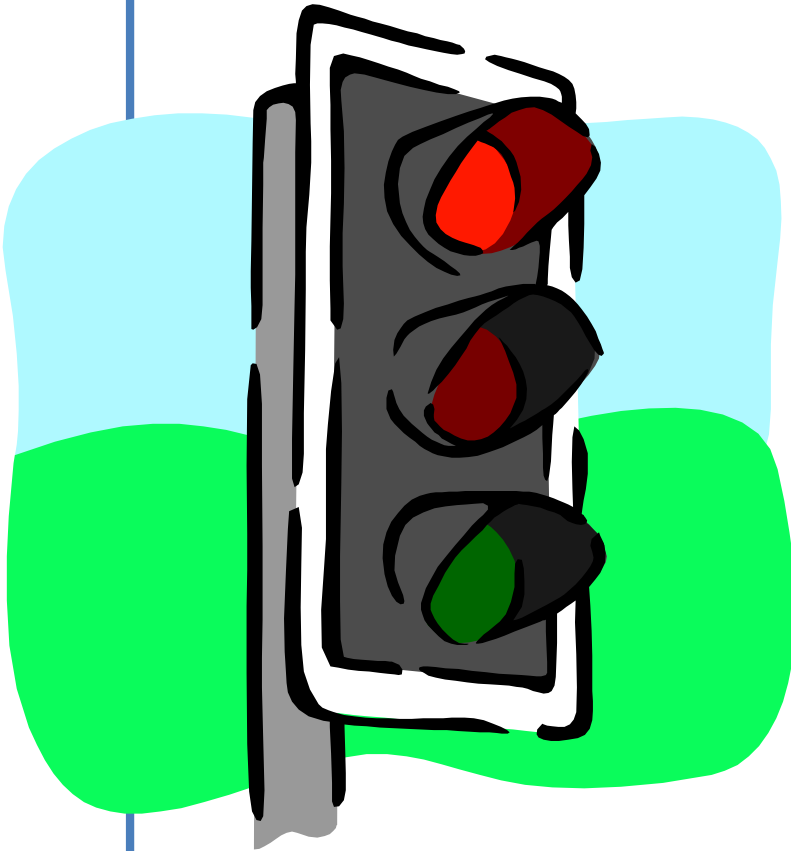
**What has happened before
will happen again**

**What has been done before
will be done again**

**There is nothing new in the
whole world**

Ecclesiastes; 1, 9; Good News Bible

Green Intention – Red Result



- **Best of environmental intentions**
- **Improve emissions**
- **Introduce hazards**
- **Operational issues**

The issues

- General lack of understanding of the issues of deflagration & detonation
- Lack of design guidance
 - Only one AIChE book deals with the subject
- Limited academic interest
 - Non-industrial
 - Lack of relevance

Design problem

- Multiple headers / flows
- Composition changes
- Near-limit mixtures
- Basis of safety?
 - Composition
 - Flame arresters
 - Ignition hazards

Industrial Example



- Merseyside VCDS
- Multiple other sites
- ICI Engineering Technology
- Experimental programmes
- Training courses

No design standards, issues poorly understood

Key Factors

- Limited mixture flammability knowledge
- Mixing effects of flammable gases
- Effect of oxidants
- Understanding of flame behaviour in long pipes
- Plants up to 30 years old
- Flammability lab
- Extensive in-house knowledge of products
- Company fire & explosion experts
- Recognition of the issues
- Resource!

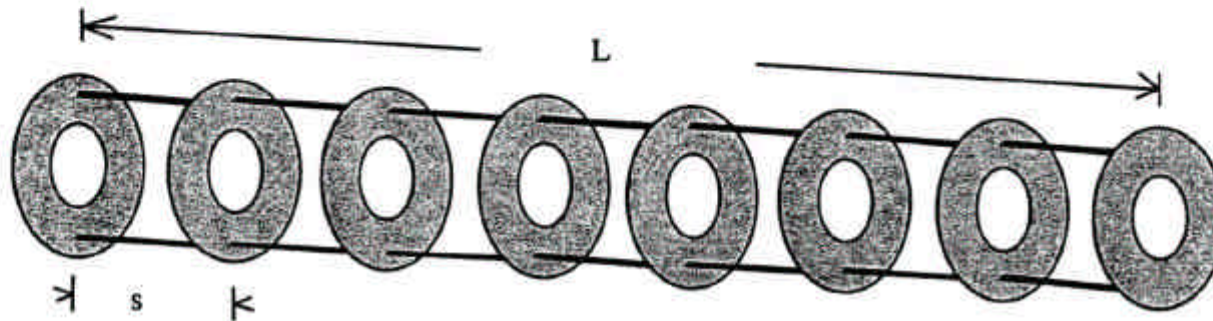
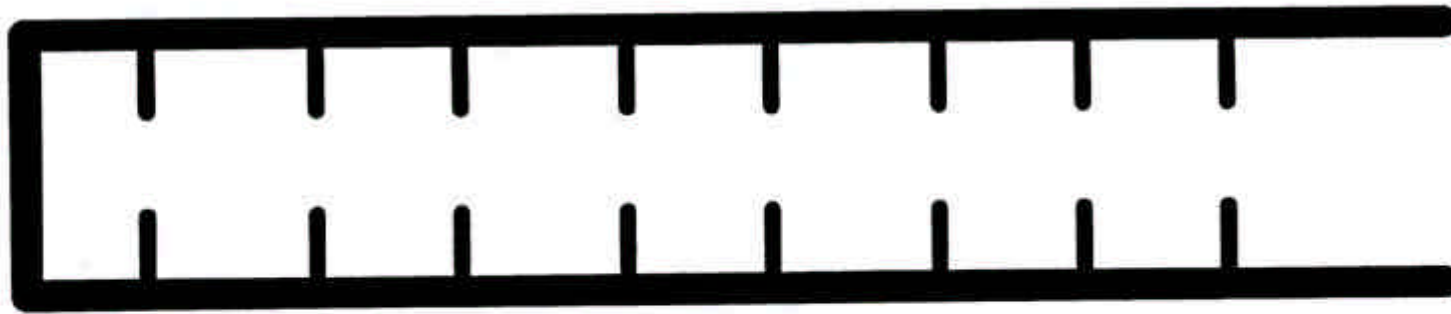
Information available

Academic & industrial experience

Academic Research

- Most work limited to very small scale systems, pure components, shock tube initiation, straight pipes, energetic mixtures
- Some work covering “industrial” systems of limited use
- Main conclusion of much academic work **“more research is required”**

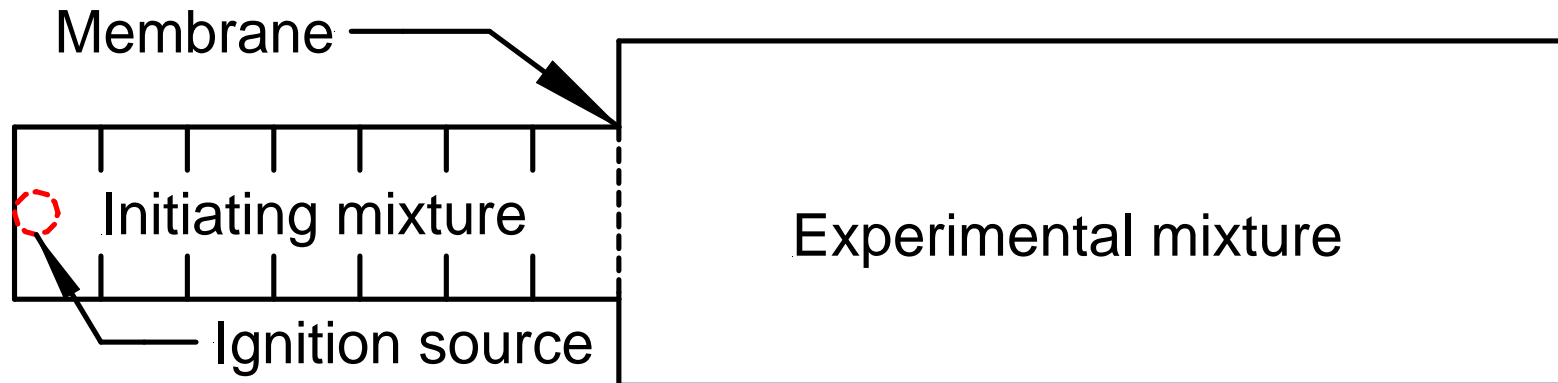
Detonation tube



Limitations

- Stoichiometric mixtures
- Pure components
- Initiation by shock tube
- Small diameter
- Straight tube

**Limited
applicability
to real-world
problems**



Relating this to industry

- Scale difference – pipe diameters >150mm
- Impure components / mixtures
- Non-stoichiometric mixtures
- Non “standard” materials
- Bends and fittings
- Low-speed initiation run-up to detonation

Research & Design Info

- Understanding of deflagration & detonation, information available
 - Mainly small scale (<50mm diameter)
 - Straight pipes
 - Stoichiometric mixtures
 - Energetic materials
 - Detonation [shock] tubes
- **Limited applicability to real-world problems**

Defining the Problem

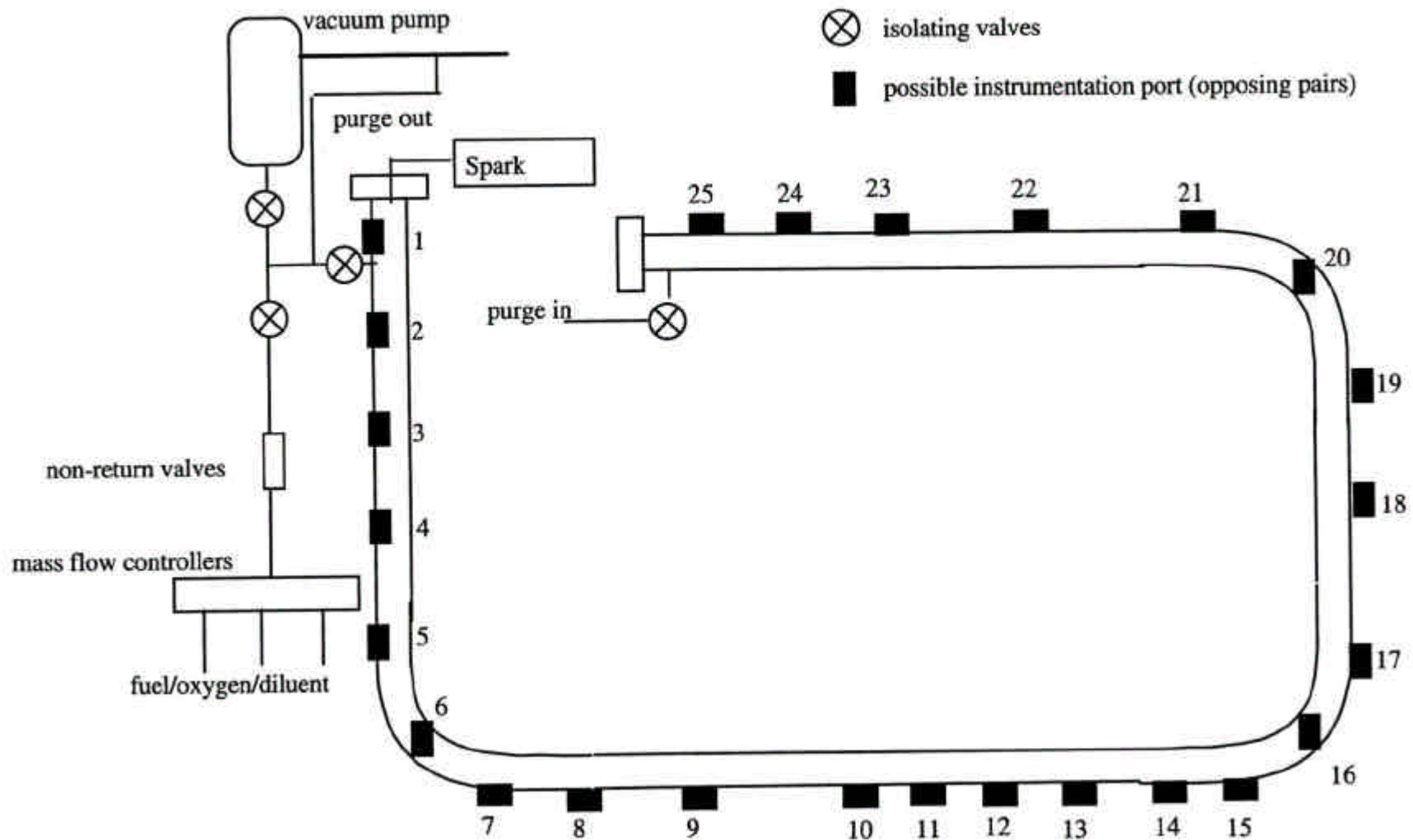
The problem

- How to design systems to be safe on an industrial scale
- Dealing with uncertainty
 - Composition
 - Flow
 - Ignition hazards
 - Pressures
 - Reaction forces

Experimental programmes

- PipEx Consortium
 - ICI / HSE / BNFL / BP / DSM
- Other ICI work
 - Specific mixtures
 - Different pipework materials
- Work carried out by UWA Shockwaves Group

ICI / UWA Final Rig

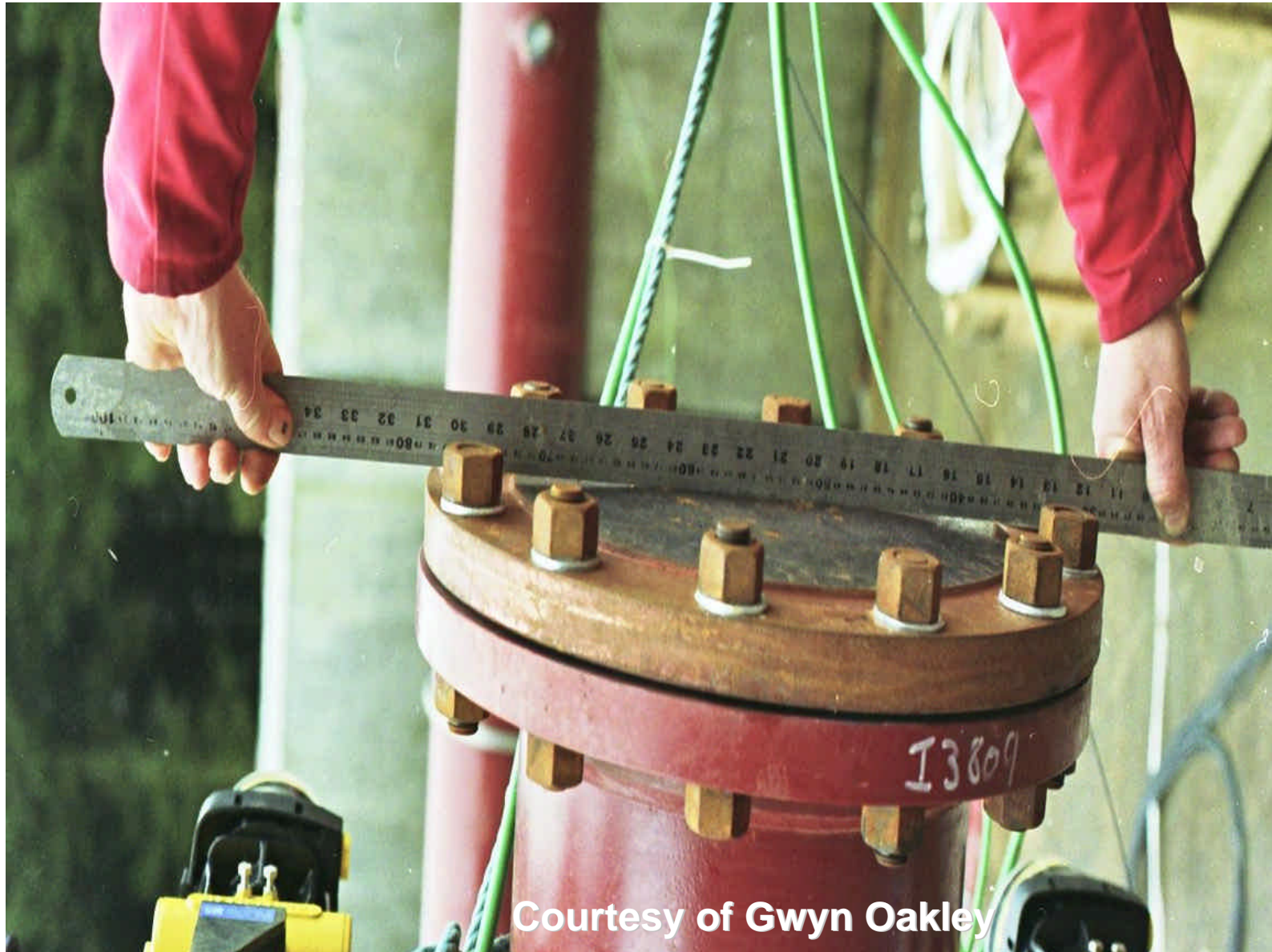


The Rig



Courtesy of Gwyn Oakley

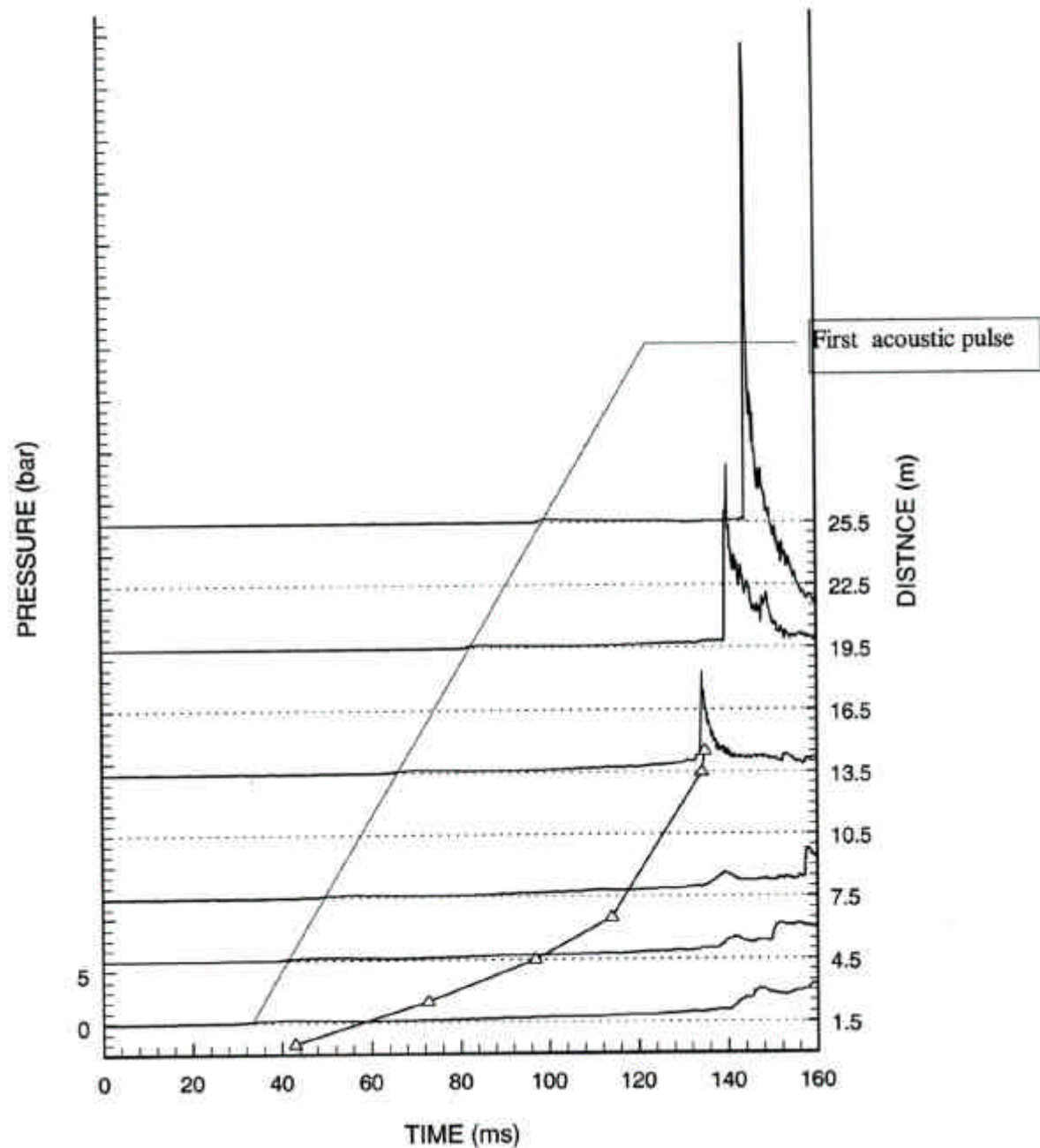
The Result



Courtesy of Gwyn Oakley

Typical readout from DDT test, 300mm pipe

Acoustic pulse
– sound speed
in gas = 350
m/s approx

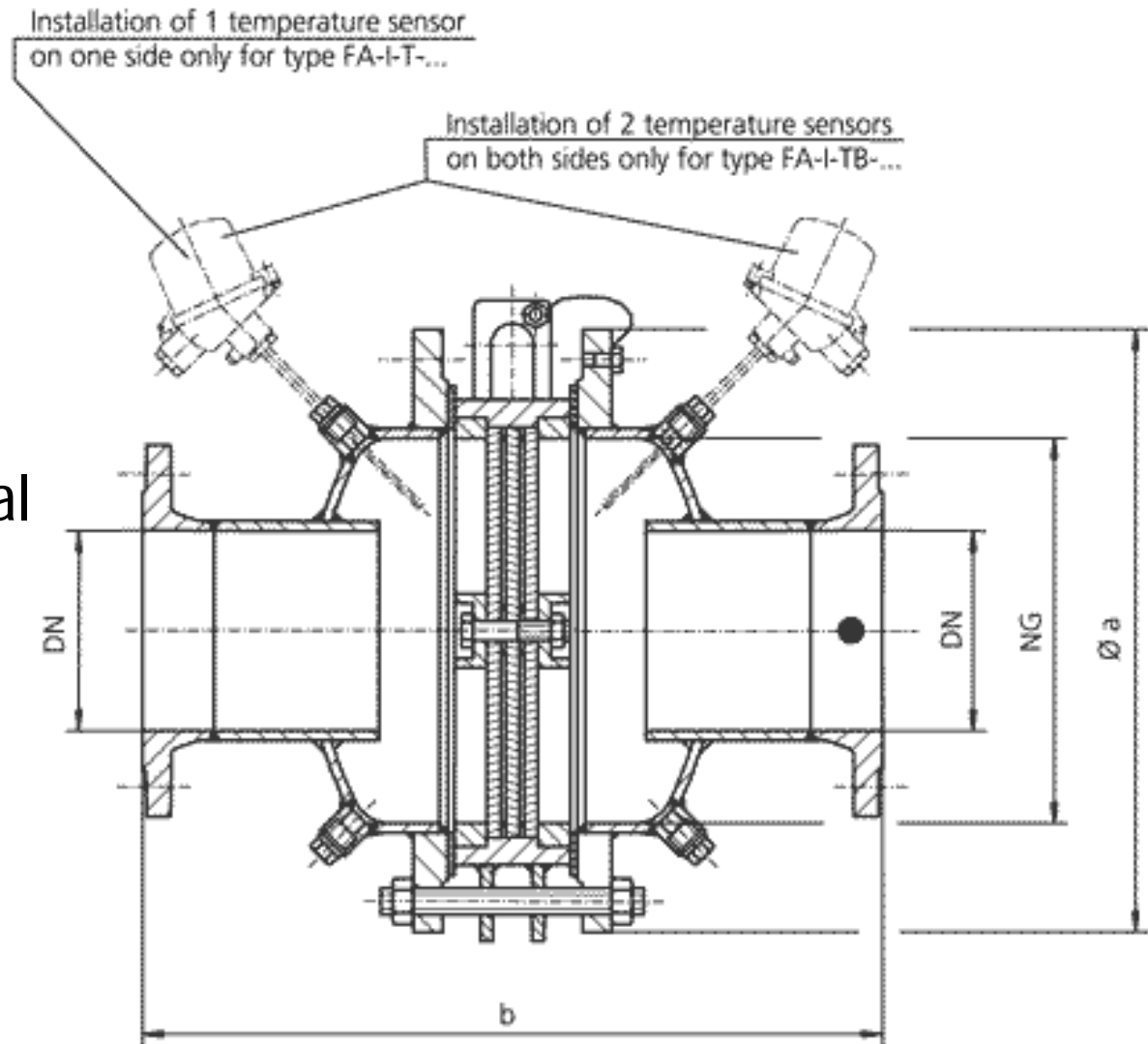


Flame arresters

Protection measures

Role of flame arresters

- Type
 - Knitmesh
 - Crimped metal
 - Liquid seal
- Specification
- Location
- Reliability
- Durability



● Connection to the protected side (only for type PROTEGO FA-I-T-...)
Number of flame arrester discs depends on explosion pressure and max. allowable operating pressure

Courtesy of Protego UK

Misapprehensions

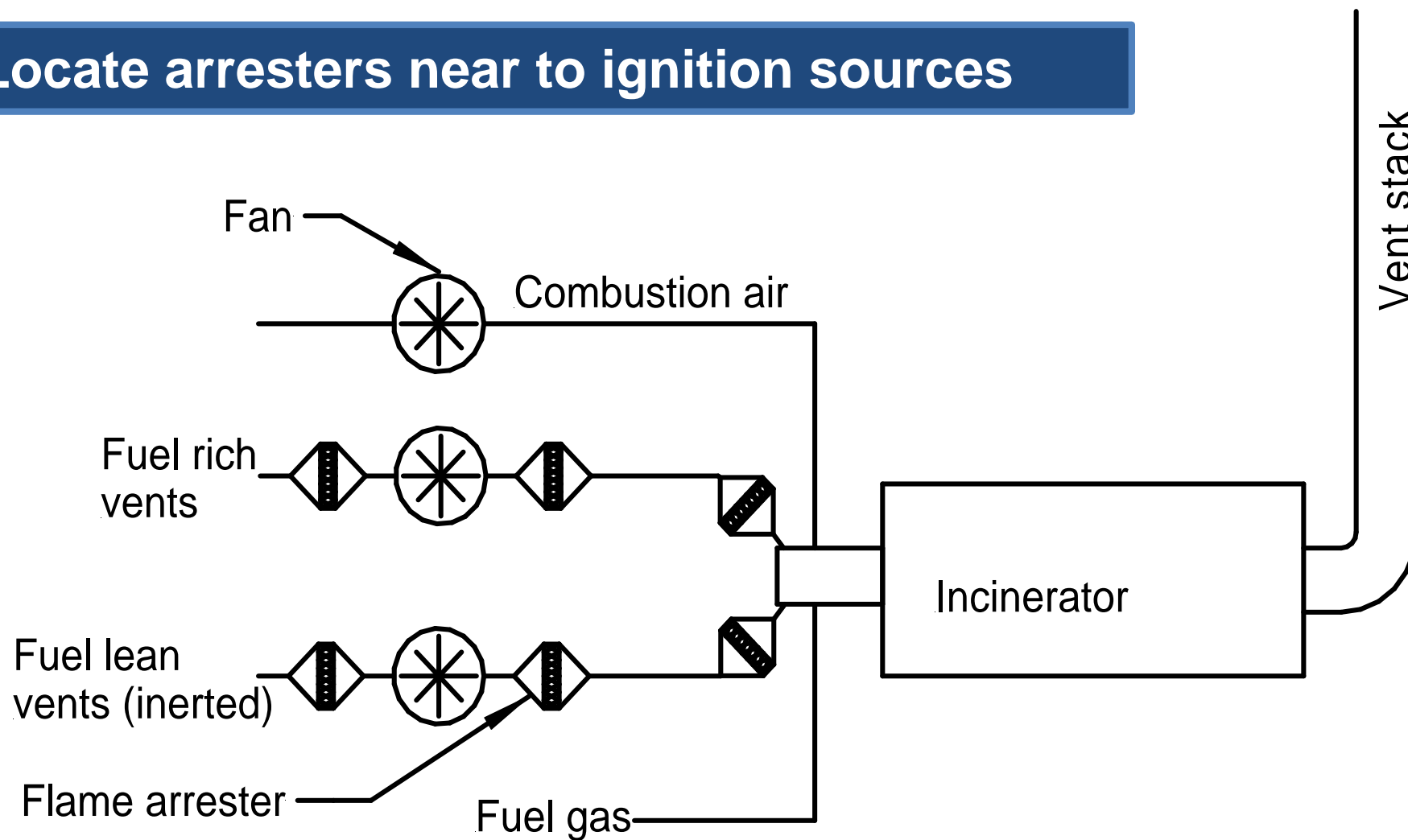
- ☒ They are 100% reliable
- ☒ Flame arresters will stop all types of pipeline explosions
- ☒ Maintenance free
- ☒ Can be installed anywhere in a line

Flame arrester use

- Location in the line
- Suitability (detonation / deflagration)
- Orientation
- Process material issues
 - Polymerisation
 - Corrosion
- Information available only from vendors

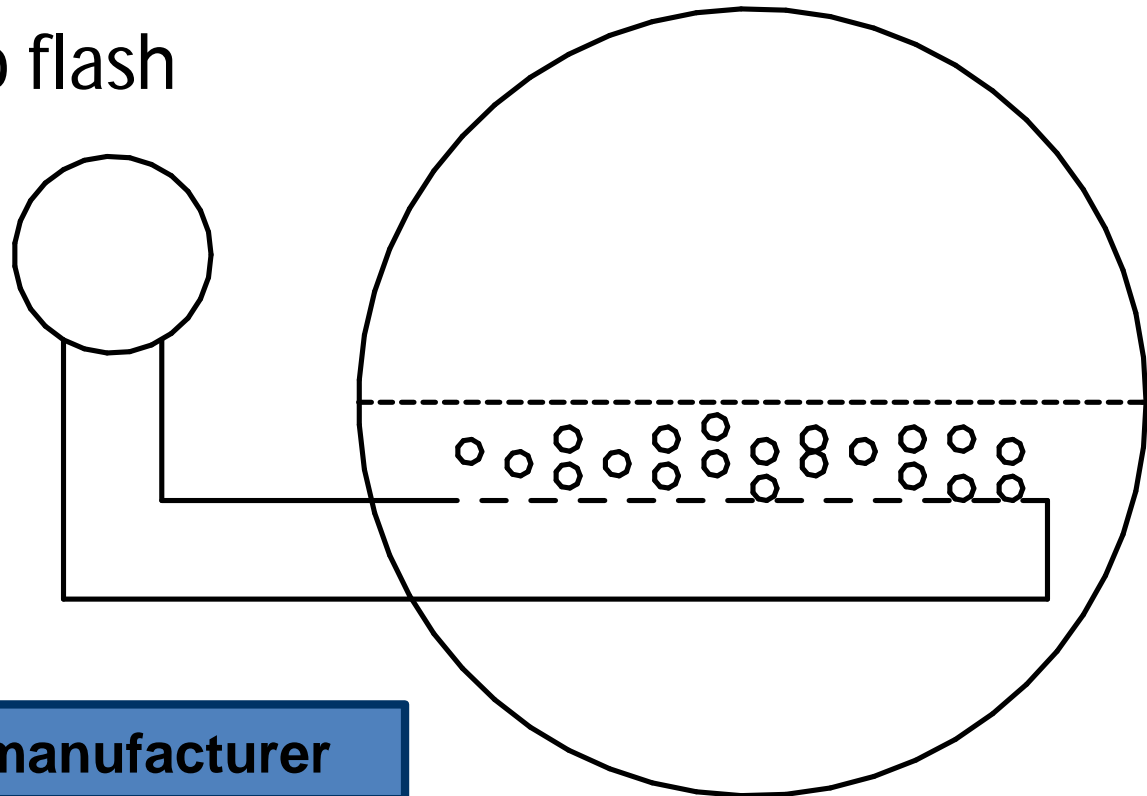
Typical VCDS

Locate arresters near to ignition sources



Liquid seal arresters

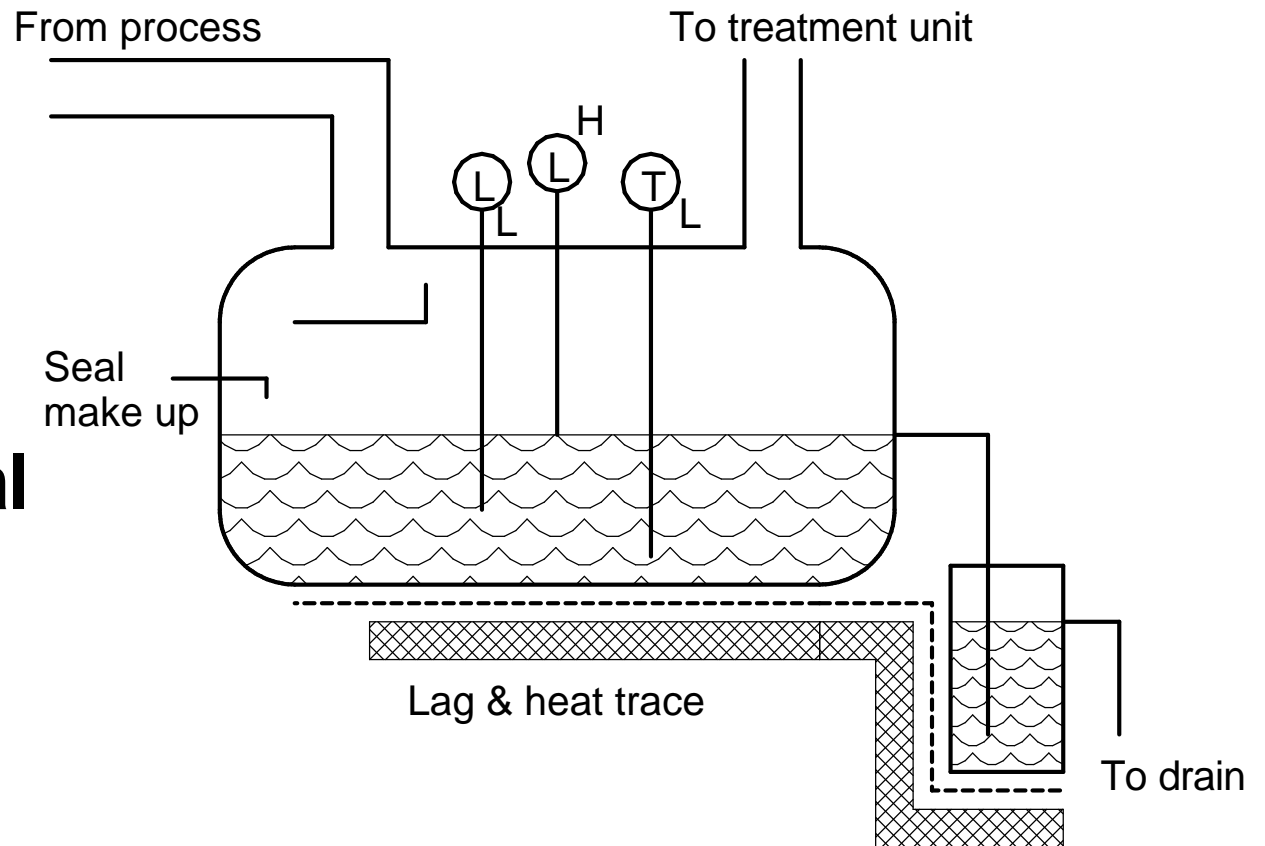
- Useful for particulates
- Very little design data
- Need to ensure no flash back path
- Flow limitations
- Pressure drop limitations



Only one known EU manufacturer

– Liquid Removal

- Freezing
- Effluent disposal
- VOC flash
- Level
- Solids deposition



Basis of Safety

Understanding how it is safe

BoS issues

- What is a “Basis of Safety”
 - No formal definition
- Not written down
- Not understood by operations team
- Does not match plant operation
- Operation too close to limits

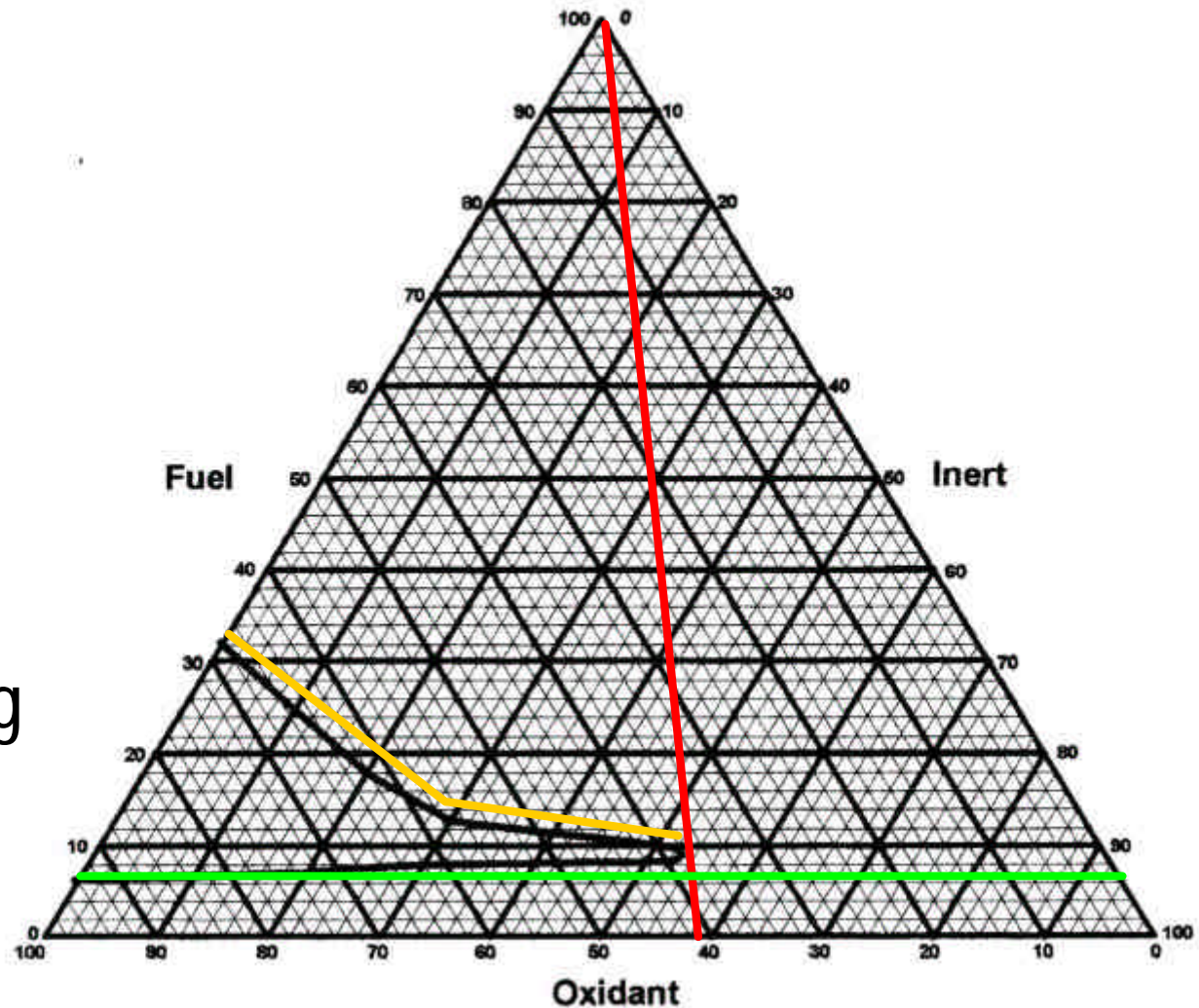
Basis of Safety

Operation below
MOC

Below LFL

Above UFL

Assess variability of
flows and
compositions during
all operating
scenarios



What is needed?

- Research on full scale systems
- Work on DDT
 - ❑ 150mm+ pipe diameters
 - ❑ Pipe with bends & fittings
 - ❑ Effect of oxidants
 - ❑ Pressure piling
- Design guidance
- Use of protective systems e.g. flame arresters

Industrial Perspective

- Problem often not recognised
- Lack of design guidance
 - HSE / IChemE
- Academic work not focused towards industrial problems
- Lack of cohesion / organisation in research

A final thought ...

**Perfect
Planning
Prevents
Pathetic
Performance**

