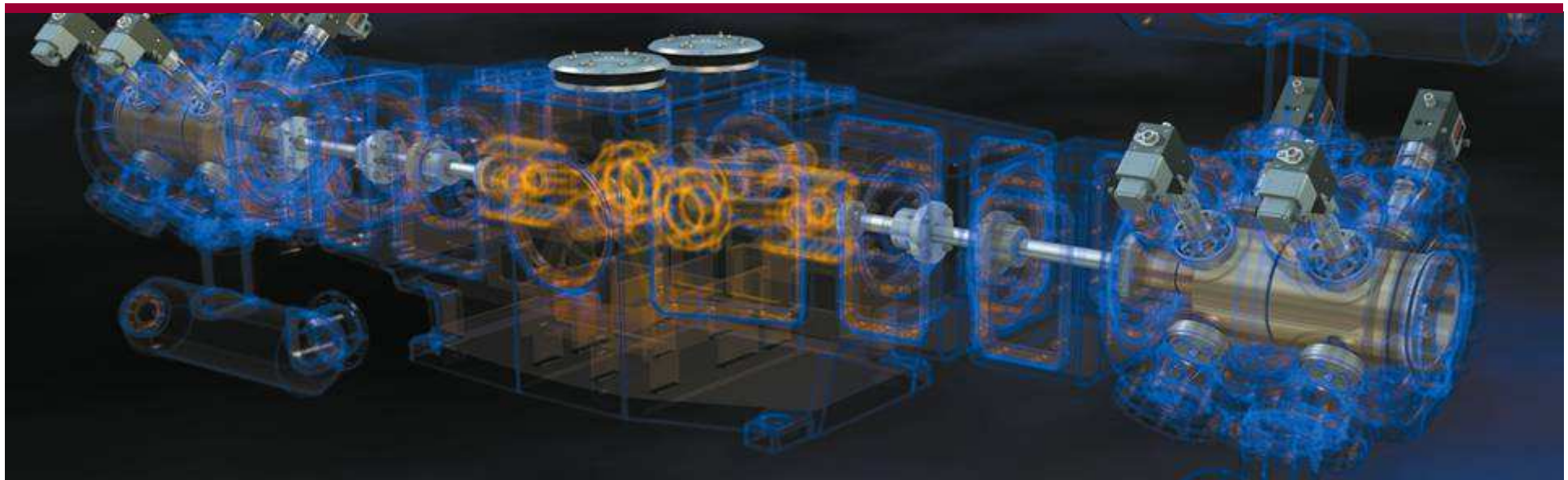


Numerical Modelling of Explosion Relief Devices

6th CIMAC CASCADES 2015, February 26th – 27th

Matthias Kornfeld

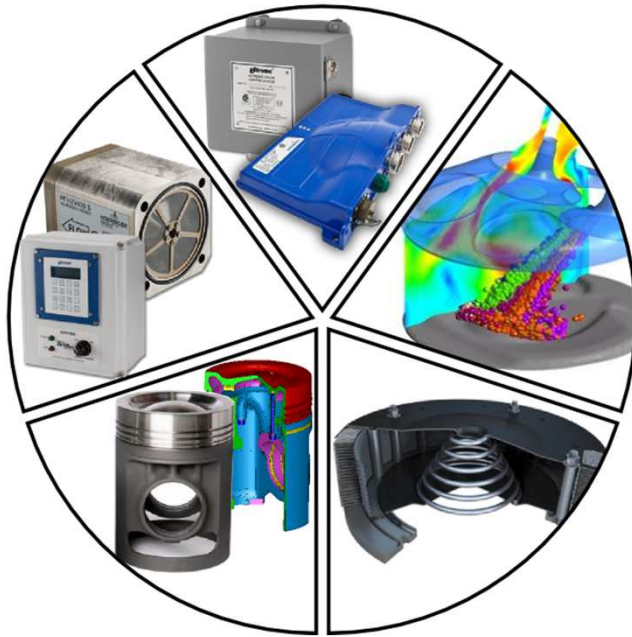


Content

- **Introduction, Overview and Flame Propagation**
- **State-of-the-art Safety Solutions and System Design**
- **Numerics and User Interface**
- **Experimental Verification**

Introduction – Large gas engines and dual fuel engines

... gain popularity over diesels thanks to R&D activities and components with greatly improved performance.



- New materials and designs for pistons, valves, bearings, ...
- Mechatronics
New injection and dual-fuel systems, ...
- Electronics
Ignition systems, engine control systems
- Fluid- and thermodynamics
Development of new combustion strategies, ...

Drawback: risk of explosions in the inlet and exhaust manifold

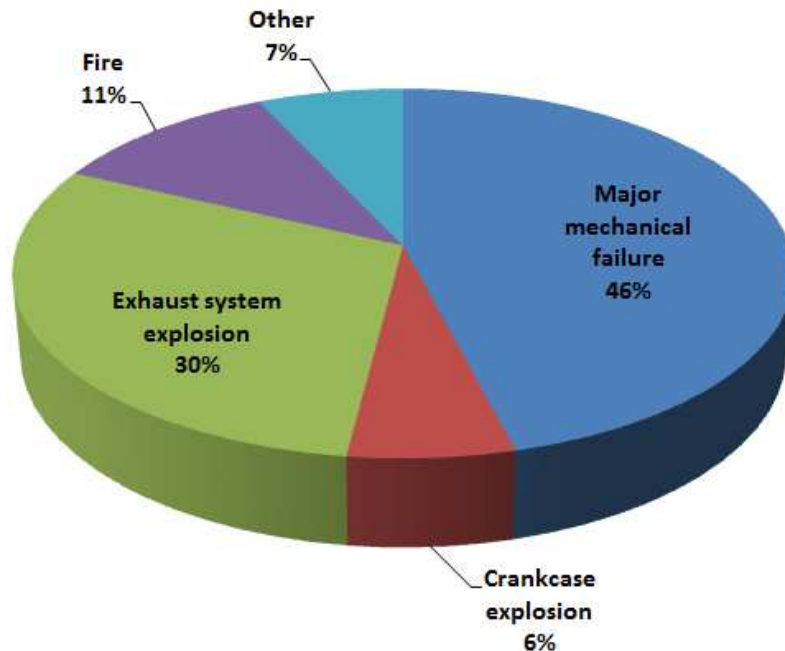
→ **Safety solutions are a vital yet neglected area namely in terms of**

- efficiency – lack of reliable, accurate and fast engineering methods
- optimality – minimizing costs without sacrificing safety

Introduction – Exhaust system explosions

Study - Analysis of gas engine in cogeneration applications in Denmark:

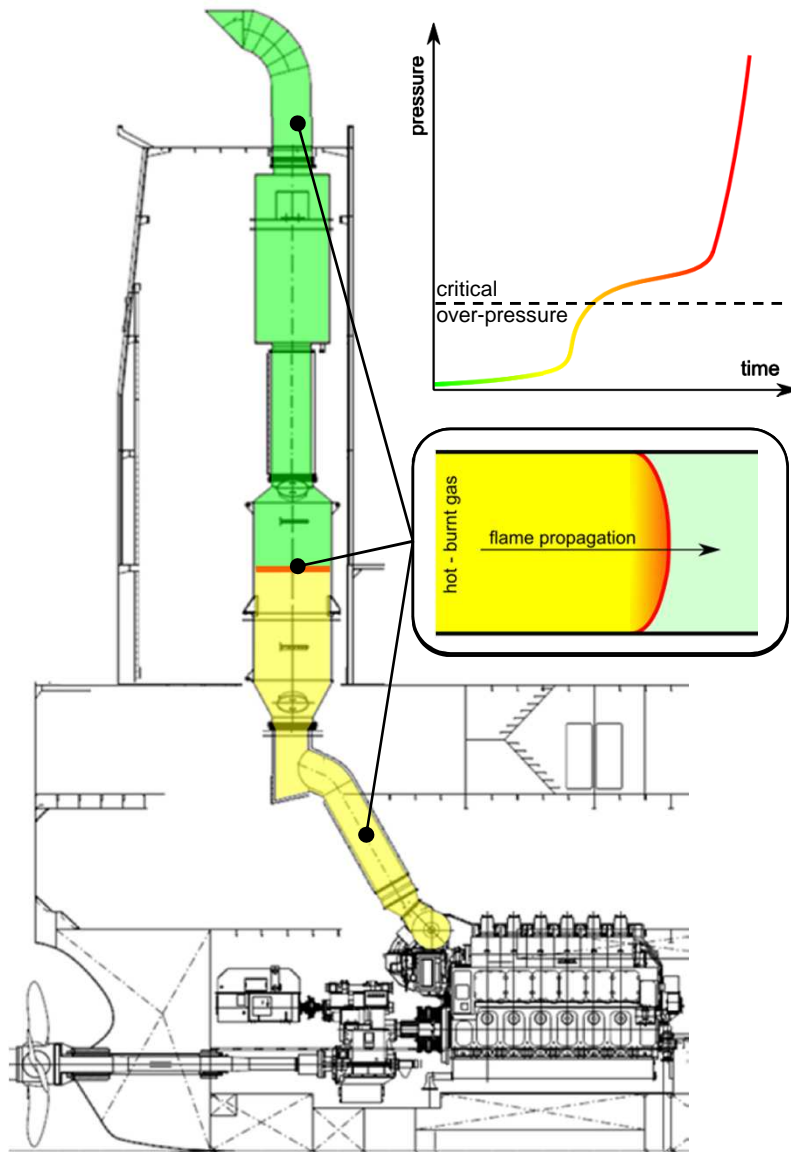
De Wit, J.: *Safety matters: Experience with the operation of gas engine CHP units*;
Cogeneration and On-site Power Production, Vol.7, Issue 5, 2006



- 800 – 900 gas engines installed representing a total of some 950 MWe power capacity
- Number of incidents each year:
20 (1997)
5 (2005)
- 30% of all recorded incidents due to exhaust systems explosions

➔ **0.5 % of all installed engines face severe damage and shutdown time due to exhaust system explosions every year!**

Physics – Flame propagation



- **Ignition at a “hot spot”**
- **Deflagration - laminar**
 - Laminar flame propagation
 - Released heat induces flow field
 - ➔ Flow field generates turbulence
- **Deflagration - turbulent**
 - Transition from laminar to turbulent flame propagation
 - ➔ Flame acceleration
 - ➔ Critical over-pressure level
- **Detonation**
 - Potential transition from deflagration to detonation
 - ➔ Critical over-pressure level exceeded

Content

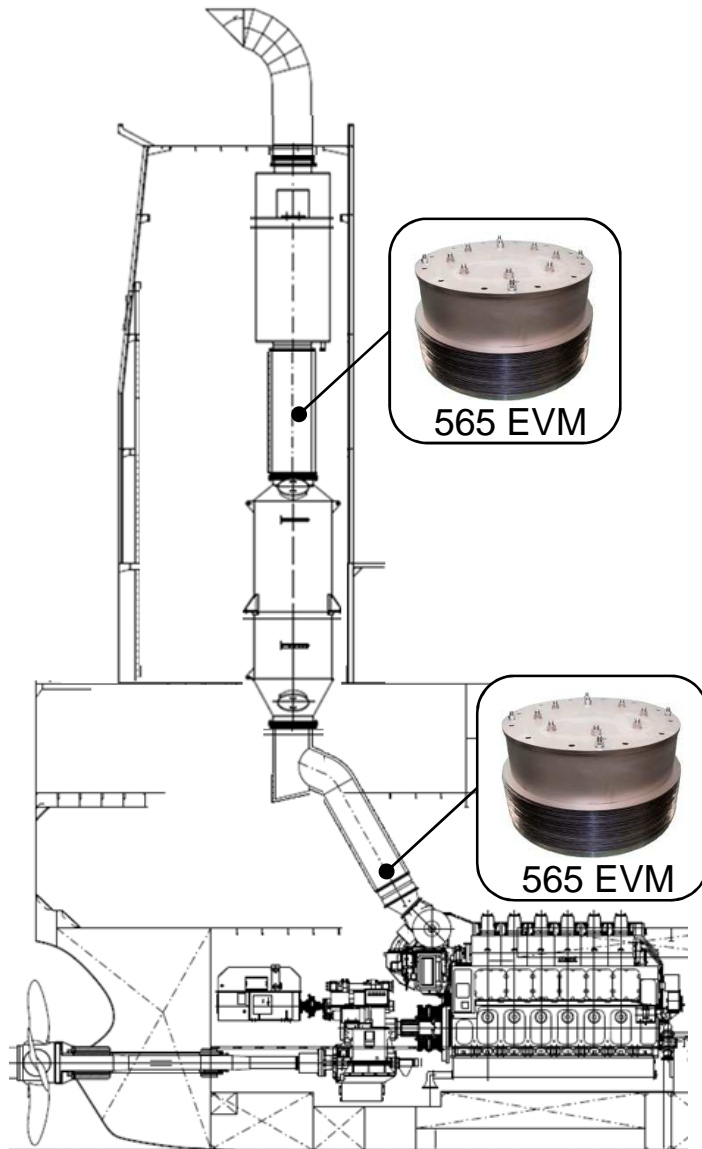
- Introduction, Overview and Flame Propagation
- **State-of-the-art Safety Solutions and System Design**
- Numerics and User Interface
- Experimental Verification

Safety solutions – State-of-the-art Measures

	Measures on the gas engine	Measures on the exhaust system
Type of prevention	prevent combustible mixture built-up	prevent damaging overpressure
Measures	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Blower / purging▪ Limiting number of start attempts▪ Detecting misfiring▪ ...	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Burst discs▪ Explosion relief valves▪ ...

→ Smart combination of engine and exhaust system measures necessary !

Safety solutions – Design and safety criteria



- I. Prevent critical over-pressure levels
 - II. Prevent flame transmission into the engine room
 - III. Uninterrupted operation of engine
 - IV. No engine load reduction
 - V. Keep the costs low
- **Optimizing the system under all design and safety criteria calls for an engineering tool!**

Content

- Introduction, Overview and Flame Propagation
- State-of-the-art Safety Solutions and System Design
- **Numerics and User Interface**
- Experimental Verification

Numerics – State-of-the-art methods

Method

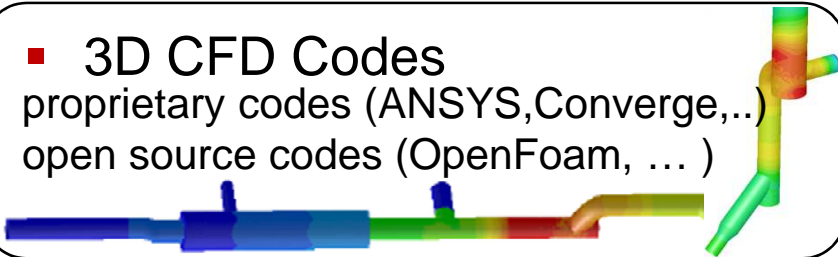
- Algebraic equations typically given by standards e.g. EN 14994

$$p_{red} = p_{stat} + (0.023 \cdot S_{ui}^2 \cdot K \cdot W \cdot (L/D)^{1/3})/V^{1/3}$$

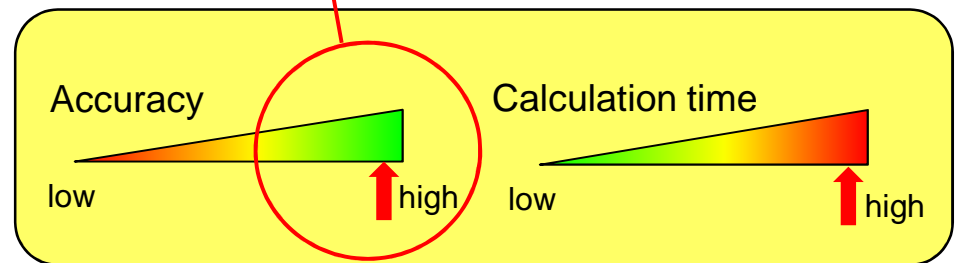
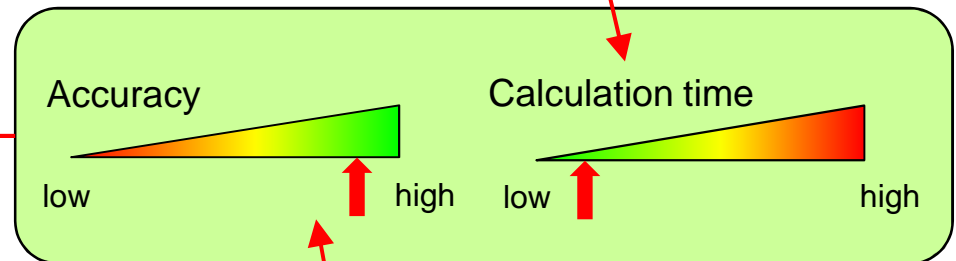
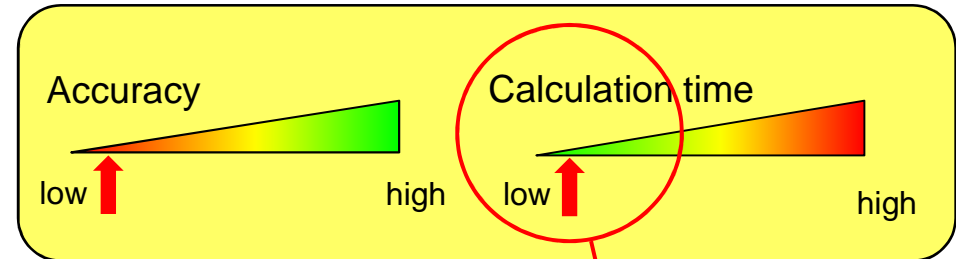
- 1D approach
1d solver for Euler-equations



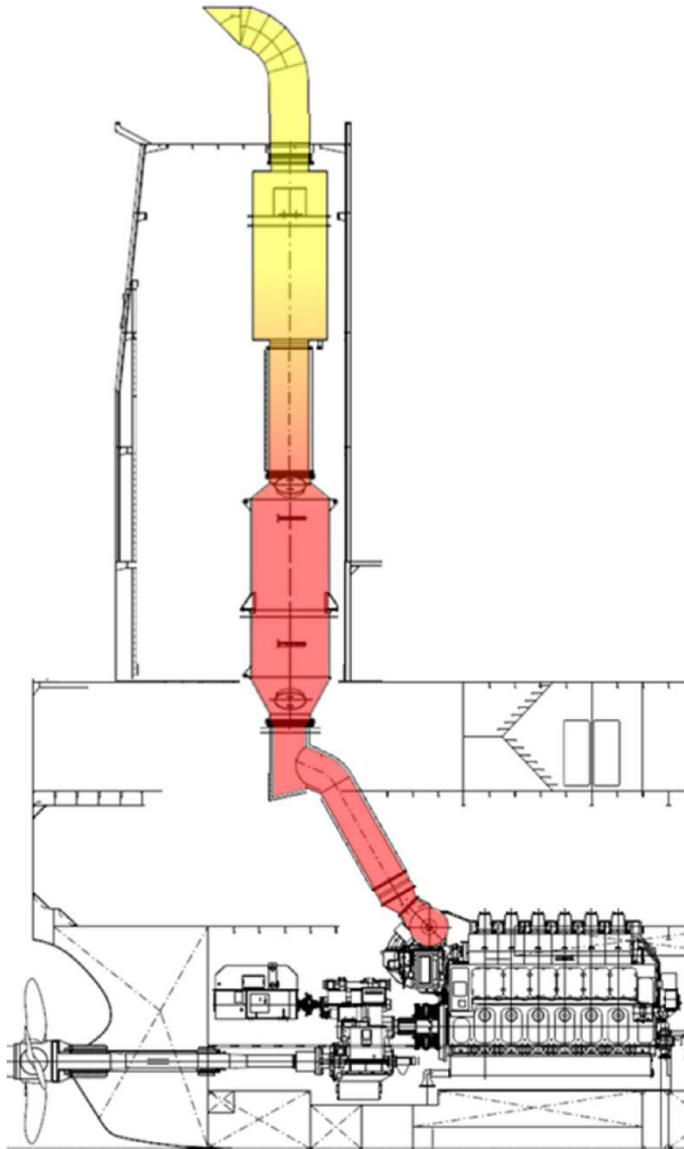
- 3D CFD Codes
proprietary codes (ANSYS, Converse,...)
open source codes (OpenFoam, ...)



Performance



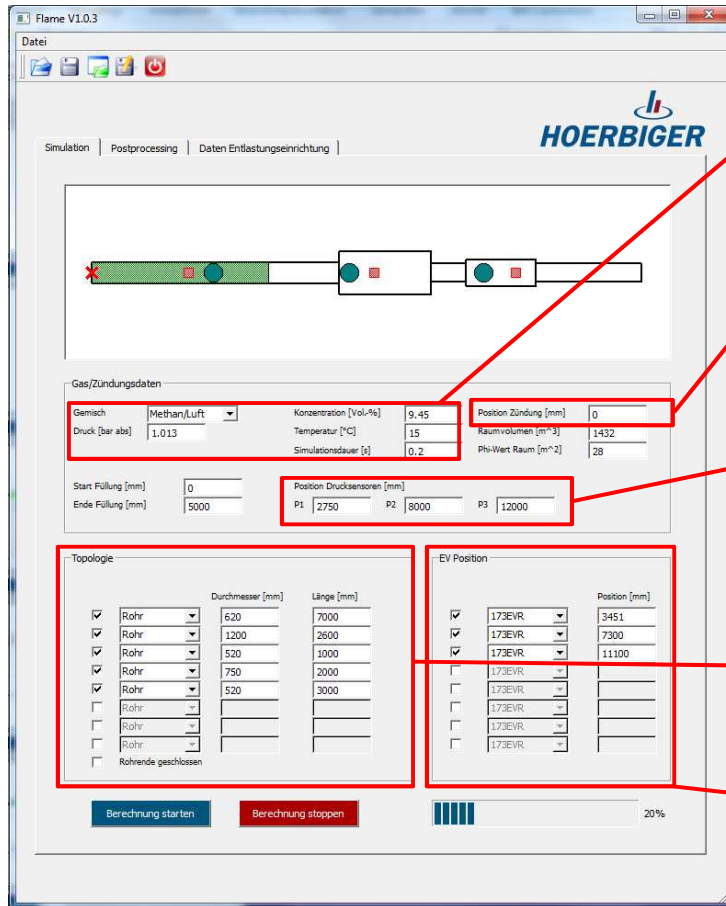
Numerics – Modelling



- **Gas dynamics**
 - Unsteady 1d - Euler equations
 - Prandtl's - turbulence model
- **Flame propagation**
 - Flame tracking method
 - Burning laws – laminar/turbulent
- **Internals**
 - Source term modelling of heat exchangers, silencers, catalysts, ...
- **Relief valves**
 - Valve dynamics
 - Heat transfer: gas – flame arrester
- **Adjacent rooms** (e.g. Machine room,...)
 - Pressure
 - Temperature

Numerics – User Interface – data input

Explosion Simulation and Engineering tool - ExploSE



Define failure mode

- Define gas mixture *concentration, pressure, position, ...*
- Define ignition point

Define post-processing data

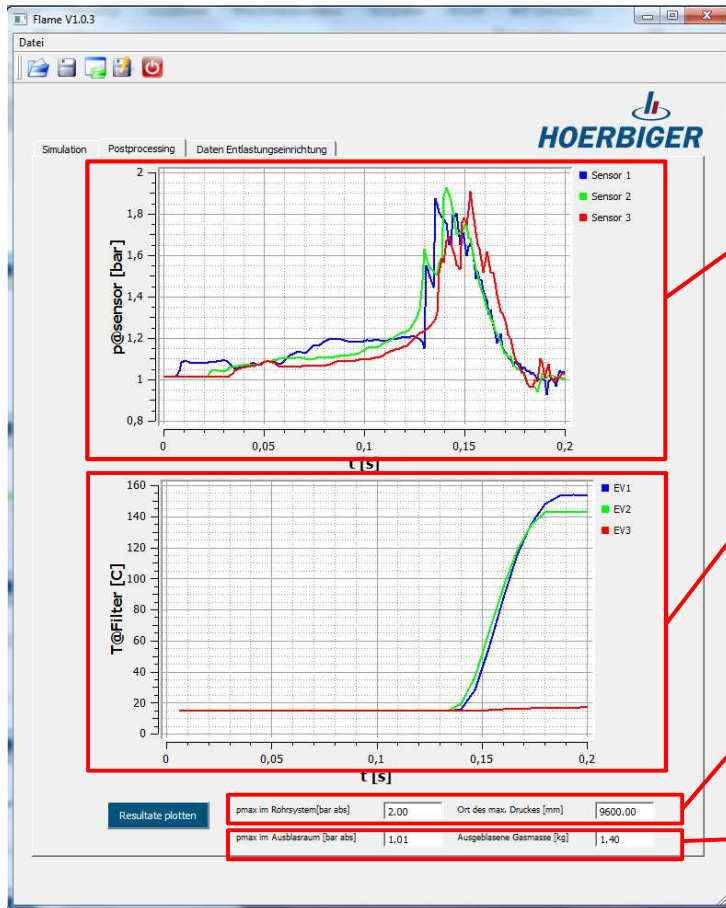
- Define pressure sensors

Define system topology

- Define exhaust system topology *pipings, elbows, other internals, ...*
- Define explosion relief devices *Valves, burst discs*

Numerics – User Interface – post-processing

Explosion Simulation and Engineering tool - ExploSE



Pressures
at the defined sensor positions

Flame filter temperatures

Max. system pressure
and position

Pressure rise adjacent room

Numerics – Failure modes

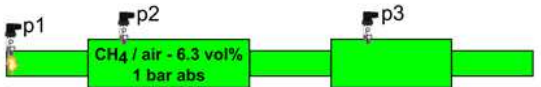
Failure mode I: (CH4 9.45vol%)

Shut-down after detected misfiring and ignition at the turbocharger



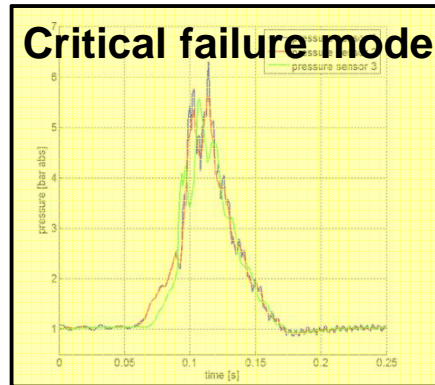
Failure mode II: (CH4 6.3vol%)

Shut-down after detected misfiring, blower venting the mixture and ignition at the turbocharger



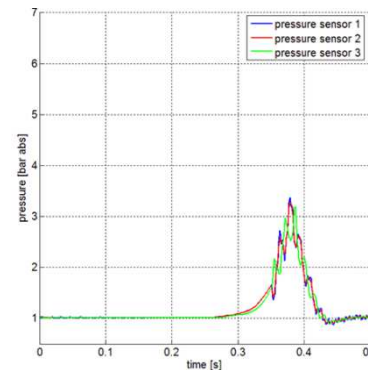
Failure mode III: (CH4 9.45vol%)

Shut-down after detected misfiring, and ignition at the catalyst



Critical failure mode ?

- pressure level
- temperature
- ...

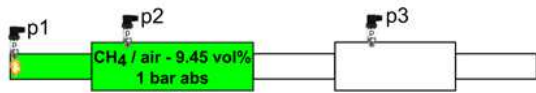
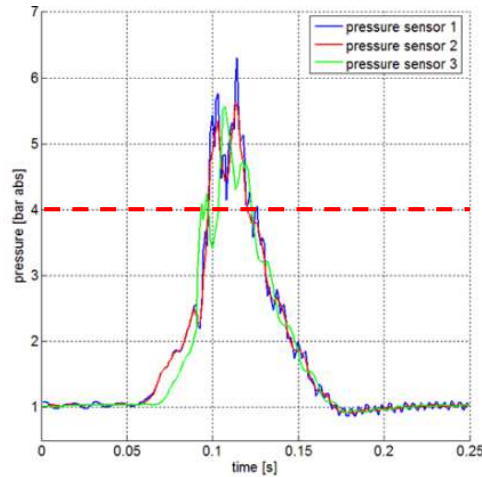


Optimization

Explosion relief valves

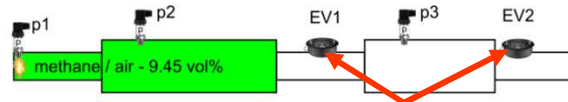
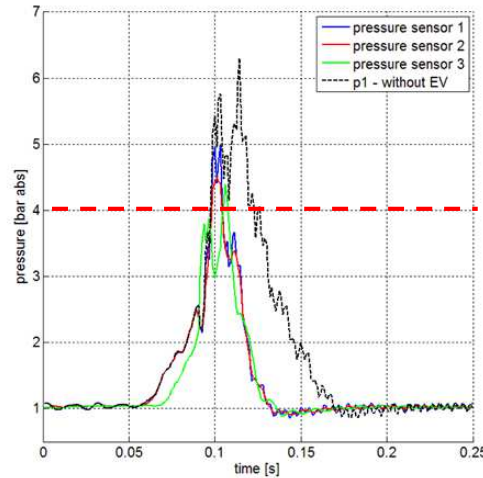
- number
- size
- position

Numerics – Optimization



**Original configuration
(without explosion venting)**

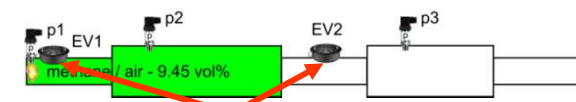
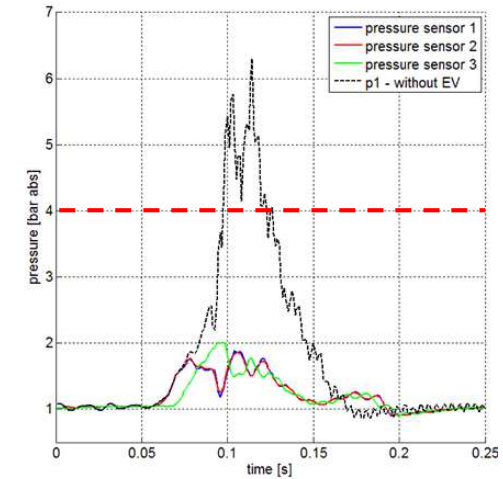
max. pressure: 6.2 bar



Position 1 of Explosion relief valves

Safety solution I (Explosion relief valve positioning 1)

max. pressure: 5.0 bar



Position 2 of Explosion relief valves

Safety solution II (Explosion relief valve positioning 2)

max. pressure: 2.0 bar

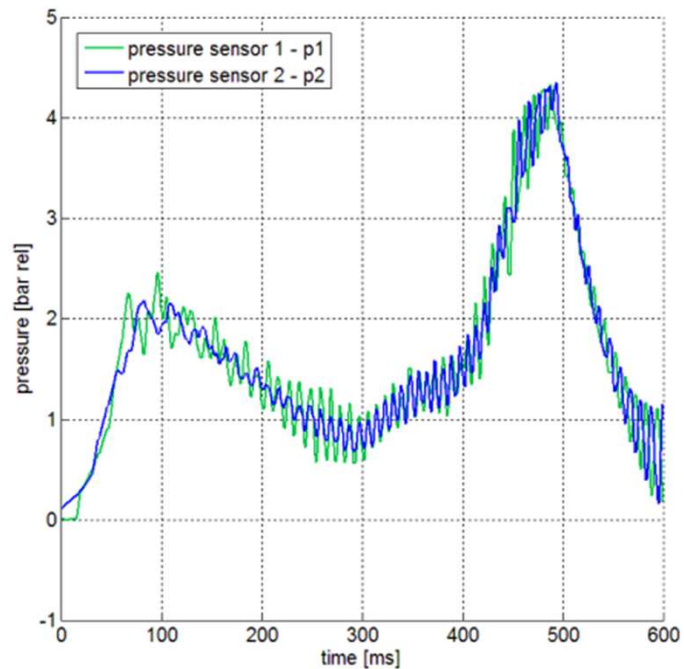
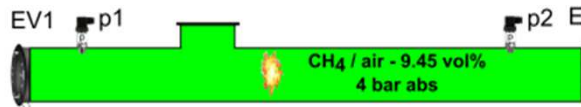
Content

- Introduction, Overview and Flame Propagation
- State-of-the-art Safety Solutions and System Design
- Numerics and User Interface
- **Experimental Verification**

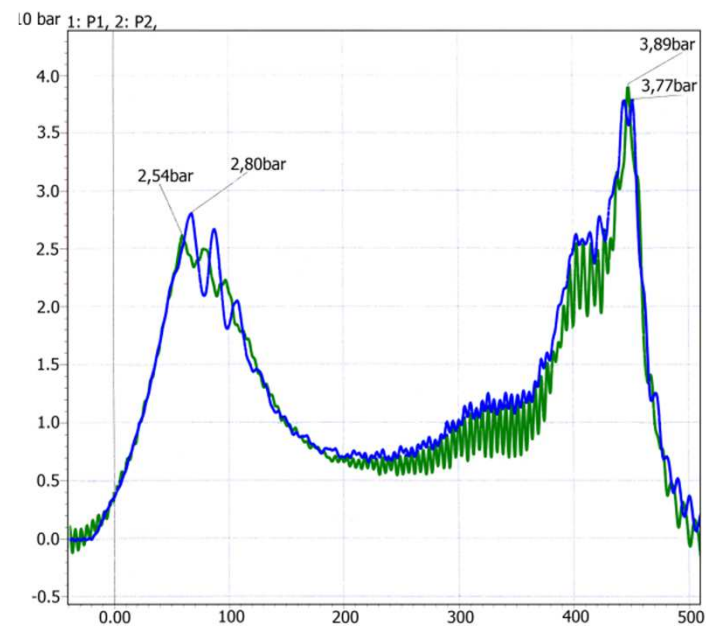
Experiment – Validation

Experimental setup

Test facility - FTZU Ostrava



Simulation data



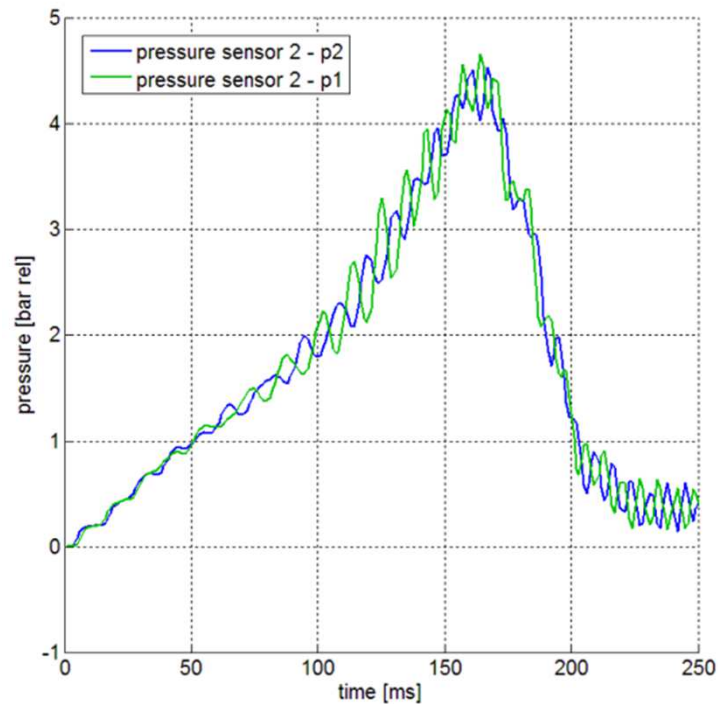
Experimental data



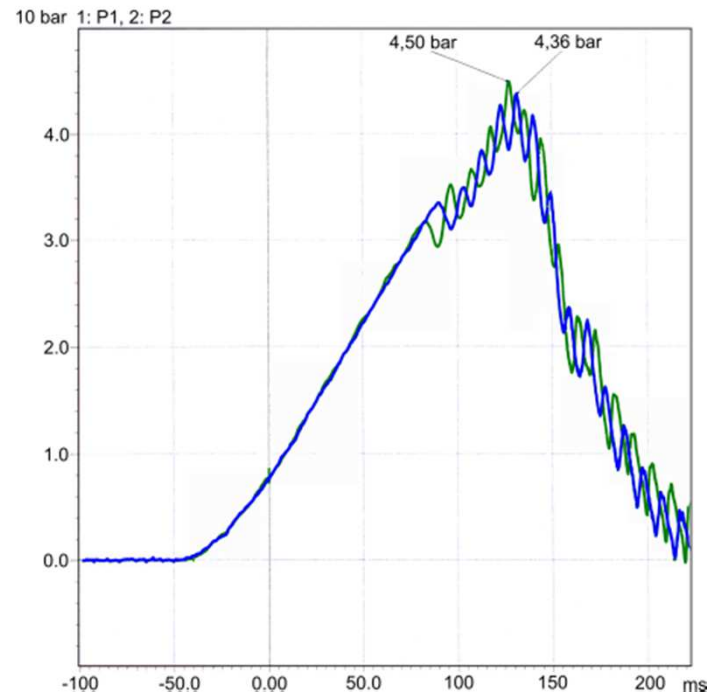
Experiment – Validation

Experimental setup

Test facility - FTZU Ostrava



Simulation data



Experimental data

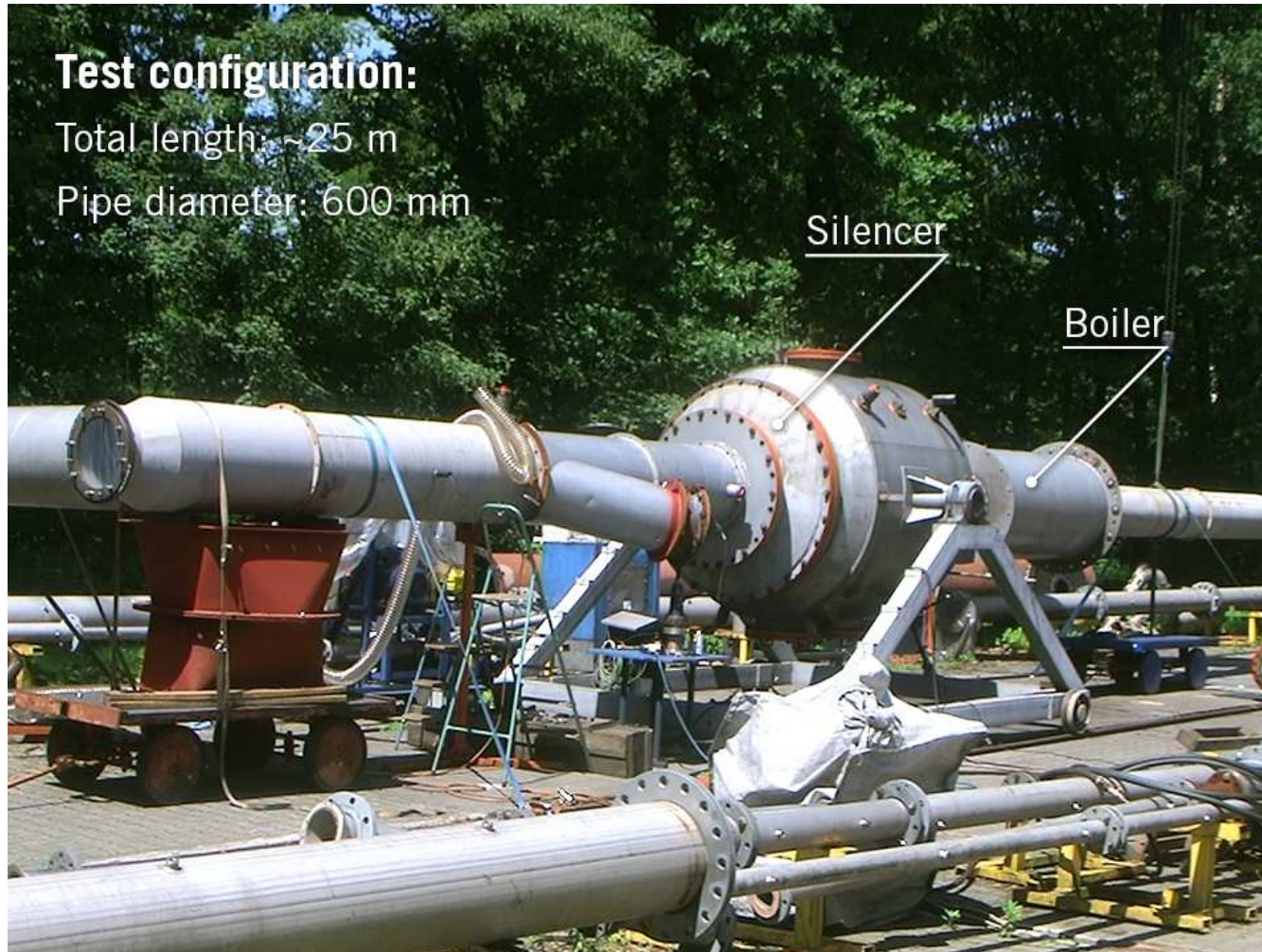


Experiment – Validation

Test configuration:

Total length: ~25 m

Pipe diameter: 600 mm

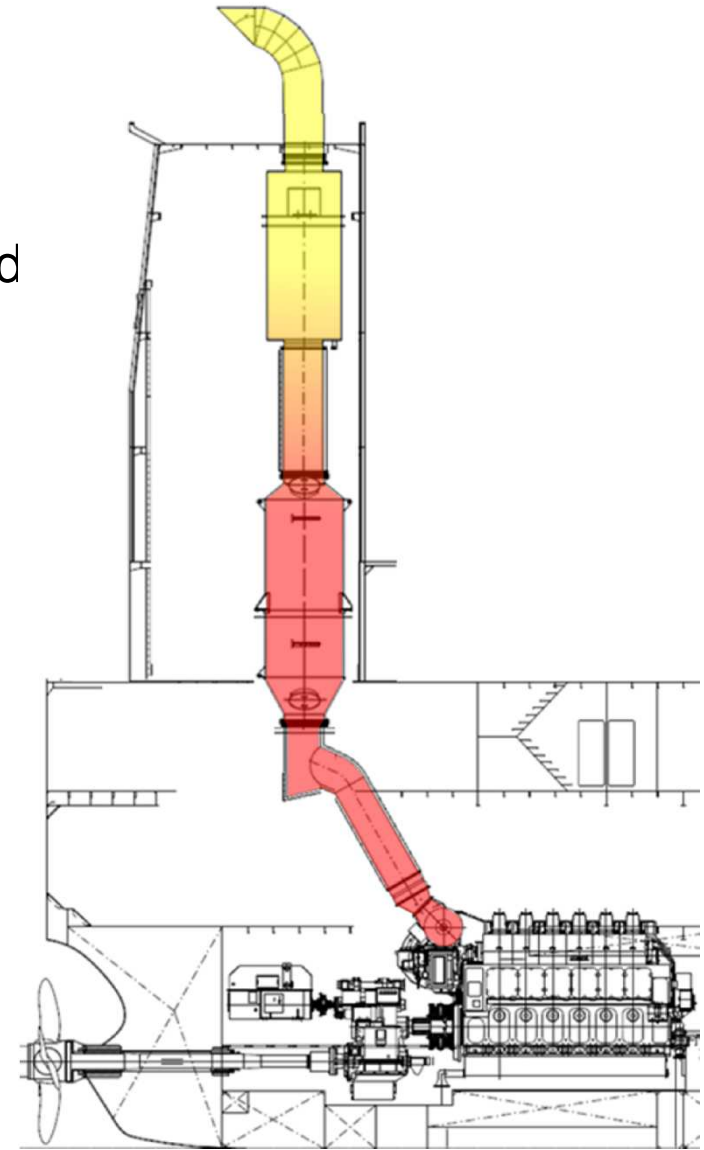


→ **ExploSE** has proven its capabilities also on a “real-world” exhaust system topology

Conclusions & Summary

ExploSE opens the door for customized ...

- ... evaluation of the potential failure modes and their impact
 - ... optimization of the number of explosion relief valves
 - ... optimization of explosion relief valves arrangement
-
- ➔ Secure uninterrupted operation of engine
 - ➔ minimizing the risk of severe damage due to exhaust system explosions
 - ➔ minimizing the cost of safety devices without sacrificing safety level



Thanks for your attention!

