



*the Energy to Lead*

# R&D Program – Main Line Valves

Operations Technology Development (OTD)

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PHMSA

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# Topics for Discussion

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- > History and application of automatic shut-off valves
- > Research funding
- > Research related to automatic shut-off valves
- > Future focus

# History of Automatic Shut-off Valves

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- > Concept of early valve closures to reduce the effects of pipeline ruptures dates back to 1940's
  - Development of pneumatically operated automated control valves.
  - More recently, with advances in communications and automation, remote-controlled mainline valves have been developed and deployed.
    - > Provide early valve closure
    - > Minimize false closure
- > Automated shut-off valves do not prevent leaks from occurring.
- > They will not minimize the consequence from the initial rupture.
- > Role of a ASV or RCV on pipelines is to mitigate the risk of additional consequences by quicker shut down times.

# Research Funding

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## > Research Funding:

- Over \$1 billion in R&D funding has been spent on energy related projects by industry and government.
- Funding peaked in the 1990's
- Funding has been on the decline.

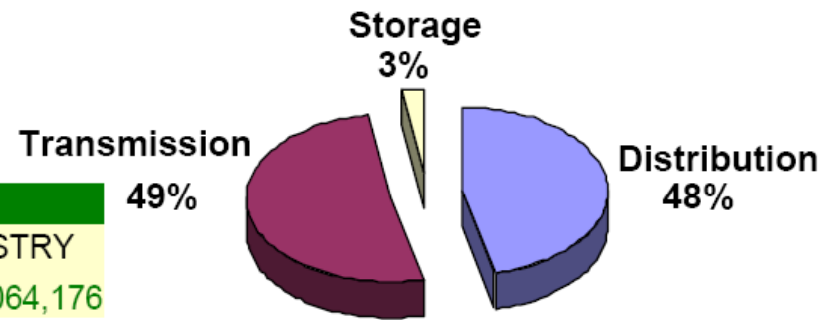
## > Gas Research Institute (GRI) and Operations Technology Development (OTD) organizations have funded several projects related to main line valve research.

- Over \$100 million in R&D funding directed towards transmission and storage related projects.

# Research Funding

> 2006 research funding for natural gas totals \$54 million:

- Distribution.....\$26.1 million
- Transmission.....\$26.8 million
- Storage.....\$1.3 million.



TRANSMISSION R&D		GOV'T			INDUSTRY		
TOTALS	%	\$26,753,133	\$9,688,957	\$17,064,176			
Remote Sensing	1%	\$355,109	\$355,109	\$0			
Inspection	22%	\$5,818,960	\$1,646,066	\$4,172,894			
Boring/HDD	2%	\$421,424	\$171,424	\$250,000			
Repair / Construction	0%	\$0	\$0	\$0			
Materials / Design	54%	\$14,322,847	\$5,780,000	\$8,542,847			
Compressors	2%	\$655,116	\$0	\$655,116			
Automat / GPS / GIS	1%	\$365,000	\$0	\$365,000			
Measurement / Press Control	2%	\$468,108	\$0	\$468,108			
General Studies	4%	\$1,051,432	\$716,984	\$334,448			
Modeling	0%	\$0	\$0	\$0			
Environmental	4%	\$1,085,784	\$0	\$1,085,784			
Knowledge-Base	0%	\$0	\$0	\$0			
Quality / Interchangeability	0%	\$0	\$0	\$0			
Codes / Standards	0%	\$0	\$0	\$0			
Regulatory Compliance	0%	\$0	\$0	\$0			
Basic Research	8%	\$2,209,353	\$1,019,374	\$1,189,979			

# Research of Automatic Shut-off Valves

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## > Research included:

- Assessment of remote and automatic shut-off valve technology through:
  - > Field experience
  - > Simulation studies

Results indicated that the major source of unreliability with ASV's and RCV's lies with the inability to accurately detect a rupture event (false closures).

# Research of Automatic Shut-off Valves

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## > Research: (continued)

- Additional efforts focused on the use of computer simulation modeling for the improved application of line break control systems.
  - > Results indicated that simulation data agreed well with field shut downs.
  - > Field tests validated the use of acoustic wave detectors in detecting the simulated pipeline breaks.

# Research of Automatic Shut-off Valves

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## > Research: (continued)

- A project to investigate the challenges associated with installing ASV's or RCV's. These challenges include:
  - > Lack of above/underground space for valve placement, especially in urban environments.
  - > Costs to install ASV's or RCV's on new and existing transmission pipelines. Costs can be greater than \$1,000,000 per valve installed.
- Studies were also conducted to evaluate the potential benefit of ASV's and RCV's to reduce injuries and fatalities associated with pipeline ruptures.



# Research of Automatic Shut-off Valves

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## > Research: (continued)

- Modeling for Rupture Response (computational fluid dynamics)
  - > Evaluate the effects of added valves and valve modifications (i.e., ASV and RCV's)
  - > Takes into consideration various inputs such as:
    - Valve types
    - Closure times
    - Pressures
    - Ambient temperatures and gas loads
    - High consequence areas
    - Etc.

# Research of Automatic Shut-off Valves

- > Research (Modeling continued)
  - Modeling for Rupture Response
    - > Various scenarios are then modeled using randomly generated and selected rupture locations (based on risk and consequences of a pipeline rupture).
  - Results of model runs will provide determining factors that have the greatest influence on rupture blow down times. Which allows for:
    - > Number and type of valves required
    - > Placement of valves
    - > Number and placement of sensors and flow measurement points
    - > Etc.

# Research of Automatic Shut-off Valves

## > Research (continued)

- Design and development of an in-situ installation valve.
  - > The goal of this project is to develop a valve that can be installed on existing natural gas pipelines without shutting off the flow of gas.
  - > Issues with installing valves on an existing pipeline are:
    - High cost
    - Large excavations
    - Installation of several fittings to allow for flow stopping
    - By-pass of pipeline is often required
    - Space requirements
    - Etc.

# Research of Automatic Shut-off Valves

- > Research (in-situ valve continued)
  - > Various lab and field evaluations performed to evaluate an in-situ valve on distribution natural gas piping systems.



# Needs of ASV's and RCV's

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- > Based on research and current operator experience with ASV's and RCV's, additional needs exist for:
  - More accurate pipeline sensing systems to minimize unintended valve closures.
  - Additional options for conversion of existing manual valves to ASV and RCV.
  - Computer modeling to assess pipeline rupture response and placement of valves and associated sensors.
  - More cost effective installation of valves.
  - New valve designs for various types of installation scenarios.

# Pipeline Roadmap

## Transmission Related Focus

Materials	Sensors and Automation	3 <sup>rd</sup> Party Damage	Operational	Leak Detection	Data
Composite Pipe Testing and Standards Development	Pipeline Inspection Tools	Pipeline Monitoring	Identifying and Managing Threats and Risks	Laser Technology	GIS GPS Integration
Non-Metallic Systems (below & above ground)	Real Time Inspection of Metallic Pipes	Object Detection During HDD Installations	Tracking & Traceability	Accurate and Real-time Pin Pointing	Data Acquisition Systems
External Pipeline Repair systems	Aboveground Pipe Anomaly Detection Tools		Modeling for Predictive Failures and to Support Infrastructure Design		Industry Data Collection Standards
			Corrosion		Managing Data (data overload)
			Cost Effective Infrastructure Construction Maintenance		

The slide features a collage of four images: a blue-tinted industrial scene in the top left, a laboratory with glassware in the top right, a worker in a yellow safety vest in the bottom left, and a worker in a blue jacket and gloves in the bottom right. The text is overlaid on the top-left and top-right images.

***Solving*** important ***problems*** facing the  
energy industry and its consumers ...

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