

*Design review of pressure vessel manufactured in carbon steel in the 1970's to storage liquid chlorine, in order to prevent brittle fracture.*

WORLD chlorine council

cloroSur

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**CLOSUR Technical Seminar  
&  
WCC Safety Workshop**

Hotel Hilton Madero - Buenos Aires/ AR



**Jarbas Cabral Fagundes**

- ✓ ASME Membership 675574
- ✓ NACE Membership 834200
- ✓ ABENDI Membership
- ✓ ABRACO Membership
- ✓ ABCM Membership

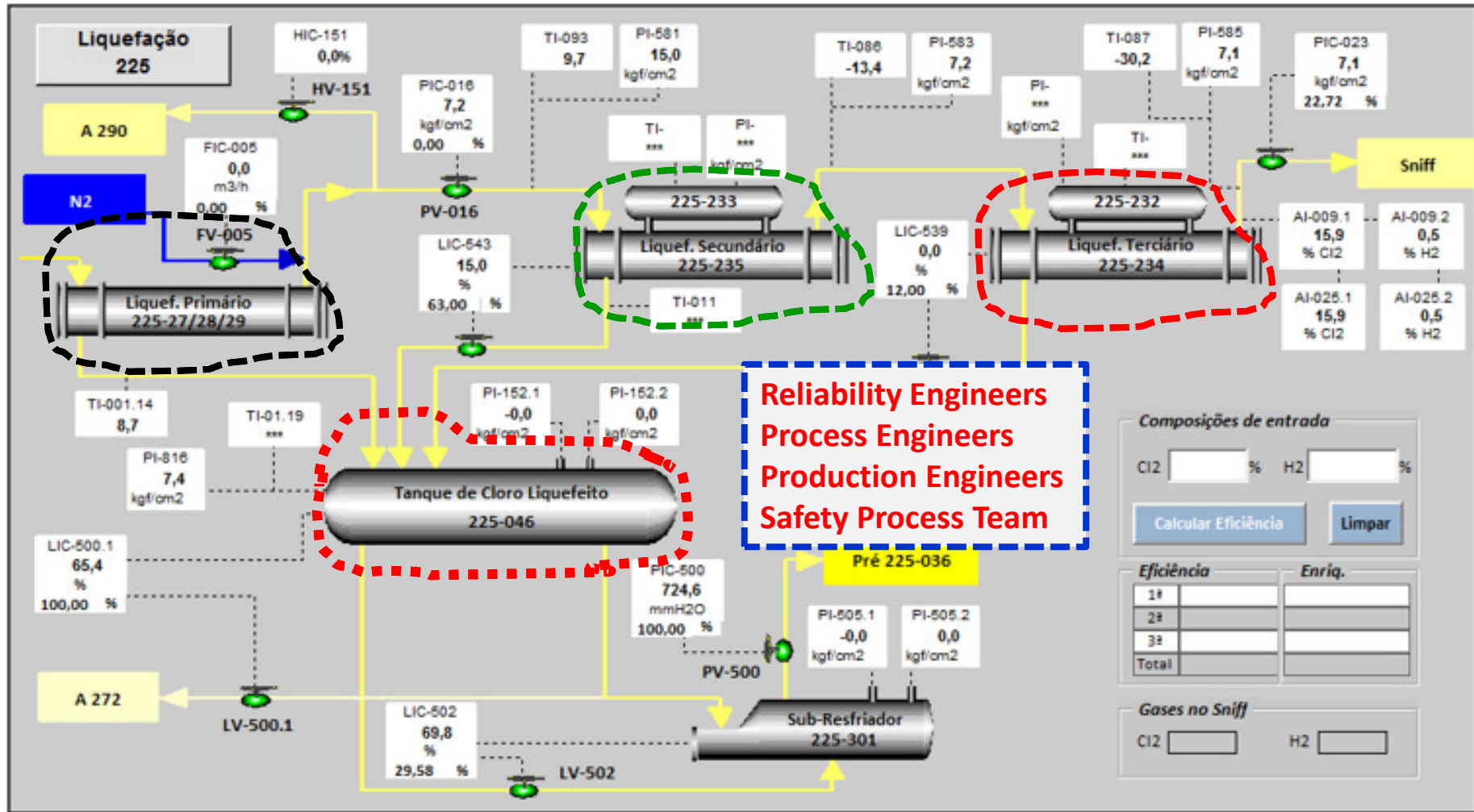
[jarbas.fagundes@braskem.com](mailto:jarbas.fagundes@braskem.com)

Cel / WhatsApp: 55 82 99911 7619



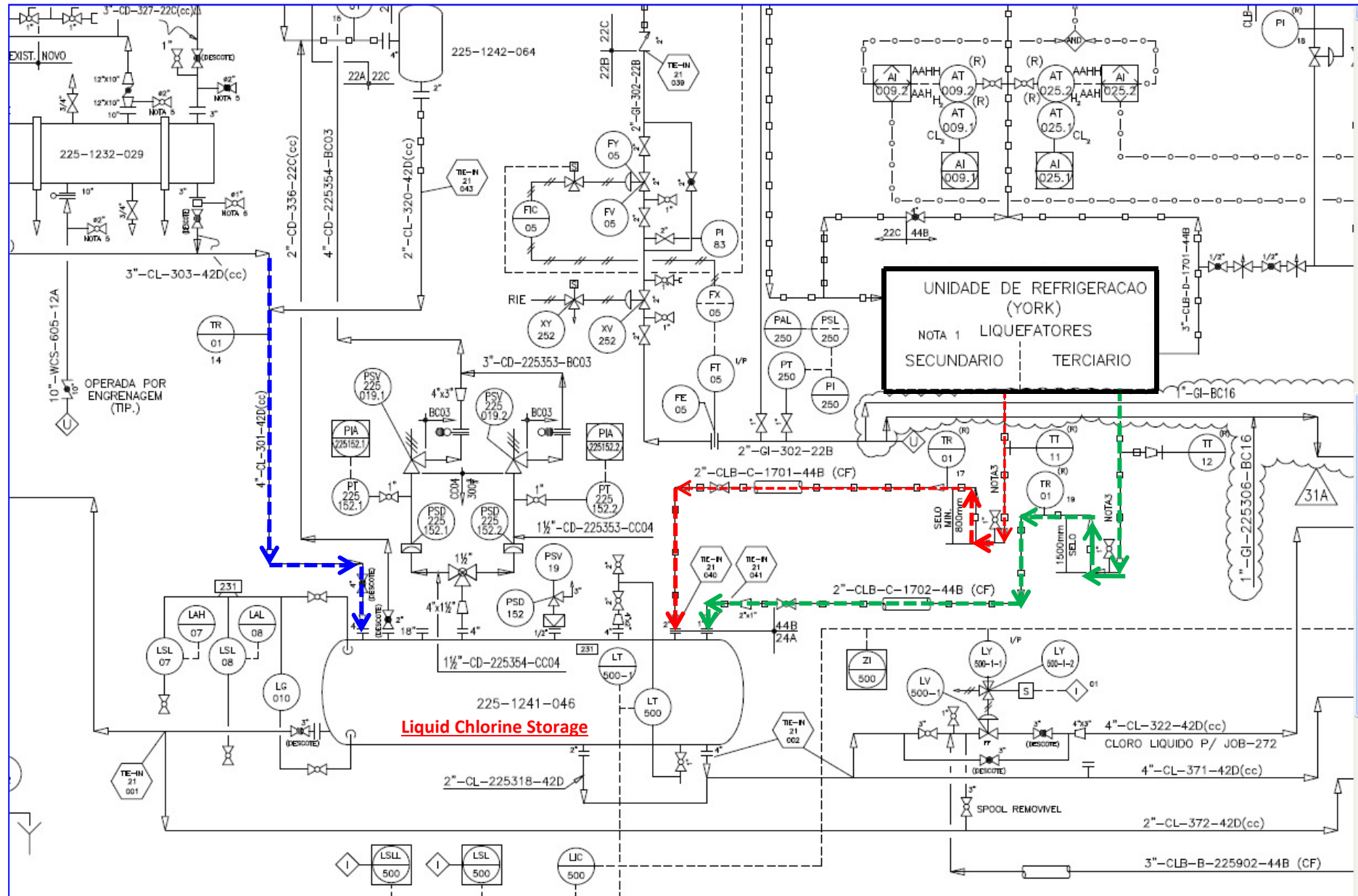
Argentina, Buenos Aires November, 18 2016

Design review of pressure vessel manufactured in carbon steel in the 1970's to storage liquid chlorine, in order to prevent brittle fracture.



Screen of chlorine liquefaction.

# Design review of pressure vessel manufactured in carbon steel in the 1970's to storage liquid chlorine, in order to prevent brittle fracture.



Design review of pressure vessel manufactured in carbon steel in the 1970's to storage liquid chlorine, in order to prevent brittle fracture.

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Old Pressure Vessel - Installed 1977	
Code	ASME SECTION VIII DIV I ED 1971
Service	Liquid Chlorine - Lethal
Volume (m3)	5,845
Design Pressure (Kgf/cm2g)	14,8
Design Temperature (°C)	-21
Operation Temperature (°C)	balance between 37 and -21
MDMT (°C)	Not Informed
RX	FULL
PWHT	YES
Materials: Shell and Heads	SA 285 Gr C PVQ
Fittings	ASME B 16.5 300 PSI
Flanges	SA 181 Gr I
Neck	SA 106 Gr B
Manholle	Neck SA 285 Gr C PVQ
Bolts and Nuts	SA 193 Gr 7 and SA 194 2 H



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ASME SECTION II - Part D MECHANICAL PROPERTIES		
Material Specification	Allowable Stress @ Tdesign [Mpa]	Yield Stress @ Troom [Mpa]
SA-285 Gr C	95,0	207,0
SA-106 Gr B	103,5	241,0

## SPECIFICATION FOR PRESSURE VESSEL PLATES, CARBON STEEL, LOW- AND INTERMEDIATE-TENSILE SA-285/SA-285M STRENGTH

1.1 This specification covers carbon steel plates of low- and intermediate-tensile strengths which may be made by killed, semi-killed, capped, or rimmed steel practices at the producer's option. These plates are intended for fusion-welded pressure vessels.

1.2 Plates under this specification are available in three grades having different strength levels as follows:

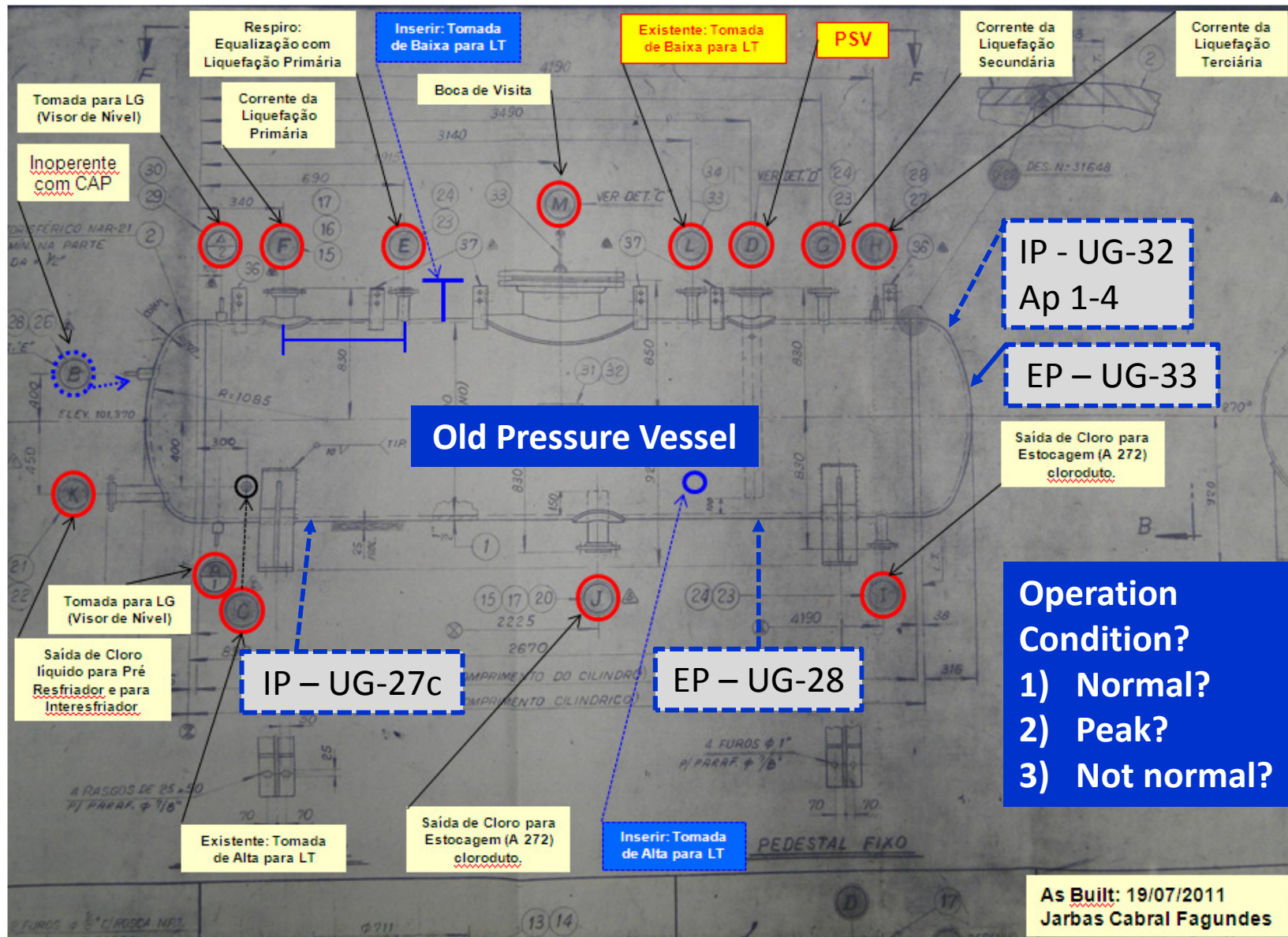
Grade	Tensile Strength, ksi [MPa]
A	45-65 [310-450]
B	50-70 [345-485]
C	55-75 [380-515]

NOTE 1—For killed carbon steels only refer to the following ASTM specifications:

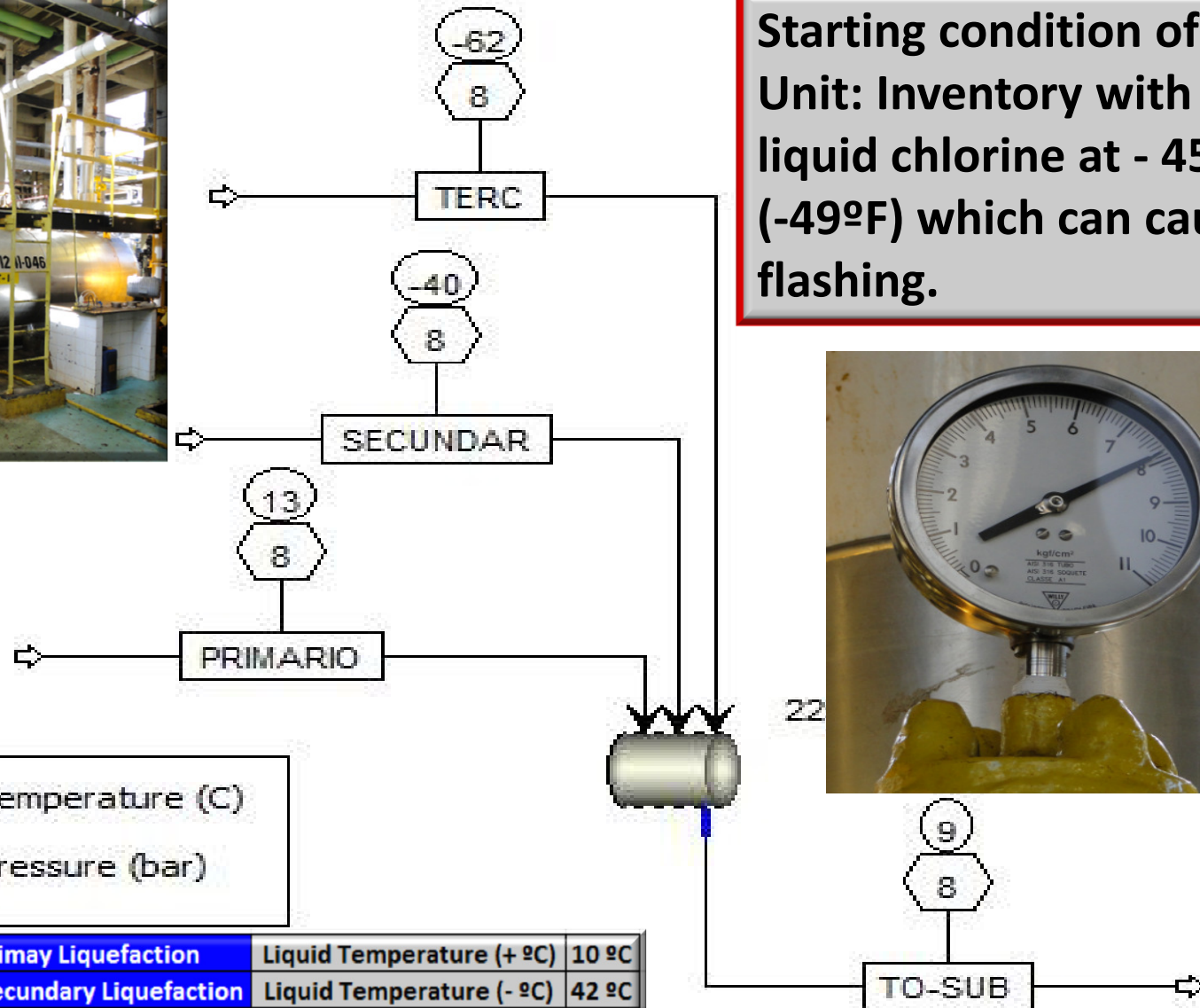
- A 299/A 299M Pressure Vessel Plates, Carbon Steel, Manganese-Silicon.
- A 515/A 515M Pressure Vessel Plates, Carbon Steel, for Intermediate- and Higher-Temperature Service
- A 516/A 516M Pressure Vessel Plates, Carbon Steel, for Moderate- and Lower-Temperature Service.



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Starting condition of the Unit: Inventory with liquid chlorine at - 45°C (-49°F) which can cause flashing.



Nozzle F - Inlet - Primay Liquefaction	Liquid Temperature (+ °C)	10 °C
Nozzle G - Inlet - Secondary Liquefaction	Liquid Temperature (- °C)	42 °C
Nozzle H - Inlet - Terciary Liquefaction	Liquid Temperature (- °C)	62 °C

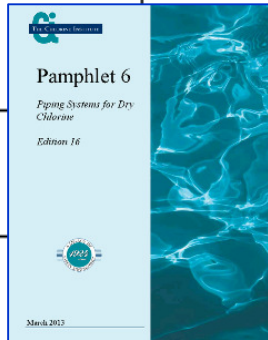
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## Pamphlet 6 – Piping System for Dry Chlorine

Service Class	Fluid State	Design Pressure	Design Temperature
Class I	Gas Only	Vacuum to 150 PSIG (1034 kPa)	-20°F to 300°F (-29°C to 149°C)
Class II	Gas Only	Vacuum to 150 PSIG (1034 kPa)	-50°F to 300°F (-46°C to 149°C)
Class III	Gas Only	Vacuum to 150 PSIG (1034 kPa)	-150°F to 300°F (-101°C to 149°C)
Class IV <sup>1</sup>	Gas or Liquid	Vacuum to 300 PSIG (2068 kPa)	-20°F to 300°F (-29°C to 149°C)
Class V <sup>1</sup>	Gas or Liquid	Vacuum to 300 PSIG (2068 kPa)	-50°F to 300°F (-46°C to 149°C)
Class VI <sup>1</sup>	Gas or Liquid	Vacuum to 300 PSIG (2068 kPa)	-150°F to 300°F (-101°C to 149°C)

<sup>1</sup> Piping classes corresponding to the fluid state "gas or liquid" are to be used for all liquid-only lines and gas lines where the possibility of liquid entry exists or where there is the possibility that gas in a line may liquefy.





Design review of pressure vessel manufactured in carbon steel in the 1970's to storage liquid chlorine, in order to prevent brittle fracture.



**ASME B 16.5 - Pipe Flanges and Flanged Fittings: NPS 1/2 through NPS 24 Metric/Inch Standard**

**Table 2-1.5 Pressure-Temperature Ratings for Group 1.5 Materials**

**IDENTIFICAÇÃO DA TUBULAÇÃO** *Pressure Vessels 225 1241 046*

**MATERIAL DO FLANGE →** SA 181 Gr F1

**CLASSE DE PRESSÃO DO FLANGE** 150 #

**CONDIÇÕES DE OPERAÇÃO DA TUBULAÇÃO**

**PRESSÃO MÁXIMA →** 14,8 [kgf/cm<sup>2</sup>]

**TEMPERATURA MÁXIMA →** 32,0 [°C]

**CONDIÇÕES LIMITES DO ASME B16.5** **ACEITÁVEL**

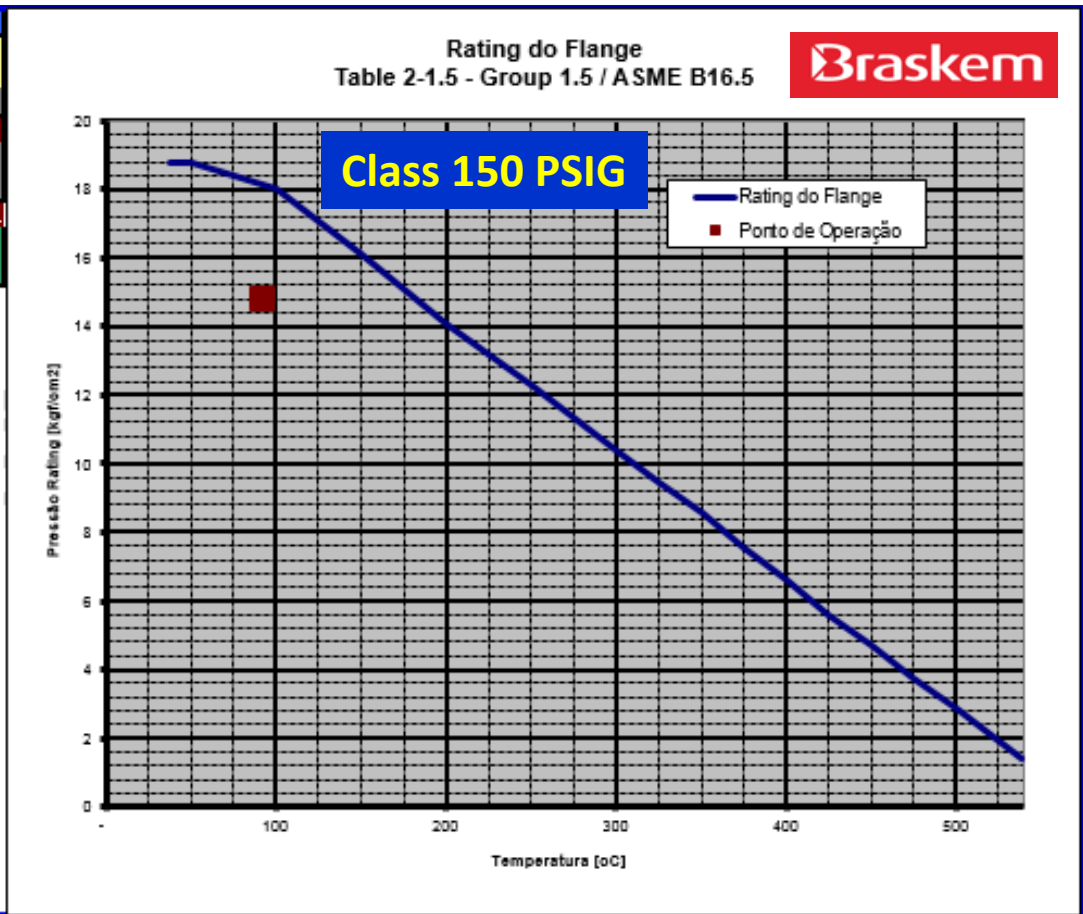
**PRESSÃO DO RATING @ Tmax** 18,1 [kgf/cm<sup>2</sup>] **SIM**

**LIMITE DE TEMPERATURA DO R** 538,0 [°C] **SIM**

Nominal Designation	Forgings	Castings	Plates
C-3/2Mo	A 182 Gr. F1 (1)	...	A 204 Gr. A (1)
C-3/2Mo	...	...	A 204 Gr. B (1)

**Working Pressures by Classes, bar**

Temp., °C	Class						
	150	300	400	600	900	1500	2500
-29 to 38	18.4	48.0	64.0	96.0	144.1	240.1	400.1
50	18.4	48.0	64.0	96.0	144.1	240.1	400.1
100	17.7	47.9	63.9	95.9	143.8	239.7	399.5
150	15.8	47.3	63.1	94.7	142.0	236.7	394.5
200	13.8	45.8	61.1	91.6	137.4	229.0	381.7
250	12.1	44.5	59.3	89.0	133.5	222.5	370.9
300	10.2	42.9	57.0	85.7	128.6	214.4	357.1
325	9.3	41.4	55.0	82.6	124.0	206.6	344.3
350	8.4	40.3	53.6	80.4	120.7	201.1	335.3
375	7.4	38.9	51.6	77.6	116.5	194.1	323.2
400	6.5	36.5	48.9	73.3	109.8	183.1	304.9
425	5.5	35.2	46.5	70.0	105.1	175.1	291.6
450	4.6	33.7	45.1	67.7	101.4	169.0	281.8
475	3.7	31.7	42.3	63.4	95.1	158.2	263.9
500	2.8	24.1	32.1	48.1	72.2	120.3	200.5
538	1.4	11.3	15.1	22.7	34.0	56.7	94.6



**Pamphlet 6 – Piping Systems for Dry Chlorine – Edition 15 – The Chlorine Institute, Inc**

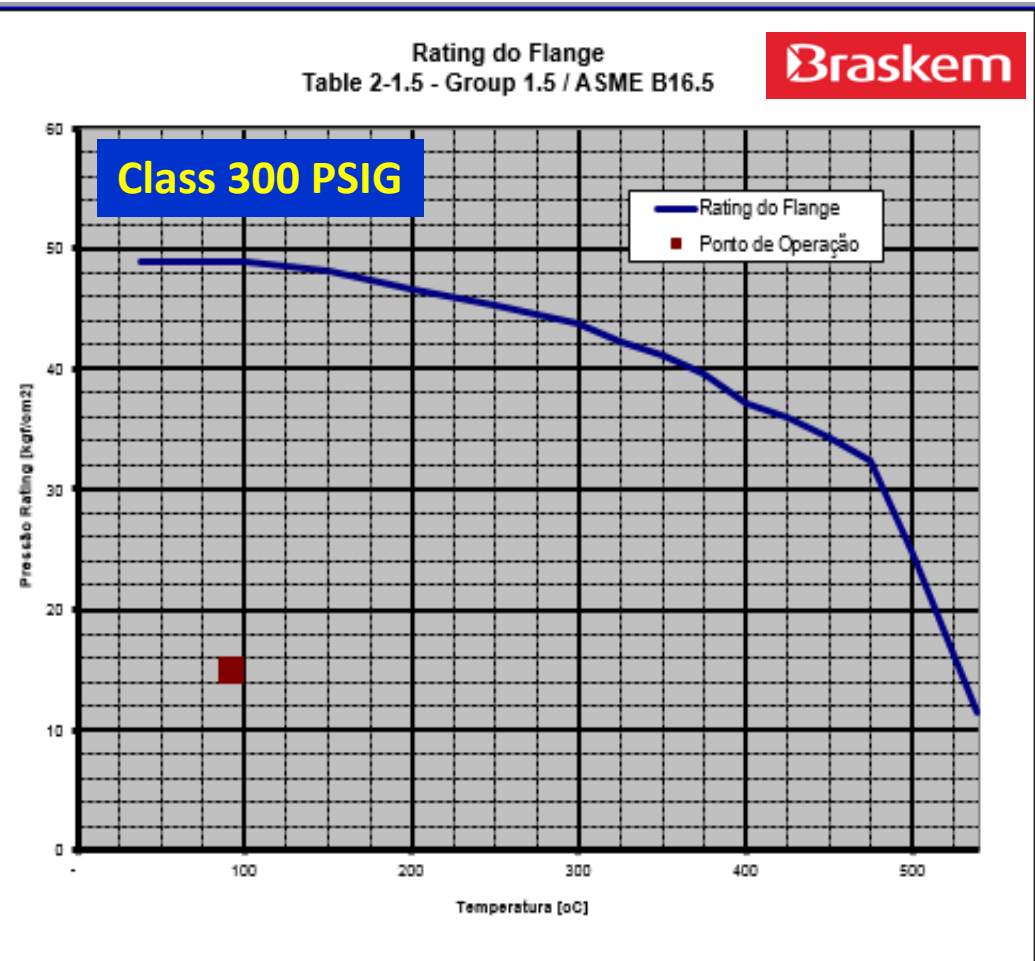
**Class V**   **Gas or Liquid**   **Vacuum to 300 PSIG (2068 Kpa)**   **-50°F to 300°F (-46°F to 149°C)**

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**ASME B 16.5 - Pipe Flanges and Flanged Fittings: NPS 1/2 through NPS 24 Metric/Inch Standard**

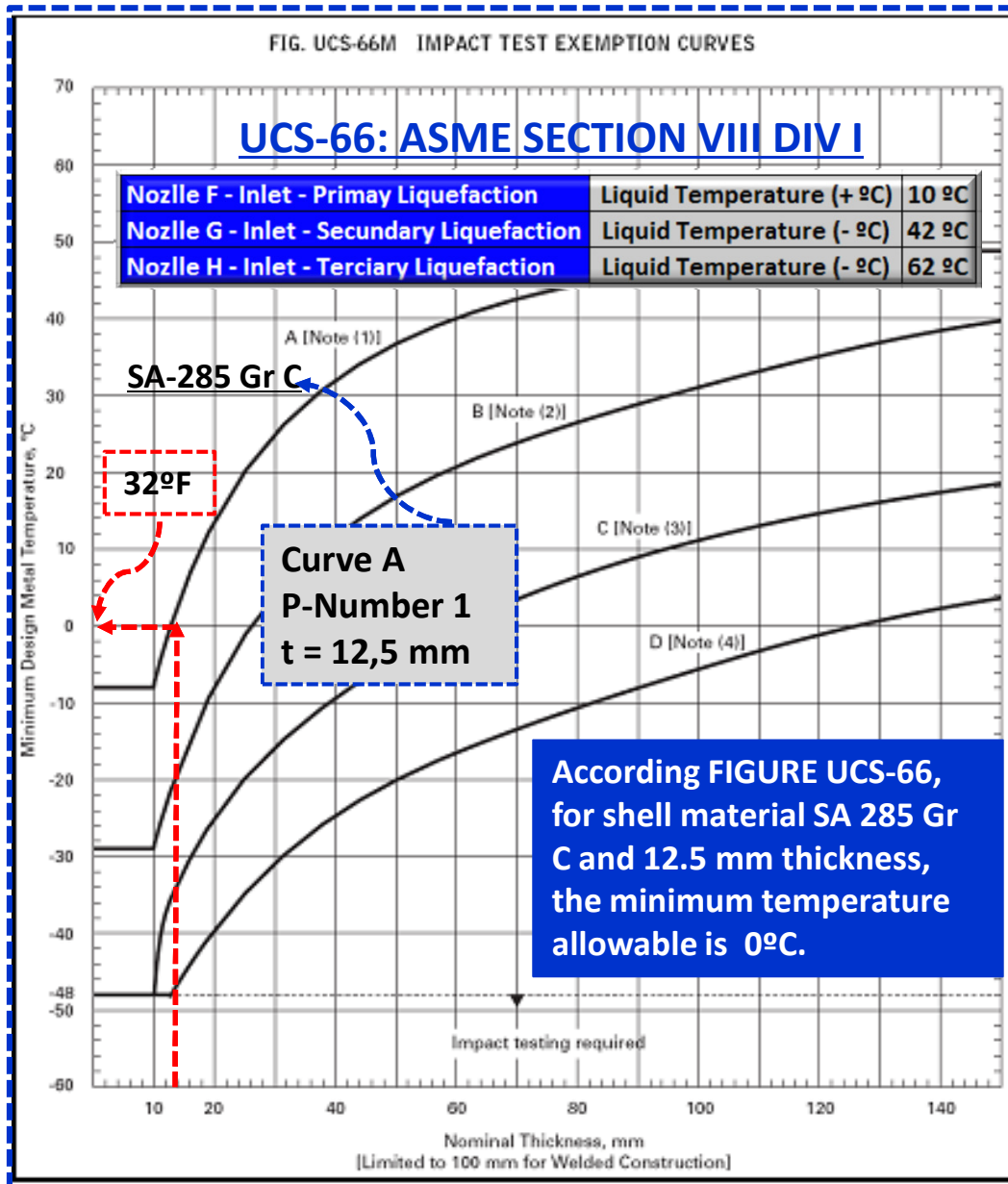
Table 2-1.5 Pressure-Temperature Ratings for Group 1.5 Materials							
<b>IDENTIFICAÇÃO DA TUBULAÇÃO</b> <i>Pressure Vessels 225 1241046</i>							
<b>MATERIAL DO FLANGE</b> →	SA 181 Gr F1						
<b>CLASSE DE PRESSÃO DO FLANGE</b>	300 #						
<b>CONDIÇÕES DE OPERAÇÃO DA TUBULAÇÃO</b>							
<b>PRESSÃO MÁXIMA</b> →	14,8 [kgf/cm <sup>2</sup> ]						
<b>TEMPERATURA MÁXIMA</b> →	330 [°C]						
<b>CONDIÇÕES LÍMITES DO ASME B16.5</b>							
<b>PRESSÃO DO RATING @ Tmax</b>	48,8 [kgf/cm <sup>2</sup> ]	ACEITÁVEL					
<b>LÍMITE DE TEMPERATURA DO R</b>	538,0 [°C]	SIM					
Nominal Designation	Forgings	Castings	Plates				
C-3/8Mo	A 182 Gr. F1 (1)	...	A 204 Gr. A (1)				
C-3/8Mo	...	...	A 204 Gr. B (1)				
Working Pressures by Classes, bar							
	Class						
Temp., °C	150	300	400	600	900	1500	2500
-29 to 38	18.4	48.0	64.0	96.0	144.1	240.1	400.1
50	18.4	48.0	64.0	96.0	144.1	240.1	400.1
100	17.7	47.9	63.9	95.9	143.8	239.7	399.5
150	15.8	47.3	63.1	94.7	142.0	236.7	394.5
200	13.8	45.8	61.1	91.6	137.4	229.0	381.7
250	12.1	44.5	59.3	89.0	133.5	222.5	370.9
300	10.2	42.9	57.0	85.7	128.6	214.4	357.1
325	9.3	41.4	55.0	82.6	124.0	206.6	344.3
350	8.4	40.3	53.6	80.4	120.7	201.1	335.3
375	7.4	38.9	51.6	77.6	116.5	194.1	323.2
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538	1.4	11.3	15.1	22.7	34.0	56.7	94.6



**Pamphlet 6 – Piping Systems for Dry Chlorine – Edition 15 – The Chlorine Institute, Inc**

<b>Class V</b>	<b>Gas or Liquid</b>	<b>Vacuum to 300 PSIG (2068 Kpa)</b>	<b>-50°F to 300°F (-46°F to 149°C)</b>
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Design review of pressure vessel manufactured in carbon steel in the 1970's to storage liquid chlorine, in order to prevent brittle fracture.

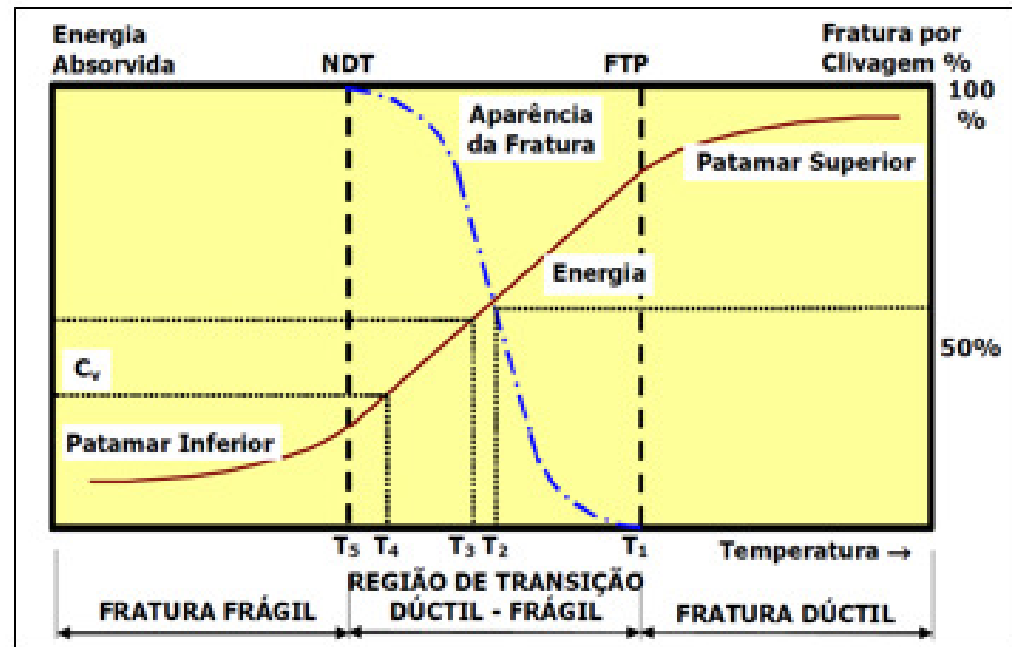
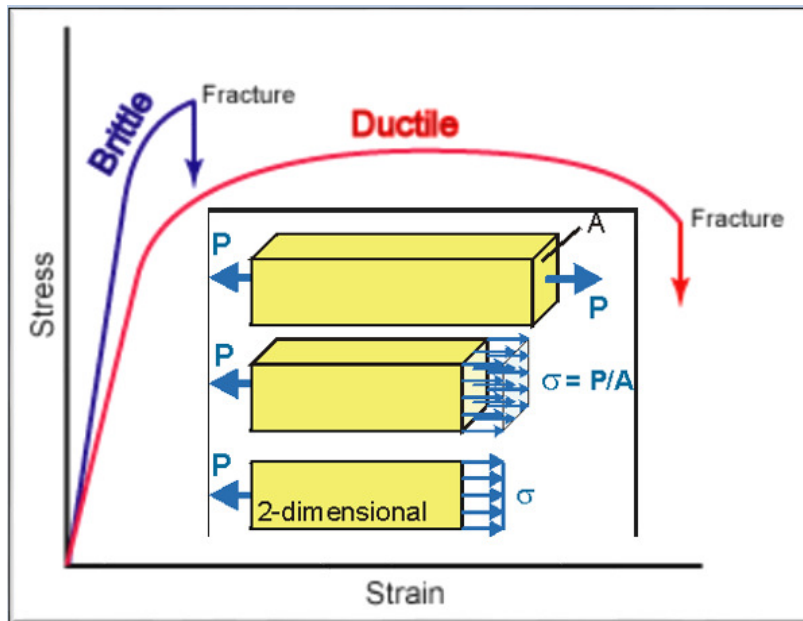
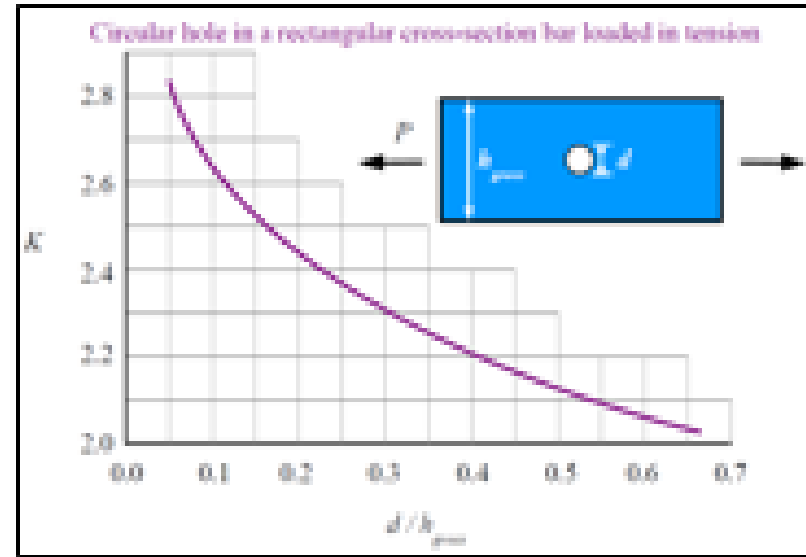
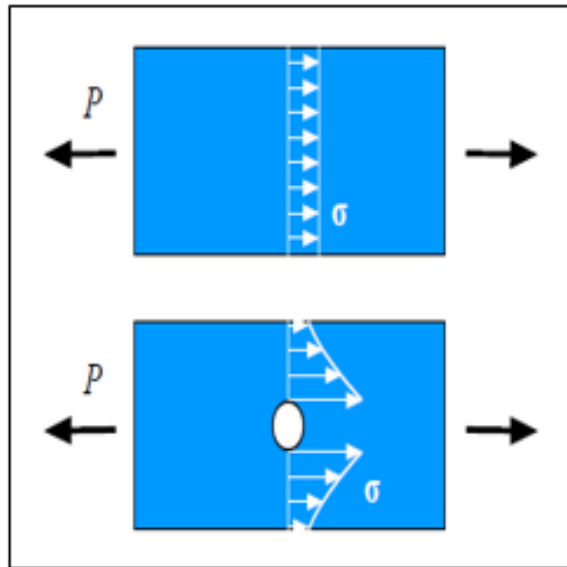
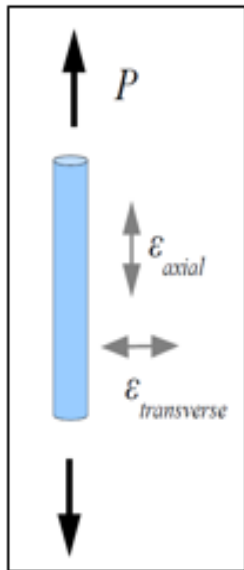


According figure UCS-68 (c) we will have the temperature reduction associated with figure UCS-66. The reduction in function of the PWHT.

UCS-68(c) – If postweld heat treating is performed when it is not otherwise a requirement of this Division, a 30°F (17°C) reduction in impact testing exemption temperature may be given to the minimum permissible temperature from Fig. UCS-66 for P-No. 1 materials. The resulting exemption temperature may be colder than – 55F (-48°C)

Minimum temperature of equipment will be – 17°C (+1,4 °F).

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# Primary Stress - Membrane

## §3.4 CYLINDRICAL VESSELS

$$\sigma_{\theta} = \frac{pr}{t}$$

$$\sigma_x = \frac{pr}{2t}$$

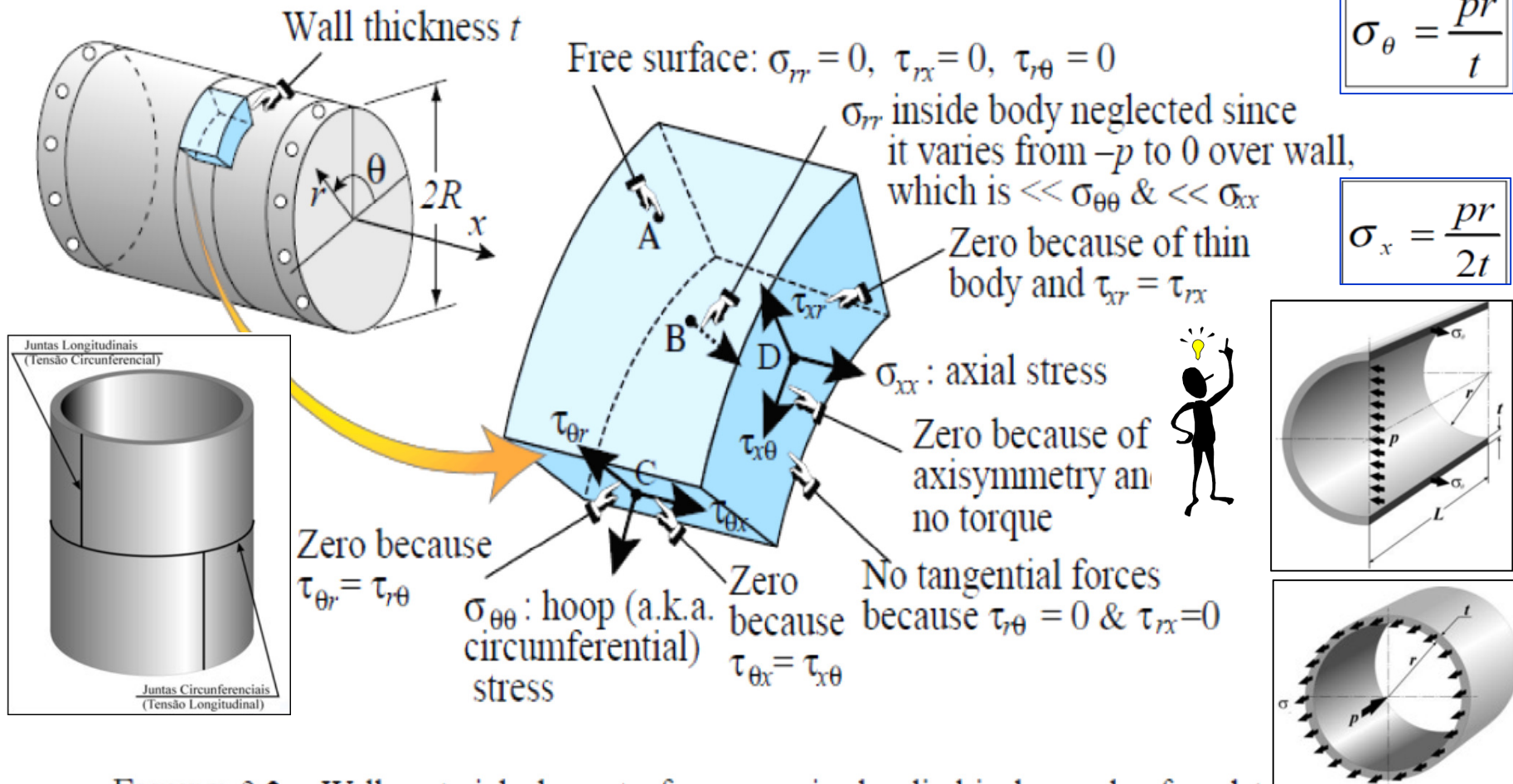
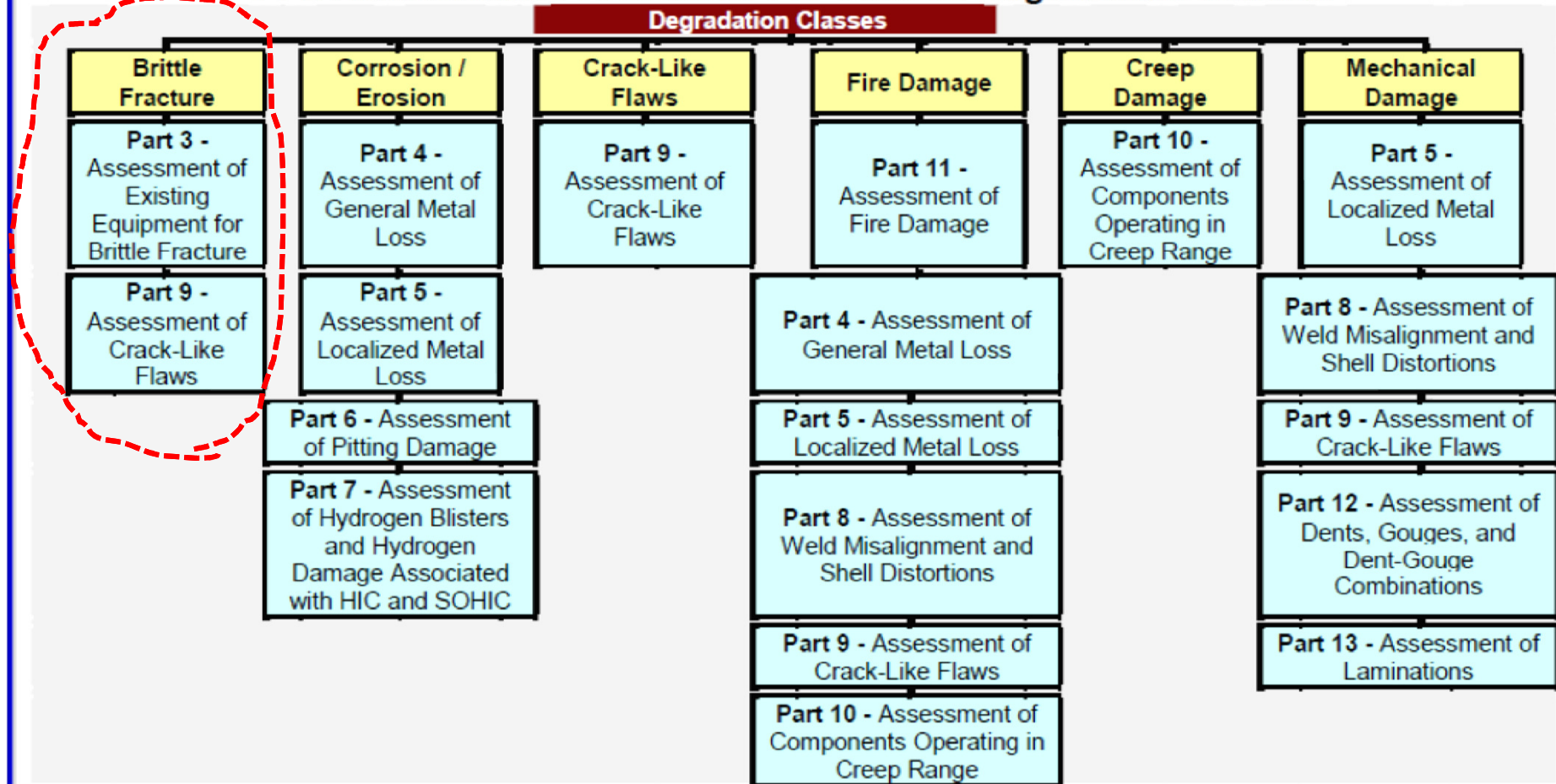


FIGURE 3.2. Wall material element of a pressurized cylindrical vessel referred to cylindrical coordinates. Note that thickness is grossly exaggerated for visibility.

Design review of pressure vessel manufactured in carbon steel in the 1970's to storage liquid chlorine, in order to prevent brittle fracture.

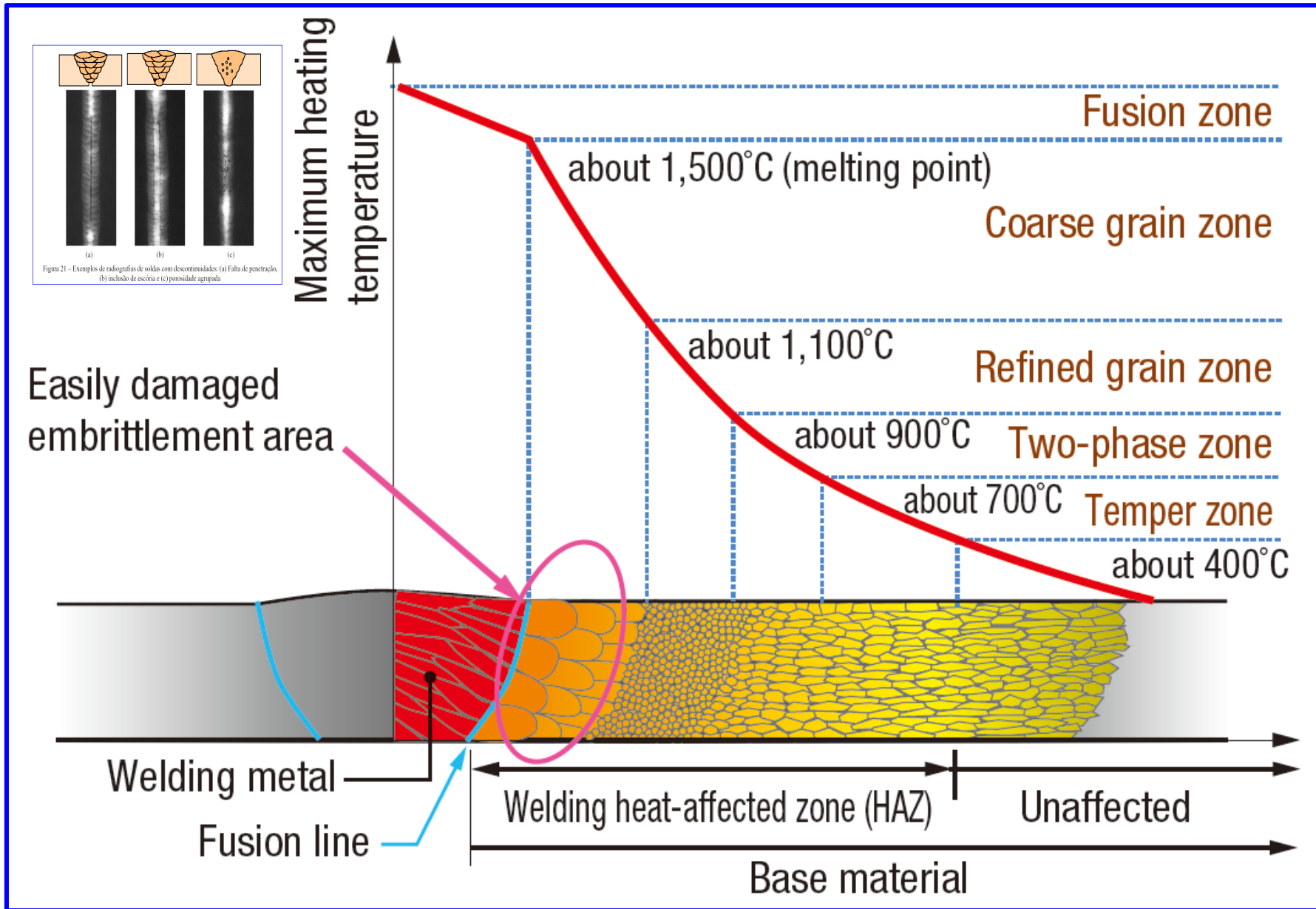


### FFS Assessment Procedures For Various Degradation Classes



Fluxograma 1 - Classes de Degradação do API 579 / ASME FFS-1

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## Risk is Time-Dependent



Review Inspection Program?  
New NDT? TOFD? EA?  
Review of project?  
Thermal Model – FEM? CFD?

FAD – Failure Assessment Diagram for  
develop Structural Integrity Analysis?

Next Year

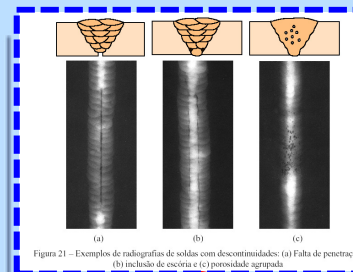
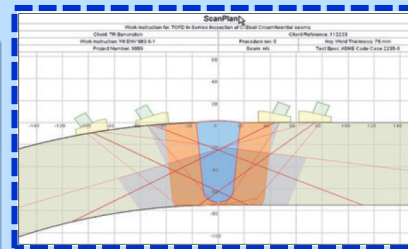


Figura 21 – Exemplos de radiografias de soldas com descontinuidades: (a) Falta de penetração, (b) inclusões de escória e (c) porosidade, aglomerada.



Risk, Events per Year

Today

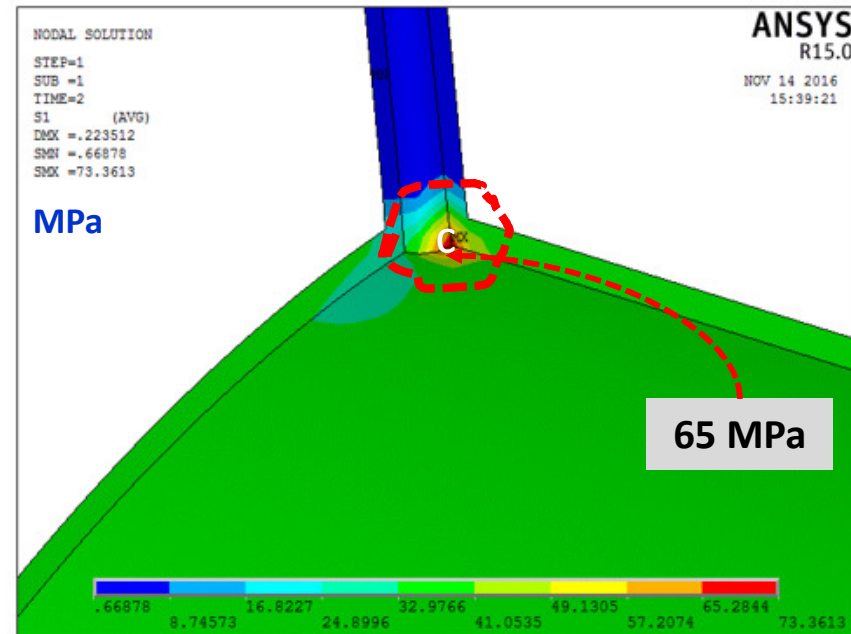
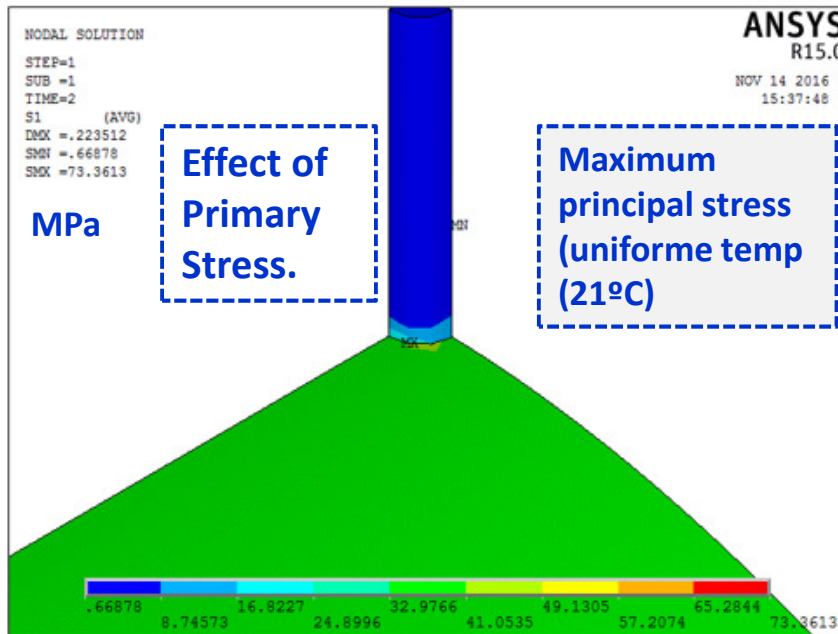
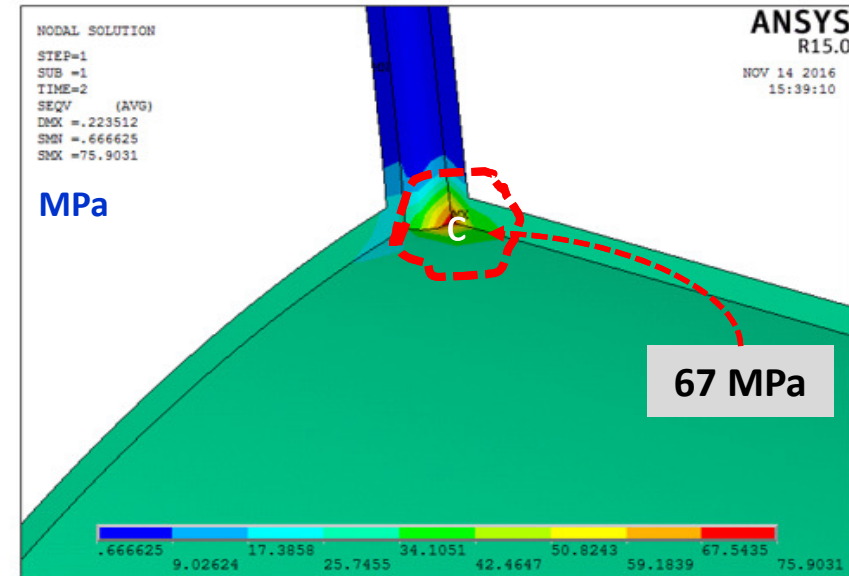
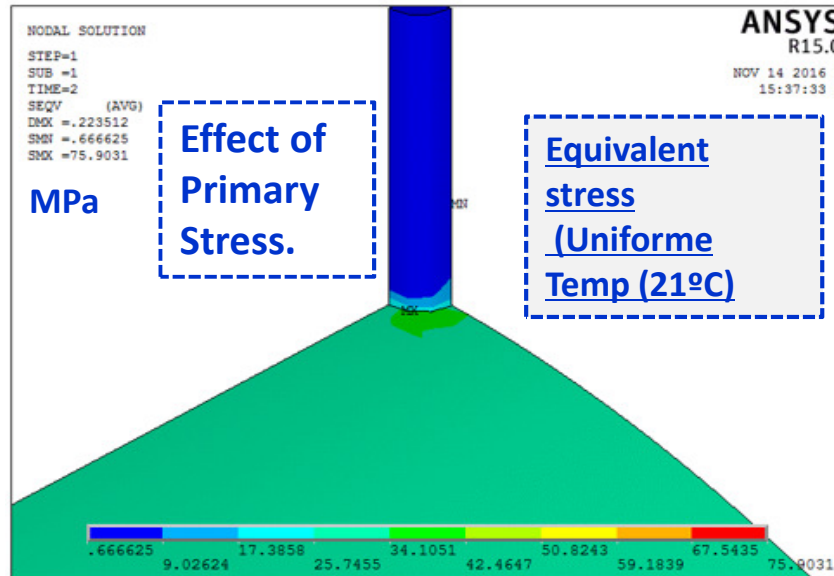


Time, t

Fitness-for-Service Assessments are quantitative engineering evaluations which are performed to demonstrate the structural integrity of In-Service componente containing a flaw or damage.

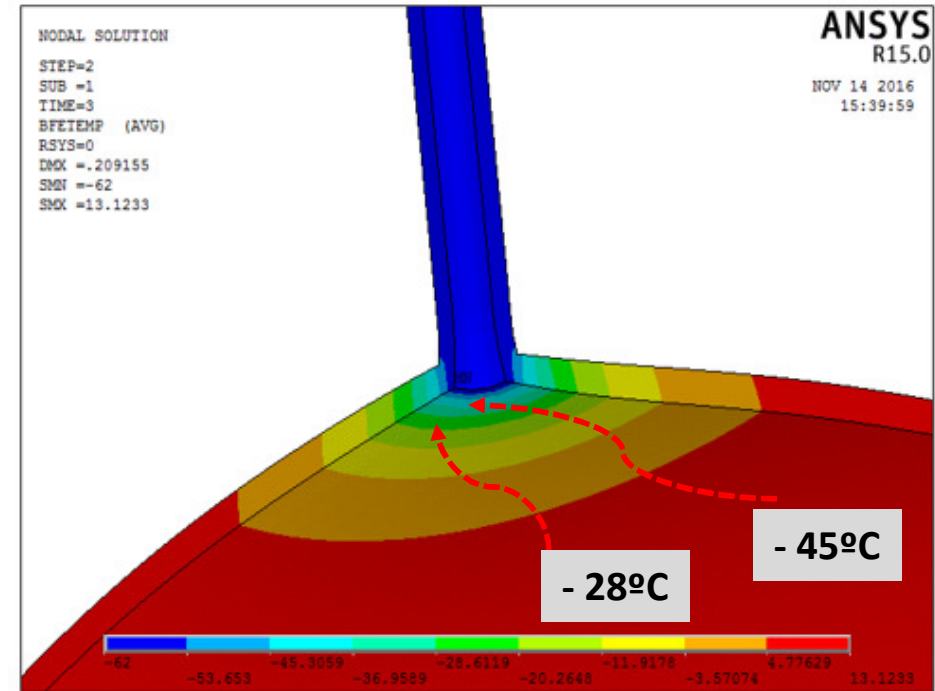
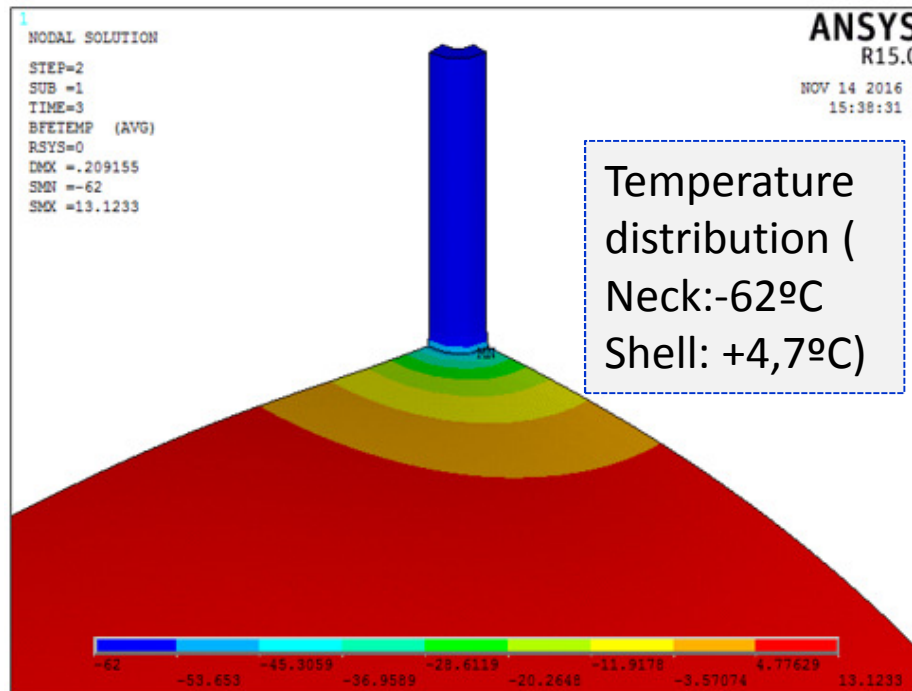


# Design review of pressure vessel manufactured in carbon steel in the 1970's to storage liquid chlorine, in order to prevent brittle fracture.



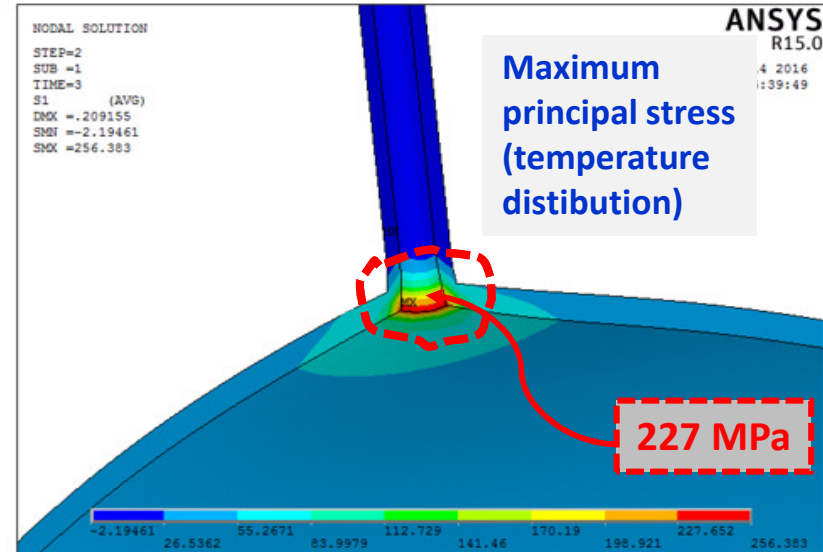
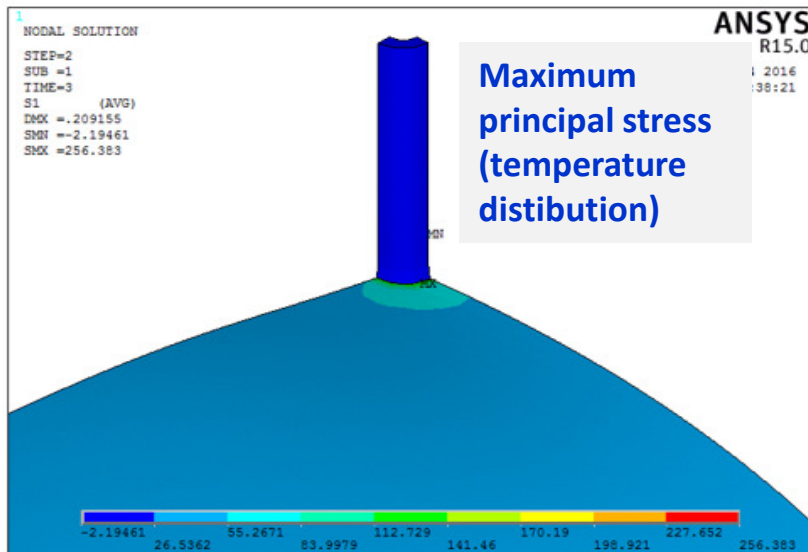
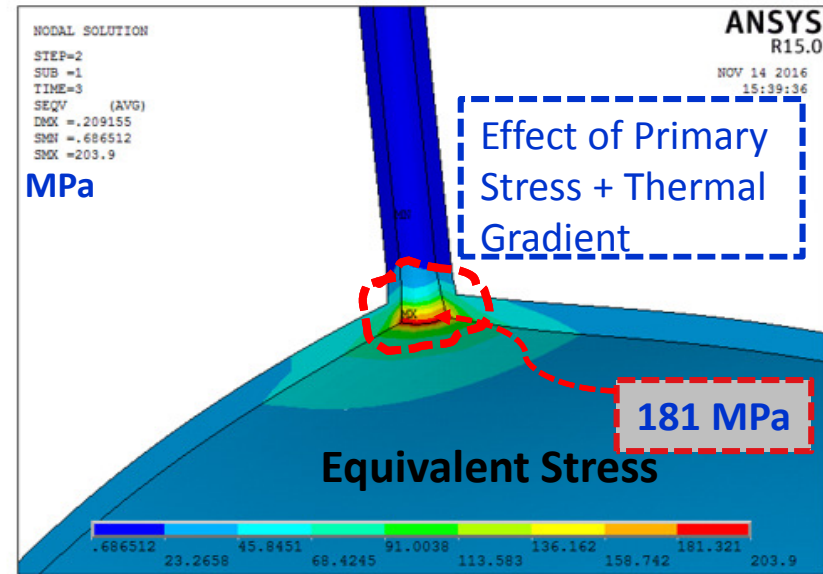
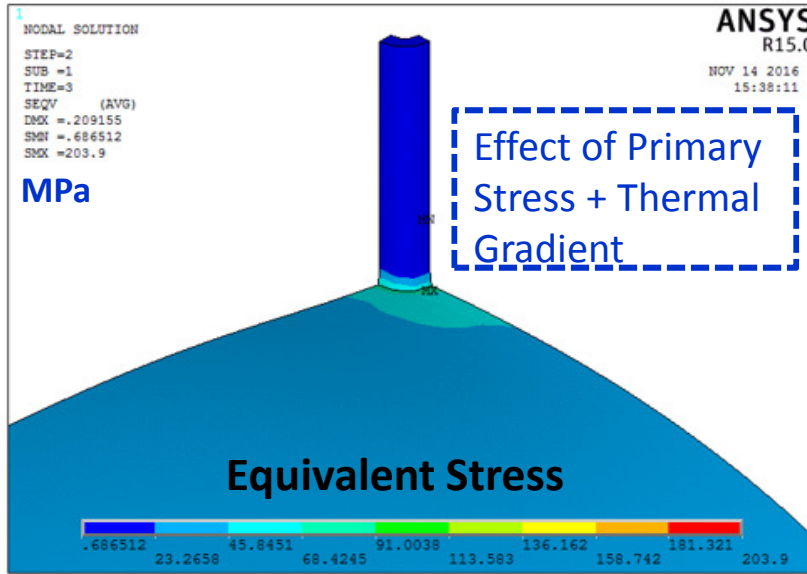
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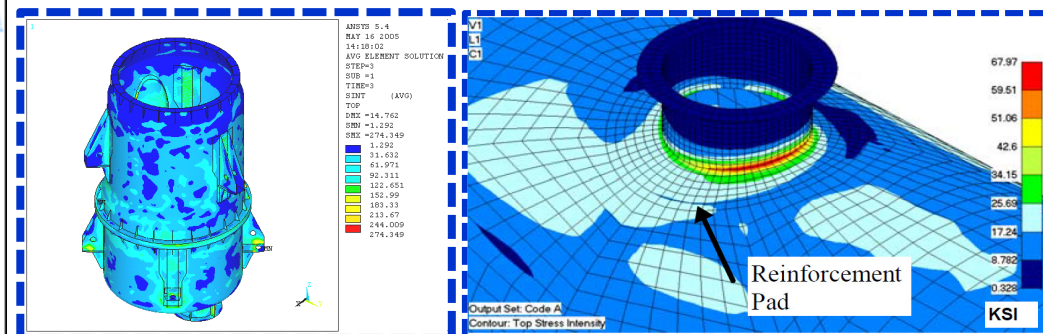
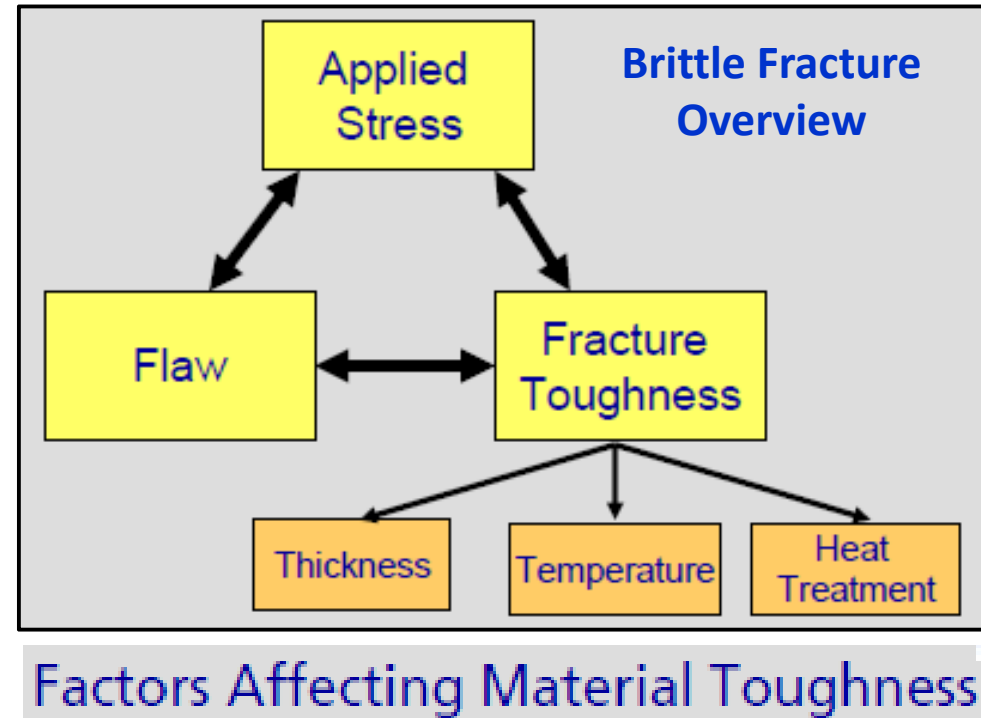
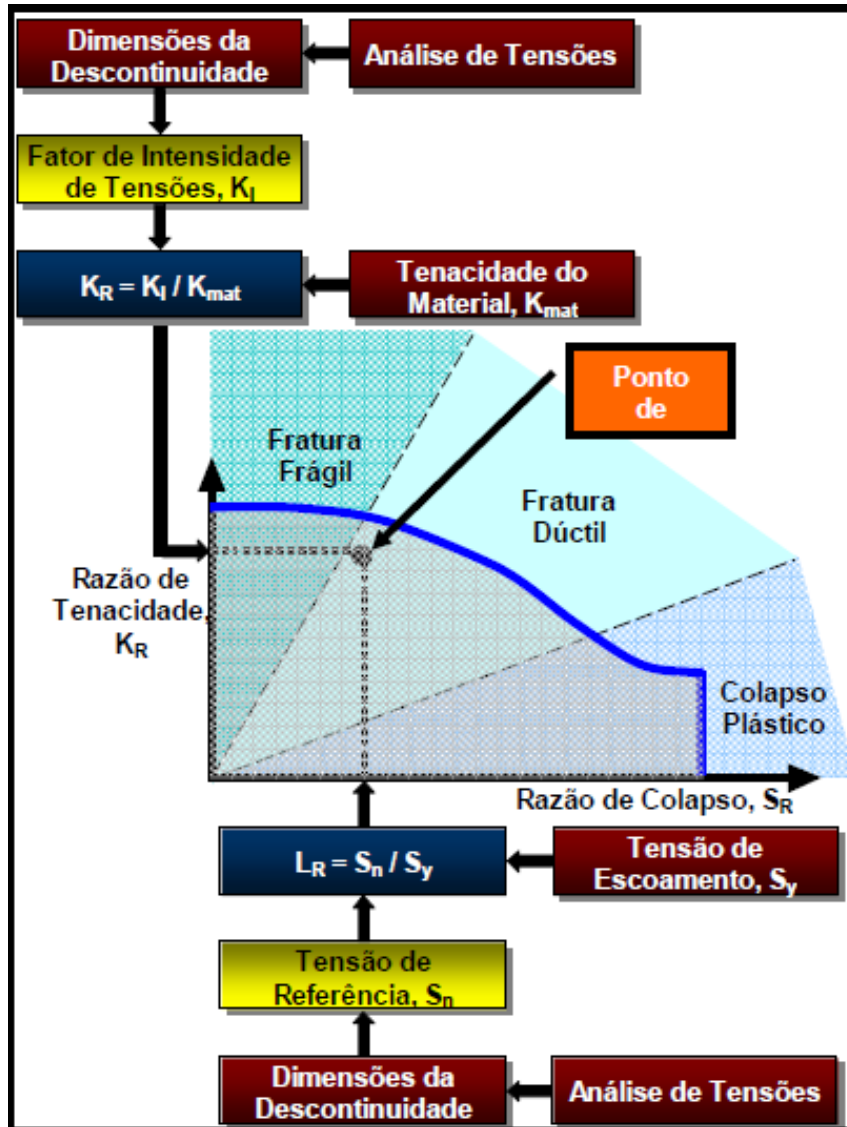


Very important the reliability engineer Analyse the distribution of temperature at nozzles using “CFD” or “FEM”.

Design review of pressure vessel manufactured in carbon steel in the 1970's to storage liquid chlorine, in order to prevent brittle fracture.



Design review of pressure vessel manufactured in carbon steel in the 1970's to storage liquid chlorine, in order to prevent brittle fracture.



FAD - Failure Analysis Diagram

Design review of pressure vessel manufactured in carbon steel in the 1970's to storage liquid chlorine, in order to prevent brittle fracture.

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JC3

RESUMO P/MOSTRAR A IMPORTANCIA DO USO CONTINUO DA CARGA AQUECIDA.

Mucio, 9/7/16  
Jules.

MODO OPERACIONAL

- 1) SEM CARGA AQUEC
- 2) COM " " "

ANORMALIDADE NO SIST CARGA AQUEC  
 → USO AQUEC.  
 NORMAL VBPM  
 ↳ LEVA CARGA ADICIONAL DE PICO.

- INDICAÇÃO LINEAR, TIPO TRINCA ( $b \neq 0$ )
- MODO DE FALHA: FADIGA TÉRMICA [CICLOS DE TEMP,  $\Delta T (T^{\circ}C)$ ]

FAVORECE A NUCLEAÇÃO E PROPAGAÇÃO.

Design review of pressure vessel manufactured in carbon steel in the 1970's to storage liquid chlorine, in order to prevent brittle fracture.



## New Pressure Vessels - Installed 2012

<b>Code</b>	ASME SECTION VIII DIV I ED 2007 ADD 2008
<b>Service</b>	Liquid Chlorine - Lethal
<b>Volume (m3)</b>	5,845
<b>Design Pressure (Kgf/cm2g)</b>	14,8
<b>Design Temperature (°C)</b>	-45
<b>MDMT (°C)</b>	-46
<b>RX</b>	FULL
<b>PWHT</b>	YES
<b>Materials: Shell and Heads</b>	SA 516 Gr 70 N, Charpy in according ASME SECTION VIII DIV I UCS66
<b>Fittings</b>	ASME B 16.5 300 PSI
<b>Flanges</b>	SA 350 LF3 - Nozllles G and H SA 350 LF2 - Others Nozllles
<b>Neck</b>	SA 333 Gr 3 and SA 333 Gr 6
<b>Manholle</b>	SA 516 Gr 70 N with Impact Test according UCS66
<b>Bolts and Nuts</b>	SA 320 Gr L7 and SA 194 GR 4



Primary Liquefaction: + 13°C  
Secondary Liquefaction: - 40°C  
Terciary Liquefaction: - 62°C

Design review of pressure vessel manufactured in carbon steel in the 1970's to storage liquid chlorine, in order to prevent brittle fracture.



ASME SECTION II - Part D MECHANICAL PROPERTIES		
Material Specification	Allowable Stress @ Tdesign [Mpa]	Yield Stress @ Troom [Mpa]
SA-516 Gr 70 N	137,0	262,0
SA-333 Gr 6	117,0	241,0

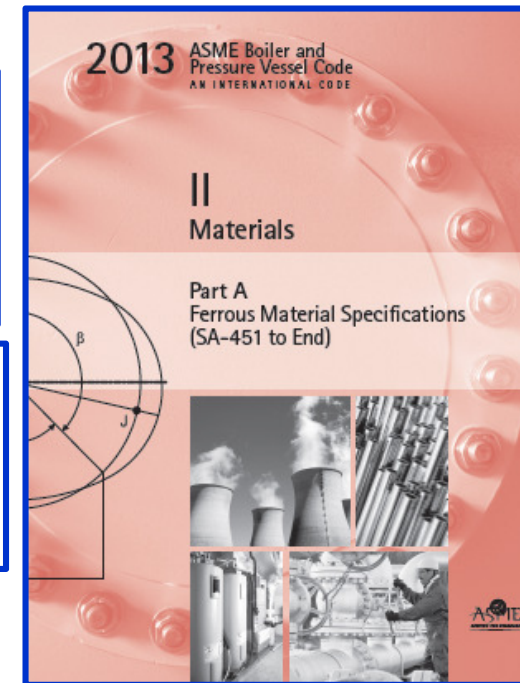
SA-516/SA-516M

## SPECIFICATION FOR PRESSURE VESSEL PLATES, CARBON STEEL, FOR MODERATE- AND LOWER-TEMPERATURE SERVICE

1.1 This specification covers carbon steel plates intended primarily for service in welded pressure vessels where improved notch toughness is important.

Grade U.S. [SI]	Tensile Strength, ksi [MPa]
55 [380]	55-75 [380-515]
60 [415]	60-80 [415-550]
65 [450]	65-85 [450-585]
70 [485]	70-90 [485-620]

**KILLED STEEL:** Completely deoxidized steel due to the addition of elements such as Silicon and Aluminum. It has good internal quality due to the homogeneity of the structure and the chemical composition.



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# New Pressure Vessel - High Reliability – High Safety Process

**Computational Fluid Dynamics (CFD)**

Computational Fluid Dynamics (CFD) is a sophisticated use of numerical methods and algorithms to solve and analyze problems that involve fluid flow. Computers are used to perform the millions of calculations required to simulate the interaction of liquids and gases with surfaces defined by boundary conditions. Sure Flow Equipment uses CFD to build and test engineer assembly models based on the service conditions provided by the end user. This allows for multi-scenario design studies that can help in finding the optimal product design. CFD helps Sure Flow Equipment test the applicable flow and thermal simulations when designing a custom engineered streamer. Sure Flow Equipment can build a virtual prototype of a streamer in order to generate a drawing that can be submitted to the end user for review. CFD also assures that all custom products fabricated by Sure Flow Equipment will succeed in performing all functional and operational requirements.

**Pamphlet 6**

*Piping Systems for Dry Chlorine*

Edition 16

March 2012

**IP: UG-32 and Ap 1-4**

**HT: UG-99**

**EP: UG-33**

**Neck of Nozzles:  
Thick - UG-45  
Weld - UG-41**

Reinforcement Pad

2013 ASME Boiler and Pressure Vessel Code  
AN INTERNATIONAL CODE

**VIII**  
Rules for Construction of Pressure Vessels

Division 1

2007 ASME Boiler & Pressure Vessel Code

**II**  
Part D  
Properties (Customary)  
MATERIALS

2013 ASME Boiler and Pressure Vessel Code  
AN INTERNATIONAL CODE

**IX**  
Welding, Brazing, and Fusing Qualifications

Qualification Standard for Welding, Brazing, and Fusing Procedures; Welders; Brazers; and Welding, Brazing, and Fusing Operators

2013 ASME Boiler and Pressure Vessel Code  
AN INTERNATIONAL CODE

**V**  
Nondestructive Examination

**GENERAL NOTE:**  
Includes consideration of those areas if  $S_y/S_u \leq 1.0$  (both sides of C)

For nozzle wall inserted through the vessel wall → For nozzle wall abutting the vessel wall

**Reinforcement Openings**  
UG-36, UG-37 e  
UG-40

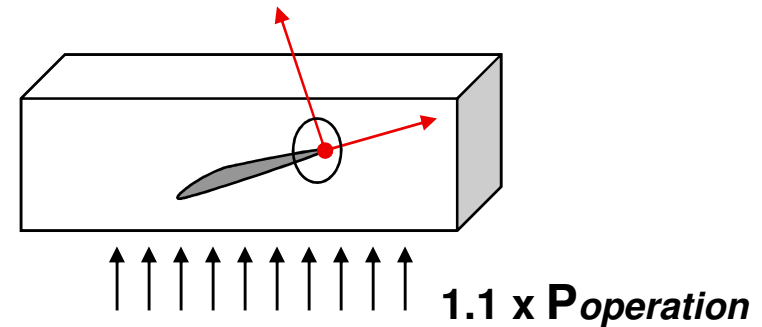
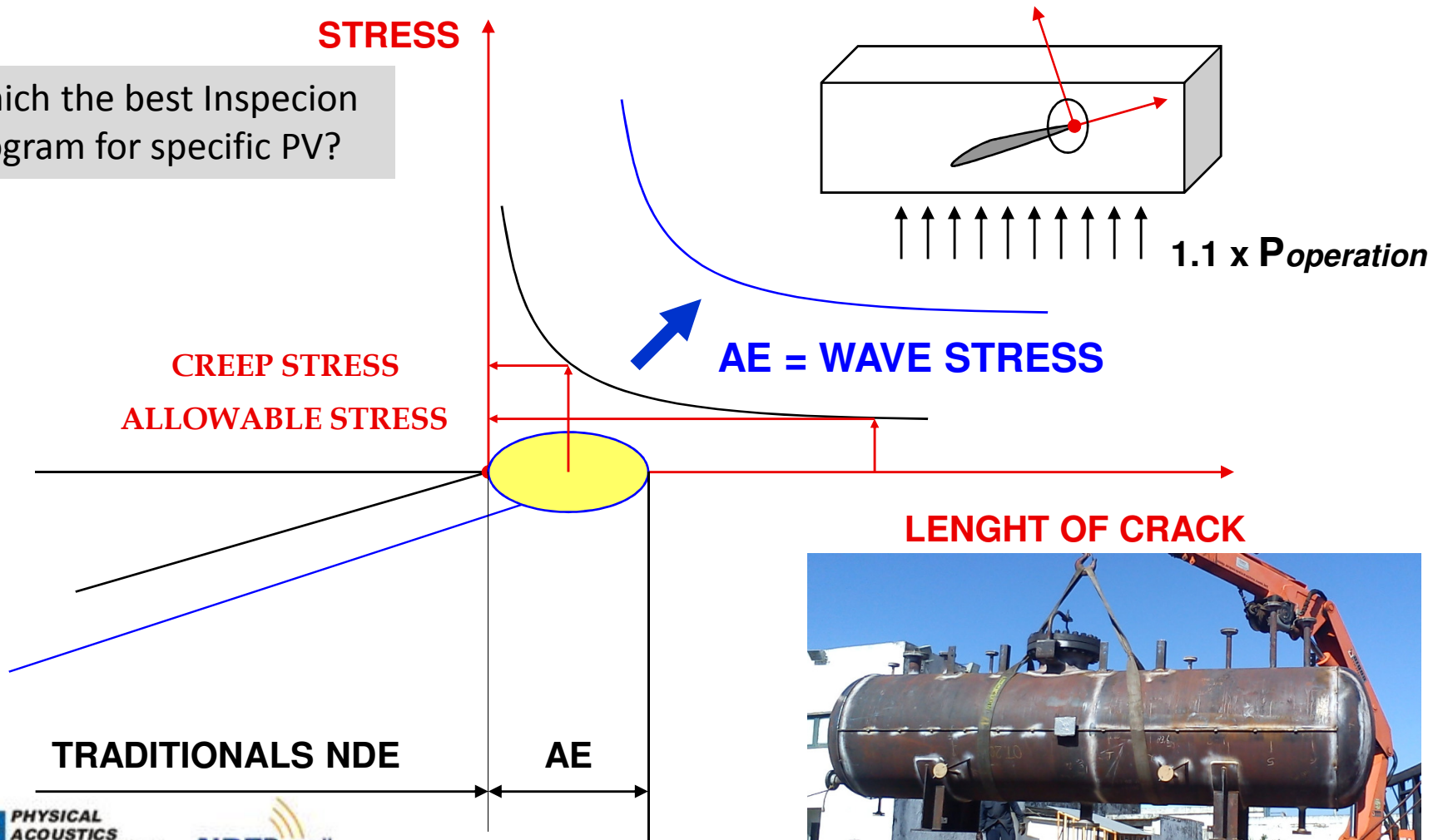


Design review of pressure vessel manufactured in carbon steel in the 1970's to storage liquid chlorine, in order to prevent brittle fracture.



## ACOUSTIC EMISSION – ACTIVE AREAS

Which the best Inspeccion Program for specific PV?



Design review of pressure vessel manufactured in carbon steel in the 1970's to storage liquid chlorine, in order to prevent brittle fracture.

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## Requirements that the Project Codes always contemplate

- ✓ Specification of materials, defining minimum required properties, chemical composition, additional quality requirements and manufacturing process.
- ✓ Definition of the safety factors and allowable stress to be applied in the design for temperatures below and above the creep regime.
- ✓ Rules for the definition of pressurized components for internal and external pressure conditions.
- ✓ Rules for definition and verification of regions of geometric discontinuities, such as insertion of nozzles with the equipment, transition between nozzles with shell regions of conical transitions.
- ✓ Rules for reinforcements of openings isolated, multiple openings and large openings.
- ✓ Criteria for analysis of stress in specific regions of the equipment, with the identification of the type of stress and their respective allowable values.
- ✓ ***Minimum fracture toughness requirements to be required for materials exposed to low temperatures, including recommendations and design details in critical regions of the equipment.***
- ✓ Design rules for operation under the action of cyclical loads.
- ✓ Details of manufacturing to be attended to.
- ✓ ***Inspection requirements (particularly for welded joints).***
- ✓ Efficiency of welded joints and quality factors.
- ✓ **Recommendations for PWHT after welding**, when required.
- ✓ Requirements for Welding Procedures and Qualification of Welders.

For pressure vessels designed and manufactured before 1975 a good practice to do a review of project for critical vessels, and to plan a Integrity Evaluation , qualitative and quantitative for more reliability.

Design review of pressure vessel manufactured in carbon steel in the 1970's to storage liquid chlorine, in order to prevent brittle fracture.

**Braskem**

## Jarbas Cabral Fagundes

- ✓ Mechanical Engineer – UFPB Brasil – 1983
- ✓ Reliability Specialist Engineer of Braskem
- ✓ 30 years of experience with Chemical and Petrochemical Plants
- ✓ Specialist in Materials Selection and Corrosion
- ✓ Specialist in Maintenance Engineering and Reliability
- ✓ Specialist in Cryogenic System (Storage Etylene Tank – API 620 Ap Q)
- ✓ Specialist in ASME SECTION VIII DIV I
- ✓ Specialist in API 579-1 / ASME FFS-1 FITNESS-FOR-SERVICE
- ✓ Specialist in API RP 571 – Damage Mechanisms Affecting Fixed Equipment in the Refining Industry
- ✓ ASME Membership 675574
- ✓ NACE Membership 834200
- ✓ ABENDI Membership
- ✓ ABRACO Membership
- ✓ ABCM Membership

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Thanking  
you  
Very Much

