



Hydraulic Expansion Scenario

E-5007

PSV-5370



1. Use the formula below to calculate Relief Load

$$q = \frac{\alpha_v \cdot \phi}{1000 d \cdot c}$$

q is the volume flow rate at the flowing temperature, expressed in cubic metres per second;

α_v is the cubic expansion coefficient for the liquid at the expected temperature, expressed in $1/^\circ\text{C}$;

ϕ is the total heat transfer rate, expressed in watts;

NOTE For heat exchangers, this can be taken as the maximum exchanger duty during operation.

d is the relative density referred to water ($d = 1,00$ at $15,6^\circ\text{C}$), dimensionless;

NOTE Compressibility of the liquid is usually ignored.

c is the specific heat capacity of the trapped fluid, expressed in $\text{J/kg}\cdot\text{K}$.

Relief Load Calculation

Parameters	value
av (1/k)	0.000454
duty (watts)	160000
specific gravity	0.99
c (J/kg.K)	4176

Q (lit/m)	1.05
Q (kg/h)-API521	63
Q (kg/h)-Topsoe	60



2. Calculate orifice area

In USC units:

$$A = \frac{Q}{38 \times K_d K_w K_c K_v} \sqrt{\frac{G_l}{P_1 - P_2}}$$

In SI units:

$$A = \frac{11.78 \times Q}{K_d K_w K_c K_v} \sqrt{\frac{G_l}{P_1 - P_2}}$$

P_1 is the upstream relieving pressure, psig (kPag);

P_2 is the total backpressure, psig (kPag).

K_w is the correction factor due to backpressure; if the backpressure is atmospheric, use a value for K_w of 1.0. Balanced bellows valves in backpressure service will require the correction factor determined from Figure 31. Conventional and pilot-operated valves require no special correction (see 5.3);

K_d is the rated coefficient of discharge that should be obtained from the valve manufacturer; for preliminary sizing, an effective discharge coefficient can be used as follows:

- 0.65, when a PRV is installed with or without a rupture disk in combination,
- 0.62, when a PRV is not installed and sizing is for a rupture disk in accordance with 5.11.1.2.1.

Orifice area calculation

Q	1.05
G	0.99
P1	8.25 barg
P2	0 barg
Kw	1
Kc	0.65
Kd	1
Kv	1



Calculated Orifice Area-API521	0.0066cm ²
Calculated Orifice Area-Topsoe	0.01cm ²

3. Kv calculation

1. Estimate Kv=1
2. Calculate Orifice area
3. Calculate Reynold's Number according to the following equation:

$$Re = \frac{Q(18,800 \times G_I)}{\mu \sqrt{A}}$$

4. Calculate new Kv

$$K_v = \left(0.9935 + \frac{2.878}{Re^{0.5}} + \frac{342.75}{Re^{1.5}} \right)^{-1.0}$$

5. Divide calculated orifice area in step 2 by new Kv
6. Check API-526 for nearest orifice area



Results

Kv	0.95
Re	3697
Selected orifice area	0.11 inch

PSV Designation	3/4" D 1" @Conventional
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Table 3—Spring-loaded Pressure-relief Valves “D” Orifice ¹ (Effective Orifice Area = 0.110 in.²)

Materials ^b	Valve Size	ASME Flange Class		Maximum Inlet Flange (Set) Pressure Limit ^a (psig)						Outlet Pressure Limit ^a (psig)		Center-to-Face Dimensions (in.)	
		I N L E T	O U T L E T	Conventional and Balanced Bellows Valves						Flange Rating Limit ^a	Bellows Rating Limit ^a	I N L E T	O U T L E T
-450 °F to -76°F	-75 °F to -21 °F			-20 °F to 100 °F	450 °F	800 °F	1000 °F	100 °F	100 °F				
Temperature Range Inclusive -20 °F to 800 °F													
Carbon Steel	1D2	150	150			285	185	80		285	230	4 1/8	4 1/2
	1D2 ^c	300	150			(285)	(285)	(285)		285	230	4 1/8	4 1/2
	1D2	300	150			740	620	410		285	230	4 1/8	4 1/2
	1D2	600	150			1480	1235	825		285	230	4 1/8	4 1/2
	1 1/2D2	900	300			2220	1855	1235		(600)	500	4 1/8	5 1/2
	1 1/2D2	1500	300			3705	3090	2055		(600)	500	4 1/8	5 1/2
	1 1/2D3	2500	300			(6000)	5150	3430		740	500	5 1/2	7
Temperature Range Inclusive 801 °F to 1000 °F													
Chrome Molybdenum Steel	1D2	300	150					510	215	290	230	4 1/8	4 1/2
	1D2	600	150					1015	430	290	230	4 1/8	4 1/2
	1 1/2D2	900	300					1525	650	(600)	500	4 1/8	4 1/2
	1 1/2D2	1500	300					2540	1080	(600)	500	4 1/8	4 1/2
	1 1/2D3	2500	300					4230	1800	750	500	5 1/2	7

