

# Control Engineering Design Criteria

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## 10E.1 Introduction

This appendix summarizes the codes, standards, criteria, and practices that will be generally used in the design and installation of instrumentation and controls for the Eastshore Energy Center Project. More specific project information will be developed during execution of the project to support detailed design, engineering, material procurement specification and construction specifications.

## 10E.2 Codes and Standards

The design specification of all work will be in accordance with the laws and regulations of the federal government, the state of California, and local codes and ordinances. A summary of general codes and industry standards applicable to design and control aspects of the power facility follows.

- American National Standards Institute (ANSI)
- American Society of Mechanical Engineers (ASME)
- The Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers (IEEE)
- Instrumentation, Systems, and Automation Society (ISA)
- National Electrical Manufacturers Association (NEMA)
- National Electrical Safety Code (NEC)
- National Fire Protection Association (NFPA)
- American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM)

## 10E.3 Control Systems Design Criteria

### 10E.3.1 General Requirements

Electronic signal levels, where used, will generally be 4 to 20 milliamps (mA) for analog transmitter outputs, controller outputs, electric-to-pneumatic converter inputs, and valve positioner inputs. PLC inputs/outputs will generally be 24VDC for the Control System and 125VDC for the switchgear.

The switched sensor full-scale signal level will generally be between 0 volt (V) and 125 volt (V).

### 10E.3.2 Pressure Instruments

In general, pressure instruments will have linear scales with units of measurement in pounds per square inch, gauge (psig).

Pressure gauges will have either a blowout disk or a blowout back and an acrylic or shatterproof glass face.

Pressure gauges on process piping will be resistant to plant atmospheres.

Pressure test points will have isolation valves and caps or plugs. Pressure devices on pulsating services will have pulsation dampers.

### 10E.3.3 Temperature Instruments

In general, temperature instruments will have scales with temperature units in degrees Fahrenheit. Exceptions to this are electrical machinery resistance temperature detectors (RTDs) and transformer winding temperatures, which are in degrees Celsius.

Bimetal-actuated dial thermometers will generally have 2-inch-diameter (minimum) dials and white faces with black scale markings and will consist of every angle-type. Dial thermometers will be resistant to plant atmospheres.

Temperature elements and dial thermometers will be protected by thermowells except when measuring gas or air temperatures at atmospheric pressure. Temperature test points will have thermowells and caps or plugs.

RTDs will be 100-ohm platinum, 3-wire type. The element will be mounted in a thermowell, and connected to a cast iron head assembly.

Thermocouples will generally be Type J or K dual-element, grounded for general service. Materials of construction will be dictated by service temperatures. Thermocouple heads will be the cast type with an internal grounding screw.

### 10E.3.4 Level Instruments

Reflex-glass or magnetic level gauges will generally be used. Level gauges for high-pressure service will have suitable personnel protection.

Gauge glasses used in conjunction with level instruments will cover a range that includes the highest and lowest trip/alarm set points.

### 10E.3.5 Flow Instruments

Flow transmitters will be turbine meter type.

Magnetic flow transmitters may be used for liquid flow measurement below 200 degrees F.

### 10E.3.6 Control Valves

Control valves in throttling service will generally be plug type with body materials, pressure rating, and valve trims suitable for the service involved. Other style valve bodies (e.g., butterfly, eccentric disk) may also be used when suitable for the intended service.

Valves will be designed to fail in a safe position.

Control valve body size will not be more than two sizes smaller than line size, unless the smaller size is specifically reviewed for stresses in the piping.

Severe service valves will be defined as valves requiring anticavitation trim, low noise trim, or flashing service, with differential pressures greater than 100 pounds per square inch (psi).

In general, control valves will be specified for a noise level no greater than 90 decibel A-rated (dBA) when measured 3 feet downstream and 3 feet away from the pipe surface.

Valve actuators will use positioners and the highest pressure, smallest size actuator, and will be the pneumatic-spring diaphragm or piston type. Actuators will be sized to shutoff against at least 110 percent of the maximum shutoff pressure and designed to function with instrument air pressure ranging from 80 to 125 psig.

Handwheels will be furnished only on those valves that can be manually set and controlled during system operation (to maintain plant operation) and do not have manual bypasses.

Control valve accessories, excluding controllers, will be mounted on the valve actuator unless severe vibration is expected.

Solenoid valves supplied with the control valves will have Class F coils. The coil enclosure will normally be a minimum of NEMA 4 but will be suitable for the area of installation. Terminations will typically be by pigtail wires.

### 10E.3.7 Instrument Tubing and Installation

Tubing used to connect instruments to the process line will be stainless steel for primary instruments and sampling systems.

Instrument tubing fittings will be the compression type. One manufacturer will be selected for use and will be standardized as much as practical throughout the plant.

Differential pressure (flow) instruments will be fitted with three-valve manifolds; two-valve manifolds will be specified for other instruments as appropriate.

Instrument installation will be designed to correctly sense the process variable. Taps on process lines will be located so that sensing lines do not trap air in liquid service or liquid in gas service.

Instrument tubing will be supported in both horizontal and vertical runs as necessary. Expansion loops will be provided in tubing runs subject to high temperatures. The instrument tubing support design will allow for movement of the main process line.

### 10E.3.8 Pressure and Temperature Switches

Field-mounted pressure and temperature switches will have either NEMA Type 4 housings or housings suitable for the environment.

In general, switches will be applied such that the actuation point is within the center one-third of the instrument range.

### 10E.3.9 Field-Mounted Instruments

Field-mounted instruments will be of a design suitable for the area in which they are located. They will be mounted in areas accessible for maintenance and relatively free of vibration and will not block walkways or prevent maintenance of other equipment.

Individual field instrument sensing lines will be sloped or pitched in such a manner and be of such length, routing, and configuration that signal response is not adversely affected.

Liquid level controllers will generally be the nonindicating, displacement-type with external cages.

### **10E.3.10 Instrument Air System**

Branch headers will have a shutoff valve at the takeoff from the main header. The branch headers will be sized for the air usage of the instruments served, but will be no smaller than 3/8 inch.