Process plant control desks utilising Human-Computer Interfaces

A guide to design, operational and Human-Computer Interface issues

PUBLICATION 201

Edition 2

Released by IHS. NOT FOR RESALE

This is a preview. Click here to purchase the full publication.



Process plant control desks utilising Human-Computer Interfaces

A guide to design, operational and Human-Computer Interface issues

PUBLICATION 201

Edition 2

Copyright © 2010 The Engineering Equipment and Materials Users' Association. A company limited by guarantee. Registered in England. Company number 477838.

ISBN 978 0 85931 176 2

Imprint reference 03-2010

10-12 Lovat Lane London EC3R 8DN Telephone: +44 (0)20 7621 0011 Fax: +44 (0)20 7621 0022

E-mail: sales@eemua.org Website: www.eemua.org



ENGINEERING EQUIPMENT AND MATERIALS USERS' ASSOCIATION

The Engineering Equipment and Materials Users' Association, more commonly known as EEMUA, is a European non-profit membership Association helping companies that own or operate industrial facilities - the users of engineering equipment and materials.

EEMUA aims to improve the safety, environmental and operating performance of industrial facilities in the most cost-effective way, thereby demonstrating and pursuing leadership in asset management.

EEMUA Members pursue these aims through collaboration for mutual benefit, sharing engineering experiences and expertise and by promoting their distinct interests as the users of engineering products.

Specifically, the aims of EEMUA Member companies are achieved by:

- providing the organisation within which networking, information sharing and collaboration on non-competitive technical matters can take place;
- influencing the way written regulations are interpreted and applied in practice;
- presenting and promoting Members' views, and encouraging the application of good, sound engineering practices;
- developing user guides, specifications, training and competency schemes;
- facilitating Members' participation in national and international standards making;
- influencing relevant national and European legislation and regulations.

Formed in 1949 as the Engineering Equipment Users' Association, and re-named in 1983 (as a result of taking over the materials association, OCMA), EEMUA has for more than fifty years given companies that own and operate process plants, power stations and other significant industrial facilities, a collaborative voice in addressing technical and engineering related issues that impact on good integrity management and asset management practices. The Association is open to companies of all sizes that meet its 'engineering user' criteria. Further details of current Members of EEMUA is available on the Association's website, www.eemua.org.

EEMUA activities often lead to the production of publications. These are prepared for Members' use and are often offered for sale as well.

A list of EEMUA publications for sale is given at the end of this Publication. The full list is also on the Association's website, including details of on-line shopping facilities.

To enquire about corporate Membership, write to enquiries@eemua.org or call +44 (0)20 7621 0011.

ABOUT THIS PUBLICATION

Legal Aspects

All rights, title and interest in this Publication belong to EEMUA. All rights are reserved. No part of this Publication may be reproduced, stored in a retrieval system, or transmitted in any form or by any means: electronic, mechanical, photocopying, recording or other, without the express prior written agreement of the EEMUA Executive Director.

Infringement of copyright is illegal and also reduces the Association's income thereby jeopardising its ability to fund the production of future publications.

It has been assumed in the preparation of this Publication that: the user ensures selection of those parts of its contents appropriate to the intended application; and that such selection and application is correctly carried out by appropriately qualified and competent persons for whose guidance this Publication has been prepared. EEMUA and the individual members of the Work Group that prepared this EEMUA Publication do not, and indeed cannot, make any representation or give any warranty or guarantee in connection with material contained herein. EEMUA and the individual members of the Work Group that prepared this EEMUA Publication expressly disclaim any liability or responsibility for damage or loss resulting from the use or reliance on this Publication. Any recommendations contained herein are based on the most authoritative information available at the time of writing and on current good engineering practice, but it is essential for the user to take account of pertinent subsequent developments and/or legislation.

Any person who encounters an inaccuracy or ambiguity when making use of this Publication is asked to notify EEMUA without delay so that the matter may be investigated and appropriate action taken.

Consultation and Feedback

EEMUA encourages constructive comments on this Publication from both Members of the Association and others.

Comments should be sent on the standard feedback form, a copy of which is provided towards the end of this Publication. An electronic version of the feedback form is available from EEMUA - e-mail your request for a copy to enquiries@eemua.org, telephone your request to +44 (0)20 7621 0011, or download the form from the EEMUA website at www.eemua.org. comments by e-mail (preferred) or post.

Comments are considered by the relevant EEMUA Technical Committee and may be incorporated in future editions of this Publication. New editions are publicised on the EEMUA website.

Cover photograph of Tilbury Power Station, 2010 reproduced with kind permission of RWE npower.

Contents

Foreword	
Scope	
Definitions	. x v
1. Introduction	1
1.1 What is a HCl system?	1
1.1.1 "Hard" Control Desks	1
1.1.2 "Soft" Control Desks - First Generation	2
1.1.3 "Soft" Control Desks - Second Generation	
1.1.4 The Challenge	
1.2 Key Design Principles	
1.3 HCl Roadmap	7
2. Control Room	
2.1 Control Room Design Factors	
2.2 Abnormal Situation Handling	
2.3 Communications	
2.4 Control Room Noise	
2.5 Layout of Physical Screens	
2.6 Large Screens	
3. Operator	
3.1 Role of the Operator	
3.2 Type of Process	
3.2.1 The Continuous Process	
3.2.2 The Batch Process	
3.2.3 The Hybrid Process	
3.3 Automation	
3.4 Manning Levels and Multi-unit Operation	
4. HCl	.19
4.1 Define the System Requirements	. 20
4.1.1 Physical Screens	. 20
4.1.2 Large Screens	. 22
4.2 Develop and Review HCI Specification	. 23
4.2.1 Key Items	
4.2.2 Display Specification	
4.3 Abnormal Situation Handling	
4.4 Technology	
4.5 Windowing	
4.6 Navigation Techniques	
4.7 Information Access and Graphics	
4.8 Types of Graphics	
5. Training	
5.1 Competency Assessment	
5.2 Simulators	
6. Maintenance	
6.1 Reliability/Redundancy/System Failure	
6.2 Lifecycle	
6.3 Security	. 34

Figures

Figure 1 A typical panel-based arrangement	1
Figure 2 A typical first generation DCS system	
Figure 3 A DCS system using graphics-based control	
Figure 4 HCI, the sensory interface between operator and plant	4
Figure 5 HCI Roadmap	
Figure 6 Human Factors of a Human-Computer Interface	8
Figure 7 The transition between the Optimum and Normal Operating	
envelopes	57
Figure 8 Operation state diagram for a continuous process	58
Figure 9 Continuous Process Screen Logical Diagram	59
Figure 10 Conceptual model of the Batch Process plant	60
Figure 11 Batch Process Logical Screen Hierarchy	
Figure 12 Hybrid Process Logical Screen Diagram (1)	
Figure 13 Hybrid Process Logical Screen Diagram (2)	
Figure 14 Example of a standard graphics template	
Figure 15 Example Symbols	
Figure 16 Flowchart for determining the number of operator screens	
Figure 17 Example of an oil refinery Control Desk Layout	
Figure 18 Example graphic covering two process units	
Figure 19 Display Hierarchy	
Figure 20 Process Mimics Hierarchy	
Figure 21 Display Formats - Relationships	
Figure 22 Chemical Plant Graphic Hierarchy	99
Tables	
Table 1 Categories of operation	4
Table 2 Different process types	
Table 3 Operator interface characteristics	
Table 4 Issues concerned with the use of multi-windows	

Foreword

Health and Safety Executive

Human-Computer Interfaces (HCI) have become an area of increasing focus and importance to the UK chemical and allied industries in the major hazard sector, particularly with the advent of centralised control and the use of computer screens as key interfaces between processes and the operator. The first edition of this EEMUA guide has been widely used and referred to within the Chemical Industries (CI) sector of the Hazardous Installations Directorate (HID) and has proven to be very useful. The guide is equally relevant for: other parts of the major hazard sector e.g. offshore; non-major hazard process and other industries where HCl is used as a medium for process and plant control.

While the term 'HCI' may sound technical it describes something we are all very familiar with - the display screens (VDUs) most of us increasingly use at home and in the workplace. It's that interface, as used in industrial and process applications, which can be so important in maintaining process and major hazard safety. Issues that may be just irritating to users at home or in the office, may have major safety implications as we have learnt from many disasters over the decades from the Texaco Milford Haven incident right up to the more recent Buncefield Oil Storage Depot explosion and fires.

This guide is a very useful resource for industry, designers, manufacturers and suppliers in the major hazard sector. Inspectors and specialists in HID will be looking for evidence that the standards and principles in the guide have been implemented appropriately both for new design, and for ongoing review - and continuous improvement - of existing installations. The degree of rigour expected in applying the guide is of course proportionate to the hazards and risk under control but there are clear business and other benefits to good HCl design and use, as well as safety benefits.

The renewed focus on HCl reflects well the current HID and HSE post-Texas City and Buncefield focus on process safety leadership, workforce involvement and wider human factor issues. Good leadership will help focus on HCl as one of a number of key areas that can influence - and optimise - human performance in the key area of a centralised control room and elsewhere. Good end-user involvement and user-centred design will provide good, workable and valued interfaces, including the HCI.

I commend this guide to you.

Peter Baker

Head of the Chemicals Industry Division, Hazardous Installations Directorate, Health and Safety Executive.