

TMR 4585 Specialization Course UWT
Introduction to Subsea Pipeline Technology

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Trondheim, 2019

Objective

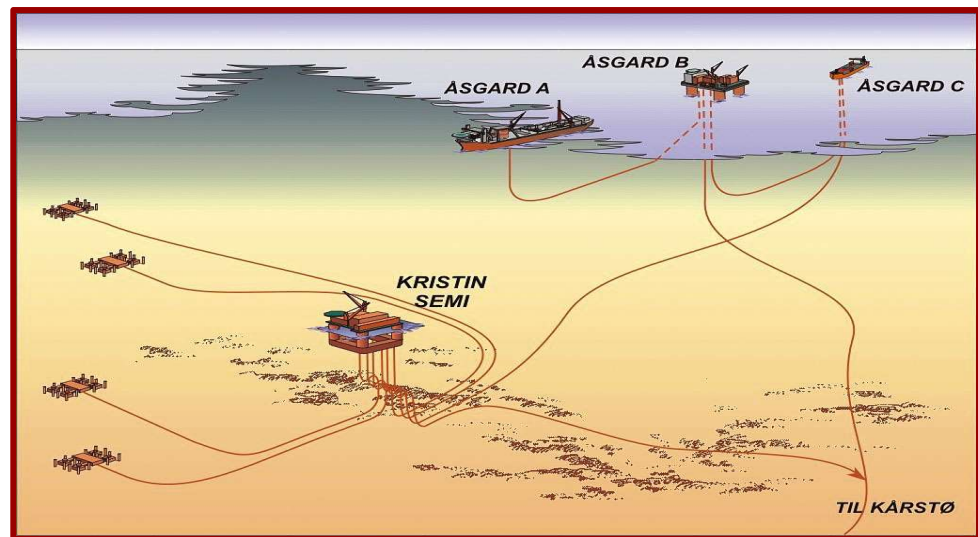
- **The give the student basic knowledge related to pipeline technology such that he is able to:**
 - Perform pipeline design with reference to the DnV standard related to:
 - ✓ Minimum wall thickness
 - ✓ Hydrodynamic stability
 - ✓ Free span length
 - ✓ Installation design
 - ✓ Temperature buckling
 - Understand the basic principles related to:
 - ✓ Flow assurance issues
 - ✓ Material selection
 - ✓ Welding
 - ✓ Stress and fatigue issues related to free spans in irregular seabed areas

Contents

- **Pipeline systems**
- **Relevant failure modes**
- **Load scenarios - pipelines**
- **Challenges for Pipeline systems in Irregular areas**

Pipeline Systems

- **Export (transportation) pipelines**
 - Processed fluid
 - Carbon steel
- **Flowlines to transferr products from wellhead to platform and between platforms**
 - Corrosive environment (CO_2 , H_2S)
 - ✓ Advanced corrosion resistant materials
 - ✓ Corrosion environment control by inhibitors
 - Flow assurance
 - ✓ Watercontent and hydrates
- **Waterinjection lines**
 - To keep pressure in reservoir
 - Advanced materials if unprocessed seawater
- **Chemical injection lines**
 - Corrosion inhibitor
 - Anti-freeze inhibitor
- **Umbilicals**
 - Signal transmission
 - Power supply
- **Bundles**
 - Flowline
 - Injection line
 - Umbilicals



Subsea pipeline system design is a multidisciplinary task

- **Fluid flow technology**
 - Fluid composition
 - Pressure profile
 - Temperature profile
 - Transients
 - Operation philosophy
- **Material technology**
 - Material selection - corrosive fluid composition (CO_2 , H_2S)
 - Corrosion control by inhibitor systems
 - CP design - Corrosive external environment (seawater)
 - Welding defects - allowable strain at the welds
 - Material behaviour
- **Geotechnics**
 - Pipe-soil interaction
 - Design of rock supports in free spans
- **Coastal engineering**
 - Current models and characteristics
- **Oceanography/Hydrodynamics**
 - Metocean data
 - Loads
- **Structural mechanics**
 - Analyse pipeline installation and operation load scenarios
 - Design against relevant failure modes

Relevant system failure modes

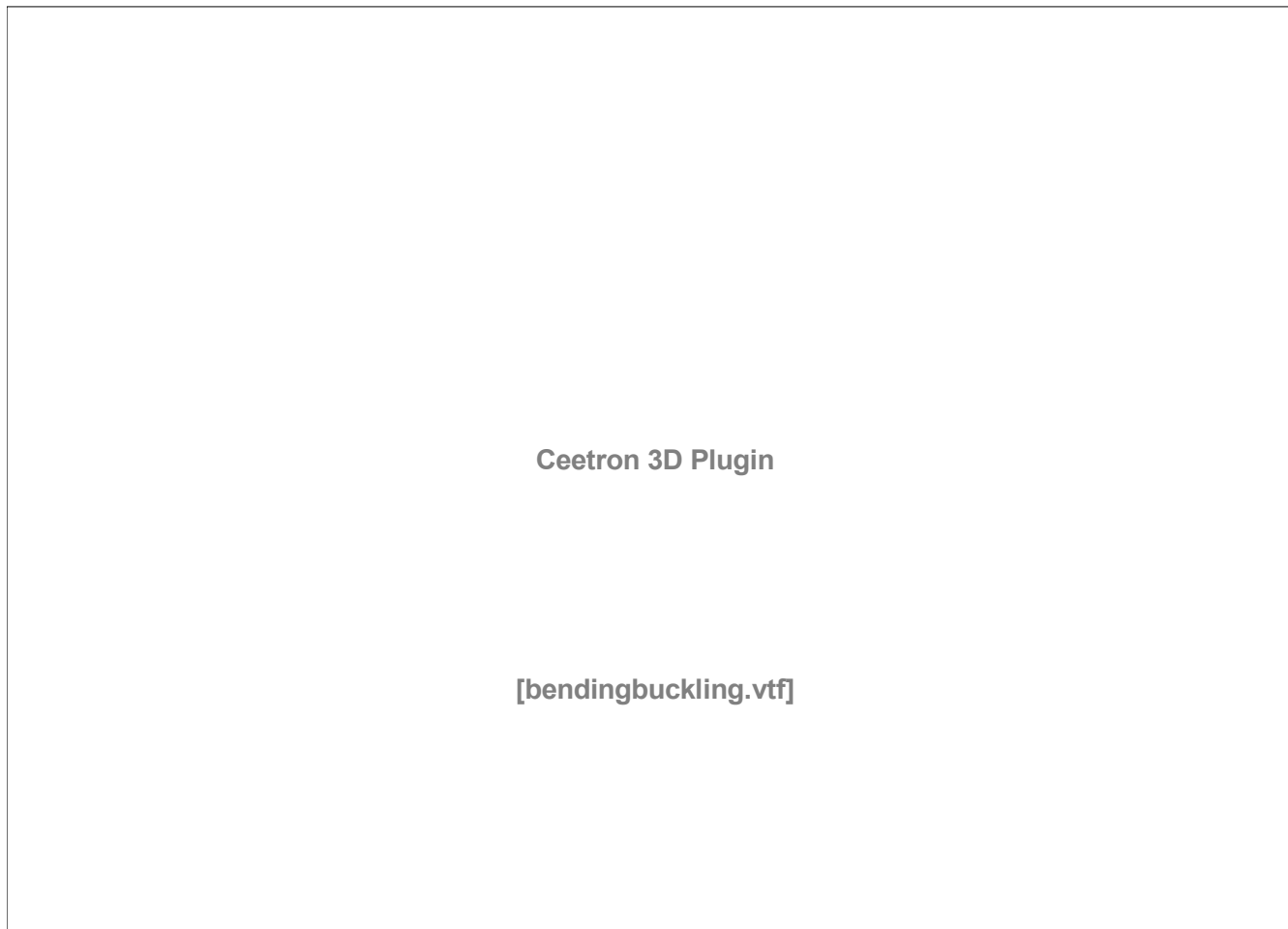
- **Flow failure**
 - Hydrate or wax blocking
- **Corrosion failure**
 - Internal corrosion
 - External corrosion
- **Structural Failure**
 - Excessive yielding
 - Local buckling due to bending and external pressure
 - Buckle propagation
 - Impact loads denting
 - Buckle propagation
 - Ovalization
 - Fracture
 - Fatigue

Example – Hydrate plugging

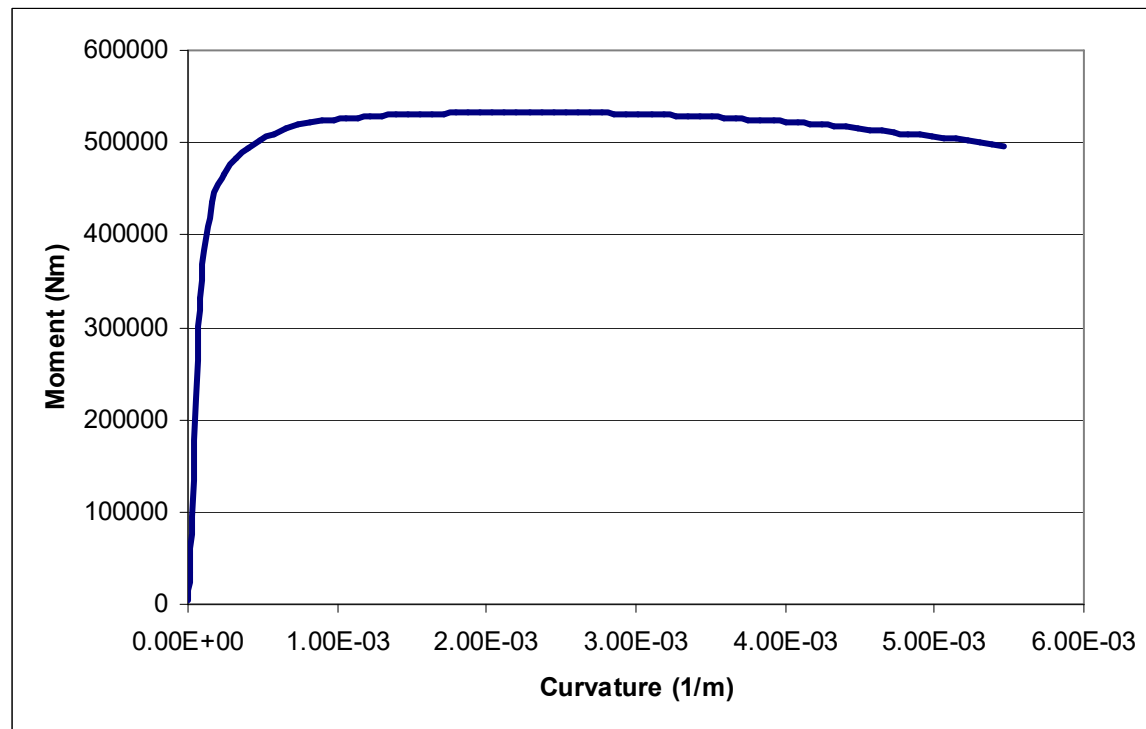
Hydrates



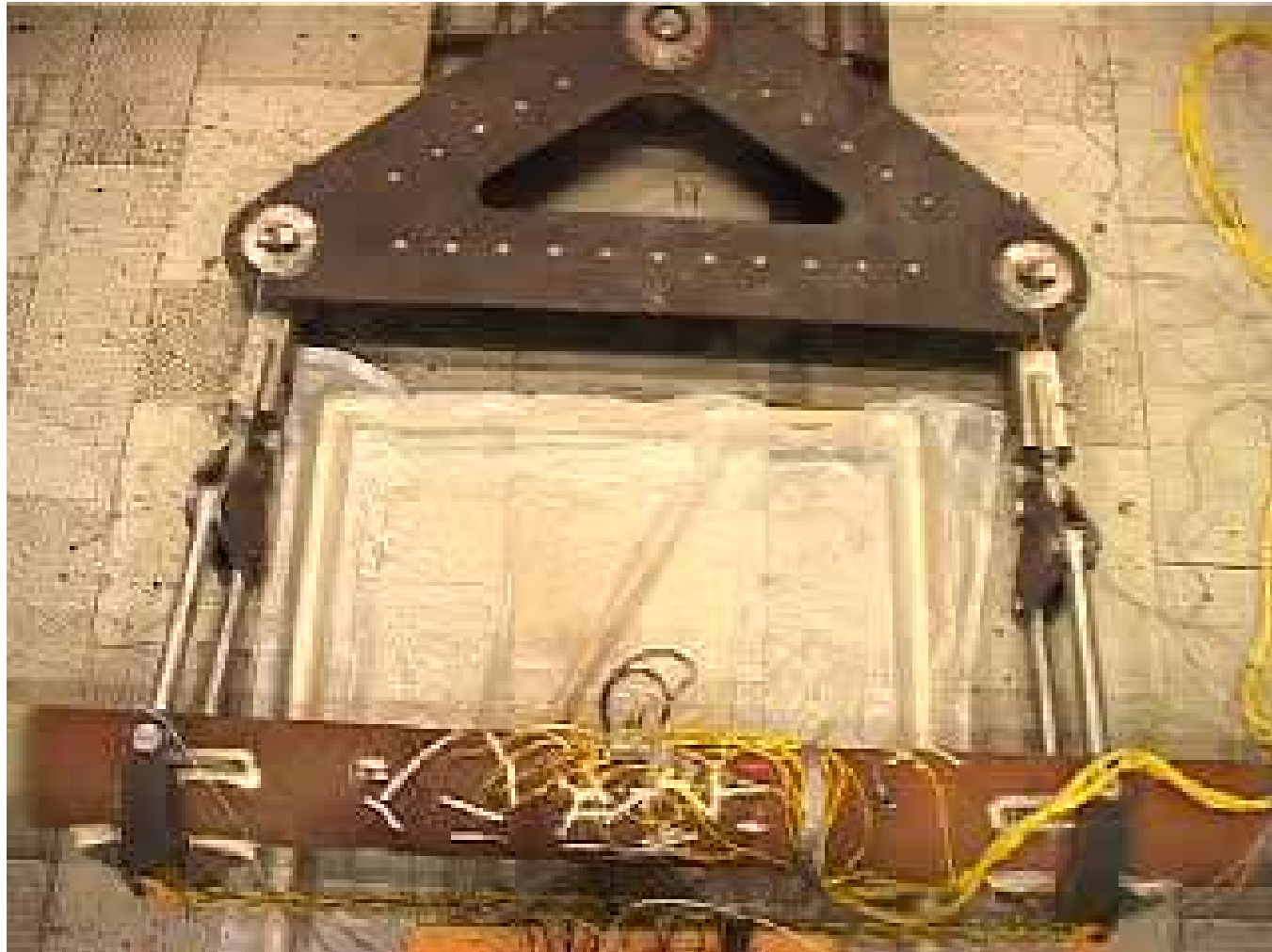
Example - bending induced local buckling



Example - bending induced local buckling



Fracture



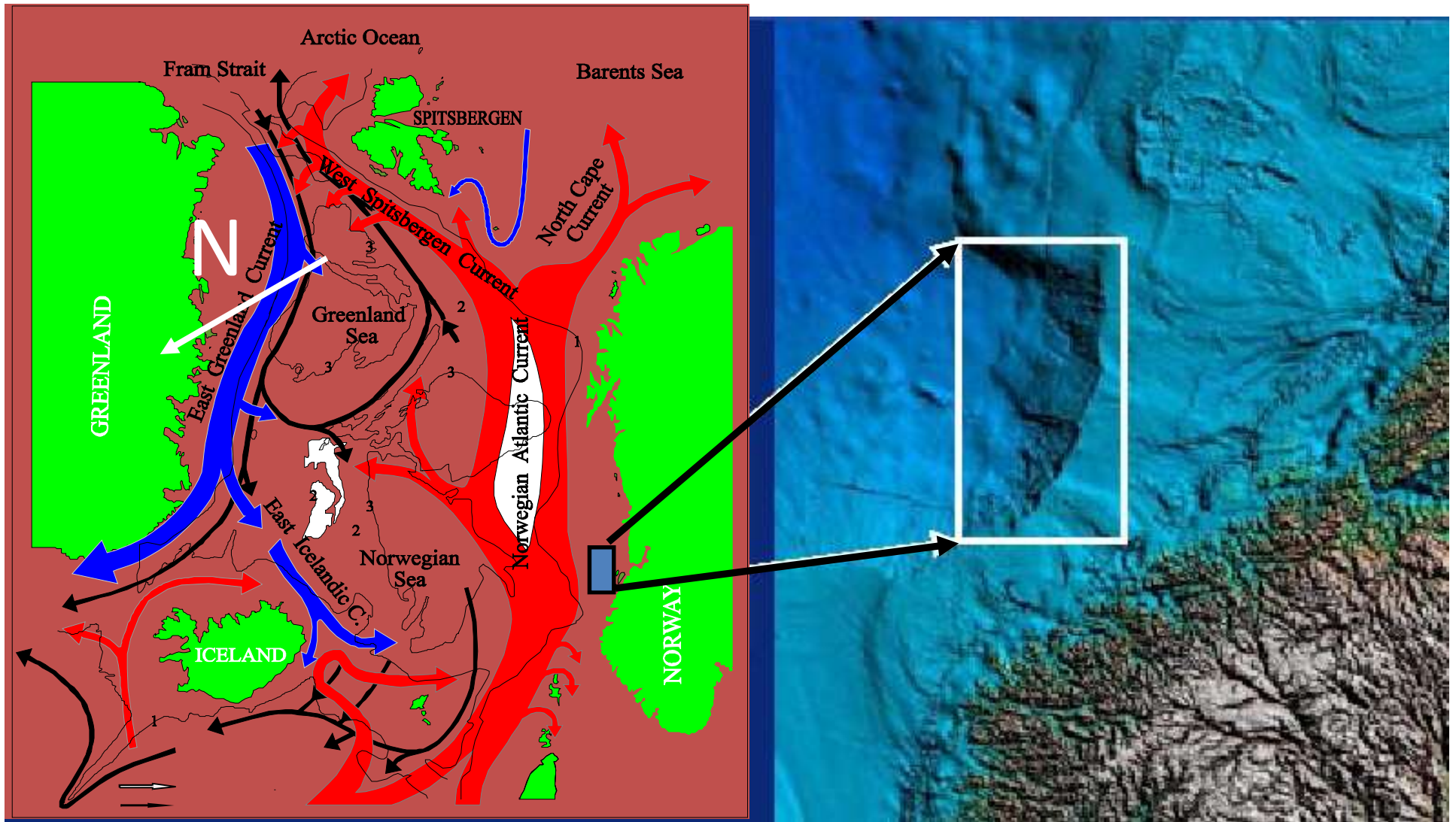
Load scenarios - pipelines

- **Pipeline installation:**
 - Gravity
 - ✓ Excessive yielding
 - ✓ Local buckling including buckle propagation
 - ✓ Fracture
 - ✓ Lateral stability
 - Wave and current induced loads and vessel motion
 - ✓ Fatigue
 - ✓ Lateral stability
 - Interference with other installations
 - Excessive yielding and buckling
 - ✓ Vortex induced vibration and fatigue
 - External pressure
 - ✓ Local buckling and collapse
 - Hydrostatic testing
 - ✓ Bursting

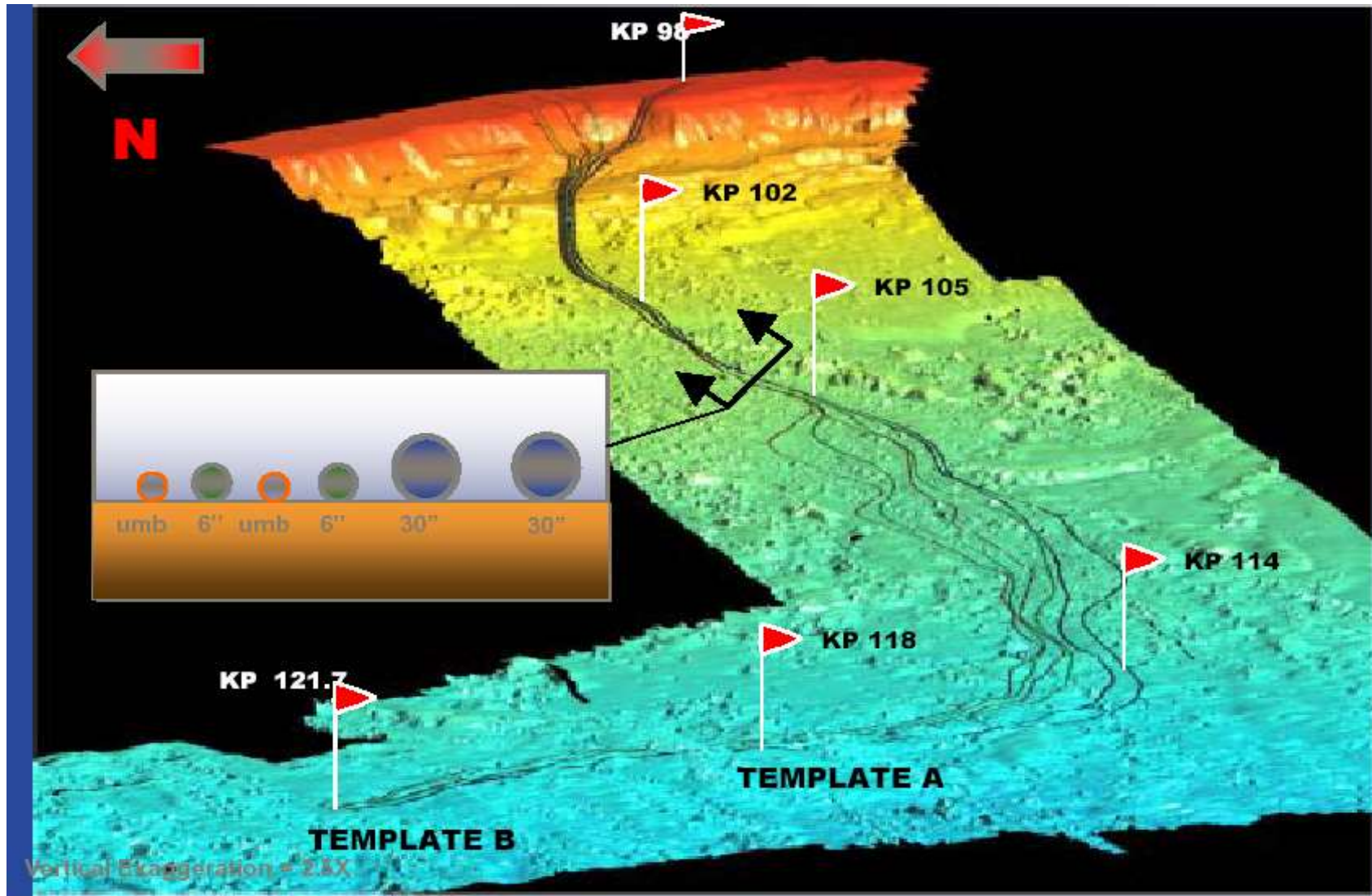
Load scenarios - pipelines

- **Pipeline operation:**
 - Gravity
 - ✓ Excessive yielding at free-span shoulders
 - Wave and current loads
 - ✓ Fatigue
 - ✓ Lateral stability
 - Interference with other installations
 - Excessive yielding and local buckling
 - ✓ Vortex induced vibration and fatigue
 - Operation temperature and pressure
 - ✓ Bursting
 - ✓ Global buckling
 - Excessive yielding and local buckling
 - Fracture
 - ✓ Low cycle fatigue due to shutdown
 - Interference with shipping activities
 - ✓ Excessive yielding and local buckling due to trawl pull-over
 - ✓ Fatigue

Case - The Ormen Lange field



Routing challenges



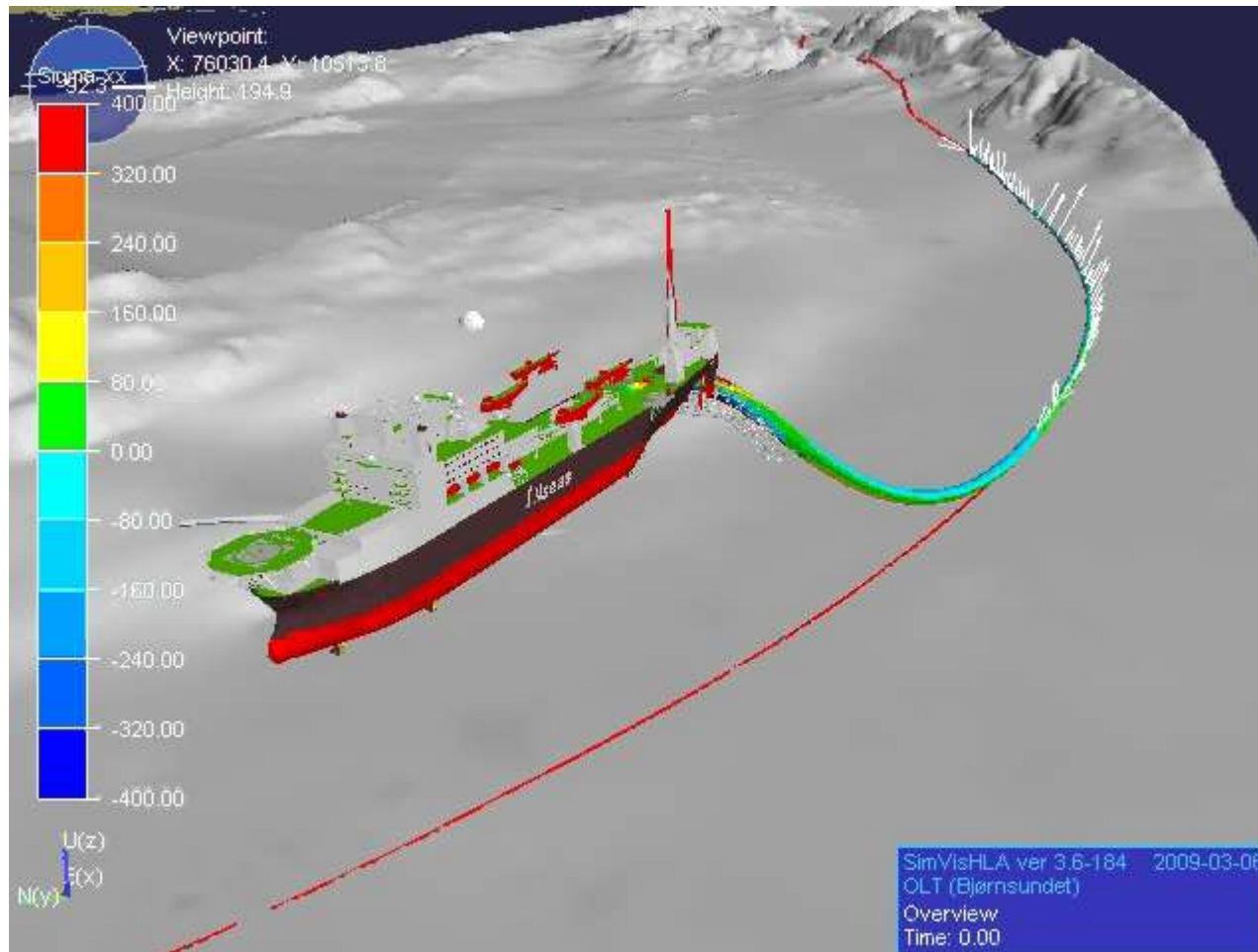
Challenges for Pipeline Systems in Irregular areas

- **Curve stability during installation**
- **Routing, free spans**
 - Screening on allowable spans
- **VIV induced fatigue in free spans**
 - Cross flow and inline responses
- **Expansion control**
 - Feed-in analysis as basis for rock dumping
- **Trawling**
 - Impact, hooking, bending moment capacity
- **Accidental loads (e.g. anchor dragging)**

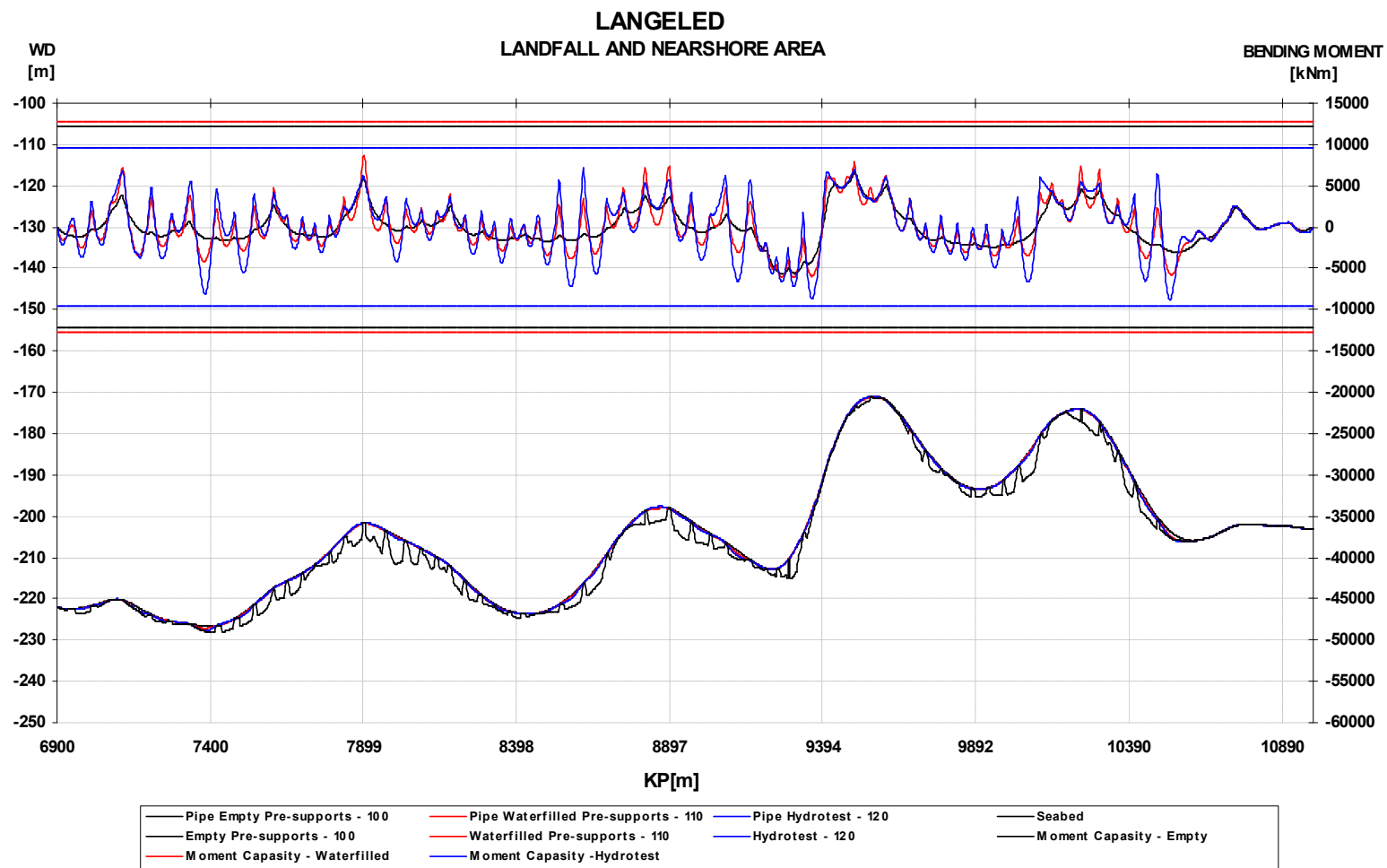
Dedicated finite elements

- Pipe elements
- Roller contact elements to describe vessel/pipe interaction
- Nonlinear springs to handle tensioner systems
- Seabed contact elements to describe the pipe/seabed interaction
- Formulation of finite elements for analysing pipelines requires:
 - ✓ Large displacement kinematics
 - ✓ Elastoplastic material laws
 - ✓ Energy Principle on total and incremental form

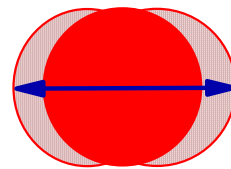
Curve stability during installation



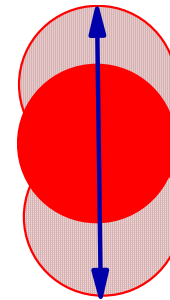
FREE SPAN ANALYSIS RESULTS



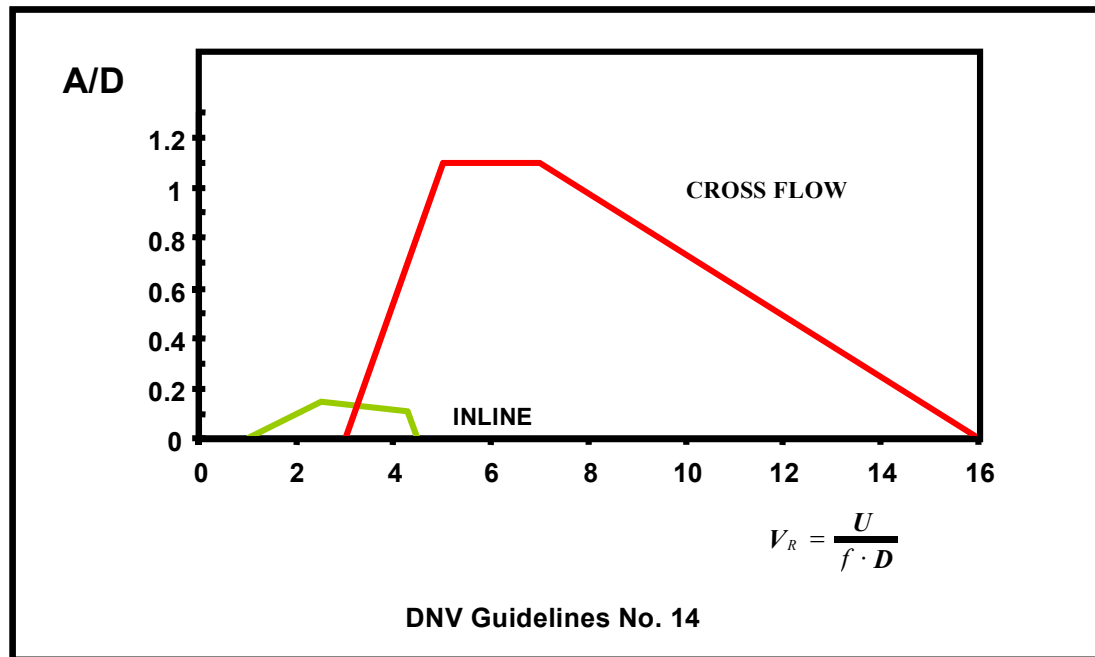
FREE SPAN VIV RESPONSE MODELS



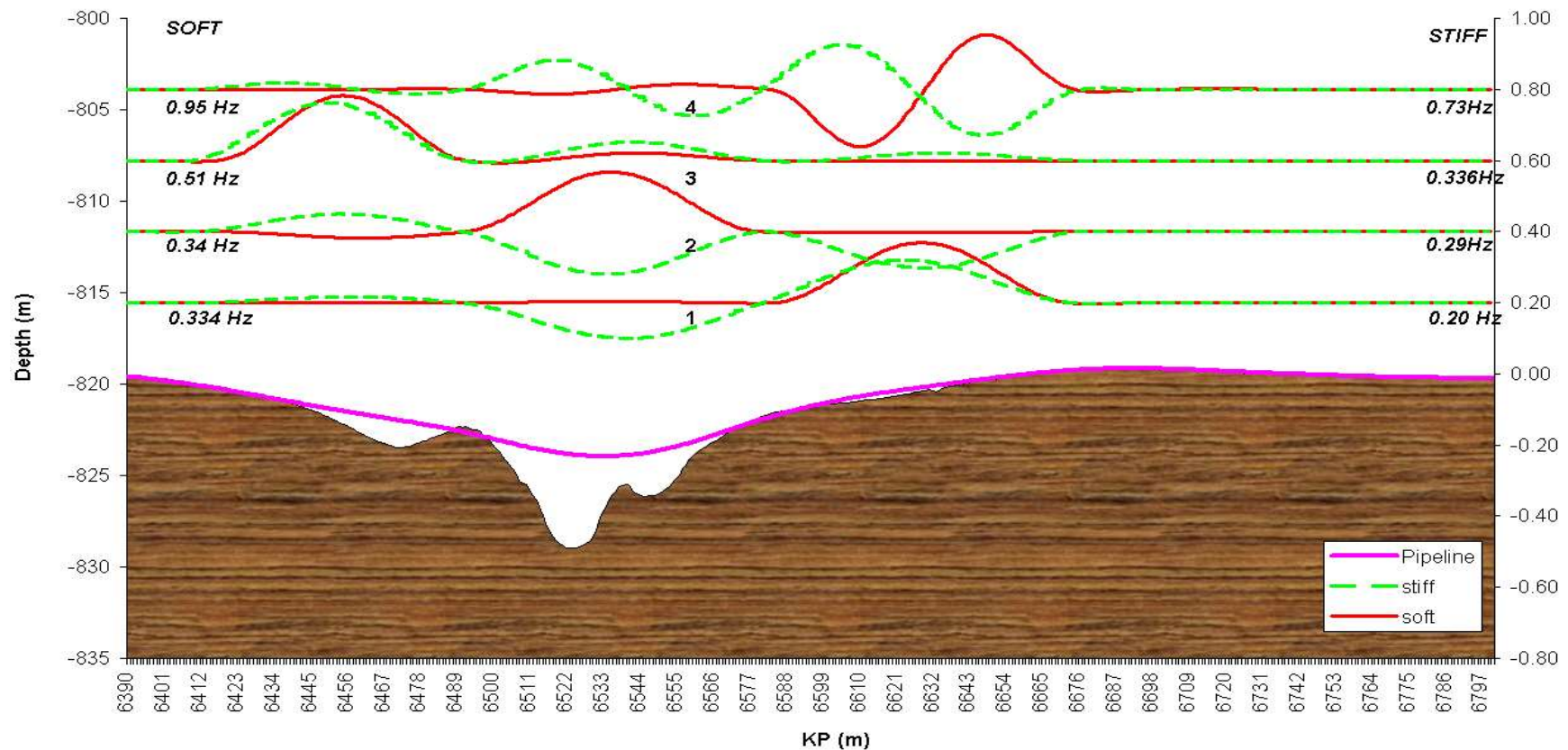
Inline
vibrations



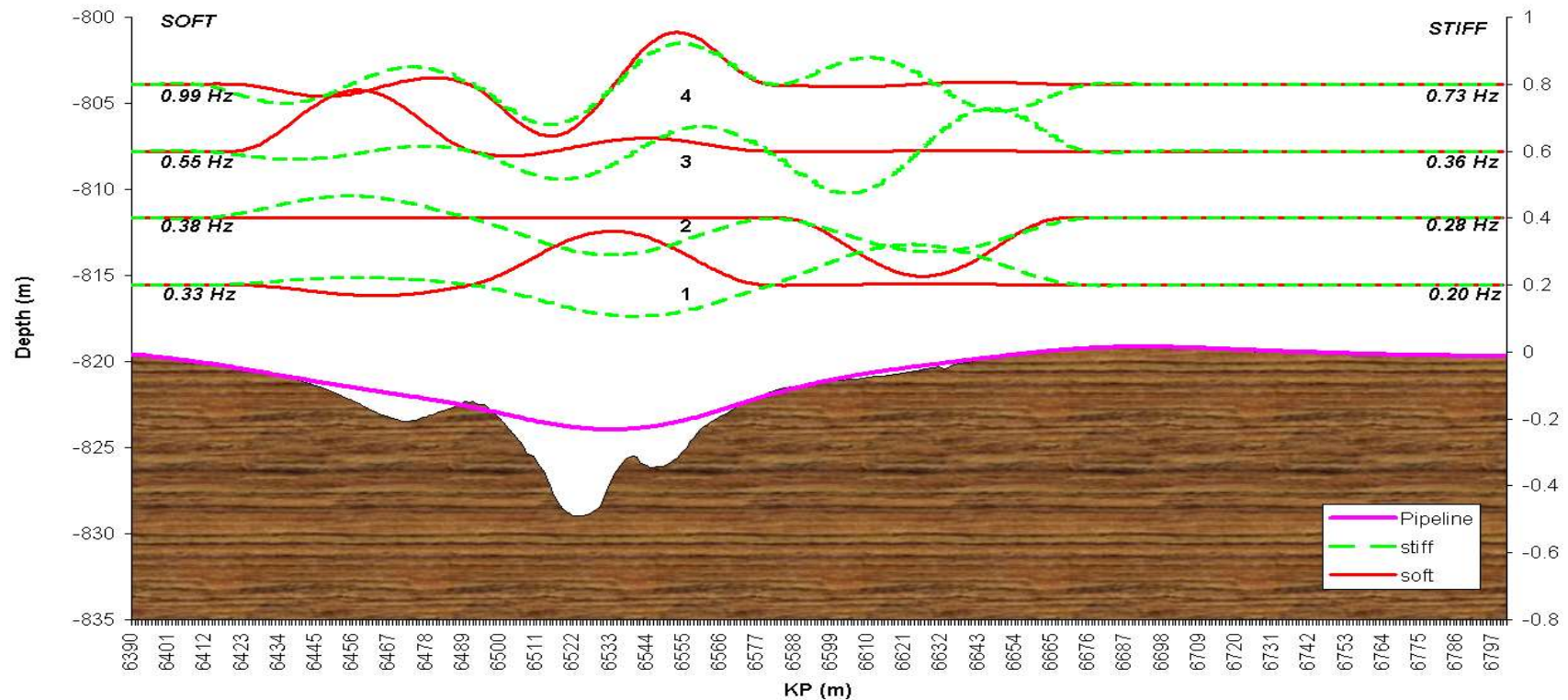
Crossflow
vibrations



Modal analysis – Inline modes

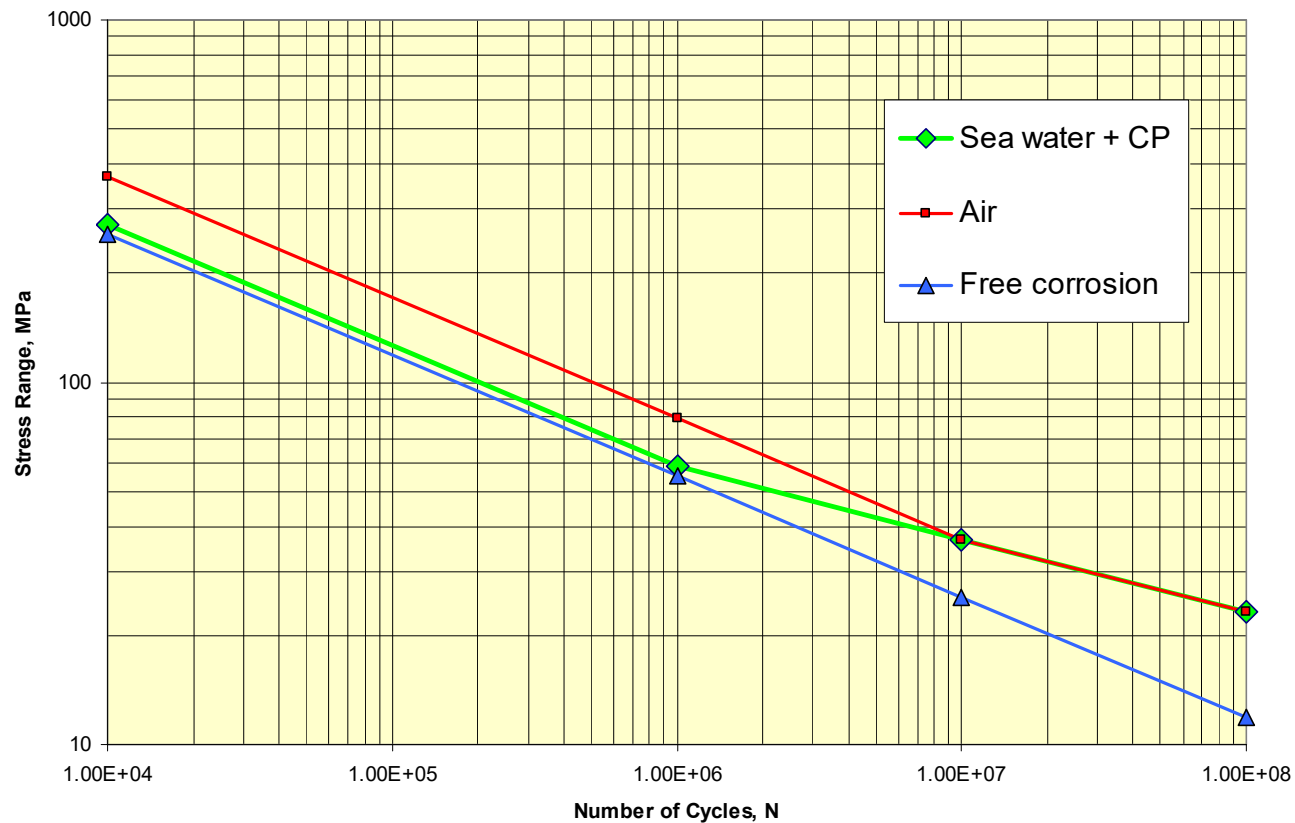


Modal analysis – Cross flow Modes

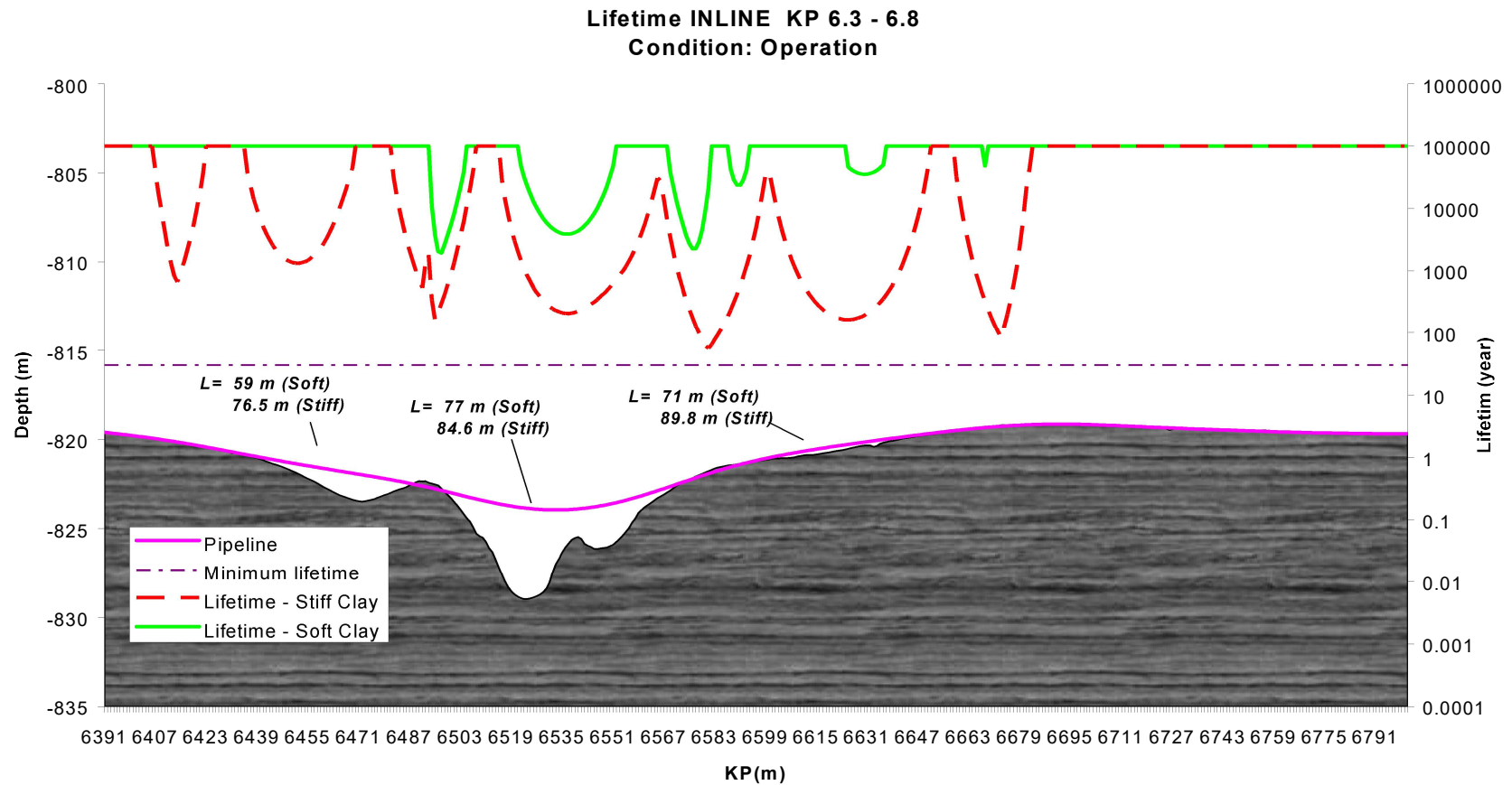


FATIGUE PROPERTIES OF LINEPIPE STEEL

Comparison between different environments, Curve F1 (DNV RP-C203)
Comparison of S-N curves, F1 curve (DNV RP-C203)

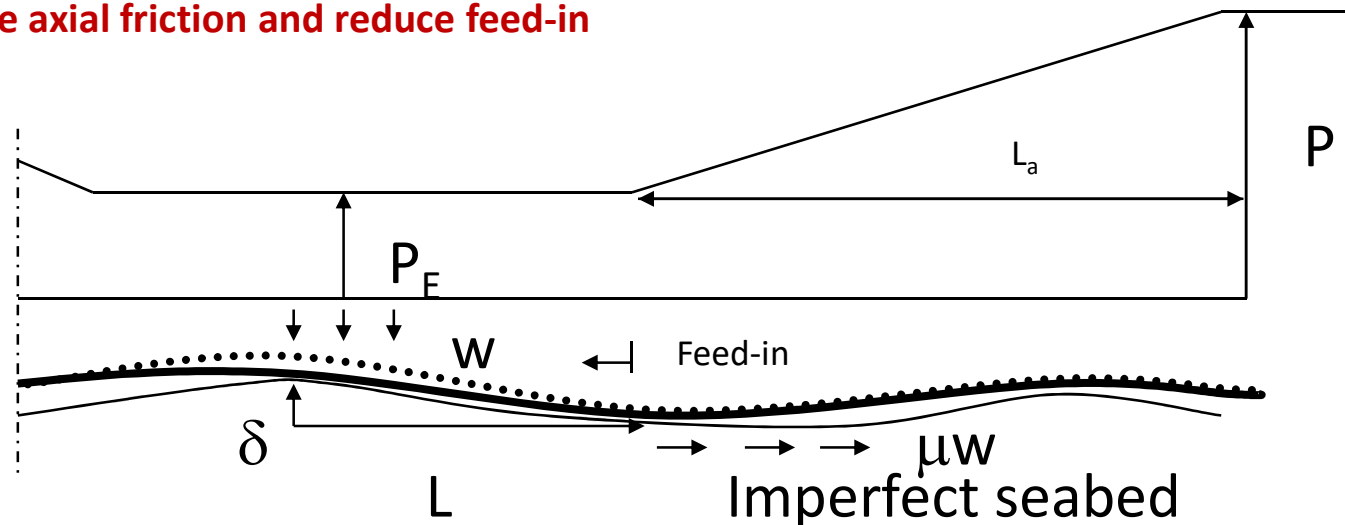


FATIGUE LIFETIME - INLINE



Expansion control

- Pipelines resting on seabed and exposed to high temperatures and pressures may buckle as a bar (Euler Buckling)
- Due to seabed irregularities the buckling may be localized at the point of max imperfections:
 - The pipe first undergoes uplift at crown of imperfection
 - Having lost contact at the crown of imperfection the pipe will then buckle laterally
- To avoid excessive strains it may be necessary to perform rock installation to increase axial friction and reduce feed-in

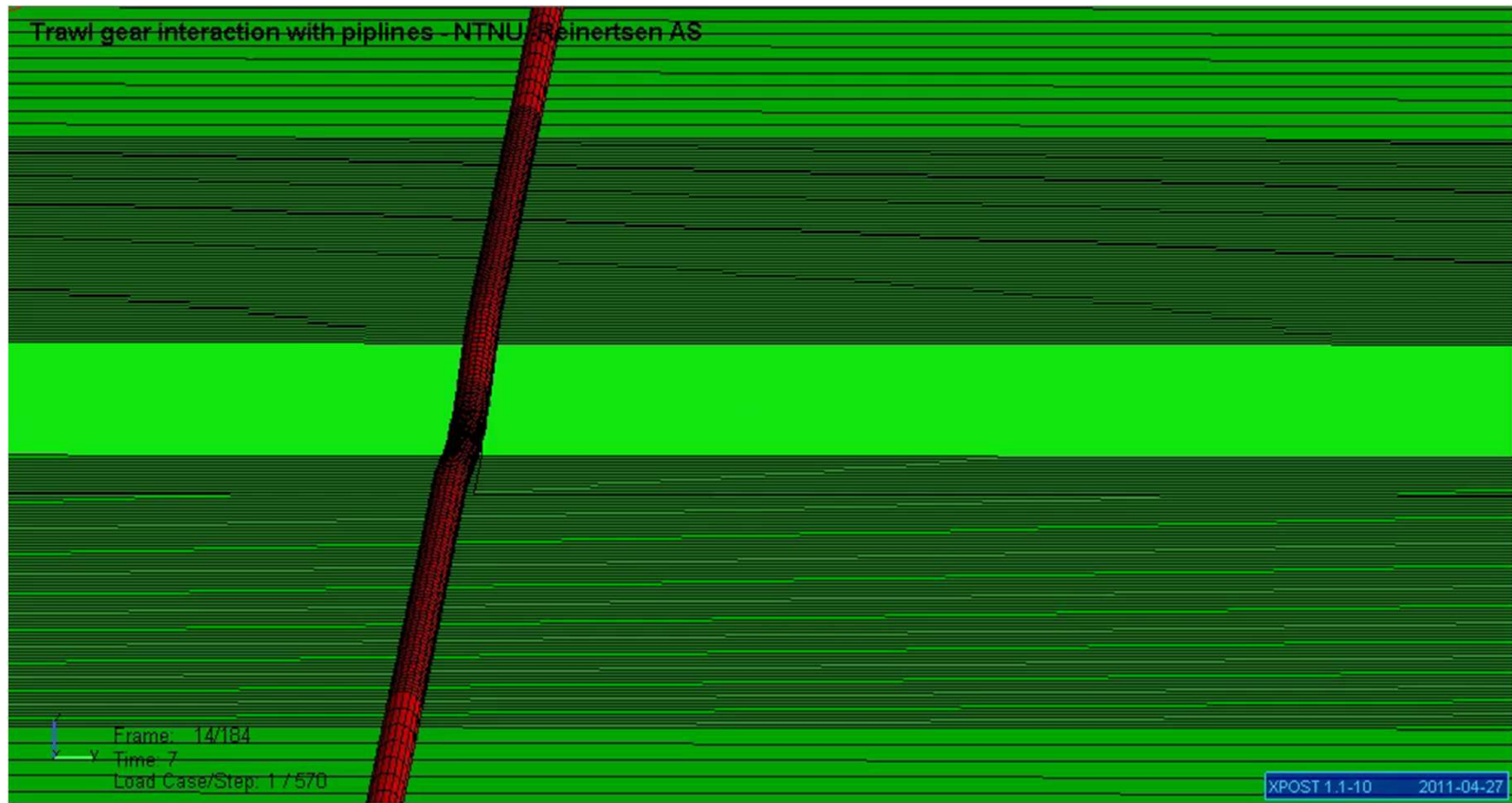


Expansion control - Analysis

Ceetron 3D Plugin

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Load and Response from Trawlboard/Pipe interaction



Accidental load analysis – Anchor hitting pipeline in trench

Ceetron 3D Plugin

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