

Examples of vibration problems and approaches from the oil and gas industry, focusing on vibration damping of vibration frequency range 30-300 Hz (TMD).



Even Lund

R&D Manager, Momentum Technologies

www.momentumtechnologies.com

Even Lund



R&D Manager, Momentum Technologies

MSc Mechanical Engineering, NTH/NTNU 2000

«Vibration guy»

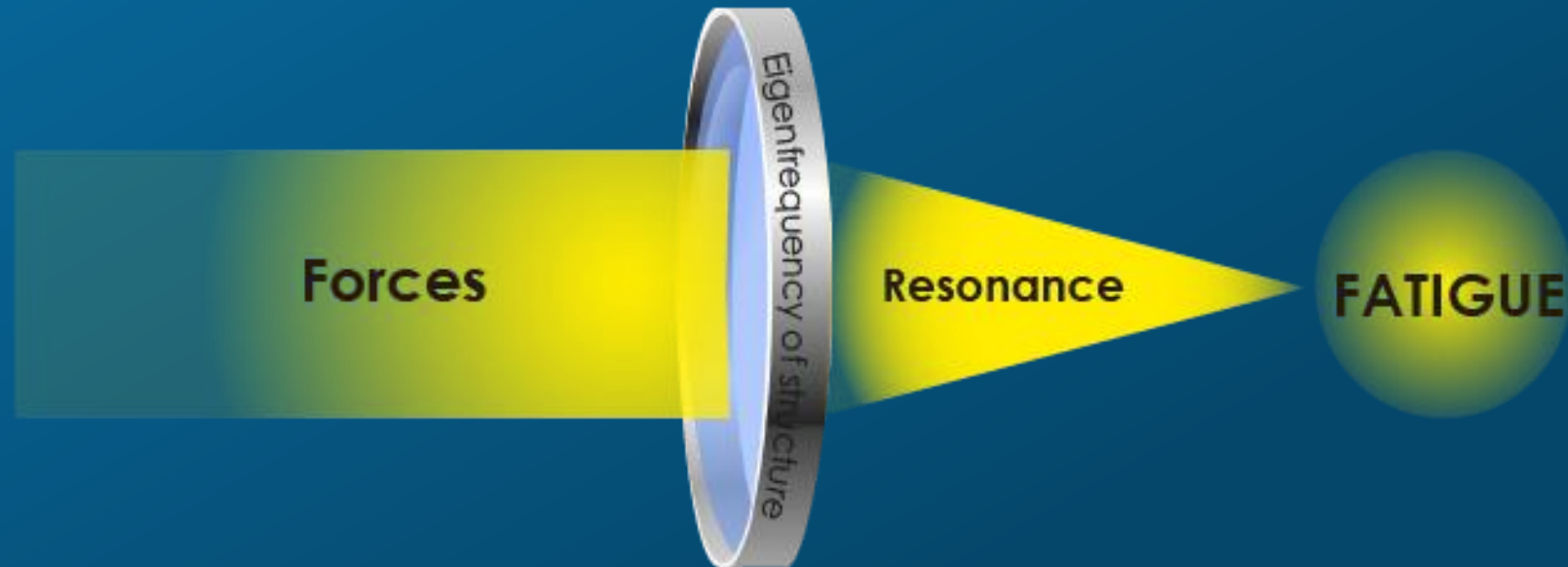
- 21 years applied vibration measurement, analysis, mitigation
- Latest 11 years in Oil & Gas

Speech content

- Our experiences of vibration problems within the oil & gas industry.
- Possible parallels to nuclear power industry.
- Case-study, Momentum high frequency Tuned Mass Damper
- Possible discussion points/topics

MOMENTUM TECHNOLOGIES

We are experts within vibration, dynamics and sound.
We prevent fatigue.



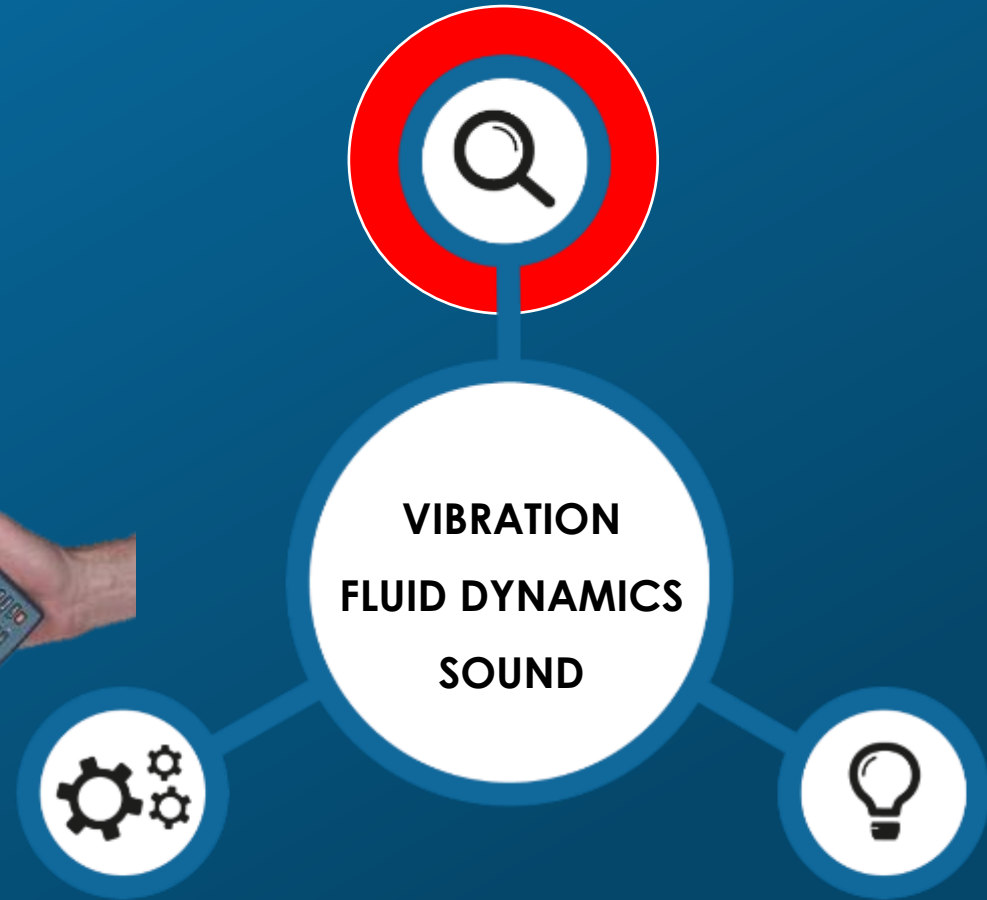
OUR MISSION

Prevent accidents caused by vibration and sound.



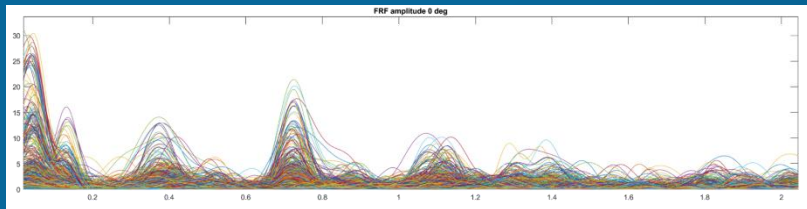
OUR APPROACH

- Measurement services



OUR APPROACH

- Measurement services
- Vibration and noise assessments



Thermowells									
Thermowell ID	Tag no.	Description	TW Type	Parent Pipe Sch	Young's modulus (GPa)	Density (kg/m3)	Manuel freq	Natural freq (Hz)	
60002	12-TW-3007		Type 2	80 to 160	210	7850		0	Update DB
Typical values 316 SS: Young's modulus: 210 GPa, Density: 7850 (kg/m3)									
Thermowell ID	Tag no.	Description	TW Type	Parent Pipe Sch	Young's m.	dhw			
60001	11-TW-3017	Mangler GA/diameter m8	Type 2	40 to 80	210,000	0,000			
60002	12-TW-3007		Type 2	80 to 160	210,000	0,000			
60003	12-TW-3011	Mangler GA/diameter m8	Type 2	80 to 160	210,000	0,000			
60004	12-TW-3008		Type 2	80 to 160	210,000	0,000			
60005	12-TW-3012	Mangler GA/diameter m8	Type 2	80 to 160	210,000	0,000			
60006	12-TW-3015		Type 2	40 to 80	210,000	0,000			
60007	12-TW-3027		Type 2	40 to 80	210,000	0,000			

Type 2

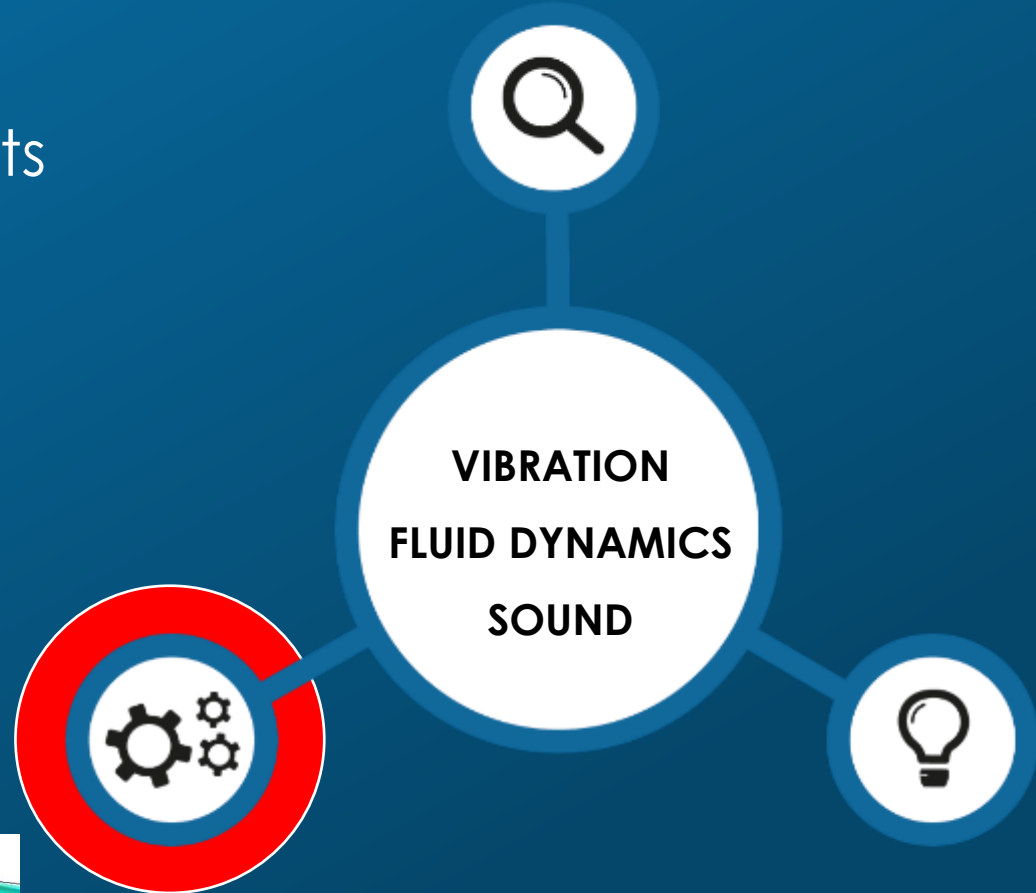
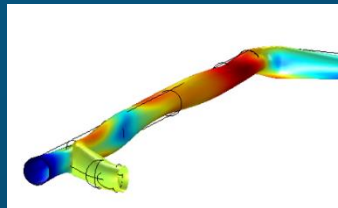
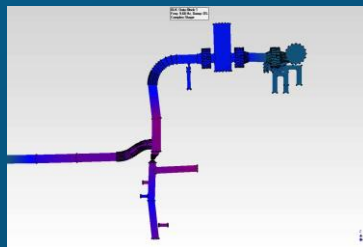
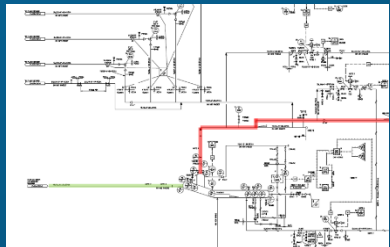
Tapered Thermowell

Length (mm) L_{tw} 250

d_{tw} 7

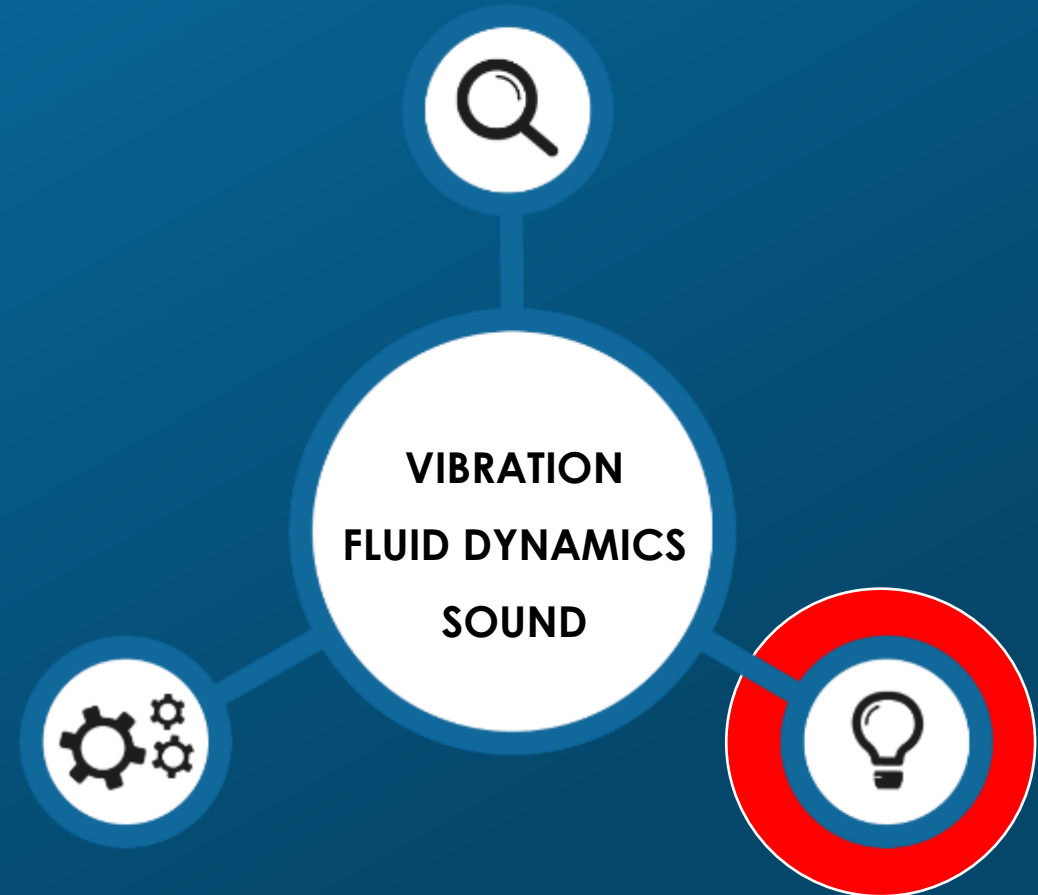
D_1 [mm] 25

D_2 [mm] 20



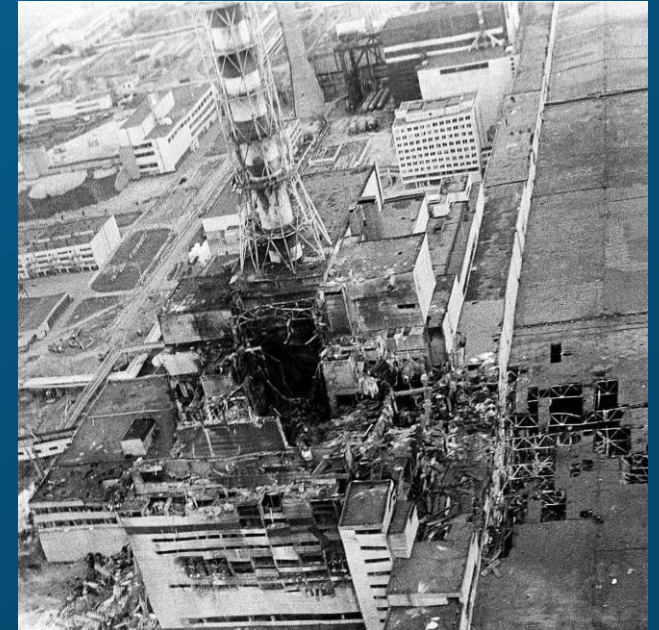
OUR APPROACH

- Measurement services
- Vibration and noise assessments
- Vibration damping solutions

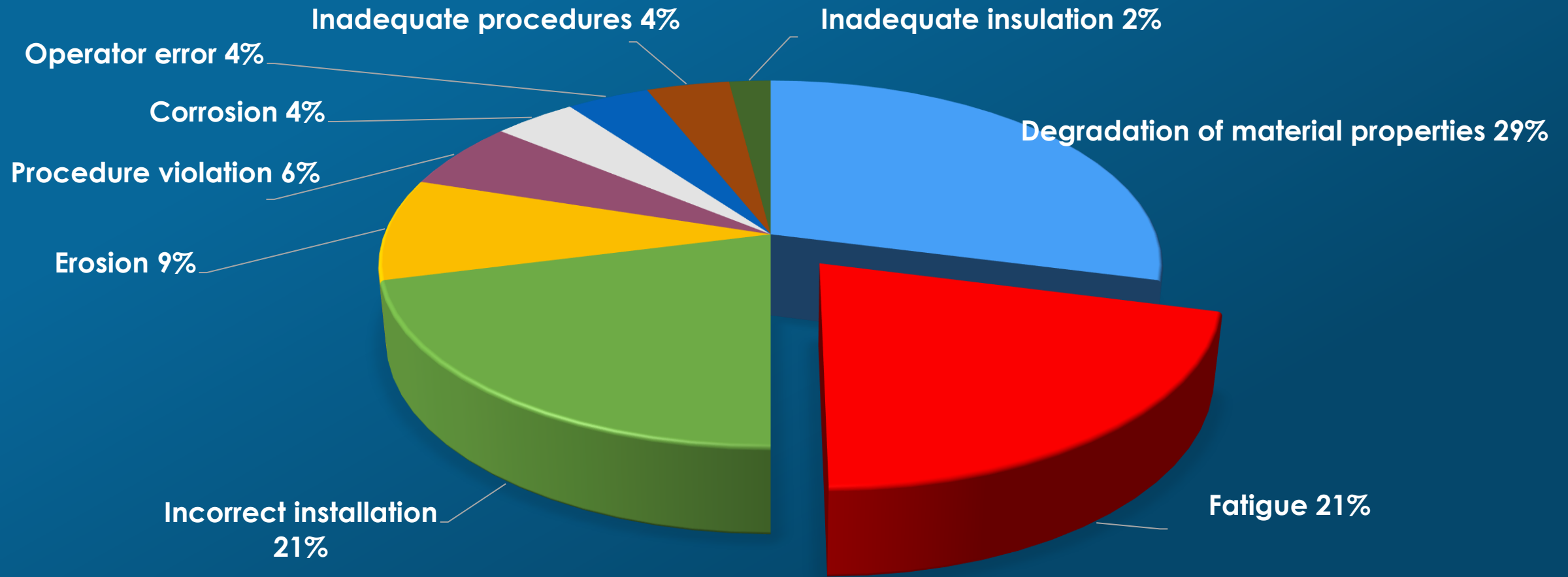


LARGE consequences

HSE - Loss of income - Bad reputation

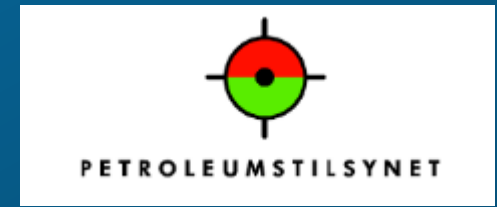


Cause of pipework failure



Oil & Gas vibration handling

Full disclosure principle



- All incidents, even unharmful ones, are tracked on the oil rigs.
- Petroleumstilsynet (ptil.no) disclose all information found through inspections and investigations.



Kårstø, 2016



Staffjord A, 2016



Gudrun, 2016



Gjøa, 2017

Common vibration challenges in the oil & gas industry – organizational

- High competence within vibration/flow assurance available in the central organizations of the oil companies and contractors
- Limited competence of vibration and dynamic problems/challenges in engineering and operational organization and contractors



How to find root cause of vibration

1. Talks with people with knowledge of the system
2. Walk-down to localize problem
3. Elimination of vibration mechanisms based on fluid phase and energy sources (flow, sound, vibration)
4. Further elimination with limited input (P&IDs, ISOs, fluid properties)
5. Measurement and analysis
6. Simulations
7. Experience
8. Documented history

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3. Elimination by mechanism

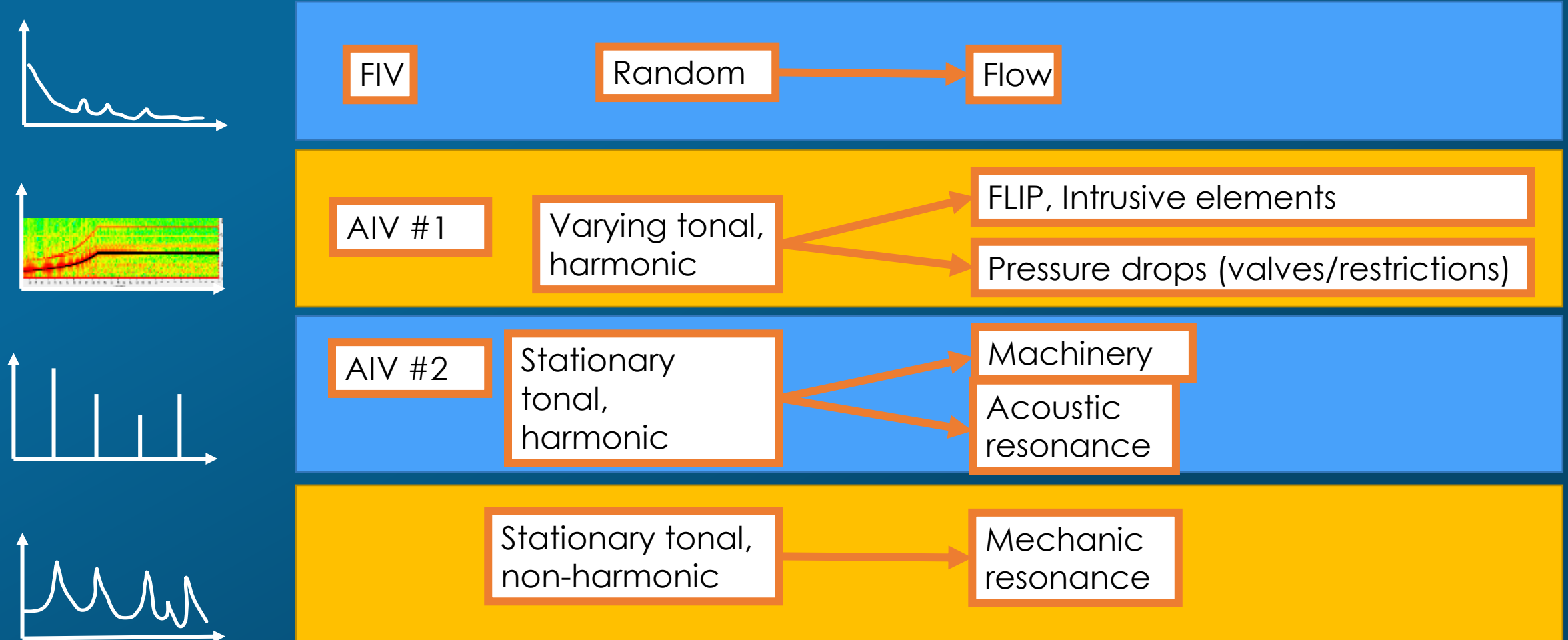
Main categories **AVIFF**

«Guidelines for the Avoidance of Vibration Induced Fatigue Failure in Process Pipework», Energy Institute 2008

- High kinetic energy flow
 - FIT, flow induced turbulence (all fluids)
 - FLIP/FIP, flow induced pulsation (gas, side branches)
- Slug flow (multiphase flow)
- HF AIV, Choked flow (gas)
- Machinery (mechanical excitation, pulsation)
- FLIP from flexible pipes (gas)
- Surge/momentum changes (all fluids, Fast acting valves, bends & reducers)
- Cavitation & flashing (liquids/multi phase, restrictions)
- Intrusive elements (liquids & multiphase, thermowells)

5. Measurement and analysis

Simplified identification of vibration problems from spectra

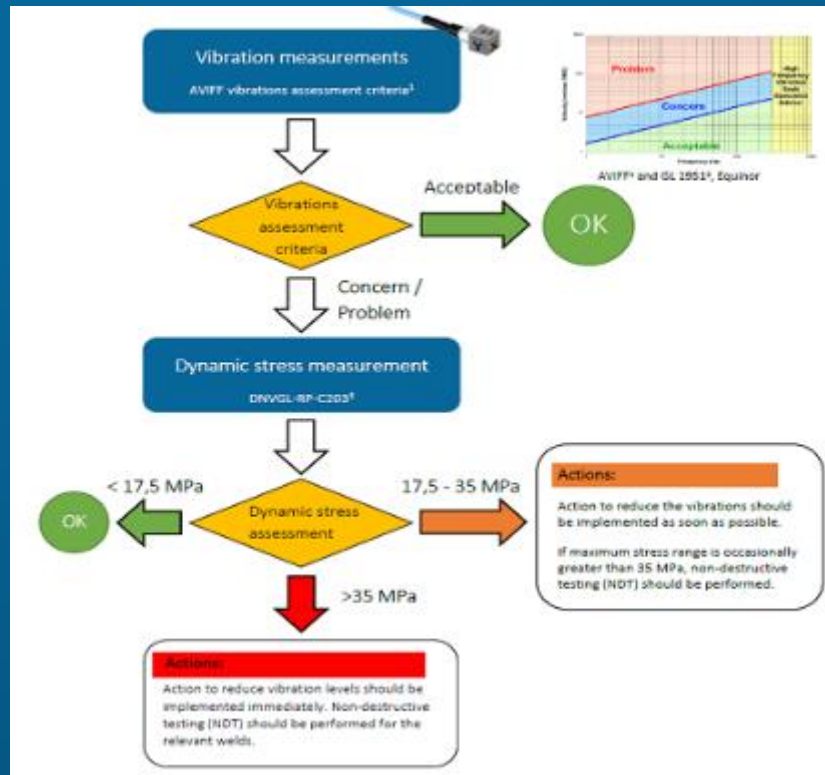


5. Measurement and analysis

Typical oil and gas pipe vibration criteria

Primary vibration pipe criteria

Frequency and stress based



Secondary

Time domain vibration criteria

- Allowable: <9 mm/s rms
- Concern: 9-18 mm/s rms
- Problem: >18 mm/s rms

Comparison:

Secondary limits are similar to the established limits for NPPs,
ref: "PIPE VIBRATIONS IN NUCLEAR APPLICATIONS, REPORT 2017:451"



7. My experience: Common vibration problems oil and gas

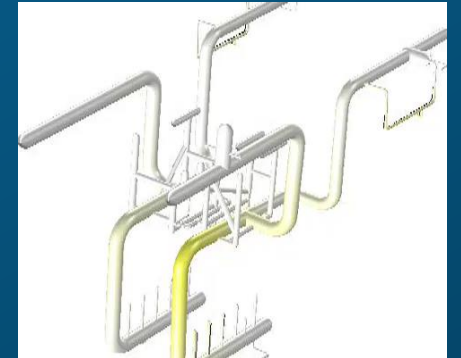
Flow induced vibration (FIV)

(low to medium frequency)

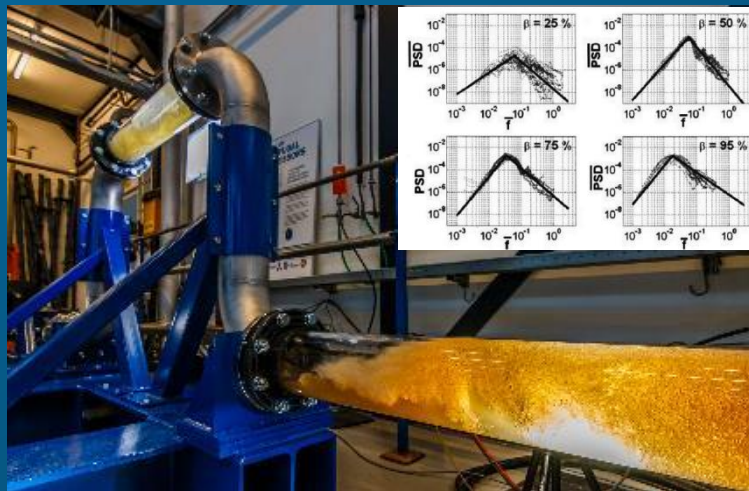
- Turbulent single phase flow (natural gas). Low pressure, high velocity tail production
- Multi phase well stream (oil/water/gas, varying flow types including slug flow)
- Water systems
 - Sea water intake
 - Produced water return
 - Fire water systems (titanium)



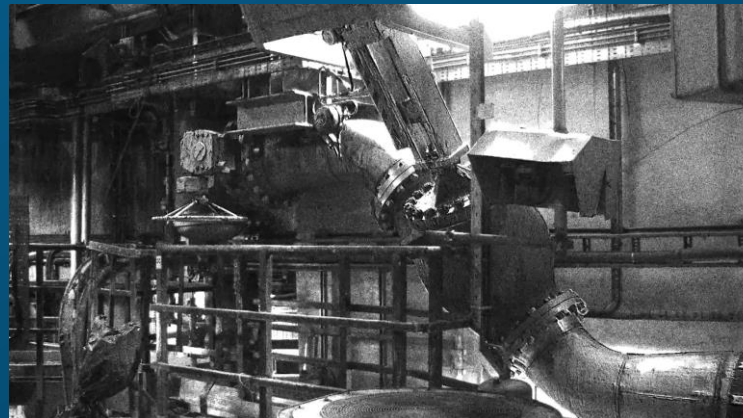
Produced water return



Well flow



Multiphase research



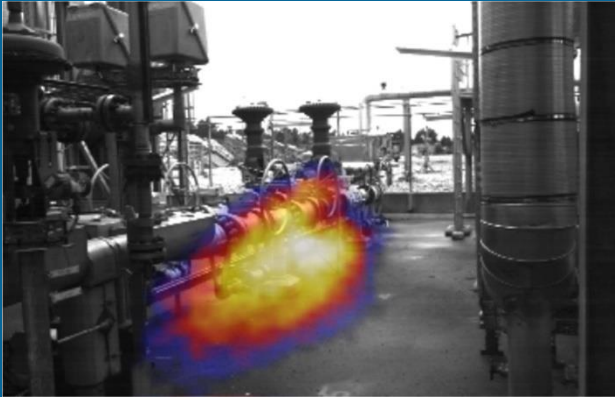
Sea water intake



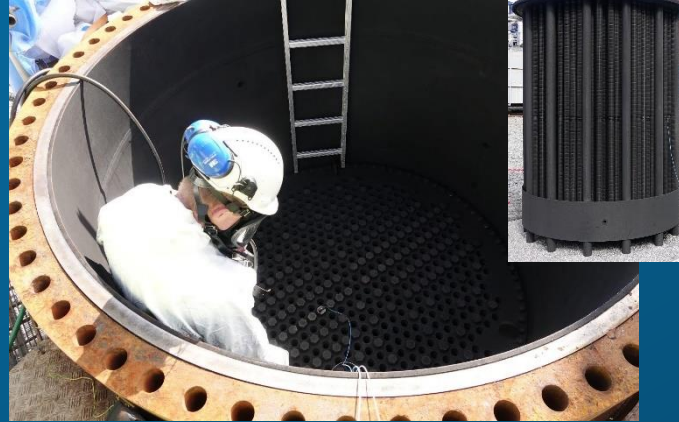
Turbulent NG flow



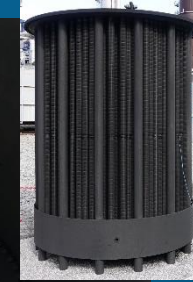
7. My experience: Common vibration problems oil and gas



Letdown valves



Pipe bundle in filter



Anti surge valve

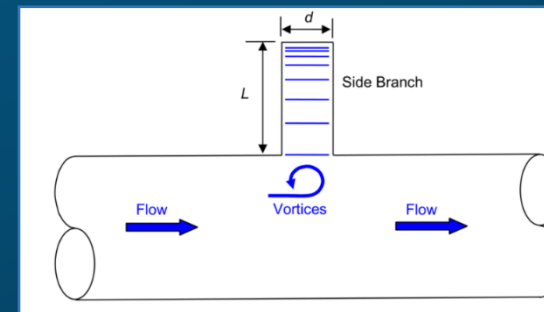


Large side branch

Acoustic induced vibration (AIV)

(low to high frequency, can excite cross acoustic and mechanical shell modes)

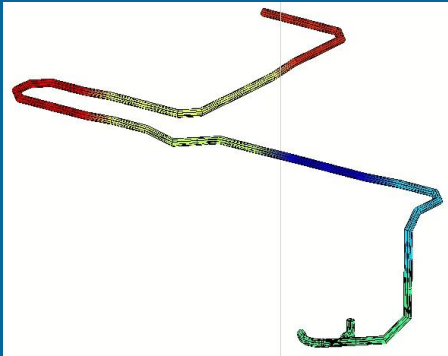
- HF Sound generated at high pressure drops (pressure letdown valves, safety valves, anti surge).
- Sound generated when (dry) gases are transported past dead legs.
- Sound generated when transporting dry gas through corrugated pipes, «singing riser» (vortex shedding+acoustic lock in,mechanic resonance).



Dead leg example



7. My experience: Common vibration problems oil and gas



LF sound from cementing pump



LF from compressor

Machinery

(low to high frequency)

- HF (sound) from turbo machinery (centrifugal compressors, turbines, transmitted through structure, pipes and fluid)
- LF from Pumps



LF sound from pump



HF sound compressor



LF sound compressor



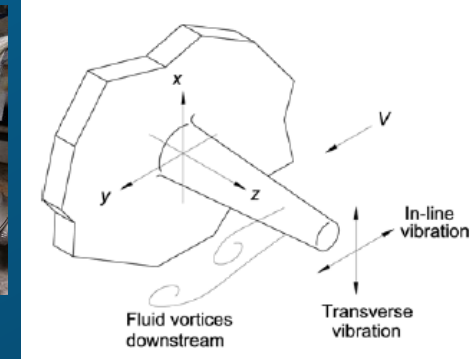
7. My experience: Common vibration problems oil and gas



Thermowell with crack



Measurement of thermowell vibration

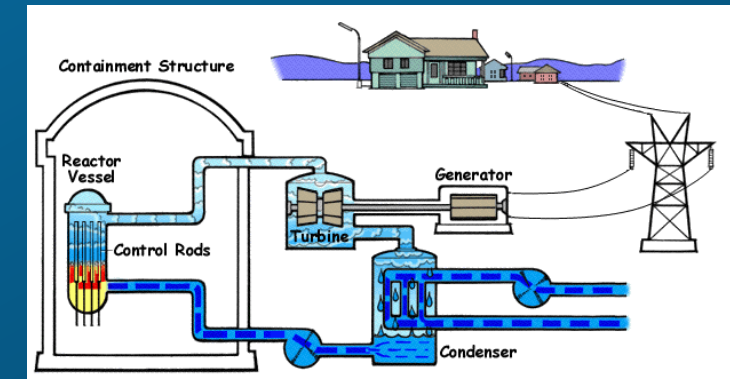


General

- Thermo wells designed pre 2012 (ASME PTC 19.3 TW) – vortex shedding from intrusive elements.
- Unsupported slender pipes (helping systems)
- Large pressure drops -> flashing and cavitation
- Less common? Water hammer and rapid opening/closing of valves.

My first guess: Vibration mechanisms in NPPs?

Appologies for my inexperience...



https://energyeducation.ca/encyclopedia/Nuclear_power_plant

FIV

- Multi phase steam/water (Condenser)
- Water systems (Condenser, feed water)

AIV

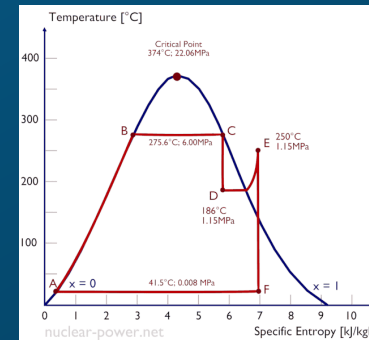
- Sound generated when steam is transported past dead legs (downstream reactor vessel, acoustic resonant lengths are similar in steam and natural gas (about 30% higher)).

Machinery

- HF sound from turbo machinery (turbine, generator)
- Pumps (Feed water)
- Anti surge (Turbine)

General

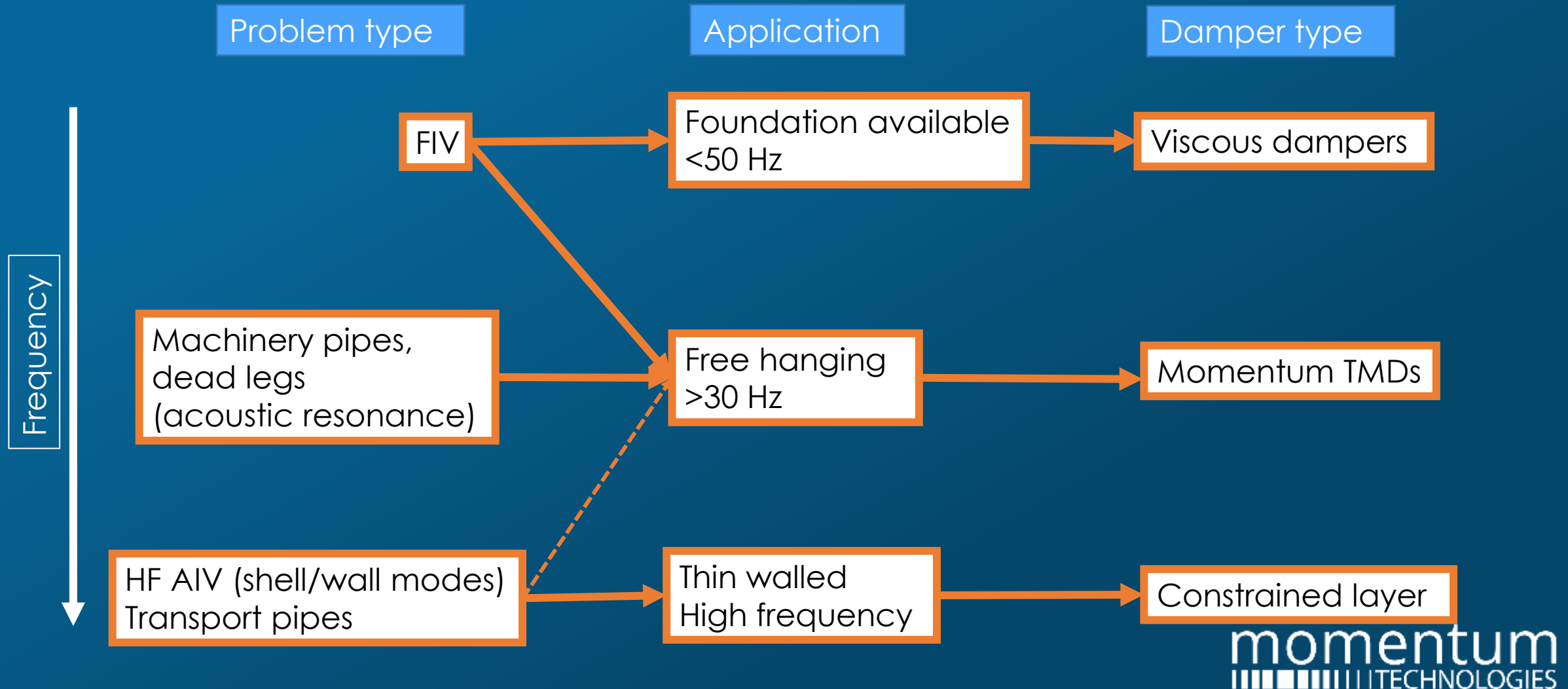
- Thermo wells designed pre 2012, (Everywhere, ASME PTC 19.3 TW revised due to nuclear accident)
- Unsupported slender pipes
- Large pressure drops -> flashing and cavitation (Letdown valves to turbine?)



Monju 1995

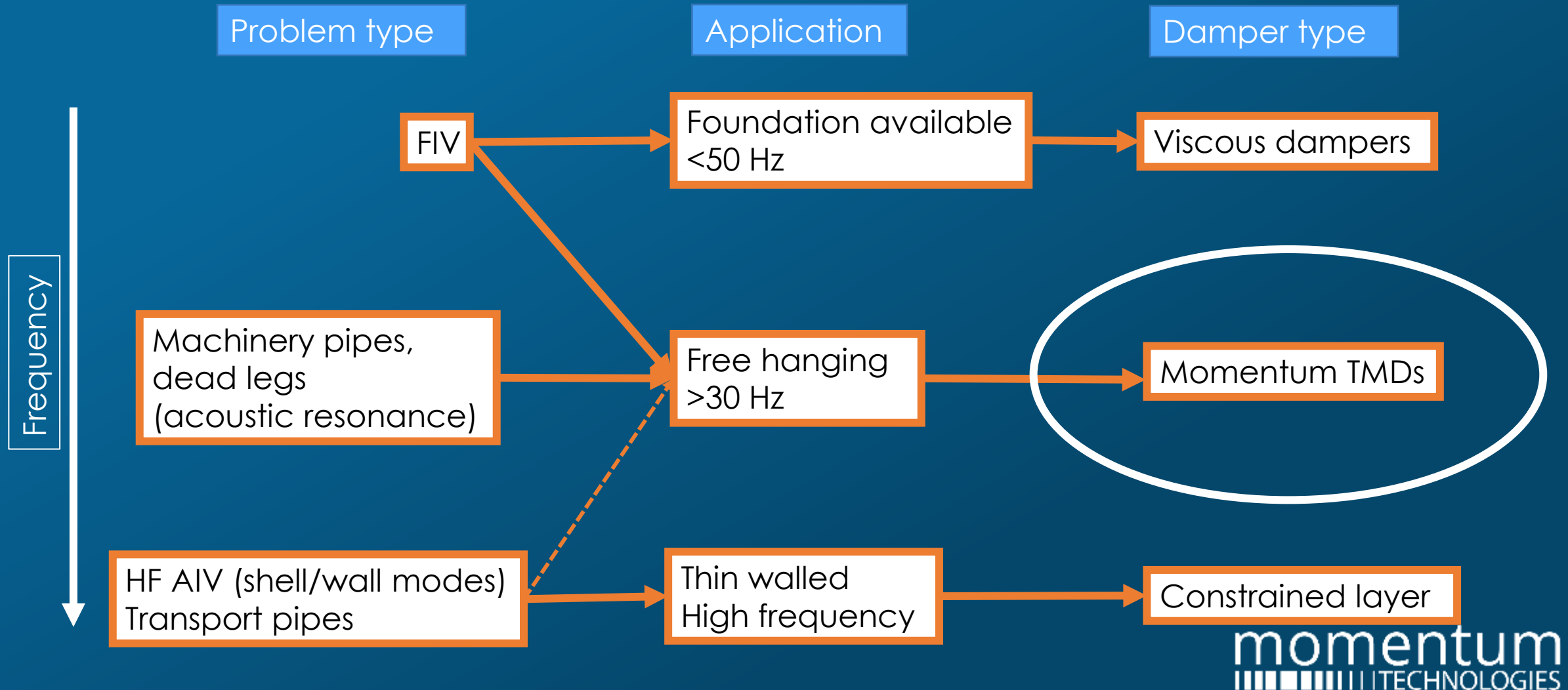
Momentum Technologies

Common vibration damper pairing for pipes



Momentum Technologies

Common vibration damper pairing for pipes



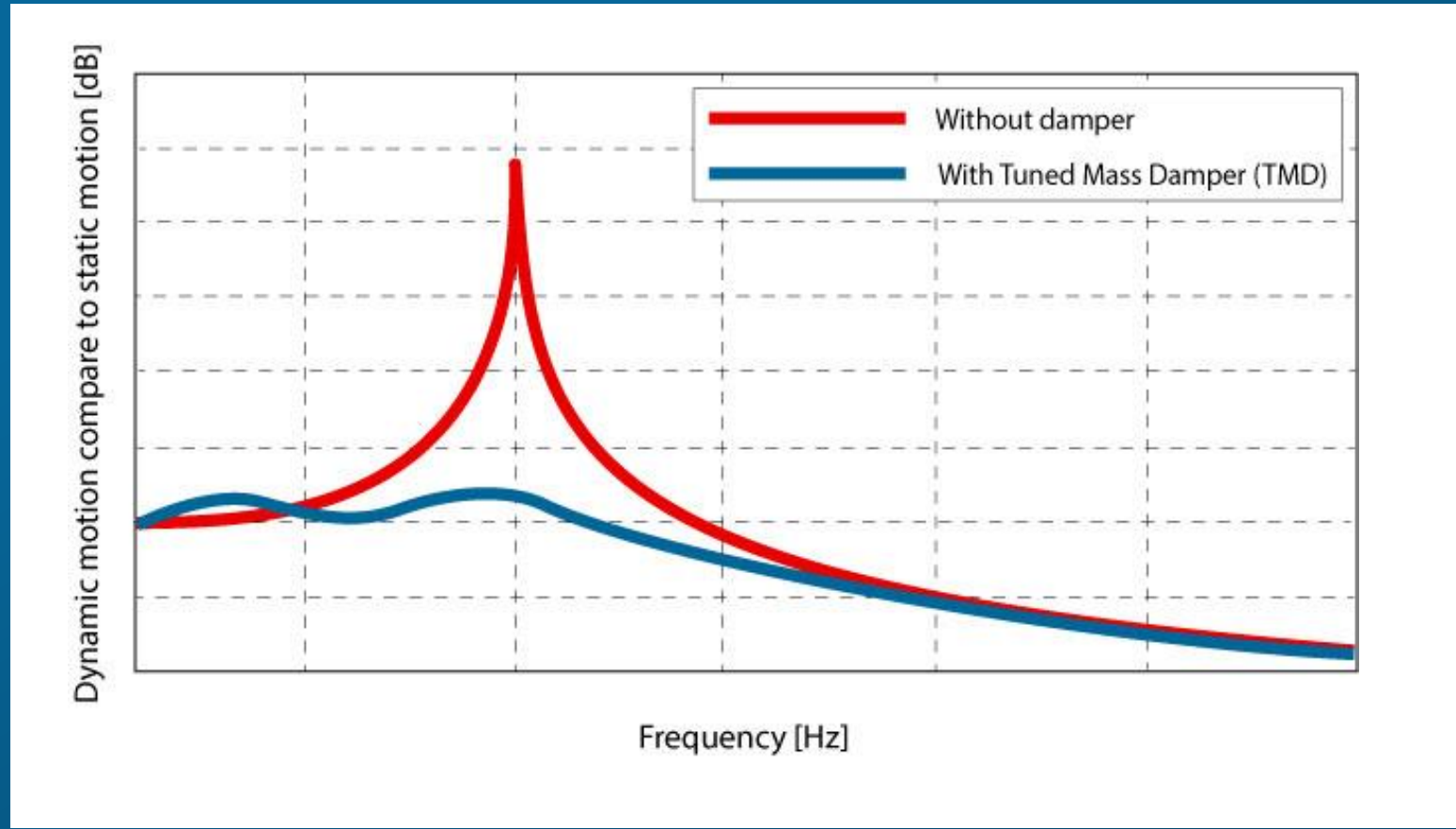
Momentum TMD

Simplified dynamic system overview



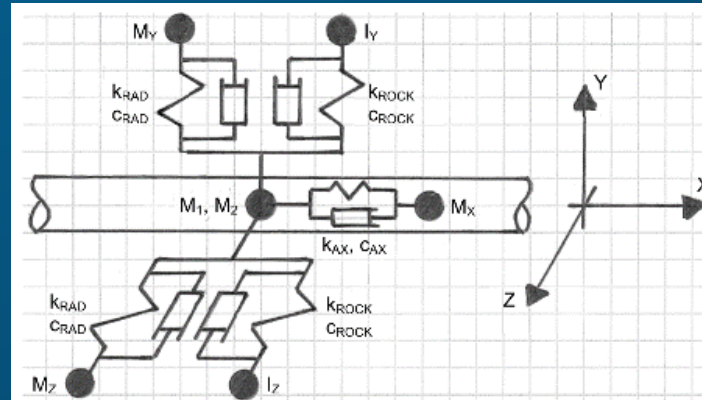
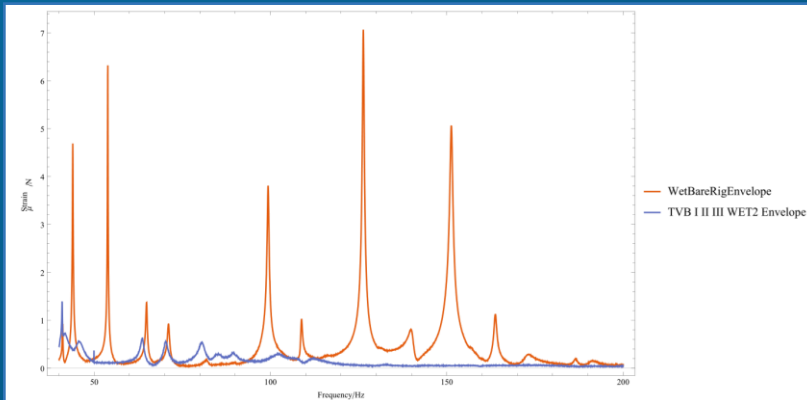
Momentum TMD

Response with and without damper



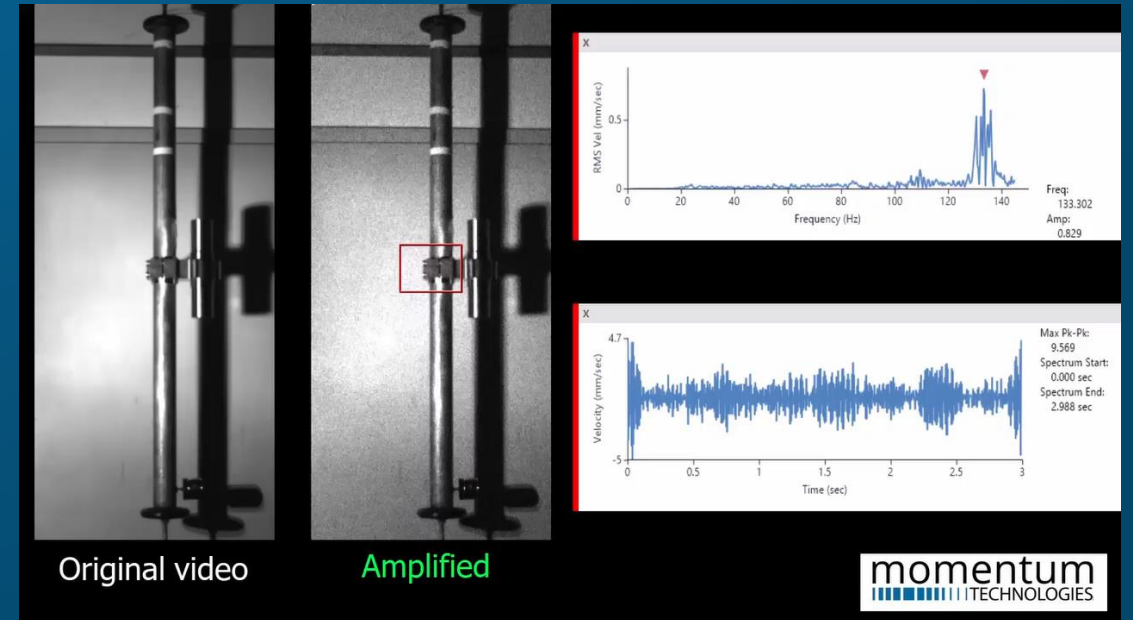
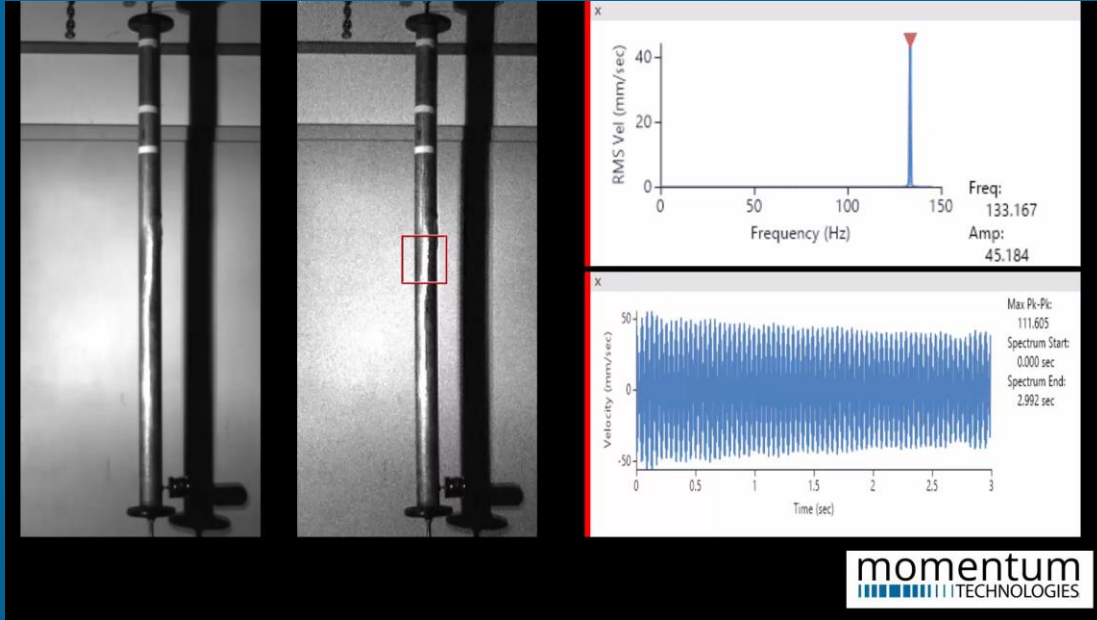
Momentum TMD Features

- Medium to high frequency TMD, standard tuning frequency range $\approx 30\text{--}300\text{ Hz}$
- Clamp-on
- Broadband effect, acting on multiple modes.
- 6 degrees of freedom
- Qualified and used in tough environments (high temperatures and pressures)

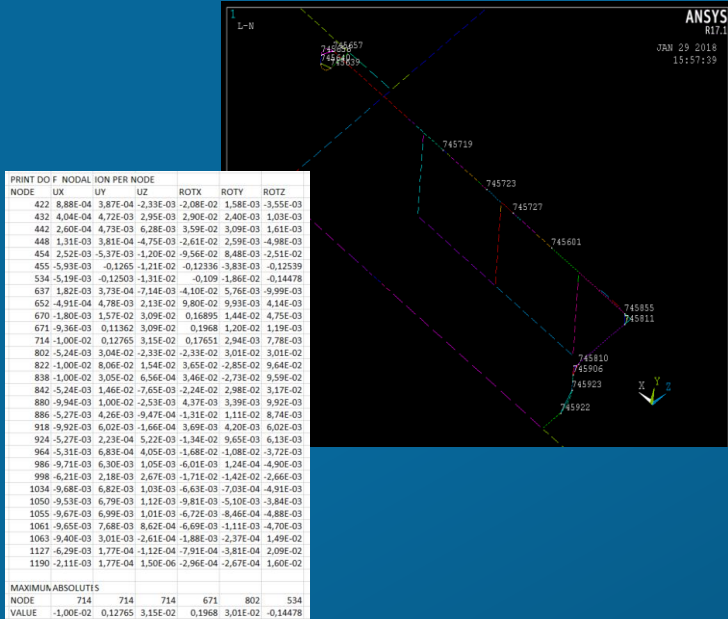


Momentum TMD

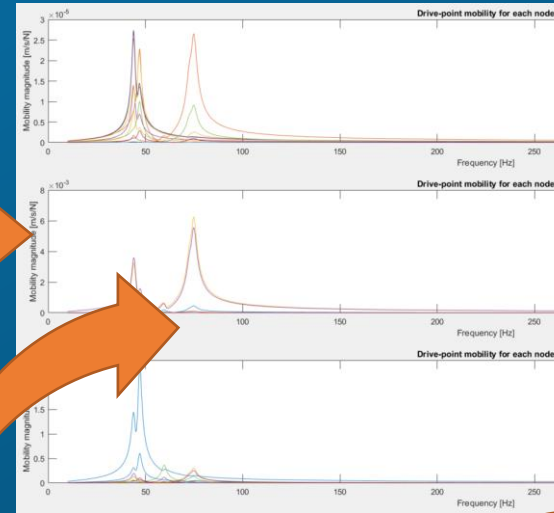
Demonstration of function



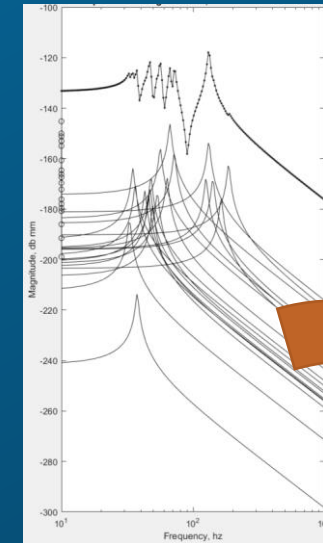
World-wide collaboration platform for designing Momentum TMDs



Finite element
matrices
or measured FRFs

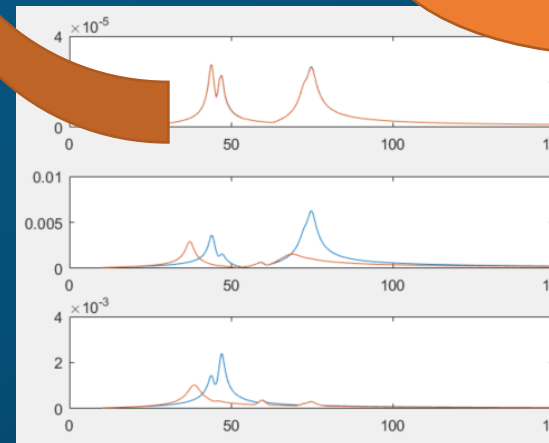


MDOF response

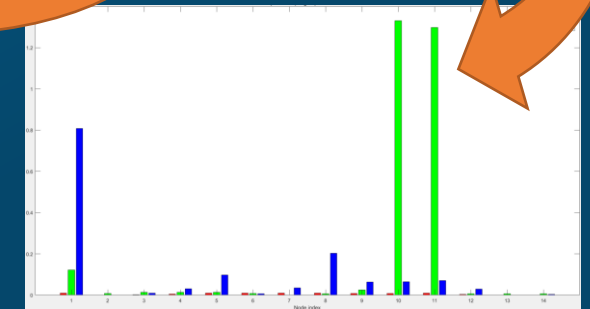


Modal importance

Optimization
loop



MDOF automatic
damper tuning



Selection of location and
orientation of dampers

Optimized
damper



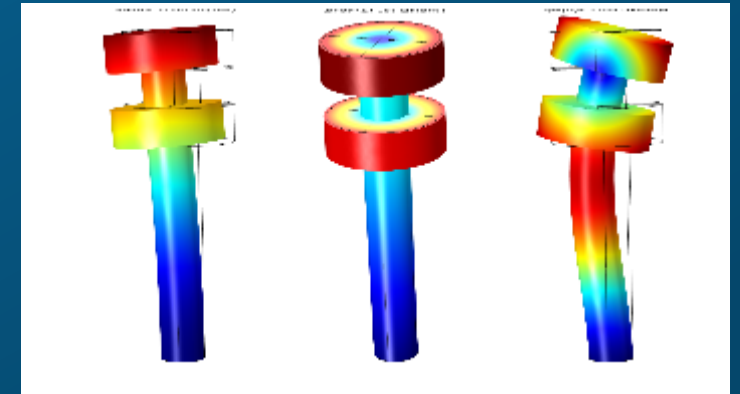
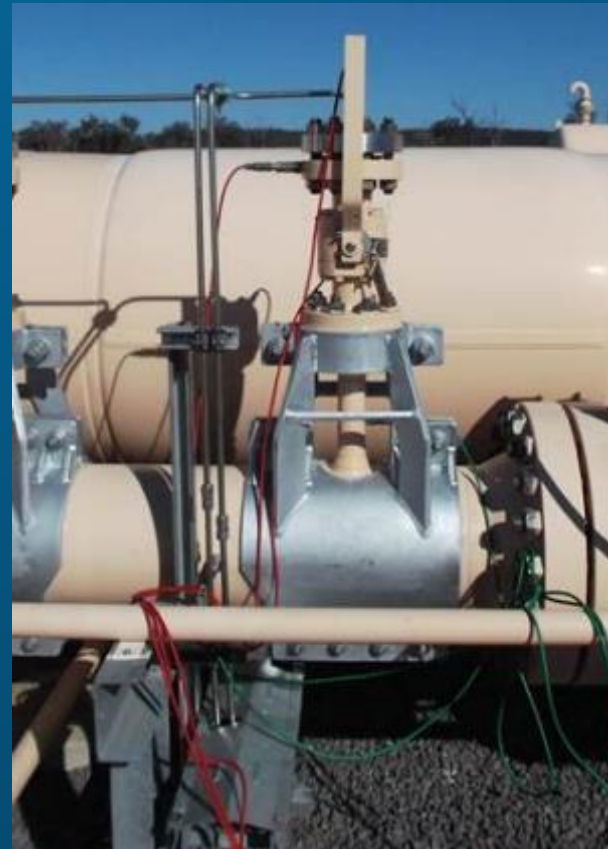
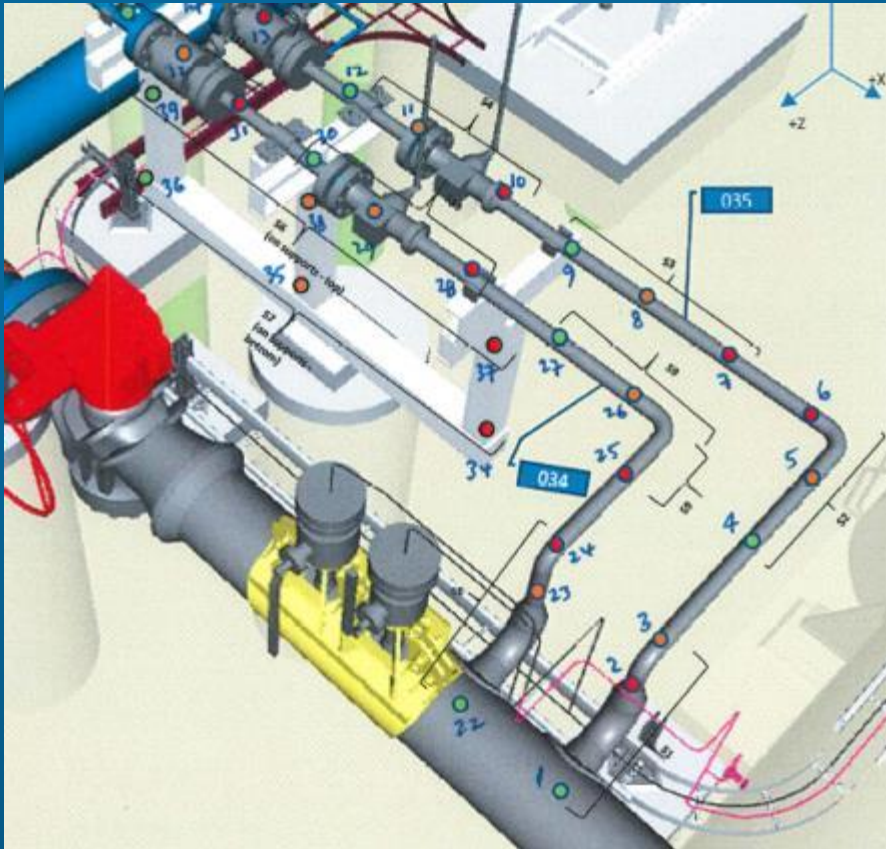
TMD CASE-STUDY:

Pressure let-down stations LNG facility, Australia



TMD CASE-STUDY

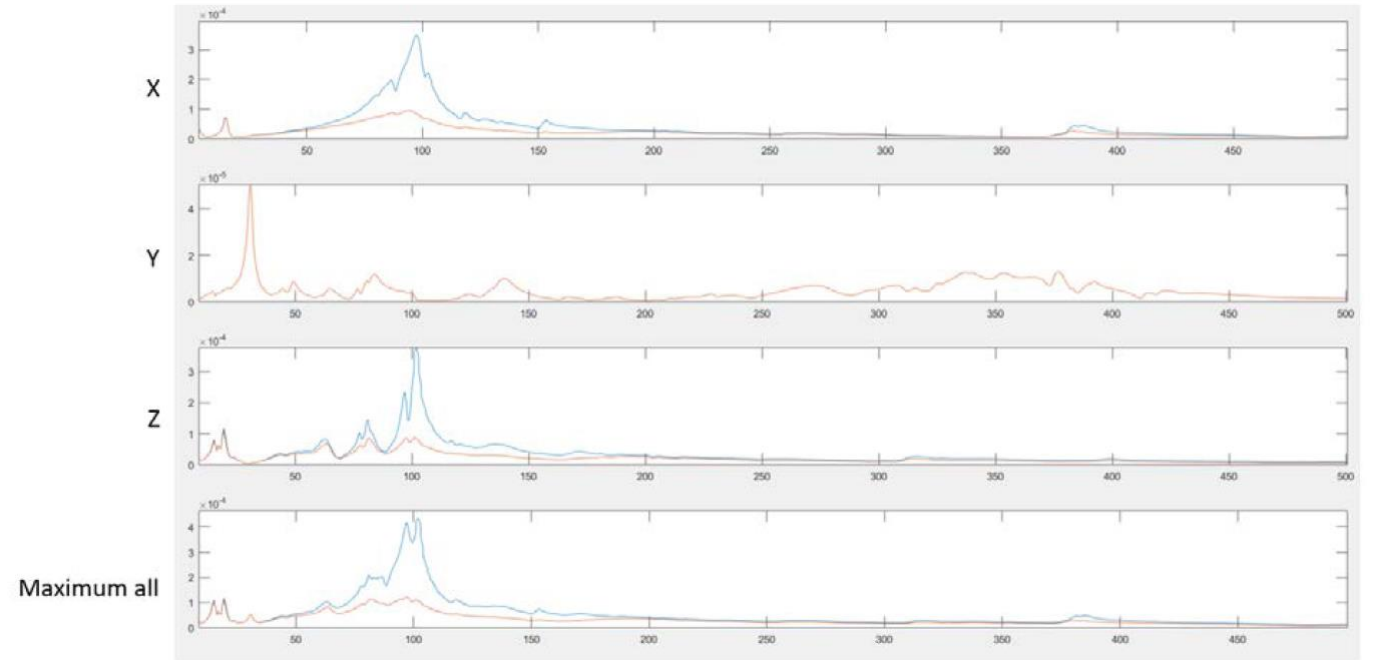
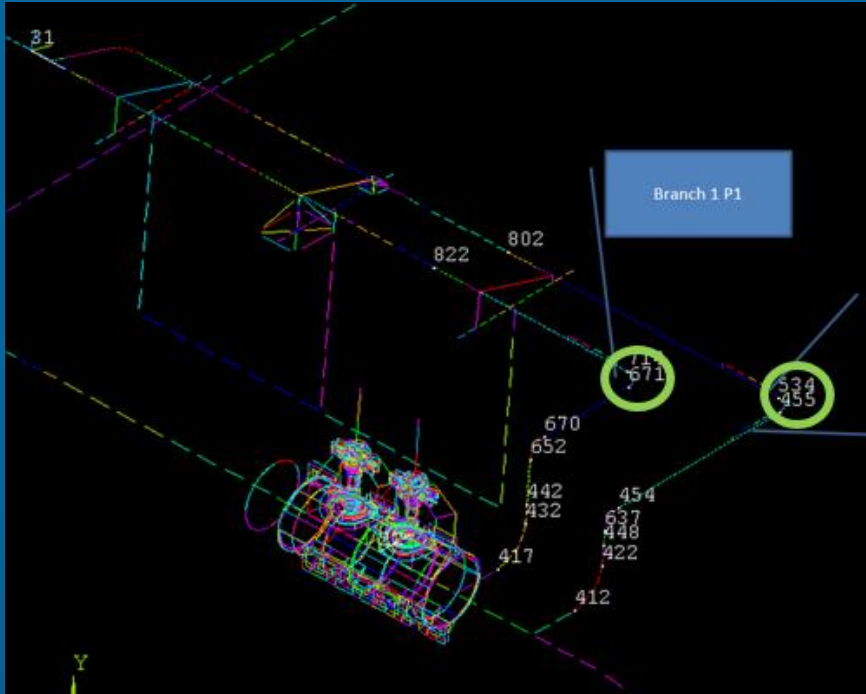
Systematic FRF measurements +
Finite element modelling



Example of first mode shapes
Not from actual case

TMD CASE-STUDY

Calculated response from measurements



CASE-STUDY

Installation



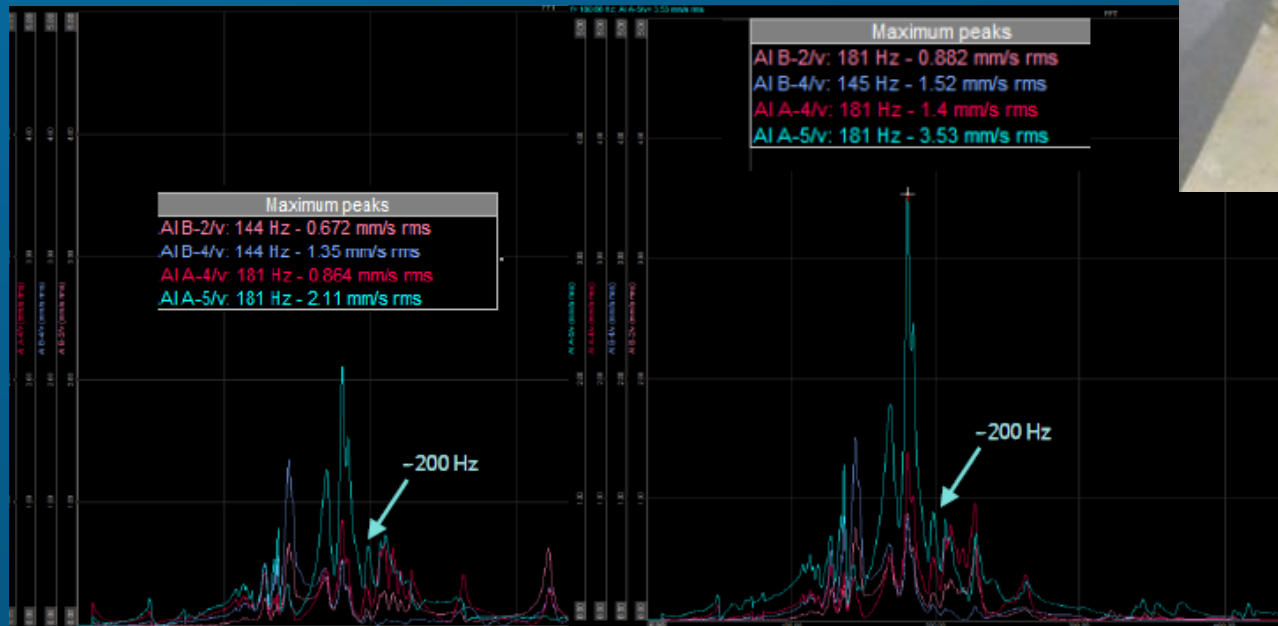
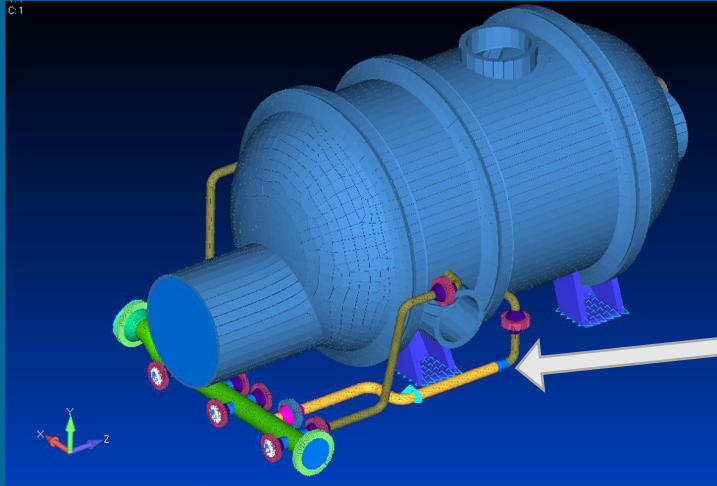
CASE-STUDY

Evaluation of TMD performance after installation

TMD Tag No.	Site	DN100/50 Bypass Line No./ DN50 PIT Valve No.	Specified Frequency Range	Reduction Required ¹	Reduction Achieved ¹
			100-200	1.53	3.2
			30-70	1.53	8.5
			120-155	1.53	2.5
			30-70	1.53	16.6
			100-200	1.4	4.5
			40-80	1.4	7.7
			100-200	1.4	2.2
			40-80	1.4	10.7
			30-60	1.45	4.3
			50-80	1.35	13.8
			200-300	1.7	11.7
			200-300	1.7	12.6
			140-200	2.0	2.9

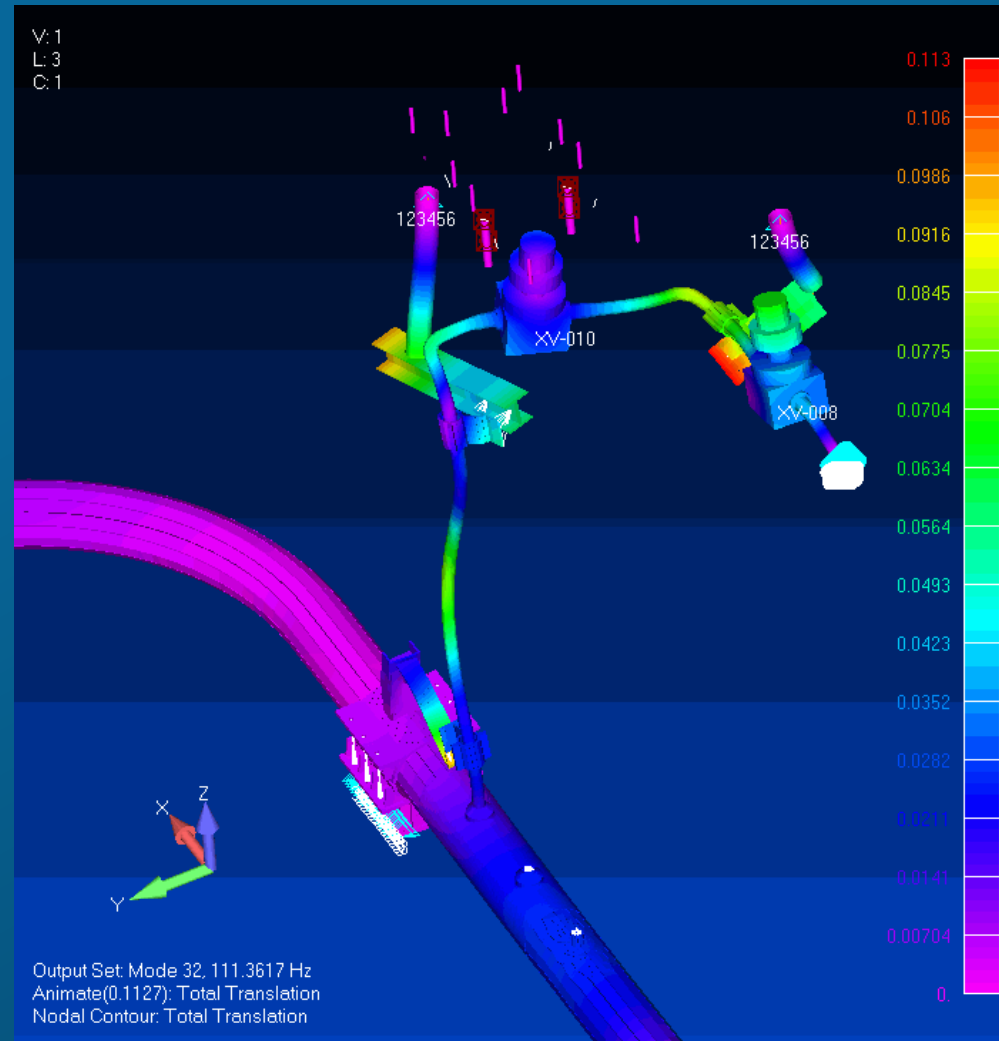
Momentum TMD

Example from machinery piping



Momentum TMD

Example from subsea piping



Proposed topics of discussion

- What can we learn from comparing oil&gas with nuclear industry?
Main similarities and differences
 - How is vibration handled within NPPs (design, organizational, operational)?
 - What vibration mechanisms are not relevant in NPPs?
 - What does the statistics say about incidents due to fatigue in NPPs (21% in O&G)?
- Why are TMDs not very common in the nuclear industry?
 - Mainly low frequency problems?
 - Difficult to tune and get working?
 - Is the working frequency range considered too narrow for TMDs?
 - Difficulties of qualification?



SIMPLE SOLUTIONS,
COMPLEX PROBLEM