



Canadian Natural

wood.

Innovative inspection, monitoring, and analysis techniques to provide integrity assurance

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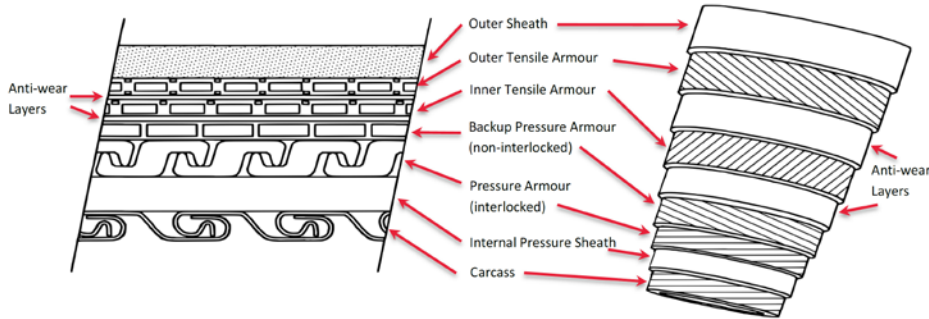
Overview

- Background – Example Riser Configuration
- Riser Assurance Activities
- Advanced FE analysis
 - Confirm ongoing risk management
- Monitoring / inspection program
 - Various techniques
- Pipe inspection / dissection

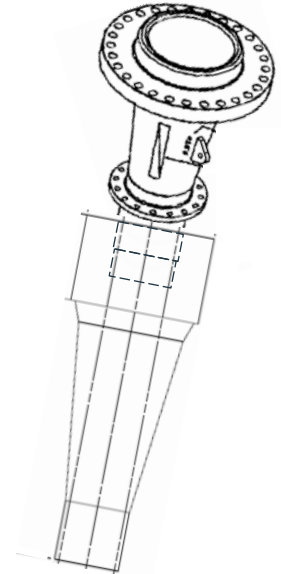


Background – Example Riser Configuration

Riser Structure (Ref. API RP 17B)



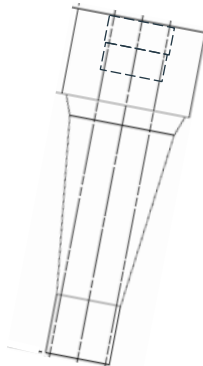
Combined Bend Stiffener & Anchor



Bend Stiffener Anchor (steel)



Riser Bend Stiffener (PU)



Riser Assurance Activities

Objective: validate armour wire integrity on all risers

Pressure testing tends to be considered:

- Flexible pipe structure redundancy in armour wires
 - ~150 tensile armour wires with code utilisation 0.67
- Early breaks / initiation may not be identified using this method

BHGE MAPS[®] inspection

- Can identify **any** unloaded (broken) wire within scan range



Assurance Methods - Inspection

MAPS inspection

- Seeks to identify % armour wire breakage on a flexible riser

Where issues exist, options are:

- Repeat MAPS inspection to verify data
- Consider access restrictions
- Physical inspection
 - Look for physical displacement
 - Hang-off deck, rope access, drone deployment
- Monitoring System
- Verify potential failure mechanisms / risks



Drone / UAV inspection

Easy to Perform on **Opportunistic Basis**

- Best quality / resolution versus previous approaches

Previous Approaches Used:

- Rope Access Inspection
 - Circumstances may mean additional risk (and restrictive mitigations)
 - Personnel / time / cost implications
- Inspection from deck above
 - Poor quality survey due to sub-optimal view

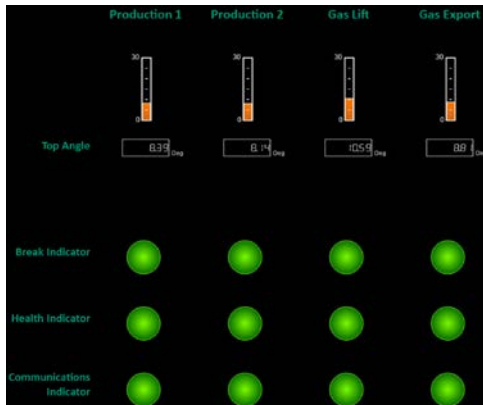


Drone / UAV inspection

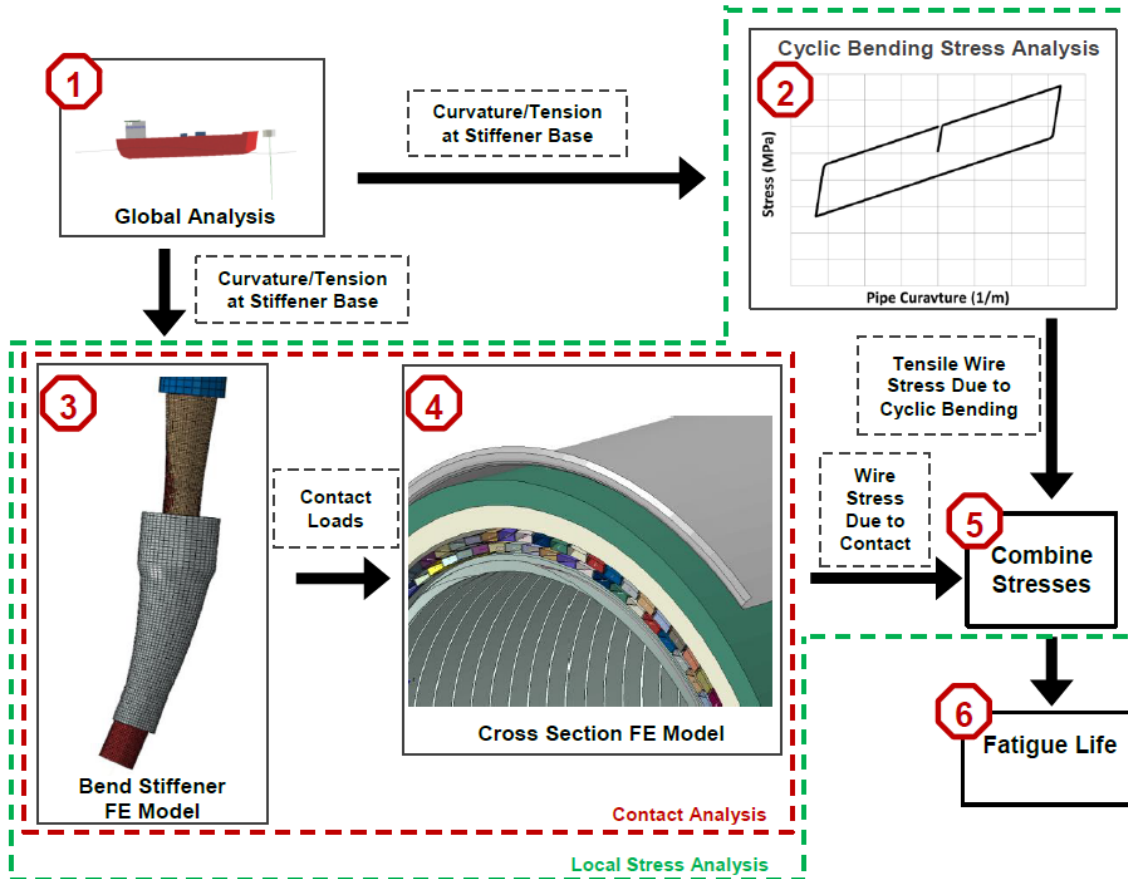


Potential Wire Break Detection / Monitoring

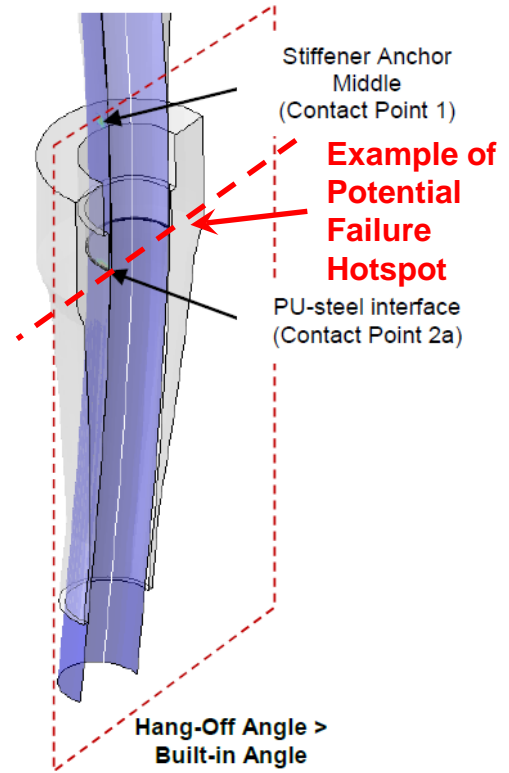
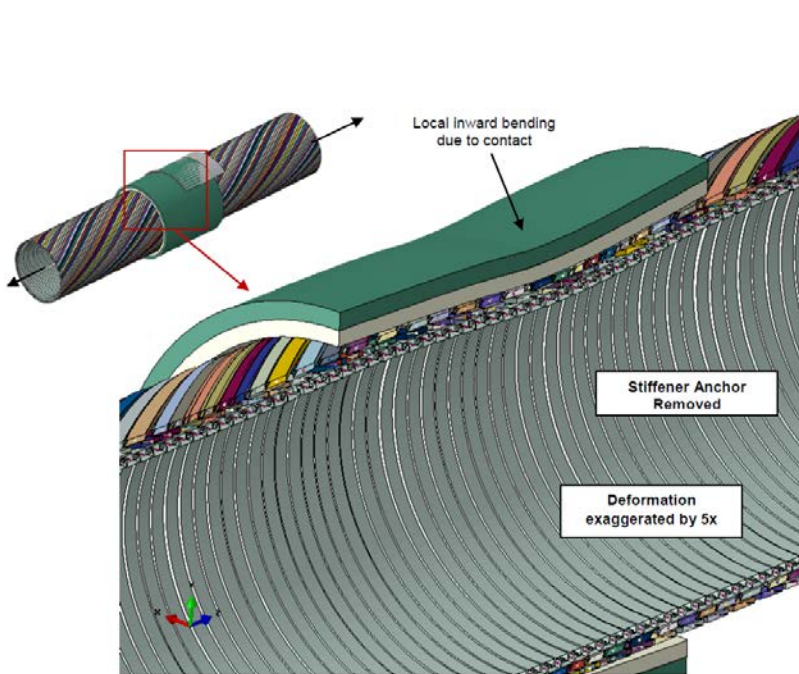
- Detection of potential wire break events
 - Acoustic and accelerometer based system (Pulse)
- Need to consider baselining any new monitoring system
 - establishing of thresholds and known/baseline
- If monitoring system identifies wire break event
 - Verification by MAPS inspection and enact response
- No confirmed breaks to date



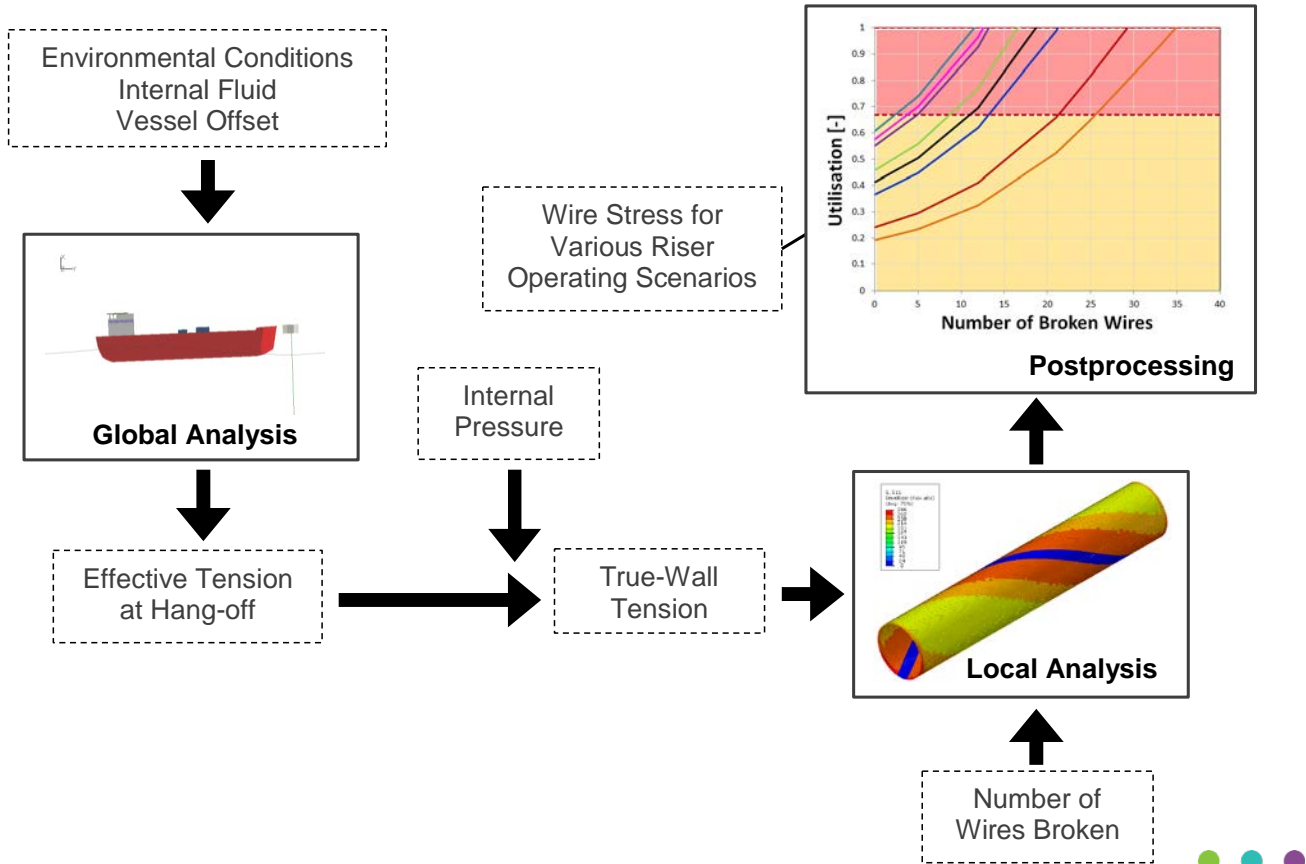
Advanced FE Analysis Methods



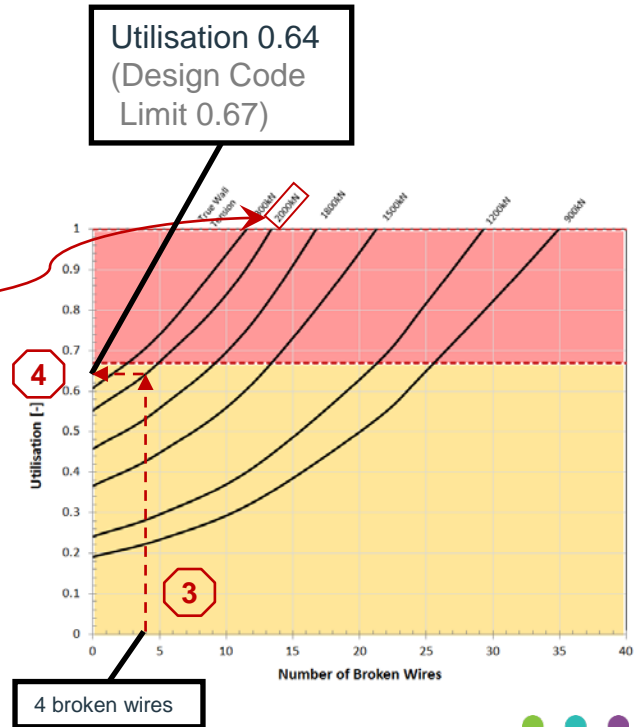
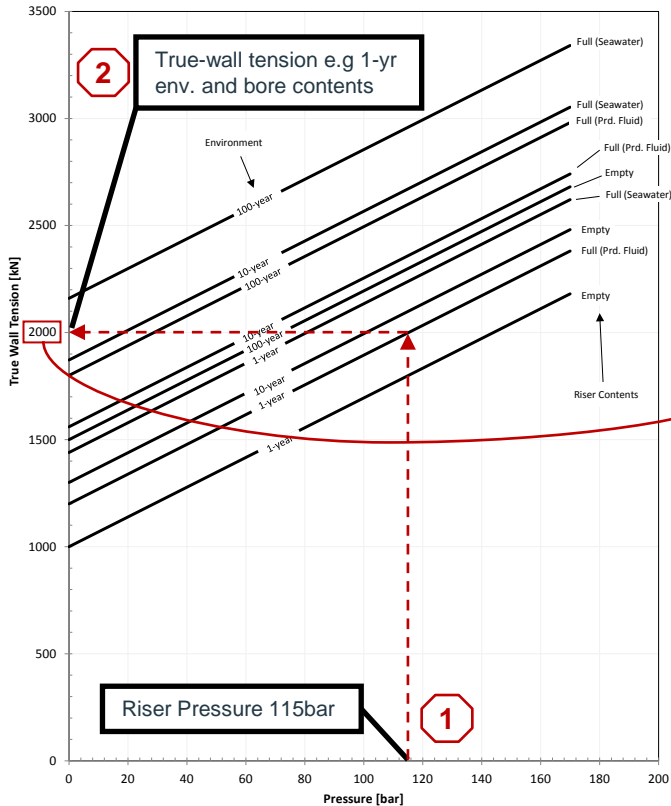
Advanced FE Analysis – Fatigue Assessment



Advanced FE analysis – Individual Wire Breaks



Advanced FE Analysis Output Example



Finite Element Analysis Summary

- When contact stresses are excluded from model:
 - Fatigue life effectively infinite
 - Aligned with original design approach / results
- When local interface contact stresses included
 - Calculated life can be reduced by **orders of magnitude**
- In a non-operating production riser application
 - For example stabilised crude versus gas lifted production
 - Hang-off loads will increase
 - Further reduction in calculated life by factor of ~4
- With limited wire breaks, risk may be managed



Pipe inspection / dissection

- Sample flexible riser section obtained
- Further development activities:
 - Blind testing
 - Various inspection techniques applied by vendor with zero knowledge of wire condition in sample
 - Dissection, further validate;
 - mechanism / in-service inspection / blind testing



Conclusions

- Consider operating conditions in fatigue design
- Ensure all local interfaces are assessed in design
- Ensure assurance measures mitigate specific threats
 - i.e. not generic / “off the shelf”
- Where risks justify, investigate and deploy inspection / monitoring techniques
 - early identification of degradation prior to a failure
 - consider alternative / novel inspection
 - limited previous drone inspection of flexible risers



Thank you.

Questions?

