

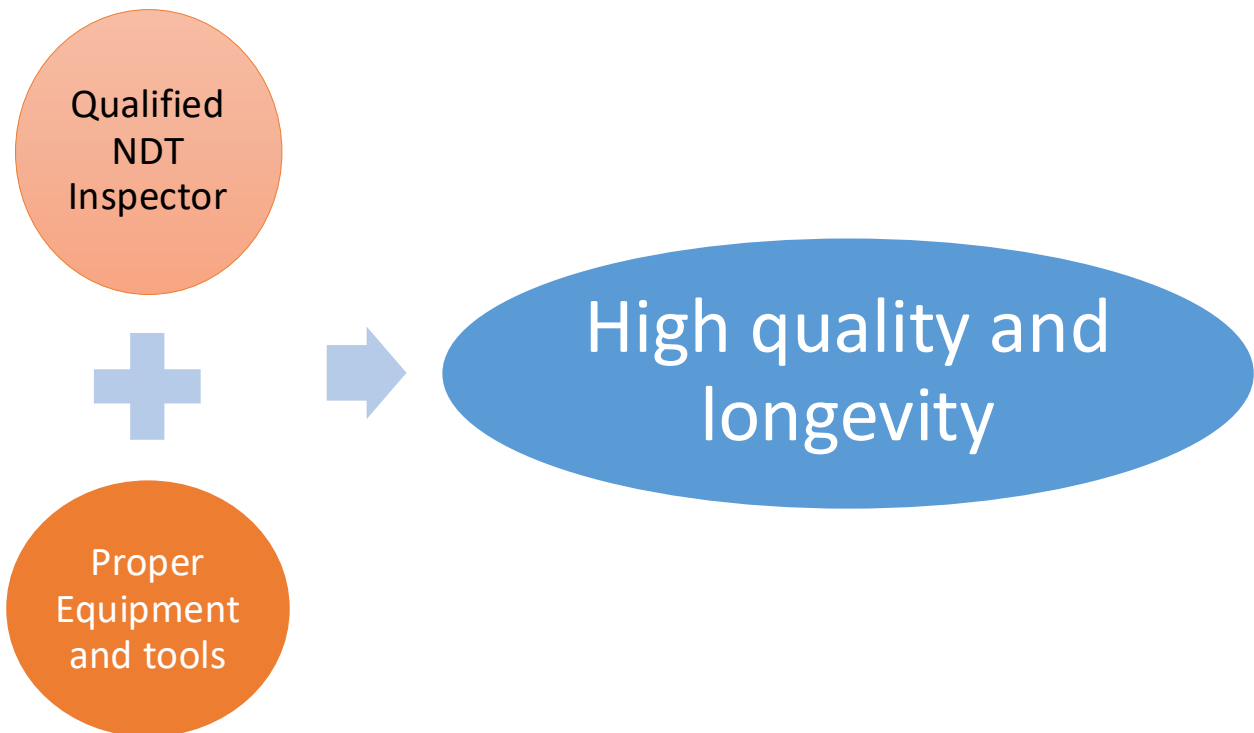
Selection Consideration of NDE in oil and gas

In the selection of a suitable NDE, welding technologists, material manufacturers, and NDE experts should be involved

Introduced by
Abdallah Mohamed Eid Shenana
NDE Consultant –QA/QC Inspector

Content

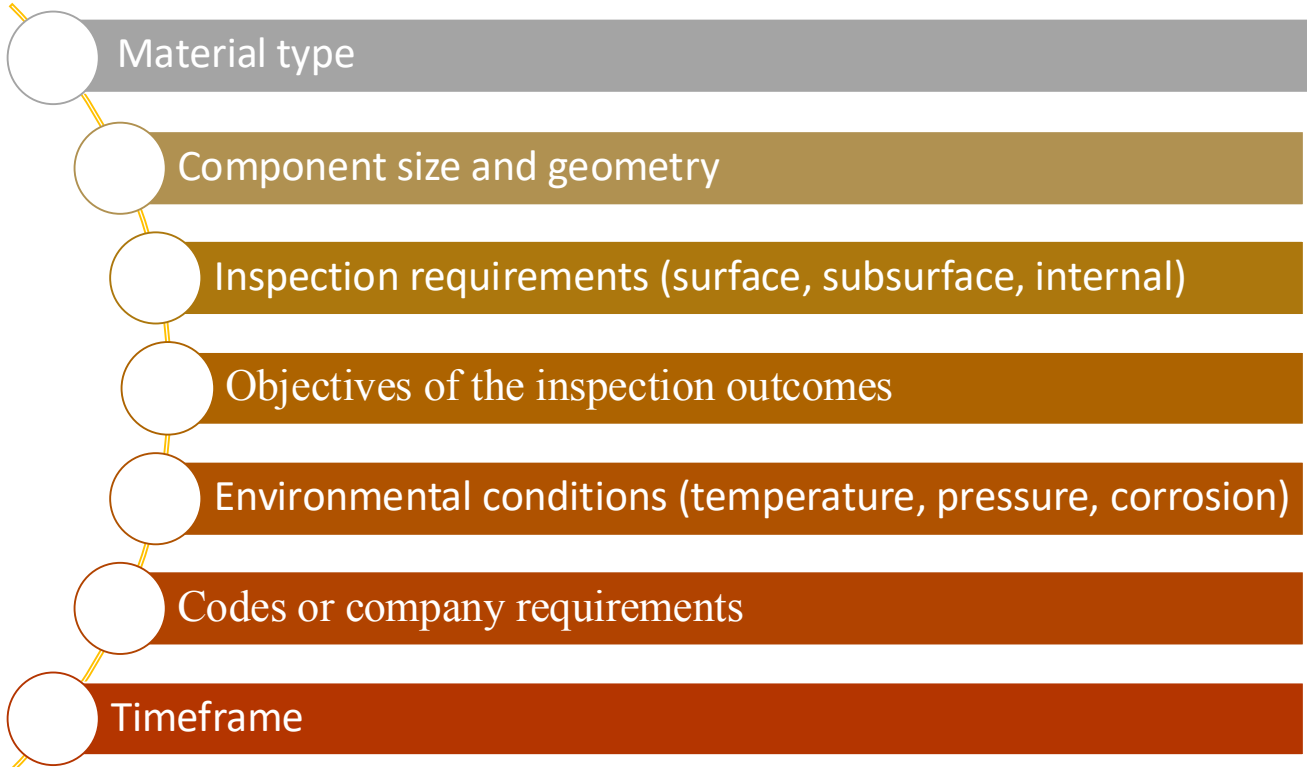
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Introduction

- Non-Destructive Examination (NDE) procedures are critical in the oil and gas sector for guaranteeing the integrity, safety, and reliability of equipment and infrastructure while avoiding damage.
- NDE helps to prevent accidents, failures, and leaks.
- NDE can determine faults, abnormalities, and deterioration in equipment and structures.
- NDE helps detect and assess both internal and external flaws with pipelines, pressure vessels, and other equipment.
- The cost-saving advantages of NDE by reducing unplanned downtime and maintenance expenses

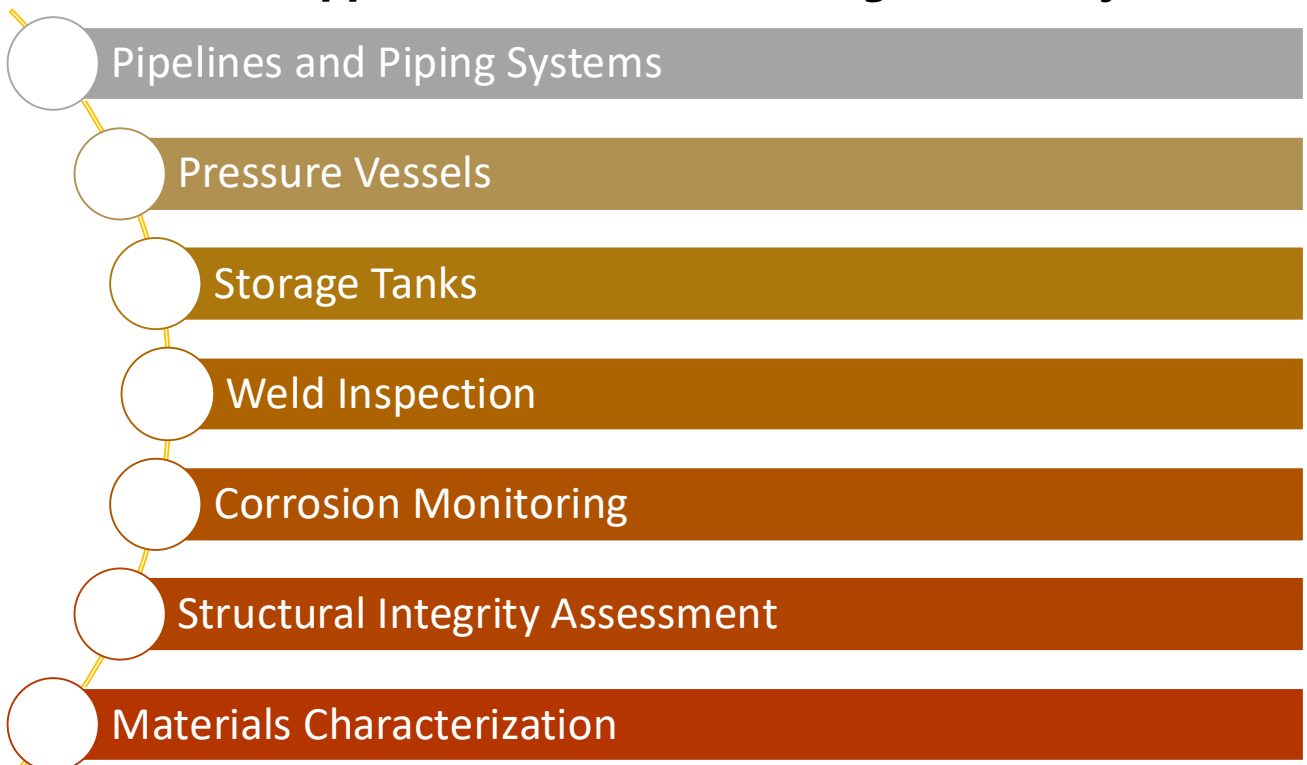
Factors Influencing NDE Selection



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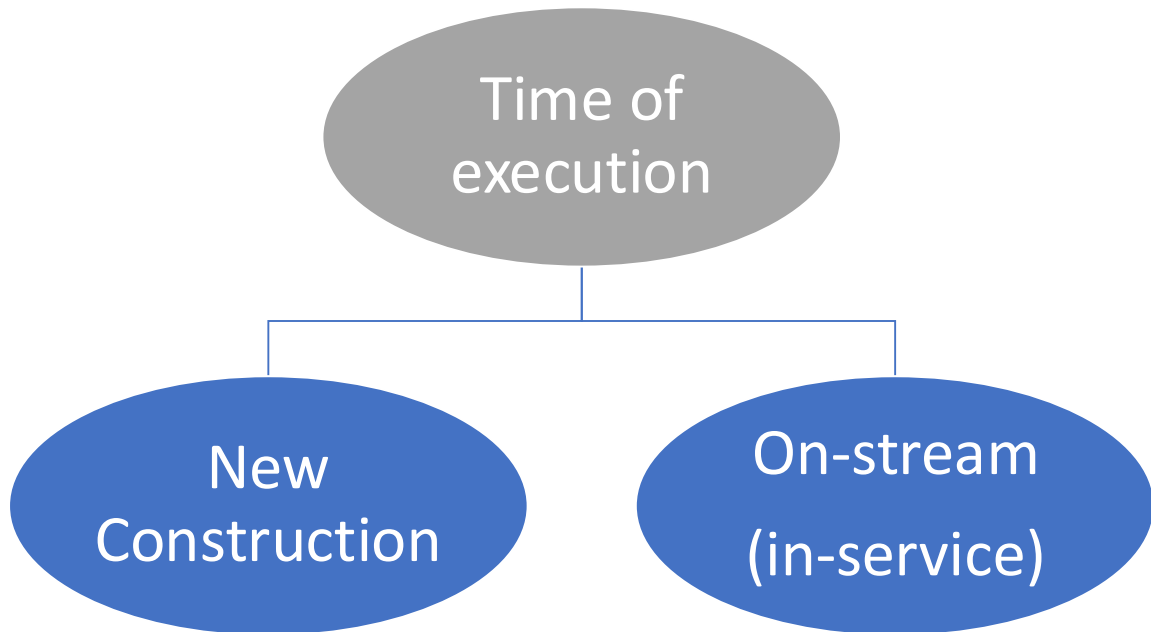
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Applications in the oil and gas industry



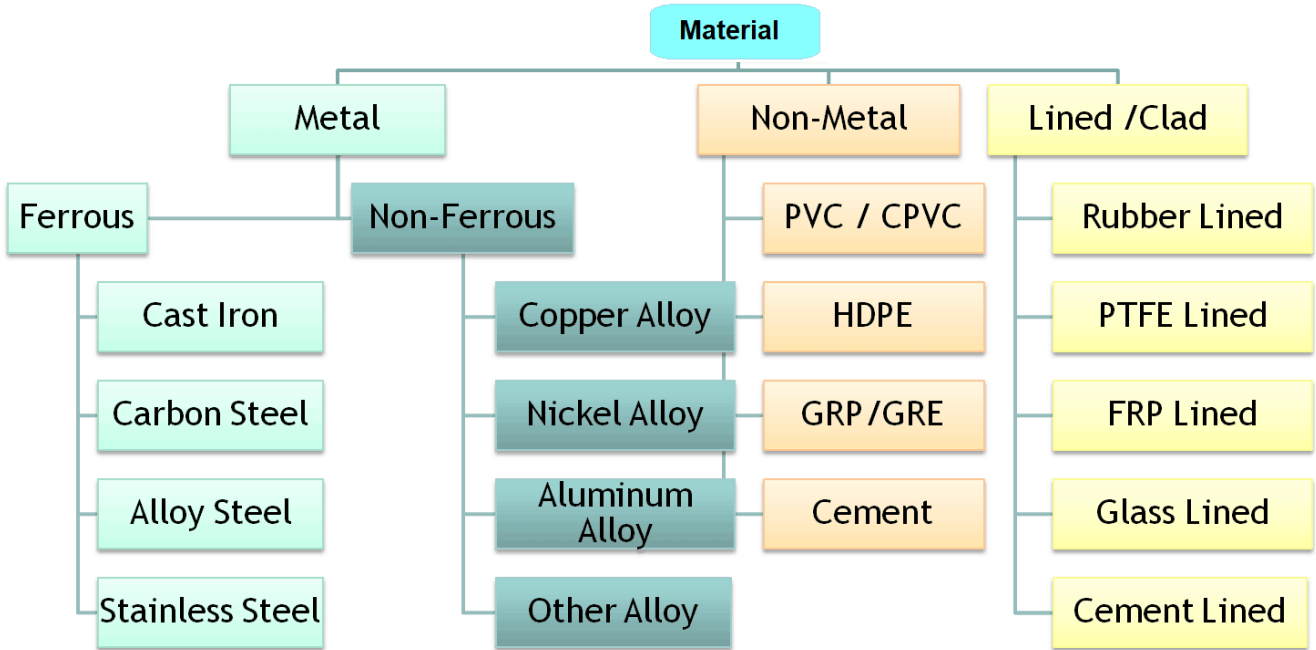
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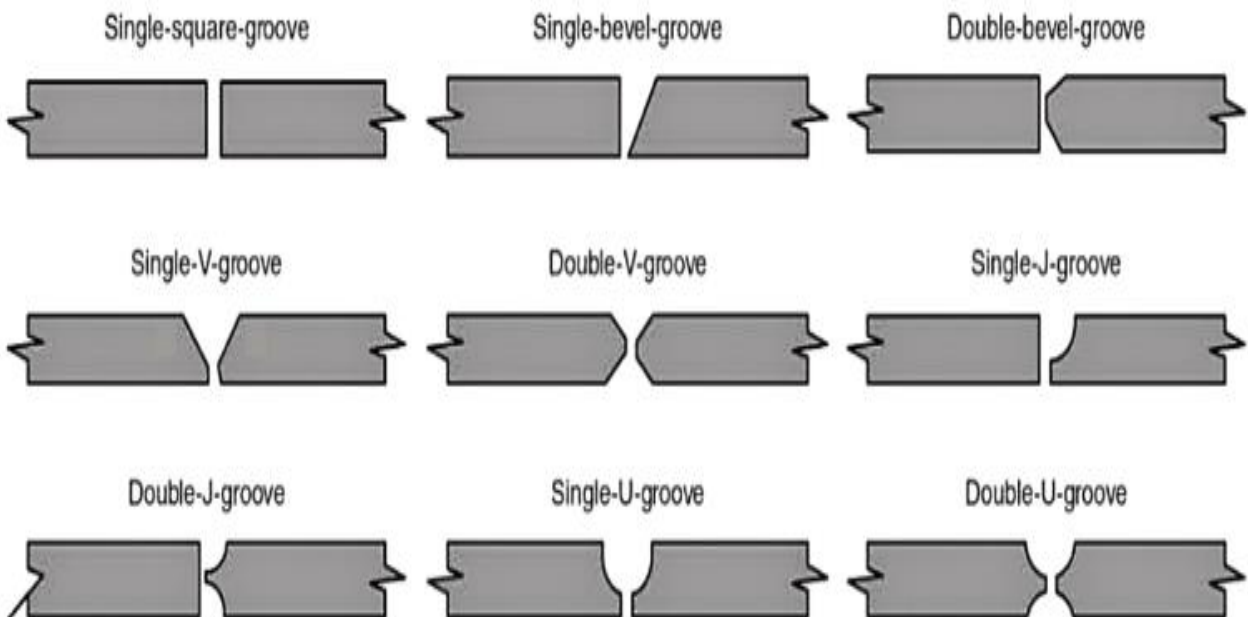


New Construction

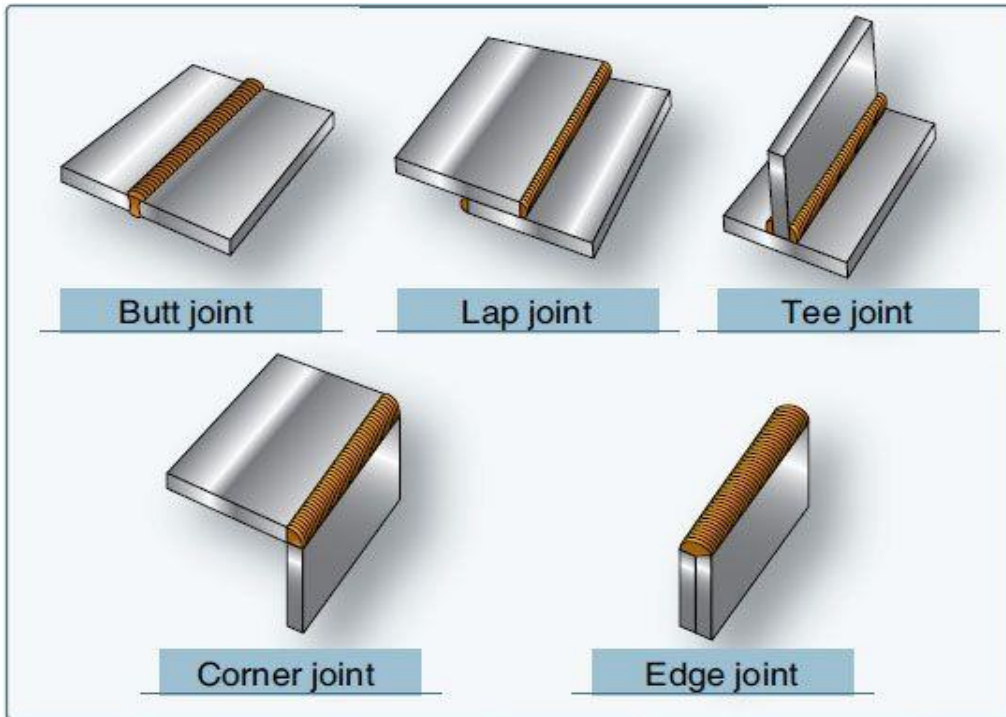
New Construction consideration
Material type



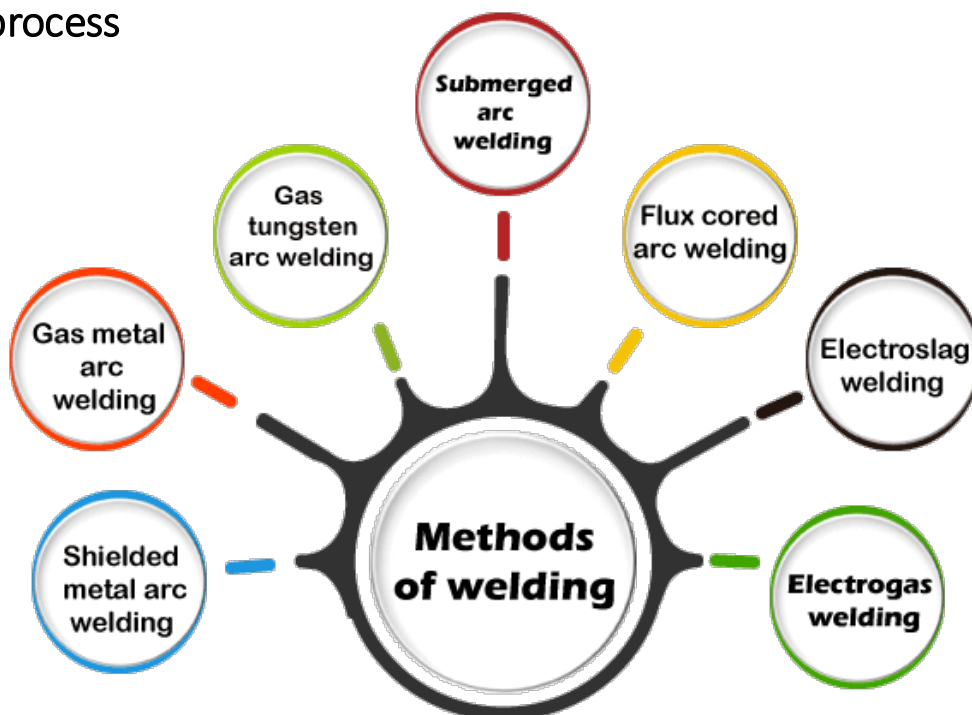
New Construction consideration
Weld design



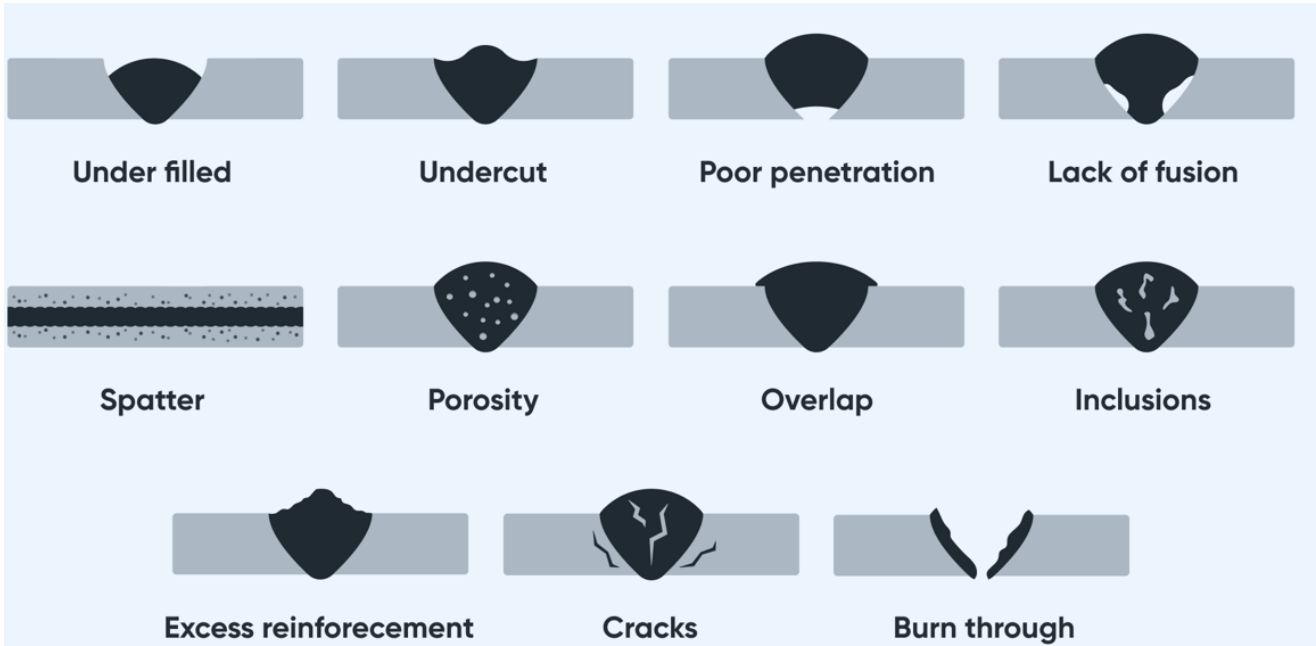
New Construction consideration
Joint type



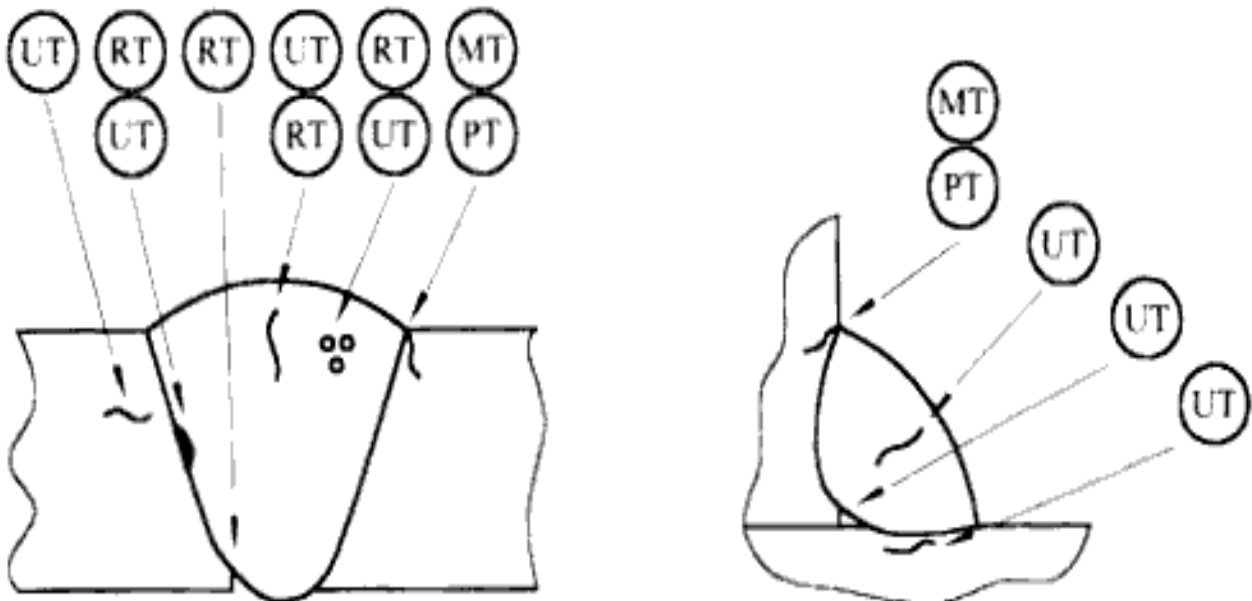
New Construction consideration
Welding process



New Construction consideration
Detects



New Construction consideration
Methods capability



Example

We assume that there are 100 welds CS of pipe 24 inches with a thickness of 50 mm

Required to do volumetric and surface test

Radiographic test

Source activity = 40 Cu

circumference

$$24 * 3.14 * 25.4 = 1920 \text{ mm}$$

Number of films

$$1920 \text{ mm} \setminus 480 \text{ mm} = 5 \text{ films}$$

Films exposure time

$$5 \text{ film} * 11 \text{ min} = 55 \text{ minutes per joint} \sim 1 \text{ hour}$$

Time for 100 joints

$$1 \text{ hour} * 100 \text{ joints} = 100 \text{ hour} \setminus 8 \text{h shift} = 12.5 \text{ shift}$$

Development, evaluation, reporting, reshoot and repair

Phased array ultrasonic test

circumference

$$24 * 3.14 * 25.4 = 1920 \text{ mm} + 10 \% \text{ overlap}$$



Joint time for both sides

10 min per joint



Time for 100 joints

$$10 \text{ min} * 100 \text{ joints} = 17\text{h} \setminus 8\text{h shift} = 2.25 \text{ shift}$$



evaluation and reporting

In- service

Introduction

- Refineries and chemical plants contain many different processing units, each having its own combination of aggressive process streams and temperature/pressure conditions.
 - API 571 is a recommended practice (RP) that discusses a total of 67 damage mechanisms that are applicable to oil refineries, petrochemicals, and other industrial applications.
1. Identification of existing or future damage and anticipated rates of degradation
 2. Development of inspection and monitoring plans
 3. Implementation and monitoring of integrity operating windows (IOWs)
 4. Development of corrosion control documents (CCDs)
 5. Implementation of Risk-Based Inspection (RBI) programs
 6. Conducting Fitness-For-Service(FFS) assessments

- Fitness-For-Service (FFS) assessments are quantitative engineering evaluations that are performed to demonstrate the structural integrity of an in-service component containing a flaw or damage.
- The first step in a fitness-for-service assessment performed in accordance with API 579-1/ASME FFS-1 is to identify the flaw type and the cause of damage. Proper identification of damage mechanisms for components containing flaws or other forms of deterioration is also the first step in performing a Risk-Based Inspection (RBI) in accordance with API RP 580.

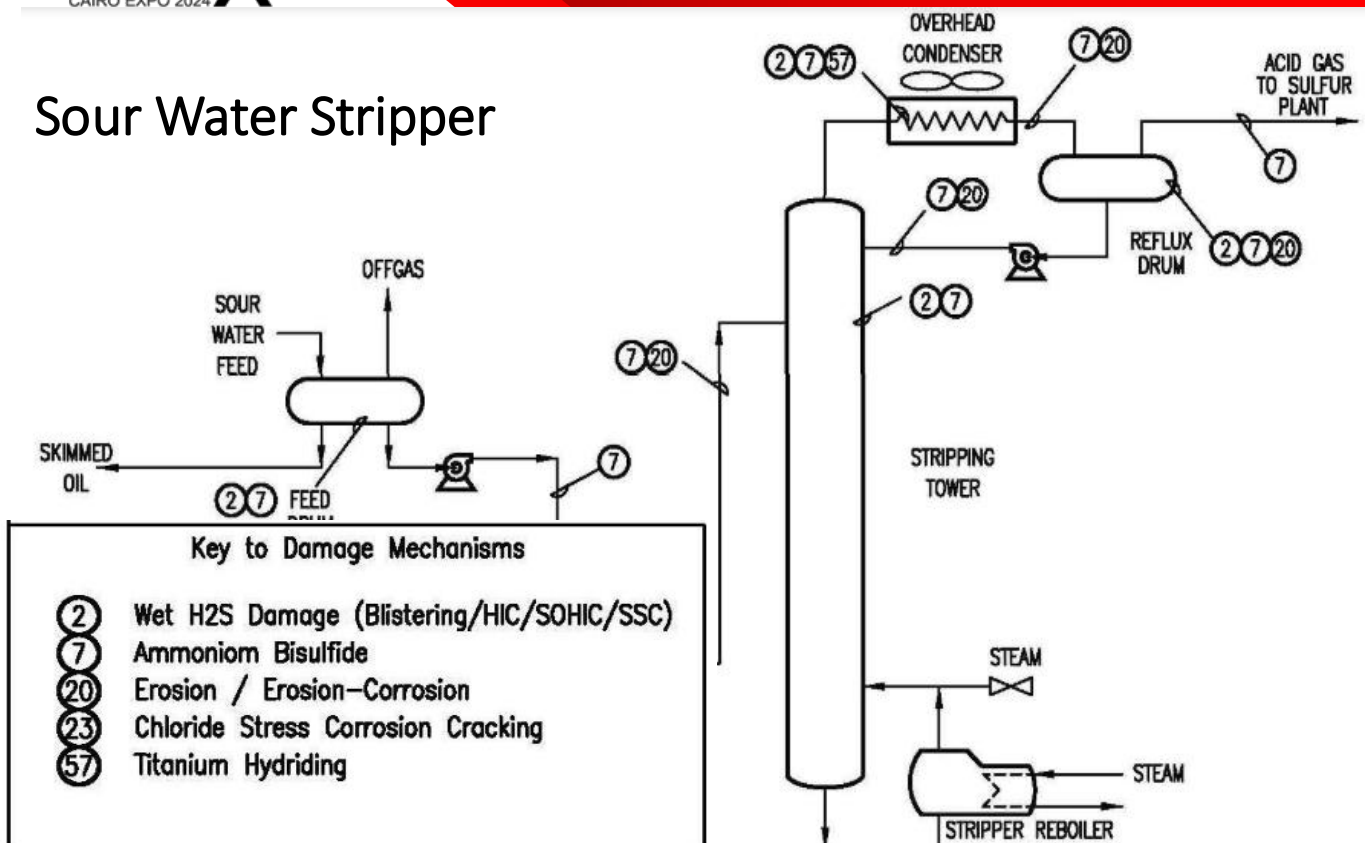
Factors Influencing NDE Selection

- Description of the damage mechanism.
- Affected Materials
- Critical Factors affect the damage mechanism.
- Affected Units or Equipment
- Appearance or Morphology of Damage
- Prevention/ Mitigation
- Inspection and Monitoring: (NDE)

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Sour Water Stripper



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Ammonium Bisulfide Corrosion (Alkaline Sour Water)

- Nitrogen in the feed is converted to ammonia (NH₃) and reacts with hydrogen sulfide (H₂S) to form ammonium bisulfide (NH₄HS)

Affected Materials

- Carbon steel is less resistant.
- 300 Series SS, duplex SS, aluminum alloys and nickel base alloys are more resistant, depending on ammonium bisulfide (NH₄HS) concentration and velocity

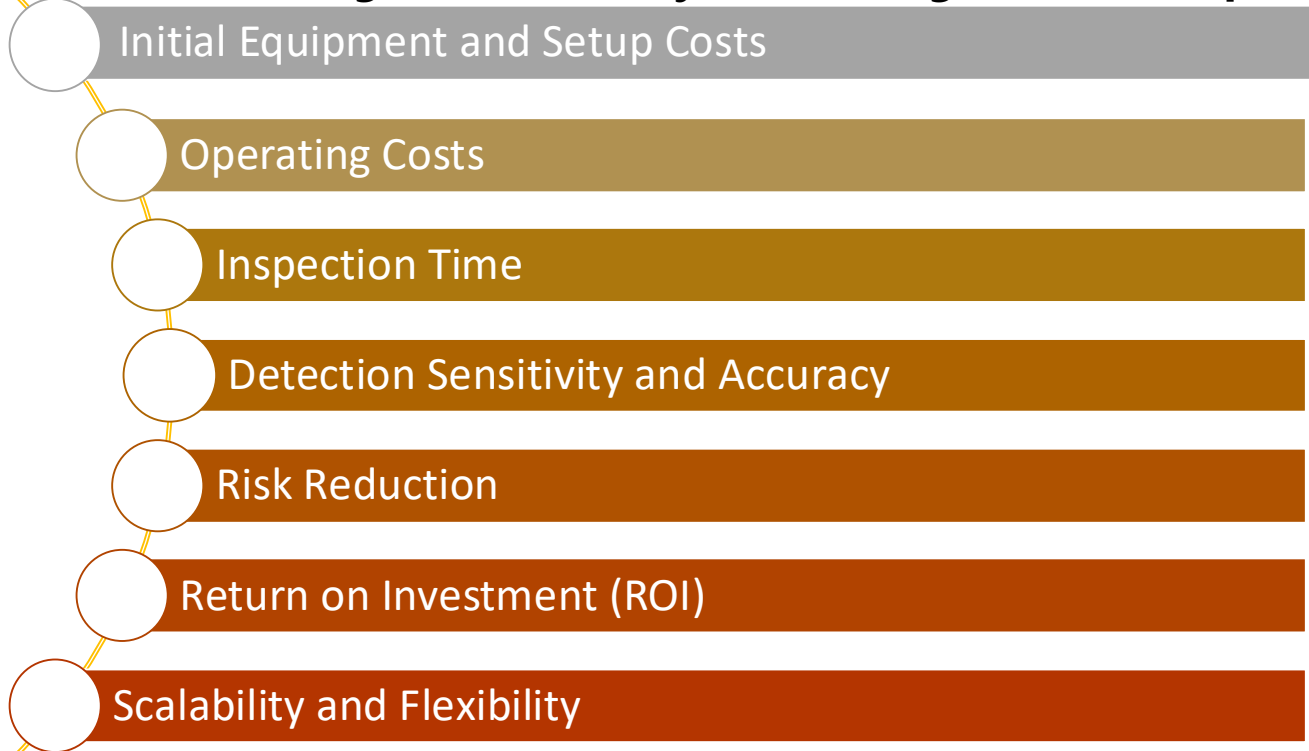
Affected Units or Equipment

- Air cooler
- Exchanger
- Piping
- Drums

Inspection and Monitoring

- UT scanning and/or RT profile thickness of high and low velocity areas
- UT at high NH₄HS concentrations.
- IRIS, RFT and flux leakage inspection of steel
- ECT inspect non-magnetic tubes.

When considering cost efficiency in selecting NDT techniques



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Conclusion

- Selection Process for NDE Methods
- Assessing the inspection requirements
- Considering the factors discussed earlier
- Conducting feasibility studies and cost analysis



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Thank you