



Review of Methods for Assessing the Remaining Strength of Corroded Pipe

PHMSA Public Meeting, Anomaly Assessment and Repair Workshop
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- Vinod Chauhan – Principal Consultant and Principal Investigator
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- Advantica led a group sponsored project in the late 1990's to develop an updated method for assessing the remaining strength of corroded pipe
- Funded by 8 operators and 2 regulators
- A large database of burst test results on pipe with simulated corrosion defects was generated
- Outcome of the work led to development of the method now called LPC (Line Pipe Corrosion)
- Method embodied in British Standard BS 7910 and DNV RP-F101

- Advantica currently conducting a project for PRCI and PHMSA aimed at removing known gaps in current assessment methods
- Project #153 addresses assessment of:
 - Corroded high strength pipe (up to grade X100)
 - Corroded low toughness pipe
 - Corroded pipe subject to cyclic pressure loading
 - Corroded pipe subject to combined internal pressure and external loading

- PHMSA sponsored research with Advantica to investigate performance of methods used by the pipeline industry to predict the failure pressure of corroded pipe
- Methods investigated were
 - ASME B31G
 - Modified ASME B31G
 - RSTRENG
 - LPC-1
 - SHELL92
 - PCORRC
- Results of the work described in Advantica Report 6781 Issue 5.0 – “A Review of Methods for Assessing the Remaining Strength of Corroded Pipelines”

- Predicted failure pressures compared against a database of burst tests
- AGA/PRCI Database – used to validate ASME B31G and RSTRENG
- Advantica Database
 - Corrosion Group Sponsored Project led by Advantica [completed]
 - Research Projects for pipeline operators – includes tests on grade X80 and X100 pipe [ongoing]
- Public Domain
 - ASME IPC/OMAE Proceedings
 - Petrobras/Korean Gas Corporation/University of Waterloo

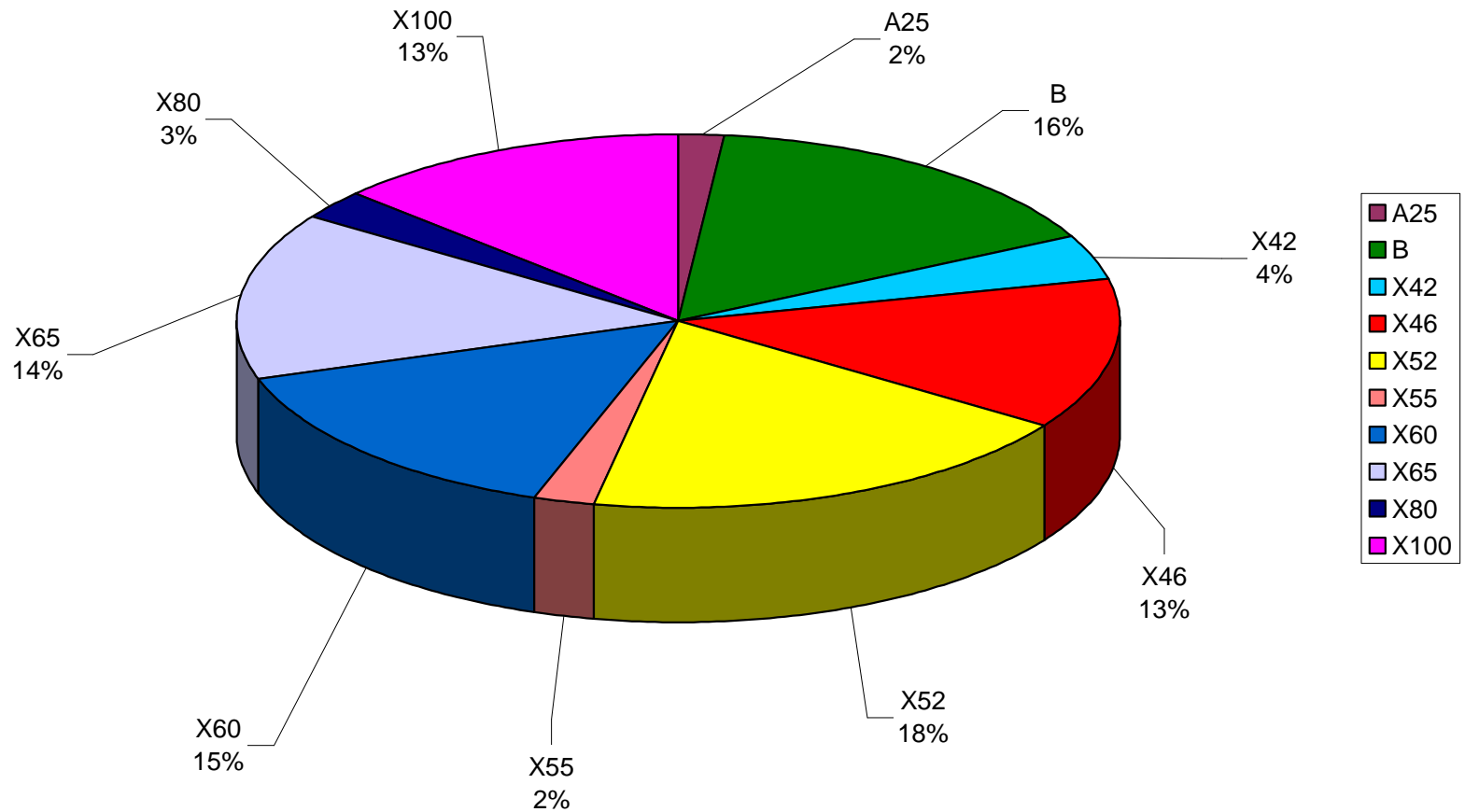
- Primary focus was to concentrate on tests with **isolated, axially oriented** defects in pipe subject only to **internal pressure loading**
- Tests excluded from the database
 - Tests with pressure reversals
 - Tests with closely spaced interacting defects or coincident with seam/girth welds
 - Tests on pipe subject to internal pressure and axial/bending loads
 - Test results suspect, e.g. early tests on grade B pipe conducted by Battelle (contained in the AGA/PRCI Database)
- To summarize the following test results were used
 - Pipe with real and machined metal loss defects
 - Pipe with isolated defects
 - Pipe subjected only to internal pressure loading
 - Vessel and Ring Expansion tests

Test Database - Overview

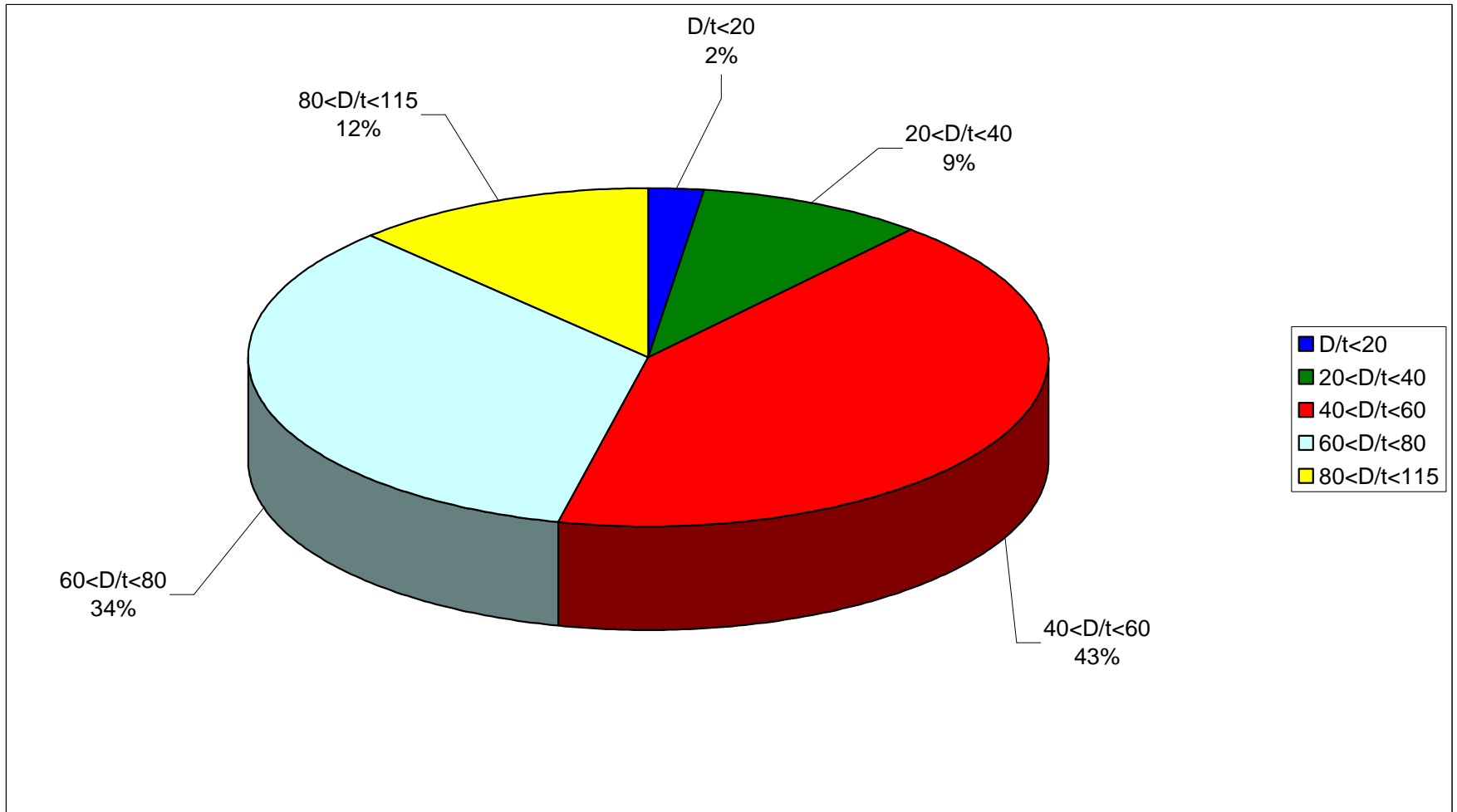
- 313 test points listed in Appendix A of the report

	INDEX	Source Reference	Grade	D/t	Defect Type	$\frac{L}{\sqrt{Dt}}$	$\frac{d}{t}$	$\frac{YS}{SMYS}$	$\frac{UTS}{SMTS}$	$\frac{YS}{UTS}$	Failure Mode	Failure Pressure (psi)
Unique Number for each test	INDEX 1	PRCI-001	X52	78.5	Real	0.738	0.382	1.129	1.153	0.771	L	1623
	INDEX 2	PRCI-002	X52	78.5	Real	0.665	0.382	1.129	1.153	0.771	L	1620
	INDEX 3	PRCI-003	X52	78.5	Real	1.255	0.411	1.129	1.153	0.771	R	1700
Data Source and Reference	INDEX 4	PRCI-004	X52	80.0	Real	1.640	0.640	1.227	1.221	0.792	R	1670
	INDEX 5	PRCI-005	X52	78.9	Real	1.407	0.550	1.131	1.141	0.781	R	1525
	INDEX 6	PRCI-006	B	63.7	Real	0.997	0.719	1.157	1.100	0.614	L	1100
Pipe Grade (API 5L)	INDEX 7	PRCI-007	B	63.7	Real	1.579	0.666	1.157	1.100	0.614	L	1165
	INDEX 8	PRCI-008	B	63.7	Real	1.745	0.666	1.157	1.100	0.614	R	1220
	INDEX 9	PRCI-009	B	64.9	Real	0.587	0.705	1.194	1.098	0.634	L	1040
Pipe Diameter / Wall Thickness	INDEX 10	PRCI-010	B	64.0	Real	1.417	0.752	1.194	1.098	0.634	L	1165
	INDEX 11	PRCI-011	B	65.8	Real	0.676	0.715	1.194	1.098	0.634	L	1020
	INDEX 12	PRCI-012	B	65.8	Real	0.760	0.600	1.194	1.098	0.634	L	1215
	INDEX 13	PRCI-013	B	65.8	Real	0.845	0.630	1.194	1.098	0.634	L	1320
Real or Machined	INDEX 14	PRCI-014	B	65.8	Real	0.929	0.715	1.194	1.098	0.634	L	1320
	INDEX 15	PRCI-015	B	63.2	Real	1.242	0.661	1.194	1.098	0.634	L	1335
	INDEX 16	PRCI-016	B	64.9	Real	0.671	0.508	1.194	1.098	0.634	L	1350
Normalised Defect Length	INDEX 17	PRCI-017	B	64.9	Real	1.007	0.649	1.194	1.098	0.634	L	1375
	INDEX 18	PRCI-018	B	64.0	Real	1.250	0.640	1.194	1.098	0.634	L	1438
	INDEX 19	PRCI-019	B	65.8	Real	0.591	0.715	1.194	1.098	0.634	L	1450
Normalised Defect Depth	INDEX 20	PRCI-020	B	64.0	Real	0.750	0.669	1.194	1.098	0.634	L	1200
	INDEX 21	PRCI-021	B	64.0	Real	0.750	0.779	1.194	1.098	0.634	L	1490
	INDEX 22	PRCI-022	B	64.0	Real	0.833	0.584	1.194	1.098	0.634	L	1520
	INDEX 23	PRCI-023	B	64.0	Real	0.667	0.501	1.194	1.098	0.634	L	1520
	INDEX 24	PRCI-024	B	64.0	Real	0.750	0.472	1.194	1.098	0.634	L	1520
	INDEX 25	PRCI-025	B	64.0	Real	1.667	0.723	1.194	1.098	0.634	R	1510

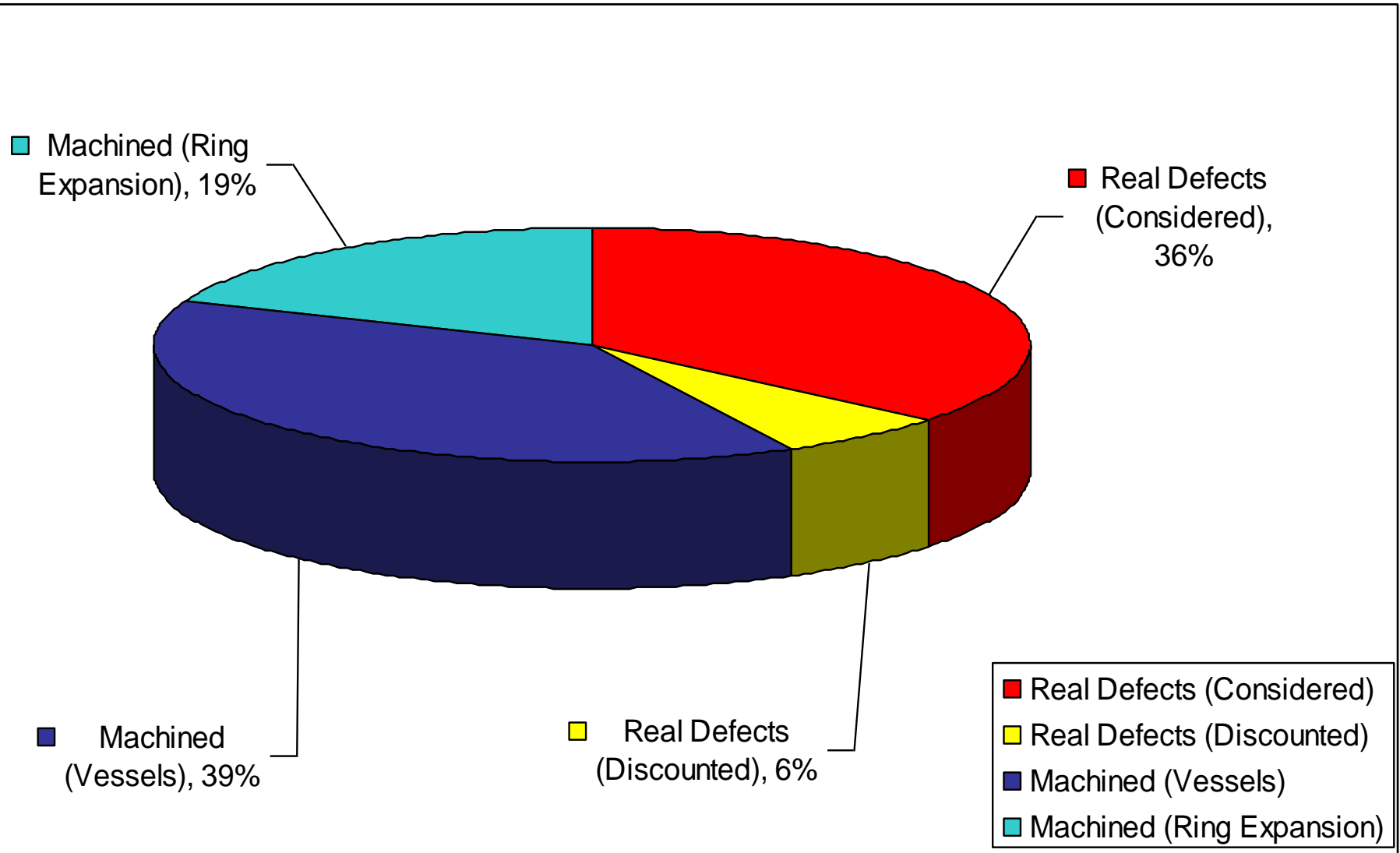
Test Database – Material Grade Split



Test Database - Split by D/t Ratio



Test Database - Split by Defect Type



Test Database - Overview

- 59 ring expansion tests
- 133 tests conducted on pipe with real corrosion defects
- 180 tests conducted on pipe with machined defects
- 79 recorded as leaks and 161 as ruptures (remainder not documented)

52-inch OD Grade X100 Vessel Test



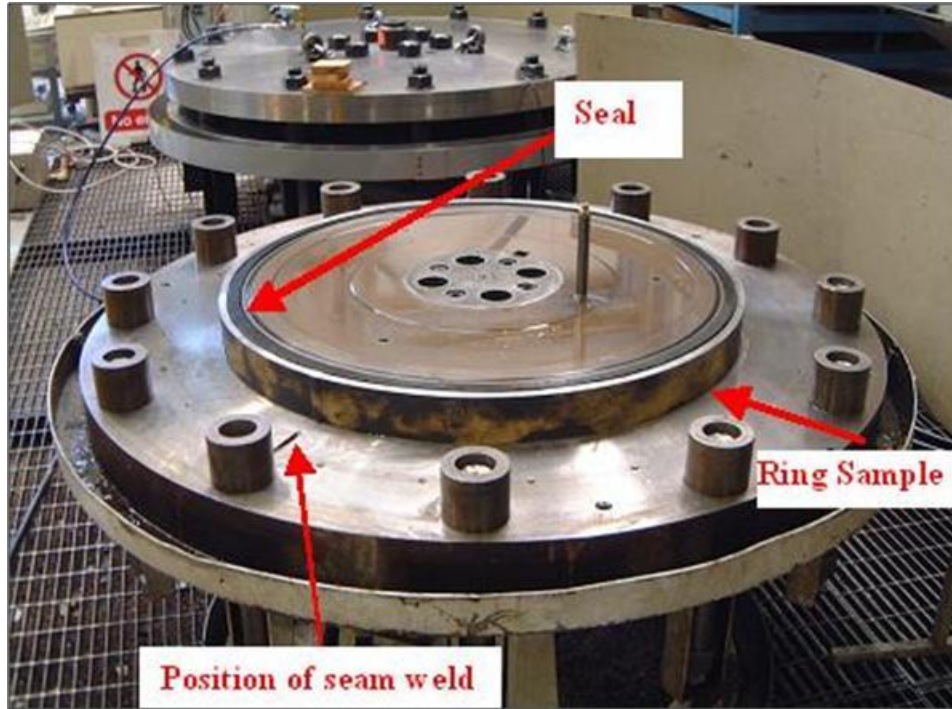
**Fabricated Vessel with
Machined Defect Located
at Center of Vessel**

**Machined Axial
Groove Defect**



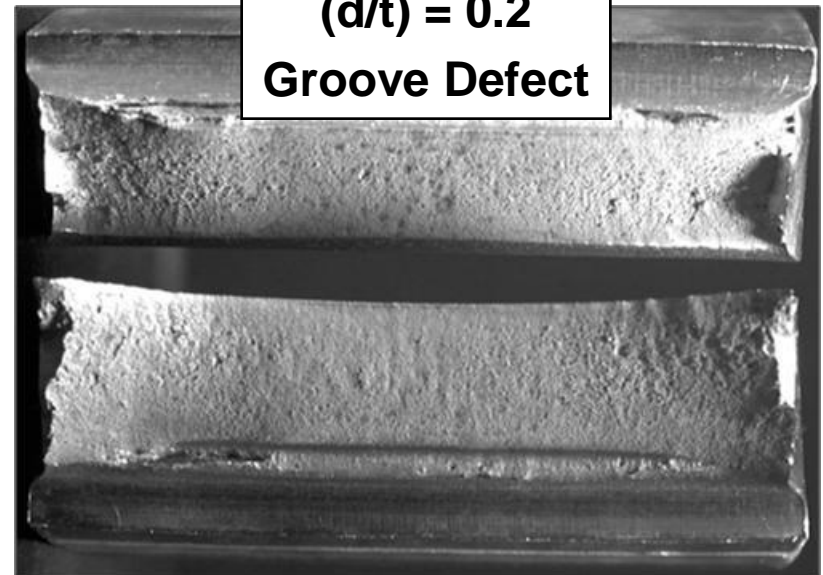
Vessel Rupture

Hydraulic Ring Expansion Test Set Up



**Test Procedure
Consistent with
ASTM A370**

**Fracture Face
(d/t) = 0.2
Groove Defect**



**Seam Weld - 12 o'clock Position
Defect - 9 o'clock Position**

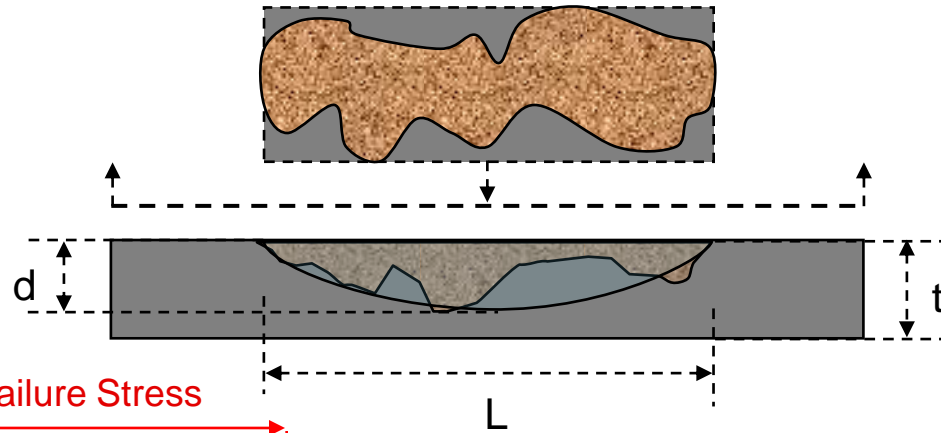
- ASME B31G developed by Battelle for PRCI/AGA NG-18 Project (1970's)
- Basic form of the toughness independent failure equation for axially orientated surface breaking defects

The diagram shows the ASME B31G failure equation for axially orientated surface breaking defects. The equation is:

$$\sigma_f = \sigma \left[\frac{1 - \left(\frac{A}{A_o} \right)}{1 - \frac{1}{M} \left(\frac{A}{A_o} \right)} \right]$$

Annotations in red text with arrows pointing to the corresponding parts of the equation:

- Failure Stress** points to σ_f .
- Flow Stress** points to σ .
- Folias (bulging) correction factor** points to M .
- Ratio of the area of a part wall defect to a reference area** points to $\frac{A}{A_o}$ in both the numerator and denominator.



Ratio of the area of a part wall defect to a reference area

Failure Stress

$$\frac{L}{\sqrt{Dt}} \leq 4.479 \quad \sigma_f = 1.1 * SMYS \left[\frac{1 - \left(\frac{A}{A_o} \right)}{1 - \frac{1}{M} \left(\frac{A}{A_o} \right)} \right]$$

$$\frac{L}{\sqrt{Dt}} > 4.479 \quad \sigma_f = 1.1 * SMYS \left[1 - \frac{d}{t} \right]$$

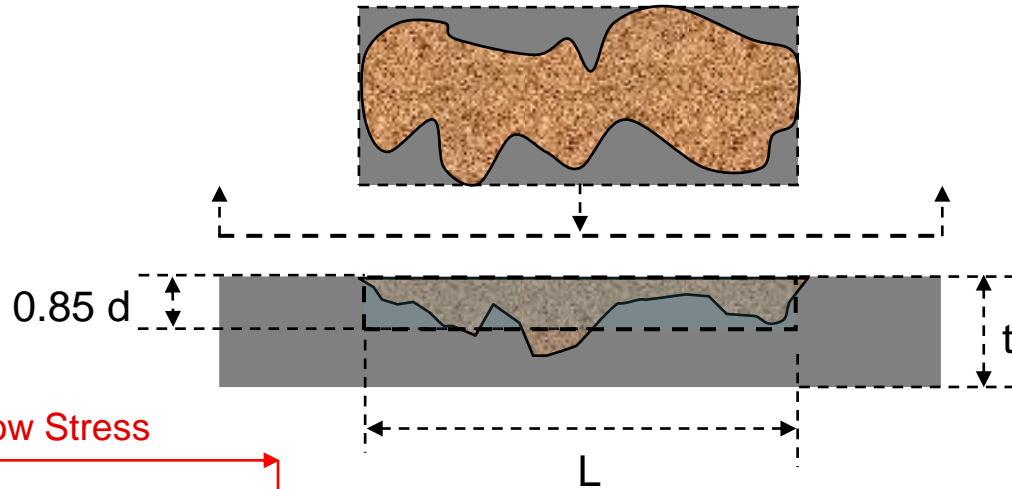
$$A = \frac{2}{3} L * d \quad A_o = L * t$$

$$M = \sqrt{1 + 0.8 \left[\frac{L}{\sqrt{Dt}} \right]^2}$$

Flow Stress

Folias (bulging) Factor

Modified ASME B31G



Ratio of the area of a part wall defect to a reference area

$$\sigma_f = (SMYS + 10,000 \text{ psi}) \left[\frac{1 - \frac{A}{A_o}}{1 - \frac{1}{M} \frac{A}{A_o}} \right]$$

$$A = 0.85 L * d, \text{ inch}^2$$

$$A_o = L * t, \text{ inch}^2$$

$$\frac{L}{\sqrt{DT}} \leq 7.071 : M = \sqrt{1 + 0.6275 \left[\frac{L}{\sqrt{DT}} \right]^2 - 0.003375 \left[\frac{L}{\sqrt{DT}} \right]^4}$$

$$\frac{L}{\sqrt{DT}} > 7.071 : M = 3.3 + 0.032 \left[\frac{L}{\sqrt{DT}} \right]^2$$

Failure Stress

Folias (bulging) Factor

Flow Stress

Failure Stress

$$\sigma_f = (SMYS + 10,000 \text{ psi})$$

$$\left[\frac{1 - \left(\frac{A}{A_o} \right)}{1 - \frac{1}{M} \left(\frac{A}{A_o} \right)} \right]$$

Ratio of the area of a part wall defect to a reference area

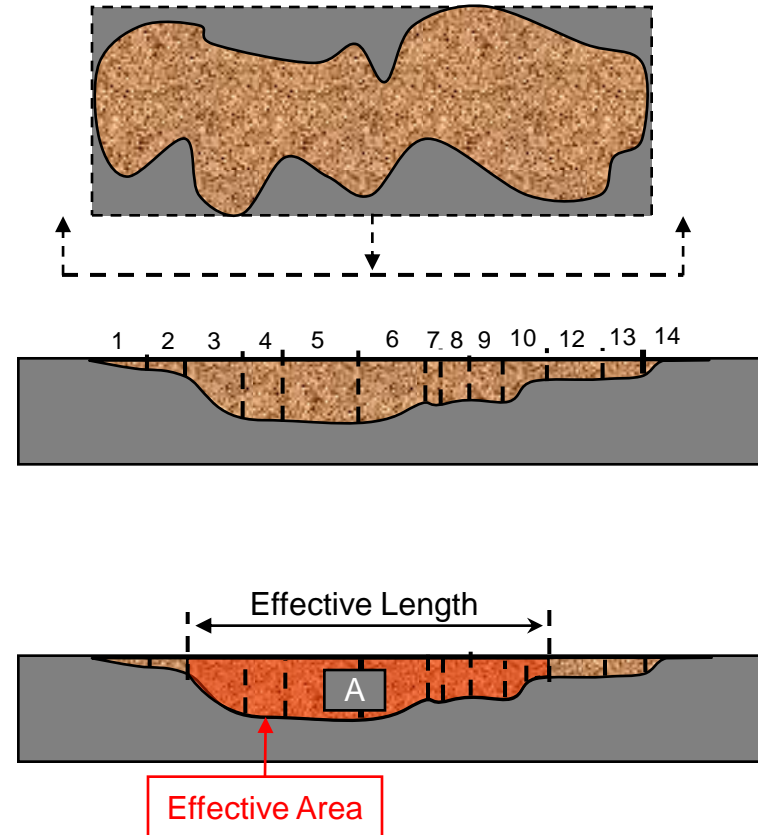
$$A = L * d, \text{ inch}^2$$

$$A_o = L * t, \text{ inch}^2$$

$$\frac{L}{\sqrt{DT}} \leq 7.071: M = \sqrt{1 + 0.6275 \left[\frac{L}{\sqrt{DT}} \right]^2 - 0.003375 \left[\frac{L}{\sqrt{DT}} \right]^4}$$

$$\frac{L}{\sqrt{DT}} > 7.071: M = 3.3 + 0.032 \left[\frac{L}{\sqrt{DT}} \right]^2$$

Folias (bulging) Factor

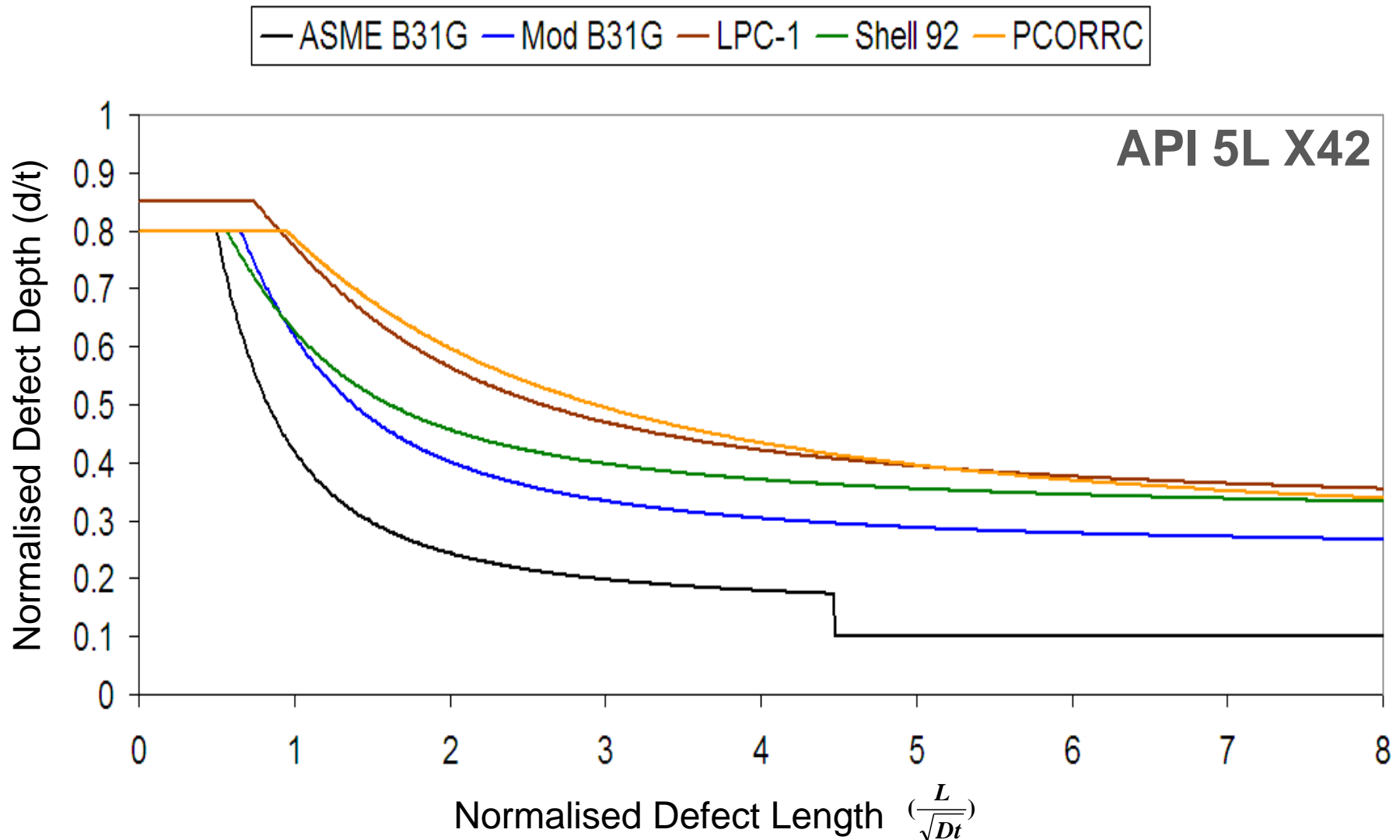


Failure Pressure = Minimum Predicted Failure Pressure for all combinations of trapezoids

Defect Assessment Methods Studied

Method	Origin of Basic Equation	Flow Stress, $\bar{\sigma}$, Definition	Defect Shape	Folias Factor (M)
NG-18	AGA NG-18 Toughness Independent Equation	$\sigma_{SMYS} + 10,000$ psi	Rectangular	$\sqrt{1 + 0.6275 \left(\frac{L}{\sqrt{Dt}} \right)^2 - 0.003375 \left(\frac{L}{\sqrt{Dt}} \right)^4}$
ASME B31G	AGA NG-18 Toughness Independent Equation	$1.1 \sigma_{SMYS}$	Parabolic (shape factor 0.67)	$\sqrt{1 + 0.8 \left(\frac{L}{\sqrt{Dt}} \right)^2}$ for $\frac{L}{\sqrt{Dt}} \leq 4.479$
Modified ASME B31G	AGA NG-18 Toughness Independent Equation	$\sigma_{SMYS} + 10,000$ psi	Arbitrary (shape factor 0.85)	$\sqrt{1 + 0.6275 \left(\frac{L}{\sqrt{Dt}} \right)^2 - 0.003375 \left(\frac{L}{\sqrt{Dt}} \right)^4}$ for $\frac{L}{\sqrt{Dt}} \leq 7.071$ $3.3 + 0.032 \left(\frac{L}{\sqrt{Dt}} \right)^2$ for $\frac{L}{\sqrt{Dt}} > 7.071$
RSTRENG	AGA NG-18 Toughness Independent Equation	$\sigma_{SMYS} + 10,000$ psi	Effective area and length (river bottom)	Consistent with Modified ASME B31G
LPC-1	AGA NG-18 Toughness Independent Equation	σ_{SMTS}	Rectangular	$\sqrt{1 + 0.31 \left(\frac{L}{\sqrt{Dt}} \right)^2}$ for all defect lengths
SHELL92	AGA NG-18 Toughness Independent Equation	$0.9 \sigma_{SMTS}$	Rectangular	$\sqrt{1 + 0.8 \left(\frac{L}{\sqrt{Dt}} \right)^2}$ for all defect lengths
PCORRC	Battelle New Approach	σ_{SMTS}	Rectangular	Incorporated into PCORRC failure equation

Comparison of Methods



- A number of studies were conducted to investigate the sensitivity of **predicted** failure pressure (P_f) to the **actual (recorded)** burst pressure (P_A)
- Sensitivity studies conducted by changing the flow stress for each assessment method

Case 1 Flow stress based on the recommendation given by each assessment method, but using actual material properties.

Case 2 Flow stress based on the recommendation given by each assessment method, using specified minimum material properties.

Case 3 Flow stress modified to equal the actual tensile strength of the pipe.

Case 4 Flow stress modified to equal the specified minimum tensile strength of the pipe.

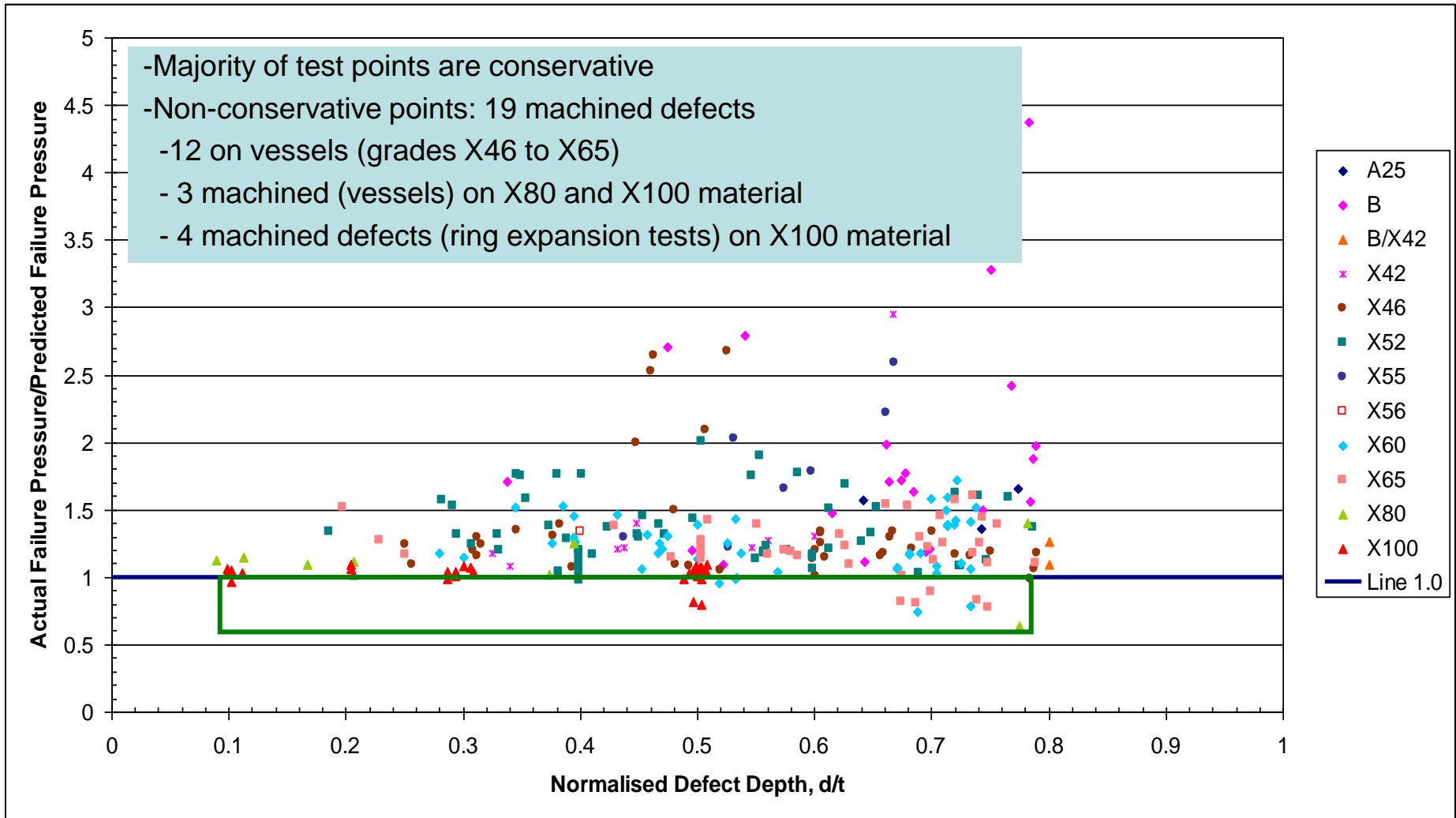
Case 5 Flow stress modified to equal the mean of the actual yield strength and ultimate tensile strength.

Case 6 Flow stress modified to equal the mean of the specified minimum yield strength and ultimate tensile strength.

} Specified minimum material properties used in assessments

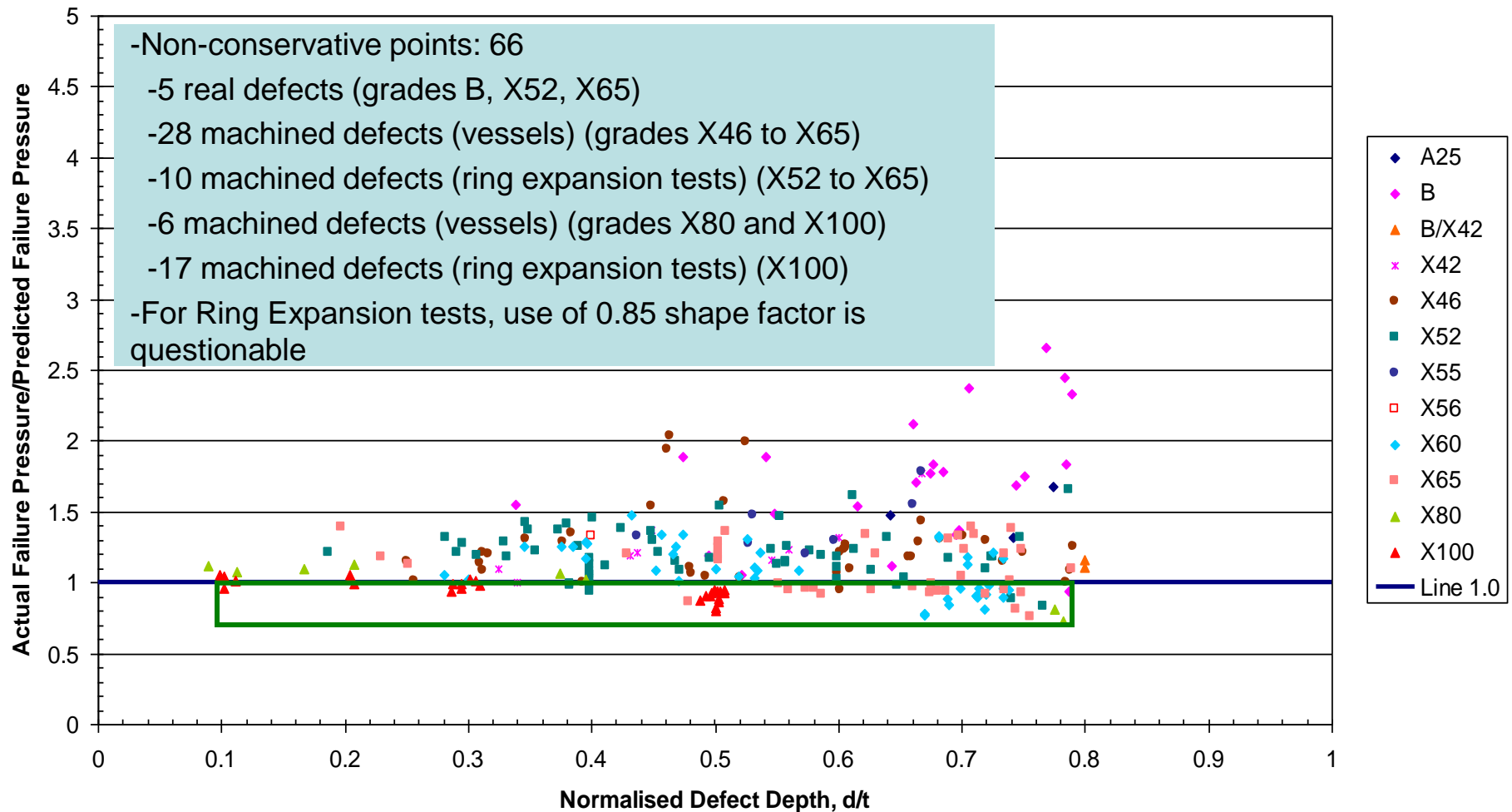
Case 1 – ASME B31G

Case 1 – Actual Material Properties

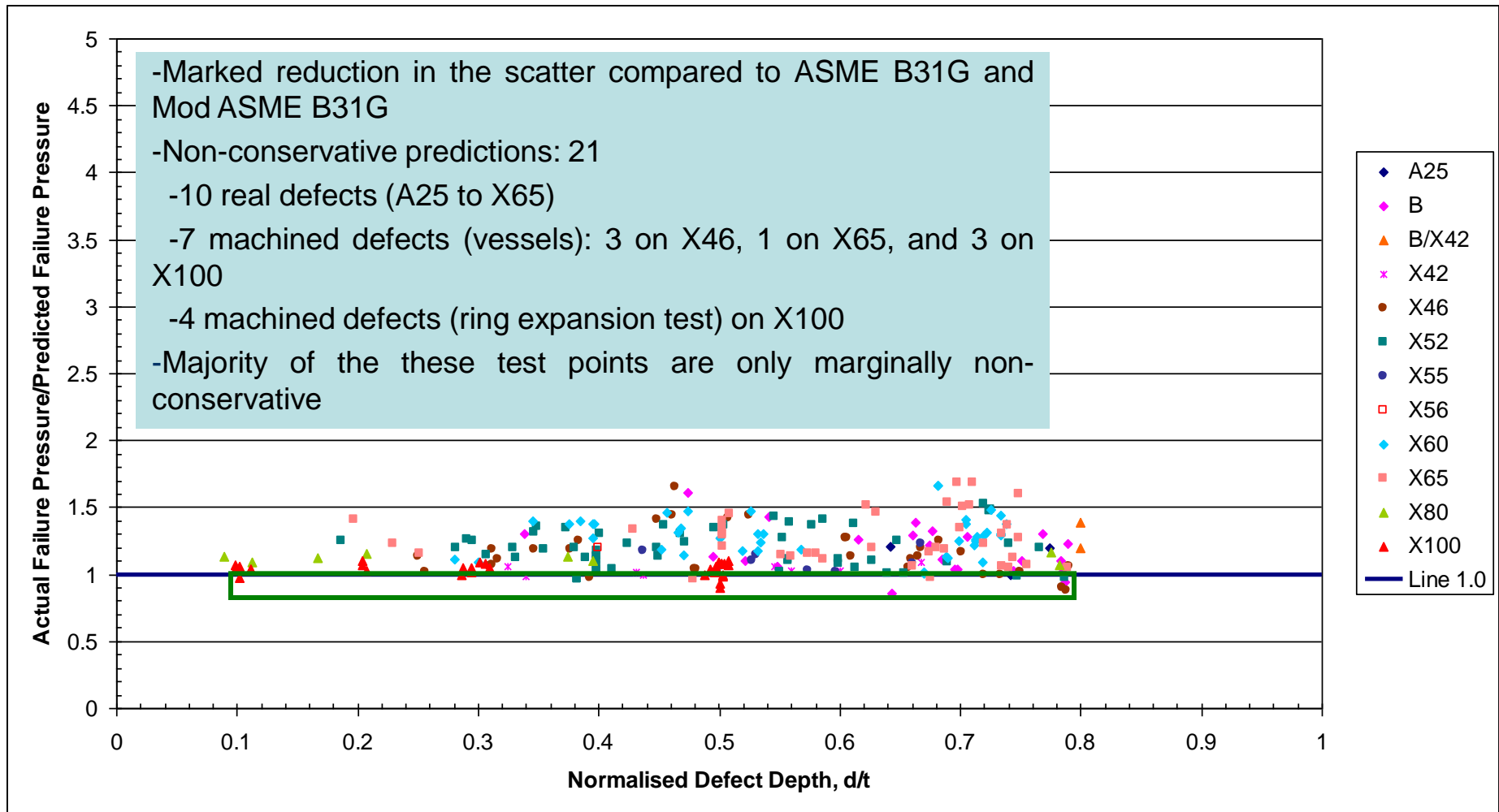


Case 1 – Mod ASME B31G

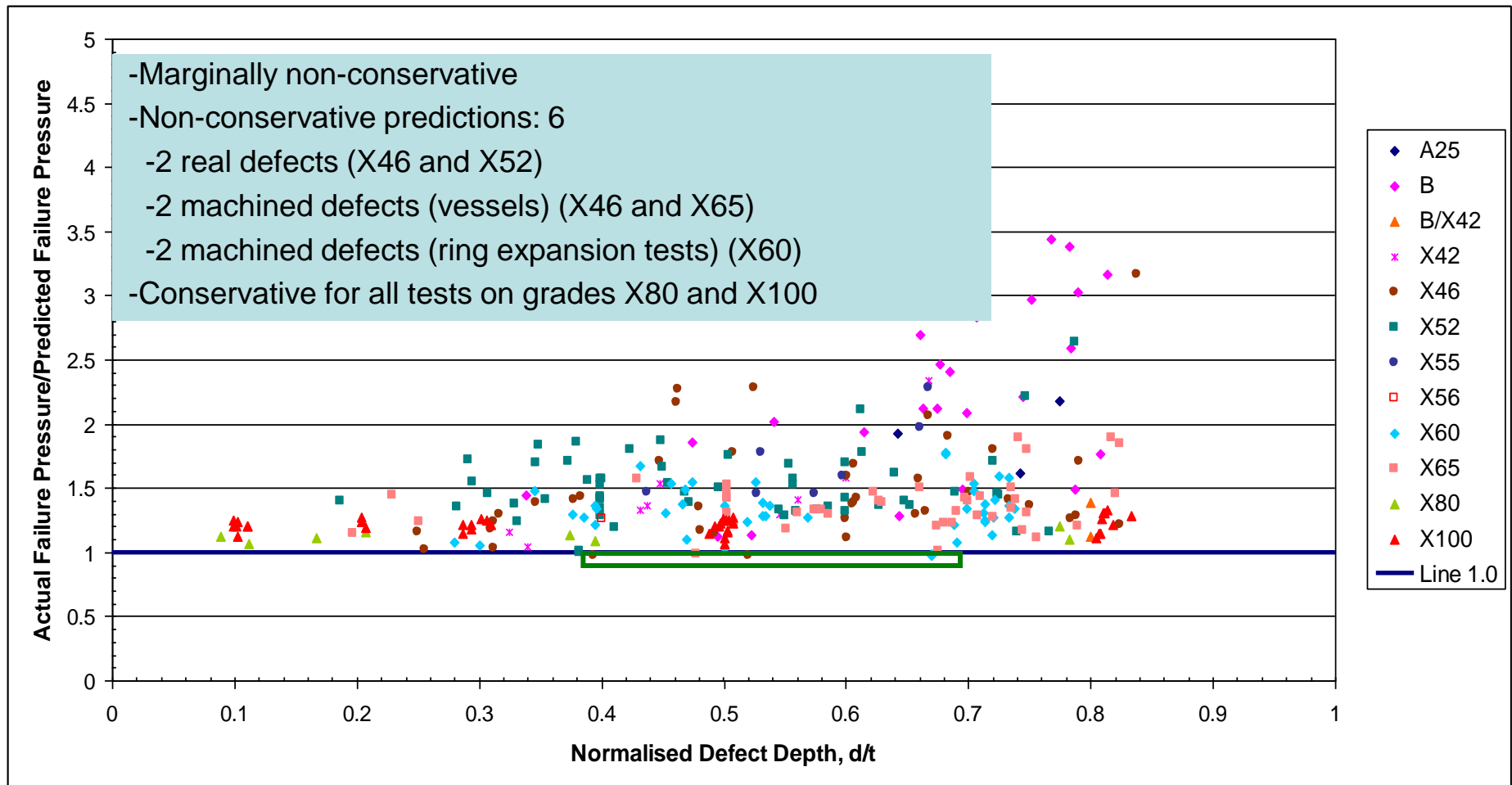
Case 1 – Actual Material Properties



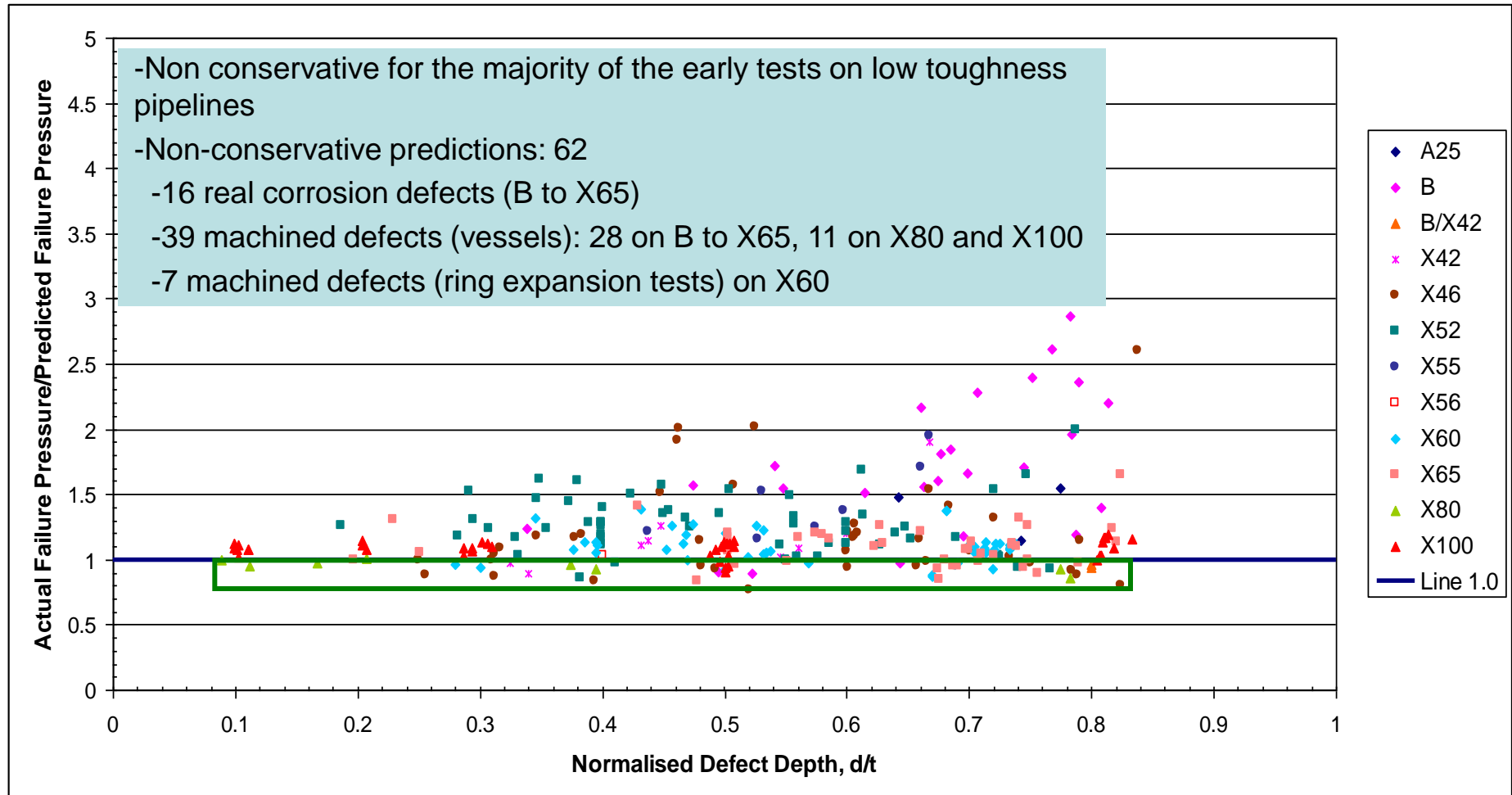
Case 1 – Actual Material Properties



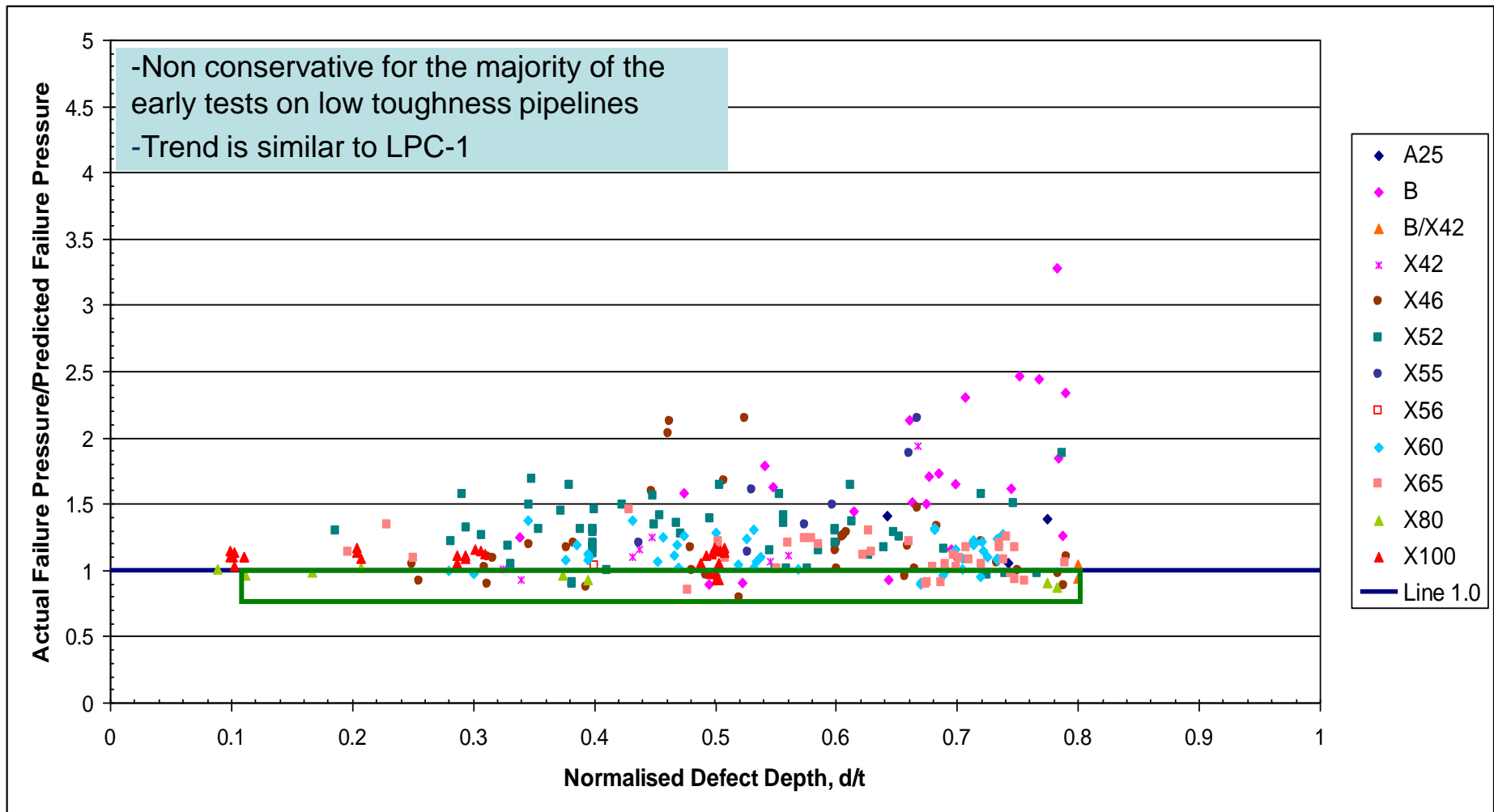
Case 1 – Actual Material Properties



Case 1 – Actual Material Properties

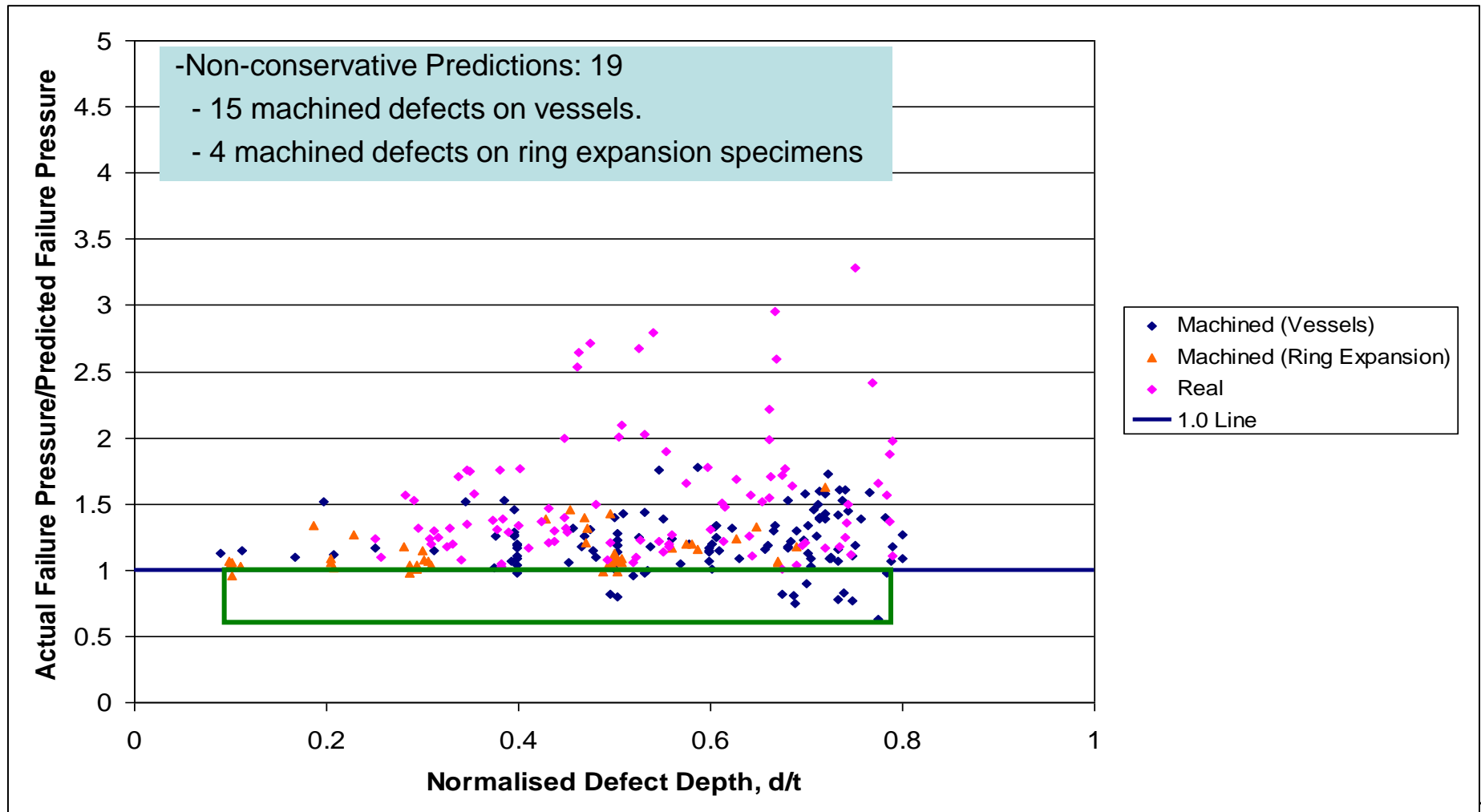


Case 1 – Actual Material Properties



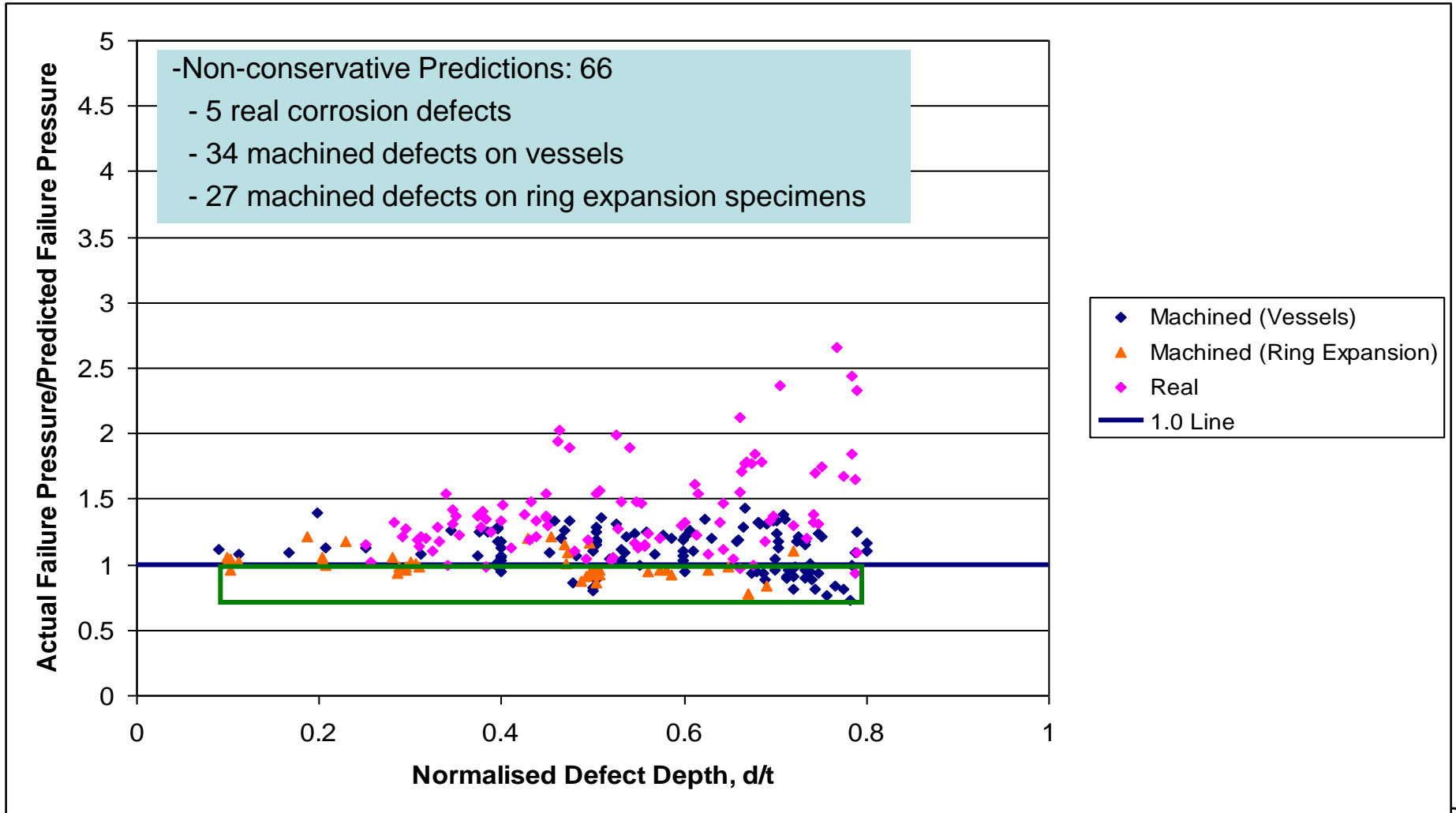
Case 1 – ASME B31G

Machined vs. Real Corrosion Defects



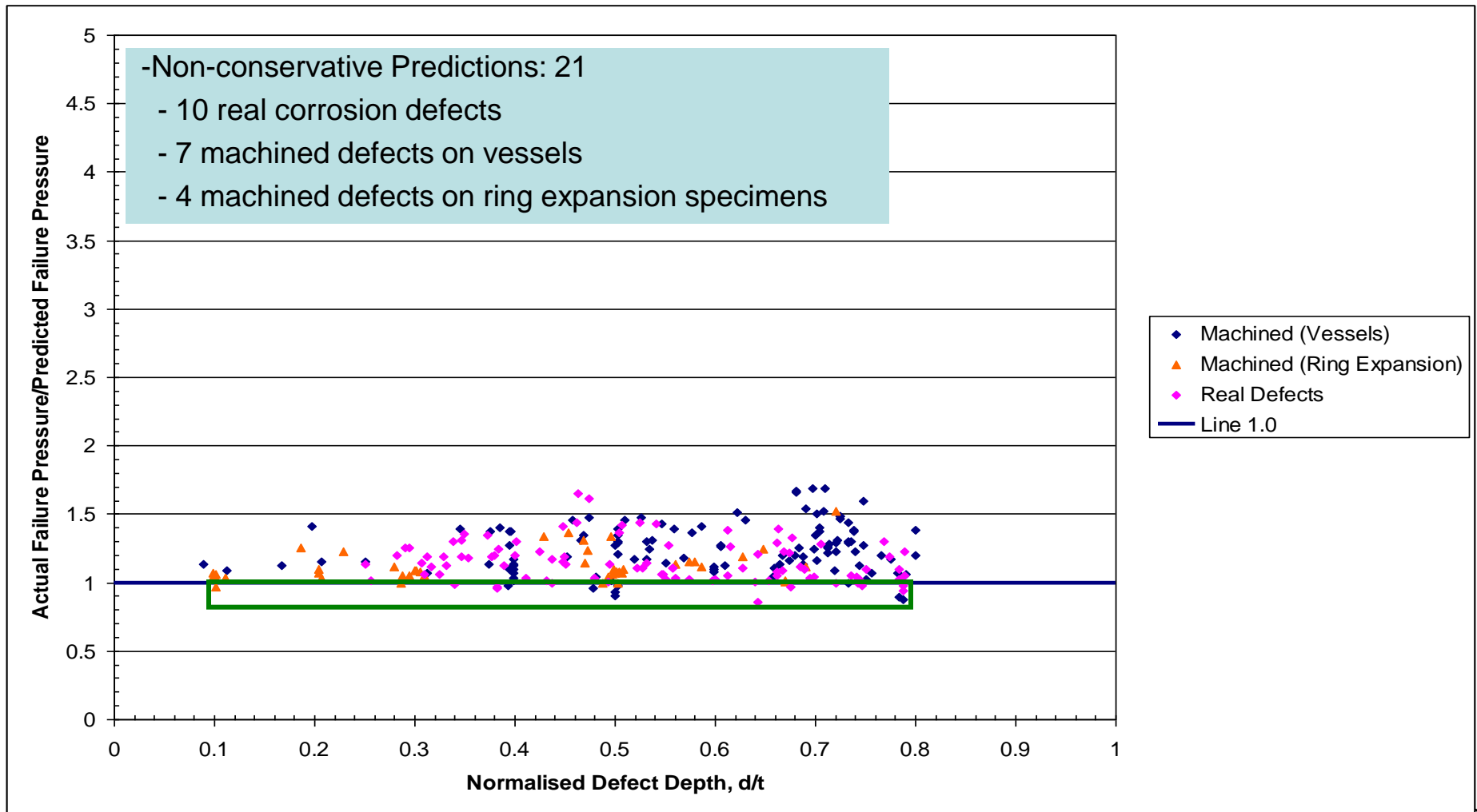
Case 1 – Modified ASME B31G

Machined vs. Real Corrosion Defects



Case 1 – RSTRENG

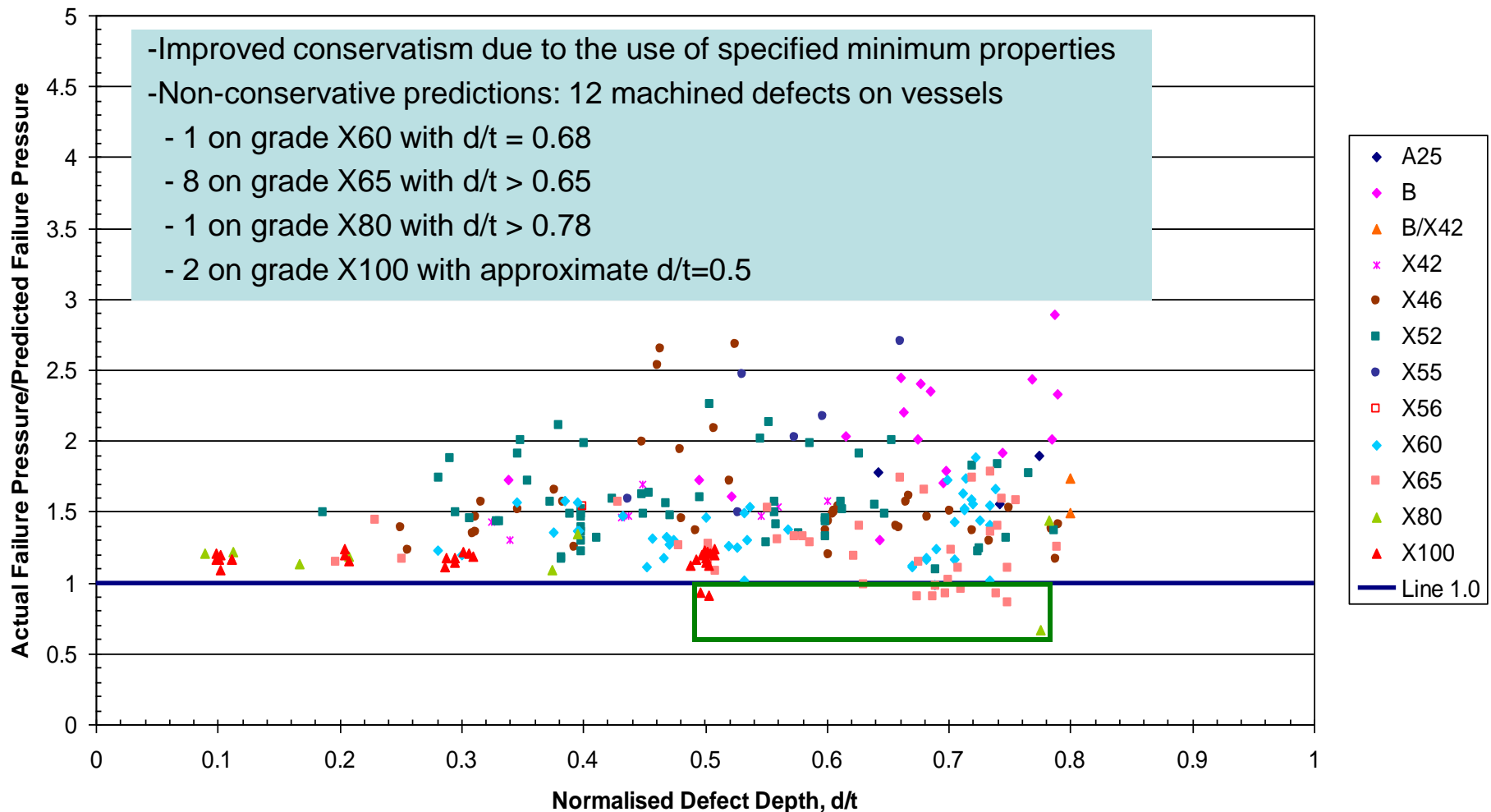
Machined vs. Real Corrosion Defects



Case 2 – ASME B31G

Case 2 – Specified Minimum Material Properties

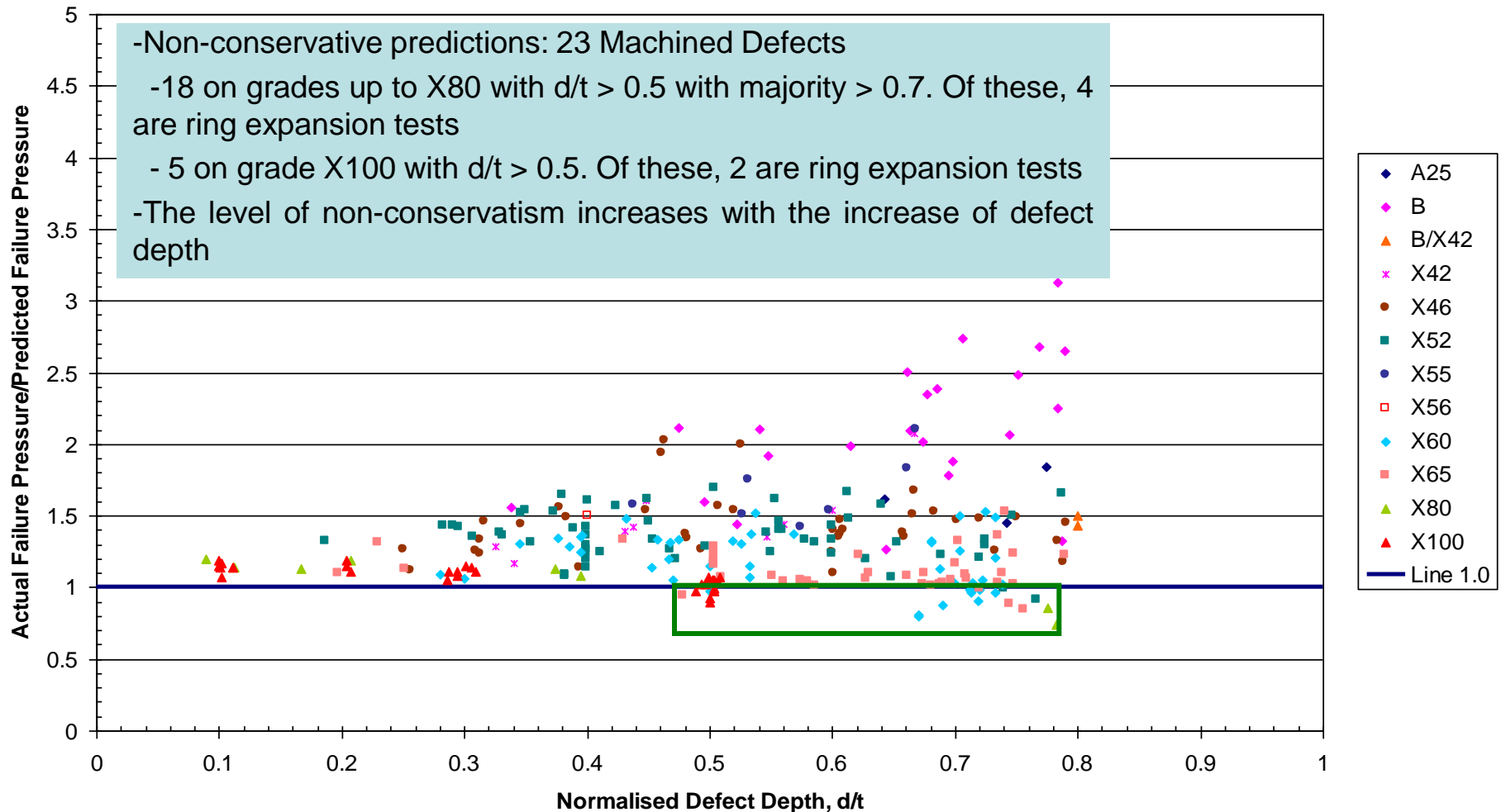
-Improved conservatism due to the use of specified minimum properties
-Non-conservative predictions: 12 machined defects on vessels
- 1 on grade X60 with $d/t = 0.68$
- 8 on grade X65 with $d/t > 0.65$
- 1 on grade X80 with $d/t > 0.78$
- 2 on grade X100 with approximate $d/t=0.5$



Case 2 – Modified ASME B31G

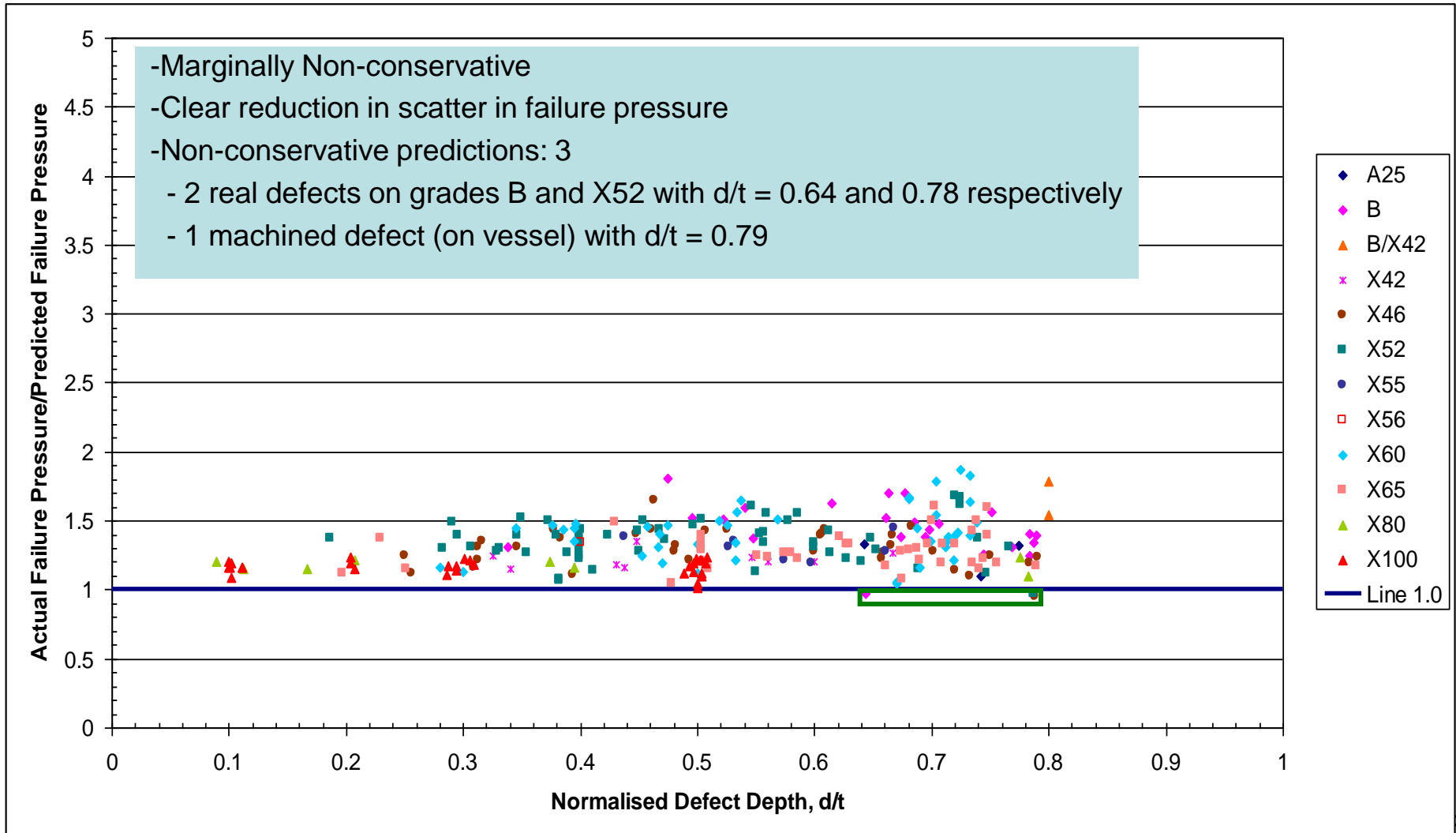
Case 2 – Specified Minimum Material Properties

-Non-conservative predictions: 23 Machined Defects
-18 on grades up to X80 with $d/t > 0.5$ with majority > 0.7 . Of these, 4 are ring expansion tests
- 5 on grade X100 with $d/t > 0.5$. Of these, 2 are ring expansion tests
-The level of non-conservatism increases with the increase of defect depth



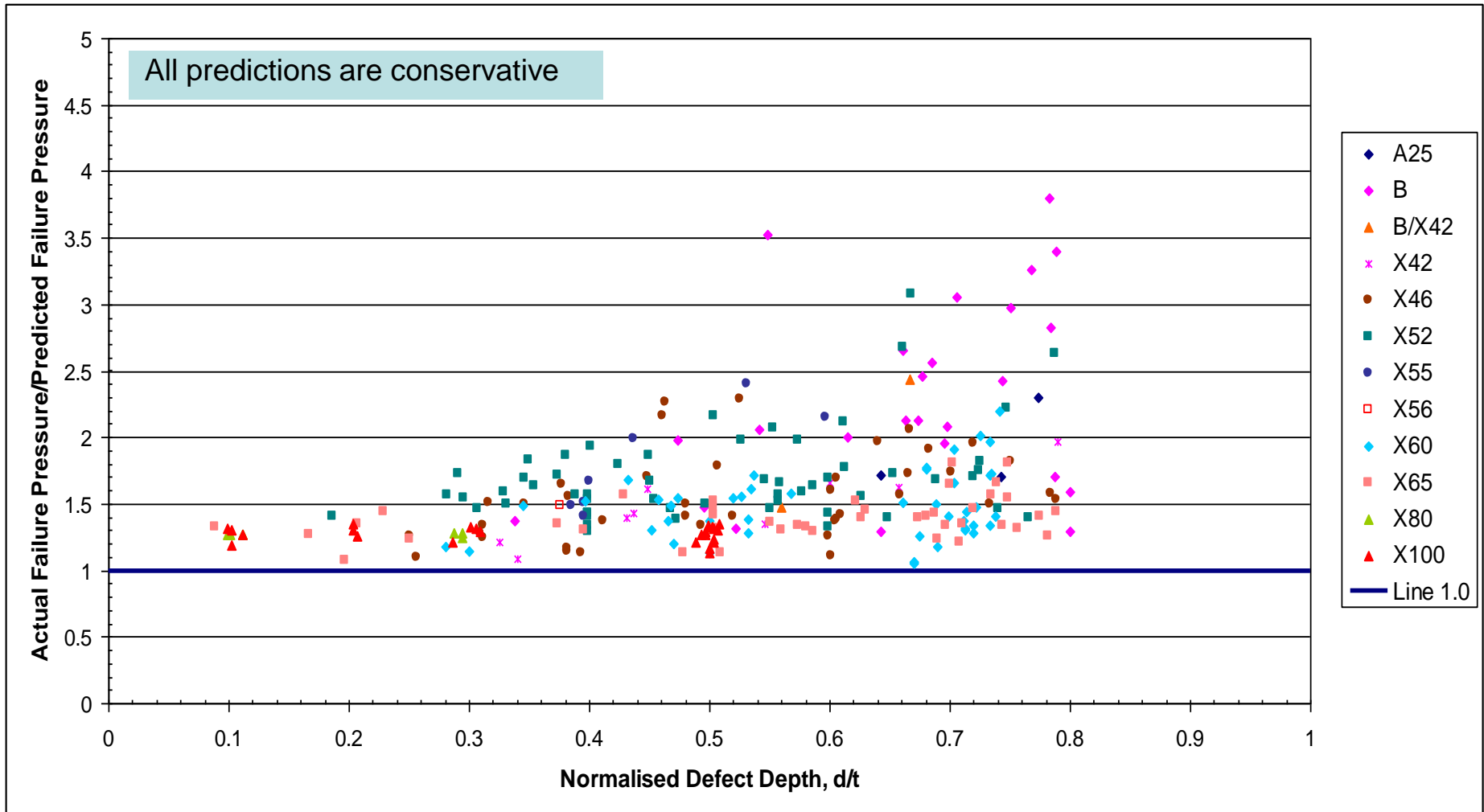
Case 2 – RSTRENG

Case 2 – Specified Minimum Material Properties

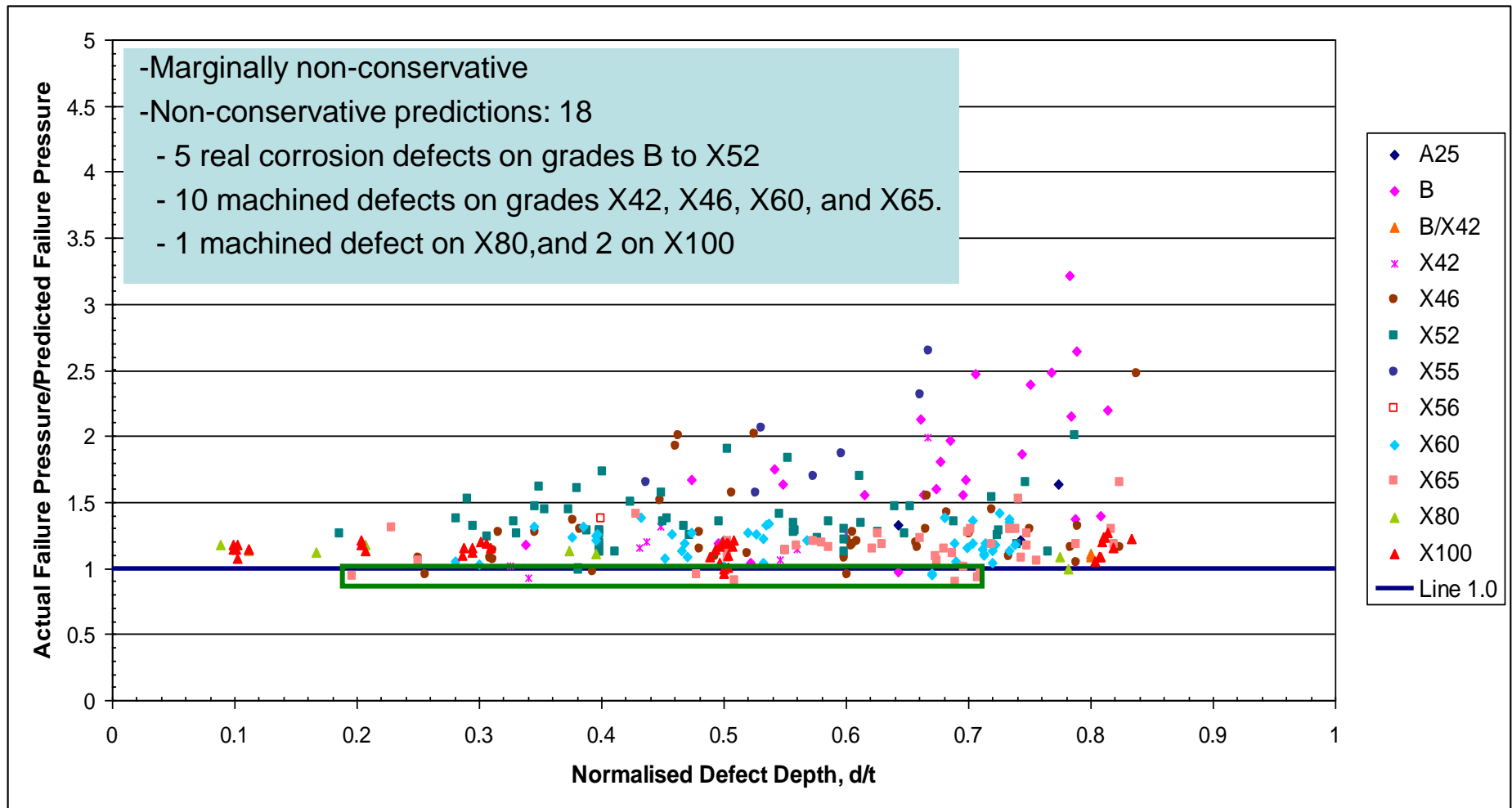


Case 2 – SHELL92

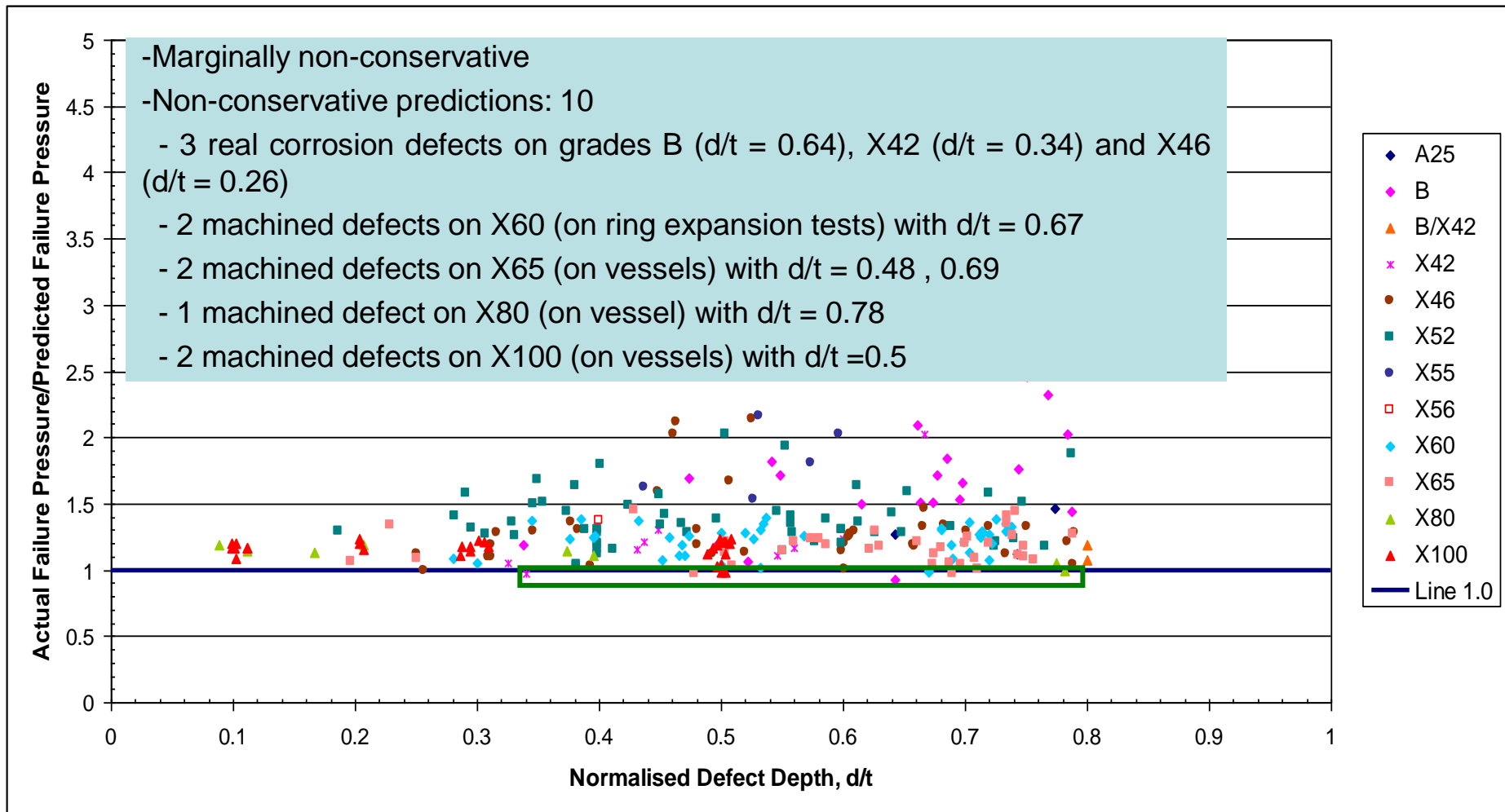
Case 2 – Specified Minimum Material Properties



Case 2 – Specified Minimum Material Properties

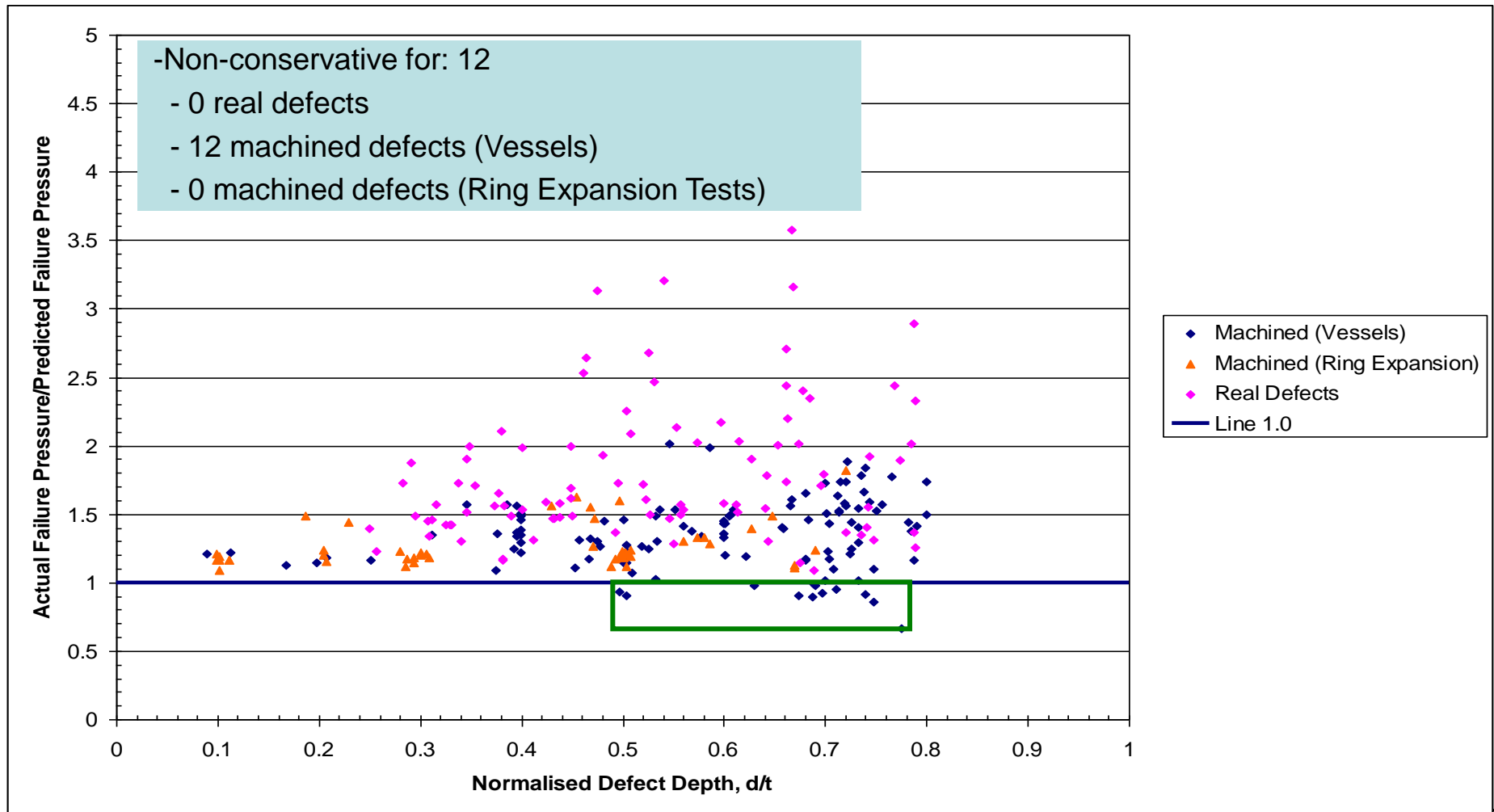


Case 2 – Specified Minimum Material Properties



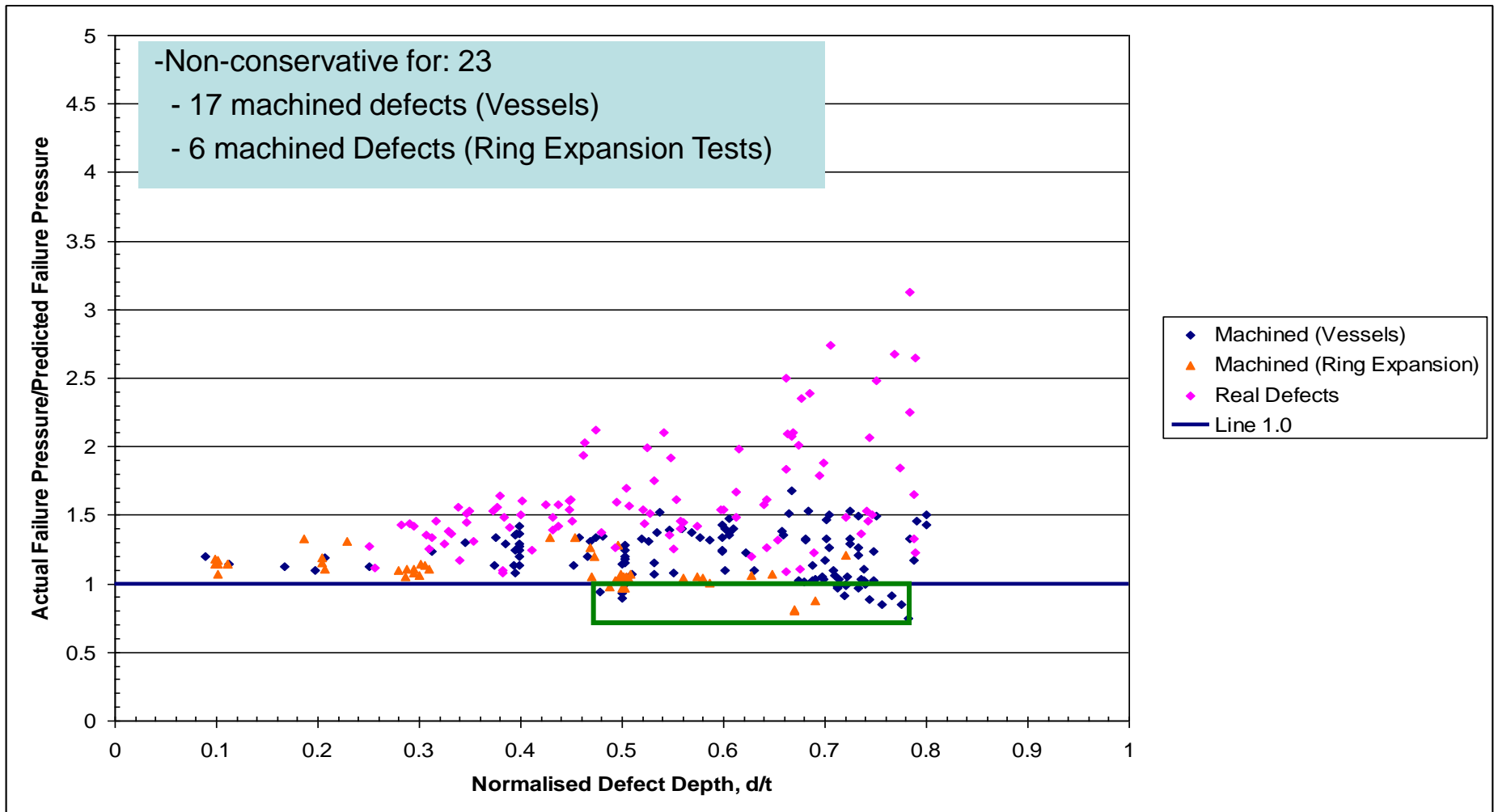
Case 2 – ASME B31G

Machined vs. Real Corrosion Defects



Case 2 – Modified ASME B31G

Case 2 – Specified Minimum Material Properties

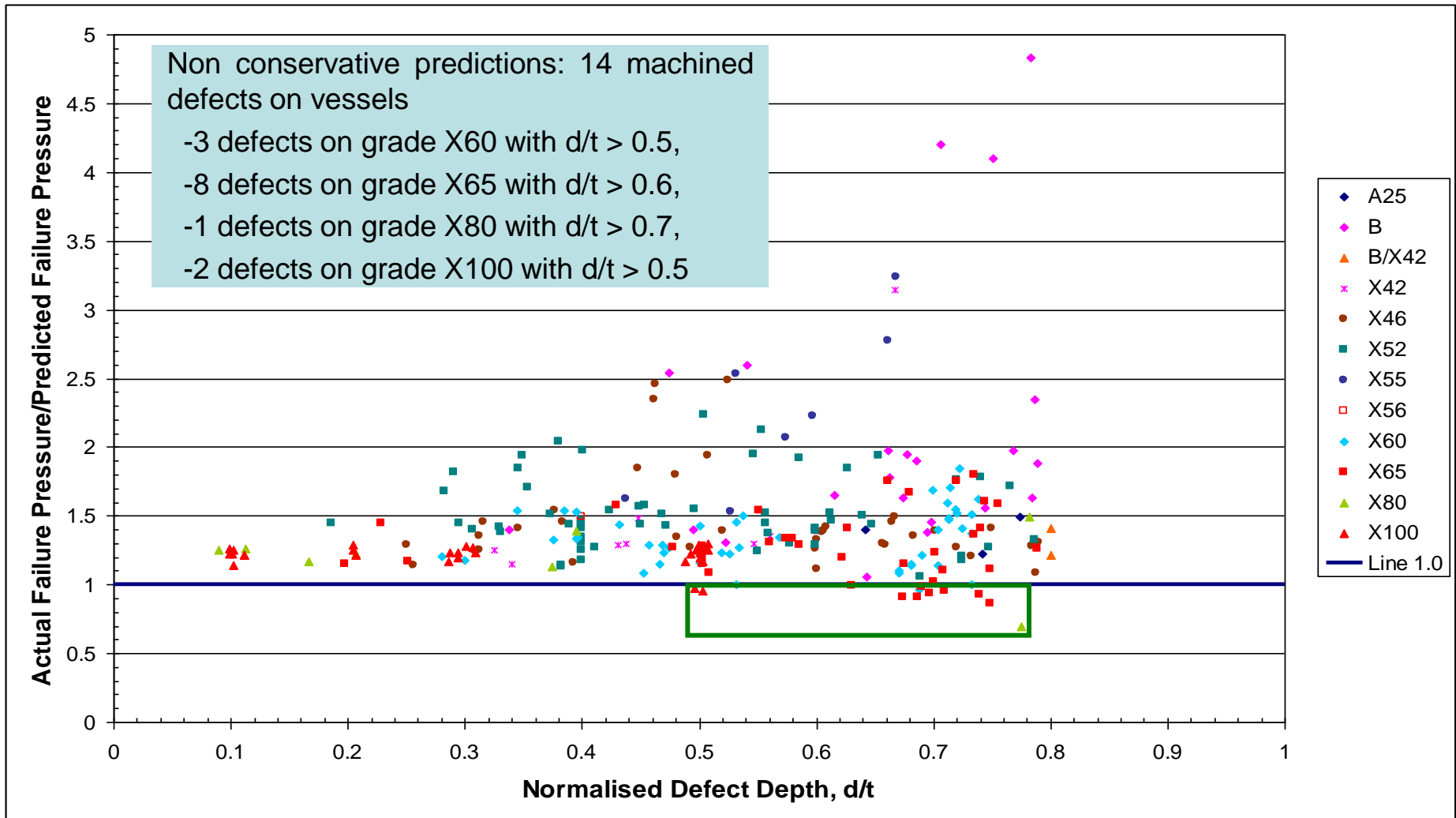


Statistical Analysis – Case 1 & 2

Assessment Method	P_A/P_f Case 1		P_A/P_f Case 2	
	Mean	Standard Deviation	Mean	Standard Deviation
ASME B31G	1.347	0.479	1.550	0.642
Modified ASME B31G	1.194	0.289	1.340	0.356
RSTRENG	1.188	0.168	1.322	0.168
LPC-1	1.205	0.309	1.306	0.326
PCORRC	1.220	0.301	1.325	0.334
SHELL92	1.465	0.403	1.592	0.432

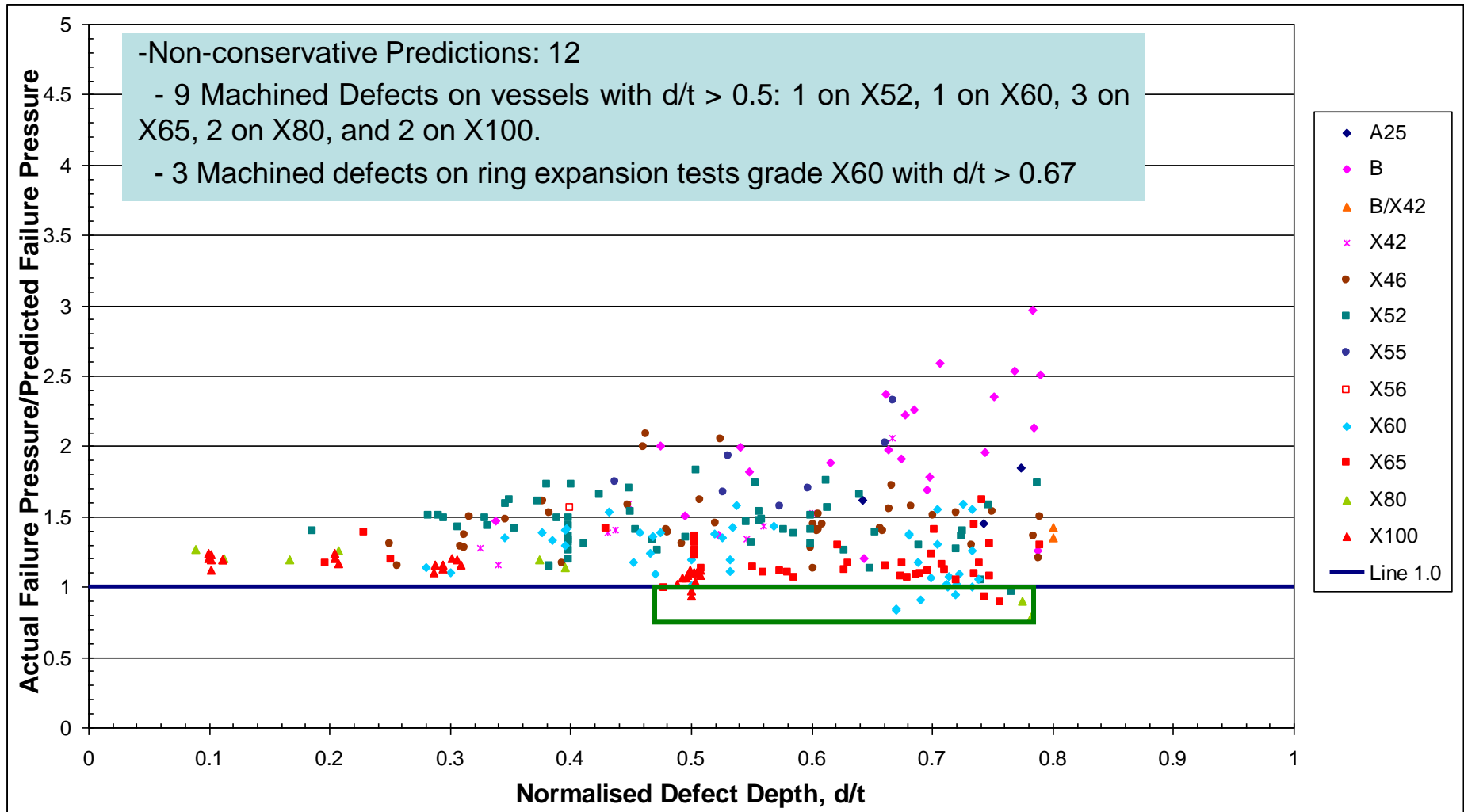
Case 6 – ASME B31G

Case 6 – Average of Specified Minimum Material Properties



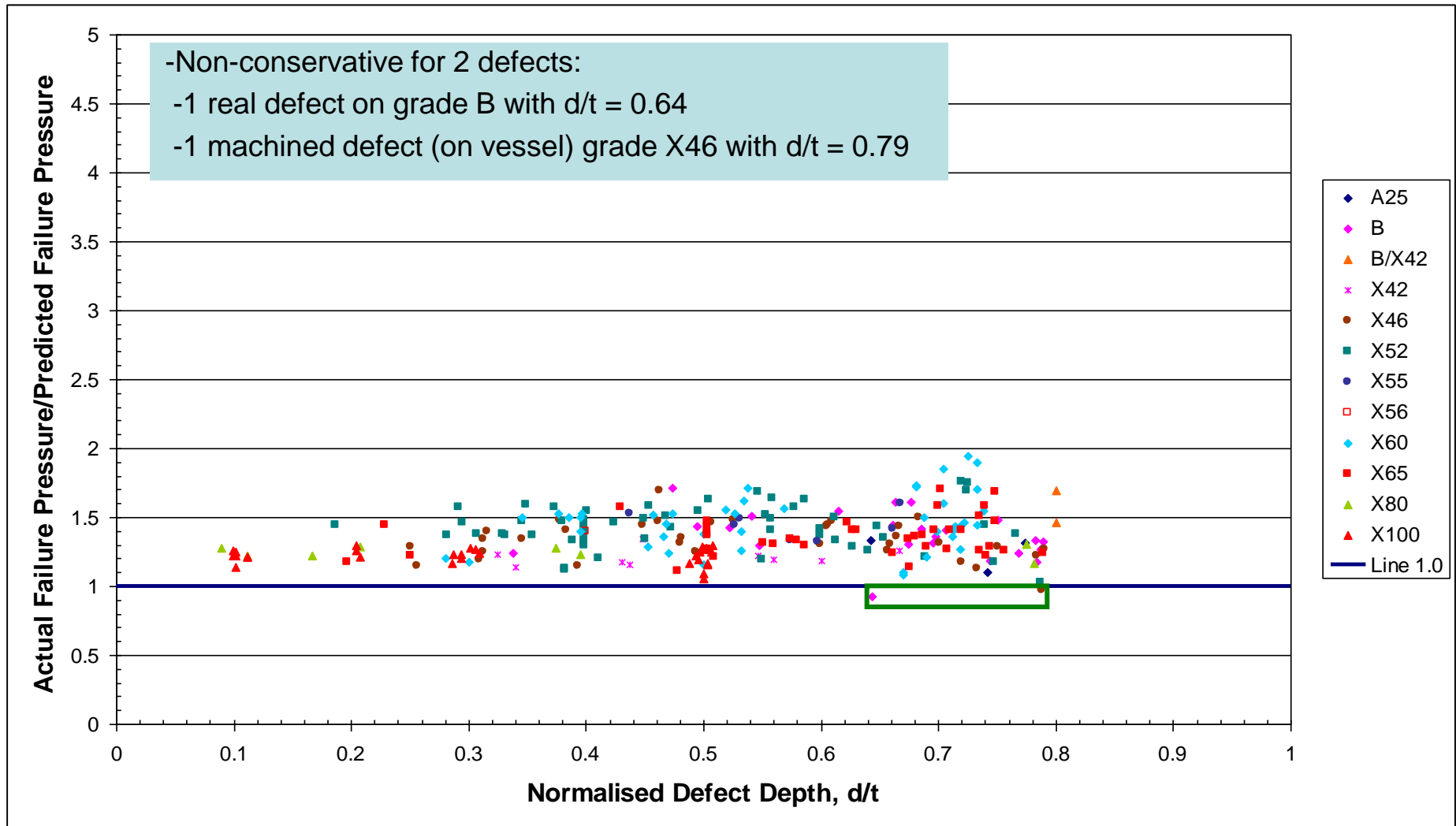
Case 6 – Modified ASME B31G

Case 6 – Average of Specified Minimum Material Properties



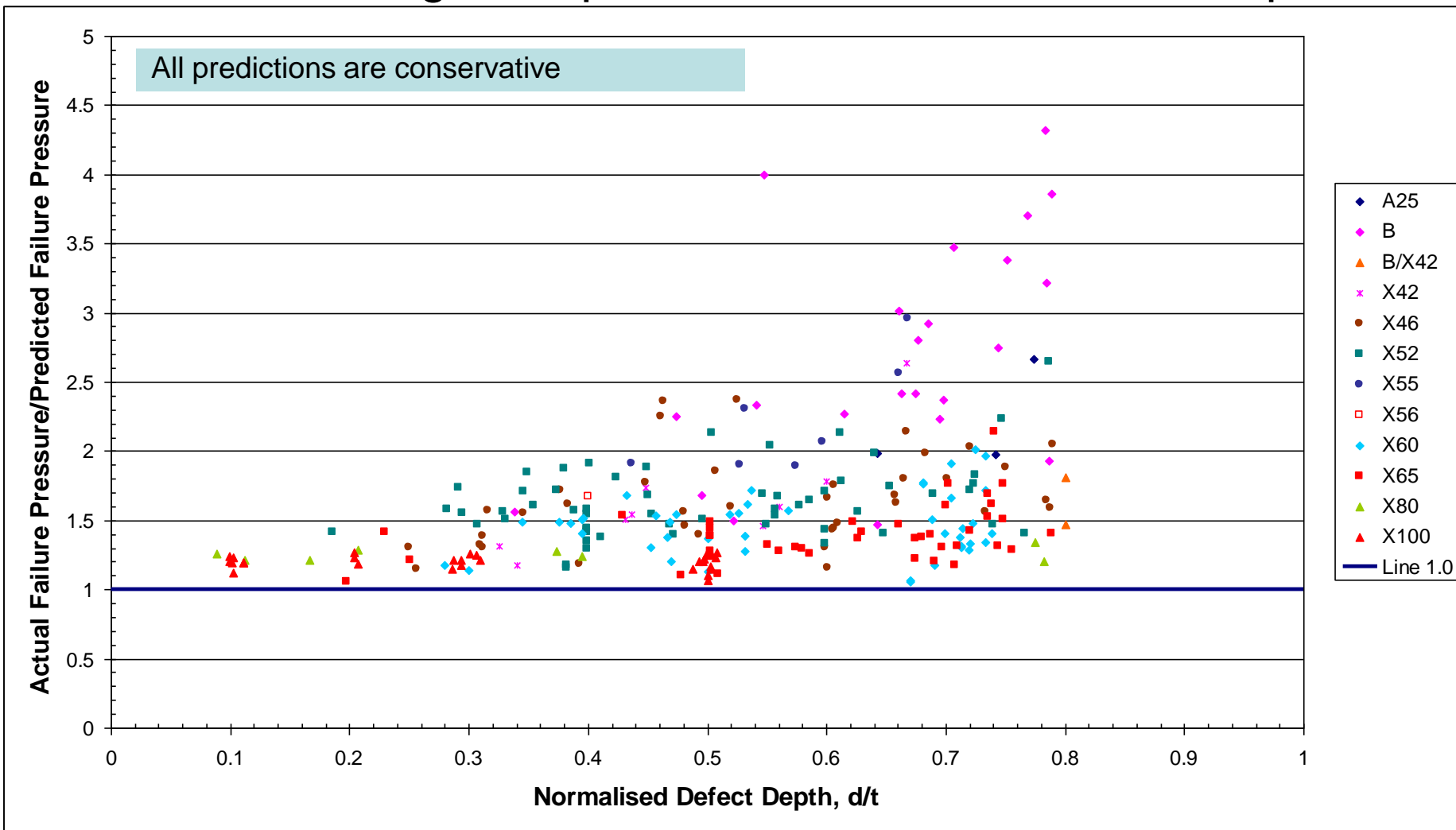
Case 6 – RSTRENG

Case 6 – Average of Specified Minimum Material Properties



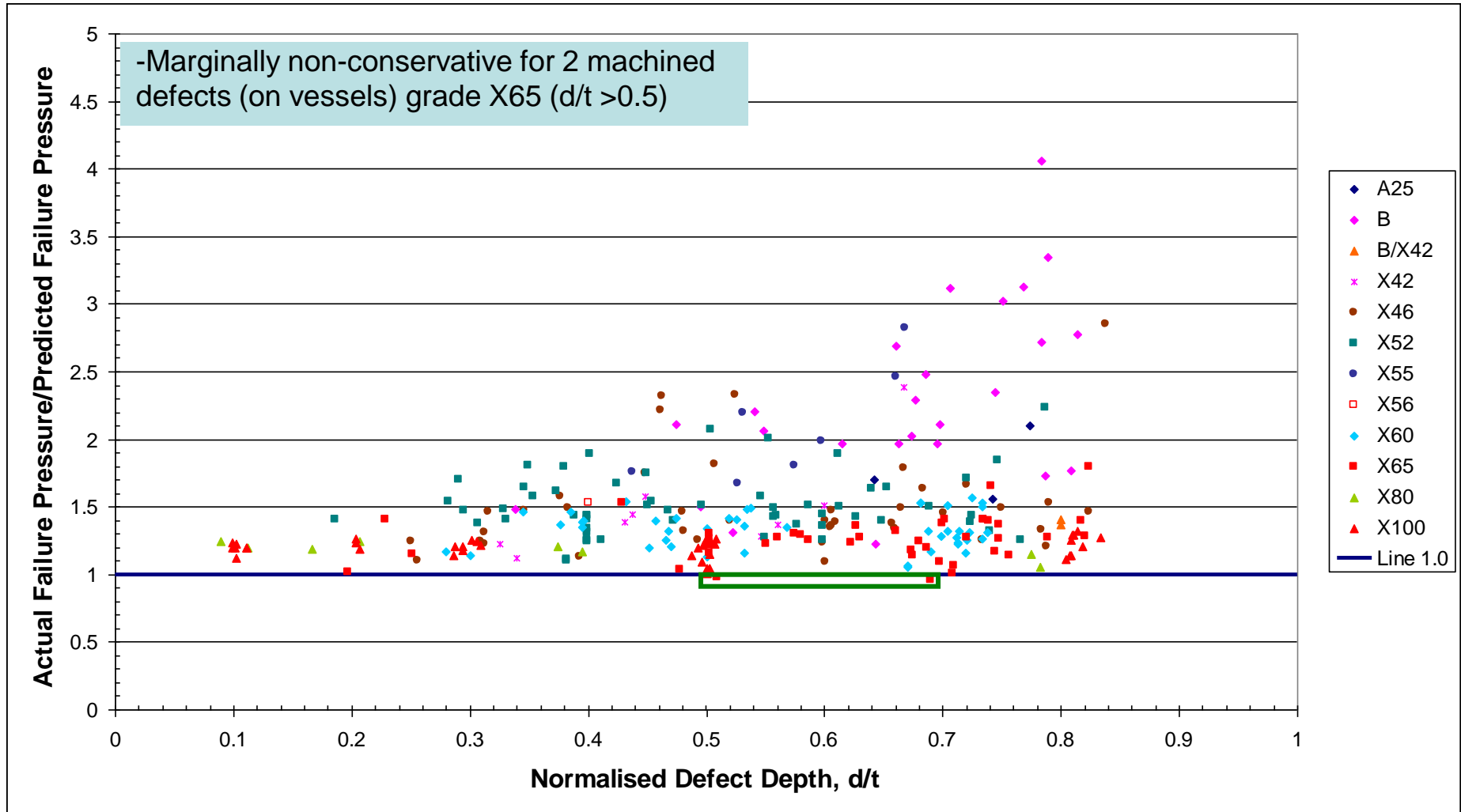
Case 6 – SHELL 92

Case 6 – Average of Specified Minimum Material Properties



Case 6 – LPC-1

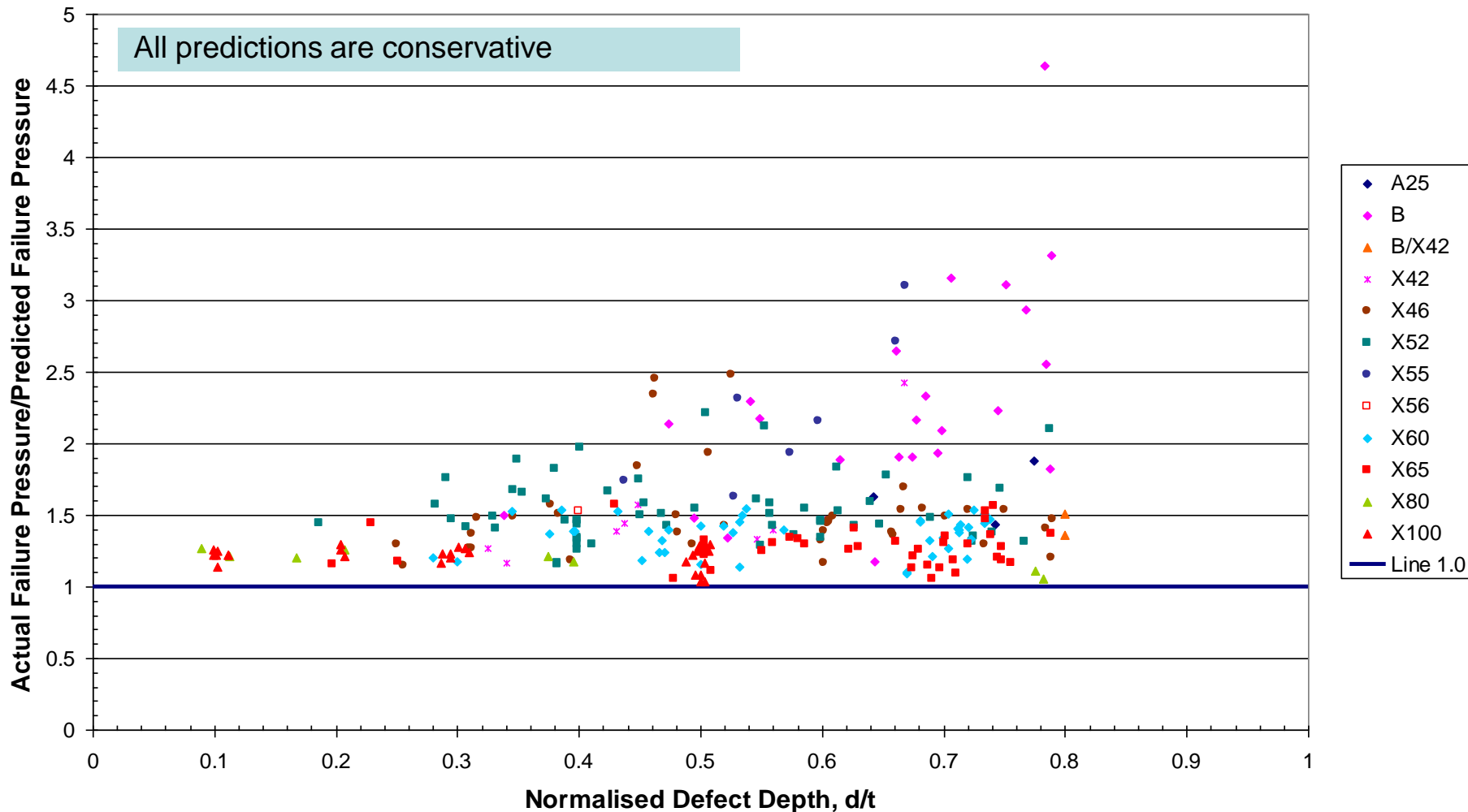
Case 6 – Average of Specified Minimum Material Properties



Case 6 – PCORRC

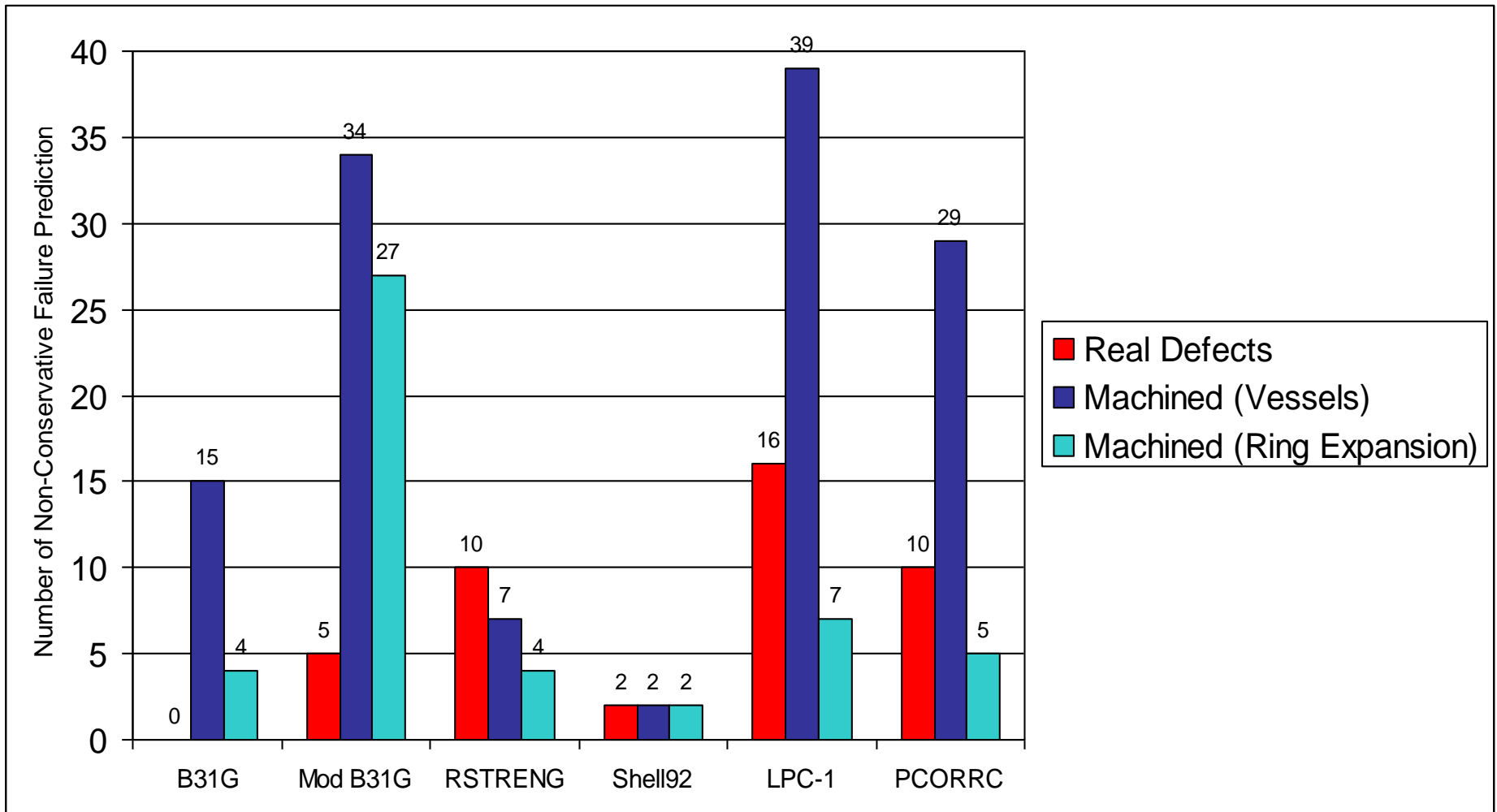
Case 6 – Average of Specified Minimum Material Properties

All predictions are conservative



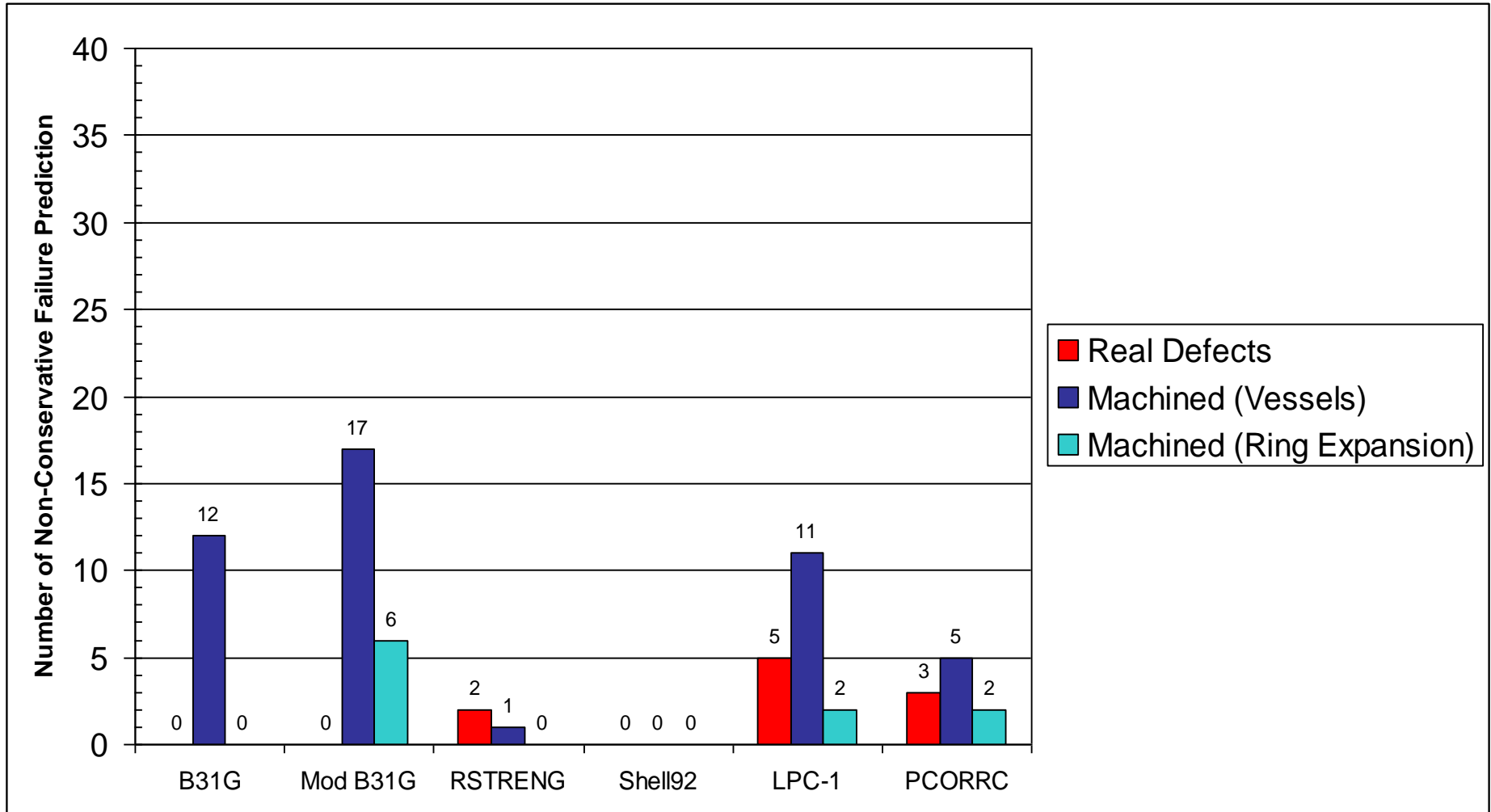
Case 1 – Non-Conservative Results

Case 1 – Actual Material Properties



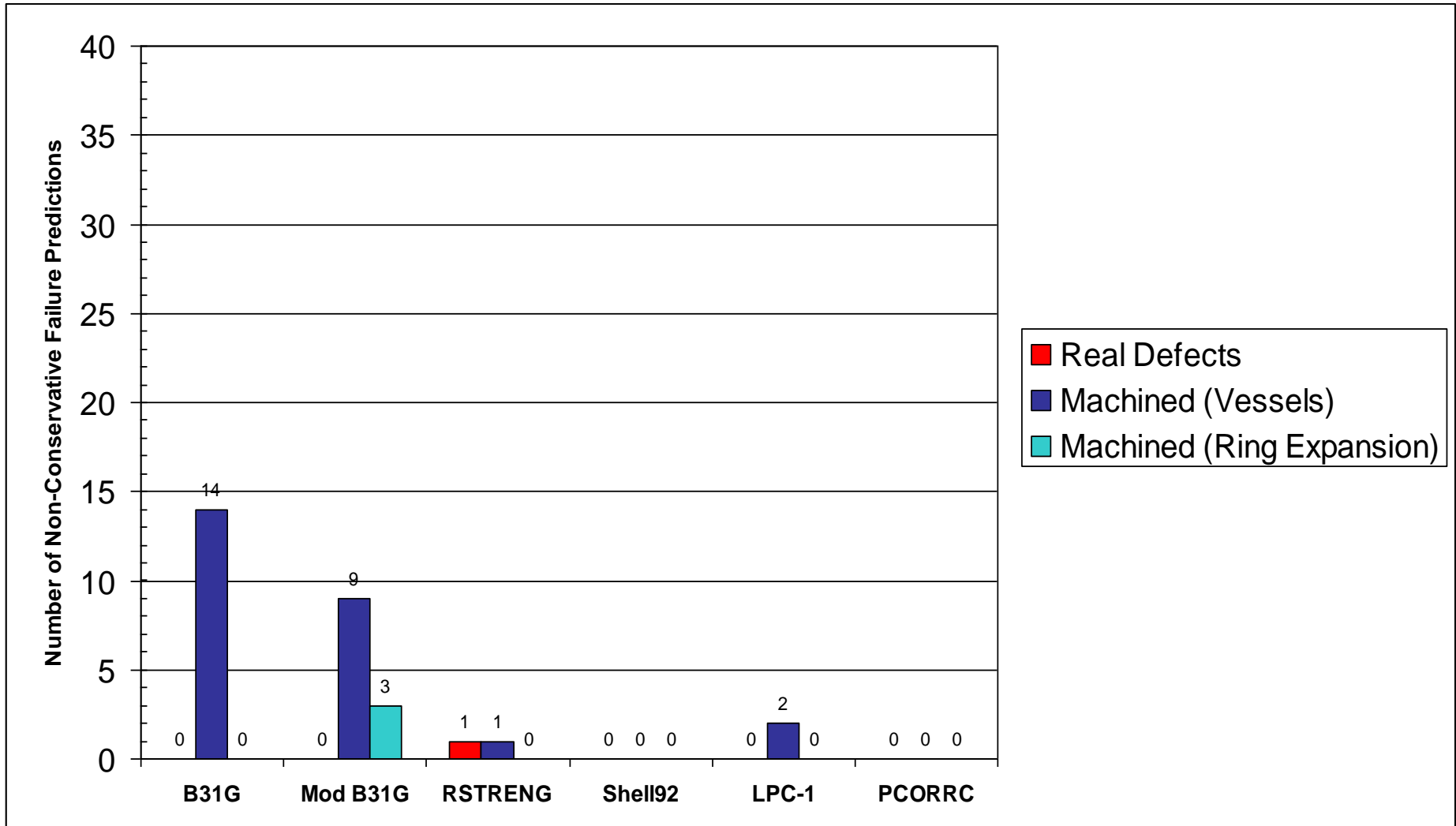
Case 2 – Non-Conservative Results

Case 2 – Specified Minimum Material Properties

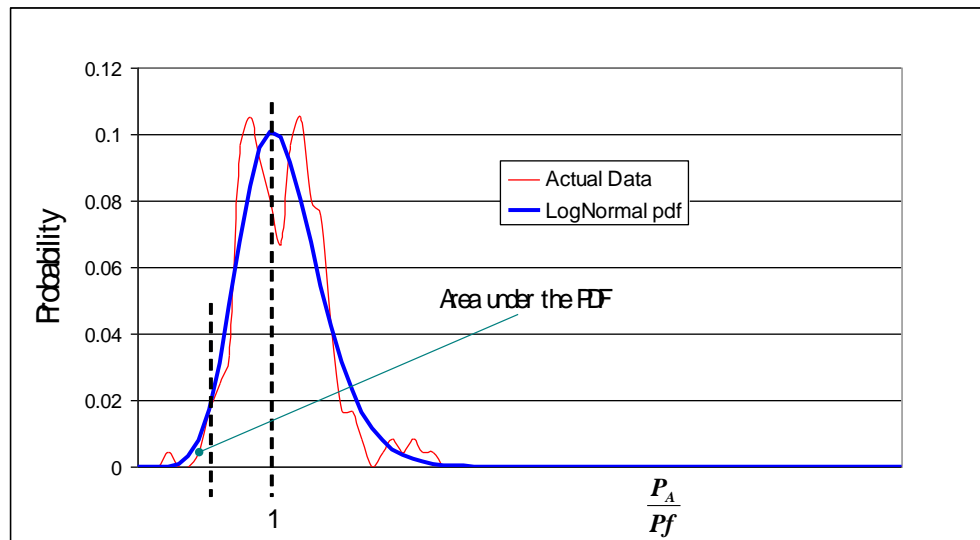


Case 6 – Non-Conservative Results

Case 6 – Average of Specified Minimum Material Properties



- Using the results obtained from the assessments, the question was asked “*What is the likelihood of predicting a non-conservative failure pressure by more than 5%, 10%, 15% and 20%?*”
- Where sufficient test data is available a probability density function (PDF) of the ratio P_A/P_f can be created



Confidence Levels of Predicted Failure Pressures **ADVANTICA**

A Germanischer Lloyd Company

- Full discussion and results of assessments given in section 7 of 6781 Issue 5
- Example results shown below for Case 1 (Grade X60 and X80/X100)

		ASME B31G (Case 1)		Modified ASME (Case 1)		SHELL92 (Case 1)		RSTRENG (Case 1)	
		d/t<60	d/t>60	d/t<60	d/t>60	d/t<60	d/t>60	d/t<60	d/t>60
X60	No. Tests	24	21	24	21	24	21	23	21
	>20%	0.10%	2.70%	0.00%	11.00%	0.00%	0.10%	0.00%	0.00%
	>15%	0.30%	4.90%	0.30%	19.70%	0.00%	0.30%	0.00%	0.10%
	>10%	1.10%	8.10%	1.10%	30.90%	0.10%	0.90%	0.00%	0.40%
	>5%	2.90%	12.50%	3.40%	43.50%	0.40%	2.00%	0.10%	1.30%
	None	93.60%	82.20%	91.40%	43.90%	98.60%	95.90%	99.40%	96.80%
X80/X100	No. Tests	37	3	37	3	37	3	37	3
	>20%	0.00%	38.70%	0.70%	78.00%	0.00%	0.40%	0.00%	9.30%
	>15%	0.50%	44.50%	4.20%	86.00%	0.00%	1.80%	0.00%	16.20%
	>10%	3.10%	50.10%	15.50%	91.50%	0.00%	5.50%	0.20%	25.30%
	>5%	12.40%	55.40%	36.60%	95.10%	0.00%	12.90%	2.80%	36.00%
	None	68.80%	39.70%	38.40%	2.80%	100.00%	75.30%	82.80%	52.90%

Discussion & Questions

- Thank you for your attention