

A Survey on Role of Offshore Steel Tubular Joint

Gopi Krishna and A. Prem Anandh

Department of Naval Architecture and Offshore Engineering, AMET University,
Chennai, India

Abstract: In this study, we make with and without electrolyte disintegration for the 'T' joint material of 60mm Nacl. The 'T' joint material was recorded by the open circuit potential. The morphology looked by the optical magnifying lens. When the electrolyte was improved the potential setting is adjusted. Disturbance and impingement of the inactive layer will enter towards the disintegration. The T joint is strongly dissolved which it is explained by the visual assessment result. The non uniform warmth treatment will explain the hardness variety of the assessed bearing and it was noted. The small size grains are watched and cooled by the assembling the procedure. The low carbon material is found by the tractable test and micro structure test. A sulfur-prevailing item is investigated for erosion assault. The ocean water has an aluminum and calcium content it was found by the SEM test. The CFD analyses are used to find the character of the fluid which it is liquid or gas.

Key words: Erosion-corrosion, CFD, primary, power, weight, SEM

INTRODUCTION

Carbon steel pipelines are ordinarily used to transport oil and gas generally. In concoction commercial ventures and numerous designing applications, the vast majority of the materials defy disintegration consumption (Smith *et al.*, 2006) harm in light of strong particles present in the liquid streams. Amid liquid disintegration in the vicinity or unlucky deficiency of strong particles, mechanical powers applied by liquid and/or strong particles fall apart the material surface while electrochemical responses harm the material properties amid consumption. The synergistic effect of disintegration consumption is more harming than the aggregate of their individual mischief. The rate of electrochemical response increments because of the harm of aloof layer bringing about the repassivation and metallic disintegration (Still and Nelson, 1989). The rate of passivation will be higher than the rate of disintegration if the metal is kept inside of passivation potential territory. For detached material in a fluid domain, the electrochemical marvels is normally moderate, however streaming stream with or without strong particles can harm the inactive layer (Cho *et al.*, 1991) relying upon the speed, impingement edge, mechanical properties and state of particles.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

In oil and gas creation frameworks, pipeline abandons, for example, erosion, scratches, gouges, pits and splits are progressively a noteworthy issue. A funnel joint is the association of channels that guarantees tight fixing and quality. Now and again, pipe joints give quick get together and dismantling or an adjustment toward the pipeline (Ahmad *et al.*, 2009). The most well-known sorts utilized for broadly useful metal funnels are welded, flanged, strung, chime and-nozzle joints. Channel joints are crucial parts in pipelines. Subsequently, extraordinary consideration has been given to their configuration and disappointment examination. Surface breaks are the most widely recognized imperfections in seaward structure segments, particularly in welded tubular joints (Ramya *et al.*, 2017). The estimation of anxiety force variables for surface splits in tubular joints is essential in weakness life forecast, break evaluation and anxiety erosion splitting examination of those segments (Balakrishnan and Balasubramanian, 2012). The displaying systems utilized as a part of the limited component investigation of tubular joints have been looked into to get data on quality, anxiety fields and anxiety power elements. Another system for the estimation of anxiety power elements for surface splits in pipe-plate

and tubular joints is produced by Dharmalingam *et al.* (2011). It is in view of a model of T-plate weld joints with inherent closures and along these lines, obliges burden shedding impacts specifically. In this study, a T-joint was submitted for a disappointment examination. The genuine arrangement, stacking condition, liquid sort and liquid stream headings were not gave. A spillage from the T-joint was identified. Erosion items were noted on the internal surface alongside a confined material evacuation in the spillage's area. In like manner, a broad examination concerning the disappointment investigation of seaward steel tubular joint has been done utilizing disintegration consumption conduct, visual review, optical magnifying lens examination, mechanical testing, microstructure examination, concoction investigations, SEM examination and limited component investigation and computational liquid motion explained by Balakrishnan *et al.* (2012).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Analysis

Erosion-corrosion behavior: A T's bit joint was cut and implanted in epoxy with uncovered region of 0.8 cm². The example surface was ground with Silicon Carbide (SiC) study up to 600 coarseness, washed with fluid cleanser, water, ethanol (C₂H₅OH) lastly dried in the hot air stream.

The electrochemical cell with three essential terminals is utilized to perform the consumption tests with and without disintegration by utilizing an attractive stirrer. The impingement velocity of the electrolyte because of attractive stirrer can be changed over to m/sec by utilizing the inward measurement of the cell and cycles every moment (rpm) of the electrolyte. Attractive stirrer with 700 cycles for every moment (rpm) mixing pace was utilized to make disintegration in the electrolyte. The reference cathode utilized as a part of 0.6 M NaCl electrolyte was a Soaked Calomel anode (SCE). The erosion practices were examined by utilizing Potentio dynamic polarization outputs, Open Circuit Potential (OCP) estimations and Electrochemical recurrence balance (EFM) procedure. The potential range rate of 1 mV/sec was utilized to check the polarization bends for getting the passivation and setting potential qualities. The adjustments in consumption potential, setting potential and setting current were checked with and without electrolyte disintegration in 0.6 M NaCl. A specimen time of 0.5 sec was utilized to gauge open circuit potential with the assistance of Gamry potentiostat. An

optical magnifying instrument was utilized for the most part at 500X amplification to contrast the pits size and without disintegration in chloride containing environment.

The irritation sign of the EFM method was made out of two sine waves having frequencies of 0.2 and 0.5 Hz with sufficiency of 20 mV RMS. The estimations were performed by EFM to watch the practices of both causality variables for recognition of setting consumption in chloride media with and without disintegration. Every test was performed for 1 h by utilizing 4 cycles and a rehash time of 2 min.

Visual assessment: Visual assessment helps in recognizing discontinuities, for example, poor welding, surface deformities, consumption pits, general condition, debasement, blockages and remote materials (Ramya *et al.*, 2017). The destinations of doing a visual review are to discover surrenders, for example, discontinuities, splits or erosion that may have brought on segment disappointment and to coordinate the investigation in the most precise course. In this way, the fizzled segment was inspected; the part was sliced vertically through the spillage area utilizing a metal cutting band saw as demonstrated in Fig. 1.

Optical microscopy: Visual investigation helps in distinguishing discontinuities, for example, poor welding, surface deformities, consumption pits, general condition, debasement, blockages and outside materials (Ramya *et al.*, 2017). The goals of completing a visual review are to discover surrenders for example, discontinuities, splits or erosion that may have brought on part disappointment and to coordinate the examination in the most precise course. In this way, the fizzled part was analyzed the segment was sliced vertically through the spillage area utilizing a metal cutting band saw as demonstrated in Fig. 2.

Tensile test: The goal of directing an elastic test on examples produced using the fizzled part is to get the mechanical properties of T-joint material. In light of the measurements included in the ASTM standard E8/8M-08, the examples were readied. The standard example shape is indicated in Fig. 3.

Hardness test: An estimation or estimation of the mechanical properties of one or more segments included in a disappointment is as often as possible required as a major aspect of the disappointment examination. Frequently, the measurements of as far as possible the

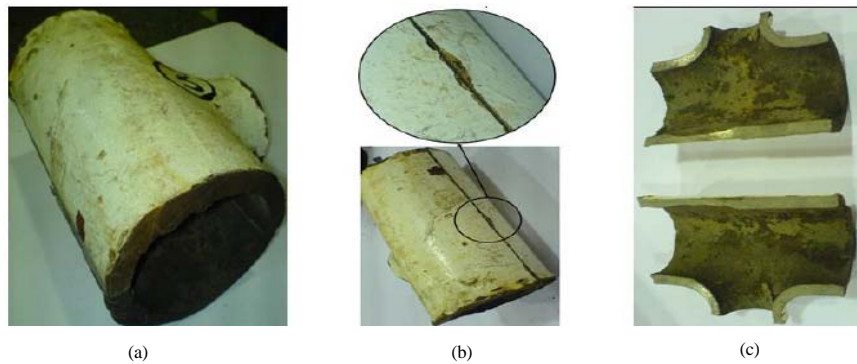


Fig. 1: a) The failed T-joint component; b) The leakage location and a zoomed in view and c) Two halves of tubular Joint



Fig. 2: The part with the location of interest (first from the left)

utilization of customary mechanical testing and option ways to deal with focus the mechanical properties are needed. Micron and sub-micron space hardness tests display a reasonable different option for customary testing. miniaturized scale and nano hardness testing give a littler length scale in respect to full scale hardness testing, for the hardness's assessment for the estimation of other mechanical properties, hence, taking into account the testing of even the littlest parts. The motivation behind performing the hardness test is to check for any variety of hardness in the T-joint. Likewise, the information delivered from the test can be utilized to confirm heat treatment. The hardware used to perform the hardness test is a robotized mechanical assembly to make Rockwell and Brinell hardness estimations. The Rockwell hardness scale utilized was scale B with a 1/16 inch distance across ball indenter.

Microstructure: Metallography is the investigation of the microstructure of materials. The microstructure comprises of the stages present, grain size, grain limit, debasements, blemishes, disengagements and so forth. The physical and mechanical properties are straightforwardly identified with the microstructure of a material. Investigation of the microstructure of a material guides in figuring out whether the material has been handled effectively and is, in this

way, a basic stride for deciding item unwavering quality and for deciding why a material fizzled. The fundamental strides for legitimate metallographic example planning include: cutting, mounting, unpleasant granulating, fine crushing, cleaning and carving. After that the example may be analyzed by the magnifying instrument. The goals of completing a microstructure examination are to acquire an evidence of the material of the fizzled T-joint, to perceive the assembling procedure of the part and its unwavering quality and to pick up a sign of the material properties of the material used to make the segment.

Chemical analysis: The goals of performing synthetic investigations are to distinguish the T-joint material and to discover some data about the consumption process by assessing the erosion items inside the T-joint. An example with the obliged size is cut from the T-joint utilizing the grating cutting machine. The example obliged some machining to be arranged for performing the substance examination. The gear used to perform the compound examination is Optical Emission Spectrometer (OES) for metal investigation (ARL 3460). The compound examination was done at 3 areas. The consumption items from inside the T-joint were set inside a holder to perform the XRF investigation utilizing the X-Beam spectrometer JSX-3201M component analyzer.

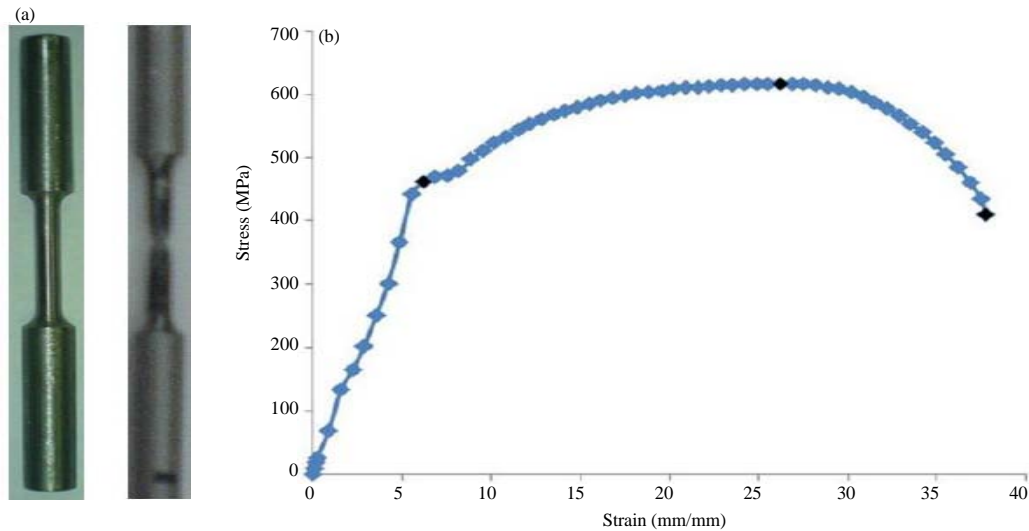


Fig. 3: Standard example shape

CONCLUSION

The T's material joint is Low Carbon Steel (AISI 1026). Incorporations are noted in the material. The unforgiving working conditions are accepted to have brought about the disappointment. The disappointment is accepted to have begun with disintegration which decreased the divider's thickness at the area of spillage. General consumption and setting are accepted to have helped in starting a split which eventually prompted spillage when it came to the external surface of the T-joint. The break developed because of the weight's vacillation inside the T-joint. Utilizing a Y-joint is accepted to be one of the conceivable answers for this disappointment.

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