

Inspection of unusual Pipe Types with Eddy Current Technologies

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Innospection – Company Introduction

Expertise : Provid

Providing Advanced Electromagnetic Inspection Services & Application Solutions

Offices:

Aberdeen (Head Office), Rugby, Abu Dhabi, Al-Khobar, Perth, Melbourne, Stutensee (R&D – Germany)

Activities :

Tube Inspection (HE & Boiler) Pipeline Inspection Storage Tank Inspection Pressure Vessel Inspection Subsea Inspection

- Caissons
- Risers

• Structural Legs Flexible Riser Inspection Advanced crack detection R&D for Inspection Solutions













Inspection of "regular" pipe



- Regular pipe type is
 - Ferritic steel
 - No or thin coating
 - One type of steel material
 - Single layer
- Existing pigging inspection technologies
 - Ultrasonic Pulse Echo methods
 - Magnetic Flux leakage methods

What pipe is typical and what is unusual?



Examples of inspection tasks, for which regular inspection technologies fail:

- Pipe with coating thickness in the range of 40 mm
- High steel wall thickness (MFL fails)
- Pipe cladded with a different metallic layer (internal or external)
- Non typical materials, such as Stainless Steel or Duplex
- Non-solid pipe material made from several layers of different material like flexible pipe
- Operational restricted : Riser Sections particular Gas Risers

What can eddy current do?



"Traditional" Eddy current

- Inspection of the near side only, i.e. for cracking or as a lift-off measure
- Traditional application in weld inspection, heat exchanger tube inspection, material sorting etc.
- Cannot inspect the volume of thick ferritic steel structures

Alterations of classic eddy current to circumvent these Problems

- Magnetically biased Eddy Current (SLOFEC[™])
- Pulsed Eddy Current (PEC)
- Remote Field Eddy Current (RFET)

Magnetically Biased Eddy Current (SLOFEC[™])





Magnetically Biased Eddy Current (SLOFEC[™]) typical applications





Storage Tank Scanning Capabilities

Wall Thickness range Inspecting trough coating : up to 30mm : up to 10mm

Pipe & Vessel Scanning Capabilities

Wall Thickness range Inspecting trough coating

: up to 30mm : up to 7mm

Riser & Caisson Scanning Capabilities

Wall Thickness range Inspecting trough coating : up to 30mm : up to 15mm

minar, Aberdeen November 17th 2010





The idea of pulsed eddy current



- The higher the frequency the lower the penetration depth
- High frequency response probes the surface (sensitive to lift-off)
- Low frequency response probes the interior (wall thickness)
- A pulse contains a large frequency spectrum
- The response can be split up into different frequency content



Pulsed Eddy Current Testing





Remote Field Eddy Current



Current Application mainly for Testing of small tubing like heat exchanger tubes

- Due to low frequency inspection not possible at high speeds
- Sensitive to wall thickness thinning
- Evaluation of the phase of the signal
- Rather insensitive to lift-off

Principle of Remote Field Eddy Current



- Exciter Coil generates magnetic field at low frequencies
- Pick-up coil is placed sufficiently far away
- Does not pick up directly coupled signal
- Signal is coupled through pipe wall and thus depends on wall thickness
- Phase shift directly converted to wall loss
- Sensitive to internal and external defects



Coils – **Tailor** made solutions



- The key to eddy current testing is the coil.
- The Variety of coil types is vast
- Every coil needs to be tailored to its application



Example Solutions



Monel Cladded Riser Inspection



Example Solutions



Monel Cladded Riser Inspection

Detecting Defects underneath Monel clad welds



Example Solutions Cladded pipe in pipe





Test pipe with artificial defects

• 3 mm CRA cladding

- 15 mm wall thickness
- Pipe in pipe system

Example Solutions Cladded pipe in pipe







Example Solutions



Cladded pipe in pipe - Signals from test pipe (single pipe section)



Flexible Riser Pipe



Flexible riser pipe is pipe made of several layer of steel armour. The armoured layers are wound in a helical form, with different layers wound in different directions



Picture by NKT Flexibles

The problem

- Inspect through a thick coating
- Inspect all layers, i.e. inspect layers beneath other ferritic conductive layers.

Flexible Riser Pipe The task - The solution



• Detect defects like snapped wires and metal loss in all layers of the flexible pipe

- Need a magnetisation unit that can adapt the magnetisation level
- The magnetisation direction needs to be made dependent on the direction of winding
- The tool needs to be light enough to be deployed sub-sea

First Step

• Verify the inspection solution

Flexible Riser Pipe Testing









Flexible Riser Pipe Development of a suitable magnetisation unit & sensor array unit





Patented



PPSA Semi

Flexible Riser Pipe Operational Arrangements

innospection

Full 360 coverage

- Axial movement only
- Higher weight-Requires a workclass ROV for deployment or lowered on steel rope
- Faster scanning. Suitable for long pipe

Partial coverage with circumferential scanning

- Movement in two directions
- Lower weight. Light ROV is sufficient
- Especially for defined areas





Flexible Riser Pipe Lighter Option for ROV deployment





E: 573552 N 6463575 10 30 57 10 Nov 10 H: 337 D 68 5 Lynx Task 10" OIL Riser FRIT trials

Scanning up/down in several steps to achieve full coverage
Light for ROV deployment

•In cooperation with



Flexible Riser Pipe Test results





Final Word



Eddy Current technique solutions have the potential to fill pipeline inspection gaps.