

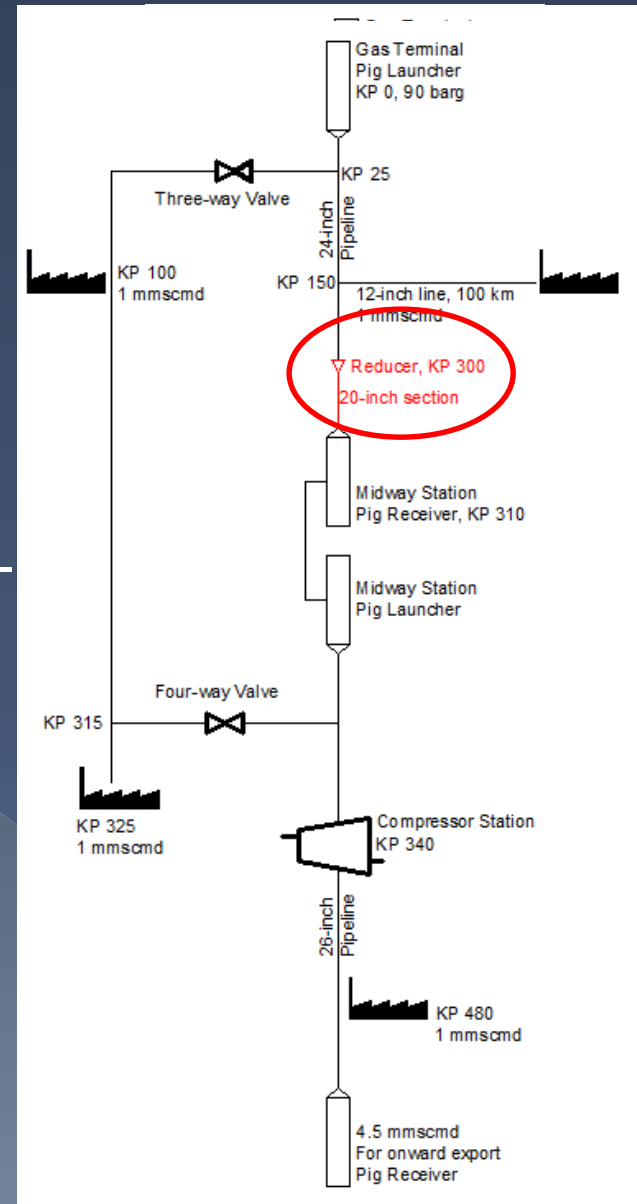
# PIG MOTION AND DYNAMICS IN COMPLEX GAS NETWORKS

Simulating a complex pigging program

Dr Aidan O'Donoghue, November 2016

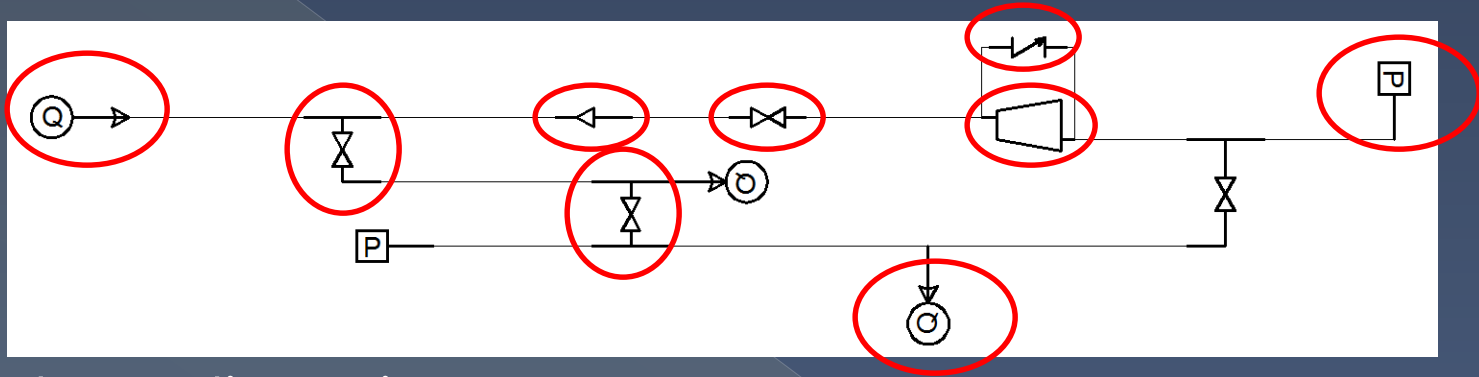
# Contents

- Aim of the analysis;
- Piglab Model description;
- Three analyses presented: -
  1. Initial pipeline;
  2. Expanded capacity;
  3. Following pipeline repair.



# Aim of the model

- Simulate pigging a complex system;

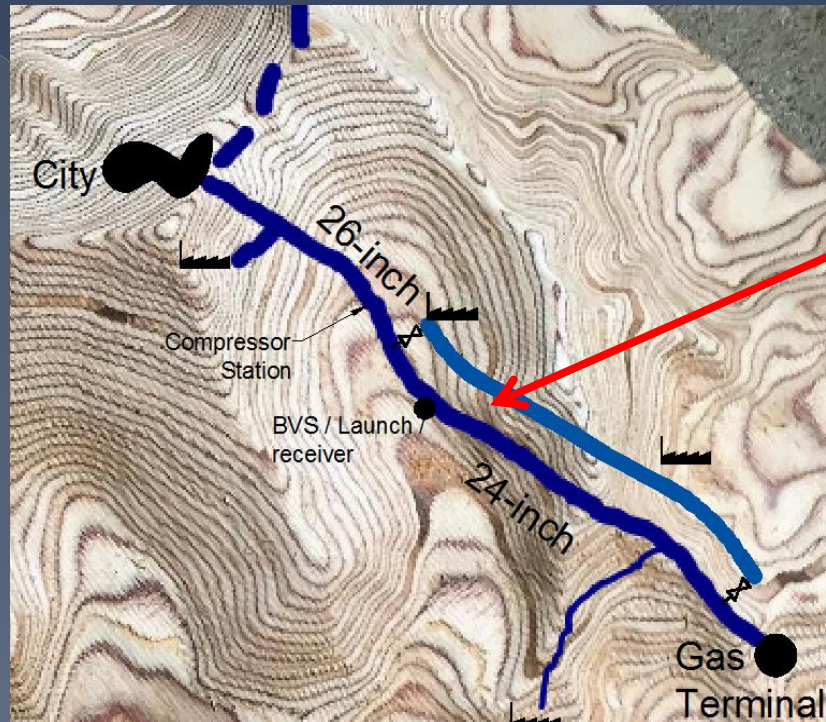


- Reduce disruption to customers;
- Manipulate flows, valves, pressures in real time as the analysis proceeds;
- Avoid possible pig stalling (“Flow diversion”);
- Avoid high valve DP before opening;
- Understand schedule / time to pig;
- Cut down on unnecessary downtime or penalty

# Overall aim of the analysis...

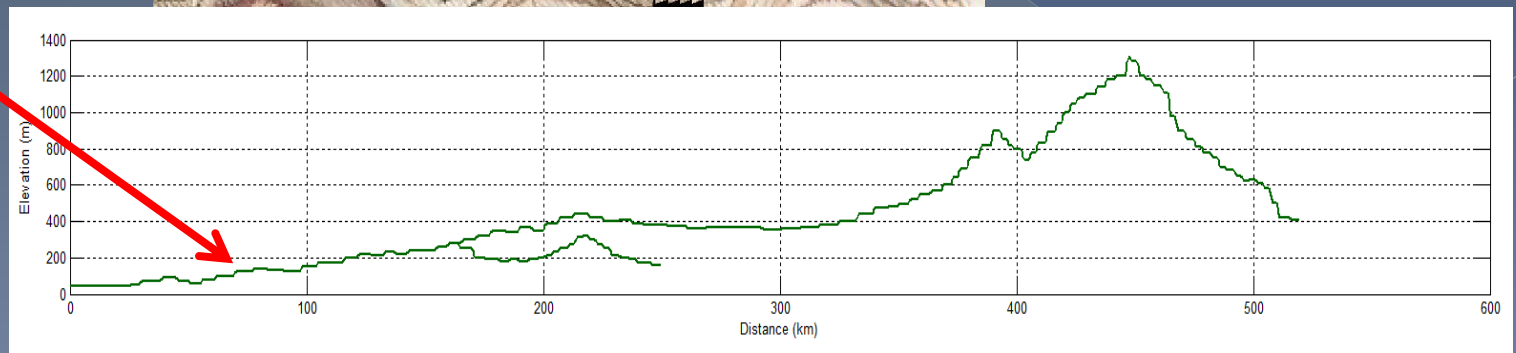
- Balance the requirements of the pigs (velocity limitations, pressures, avoid stalling etc) with...
- The requirements of the system and the customers (minimum pressures, required flows etc)

# Model description



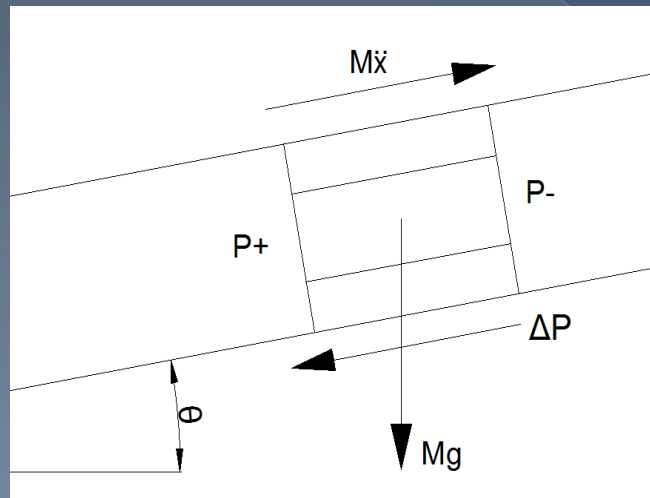
Model the process and pigging of a complex gas network

With full pipeline description and elevation changes

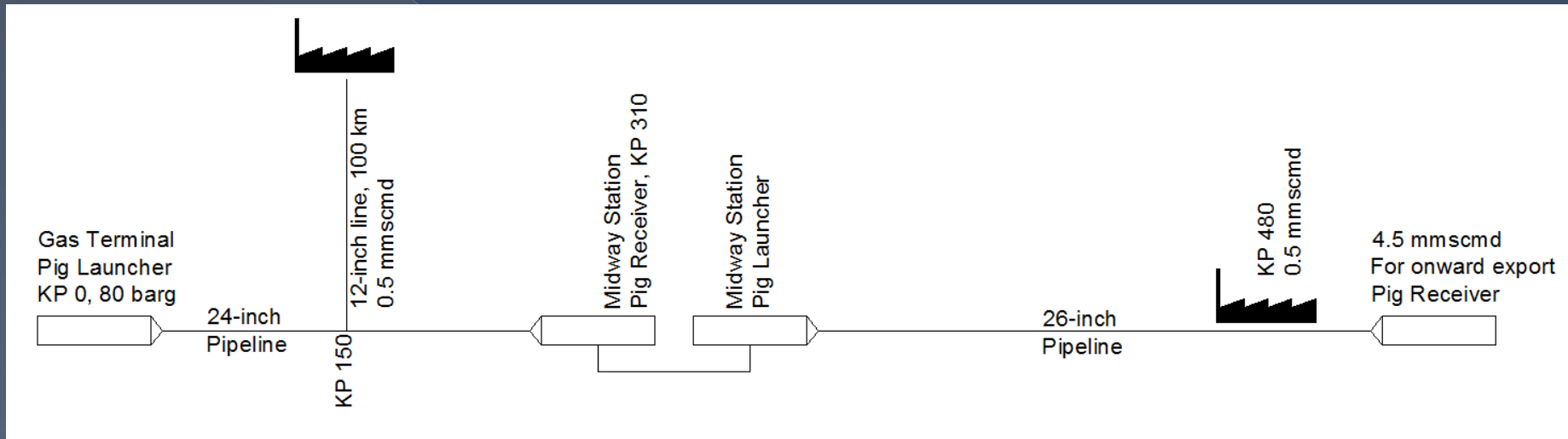


# Model description

- Pig types: -
  - > Standard cleaning pigs;
  - > ...with or without bypass;
  - > Inspection tools with / without speed control ;
  - > Different mass and pig friction...

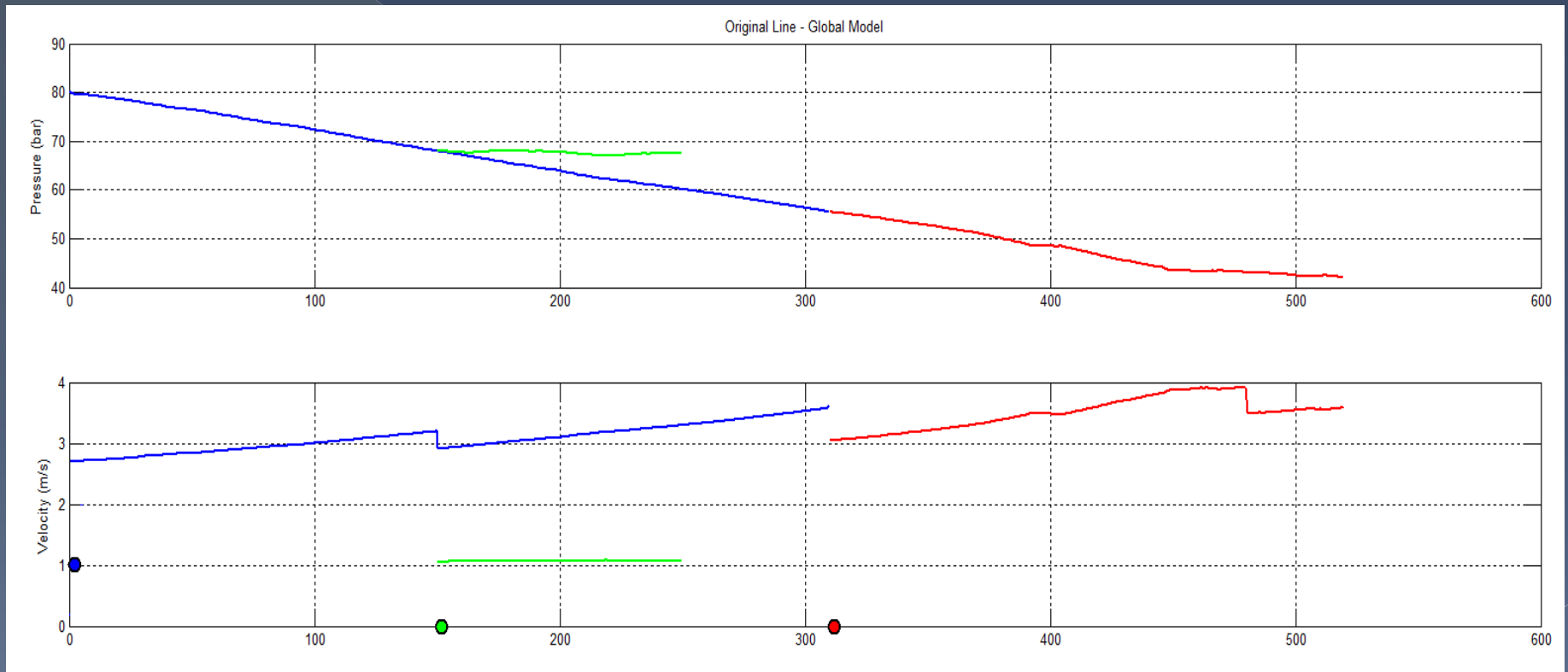


# Model 1: Scheme



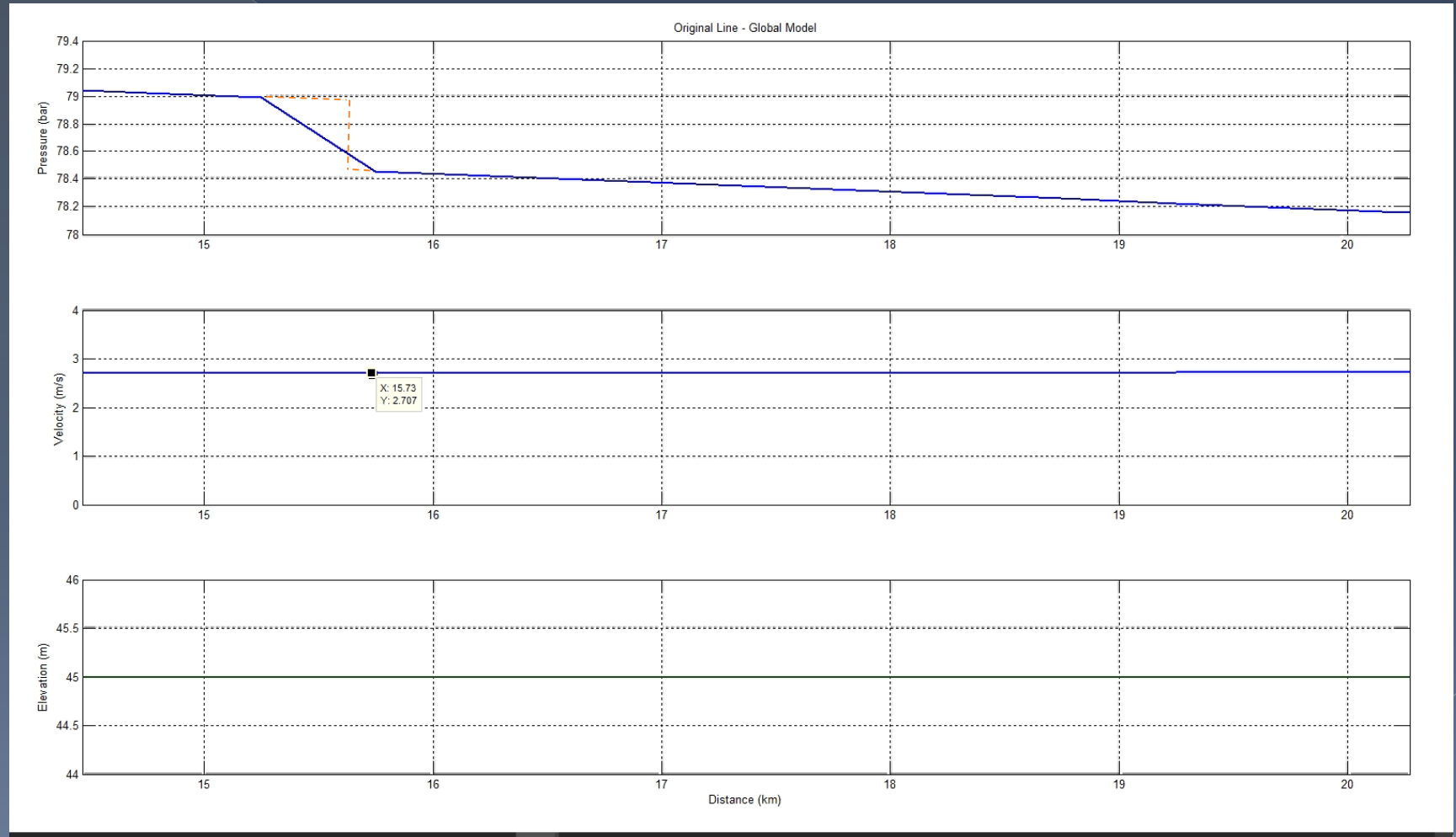
Total capacity 5.5 mmscmd

# Model 1: Establish Steady State

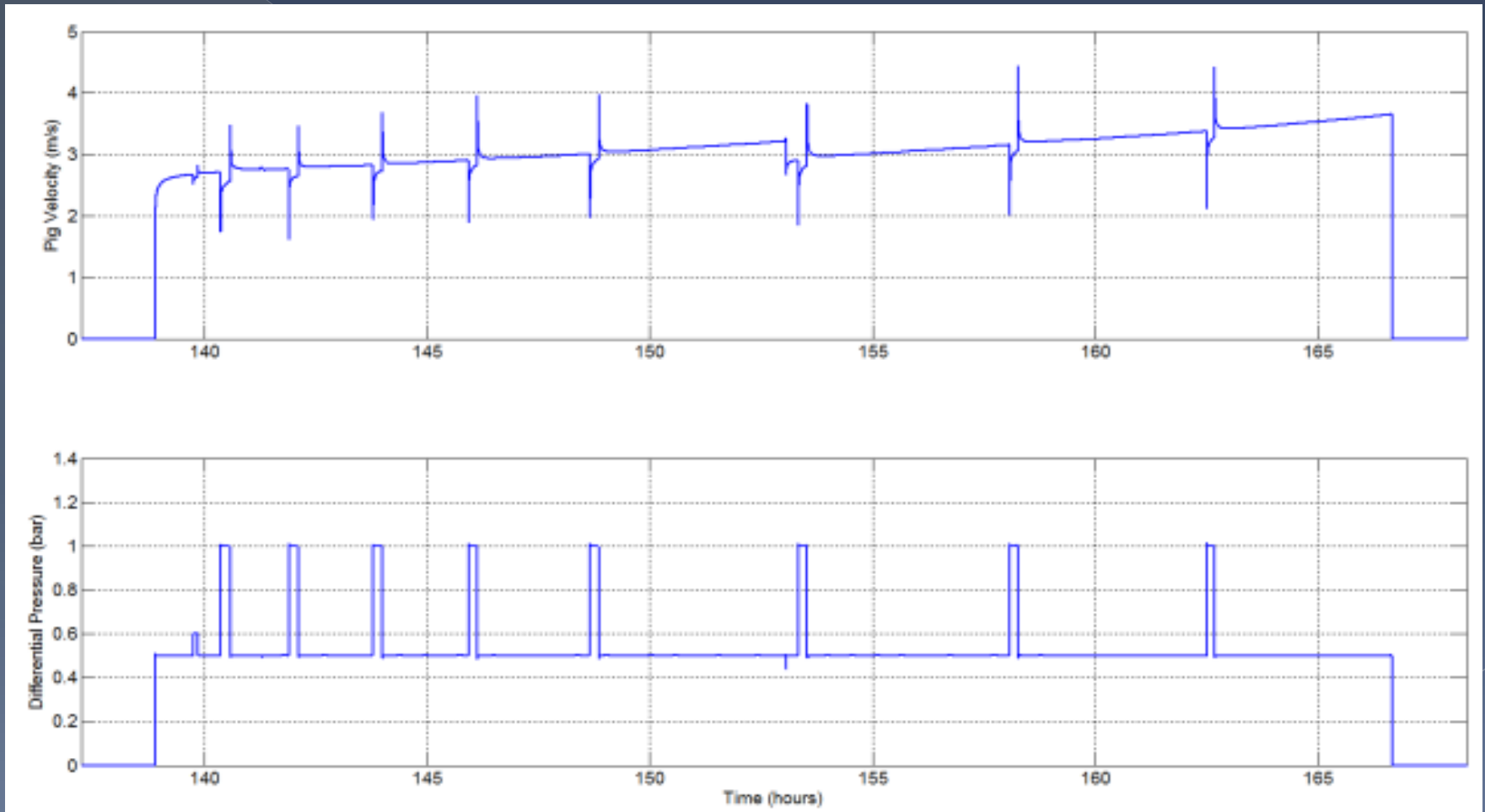




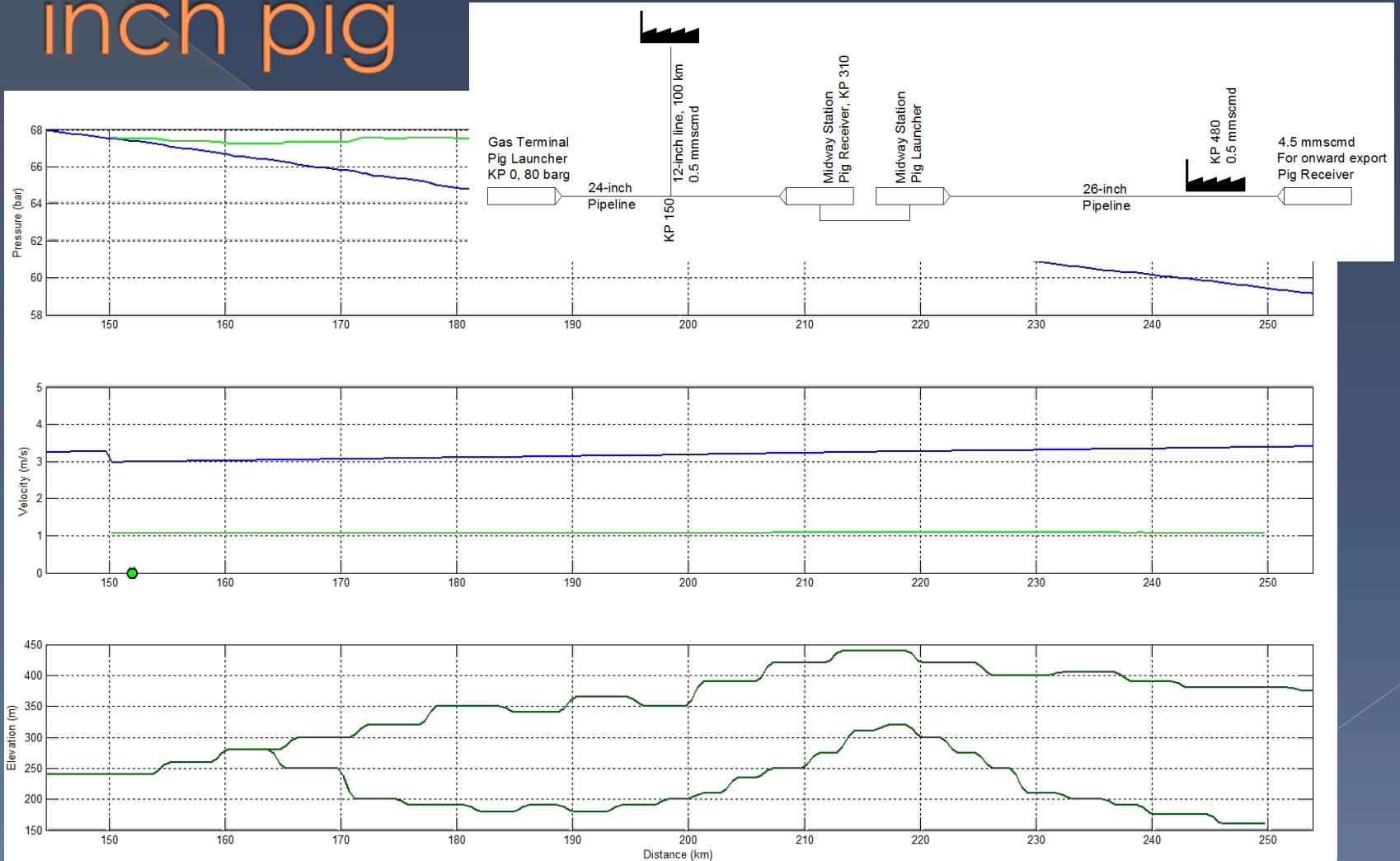
# Model 1: Pig at river crossing



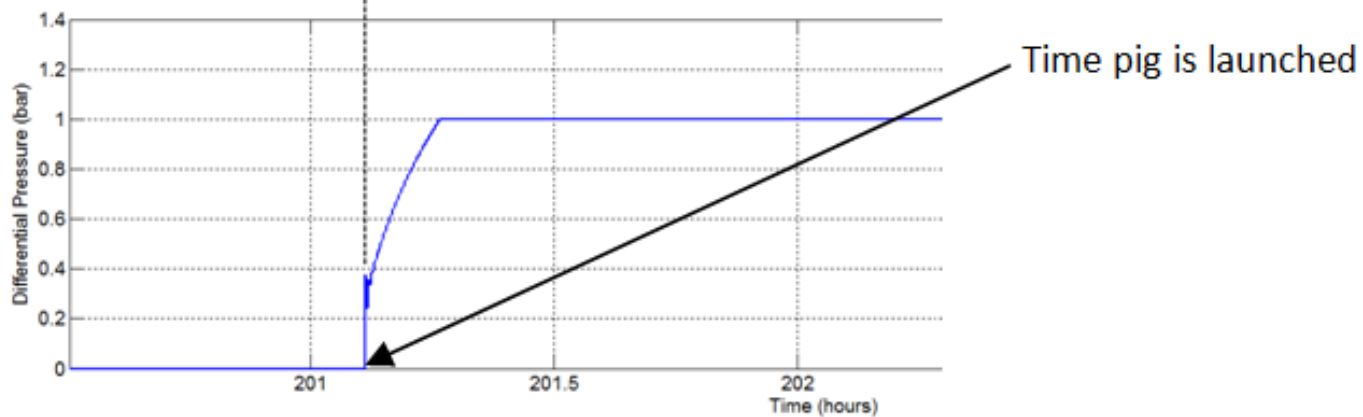
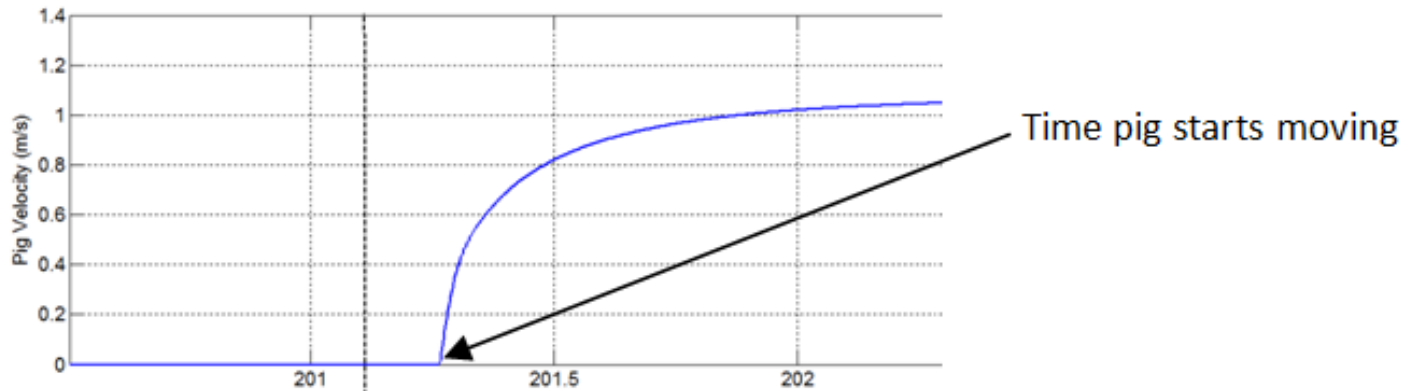
# Model 1: Velocity Profile



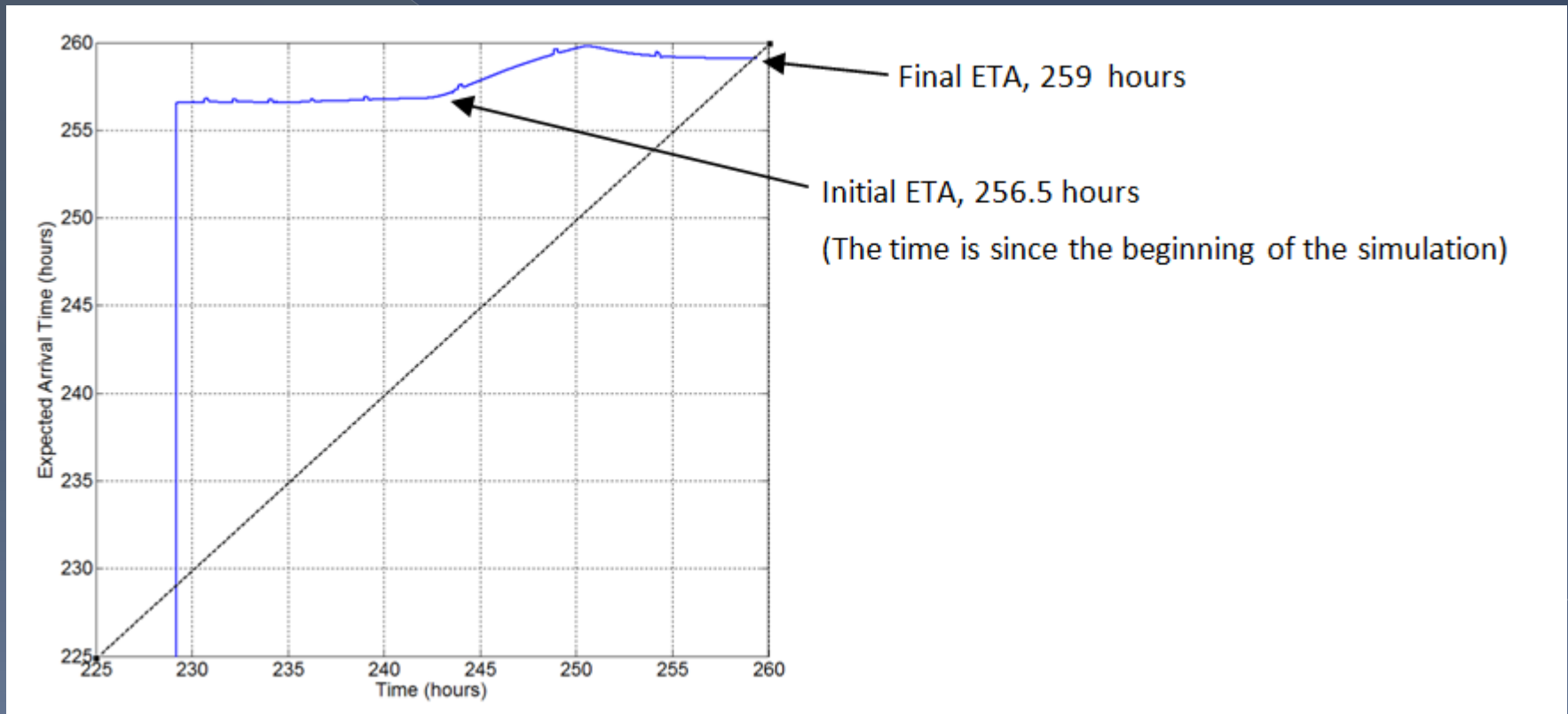
# Model 1: Launching the 12-inch pig



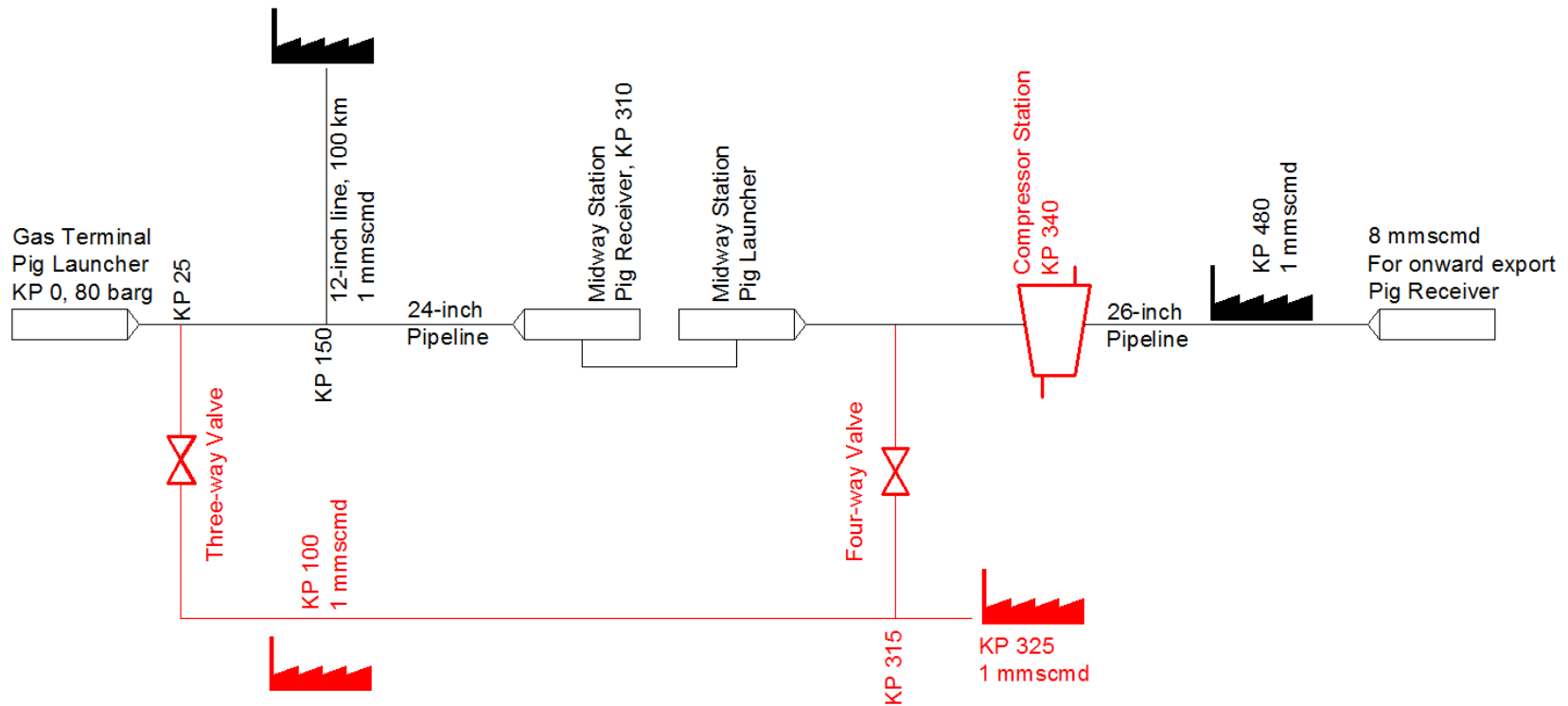
# Model 1: Launching the 12-inch pig



# Model 1: Estimated Time of Arrival (ETA) with changing conditions

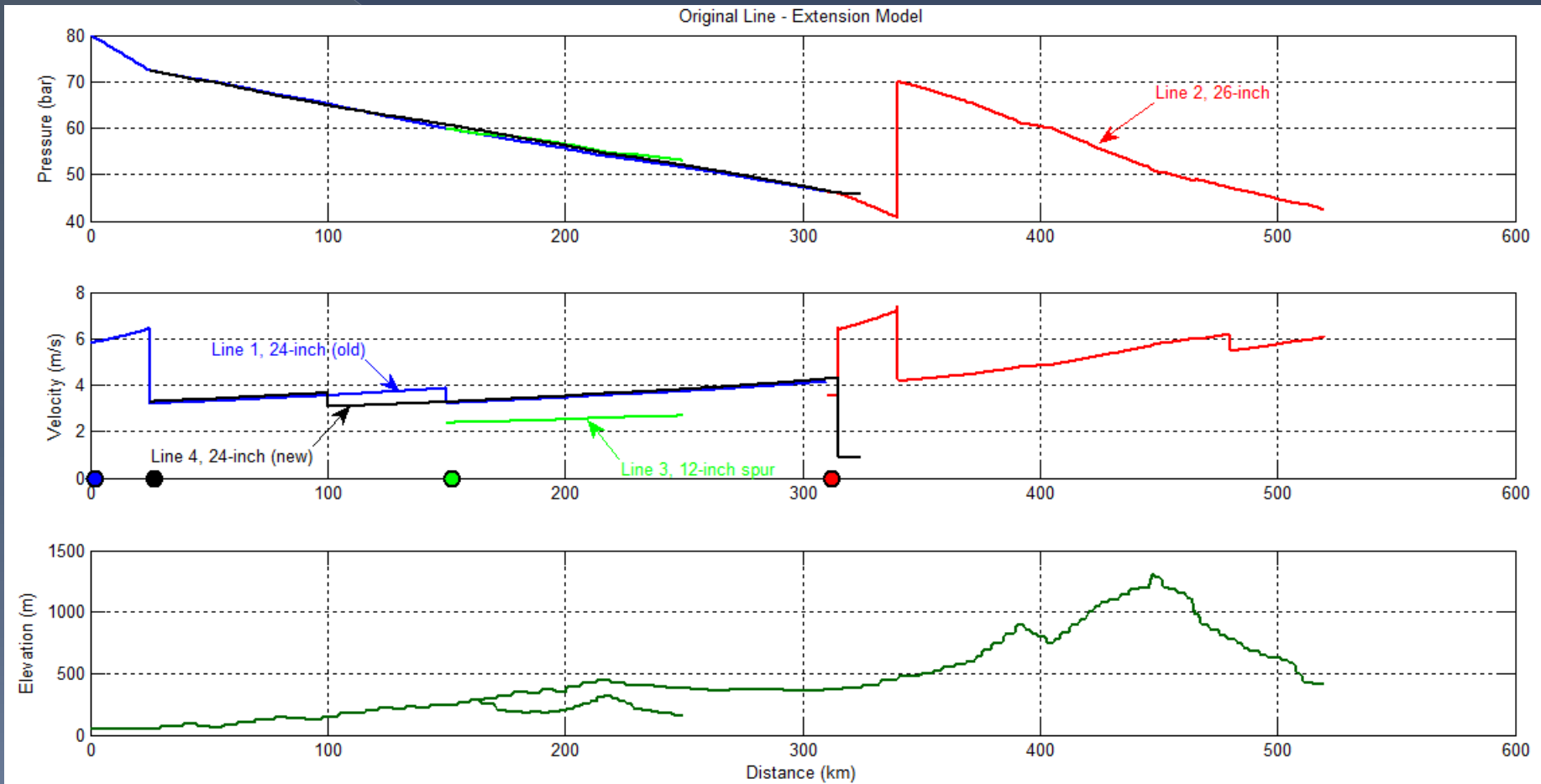


# Model 2: Extension



Total capacity 12 mmscmd

# Model 2: Establish steady state conditions

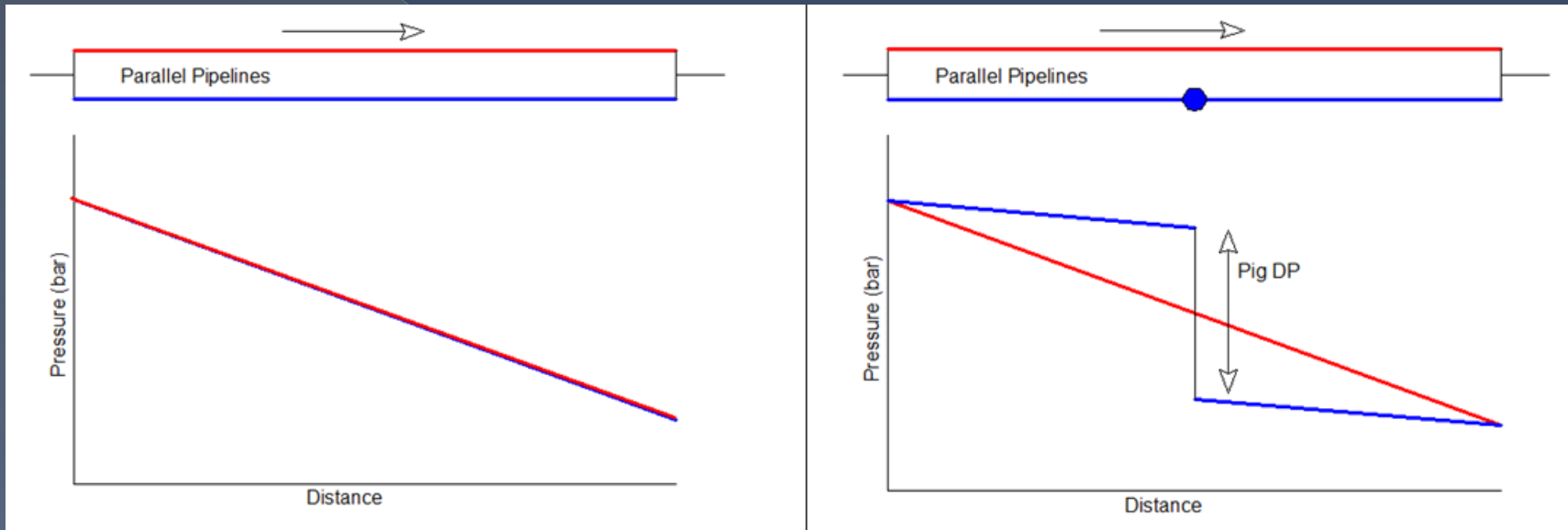


# Model 2: Timetable for pigging

- Pipeline at steady state;
- Run cleaning pig through Line 1;
- Run an ABC (speed control) MFL pig through Line 1 or reduce flow and deploy MFL tool. Increase flow after the tool passes KP 25 (three way valve to the new line) – note predicted ETA;
- Reduce flow and switch off compressor (a pig cannot be deployed through the compressor);
- Launch pig into Line 2 and examine risk of flow diversion;
- Launch pig into line 3 (no change from previous);
- Launch pig in new line 4. Risk of low pressure at outlet to customer.

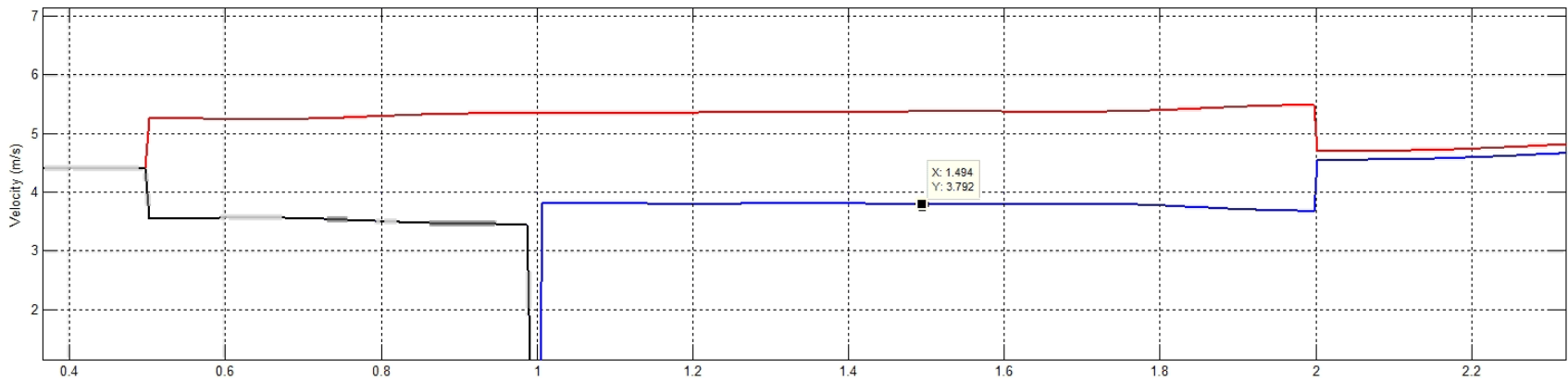
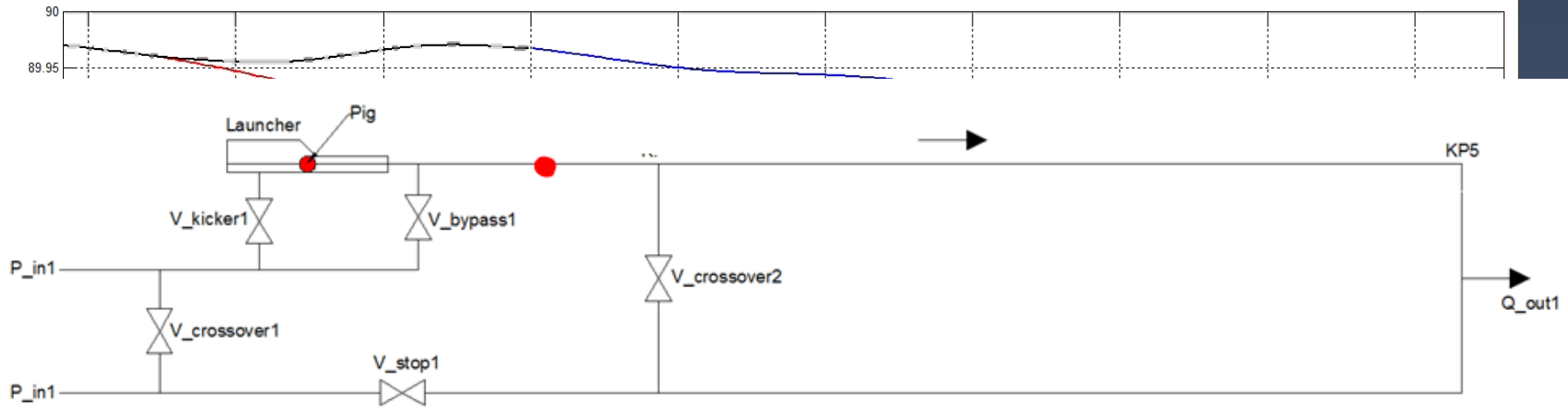


# Model 2: Flow diversion

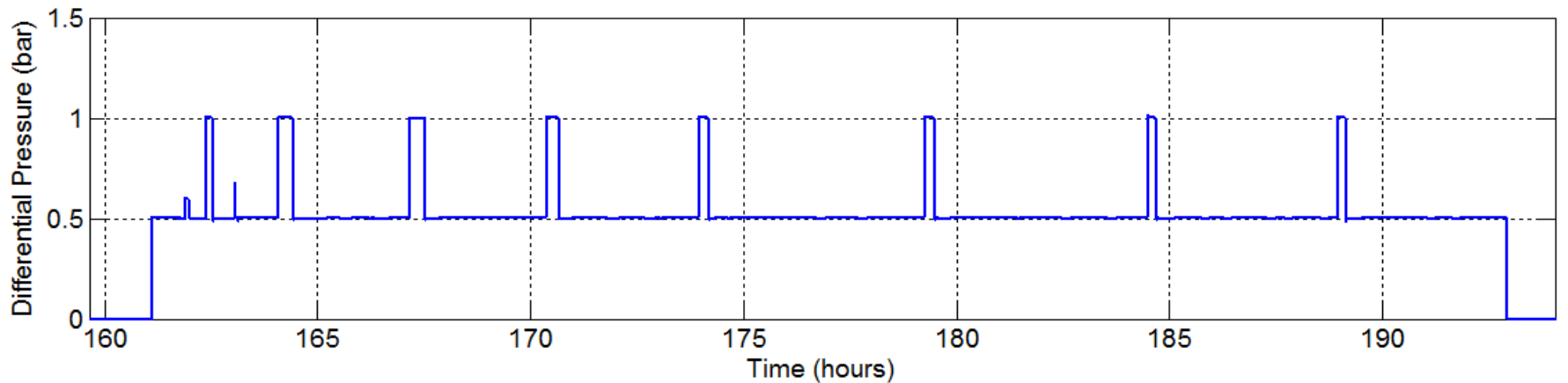
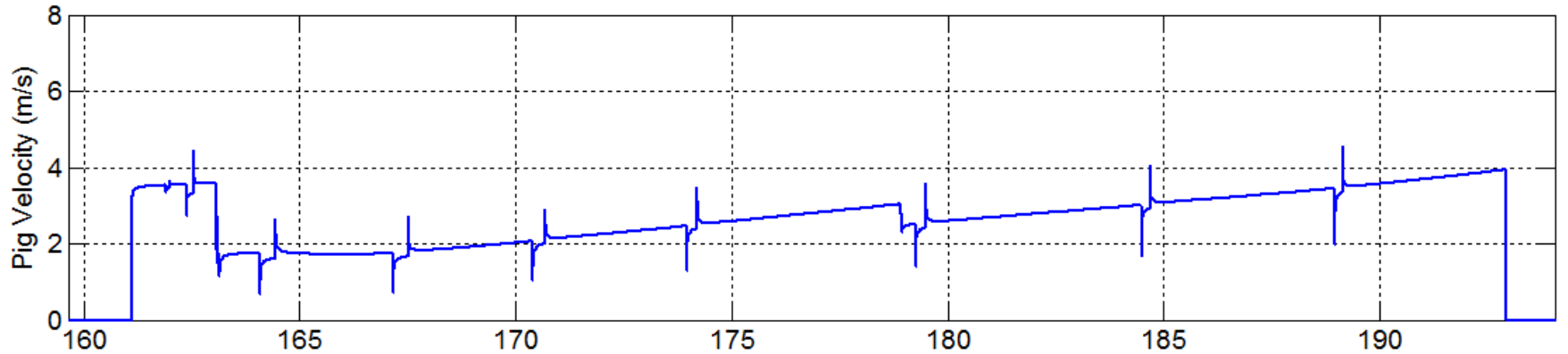


Two lines with common inlet and outlet.  
Flow is proportional to pressure gradient.  
Pressure gradient less in line with pig so risk of stalling as flow diverts

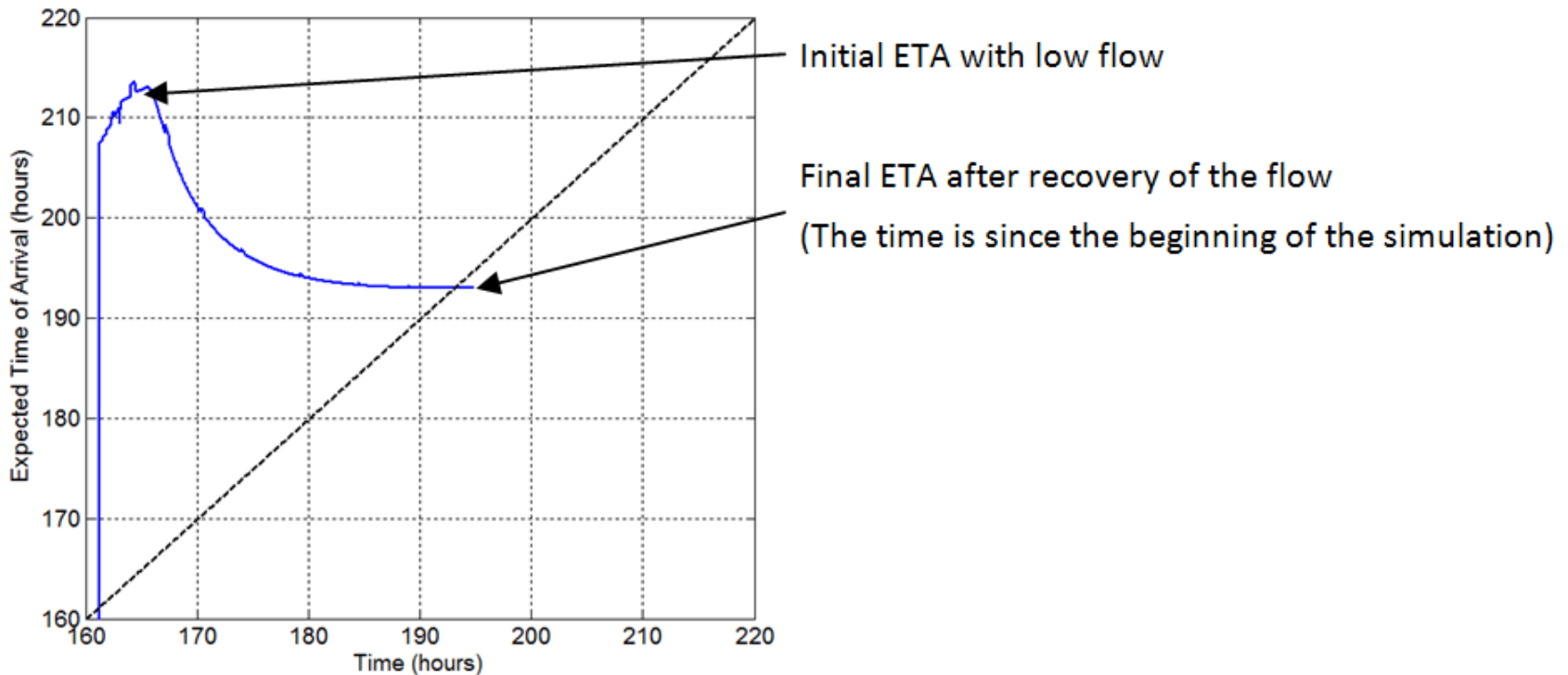
# Model 2: Flow Diversion



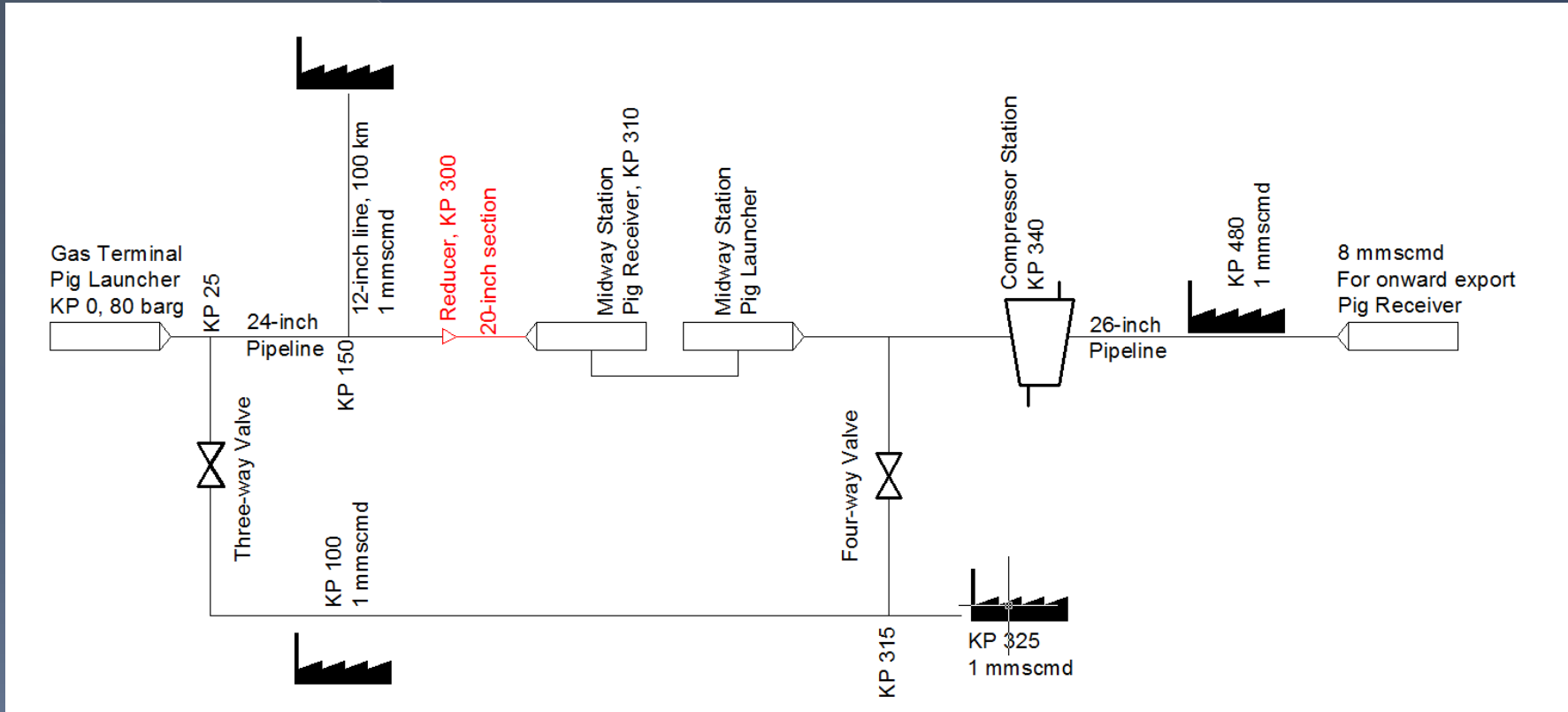
# Model 2: Speed control Vs Flow reduction (Line 1)



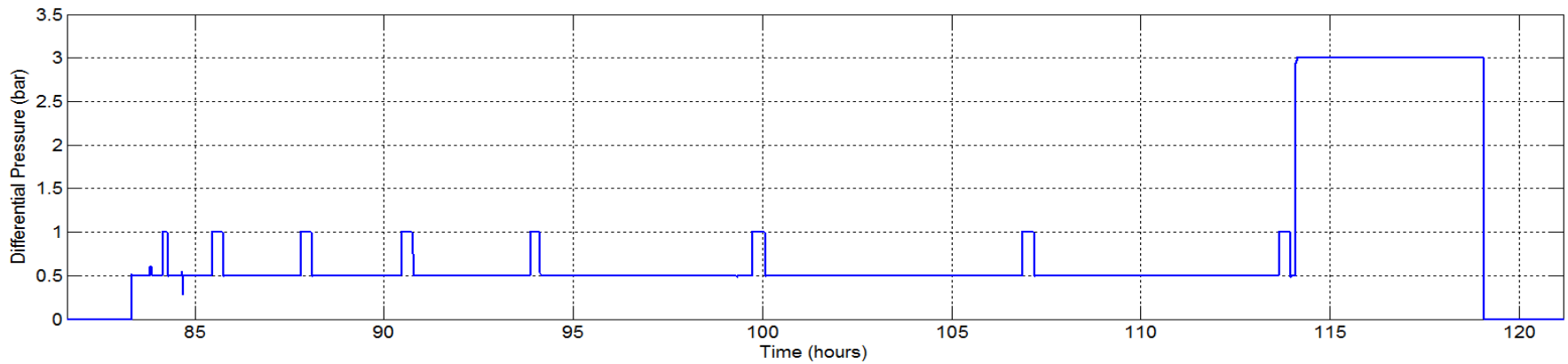
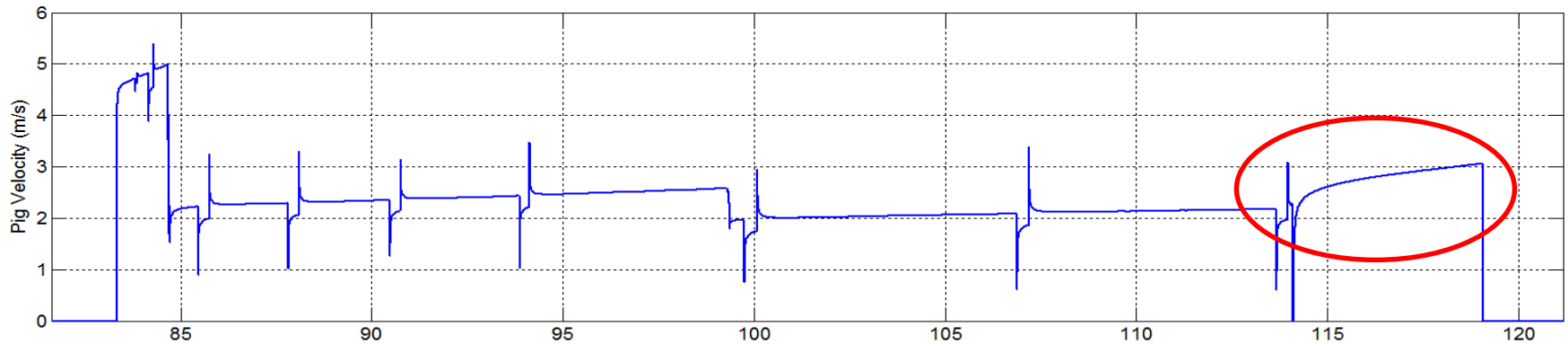
# Model 2: ETA for reduced flow case



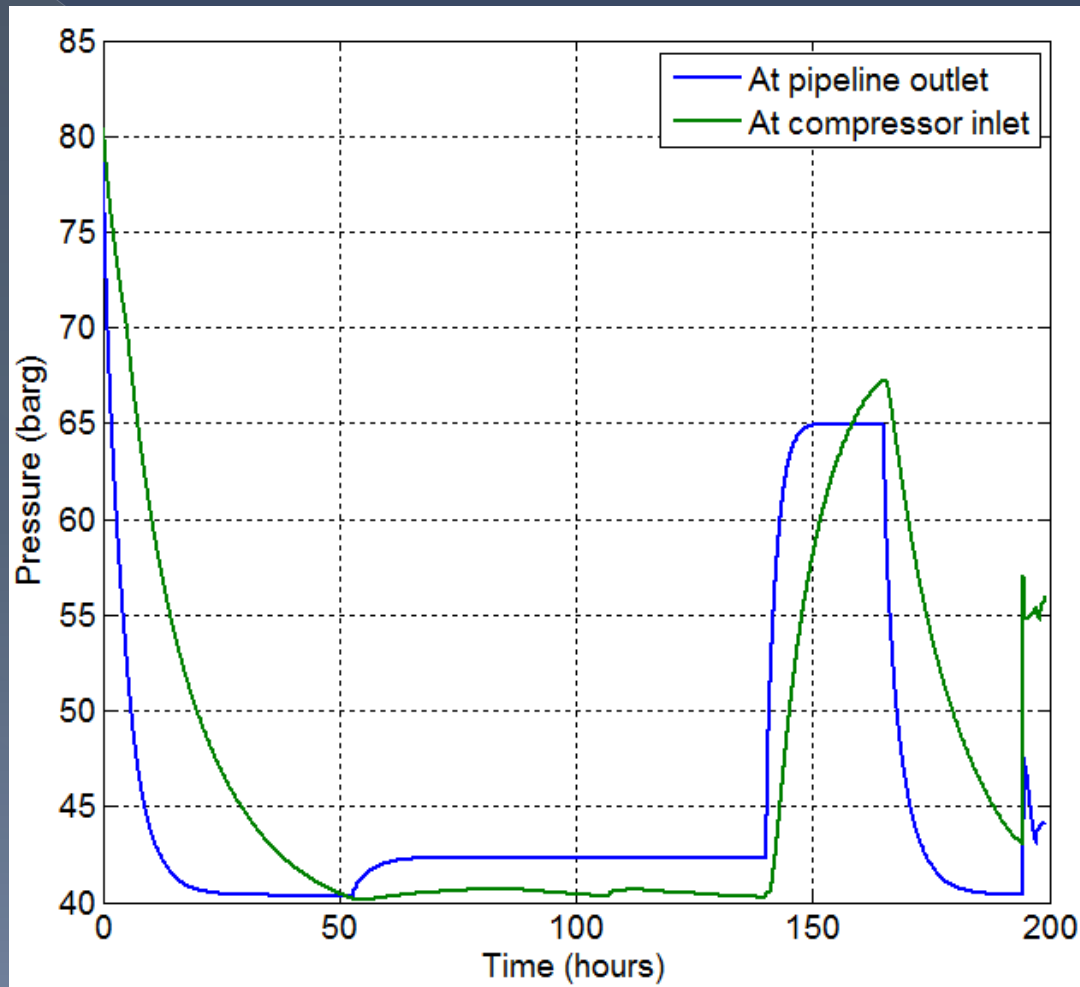
# Model 3: Following repair to pipeline



# Model 3: Pigging the 24-inch x 20-inch line



# Model 3: Checks on minimum pressure



# Summary

- Model set up to allow investigation and sensitivity analysis into pigging in complex gas networks;
- Interlinked network of pipelines, valves, compressors, gas sources and sinks, pressure controls;
- Steady state and transient analysis along with pig motion;
- Reduction of disruption to customers and ensuring the system runs as it was designed to and pigging is performed as required.



# Thank You!

