

DNV 2002에 의한 해저관로의 자유경간해석

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Free Spanning of Offshore Pipelines by DNV 2002

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KEY WORDS: Offshore Pipeline (해저배관), Free Span (자유경간), Fatigue (피로), DNV (노르웨이 선급 규정)

ABSTRACT: A procedure of free span and fatigue analysis of offshore pipelines was made per DNV-RP-F105, 2002. The new method includes the axial force and deflection load in pipelines. The screening criteria were used to calculate the allowable span lengths. The screening criteria allow small amplitudes of vortex-induced vibration due to wave and current loading. However, the induced pipe stress is very small and usually below the limit stress of a typical S-N curve. A simplified method was established to calculate the fatigue damage due to long-term current distribution. The long-term current statistics was assumed with a 3-parameter Weibull distribution. The fatigue damage was estimated for the span lengths obtained from the screening criteria for various conditions. Sample calculations show the effect of axial force for various boundary conditions.

1. INTRODUCTION

When a flow due to wave and current across an unsupported portion of the offshore pipelines, the vortices shed and periodic wakes are formed behind the pipeline. Each time a vortex is shed, it alters the local pressure distribution and the pipeline experiences vortex-induced vibrations (VIV). The VIV may cause fatigue damage on the pipeline and if the damage is excessive, it could lead to a catastrophic failure. This paper is to establish a simple procedure to calculate allowable free span lengths and fatigue damage based on the guidelines in the recent design codes (DNV, 1991, 1998, 2001, 2002). Figure 1 shows a flow chart of design checks for a free span.

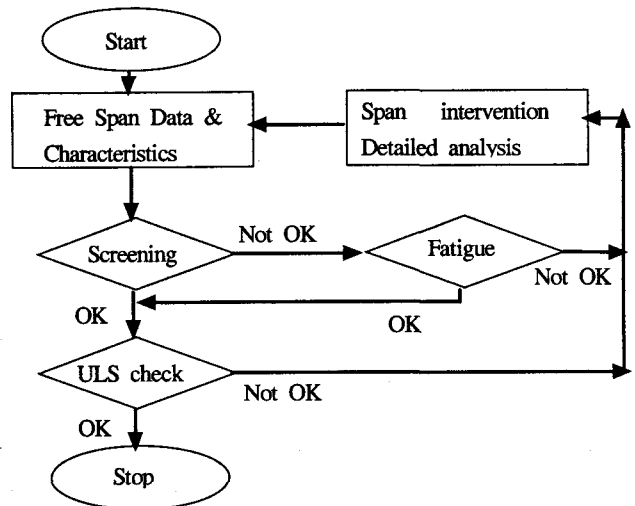


Fig. 1 Flow chart of free span design (DNV, 2002)

2. ALLOWABLE FREE SPAN LENGTH

The screening criteria used in DNV 2002 apply to fatigue caused by VIV and direct wave loading in combined current and wave loading conditions. The screening criteria have been calibrated against full fatigue analyses to provide a fatigue life in excess of 50 years. The criteria apply to spans with a response dominated by the 1st symmetric mode (one half wave) and should preferably be applied for screening

analyses only and, if violated, more detailed fatigue analyses should be performed.

The in-line natural frequency $f_{0,IL}$ must fulfil:

$$\frac{f_{0,IL}}{\gamma_f} > \frac{U_{c,100year}}{V_{R,onset}^{IL} \cdot D} \cdot \left(1 - \frac{L/D}{250}\right) \cdot \frac{\gamma_{IL}}{\alpha} \quad (1)$$

where,

γ_f = Safety factor on the natural frequency

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γ_{IL} = Screening factor for in-line

$\bar{\alpha}$ = Current flow ratio

$$= \max\left(\frac{U_{c,100year}}{U_{w,1year} + U_{c,100year}}; 0.6\right)$$

D = Outer diameter of pipe including coatings

L = Free span length

$U_{c,100year}$ = 100 year return period value for the current velocity at the pipe level

$U_{w,1year}$ = Significant 1 year return period value for the wave induced flow velocity at the pipe level corresponding to the annual significant wave height $H_{s,1year}$

$V_{r,onset}^{IL}$ = In-line onset value for the reduced velocity

If the above criterion is violated, then a full in-line VIV fatigue analysis is required. Equation (1) merely compares the in-line natural frequency and vortex shedding frequency with a calibration of the normalized free span lengths and partial safety factors.

The cross-flow natural frequency $f_{0,CF}$ must fulfil:

$$\frac{f_{0,CF}}{\gamma_f} > \frac{U_{c,100year} + U_{w,1year}}{V_{R,onset}^{CF} \cdot D} \cdot \gamma_{CF} \quad (2)$$

where,

γ_{CF} = Screening factor for cross-flow

$V_{R,onset}^{CF}$ = Cross-flow onset value for the reduced velocity

If the above criterion is violated, then a full in-line and cross-flow VIV fatigue analysis is required.

The fundamental natural frequency of a pipe span may be approximated by:

$$f_0 \approx C_1 \sqrt{1 + CSF} \sqrt{\frac{EI}{m_e L_{eff}^4} \cdot (1 + C_2 \cdot \frac{S_{eff}}{P_E} + C_3 (\frac{\delta}{D})^2)} \quad (3)$$

where,

$C_1 - C_3$ = Boundary condition coefficients

CSF = Concrete stiffness enhancement factor

E = Youngs modulus for steel

I = Moment of inertia for steel

L_{eff} = Effective span length defined below

m_e = Effective mass

P_E = Euler buckling load = $(1 + CSF)\pi^2 EI / L_{eff}^2$

δ = Static deflection, normally ignored for in-line direction

S_{eff} = Effective axial force (negative in compression)

The Eq. (3) was calibrated with boundary condition coefficients and can be compared with the exact solutions by Choi (1994, 2001).

The L_{eff}/L term in Eq. (4) accounts for the effective span length in order to consider the span as fully fixed. This ratio decreased as the L/D ratio and soil stiffness in wave. For fix-fix boundary condition, $L_{eff}/L = 1$.

The L_{eff}/L term is given by (Hobbs, 1986):

$$\frac{L_{eff}}{L} = \begin{cases} \frac{4.73}{-0.066\beta^2 + 1.02\beta + 0.63} & \text{for } \beta \geq 2.7 \\ \frac{4.73}{0.036\beta^2 + 0.61\beta + 1.0} & \text{for } \beta < 2.7 \end{cases} \quad (4)$$

where,

$$\beta = \log_{10}\left(\frac{K * L^4}{(1 + CSF) * E * I}\right)$$

Where K is the relevant soil stiffness (vertical or horizontal, static or dynamic).

The screen criteria in Eqs. (1) and (2) allow small amplitudes of VIV and corresponding stress may occurs in the free spans.

Figure 2 shows the empirical in-line response curves obtained from DNV 2002. $Amplitude/D$ is defined as the maximum in-line VIV response amplitude (normalised with D) as a function of the reduced velocity and stability parameters.

Maximum amplitude is only 18% of the pipe parameter. For a given flow condition, the actual maximum response should be calculated by the response model general principle in DNV 2002.

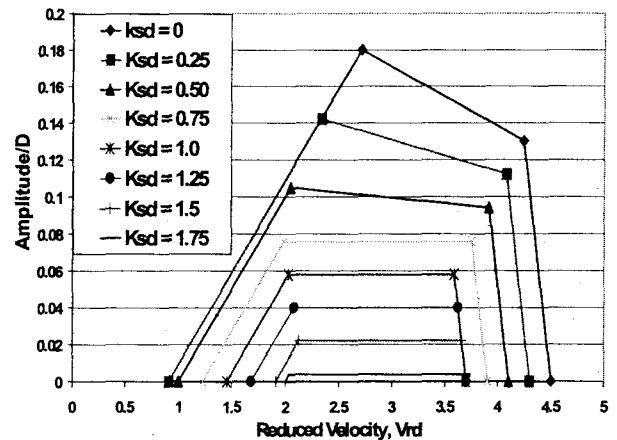


Fig. 2 Response of in-line VIV (DNV, 2002)

Figure 3 also shows the empirical cross-flow response curves obtained from DNV 2002. The maximum cross-flow amplitude is much higher than those of in-line cases. Response model generation principle in DNV 2002 should be used to find maximum cross-flow response.

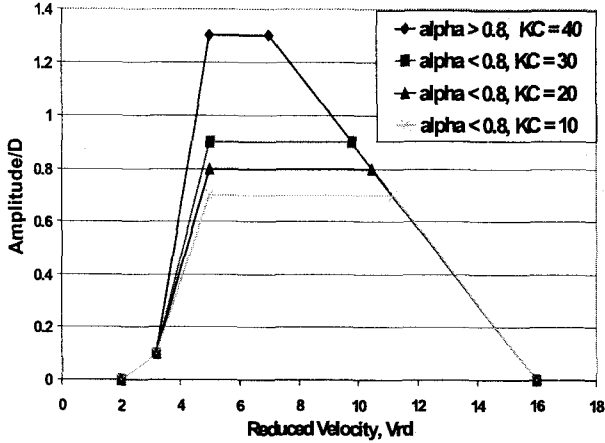


Fig. 3 Response of cross-flow VIV (DNV,2002)

If the induced stress ranges are less than the limit stress of a typical S-N curve, no fatigue analysis is required for the given environmental data. However, a fatigue analysis for a long-term distribution of wave and current is still required. The allowable span lengths are calculated from Eqs. (1), (2), and (3).

The following steps are established to calculate the allowable span lengths:

- 1) Collect pipeline data including the safety class and structural damping.
- 2) Collect environmental data (100-year current, 1-year wave, hydrodynamic damping).
- 3) Collect soil data including soil damping and stiffness.
- 4) Establish the partial safety factors for the pipelines.
- 5) Calculate the ratio of the effective span length and a free span length from soil stiffness.
- 6) Establish the pipeline boundary conditions.
- 7) Calculate the reduced velocity using the combination of the wave particle velocity and current velocity.
- 8) Increase the span lengths iteratively until the screening criteria are satisfied.
- 9) Calculate the amplitude of the VIV motion from DNV's empirical curves.
- 10) Calculate the stress ranges from the VIV induced motion, and compare them with the limit stress in S-N curve.

3. FATIGUE DAMAGE ESTIMATION

A 3-parameter Weibull distribution is often appropriate for modeling of the long-term statistics for current velocity. The Weibull distribution is given by:

$$F_x(x) = 1 - \exp\left(-\left(\frac{x-\gamma}{\alpha}\right)^\beta\right) \quad (5)$$

where, $\alpha=0.9, \beta=3.0, \gamma=0$ was used for the sample calculations described in next section. Figure 4 shows a 3-parameter Weibull distribution of the long-term current velocity.

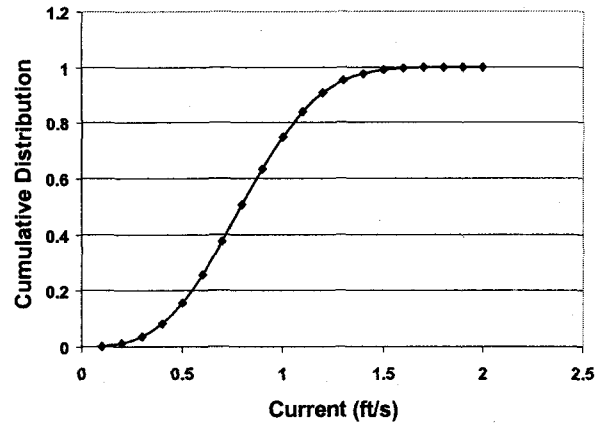


Fig. 4 Weibull distribution of the long-term current velocity

The fatigue damage assessment is based on the accumulation law by Palmgren-Miner:

$$D_{fat} = \sum \frac{n_i}{N_i} \quad (6)$$

where,

D_{fat} = Accumulated fatigue damage.

n_i = Total number of stress cycles corresponding to stress range S_i

N = Number of cycles to failure at stress range S_i

\sum = Implies summation over all stress fluctuations in the design life

The number of cycles to failure at stress range S_i is defined by the S-N curve of the form:

$$N = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{a_1} \cdot S^{-m_1} & S > S_{sw} \\ \frac{1}{a_2} \cdot S^{-m_2} & S \leq S_{sw} \end{cases} \quad (7)$$

where,

m_1, m_2 Fatigue exponents (the inverse slope of the bi-linear S-N curve)

\bar{a}_1, \bar{a}_2 Characteristic fatigue strength constant defined as the mean-minus-two-standard-deviation curve

S_{sw} Stress at intersection of the two S-N curves given by:

$$S_{sw} = 10^{\left(\frac{\log \bar{a}_1 - \log N_{sw}}{m_1}\right)}$$

where,

N_{sw} = Number of cycles for which change in slope appear

The following steps are established to calculate the fatigue damage due to a long-term distribution of the wave and current:

- Step 1), 3)-6) are same as the steps in allowable lengths.
- 2) Collect the long-term distribution of wave and current data.
- 7) Assume a span length for the fatigue damage estimation.
- 8) Discrete the distribution of flow velocity and probability with a finite segment (10-20 are recommended).
- 9) For each segment of flow velocity, calculate the reduced velocities, obtain the amplitude of the motion and corresponding stress ranges.
- 10) For each segment of flow velocity, calculate n_i, N_i .
- 11) Combine the n_i, N_i to calculate the fatigue damage.
- 12) If the calculated damage exceeds the allowable damage level, go to step 7) with a reduced span length and vice versa.

4. SAMPLE CALCULATIONS

Sample calculations were performed for a 12.75-inch x 0.5-inch wall thickness oil pipeline with product density of 45 pcf. Following are the conditions used in the calculation.

- Wave height (1-year) = 6.1 m
- Wave period (1-year) = 8 sec
- Bottom current (100-year) = 0.5 m/s
- Water depth = 91.5 m
- Soil coefficient (fix-fix) = 50,000 kN/m²
- Soil coefficient (fix-pin) = 10,000 kN/m²
- Soil coefficient (pin-pin) = 3,000 kN/m²

Figure 5 shows the calculated value of the allowable span lengths for various boundary conditions. The allowable lengths are clearly depend on the axial forces and boundary conditions. The effect of the deflection load is not significant for in-line if the steady current is not accounted for. In case of cross-flow allowable lengths, care should be taken to avoid Euler buckling of the pipe span.

Cross-flow cases result longer allowable span lengths than those of the in-line cases. For the flexible boundary conditions in cross-flow cases, Euler bucklings occur at high compressible axial forces.

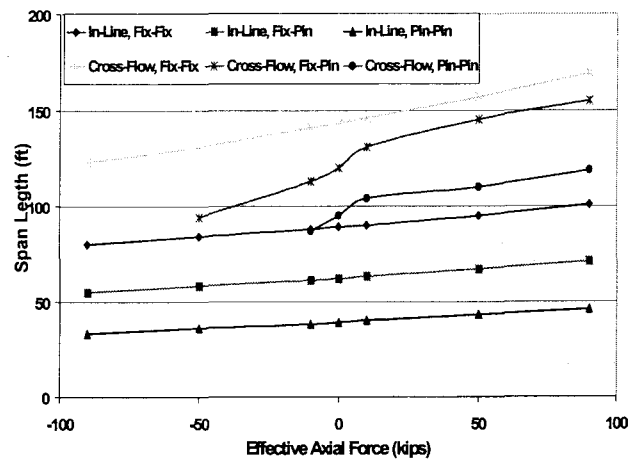


Fig. 5 Allowable span lengths for various boundary conditions

Figure 6 shows the fatigue damage calculated for the same span lengths in Fig. 5 and a long-term current distribution in Fig. 4. Fatigue damage level is very sensitive to the span lengths and boundary conditions, axial force and long-term current distribution. Allowable span lengths can be limited by the allowable fatigue level which is depending on the pipeline safety classes.

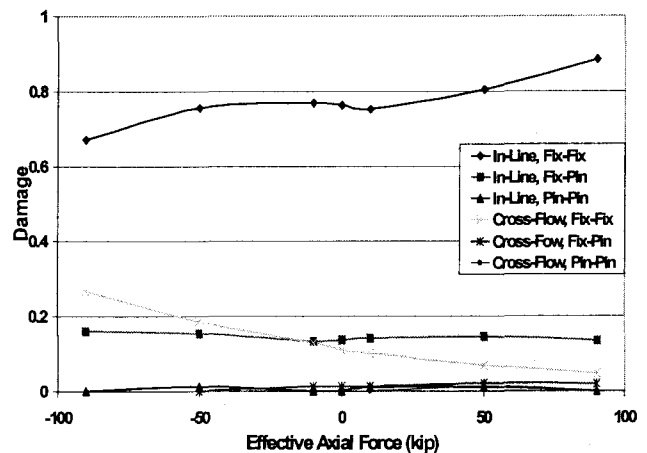


Fig. 6 Fatigue damage calculated for the same span lengths

5. CONCLUDING REMARK

1. A simple procedure was established to calculate the allowable span lengths and fatigue damage per DNV 2002.
2. The effect of axial force on the free span lengths and fatigue damage is significant.
3. The effect of deflection load on the free span lengths and fatigue damage is not significant except the high compressive load cases.
4. The free span lengths are very sensitive to the soil boundary condition and axial forces.
5. The fatigue damage is very sensitive to the span lengths, boundary condition, axial forces, and long-term current distribution.

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