Piping Engineering Design and Optimization Analysis using CAESAR-II

Abstract

- CAESAR-II is able to analyze both static and dynamic stresses that are imposed on the system and is able to determine if the design is up to standards.
- CAESAR-II will generate results required to make a decisive assessment based on cost analysis and stress reports, which will lead to the best material being chosen for the design. Results will be given in the form of displacements, expansions, bends, etc.
- The parameters and calculations of the design will be in accordance with the American Society of Mechanical Engineers (ASME) B31.3 standards for process piping, which are the most widely used standards.
- To ensure significant corrosion resistance, a corrosion resistance plan will be implemented on the final design.

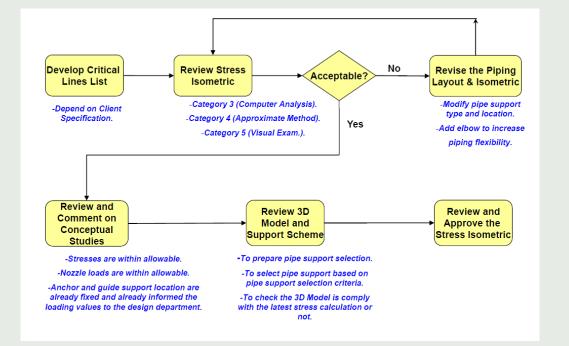
Methodologies

- Tensile strength, yield strength, heat resistance and corrosion resistance are just some of the metrics that can be used to properly analyze which material would be best suited for the design.
- Successfully design and implement cathodic protection system based on the CSA Z662 standards using impressed current system and determine current demands and requirements for the specified location contained within TC Energy's Station 13.

Design Parameters

Design Parameters							
Outer Pipe Diameter (in)	Corrosion Tolerance (in)	Fluid Density (lb/in3)	Temperature (°F)	Insulation Thickness (in)	Insulation Density (lb/in3)		
10.75	0.0625	0.033	500	2.5	0.00666		

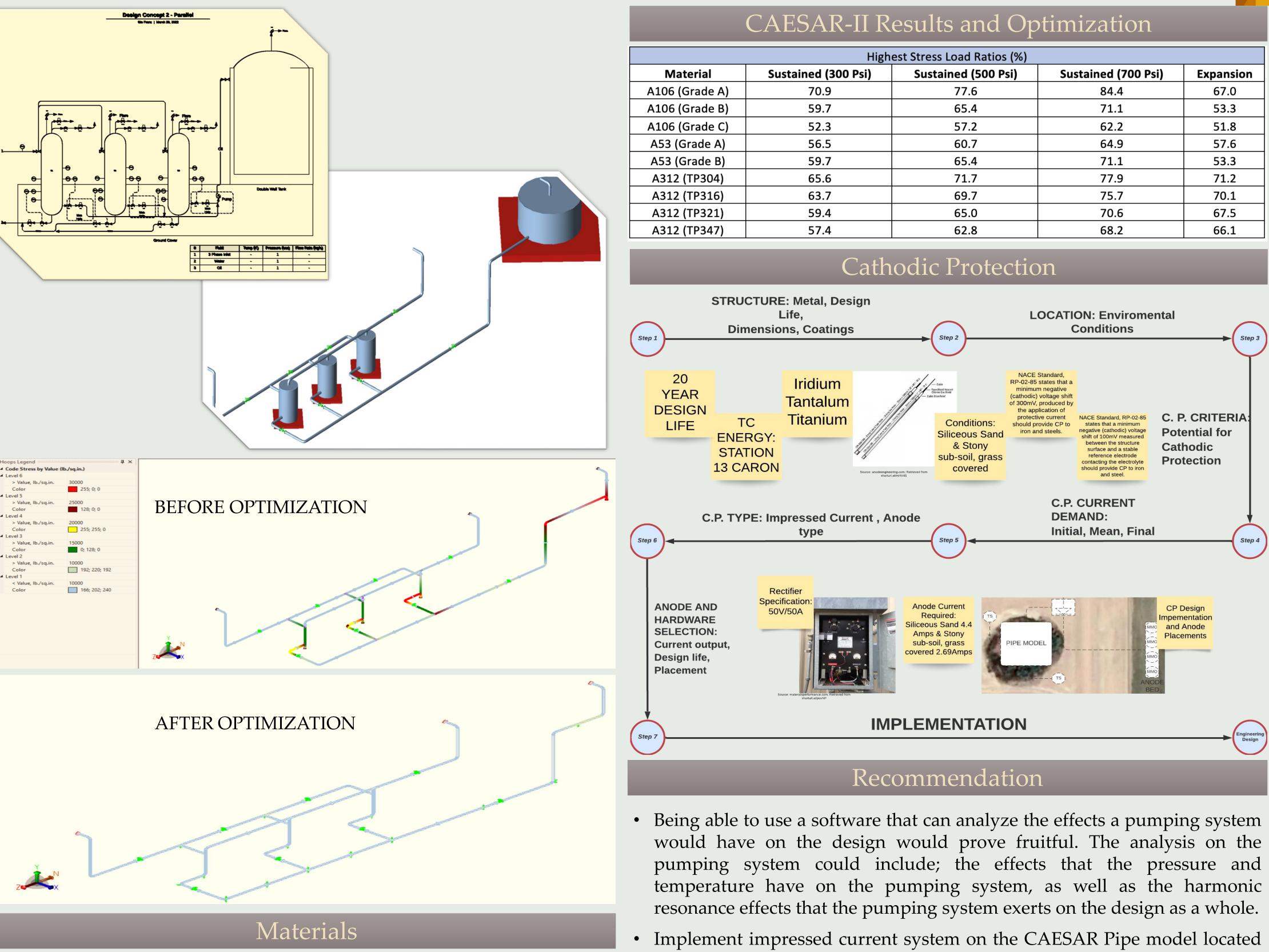
Engineering Design



- CAESAR-II stress optimization analysis.
- Material type selection. (following base code Chapters I-VI)
- Cathodic Protection(CSA Z662-19)
- Economic analysis.

Cost Analysis

Price Estimates									
	A106 (Grade A)	A106 (Grade B)	A106 (Grade C)	A53 (Grade A)	A53 (Grade B)	A312 (TP304)	A312 (TP316)	A312 (TP321)	A312 (TP347)
Cost of Material (\$USD/ton)	1500	1500	1500	1500	1500	4500	5750	5250	8000
Total Cost of Pipe (\$USD)	23579.82	23579.82	23579.82	33140.47	23579.82	72489.21	92625.10	84570.74	128869.70



- The design will compare how the materials impact the effectiveness of the design. The materials that were analyzed were carbon steel (A53) and austenitic steel (A106 and A312).
- Both a selection of seamless and welded pipe will be analyzed to give a full spectrum of the options for choosing the correct material.
- Different grades have different tensile and yield strengths which will effect how the system behaves when the selected material is used in the design.

References steel-vs-carbon-steel/

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Highest Stress Load Ratios (%)						
erial	Sustained (300 Psi)	Sustained (500 Psi)	Sustained (700 Psi)	Expansion		
Grade A)	70.9	77.6	84.4	67.0		
Grade B)	59.7	65.4	71.1	53.3		
Grade C)	52.3	57.2	62.2	51.8		
rade A)	56.5	60.7	64.9	57.6		
rade B)	59.7	65.4	71.1	53.3		
TP304)	65.6	71.7	77.9	71.2		
TP316)	63.7	69.7	75.7	70.1		
TP321)	59.4	65.0	70.6	67.5		
TP347)	57.4	62.8	68.2	66.1		

CARON Station using 50V/50A Rectifier followed by Iridium – Tantalum – Titanium MMO to meet the -300mV shift for corrosion protection.

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