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Research paper

Pipe Stress and Turbine Nozzle Load Analysis for HP Steam Inlet and MP Steam Extraction on Turbine Generator 51G201T Capacity 10MW

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Abstract

Thermal pipe expansion on the turbine greatly affects the performance of the turbine, mainly produces misalignment in turbines. The stress analysis on the pipe and the load on the nozzle is very important to ensure that the stress that occurs is still safe and the load that occurs on the nozzle is still below the allowable load. Field information is known, Steam type of 51-G-201-T, capacity 10 MW, total weighs 58 tons, weight casing 37 tons, which has been operating since July 1989, has been occur misalignment on turbines. Stress pipe and load analysis of turbine nozzles on the turbine using software (Autopipe V8i Select Series 3 Edition by Bentley). In this perspective, calculation methodologies were developed in order to do quick analysis of the most common configurations, according to the codes ASME B31.1 (Piping Power). The results of the pipe stress analysis showed that the maximum sustained stress ratio occurred at point A39 (0.32), maximum displacement stress ratio at point A39 (0.97) and maximum hoop stress ratio at point A09 (0.44), all values below 1. This shows that the stress is still safe. The result of load analysis on the turbine casing is the direction x = -880 kg, y = 6246.4kg, z = -3697.7kg, smaller than the weight of the 37 tones turbine casing**,** so misalignment is not caused by shifting the turbine casing.

Keywords: *Thermal expansion, pipe, nozzle, stress, allowable load.*

1. Introduction

Steam turbine is an energy conversion machine that changes the difference of pressure and temperature inlet and outlet, into mechanical energy in the form of shaft rotation. At high speed requires perfect shaft alignment and misalignment can cause high vibration, which results in damage to turbine components. In steam turbines, one of the causes of misalignment is the shift of the turbine casing, this is because the nozzles on the turbine casing cannot resistance pipe loads, especially thermal pipe loads [3]. So, it is very important to calculate the load that occurs to ensure nozzles are in a safe condition.

The first observation from the manufacturer of the turbine, said that there was no problem with the turbine, and temporary suspicion while the misalignment occurred due to a shift in the turbine casing caused by the load on the nozzle.

Field information is known, steam type of 51-G-201-T, capacity 10 MW, total weighs 58 tons, weight casing 37 tons, HP (High Pressure) steam inlet from Header to Turbine, operating temperature 460ºC, operating pressure 66 kg/cm^2, pipe diameter 14" and 16", material A335 P11, and MP (Middle Pressure) steam extraction line from Turbine to Header, operating temperature 330ºC, operating pressure 19 kg/cm^2, pipe diameter 14 " and 16", material A53-BS which has been operating since July 1989, has been occur misalignment on turbines.

Next observations in 2013, showed that there were no damage and shifts in turbine nozzles and casings. However, there has been occurs a shift in the pipe installation, as in the support of SH-51-001, the direction z = -15mm, x = + 10mm, y = -10mm; support SH-51-002, direction z = -10mm, x = +30mm, y = -10mm.

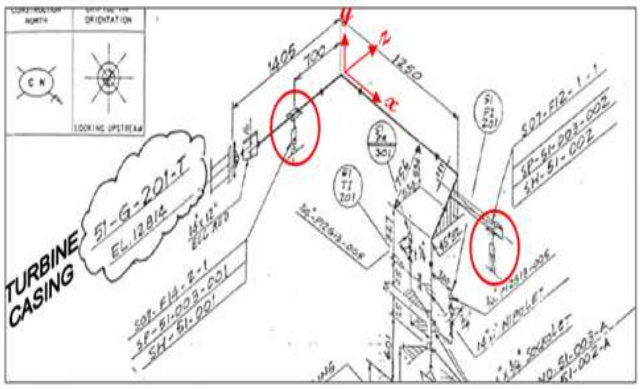

Fig. 1: Support SH-51-001 and SH-51-002

2. Codes and Standard

This standard code is the basic of engineer reference including design, testing, fabrication, installation and commissioning. In addition, there are also some codes that explain the reference for repair or maintenance. It only has one final goal, is safety.

Each scientific discipline has its own code. The basis of the development is based on several cases of previous accidents / problems. In general, the standard is a good and correct design requirement, while the code is a product of a standard institution that is adjusted to discipline and marked with certain codes. There are several

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standards used by engineers, including: ASME (American Society of Mechanical Engineers), API (American Petroleum Institute), ANSI (American National Standards Institute), ASTM (American Standard Testing and Material).
ASME is a committee that is concerned with the piping code. The pipe code is a code based on requirements that guarantees correct and safe operation in the piping system. The ASME B31-2010 code is a code for pressurized pipes consisting of several standard parts [1, 8].

- ASME B31.1, Power Piping
- ASME B31.3, Process Piping
- ASME B31.4, Piping line Transfortation System for liquid Hydrocarbons and other Liquid.
- ASME B31.5, Refrigeration Piping.
- ASME B31.8, Gas Transfortation and Distribution Piping System
- ASME B31.9, Building Services Piping.
- ASME B31.11, Slurry Transfortation Piping System.

In this study we use the ASME B31.1 code, Piping power. This code usually found in electric power stations, industrial and institutional plants, geothermal heating systems, central and district heating and cooling systems. The steam turbine is included in the ASME B31.1-2010 code (power piping).

3. Thermal Expansion and Flexibility

Most piping systems work at temperatures higher than the installation temperature. Temperature rise will cause thermal pipe expansion.
Thermal pipe expansion equation [1-3]:

$$\Delta = L .(\alpha)$$

where Δ = Pipe Thermal expansion (in), L = Length pipe (ft) and α = Thermal expansion coefficient (in/100 ft).
The piping system must have sufficient flexibility, so that the pipe movement or support movement will not cause damage to the piping system.
The piping system must be designed according to the applicable code and meet flexibility requirements [7]:

- force calculation result must not damage the support, structure or connecting equipment.
- Pipeline displacement calculations must be in accordance with engineering limits.

Allowable stress range is stated in the ASME B31.1 (2010) power piping [1, 6-8] as follows:

$$\sigma_A = f(1{,}25\ \sigma_c + 0{,}25\sigma_h)$$

where σ_c = Allowable stress of pipe on ambient temperature during operation, σ_h = Allowable stress of pipe on high temperature during operation and f = Stress reduction factor, which is the number of temperature cycles during operating life [1].

4. Support System

Support system modeling such as Spring, V-stop, Guide, Line Stop, Rotation, Damper, Tie / Link, Incline, anchor, are using modeling that is available in Autopipe software.

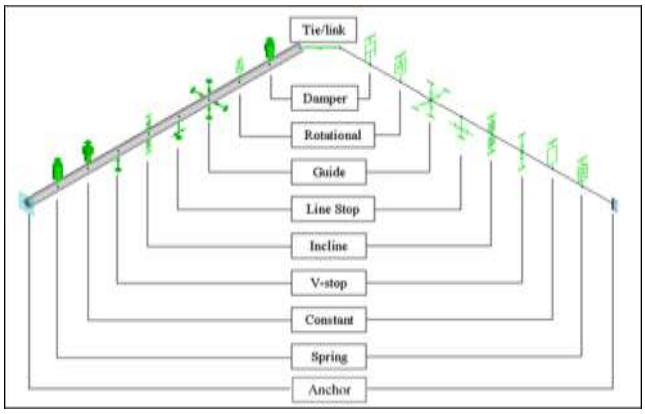


Fig. 2: Support system modeling [2]

5. Results and Discussion

The analysis was carried out to determine the pipe stress and turbine nozzle load, this is to answer the hypothesis from the turbine manufacturer.
There are two piping lines in this system:

- High Pressure (HP) Steam Inlet, from the Header - Strainer-Turbine Casing.
- Extraction Line Middle Pressure (MP) Steam, from the Turbine Casing - Header.

Both pipelines have different data, so the analysis is carried out on each pipeline. Analysis of each pipeline is using Autopipe software, where there are three main section namely data input, process (running) and results.

5.1. Data Parameter

Table 1: Data parameters for HP Steam Inlet

No.	Parameters	Value
1	Operating Temperature	460ºC
2	Operating Pressure	60kg/cm^2
3	Ambien Temperature	37ºC
4	Pipe Diameter	12”,14”,16” sch120
5	Pipe material	A335P-11

Table 2: Data parameters for Extraction Line Middle Pressure (MP) Steam

No.	Parameters	Value
1	Operating Temperature	33ºC
2	Operating Pressure	19kg/cm^2
3	Ambien Temperature	37ºC
4	Pipe Diameter	14”,16” sch120
5	Pipe material	A53-B-S

Other data such as mild tolerance, insulation density, cold allowable, minimum yield, ultimate, long modulus, Hoop modulus, shear modulus, density, Poisson’s ratio, will automatically be filled in by the software

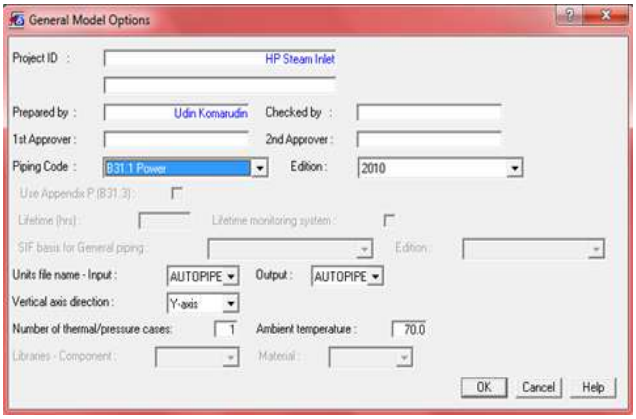


Fig. 3: Software application

In this study, we use the ASME B31.1 code, Piping power.

```
--------------------------------------------------------------------------------
*** SEGMENT A

--------------------------------------------------------------------------------
From A00 to A01, DY= 3.26 ft                                          Run

PIPE DATA:
  Pipe Id= 14", Material= A335-P11, Poisson= 0.300, Nom Size= 14 in, OD= 14.000 inch, Sch= 120,
  Wall Thk= 1.094 inch, Mill= 0.137 inch, Cor= 0 inch, Pipe Density= 489.00 lb/cu.ft,
  Pipe Unit Wgt= 150.63 lb/ft, Insul Thk= 0.330 inch, Insul Material= CALCIUM SILICATE,
  Insul Density= 11.00 lb/cu.ft, Insul Unit Wgt= 1.13 lb/ft, Cladding Thickness = 0 inch, Lining Thk= 0 inch,
  Long Weld factor= 1.00, Circ Weld factor= 1.00, Long Modulus= 29.54600 E6 psi, Hoop Modulus= 29.54600 E6 psi,
  Shear Modulus= 11.36385 E6 psi, Sc= 17100.0 psi, Syc= 30000.0 psi

OPERATING DATA:
  Pi= 853.40 psi, Ti= 860.00 deg F, Expl= 7.24000 in/100ft, Ei= 25.08000 E6 psi, Shi= 13920.00 psi

POINT DATA:
  A00, Coordinates, X= 0.00 ft, Y= 0.00 ft, Z= 0.00 ft

SUPPORT DATA:
  A00, Anchor, KTX= Rigid, KTY= Rigid, KTZ= Rigid, KRX= Rigid, KRY= Rigid, KRZ= Rigid

--------------------------------------------------------------------------------
From A01 to A02, DZ= 9.23 ft                                          Bend

COMPONENT DATA (Bend, TIP= A01, Near= A01 N, Far= A01 F):
  Long Elbow, Radius= 21.00 inch, Bend angle= 90.00 deg, End flanges= 0, Flex= Auto, SIF= 1.34
```

Fig. 4: Component Data Listing

5.2. Modeling

Modeling can be displayed after all pipe data parameters and isometric images have been inputted in the modeling dialog.

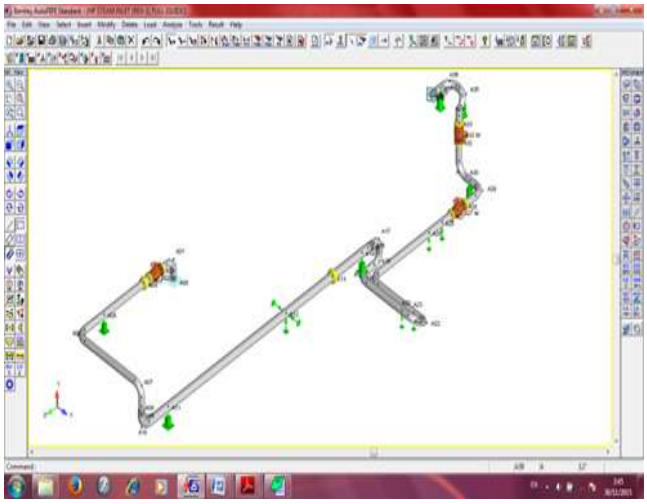


Fig. 5: Isometric Modeling (HP Steam Inlet)

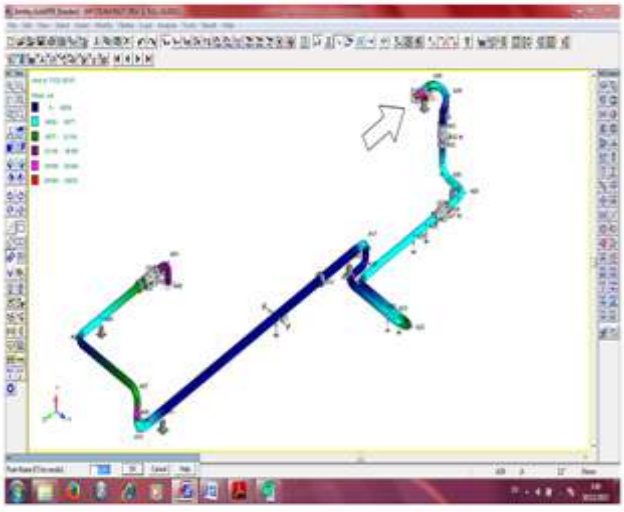


Fig. 6: Stress piping modeling (HP Steam Inlet)

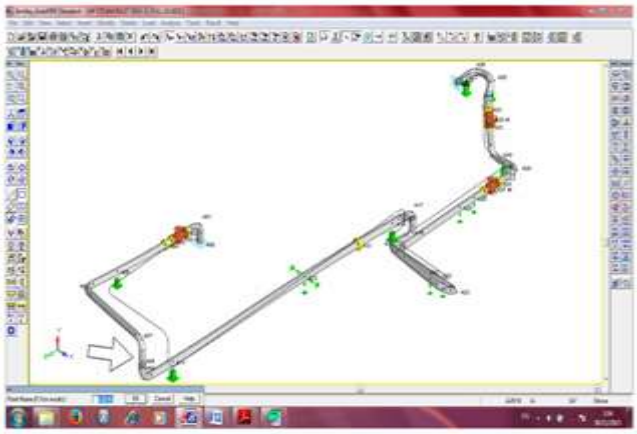


Fig. 7: Displacement modeling (HP Steam Inlet)

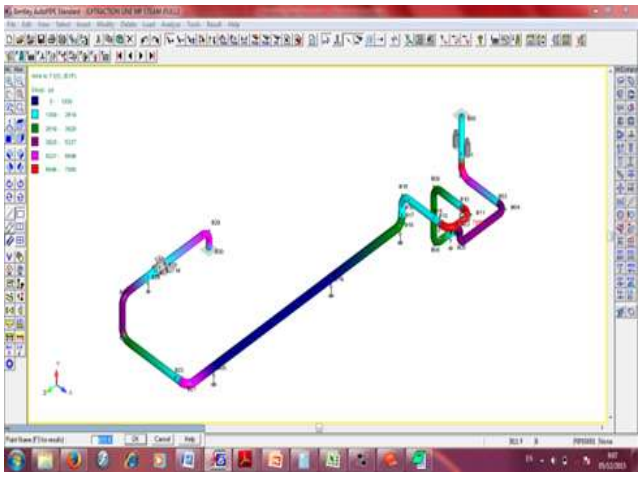


Fig. 8: Stress piping modeling (Extraction Line MP Steam)

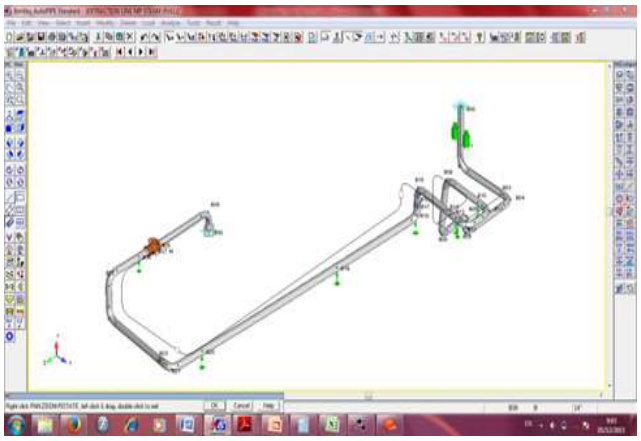


Fig. 9: Displacement modeling (Extraction Line MP Steam)

5.3. Analysis Results

Analysis results from Pipe Stress Analysis and Design Program, consisting of:

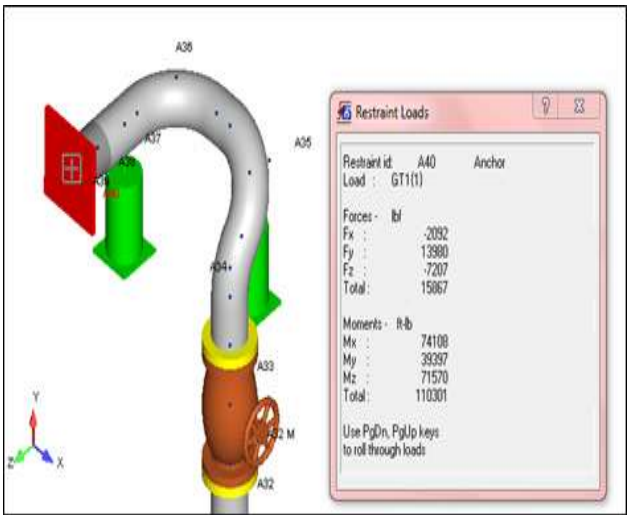
- Translation and rotation displacement at each point
- Support force such as V-stop, guide, spring can, line stop.
- Force and moments restrains reaction on anchors and support.
- Force and Global Moments at each point.
- Compliance with code B31.1-2010 namely SIF, code stress and code allowable.
- Summary of results consists of: max. displacements (in), max. rotations (deg), max restraint forces (lb), max restraint moments (ft.lb), max. pipe forces (lb), max. pipe moments (ft.lb), max sustained stress, max. stress displacement, max. stress hoop, max. sustained stress ratio, max displacement stress ratio, max hoop stress ratio.

```
      *                          *******   **  *******   *******
     ***              **        **    **  **  **    **  **
    ** **           ******      **    **  **  **    **  **
   **   **    **   **  **  *****  *******   **  *******   *****
  *********   **   **  **  **   **  **        **  **        **
 **       **  **   **  **  **   **  **        **  **        **
**         **  *****   **  *****   **        **  **        *******

                    R E S U L T   S U M M A R Y
                    ---------------------------

Maximum displacements (in)
--------------------------

        Maximum X :    -2.345     Point : A06 F     Load Comb.: Thermal 1(1)
        Maximum Y :    -0.582     Point : A31 F     Load Comb.: Thermal 1(1)
        Maximum Z :     4.102     Point : A10 N     Load Comb.: Thermal 1(1)
        Max. total:     4.284     Point : A10 N     Load Comb.: Thermal 1(1)

Maximum rotations (deg)
-----------------------

        Maximum X :     0.149     Point : A33       Load Comb.: GT1(1)
        Maximum Y :    -0.723     Point : A06 F     Load Comb.: Thermal 1(1)
        Maximum Z :     0.414     Point : A30       Load Comb.: GT1(1)
        Max. total:     0.744     Point : A06 F     Load Comb.: Thermal 1(1)


Maximum restraint forces (lb)
-----------------------------

        Maximum X :      6394     Point : A12       Load Comb.: Thermal 1(1)
        Maximum Y :    -21453     Point : A26       Load Comb.: Thermal 1(1)
        Maximum Z :      7207     Point : A00       Load Comb.: GT1(1)
        Max. total:     21453     Point : A26       Load Comb.: Thermal 1(1)

Maximum restraint moments (ft-lb)
---------------------------------

        Maximum X :     74108     Point : A40       Load Comb.: GT1(1)
        Maximum Y :   -126857     Point : A00       Load Comb.: Thermal 1(1)
        Maximum Z :     71570     Point : A40       Load Comb.: GT1(1)
        Max. total:    137048     Point : A00       Load Comb.: GT1(1)

 Maximum sustained stress

                        Point            : A39
                        Stress    psi    : 4476
                        Allowable psi    : 13920
                        Ratio            : 0.32
                        Load combination : GR + Max P{1}

 Maximum displacement stress

                        Point            : A39
                        Stress    psi    : 24232
                        Allowable psi    : 24855
                        Ratio            : 0.97
                        Load combination : Max Range

 Maximum hoop stress

                        Point            : A09
                        Stress    psi    : 6057
                        Allowable psi    : 13920
                        Ratio            : 0.44
                        Load combination : Max P{1}

Maximum sustained stress ratio

                        Point            : A39
                        Stress    psi    : 4476
                        Allowable psi    : 13920
                        Ratio            : 0.32
                        Load combination : GR + Max P{1}

Maximum displacement stress ratio

                        Point            : A39
                        Stress    psi    : 24232
                        Allowable psi    : 24855
                        Ratio            : 0.97
                        Load combination : Max Range

Maximum hoop stress ratio

                        Point            : A09
                        Stress    psi    : 6057
                        Allowable psi    : 13920
                        Ratio            : 0.44
                        Load combination : Max P{1}


* * * The system satisfies ASME B31.1 (2010) code requirements * * *
* * * for the selected options                                  * * *
```

Fig. 10: Pipe Stress Analysis and Design Program

5.4. Load Analysis on Nozzle, Turbine Casing

The analysis results show that the Anchor load on the turbine casing (Node A40) as follows:




```
                    R E S T R A I N T   R E A C T I O N S

 Point    Load                    FORCES (lbf   )          MOMENTS (ft-lb  )
 name   combination              X     Y     Z   Result   X      Y      Z   Result
 ------ ------------------------ ------ ------ ------ ------ ------- ------- ------- -------

A40     Anchor    Tag No.: <None>
        Gravity(1)                 0   1424    -3   1424   9614    -26   2518   9939
        Thermal 1(1)           -2092  12556  -7204  14627  64494  39423  69052 102381
        GT1(1)                 -2092  13980  -7207  15867  74108  39397  71570 110301
```

Fig. 11: Load Analysis

Maximum load on the anchor:
Force (lbf):
Fx = -2092 (thermal and grafity)
Fy = 13980 (thermal and grafity)
Fz = -7207 (thermal and grafity)

Moment (ft.lb):
Mx = 74108 (thermal and grafity)
My = 39397 (thermal and grafity)
Mz = 71570 (thermal and grafity)

5.5. Evaluation of Turbine Casing

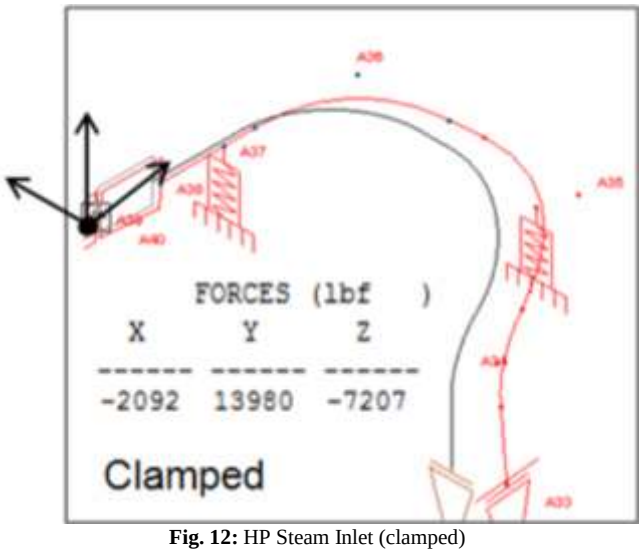


Fig. 12: HP Steam Inlet (clamped)

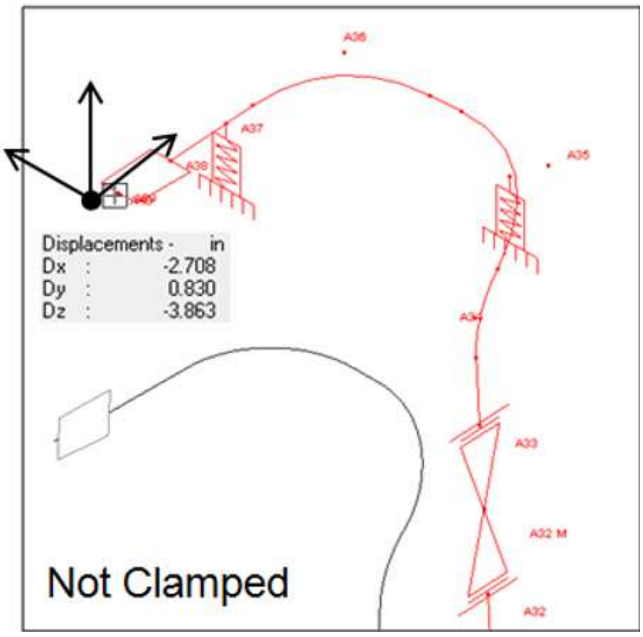


Fig. 13: HP Steam Inlet (not clamped)

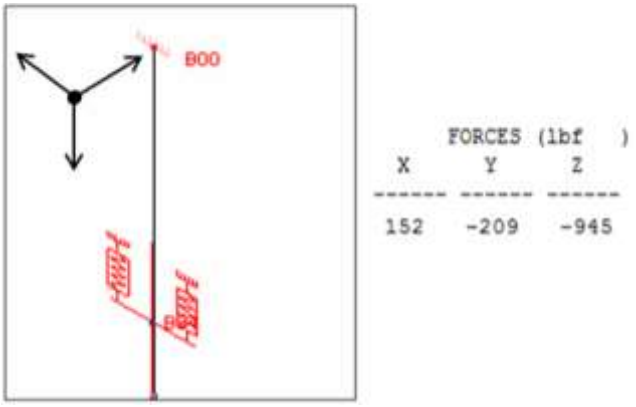


Fig. 14: Extraction Line MP Steam (force)

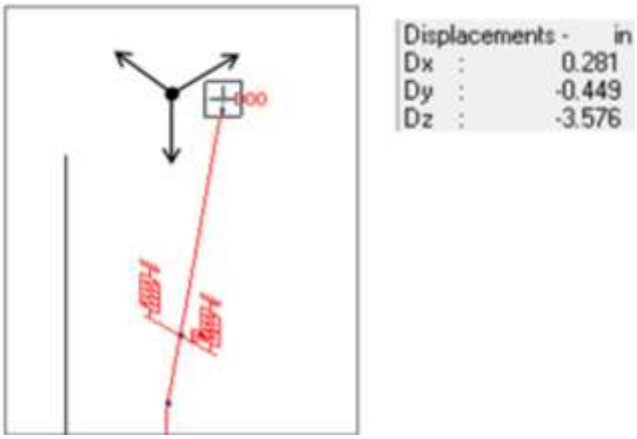


Fig. 15: Extraction Line MP Steam (displacements)

6. Conclusion

The misalignment hypothesis occurs because the shift of the turbine casing due to the load on the Inlet side, the outlet side or the result of both is not proven. The force acting on the Turbine Nozzle, the side of the HP Steam Inlet and MP Steam, is smaller than the weight of the Turbine casing. Misalignment is not caused by shifting the turbine casing.

Recommendation from the results of load analysis on the turbine casing, the misalignment is not caused by shifting the turbine casing. It is recommended that further research be carried out regarding the misalignment of the turbine shaft.

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