

Development of CIA's Remote Robotic Crack Detection Service

COKING .COM

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Today's Presentation

- Brief Background on CIA
- ACFM Development
- Field Trials
- Next Steps



CIA Background

- CIA invented the concept of laser scanning for coke drums in 1990
- Over 1000 inspections for 75 clients in 22 countries
- Comprehensive service - laser scan & zoom video of all circ welds, follow-up ACFM
- Performed between coking cycles – typically under 4 hours
- Immediate results – final report written and usually delivered to client before leaving site
- Partner in coke drum reliability



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CIA Comprehensive Coke Drum Inspection Program

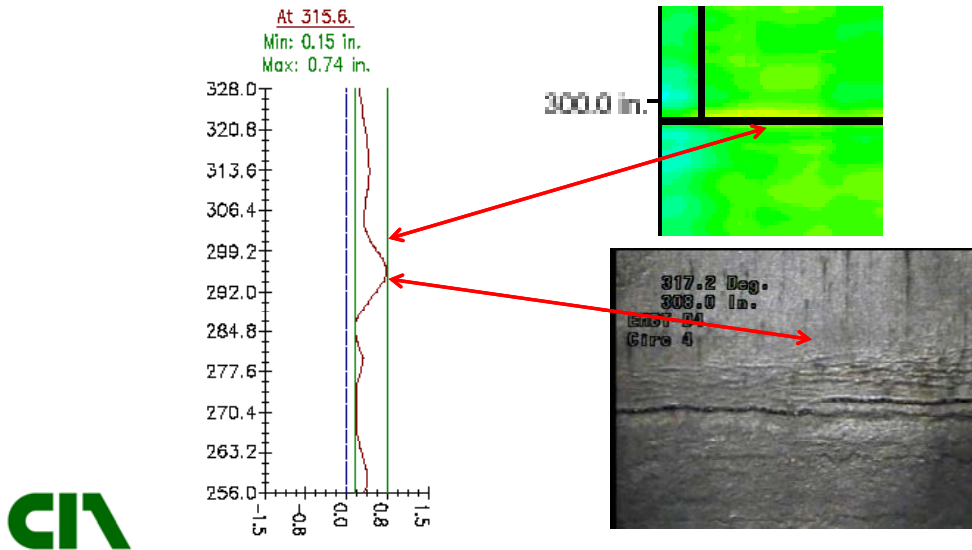
- Ultimate failure mechanism is crack initiation in plate-plate welds due to low cycle fatigue
- Almost all cracking occurs on circumferential welds
- Drums fail in a leak-before-break failure mode
- Comprehensive reliability program helps manage drum life – key to preventing drum failure



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Inspection Results

- Is This A Crack?
- If so, how deep and how long is it?



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Development of Remote Robotic Crack Detection

- CIA identified there was a need to quantify crack type indications in a quick, cost effective and accurate way in conjunction with our existing on-line service
- Standard UT methods usually require shutdown or extended cycle times, difficult to manage, expensive
- Took 18+ years of laser & visual inspection experience and developed new technique
- Chose ACFM - Alternating Current Field Measurement

What is ACFM?

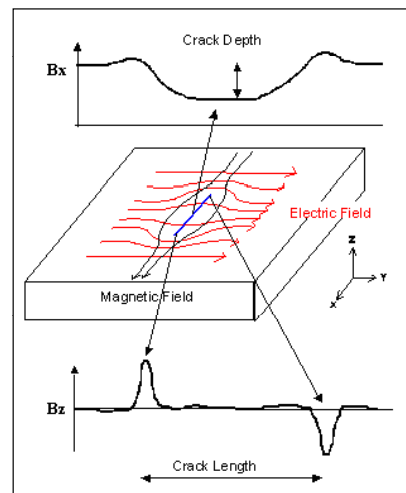
- Developed by TSC in England
- Originally developed for sizing fatigue cracks on underwater welds
- Used as replacement for magnetic particle and penetrant testing
- Electromagnetic technique for detecting & sizing surface breaking defects
 - Works through coatings, works at welds, underwater, on hot or cold surfaces and on all metals



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What is ACFM?

- ACFM operates by inducing a locally uniform AC field into the test surface. This field flows in a thin skin in the surface of the material and is disturbed by the presence of surface breaking defects.
- These changes are detected by two sensors mounted in the probe which measure the magnetic field resulting from the applied electric field



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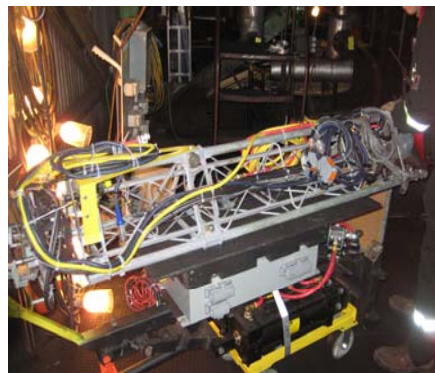
Development of ACFM for Coke Drums

- Deploy ACFM probe remotely from drill stem similar to existing inspection system & used in conjunction with laser scanner – retracting boom
- Crawler mounted probe placed inside coke drum wall directly at areas of interest to allow quick local surveys
- 16 sensor pair probe (4.25" wide) customized by TSC for use in coke drums & tuned to detect defects as small as 0.330 inches in length & 0.04 inches in depth
- Several field trials – top entry, bottom entry, crawler & probe



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ACFM Equipment



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Video – Crawler on drum wall



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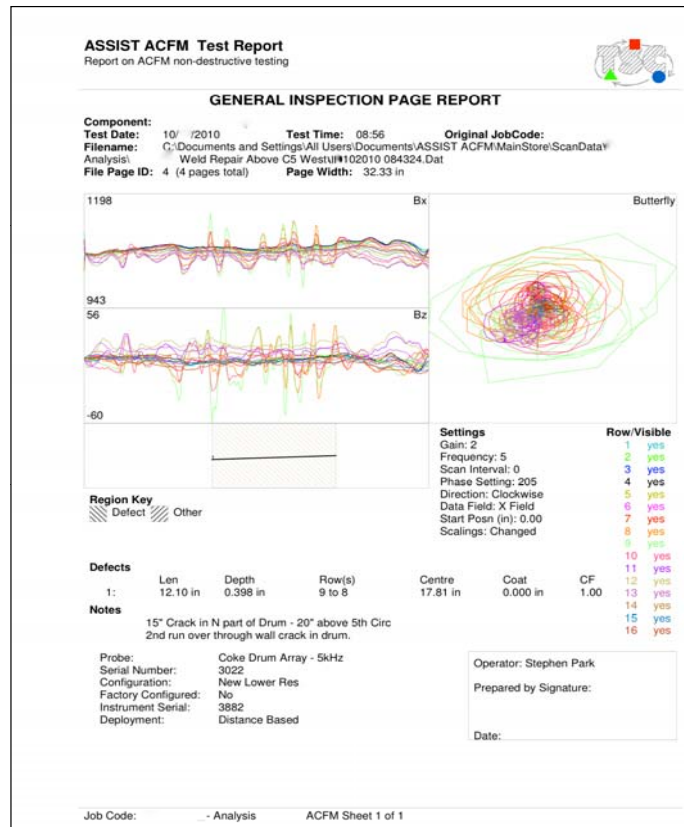
Field Trial Results

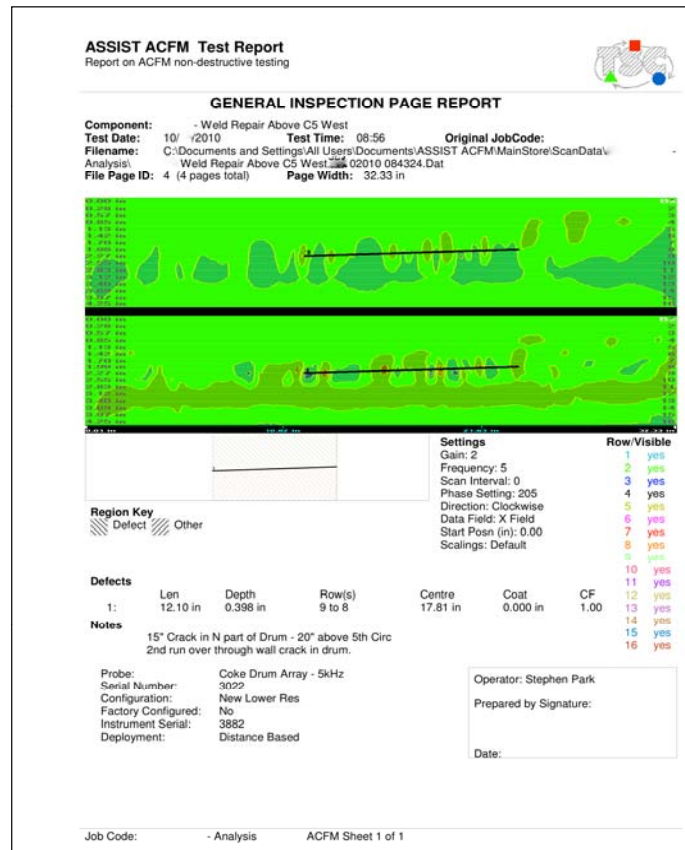
- October 2010
 - Refinery in Canada
 - Drum was out of service (crack repair)
 - Swing stage built inside drum – ACFM probe & crawler driven across known, verified indications
 - Collect data & correlate findings with existing indications (correlated with grind out depths at indication sites)



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Field Trial – crawler on drum wall





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Analysis – Field Results

- **Repeatability** - same area, examined multiple times, should produce near identical results when examined by the same analyst
 - Of 3 areas where multiple readings were taken (1 x 4, 2 x 2 readings), the maximum difference was 0.098" and the average (using the max) was 0.059" in crack depth
- **Internal Consistency** - same data is analyzed by different trained users the results should be similar
 - Of 11 matching readings, average difference was 0.036", maximum was 0.084" in crack depth



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Analysis – Field Results

- **External Consistency** - When defects are analyzed by another technique, results should be close, with allowances for limitations of each technique in specific situations
 - Of 7 areas with comparable results, the average difference was 0.063” in crack depth
- **Reliability** - No defects of a specific minimum size should be missed. For coke drums a starting point is defects longer than 0.75 inches and deeper than 0.1 inches.
 - Other than very short (< 0.5”) point defect flaws, no defects were missed. Some shallow defects were reported where no LDP was present.
 - One defect was reported as 0.340” instead of 0.110” in depth due to its proximity to a repair.



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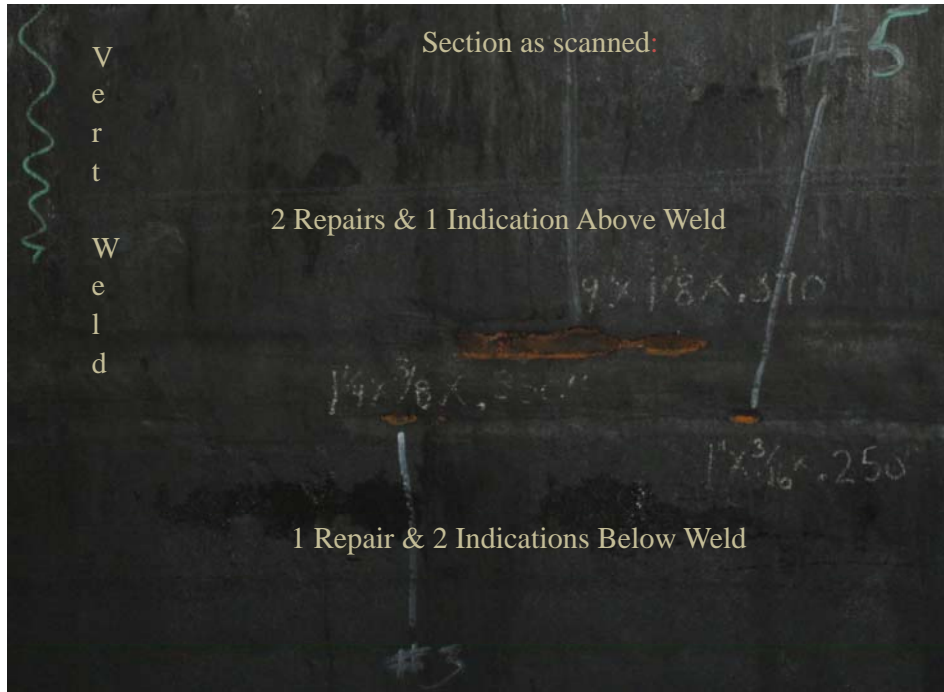
Further Verification – March 2012

- March 2012 – refinery in Canada
- Collect more field data and validate different types of crack indications
- Went into drum on scaffold with crawler and collected more data
- Specifically effects of large indications mixed with weld repairs – what works?
- Other UT data compared to ACFM – in progress



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Client identified area

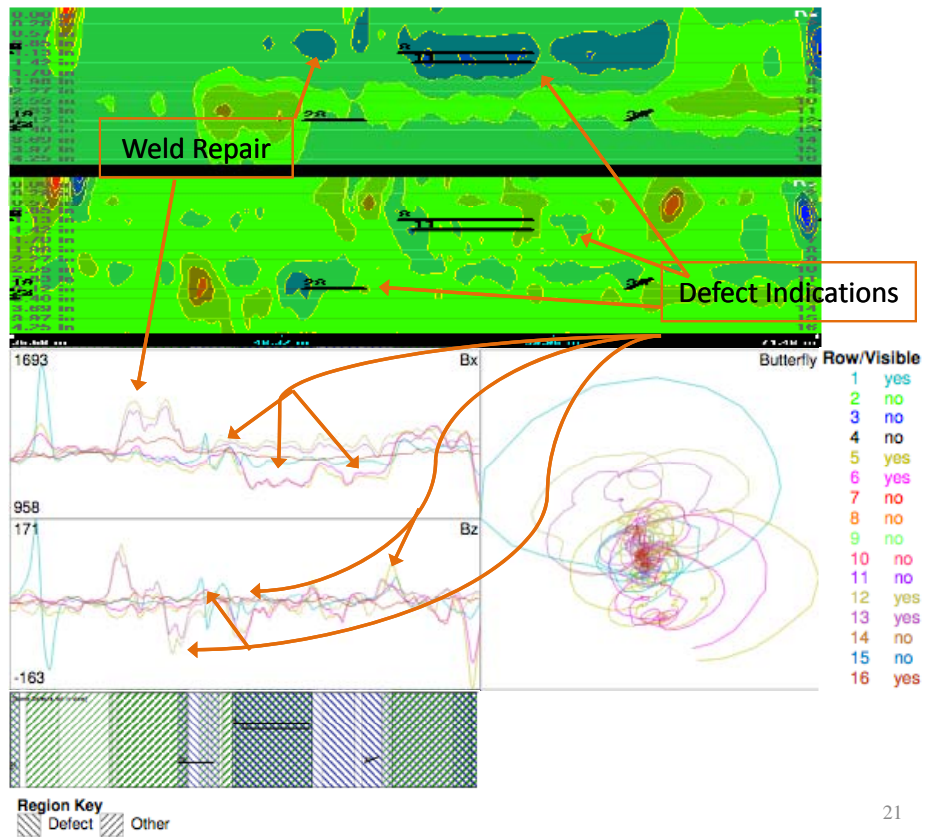


CIA results



Page	Defect ID	Defect Length	Defect Depth	Probe Rows	Inches to Defect Start	Client Identifier	Client Findings	Measured Depth	ACFM / Measure Delta
8	28	2.84	0.87	12	19.06	C303	1.25' long x .375' wide spall	0.262	-0.195
8	8	9.43	0.324	5	14.22	C304	10' long by 1.125 wide spall	0.380	-0.057
8	11	9.43	0.361	8	14.78	C304	10' long by 1.125 wide spall	0.380	0.001
8	30	1.27	0.86	11 to 12	23.93	C305	1.0' long x .183' wide spall	2.35	-0.149





Results – Lessons learned

- Able to extract useful information even in repair areas which are inherently difficult to inspect with any technique due to differential metallurgy, inclusions, undercut and general roughness.
- Need for good visuals in these areas so drum cleaning should be emphasized in areas where known weld repairs have been completed.
- ACFM is a viable method for evaluating crack type indications internally
- No technique is uniquely qualified to inspect under all conditions.



Applying ACFM to Coke Drums

Candidates for ACFM:

- Mid life stage drums - starting to see bulges and crack type indications
- Drums with visible crack type indications (after verification by video inspection)
- Drums that have crack type indications that are not in areas of repair (affected by different metallurgy/repair methods)
- Stress cracking of the cladding - cracks beyond that?
- Shutdown of drum is not an option - need verification first and need it fast
- Planning for further repairs - pre-turnaround planning



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Summary

- CIA has a long & successful track record for developing & implementing innovative technologies for coke drums
- ACFM is a work in progress – industry acceptance & experience
- “Screening tool” – used to verify surface breaking defects
- This is the first step – quick, remote, non-intrusive
- Robotic crack detection is next breakthrough technology that will enhance drum knowledge



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ACFM Development

- Industry contributors to this development:
 - Mechanical Integrity (PetroChem Inspection Services)
 - TSC Inspection Services
 - ConocoPhillips
 - Chicago Bridge & Iron
 - Flint Hills Resources
 - Suncor Energy



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CIA – Coke Drum Management through Knowledge



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