

# Using Acoustic Emission to Detect HRSG Tube Cracks

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- **Joe Frey**
- **Claudio Allevato**
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- **Arilson Silva**

Taking on your toughest technical problems



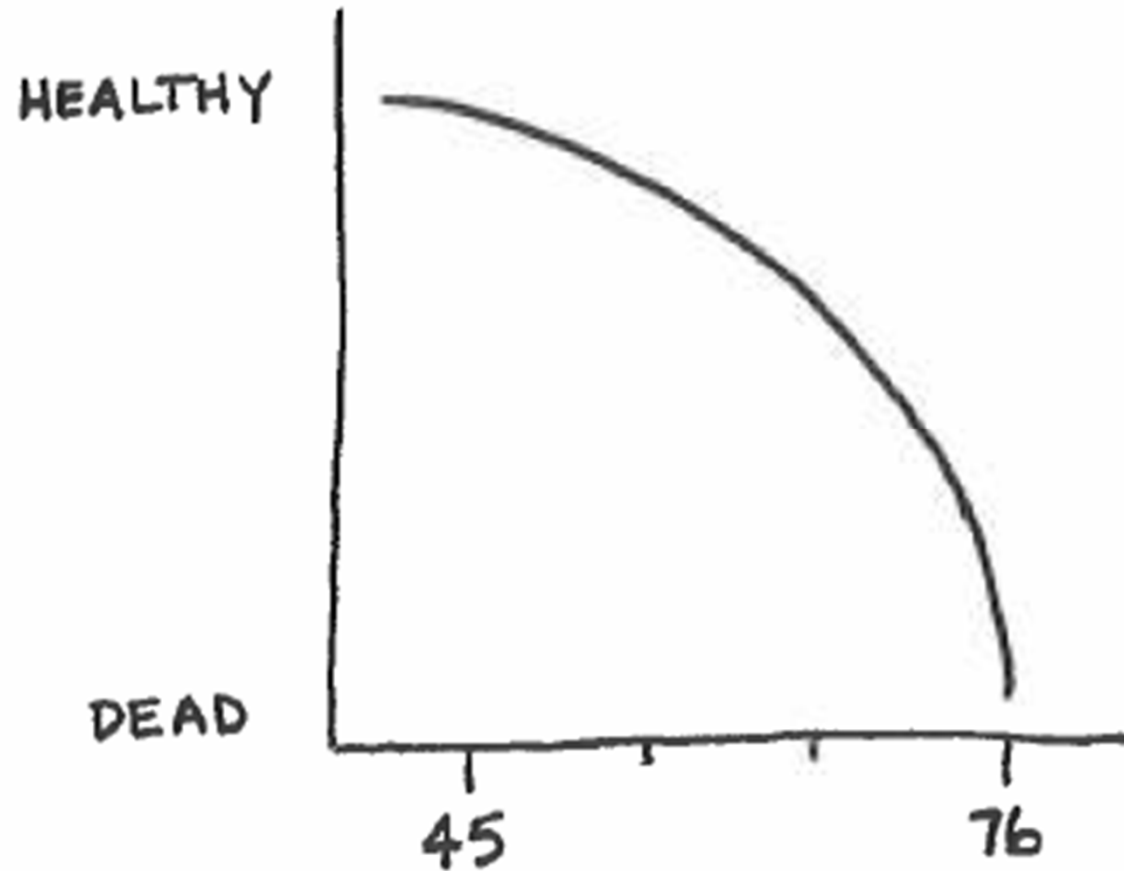
an employee-owned company

# Parallels HRSGs / Heart “Piping”

- HRSG
  - Water chemistry
  - Operating regime
- Heart “Piping”
  - Blood chemistry
  - Operating regime (velocity by exercise)

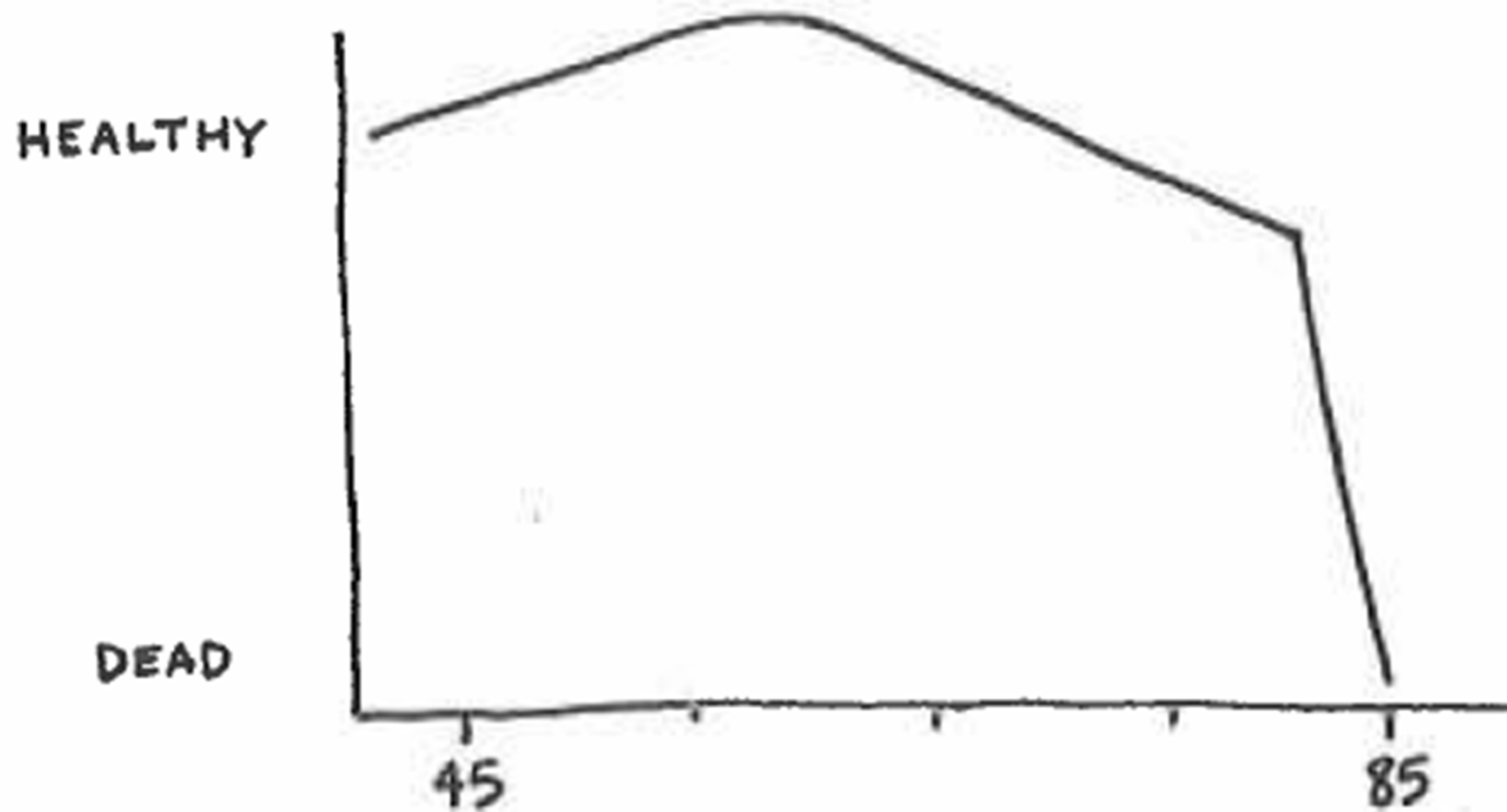
# Younger Next Year

Chris Crowley and Dr. Harry Lodge



# Younger Next Year

Chris Crowley and Dr. Harry Lodge



# Superheater and Reheater Outlet Headers

## Assessment and Remaining Life Prediction

Typical levels of available information

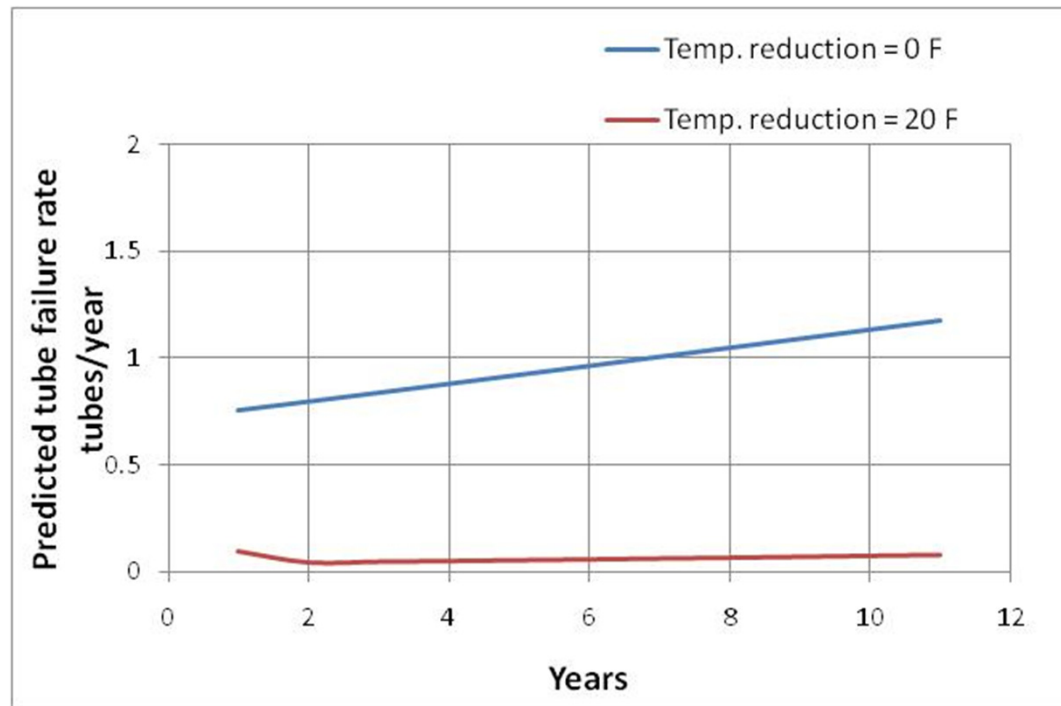
- i) Design data only. *Likely ranking of header risk is possible.*
- ii) Design data + Distributed Control System (DCS) data. *Life prediction based on minimum properties and typical header temperature variation.*
- iii) Design data + DCS + thermocouple data. *Steady load assessment based on minimum properties is possible. Probabilistic statements to justify inspection intervals may be made.*
- iv) Design data + DCS + thermocouple data (steady and cyclic) + sample material data. *Remaining life estimates can be performed with the most confidence.*

Physical measurements  
NDT for creep damage and cracking  
Accelerated creep testing of samples.



# Probabilistic Risk Assessment

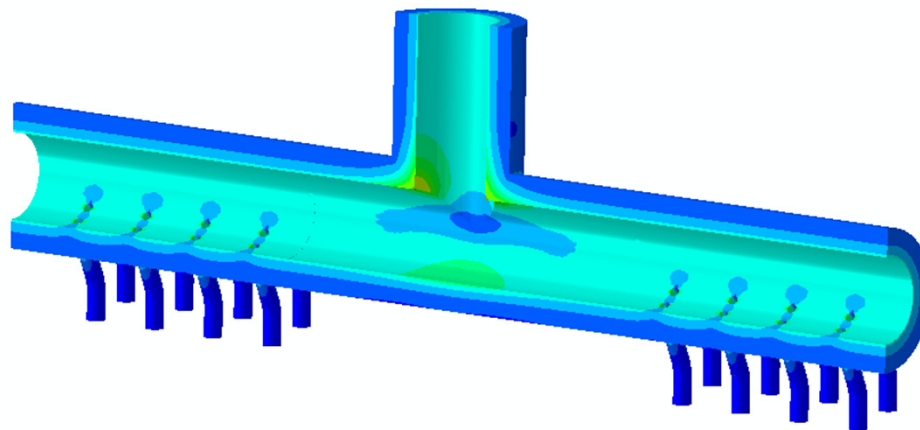
Example: Options for superheat de-rate following results of sample testing indicating increasing risk of failure .



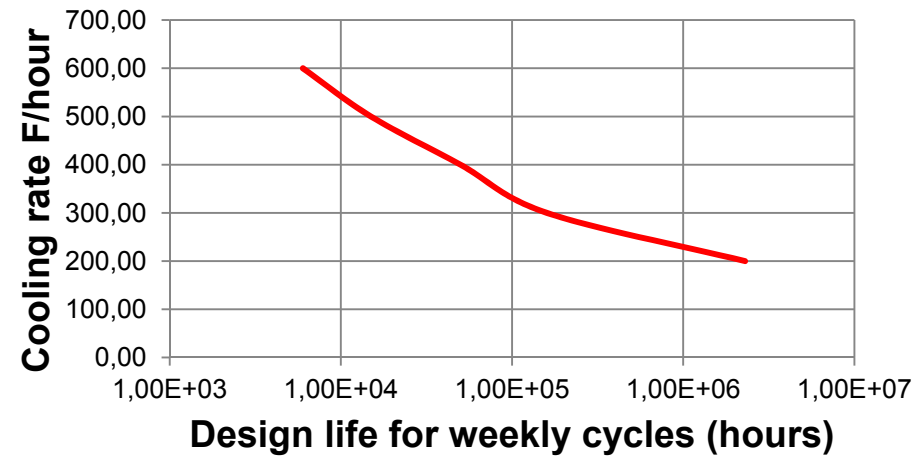
# Effects of cyclic loading

Causes of premature cracking and failure:

- Thermal shock due to rapid heating and cooling rates (cracking in thick sections)
- Header distortion due to left to right variation in terminal tube temperatures (circ. cracking at ligaments)
- Individual terminal tube temperature variation due to flow restriction (terminal tube and weld cracking)
- Recommendation: install thermocouples on selected terminal tubes and monitor DCS and T/C temperature data.
- Remediation actions could include re-design of terminal tubes, replacement of blocked tube, etc.



# Header Thermal Creep-Fatigue life Calculation





# Effects of cyclic loading

Boiler tubes should be a low risk for failures due to cyclic loading.

Possible exceptions

- Terminal tubes (discussed with headers)

- Dissimilar metal welds

- Welded platens

- Welded spacers

Risks may be determined from detailed analysis

# Most Important Requirement For Each NDE Technique Is A

## QUALIFIED INSPECTOR

WHO UNDERSTANDS THE TECHNIQUE, THE  
STRESSES, THE PROCESS, AND THE DAMAGE  
MECHANISMS BEING SOUGHT !!



# Objective

To present situations where AET could be used to detect cracks in HRSG tubes, piping, drums and headers

Note: Most of the data and images being presented were collected during inspections in HRSG and conventional boilers over the last 10 years in Brazil.

# HRSGs are NOT Designed and Built With Inspection In Mind

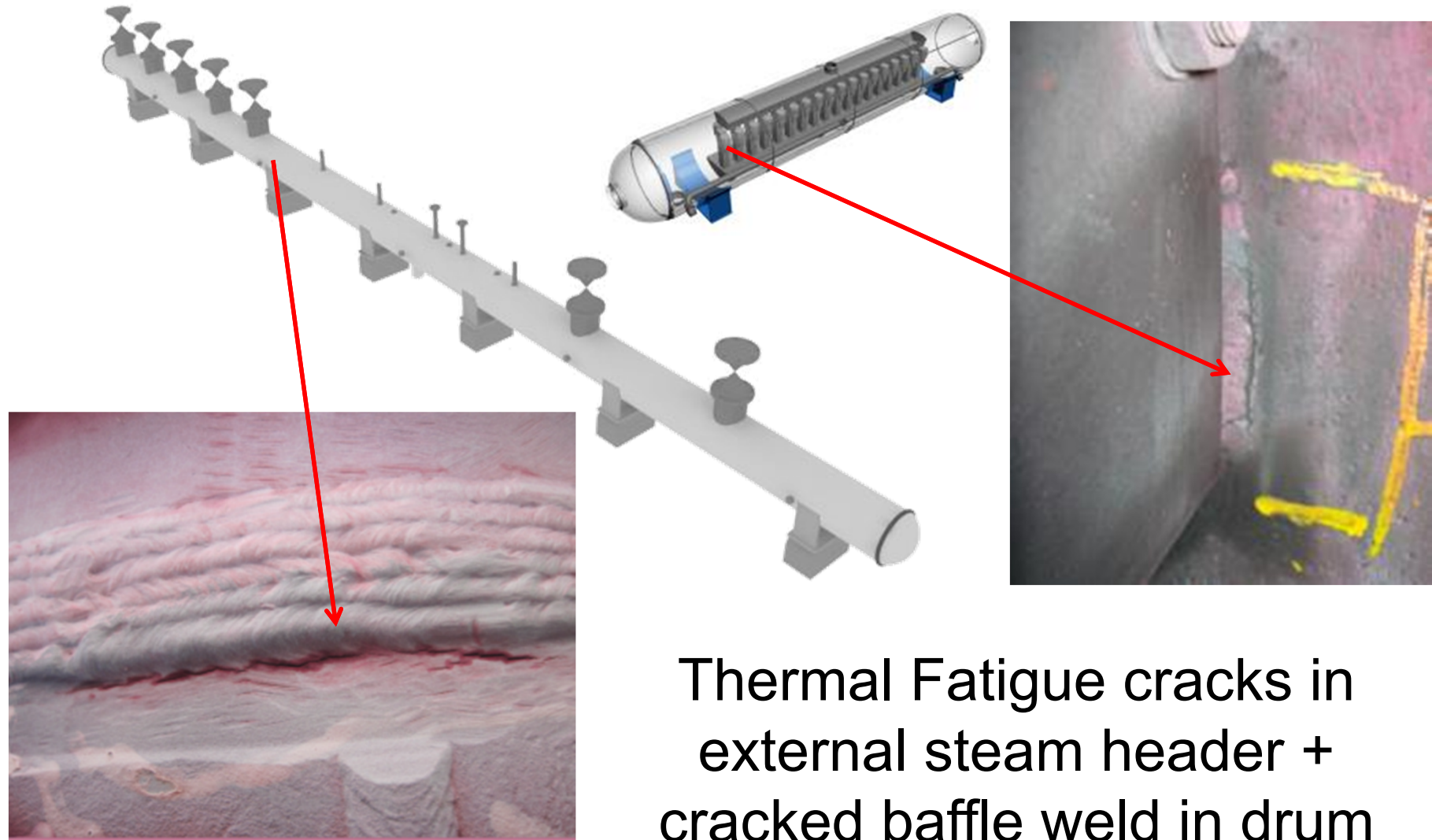


Difficult access for proper inspection

# Scenario

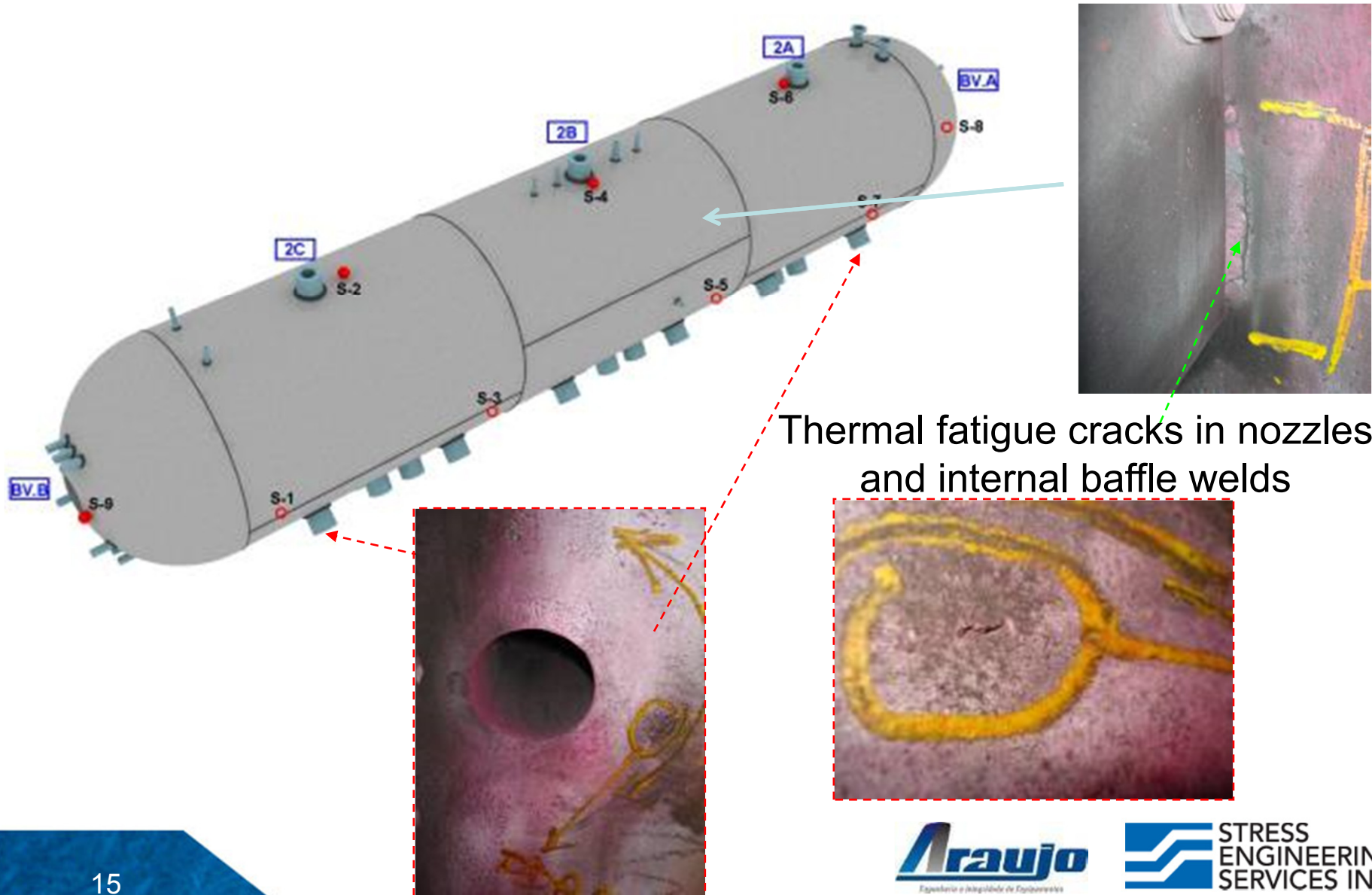
<b>What</b> are we looking for with AET?	<b>Where</b> could they be?	<b>When</b> are they likely to occur?
Cracks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Drums</li><li>- Headers</li><li>- Piping</li><li>- Tubes</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Shutdowns</li><li>- Start ups</li><li>- Transient Conditions</li></ul>

# What has AET found?



Thermal Fatigue cracks in  
external steam header +  
cracked baffle weld in drum

# What has AET found?

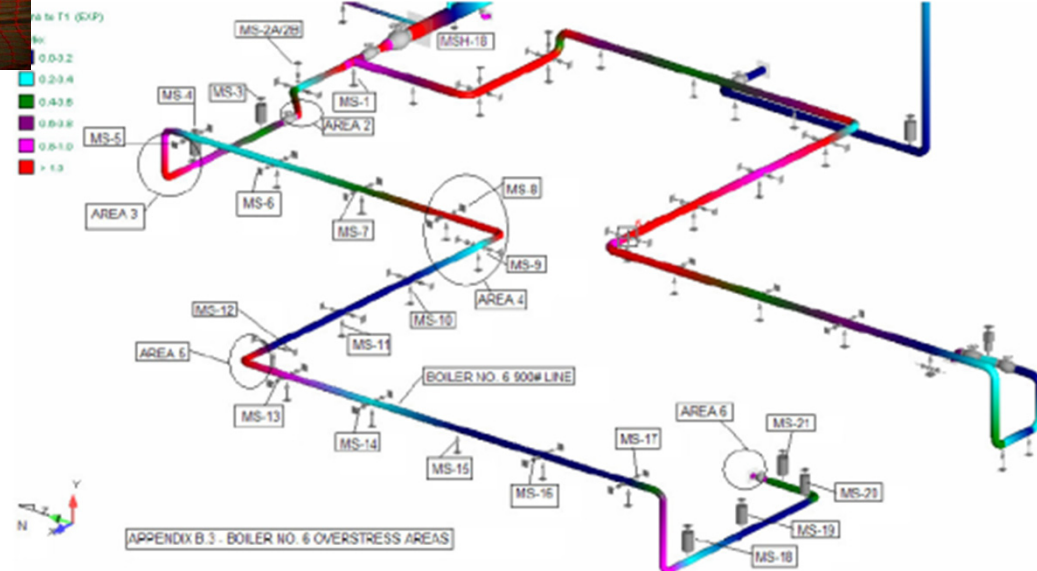
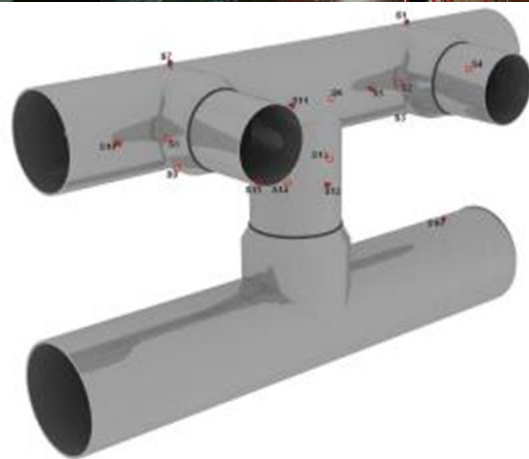


Thermal fatigue cracks in nozzles and internal baffle welds

# What has AET found?

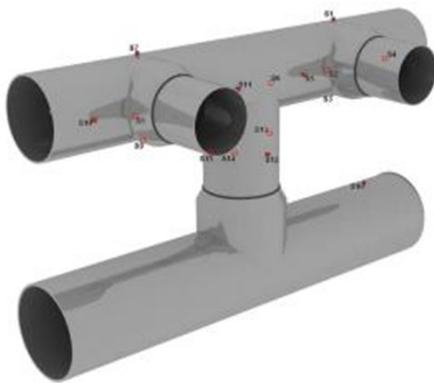


Creep Fatigue cracks in steam piping





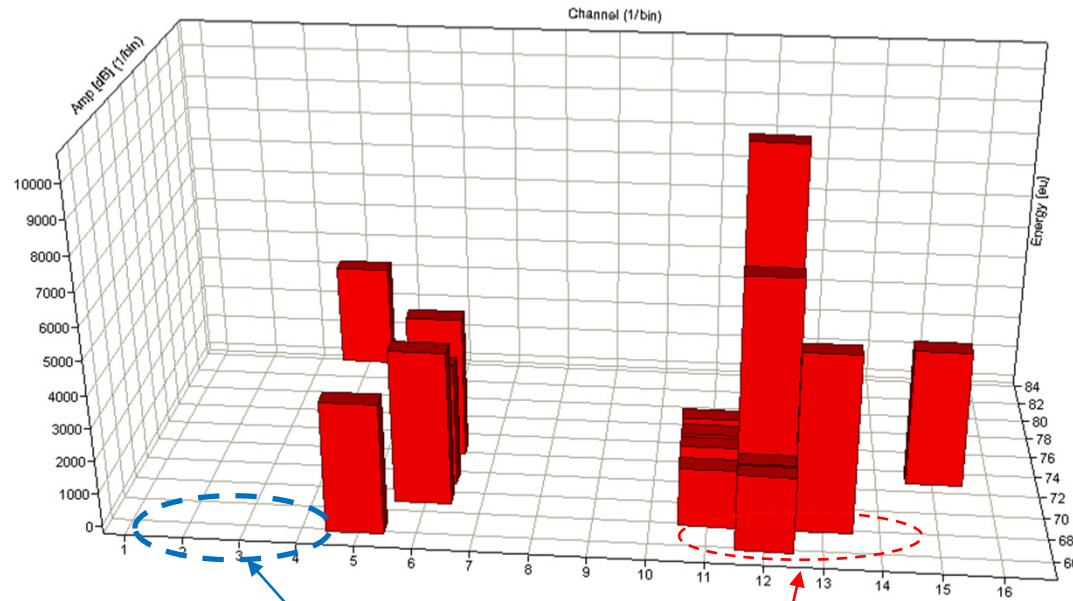
# What has AET found?



Creep Fatigue cracks in  
steam piping

# What has AET found?

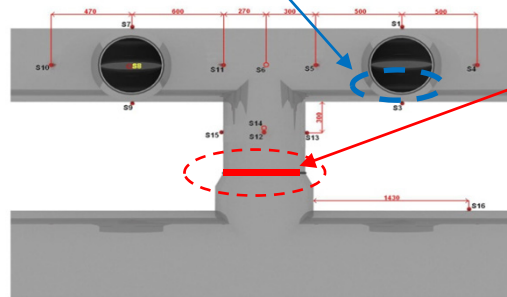
4 years intermittent AE monit shows active cracking and absence of AE once cracks are removed



Area where cracks were removed

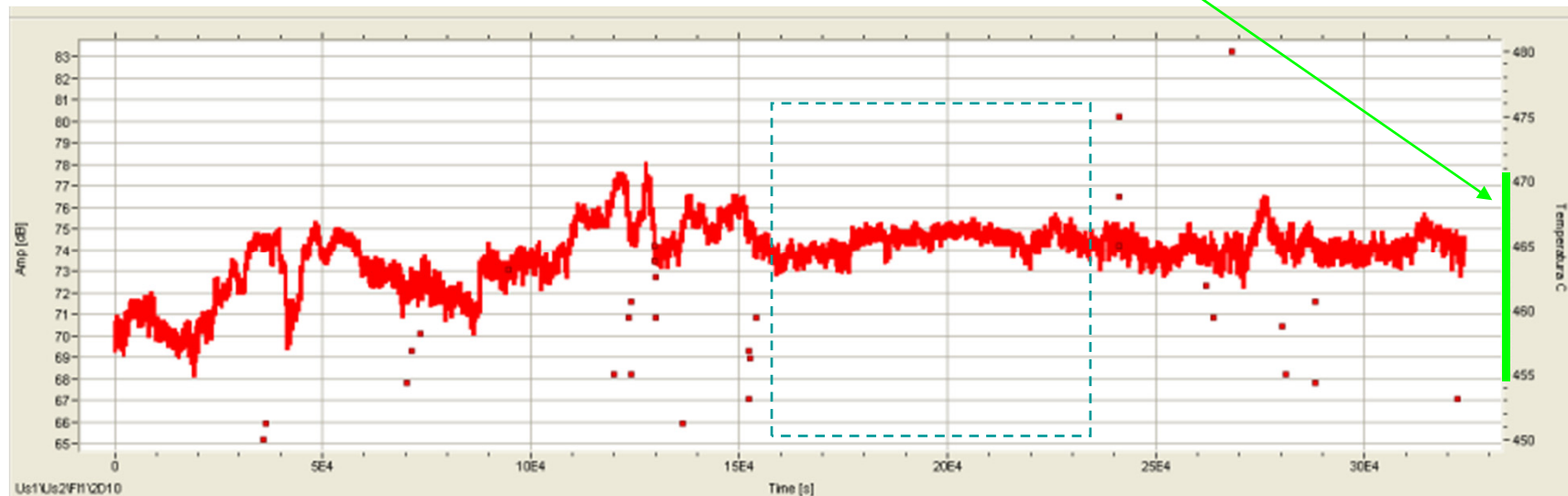
No AET

Area with knew cracks  
AET flagged



# What has AET found?

Typical temperature = Termocouple installed in the Weldolet.  
Found a variation approximately 60° F.



AE activity during the temperature variations

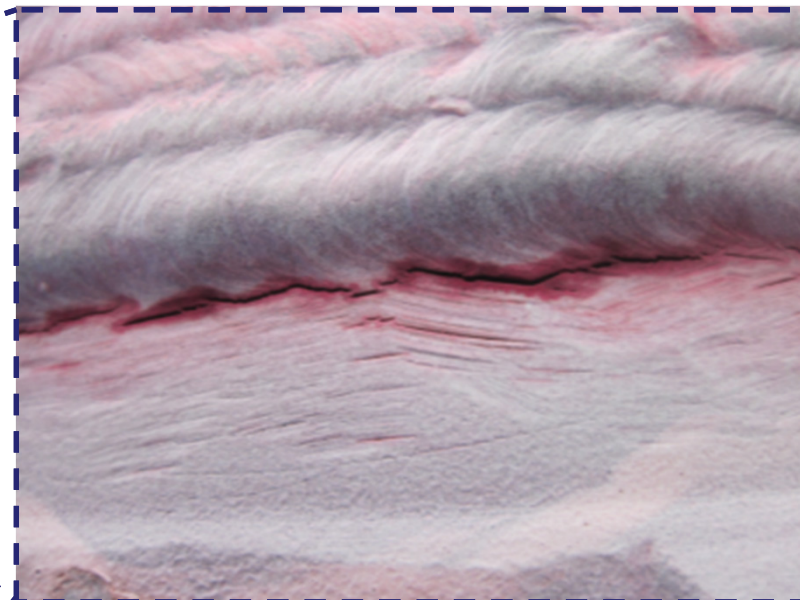
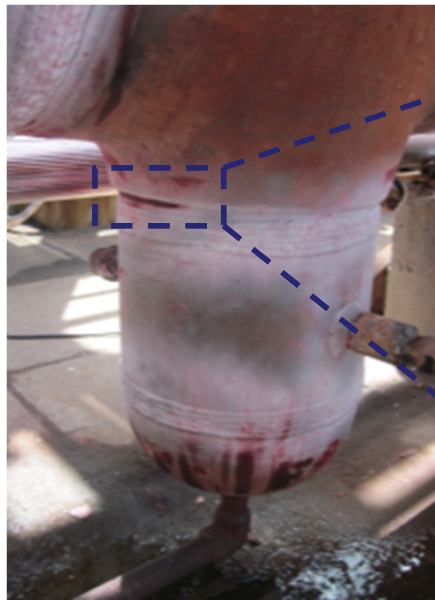
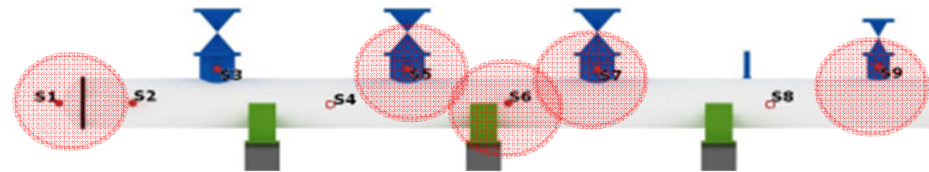
Constant temperature



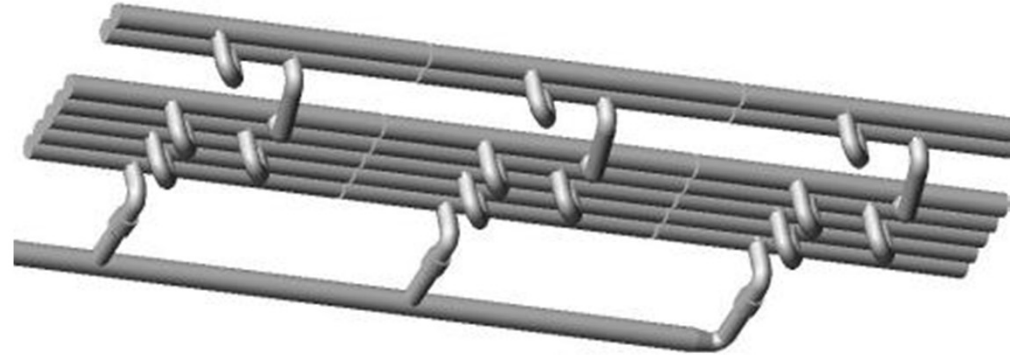
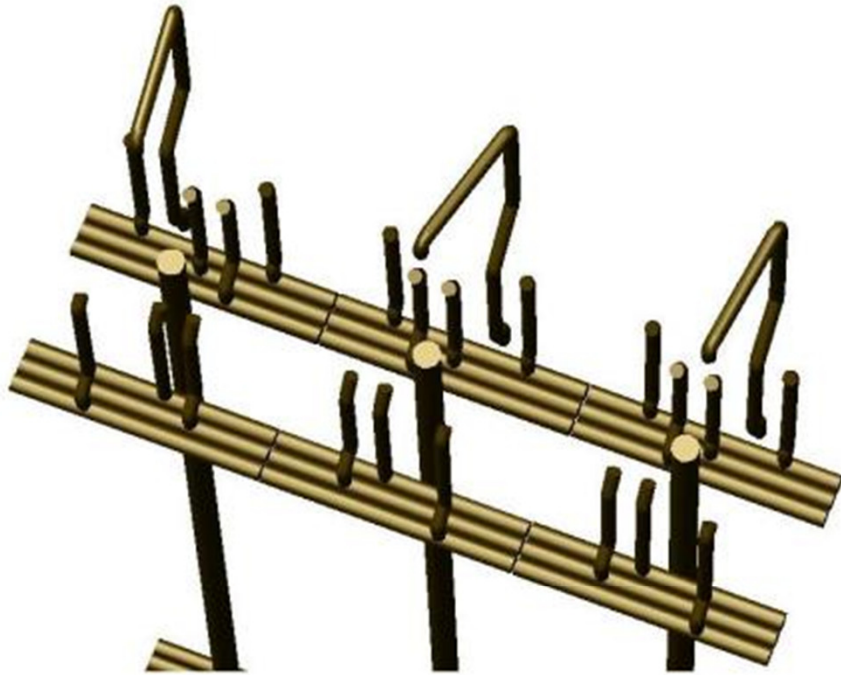
No AE activity

# What has AET found?

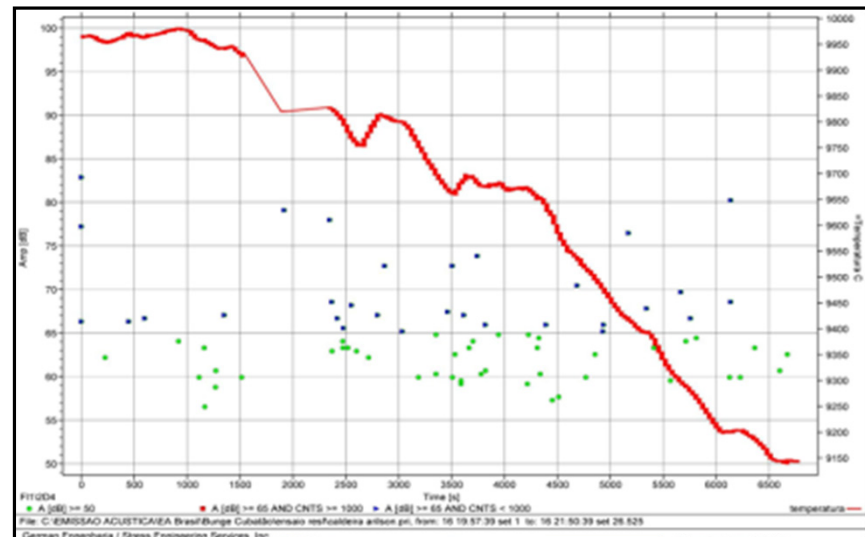
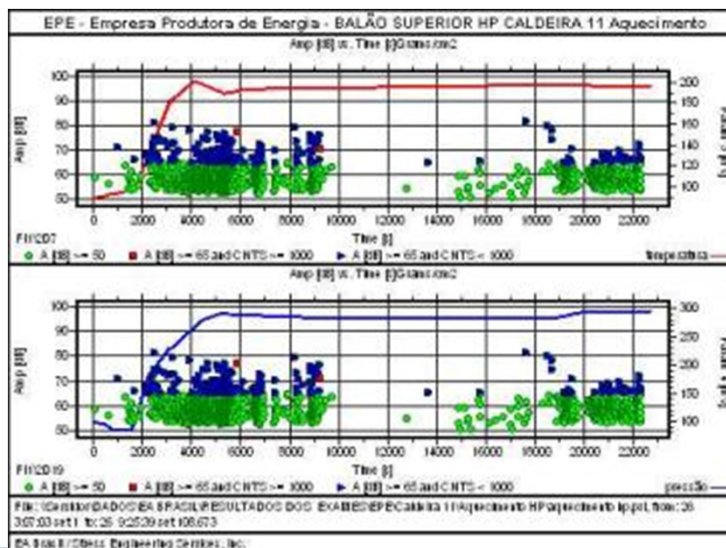
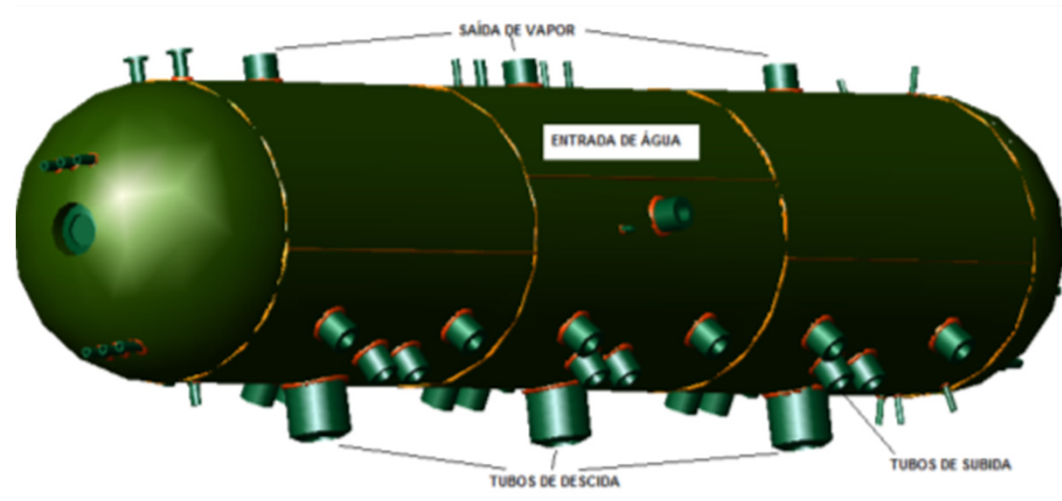
## Thermal Fatigue cracks



# What has AET found?

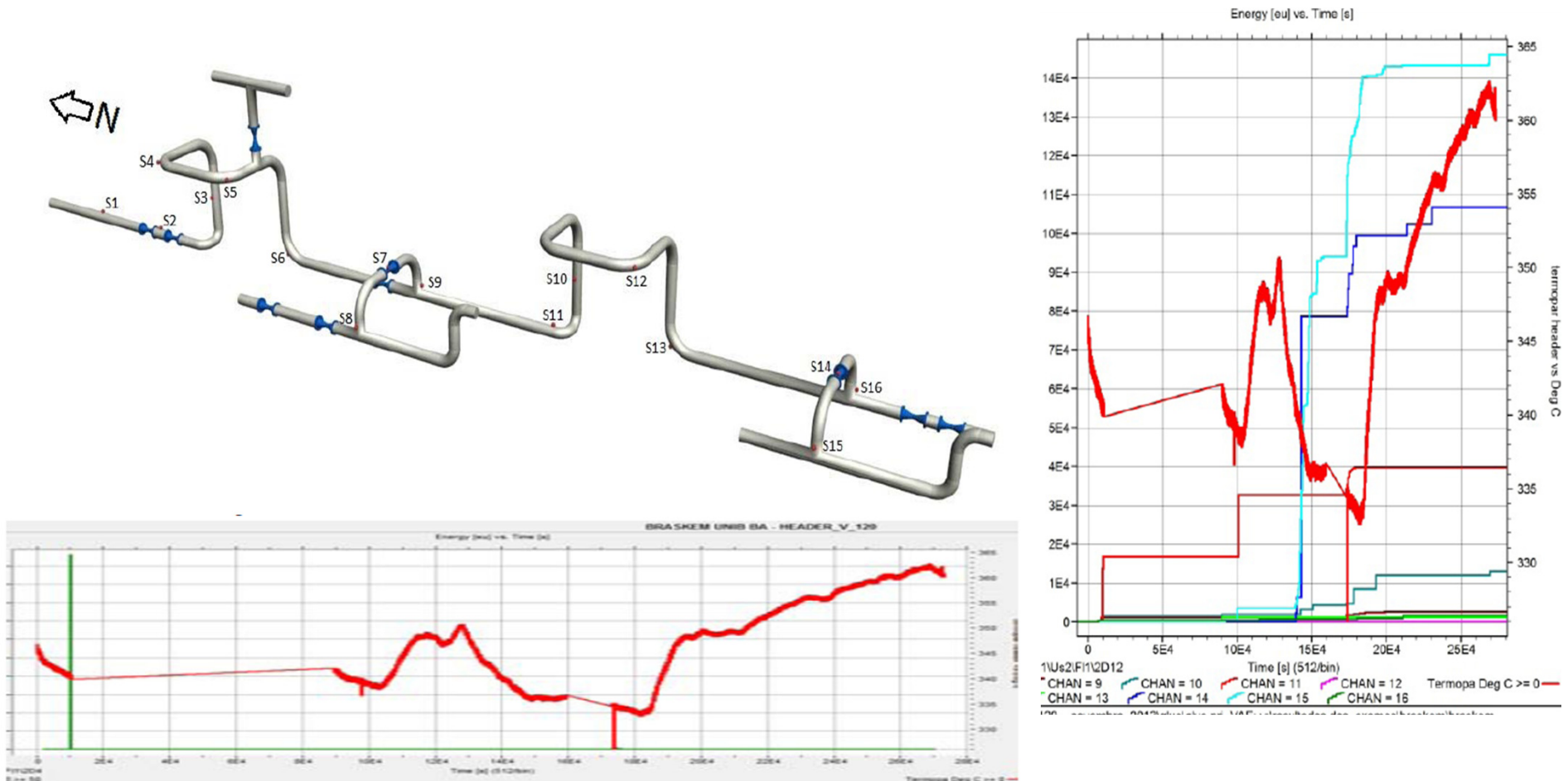


# What has AET found?



# What has AET found?

Acoustic Emission related with operational data (pressure, temperature)



## Next section

- So far we have shown a few cases where AET was able to detect damage in HRSG (drums and piping) and conventional units
- Now we will show other types of damage in HRSGs and conv, units we believe AET can be helpful detecting.

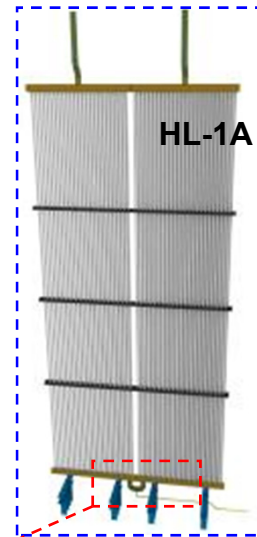


# What else could AET be looking for?

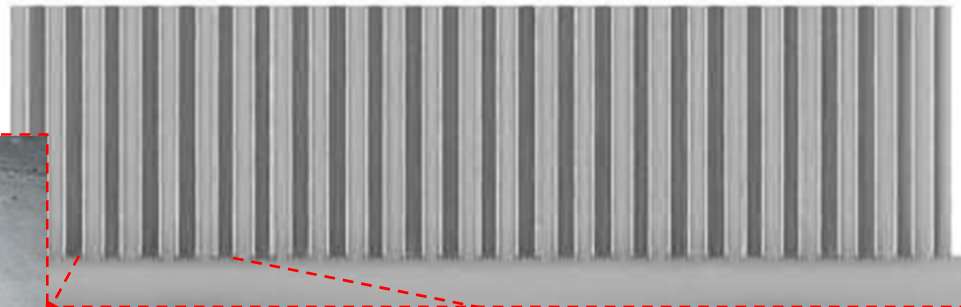


## Low cycle fatigue cracks

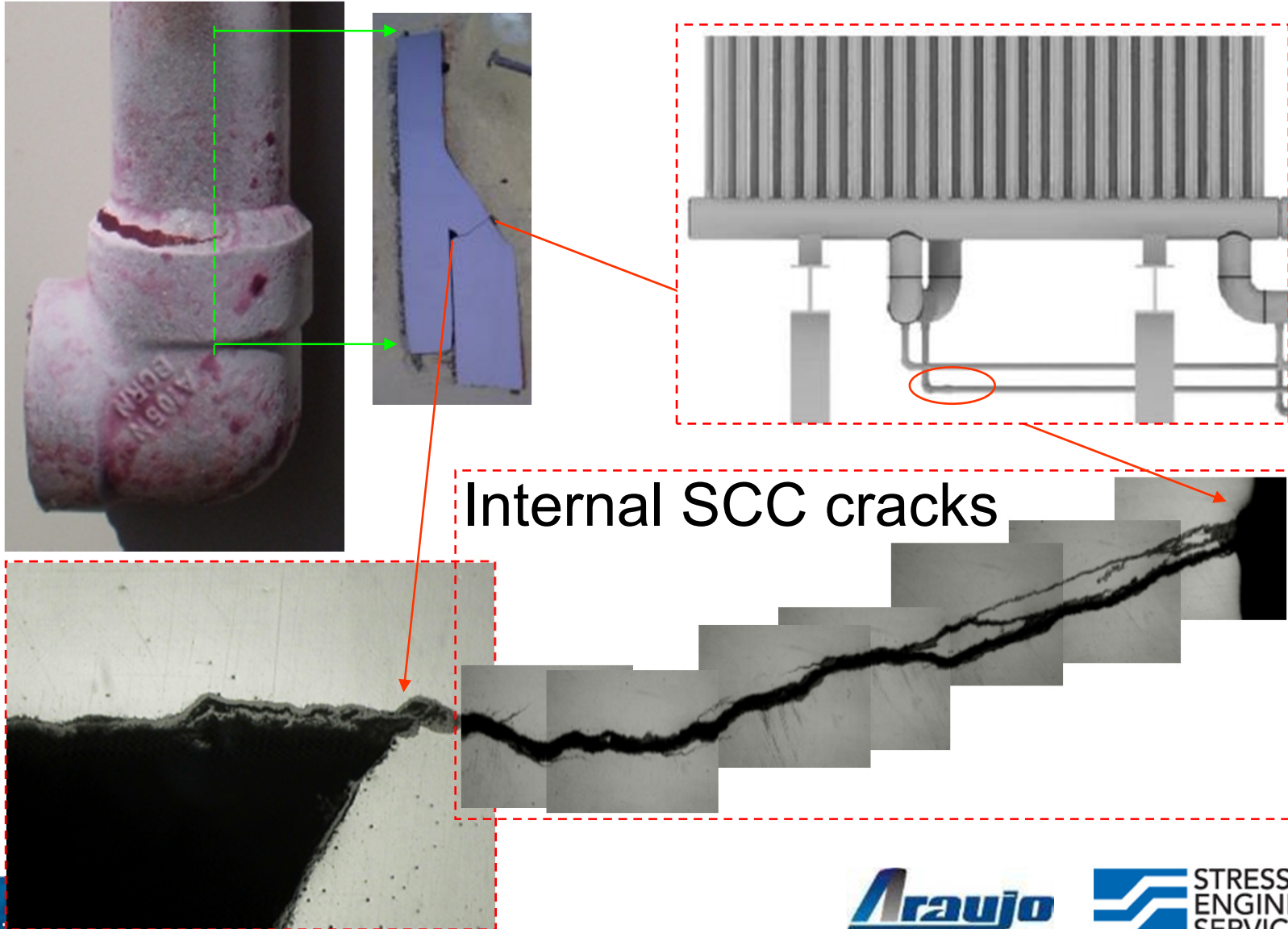
# What else could AET be looking for?



Low cycle fatigue cracks



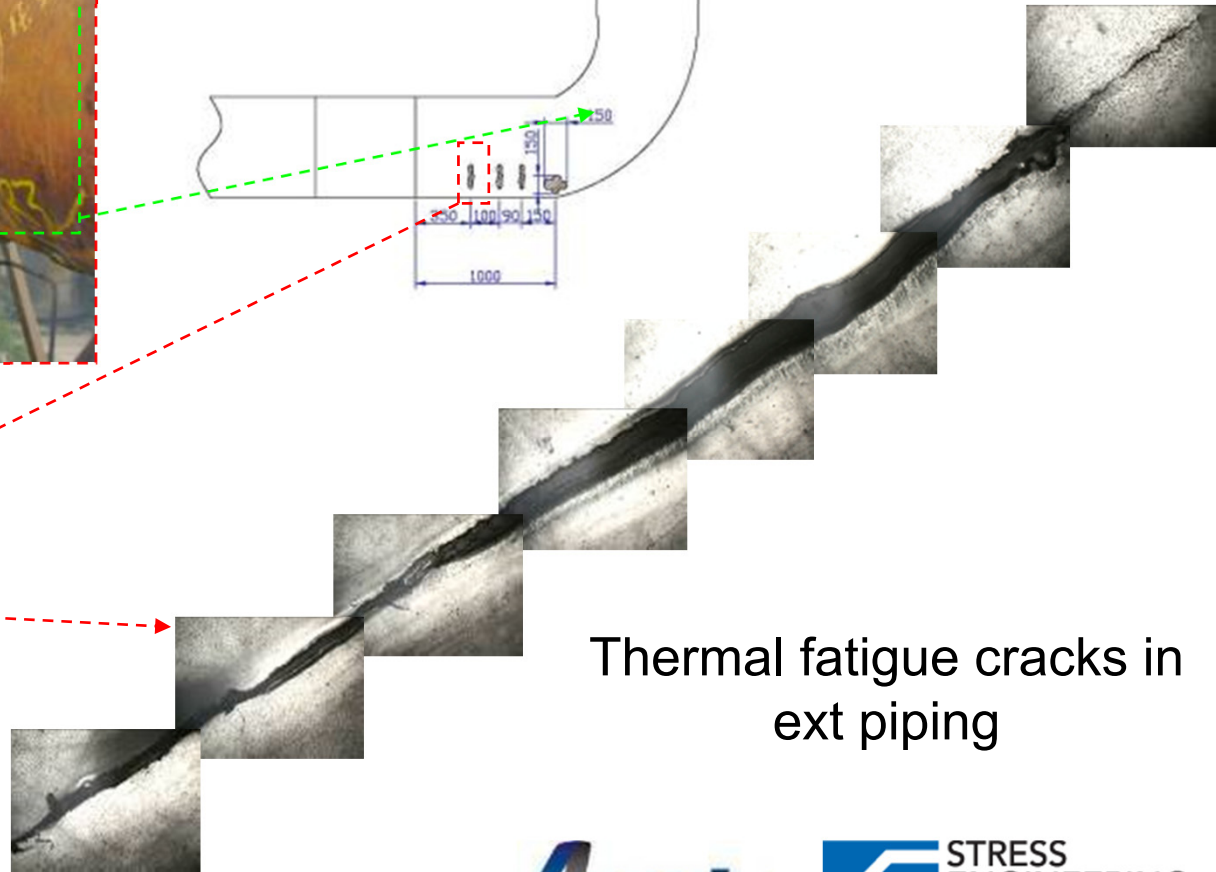
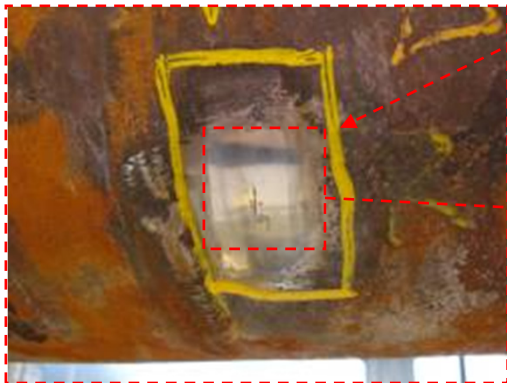
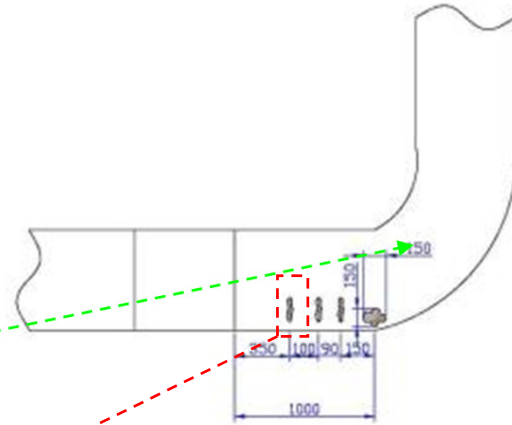
# What else could AET be looking for?



# What else could AET be looking for?



BEND OF THE DESSUPERHEATER



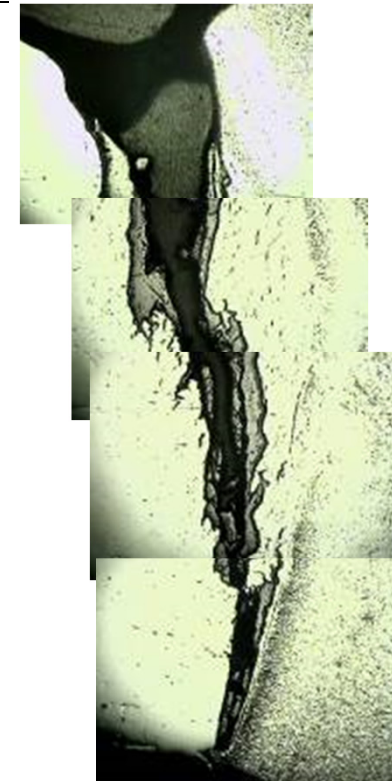
Thermal fatigue cracks in ext piping

# What else could AET be looking for?

Thermal Fatigue cracks at tube/header connections “before they leak”



5.7mm

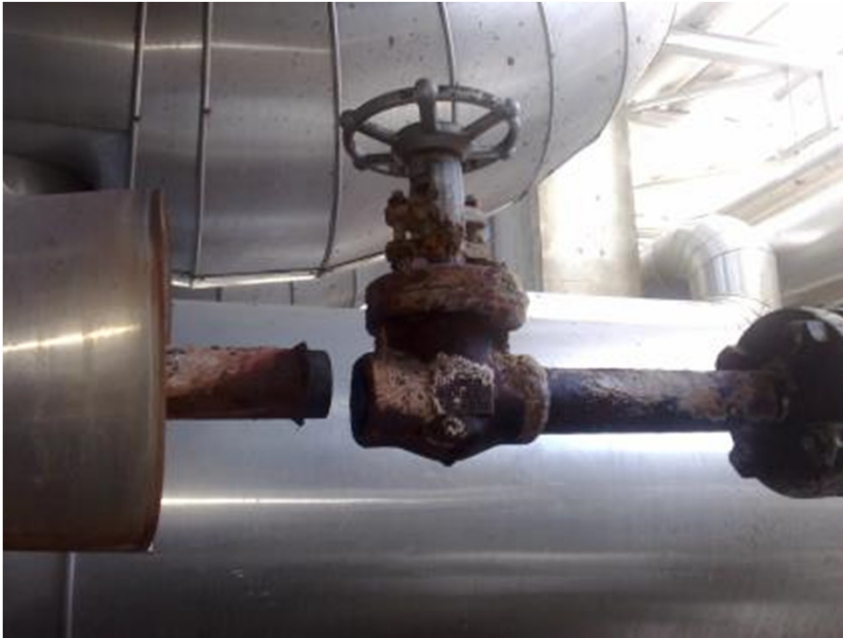


# We doubt AET can find this



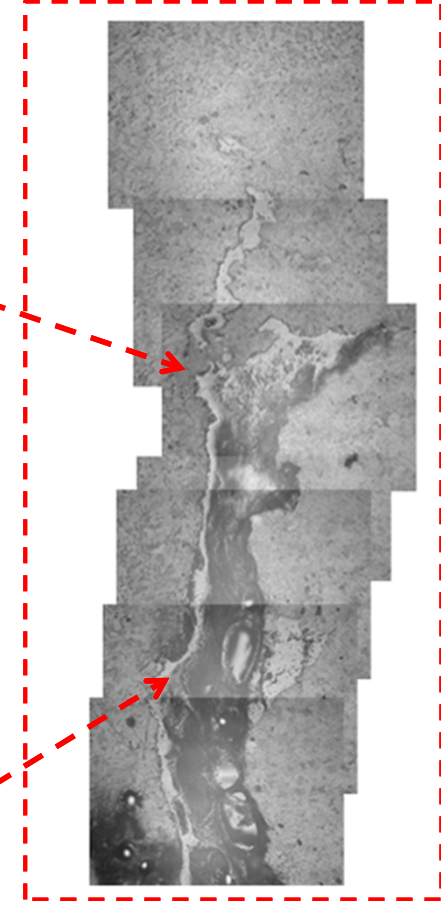
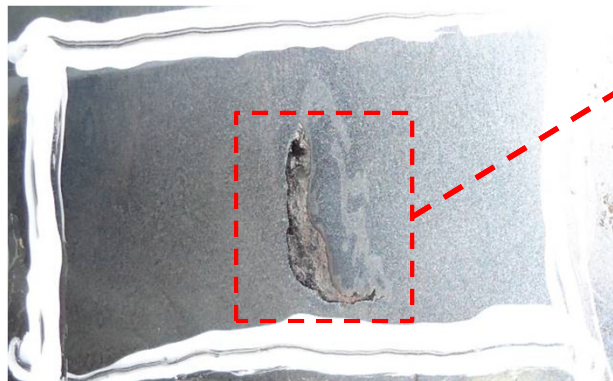
Dew point  
SCC cracks

# What else could AET be looking for?



Fatigue

# What else could AET be looking for?

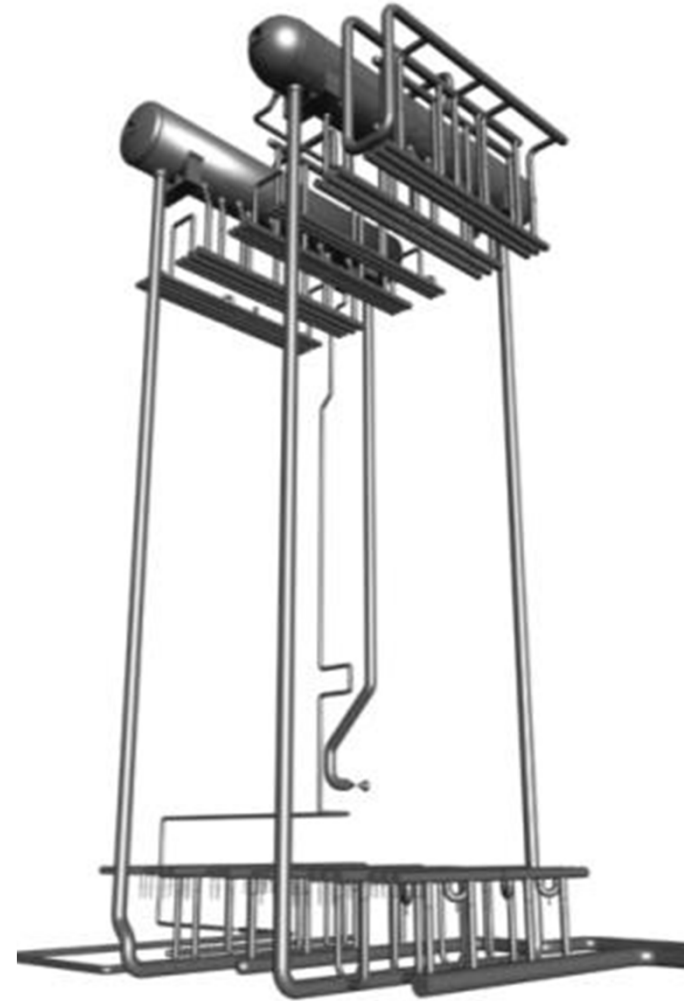
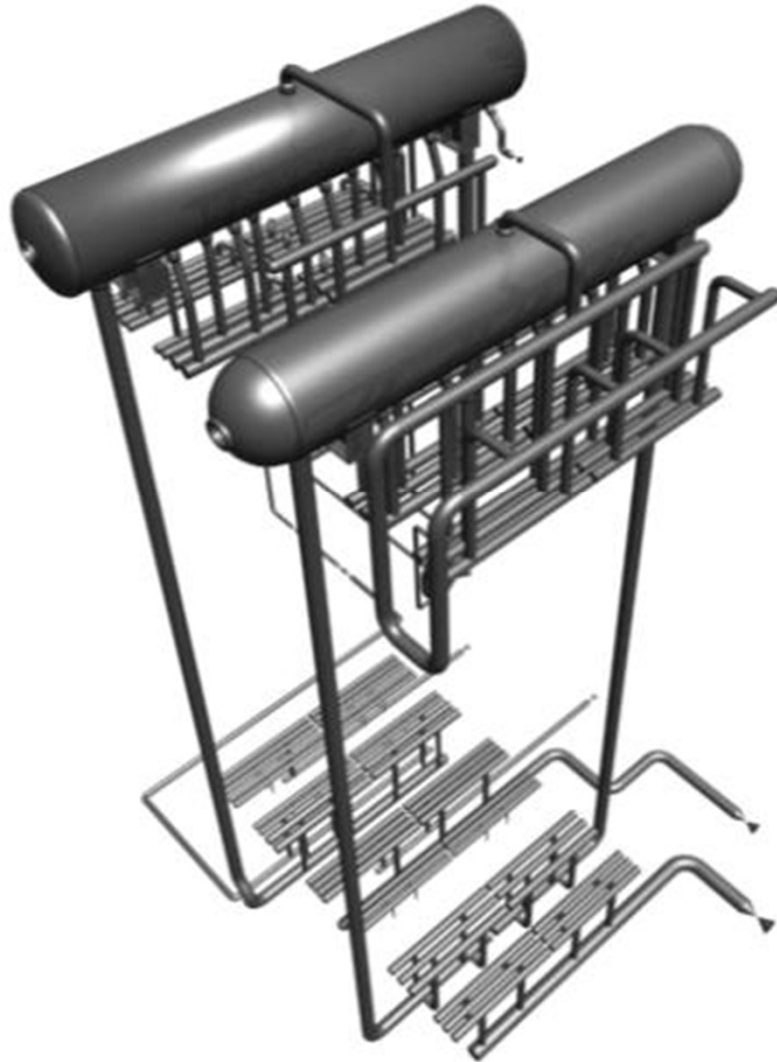




# Why should AET be considered?

- Most of these components have no or limited access
- Traditional NDT takes longer and is very expensive, if doable at all
- AET can be done during transient conditions

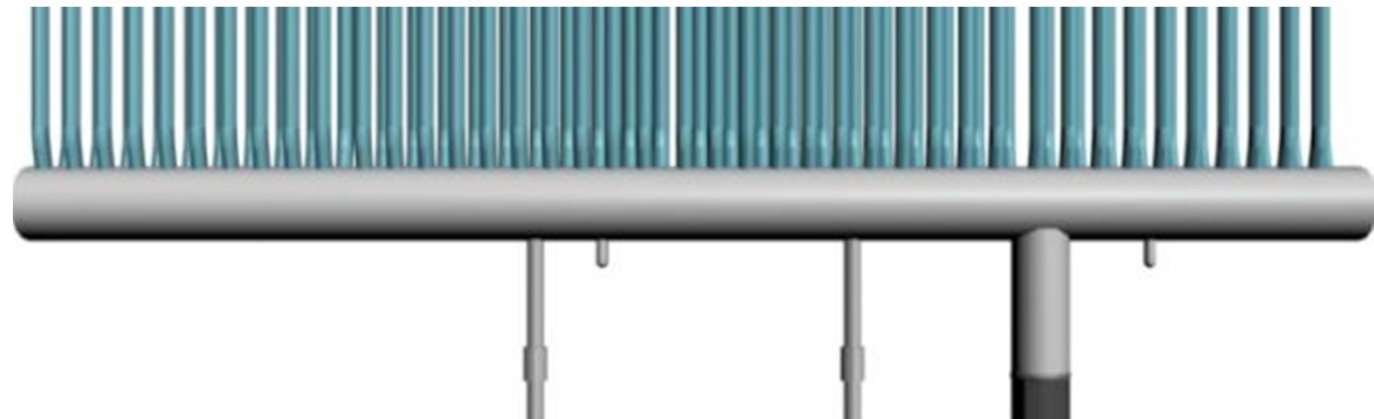
# Difficult access - Drums and Headers



# Difficult access - Tube x Headers Welds

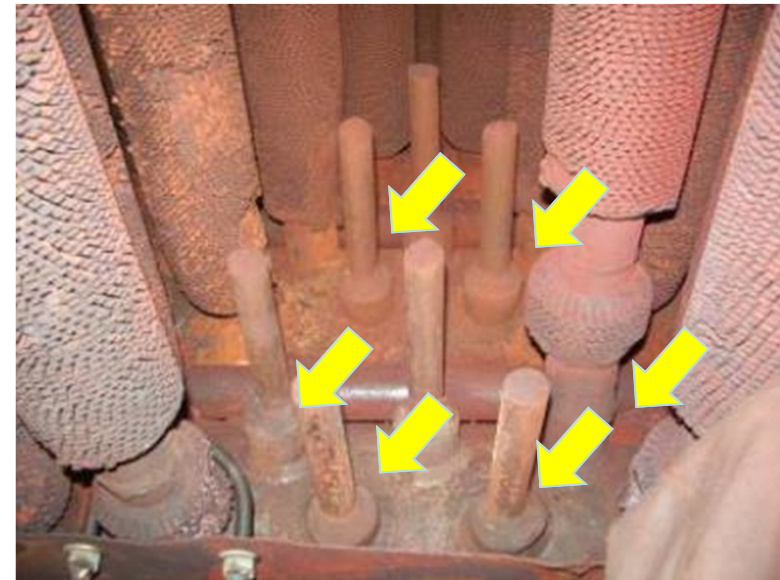
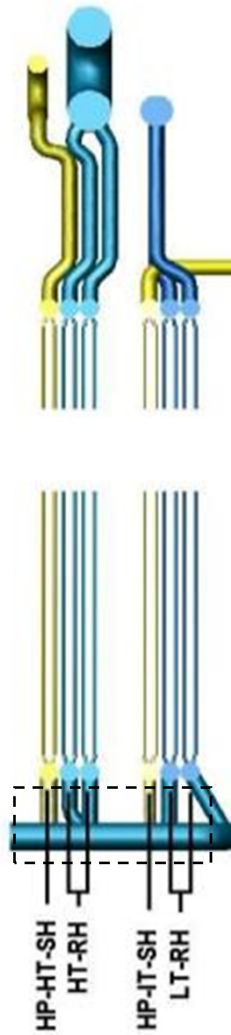
Medium size boiler example:

Headers	Number of welds
Each header	50
44 top headers	2200
44 bottom headers	2200
Total Header/Tube welds	4400
Accessible Welds	6 headers bottom 6 headers top Total = 300 welds



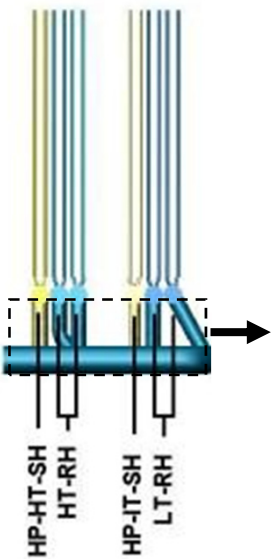
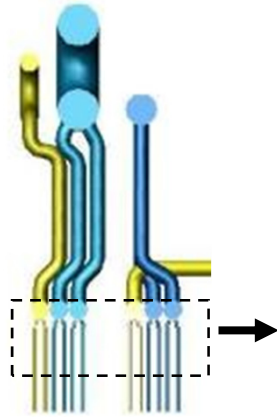
# Difficult access - Tube x Headers Welds

ABLE TO INSPECT 300 WELDS (7%)

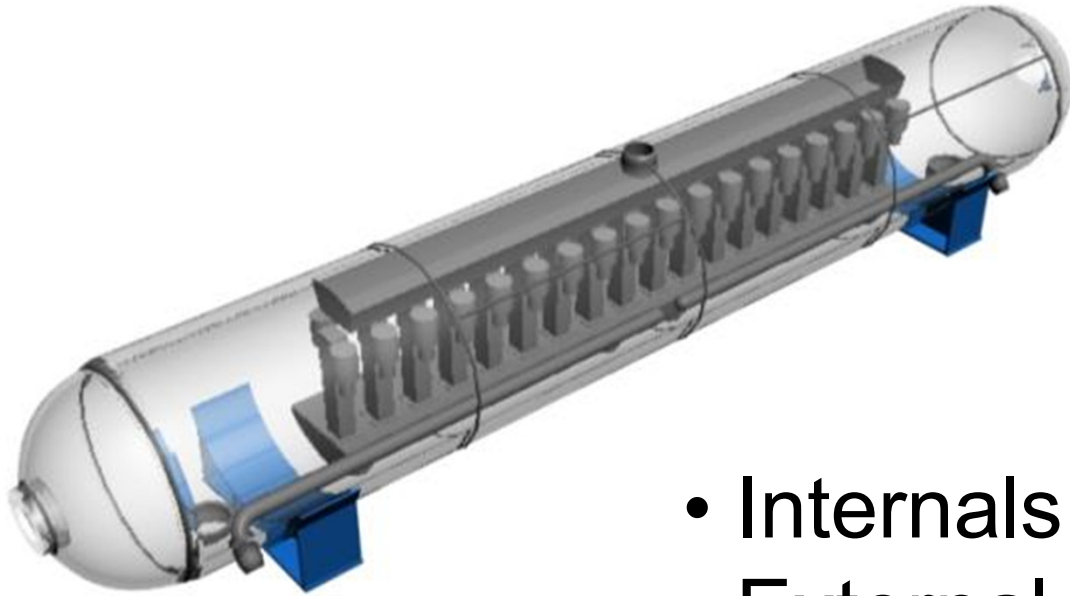


# Difficult Access - Headers

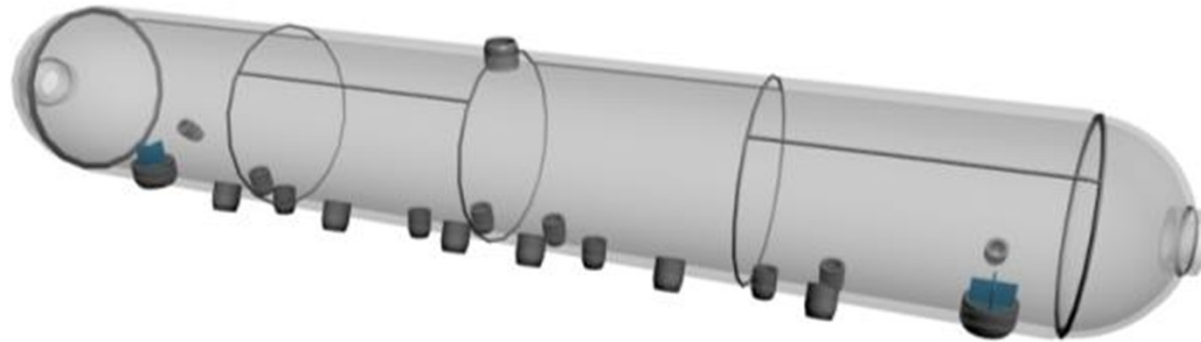
ABLE TO INSPECT 100 to 200 HEADERS (50%)



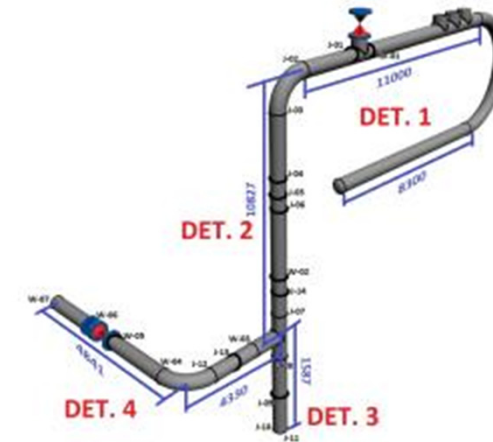
# Difficult access for conventional NDT - Drums



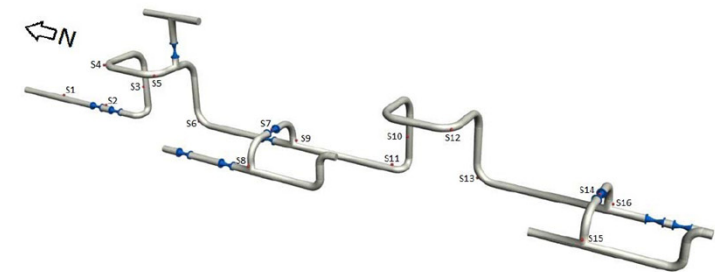
- Internals
- External thermal insulation



# Difficult access for conventional NDT - Piping



- External thermal insulation
- No access (scaffold needed)



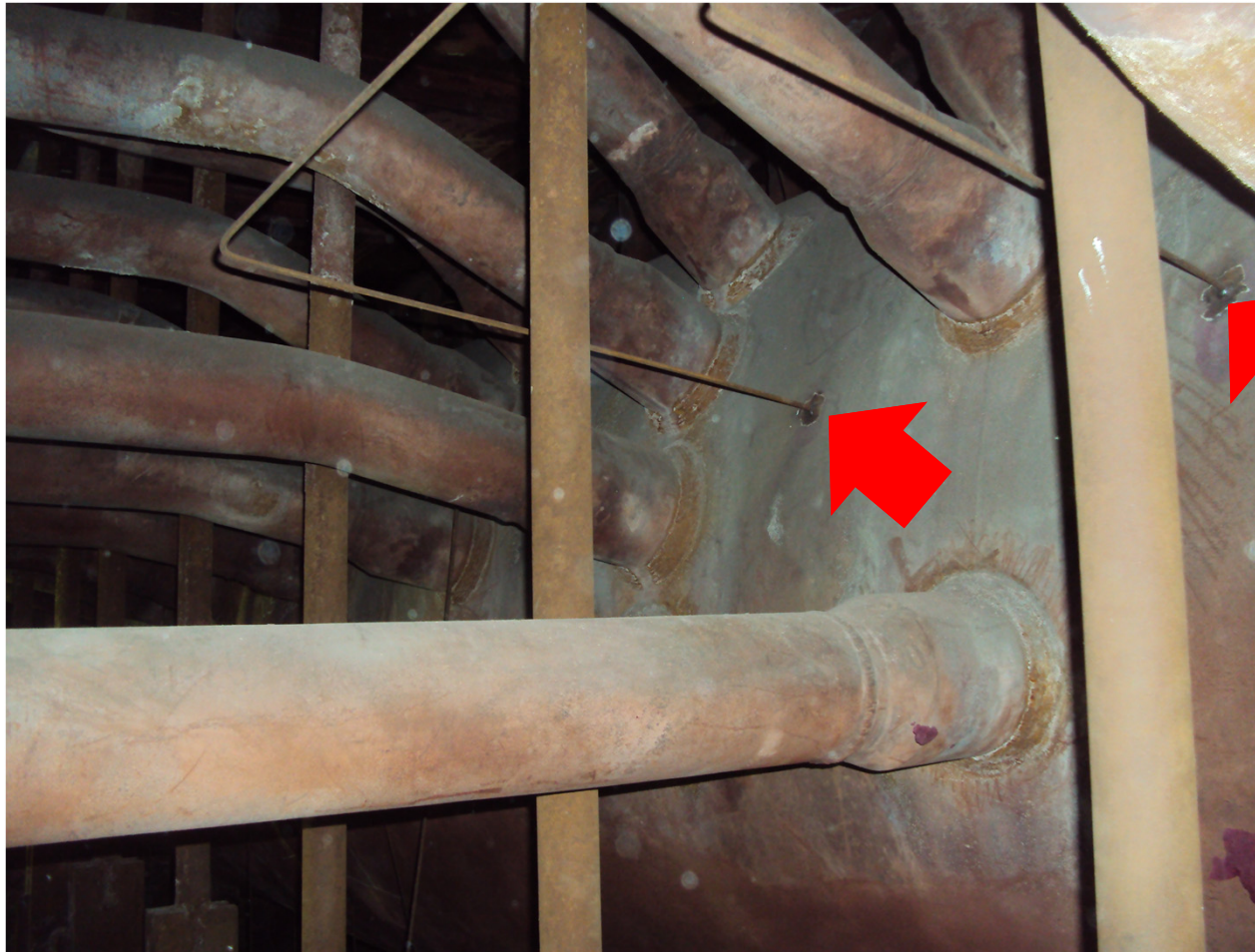
# How to/when to apply AET as alternate NDT

Execute NDT during...	Method
During normal operating conditions/thermal swings/start-ups/cooldowns	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Acoustic Emission</li><li>- Skin Temperature monitoring</li><li>- Stress monitoring</li></ul>
During outages on areas flagged by AET	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Eddy Current</li><li>- Advanced Ultrasonics</li><li>- FMR/PT</li></ul>

Examples in next slides



# Welded waveguides onto a steam drum



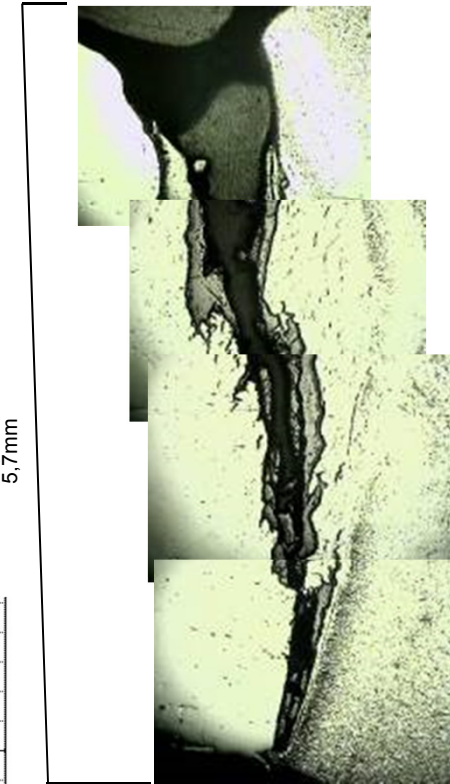
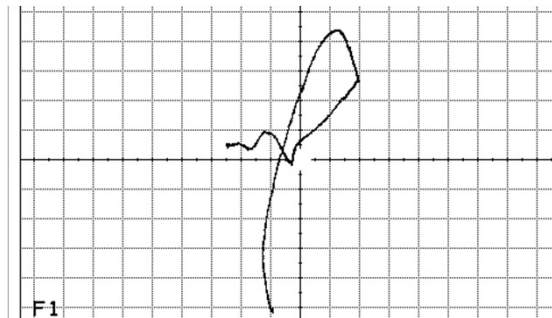
# PA/ET applied to “AE flagged” area during outage



**Phased Array**

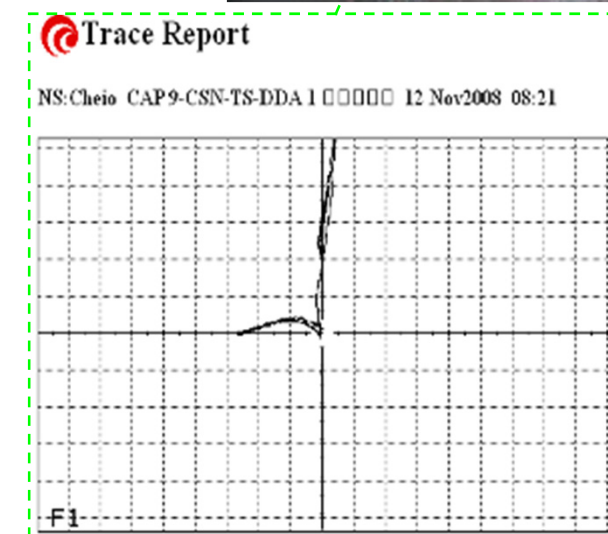
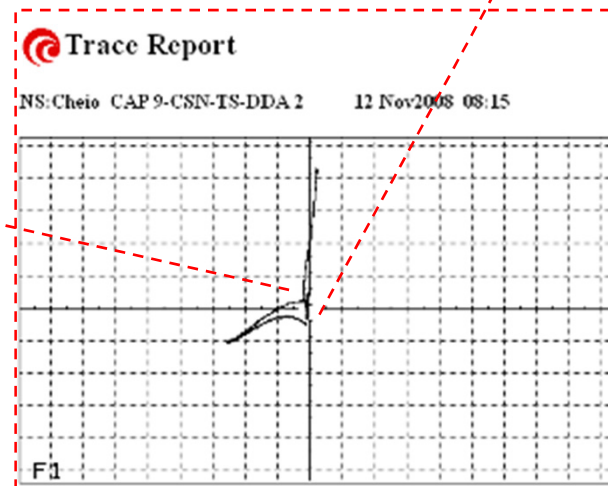
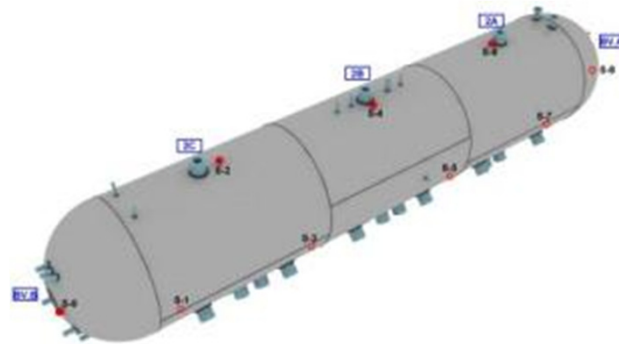


5.7mm



**Eddy Current**

# ET applied to "AE flagged" area during outage

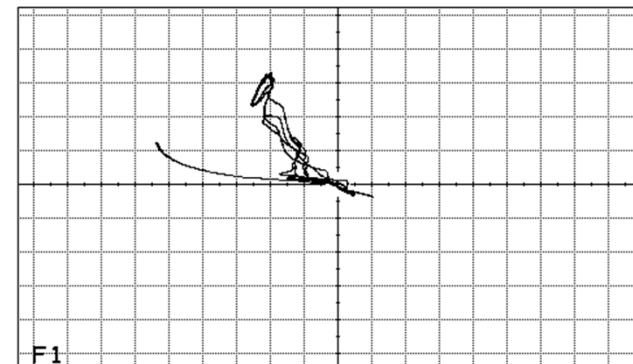


# PA/ET applied to “AE flagged” area during outage

Phased Array

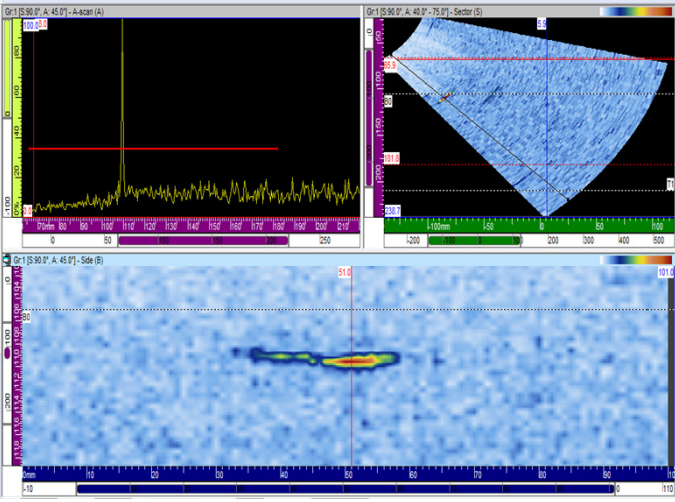
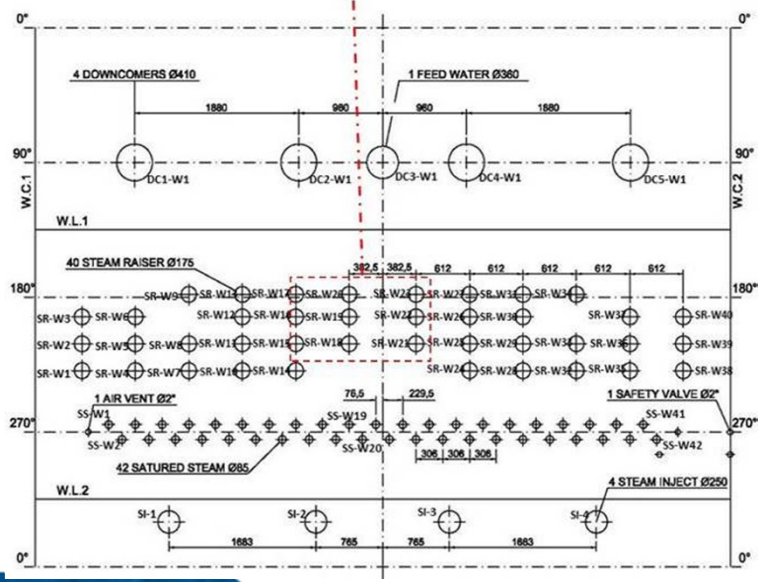
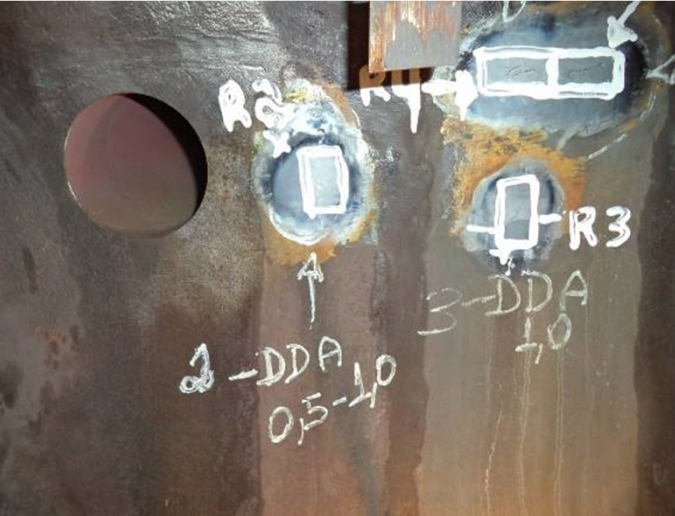
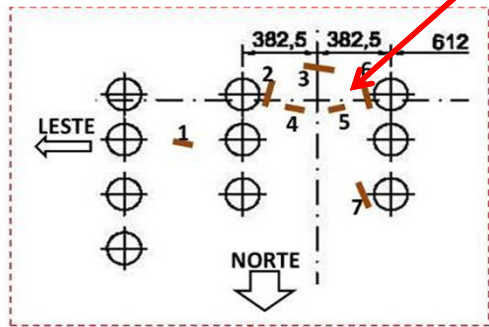


Eddy Current



# PA/ET applied to "AE flagged" area during outage

Drum



# Conclusions

HRSG Inspections should be based on combining knowledge of process conditions, stress analysis, materials and possible damage mechanisms, and proper on stream AE monitoring, with selective NDT during outages

AET has been used as a powerfull on stream monitoring technique aiming at flagging areas with “crack-like” indications for follow-up during outages.

**Thank you to our affiliate  
Araujo Engineering in  
Brazil for sharing their  
experiences.**

**Questions?**