

Pipe Support Stiffness

(BETA Research project for the GMRC, 2014)

1 Industry Challenge

Pipe supports are used to secure process piping and prevent harmful vibrations. The goal of a well-designed pipe support, for vibratory service, is to minimize vibration at the support. This mainly depends on the support's stiffness and location.

The stiffness of a pipe support system depends on two things:

- The stiffness of the clamp itself, and
- The stiffness of the structure underneath the pipe (to which the pipe is clamped)

See Figures 1 to 3 for examples of typical pipe support systems. An accurate stiffness for the pipe clamp system is essential to determine the natural frequency of piping, which indicates a possibility of high vibrations. The natural frequency of piping varies with the spacing between supports and with the stiffness of the supports themselves.

Pipe supports also affect the results of a Piping Stress Analysis (also called a Piping Flexibility Study or Thermal Analysis). The same stiffness value used to determine the natural frequency of piping can also be used in a flexibility study to determine the piping stress and deflection, restraint reaction forces, and nozzle loads on equipment.

An industry-wide problem exists due to incorrect assumptions about pipe support stiffness. The current practice by many engineering firms is to assume a pipe support is rigid (e.g., $1E12$ lb/in). In reality, the clamp and support system has some flexibility (e.g., $1E5$ - $1E6$ lb/in). This means the piping engineer's assumptions can be over 1,000,000 times stiffer than the actual installation.

Inaccurate stiffness assumptions create (expensive) consequences, such as:

- Higher pipe natural frequencies than would be measured in the field, which may lead to high pipe vibration
- Thermal loops that may not be required
- Removal of pipe clamps (to solve thermal problems), which can result in high pipe vibrations
- Failed pipe clamps and equipment nozzles due to higher than expected pipe deflections and loads

This problem exists because of these two issues:

- There is a lack of understanding and information on this issue; and
- The engineering firms do not have the experience/capability to determine the actual stiffness values. For example, specialized finite

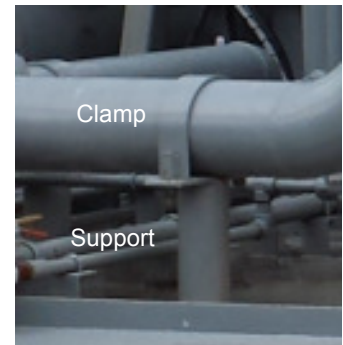


Figure 1. Pipe sleeve type clamp and post-type support



Figure 2. One-gusset type clamp with wedge blocks and concrete pier support

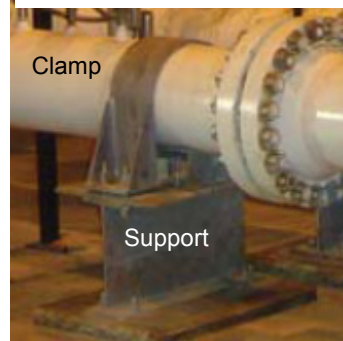


Figure 3. Two-gusset type clamp with wedge blocks and beam-type support

element analysis (FEA) software is required (e.g., ANSYS) as well as an understanding of how to properly model the stiffness.

In an attempt to give the industry guidance as to what stiffness is required for a well-designed support, API 618, 5th Edition, has recommended a minimum stiffness. However, there are no published stiffness values for the different types of clamp designs and different support structure designs (e.g., concrete pier, beam support, or elevated post).

This project will investigate the stiffness of different types of clamps and support designs. The sensitivity of the stiffness calculation to installation variations, and sensitivity of piping natural frequency to support stiffness will be briefly investigated during the analysis.

2 Project Deliverables

There are two project deliverables:

- Best practices for evaluating and applying piping support stiffness in new facilities, with case studies, examples, standard specifications, and “do’s and don’ts” so piping engineers understand how to design an adequate system – and not end up with poor designs like Figure 4.
- A table of stiffness values for 20 standard pipe supports sizes in the NPS 2”-40” range. The table will have axial, lateral, vertical, and torsional stiffness of the clamp/support, and can be used by Engineering Consultants (ECs) involved in piping layout, pipe stress analysis, and mechanical analysis,



Figure 4. Poor support design

3 Industry Benefits

Many gas plants and compressor stations suffer from poorly designed pipe supports. Incorrect assumptions on pipe stiffness are often used, which result in costly vibration and stress problems. Having access to accurate stiffnesses will greatly improve the piping system reliability.