STUART SABOL

Case Studies in MECHANICAL ENGINEERING

Decision Making, Thermodynamics, Fluid Mechanics and Heat Transfer



WILEY

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Stuart Sabol

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CASE STUDIES IN MECHANICAL ENGINEERING

This book is dedicated to my wife. She is my companion, my support, greatest believer, and my best friend.

Foreword

Professors teaching engineering and corporate managers teaching entry level engineers will find this book an invaluable resource not found in any university curriculum. The author, Mr. Stuart Sabol, has drawn from his many years in engineering in industry and has enthusiastically written this book in an attempt to complement the engineering knowledge gained from a university curriculum with real complex system engineering problems that were actually encountered in the real world and that impacted both his career and the bottom line of the companies involved.

Stuart Sabol is an engineering expert who was not only intimately involved in but was pivotal to the solutions of some of the most critical and complex problems in large-scale system engineering. In most university engineering courses students are given the problems to solve with only the data required to solve them. This unrealistically hints at the correct solution. In the real world, however, an abundance of information is available or can be determined and thus good engineering judgement is required to determine what information is crucial. The author presents, through his many industry case studies, an abundance of information for each in terms of data, background, photos, and drawings from which a student may draw to determine the best course of action. Mr. Sabol has organized the case studies with a number of special exercises for students or for student teams to perform. The actual resolution for each practical case study is also given for discussion.

I think that the author can be confident that there will be many grateful professors, students and engineering managers who will have gained a broader necessary perspective of real world engineering and the associated multidiscipline approach required to solve the large scale problems frequently encountered in industry.

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^{*}Dr. William C. Schneider is presently an Endowed Professor of Engineering, teaching courses in engineering mechanics and engineering design to graduate and undergraduate students at Texas A& M University. He has a wealth of practical experience gained from 38 years performing critical analysis and design at the NASA Johnson Space Center. Some of his spacecraft components are still on the moon; he has 14 US patents and numerous NASA medals for his achievements. He had sign-off authority for the US space-shuttle flights.

Preface

Being an engineer, husband and father rank highly among my endeavors. I have had great mentors throughout my professional and personal life; and have tried to be a good mentor to those I worked with, and to those close to me. This book is perhaps a completion of that attempt to mentor others to become better engineers.

When I ask someone, "How do you solve a problem?" they look at me and ask anything ranging from "Don't you know?" to "What problem?" I don't know the answer either. What I do know is that the more problems I solve the better I am at solving problems. Thus, experience is a valuable teacher. The trouble is, experience takes time.

Reducing the time to gain experience in real-world problem solving is therefore a goal of this work. I have taken from my career the most memorable projects. They are memorable because they were difficult. Memorable because I learned something from each one. Although they may seem difficult, there are paths through the data and seemingly unconnected points that reside in our engineering education. My hope is that these scenarios open doors to problem solving and life beyond the university that will pay dividends in the reader's career as a mechanical engineer.

The cases in this book are experiences, altered to avoid identification with any owner. Names are excluded. Locations are not mentioned and in many cases transposed across oceans to disguise the original project. It is not my intent to identify anyone but to present a situation that provides a learning opportunity. I anticipate that each chapter, including the problems and outside readings, can be completed in one week as part of a supplement to course studies.

There are people and institutions that have made this book possible, and I would like to acknowledge a few of them. To the contributors of artwork, Mitsubishi-Hitachi Power Systems Americas, EPRI, Doosan, ERCOT, ThermoFlow, Fram, Nooter/Eriksen, Atco, General Electric, Siemens, ASME, Crane, DeWalt, Dresser, Alstom, Triad Instruments, and owners that permitted the use of photographs, I am deeply grateful. Being able to show size, scale, and details of equipment characteristics is a valuable contribution. Thank you.

My engineering and professional mentors are too numerous to recall; however, a few deserve a mention. Charles, it was great to work with you and create a first of its kind. Keith, you directed a mentor/mentee relationship that changed the company, and protected it in a

Preface

unique project that resulted in a considerable new opportunity. Who says Fortran is dead? Reid, "you can have only one first priority," "everyone has a contribution to make," and "there are only two decisions you make in your life" are valuable life lessons that will stay with me. Mike taught me how to appreciate everyone's opinion, to seek them out, and incorporate everyone's knowledge. George helped me understand that there is no greater joy than to enjoy what you do. Jo showed me how to progress the work and how to motivate people.

A special thanks to Steve Turns at Penn State. Your feedback was a breakthrough for this book. Also a special thanks to my publisher. Paul, thanks for believing in the book as much as I did, and in my ability to create it.

Stuart Sabol PE, PMP

Introduction

This volume of *Case Studies in Mechanical Engineering* strives to bring real-life experiences to students, recent graduates, and those seeking to continue their education either formally or on their own. These particular cases depart from traditional engineering case studies in that they are not evaluations of failures, and do not try to explore the field of engineering ethics. Instead, the author has drawn from his years of engineering to present those cases that affected his career and brought about new understandings in the field and practice of mechanical engineering. All deal with engineering's impact on a company's earnings and profit.

Each case is a study based on actual problems solved by engineers in industry. The names of the facilities and participants in the cases are absent, and the facts have been altered, but the lessons remain intact. Some of the case studies have been assembled from different projects or events that took place over several years. Most have been shortened or simplified to present a set of cases, each of which can be completed in a reasonable amount of time. The case studies thus provide a glimpse of how real-world engineering differs from traditional textbook problems and how engineering can impact management and the corporate bottom line.

Cases 1 through 3 are introductory. The first case study provides details of steam turbines, their design, and their operating characteristics. It provides a lesson in thermodynamic analysis, and its relevance to actual hardware. The second case study links commercial and engineering disciplines with the added dimension of time pressure and decision making. The third introduces manufacturer corrections from test to standard conditions for gas turbines combined with normal wear and tear, paradigm shifts, capital improvements and management decision-making processes.

Cases 4 and 5 explore aspects of detailed design. Case 4 studies the details of ASME flow elements in liquid and two-phase applications, thermodynamics, uncertainty evaluations, and computer programming. Case 5 dives deeper into applications of two-phase flashing flow with the problem of setting equipment elevations, pump characteristics, and detailed hydraulic calculations.

Case 6 develops a tool to analyze system availability and reliability.

Introduction xvii

Cases 7 and 8 deal with environmental subjects and an engineer's role in society and higher level decision making. Case 7 requires balancing of combustion calculations, and decision making. Case 8 explores fundamental market behavior and how a company's decisions can be impacted by taxes and governmental intervention.

Cases 9 and 10 deal with the application of engineering fundamentals combined with more abstract concepts. Case 9 combines knowledge of heat-transfer characteristics and detailed fluid system design, with quality-assurance requirements for engineers, and owners, and corporate responsibility. Case 10 develops a maintenance strategy for large equipment and complex systems, expanding the current state of the art in maintenance planning.

Case 11 explores the roles and responsibilities of an engineer responsible for a design team. The case illustrates developments, leadership and management tools that can be applied to a generic project engineering assignment.

Case 12 is a short study of engineering in daily life: how advancements are possible even in trades that have evolved over millennia, highlighting the necessity of using creativity and improving accuracy and quality.

In these studies, career decisions, standard practices, and engineering improvements are combined with decision-making and presentation skills to advance the traditional textbook approach to engineering beyond the classroom.

Each case study contains several exercises that can be used as in-class or homework activities. The cases may be approached as team activities. Solutions to the exercises, and detailed discussion, are included in each chapter.

Contents

Foreword		xiii
Preface		xiv
Introdu	ction	XV
Case 1	Steam Turbine Performance Degradation	1
1.1	Steam Turbine Types	2
	1.1.1 Steam Turbine Components	2 5 7
	1.1.2 Startup and Operation	7
	1.1.3 Performance Monitoring and Analysis	10
	1.1.4 Analyzing Performance Data - Corrected Pressures	10
	1.1.5 Analyzing Performance Data – Flow Function	12
1.2	Refresher	14
	1.2.1 Steam Turbine Efficiency	14
	1.2.2 Example	14
1.3	Case Study Details	15
	1.3.1 Performance Trend	1.5
	1.3.2 IP Turbine Enthalpy Drop	16
1.4	Case Study Findings	17
1.5	Decision Making and Actions	18
	1.5.1 Value	18
	1.5.2 Decision Making and Actions – Alternatives	19
	1.5.3 Decision Making and Actions – Making a Plan	20
1.6	Closure	20
1.7	Symbols and Abbreviations	21
1.8	Answer Key	21
Refe	erences	24
Case 2	Risk/Reward Evaluation	26
2.1	Case Study	28
2.2	Background	29
	2.2.1 Types of Gas Turbine Generating Plants	29

2.3	Gas Turbine Operating Risks	33
	2.3.1 Gas Turbine Major Maintenance	35
	2.3.2 Equivalent Fired Hours	36
	2.3.3 Failure Costs	37
	2.3.4 Reading Assignment	37
2.4	Case Study Evaluations	38
	2.4.1 Review	38
	2.4.2 Presenting Results	39
	2.4.3 Judgment Calls	40
	2.4.4 Exercise	40
	2.4.5 Sensitivities	41
	2.4.6 Exercise – Sensitivities	41
	2.4.7 Presentation of Results	41
2.5	Case Study Results	42
	Closure	42
2.7	Answer Key	43
	erence	45
Case 3	Gas Turbine Compressor Fouling	46
3.1	Background	47
	3.1.1 Gas Turbine Types	47
	3.1.2 Gas Compressor Fouling and Cleaning	49
	3.1.3 Exercise 1	50
	3.1.4 Inlet Filtration	50
	3.1.5 Gas Turbine Performance Measurement	52
3.2	Case Study Details	53
	3.2.1 Derivative of the Cost Function	54
	3.2.2 Exercise 2	55
	3.2.3 Linear Programming	56
	3.2.4 New Methods – New Thinking	56
	3.2.5 Exercise 3: Gas Turbine Inlet Filtration Upgrade	57
	3.2.6 Presenting Results	57
3.3	Case Study Results/Closure	58
3.4	Symbols and Abbreviations	60
3.5	Answer Key	60
Refe	erences	63
Case 4	Flow Instrument Degradation, Use and Placement	64
4.1	Background	65
7.1	4.1.1 Nuclear Steam Power Cycles	65
	4.1.2 Core Power-Level Measurement	67
	4.1.3 Differential Pressure Flow Measurement Devices	
	4.1.4 Two-Phase Piping Pressure Drop	67 71
	4.1.5 Uncertainty	
12	Case Study Details	71
	Exercises	72
4.3	4.3.1 Uncertainty	73
	4.3.2 Conclusions	74 76

Contents

4.4	Closure	76
4.5	Symbols and Abbreviations	76
4.6	Answer Key	77
4.7	Further Reading	79
Refe	rences	79
Case 5	Two-Phase Hydraulics	80
5.1	Background	81
	5.1.1 Reading Assignment	83
	5.1.2 Müller-Steinhagen and Heck	83
	5.1.3 Void Fraction	84
	5.1.4 Pumping Net Positive Suction Head Required	86
	5.1.5 Projects	86
	Case Study Details	89
5.3	Exercises	90
	5.3.1 Liquid Flow to Reboiler	90
	5.3.2 Two-Phase Flow from Reboiler	90
	5.3.4 Pump Suction	91
<i>C</i> 1	5.3.4 Discuss	92
	Closure	92
	Symbols and Abbreviations Answer Key	92
	erences	93 94
Reit	rences	94
Case 6	Reliability and Availability	95
6.1	Background	96
	6.1.1 Models	97
	6.1.2 Availability: Planned and Unplanned Outages – Parallel Systems	100
	6.1.3 Series and Parallel Processes	102
	6.1.4 Stochastic Models	103
	6.1.5 Reading	104
	6.1.6 Applicability	104
6.2	Case Study Details	105
	6.2.1 Initial Block Flow Diagram	105
	6.2.2 Business Structure	106
	6.2.3 Modified Block Flow Diagram	108
	6.2.4 Other Considerations	108
6.3	6.2.5 Exercises	109
6.4	Closure	110
	Symbols and Abbreviations Answer Key	110
	erence	111 113
	Efficiency and Air Emissions	114
7.1	Background	115
	7.1.1 Cogeneration or CHP	115
	7.1.2 Environmental Considerations	116
	7.1.3 Efficiency	118

X Contents

7.2	Case Study Details	119
	7.2.1 General	119
	7.2.2 Proposed CHP Plant	120
	7.2.3 Steam Boilers	121
	7.2.4 Fuel	121
	7.2.5 Gas Turbine	121
	7.2.6 Air	123
7.3	Refresher	123
	7.3.1 Gas Mixture Molecular Weight	123
	7.3.2 Gas Mixture Heating Value	123
	7.3.3 Species Weight Fraction	123
	7.3.4 Ultimate Analysis	124
7.4	Objective	124
7.5	Exercises	125
	7.5.1 Outside Reading	125
	7.5.2 Boiler Operation	125
	7.5.3 Cogeneration Plant	126
	7.5.4 Conclusion	126
7.6	Closure	126
7.7	Symbols and Abbreviations	127
7.8	Answer Key	127
Refe	erences	130
Case 8	Low-Carbon Power Production	131
8.1	Background	
0.1	8.1.1 Dispatch and Renewable Power Resources	132
	8.1.2 Capacity Factor and Availability Factor	133
	8.1.3 Fuel Costs (FC in Equation (8.1))	134
		134
	8.1.4 Capital Cost Recovery (CR in Equation (8.1)) 8.1.5 Nonfuel Operations and Maintenance (M in Equation (8.1))	135
	8.1.6 Regulation and Government Support	135
8.2	Refresher	135
0.2	8.2.1 Short-Run Marginal Cost	136
	8.2.2 CO, Emissions	136
	8.2.3 Long-Run Marginal Cost	136
8.3	Case Study Details	136
0.0	8.3.1 Reading Assignment	136
	8.3.2 Transmission Costs	137
	8.3.3 Economic Models	138
	8.3.4 Carbon Emissions	139
	8.3.5 Understanding the Findings	139
	8.3.6 Explaining the Results	140
8.4	Closure	141
8.5	Answer Key	141
	erences	142
11010	7011000	1 41.41

Contents xi

Case 9	Heat Exchangers and Drain Line Sizing	146
9.1	Background	147
	9.1.1 Steam Surface Condensers	147
	9.1.2 Feedwater Heaters	151
	9.1.3 Overall Heat Transfer Coefficient	152
	9.1.4 Condensing Heat Transfer	153
	9.1.5 Forced Convection Inside Tubes	153
	9.1.6 Conduction Heat Transfer	153
	9.1.7 Off-Design Exchanger Performance	154
	9.1.8 Drain Line Sizing	155
9.2	Reading	155
9.3	Case Study Details	156
	9.3.1 Flow Diagram and Equipment	156
	9.3.2 Design Cases	157
	9.3.3 Exercises	159
9.4	Closure	160
9.5	Symbols and Abbreviations	161
	Answer Key	162
9.7	Further Reading	164
	erences	164
Case 10	Optimized Maintenance	165
10.1	Background	166
	10.1.1 Maintenance Practices	166
	10.1.2 Economic Model for Maintenance	167
	10.1.3 Operating Costs other than Maintenance	168
10.2	Refresher	169
	10.2.1 Cost to Generate Power	169
	10.2.2 Fixed and Variable Operations and	
	Maintenance (O&M)	169
	10.2.3 Cost of Fuel	169
	10.2.4 Short-Run Gross Margin	169
10.3	Presentation Techniques	169
	10.3.1 Waterfall Chart	169
	10.3.2 Line and Scatter Plots	171
10.4	Reading	171
	10.4.1 Questions	171
10.5	Case Study Details	172
	10.5.1 Data	172
	10.5.2 Exercises	174
10.6	Closure	176
10.7	Symbols and Abbreviations	176
10.8	Answer Key	177
10.9	Further Reading	184
	rences	185

xii Contents

Case 11	Project Engineering	186
11.1	Opening	186
11.2	Background	187
	11.2.1 Mustard	187
	11.2.2 Working with Warfare Agents	188
	11.2.3 Alternative Technology for HD Decontamination	189
11.3	Project Planning and Definition	189
	11.3.1 Project Management	192
	11.3.2 Client Requirements	192
	11.3.3 Work Breakdown Structure	194
	11.3.4 Growing the Team	195
	11.3.5 Process Basis of Design	196
11.4	Executing the Project	197
	11.4.1 The Process	198
	11.4.2 Stakeholder Communication	198
	11.4.3 Ton Container Cleanout	199
	11.4.4 Demonstration Tests	199
	11.4.5 Materials of Construction	200
	11.4.6 Unexpected Events	201
11.5	Closure	201
11.6	Answer Key	202
Refe	rence	208
Case 12	In the Woodshop	209
12.1	Background	211
	12.1.1 Band Saw	211
	12.1.2 Table Saws	211
	12.1.3 The Router	213
	12.1.4 Safety	214
	12.1.5 Measurements	214
12.2	Case Study Details	214
	12.2.1 Exercise	215
	12.2.2 The Cove	215
	12.2.3 Extra Credit	217
12.3	Closure	217
12.4	Glossary	219
12.5		219
12.6	Further Reading	220
Refe	rences	221
Appendix	ζ.	222
Glossary		225
Indev		225

Case 1

Steam Turbine Performance Degradation

A private investor-owned power company owns 15 GW of capacity including conventional fossil-fired generation and natural-gas fired combined cycle gas turbine power plants spread throughout the United States. The company competes in several unregulated power markets and takes seriously its ability to provide safe, reliable, low-cost power compared to its competitors while meeting all environmental permit requirements. Quarterly senior management reviews include reports on worker and contractor safety performance, the reliability and efficiency of the facilities, as well as any exceedances of environmental permits. The company spent time and resources establishing guidelines and procedures for regular performance monitoring at its generating facilities, including results analysis. These guidelines are routinely reinforced at every level of the organization with training for new recruits and refresher courses for midlevel management.

The performance-monitoring procedures and guidelines include techniques to analyze the test data based on industry guidelines, particularly ASME PTC Committee (2010) and technical papers from noted industry experts such as Cotton and Schofield (1970). For the company's steam turbines, the condition of the various stages is related to changes in stage pressures at standard conditions knowing how the throttle flow to the machine has changed. The methods are based on the fact that, for a large multistage condensing turbine, all stages, except the first and last, operate with a constant pressure ratio (p_2/p_1) . This allows the general flow equation for flow through a converging-diverging nozzle for stages beyond the first stage to be simplified to equation (1.1)

$$\dot{m} = \Phi \cdot \sqrt{\frac{P}{v}} \tag{1.1}$$

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