Structural calculation of supports using load combinations

Structural calculation of supports using load combinations. Online version: https://nextgen.sant-ambrogio.it/KB467805 Latest update: 26 giu 2015

Up until NextGen 2015.0 version the software included a fixed number of loading cases for what it concerns supports calculation: operating, hydrotest and erection. For each of this cases users had the ability to define different load coefficients in the "Supports" section of component's editing window. Considered loads were weight, wind and seism. The following images shows how different coefficients were defined during the calculation of legs:

R					l	Legs "Leg	ıs #1"				-	×
Ξ	🚰 General 📳 Conditions 🛛 🕏	Geometry	🛱 Position	🚱 Bolts	Base plate	🛄 Pad	U Supports	<u></u> •w •	> ₹			
Leg	Weight load multiplier (erection)		0.8	÷								
P	Weight load multiplier (hydrotest	t)	1,5	÷								
	Weight load multiplier (operating))	1	٢								
	Wind load multiplier (erection)		0,5	-							t	
	Wind load multiplier (hydrotest)		0.5	÷						a		
	Wind load multiplier (operating)		1	٢							Jr -	
	Seismic load multiplier (erection)		0	÷							<u>×</u>	
	Seismic load multiplier (hydrotest)		1	٢								
	Seismic load multiplier (operatin	ng)	1	÷							а	· 1
										ОК	Cancel	3
2	Validation Information											
		Errors (0)	Warnings (0)	Repor	rt							🔍 Expand
		PropertyNan	ne	De	scription					Required	Actual	Reference

Starting with 2015.1 version, released in June 2015, a new more flexible and complete system to manage load combinations was introduced. Primary characteristics and differences with the previous system are:

- An arbitrary number of load combinations
- A more wide selection of loads to be considered, each one with its coefficient
- Compliance with calculation codes EN 13445-3 Table 22-1 and ASME VIII Div. 2 Table 4.1.2 (also valid of ASME VIII Div. 1)
- Ability to create a completely custom set of forces and moment acting upon structure

Once a file created with an older version is opened, previously set coefficients are automatically upgraded to the new scheme.

To open load combinations management window, select the corresponding button on top toolbar:



The following image depicts how previously set coefficients are migrated once a file created with version 2015.0 is opened with version 2015.1:

Z		Load combinations		×				
Active?	Name	Edit	Delete					
~	Erection	Edit	Delete					
•	Test	Edit	Delete					
•	Operating	Pi + Phi + Dmax + L + E + W	Edit	Delete				
💠 Add r	Add new loads combination <i>C</i> Load defaults (operating erection, test) <i>C</i> Load calculation code defaults							

Use this form to define the combinations of loads acting on the current item. Each combination defines a set of loads acting on the the structure (e.g. weight, wind, seism) at the same time. After defining a set of combinations, the current item is tested against all those marked as "active".

Use the buttons on bottom to add new load combinations, either from scratch or using a pre-defined set. Pre-defined sets include 3 typical combinations (operating, erection, test); this sets can be loaded by clicking "load defaults". By clicking "load calculation code defaults" it's possible to load typical combinations relevant to the currently selected calculation code, like those defined in EN-13445 Table 22-1 or ASME VIII Div. 2 Table 4.1.2 (same set applies to ASME VIII Div. 1).

To modify or remove a single load combination, click on the "Edit" or "Delete" button placed on the right of the grid. To remove all the combinations, use the "Remove all" link button. Data are saved once the window is closed by clicking "OK".

When a load combination is added or modified, the following window is displayed. Use this window to set the coefficients of each load or allowable.

			Loads co	mbination de	tails			
General —	_				Pressures			
	This combinat	ion is enabled			Pressure factor:	0,00 ‡		
Name:	Erection				Pressure type:	Pi •		
Condition:	Operating condit	ions •			Static head factor:	0,00 💲		
Туре:	Erection			•	Static head type:	Phi		•
Allowables -					Weights			
Tensile allow	able factor:	1,00 ‡			Dead weight factor:	0,80 🗘		
Tensile allow	able type:	Room • 1,00 • Room •		•	Dead weight type:	Dmin		
Compressive	allowable factor:				Live weight factor:	0,00 🗘 x L		
Compressive	allowable type:			•				
Bolting allow	able factor:	1,00 ‡			Other loads	0.00		
Bolting allow	able tuner	Room		•	Horizontal seism fact	or: 0,00	♀ x Eh	
bonding allow	able type				Vertical seism factor:	0,00	C x Ev	
External action	ons and foundation	n loads on supp	orts		Wind factor:	0,50	≎ ×W	
Override a	automatic calculat	ion			Snow factor:	0,00	≎ ×S	
Horizontal fo	orce:	0,0 \$	N		External forces factor	0,00	≎ x F	
Vertical force		0,0 \$	N		Blast factor:	0,00	÷ x F2	
Moment:		0,0 ‡	N·m					
					Help.	Save	Car	cel

In "General" section the currently displayed load combination can be activated and named. A reference design condition (defined in "Item properties") shall also be associated: pressures and temperatures will be read from these conditions. Finally, a type between "operating", "test" and "erection" must be defined: this property is used in conjunction with the additional weights defined on each component like shown in the following image:

Ŕ								(Cylindrical shell "Cylindrical shell #1"
Ξ	🚰 General	Conditions	🐯 Geometry	👐 Import file.	. 🏟	Weight		🕇 Re	eporting
shell	Net weight				670		*	kg	â
drical	Additional dead (fixed) weight						¢	kg	
Cylin	Consider a		•						
P	Consider additional dead weight in test								
	Additional live (removable) weight						٢	kg	
	Consider additional live weight in erection								
	Consider additional live weight in test								
	Inside volu	me			0,196	35	÷	m³	۵

In this case, 150 Kg of dead (fixed) weight and 200 Kg of live (removable) weight were added to the component. Additional dead weight will be considered if load combination type is set on "operating"; since "Consider additional weight in erection" and "in test" were checked, additional dead weight would also be considered if load combination type is set on "test" or "erection". Contrarily, additional live weight would be considered only if load combination type is set on "operating" because erection and test checkboxes were not checked.

Back to load combination details, the "Allowables" section allows to define which allowable shall be used as tensile, compressive or for bolting. For each allowable, a coefficient can be specified: some calculation codes use coefficients on loads while others on allowables: be aware when using both together since this may lead to a non conservative design.

Pressures used during calculation can be internal, external or test and the same applies to hydrostatic head: this can be defined under the "Pressures" section along with relevant coefficient.

Weights section allows to define which dead weight shall be used between Dmin, Dmax and Dcorr, defined as follows:

- Maximum dead load (Dmax) is the weight of the whole un-corroded column with all internals (trays, packing etc.), attachments, insulation, fire protection, piping, platforms and ladders.
- Corroded dead load (Dcorr) is defined as Dmax but with the weight of the corroded column.
- Minimum dead weight (Dmin) is the weight of the un-corroded column during the installation phase, excluding the weight of items not already mounted on the column before erection (e.g. removable internals, platforms, ladders, attached piping, insulation and fire protection).

Additional dead and live loads defined for each component are applied, depending on which type between "operating", "erection" and "test" is selected under "General" > "Type" property."Other loads" section contains coefficients for seism, wind, snow, external forces and blast. Some loads may not be yet defined and will be activated in future versions.

Previous report had three static columns printed, like shown in the following image:

	Erection		Hydrotest		Opera	ting	
Weight load multiplier		0.80		1.50			1.00
Wind load multiplier		0.50		0.50			1.00
Seismic load multiplier	0		1.00			1.00	
Foundation loads		Erection		Hydrotest		Operating	
Shear (wind)		Erection	0 N	Hydrotest	0 N	Operating	0 N
Shear (wind) Shear (earthquake)		Erection	0 N 0 N	Hydrotest	0 N 0 N	Operating	0 N 0 N
Shear (wind) Shear (earthquake) Moment (wind)		Erection	0 N 0 N 0 N·m	Hydrotest	0 N 0 N 0 N·m	Operating	0 N 0 N 0 N·m
Shear (wind) Shear (earthquake) Moment (wind) Moment (earthquake)		Erection	0 N 0 N 0 N·m 0 N·m	Hydrotest	0 N 0 N 0 N·m 0 N·m	Operating	0 N 0 N 0 N-m 0 N-m

This view has been replaced by a more flexible one where load combinations are calculated one after another and printed consequently:

	Load combination: Erection			
Reference condition		-	Oper	ating conditions
Loads considered in the calculation		-	0.8	0.Dmin + 0.50.W
Condition		=		Erection
Design temperature	т	=	20.00 °C	68.00 °F
Loads				
Dead weight load multiplier	c_dw	=		0.80
Live weight load multiplier	c_lw	-		0
Wind load multiplier	c_wp	-		0.50
Horizontal seismic load multiplier	c_sh	=		0
Vertical seismic load multiplier	C_SV	=		0
Center of geometry	hc	-	1 400.02 mm	55.119 in
Center of gravity	hg	-	1 400.02 mm	55.119 in
Exposed wind area	A'	=	0.60 m ²	930.932 in ²
Vessel weight	We	=	552 kg	1 216.95 lb
Wind pressure	Wp	-	0 MPa	0 psi
Horizontal seismic acceleration	Sh	=	0 g	0 ft/s ²
Vertical seismic acceleration	Sv	=	0 g	0 ft/s ²
Foundation loads				
Shear (wind)	$Sw = c_wp \cdot Wp \cdot A'$	=	0 N	0 lbf
Shear (earthquake)	$Se = c_sh \cdot Sh \cdot W$	=	0 N	0 lbf
Moment (wind)	Mw = Sw · hc	-	0 N·m	0 lbf-in
Moment (earthquake)	Me = Se · hg	-	0 N·m	0 lbf-in
Vertical load	$VL = W * (g + c_sv \cdot Sv)$	-	5413 N	1 216.95 lbf