

# Simplified fatigue assessment according to EN13445-3

## Clause 17 and AD 2000 S 1

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Simplified fatigue assessment according to EN13445-3 Clause 17.

Online version: <https://nextgen.sant-ambrogio.it/KB969721>

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With NextGen it is possible to calculate an item subjected to fatigue "by formulae", for projects according to EN 13445 or AD 2000. This allows a fatigue calculation in a simpler and faster way than normally needed when a finite analysis is involved.

*For detailed fatigue analysis, described in chapters EN 13445 Clause 18 and AD 20000 S 2 there is a dedicated article.*

Fatigue calculation is composed by two main operations:

- Definition on Item level of fatigue conditions and required number of cycles
- Definition on Component level of weld details or critical non-welded parts

This article shows examples from EN 13445, but the same considerations apply to AD 2000. See the respective chapters of the standards for more information about the calculation implementations.

### Item properties definition

General definition of fatigue occurs in Item properties (File > Item properties > Fatigue). Fatigue detail fields appear once "Enable simplified fatigue assessment" is enabled:

Item Properties

Vessel Operating conditions

Enable simplified fatigue assessment

Number of load conditions 1

Pressure range (condition 1) 1.5 MPa

Minimum temperature during a cycle (condition 1) 20 °C

Maximum temperature during a cycle (condition 1) 200 °C

Number of cycles required (condition 1) 10000

General Geometry Tests Location Jacket Insulation Wind Seism Loads **Fatigue** Reporting

Update Cancel

Warning: Setting these properties alone **does not produce any checks**. Without the following steps, no fatigue analysis will be performed.

## Components properties definition

After this options are defined, enabled components will show a new "Fatigue" tab: welded and unwelded critical areas details are then available under this tab according to what's stated in calculation code.

The following screenshot shows definition of details on a cylindrical shell:

Cylindrical shell "Cylindrical shell #1"

General Conditions Geometry **Fatigue** External loads Weight Reporting

Cylindrical shell #1

Longitudinal butt weld General case (combined imperfections)

Offset (longitudinal) 1 mm

Ovality (percent) 1

Peaking or flat 3 mm

Longitudinal weld class Detail W1.5, Class 63

Circumferential butt weld With unequal thicknesses and without offset

Circumferential weld class Detail W1.2, Class 80

Circumferential joggle joint

In this example both longitudinal and circumferential welds are defined. Longitudinal weld has a general case of combined imperfections, with default automatically calculated values for offset, ovality and peaking. As always, user can manually set values by unlocking the padlock icon. For both welds a weld

class is defined.

*All properties under this section have a contextual help ("?" button) that shows suggestions and tables taken from the calculation code.*

Calculation occurs like other pressure parts, in real time once all data are filled in. Detailed calculation is available in calculation report; component report is enriched with a new section:

<b>Simplified fatigue assessment according to EN13445-3 Clause 17</b>		
<b>Load condition 1, load details</b>		
Design pressure	P =	1.00 MPa
Pressure range	$\Delta P$ =	1.50 MPa
Minimum operating temperature during cycle	Tmin =	20.00 °C
Maximum operating temperature during cycle	Tmax =	200.00 °C
Design temperature	T =	200.00 °C
Number of required fatigue cycles	Nreq =	10 000
Highest allowable stress between involved materials contributing to Pmax	f =	183.33 MPa
Ultimate tensile strength at room temperature	Rm =	510.00 MPa
Yield strength at design temperature	Rp0.2/T =	275.00 MPa
<b>Load condition 1, Longitudinal butt weld</b>		
Maximum allowable pressure (component)	Pmax =	14.07 MPa
Nominal thickness	en =	7.11 mm
Inside diameter	Di =	154.08 mm
Offset	$\delta_o$ =	1.00 mm
Peeking or flat	$\delta_{pf}$ =	3.00 mm
Ovality	u =	1%
Partial stress factor	$\eta_1 = (3 \cdot \delta_o) / en$ =	0.42194
Partial stress factor	$\eta_2 = 1.5 \cdot u \cdot (Di / en)$ =	0.32506
Partial stress factor	$\eta_4 = 6 \cdot \delta_{pf} / en$ =	2.53165
Stress factor	$\eta = (1 + \eta_1 + \eta_2 + \eta_4) \cdot z$ =	4.27865
Pseudo-elastic stress range	$\Delta\sigma = (\Delta P / P_{max}) \cdot \eta \cdot f$ =	83.60 MPa
Equivalent number of full pressure cycles	Neq =	12.10611
Thickness correction factor	Ce =	1.00000
Assumed mean cycle temperature	$T^* = 0.75 \cdot T_{max} + 0.25 \cdot T_{min}$ =	155.00 °C
Temperature correction factor	CT =	0.97071
Weld class	C =	63
Endurance limit	$\Delta\sigma_D$ =	46.43 MPa
Cut-off limit	$\Delta\sigma_{cut}$ =	25.52 MPa
Fictitious stress range for insertion into the fatigue design curves	$\Delta\sigma^* = [\Delta\sigma / Ce \cdot CT]$ =	86.12 MPa
Number of allowable fatigue cycles	$N = 5e+6 \cdot (0.737 \cdot C / \Delta\sigma^*)^8$ =	783 460
Partial fatigue damage index	$D = N_{req} / N$ =	0.01276

Complete item report has a summary page stating how much each component detail weights in the total damage index:

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		Drawing	
		Revision	
<b>Simplified fatigue assessment according to EN13445-3 Clause 17</b>			
Load condition, component, detail	Required cycles	Allowable cycles	Damage index
1, Cylindrical shell #1, Longitudinal butt weld	10000	783459	0,013
1, Cylindrical shell #1, Circumferential butt weld	10000	Unlimited	0,000
<b>Load conditions index</b>			
1: $\Delta P = 1.50$ MPa - Tmin = 20.00 °C - Tmax = 200.00 °C - Required cycles = 10000			
<b>Allowable number of cycles: 783459 (limited by Load condition 1, Cylindrical shell #1, Longitudinal butt weld)</b>			