

# Voorhaar Stress Engineering

## GRONDVEREN VELDSTREKKING OP BASIS VAN DE GEGEVENS VAN HEIDEMIJ ADVIES

Date: Zo 07-Feb-2021

Time: 16:59:11

Project: VARIOUS CALCULATIONS

Jobnr: PV2021

### ABSTRACT:

Deze berekening heeft ten doel de veerconstanten te berekenen die voor de grondveren gebruikt worden bij de invoer in P10.  
Het zijn de grondveren voor de veldstrekking.

Daar waar de berekende en de gegeven waarden afwijken zijn de berekende waarden door de gegeven waarden overschreven.



### REFERENCES:

NEN 3650  
Pijpleiding code 1974  
TTT regels  
Pipeline Code Zuid Holland rev. 7 june 1992

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38						
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42						
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44						
45	2	PVo	Ma 20-Mrt-1995	Some formulas adjusted		
46	1	PVo	Vr 17-Mrt-1995	Updated according Heidemij	WGu	
47	0	PVo	Wo 08-Mrt-1995	First Issue	WGu	
48	REV	BY	DATE	DESCRIPTION	CHECKED	PROJECT APPROVAL
49						THIRD PARTY APPROVAL
50						
51						
52						
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54						
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56						
57	A	Preliminary for information only		<b>19724-00-2632003</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>B</b>
58	B	For review				
59	C	Authorized for construction				
60						
61						

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### INVOER PIJPLEIDING-GROND BEREKENING door Paul W.H. Voorhaar

Grondsoort:

- 1= Veen
- 2= Klei
- 3= Zanderige klei
- 4= Zand losgepakt
- 5= Zand vastgepakt

$D_o = 812.8 \cdot \text{mm}$  Diameter pipe  $D_o = 812.8 \cdot \text{mm}$

$d_d = 8.8 \cdot \text{mm}$  Wanddikte pijp  $d_d = 8.8 \cdot \text{mm}$

$T_{inst} = 10 \cdot \text{degC}$  Installatie temperatuur

$T_{opp} = 130 \cdot \text{degC}$  Operating temperatuur

$\alpha = 11.663 \cdot \frac{-6}{10} \cdot \frac{1}{\text{degC}}$  Uitzettingscoefficient

$\nu = 0.303$  Poisson ratio

$E = 189800 \cdot \frac{\text{N}}{\text{mm}^2}$  Young's modulus van Elasticiteit

$P_d = 25 \cdot \text{bar}$  Werkdruk

$H_1 = 1 \cdot \text{m}$  (bovenlast)

$H_2 = H_1 + 0.5 \cdot D_o$   $H_3 = H_1 + D_o$

$L_o = 3 \cdot D_o$  Lengte tussen grondveren  $L = 2438.4 \cdot \text{mm}$

$L_e = 0 \cdot \text{m}$  Lengte tot vast punt (0 indien niet aanwezig)

$\gamma_k = 11 \cdot \frac{\text{kN}}{\text{m}^3}$  Gewicht droge grond Droge grond 13-20 kN/m<sup>3</sup>  
Onder water 3-10 kN/m<sup>3</sup>

$f' = 0.3$  zand (verdicht) 'Marston'

$\mu = 15 \cdot \text{deg}$

$\delta = 10 \cdot \text{deg}$  wrijving buis/grond

$a = 2 \cdot \frac{\text{kN}}{\text{m}}$  cohesie

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### NEUTRALE GROND BELASTING (PLC IV.1.B.1.a)

$$q_n = y_k \cdot \frac{H \cdot D}{o} \quad Q_n = y_k \cdot H$$

$$q_n = \begin{bmatrix} 8.941 \\ 12.574 \\ 16.208 \end{bmatrix} \frac{\text{kN}}{\text{m}} \quad Q_n = \begin{bmatrix} 11 \\ 15.47 \\ 19.941 \end{bmatrix} \frac{\text{kN}}{\text{m}} \quad H = \begin{bmatrix} 1000 \\ 1406.4 \\ 1812.8 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \text{m}$$



### PASSIEVE GROND BELASTING 'Marston' (PLC IV.1.B.2.a)

$$Q_p = Q_n \cdot \left[ 1 + f' \cdot \frac{H}{D} \right] \quad q_p = q_n \cdot \left[ 1 + f' \cdot \frac{H}{D} \right]$$

$$Q_p = 23.501 \cdot \frac{\text{kN}}{\text{m}} \quad q_p = 19.102 \cdot \frac{\text{kN}}{\text{m}}$$

### Horizontale gronddruk (PLC IV.1.B.3)

$$\lambda_a = \left[ \tan \left[ 45 \cdot \text{deg} - \frac{1}{2} \cdot \mu \right] \right]^2 \quad \lambda_a = 0.589$$

$$\lambda_p = \left[ \tan \left[ 45 \cdot \text{deg} + \frac{1}{2} \cdot \mu \right] \right]^2 \quad \lambda_p = 1.698$$

$$Q_{hp} = \left[ \lambda_p - \lambda_a \right] \cdot \frac{Q_n}{2} \quad q_{hp} = \left[ \lambda_p - \lambda_a \right] \cdot \frac{q_n}{2}$$

$$Q_{hp} = 17.166 \cdot \frac{\text{kN}}{\text{m}} \quad q_{hp} = 13.952 \cdot \frac{\text{kN}}{\text{m}}$$

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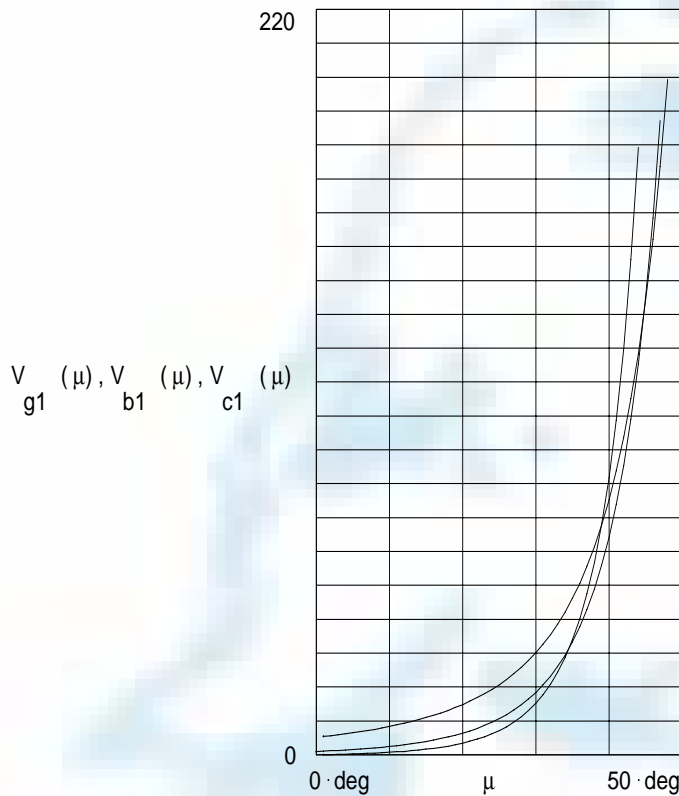
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EVENWICHTSDRAAGVERMOGEN NAAR PLC (Aangepast)



$$V_b = 3.941$$

$$V_g = 1.641$$

$$p_{we} = \frac{Q}{n} \cdot \frac{V}{3} + V_g \cdot y_k \cdot D_o$$

Berekend:

$$p_{we} = 93.265 \cdot \frac{\text{kN}}{\text{m}^2}$$

Gegeven:

$$p_{we} = 541.77 \cdot \frac{\text{kN}}{\text{m}^2}$$

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Verticale en horizontale beddingconstante (PLC IV.1.B.8.a)

$$k_v = \frac{14.3 \cdot p_{we}}{D_o} \quad k_v = 9531.633 \frac{\text{kN}}{\text{m}}$$

$$k_h = 0.7 \cdot k_v \quad k_h = 6672.14284 \frac{\text{kN}}{\text{m}}$$

Maximale grondwrijving NEN3650 blz.159

$$K = 1 - \sin(\mu) \quad K = 0.741 \quad \sigma_k = \frac{Q_n}{3}$$

$$W = \pi \cdot D_o \cdot \left[ \frac{1 + K}{2} \cdot \sigma_k \cdot \tan(\delta) + a \right]$$

Berekend:

Gegeven:

$$W = 12.923 \frac{\text{kN}}{\text{m}} \quad W = 4.65 \frac{\text{kN}}{\text{m}}$$

$$\delta_{\text{gem}} = 2 \text{ mm} \quad \begin{array}{l} 1-4 \text{ mm voor zand} \\ 2-6 \text{ mm voor klei} \\ 4-18 \text{ mm voor veen} \end{array}$$

$$k_w = \frac{W}{\delta_{\text{gem}} \cdot D_o} \quad k_w = 2860.482 \frac{\text{kN}}{\text{m}}$$

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### Veerconstante in dwarsrichting

$$\text{Veerconstante: } D_c = \frac{k_h \cdot D_o \cdot L}{c} \quad D_c = 13223.73 \frac{\text{kN}}{\text{m}}$$

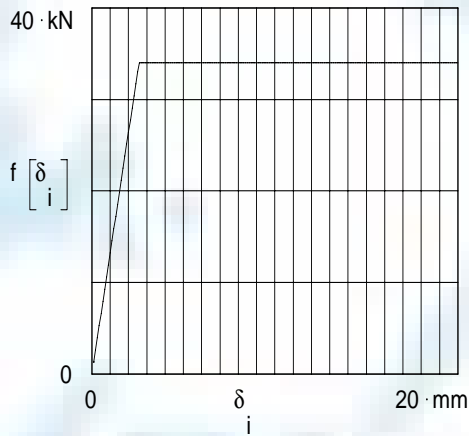
$$\text{Maximum: } q_{hp} \cdot L = 34.021 \cdot \text{kN} \quad L = 2438.4 \cdot \text{mm}$$

$$\max_{\delta} = \frac{q_{hp} \cdot L}{D_c} \quad \max_{\delta} = 2.573 \cdot \text{mm} \quad f(\delta) = \begin{cases} \delta \cdot D_c & \text{if } \delta < \max_{\delta} \\ D_c \cdot \max_{\delta} & \text{if } \delta > \max_{\delta} \end{cases}$$

$$f(1 \cdot \text{mm}) = 13.224 \cdot \text{kN}$$

$$f(\max_{\delta}) = 34.021 \cdot \text{kN}$$

$$f(5 \cdot \text{mm}) = 34.021 \cdot \text{kN}$$



### Veerconstante in langsrichting

$$L_c = \frac{k_w \cdot \pi \cdot D_o \cdot L}{c} \quad \text{Veerconstant voor verplaatsing } \leq \delta_{\text{gem}}$$

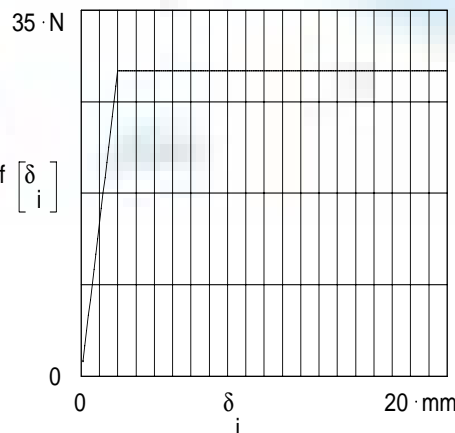
$$L_c = 17810.568 \frac{\text{N}}{\text{mm}} \quad \delta_{\text{gem}} = 2 \cdot \text{mm}$$

$$L_c \cdot \delta_{\text{gem}} = 35621.137 \cdot \text{N} \quad f(\delta) = \begin{cases} \delta \cdot L_c & \text{if } \delta < \delta_{\text{gem}} \\ L_c \cdot \delta_{\text{gem}} & \text{if } \delta > \delta_{\text{gem}} \end{cases}$$

Maximum wrijving  
bij verplaatsing >  $\delta_{\text{gem}}$

$$L_w = \frac{k_w \cdot \pi \cdot D_o \cdot \delta_{\text{gem}}}{c}$$

$$L_w = 14.608 \frac{\text{N}}{\text{mm}}$$



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Veerconstante in verticale richting

$$V_c = k_v \cdot D_o \cdot L$$

$$V_c = 18891.043 \frac{\text{kN}}{\text{m}}$$

$$\text{Max\_vert}_{\text{down}} = p_{we} \cdot D_o \cdot L$$

$$\text{Max\_vert}_{\text{up}} = \frac{q}{p} \cdot L$$

$$\text{Max\_vert}_{\text{down}} = -1073.751 \text{ kN}$$

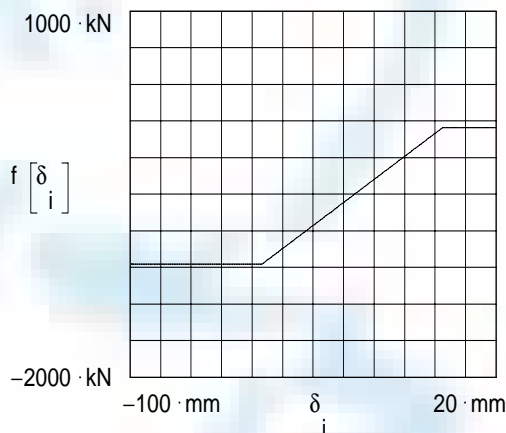
$$\text{Max\_vert}_{\text{up}} = 46.578 \text{ kN}$$

Na deze verplaatsingen grondbreuk:

$$\delta_{\text{up}} = 2.466 \text{ mm} \quad \delta_{\text{down}} = -56.839 \text{ mm}$$

$$f(\delta) = \text{if} \left[ \delta < \delta_{\text{up}}, \delta \cdot \frac{V_c}{c}, \text{Max\_vert}_{\text{up}} \right]$$

$$f(\delta) = \text{if} \left[ \delta < \delta_{\text{down}}, \text{Max\_vert}_{\text{down}}, f(\delta) \right]$$



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Torsie veerconstante

$$R_c = k_w \cdot L \cdot \frac{[\pi \cdot D_o]^2}{360 \cdot \text{deg}}$$

$$R_c = 7238.215 \cdot \frac{N}{\text{mrad}}$$

$$\text{Max}_{\text{tor}} = R_c \cdot \frac{\delta_{\text{gem}}}{\pi \cdot D_o} \cdot 360 \cdot \text{deg}$$

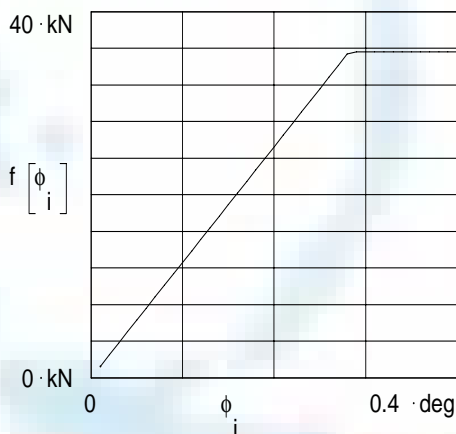
$$\text{Max}_{\text{tor}} = 35621.137 \cdot N$$

$$f(\phi) = R_c \cdot \phi$$

$$f(\phi) = \text{if} [f(\phi) < \text{Max}_{\text{tor}}, f(\phi), \text{Max}_{\text{tor}}]$$

$$\text{rot} = \frac{\text{Max}_{\text{tor}}}{R_c}$$

$$\text{rot} = 0.282 \cdot \text{deg}$$





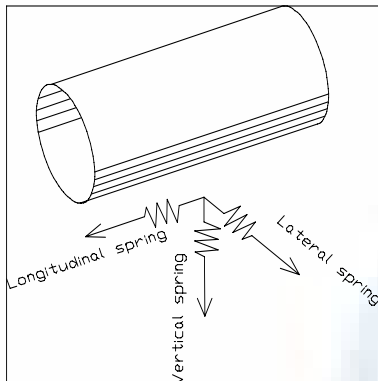
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grondver



Bepaling virtuele anker lengte volgens NEN 3650 blz. 169

$$\delta T = T_{\text{opp}} - T_{\text{inst}}$$

$$D_i = D_o - 2 \cdot d \quad D_e = 0.5 \cdot [D_o + D_i]$$

Bepaling strain

$$\epsilon_{\text{endcap}} = \frac{P \cdot D_e}{4 \cdot d \cdot E} \quad \epsilon_{\text{endcap}} = 0.000301$$

$$\epsilon_v = \frac{v \cdot P \cdot D_e}{2 \cdot d \cdot E} \quad \epsilon_v = 0$$

$$\epsilon_{\text{temp}} = \alpha \cdot \delta T \quad \epsilon_{\text{temp}} = 0.001$$

$$\epsilon = \epsilon_{\text{temp}} + \epsilon_{\text{endcap}} - \epsilon_v - \epsilon_{\text{friction}}$$

Bij virtueel ankerpunt verplaatsing = 0 dus:

$$\epsilon_{\text{friction}} = \epsilon_{\text{temp}} + \epsilon_{\text{endcap}} - \epsilon_v - \epsilon_{\text{friction}} = 0.002$$

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$$\epsilon_{\text{friction}} = \frac{L_w \cdot L_v}{A \cdot E}$$

$$A = \frac{\pi}{4} \left[ D_o^2 - D_i^2 \right]$$

$$A = 22227.396 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$L_v = \frac{\epsilon_{\text{friction}} \cdot A \cdot E}{L_w}$$

Virtuele ankerlengte:

$$L_v = 438.411 \text{ m}$$