Comparison of pipe internal pressure calculation methods based on design pressure and yield strength

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1. Introduction

The aim of this study is to compare design pressure calculation methods of different standards with Von-Mises and Tresca criteria and to try to make an equation based on safety factors and Von-Mises criteria for any pipe thickness design pressure calculation. This equation will be conservative but universal and simple to use for thick and thin wall pipes.

This is important for industrial companies, because of huge amount of standards and methods. Quite often engineers wonder which standard and what safety factors to use. It is easier if you know how far it is to Von-Mises criteria.

There is about 1 million km gas and crude oil pipelines in the world and all of them have to be time assessed by different methods. In many countries, the methodology of design pressure is based on the country regulations. Some of the countries have there own standards, some of them use other countries standards, or international standards.

There are many discussions which standard is the best one. The main difference in standards is the safety factor, which depends on material, diameter, wall thickness, environment, loads, pipe manufacturing procedures and industrial experiences.

The second part of the equation is based on hoop stress as a yield strength and internal pressure. This part is very similar among standards for thin wall pipes.

There are many scientists, who works on developing standards as much exact as possible. To be conservative it means to have extra costs for early pipe replacement. To be less conservative it means to have some accident with extra costs for accident damages.

The pipelines are widely used in USA (500000 km pipeline network), Europe (400000 km pipeline network) and Russia (300000 km pipeline network).

Lithuanian gas pipelines were built in 1961 year. There are 1620 km long main gas pipelines and 1915 km distribution pipelines, which were built of steel 3, 4 category.

Most of the steel pipes are in operation for 15 - 40 years. Gas pipelines, which are built of fourth category steel are in operation for more than 20 years.

Crude oil pipelines in Lithuania are about 400 km long and they are 5-30 years old.

2. Pipe internal design and yield pressure limit calculation methods

In this study it was used 4 main ASME, DNV, ISO and CHiiPII different standards for simple design pressure calculations based on wall thickness, diameter and yield stress for thin pipes.

It is quite complicated to analyse generally these standards, because the equations are based on the hoop stress and safety factor that is related with many other factors and best practices. The best way is to divide hoop stress calculation methodology and safety factor and then compare them.

In all of these norms design pressure in pipes is based on:

- wall thickness,
- diameter,
- specified minimum yield strength.

Safety factors based on:

- material characteristics,
- environment,
- loads,
- temperature,
- type of pipe manufactory,
- other integrated correction factor.

The equation could be structured as follows

\[ P_{\text{design}} = F_{\text{safety}} \times P_{\text{hoopstress}} \]

where \( P_{\text{design}} \) is pipe design pressure, \( F_{\text{safety}} \) is safety factor, related on fabrication and operation factors, \( P_{\text{hoopstress}} \) is pressure limit based on hoop stress for thin pipe (Von-Mises criteria for thick pipes) as a yield stress.

For comparison of standards in general case it is useful to make equation as a function where the pressure and yield stress ratio is related with wall thickness and outside diameter ratio function.

The American standard ASME B31.13 is used for piping in industry [1]. The DNV–OS–F101 standard is used for underwater pipelines [2] and ISO /FDIS 11960 is for petroleum and gas pipes industries – steel pipes for use as casing or tubing for wells [3]. CHiiPII is for under ground or on ground pipelines [4], therefore it is complicated to compare standards to each other, but it is possible to compare with classical methods as Von-Mises and Tresca criteria.

The most changeable safety factor is in CHiiPII standard, because of this standard bright use in different
environments.

Additionally to these standards for the check how far it is the design pressure from yielding stress was used the additional 5 classical methodologies and Finite Element Method:
- analytical Tresca criteria for yield stress calculation, which is classical two dimensional method;
- analytical Von-Mises criteria for thick wall pipes yield stress calculation for a pipe with open valves which is classical three dimensional method;
- analytical Von-Mises criteria for thick wall pipes yield stress calculation for a pipe with closed valves which is classical three dimensional method;
- analytical Von-Mises criteria for thin wall pipes yield stress calculation for a pipe with open valves which is classical three dimensional method;
- analytical Von-Mises criteria for thin wall pipes yield stress calculation for a pipe with closed valves which is classical three dimensional method;
- Von-Mises criteria based on Finite Element Method (Software ANSYS) for yield stress calculation for a pipe with open valves, which is three dimensional method.

The main equations of standards are shown in Table 1 and classical methods are shown in Table 2.

The universal equation based on Von-Mises criteria for thick pipes \( p_y \) (Table 2, equation 8) and the standard safety factor \( F \) (Table 1) is shown in Eq. 10.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Standards</th>
<th>Straight pipe internal design pressure limit ( p_d ) calculation equation and comments</th>
<th>( p_d )</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ASME-B3.13-1999 “Process piping” [1]</td>
<td>( p_d = F \frac{\sigma_y}{D−2t} ), ( (t \leq D/6) ), ( Y = 0.4 − 0.7 ) and ( (t &gt; D/6) ), ( Y = \frac{d+2c}{D+d+2c} )</td>
<td>( \frac{p_d}{\sigma_y} = f\left( \frac{t}{D} \right) )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DNV–OS–F101 “Submarine pipe systems” [2]</td>
<td>( p_d = F \frac{2t(\sigma_y − f_{Y,\text{temp}})}{(D−t)} ), ( F = \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} \frac{a_u}{\gamma_m \gamma_c \gamma_{\text{inc}}} )</td>
<td>( \frac{p_d}{\sigma_y} = 2F \left( \frac{t}{1−2Y} \right) )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ISO /FDIS 11960:2004(E) “Petroleum and natural gas industries – steel pipes for use as casing or tubing for wells” [3]</td>
<td>( p_d = F \frac{2t\sigma_y}{D−2t} )</td>
<td>( \frac{p_d}{\sigma_y} = 2F \left( \frac{t}{1−2Y} \right) )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CHnP 2.04.12-86 [4]</td>
<td>( p_d = F \frac{2t\sigma_y}{D−2t} ), ( F = \frac{m}{k_2 k_n n} )</td>
<td>( \frac{p_d}{\sigma_y} = 2F \left( \frac{t}{1−2Y} \right) )</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In Table 1: \( p_d \) is design pressure based on yield strength; \( F \) is safety factor; \( t \) is wall thickness; \( D \) is outside diameter; \( \sigma_y \) is yield stress; \( d \) is inside diameter; \( c \) is sum of mechanical allowances (corrosion, and erosion); \( a_u = 0.96 − 1.00 \) is material and temperature factor, material strength factor; \( \gamma_m = 1.15 − 1.00 \) is material resistance factor, \( \gamma_c = 1.040 − 1.308 \) is safety class resistance factor; \( \gamma_{\text{inc}} = 1.1 \) is conditional load effect factor; \( f_{Y,\text{temp}} \) is yield strength de-rating value related on temperature; \( m = 0.8 − 1.1 \) is factor related on pipe environment; \( k_2 = 1.1 − 1.2 \) is factors related on pipe characteristics; \( k_n = 1.00 − 1.15 \) is factor related on pipe diameter and pressure; \( n = 0.8 − 1.5 \) is factor related on loading.
Table 2

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Classical methods</th>
<th>Straight pipe internal yield pressure limit ( p_y ) calculation equation and comments</th>
<th>( \frac{p_y}{\sigma_y} = f\left(\frac{t}{D}\right) )</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>TRESCA criteria for thick wall pipes ([5])</strong></td>
<td>( \sigma_y = \sqrt{(\sigma_\theta - \sigma_r)^2} ),&lt;br&gt;( p_y = \sigma_y \left( \frac{k^2 - 1}{2k^2} \right) ),&lt;br&gt;( k = \frac{D}{D - 2t} )</td>
<td>( \frac{p_y}{\sigma_y} = 2 \left[ \frac{t}{D} - \left( \frac{t}{D} \right)^2 \right]^2 ) (5)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Von-Mises criteria for thin wall pipe with open valves based on principal stresses ([6])</strong></td>
<td>( \sigma_0 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left[ (\sigma_1 - 0)^2 + (0 - 0)^2 + (0 - \sigma_1)^2 \right] = \sigma_1 ),&lt;br&gt;( p_y = \frac{2t}{D - 2t} ),&lt;br&gt;( \sigma_3 = 0 )</td>
<td>( \frac{p_y}{\sigma_y} = 2 \left[ \frac{t}{D} - \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{t}{D} \right)^2 \right] ) (6)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Von-Mises criteria for thin wall pipe with closed valves based on principal stresses ([6])</strong></td>
<td>( \sigma_0 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left[ (\sigma_1 - 0)^2 + (0 - 0)^2 + (0 - \sigma_1)^2 \right] = \sqrt{3} \sigma_2 = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \sigma_1 ),&lt;br&gt;( \sigma_2 = \frac{\sigma_1}{2} ),&lt;br&gt;( \sigma_3 = 0 )</td>
<td>( \frac{p_y}{\sigma_y} = \frac{4}{3} \left[ 1 - \frac{2}{3} \left( \frac{t}{D} \right)^2 \right] ) (7)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Tresca closed valves</strong></td>
<td>( \sigma_0 = 4 \left[ 1 - \frac{t}{D} \right] \left( \sigma_z \right)^2 ),&lt;br&gt;( \sigma_3 = 0 )</td>
<td>( \frac{p_y}{\sigma_y} = \frac{4}{3} \left[ 1 - \frac{2}{3} \left( \frac{t}{D} \right)^2 \right] ) (8)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In Table 2: \( p_y \) is yield pressure; \( t \) is wall thickness; \( D \) is outside diameter; \( \sigma_y \) is yield strength; \( \sigma_1 \) is hoop stress for thin pipes; \( \sigma_2 \) is axial stress for thin pipes; \( \sigma_r \) is radial stress for thick pipes; \( \sigma_\theta \) is hoop stress for thick pipes; \( \sigma_z \) is longitudinal stress thick pipes.

The object of this study is the straight pipe internal pressure limit. The bending and external forces conditions are not included.

The final universal equation for conservative design pressure express information depending on design standards in any wall thickness would be

\[
p_d = F \sigma_y \left[ \frac{4 \left( \frac{t}{D} \right)^2}{3 + 4 \left[ 1 - 4 \left( \frac{t}{D} \right)^2 \right]^2} \right]^2.
\]  

3. Pipe internal design pressure calculation methods comparison with Von-Mises and Tresca criteria

The first step is to compare yield pressure limits based on Tresca and Von-Mises calculation methods and FEM ANSYS software results, as it is shown in Fig. 1.

Tresca method is more conservative than Von-Mises and can be used additionally for conservative yield pressure calculation.

For thin pipes the Tresca and Von-Mises criteria calculation results are very similar but for thick pipes it can be quit conservative.

As it is known Von-Mises criteria which is more
exact method and can be used for thin and thick pipes for yield stress calculation was used as a main equation for comparison with standards.

![Comparison of different yield pressure calculation methods](image1)

Fig. 1 Comparison of different yield pressure calculation methods: 1 - Von-Mises criteria for thin pipes with closed valves; 2 - Von-Mises criteria for thin pipes with open valves; 3 - Finite Element Method based ANSYS Software calculation results; 4 - Von-Mises criteria for thick pipes with closed valves; 5 - Von-Mises criteria for thick pipes with open valves; 6 - Tresca criteria.

The finite element calculation method results for Von-Mises yielding pressure are between the results of analytical methods Von-Mises for thick wall pipes and Tresca.

The more accurate finite elements meshing brings results near to Von-Mises analytical line for thick wall pipes.

The next step is to compare the standards with Von-Mises criteria and try to show the limits where the standard reaches the Von-Mises yield stress stage.

As an example the ASME-B3.13-1999 “Process piping” [1] standard design pressure calculation is divided to thin wall pipes \((t/D < 6)\) and thick wall pipe \((t/D \geq 6)\).

The comparison results of ASME design pressure and Von-Mises yielding stress stage for thick wall pipes is shown in Fig. 2.

The ASME standard design pressure reaches the Von-Mises criteria in wall thickness and diameter ratio values 0.05, but usually the safety class was used in the calculation as a normal class and then the design pressure reaches the yield strength in ratio 0.173 (see Table 3).

In case of using high safety class for welds calculation the design pressure limit reaches the yield strength in ratio 0.4.

The DNV standard design pressure comparison with yield pressure based on Von-Mises criteria is showed in Fig. 3.

The low safety class DNV design pressure reaches the Von-Mises criteria in wall thickness and diameter ratio value 0.127, but usually the safety class is used in calculation as a normal class and then the design pressure reaches the yield strength in ratio 0.170 (see Table 3).

In case of using high safety class calculation the design pressure limit reaches the yield strength in 0.233.

The ISO standard design pressure comparison with yield pressure based on Von-Mises criteria is shown in Fig. 4. The normal safety class is design maximum safety factor 0.875 and then the design pressure reaches the yield strength in ratio 0.059 (see Table 3).

![Comparison of different yield pressure calculation methods](image2)

Fig. 2 ASME standard design pressure and Von-Mises yield pressure comparison: 1 - ASME “Low safety class”; 2 - ASME “Normal safety class”; 3 - Von-Mises criteria for thick pipes with open valves.

![Comparison of different yield pressure calculation methods](image3)

Fig. 3 DNV standard design pressure and Von-Mises yield pressure results comparison: 1 - DNV “Low safety class”; 2 - DNV “Normal safety class”; 3 - DNV “High safety class”; 4 - Von-Mises criteria for thick pipes with open valves.

![Comparison of different yield pressure calculation methods](image4)

Fig. 4 ISO standard design pressure and Von-Mises yield pressure results: 1 - ISO “Normal safety class”; 2 - Von-Mises criteria for thick pipes with open valves.
СНиП is the Russian standard used for underground and on ground pipes is very popular in Post Soviet countries. The standard is made for very bright use in different environments and conditions. The comparison of СНиП design pressure and Von-Mises yield pressure values are shown in Fig. 5.

СНиП (for wall thickness 12 mm) reaches the Von-Mises criteria if wall thickness and diameter ratio is equal 0.08 and if \( R_t/R_y < 0.8 \) than \( \frac{t}{D} = 0.128 \) (see Table 3), and \( R_t/R_y > 0.8 \) than 0.141.

### Fig. 5 СНиП standard design pressure and Von-Mises yield pressure results:

1. СНиП “Low safety class”;
2. СНиП “Normal safety class”;
3. СНиП “High safety class”; 4. - Von-Mises criteria for thick pipes with open valves

### Table 3

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Standard</th>
<th>Wall thickness and diameter ratio maximum limit ((p_d/\sigma_y) / t/D) by normal safety class</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ASME</td>
<td>Safety factor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DNV</td>
<td>0.800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ISO</td>
<td>0.770</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>СНиП</td>
<td>0.875</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>СНиП</td>
<td>0.540</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4. **Design pressure calculation based on Von-Mises criteria for any pipe wall thickness and diameter ratio**

The very useful information is to compare normal safety class design pressure values and Von-Mises values. Based on international standard ISO/FDIS 11960 the design pressure should be with minimum safety case 0.875 of the yielding pressure [3]. Yield limit based by Von-Mises multiply on safety factor would be an approximate design pressure. The other interesting fact is that the results of corrected figure is very near to Tresca values, but if to decrease the safety factor to 0.866 we get even more similar value of Von-Mises to Tresca.

The universal equation for design pressure express information in any wall thickness would be very useful for approximately calculation and one of the solutions could be the Von-Mises equation with safety factors 0.866 which is very similar to Tresca criteria.

The conservative normal safety class design pressure results based on Von-Mises criteria and the safety factor for comparison with standards are shown in Figs. 6-9.

### Fig. 6 ASME standard design pressure (normal safety class) and Von-Mises based design pressure calculation method:

1. Von-Mises criteria for thick pipes with open valves;
2. Von-Mises criteria for thick pipes with ASME safety factor;
3. ASME “Normal safety class”

### Fig. 7 DNV standard design pressure (normal safety class) and Von-Mises based design pressure calculation method:

1. Von-Mises criteria for thick pipes with open valves;
2. Von-Mises criteria for thick pipes with DNV safety factor;
3. DNV “Normal safety class”

### Fig. 8 ISO standard design pressure (normal safety class) and Von-Mises based design pressure calculation method:

1. Von-Mises criteria for thick pipes with open valves;
2. Von-Mises criteria for thick pipes with open valves with ISO safety factor;
3. ISO “Normal safety class”
5. Example of pipe internal design pressure calculation by standards and their comparison with purposed equation

To compare the results the popular steel 17ГС for 720mm diameter and 12mm wall thickness pipe was used. The chemical composition the pipe material is shown in Table 4 and mechanical characteristics are shown in Table 5.

The pipe belongs to “Normal safety class”. Calculation results and the comparison are shown in Table 5.

Based on the real data example the results of pressure limit Von-Mises criteria for a pipe with open valves analytical equation was the same as by the finite element calculation method in ANSYS software.

The yielding pressure limit Von-Mises criteria with open valves should be the most exact pressure limit calculation method. Additionally to this it should be added the safety factor and assessed the pipe, fluid, ground or water weight, bending appearance and distance between props.

The results of the proposed method are shown in Table 6.

6. Conclusions

1. All standards design pressure for thin pipe calculation methods are based on safety factor and hoop stress. The design pressure depends on: wall thickness, diameter, specified minimum yield strength, safety factors (based on material characteristics, environment, loads, temperature, type of pipe manufacture, integrated correction factor).

2. The most conservative and complicated standard is Russian norms СНиП 2.04.12-86. This standard has a large amount of factors and values of the factors can be very different depending on situation.

3. The most simple for use and least conservative standard is ISO /FDIS 11960:2004 Edition, because of main rule that design pressure should have a minimum safety reserve 12.5% of minimum specified yielding stress.

4. The study showed us that all standards ASME, DNV, ISO and СНиП can be over calculated value of pressure limit.
Von-Mises criteria for thick wall pipes depends on wall thickness and diameter ratio.

5. Calculation methods of thick wall pipe yielding pressure are more exact than for thin wall pipes because of radial stress that is included for thick wall pipe.

6. Calculation methods of the Von-Mises criteria pressure yielding limit for thick wall pipe with open valves (instead of hoop stress) with safety factor could be used as universal design pressure calculation method, because it is accurate for thick and thin wall pipe internal pressure calculation.

7. The proposed method (equation 10) is universal for any wall thickness and pipe diameter and is very useful.

References

4. Universal Design Pressure Calculation Method for Thick Wall Pipes. ASME, DNV, ISO and CHII standards are designed for thick wall pipes and can be over thick wall pipes Von-Mises criteria. It happens because in methodology for thin wall pipes is no radial stress.

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Summary

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