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MATHEMATICAL MODELING OF RESIDUAL STRESSES IN SPIRAL WELDED PIPE

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Summary. Using the Kirchhoff thin shell theory with initial stresses the mathematical model for determination of residual welding stresses in pipes with spiral weld joint was built. The values of welding stresses acting on face surface of pipe for varying helix angle of spiral weld joint in pipeline was calculated. Key words: pipe, residual stresses, spiral weld joint, Kirchhoff thin shell theory, free deformations.

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Statement of the problem. Spiral welded pipes are widely applied in the chemical and oil industries, electrical and heat engineering. The advantages of such pipelines are those, that the spiral weld joint is the reinforced element, thanks to which the pipe bending rigidity is increased. To estimate the working capacity of such pipelines it is very important to take into account the residual technological stresses in the areas of weld joint.

Analysis of the available results of investigations. Mathematical models for determination of the residual stresses in the weld joint threshold in the cylindric pipelines within the theory of thin shells were analyzed in the papers [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6]. The paper [7] was devoted to the residual stresses in the spiral welded cylindric pipes for the case of the homogenous field of free deformations.

The Objective of the paper. Within the Kirchhoff-Love isotropic shell theory, using the concept of the incompatible free deformations, the mathematical model for determination of residual stresses in the spiral welded cylindric pipes (SWCP) was built taking into account the nonhomogeneity of incompatible free deformations along the weld joint.

Within the model the problem on determination of the residual stresses in such objects under the given distributions of the incompatible free deformation components from the tangential and normal till the spiral joint coordinate was stated. The numerical investigation of the residual stresses for the case of periodic due to the tangential coordinate distributions of the incompatible free deformations, the period of which coincides with one helix angle of spiral weld joint, was carried out.

Statement of the task. Let us analyze SWCP as the thin-wall cylindric shell. Let us mark as *R* and 2*h* correspondingly the radius of the middle surface of the cylindric shell and the thickness of its wall. The spiral weld joint coincides in the middle of the shell surface with the spiral weld joint Γ , directed under the angle φ to the guide circle of the cylindric shell (Fig. 1). Let us introduce the coordinate system $\alpha' O \beta'$ on the middle surface of the shell related to the radius *R*, where the axis $O\alpha'$ directed along the normal correspondingly, and the axis $O\beta'$ – along the tangent τ to the spiral weld joint Γ and the coordinate system $\alpha 0\beta$, related to the main shell curvature lines [8].

Let γ – the coordinate along the outer normal till the shell middle surface. Let us mark as $n_1 = \cos(\varphi)$, $n_2 = \sin(\varphi)$ – the guide cosines of the unit vector of the outer normal to the spiral weld joint.

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Figure 1. Cylindrical shell with spiral weld joint

The joint area is formed while displacement of the rectangular plane $\Delta s = (-h \le \gamma \le h) \otimes (a_{1j}^{0k} \le \alpha' \le a_{2j}^{0k}) \text{ normal to } \Gamma \text{ along } \Gamma. \text{ The parameter } a, \text{ which specifies the } a_{2j} = (-h \le \gamma \le h) \otimes (a_{1j}^{0k} \le \alpha' \le a_{2j}^{0k}) + (-h \le \gamma \le h) \otimes (a_{1j}^{0k} \le \alpha' \le a_{2j}^{0k}) + (-h \le \gamma \le h) \otimes (a_{1j}^{0k} \le \alpha' \le a_{2j}^{0k}) + (-h \le \gamma \le h) \otimes (a_{1j}^{0k} \le \alpha' \le a_{2j}^{0k}) + (-h \le \gamma \le h) \otimes (a_{1j}^{0k} \le \alpha' \le a_{2j}^{0k}) + (-h \le \gamma \le h) \otimes (a_{1j}^{0k} \le \alpha' \le a_{2j}^{0k}) + (-h \le \gamma \le h) \otimes (a_{1j}^{0k} \le \alpha' \le a_{2j}^{0k}) + (-h \le \alpha \le h) \otimes (a_{1j}^{0k} \le \alpha' \le a_{2j}^{0k}) + (-h \le \alpha \le h) \otimes (a_{1j}^{0k} \le \alpha' \le a_{2j}^{0k}) + (-h \le \alpha \le h) \otimes (a_{1j}^{0k} \le \alpha' \le a_{2j}^{0k}) + (-h \le \alpha \le h) \otimes (a_{1j}^{0k} \le \alpha' \le a_{2j}^{0k}) + (-h \le \alpha \le h) \otimes (a_{1j}^{0k} \le \alpha' \le a_{2j}^{0k}) + (-h \le \alpha \le h) \otimes (a_{1j}^{0k} \le \alpha' \le h) \otimes (a_{1j}^{0k} \le \alpha' \le a_{2j}^{0k}) + (-h \le \alpha \le h) \otimes (a_{1j}^{0k} \le \alpha' \le h) \otimes (a_{1j}^{0k}$ weld joint area, depends on the coordinate β' .

The carried out analysis of the obtained in the literature analytical solutions and experimental data [9] shows, that the free incompatible deformations $e_{ii}^0(\alpha',\beta',\gamma)$ $(i = \alpha',\beta')$, resulted from welding, are concentrated in the small weld joint threshold and are damping gradually being in distance from it. Taking into account the dependence of the residual deformations on the coordinate along the weld joint, let us present them as the set with the power γ , being limited by the second order polynomial [9].

$$e_{ii}^{0}(\alpha',\beta',\gamma) = \sum_{j=0}^{2} q_{ji} F_{ji}(\alpha',\beta') \frac{\gamma^{j}}{h^{j}} \quad i = \alpha',\beta'$$
(1)

where q_{ii} – constants, and

$$F_{ri}\left(\alpha',\beta'\right) = \sum_{k=0}^{m_j} a_{kj}^{(r)} \varphi_{jki}\left(\alpha'\right) \psi_{jki}\left(\beta'\right)$$
⁽²⁾

 $\varphi_{iki}(\alpha') \neq 0$ under $a_{1i}^{0k} \leq \alpha' \leq a_{2i}^{0k}$, $\varphi_{ki}(\alpha') = 0$ under $\alpha' \leq a_{1i}^{0k}$, $\alpha' \geq a_{2i}^{0k}$; $\varphi_{ki}(\alpha')$ and $\psi_{ki}(\beta')$, $i = \alpha', \beta' = \alpha', \beta'$ independent functions defined linearly; $a_{ki}^{(r)}$, some parameters (j = 1, if $i = \alpha'$; j = 2, if $i = \beta'$); m_j – finite whole numbers, a_{1j}^{0k}, a_{2j}^{0k} – coordinates of cross-sections specifying the free incompatible deformations field distribution boundaries.

In the paper [10] for the thin cylindric shell within the Kirchhoff – Love hypothesis the system of the solving differential equations in the displacements is presented in the coordinate system $O\alpha\beta$, where in the right are the components of the free deformations field of the middle surface. Let us write this system of solving equations in the coordinate system $\alpha' O\beta'$, taking into account, that $\frac{\partial}{\partial \alpha} = n_1 \frac{\partial}{\partial \alpha'} - n_2 \frac{\partial}{\partial \beta'}$ and $\frac{\partial}{\partial \beta} = n_1 \frac{\partial}{\partial \beta'} + n_2 \frac{\partial}{\partial \alpha'}$: $\sum_{i=1}^{3} L_{ij} u_i = g_j (\varepsilon^0_{\alpha\alpha}, \varepsilon^0_{\beta\beta}, \varepsilon^0_{\alpha\beta}, \kappa^0_{\alpha\alpha}, \kappa^0_{\beta\beta}, \kappa^0_{\alpha\beta}) \quad (j = 1..3)$ (3)

 $L_{12} = L_{21}, \ L_{13} = L_{31}, \ L_{23} = L_{32}$

Here $u_1 = u(\alpha', \beta')$, $u_2 = v(\alpha', \beta')$, $u_3 = w(\alpha', \beta')$ – displacements and bending of the middle surface of the shell [10], L_{ij} – differential operators of not higher than fourth order, which include $c_1 = h/(\sqrt{3}R)$, elastic shell constants, as well as the values n_1 and n_2 . Let us mark the components of generalized vectors of the free deformations field of the shell middle surface in the coordinate system $\alpha 0\beta$ as $\overline{\varepsilon} = (\varepsilon^0_{\alpha\alpha}, \varepsilon^0_{\alpha\beta}, \varepsilon^0_{\beta\beta})$ and $\overline{\kappa} = (\kappa^0_{\alpha\alpha}, \kappa^0_{\alpha\beta}, \kappa^0_{\beta\beta})$, in the coordinate system $\alpha' 0\beta'$ as $\overline{\varepsilon}' = (\varepsilon^0_{\alpha'\alpha'}, \varepsilon^0_{\alpha'\beta'}, \varepsilon^0_{\beta'\beta'})$ and $\overline{\kappa}' = (\kappa^0_{\alpha'\alpha'}, \kappa^0_{\alpha'\beta'}, \kappa^0_{\beta'\beta'})$, here $\overline{\varepsilon}' = V\overline{\varepsilon} \quad \overline{\kappa'} = V\overline{\kappa} \quad (\hat{V} - \text{the coordinate transformation matrix [7]}).$

The components of free deformations field of the middle surface, initiated in the spiral weld joint threshold, taking into account (1), are found due to the formulas [10]:

$$\varepsilon_{ii}^{0} = \frac{1}{2h} \int_{-h}^{h} e_{ii} d\gamma = q_{0i} F_{0i} \left(\alpha', \beta' \right) + \frac{1}{3} q_{2i} F_{2i} \left(\alpha', \beta' \right),$$

$$\kappa_{ii}^{0} = \frac{3}{2h^{3}} \int_{-h}^{h} e_{ii} \gamma d\gamma = \frac{q_{1i} F_{1i} \left(\alpha', \beta' \right)}{h}, \qquad i = \alpha', \beta'.$$

$$\varepsilon_{\alpha'\beta'}^{0} = \kappa_{\alpha'\beta'}^{0} = 0$$
(4)

The solution of the system (3) is found according to the key functions φ_i, ψ_i (i = 1,3), which are the convolution of components of free deformations along the middle surface of the cylindric shell with the 2π – the periodic fundamental solution of the system (3) $G(\alpha', \beta')$ [8]:

$$G(\alpha',\beta') = -\frac{n_1}{2\pi} \operatorname{Im}\left[g_0(\alpha') + 2\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} g_k(\alpha')e^{ik\beta' n_1 \operatorname{sign}\alpha'}\right],$$
(5)

where $g_k(\alpha') = \sum_{n=1}^{2} \frac{1}{\Delta'_{kn}} \left(e^{-s_{pn}|\alpha'|} - \sum_{m=0}^{3} \frac{\left(s_{pn}|\alpha'|\right)^m}{m!} \right)$ at k = 0,1 and $g_k(\alpha') = \sum_{n=1}^{4} \frac{e^{-s_{pn}|\alpha'|}}{\Delta'_{kn}}$ at k > 1. Here s_{kn} -

the roots of the characteristic polynomial $\Delta_{kn}(s)$, which depend on the parameter of the shell wall thickness $c_1 = h/(\sqrt{3}R)$ and the material elasticity constants the shell is made of. They are expressed by the roots s'_{kn} of the characteristic polynomial of the fundamental solution of the problem on the equilibrium of the cylindric shell in the coordinate system $O\alpha\beta$ as follows: $s_{kn} = (n_2 + s'_{kn}n_1)/(n_1 - s'_{kn}n_2)$. That is why the properties of the fundamental solution $G(\alpha', \beta')$ coincide with the properties of the fundamental solution of the solving equations system, presented in the coordinates $O\alpha\beta$ [8].

Let us introduce vectors $\vec{N}' = (\vec{N'}_1, \vec{N'}_2, \vec{S'})$ $\vec{M}' = (\vec{M'}_1, \vec{M'}_2, \vec{H'})$, the components of which are $\vec{N'}_1, \vec{N'}_2, \vec{S'}$ – normal and shearing forces, $\vec{M'}_1, \vec{M'}_2, \vec{H'}$ – bending and torques acting along the coordinate lines $0\alpha'$ and $0\beta'$.

They are found due to the key functions as follows [8]:

$$\vec{N}' = \left(N_{\varphi}\vec{\varphi} + N_{\psi}\vec{\psi}\right) \quad \vec{M}' = \left(M'_{\varphi}\vec{\varphi} + M_{\psi}\vec{\psi}\right).$$
(6)

In the [6] the matrix N_{φ} , N_{ψ} , M_{φ} , M_{ψ} are the differential eighth order operators, which depend on the parameter of the shell wall thickness c_1 and the elastic constants of the material, $\vec{\varphi} = (\varphi_1, \varphi_2, \varphi_3), \ \vec{\psi} = (\psi_1, \psi_2, \psi_3).$

Taking into account (1), (2), (4) and (5), let us present the integral representation for the forces $\overline{N'_1}, \overline{N'_2}, \overline{S'}$ and moments $\overline{M'_1}, \overline{M'_2}, \overline{H'}$:

$$\overline{P}'(\alpha',\beta') = \sum_{l=1,2} \sum_{k=0}^{m_l} \int_{a_{l1}^{0k}}^{a_{l2}^{0k}} \left(P_l^{\varphi}(\alpha'-\tau) \left(q_{0l} a_{0kl}^{(l)} \varphi_{0kl}(\tau) \psi_{0kl}(\beta') + \frac{q_{2\alpha}}{3} a_{2kl}^{(l)} \varphi_{2kl}(\tau) \psi_{2kl}(\beta') \right) + P_l^{\psi}(\alpha'-\tau) a_{1k1}^{(l)} q_{1l\alpha}(\tau) \psi_{1k\alpha}(\beta') h^{-1} \right) d\tau$$

$$P_l^{j}(\alpha') = \operatorname{Im} \left(\sum_{n=1}^2 \frac{P_{l0}^{j}(s_{0n}) e^{i(s_{0n})\alpha'}}{\Delta'_{0n}} + 2 \sum_{n=1}^2 \frac{P_{l1}^{j}(s_{1n}) e^{i|\alpha'|}}{\Delta'_{m}} + 2 \sum_{r=2}^{\infty} \sum_{n=1}^4 \frac{P_{lr}^{j}(s_{rn}) e^{i|\alpha'|}}{\Delta'_{rn}} + P_l^{j} DG(\alpha',\beta') \right)$$

$$P = N_1, N_2, S, M_1, M_2, H$$
(7)

Here $P_{lr}^{j}(s_{m})$ $(j = \varphi, \psi, k = 1..3)$ are the eighth order polynomials from the roots of the characteristic polynomial $s_{m}(r = 0..\infty)$, P_{kl}^{j} – constants being in the eighth power s_{m} in the polynomials $P_{lr}^{j}(s_{m})$. D – the determinant of the differential operators of the system of the equilibrium differential equations (3).

The forces and moments in the formula [7] are caused by the field of free deformations [1] in the one helix spiral line threshold. The total forces and moments, caused by the field of free deformations of two neighboring helixes are equal:

$$\overline{P}^{0}(\alpha') = \overline{P}(\alpha') + \overline{P}(\alpha - \alpha'), \qquad (8)$$

where $a = 4\pi Rn_2$ – the shortest distance between two neighboring helixes of the spiral line. The effect of the free deformation field from the other helixes can be ignored, because the forces and the moments are the damping functions.

Taking into account [8] the expressions for determination of the residual stresses are presented as follows [9]:

$$\sigma_{\alpha'\alpha'}(\alpha',\beta') = \frac{1}{2h} \Biggl\{ \overline{N}_{1}^{0}(\alpha',\beta') + \frac{3\overline{M}_{1}^{0}(\alpha',\beta')\gamma}{h^{2}} + \frac{E}{1-\mu^{2}} (\varepsilon_{\alpha'\alpha'}^{0}(\alpha',\beta') + \mu_{\beta'\beta'}(\alpha',\beta') + \mu_{\beta'\beta'}(\alpha',\beta') - \mu_{\alpha'\alpha'}^{0}(\alpha',\beta') + \mu_{\beta'\beta'}^{0}(\alpha',\beta') + \mu_{\beta'\beta'}^{0}(\alpha',\beta') - \mu_{\beta'\beta'}^{0}(\alpha',\beta') \Biggr\};$$

$$\sigma_{\alpha'\beta'}(\alpha',\beta') = \frac{1}{2h} \Biggl\{ \overline{S}^{0}(\alpha',\beta') + \frac{3\overline{H}^{0}(\alpha',\beta')\gamma}{h^{2}} \Biggr\};$$

$$\sigma_{\beta'\beta'}(\alpha',\beta') = \frac{1}{2h} \Biggl\{ \overline{N}_{2}^{0}(\alpha',\beta') + \frac{3\overline{M}_{2}^{0}(\alpha',\beta')\gamma}{h^{2}} + \frac{E}{1-\mu^{2}} (\nu \varepsilon_{\alpha'\alpha'}^{0}(\alpha',\beta') + \mu_{\alpha'\alpha'}^{0}(\alpha',\beta') + \mu_{\alpha'\alpha'}^{0}(\alpha',\beta') + \mu_{\alpha'\alpha'}^{0}(\alpha',\beta') + \mu_{\alpha'\alpha'}^{0}(\alpha',\beta') + \mu_{\alpha'\alpha'}^{0}(\alpha',\beta') - \mu_{\alpha'\alpha'}^{0}(\alpha',\beta') - \mu_{\alpha'\alpha'}^{0}(\alpha',\beta') \Biggr\}$$
(9)

Results of investigations. Using the method of mechanical quadratures [11], the values of residual stresses (8) on the face surfaces of a shell for such a field of free deformations were calculated [3]:

$$\hat{e}_{\beta\beta}^{0}(\alpha',\beta',\gamma) = -\mathbf{E}_{1}^{*}f_{1}(\gamma)\tilde{e}_{\beta\beta}^{0}(\alpha',\beta');$$

$$\hat{e}_{\alpha'\alpha'}(\alpha',\beta',\gamma) = -\mathbf{E}_{2}^{*}f_{2}(\gamma)\tilde{e}_{\alpha'\alpha'}^{0}(\alpha',\beta');$$
(10)

where

$$\tilde{e}^{0}_{\beta'\beta'}(\alpha',\beta') = \tilde{\varphi}_{1}(\alpha')S_{1}^{0}(\alpha')\tilde{u}_{i}(\beta');$$

$$\tilde{e}^{0}_{\alpha'\alpha'}(\alpha',\beta') = \tilde{\varphi}_{2}(\alpha')\tilde{u}_{2}(\beta')S_{2}^{0}(\alpha') - p\tilde{\varphi}_{3}(\alpha')\tilde{u}_{3}(\beta')S_{3}^{0}(\alpha');$$

$$\tilde{u}_{i}(\beta') = (1 + A_{i}\cos(k_{i}n_{1}\beta'));$$

$$S_{k}^{0}(\alpha') = 1 \text{ at } |\alpha'| \le \alpha_{k}'; \quad S_{k}^{0}(\alpha') = 0 \text{ at } |\alpha'| > \alpha_{k}'$$

$$f_{i}(\gamma) = 1 - m_{i}(1 - \gamma/h)^{2}, \quad \tilde{\varphi}_{k}(\alpha') = 1 + s_{k}\alpha'^{2}/\alpha_{k}'^{2} - (3 + 2s_{k})\alpha'^{4}/\alpha_{k}'^{4} + (2 + s_{k})\alpha'^{6}/\alpha_{k}'^{6}, k = 1, 2, 3; \ k = 1, 3; \ k = 1, 2, 3; \ k = 1, 3; \ k =$$

here $a'_k = b_k / R$ (b_k (k = 1, 2, 3) – the coordinates of circular and axle free deformation area boundaries, E_i^* , m_i , A_i (i = 1, 2), s_k , k_k (k = 1, 2, 3) – the number parameters. The functions $f_i(\gamma)$, $\tilde{\varphi}_i(\alpha')$ and $\tilde{u}_i(\beta')$ specify non- uniformity of the free deformations field distribution.

The calculation is performed for the similar values of geometric and mechanical parameters as it is in the paper [3]: R = 0.71 M, h = 0.0197 M, E = 200 GPa, v = 0.3, $\mathbf{E}_1^* = 7.5 \cdot 10^{-4}$, $\mathbf{E}_{2}^{*} = 2\mathbf{E}_{1}^{*}$, p = 0,7, $b_{1} = 19 \text{ mm}$, $b_{2} = 10 \text{ mm}$, $b_{3} = 8 \text{ mm}$, $k_{1} = 3$, $k_{2} = 4$, $k_{3} = 3$, $m_{1} = 0,0625$, $m_{2} = 0,125$, $s_1 = s_3 = 3$, $s_2 = 2$. Dependence of the residual stresses $\sigma_{\alpha'\alpha'}$ and $\sigma_{\beta'\beta'}$, acting on the face surfaces of the pipe, on different values $z' = \alpha' R$ are presented graphically in Fig. 2 – 5. The value of the helix angle spiral line $\varphi = \pi/3$ corresponds to the line 1, $\varphi = \pi/4$ – to the line 2, $\varphi = \pi/6$ – to the line 3.



Figure 2. The distribution of residual stresses $\sigma_{a'a'}$ in the welded joint under $\gamma = h$



Figure 4. The distribution of residual stresses $\sigma_{B'B'}$ in the welded joint under $\gamma = h$



Figure 3. The distribution of residual stresses $\sigma_{a'a'}$ in the welded joint under $\gamma = -h$



Figure 5. The distribution of residual stresses $\sigma_{B'B'}$ in the welded joint under $\gamma = -h$

Conclusions. Taking into account the results, obtained in the paper [3], the numerical analysis testifies, that the residual stresses $\sigma_{\alpha'\alpha'}$ and $\sigma_{\beta'\beta'}$ under non-uniform field of the free deformations along the spiral line is smaller in the case of spiral welding, than the similar field of free deformations (10) in the case of circular welding. Besides, they decrease, when the helix angle of the spiral line φ increases.

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МАТЕМАТИЧНЕ МОДЕЛЮВАННЯ ЗАЛИШКОВИХ НАПРУЖЕНЬ У СПІРАЛЬНОШОВНІЙ ТРУБІ

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Резюме. При оцінцюванні експлуатаційної міцності спіральношовних циліндричних труб необхідно знати розподіл залишкових напружень, які виникають внаслідок несумісності вільних деформацій у зоні зварного шва. Для цього труба моделюється тонкостінною циліндричною оболонкою з власними напруженнями, а за вихідну береться система диференційних рівнянь рівноваги в переміщеннях класичної теорії оболонок Кірхгофа-Лява, записана в системі координат, що отримана поворотом системи координат, віднесеної до ліній головних кривин циліндричної оболонки на кут нахилу спірального зварного шва. В правій частині системи рівнянь рівноваги стоять компоненти тензора неоднорідних вільних деформацій серединної поверхні оболонки, які апроксимуються гладкими функціями обмеженими на нескінченості. Побудовано 2π – періодичний фундаментальний розв'язок системи, диференційних рівнянь рівноваги, який має ті ж властивості, що й фундаментальний розв'язок системи рівнянь рівноваги в системі координат, яка віднесена до ліній головних кривин оболонки. За допомогою згортки по серединній поверхні циліндричної оболонки компонент тензора вільних деформацій з фундаментальним розв'язком знаходяться ключові функції системи диференційних рівнянь рівноваги. Це дозволило записати інтегральні зображення для зусиль і моментів, які діють на середній поверхні оболонки біля одного витка гвинтової лінії зварного шва, і які залежать від пружних сталих, параметра тонкостінкості оболонки та кута підйому зварного шва. Отримано вирази для знаходження залишкових напружень у будь-якій точці циліндричної оболонки. Для різних випадків кута підйому зварного шва за допомогою методу механічних квадратур було розраховано величини залишкових напружень на лицевих поверхнях оболонки для заданого періодичного за тангенціальною координатою неоднорідного розподілу несумісних вільних деформацій, період якого збігається з одним витком гвинтової лінії.

Ключові слова: труба, залишкові напруження, спіральний зварний шов, теорія оболонок Кірхгофа-Лява, вільні деформації.

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