AFCEN RSE-M Errata 006 – EN

October 2020

<u>RSE-M edition 2016, edition 2017, and edition 2018 - EN :</u>

Appendix 5.4	p.31	Scientific formula error

If $L_r^* < L_r \leq 1$, a new value for K_r is determined by a linear interpolation between $K_r(L_r^*)$ and $K_r(L_r=1)$:

$$K_r = K_r(L_r^*) + \frac{K_r(L_r = 1) - K_r(L_r^*)}{1 - L_r^*}(L_r - L_r^*)$$

where
$$K_r\left(L_r^*\right) = \left\{\frac{E\varepsilon_{ref}\left(L_r^* S_y\right)}{L_r^* S_y} + 0.5\frac{\left(L_r^*\right)^2}{\left(L_r^*\right)^2 + 1}\right\}^{-\frac{1}{2}}$$

and
$$K_r\left(L_r = 1\right) = \left\{\frac{E\varepsilon_{ref}\left(S_y\right)}{S_y} + 0.25\right\}^{-\frac{1}{2}}$$

d) J is calculated by the formula: ~~$K_J = \left[\frac{\sigma_{nor}}{\sigma_{no}}\right]^2 \cdot \left[\psi + \frac{\varepsilon_{ref}}{\sigma_{ref}/E}\right]$~~

$$J_S = J_{el} \cdot \frac{1}{K_r^2}$$

IV.4.1.1.2 J_S CLC OPTION – STRAIGHT PIPE - LONGITUDINAL SURFACE BREAKING DEFECT

a) L_r is calculated using the following expression:

$$L_r = \sqrt{\left[\frac{p}{q_p \mu_{ep}}\right]^2 + \left[\frac{m_1}{q_p \mu_{em1}}\right]^2 + \left[\frac{m_2}{q_m}\right]^2}$$

where p, n_1, m_1 and m_2 are normalized loads:

$$p = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\frac{Pr_m}{tS_y} \qquad m_1 = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\frac{M_1}{\pi r_m^2 tS_y} \qquad m_2 = \frac{M_2}{4r_m^2 tS_y}$$

P: internal pressure M_1: torsional moment M_2: bending moment

- if $m_2 \neq 0$ and $p \leq 0.5$, this expression is valid for $L_r \leq 1.4$;
- if $m_2 \neq 0$ and $p > 0.5$, this expression is valid for $L_r \leq 1.2$.

If only the applied moment modulus $|M|$ is known, it is assumed that:
$M_1 = |M|$ and $M_2 = 0$.

The significance and value of coefficients q_m, q_p, μ_{em1} and μ_{ep} are given in compendium (**VII**).

If $L_r^* < L_r \leq 1$, a new value for K_r is determined by a linear interpolation between $K_r(L_r^*)$ and $K_r(L_r=1)$:

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