

USPOREDBA OTPORA BRODA ODREĐENOG RAZLIČITIM METODAMA

A COMPARISON OF A SHIP HULL RESISTANCE DETERMINED BY DIFFERENT METHODS

Dunja MATULJA - Roko DEJHALLA

Sažetak: Svrha ovog članka je usporedba otpora broda određenog različitim metodama. Rezultati proizašli iz proračuna potencijalnog optjecanja uspoređeni su s rezultatima dobivenim pomoću Holtropove i Hollenbachove metode, te s rezultatima pokusa otpora. Podudaranje koje se može opaziti za pojedine komponente otpora trebalo bi potvrditi za veći broj brodskih formi.

Ključne riječi:

- otpor broda
- potencijalno strujanje
- Holtropova metoda
- Hollenbachova metoda

Summary: The main idea behind this paper is to compare the ship hull resistance predicted through different methods. The results derived from potential flow calculations have been compared both with the results from Holtrop and Hollenbach methods as well as the experimental results. The agreement noted for particular resistance components needs to be confirmed for a larger number of ship hull forms.

Key words:

- ship resistance
- potential flow
- Holtrop method
- Hollenbach method

1. UVOD

Temeljni i trajni problem u hidrodinamici broda je osnivanje broda koji će uz što manji otpor zadovoljavati postavljene zahtjeve vezane uz istisninu i brzinu. Poznavanje oblika strujanja oko broda te pojedinih komponenata otpora vrlo je značajno kod razvoja forme broda. Iako su iskustvene i statističke metode za određivanje otpora još uvijek česte u praksi, računalni alati utemeljeni na hidrodinamičkom modeliranju postupno su se razvili do mjere kada se mogu učinkovito primjenjivati u procesu razvoja forme broda, osobito u ranijim fazama osnivanja.

U članku je prikazana usporedba otpora brodske forme procijenjenog različitim metodama. Rezultati proizašli iz proračuna potencijalnog optjecanja uspoređeni su s rezultatima dobivenim pomoću dviju statističkih metoda te s rezultatima pokusa otpora.

2. POTENCIJALNO STRUJANJE

Razmatra se optjecanje brodske forme koja napreduje kroz mirnu vodu konstantnom brzinom V . Ishodište

1. INTRODUCTION

The fundamental and persistent problem in ship hydrodynamics is the design of a low resistance ship, that will satisfy the given requirements for displacement, volume and speed. Knowledge of the flow around the ship and its resistance components is very important in ship hull form development. Although empirical and statistical approaches are still popular in design practice, the computational tools based on hydrodynamic modeling have gradually developed to a point where they can be used efficiently in ship hull development, particularly at the early design stages.

In the paper the comparison of the ship hull resistance predicted by different methods is presented. The results derived from potential flow calculations have been compared both with the results from two statistical methods and with the experimental results.

2. POTENTIAL FLOW

The flow around a ship hull advancing in calm water with a constant velocity V is considered. The origin of

koordinatnog sustava smješteno je na pramčanoj okomici, u ravni mirne površine vode $z = 0$. Os x usmjereni je prema krmi, os y prema desnom boku broda, a os z vertikalno prema gore.

Pretpostavlja se ustaljeno potencijalno strujanje te se uvodi pojam potencijala brzine ϕ , tako da je brzina $\mathbf{v} = \nabla\phi$. Jednadžba koju je potrebno zadovoljiti unutar područja je Laplaceova jednadžba:

$$\nabla^2\phi = 0 , \quad (1)$$

koja vrijedi za područje tekućine ispod slobodne površine i oko brodske forme. Na uronjenom dijelu forme strujanje mora biti usmjereno tangencijalno na oplakivanu površinu, što se prikazuje Neumannovim rubnim uvjetom za potencijal:

$$\mathbf{n} \cdot \nabla\phi = 0 . \quad (2)$$

Na slobodnoj površini $z=\eta(x,y)$ potencijal brzine mora zadovoljavati kinematički i dinamički rubni uvjet:

the coordinate system is located at the fore perpendicular at the level of the undisturbed water plane $z = 0$. The x -axis is pointing astern, the y -axis to starboard and the z -axis vertically upward.

The steady potential flow assumption is made, and a velocity potential ϕ is introduced such that velocity $\mathbf{v} = \nabla\phi$. The field equation to be satisfied is the Laplace equation:

which holds true throughout the area of fluid below the free surface and surrounding the exterior of the ship. On the submerged section of the hull, the flow must be tangential to the hull, as represented by the Neumann boundary condition for the potential:

$$\nabla\phi \cdot \nabla\eta - \frac{\partial}{\partial z}\phi = 0 , \quad (3)$$

$$\frac{1}{2}(\nabla\phi)^2 + g\eta - \frac{1}{2}V^2 = 0 . \quad (4)$$

Eliminacijom valne elevacije η iz (3) i (4) dobiva se rubni uvjet na slobodnoj površini:

$$\frac{1}{2}\nabla\phi \cdot \nabla(\nabla\phi)^2 + g\frac{\partial}{\partial z}\phi = 0 , \quad (5)$$

i taj se uvjet mora primijeniti na stvarnoj slobodnoj površini $z=\eta$. Pored toga, strujanje na širem području oko brodske forme mora biti neometano, a valovi koji nastaju ne smiju se širiti prema naprijed (radijacijski uvjet). Kod egzaktnog problema predstavljenog jednadžbama (1), (2) i (5), samo uvjet (5) je nelinearan zbog nelinearne ovisnosti oblika slobodne površine. Kako bi se došlo do rješenja bilo bi potrebno primijeniti iterativni postupak, no druga mogućnost se sastoji u linearizaciji i približnom rješenju problema. Nelinearan rubni uvjet (5) linearizira se pomoću Dawsonovog pristupa [1]. Potencijal brzine ϕ prikazuje se kao zbroj potencijala dvostrukog modela Φ i poremećajnog potencijala φ koji uključuje utjecaj valovite slobodne površine. Zamjenom $\phi=\Phi+\varphi$ i zanemarivanjem nelinearnih veličina u poremećajnom potencijalu φ , te uz pretpostavku da (5) vrijedi na $\eta=0$ umjesto na stvarnoj slobodnoj površini, rubni uvjet (5) na slobodnoj površini pojednostavljuje se u:

$$\nabla\Phi \cdot \nabla[\nabla\Phi \cdot \nabla\phi - (\nabla\Phi)^2] + \frac{1}{2}\nabla\phi \cdot \nabla(\nabla\Phi)^2 + g\frac{\partial}{\partial z}\phi = 0 . \quad (6)$$

Odgovarajuća valna elevacija η može se izračunati iz

On the free surface $z=\eta(x,y)$ the velocity potential needs to satisfy the kinematic and dynamic boundary condition:

Elimination of the wave elevation η from (3) and (4) results in the free-surface condition:

and this condition must be imposed on the actual free surface $z=\eta$. It is also required that the flow is undisturbed over a wide area surrounding the ship and that the waves created by the ship do not propagate toward the front (radiation condition). In the exact problem constituted by (1), (2) and (5), only (5) is non-linear, due to the non-linear dependence of the free surface location. While the solution would require an iterative procedure, an alternative lies in linearization and in solving the problem in an approximate sense. The non-linear boundary condition (5) is linearized by using the Dawson method [1]. The velocity potential ϕ is expressed as the sum of the double-model potential Φ and the perturbation potential φ representing the free surface wave. In this case, substituting $\phi=\Phi+\varphi$ and neglecting non-linear terms in the perturbation potential φ , and assuming that (5) holds on $\eta=0$ instead of on the actual free surface, the free-surface condition (5) simplifies to:

The corresponding wave elevation η can be calculated

(4).

Za klasično rješavanje ovog rubnog problema potrebno je odrediti površinsku razdiobu izvora koja zadovoljava Laplaceovu jednadžbu i rubne uvjete. U razmatranom slučaju razdioba izvora prikazuje se integralom umnoška funkcije izvora σ i Greenove funkcije. Kao Greenova funkcija primjenjuje se jednostavna funkcija koja odgovara potencijalu Rankineovog izvora. U tom se slučaju potencijal brzine može prikazati kao:

$$\phi(p) = V x + \iint_{\partial\Omega} \sigma(q) \frac{1}{r(p,q)} dS , \quad (7)$$

gdje r predstavlja udaljenost između integracijske točke q na $\partial\Omega$ i točke polja p u kojoj se određuje potencijal. Područje integracije $\partial\Omega$ sastoji se od oplakivane površine dvostrukog modela i dijela mirne slobodne površine. Potencijal ϕ , prikazan u (7), zadovoljava Laplaceovu jednadžbu za bilo koju funkciju σ . Stoga je funkciju σ potrebno odrediti tako da zadovoljava rubne uvjete na oplakivanoj i na slobodnoj površini. Također je potrebno pronaći prikladnu metodu kojom će se zadovoljiti radijacijski uvjet i ovaj je uvjet nametnut numerički kao u većini metoda ove vrste.

Otpor valova R_{Wp} se zatim dobiva integracijom x -komponenti tlakova koji djeluju na uronjeni dio forme broda:

$$R_{Wp} = - \iint_{S_H} p n_x dS . \quad (8)$$

Kao druga mogućnost, otpor valova se može odrediti i bez poznavanja vrijednosti tlakova primjenom Lagallyjevog teorema. Sila se može napisati u dva jednakovrijedna oblika, kao:

$$R_{WLagH} = -\rho \iint_{S_H} V_{FSx} \sigma dS , \quad (9)$$

gdje V_{FSx} predstavlja x -komponente brzina koje induciraju izvori raspoređeni po slobodnoj površini, i:

$$R_{WLagFS} = \frac{1}{2} \rho \iint_{S_{FS}} V_{Hx} \sigma dS , \quad (10)$$

gdje V_{Hx} predstavlja x -komponente brzina koje induciraju izvori raspoređeni po dvostrukom modelu. Za numeričko rješenje koristi se panelna metoda. Površina dvostrukog modela i dio mirne slobodne površine diskretiziraju se ravninskim četverokutnim panelima. Pretpostavlja se da je intenzitet izvora po panelu konstantan. Brzina u kolokacijskoj točki na i -tom panelu dobiva se iz:

from (4).

The classical solution of this boundary-value problem requires the determination of a surface source distribution satisfying the Laplace equation and the boundary conditions. In the problem at hand, the source distribution is represented by the integral of the source-density function σ times the Green function. The simple Green function corresponding to the Rankine source potential is used here. The velocity potential is then represented as

$$\phi(p) = V x + \iint_{\partial\Omega} \sigma(q) \frac{1}{r(p,q)} dS , \quad (7)$$

where r is the distance between the integration point q on $\partial\Omega$ and the field point p where the potential is to be evaluated. The integration domain $\partial\Omega$ consists of the double model surface and the undisturbed local free surface. The form of the potential ϕ , shown in (7), satisfies the Laplace equation for any function σ . Thus the function σ must be determined so as to satisfy the boundary conditions on the hull and on the free surface. An appropriate method is also needed to satisfy the radiation condition and this condition is enforced numerically as in most methods of this kind.

The wave resistance R_{Wp} is then obtained by integrating the x -components of the pressure forces acting on the submerged portion of the hull:

As an alternative, the wave resistance can be calculated without knowing the values of pressures by using the Lagally theorem. The force can be written in two equivalent ways, as:

where V_{FSx} presents the x -components of the velocities induced by sources distributed on the free surface, and:

where V_{Hx} presents the x -components of the velocities induced by sources distributed on the double model. For the numerical solution, a panel method is used. Both the double model surface and the undisturbed local free surface are discretized into flat quadrilateral panels. The source density over each panel is assumed to be constant. The velocity at the collocation point on the i -th panel is obtained from:

$$\nabla \phi_i = V \mathbf{i} + \sum_{j=1}^N \sigma_j \iint_{A_j} \nabla \left(\frac{1}{r_{i,j}} \right) dA . \quad (11)$$

Dvostruki integral u (11) računa se pomoću Hess i Smith-ove metode [2]. Za određivanje drugih derivacija potencijala usvojena je Dawsonova metoda [1] numeričkog deriviranja primjenom natražne diferencijske sheme u četiri susjedne točke u uzdužnom i poprečnom smjeru. Uvođenjem ovih drugih derivacija u rubni uvjet na slobodnoj površini (6) i povezivanjem s rubnim uvjetom na oplakivanoj površini formira se sustav linearnih jednadžbi. Sustav se rješava Gaussovom eliminacijom. Jednom kada su vrijednosti intenziteta izvora na svim panelima određene, brzine strujanja u svakoj kolokacijskoj točki na oplakivanoj i slobodnoj površini mogu se odrediti uvrštavanjem vrijednosti σ_j u (11). Cjelovita numerička metoda, uključujući ocjenu valjanosti detaljno je prikazana u [3].

3. HOLTROPOVA METODA

Procjena otpora broda primjenom metoda statističke analize pobuđuje zanimanje cijeli niz godina. Procjenu otpora na osnovi statističke analize većeg broja podataka obradio je Holtrop u nizu članaka [4, 5, 6]. U ovim je člancima prikazan razvoj metode za procjenu otpora koja se temelji na regresijskoj analizi odabranih podataka dobivenih mjerjenjima na modelima i brodovima. Bazu podataka čini 334 modela brodova za prijevoz tekućeg tereta, rasutog tereta, teretnih brodova, ribarskih plovila, remorkera, brodova za prijevoz kontejnera te ratnih plovila. Rezultati su analizirani na temelju jednadžbe za otpor broda:

$$R_T = R_F(1+k_1) + R_{APP} + R_W + R_B + R_{TR} + R_A . \quad (12)$$

U ovoj jednadžbi otpor trenja R_F računa se prema izrazu ITTC-1957, a faktor forme $(1+k_1)$ temelji se na regresijskoj jednadžbi i prikazan je kao:

$$(1+k_1) = 0,93 + 0,487118 \\ (1+0,011C_{stern}) \cdot (B/L_{WL})^{1,06806} (T/L_{WL})^{0,46106} (L_{WL}/L_R)^{0,121563} (L_{WL}^3/\nabla)^{0,36486} \cdot (1-C_P)^{-0,604247} . \quad (13)$$

Ukoliko vrijednost dužine krmenog zaoštrenja L_R nije poznata, može se izračunati na sljedeći način:

$$L_R = L_{WL} [1 - C_P + 0,06 \cdot C_P \cdot LCB / (4C_P - 1)] . \quad (14)$$

Za ostale komponente ukupnog otpora Holtrop daje vrlo složene izraze koji ovdje nisu navedeni. Holtrop-ova metoda je pouzdana i omogućava primjerenu procjenu otpora za širok raspon različitih brodskih formi.

The double integral in (11) is calculated according to the Hess and Smith method [2]. The second order derivatives of the potential are evaluated numerically according to the Dawson method [1], using a four-point backward finite difference operator both in the longitudinal and transverse direction. By introducing these second order derivatives into a free surface boundary condition (6) and combining these with the hull boundary condition (2), the system of linear equations is closed. The system is solved by Gaussian elimination. Once the values of the source density on all panels have been determined, the full flow velocities at each hull and free surface collocation point are calculated by inserting the σ_j values into (11). The complete numerical method including the validation study is presented in detail in [3].

3. HOLTROP METHOD

Ship resistance prediction based on statistical analysis methods has been the subject of some interest for a number of years. The theme of statistical prediction had been taken up by Holtrop in a series of papers [4, 5, 6]. These papers trace the development of a resistance prediction method based on the regression analysis of model and full-scale test data. A collection of 334 models of tankers, bulk carriers, cargo ships, fishing vessels, tugs, container ships and military craft make up the data set. The results are analyzed on the basis of the ship resistance equation:

In this equation the frictional resistance R_F is calculated according to the 1957 ITTC friction formulation, and the hull form factor $(1+k_1)$ is based on a regression equation and is expressed as:

The length of run L_R , if unknown, can be calculated as follows:

For the other resistance components Holtrop gives very complex expressions, which are not presented here. The Holtrop method provides good quality, consistent prediction of resistance for a broad range of hull parameters.

4. HOLLENBACHOVA METODA

Hollenbach [7] je analizirao mjerena otpora za 433 modela brodova obavljenih u Institutu za ispitivanje modela u Beču između 1980. i 1995. godine radi poboljšanja pouzdanosti procjene značajki modernih teretnih brodova u preliminarnoj fazi osnivanja. Hollenbach daje izraze koji vrijede za krivulju koja najbolje odgovara vrijednostima otpora, ali također i za krivulju nižih vrijednosti otpora tj. najmanjih otpora koje bi projektant mogao ostvariti nakon opširne optimizacije brodskih linija, ukoliko projekt nije podređen ograničenjima. Pored L_{PP} i L_{WL} koji su definirani na uobičajeni način Hollenbach uvodi i oplakivanu dužinu L_{OS} koja se za projektni gaz definira kao udaljenost između točke vodne linije na krmi i najudaljenije točke pramca ispod projektne vodne linije. Kod raščlambe otpora nije uzet u obzir faktor forme. Preostali otpor izražava se kao:

$$R_R = \frac{1}{2} \cdot C_R \cdot \rho \cdot V^2 \cdot (B \cdot T / 10) \quad (15)$$

Kao referentna površina umjesto S koristi se izraz $(B \cdot T / 10)$. Bezdimenzijski koeficijent C_R općenito se izražava za "srednje" i "minimalne" vrijednosti kao:

$$C_R = C_{R,\text{Standard}} \cdot C_{R,\text{Fnkrit}} \cdot k_L \cdot (T / B)^{a_1} \cdot (B / L_{PP})^{a_2} \cdot (L_{OS} / L_{WL})^{a_3} \cdot (L_{OS} / L_{PP})^{a_4} \cdot [1 + (T_A - T_F) / L_{PP}]^{a_5} \cdot (D_p / T_A)^{a_6} \cdot (1 + N_{\text{Rudd}})^{a_7} \cdot (1 + N_{\text{Brac}})^{a_8} \cdot (1 + N_{\text{Boss}})^{a_9} \cdot (1 + N_{\text{Thruster}})^{a_{10}}. \quad (16)$$

$$\begin{aligned} C_{R,\text{Standard}} &= b_{11} + b_{12}F_n + b_{13}F_n^2 + C_B \cdot (b_{21} + b_{22}F_n + b_{23}F_n^2) + C_B^2 \cdot (b_{31} + b_{32}F_n + b_{33}F_n^2), \\ C_{R,\text{Fnkrit}} &= \max[1, 0; (F_n / F_{n,\text{krit}})^{c_1}], \\ F_{n,\text{krit}} &= d_1 + d_2C_B + d_3C_B^2, \\ k_L &= e_1L_{PP}^{e_2}. \end{aligned} \quad (17)$$

Izrazi vrijede za sljedeća područja Froude-ovih brojeva:

The formulae are valid for the Froude number range:

$$\begin{aligned} F_{n,\text{min}} &= \min[f_1, f_1 + f_2 \cdot (f_3 - C_B)], \\ F_{n,\text{max}} &= g_1 + g_2C_B + g_3C_B^2. \end{aligned} \quad (18)$$

"Maksimalni" ukupni otpor određuje se kao:

The "maximum" total resistance is:

$$R_{T,\text{max}} = h_l \cdot R_{T,\text{mean}}. \quad (19)$$

Relevantni koeficijenti dani su u [7]. Hollenbachova metoda je najsvremenija, jednostavno se može programirati i u najmanju ruku je jednako dobra kao i ostale tradicionalne metode koje su primjenljive na moderne brodske forme.

The relevant coefficients are given in [7]. The Hollenbach method is the most modern, easily programmed and is at least as good as other traditional methods with general applicability for modern hull forms.

4. HOLLENBACH METHOD

Hollenbach [7] analyzed model tank tests for 433 ships performed by the Vienna Ship Model Basin during the period from 1980 to 1995 to improve the reliability of the performance prognosis of modern cargo ships in the preliminary design stage. Hollenbach gives the formulae for the "best-fit" curve, but also for a curve describing the lower envelope, i.e. the minimum resistance that a designer may hope to achieve after extensive optimization of the ship lines if its design is not subject to restrictions. In addition to L_{PP} and L_{WL} , which are defined as usual, Hollenbach uses the length over surface L_{OS} which is, for design draft, defined as the length between the aft end of design waterline and the most forward point of the ship below design waterline. The resistance is analyzed without using a form factor. The residual resistance is given by:

5. REZULTATI

Za istraživanje odabранa je forma jednovijčanog broda [8]. Glavne značajke navedene su u Tablici 1., a prikaz rebara forme dan je na Slici 1.

Proračuni su provedeni za raspon brzina broda između 12 i 17 čvorova.

Za numerički proračun računarski model kojim se riješilo potencijalno strujanje sastojao se od pravilne mreže s 435 panela za polovicu oplakivane površine i 2350 panela za polovicu slobodne površine, Slika 2. Slobodna je površina obuhvaćala područje od $0,3 \cdot L_{WL}$ ispred pramca, $0,8 \cdot L_{WL}$ iza krme i $0,8 \cdot L_{WL}$ u poprečnom smjeru. Paneli oplakivane i slobodne površine formirani su pomoću programa za generiranje mreže [9]. Utjecaj urona i promjene trima nisu bili uključeni u proračun.

Tablica 1. Glavne karakteristike brodske forme

Table 1. Ship hull principal particulars

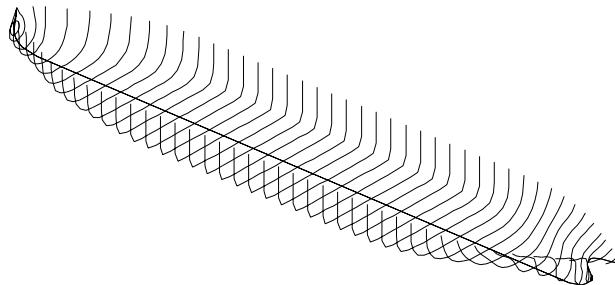
L_{PP}	=	169,00 m
L_{WL}	=	172,42 m
B	=	32,00 m
T	=	10,00 m
∇	=	42455,0 m^3
Δ	=	43506,0 t
C_B	=	0,785
LCB	=	+2,35 % L_{PP}

5. RESULTS

The hull form of a single screw ship has been chosen for the research [8]. The principal particulars are given in Table 1 and the ship sections are shown in Figure 1.

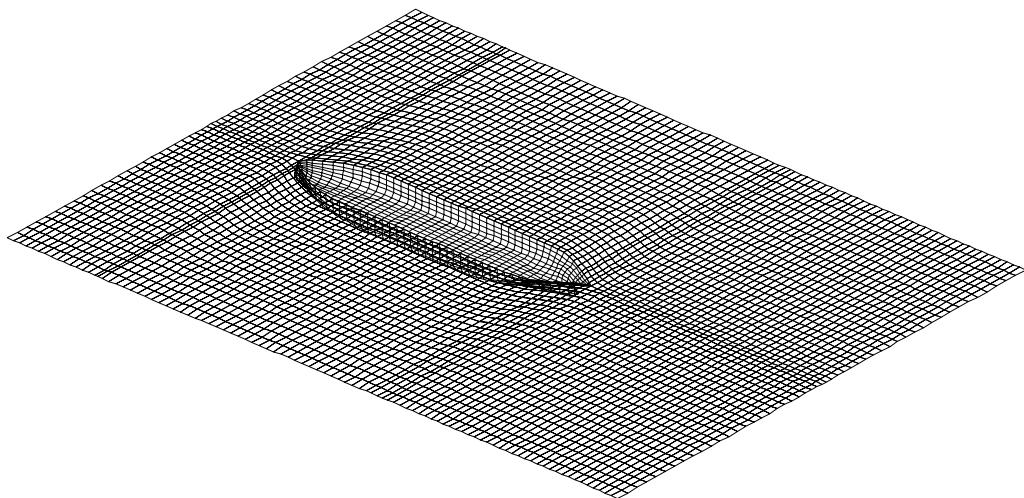
A set of calculations is made for ship speeds ranging from 12 to 17 knots.

For the numerical calculations the computational model for the potential flow solution has included a regular grid with 435 panels on half of the hull surface and 2350 panels on half of the free surface, Figure 2. The extension of the free surface has included the area from $0,3 \cdot L_{WL}$ upstream, $0,8 \cdot L_{WL}$ downstream and $0,80 \cdot L_{WL}$ in the transverse direction. The ship hull and the free surface panels have been generated by means of a grid generating program [9]. Sinkage and trim effects have not been included in the procedure.



Slika 1. Rebra forme

Figure 1. Sections of the hull form



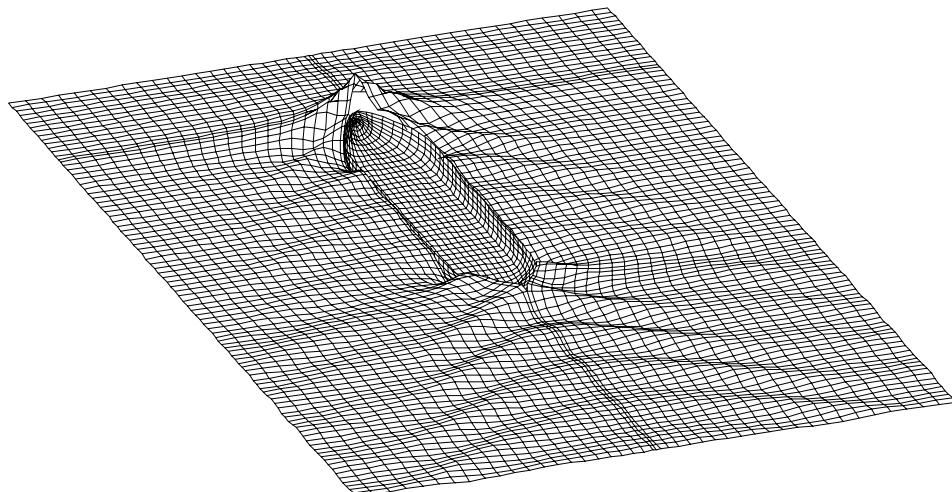
*Slika 2. Mreža panela oplakivane površine i slobodne površine
Figure 2. Hull form and free surface panel grid*

Iako je poznato da se Dawsonovom metodom obično dobiva negativan otpor valova za pune forme pri niskim brzinama [10], to nije bio slučaj kod odabrane forme. Forma ima relativno malen bulb, nema većih zakrivenosti ili naglih promjena oblika rebara u području vodne linije što općenito lineariziranu metodu čini neupotrebljivom. Numerički proračuni su s računalnog stajališta uspješno provedeni, a dobiveni su rezultati omogućili usporedbu otpora.

Za potrebe članka korištena je Holtropova metoda sadržana u softverskom paketu NavCad [11]. NavCad je integralni projektni alat za parametarsku analizu otpora, efektivne snage i snage na osovini kao i za odabir i analizu brodskih propulzora.

Although it is known that the Dawson method usually predicts a negative wave resistance for full hull forms at low speed [10], this has not been the case with the chosen hull form. The hull form has a relatively small bulb, and there are no large curvatures or large section slopes at the waterline which in general invalidate the linearization. The numerical calculations have worked well from a computational point of view and the obtained results have enabled resistance comparison.

For the necessity of this paper the Holtrop method implemented in the NavCad software package [11] has been used. NavCad is an integrated design tool for the parametric analysis of resistance, effective power and shaft power, as well as for the selection and analysis of propellers.



*Slika 3. Valni reljef slobodne površine, $F_n=0,188$ ($V=15$ čvorova), visine valova su pet puta uvećane
Figure 3. Free surface wave pattern, $F_n=0,188$ ($V=15$ knots), wave heights are five times magnified*

S druge strane, za proračun otpora prema Hollenbachovoj metodi izrađen je poseban računarski program [12]. Otpor trenja R_F izračunat je prema ITTC-1957 formulaciji za otpor trenja.

Zbog ograničenog prostora u članku, na Slici 3. prikazan je samo jedan primjer valnog reljefa dobivenog za brod koji napreduje pri Froudeovom broju 0,188. Visine valova su pet puta uvećane.

Vrijednosti izračunatih sila otpora broda i rezultati iz pokusa otpora modela iz [8] prikazani su u Tablici 2. Procijenjene sile otpora valova usporedene su na Slici 4. Uočljivo je da se krivulje otpora oblikom dobro podudaraju. Numerički izračunat otpor valova dobiven integracijom tlakova dobro se podudara s otporom valova dobivenim pomoću Holtropove metode, osobito za brzine između 14 i 17 čvorova. Za brzine manje od 14 čvorova numerički otpor valova je manji od izmjerjenog. Nasuprot tomu, numerički izračunat otpor valova dobiven prema Lagallyjevom teoremu se dobro podudara s otporom valova dobivenim pomoću Holtropove metode za brzine između 12 i 15,5 čvorova. Za veće brzine proračunati otpor valova ima nižu vrijednost od vrijednosti iz pokusa otpora.

Tablica 2. Otpor broda

Table 2. Ship resistance

		POKUS OTPORA MODEL TEST			HOLLENBACH			HOLTROP			NUMERIČKI PRORAČUN NUMERICAL CALCULATION		
V , kn	F_n	R_F , kN	R_R , kN	R_T , kN	R_R , kN	R_T , kN	R_{Tmax} , kN	R_R , kN	R_W , kN	R_T , kN	R_{Wp} , kN	R_{WLagH} , kN	R_{WLagFS} , kN
12,0	0,150	284,071	158,089	444,404	158,089	379,081	456,413	168,022	13,812	389,014	73,985	55,582	59,935
12,5	0,156	306,074	187,878	493,797	175,668	414,224	498,725	187,878	21,167	426,433	74,944	57,957	62,923
13,0	0,163	328,710	216,243	544,953	199,615	456,299	549,384	211,063	31,584	467,748	76,223	65,094	70,788
13,5	0,169	352,139	246,714	599,033	226,108	501,655	603,993	238,243	45,774	513,791	75,694	68,447	74,943
14,0	0,175	376,381	277,343	653,724	256,771	551,751	664,309	270,754	64,733	565,734	75,004	70,291	77,343
14,5	0,181	401,250	309,566	710,816	292,119	607,298	731,186	309,150	89,606	624,329	87,006	84,542	92,356
15,0	0,188	426,952	346,857	773,587	336,257	671,990	809,076	355,312	121,255	691,044	110,687	106,162	115,278
15,5	0,194	453,277	392,222	845,262	383,270	740,332	891,360	409,565	161,308	766,627	151,775	143,133	153,979
16,0	0,200	480,208	444,768	924,976	436,745	815,696	982,098	473,879	210,613	852,831	205,157	178,448	191,707
16,5	0,206	507,998	513,113	1020,841	497,317	898,977	1082,368	549,725	271,363	951,385	267,231	203,688	218,481
17,0	0,213	536,394	600,121	1136,516	572,218	996,875	1200,238	639,272	344,927	1063,929	356,428	253,501	268,400

Nadalje, može se zamjetiti da se preostali otpori izračunati prema Holtropovoj i Hollenbachovoj metodi podudaraju s preostalom otporom dobivenim iz pokusa otpora modela. Hollenbachovom metodom dobivaju se vrijednosti koje se bolje podudaraju, osobito za veće brzine.

Razlike su najuočljivije kod ukupnog otpora. Vrijednosti maksimalnog ukupnog otpora dobivene prema (19) najблиže su vrijednostima ukupnog otpora izmjerenoj na

On the other hand, for resistance based on Hollenbach method, a particular computer program has been created [12]. The frictional resistance R_F is calculated according to the 1957 ITTC friction formulation.

Due to the limited scope of the paper, only one example of the wave pattern obtained for the ship advancing at a Froude number of 0,188 is shown in Figure 3. The wave heights are five times magnified.

The calculated ship resistances and the model test data from [8] are given in the Table 2. The predicted ship resistances are compared in Figure 4. It is evident that the trends of the resistance are in close agreement. The numerically calculated wave resistance obtained from the pressure integration is in fair agreement with the wave resistance obtained from the Holtrop method, particularly for the speeds between 14 and 17 knots. For the speeds below the 14 knots, the numerical wave resistance is underestimated. On the contrary, the numerically calculated wave resistance obtained according to the Lagally theorem is in close agreement with the wave resistance obtained from the Holtrop method for speeds between 12 and 15,5 knots. For higher speeds, the calculated wave resistance is underestimated.

Furthermore, it can be noted that residual resistances calculated according to the Holtrop and Hollenbach methods are in a close agreement with the residual resistance obtained from the model test. The Hollenbach method gives the values, which are in better agreement, particularly at higher speeds.

The most outstanding differences are present for the total resistance.

The maximum total resistance values obtained according

pokusu otpora modela. S obzirom da se ove maksimalne vrijednosti odnose na brodove čije su forme ovisile o neuobičajenim projektnim ograničenjima, može se pretpostaviti da je promatrana forma dobivena kao kompromis između različitih krajnje oprečnih zahtjeva. Što se tiče Holtropove metode, jedan od razloga pojave nižih vrijednosti otpora od stvarnih mogla bi biti činjenica da je proračun proveden za formu bez privjesaka.

Budući da je profil vala izmјeren uzduž oplakivane površine za $V=15$ čvorova bio uključen u [8], usporedba izračunatog i izmјerenog profila vala prikazana je na Slici 5. Proračunati profil vala odnosi se na elevacije slobodne površine panela odmah uz oplakivanu površinu, a ne na stvarnu oplakivanu površinu. Može se uočiti da nema dobrog podudaranja te da je prisutan pomak u fazi. Visina pramčanog vala manja je od stvarne, a taj je rezultat dobro poznata posljedica lineariziranog uvjeta na slobodnoj površini.

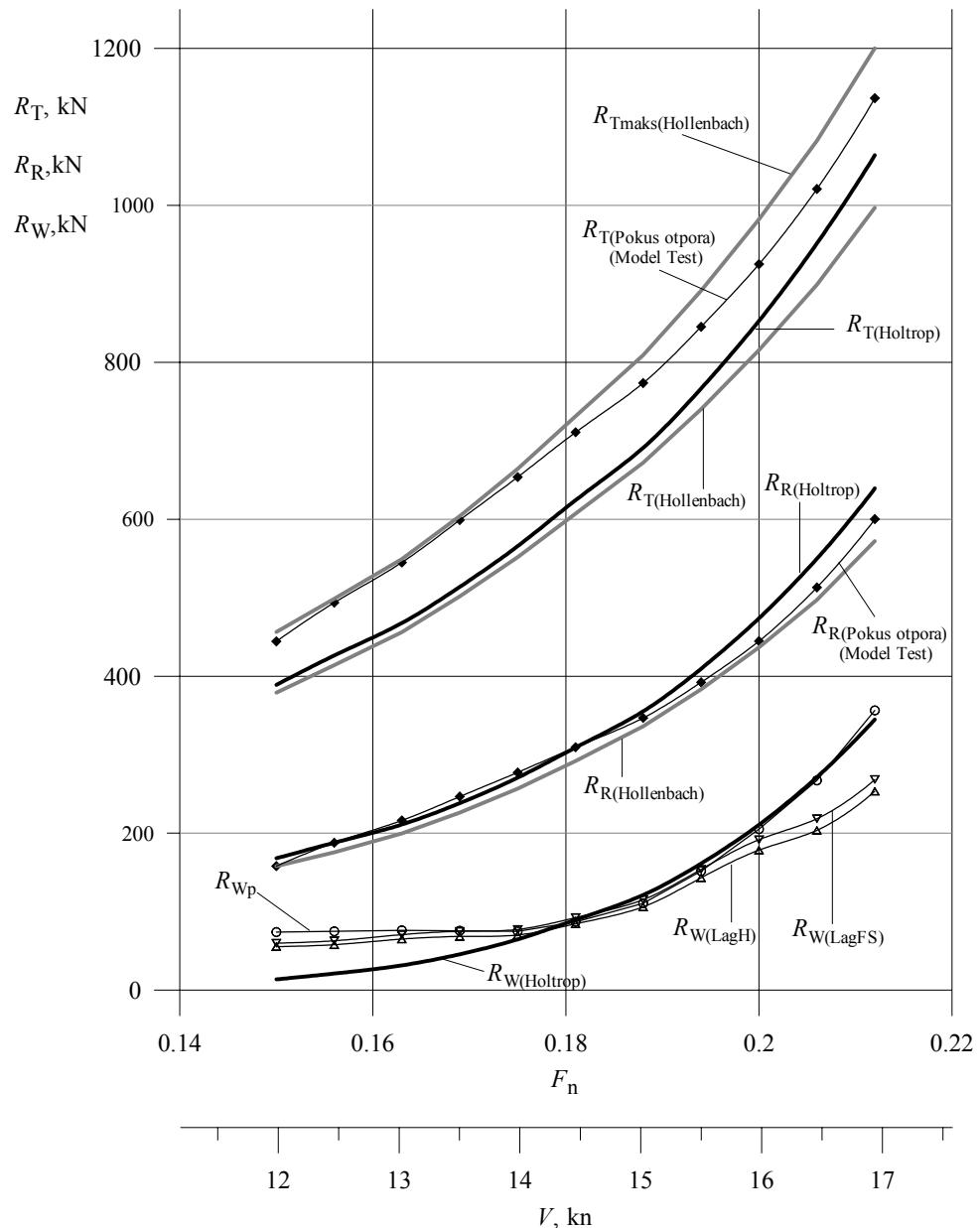
6. ZAKLJUČAK

Prikazana je usporedba otpora jednovijčanog broda određenog različitim metodama. Otpor određen iz proračuna potencijalnog strujanja uspoređen je s rezultatima dobivenim pomoću Holtropove i Hollenbachove metode te s rezultatima iz pokusa otpora. Rješavanje potencijalnog strujanja temelji se na dobro poznatoj Dawsonovoj metodi. Premda je odabrani brod prilično pune forme i pripada grupi sporih teretnih brodova, numerički proračuni su s računalnog stajališta uspješno provedeni i dobiveni rezultati su omogućili usporedbu otpora. Ovi rezultati bi se međutim trebali prihvati uz odredenu rezervu budući da linearizirana numerička metoda ima izvjesne nedostatke kod praktične primjene na brodske forme s koeficijentom punoće istisnine većim od 0,7. S druge strane Holtropova i Hollenbachova metoda su pouzdane tradicionalne metode za procjenu otpora u preliminarnoj fazi osnivanja modernih teretnih brodova. Na kraju se može zaključiti da bi podudaranje koje se može opaziti za pojedine komponente otpora trebalo potvrditi za veći broj brodskih formi.

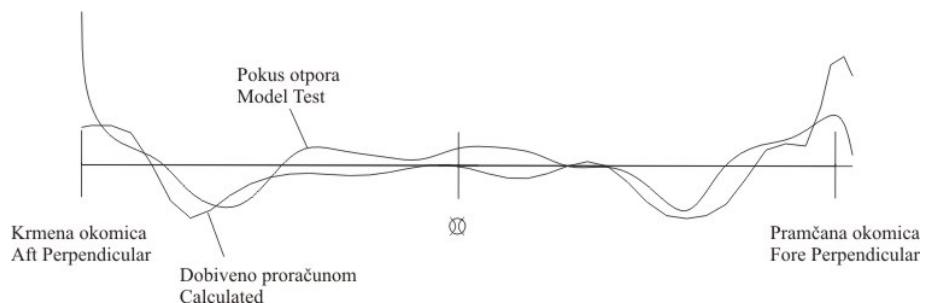
to (19) are closest to the total resistance values obtained from the model tests. Since these maximal values are related to ships whose forms are subjected to unusual constraints from overall design, it can be assumed that this hull form has been developed as a compromise between different utmost opposite requirements. In connection with the values from the Holtrop method, one reason for the underestimated values could be the fact that the calculation has been done for the bare hull. Since the wave profile measured along the hull for $V=15$ knots had been included in [8], the comparison between the calculated and measured wave profile is shown in Figure 5. The calculated wave profile is taken from the free surface elevations at the panels next to the hull, not on the actual ship surface. It can be observed that, in general, there is no close agreement and a phase shift is present. The bow wave height is underestimated and this is a well-known effect due to the linearization of the free surface condition.

6. CONCLUSION

The comparison of the resistance of a single screw ship determined by different methods is presented. The resistance derived from potential flow calculations has been compared both with the results obtained using the Holtrop and Hollenbach methods as well as with experimental results. The potential flow solver is based upon the well-known Dawson method. Although the chosen ship hull form is quite full and belongs to the group of slow speed cargo ships, the numerical calculations have worked well from a computational point of view and the obtained results have enabled the resistance comparison. These results, however, should be viewed somewhat sceptically because the linearized numerical method suffers some practical shortcomings for ship hull forms with a block coefficient exceeding 0,70. On the other hand, the Holtrop and Hollenbach methods are reliable traditional methods for the prognosis of the resistance of modern cargo ship in the preliminary design stage. In the end, it can be concluded that the agreement noted for particular resistance components needs to be confirmed for a larger number of ship hull forms.



Slika 4. Usporedba otpora broda
Figure 4. Ship resistance comparison



Slika 5. Profil vala uzduž trupa broda, $F_n=0,188$
Figure 5. Wave profile along the hull, $F_n=0,188$

7. POPIS OZNAKA

površina j -tog panela	A_j	-	m^2
širina	B	-	m
koeficijent punoće istisnine	C_B	-	
prizmatički koeficijent	C_P	-	
koeficijent oblika krme	C_{stern}	-	
koeficijent preostalog otpora	C_R	-	
promjer brodskog vijka	D_p	-	m
Froudeov broj	F_n	-	
gravitacijsko ubrzanje	g	-	m/s^2
jedinični vektor u smjeru x	\mathbf{i}	-	
indeks kolokacijske točke	i	-	
indeks panela	j	-	
faktor forme	$(1+k_1)$	-	
uzdužni položaj težista istisnine ispred $0,5L_{PP}$ kao postotak dužine vodne linije	L_{CB}	-	m
oplakivana dužina	L_{OS}	-	m
dužina između okomica	L_{PP}	-	m
dužina krmenog zaoštrenja	L_R	-	m
dužina vodne linije	L_{WL}	-	m
vanjski vektor normale na oplakivanu površinu	\mathbf{n}	-	
broj panela	N	-	
broj nogavica osovina vijaka	N_{Boss}	-	
broj skrokova	N_{Brac}	-	
broj kormila	N_{Rudd}	-	
broj bočnih propulzora	N_{Thruster}	-	
tlak	p	-	Pa
točka u polju	p	-	
kolokacijska točka	q	-	
udaljenost između kolokacijske točke i točke na panelu	r	-	m
korelacijski otpor broda	R_A	-	kN
otpor privjesaka	R_{App}	-	kN
dodatni otpor oblika pramčanog bulba	R_B	-	kN
otpor trenja	R_F	-	kN
udaljenost između i -te kolokacijske točke i točke na j -tom panelu	$r_{i,j}$	-	m
ukupni otpor	R_T	-	kN
otpor uronjenog dijela krmenog zrcala	R_{TR}	-	kN
otpor valova	R_W	-	kN
otpor valova (integracija tlakova)	R_{Wp}	-	kN
otpor valova (Lagallyjeve sile na slobodnoj površini)	R_{WLagFS}	-	kN
otpor valova (Lagallyjeve sile na oplakivanjoj površini)	R_{WLagH}	-	kN
oplakivana površina	S_H	-	m^2
slobodna površina	S_{FS}	-	m^2
gaz	T	-	m
gaz na krmenoj okomici	T_A	-	m
gaz na pramčanoj okomici	T_F	-	m
vektor brzine	\mathbf{v}	-	
brzina broda	V	-	m/s

7. LIST OF SYMBOLS

A_j	-	m^2	j -th panel area
B	-	m	beam
C_B	-		block coefficient
C_P	-		prismatic coefficient
C_{stern}	-		stern shape coefficient
C_R	-		residual resistance coefficient
D_p	-	m	propeller diameter
F_n	-		Froude number
g	-	m/s^2	gravitational acceleration
\mathbf{i}	-		unit vector in the x direction
i	-		collocation point index
j	-		panel index
$(1+k_1)$	-		hull form factor
L_{CB}	-	m	position of the centre of buoyancy forward of $0,5L_{PP}$ given as a percentage of the waterline length
L_{OS}	-	m	length over surface
L_{PP}	-	m	length between perpendiculars
L_R	-	m	length of run
L_{WL}	-	m	length of the waterline
\mathbf{n}	-		outward normal vector on the hull surface
N	-		number of panels
N_{Boss}	-		number of bossings
N_{Brac}	-		number of brackets
N_{Rudd}	-		number of rudders
N_{Thruster}	-		number of side thrusters
p	-	Pa	pressure
p	-		field point
q	-		collocation point
r	-	m	distance between a collocation point and a point on the panel
R_A	-	kN	model-ship correlation resistance
R_{App}	-	kN	appendage resistance
R_B	-	kN	additional pressure resistance of bulbous bulb
R_F	-	kN	frictional resistance
$r_{i,j}$	-	m	distance between an i -th collocation point and a point on the j -th panel
R_T	-	kN	total resistance
R_{TR}	-	kN	additional pressure resistance due to transom immersion
R_W	-	kN	wave resistance
R_{Wp}	-	kN	wave resistance (pressure integration)
R_{WLagFS}	-	kN	wave resistance (Lagally forces over the free surface)
R_{WLagH}	-	kN	wave resistance (Lagally forces over the hull)
S_H	-	m^2	hull surface
S_{FS}	-	m^2	free surface
T	-	m	draft
T_A	-	m	draft at aft perpendicular
T_F	-	m	draft at forward perpendicular
\mathbf{v}	-		velocity vector
V	-	m/s	ship speed

x -komponenta brzine koju induciraju izvori raspodijeljeni po slobodnoj površini	V_{FSx}	-	m/s	x -component of the velocity induced by sources distributed on the free surface
x -komponenta brzine koju induciraju izvori raspodijeljeni po dvostrukom modelu	V_{Hx}	-	m/s	x -component of the velocity induced on a free surface by sources distributed on the double model
x -koordinata	x	-	m	x-coordinate
y-koordinata	y	-	m	y-coordinate
z-koordinata	z	-	m	z-coordinate
masa istisnine	Δ	-	t	displacement mass
poremećajni potencijal	φ	-	m^2/s	perturbation potential
potencijal brzine	ϕ	-	m^2/s	velocity potential
potencijal dvostrukog modela	Φ	-	m^2/s	double-model potential
elevacija slobodne površine	η	-	m	free surface elevation
gustoća vode	ρ	-	kg/m^3	water density
intenzitet izvora	σ	-	m/s	source-density function
područje integracije	$\partial\Omega$	-	m^2	integration domain
volumen istisnine	∇	-	m^3	displacement volume
nabla operator	∇	-		nabla operator

LITERATURA REFERENCES

- [1] Dawson, C.W., *A Practical Computer Method for Solving Ship-Wave Problems*, Proceedings of the 2nd International Conference on Numerical Ship Hydrodynamics, University of California, Berkeley, 1977, pp 30-38.
- [2] Hess, J. L., Smith, A. M. O., *Calculation of Potential Flow about Arbitrary Bodies*, Douglas Aircraft Company, Aircraft Division, Long Beach, 1962.
- [3] Dejhalla, R., *Numerical Modeling of Flow Around Ship Hull*, Doctoral Thesis, Faculty of Engineering, University of Rijeka, Rijeka, 1999. (In Croatian)
- [4] Holtrop, J., Mennen, G.G., *A statistical power prediction method*, International Shipbuilding Progress, Vol. 24, No. 270, p. 253-256.
- [5] Holtrop, J., Mennen, G.G.J., *An approximate power prediction method*, International Shipbuilding Progress, Vol. 29, No. 335, p. 166-170.
- [6] Holtrop, J., *A statistical re-analysis of resistance and propulsion data*, International Shipbuilding Progress, Vol. 31, No. 363, p. 272-276.
- [7] Hollenbach, K.U., *Estimating resistance and propulsion for single-screw and twin-screw ships*, Ship Technology Research 45/2, 1998.
- [8] ..., *Report No. 03427-2-DT, Model Tests for Project No. 2222*, Ship Model 5641-File1, NSMB (Netherlands Ship Model Basin), Wageningen, 1980.
- [9] Dejhalla, R., Prpić-Oršić, J., *Grid Generation for Ship Potential Flow Calculation*, Engineering Review, Vol. 19, Faculty of Engineering, University of Rijeka, Rijeka, 1999., p. 59-64.
- [10] Raven, H., *A Solution Method for the Nonlinear Ship Wave Resistance Problem*, PhD thesis, Delft University of Technology, Netherlands, 1996.
- [11] ..., NavCad 4.0, HydroComp Inc., Durham, 2002.
- [12] Legović, D., *Računarska simulacija potencijalnog optjecanja brodske forme uz usporedbu s eksperimentalnim i analitičkim rezultatima*, Diplomski rad, Tehnički fakultet Sveučilišta u Rijeci, Rijeka, 2006.

Izvornoznanstveni članak

Adresa autora / Authors' address:

Asist. Dunja Matulja, dipl. ing.

Izv. prof. dr. sc. Roko Dejhalla, dipl. ing.

Sveučilište u Rijeci, Tehnički fakultet

Vukovarska 58

51000 Rijeka, Hrvatska

Original scientific paper