

Title	Residual hull girder strength of asymmetrically damaged ships
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Synopsis of Thesis

Title: Residual hull girder strength of asymmetrically damaged ships
(非対称損傷を有する船体桁の残存強度に関する研究)

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A ship's hull may suffer collision or grounding damages, which may threaten the safety of ships and the surrounding environment. In order to enhance the structural safety of ships and reduce the associated risks, International Maritime Organization (IMO) has required in the Goal Based Standard (GBS) for bulk carriers and oil tankers an assessment of the residual hull girder bending strength in the specified damaged conditions. The ship's hull normally has a symmetric cross section, and the neutral axis for vertical bending is horizontal and moves only vertically during the progressive collapse under vertical bending. However, when the cross section is asymmetrically damaged, the neutral axis rotates about a longitudinal axis. This induces the larger stress and strain at the damaged side than the undamaged side. International Association of Ship Classification Societies (IACS) has launched a draft new structural rule for bulk carriers and oil tankers, in which the residual hull girder bending strength is calculated assuming the horizontal neutral axis first, and then the calculated strength is reduced by 10% considering the effect of the rotation of the neutral axis. This reduction rate is, however, not reasonable as it varies depending on the location and extent of damages.

The primary objective of the present study is to develop a rational and simplified method to estimate the residual hull girder strength of asymmetrically damaged ships considering the effect of rotation of the neutral axis. The Smith's method, widely accepted for the progressive collapse analysis of an intact hull girder under longitudinal bending, is applied and extended. The in-house code, HULLST, is used for the calculation of the average stress-average strain relationship of stiffened panels under axial loads, necessary for the Smith's method. Firstly, the collapse behavior of the damaged cross section is formulated as a biaxial bending problem considering the rotation of the neutral axis. Secondly, the Smith's method is introduced to the beam finite element, so that the collapse behavior of the whole ship can be predicted as well as the damaged cross section. Thirdly, a simple closed-form formula of the residual strength of asymmetrically damaged ships under the sagging condition is derived for the rapid assessment of the residual safety in an emergency. Finally, the obtained results are verified through a comparison with the nonlinear FEM analyses. The main results and conclusions are summarized in the following:

(1) Residual strength of asymmetrically damaged cross section

The incremental formulation of the biaxial bending collapse behavior of the asymmetrically damaged cross section and the solution procedure for the proportional biaxial moment and curvature loadings are presented. In the case of subject ships, the effect of the rotation of the neutral axis on the residual hull girder strength is about 8% at maximum for bulk carriers and negligibly small for oil tankers when the damage extent specified in the IMO/GBS is assumed. The reduction rate given in the IACS draft rules is found to be on the conservative side. It is also found that the residual strength interaction relationship obtained by the proportional moment loading almost coincides with that obtained by the proportional curvature loading.

(2) Residual strength and post-collapse behavior of asymmetrically damaged hull girder

The effect of the rotation of the neutral axis at the damaged part may be reduced by the presence of the adjacent intact parts with no neutral axis rotation. To investigate the interaction effect between the damaged and

intact parts, a hold model having asymmetrical damages partially is analyzed. The computer code Beam-HULLST is developed applying the Smith's method to the conventional beam finite element. It is found that the effect of the rotation of the neutral axis on the residual hull girder strength is reduced when constrained by the intact part. It is also found that the post-ultimate capacity reduces quite rapidly with a small increase of the overall hull girder deformation because of the localization of plastic deformation at the damaged part and associated unloading at the undamaged part. The Beam-HULLST code is effective for the post-ultimate strength behavior of the whole hull girder, which is necessary for a consequence analysis of damaged ships.

(3) Simple formula of reduction rate of residual strength due to the rotation of the neutral axis under sagging condition

From the progressive collapse analysis using HULLST and Beam-HULLST, it is found that the ultimate strength of asymmetrically damaged bulk carriers and oil tankers is attained when the deck part on the damaged side is almost fully collapsed. Based on this observation, a simple closed-form formula of the reduction rate of the residual hull girder strength due to the rotation of the neutral axis is derived using the elastic cross sectional properties and the critical member strength. The predicted strength is in good agreement with that obtained by HULLST and Beam-HULLST.

(4) Comparison with nonlinear FEM analysis

Progressive collapse analysis of the damaged hull girder is performed using the explicit shell FEM code. From a comparison with the FEM analysis, it is found that that HULLST and Beam-HULLST give a reasonable prediction of the collapse behavior, but the calculated strength tends to be larger than the FEM results, particularly when the damage is located on the compression side of bending. This is mainly because of a neglect of stress concentration as a shell structure. Further improvement is needed on the estimate of the capacity under the damaged condition. The reduction rate of the residual strength due to the rotation of the neutral axis obtained by the shell FEM analysis is smaller than that predicted by HULLST and Beam-HULLST. This again shows that the neutral axis effect considered in the IACS draft rules is over-pessimistic and more reasonable estimate can be made by the proposed methods.

論文審査の結果の要旨及び担当者

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論文審査の結果の要旨			
<p>衝突、座礁などの事故により損傷を受けた船体桁の残存強度および崩壊挙動を予測することは、船体構造の安全性の確保のみならず、流出油などによる環境被害を予測・軽減する上で極めて重要である。事故による損傷は、一般に横断面内に非対称に形成されるため、損傷断面では縦曲げに対する中立軸が傾斜する。このことは、縦曲げによる損傷部分の応力を増加させ、残存強度を低下させる要因の一つとなる。国際船級協会連合 IACS による共通船体構造規則では、損傷の位置と大きさにかかわらず残存強度を一定率減じることにより中立軸傾斜の影響を考慮している。しかし、これは合理的とは言いがたい。本論文は、非対称損傷を有する船体桁の縦曲げ逐次崩壊挙動ならびに残存強度を中立軸傾斜の影響を考慮して解析するための実用的手法を提案するとともに、FEM 解析との比較より、その有効性を明らかにしている。特に、船側衝突による甲板部近傍の損傷を対象としている。本論文の概要は、以下の通りである。</p> <p>第 1 章では、本研究の背景について述べ、本論文の目的と構成を説明している。</p> <p>第 2 章では、Smith による船体横断面の縦曲げ逐次崩壊解析法を二軸曲げ問題に適用することにより、非対称損傷を有する船体横断面の残存強度解析法を提案している。曲げモーメント～曲率関係の増分型定式化により、瞬時中立軸の並進および回転を考慮しながら、モーメント制御負荷、曲率制御負荷のいずれの場合も残存強度を推定可能である。代表的なばら積み貨物船について求められた中立軸傾斜による残存強度低下率は最大約 8% である。一方、二重船側タンカーでは、国際海事機関 IMO が規定する損傷規模の場合は、中立軸傾斜の影響は無視できる程度であり、現行規則は、過度に安全側であることを明らかにしている。</p> <p>第 3 章では、船体を長さ方向に梁要素により分割し、損傷部、非損傷部のそれぞれに第 2 章で導出した曲げモーメント～曲率関係を適用することにより、長さ方向の損傷範囲が船体桁の崩壊挙動に及ぼす影響について考察している。損傷範囲が短い場合は、非損傷部による変形拘束により、中立軸傾斜の影響はより軽微であること、また損傷部が最終強度に到達した後は、損傷部における塑性変形の局所化ならびに非損傷部における弾性的除荷により、船体桁全体としてわずかな変形増に対して、急激な耐力低下が生じることを示している。</p> <p>第 4 章では、サギング状態を対象として、弾性の断面諸量と甲板部の初期破損条件に基づいて、中立軸傾斜による残存強度低下率の簡易算式を導出している。また逐次崩壊解析との比較より、推定値が実用上十分な精度を有することを明らかにしている。</p> <p>第 5 章では、ばら積み貨物船の 3 ホールドモデルについてシェル有限要素解析を行い、Smith 法に基づく梁要素モデルの結果と比較している。梁要素モデルは、最終強度後の挙動を含めてシェルモデルの結果と良い相関を示し、簡易法として有効である。ただし、高めの残存強度を与える場合があることを、今後改良すべき課題として挙げている。</p> <p>第 6 章では、本論文で得られた研究結果を総括するとともに、今後の課題を示している。</p> <p>以上のように、本論文は非対称損傷を有する船体の縦曲げ残存強度に対する中立軸傾斜の影響を明らかにするとともに、これを考慮した縦曲げ残存強度の実用的推定法を提案している。船体構造規則に直接的に反映可能な成果であり、船体の残存強度評価の合理化に資する成果である。よって本論文は博士論文として価値あるものと認める。</p>			