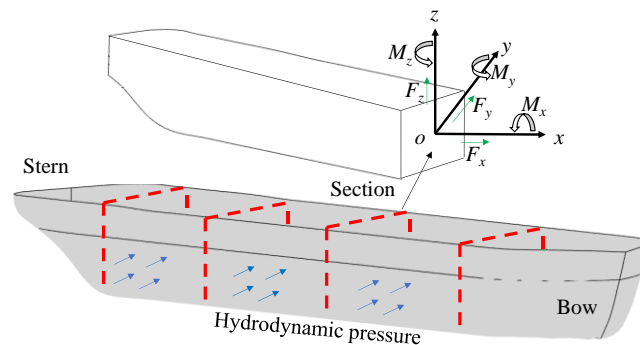




Three-dimensional Analysis Software of Wave Loads and Hydroelasticity

User Manual



OpenWALAS

(Open Wave Load Analysis Software)

Open
WALAS

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Date: *January 19th, 2022*



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1. Software instructions

1.1. Basic information

1.1.1. Introduction

OpenWALAS (*Open Wave Load Analysis Software*) is a suit of fluid-structural interaction software aiming to numerically calculate the motions, wave loads and hydroelastic responses of marine structures in waves, which is based on three-dimensional potential theory and mode superposition principle of elastic structures, as well as Morison's equation. And the velocity and pressure are respectively solved by 3D boundary element method (BEM) in frequency domain and time domain, considering forward speed, multi-body and nonlinear factors (nonlinear hydrostatic restoring force, nonlinear incident wave exciting force and slamming pressure), as well as the function of eliminating irregular frequencies of floating structures and second-order forces in frequency domain.

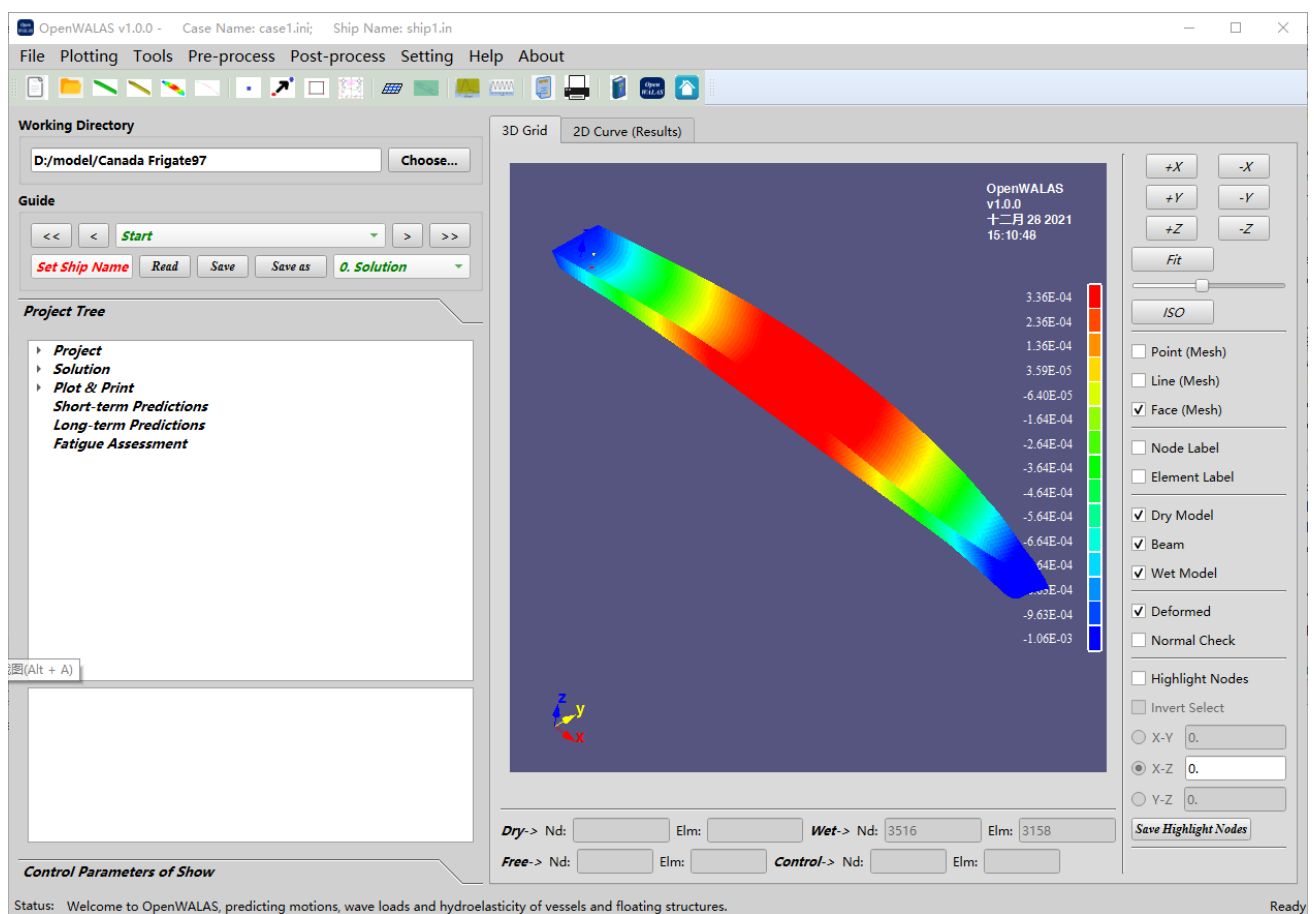


Fig. 1 OpenWALAS GUI



The project of OpenWALAS, maintained by Dr. Peng Yang on [GitHub](#) and was built originally for Yang's own research, intends to supply a suit of free (or opensource) software to scientists and engineers all over the world.

OpenWALAS program suit contains the functions of automatic meshing of ship hulls, cut-off hull mesh, straight beam modal analysis, characteristic calculation of transverse section, as well as 3D model display and 2D curve drawing. The software suit contains the GUI program OpenWALAS and five non-GUI core programs: OpenWALAS_PRE, OpenWALAS_FSCM, OpenWALAS_TDGF, OpenWALAS_IORM and OpenWALAS_TIME_RESP. The modules of OpenWALAS_MOOR and OpenWALAS_BLADE are developing, and will be released as soon as possible.

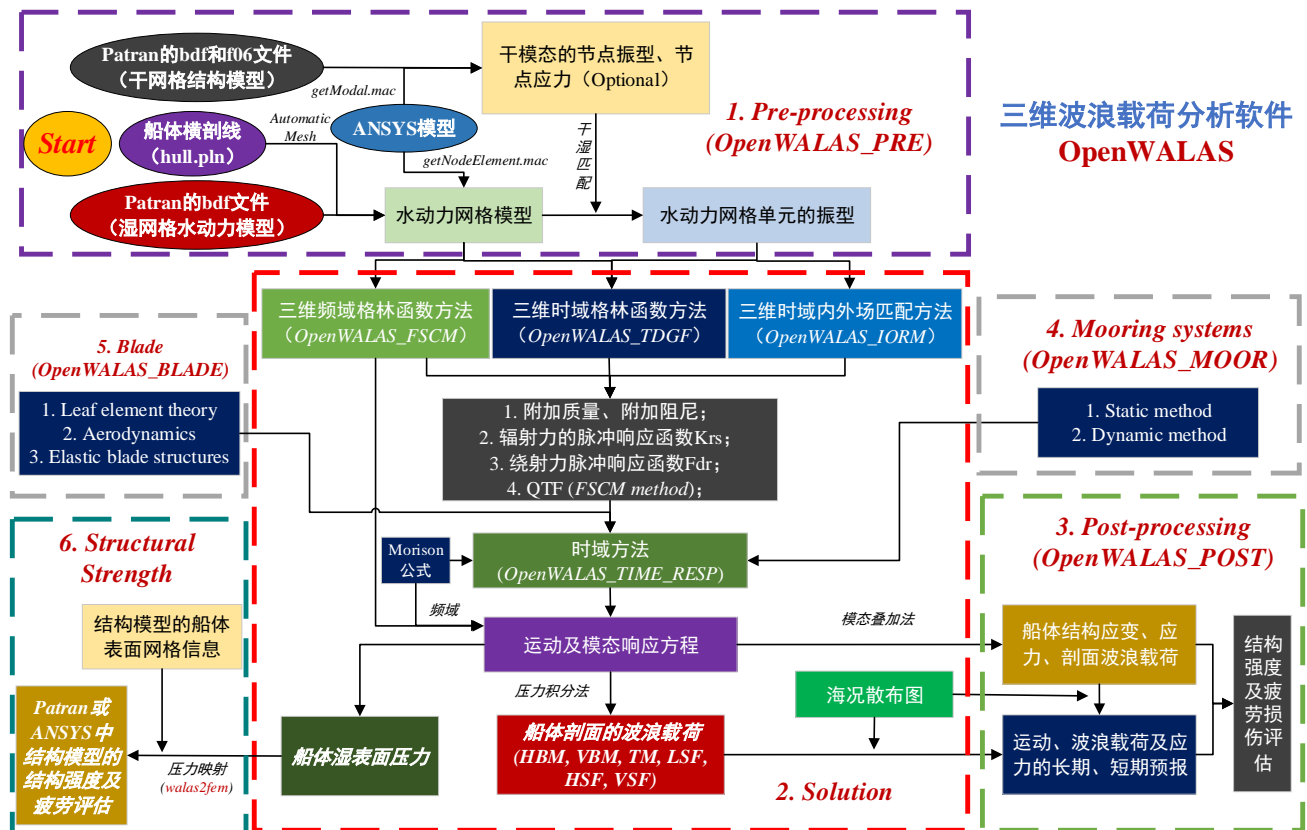


Fig. 2 Frame diagram of OpenWALAS

- OpenWALAS_PRE program for pre-processing, is mainly used to calculate the mode of wetted floating structures from dry modal informations, in which the structural FEM model is 3D FEM model or beam model.
- 3D calculation and analysis function in time domain: OpenWALAS_TDGF (time domain green's function method, called 'TDGF') and OpenWALAS_IORM (Inner and outer regions



matching of Rankine source, called 'TORM') are the core program. The hydrodynamic coefficients are mainly calculated, including impulse response function of radiation forces, impulse response function of diffraction exciting forces, impulse response function of incident exciting forces, impulse response function of sectional wave loads, etc.

- 3D calculation and analysis function in frequency domain: OpenWALAS_FSCM (forward speed correction method in frequency domain, called 'FSCM') is based on the forward speed correction assumption (i.e., low speed and high frequency) boundary element method and Morison's equation in three-dimensional frequency domain, to assess the influence of forward speed. The hydrodynamic coefficients (such as incident wave exciting force, diffraction wave exciting force, added mass and added damping), motions and wave loads, hydroelastic modal responses, wetted-surface pressures, wave height distributions of surrounding fluid fields, and second-order forces are mainly calculated. It also has the function of eliminating irregular frequency by adding a rigid cover on the inner free surface using the extended integral equation. There are three methods (near-field pressure integral method, middle-field control-surface method and far-field momentum method) are proposed to calculate the second-order forces, including rigid modes and elastic modes.
- OpenWALAS_TIME_RESP is a calculating program of elastic modal responses and wave loads in time domain, which includes the functions of nonlinear incident force, hydrostatic restoring force, slamming force, Morison's equation, as well as indirect time-domain method.

1.1.2. Functions

OpenWALAS program includes the functions: automatic division of hull meshes, hull mesh splitting, modal analysis of straight beam, calculation of cross section characteristics, 3D model display and 2D curve drawing.

1.1.3. Running sequence

- (a) **Method I**: run **OpenWALAS GUI** to complete input parameter setting, calculation and post-processing drawing, and complete all operations in the interface.
- (b) **Method II**: run **OpenWALAS non-GUI** to complete input parameter setting, calculation.
 - (i) Three-dimensional frequency-domain calculating module: [OpenWALAS_PRE](#) →



OpenWALAS_FSCM.

(ii) Three-dimensional indirect time-domain calculating module: *OpenWALAS_PRE* → *OpenWALAS_FSCM* → *OpenWALAS_TIME_RESP*.

(iii) Three-dimensional direct time-domain calculating module: *OpenWALAS_PRE* → *OpenWALAS_TDGF* or *OpenWALAS_IORM* → *OpenWALAS_TIME_RESP*.

1.1.4. Ways of input parameters

There are two ways to input parameters in this program.

(a) First way (GUI), as shown in Chapter 3.

(b) Second way (non-GUI), as shown in Chapter 4.

1.2. Compiling and development environments

Programing language: C/C++.

Compiling environments: Qt + Eclipse + MinGW(GCC) + gsl. Qt (C++) is the development library of the GUI of OpenWALAS. Eclipse is integrated development environment. MinGW (GCC) is the compiler of C language. Gsl is the numerical libraries in C language.

Development environment versions: 1. Qt - 5.14.0; 2. MinGW (GCC) – 8.1.0; 3. Gsl - 2.7; 4. Qwt - 6.2.0; 5. Opencv - 4.5.3.

1.3. Installation and running environments

The software is suitable for Windows XP, Win 7, Win 8, Win 10 and other mainstream window operating systems with 32-bit or 64-bit versions. Moreover, the software suite is suitable for Linux, UNIX and Mac OS operating systems with 32-bit and 64-bit versions.

MSC.Patran/Nastran 2005 or higher version (only required for structural elastic modal analysis).



2. Theoretical fundamental

2.1. Coordinate systems

The dry structure coordinates and wet coordinates are: the positive direction of x axis points to the bow, y axis points to the port side, z axis points up, which obey right-hand rule.

The dry structure coordinate system can be different from the wet coordinate system, defined in files of floating structures (ship.in).

In the internal calculation and output results of the program, all the coordinate origins are converted to the wet coordinate origin at the projection of the still water surface (i.e. the reference coordinate system is used in the internal calculation).

The ships are straightly travelling with constant forward speed U_0 . For convenience of presentation, three coordinate systems are established shown in Fig. 3, which are

(1) The space fixed coordinate system $O_0x_0y_0z_0$: the coordinate origin is located at the still water surface, the axis O_0x_0 points to the bow, the axis O_0y_0 points to the port side, and the axis O_0z_0 is upward perpendicular to the still water surface.

(2) The equilibrium coordinate system (also called reference coordinate system) $Oxyz$: the coordinate system moves forward accompanying ship along x axis at constant speed U_0 , which coincides with the space fixed coordinate system $O_0x_0y_0z_0$ at the initial moment. And, the axis Ox keeps toward the axis O_0x_0 during ship motion.

(3) The local coordinate system $O'x'y'z'$: this coordinate system is fixed on the hull. When the hull is in the equilibrium position, this coordinate system overlaps with the equilibrium coordinate system. The origin position changes with the translational motion of the hull and the direction changes with the rotation of the hull.



Fig. 3 Sketch of the coordinate systems

The fluid boundary is combined by wetted body surface S_e , free surface S_f , intersection of body surface and free surface Γ , infinite boundary S_∞ . Ω denotes the fluid field. \vec{n} denotes the normal direction of body surface towards the inner of ship hull. U_0 denotes forward speed of ship hull.

Both of the space fixed coordinate system and the equilibrium coordinate system obey right-hand rule. There are the following coordinate transformation relations.

$$\begin{cases} x_0 = x + U_0 t, y_0 = y, z_0 = z, \nabla_{x_0} = \nabla_x \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \Big|_{x_0} \rightarrow \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \Big|_x - U_0 \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \Big|_x \end{cases} \quad (1)$$

2.2. Wave direction and expression

The definition of wave direction β shown in Fig. 4, 0 degree and 180 degree denote following sea and heading sea, respectively.

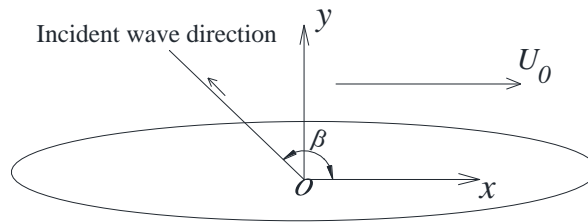


Fig. 4 Sketch of wave direction

The first-order formula of the instantaneous height of the incident wave is

$$\zeta = A e^{ik(x \cos \beta + y \sin \beta) - i\omega t} \quad (2)$$

where the variables A , k and ω denote the wave amplitude, wave number and natural wave



frequency, respectively. In addition, $\nu = \omega^2 / g$ and $k \tanh kh = \nu$.

The first order formula of incident velocity potential Φ_1 in the equilibrium coordinate system is

$$\Phi_1 = \text{Re} \left[\phi_1 e^{-i\omega t} \right] = \text{Re} \left[\frac{Ag}{i\omega} \frac{\cosh k(z+h)}{\cosh kh} e^{ik(x \cos \beta + y \sin \beta) - i\omega t} \right] \quad (3)$$

where ϕ_1 , h and g denote the amplitude of the incoming potential of fluid, the water depth and the gravitational acceleration constant, respectively.

2.3. Multi floating structures

The software calculates the hydrodynamic interactions of different floating structures, including the coupled diffraction potential, radiation potential, motions and wave loads.

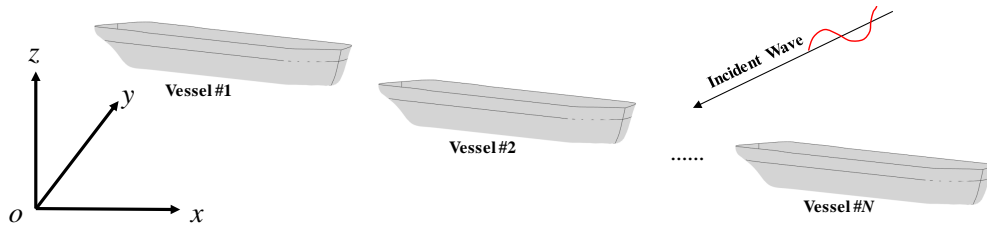


Fig. 5 Sketch of multi floating structures



3. Introduction of OpenWALAS GUI

3.1. Main GUI

3.1.1. New Project (case.in)

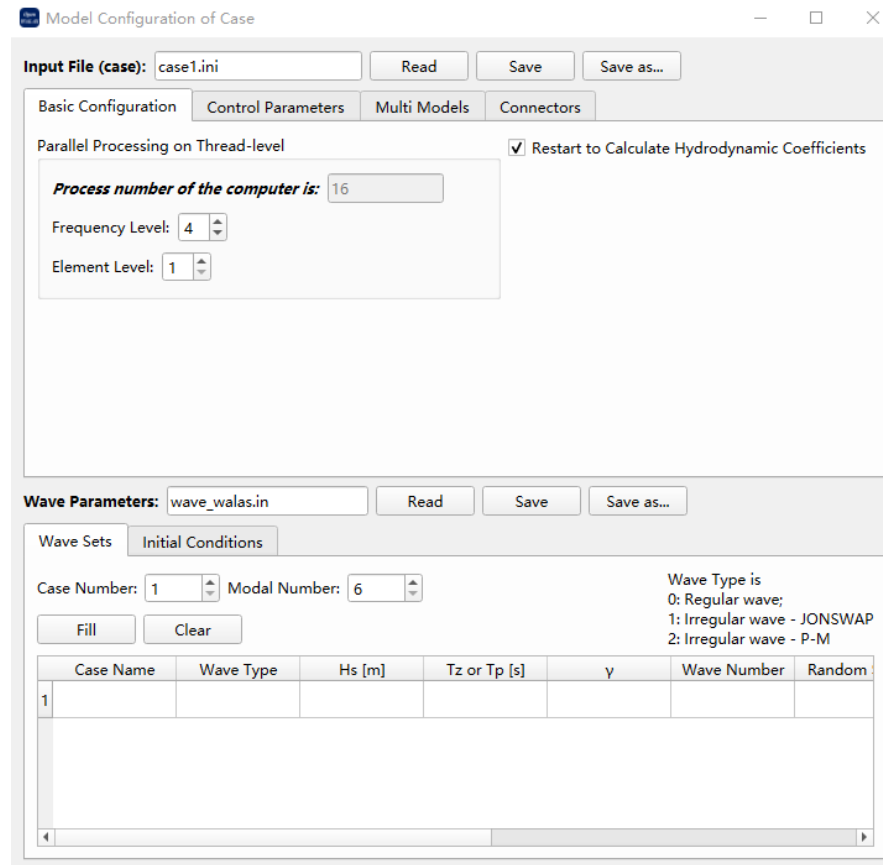
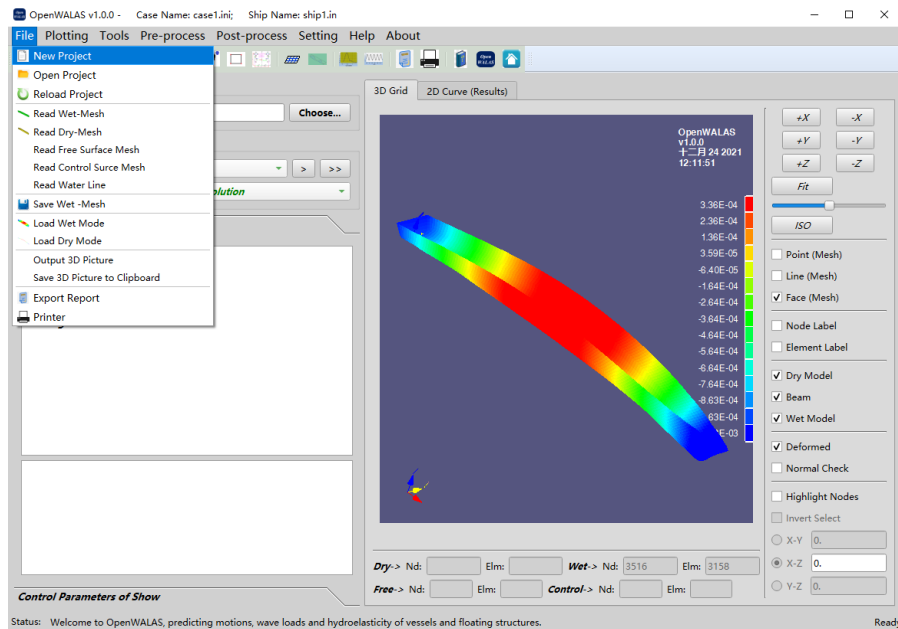


Fig. 6 New configuration file of new project



3.1.2. Open Project (case.ini)

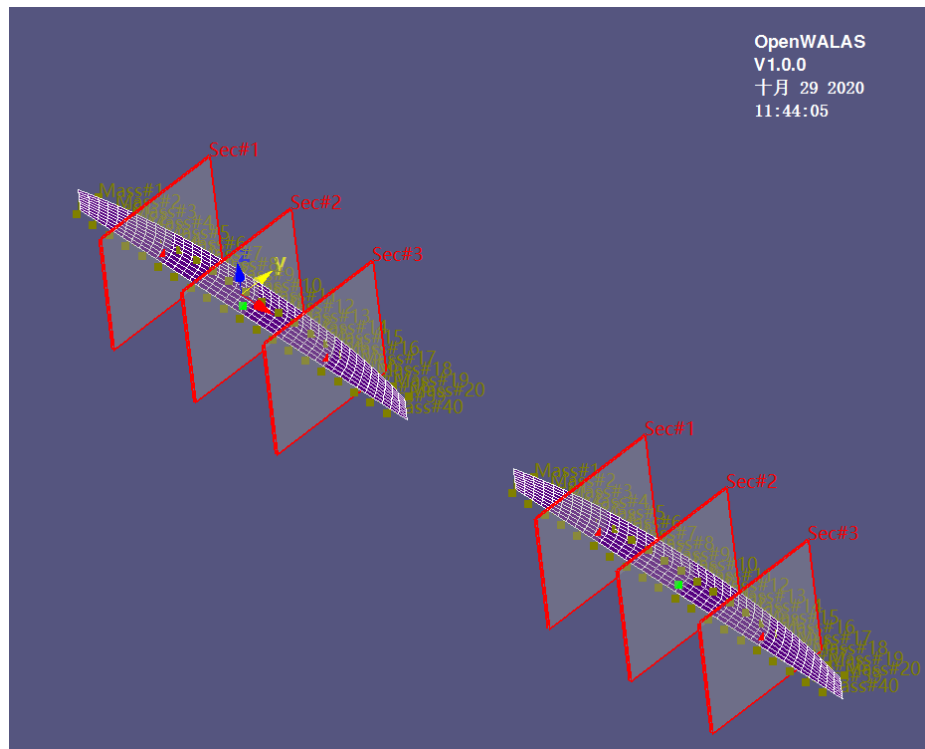
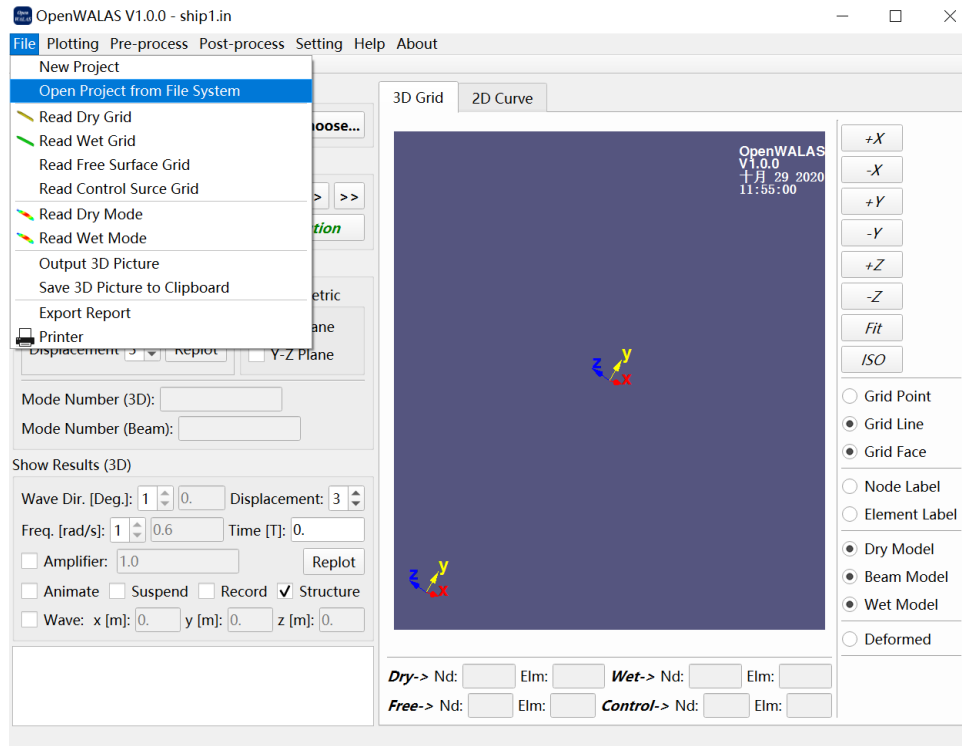


Fig. 7 Multi floating structures



3.1.3. Set working directory

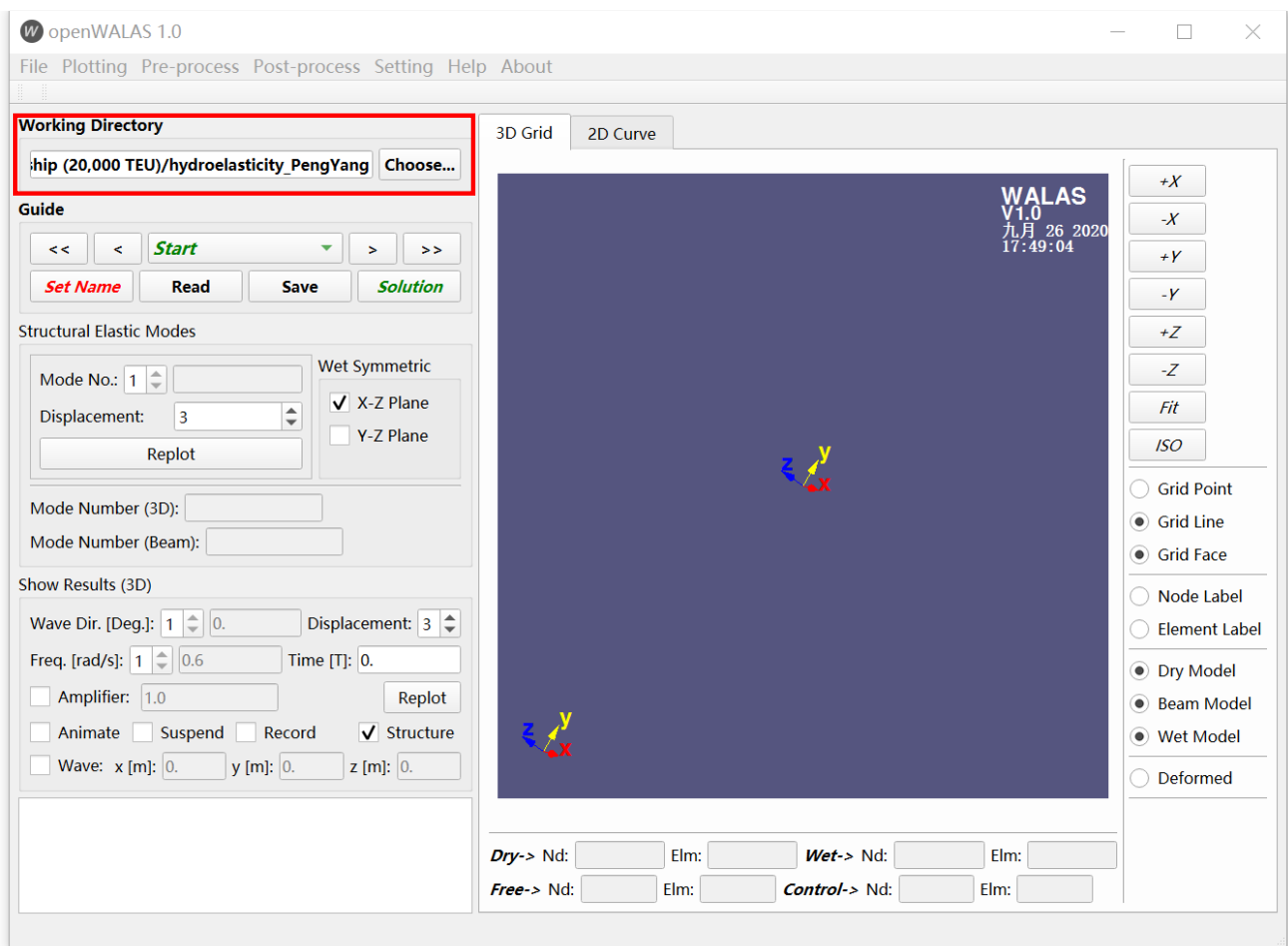


Fig. 8 Working directory



3.1.4. Set a file name of floating structure

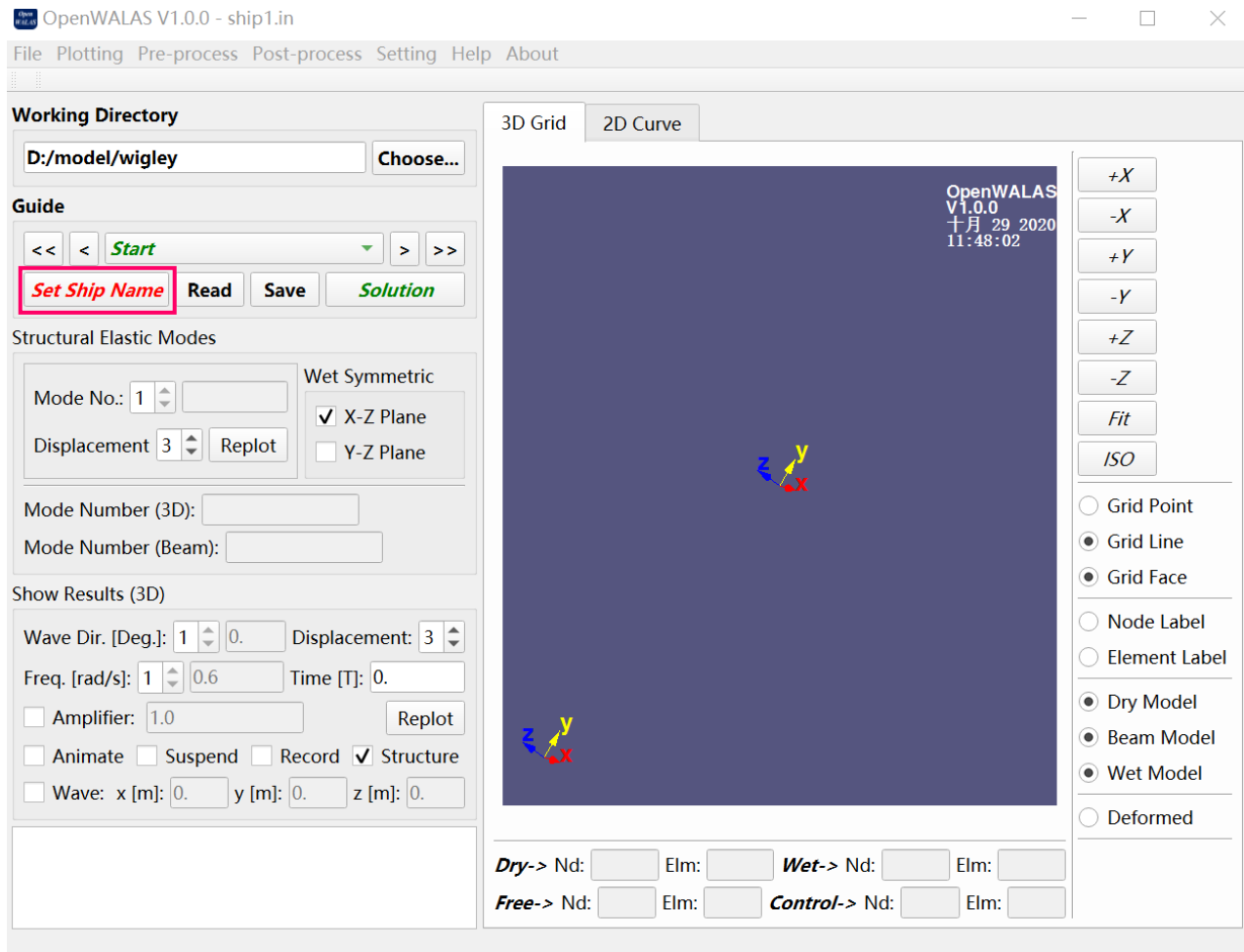


Fig. 9 Set file name



3.1.5. Read model of single floating structure (shipX.in)

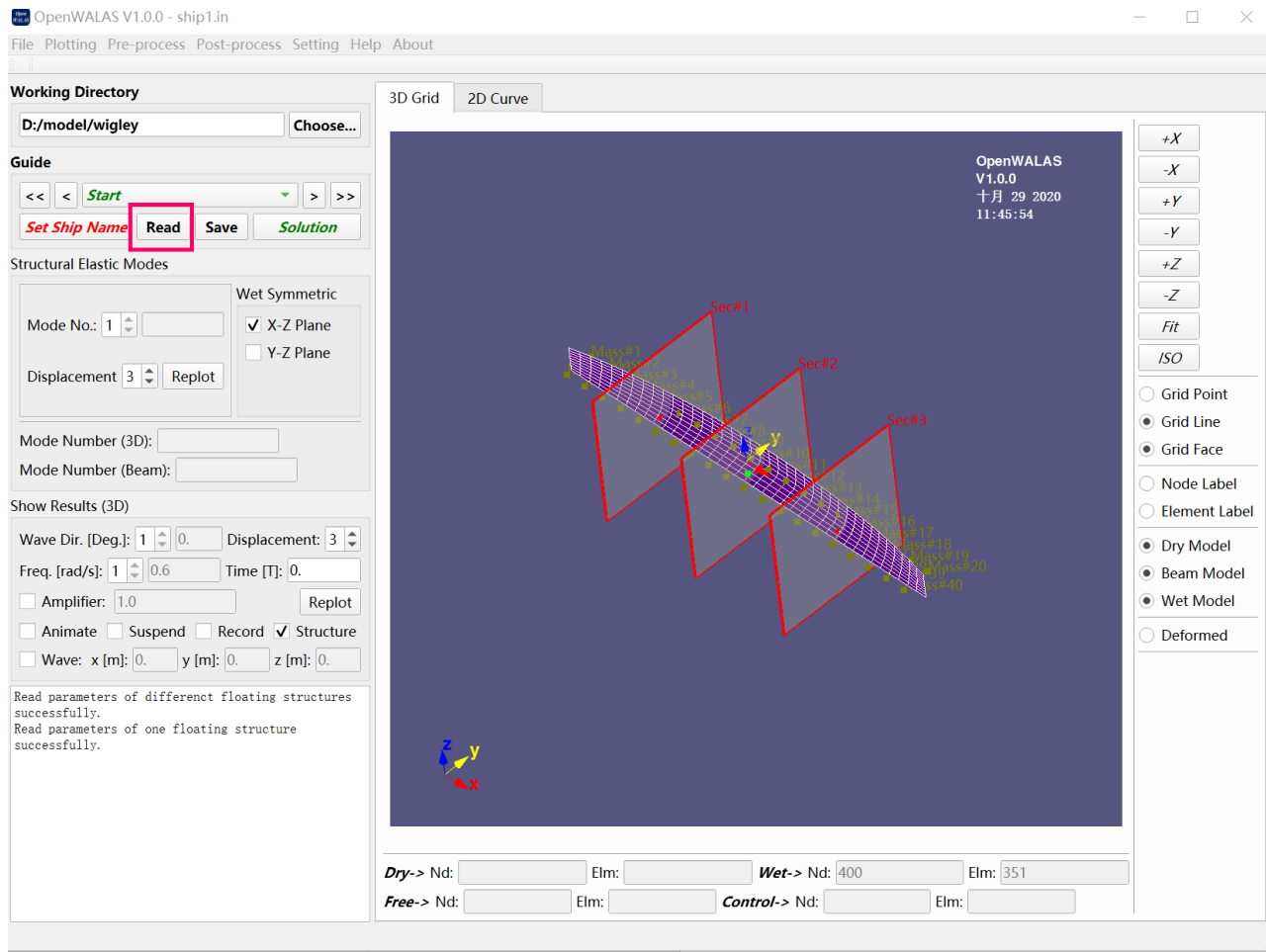


Fig. 10 One floating structure



3.1.6. Show dry model

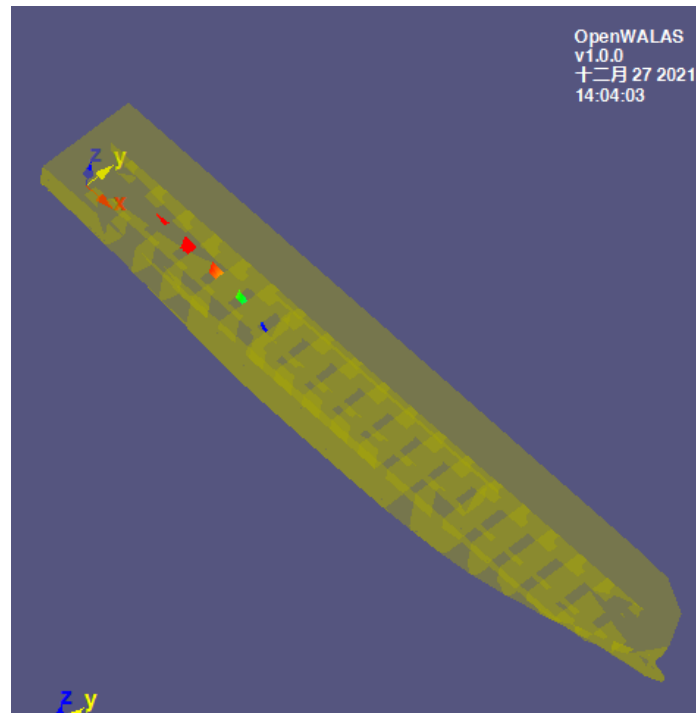


Fig. 11 3D FEM model

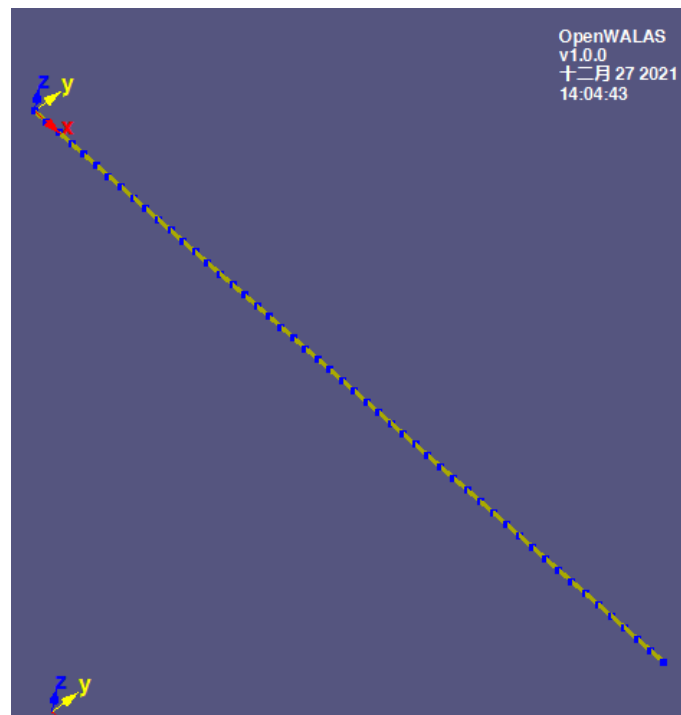


Fig. 12 1D beam model



3.1.7. Show wet model

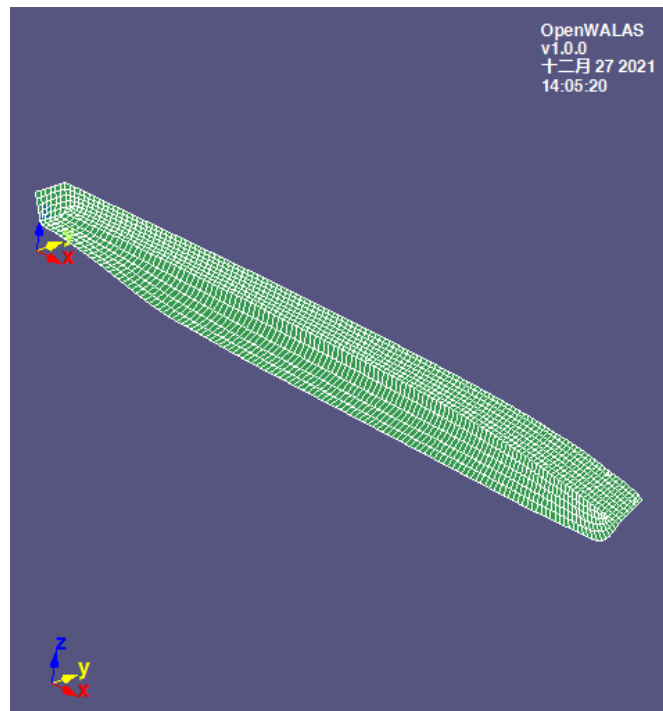


Fig. 13 3D wet model

3.1.8. Show free surface model

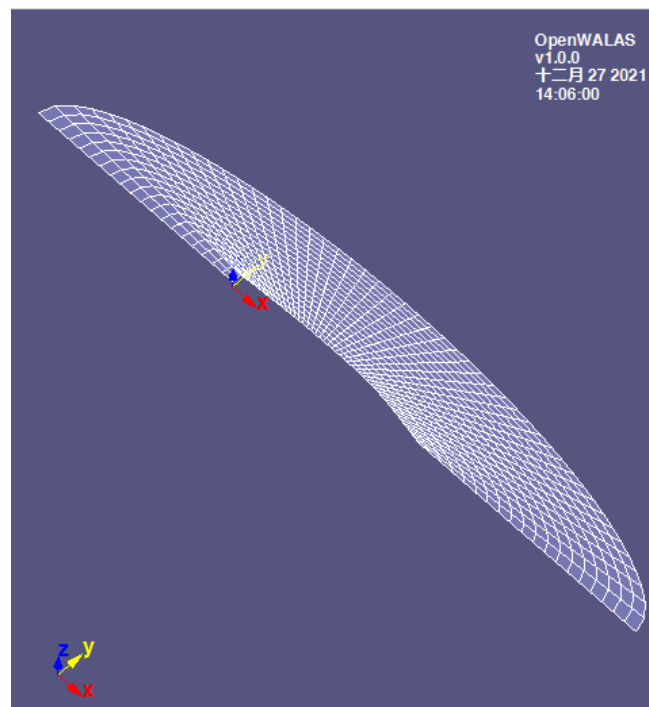


Fig. 14 Meshes on free surface



3.1.9. Show control surface model

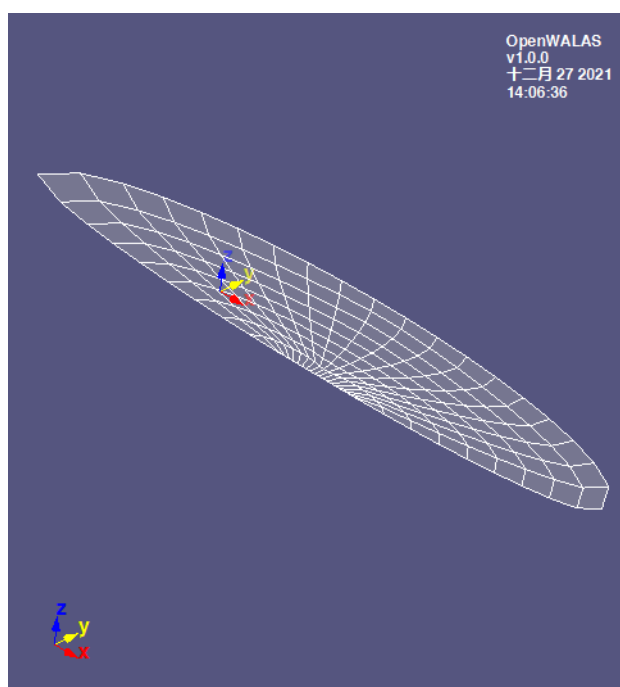


Fig. 15 Meshes on control surface

3.1.10. Show modes of dry models

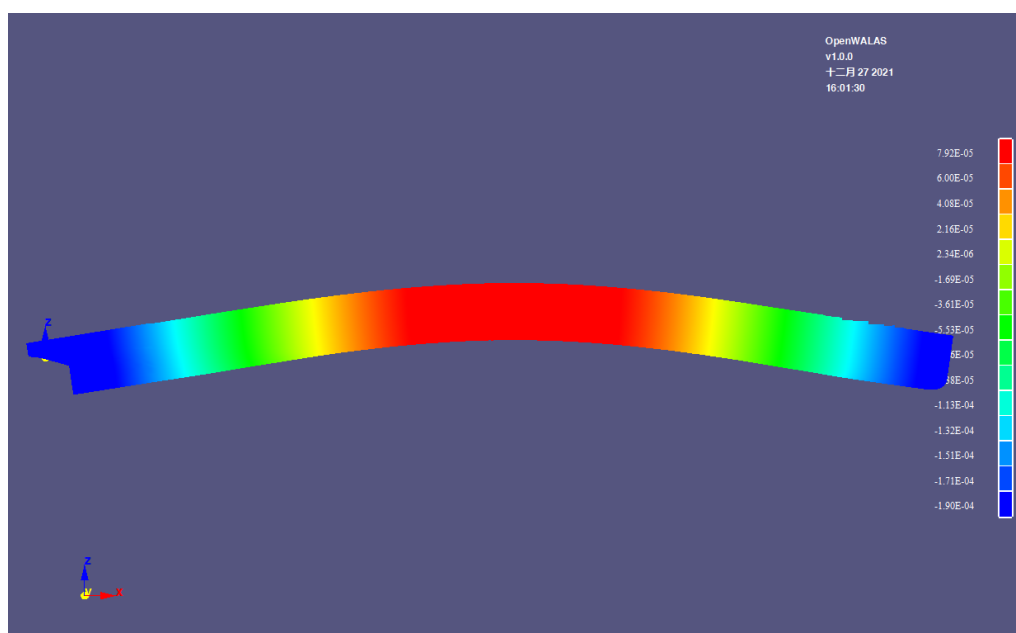


Fig. 16 3D FEM model

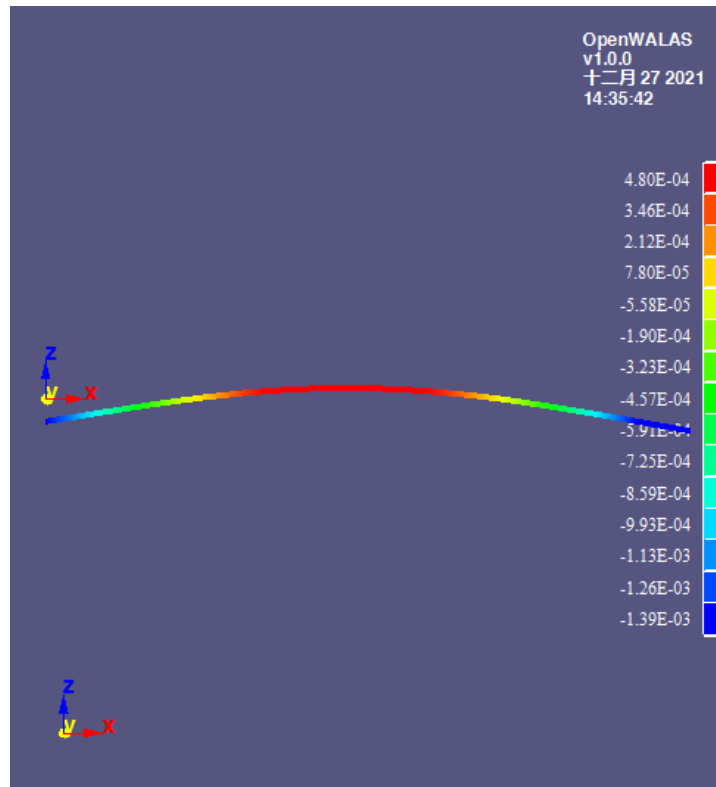


Fig. 17 1D beam model

3.1.11. Show modes of wet models

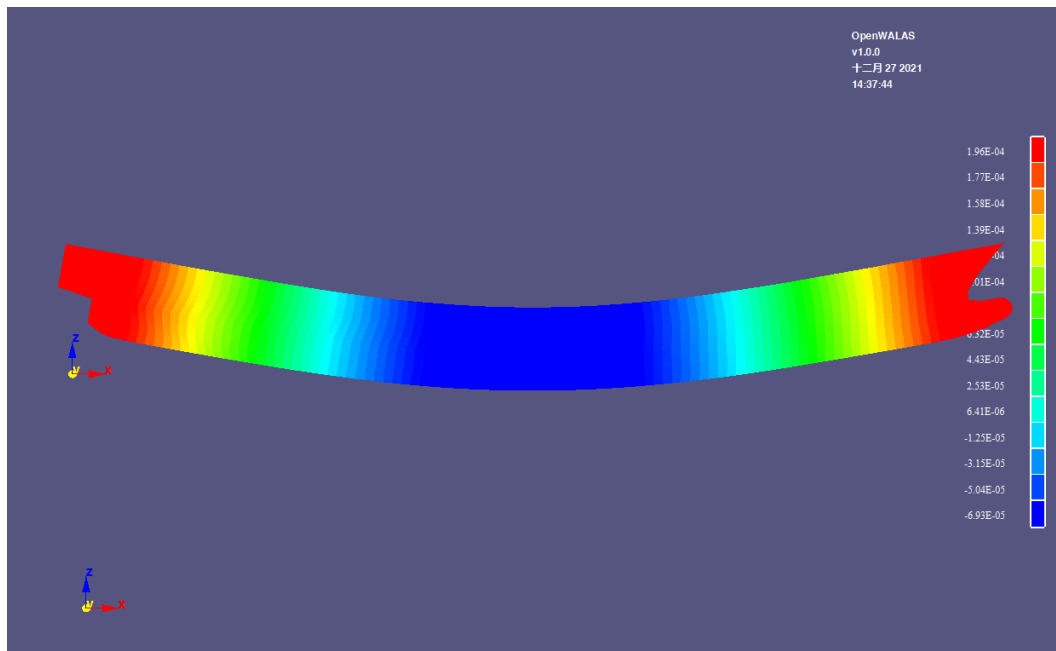


Fig. 18 3D wet model

3.2. Pre-process

3.2.1. Grid meshing

(1) Automatic meshing on ship hull

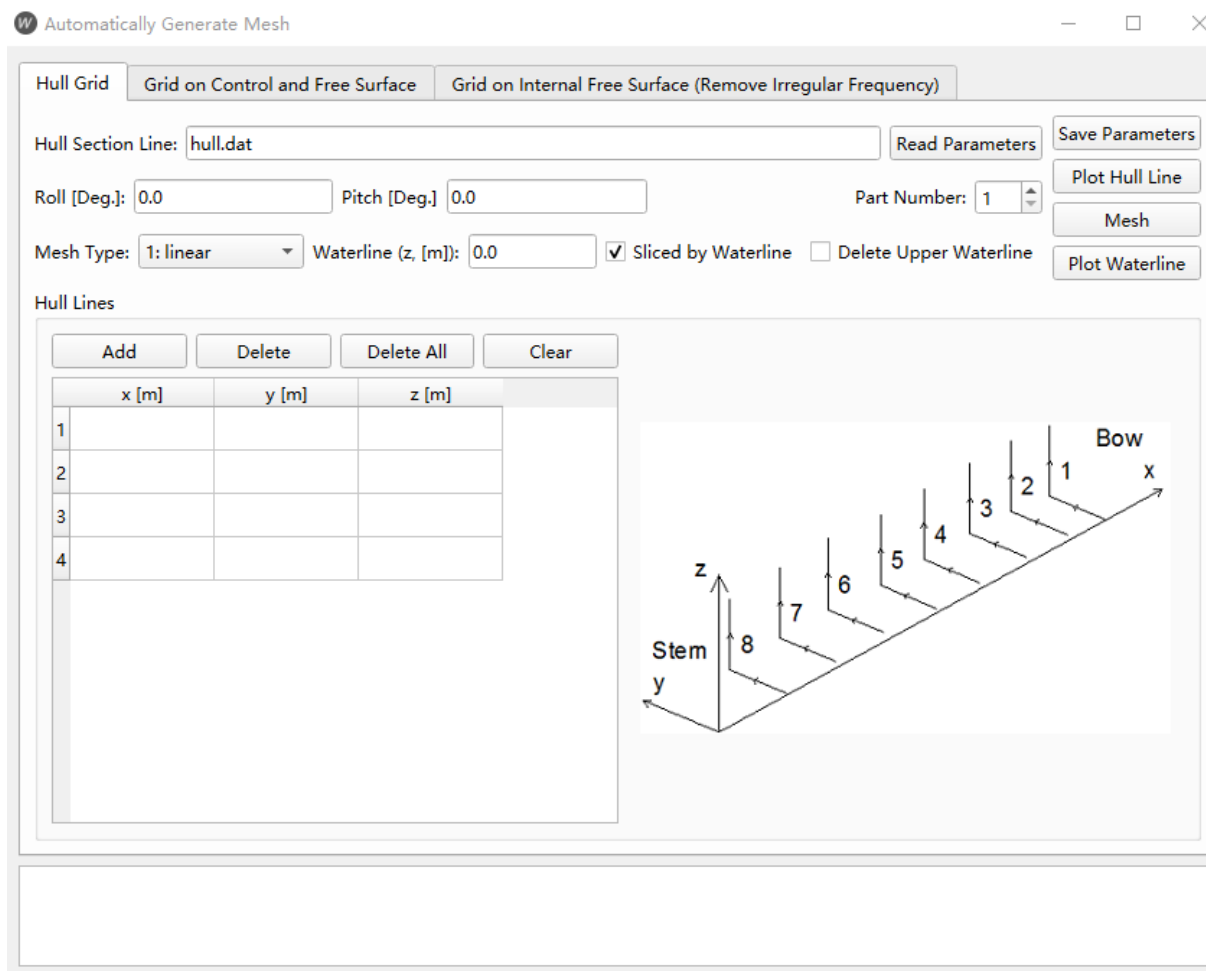


Fig. 19 Meshing on ship hulls

The format of file “hull.dat”:

roll pitch reverseNorm

partNum, spline_type, zWL, slice_flag, delFlag

xn1 yn1

lineNum

pointNum

plx ply plz

...

pnx pny pnz

s

**Explanation:**

roll pitch reverseNorm: roll and pitch about gravity center; whether to reverse the normal direction, 0 – No, 1 – Yes.

partNum: the number of parts of the grid model

spline_type: type of grid

1: linear 2: polynomial 3: cspline 4: cspline_periodic

5: akima 6: akima_periodic 7: steffen

zWL: the height of water line

slice_flag: whether or not split grid by still water surface, 0 - No, 1- Yes

delFlag: whether or not delete the grid above still water surface, 0 - No, 1- Yes

Example:

```

0          0          0
3          1          0          1          0
40 18
2
6
1.500E+01  0.000E+00  -1.875E+00
1.500E+01  0.000E+00  -1.500E+00
1.500E+01  0.000E+00  -1.125E+00
1.500E+01  0.000E+00  -7.500E-01
1.500E+01  0.000E+00  -3.750E-01
1.500E+01  0.000E+00  0.000E+00
6
1.350E+01  0.000E+00  -1.875E+00
1.350E+01  1.203E-01  -1.500E+00
1.350E+01  2.126E-01  -1.125E+00
1.350E+01  2.785E-01  -7.500E-01
1.350E+01  3.180E-01  -3.750E-01
1.350E+01  3.312E-01  0.000E+00
10 10
3
6
1.200E+01  0.000E+00  -1.875E+00
1.200E+01  2.327E-01  -1.500E+00
1.200E+01  3.988E-01  -1.125E+00
1.200E+01  5.157E-01  -7.500E-01
1.200E+01  5.858E-01  -3.750E-01

```



1.200E+01	6.091E-01	0.000E+00
6		
1.050E+01	0.000E+00	-1.875E+00
1.050E+01	3.564E-01	-1.500E+00
1.050E+01	5.735E-01	-1.125E+00
1.050E+01	7.218E-01	-7.500E-01
1.050E+01	8.104E-01	-3.750E-01
1.050E+01	8.400E-01	0.000E+00
6		
9.000E+00	0.000E+00	-1.875E+00
9.000E+00	5.045E-01	-1.500E+00
9.000E+00	7.477E-01	-1.125E+00
9.000E+00	9.047E-01	-7.500E-01
9.000E+00	9.980E-01	-3.750E-01
9.000E+00	1.029E+00	0.000E+00
10 10		
2		
6		
7.500E+00	0.000E+00	-1.875E+00
7.500E+00	6.780E-01	-1.500E+00
7.500E+00	9.240E-01	-1.125E+00
7.500E+00	1.068E+00	-7.500E-01
7.500E+00	1.153E+00	-3.750E-01
7.500E+00	1.181E+00	0.000E+00
6		
6.000E+00	0.000E+00	-1.875E+00
6.000E+00	8.659E-01	-1.500E+00
6.000E+00	1.097E+00	-1.125E+00
6.000E+00	1.212E+00	-7.500E-01
6.000E+00	1.278E+00	-3.750E-01
6.000E+00	1.300E+00	0.000E+00

(2) Meshing on free surface and control surface



W Automatically Generate Mesh

Hull Grid Grid on Control and Free Surface Grid on Internal Free Surface (Remove Irregular Frequency)

Parameters of Virtual Control Surface and Free Surface

Mesh Model Symmetric: ☐ 1/4 ☒ 1/2 ☐ Full

Control Surface Type: ☒ Sphere or Ellipsoid ☐ Cylinder ☐ Square

Slice Number(Control Surface): x Slice: 100 y Slice: 100

Mesh Type: 1: linear

Specified Middle Point of Water Line: 1

Control and Free Surface Size: a [m]: 400 a1 [m]: 400 b [m]: 100 b1 [m]: 100 c [m]: 50 x [m]: 150

Control Surface Element Size: xNum: 40 yNum: 20 zNum: 10

Free Surface Element Size: xNum1: 100 xNum2: 20 xNum3: 20 yNum: 20

Read Parameters Save and Generate Mesh Control Surface Mesh Free Surface

Notes: Only for 'Square', variables a1 and b1 have effects. a1 can be different to a, and b1 can be different to b.

Fig. 20 Meshing on free surface and control surface

(3) Meshing on internal free surface

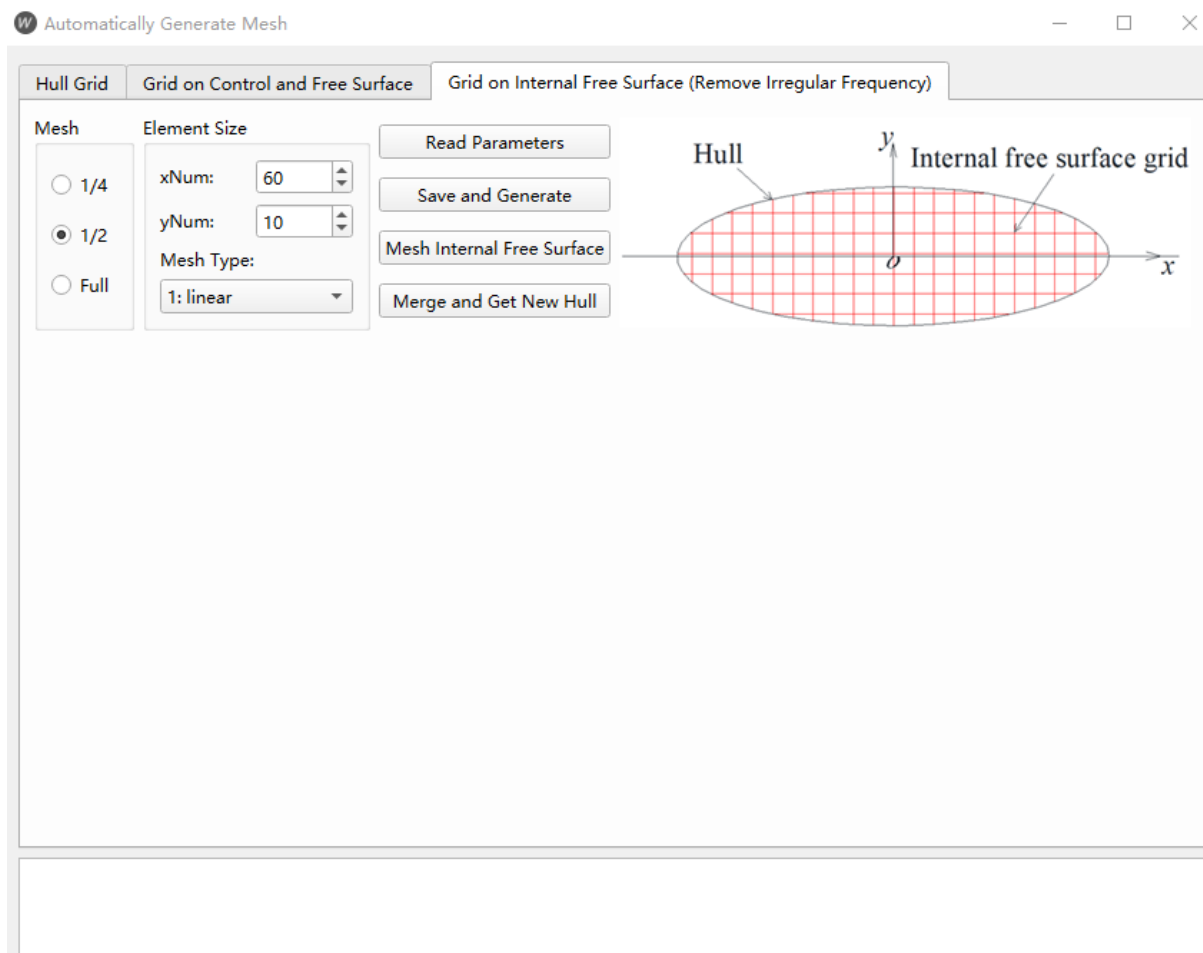


Fig. 21 Meshing on internal free surface



3.2.2. Splitting grid

Splitting Grid

Grid Model:

Basic Parameters

Roll [Deg.]: Pitch [Deg.]: Yaw [Deg.]:

Still Water Surface [m]:

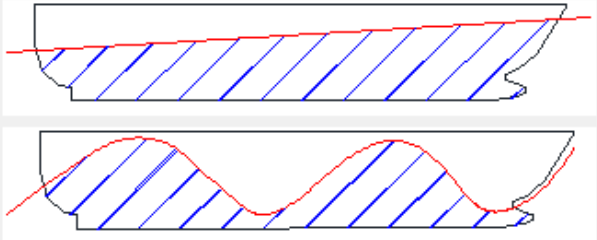
Regular Wave

☐ Regular Wave Wave Direction [Deg.]: Freq. [rad/s]: Time [s]:

Wave Amplitude [m]: x [m]: y [m]: Water Depth [m]:

☐ Animate ☐ Suspend ☐ Record

☐ Reserve part upper still water line



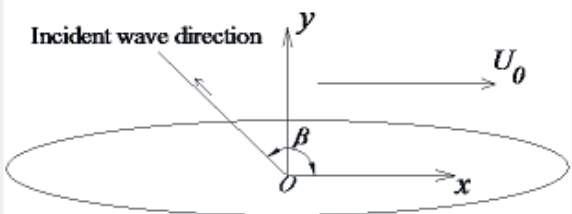


Fig. 22 Splitting grid

3.2.3. Extract water line

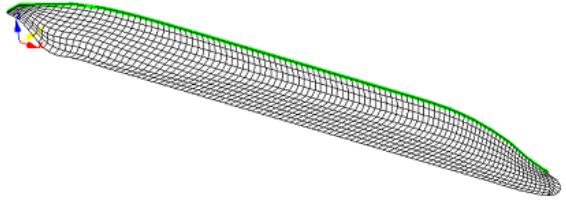
Extract Waterline from Grid Model

File (Mesh):

Z of Waterline [m]: **Normal Direction**
☐ Point to Body ☒ Point to Fluid

Error (Waterline):

Error (Node distance):



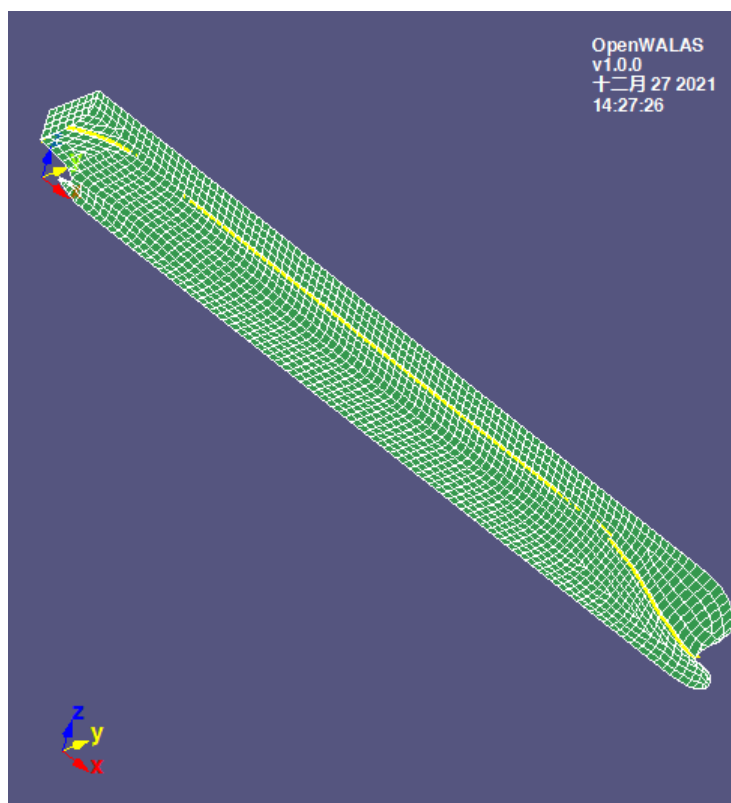


Fig. 23 Extract waterline from wet model



3.3. Create project and input parameters

3.3.1. Set working directory

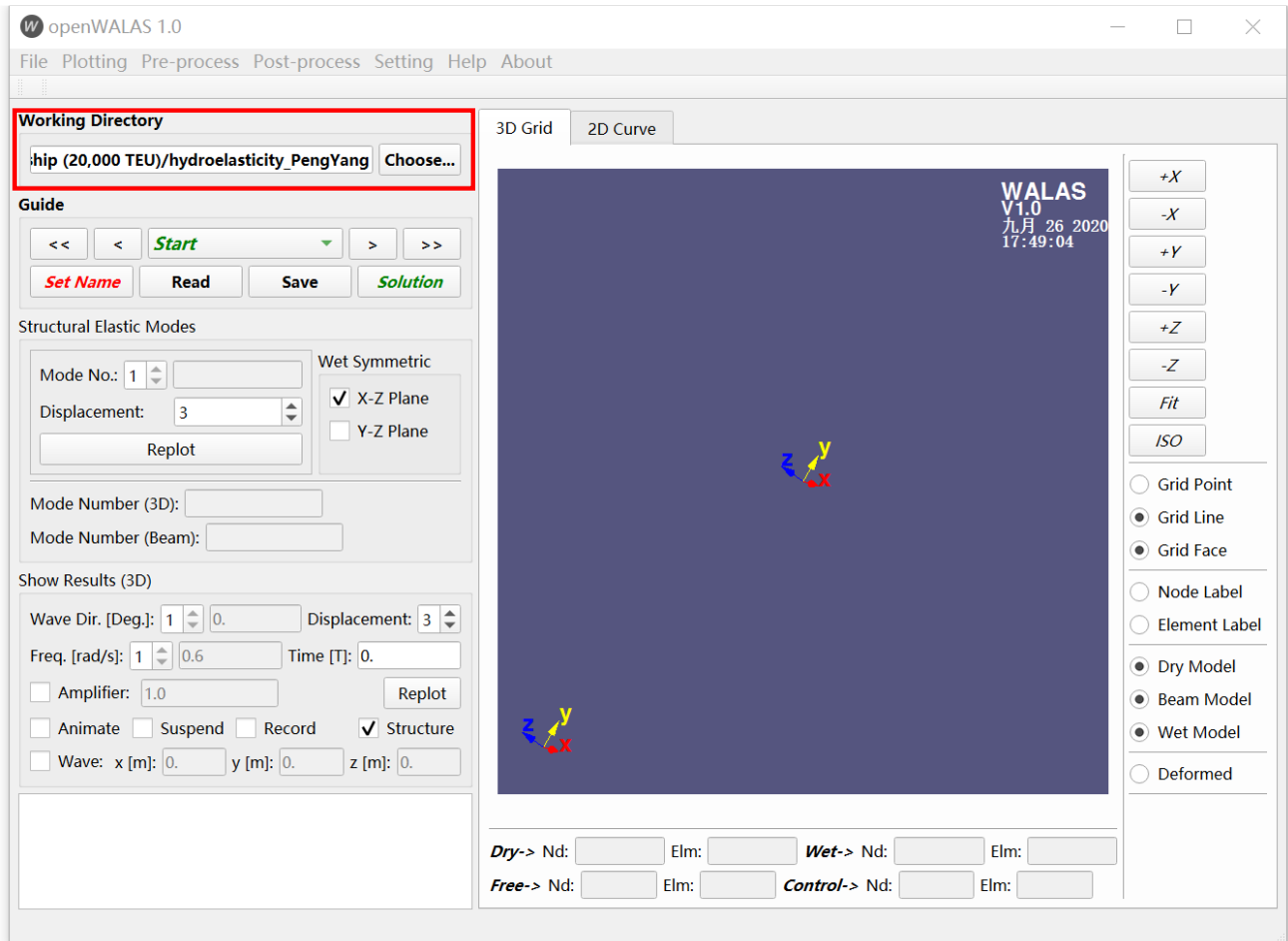


Fig. 24 Working directory



3.3.2. New Project

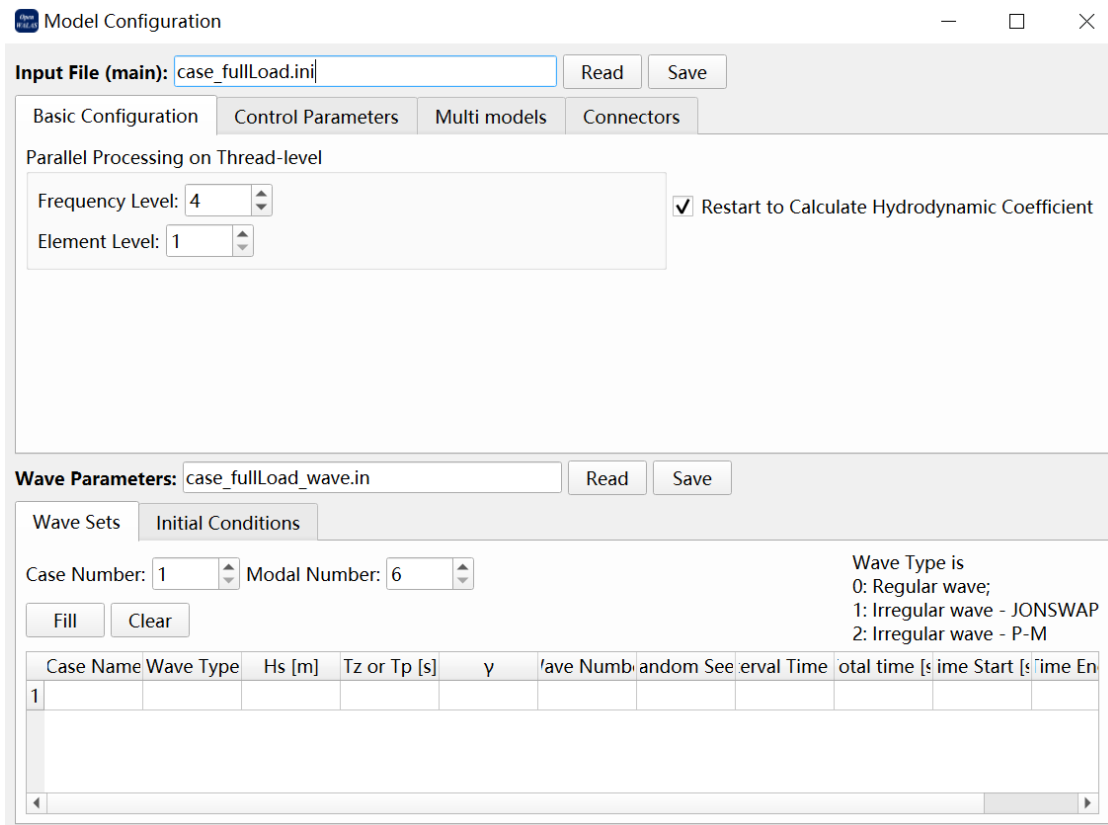
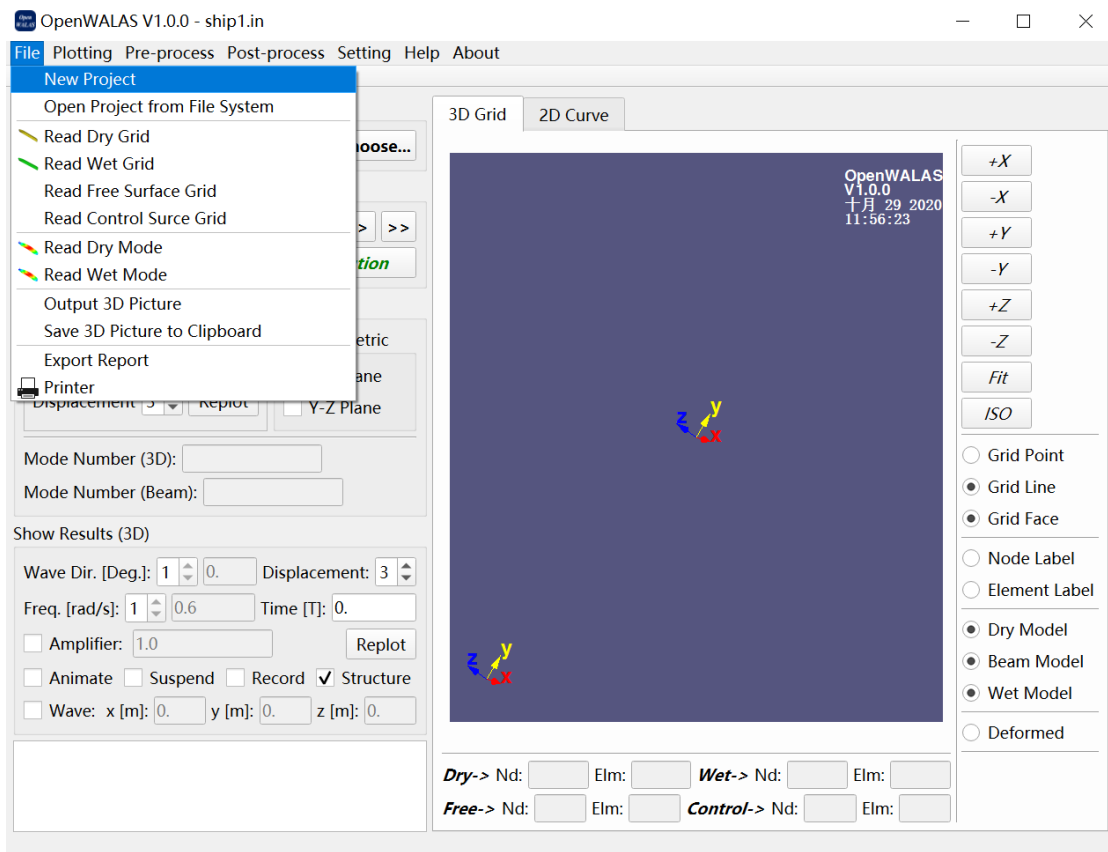


Fig. 25 Create new file of project (case.ini)



Model Configuration of Case

Input File (case): case1.ini [Read] [Save] [Save as...]

Basic Configuration | Control Parameters | Multi Models | Connectors

☐ Coupled Model- Start Number: 1

Number: 1 [Fill] [Clear]

Add [Delete] [Delete All]

	File Name	Move-x [m]	Move-y [m]	Move-Rz [Deg.]	0 - Free or 1 - Fixed
1	ship1.in	0	0	0	0

Wave Parameters: wave_walas.in [Read] [Save] [Save as...]

Wave Sets | Initial Conditions

Case Number: 1 Modal Number: 6

[Fill] [Clear]

Wave Type is
0: Regular wave;
1: Irregular wave - JONSWAP
2: Irregular wave - P-M

	Case Name	Wave Type	Hs [m]	Tz or Tp [s]	γ	Wave Number	Random Seed	Interv
1	B001	0	2.0	10.0	2	100	10	0.5

Fig. 26 Add floating structure of project



3.3.3. Set a file name of floating structure

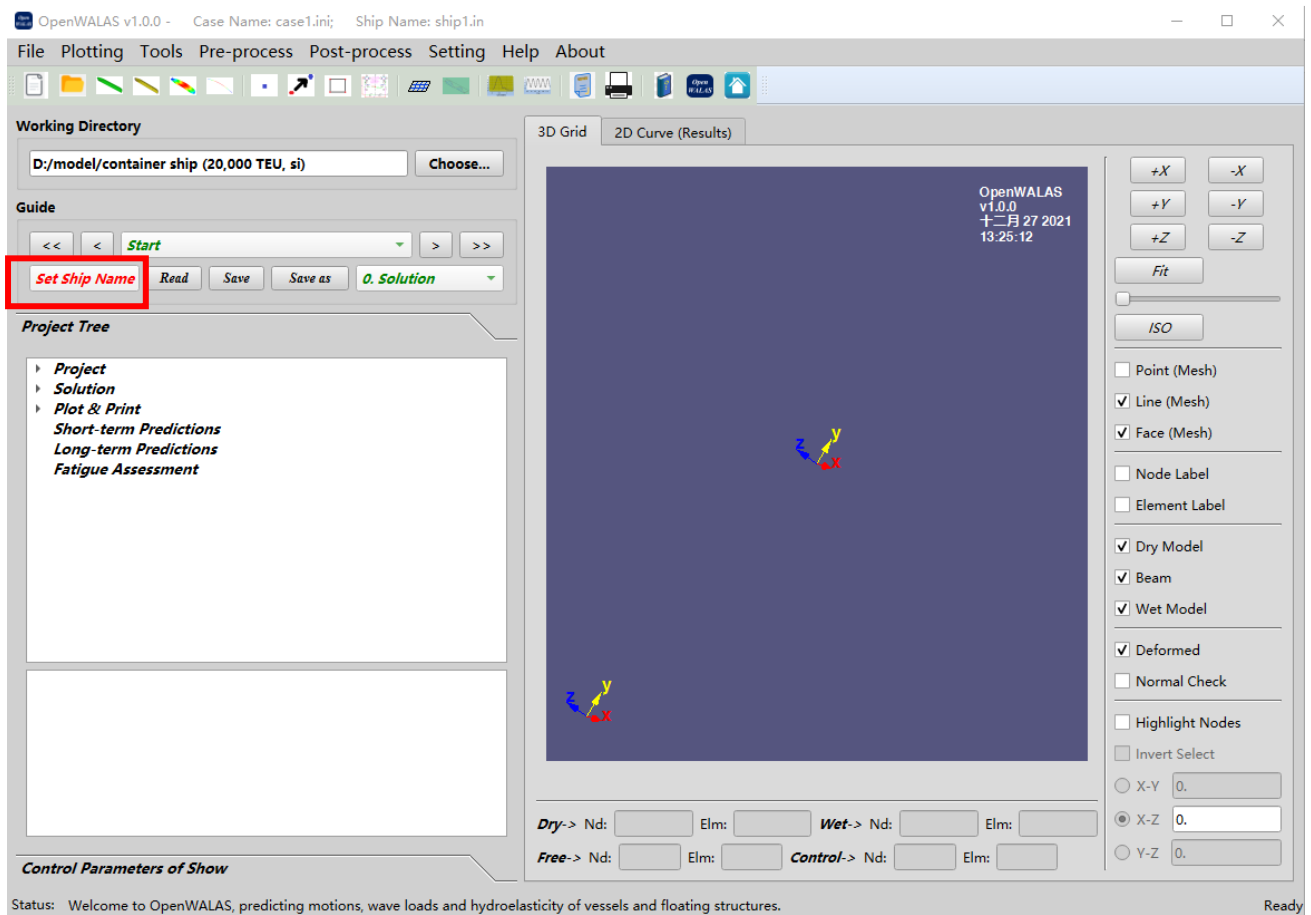


Fig. 27 Set file name

3.3.4. Step 1 - Grid Models and Elastic Modes

- (1) dry model and wet model from .bdf and .f06 files of Patran



Step 1 - Grid and Modal

Nastran Result Input (*.bdf and *.f06, Only for hydroelastic analysis)

Dry Grid and Mode Wet Grid Model Free and Control Surface

Dry Grid (.bdf): Choose

Dry Mode (.f06): Choose

Wet Grid

Wet Grid (.bdf): Choose

☒ X-Z Plane

☐ Y-Z Plane

The coordinate systems of dry structural model and wet model:
x minus axis points to bow, y minus axis points to port, z minus axis points to above, which obeys right-hand rule.

The origin of dry structural model in the wet model coordinate system is:

x [m]: y [m]: z [m]: Torsion Center [m]:

☐ Include Rigid Modes ☒ Continuous Modes Elastic Modal Amount: Distrete List:

☒ Overwrite

Pre-Calculate

Stop Running

Show Models

Main Informations

Lpp [m]:

Waterline Z [m]:

☒ About Gravity Center ☐ Pressure

☐ About Still Waterplane Center ☐ Wave Elevation

Parameters in Time Domain

Start Time (non-dimension):

End Time (non-dimension):

Interval Time (non-dimension):

Fig. 28 Dry and wet models

(2) Free surface model and control surface model from *.bdf of Patran



Step 1 - Grid and Modal

Nastran Result Input (*.bdf and *.f06, Only for hydroelastic analysis) Dry Grid and Mode Wet Grid Model Free and Control Surface

Free Surface

Grid File from Patran(.bdf) Choose Generate

Grid Model (.wet) Choose

Control Surface

Grid File from Patran (.bdf) Choose Generate

Grid Model (.wet) Choose

Notes: only needed for IORM method in time domain (Inner and Outer Region Matching method)

☒ Overwrite

Pre-Calculate

Stop Running

Show Models

Main Informations

Lpp [m]:

Waterline Z [m]:

☒ About Gravity Center ☐ Pressure

☐ About Still Waterplane Center ☐ Wave Elevation

Parameters in Time Domain

Start Time (non-dimension):

End Time (non-dimension):

Interval Time (non-dimension):

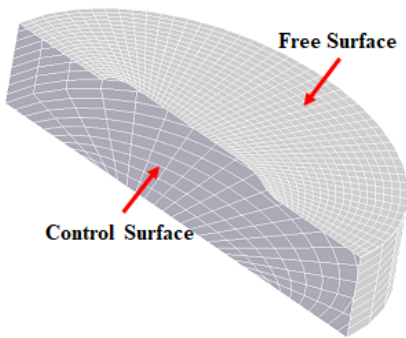


Fig. 29 Free surface and control surface models

(3) Slamming parameters

Step 1 - Grid Models and Elastic Modes

*.bdf and *.f06, Only for hydroelastic analysis) Dry Grid and Mode Wet Grid Model Free and Control Surface Slamming Parameters

File (.ini): Choose & Read Save Save as

Formulas of Slamming Pressure


	Velocity [m/s]	Coefficients
1	1.000E+00	2.000E+01
2	2.000E+00	2.400E+01
3	3.000E+00	5.000E+01

Clear

Definition of Slamming Areas

x_1 [m]:

x_2 [m]:



Definition of Slamming Points (for output)

No.
1 3
2 10

Clear

Fig. 30 Slamming parameters



3.3.5. Step 2 - Mass & Inertia

Step 2 - Mass & Inertia

Center of Gravity

x [m]: 59.4487 y [m]: 0 z [m]: 6.26 Show

Model Inertia (about Center of Gravity)

☐ Radius of Gyration

$I_{11} = I_{xx}$ [kg.m²]: 1.552E+08 $I_{22} = I_{yy}$ [kg.m²]: 3.85E+09 $I_{33} = I_{zz}$ [kg.m²]: 3.85E+09

$I_{12} = -I_{xy}$ [kg.m²]: 0 $I_{13} = -I_{xz}$ [kg.m²]: -3.196E+07 $I_{23} = -I_{yz}$ [kg.m²]: 0

Fig. 31 Step 2

3.3.6. Step 3 - Forward Speed & Water Depth

Step 3

Forward Velocity - U [m/s]: 0.0

Fluid Density - ρ [kg/m³]: 1025.0

Gravity Acceleration - g [m/s²]: 9.81

Fluid Depth

☐ Infinite

☒ Finite 300.0 [m]

Fig. 32 Step 3



3.3.7. Step 4 - Wave Frequencies & Periods

W Step 4 - Frequency

Frequency or Period

☒ Frequency [rad/s]

☐ Period [s]

Start:

Step:

End:

Fill

Add

Clear

Delete

Delete All

Generate wave.in for time-domain calculation

Wave Height [m]:

Total Time [T]:

Time Interval [T]:

Start Time [T]:

End Time [T]:

Generate

	value
1	0.1
2	0.125
3	0.15
4	0.175
5	0.2
6	0.225
7	0.25
8	0.275
9	0.3
10	0.325
11	0.35
12	0.375
13	0.4

Fig. 33 Step 4

- 31 -



3.3.8. Step 5 - Wave Directions

W Step 5

Wave Direction:

Start: 0

Step: 45

End: 180

Fill

Add

Delete

Delete All

Clear

Angle [Deg.]

Fig. 34 Step 5



3.3.9. Step 6 - Artificial Viscous Damping

The screenshot shows a software window titled "Step 6" with standard window controls (minimize, maximize, close). The interface is divided into several sections:

- Frequency number for interpolation:** A text input field containing the value "500".
- Include Rigid Modal:** A radio button that is currently unselected.
- Viscous Damping Coefficients of Rigid Motions:** A section containing six input fields arranged in a 3x2 grid:
 - C11: 0.0, C22: 0.0
 - C33: 0.0, C44: 0.0
 - C55: 0.0, C66: 0.0
- Viscous Damping Coefficients of Elastic Modals:** A section containing:
 - Number:** An input field with the value "0".
 - Same Value:** An input field with the value "0.05".
 - A row of five buttons: "Fill", "Add", "Delete", "Delete All", and "Clear".
 - A table with a single header "Value" and an empty body.

Fig. 35 Step 6

3.3.10. Step 7 - Wave Loads of Mass Distribution and Sections

When calculating the bending moment of different sections, minus moment and plus moment denote the sagging moment and hogging moment for integral of bow part, respectively. And, the opposite sign is for the integral of stern part.



Step 7 - Wave Loads of Mass Distribution and Sections

Distribution of Mass Points

☐ From File:

☒ Input number:

	Mass [kg]	x [m]	y [m]	z [m]
1	4.890E+04	1.232E+02	0.000E+00	7.200E+01
2	6.549E+04	1.169E+02	0.000E+00	7.200E+01
3	8.207E+04	1.107E+02	0.000E+00	7.200E+01
4	2.188E+05	1.045E+02	0.000E+00	6.450E+01

Inertia Matrix and Radius (about center of gravity and based on above data)

Mass [kg]:

☐ Radius of Gyration

	I1	I2	I3
I1	1.552E+08	0.000E+00	-3.196E+07
I2	0.000E+00	3.846E+09	0.000E+00
I3	-3.196E+07	0.000E+00	3.845E+09

COG [m]:
5.945E+01
0.000E+00
6.247E+00

Sections of Wave Loads

☐ From File:

☒ Input number:

	x [m]	y [m]	z [m]	Y-Z(0) or X-Z(1)
1	0.000E+00	0.000E+00	6.260E+00	0
2	6.225E+00	0.000E+00	6.260E+00	0
3	1.245E+01	0.000E+00	6.260E+00	0
4	1.868E+01	0.000E+00	6.260E+00	0
5	2.490E+01	0.000E+00	6.260E+00	0
6	3.113E+01	0.000E+00	6.260E+00	0
7	3.735E+01	0.000E+00	6.260E+00	0
8	4.358E+01	0.000E+00	6.260E+00	0
9	4.980E+01	0.000E+00	6.260E+00	0
10	5.602E+01	0.000E+00	6.260E+00	0
11	6.225E+01	0.000E+00	6.260E+00	0
12	6.847E+01	0.000E+00	6.260E+00	0
13	7.470E+01	0.000E+00	6.260E+00	0
14	8.092E+01	0.000E+00	6.260E+00	0
15	8.715E+01	0.000E+00	6.260E+00	0

Fig. 36 Step 7

3.3.11. Step 8 - Springs & Mooring Lines

Step 8 - Springs or Mooring Lines

☒ Nothing

☐ Artificial Spring

☐ Mooring Line

Springs

K_{11} : K_{22} : K_{33} :

K_{44} : K_{55} : K_{66} :

Points Definition

☒ Wet Model ☐ Dry Model

Number:

No.	x [m]	y [m]	z [m]
-----	-------	-------	-------

Mooring Lines

Number:

Type	Point 1	Point 2
------	---------	---------

Auto Rudders (PID)

☐ Yes ☐ Edit Parameters Area [m²]: x [m]: z [m]:

Yaw

$k_{p,6}$: $k_{i,6}$: $k_{d,6}$:

Sway

$k_{p,2}$: $k_{i,2}$: $k_{d,2}$:

Surge

$k_{p,1}$: $k_{i,1}$: $k_{d,1}$:

Fig. 37 Step 8



3.3.12. Step 9 - Other Parameters

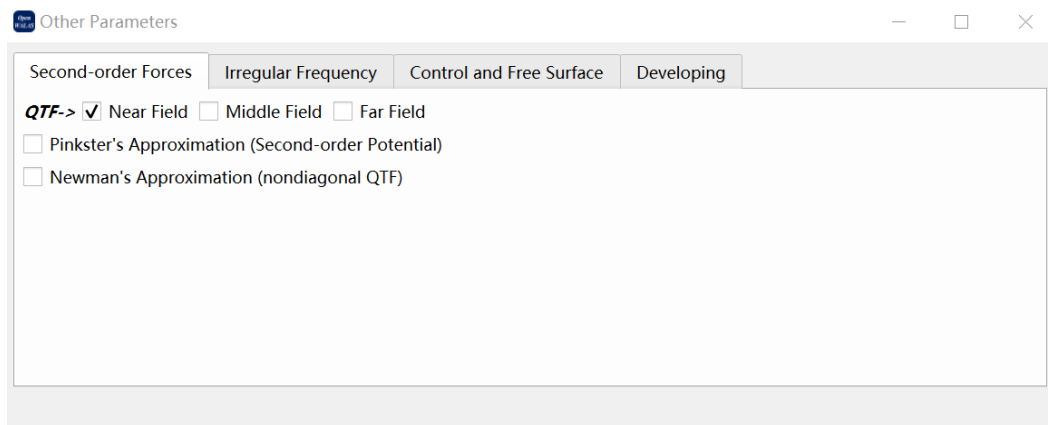


Fig. 38 Step 9 (SECOND-ORDER-FORCE)

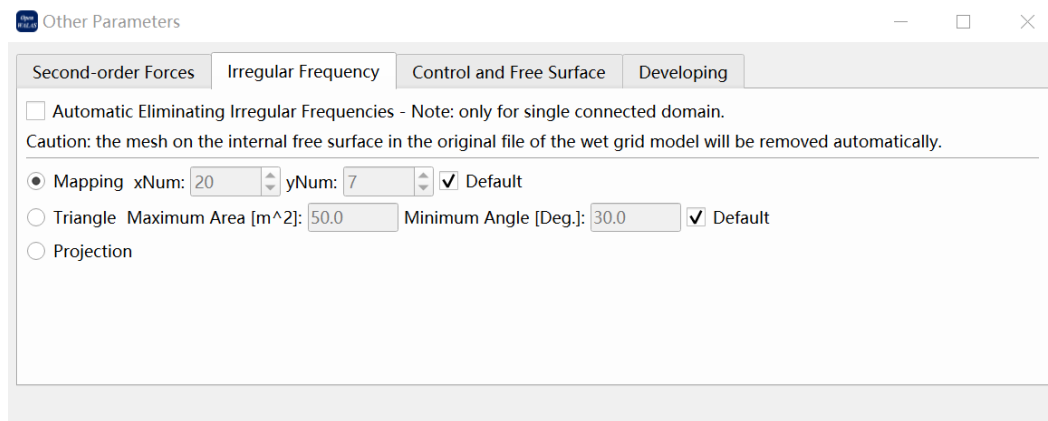


Fig. 39 Step 9 (Eliminating Irregular Frequency Automatically)

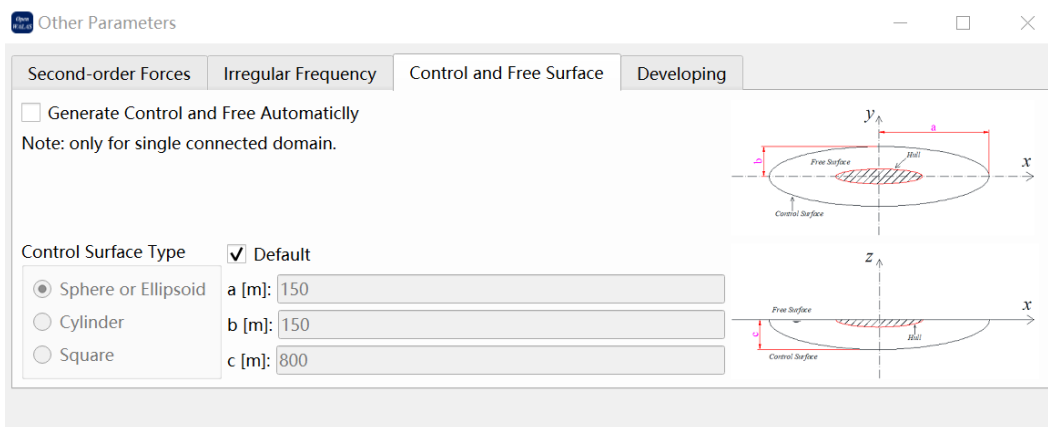


Fig. 40 Step 9 (Automatic Control and Free)



Other Parameters

Second-order Forces Irregular Frequency Control and Free Surface **Stability Correction** Developing

Roll Stability [m]: 0 Pitch Stability [m]: 0

Fig. 41 Step 9 (Stability Correction)

3.4. Solution

Model Configuration

Input File (main): case_fullLoad.ini Read Save

Basic Configuration Control Parameters Multi models Connectors

Parallel Processing on Thread-level

Frequency Level: 4 Element Level: 1 ☒ Restart to Calculate Hydrodynamic Coefficient

Wave Parameters: case_fullLoad_wave.in Read Save

Wave Sets Initial Conditions

Case Number: 1 Modal Number: 6 Wave Type is 0: Regular wave; 1: Irregular wave - JONSWAP 2: Irregular wave - P-M

Fill Clear

Case Name	Wave Type	Hs [m]	Tz or Tp [s]	γ	Wave Number	Random Seed	Eval Time	Total time [s]	Time Start [s]	Time End
1										

Fig. 42 Configuration of models

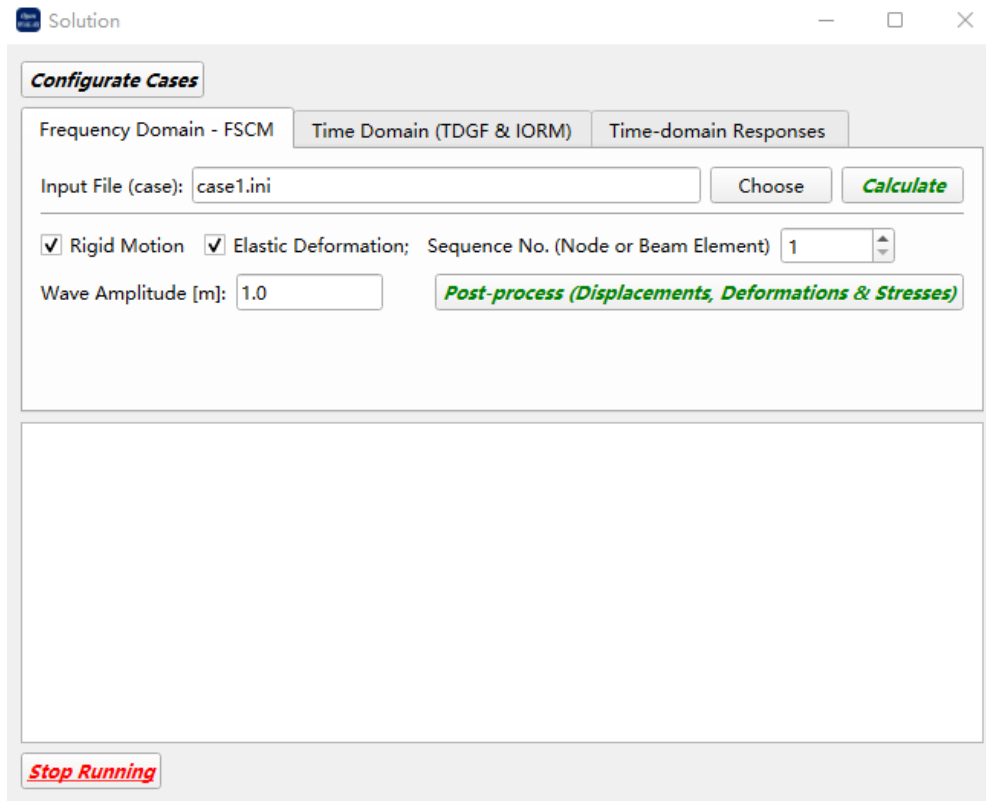


Fig. 43 Solution type

3.5. Post-process and show results

3.5.1. Basic information

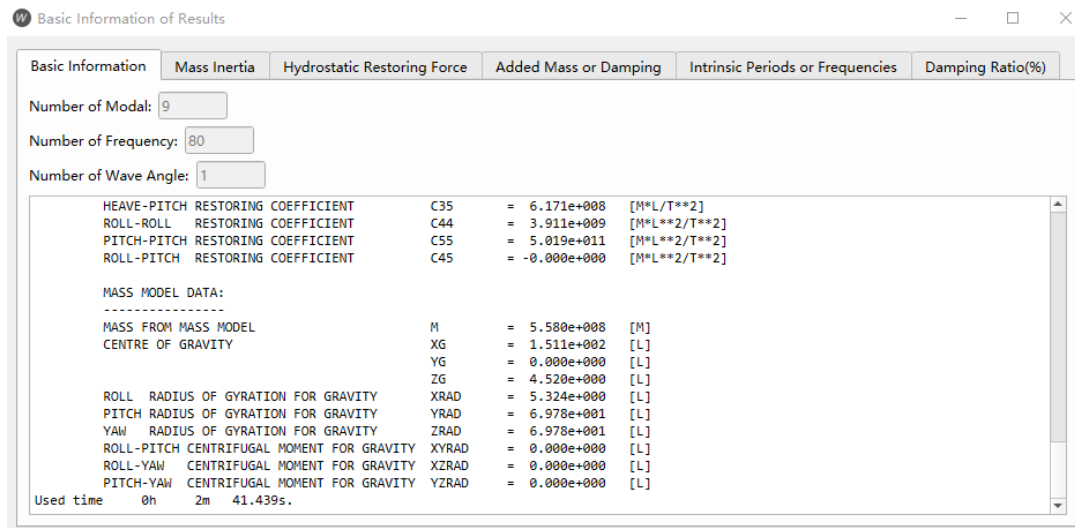


Fig. 44 Basic information



3.5.2. Results in frequency domain

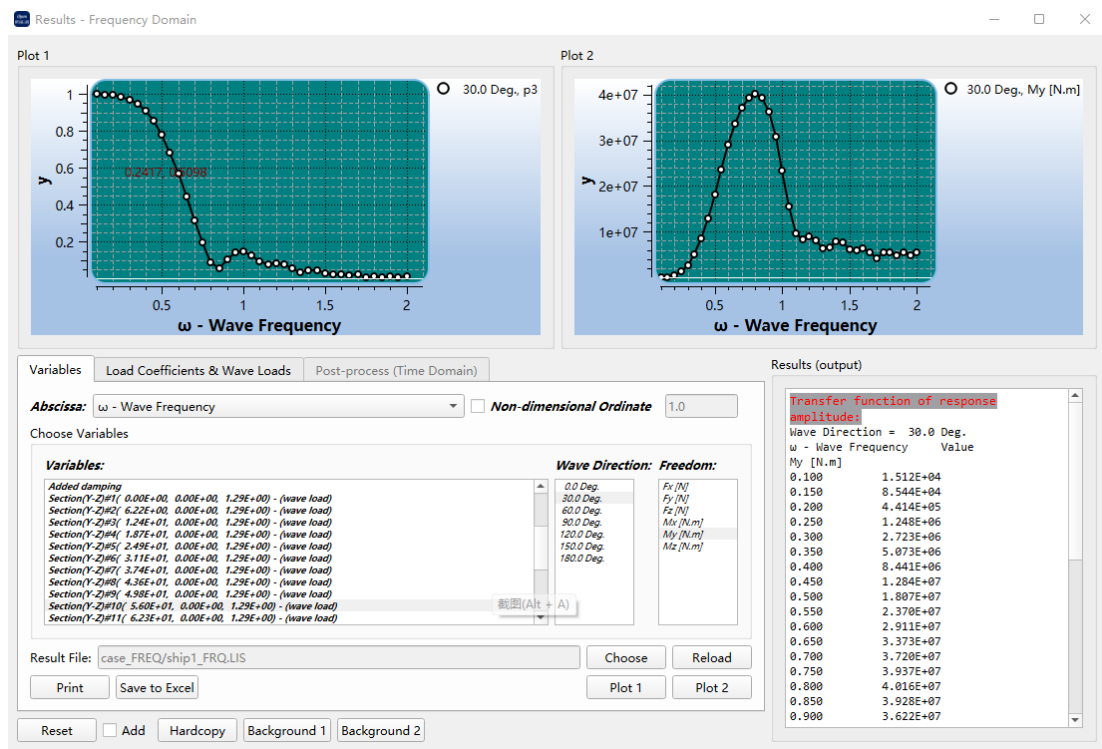


Fig. 45 Results in frequency domain

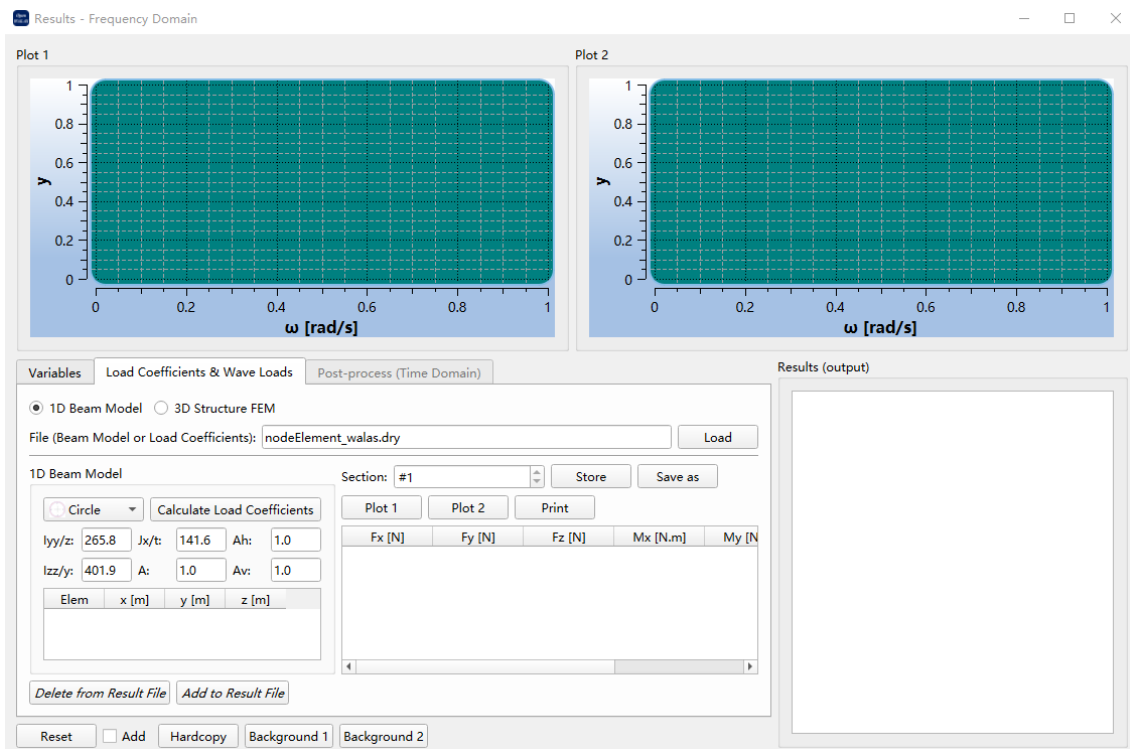


Fig. 46 Mode superposition of sectional wave loads in frequency domain



3.5.3. Results in time domain

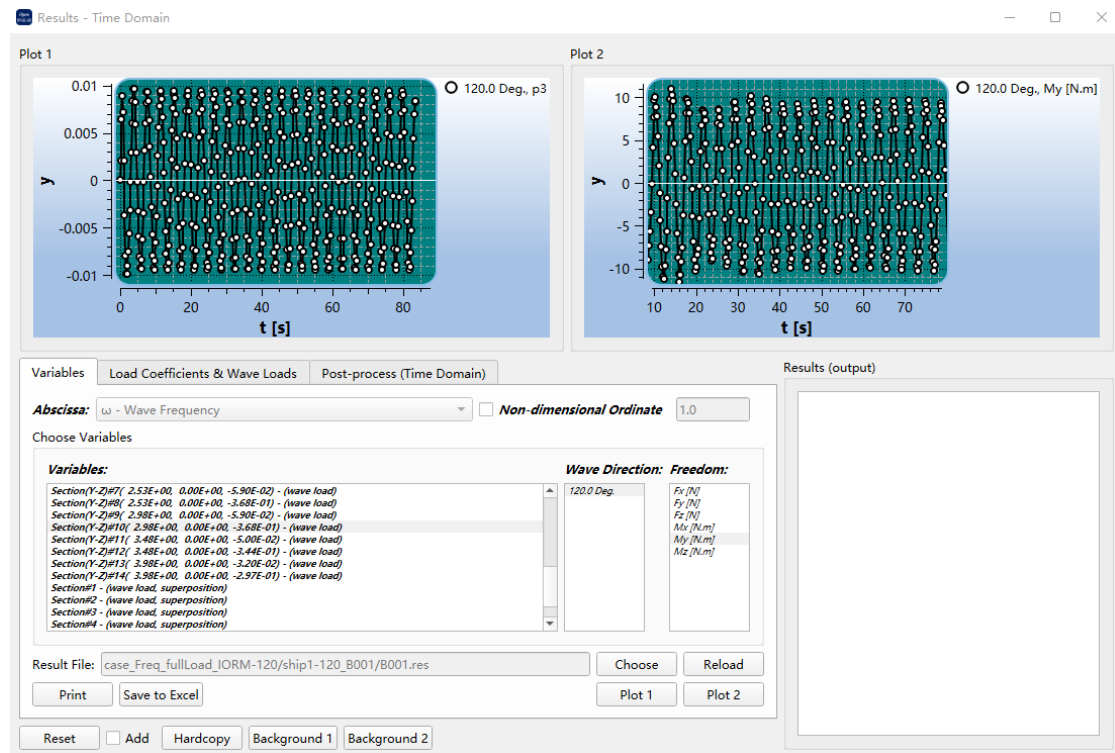


Fig. 47 Results in time domain

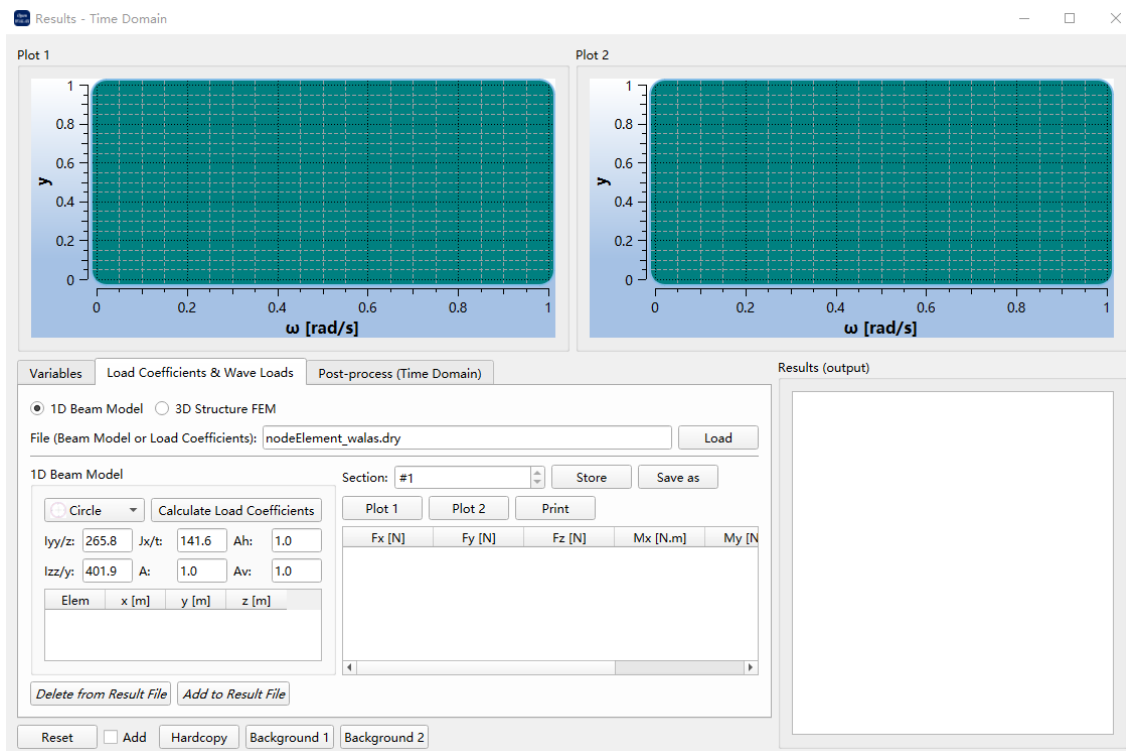


Fig. 48 Mode superposition of sectional wave loads in time domain



3.5.4. Predictions in short-term

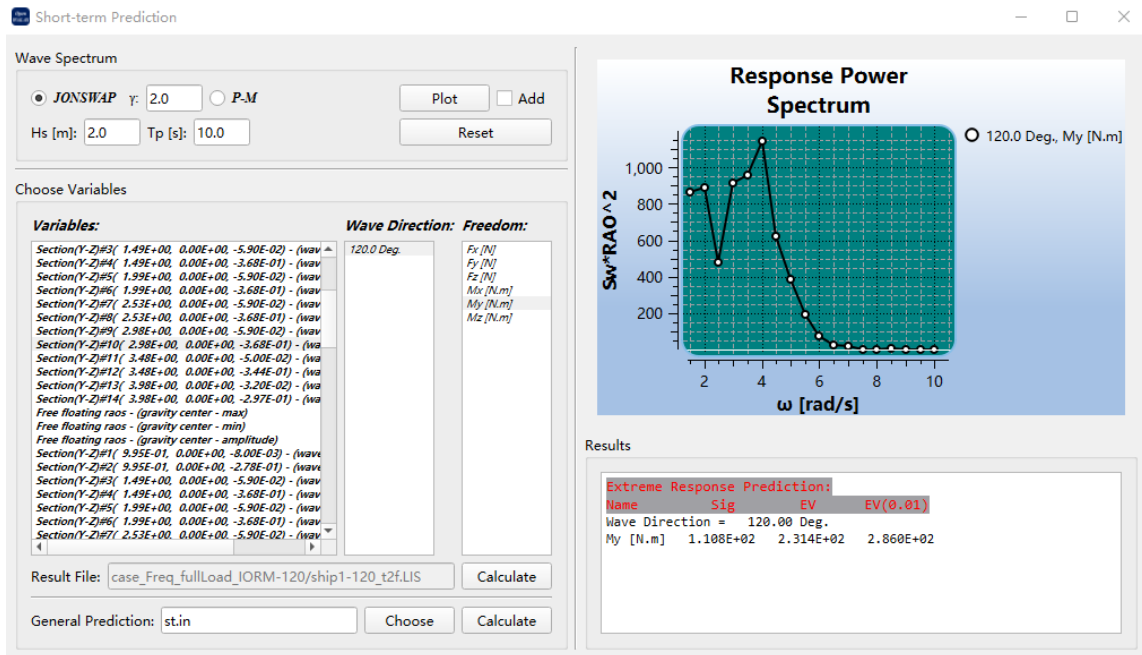


Fig. 49 Prediction in short-term

3.5.5. Predictions in long-term and fatigue analysis

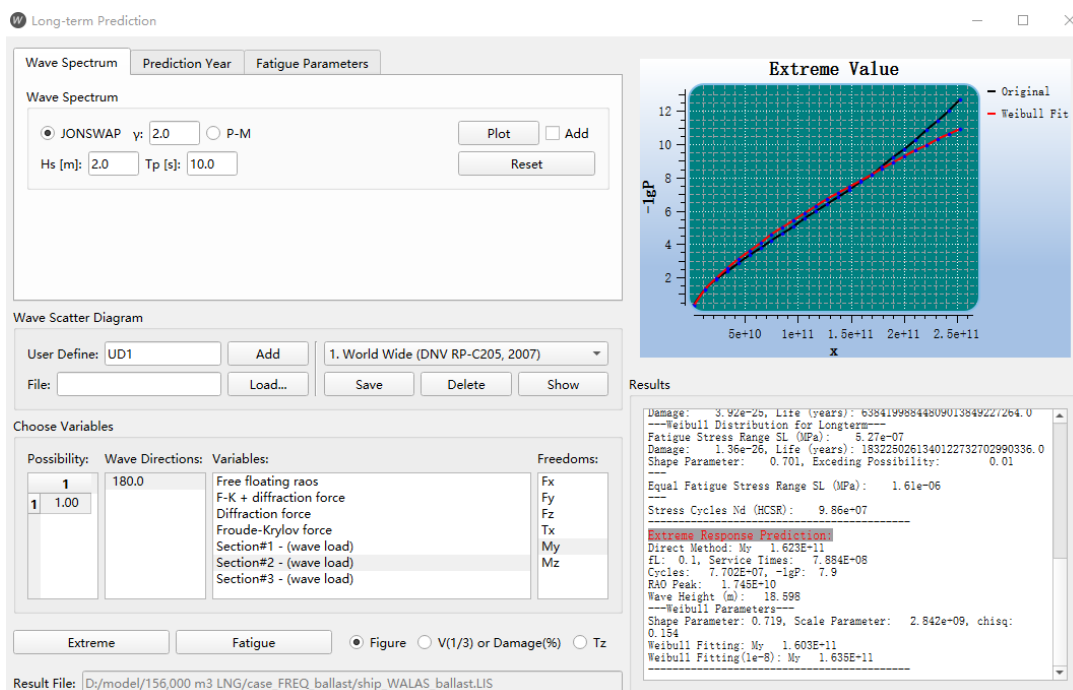


Fig. 50 Prediction in long-term



3.6. Tools

3.6.1. Natural frequency prediction of uniform straight beam

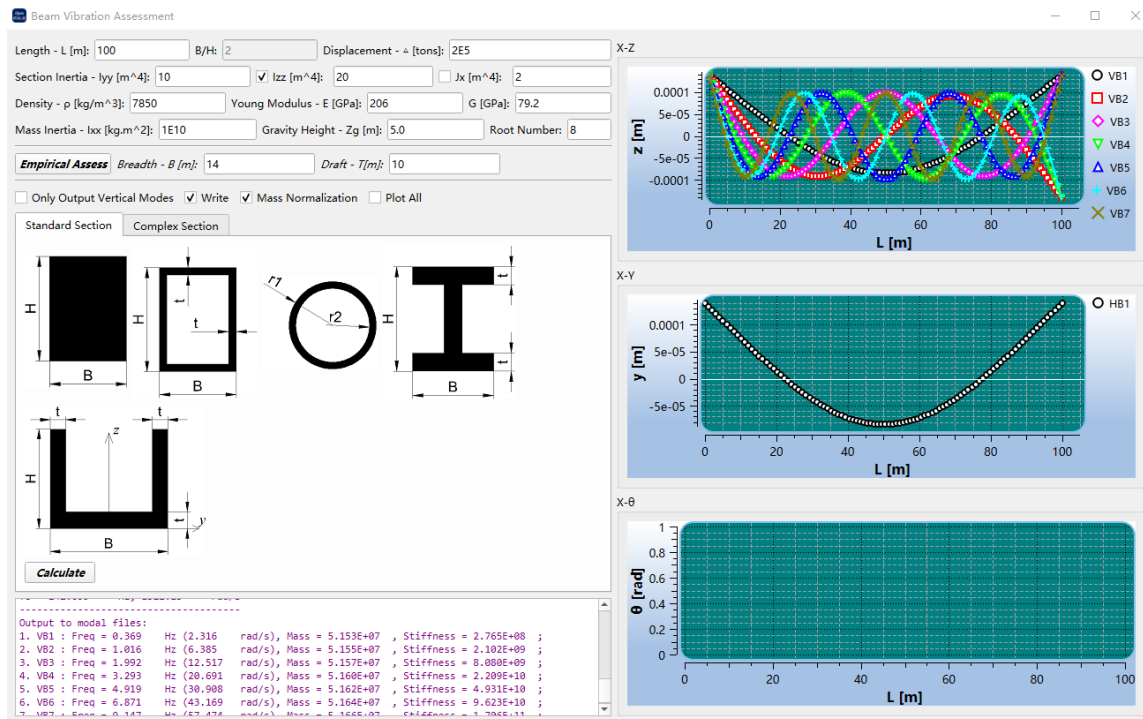


Fig. 51 Natural frequency prediction

3.6.2. Operate nodes and elements

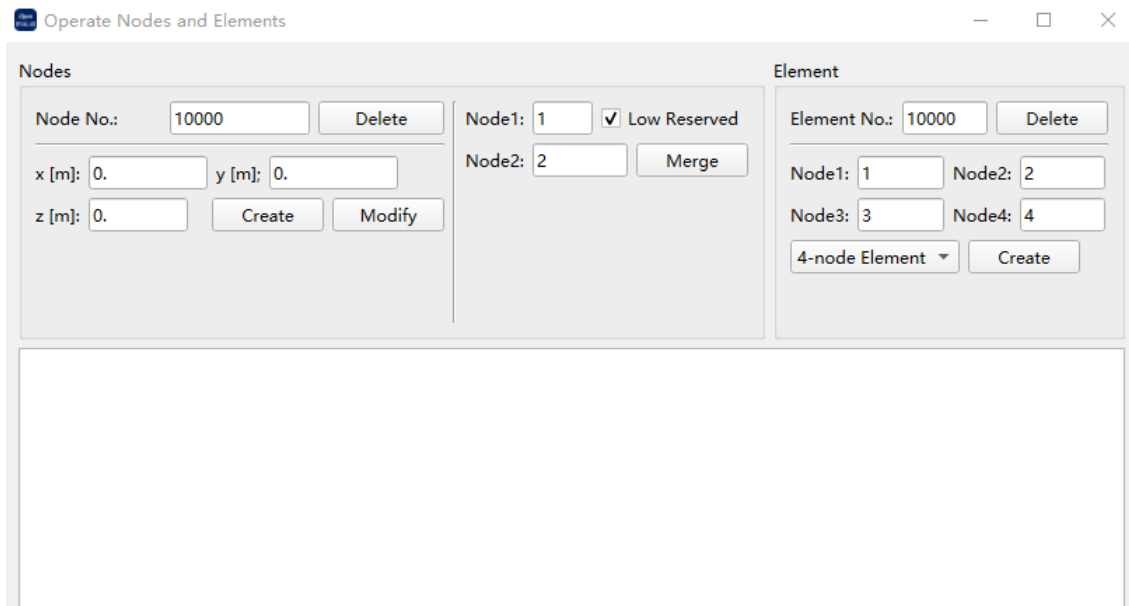


Fig. 52 Operate nodes and elements



3.7. Basic definitions

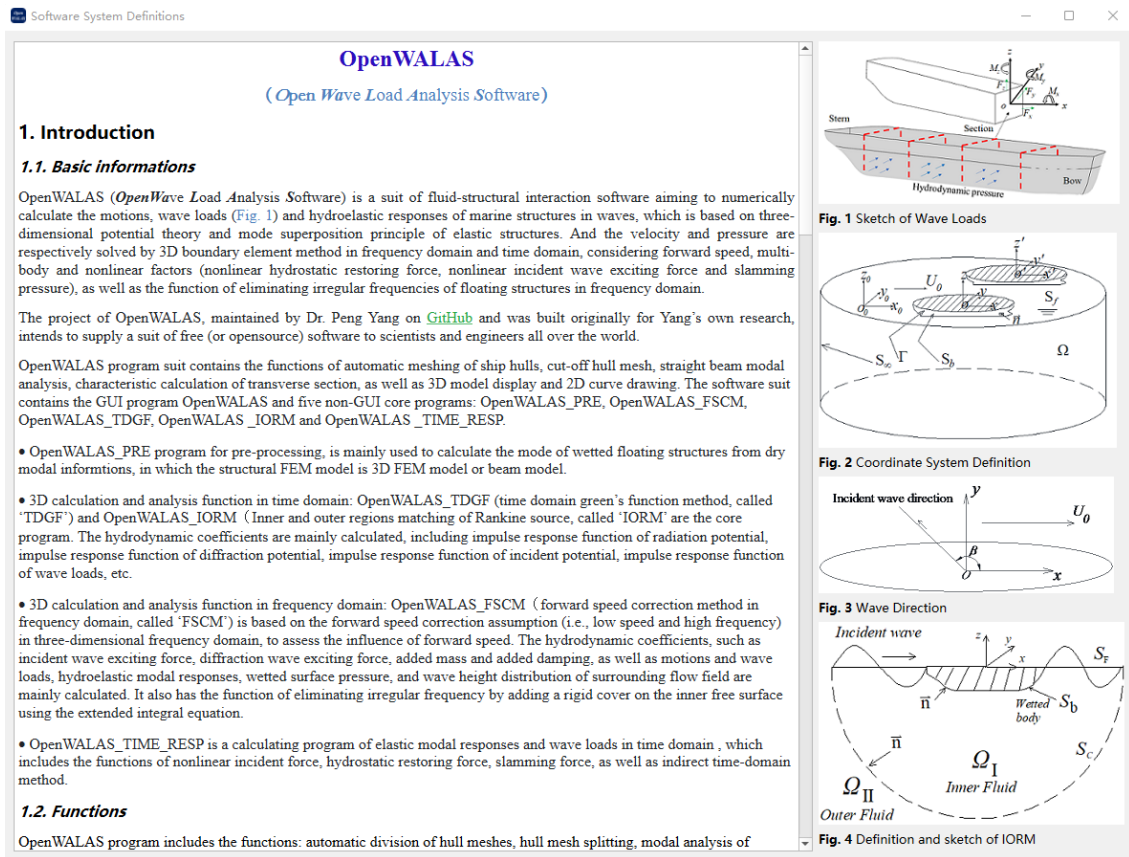


Fig. 53 Basic definition



4. Introduction of OpenWALAS non-GUI

There are five input files: *case.ini*, *ship1.in*, *wave.in*, *ship_wet.bdf*, *ship_dry.bdf*, *ship.f06*.

4.1. Running sequences

1. Three-dimensional frequency-domain calculating module: *OpenWALAS_PRE* → *OpenWALAS_FSCM*.
2. Three-dimensional indirect time-domain calculating module: *OpenWALAS_PRE* → *OpenWALAS_FSCM* → *OpenWALAS_TIME_RESP*.
3. Three-dimensional direct time-domain calculating module: *OpenWALAS_PRE* → *OpenWALAS_TDGF* or *OpenWALAS_IORM* → *OpenWALAS_TIME_RESP*.

4.2. Input parameters of running

4.2.1. Pre-processing

OpenWALAS_PRE [*Case name*] [*Flag*]

Case name: the name of the case, such as *case.ini*

Flag: the flag of overwrite the files, 0 – No, 1 – Yes

4.2.2. Solution

- (a) Three-dimensional method in frequency domain

OpenWALAS_FSCM [*Case name*]

Case name: the name of the case, such as *case.ini*

- (b) Three-dimensional method to calculate hydrodynamic coefficients in time domain (TDGF)

OpenWALAS_TDGF [*Case name*]

Case name: the name of the case, such as *case.ini*

- (c) Three-dimensional method to calculate hydrodynamic coefficients in time domain (IORM)

OpenWALAS_IORM [*Case name*]

Case name: the name of the case, such as *case.ini*

- (d) Three-dimensional method to calculate modal responses, motions and wave loads in time domain (IORM)

OpenWALAS_TIME_RESP [*Case name*] [*Wave name*]

Case name: the name of the case, such as *case.ini*



Wave name: the name of the wave parameters, such as *wave.in*

4.2.3. Post-processing

OpenWALAS_POST [*Case name*] [*Wave amplitude*] [*Object number*] [*Flag1*] [*Flag2*]

- (i) *Case name*: the name of the case, such as *case.ini*
- (ii) *Wave amplitude [m]*: the amplitude of the regular wave
- (iii) *Object number*: the true number of node or beam element for output
- (iv) *Flag1*: Including rigid motion, yes or no? [yY nN]
- (v) *Flag2*: Including elastic deformation, yes or no? [yY nN]

4.3. Main input file of different cases (case.ini)

The file of input parameters mainly includes the control parameters of the program and does not need to be modified frequently.

4.3.1. Identity of input file

JOB WALAS MULTI

4.3.2. Parameters of parallel calculation

threadNumFreq threadNumElem

threadNumFreq: thread number for parallel process (frequency parallel)

threadNumElem: thread number for parallel process (element parallel)

4.3.3. Control parameters of hydrodynamic coupling among floating structures

STRCNUM startCoupleNo

STRCNUM: module number

startCoupleNo: module No. of starting coupling

4.3.4. Control parameters of structural modes

wetDryFlag restartFlag

wetDryFlag: nodes of connectors from wet model or dry model; 0 – wet model, 1 – dry model.

If there are elastic modes, the flag must be 1 (dry model).

restartFlag: Whether restart to calculate hydrodynamic coefficients, 0 – No, 1 – Yes.

4.3.5. FKI, NONLSTF, SLM

FKI: flag of incident wave exciting force, 0 – impulse response function (linear wave force) , 1



– directly pressure integral in time domain (nonlinear wave force), 2 – interpolation by the results of transfer function in frequency domain.

NONLSTF: 0 – linear hydrostatic restoring force, 1 – nonlinear.

SLM: 0 – not considering slamming effects, 1 – Yes.

4.3.6. Input parameters and file names of different floating structures

file[n]

x[n] y[n] z[n]

FIXED

Note:

file[n]: enclosed in double quotation marks.

x[n] y[n] Rz[n]: (*x*, *y*) denotes the vector of moving in X-Y plane. *Rz* denotes rotation degree about *z* axis based on the gravity center of floating structures (unit: degree)

FIXED: whether fixed of the floating structures, 0 - No, 1 – Yes.

4.3.7. Connector definition

CONNUM

strcNo1 pointNo1 strcNo2 pointNo2 stiffness_x stiffness_y stiffness_z stiffness_{Rx} stiffness_{Ry} stiffness_{Rz}

CONNUM: number of connectors

strcNo1, strcNo2: No. of floating structures

pointNo1, pointNo2: Node No.

stiffness_x stiffness_y stiffness_z stiffness_{Rx} stiffness_{Ry} stiffness_{Rz}: the stiffness of translation and rotation

4.3.8. Example

JOB WALAS MULTI

8 8

2 1

1 1

0 0 0

"ship1_half.in"



0. 0. 0.

0

"ship2_half.in"

40. 0. 0.

0

0

4.4. Input parameters of floating structures (shipX.in)

File of parameters (the most important files), including the information of models.

4.4.1. Identity

JOB WALAS

4.4.2. File name of wet grid model

Enclosed in double quotation marks

4.4.3. File name of dry grid model

Enclosed in double quotation marks

4.4.4. Modal shapes of nodes of dry model

Enclosed in double quotation marks

4.4.5. Modal shapes of elements of wet model

Enclosed in double quotation marks

4.4.6. Information of dudx of wet model

Enclosed in double quotation marks

4.4.7. File name of grid model of free surface

Enclosed in double quotation marks

Only affect for IORM method in time domain

4.4.8. File name of grid model of virtual control surface

Enclosed in double quotation marks

Only affect for IORM method in time domain

4.4.9. File name of slamming pressure

Enclosed in double quotation marks



Only affect in time domain

4.4.10. Characteristic parameters

Lpp SwlHeight ISOFLAG NORMALFLAG ORIGINFLAG PRESFlag WHPFlag nonTimeStart nonTimeEnd nonDt

Lpp: perpendicular length

SwlHeight: height of still water surface relative to wet coordinate system

ISOFLAG: symmetrical flag of wet model, 0 – no symmetry, 1 - Bilateral symmetry, 2 – two symmetrical planes about Y-Z plane and X-Z plane

NORMALFLAG: normal flag of wet model, 1 – point to internal of ship hull, -1 - point to external fluid. For Rankine source method (IORM), the normal vectors of free surface and virtual control surface are consistent with ship hull.

ORIGINFLAG: 0 denotes origin of the internal calculating coordinate system is the project of the origin of wet model on still water surface, 1 – denotes origin is gravity center.

PRESFlag: whether calculate pressure on ship hull, 0 – No, 1 – Yes.

WHPFlag: whether calculate wave height of the specific points in fluid filed, 0 – No, 1 – Yes.

nonTimeStart: nondimensional starting time.

nonTimeEnd: nondimensional end time.

nonDt: nondimensional interval time.

4.4.11. Coordinates of gravity center

Xg Yg Zg

Relative to wet coordinate system

Xg: x value

Yg: y value

Zg: z value

4.4.12. Mass inertia

I₁₁ I₂₂ I₃₃ I₁₂ I₁₃ I₂₃

Relative to gravity center



I_{11} : about x axis, $I_{11}=I_{xx}=\int x^2 dm$;

I_{22} : about y axis, $I_{22}=I_{yy}=\int y^2 dm$;

I_{33} : about z axis, $I_{33}=I_{zz}=\int z^2 dm$;

I_{12} : in x - y plane, $I_{12}=I_{21}=-I_{xy}=-\int xy dm$;

I_{13} : in x - z plane, $I_{13}=I_{31}=-I_{xz}=-\int xz dm$;

I_{23} : in y - z plane, $I_{23}=I_{32}=-I_{yz}=-\int yz dm$;

$$[M] = \begin{bmatrix} m & 0 & 0 & 0 & mz_g & -my_g \\ 0 & m & 0 & -mz_g & 0 & mx_g \\ 0 & 0 & m & my_g & -mx_g & 0 \\ 0 & -mz_g & my_g & I_{11} & I_{12} & I_{13} \\ mz_g & 0 & -mx_g & I_{21} & I_{22} & I_{23} \\ -my_g & mx_g & 0 & I_{31} & I_{32} & I_{33} \end{bmatrix}$$

4.4.13. Position of dry coordinate origin in wet coordinate system

Dryx Dryy Dryz Tz

Dryx: x value

Dryy: y value

Dryz: z value

Tz: torsional center (or shear center) about neutral axis of vertical bending (only works in Beam model)

4.4.14. Forward speed, density and acceleration of gravity

Vel Rho G

Forward speed, density of fluid, gravity acceleration.

4.4.15. Water depth

DepthFlag Depth

DepthFlag: flag of water depth, 0 – finite water depth, 1 – infinite water depth

Depth: water depth, only works in finite water depth case

4.4.16. Frequencies or periods

FreqFlag FreqNum



[FreqStar tFreqEnd] [Freq1 Freq2 Freq3] (six in a row)

FreqFlag: flag of frequencies, 0 - continuous values, 1 - discrete values

FreqNum: number of frequencies

FreqStart: starting value, only works when FreqFlag is 0.

FreqEnd: end value, only works when FreqFlag is 0.

Freq[n]: values, only works when FreqFlag is 1.

4.4.17. Wave directions

DirFlag DirNum

[DirStart DirEnd] [Dir1 Dir2 Dir3] (six in a row)

DirFlag: flag of wave directions, 0 - continuous values, 1 - discrete values

DirNum: number of wave directions

DirStart: starting value, only works when DirFlag is 0

DirEnd: end value, only works when DirFlag is 0.

Dir[n]: values, only works when DirFlag is 1.

4.4.18. Number of frequencies for interpolation

MoreFreqNum

Number of frequencies for interpolation, using spline interpolation hydrodynamic coefficient, wave excitation force, and then to solve the modal principal coordinate response results

4.4.19. Number of elastic modes

RigidFlag ElasFlag ElasNum

[Elas1 Elas2 Elas3 Elas4 Elas5]

RigidFlag: flag of rigid modes, 0 – the rigid modes are not included in the modal shape files and automatic generated by programs, suggested value; 1 - Yes

ElasFlag: flag of elastic modes, 0 – continuous modal No, 1 – discrete No.

ElasNum: number of elastic modes

Elas[n]: values, only works for ElasFlag = 1.

4.4.20. Artificial damping coefficients

DampFlag1 DampFlag2



Damp1 Damp2 Damp3

DampFlag1: flag of damping, 0 – ratio, 0 - coefficients

DampFlag2: flag of damping, 0 – same value, 1 – different values

Damp[n]: values

4.4.21. Mass points for wave loading calculations

massPointNum

mass[n] x[n] y[n] z[n] Ixx[n] Iyy[n](optional) Izz[n](optional)

.....

massPointNum: number of mass points, 0 – not calculate wave loads.

mass[n]: mass of each point

x[n] y[n] z[n]: coordinate about wet model

Ixx[n] Iyy[n] Izz[n]: the mass inertia about *mass point n*.

4.4.22. Section definitions of wave loads

secNum waveLoadSymbol

x [n] y[n] z[n] flag[n]

(1) *secNum*: section number of wave loads

(2) *waveLoadSymbol*: flag of integral for wave loads;

Y-Z plane: -1 - bow, 1 – stern, 0 – bow integral for sections before center of gravity and stern integral for section after center of gravity automatically. For the cases of “bow” integral, **minus** vertical bending moment denotes the **sagging** moment, and **plus** vertical bending moment denotes the **hogging** moment. on the contrary for the cases of “stern” integral.

X-Z plane: -1 - port, 1 – star, 0 – port-integral for sections before center of gravity and star-integral for section after center of gravity automatically. For the cases of “port” integral, **minus** vertical bending moment denotes the **hogging** moment, and **plus** vertical bending moment denotes the **sagging** moment. on the contrary for the cases of “stern” integral.

(3) *x[n] y[n] z[n]*: coordinate of calculating origin

(4) *flag[n]*: flag of section, 0 (default): Y-Z transverse plane; 1: X-Z longitudinal plane



4.4.23. Spring or mooring line (optional)

Using artificial springs or mooring lines to control the horizontal drift (surge, sway and yaw) in time-domain calculation.

(1) *Flag*

Flag: SPRING

(2) *MRL*

MRL: number or flag of mooring line; -1 – directly six springs of linear stiffness; 0 - not consider springs.

(3) *moorPointFixedNum*, *wetDryFlagMoor*

moorPointFixedNum: number of mooring points

wetDryFlagMoor: type of mooring points, 0 – from wet model, 1 – from dry model.

(4) Detailed parameters

(i) stiffness of the artificial springs in the six rigid motions

Stiffness_x, *Stiffness_y*, *Stiffness_z*, *Stiffness_{Rx}*, *Stiffness_{Ry}*, *Stiffness_{Rz}*

Or

(ii) parameters of mooring line

1 *x1* *y1* *z1*

2 *x2* *y2* *z2*

...

n *xn* *yn* *zn*

1 *no* *type* *nos* *noe* *stiffness* *len* *Te* *Te* *rho*

2 *no* *type* *nos* *noe* *stiffness* *len* *Te* *Te* *rho*

...

n *no* *type* *nos* *noe* *stiffness* *len* *Te* *Te* *rho*

Explanation:

no: the sequence number of mooring line;

type: the type of mooring line, 1 – rope, 2 – chain;

nos: the start point of the mooring line, on the seabed;



noe: the end point of the mooring line, on the vessel (wet grid model or dry grid model);

stiffness: the stiffness of the mooring line;

len: the length of the mooring line;

Te: the breaking force of the mooring line;

rho: the line density of the mooring line;

4.4.24. RUDDER-PID (*optional*)

Using rudder and PID method to control the horizontal drift (surge, sway and yaw) in time-domain calculation.

(1) *Flag*

Flag: RUDDER-PID

(2) *area, x, z, k_{p,6}, k_{i,6}, k_{d,6}, k_{p,2}, k_{i,2}, k_{d,2}, k_{p,1}, k_{i,1}, k_{d,1}*,

The parameters of the rudder

Area: area of the rudder;

x, z: position of the rudder;

k_{p,6}, k_{i,6}, k_{d,6}: PID parameter of yaw;

k_{p,2}, k_{i,2}, k_{d,2}: PID parameter of sway;

k_{p,1}, k_{i,1}, k_{d,1}: PID parameter of surge;

4.4.25. SECOND-ORDER-FORCE (*optional*)

Calculate the second-order forces by near-field integral of pressure, middle-field integral of pressure and far-field momentum.

(1) *Flag*

Flag: SECOND-ORDER-FORCE

(2) *near, middle, far*

Whether to exert: 0 - No; 1 - Yes

Near: 0 - No; 1 - Yes; 2 - only mean drift forces

(3) *pinkster, newman*

Whether to exert: 0, No; 1: Yes



4.4.26. IRREGULAR-FREQUENCY (*optional*)

Automatic to generate the mesh model of the internal free surface for eliminating the irregular frequency. **Caution:** in this case, the mesh on the internal free surface in the original file of wet grid model will be removed automatically.

(1) *Flag*

Flag: IRREGULAR-FREQUENCY

(2) *irregFreqFlag* *xNum*(*maxArea*) *yNum*(*minAngle*)

irregFreqFlag: 0 – no; 1 – mapping quadrilateral elements, *xNum* *yNum* ; 2 – free triangular element, *maxArea*, *minAngle*.

xNum: 20 (default)

yNum: 7 (default)

maxArea: 50 (default)

minAngle: 30 (default)

4.4.27. AUTO-FREE-CONTROL (*optional*)

Automatic to generate the mesh models of free and control surfaces for “IORM” method or middle- field method of second-order forces.

(1) *Flag*

Flag: AUTO-FREE-CONTROL;

(2) *freeControlFlag* *xNum*(*maxArea*) *yNum*(*minAngle*)

freeControlFlag : 0 – no; 1 – Yes.

geoControlType = 1 (default): 1 - Ellipsoid; 2 - Elliptic cylinder; 3 - Cube

geoControlA = 1.5*Lpp (default);

geoControlB = 0.8*Lpp (default);

geoControlC = 0.7*HEIGHT (default);

4.4.28. STABILITY-CORRECTION (*optional*)

The parameters are for modifying the internal metacentric heights of roll and pitch (GM_{xx} and GM_{yy}), which are added to not replaces the GM_{xx} and GM_{yy} .

(1) *Flag*

Flag: STABILITY-CORRECTION;



(2) *rollStabilityCorrection pitchStabilityCorrection*

The parameters are for modifying the internal metacentric heights of roll and pitch.

4.4.29. SECTION-LOAD-COEFFICIENTS (*optional*)

The parameters are for the mode superposition of sectional wave loads of each section.

(1) *Flag*

Flag: SECTION-LOAD-COEFFICIENTS;

(2) *secNum_modeSuperposition modalNumForSuperposition*

modeSuperposition: the number of load section.

modalNumForSuperposition: the number of elastic modes for mode superposition.

(3) *Mode-n Fx Fy Fz Tx My Mz*

Sec-m value1 value2 value3 value4 value5 value6

4.4.30. Example

JOB WALAS

"ship1_nodeElement.wet"

"ship1_nodeElement.dry"

"ship1_node.modal"

"ship1_element.modal"

"ship1_element.dudx"

"ship1_nodeElement_free.wet"

"ship1_nodeElement_control.wet"

"ship1_wave.in"

"ship1_slmParam.ini"

30	0	2	1	1	1	1	-4	4.0	0.05
0		0		-1					
98470		5.323E+06		5.758E+06	0			0	0
0		0		0		0			
0		1025		9.81		1500			
1		1000.0							



1	42					
0.1	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	
0.7	0.8	0.9	1	1.1	1.2	
1.3	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.8	
1.9	2	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.4	
2.5	2.6	2.7	2.8	2.9	3	
3.1	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.5	3.6	
3.7	3.8	3.9	4	4.1	4.2	
1	5					
0	45	90	135	180		
200						
0	0	6				
0	1					
0.10	0.10	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.10	
0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
40						
1.390E+03	-1.425E+01	1.014E+00	-1.000E+00	0.000E+00		
1.390E+03	-1.275E+01	1.014E+00	-1.000E+00	0.000E+00		
2.390E+03	-1.125E+01	1.014E+00	-1.000E+00	0.000E+00		
2.390E+03	-9.750E+00	1.014E+00	-1.000E+00	0.000E+00		
2.390E+03	-8.250E+00	1.014E+00	-1.000E+00	0.000E+00		
2.390E+03	-6.750E+00	1.014E+00	-1.000E+00	0.000E+00		
2.390E+03	-5.250E+00	1.014E+00	-1.000E+00	0.000E+00		
2.390E+03	-3.750E+00	1.014E+00	-1.000E+00	0.000E+00		
3.390E+03	-2.250E+00	1.014E+00	-1.000E+00	0.000E+00		
3.390E+03	-7.500E-01	1.014E+00	-1.000E+00	0.000E+00		
3.390E+03	7.500E-01	1.014E+00	-1.000E+00	0.000E+00		
3.390E+03	2.250E+00	1.014E+00	-1.000E+00	0.000E+00		



2.390E+03	3.750E+00	1.014E+00	-1.000E+00	0.000E+00
2.390E+03	5.250E+00	1.014E+00	-1.000E+00	0.000E+00
2.390E+03	6.750E+00	1.014E+00	-1.000E+00	0.000E+00
2.390E+03	8.250E+00	1.014E+00	-1.000E+00	0.000E+00
2.390E+03	9.750E+00	1.014E+00	-1.000E+00	0.000E+00
2.390E+03	1.125E+01	1.014E+00	-1.000E+00	0.000E+00
1.390E+03	1.275E+01	1.014E+00	-1.000E+00	0.000E+00
1.390E+03	1.425E+01	1.014E+00	-1.000E+00	0.000E+00
1.390E+03	-1.425E+01	-1.014E+00	-1.000E+00	0.000E+00
1.390E+03	-1.275E+01	-1.014E+00	-1.000E+00	0.000E+00
2.390E+03	-1.125E+01	-1.014E+00	-1.000E+00	0.000E+00
2.390E+03	-9.750E+00	-1.014E+00	-1.000E+00	0.000E+00
2.390E+03	-8.250E+00	-1.014E+00	-1.000E+00	0.000E+00
2.390E+03	-6.750E+00	-1.014E+00	-1.000E+00	0.000E+00
2.390E+03	-5.250E+00	-1.014E+00	-1.000E+00	0.000E+00
2.390E+03	-3.750E+00	-1.014E+00	-1.000E+00	0.000E+00
3.390E+03	-2.250E+00	-1.014E+00	-1.000E+00	0.000E+00
3.390E+03	-7.500E-01	-1.014E+00	-1.000E+00	0.000E+00
3.390E+03	7.500E-01	-1.014E+00	-1.000E+00	0.000E+00
3.390E+03	2.250E+00	-1.014E+00	-1.000E+00	0.000E+00
2.390E+03	3.750E+00	-1.014E+00	-1.000E+00	0.000E+00
2.390E+03	5.250E+00	-1.014E+00	-1.000E+00	0.000E+00
2.390E+03	6.750E+00	-1.014E+00	-1.000E+00	0.000E+00
2.390E+03	8.250E+00	-1.014E+00	-1.000E+00	0.000E+00
2.390E+03	9.750E+00	-1.014E+00	-1.000E+00	0.000E+00
2.390E+03	1.125E+01	-1.014E+00	-1.000E+00	0.000E+00
1.390E+03	1.275E+01	-1.014E+00	-1.000E+00	0.000E+00
1.390E+03	1.425E+01	-1.014E+00	-1.000E+00	0.000E+00



```
3          -1
-7.500E+00  0.000E+00  -1.000E+00  0
0.000E+00   0.000E+00  -1.000E+00  0
7.500E+00   0.000E+00  -1.000E+00  0

SPRING
-1
5e+05      5e+06      0          0          0          1e+10

RUDDER-PID
0
100  -200.0  0  3  0.1  0.1  3  0.1  0.1  1  0.1  0.1

SECOND-ORDER-FORCE
1          1          1
0          0

IRREGULAR-FREQUENCY
0

AUTO-FREE-CONTROL
0          0

STABILITY-CORRECTION
0          0
```

4.5. Wave parameters of time-domain calculation (shipX_wave.in)

4.5.1. Case number

caseNum: number of cases

4.5.2. Case name

Name of the case

4.5.3. Wave parameters

Wave type, wave height, wave period

Wave type: 0 – regular wave, 1 – Jonswap, 2 – PM

Wave height: significant wave height (H_s)



Wave period: T_p – Jonswap, T_z – PM

4.5.4. Time points

Get amplitude, maximum, minimum between start time and end time

Time interval, total time, start time, end time

3.14159 1256.64 942.478 1068.14

4.5.5. Initial conditions of each mode

N - Number of initial conditions

Displacement1 Velocity1

Displacement2 Velocity2

Displacement3 Velocity4

...

DisplacementN VelocityN

4.5.6. Example

3

"B001"

0 2 62.8319

3.14159 1256.64 942.478 1068.14

6

0 0

0 0

0 0

0 0

0 0

0 0

"B002"

0 2 50.2655

2.51327 1005.31 753.982 854.513

6



0	0			
0	0			
0	0			
0	0			
0	0			
0	0			
"B003"				
0	2	41.8879		
2.0944	837.758	628.319	712.094	
6				
0	0			
0	0			
0	0			
0	0			
0	0			
0	0			

4.6. Slamming pressure and areas (shipX_slmParam.ini)

This file is for calculating whipping response in time domain. The file is the calculation formula of slamming pressure. There is a default slamming pressure calculation formula (Stavovy & Chuang) in the program. If the file does not exist, the default calculation formula in the program will be used.

4.6.1. Formulas of slamming pressure

No: Number of discrete points of the formulas

xn yn: coordinates of *x* and *y* of the points

Example:

No

x1 y1

x2 y2

x3 y3



...

x_n y_n

4.6.2. Definition of slamming areas

$X1$: from stern to $x1$, considering slamming

$X2$: from $x2$ to bow, considering slamming

No : the number of wet elements to output slamming pressure (the number of the following elements follows the principle of sequential numbering from 1, which is not the element number in node-element file and is the number of full model)

$Point1$: element #1

$Point2$: element #2

$Point3$: element #3

Example:

$X1$ $x2$

No

$Point1$

$Point2$

...

$PointN$

4.6.3. Example

3

1.0 20.

2.0 24.

3.0 50.

50 330

3

147

148

149



4.7. Modal informations of dry model in Patran/Nastran (ship.f06)

This file is the result file of MSC / NASTRAN calculation, and saves the node modal information of dry model.

4.8. Dry model in Patran/Nastran (ship_dry.bdf)

The file is saved from the finite element model, which saves the node and element information of dry structure panel. This file is used for OpenWALAS_PRE program and ship_wet.bdf. The modal information of wet model is calculated from ship.f06.

For convenience, it can be directly copied from the. BDF file of ship.f06, or re-extracted from the finite element model of the dry structure (only the elements on the surface of the floating body should be kept, and the number must be kept unchanged). The. BDF file corresponding to ship.f06 saves all the nodes of the modal calculation.

4.9. Wet model in Patran/Nastran (ship_wet.bdf)

The file saves the node and element information of wet surface element. Because the dimension of dry structure surface element is smaller than that of wet surface element, it is necessary to make wet surface element file again, but the surface element model of both can be maintained.



5. Instructions of Output files

5.1. Hydrodynamic coefficients in frequency domain (binary format)

case.hyd, including wave exciting forces, added mass, added damping, hydrostatic restoring matrix.

5.2. Hydrodynamic coefficients in time domain (binary format)

impulse.hyd, inducing the impulse response functions of incident wave exciting forces (Fkr), diffraction exciting forces (Fdr) and radiation potential (Krs).

5.3. Results in frequency domain (text format)

- (1) case.LIS, including overall basic information
- (2) ship1.LIS, basic information and results for each floating structures.

5.4. Results in time domain (text format)

- (1) ship1_TIM.LIS, basic information in time domain.
- (2) ship1_t2f.LIS, results of transfer function by time-domain programs.

5.5. 3D models of wet model

- (1) *XX_internal_nodeElement.plt*: Tecplot format, the elements above still water are removed.
- (2) *nodeElement_coupledModels.plt*: Tecplot format, the coupled models.
- (3) *nodeElement_allShips.plt*: Tecplot format, including all models.
- (4) *integral_model.DXF*, *XX_original_nodeElement.DXF*: Autocad format, full model, the elements above still water are reserved.



6. Examples

6.1. Create a new project

See [Section 3.3](#).

6.2. One Floating Structures

File directory: example/Bulk carrier (20,500 tons), example/Canada Frigate97, example/container ship (6,750 TEU), example/container ship (20,000 TEU), example/s175 and example/wigley.

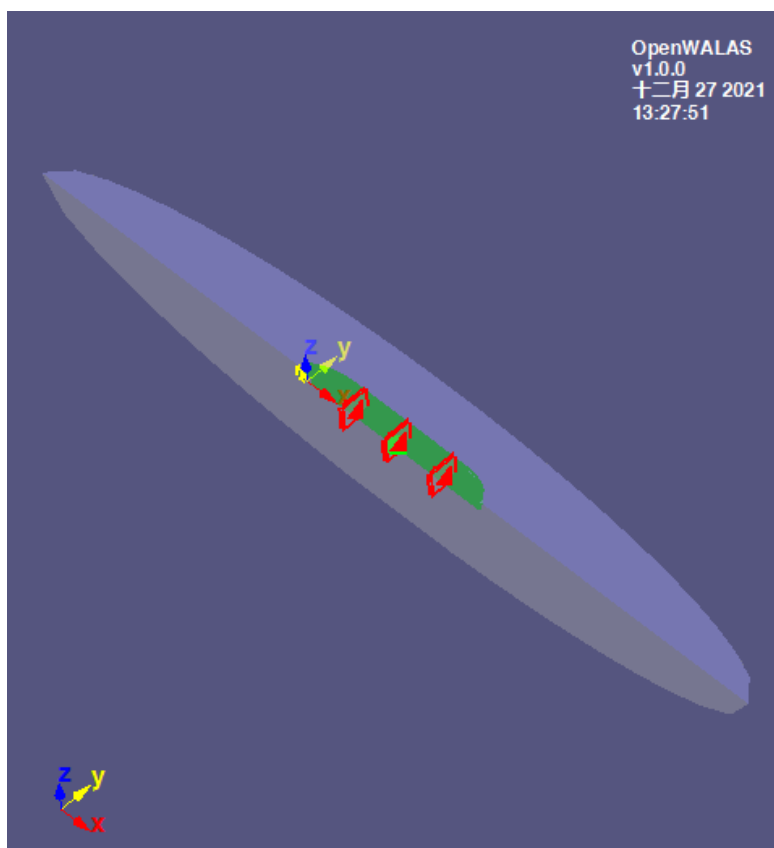


Fig. 54 A bulk carrier (20,500 tons)

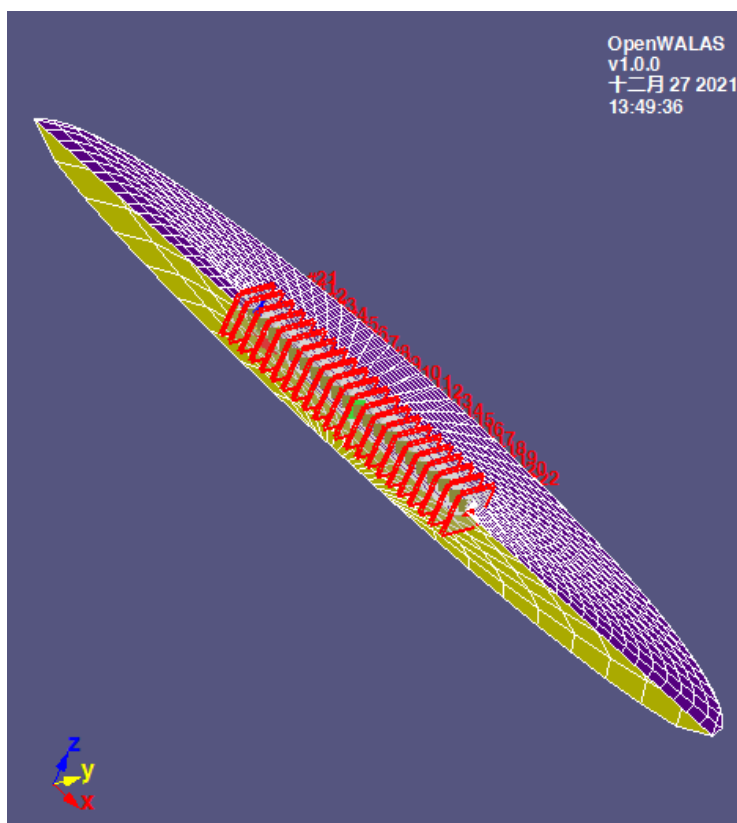


Fig. 55 A Canada frigate

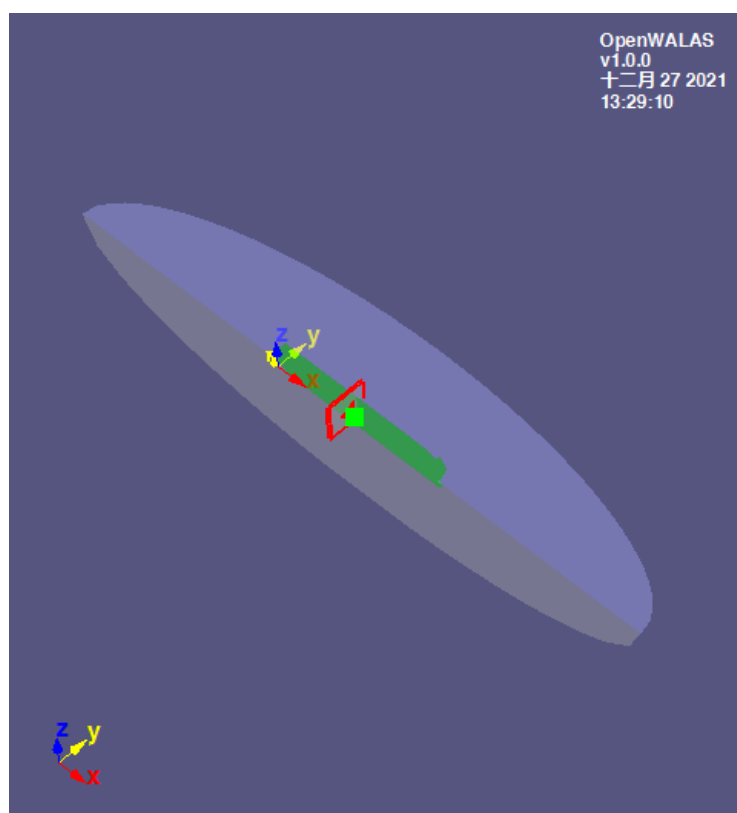


Fig. 56 A container ship (6,750 TEU)

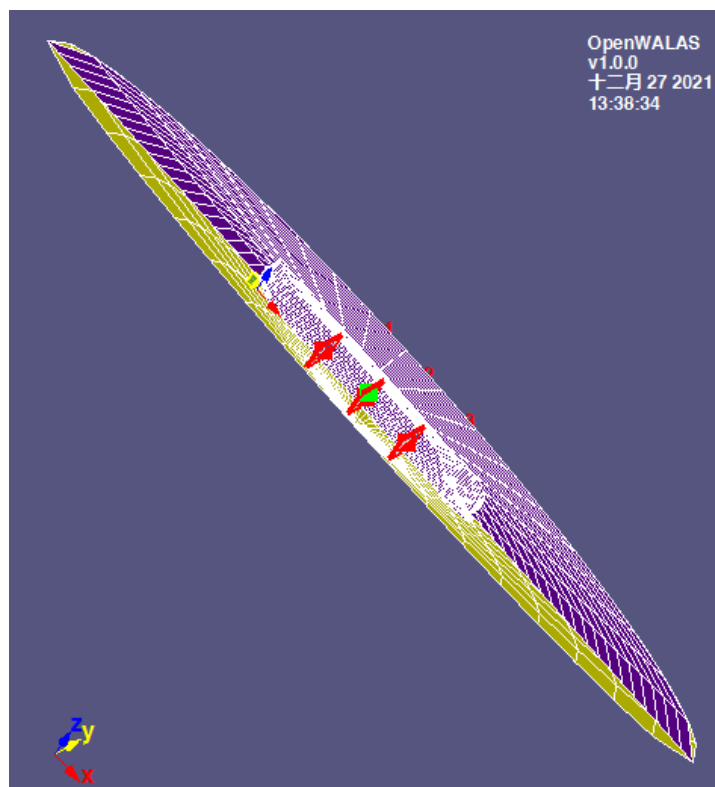


Fig. 57 A container ship (20000 TEU)

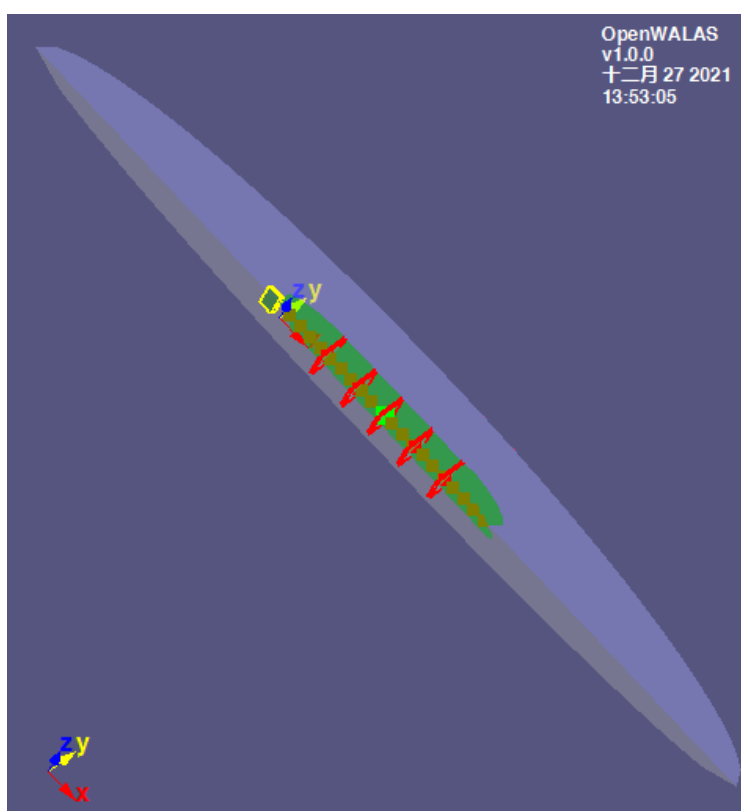


Fig. 58 S-175 container ship

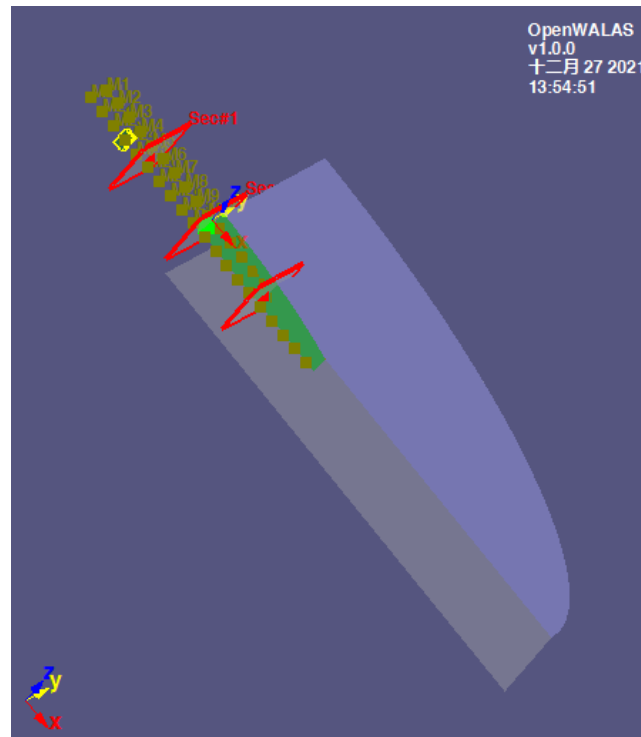


Fig. 59 Wigley ship

6.3. Multi-floating Structures

File directory: example/cylinder_barge

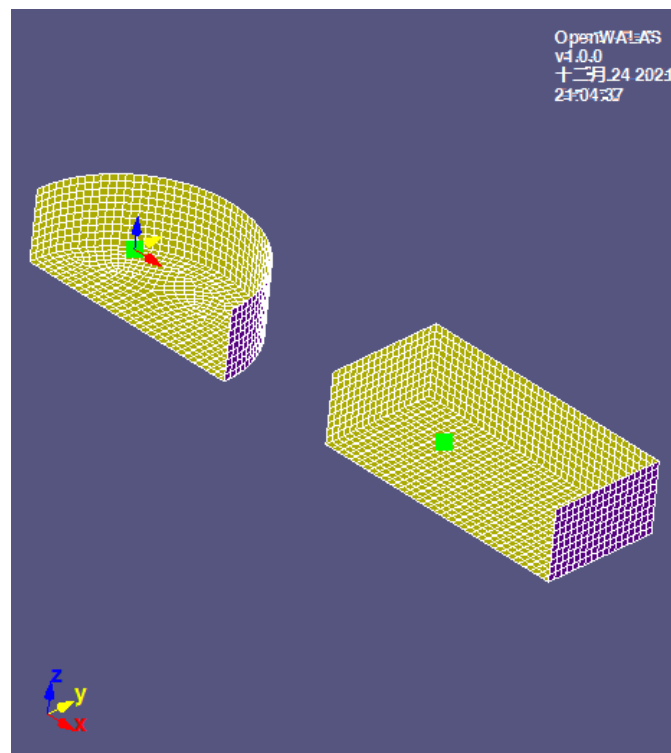


Fig. 60 Multi floating structures



7. Other useful tools

The interface between OpenWALAS and Patran or ANSYS are built by the tools as follows, which are in directory of “tools” in OpenWALAS.

1. *createElem(ansys)* – create mesh model in AYSYS from files of nodeElement.dat.
2. *createhull(ansys)* – create hull model in AYSYS from lines of ship hull.
3. *createElem(patran)* – create mesh model in PATRAN from files of nodeElement.dat.
4. *createhull(patran)* – create hull model in PATRAN from lines of ship hull.
5. *getModal(ansys)* – get modes of structural elastic vibration shapes from ANAYS.
6. *getNodeElement(ansys)* – get mesh model of ships from ANAYS.
7. *bdf2walas* – transfer grid model form .bdf file of Patran to OpenWALAS.
8. *aqwa2walas* – transfer input file of aqwa to the input file of OpenWALAS.
9. *shorterm* - response prediction in short-term sea states.



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