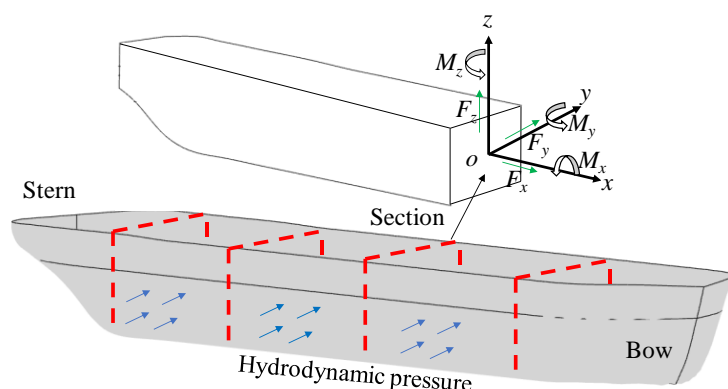




Three-dimensional Analysis Software of Wave Loads and Hydroelasticity

User Manual



OpenWALAS

(Open Wave Load Analysis Software)



Author: *Peng YANG* (杨鹏)

Email: *pengy@hust.edu.cn*

Date: *May 26th, 2023*



◆ Copyright

The author always respects the intellectual property rights and labor achievements, and supports the behavior of sharing software and related documents. Any organization and individual can freely share the program and related documents within a limited scope, but the following principles should be followed.

(a) The projects encourage relevant researchers and authors to carry out joint-research, utilize this program, and further improve the program, so as to contribute to the technology development of global ship and ocean engineering;

(b) Copyrights of the software and documents belongs to the original author;

(c) This program shall not be used for any commercial purpose without the permission of the original author, otherwise it will be deemed as infringement;

(d) The source and the original author must be cited, if the software and the contents of this document are reprinted. We sincerely hope that you will respect the intellectual copyright. Please quote and cite this program or this website reasonably, correctly and truly in the public papers or reports using this program;

(e) For those who do not abide by this statement or illegally use this software and the contents of this document, the rights are reserved according to law.



作者一贯尊重知识产权和劳动成果，并支持分享软件和相关文档的行为，任何组织和个人在有限范围内可自由分享本程序和相关文档，但需遵循以下原则：

1、鼓励相关科研人员与作者开展联合研究，发挥本程序作用，并进一步完善程序，为全球船舶与海洋工程技术发展做贡献；

2、程序和文档的版权归原作者所有；

3、未经原作者允许不得将本程序用于任何商业目的，否则将视为侵权；

4、转载或者引用本程序和本文内容请注明来源及原作者。真切希望大家尊重知识版权，在使用本程序的公开论文或报告中请合理、正确、真实引用本程序或本网站；

5、对于不遵守此声明或者其他违法使用本程序和本文内容者，本人依法保留追究权等。



Context

1. Software instructions	- 1 -
1.1. Basic information.....	- 1 -
1.2. Compiling and development environments	- 5 -
1.3. Installation and running environments.....	- 6 -
2. Theoretical fundamental	- 7 -
2.1. Coordinate systems	- 7 -
2.2. Wave direction and expression	- 8 -
2.3. Multi floating structures.....	- 9 -
2.4. Nondimensionalization	- 9 -
3. Introduction of OpenWALAS GUI.....	- 14 -
3.1. Main GUI.....	- 14 -
3.2. Pre-process	- 22 -
3.3. Create project and input parameters	- 30 -
3.4. Solution	- 43 -
3.5. Post-process and show results.....	- 44 -
3.6. Tools.....	- 47 -
3.7. Basic definitions.....	- 48 -
4. Introduction of OpenWALAS non-GUI.....	- 49 -
4.1. Running sequences.....	- 49 -
4.2. Input parameters of running.....	- 49 -
4.3. Main input file of different cases (case.ini)	- 50 -
4.4. Input parameters of floating structures (shipX.in).....	- 52 -
4.5. Wave parameters of time-domain calculation (shipX_wave.in).....	- 65 -
4.6. Slamming pressure and areas (shipX_slmParam.ini)	- 67 -
4.7. Modal informations of dry model in Patran/Nastran (ship.f06)	- 68 -
4.8. Dry model in Patran/Nastran (ship_dry.bdf).....	- 68 -
4.9. Wet model in Patran/Nastran (ship_wet.bdf).....	- 68 -



4.10. Hull lines of ship transversal sections (ship_hull.pln)	- 69 -
5. Instructions of Output files	- 70 -
5.1. Hydrodynamic coefficients in frequency domain (binary format)	- 70 -
5.2. Hydrodynamic coefficients in time domain (binary format)	- 70 -
5.3. Results in frequency domain (text format)	- 70 -
5.4. Results in time domain (text format)	- 70 -
5.5. 3D models of wet model	- 70 -
6. Examples	- 71 -
6.1. Create a new project	- 71 -
6.2. Single floating structure	- 71 -
6.3. Multi-floating structures	- 73 -
7. Other useful tools	- 74 -
References	- 75 -



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 (springing and whipping) 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.

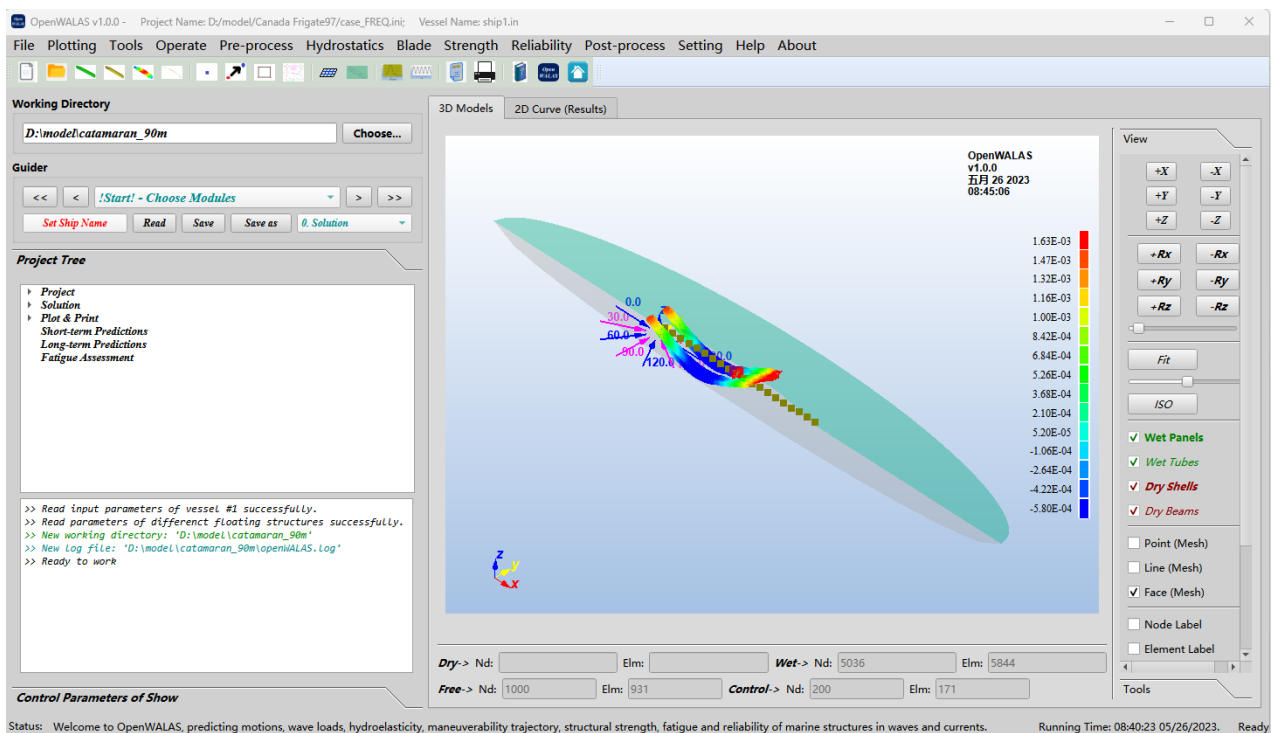


Fig. 1-1 OpenWALAS GUI

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 (not opensource) software to scientists and engineers all over the world. Everyone can freely use the software for scientific research and



academic activities, but the software must be cited in the published papers. If it is to be used for commercial purposes, it is recommended to purchase genuine software from developers.

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. The module OpenWALAS_MOOR is to consider complex mooring systems, and the module OpenWALAS_BLADE is to assess aerodynamic performances and elastic vibrations of blades of floating offshore wind turbine.

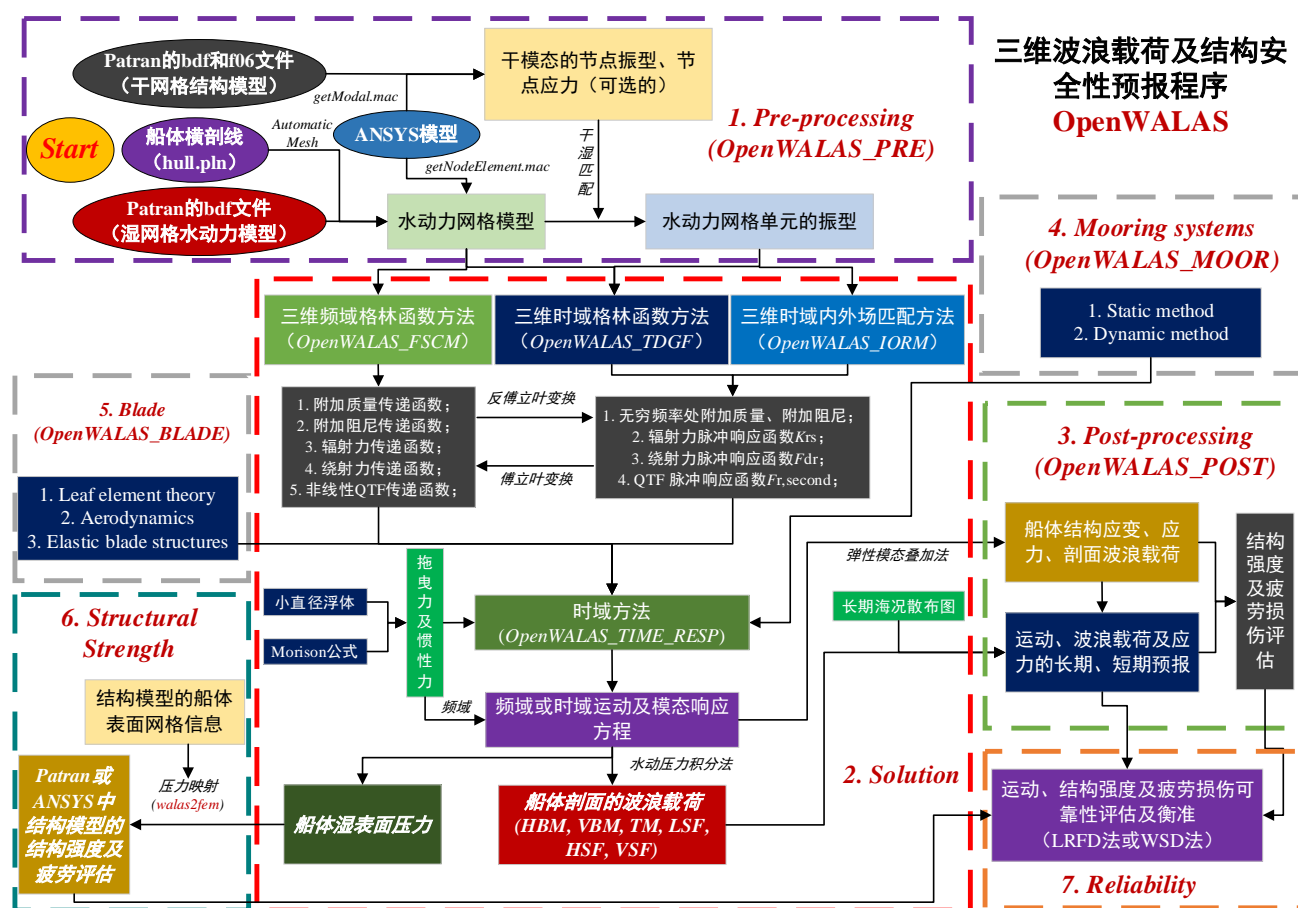


Fig. 1-2 Frame diagram of OpenWALAS

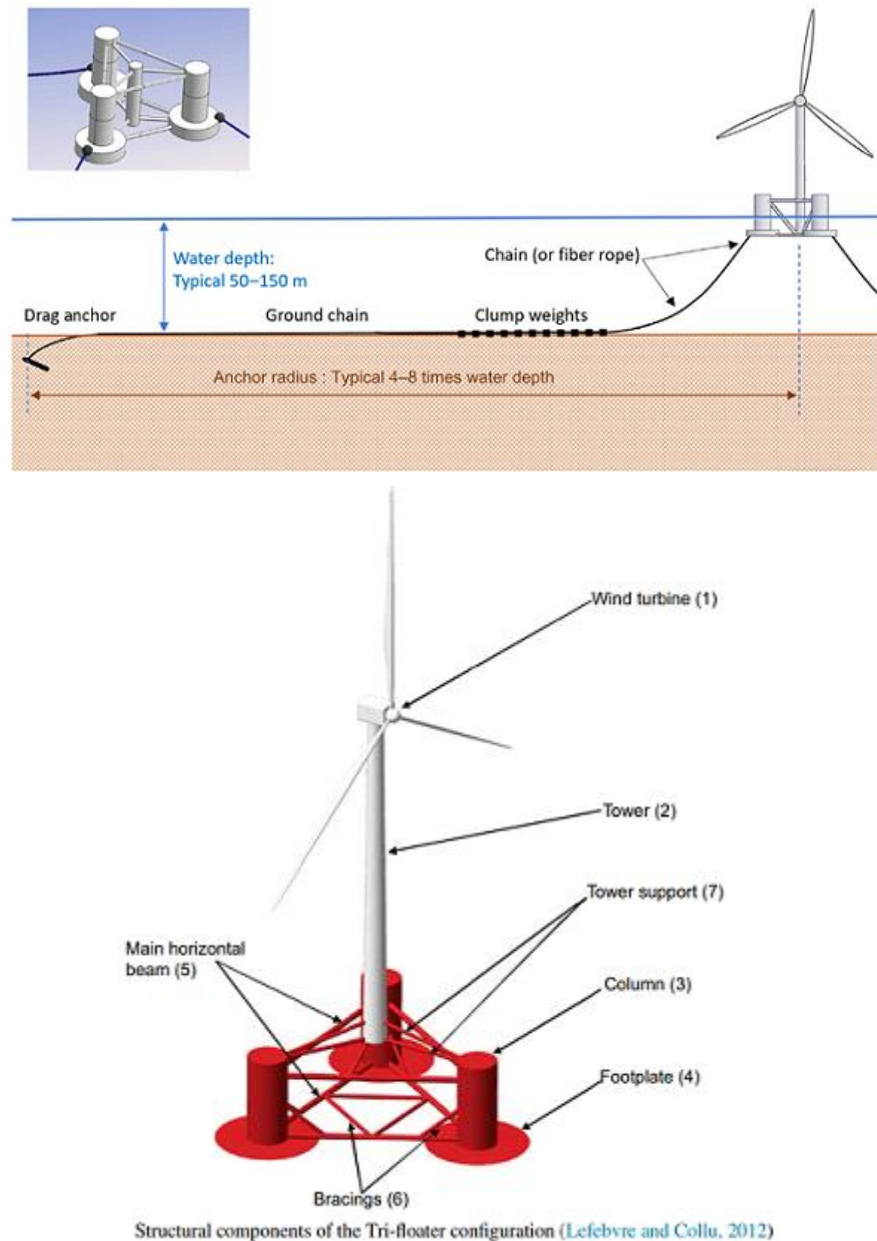


Fig. 1-3 Design draft of FOWT (Floating Offshore Wind Turbine) (Ma et al., 2019)

What's wave loads? The hydrodynamic pressure, gravity force and inertia force act on the ship hull, which induce structural deformation and stresses. If the ship hull is split by several transverse sections (see [错误!未找到引用源。](#)), there are six forces (called longitudinal splitting force F_x , transversal splitting force F_y , vertical splitting force F_z , longitudinal torque M_x , vertical bending moment M_y and horizontal bending moment M_z) acting on each section to balance the forces from the stern of the ship to the present section. However, the six forces of each section could be calculated by the integral of stresses in the present section. The six forces are the most important wave loads, called global wave loads, which are of concern during the design of floating structures and vital to

the safety of marine structures and ocean engineering.

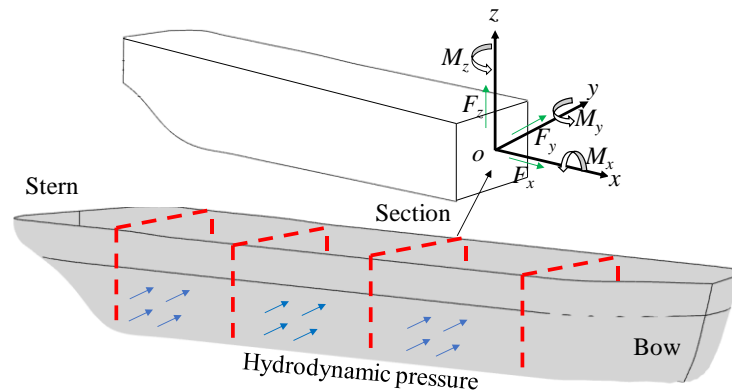


Fig. 1-4 Wave load of sections of a ship

- 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 'IORM') 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. 2-1, 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.

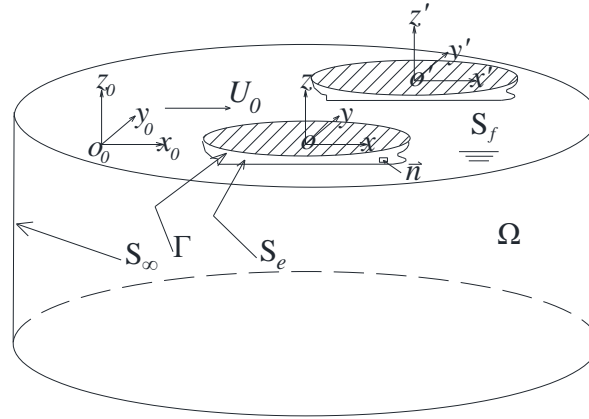


Fig. 2-1 Sketch of the coordinate systems

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.

$$\begin{cases} x_0 = x + U_0 t, y_0 = y, z_0 = z, \nabla_{x_0} = \nabla_x \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \Big|_{x_0} \rightarrow \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \Big|_x - U_0 \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \Big|_x \end{cases} \quad (2-1)$$

2.2. Wave direction and expression

The definition of wave direction β shown in Fig. 2-2, 0 degree and 180 degree denote following sea and heading sea, respectively.

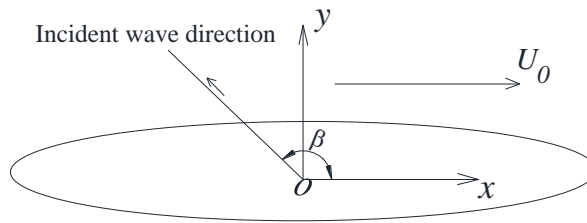


Fig. 2-2 Sketch of wave direction

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

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

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_I in the equilibrium coordinate system is

$$\Phi_I = \text{Re}[\phi_I e^{-i\omega t}] = \text{Re}\left[\frac{Ag}{i\omega} \frac{\cosh k(z+h)}{\cosh kh} e^{ik(x\cos\beta + y\sin\beta) - i\omega t}\right] \quad (2-3)$$

where ϕ_I , 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.

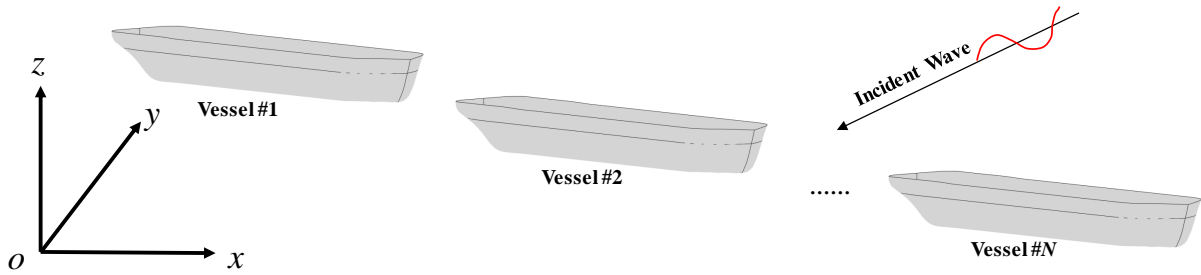


Fig. 2-3 Sketch of multi floating structures

2.4. Nondimensionalization

采用如下式子进行无量纲化，其中 ζ_a 和 ∇ 分别表示波浪幅值和排水体积，单位为 m 和 kg； L 和 B 分别为垂线间长和型宽； k 和 λ 为波数和波长，且 $k = 2\pi / \lambda$ 。具体无量纲化方法如下。例如，升沉附加质量： $A'_{33} = \frac{A_{33}}{\rho \nabla}$ ；升沉附加阻尼： $B'_{33} = \frac{B_{33}}{\rho \nabla} \sqrt{\frac{L}{g}}$ ；纵摇附加质

量： $A'_{55} = \frac{A_{55}}{\rho \nabla L^2}$ ；纵摇附加阻尼： $B'_{55} = \frac{B_{55}}{\rho \nabla L^2} \sqrt{\frac{L}{g}}$ ；升沉水动力脉冲响应函数： $K'_{33} = \frac{K_{33} L}{\rho g \nabla}$ ；

纵摇水动力脉冲响应函数： $K'_{55} = \frac{K_{55}}{\rho g \nabla L}$ ；升沉波浪激励力脉冲响应函数： $F'_3 = \frac{F_3}{\rho g \zeta_a L B}$ ；

纵摇波浪激励力脉冲响应函数： $F'_5 = \frac{F_5}{\rho g \zeta_a L^2 B}$ 。

纵摇波浪激励力脉冲响应函数： $F'_5 = \frac{F_5}{\rho g \zeta_a L^2 B}$ 。

(1) 频率和时间无量纲化遵循的规则：



$$\omega' = \omega \sqrt{L/g} \quad (2-4)$$

$$t' = t \sqrt{g/L} \quad (2-5)$$

(2) 附加质量和附加阻尼无量纲化遵循的规则:

$$A'_{ii} = \frac{A_{ii}}{A_{\text{dim}}} \quad (2-6)$$

$$B'_{ii} = \frac{B_{ii}}{B_{\text{dim}}} \quad (2-7)$$

表 2-1 无量纲化附加质量和附加阻尼

(i, j)	A_{dim}	B_{dim}
$i \leq 3, j \leq 3$	$\rho \nabla$	$\rho \nabla \sqrt{g/L}$
$4 \leq i \leq 6, j \leq 3$ $i \leq 3, 4 \leq j \leq 6$	$\rho \nabla L$	$\rho \nabla \sqrt{gL}$
$4 \leq i \leq 6, 4 \leq j \leq 6$	$\rho \nabla L^2$	$\rho \nabla \sqrt{gL^3}$
$i > 6, j > 6$	1	$\sqrt{g/L}$
$i \leq 3, j > 6$ $i > 6, j \leq 3$	$\rho \nabla$	$\rho \nabla \sqrt{g/L}$
$4 \leq i \leq 6, j > 6$ $i > 6, 4 \leq j \leq 6$	$\rho \nabla L$	$\rho \nabla \sqrt{gL}$

注：弹性模态采用质量归一化

(3) 波浪力和剖面波浪载荷无量纲化遵循的规则:

$$F'_i = \frac{F_i}{F_{\text{dim}}} \quad (2-8)$$

表 2-2 无量纲化波浪力和剖面波浪载荷

i	F_{dim}
$i \leq 3$	$\rho g \xi_a LB$



$4 \leq i \leq 6$	$\rho g \xi_a L^2 B$
$i > 6$	$g \xi_a / L$

注：弹性模态采用质量归一化

(4) 运动和模态主坐标响应无量纲化遵循的规则：

a. 位移：

$$p_i' = \frac{p_i}{p_{\text{dim}}} \quad (2-9)$$

表 2-3 无量纲化运动和模态主坐标响应

i	p_{dim}
$i \leq 3$	ξ_a
$4 \leq i \leq 6$	$k \xi_a$
$i > 6$	ξ_a / L

b. 速度：

$$\dot{p}_i' = \frac{\dot{p}_i}{\dot{p}_{\text{dim}}} \quad (2-10)$$

表 2-4 无量纲化运动和模态主坐标响应

i	\dot{p}_{dim}
$i \leq 3$	$\xi_a \sqrt{g / L}$
$4 \leq i \leq 6$	$k \xi_a \sqrt{g / L}$
$i > 6$	$\xi_a \sqrt{g / L} / L$

b. 加速度：

$$\ddot{p}_i' = \frac{\ddot{p}_i}{\ddot{p}_{\text{dim}}} \quad (2-11)$$

表 2-5 无量纲化运动和模态主坐标响应



i	\ddot{p}_{dim}
$i \leq 3$	$\xi_a g / L$
$4 \leq i \leq 6$	$k \xi_a g / L$
$i > 6$	$\xi_a g / L^2$

(5) 水动力系数脉冲响应函数无量纲化遵循的规则:

$$K'_{ii} = \frac{K_{ii}}{K_{\text{dim}}} \quad (2-12)$$

表 2-6 无量纲化水动力系数脉冲响应函数

(i, j)	K_{dim}
$i \leq 3, j \leq 3$	$\rho g \nabla / L$
$4 \leq i \leq 6, j \leq 3$ $i \leq 3, 4 \leq j \leq 6$	$\rho g \nabla$
$4 \leq i \leq 6, 4 \leq j \leq 6$	$\rho g \nabla L$
$i > 6, j > 6$	g / L
$i \leq 3, j > 6$ $i > 6, j \leq 3$	$\rho g \nabla / L$
$4 \leq i \leq 6, j > 6$ $i > 6, 4 \leq j \leq 6$	$\rho g \nabla$

(6) 波浪激励力脉冲响应函数无量纲化遵循的规则:

$$F'_i = \frac{F_i}{F_{\text{dim}}} \quad (2-13)$$

表 2-7 无量纲化波浪激励力脉冲响应函数

i	F_{dim}
-----	------------------



$i \leq 3$	$\rho g \xi_a B$
$4 \leq i \leq 6$	$\rho g \xi_a LB$
$i > 6$	$g \xi_a / L^2$

注：弹性模态采用质量归一化



3. Introduction of OpenWALAS GUI

3.1. Main GUI

3.1.1. New Project (case.in)

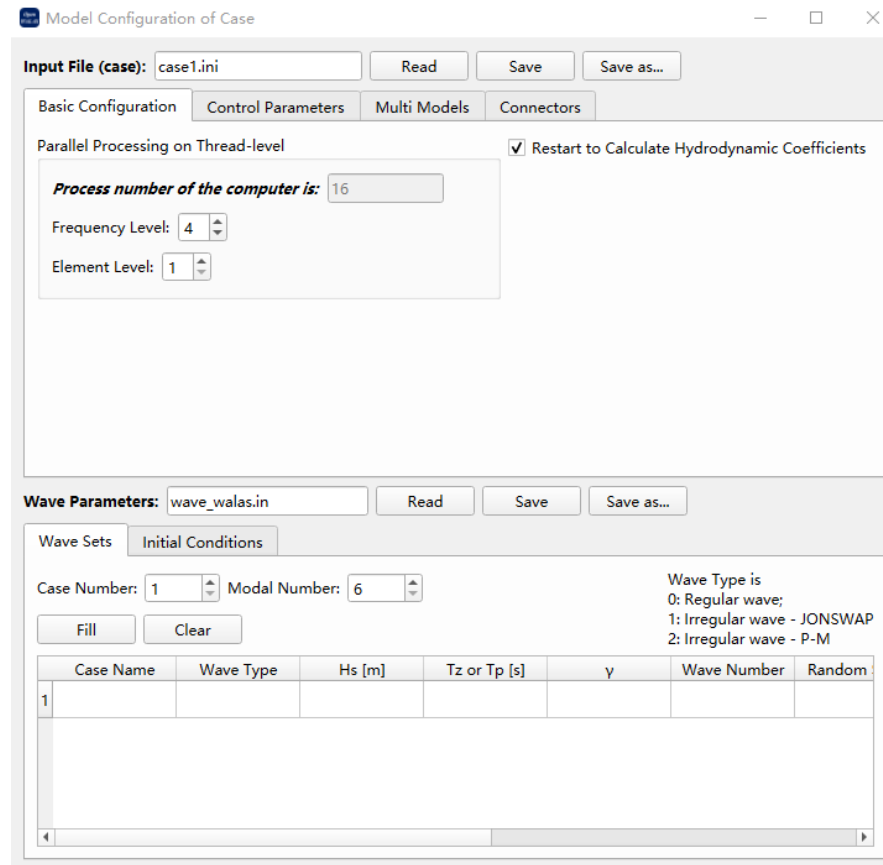
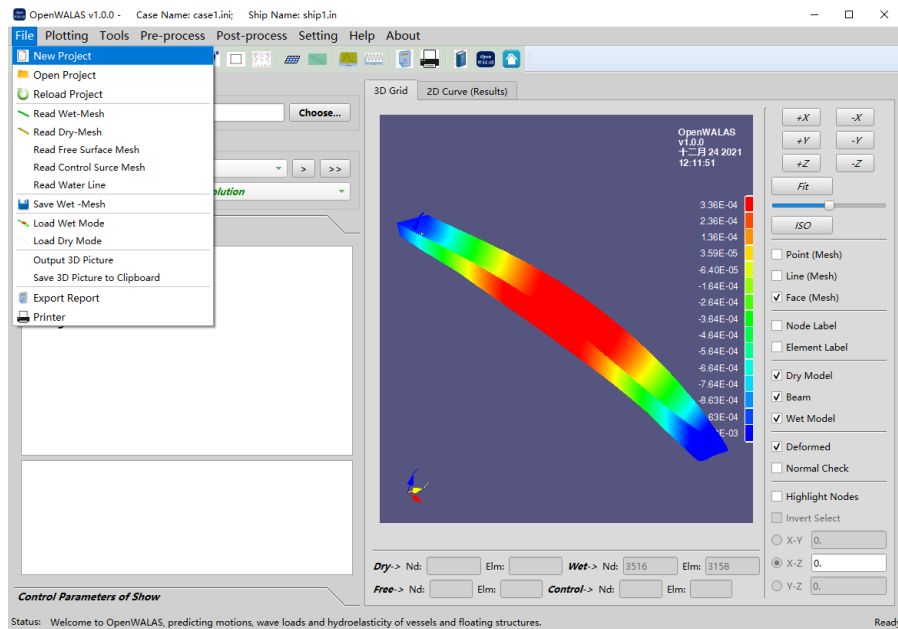


Fig. 3-1 New configuration file of new project



3.1.2. Open Project (case.ini)

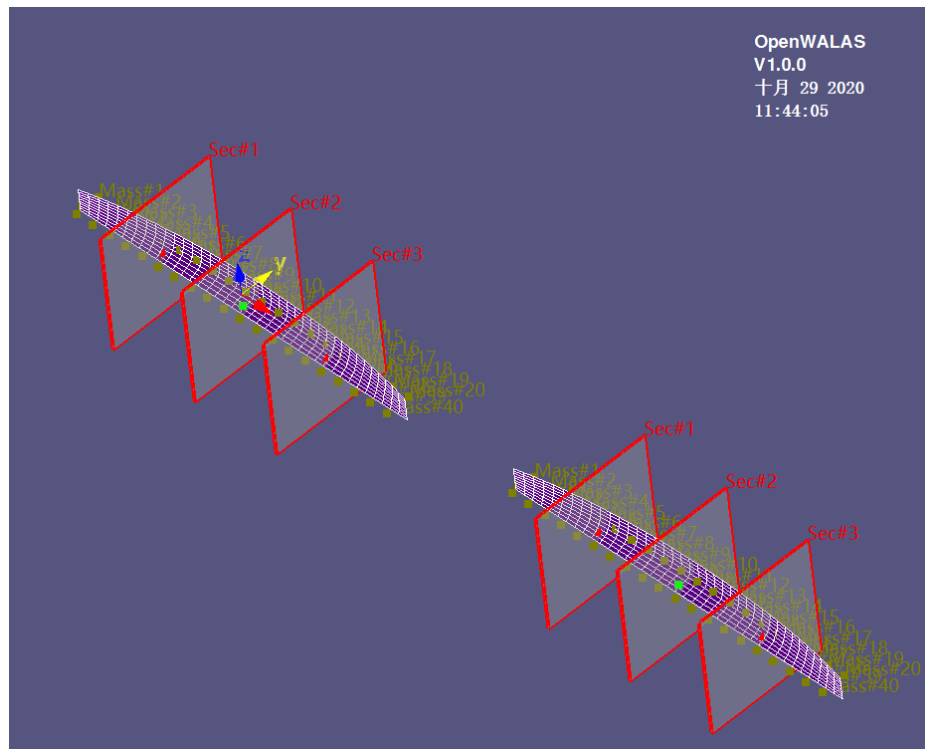
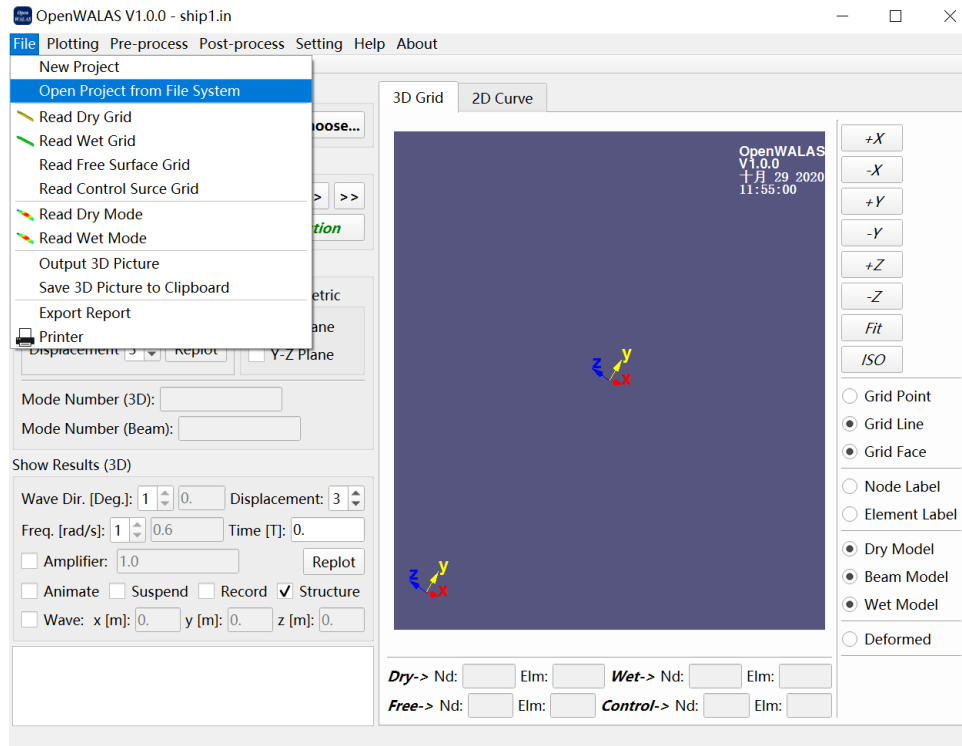


Fig. 3-2 Multi floating structures



3.1.3. Set working directory

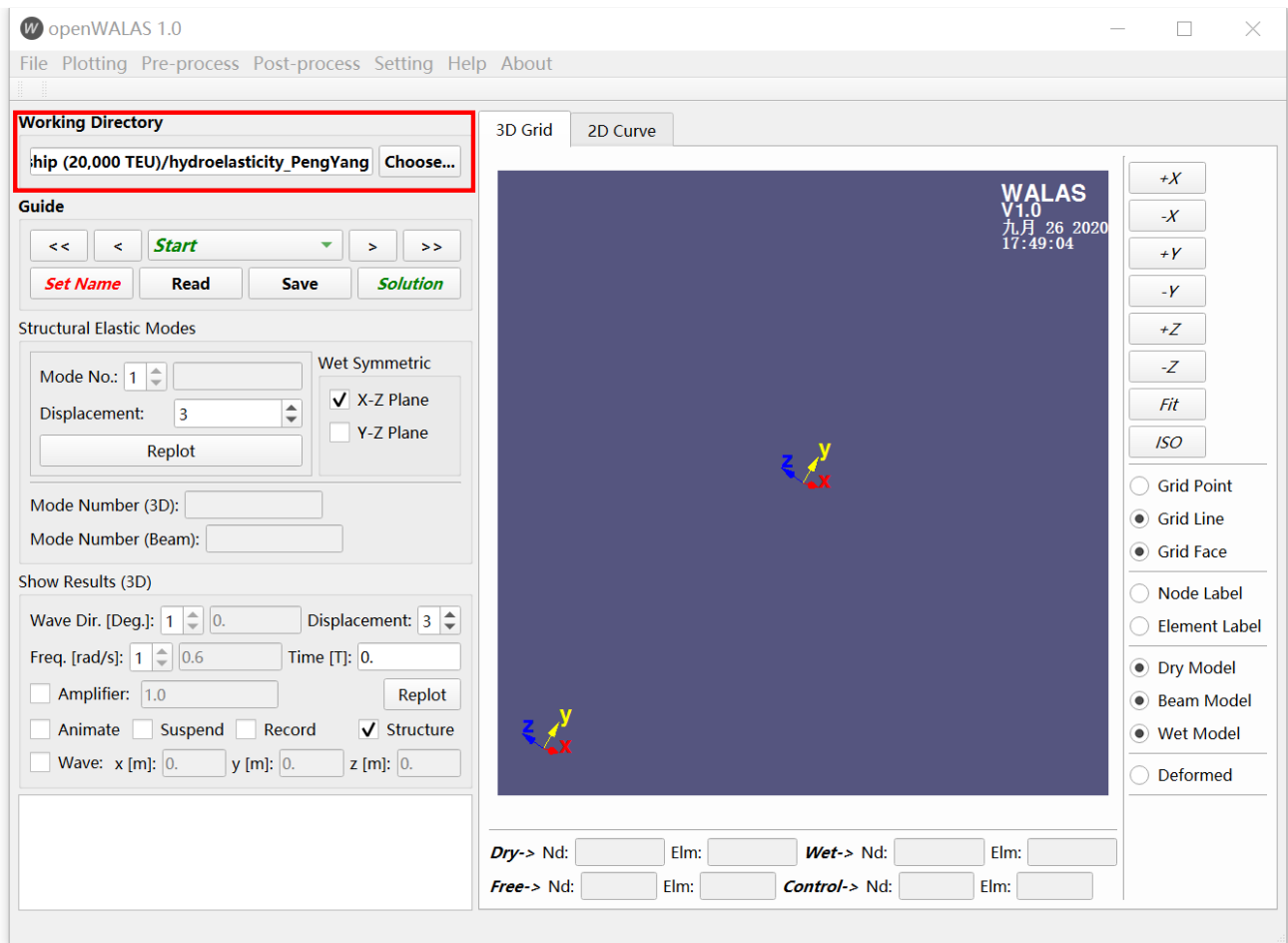


Fig. 3-3 Working directory



3.1.4. Set a file name of floating structure



Fig. 3-4 Set file name



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

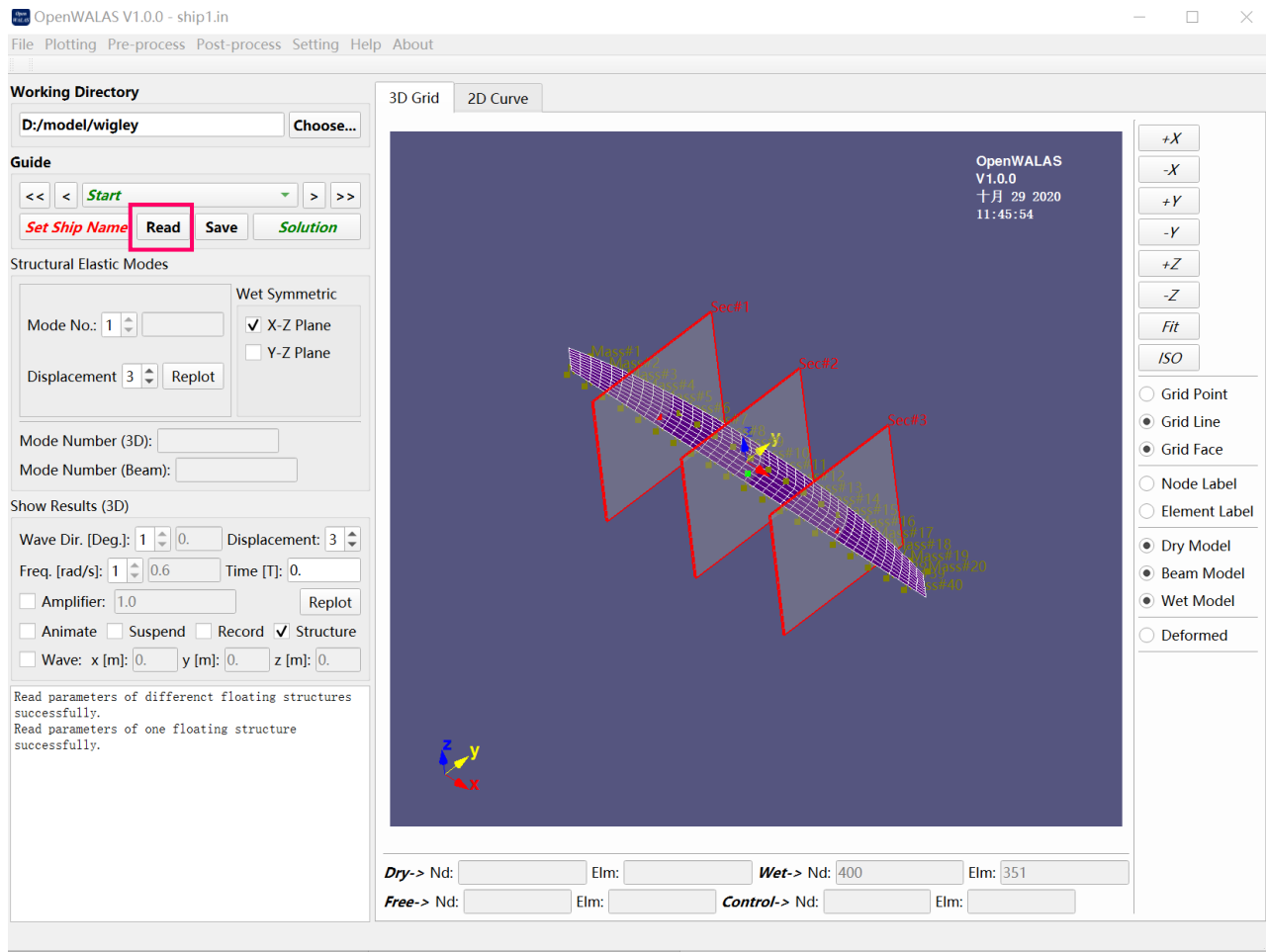


Fig. 3-5 One floating structure



3.1.6. Show dry model

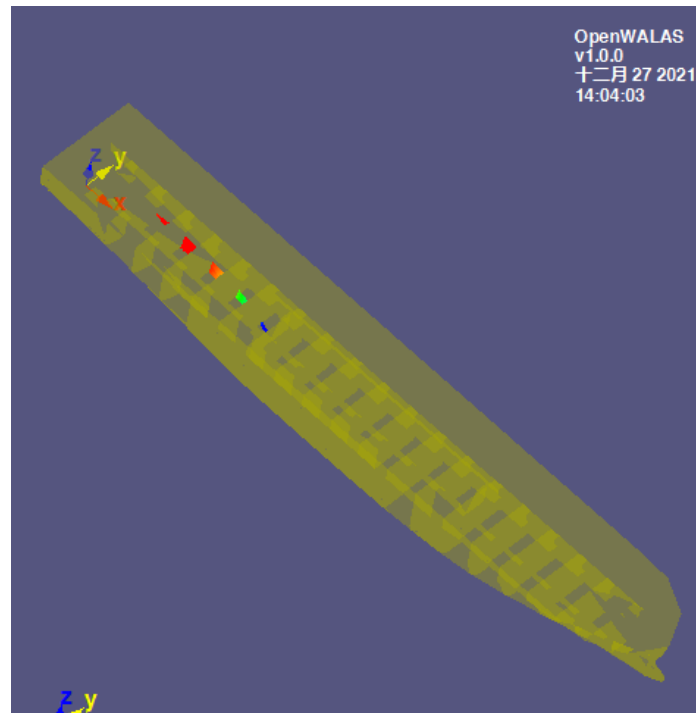


Fig. 3-6 3D FEM model

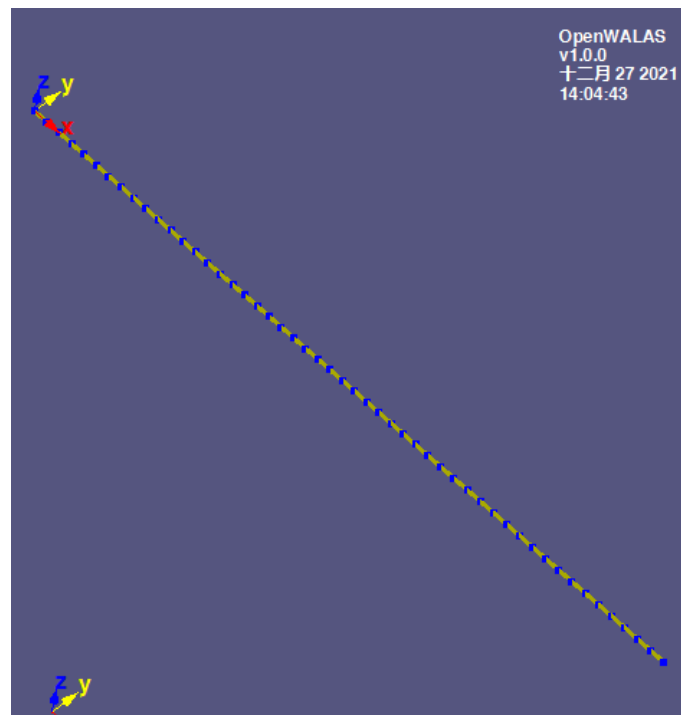


Fig. 3-7 1D beam model



3.1.7. Show wet model

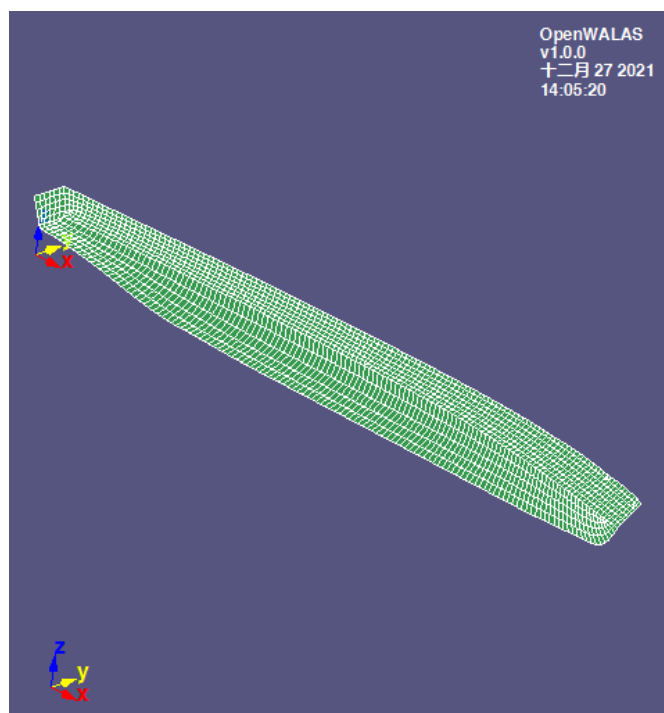


Fig. 3-8 3D wet model

3.1.8. Show free surface model

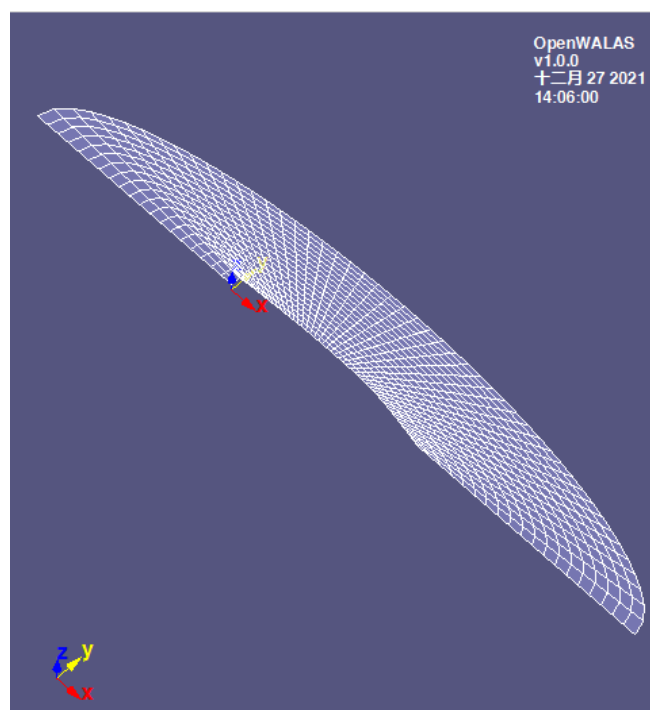


Fig. 3-9 Meshes on free surface



3.1.9. Show control surface model

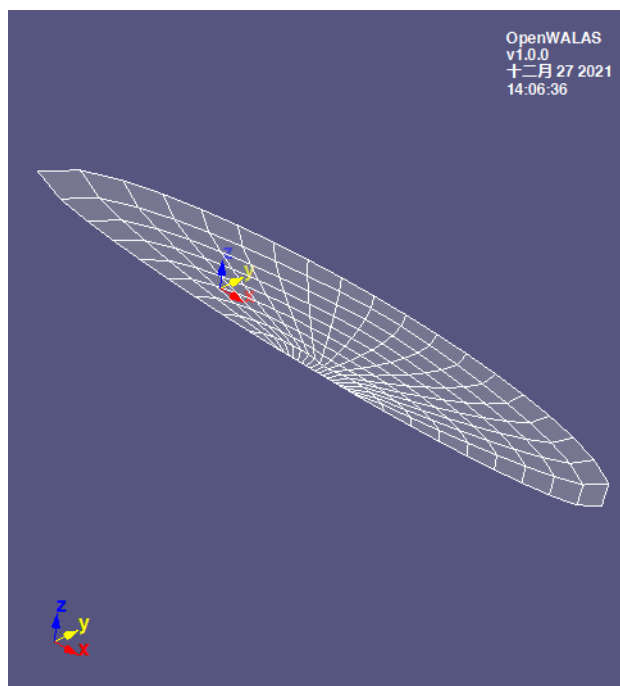


Fig. 3-10 Meshes on control surface

3.1.10. Show modes of dry models

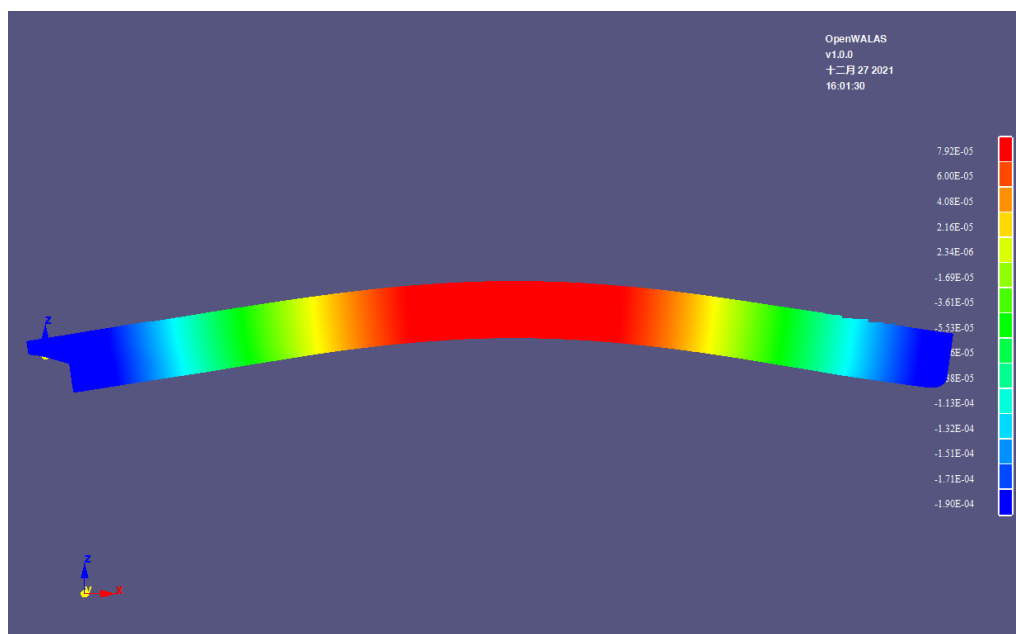


Fig. 3-11 3D FEM model

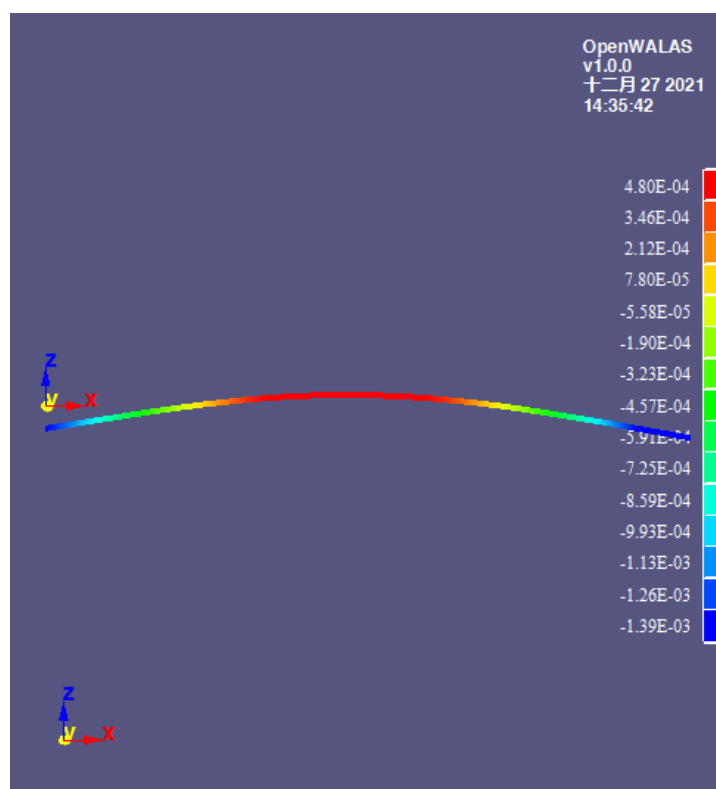


Fig. 3-12 1D beam model

3.1.11. Show modes of wet models

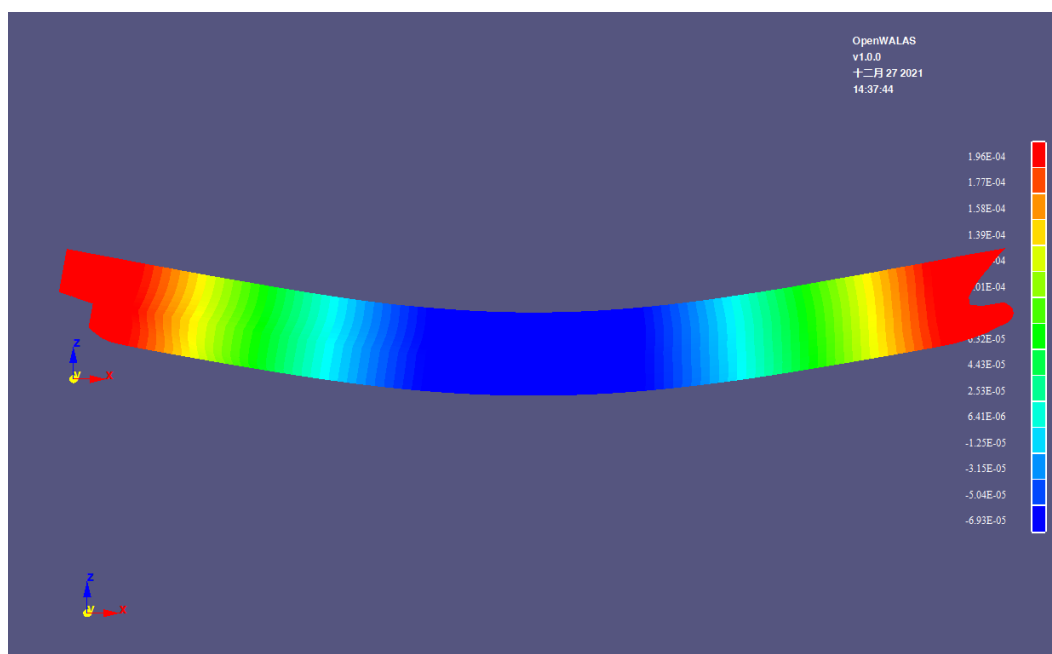


Fig. 3-13 3D wet model

3.2. Pre-process

3.2.1. Grid meshing

(1) Automatic meshing on ship hull



Fig. 3-14 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

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

Read Parameters Save and Generate Mesh Control Surface Mesh Free Surface

Fig. 3-15 Meshing on free surface and control surface

(3) Meshing on internal free surface

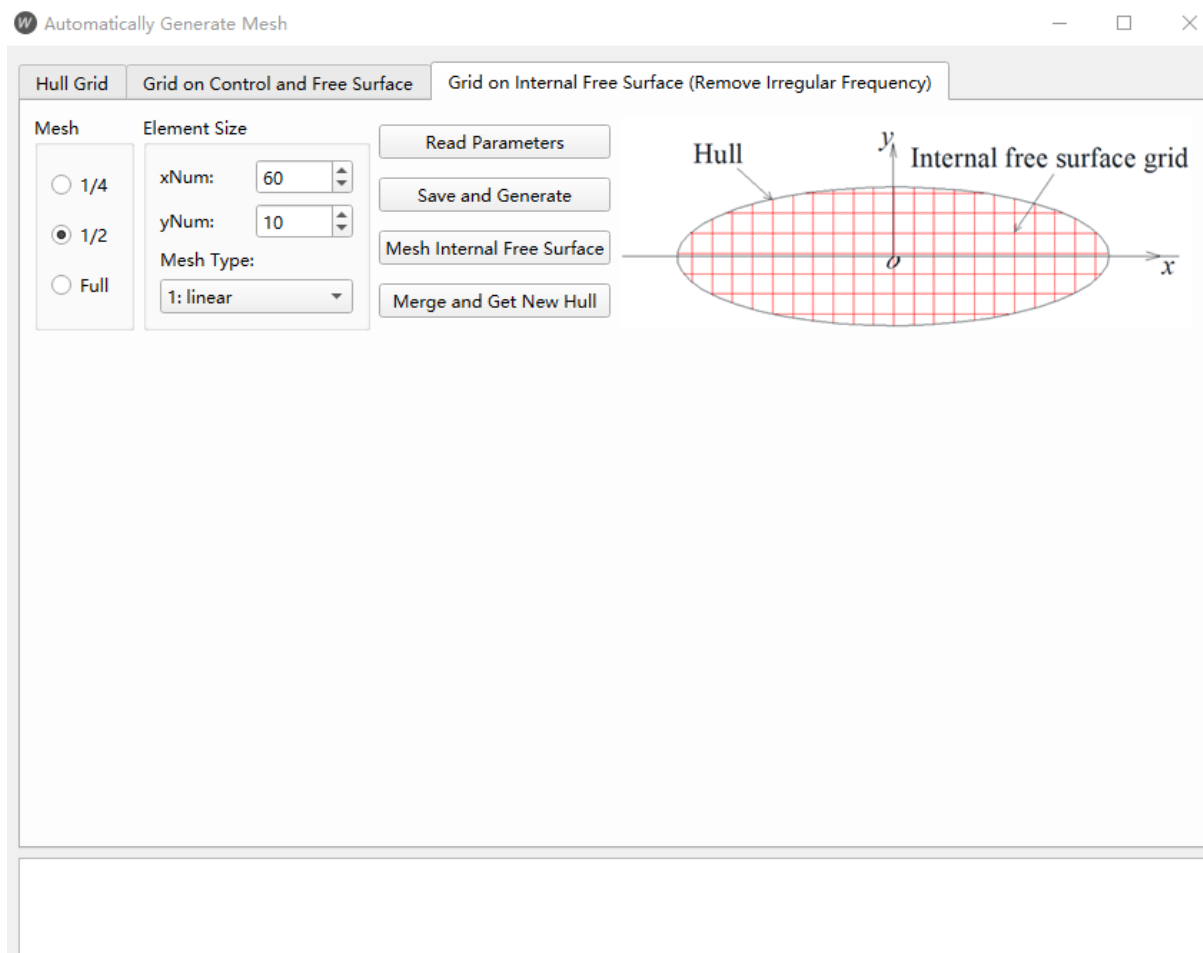


Fig. 3-16 Meshing on internal free surface



3.2.2. Splitting grid

Splitting Grid

Grid Model:

Basic Parameters

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

Still Water Surface [m]:

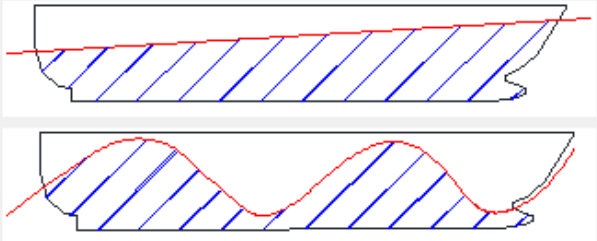
Regular Wave

☐ 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



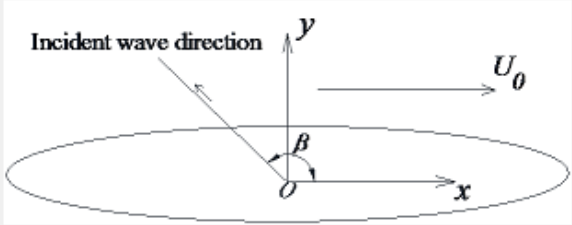


Fig. 3-17 Splitting grid

3.2.3. Extract water line

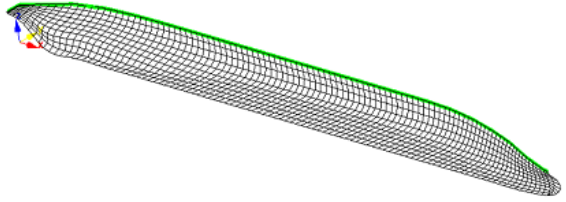
Extract Waterline from Grid Model

File (Mesh):

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

Error (Waterline):

Error (Node distance):



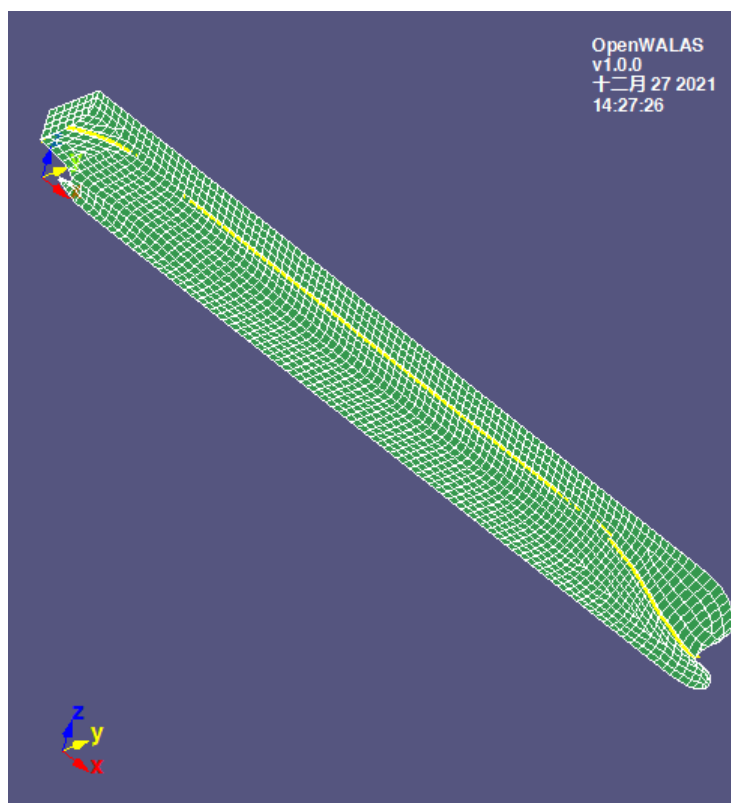


Fig. 3-18 Extract waterline from wet model



3.3. Create project and input parameters

3.3.1. Set working directory

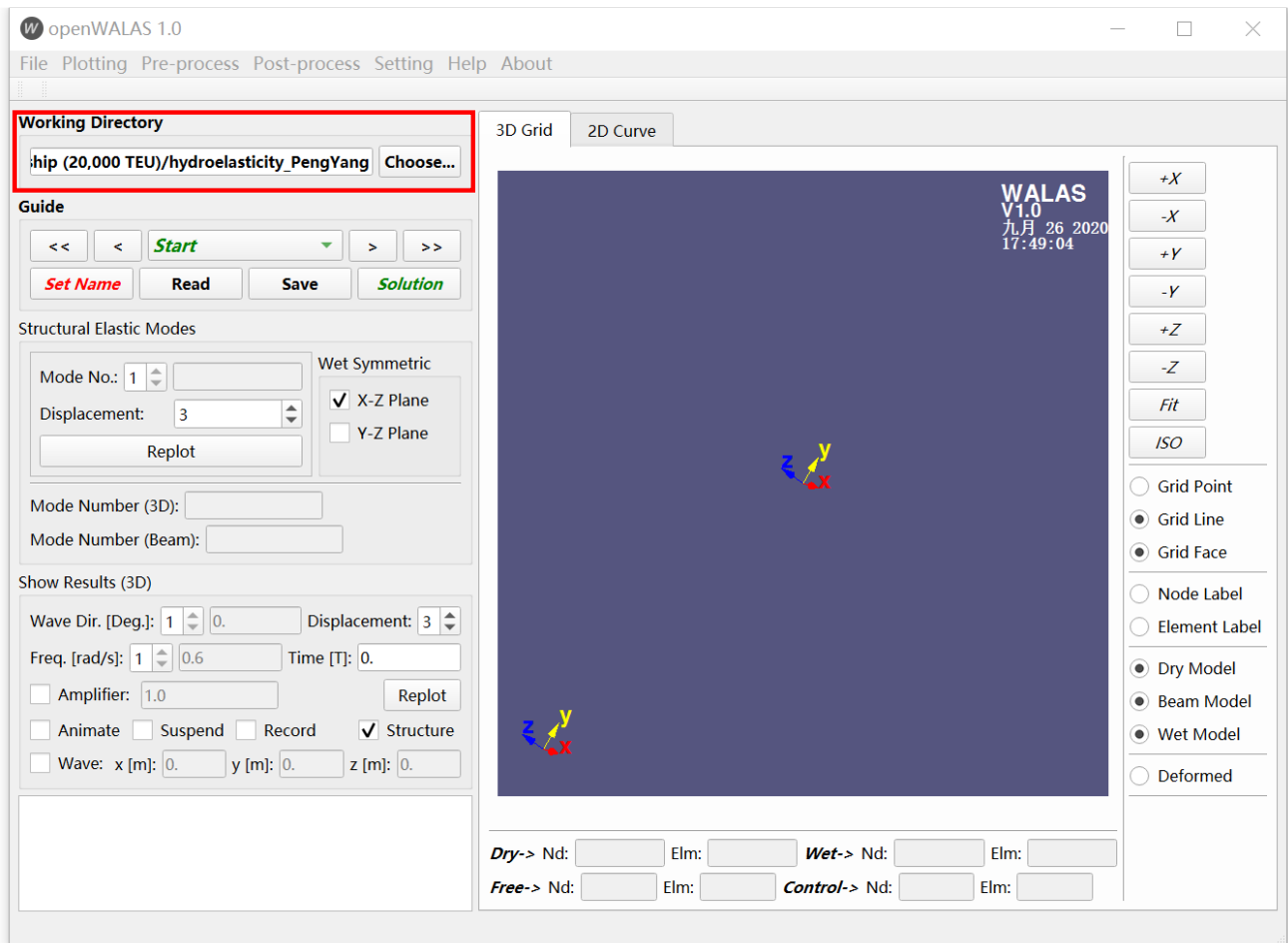


Fig. 3-19 Working directory



3.3.2. New Project

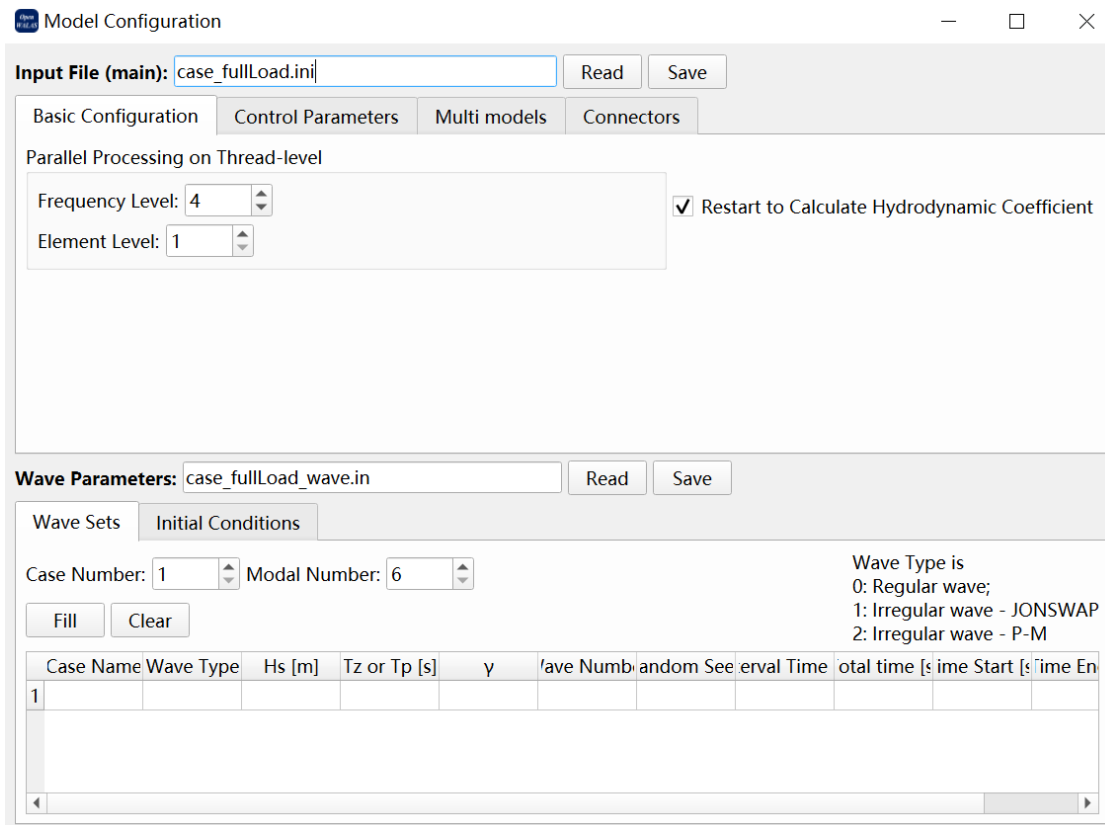
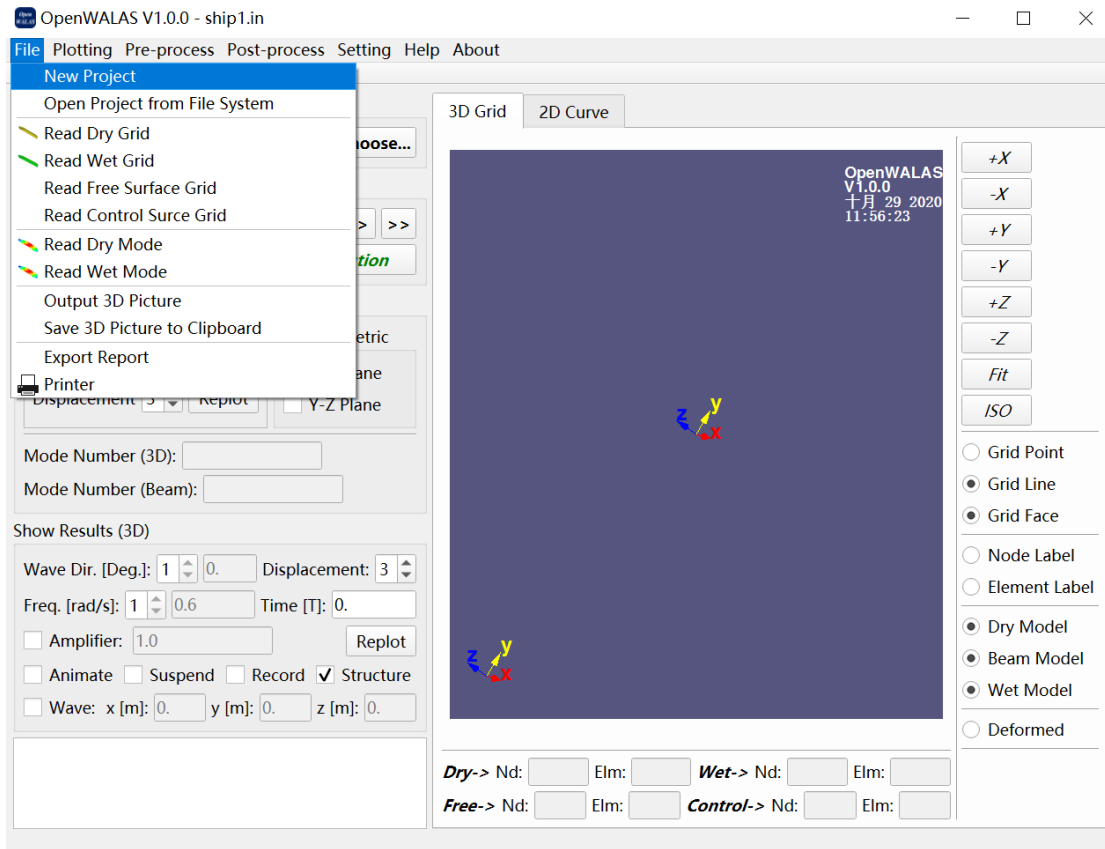


Fig. 3-20 Create new file of project (case.ini)



Model Configuration of Case

Input File (case):

Basic Configuration | Control Parameters | Multi Models | Connectors

☐ Coupled Model- Start Number:

Number:

	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 Sets | Initial Conditions

Case Number: Modal Number:

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. 3-21 Add floating structure of project



3.3.3. Set a file name of floating structure

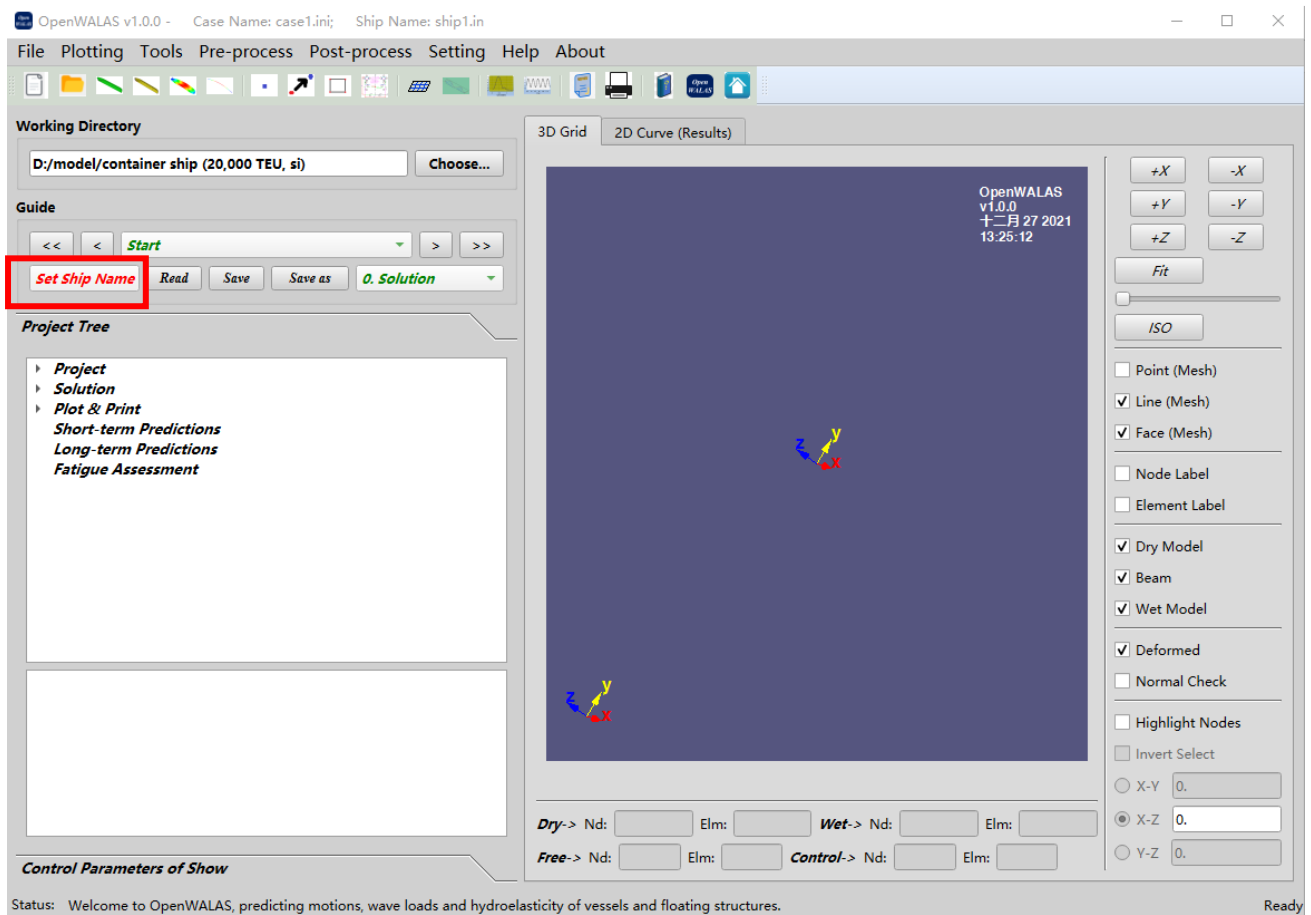


Fig. 3-22 Set file name

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 ModeWet Grid ModelFree and Control Surface

Dry Grid (.bdf): ship_dry.bdfChoose

Dry Mode (.f06): ship_dry.f06Choose

Wet Grid

Wet Grid (.bdf): ship_wet.bdfChoose

☒ 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]: 0.

y [m]: 0.

z [m]: 0.

Torsion Center [m]: 0.

☐ Include Rigid Modes☒ Continuous ModesElastic Modal Amount: 0Distrete List:

☒ Overwrite

Pre-Calculate

Stop Running

Show Models

Main Informations

Lpp [m]: 300

Waterline Z [m]: 0.0

☒ About Gravity Center☐ Pressure☐ About Still Waterplane Center☐ Wave Elevation

Parameters in Time Domain

Start Time (non-dimension): -4.0

End Time (non-dimension): 4.0

Interval Time (non-dimension): 0.05

Fig. 3-23 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

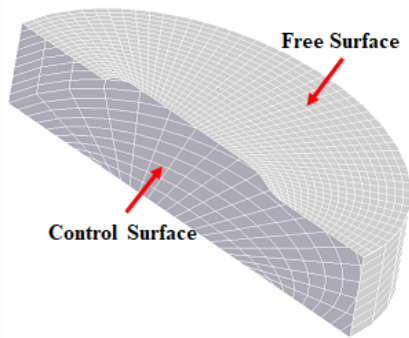
Grid Model (.wet) Choose

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. 3-24 Free surface and control surface models

(3) Slamming parameters

Step 1 - Grid Models and Elastic Modes

Nastran Result Input (*.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
<div>Factor: <input type="text" value="2.0"/></div>	

Clear

Definition of Slamming Areas

x_1 [m]: x_2 [m]:



Definition of Slamming Points (for output)

No.
<div>Clear</div>

Fig. 3-25 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. 3-26 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. 3-27 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. 3-28 Step 4



3.3.8. Step 5 - Wave Directions

Wave Direction:

Start: 0

Step: 45

End: 180

Fill Add Delete Delete All Clear

Angle [Deg.]

Fig. 3-29 Step 5



3.3.9. Step 6 - Artificial Viscous Damping

Step 6

Frequency number for interpolation: 500

☐ Include Rigid Modal

Viscous Damping Coefficients of Rigid Motions:

C11:	0.0	C22:	0.0
C33:	0.0	C44:	0.0
C55:	0.0	C66:	0.0

Viscous Damping Coefficients of Elastic Modals:

Number: 0

Same Value: 0.05

Fill Add Delete Delete All Clear

Value

Fig. 3-30 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+00
2	6.549E+04	1.169E+02	0.000E+00	7.200E+00
3	8.207E+04	1.107E+02	0.000E+00	7.200E+00
4	2.188E+05	1.045E+02	0.000E+00	6.450E+00

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. 3-31 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. 3-32 Step 8



3.3.12. Step 9 - Other Parameters

Other Parameters

Second-order Forces Irregular Frequency Control and Free Surface Developing

QTF-> ☒ Near Field ☐ Middle Field ☐ Far Field

☐ Pinkster's Approximation (Second-order Potential)

☐ Newman's Approximation (nondiagonal QTF)

Fig. 3-33 Step 9 (SECOND-ORDER-FORCE)

Other Parameters

Second-order Forces Irregular Frequency Control and Free Surface Developing

☐ Automatic Eliminating Irregular Frequencies - Note: only for single connected domain.
Caution: the mesh on the internal free surface in the original file of the wet grid model will be removed automatically.

☒ Mapping xNum: 20 yNum: 7 ☒ Default

☐ Triangle Maximum Area [m²]: 50.0 Minimum Angle [Deg.]: 30.0 ☒ Default

☐ Projection

Fig. 3-34 Step 9 (Eliminating Irregular Frequency Automatically)

Other Parameters

Second-order Forces Irregular Frequency Control and Free Surface Developing

☐ Generate Control and Free Automatically
Note: only for single connected domain.

Control Surface Type ☒ Default

☒ Sphere or Ellipsoid a [m]: 150

☐ Cylinder b [m]: 150

☐ Square c [m]: 800

The diagram illustrates the control surface and free surface for a sphere or ellipsoid. It shows a 3D coordinate system with x, y, and z axes. The sphere/ellipsoid is centered at the origin. The free surface is shown as a red line, and the control surface is shown as a blue line. The diagram also includes a 2D cross-section view showing the free surface and control surface.

Fig. 3-35 Step 9 (Automatic Control and Free)

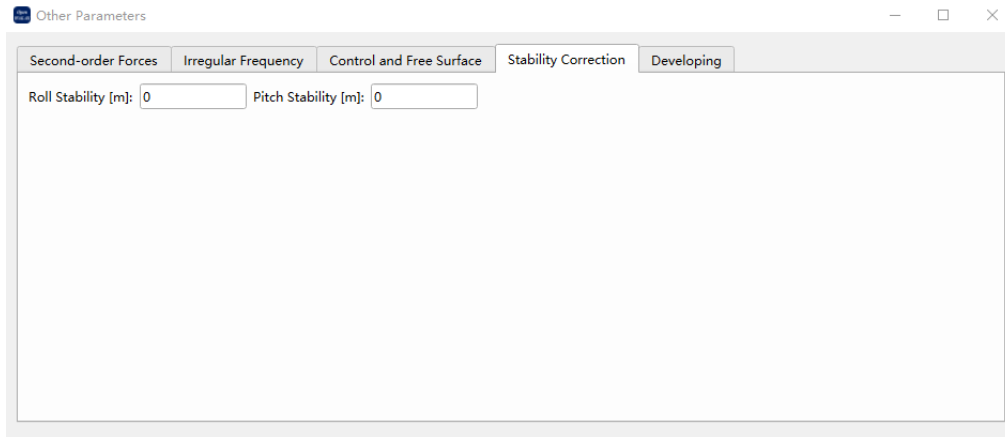


Fig. 3-36 Step 9 (Stability Correction)

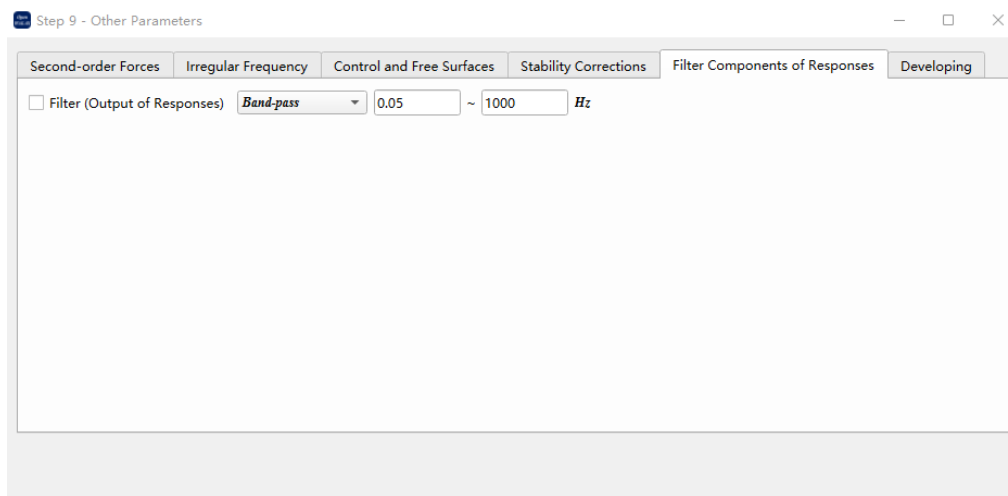
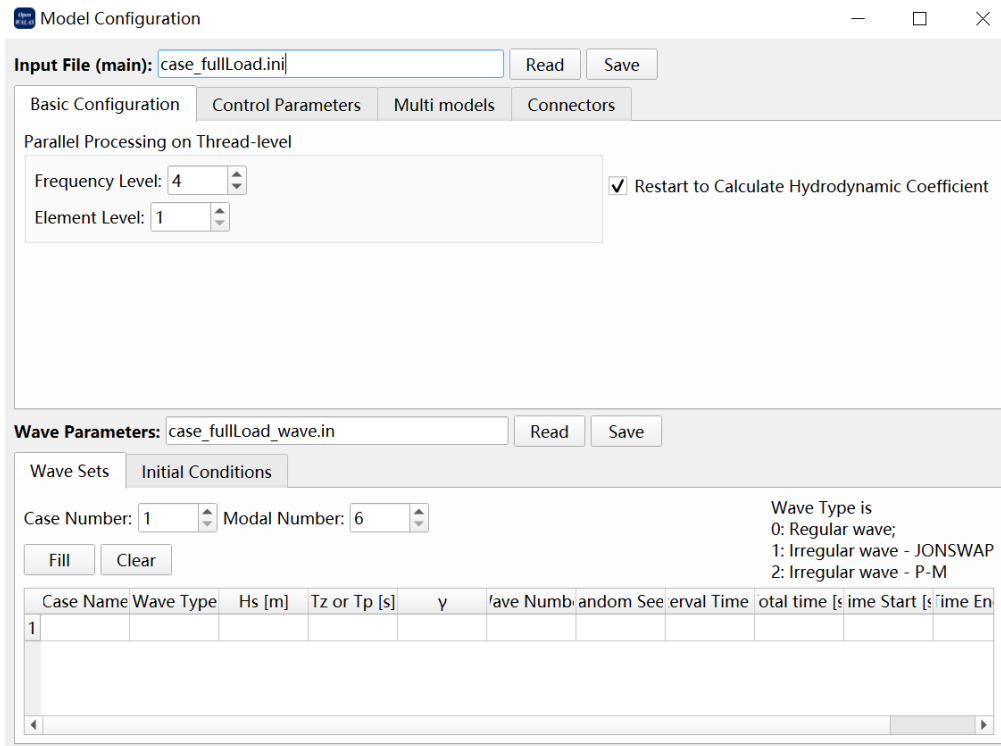


Fig. 3-37 Step 9 (Filter components of responses)



3.4. Solution



Model Configuration

Input File (main):

Basic Configuration | Control Parameters | Multi models | Connectors

Parallel Processing on Thread-level

Frequency Level:

Element Level:

☒ Restart to Calculate Hydrodynamic Coefficient

Wave Parameters:

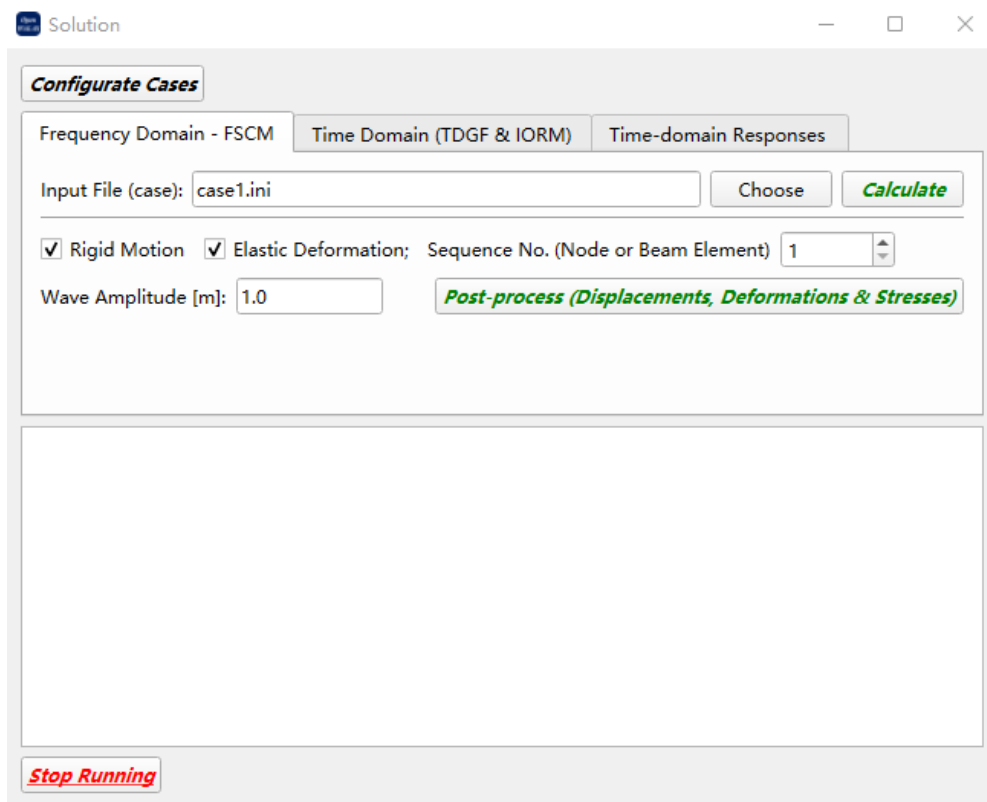
Wave Sets | Initial Conditions

Case Number: Modal Number:

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	Interval Time	Total time [s]	Time Start [s]	Time End [s]
1										

Fig. 3-38 Configuration of models



Solution

Configure Cases

Frequency Domain - FSCM | Time Domain (TDGF & IORM) | Time-domain Responses

Input File (case):

☒ Rigid Motion ☒ Elastic Deformation; Sequence No. (Node or Beam Element)

Wave Amplitude [m]:

Fig. 3-39 Solution type



3.5. Post-process and show results

3.5.1. Basic information

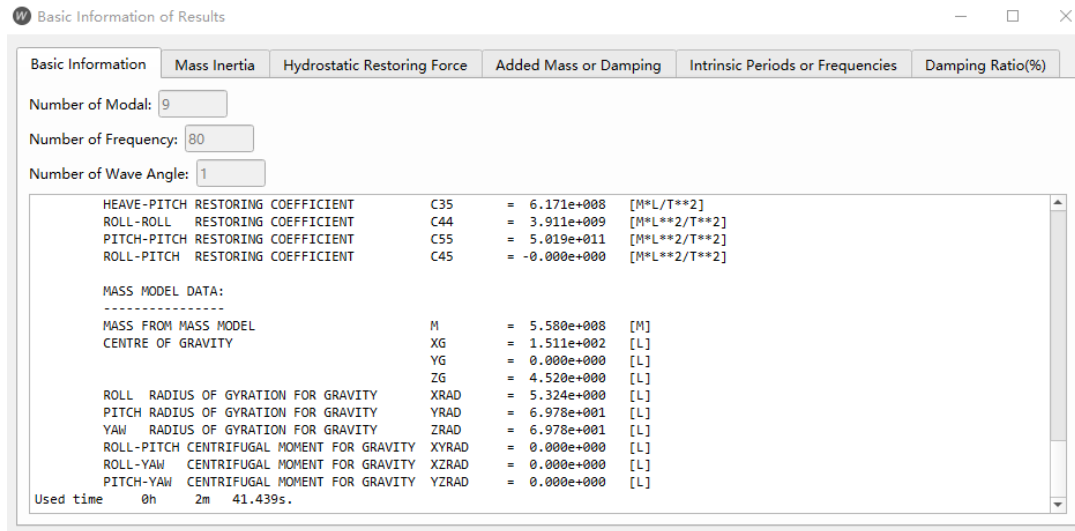


Fig. 3-40 Basic information

3.5.2. Results in frequency domain

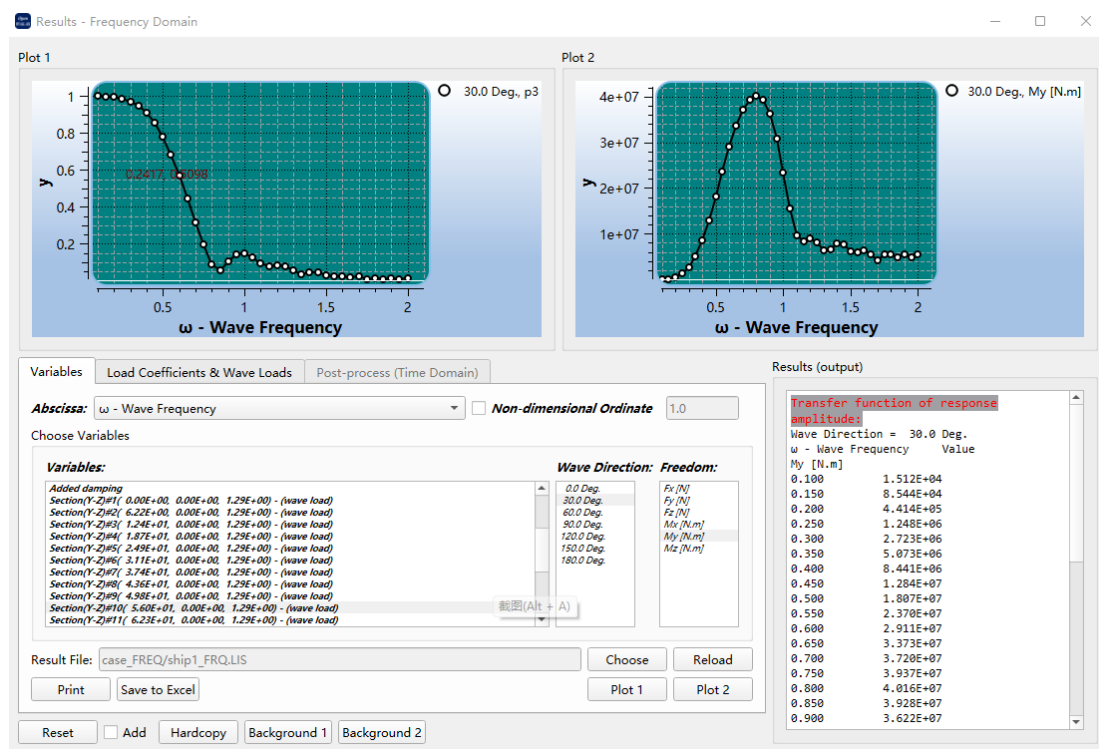


Fig. 3-41 Results in frequency domain

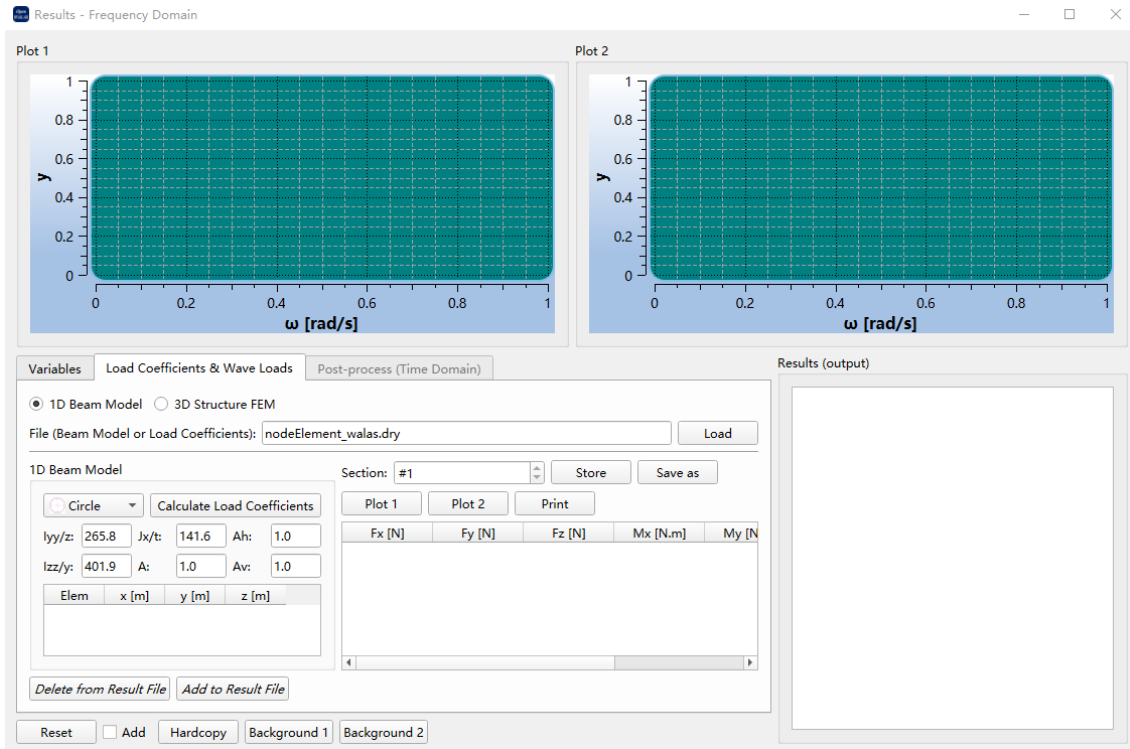


Fig. 3-42 Mode superposition of sectional wave loads in frequency domain

3.5.3. Results in time domain

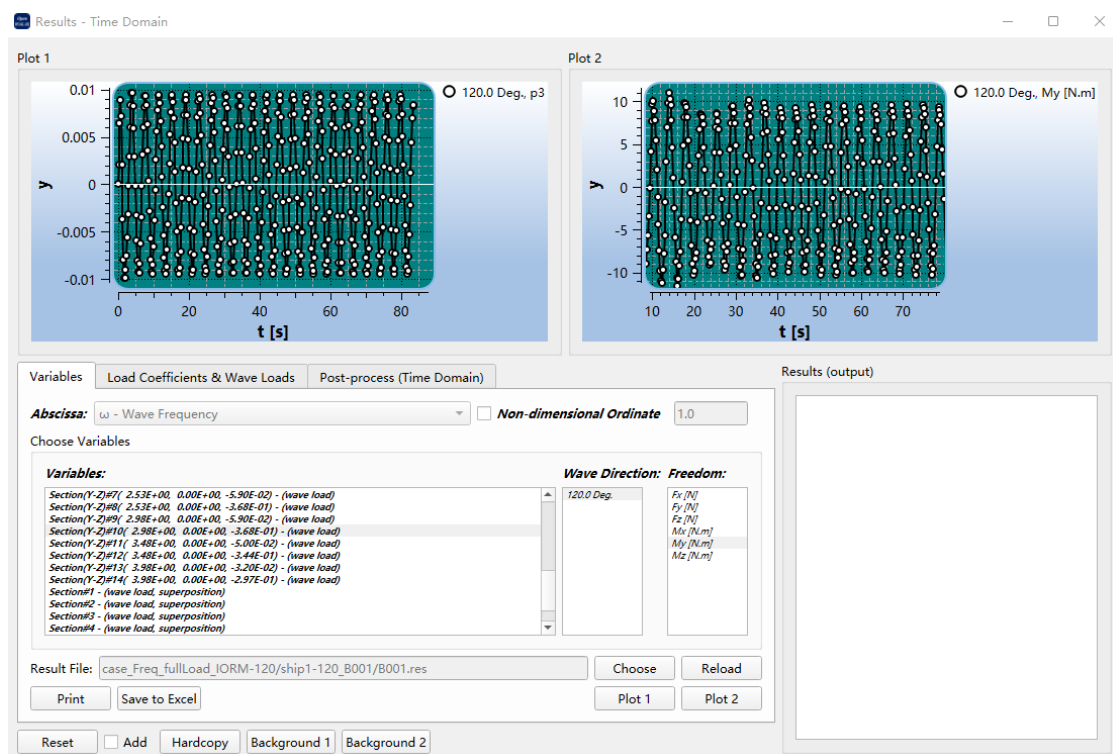


Fig. 3-43 Results in time domain

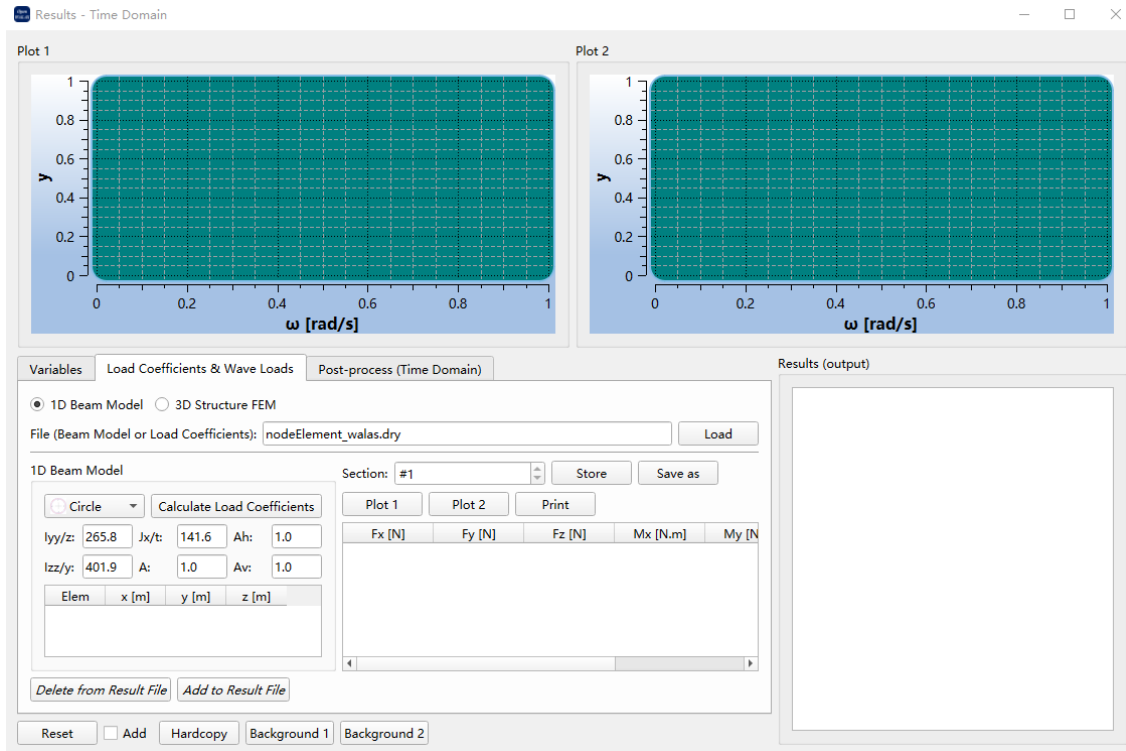


Fig. 3-44 Mode superposition of sectional wave loads in time domain

3.5.4. Predictions in short-term

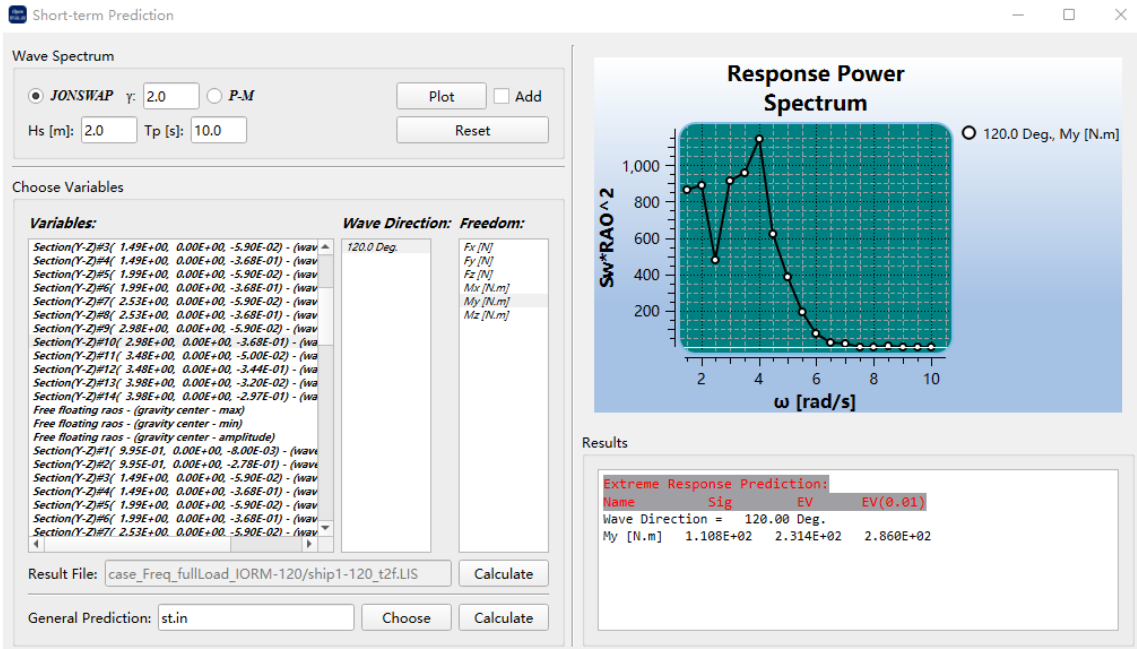


Fig. 3-45 Prediction in short-term



3.5.5. Predictions in long-term and fatigue analysis

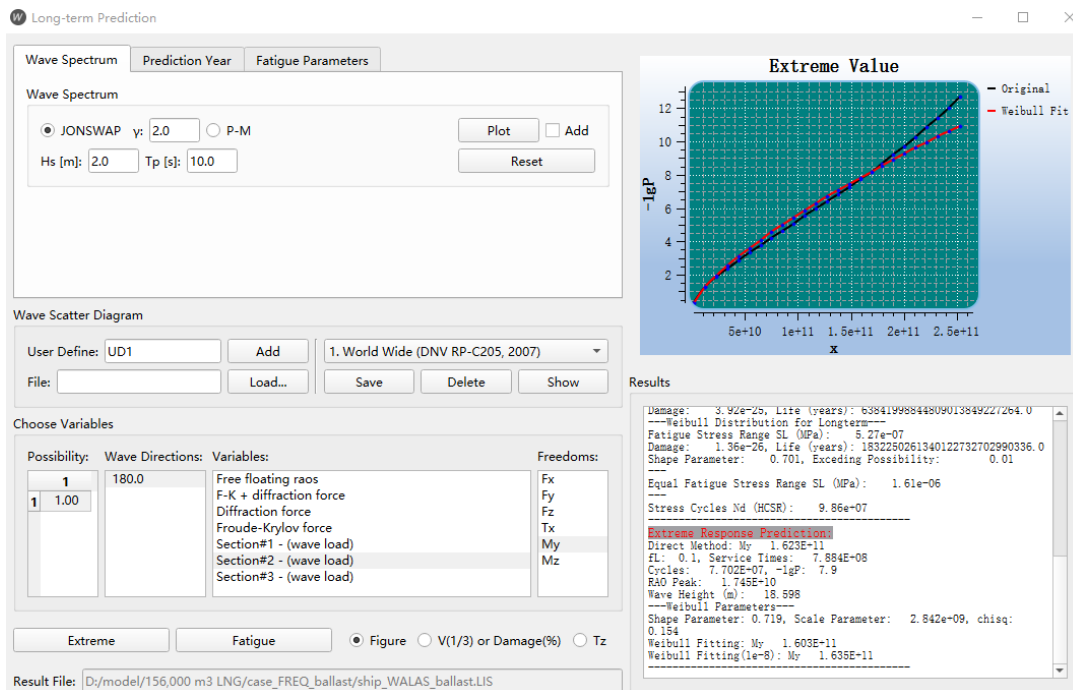


Fig. 3-46 Prediction in long-term

3.6. Tools

3.6.1. Natural frequency prediction of uniform straight beam

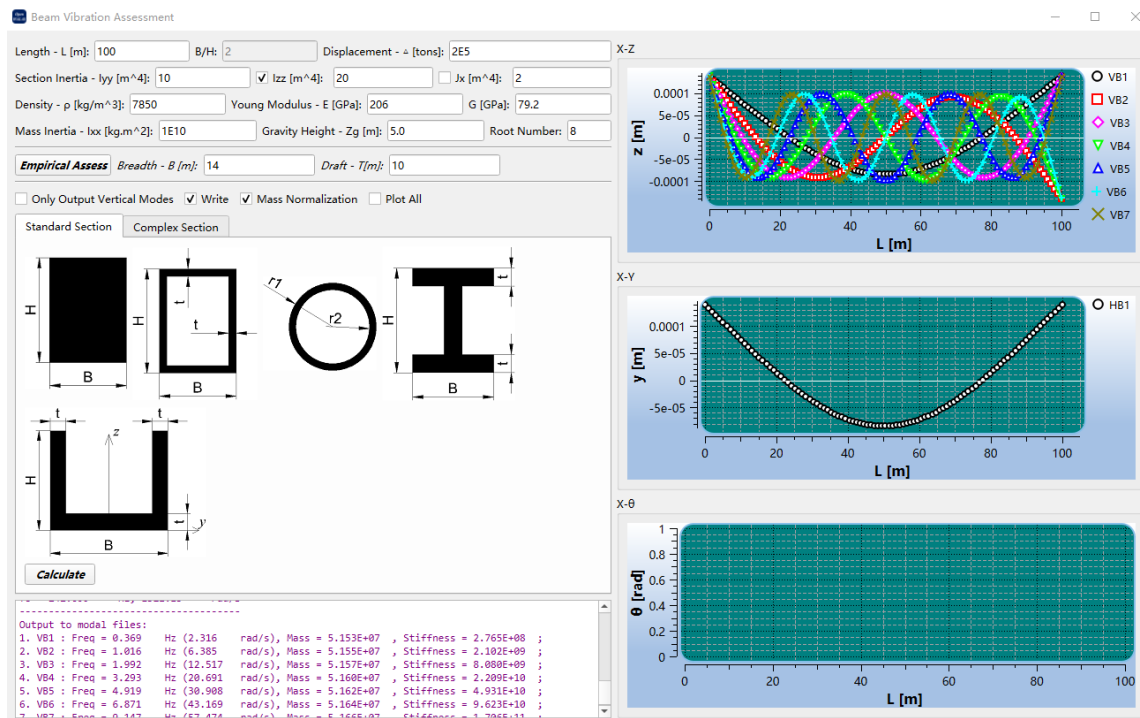


Fig. 3-47 Natural frequency prediction



3.6.2. Operate nodes and elements

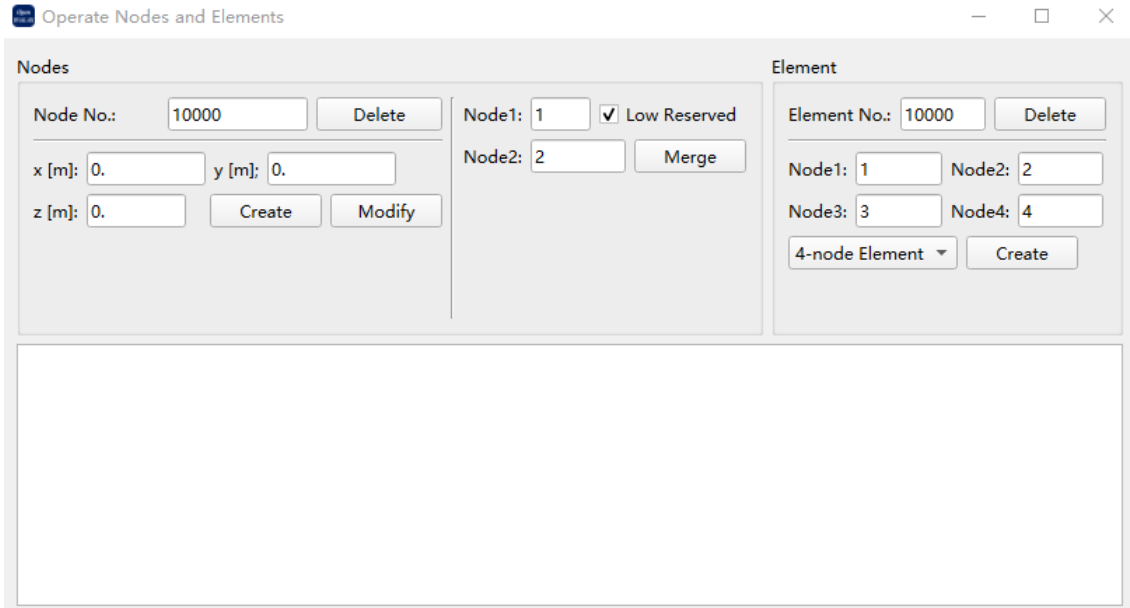


Fig. 3-48 Operate nodes and elements

3.7. Basic definitions

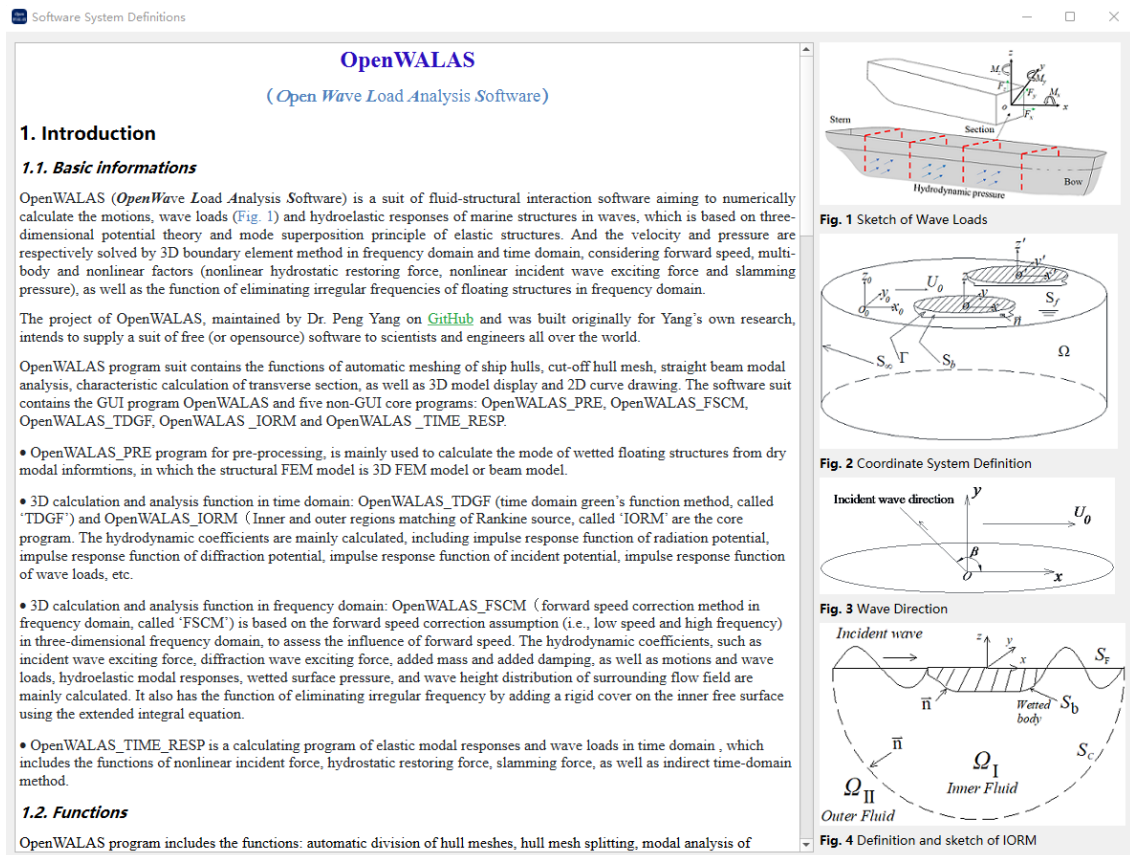


Fig. 3-49 Basic definition



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. Control parameters of nonlinear calculation

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

"fullNameWetGrid"

Enclosed in double quotation marks.

4.4.3. File name of dry grid model

"fullNameDryGrid"

Enclosed in double quotation marks.

4.4.4. Modal shapes of nodes of dry model

"fullNameDryNodeModal"

Enclosed in double quotation marks.

4.4.5. Modal shapes of elements of wet model

"fullNameWetElemModal"

Enclosed in double quotation marks.

4.4.6. Information of dudx of wet model

"fullNameWetElemModalDudx"

Enclosed in double quotation marks.

4.4.7. File name of grid model of free surface

"fileNameFreeGrid"



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

"fileNameControlGrid"

Enclosed in double quotation marks.

Only affect for IORM method in time domain

4.4.9. File name of slamming pressure

"fileNameSlnParam"

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** $X_g Y_g Z_g$

Relative to wet coordinate system

 X_g : x value Y_g : y value Z_g : z value**4.4.12. Mass inertia** $I_{11} I_{22} I_{33} I_{12} I_{13} I_{23}$ *radiusFlag(optional)*

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, $I_{23}=I_{32}=-I_{yz}=-\int yz dm$;*radiusFlag*: 0(default) – inertia, 1 – radius of inertia; optional.

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

4.4.13. Position of dry coordinate origin in wet coordinate system $x_{Dry} y_{Dry} z_{Dry} T_z$ x_{Dry} : x value y_{Dry} : y value z_{Dry} : z value T_z : torsional center (or shear center) relative to neutral axis of vertical bending (only works in



1D beam model); above the neutral axis the value is positive, and below the neutral axis the value is negative.

4.4.14. Forward speed, density and acceleration of gravity

Vel Rho G

Forward speed, density of fluid, acceleration of gravity.

Vel [m/s]: forward speed

Rho [kg/m³]: density of fluid

G [m/s²]: acceleration of gravity.

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. In the internal calculation of the software, for the cases of bow-integral, the vertical bending moment of the **sagging** state is **negative**; the vertical bending moment of the **hogging** state is **positive**, that are on the contrary for the cases of stern-integral. For the final output, sagging – ‘-’ and hogging – ‘+’.

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. In the internal calculation of the software, for the cases of port-integral, the vertical bending moment of the **sagging** state is **negative**; the vertical bending moment of the **hogging** state is **positive**, that are on the contrary for the cases of star-integral. For the final output, sagging – ‘-’ and hogging – ‘+’.

(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-MOORLINE

(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 ρ

2 no $type$ nos noe $stiffness$ len Te Te ρ

...

n no $type$ nos noe $stiffness$ len Te Te ρ

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;

ρ : 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)

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

Notes: **sagging** - '-', **hogging** - '+'; Especially be careful when generating load coefficients in mode superposition method.

(1) *Flag*

Flag: SECTION-LOAD-COEFFICIENTS;

(2) *secNum_modeSuperposition modalNumForSuperposition*

secNum_modeSuperposition: the number of load section. 0 – not only section, -1 – from single file

modalNumForSuperposition: the number of elastic modes for mode superposition, which *could be not equal to that in responses of principal coordinates*.



(3) if *modeSuperposition* = -1, it is the single file name of load coefficients.

if *modeSuperposition* >= 0,

Mode-n *Fx* *Fy* *Fz* *Tx* *My* *Mz*

Sec-m *value1* *value2* *value3* *value4* *value5* *value6*

4.4.30. FILTER-COMPONENTS (*optional*)

Function: filter the components of responses in time domain, such as motions and wave load. And the statistic value of maximum, minimum and amplitude of these responses will also be affected.

Option freqLow freqHigh

(1) *Option*

Option: FILTER-COMPONENTS; 0 – not filter, 1 – band pass, -1 – band stop.

(2) *freqLow*

freqLow: the lower limit of the filter, unit: Hz;

(3) *freqHigh*

freqHigh: the higher limit of the filter, unit: Hz;

4.4.31. Freedom Definitions (*optional*)

Define the freedoms are fixed or free.

(1) *Flag*

Flag: FREEDOM-DEFINITION

(2) number of defined freedoms

The first freedoms are redefined, fixed or free, and the others are free.

(3) *flag*: 0 – free, 1 – fixed

4.4.32. 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

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-MOORLINE

-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

<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>
----------	----------

*STABILITY-CORRECTION**0 0**FILTER-COMPONENTS**0 0.05 100***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 *Factor*

x1 *y1*

x2 *y2*

x3 *y3*

...

xn *yn*

No: Number of discrete points of the formulas

Factor: factor of discrete points of the formulas, default – 2.0

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

4.6.2. Definition of slamming areas

X1 *X2* *Z*

No

Point1

Point2

...

PointN

X1: from stern to *X1*, considering slamming effects

X2: from *X2* to bow, considering slamming effects

Z: above the *Z*, considering slamming effects

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. Firstly, fore-and-aft symmetry, then left-and-right



symmetry for the quarter model)

Point1: element #1

Point2: element #2

PointN: element #N

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.

4.10. Hull lines of ship transversal sections (ship_hull.pln)

The file containing the hull lines of ship transversal sections is to generate mesh hydrodynamic (wet) model automatically in the software.

shipName

Roll Pitch ReverseNormal

partNum, spline_type, zWL, slice_flag, delUpperFlag

partName

sliceNumX, SliceNumY, SliceNumy_down

lineNum

pointNum

x1 y1 z1

x2 y2 z2

...

xN yN zN



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 (F_{kr}), diffraction exciting forces (F_{dr}) and radiation potential (K_{rs}).

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 structure.

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.
- (3) XX.res, result file in time domain, including motions, velocity, accelerations, wave excitation forces, impulse response functions and hull sectional loads.

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. Single floating structure

File directory: example/Canada Frigate97, example/container ship (6,750 TEU), example/s175 and example/wigley.

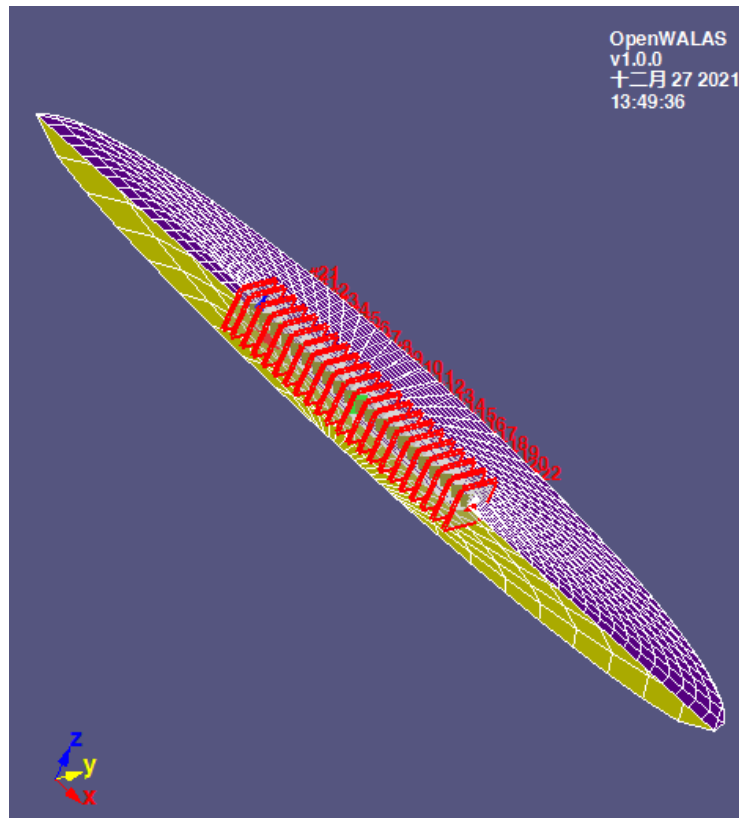


Fig. 6-1 A Canada frigate

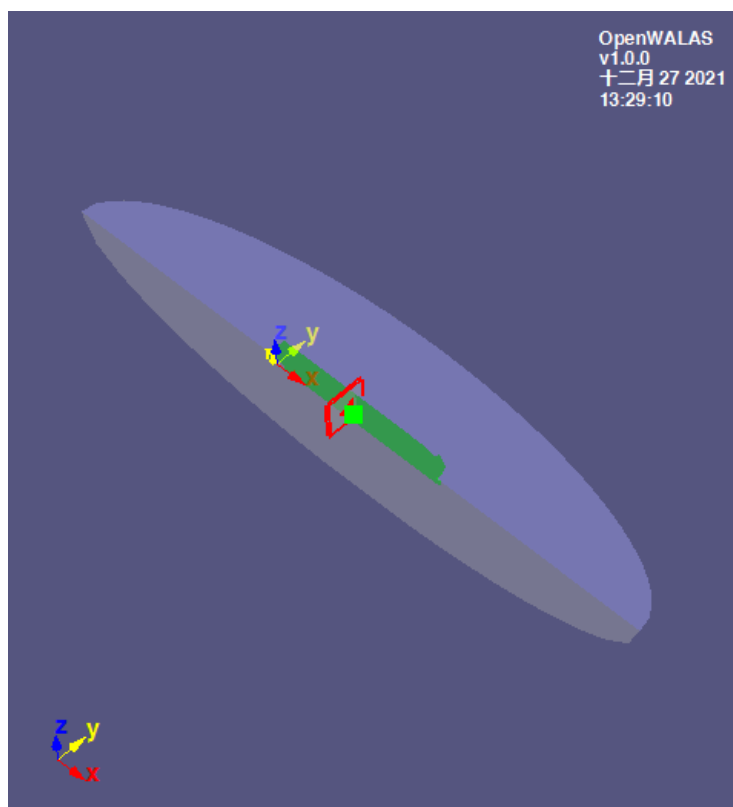


Fig. 6-2 A container ship (6,750 TEU)

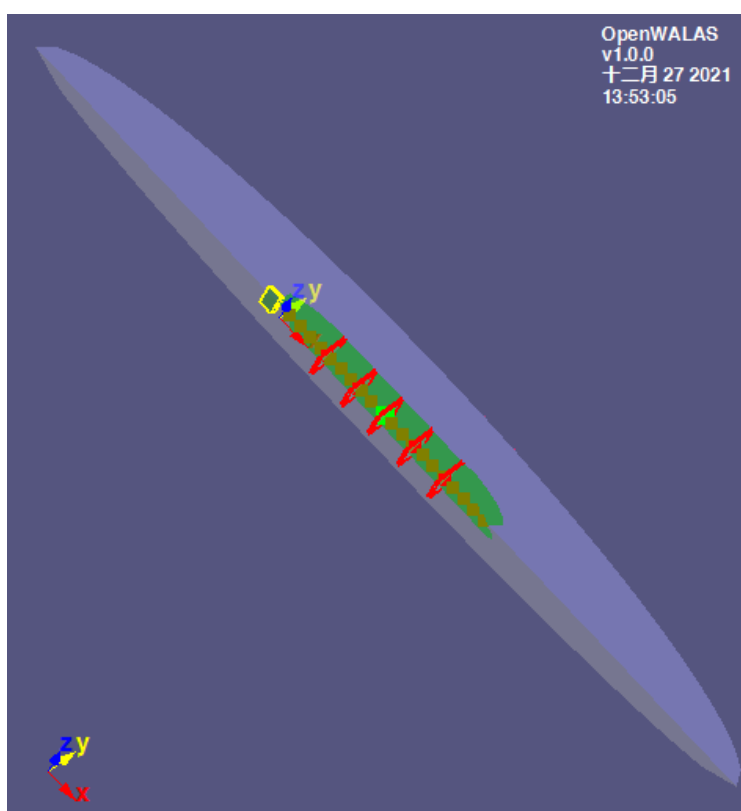


Fig. 6-3 S-175 container ship

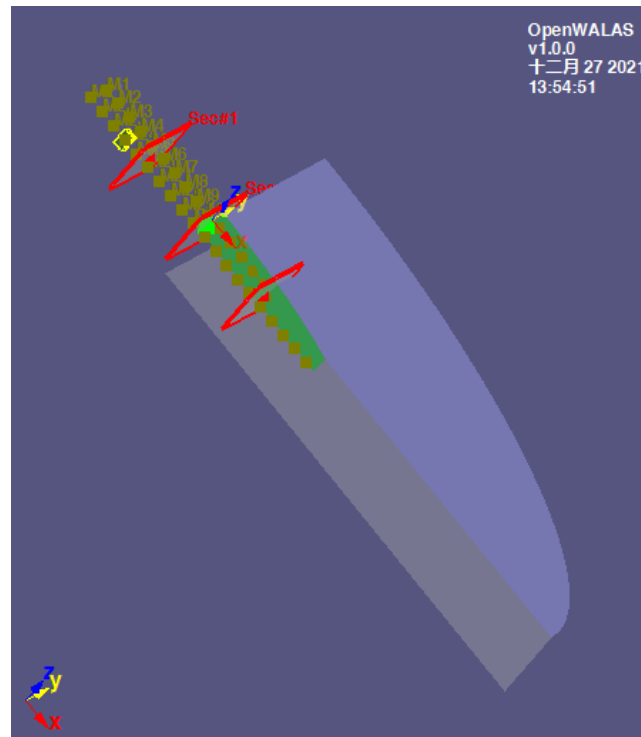


Fig. 6-4 Wigley ship

6.3. Multi-floating structures

File directory: example/cylinder_barge

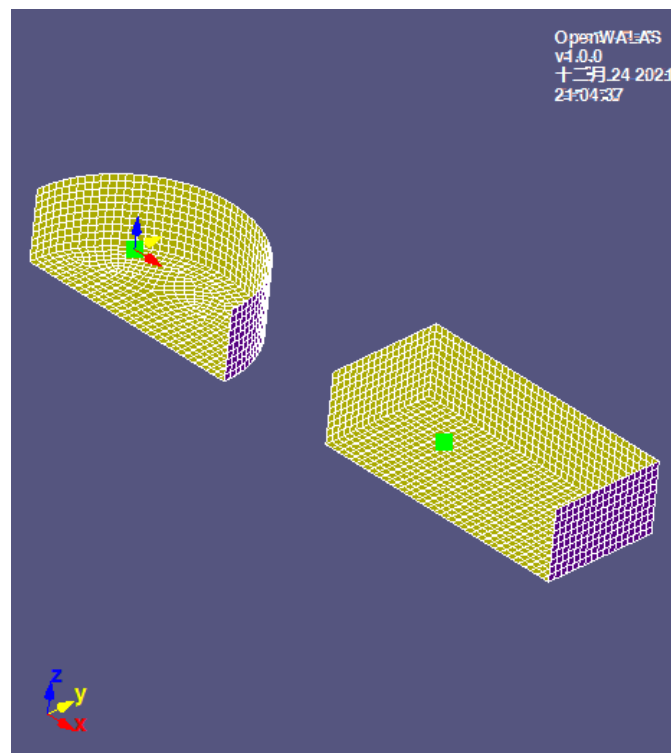


Fig. 6-5 Multi floating structures



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.



References

- [1] Wu, Y.S., 1984, Hydroelasticity of floating bodies. Ph.D., Thesis, *Brunel University*, U.K.
- [2] Yang, P., Gu, X.K., Tian, C., Cheng, X.M., Ding, J., 2014. Numerical Study of 3D Pulsating Source Green Function of Finite Water Depth, *Proceedings of the 33th International Conference on Ocean, Offshore and Arctic Engineering (OMAE)*, San Francisco, California, USA, June.
- [3] Yang, P., 2016. 3D Nonlinear Hydro-elastic Response Study of Ships in Time Domain (*Doctoral thesis*). China Ship Scientific Research Center, Wuxi, China. (In Chinese).
- [4] Yang, P., Ye, M.X., Li, J.C., et al., 2018. Mathematical derivation of simplified calculation of symmetrical green function. *Chinese Journal of Ship Research*, 13(Supp 1): 22-28.
- [5] Yang, P., Kou, G.Y., Zhu, X.K., et al., 2019. Numerical calculation method for wave loads of floating structures in shallow water. *Chinese Journal of Ship Research*, 14(1): 19-26.
- [6] Yang, P., Li, J.R., Gu, X.K., Wu, D.W., 2019. Application of the 3D time-domain Green's function for finite water depth in hydroelastic mechanics. *Ocean Engineering*, 189.
- [7] Yang, P., Li, J.R., Wu, D.W., Zhang, W., 2020. Irregular Frequency Elimination of Three-Dimensional Hydroelasticity in Frequency Domain. *Ocean Engineering*, 196.
- [8] GSL - GNU Scientific Library. 2019. <http://www.gnu.org/software/gsl/>.
- [9] Qt. 2021. <https://www.qt.io/>.
- [10] Qwt. 2021. <http://qwt.sourceforge.net/>.
- [11] Opencv. 2021. <https://opencv.org/>.