



280823 - Mooring Systems

Lesson 1 - Line Modelling - Catenary

Rafael Pacheco

Naval Faculty of Barcelona - UPC

rafael.pacheco@upc.edu

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- 1 Catenary
 - Polynomial Approximation
 - Types

Catenary

Polynomial
Approxima-
tion
Types

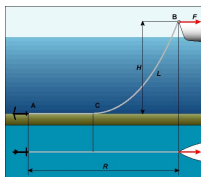


Figure 1: Different catenaries and archs.



Catenary



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Polynomial
Approximation
Types

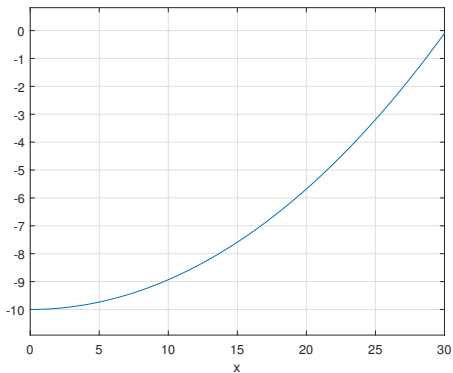


Figure 2: Catenary curve.



Catenary

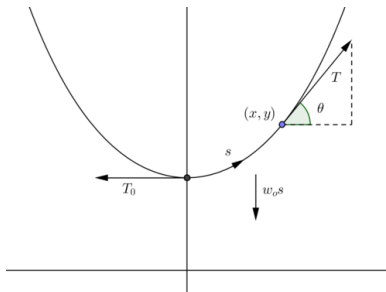


Catenary

Polynomial
Approximation
Types

Equilibrium:

$$\sum F = 0 \rightarrow \begin{cases} T_H = T \cos \theta \\ T_V = T \sin \theta = \lambda g s = w s \end{cases} \quad (1)$$

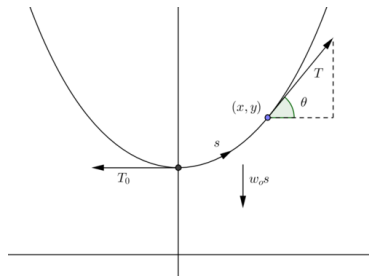


Line Tension:

$$T = \sqrt{T_H^2 + T_V^2}$$

(2)

$$\theta = \frac{dy}{dx}$$





Catenary

Polynomial
Approxima-
tion
Types

Slope:

$$\tan \theta = \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{\lambda g s}{T_H} = \frac{s}{a}, \quad a = \frac{T_H}{\lambda g} \quad (3)$$

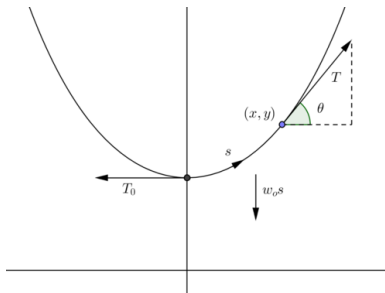


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Polynomial
Approximation
Types

Length Differential:

$$ds = \sqrt{dx^2 + dy^2} \quad (4)$$





Length Differential:

$$\begin{cases} \frac{ds}{dx} = \frac{\sqrt{a^2 + s^2}}{a} \rightarrow x = a \operatorname{arcsinh}\left(\frac{s}{a}\right) + C_1 \\ \frac{ds}{dy} = \frac{\sqrt{a^2 + s^2}}{s} \rightarrow y = \sqrt{a^2 + s^2} + C_2 \end{cases} \quad (5)$$



References Axis:

$$\begin{cases} x = 0 & , \quad s = 0 \rightarrow C_1 = 0 \\ y = -H & , \quad s = 0 \rightarrow C_2 = -(H + a) \end{cases} \quad (6)$$



Catenary

Polynomial
Approxima-
tion
Types

Catenary Curve Equation:

$$\begin{cases} s = a \sinh \frac{x}{a} \\ y = \sqrt{a^2 + (a \sinh \frac{x}{a})^2} - (H + a) \\ y = a \left(\cosh \frac{x}{a} - 1 \right) - H \end{cases} \quad (7)$$



Catenary

Polynomial
Approxima-
tion
Types

Catenary Curve Equation:

$$\begin{cases} s = a \sinh \frac{x}{a} \\ y = \sqrt{a^2 + (a \sinh \frac{x}{a})^2} - (H + a) \\ y = a \left(\cosh \frac{x}{a} - 1 \right) - H \end{cases} \quad (8)$$



Taylor Series ($x=0$) :

$$\cosh(x) = \frac{e^x + e^{-x}}{2} = \cos(ix)$$

(9)

$$e^x = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^k}{k!} = 1 + x + \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^3}{6} + \frac{x^4}{24} + \dots$$

Non-uniform:

$$\begin{aligned} W_{QP} &:= \int_P^Q w \, ds \\ \sum F = 0 &\rightarrow \begin{cases} T \cos \theta = T_H \\ T \sin \theta = \int_P^Q w \, ds \end{cases} \\ \frac{dy}{dx} &= \tanh \theta = \frac{1}{T_H} \int_P^Q w \, ds \\ w &= T_H \frac{d}{ds} \left(\frac{dy}{dx} \right) = \frac{T_H}{\kappa \cos^2 \theta} \end{aligned} \tag{10}$$



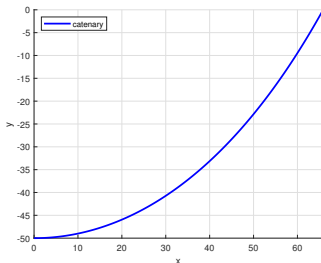
Suspended weight and negligible self-weight:

$$W_{QP} := f(x)$$

$$\sum F = 0 \rightarrow \begin{cases} T \cos \theta = T_H \\ T \sin \theta = f(x) \end{cases} \quad , \text{e.g. } f(x) := wx \quad (11)$$

$$y(x) = \frac{w}{2T_H}(x^2 - x_1^2) + y_1$$

Problem 1:



$$T_H = 1000 \text{ kN}$$

$$L = 65.8479 \text{ m}$$

$$g = -9.81 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}^2}$$

$$H = 50 \text{ m}$$

circular section

Bouyancy taken into account

$$r, s, \theta, T?$$

Figure 3: Problem 1's schematic

Problem 2:

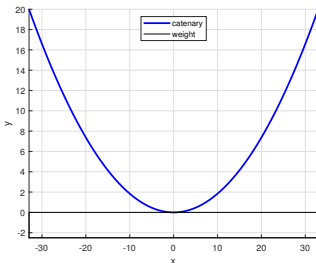


Figure 4: Problem 2's schematic

$$q = 0.1019 \frac{\text{kg}}{\text{m}}$$

$$L = 120 \text{ m}$$

$$H = 20 \text{ m}$$

$$T_y = qx \text{ N}$$

$$T_H, T_{\max}, a?$$



Catenary
Polynomial
Approxima-
tion
Types

THE END



References



Catenary

Polynomial
Approxima-
tion

Types