

### **Graduate School** of Engineering

## **Objectives**

## > Problems:

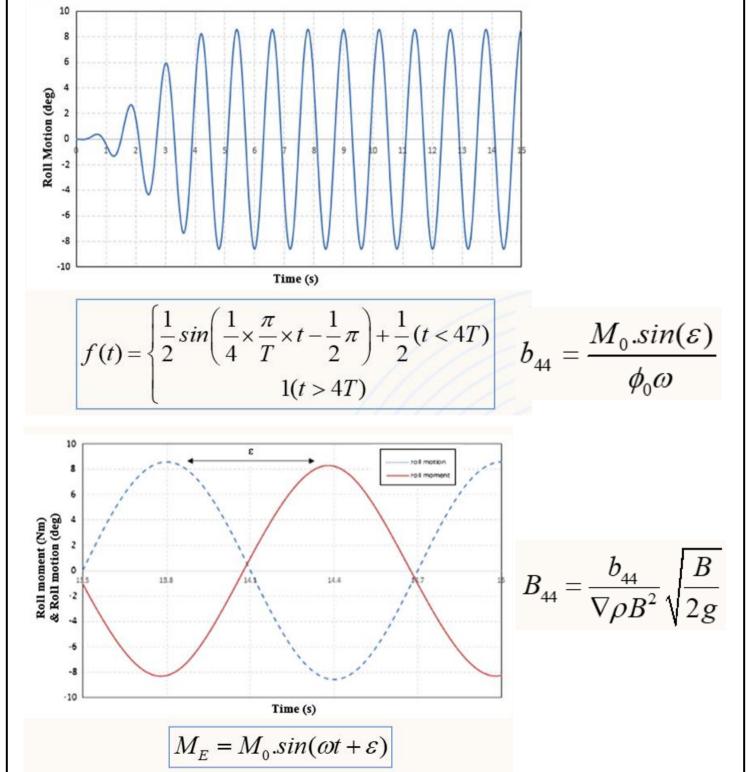
- Scale effects on roll motion is unclear
- Sea trial data of roll motion are scarce
- Exactly full-scale roll motion simulation

## **Solution:**

- Validate full-scale roll motion simulation
- Investigate scale effects through roll decay simulations
- Clarify scale effects through forced roll simulations

# Methodology

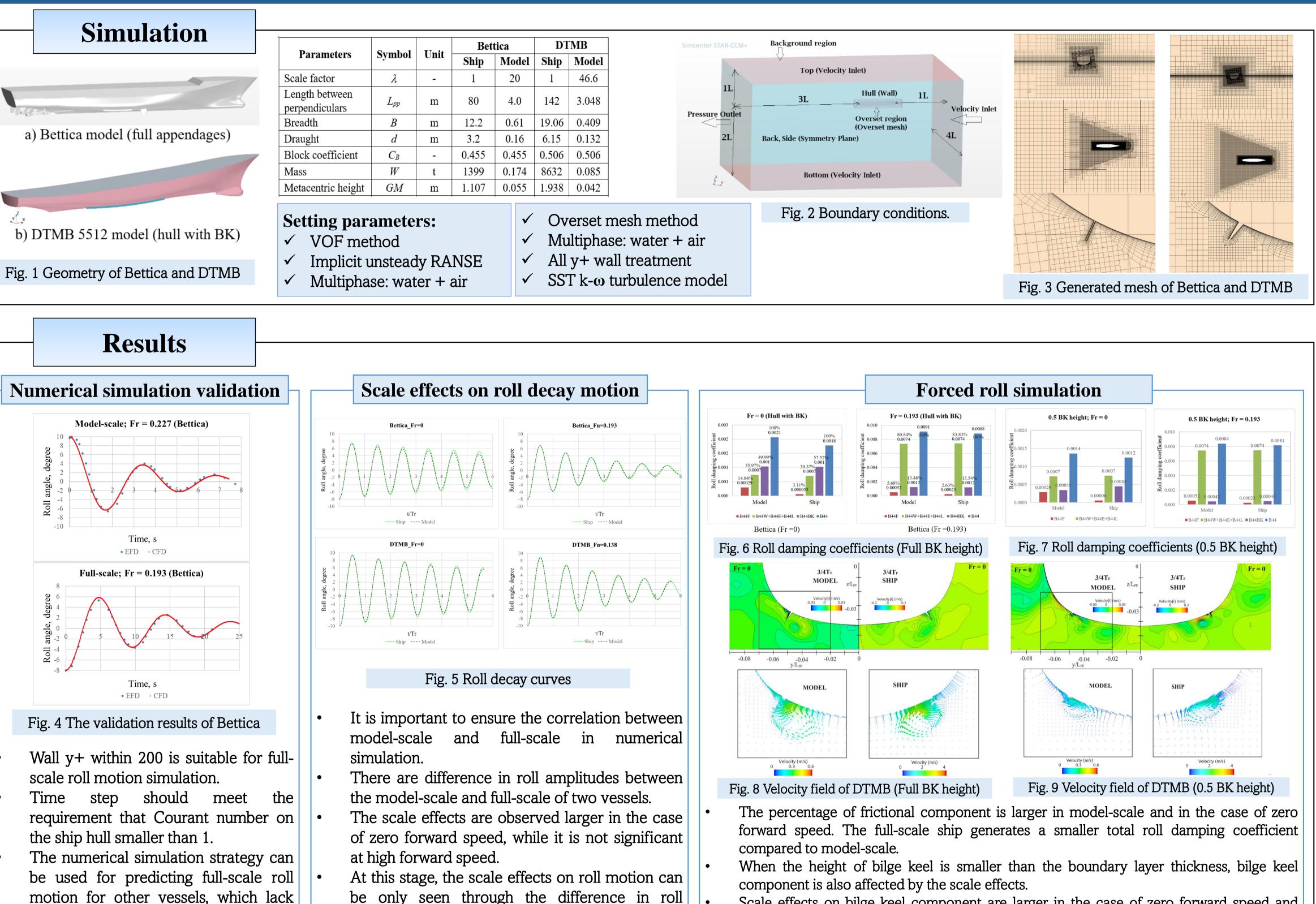
- validate full-scale roll simulation: motion To compare numerical results with experimental results and sea trial data.
- Numerical method (using STAR-CCM+): roll decay motion and forced roll motion are simulated at model-scale and full-scale
- Roll damping coefficient calculation:



Calculate roll damping components: frictional damping, bilge keel damping and others

$$B_{44F} = \frac{b_{44F}}{\nabla \rho B^2} \sqrt{\frac{B}{2g}} \quad ; \qquad B_{44BK} = \frac{b_{44BK}}{\nabla \rho B^2} \sqrt{\frac{B}{2g}}$$

$$B_{44W} + B_{44E} + B_{44L} = B_{44} - B_{44F} - B_{44BK}$$



# Conclusions

experimental results.

- speed.

# Study on scale effects on ship roll motion

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- - be only seen through the difference in roll amplitude.
- Scale effects on bilge keel component are larger in the case of zero forward speed and increase with the decrease of BK height.

Scale effects on roll decay motion are larger in the case of zero forward speed, while it is not significant at high forward speed. Frictional damping component is affected by the scale effects. The percentage of frictional component is larger in model-scale and in the case of zero forward

When the height of bilge keel is too small, bilge keel component is also affected by the scale effects.