

深川船渠近似による造波抵抗計算

圧力分布

$$P \doteq P_0 z(x, y) \quad (1)$$

$z(x, y)$ は 船底の平均水面からの深さ。

と近似する。

造波抵抗は

$$R_w = \frac{1}{\rho g} P_0 K^3 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} |F(K \cos^2 \theta)|^2 \sin^5 \theta d\theta, \quad (2)$$

$K = g/U^2$

$$F(K, \theta) = \frac{1}{\rho g} \iint P(x, y) e^{ik(x \cos \theta + y \sin \theta)} dx dy, \quad (3)$$

$$\doteq \iint z(x, y) e^{ik(x \cos \theta + y \sin \theta)} dx dy, \quad (4)$$

と

$$z(x, y) = \frac{\pi}{4} [a_1(x) \cos \phi_y + a_3(x) \cos 3\phi_y] \quad (5)$$

$y = \frac{-B(x)}{2} \cos \phi_y$

と近似する事は (5)。

さうすると横切面積曲線は

$$A(x) = \int_{-\frac{B}{2}}^{\frac{B}{2}} z(x, y) dy = \frac{\pi}{4} B(x) a_1(x), \quad (6)$$

と近似する

船体中心直の吃水を $T(x)$ とおくと

$$F(x) = Z(x, 0) = T_{\text{R}} [a_1(x) - a_3(x)], \quad (7)$$

よって $a_3(x)$ が定まる。

よって

$$\begin{aligned} \nabla &= \int_{-\frac{L}{2}}^{\frac{L}{2}} A(x) dx = \frac{\pi T_{\text{R}} B_{\text{R}}}{4} \int_{-\frac{L}{2}}^{\frac{L}{2}} \frac{B(x)}{B_{\text{R}}} a_1(x) dx, \\ &= A_{\text{R}} \int_{-\frac{L}{2}}^{\frac{L}{2}} \frac{A(x)}{A_{\text{R}}} dx = \pi A_{\text{R}} b_0 \left(\frac{L}{2} \right), \quad (8) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{A(x)}{A_{\text{R}}} &= \sum_n b_n \frac{\cos n\phi}{n^2} \\ x &= \frac{L}{2} \cos \phi, \quad [L \rightarrow 2] \end{aligned} \quad (9)$$

(5) を (4) に代入すると

$$F(\theta, \theta) = T_{\text{R}} \frac{L B_{\text{R}}}{4} \int_0^\pi \left[\frac{B(x)}{B_{\text{R}}} [a_1(x) \cos \phi + a_3(x) \cos 3\phi] \right] e^{i k \left(\frac{L}{2} \cos \phi \cos \theta + \frac{B}{2} \cos \phi \sin \theta \right)} e^{i n \phi} \cos \phi d\phi$$

となり、先づ ϕ 方向に積分すると

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^\pi e^{i \frac{k B}{2} \cos \phi \sin \theta} \begin{pmatrix} \cos \phi \\ \cos 3\phi \end{pmatrix} \cos \phi d\phi &= \frac{\pi}{\frac{k B}{2} \sin \theta} J_1 \left(\frac{k B}{2} \sin \theta \right) \\ &= -\frac{3\pi}{\frac{k B}{2} \sin \theta} J_3 \left(\frac{k B}{2} \sin \theta \right), \end{aligned}$$

J_n Bessel function

7'あるから

$$F(R, \theta) = \frac{L}{4} \frac{J_0}{k \cdot \lambda \cdot \theta} \int_0^\pi e^{i k L \cos \theta \cos \phi_x}$$

$$\left[a_1(x) J_1 \left(\frac{R B_0}{2} \frac{B(x)}{B_0} \sin \theta \right) - 3 a_3(x) J_3 \left(\frac{R B_0}{2} \frac{B(x)}{B_0} \sin \theta \right) \right] \sin \phi_x d\phi_x,$$

$x = -\sin \theta \cos \phi_x, (11)$

今

$$F^*(k, \theta) = \int_0^\pi \left[a_1(x) J_1 \left(\frac{R B_0}{2} \sin \theta \right) - 3 a_3 J_3 \right] \sin \phi_x d\phi_x \quad (12)$$

よおくと (12) は 無次元化して

$$\eta = \frac{B W}{\rho g V^2 / L^3} = \pi k L \frac{L^2}{B^2 C_B^2} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} |F^*(k \cos^2 \theta)|^2 \frac{d \cos \theta}{\sin^3 \theta} d\theta, \quad (11)$$

$$= \frac{2\pi}{k^2 C_B^2} k \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} |F^*|^2 \frac{d\theta}{\cos \theta \sin^3 \theta}, \quad \lambda = B/L, \quad (13)$$

F^* は数値積分でさ"う"に之を

よおると (13) で η が求"る"

$$A(x) = A_0 \left(\frac{A(x)}{A_0} \right) = \frac{\pi}{4} B_0 \left(\frac{B(x)}{B_0} \right) T a_1(x)$$

$$\frac{A(x)}{A_0} = \frac{\pi}{4} \frac{B_0 T_0}{A_0} \left(\frac{B}{B_0} \right) a_1(x) = \frac{\pi}{4} C \left(\frac{B}{B_0} \right) a_1(x)$$

$$A_0 = B_0 T_0 C$$

$$\nabla = \int A(x) dx = \frac{\pi}{4} B_0 T_0 \int \frac{B(x)}{B_0} a_1(x) dx$$

$\int_{-\frac{L}{2}}^{\frac{L}{2}}$

$T(x)$

$$a_1(x) = \frac{4}{\pi} C \left(\frac{A}{A_0} \cdot \frac{B_0}{B} \right)$$

$$\Phi(x, 0) = T \{ a_1(x) - a_3(x) \}$$

$$Z = T [a_1(x) A_1 \phi_x + a_3(x) A_3 \phi_y]$$

$$\frac{\rho g}{\pi} K^3 = \frac{\rho g V^2}{L^3} \times \frac{K^3 L^3}{\pi}$$

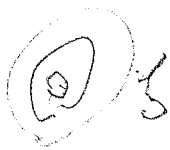
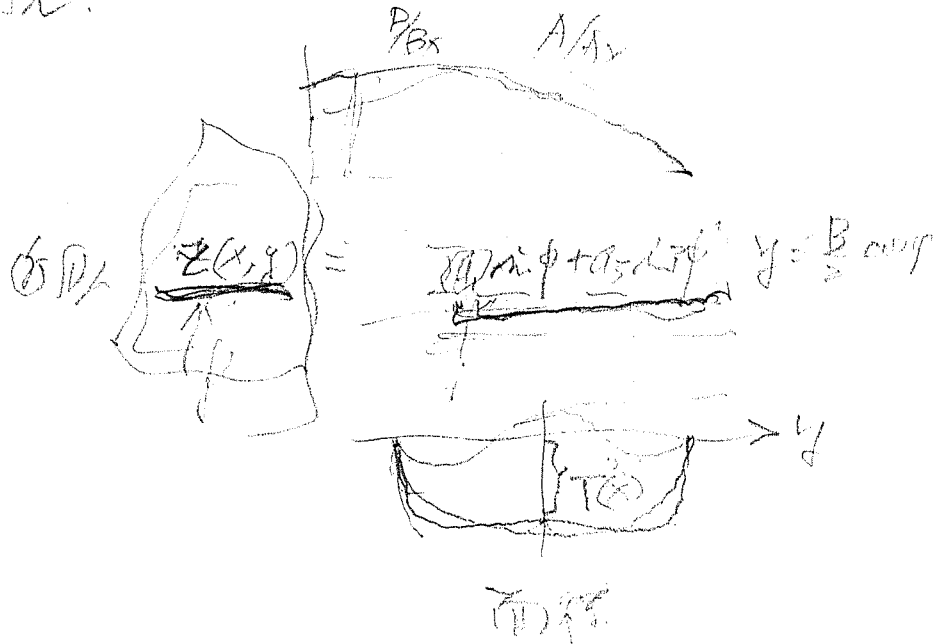
$$p_2 = k \rho c^2 \theta$$

Thin film

- 振巾函数
- optimal = 1 獲
- 權值 $\rightarrow 1$
- 折損 $\rightarrow 1$

pressure dist. 近似 $p \approx \rho a s$

- 振幅 $\rightarrow 1$
- 進的抵抗
- optimal $\rightarrow 1$



Surface elevation B

$$z(x, y) = T [a_1(x) \sin \phi + a_3(x) \cos \phi]$$

$$y = \frac{B(x)}{2} \cos \phi$$

$$A(x) = \int_{-B(x)/2}^{B(x)/2} z(x, y) dy = \frac{B(x)}{4} T a_3(x)$$

$$\frac{A}{A_x} = \frac{B}{B_x}$$

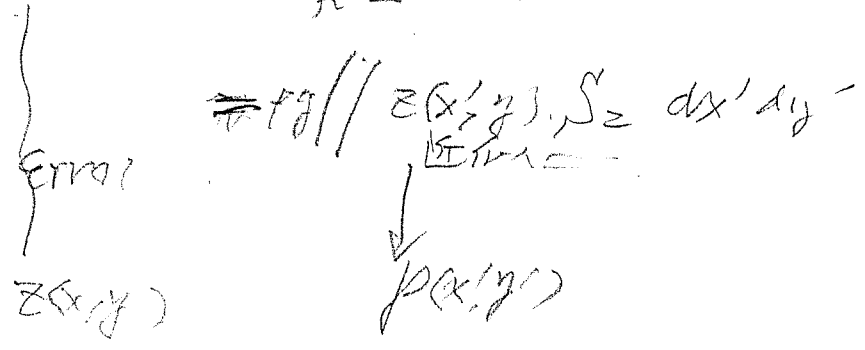
$$z(x, 0) = T [a_1(x) - a_3(x)]$$

$$\frac{p(x, y)}{\rho g K} = \frac{u(x, y, 0)}{K} - z(x, y) \quad \checkmark$$

$$\rho U^2 \quad K = \frac{\gamma}{V^2}$$

$$\frac{p(x, y)}{\rho U^2} \pm z \quad \rightarrow \quad 4 \Rightarrow 0 \text{ と仮定}$$

$$\psi(x, y) = \frac{1}{K} [u(x, y, 0) - z(x, y)]$$



$$\frac{\rho g K B}{\pi \rho g V^2 B} \times \left(\frac{L T \pi}{K z} \right) = \frac{\rho K \pi T x^2}{\nabla^2} = \frac{\rho \pi K}{\nabla^2}$$

$$= \frac{\rho \pi K}{\nabla^2} \frac{L^5 T x^2}{L} = \pi K L \frac{L^2}{B^2 C_B} \quad \nabla = L B x T x C_B$$