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**A study on the shock- safety assessment
for shipboard equipments**

2000 12 23

Abstract

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A Study on Shock-Safety Assessment for Shipboard Equipments

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Abstract

If main equipments are damaged with the shock wave induced by a non-contact underwater explosion, The warship is able to lose easily its fighting ability. A number of researches have been reported the disability is not caused by the damage of hull but caused by that of equipments.

Therefore, the main shipboard equipments have required the safety ability test using many kinds of theoretical analysis methods or experimental analysis methods to get safety estimation of shock.

The methods are divided into two main categories. One is using theoretical analysis, the other is using experimental analysis. The two main theoretical methods are DDAM(dynamic design analysis method) presented by the U.S navy and direct time-integration method used largely in Europe. One of the theoretical methods and a shock testing related to most of the shipboard

equipments have been usually selected, so the reliability of the results is not confirmed clearly.

So, in this paper the procedure of shock testing and the method of theoretical analysis are investigated. Then, shock ability for starting air compressor in actual shipboard equipment is estimated through the DDAM and the shock testing based on MIL-SPEC standard. Finally, the calculated results and the experimental results are compared to find the reliability of theoretical analysis.

The results of this study can be used as a to design shipboard equipments having shock wave.

1.

1.1

2

가

가

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가

가

가

가

가

80

가 가

87

(MHC, mine hunting craft)

(K.S.F, keel shock

factor) 0.12 (

0.3)

가

.

,

가

.

2. 가

2.1

0.3

0.6

MIL-S-901

DDAM

Table 2.1

MIL Spec(), BV()

Table 2.1 Required specification of endurance shock on ships

Classifi- cation	Demand items	Note
Pre- condition	0.3 (british unit)	가
Optional items	MIL-S-901 A	
	DDAM ()	DDAM BV 043 가 (MIL-S-901) 가)

Table 2.1

가	,	MIL-S-901
,		
.		
,		
가	,	가

2.2 가

(light weight), (medium weight) (heavy weight)

. Table 2.2

**Table 2.2 Test schedule for medium weight shock machine
(MIL- spec standard)**

Group number			
Number of blows	2	2	2
Anvil table travel (inch)	3.00	3.00	1.50
Total weight (with anvil table, lb)	Height of hammer drop (feet)		
Under 1,000	0.75	1.75	1.75
1,000 2000	1.00	2.00	2.00
2,000 3000	1.25	2.25	2.25
3,000 3,500	1.50	2.50	2.50
3,500 4,000	1.75	2.75	2.75
4,000 4,200	2.00	3.00	3.00
4,200 4,400	2.00	3.25	3.25
4,400 4,600	2.00	3.50	3.50
4,600 4,800	2.25	3.75	3.75
4,800 5,000	2.25	4.00	4.00
5,000 5,200	2.50	4.50	4.50
5,200 5,400	2.50	5.00	5.00
5,400 5,600	2.50	5.50	5.50
5,600 6,200	2.75	5.50	5.50
6,200 6,800	3.00	5.50	5.50
6,800 7,400	3.25	5.50	5.50

MIL - S - 901D

550 [lb] (2.44 [kN])

, 550 [lb]

7,400 [lb] (14.81 [kN])

Table 2.3

1940 G · E

1942 W · E

가
(impact

hammer)

가

가

2

가

가

가

가

Table 2.4

Table 2.3 MIL-S-901 shock tests

	Light weight shock test	Medium weight shock test	Heavy weight shock test
Test machine	LWSM	MWSM	SFSP or LFSP
Test load weight	up to 550 lb	up to 7400lb	up to 60,000lb (SFSP) up to 400,000lb(LFSP)
Excitation	Three axis Hammer impact (Top, Back, Side)	Single axis Hammer impact (Vertical)	4 Shots Underwater explosion

LWSM : Light weight shock machine

MWSM : Medium weight shock machine

SFSP : Standard floating shock platform

LFSP : Large floating shock platform

Table 2.4 Specification of shock testing machine

Specification	Light weight testing machine	Medium weight testing machine
Size	1422(W) × 4300(D) × 4390 (H) [inch]	700(W) × 4300(D) × 5000(H) [inch]
Maximum test weight	550 [lb] (2.45 [kN])	7400 [lb] (32.92 [kN])
Hammer weight	400 [lb] (1.78 [kN])	6000 [lb] (26.69 [kN])
Shock axial	Three axial (Top. Side. Back)	Single axial(Vertical)

60,000 [lb] (266.89 [kN])

SFSP (standard floating shock platform) , 400,000 [lb] (1,779.29 [kN])

LFSP (large floating shock platform)

. 1961 1969 SFSP LFSP

. Fig. 2.1 SFSP

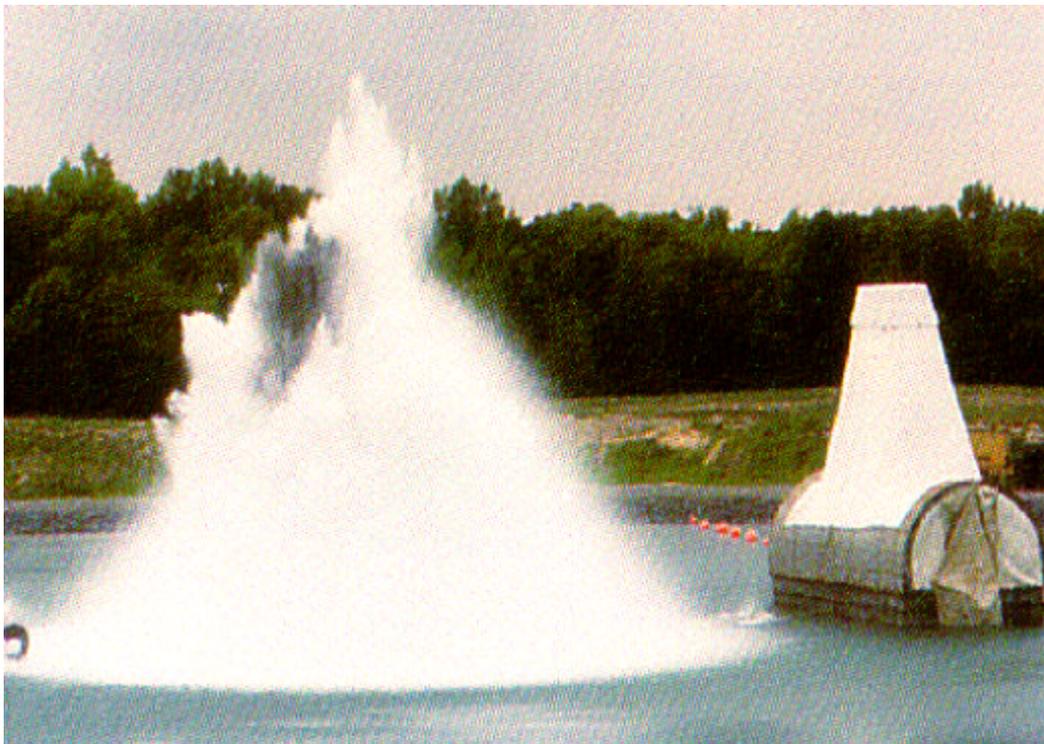


Fig. 2.1 MIL-STD-901 standard floating shock platform

MIL-S-901

가

(NATO)

가 ,

Table 2.5

. Table 2.5

가

Table 2.5 Comparison of the united states navy and NATO on light and medium testing

Specification	United states	NATO
Testing concept	2 ,	가
Testing machine		
Measuring		
Testing method		
Testing process	2	

(MIL-S-901)

가

[4][5][6]

, MIL-S-901

. NATO

,

가

가

NATO

가

NATO

가

, NATO 가

(class)

NATO

가

가

가

가

가

,

가

1987

K

0.12(british unit)

Fig. 2.2 K

, Table 2.6

(shock parameter)

. Fig. 2.3

K.S.F(

)=0.3

K.S.F=0.6



real ship

Table 2.6 Derivation of shock factor

Shock factor	Equation
Keel shock factor	$K.S.F = \frac{\sqrt{W}}{D_1} \left(\frac{1 + \sin \theta}{2} \right)$
Hull shock factor	$H.S.F = \frac{\sqrt{W}}{D_2}$

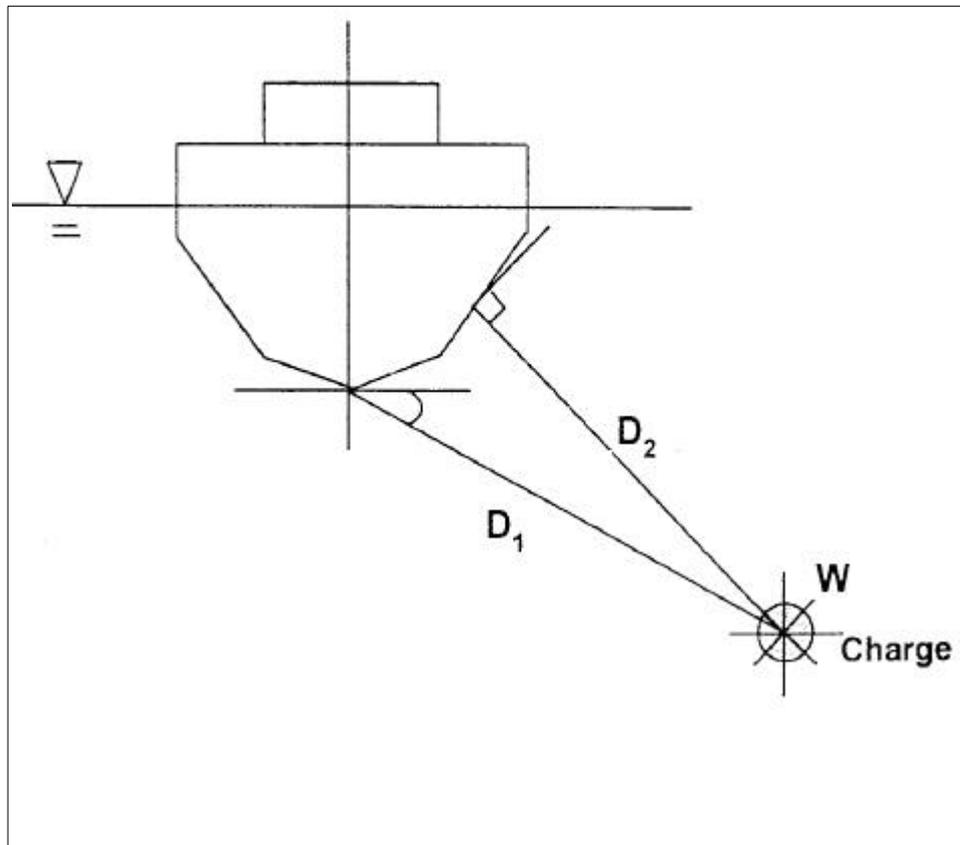


Fig.2.3 Diagram of underwater explosion trial

Table 2.7 MIL-SPEC

Table 2.7 Test schedule for heavyweight shock testing

Test conditions	SFSP	LFSP
Depth of explosive charge below water surface (for all shot)	24 feet	20 feet
Explosive charge weight / composition	60 lbs/HBX - 1	300 lbs/HBX - 1
Shot direction shot 1 shot 2,3,4	Fore- and- Aft Athwartship	Fore- and- Aft Athwartship
Standoff (feet) shot 1 shot 2 shot 3 shot 4	40 30 25 20	110 80 65 50

1980

가 MIL-S-901

가 . 가
가 ,

가 .

가

가 .

2.3

가

가 (1) 가 (2)

DDAM (3) 3가 .

가 가

가 (shock design number)

DDAM

DDAM

가

가

가

DDAM 가

DDAM

가

DDAM

2.3.1 DDAM

1961 (NRL : naval research laboratory) DDAM

가

Boit가

가 1

가 1

(convolution)

가 1

가

(fixed-base)

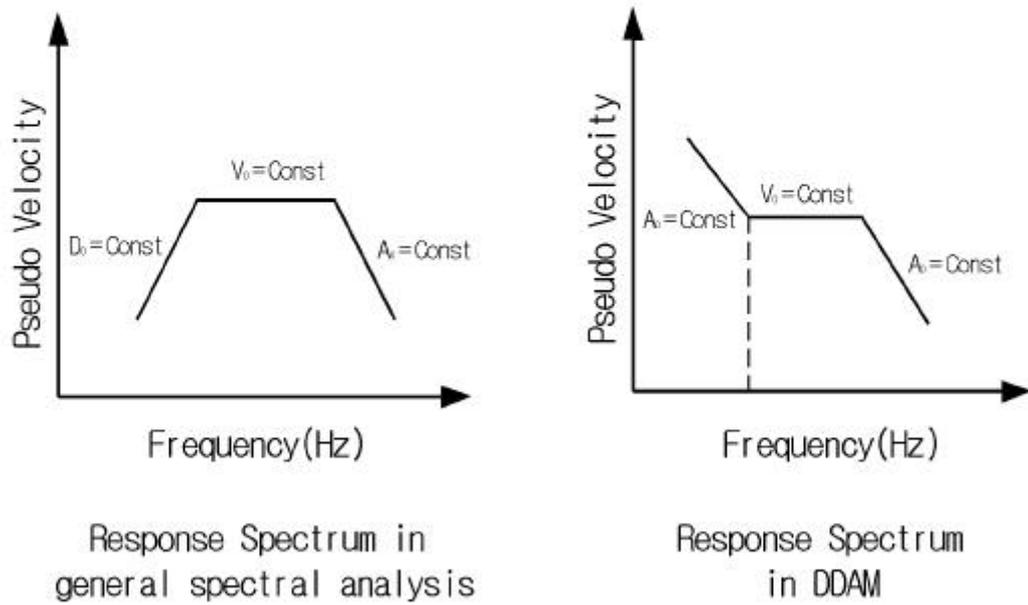
가

가 가

가

가

가



**Fig.2.4 Comparison of response spectrum between
general spectral analysis and DDAM**

(5 [Hz]) , 가 6g 가
 가 가
 .
 , 가
 , 가
 DDAM .

. Fig.2.5 DDAM

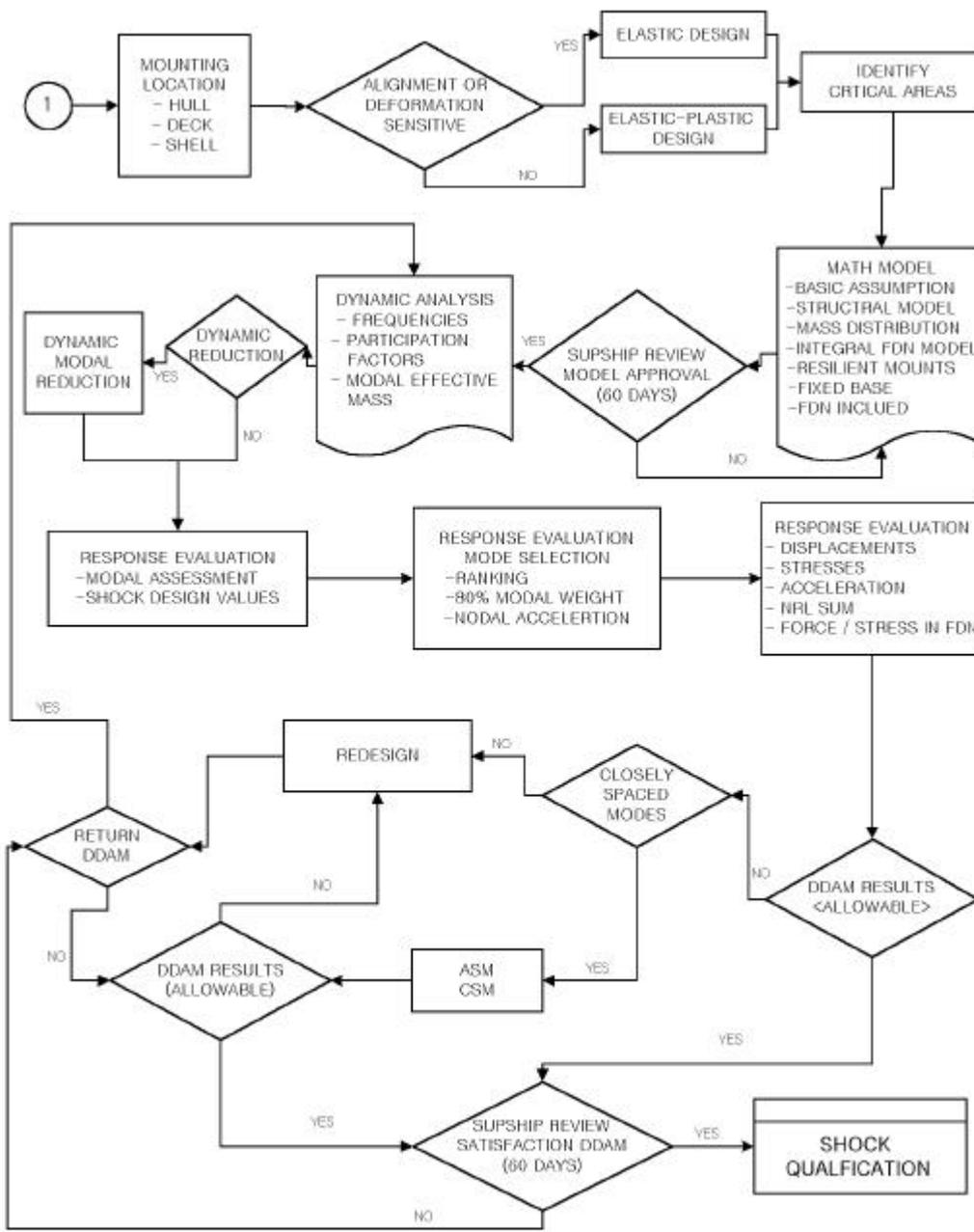


Fig. 2.5 Process of DDAM

(1) DDAM

가 (M)- (K) 가 . z
 가 가 x z y
 가 가 . [7][8] (M)- (K)
 (2.1)

$$m\ddot{x} + k(x - z) = 0 \quad (2.1)$$

$$(2.1) \quad : \{ \ddot{z}(t) = \text{const.} = \ddot{z}_0, y(0) = y_0, \dot{y}(0) = \dot{y}_0 \}$$

$$y(t) = \frac{\dot{y}_0}{\omega_n} \sin \omega_n t + (y_0 + \frac{\ddot{z}_0}{\omega_n^2}) \cos \omega_n t - \frac{\ddot{z}_0}{\omega_n^2} \quad (2.2)$$

$$, \dot{y}, y, \omega_n$$

. Fig. 2.6 가

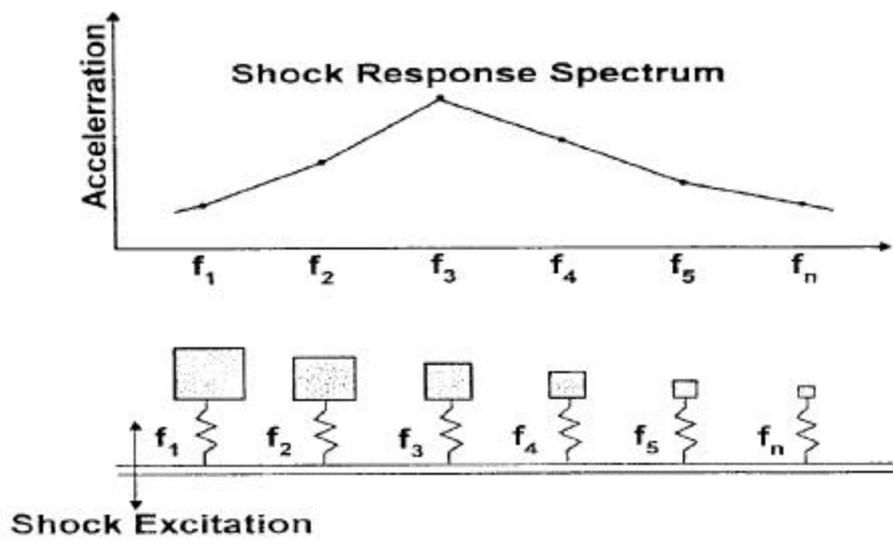


Fig.2.6 Shock response spectrum

(2)

Fig. 2.7

(2.3)

$$m\ddot{x} + kx = 0 \quad (2.3)$$

$$[m]\{\ddot{x}\} + [k]\{x\} = 0 \quad (2.4)$$

, $x_i = C_i e^{j\omega t}$ 가 가 .

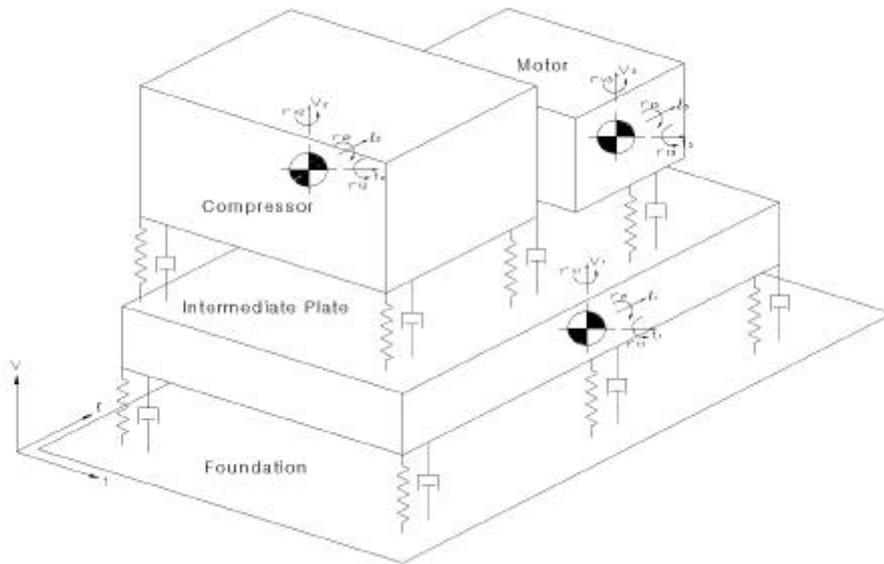


Fig. 2.7 Rigid body's with 6 degree of freedom

$$([k] - [\omega^2][m])\{u\} = \{0\} \quad (2.5)$$

$$[\omega^2]$$

$$[\Phi]$$

$$[x(t)] = [\Phi]\{q(t)\} \quad (2.6)$$

$$\{\ddot{q}(t)\} + [\omega^2]\{q(t)\} = \{0\} \quad (2.7)$$

$$(2.8)$$

$$q_i(t) = q_i(0) \cos \omega_i t + \frac{\dot{q}_i(0)}{\omega_i} \sin \omega_i t \quad (2.8)$$

$$q_i(0) \quad \dot{q}_i(0)$$

$$([\Phi]^T [M])\{u(t)\} = ([\Phi]^T [M])[\Phi]\{q(t)\} \quad (2.9)$$

$$q(t) = ([\Phi]^T [M][\Phi])^{-1} [\Phi]^T [M]\{u(t)\} \quad (2.10)$$

$$q(0) = ([\Phi]^T [M] [\Phi])^{-1} [\Phi]^T [M] \{u(0)\}$$

$$\dot{q}(0) = ([\Phi]^T [M] [\Phi])^{-1} [\Phi]^T [M] \{\dot{u}(0)\}$$

(2.11)

$$q_i(0) = \frac{\sum_{j=1}^m \phi_{ji} m_j u_j(0)}{\sum_{j=1}^m m_j \phi_{ji}^2} \quad (2.11)$$

$$\dot{q}_i(0) = \frac{\sum_{j=1}^m \phi_{ji} m_j \dot{u}_j(0)}{\sum_{j=1}^m m_j \phi_{ji}^2}$$

$$u_i(t) \quad (2.12)$$

$$u_i(t) = \sum_{j=1}^m \phi_{ij} q_j(t) \quad (2.12)$$

$$= \sum_{j=1}^m \phi_{ij} q_j(0) \cos \omega_j t + \sum_{j=1}^m \phi_{ij} \frac{q_j(0)}{\omega_j} \sin \omega_j t$$

$$, \quad i \quad j \quad (2.12) \quad \text{DDAM}$$

$$\{\dot{u}(0)\} = \{V\} \quad \{u(0)\} = \{0\} \quad (2.13) \quad (2.14)$$

$$u_i(t) = \sum_{j=1}^m \phi_{ij} \frac{\sum_{k=1}^m \phi_{kj} m_k V_k}{\omega_j \sum_{k=1}^m m_k \phi_{kj}^2} \sin \omega_j t \quad (2.13)$$

$$\dot{u}_i(t) = \sum_{j=1}^m \phi_{ij} \frac{\sum_{k=1}^m \phi_{kj} m_k V_k}{\sum_{k=1}^m m_k \phi_{kj}^2} \cos \omega_j t \quad (2.14)$$

$$m_i \quad (2.15) \quad .$$

$$\begin{aligned} F_i(t) &= m_i \ddot{u}(t) \\ &= \sum_{j=1}^m \phi_{ij} \frac{\sum_{k=1}^m \phi_{kj} m_k V_k}{\sum_{k=1}^m m_k \phi_{kj}^2} \omega_j \sin \omega_j t \end{aligned} \quad (2.15)$$

$$, \quad V_j = V_0 \quad , \quad m_i \quad (2.16)$$

$$F_i(t) = \sum_{j=1}^m m_i \phi_{ij} V_0 \frac{\sum_{k=1}^m \phi_{kj} m_k V_k}{\sum_{k=1}^m m_k \phi_{kj}^2} \omega_j \quad (2.16)$$

$$(2.16) \quad P_j = \frac{\sum_{k=1}^m \phi_{kj} m_k}{\sum_{k=1}^m m_k \phi_{kj}^2}$$

$$(F_i)_{\max} = \sum_{j=1}^m m_i \phi_{ij} V_j P_j \omega_j \quad (2.17)$$

factor) \cdot j (modal participation factor)

$$(F_j)_{\max} = \sum_{j=1}^m m_i \phi_{ij} V_j P_j \omega_j = \left\{ \sum_{i=1}^N m_i \phi_{ij} \right\} \left\{ \frac{\sum_{k=1}^N m_k \phi_{kj}}{\sum_{k=1}^N m_k \phi_{kj}^2} \right\} V_j \omega_j = \tilde{m}_j V_j \omega_j \quad (2.18)$$

\tilde{m} (modal mass) (effective mass)

$$\tilde{m} = \frac{\left(\sum_{j=1}^m \phi_{kj} m_k \right)^2}{\sum_{j=1}^m m_k \phi_{kj}^2} \quad (2.19)$$

가

DDAM

[9][10]

$$\tilde{W}_j = g \frac{\{\phi^{(j)}\}^T [M] [M] \{\phi^{(j)}\}}{\{\phi^{(j)}\}^T [M] \{\phi^{(j)}\}} \quad (2.20)$$

($\{\phi^{(j)}\}$ j (mode shape vector))

(3) DDAM

DDAM

가

BV

A.

Grade C

. Table 2.8

가

MIL - SPEC

[10][11][12][13]

가

Grade A, Grade B

Table 2.8 MIL - SPEC shock grade

Grade A	All equipment important for safety and combat role(s) of the ship. The equipment shall sustain the shock loads according to this regulation and no function of it shall be impaired during and after shock
Grade B	Not important for safety and combat role(s) of the ship. Discrete parts or the equipment itself shall not break off and thus endanger personnel or equipment according to shock safety Grade A
Grade C	All equipment and devices having no shock requirements. Their mounts or fixtures shall not break off and thus providing danger

B.

. DDAM
 (hull mounted), (deck mounted),
 (shell mounted) (wetted-surface mounted)

가

. Table 2.9
 , Fig.2.8 Fig.2.9

Table 2.9 Equipment mounting location

Hull mounted	Surface ships	The main structural members of the ship including structural bulkhead stiffeners below the main deck, and shell plating above the waterline.
	Submarines	The main structural members of the ship including hull frames, structural bulkheads, and structural bulkhead stiffeners.
Deck mounted	Surface ships	Main deck and above, and decks, platforms, and non-structural bulkheads below the main deck.
	Submarines	Decks, platforms, and non-structural bulkheads.
Shell mounted	Surface ships	The shell plating below the waterline.
	Submarines	The shell plating.
Wetted-surface mounted	Surface ships	External to the hull and below the waterline.
	Submarines	External to the pressure hull

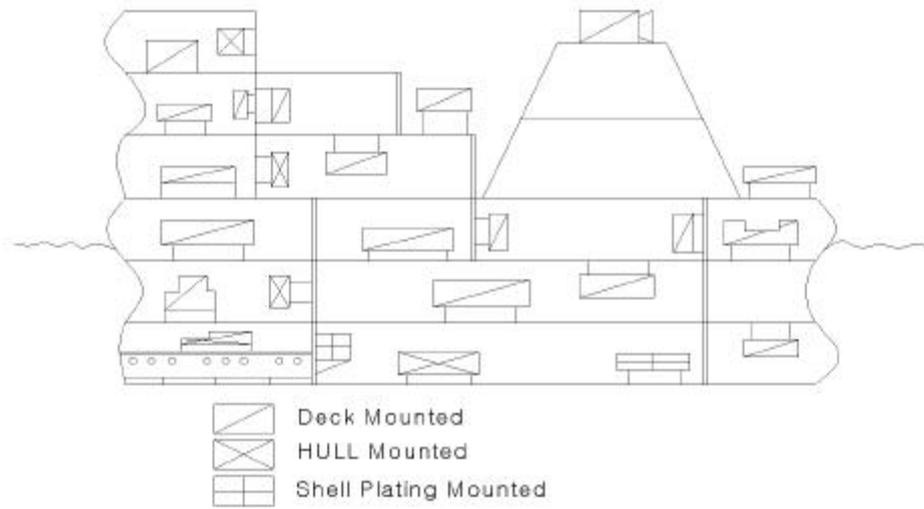


Fig. 2.8 Surface ship equipments and foundation classification

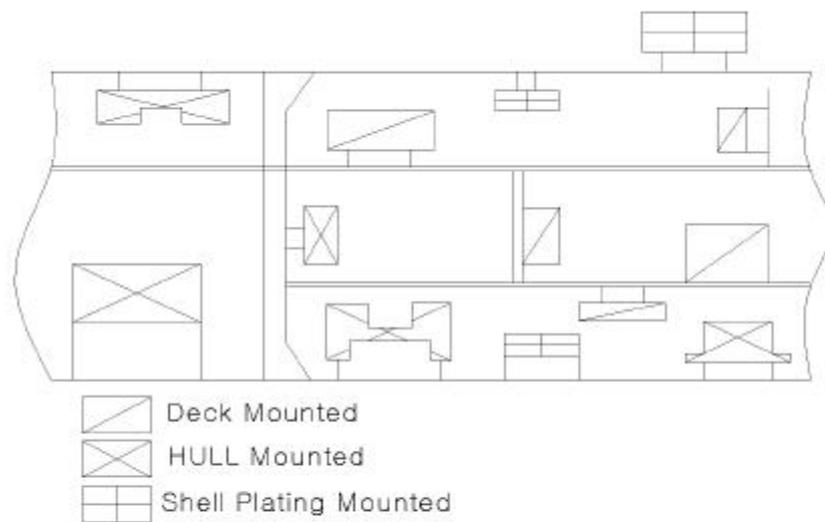


Fig. 2.9 Submarine equipments and foundation classification

C.

(elastic) -
 (elastic-plastic) . (main engine)
 (engine, reduction gear, propeller shaft)
 (alignment) ,

. Table 2.10

Table 2.10 Items for purpose of shock design

Shock design value	Applicable items
Elastic shock design value	Main propulsion machinery, Auxiliary propulsion machinery, Ship service generators, Propulsion shafting, propulsion shaft bearing, Main propulsion reduction gear, propulsion clutches, propulsion coupling, Turbine brake, Main trust bearing, CP pitch control machinery, Main CP servo' pump, Cyro compass, Radar antenna, Radio antenna, Missile directors, Gun directors, Steering gear, Steering rudder gear, Ammunition hoist, Elevators, Elevators machinery, Sona transducer, Catapult machinery, Arresting gear
Elastic-plastic shock design value	If elastic design is not required for the reasons stated above, elastic-plastic shock design values shall be used in cases where design by dynamic analysis is required.

D.

3가

Table 2.11

Table 2.11 Items for purpose of shock testing

Class	Shock safety requirements without the use of resilient mountings installed between the equipment and the ship structure or foundation
Class	Shock safety requirements with the use of resilient mountings installed between the equipment and the ship structure or foundation
Class	Unless otherwise specified, Class equipment is defined as that which has shipboard application both with and without the use of resilient mountings and therefore required to meet both Class and Class requirements

E.

DDAM

DDAM

DDAM

NRL Memorandum Report, 1396

Table 2.13 Reference equation of deck mounted system

	Ship type	Deck mounted sys.
Accel.(g)	Submarines	$A_0 = 5.2 \left(\frac{480 + W_j}{20 + W_j} \right)$
	Surface ship	$A_0 = 10 \left(\frac{(37.5 + W_j)(12 + W_j)}{(6 + W_j)^2} \right)$
Veloci.(in/ sec)	Submarines	$V_0 = 10.0 \left(\frac{480 + W_j}{100 + W_j} \right)$
	Surface ship	$V_0 = 30.0 \left(\frac{12 + W_j}{6 + W_j} \right)$

Table 2.14 Reference equation shell mounted system

	Ship type	Shell plating mounted sys.
Accel.(g)	Submarines	$A_0 = 52 \left(\frac{480 + W_j}{20 + W_j} \right)$
	Surface ship	$A_0 = 40 \left(\frac{(37.5 + W_j)(12 + W_j)}{(6 + W_j)^2} \right)$
Veloci.(in/ sec)	Submarines	$V_0 = 100 \left(\frac{480 + W_j}{100 + W_j} \right)$
	Surface ship	$V_0 = 120 \left(\frac{12 + W_j}{6 + W_j} \right)$

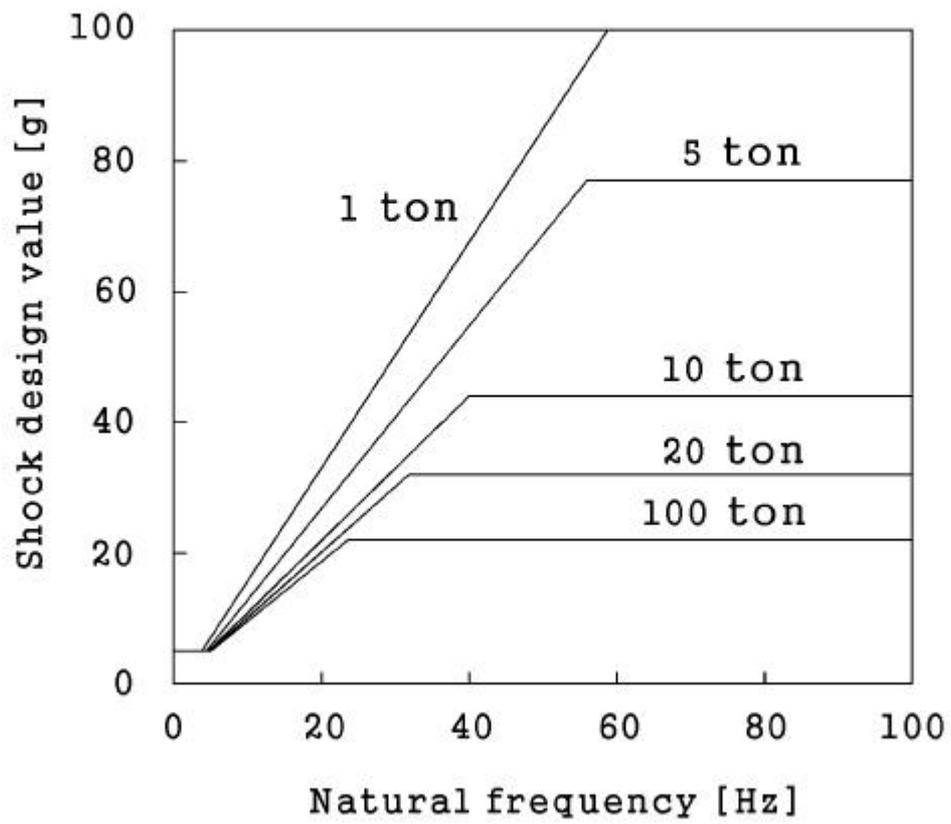


Fig.2.10 Shock design curve
 (surface ship, hull mounted, vertical)

F.

5 : 2 : 1

가

3

Table 2.15 2.17

**Table 2.15 Shock design values
(hull mounted sys.)**

Ship type	Classification		Hull mounted sys.		
			V	A	F
Submarines	Elastic	A _j	1.0 A ₀	1.0 A ₀	0.4 A ₀
		V _j	1.0 V ₀	1.0 V ₀	0.4 V ₀
	Elastic - plastic	A _j	1.0 A ₀	1.0 A ₀	0.4 A ₀
		V _j	0.5 V ₀	0.5 V ₀	0.2 V ₀
Surface ship	Elastic	A _j	1.0 A ₀	0.4 A ₀	0.2 A ₀
		V _j	1.0 V ₀	0.4 V ₀	0.2 V ₀
	Elastic - plastic	A _j	1.0 A ₀	0.4 A ₀	0.2 A ₀
		V _j	0.5 V ₀	0.2 V ₀	0.1 V ₀

**Table 2.16 Shock design values
(deck mounted sys.)**

Ship type	Classification		Deck mounted sys.		
			V	A	F
Submarines	Elastic	A _j	1.0 A ₀	2.0 A ₀	0.8 A ₀
		V _j	1.0 V ₀	2.0 V ₀	0.8 V ₀
	Elastic - plastic	A _j	1.0 A ₀	2.0 A ₀	0.8 A ₀
		V _j	0.5 V ₀	1.0 V ₀	0.4 V ₀
Surface ship	Elastic	A _j	1.0 A ₀	0.4 A ₀	0.4 A ₀
		V _j	1.0 V ₀	0.4 V ₀	0.4 V ₀
	Elastic - plastic	A _j	1.0 A ₀	0.4 A ₀	0.4 A ₀
		V _j	0.5 V ₀	0.2 V ₀	0.2 V ₀

**Table 2.17 Shock design values
(shell plating mounted sys.)**

Ship type	Classification		Shell plating mounted sys.		
			V	A	F
Submarines	Elastic	A _j	1.0 A ₀	0.2 A ₀	0.08 A ₀
		V _j	1.0 V ₀	0.2 V ₀	0.08 V ₀
	Elastic - plastic	A _j	-	-	-
		V _j	-	-	-
Surface ship	Elastic	A _j	1.0 A ₀	0.2 A ₀	0.1 A ₀
		V _j	1.0 V ₀	0.2 V ₀	0.1 V ₀
	Elastic - plastic	A _j	-	-	-
		V _j	-	-	-

) V : vertical , A : athwartship , F : fore & aft

(4)

DDAM 가
가 . DDAM
가 .
가 ,
가 ,
가 .()
가 .
가 DDAM
가 가
가 가 가
(cut-off frequency) . DDAM
가 가
Fig. 2.10 DDAM
. Fig. 2.10
가 , 3가 ,
가 가
가

가 f_c 가 (2.21)

$$2 \pi f_c V_0 = A_0 g \quad (2.21)$$

(5) 가 가

von Mises

가 a von Mises σ_x , NRL
 i σ_i

o 2

$$\sigma_x = \sqrt{\sigma_x^2 + \sigma_y^2 - \sigma_x \sigma_y + 3\tau_{xy}^2} \quad (2.22)$$

o 3

$$\sigma_x = \sqrt{\sigma_x^2 + \sigma_y^2 + \sigma_z^2 - \sigma_x \sigma_y - \sigma_y \sigma_z - \sigma_z \sigma_x + 3\tau_{xy}^2 + 3\tau_{yz}^2 + 3\tau_{zx}^2} \quad (2.23)$$

$$\sigma_i = |\sigma_{ia}| + \sqrt{\left(\sum_{b=1}^N \sigma_{ib}^2\right) - (\sigma_{ia})^2} \quad (2.24)$$

$\sigma_x, \sigma_y, \sigma_z$: normal stress, τ_x, τ_y, τ_z : shear stress

σ_{ia} : 가, σ_{ib} :

NRL(navy research summation)

SRSS(square root of the sum of the
square)

(6)

3 (vertical, athwartship, fore-and-aft)

가

Table 2.18

Table 2.18 Reference of allowance stress

Classification	Allowable design stress for grade A	Allowable design stress for grade B
Elastic	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ ◦ ◦ 60 % ◦ : ◦ 160 % ◦ column 	Grade B
Elastic - plastic	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ 2 ◦ 60% ◦ 200 % 120 % ◦ ◦ von - Mises 	Grade A

3. DDAM

3.1

Table 3.1

Table 3.1 Specification of starting air compressor

Classification	Specification	Features
Characteristics	Type	2- cylinder , 2- stage air cooled
	Capacity	24.5 [m ³ /h] , 40 [bar] , 1750 [rpm]
	Weight	266 [kg]
	Motor	A.C 440 [V] , 60 [Hz] , 3 , 1750 [rpm] , 5.5 [kW]

MIL- Spec

3.2

DDAM

DDAM

Grade A ,
 Class .

Alignment- critical

DDAM

DDAM

NRL Memorandum, Report 1396

- Ship Type : Surface ship
- Mounted position : Hull mounted
- Reference equations

Accel.(g)	$A_0 = 20 \left(\frac{(37.5 + W_j)(12 + W_j)}{(6 + W_j)^2} \right)$
Veloci.(in/sec)	$V_0 = 60 \left(\frac{12 + W_j}{6 + W_j} \right)$

- Shock design parameters

Direction	Elastic	
	A_a	V_a
Vertical	$1.0 A_0$	$1.0 V_0$
Traverse	$0.4 A_0$	$0.4 V_0$
Longitudinal	$0.2 A_0$	$0.2 V_0$

- Shock design value : $\max (6g, \min (A_a g, V_a \omega_a))$

, W_j , $g (=386 \text{ [in/s}^2\text{)})$ 가 , A V
 가 , ω_a a (rad/sec) , max,
 min , .

3.3

2.3.1 (2.21) . (2.21) A_0 V_0 3.2
 , 가 f_c

(3.1)

$$f_c = 20.55 \frac{(37.5 + \overline{W})}{(6 + \overline{W})} \text{ [Hz]} \quad (3.1)$$

(3.1) f_c \overline{W} , $\overline{W} \rightarrow 0$

$f_c = 128$ [Hz], $\overline{W} \rightarrow \infty$ 20.5 [Hz] 가 .

2 , 250 [Hz]

가 250 [Hz]

plate) 3

(intermediate

가

6

4

가

Fig. 3.1

2

10

12

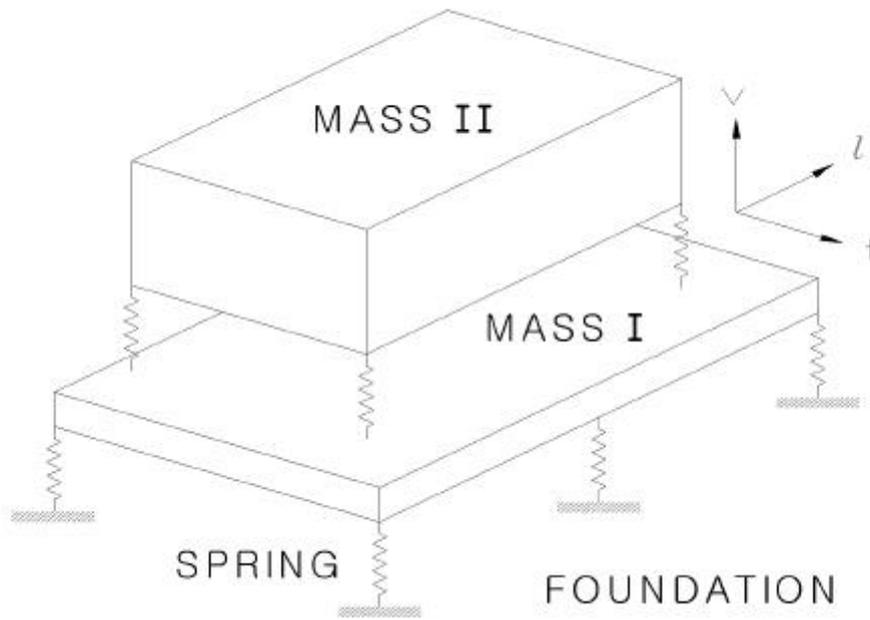


Fig. 3.1 Simpled mathematical model for finite element analysis

ANSYS
 2 (Mass 188), 10 (Spring-damper 14), 10
 (Beam 4)
 ,
 가 . DDAM
 ,
 . Table 3.2 3.4
 ,

Table 3.2 Stiffness of mounting

Direction	Stiffness (N/m)
K_t	0.3×10^6
K_l	0.3×10^6
K_v	0.63×10^6

Table 3.3 Coordinate of rigid bodys and mountings

Classification		Coordinate (mm)		
		X	Y	Z
Coordinate of rigid body	1	-5	0	70
	2	25	-8	355
Coordinate of spring elements	1	350	250	0
	2	0	250	0
	3	-350	250	0
	4	350	-260	0
	5	0	-260	0
	6	-350	-260	0
	7	272	250	140
	8	-271	250	140
	9	272	-260	140
	10	-271	-260	140

Table 3.4 Mass and inertia moment of starting air compressor

Classification		Mass (kg)	Inertia moment (kg·m ²)		
			J_{xx}	J_{yy}	J_{zz}
Rigid body	Intermediate plate	78	4.45	3.20	7.62
Rigid body	Equipment	188	11.46	5.12	11.76

3.4

Fig.3.2

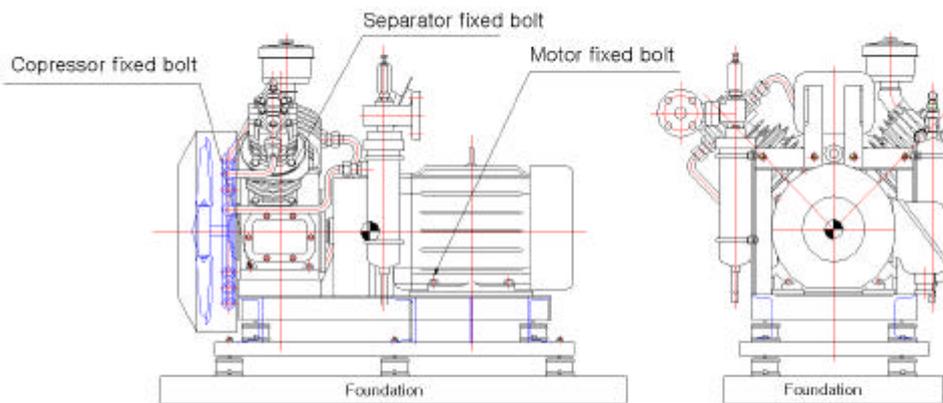


Fig. 3.2 Critical areas of starting air compressor

3.5

(NRL) DDAM
 DDAM
 (participation factor) (effective weight)
 가
 3.2

3.3

ANSYS (vertical), (fore- and- aft)
 (athwartship) . Table 3.5 3.7

(1)

Table 3.5 Results of calculated free vibration analysis in the vertical direction

Mode	Frequency	Participation factor	Effective mass	Ratio of effective mass
1	0.10	0.30	0.09	0.10
2	8.50	0.73	0.53	0.72
3	15.0	-0.48	0.23	1.00

(2)

**Table 3.6 Results of calculated free vibration analysis
in the athwartship direction**

Mode	Frequency	Participation factor	Effective mass	Ratio of effective mass
1	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2	1.76	- 10.72	115.07	0.53
3	4.67	10.07	101.59	1.00

(3)

**Table 3.7 Results of calculated free vibration analysis
in the fore-and-aft direction**

Mode	Frequency	Participation factor	Effective mass	Ratio of effective mass
1	2.54	14.71	216.41	0.81
2	4.67	4.34	18.89	0.88

3.6

가 3.5
, 3.4

(1)

Table 3.8 Table 3.9

, Fig. 3.3

78 120.51 [N/mm²]
450 46 [N/mm²]
 σ_i 290.56 [N/mm²]

Table 3.8 Maximum compressive stress value of compressor fixed bolt

[N/mm²]

NODE	S _x	S _y	S _z	S _{xy}	S _{yz}	S _{xz}	σ_x
NODE	105	78	9	9	105	583	105
VALUE	-33.25	-120.51	-32.91	-23.18	-23.22	-14.44	107.24

Table 3.9 Maximum tensile stress value of compressor fixed bolt

[N/mm²]

NODE	S _x	S _y	S _z	S _{xy}	S _{yz}	S _{xz}	σ _x
NODE	60	450	87	78	51	775	450
VALUE	27.99	46.00	27.95	23.26	23.22	14.42	64.53

- : M10
- : 3987 [N]
- σ_i : 290.56 [N/mm²]
- : 300 [N/mm²]

(2)

Table 3.10 Table 3.11

, Fig. 3.4

78 41.47 [N/mm²]

450 15.83 [N/mm²]

, σ_i 231.21 [N/mm²]

Table 3.10 Maximum compressive stress value of motor fixed bolt

[N/mm²]

NODE	S _x	S _y	S _z	S _{xy}	S _{yz}	S _{xz}	σ _x
NODE	105	78	9	9	105	583	78
VALUE	-11.44	-41.47	-11.32	-7.98	-7.99	-4.97	31.03

Table 3.11 Maximum tensile stress value of motor fixed bolt

[N/mm²]

NODE	S _x	S _y	S _z	S _{xy}	S _{yz}	S _{xz}	σ _x
NODE	60	450	87	78	51	775	450
VALUE	9.63	15.83	9.62	8.01	7.99	4.96	10.06

- : M10
- : 1372 [N]
- σ_i : 231.21 [N/mm²]
- : 640 [N/mm²]

(3)

Table 3.12 Table 3.13

, Fig. 3.5

39 9.72 [N/mm²]

219 6.19 [N/mm²]

$$\sigma_i = 44.59 \text{ [N/mm}^2\text{]}$$

Table 3.12 Maximum compressive value of separator fixed bolt

[N/mm²]

NODE	S _x	S _y	S _z	S _{xy}	S _{yz}	S _{xz}	σ _x
NODE	544	39	542	2236	4437	655	39
VALUE	-2.71	-9.72	-2.88	-1.64	-1.83	-1.11	9.85

Table 3.13 Maximum tensile stress value of separator fixed bolt

[N/mm²]

NODE	S _x	S _y	S _z	S _{xy}	S _{yz}	S _{xz}	σ _x
NODE	46	219	17	975	974	833	219
VALUE	2.38	6.19	2.35	1.8093	1.76	1.06	6.88

- : M8
- : 146.175 [N]
- σ_i : 44.59 [N/mm²]
- : 640 [N/mm²]

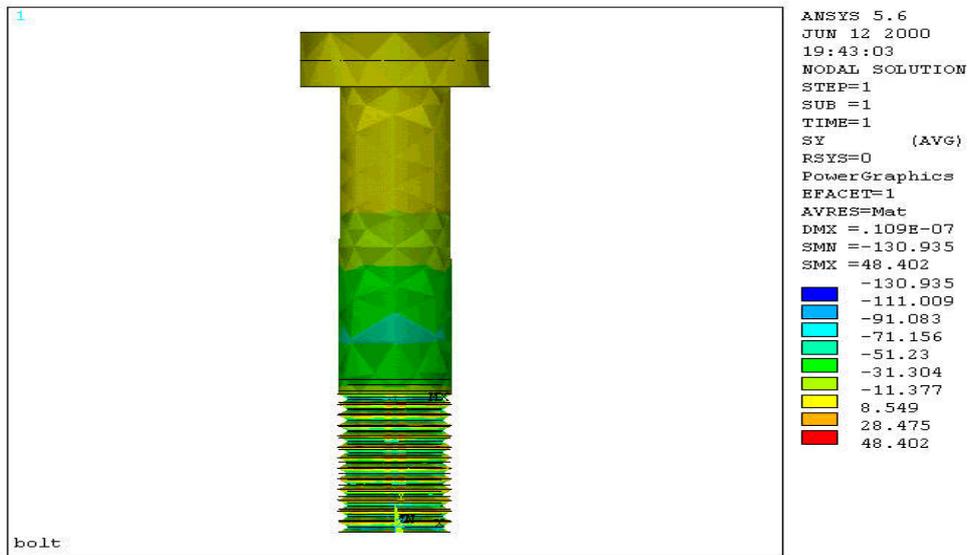


Fig.3.3 Stress distribution of compressor fixed bolt

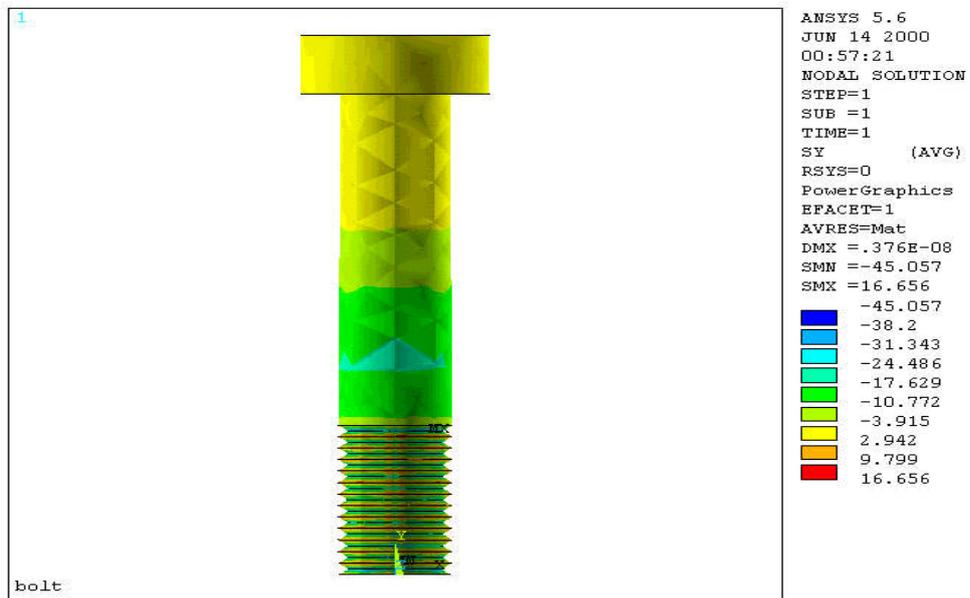


Fig.3.4 Stress distribution of motor fixed bolt

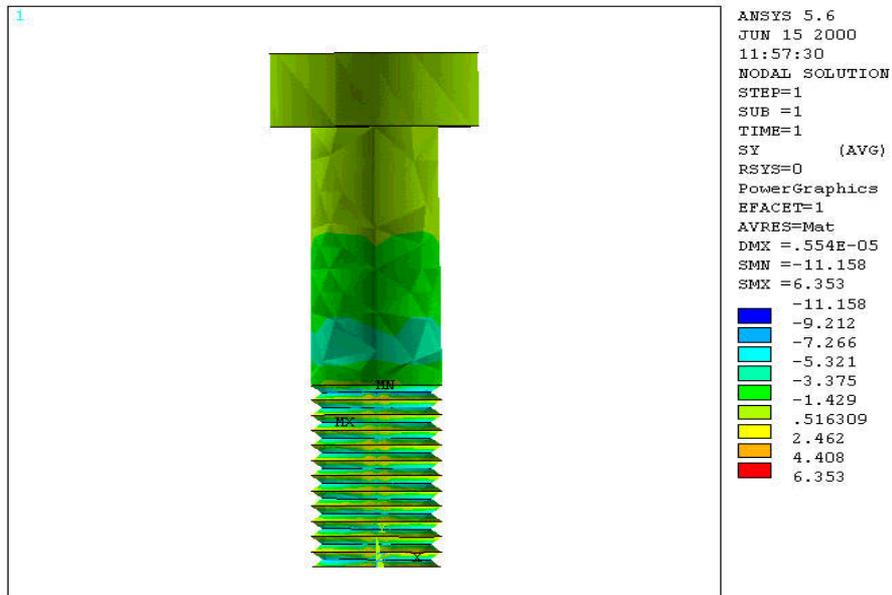


Fig.3.5 Stress distribution of separator fixed bolt

4.

가

4.1

가 “Class ” , MIL-S-901
가 (40 bar)
가 가
(crack),
가 . Table 4.1
(MIL-SPEC)

Table 4.1 Shock trial specification of starting air compressor

Classification	Grade	Note
Shock grade	A	Necessity equipment
Equipment class	/	Used the resilient mount
Shock test type	A	Main machinery on test
Mounting location	H	Hull mounted
Test category	Medium weight	266 [kg]

4.2

260 [kg] MIL-SPEC

Fig 4.1

(anvil table)

30 ° Fig. 4.2

Table 4.2

가

2

가

가

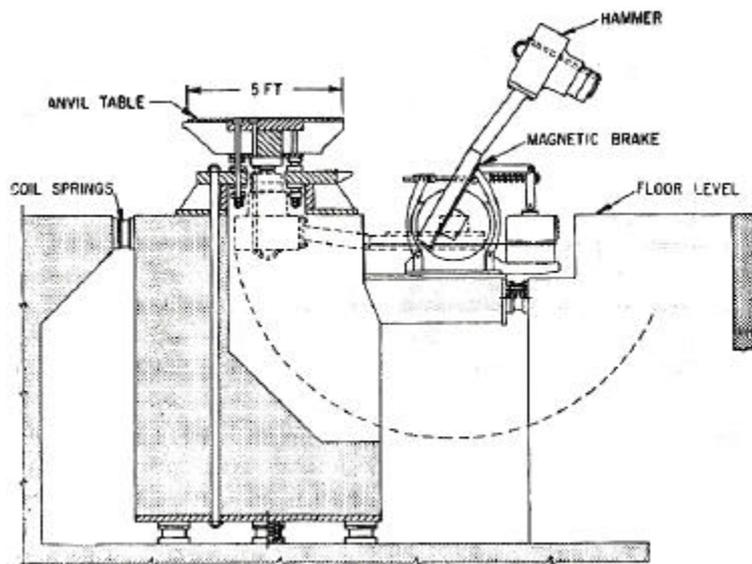


Fig 4.1 MIL-S-901 high-impact shock machine for medium weight equipment

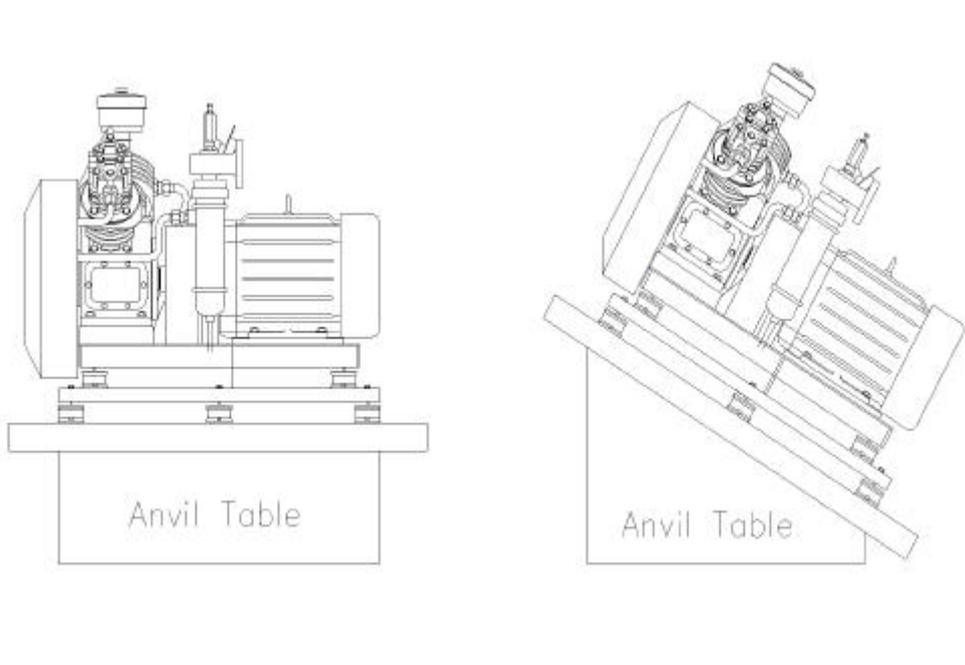


Fig. 4.2 Setting diagram for shock test

Table 4.2 Height and shot direction of hammer

Shot direction	Total weight on anvil table (kg)	Height of hammer drop (feet)	Anvil table travel (inch)	Shot number
30 ° inclined	906 kg (with anvil table)	1.25	3	Respectively one shot
		2.25	3	
		2.25	15	
Vertical	1,360 kg (with anvil table)	1.0	3	
		2.0	3	
		2.0	15	

4.3

MIL - S - 901

MIL - S - 901

MIL - S - 901

Table 4.3

가 가 30 ° ,
 2.25 feet 3 inch 가
 , 1,318 g 34.18 g 가
 가 .

Table 4.3 Measuring data in anvil table and compressor

Shot direction	Height of hammer drop (feet)	Anvil table travel (inch)	Anvil table		Equipment	
			Acc. (g)	Time. (sec)	Acc. (g)	Time. (sec)
30 ° inclined	1.25	3.00	556.6	3.572	9.766	3.579
	2.25	3.00	1318.0	3.857	34.18	3.927
	2.25	1.50	571.3	3.711	29.30	3.775
Vertical	1.00	3.00	942.4	4.069	34.18	4.185
	2.00	3.00	1177.0	3.914	24.41	3.919
	2.00	1.50	615.2	3.910	29.30	3.92

5.

가 ,
가 DDAM

가 DDAM
가 30 %
가

가

가

(1)

가 DDAM
MIL-SPEC ,

(2)

DDAM

(3)

(DDAM)

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