



Aalto University
School of Engineering

2D FEM-DEM modeling of ice-inclined structure interaction

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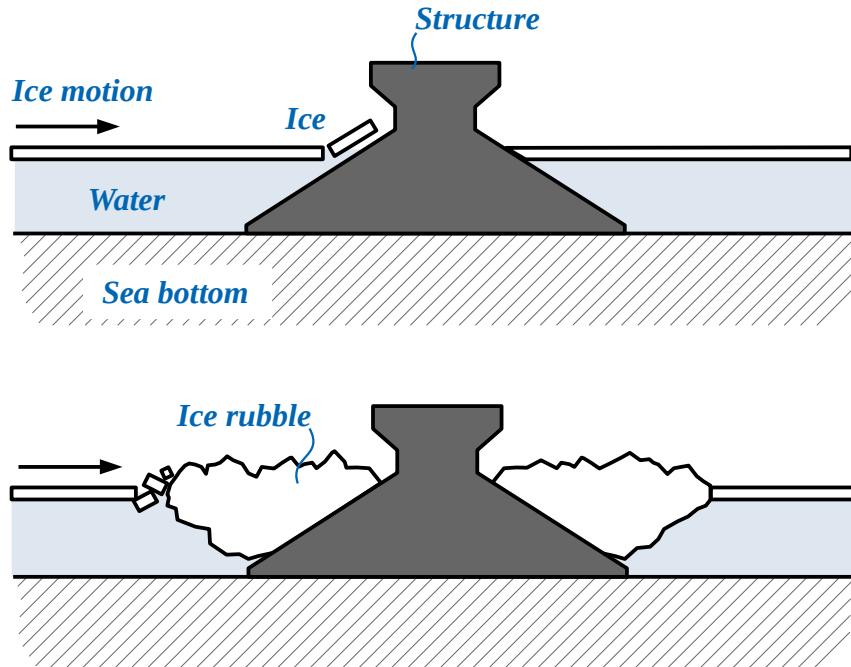
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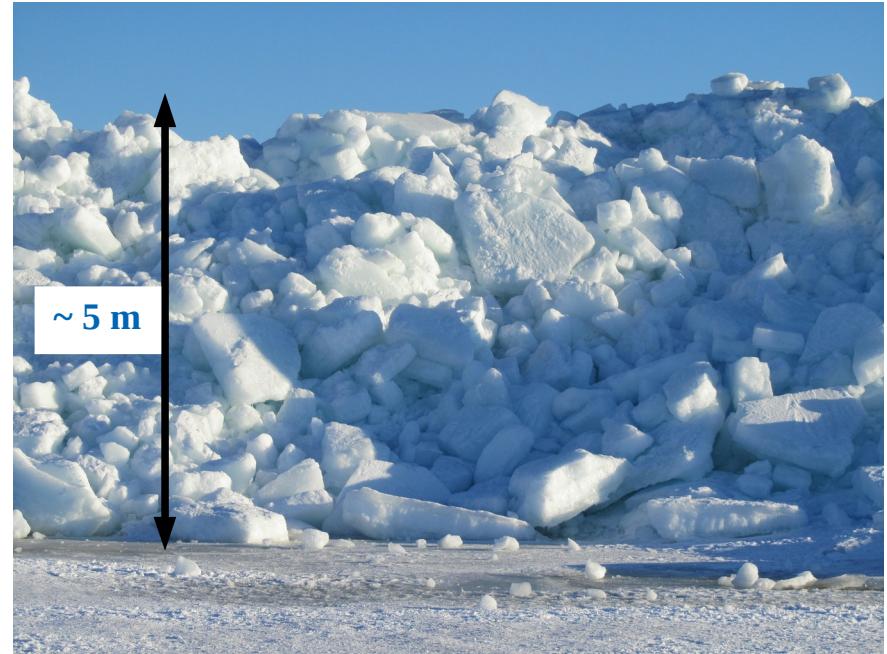
LRF meeting | 31.1. - 1.2.2019

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The ice-structure interaction problem and ice rubble



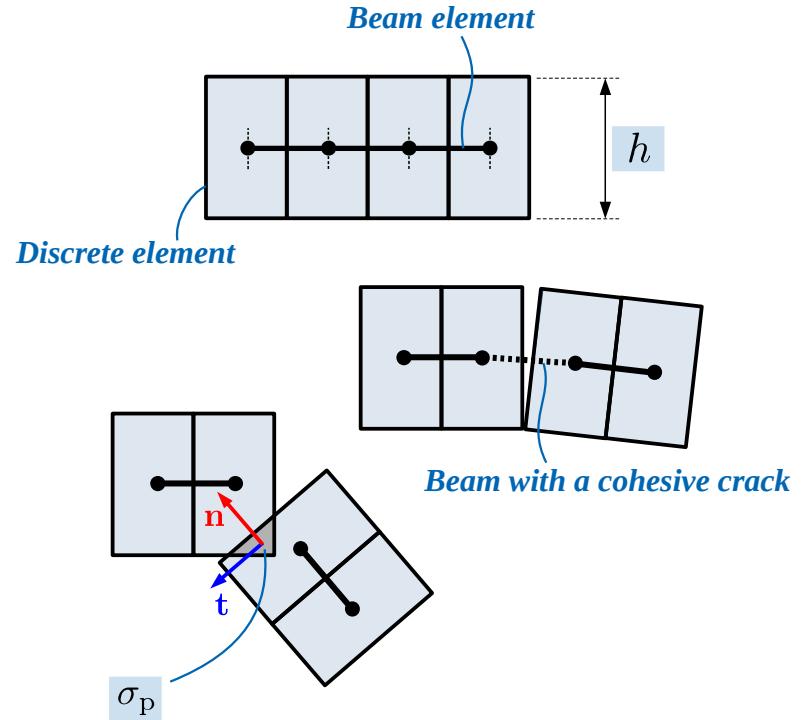
Figures adapted from the book by T.J.O. Sanderson (1988)



Ice rubble pile at the shoreline of the Gulf of Bothnia (16th Apr 2017, J.R.)

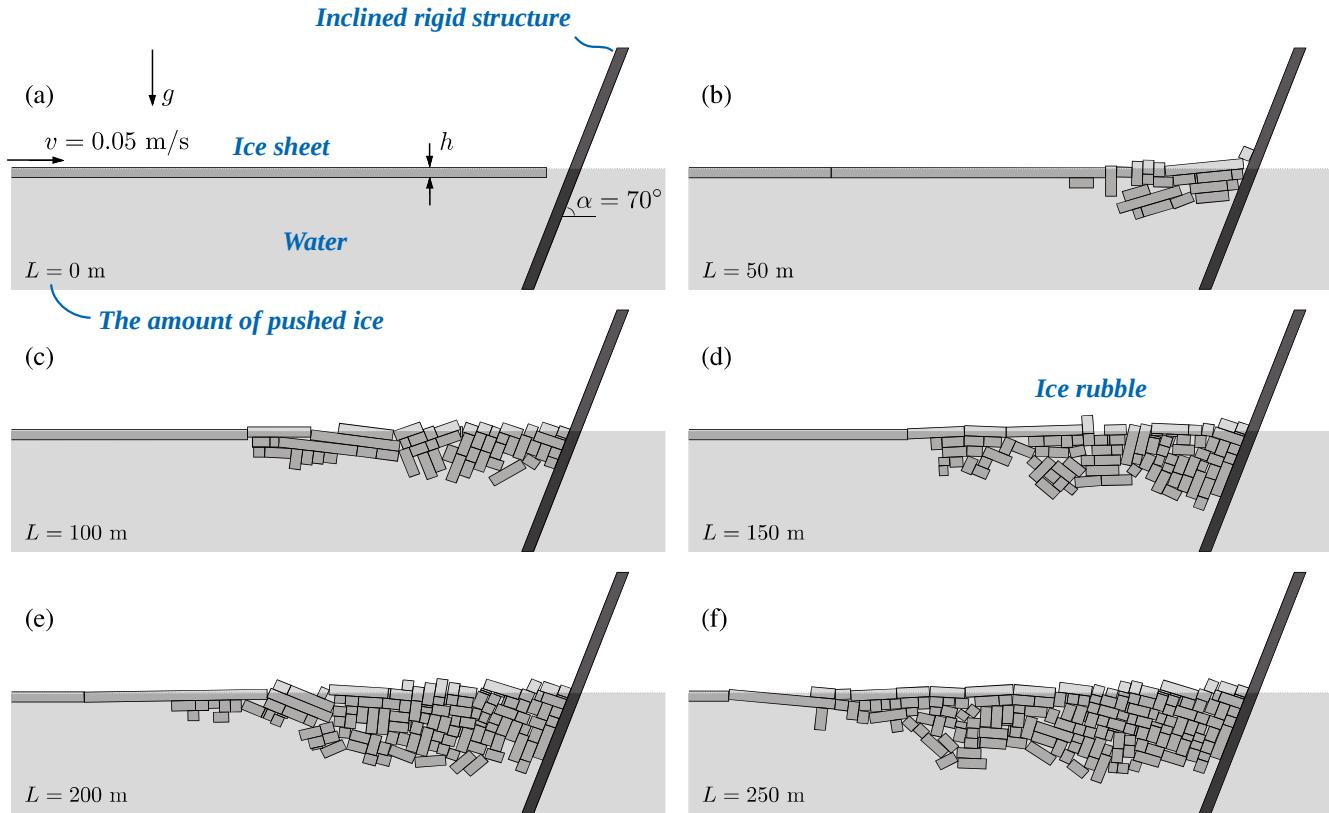
The tool for modeling the ice-structure interaction

- Numerical 2D FEM-DEM model
 - Developed, verified, and validated by the Aalto ice mechanics research group (long-term work)
- Model features (schematic description)
 - Beam finite elements for elasticity
 - Cohesive crack model for describing the ice failure
 - Discrete elements to account for the geometry, contacts, and fluid effects (buoyancy and drag)
- Large-scale response of the system is determined by the mentioned small scale features



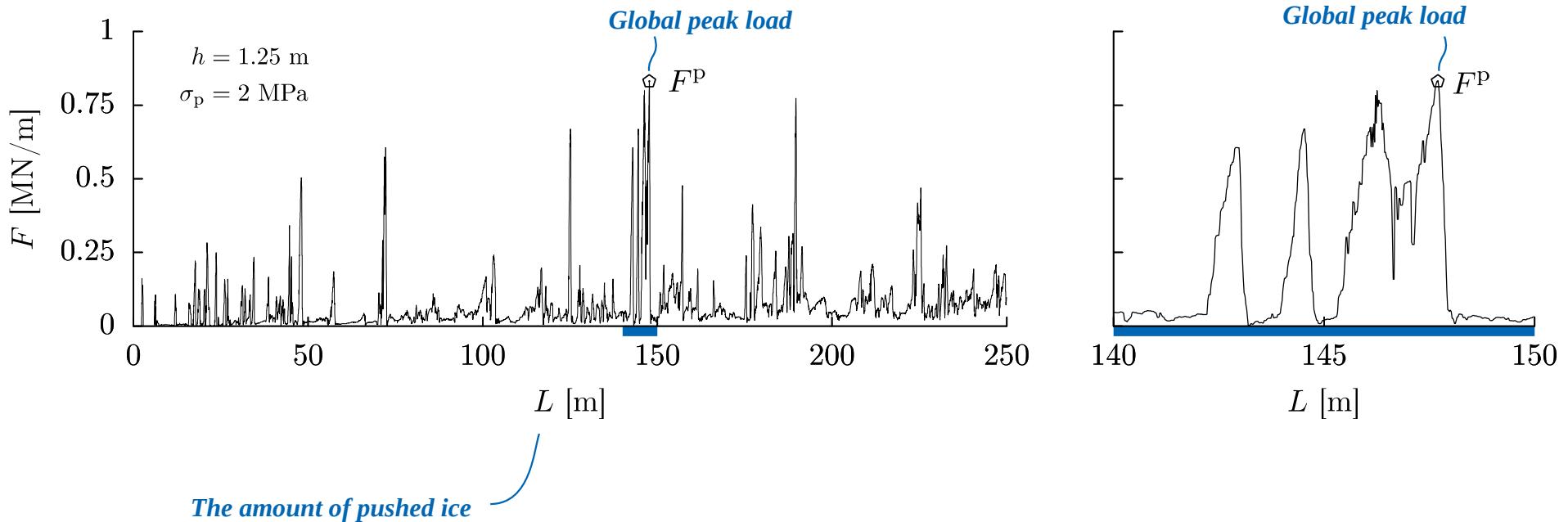
The **plastic limit** parameter limits the normal contact force
The Coulomb **friction** model limits the tangential contact force

Studied case: Ice-inclined structure interaction

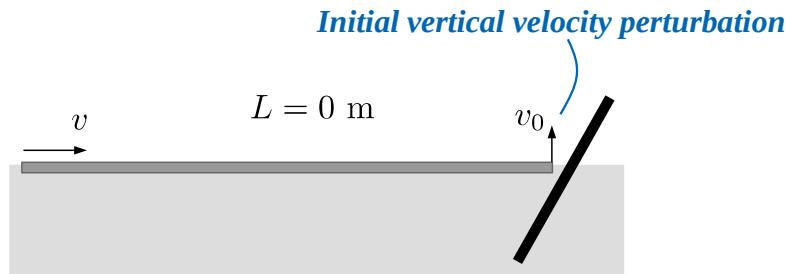


Animation

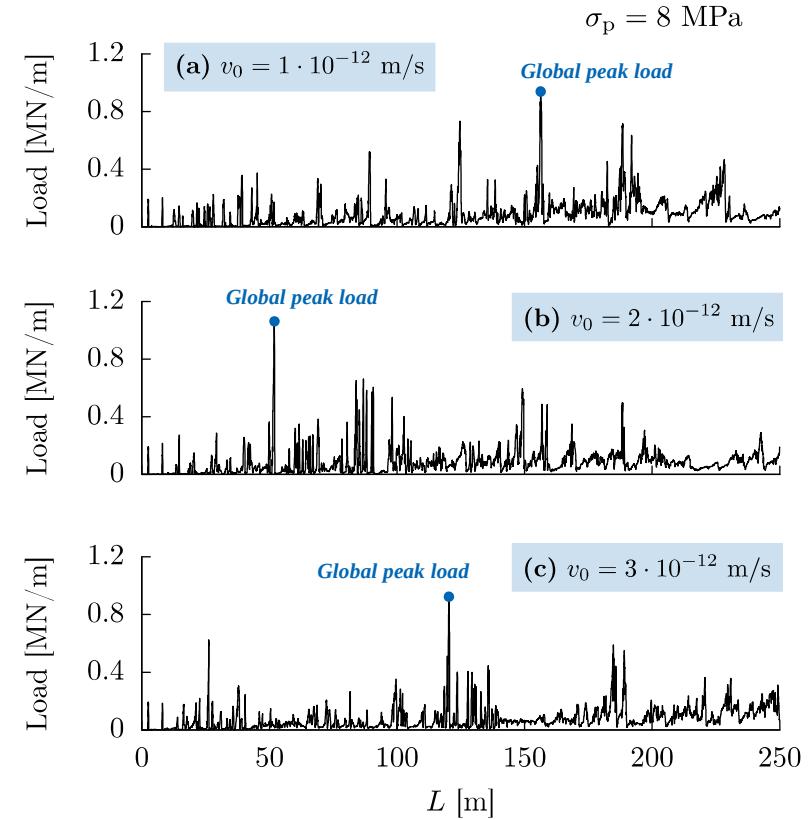
Typical Force Record and Peak Load Observation



Sensitivity to Initial Conditions

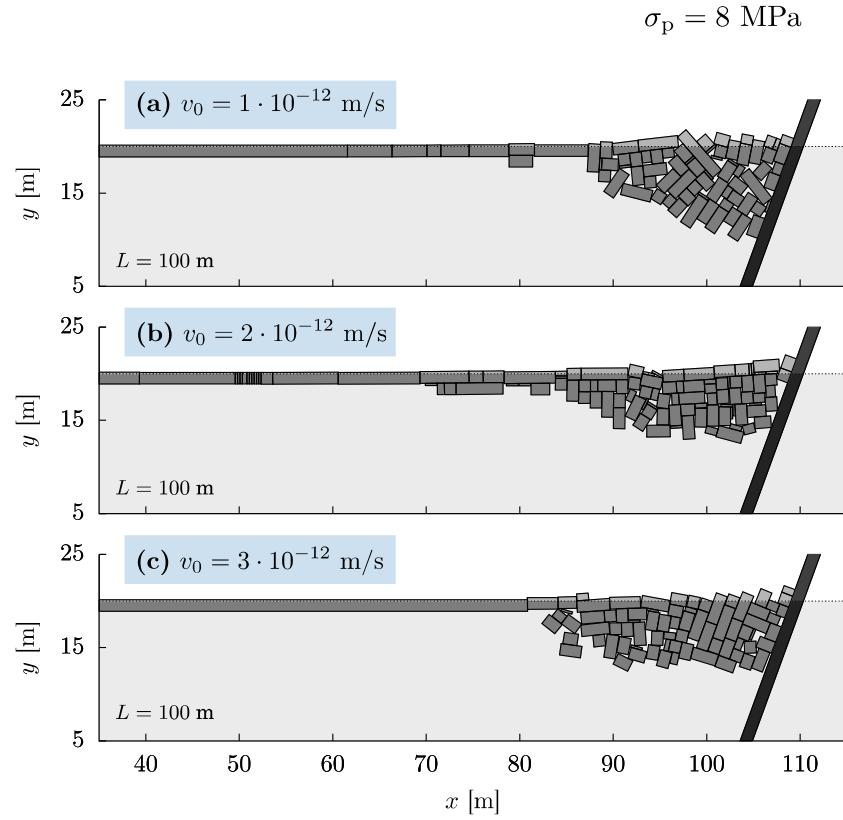
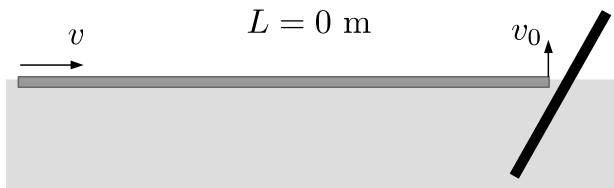


- The model is deterministic but very sensitive to initial conditions
- Repeated simulations with only slightly different initial conditions yielded different load outputs
- This sensitivity was used to produce large number of independent and identically distributed load observations



Sensitivity to Initial Conditions

- Naturally, also ice floe arrangements were different in initial condition perturbed simulations



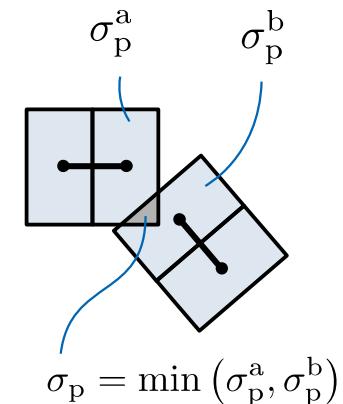
Simulation Sets

Set	h [m]	σ_p [MPa]	v_0 varied
S1	0.5	1	yes
S2	0.5	2	yes
S3	0.875	1	yes
S4	0.875	2	yes
S5	1.25	1	yes
S6	1.25	2	yes
S7	1.25	$\mathcal{U}(1, 2)$	no
S8	1.25	8	yes

- 50 repetitions in each set
- 400 simulations in total

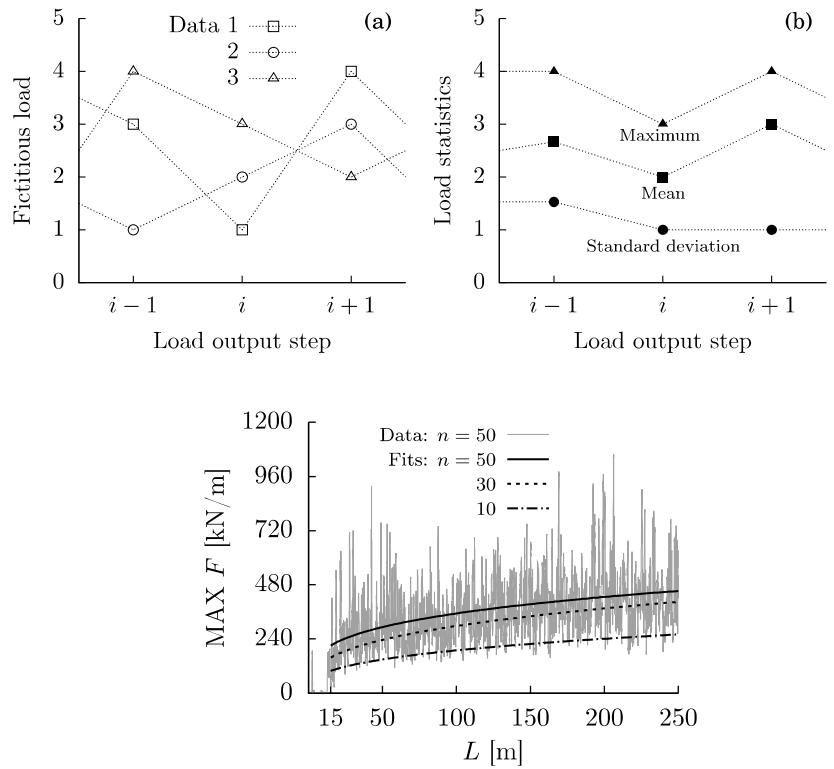


Non-homogeneous ice
Plastic limit varied discrete element-wise



Failure Process Statistics

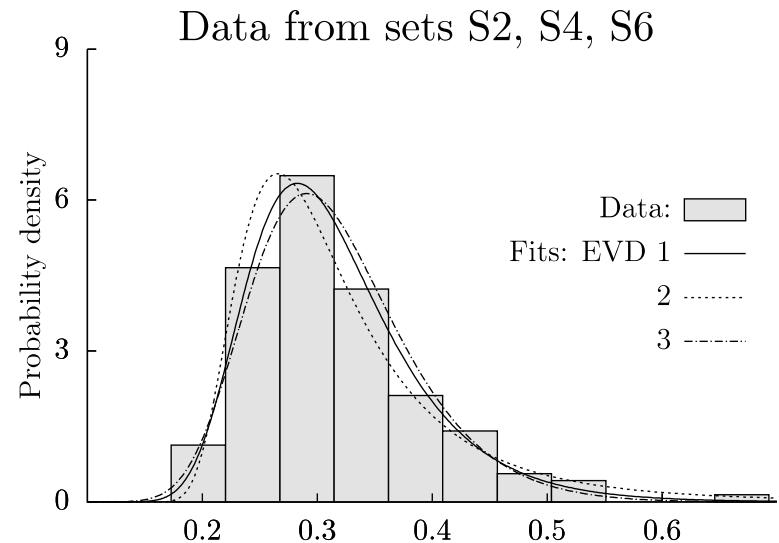
- Ice load histories were not stationary
- Statistics were calculated using concurrent load observations from repeated simulations
 - Mean, standard deviation, and maximum statistics increased throughout the process with increasing L
 - Coefficient of variation (STD/MEAN) decreased with increasing L
- Also, concurrent maximums increased with increasing number of simulations (n)



Peak Ice Load Statistics

- A dimensionless buckling load factor Λ was used to normalize the peak load data
- In general, the Gumbel distribution (EVD type 1) fitted well on the data
- The large scatter in normalized data mainly stem from the complex ice-structure interaction process (ice sheets were homogeneous)
- According to the used normalization, the peak loads are strongly dependent on the ice thickness

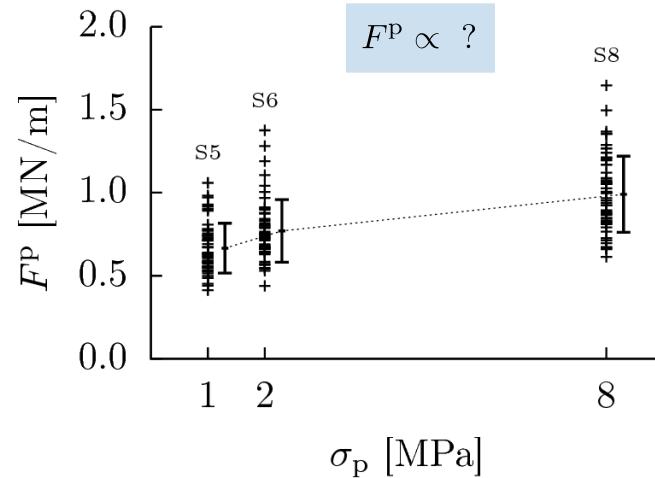
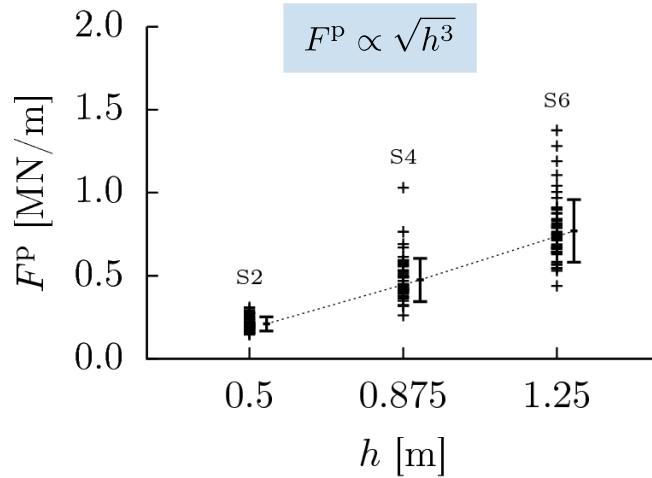
$$F^p \propto h^{3/2}$$



$$\Lambda = \frac{F^p}{\sqrt{kEI}}$$

Parameter Effects

- In the data, the effect of the ice thickness was strong
- Plastic limit parameter affects peak loads as well but this effect is minor



Summary

- In the study, full-scale "experiments" were conducted by using numerical simulations
- Large number of simulations provided data for studying statistics and mechanics of ice loads
 - A benefit of simulations is that all ice properties are known exactly (full control on the system)
- In general, data showed large scatter
- Despite of the large scatter, some relationships between ice loads and the used model parameters (ice parameters) were found
 - Peak loads were strongly dependent on the ice thickness
 - Peak loads were observed to depend on the compressive strength as well but this effect was relatively weak

Publications

- Ranta, Polojärvi
 - Limit mechanisms on peak ice loads: Local ice crushing
Submitted to *Marine Structures*.
- Ranta, Polojärvi, Tuhkuri
 - Limit mechanisms on peak ice load: Ice buckling
2018 in Cold Regions Science and Technology.
 - Ice loads on inclined marine structures – Virtual experiments on ice failure process evolution.
2018 in Marine Structures.
 - Scatter and error esimates on ice loads – Results from virtual experiments.
2018 in Cold Regions Science and Technology.
 - The statistical analysis of peak ice loads in a simulated ice-structure interaction process.
2017 in Cold Regions Science and Technology.