

Seismic Response and Stability Analysis of Single Hinged Articulated Tower

Prashant Atreya¹, Nazrul Islam², Mehtab Alam¹, Syed Danish Hasan³

¹Department of Civil Engineering, Jamia Millia Islamia University, New Delhi, India

²Civil Engineering Department, Islamic University, Madina, KSA

³University Polytechnic, Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh, India

Email: prashantatrey@yahoo.com

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ABSTRACT

Study of dynamic stability phenomenon in transient systems has always created interest amongst the researchers because of its inherent non-linearities. Offshore structures subjected to wave, earthquake or wind loads or a combination of these loads show non-linear transient behaviour. As oceanic waves are better modelled as stochastic process, there is a need to investigate the stochastic stability of flexible offshore structures as well. Present study has been carried out to determine seismic response of Single Hinged Articulated Tower (SHAT) under different categories of wave loads and earthquake followed by its dynamic stability analysis. Different phases of wave/earthquake loading on SHAT have been explored to investigate dynamic instabilities existing during each phase. Two dimensional phase plots have been used to identify phases of dynamic instability existing within the responses of SHAT under various conditions of loading.

Keywords: Single Hinged Articulated Tower; Earthquake; Time History; Phase Plot

1. Introduction

Compliant offshore structures are favoured for deep sea water operations since they avoid unacceptably high hydro-dynamic loads by yielding to wave and current actions leading to economic designs. These structures have large displacements with inherent non-linearities, so prediction of behaviour of these structures in oceanic environment is difficult and is met with many challenges. Efforts are made to use simplified realistic mathematical models to gain important insight into the response behaviour of these structures and to explore the possibility of their dynamic instability and chaotic motion. The presence of strong geometric non-linearity and non-linearity arising due to fluid structure interaction leads to the possibility of dynamic instability of the systems. On account of these non-linearities, numerical investigations of compliant offshore structures have revealed complex behaviour involving sub-harmonic, super-harmonic and aperiodic solutions (Banik and others) [1-3]. Although, during last more than a decade, researchers have carried out seismic response of compliant offshore structures (Lina, H., Youngang, T. and Cong, Y.I., (2006) [4], Chandra-

sekarana *et al.* 2008 [5]; Hasan, S.D., 2011 [6]), more efforts are required for stability analysis in non-linear environment. The stability analysis may consist of perturbing an approximate solution. Various methods of dynamic stability analysis of non-linear system in closed form by using analytical, semi-analytical and numerical techniques have been developed (Friedmann *et al.*, 1977 [7]; Chua and Ushida, 1981 [8]; Burton, 1982 [9], Cai, G.Q. (1995) [10], Lin, Y.K. and Cai, G.Q., 1995 [11]). Application of these techniques covers a wide range of application problems including standard problems of Van-Der-Pol oscillator, Duffing Oscillator, Double Pendulum etc. (Hamdan and Burton, 1993 [12]; Ravindra and Mallik, 1994 [13]; Blair *et al.*, 1997 [14]; Yu and Bi, 1998 [15]). The main focus of application problems was to study and investigate capabilities of the methods to bring out all possible instability phenomenon latent in the system. Islam Saiful, A.B.M (2013) [16] used two dimensional Phase Plots to determine dynamic stability phenomenon in SPAR platforms.

Single Hinged Articulated Tower Platform is one of the compliant structures (**Figure 1**) which is economically attractive especially as loading and mooring termi-

nal in deep waters. These platforms are comparatively light compared to the conventional fixed platforms. The tower itself is a linear structure, flexibly connected to the sea bed through a cardon/universal joint and held vertically by the buoyancy force acting on it. The part of the tower emerging from the water supports the super structure designed to suit the particular application e.g. a tanker to be loaded, flaring of waste gases, etc. As the connection to the sea bed is through the articulation, the structure is free to oscillate in any direction and does not transfer any bending moment to the base. The articulated tower which can be used at larger water depth may also have one or more number of joints at the intermediate level. Such towers having joints at the intermediate level are called multi hinged articulated tower.

As the articulated tower is compliant in nature, it moves with the waves and thus the wave force and bending moment along the tower will be less compared to a fixed structure. Usually the natural period of the towers is of the order of 40 to 90 seconds and hence dynamic amplification-factor is small.

2. Scope of Present Study

Effects of seismic excitation/stochastic response of tower in the presence of regular/random wave forces have been examined.

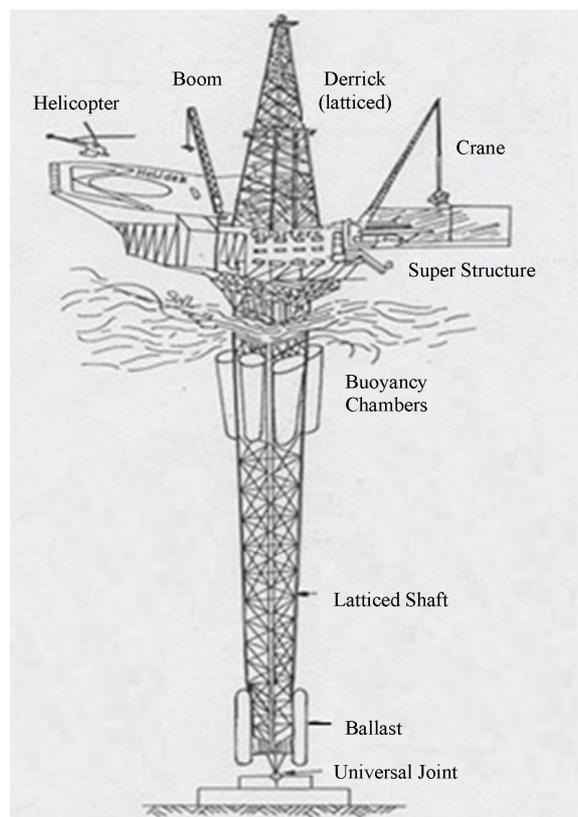


Figure 1. Single hinged articulated tower.

Dynamic Stability has been examined/analysed for effect of regular/random waves and earthquake duration on serviceability and survivability of tower.

Concepts of minimum potential energy and Phase Plots have been used to determine the regions/range of dynamically stable periods during the affected motion of the tower.

Variation of stabilizing and destabilizing forces and their impacts on Shear Force, Axial Force, Bending moments along the axis of Tower and stress on hinge have been calculated.

3. Methodology

In the present work firstly a nonlinear dynamic analysis of the said structure has been carried out for its time domain responses using Langrangian approach. The random waves have been simulated by Monte-Carlo technique represented by Modified PM Spectra. Modified Morison's equation has been used for estimation of hydro-dynamic loading. Water particle kinematics has been governed by Airy's linear wave theory. To incorporate variable submergence, Chakraborty's correction [17,18] has been applied. Seismic inputs have been applied using Northridge spectra. Stability assessment has been carried out using two dimensional phase plots.

Assumptions and Structural Idealizations

In the present study, the solution has been obtained using Finite Element approach, so the following assumptions and structural idealizations have been made for formulation of the problem in respect of Single Hinged Articulated Tower (**Figure 2**):

- 1) Articulated tower is modelled as a stick with masses lumped at the nodes. The universal joint at base is modelled as mass-less rotational spring of zero stiffness. Flexural deformations of the tower have been assumed to be negligible as compared to its displacements as a rigid body.
- 2) The entire tower has been discretized into "np" number of elements of uniform length for the estimation of conservative and non-conservative forces, while diameter, mass and buoyancy may vary. The submerged elements of the tower have been subjected to time dependent hydro-dynamic loading. Due to non-linear forces acting on the tower, the number of submerged elements shall also vary with respect to time.
- 3) Drag force is assumed to be proportional to the relative water particle velocity w.r.t. the structure, oscillating under wave and ground motion. The structural damping of the system is specified as a fraction of the critical damping corresponding to the un-deflected configuration of the tower.

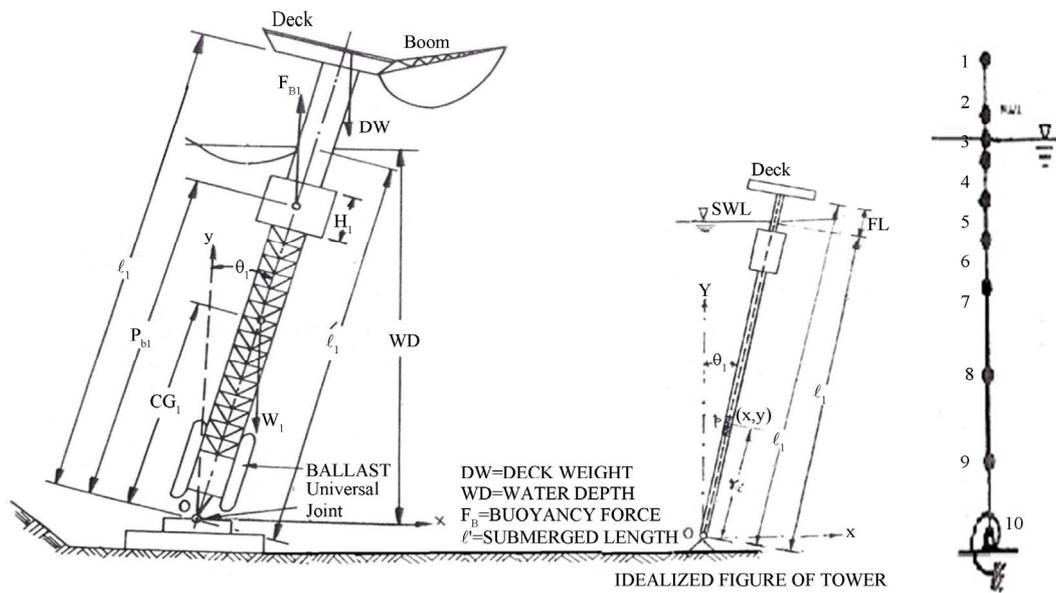


Figure 2. SHAT model.

- 4) Earthquake is assumed to be a broad band random stationary process described with the help of an accelogram. The behaviour of the fluid surrounding the structure shall not be affected by the slow motion of the compliant tower.
- 5) Analysis due to earthquake excitation and due to wave forces are carried out independently, and therefore water particle kinematics is taken to be negligible for the seismic forces. Only two dimensional motion of the tower in the plane of the environment loading have been considered in the analysis.

(Geometrical and Mechanical Properties of SHAT Model are given in **Table 1** and Solution Flow chart is given at **Figure 3**).

4. Estimation of Load on Structure

4.1. Wave Loads

A variety regular waves as suggested by Jameel & Ahmad (2011) [19] have been considered. In order to investigate the combined effect of current and earthquake, current velocities of 1.0 m/s, uniform throughout the depth have also been considered. The influence of various parameters such as variable buoyancy, added mass, instantaneous towers orientation, variable submergence and effect of current, on the response of SHAT and its stability aspects has been investigated in detail. To calculate the wave force on latticed articulated tower, the latticed tower has been replaced with cylindrical shaft of equivalent diameter. Wave forces on the submerged part of the latticed tower (cylindrical shaft) have been estimated by the modified Morison's equations, which duly takes into account the relative motion of the structure and

water. The water particle velocities and accelerations have been stipulated by Airy's wave theory. To incorporate the effect of variable submergence, Chakrabarti's approach has been adopted. The transformation matrix has been used to compute the normal and tangential component of the hydrodynamic forces on each element of the tower corresponding to instantaneous deformed configuration of the tower. The updated mass-moment of inertia of the tower has been incorporated in the consistent mass and damping matrices. Newmark's Beta integration scheme has been deployed to solve the equation of motion taking into account all non-linearities involved in the system.

4.2. Seismic Loading

Northridge accelogram has been used to provide input for 39.98 seconds for ground acceleration time history (**Figure 4**) for calculating seismic response of the tower by random vibration analysis. The wave loading are not correlated with seismic loadings. The two analysis are carried out independently. The analysis under earthquake alone is carried out using water particle kinematics as zero. Therefore, it is assumed that in the seismic analysis alone, the water particle kinematics are zero.

To observe the behaviour due to the combined wave and earthquake forces, Numerical studies are conducted to investigate the effects of initial conditions, current and wave on the seismic response of the tower. Without wave, the tower is assumed to have zero displacement and zero velocity at time $t = 0$. When wave and earthquake are considered to act together, different initial conditions of the tower are assumed depending upon the oscillating state of the tower at the instant when the structure en-

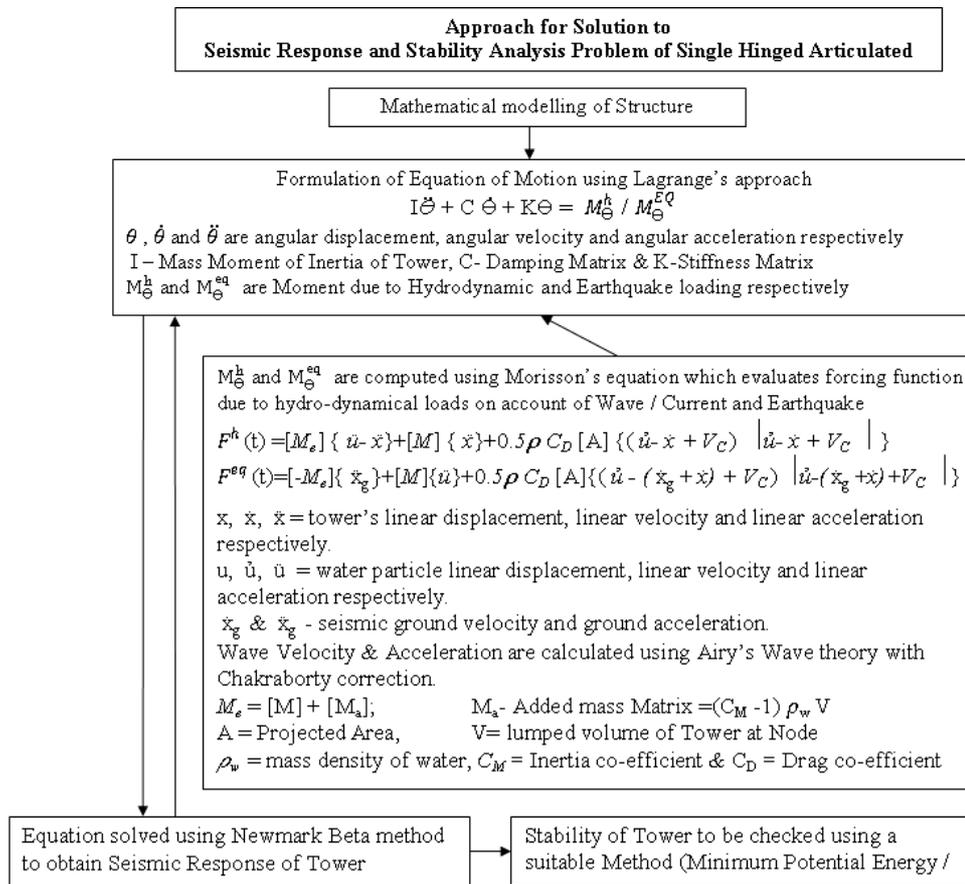


Figure 3. Flow chart for problem solution.

Table 1. Geometrical and mechanical properties of SHAT under study.

Geometric characteristics		Mechanical properties	
Height of tower (l)	400 m	Deck mass (M _D)	2.5 × 10 ⁶ Kg
Water depth (d)	350 m	Structural mass (SMT) of tower	2.0 × 10 ⁴ Kg
Height of ballast (H _{BL})	120 m	Mass of ballast (MBT)	44,840 Kg
Height of buoyancy chamber (H)	70 m	Mechanical oscillations	
Position of buoyancy chamber (P _{BC})	310 m	Time period	38 sec.
For chamber		Hydrodynamic specifications	
Effective diameter for buoyancy (D _B)	20 m	Drag coefficient (C _D)	0.6
Effective diameter for added mass	7.5 m	Inertia coefficient (C _M)	2.0
Effective diameter for drag	14.5 m	Mass density of sea water	1024 Kg/cu-m
Effective diameter for inertia	7.5 m	Random sea spectrum	PM SPECTRUM
For tower shaft			
Effective diameter for buoyancy (D _B)	7.5 m		
Effective diameter for added mass	4.5 m		
Effective diameter for drag	13 m		
Effective diameter for inertia	4.5 m		

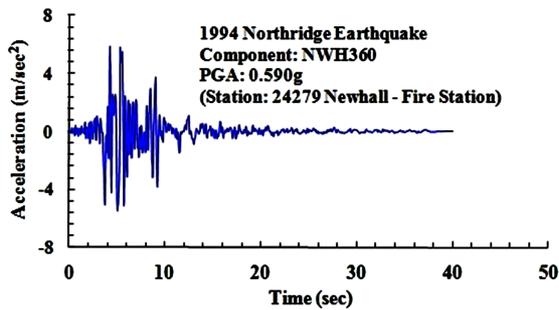


Figure 4. Northridge earthquake.

counters the earthquake. Further, it is assumed that the earthquake forces act on the structure when it oscillates in a steady state under the regular sea.

The responses induced due to earthquake are further compared with the responses due to strong sea-state/waves/waves in order to establish relative severity of the two independent events. The commencement of the earthquake has been considered such that the first prominent peak of accelogram matches with the crest of the wave in order to get the maximum impact of wave and Earthquake load. The seismic responses of tower are further compared with the response due to strong sea states.

5. Discussion of Results on Seismic Response and Dynamic Stability

Single Hinged Articulated Tower in sea exhibits non-linear behaviour because of inherent non-linearities in the system. These non-linearities are produced by non-linear excitation and restoring forces, damping non-linearity, etc. which may lead to complex response behaviour of SHAT. Non-linear restoring force is from the geometric non-linearity of the structure. Non-linear responses of the system are analysed to investigate different kinds of dynamic instability phenomenon. During the present study, SHAT was subjected to a variety of regular wave load along with Northridge Earthquake excitation at different time.

The responses are obtained in terms of heel angle rotation, tip displacement, shear force, bending moment, axial force, base shear force, Stabilizing/Destabilizing moments etc. Here, we shall discuss in details a case depicting behaviour of Tower under regular wave load and earthquake. The response and dynamic stability analysis has been done using Time history and two dimensional Phase Plots (Mallik, A.K. and Bhattacharjee, J.K. (2005) [20].

Strong Regular Wave (H-17.15 m, T-13.26 s) with Northridge Earthquake at 308.7 Second

The analysis was performed to evaluate the response of

Strong Regular Wave having wave height as 17.15 m, Time period as 13.26 sec. and Northridge Earthquake applied at 308.7 second. Wave load was initially applied at 0 second. Upto 100 seconds the motion was unstable, then due to hydrodynamic dampening, the impact of regular wave on Tower got gradually reduced and the Tower motion became stable by 250 second. There after, Northridge Earthquake was applied at 308.7 second *i.e.* at the crest of wave. Time history plot for Hinge angle rotation, is given at **Figure 5**, which provides information about magnitude of hinge angle responses generated due to Wave and Earthquake loads. The phase plots as shown from **Figures 6-10** have been generated for the com-

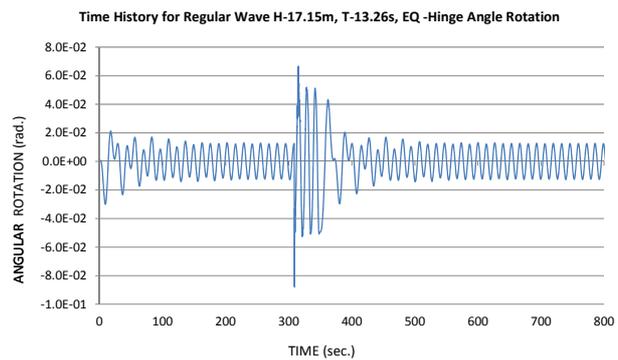


Figure 5. Time history for hinge rotation.

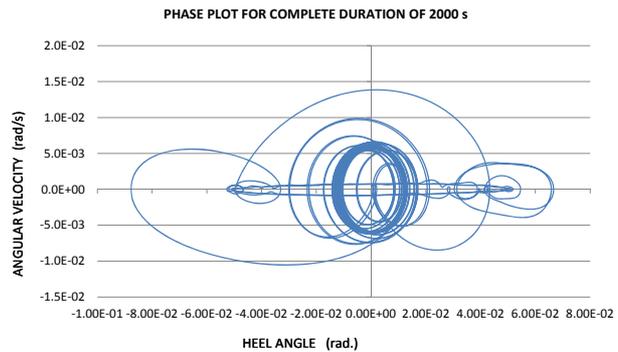


Figure 6. Phase plot for complete duration of 2000s.

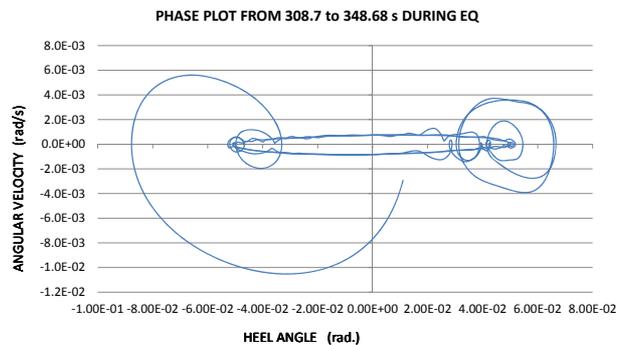


Figure 7. Phase plot from 308.7 - 348.68 s during Northridge earthquake.

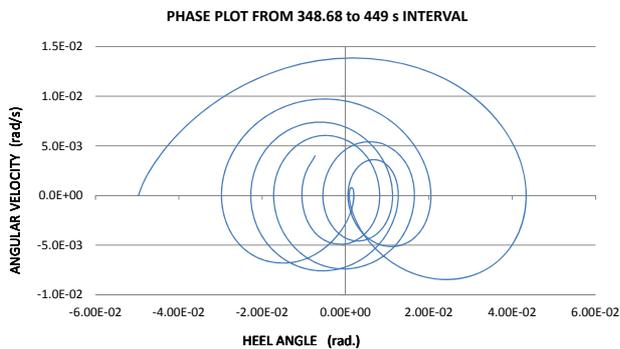


Figure 8. Phase plot from 348.68 to 449 s interval after Earthquake.

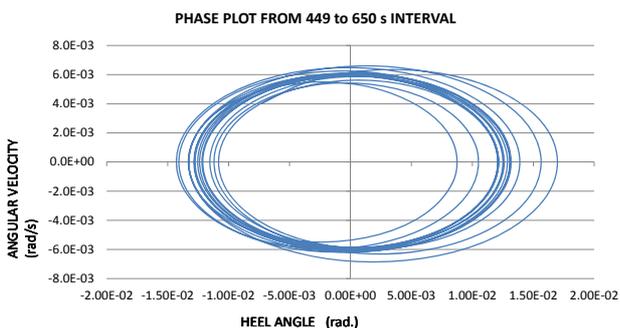


Figure 9. Phase plot from 449 - 650 s interval depicting stabilization process.

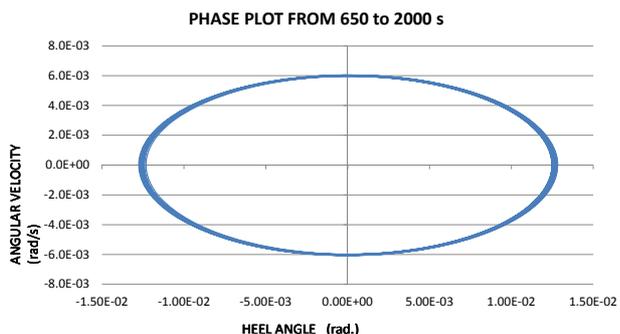


Figure 10. Phase plot from 650 - 2000 s duration showing Stabilized SHAT motion.

plete period of 2000 seconds, from 308.7 to 348.68 seconds, from 348.68 to 449 seconds, from 449 to 650 seconds and from 650 to 2000 seconds. From phase plots, it was observed that motion from 308.7 to 348.68 seconds was under earthquake impact and showed bifurcations and chaos. During Earthquake, absolute Maximum heel angle was 5.0 degrees, which was well outside the permitted serviceable limits of the Tower. As the earthquake was applied for 39.98 seconds duration, after 348.68 seconds the hydrodynamic dampening started reducing responses and trajectories started moving towards stable limit. However, from 348.68 to 449 seconds period, the motion has been non-harmonic, aperiodic and asymmet-

ric. It took another 200 seconds for responses to settle down and stabilize. By 650 seconds, the responses became harmonic, symmetric and periodic and perfectly stable. From above discussion it is clear that with the onset of wave load, although the tower is in serviceable limits but shows slight instability for period of approx. 250 second. After onset of earthquake at 308.7 seconds it becomes unserviceable as well as unstable for a period of approximately another 350 seconds. Then it showed the stable behaviour. The hydrodynamic dampening effects are more prominent in stronger waves and the system reaches stability much early. During the entire motion, the tower has been safe due to net positive stabilizing moments acting on the tower. The Tower during initial wave period of 100 seconds can be used with some discomfort. Use of tower should be further avoided during Earthquake period, especially from 308.7 to 650 seconds.

6. Conclusions

SHAT model was subjected to a variety of waves with and without earthquake loads. The observations for seismic responses and stability determination were analyzed and following conclusions have been drawn:

6.1. Conclusive Remarks on Seismic Response of SHAT

- 1) The initial condition described by the instant of time of the steady state tower motion at which the earthquake strikes has significant effects on the tower response. Peak values differed upto 7% - 8% due to change in initial conditions *i.e.* when the earthquake is applied at axis or applied at crest of wave in regular sea. These values may further differ appreciably if earthquake occurs at the time corresponding to trough or crest of the regular wave.
- 2) Responses induced by earthquake in regular/random sea are further compared with the responses due to independent Strong large size wave in regular/random sea to obtain the relative severity. Hinge angle rotation of SHAT due to strong regular wave (H-30m, T-15 sec.) alone is 4.21×10^{-2} radian while it increased to 1.43×10^{-1} radian (3.39 times) when the tower is hit by only Northridge earthquake. Similarly in random sea, hinge angle rotation with only Strong large size wave (H-30m, T-15s) is 3.72×10^{-2} radian, while it increased to 1.28×10^{-1} radian (3.44 times) with small wave (H-2.15, T-4.69s) and Northridge Earthquake. This proves that even small duration earthquake gives big jolt to the structure leading to higher values of hinge angle rotation.
- 3) Maximum Hinge angle rotation due to small size regular wave (H-2.15 m, T-4.69s) and Northridge earthquake is 8.73 times more than that due to regular

wave alone. Maximum Hinge angle rotation for large size wave (H-17.15m, T-13.26s) and earthquake is 3.17 times more than that due to regular wave. This is because larger size waves produce sufficient magnitude of hydrodynamic dampening so as to attenuate peaks in responses.

- 4) The maximum tower response for Northridge earthquake alone in regular sea has been observed to be 2.68 times more than that due to the combined loading of wave (H-2.15m, T-4.69s) and Northridge earthquake. This again indicates that introduction wave increases hydrodynamic dampening and thus size of peak generated due to Earthquake impact is reduced.
- 5) With the inclusion of the current in random/regular sea wave, there is 2.58% - 2.82% increase in Hinge angle response.
- 6) The absolute maximum values of Hinge angle rotations have been found to be in line with nature/size of waves. For each load case, values of RMS and Standard Deviation for Hinge angle rotation are in the same range.
- 7) The base shear in case of only Northridge earthquake is 19.69 times the base shear value due to Strong large size regular wave. This shows that Base shear value in this load case has increased more rapidly as compared to increase in heel angle values. In each load case, values of RMS and Standard Deviation for Base Shear are in the same range.
- 8) When current is introduced in regular sea with or without Northridge Earthquake, the Maximum value of Base shear reduces.
- 9) For different loadings, Base Axial Force values, Mean and RMS values have common coefficient as 10^8 . The changes in these values due to different combinations of loadings are very small.
- 10) Maximum bending moment due to small size regular wave (H-2.15m, T-4.69s) and Northridge earthquake is 2.46 times more than that due to regular wave alone. Maximum Bending moment for large size wave (H-17.15m, T-13.26s) and earthquake is 1.51 times more than that due to regular wave. This is because larger size waves provide hydrodynamic damping and thus reduce the seismic response.

6.2. Conclusive Remarks on Dynamic Stability Analysis of SHAT

- 1) During the earthquake, the tower tends to vibrate at its own natural frequency while the steady state response again takes place in wave frequency when the earthquake is over.
- 2) The time required to achieve the steady state response after the duration of earthquake depends upon the sea environment at that time. High sea state dampens the seismic response quickly.
- 3) Although short duration intensive earthquake load gives a big jolt to the tower but it survives due to inherent restoring capacity. The responses due to short duration Earthquake die out quickly when the waves are also present. In the absence of earthquake and other environmental loads tower oscillations are checked by hydrodynamic dampening due to waves and due to tower oscillation and inherent tower buoyancy.
- 4) Subsequent to application of Wave/Earthquake loads, the time taken for Stabilization depends upon the nature/Size of the wave. The larger the size of wave, the smaller is the Stabilization period. For Small size wave (H-2.15, T-4.69s) with or without Earthquake, the time taken to achieve dynamic stability was 610 seconds. For middle sized wave (H-11.15, T-10.69s), the time taken for dynamic stability is 350 seconds. For another higher size wave (H-17.15, T-13.26s), the time taken for dynamic stability is 250 seconds. For Strong large size wave (H-30m, T-15s), the time taken for dynamic stability is 200 seconds.
- 5) When only Northridge Earthquake is applied in calm sea (with minimal size regular wave), the time taken for dynamic Stability was 1000 sec. Waves/current provide hydrodynamic dampening to the structure, in the absence of dampening the structure takes more time to stabilize.
- 6) With the introduction of current in wave load with or without Earthquake, the time taken for dynamic stability slightly reduces which shows that the current adds up to the hydrodynamic damping effects.
- 7) SHAT model subjected to small regular wave (H-4.8m, T-10.4s) and 4 varieties of Earthquake loadings (1994 Northridge-NWH360, 1979 Imperial Valley H-E11140, 1979 Imperial Valley H-E13140 & 1999 Duzce, Turkey-1062-N) showed that absolute Maximum values of responses arising out of impact of all the four types of Earthquakes are having similar magnitude(except for some minor variation). Northridge Earthquake is found to be severest of all four. The stabilization period after each earthquake is 640 sec., which once again emphasize the fact that stabilization period is a property of nature/size of wave. Nature of Earthquake, however governed the shape of Time History/Phase plot of responses.
- 8) In all the regular wave cases analysed during study, it was observed that during the initial period pertaining to onset of waves or period pertaining to Earthquake, the dynamic instability is visible in Phase plots. The motion is non-harmonic, aperiodic and asymmetric. Bifurcations are easily visible in the phase plots confirming dynamic instability. With the passage of time, the hydrodynamic dampening effects reduce responses.

The trajectories start moving towards the stable limit cycle and the motion gradually becomes harmonic, periodic and symmetric. No bifurcations are visible on the phase plots after longer duration loadings and the structure show dynamic stability.

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