

Ship Manoeuvrability and Its Control
 - Thirty Years Research Review -

Kazuhiko Hasegawa
 Osaka University
 Japan

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**Background and History
 of the Research**

- Ship manoeuvring research in 1970s
- Autopilot for saving energy
- Necessity of the research of man-machine System
 - Developing a ship handling simulator, as one of the oldest ones in the world
- Developing standard mathematical model of ship manoeuvring

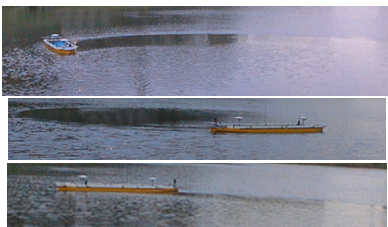
VLCCs



Ship Manoeuvring Model before 1970

- David and Schiff Model
 - Davidson, K.S.M., and L.I. Schiff, Turning and course keeping qualities, Trans. SNAME, Vol.54, 1946
- Abkowitz Model
 - Abkowitz, M.A., Lectures on Ship Hydrodynamics - Steering and Manoeuvrability, Hya Report no. Hy-5, 1964
- Nomoto's K-T Model
 - First order Model
 - Second order model
 - Second order non-linear model
- Necessity to develop a model for new types of ships

Model Ship Experiments



Model Ship Experiments



Ship Manoeuvring Model in 1970s

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Ship Manoeuvring Model in 1980s

- Necessity to develop a model for new types of ships
 - MMG model (module type mathematical model considering hull, propeller, rudder and their interactions respectively)
- Still now several variation of MMG model exists
- Some extended MMG models applicable for twin-propeller ship, for shallow water etc. exist

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Adaptive Autopilot

- Model Reference Adaptive Control
 - Amerongen, J. van and A.J. Udink ten Cate, Model reference adaptive autopilots for ships, Automatica, Vol. 11., pp.441-449, 1975
- Self-tuning Control
 - Källström, C.G., K.J. Åström, N.E. Thorell, J. Eriksson and L. Sten, Adaptive autopilots for steering of large tankers, Report Department of Automatic Control, Lund Institute of Technology, Lund, Sweden, 1977
- Stochastic Model
 - Ohtsu, K., M. Horigome, G. Kitagawa, A new ships autopilot design through a stochastic model, Automatica, Vol 15, pp. 255-268, 1979
- Adaptive Control
 - Tiano, A., E. Volta, A.W. Brink and T.W. Verbruggen, Adaptive control of large ships in non-stationary conditions - a simulation study, Proceedings Symposium on Ship Steering Automatic Control, Genova, Italy, 1980
- etc

Cost Function of Fuel Consumption

- Koyama's criterion $J = \psi z + \lambda \delta z$
 - Koyama, T. On the optimum automatic steering system of ships at sea, J.S.N.A., Vol 122, Dec., 1967
- Norrbin, N.H., On the added resistance due to steering on a straight course, 13th ITTC, Berlin, Hamburg, 1972
- Clarke, D., Development of a cost function for autopilot optimization, Proceedings Symposium on Ship Steering Automatic Control, Genova, Italy, 1980
- Blanke, M. and J.C. Nortoft Thompson, Experiment with direct measurement of steering generated propulsion losses, 6th Ship Control Systems Symposium, Ottawa, Canada, 1981
- Hasegawa's criterion
 - K. Hasegawa : On a Performance Criterion of Autopilot Navigation, Journal of the Kansai Society of Naval Architects, Japan (J.KSNAJ) 178, pp.93-103, Sep., 1980
- etc

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First Generation Ship Handling Simulator (1974)

- Feasibility study on instability criterion of human ability to control a VLCC (SR151, Japan)
 - Nomoto, K., Simulators from the naval architects point of view, Proceedings of MARSIM, Southampton, UK, 1978
 - T. Koyama, K. Kose and K. Hasegawa : A Study on the Instability Criterion of the Manual Steering of Ships (in Japanese), J. of the Society of Naval Architects of Japan (J.SNAJ) 142, pp.119-126, Dec., 1977

First Ship Handling Simulator in the world (Hiroshima University, 1970)

The diagram illustrates the simulator's components. A person is seated at a console with a helm indicator, compass display, and steering wheel. A visual display projector shows a screen with a bridge-view. The system is connected to an analogue computer, which is linked to a ship model and a noise generator. A power supply and noise generator are also shown. A floor plan below the diagram shows the layout of the simulator, including the helm indicator, compass display, steering wheel, screen (bridge-view), and visual display projector, with dimensions of 2.0m, 1.0m, and 3.0m.

SR151 Ship Handling Simulator (1974)

The diagram shows a detailed view of the SR151 simulator. It includes a helm indicator, compass display, steering wheel, and a visual display projector. The simulator is connected to an analogue computer, which is linked to a ship model and a noise generator. A power supply and noise generator are also shown. The diagram includes Japanese text labels for various components.

Full Mission Ship Handling Simulator

The photograph shows a full mission ship handling simulator, which is a realistic representation of a ship's bridge. It features a large screen displaying a bridge-view, a helm indicator, compass display, and steering wheel. The simulator is housed in a dark, enclosed space with a curved railing.

Background and History of the Research (contin'd)

- Developing intelligent ship control systems including
 - collision avoidance
 - berthing/deberthing control
- Developing a tool for safety assessment in congested waterways
- Developing standardisation of mathematical model of ship manoeuvring in low speed and/or in shallow water etc

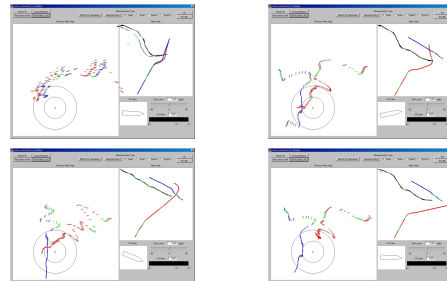
Automatic Collision Avoidance

- Fuzzy Reasoning and Control
 - A. Kouzuki and K. Hasegawa : Automatic Collision Avoidance System for Ships Using fuzzy Control (in Japanese), J.KSNAJ 205, pp.1-10, June 1987
 - K. Hasegawa : Fuzzy Modelling of the Behaviours and Decision-Making of Ship Navigators, Proc. of 3rd International Fuzzy Systems Association (IFSA) Congress, pp.663-666, Seattle, Aug. 1989
- Expert System for Multiple Ship Encounter
 - K. Hasegawa, A. Kouzuki, T. Muramatsu, H. Komine and Y. Watabe : Ship Auto-navigation Fuzzy Expert System (SAFES) (in Japanese), J.SNAJ 166, pp.445-452, Dec. 1989

Automatic Collision Avoidance Experiment



Automatic Collision Avoidance Experiment



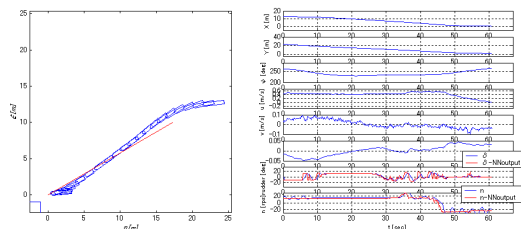
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Automatic Berthing Experiment

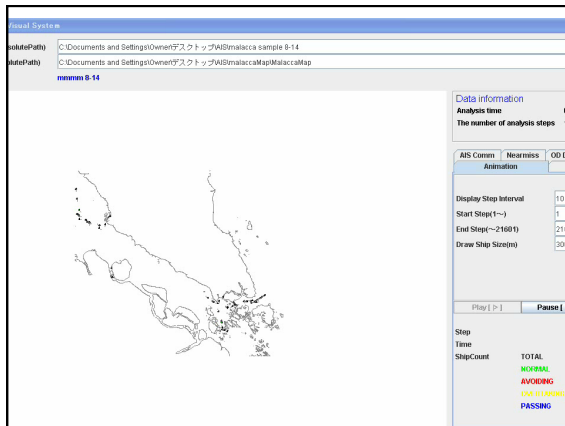


Automatic Berthing Experiment



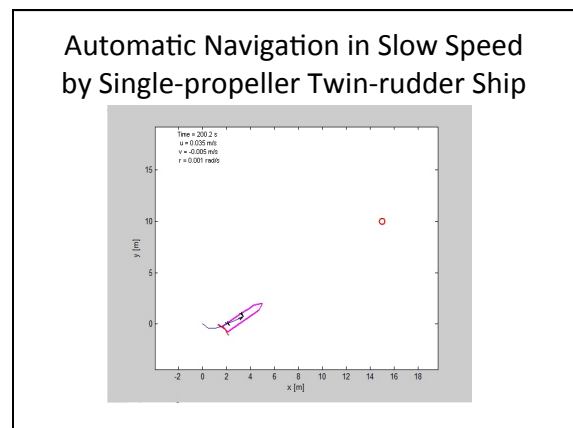
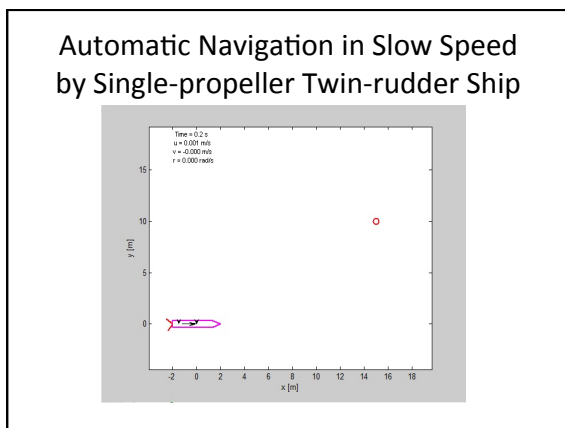
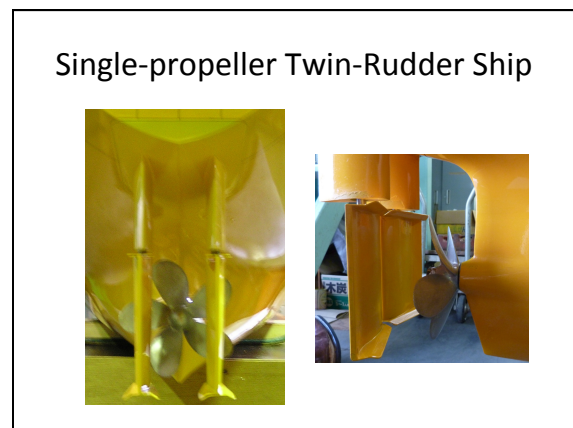
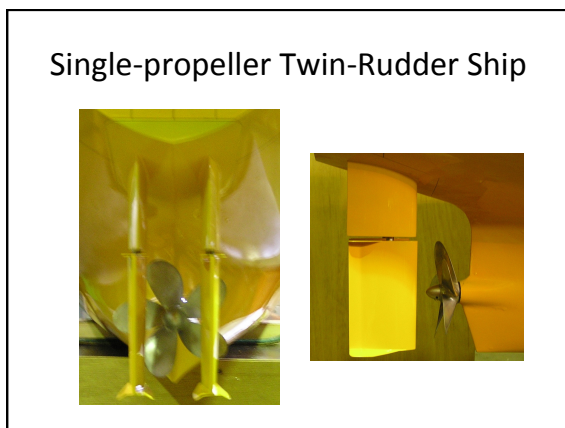
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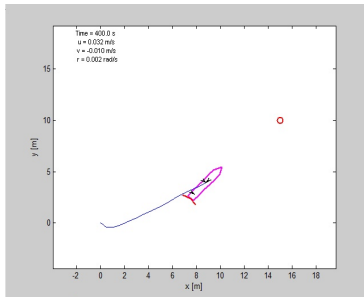


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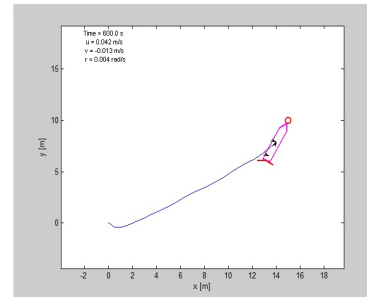
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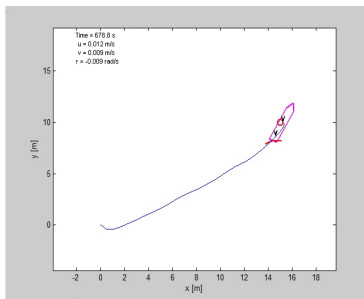
Automatic Navigation in Slow Speed by Single-propeller Twin-rudder Ship



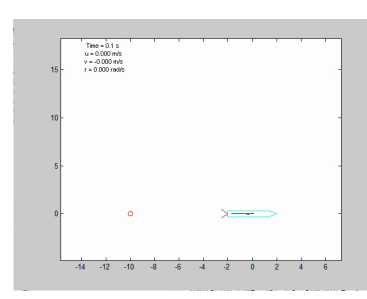
Automatic Navigation in Slow Speed by Single-propeller Twin-rudder Ship



Automatic Navigation in Slow Speed by Single-propeller Twin-rudder Ship



Automatic Navigation in Slow Speed by Single-propeller Twin-rudder Ship



Concluding Remarks

- Ship manoeuvrability and its prediction are long-time subject.
- It cannot be separated with human and autopilot behaviours and with environmental disturbances.
- New devises, new theories and new ideas to overcome these important issues are highly recommended to be searched by younger generation.