#### Investigation of Korean Ferry "Sewol" Incident by Free-running Experiments



Kazuhiko Hasegawa and Mariko Yamashita Naval Architecture and Ocean Engineering Osaka University Japan

IMSF AGM and Workshop, Iława, Poland, June 14-16, 2016

#### Free-running Experiment at Osaka University

#### since around 1956

K. Nomoto et al.: On ship manoeuvrability (1) and (2), J. of Society of Naval Architects, Japan, 1956, 1957.







#### Captive Model Experiments

Towing Tank Experiments Model Basins Experiment for Various purposes



#### Automatic Collision Avoidance



#### Ship Handling Simulators developed by Osaka University

## World-first intelligent ship handling simulator, 2012

K. Hasegawa et al.: An Intelligent Ship Handling Simulator with Automatic Collision Avoidance Function of Target Ships, INSL17, 2012

# One of the world-first ship handling simulators, 1976

K. Nomoto et al.: On Instability Criterion of Bluntbody Ships, 1st MARSIM, 1978.



#### Marine Traffic Simulation System



#### Upper: Tokyo Bay, Lower: Singapore Straits

#### since 1987

K. Hasegawa et al.: Feasibility Study on Intelligent Marine Traffic System, MCMC 2000, 2000.



# AIS Simulator, 2006

K. Hata, K. Hasegawa et al.: AIS Simulator and ITS Applications, Proc. 48th International Symposium ELMAR-2006, pp.223-226, Zadar, Croatia, Jun. 2006. Combining Marine Traffic Simulation System and AIS slot reserving system

#### Automatic Berthing



## Ship Casualties Analysis

- Human error analysis
- Logic
  programming tool
  to predict human
  error or
  succession of
  failures



# Motivation

- Should we go for numerical simulation or simulator study based on captive model experiments or free-running experiments?
- How should we model the human behaviours?
- Is Computational Fluid Dynamics (CFD) replaceable tool for?
- Can probabilistic risk assessment predict an accident which may occur tomorrow for a specified ship or a person?