# Performance Predictions of Wind-Powered Ships in Waves: a Step Towards a Multipurpose Seakeeping Software

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### **INTEGRATION OF TOOLS**



SHIPFLOW



### THE SHIPFLOW SYSTEM

#### **Flow solvers**

- BASIC
  - XPAN potential flow solver. wave pattern, wave resistance, pressure, sinkage&trim
  - XBOUND thin boundary layer method surface streamlines, friction drag, b.l. thickness
  - Best suited for wave resistance optimizations



#### RANS

- XCHAP RANS equations solver flow field, viscous resistance, self-propulsion, free-surface
- Applied successfully to delivered power optimizations

#### MOTIONS

- time dependent potential flow solver
- motions and added resistance in waves



### **SHIPFLOW MOTIONS**

#### Original purpose

- Calculate the added resistance of a hull in regular or irregular waves
- Calculate ship motions and ship accelerations

#### • Extended capabilities

- Free sailing self propelled models
- Manouevering
- Wind Assisted Propulsion
- Multiple bodies
- Mooring, springs, fenders etc.





### WHAT IS SHIPFLOW MOTIONS?

#### • Potential Flow:

Flow is incompressible, irrotational and inviscid

#### • Fully Nonlinear:

Boundary conditions are considered with higher order terms. Forces obtained with pressure integration

#### • Unsteady:

Time domain. Unsteady Bernoulli to evaluate pressure





### **CAESE AND SHIPFLOW MOTIONS**



### **SHIPFLOW MOTIONS**

How do we go from here:



- CAESE



### **MANOEUVRING SIMULATIONS – COURSE KEEPING**

To here:



### HOW TO DEAL WITH MANOEUVRING?

#### • Potential Flow

Sway, roll and yaw are heavily affected

#### • Towed model

a flowtech product

Need for self propulsion and steering

#### • Hull without appendages

Need to include bilge keels, fins, ...

#### • Wind

Need to model interaction with wind

**Manoeuvring derivatives** 

Sub-bodies for rudder and propeller

Sub-bodies for fins and bilge keels

Wind model and subbodies for Flettner rotors



### **MANOEUVRING DERIVATIVES**

- Virtual Captive Tests with XCHAP using Ensemble investigation with CAESES:
  - Pure drift
  - Turning Circle
  - Turning Circle with fixed drift angle
  - Rudder tests
- Fitting with a Least Square Method to obtain forces in Prime or Bis system:
  - $X = f(X_{vv}, X_{vr}, X_{rr})$
  - $Y = f(Y_v, Y_r, Y_{vvv}, Y_{rrr}, Y_{vvr}, Y_{vrr})$
  - $N = f(N_v, N_r, N_{vvv}, N_{rrr}, N_{vvr}, N_{vrr})$
- Manoeuvring coefficients added in MOTIONS to model viscous effects





### VIRTUAL CAPTIVE TESTS

CASE	Drift [deg]	Turning Radius [Lpp]	Rudder Angle [deg]
Rudder	0	-	[-35, -15, 0, 5, 10, 15, 20, 30, 35]
Turning Circle	0	[4, 5, 8, 10]	0
Drift	[-20,-15,, 15, 20]		0
TC + Drift	[-10, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 15]	[4, 5, 8, 10]	0

T CAESES



### **ENSEMBLE INVESTIGATION**

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### FLOW SOLUTION FOR DRIFT CASES



**Z CRESES** 

### **MANOEUVRING SIMULATIONS – SUB BODIES**

- To model self propelled models, it is necessary to add rudders, propellers and engines.
- The forces produced by the sub-bodies are obtained with simplified models, ie they are not meshed and included in the flow solutions
- The sub-bodies are controlled with PID controllers:
  - Target heading or course for rudders
  - Target rps for engine and propeller

xflow

subb( rudder | prop | engine | thrusters, ... )
end





### **MANOEUVRING SIMULATIONS – ZZ**



### SETUP FOR CASES WITH FLETTNERS

- KVLCC2 in full scale
- Wind speed 10 m/s and 15 m/s
- Wind directions between 30 and 150 degrees
- 4 flettner rotors:
  - 34 meters high
  - 5 meters diameter
  - End plate 6.5 meters
  - 3 rps



### FLETTNER ROTORS – CALM WATER



### **FLETTNER ROTORS – CALM WATER**

#### Self propelled KVLCC2 with Flettner rotors in constant wind



### **FLETTNER ROTORS – HEAD WAVES**



### **FLETTNER ROTORS – HEAD WAVES**

#### Self propelled KVLCC2 with Flettner rotors in constant wind



## Thank You

**CAESES** 

