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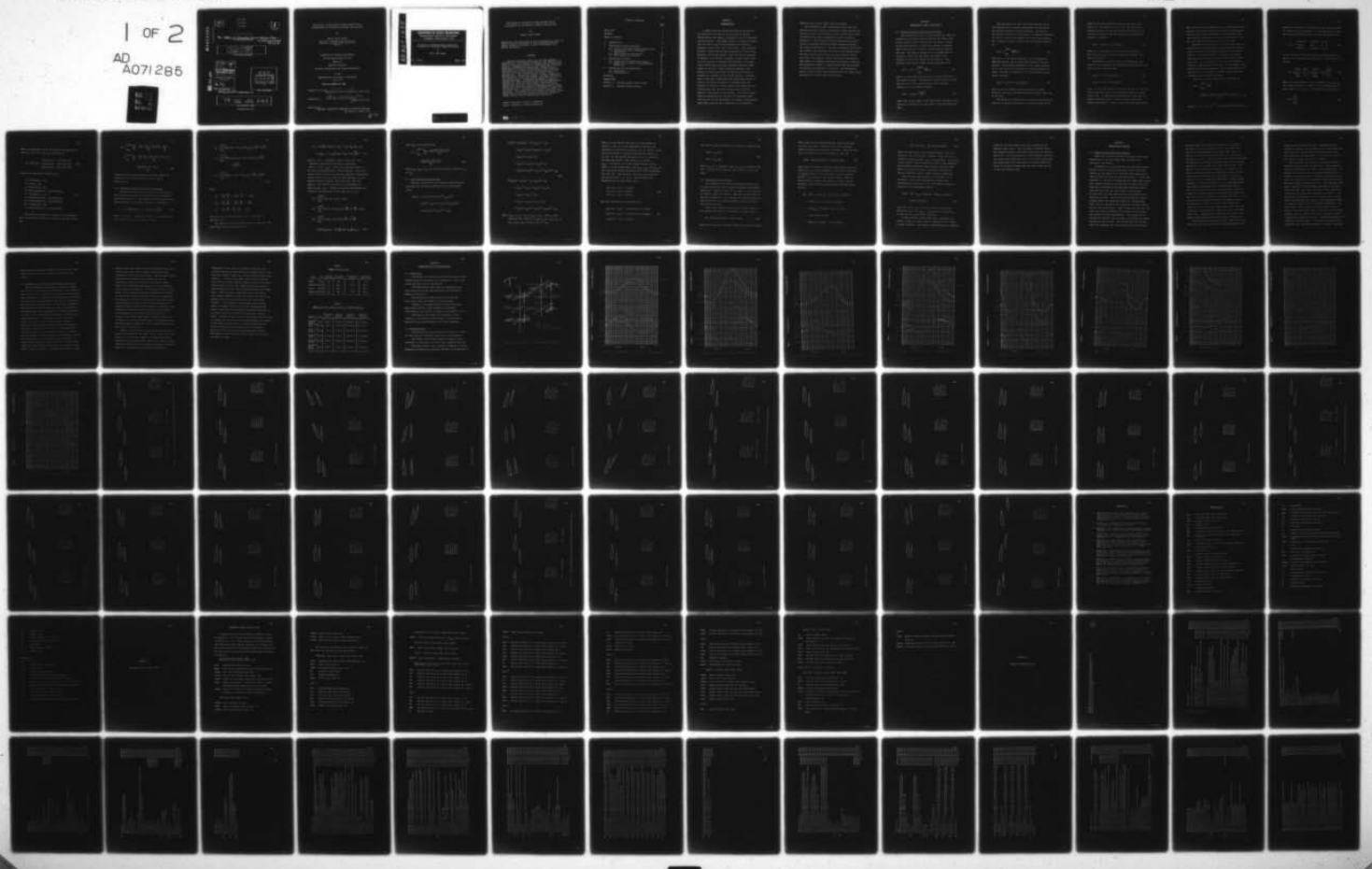
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THE EFFECTS OF INTERACTION FORCES BETWEEN SHIPS
IN PROXIMITY ON THE DESIGN OF RUDDER SIZE AND RATE

by

RIELLY EAMES CONRAD
B.E.S.M.E., Brigham Young University
M.E.M.E., Brigham Young University
(1971)

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Signature of Author. *Rielly E. Conrad*
Department of Ocean Engineering, June, 1978

Accepted by. . . *Master A. A. Heavitt*
Thesis Supervisor

Certified by
Chairman, Department Committee on Graduate Students

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THE EFFECTS OF INTERACTION FORCES BETWEEN SHIPS
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RIELLY EAMES CONRAD

Submitted to the Department of Ocean Engineering on April 14, 1978 in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of Master of Science in Naval Architecture and Marine Engineering.

ABSTRACT

Rational design of rudder size and rate requires consideration of operational demands on the control of the ship caused by the presence of another ship or restricted waters. A mathematical model is developed from a velocity potential description for each ship, consisting of a distribution of sources for the ship in open ocean and horizontal and vertical dipole distributions to account for the other ship in proximity and shallow water, respectively. The Lagally theorem is used to calculate the interaction forces and moments, and ship trajectories are calculated using standard ship equations of motion in the lateral plane. Linear control theory is used to control the rudder and speed of the ship to approximately simulate the action of the helmsman. Comparisons of theoretical forces and moments with model test results showed good agreement except for underprediction of these in shallow water. The effects of increases in rudder size and rudder rate on underway replenishment operations are simulated. The results show that changes in rudder control sensitivities have much greater effects than changes in rudder size or rate on replenishment operations.

Thesis Supervisor: Martin A. Abkowitz

Title: Professor of Ocean Engineering

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CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

A rudder should be designed rationally to meet all the maneuvering demands of the ship that it steers. Traditionally, the rudder is designed to give a particular turning diameter. The rudder design is checked to assure that the ship is directionally stable by performing Dieudonne spiral tests and zig-zag tests. This procedure provides a rudder design that is adequate for open ocean maneuvers and course-keeping. When the ship is required to maneuver in a channel or harbor, to pass another ship, or to be involved in underway replenishment, the traditional method gives no direct assurance that the rudder design is adequate. These demanding maneuvers have resulted in some collisions and several near misses or periods when the ship is not in full control. Previous work in the area of predicting the interaction forces on ships in proximity (Reference 1) indicated that the helmsman or automatic heading control was required to be significantly more sensitive during these difficult maneuvers than during course-keeping. This thesis undertakes to demonstrate the influence of increased rudder size and rate on the performance of underway replenishment, which would indicate that simulation of this maneuver

should be part of the rudder design procedure.

The mathematical model development begins with the velocity potential function description, using sources and horizontal and vertical dipoles, which includes the effects of shallow water using an approach similar to that of Reference 1. The interaction forces and moments calculations are performed using the Lagally theorem following the method of Reference 1. The ship trajectory calculations use standard ship equations of motion in the lateral plane. The ship control calculations use linear control theory to control ship heading, relative separation and heading, ship speed, and relative speed and longitudinal separation. The mathematical model is compared with model test results to indicate the accuracy of the model. The mathematical model is used to show rudder design effects on replenishment operations for a Navy oiler and destroyer.

CHAPTER 2

MATHEMATICAL MODEL DEVELOPMENT

2.1 Velocity Potential Function Description

The interaction forces in this mathematical model are assumed to be pressure forces caused by the interaction of the potential flow fields of the two ships, as hypothesized by Havelock. A rigid free surface is assumed which leads to use of half of a double body to describe the ship. The body is assumed to be a slender body of revolution whose area and radius are based on the sectional area of the respective ship station. The velocity potential of a body moving at velocity U is:

$$\phi(x) = -U(x) + \int_{\text{bow}}^{\text{stern}} \frac{m(x)}{R} dx \quad (1)$$

where R is the radial distance from the axis, and $m(x)$ is the source strength. The boundary condition of zero radial velocity due to the sources leads to the following expression for the source strength:

$$m(x) = U R_b(x) / 2 \frac{dR_b(x)}{dx} \quad (2)$$

where $R(x)$ is the radius of the body, which is equal to the radius of a semicircle of area equal to the ship sectional area.

When two ships are near, the radial velocity due to the distribution of sources representing one ship upsets the boundary condition on the other ship. To restore the boundary condition, a distribution of dipoles (doublets) is sized to counter the induced cross flow of the sources. For a slender cylinder in cross flow, the dipole potential is:

$$\phi(x) = \int_{\text{bow}}^{\text{stern}} \frac{d(x)y}{R^3} dx \quad (3)$$

where $d(x)$ is the dipole strength, y is the transverse distance sources, and R is the radial distance from the sources. The boundary condition of zero radial velocity due to the dipole and the respective induced source flow leads, according to Reference 2, to the following lateral dipole strength:

$$d_y(x) = q_y(x)/4 (1 + A_{22}) R_b^2(x) \quad (4)$$

where q_y is the induced cross flow velocity in the y direction and A_{22} is the non-dimensional lateral added mass of the body.

The effects of shallow water are taken into account by locating an image of each ship at a distance equal to the

depth of the water below the bottom of the water (see Figure 1). The presence of the image ship upsets the boundary condition in the vertical plane and by the same reasoning as above, requires a vertical distribution of dipoles of strength:

$$d_z(x) = q_z(x)/4 (1 + A_{33}) R_b^2(x) \quad (5)$$

where q_z is the induced cross flow velocity in the z direction and A_{33} is the non-dimensional vertical added mass of the body.

The effects of lateral (sway) and rotational (yaw) motion of the ship cause the following contributions to the lateral dipole distributions:

$$d_{yv}(x) = v/4 (1 + A_{22}) R_b^2(x) \quad (6)$$

$$d_{yr}(x) = r x/4 (1 + A_{22}) R_b^2(x) \quad (7)$$

where v is the sway velocity (y -direction) and r is the yaw rate of the ship, and x is the distance along the length of the ship. Corresponding contributions to the vertical dipole distribution due to heave and pitch would have similar expressions. However, heave and pitch motions have

been neglected in the computer program, except that static sinkage and trim are calculated from the interaction and shallow water forces and moments in the vertical plane utilizing the hydrostatic properties of the hull of tons per inch immersion and moment to trim one inch.

The dipole distributions due to the second ship, the image ships for shallow water, and the ship's own motion all act to upset the boundary condition of zero radial velocity. If the strengths of the source and dipole distributions are again calculated based on the modified flow field, it is possible to converge to the boundary condition after several iterations. It was found in this and previous work (Reference 1) that two revisions of the strengths was a reasonable compromise between accurate convergence and computation speed.

The total velocity potential for each ship is:

$$\phi(x) = \int_{\text{bow}}^{\text{stern}} \frac{m(x)}{R} + \frac{y[d_y(x) + d_{yv}(x) + d_{yr}(x)] + [d_z(x)]z}{R^3} dx \quad (8)$$

where $R = (x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^{1/2}$ is the radial distance from a

location on one ship to a location on the other ship which is influenced by the potential. It is necessary to apply the transformation matrix for trim and yaw (Reference 3).

$$T(\theta, \psi) = \begin{vmatrix} \cos\theta\cos\psi & \cos\theta\sin\psi & -\sin\theta \\ -\sin\psi & \cos\psi & 0 \\ \sin\theta\cos\psi & \sin\theta\sin\psi & \cos\theta \end{vmatrix} \quad (9)$$

to get the radial distance from the influenced ship I to ship K in the reference system of ship I (see Figure 1) as follows:

$$R_I = T_I \begin{vmatrix} x_{0I} \\ y_{0I} \\ z_{0I} \end{vmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} x_I \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{vmatrix} - T_I \begin{vmatrix} x_{0K} \\ y_{0K} \\ z_{0K} \end{vmatrix} - T_I T_K^{-1} \begin{vmatrix} x_K \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{vmatrix} \quad (10)$$

where T_I is defined for θ_I and ψ_I of ship I; x_0, y_0, z_0 are fixed coordinates, and T_K^{-1} is the inverted transformation matrix for ship K. If the above R_I is defined as

$$R_I = \begin{vmatrix} x_I \\ y_I \\ z_I \end{vmatrix} \quad (11)$$

where x_I represents all of the terms in the top line of Equation (10), etc., then R_K is defined as

$$R_K = T_K T_I^{-1} R_I = \begin{matrix} x_K(x_I, y_I, z_I) & x_I G + y_I H + z_I J \\ y_K(x_I, y_I, z_I) & x_I A + y_I B + z_I C \\ z_K(x_I, y_I, z_I) & x_I D + y_I E + z_I F \end{matrix} \quad (12)$$

where the coefficients are defined as:

$$\begin{aligned} A &= \cos\theta_I \sin(\psi_I - \psi_K) \\ B &= \cos(\psi_I - \psi_K) \\ C &= \sin\theta_I \sin(\psi_I - \psi_K) \\ D &= \cos\theta_I \sin\theta_K \cos(\psi_I - \psi_K) - \sin\theta_I \cos\theta_K \\ E &= -\sin\theta_K \sin(\psi_I - \psi_K) \\ F &= \sin\theta_I \sin\theta_K \cos(\psi_I - \psi_K) + \cos\theta_I \cos\theta_K \\ G &= \cos\theta_I \cos\theta_K \cos(\psi_I - \psi_K) + \sin\theta_I \sin\theta_K \\ H &= -\cos\theta_K \sin(\psi_I - \psi_K) \\ J &= \sin\theta_I \cos\theta_K \cos(\psi_I - \psi_K) - \cos\theta_I \sin\theta_K \end{aligned} \quad (13)$$

The velocity potential at a point on the influenced ship I due to the potential at a point on the other ship K is:

$$\begin{aligned}
 \phi_K &= \int_{\text{bow}}^{\text{stern}} \frac{m_K}{R_K} + \frac{(d_{yK} + d_{yvK} + d_{yrK})y_K}{R_K^3} + \frac{d_{zK}z_K}{R_K^3} \\
 &= \int_{\text{bow}}^{\text{stern}} \frac{m_K}{R_K} + \frac{(d_{yK} + d_{yvK} + d_{yrK})(Ax_I + By_I + Cz_I)}{R_K^3} \\
 &\quad + \frac{(d_{zK})(Dx_I + Ey_I + Fz_I)}{R_K^3} \tag{14}
 \end{aligned}$$

Because the transformation matrix does not change the magnitude of R , R_I may be substituted for R_K in Equation (14).

2.2 Interaction Forces and Moments Calculation

The interaction forces and moments are calculated by the Lagally theorem using the form derived by Landweber and Yih (Reference 4). The expression for the forces with the added mass and distributed source terms deleted is

$$F_i = -4\pi\rho \left[\frac{d}{dt} \sum (mx_i + d_i) + \sum_j \sum_j (mq_i + d_j \frac{\partial q_i}{\partial x_j}) \right] \tag{15}$$

where $i = x, y, z$; $\rho =$ density of water, $x_i =$ distance along x, y, z -axis, $q_i = -\partial\phi/\partial x_i$, and $j = x, y, z$.

$$F_x = \int_{\text{bow}}^{\text{stern}} -4\pi\rho \left[\frac{d}{dt} (m x_x) + (m q_x + (d_y + d_{yv} + d_{yr}) \frac{\partial q_x}{\partial y} + d_z \frac{\partial q_x}{\partial z}) \right]$$

$$F_y = \int_{\text{bow}}^{\text{stern}} -4\pi\rho \left[\frac{d}{dt} (d_y + d_{yv} + d_{yr}) + (m q_y + (d_y + d_{yv} + d_{yr}) \frac{\partial q_y}{\partial y} + d_z \frac{\partial q_y}{\partial z}) \right]$$

$$F_z = \int_{\text{bow}}^{\text{stern}} -8\pi\rho \left[\frac{d}{dt} (d_z) + (m q_z + (d_y + d_{yv} + d_{yr}) \frac{\partial q_z}{\partial y} + d_z \frac{\partial q_z}{\partial z}) \right]$$

. . . (16)

where:

$$q_x = -\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x}, \quad \frac{\partial q_x}{\partial y} = -\frac{\partial^2 \phi}{\partial x \partial y}, \quad \frac{\partial q_x}{\partial z} = -\frac{\partial^2 \phi}{\partial x \partial z}$$

$$q_y = -\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial y}, \quad \frac{\partial q_y}{\partial y} = -\frac{\partial^2 \phi}{\partial y^2}, \quad \frac{\partial q_y}{\partial z} = -\frac{\partial^2 \phi}{\partial y \partial z}$$

$$q_z = -\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial z}, \quad \frac{\partial q_z}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial q_y}{\partial z}, \quad \frac{\partial q_z}{\partial z} = -\frac{\partial^2 \phi}{\partial z^2}$$

which are the partial derivatives of ϕ as defined in Equation (14).

The expression for the moments with the added mass and distributed sources terms deleted is:

$$M_i = -4\pi\rho \left[\frac{d}{dt} (\sum (m_b (\phi'_o + d_j x_j) - m_o \phi'_b - d_{bj} (q'_{oj} - u_j) + d_{oj} q'_{bj}) + e_{ijk} \sum_{jk} (m x_j q_k + d_j q_k + x_j d_l \frac{\partial q_k}{\partial x_l}) \right] \quad (17)$$

where $b = 3 + i$, o indicates that the ship is at rest, ' indicates the potential external to the body, j and $l = 1, 2, 3$, $e_{ijk} = 1$ for ijk in ascending order, -1 for ijk in descending order, and 0 otherwise. The b subscript denotes terms of the velocity potential representing rotation about the x, y, z axes of which only $d_{62} = d_{yr}$ is nonzero, because rotations about the other axes are ignored. The only time derivative term remaining is $d/dt(-d_{62}(q'_{o2} - u_2))$. Because the sources and dipoles are located on the centerline of the ship, $x_2 = x_3 = 0$.

$$M_x = \int_{\text{bow}}^{\text{stern}} -4\pi\rho [(d_y + d_{yv} + d_{yr})q_z - d_z q_y]$$

$$M_y = \int_{\text{bow}}^{\text{stern}} -4\pi\rho [-x_1 (mq_z + (d_y + d_{yv} + d_{yr}) \frac{\partial q_z}{\partial y} + d_z \frac{\partial q_z}{\partial z}) + d_z q_x]$$

$$M_z = \int_{\text{bow}}^{\text{stern}} -4\pi\rho [x_1 (mq_y + (d_y + d_{yv} + d_{yr}) \frac{\partial q_y}{\partial y} + d_z \frac{\partial q_y}{\partial z}) - q_x (d_y + d_{yv} + d_{yr}) - d_{yr} (\frac{d}{dt} q'_{o2}) - q'_{o2} (\frac{d}{dt} d_{yr})] \quad (18)$$

where q'_{o2} is calculated from

$$\phi_o = \int_{\text{bow}}^{\text{stern}} \frac{m_{Ko}}{R_I} + \frac{d_{yKo} (Ax_I + By_I + Cz_I)}{R_I^3} + \frac{d_{zKo} (Dx_I + Ey_I + Fz_I)}{R_I^3} \quad (19)$$

where m_{Ko} , d_{yKo} , d_{zKo} are calculated without including d_{yv} or d_{yr} .

2.3 Ship Trajectory Calculations

The ship trajectories are calculated using standard ship equations of motion (Reference 3) in the lateral plane.

$$\begin{aligned} (m-X_{\dot{u}})\dot{u} &= X_o + X_u(\Delta u) + X_{uu}(\Delta u)^2 + X_{uuu}(\Delta u)^3 \\ &+ X_{vv}v^2 + (X_{vr}+m)vr + X_{v\delta}v\delta + (X_{rr}+mx_G)r^2 \\ &+ X_{r\delta}r\delta + X_{\delta\delta}\delta^2 + X_{\delta\delta u}\delta^2\Delta u + X_{int} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (m - Y_v) \dot{v} + (mx_G - Y_r) \dot{r} &= Y_o + Y_{ou} (\Delta u) + Y_v v \\
 &+ Y_{vvv} v^3 + Y_{vu} v \Delta u + Y_{rvv} rvv + Y_{\delta vv} \delta vv \\
 &+ Y_{vr\delta} vr\delta + Y_{rrr} r^3 + Y_r r \\
 &+ Y_{vrr} vrr + Y_{\delta rr} \delta rr + Y_{\delta\delta\delta} \delta^3 + Y_\delta \delta \\
 &+ Y_{\delta u} \delta \Delta u + Y_{v\delta\delta} v\delta^2 + Y_{r\delta\delta} r\delta^2 + Y_{\delta uu} \delta \Delta u^2 + Y_{int}
 \end{aligned}
 \tag{20}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (mx_G - N_v) \dot{v} + (I_z - N_r) \dot{r} &= N_o + N_{ou} (\Delta u) + N_v v \\
 &+ N_{vvv} v^3 + N_{vu} v \Delta u + N_{rvv} rvv + N_{\delta vv} \delta vv \\
 &+ N_{vr\delta} vr\delta + N_{rrr} r^3 + N_r r \\
 &+ N_{vrr} vrr + N_{\delta rr} \delta rr + N_{\delta\delta\delta} \delta^3 + N_\delta \delta \\
 &+ N_{\delta u} \delta \Delta u + N_{v\delta\delta} v\delta^2 + N_{r\delta\delta} r\delta^2 + N_{\delta uu} \delta \Delta u^2 + N_{int}
 \end{aligned}$$

Note: $Y_{v|v}$, $Y_{r|v}$, $Y_{\delta|v}$, $N_{v|v}$, $N_{r|v}$, and $N_{\delta|v}$ are sometimes used instead of Y_{vvv} , Y_{rvv} or Y_{vvr} , $Y_{\delta\delta v}$ or $Y_{v\delta\delta}$, N_{vvv} , N_{rvv} , or N_{vvr} , $N_{\delta\delta v}$ or $N_{v\delta\delta}$.

where m is the mass of the ship, I_z is the moment of inertia in yaw, x_G is the longitudinal distance from amidships to the center of gravity, X_0 , Y_0 , and N_0 are the forces and moment in straight ahead motion, and X_u , Y_v , N_r , etc. are the partial derivatives of X , Y , and N in straight ahead motion (for example, $Y_v = \partial Y / \partial v$, $N_{vr\delta} = \partial^3 N / \partial v \partial r \partial \delta$), Δu is the change from the initial speed, δ is the rudder angle, and X_{int} , Y_{int} , and N_{int} are the interaction forces and moment as defined in Equations (16) and (18). The Equations (20) above are solved for the accelerations \dot{u} , \dot{v} , and \dot{r} . The velocities are calculated for the next time step by

$$\begin{aligned} u(t + \Delta t) &= u(t) + (\Delta t)\dot{u}(t) \\ v(t + \Delta t) &= v(t) + (\Delta t)\dot{v}(t) \\ r(t + \Delta t) &= r(t) + (\Delta t)\dot{r}(t) \end{aligned} \tag{21}$$

The ship trajectories are calculated by

$$\begin{aligned} x_0(t + \Delta t) &= x_0(t) + (\Delta t)[u(t)\cos\psi + v(t)\sin\psi] \\ y_0(t + \Delta t) &= y_0(t) + (\Delta t)[u(t)\sin\psi + v(t)\cos\psi] \\ \psi(t + \Delta t) &= \psi(t) + (\Delta t)r(t) \end{aligned} \tag{22}$$

The static sinkage and trim of the ship are calculated by

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Sink} &= Z_{\text{int}}/\text{TPI} \\ \text{Trim} &= M_{\text{int}}/\text{MTI} \end{aligned} \tag{23}$$

where $Z_{\text{int}} = F_z$ of Equation (16), $M_{\text{int}} = M_y$ of Equation (18),
TPI = tons per inch immersion, MTI = moment to trim one
inch.

2.4 Ship Control Calculations

It is essential to control the motions of the ships to avoid collisions and to simulate underway replenishment operations. When the ships are far apart, it is sufficient to maintain speed and heading. When the one ship overlaps the other lengthwise, it is necessary to control both ships also on the basis of relative motion, relative velocity, and relative heading.

Using linear proportional-plus-derivative control of the heading (Reference 3), the change in rudder angle is

$$\text{DR} = K1C(\psi - \text{Head} - r\text{Dlag}) + K2R(r - \dot{r}\text{Dlag}) \tag{24}$$

where K1C is the gain in degree rudder per degree of heading

error, Head is the commanded heading, Dlag is the delay in moving the rudder, and K2R is the gain in degrees rudder per degree per second of yaw rate. Using the same type of control on speed, the change in speed is:

$$U_{cmd} = K6U(u_0 - u + \dot{u}Ulag) + K7A(-\ddot{u} + \dot{u}Ulag) \quad (25)$$

where K6U is the gain in feet per second (fps) per fps of speed error, u_0 is the commanded speed, Ulag is the delay in changing speed, K7A is the gain in fps per feet per second² of acceleration (\ddot{u}), and $\dot{u} = du/dt$. When the ships overlap lengthwise the change in rudder angle to maintain a given lateral separation and the same heading becomes:

$$\begin{aligned} DR_1 = & K1C(\psi_1 - Head + \psi_1 - \psi_2 - (r_1 + \dot{r}_1 - r_2)Dlag) \\ & + K2R(r_1 + \dot{r}_1 - r_2 - (\ddot{r}_1 + \dot{r}_1 - \ddot{r}_2)Dlag) \\ & + K3Y(y_{rel1} + PassSide - [(v_1 - v_2)\cos\psi_2 \\ & - (u_1 - u_2)\sin\psi_2]Dlag) \\ & + K4V[(v_1 - v_2)\cos\psi_2 - (u_1 - u_2)\sin\psi_2 \end{aligned}$$

$$- [(\dot{v}_1 - \dot{v}_2) \cos \psi_2 - (\dot{u}_1 - \dot{u}_2) \sin \psi_2] D_{lag}] \quad (26)$$

where the subscripts 1 and 2 indicate Ships 1 and 2 respectively, K3Y is the gain in degrees rudder per foot of relative separation error, $Y_{rel} = (y_1 - y_2) \cos \psi_2 - (x_1 - x_2) \sin \psi_2$ is the relative lateral separation, Pass is the commanded ship separation distance, Side indicates on which side Ship 2 is relative to Ship 1, and K4V is the gain in degrees rudder per fps of relative lateral separation.

When underway replenishment is simulated, it is necessary to match ship speeds and to reduce their longitudinal separation to zero. The change in speed of the ship to be replenished becomes

$$\begin{aligned} U_{cmd} = & K5X(-x_{rel_2} + u_2 U_{lag_2}) + K6U(u_1 - u_2 + \dot{u}_2 U_{lag}) \\ & + K7A(-\dot{u}_2 + \ddot{u}_2 U_{lag}) \end{aligned} \quad (27)$$

where K5X is the gain in fps per foot of longitudinal separation error, and $x_{rel_2} = (x_2 - x_1) \cos \psi_1 + (y_2 - y_1) \sin \psi_1$ is the relative longitudinal separation.

To make the ship control more like a helmsman, the change in speed or rudder angle is ignored if it is below a given threshold. The rudder is moved toward the commanded

angle at the given rudder rate and is limited by the maximum rudder angle. The ship speed is changed toward the commanded speed at the given acceleration or deceleration rate. During simulation of replenishment operations the ships remain alongside until it is time to break when the replenished ship accelerates to the break speed and turns to the break heading when its stern clears the bow of the replenishment ship.

CHAPTER 3

DISCUSSION OF RESULTS

3.1 Comparison with Model Test Results

Model test results were used to determine the proper formulation of the body radius and to indicate the accuracy of the theory.

In Reference 1, the theory for the interaction forces between ships was initially developed using as the body radius, R_b , the radius of a semicircle with area equal to the ship sectional area for each ship station. It was then concluded on the basis of comparison with model test results that closer correlation resulted when the body radius was taken as the average of the equivalent sectional radius described above and the actual beam of the section.

In this study the first approach was to extend the above averaging approach. The lateral body radius was taken as average radius just described, while the vertical body radius was the average of the equivalent sectional radius and the actual ship draft. These lateral and vertical body radii were used to determine the strength of the lateral and vertical dipoles, respectively. The average of the lateral and vertical radii was used to calculate the source strength at each station. This formulation for the body radius was compared with the equivalent sectional radius

and with model test results in Figures 2, 3, 6, and 7. The model test data in Figures 2 and 3 are taken from Reference 5, which reports interaction force tests of models of the British ships KING GEORGE V, a battleship, and OLNA, an oiler. The interaction moment data was plotted in Reference 5 by taking the moment about a point located two-tenths of the length of the ship from the bow. The moment has been shifted to amidships in Figures 2, 3, 4, and 5 to correspond with the theoretical moment and with other model test moment data. The model test data in Figures 6 and 7 are taken from Reference 6, which reports interaction forces for a model of a U.S. Navy AOE-1 Class large support ship while near a CVA-58 Class carrier. The figures indicate that using the equivalent sectional radius gives equal or better correlation with model test data than using the averaged radius described above. Using the equivalent radius to determine the source strength and the beam and draft to determine the lateral and vertical dipole strengths, respectively, led to the same conclusion. The equivalent radius is used for all subsequent work. Figures 4 and 5 show that the shallow water theory agrees with the deep water theory of Reference 1.

The theoretical interaction forces tended to be less than the model test data, while the moments tended to be

greater than the model test data. The theory did not account for much of the assymetry shown in the model test data between the passing ship located behind the lead ship compared to it being ahead. This is due in part to the neglect of wake effects by the theory.

The only model test data for interaction forces in shallow water were found in Reference 7, which reports on forces on ship models in a model of the Panama Canal. The presence of the canal bank was modeled theoretically by locating the second ship at a lateral separation equal to twice the distance to the canal bank from the first ship. The longitudinal separation was zero. The sectional areas, beams, and drafts of the Mariner were used to represent the medium fast cargo ship in Figure 8, while the AO-177 represented the large fast cargo ship in Figure 9. The theoretical interaction forces and moments were markedly lower than the model test values. The theoretical moment is typically small at zero longitudinal separation. The water depth is only about 40 percent greater than the draft of the ship in both cases. The fact that the model boundary layer is thicker than that of the ship tends to increase the interaction effects. The theory neglects the effects of boundary layer. The difference between self-propelled model and the towed model in Figure 9 indicates

that the propeller has a significant effect on the interaction forces and moments, which is neglected by the theory.

3.2 Rudder Design Effects on Replenishment Operations

The replenishment operation was selected to study the effects of increasing the rudder rate or its effectiveness, since ships are typically in closest proximity under these conditions. A Navy oiler and destroyer were selected as typical ships which would be involved in replenishment operations and for which model test data were available. The data for the AO-177 oiler were taken from Reference 8. The simulations started the ships at a lateral separation of 100 feet and a longitudinal separation of 550 feet in water 300 feet deep. The changes in the interaction forces and moments caused by the changes in lateral separation, sway velocity, and yaw rate of the ships in motion are indicated in Figure 10. Several simulation runs with increasing rudder control gains were required to select gains to prevent collision of the ships. Because the displacement of the destroyer is approximately 3.5 times smaller than that of the oiler, its rudder control gains were increased by a factor of 3.5 over those of the oiler as shown in Table 1. To study the effects of rudder

design changes the rudder rate was increased by 50 percent for one simulation and the rudder effectiveness was increased by 50 percent for another. The increased rudder effectiveness was obtained by increasing only the coefficients which were explicit functions of rudder angle, while neglecting the effects of increased rudder size on other coefficients. To study the effects of water depth, the simulation with standard rudders was repeated in water with a depth of 60 feet. The above simulations are summarized in Table 2, which contains the mean values and standard deviations of the lateral separation, the relative heading, and the rudder angles of each ship. The trajectories of the two ships are shown for the case of increased rudder effectiveness using low gains in Figure 11, for the standard rudder using the final gains in Figure 12, for the increased rudder effectiveness using the final gains in Figure 13, and for the case of 60 foot water depth in Figure 14.

Because each simulation was characterized by control errors and overshoots, the rudder control gains which were sensitive to the rate of change of heading and lateral separation were increased from eight to ten times to fifty times the gains sensitive to heading and lateral separation (Table 1). These final gains produced significant

improvement in the control of lateral separation and relative heading and some reduction in rudder activity for both the standard rudder and increased effectiveness cases (Table 2). However, the rudders were unable to provide the corrective action quickly enough to prevent the errors from increasing until large rudder angles were reached, which accounts for the large standard deviations in rudder angle. While the ship interaction forces and moments were strong enough to initiate the errors, the forces and moments generated by the motions of the ships became dominant. The changes in lateral separation, heading error, and rudder activity due to the increased rudder control gains were significantly greater than those due to increased rudder rate, rudder effectiveness, or water depth. Contrary to the premise of this study that increases in rudder rate and effectiveness should improve the control of the ship, the mean errors in lateral separation and relative heading were increased, while the standard deviations of the errors generally decreased slightly. The shallower water depth had little effect on the errors or rudder activity.

TABLE 1

Rudder Control Gains

Ship	Gain	Heading deg/deg	Yaw Rate deg/deg/sec	Y Separation deg/ft	V Velocity deg/ft/sec
Oiler	Low	5.0	40.	.5	5.0
Destroyer	Low	17.5	140.	1.75	17.5
Oiler	Final	4.0	200.	.5	25.0
Destroyer	Final	14.0	700.	1.75	87.5

TABLE 2

Separation and Heading Errors and Rudder Activity

Condition	Gain	Separation	Heading	Rudder 1	Rudder 2
		feet Mean/S.D.*	degrees Mean/S.D.*	degrees Mean/S.D.*	degrees Mean/S.D.*
Standard Rudder Rate and Size	Low	100/22	3.5/2.4	-6.8/15.2	-1.3/19.4
	Final	99/17	1.7/1.4	-4.2/13.0	-0.7/15.7
Rate 50% Higher	Final	71/14	1.8/1.3	-5.4/14.2	-0.3/18.9
Size 50% Larger	Low	137/45	5.5/5.2	-2.4/20.6	1.2/19.8
Size 50% Larger	Final	94/12	2.9/2.1	-2.8/11.1	-0.3/16.5
Standard 60 ft Depth	Final	85/12	1.6/1.2	-6.2/12.7	-1.0/15.6

CHAPTER 4

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

4.1 Conclusions

- The radius of the body representing the ship at each station should be the radius of a semicircle of area equal to the sectional area of the station.

- The mathematical model tends to underpredict the ship interaction forces and overpredict the interaction moment in deep water.

- The mathematical model underpredicts the ship interaction forces and moments in shallow water.

- Changes in the rudder control sensitivities have much larger effects on the simulation of underway replenishment than changes in rudder effectiveness or rate.

- Increases in the rudder effectiveness or rate resulted in no significant improvement in ship control during underway replenishment in the cases simulated.

4.2 Recommendations

- The mathematical model should be extended to account for the effects of boundary layer, wake, and propeller.

- The rudder control logic should be improved and a procedure for selection of control gains should be defined.

- The speed control logic should be extended to include propeller and propulsion machinery dynamics as in Reference 9.

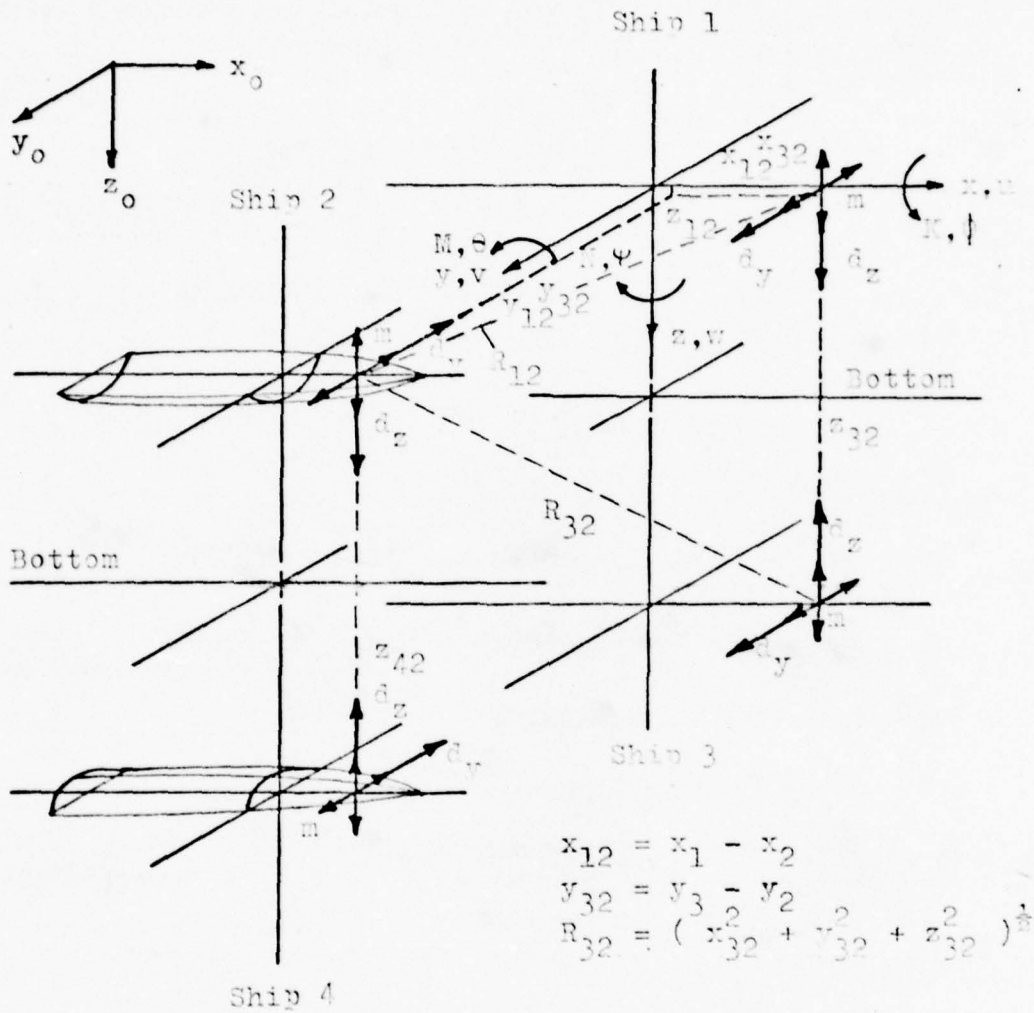


Figure 1. Coordinate System and Sources and Dipoles

40 MASS. AVE., CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

TECHNOLOGY STORE, H. C. S.

FORM 3 H

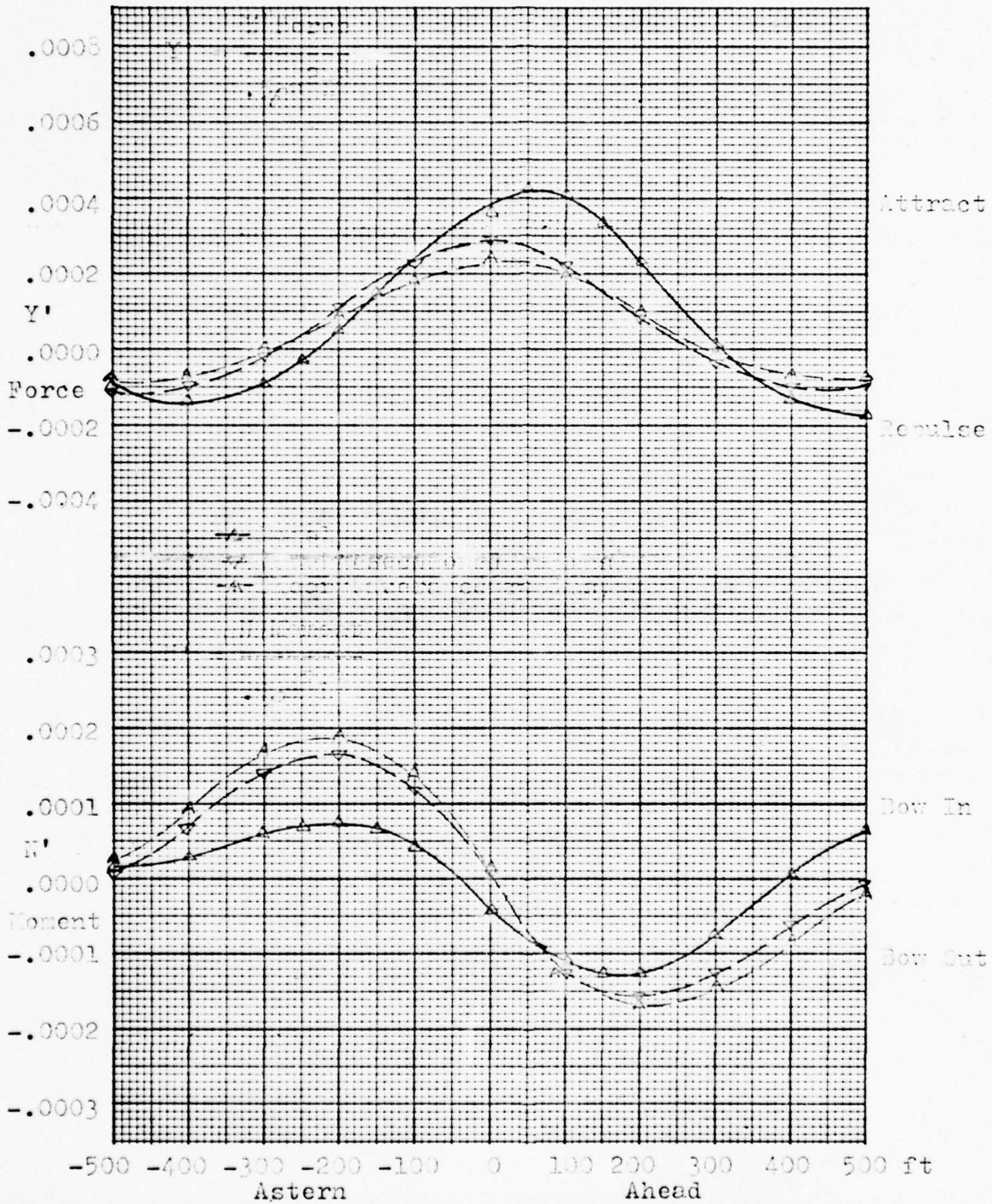


Figure 2. King George V at 15 knots at 50 feet separation.

40 MASS. AVE., CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

TECHNOLOGY STORE, H. C. S.

FORM 3 H

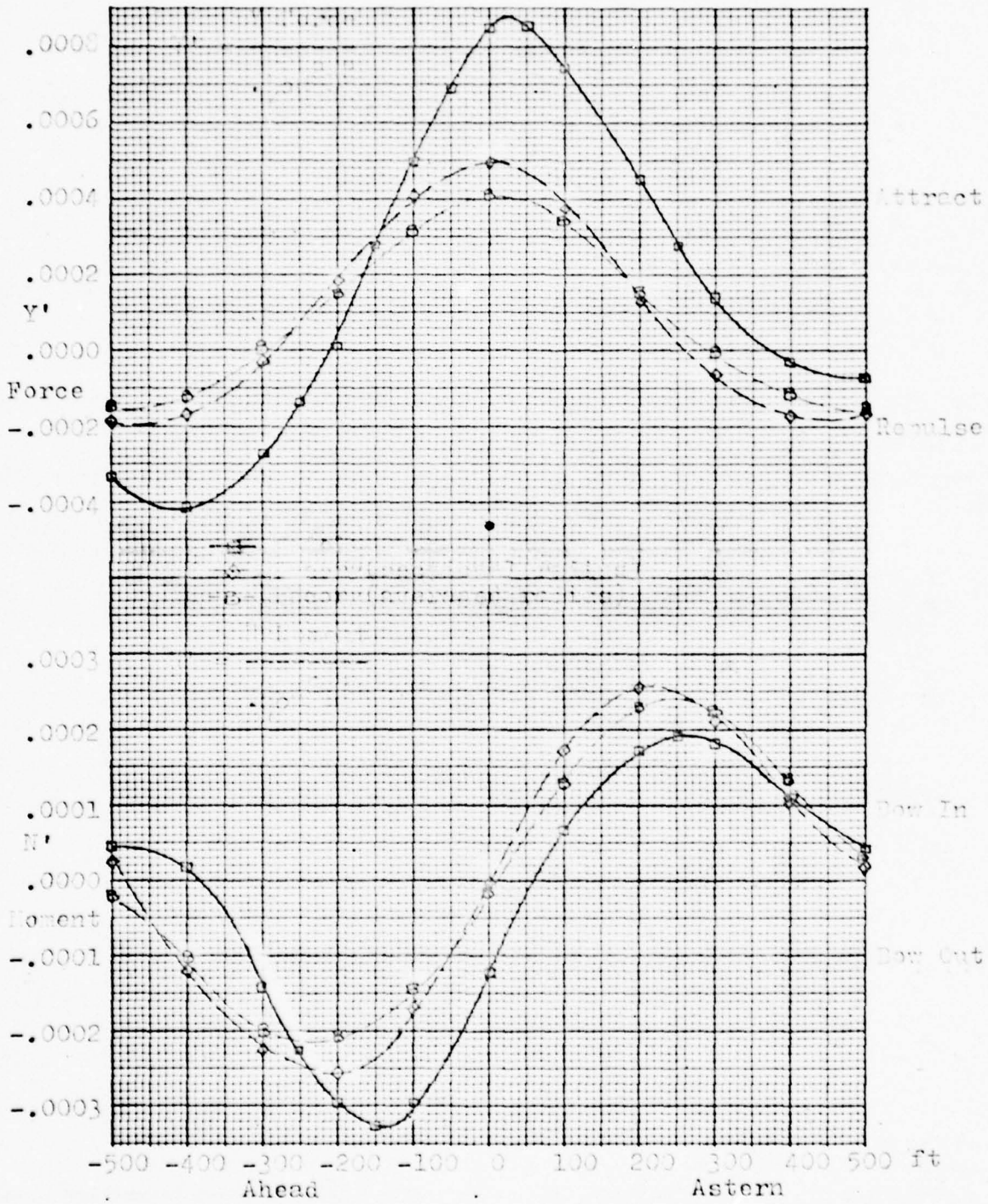


Figure 3. Olua at 15 knots at 50 feet separation.

40 MASS. AVE., CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

TECHNOLOGY STORE, H. C. S.

FORM 3 H

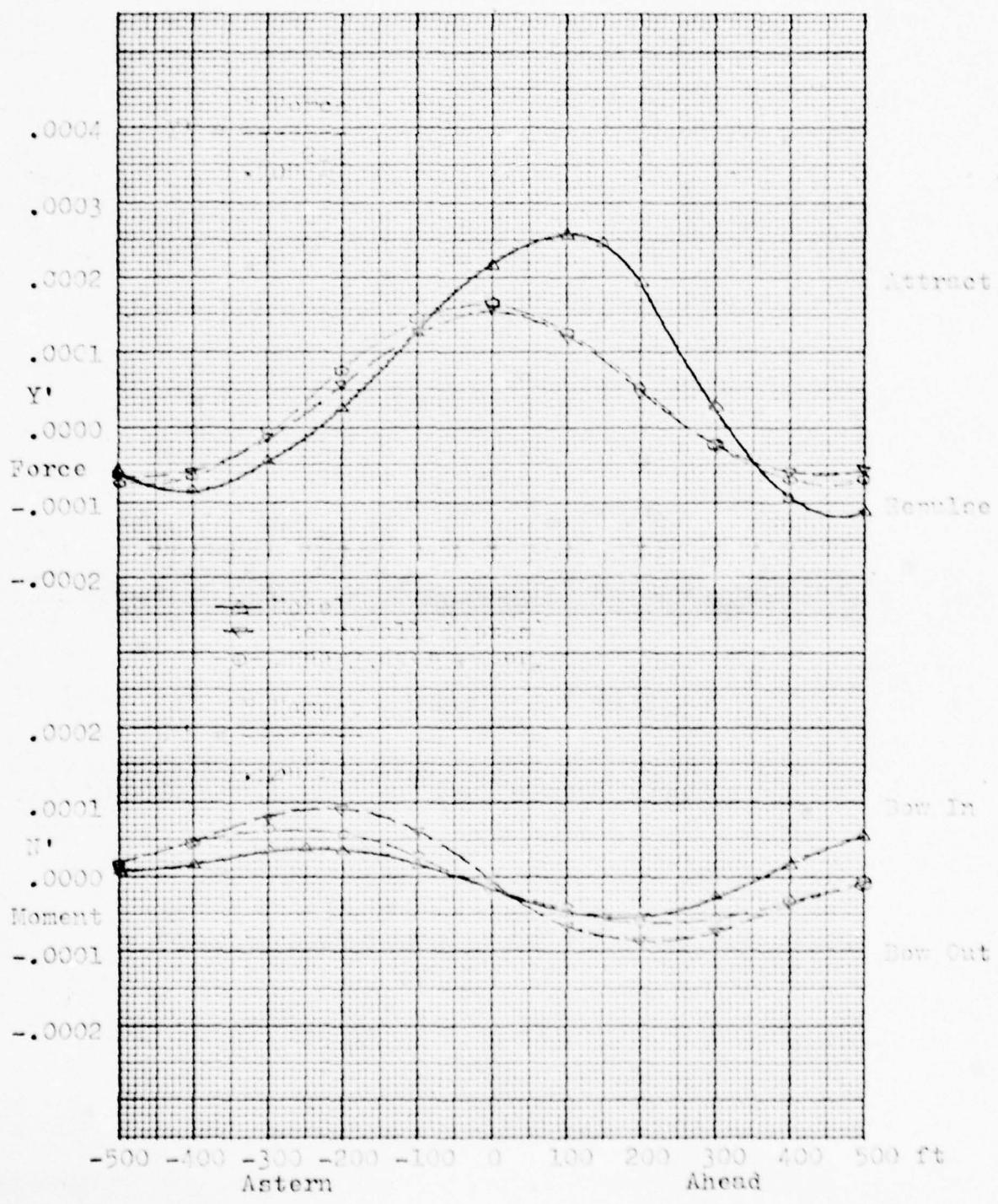


Figure 4. King George V at 15 knots at 100 feet separation.

40 MASS. AVE., CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

TECHNOLOGY STORE, H. C. S.

FORM 3 H

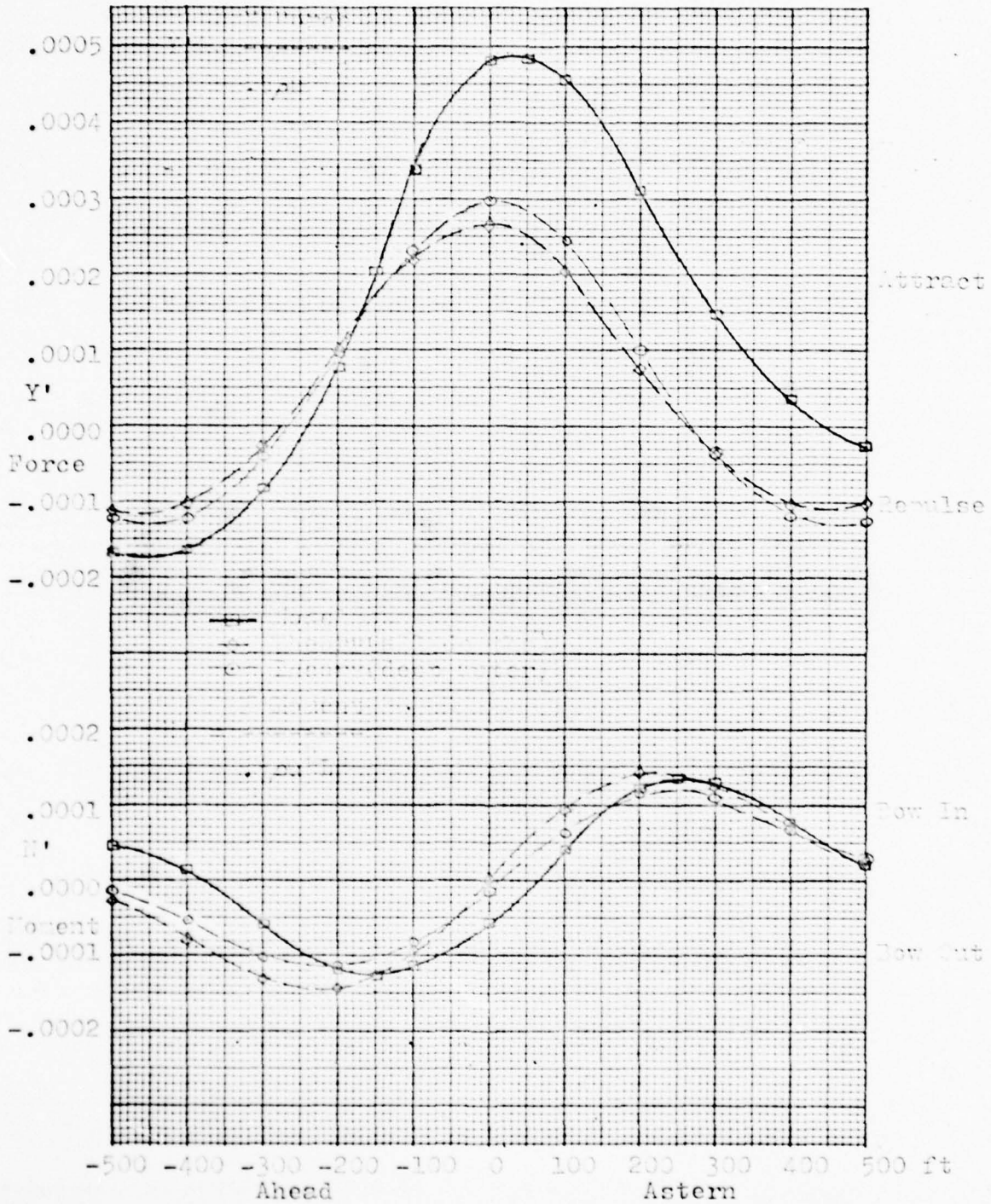


Figure 5. σ_{lna} at 15 Knots at 100 feet separation.

40 MASS. AVE., CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

TECHNOLOGY STORE, H. C. S.

FORM 3 H

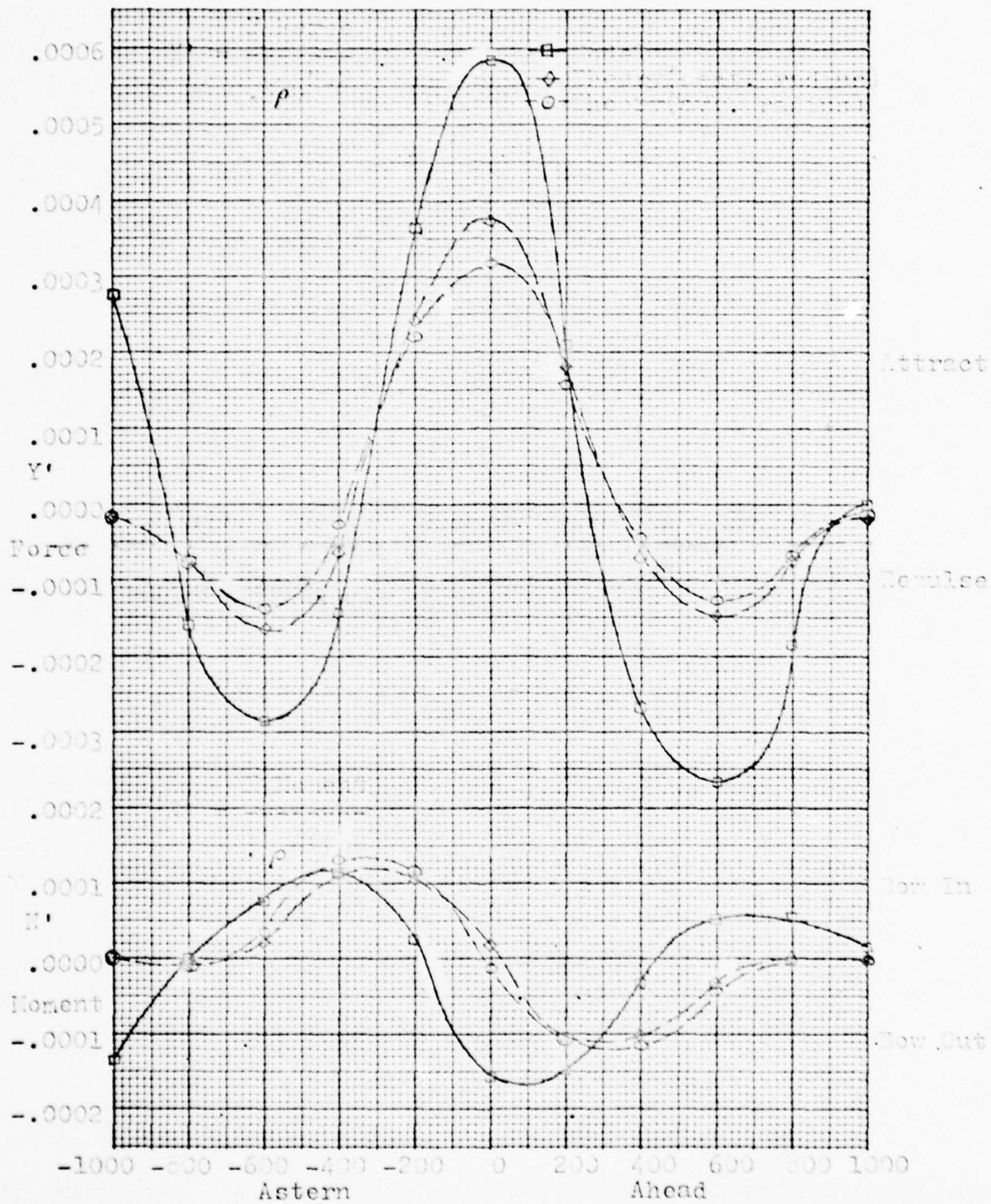


Figure 6. AOE-1 at 15 knots at 50 feet separation.

40 MASS. AVE., CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

TECHNOLOGY STORE, H. C. S.

FORM 3 H

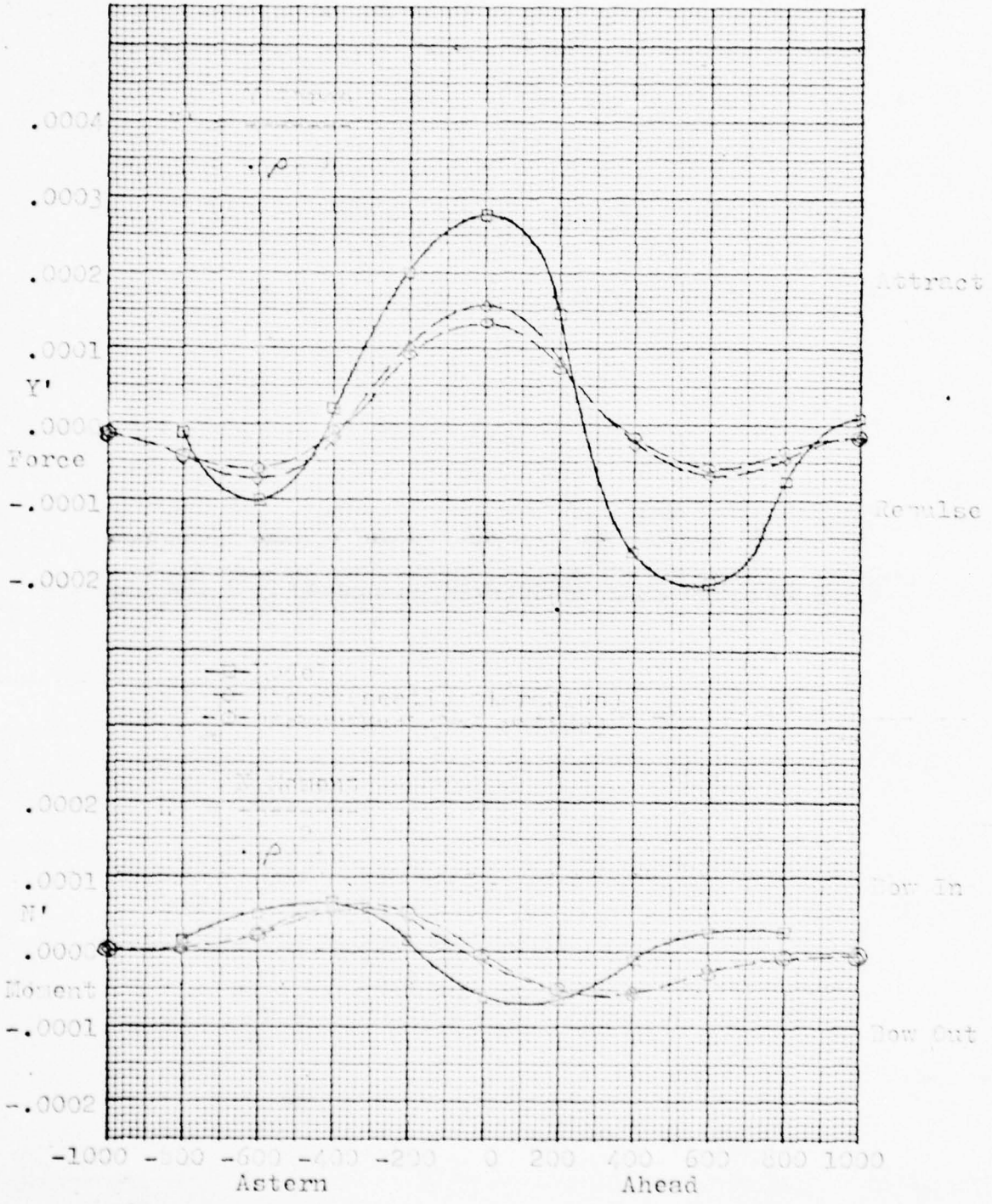


Figure 7. AOE-1 at 15 knots at 150 feet separation.

40 MASS. AVE., CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

TECHNOLOGY STORE, H. C. S.

FORM 3 H

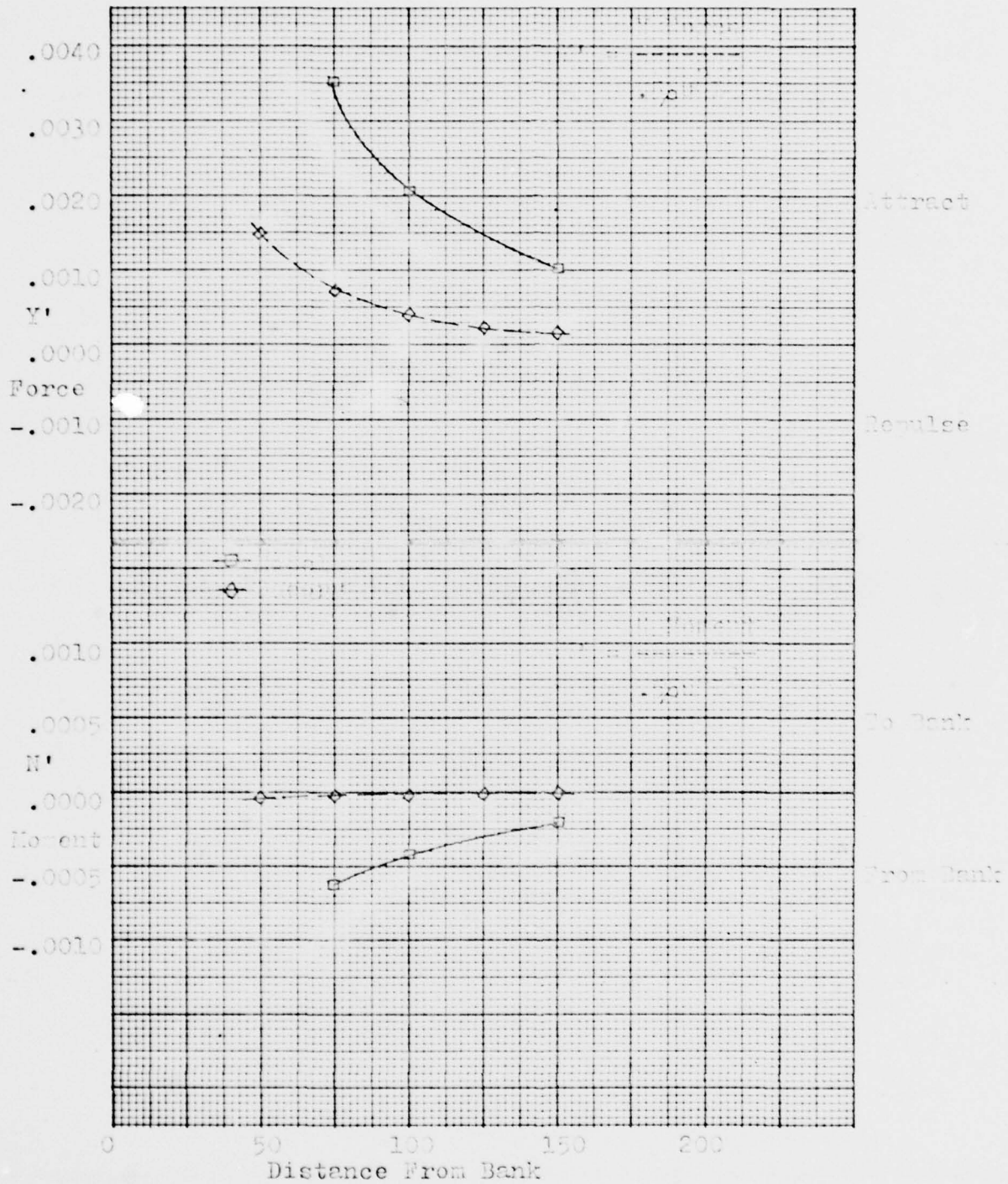


Figure 8. Medium Fast Cargo Ship at 6 knots in 42 feet of water.

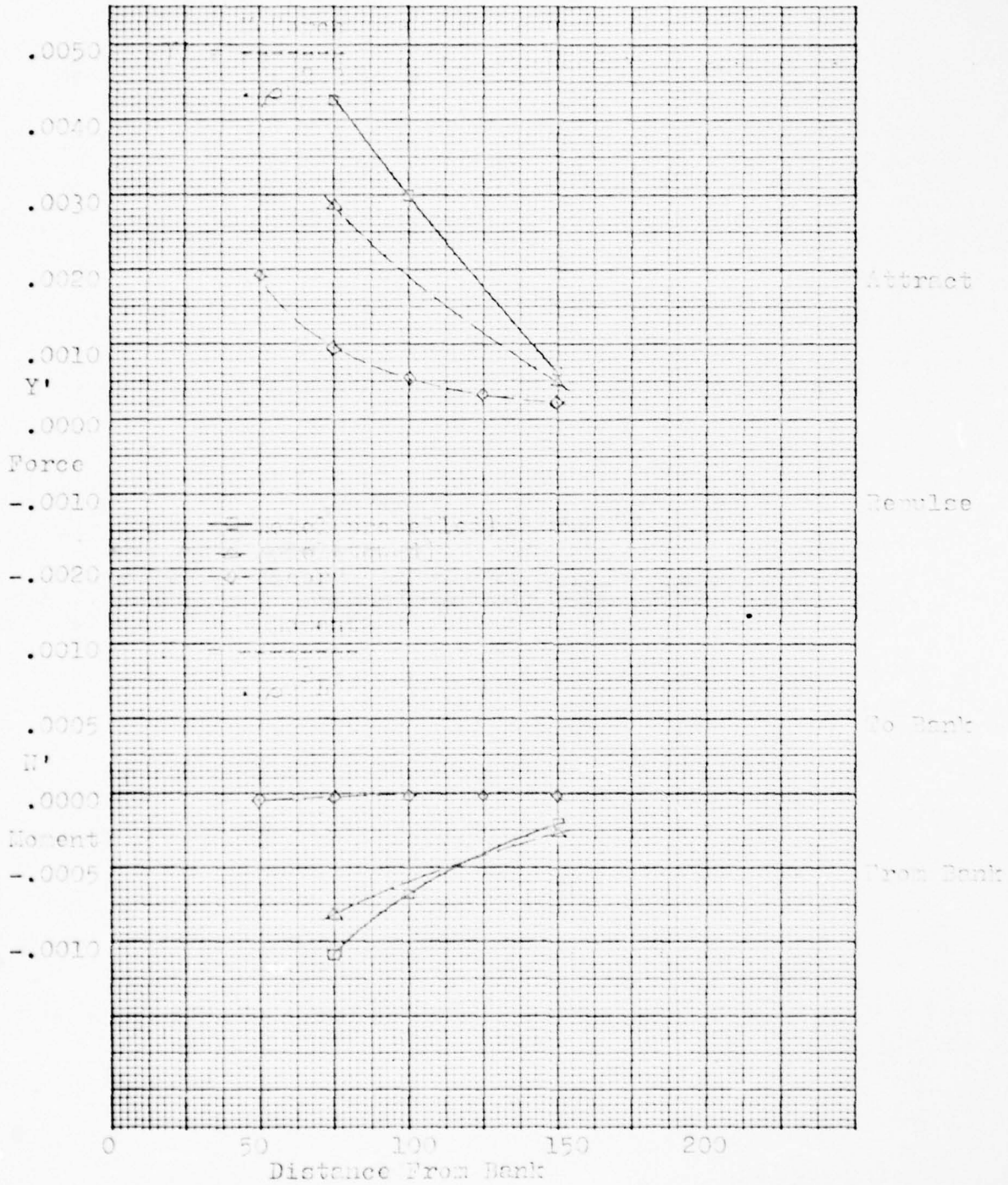


Figure 9. Large Fast Cargo Ship at 6 knots in 47 feet of water.

40 MASS. AVE., CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

TECHNOLOGY STORE, H. C. S.

FORM 3 H

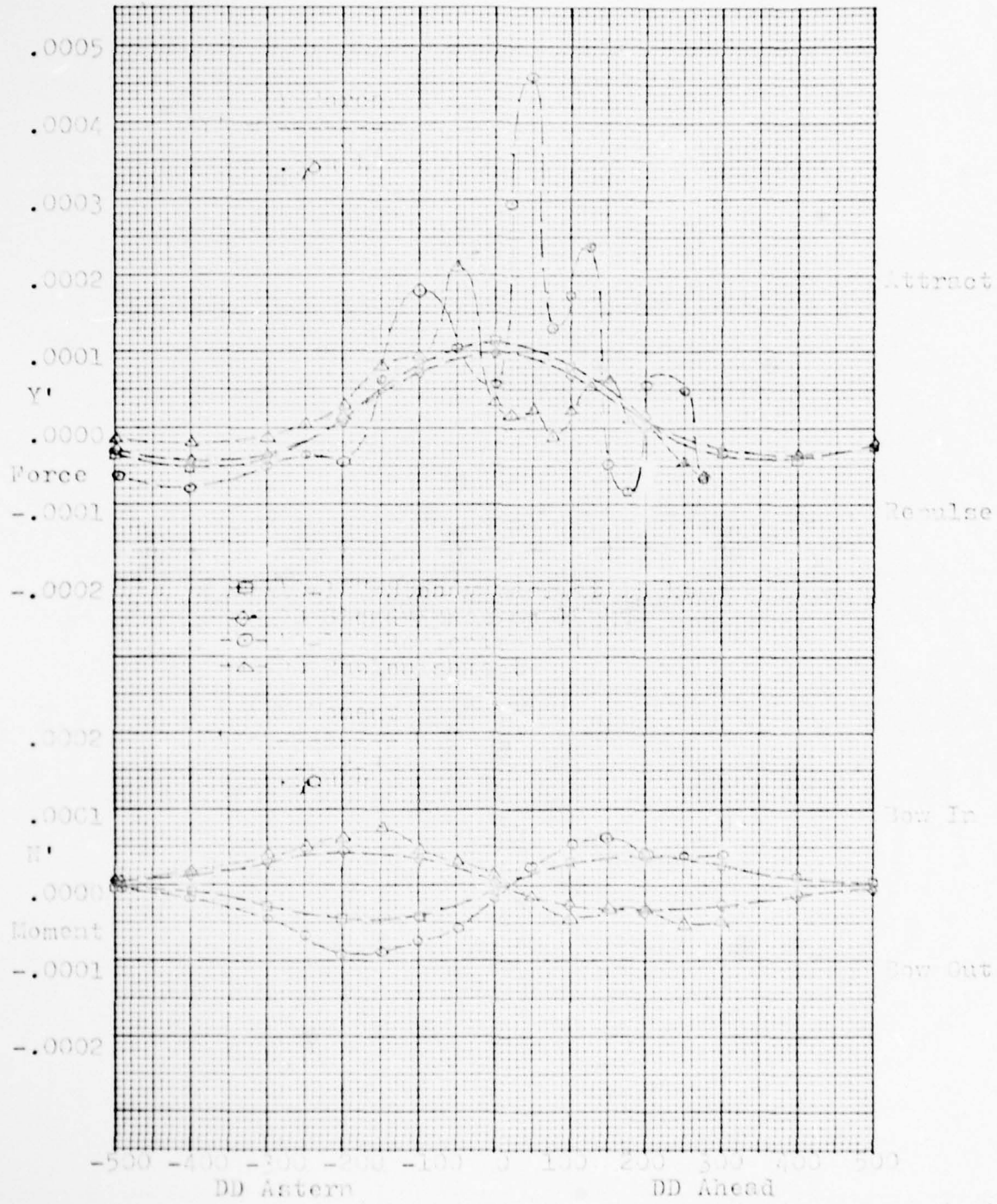


Figure 10. AC-177 and DD Steady pass and Replenishment at 100 ft.



TIME=40.
 PSI(1)=3.3
 DR(1)=26.
 PSI(2)=2.4
 DR(2)=22.
 Y2-Y1=193.

TIME=20.
 PSI(1)=0.3
 DR(1)=10.
 PSI(2)=1.6
 DR(2)=16.
 Y2-Y1=170.

TIME=0.
 PSI(1)=0.0
 DR(1)=4.
 PSI(2)=0.0
 DR(2)=0.
 Y2-Y1=172.

Ship 1 = AO-177 Oiler

Ship 2 = Destroyer

Figure 11 a. Underway Replenishment with Increased Rudder Effectiveness and Low Rudder Gains.



TIME=100.
PSI(1)=1.1
OR(1)=1.
PSI(2)=0.6
OR(2)=-15.
Y2-Y1=179.

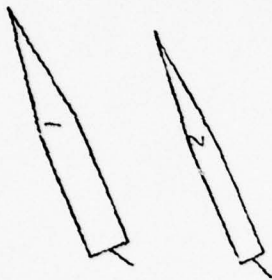


TIME=80.
PSI(1)=-5.6
OR(1)=-17.
PSI(2)=0.6
OR(2)=22.
Y2-Y1=170.

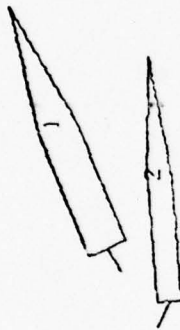


TIME=60.
PSI(1)=2.9
OR(1)=19.
PSI(2)=-1.5
OR(2)=-27.
Y2-Y1=148.

Figure 11 b. Continued.



TIME=160.
PSI(1)=-22.0
DR(1)=-35.
PSI(2)=-23.1
DR(2)=-22.
Y2-Y1=304.

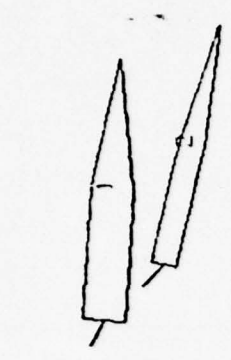


TIME=140.
PSI(1)=-21.8
DR(1)=-10.
PSI(2)=-4.5
DR(2)=-30.
Y2-Y1=215.

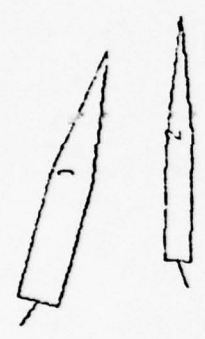


TIME=120.
PSI(1)=-1.5
DR(1)=35
PSI(2)=-4.8
DR(2)=-0.
Y2-Y1=171.

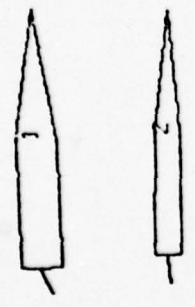
Figure 11 c. Continued.



TIME=220.
PSI(1)=4.7
DR(1)=21.
PSI(2)=14.2
DR(2)=30.
Y2-Y1=170.

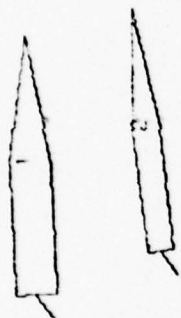
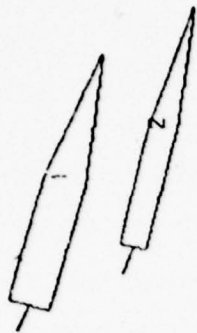


TIME=200.
PSI(1)=15.9
DR(1)=20
PSI(2)=1.6
DR(2)=22.
Y2-Y1=229.



TIME=180.
PSI(1)=1.1
DR(1)=25.
PSI(2)=0.6
DR(2)=8.
Y2-Y1=278.

Figure 11 d. Continued.

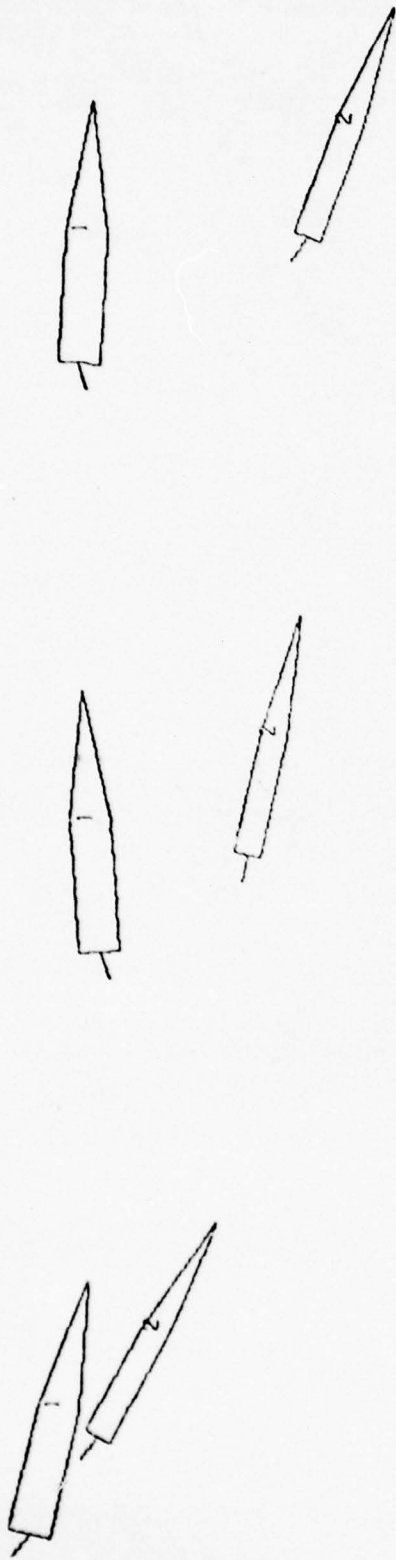


TIME=240.
PSI(1)=-11.5
DR(1)=-23.
PSI(2)=-8.5
DR(2)=-17.
Y2-Y1=252.

TIME=250.
PSI(1)=-2.1
DR(1)=-35.
PSI(2)=-5.3
DR(2)=-30.
Y2-Y1=245.

TIME=280.
PSI(1)=17.0
DR(1)=10.
PSI(2)=14.0
DR(2)=9.
Y2-Y1=205.

Figure 11 e. Continued.

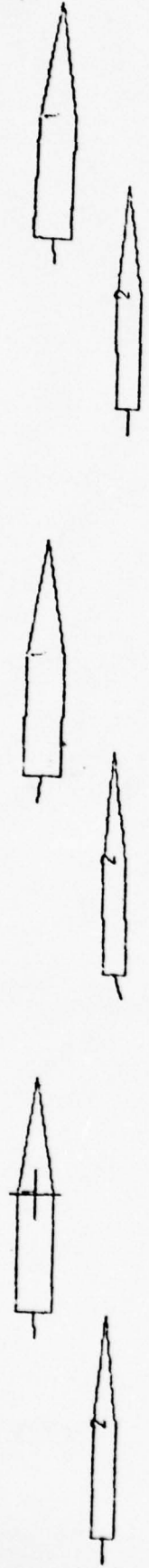


TIME=300.
PSI(1)=12.0
OR(1)=25.
PSI(2)=28.0
OR(2)=5.
Y2-Y1=207.

TIME=320.
PSI(1)=-4.8
OR(1)=-19.
PSI(2)=11.8
OR(2)=-0.
Y2-Y1=388.

TIME=340.
PSI(1)=2.4
OR(1)=-21.
PSI(2)=19.7
OR(2)=15.
Y2-Y1=560.

Figure 11 f. Concluded.



TIME=0.
 PS(1)=0.0
 DR(1)=4.
 PS(2)=0.0
 DR(2)=0.
 Y2-Y1=172.

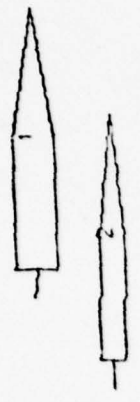
Ship 1 = AO-177 Oiler

TIME=20.
 PS(1)=0.9
 DR(1)=5.
 PS(2)=1.1
 DR(2)=19.
 Y2-Y1=171.

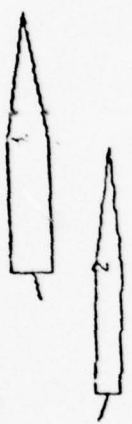
Ship 2 = Destroyer

TIME=40.
 PS(1)=1.6
 DR(1)=5.
 PS(2)=0.3
 DR(2)=0.
 Y2-Y1=174.

Figure 12 a. Underway Replenishment with Standard Rudder and Gains.



TIME=100.
 PSI(1)=0.0
 ORI(1)=5.
 PSI(2)=0.7
 ORI(2)=0.
 Y2-Y1=162.



TIME=90.
 PSI(1)=0.1
 ORI(1)=16.
 PSI(2)=2.3
 ORI(2)=17.
 Y2-Y1=165.



TIME=50.
 PSI(1)=1.2
 ORI(1)=16.
 PSI(2)=1.3
 ORI(2)=17.
 Y2-Y1=167.

Figure 12 b. Continued.



TIME=150.
 PSI(1)=2.2
 DR(1)=16.
 PSI(2)=0.8
 DR(2)=12.
 Y2-Y1=153.



TIME=140.
 PSI(1)=0.6
 DR(1)=5.
 PSI(2)=1.2
 DR(2)=30.
 Y2-Y1=154.



TIME=120.
 PSI(1)=2.0
 DR(1)=5.
 PSI(2)=2.7
 DR(2)=18.
 Y2-Y1=152.

Figure 12 c. Continued.



TIME=180.
PSI(1)=3.4
DR(1)=26.
PSI(2)=-2.2
DR(2)=4.
Y2-Y1=170.

TIME=200.
PSI(1)=0.0
DR(1)=-23.
PSI(2)=0.9
DR(2)=19.
Y2-Y1=178.

TIME=220.
PSI(1)=5.6
DR(1)=19.
PSI(2)=5.1
DR(2)=5.
Y2-Y1=149.

Figure 12 d. Continued.



TIME=240.
PS(1)=0.9
OR(1)=10.
PS(2)=1.2
OR(2)=12.
Y2-Y1=142.

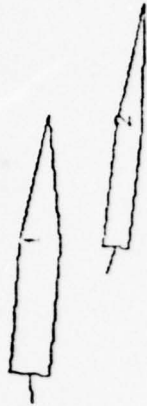


TIME=260.
PS(1)=0.3
OR(1)=9.
PS(2)=0.4
OR(2)=30.
Y2-Y1=160.

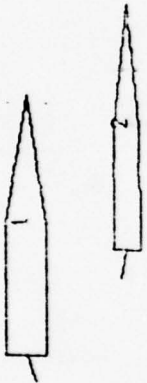


TIME=280.
PS(1)=3.9
OR(1)=19.
PS(2)=3.2
OR(2)=12.
Y2-Y1=157.

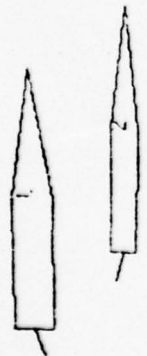
Figure 12 e. Continued.



TIME=340.
PSI(1)=4.3
DR(1)=9.
PSI(2)=6.5
DR(2)=14.
Y2-Y1=195.



TIME=320.
PSI(1)=0.1
DR(1)=20.
PSI(2)=0.4
DR(2)=12.
Y2-Y1=215.



TIME=300.
PSI(1)=1.5
DR(1)=20.
PSI(2)=0.5
DR(2)=12.
Y2-Y1=201.

Figure 12 f. Concluded.



TIME=0.
 PSI(1)=0.0
 DR(1)=4.
 PSI(2)=0.0
 DR(2)=0.
 Y2-Y1=172.

Ship 1 = AO-177 Oiler

TIME=20.
 PSI(1)=1.0
 DR(1)=10.
 PSI(2)=2.1
 DR(2)=10.
 Y2-Y1=136.

Ship 2 = Destroyer

TIME=40.
 PSI(1)=0.5
 DR(1)=1.
 PSI(2)=4.9
 DR(2)=14.
 Y2-Y1=148.

Figure 13 a. Underway Replenishment with Increased Rudder Effectiveness.



TIME=00.
 PSI(1)=3.3
 DR(1)=1.
 PSI(2)=1.2
 DR(2)=5.
 (2-Y1)=155.

TIME=30.
 PSI(1)=3.0
 DR(1)=1.
 PSI(2)=1.9
 DR(2)=6.
 (2-Y1)=179.

TIME=100.
 PSI(1)=1.4
 DR(1)=11.
 PSI(2)=1.3
 DR(2)=21.
 (2-Y1)=157.

Figure 13 b. Continued.

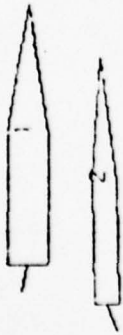


TIME=150.
 PSI(1)=-2.2
 DR(1)=-10.
 PSI(2)=-4.1
 DR(2)=-14.
 Y2-Y1=-149.

TIME=140.
 PSI(1)=-0.1
 DR(1)=-10.
 PSI(2)=-1.0
 DR(2)=-14.
 Y2-Y1=-155.

TIME=120.
 PSI(1)=-2.4
 DR(1)=-10.
 PSI(2)=-5.7
 DR(2)=-5.
 Y2-Y1=-195.

Figure 13 c. Continued.



TIME=190.
PSI(1)=0.2
OR(1)=11.
PSI(2)=1.4
OR(2)=21.
Z2-Y1=153.

TIME=200.
PSI(1)=0.6
OR(1)=11.
PSI(2)=0.6
OR(2)=21.
Z2-Y1=159.

TIME=220.
PSI(1)=3.5
OR(1)=0.
PSI(2)=6.1
OR(2)=5.
Z2-Y1=168.

Figure 13 d. Continued.



TIME=280.
PS1(1)=0.5
DR(1)=9.
PS1(2)=2.9
DR(2)=12.
Y2-Y1=143.



TIME=260.
PS1(1)=2.0
DR(1)=10.
PS1(2)=0.5
DR(2)=12.
Y2-Y1=151.



TIME=240.
PS1(1)=5.9
DR(1)=32.
PS1(2)=0.9
DR(2)=30.
Y2-Y1=175.

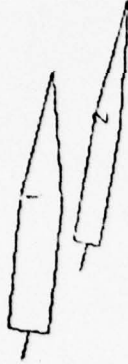
Figure 13 e. Continued.



TIME=J00.
PST(1)=0.3
DR(1)=1.
PST(2)=3.9
DR(2)=14.
Y2-Y1=176



TIME=320.
PST(1)=3.1
DR(1)=12.
PST(2)=3.2
DR(2)=21.
Y2-Y1=181.



TIME=340.
PST(1)=5.1
DR(1)=9.
PST(2)=9.0
DR(2)=5.
Y2-Y1=141.

Figure 13 f. Concluded.



TIME=0.
 POS(1)=0.0
 DR(1)=4.
 POS(2)=0.0
 DR(2)=0.
 Y2-Y1=172.

Ship 1 = AO-177 Oiler

TIME=20.
 POS(1)=1.4
 DR(1)=6.
 POS(2)=2.0
 DR(2)=4.
 Y2-Y1=173

Ship 2 = Destroyer

TIME=40.
 POS(1)=1.5
 DR(1)=16.
 POS(2)=2.2
 DR(2)=14.
 Y2-Y1=157.

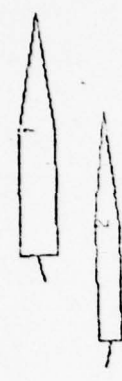
Figure 14 a. Underway Replenishment in Shallow Water with Standard Rudder and Gains.



TIME=60.
PST(1)=0.8
CR(1)=15.
PST(2)=1.4
CR(2)=14.
Y2-Y1=152.



TIME=95.
PST(1)=0.3
CR(1)=15.
PST(2)=0.2
CR(2)=12.
Y2-Y1=155.



TIME=100.
PST(1)=1.1
CR(1)=15.
PST(2)=1.9
CR(2)=12.
Y2-Y1=154.

Figure 14 b. Continued.



TIME-120.
PS(1)-2.5
DR(1)-15.
PS(2)-0.7
DR(2)-14.
Y2-Y1-151.

TIME-140.
PS(1)-1.9
DR(1)-15.
PS(2)-0.9
DR(2)-14.
Y2-Y1-155

TIME-160.
PS(1)-2.3
DR(1)-16.
PS(2)-0.9
DR(2)-130.
Y2-Y1-155

Figure 14 c. Continued.



TIME-180.
 P61(1)-0.5
 DR(1)-4
 P61(2)-0.2
 DR(2)-4.
 Y2-Y1=150



TIME-200.
 P61(1)-3.4
 DR(1)-25
 P61(2)-1.9
 DR(2)-10.
 Y2-Y1=152.



TIME-220
 P61(1)-2.4
 DR(1)-25
 P61(2)-1.5
 DR(2)-10.
 Y2-Y1=157.

Figure 14 d. Continued.



TIME=280
PST(1)=4.9
DR(1)=11.
PST(2)=3.9
DR(2)=22.
Y2-Y1=151.



TIME=260.
PST(1)=1.3
DR(1)=7.
PST(2)=0.4
DR(2)=5.
Y2-Y1=134.



TIME=240.
PST(1)=1.1
DR(1)=4.
PST(2)=3.5
DR(2)=14.
Y2-Y1=140.

Figure 14. e. Continued.



TIME-300.
P61(1)-1.6
DR(1)-9
P61(2)-1.7
DR(2)-22.
Y2-Y1-150.



TIME-320.
P61(1)-2.9
DR(1)-21.
P61(2)-3.0
DR(2)-12.
Y2-Y1-149.



TIME-340.
P61(1)-5.1
DR(1)-21.
P61(2)-3.6
DR(2)-12.
Y2-Y1-151.

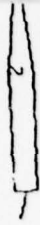


Figure 14 f. Concluded.

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NOMENCLATURE

- A₂₂ - lateral added mass coefficient
- A₃₃ - vertical added mass coefficient
- Dlag - rudder control time lag
- DR - rudder angle
- d_y - horizontal dipole strength
- d_{yr} - horizontal dipole strength due to ship yaw rate
- d_{yv} - horizontal dipole strength due to ship sway velocity
- d_z - vertical dipole strength
- e_{ijk} - indicates sign of terms in the moment equation
- F - interaction force
- Head - ship heading
- I_z - polar moment of inertia in yaw
- K1C - rudder control gain for yaw
- K2R - rudder control gain for yaw rate
- K3Y - rudder control gain for lateral separation
- K4V - rudder control gain for sway velocity
- K5X - speed control gain for longitudinal separation
- K6U - speed control gain for speed error
- K7A - speed control gain for acceleration
- m - mass of the ship
- m(x) - source strength
- M - interaction moment
- MT1 - moment to trim one inch

- N - yaw moment
- Pass - desired lateral ship separation
- q'_{02} - induced lateral flow velocity ignoring d_{yr} and d_{yv}
- q_x - induced longitudinal flow velocity
- q_y - induced lateral flow velocity
- q_z - induced vertical flow velocity
- r - yaw rate
- R - radial distance from the axis
- R_b - radius of the body section representing the ship
- Side - indicates sign in control equation based on which side
- Sink - sinkage due to shallow water effects
- t - time
- T - coordinate transformation matrix
- TPI - tons per inch immersion
- Trim - trim due to shallow water effects
- u - longitudinal velocity
- Ucmd - velocity commanded by speed control
- Ulag - speed control time lag
- v - sway velocity
- x - longitudinal coordinate or distance
- X - longitudinal force
- y - lateral coordinate or distance
- Y - lateral force
- z - vertical coordinate or distance

- Z - vertical force
- δ - rudder angle
- Δu - change from original speed
- ϕ - velocity potential function
- ψ - yaw angle
- ρ - mass density of water
- θ - pitch angle

Subscripts

- b - $i + 3$
- I - ship acted on by ship K
- int - interaction
- K - ship acting on ship I
- o - indicated ship has no lateral motion
- r - partial derivative with respect to yaw rate
- u - partial derivative with respect to surge velocity
- v - partial derivative with respect to sway velocity
- x - in x-direction or about x-axis
- y - in y-direction or about y-axis
- z - in z-direction or about z-axis
- δ - partial derivative with respect to rudder angle

APPENDIX A

COMPUTER PROGRAM USER'S GUIDE

COMPUTER PROGRAM USER'S GUIDE

A complete listing of the computer program is found in Appendix B. The listing includes the computer program in FORTRAN, the job control language for the MIT Information Processing Center IBM 360 computer as of August 1977, and a sample input for the standard rudder case (Figure 12). The input cards are organized into eleven groups according to function.

Title (one card, format 20A4)
Timing (one card, format 5F10, 2I10)

DELT Integration time step, sec.
BREAK Time for the replenished ship to break away, sec.
ENDTIM Time that simulation ends, sec.
TIMPRN Time of first printing of output, sec.
DTNPRN Number of time steps, DELT, between output prints.
IPRNT Input print option, 0 = print all input, 1 = print
 all input except coefficients, 2 = no print.
ITERAT Number of iterations to update source and dipole
 strengths in subroutine INTER, typically 3.

Plot (one card, format 6F10)

SCALDG Scale ratio of the plot.
SRUDL Length of rudder shown on plot, in.
SIZLTR Size of lettering on plot, in.

TIMPLT Time of first plot, sec.
DTNPLT Number of time steps, DELT, between plots.
SPCPLT Space between plots to avoid overlap, in.

The following seven groups are entered in order for the first ship and then for the second ship.

Dimensions (two cards, format 6F10, 5F10, I10)

ALPP Length of the ship between perpendiculars, ft.
BMLD Beam of the ship, ft.
DISPL Displacement of the ship, tons.
CP Prismatic coefficient.
CM Midship coefficient.
DRAFT Draft of the ship, ft.

Card 2

A22 Lateral added mass coefficient.
A33 Vertical added mass coefficient.
TPI Tons per inch immersion, ton/in.
MT1 Moment to trim one inch, ft-ton/in.
XLCG Longitudinal center of gravity, ft.
NSTA Number of stations, max. 21.

Sectional area (3 cards, format 8F10, 8F10, 5F10)

SECAR Sectional area coefficient, A/A_{\max} (bow to stern).

Beam (3 cards, format 8F10, 8F10, 5F10)

BEAM Beam coefficient, $B/BMLD$ (bow to stern).

Draft (3 cards, format 8F10, 8F10, 5F10).

RDRAFT Draft coefficient, $T/DRAFT$ (bow to stern).

Coefficients (8 cards, format 6F10, 6F10, 8F10, 8F10, 7F10, 8F10, 8F10, 7F10)

XUUU Partial derivative of X force with respect to u^3 .

XUU Partial derivative of X force with respect to u^2 .

XU Partial derivative of X force with respect to u .

XVV Partial derivative of X force with respect to v^2 .

XVR Partial derivative of X force with respect to v and r .

XVD Partial derivative of X force with respect to v and δ .

Card 2

XRR Partial derivative of X force with respect to r^2 .

XRD Partial derivative of X force with respect to r and δ .

XDD Partial derivative of X force with respect to δ^2 .

XDDU Partial derivative of X force with respect to δ^2 and u .

XO Constant X force.

XUDOT Added mass coefficient in surge.

Card 3

YDUU Partial derivative of Y force with respect to δ and u^2 .
YDU Partial derivative of Y force with respect to δ and u .
YOU Partial derivative of Y force with respect to u .
YVU Partial derivative of Y force with respect to v and u .
YVVV Partial derivative of Y force with respect to v^3 .
YVV Partial derivative of Y force with respect to $|v|$ and v .
YV Partial derivative of Y force with respect to v .
YRVV Partial derivative of Y force with respect to v and r^2 .

Card 4

YDVV Partial derivative of Y force with respect to δ and v^2 .
YRV Partial derivative of Y force with respect to r and v .
YDV Partial derivative of Y force with respect to δ and v .
YVRD Partial derivative of Y force with respect to v, r, δ .
YRRR Partial derivative of Y force with respect to r^3 .
YR Partial derivative of Y force with respect to r .
YVRR Partial derivative of Y force with respect to v and r^2 .
YDRR Partial derivative of Y force with respect to δ and r^2 .

Card 5

YDDD Partial derivative of Y force with respect to δ^3 .

YD Partial derivative of Y force with respect to δ .
YVDD Partial derivative of Y force with respect to v and δ^2 .
YRDD Partial derivative of Y force with respect to r and δ^2 .
YO Constant Y force.
YVDOT Added mass in sway.
YRDOT Added mass in yaw.

Card 6

NDDU Partial derivative of N moment with respect to δ^2, u .
NDU Partial derivative of N moment with respect to δ and u.
NOU Partial derivative of N moment with respect to u.
NVU Partial derivative of N moment with respect to v and u.
NVVV Partial derivative of N moment with respect to v^3 .
NVV Partial derivative of N moment with respect to $|v|, v$.
NV Partial derivative of N moment with respect to v.
NRVV Partial derivative of N moment with respect to r and v^2 .

Card 7

NDVV Partial derivative of N moment with respect to δ, v^2 .
NRV Partial derivative of N moment with respect to r and v.
NDV Partial derivative of N moment with respect to δ and v.
NVRD Partial derivative of N moment with respect to v, r, δ .
NRRR Partial derivative of N moment with respect to r^3 .
NR Partial derivative of N moment with respect to r.

NVRR Partial derivative of N moment with respect to v, r^2 .
NDRR Partial derivative of N moment with respect to δ, r^2 .

Card 8

NDDD Partial derivative of N moment with respect to δ^3 .
ND Partial derivative of N moment with respect to δ .
NVDD Partial derivative of N moment with respect to v, δ^2 .
NRDD Partial derivative of N moment with respect to r, δ^2 .
NO Constant N moment.
NVDOT Added moment of inertia in sway.
NRDOT Added moment of inertia in yaw.

Rudder (2 cards, format 8F10, 1F10)

DRMAX Maximum rudder angle, deg.
DRDOT Rudder turn rate, deg/sec.
DRSENT Minimum change in rudder angle acted on, deg.
CK1C Rudder control gain for yaw, deg/deg.
CK2R Rudder control gain for yaw rate, deg/deg/sec.
CK3Y Rudder control gain for lateral separation, deg/ft.
CK4V Rudder control gain for sway velocity, deg/ft/sec.
DLAG Rudder control lag, sec.

Card 2

DRO Initial rudder angle, deg.

Speed (1 card, format 8F10)

UO Initial speed, knots.
CK5X Speed control gain for longitudinal separation,
ft/sec/ft.
CK6U Speed control gain for speed, ft/sec-ft/sec.
CK7U Speed control gain for acceleration, ft/sec-ft/sec².
ULAG Speed control lag, sec.
UACC Maximum rate of acceleration of ship, ft/sec².
UDEC Maximum rate of deceleration of ship, ft/sec².
USENT Minimum speed change acted on, knots.

Repeat above 7 card sets for ship 2.

Locations (2 cards, format 7F10, I10, 3F10)

XDIM Initial longitudinal separation, ft.
YDIM Initial lateral separation CL to CL, ft.
CI Initial angle of trailing ship 2, deg.
PASDIS Commanded lateral separation, ft.
XLDEC Distance from ship 1 where ship 2 starts decelerating
to match the speed of ship 1 for underway
replenishment, ft.
DEPTH Depth of water, ft.
ROW Mass density of water, lb-sec²/ft⁴.
IPASS Pass control, 0 = underway replenishment, 1 = steady
pass.

Card 2

YCONT Width of relative heading and separation control
zone, ft.

HEADBR Commanded heading of ship 2 after BREAK time, deg.

UBREAK Commanded speed of ship 2 after BREAK time, knots.

APPENDIX B

COMPUTER PROGRAM LISTING

/*SETUP UNIT=TAPE9, ID=(CALCMP,RING,SAVE,NL), DDNAME=FI09F001
// EXEC FORCLG, LIBRARY=SYS5.PLOT.SUBR, REGION.C=96K
//C.SYSIN DD *,DCB=BLKSIZE=2000

0001
0002
0003


```

C MAIN PROGRAM
C
C THE SHALLOW WATER SHIP TRAJECTORY PROGRAM
C
C MODEL WITH ADDED PLOT SUBROUTINE DATAPL
C INPUT REVISED TO PRINT INPUT AND SET UP INPUT COMMON BLOCKS
C REVISED OPERATING COMMON BLOCKS
C CROSS-COUPLING AND UNSTEADY INTERACTION FORCES AND MOMENTS ADDED
C REVISED RUDDER AND SPEED CONTROLS
C REVISED HIT SUBROUTINE
C
REAL NBAR,NINI,MTI
COMMON/INITIM/DELT,BREAK,ENGTIM,TIMPRN,DINPRN,IPRNT,ITERAT
COMMON/IN2PLT/SCALDG,SRUDL,SI/LTR,TIMPLT,DINPLT,SPLCPLT
COMMON/IN3DIM/ALPP(2),RMLD(2),DISPL(2),CP(2),CM(2),DRAFT(2),
2 A22(2),A33(2),TPI(2),MTI(2),XLCG(2),NSTI(4)
COMMON/IN4SAC/SECAR(2,21)
COMMON/IN5REM/REAR(2,21)
COMMON/IN6DRF/RURAF(2,21)
COMMON/INRRUD/DRMAX(2),DRDOT(2),DRSENT(2),CK2R(2),CK3Y(2),
1 CK4V(2),DLAG(2),DR0(2)
COMMON/IN9SPD/UD(2),CK5X(2),CK6U(2),CK7A(2),ULAG(2),UACC(2),
1 UDEC(2),USENT(2)
COMMON/INOLCC/XDIM(4),YDIM(4),CI(4),PASD(5),XLDEC,DEPTH,ROW,IPASS,
1 YCONT,HEADDR,UPREAR
COMMON/OP1TIM/TIMC,DELT,I,SALPP(2),SBMLD(2),TST
COMMON/OP2CON/PI,PIR04,DEGRAD,RADDFG,END(2),FPSKTS
COMMON/OP3DIM/XI(4,21),DX(4),DIM(4),RAD(2,21),RY2(2,21),
1 RZ3(2,21),RYZ(2,21),DRYZDX(2,21),SIDE(2),SINK(2),TRIM(4)
COMMON/OP4SMD/SM(4,21),SUM(4,21),SDY(4,21),SUDY(4,21),SDYV(4,21),
1 SDYR(4,21),SDZ(4,21),SDZV(4,21)
COMMON/OP5VEL/UR(2,21),UQY(2,21),UCZ(2,21)
COMMON/OP6FOR/XBAR(2),YBAR(2),NBAR(2),XHT(2),YHT(2),NINT(2),
1 FXT(2),FYT(2),FZT(2),RXT(2),RYT(2),RZT(2)
COMMON/OP7ACC/UDDOT(2),UDDOT(2),VDDOT(2),VDDOT(2),RDDOT(2)
COMMON/OP8RUD/DR(2),DRCAPT(2)

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MAIN0001

MAIN0002

MAIN0003

MAIN0004

MAIN0005

MAIN0006

MAIN0007

MAIN0008

MAIN0009

MAIN0010

MAIN0011

MAIN0012

MAIN0013

MAIN0014

MAIN0015

MAIN0016

MAIN0017

MAIN0018

MAIN0019

MAIN0020

MAIN0021

MAIN0022

MAIN0023

MAIN0024

MAIN0025

MAIN0026

MAIN0027

MAIN0028

MAIN0029

MAIN0030

MAIN0031

MAIN0032

MAIN0033

MAIN0034

MAIN0035

MAIN0036

MAIN0037

MAIN0038

MAIN0039

MAIN0040

MAIN0041

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COMMON/OP9SPD/VDIM(2),DELU(2),UDDIM(2),V(2),VDIM(2),VDDIM(2),R(2),MOD03010
1 RDIM(2),UCAPT(2) MOD03010 MAIN0037
COMMON/OPOLCC/XREL(2),YREL(2),XCLEAR,HEAD(2),LX MG003011 MAIN0038
PI=3.141593 MAIN0040
DEGRAD=.01745329 MAIN0041
RADDEG=57.29578 MAIN0042
FPSKTS=1.0/1.689 MAIN0043
CALL INPUT MAIN0044
PIPC4=-4.0*PI#400/2. MAIN0045
DO 100 J=1,2 MAIN0046
FID(J)=.5*RCW*ALPP(J)*ALPP(J) MAIN0047
VDIM(J)=UO(J) MAIN0048
DELU(J)=0. MAIN0049
V(J)=0. MAIN0050
VDIM(J)=0. MAIN0051
R(J)=0. MAIN0052
RDIM(J)=0. MAIN0053
UDDOT(J)=0. MAIN0054
UDDDI(J)=0. MAIN0055
VDDOT(J)=0. MAIN0056
VDDDI(J)=0. MAIN0057
RDDOT(J)=0. MAIN0058
RDDDI(J)=0. MAIN0059
SINK(J)=0. MAIN0060
DR(J)=DR0(J) MAIN0061
XINT(J)=0. MAIN0062
YINT(J)=0. MAIN0063
NINT(J)=0. MAIN0064
XPBAR(J)=0. MAIN0065
YPBAR(J)=0. MAIN0066
NBAR(J)=0. MAIN0067
L=J+2 MAIN0068
TRIM(J)=0. MAIN0069
TRIM(L)=0. MAIN0070
ZDIM(J)=DEPTH MAIN0071
ZDIM(L)=-DEPTH MAIN0072

```

100 CONTINUE

```

157=0
XDIM(1)=0.
XDIM(3)=0.
XDIM(4)=XDIM(2)
YDIM(1)=0.
YDIM(3)=0.
YDIM(4)=YDIM(2)
CI(1)=0.
CI(3)=0.
CI(4)=CI(2)
XCLEAR=.5*(ALPP(1)+ALPP(2))
HEAD(1)=CI(1)
HEAD(2)=CI(2)
PASDIS= PASDIS+.5*(BMLD(1)+BMLD(2))
LX=0
YCONT=YCONT+(BMLD(1)+BMLD(2))*5
TIME=0.
DELT=0.0
IF(ITERAT .LT. 1) ITERAT=1
DO 140 I=1,2
IN=NSTA(I)
IP=IN-1
DX(I)=ALPP(I)/IP
DO 110 J=1,IN
SECAR(I,J)= SECAR(I,J)+BMLD(I)*DRAFT(I)*CM(I)
BEAM(I,J)=BEAM(I,J)+BMLD(I)*.5
RDRAFT(I,J)=RDRAFT(I,J)+DRAFT(I)
RAD(I,J)=SCRT(2.*SECAR(I,J)/PI)
RY2(I,J)=RAD(I,J)
RZ3(I,J)=RAD(I,J)
RYZ(I,J)=RAD(I,J)
110 CONTINUE
DLPP=2.*OX(I)
DO 120 K=2,IP
IA=K+1
IB=K-1
DRYZ(K,I,K)=(RYZ(I,IA)-RYZ(I,IB))/DLPP

```

```

MAIN0073
MAIN0074
MAIN0075
MAIN0076
MAIN0077
MAIN0078
MAIN0079
MAIN0080
MAIN0081
MOD05084
MOD05085
MOD05086
MOD05087
MOD05088
MAIN0087
MAIN0088
MAIN0089
MAIN0090
MAIN0091
MAIN0092
MAIN0093
MAIN0094
MAIN0095
MAIN0096
MAIN0097
MAIN0098
MAIN0099
MAIN0100
MAIN0101
MAIN0102
MAIN0103
MAIN0104
MAIN0105
MAIN0106
MAIN0107
MAIN0108

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```

120 CONTINUE
   DRYZDX(I,1)=(RYZ(I,2)-RYZ(I,1))/DX(I)
   DRYZDX(I,IN)=(RYZ(I,IN)-RYZ(I,1P))/DX(I)
   J=I+2
   DX(J)=DX(I)
   NSTA(J)=NSTA(I)
   XINC=.5*ALPP(I)+DX(I)
   WRITE(6,800) I
   DO 130 L=1,IN
     AL=L
     XI(I,L)=XINC-AL*DX(I)
     WRITE(6,900) L,BEAM(I,L),RORAFI(I,L),SECAR(I,L),RAD(I,L),RYZ(I,L),
1 RZ3(I,L),RYZ(I,L),DRYZDX(I,L),XI(I,L)
     SM(I,L)=0.0
     SDY(I,L)=0.
     SDZ(I,L)=0.
     SDYV(I,L)=0.0
     SDYR(I,L)=0.0
     SDZW(I,L)=0.0
     SDZO(I,L)=0.0
     UOY(I,L)=0.0
     UOZ(I,L)=0.0
     XI(J,L)=XI(I,L)
130 CONTINUE
   C SCALE LENGTHS FOR PLOT
     SALPP(I)=ALPP(I)/SCALDG
     SBMLD(I)=BMLD(I)/SCALDG
140 CONTINUE
150 CONTINUE
     WRITE(6,1000)
     CALL HIT
     IF (TIME .GE. ENDTIM) GO TO 200
     IF (TIME .NE. TIMPLT) GO TO 180
     CALL DATAPL
     TIMPLT=TIMPLT+DTINPLT*DELT
180 CONTINUE

```

```

MAIN0109
MAIN0110
MAIN0111
MAIN0112
MAIN0113
MAIN0114
MAIN0115
MAIN0116
MAIN0117
MAIN0118
MAIN0119
MAIN0120
MAIN0121
MAIN0122
MAIN0123
MAIN0124

```

```

M0004007
M0004008
M0004010
M0004009
M0004012
M0004013

```

```

MAIN0131
MAIN0132
MAIN0133
MAIN0134
MAIN0135
MAIN0136
MAIN0137
MAIN0138
MAIN0139
MAIN0140

```

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M0003035
M0001000
M0003036
M0003037

```

MAIN0145
MAIN0146
MAIN0147
MAIN0148
MAIN0149
MAIN0150
MAIN0151
MAIN0152
MAIN0153
MAIN0154
MAIN0155
MAIN0156
MAIN0157
MAIN0158
MAIN0159

```
CALL INTER
DELT=1.0/DELT
CALL DIFEQ
TIME=TIME+DELT
GO TO 150
200 CONTINUE
C PLOT FINAL POSITION WHEN TIME=ENDTIM
IF(TIME.GT. 0.0) CALL DR/PL
STOP
800 FORMAT(5H0SHIP, I3, 2X, 4HINSTA, 2X, 9HHALF BEAM, 4X, 5HDRAFT, 4X,
1 9HSECT AREA, 2X, 8HSECT RAD, 3X, 9HY AVG RAD, 2X, 9HZ AVG RAD, 3X,
2 7HAVG RAD, 4X, 6HCRYZDX, 7X, 2HX1)
900 FORMAT(I1X, I2, I1X, 9(I1X, F10.4))
1000 FORMAT(IH1)
END
```



```

SUBROUTINE INPUT
REAL NDUU,NDU,NOU,NVU,NVV,NV,NRVV,NDVV,NRV,NDV,NVRD,NRRR,NR,
1 NVRR,NDRK,ADDD,ND,NVDD,NRDD,NO,AVDDT,NRDDI,MTI
REAL*4 TITLE(20),DAYTIM(5)
COMMON/INITIM/DEL,BREAK,ENDTIM,TIMPRN,DTNPRN,IPRNT,ITERAT
COMMON/IN2PLT/SCALOG,SRUDL,SIZLTR,TIMPLT,DTNPLT,SPCPLT
COMMON/IN3DIM/ALPH(2),PMLD(2),DISPL(2),CP(2),CM(2),DRAFT(2),
2 A22(2),A33(2),TPI(2),MTI(2),XLCG(2),NSTA(4)
COMMON/IN4SAC/SECAR(2,21)
COMMON/IN5BEM/BEAM(2,21)
COMMON/IN6DRF/RDRAFT(2,21)
COMMON/IN7CCF/XUU(2),XUU(2),XU(2),XVV(2),XVP(2),XVD(2),
2 XRR(2),XRD(2),XRD(2),XDDU(2),XG(2),XUDDI(2),
3 YDUU(2),YDU(2),YU(2),YVU(2),YVV(2),YV(2),YRVV(2),
4 YVVV(2),YRV(2),YVD(2),YVRD(2),YRRR(2),YR(2),YVR(2),YDRR(2),
5 YDDU(2),YD(2),YVDD(2),YRDD(2),YD(2),YVDD(2),YRDD(2),
6 NDUU(2),NDU(2),NDU(2),NVU(2),NVVV(2),NV(2),NRVV(2),NRV(2),
7 NDVV(2),NRV(2),NDV(2),NVRD(2),NRR(2),NR(2),NRRR(2),
8 NDDU(2),ND(2),NVDD(2),NRDD(2),NO(2),NVDDI(2),NRDDI(2)
COMMON/INBRUD/DRM* X(2),DRDDI(2),DRSENT(2),CK1C(2),CK2R(2),CK3Y(2),
1 CK4V(2),ULAG(2),URD(2)
COMMON/IN7SPD/U0(2),CK5X(2),CK6U(2),CK7A(2),ULAG(2),UACC(2),
1 UDEC(2),USENT(2)
COMMON/INLCC/XDIM(4),YDIM(4),CI(4),PASUIS,XLDEC,DEPTH,ROW,IPASS,
1 YCONT,HEADBK,UBRCAK
COMMON/OP2CON/PI,PIRU4,DEGRAD,RADDEG,FND(2),FPSKTS
CALL WHEN(DAYTIM)
READ(5,800) TITLE
READ(5,810) DELT,BREAK,ENDTIM,TIMPRN,DTNPRN,IPRNT,ITERAT
READ(5,820) SCALOG,SRUDL,SIZLTR,TIMPLT,DTNPLT,SPCPLT
DO 100 I=1,2
READ(5,820) ALPH(I),PMLD(I),DISPL(I),CP(I),CM(I),DRAFT(I)
READ(5,810) A22(I),A33(I),TPI(I),MTI(I),XLCG(I),NSTA(I)
NSTA I=NSTAI
READ(5,820) (SECAR(I,J),J=1,NSTAI)
READ(5,820) (BEAM(I,J),J=1,NSTAI)

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INPT0001
MOD02001
MOD02001
MOD02002
MOD02003
MOD02004
MOD02005
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MOD02007
MOD02008
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MOD02009
MOD02010
MOD02010
MOD02011
MOD02011
MOD02012
MOD02012
MOD03003
MOD02013
MOD02013
MOD02014
MOD02015
MOD02016
MOD02017
MOD02018
MOD02019
MOD02020
MOD02021
MOD02022

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READ(5,820) (RDRAFT(I,J),J=1,NSTAI)
READ(5,820) XUUU(I),XUU(I),XU(I),XVV(I),XVR(I),XVD(I)
READ(5,820) XRR(I),XRD(I),XDD(I),XDDU(I),XO(I),XUDGT(I)
READ(5,820) YDUU(I),YDU(I),YOU(I),YVU(I),YVV(I),YV(I),YV(I),YV(I)
1 YRVV(I)
READ(5,820) YDVV(I),YRV(I),YDV(I),YVRD(I),YRRR(I),YR(I),YVRR(I),
1 YRRR(I)
READ(5,820) YDD(I),YD(I),YVDD(I),YRD(I),YDGT(I),YRDD(I)
READ(5,820) NDUU(I),NDU(I),NOU(I),NVU(I),NVVV(I),NVV(I),NV(I),
1 NRVV(I)
READ(5,820) NRVV(I),NRV(I),NDV(I),NVRD(I),NRRR(I),NR(I),NVRR(I),
1 NRRR(I)
READ(5,820) NDD(I),ND(I),NVDD(I),NRDD(I),NO(I),NVDDT(I),NRDDT(I)
READ(5,820) DRMAX(I),DRDOT(I),DRSENT(I),CK1C(I),CK2R(I),CK3Y(I),
1 CK4V(I),DLAG(I),DRD(I)
READ(5,820) UD(I),CK5X(I),CK6U(I),CK7A(I),ULAG(I),UACC(I),UDEG(I)
1,USENT(I)
100 CONTINUE
READ(5,830) XDIM(2),YDIM(2),CI(2),PASDIS,XLDEC,DEPTH,ROW,IPASS,
1 YCONT,HEADER,UBREAK
IF(IPRINT.EQ.2) GO TO 250
WRITE(6,900) TITLE,DAYTIM
WRITE(6,910) BELT,BREAK,ENDTIM,TIMPRN,DINPRN,IPRINT,ITERAT,
1 SCALDQ,SRUCL,SIZLTR,TIMPLI,DINPLT,SPCPLT
DO 200 I=1,2
WRITE(6,930) I,ALPP(I),BMLD(I),DISPL(I),CP(I),CM(I),DRAFT(I),
2 A2Z(I),A33(I),TPI(I),MTI(I),XLCC(I),NSTAI(I)
NSTAI=NSTAI(I)
WRITE(6,950) (J,SECAR(I,J),PEAM(I,J),RDRAFT(I,J),J=1,NSTAI)
IF(IPRINT.EQ.1) GO TO 150
WRITE(6,971) XUUU(I),XUU(I),XU(I),XVV(I),XVR(I),XVD(I),
1 XRR(I),XRD(I),XDD(I),XDDU(I),XO(I),XUDGT(I)
WRITE(6,973) YDUU(I),YDU(I),YOU(I),YVU(I),YVV(I),YV(I),YV(I),
1 YRVV(I),YDVV(I),YRV(I),YDV(I),YVRD(I)
WRITE(6,974) YRRR(I),YR(I),YVRR(I),YD(I),YVDD(I),YRDD(I),YDGT(I),
1 YRDD(I),YD(I),YVDDT(I),YRDDT(I)

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WRITE(6,976) NDUU(I),NDU(I),NOU(I),NVU(I),NVVV(I),NVV(I),NV(I),
1 NRVV(I),NDVV(I),NRV(I),NDV(I),NVRD(I)
WRITE(6,977) NRRR(I),NR(I),NRRR(I),NDRK(I),NDDO(I),ND(I),NVDD(I),
1 NRDD(I),NO(I),NVDD(I),NRDCT(I)
150 CONTINUE
WRITE(6,980) DRMAX(I),DROOT(I),DRSENT(I),CKIC(I),CK2R(I),CK3Y(I),
1 CK4V(I),DLAS(I),DRO(I)
WRITE(6,990) UO(I),CK5X(I),CK6U(I),CK7A(I),ULAG(I),UACC(I),UDEC(I)
1,USENT(I)
200 CONTINUE
WRITE(6,1000) XDIM(2),YDIM(2),CI(2),PASDIS,XLDEC,DEPTH,ROW,IPASS,
1 YCONT,HEADDR,UBREAK
250 CONTINUE
DO 300 I=1,2
TPI(I)=TPI(I)*2240.*12.
MTI(I)=MTI(I)*2240.*12.
DRMAX(I)=DRMAX(I)*DEGRAD
DRDCT(I)=DRDCT(I)*DEGRAD
DRSENT(I)=DRSENT(I)*DEGRAD
CK3Y(I)=CK3Y(I)*DEGRAD
CK4V(I)=CK4V(I)*DEGRAD
DRO(I)=DRO(I)*DEGRAD
UO(I)=UO(I)*1.689
XI(2)=CI(2)*DEGRAD 1.689
IF(UDEC(I).GT.0.0) UDEC(I)=-UDEC(I)
300 CONTINUE
HEADDR=HEADDR*DEGRAD
UBREAK=UBREAK*1.639
WRITE(6,900) TITLE,DAYTIM
WRITE(6,1010) (I,ALPP(I),HMLD(I),DISPL(I),CP(I),I=1,2)
WRITE(6,1020) PASDIS,DEPTH
RETURN
800 FORMAT(20A4)
810 FORMAT(5F10.5,2I10)
820 FORMAT(8F10.5)
830 FORMAT(7F10.5,11C)

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900 FORMAT(1H1,15X,81HTRAJECTORIES AND TOTAL FORCES OF TWO SHIPS INVOLVED IN CLOSE PROXIMITY OPERATIONS,/,16X,20A4,3X,6HDATE: ,2A4,2X, 2 6HTIME: ,3A4,/) MOD02071 INPT0109

910 FORMAT(1H0,4X,7HDELTIME,2X,5HCREAKTIME,2X,7HNOTIME,2X,9HPRINTTIME,4X,9HSCALEPLOT,2X, 1,2X,8HDELTPRT,3X,6HPRINT,2X,8HITERATION,1X,9HSCALEPLOT,2X, MOD02072 INPT0112
 2 7HRUDLEN,2X,8HSIZELEIR,2X,8HPLTTIME,2X,8HDELTPLOT,2X, MOD02073 INPT0113
 3 9HSPACEPLOT,/,3X,511X,F9.2),1X,16,4X,16,3X,6(1X,F9.4)) MOD02074 INPT0114

930 FORMAT(16H0 SHIP LENGTH PP,2X,8HBEAM MLD,1X,4HD15PL TGN,1X, MOD02075 INPT0115
 1 9HPRFEMATIC,2X,7HMIJSHIP,4X,5HDRAFT,3X,9HLATADDMAS,1X,9HVRTADDMAS,MOD02073 INPT0117
 2,2X,8HTONPERIN,1X,9HDMIRM1IN,2X,7HLONG CG,4X,6HNO STA,/,4X,11,1X,MOD02073 INPT0118
 3 3(1X,F9.2),5(1X,F9.4),2(1X,F9.1),1X,F9.3,1X,17) MOD02073 INPT0119

950 FORMAT(1H0,6X,4HNCSTA,2X,9HSECT AREA,4X,4HBREAM,5X,5HDRAFT,/,18X,12,MOD02074 INPT0120
 1 2X,3(1X,F9.6))) MOD02074 INPT0121

971 FORMAT(1H0,9X,4HXUUU,6X,3HXUU,8X,2HXU,7X,3HXVV,7X,3HXVR,7X,3HXVD, MOD02075 INPT0122
 1 7X,3HXRR,7X,4HXRD,7X,3HXDD,7X,4HXDDU,7X,2HXO,6X,5HXUDDT,/,5X, MOD02075 INPT0123
 2 12(1X,F9.2)) MOD02075 INPT0124

973 FORMAT(1H0,9X,4HYDUU,6X,3HYDU,7X,3HYOU,7X,3HYVU,7X,4HYVVV,6X,3HYVV,MOD02076 INPT0125
 1,8X,2HYV,7X,4HYRVV,6X,4HYDVV,6X,3HYRV,7X,3HYOV,7X,4HYVRD,/,6X, MOD02076 INPT0126
 2 12(1X,F9.2)) MOD02076 INPT0127

974 FORMAT(1H0,9X,4HYRRR,7X,2HYR,7X,4HYVRR,6X,4HYDRR,6X,4HYCDD,7X, MOD02077 INPT0128
 1 2HYD,7X,4HYVDD,6X,4HYRDD,7X,2HYO,6X,5HYVDDT,5X,5HYRDDT,/,6X, MOD02077 INPT0129
 2 11(1X,F9.2)) MOD02077 INPT0130

976 FORMAT(1H0,9X,4HNDUU,6X,3HNDU,7X,3HNQU,7X,3HYVU,7X,4HNVVV,6X,3HNVV,MOD02078 INPT0131
 1,8X,2HNV,7X,4HNRVV,6X,4HNDVV,6X,3HNRV,7X,3HNDV,7X,4HNVRD,/,6X, MOD02078 INPT0132
 2 12(1X,F9.2)) MOD02078 INPT0133

977 FORMAT(1H0,9X,4HNRRR,7X,2HNR,7X,4HNVRR,6X,4HNDRR,6X,4HNDOD,7X, MOD02079 INPT0134
 1 2HND,7X,4HNVRD,6X,4HNRDD,7X,2HNO,6X,5HNVDOT,5X,5HNKDOT,/,6X, MOD02079 INPT0135
 2 11(1X,F9.2)) MOD02079 INPT0136

980 FORMAT(1H0,6X,9HMAXRUDANG,2X,7HRUDRATE,3X,7HRUDSENT,5X,4HCK1C,6X, MOD02080 INPT0137
 1 4HCK2K,6X,4HCK3Y,6X,4HCK4V,4X,7HRUD LAG,2X,8HINIT ANG,/,6X, MOD02080 INPT0138
 2 9(1X,F9.4)) MOD02080 INPT0139

990 FORMAT(1H0,7X,8HINIT VEL,4X,4HCK5X,6X,4PCK6U,6X,4HCK7A,4X, MOD02081 INPT0140
 1 7HACC LAG,3X,7HACCRATE,3X,7HDECRATE,3X,6HU SENT,/,6X,8(1X,F9.4)) MOD02081 INPT0141

1000 FORMAT(1H0,4X,7HXDIM(2),3X,7HYDIM(2),4X,6HPST(2),2X,9HPASS DIST, MOD02082 INPT0142
 1 2X,8HDECLDIST,3X,5HDEPTH,5X,5HRHO W,5X,5HIPASS,5X,5HYCCNT,4X, MOD02082 INPT0143
 2 6HHEADPR,4X,6HUBREAK,/,3X,7(1X,F9.4),1X,16,3X,3(1X,F9.4)) MOD02082 INPT0144

1010 FORMAT(1H,5X,24HIDENTIFICATION OF SHIPS:,3X,4HSHIP,3X,6HLENGTH,6XMOD02083 INPT0145
1,4HBEAM,2X,12HDISPLACEMENT,2X,21HPRISMATIC COEFFICIENT,/,35X,11, MOD02083 INPT0146
2 2(1X,F10.3),1X,F10.1,6X,F10.3)) MOD02083 INPT0147
1020 FORMAT(/,26H SHIP PASSING DISTANCE IS ,F10.2,3H FT,2X,
1 19H DEPTH OF WATER IS ,F10.2,3H FT)
END
MOD02084 INPT0148
MOD02084 INPT0149
INPT0150


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SUBROUTINE HIT
REAL NBAR,NINT,MTI
COMMON/INITIM/DELT,BREAK,ENDTIM,TIMPRN,DINPRN,IPRNT,ITERAT
COMMON/INBDIM/ALPP(2),BMLD(2),DISPL(2),CP(2),CM(2),DRAFT(2),
2 A22(2),A33(2),TPI(2),MTI(2),XLCG(2),NSTA(4)
COMMON/INOLCC/XDIM(4),YDIM(4),GT(4),PASDIS,XLDEC,DEPTH,ROW,IPASS,
1 YCONT,HCADBR,UBREAK
COMMON/OPITIM/TIME,DELT,SALPP(2),SBMLD(2),IST
COMMON/OPBDIM/XI(4,21),DX(4),ZDIM(4),RAD(2,21),RY2(2,21),
1 RZ3(2,21),RYZ(2,21),BRYZDX(2,21),SIDE(2),SINK(2),TRIM(4)
COMMON/OPOLCC/XREL(2),YREL(2),XCLEAR,HEAD(2),LX
DIMENSION ANULT(2),CORNX(4),CORNY(4)
DATA ANULT(1,2),-1.0/
XREL(1)=(XDIM(1)-XDIM(2))*COS(CI(2))+(YDIM(1)-YDIM(2))*SIN(CI(2))
XREL(2)=(XDIM(2)-XDIM(1))*COS(CI(1))+(YDIM(2)-YDIM(1))*SIN(CI(1))
YREL(1)=(YDIM(1)-YDIM(2))*COS(CI(2))-(XDIM(1)-XDIM(2))*SIN(CI(2))
YREL(2)=(YDIM(2)-YDIM(1))*COS(CI(1))-(XDIM(2)-XDIM(1))*SIN(CI(1))
IF(YREL(2) .GT. 0.0) GO TO 100
SIDE(1)=-1.
SIDE(2)= 1.
GO TO 105
100 CONTINUE
SIDE(1)= 1.
SIDE(2)=-1.
GO TO 105
105 CONTINUE
IF(LX .EQ. 0) GO TO 400
CIRE1=CI(1)-CI(2)
CIRE2=CI(2)-CI(1)
COSR1=COS(CIRE1)
COSR2=COS(CIRE2)
SINR1=SIN(CIRE1)
SINR2=SIN(CIRE2)
ALPP1=ALPP(1)*.5
ALPP2=ALPP(2)*.5
BMLD1=BMLD(1)*.5
BMLD2=BMLD(2)*.5

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DO 120 I=1,2
J=I
CORNX(I)=XREL(2)+ALPP2*COSR2*AMULT(I)+BMLD2*SINR2*SIDE(1)
CORN(Y(I)=YREL(2)+ALPP2*SINR2*AMULT(I)-BMLD2*COSR2*SIDE(1)
IF(ABS(CORN(X(I)) .GT. ALPP1) GO TO 110
IF(ABS(CORN(Y(I)) .GT. BMLD1) GO TO 110
DIS=ALPP1-CORN(X(I)
GO TO 130
110 CONTINUE
J=I+2
CORNX(J)=XREL(1)+ALPP1*COSR1*AMULT(I)+BMLD1*SINR1*SIDE(2)
CORN(Y(J)=YREL(1)+ALPP1*SINR1*AMULT(I)-BMLD1*COSR1*SIDE(2)
IF(ABS(CORN(X(J)) .GT. ALPP2) GO TO 120
IF(ABS(CORN(Y(J)) .GT. BMLD2) GO TO 120
DIS=ALPP2-CORN(X(J)
GO TO 130
120 CONTINUE
GO TO 400
130 CONTINUE
I=J
CALL OUTPUT
IF(YREL(2) .GT. 0.0) GO TO 245
GO TO (210,220,230,240),I
210 WRITE(6,910) DIS
910 FORMAT(90H0 *** THE BOW OF THE OVERTAKING SHIP (2) HAS HIT THE PORT SIDE OF THE PRIVILEGED SHIP (1) ,F8.2,20H FEET AFT OF THE BOW)
GO TO 300
220 WRITE(6,920) DIS
920 FORMAT(92H0 *** THE STERN OF THE OVERTAKING SHIP (2) HAS HIT THE PORT SIDE OF THE PRIVILEGED SHIP (1) ,F8.2,20H FEET AFT OF THE BOW)
GO TO 300
230 WRITE(6,930) DIS
930 FORMAT(90H0 *** THE BOW OF THE PRIVILEGED SHIP (1) HAS HIT THE PORT SIDE OF THE OVERTAKING SHIP (2) ,F8.2,20H FEET AFT OF THE BOW)
GO TO 300
240 WRITE(6,940) DIS

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MDD06011 HIT 0037
MDD06012 HIT 0038
MDD06013 HIT 0039
MDD06014 HIT 0040
MDD06015 HIT 0041
MDD06016 HIT 0042
MDD06017 HIT 0043
MDD06018 HIT 0044
MDD06019 HIT 0045
MDD06020 HIT 0046
MDD06021 HIT 0047
MDD06022 HIT 0048
MDD06023 HIT 0049
MDD06024 HIT 0050
MDD06025 HIT 0051
MDD06026 HIT 0052
MDD06027 HIT 0053
MDD06028 HIT 0054
MDD06029 HIT 0055
MDD06030 HIT 0056
MDD06031 HIT 0057
MDD06032 HIT 0058
MDD06033 HIT 0059
MDD06034 HIT 0060
MDD06035 HIT 0061
MDD06036 HIT 0062
MDD06037 HIT 0063
MDD06038 HIT 0064
MDD06039 HIT 0065
MDD06040 HIT 0066
MDD06041 HIT 0067
MDD06042 HIT 0068
MDD06043 HIT 0069
MDD06044 HIT 0070
MDD06045 HIT 0071
MDD06046 HIT 0072

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940 FFORMAT(92H0 *** THE STERN OF THE PRIVILEGED SHIP (1) HAS HIT THE SM0006042 HIT 0073
      1TBD SIDE OF THE CVERTAKING SHIP (2) ,F8.2,20H FEET AFT OF THE BOW)M0006042 HIT 0074
      GO TO 300
245 CONTINUE
      GO TO (250,260,270,280),I
250 WRITE(6,950) DIS
950 FFORMAT(90H0 *** THE BOW OF THE OVERTAKING SHIP (2) HAS HIT THE STRM0006046 HIT 0079
      1D SIDE OF THE PRIVILEGED SHIP (1) ,F8.2,20H FEET AFT OF THE BOW) M0006046 HIT 0080
      GO TO 300
260 WRITE(6,960) DIS
960 FFORMAT(92H0 *** THE STERN OF THE OVERTAKING SHIP (2) HAS HIT THE SM0006049 HIT 0083
      1TBD SIDE OF THE PRIVILEGED SHIP (1) ,F8.2,20H FEET AFT OF THE BOW)M0006049 HIT 0084
      GO TO 300
270 WRITE(6,970) DIS
970 FFORMAT(90H0 *** THE BOW OF THE PRIVILEGED SHIP (1) HAS HIT THE PORM0006052 HIT 0087
      1T SIDE OF THE OVERTAKING SHIP (2) ,F8.2,20H FEET AFT OF THE BOW) M0006052 HIT 0088
      GO TO 300
280 WRITE(6,980) DIS
980 FFORMAT(92H0 *** THE STERN OF THE PRIVILEGED SHIP (1) HAS HIT THE PM0006055 HIT 0091
      1DRT SIDE OF THE CVERTAKING SHIP (2) ,F8.2,20H FEET AFT OF THE BOW)M0006055 HIT 0092
300 CONTINUE
      C' END RUN WHEN COLLISION OCCURS
      ENDIM=TIME
400 RETURN
      END

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SUBROUTINE DATAPL
C
C THIS SUBROUTINE PLOTS THE LOCATION OF SHIPS IN TIME POSITION
C DATA ON TIME PERIOD, SHIP VELOCITY, AND ANGULAR VELOCITY
C
REAL NBAR, NIHT, MTI
COMMON/INITIM/DELT, BREAK, ENDTIM, TIMPRN, DINPRN, IPRINT, ITERAT
COMMON/IN2PLT/SCALDG, SRUDL, SZLTR, TIMPLT, DINPLT, SPCPLT
COMMON/IN3DIM/SALPP(2), SBMLD(2), DISPL(2), CP(2), CM(2), DRAFT(2),
2 A22(2), A33(2), TPI(2), MTI(2), XLGG(2), NSTA(4)
COMMON/IN4LOC/XDIM(4), YDIM(4), CI(4), PASUIS, XLDEC, DEPTH, ROW, IPASS,
1 YCONT, HEADBR, UBREAK
COMMON/OP1TIM/TIME, DELTI, SALPP(2), SBMLD(2), IST
COMMON/OP2CCN/PI, PIRO4, DEGRAD, RADDEG, FND(2), FPSKTS
COMMON/OPRRUD/DR(2), DRCAPT(2)
COMMON/OP9SPU/UDIM(2), DELU(2), UDIM(2), V(2), VDIM(2), R(2),
1 RDIM(2), UCAPT(2)
C THESE DIMENSIONS ARE THE OPERATING VARIABLES IN SUBROUTINE
DIMENSION ANG(2), ANGR(2), UKTS(2), XPACE(2), YPAGE(2),
1 XMI1(2), YMI1(2), XMI2(2), YMI2(2), XPT1(2), YPT1(2), XPT2(2),
2 XPT3(2), YPT3(2), XPT4(2), YPT4(2), XPT5(2), YPT5(2), XPT6(2),
YPT6(2)
C
C CONVERT SPEED, YAW ANGLE, AND RUDDER ANGLE INTO RIGHT UNITS
DO 100 I=1,2
UKTS(I)=UDIM(I)*FPSKTS
ANG(I)=-CI(I)*RADDEG
ANGR(I)=DR(I)*RADDEG
C DEFINE PLOT LOCATION OF SHIP CENTER POINTS
XPAGE(I)=XDIM(I)/SCALDG
YPAGE(I)=-YDIM(I)/SCALDG
XMI1(I)=(SBMLD(I)/2.)*SIN(CI(I))
YMI1(I)=(SBMLD(I)/2.)*COS(CI(I))
XMI2(I)=(SALPP(I)/2.)*COS(CI(I))
YMI2(I)=(SALPP(I)/2.)*SIN(CI(I))
C PLOTTED POINTS LOCATION PORT=1, BOW=2, STBD=3, S STERN=4, P STERN=6
C AXES SYSTEM TRANSFER Y POSITIVE DOWN TO Y POSITIVE UP

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MOD01000 PLOT0001
PLOT0002
PLOT0003
PLOT0004
PLOT0005
MOD03001 PLOT0006
MOD02003 PLOT0007
MOD02004 PLOT0008
MOD02005 PLOT0009
MOD02005 PLOT0010
MOD02012 PLOT0011
MOD02012 PLOT0012
MOD03002 PLOT0013
MOD03003 PLOT0014
MOD03009 PLOT0015
MOD03010 PLOT0016
MOD03010 PLOT0017
PLOT0018
PLOT0019
PLOT0020
PLOT0021
PLOT0022
PLOT0023
PLOT0024
PLOT0025
PLOT0026
PLOT0027
PLOT0028
PLOT0029
PLOT0030
PLOT0031
PLOT0032
PLOT0033
PLOT0034
PLOT0035
PLOT0036

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XPT1(I)=XPAGE(I)+XMI1(I)
YPT1(I)=YPAGE(I)+YMI1(I)
XPT2(I)=XPAGE(I)+XMI2(I)
YPT2(I)=YPAGE(I)-YMI2(I)
XPT3(I)=XPAGE(I)-XMI1(I)
YPT3(I)=YPAGE(I)-YMI1(I)
XPT4(I)=XPAGE(I)-XMI2(I)-XMI1(I)
YPT4(I)=YPAGE(I)+YMI2(I)-YMI1(I)
XPT5(I)=XPAGE(I)-XMI2(I)
YPT5(I)=YPAGE(I)+YMI2(I)
XPT6(I)=XPAGE(I)-XMI2(I)+XMI1(I)
YPT6(I)=YPAGE(I)+YMI2(I)+YMI1(I)
C   DEFINE ABSOLUTE RUDDER ANGLE
  ANGR(I)=(ANG(I)+140.)-ANGR(I)
100 CONTINUE
C   START PLOTTING
  IF (IST.NE. 0) GO TO 110
  CALL PLOT5(IDUM, IDUM, 9)
  CALL PLOT(0.0, 6.4, -3)
C   DEFINE FIXED TIME INITIAL ORIGIN
  CALL SYMBOL(0.0, 0.0, 0.32, 3, C.0, -1)
C   CONDITIONAL CONTINUATION OF PLOTTING
110 CONTINUE
C   SPACE PLOT ON PAGE
  CALL PLOT (SPCPLT, 0.0, -3)
C   SHIP 1 PLOT
  CALL SYMBOL(XPAGE(1), YPAGE(1), 0.08, 113, ANG(1), -1)
  CALL PLOT(XPT1(1), YPT1(1), 3)
  CALL PLOT(XPT2(1), YPT2(1), 2)
  CALL PLOT(XPT3(1), YPT3(1), 2)
  CALL PLOT(XPT4(1), YPT4(1), 2)
  CALL SYMBOL(XPT5(1), YPT5(1), SRUDD, 15, ANGR(1), -2)
  CALL PLOT(XPT5(1), YPT5(1), 3)
  CALL PLOT(XPT6(1), YPT6(1), 2)
  CALL PLOT(XPT1(1), YPT1(1), 2)
C   SHIP 2 PLOT

```

MOD03037

PLOT0037
 PLOT0038
 PLOT0039
 PLOT0040
 PLOT0041
 PLOT0042
 PLOT0043
 PLOT0044
 PLOT0045
 PLOT0046
 PLOT0047
 PLOT0048
 PLOT0049
 PLOT0050
 PLOT0051
 PLOT0052
 PLOT0053
 PLOT0054
 PLOT0055
 PLOT0056
 PLOT0057
 PLOT0058
 PLOT0059
 PLOT0060
 PLOT0061
 PLOT0062
 PLOT0063
 PLOT0064
 PLOT0065
 PLOT0066
 PLOT0067
 PLOT0068
 PLOT0069
 PLOT0070
 PLOT0071
 PLOT0072


```

CALL SYMBO1(XPAGE(2),YPAGE(2),0.08,114,ANG(2),-1)
CALL PLOT(XPT1(2),YPT1(2),3)
CALL PLOT(XPT2(2),YPT2(2),2)
CALL PLOT(XPT3(2),YPT3(2),2)
CALL PLOT(XPT4(2),YPT4(2),2)
CALL SYMBO1(XPT5(2),YPT5(2),SRUDL,15,ANGR(2),-2)
CALL PLOT(XPT5(2),YPT5(2),3)
CALL PLOT(XPT6(2),YPT6(2),2)
CALL PLOT(XPT1(2),YPT1(2),2)
PLOT OUTPUT SHIPS DATA, VELOCITIES, AND ANGLES
CALL SYMBO1(XPT1(1),-3.0,SIZLTR,TIME=1,0.0,5)
CALL NUMBER(999.,999.,SIZLTR,TIME,0.0,0)
CALL SYMBO1(XPT1(1),-3.2,SIZLTR,U(1)=1,0.0,5)
CALL NUMBER(999.,999.,SIZLTR,UKTS(1),0.0,2)
ANG(1)=-ANG(1)
CALL SYMBO1(XPT1(1),-3.4,SIZLTR,PSI(1)=1,0.0,7)
CALL NUMBER(999.,999.,SIZLTR,ANG(1),0.0,2)
CALL SYMBO1(XPT1(1),-3.6,SIZLTR,V(1)=1,0.0,5)
CALL NUMBER(999.,999.,SIZLTR,VDIM(1),0.0,3)
CALL SYMBO1(XPT1(1),-3.8,SIZLTR,R(1)=1,0.0,5)
CALL NUMBER(999.,999.,SIZLTR,RDIM(1),0.0,4)
DRA=DR(1)*RADDG
CALL SYMBO1(XPT1(1),-4.0,SIZLTR,DR(1)=1,0.0,6)
CALL NUMBER(999.,999.,SIZLTR,DRA,0.0,2)
CALL SYMBO1(XPT1(1),-4.2,SIZLTR,U(2)=1,0.0,5)
CALL NUMBER(999.,999.,SIZLTR,UKTS(2),0.0,2)
ANG(2)=-ANG(2)
CALL SYMBO1(XPT1(1),-4.4,SIZLTR,PSI(2)=1,0.0,7)
CALL NUMBER(999.,999.,SIZLTR,ANG(2),0.0,2)
CALL SYMBO1(XPT1(1),-4.6,SIZLTR,V(2)=1,0.0,5)
CALL NUMBER(999.,999.,SIZLTR,VDIM(2),0.0,3)
CALL SYMBO1(XPT1(1),-4.8,SIZLTR,R(2)=1,0.0,5)
CALL NUMBER(999.,999.,SIZLTR,RDIM(2),0.0,4)
DRA=DR(2)*RADDG
CALL SYMBO1(XPT1(1),-5.0,SIZLTR,DR(2)=1,0.0,6)
CALL NUMBER(999.,999.,SIZLTR,DRA,0.0,2)

```

```

PLOT0073
PLOT0074
PLOT0075
PLOT0076
PLOT0077
PLOT0078
PLOT0079
PLOT0080
PLOT0081
PLOT0082
PLOT0083
PLOT0084
PLOT0085
PLOT0086
PLOT0087
PLOT0088
PLOT0089
PLOT0090
PLOT0091
PLOT0092
PLOT0093
PLOT0094
PLOT0095
PLOT0096
PLOT0097
PLOT0098
PLOT0099
PLOT0100
PLOT0101
PLOT0102
PLOT0103
PLOT0104
PLOT0105
PLOT0106
PLOT0107
PLOT0108

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AD-A071 285

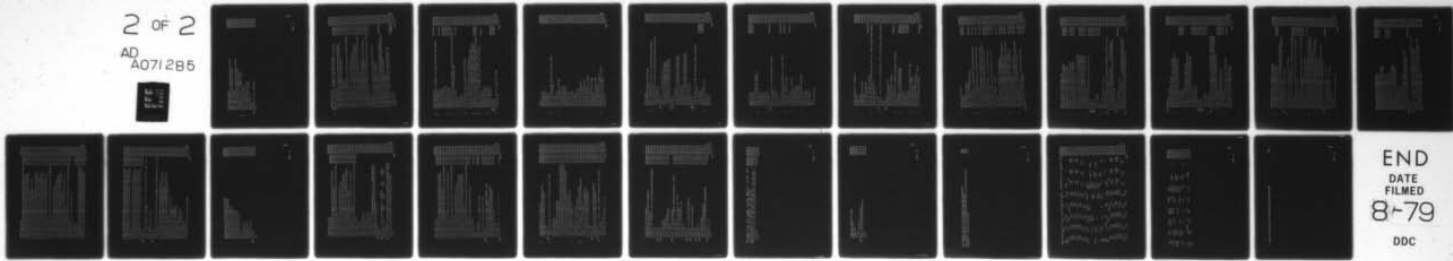
MASSACHUSETTS INST OF TECH CAMBRIDGE DEPT OF OCEAN E--ETC F/G 13/10
THE EFFECTS OF INTERACTION FORCES BETWEEN SHIPS IN PROXIMITY ON--ETC(U)
JUN 78 R E CONRAD N00014-75-C-1006

UNCLASSIFIED

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2 OF 2

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```

DX=XDIM(2)-XDIM(1)
CALL SYMBOL(XPTI(1),-5.2,SIZLTR,'X2-X1=',0.0,6)
CALL NUMBER(999.,99.,SIZLTR,DX,0.0,2)
DY=YDIM(2)-YDIM(1)
CALL SYMBOL(XPTI(1),-5.4,SIZLTR,'Y2-Y1=',0.0,6)
CALL NUMBER(999.,99.,SIZLTR,DY,0.0,2)
CONDITIONAL RETURN TO MAIN PROGRAM
IF((TIME+DELT) .LE. ENDTIM) RETURN
END OF PLOT SUBROUTINE
SPCPLT=SPCPLT+XPAGE(1)
CALL PLOT (SPCPLT,0.0,-3)
CALL ENDPLT (10.0,0.0,999)
WRITE(6,900)
RETURN
900 FORMAT(15H1 PLOT COMPLETE)
END

```

```

PLOT0109
PLOT0110
PLOT0111
PLOT0112
PLOT0113
PLOT0114
PLOT0115
PLOT0116
PLOT0117
PLOT0118
PLOT0119
PLOT0120
PLOT0121
PLOT0122
PLOT0123
PLOT0124

```

```

SUBROUTINE INTER
C THIS IS A PROGRAM TO CALCULATE INTERACTION FORCES
C USING A SLENDER BODY APPROXIMATION AND INCLUDING END EFFECTS
REAL NBAR, NINT, WTI
COMMON/INTDIM/DELTA, BREAK, ENDTIM, TIMPRN, DTNPRN, IPRINT, ITERAT
COMMON/IN3DIM/ALPHA(2), PMLD(2), DISPL(2), CPI(2), CM(2), DRAFT(2),
2 A22(2), A33(2), TRI(2), WTI(2), XLCC(2), NSTA(4)
COMMON/IN5DIM/DEAM(2,21)
COMMON/IN6DIM/RDRAFT(2,21)
COMMON/INOLCC/XDIM(4), YDIM(4), CI(4), PASDIS, XLDEC, DEPTH, ROW, IPASS,
1 YCONT, HEADDR, UBRFAK
COMMON/OP1TIM/TIME, DELTI, SALPP(2), SBMLU(2), IST
COMMON/OP2CON/PI, PIR04, DEGRAD, RABDEG, FND(2), FPSKTS
COMMON/OP3DIM/X1(4,21), DX(4), ZDIM(4), RAD(2,21), RY2(2,21),
1 RZ3(2,21), RY2(2,21), DRYZDX(2,21), SIDE(2), STNK(2), TRIM(4)
COMMON/OP4SMO/SM(4,21), SUM(4,21), SDY(4,21), SUDY(4,21), SDYV(4,21),
1 SDYR(4,21), SDZ(4,21), SUDZ(4,21)
COMMON/OP5VEL/UOA(2,21), UOY(2,21), UOZ(2,21)
COMMON/OP6FCR/XBAR(2), YBAR(2), NBAR(2), XIHT(2), YINT(2), NINT(2),
1 FXI(2), FYI(2), FZI(2), RXI(2), RYI(2), RZI(2)
COMMON/OP95PG/UDIM(2), DELU(2), UCDIM(2), V(2), VDIM(2), VDIM(2), R(2),
1 RDIM(2), UCAPT(2)
DIMENSION
1 DSM(2,21), CSDY(2,21), OSDZ(2,21), OSDYR(2,21), CUOY(2,21),
2 CA2(21), CA2DY(21), CA2DZ(21), CAP(2,21),
3 CY2(21), CY2DY(21), CY2DZ(21), CY(2,21),
4 QZ2(21), QZ2DZ(21), QZ(2,21),
5 DDADY(2,21), DCAGZ(2,21), DCYDY(2,21), DCYDZ(2,21), DCZDZ(2,21),
6 DSMGT(2,21), CSOYDT(2,21), DSDZDT(2,21), DSYRDT(2,21), DUQYDT(2,21),
7 FX(21), FY(21), FZ(21), RX(21), RY(21), RZ(21)
8 , UOAZ(21), UOY2(21), UOZ2(21)
9 , FXSMDT(21), FYDYDT(21), RZCAGY(21), RZCAGY(21), RZDT(21)
C CALCULATE INTERACTION FORCES AND MOMENTS FOR SHIP I
DO 110 I=1,2
NSTAI=NSTA(I)
J=I+2

```

```

INTR0001
INTR0002
INTR0003
MOD03001 INTR0004
MOD02003 INTR0005
MOD02005 INTR0006
MOD02005 INTR0007
MOD02007 INTR0008
MOD02008 INTR0009
MOD02012 INTR0010
MOD02012 INTR0011
MOD03002 INTR0012
MOD03003 INTR0013
MOD03004 INTR0014
MOD03004 INTR0015
MOD03005 INTR0016
MOD03005 INTR0017
MOD03006 INTR0018
MOD03007 INTR0019
MOD03007 INTR0020
MOD03010 INTR0021
MOD03010 INTR0022
INTR0023
INTR0024
INTR0025
INTR0026
INTR0027
MOD04031 INTR0028
INTR0029
INTR0030
INTR0031
INTR0032
INTR0033
MOD04035 INTR0034
MOD04036 INTR0035
INTR0036

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```

DO 100 L=1, NSTAI
C   CREAT ORIGINAL SET OF SOURCE AND DIPOLE STRENGTHS FOR UNSTEADY
C   FLOW CALCULATIONS.
    OSM(I,L)=SM(I,L)
    OSDY(I,L)=SDY(I,L)
    OSDZ(I,L)=SDZ(I,L)
    OSOZR(I,L)=SOZR(I,L)
    OSOZO(I,L)=SOZO(I,L)
    OUCY(I,L)=UCY(I,L)
    OUOZ(I,L)=UOZ(I,L)
C   CALCULATE INITIAL SOURCE AND DIPOLE STRENGTHS BASED ON CURRENT CONDITIONS
    SM(I,L)=.5*UDIM(I)*RYZ(I,L)*DRYZDX(I,L)
    SUM(I,L)=SM(I,L)
    QY(I,L)=0.
    OZ(I,L)=0.
    UOY(I,L)=0.0
    UOZ(I,L)=0.0
C   CONTRIBUTION OF LATERAL AND VERTICAL MOTIONS
C   FOR SHIP 1 AND SHIP 2
    SDYV(I,L)=VDIM(I)*.25*(1.+A22(I))*RY2(I,L)**2
    SDYR(I,L)=RDIM(I)*XI(I,L)*.25*(1.+A22(I))*RY2(I,L)**2
C   VERTICAL MOTION IS NOT CALCULATED ( WDIM AND QDIM ARE ZERO )
    SOZW(I,L)=WDIM(I)*.25*RDRAFT(I,L)*RDRAFT(I,L)*A33(I)
    SOZU(I,L)=-GDIM(I)*XI(I,L)*.25*RDRAFT(I,L)*RDRAFT(I,L)*A33(I)
C   CREATE IMAGE OF SHIP 1 AND SHIP 2 AS SHIP 3 AND SHIP 4
C   DUPLICATE SOURCE AND DIPOLE STRENGTH FOR SHIP 3 AND SHIP 4
    SM(J,L)=SM(I,L)
    SDYV(J,L)=SDYV(I,L)
    SDYR(J,L)=SDYR(I,L)
    SOZW(J,L)=SOZW(I,L)
    SOZU(J,L)=SOZU(I,L)
    SUM(J,L)=SUM(I,L)
100 CONTINUE
110 CONTINUE
C   CALCULATE INITIAL DIPOLE STRENGTHS
    DG 160 I=1,2

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MOD04038 INTR0037
MOD04039 INTR0038
MOD04041 INTR0039
MOD04042 INTR0040
MOD04043 INTR0041
MOD04044 INTR0042
MOD04045 INTR0043
MOD04046 INTR0044
MOD04047 INTR0045
MOD04048 INTR0046
MOD04049 INTR0047
MOD04050 INTR0048
MOD04051 INTR0049
MOD04052 INTR0050
MOD04053 INTR0051
MOD04054 INTR0052
MOD04055 INTR0053
MOD04056 INTR0054
MOD04057 INTR0055
MOD04058 INTR0056
MOD04059 INTR0057
MOD04060 INTR0058
MOD04061 INTR0059
MOD04062 INTR0060
MOD04063 INTR0061
MOD04064 INTR0062
MOD04065 INTR0063
MOD04066 INTR0064
MOD04067 INTR0065
MOD04068 INTR0066
MOD04069 INTR0067
MOD04070 INTR0068
MOD04071 INTR0069
MOD04072 INTR0070

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```

J=I+2
NSTAI=NSTA(I)
CYI=COS(CI(I))
SYI=SIN(CI(I))
STI=TRIM(I)
DO 140 K=1,4
C ITERATION CANCELLING EFFECT DUE TO BODY ITSELF
IF(I.EQ.K) GO TO 140
DXK=DX(K)
NSTAK=NSTA(K)
C DEFINE RELATIVE POSITIONS
PSI=CI(I)-CI(K)
XX=XDIM(I)-XDIM(K)
YK=YDIM(I)-YDIM(K)
ZK=ZDIM(I)-ZDIM(K)
CPSI=COS(PSI)
SPSI=SIN(PSI)
CYK=COS(CI(K))
SYK=SIN(CI(K))
STK=TRIM(K)
XDK=CPSI+STK*STI
DO 130 L=1,NSTAI
YY=YK+PEAM(I,L)*SIDE(I)
ZZ=ZK-RDRAFT(I,L)
XDI=XX*CYI+YY*SYI-ZZ*STI
YDI=-XX*SYI+YY*CYI
ZDI=XX*CYI*STI+YY*STI*SYI+ZZ
DO 120 M=1,NSTAK
SDYGT=SDYV(K,M)+SDYR(K,M)
WSM=SUM(K,M)
XD=XDI+X1(I,L)-X1(K,M)*XDK
YD=YDI+X1(K,M)*SPSI
ZD=ZDI-X1(K,M)*(STI*CPSI-STK)
C RADIAL DISTANCE FROM SHIP I TO SHIP K
RD=SQRT(XD*XD+YD*YD+ZD*ZD)
R3=1./RD**3

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INTR0073
INTR0074
INTR0075
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INTR0088
INTR0089
INTR0090
INTR0091
INTR0092
INTR0093
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INTR0099
INTR0100
INTR0101
INTR0102
INTR0103
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INTR0105
INTR0106
INTR0107
INTR0108

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```

R5=1./RD**5
CONSTI=SPSI*XD+CPSI*YD+STI*SPSI*ZD
FLOW IN Y DIRECTION
QY2(M)=SM(K,M)*YD*R3+3.*YD*SDYTOT*CONSTI*R5-SDYTOT*CPSI*R3
FLOW IN Z DIRECTION
QZ2(M)=SM(K,M)*ZD*R3+3.*ZD*SDZTOT*CONSTI*R5-SDZTOT*SPSI*STI*R3
UQY2(M)=WSM*YD*R3
UQZ2(M)=WSM*ZD*R3
120 CONTINUE
SUMMED FLOW AT STATIONS OF SHIP
QY(I,L)=QY(I,L)+SIMPSON(DXK,CY2,NSTAK,M)
QZ(I,L)=QZ(I,L)+SIMPSON(DXK,CZ2,NSTAK,M)
UQY(I,L)=UQY(I,L)+SIMPSON(DXK,UQY2,NSTAK,M)
UQZ(I,L)=UQZ(I,L)+SIMPSON(DXK,UQZ2,NSTAK,M)
130 CONTINUE
140 CONTINUE
DO 150 L=1,NSTAI
SDY(I,L)=-QY(I,L)*.25*(1.+A22(I))*RY2(I,L)**2
SDZ(I,L)=-QZ(I,L)*.25*(1.+A33(I))*RZ3(I,L)**2
SDY(J,L)=SDY(I,L)
SDZ(J,L)=-SDZ(I,L)
SUBY(I,L)=-UQY(I,L)*.25*(1.+A22(I))*RY2(I,L)**2
SUBZ(I,L)=-UQZ(I,L)*.25*(1.+A33(I))*RZ3(I,L)**2
SUBY(J,L)=SUBY(I,L)
SUBZ(J,L)=-SUBZ(I,L)
150 CONTINUE
160 CONTINUE
START ITERATION OF SOURCE STRENGTH AND DIPOLE STRENGTHS
DO 250 II=1,ITERAT
DO 220 I=1,2
NSTAI=NSTAI(I)
DO 170 L=1,NSTAI
ZERGING FLOW VELOCITIES
QY(I,L)=0.
QZ(I,L)=0.

```

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INTR0109
INTR0110
INTR0111
INTR0112
INTR0113
INTR0114
INTR0115
INTR0116
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INTR0123
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INTR0141
INTR0142
INTR0143
INTR0144

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MOD04065
MOD04065
MOD04065

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UQA(I,L)=0.0
UQY(I,L)=0.0
UQZ(I,L)=0.0
IF(II.NE.ITERAT) GO TO 170
ZEROING FLOW VELOCITY GRADIENTS
DQAOY(I,L)=0.
DQAOZ(I,L)=0.
DQYDY(I,L)=0.
DQYDZ(I,L)=0.
DQZDY(I,L)=0.
DQZDZ(I,L)=0.
170 CONTINUE
C DEFINE FUNCTIONS OF SINE AND COSINE OF ANGLES
CYI=COS(CI(I))
SYI=SIN(CI(I))
STI=TRIM(I)
CTI=1.
DO 210 K=1,4
IFERATION CANCELLING EFFECT DUE TO BODY ITSELF
IF(I.EQ.K) GO TO 210
INCREMENTAL STATION LENGTH
DXK=DX(K)
NSTAK=NSTA(K)
C DEFINE RELATIVE POSITIONS
PSI=CI(I)-CI(K)
XX=XDIM(I)-XDIM(K)
YK=YDIM(I)-YDIM(K)
ZK=ZDIM(I)-ZDIM(K)
C DEFINE ORIENTATION FUNCTIONS
CPSI=COS(PSI)
SPSI=5FN(PSI)
CYK=COS(CI(K))
SYK=SIN(CI(K))
STK=TRIM(K)
CTK=1.
XDK=CPSI+STK*STI

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MOD04066 INTR0145
MOD04067 INTR0146
MOD04068 INTR0147
INTR0148
INTR0149
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MOD04070 INTR0156
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MOD04071 INTR0162
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MOD04072 INTR0164
INTR0165
INTR0166
MOD04073 INTR0167
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INTR0170
INTR0171
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INTR0174
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INTR0180

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C   DEFINE CONSTANTS OF OPERATION
    A=CTI*SPSI
    B=CPSI
    C=STI*SPSI
    D=CPSI*STK*CTI-STI*CTK
    E=-STK*SPSI
    F=CPSI*STK*STI+CTK*CTI
    DO 200 L=1,NSTAT
    IF(II.EQ.ITERAT) GO TO 180
C   CALCULATE INDUCED FLOW AT BOUNDARY OF SHIP I TO RESIZE SOURCES AND DIPOLES
    YY=YK+BEAM(I,L)*SIDE(I)
    ZZ=ZK-RDRAFT(I,L)
    GO TO 185
C   180 CONTINUE
C   CALCULATE INDUCED FLOW AT CENTERLINE OF SHIP I FOR LAGALLY FORCES (II=NKK)
    YY=YK
    ZZ=ZK
C   185 CONTINUE
    XDI=XX*CVI+YY*SYI-ZZ*STI
    YDI=-XX*SYI+YY*CVI
    ZDI=XX*CVI*STI+YY*STI*SYI+ZZ
    DO 190 M=1,NSTAK
C   WORKING PARAMETERS OF SOURCE AND DIPOLE STRENGTHS
    FSM=SM(K,M)
    SDYTOT=SDY(K,M)+SDYV(K,M)+SDYR(K,M)
    SDZTOT=SDZ(K,M)+SDZQ(K,M)+SDZW(K,M)
    SDZTOT=SDZ(K,M)
    WSH=SUM(K,M)
    WSDY=SUDY(K,M)
    WSDZ=SUDZ(K,M)
C   DEFINE REFERENCE TO SHIP I REFERENCE AXIS
    XD=XDI+X1(I,L)-X1(K,M)*XDK
    YD=YDI+X1(K,M)*SPSI
    ZD=ZDI-X1(K,M)*STI*(CPSI-STK)
C   RADIAL DISTANCE FROM SHIP I TO SHIP K
    RD=SQRT(XD*XD+YD*YD+ZD*ZD)

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INTR0181
INTR0182
INTR0183
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INTR0200
INTR0201
INTR0202
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INTR0210
INTR0211
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INTR0213
INTR0214
INTR0215
INTR0216

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MOD04074
MOD04154
MOD04155
MOD04155
MOD04076
MOD04077
MOD04078
MOD04078
MOD04078
MOD04078

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C OPERATING CONSTANTS
R3=1./RD**3
R5=1./RD**5
CONST1=(A*XD**2+YD+C*ZD)
CONST2=(D*XD+E*YD+F*ZD)
SYZC12=SDYTOT*CONST1+SDZTOT*CONST2
FLOW ALONG AXIS
QAZ(M)=FSM*XD**3+3.*XD*SYZC12**R5-(SDYTOT*A+SDZTOT*D)**R3
FLOW IN Y DIRECTION
QY2(M)=FSM*YD**3+3.*YD*SYZC12**R5-(SDYTOT*B+SDZTOT*E)**R3
FLOW IN Z DIRECTION
QZ2(M)=FSM*ZD**3+3.*ZD*SYZC12**R5-(SDYTOT*C+SDZTOT*F)**R3
THE UNCORRECTED STATE OF FLOW IN AXIAL, Y AND Z DIRECTION
UOA2(M)=WSM*XD**3+3.*XD*(WSDY*CONST1+WSDZ*CONST2)**R5
UCY2(M)=WSM*YD**3+3.*YD*(WSDY*CONST1+WSDZ*CONST2)**R5
UOZ2(M)=WSM*ZD**3+3.*ZD*(WSDY*CONST1+WSDZ*CONST2)**R5
1 -(WSDY*A+WSDZ*D)**R3
1 -(WSDY*B+WSDZ*E)**R3
1 -(WSDY*C+WSDZ*F)**R3
IF (II.NE.ITERAT) GO TO 190
R7=1./PD**7
C VELOCITY GRADIENT ALONG AXIS DOA2DY, DOA2DZ
DOA2DY(M)=-3.*FSM*XD*YD**R5-15.*XD*YD*SYZC12**R7
1 +3.*XD*(SDYTOT*B+SDZTOT*E)**R5+3.*YD*(SDYTOT*A+SDZTOT*D)**R5
DOA2DZ(M)=-3.*FSM*XD*ZD**R5-15.*XD*ZD*SYZC12**R7
1 +3.*XD*(SDYTOT*C+SDZTOT*F)**R5+3.*ZD*(SDYTOT*A+SDZTOT*D)**R5
C VELOCITY GRADIENT IN Y DIRECTION DOY2DY, DOY2DZ
DOY2DY(M)=FSM*YD**3-3.*YD*YD*FSM**R5-15.*YD*YD*SYZC12**R7
1 +9.*YD*(SDYTOT*B+SDZTOT*E)**R5
DOY2DZ(M)=-3.*FSM*YD*ZD**R5-15.*YD*ZD*SYZC12**R7
1 +3.*YD*(SDYTOT*C+SDZTOT*F)**R5+3.*ZD*(SDYTOT*A+SDZTOT*D)**R5
C VELOCITY GRADIENT IN Z DIRECTION DOZ2DY, DOZ2DZ
DOZ2DY(M)=DCY2DZ(M)
DOZ2DZ(M)=FSM*ZD**3-3.*ZD*ZD*FSM**R5-15.*ZD*ZD*SYZC12**R7
1 +9.*ZD*(SDYTOT*C+SDZTOT*F)**R5
190 CONTINUE

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MDD04156 INTR0217
MDD04157 INTR0218
MDD04158 INTR0219
MDD04159 INTR0220
MDD04160 INTR0221
MDD04161 INTR0222
MDD04162 INTR0223
MDD04163 INTR0224
MDD04164 INTR0225
MDD04165 INTR0226
MDD04166 INTR0227
MDD04167 INTR0228
MDD04168 INTR0229
MDD04169 INTR0230
MDD04170 INTR0231
MDD04171 INTR0232
MDD04172 INTR0233
MDD04173 INTR0234
MDD04174 INTR0235
MDD04175 INTR0236
MDD04176 INTR0237
MDD04177 INTR0238
MDD04178 INTR0239
MDD04179 INTR0240
MDD04180 INTR0241
MDD04181 INTR0242
MDD04182 INTR0243
MDD04183 INTR0244
MDD04184 INTR0245
MDD04185 INTR0246
MDD04186 INTR0247
MDD04187 INTR0248
MDD04188 INTR0249
MDD04189 INTR0250
MDD04190 INTR0251
MDD04191 INTR0252

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C   SUMMED FLOW AT STATIONS OF SHIP
    QAP(I,L)=QAP(I,L)+SIMPSON(DXK,QAZ,NSTAK,M)
    QY(I,L)=QY(I,L)+SIMPSON(DXK,QY2,NSTAK,M)
    QZ(I,L)=QZ(I,L)+SIMPSON(DXK,QZ2,NSTAK,M)
C   SUMMATION OF UNCORRECTED STATE FLOWS
    UQA(I,L)=UQA(I,L)+SIMPSON(DXK,UQA2,NSTAK,M)
    UQY(I,L)=UQY(I,L)+SIMPSON(DXK,UQY2,NSTAK,M)
    UQZ(I,L)=UQZ(I,L)+SIMPSON(DXK,UQZ2,NSTAK,M)
    IF (II.NE.ITERAT) GO TO 200
C   LAST ITERATION SUMMED VEL GRAD ALONG SHIP'S LENGTH
    DQADY(I,L)=DQADY(I,L)+SIMPSON(DXK,DQA2DY,NSTAK,M)
    DQADZ(I,L)=DQADZ(I,L)+SIMPSON(DXK,DQA2DZ,NSTAK,M)
    DQYDY(I,L)=DQYDY(I,L)+SIMPSON(DXK,DQY2DY,NSTAK,M)
    DQYDZ(I,L)=DQYDZ(I,L)+SIMPSON(DXK,DQY2DZ,NSTAK,M)
    DQZDY(I,L)=DQZDY(I,L)
    DQZDZ(I,L)=DQZDZ(I,L)+SIMPSON(DXK,DQZ2DZ,NSTAK,M)
    200 CONTINUE
    210 CONTINUE
    220 CONTINUE
    DO 240 I=1,2
        NSTAI=NSTA(I)
        J=I+2
C   TEST PRINT
    IF(II.NE.ITERAT) GO TO 223
    WRITE(6,905) II,I
    905 FORMAT(1H,'FLOWS (Q) AND SOURCE-DIPOLE STRENGTHS (SM-SD) AT EACH',
    * STA FOR ITERATION ',II,
    1 FOR SHIP ',II,/,5H NSTA,4X,3HQAP,8X,2HQY,8X,2HQZ,7X,
    2 3HUQA,7X,3HUQY,7X,3HUQZ,8X,2HSM,7X,3HSDY,7X,3HSDZ,7X,3HSUM,6X,
    3 4HSUDY,6X,4HSUDZ)
    223 CONTINUE
    DO 230 L=1,NSTAI
    IF(II.NE.ITERAT) GO TO 227
    WRITE(6,910) L,QAP(I,L),
    QY(I,L),QZ(I,L),UQA(I,L),UQY(I,L),
    1,UQZ(I,L),SM(I,L),SDY(I,L),SDZ(I,L),SUM(I,L),SUDY(I,L),SUDZ(I,L)
    910 FORMAT(1H,'I2,6(1X,F9.5),2(1X,F9.4,1X,F9.3,1X,F9.3)')

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MOD04089 INTR0253
MOD04090 INTR0254
MOD04091 INTR0255
MOD04092 INTR0256
MOD04093 INTR0257
MOD04094 INTR0258
MOD04095 INTR0259
MOD04096 INTR0260
MOD04097 INTR0261
MOD04098 INTR0262
MOD04099 INTR0263
MOD04101 INTR0264
MOD04102 INTR0265
MOD04103 INTR0266
MOD04104 INTR0267
MOD04105 INTR0268
MOD04106 INTR0269
MOD04107 INTR0270
MOD04108 INTR0271
MOD04109 INTR0272
MOD04110 INTR0273
MOD04111 INTR0274
MOD04112 INTR0275
MOD04113 INTR0276
MOD04114 INTR0277
MOD04115 INTR0278
MOD04116 INTR0279
MOD04117 INTR0280
MOD04118 INTR0281
MOD04119 INTR0282
MOD04120 INTR0283
MOD04121 INTR0284
MOD04122 INTR0285
MOD04123 INTR0286
MOD04124 INTR0287
MOD04125 INTR0288

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227 CONTINUE
C   END OF TEST PRINT
   IF(II .EQ. ITERAT) GO TO 230
C   RESIZING SINGULARITIES FOR THE NEXT ITERATION
   SM(I,L)=(UDJM(I)-CAP(I,L))*5*RYZ(I,L)*DRYZDX(I,L)
   SDY(I,L)=-CY(I,L)*.25*(I.+A22(I))*RY2(I,L)**2
   SDZ(I,L)=-CZ(I,L)*.25*(I.+A33(I))*RZ3(I,L)**2
   SM(J,L)=SM(I,L)
   SDY(J,L)=SDY(I,L)
   SDZ(J,L)=-SDZ(I,L)
C   RESIZING UNCORRECTED STATE SINGULARITIES
   SUM(I,L)=(UDJM(I)-UCA(I,L))*5*RYZ(I,L)*DRYZDX(I,L)
   SUDY(I,L)=-UQY(I,L)*.25*(I.+A22(I))*RY2(I,L)**2
   SUDZ(I,L)=-UQZ(I,L)*.25*(I.+A33(I))*RZ3(I,L)**2
   SUM(J,L)=SUM(I,L)
   SUDY(J,L)=SUDY(I,L)
   SUDZ(J,L)=-SUDZ(I,L)
230 CONTINUE
240 CONTINUE
250 CONTINUE
   DO 280 I=1,2
   NSTAI=NSTAI(I)
C   TEST PRINT
   WRITE(6,900) I
900  FORMAT(1H,'FLOW GRADIENTS (DQ) AND SOURCE-DIPOLE DERIVATIVES (-DT
      1) AT EACH STA. FOR FOR SHIP ',I1,/,5H NSTA,2X,5HQCADY,5X,5HQCADZ,
      2 5X,5HQYDY,2X,5HQYDZ,5X,5HQYDZ,6X,4HSDYV,6X,4HSDYR,5X,5HDSMDT,
      3 4X,6HSDYDT,4X,6HSDYDT,4X,6HSDYDT,4X,6HSDYDT)
   DO 270 L=1,NSTAI
   SDYDT=SDY(I,L)+SDYV(I,L)+SDYR(I,L)
   SDZDT=SDZ(I,L)+SDZQ(I,L)+SDZW(I,L)
   SDZTOT=SDZ(I,L)
C   DEFINE TIME DERIVATIVES FOR FLOW SINGULARITIES
   DSMDT(I,L)=(SM(I,L)-OSM(I,L))*DELTI
   OSYDT(I,L)=(SDY(I,L)-OSDY(I,L))*DELTI
   OSDZDT(I,L)=(SDZ(I,L)-OSDZ(I,L))*DELTI

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INTR0289
INTR0290
INTR0291
INTR0292
INTR0293
INTR0294
INTR0295
MOD04112
MOD04113
MOD04114
INTR0296
INTR0297
INTR0298
INTR0299
INTR0300
INTR0301
INTR0302
MOD04118
MOD04119
MOD04120
MOD04121
MOD04122
MOD04123
MOD04124
MOD04125
TEST9999
INTR0303
INTR0304
INTR0305
INTR0306
INTR0307
INTR0308
INTR0309
INTR0310
INTR0311
INTR0312
INTR0313
INTR0314
INTR0315
INTR0316
INTR0317
MOD04126
MOD04130
MOD04131
MOD04131
INTR0318
INTR0319
INTR0320
INTR0321
INTR0322
INTR0323
INTR0324

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DSYRDT(I,L)=(SDYR(I,L)-OSDY*(I,L))*DELTI
DSZQDT(I,L)=(SDZC(I,L)-OSDZC(I,L))*DELTI
DUQYDT(I,L)=(UQY(I,L)-OUQY(I,L))*DELTI
DUQZDT(I,L)=(UCZ(I,L)-OUQZ(I,L))*DELTI
WRITE(6,915) L,DCADY(I,L),DCADZ(I,L),DOYUY(I,L),DOYDZ(I,L),
1 DOZDZ(I,L),SOYV(I,L),SOYR(I,L),OSMDT(I,L),DSDYDT(I,L),DSOZDT(I,L)
2 ,DSYRDT(I,L),DUQYDT(I,L)
915 FORMAT(IH,12,5(1X,F0.6),7(1X,F9.4))
C
C END OF TEST PRINT
C
C CALCULATION OF FORCE COMPONENTS TO EACH STATION
FXSMDT(L)=PIRO4*CSMDT(I,L)*X(I,L)
FX(L)=PIRO4*(CAP(I,L)*SM(I,L)+DCADY(I,L)*SDYTOT+DCADZ(I,L)*SOZTOT)
I * FXSMDT(L)
FYL=PIRO4*(CY(I,L)*SM(I,L)+DOYDY(I,L)*SDYTOT+DOYDZ(I,L)*SOZTOT)
FYDYDT(L)=PIRO4*ESDYDT(I,L)
FY(L)=FYL+FVYDYDT(L)
FZL=PIRO4*(CZ(I,L)*SM(I,L)+DOYDZ(I,L)*SDYTOT+DCOZDZ(I,L)*SOZTOT)*2.
FZ(L)=FZL+PIRO4*DSOZDT(I,L)*2.
C CALCULATION OF MOMENT COMPONENTS TO EACH STATION
RX(L)=PIRO4*(-CY(I,L)*SOZTOT+QZ(I,L)*SDYTOT)
RY(L)=-X(I,L)*FZL+PIRO4*(CAP(I,L)-UDIM(I))*SDZ(I,L)+CAP(I,L)*
C 1 (SDZ(I,L)+SOZO(I,L)+DUQZDT(I,L)*SOZO(I,L)+UQZ(I,L)*DSZQDT(I,L))
RY(L)=-X(I,L)*FZL+PIRO4*(CAP(I,L)-UDIM(I))*SOZ(I,L)
RZ(L)=X(I,L)*FYL-PIRO4*(CAP(I,L)-UDIM(I))*SOY(I,L)+CAP(I,L)*
C 1 (SDYV(I,L)+SOYR(I,L)+DUQYDT(I,L)*SOYR(I,L)+UQY(I,L)*DSYRDT(I,L))
RZQADY(L)=-PIRO4*(CAP(I,L)-UDIM(I))*SOY(I,L)
RZQAVR(L)=-PIRO4*CAP(I,L)*(SOYV(I,L)+SDYR(I,L))
RZDT(L)=-PIRO4*(DUQYDT(I,L)*SDYR(I,L)+UQY(I,L)*DSYRDT(I,L))
RZ(L)=X(I,L)*FYL+RZQADY(L)+RZQAVR(L)+RZDT(L)
270 CONTINUE
C
C NON-DIMENSIONALIZING FACTOR FOR FORCES
CND=END(I)*UDIM(I)
C
C NON-DIMENSIONALIZING FACTOR FOR MOMENTS
CNDR=CND#ALPP(I)
DXI=DX(I)
C
C SUMMED FORCE OVER SHIP'S LENGTH

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INTR0325
INTR0326
MOD004128 INTR0327
MOD004129 INTR0328
INTR0329
INTR0330
INTR0331
INTR0332
INTR0333
INTR0334
INTR0335
MOD004132 INTR0336
MOD004133 INTR0337
MOD004134 INTR0338
MOD004135 INTR0339
MOD004135 INTR0340
MOD004136 INTR0341
MOD004137 INTR0342
INTR0343
MOD004138 INTR0344
INTR0345
INTR0346
INTR0347
INTR0348
INTR0349
INTR0350
INTR0351
INTR0352
INTR0353
MOD004146 INTR0354
INTR0355
INTR0356
INTR0357
INTR0358
INTR0359
INTR0360

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MOD04147 INTR0361
 MOD04148 INTR0362
 MOD04149 INTR0363
 INTR0364
 INTR0365
 INTR0366
 MOD04150 INTR0367
 MOD04151 INTR0368
 MOD04152 INTR0369
 INTR0370
 INTR0371
 INTR0372
 INTR0373
 INTR0374
 INTR0375
 INTR0376
 INTR0377
 INTR0378
 INTR0379
 INTR0380
 INTR0381
 INTR0382
 INTR0383
 INTR0384
 INTR0385
 INTR0386
 INTR0387

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FXT(I)=SIMP(SN(DXI,FX,NSTAI,M))/CND
FYT(I)=SIMP(SN(DXI,FY,NSTAI,M))/CND
FZT(I)=SIMP(SN(DXI,FZ,NSTAI,M))/CND
FXSMDT(I)=SIMP(SN(DXI,FXSMDT,NSTAI,M))/CND
FYDYDT(I)=SIMP(SN(DXI,FYDYDT,NSTAI,M))/CND
SUMMED MOMENT OVER SHIP'S LENGTH
RXT(I)=SIMP(SN(DXI,RX,NSTAI,M))/CND
RYT(I)=SIMP(SN(DXI,RY,NSTAI,M))/CND
RZT(I)=SIMP(SN(DXI,RZ,NSTAI,M))/CND
RZQADY(I)=SIMP(SN(DXI,RZQADY,NSTAI,M))/CND
RZQAVR(I)=SIMP(SN(DXI,RZQAVR,NSTAI,M))/CND
RZDT(I)=SIMP(SN(DXI,RZDT,NSTAI,M))/CND
XINT(I)=FXT(I)*100000.
YINT(I)=FYT(I)*100000.
NINT(I)=RZT(I)*100000.
C OUTPUT FORCE AND MOMENT ON SHIP
WRITE(5,800) I,FXT(I),FYT(I),FZT(I),RXT(I),RYT(I),RZT(I)
1 ,FXSMDT(I),FYDYDT(I),RZQADY(I),RZQAVR(I),RZDT(I)
280 CONTINUE
RETURN
800 FORMAT(0 NON-DIMENSIONAL INTERACTION FORCES AND MOMENTS ON SHIP
1 ,I1, , (MEASURED IN TERMS OF SHIP AXIS SYSTEM),7,4X,
2 11HSURGE FORCE,5X,10HSWAY FORCE,5X,10HSINK FORCE,4X,
3 11HROLL MOMENT,4X,11HTRIM MOMENT,5X,10HYAW MOMENT,7,6(5X,F10.7),
4 7,4X,11HFXSMDT= ,F10.7,9H FYDYDT= ,F10.7,9H RZQADY= ,F10.7,
5 9H RZQAVR= ,F10.7,7H RZDT= ,F10.7)
END
  
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SUBROUTINE DIFEQ
REAL NDUU,NDU,NOU,NVU,NVV,NV,NDV,NRV,NPV,NRV,NRV,NDV,NVRD,NRRR,NR,
1 NVR,NRR,NDOD,ND,NVDD,NRDD,NO,NVDDT,NRDOT,MT1,NBAR,NINT
COMMON/INITIM/DELT,BREAK,ENDTIM,TIMPRN,DINPRN,IPKNT,ITERAT
COMMON/IR3DIM/ALPP(2),SMLD(2),DISPL(2),CP(2),C"(2),DRAFT(2),
2 A22(2),A33(2),TPI(2),MT1(2),XLCG(2),NSTA(4)
COMMON/IN7CCF/XUUU(2),XUU(2),XUV(2),XVR(2),XVD(2),
2 XRR(2),XRD(2),XDD(2),XDDU(2),XC(2),XUDD(2),
3 YDUU(2),YDU(2),YDU(2),YVU(2),YVV(2),YV(2),YRVV(2),
4 YVV(2),YRV(2),YVU(2),YVR(2),YRR(2),YK(2),YVRR(2),YDRR(2),
5 YDD(2),YD(2),YVD(2),YRDU(2),YO(2),YVDT(2),YRDOT(2),
6 NDUU(2),NDU(2),NOU(2),NVU(2),NVV(2),NV(2),NRVV(2),
7 NDVV(2),NRV(2),NDV(2),NVRD(2),NRRR(2),NR(2),NVR(2),NDRR(2),
8 NDD(2),ND(2),NVDD(2),NRDU(2),NO(2),NVDDT(2),NRDOT(2)
COMMON/IN9SPD/UD(2),CK5X(2),CK6U(2),CK7A(2),ULAG(2),UACC(2),
1 UDEC(2),USENT(2)
COMMON/INOLCC/XDIM(4),YDIM(4),CI(4),PASDIS,XLDEC,DEPTH,ROW,IPASS,
1 YCGNT,HEADER,UBRFAK
COMMON/OP1TIM/TIME,DELT,SALPP(2),SOMLU(2),JST
COMMON/OP2CCN/PI,PIK6,DEGRAD,RADDEG,FND(2),FPSKTS
COMMON/OP3DIM/X1(4,21),DX(4),ZDIM(4),RAD(2,21),RY2(2,21),
1 RZ3(2,21),RYZ(2,21),DRYZDX(2,21),SIDE(2),SINK(2),TRIM(4)
COMMON/OP6FCR/XBAR(2),YBAR(2),NBAR(2),XINT(2),YINT(2),NINT(2),
1 FXT(2),FYT(2),FZT(2),RXT(2),RYT(2),RZT(2)
COMMON/OP7ACC/UDDOT(2),UDDT(2),VDDDT(2),VDDT(2),RDDDT(2)
COMMON/OPBRUD/DR(2),DRCAPT(2)
COMMON/OP9SPD/UDIM(2),DELU(2),UCDIM(2),V(2),VDIM(2),VODIM(2),R(2),
1 RDIM(2),UCAPT(2)
C CALCULATE TOTAL FORCES AND MOMENTS AT TIME
DO 100 J=1,2
VAB=ABS(V(J))
RAB=ABS(R(J))
XCAR(J)=((XUUU(J)*DELU(J)+XUU(J))*DELU(J)+XU(J))*DELU(J)+(XVV(J))*
1 V(J)+XVR(J)*R(J)+XVD(J)*DR(J)+V(J)+(XRRR(J)*R(J)+XRD(J)*DR(J))*
2 R(J)+(XDD(J)*DR(J)+XDDU(J)*DR(J))*DR(J)+XO(J)+XINT(J)
YBAR(J)=((YDUU(J)*DELU(J)+YDU(J))*DR(J)+YVU(J)+YVU(J)*V(J))*

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MOD02001 DIF00001
MOD02002 DIF00002
MOD02003 DIF00003
MOD02004 DIF00004
MOD02005 DIF00005
MOD02006 DIF00006
MOD02009 DIF00007
MOD02009 DIF00008
MOD02009 DIF00009
MOD02009 DIF00010
MOD02009 DIF00011
MOD02009 DIF00012
MOD02009 DIF00013
MOD02009 DIF00014
MOD02011 DIF00015
MOD02011 DIF00016
MOD02012 DIF00017
MOD02012 DIF00018
MOD03002 DIF00019
MOD03003 DIF00020
MOD03004 DIF00021
MOD03004 DIF00022
MOD03007 DIF00023
MOD03007 DIF00024
MOD03008 DIF00025
MOD03009 DIF00026
MOD03010 DIF00027
MOD03010 DIF00028
MOD03010 DIF00029
MOD03010 DIF00030
MOD02085 DIF00031
MOD02086 DIF00032
MOD02087 DIF00033
MOD02087 DIF00034
MOD02087 DIF00035
MOD02088 DIF00036

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1 DELU(J)+(YVVV(J)*V(J)+YRVV(J)*R(J)+YDVV(J)*DR(J)+YVV(J)*V(J)+YVV(J))*
2 VAB+YV(J)+YRV(J)*RAB+YVRD(J)*R(J)*DR(J)+V(J)*V(J)+((YRRR(J)*R(J)+
3 YVRR(J)*V(J)+YDRR(J)*DR(J)+YR(J)*R(J)+((YDD(J)*DR(J)+
4 YVDD(J)*V(J)+YRDD(J)*R(J)+YD(J)+YDV(J)*VAB)*DR(J)+YD(J)+
5 YINT(J)
  NBAR(J)=((NDUU(J)*DELU(J)+NDU(J))*DR(J)+NDU(J)+NVU(J)*V(J))*
1 DELU(J)+((NVVY(J)*V(J)+NRVV(J)*R(J)+NDVV(J)*DR(J)+NVV(J)*V(J)+
2 VAB+NV(J)+NRV(J)*RAB+NRVD(J)*R(J)*DR(J)+V(J)+((NRKR(J)*R(J)+
3 NVRR(J)*V(J)+NDRR(J)*DR(J)+NR(J)*R(J)+((NUDD(J)*DR(J)+
4 NVDD(J)*V(J)+NRDD(J)*R(J))*DR(J)+ND(J)+NDV(J)*VAB)*DR(J)+ND(J)+
5 NINT(J)
100 CONTINUE
C PRINT OUTPUT FOR TIME AND REVISE SPEED AND RUDDER CONTROL FOR TIME + DELT
IF(TIME .NE. TIMPRN) GO TO 175
CALL OUTPUT
TIMPRN=TIMPRN+DTNPRN*DELT
175 CONTINUE
CALL CAPTN
C CALCULATE ACCELERATIONS, VELOCITIES, DISTANCES, AND ANGLES FOR TIME + DELT
DO 200 J=1,2
  UDDGT(J)=XBAR(J)*UDIM(J)*UDIM(J)/(XDDGT(J)*ALPP(J))
  VDDGT(J)=(NRDGT(J)*YBAR(J)-YRDGT(J)*NPAR(J))*UDIM(J)*UDIM(J)/
  1 ((YVDDGT(J)*NRDGT(J)-YRDGT(J)*NVDDGT(J))*ALPP(J))
  RDDGT(J)=(YVDDGT(J)*NBAR(J)-NVDDGT(J)*YBAR(J))*UDIM(J)*UDIM(J)/
  1 ((YVDDGT(J)*NRDGT(J)-YRDGT(J)*NVDDGT(J))*ALPP(J)**2)
  DR(J)=DR(J)+DRCAPT(J)
  UDIM(J)=UDIM(J)+UDDGT(J)*DELT+UCAPT(J)
  VDIM(J)=VDIM(J)+VDDGT(J)*DELT
  RDIM(J)=RDIM(J)+RDDGT(J)*DELT
  DELU(J)=(UDIM(J)-UO(J))/UDIM(J)
  V(J)=VDIM(J)/UDIM(J)
  R(J)=RDIM(J)*ALPP(J)/UDIM(J)
  CI(J)=CI(J)+RDIM(J)*DELT
  COSCI=COS(CI(J))
  SINCI=SIN(CI(J))
  UDDGT(J)=UDDGT(J)*COSCI-VDDGT(J)*SINCI

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MOD02088 DIF00037
MOD02088 DIF00038
MOD02088 DIF00039
MOD02088 DIF00040
MOD02088 DIF00041
MOD02089 DIF00042
MOD02089 DIF00043
MOD02089 DIF00044
MOD02089 DIF00045
MOD02089 DIF00046
MOD02089 DIF00047
DIF00048
DIF00049
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DIF00052
DIF00053
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DIF00058
DIF00059
DIF00060
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DIF00064
DIF00065
DIF00066
DIF00067
DIF00068
DIF00069
DIF00070
DIF00071
DIF00072

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VDDOT(J)=VDDOT(J)*COSCI+UDDOT(J)*SINCI
UDDIM(J)=UDIM(J)*COSCI-VDDIM(J)*SINCI
VDDIM(J)=VDDIM(J)*COSCI+UDIM(J)*SINCI
XDIM(J)=XDIM(J)+UDDIM(J)*DELT
YDIM(J)=YDIM(J)+VDDIM(J)*DELT
CND=END(J)*UDIM(J)*UDIM(J)
SINK(J)=FZT(J)*CND/TPI(J)
TRIM(J)=RZT(J)*CND/MTI(J)
ZDIM(J)=DEPTH-SINK(J)
I=J+2
XDIM(I)=XDIM(J)
YDIM(I)=YDIM(J)
ZDIM(I)=-ZDIM(J)
CI(I)=CI(J)
TRIM(I)=-TRIM(J)
200 CONTINUE
RETURN
END

```

```

DIFQ0073
DIFQ0074
DIFQ0075
DIFQ0076
DIFQ0077
DIFQ0078
DIFQ0079
DIFQ0080
DIFQ0081
DIFQ0082
DIFQ0083
DIFQ0084
DIFQ0085
DIFQ0086
DIFQ0087
DIFQ0088
DIFQ0089
DIFQ0090

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SUBROUTINE OUTPUT
REAL NBAR,NINT,MT1
COMMON/IN3DIM/ALPP(2),BMLD(2),DISPL(2),CP(2),CM(2),DRAFT(2),
2 A22(2),A33(2),TPI(2),MT1(2),XLCG(2),NSTA(4)
COMMON/INOLCC/XDIM(4),YDIM(4),CI(4),PASOIS,XLDEC,DEPTH,ROW,IPASS,
1 YCCT,HEADDR,UPREAK
COMMON/OPTIM/TIME,DELT1,SALPP(2),SBMLD(2),IST
COMMON/OP2CCN/PI,PIR04,DEGRAD,RADDEG,FHD(2),FPSKTS
COMMON/OP3DIM/X1(4,Z1),DX(4),ZDIM(4),RAD(2,Z1),RY2(2,Z1),
1 RZ3(2,Z1),RYZ(2,Z1),DRYZDX(2,Z1),SIDE(2),SINK(2),TRIM(4)
COMMON/OP6FCR/XBAR(2),YBAR(2),NPAR(2),XINT(2),YINT(2),NINT(2),
1 FXT(2),FYT(2),FZT(2),RXT(2),RYT(2),RZT(2)
COMMON/OP7ACC/UDDOT(2),UDDOT(2),VDDOT(2),RDDOT(2)
COMMON/OP8RUD/DR(2),ORCAPT(2)
COMMON/OP9SP/UDIM(2),DELU(2),UCDIM(2),V(2),VDIM(2),VDDIM(2),R(2),
1 RDIM(2),UCAPT(2)
WRITE(6,800)
DO 100 J=1,2
ACI=CI(J)*RADDEG
VKNOTS=UDIM(J)*FPSKTS
RU=DR(J)*RADDEG
RDMOG=RDIM(J)*RADDEG
RDDCID=RDDOT(J)*RADDEG
TRIMD=TRIM(J)*ALPP(J)
WRITE(6,900) TIME,J,XDIM(J),YDIM(J),ACI, RU, VKNOTS,UDDOT(J),
1 VDIM(J),VDDOT(J),RDIMOG,RDDOTD,SINK(J),XBAR(J),YBAR(J),NBAR(J),
2 XINT(J),YINT(J),NINT(J),TRIMD
100 CONTINUE
RETURN
800 FORMAT('0 TIME SHIP XPOSITION YPOSITION PSI RUDDER
1 VELOCITY UDDOT VDIM VDDOT RDIM RDDOT
2 SINKAGE')
900 FORMAT(1X,F4.0,2X,I2,2(1X,F10.2),1X,F10.5,2(1X,F10.3),6(1X,F10.5)/
1 1X,6XFOR= ,F10.4,7H YFOR= ,F10.4,6H MOM= ,F10.3,7H XINT= ,F10.4
2,7H YINT= ,F10.4,7H MINT= ,F10.4,12X,7H TRIM= ,F10.5,/)
END

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MDD03001 OUTP0001
MDD02005 OUTP0002
MDD02005 OUTP0003
MDD02005 OUTP0004
MDD02012 OUTP0005
MDD02012 OUTP0006
MDD03002 OUTP0007
MDD03003 OUTP0008
MDD03004 OUTP0009
MDD03004 OUTP0010
MDD03007 OUTP0011
MDD03007 OUTP0012
MDD03008 OUTP0013
MDD03009 OUTP0014
MDD03010 OUTP0015
MDD03010 OUTP0016
MDD03010 OUTP0017
MDD03018 OUTP0018
MDD03019 OUTP0019
MDD03020 OUTP0020
MDD03021 OUTP0021
MDD03022 OUTP0022
MDD03023 OUTP0023
MDD03024 OUTP0024
MDD03025 OUTP0025
MDD03026 OUTP0026
MDD03027 OUTP0027
MDD03028 OUTP0028
MDD03029 OUTP0029
MDD03030 OUTP0030
MDD03031 OUTP0031
MDD03032 OUTP0032
MDD03033 OUTP0033
MDD03034 OUTP0034
MDD03035 OUTP0035
MDD03036 OUTP0036

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SUBROUTINE CAPTN
REAL NBAR, NINT, MT1
COMMON/INITIM/DELT, BREAK, ENCTIM, TIMPRN, DTNPRN, IPRNT, ITERAT
COMMON/IN3DIM/ALPP(2), BMLD(2), DISPL(2), CP(2), CM(2), DRAFT(2),
2 AZZ(2), A33(2), TPI(2), MT1(2), XLCC(2), NSTA(4)
COMMON/INRRUD/DRMAX(2), DRDOT(2), DRSENT(2), CK1C(2), CK2R(2), CK3Y(2),
1 CK4V(2), DLG(2), DR0(2)
COMMON/IN9SPD/UD(2), CK5X(2), CK6U(2), CK7A(2), ULAG(2), UACC(2),
1 UDEC(2), USENT(2)
COMMON/INOLCC/XDIM(4), YDIM(4), CI(4), PASD(5), XLDEC, DEPTH, ROW, IPASS,
1 YCGT, HEADPR, UPBREAK
COMMON/OPITIM/TIME, DELTI, SALPP(2), SBMLD(2), J57
COMMON/OP2CCN/PI, PIR04, DEGRAD, RADDEC, FAD(2), FPSKTS
COMMON/OP3DIM/X1(4,21), DX(4), ZDIM(4), RAD(2,21), RY2(2,21),
1 RZ3(2,21), RYZ(2,21), DRYZUX(2,21), SIDE(2), SINK(2), TRIM(4)
COMMON/OP7ACC/UDDOT(2), UDDOT(2), VDDOT(2), VDDOT(2), RDDOT(2)
COMMON/OPRUD/DR(2), DRCAPT(2)
COMMON/OP9SPD/UDIM(2), DELU(2), UGDM(2), V(2), VDIM(2), VDDIM(2), R(2),
1 RDIM(2), UCAPT(2)
COMMON/OPOLCC/XREL(2), YREL(2), XCLEAR, HEAD(2), LX
DIMENSION DRC(4,2)
WRITE(6,200)
LX=0
DO 400 I=1,2
IF(ABS(XREL(2)) .GT. XCLEAR) GO TO 150
LX=1
IF(ABS(YREL(2)) .LT. YCGNT) GO TO 200
150 CONTINUE
C SHIP IN COURSE KEEPING MODE OUTSIDE CONTROL ZONE
IF(TIME .GE. BREAK) HEAD(2)=HEADR
DRC(1,1)=CK1C(1)*(CI(1))-HEAD(1)-RDIM(1)*DLG(1)
DRC(2,1)=CK2R(1)*(RDIM(1)-RDDOT(1)*DLG(1))
DRCMMD=DRC(1,1)+DRC(2,1)
DRC(3,1)=0.0
DRC(4,1)=0.0
IF(TIME .GE. BREAK) GO TO 250
160 CONTINUE

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MOD03001 CAPT0001
MOD02003 CAPT0003
MOD02005 CAPT0004
MOD02005 CAPT0005
MOD02010 CAPT0006
MOD02010 CAPT0007
MOD02011 CAPT0008
MOD02011 CAPT0009
MOD02012 CAPT0010
MOD02012 CAPT0011
MOD03002 CAPT0012
MOD03003 CAPT0013
MOD03004 CAPT0014
MOD03004 CAPT0015
MOD03008 CAPT0016
MOD03009 CAPT0017
MOD03010 CAPT0018
MOD03010 CAPT0019
MOD03011 CAPT0020
MOD05002 CAPT0021
MOD05002 CAPT0022
MOD05003 CAPT0023
MOD05004 CAPT0024
MOD05004 CAPT0025
MOD05005 CAPT0026
MOD05005 CAPT0027
MOD05006 CAPT0028
MOD05007 CAPT0029
MOD05008 CAPT0030
MOD05009 CAPT0031
MOD05009 CAPT0032
MOD05010 CAPT0033
MOD05010 CAPT0034
MOD05011 CAPT0035
MOD05011 CAPT0036

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C SHIP MAINTAINING INITIAL SPEED
UCMMD=CK6U(1)*(UO(1))-UDIM(1)+UDDOT(1)*ULAG(1)+
1 CK7A(1)*(-UDDOT(1))*(DELT-ULAG(1))/DELT
GO TO 300
200 CONTINUE
C SHIP IN RELATIVE MOTION CONTROL MODE INSIDE CONTROL ZONE
J=3-I
COSCI=COS(CI(J))
SINCI=SIN(CI(J))
VCOSCI=(VDDIM(I)-VDDIM(J))*COSCI
USINCI=(UDDIM(I)-UDDIM(J))*SINCI
DRC(I,I)=CK1C(I)*(2*CI(I)-HEAD(I)-ROIM(J))*DLAG(I)
DRC(2,I)=CK2R(I)*(2*RDIM(I)-RDIM(J)-(2*RDOT(J))*DLAG(I))
DRC(3,I)=CK3Y(I)*(YREL(I)+PASDIS*SIDE(I)-(VCOSCI-USINCI)*DLAG(I))
DRC(4,I)=CK4V(I)*(VCOSCI-USINCI-(VDDOT(I)-VDDOT(J))*COSCI-
1 (UDDOT(I)-UDDOT(J))*SINCI)*DLAG(I)
DRCMMD=DRC(1,I)+DRC(2,I)+DRC(3,I)+DRC(4,I)
C SHIP I MAINTAINS ORIGINAL SPEED
IF(I.EQ.1) GO TO 160
IF(IPASS.EG.1) GO TO 160
IF(XREL(2).LT.-XLDEC) GO TO 160
C SHIP 2 MATCHES SPEED OF SHIP 1 AFTER -XLDEC
C MAINTAIN POSITION ALONG SIDE SHIP 1 UNTIL BREAK TIME
IF(TIME.GE.BREAK) GO TO 250
UCMMD=CK5X(2)*(-XREL(2)+UDDIM(2))*ULAG(2)+
1 CK6U(2)*(UDIM(1)-UDIM(2)+UDDOT(2)*ULAG(2))+
2 CK7A(2)*(-UDDOT(2))*(DELT-ULAG(2))/DELT
GO TO 300
250 CONTINUE
UCMMD=CK6U(2)*(UBREAK-UDIM(2)+UDDOT(2)*ULAG(2))+
1 CK7A(2)*(-UDDOT(2))*(DELT-ULAG(2))/DELT
300 CONTINUE
C CHECK COMMANDD RUDDER ANGLE AGAINST SENSITIVITY AND LIMITS
DRDIF=DRCMMD
ADRDI=ABS(DRDIF)
IF(ADRDI.LF.DRSENTI(I)) GO TO 310

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MOD05012 CAPT0037
MOD05013 CAPT0038
MOD05014 CAPT0039
MOD05015 CAPT0040
MOD05016 CAPT0041
MOD05017 CAPT0042
MOD05018 CAPT0043
MOD05019 CAPT0044
MOD05020 CAPT0045
MOD05021 CAPT0046
MOD05022 CAPT0047
MOD05023 CAPT0048
MOD05024 CAPT0049
MOD05025 CAPT0050
MOD05026 CAPT0051
MOD05026 CAPT0052
MOD05027 CAPT0053
MOD05028 CAPT0054
MOD05029 CAPT0055
MOD05030 CAPT0056
MOD05031 CAPT0057
MOD05032 CAPT0058
MOD05041 CAPT0059
MOD05042 CAPT0060
MOD05043 CAPT0061
MOD05044 CAPT0062
MOD05045 CAPT0063
MOD05046 CAPT0064
MOD05047 CAPT0065
MOD05048 CAPT0066
MOD05049 CAPT0067
MOD05050 CAPT0068
MOD05051 CAPT0069
MOD05052 CAPT0070
MOD05053 CAPT0071
MOD05055 CAPT0072

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```

RUD=DRDOT(I)*(DELT-DLAG(I))
IF(ADRDIF .GT. RUD) DRDIF=DRDIF*RUD/ADRDIF
ADRDIF=ABS(DR(I)+DRDIF)
IF(ADRDIF .GT. DRMAX(I)) DRDIF=((DR(I)+DRDIF)*DRMAX(I)/ADRDIF)
1 -DR(I)
GO TO 320
310 CONTINUE
DRDIF=0.0
320 CONTINUE
DRCAPT(I)=DRDIF
RUD=DR(I)*RADDEG
DRCMMD=DRCMMD#RADDEG
DRDIF=(DR(I)+DRDIF)*RADDEG
DO 325 J=1,4
325 DRC(J,I)=DRC(J,I)*RADDEG
C CHECK COMMANDED SPEED CHANGE AGAINST ACCELERATION LIMITS
U=UDIM(I)*FPSKTS
IF(ABS(UCMMD) .LE. USENT(I)) GO TO 350
ACMMD=UCMMD/(DELT-ULAG(I))
IF(ACMMD .LF. UACC(I)) GO TO 330
ACMMD=UACC(I)
GO TO 340
330 CONTINUE
IF(ACMMD .LT. UDEC(I)) ACMMD=UDEC(I)
340 CONTINUE
UCAPT(I)=ACMMD*(DELT-ULAG(I))
GO TO 360
350 CONTINUE
UCAPT(I)=0.0
360 CONTINUE
UCMMD=UCMMD*FPSKTS
ACMMD=(UCAPT(I)+UDIM(I))*FPSKTS
WRITE(6,910) I,RUD,DRCMMD,DRDIF,U,UCMMD,ACMMD
400 CONTINUE
WRITE(6,920) DRC
RETURN

```

```

MDD05056 CAPT0073
MDD05057 CAPT0074
MDD05059 CAPT0075
MDD05060 CAPT0076
MDD05061 CAPT0077
MDD05062 CAPT0078
MDD05063 CAPT0079
MDD05064 CAPT0080
MDD05065 CAPT0081
MDD05065 CAPT0082
MDD05066 CAPT0083
MDD05067 CAPT0084
MDD05068 CAPT0085
MDD05068 CAPT0086
MDD05068 CAPT0087
MDD05069 CAPT0088
MDD05070 CAPT0089
MDD05070 CAPT0090
MDD05070 CAPT0091
MDD05071 CAPT0092
MDD05072 CAPT0093
MDD05073 CAPT0094
MDD05074 CAPT0095
MDD05075 CAPT0096
MDD05076 CAPT0097
MDD05078 CAPT0098
MDD05079 CAPT0099
MDD05080 CAPT0100
MDD05081 CAPT0101
MDD05082 CAPT0102
MDD05083 CAPT0103
MDD05084 CAPT0104
MDD05085 CAPT0105
MDD05086 CAPT0106
MDD05086 CAPT0107
MDD05086 CAPT0108

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```

900 FORMAT( 9PH0 SHIP RUDDER INIT ANG COMMD CHG ACT ANG (DEG)
1 SPEED INIT SPD COMMD CHG ACT SPD (KTS))
910 FCRMAT(5X,I1,9X,3(IX,F10.4),I3X,3(IX,F10.4))
920 FCRMAT(8H01 DRC= ,F10.3,6H DRR= ,F10.3,4H DRY= ,F10.3,6H DRV= ,
1 F10.3,9H 2 DRC= ,F10.3,6H DRR= ,F10.3,6H DRY= ,F10.3,6H DRV= ,
2 F10.3)
END
MOD05087 CAPT0109
MOD05087 CAPT0110
MOD05088 CAPT0111
MOD05089 CAPT0112
MOD05089 CAPT0113
MOD05089 CAPT0114
MOD05089 CAPT0115

```

```
FUNCTION SIMPSN(DXE,Y,N,M)
DIMENSION Y(21)
SIMPSN=0.0
N1=N-1
DO 100 J=2,N1,2
100 SIMPSN=SIMPSN+2.*Y(J)+Y(J+1)
SIMPSN=DXE*(Y(1)-Y(N))+2.*SIMPSN)/3.
RETURN
END
```

```
SIMP0001
SIMP0002
SIMP0003
SIMP0004
SIMP0005
SIMP0006
SIMP0007
SIMP0008
SIMP0009
```

```
//G.FT09F001 DD UNIT=TAPE9,LABEL=(1,NL),DISP=(NEW,PASS),  
//   DCB=(DEN=7,RECFM=VS,LRECL=504,RLKSIZE=508)  
//G.FT64F001 DD DSN=CCALDATA,DISP=(NEW,PASS),UNIT=SCRATCH,SPACE=(22,1)  
//G.SYSIN DD *,DCB=BLKSIZE=2000
```

0001
0002
0003
0004

1.4	114.6	-155.2	-342.8	206.2	55.	-1055.1	.0	DATA0037
.0	.0	-135.	168.6	.0	381.4			DATA0038
117.6	-40.8	.0	201.1	.0	-2625.6			DATA0039
.0	-930.7	34.6	.0	-109.4	-230.8			DATA0040
-140.6	274.3				802.1	17.9		DATA0041
-15.2	58.7				-318.2	-283.1		DATA0042
9.1	-170.7	-45.5	-112.8	-105.4	-280.3			DATA0043
30.	-137.5	1.	14.	700.	8.2	47.4	.25	DATA0044
	5.				1.75	87.5		DATA0045
17.	.00676	1.0	1.0	.5	.3	.18	.1	DATA0046
-550.	171.5	.0	100.	200.	300.	1.9905		DATA0047
200.	15.	20.						DATA0048
								DATA0049

// EXEC CALCOMP,OPTIONS='PAPER(10,WHITE),INK(BLACK,8P)'

0001

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