



**Challenging wind and waves**

Linking hydrodynamic research to the maritime industry



## **The SAIL project and other work at MARIN**

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2<sup>nd</sup> Natural Propulsion Seminar

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## **Part 1:**

The SAIL project

## **Part 2:**

Voyage simulations with route optimisation for  
wind assisted ships



# Part 1: SAIL

## Sustainable Approaches and Innovative Liaisons



- Rising fuel prices
- Increasing pressure to reduce emissions
- A group of organizations and people with innovative ideas
- The potential of wind (assisted) propulsion -> hybrid sailing

## Leading vision and aim:

Alternative propulsion systems for (freight) sailing - defined as 'hybrid sailing concepts' - have high potential due to environment (global warming and pollution) and rising oil prices. To develop and test hybrid sailing concepts, that will lead to more sustainability and new business opportunities.

# SAIL OBJECTIVES

- Capacity building in hybrid sailing concepts
- Development of tools, living labs
- Develop public-private alliances to stimulate implementation of hybrid sailing
- Embed hybrid sailing in policy and legislation
- Develop a long-term strategic sustainable sea transport plan, keeping zero emission sailing in mind
- Promotion of hybrid sailing

# SAIL PROJECT

- EU Interreg IVB North Sea Region
- Budget: € 3.4 million (50% EU funding, 50% by partners).
- Project duration: till June 2015
- Very diverse participants:
  - Public bodies (province, ports)
  - (Future) ship operators
  - Research institutes
  - Universities and schools
  - NGO/Interest group
  - Design/engineering
  - Engineering consultancy

# SAIL PROJECT PARTICIPANTS

provinsje fryslân  
provincie fryslân



provinsje fryslân  
provincie fryslân



To match the objectives, the work plan covers diverse topics:

- Publicity and dissemination
- Engineering
- Economy
- Policy and legislation
- Public-private-civil alliances





- Verification of energy saving and operability in a realistic scenario, including:
  - A profile of realistic (optimized) routes, speeds and loading conditions
  - Hindcast data for wind, waves and current
  - Model of hydrodynamic performance (speed-power and seakeeping)
  - Large amount of statistics (reliable answers)



# TO CONCLUDE

- We hope to update you later on progress
- For questions with regard to the entire SAIL project, refer to Robbert van Hasselt [r.v.hasselt@idmm.nl](mailto:r.v.hasselt@idmm.nl). He is here today.





# Part 2: Voyage simulations with route optimisation for wind assisted ships

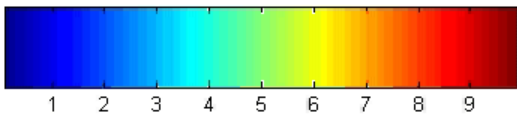
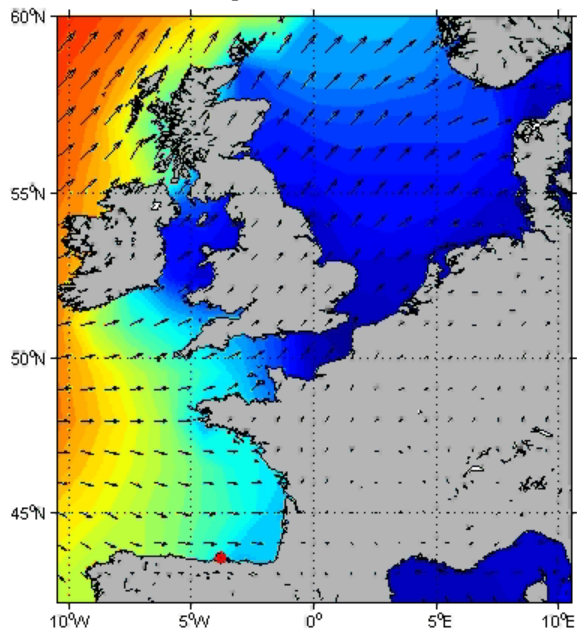
# WHY (OPTIMISED) VOYAGE SIMULATIONS?

- The environment, operational profile and routes are crucial in the performance of wind assisted vessels
- Ships with wind assistance are expected to follow different routes and have a different speed profile compared to conventional ships
- They should therefore be compared on basis of their optimal speed/route in optimised voyage simulation with large statistics
- Note:
  - This is not intended for operations
  - The merits of route optimisation is also of interest to “conventional” vessels

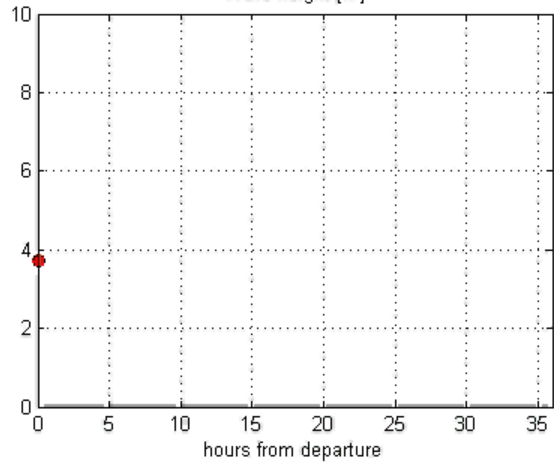
- MARIN's in-house voyage simulation tools are Gulliver and Safetrans
- Gulliver includes:
  - Large databases for wind, waves, tidal stream and ocean current
  - Calculation of sustained speed including wind, waves and current
  - Calculation of ship motions using RAO database and wave spectra
  - Calculation of fuel consumption
  - Operational criteria -> impact on speed (voluntary speed loss)

# VOYAGE SIMULATION ON A FIXED ROUTE

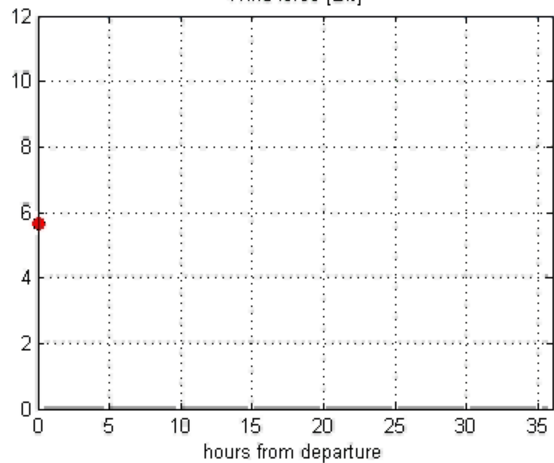
BGV C180:  $H_s$  [m] on 01 Jan 98 at 00:00



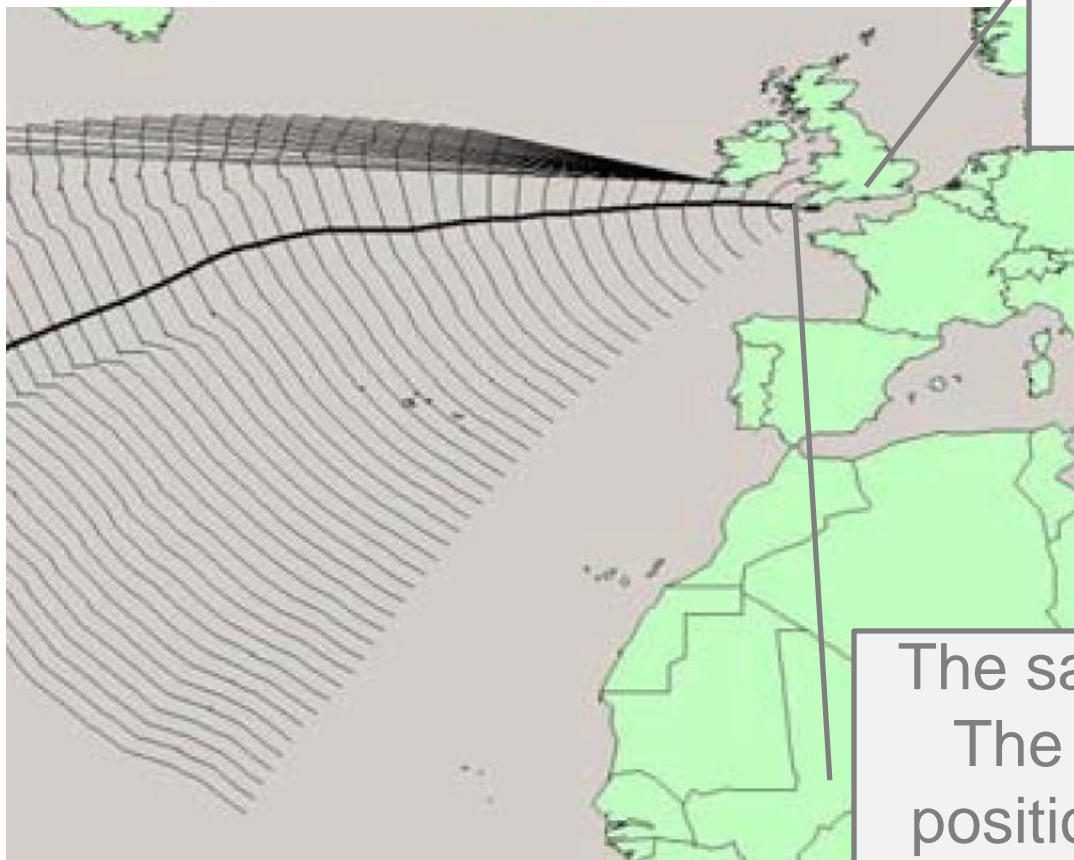
Wave height [m]



Wind force [Bft]



# ROUTING WITH ISOCHRONES



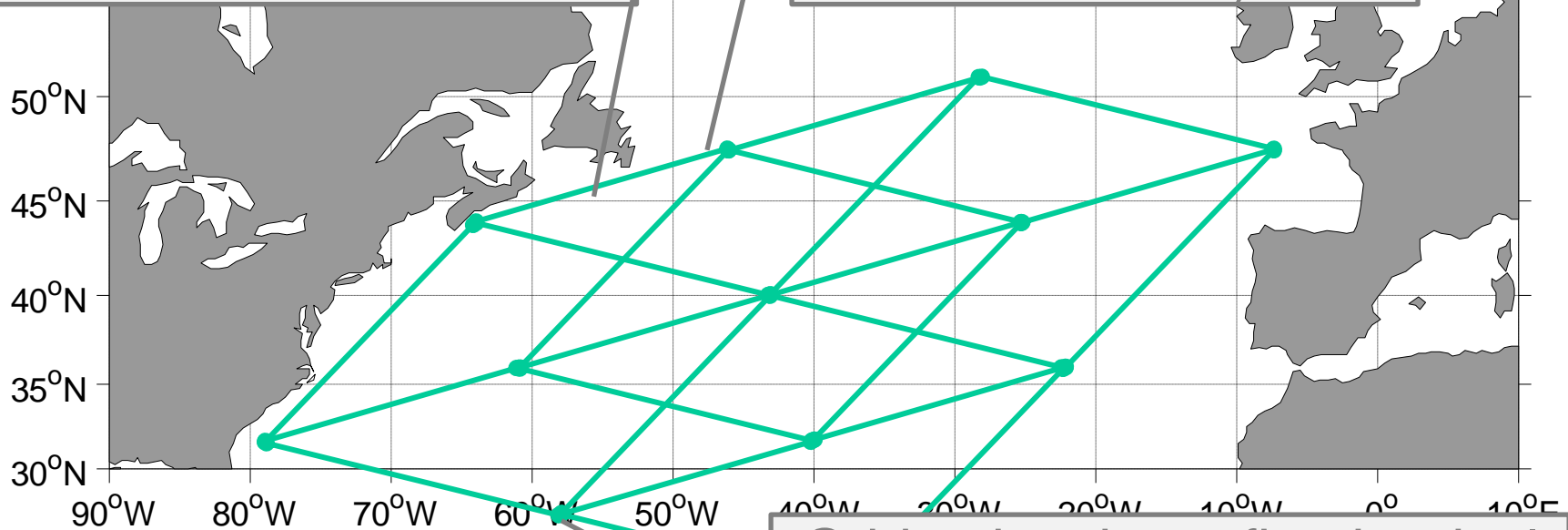
From start point a series of course with different headings is calculated.

The sailing time is constant. The speed and possible positions after the first time step follow from the VPP.

# ROUTING WITH FIXED GRID

Legs are simulated e.g. from 2008 to 2012 with a 3 day interval

Fixed course changes of e.g.  $5^\circ$  (in this example  $-30^\circ$ ,  $0^\circ$  and  $30^\circ$ )



Grid points have fixed arrival times as function of speed (e.g. 8, 10, 12, 14 kn)



# VOYAGE SIMULATIONS WITH OPTIMISED ROUTES

- Gulliver will be equipped with a minimization algorithm in combination with a fixed grid
  - Increased flexibility, especially on the cost function:
    - Allows optimisation on other variables than arrival time
    - Allows to run different optimisations after the actual route simulations
  - Parallel computing is possible as arrival times and positions are known on each grid point beforehand
  - Work in progress - first results Q2 2013



**THANKS FOR YOUR ATTENTION**