Assignment 2, part 1

Parameters and general functions

```
clear;

L = 161; %m
B = 21.8; %m
H = 15.8; %m
T = 4.74; %m


mass = 17.0677e6;
rho_prism = mass / (L*B*H);
rho_water = 1025;
g = -9.81;

r_b_bg = [-3.7; 0; H/2]; %from CO to CG represented in bodyframe
ny = ones(6,1);

S = @(r) [0, -r(3), r(2);
                   r(3), 0, -r(1);
                   -r(2), r(1), 0]; %skew matrix

H_transform = @(r) [[eye(3), S(r)'];
          [zeros(3,3), eye(3)]]; %eq 3.27 - transformation matrix from CG to CO

M_3DOF = @(M_6DOF) [M_6DOF(1:2, 1:2), M_6DOF(1:2, 6);
                   M_6DOF(6, 1:2), M_6DOF(6, 6)]; %reduce from 6 dof to 3 dof = surge, sway, ya
```

Task 1

A - Compute inetria matrix nummerically

```
fun = @(x,y,z) (y.^2 + z.^2)*rho_prism;
Ix = integral3(fun, -L/2, L/2, -B/2, B/2, -H/2, H/2)
```

```
Ix = 1.0310e+09
```

```
fun = @(x,y,z) (x.^2 + z.^2)*rho_prism;
Iy = integral3(fun,-L/2, L/2, -B/2, B/2, -H/2, H/2)
```

```
Iy = 3.7223e+10
```

```
fun = @(x,y,z) (x.^2 + y.^2)*rho_prism;
Iz = integral3(fun, -L/2, L/2, -B/2, B/2, -H/2, H/2)
```

```
Iz = 3.7544e+10
```

```
Ixy = 0;
Ixz = 0;
```

```
Iyz = 0;

I_CG = [[Ix, -Ixy, -Ixz];
         [-Ixy, Iy, -Iyz];
         [-Ixz, -Iyz, Iz]] % eq 3.22
```

```
I_CG = 3×3
10^10 ×
    0.1031         0         0
         0    3.7223         0
         0         0    3.7544
```

Ixy, Ixz, and Iyz are all zero since the mass is homogenously distributed, and the center of mass is in the center. This means we integrate a symmetrically distributed mass from minus half the length to pluss half the length. Thus we will get zero for all axis.

B - Find inertia matrix about CO

```
I_CO = I_CG + mass*(r_b_bg'*r_b_bg*eye(3) - r_b_bg*(r_b_bg')) %eq 3.36
```

```
I_CO = 3×3
10^10 ×
    0.2096         0    0.0499
         0    3.8522         0
    0.0499         0    3.7777
```

```
Iz_CO_prism = I_CO(3,3)
```

```
Iz_CO_prism = 3.7777e+10
```

```
Iz_CO_ship = 2.1732e10;
ratio = Iz_CO_prism/Iz_CO_ship
```

```
ratio = 1.7383
```

C - Find MRB and CRB about CO

```
MRB_CG = [[mass*eye(3), zeros(3,3)];
          [zeros(3,3), I_CG]]; %eq 3.24
MRB_CO = H_transform(r_b_bg)'*MRB_CG*H_transform(r_b_bg); %eq 3.29

% ny = [u,v,w,p,q,r]
CRB_CG = @(ny) [[0, -mass*ny(6), mass*ny(5), 0, 0, 0];
                [mass*ny(6), 0, -mass*ny(4), 0, 0, 0];
                [-mass*ny(5), mass*ny(4), 0, 0, 0, 0];
                [0, 0, 0, 0, Iz*ny(6), -Iy*ny(5)];
                [0, 0, 0, -Iz*ny(6), 0, Ix*ny(4)];
                [0, 0, 0, Iy*ny(5), -Ix*ny(4), 0]]; %eq 3.64

CRB_CO = @(r, ny) H_transform(r)'*CRB_CG(ny)*H_transform(r); %eq 3.64
```

```
MRB = M_3DOF(MRB_CO) % MRB about CO with 3DOF
```

```
MRB = 3×3
10^10 ×
    0.0017         0         0
         0    0.0017   -0.0063
         0   -0.0063    3.7777
```

```
CRB = M_3DOF(CRB_CO(r_b_bg, ny))
```

```
CRB = 3×3
           0   -17067700    63150490
    17067700           0           0
   -63150490           0           0
```

D - It is desirable that CRB is skewsymmetric because it makes it possible (or a lot easier) to proove stability of a nonlinear motion control system.

```
assert(all(all(CRB == -CRB')), 'Coriolis and centripetal matrix is not skew symmetric.')
```

E - The coriolis matrix depends on the angular velocity and the lever arm, while it is independent of the linear velocity. When the ocean currents are irrotational, we can replace nu by the realtive velocity vector (e.g. use eq 3.66).

Task 2

A , B - Compute hydrostatic force

```
Awp = L*B;
vol_displacement = Awp*T;
Zhs = @(z) -rho_water*g*Awp*z; %eq 4.14
```

Hydrostatic force under the assumption that the water surface is constant, as a function of heave in NED frame.

C - Compute the heave period .

```
T3 = 2*pi*sqrt(2*T/abs(g)) %eq 4.78. Obs T3 is the heave period. T is draft of the prism.
```

```
T3 = 6.1766
```

D,E - Metacentric stability

```
% Computation based on section 4.2.3
KB = (1/3)*((5*T/2) - (vol_displacement/Awp));

KG = H/2; %distance between CG and Keel line OBS - not sure
BG = KG - KB;

I_T = (1/12)*(B^3)*L;
I_L = (1/12)*B*(L^3);
```

```
BM_T = I_T/vol_displacement;
BM_L = I_L/vol_displacement;

GM_T = BM_T - BG
```

```
GM_T = 2.8251
```

```
GM_L = BM_L - BG
```

```
GM_L = 450.1838
```

Both the transverse and the longitudinal metacentric heights are positive, thus the prism is metacentrically stable. Def 4.2. The longetudinal metacentric height i large as expected. The transverse metacentric height is well above 0.5, thus quite stiff.