

TTK4190 Guidance and Control of **B**oats

Assignment 2, Pt. 3

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Problem 1 - Propeller Revolution and Speed Control

a)

The propeller thrust and torque coefficients K_T and K_Q can be computed by using the `wageningen` function found in the MSS toolbox.

```

1 Ja          = 0;      % advance number
2 PD          = 1.5;    % pitch/diameter ratio
3 AEAO        = 0.65;   % blade area ratio
4 z           = 4;      % number of propeller blades
5 [KT,KQ]     = wageningen(Ja,PD,AEAO,z);

```

b)/c)

$\tau = 0$ and looking at the figure $Y = \frac{Q_d}{K_m}$ Converting equation to time domain

$$\frac{Q_m}{Y} = \frac{K_m}{T_m s + 1} e^{-\tau s}$$

$$\mathcal{L}^{-1}(Q_m T_m s + Q_m = Q_d)$$

$$\dot{Q}_m T_m + Q_m = Q_d$$

$$\dot{Q}_m = -\frac{Q_m}{T_m} + \frac{Q_d}{T_m}$$

$$= -\frac{1}{T_m} * Q_m + \frac{K_m}{T_m} * Y$$

which is implemented in `ship.m` as follows

```

1  %%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%
2  % Part 3, 1b,1c) compute torque-based shaft dynamics here
3  Im      = 10^5;                % (kg m^2)
4  Km      = 0.6;                % (s^-1)
5  Tm      = 10;                % (s)
6  tau     = 0;                % time delay (s)
7
8  thr = rho * Dia^4 * KT * abs(n) * n; % thrust command (N)
9  Q = rho * Dia^5 * KQ * abs(n) * n; % torque command
10
11 persistent Qm
12 if isempty(Qm)
13     Qm = 0;
14 end
15
16 Qd = rho*Dia^5*KQ*abs(n.c)*n.c;
17 Qm_dot = (Qd - Qm)/Tm;
18
19 Y = Qd/Km; % control input
20
21 A = -1/Tm; % transfer function to state space
22 B = Km/Tm;
23
24 Qm_dot = A * Qm + B * Y;
25
26 Qm = euler2(Qm_dot,Qm,h);
27
28 n_dot = (1/Im) * (Qm - Q);
29 %%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%

```

Thus, the formula for the shaft speed dynamics \dot{n} is found.

d)

The linear surge equation for the surge subsystem from [1] can be expressed as

$$U = \frac{(t-1)T}{X_u}$$

through this derivation:

$$\begin{aligned} (m - X_{\dot{u}})\dot{u}_r - X_u u_r &= -X_{\delta\delta}\delta^2 + (1-t)T \\ \dot{u}_r &= \delta = 0 \\ \downarrow \\ -X_u u_r &= (1-t)T \\ u_r &= U \\ \downarrow \\ U &= \frac{(t-1)T}{X_u} \end{aligned}$$

The assumptions are that the Boat must not accelerate and the rudder angle must be zero ($\dot{u}_r = 0$, $\delta = 0$).

e)

The desired thrust T_d can be computed from d) as

$$T_d = \frac{U_{ref} X_u}{(t-1)} \quad (1)$$

and propeller revolution n_d as

$$n_d = \text{sgn}(T_d) \sqrt{\frac{|T_d|}{\rho D^4 K_T(0)}} \quad (2)$$

```

1 function n_c = open_loop_speed_control(U_ref)
2 % Ship variables
3 m = 17.0677e6; % mass (kg)
4 Xudot = -8.9830e5; % added mass in surge
5 Tl = 20; % linear damping time constant
6 Xu = -(m-Xudot)/Tl; % linear damping in surge
7
8 % Propeller variables
9 Dia = 3.3; % propeller diameter (m)
10 rho = 1025; % density of water (m/s^3)
11 Ja = 0; % advance number
12 PD = 1.5; % pitch/diameter ratio
13 AEAO = 0.65; % blade area ratio
14 z = 4; % number of propeller blades
15 [KT, tau] = wageningen(Ja, PD, AEAO, z);
16
17 t = 0.05; % thrust deduction number p. 164 in Fossen
18
19 % Combining the equation in task d) and inserting T (eq. 9.7 in Fossen)
20 n_c_squared = U_ref * Xu / ((t-1) * rho * Dia^4 * KT);
21 n_c = sign(n_c_squared) * sqrt(abs(n_c_squared));
22 end

```

The Boat does not reach the desired velocity when maintaining a constant heading angle, as we are not utilizing closed-loop control to regulate speed.

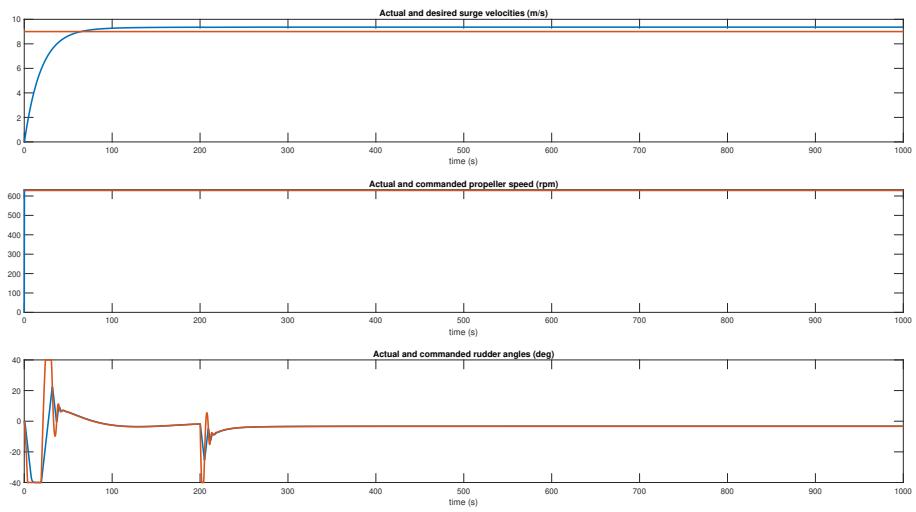


Figure 1: The result of open-loop speed control

References

- [1] T. Fossen, *Handbook of Marine Craft Hydrodynamics and Motion Control*. John Wiley & Sons, 2011.