

## Energy Sensitivity Metric for Route Planning

Objective: Estimate the *sensitivity of the energy consumed by ship propulsion* due to wind, surface waves, current, ship speed, and route deviations.

Assume:

1. Net coefficient of water resistance  $\zeta_T$  under pristine METOC conditions (no wind, surface waves, or current)
2. Expected average power-speed ( $P$ - $V$ ) characteristics roughly follow Bernoulli's law for motion through incompressible fluid, whereby the *available* power for propulsion required to maintain a given speed is  $P \approx \zeta_T V^3$

$$\text{Result: } \Delta E_{rel} = \left[ \frac{\zeta_A V_{HW}}{\zeta_T V} \left( \frac{2V + V_{HW}}{V} \right) + 2 \frac{\Delta V}{V} + \frac{c}{V} + \frac{T_{waves}}{\zeta_T V^2} + \frac{\Delta L}{L} \right] \times 100 \% \quad (1)$$

$\Delta E_{rel}$  Propulsion energy lost to wind, waves, current, speed changes, and course deviations, *relative* to the propulsion energy consumed when sailing the shortest route under pristine weather conditions (all factors zero). Positive  $\Delta E_{rel}$  indicates increased energy consumption (loss); negative  $\Delta E_{rel}$  indicates decreased consumption (gain).

$\zeta_A$  Coefficient of air resistance against the forward motion of the ship.  $\zeta_A \approx \rho_A A / 2$ ;  $\rho_A$  being the density of air, and  $A$  the effective area of the ship creating air resistance against forward motion.

$\zeta_T$  Coefficient of resistance of the ship under pristine sailing conditions, estimated by hull analysis or from actual  $P$ - $V$  data.

$V$  Ship forward speed through the water in steady-state conditions.

$V_{HW}$  True head-wind speed; *positive* when *opposing* the ship's forward motion. Equation (1) assumes  $V_{HW} + V > 0$  (air opposition), which is typical while underway at medium to full speed.

$\Delta V$  Additional change in speed (throttle) made at the discretion of the crew, perhaps as a fuel-reduction measure, or due to greater certainty in estimated time of arrival through route planning, compensating against ocean current, or as a counter piracy measure.

$c$  *Longitudinal* component of ocean-current speed left *uncompensated* by a change  $\Delta V$  in speed (throttle). *Positive* current  $c$  *opposes* ship forward motion.

$T_{waves}$  Ship resistance due to surface waves, requiring analysis beyond the scope of this note.

$L$  Length of the shortest route subject to voyage constraints.

$\Delta L$  Increase in route length owing to deviations from the shortest route, owing to route planning, to capitalize on (or avoid) foreseen METOC conditions; always a loss inasmuch as  $\Delta L \geq 0$ .

Averaging The metric (1) can be applied to a pattern of sailing activity by averaging the terms on both sides across a distribution of voyage activity (speeds  $V$ ,  $\Delta V$ ,  $\Delta L$ ) and METOC conditions ( $V_{HW}$ ,  $c$ ,  $T_{waves}$ ).

Comparing Conditions The energy lost under conditions  $B$  relative to those lost under conditions  $A$  can be estimated (to first order) by the difference  $\Delta E_{rel}$  for  $B$  minus  $\Delta E_{rel}$  for  $A$ .

Example: From an analysis of actual sailing data collected from the passenger ship, *MS Rotterdam*, one finds that it is characterized by the ratio  $\zeta_A / \zeta_T = 0.014$ . Assuming ship speed  $V = 20$  knots,  $\Delta V = 0$ , oppositional head-wind  $V_{HW} = 30$  knots, favourable current  $c = -0.1$  knots, negligible impact from waves  $T_{waves} \approx 0$ , and the shortest route  $\Delta L = 0$ , equation (1) gives  $\Delta E_{rel} = 6.9\%$  (loss). For comparison, with *no* wind but the same favourable current,  $\Delta E_{rel} = -0.5\%$  (gain).

Disclaimer: Equation (1) was developed and is under test in NAVTRONIC. It is floated here for discussion purposes. Its derivation and elaboration are in NAVTRONIC deliverables.

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