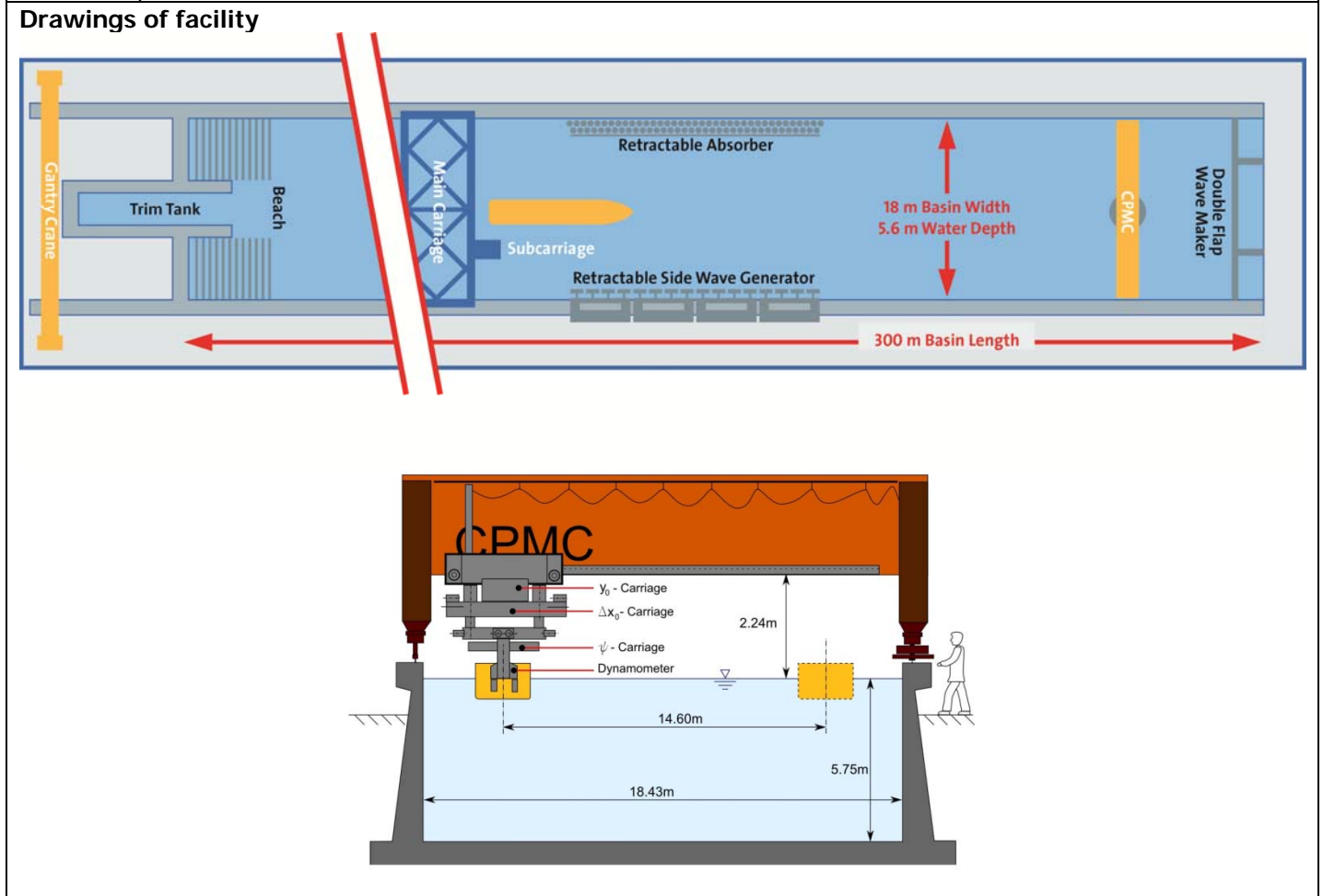


<b>Name of organization</b> Hamburgische Schiffbau-Versuchsanstalt GmbH (HSVA)	<b>Year of information updating</b> 2016
<b>Year established</b> 1913	<b>Year of joining the ITTC</b> since its foundation
<b>Address</b> Bramfelder Strasse 164, 22305 Hamburg	<b>Status in the ITTC</b> Advisory council member
<b>Contact details</b> (phone, fax, e-mail) Phone: +49 40 69203 0 Fax: +49 40 69203 345 Email: info@hsva.de	<b>Website</b> www.hsva.de

<b>Type of facility</b> Towing Tank, seakeeping and manoeuvring basin	<b>Year constructed/upgraded</b> 1965/1976/2011
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<b>Name of facility</b> HSVA Large Towing Tank	
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<b>Main characteristics</b>	
• Length	300m
• Width	18m
• Depth	5.6m



## Detailed characteristics

### Main carriage

Manned Carriage, carriage equipped with transverse carriage.

4-wheel motor drive, electronically controlled

Maximum carriage speed 10.0 m/s

Model size 2-12m

Model tracking by human operator or fully automatic control

### CPMC (Computerized Planar Motion Carriage)

HPMM attached to main carriage with longitudinal, transversal and yawing sub-carriage. To be used either in captive mode with computer-controlled enforced surge, sway and yaw motions and adjustable fixed heeling angle, optionally free to pitch and heave, or in tracking mode with all degrees of freedom free.

Devices for force measurement:

- one large and one small six-component hull force balance (captive mode only)
- one three-component rudder force balance
- for each of up to three propellers: one propeller dynamometer

Max. number of motors: 3

Max. number of rudder engines: 2

Sampling rate: 100 Hz.

Limits of motion:

	Deflection	Velocity	Acceleration
main carriage	200 m	4m/s	$\pm 0.2 \text{ m/s}^2$
longitudinal subcarriage	$\pm 0.9 \text{ m}$	$\pm 0.62 \text{ m/s}$	$\pm 0.49 \text{ m/s}^2$
transversal subcarriage	$\pm 6.52 \text{ m}$	$\pm 1.9 \text{ m/s}$	$\pm 0.68 \text{ m/s}^2$
yawing subcarriage	$\pm 155^\circ$	$\pm 23.5^\circ/\text{s}$	$\pm 10.64^\circ/\text{s}^2$

### Double Flap Wave Generator

Wave generator type and extent: double flap type, hydraulic driven, 18m wide

Wave generation: regular waves (up to 0.60m at a period of 2.2s), irregular long-crested seas of several spectral shapes (up to 0.45m at a peak period of 2.2s), wave packets, user-defined wave trains

Wave absorber type and length: sparred wood grating at trimming tank side, 18m wide

### Side Wave Generator

Wave generator type and extent: 40m snake type wave generator consisting of 80 hinged flaps each 0.5m in width, electric driven

Wave generation: regular waves (up to 0.40m at a period range from 1.8s to 3.2s), irregular long and short-crested seas of several spectral shapes (up to 0.23m at a peak period range from 1.8s to 3.2s), wave packets, user-defined wave trains, for beam and oblique waves in the range from  $20^\circ$  to  $160^\circ$  wave encounter angle

Wave absorber type and length: five layers of perforated vertical plates on the opposite tank, 60m in length

### Model Tracking System

Optical tracking system measuring the 6 DoF of ship motions

### Model Control System

Fully automatic by process control computer, PID autopilot

## Applications

- Resistance, propulsion and tracking tests
- Flow observation (paint and underwater cameras)
- Bubble sweep down tests
- Wake measurements (axial, 3D laser velocimetry)
- Propeller open water tests
- Seakeeping tests (regular, irregular, short crested waves)
- Measurement of forces and pressure acting on hulls and offshore structures
- Rolling tests, determination of roll damping (roll decay, forced rolling)
- Mooring tests
- Steady-state, dynamic submarine tests
- Tidal turbines
- CPMC:

- In tracking mode for system identification, rudder manoeuvre simulations and IMO MSC.137(76) compliance: zigzag tests, optionally with
  - variable switching angle,
  - computer-controlled frictional correction and
  - computer-controlled revolution rate to simulate engine characteristics
- In captive mode for DP studies, Abkowitz method and research:
  - oblique towing
  - circular arcs
  - bollard pull ahead and astern with various rudder angles
  - sinusoidal tests: pure surge, sway and yaw and coupled sway-yaw

**Published description**

[www.hsva.de](http://www.hsva.de)

14<sup>th</sup> Symposium of Naval Hydromechanics, London 1976

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Proc. 11th ONR Symp. on Naval Hydrodynamics. London, U.K. (1976), pp. 115-131.

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