

工 學 碩 士 學 位 論 文

**A Study on Construction of Real Time Ship-Handling
Simulator Using the Distributed Processing Network Method**

指 導 教 授 孫 景 浩

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韓 國 海 洋 大 學 校 大 學 院

造 船 工 學 科

洪 基 榮

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**A Study on Construction of Real Time Ship-Handling
Simulator Using the Distributed Processing Network Method**

by

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Abstract

As sea traffic has been complicated and ships have been enlarged recently, we require a safety of ship in the coastal and areas. Although the maneuvering performance of ship herself almost clearly become, the important control quality of human being is not exactly grasped. The real time ship-handling simulator can be used as the most useful way when we understand the safety of ship maneuvering performance in the harbor area. The most important things of real time ship handling simulator are mathematical model and 3 dimensional image. We can manage the 3 dimensional image by using the 3 dimensional graphic technique. The distributed processing method is thought as one of the most effective ways to network communication system. We developed the real time ship handling simulator using the distributed processing network method.

Nomenclature

D	Fractal Dimension
I_{zz}	Moment of inertia about the z axis
J_{zz}	Added moment of inertia about the z axis
K	Total Length
K_n	Length of Triadic Koch Curve
m	Mass of Ship
m_x	Added mass in the x direction
m_y	Added mass in the y direction
N	Yaw moment
N_H	Yaw moment due to hull
N_P	Asymmetrical yaw moment acting on a hull by reserving rotation of a propeller
N_R	Yaw moment due to rudder
N_T	Yaw moment due to tugboat
N_W	Yaw moment due to wind
S	Length of Unit
r	Angular velocity
\dot{r}	Angular acceleration
u	Longitudinal component of ship velocity
\dot{u}	Longitudinal component of ship acceleration
u^*	Longitudinal component of apparent current velocity

v	Lateral velocity
\dot{v}	Lateral acceleration
v^*	Lateral component of apparent current velocity
X	Surge force
x_G	Distance from midship to center of gravity
X_H	Longitudinal force due to a hull
X_P	Longitudinal force due to a propeller
X_R	Longitudinal force due to a rudder
X_T	Longitudinal force due to a tugboat
X_W	Longitudinal force due to a wind
Y	Sway force
Y_H	Lateral force due to a hull
Y_P	Asymmetrical longitudinal force due to a hull by reversing rotation of a propeller
Y_R	Lateral force due to a rudder
Y_T	Lateral force due to a tugboat
Y_W	Lateral force due to a wind

Greek

α x coordinate of center of m_y

ϕ Heading angle

ϕ_c Angle of current

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1.

[1] IMO() 가 ()
가 .
Man-Machine
System
가
[2] 가 .
가 가 가
가 (Virtual Reality)
[3]

2.

2.1

2.2

가 가
 .[2] CGI
 3
 가 (Virtual environment)
 가
 (Virtual reality)

2.3 가 (Virtual Reality Method)

가 (, ,)
 . 가
 가 가 . 가

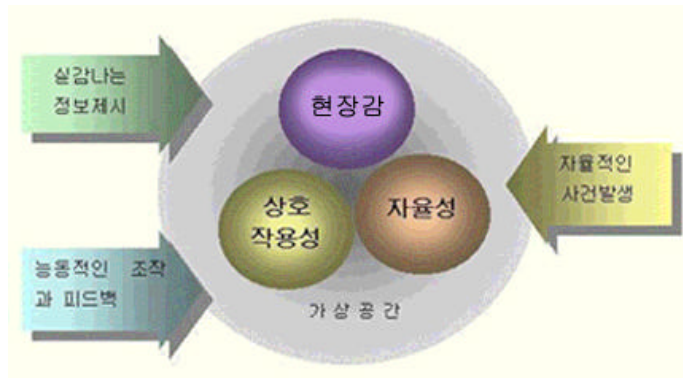


Fig. 1 Virtual Reality Systems

2.3.1 가

(1) 가 (Immersive VR System)

3 HMD(Head Mounted Display)
가
가
가



Fig. 2 Virtual Reality Example

(2) (Non-immersive VR System)

가 (Desktop VR System)
가
PC 가

(3) (Augmented Reality)

가 가 가 (Hybrid VR System)
 가 가 가
 가 . 가
 가 .



Fig. 3 Graphic Management for Augmented Reality

2.3.2

3 . 3
(Geometric Transformation) (Projection), (Hidden
Surface Removal), (Backface Culling), (Clipping) .
(Shading) (Texture
mapping) .[4]

(1) Shading

(Mesh) ,
(Shading, 陰影) (Rendering)
가

() Flat Shading

Constant Shading .
Flat Shading
(Mach Band
Effect)
(Contrast) (, Band)가
가 (Outline)

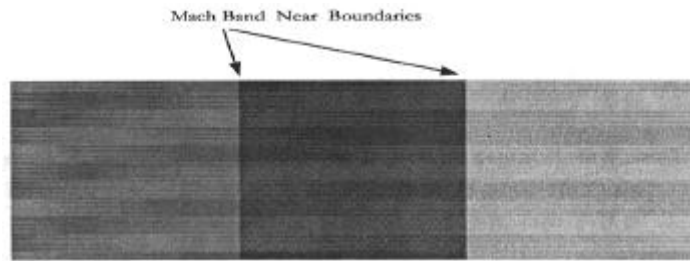


Fig. 4 Mach Band Effect

가 가 . Fig. 5 Flat Shading 가



Fig. 5 Flat Shading

() Gouraud Shading

Gouraud Shading . ,
가 . (Linear
Interpolation) 가 .
(Surface Normal Vector)
(擴散光), (鏡面光)

Gouraud Shading ,
Flat Shading .
4
Fig. 6 Na, Nb, Nc, Nd “1”
Navg(average)

Gouraud Shading “1”

Gouraud Shading

Gouraud Shading
Fig. 7
(Rasterization, Scan
Conversion) 가 가 . Fig. 7 I1, I2, I3, I4
(Intensity)

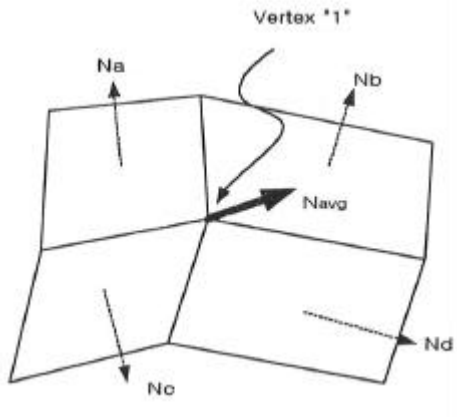


Fig. 6 The normal vector at the apex

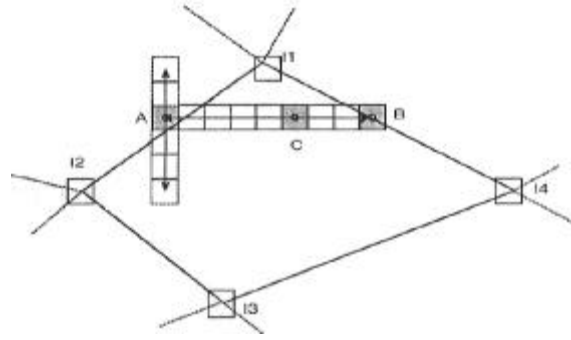


Fig. 7 Linear interpolation of Gouraud Shading

I_1, I_2 , A I_1 I_2 .
 가 , A y
 y A I_1 2 , A I_2 3
 . A $I_1 \times \frac{3}{5} + I_2 \times \frac{2}{5}$.
 , 가 I_1 가 I_1 . Fig 8 I_1, I_2

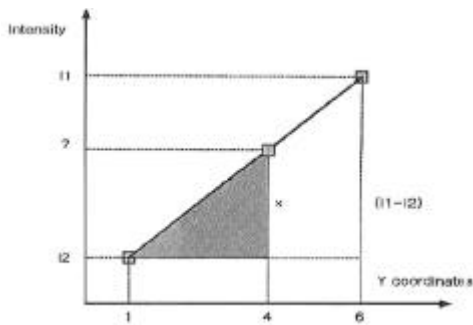


Fig. 8 Linear interpolation at the y axis direction

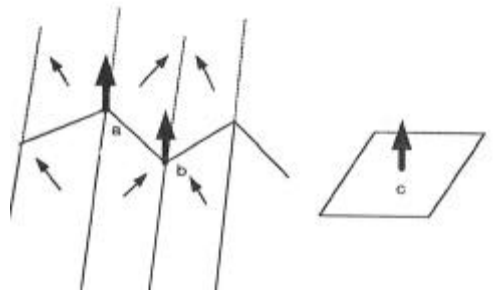


Fig. 9 Error of Gouraud Shading

Gouraud Shading

Flat Shading

가

Gouraud shading

Fig. 9

a b

c

a, b Shading

Gouraud Shading Fig. 10 , Flat Shading

가



Fig. 10 Gouraud Shading

() Phong Shading

Bui-Tong Phong Shading

Gouraud Shading
, Phong Shading

Gouraud Shading

(2, 4, 6)

(4, 4, 8)

(3, 4, 7) , x, y, z

Fig. 11

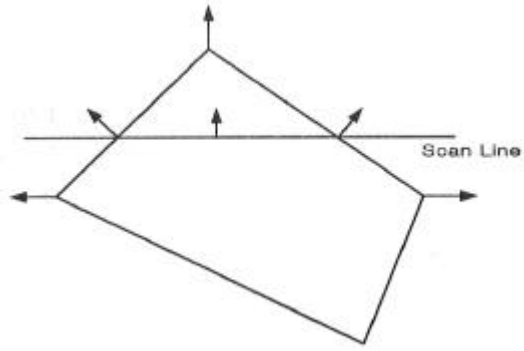


Fig. 11 Interpolation of normal vector

Phong Shading Gouraud Shading

Fig. 12

$a - b - c - d$

$a - e, e - d$

a

N_a 가, e

N_c 가

f

g

g

b

Phong Shading

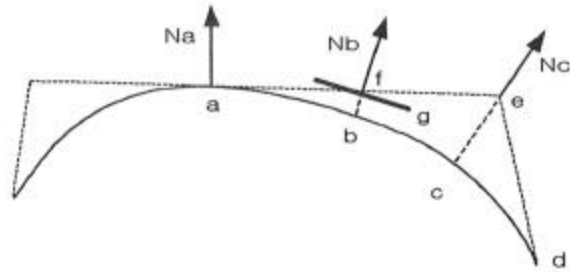


Fig. 12 The curve rate of Phong Shading

Phong Shading Gouraud Shading 3 가 .
 Gouraud Shading Phong Shading
 가 (Scalar) x, y, z
 가 .
 Phong Shading . Phong Shading
 , Phong Shading
 가 . Fig. 13 Phong Shading
 . Gouraud Shading , ,
 가 .



Fig. 13 Phong Shading

() Blinn Shading, Metal Shading

(Roughness)

(Micro facet Model)

Fig. 14

Fig. 15

가 가

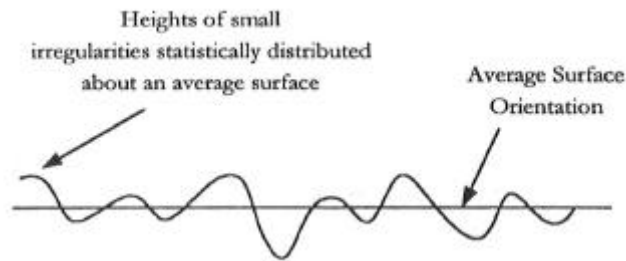


Fig. 14 Minute surface

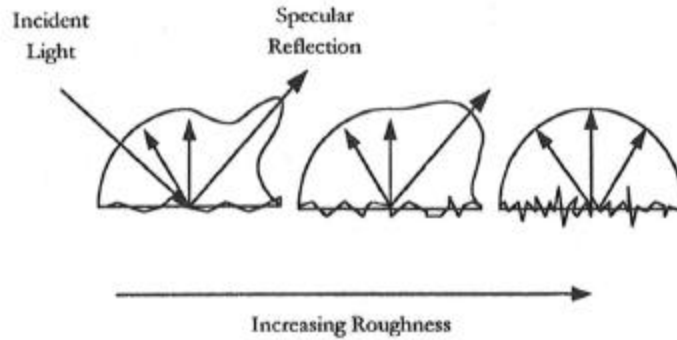


Fig. 15 Change of reflection light by the roughness

Blinn Mode
Model, Cook/Torrance Model)

Blinn Mode

(Metal

. Blinn Model

Phong Model

가

Phong Model

(2) (Texture Mapping)

(Texture)

(Shading)

가

(Wrinkled Surface)

3

2

2

3

3

2

가

() (Bump Map)

(Bump: ,) (Mapping)

. 3

$S(u, v)$

$T(u, v)$

$S(u, v) + T(u, v) \cdot N$

가 (N)

$T(u, v)$

$T(u, v)$

(Random Factor)

Fig. 17

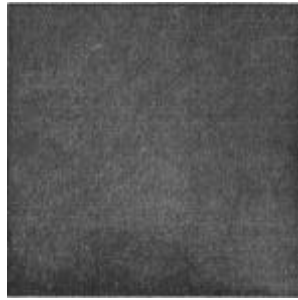


Fig. 16 Before the Bump map

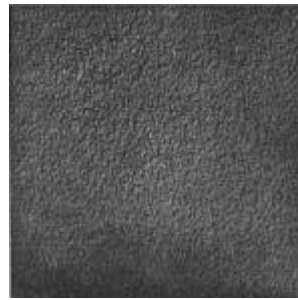


Fig. 17 Appliance the Bump map

(Trick Play) 가

(Diffusion Coefficient)

(Roughness)

$T(u)$, $T(u, v)$, $T(u, v, w)$. 1 가

, 2 . 3

가

2 .

() 2 3 (2D to 3D Mapping)

가 2 3

, 3 가

가 . Fig. 18 (Checkerboard Pattern) 2

3

가 가

가 (地球儀)

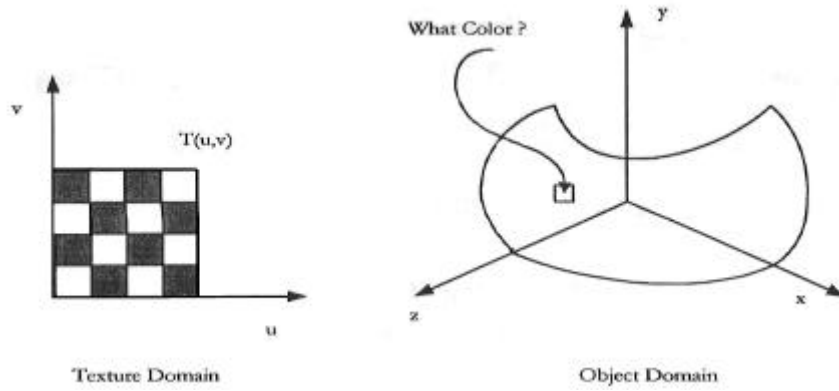


Fig. 18 The curved surface of plane texture

19

가 4

(Distortion)

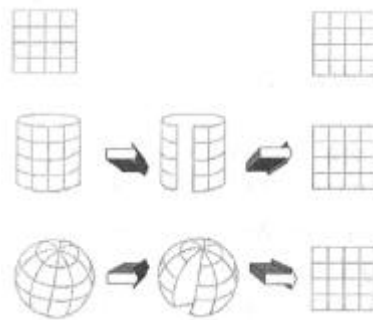


Fig. 19 The plane work of curved surface

(Texture Domain) (Object Domain) $u, v (0 \leq u, v \leq 1)$
 u, v 가 $0.3 \leq v \leq 0.4$ 가 $0.5 \leq u \leq 0.6$ 가
 (Aliasing) Fig. 20

가 (逆, Inverse Mapping) 가
 가 (Anti-Aliasing)

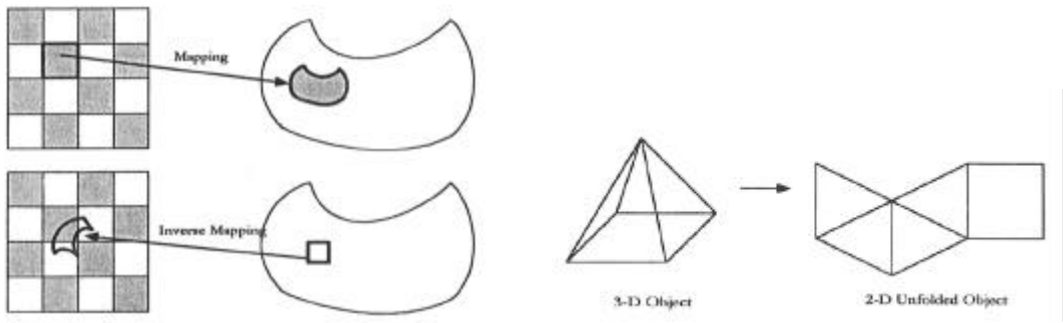


Fig. 20 Texture mapping and reverse mapping Fig. 21 3 dimensional object unfolding

(Polygon Mesh) Fig. 21 (Unfolding) 가
 (Pattern)

S (Mapping) O (Mapping)

2.4 3

가

3

가

3

(Fractal Terrain Modeling)

2.4.1 Fractal Terrain Modeling

가

[5]

Benoit Mandelbrot

가

가

Benoit Mandelbrot

DNA

가

가

가

2.4.2 Fractal

, , 가
3
Hansdorff Besicovitch
Table 1

Table. 1 The comparison of Euclidean and Fractal geometry

Euclidean geometry	Fractal geometry
1.	1.
2. ,	2. ,
3.	3.

Benoit Mandelbrot

가 가

S N L 가 L 1, 2, 3
 $S = L/N$ L L 1
 N $1/S$ 1 S 가 N
 가 , $1/S$ 1 2
 N $(1/S)^2$, 3 $(1/S)^3$ 가 .
 D

$$N = (1/S)^D$$

$$D = \log N / \log (1/S) \tag{1}$$

D

S 가

S 가

가

$$D = \lim_{S \rightarrow 0} \log N / \log (1/S) \tag{2}$$

D . 1900 H. Von Koch
 Triadic Koch Curve Fig 22 가
 (K_0) S_0 S_0 가 $1/3$
 N 4 가 S $(1/3) \times S_0$ 가 $(4/3) \times S_0$ 가

Koch Curve

K

$$K = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} K_n \tag{3}$$

, $K_n = n$ Triadic Koch Curve

, $K_1 = K_0$ S_0 $(4/3) \times S_0$ K_2
 $(16/9) \times S_0$ n 가 K
 가 Triadic Koch Curve

$$D = \log 4 / \log 3 = 1.2619$$

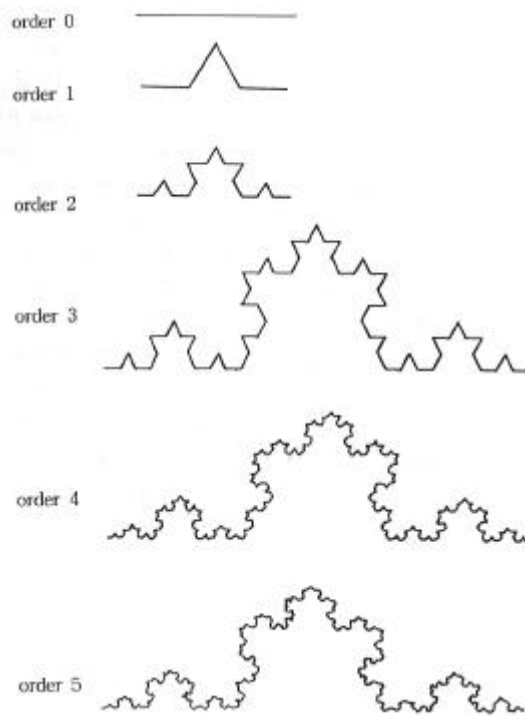


Fig. 22 Triadic Koch curves

K_0 가 K_n

가 . Fig 22 Koch Curve 가 Hansdorff

가 , 가

가 .

$D = 1$ 2

$D = 1$ (fuzziness or uncertainty) 2

D 가 2 ‘ ’

2.4.3

(Rectangle Grid)

TIN (Triangle Irregular Network)

(Linear interpolation) 3

TIN

TIN

2.5 3

(3 Dimensional Modeling Procedure)

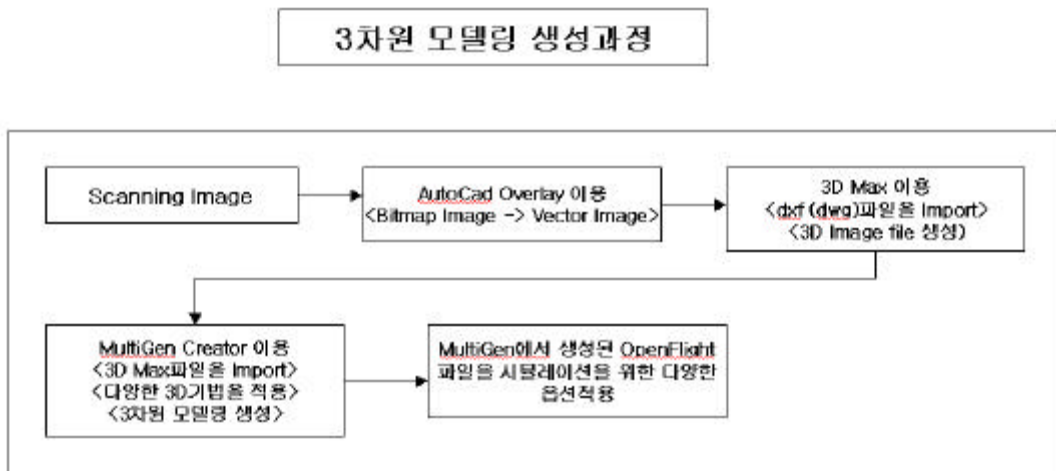
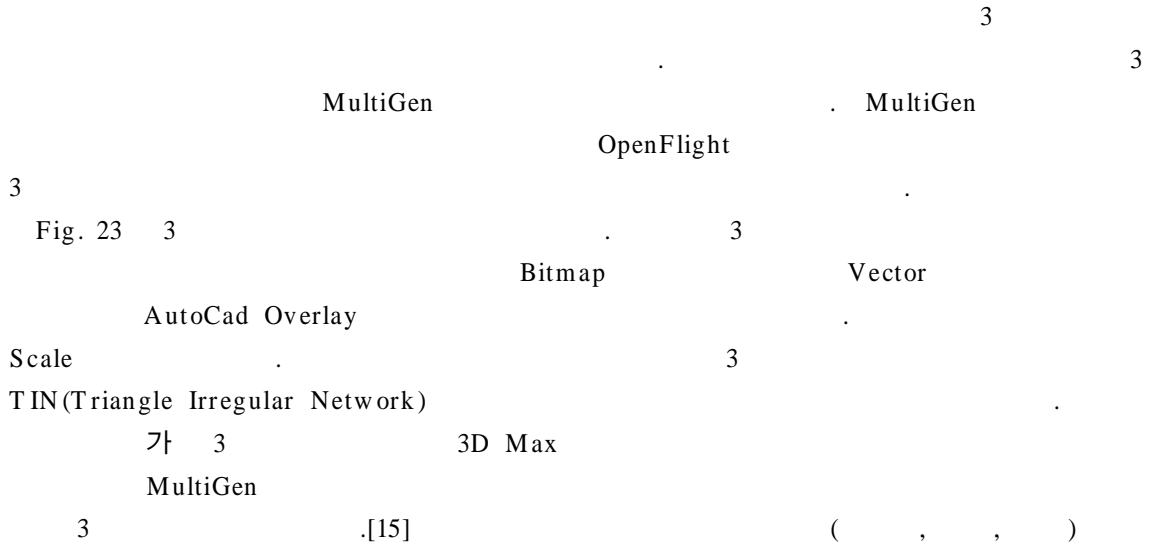


Fig. 23 3 Dimensional Modeling Procedure

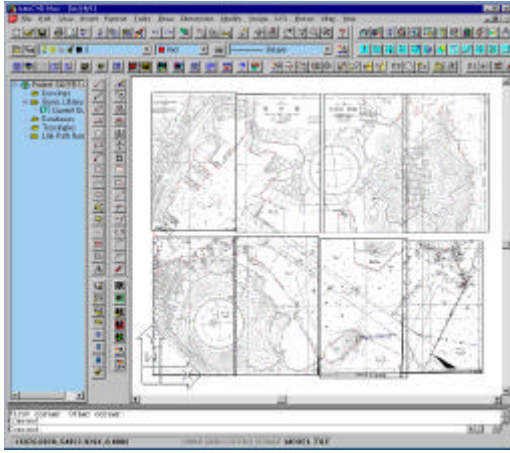


Fig. 24 Pusan Port Scanning Image

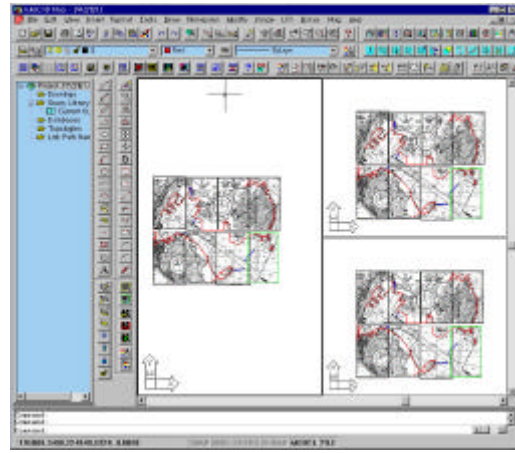


Fig. 25 Vector image

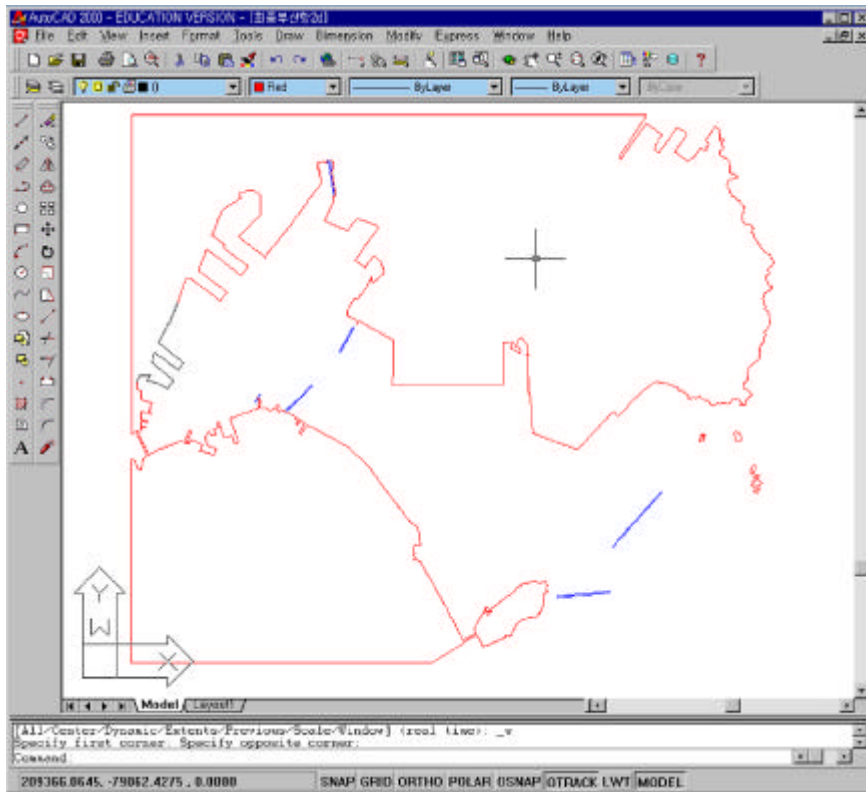


Fig. 26 Pusan Port Coastal Line

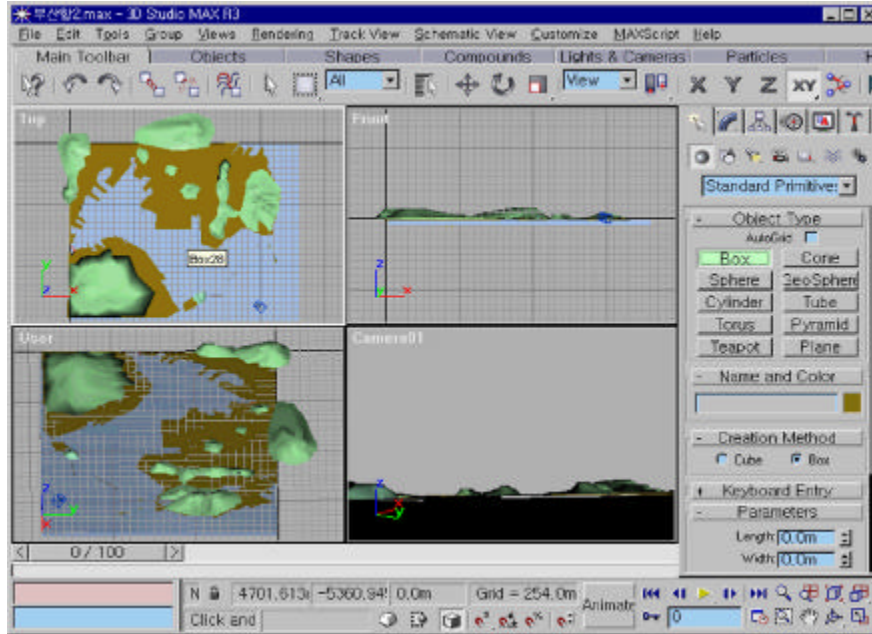


Fig. 27 3 Dimensional Image Making

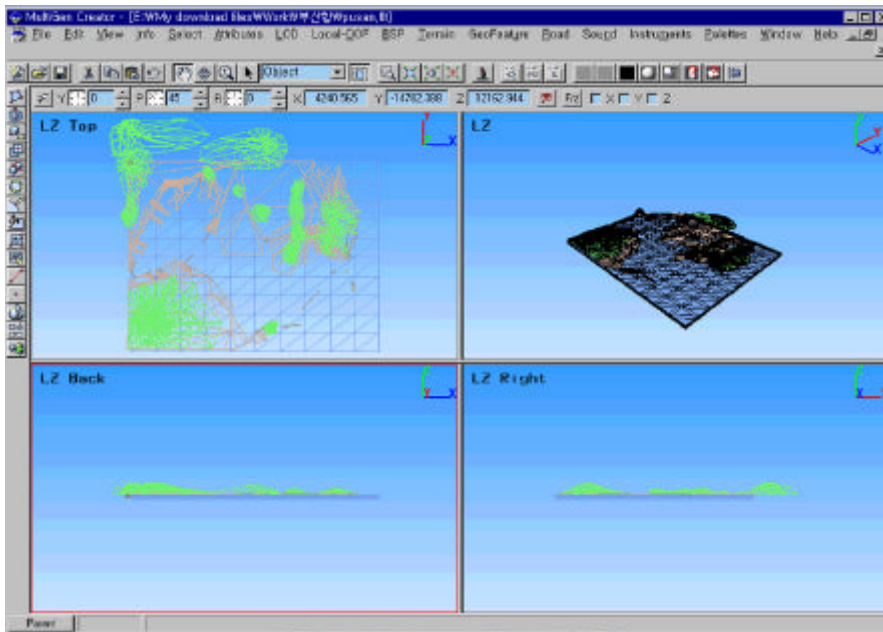


Fig. 28 3 Dimensional Image by the Multigen

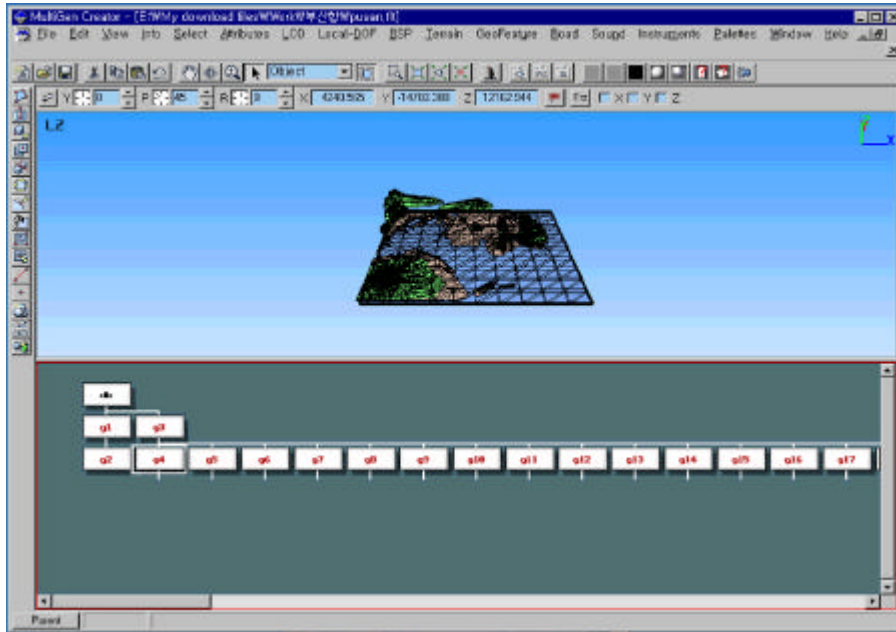


Fig. 29 3 Dimensional Image Database

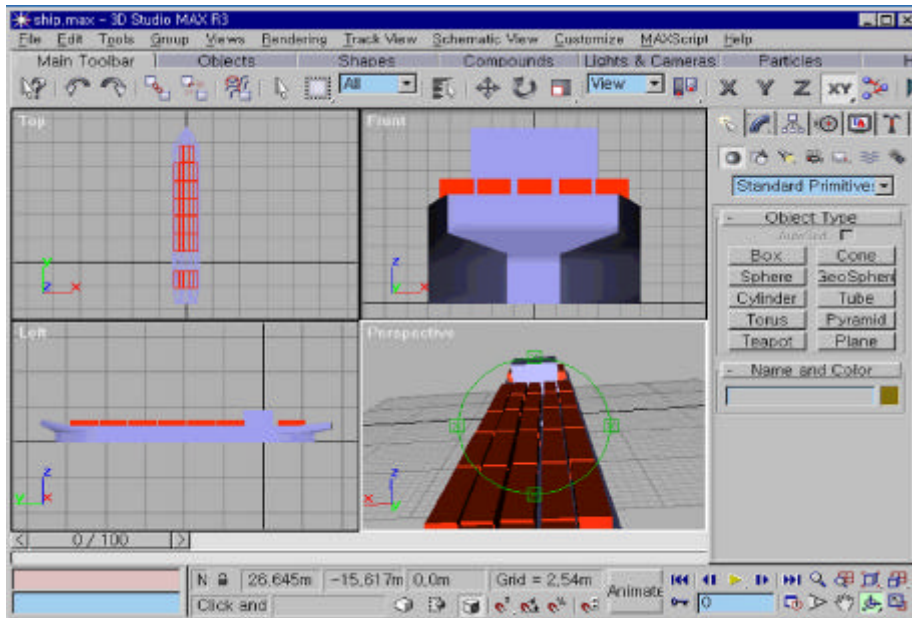


Fig. 30 3 Dimensional Ship Modeling

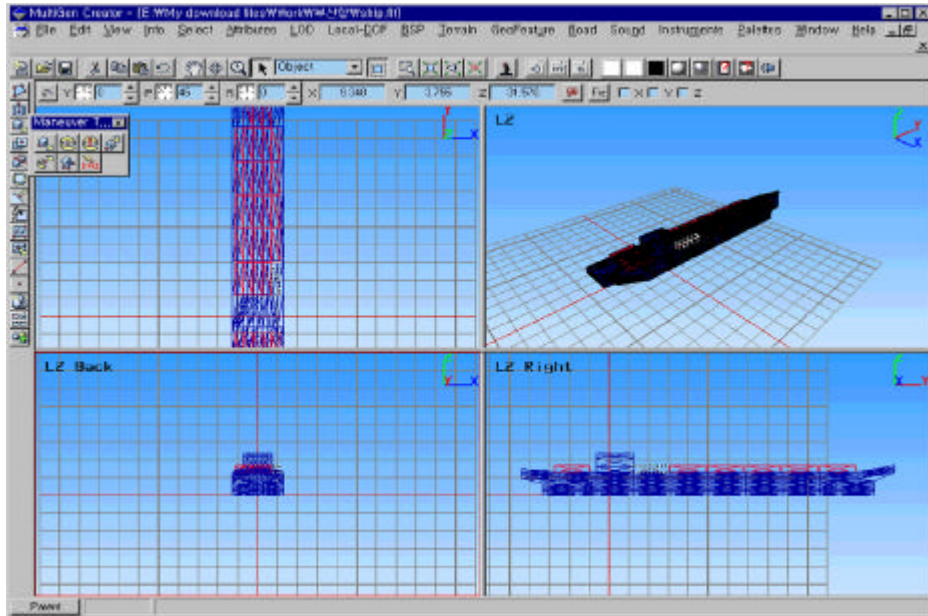


Fig. 31 3 Dimensional ship Image by the Multigen

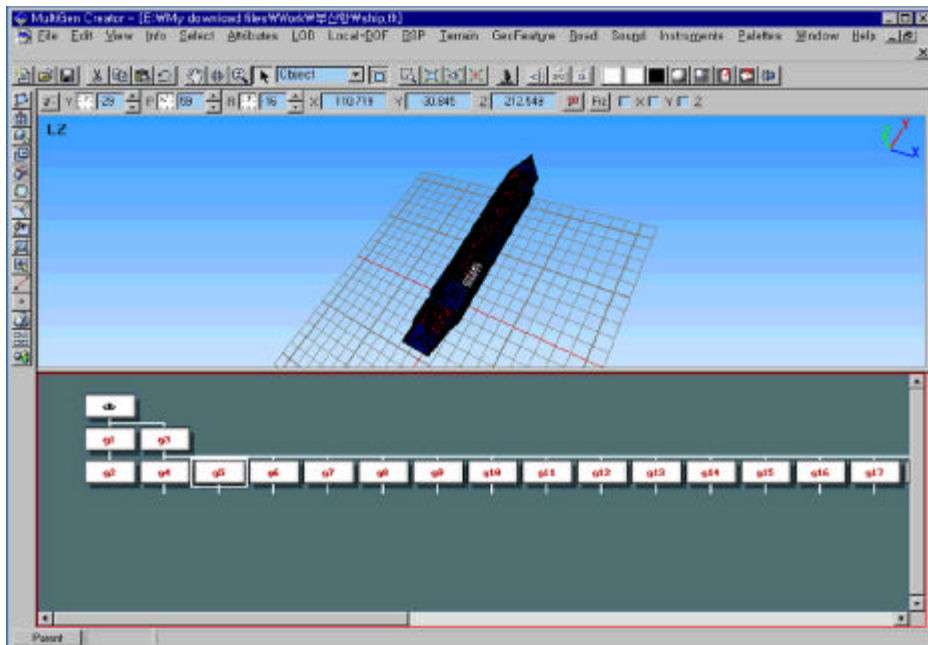


Fig. 32 Ship Modeling Database

2.6 (Distributed Processing)

(Network)

[6]

2.6.1 TCP/IP

TCP(Transmission Control Protocol)/IP(Internet Protocol)

(OS) 가

1970

OSI 7

가

, 1993

TCP/IP

WWW(World Wide Web) 가

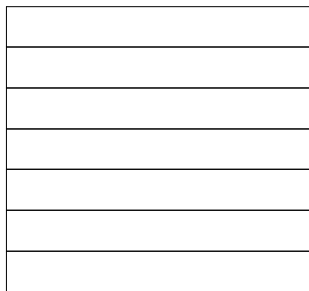
TCP/IP

가

가

가

OSI 7



TCP / IP

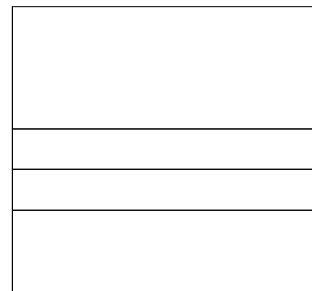


Fig. 33 Comparison layer protocol structure TCP/IP and OSI 7

1) TCP/IP

(Network Access Layer)

OSI(Open System Interconnection)7 Physical layer() LAN WAN

(Internet layer)

(routing:)

, ICMP, IP, ARP가

(Transport layer)

UDP(User Datagram Protocol) 2

TCP/IP TCP

, TCP

, UDP

가

TCP

UDP

(Application layer)

Telnet, Gopher, FTP, SMTP, SNMP)가

http(http

winsock

(Application)

2.6.2 UDP(User Datagram Protocol)

UDP (User Datagram Protocol) is a transport layer protocol that is datagram-oriented. It provides a simple, connectionless method for sending data over an IP network. Unlike TCP, which is stream-oriented and ensures reliable delivery, UDP does not guarantee that data packets will reach their destination or that they will arrive in order. Each piece of data sent over UDP is a separate data packet.

2.6.3 (Socket)

The socket interface is a standard API for network communication, originating from BSD (Berkeley Software Distribution) in 1982. It provides a consistent way for applications to interact with the underlying TCP/IP protocol stack. The socket interface acts as a bridge between user-space applications and the kernel's network stack.

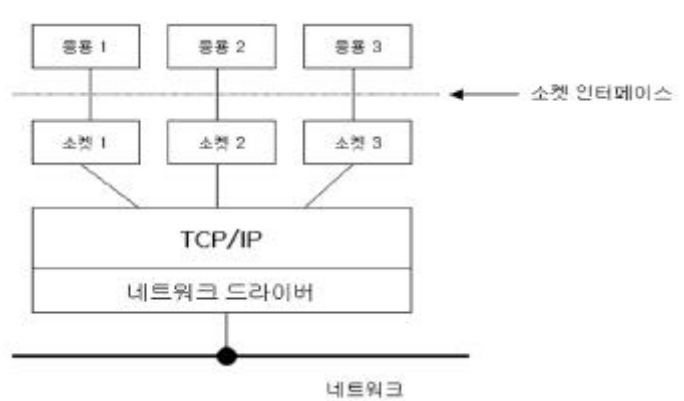


Fig. 34 Socket interface

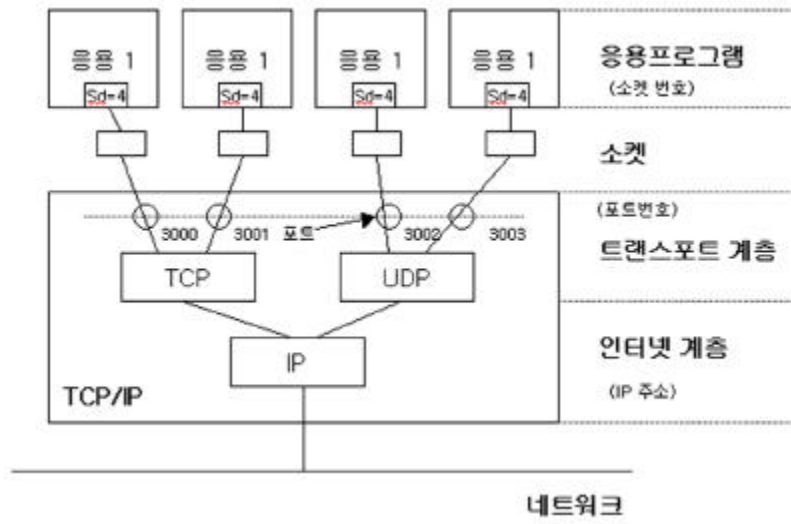


Fig. 35 A concern application and socket and TCP/IP

3.

3.1

1)

(yaw) (surge), (sway),
(midship) . Fig. 36

$O - xyz$,
 .[7]

$$\begin{aligned} m(\dot{u} - vr - x_G r^2) &= X \\ m(\dot{v} + ur + x_G \dot{r}) &= Y \\ I_{zz} \dot{r} + mx_G(\dot{v} + ur) &= N \end{aligned} \tag{4}$$

m , I_{zz} z . u, v, r
 x , y , z
 $\dot{u}, \dot{v}, \dot{r}$ u, v, r 1 , x_G x
 X, Y, N x, y , z .
 (4) 가 [8] , 가

MMG [7] . ,
 Munk 가 .

$$\begin{aligned} (m + m_x)\dot{u} - (m + m_y)vr - (mx_G + m_y\alpha)r^2 &= X_H + X_P + X_R + X_T + X_W \\ (m + m_y)\dot{v} + (m + m_x)ur + (mx_G + m_y\alpha)\dot{r} &= Y_H + Y_P + Y_R + Y_T + Y_W \tag{5} \\ (I_{zz} + J_{zz})\dot{r} + (mx_G + m_y\alpha)\dot{v} + mx_Gur &= N_H + N_P + N_R + N_T + N_W \end{aligned}$$

H, P, R, T, W 가, J_{zz} z 가, m_x, m_y x, y 가, α m_y x 가, (5)

V_c ϕ_c Fig. 36

$$\begin{aligned}
 u &= u^* + V_c \cos(\phi_c - \phi) \\
 v &= v^* + V_c \sin(\phi_c - \phi) \\
 \dot{u} &= \dot{u}^* + V_c r \sin(\phi_c - \phi) \\
 \dot{v} &= \dot{v}^* - V_c r \cos(\phi_c - \phi)
 \end{aligned} \tag{6}$$

$u^*, v^*, \dot{u}^*, \dot{v}^*$ 가 u, v, \dot{u}, \dot{v} 가 (5)

$$\begin{aligned}
 (m + m_x) \dot{u}^* &= (m + m_y) v r + (m x_G + m_y) r^2 - (m + m_x) V_c r \\
 &\quad \times \sin(\phi_c - \phi) + X_H + X_P + X_R + X_T + X_W
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (m + m_y) \dot{v}^* + (m x_G + m_y) \dot{r} &= - (m + m_x) u r + (m + m_y) V_c r \\
 &\quad \times \cos(\phi_c - \phi) + Y_H + Y_P + Y_R + Y_T + Y_W
 \end{aligned} \tag{7}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (I_{zz} + J_{zz}) \dot{r} + (m x_G + m_y) \dot{v}^* &= - m x_G u r + (m x_G + m_y) V_c r \\
 &\quad \times \cos(\phi_c - \phi) + N_H + N_P + N_R + N_T + N_W
 \end{aligned}$$

(7) u^*, v^* r (船位) [9]

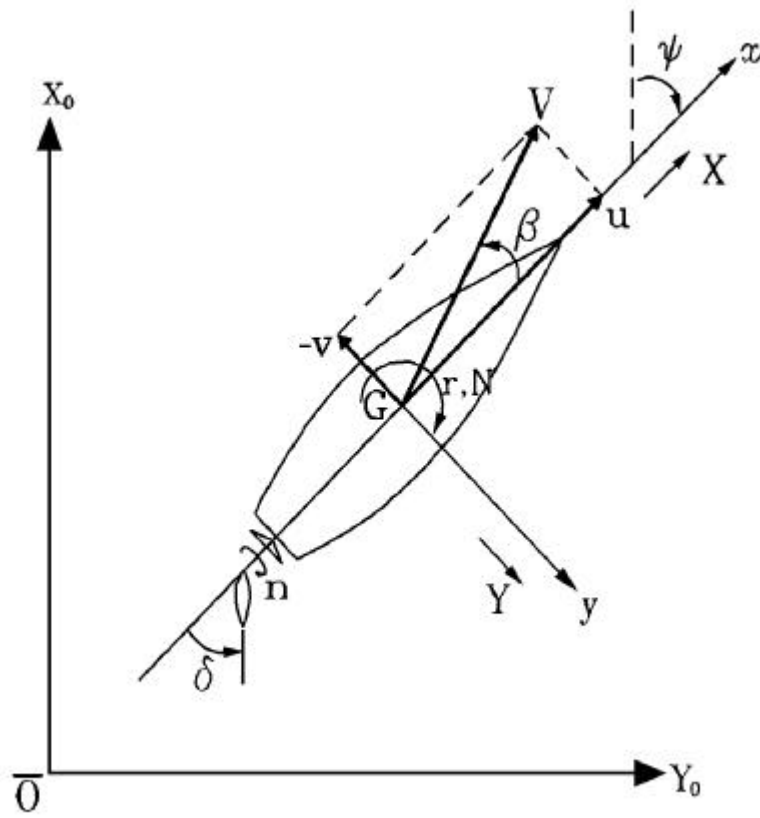


Fig. 36 Coordinate System

3.2

Fig. 37 (Motion Solver), (Information Display), 3 (Control Panel), (3D Visual), 2 (2D Map Display) 5

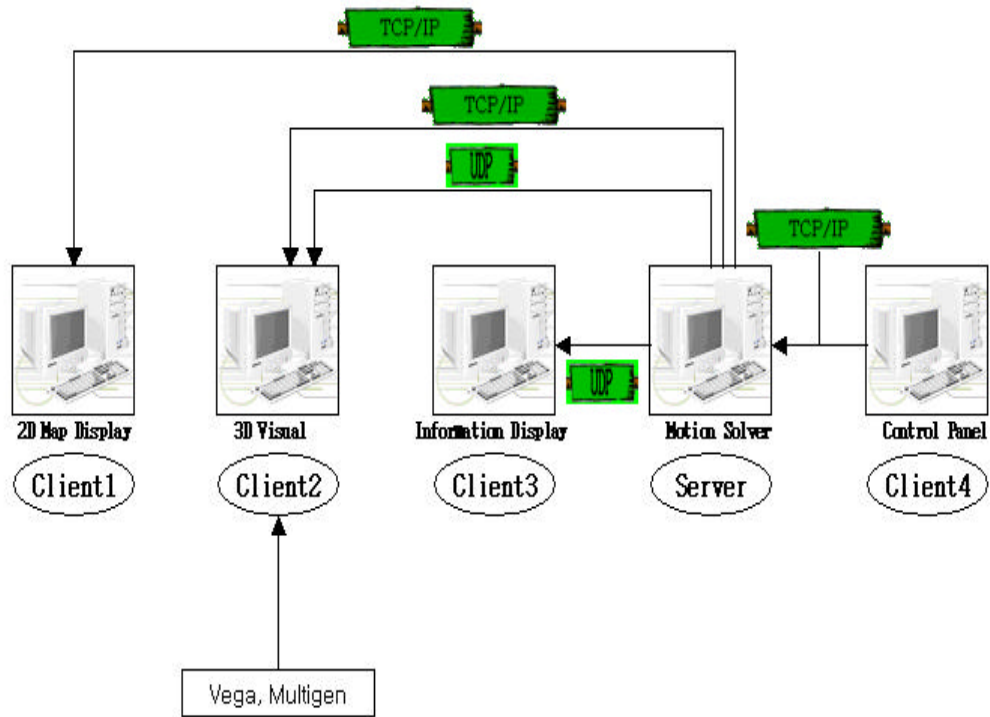


Fig. 37 Ship Handling Simulator Layout

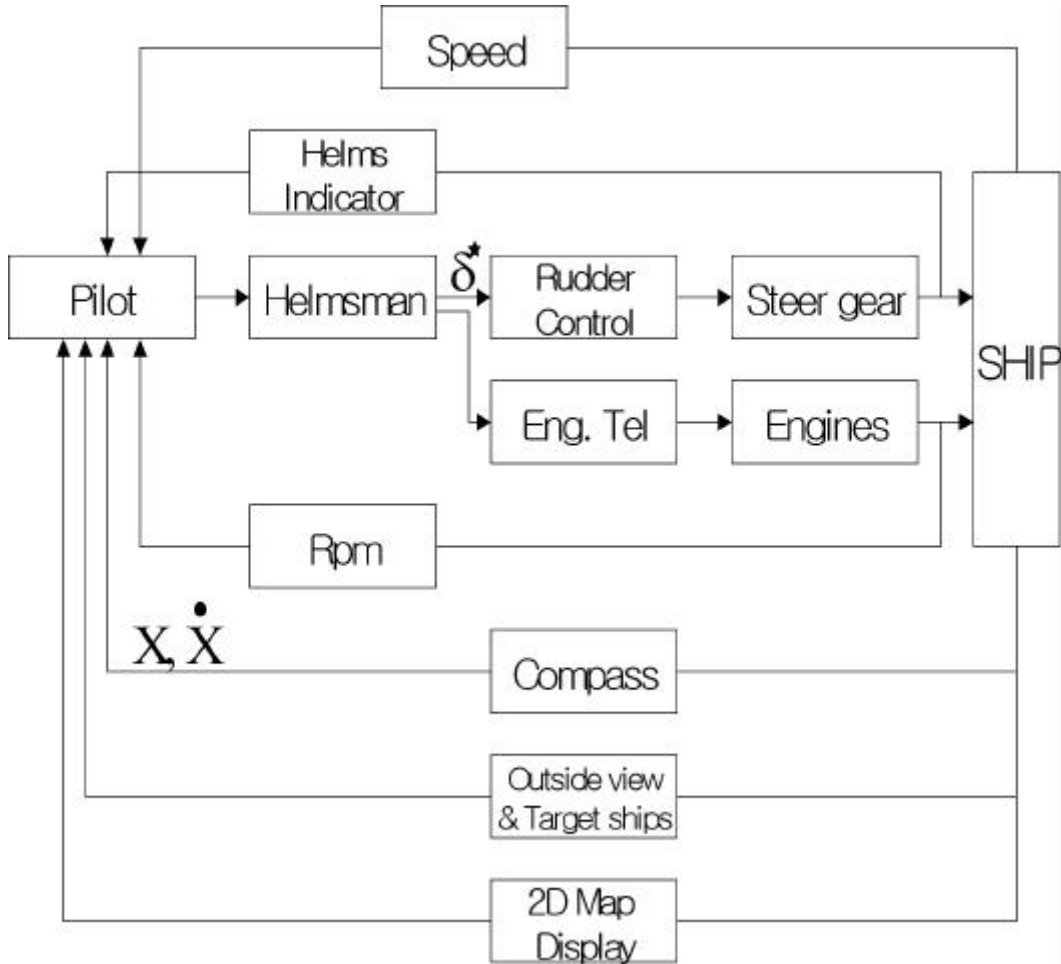


Fig. 38 Ship Handling Simulator diagram

(1) (Motion Solver)

	3	(3D Visual)	(Information Display)
(Socket)	.	.	.
,	,	.	.
RPM,	(Rudder Angle),	,	TCP/IP 3

Fig. 38 , Fig 39 , Fig 40 Isherwood
 .[12],[13] Borland Delphi 5.0
 Paradox7
 Visual C++ 6.0 . [17]

	Data Name	Value
1	LBP	175.00
2	B	25.40
3	DRA	6.50
4	CB	0.56
5	AR	32.46
6	RAMDA	1.63
7	H	7.70
8	DIA	6.50
9	PD	1.06

Fig. 39 Ownship Principal Database

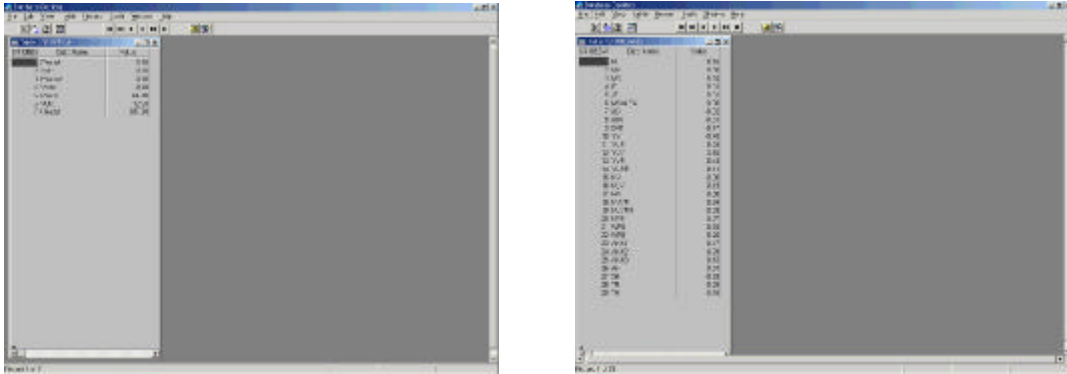


Fig. 40 SR 108 container ship coefficients database

GR	C1	C2	C3	C4	C5	C6
1	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2	18.00	0.05	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.00
3	28.00	0.11	0.20	0.00	0.00	-0.17
4	38.00	0.23	0.25	0.00	0.00	-0.38
5	48.00	0.20	0.40	0.00	0.01	0.00
6	58.00	0.38	0.57	0.00	0.01	0.00
7	68.00	0.59	0.45	0.00	0.01	0.00
8	78.00	0.21	0.33	0.00	0.01	0.00
9	88.00	0.35	0.25	0.00	0.01	0.00
10	98.00	0.25	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
11	108.00	0.21	0.00	-0.02	0.00	0.00
12	118.00	0.35	0.00	-0.02	0.00	0.00
13	128.00	0.08	0.00	-0.03	0.00	0.00
14	138.00	-0.02	0.00	-0.05	-0.01	0.11
15	148.00	0.03	0.00	-0.04	0.01	0.00
16	158.00	0.05	0.00	-0.04	0.01	0.00
17	168.00	0.05	0.00	-0.02	0.01	0.04
18	178.00	0.04	0.00	-0.01	0.00	0.00
19	188.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Fig. 41 Isherwood wind pressure coefficients Database

(2) (Information Display)

UDP (Socket)

UDP(User Datagram Protocol)

가 UDP
 가 UDP
 (Heading angle),
 Rpm (Rudder Angle) . Fig. 41

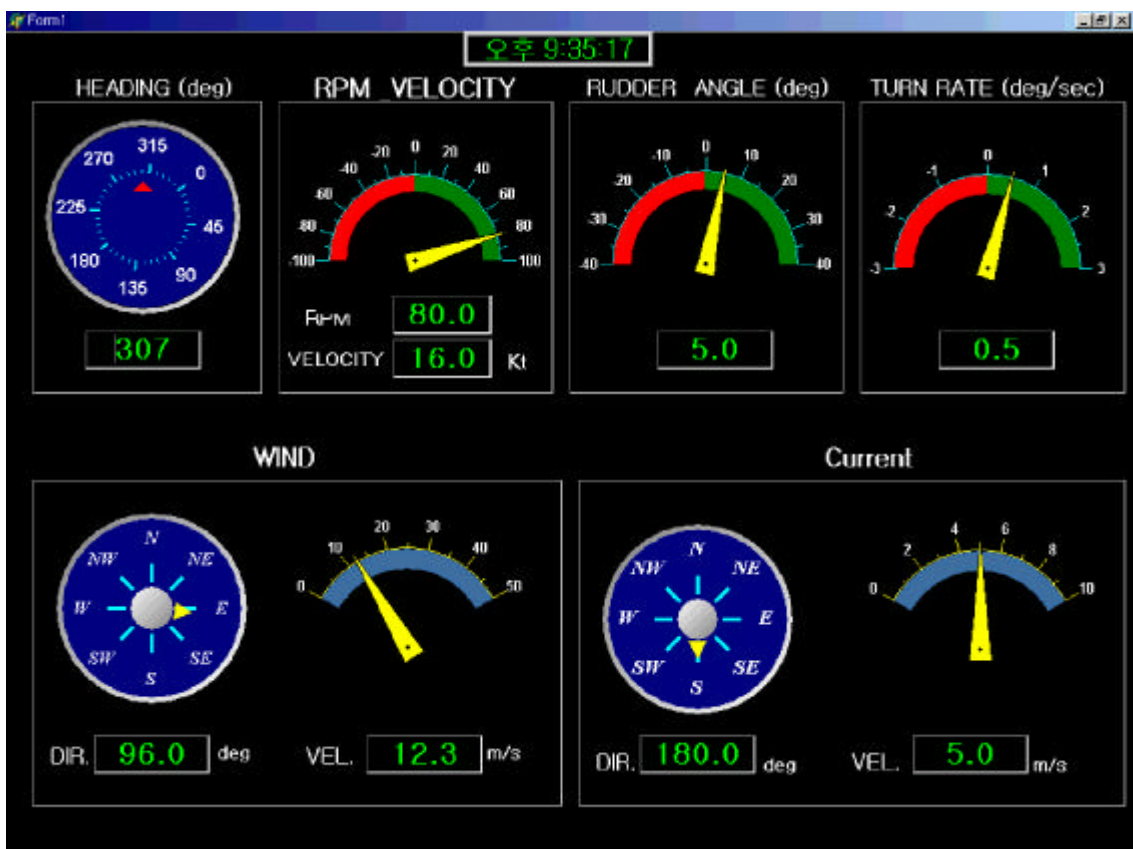


Fig. 42 Information Display

(3) (Control Panel)

RPM ,

3

TCP/IP

RPM

3

TCP/IP

[14]

Current

Panel

Fig. 42, Fig. 43, Fig. 44, Fig. 45, Fig. 46, Fig. 47



Fig. 43 Control Panel Initial



Fig 44 Own Ship Select Panel

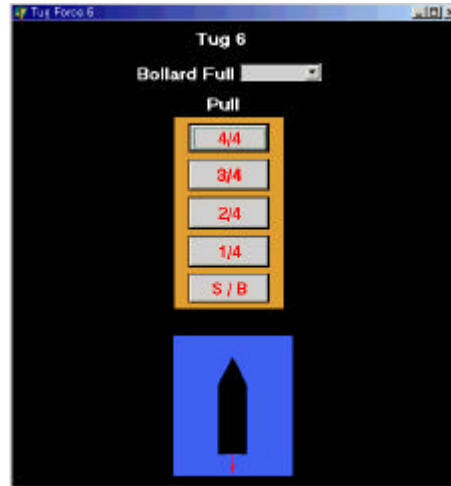


Fig. 45 Tug Force Input Panel

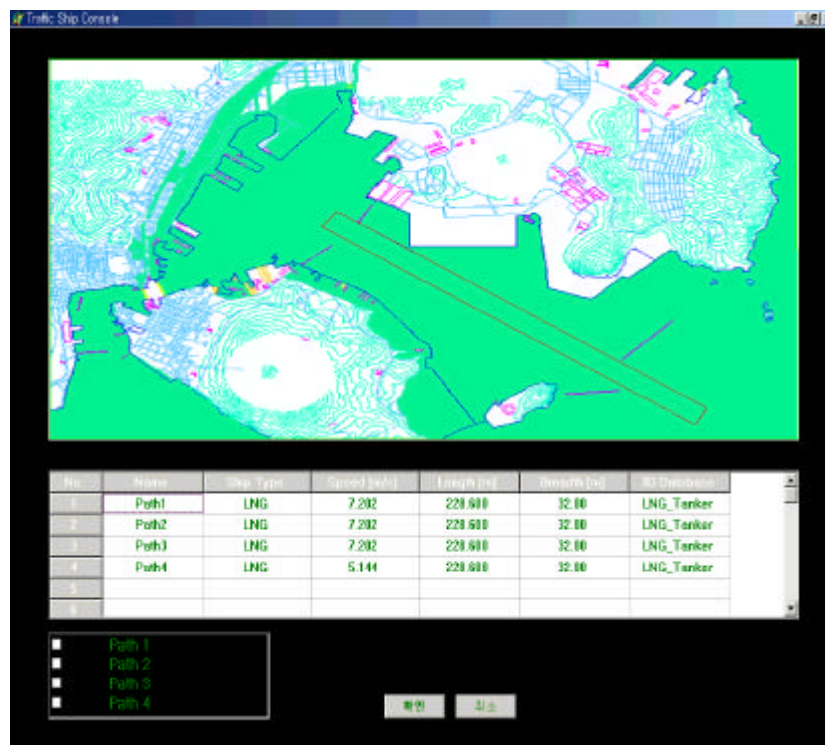


Fig. 46 Target ship select window

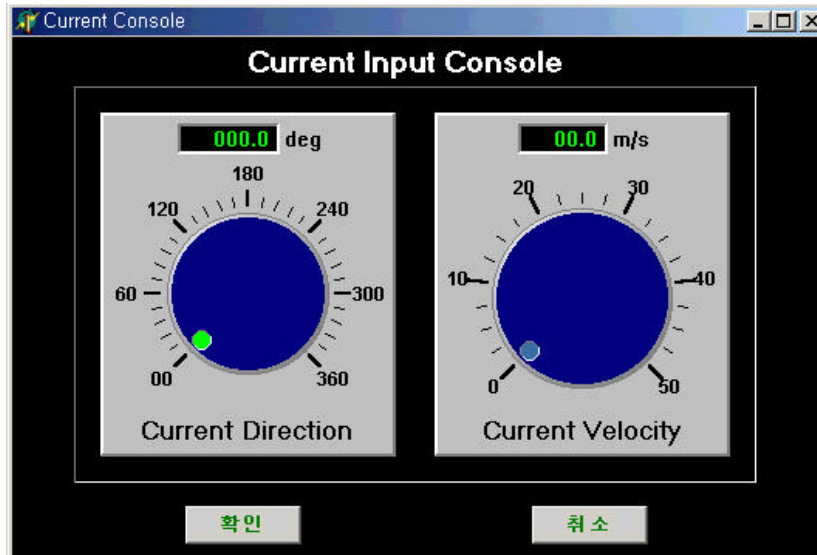


Fig. 47 Current input window

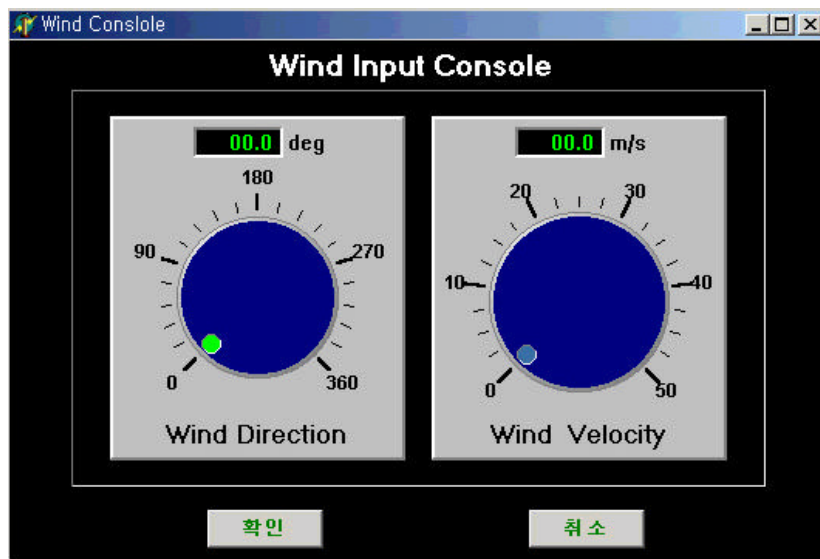


Fig. 48 Wind input window

(4) 3 (3D Visual)

3 UDP(User Diagram Protocol) (Socket)
. TCP/IP . UDP

TCP/IP

23 24

UDP

3
CAD Animation 3

3

Inc(SGI) IRIS GL OpenGL S/W Silicon Graphics
VEGA Paradigm Simulation Inc
VEGA

Paradigm Simulation Inc MULTIGEN 3
. MULTIGEN

[16]

Frame Rate : 24 가

가 , Texture

Bounding Volume Collision Detection :
Collision Detection . Collision Detection
Polygon Point

Bounding Volume

Drawing Order : 가 가

Drawing Order

Fixed List, Z-Buffer, BSP(Binary Separating Plane) BSP Fixed

List Pixel . Z-Buffer 가 Drawing Fixed List Pixel Depth BSP .

Level Of Detail : 가 Object 가

Object 가 Object 가 가 LOD(Level Of Detail)

MULTIGEN VEGA

(5) 2 (2D Map Display)

T CP/IP 2

. 2 . 2

가 . Fig. 48 2

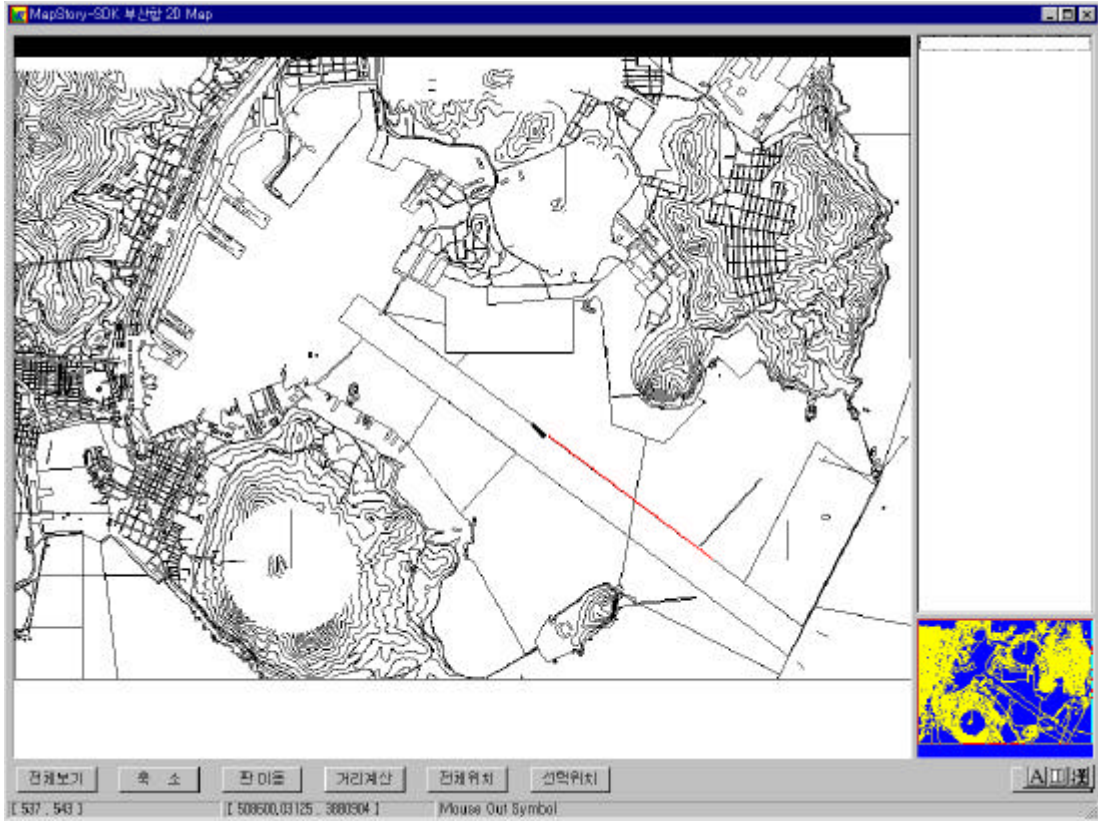


Fig. 49 2D Map Display

3.3

[11]

Table 6.1 , 11.0 *kt* (half ahead) , 307° . Fig. 46 Fig. 47, Fig. 48

Table. 2 Simulation Condition

	(Pusan Port)
	SR108 Container Ship (Table 3)

Table. 3 Ship Principal dimensions of SR-108 Container Ship

Length b.p	175 <i>m</i>
Breadth	25.4 <i>m</i>
Draft	8.5 <i>m</i>
CB	0.559
Rudder area	32.4625 <i>m</i> ²
Rudder height	7.7
Propeller diameter	6.5
Pitch ratio	1.005

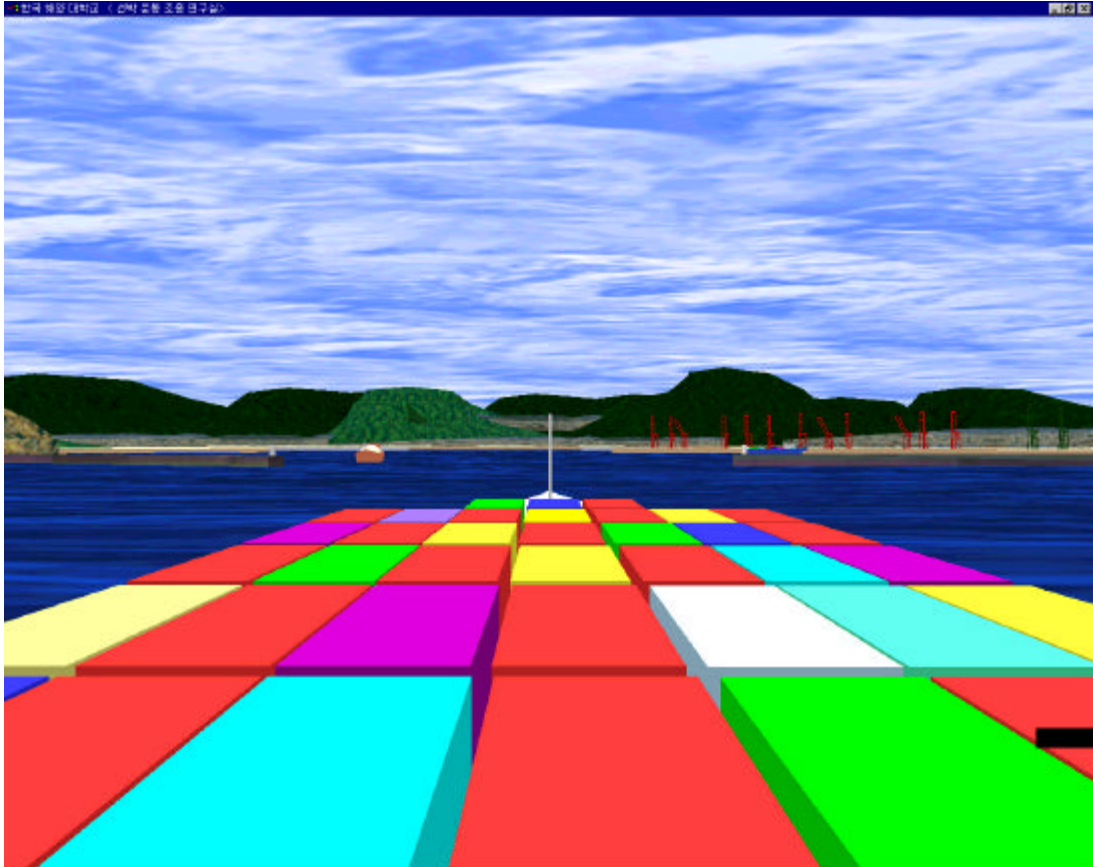


Fig. 50 Pusan harbor entry initial

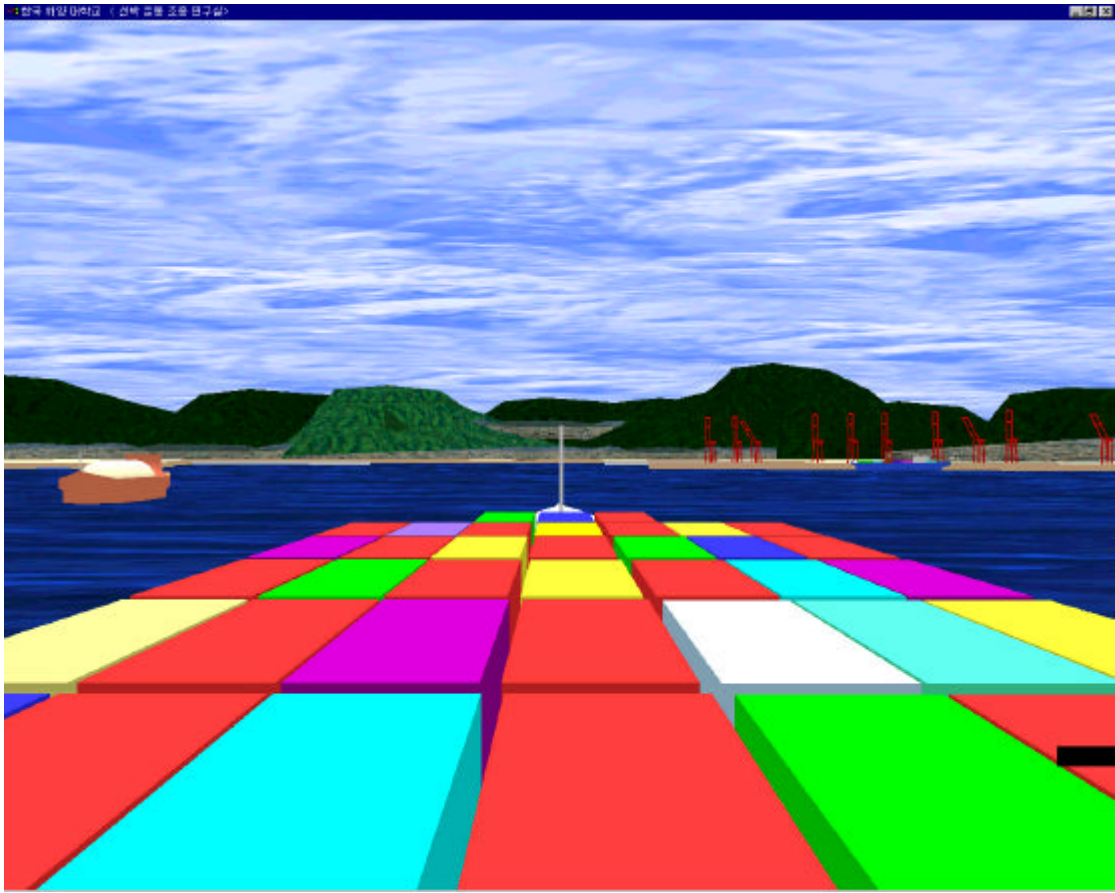


Fig. 51 The view of target ship intersection

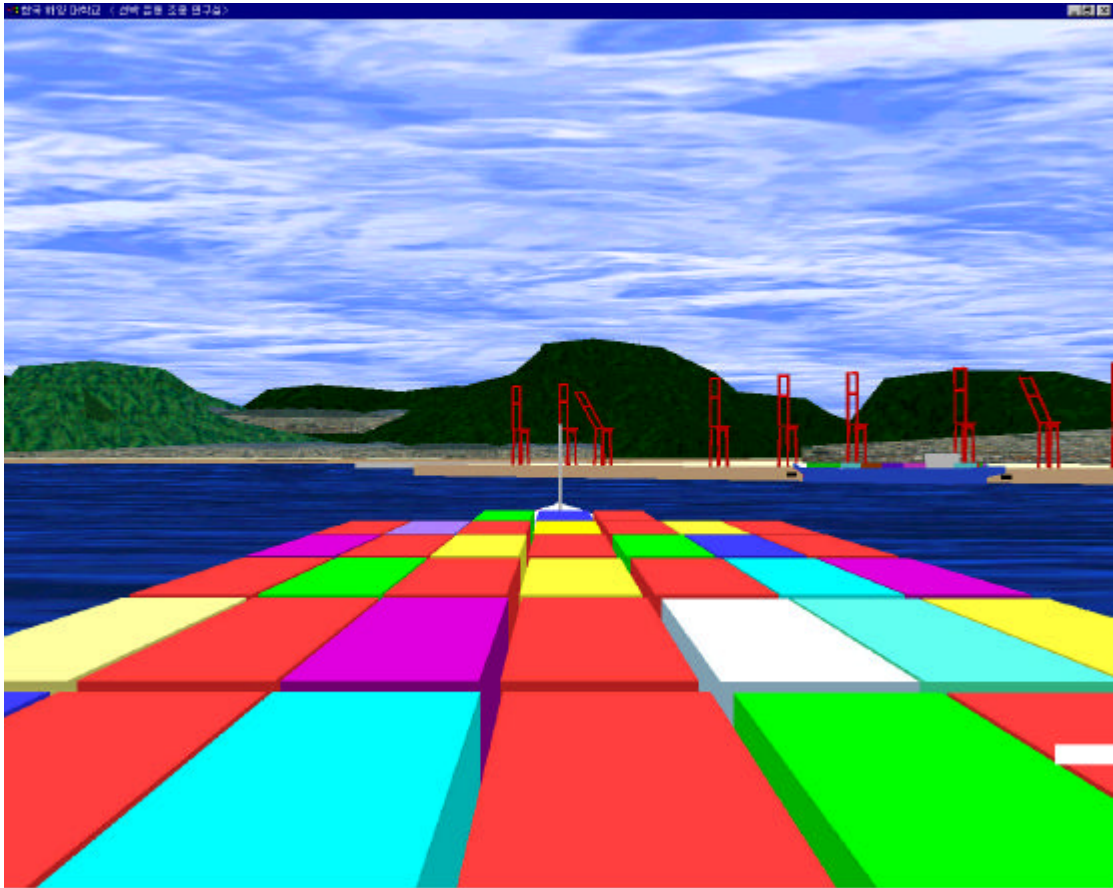
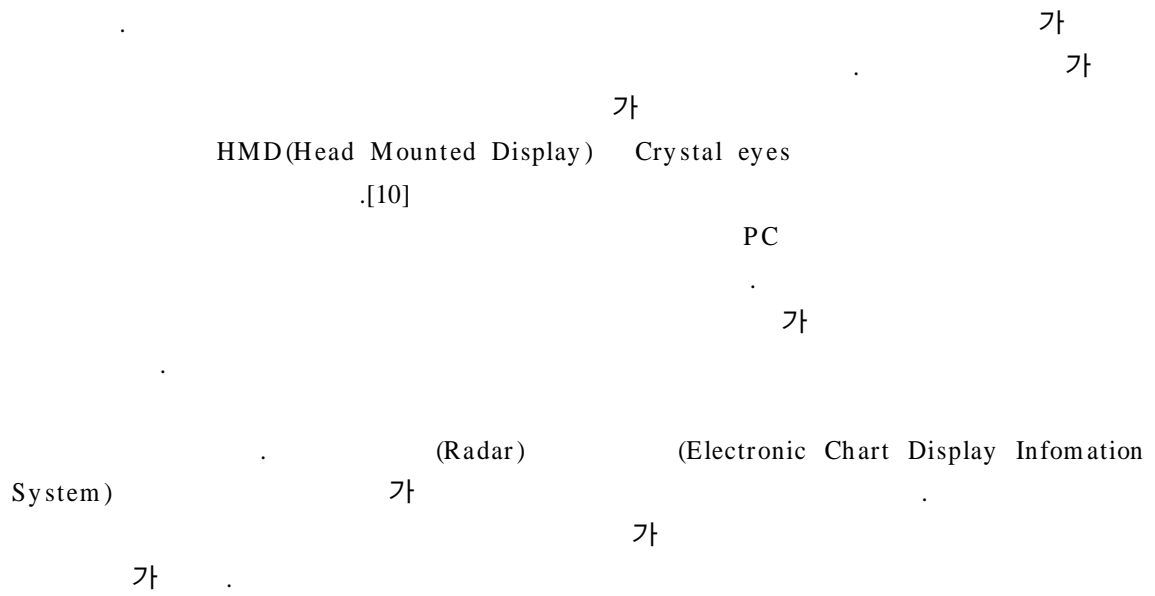


Fig. 52 The view of alongside pusan harbor

4.



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