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By e-mail via Prof. Ikehata

**Japan Marine Standards Association
Attn. Prof. M. Ikehata
Convener of ISO/TC8/SC9/WG2
3-8 Mejiro 1-chome, Toshima-ku
Tokyo 171
Japan**

Berlin, February 28, 2001

Sub.: **Ship Speed Trials: Assessment of Performance**
here: **Question concerning the example data
of the proposed ISO/DIS 15016**
Ref.: Data provided with ISO/CD 15016 of 1999.07.29
and my continuing evaluations ISO_fin-04 to _08
and my evaluation of the EVEREST test data
to be found on my website.

Dear Professor Ikehata,

you know that I have followed and continue to follow with great interest the activities aiming at a standard for the evaluation of ship speed trials.

In a systematic development process I have analyzed and scrutinized the example data finally provided with the ISO/CD, now ISO/DIS 15016. Independent of the inherent inconsistency of the proposed standard I have noticed an inconsistency in the data, which 'by definition' I could not and cannot resolve myself.

In the meantime I have analyzed and scrutinized the EVEREST test data provided by Professor Tamura and underlying his analysis of evaluation methods: 'An Appraisal of Correction Methods of Wind and Tidal Current Effects on Speed Trial Results of a Ship' (Transactions West-Japan SNA (1999) No.97, 11-24).

In this case I found serious inconsistencies in the test data due to the inherent inconsistency of the traditional procedure of synthesis, inverse to the traditional procedure of analysis. Subsequently I disrupted the analysis of these data.

Instead, preparing a paper for presentation at the Lavrentiev Lectures St. Petersburg 2001, an International Symposium on Ship Propulsion, I went back to the ISO example, which does not suffer from the above systematic problems, but from the random inconsistency noticed.

So I have again studied the ISO example data with the utmost care and I happened to notice that the inconsistency in the ISO data may be due to the misprint of a single digit. This

misprint, if it is a misprint, may have sneaked in at any stage on the way from the measurement to the final CD as mailed. It may of course be a erroneous measurement in the first place.

I would be much obliged, if could try and check, not only for me, the value of the power during the third run. If I replace the value 113~~4~~9 kW by the value 115~~4~~9 kW the observed inconsistency vanishes completely. This small change does hardly affect my final results, but it will certainly affect the results produced by VWS as published in my former evaluation ISO_fin_08.

Please find attached the latest evaluation ISO_fin_09 of today with the tentative change of the value in question. The program has in many places been updated according to experience gained in the meantime during the evaluation of real data provided by a German yard. Presently I am waiting for permission to add the two examples to all the others on my website.

Although I am not a P-body I am herewith submitting my results formally for consideration. You can imagine that I wonder how the WG 2 will proceed in the light of the results, which are not new compared to the earlier evaluation ISO_fin_08 of September 15, 1999, except for the removal of the observed inconsistency in the input.

I know one argument in favor of the traditional procedure. It does provide the right answer despite its inherent inconsistencies! How exciting! Lots of 'research' to be done! Why does this happen? I will certainly not join and not waste my precious time!

With best regards to the members of the Working Group 2 and to the colleagues at Yokohama National sincerely yours,

signed Michael Schmiechen

Michael Schmiechen.

Copies:

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Prof. K. Nakatake, KyuDai/NA
Herr Dau, DIN/NSMT
Herr Nagel, FSG, DIN/NSMT
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