

**A SYSTEMATIC SERIES OF EXPERIMENTAL  
WASH WAVE MEASUREMENTS FOR HIGH SPEED  
DISPLACEMENT MONOHULL AND CATAMARAN  
FORMS IN SHALLOW WATER.**

A.F. Molland, P.A. Wilson and D.J. Taunton

Ship Science Report No. 122

University of Southampton

December 2001

## CONTENTS

1	INTRODUCTION	4
2	DESCRIPTION OF MODELS	4
3	FACILITIES AND TESTS	5
3.1	General	5
3.2	Wave Pattern Measurements	5
3.3	Trim and Sinkage Measurements	6
3.4	Trim changes	6
4	DATA REDUCTION AND CORRECTIONS	6
4.1	Coefficients	6
4.2	Temperature Correction	6
4.3	Resistance due to Turbulence Studs	7
4.4	Wetted Surface Area	7
5	PRESENTATION OF DATA	7
6	DISCUSSION OF RESULTS	8
6.1	Wave profiles	8
6.2	Total Resistance	8
6.3	Running sinkage and trim	9
6.4	Residuary Resistance: Effect of Hull Parameters	9
7	CONCLUSIONS	9

## NOMENCLATURE

$F_{nL}$	Froude Number, $\left[ \frac{U}{\sqrt{gL}} \right]$
$F_{nH}$	Depth Froude Number $\left[ \frac{U}{\sqrt{gH}} \right]$
$R_n$	Reynolds Number, $\left[ \frac{UL}{\nu} \right]$
$U$	Velocity $[m\ s^{-1}]$
$W$	Tank width [m]
$H$	Water depth [m]
$L$	Length on waterline [m]
$A$	Static wetted surface area $[m^2]$
$B$	Demihull maximum beam [m]
$T$	Demihull draught [m]
$S$	Separation between catamaran demihull centrelines [m]
$\nabla$	Volume of displacement $[m^3]$
$\Delta$	Mass displacement in freshwater [kg]
$C_B$	Block coefficient
$C_P$	Prismatic coefficient
$L/\nabla^{1/3}$	Length : displacement ratio
$R_T$	Total resistance [N]
$C_T$	Coefficient of total resistance, $\left[ \frac{R_T}{\frac{1}{2}\rho AU^2} \right]$
$C_{T\infty}$	Coefficient of total resistance in deep water, $\left[ \frac{R_T}{\frac{1}{2}\rho AU^2} \right]$
$R_W$	Wave resistance [N]
$C_W$	Coefficient of wave resistance, $\left[ \frac{R_W}{\frac{1}{2}\rho AU^2} \right]$
$R_{WP}$	Wave pattern resistance [N]
$C_{WP}$	Coefficient of wave pattern resistance, $\left[ \frac{R_{WP}}{\frac{1}{2}\rho AU^2} \right]$
$C_F$	Coefficient of frictional resistance, [ITTC-57 Correlation line]
$C_R$	Coefficient of residuary resistance
$R$	Resistance in general [N]
$g$	Acceleration due to gravity $[9.80665\ m\ s^{-1}]$
$\rho$	Density of freshwater $[1000\ kg\ m^{-3}]$
$\nu$	Kinematic viscosity of freshwater $[1.141 \times 10^{-6}\ m^2\ s^{-1}\ at\ 15^\circ C]$

## 1 INTRODUCTION

Work on the resistance of high speed displacement catamarans has been ongoing over a number of years at the University of Southampton [1-4] in an effort to improve the understanding of their resistance components, seakeeping performance and to provide design and validation data.

This report describes an extensive series of wash wave measurements for monohull and catamarans models travelling in shallow water. The models were chosen from the series used in [1, 4], for which extensive resistance and wave characteristics in deep water are available.

The tests covered a range of length: displacement ratios  $[L/\nabla^{1/3}]$  and catamaran separation: length ratios  $[S/L]$  at two shallow water depths. The model speeds and water depths tested led to a range of Froude Numbers (based on length) of  $Fn_L = 0.25 - 1.2$  and a Froude Number (based on water depth) of  $Fn_H = 0.5 - 3.2$ . The experiments entailed the measurement of wave profiles at seven transverse positions, model total resistance, sinkage and trim.

The work described forms part of a wider research programme, funded by EPSRC and industry and managed by Marinetech South Ltd over a two year period, which includes the development of theoretical methods for the prediction of the wash and wave resistance of catamarans. The theoretical work is the subject of a separate report [5].

## 2 DESCRIPTION OF MODELS

Details of the models used in this investigation are given in Table 1.

The models were constructed using an epoxy-foam sandwich skin. Models 4b, 5b and 5s are 1.6m in length. The length of model 6b was increased to 2.1m in order to achieve a satisfactory weight – displacement balance.

It should be noted that Models 4b, 5b and 6b had already been used for resistance tests in deep water and their results published in [6]. Some of the results for these models are used in the present report for comparison and discussion.

The models were of round bilge form with transom sterns, Figure 1, and were derived from the NPL round bilge series [7] and the Series 64 round bilge series [8]. These hulls broadly represent the underwater form of a number of catamarans in service or currently under construction. The models were first tested as monohulls and then in catamaran configurations with Separation: Length ratios  $(S/L)$  of 0.2 and 0.4.

The model towing force was in the horizontal direction. The towing point in all cases was situated at the longitudinal centre of gravity and at a height of 1.5 times the draught above the baseline. No compensation was made for the

vertical separation of the tow point and the propeller thrust line. The tow fitting allowed free movement in sinkage and trim whilst movements in surge, sway, roll and yaw were restrained. The models were fitted with turbulence stimulation comprising trip studs of 3.2mm diameter and 2.5mm height at a spacing of 25mm. The studs were situated 37.5mm aft of the stem. No underwater appendages were attached to the models. The weight of the towpost was 2.045 Kg.

### **3 FACILITIES AND TESTS**

#### **3.1 General**

The model experiments were carried out in the GKN-Westland Aerospace test tank on the Isle of Wight, which has the following principal particulars:

Length	:	200m
Breadth	:	4.6m
Water depth	:	1.7m
Maximum carriage speed	:	14m s <sup>-1</sup>

In the current tests, water depths of 400mm and 200mm were used.

The tank has a manned carriage which is equipped with a dynamometer for measuring model total resistance together with various computer and instrumentation facilities for automated data acquisition. For these shallow water tests a Wolfson Unit MTIA dynamometer was used which was attached to an aluminium alloy frame situated under the main carriage.

Calm water total resistance, running trim, sinkage and wave pattern measurements were carried out for all the models. All tests were carried out where possible over a speed range of 1m s<sup>-1</sup> to 4m s<sup>-1</sup> corresponding to a length Froude Number range of  $Fn_L$  0.25 to 1.0 and a depth Froude Number range  $Fn_H$  0.2 to 2.8. Over the Froude Number range 0.25 to 1.0, the corresponding Reynold's Number range for the models was  $1.54 \times 10^6$  to  $6.18 \times 10^6$  for the 1.6m models and  $2.03 \times 10^6$  to  $8.11 \times 10^6$  for the 2.1m model.

#### **3.2 Wave Pattern Measurements**

Extensive wave profile measurements were carried out to establish a wide database of wash wave characteristics in shallow water, which would be suitable for design and validation purposes. Such an extensive set of wave data would also facilitate the description of the near field wave pattern in three dimensions from the experimental results and facilitate the interpolation of the experimental data at various transverse positions.

The wave profiles were measured using resistance type wave probes with a length of 300mm coupled to a Churchill wave probe monitor. The data were acquired and stored using a laptop computer situated at the side of the tank adjacent to the wave probes. The signals were acquired at a sampling rate of 100Hz. The acquisition program allowed a run time of up to 40 secs to be used.

During each test run, seven longitudinal wave profiles were measured, with transverse positions (Y) relative to the centreline of the tank as shown in Figures 2a, 2b and 2c. Relative to model length, these positions have values of Y/L = 0.43, 0.55, 0.68, 0.80, 0.93, 1.05 and 1.18 for Models 4b, 5b and 5s and Y/L = 0.33, 0.42, 0.52, 0.61, 0.71, 0.80 and 0.90 for Model 6b. The longitudinal position of the wave probes in the tank are shown in Figure 2c. This position allowed adequate time for the wave system to settle before measurements commenced.

### 3.3 Trim and Sinkage Measurements

Trim and sinkage were monitored for all of the tests. Trim (positive bow up) was measured by means of a potentiometer mounted on the tow fitting; accuracy of the measurement was within  $\pm 0.05^\circ$ . Sinkage (positive downwards) was measured by means of a potentiometer and a track on the towpost; accuracy of the measurement was within  $\pm 0.1\text{mm}$ .

### 3.4 Trim changes

A limited series of tests were carried out with model 5b and 5s at 200mm water depth for the cases of significant bow and stern trim. These would provide information on the influence of trim changes on the model resistance and the measured wash waves.

## 4 DATA REDUCTION AND CORRECTIONS

### 4.1 Coefficients

All resistance data were reduced to coefficient form using fresh water density ( $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg m}^{-3}$ ), static wetted surface area (A) and model speed (U):

$$\text{Resistance Coefficient} = \frac{\text{Resistance}}{\frac{1}{2}\rho AU^2} \quad (1)$$

Noting A is the wetted area of both demihulls in the case of the catamaran.

Corrections were applied as necessary to the measured data and these are described in the following sections:

### 4.2 Temperature Correction

During the tests the water temperature varied from 18°C to 20°C. The total resistance measurements were corrected to the standard temperature of 15°C by modifying the frictional resistance component. The correction which has been applied is as follows:

$$C_{T_{15}} = C_{T_{\text{test}}} - C_{F_{\text{test}}} + C_{F_{15}} \quad (2)$$

The correction should be slightly larger due to the form factor being greater than unity. However, the correction is in any case small and the above equation is considered to be sufficiently accurate.

### **4.3 Resistance due to Turbulence Studs**

Turbulence studs were attached to all the models as described in Section 2. A detailed investigation of their influence on model drag was carried out, and is described in [6]. It was found that, whilst there was additional drag on the studs, this is to a certain extent negated by the laminar region upstream and the boundary layer momentum thickness increase down stream due to the studs.

### **4.4 Wetted Surface Area**

Static wetted surface area was used to non-dimensionalise the resistance measurements. A detailed investigation into the use of running wetted surface area is described in [6]. The conclusions in [6] indicate that whilst the use of running wetted surface might provide a better understanding of the physical components of resistance, the use of static wetted area does not have a significant effect on model to ship extrapolation providing both model and full scale coefficients are based on static wetted surface area. Running wetted surface area is difficult to measure experimentally in a routine manner, and will not be available for a new design. From a practical viewpoint it is necessary to use the static wetted surface area, and it has therefore been applied in the current work.

## **5 PRESENTATION OF DATA**

The basic presentation of the experimental resistance data is as follows:

$$C_T = C_F + C_R \quad (2)$$

The wave profiles are presented in terms of wave height (mm) to a base of distance (m).

The measured experimental wave cuts are presented in Figures 3 to 174. Figures 3 to 72 present the experimental data for a water depth of 400mm and Figures 73 to 153 present the experimental data for a water depth of 200mm. Figures 154 to 174 present the experimental wave cuts for Models 5s and 5b trimmed by the bow and stern. For all 1.6m models, wave cuts were measured at the following Y/L positions of 0.426, 0.551, 0.676, 0.801, 0.926, 1.051 and 1.176 from the centreline of the tank. The 2.1m Model 6b used Y/L=0.33, 0.42, 0.52, 0.61, 0.71, 0.80 and 0.90.

The measured experimental resistance and sinkage/ trim data are presented in Figures 175 to 236. Figures 175 to 182 give the total resistance for the demihulls (or monohulls) in isolation at the two water depths whilst Figures 183 to 198 give the data for the catamaran configurations. The running trim and

sinkage have been plotted against length Froude number  $F_{nL}$ , Figures 199 to 206 and 207 to 222. Dynamic sinkage has been presented as a percentage of the draught of the vessel. Figures 223 to 230 present the resistance, dynamic sinkage and trim for Models 5s and 5b catamarans at a separation to length ratio (S/L) of 0.2 with static trim applied. The models were run with a nominal static trim of 2° bow down and 2° bow up.

The residuary resistance coefficients  $C_R$  derived from the experimental data are plotted in Figures 231 to 236.

Figures 237 and 238 show typical wave patterns for monohull forms travelling at sub-critical and super-critical speeds.

## **6 DISCUSSION OF RESULTS**

### **6.1 Wave profiles**

The longitudinal wave profiles are shown in Figures 3 to 174 for different models, a range of speeds and two depths of water at seven transverse positions from the centreline of the track of the model.

These profiles provide a wide range of data for input to wave propagation models, for assessing the effects of changing the hull parameters and for the validation of theoretical methods.

In Figures 239 and 240, the seven 2-D longitudinal wave profiles have been used to create 3-D representations of the wave patterns. Figure 239 shows a sub-critical case and Figure 240 a super-critical case. This type of presentation is useful in the validation of theoretical methods.

It should be noted that at or close to critical speed [ $F_{nH}=1.0$ ], solitary waves (solitons) were generated which moved on ahead of the model, Figure 241. As it is likely that this phenomenon was amplified due to operation in a relatively narrow tank, discussion of the origins and behaviour of the solitary waves is not taken further in this report.

### **6.2 Total Resistance**

The total resistance  $C_T$ , has been plotted against length Froude number  $F_{nL}$ . The non-dimensional total resistance  $C_T$  has been compared with the total resistance  $C_{T\infty}$  in deep water. The deep water results are plotted as a dotted line on the graphs in Figures 175 to 198 and 223 to 226. These deep water  $C_{T\infty}$  values were obtained from earlier tests as reported in [6] and [4]. From these results it is seen that near the critical speed there is a significant increase in shallow water resistance over the deep water result. At higher Froude numbers the  $C_T$  in shallow water generally approaches the deep water  $C_{T\infty}$  value. With forced static trim changes, Figures 223 to 226, bow up trim led to significant increase in resistance whilst bow down trim led to relatively small changes. Similarly, increases in the wave height occur for the bow up conditions compared with the level trim case, Figures 244 and 245.



### **6.3 Running sinkage and trim**

Like the resistance results, the trim and sinkage values, Figures 184 to 207, show significant changes around the critical speed, although they tend to settle at about the deep water values at higher speeds.

### **6.4 Residuary Resistance: Effect of Hull Parameters**

The coefficient of residuary resistance  $C_R$  (derived as  $C_R=C_T-C_F$ ) has been plotted in Figures 216 to 221. Like the total resistance curves, the residuary resistance curves again illustrate the significant amplification of the resistance around the critical speed,  $Fn_H=1.0$ . These figures show that the coefficient of residuary resistance increases with reducing  $L/\nabla^{1/3}$ . It is however seen that changes in hull shape for the same length: displacement ratio, Models 5s and 5b, have relatively little influence on the coefficient of residuary resistance.

## **7 CONCLUSIONS**

- 7.1 A large database of experimental wash wave measurements for ship models travelling in shallow water has been established. The experiments covered a range of displacement monohull and catamaran forms over a wide range of speeds
- 7.2 The data should prove useful for assessing the effects of changing principal hull parameters, for the validation of theoretical wash prediction methods and for input into wave propagation models.
- 7.3 Significant changes in model behaviour occurred at or near critical speed,  $Fn_H=1.0$ . There were large increases in resistance and wave height and significant changes in sinkage and trim.
- 7.4 In the main, at higher speeds well beyond critical, the shallow water results for resistance, sinkage and trim tend to settle at about the deep water values.

## **ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

The work described in this report covers part of a research project funded by EPSRC and industry and managed by Marinetech South Ltd. The assistance of Pauzi Abdul Ghani and Sattaya Chandraprabha, postgraduate students at the University of Southampton, who contributed to both the theoretical and experimental work, is gratefully acknowledged.

## REFERENCES

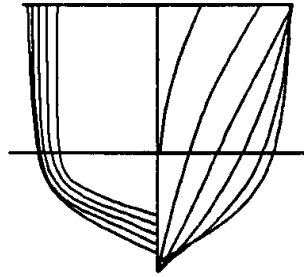
- 1 Insel, M. An investigation into the resistance components of high speed displacement catamarans. Ph.D. Thesis, Ship Science, University of Southampton, 1990.
- 2 Insel, M. and Molland, A. F. An investigation into the resistance components of high speed displacement catamarans. *Transactions of the Royal Institution of Naval Architects*, Vol. 134, 1992 1992.
- 3 Molland, A. F., Wellicome, J. F. and Couser, P. R. Resistance experiments on a systematic series of high speed catamaran forms: Variation of length-displacement ratio and breadth-draught ratio. *Transactions of the Royal Institution of Naval Architects*, Vol. 138, 1996 1996.
- 4 Wellicome, J. F., Molland, A. F., Cic, J. and Taunton, D. J. Resistance experiments on a high speed displacement catamaran of series 64 form. *Ship Science Report* No. 106, Department of Ship Science, University of Southampton, 1999.
- 5 Molland, A. F., Wilson, P. A. and Taunton, D. J. Theoretical prediction of the characteristics of ship generated near-field wash waves. *Ship Science Report* No. 125, University of Southampton, 2002.
- 6 Molland, A. F., Wellicome, J. F. and Couser, P. R. Resistance experiments on a systematic series of high speed displacement catamaran forms: Variation of length-displacement ratio and breadth-draught ratio. *Ship Science Report* No. 71, University of Southampton, 1994.
- 7 Bailey, D. The NPL high speed round bilge displacement hull series. *Maritime Technology Monograph, Royal Institute of Naval Architects*, Vol. 4, 1976 1976.
- 8 Yeh, H. Y. H. Series 64 resistance experiments on high-speed displacement forms. *Marine Technology*, Vol. 2, 1965 1965.

## TABLES

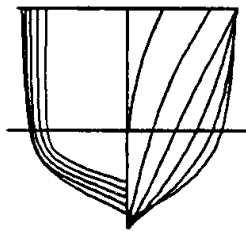
Model	4b	5b	6b	5s
L [m]	1.6	1.6	2.1	1.6
B [m]	0.178	0.146	0.160	0.125
T[m]	0.089	0.073	0.080	0.063
$\nabla$ [m <sup>3</sup> ]	0.0101	0.00667	0.0108	0.00667
$\Delta$ [Kg]	10.10	6.67	10.75	6.67
$L/\nabla^{1/3}$	7.4	8.5	9.5	8.5
L/B	9.0	11.0	13.1	12.8
B/T	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
$C_B$	0.397	0.397	0.397	0.537
$C_P$	0.693	0.693	0.693	0.633
$C_M$	0.565	0.565	0.565	0.848
A [m <sup>2</sup> ]	0.338	0.276	0.401	0.261
LCB [%]	-6.4	-6.4	-6.4	-6.4

Table 1 Principal particulars of Models (demihulls)

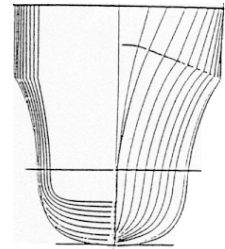
# FIGURES



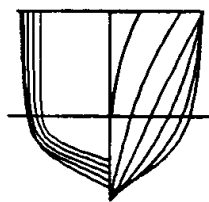
Model: 4b



Model: 5b



Model: 5s



Model: 6b

Figure 1: Model Bodyplans and Notation

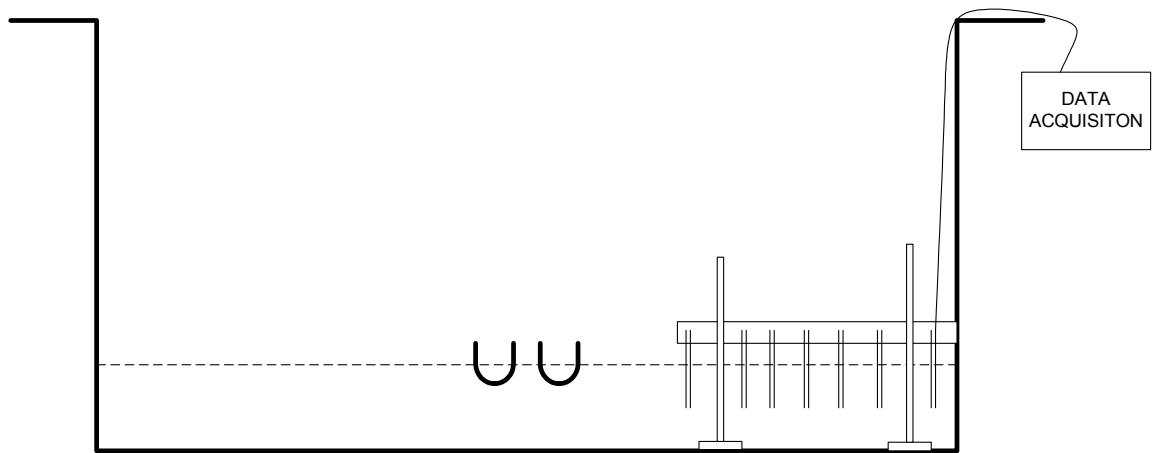


Figure 2a: Schematic of GKN-Westland tank (cross Section)



Figure 2b: View of model passing probe array from beach.

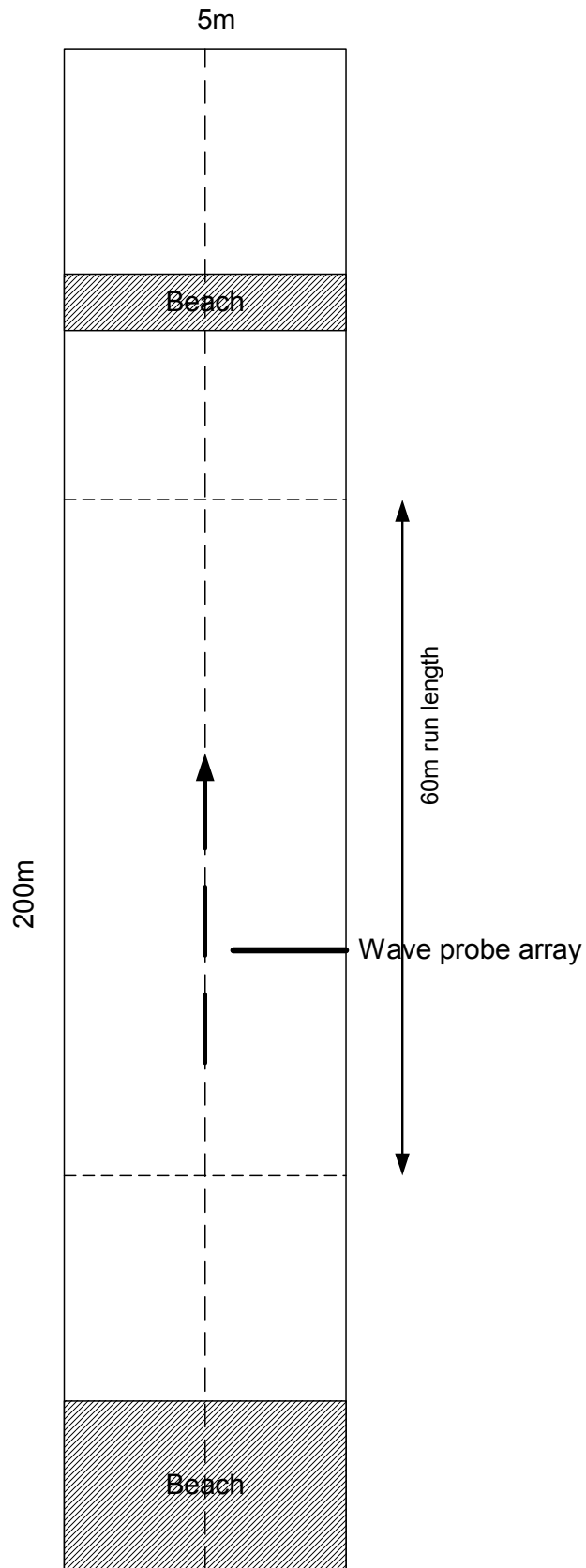


Figure 2c: Schematic of GKN test tank

Model 4b monohull  
Water depth = 400mm  
 $V = 1.03\text{ms}^{-1}$ ,  $Fnl = 0.26$ ,  $Fnh = 0.52$

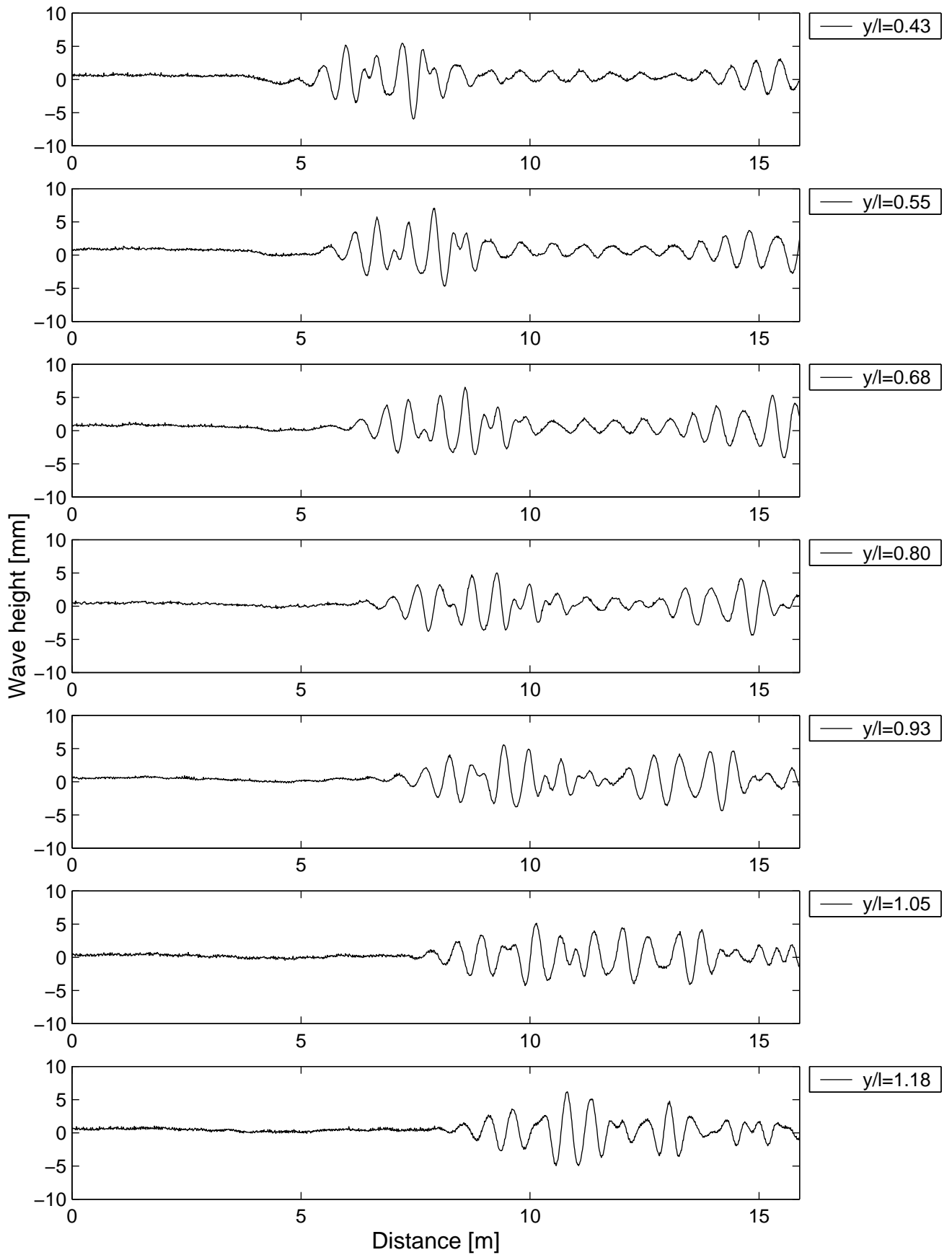


Figure 3

Model 4b monohull  
Water depth = 400mm  
 $V = 1.73\text{ms}^{-1}$ ,  $Fnl = 0.44$ ,  $Fnh = 0.87$

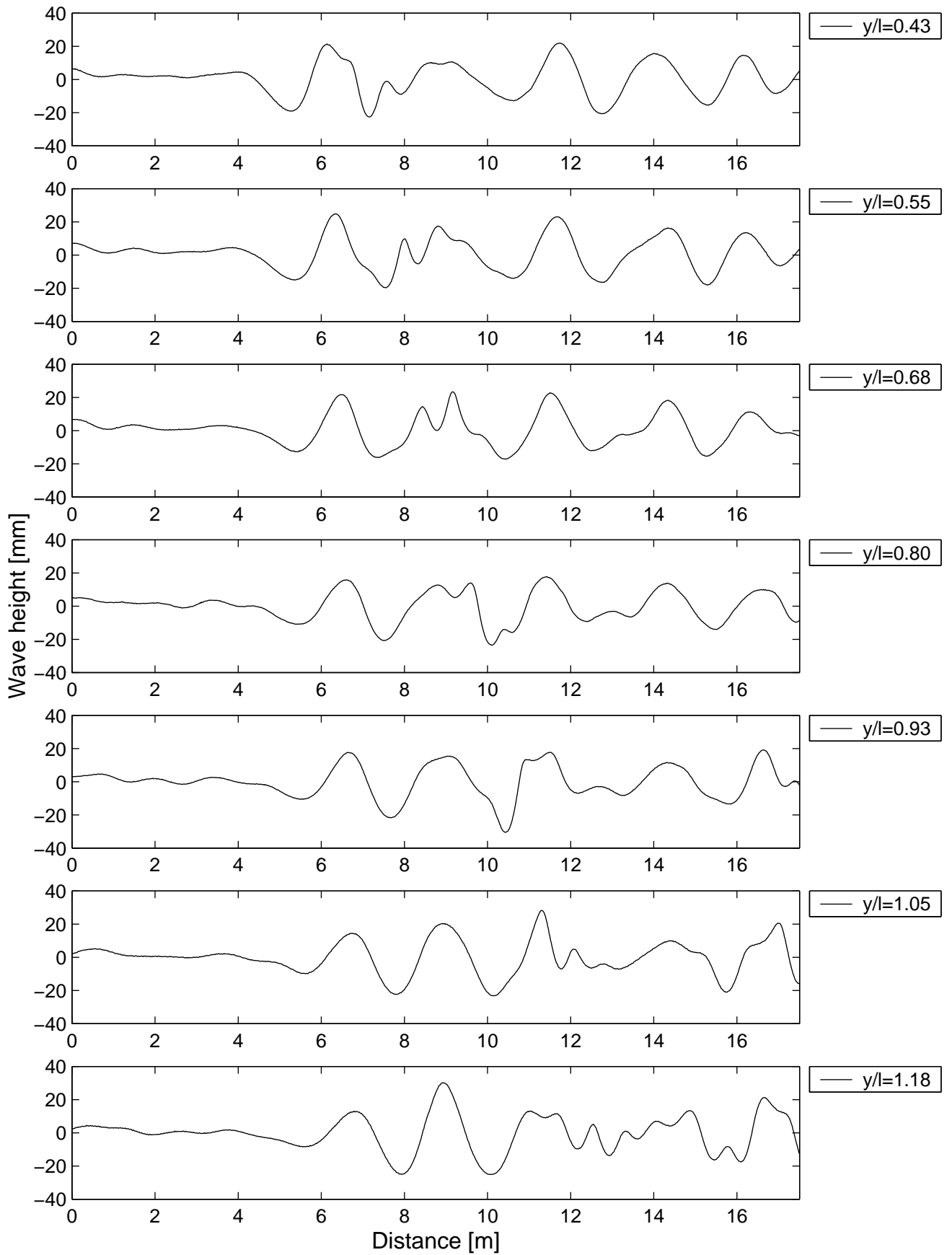


Figure 4



Model 4b monohull  
Water depth = 400mm  
 $V = 1.85\text{ms}^{-1}$ ,  $Fnl = 0.47$ ,  $Fnh = 0.93$

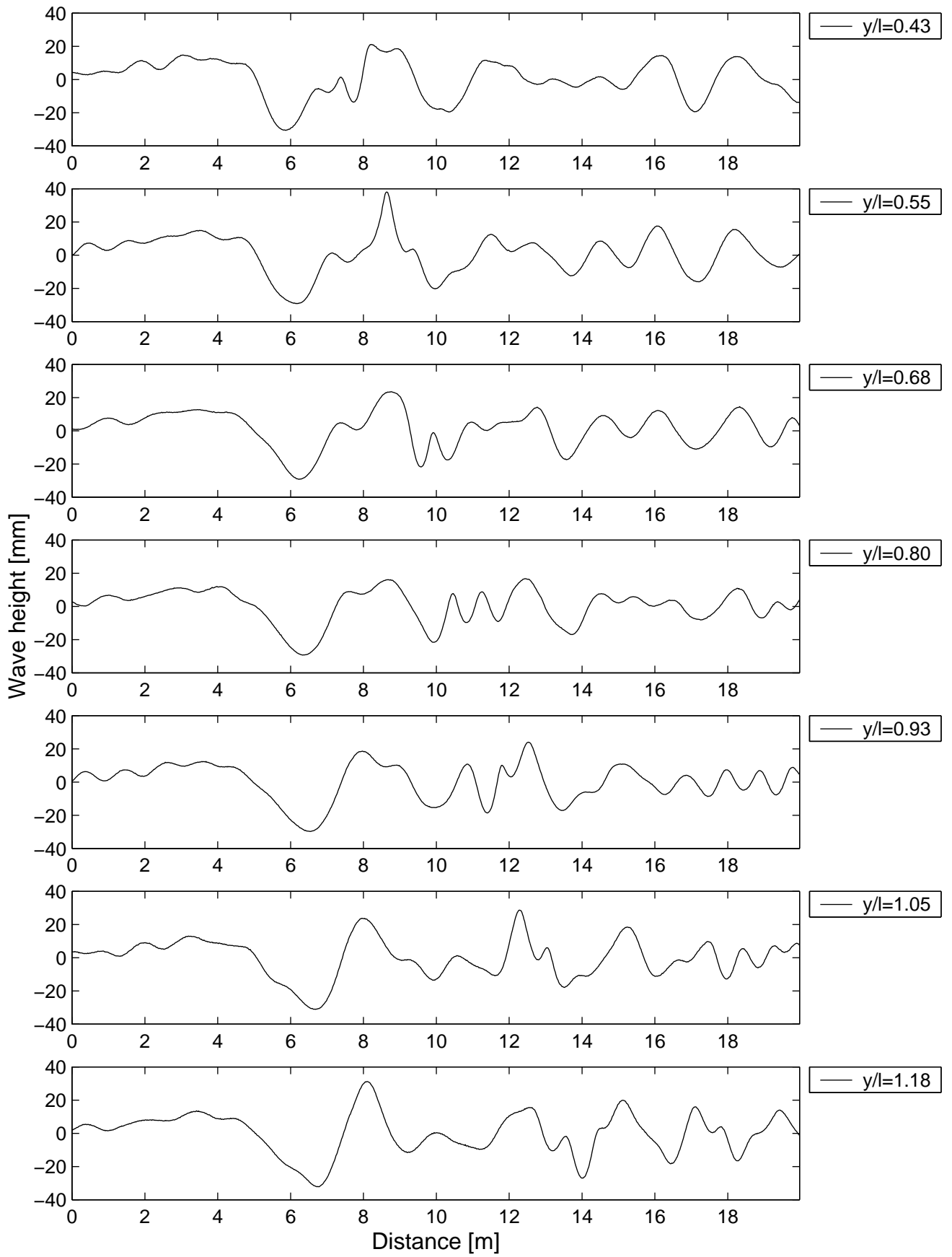


Figure 5

Model 4b monohull  
Water depth = 400mm  
 $V = 2.04\text{ms}^{-1}$ ,  $Fnl = 0.51$ ,  $Fnh = 1.03$

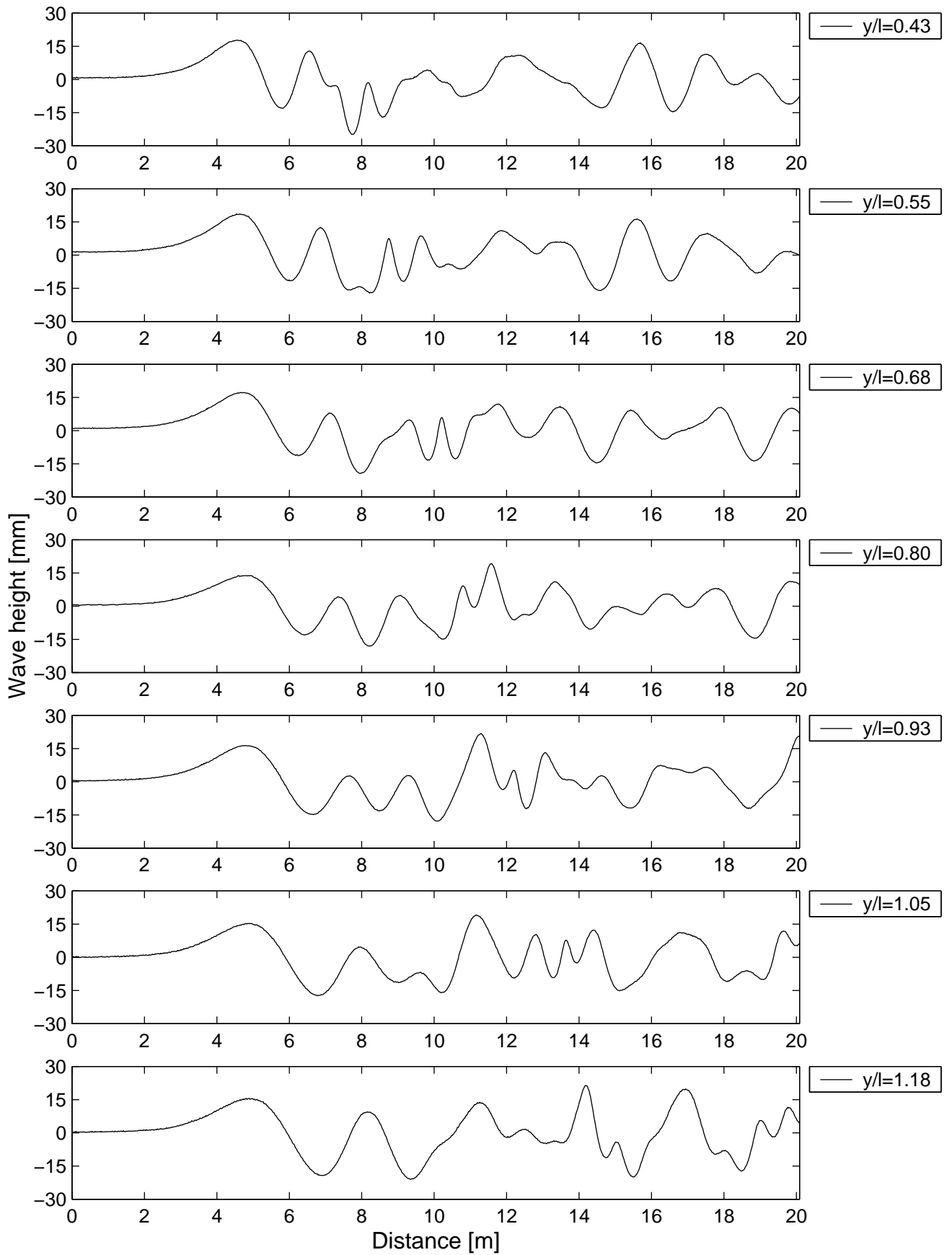


Figure 6

Model 4b monohull  
Water depth = 400mm  
 $V = 3.12\text{ms}^{-1}$ ,  $F_{nl} = 0.79$ ,  $F_{nh} = 1.58$

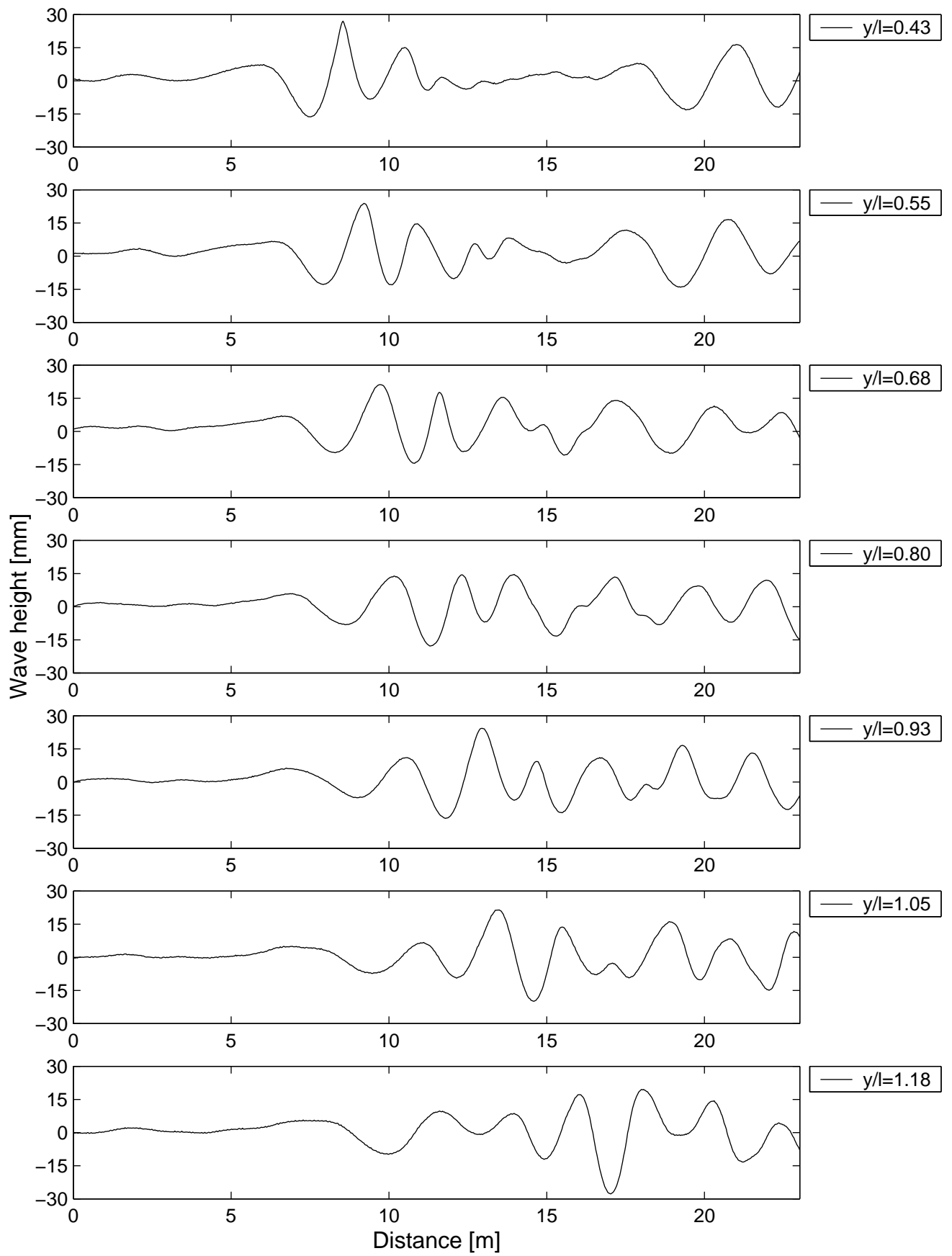


Figure 7

Model 4b monohull  
Water depth = 400mm  
 $V = 4.05\text{ms}^{-1}$ ,  $Fnl = 1.02$ ,  $Fnh = 2.05$

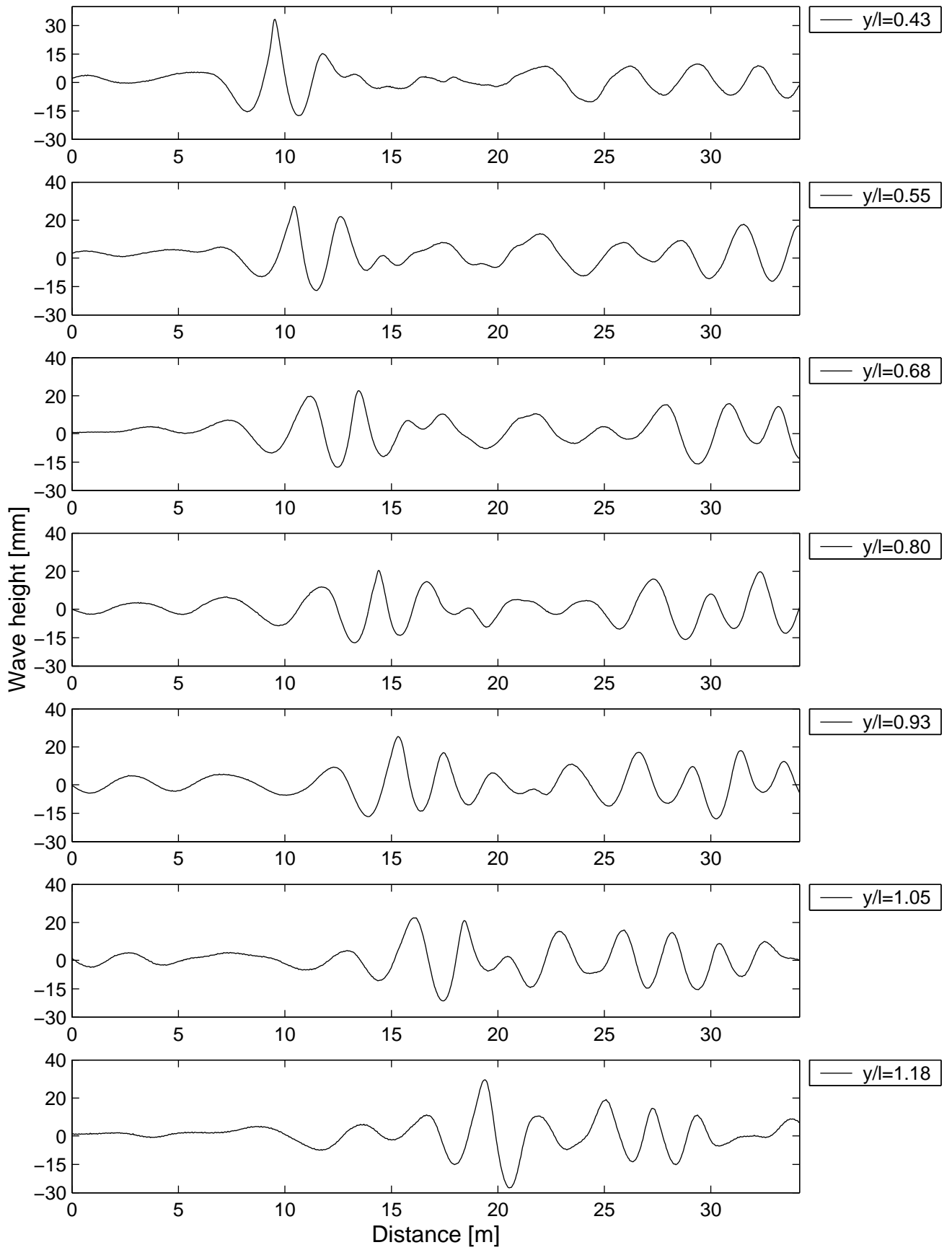


Figure 8

Model 5b monohull  
Water depth = 400mm  
 $V = 0.87\text{ms}^{-1}$ ,  $Fnl = 0.22$ ,  $Fnh = 0.44$

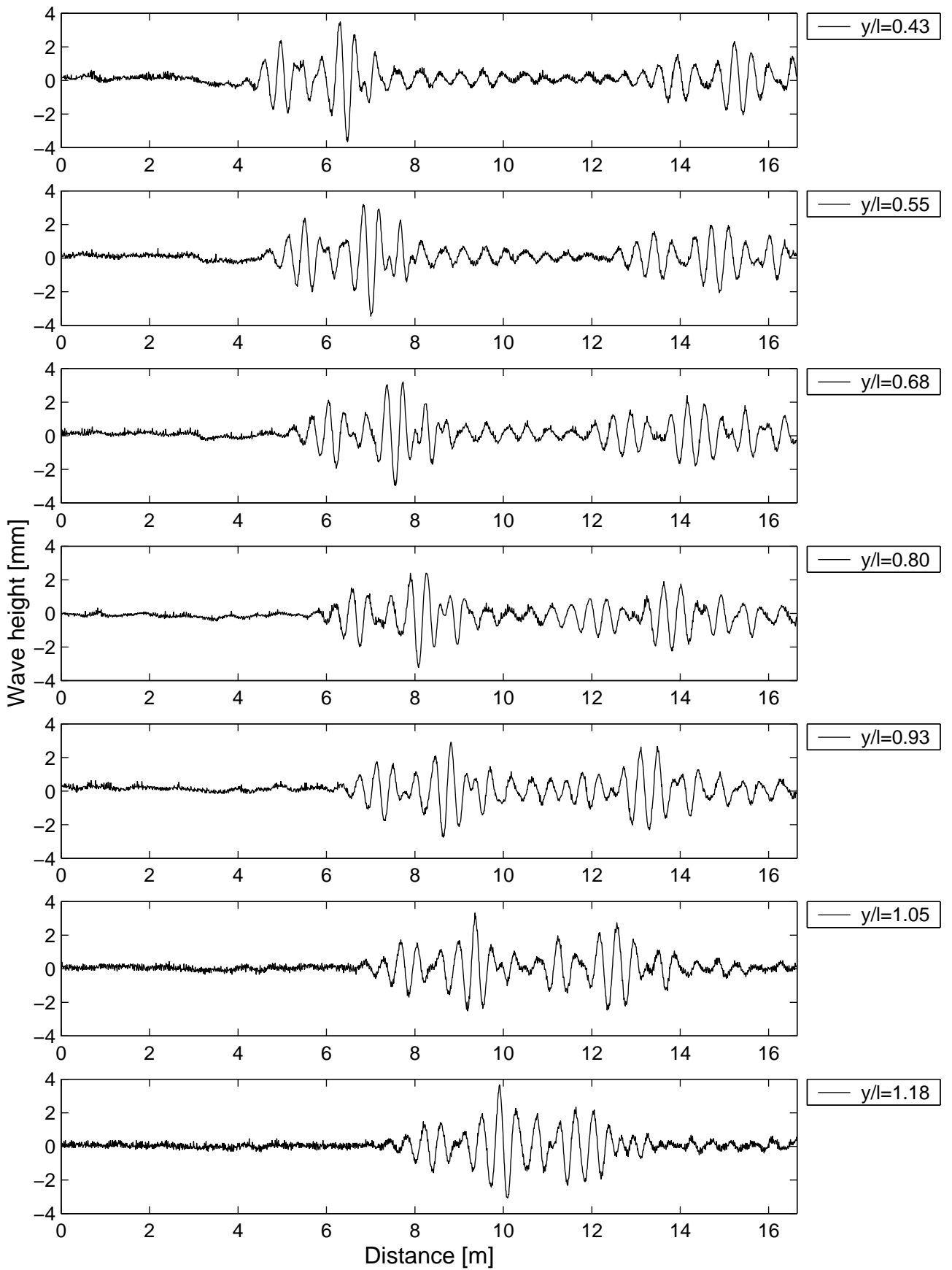


Figure 9

Model 5b monohull  
Water depth = 400mm  
 $V = 1.50\text{ms}^{-1}$ ,  $Fnl = 0.38$ ,  $Fnh = 0.76$

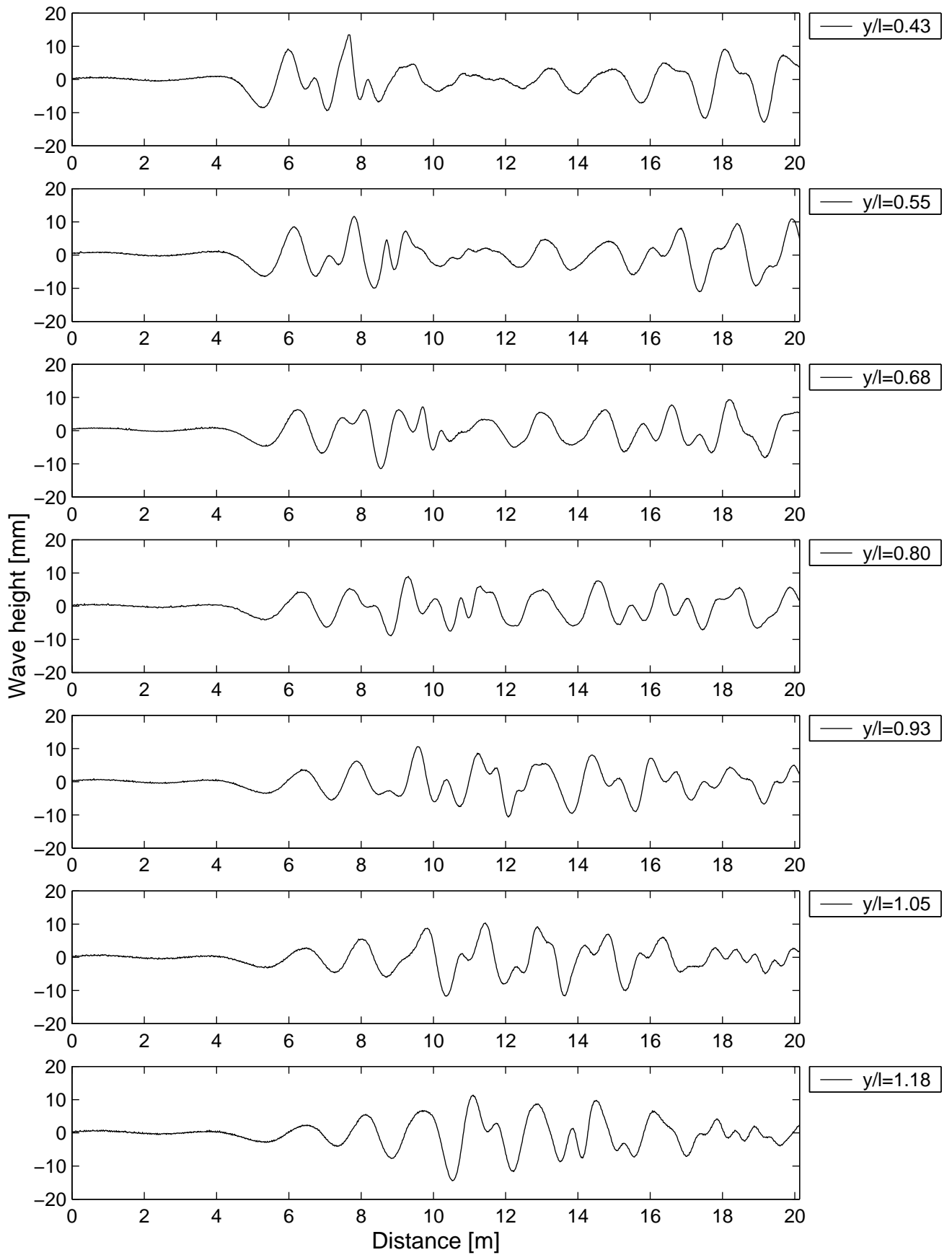


Figure 10

Model 5b monohull  
Water depth = 400mm  
 $V = 1.76\text{ms}^{-1}$ ,  $Fnl = 0.44$ ,  $Fnh = 0.89$

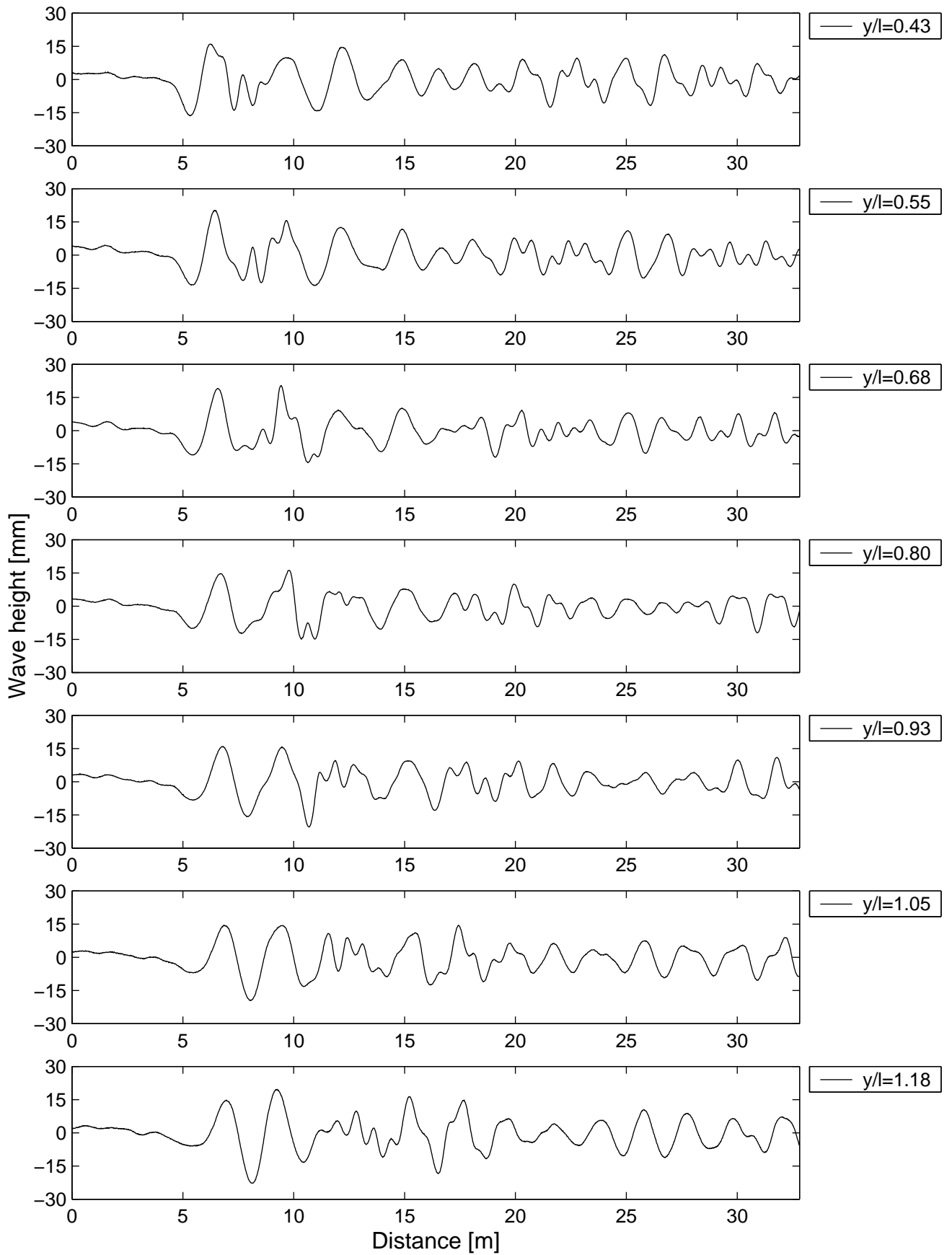


Figure 11

Model 5b monohull  
Water depth = 400mm  
 $V = 1.92\text{ms}^{-1}$ ,  $Fnl = 0.49$ ,  $Fnh = 0.97$

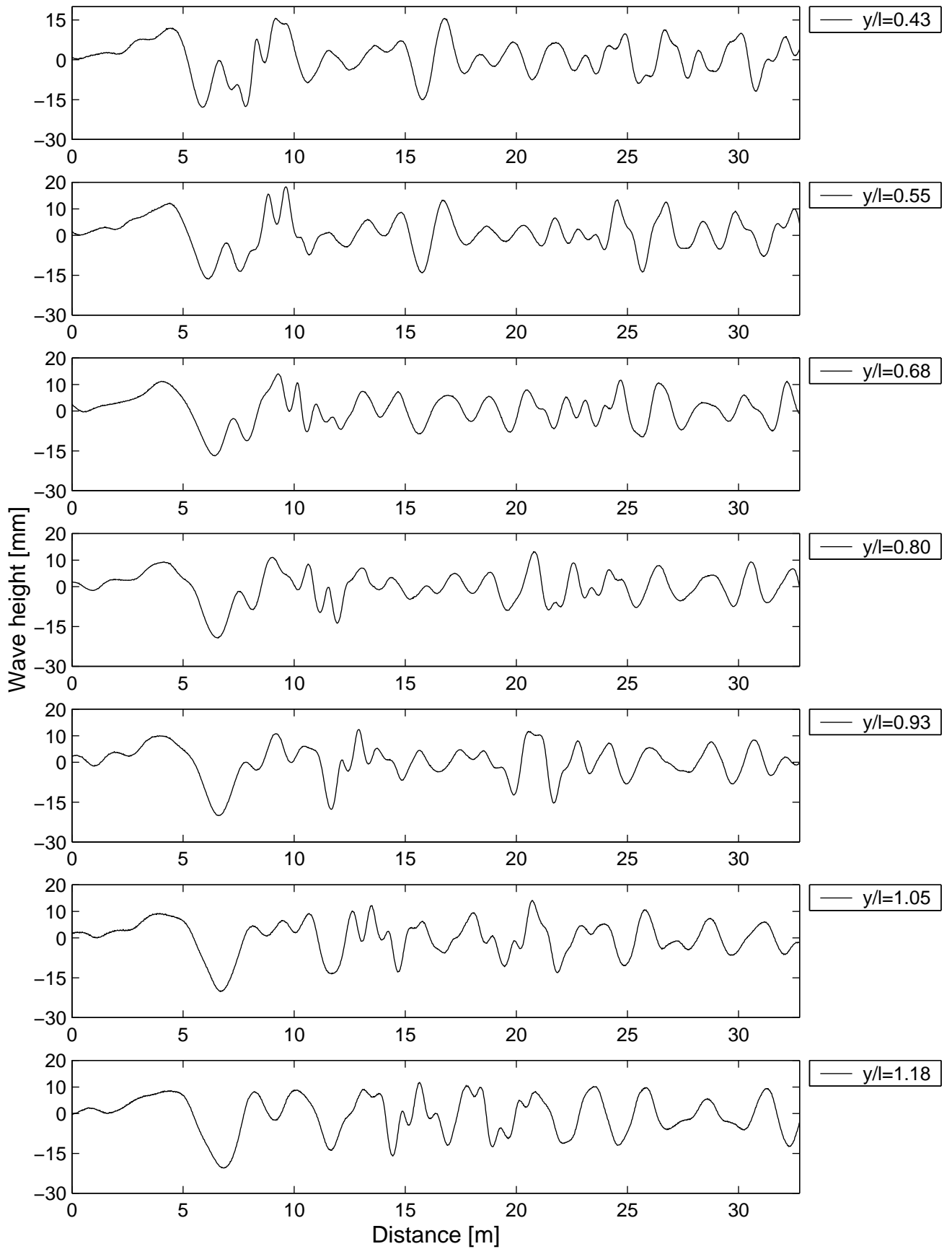


Figure 12



Model 5b monohull  
Water depth = 400mm  
 $V = 2.01\text{ms}^{-1}$ ,  $F_{nl} = 0.51$ ,  $F_{nh} = 1.02$

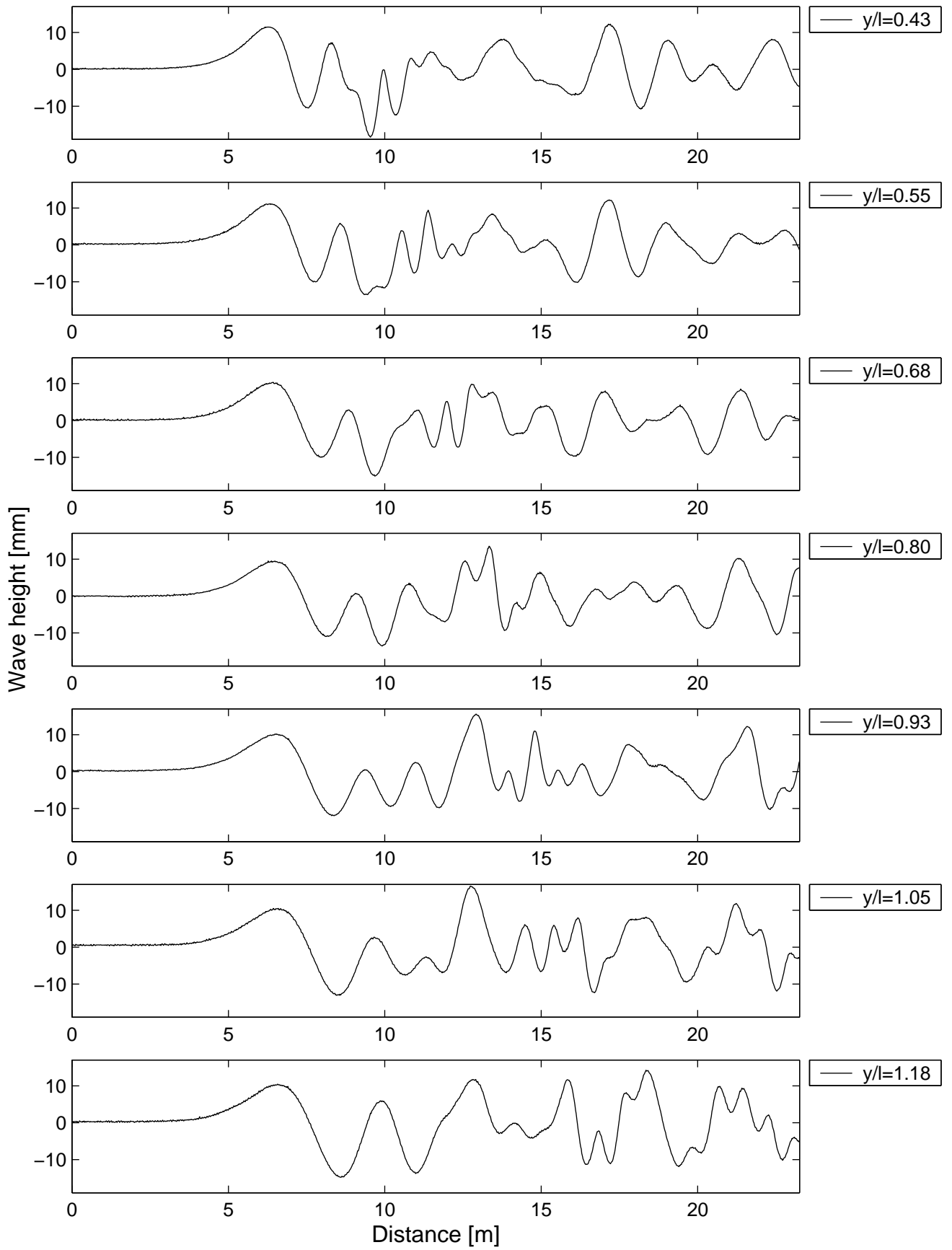


Figure 13

Model 5b monohull  
Water depth = 400mm  
 $V = 2.01\text{ms}^{-1}$ ,  $Fnl = 0.51$ ,  $Fnh = 1.02$

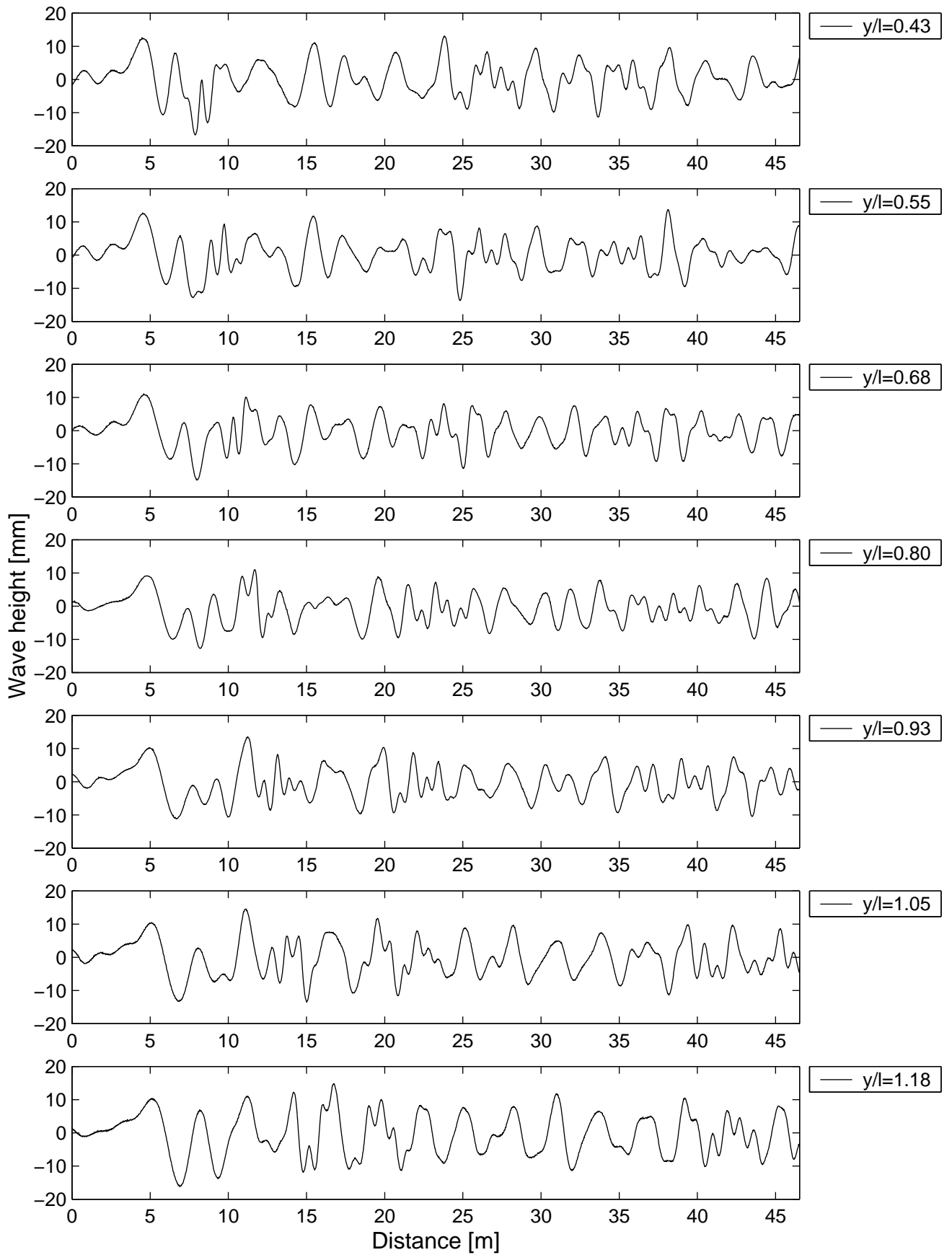


Figure 14

Model 5b monohull  
Water depth = 400mm  
 $V = 2.20\text{ms}^{-1}$ ,  $Fnl = 0.56$ ,  $Fnh = 1.11$

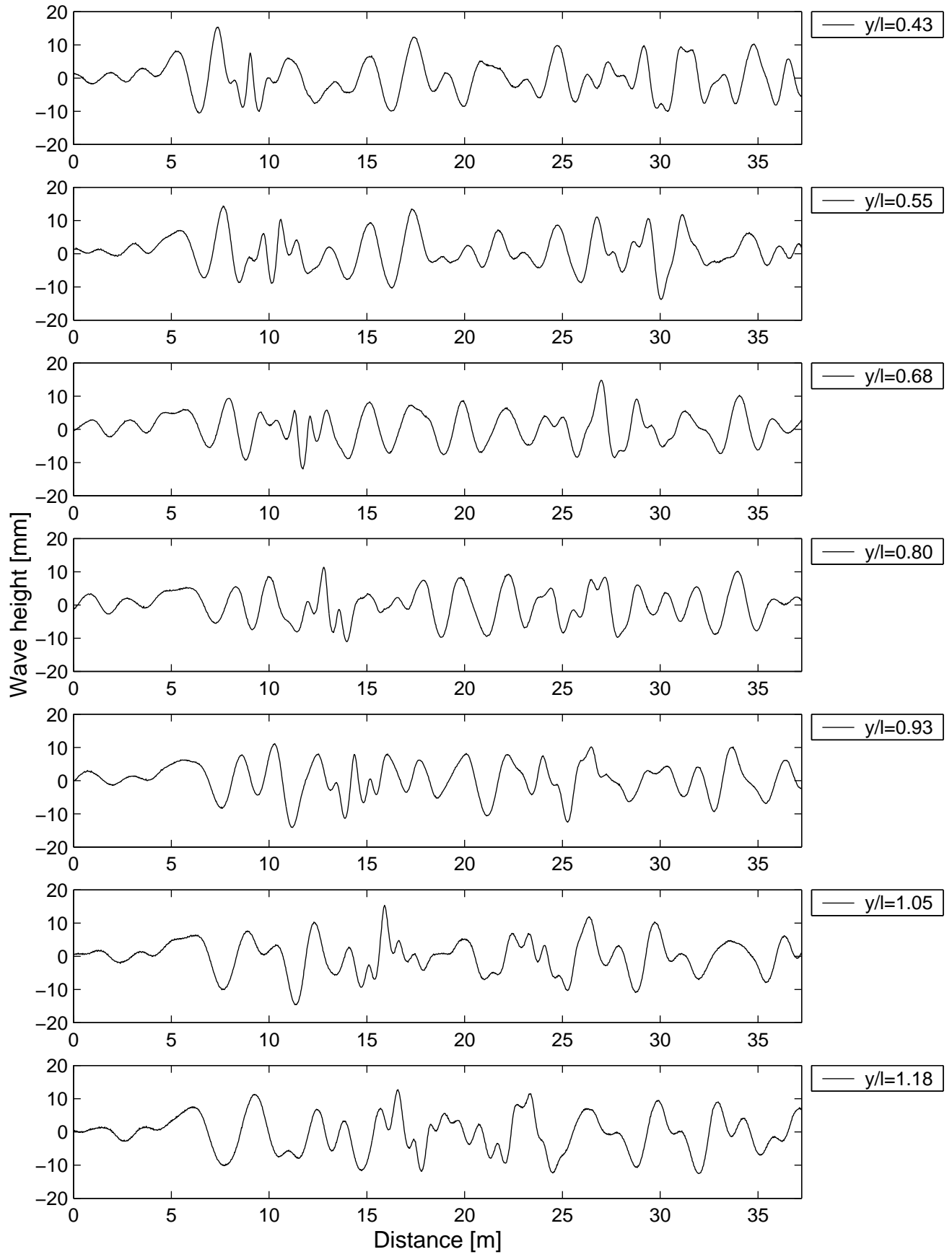


Figure 15

Model 5b monohull  
Water depth = 400mm  
 $V = 3.11\text{ms}^{-1}$ ,  $Fnl = 0.78$ ,  $Fnh = 1.57$

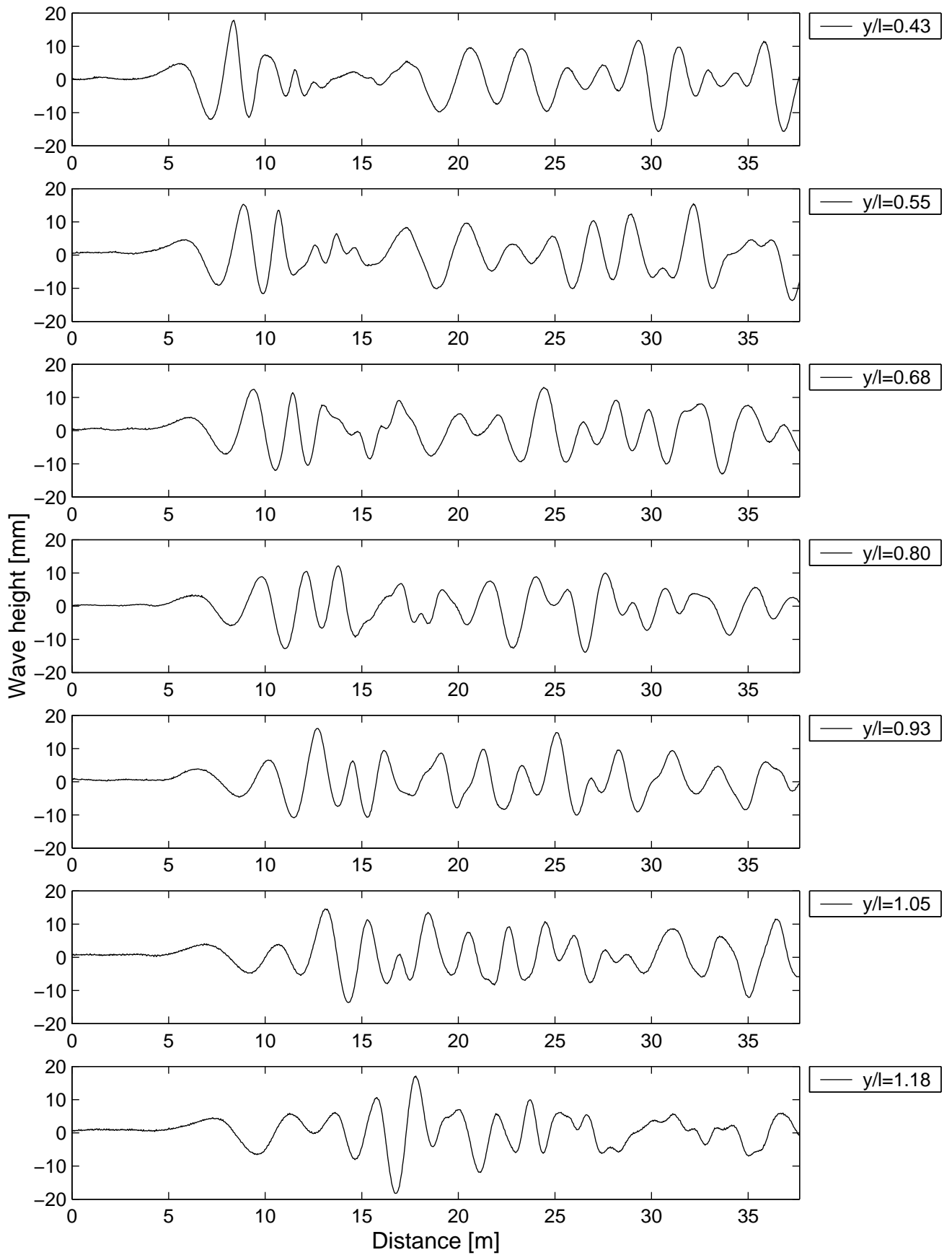


Figure 16

Model 5b monohull  
Water depth = 400mm  
 $V = 4.04\text{ms}^{-1}$ ,  $Fnl = 1.02$ ,  $Fnh = 2.04$

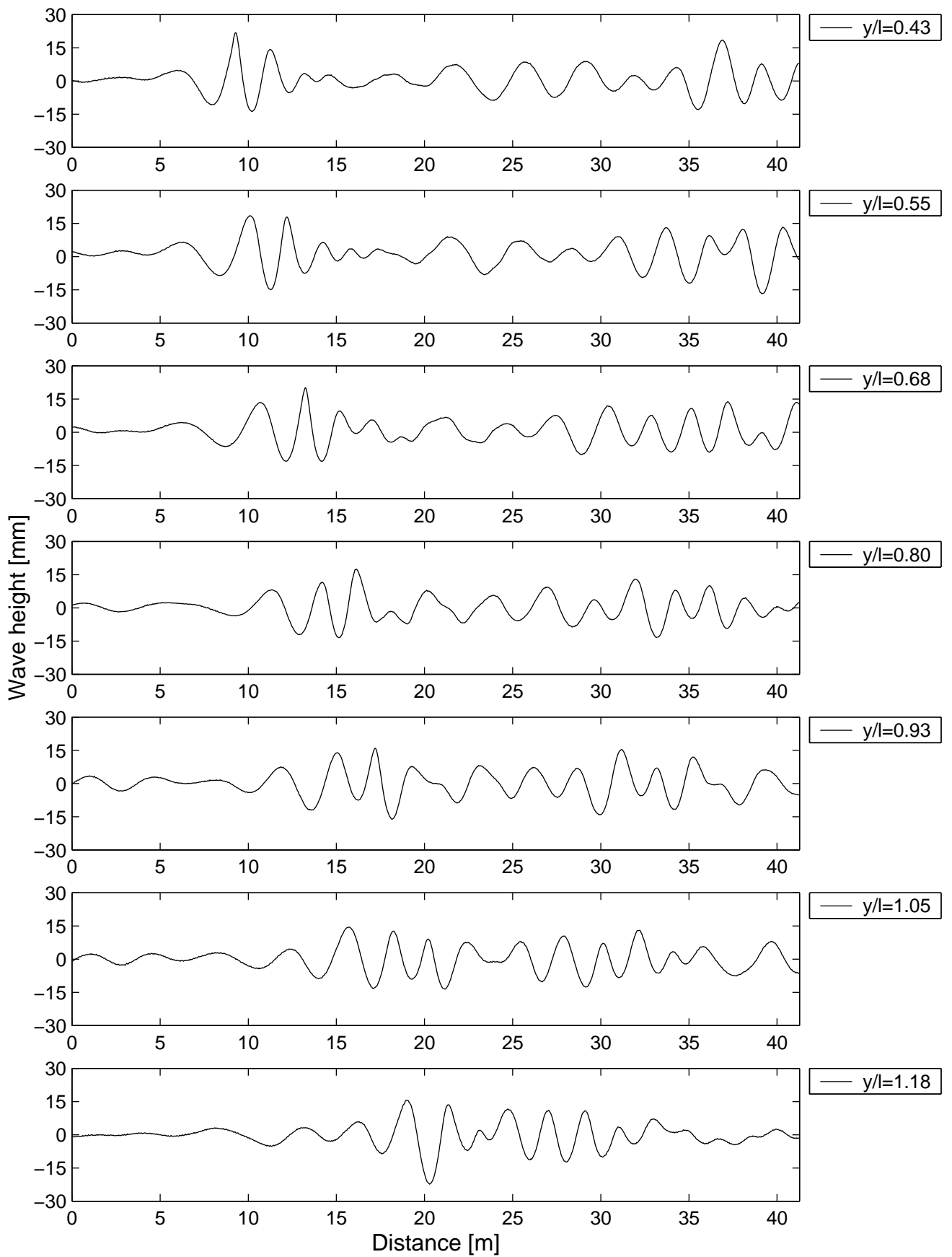


Figure 17

Model 5b monohull  
Water depth = 400mm  
 $V = 1.85\text{ms}^{-1}$ ,  $Fnl = 0.47$ ,  $Fnh = 0.93$

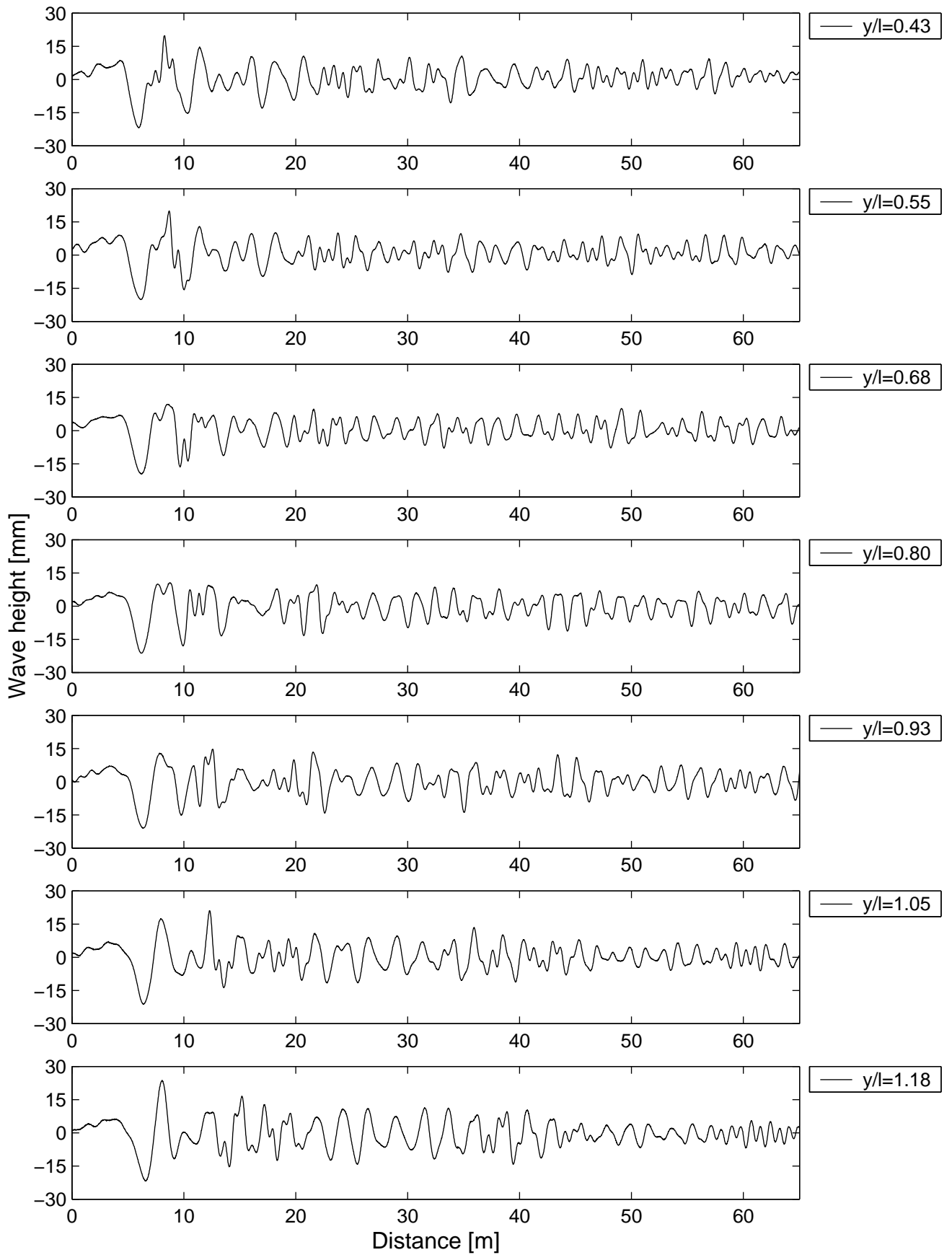


Figure 18

Model 6b monohull  
Water depth = 400mm  
 $V = 1.03\text{ms}^{-1}$ ,  $Fnl = 0.23$ ,  $Fnh = 0.52$

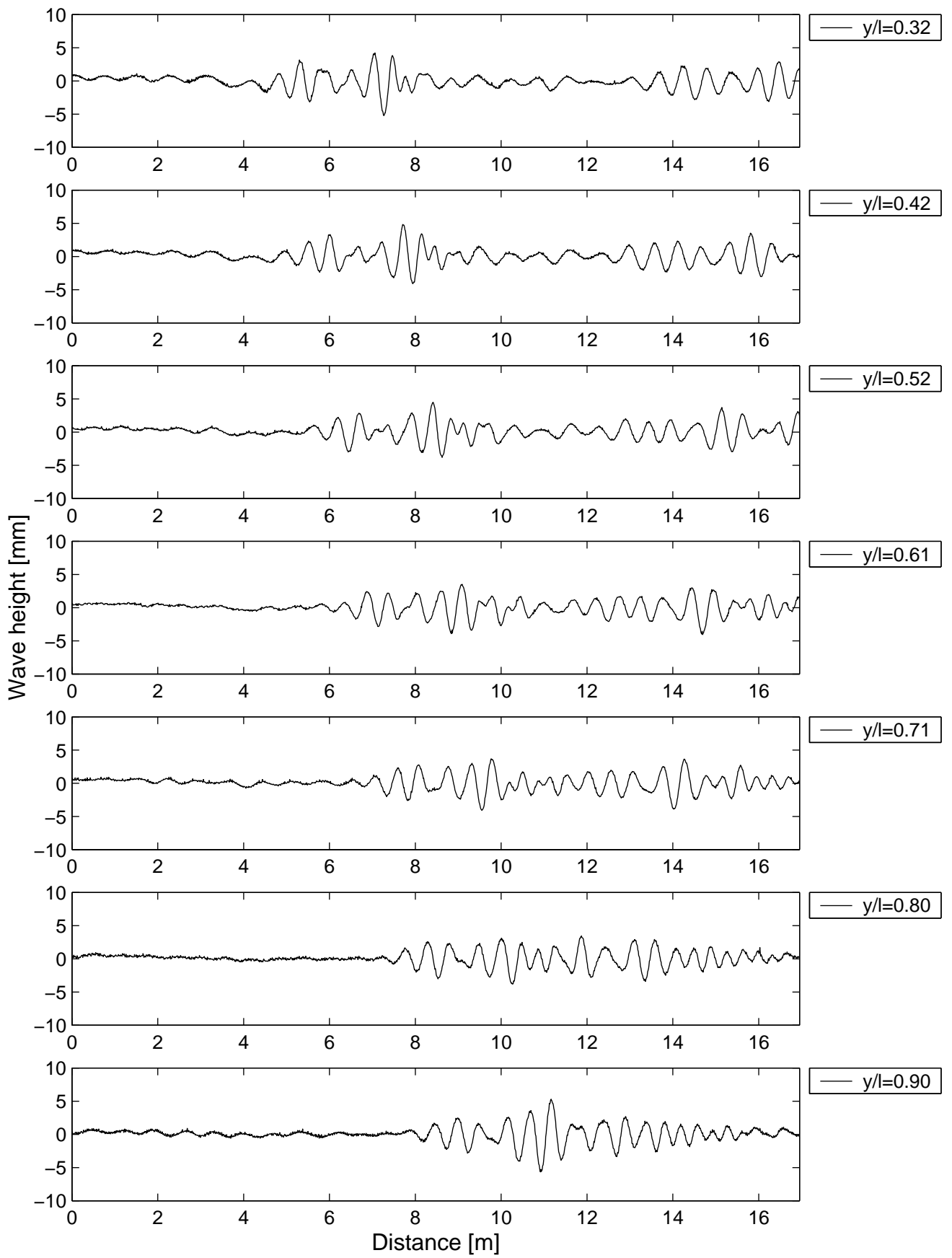


Figure 19

Model 6b monohull  
Water depth = 400mm  
 $V = 1.87\text{ms}^{-1}$ ,  $Fnl = 0.41$ ,  $Fnh = 0.94$

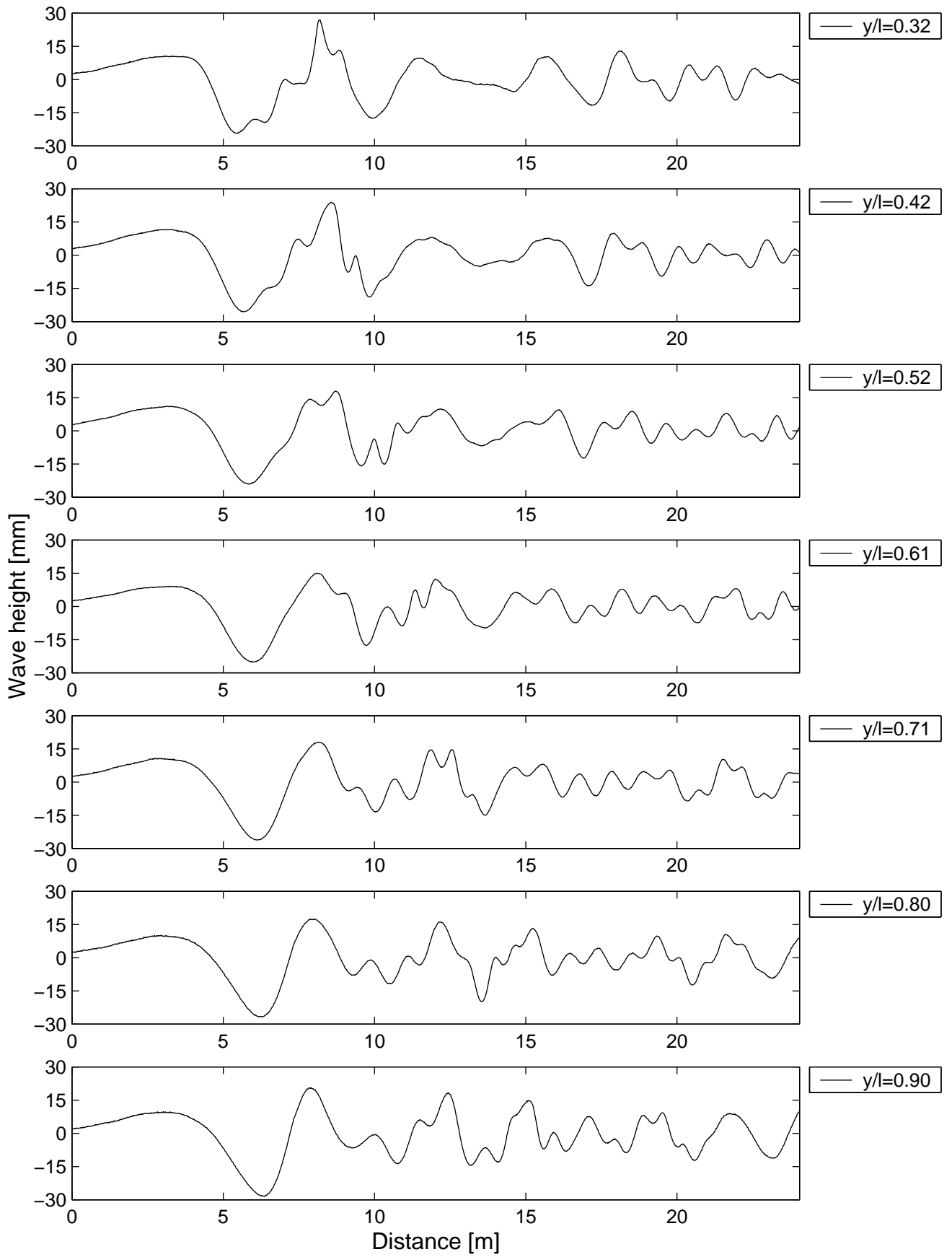


Figure 20



Model 6b monohull  
Water depth = 400mm  
 $V = 2.04\text{ms}^{-1}$ ,  $Fnl = 0.45$ ,  $Fnh = 1.03$

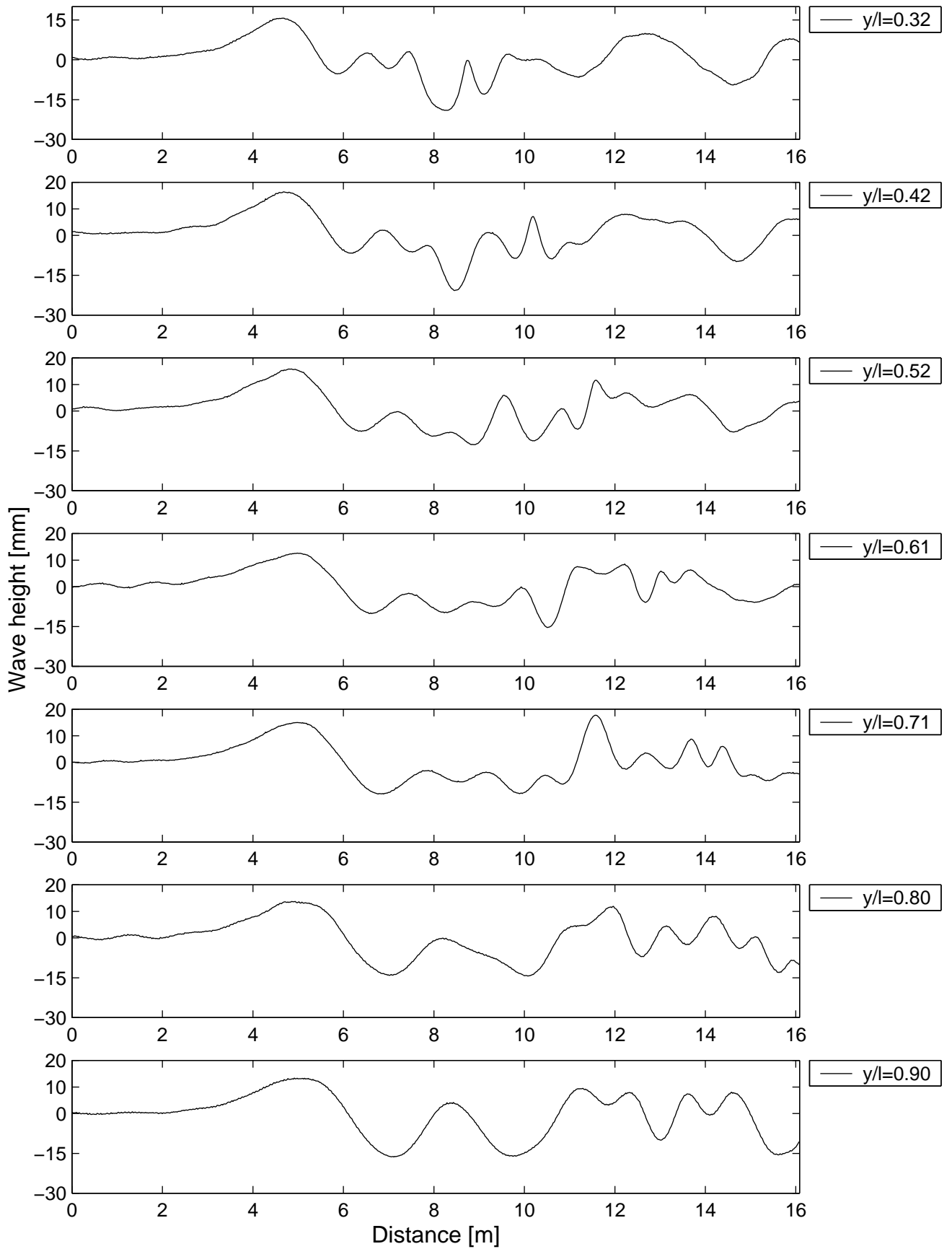


Figure 21

Model 6b monohull  
Water depth = 400mm  
 $V = 3.13\text{ms}^{-1}$ ,  $F_{nl} = 0.69$ ,  $F_{nh} = 1.58$

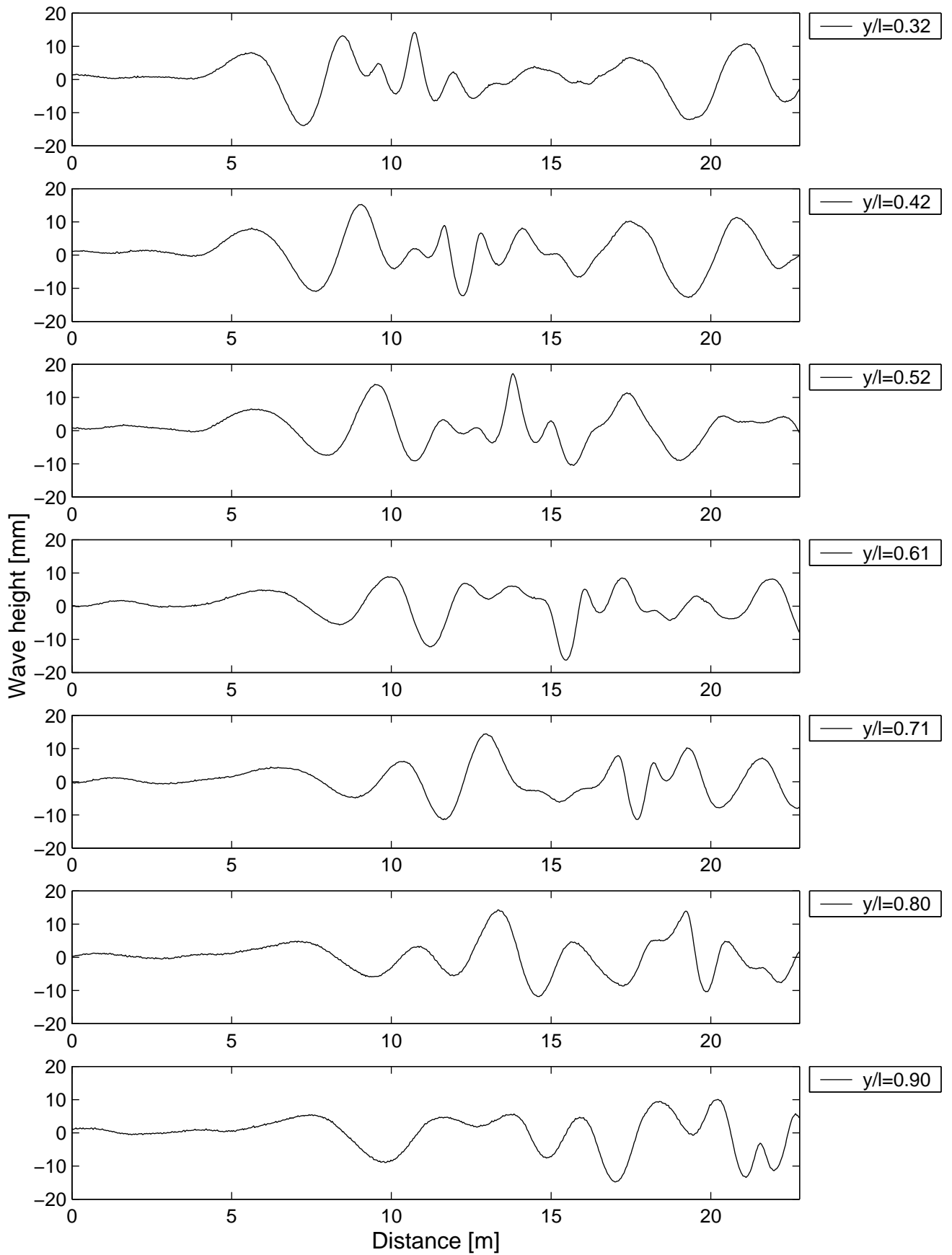


Figure 22

Model 6b monohull  
Water depth = 400mm  
 $V = 3.12\text{ms}^{-1}$ ,  $Fnl = 0.69$ ,  $Fnh = 1.58$

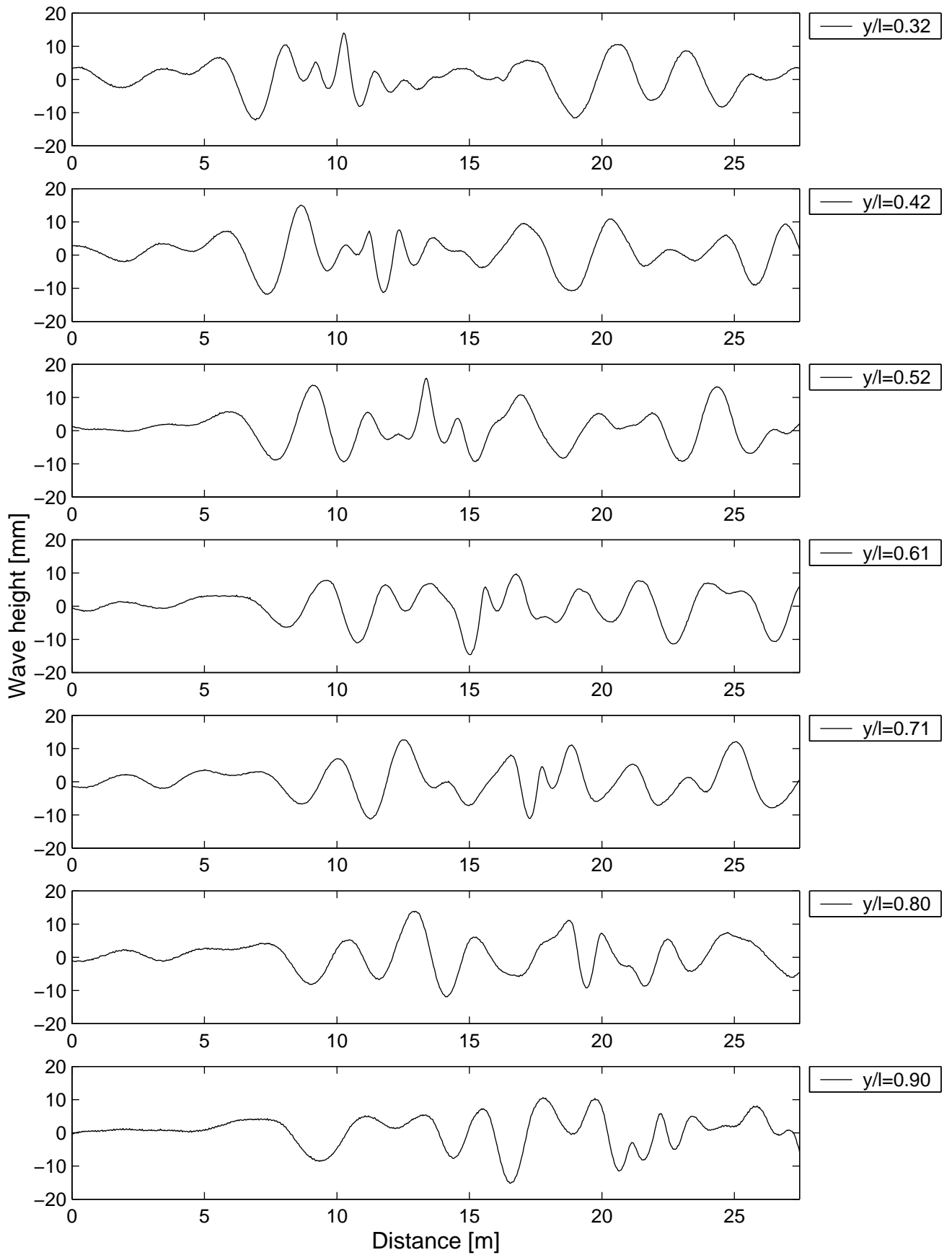


Figure 23

Model 6b monohull  
Water depth = 400mm  
 $V = 4.05\text{ms}^{-1}$ ,  $Fnl = 0.89$ ,  $Fnh = 2.05$

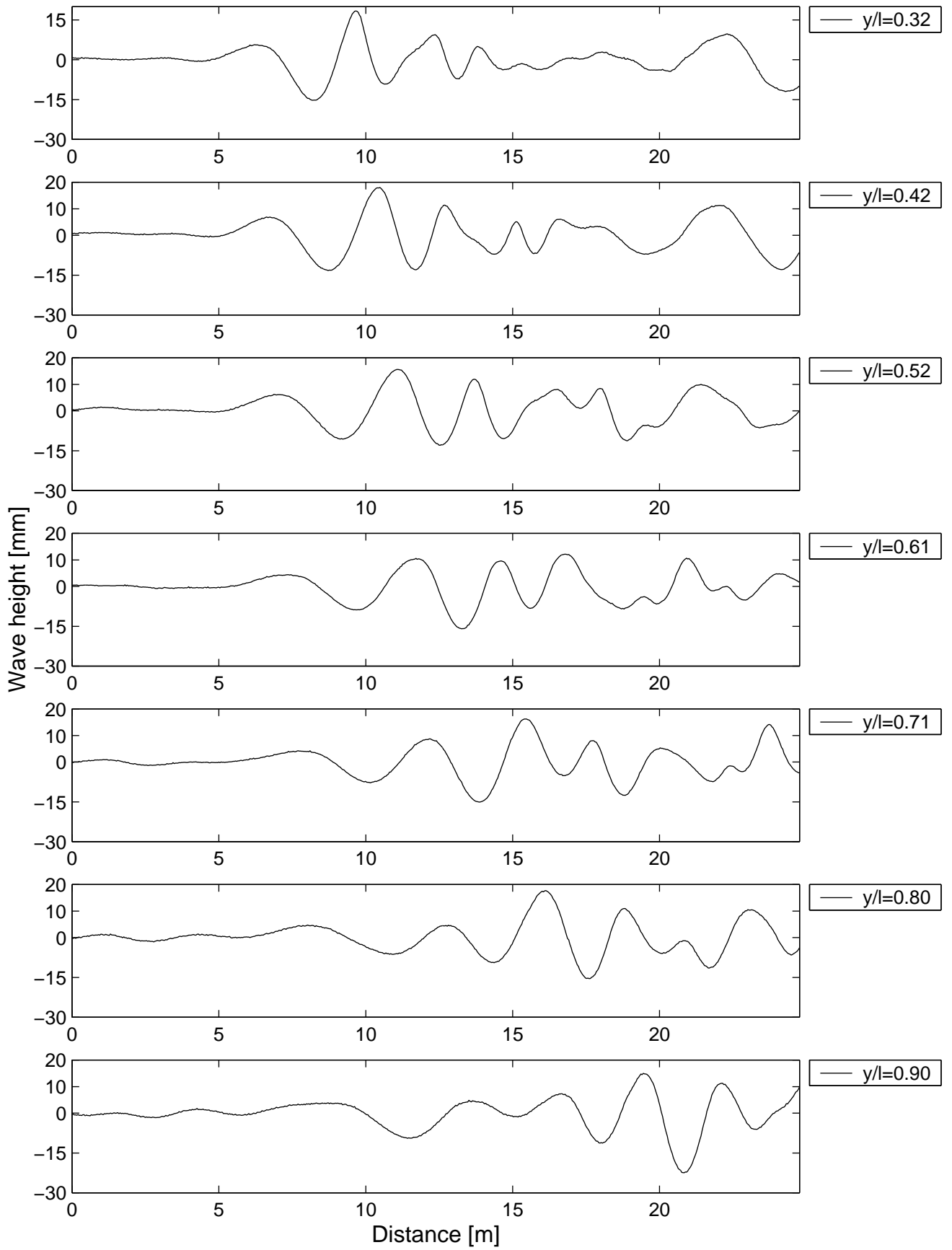


Figure 24

Model 5s monohull,  
Water depth = 400mm,  $V = 1.01\text{ms}^{-1}$ ,  $Fnl = 0.25$ ,  $Fnh = 0.51$

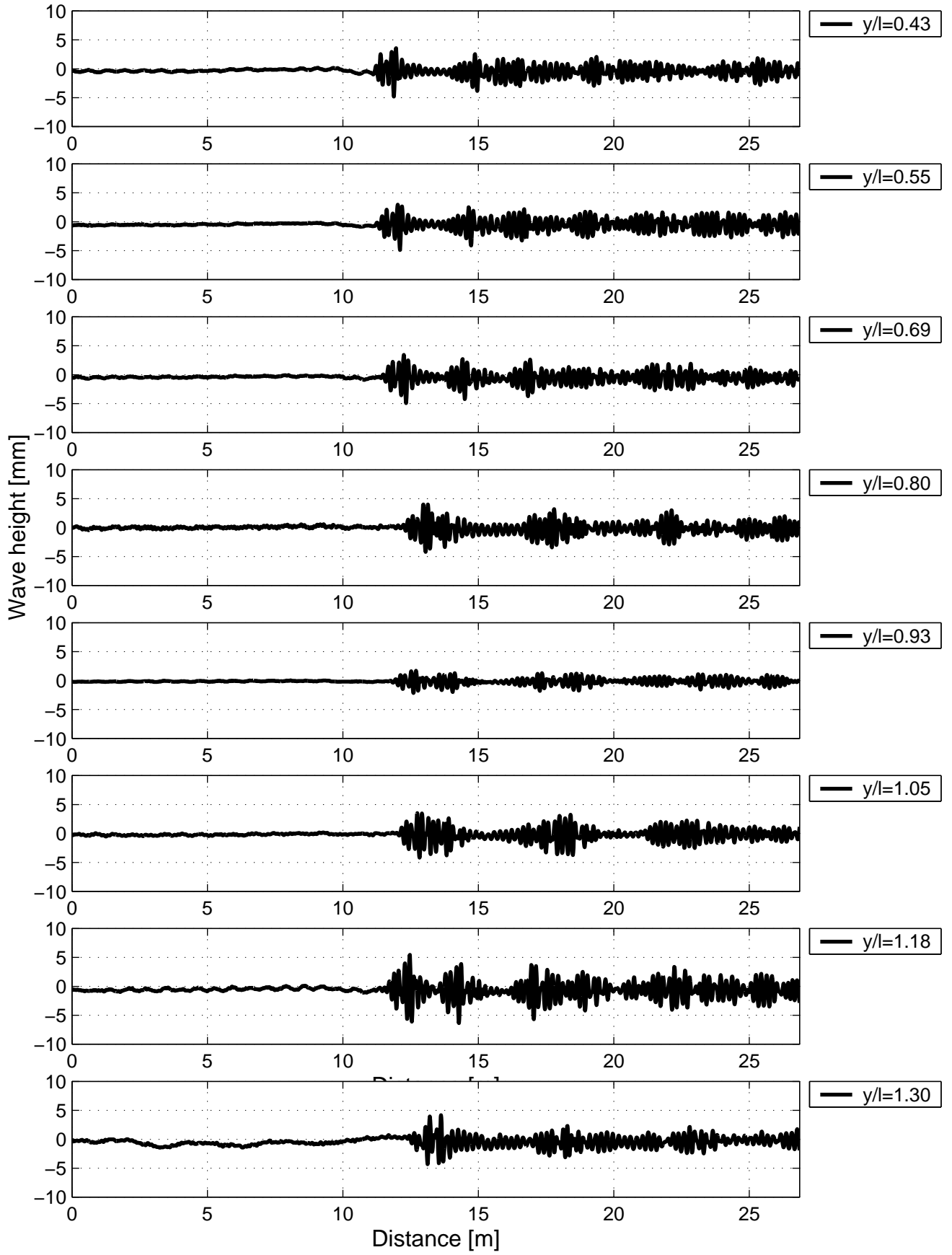


Figure 25

Model 5s monohull,  
Water depth = 400mm,  $V = 2.02\text{ms}^{-1}$ ,  $Fnl = 0.51$ ,  $Fnh = 1.02$

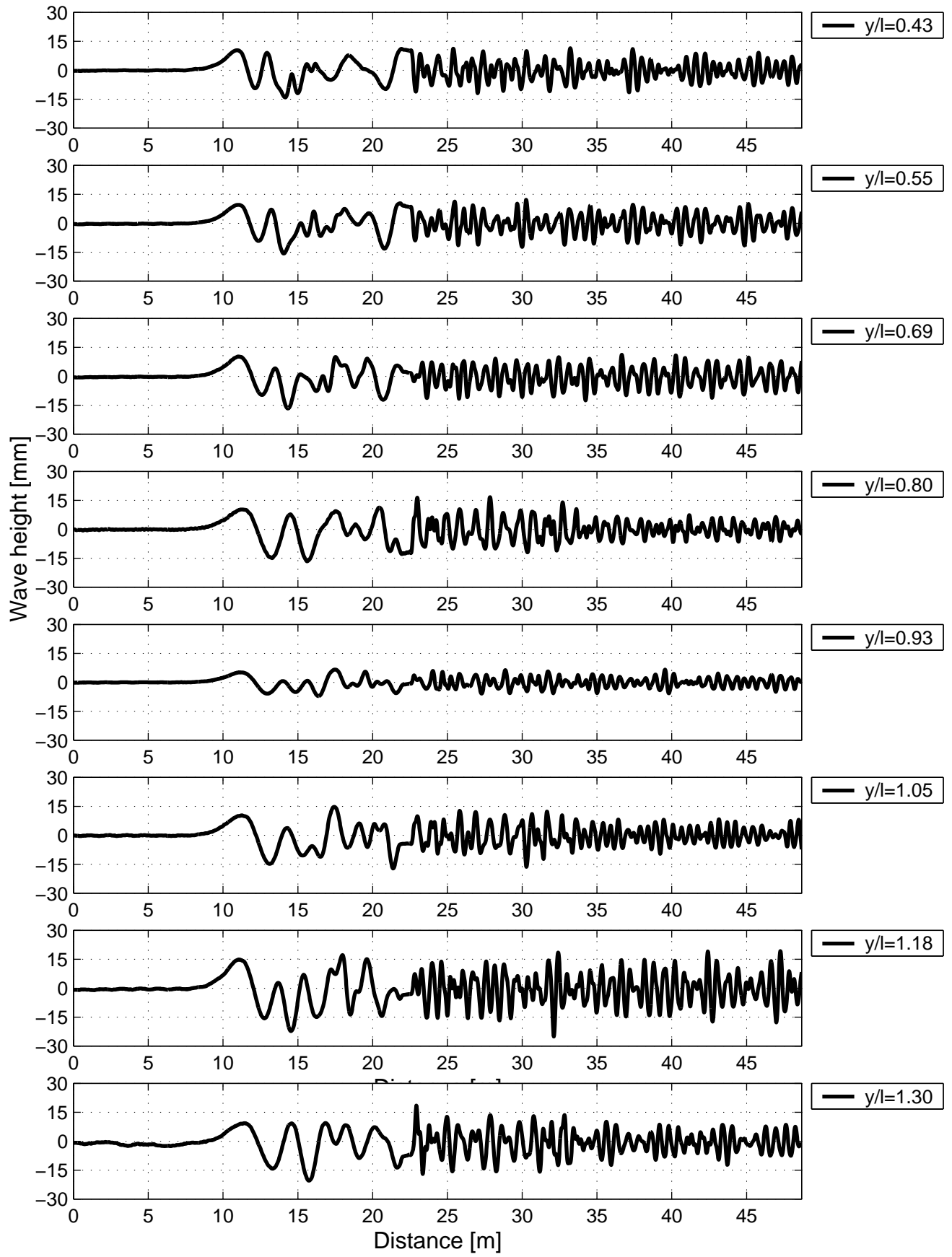


Figure 26

Model 5s monohull,  
Water depth = 400mm,  $V = 3.11\text{ms}^{-1}$ ,  $F_{nl} = 0.78$ ,  $F_{nh} = 1.57$

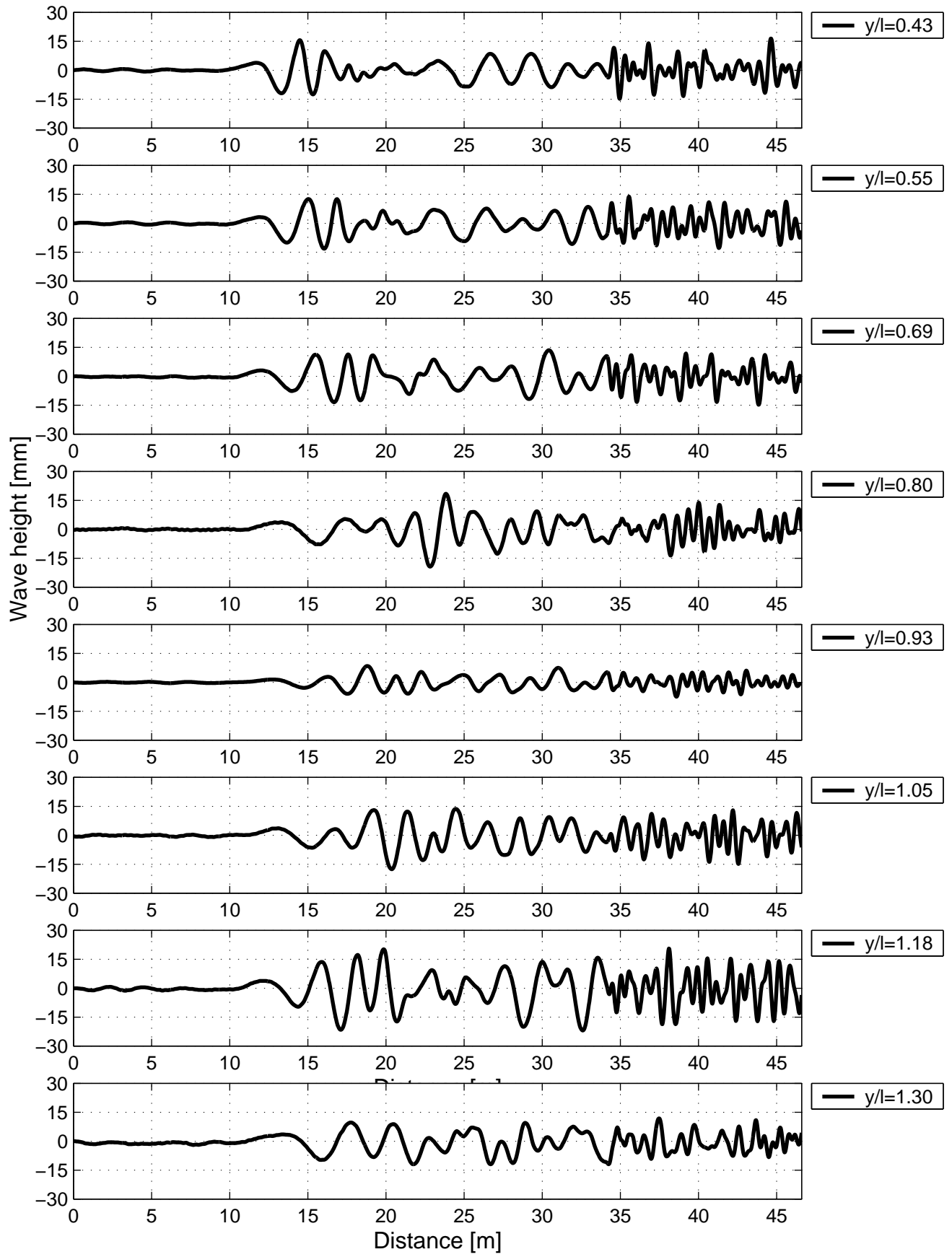


Figure 27

Model 5s monohull,  
Water depth = 400mm,  $V = 4.03\text{ms}^{-1}$ ,  $Fnl = 1.02$ ,  $Fnh = 2.03$

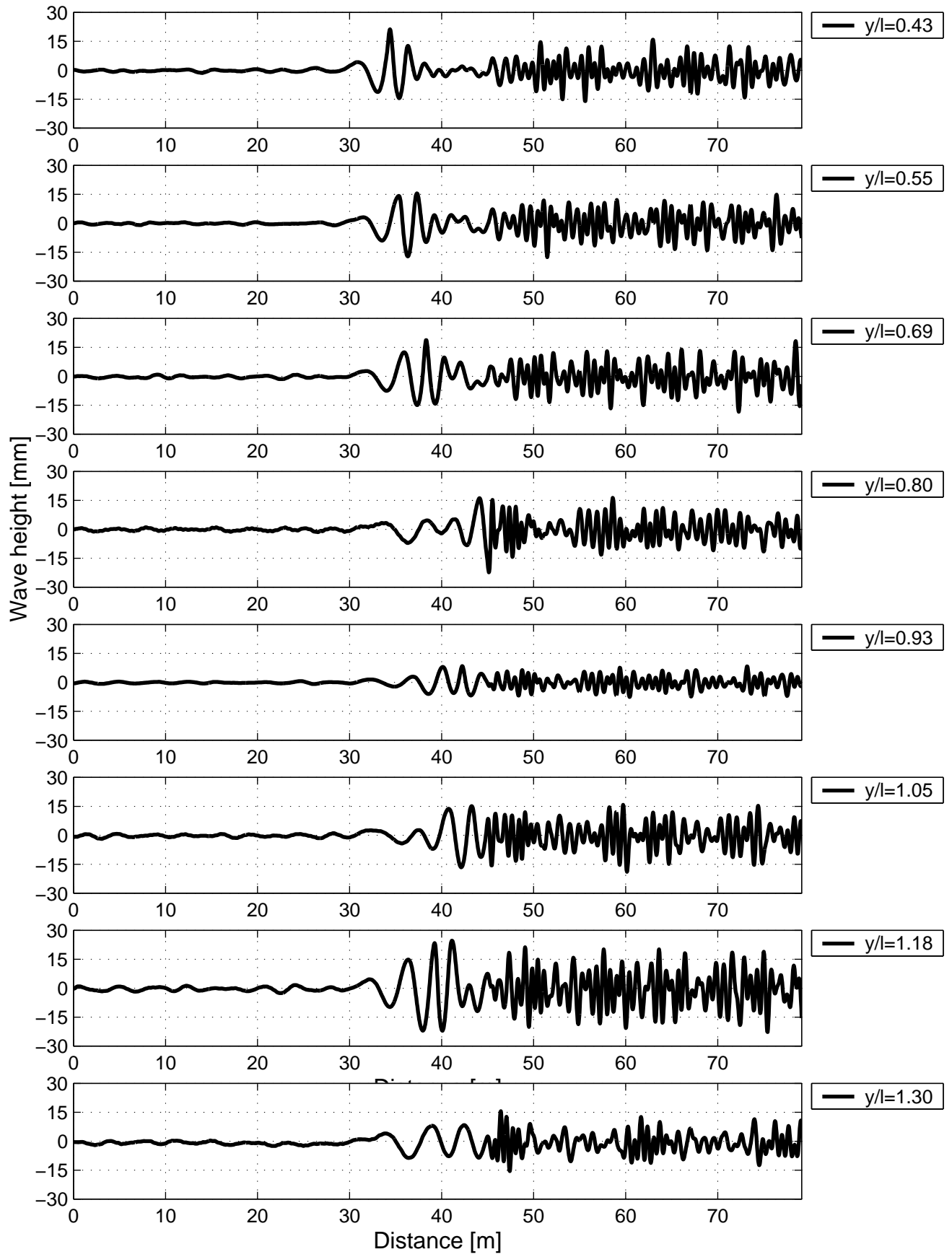


Figure 28



Model 4b Catamaran S/L=0.2  
Water depth = 400mm  
 $V = 1.03\text{ms}^{-1}$ ,  $Fnl = 0.26$ ,  $Fnh = 0.52$

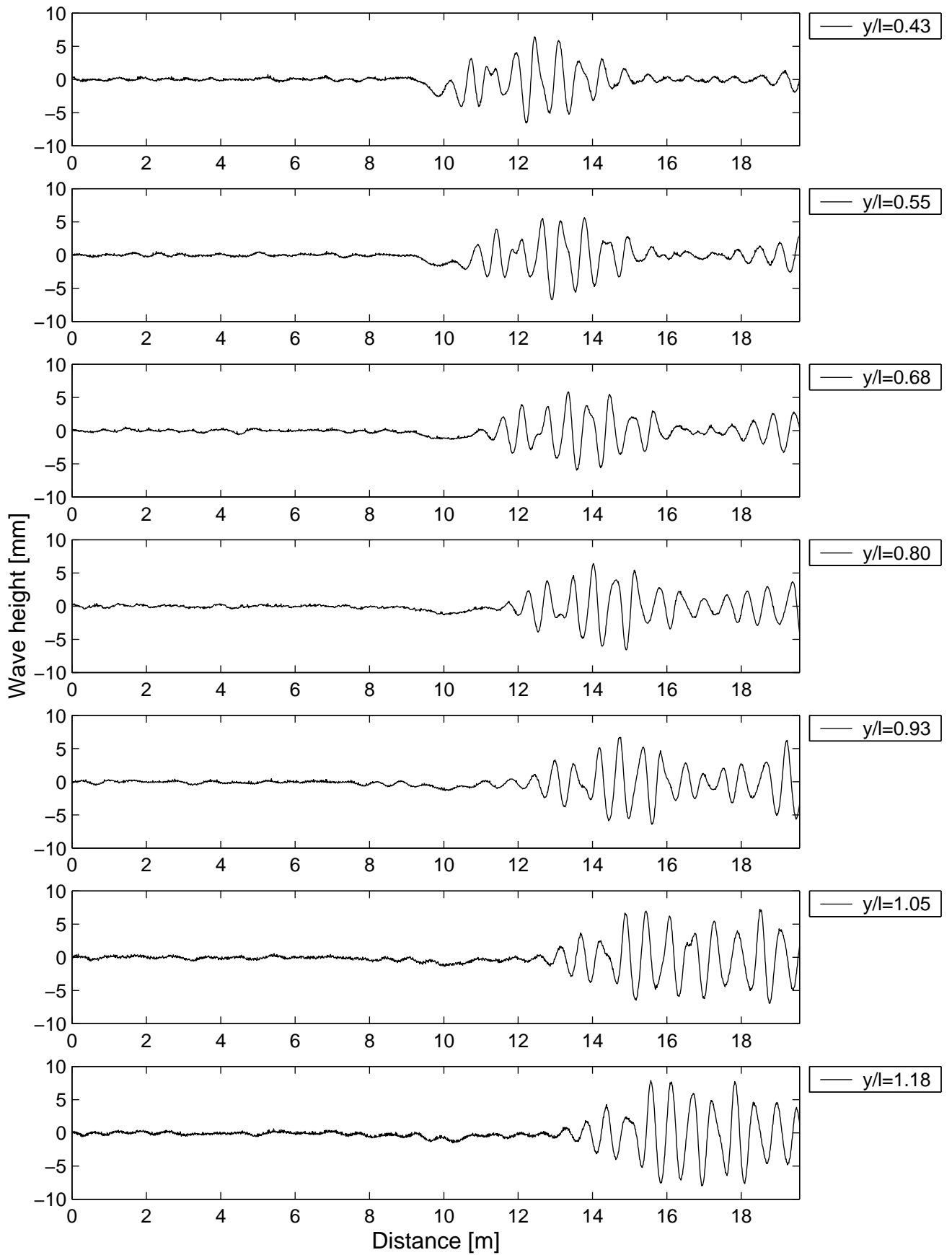


Figure 29

Model 4b Catamaran S/L=0.2  
Water depth = 400mm  
 $V = 1.48\text{ms}^{-1}$ ,  $Fnl = 0.37$ ,  $Fnh = 0.75$

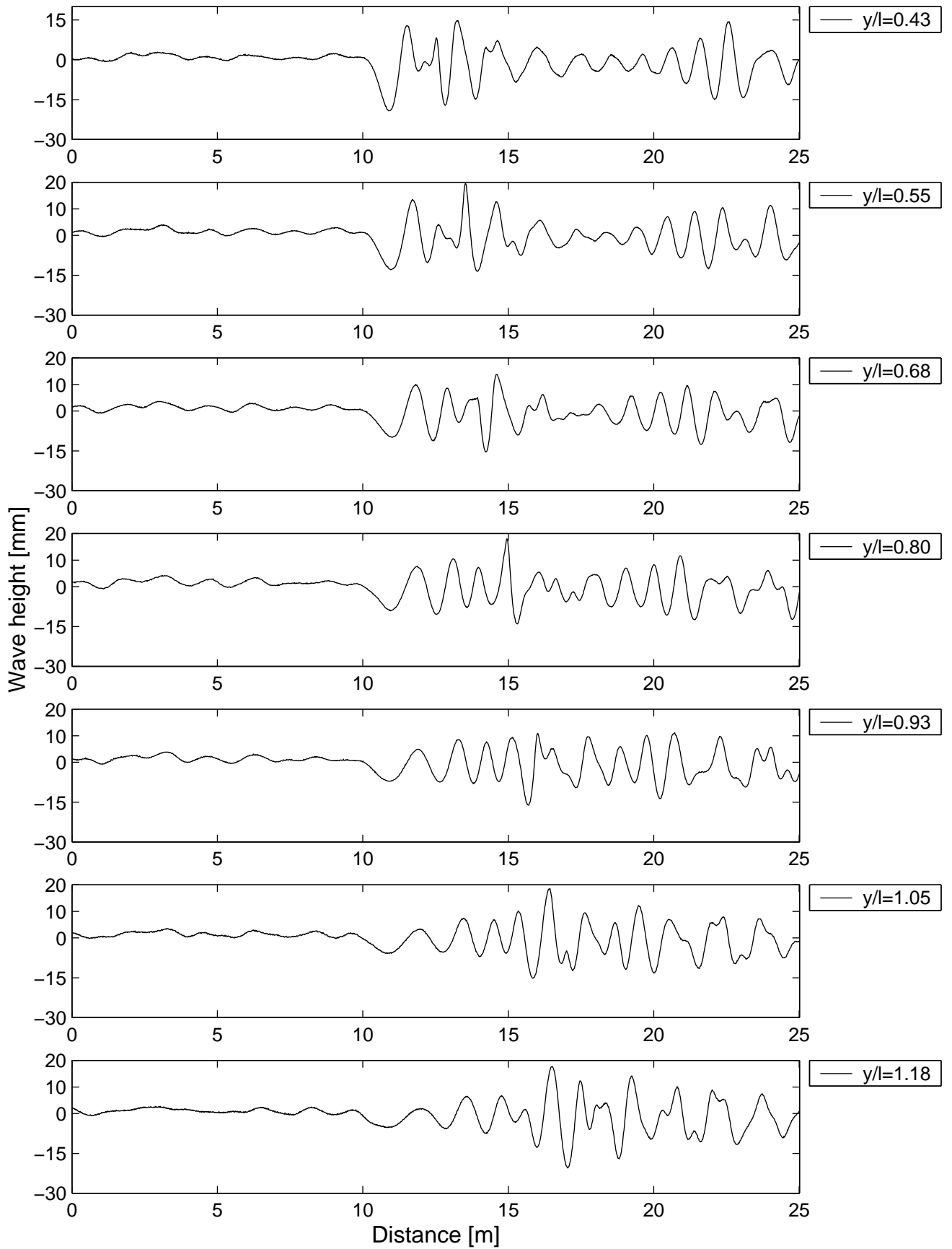


Figure 30

Model 4b Catamaran S/L=0.2  
Water depth = 400mm  
 $V = 1.73\text{ms}^{-1}$ ,  $\text{Fnl} = 0.44$ ,  $\text{Fnh} = 0.87$

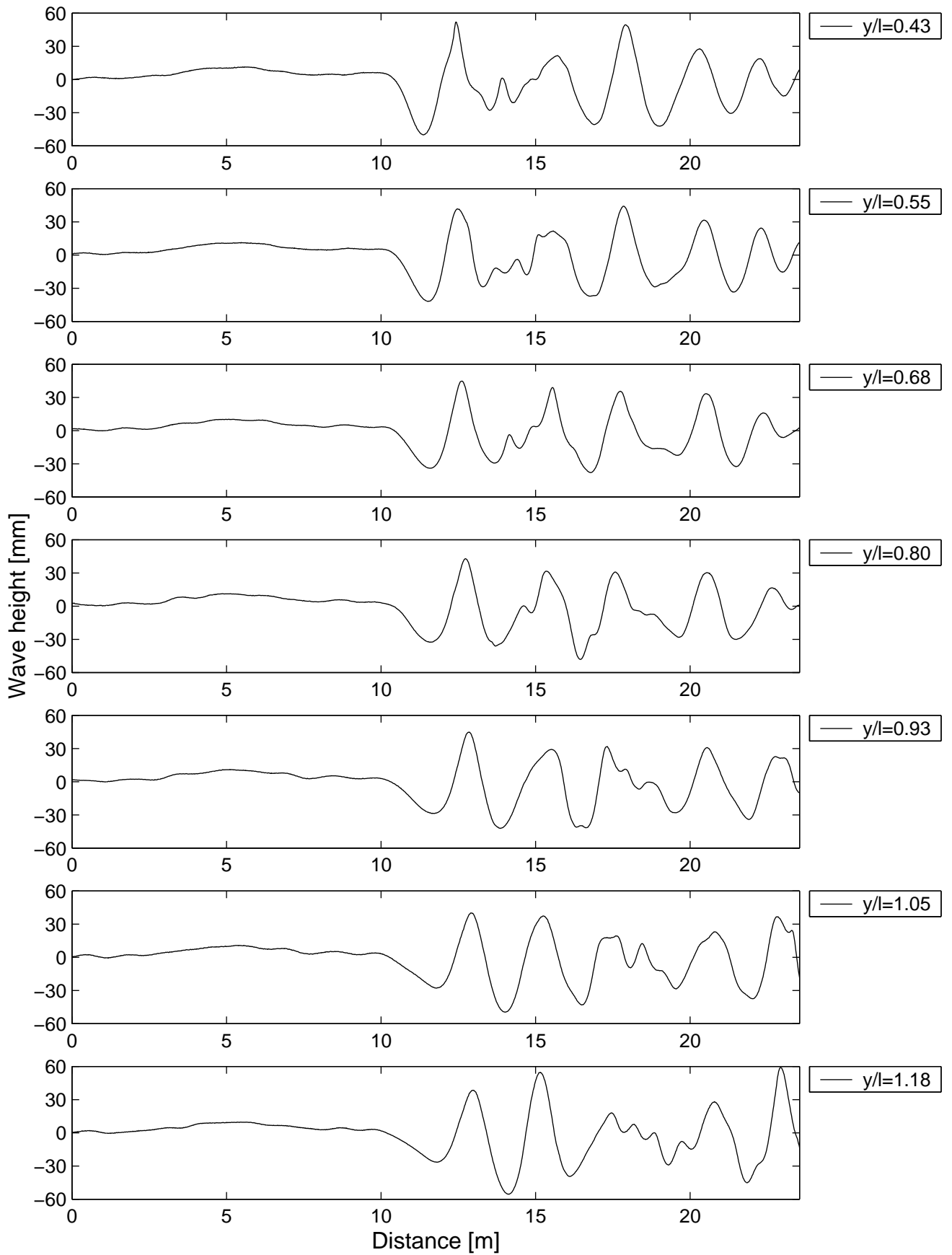


Figure 31

Model 4b Catamaran S/L=0.2  
Water depth = 400mm  
 $V = 1.86\text{ms}^{-1}$ ,  $Fnl = 0.47$ ,  $Fnh = 0.94$

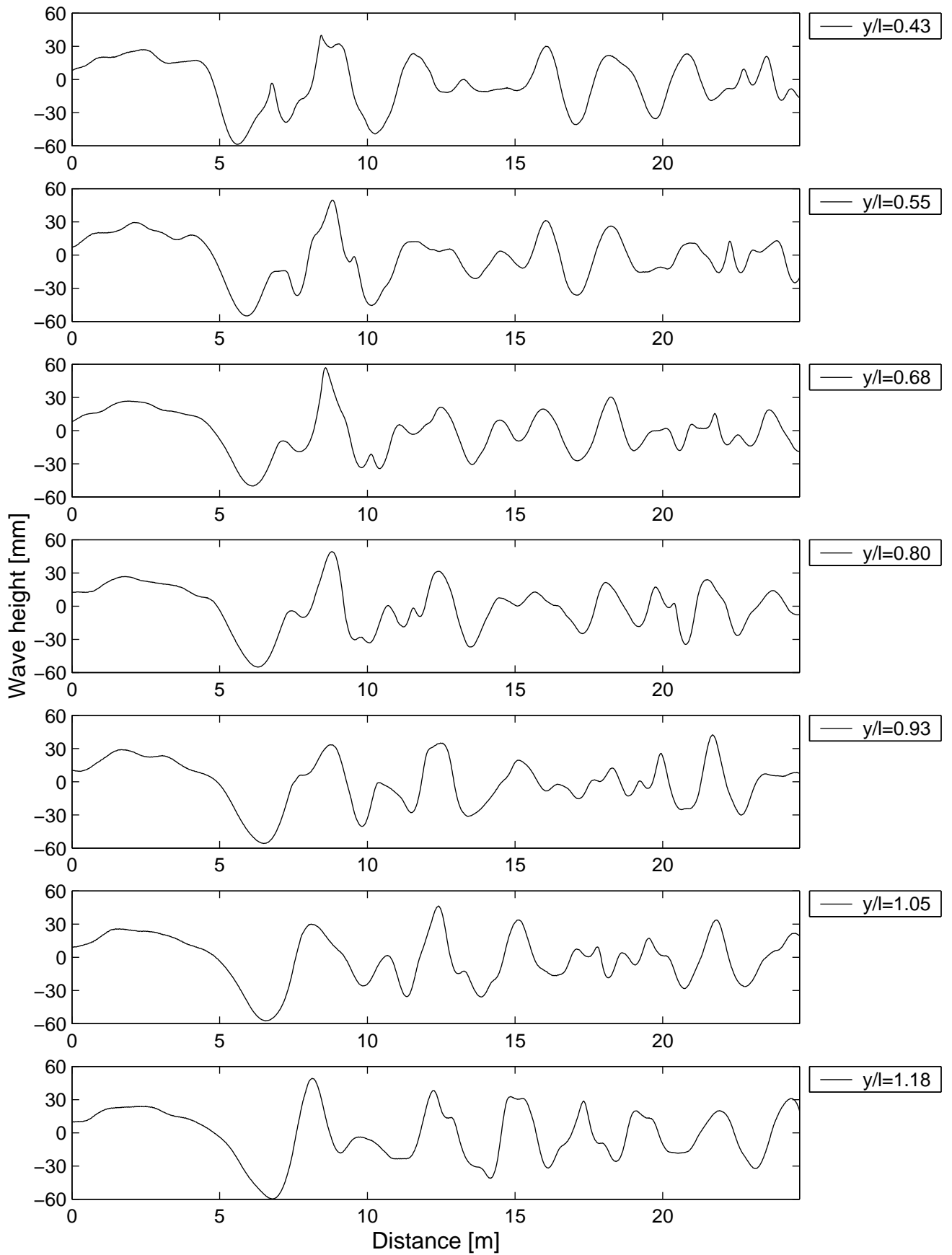


Figure 32

Model 4b Catamaran S/L=0.2  
Water depth = 400mm  
 $V = 2.04\text{ms}^{-1}$ ,  $Fnl = 0.51$ ,  $Fnh = 1.03$

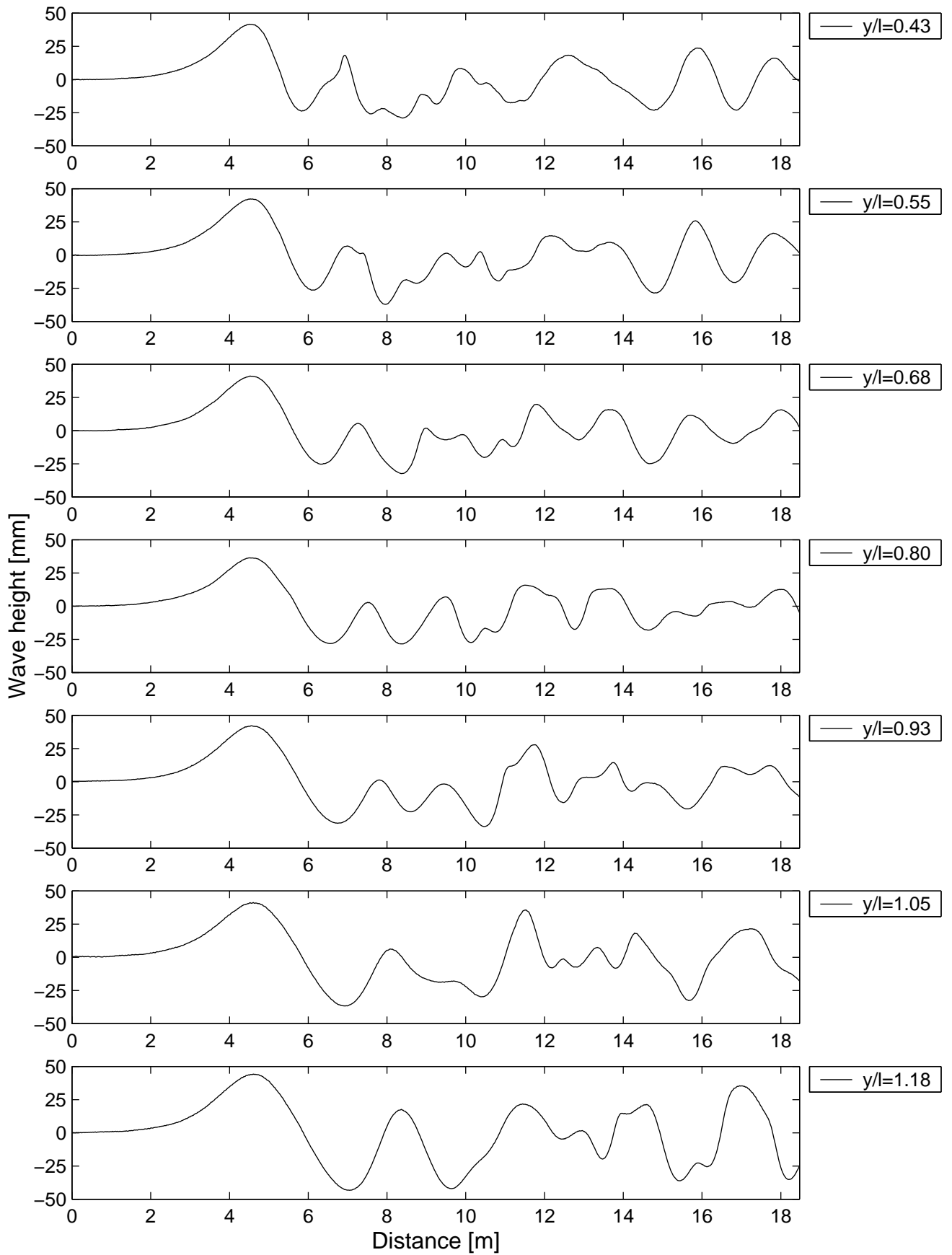


Figure 33

Model 4b Catamaran S/L=0.2  
Water depth = 400mm  
 $V = 3.13\text{ms}^{-1}$ ,  $Fnl = 0.79$ ,  $Fnh = 1.58$

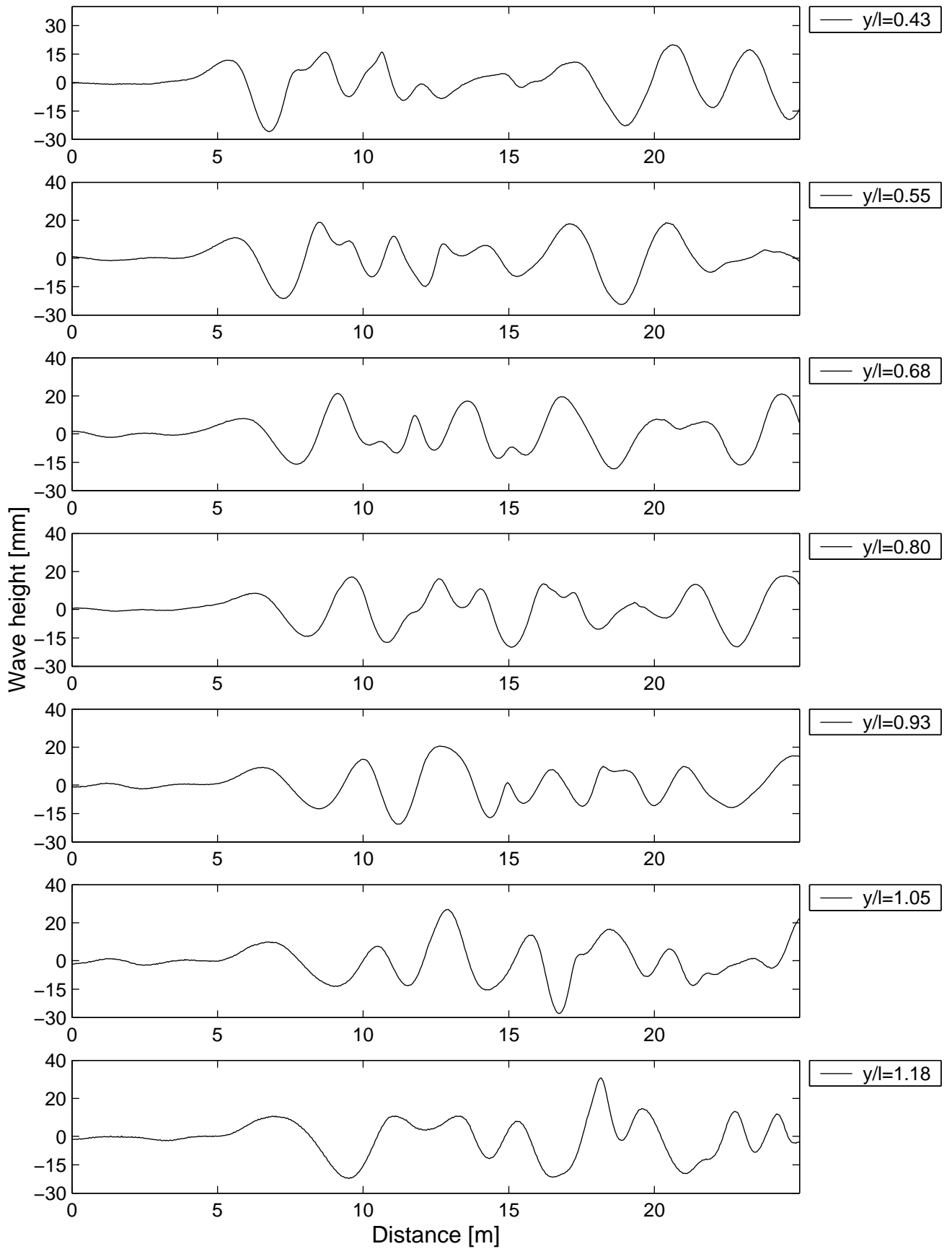


Figure 34

Model 4b Catamaran S/L=0.2  
Water depth = 400mm  
 $V = 4.06\text{ms}^{-1}$ ,  $Fnl = 1.02$ ,  $Fnh = 2.05$

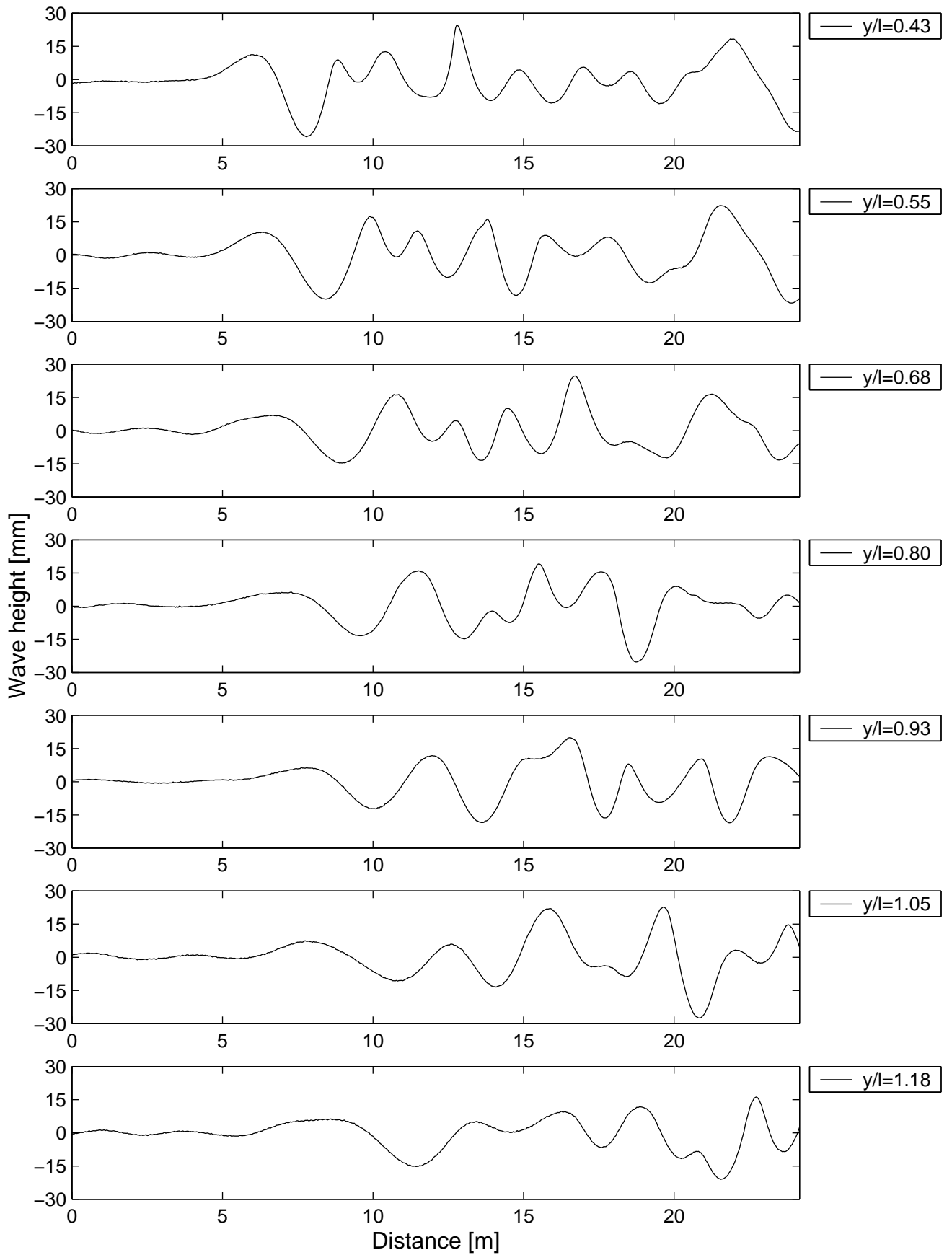


Figure 35

Model 5b Catamaran S/L=0.2  
Water depth = 400mm  
 $V = 1.72\text{ms}^{-1}$ ,  $Fnl = 0.43$ ,  $Fnh = 0.87$

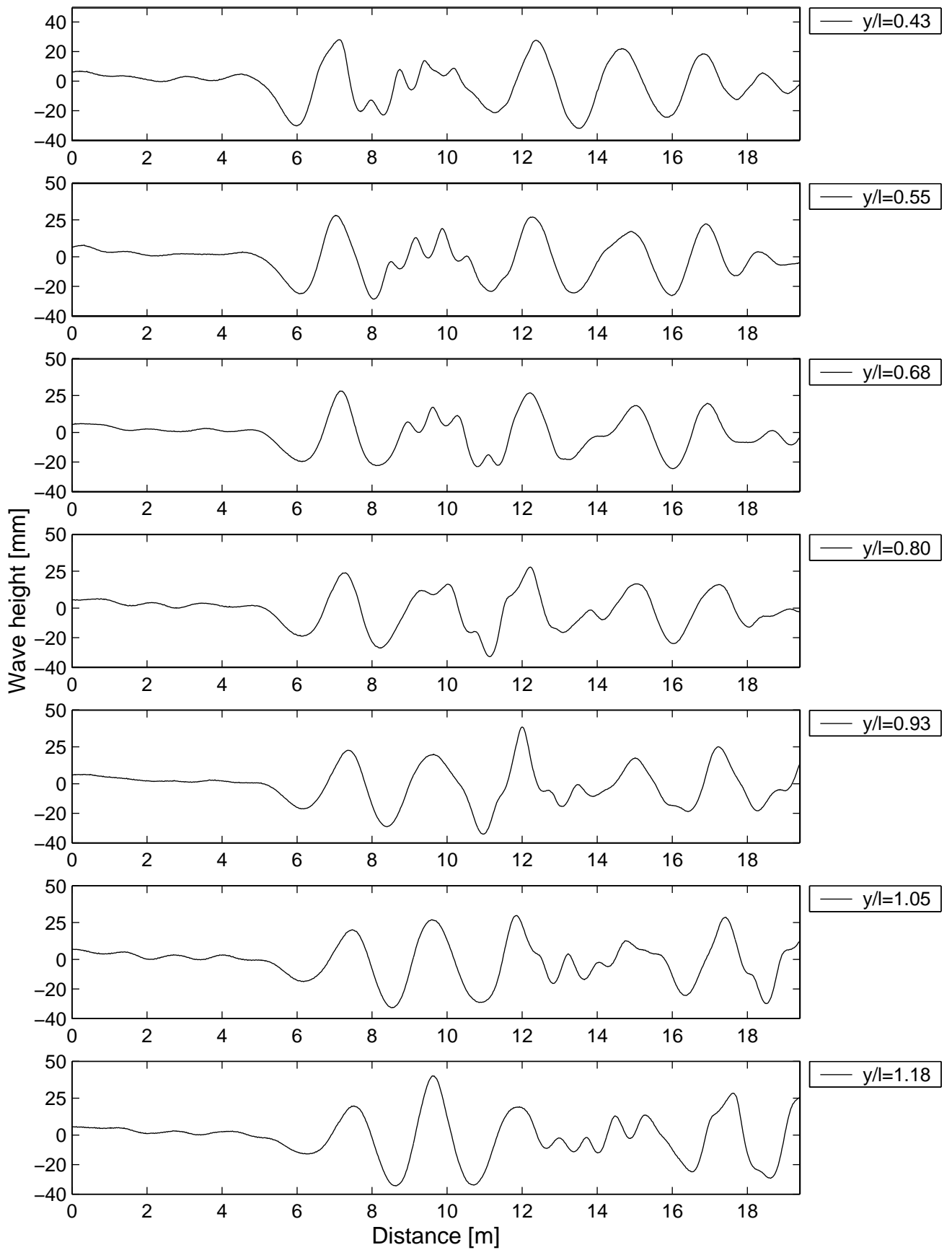


Figure 36



Model 5b Catamaran S/L=0.2  
Water depth = 400mm  
 $V = 1.85\text{ms}^{-1}$ ,  $Fnl = 0.47$ ,  $Fnh = 0.93$

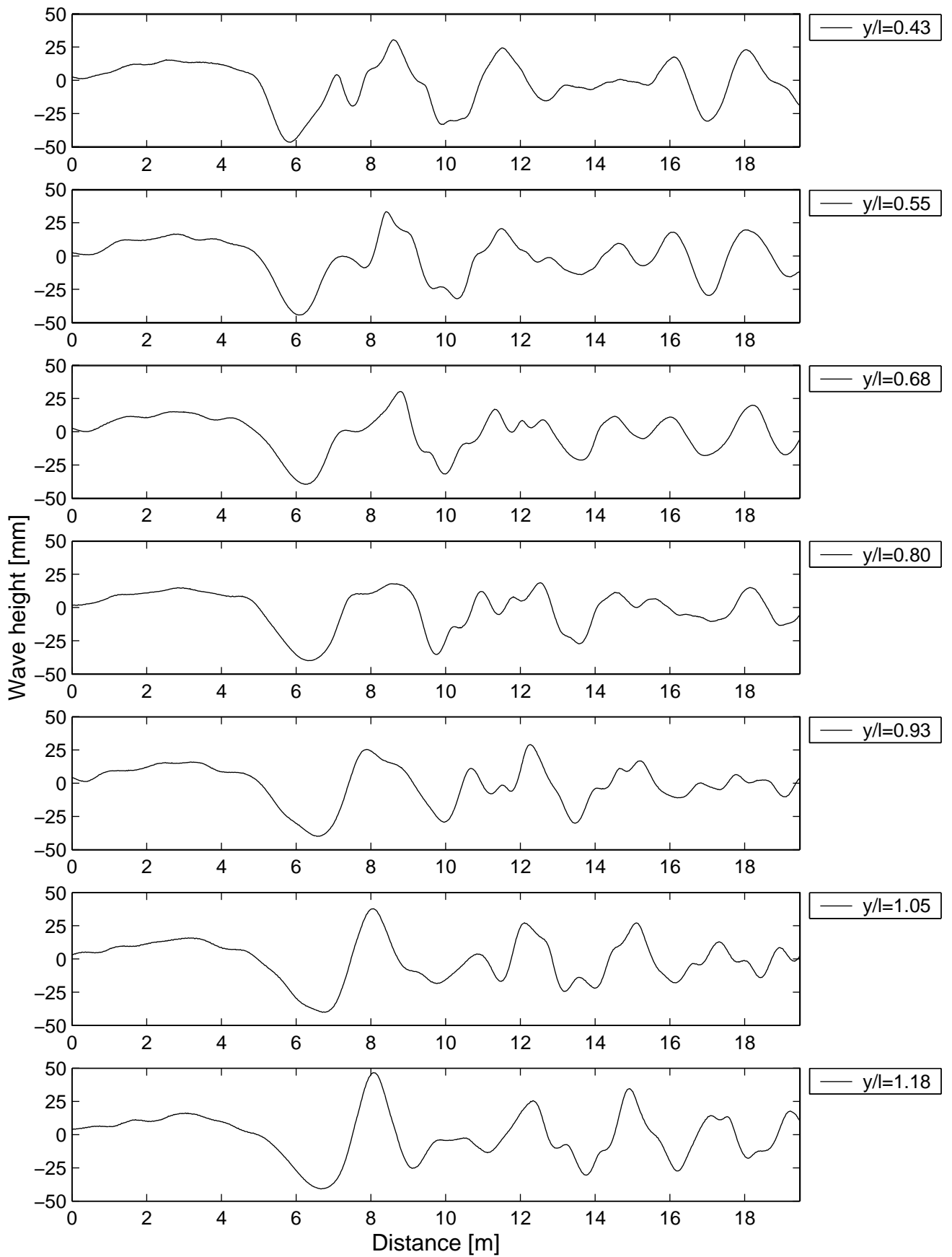


Figure 37

Model 5b Catamaran S/L=0.2  
Water depth = 400mm  
 $V = 3.12\text{ms}^{-1}$ ,  $F_{nl} = 0.79$ ,  $F_{nh} = 1.57$

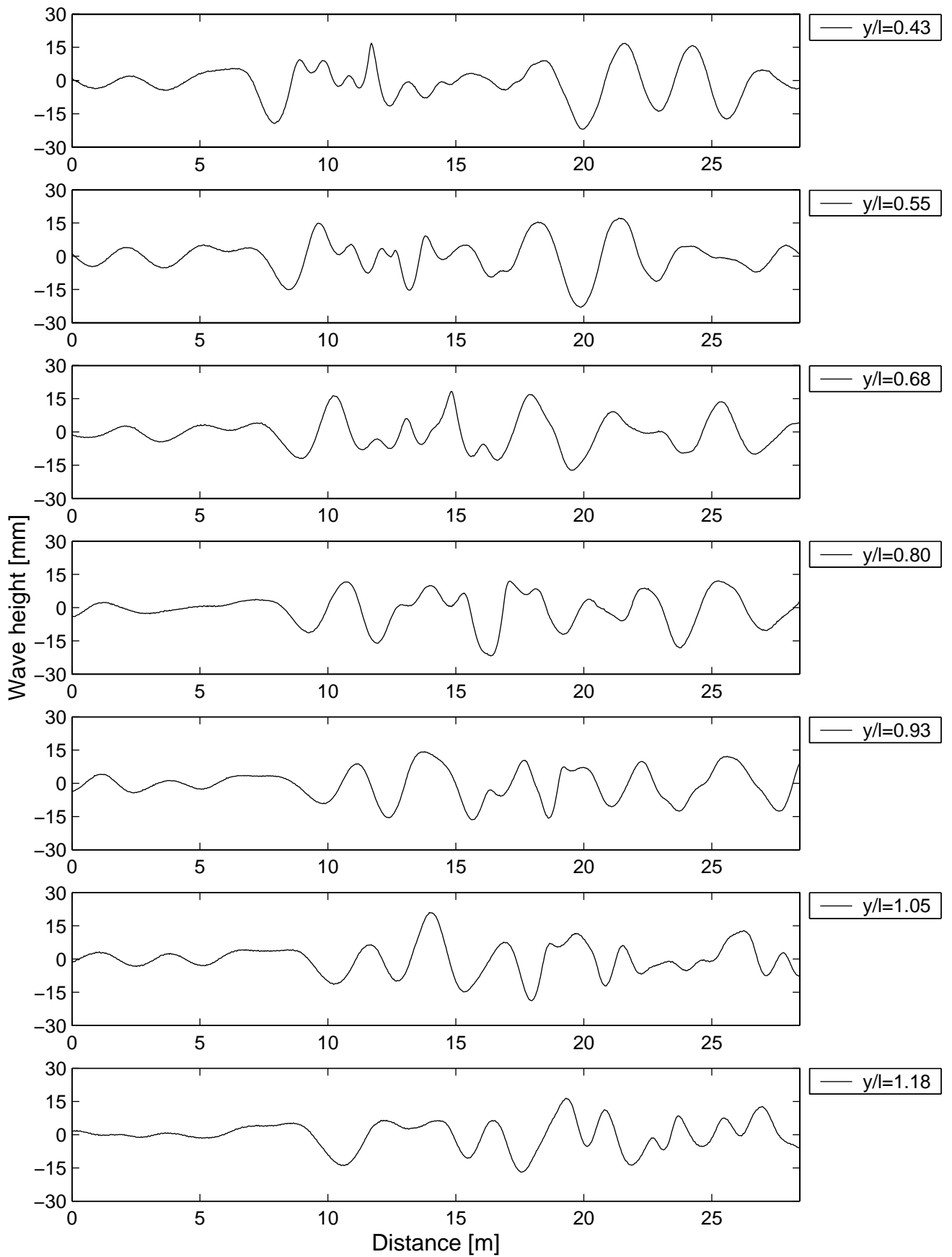


Figure 38

Model 5b Catamaran S/L=0.2  
Water depth = 400mm  
 $V = 4.04\text{ms}^{-1}$ ,  $Fnl = 1.02$ ,  $Fnh = 2.04$

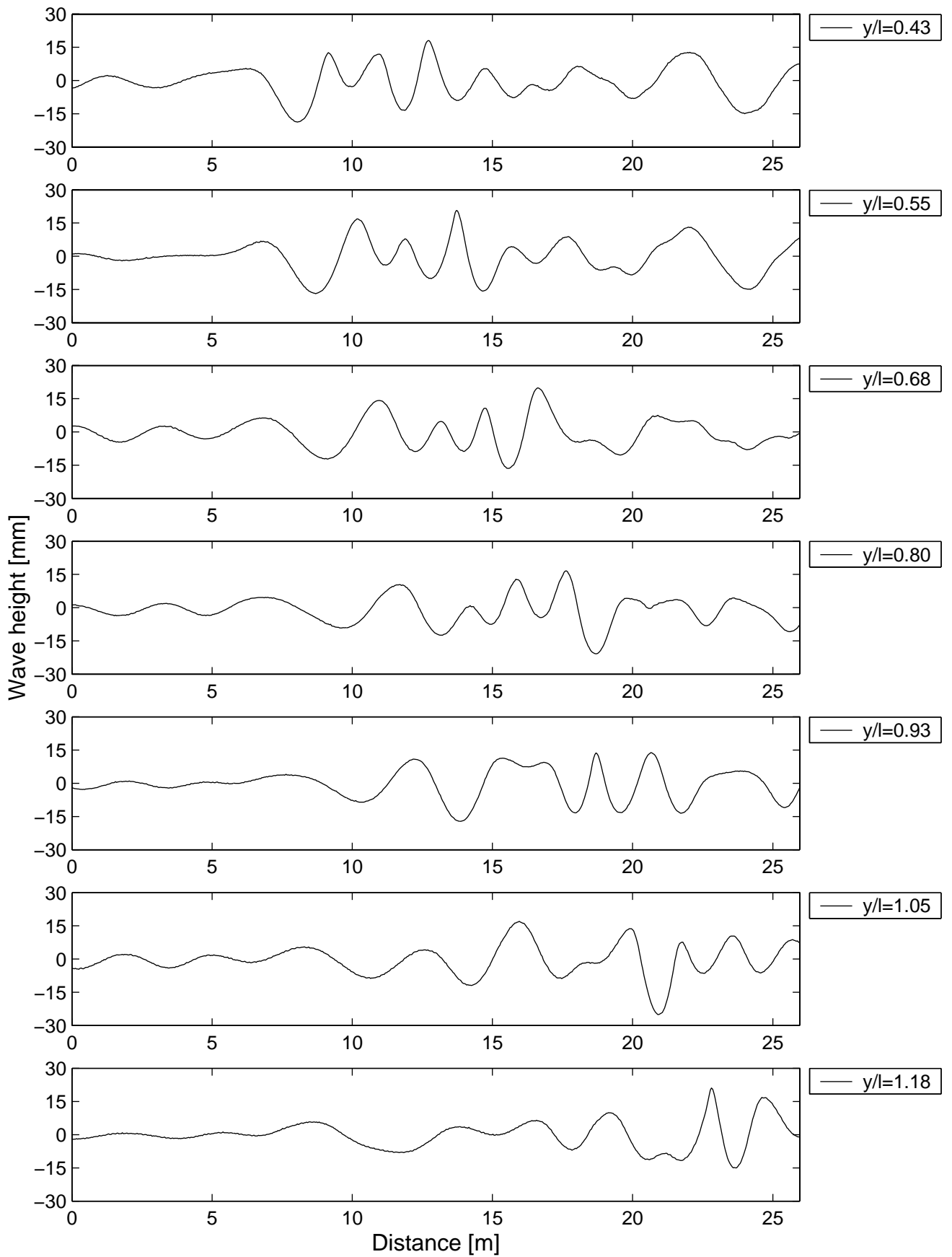


Figure 39

Model 6b Catamaran S/L=0.2  
Water depth = 400mm  
 $V = 1.03\text{ms}^{-1}$ ,  $Fnl = 0.23$ ,  $Fnh = 0.52$

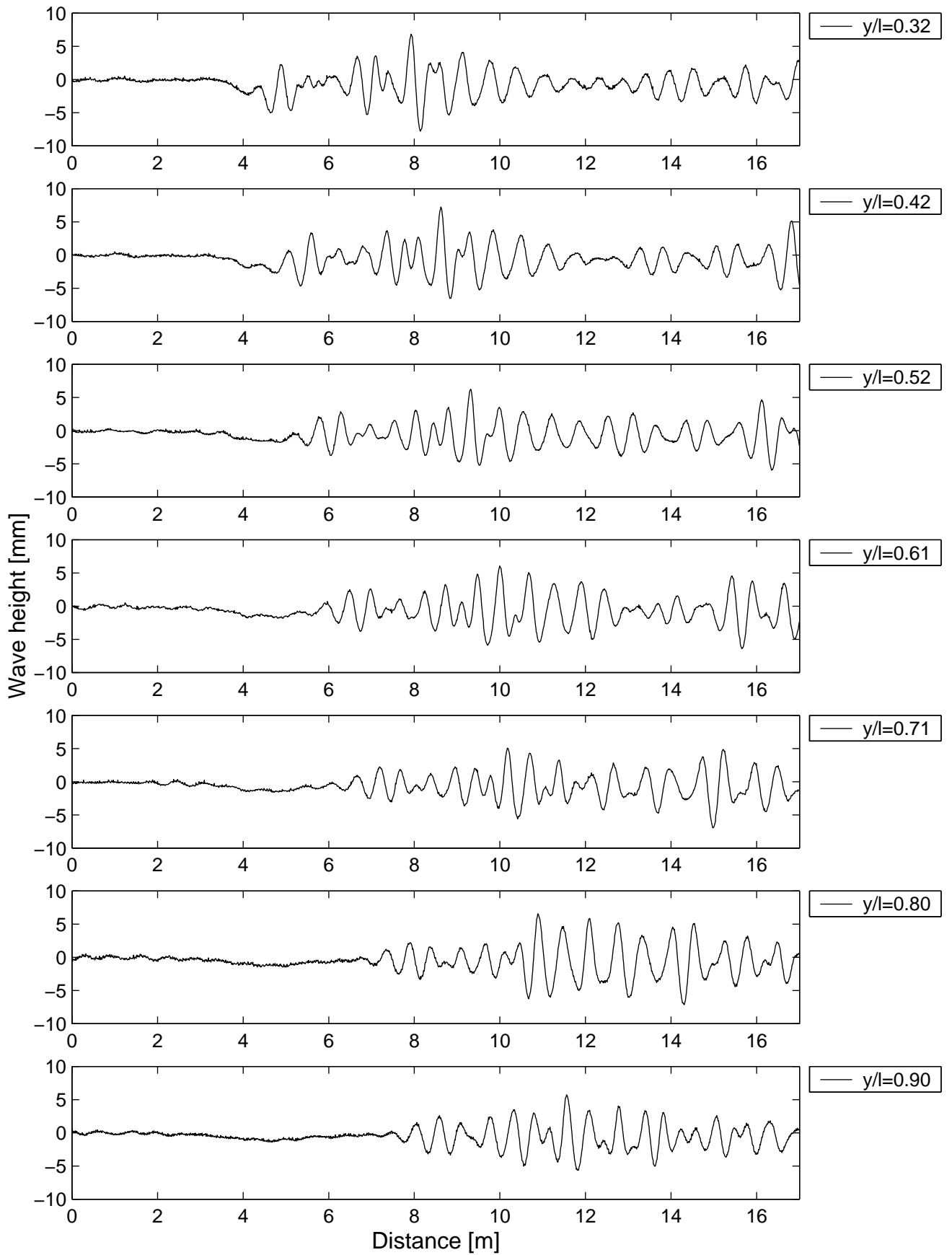


Figure 40

Model 6b Catamaran S/L=0.2  
Water depth = 400mm  
 $V = 1.73\text{ms}^{-1}$ ,  $Fnl = 0.38$ ,  $Fnh = 0.87$

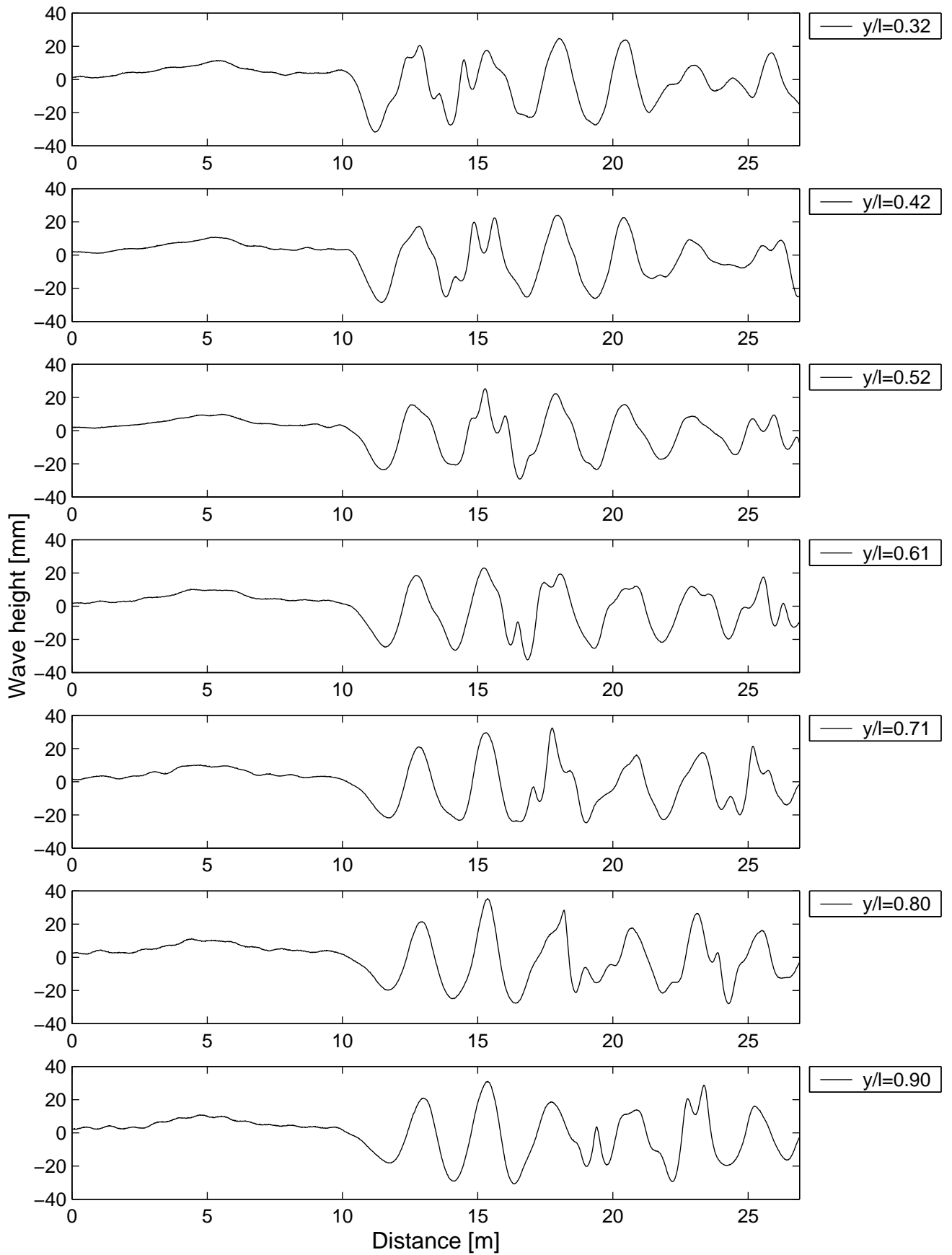


Figure 41

Model 6b Catamaran S/L=0.2  
Water depth = 400mm  
 $V = 1.86\text{ms}^{-1}$ ,  $Fnl = 0.41$ ,  $Fnh = 0.94$

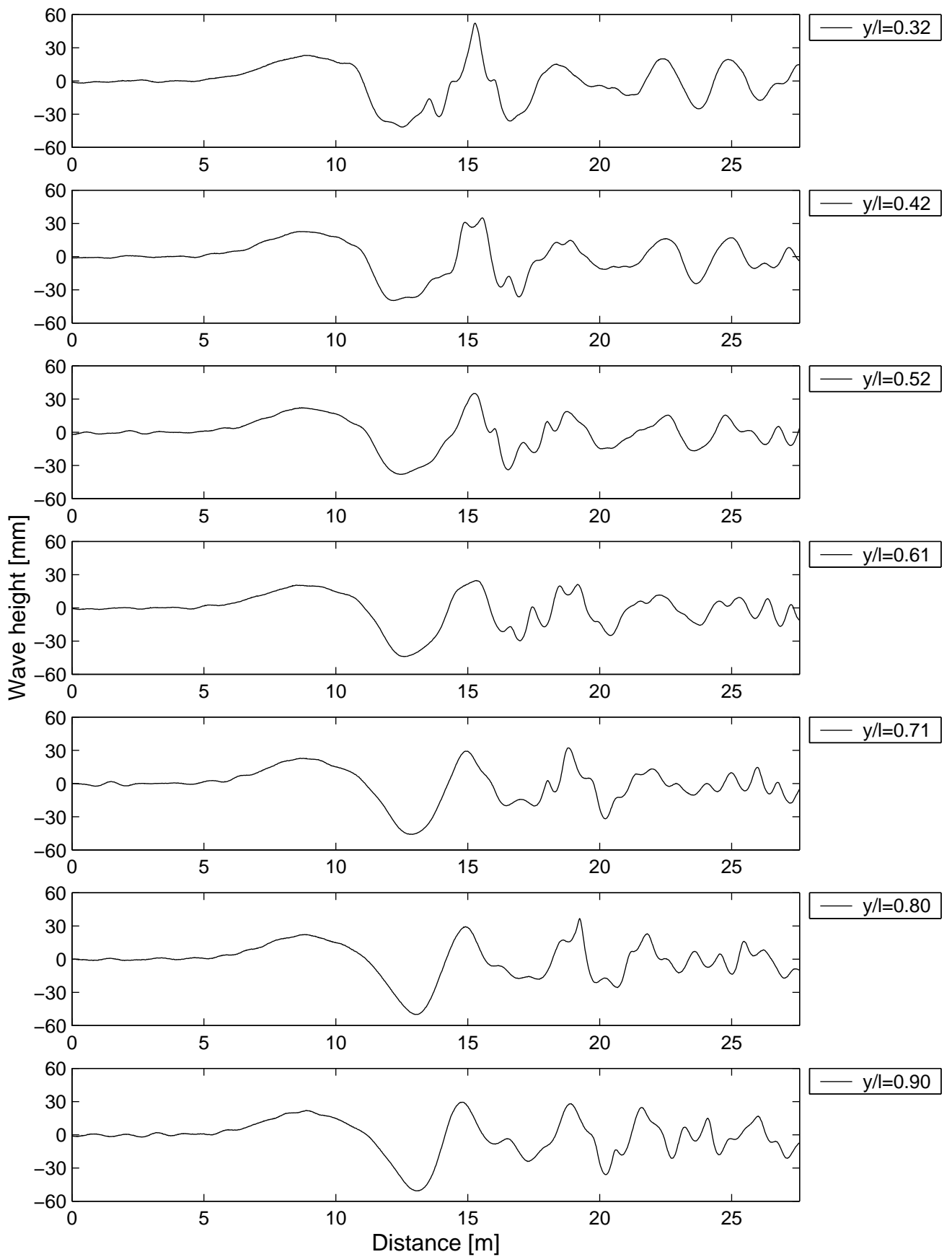


Figure 42

Model 6b Catamaran S/L=0.2  
Water depth = 400mm  
 $V = 2.04\text{ms}^{-1}$ ,  $Fnl = 0.45$ ,  $Fnh = 1.03$

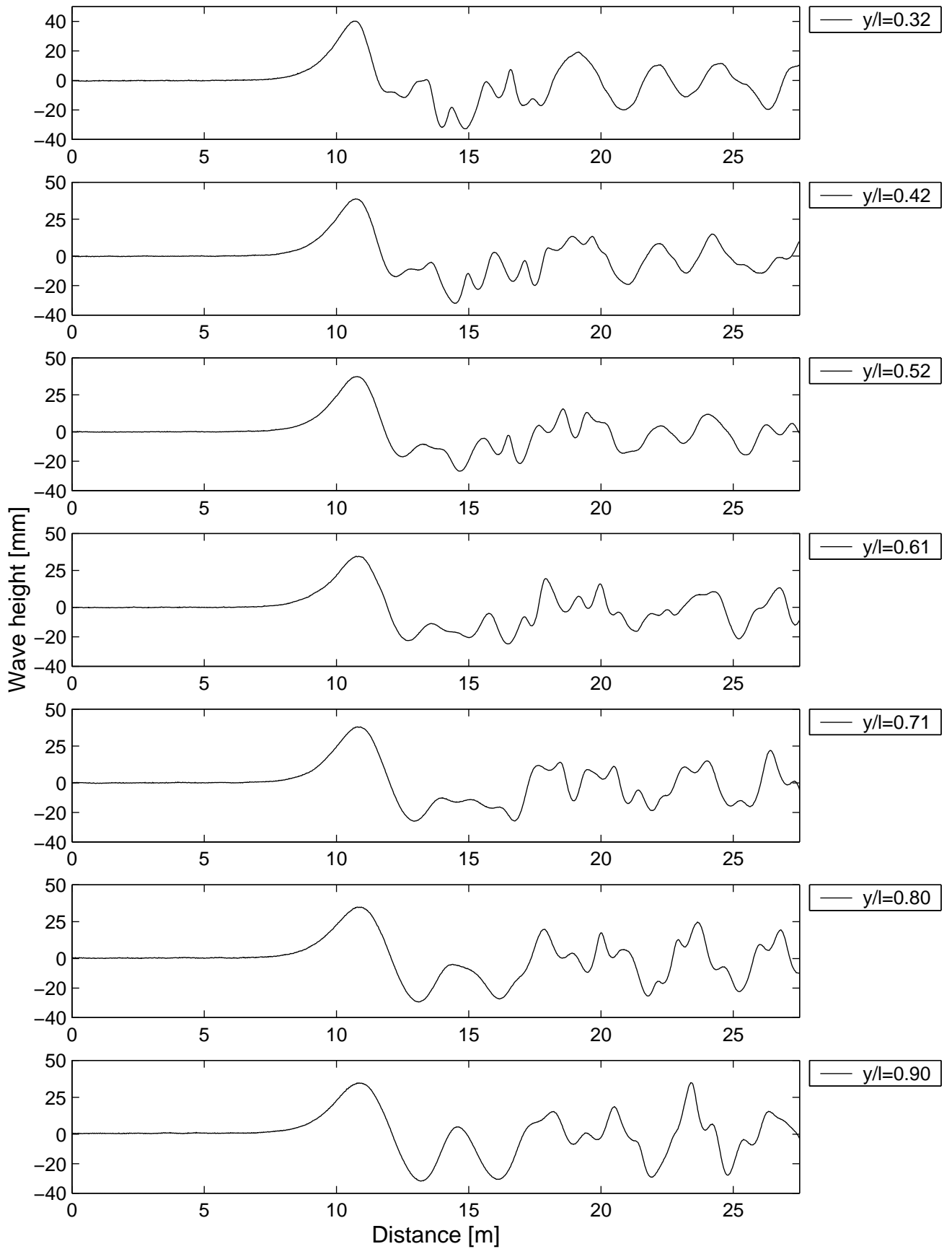


Figure 43

Model 6b Catamaran S/L=0.2  
Water depth = 400mm  
 $V = 3.13\text{ms}^{-1}$ ,  $Fnl = 0.69$ ,  $Fnh = 1.58$

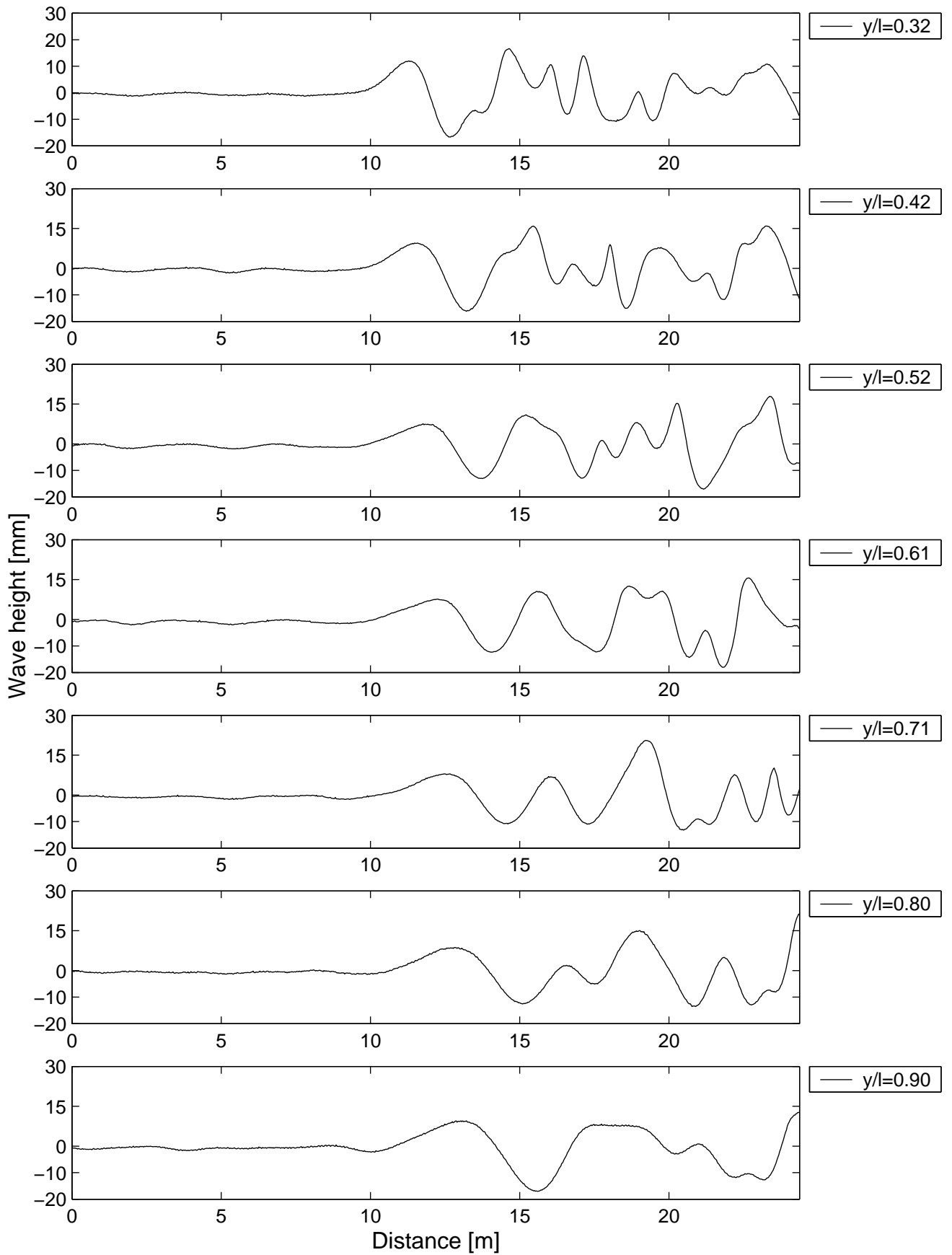


Figure 44



Model 5s Catamaran  $S/L=0.2$ ,  
Water depth = 400mm,  $V = 1.02\text{ms}^{-1}$ ,  $Fnl = 0.26$ ,  $Fnh = 0.51$

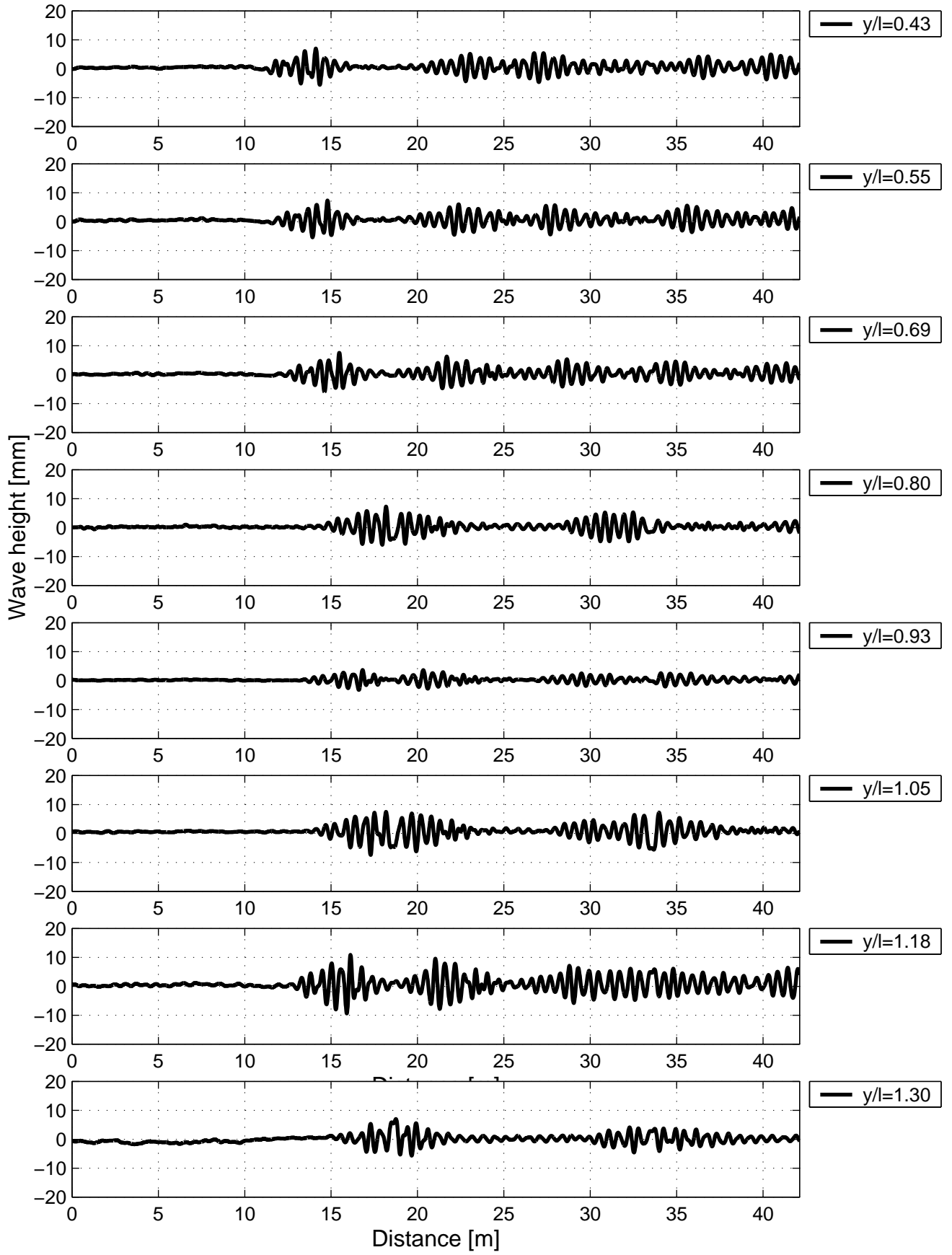


Figure 45

Model 5s Catamaran  $S/L=0.2$ ,  
Water depth = 400mm,  $V = 2.02\text{ms}^{-1}$ ,  $F_{nl} = 0.51$ ,  $F_{nh} = 1.02$

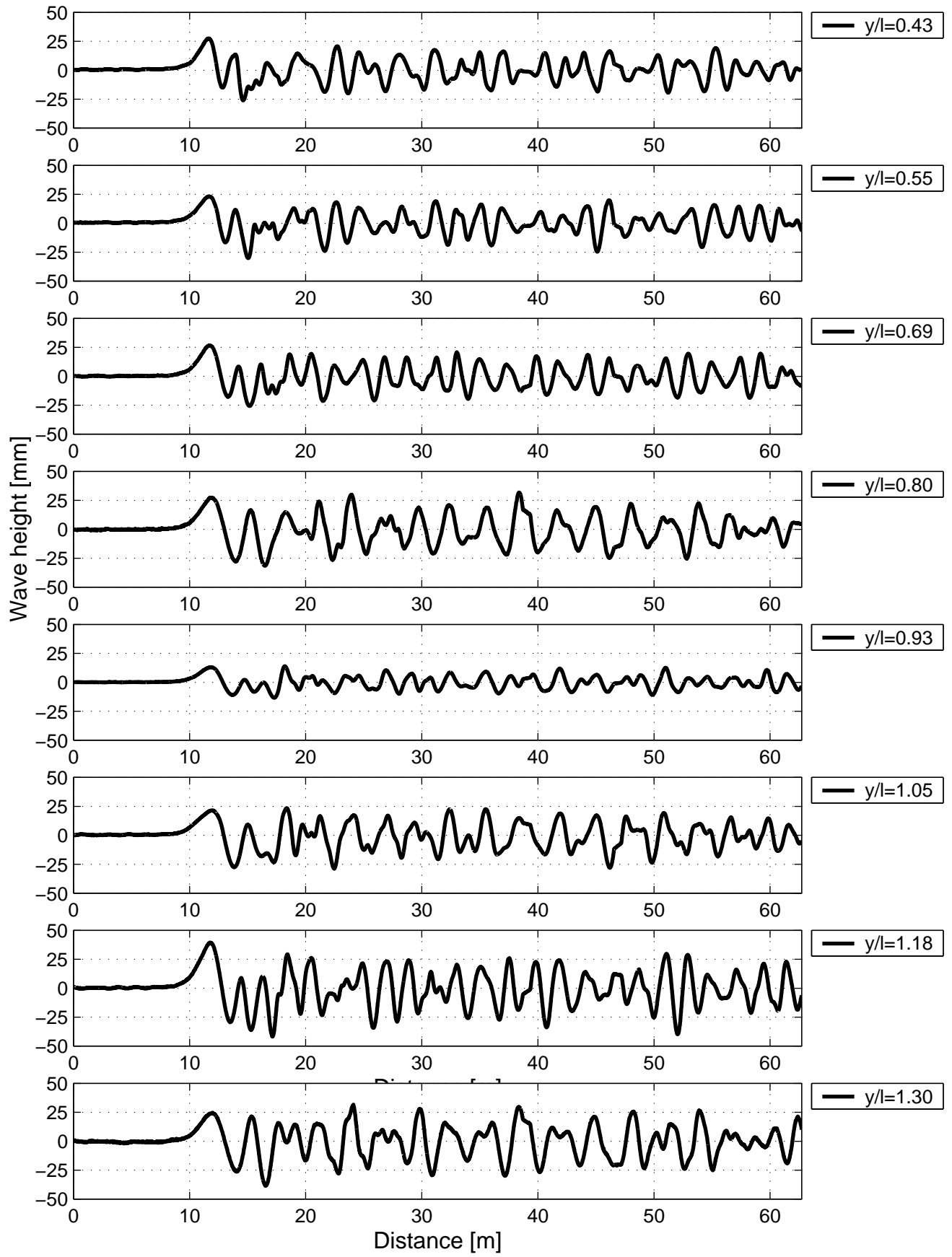


Figure 46

Model 5s Catamaran  $S/L=0.2$ ,  
Water depth = 400mm,  $V = 3.12\text{ms}^{-1}$ ,  $Fnl = 0.79$ ,  $Fnh = 1.58$

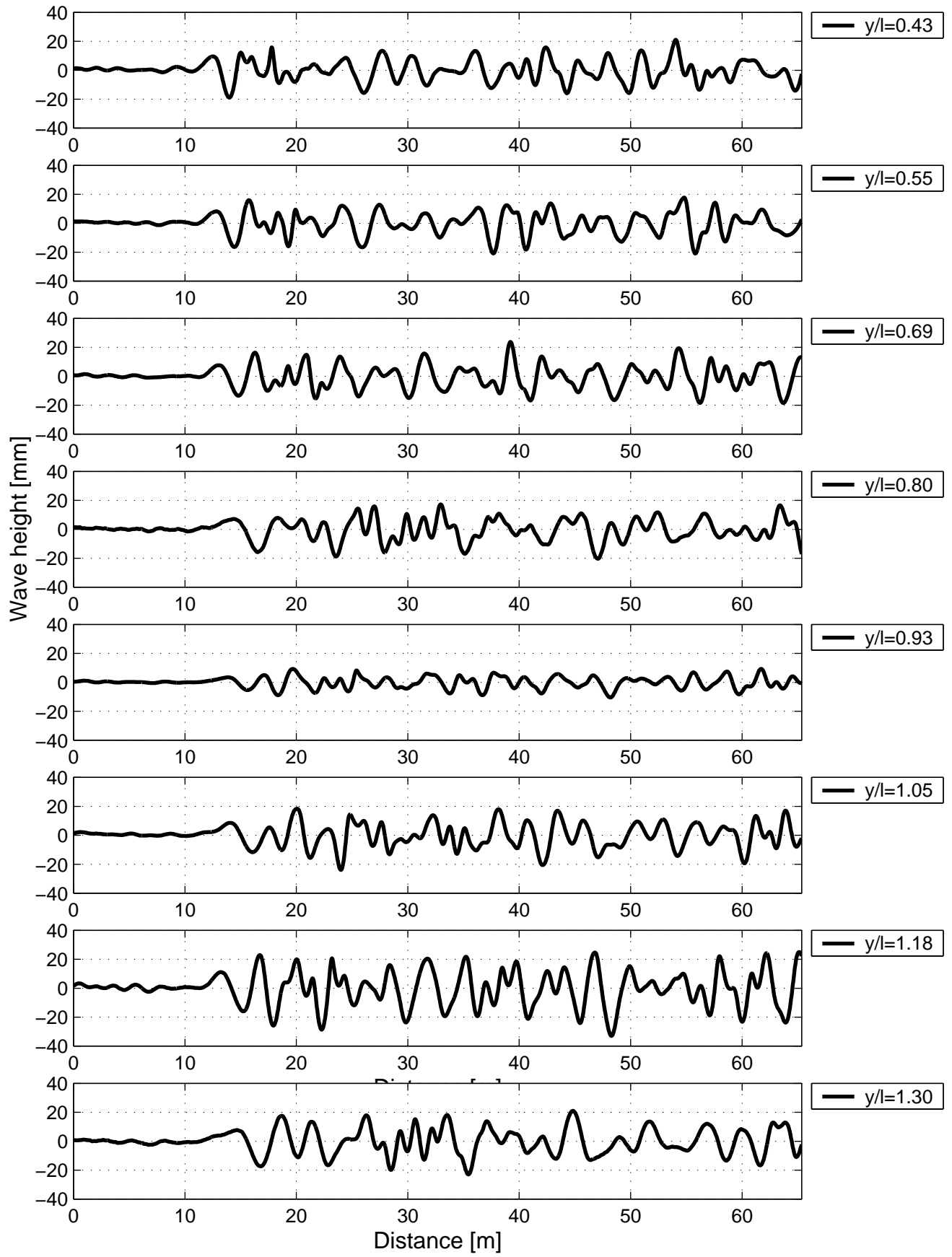


Figure 47

Model 5s Catamaran S/L=0.2,  
Water depth = 400mm,  $V = 4.04\text{ms}^{-1}$ ,  $Fnl = 1.02$ ,  $Fnh = 2.04$

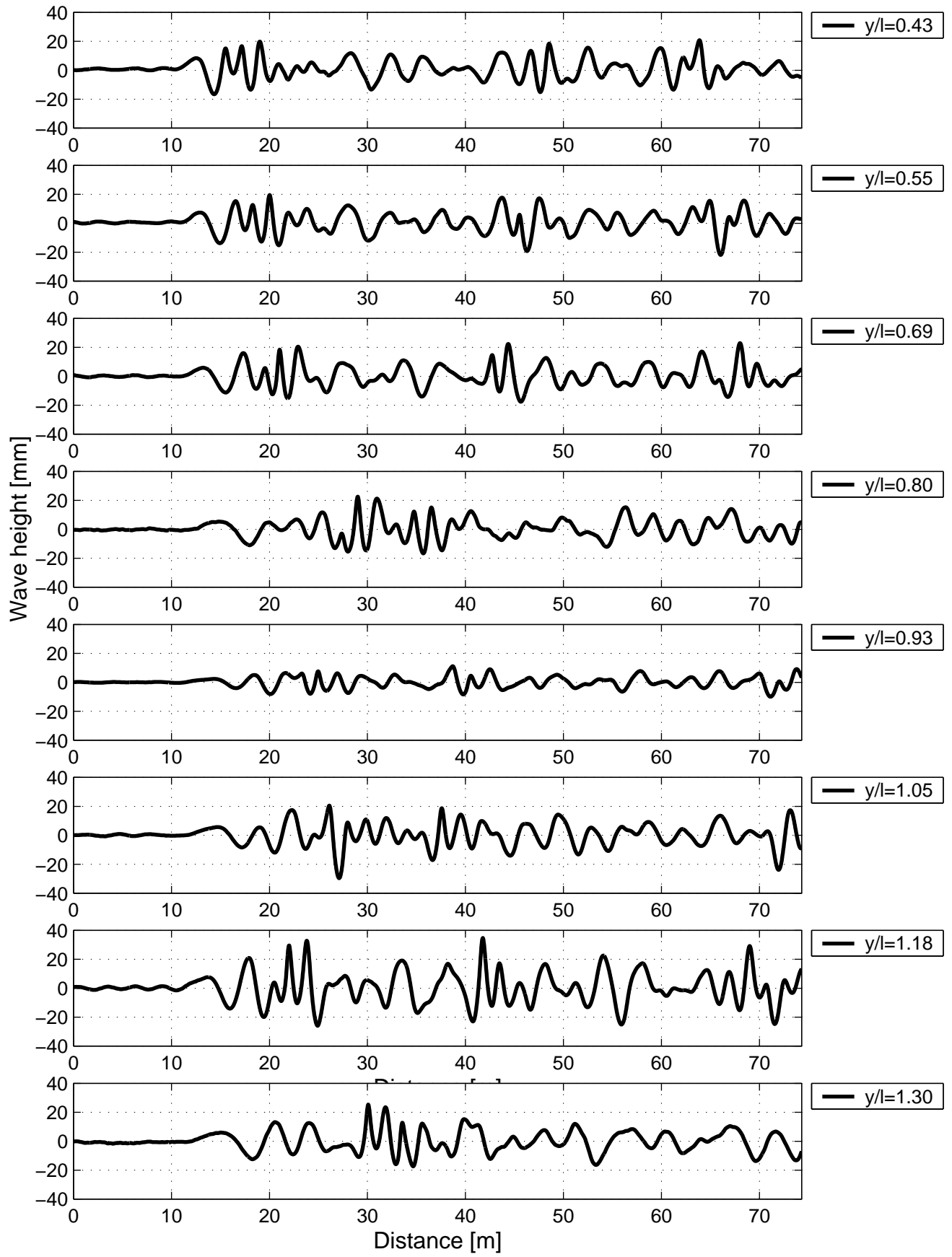


Figure 48

Model 4b Catamaran S/L=0.4  
Water depth = 400mm  
 $V = 1.03\text{ms}^{-1}$ ,  $Fnl = 0.26$ ,  $Fnh = 0.52$

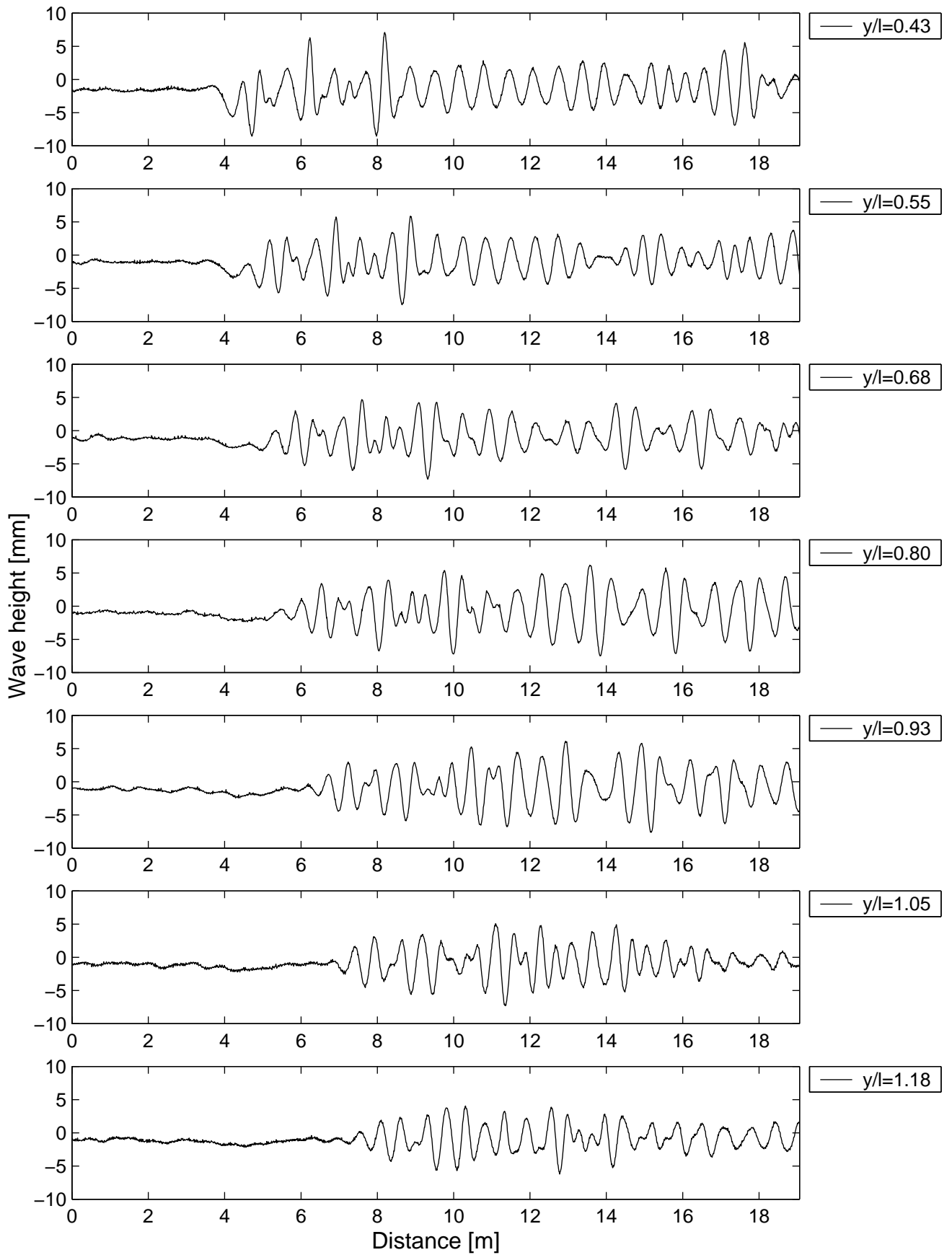


Figure 49

Model 4b Catamaran S/L=0.4  
Water depth = 400mm  
 $V = 1.58\text{ms}^{-1}$ ,  $Fnl = 0.40$ ,  $Fnh = 0.80$

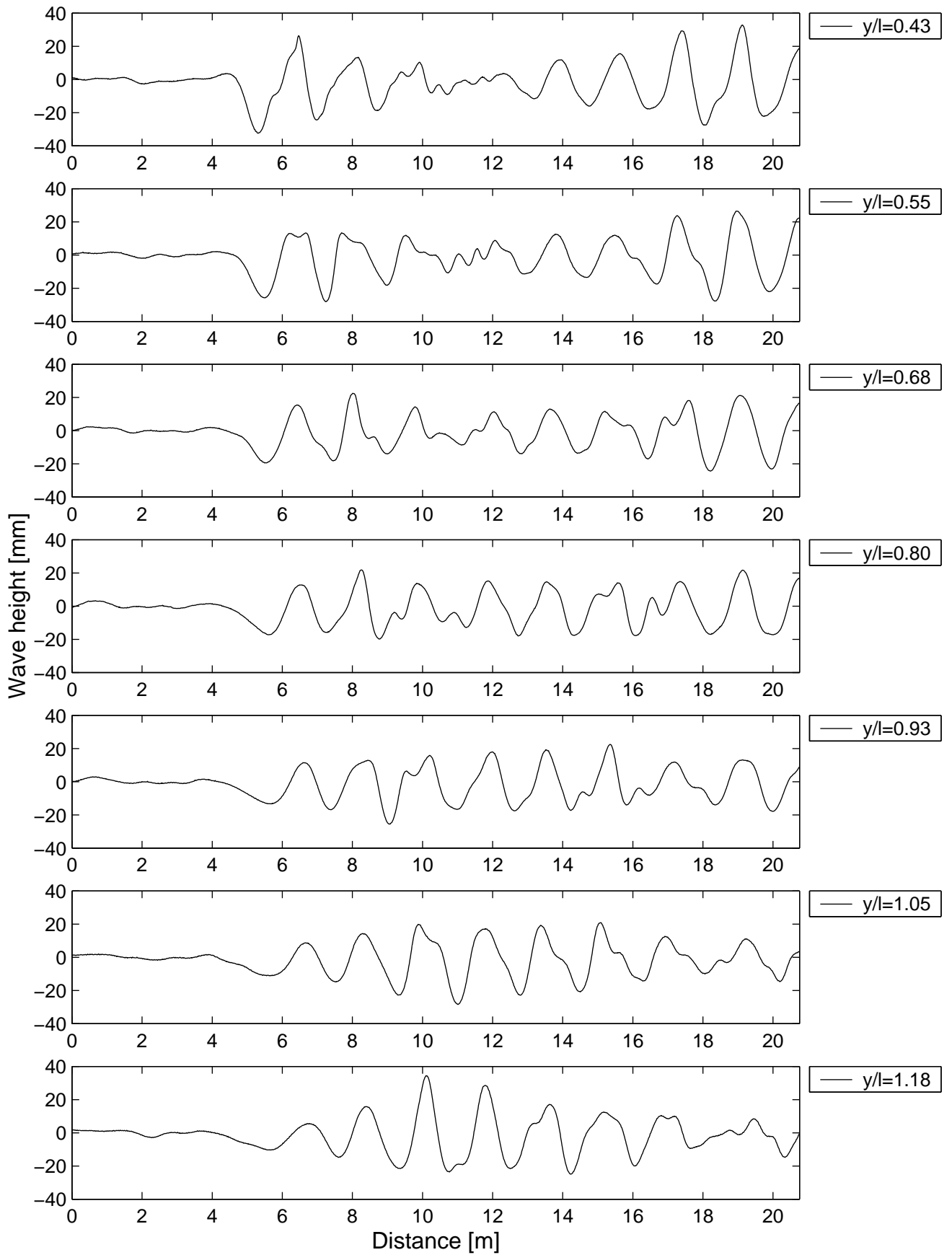


Figure 50

Model 4b Catamaran S/L=0.4  
Water depth = 400mm  
 $V = 1.72\text{ms}^{-1}$ ,  $Fnl = 0.43$ ,  $Fnh = 0.87$

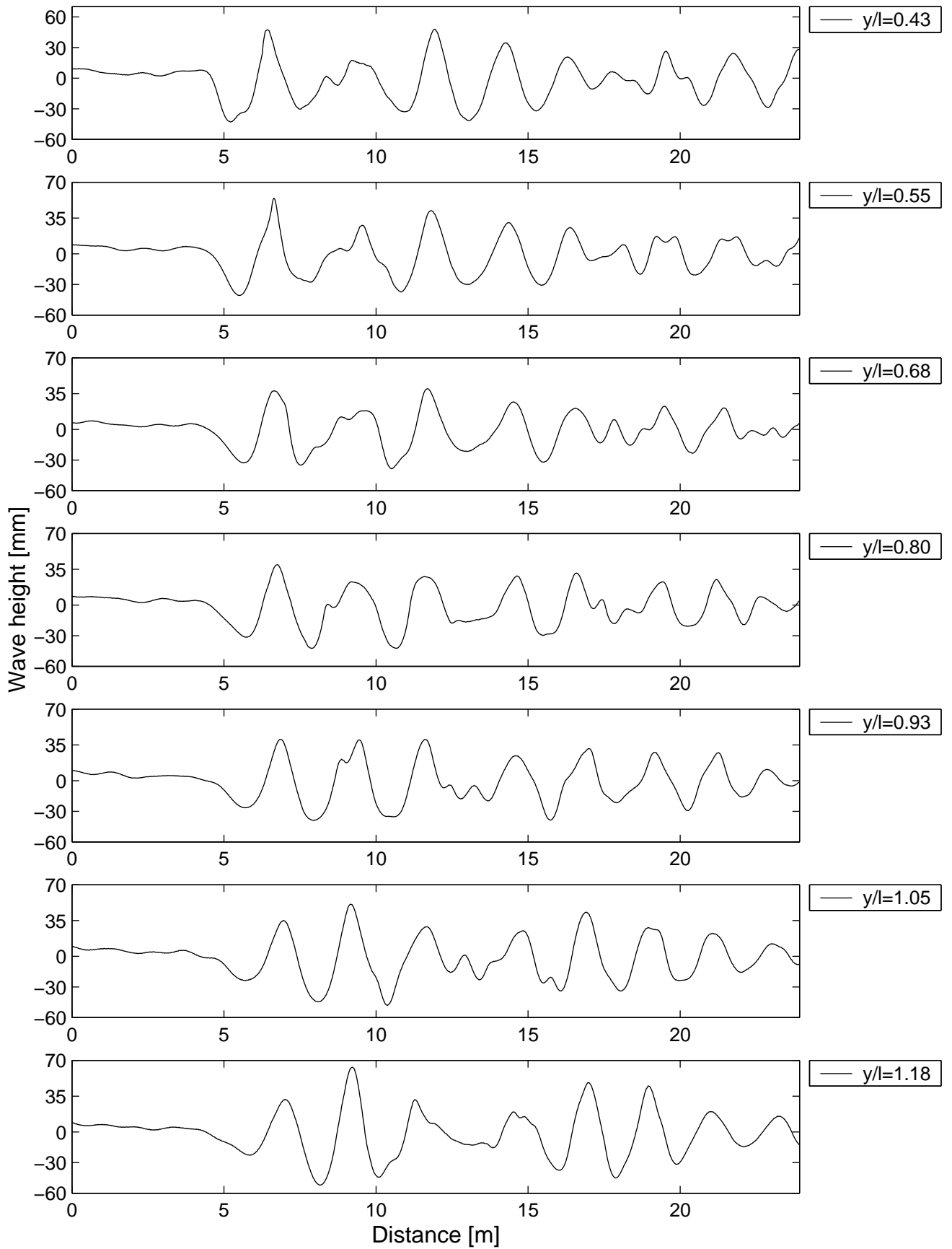


Figure 51

Model 4b Catamaran S/L=0.4  
Water depth = 400mm  
 $V = 1.76\text{ms}^{-1}$ ,  $Fnl = 0.44$ ,  $Fnh = 0.89$

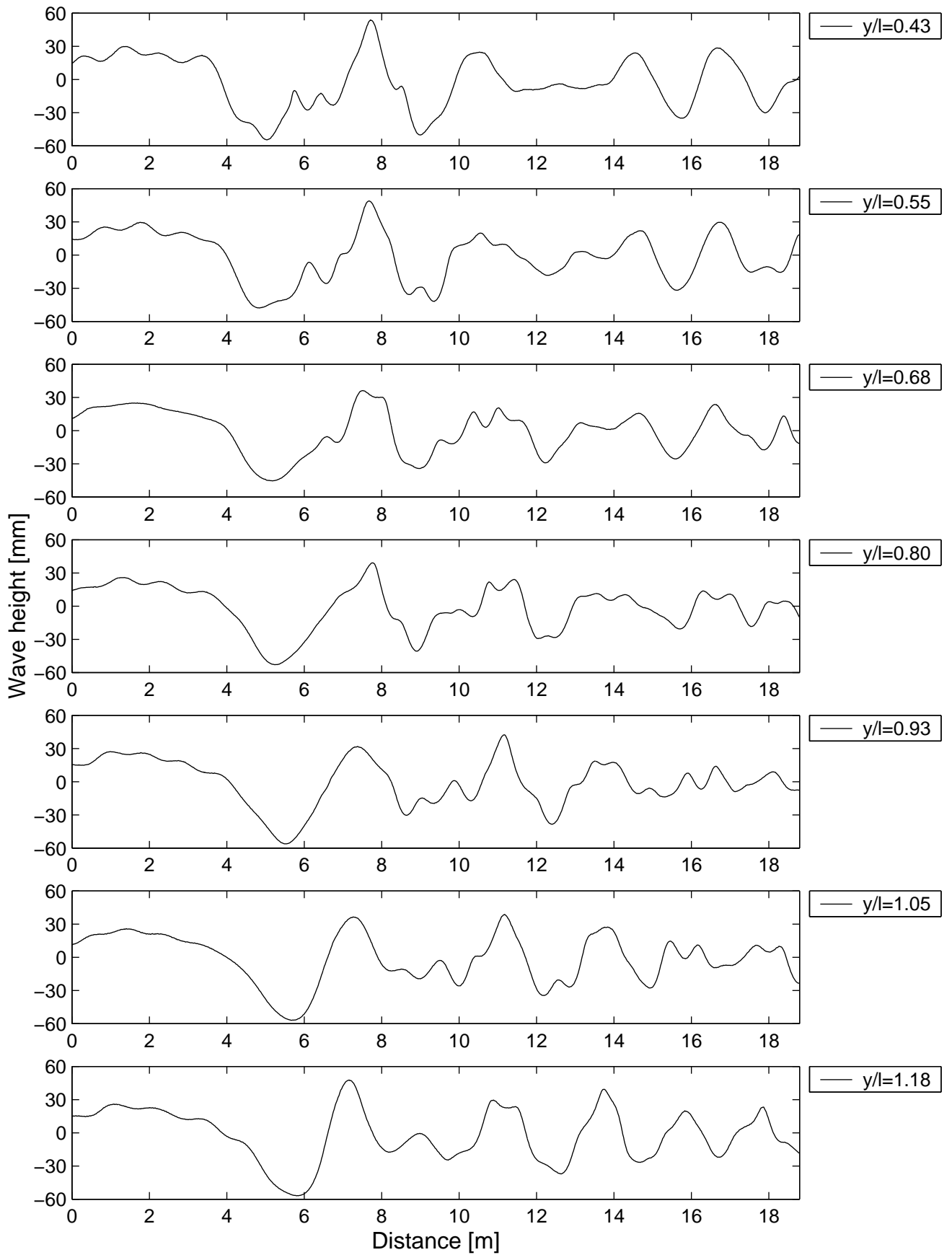


Figure 52



Model 4b Catamaran S/L=0.4  
Water depth = 400mm  
 $V = 2.04\text{ms}^{-1}$ ,  $Fnl = 0.51$ ,  $Fnh = 1.03$

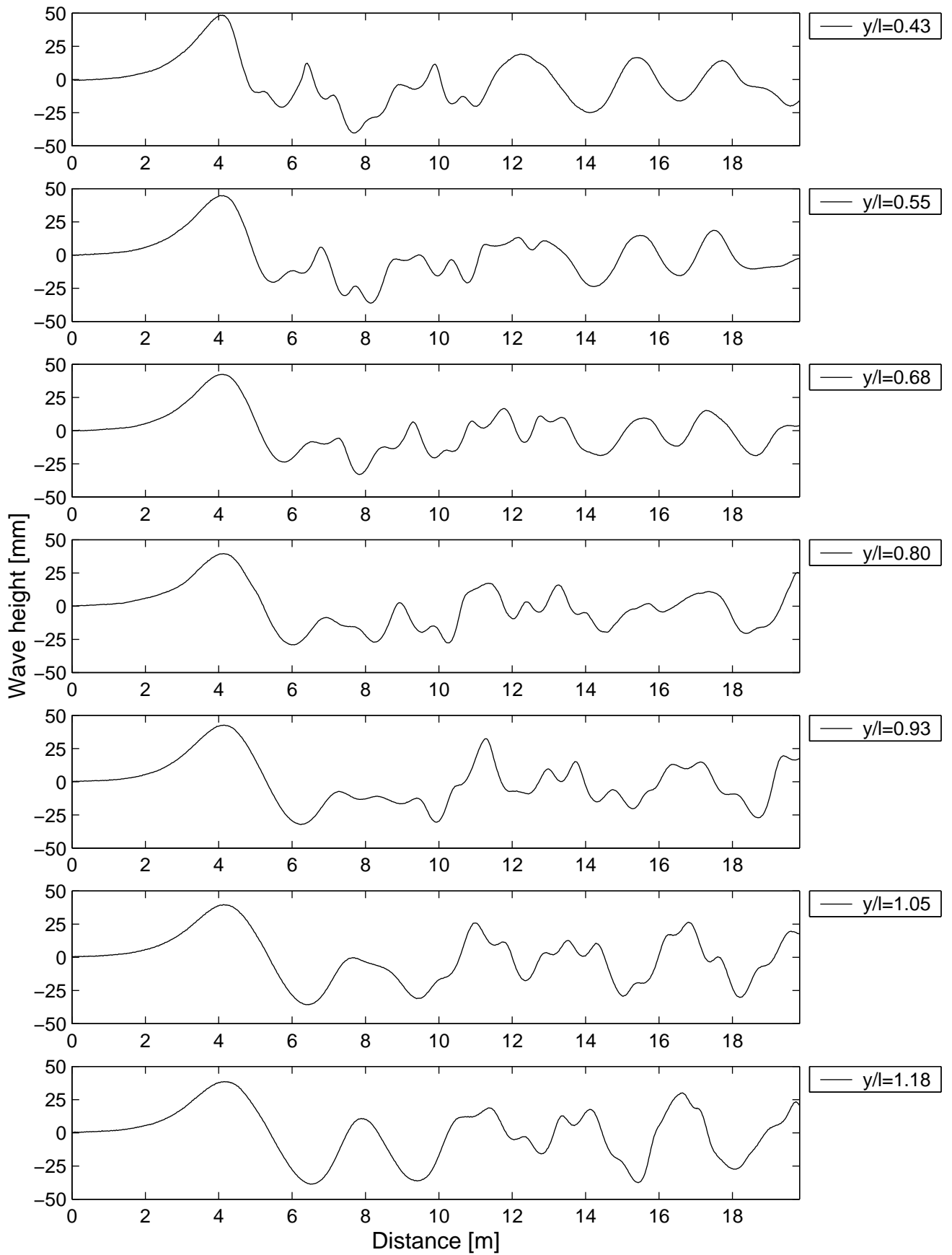


Figure 53

Model 4b Catamaran S/L=0.4  
Water depth = 400mm  
 $V = 3.13\text{ms}^{-1}$ ,  $Fnl = 0.79$ ,  $Fnh = 1.58$

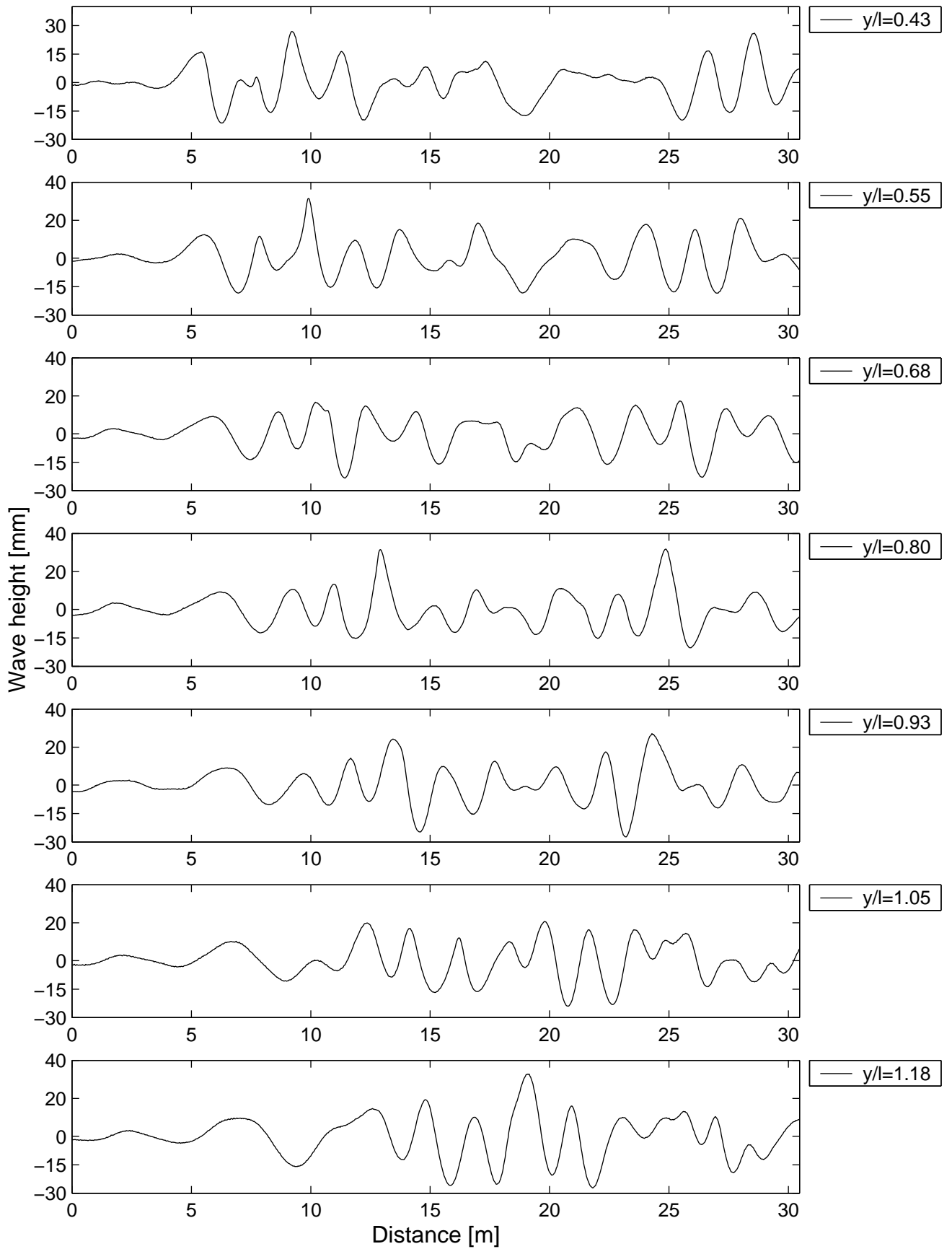


Figure 54

Model 4b Catamaran S/L=0.4  
Water depth = 400mm  
 $V = 4.04\text{ms}^{-1}$ ,  $Fnl = 1.02$ ,  $Fnh = 2.04$

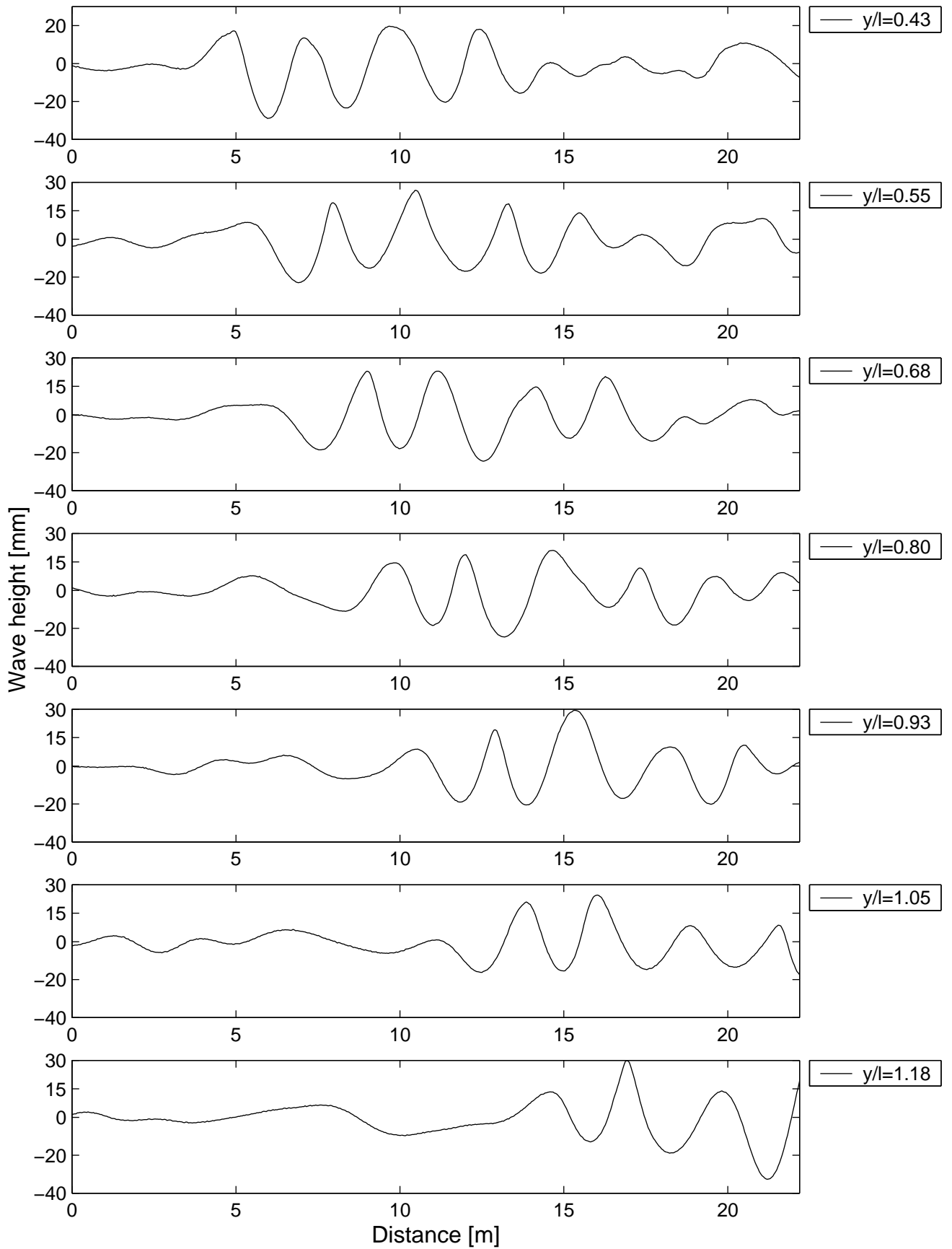


Figure 55

Model 5b Catamaran S/L=0.4  
Water depth = 400mm  
 $V = 1.02\text{ms}^{-1}$ ,  $Fnl = 0.26$ ,  $Fnh = 0.52$

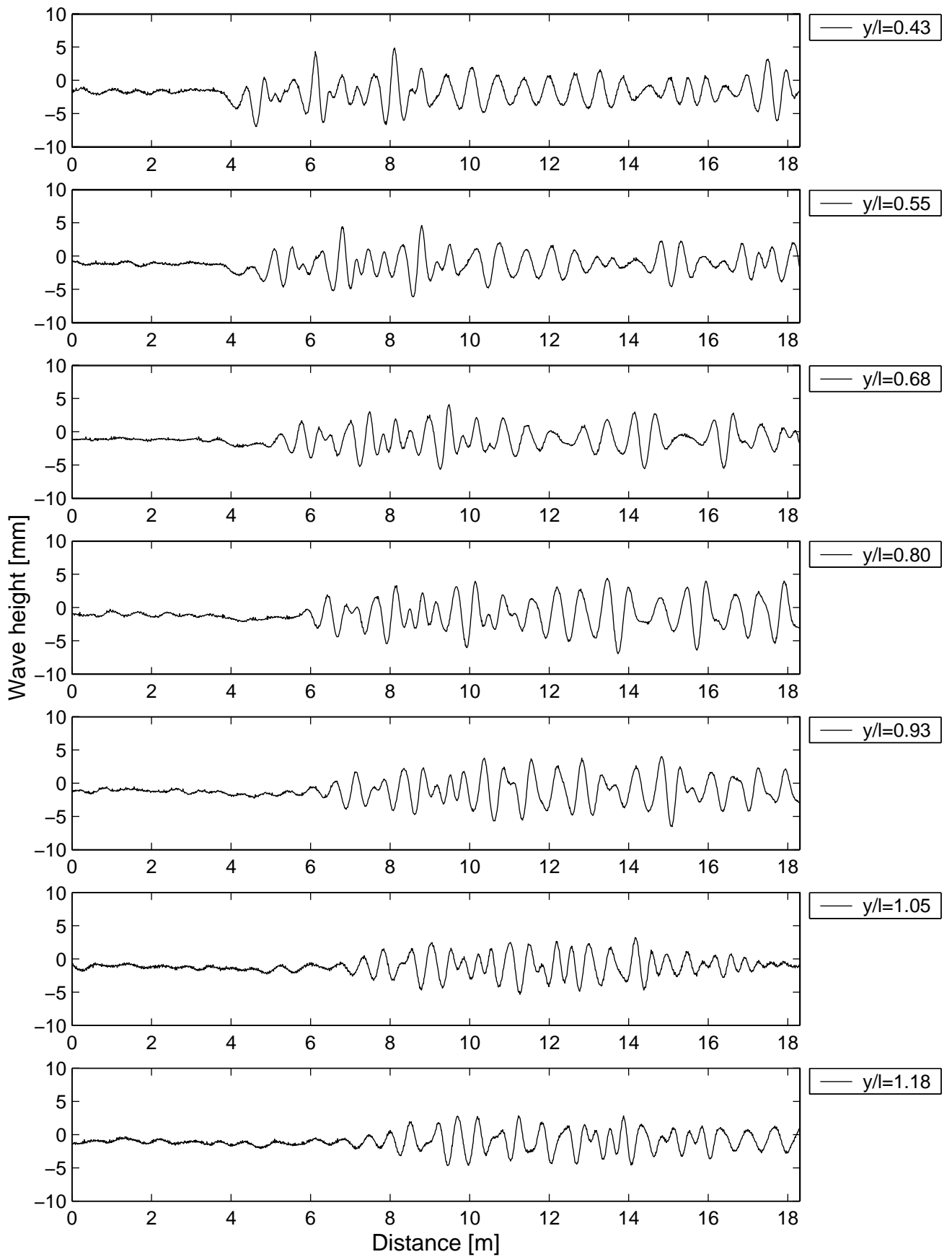


Figure 56

Model 5b Catamaran S/L=0.4  
Water depth = 400mm  
 $V = 1.72\text{ms}^{-1}$ ,  $Fnl = 0.43$ ,  $Fnh = 0.87$

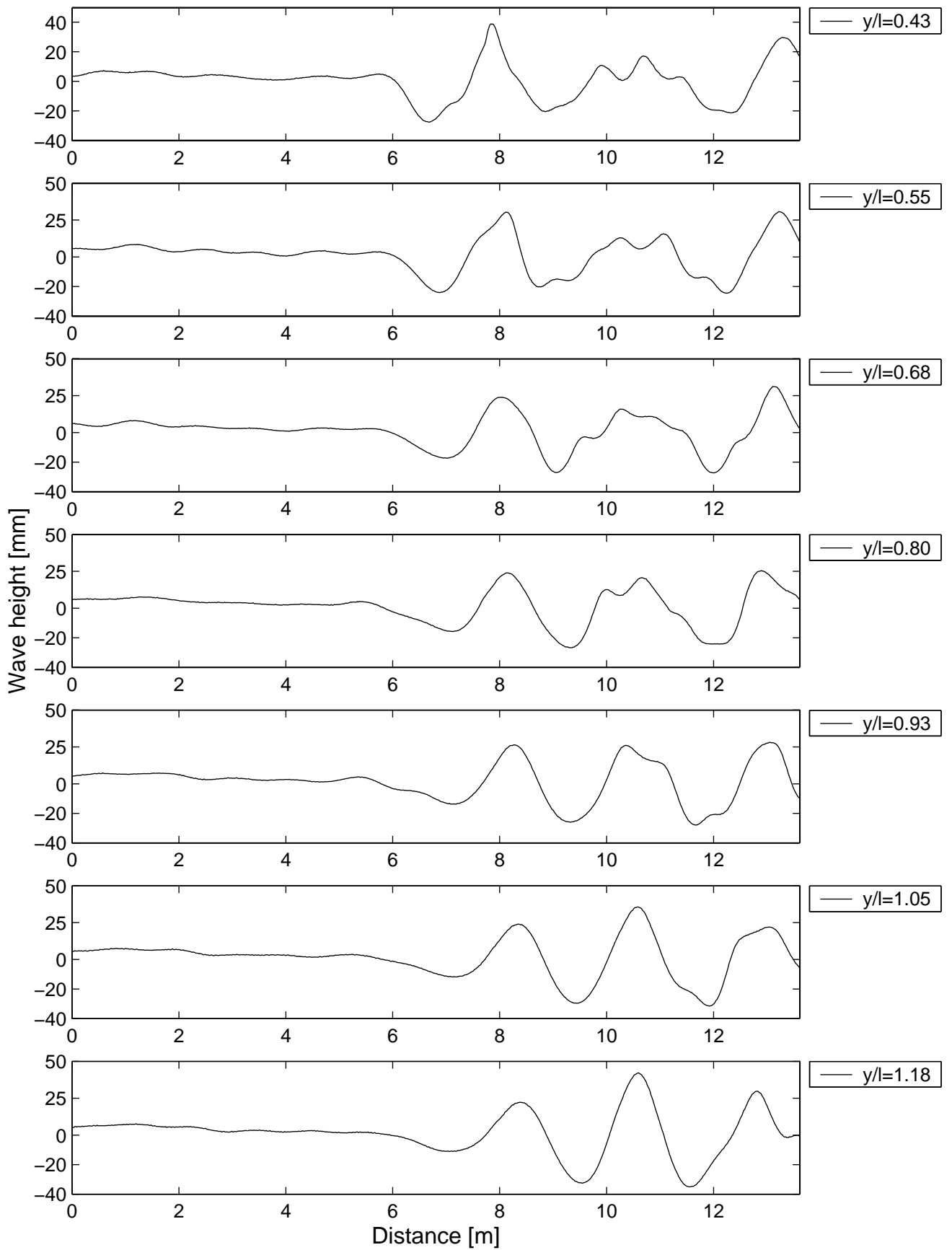


Figure 57

Model 5b Catamaran S/L=0.4  
Water depth = 400mm  
 $V = 1.85\text{ms}^{-1}$ ,  $Fnl = 0.47$ ,  $Fnh = 0.93$

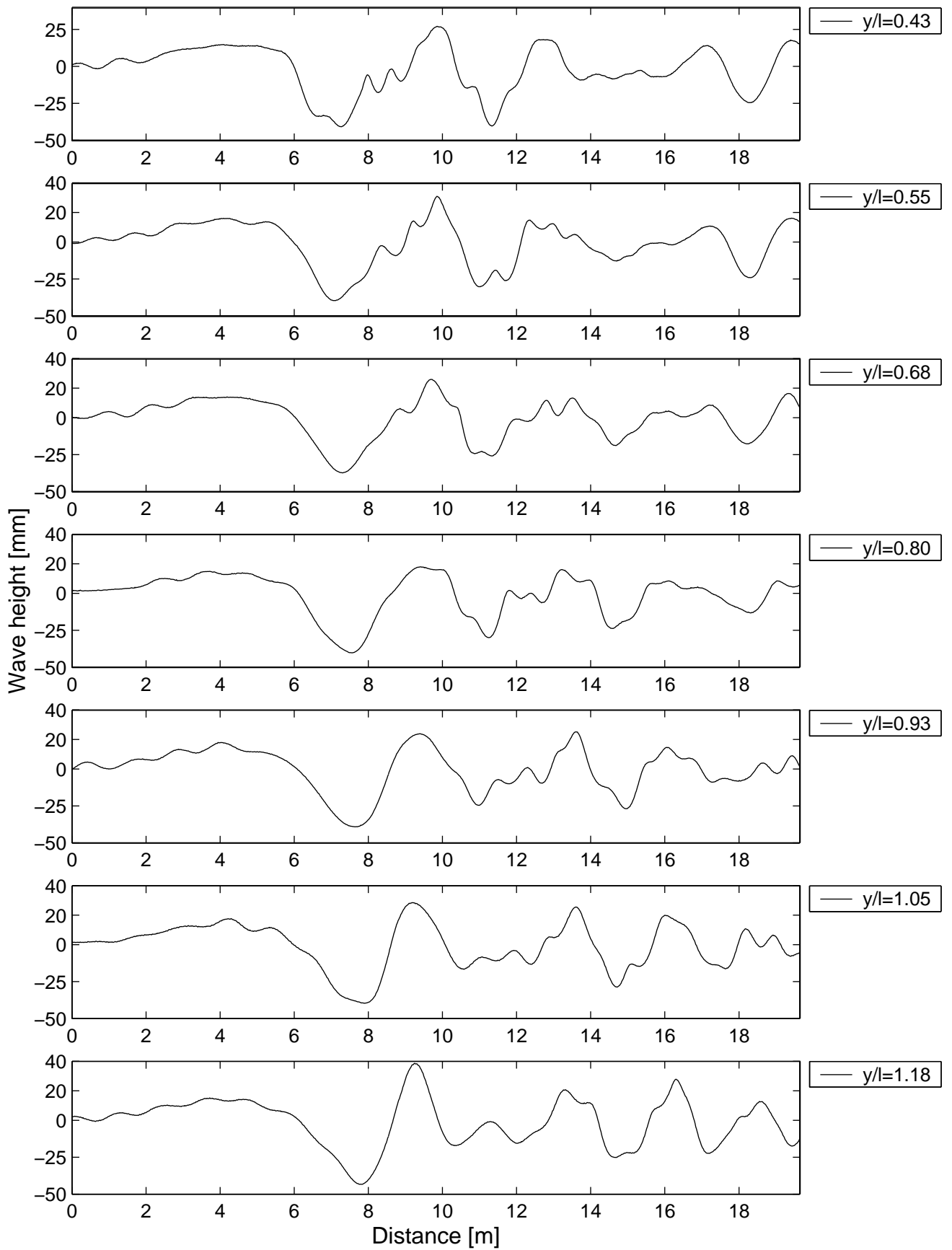


Figure 58

Model 5b Catamaran S/L=0.4  
Water depth = 400mm  
 $V = 2.03\text{ms}^{-1}$ ,  $Fnl = 0.51$ ,  $Fnh = 1.03$

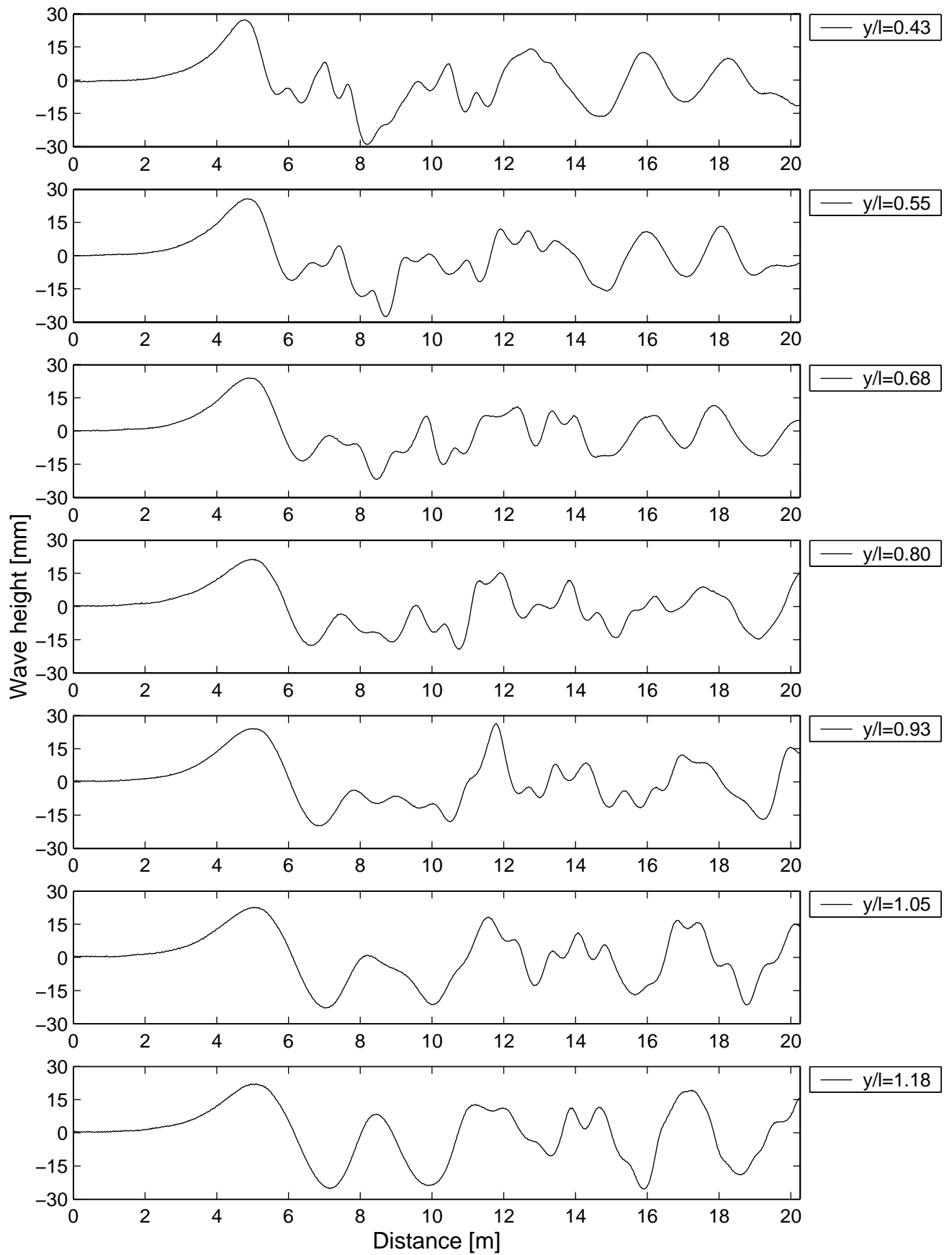


Figure 59

Model 5b Catamaran S/L=0.4  
Water depth = 400mm  
 $V = 3.12\text{ms}^{-1}$ ,  $Fnl = 0.79$ ,  $Fnh = 1.57$

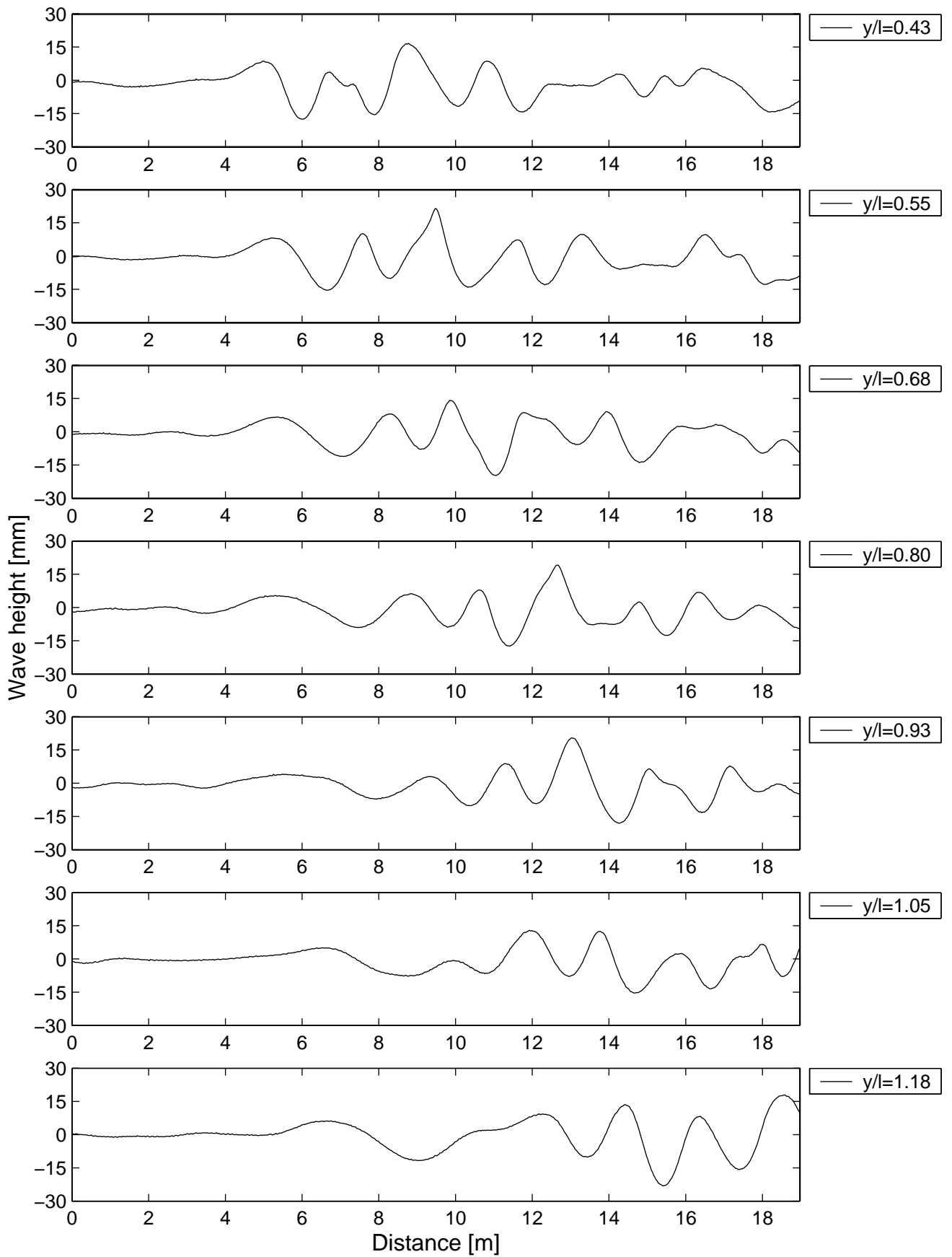


Figure 60



Model 5b Catamaran S/L=0.4  
Water depth = 400mm  
 $V = 4.04\text{ms}^{-1}$ ,  $Fnl = 1.02$ ,  $Fnh = 2.04$

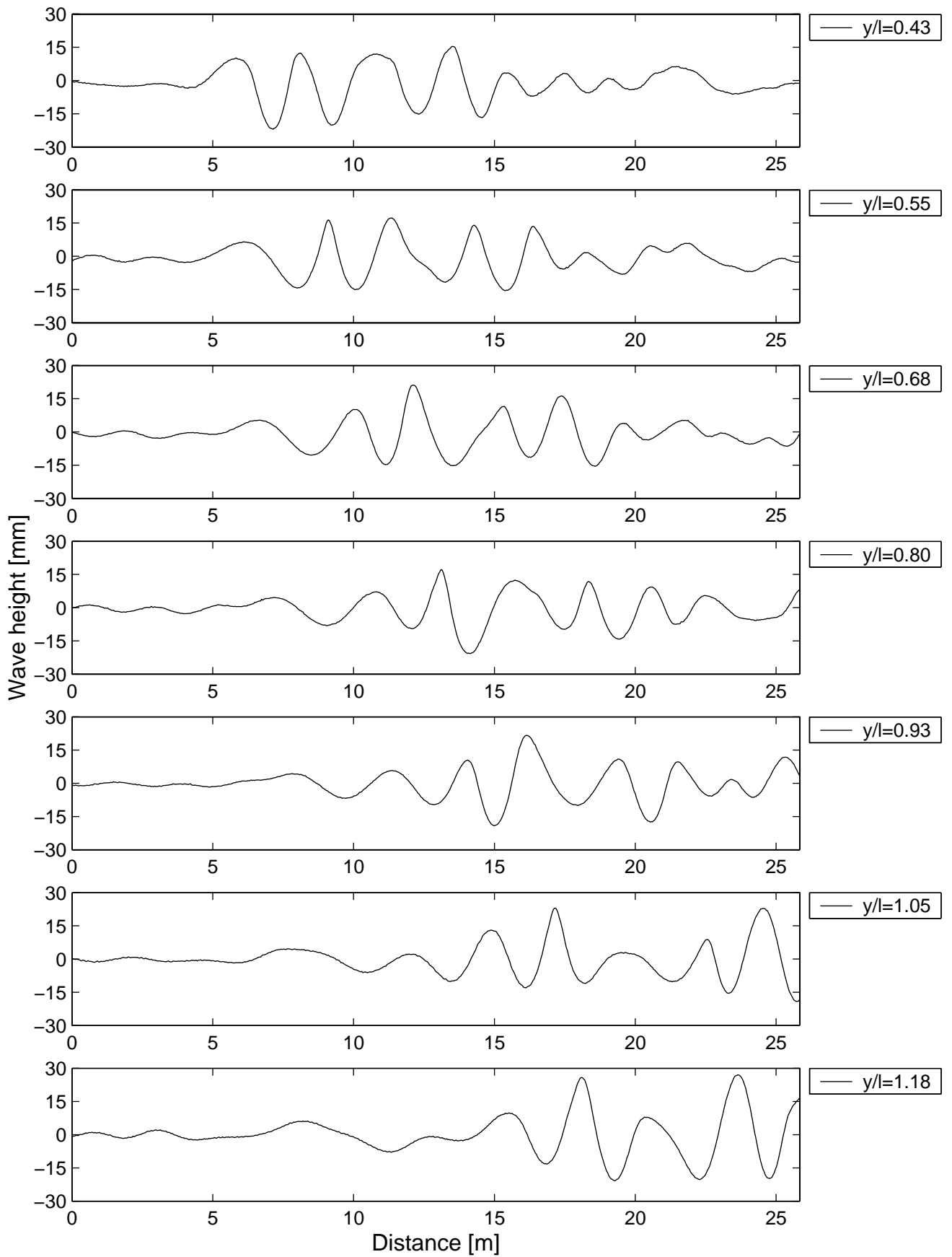


Figure 61

Model 6b Catamaran S/L=0.4  
Water depth = 400mm  
 $V = 1.03\text{ms}^{-1}$ ,  $Fnl = 0.23$ ,  $Fnh = 0.52$

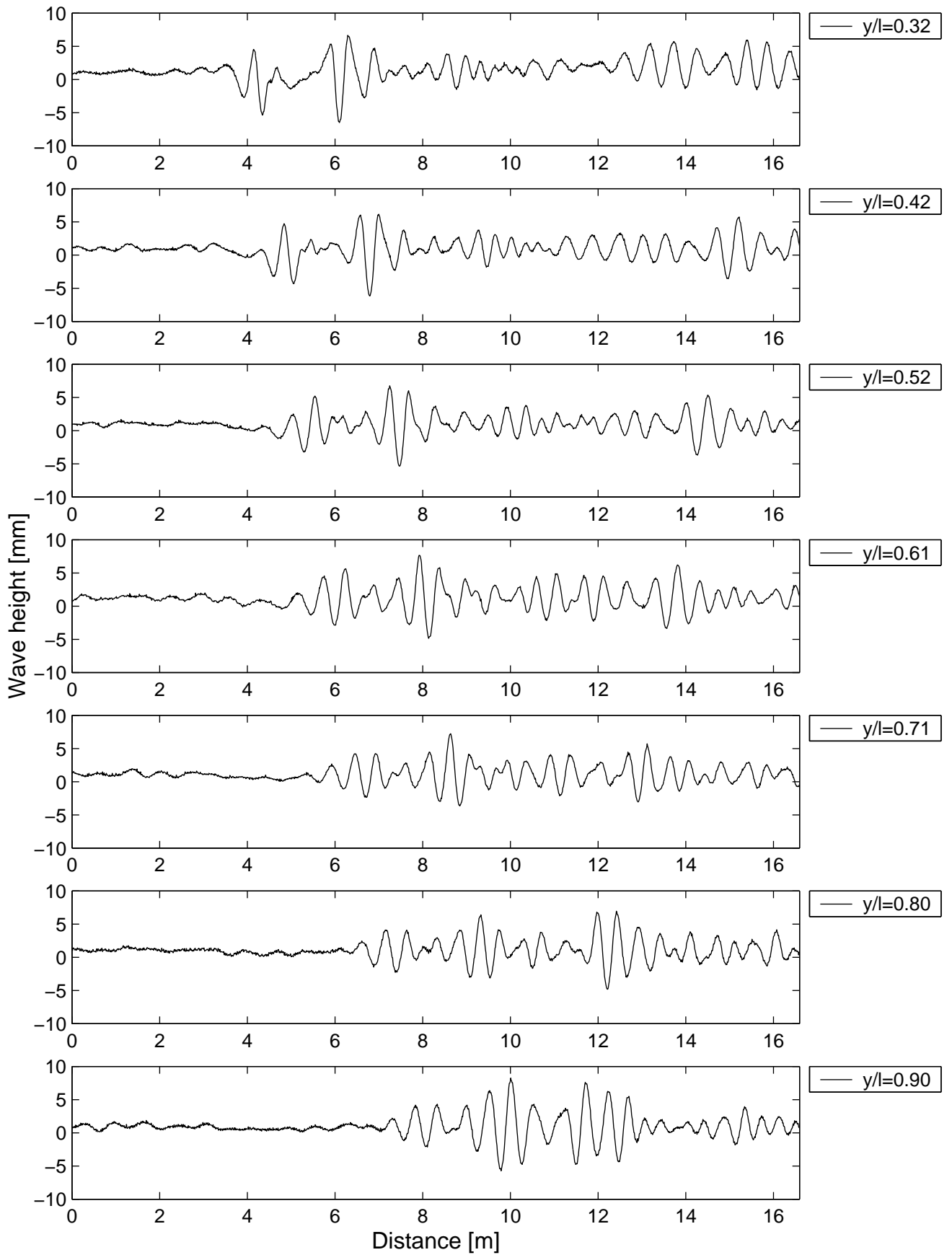


Figure 62

Model 6b Catamaran S/L=0.4  
Water depth = 400mm  
 $V = 1.98\text{ms}^{-1}$ ,  $Fnl = 0.44$ ,  $Fnh = 1.00$

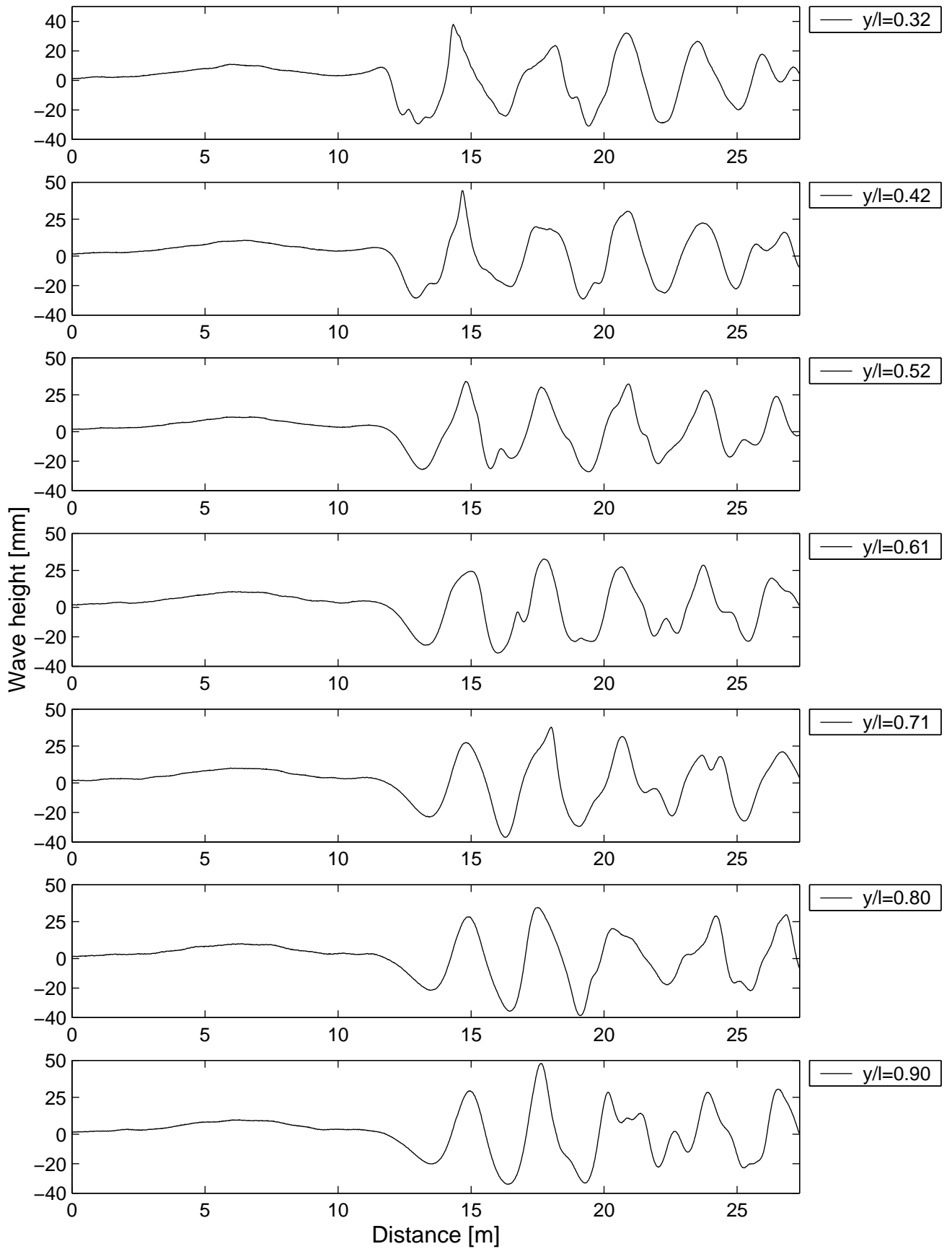


Figure 63

Model 6b Catamaran S/L=0.4  
Water depth = 400mm  
 $V = 1.86\text{ms}^{-1}$ ,  $Fnl = 0.41$ ,  $Fnh = 0.94$

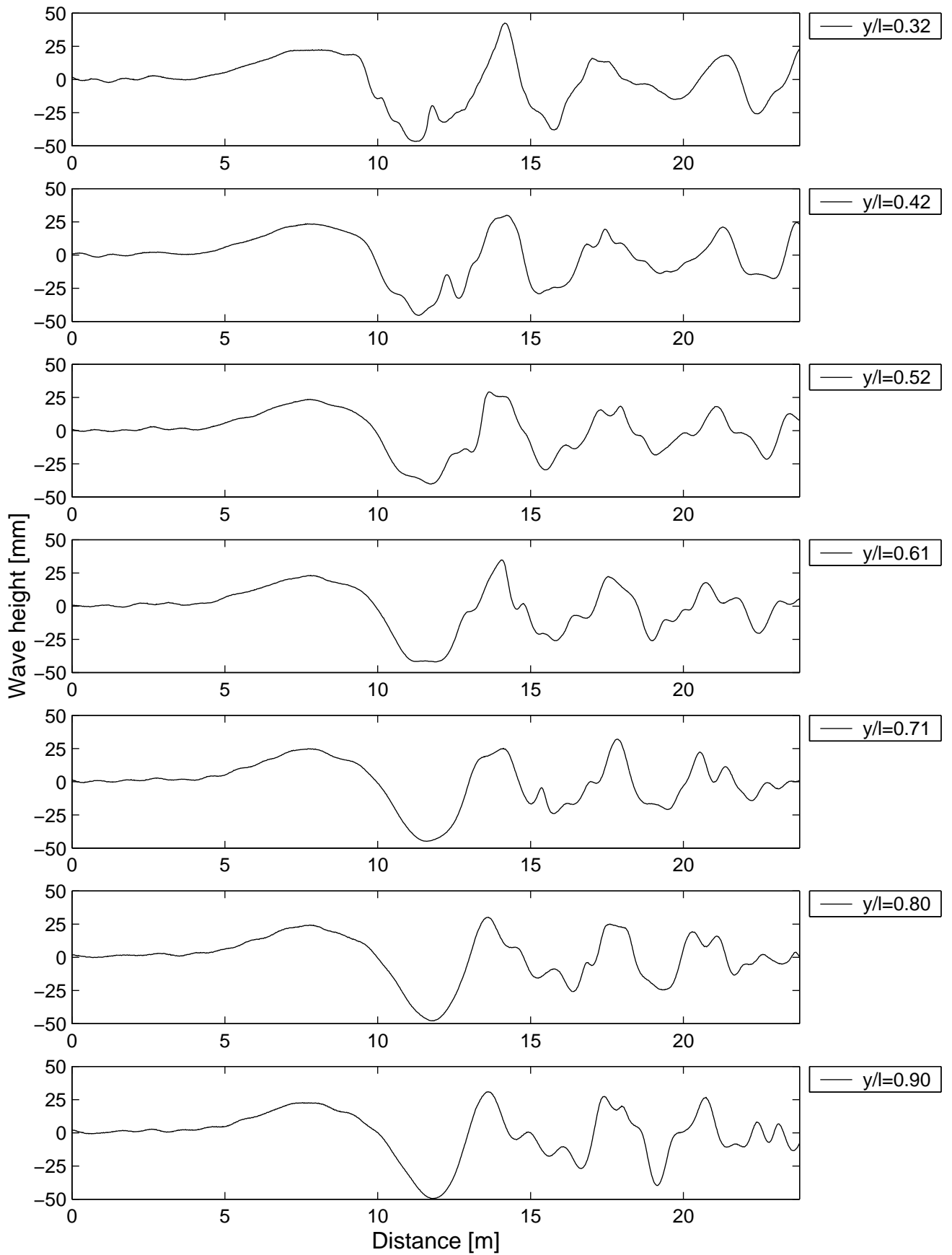


Figure 64

Model 6b Catamaran S/L=0.4  
Water depth = 400mm  
 $V = 2.04\text{ms}^{-1}$ ,  $F_{nl} = 0.45$ ,  $F_{nh} = 1.03$

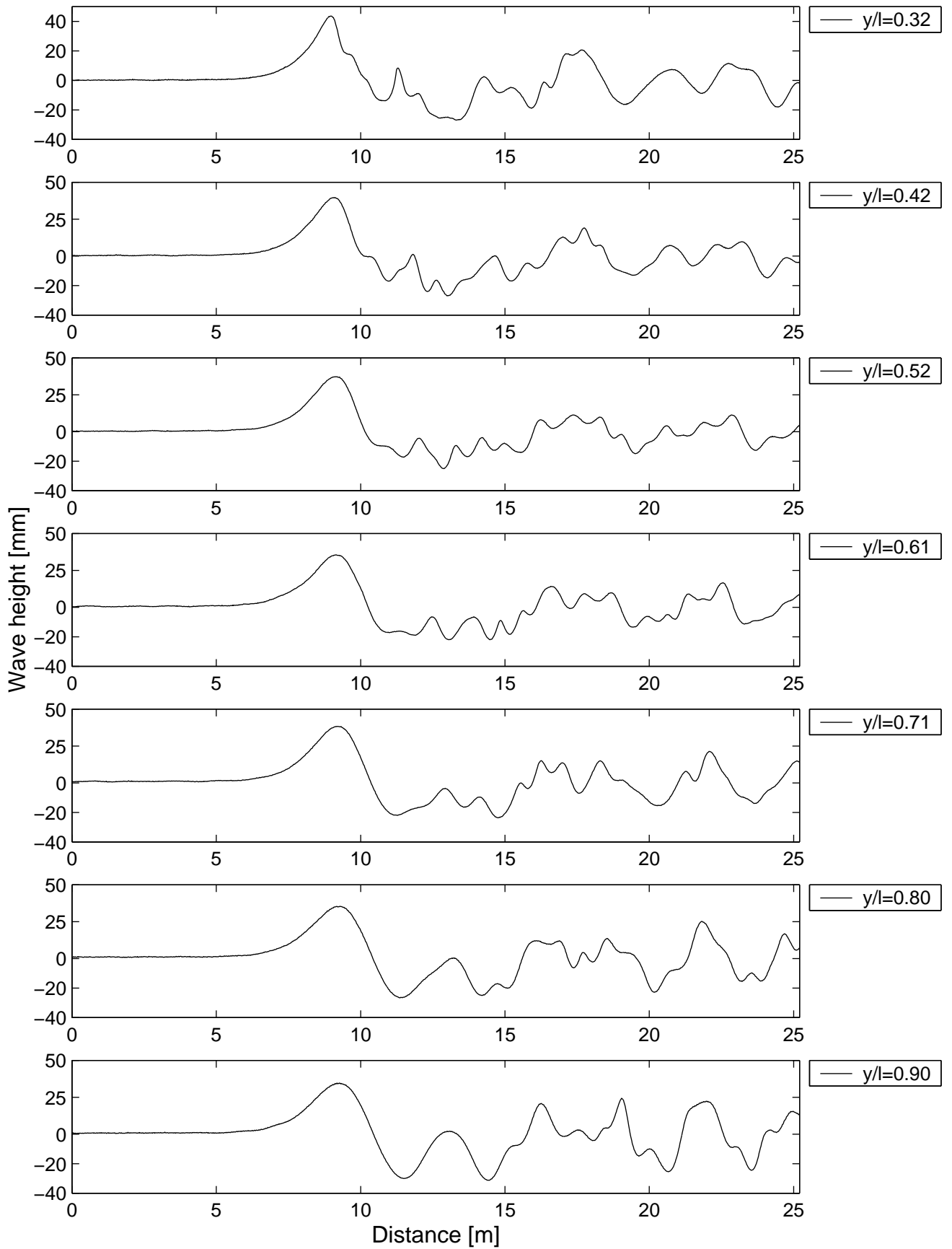


Figure 65

Model 6b Catamaran S/L=0.4  
Water depth = 400mm  
 $V = 3.13\text{ms}^{-1}$ ,  $Fnl = 0.69$ ,  $Fnh = 1.58$

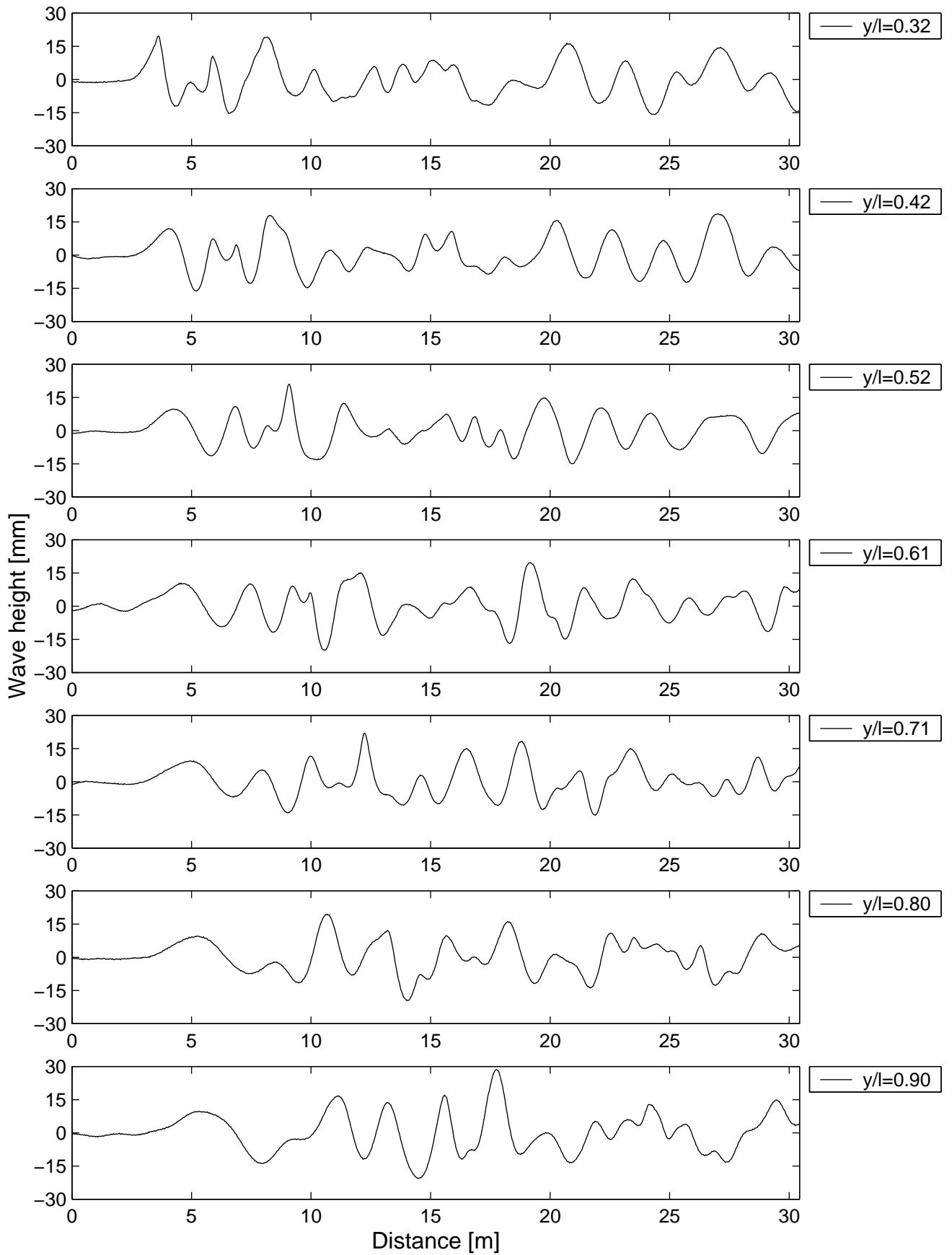


Figure 66

Model 6b Catamaran S/L=0.4  
Water depth = 400mm  
 $V = 3.51\text{ms}^{-1}$ ,  $Fnl = 0.77$ ,  $Fnh = 1.77$

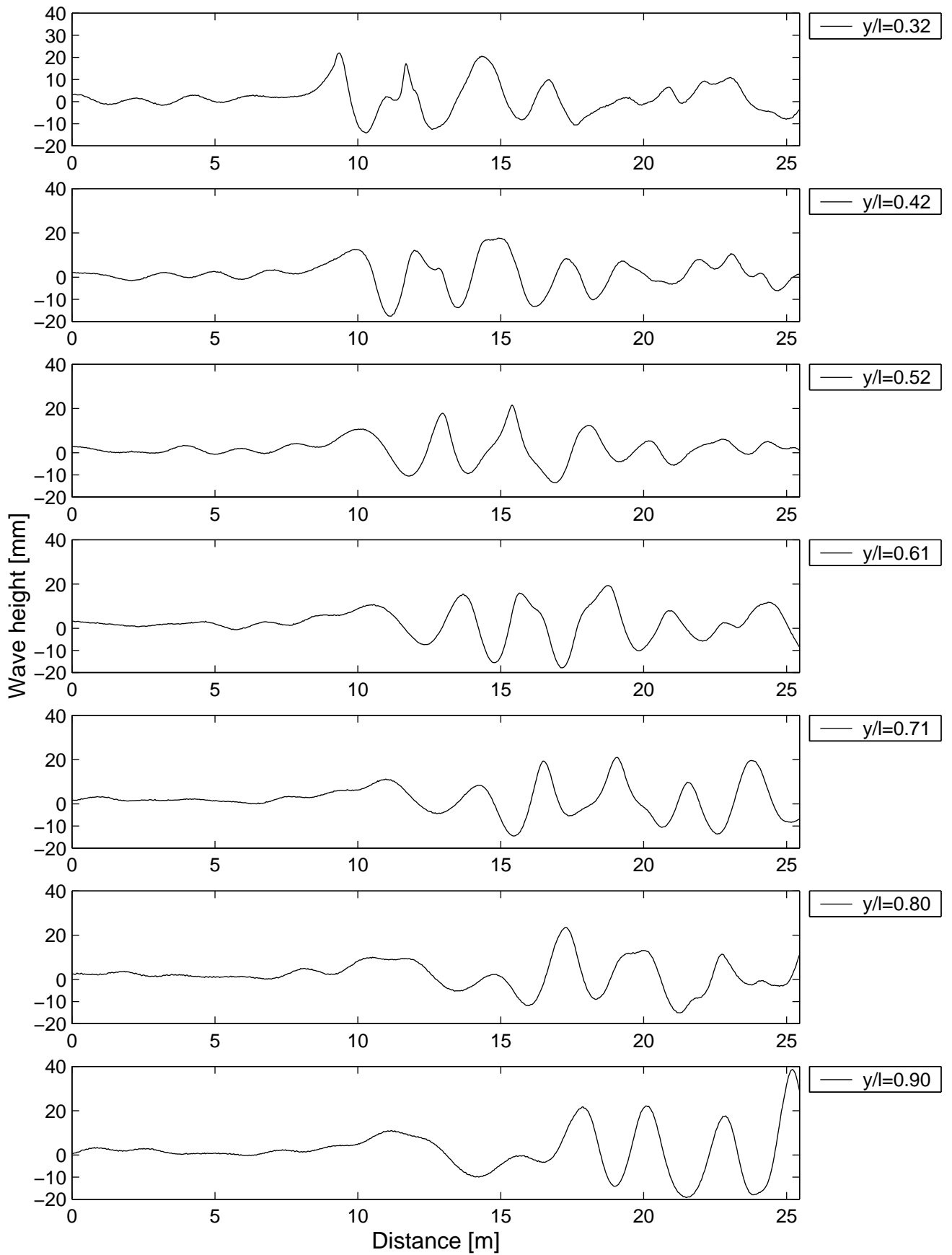


Figure 67

Model 6b Catamaran S/L=0.4  
Water depth = 400mm  
 $V = 4.06\text{ms}^{-1}$ ,  $\text{Fn}_l = 0.89$ ,  $\text{Fn}_h = 2.05$

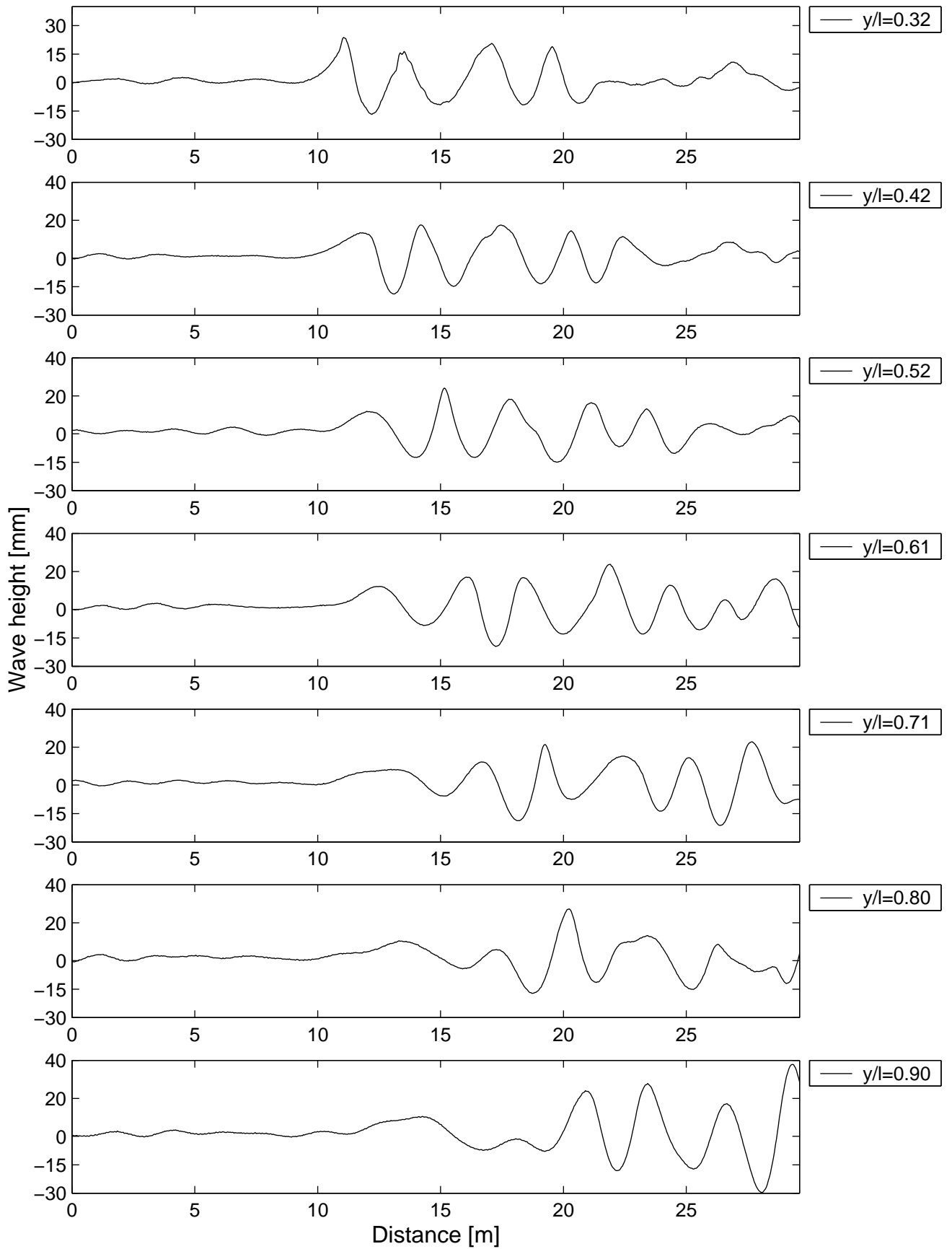


Figure 68



Model 5s Catamaran S/L=0.4,  
Water depth = 400mm,  $V = 1.01\text{ms}^{-1}$ ,  $Fnl = 0.25$ ,  $Fnh = 0.51$

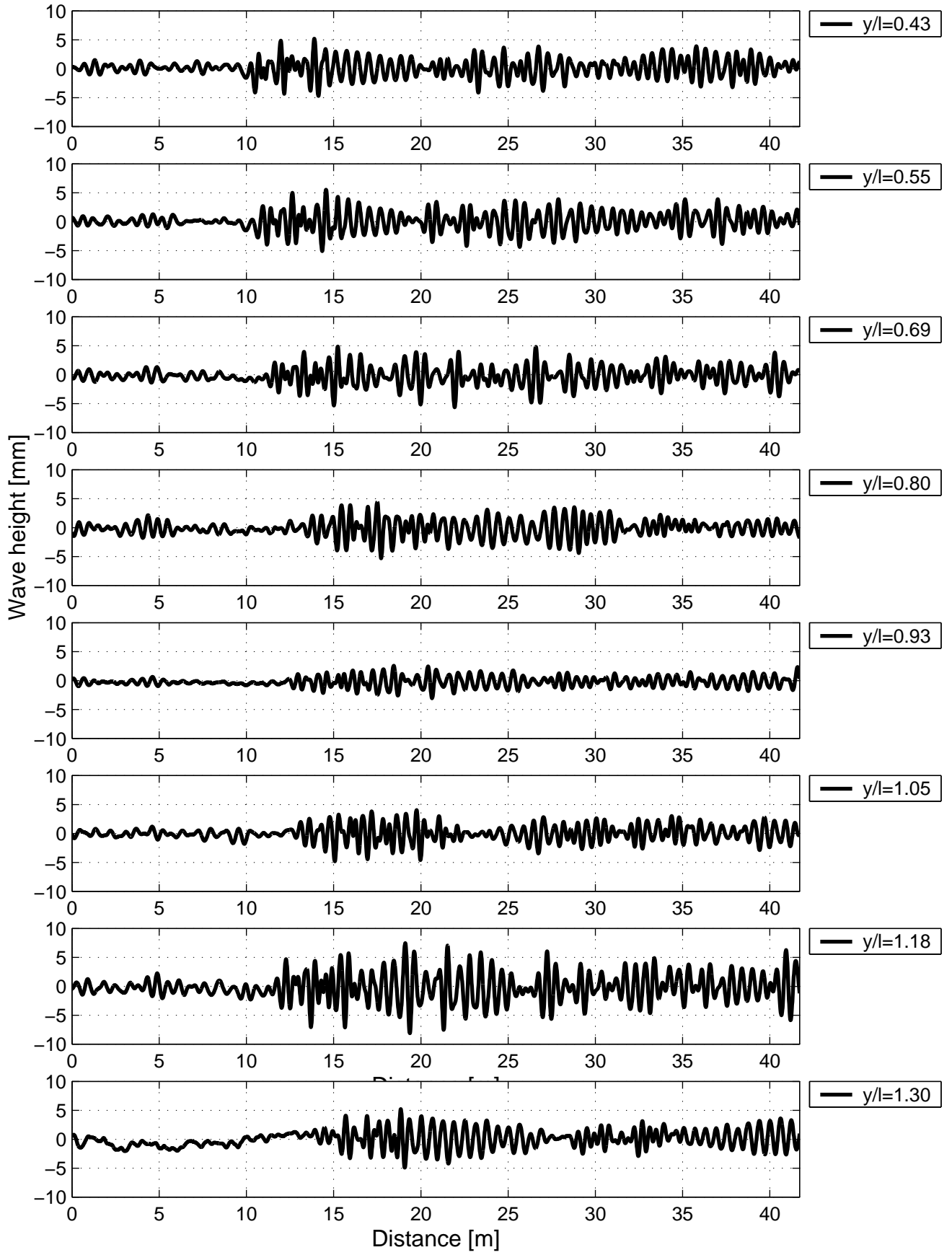


Figure 69

Model 5s Catamaran  $S/L=0.4$ ,  
Water depth = 400mm,  $V = 2.02\text{ms}^{-1}$ ,  $Fnl = 0.51$ ,  $Fnh = 1.02$

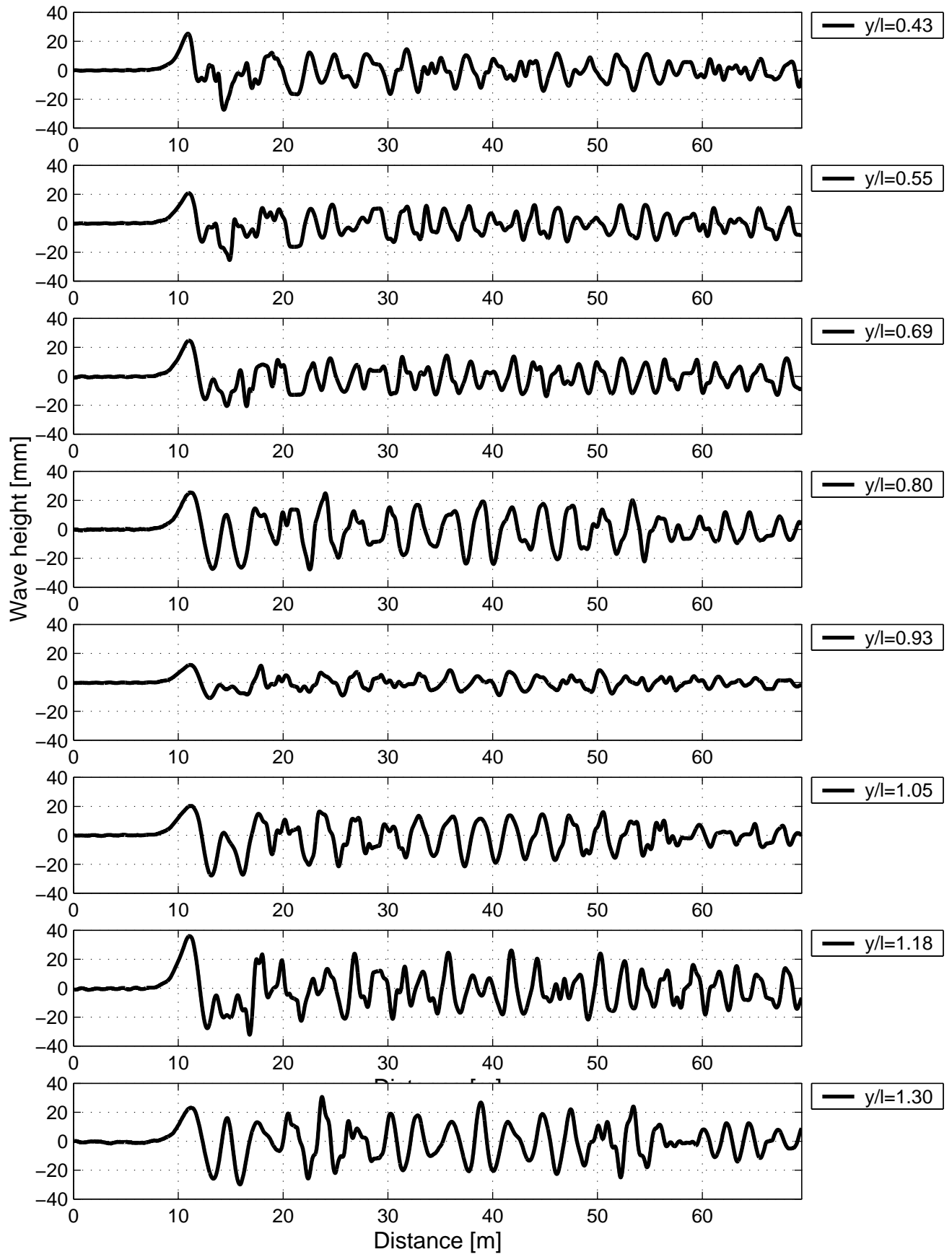


Figure 70

Model 5s Catamaran S/L=0.4,  
Water depth = 400mm,  $V = 3.11\text{ms}^{-1}$ ,  $F_{nl} = 0.78$ ,  $F_{nh} = 1.57$

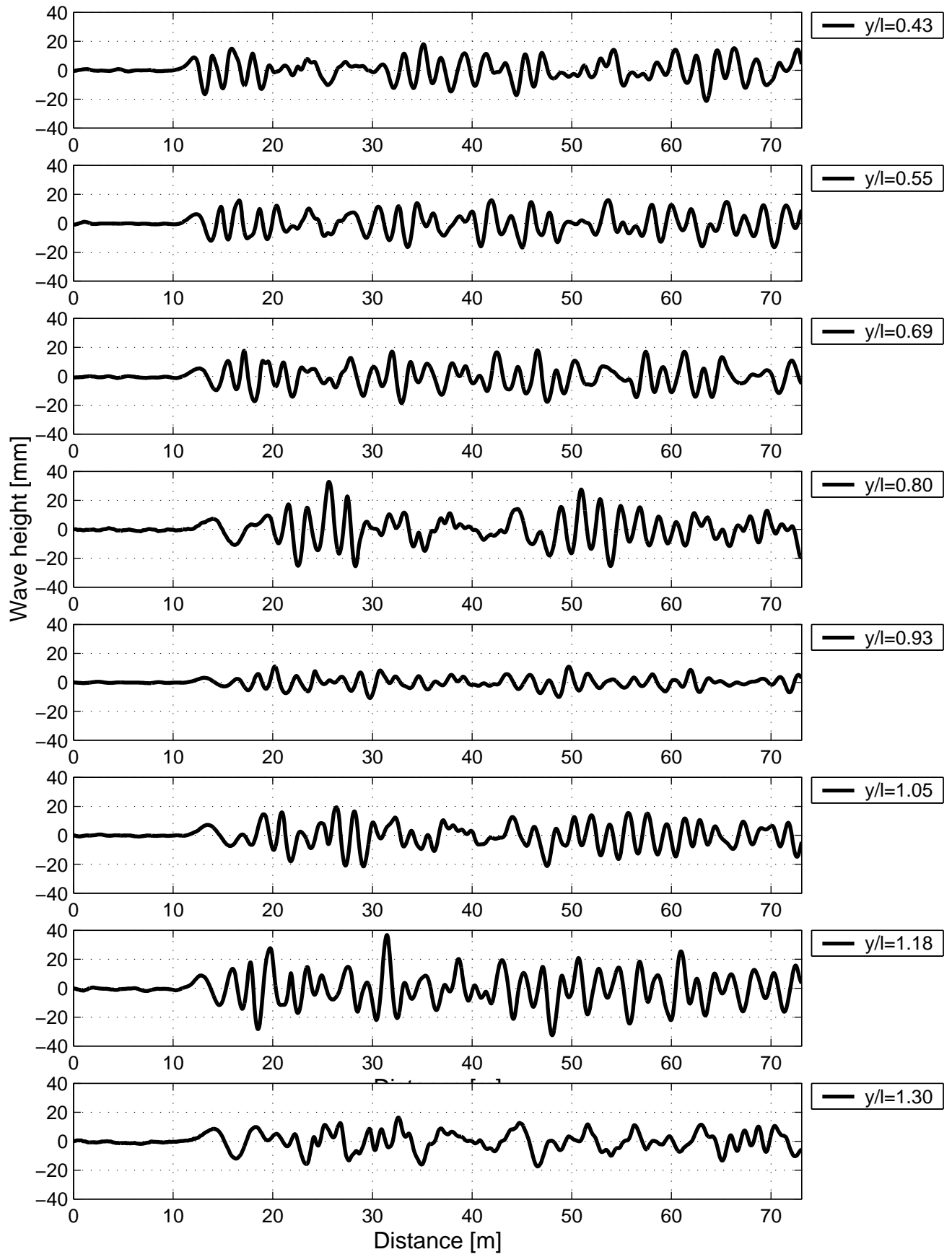


Figure 71

Model 5s Catamaran S/L=0.4,  
Water depth = 400mm,  $V = 4.03\text{ms}^{-1}$ ,  $Fnl = 1.02$ ,  $Fnh = 2.03$

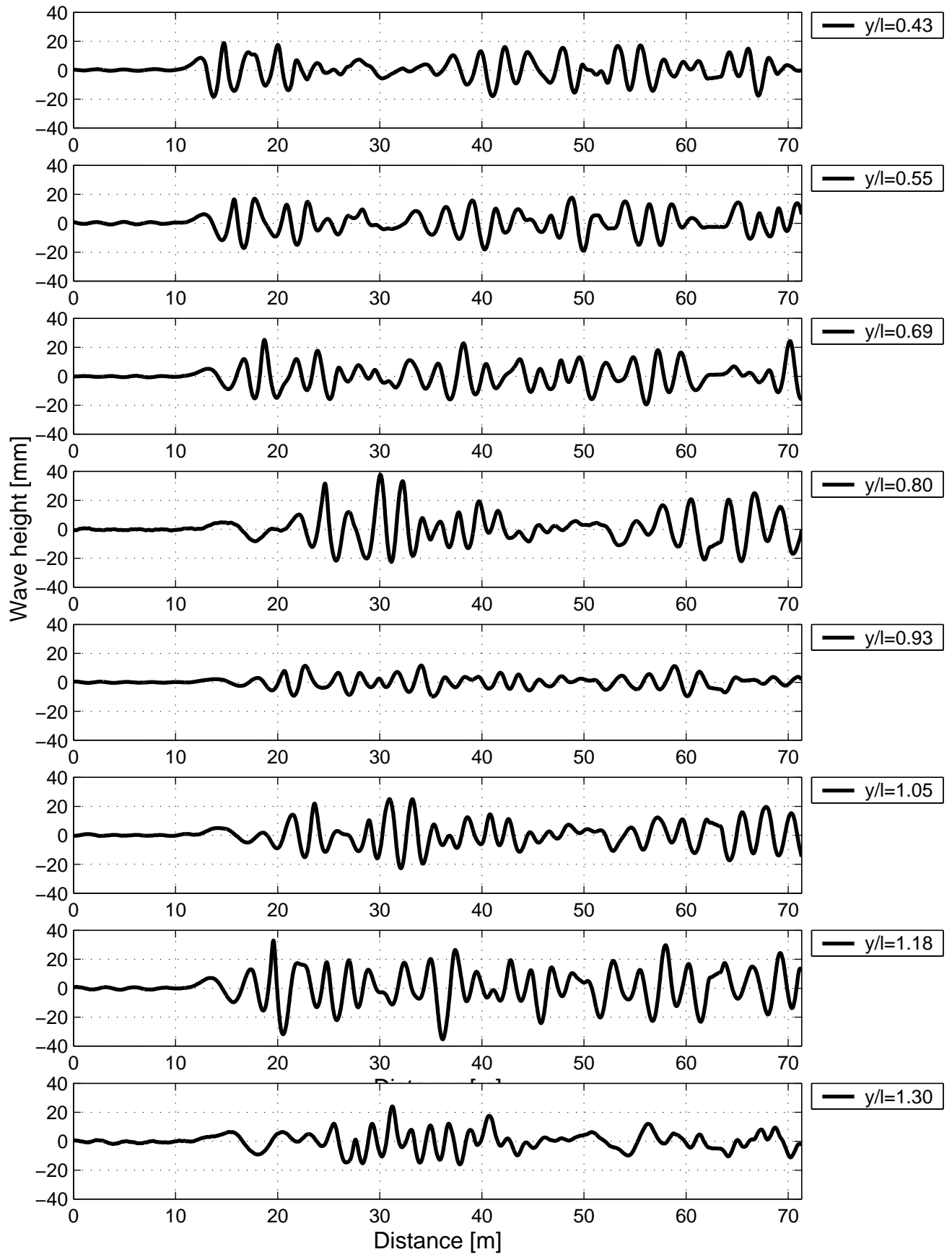


Figure 72

Model 4b monohull  
Water depth = 200mm  
 $V = 0.98\text{ms}^{-1}$ ,  $Fnl = 0.25$ ,  $Fnh = 0.70$

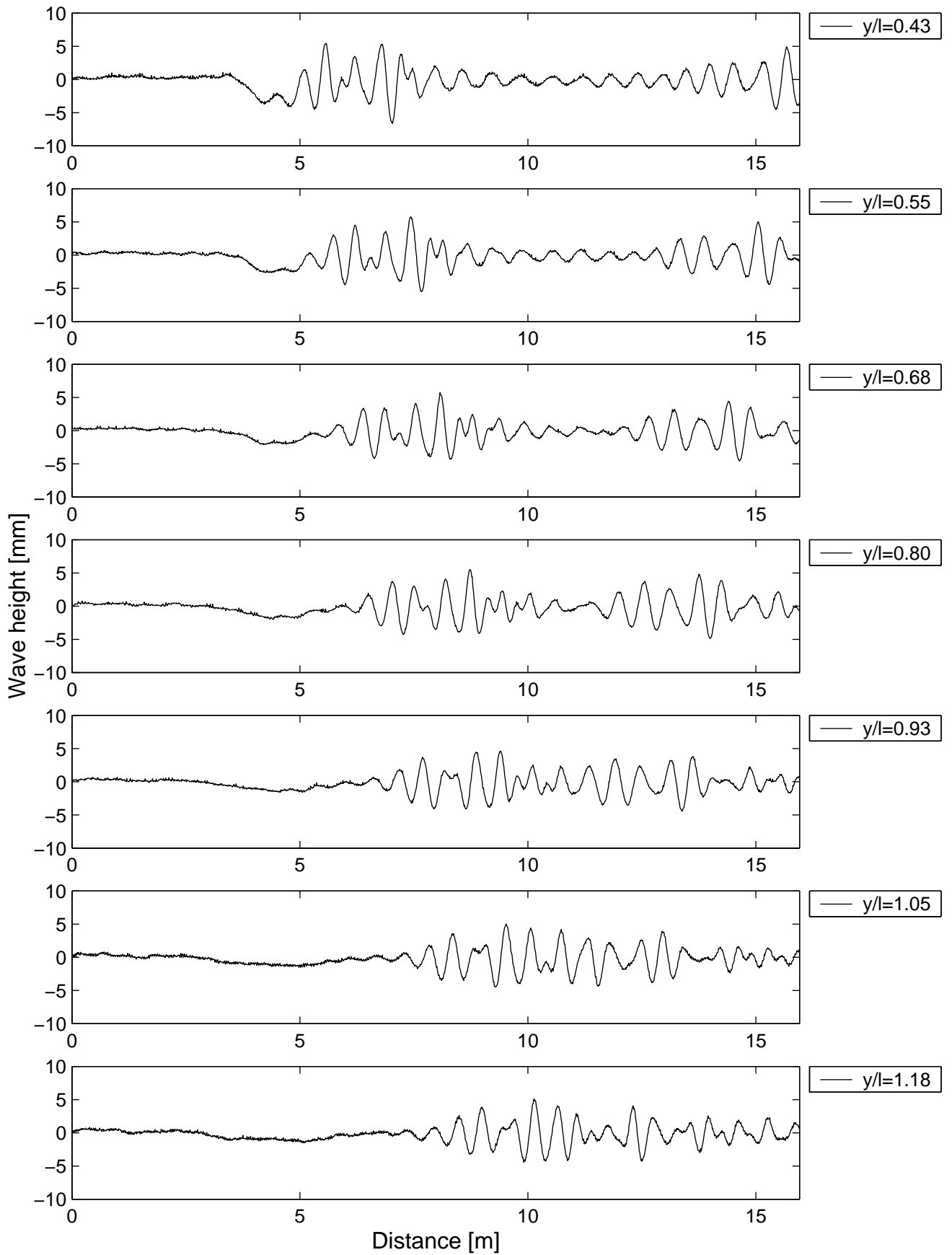


Figure 73

Model 4b monohull  
Water depth = 200mm  
 $V = 1.33\text{ms}^{-1}$ ,  $Fnl = 0.34$ ,  $Fnh = 0.95$

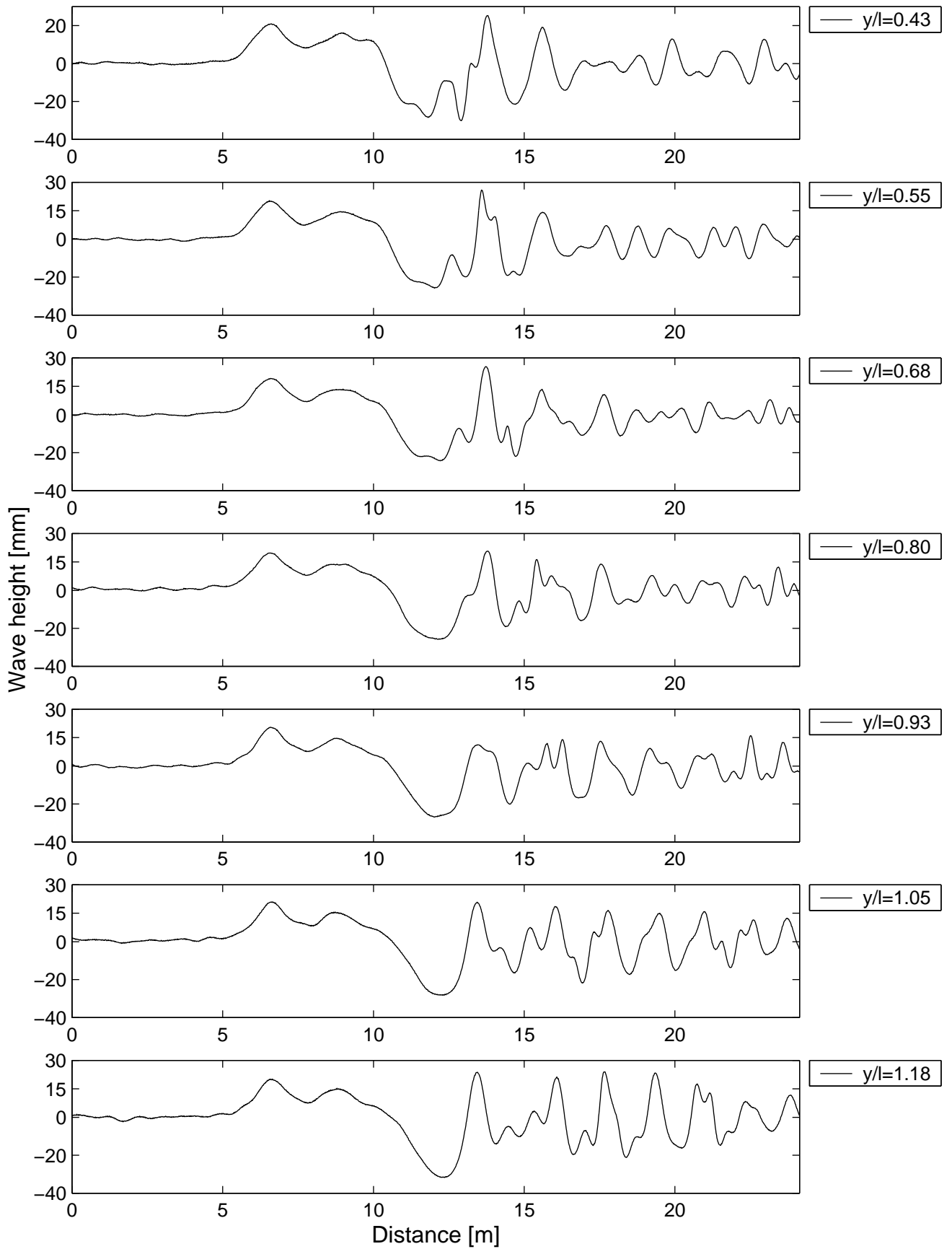


Figure 74

Model 4b monohull  
Water depth = 200mm  
 $V = 1.41\text{ms}^{-1}$ ,  $Fnl = 0.36$ ,  $Fnh = 1.00$

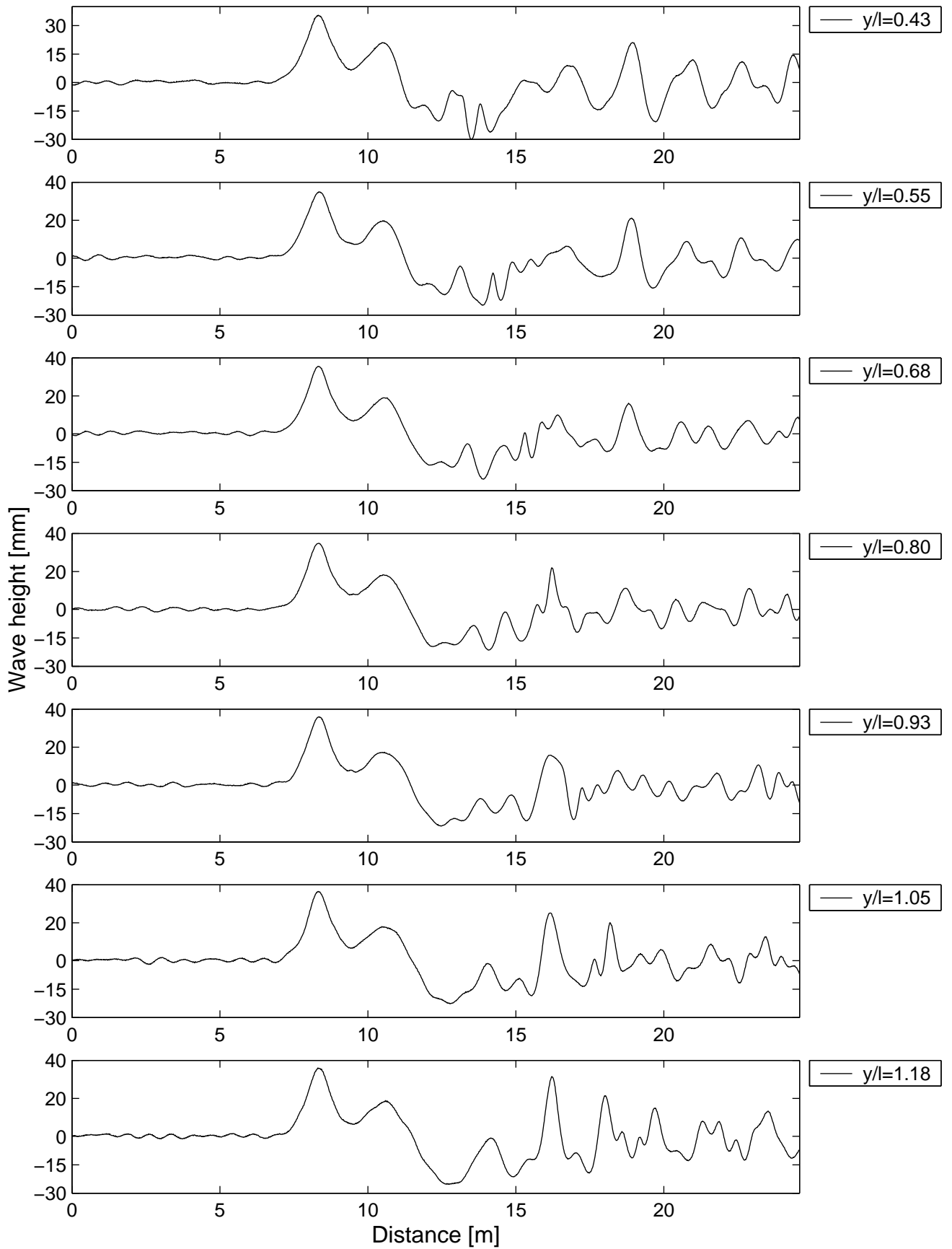


Figure 75

Model 4b monohull  
Water depth = 200mm  
 $V = 1.41\text{ms}^{-1}$ ,  $Fnl = 0.36$ ,  $Fnh = 1.01$

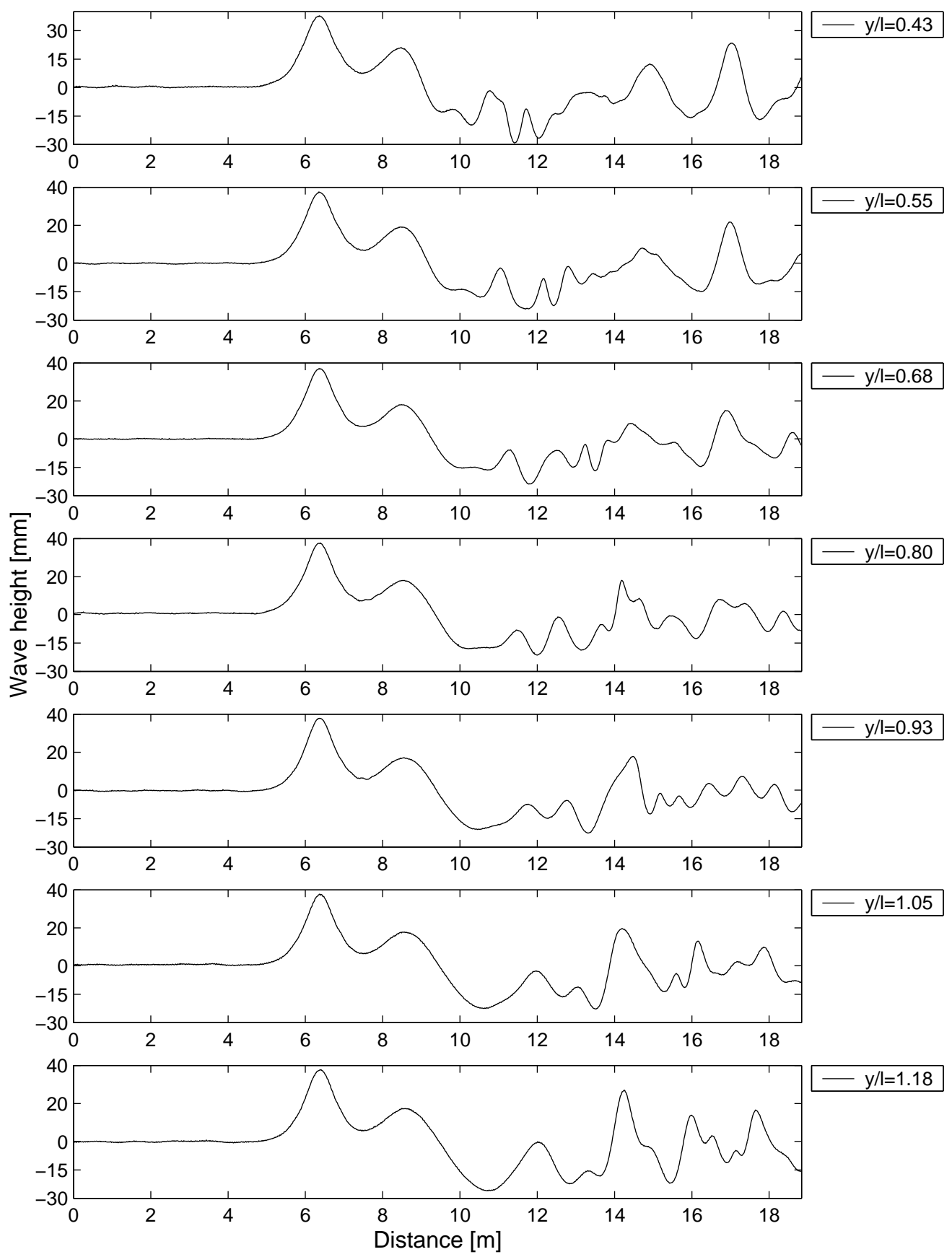


Figure 76



Model 4b monohull  
Water depth = 200mm  
 $V = 1.41\text{ms}^{-1}$ ,  $F_{nl} = 0.36$ ,  $F_{nh} = 1.01$

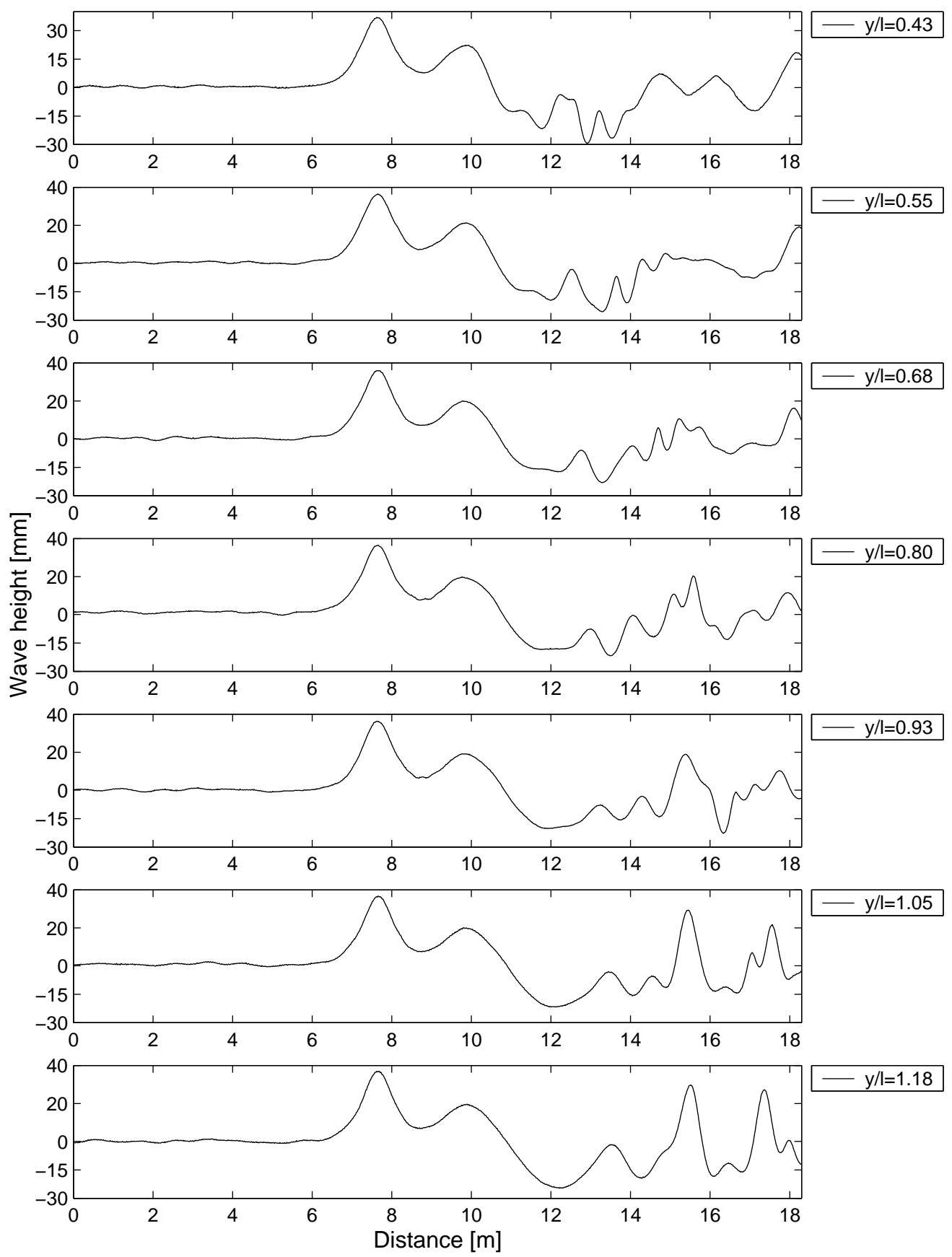


Figure 77

Model 4b monohull  
Water depth = 200mm  
 $V = 2.03\text{ms}^{-1}$ ,  $Fnl = 0.51$ ,  $Fnh = 1.45$

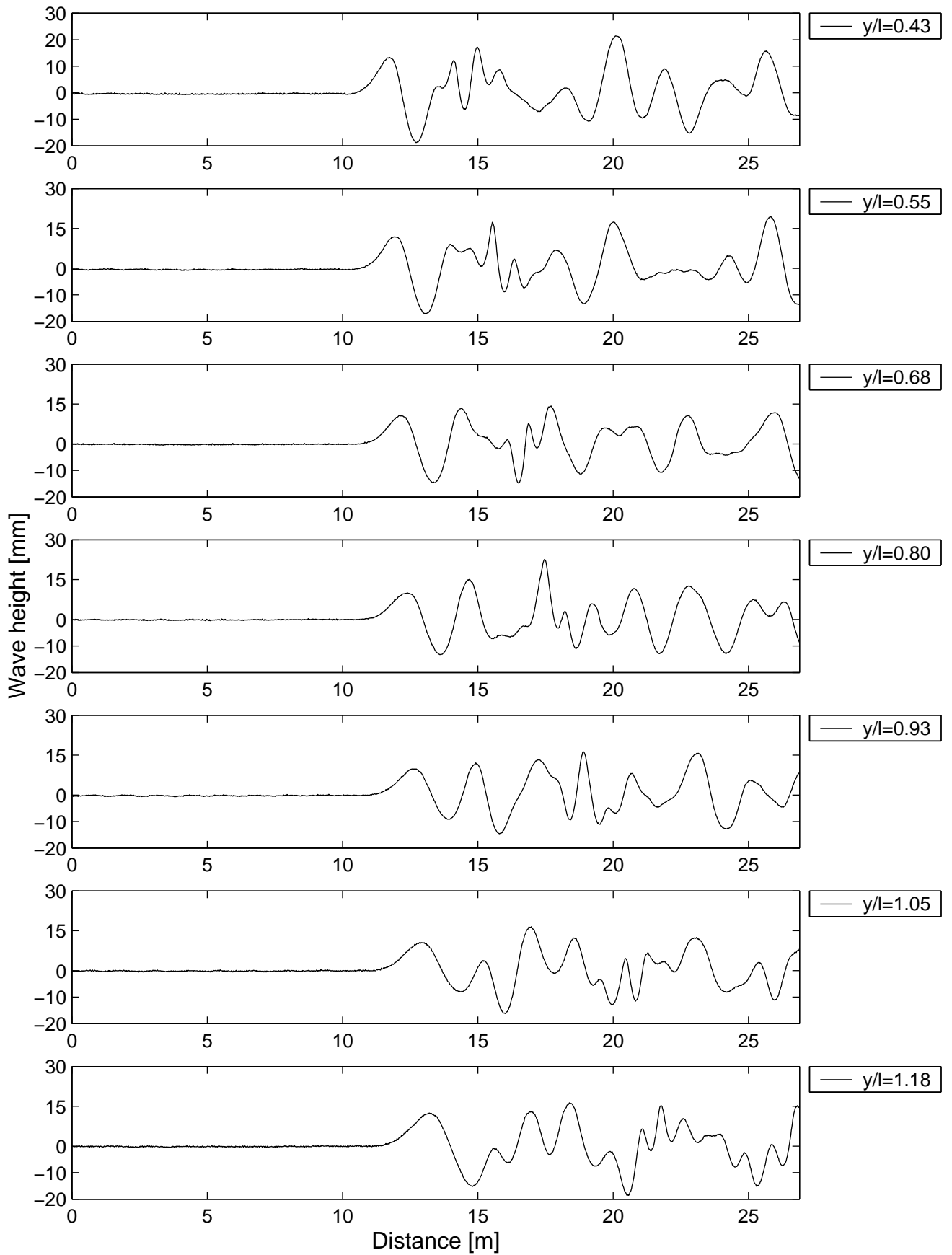


Figure 78

Model 4b monohull  
Water depth = 200mm  
 $V = 3.12\text{ms}^{-1}$ ,  $F_{nl} = 0.79$ ,  $F_{nh} = 2.23$

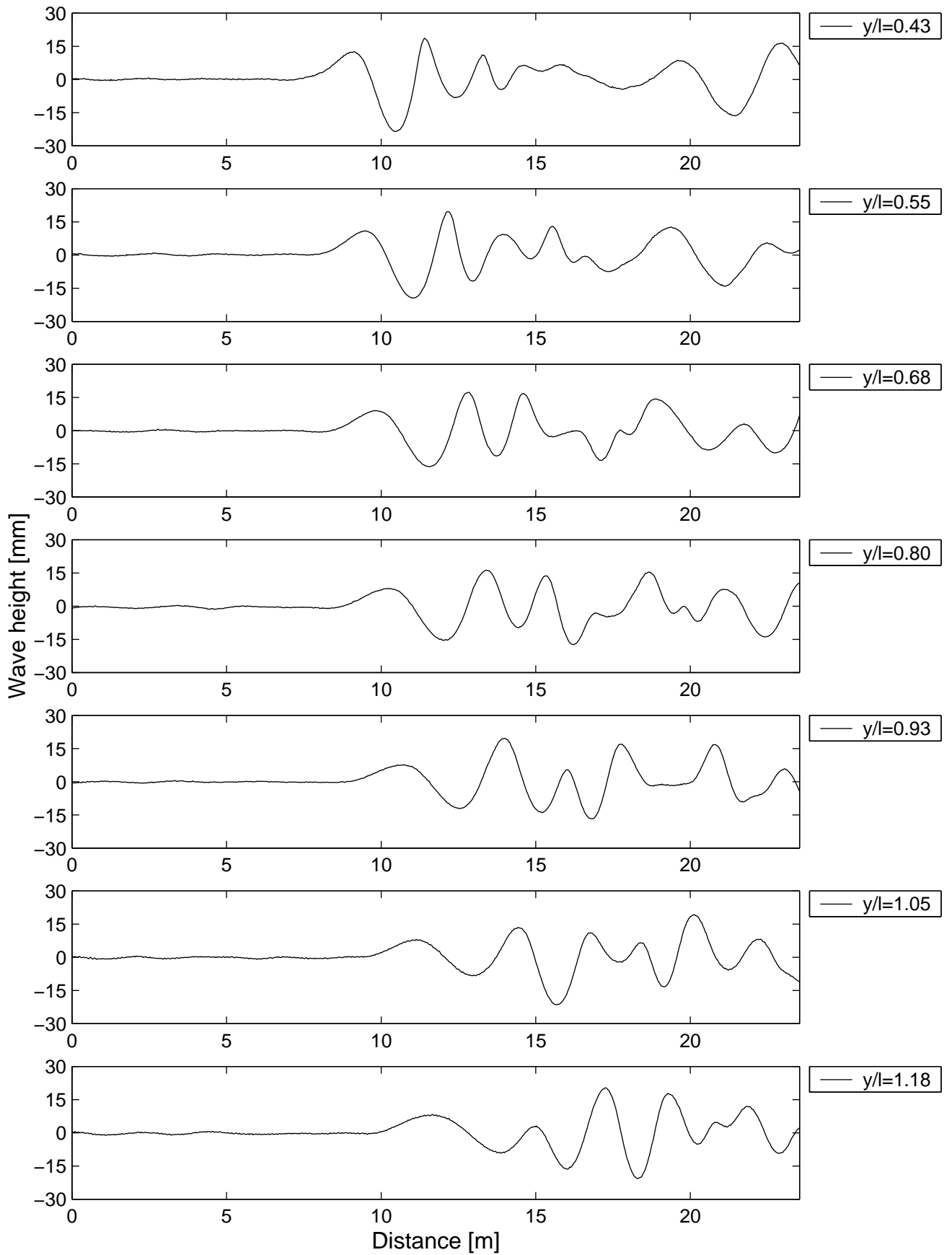


Figure 79

Model 4b monohull  
Water depth = 200mm  
 $V = 4.04\text{ms}^{-1}$ ,  $Fnl = 1.02$ ,  $Fnh = 2.89$

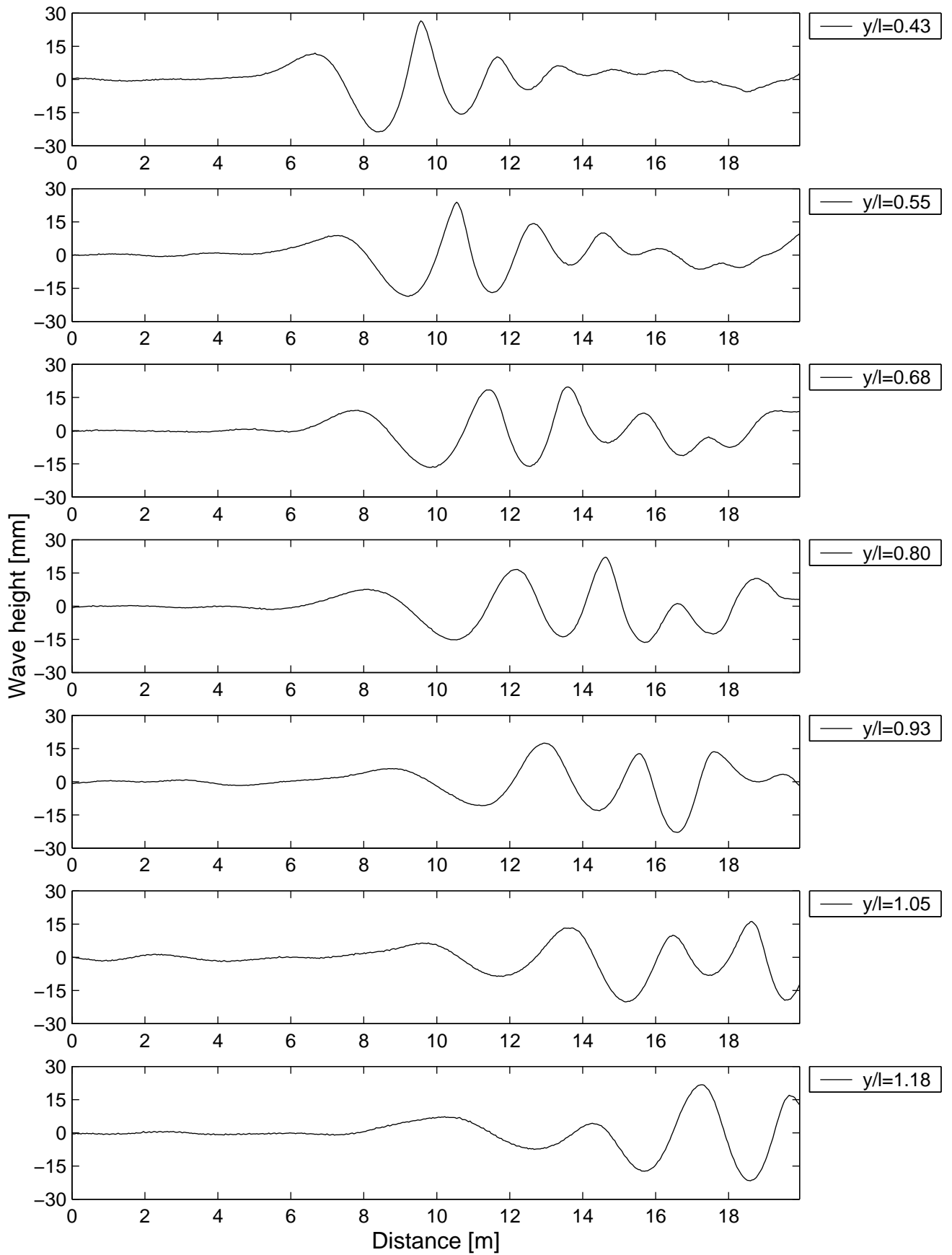


Figure 80

Model 5b monohull  
Water depth = 200mm  
 $V = 1.23\text{ms}^{-1}$ ,  $Fnl = 0.31$ ,  $Fnh = 0.88$

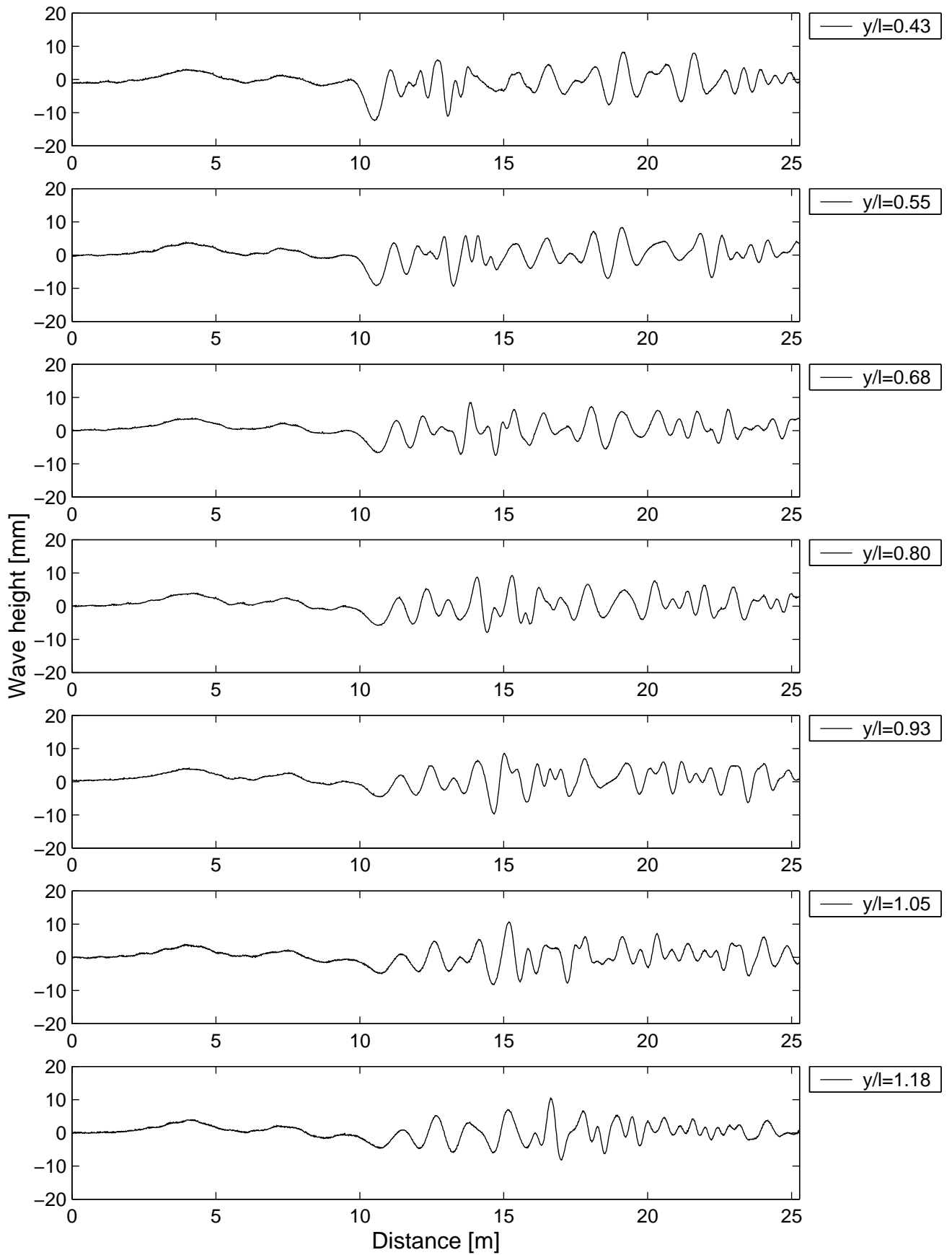


Figure 81

Model 5b monohull  
Water depth = 200mm  
 $V = 1.33\text{ms}^{-1}$ ,  $Fnl = 0.34$ ,  $Fnh = 0.95$

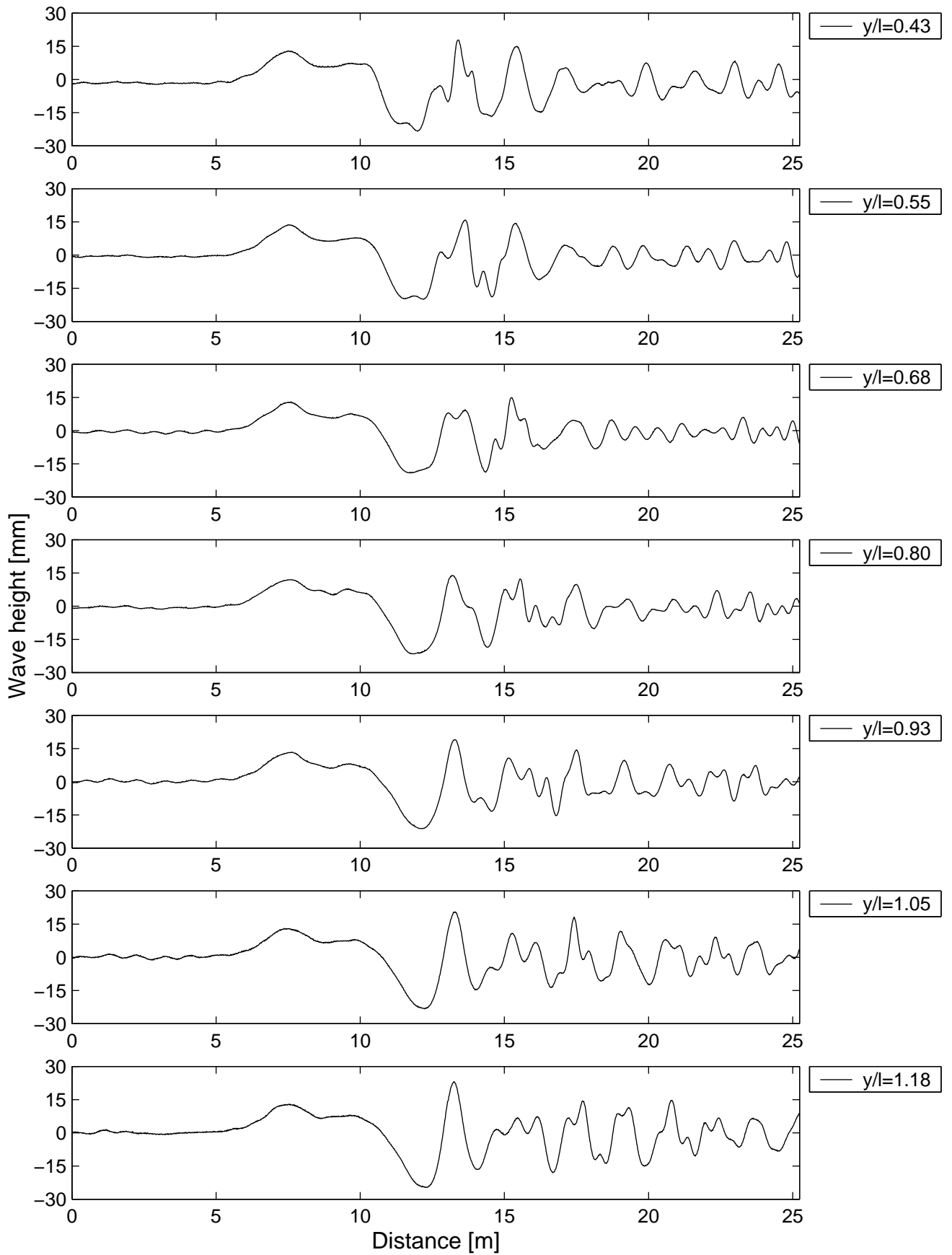


Figure 82

Model 5b monohull  
Water depth = 200mm  
 $V = 1.40\text{ms}^{-1}$ ,  $Fnl = 0.35$ ,  $Fnh = 1.00$

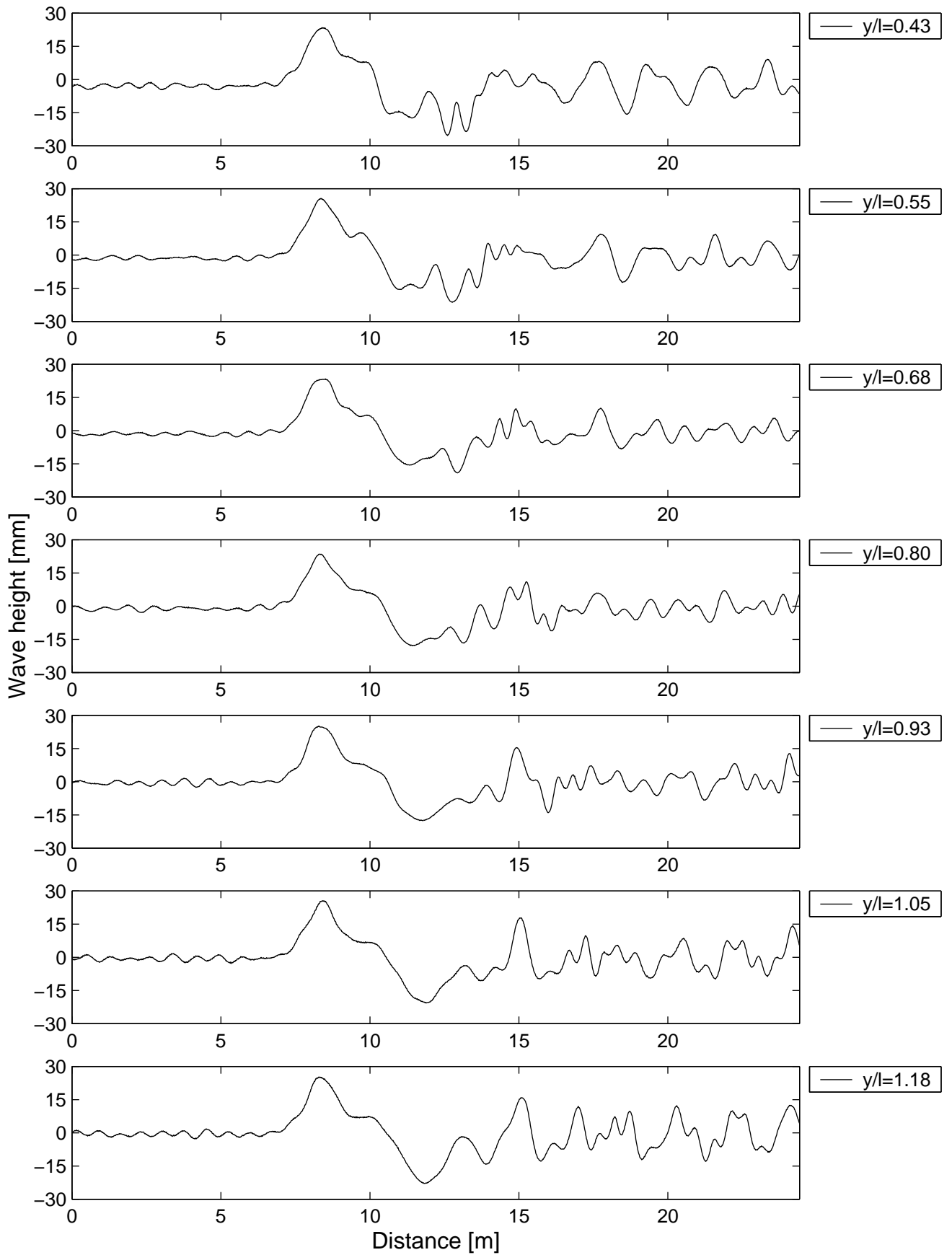


Figure 83

Model 5b monohull  
Water depth = 200mm  
 $V = 1.61\text{ms}^{-1}$ ,  $Fnl = 0.41$ ,  $Fnh = 1.15$

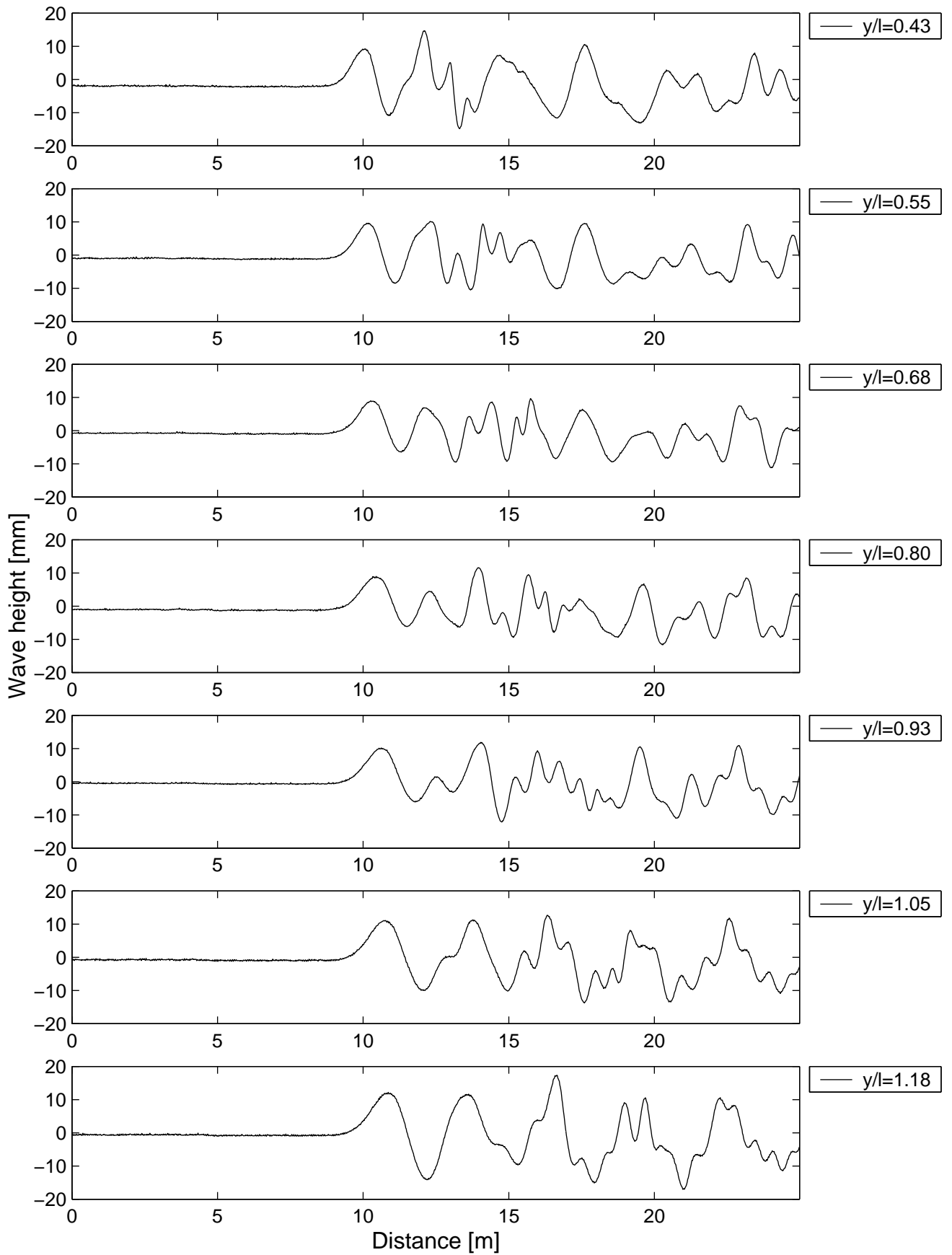


Figure 84



Model 5b monohull  
Water depth = 200mm  
 $V = 2.02\text{ms}^{-1}$ ,  $F_{nl} = 0.51$ ,  $F_{nh} = 1.45$

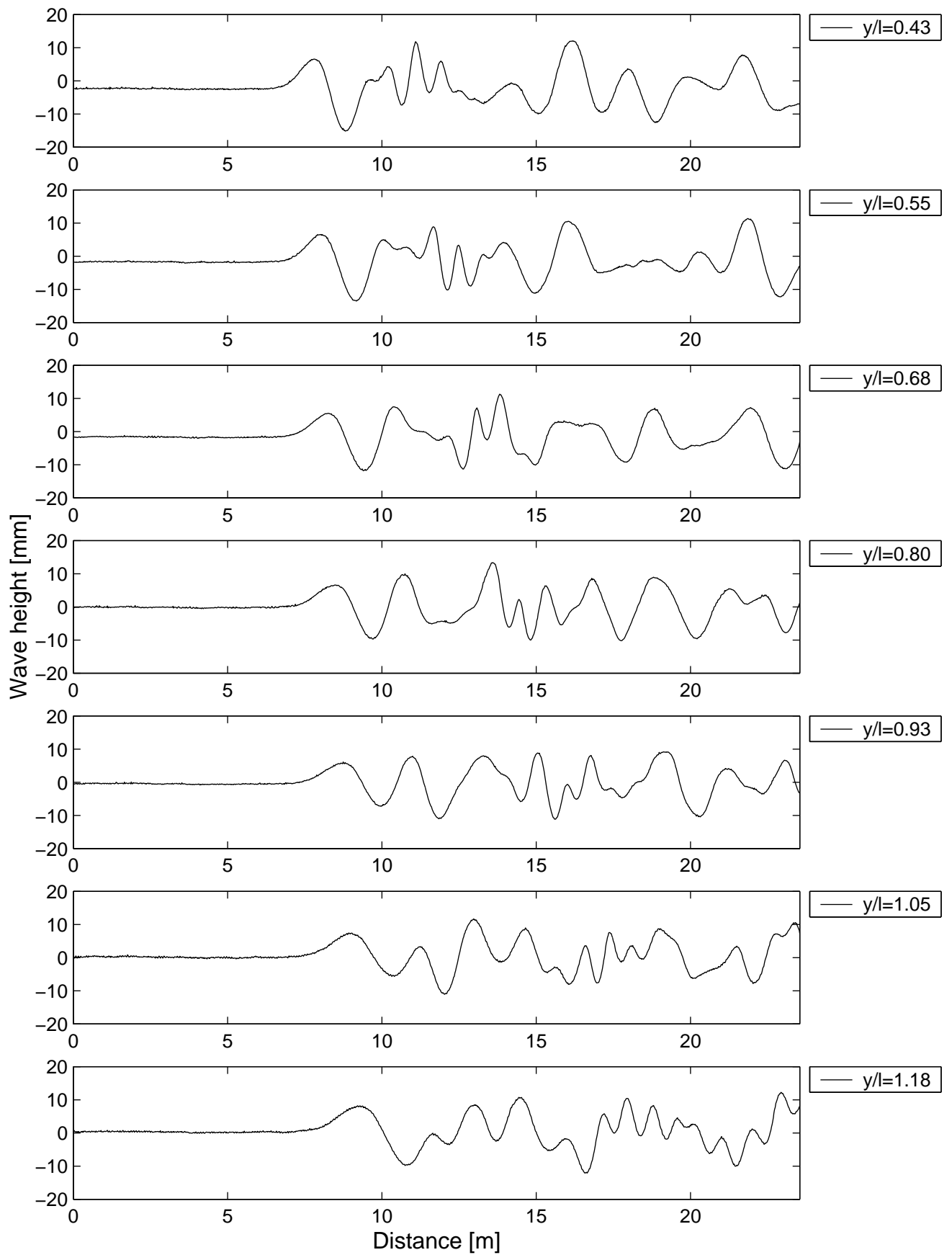


Figure 85

Model 5b monohull  
Water depth = 200mm  
 $V = 3.11\text{ms}^{-1}$ ,  $Fnl = 0.79$ ,  $Fnh = 2.22$

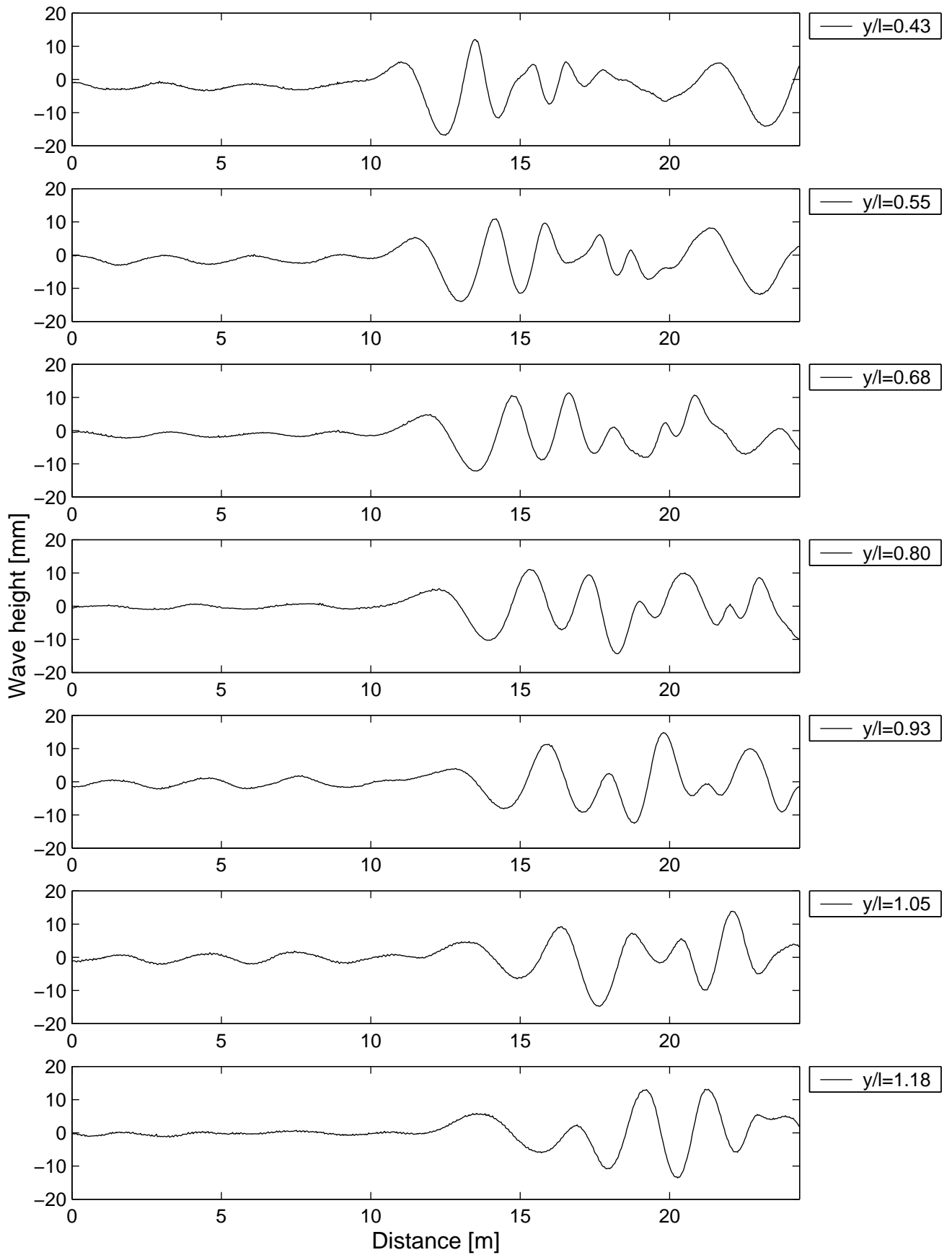


Figure 86

Model 5b monohull  
Water depth = 200mm  
 $V = 4.03\text{ms}^{-1}$ ,  $Fnl = 1.02$ ,  $Fnh = 2.88$

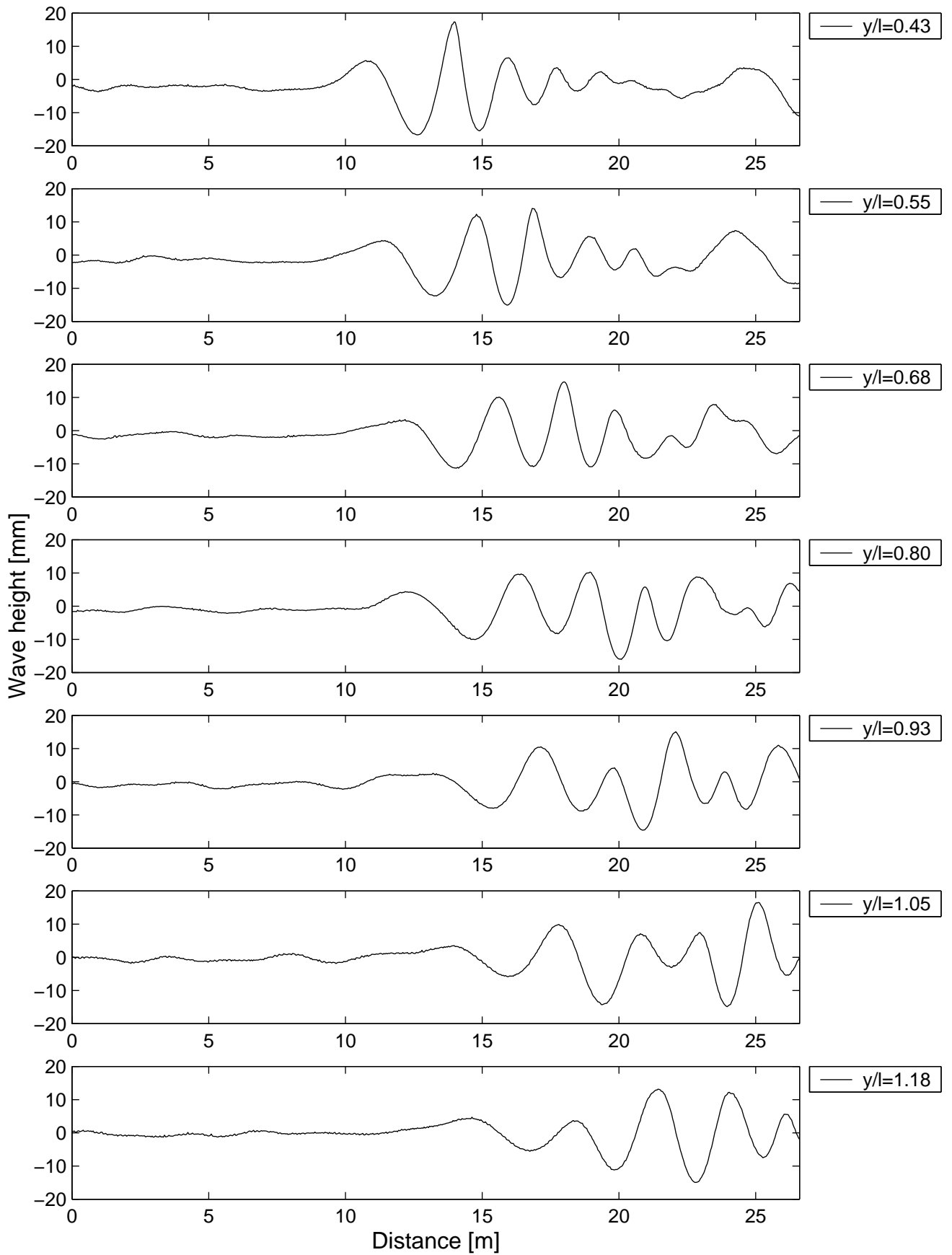


Figure 87

Model 6b monohull  
Water depth = 200mm  
 $V = 1.03\text{ms}^{-1}$ ,  $Fnl = 0.23$ ,  $Fnh = 0.74$

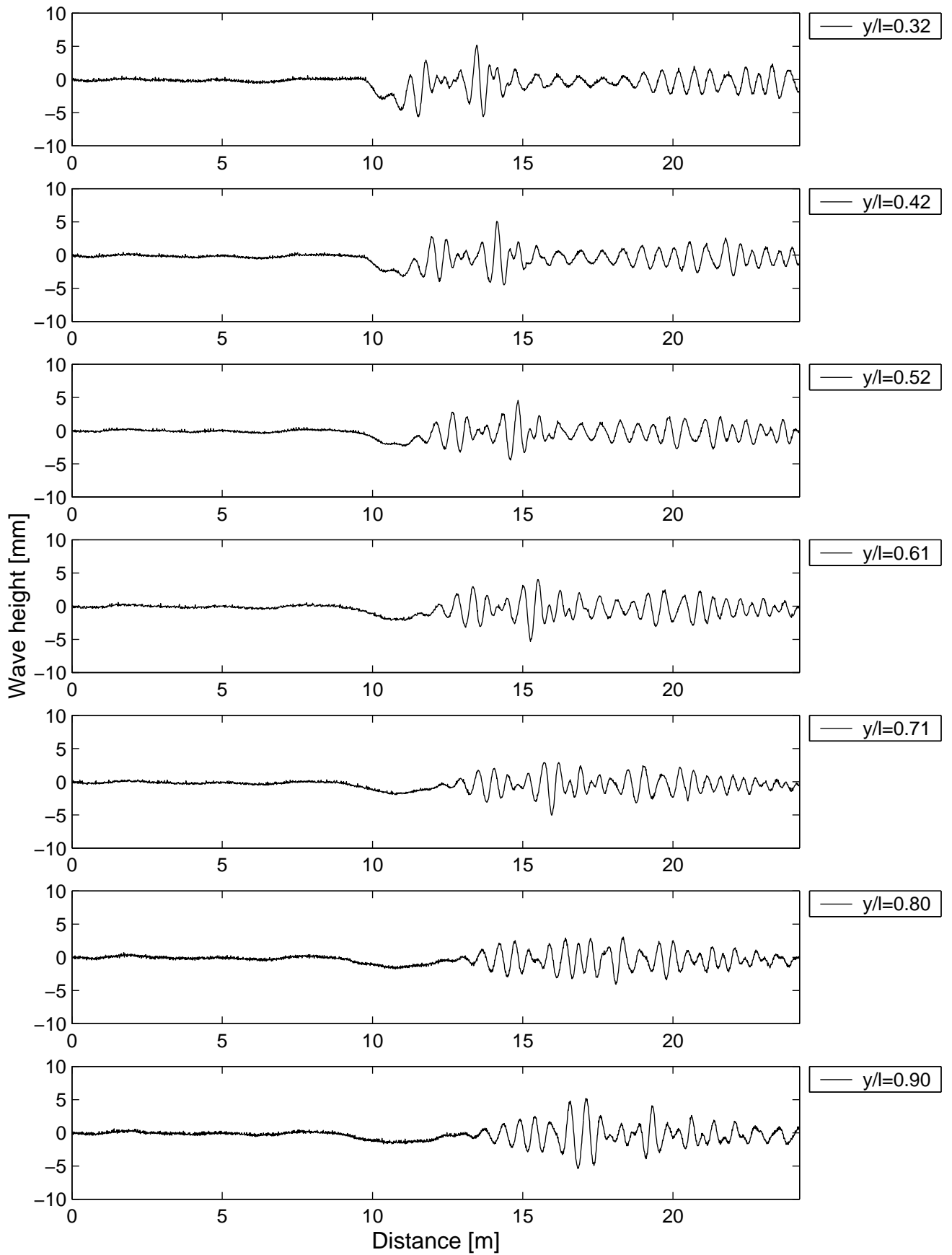


Figure 88

Model 6b monohull  
Water depth = 200mm  
 $V = 1.34\text{ms}^{-1}$ ,  $Fnl = 0.30$ ,  $Fnh = 0.96$

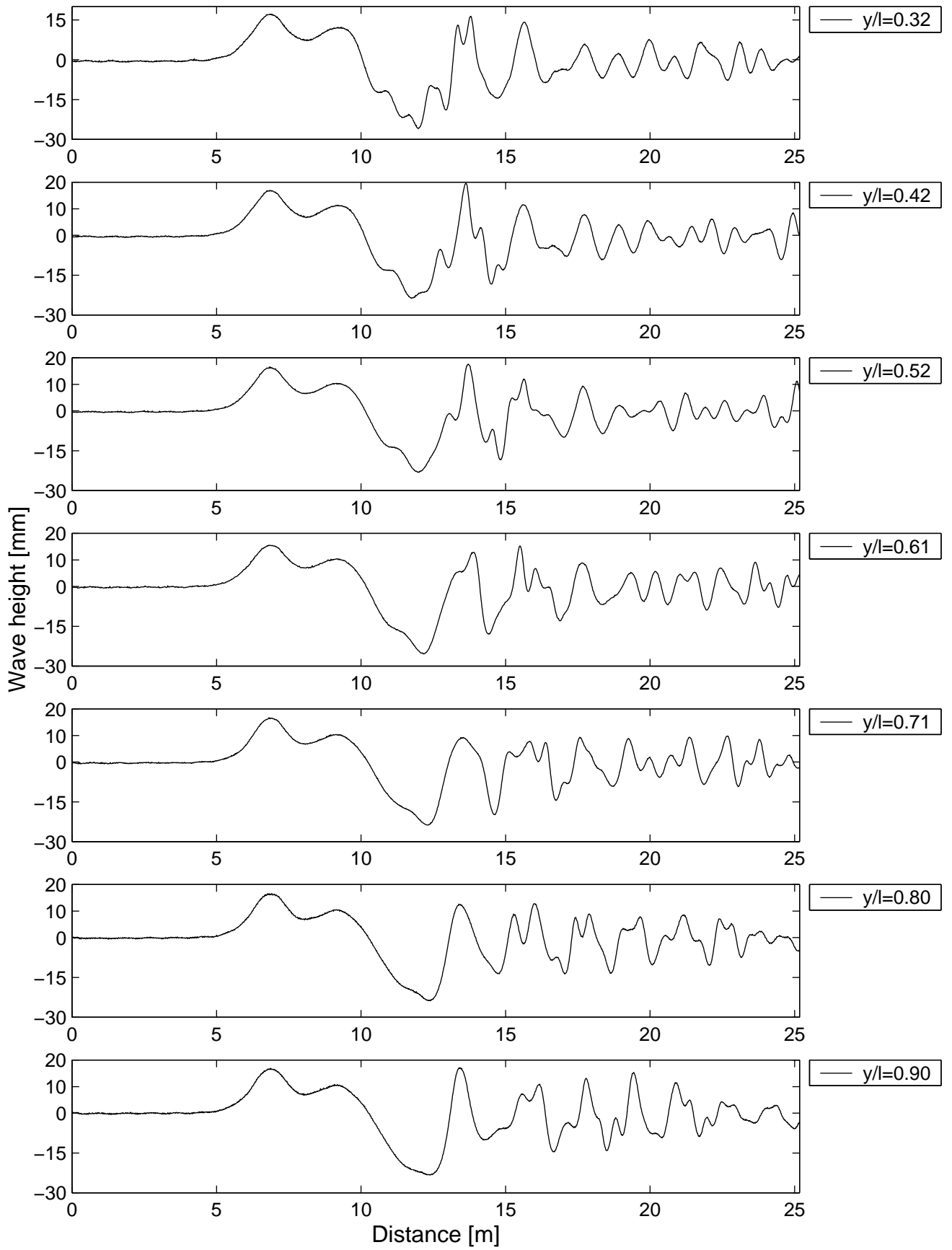


Figure 89

Model 6b monohull  
Water depth = 200mm  
 $V = 1.41\text{ms}^{-1}$ ,  $Fnl = 0.31$ ,  $Fnh = 1.01$

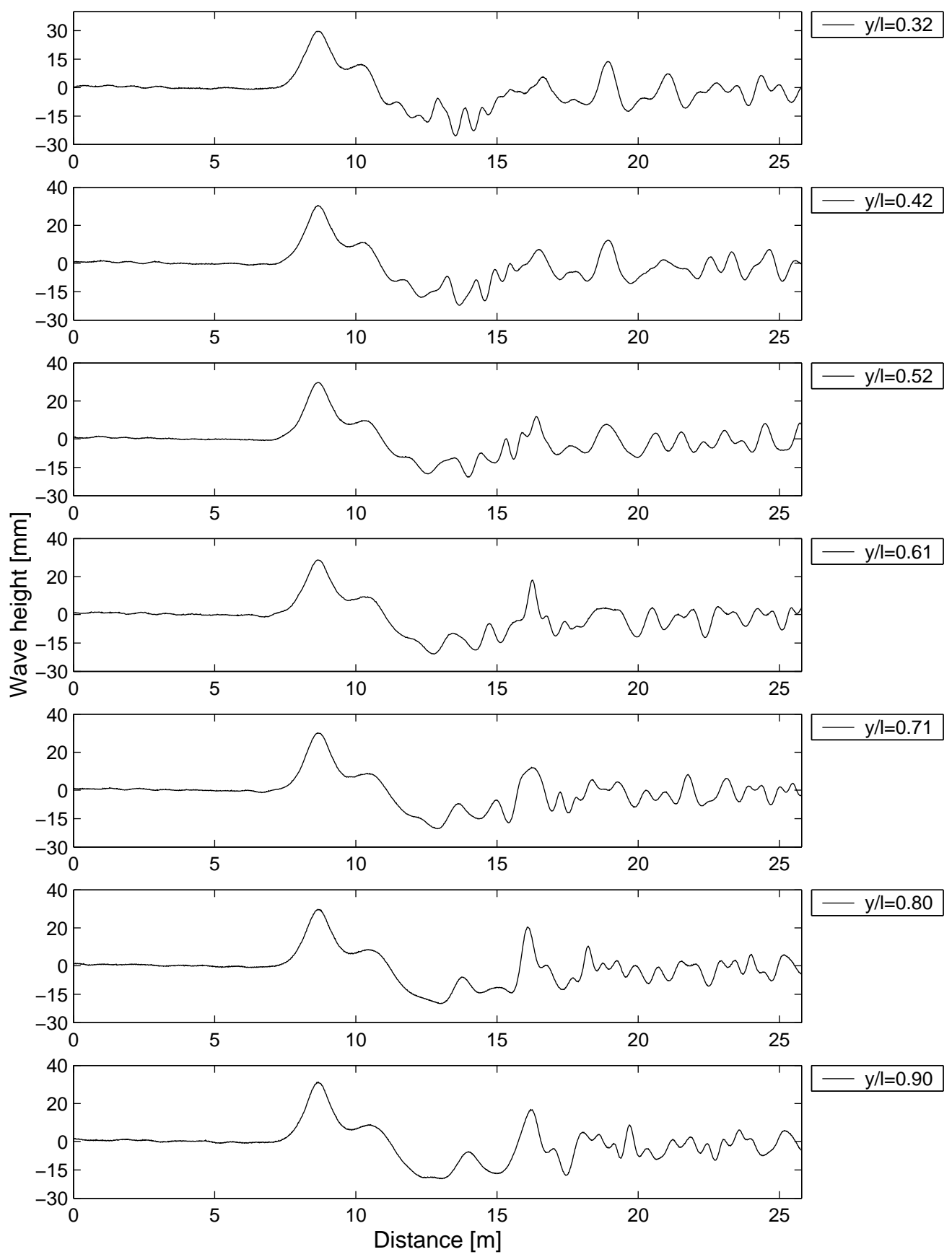


Figure 90

Model 6b monohull  
Water depth = 200mm  
 $V = 2.04\text{ms}^{-1}$ ,  $Fnl = 0.45$ ,  $Fnh = 1.46$

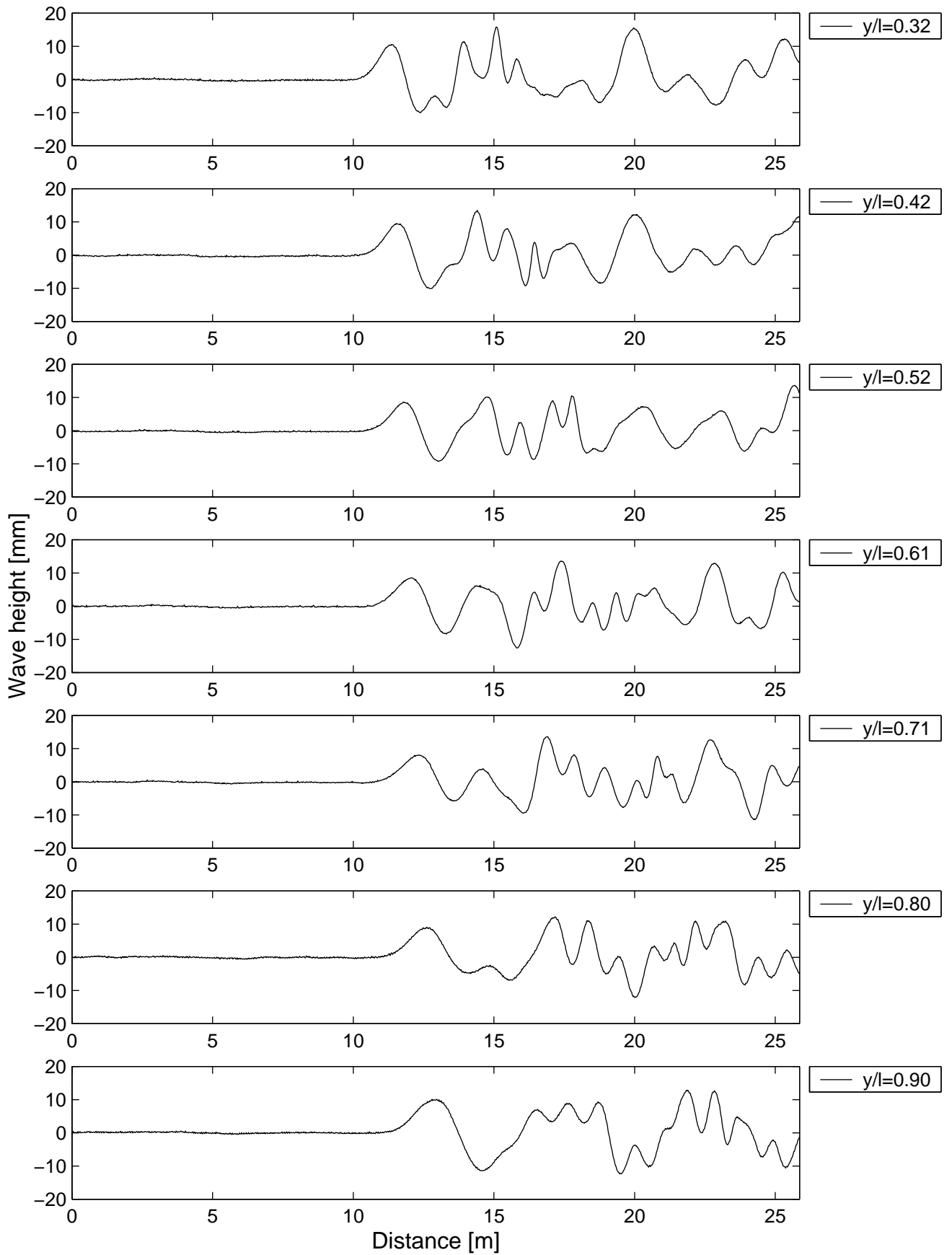


Figure 91

Model 6b monohull  
Water depth = 200mm  
 $V = 3.13\text{ms}^{-1}$ ,  $Fnl = 0.69$ ,  $Fnh = 2.24$

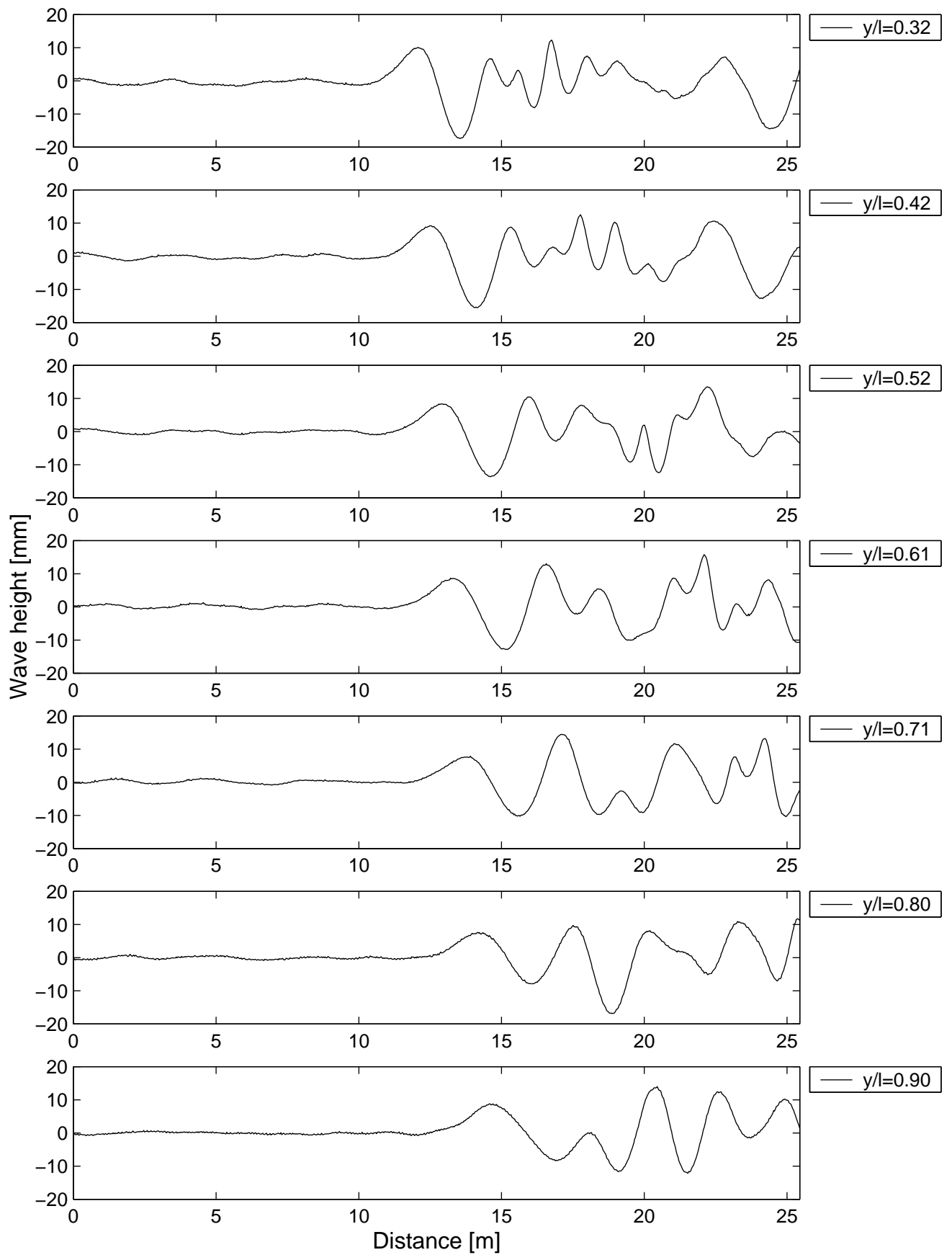


Figure 92



Model 6b monohull  
Water depth = 200mm  
 $V = 4.06\text{ms}^{-1}$ ,  $Fnl = 0.89$ ,  $Fnh = 2.90$

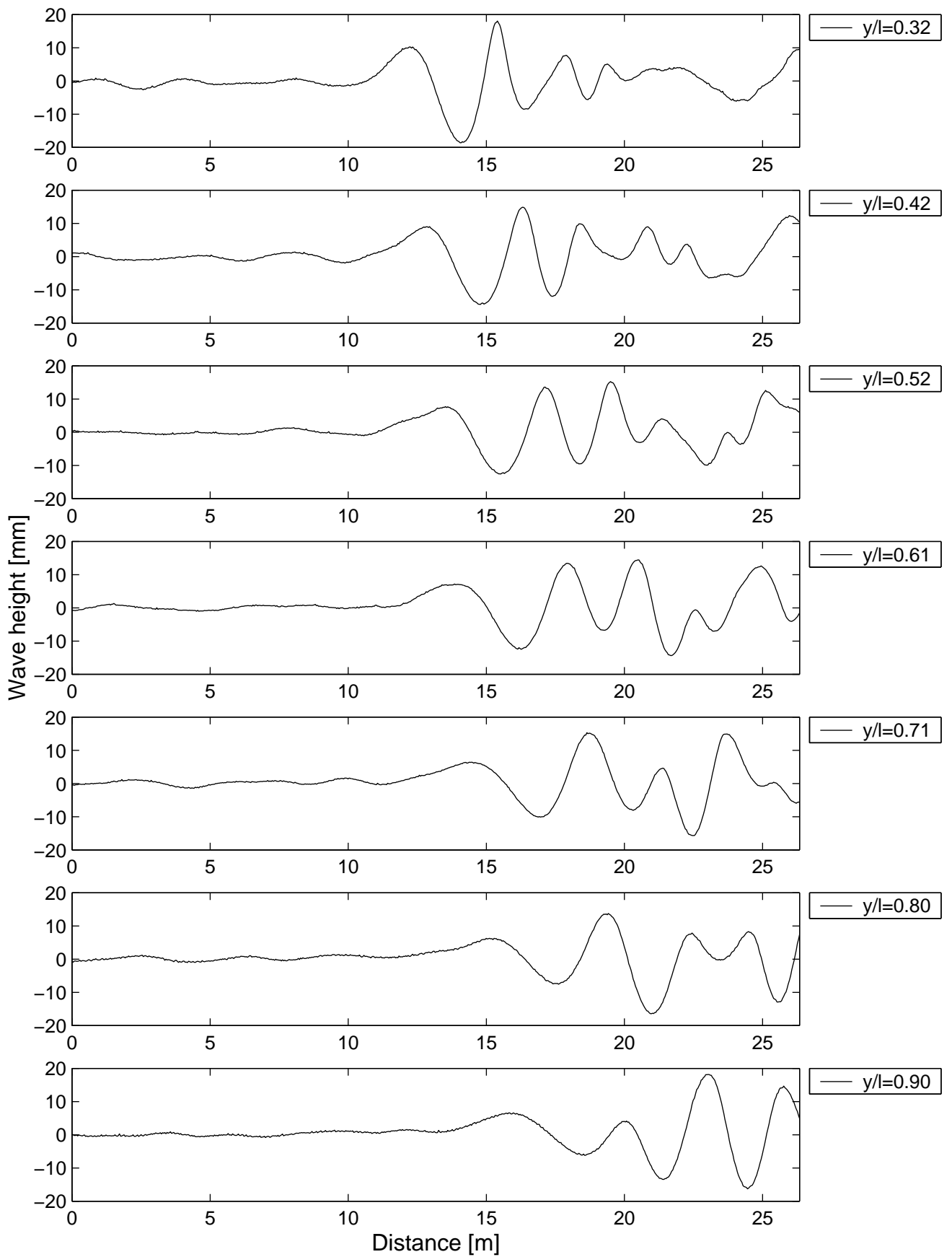


Figure 93

Model 5s monohull  
Water depth = 200mm  
 $V = 1.02\text{ms}^{-1}$ ,  $Fnl = 0.26$ ,  $Fnh = 0.73$

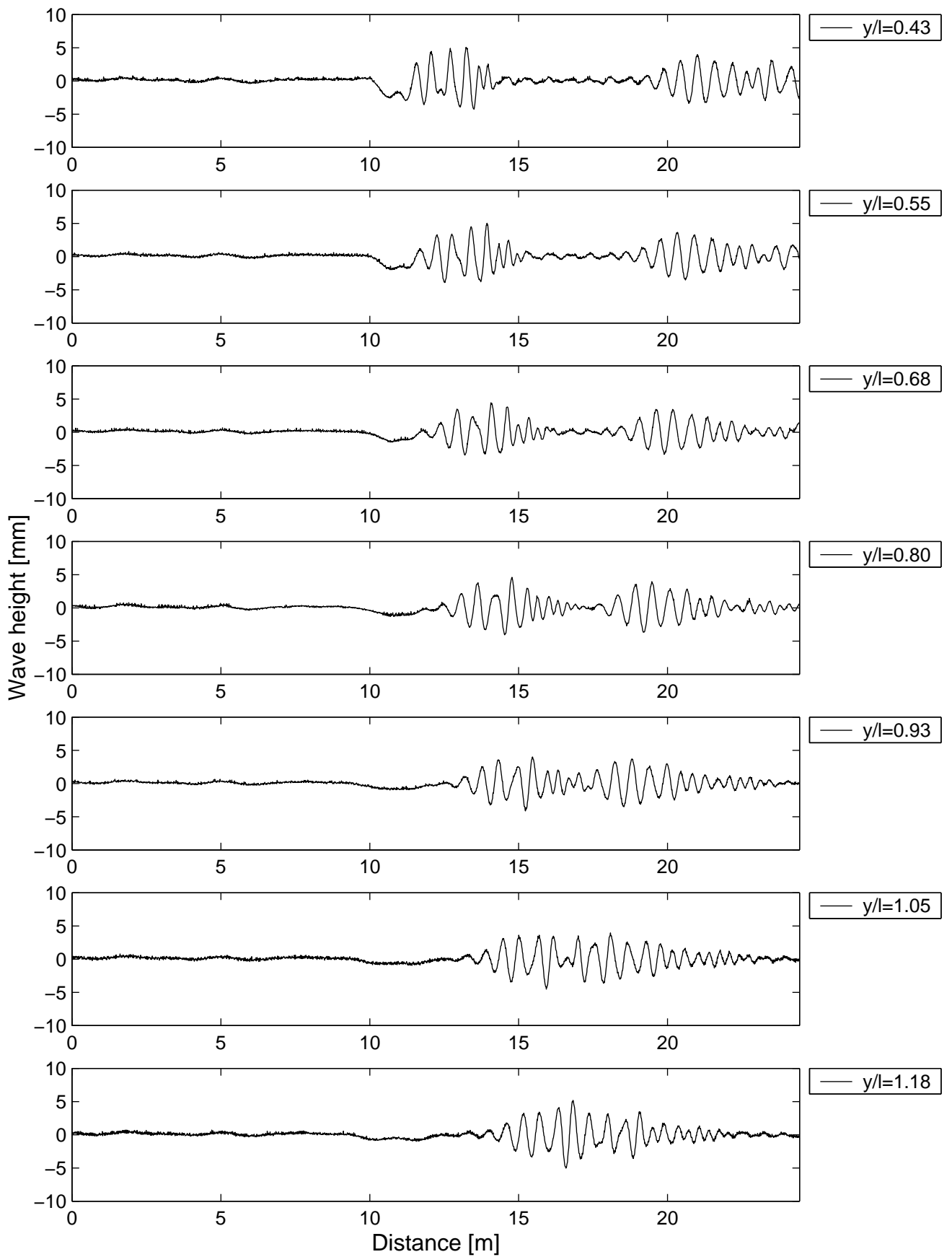


Figure 94

Model 5s monohull  
Water depth = 200mm  
 $V = 1.02\text{ms}^{-1}$ ,  $Fnl = 0.26$ ,  $Fnh = 0.73$

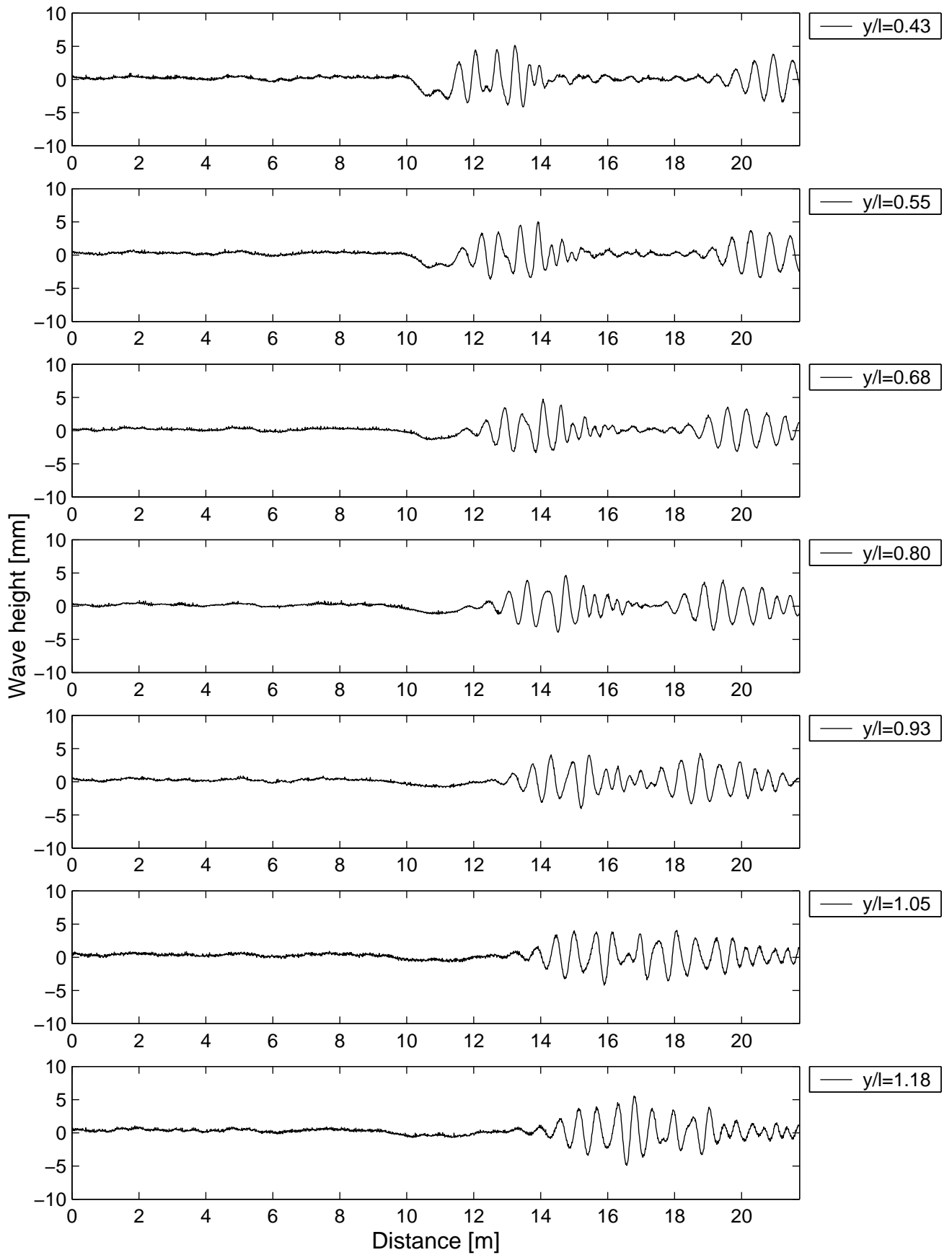


Figure 95

Model 5s monohull  
Water depth = 200mm  
 $V = 1.33\text{ms}^{-1}$ ,  $Fnl = 0.34$ ,  $Fnh = 0.95$

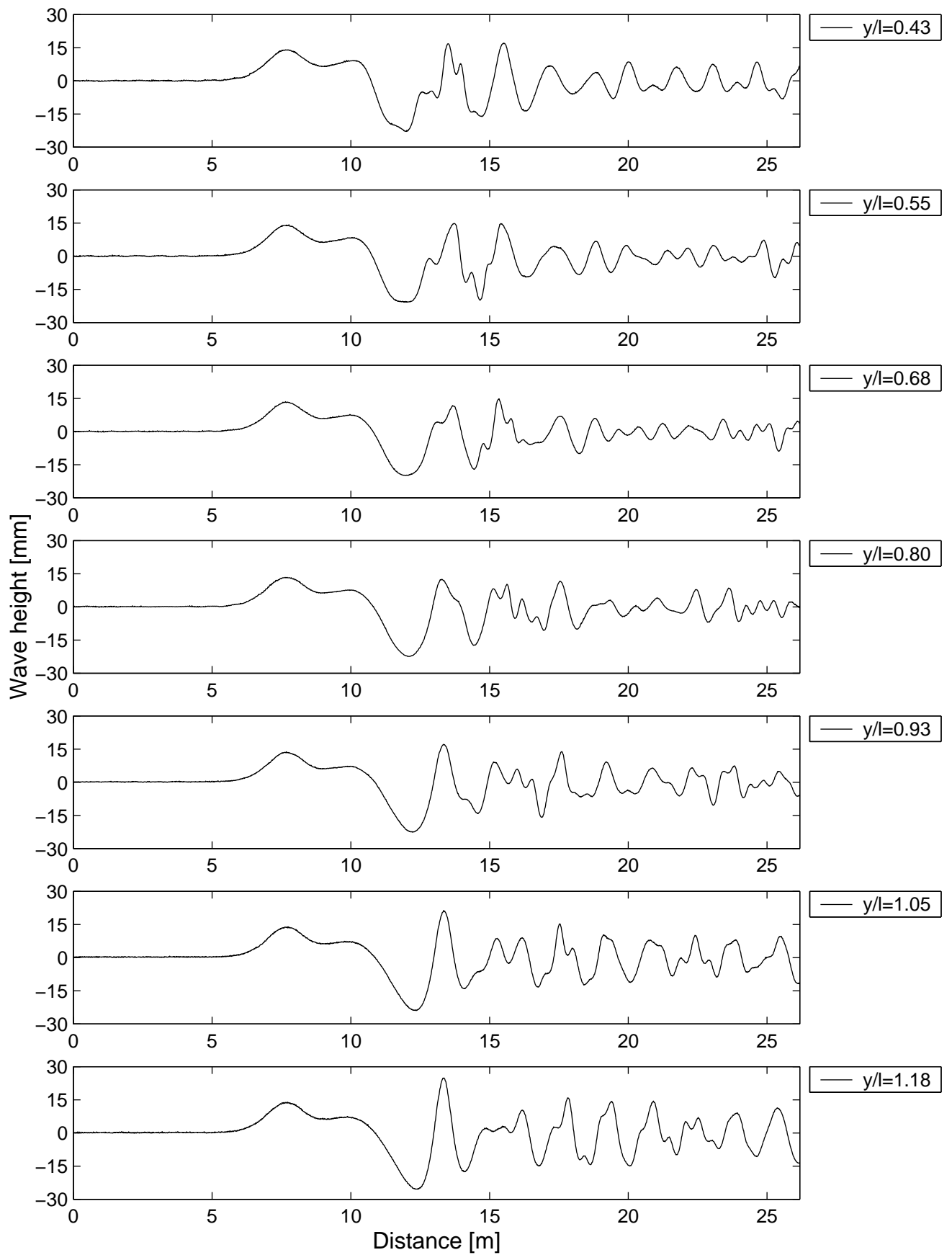


Figure 96

Model 5s monohull  
Water depth = 200mm  
 $V = 1.40\text{ms}^{-1}$ ,  $Fnl = 0.35$ ,  $Fnh = 1.00$

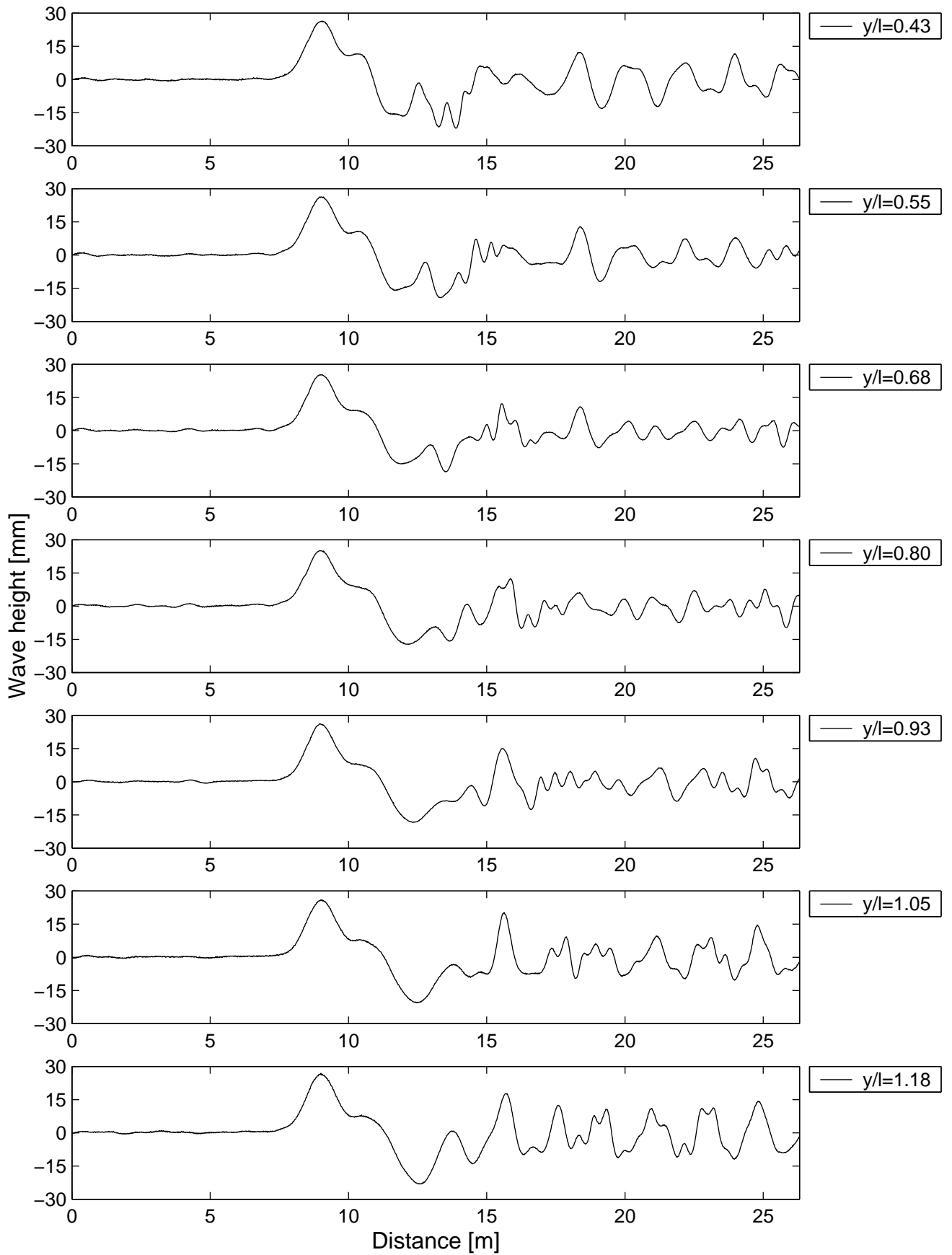


Figure 97

Model 5s monohull  
Water depth = 200mm  
 $V = 2.03\text{ms}^{-1}$ ,  $F_{nl} = 0.51$ ,  $F_{nh} = 1.45$

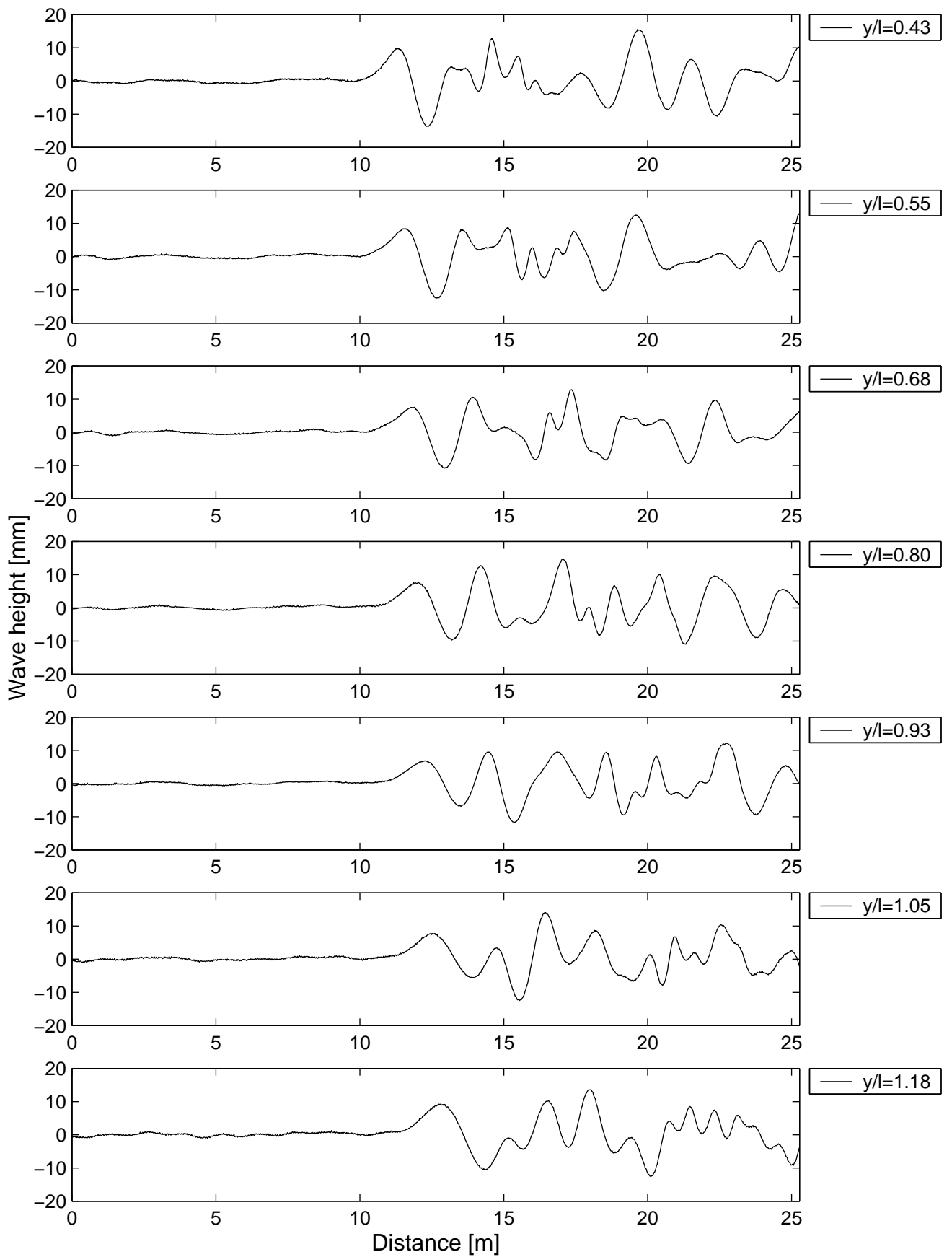


Figure 98

Model 5s monohull  
Water depth = 200mm  
 $V = 3.12\text{ms}^{-1}$ ,  $Fnl = 0.79$ ,  $Fnh = 2.23$

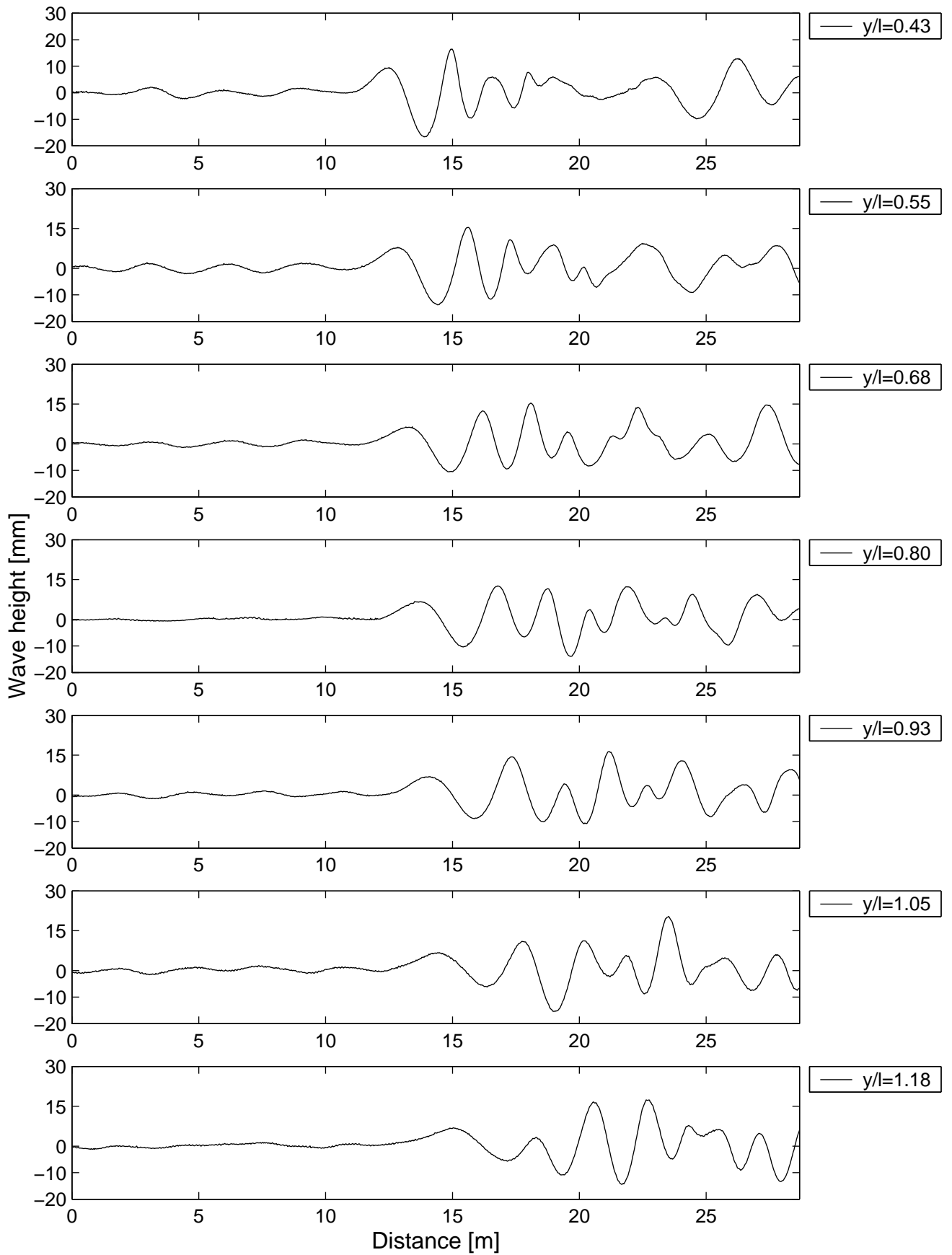


Figure 99

Model 5s monohull  
Water depth = 200mm  
 $V = 4.04\text{ms}^{-1}$ ,  $Fnl = 1.02$ ,  $Fnh = 2.89$

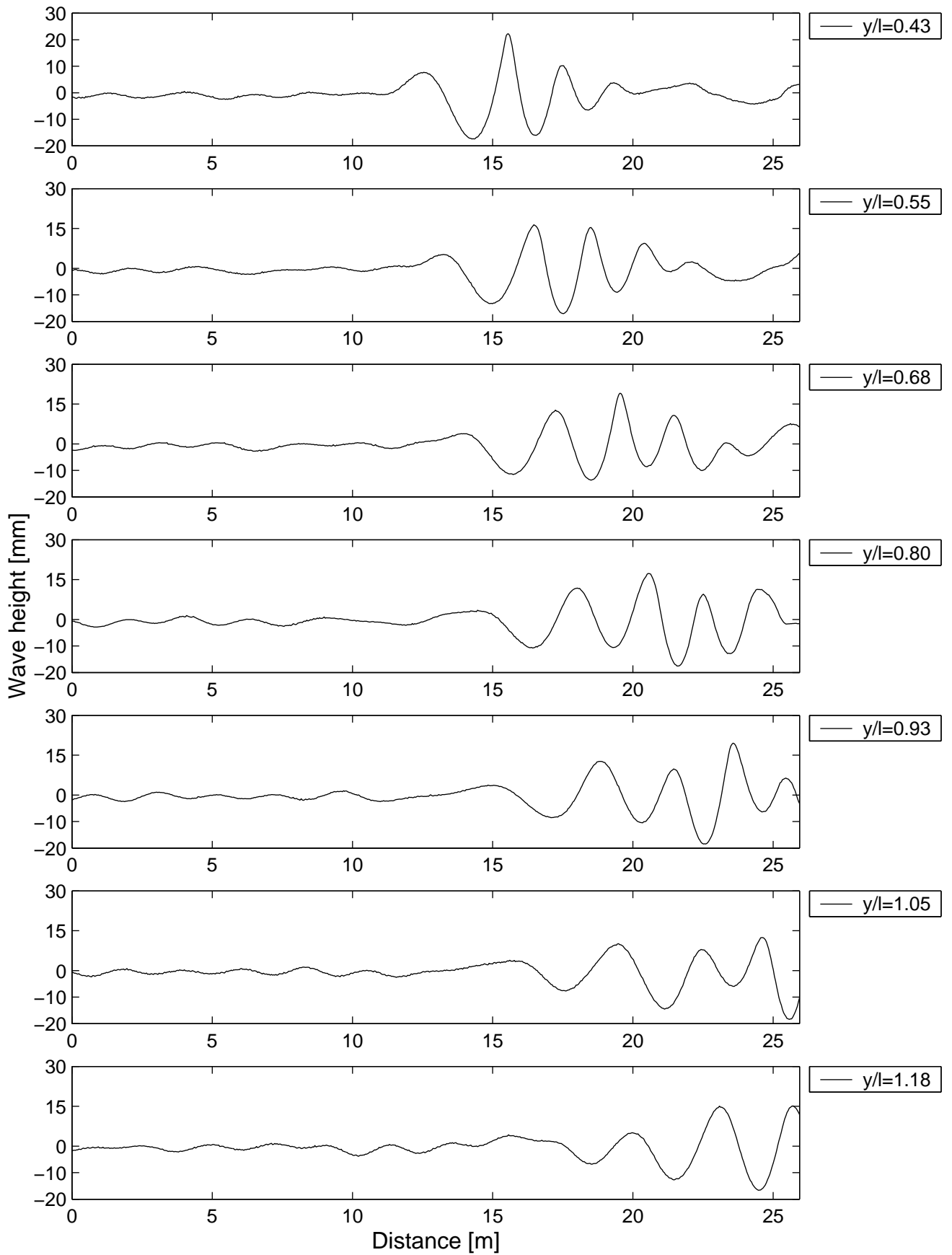


Figure 100



Model 4b Catamaran S/L=0.2  
Water depth = 200mm  
 $V = 1.33\text{ms}^{-1}$ ,  $Fnl = 0.34$ ,  $Fnh = 0.95$

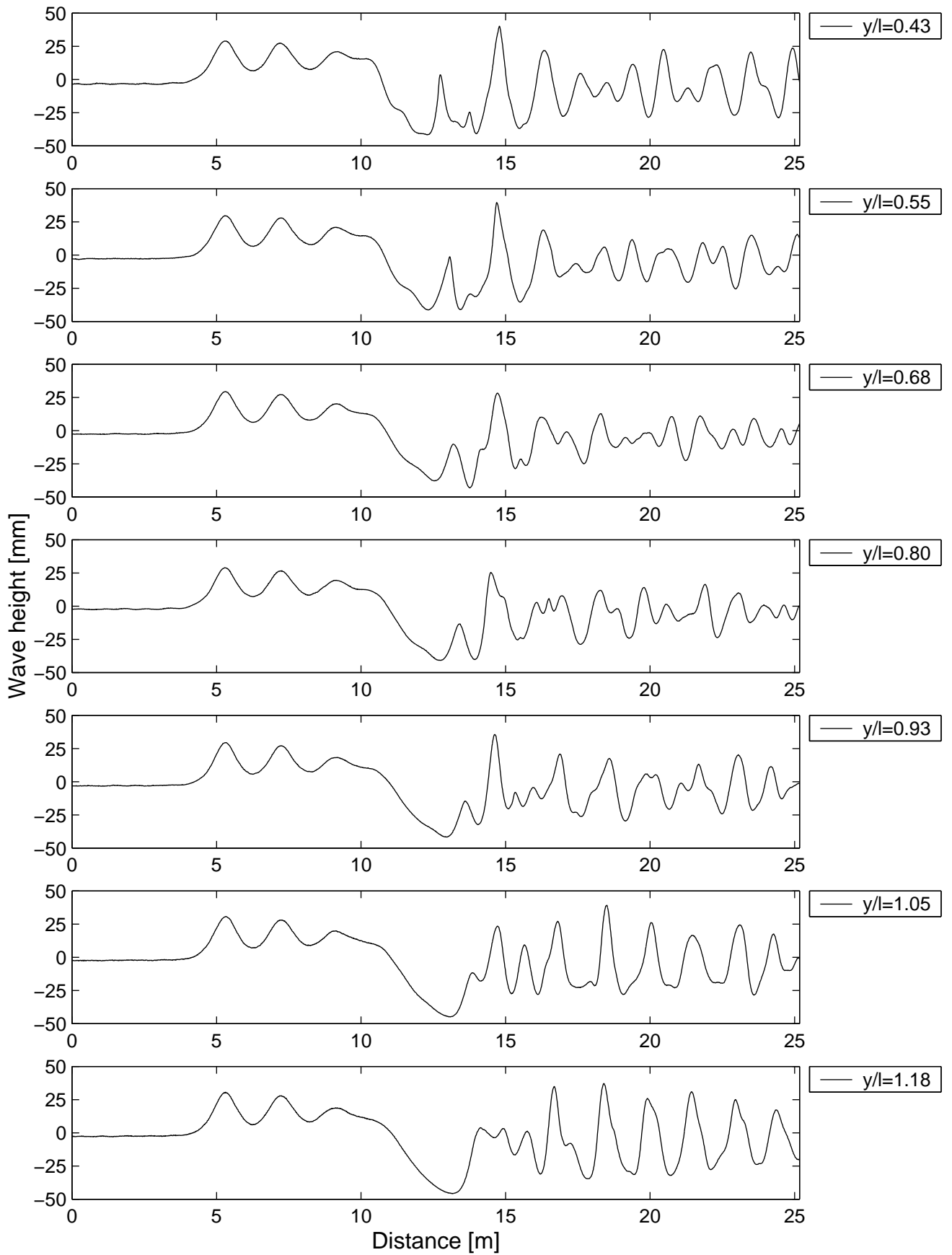


Figure 101

Model 4b Catamaran S/L=0.2  
Water depth = 200mm  
 $V = 1.02\text{ms}^{-1}$ ,  $Fnl = 0.26$ ,  $Fnh = 0.73$

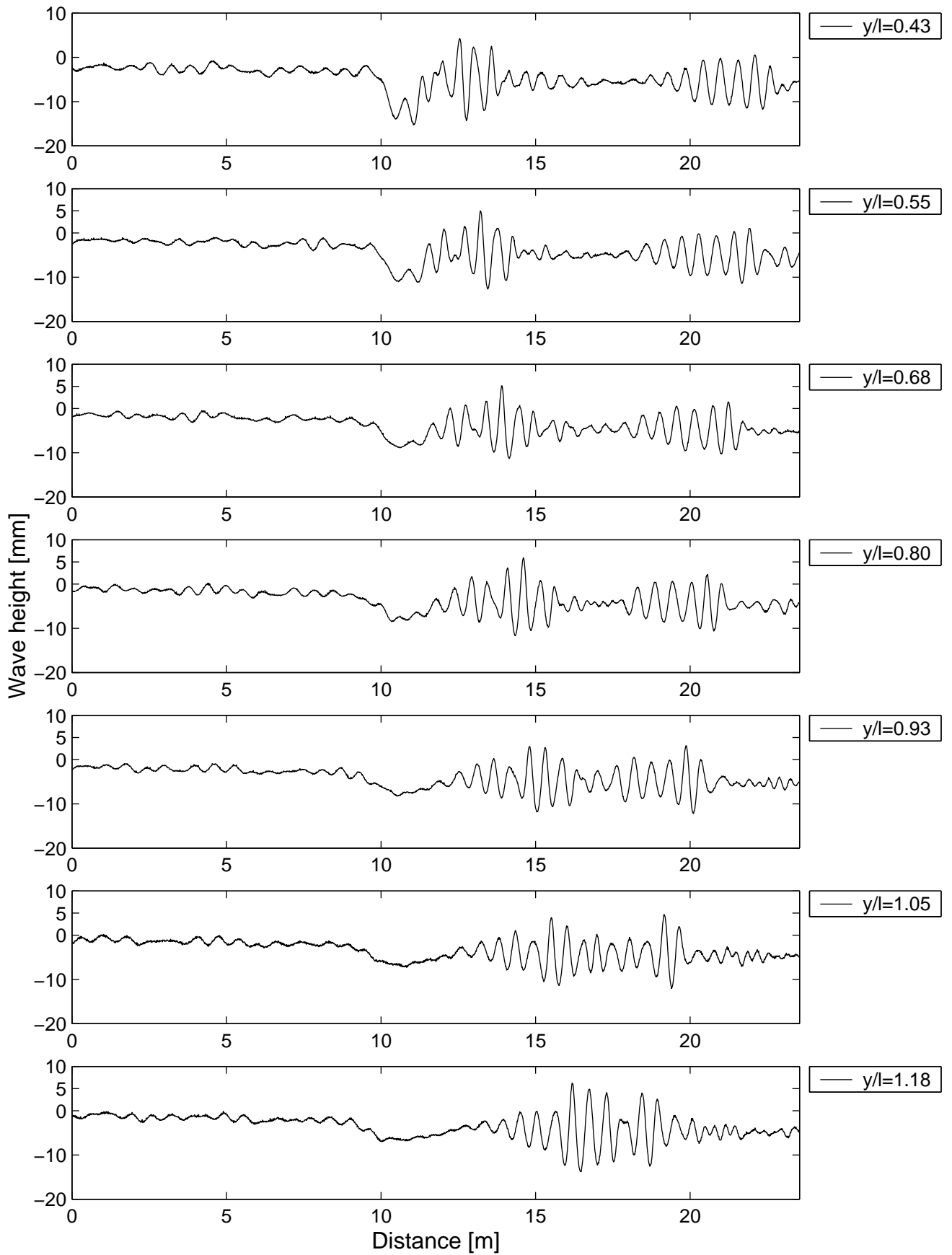


Figure 102

Model 4b Catamaran S/L=0.2  
Water depth = 200mm  
 $V = 1.40\text{ms}^{-1}$ ,  $Fnl = 0.35$ ,  $Fnh = 1.00$

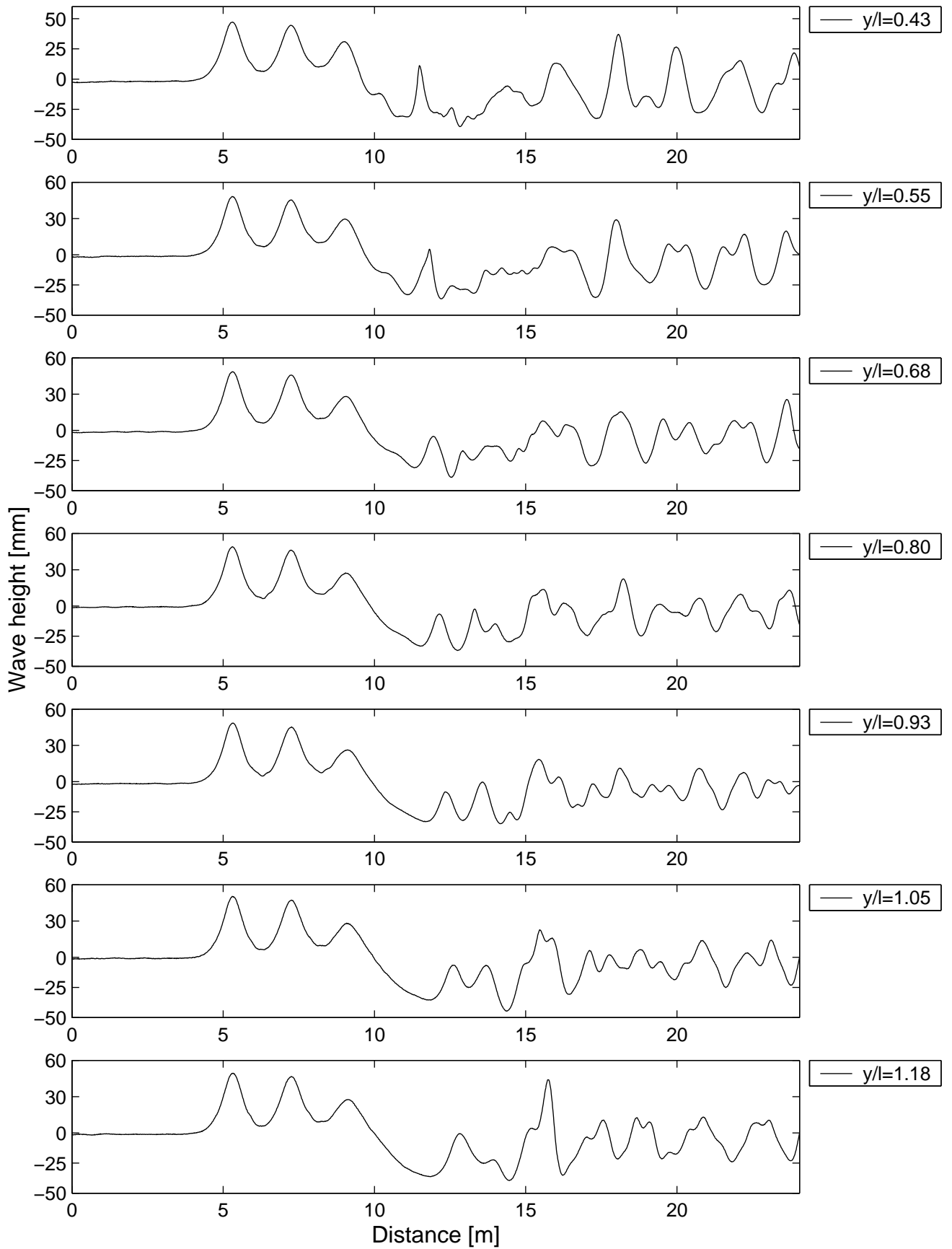


Figure 103

Model 4b Catamaran S/L=0.2  
Water depth = 200mm  
 $V = 2.03\text{ms}^{-1}$ ,  $Fnl = 0.51$ ,  $Fnh = 1.45$

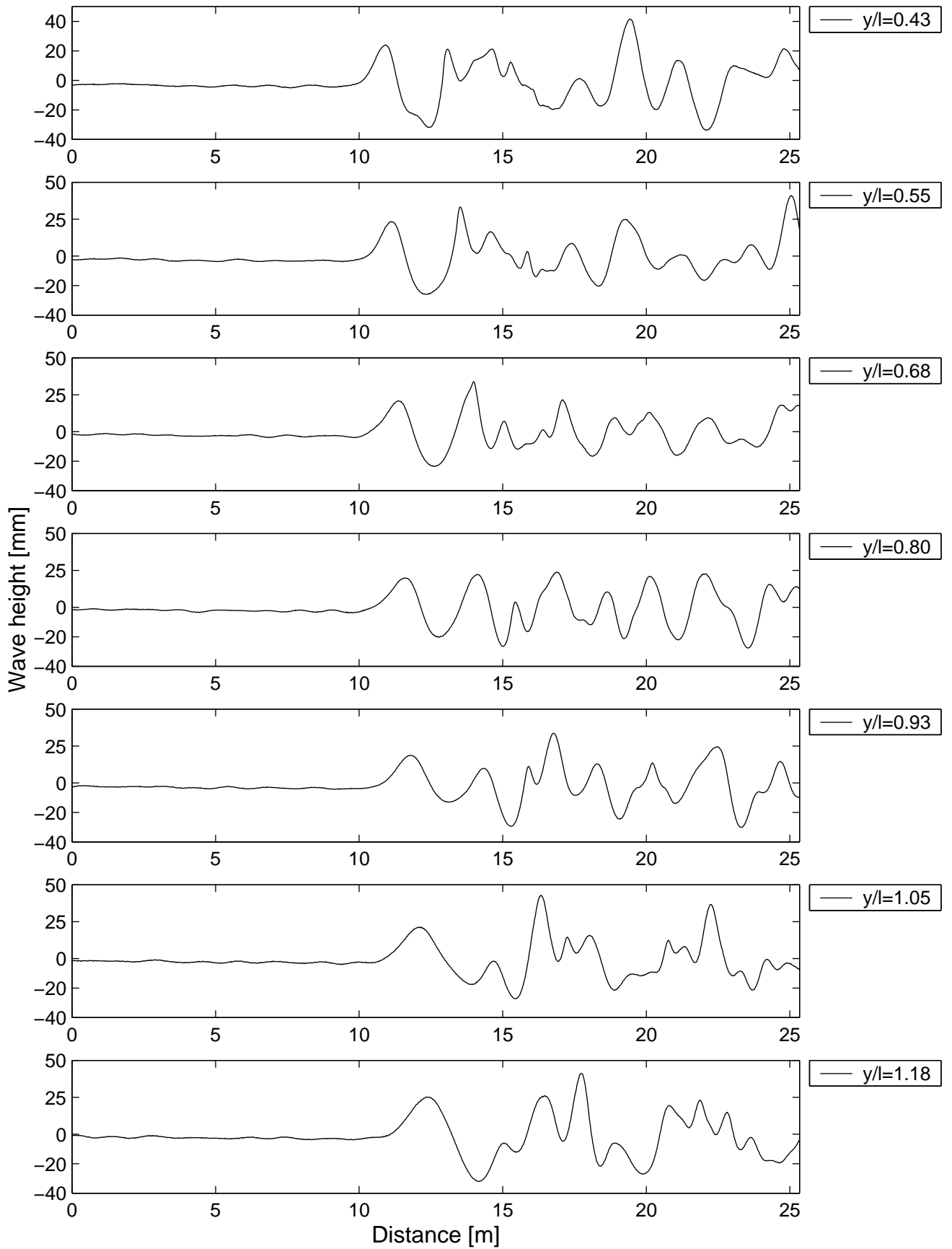


Figure 104

Model 4b Catamaran S/L=0.2  
Water depth = 200mm  
 $V = 3.12\text{ms}^{-1}$ ,  $Fnl = 0.79$ ,  $Fnh = 2.23$

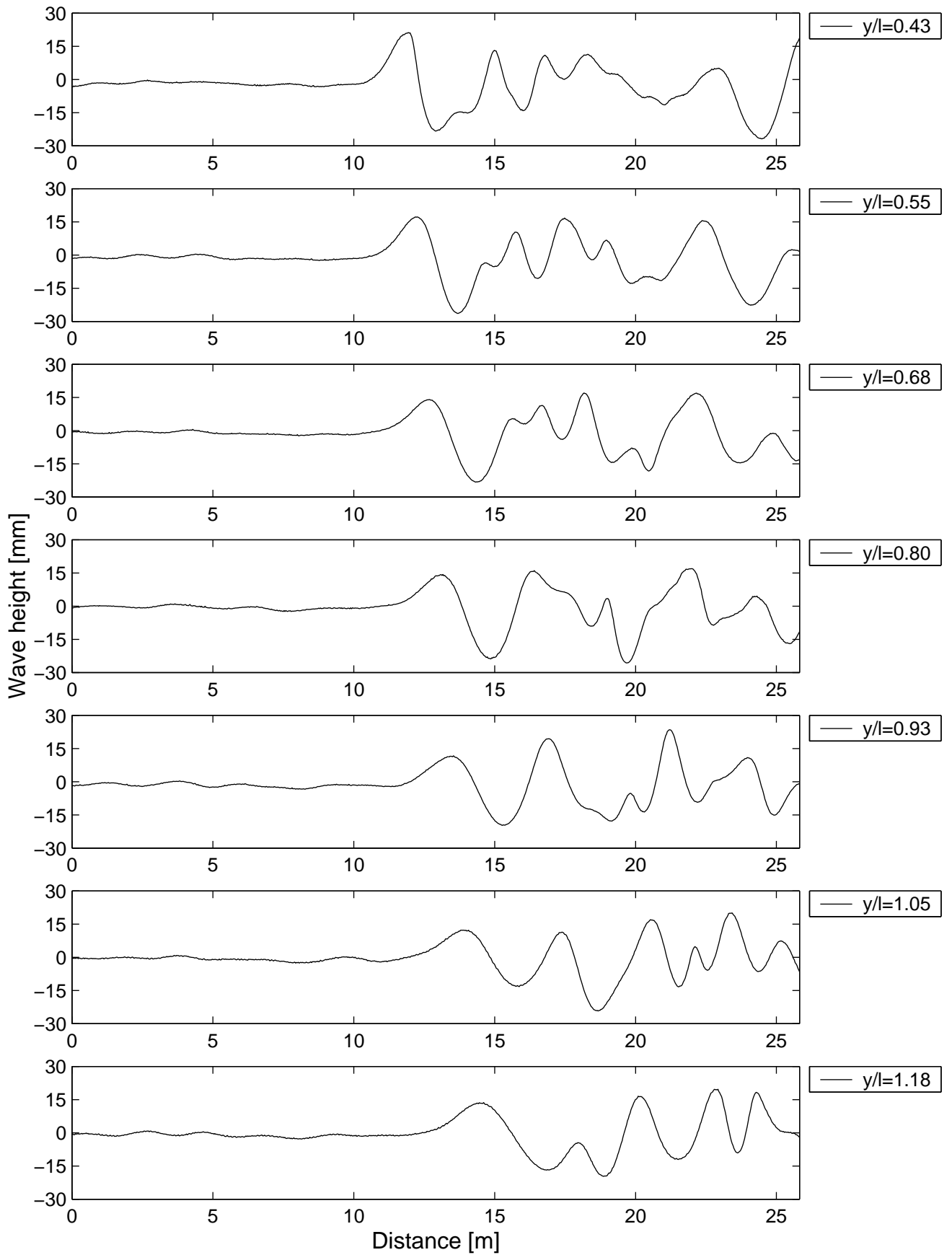


Figure 105

Model 4b Catamaran S/L=0.2  
Water depth = 200mm  
 $V = 4.04\text{ms}^{-1}$ ,  $\text{Fnl} = 1.02$ ,  $\text{Fnh} = 2.89$

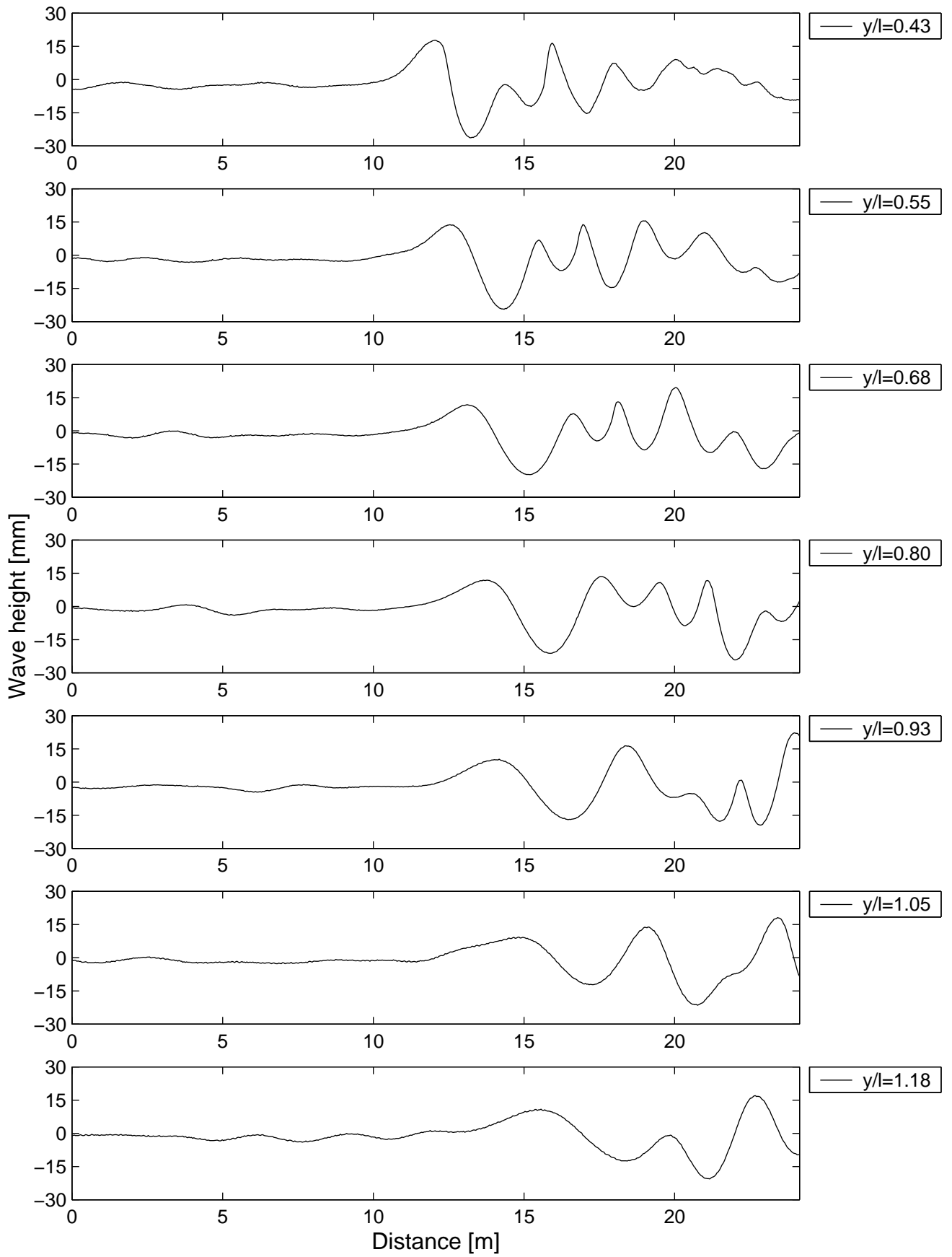


Figure 106

Model 5b Catamaran S/L=0.2  
Water depth = 200mm  
 $V = 1.03\text{ms}^{-1}$ ,  $Fnl = 0.26$ ,  $Fnh = 0.74$

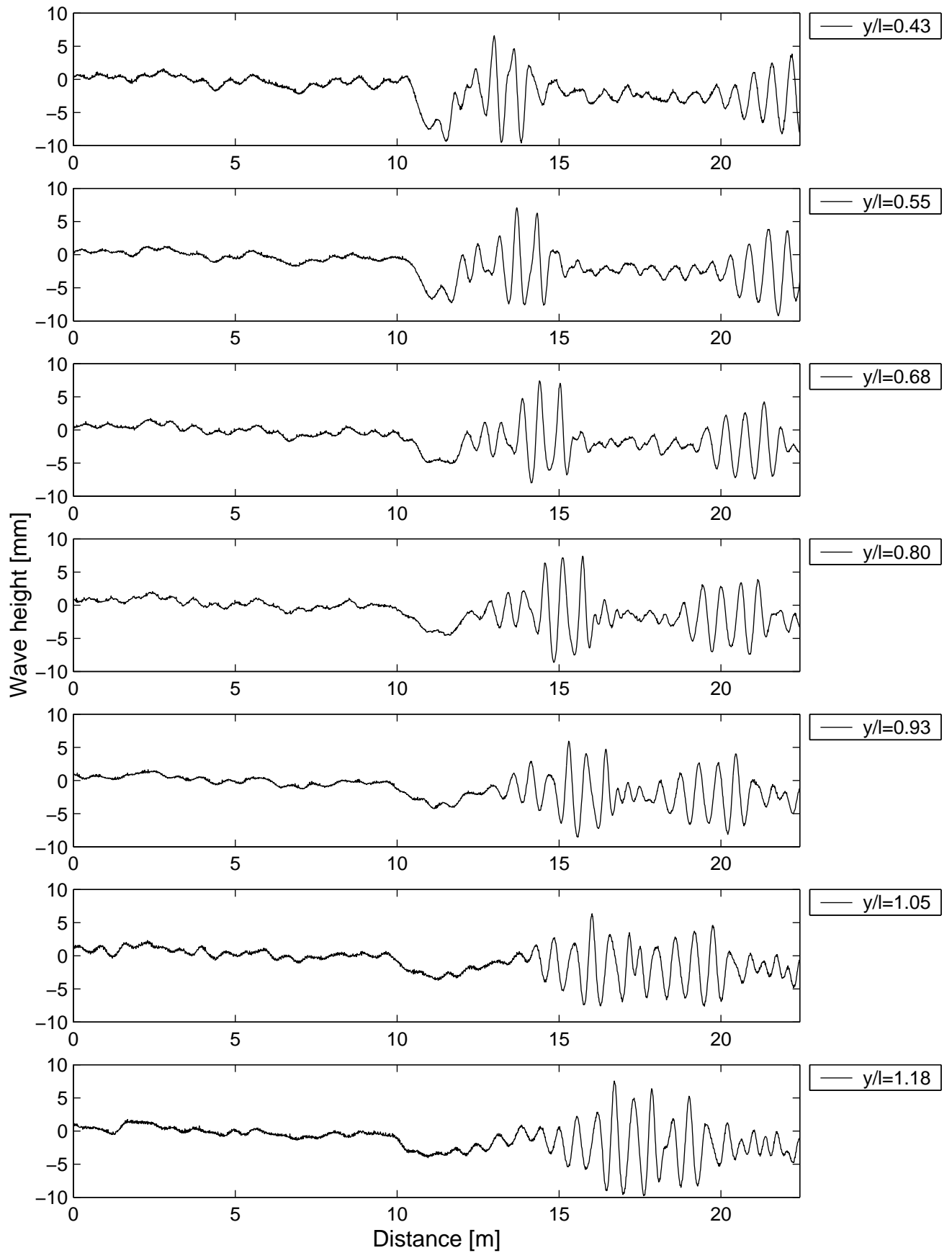


Figure 107

Model 5b Catamaran S/L=0.2  
Water depth = 200mm  
 $V = 1.34\text{ms}^{-1}$ ,  $Fnl = 0.34$ ,  $Fnh = 0.96$

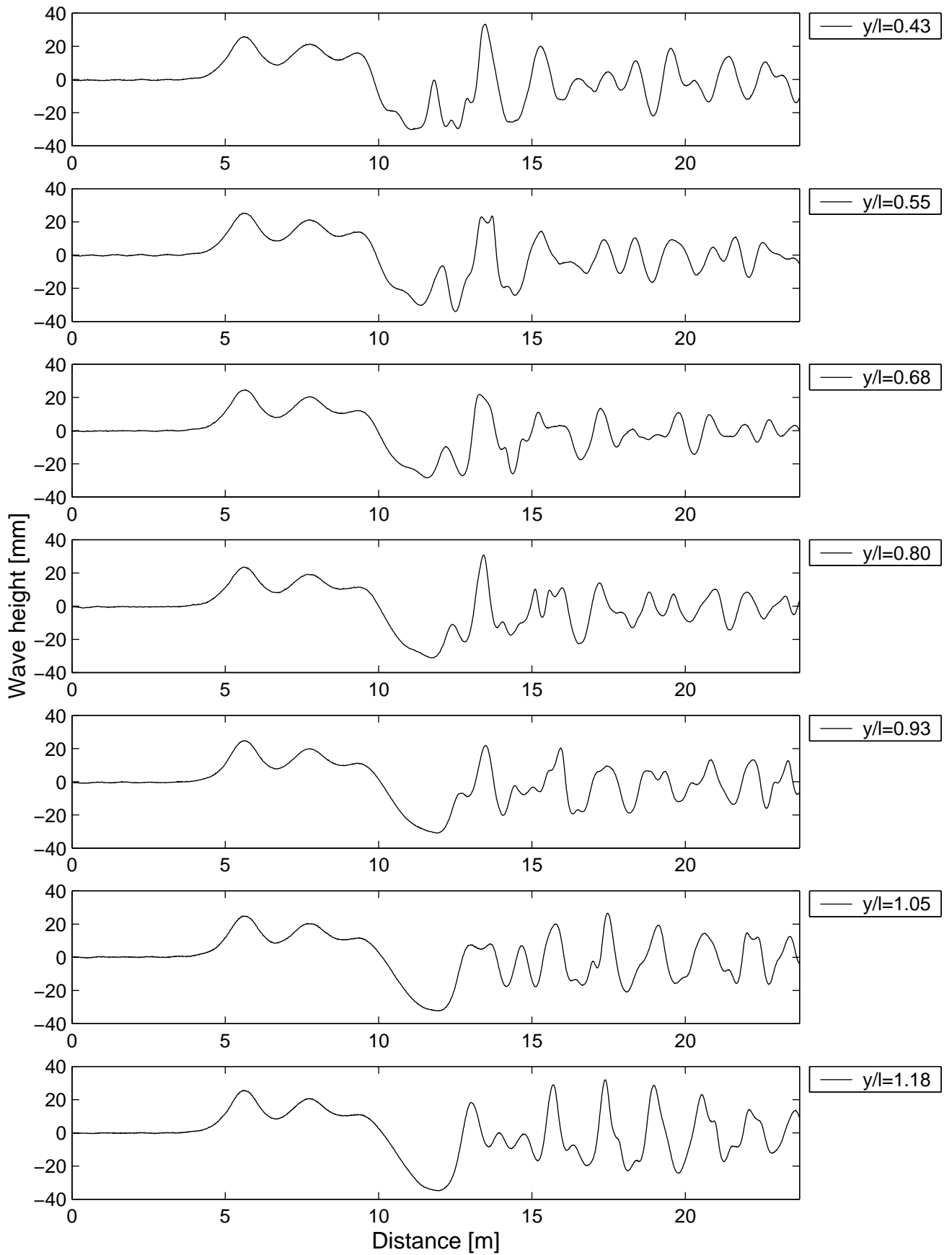


Figure 108



Model 5b Catamaran S/L=0.2  
Water depth = 200mm  
 $V = 1.41\text{ms}^{-1}$ ,  $Fnl = 0.36$ ,  $Fnh = 1.01$

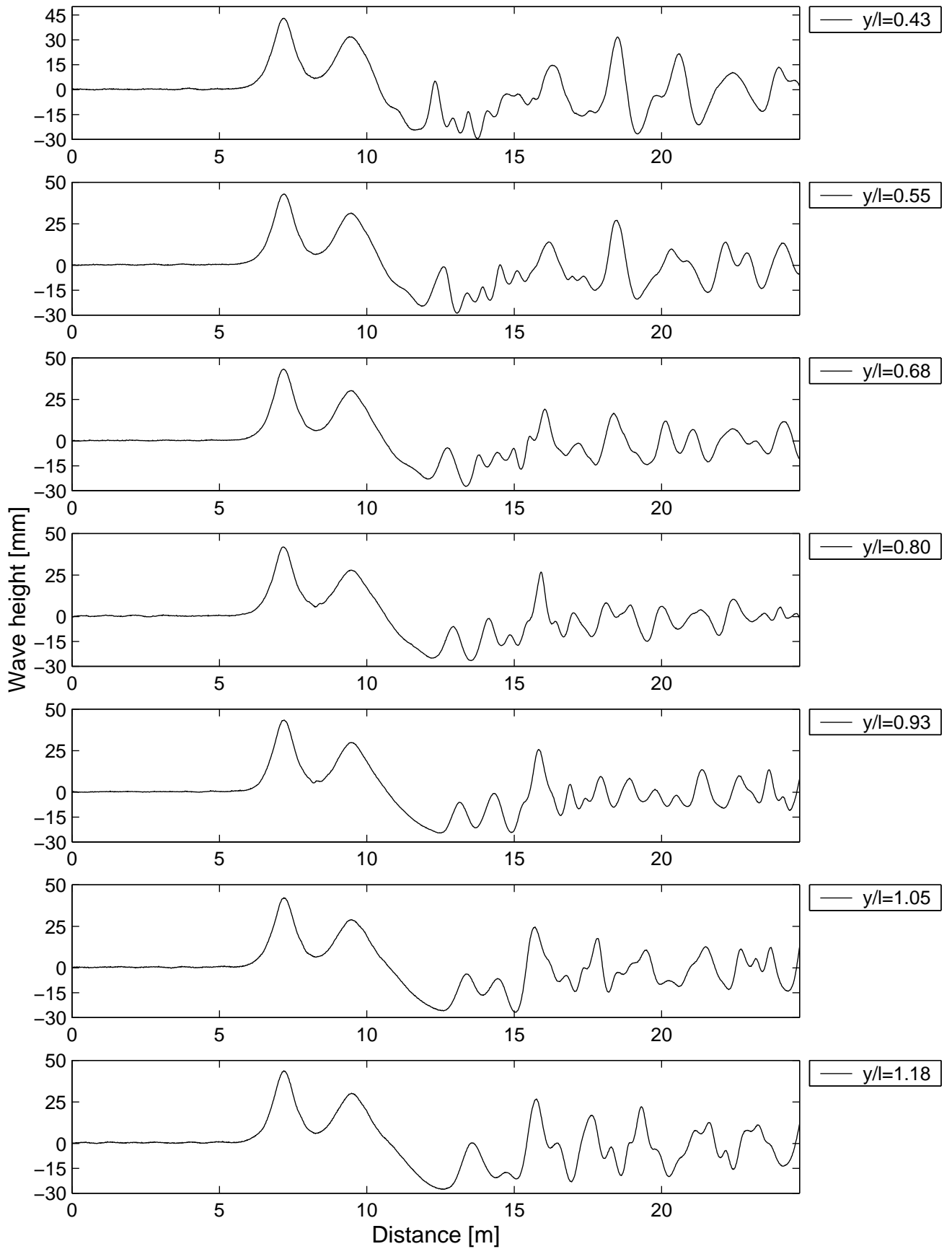


Figure 109

Model 5b Catamaran S/L=0.2  
Water depth = 200mm  
 $V = 2.04\text{ms}^{-1}$ ,  $\text{Fnl} = 0.51$ ,  $\text{Fnh} = 1.46$

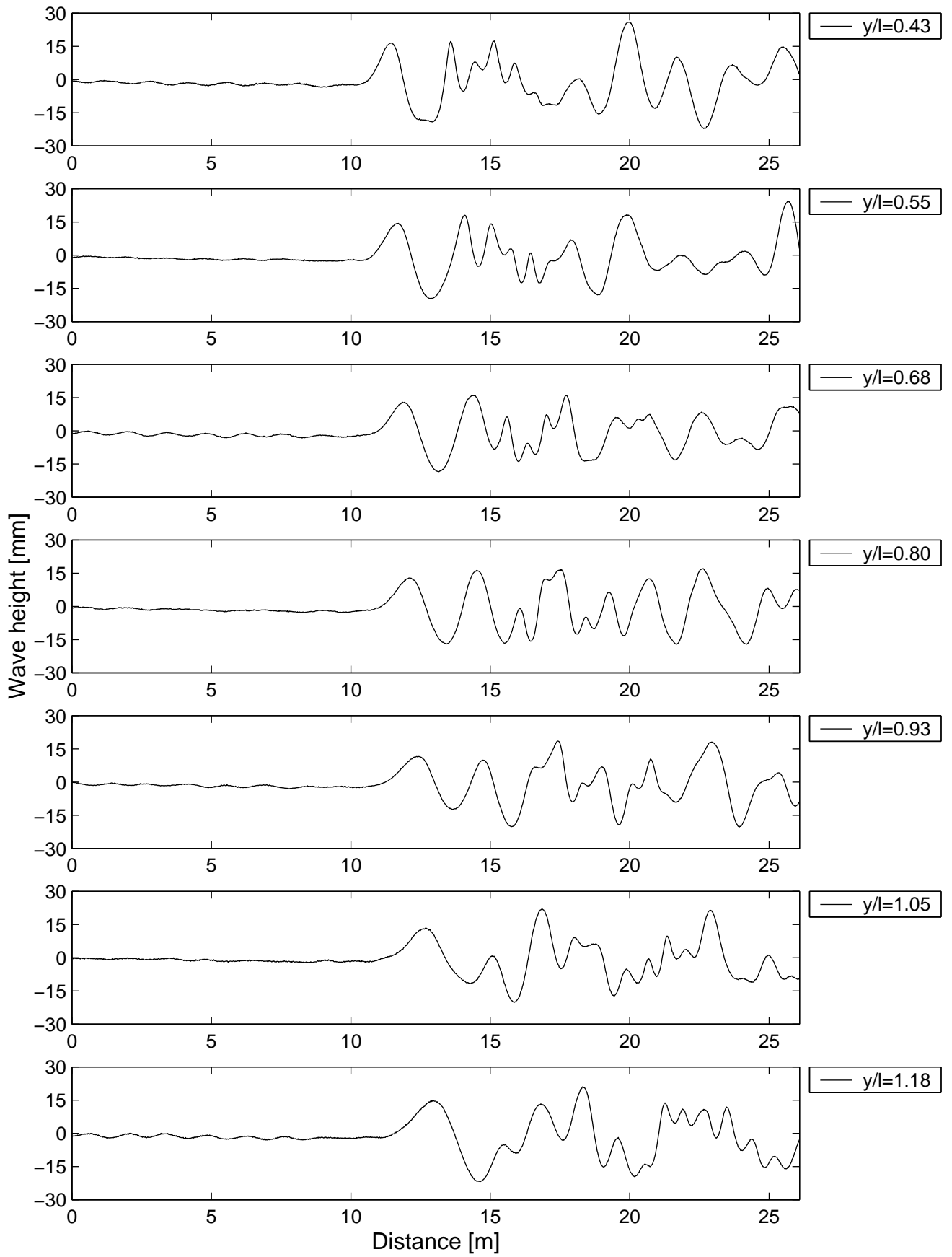


Figure 110

Model 5b Catamaran S/L=0.2  
Water depth = 200mm  
 $V = 3.13\text{ms}^{-1}$ ,  $\text{Fnl} = 0.79$ ,  $\text{Fnh} = 2.24$

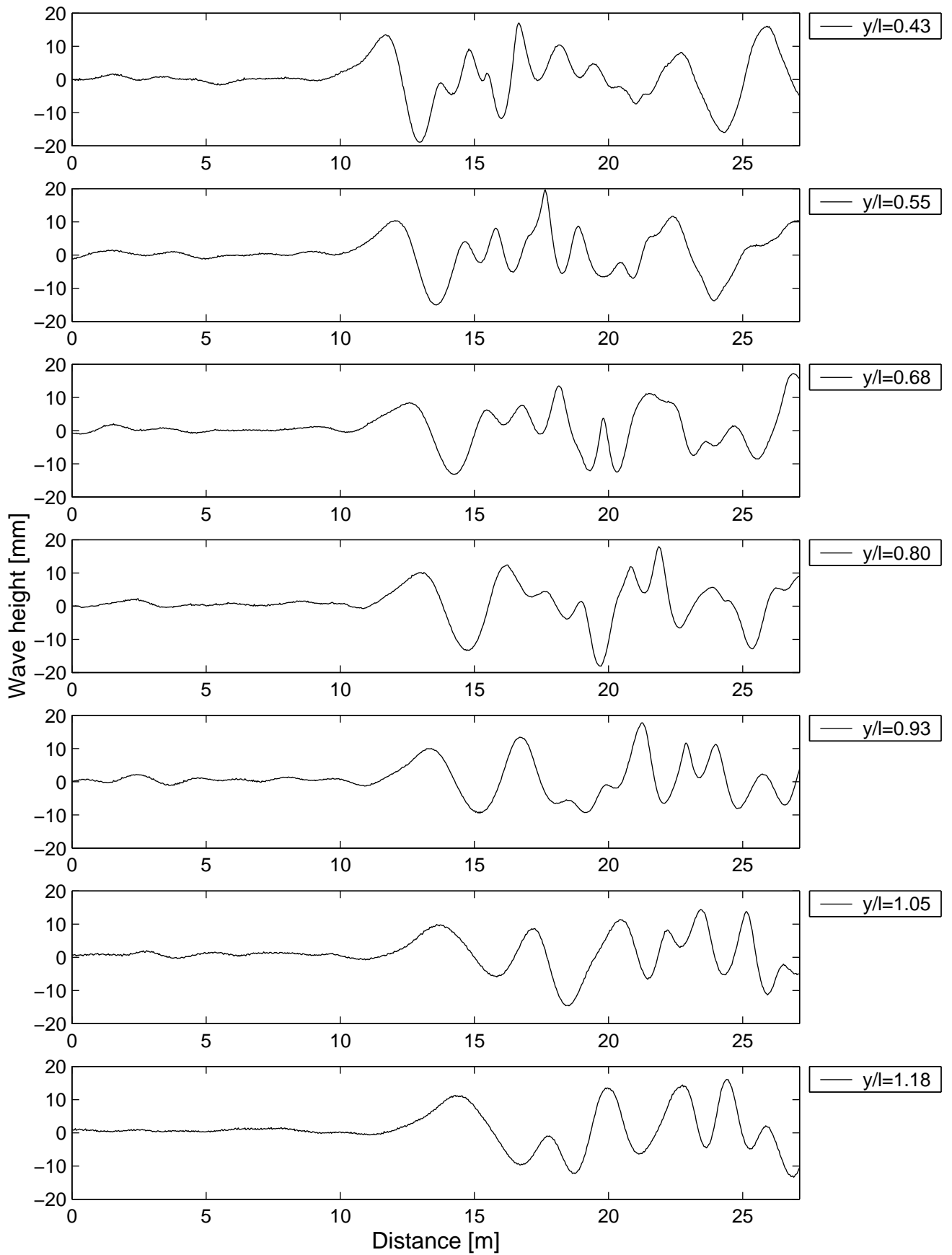


Figure 111

Model 5b Catamaran S/L=0.2  
Water depth = 200mm  
 $V = 4.06\text{ms}^{-1}$ ,  $Fnl = 1.02$ ,  $Fnh = 2.90$

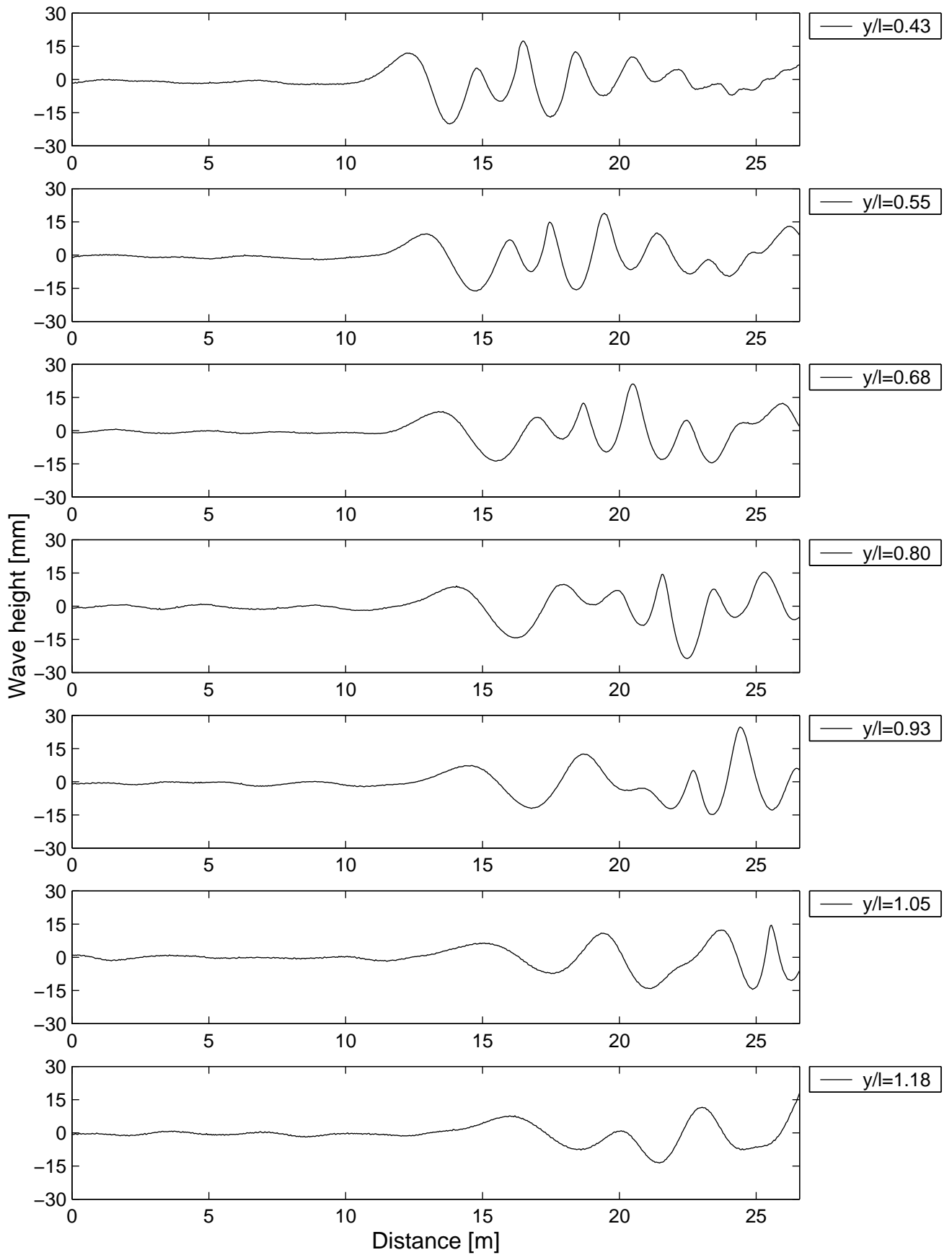


Figure 112

Model 6b Catamaran S/L=0.2  
Water depth = 200mm  
 $V = 1.41\text{ms}^{-1}$ ,  $Fnl = 0.31$ ,  $Fnh = 1.00$

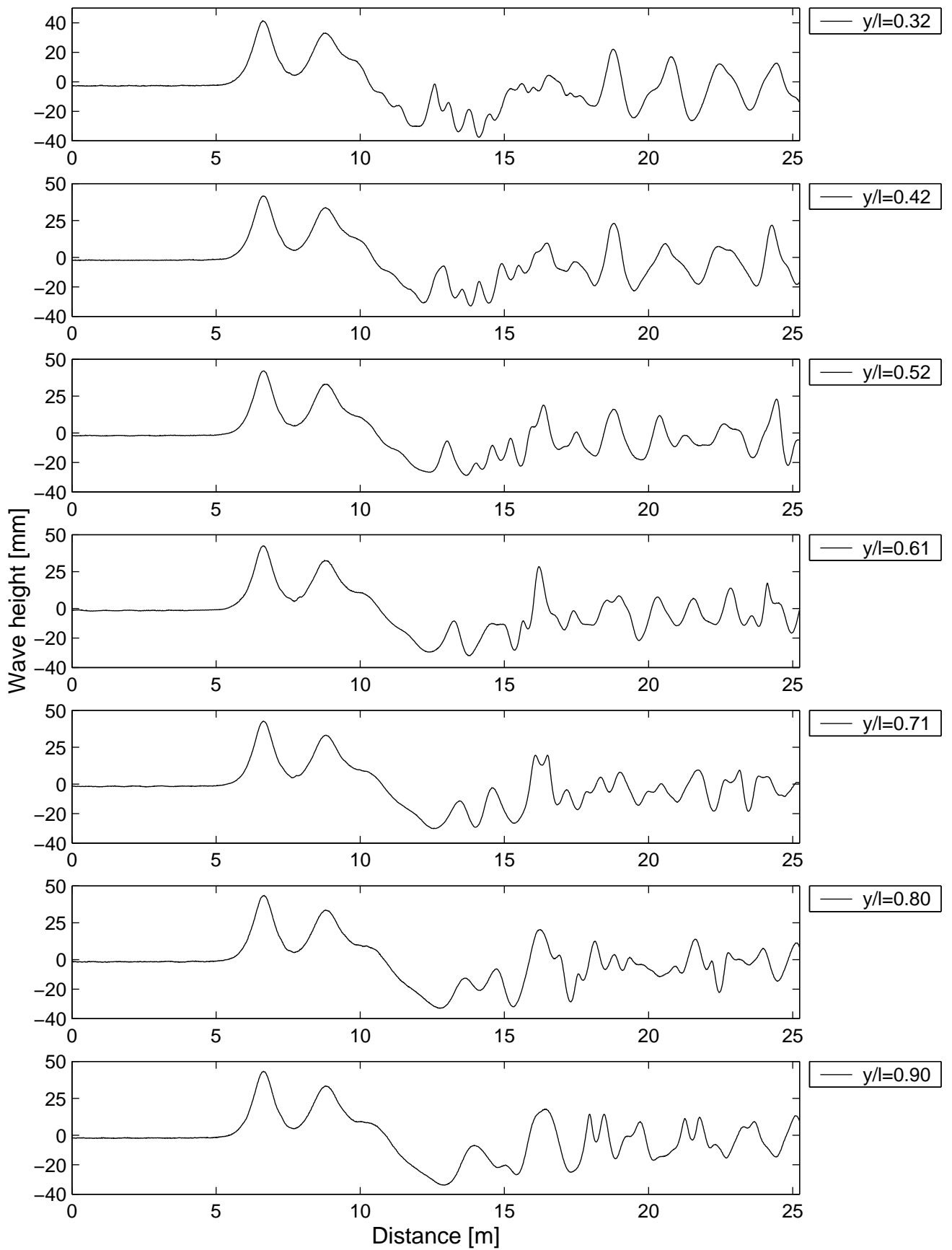


Figure 113

Model 6b Catamaran S/L=0.2  
Water depth = 200mm  
 $V = 1.02\text{ms}^{-1}$ ,  $Fnl = 0.23$ ,  $Fnh = 0.73$

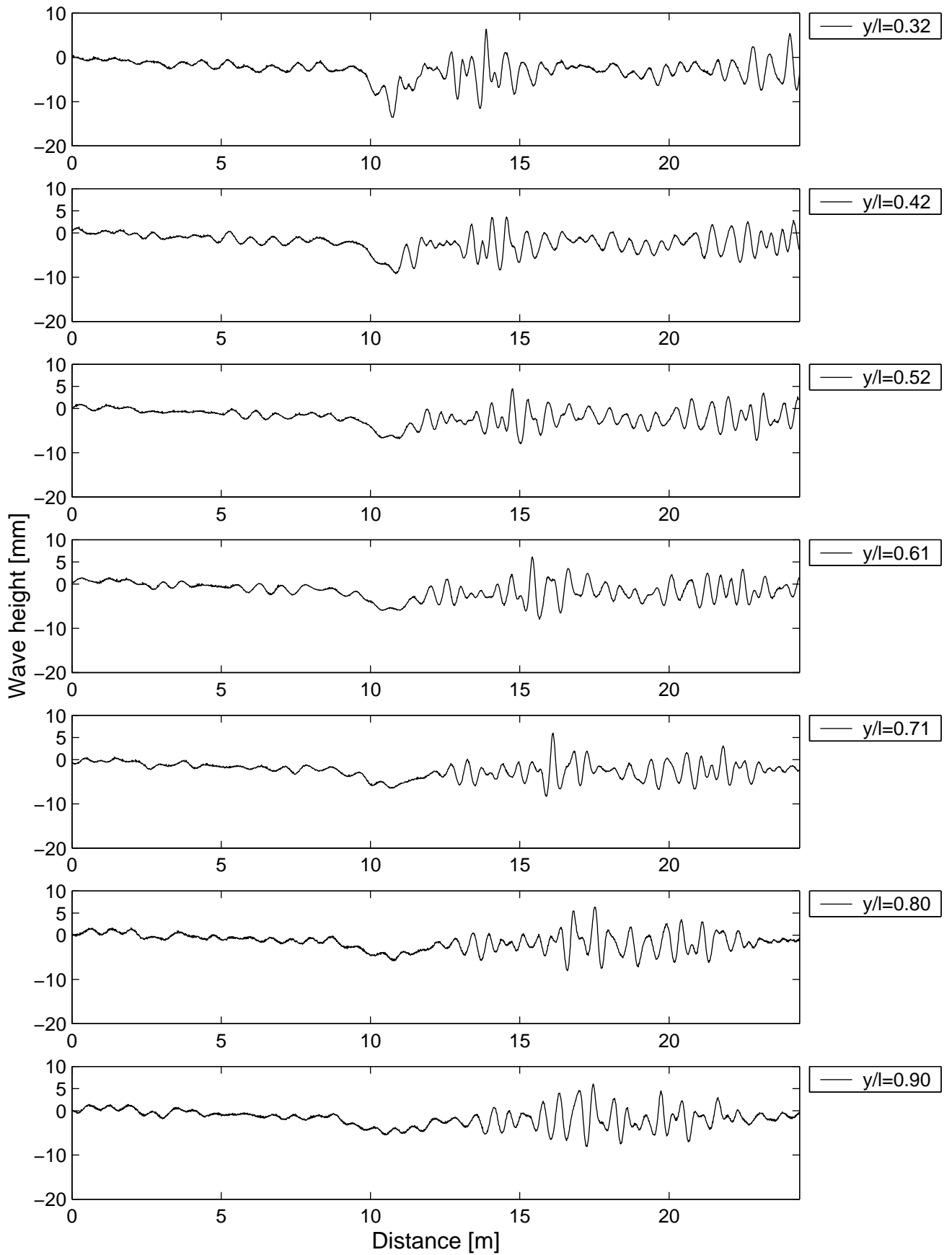


Figure 114

Model 6b Catamaran S/L=0.2  
Water depth = 200mm  
 $V = 1.33\text{ms}^{-1}$ ,  $Fnl = 0.29$ ,  $Fnh = 0.95$

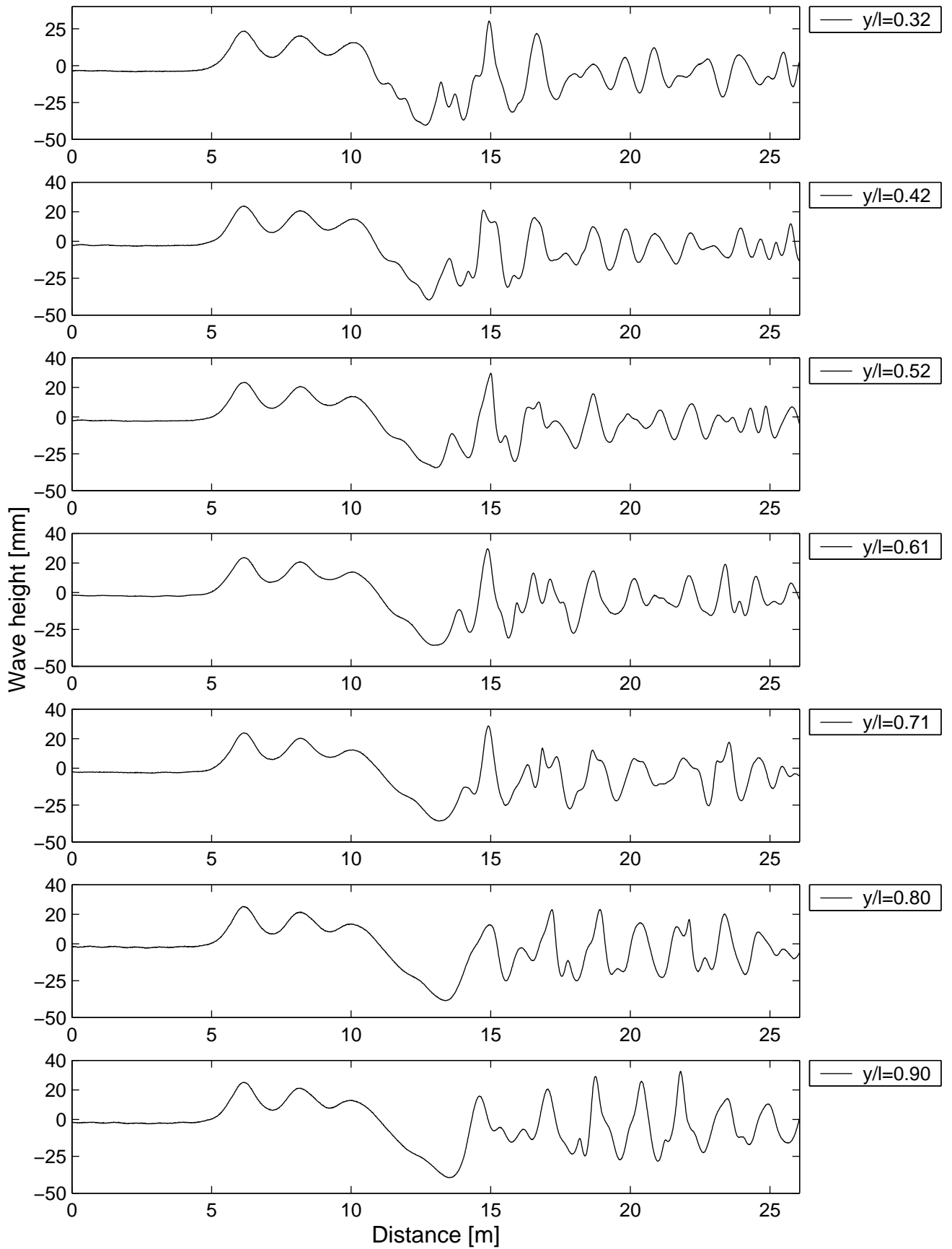


Figure 115

Model 6b Catamaran S/L=0.2  
Water depth = 200mm  
 $V = 2.03\text{ms}^{-1}$ ,  $F_{nl} = 0.45$ ,  $F_{nh} = 1.45$

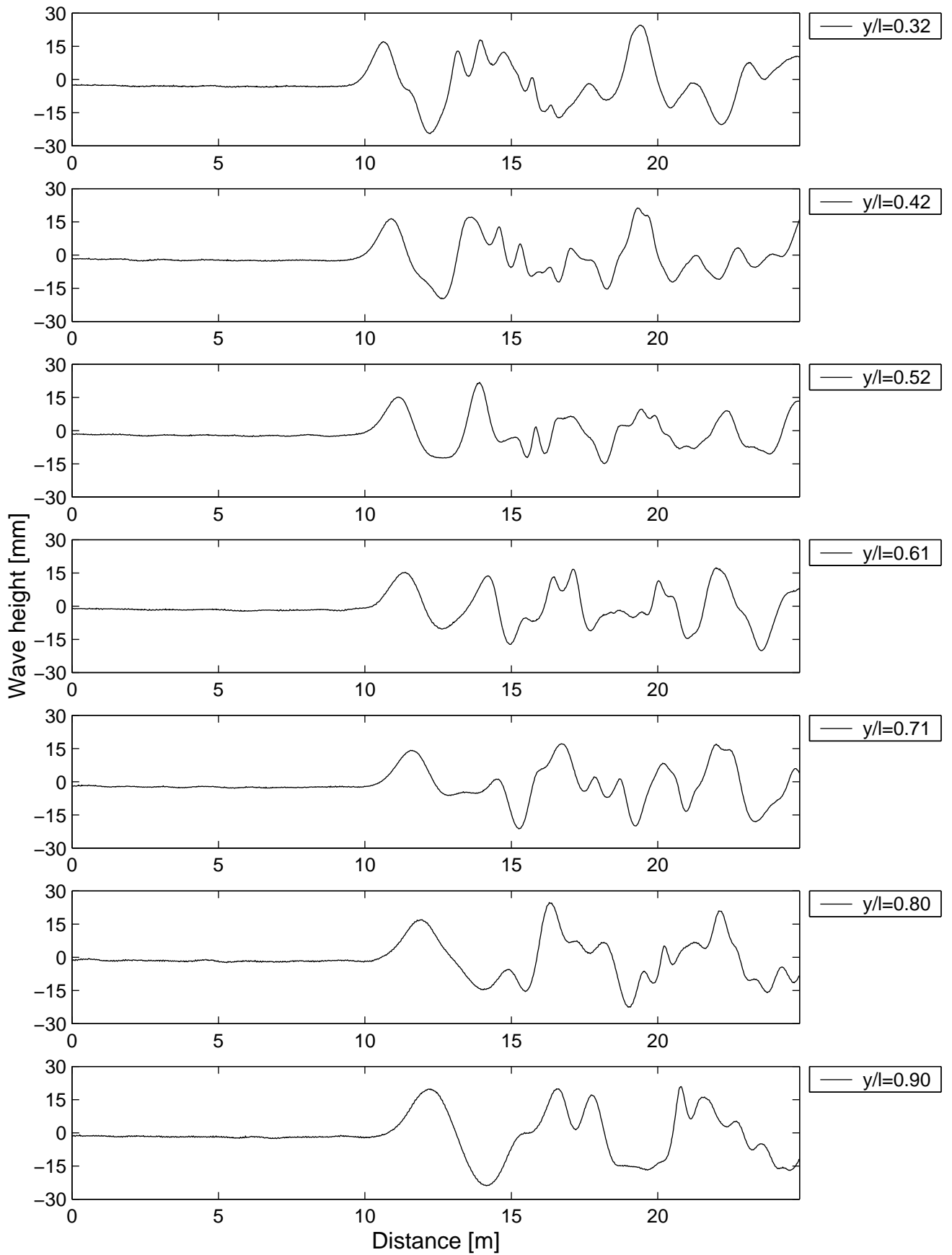


Figure 116



Model 6b Catamaran S/L=0.2  
Water depth = 200mm  
 $V = 3.12\text{ms}^{-1}$ ,  $F_{nl} = 0.69$ ,  $F_{nh} = 2.23$

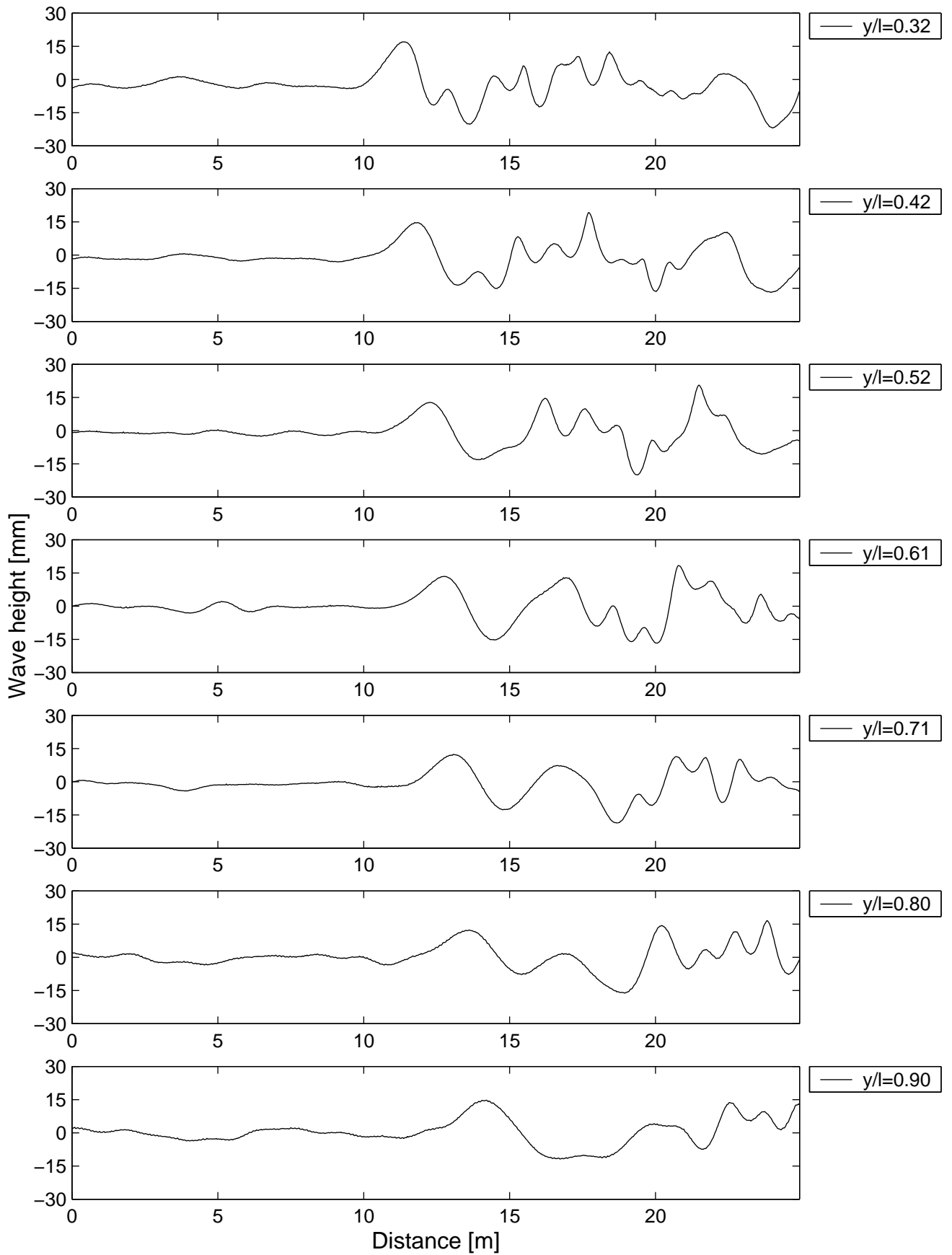


Figure 117

Model 6b Catamaran S/L=0.2  
Water depth = 200mm  
 $V = 4.04\text{ms}^{-1}$ ,  $Fnl = 0.89$ ,  $Fnh = 2.89$

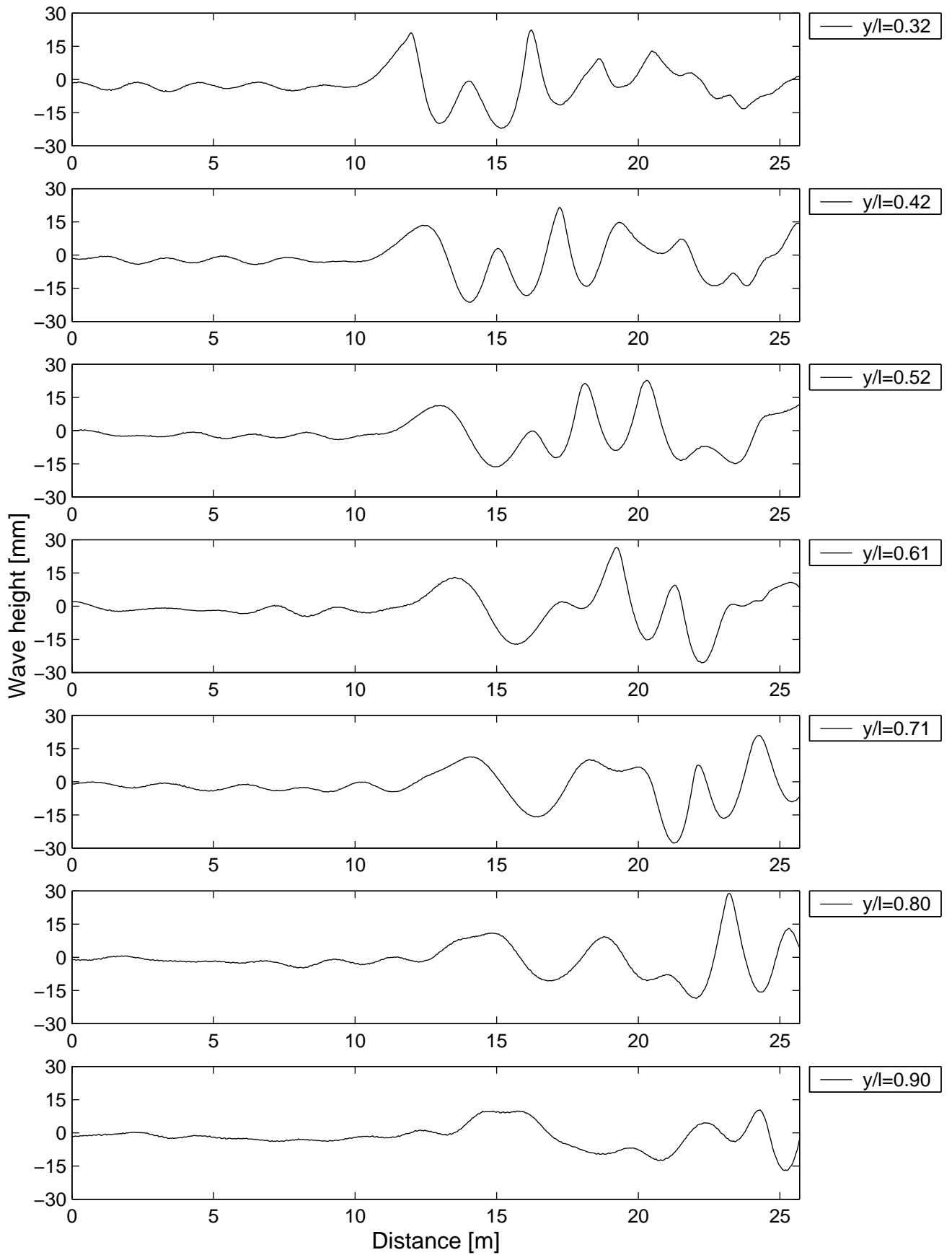


Figure 118

Model 5s Catamaran S/L=0.2  
Water depth = 200mm  
 $V = 1.03\text{ms}^{-1}$ ,  $Fnl = 0.26$ ,  $Fnh = 0.73$

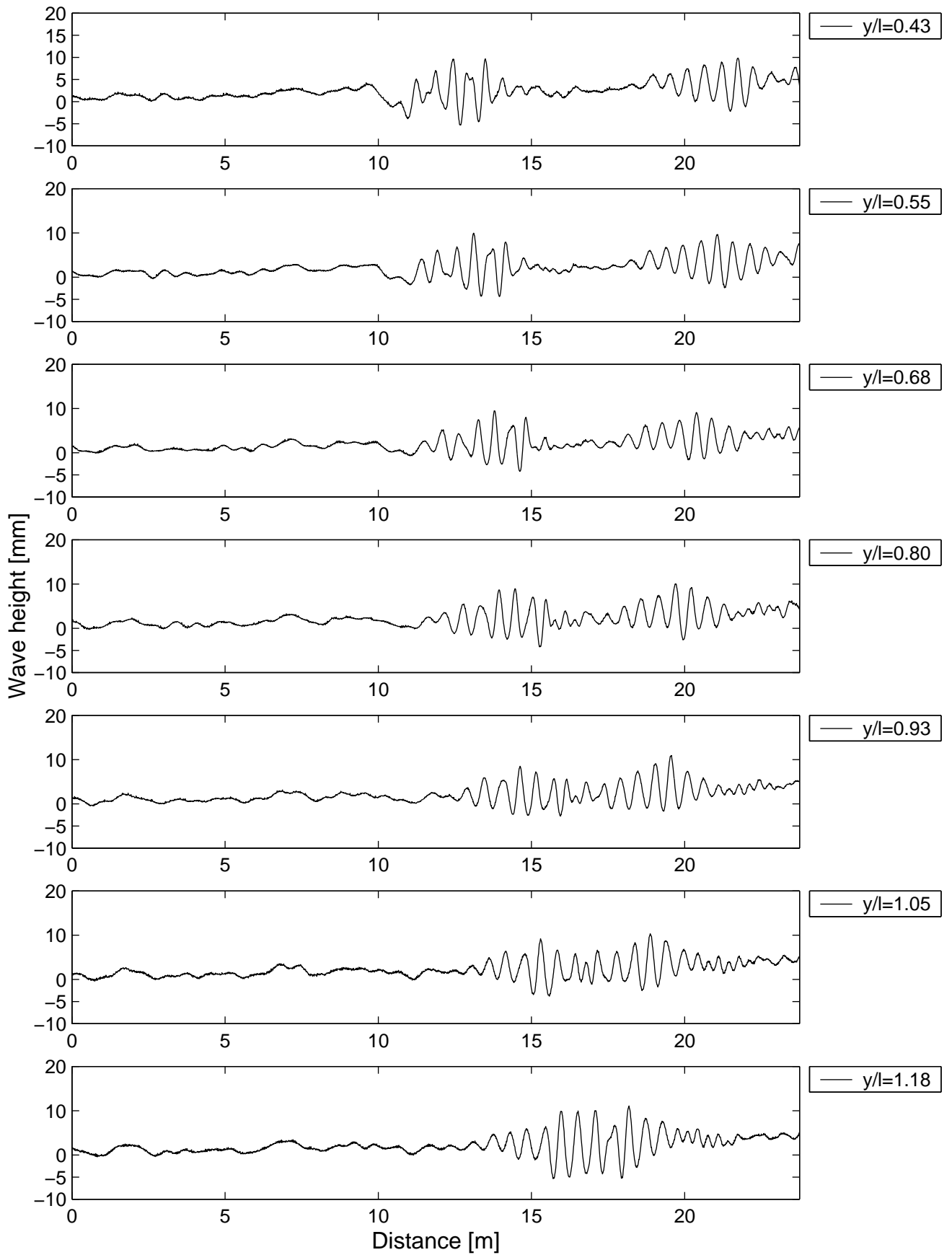


Figure 119

Model 5s Catamaran S/L=0.2  
Water depth = 200mm  
 $V = 1.33\text{ms}^{-1}$ ,  $Fnl = 0.34$ ,  $Fnh = 0.95$

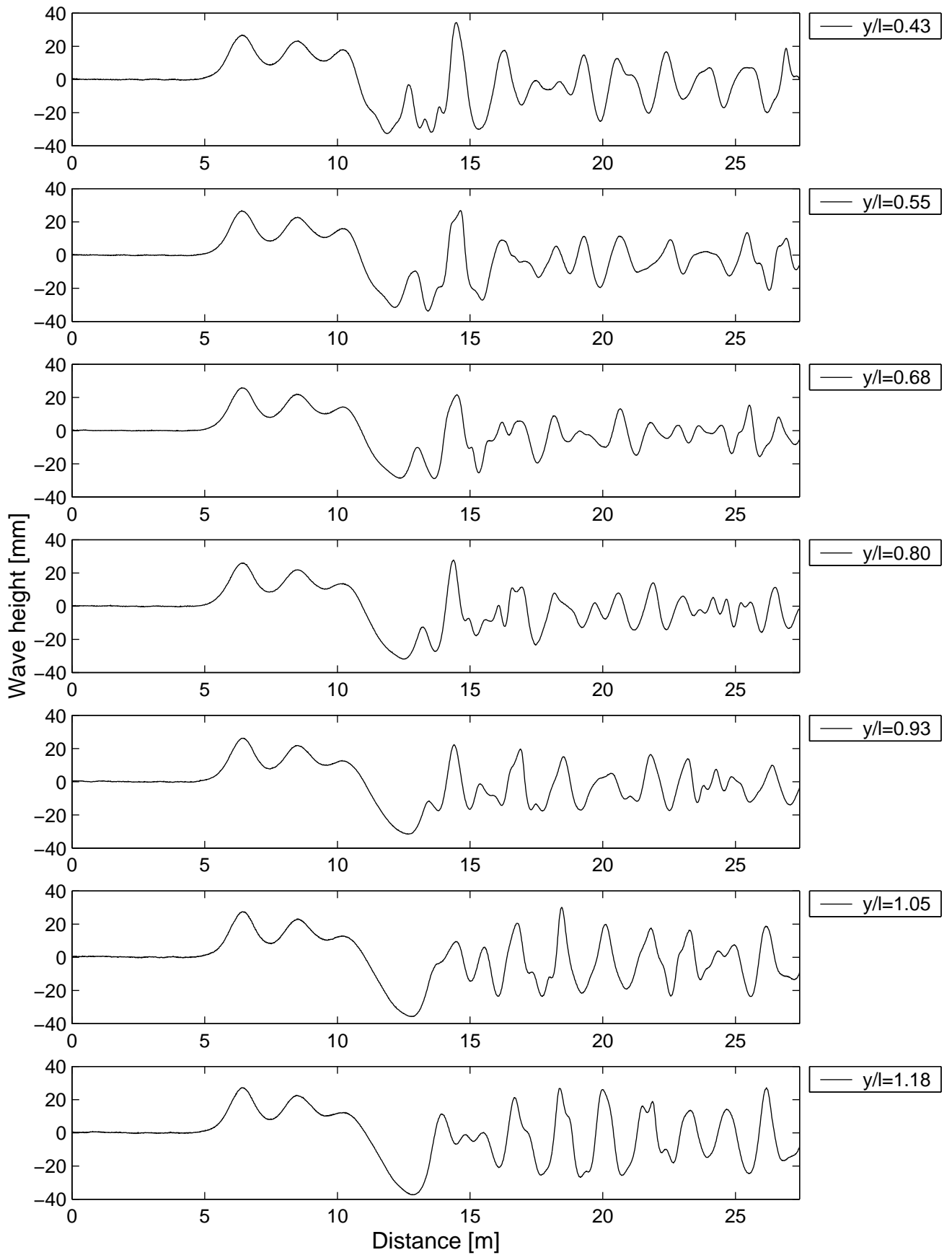


Figure 120

Model 5s Catamaran S/L=0.2  
Water depth = 200mm  
 $V = 1.41\text{ms}^{-1}$ ,  $\text{Fnl} = 0.36$ ,  $\text{Fnh} = 1.01$

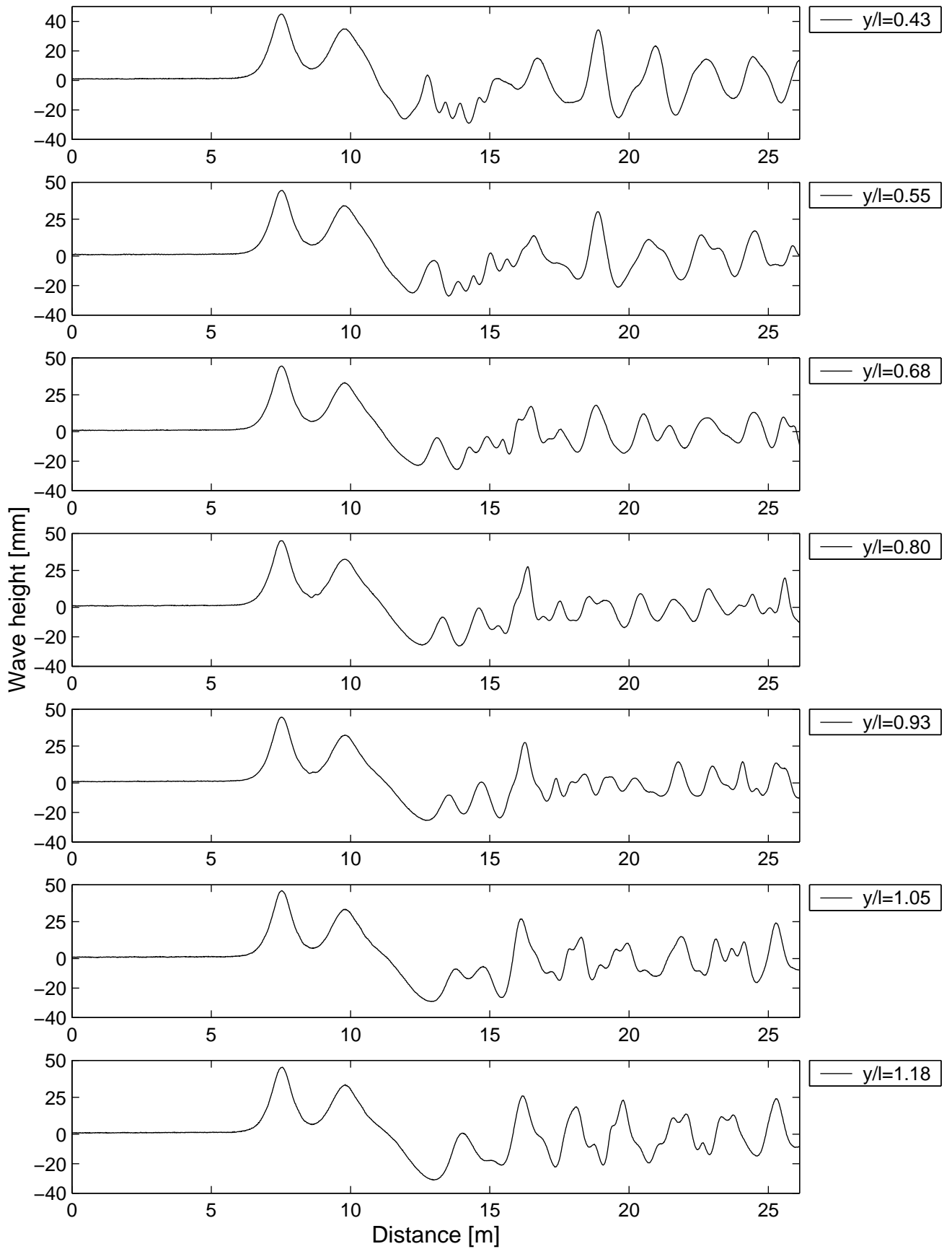


Figure 121

Model 5s Catamaran S/L=0.2  
Water depth = 200mm  
 $V = 2.03\text{ms}^{-1}$ ,  $\text{Fn}_l = 0.51$ ,  $\text{Fn}_h = 1.45$

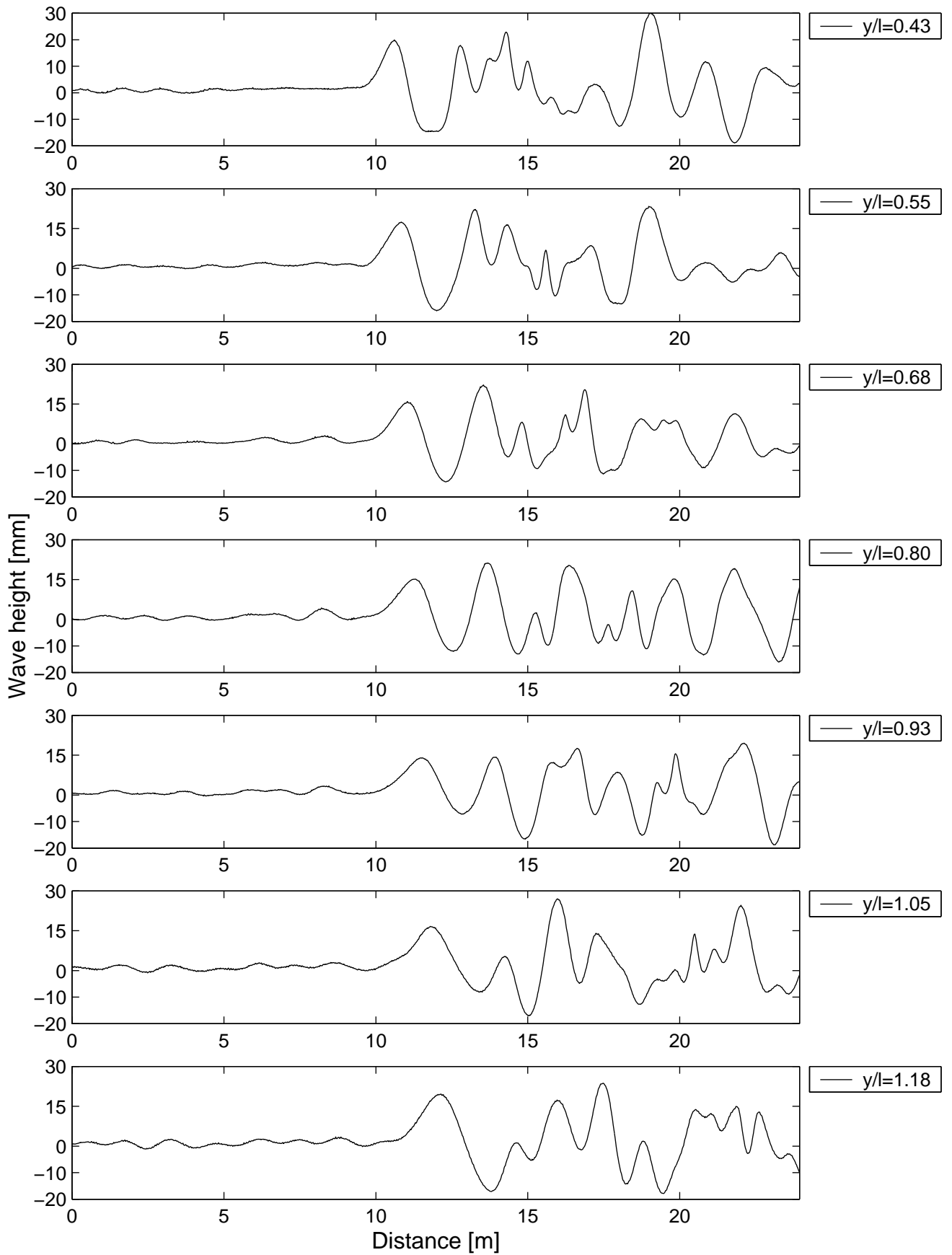


Figure 122

Model 5s Catamaran S/L=0.2  
Water depth = 200mm  
 $V = 3.13\text{ms}^{-1}$ ,  $Fnl = 0.79$ ,  $Fnh = 2.23$

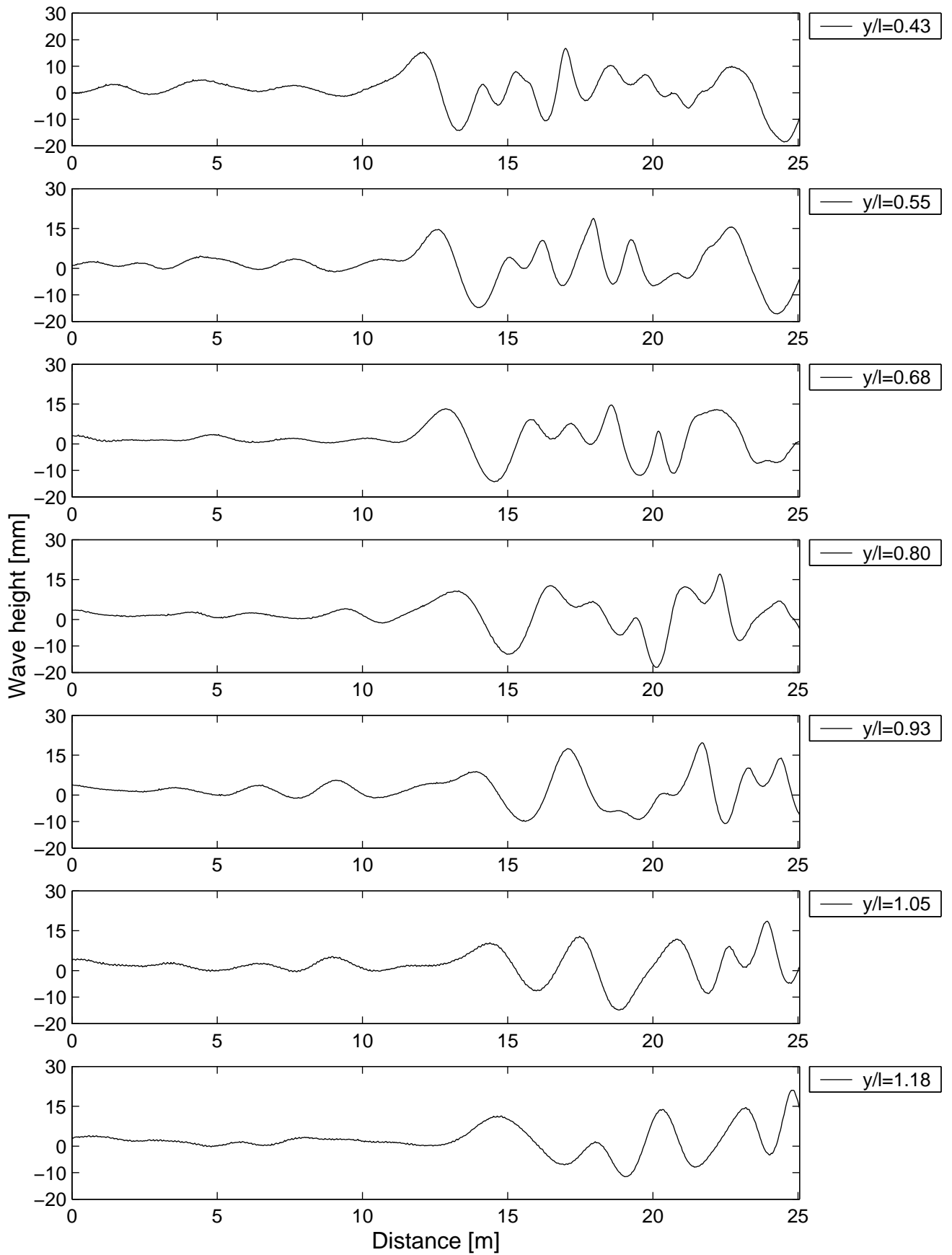


Figure 123

Model 5s Catamaran S/L=0.2  
Water depth = 200mm  
 $V = 4.06\text{ms}^{-1}$ ,  $Fnl = 1.02$ ,  $Fnh = 2.90$

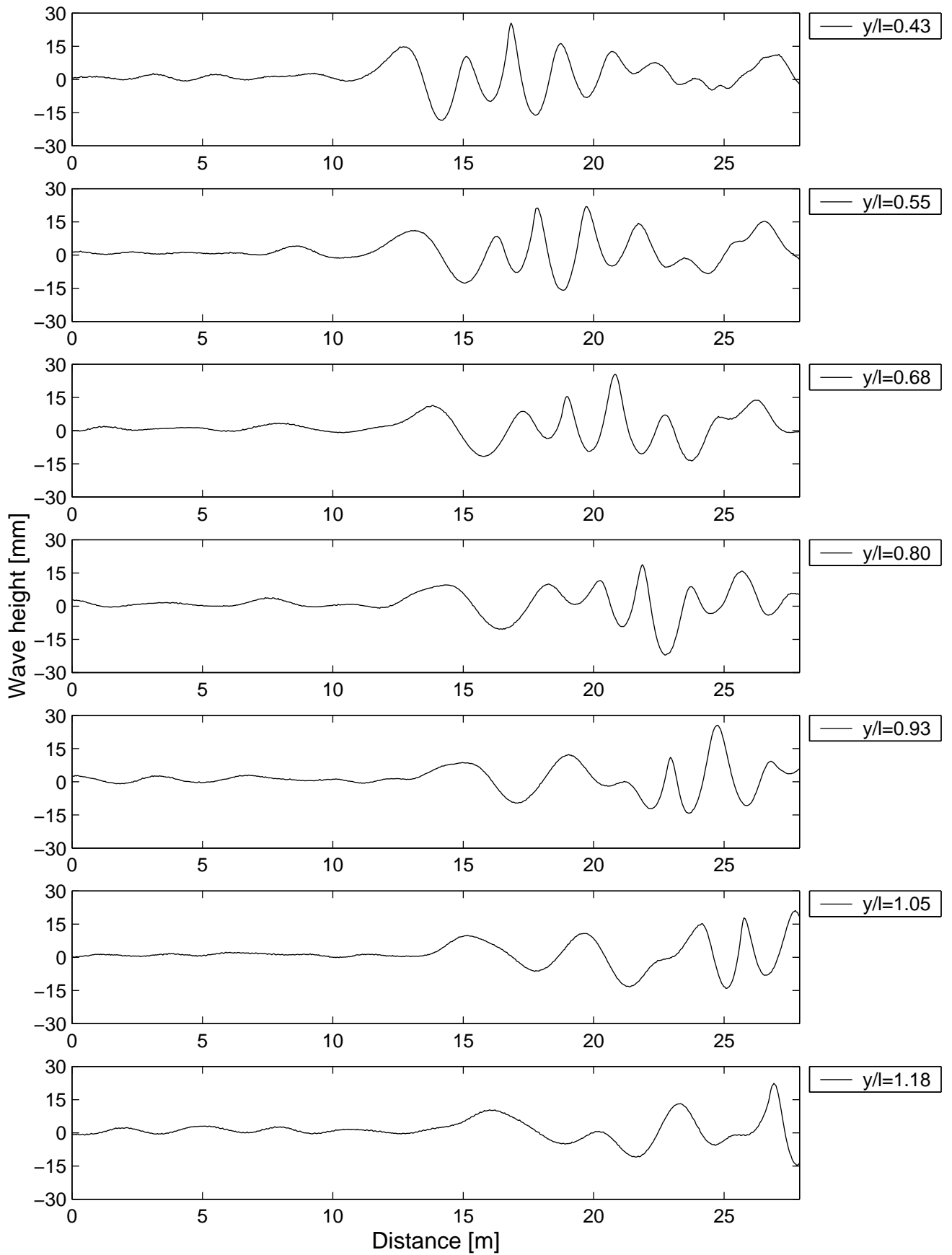


Figure 124



Model 4b Catamaran S/L=0.4  
Water depth = 200mm  
 $V = 1.40\text{ms}^{-1}$ ,  $Fnl = 0.35$ ,  $Fnh = 1.00$

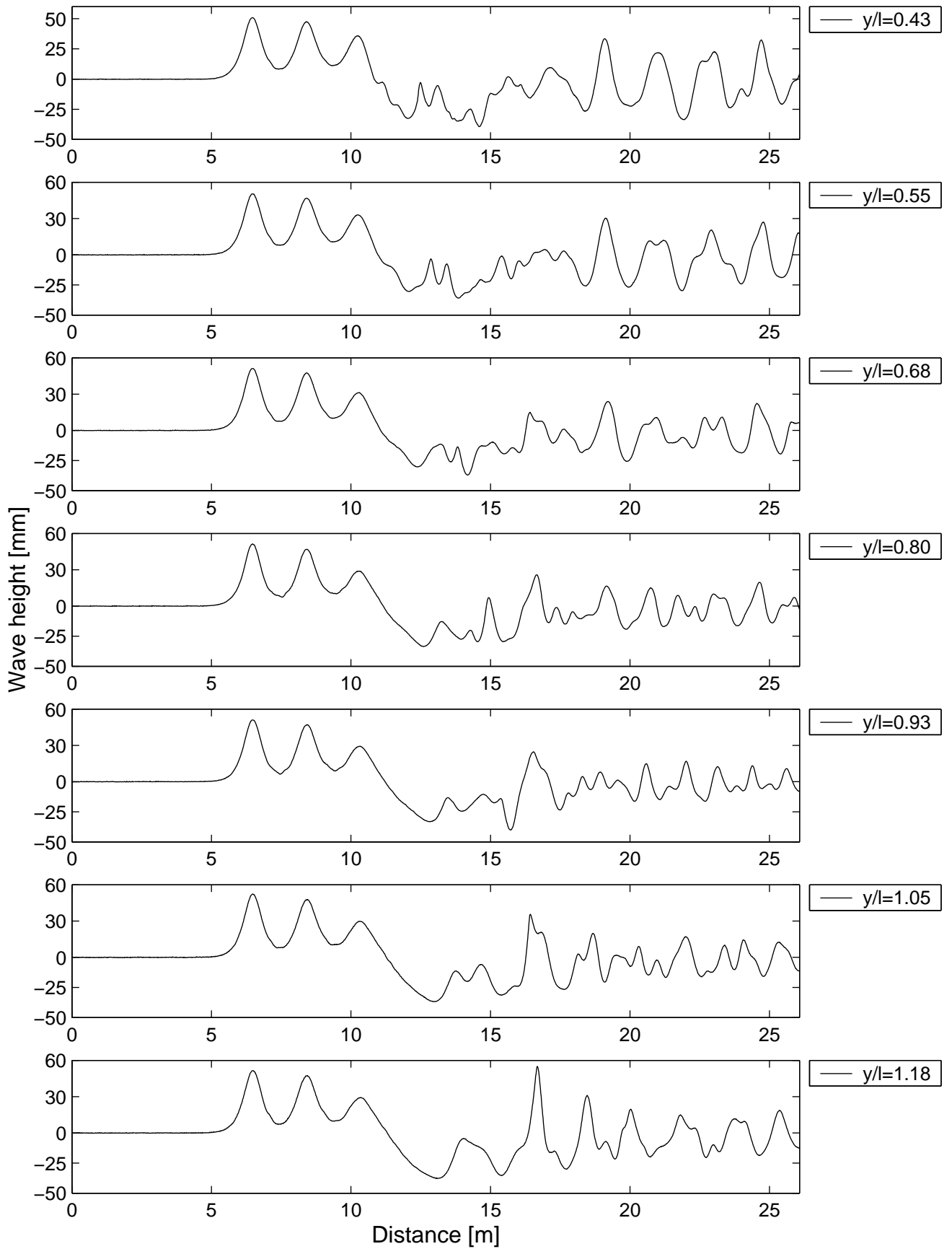


Figure 125

Model 4b Catamaran S/L=0.4  
Water depth = 200mm  
 $V = 1.02\text{ms}^{-1}$ ,  $\text{Fnl} = 0.26$ ,  $\text{Fnh} = 0.73$

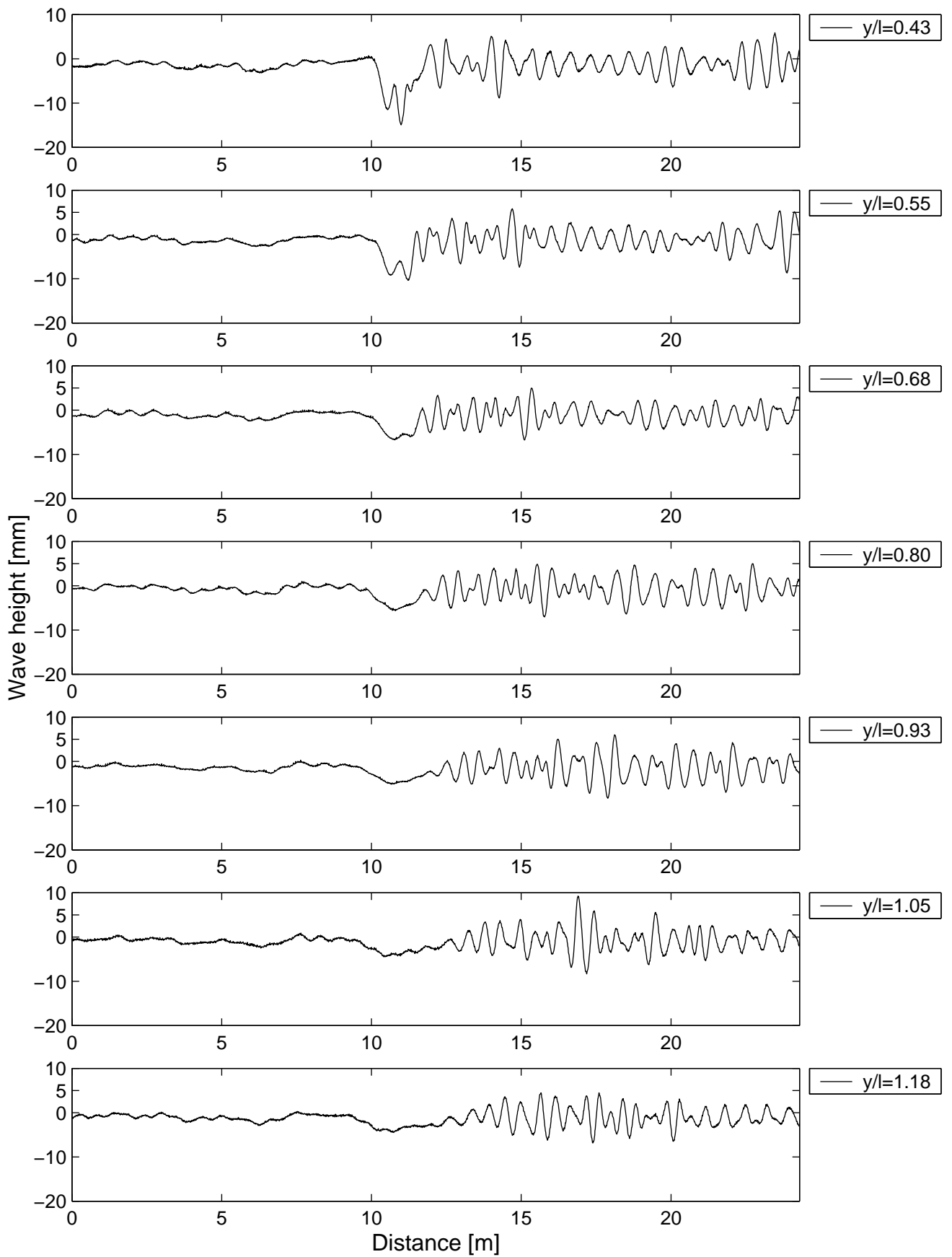


Figure 126

Model 4b Catamaran S/L=0.4  
Water depth = 200mm  
 $V = 0.78\text{ms}^{-1}$ ,  $\text{Fnl} = 0.20$ ,  $\text{Fnh} = 0.56$

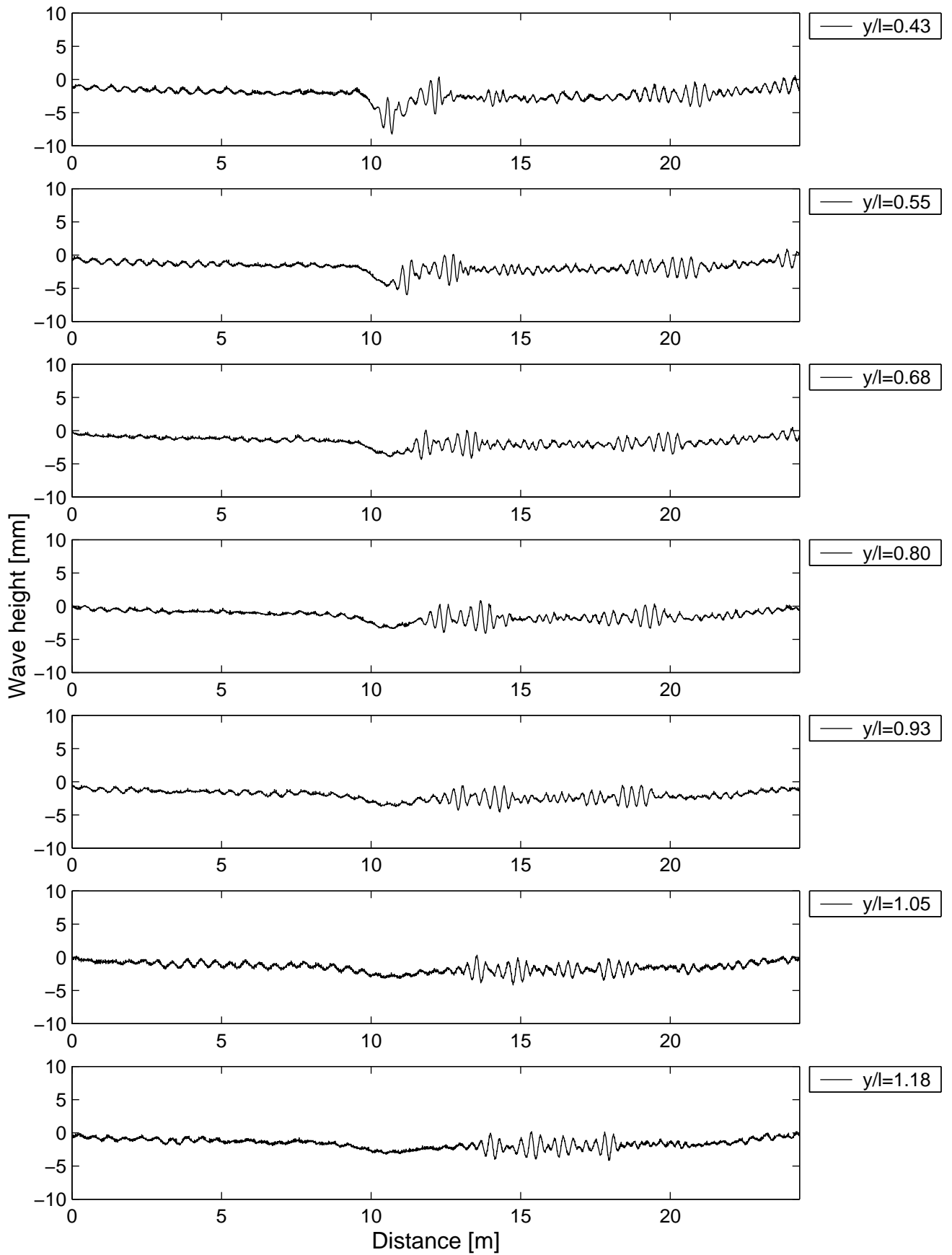


Figure 127

Model 4b Catamaran S/L=0.4  
Water depth = 200mm  
 $V = 1.33\text{ms}^{-1}$ ,  $F_{nl} = 0.33$ ,  $F_{nh} = 0.95$

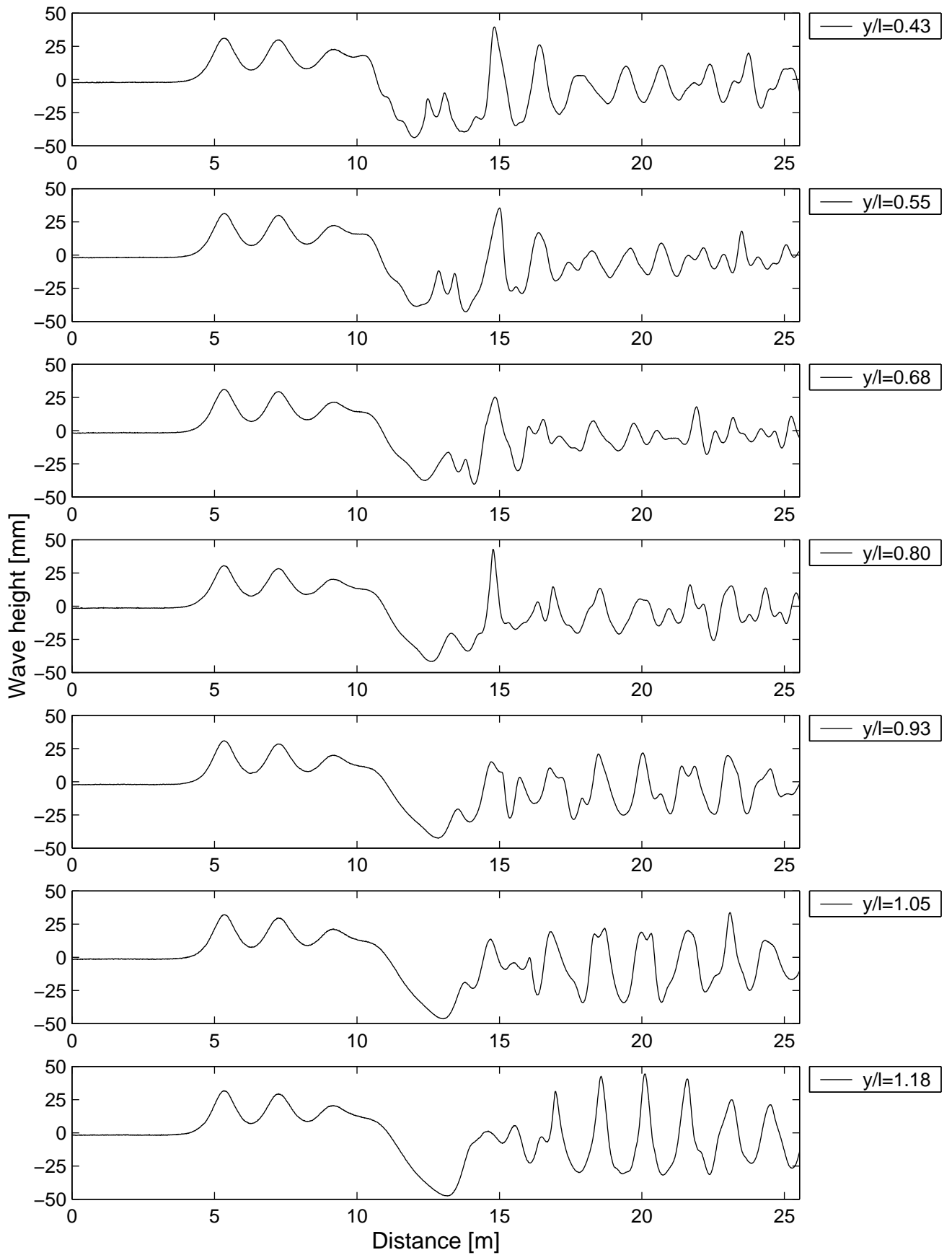


Figure 128

Model 4b Catamaran S/L=0.4  
Water depth = 200mm  
 $V = 2.02\text{ms}^{-1}$ ,  $Fnl = 0.51$ ,  $Fnh = 1.44$

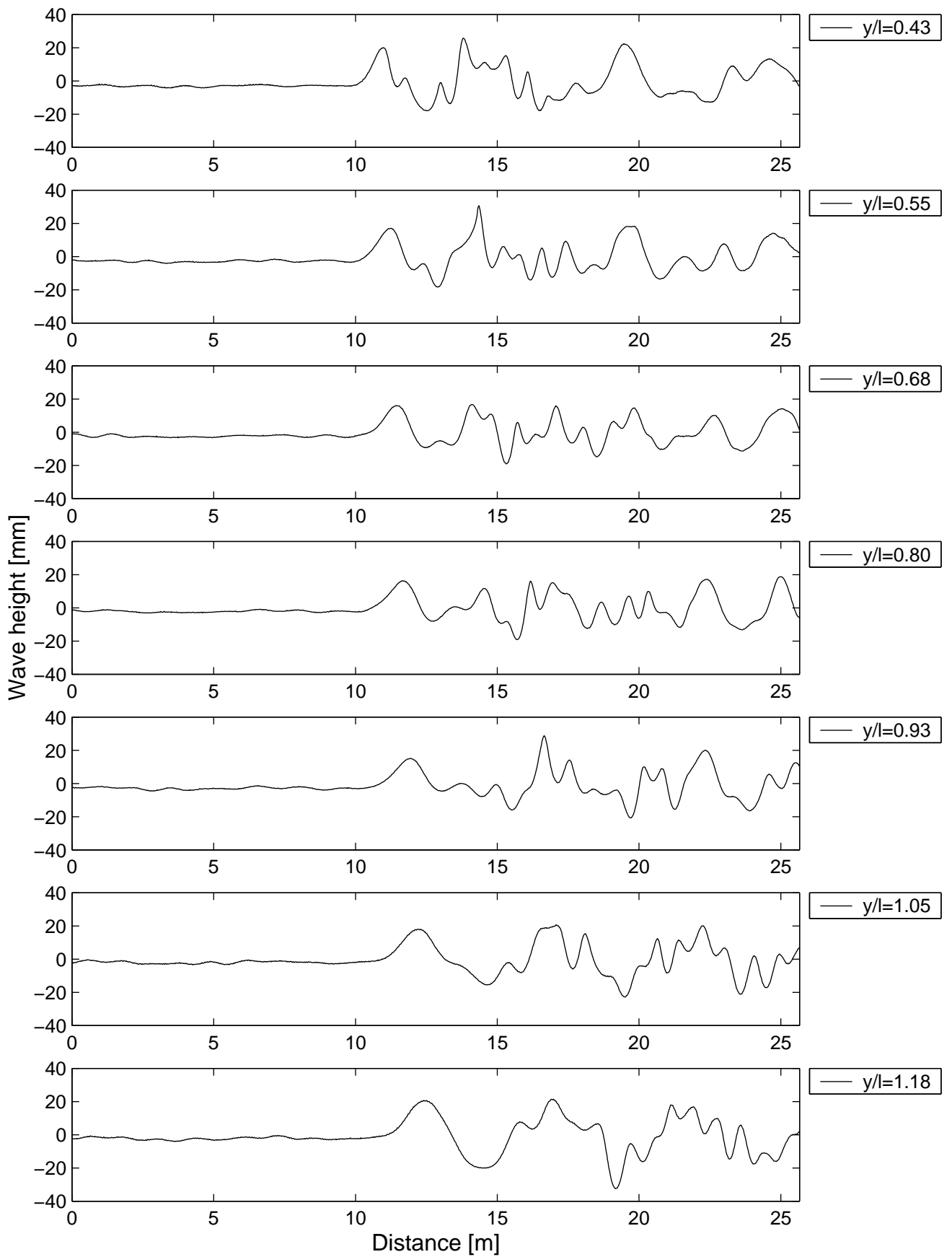


Figure 129

Model 4b Catamaran S/L=0.4  
Water depth = 200mm  
 $V = 1.47\text{ms}^{-1}$ ,  $Fnl = 0.37$ ,  $Fnh = 1.05$

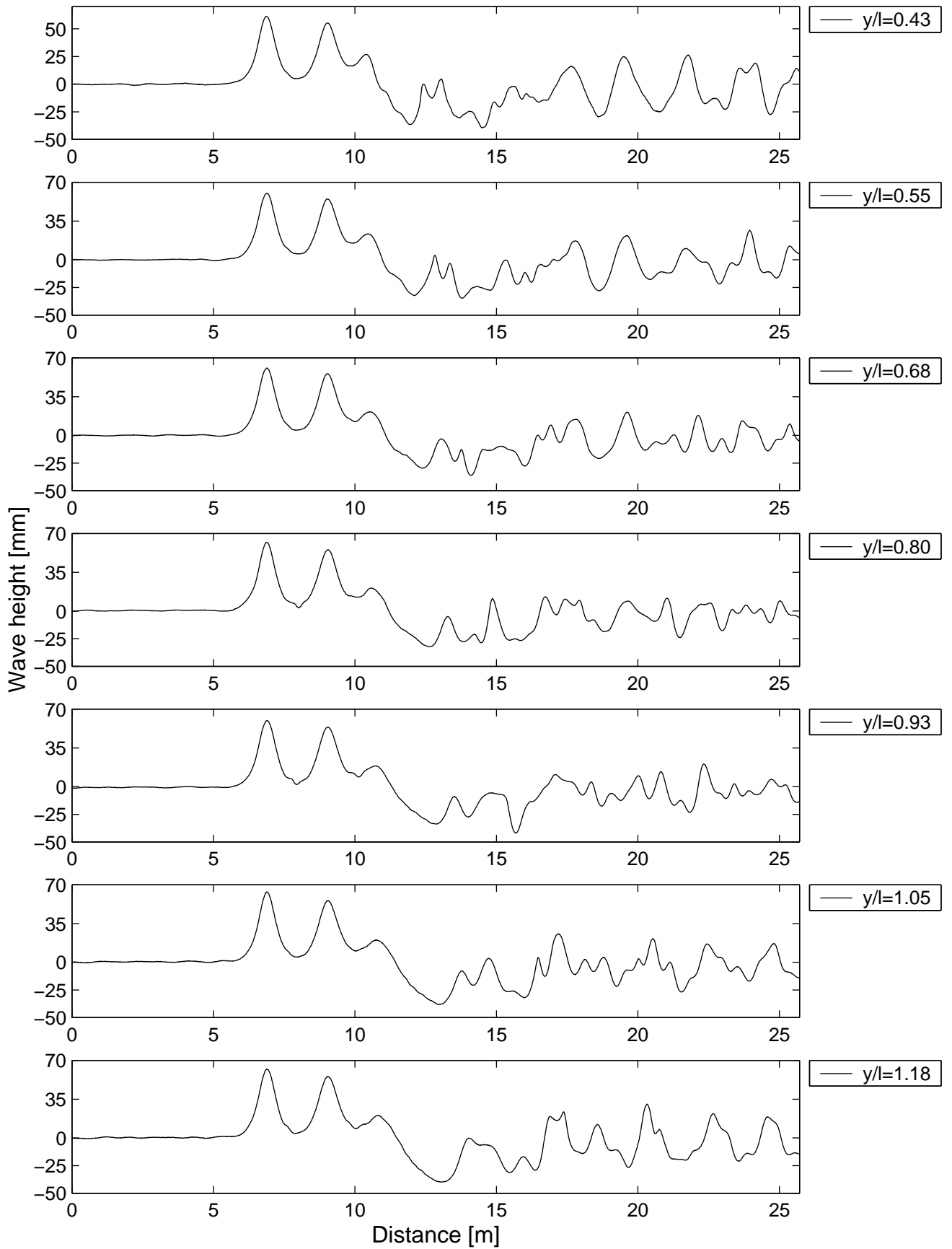


Figure 130

Model 4b Catamaran S/L=0.4  
Water depth = 200mm  
 $V = 3.11\text{ms}^{-1}$ ,  $Fnl = 0.79$ ,  $Fnh = 2.22$

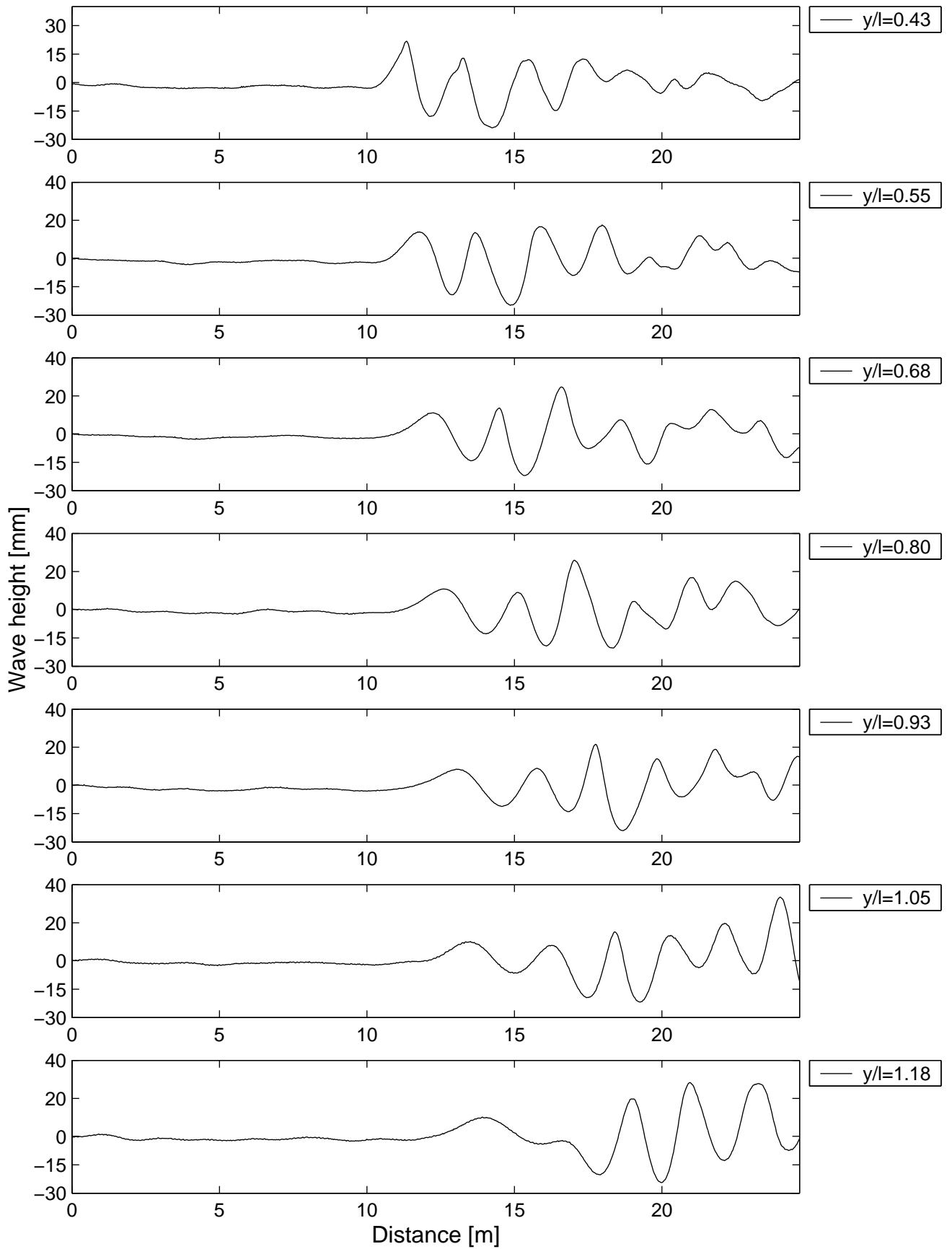


Figure 131

Model 4b Catamaran S/L=0.4  
Water depth = 200mm  
 $V = 4.03\text{ms}^{-1}$ ,  $Fnl = 1.02$ ,  $Fnh = 2.88$

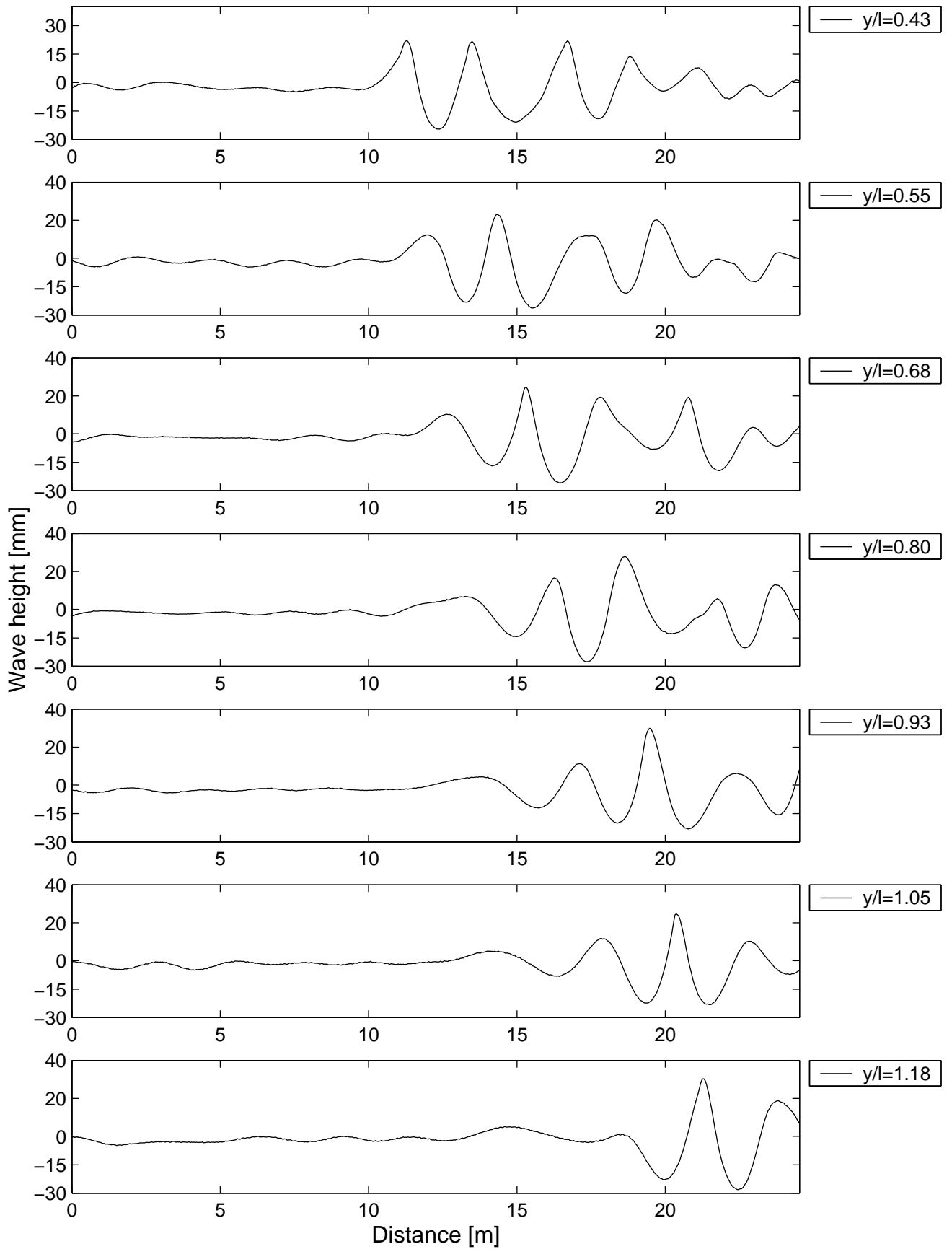


Figure 132



Model 5b Catamaran S/L=0.4  
Water depth = 200mm  
 $V = 1.03\text{ms}^{-1}$ ,  $Fnl = 0.26$ ,  $Fnh = 0.74$

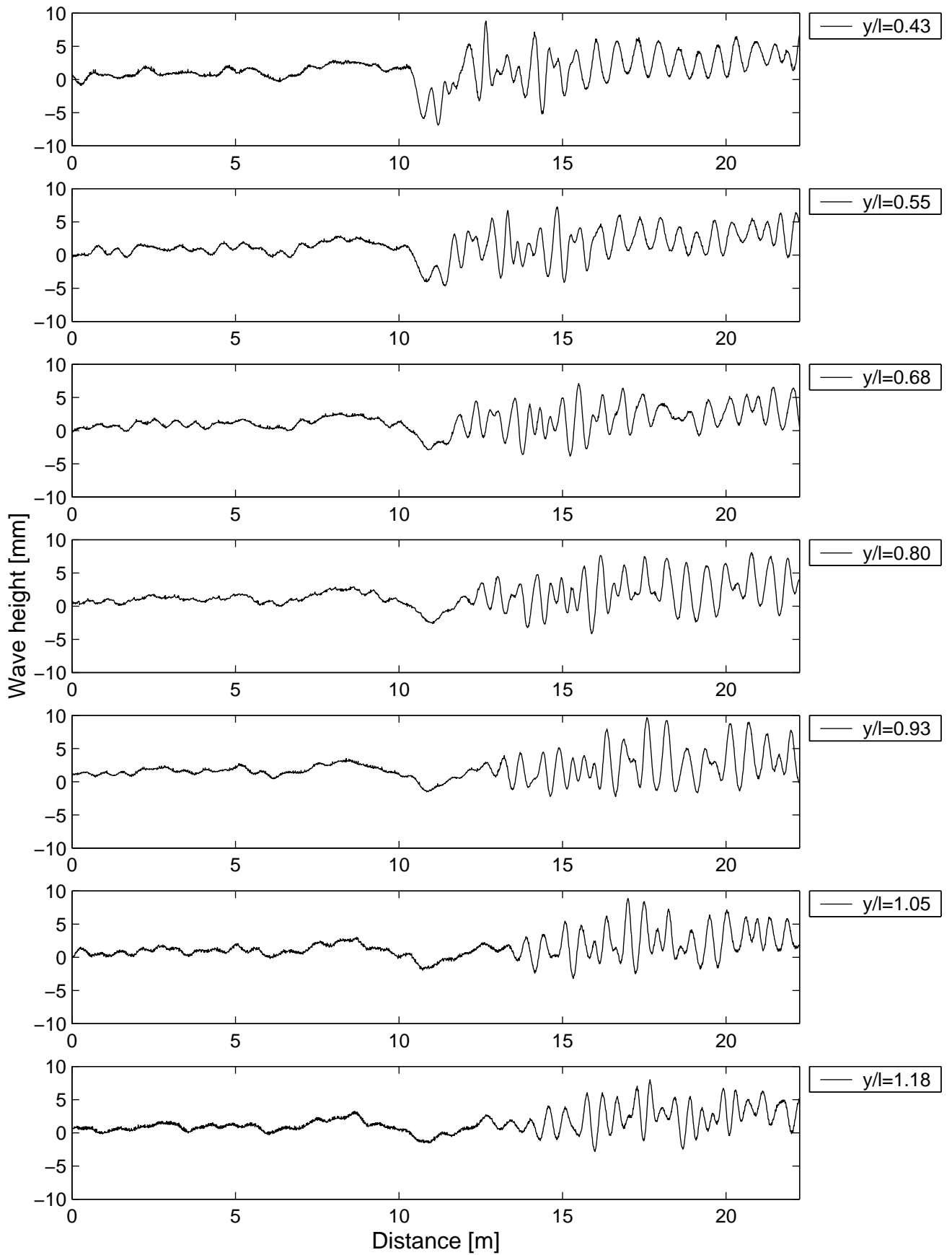


Figure 133

Model 5b Catamaran S/L=0.4  
Water depth = 200mm  
 $V = 1.34\text{ms}^{-1}$ ,  $Fnl = 0.34$ ,  $Fnh = 0.96$

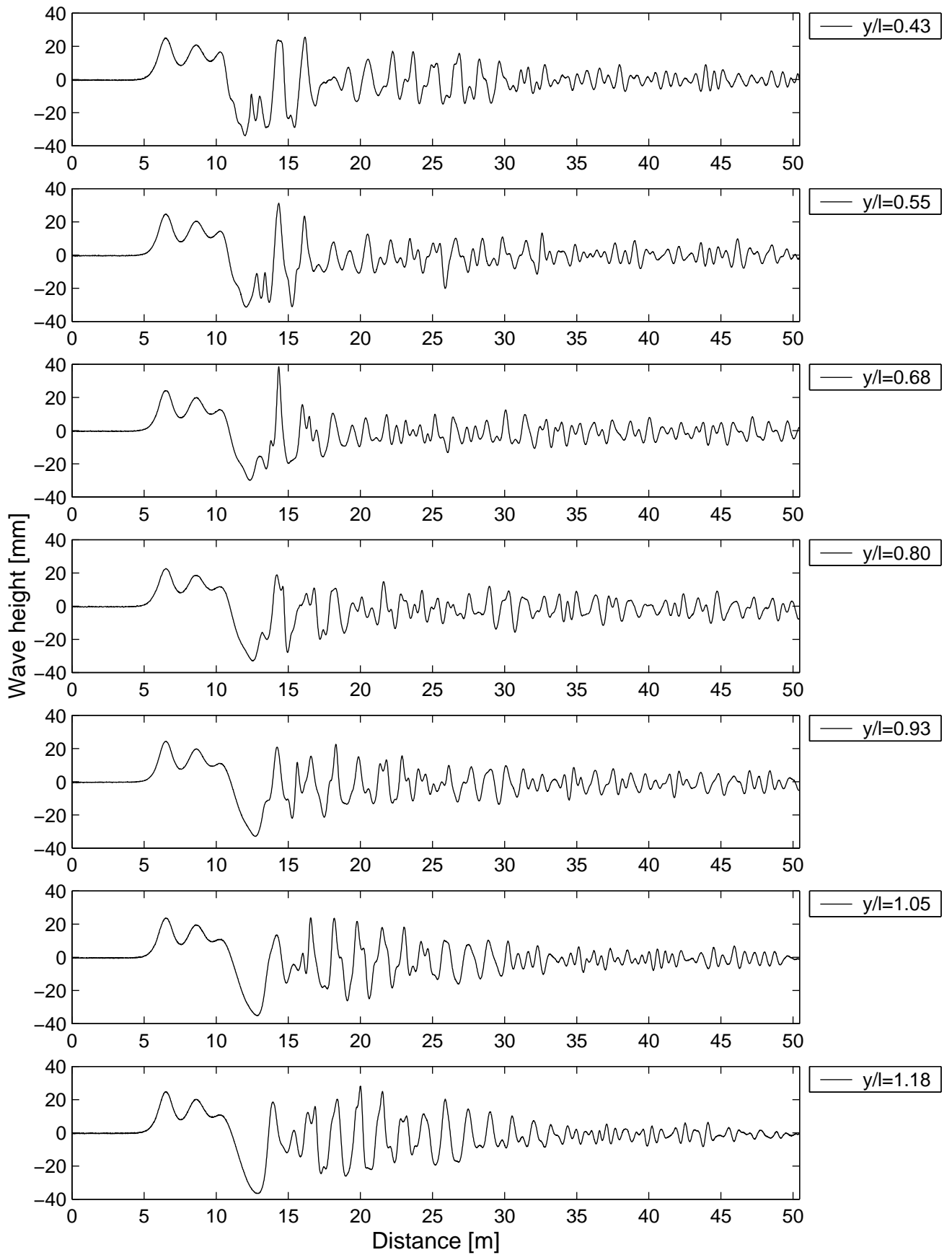


Figure 134

Model 5b Catamaran S/L=0.4  
Water depth = 200mm  
 $V = 1.42\text{ms}^{-1}$ ,  $\text{Fnl} = 0.36$ ,  $\text{Fnh} = 1.01$

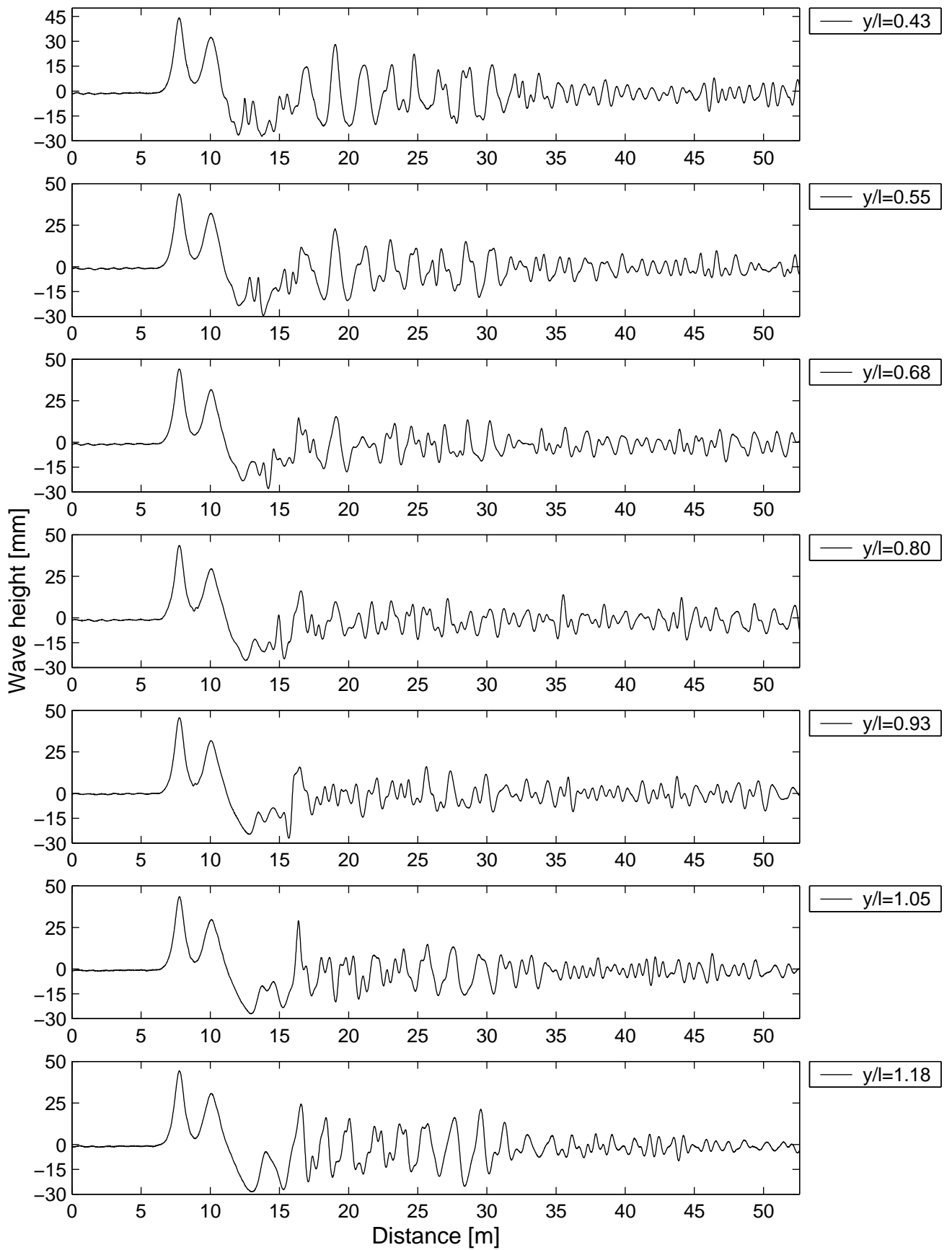


Figure 135

Model 5b Catamaran S/L=0.4  
Water depth = 200mm  
 $V = 1.62\text{ms}^{-1}$ ,  $\text{Fnl} = 0.41$ ,  $\text{Fnh} = 1.16$

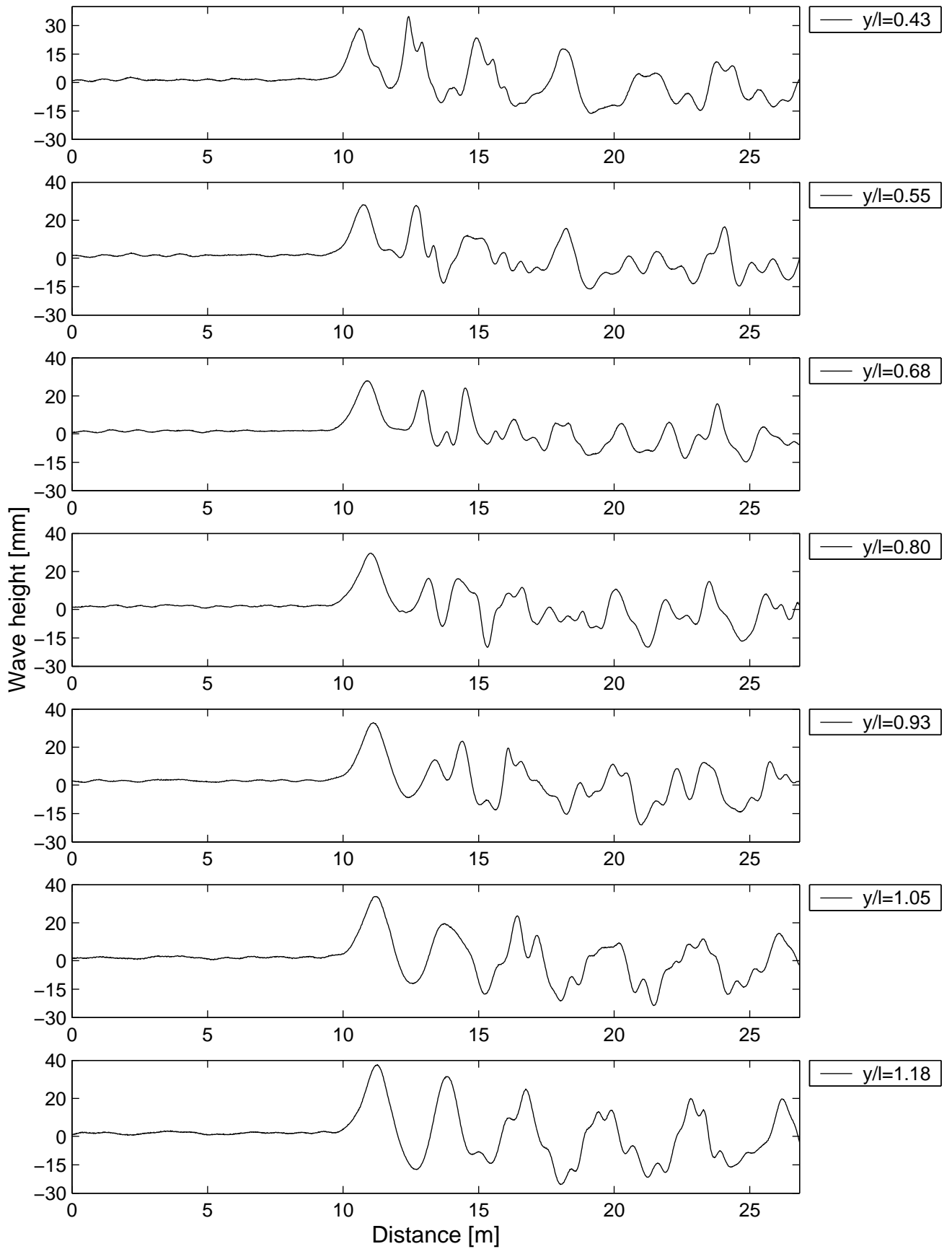


Figure 136

Model 5b Catamaran S/L=0.4  
Water depth = 200mm  
 $V = 2.04\text{ms}^{-1}$ ,  $\text{Fnl} = 0.51$ ,  $\text{Fnh} = 1.46$

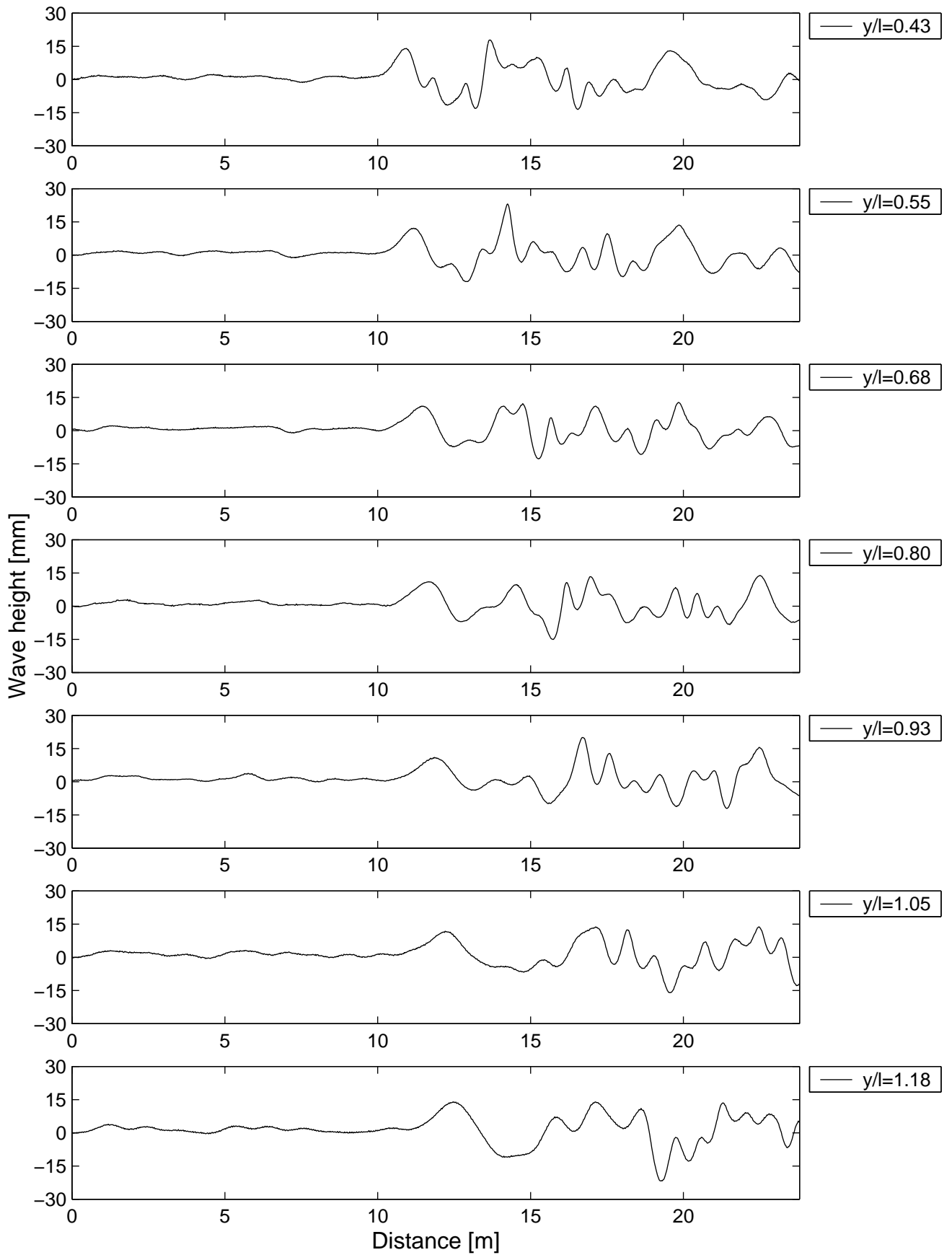


Figure 137

Model 5b Catamaran S/L=0.4  
Water depth = 200mm  
 $V = 3.13\text{ms}^{-1}$ ,  $Fnl = 0.79$ ,  $Fnh = 2.23$

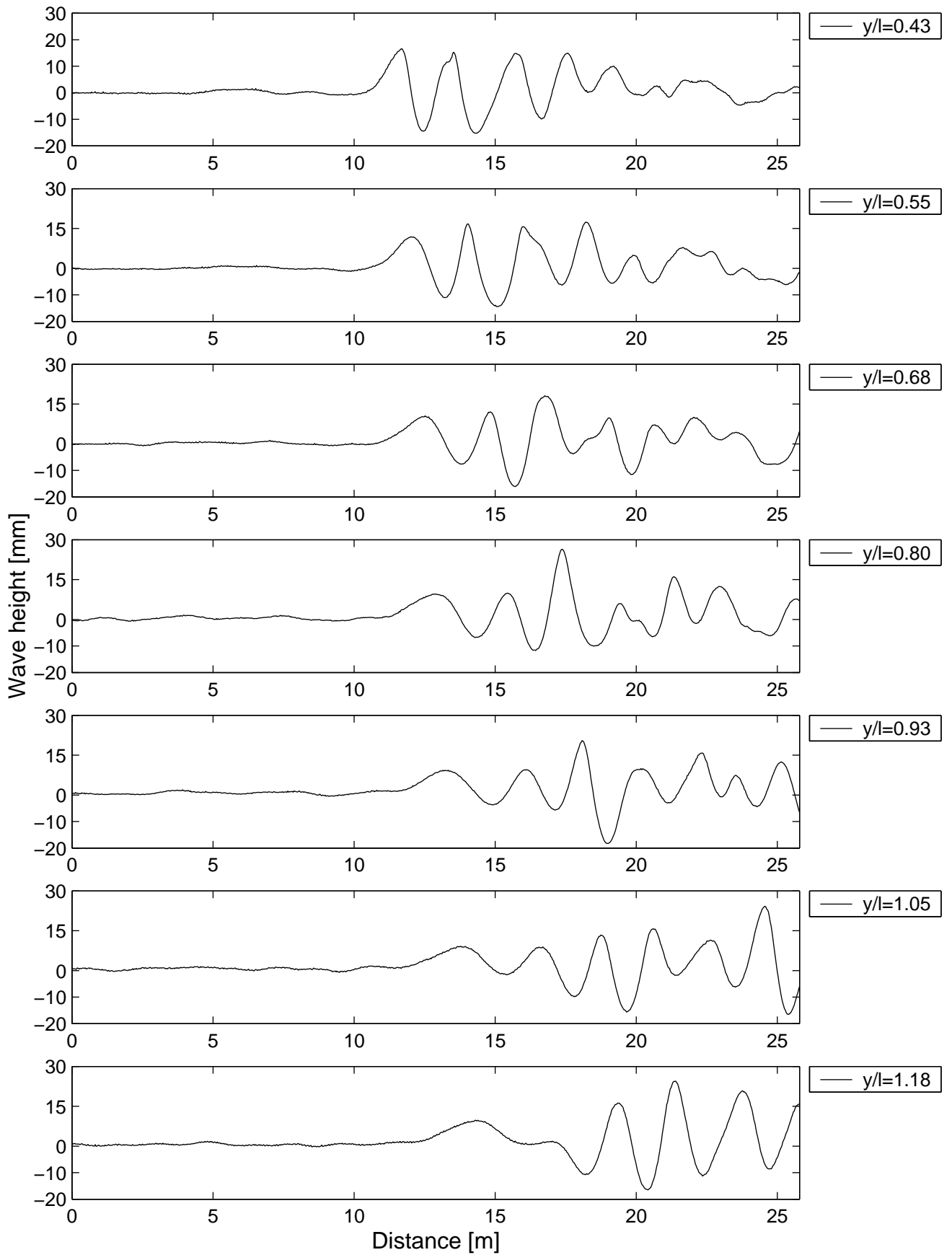


Figure 138

Model 5b Catamaran S/L=0.4  
Water depth = 200mm  
 $V = 4.05\text{ms}^{-1}$ ,  $Fnl = 1.02$ ,  $Fnh = 2.89$

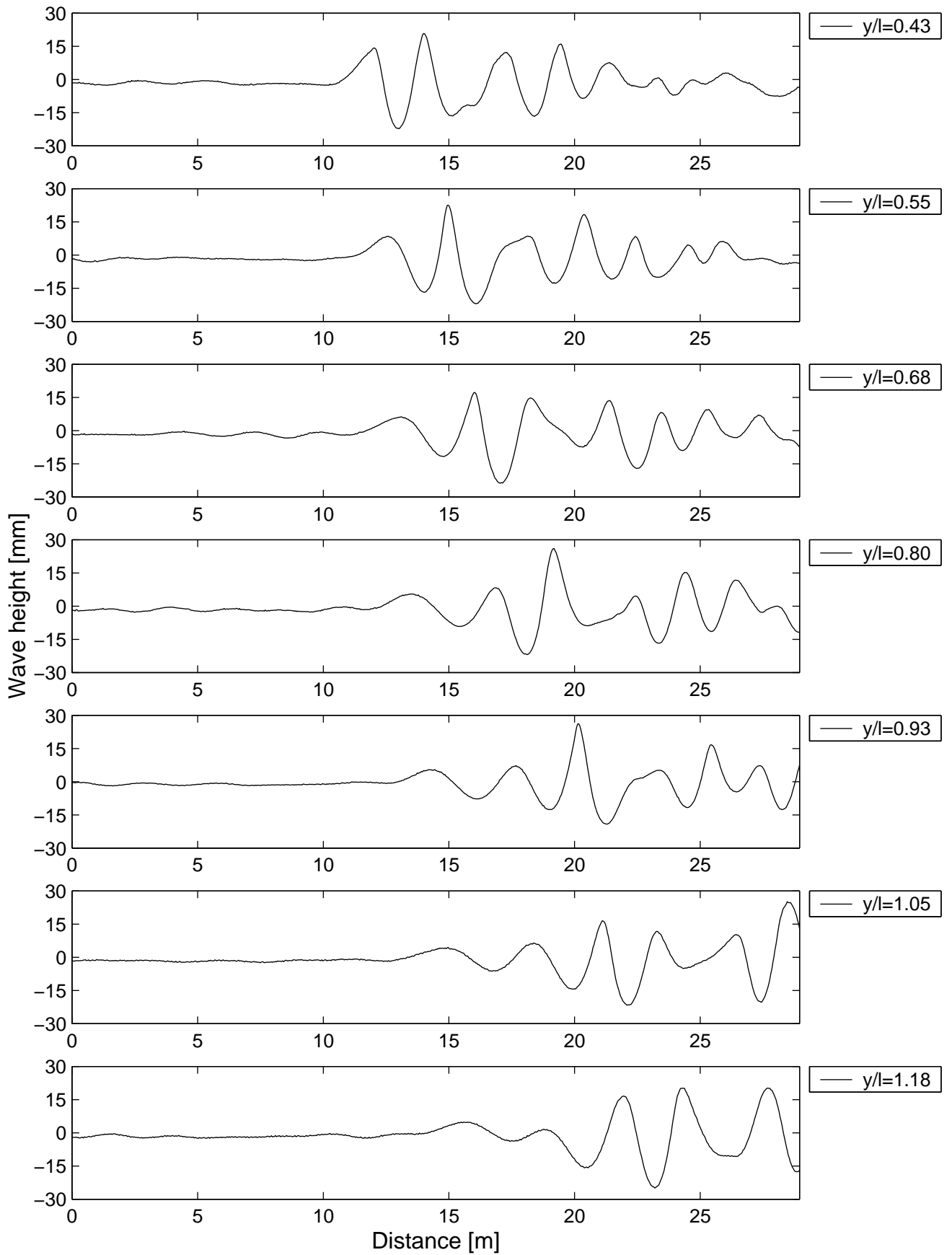


Figure 139

Model 5b Catamaran S/L=0.4  
Water depth = 200mm  
 $V = 1.34\text{ms}^{-1}$ ,  $Fnl = 0.34$ ,  $Fnh = 0.96$

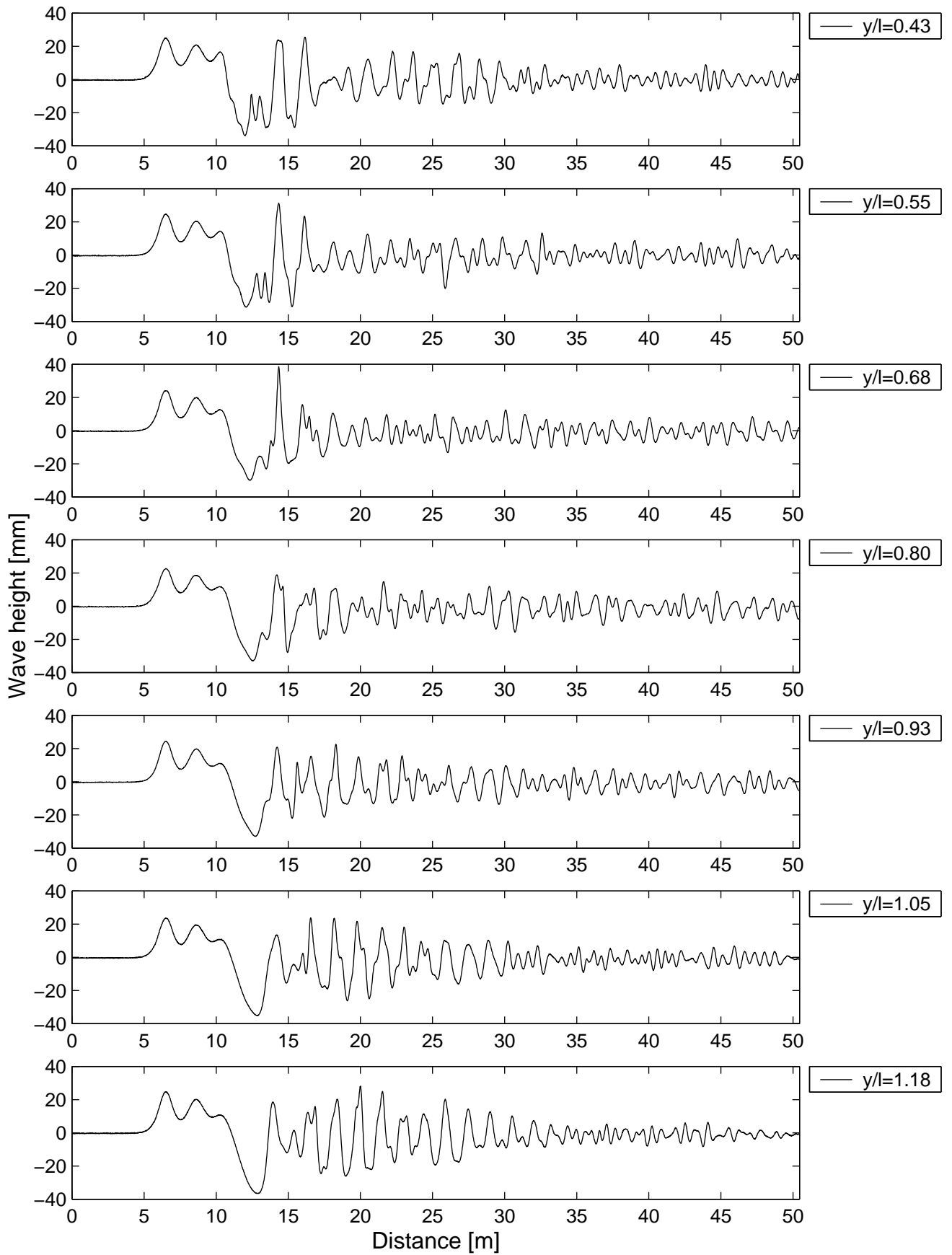


Figure 140



Model 5b Catamaran S/L=0.4  
Water depth = 200mm  
 $V = 1.03\text{ms}^{-1}$ ,  $Fnl = 0.26$ ,  $Fnh = 0.74$

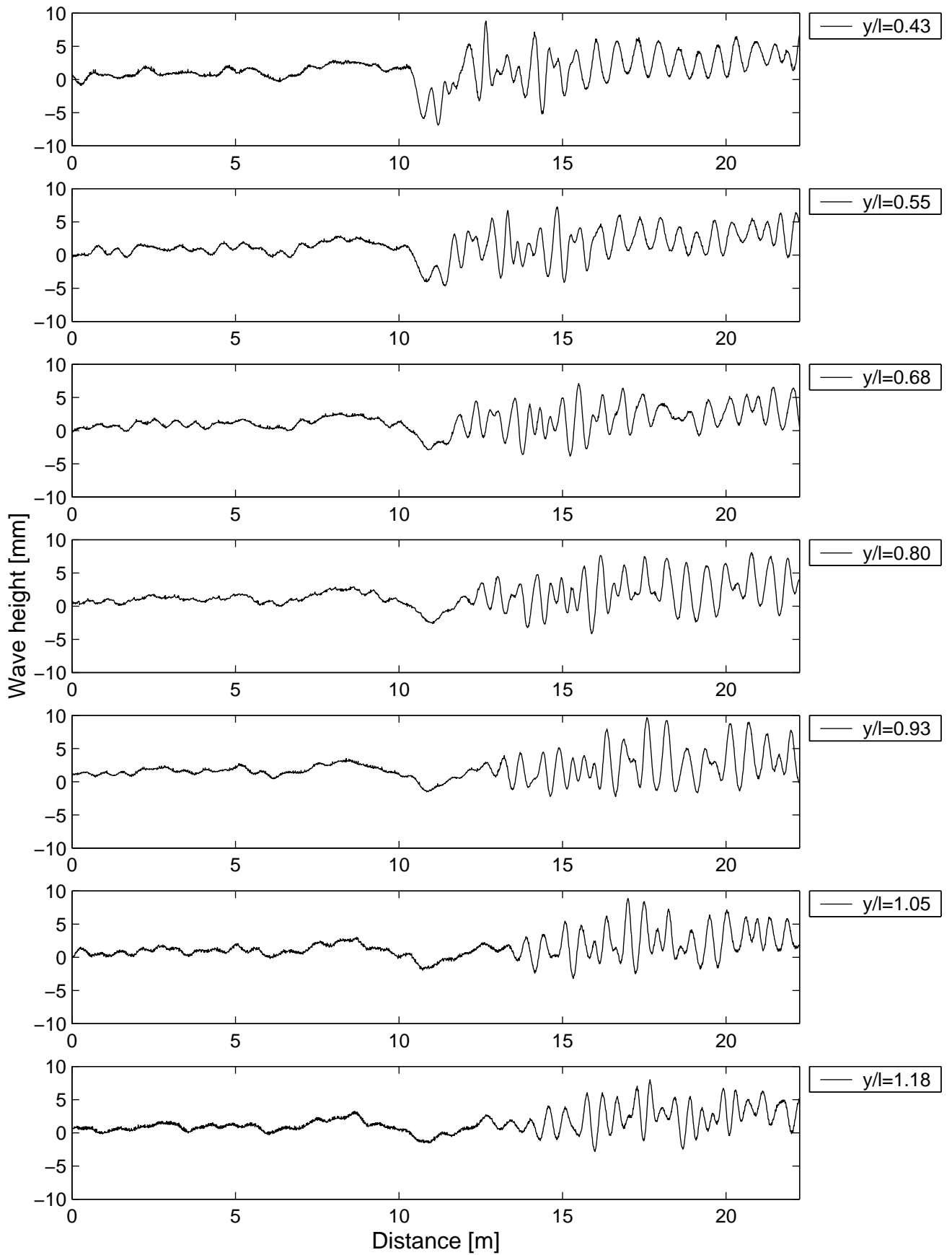


Figure 141

Model 5b Catamaran S/L=0.4  
Water depth = 200mm  
 $V = 1.42\text{ms}^{-1}$ ,  $Fnl = 0.36$ ,  $Fnh = 1.01$

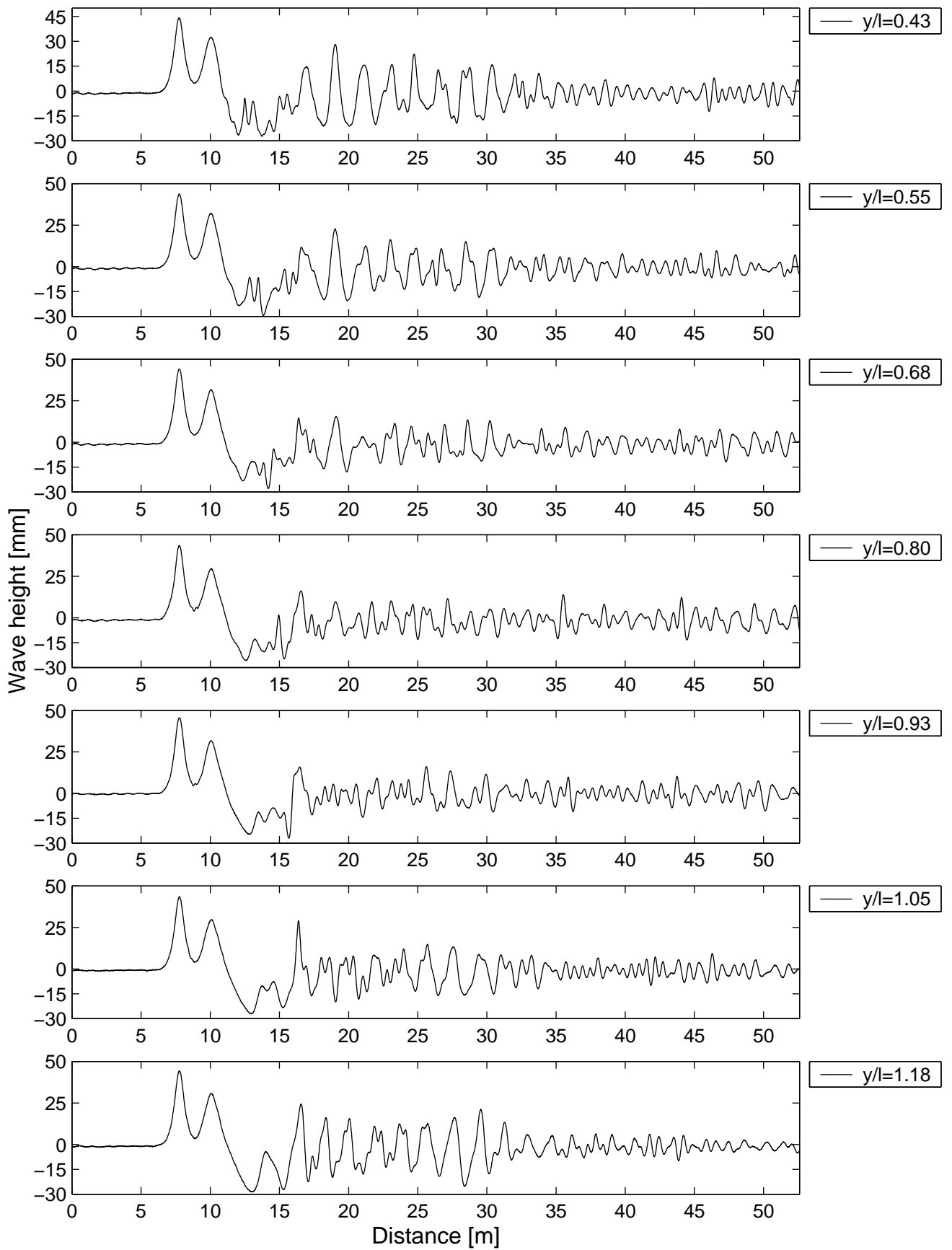


Figure 142

Model 5b Catamaran S/L=0.4  
Water depth = 200mm  
 $V = 1.62\text{ms}^{-1}$ ,  $\text{Fnl} = 0.41$ ,  $\text{Fnh} = 1.16$

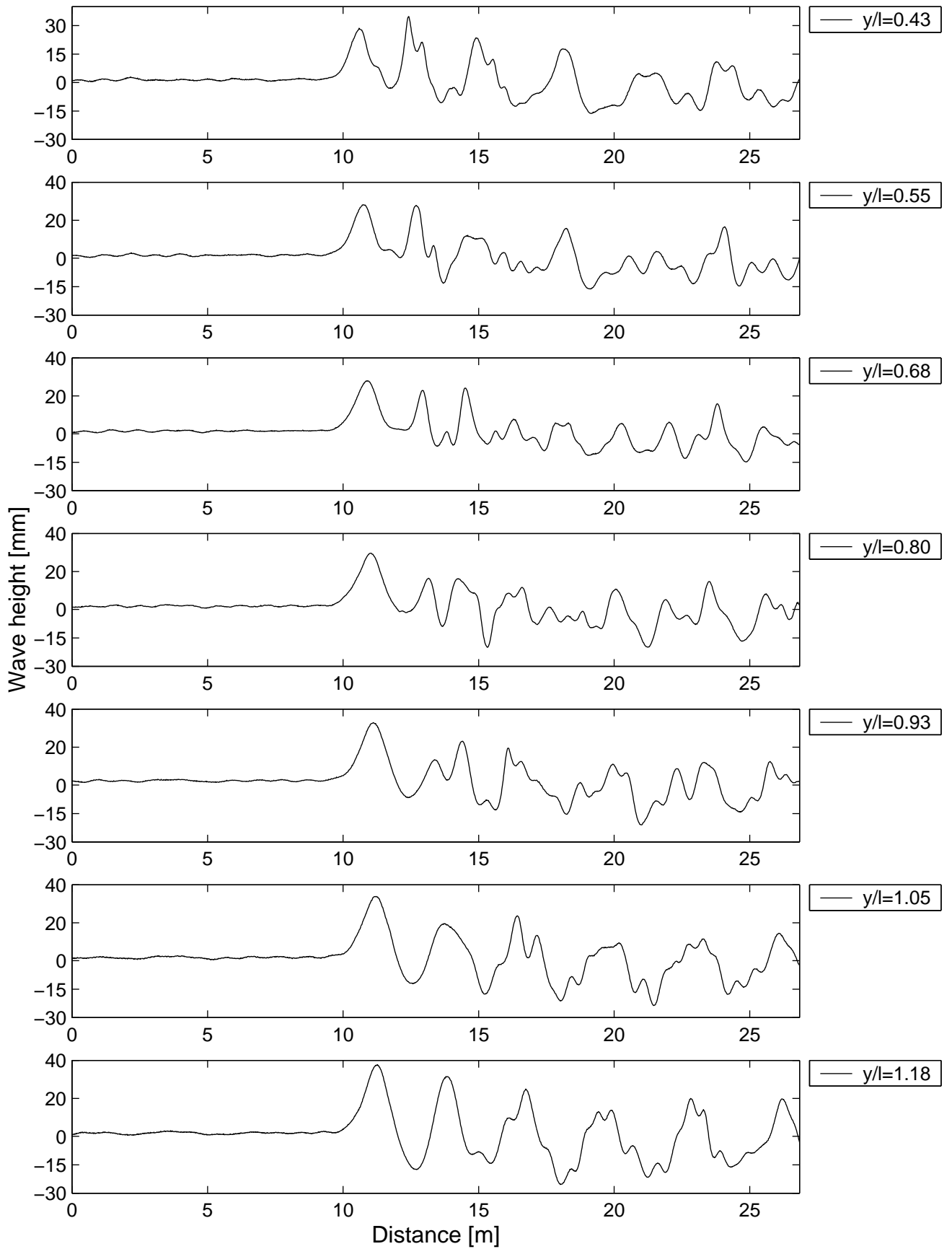


Figure 143

Model 5b Catamaran S/L=0.4  
Water depth = 200mm  
 $V = 2.04\text{ms}^{-1}$ ,  $\text{Fnl} = 0.51$ ,  $\text{Fnh} = 1.46$

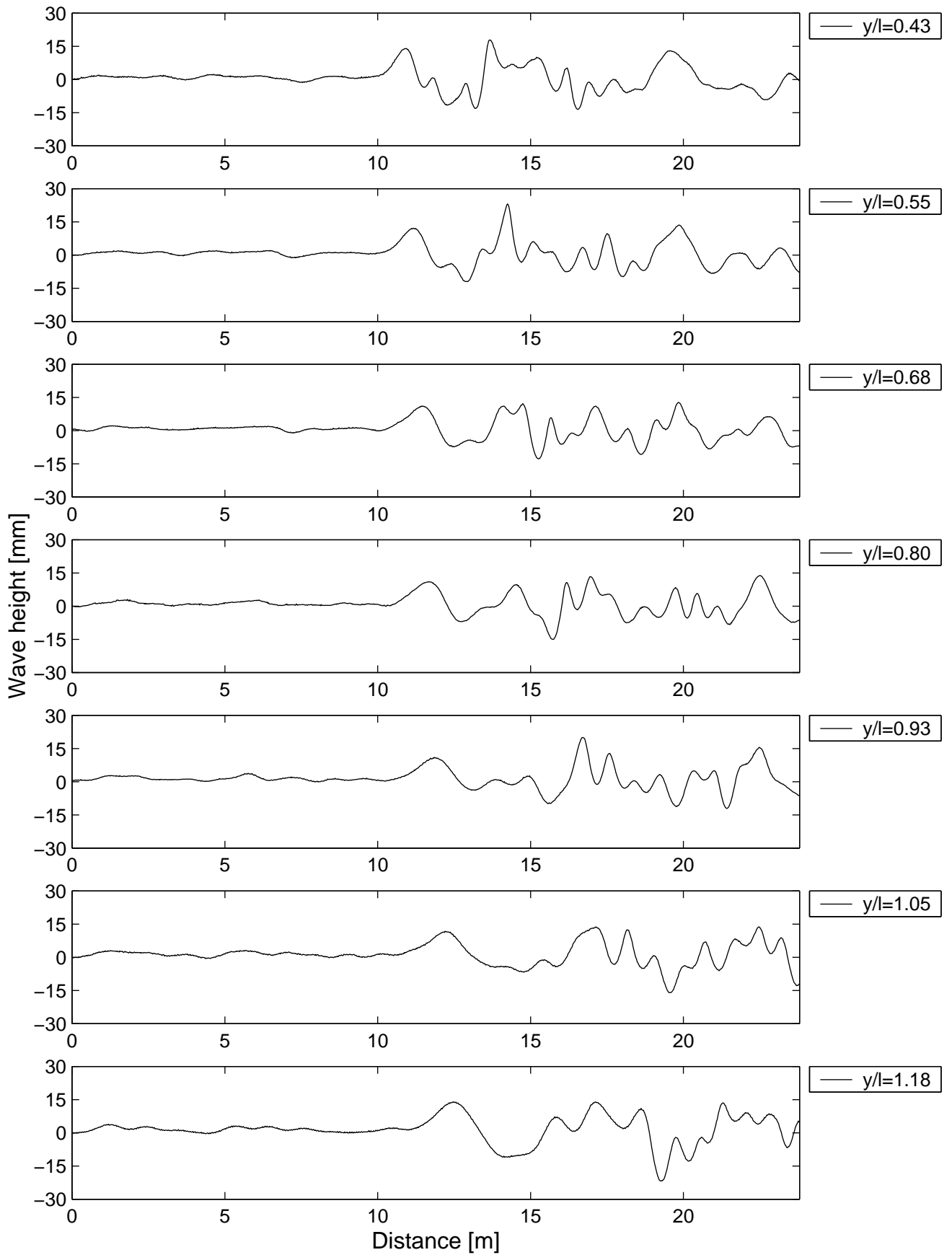


Figure 144

Model 5b Catamaran S/L=0.4  
Water depth = 200mm  
 $V = 3.13\text{ms}^{-1}$ ,  $Fnl = 0.79$ ,  $Fnh = 2.23$

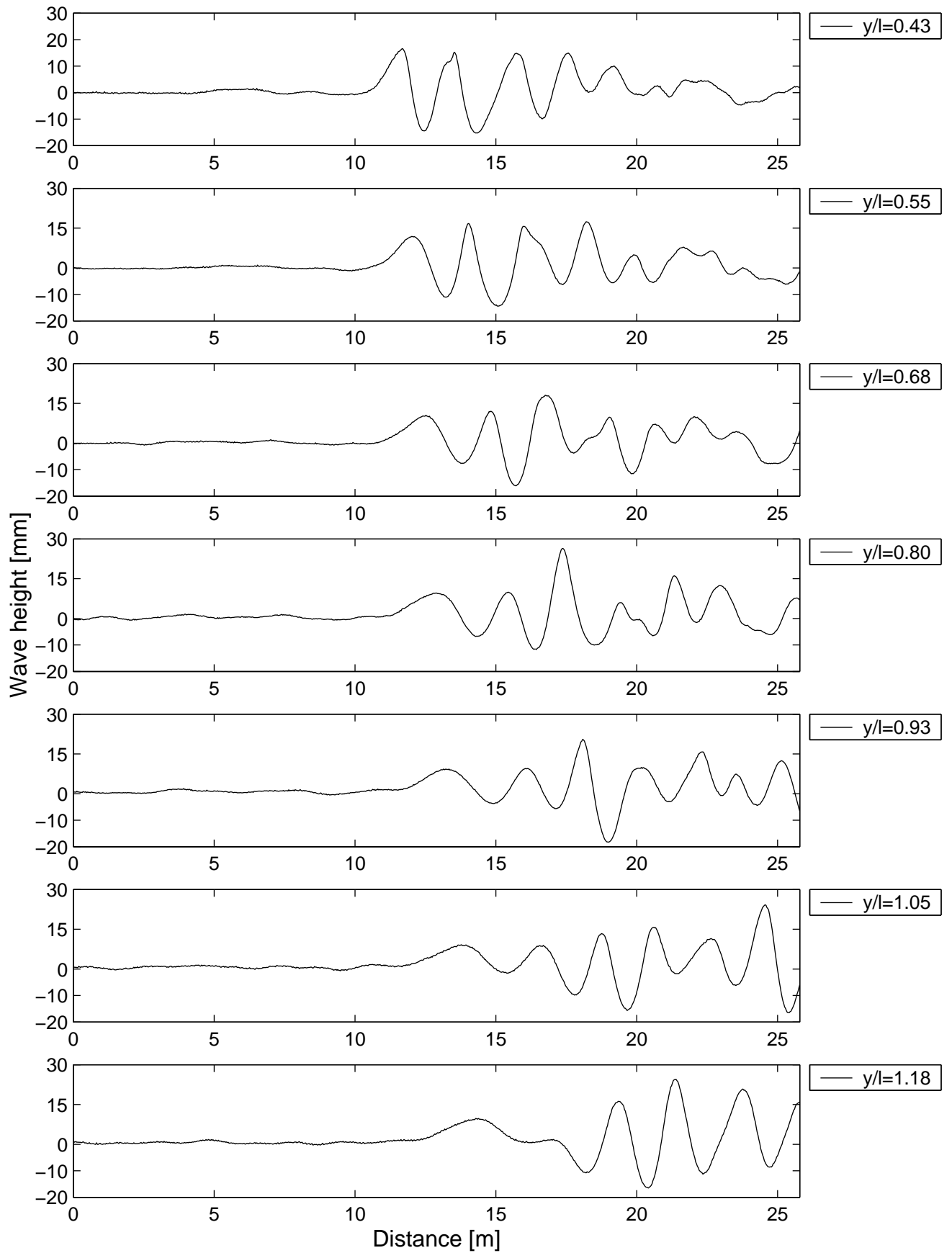


Figure 145

Model 5b Catamaran S/L=0.4  
Water depth = 200mm  
 $V = 4.05\text{ms}^{-1}$ ,  $\text{Fnl} = 1.02$ ,  $\text{Fnh} = 2.89$

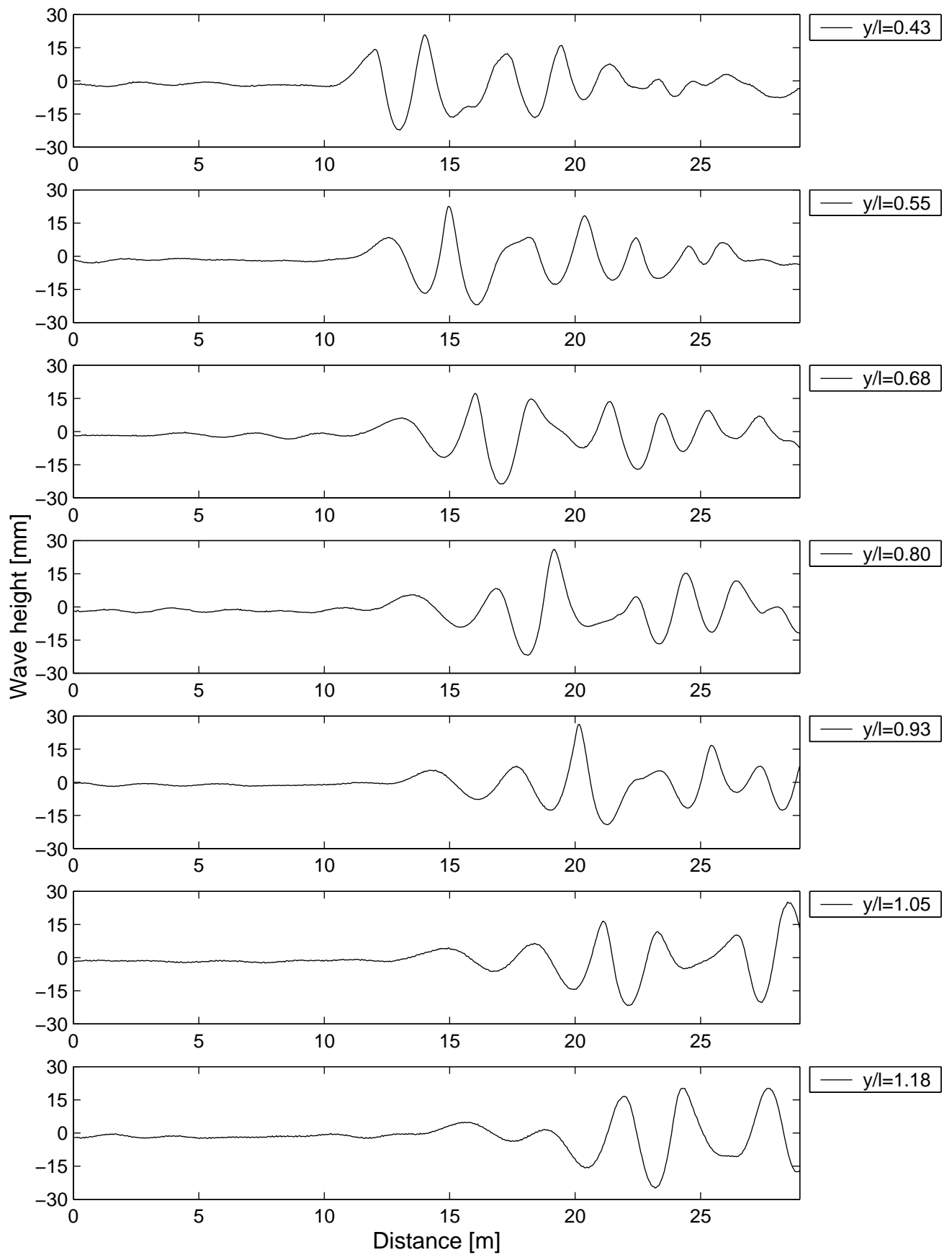


Figure 146

Model 5s Catamaran S/L=0.4  
Water depth = 200mm  
 $V = 1.02\text{ms}^{-1}$ ,  $\text{Fnl} = 0.26$ ,  $\text{Fnh} = 0.73$

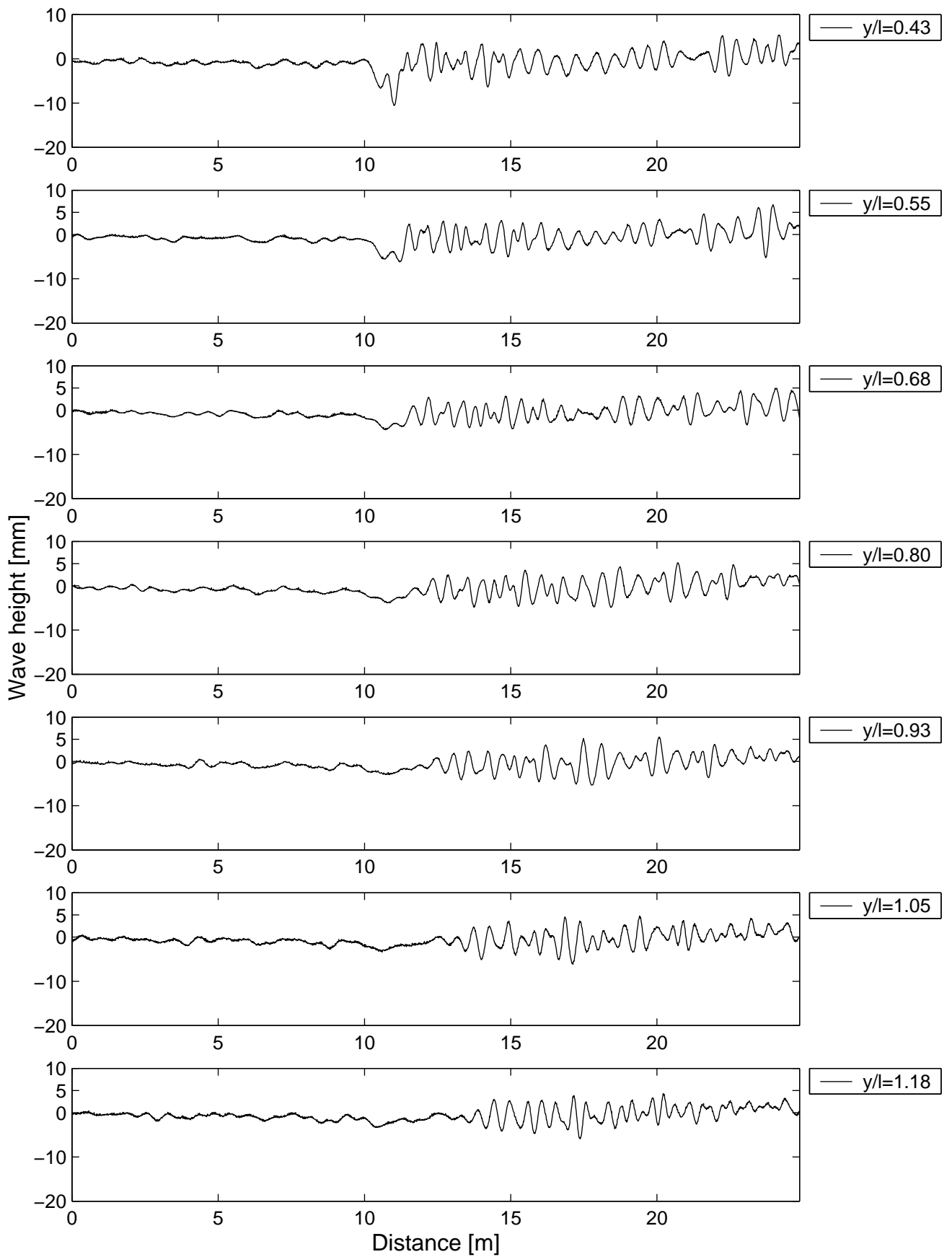


Figure 147

Model 5s Catamaran S/L=0.4  
Water depth = 200mm  
 $V = 1.33\text{ms}^{-1}$ ,  $Fnl = 0.34$ ,  $Fnh = 0.95$

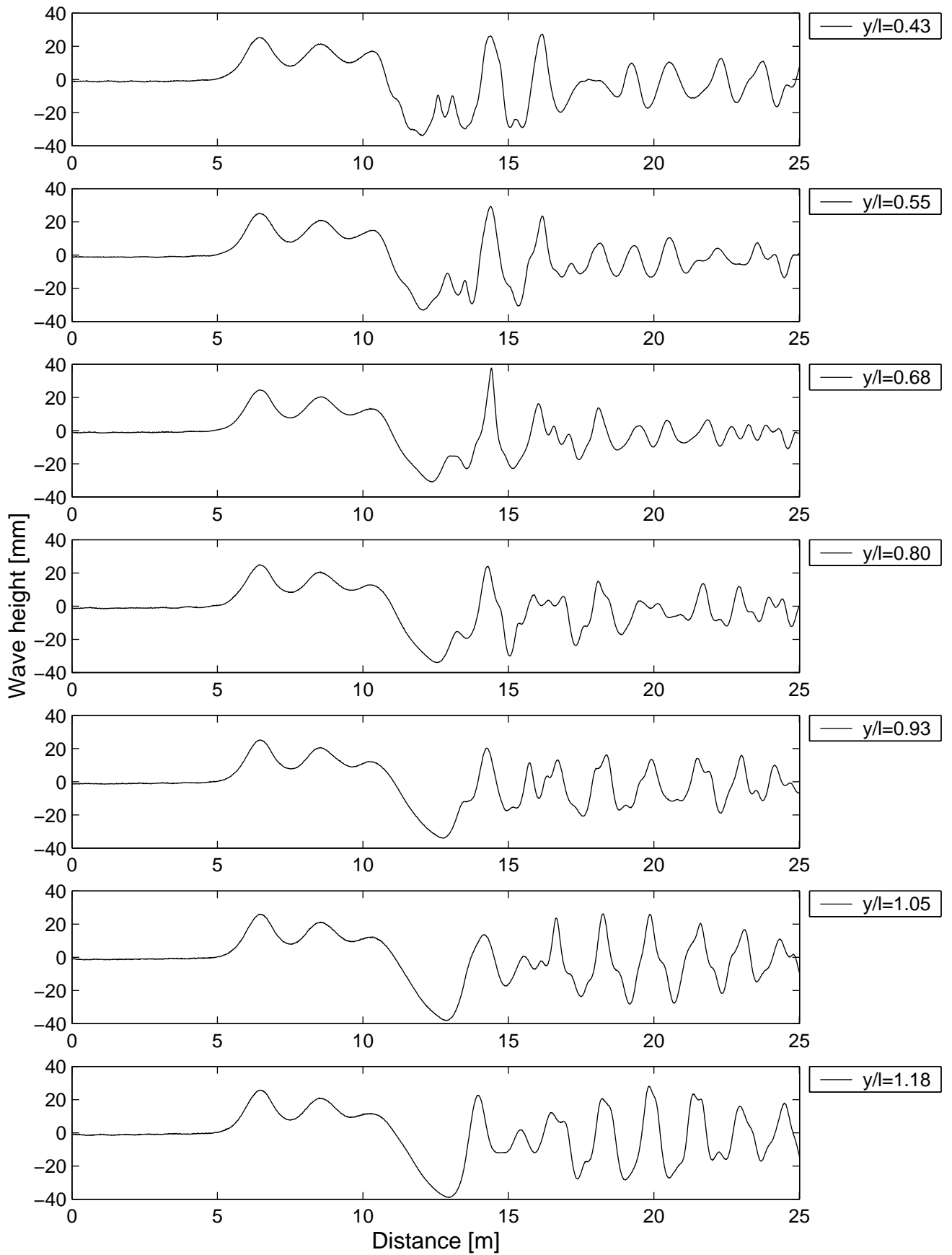


Figure 148



Model 5s Catamaran S/L=0.4  
Water depth = 200mm  
 $V = 1.41\text{ms}^{-1}$ ,  $\text{Fnl} = 0.36$ ,  $\text{Fnh} = 1.01$

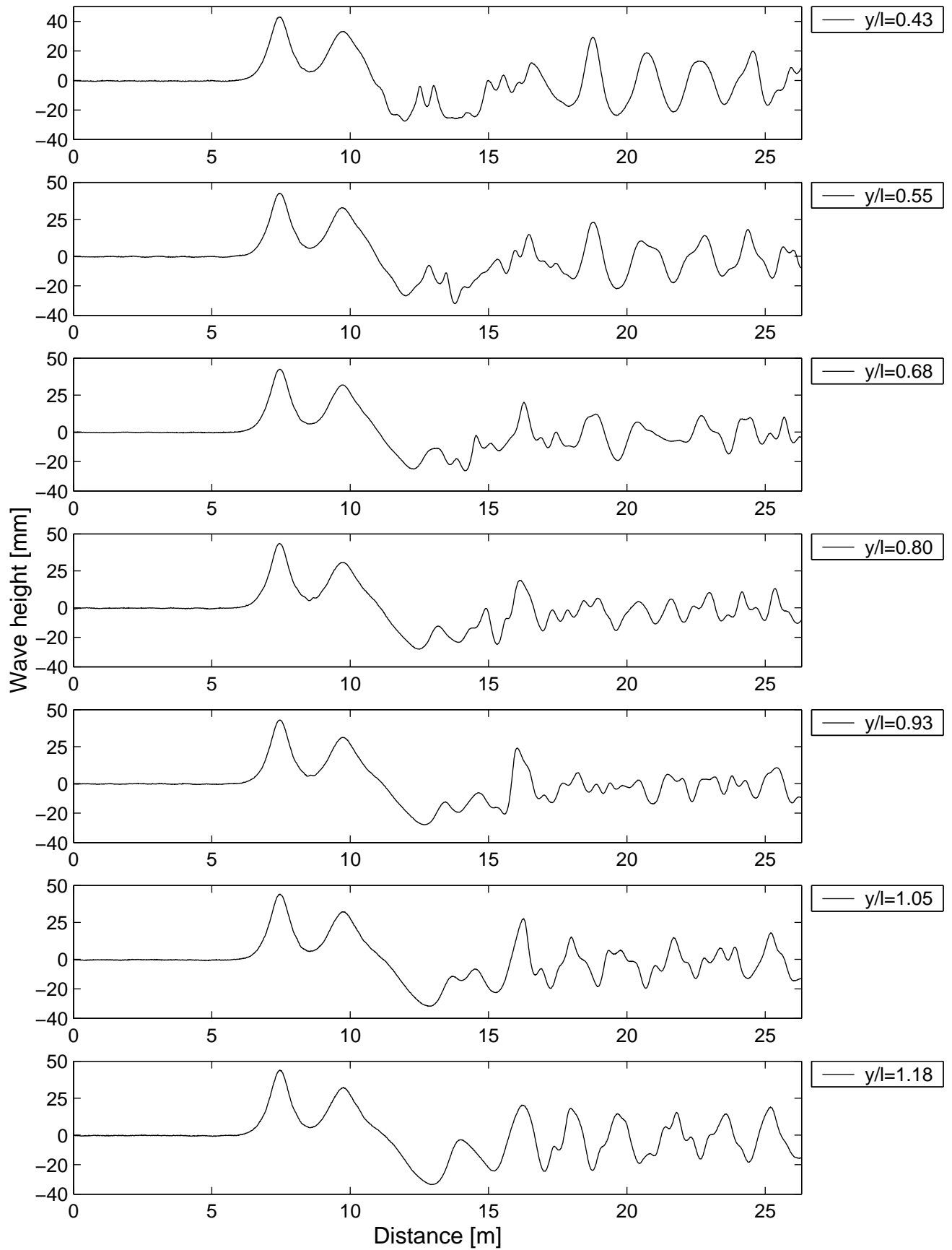


Figure 149

Model 5s Catamaran S/L=0.4  
Water depth = 200mm  
 $V = 1.72\text{ms}^{-1}$ ,  $Fnl = 0.43$ ,  $Fnh = 1.23$

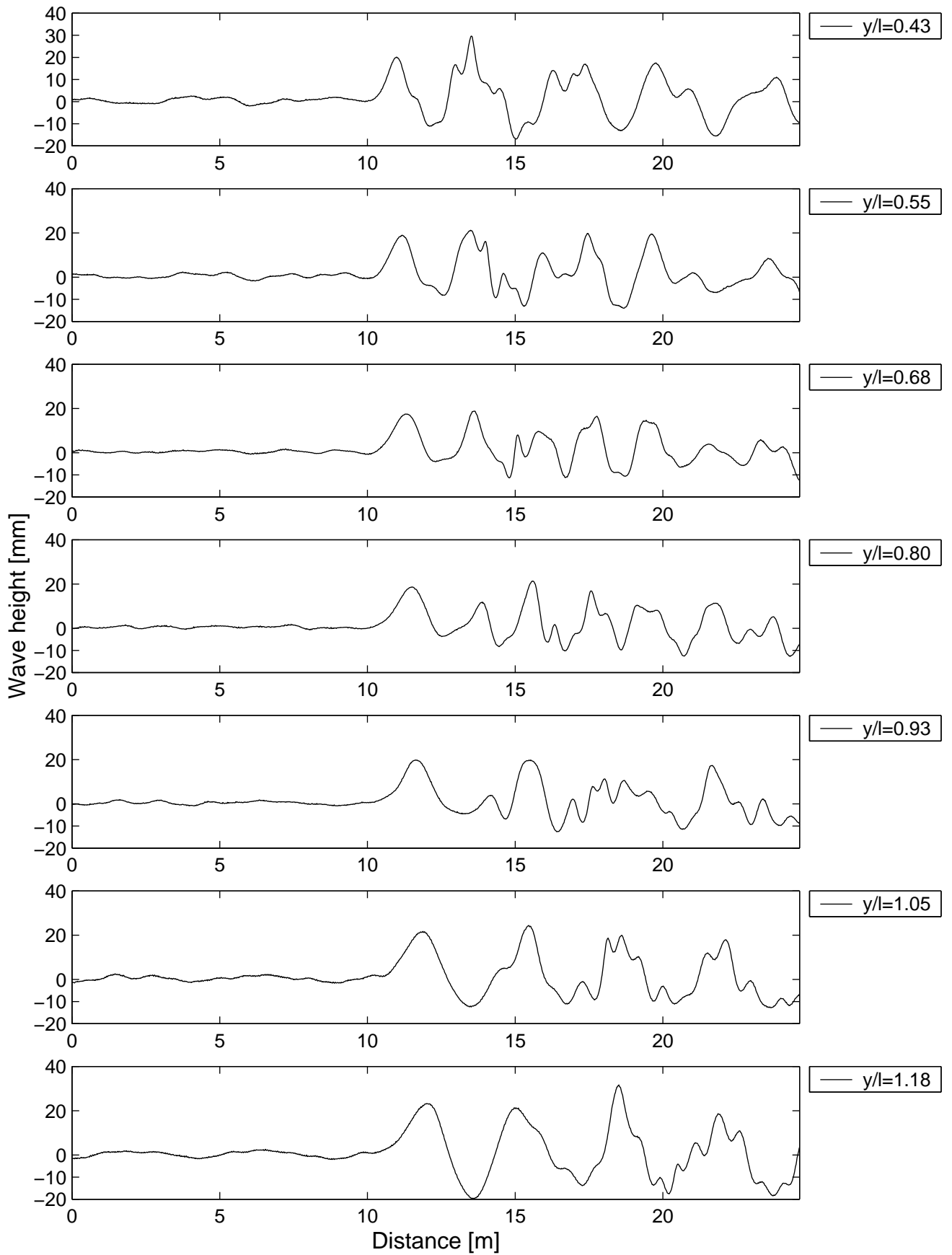


Figure 150

Model 5s Catamaran S/L=0.4  
Water depth = 200mm  
 $V = 2.03\text{ms}^{-1}$ ,  $Fnl = 0.51$ ,  $Fnh = 1.45$

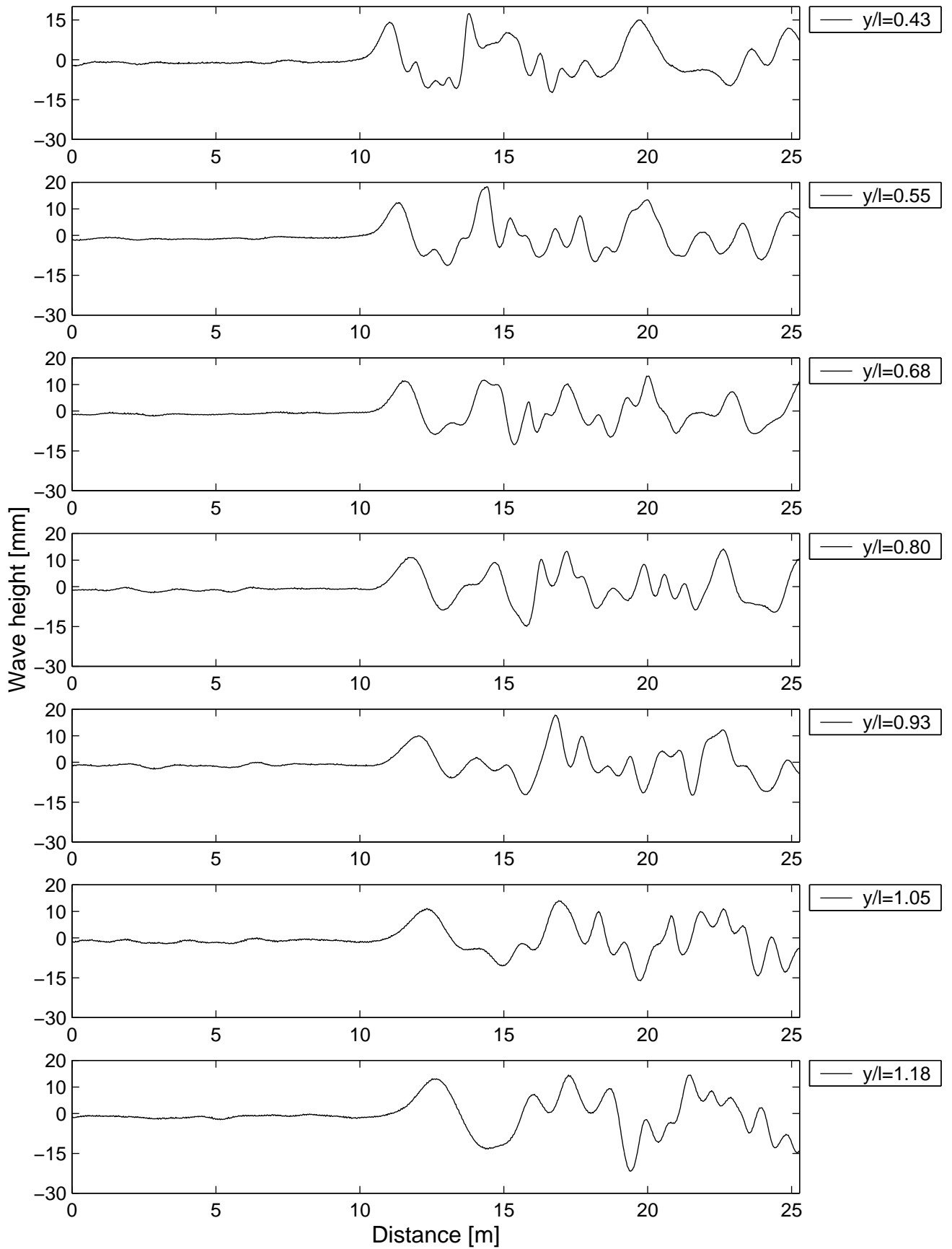


Figure 151

Model 5s Catamaran S/L=0.4  
Water depth = 200mm  
 $V = 3.13\text{ms}^{-1}$ ,  $Fnl = 0.79$ ,  $Fnh = 2.23$

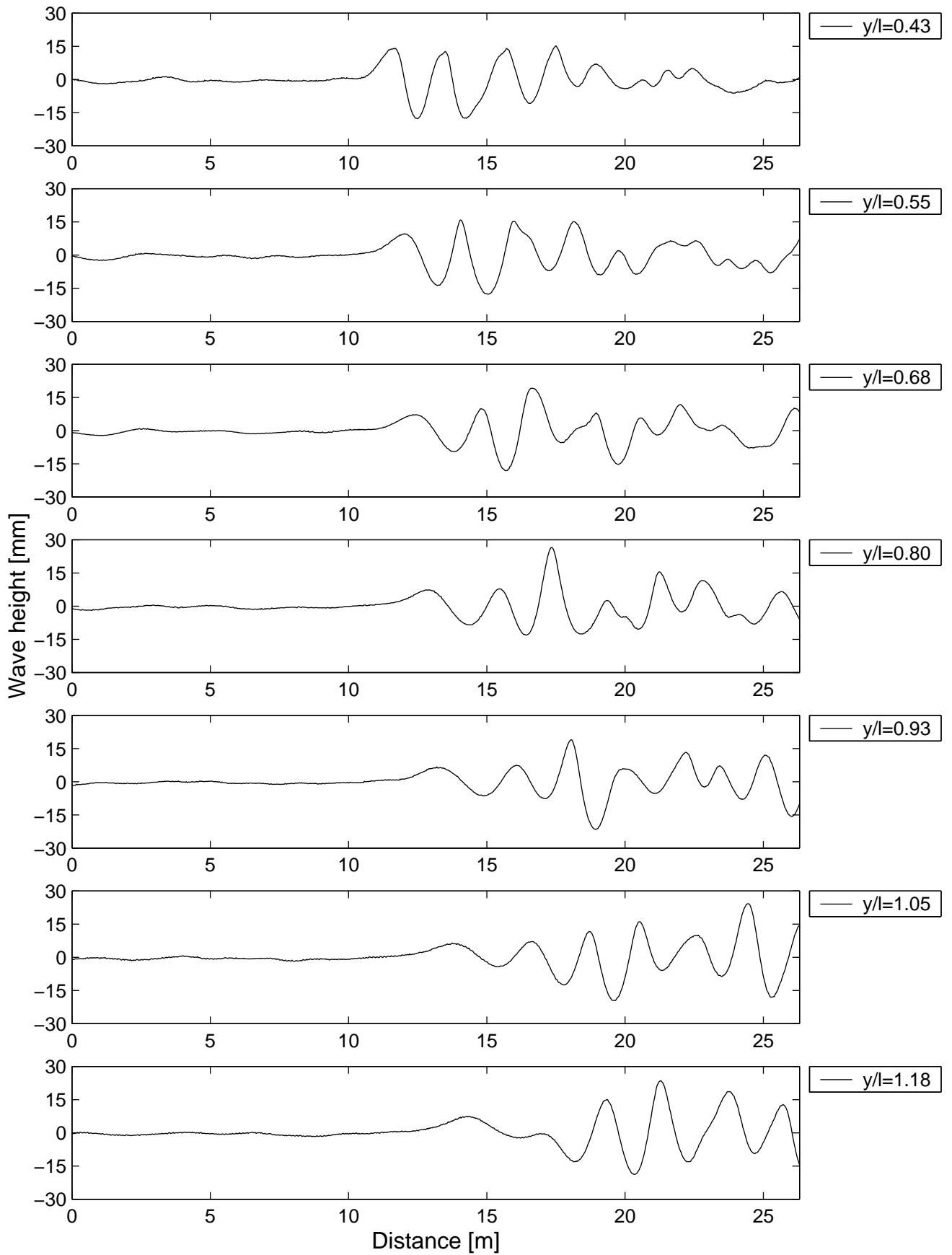


Figure 152

Model 5s Catamaran S/L=0.4  
Water depth = 200mm  
 $V = 4.05\text{ms}^{-1}$ ,  $Fnl = 1.02$ ,  $Fnh = 2.89$

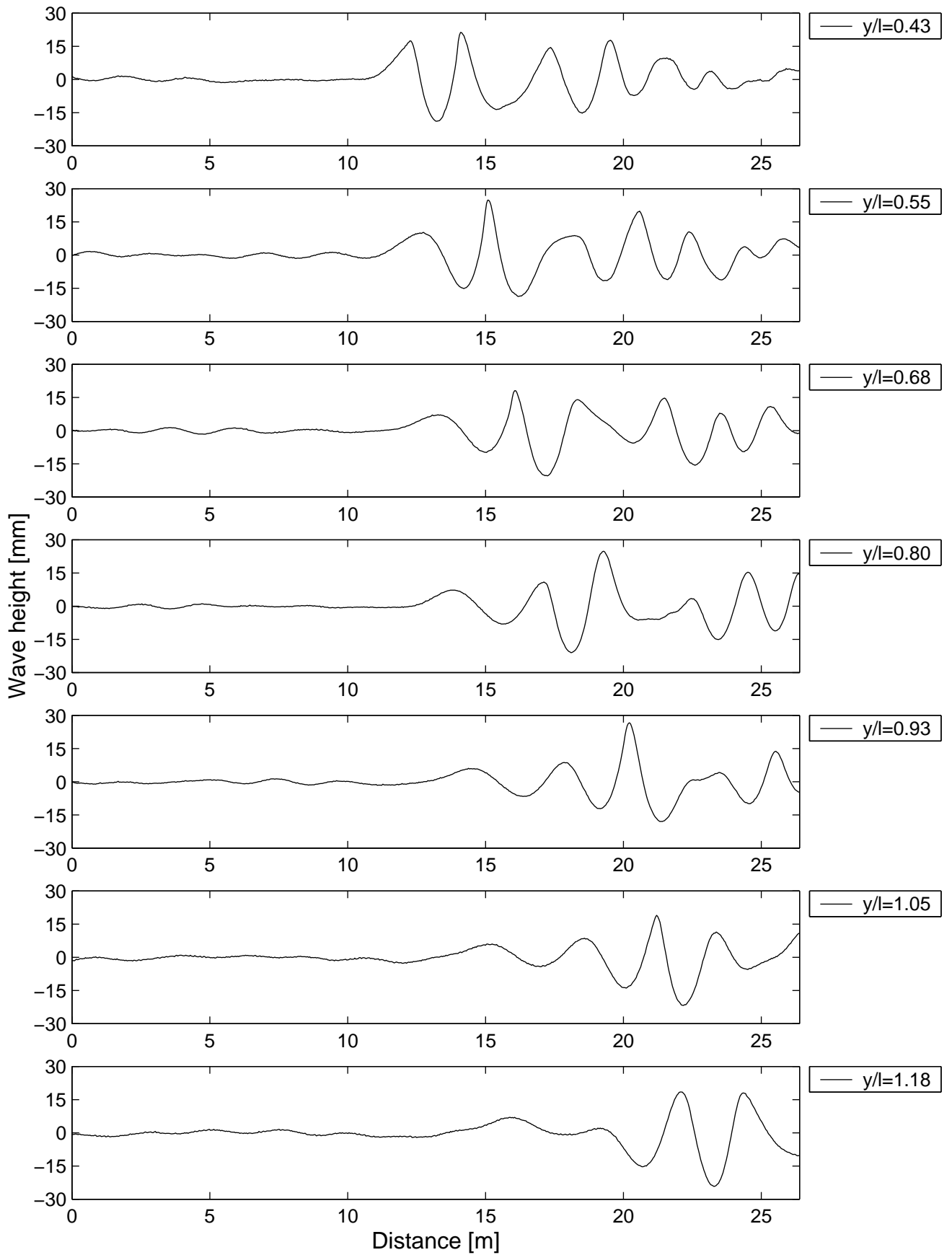


Figure 153

Model 5b Catamaran S/L=0.2 trimmed bow up  $2^\circ$   
Water depth = 200mm  
 $V = 1.02\text{ms}^{-1}$ ,  $Fnl = 0.26$ ,  $Fnh = 0.73$

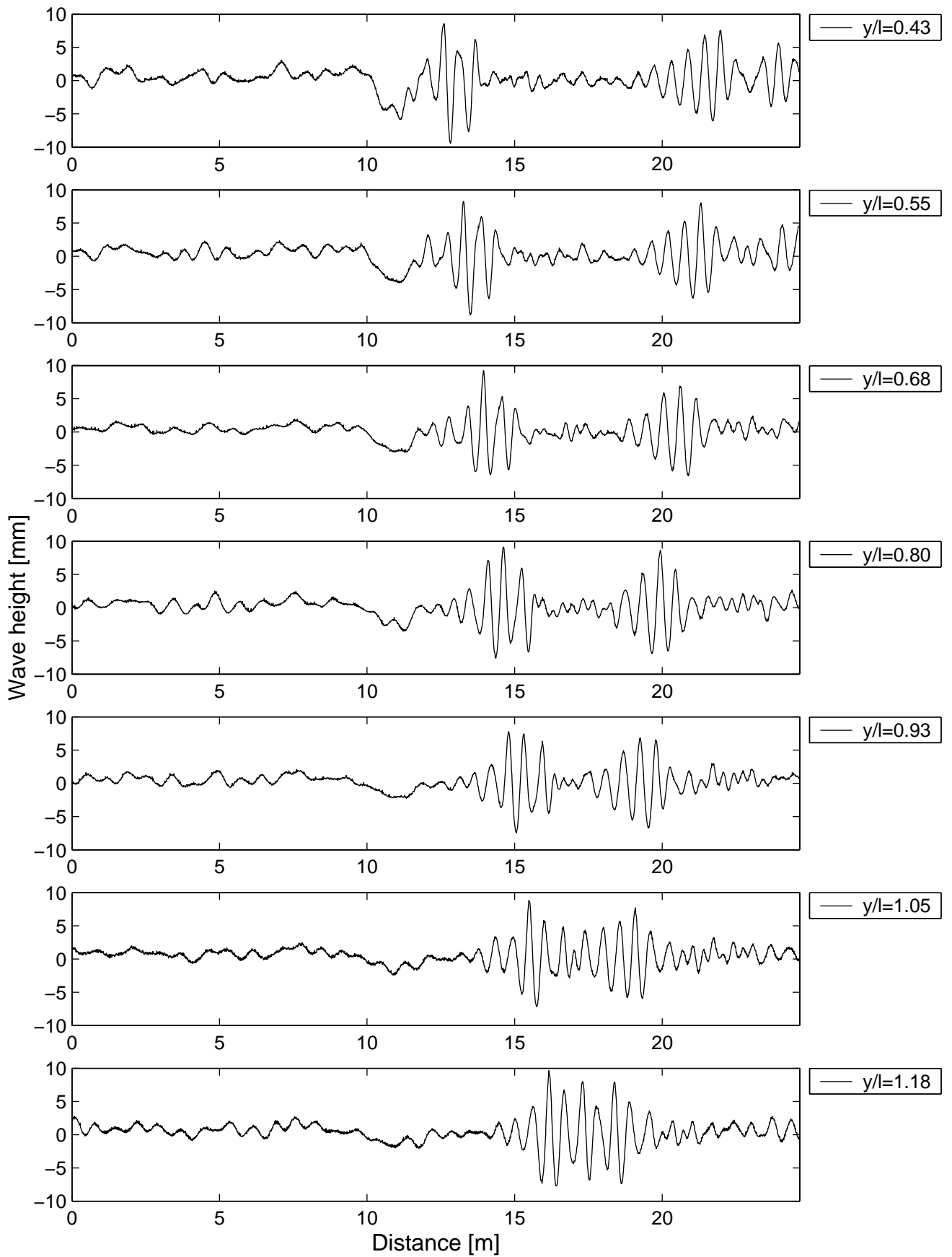


Figure 154

Model 5b Catamaran S/L=0.2 trimmed bow up 2°  
Water depth = 200mm  
 $V = 1.40\text{ms}^{-1}$ ,  $Fn_l = 0.35$ ,  $Fn_h = 1.00$

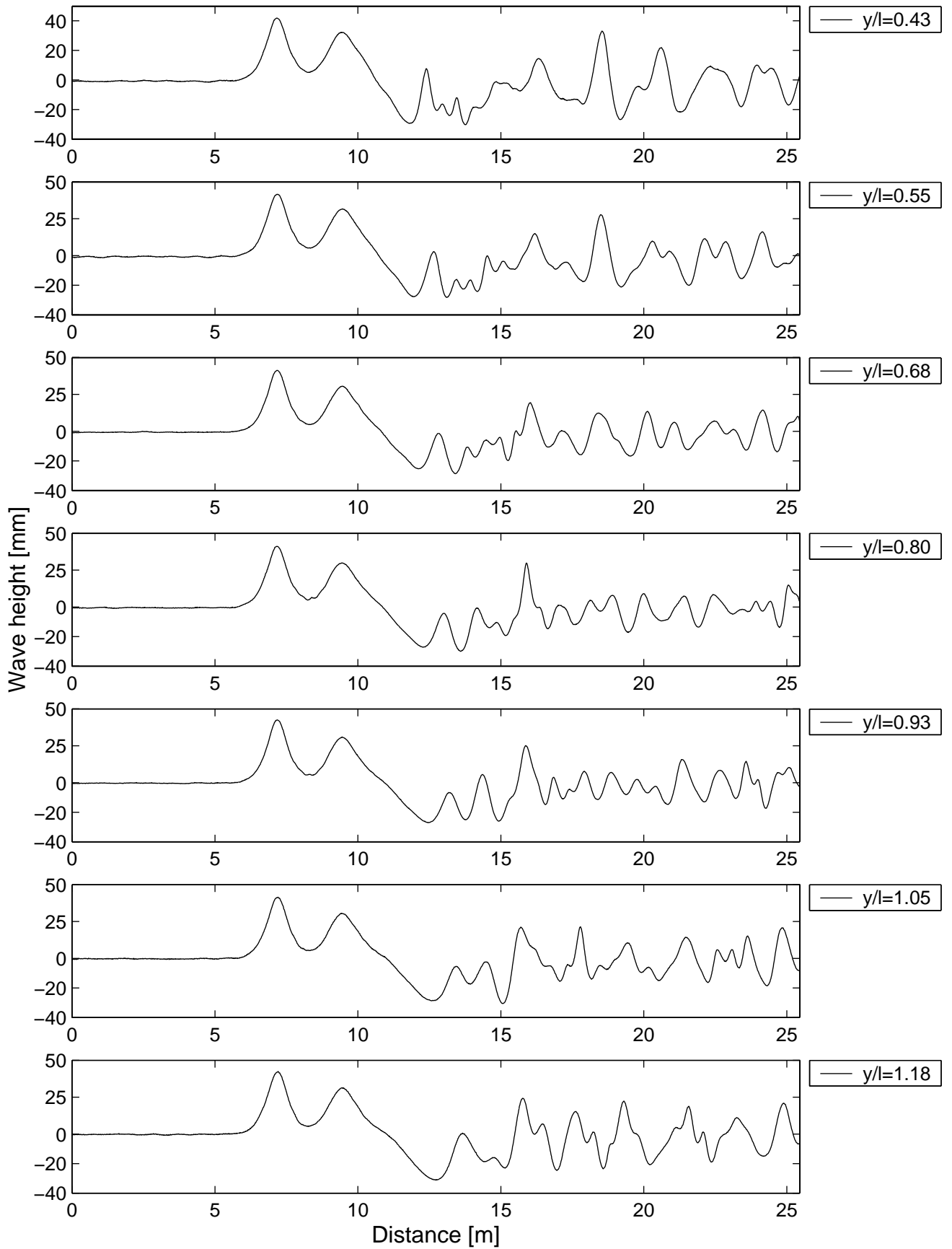


Figure 155

Model 5b Catamaran S/L=0.2 trimmed bow up  $2^\circ$

Water depth = 200mm

$V = 2.03\text{ms}^{-1}$ ,  $\text{Fnl} = 0.51$ ,  $\text{Fnh} = 1.45$

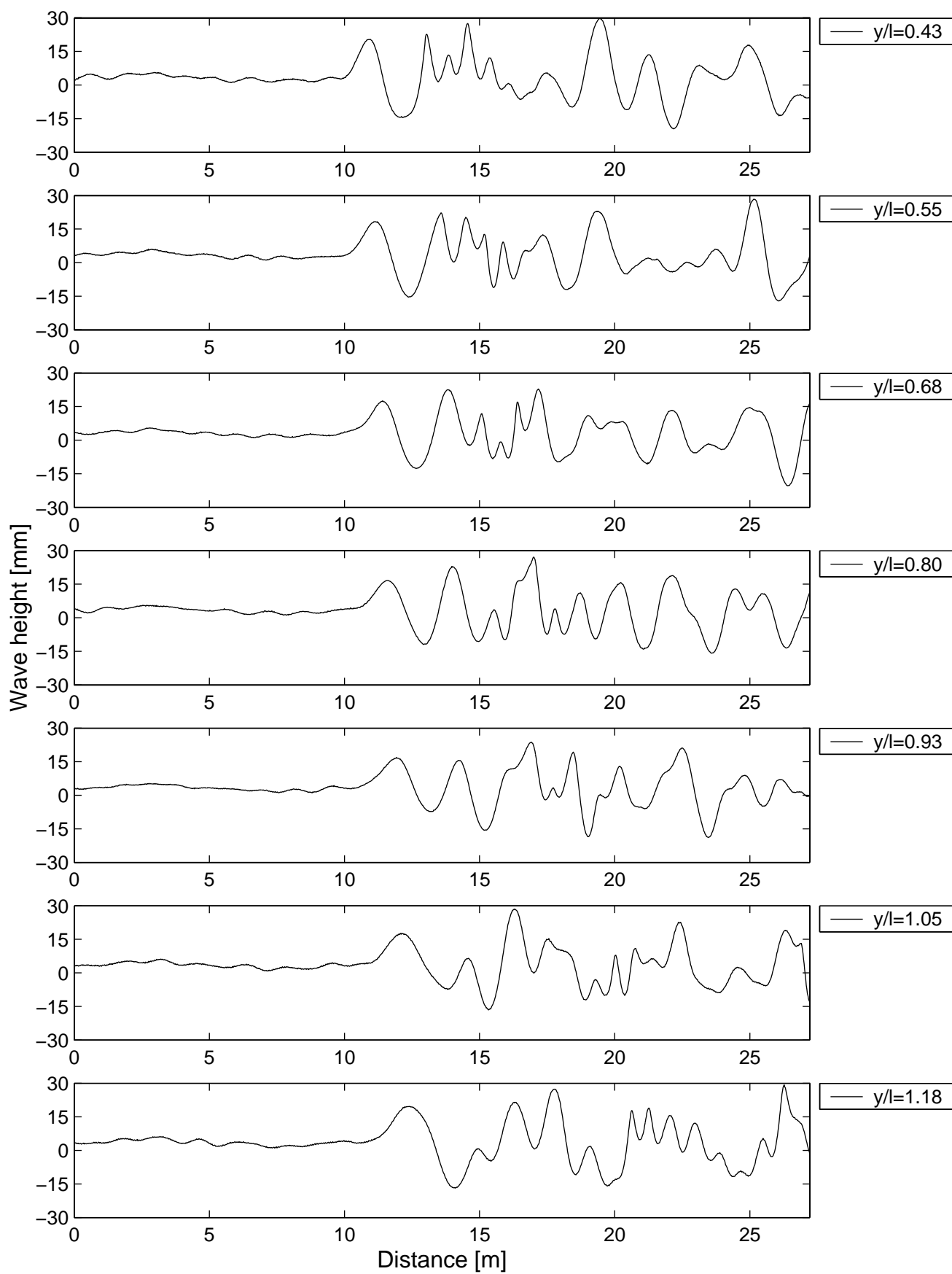


Figure 156



Model 5b Catamaran S/L=0.2 trimmed bow up 2°

Water depth = 200mm

$V = 3.12\text{ms}^{-1}$ ,  $Fnl = 0.79$ ,  $Fnh = 2.23$

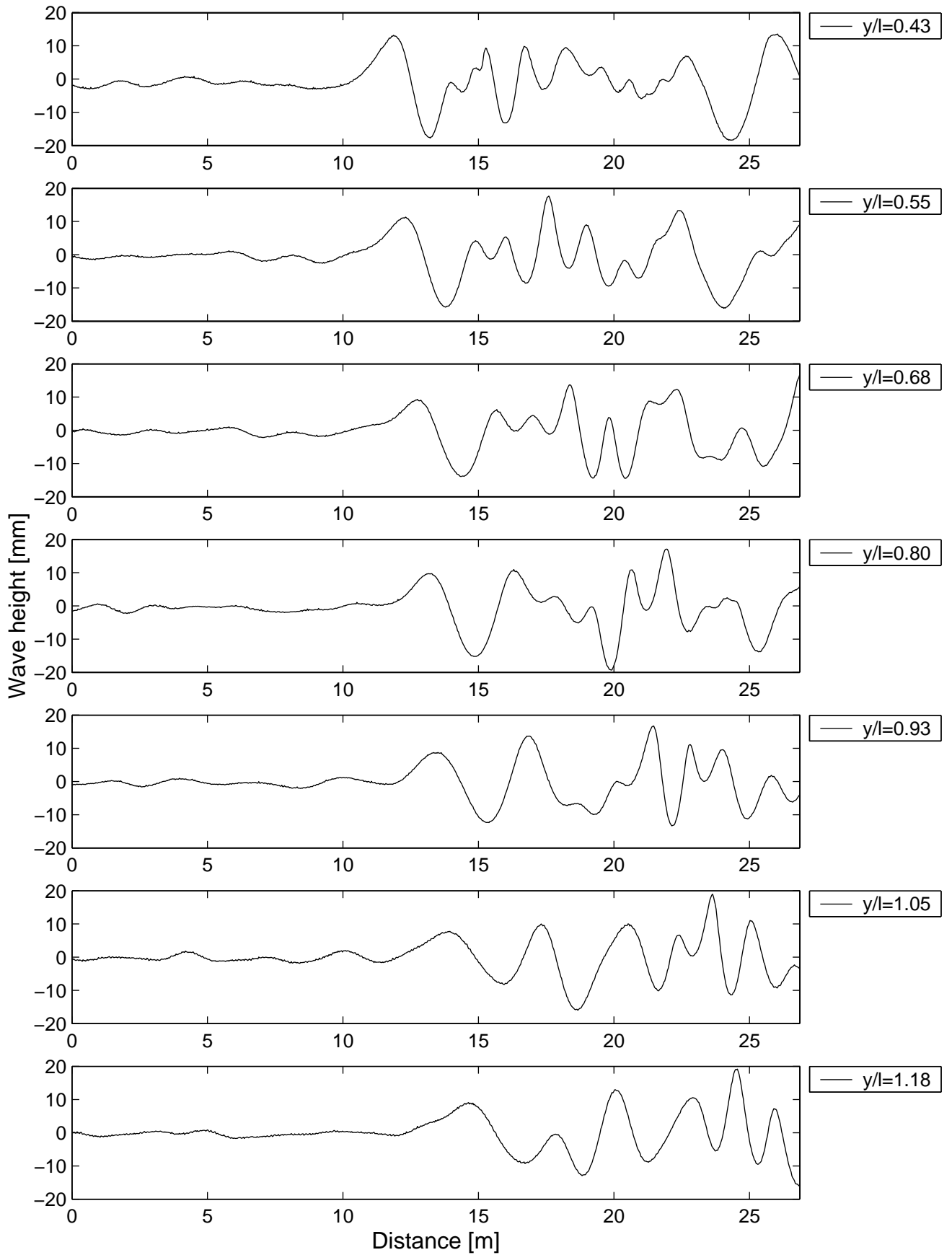


Figure 157

Model 5b Catamaran  $S/L=0.2$  trimmed bow down  $2^\circ$   
Water depth = 200mm  
 $V = 1.02\text{ms}^{-1}$ ,  $Fnl = 0.26$ ,  $Fnh = 0.73$

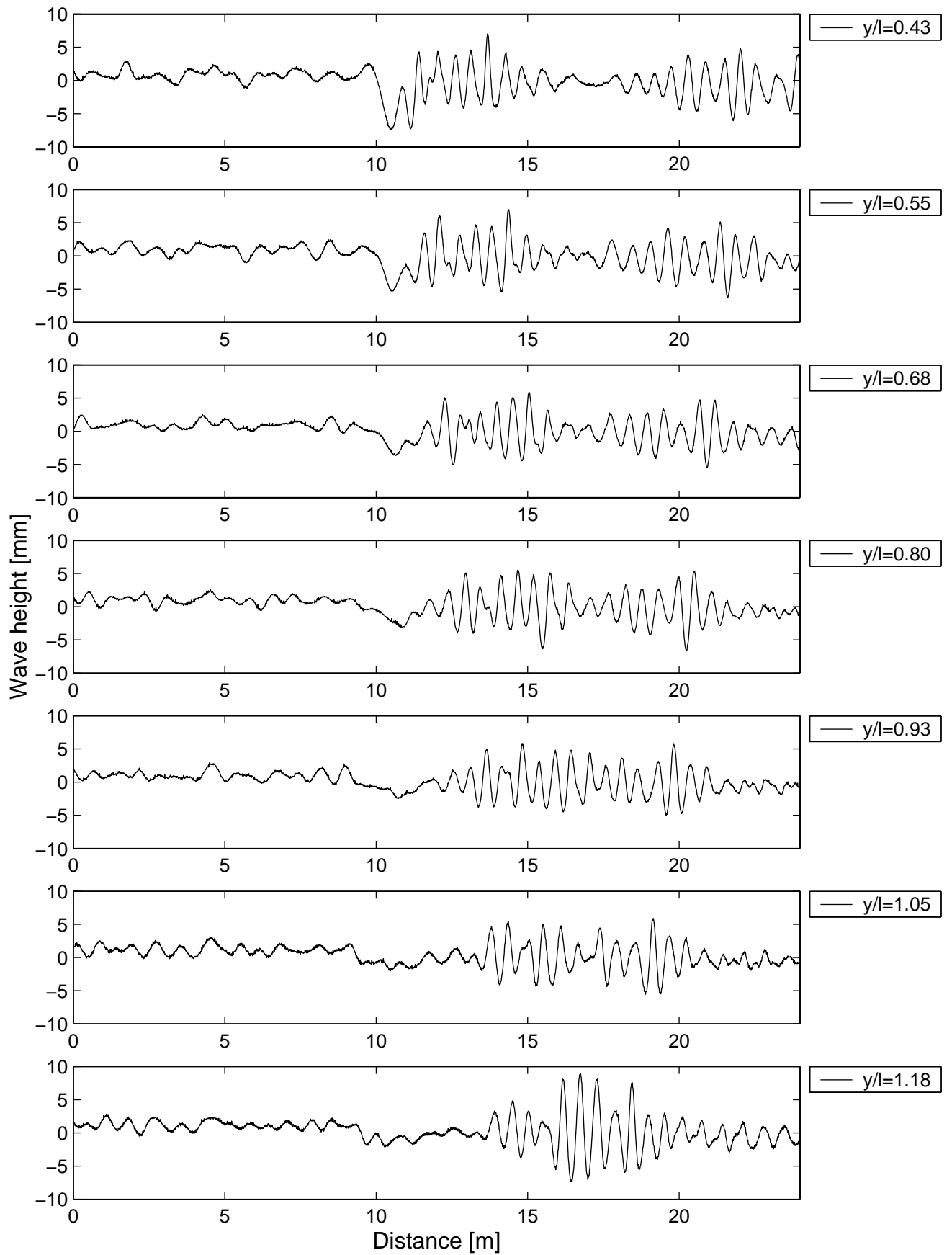


Figure 158

Model 5b Catamaran S/L=0.2 trimmed bow down  $2^\circ$

Water depth = 200mm

$V = 1.41\text{ms}^{-1}$ ,  $Fnl = 0.36$ ,  $Fnh = 1.00$

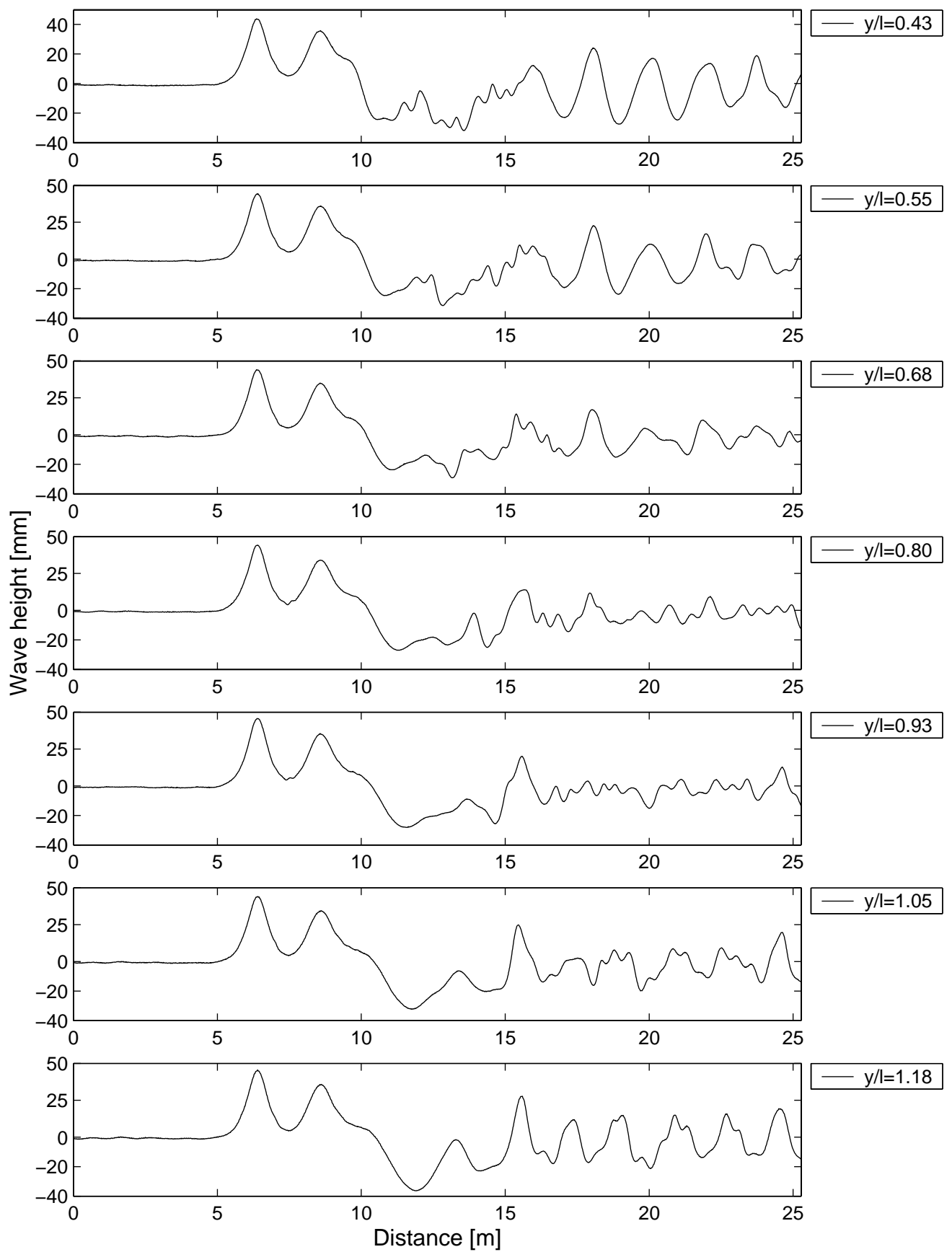


Figure 159

Model 5b Catamaran S/L=0.2 trimmed bow down 2°  
Water depth = 200mm  
 $V = 2.03\text{ms}^{-1}$ ,  $Fnl = 0.51$ ,  $Fnh = 1.45$

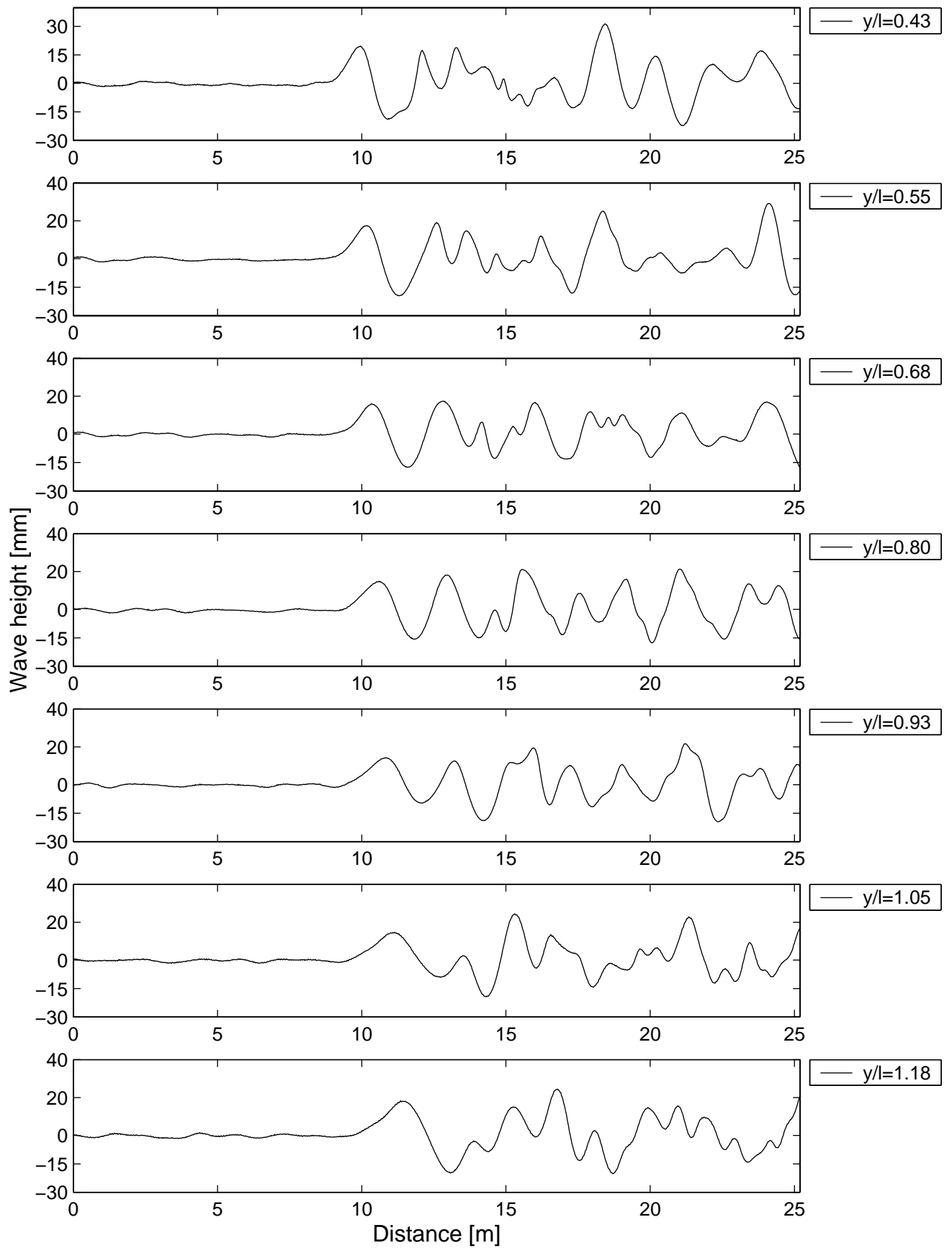


Figure 160

Model 5b Catamaran S/L=0.2 trimmed bow down 2°  
Water depth = 200mm  
 $V = 3.13\text{ms}^{-1}$ ,  $Fnl = 0.79$ ,  $Fnh = 2.23$

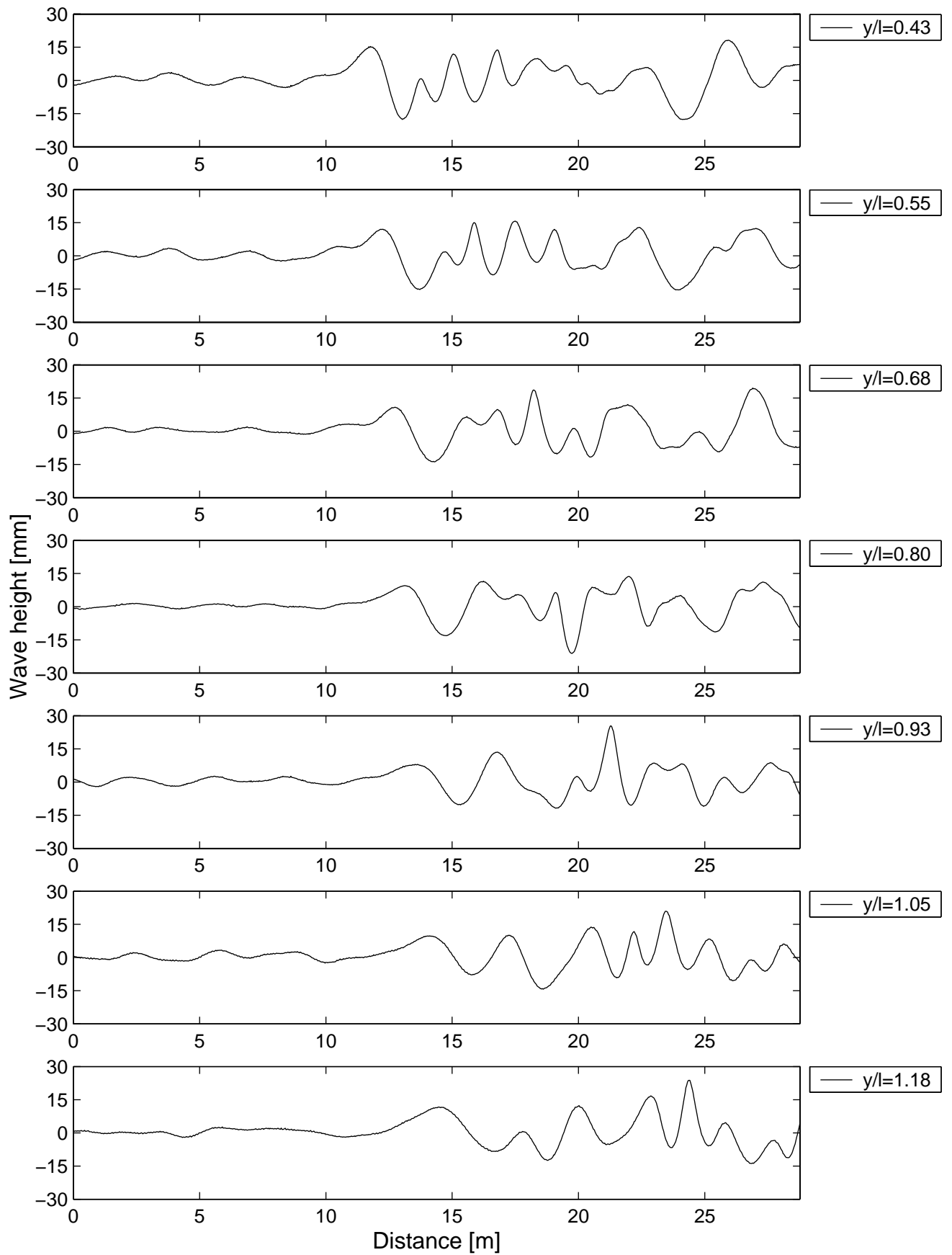


Figure 161

Model 5s Catamaran S/L=0.2 trimmed bow up  $1^\circ$   
Water depth = 200mm  
 $V = 1.01\text{ms}^{-1}$ ,  $Fnl = 0.26$ ,  $Fnh = 0.72$

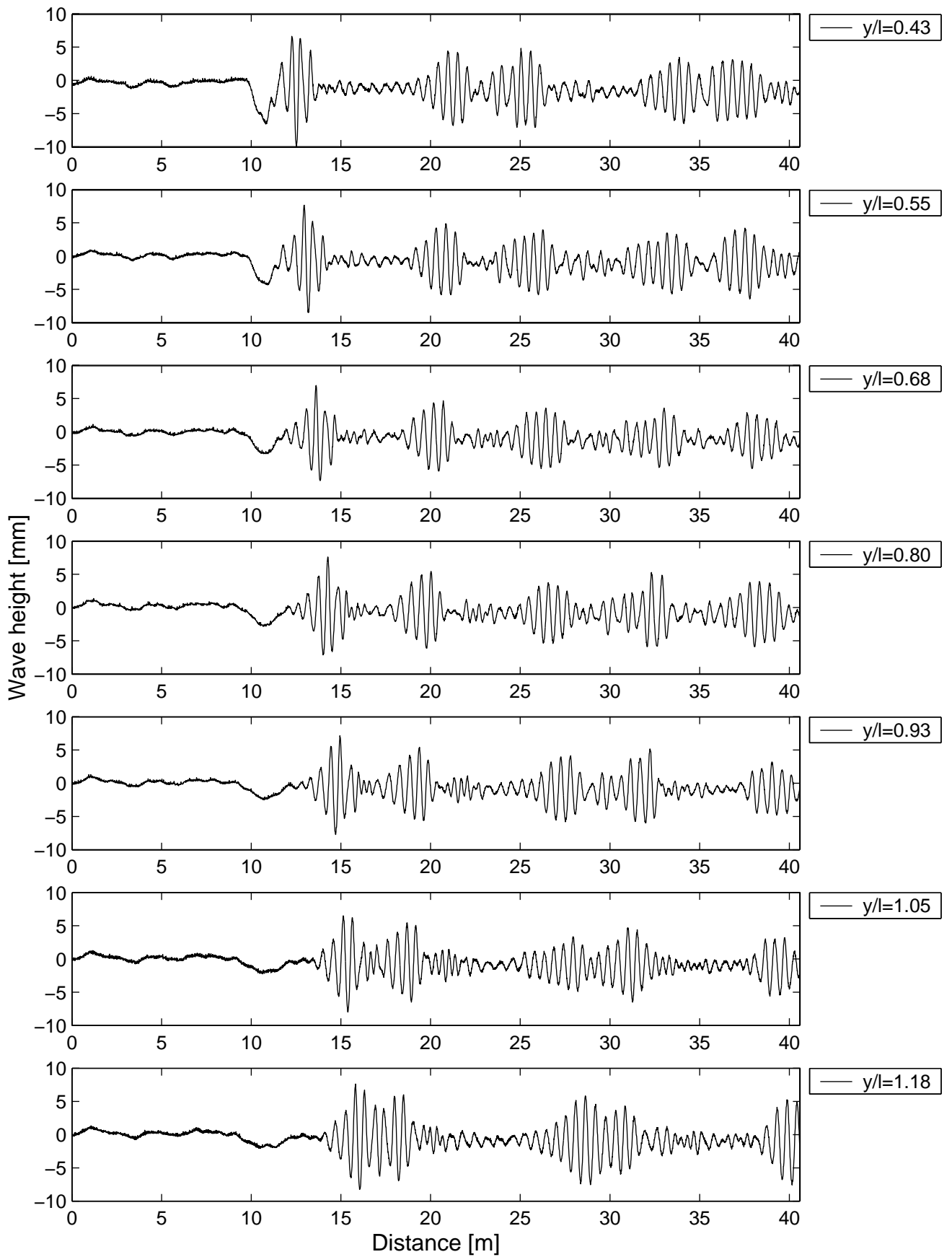


Figure 162

Model 5s Catamaran S/L=0.2 trimmed bow up 1°  
Water depth = 200mm  
 $V = 1.40\text{ms}^{-1}$ ,  $Fnl = 0.35$ ,  $Fnh = 1.00$

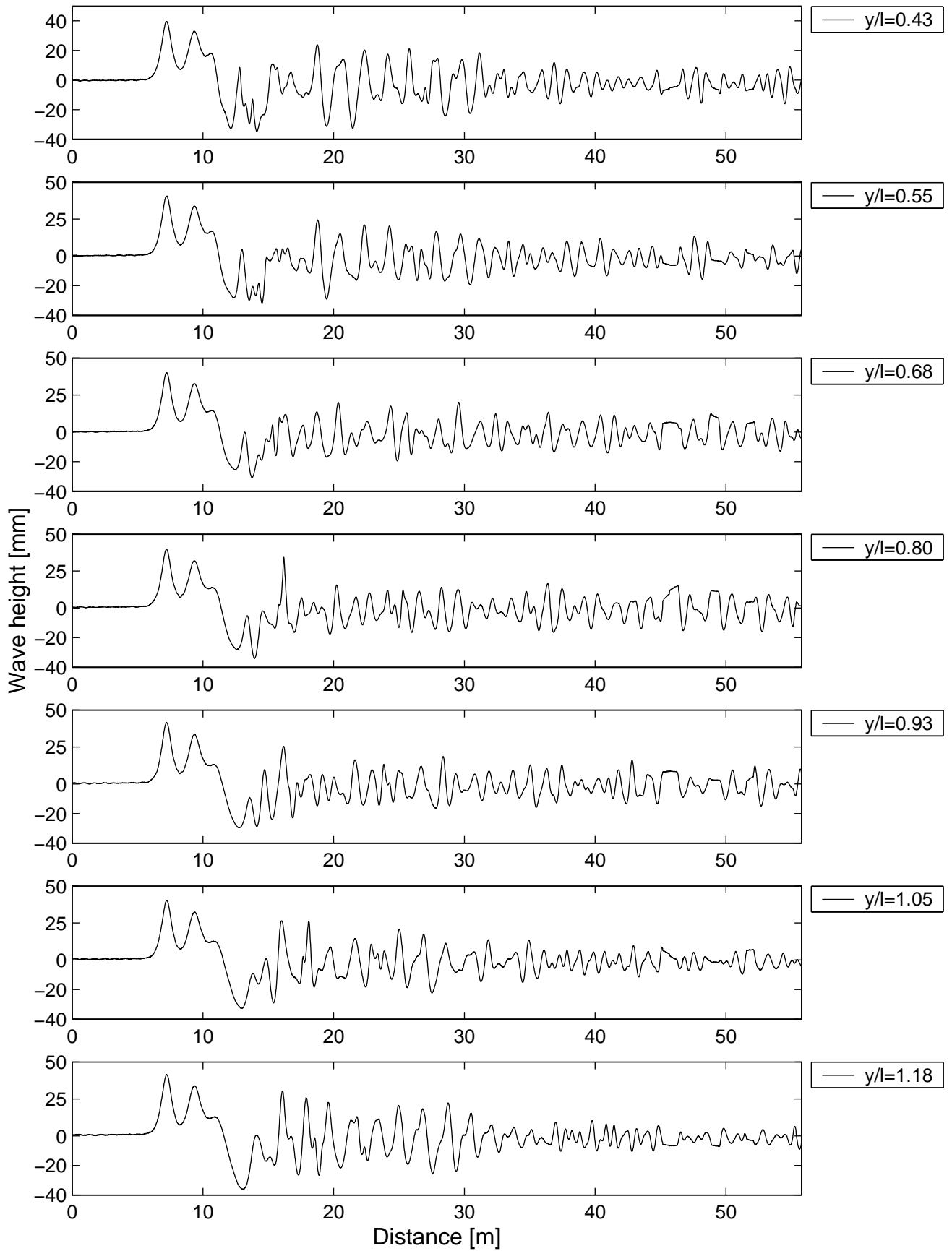


Figure 163

Model 5s Catamaran S/L=0.2 trimmed bow up 1°  
Water depth = 200mm  
 $V = 2.02\text{ms}^{-1}$ ,  $Fnl = 0.51$ ,  $Fnh = 1.44$

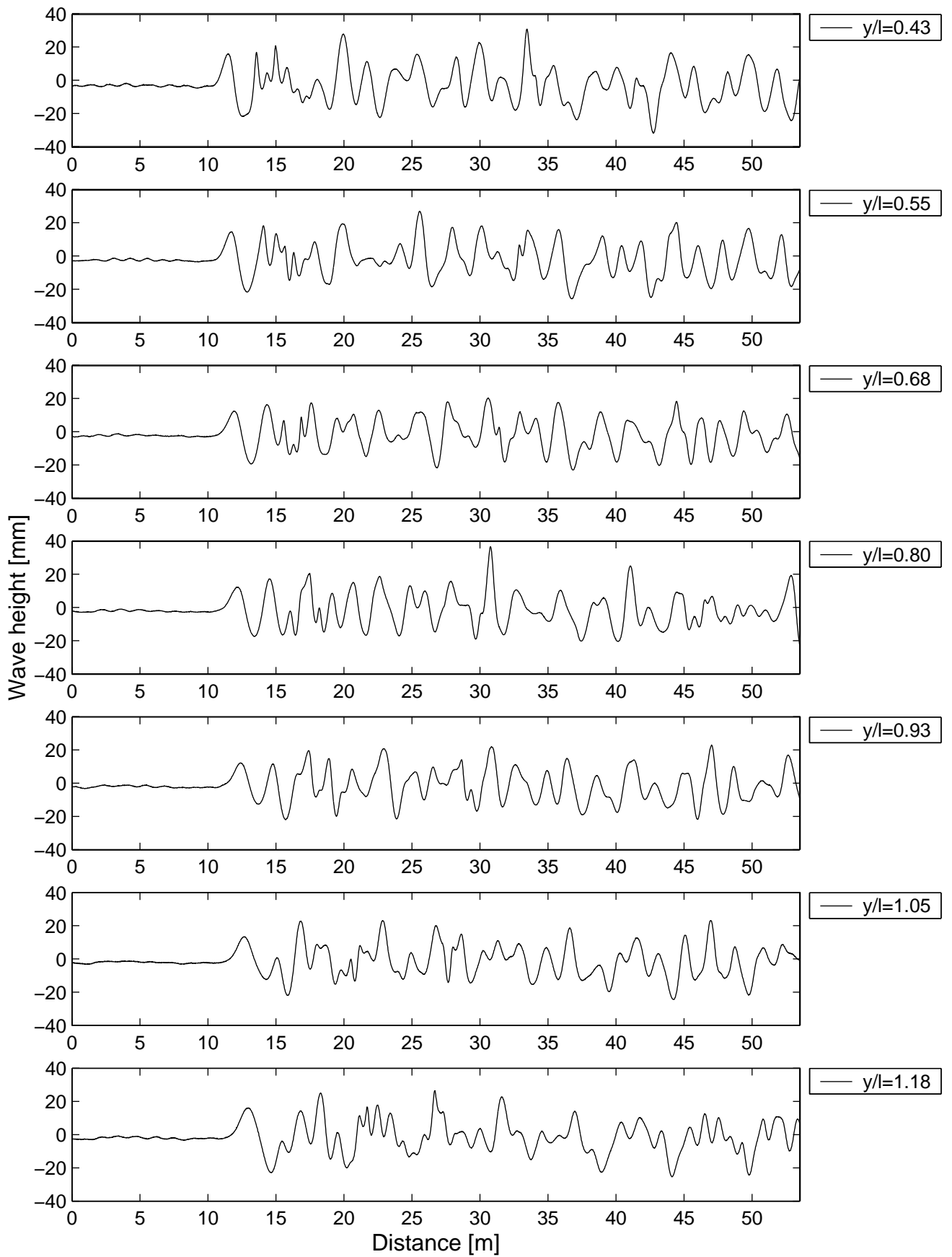


Figure 164



Model 5s Catamaran S/L=0.2 trimmed bow up 1°  
Water depth = 200mm  
 $V = 3.11\text{ms}^{-1}$ ,  $Fnl = 0.79$ ,  $Fnh = 2.22$

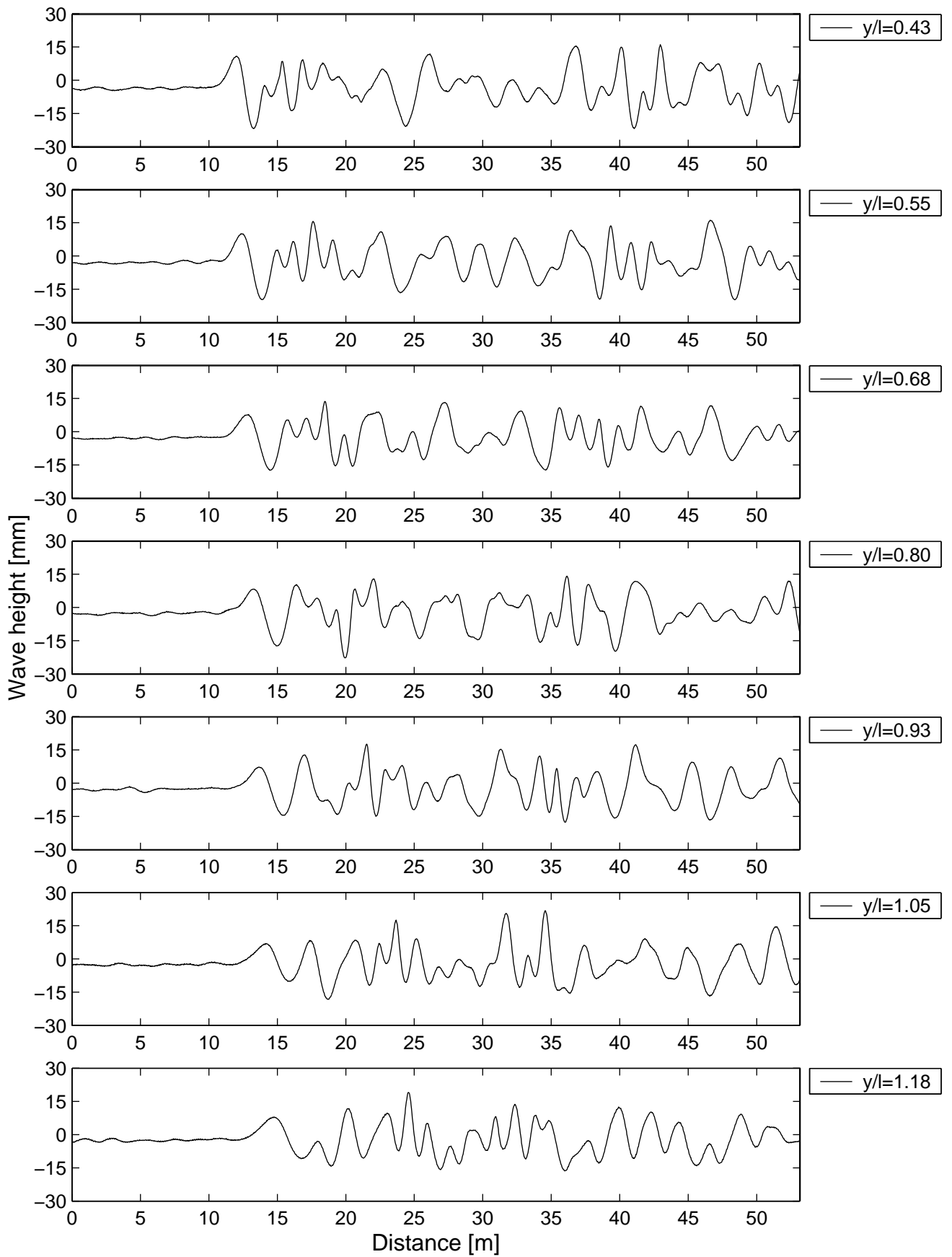


Figure 165

Model 5s Catamaran  $S/L=0.2$  trimmed bow up  $2.4^\circ$   
Water depth = 200mm  
 $V = 1.02\text{ms}^{-1}$ ,  $Fnl = 0.26$ ,  $Fnh = 0.73$

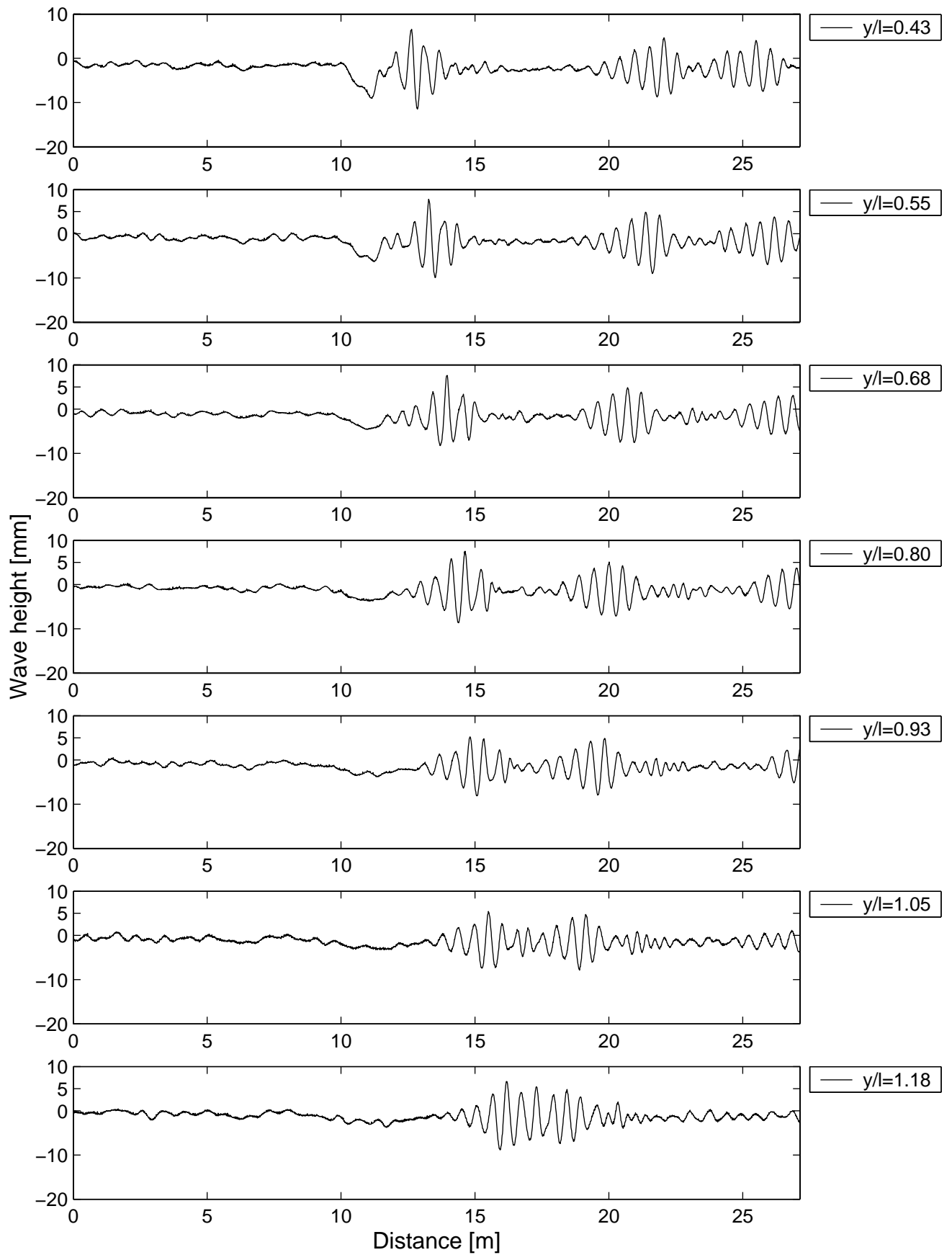


Figure 166

Model 5s Catamaran S/L=0.2 trimmed bow up 2.4°  
Water depth = 200mm  
 $V = 1.40\text{ms}^{-1}$ ,  $Fnl = 0.35$ ,  $Fnh = 1.00$

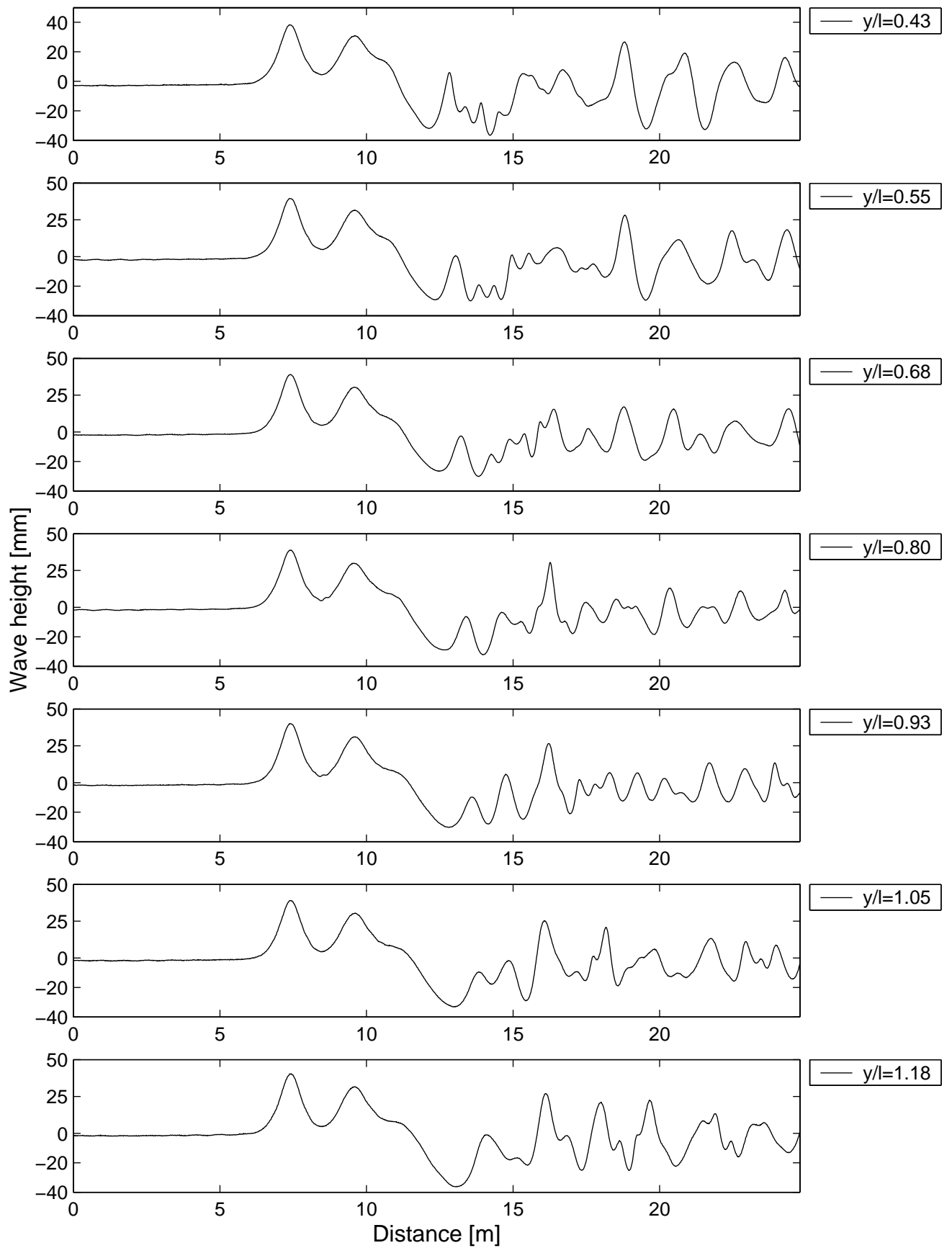


Figure 167

Model 5s Catamaran S/L=0.2 trimmed bow up 2.4°  
Water depth = 200mm  
 $V = 2.02\text{ms}^{-1}$ ,  $Fnl = 0.51$ ,  $Fnh = 1.45$

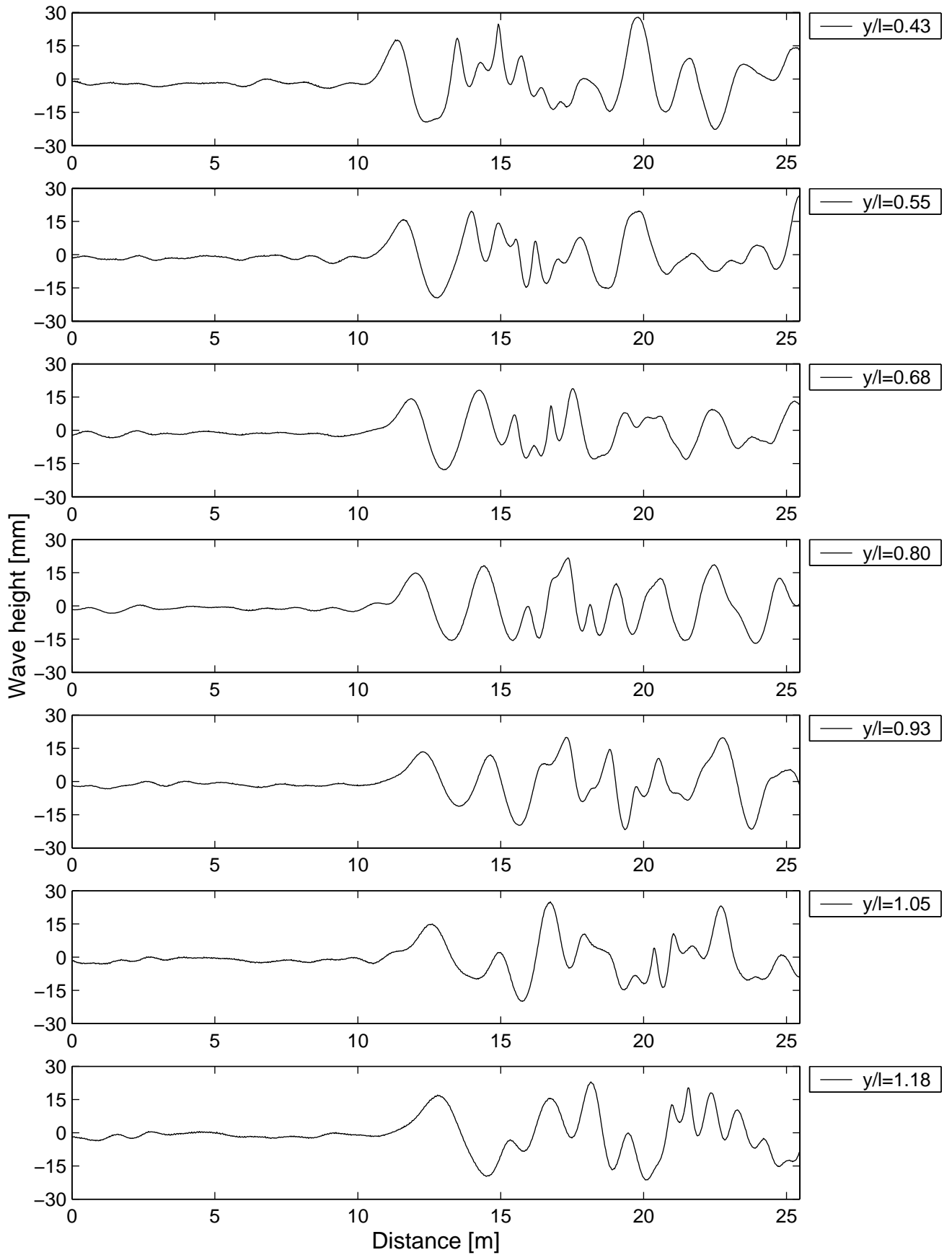


Figure 168

Model 5s Catamaran S/L=0.2 trimmed bow up 2.4°  
Water depth = 200mm  
 $V = 3.11\text{ms}^{-1}$ ,  $Fnl = 0.79$ ,  $Fnh = 2.22$

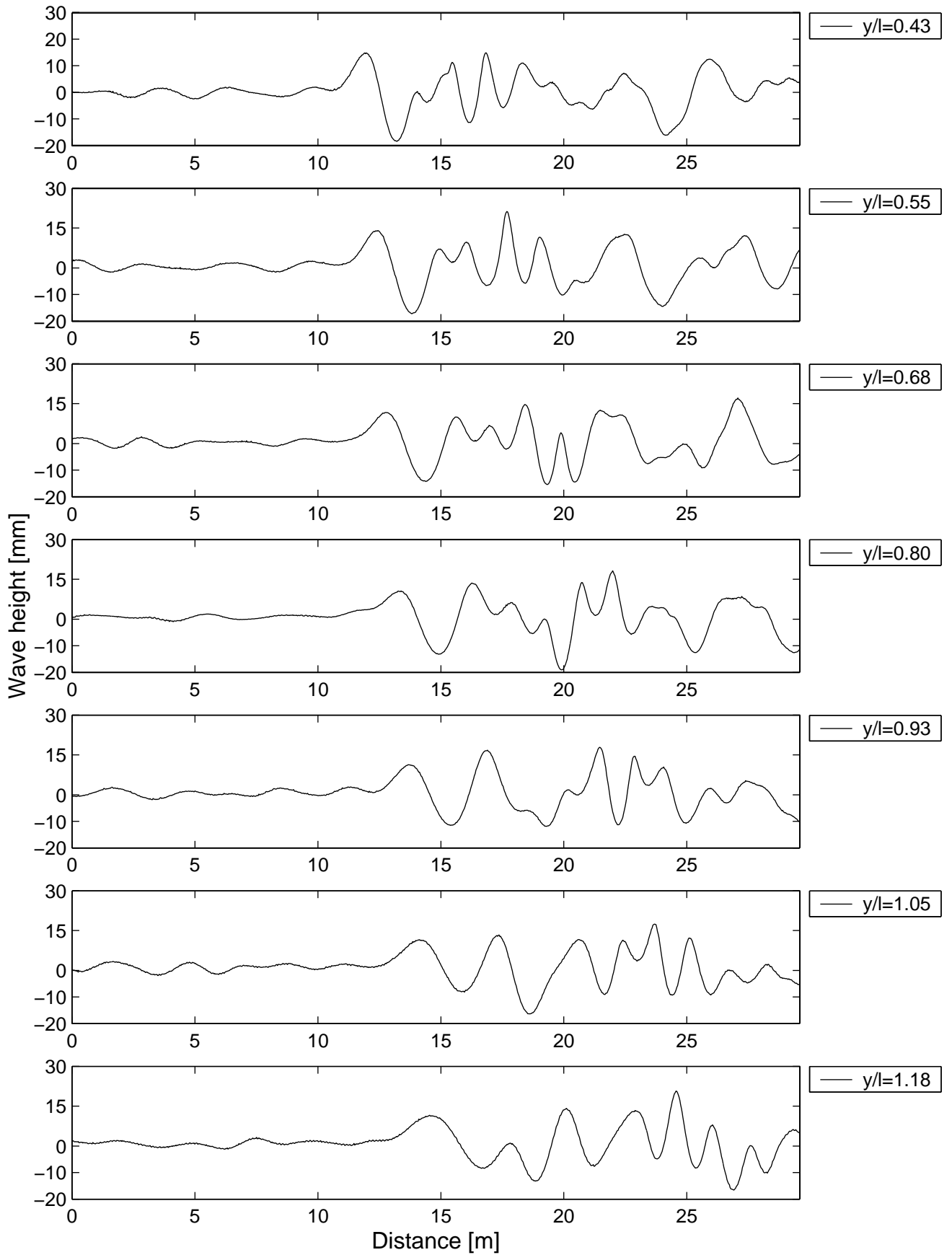


Figure 169

Model 5s Catamaran  $S/L=0.2$  trimmed bow down  $1.2^\circ$   
Water depth = 200mm  
 $V = 1.02\text{ms}^{-1}$ ,  $Fnl = 0.26$ ,  $Fnh = 0.73$

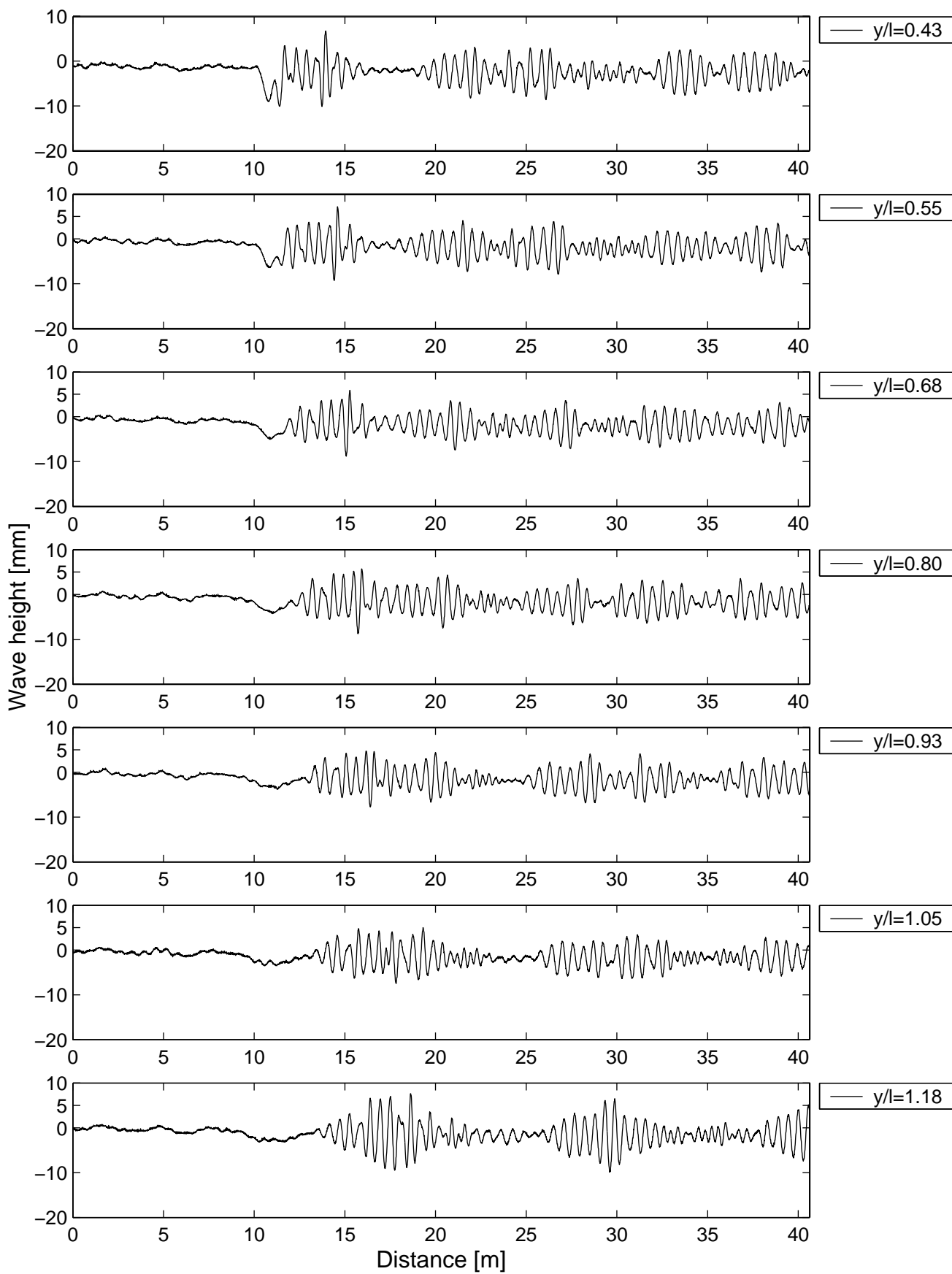


Figure 170

Model 5s Catamaran  $S/L=0.2$  trimmed bow down  $1.2^\circ$   
Water depth = 200mm  
 $V = 1.40\text{ms}^{-1}$ ,  $Fnl = 0.35$ ,  $Fnh = 1.00$

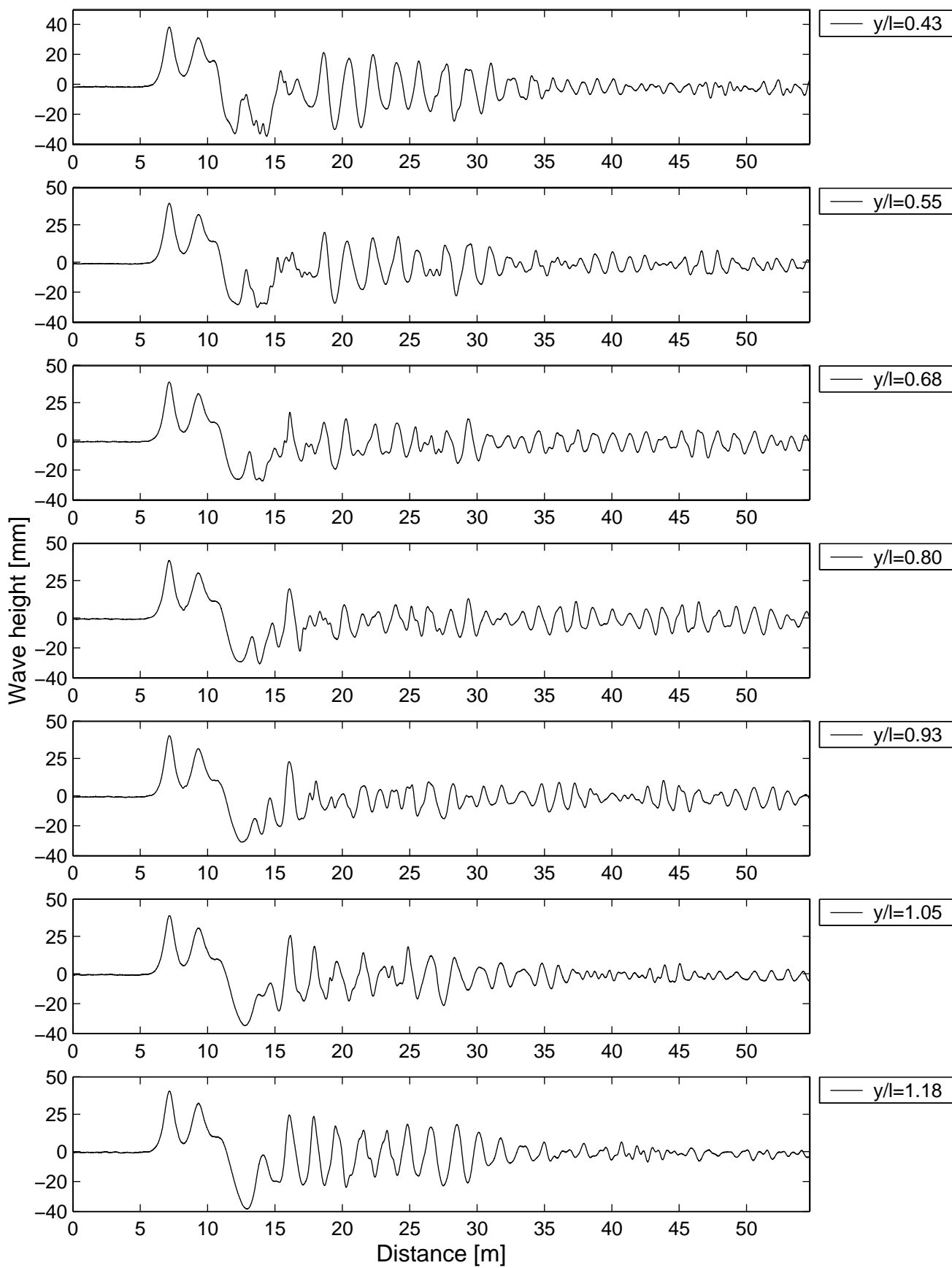


Figure 171

Model 5s Catamaran S/L=0.2 trimmed bow down 1.2°  
Water depth = 200mm  
 $V = 2.02\text{ms}^{-1}$ ,  $Fnl = 0.51$ ,  $Fnh = 1.44$

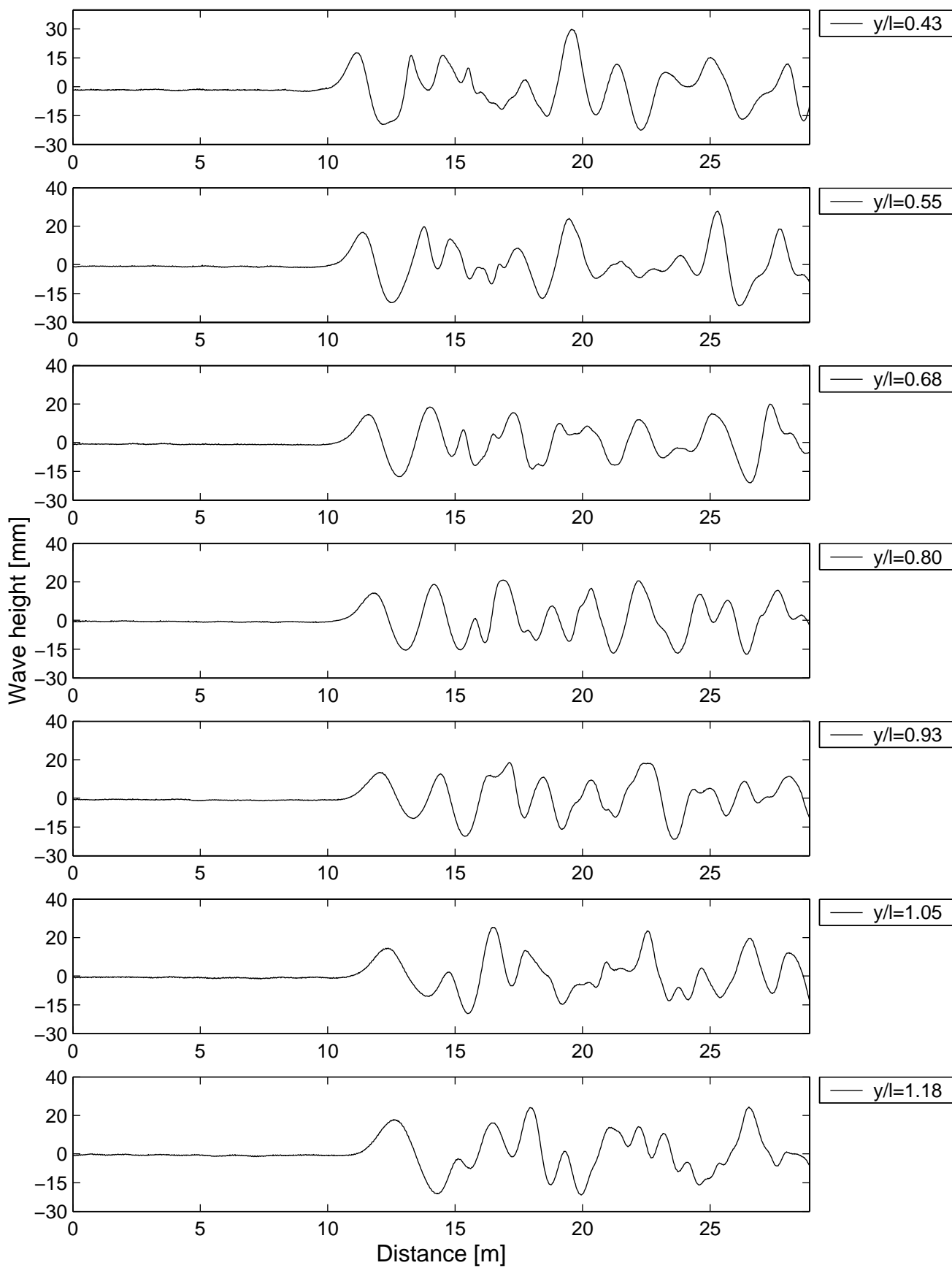


Figure 172



Model 5s Catamaran S/L=0.2 trimmed bow down 1.2°  
Water depth = 200mm  
 $V = 3.11\text{ms}^{-1}$ ,  $Fnl = 0.79$ ,  $Fnh = 2.22$

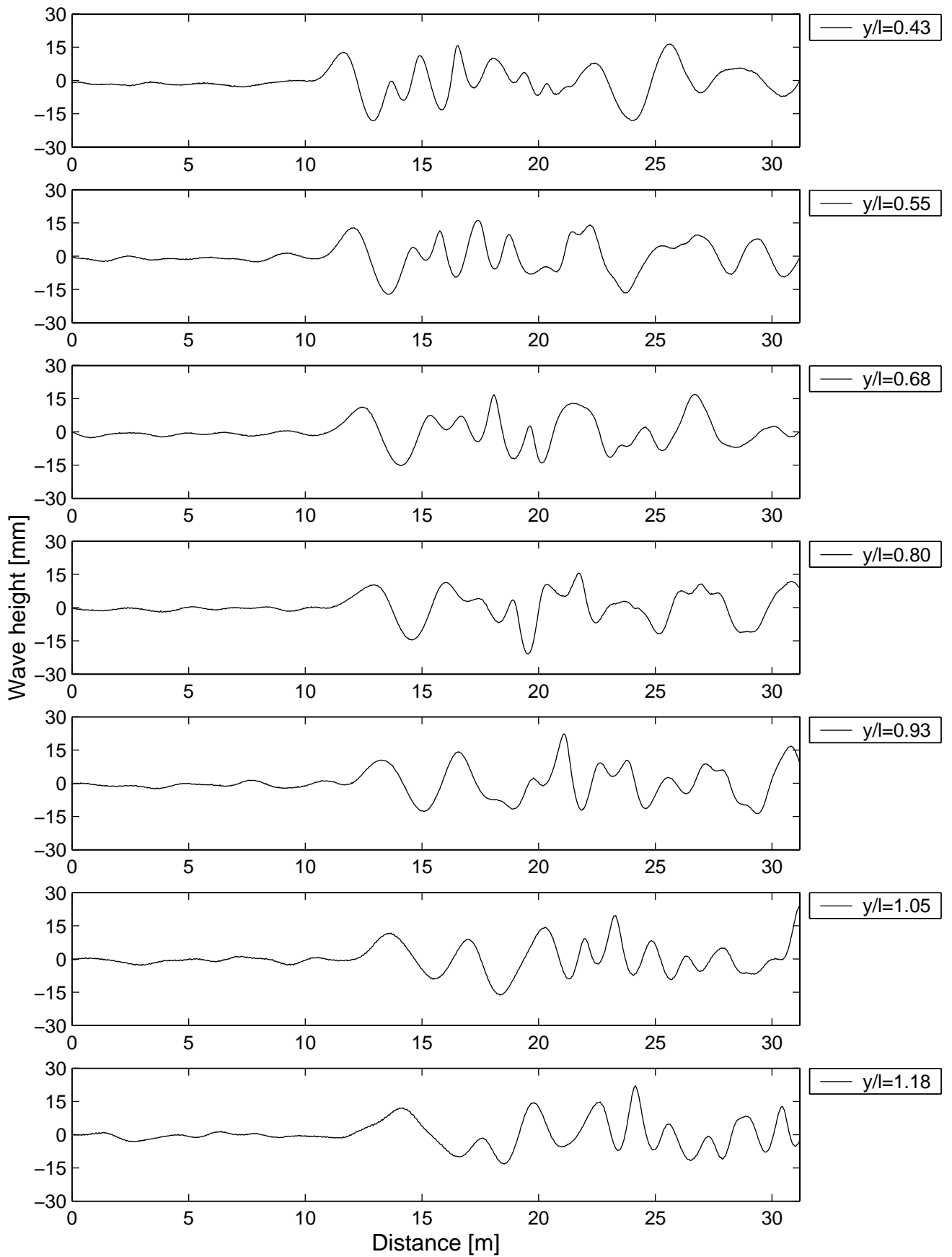


Figure 173

Model 5s Catamaran  $S/L=0.2$  trimmed bow down  $1.2^\circ$   
Water depth = 200mm  
 $V = 4.03\text{ms}^{-1}$ ,  $Fnl = 1.02$ ,  $Fnh = 2.88$

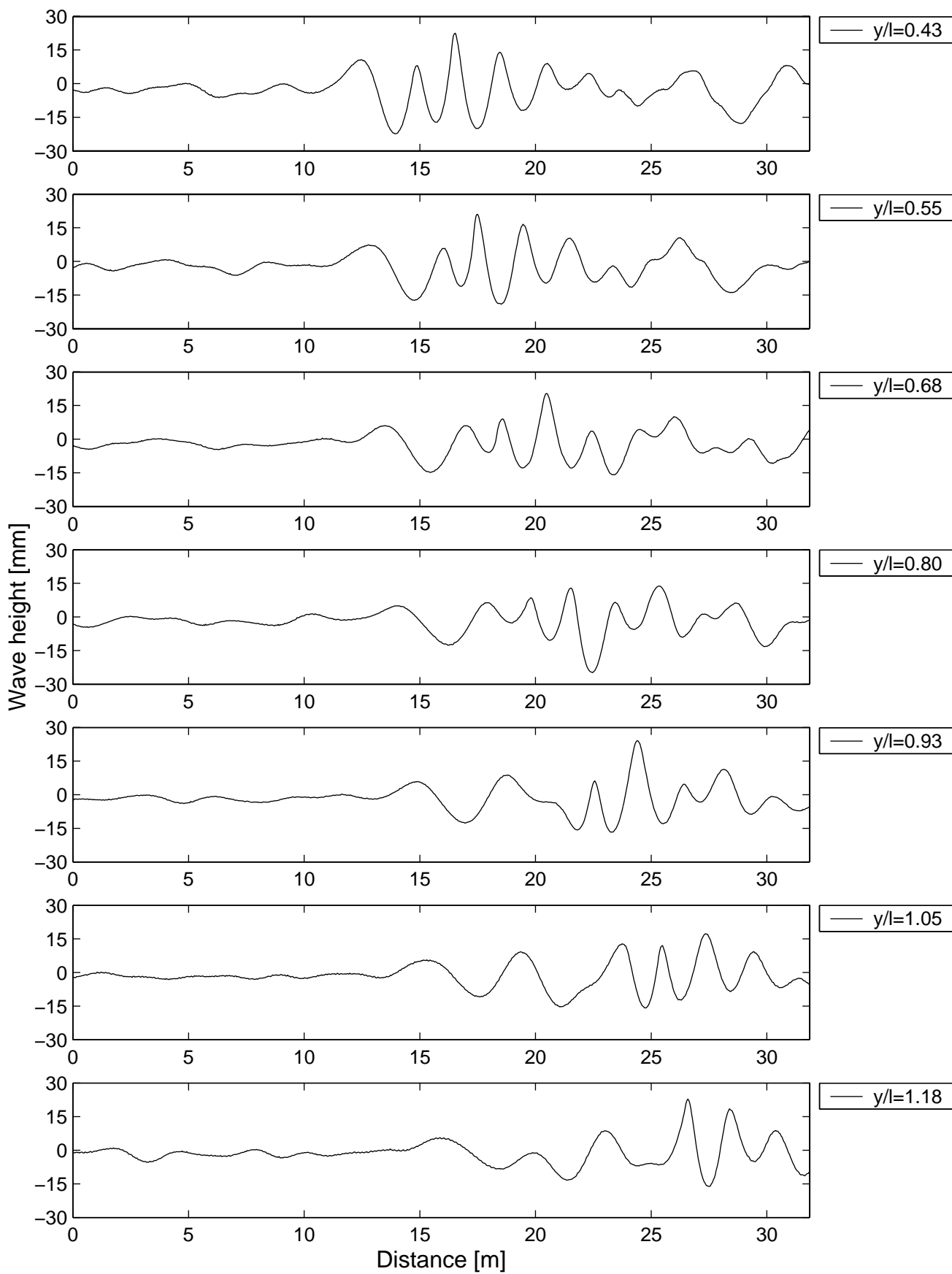


Figure 174

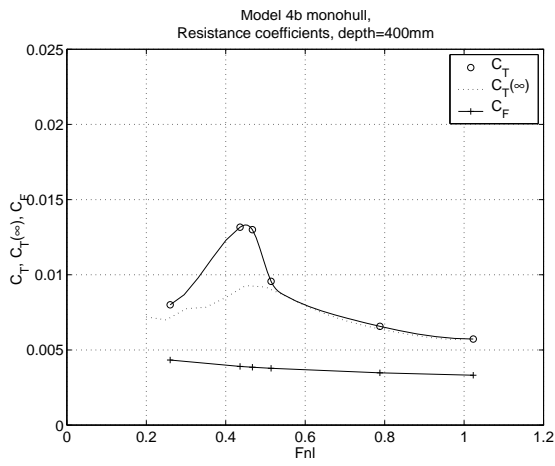


Figure 175

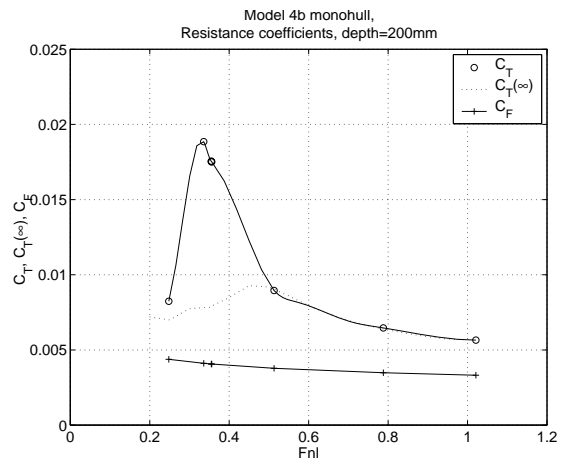


Figure 176

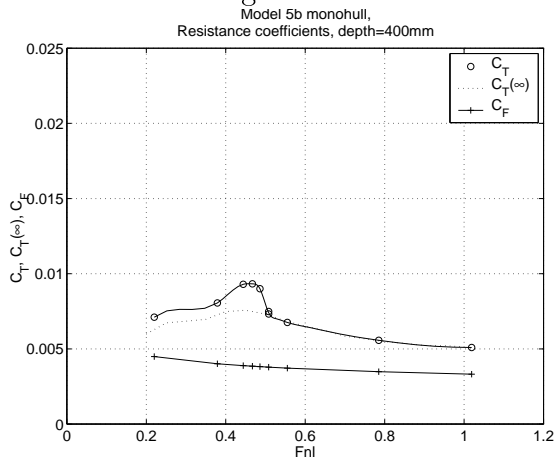


Figure 177

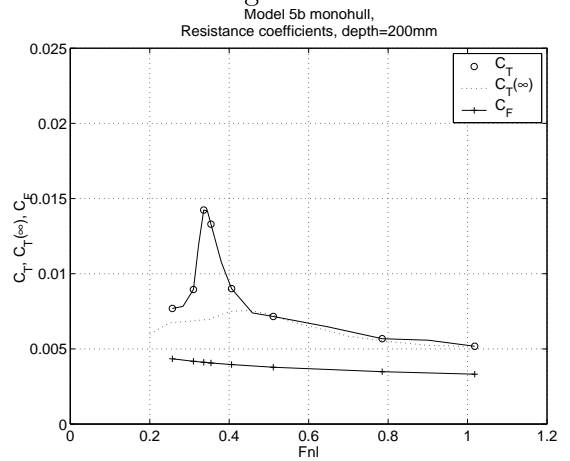


Figure 178

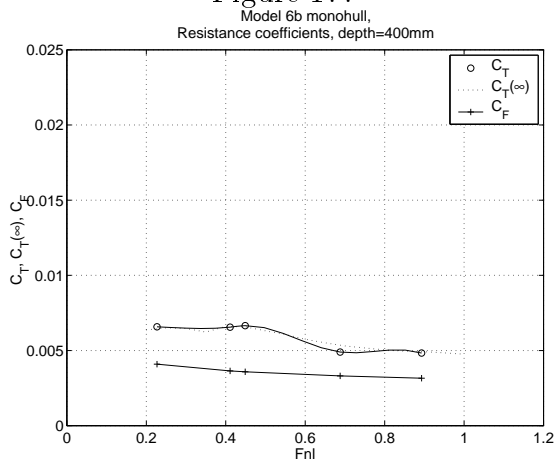


Figure 179

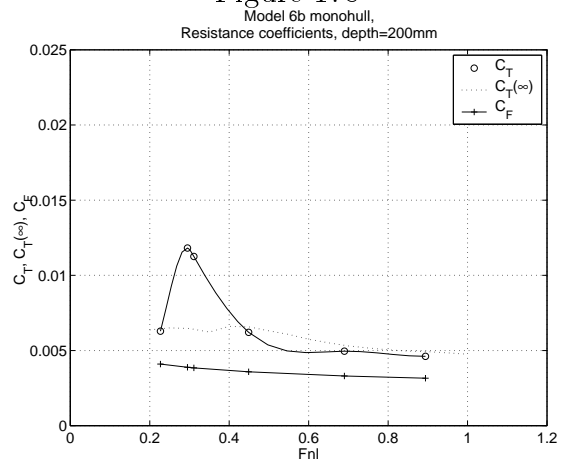


Figure 180

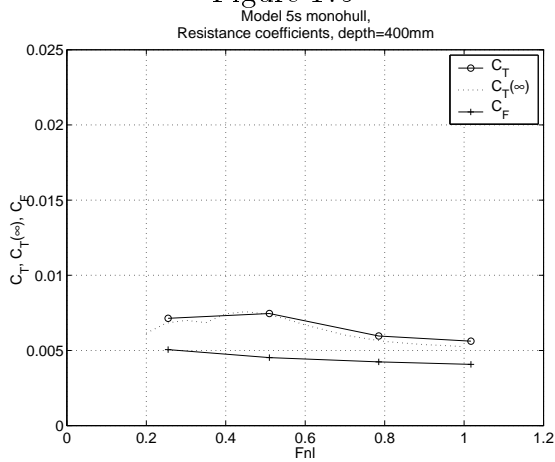


Figure 181

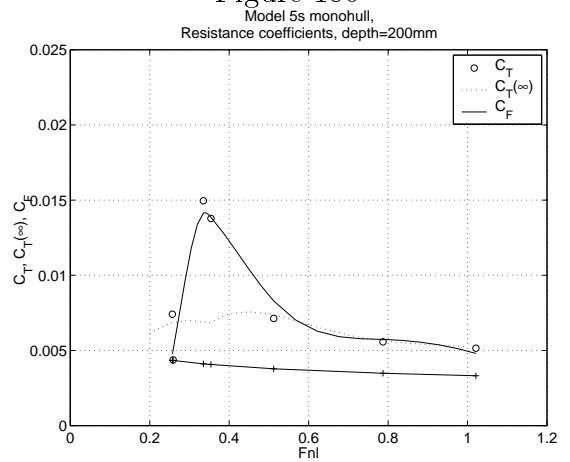


Figure 182

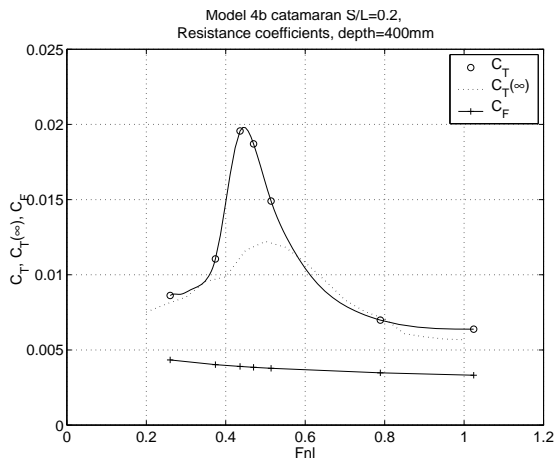


Figure 183

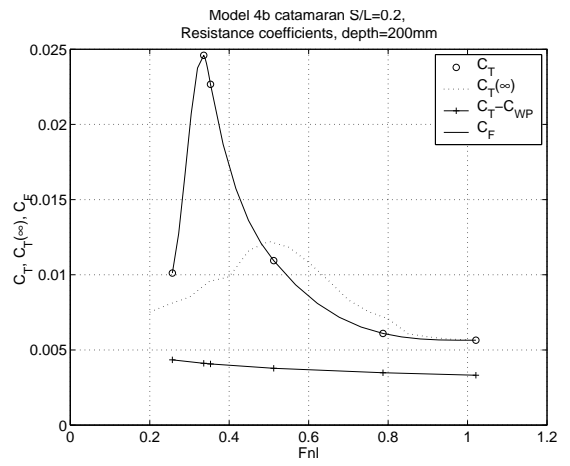


Figure 184

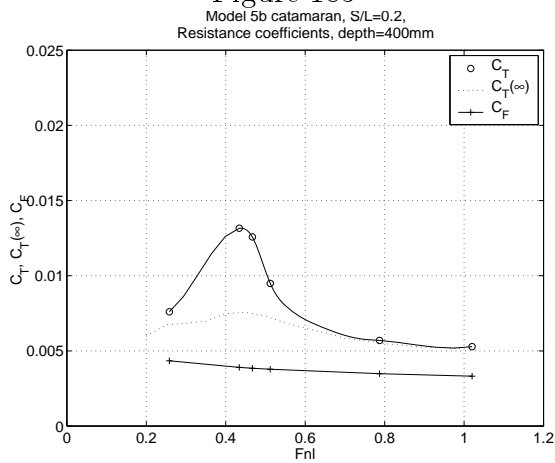


Figure 185

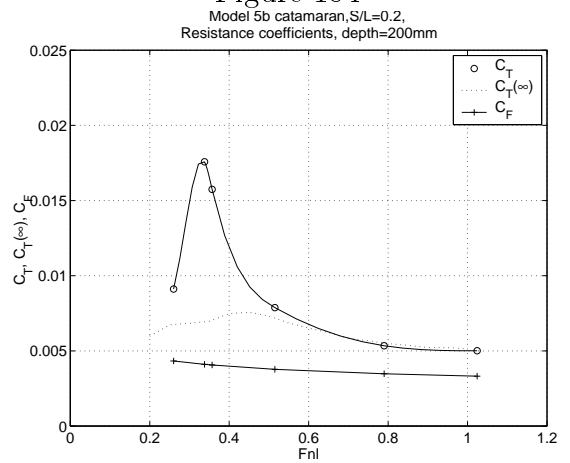


Figure 186

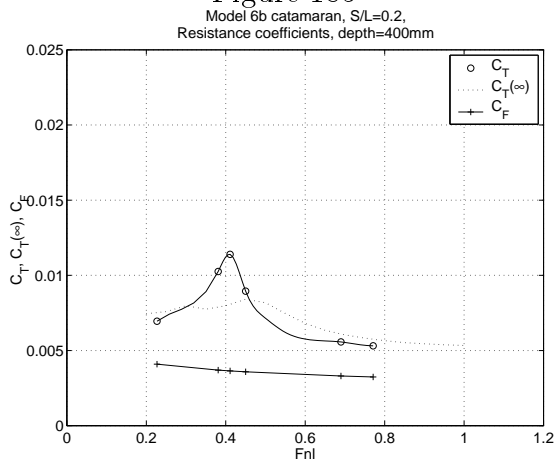


Figure 187

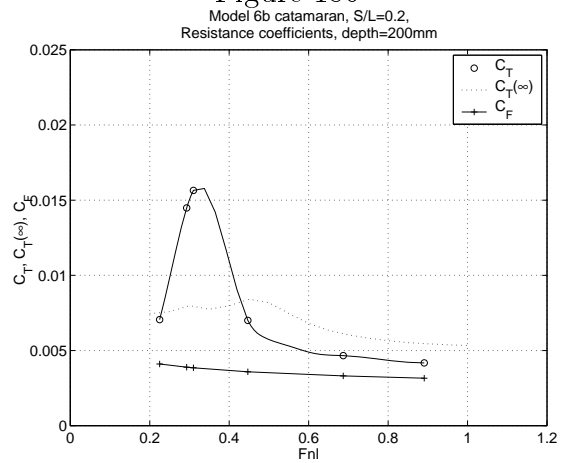


Figure 188

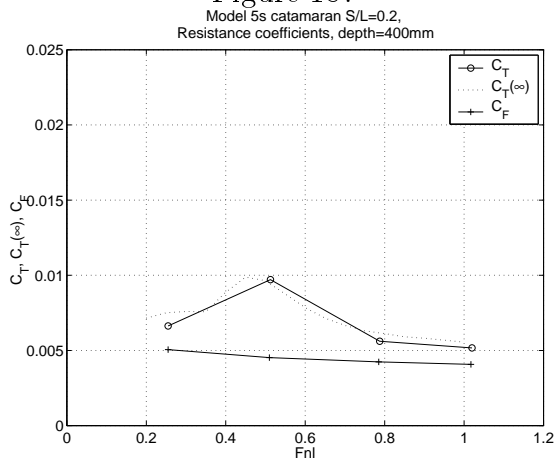


Figure 189

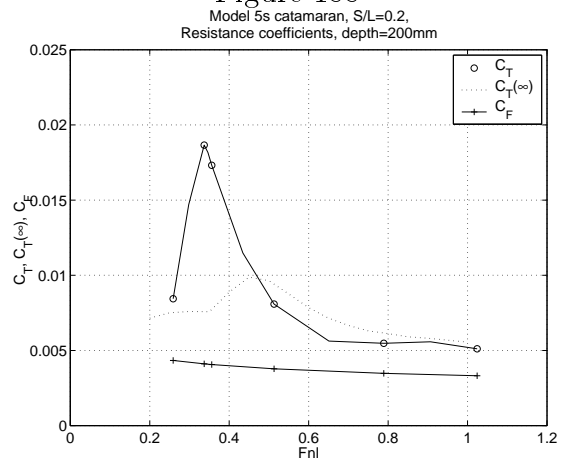


Figure 190

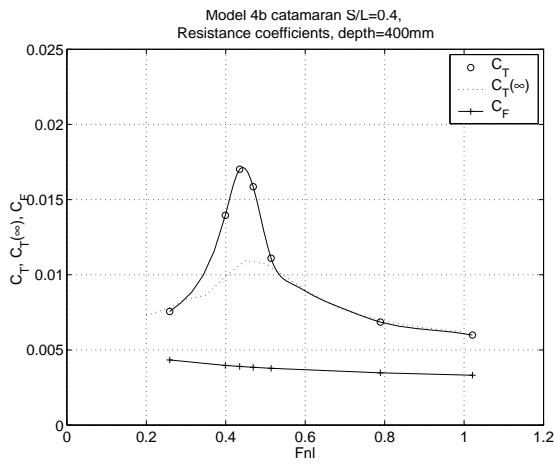


Figure 191

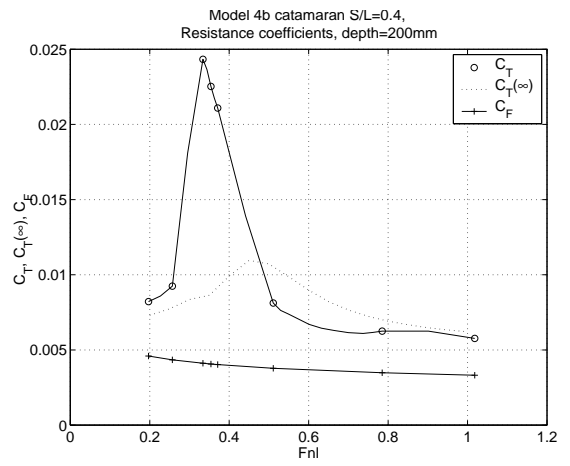


Figure 192

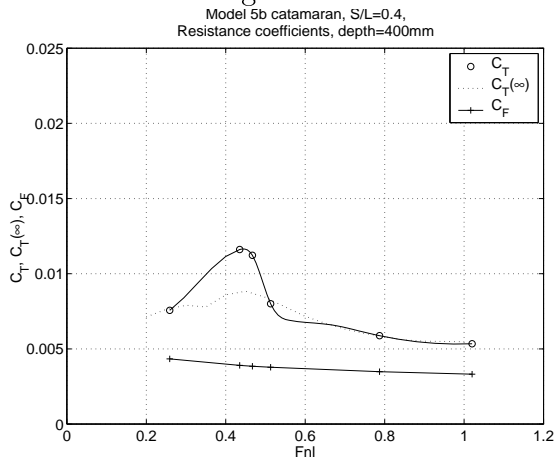


Figure 193

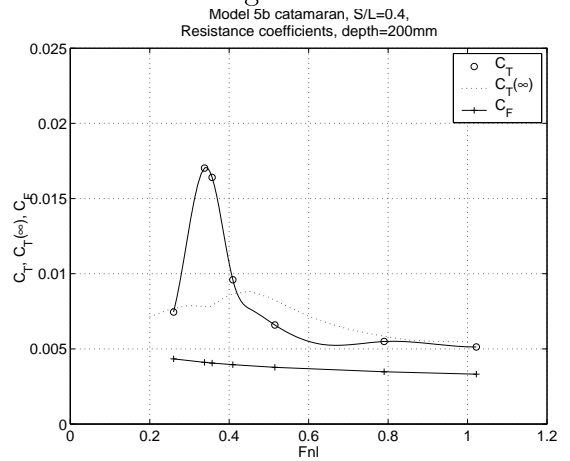


Figure 194

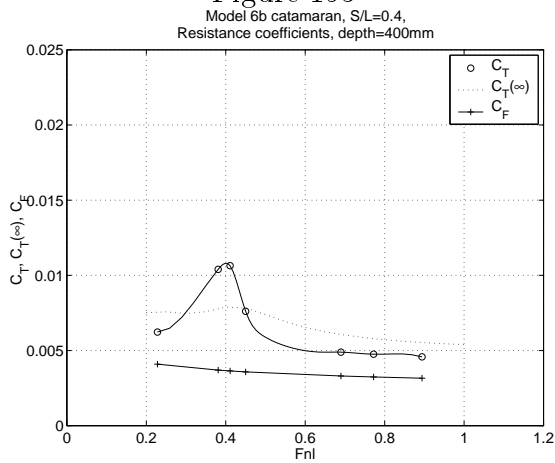


Figure 195

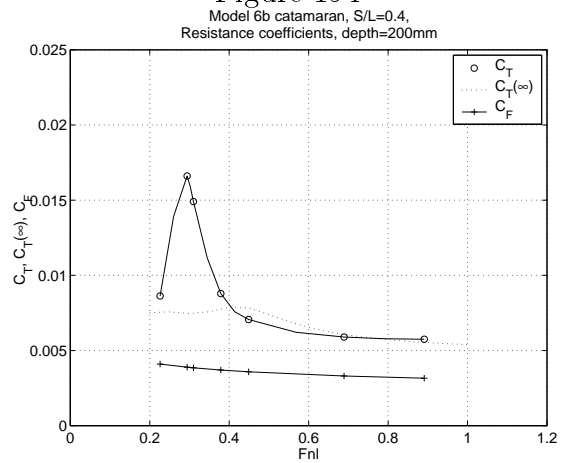


Figure 196

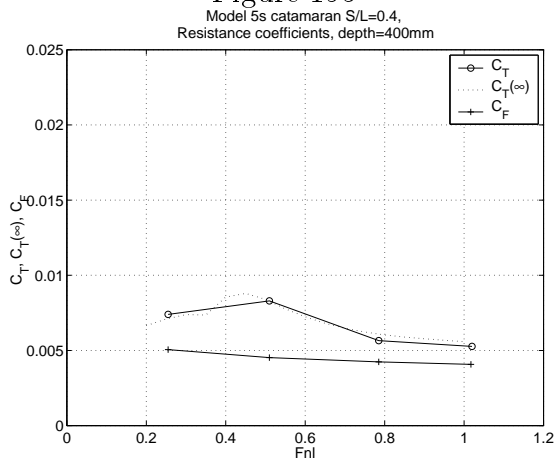


Figure 197

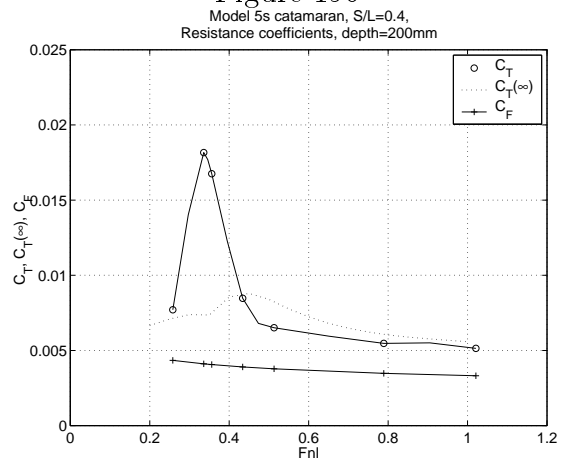


Figure 198

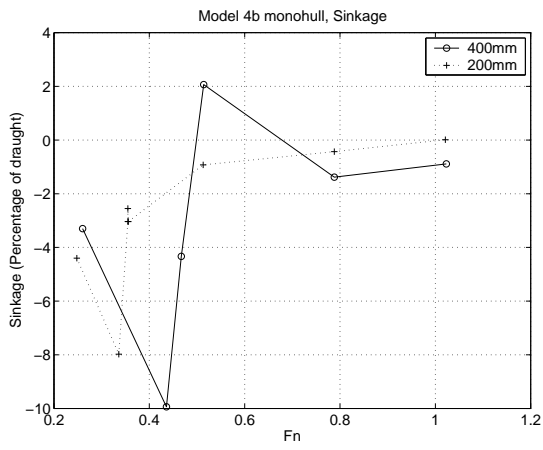


Figure 199

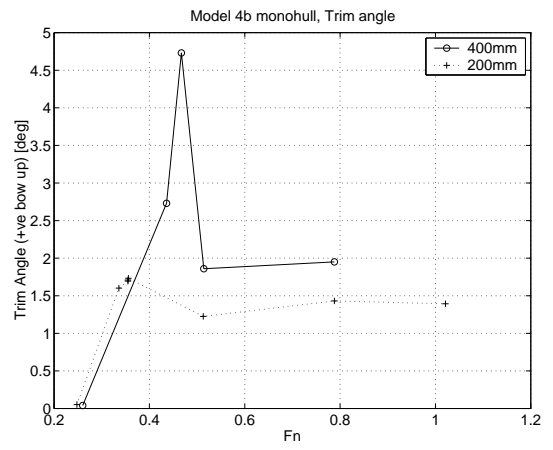


Figure 200

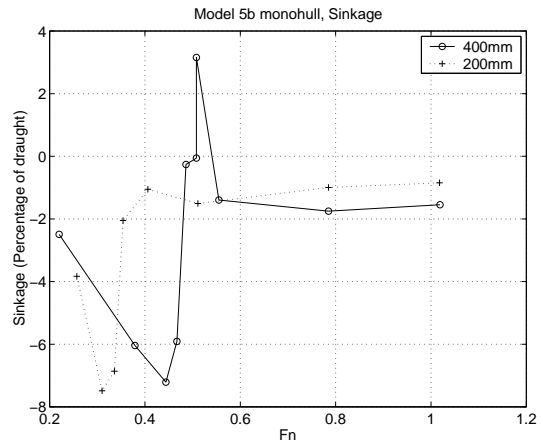


Figure 201

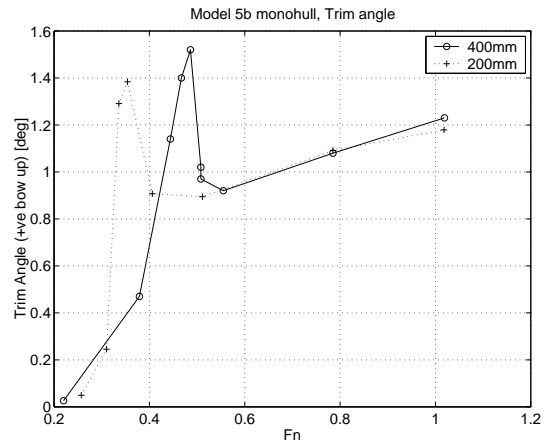


Figure 202

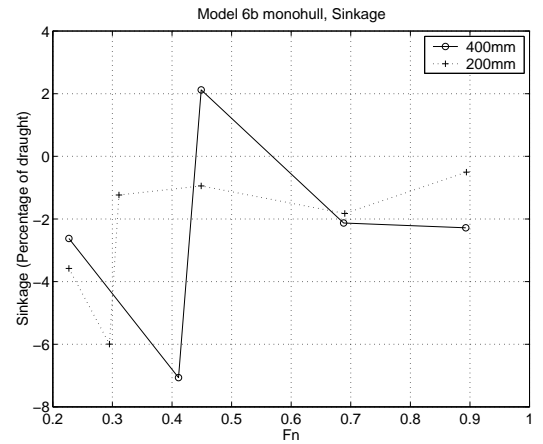


Figure 203

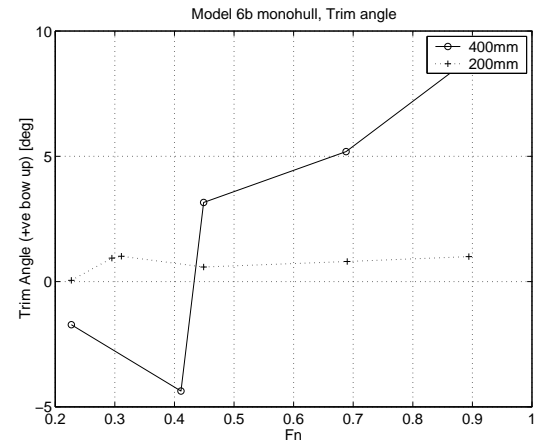


Figure 204

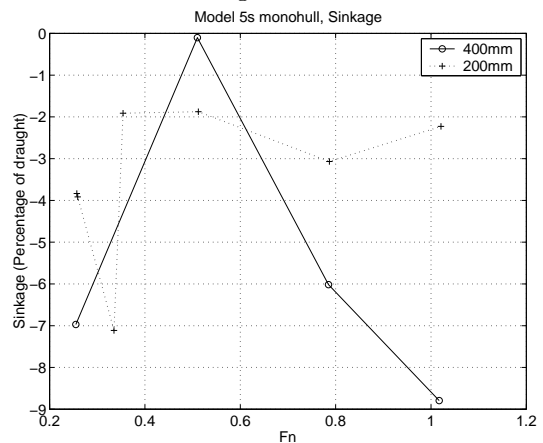


Figure 205

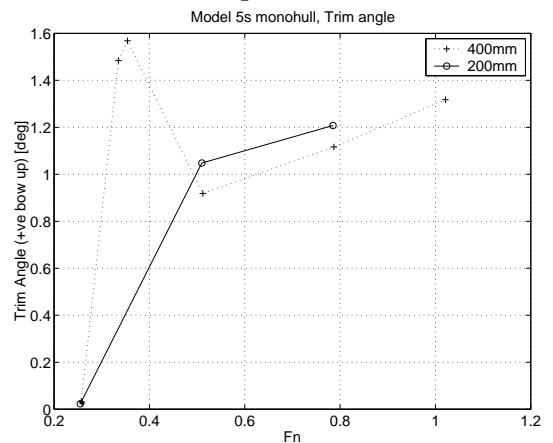


Figure 206

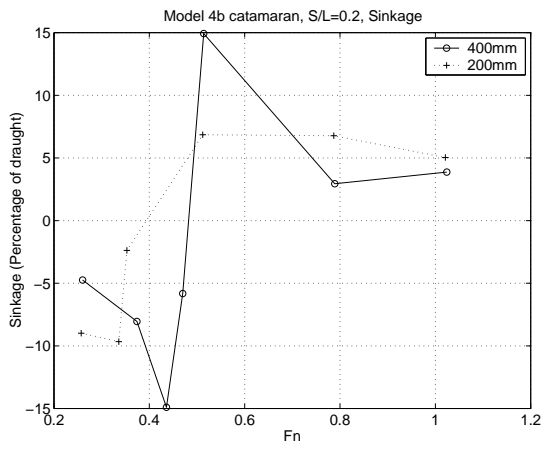


Figure 207

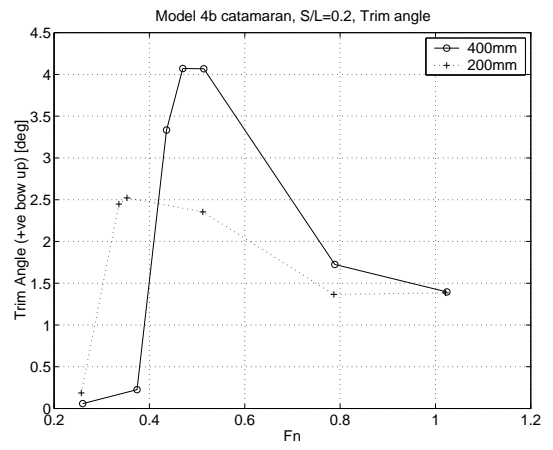


Figure 208

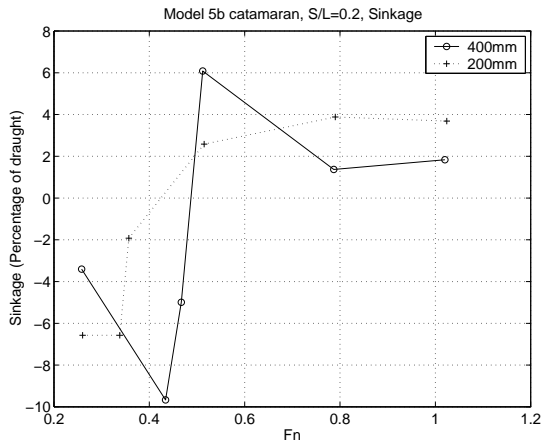


Figure 209

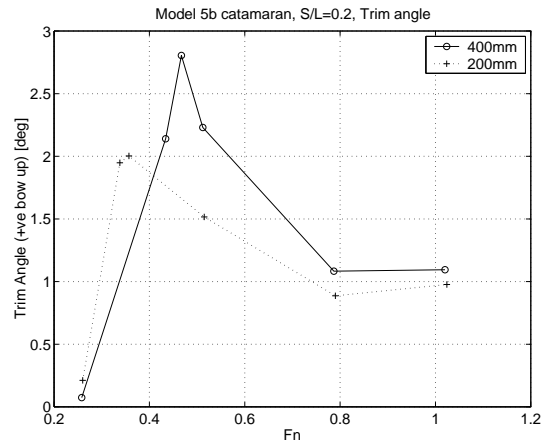


Figure 210

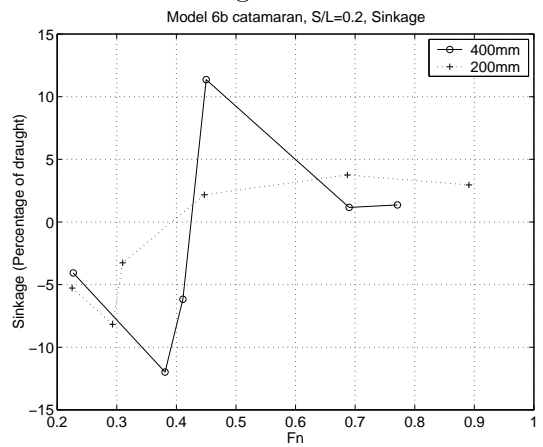


Figure 211

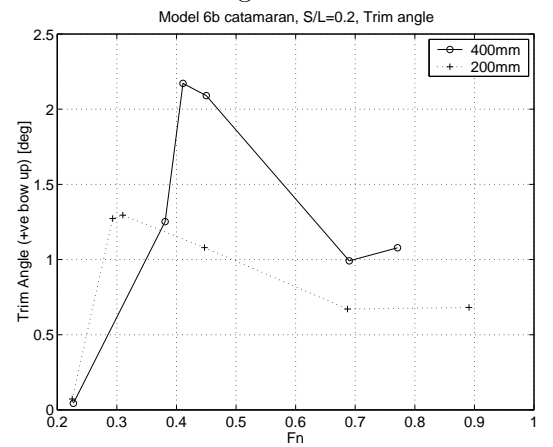


Figure 212

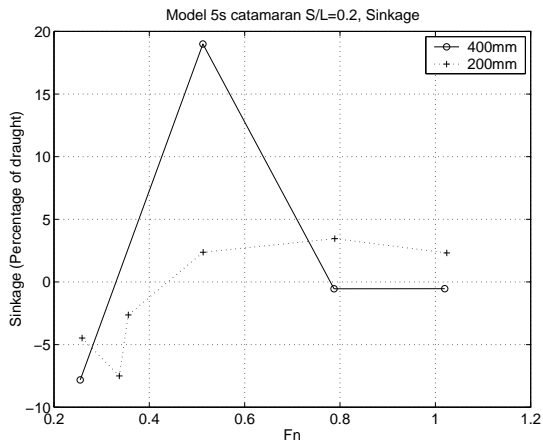


Figure 213

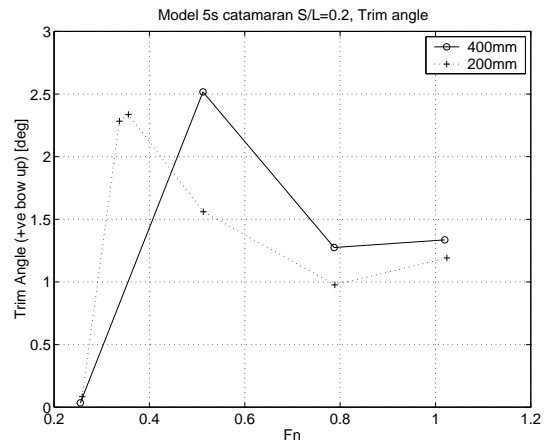


Figure 214

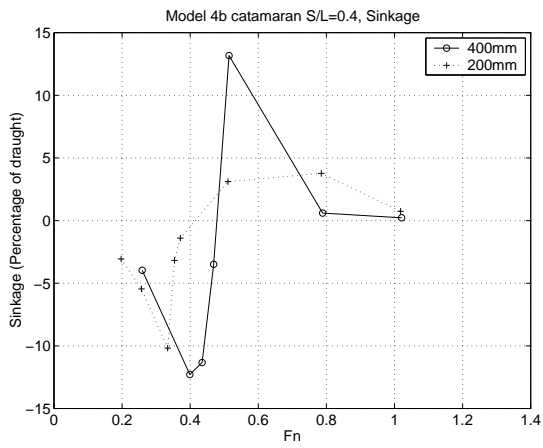


Figure 215

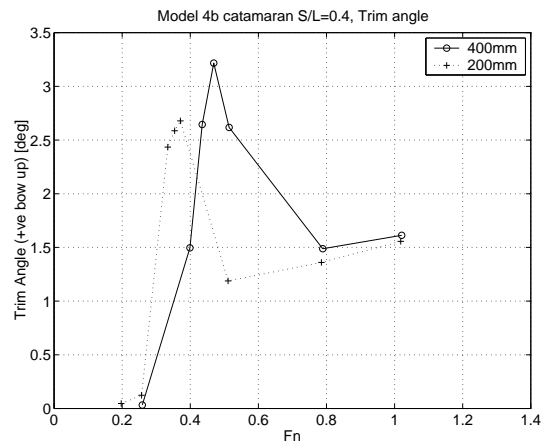


Figure 216

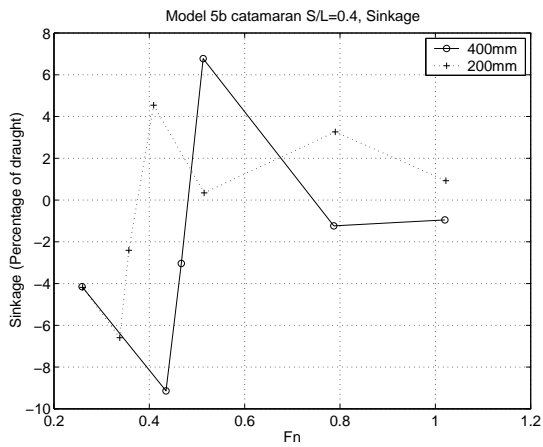


Figure 217

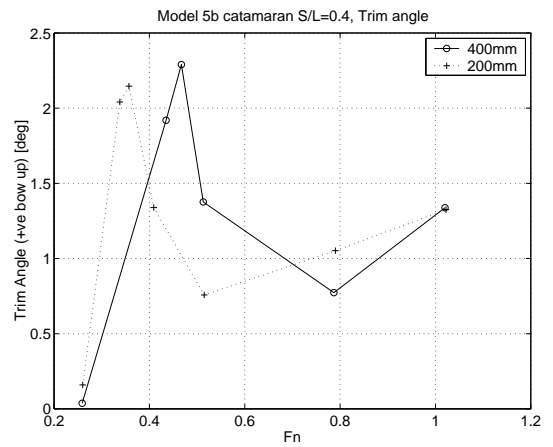


Figure 218

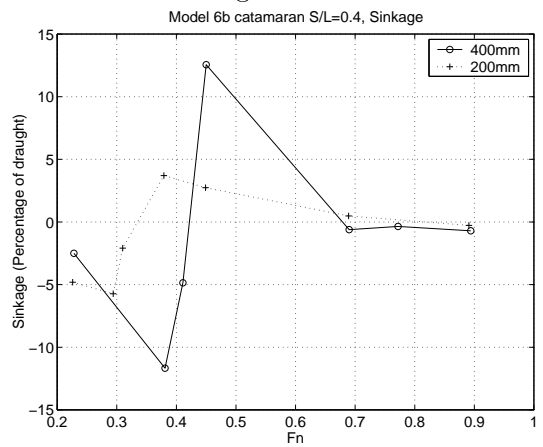


Figure 219

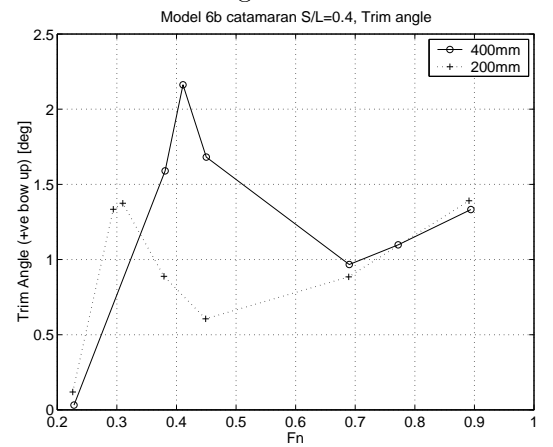


Figure 220

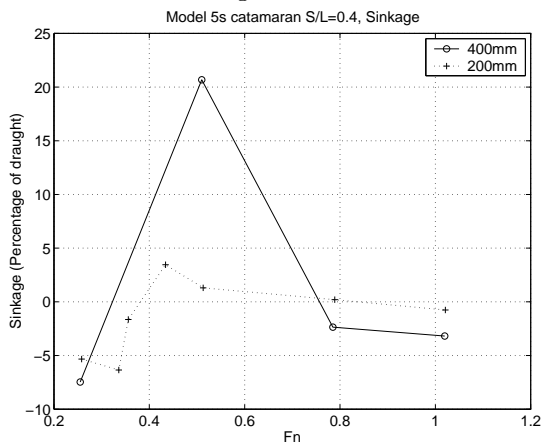


Figure 221

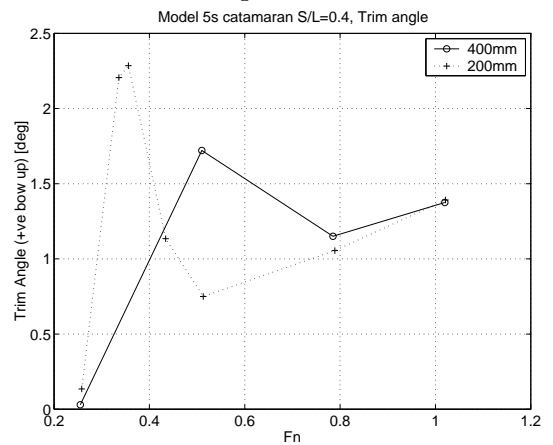


Figure 222



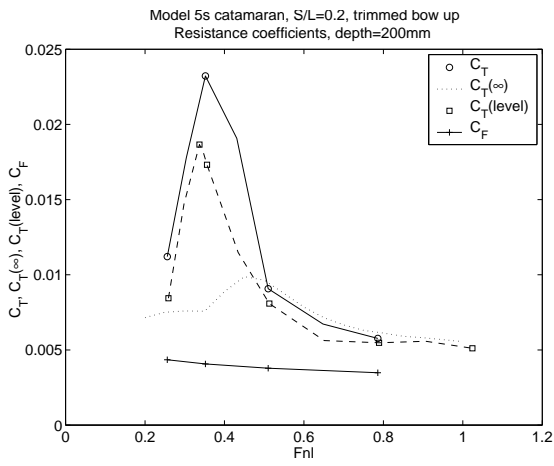


Figure 223

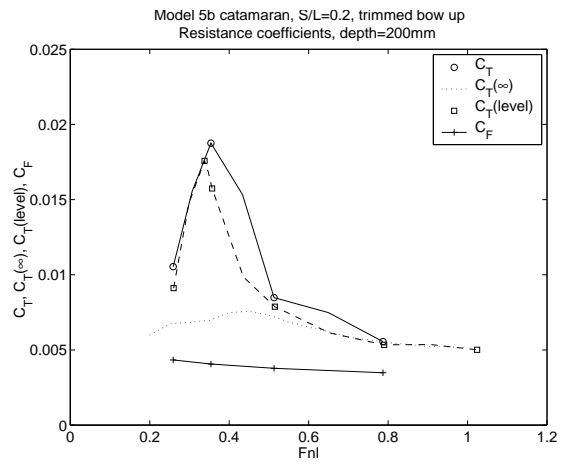


Figure 224

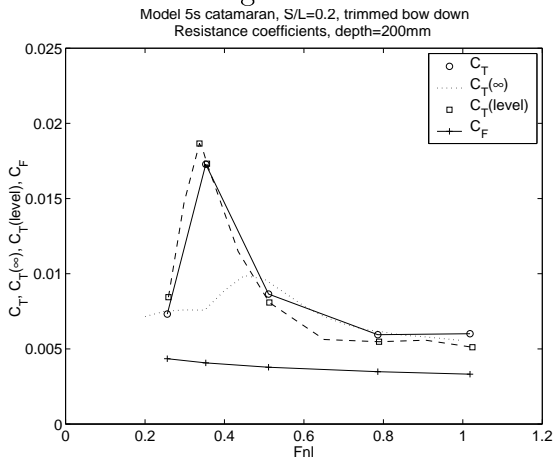


Figure 225

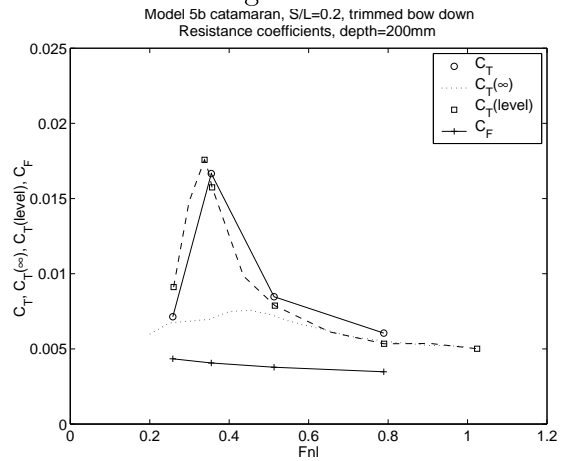


Figure 226

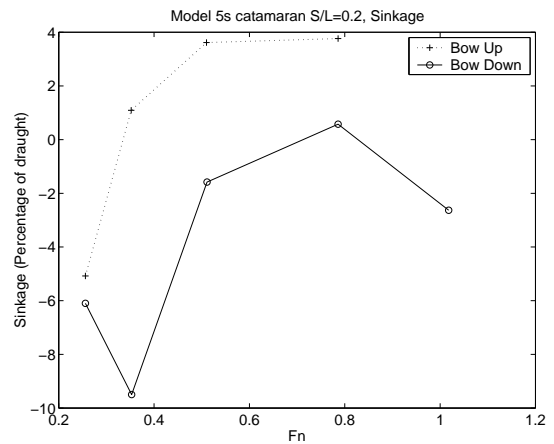


Figure 227

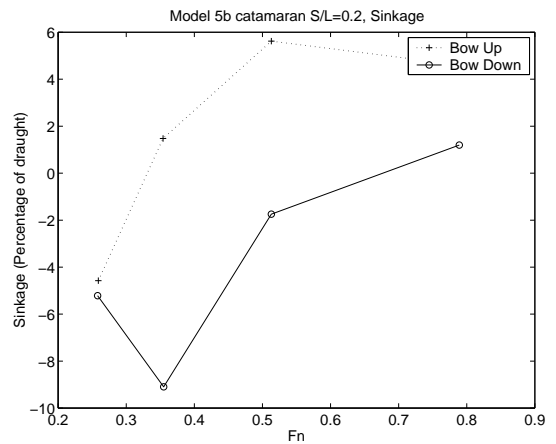


Figure 228

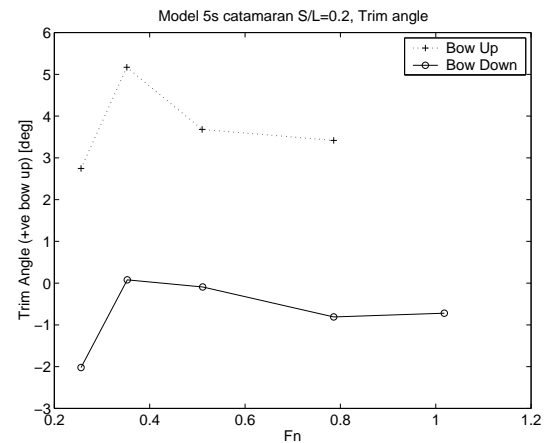


Figure 229

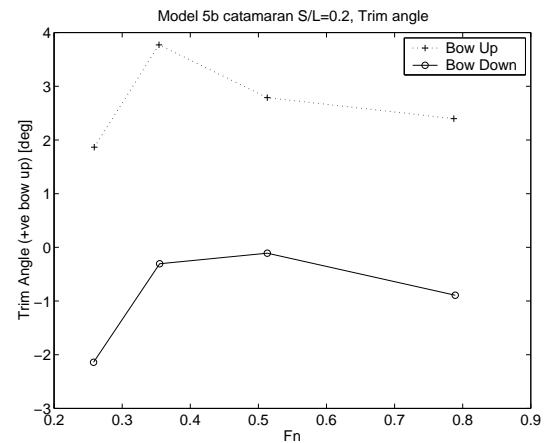


Figure 230

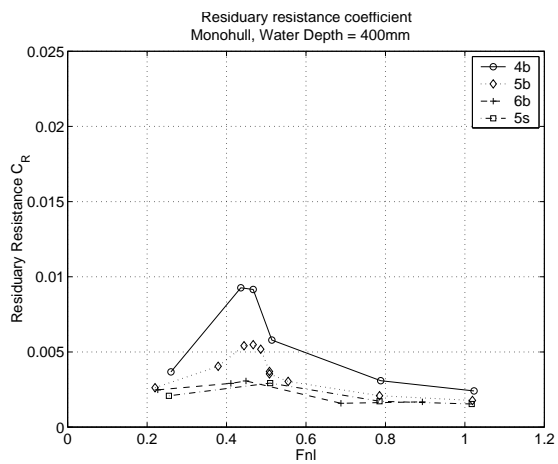


Figure 231

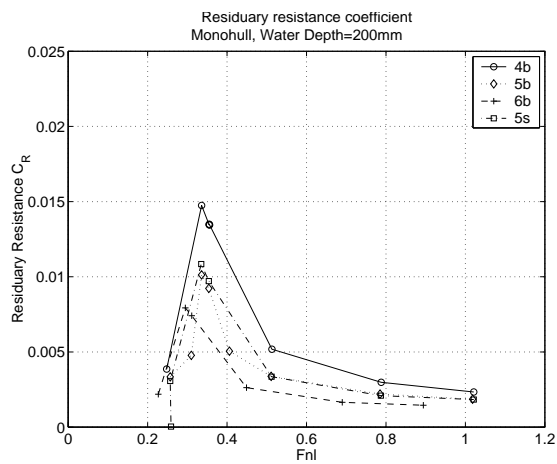


Figure 232

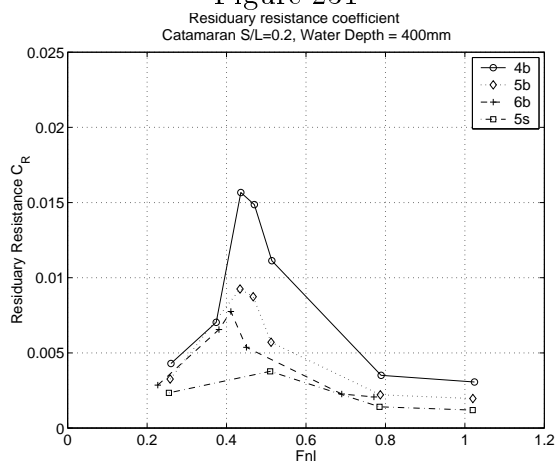


Figure 233

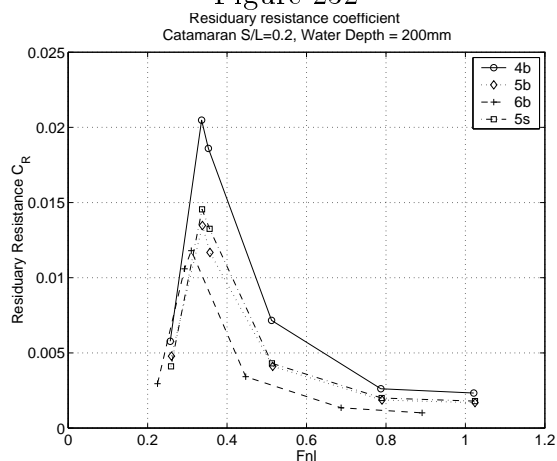


Figure 234

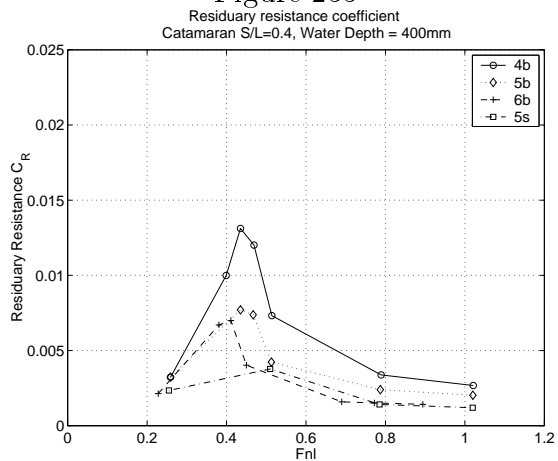


Figure 235

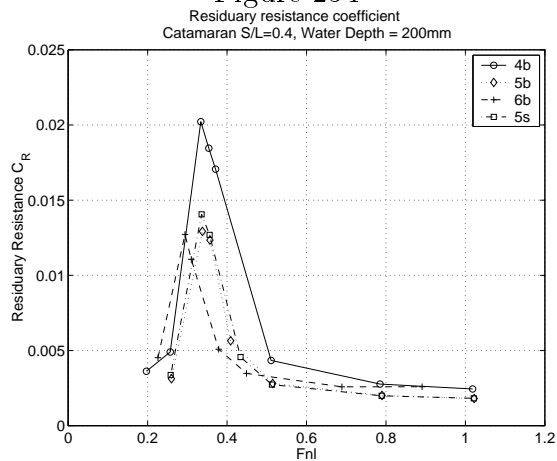


Figure 236