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Journal of ETA Maritime Science



Editorial (ED)

We are pleased to introduce JEMS 7(4) to our valuable followers. There are valuable and endeavored studies in this issue of the journal. We hope that these studies will contribute to the maritime industry. I would like to mention my gratitude to authors who sent their valuable studies for this issue, to our reviewers, to our editorial board, to our section editors, to our foreign language editors who provide quality publications by following our publication policies diligently and also to layout editors who spent great efforts in the preparation of this issue.

Your Sincerely.

Editor Prof. Dr. Selçuk NAS



Journal of ETA Maritime Science



Editörden (ED)

JEMS 7(4)'ü siz değerli takipçilerimizin ilgisine sunmaktan mutluluk duyuyoruz. Dergimizin bu sayısında birbirinden değerli çalışmalar yer almaktadır. Dergimizde yer alan bu çalışmaların denizcilik endüstrisine katkı sağlamasını ümit ediyoruz. Bu sayı için değerli çalışmalarını gönderen yazarlarımıza, yayın politikalarımızı titiz bir şekilde takip ederek kaliteli yayınlar çıkmasına katkıda bulunan başta hakemlerimiz olmak üzere, bölüm editörlerimize, yabancı dil editörlerimize ve yayın kurulumuza, sayımızın yayına hazırlanmasında büyük emekleri olan mizanpaj editörlerimize teşekkürlerimi sunuyorum.

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Usability of Human Error Assessment and Reduction Technique with a 4M framework (HEART-4M) - A Case Study on Ship Grounding Accidents

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Abstract

Human error plays a vital role in causing maritime accidents. This paper presents the analysis of human factors in 52 grounding accident reports of ships greater than 10,000 GT retrieved from 11 national investigation boards. In this study, the categorization of error-producing conditions (EPCs) from the Human Error Assessment and Reduction Technique (HEART) methodology to 4M (Man, Machine, Media, and Management) framework, EPC-4M was carried out. This study aims to categorize the EPCs to the 4M framework to better explain these other factors that relate to human factors. There were 18 EPCs in man factors, 3 EPCs in machine factors, 1 EPC in media factors, and 16 EPCs in management factors. Three types of generic tasks were obtained in this grounding analysis, and 259 relevance EPC-4M were acquired. EPCs related to management factors were the primary causes of such accidents. The average human error probability for these cases was around 55%.

Keywords: EPC - 4M, HEART methodology, 4M framework, Grounding, Human error.

1. Introduction

An accident, result of an unintended or unexpected occurrence can cause economic and noneconomic damage to a human, an object, or the environment [1, 2]. Statistics on casualties within the maritime context show that human error is one of the most critical causal factors. About 70% of maritime accidents for onboard operations are accounted for by human errors [3]. However, poor design factors, such as; problems with equipment, maintenance, working space layout, stress faced by the operator involving unreliable work tools, fatigue and environmental factors also contribute to the occurrence of errors [4, 5, 61.

Human reliability assessment (HRA) has become essential in the industry and is a growing field of concern for the public and regulators [7]. HRA is more than quantification, and it requires indepth analysis to analyze tasks and identify errors, and to reduce the impact of errors if needed [8]. The Human Error Assessment and Reduction Technique (HEART) methodology is a form of HRA that was established by Williams in 1986 to analyze nuclear power plant accidents [9]. However, HEART methodology can be used in other industries as well because it is quite flexible and easy to utilize. The other implementations of HEART methodology are in aviation [10], railway [11], offshore drilling [7], and maritime operations [11, 12]. HEART methodology has been applied as well as to assess the maritime accidents, such as collision, sinking, fire/explosion, occupational accident and contact accident [14], yet, the application of the HEART method is still needed development to be more suitable in the maritime accident. Because the Error Producing Condition (EPC) in the HEART method need to be categorized in order to clarify the group of each EPC based on the work environment in the maritime industry.

developed Nevertheless. IMO has guidelines to categorize the causal factors for investigating and analyzing maritime accidents and incidents by considering not only human but also organizational factors [15]. The research associate human, systemic, and organizational failures have been developed by many researchers; the most well-known frameworks are the SHEL model by Hawkins [16], which considers Software (S), Hardware (H), Environment (E) and Liveware (L), and the 4M framework (Man, Machine, Media, and Management) [17].

This study aims to find the causal factors relative to machine, media, and management factors that may influence the human condition and performance, particularly for the bridge team. It also aims to investigate the potential navigational likelihood of ship grounding by proposing a hybrid maritime accident analysis to enhance safety at sea.

2. Grounding Accident Reports as Data Source

Accident reports are commonly used as data sources for several types of research involving maritime accident analysis. Accident reports are designated as secondary data sources because they are created from primary data sources by interviewing the operators and analyzing first-hand information obtained by the accident investigator after the accident [16, 17]. Official maritime accident reports are prepared by national investigation boards and provide valuable information regarding the occurrence of the accident. The accidents reports investigated in the current study were retrieved from the national investigation boards as follow: Accident Investigation Board Norway (AIBN) 3 cases, Australian Transport Safety Bureau (ATSB) 8 cases, Federal Bureau of Maritime Casualty Investigation (BSU) 6 cases, Danish Maritime Accident Investigation Board (DMAIB) 3 cases, Japan Transport Safety Board (JTSB) 2 cases, Marine Accident Investigation Branch (MAIB) 8 cases, United States National Transportation Safety Board (NTSB) 3 cases, National Transportation Safety Committee (NTSC) 1 cases, Safety Investigation Authority (SIA) 4 cases, Transport Accident Investigation Commission (TAIC) 4 cases, and Transportation Safety Board of Canada (TSB) 10 cases.

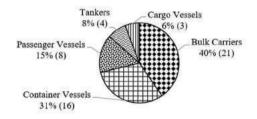


Figure 1. Types of Ships Considered in the Analysis

This study obtained information on 52 grounding accidents that occurred between 2007 and 2017 from publicly available maritime accident investigation reports. The availability of the reports varied in

each country. The accidents involved ships with gross tonnages of more than 10,000 GT; therefore, fishing vessels / boats were not included in this analysis. Among the analyzed accidents, 31 ships suffered extensive damage. Thirteen cases of grounding occurred in windy situations measuring 6–12 on the Beaufort wind scale. The types of ships involved in the accidents are shown in Figure 1. The majority of ship types analyzed were bulk carriers, followed by container ships, passenger ships, tanker ships, and cargo ships.

The sections of accident reports that were thoroughly reviewed for this study were the synopses, analysis sections, and the conclusions. All the information from the accident report has to be derived before it can be used. However, derivation of the information typically requires human effort; thus, the risk of human subjectivity exists [19]. To minimize human subjectivity, the reviewers of the accident reports extracted the embedded information based only on the words that were written in the reports, avoiding further investigation and assumptions that could create subjective

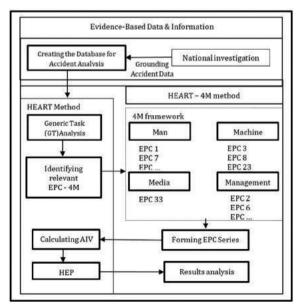


Figure 2. Overview of HEART-4M Method

opinions. The reports were all reviewed by researchers who are experts in the field of human factor and risk analysis.

3. HEART - 4M Method

This study proposes a hybrid methodology to evaluate human error by integrating HEART-4M method, it comprises four definitions for the HEART method's EPCs. Figure 2 presents an overview of this methodology.

Evidence-based data and information

A systematic accident database was generated in Microsoft Excel by tabulating the accident data into a textual format. The information in the database included the following information: Accident date and year, time of the accident, accident location, name of the ship involved, type of ship, technical specifications of the ship (gross tonnage, deadweight total), weather and environmental information at the time of occurrence, accident severity, as well as the number of fatalities/injuries, environmental damage, ship damage, accident causes.

Generic task classification

After extracting the data information from the maritime accident reports, we then applied the HEART-4M method. The

first stage was the qualitative stage, in which the generic task was obtained and a Nominal Human Unreliability (NHU) value was assigned. By assigning the generic task, the researcher can determine whether the accident occurred as the result of a difficult task that needs a lot of concentration and specialized skill to do, or whether it occurred as a result of daily routine activities that the seafarer is already familiar with. The more frequent and more accessible the work carried on by the seafarers, the lower the NHU. Because the tasks are not typically the same, the researcher had to decide how to define the task and classify it accordingly [20].

Nine generic tasks were used in this study. Each generic task had an NHU between the 5th and 95th percentiles as lower and upper probability boundaries, respectively [20]. The applicability of the proposed NHU is based on the experience of the researchers, but Williams [9] provided a mean number to use if the assessor is unable to determine the exact number of the proposed NHU to analyze the task. The average NHU number is used in the Human Error Probability (HEP) calculation. The influence of weather and traffic conditions on the working situation onboard is also considered.

Table 1. Generic Tasks (GT)

	Generic Tasks (GT)						
Code	Type of work	Condition	NHU				
A	Totally unfamiliar	Works performed at speed with no real idea of likely consequences.	0.55				
В	Restore the system to an original state on a single attempt	Doing it without supervision or procedures.	0.26				
С	Complex task	Task requires a high level of comprehension and skill.	0.16				
D	A fairly simple task	Works performed rapidly or given scant attention.	0.09				
Е	The routine, highly practiced, rapid task	Works involving a relatively low level of skill.	0.02				

./..

Table 1. Generic Tasks (GT) (Cont')

	Gen	eric Tasks (GT)	
Code	Type of work	Condition	NHU
F	Restore a system to original	An error occurred even though following procedures with some checking.	0.003
G	Entirely familiar, highly practiced, routine task occurring several times per hour, performed to highest possible standards by a highly motivated, highly trained, and experienced person, totally aware of implications of failure, with time to correct the potential error	However, without the benefit of significant job aids.	0.0004
Н	Respond correctly to the system command	Even when there is an augmented or automated supervisory system providing an accurate interpretation of the system stage.	0.00002
M	The miscellaneous task for which no des	cription can be found.	0.03

If the weather and ship traffic conditions are deteriorating, a simple routine task could become a complicated task because of the totally unfamiliar conditions. The generic task information in Table 1 consists of generic task code, type of work, working conditions, and the NHU used in the HEP calculation. Here, the descriptions of generic tasks are different from generic tasks in general because there is a lengthy explanation of the generic task, divided into the type of work and the working conditions. This division can make it easier to determine which generic task is most suitable for the situation being investigated.

Classification of factors within the HEART-4M method

Based on the analysis and categorization of human factors that are represented

by EPCs, the HEART-4M method was developed for the comprehensible categorization of factors responsible for maritime accidents. In the table, there are 4M factors—man, machine, media, and management factors—following by the EPCs that relate to each 4M factor.

Man factors

Human error is reported to be a significant factor for maritime accidents [21]. Human fatigue and task omission are closely related to failures of situational awareness [22]. Man factors are defined as all human elements that affect human behavior and performance while performing tasks. The man factors have some subfactors as shown in Table 2 as follows:

Table 2. EPC - 4M, Man Factors

Man factors						
1. Experien	1. Experience					
EPC 1	Unfamiliarity	Unfamiliarity with a situation which is potentially significant, but occurs infrequently, or which is novel				
EPC 12	Misperception of risk	Misperception of an object, threat, or situation creates an unsafe situation				
EPC 22	Lack of experience	Little opportunity to carry out the work				

Table 2. EPC – 4M, Man Factors (Cont')

2. Skill and	2. Skill and Knowledge					
EPC 7	Irreversibility	No means of doing an unintended action				
EPC 9	Technique unlearning	A need to learn a technique to support work				
EPC 11	Performance ambiguity	Ambiguity in the required performance standards				
EPC 15	Operator inexperience	A newly qualified seafarer				
EPC 20	Educational mismatch	A mismatch between the educational achievement level and the requirements of the task				
3. Psycholo	ogical					
EPC 21	Dangerous incentives	An incentive to use dangerous procedures				
EPC 28	Low meaning	Individual shows little or no intrinsic meaning in the work				
EPC 29	Emotional stress	High level of emotional stress				
EPC 31	Low morale	Individual shows low workforce morale				
EPC 34	Low mental workload	Prolonged inactivity or highly repetitious cycling				
4. Physical						
EPC 27	Physical capabilities	Working beyond physical capabilities that may cause danger				
EPC 36	Task pacing	Unfocused and ineffective working situation due to lack of human resources and intervention of others				
EPC 38	Age	Age of personnel performing perceptual works				
5. Health						
EPC 30	Ill-health	Evidence of ill-health, fever, stomachache				
EPC 35	Sleep cycle disruption	Disruption of normal work-sleep cycles				

Table 3. EPC – 4M, Machine Factors

Machine facto	Machine factors						
EPC 3	Low signal-noise ratio	A low signal to noise ratio					
EPC 8	Channel overload	A channel capacity overload, particularly one caused by simultaneous presentation of non-redundant information					
EPC 23	Unreliable instruments	The unreliable instrument, machinery, and technology to support the work					

Machine factors

Machine factors include the equipment, machinery, instruments, and facilities that support humans to perform their tasks correctly and satisfactorily. Table 3 shows the EPC that include in the machine factors.

Management factors

The International Safety Management (ISM) Code has addressed the influence

of management in maritime accidents [24]. In the early 1990s, Bridge Resource Management (BRM) was adopted in the maritime industry as a safety and error management tool. According to the International Convention on Standards of Training, Certification, and Watchkeeping for Seafarers (the STCW Convention) in 2010, Reg. A-II/1. The details of EPC in the management factors are shown in Table 4 below.

Table 4. EPC – 4M, Management Factors

Manageme	Management factors					
1. Coordina	tion					
EPC 2	Time shortage	A shortage of time available for error detection and correction				
EPC 6	Model mismatch	A mismatch between a seafarer's model and that imagined by the designer				
EPC 24	Absolute judgments required	A necessity for absolute judgments, which are beyond the capabilities or experience of an operator				
EPC 25	Unclear allocation of function	Obscurity in allocating function and responsibility				
EPC 37	Supernumeraries/ lack of human resources	Additional team members over or lack of team member, those necessary to perform the task regularly and satisfactorily				
2. Rules and						
EPC 4	Features over-ride allowed	A means of overriding information or features				
EPC 5	Spatial and functional incompatibility	No means of conveying spatial and functional information to seafarer in a form which they can readily assimilate				
EPC 32	Inconsistency of displays	Inconsistency meaning of procedures				
3. Commun	ication					
EPC 10	Knowledge transfer	The need to transfer specific or essential information from task to task without loss				
EPC 13	Poor feedback	Ambiguous system feedback, language barrier				
EPC 14	Delayed/incomplete feedback	No explicit direct and timely confirmation of an intended action from the portion of the system over which control is to be exerted				
EPC 16	Impoverished information	Inadequate quality of information conveyed by procedures and person-person interaction				
EPC 18	Objectives conflict	A conflict between immediate and long-term objectives				
EPC 19	No diversity of information	No diversity of information input for veracity checks				
4. Monitori	ng					
EPC 17	Inadequate checking	Little or no independent checking of output				
EPC 26	Progress tracking lack	No effort to keep track of progress during the work				

Media factors

Environmental conditions can be a significant factor in the occurrence of an accident [23]. The natural environment is the natural condition faced by the ship during her voyages, such as weather, wind, fog, tide, and all-natural conditions that can significantly affect ship stability and maneuverability and the ability of the bridge team to control the ship. The EPC included in media factors is EPC 33 poor environment.

4. Results

Generic task

The first step of HEART-4M is obtaining a suitable generic task. From the 52 cases of grounding accident reports that were analyzed, the most common generic task found was E, for routine, highly practiced, and rapid tasks that involve a relatively low level of skill. There were 21 cases included in the type E generic task.

Moreover, 16 cases involved fairly simple tasks performed rapidly or given

scant attention, and 15 cases included complex tasks requiring a high level of comprehension and skill. The most frequent working situation on the bridge was the lack of maintaining the watch because of improper communication and coordination among bridge teams. Watchkeeping is a routine task. Nevertheless, if there are other obstacles during the task, it can become more difficult and complicated. Those obstacles include weather conditions and the traffic situation.

EPC - 4M

In this study, there were 259 EPC-4M factors found as causal factors in the 52 grounding accidents. Man factors had 68 EPCs. In man factors, 25 cases had a misperception of risk as one of the causal factors. There were five subfactors in the man factors obtained in the analysis: physical limitations, psychological limitations, experience, skill and knowledge, and health.

Management factors had the most EPCs, 160, whereas communication subfactors were the most numerous among other subfactors in the management factors. Knowledge transfer (EPC 10)

is the most common EPC that causing grounding accidents, where about 33 cases have it as the causal factor. Moreover, impoverished information delivered during the watchkeeping situation also influences mistakes in decision making and appropriate actions to avoid accidents. There were three other subfactors among the management factors that influenced accidents: coordination, monitoring, and procedures.

Sixteen cases had instruments or machinery problems while sailing, which led to dangerous situations. The failure condition of the instrument and machinery factors was not communicated well among the seafarers on the bridge and engine room crews. Therefore, it leads to an incorrect perception of the decision-making of the ship maneuver by the bridge team.

There were 15 cases that were analyzed to have a poor environment EPC. The poor environment made the ships more challenging to maintain and to monitor due to strong winds (6 to 12 Beaufort) for 13 cases and because of high-density fog for 2 cases, which caused reduced visibility. The list of EPCs found in the analyses is presented in Table 5.

Table 5. EPC-4M Results in Grounding Accidents

Man Factors	Man Factors Tot			t Factors	Total	
Physical			Communication			
EPC 27	Physical capabilities	1	EPC 10	Knowledge transfer	33	
EPC 36	Task pacing	5	EPC 13	Poor feedback	11	
Psychological			EPC 14	Delayed/incomplete feedback	3	
EPC 21	Dangerous incentives	4	EPC 16	Impoverished information	27	
EPC 28	Low meaning	3	EPC 18	Objectives conflict	2	
EPC 31	Low morale	1	EPC 19	No diversity of information	7	
EPC 34	Low mental workload	3	Coordination			
Experience			EPC 2	Time shortage	3	
EPC 1	Unfamiliarity	1	EPC 24	Absolute judgments required	4	
EPC 12	Misperception of risk	25	EPC 25	Unclear allocation of function	1	
EPC 22	Lack of experience	9	Monitoring			

Table 5. EPC-4M Results in Grounding Accidents (Cont')

Man Factors	Man Factors			t Factors	Total
Skill and Know		EPC 17	EPC 17 Inadequate Checking		
EPC 7	Irreversibility	2	EPC 26	Progress tracking lack	29
EPC 9	C 9 Technique unlearning 1 Procedures				
EPC 11	Performance ambiguity	7	EPC 4	Features over-ride allowed	1
Health	Health			Spatial and functional incompatibility	7
EPC 35	Sleep cycles disruption	6	EPC 32	Inconsistency of displays	3
Machine Factors			Media Facto	rs	
EPC 23	EPC 23 Unreliable instruments 16		EPC 33	Poor environment	15

Table 6. EPC Series

No	Year	Date Time		Тор	Body				
No.	rear	Date	Time	EPC	EPC	EPC	EPC	EPC	EPC
1	2007	26-Feb	0:01	EPC22	EPC21	EPC18			
2	2007	14-May	18:16	EPC10	EPC26	EPC16	EPC14		
51	2017	9-Feb	5:55	EPC10	EPC22	EPC33	EPC16	EPC19	EPC26
52	2017	10-Feb	18:17	EPC36	EPC17	EPC26			

EPC series

The EPC series, as shown in Table 6, aims to know more about the flow of events and which EPC has the highest APE weight. Those which selected as the Top of EPC series, have a significant effect on the accident. From the 259 EPC selected, 14 were categorized as the top of the EPC series. The most common top EPC was EPC 10 for knowledge transfer.

From the EPCs selected, 75% of the top EPCs were management factors, whereas 19% and 6% were man factors and machine factors, respectively. From the management factors, the EPCs related most to the communication subfactor were the most common factors leading to accidents. Those EPCs were EPC 10, EPC 16, EPC 13, and EPC 19, followed by the monitoring subfactor and procedures subfactors. Moreover, among the man factors, there were three subfactors selected: the experience

subfactor, the psychological subfactor, and the physical subfactor. The number of EPC in each case varies, depending on the number of findings obtained, which is also related to the complexity of the case.

Human Error Probability (HEP)

In Table 7, there are examples of cases 1 and 2 HEP calculations. Table 7 provides the cases number, GT, NHU, selected EPC, assigned APE, the result of AIV and HEP. The explanation about assigning the GT and NHU has been explained in section 3, whereas GT chosen is due to the working condition of the seafarer at the time of the accidents and also considered the environmental condition. For more difficult tasks and conditions, the GT will be different and will have a more significant value of NHU. To assign the weight of APE for each EPC is based on the subjective judgment of the expert, more significant factor will

Table 7. HEP Calculation

No	GT	NHU	T()P		НЕР					
No.	GI		EPC	APE	EPC	APE	EPC	APE	EPC	APE	ПЕР
1		0.16	22	0.45	21	0.35	18	0.2			3.82E-01
	L .		AIV = 1.36		AIV = 1.35		AIV	= 1.3	AIV = 0		3.02E-01
		D 0.00	10	0.5	26	0.3	16	0.15	14	0.05	4.COE 01
2	D	0.09	AIV =	3.25	AIV = 1.12		AIV = 1.3		AIV = 1.1		4.68E-01

have higher weight of APE. After assigning the APE, equation (1) and (2) are used to calculate the AIV and HEP respectively.

Figure 3 displays all HEP values for grounding accidents. The HEP results might be affected by the selection of GT and also the number of EPCs chosen. Seventeen cases have HEP calculation results 1. In Figure 3, the gray line is the average HEP value in these cases. The average number is 55%. Seventeen cases had 100% human error involvement.

5. Discussion

Grounding analysis results

The analysis of the reviewed accident reports shows that the usability of maritime accident reports is reliable for extracting critical factors that influence the occurrence of accidents. The results of the GT in section 4 show that routine, highly practiced, and rapid tasks involving a relatively low level of skill were the task conditions when the accidents occurred,

meaning that the seafarer had previously experienced this situation several times. However, they had become overconfident and tended to underestimate the task because they thought that they were familiar with the situation. This condition is similar to fairly simple tasks, in which seafarers perform the task rapidly or give it scant attention. Environmental conditions affected the human ability to address the situation in order to avoid an accident, but because of several other influential factors. the accident still occurred. With 15 out to 52 grounding cases that analyzed accidents occurred due to poor environment, the root cause of this situation is a misperception of the bridge team of the effect of the poor environment on the ship.

Based on the top-most EPC series, this study found that most causes recognized by investigators are management factors in terms of improper communication, monitoring, and lack of guideline procedures on the bridge, such as the

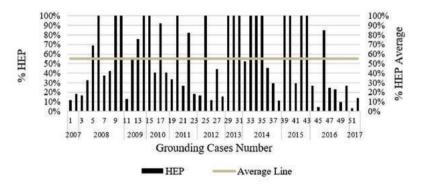


Figure 3. Human Error Probability Calculation Results

bridge team being reluctant to provide information to the master because they felt they had less experience and knowledge than the master. Established incorrect practices such as categorizing piloting as a one-person duty were also a factor. Because of overconfidence in their knowledge and maneuvering skills, beyond that displayed by the bridge team, seafarers did not fully pay attention to watchkeeping. The lack of procedural information from companies regarding cooperation and communication in different conditions and a lack of knowledge transfer between the bridge team and the engine control room about engine failure conditions were other factors. In the future, since the application of automation ship will be done. the probability of man and management factors as the leading cause of the maritime accidents might be decreased, due to the less human power needed in the ship operation. However, it might increase EPC in machine factors.

The result of HEP from 2007 to 2017 is showing the decreasing trend, which that improvements designed to decrease human error in maritime accidents were quite effective. This is in line with the post period of ISM code implementation, resulting in a significant reduction of human-induced factors in maritime accidents [25]. Improvement of the maritime technology, technology in shipbuilding and ship management and also better crew training, induce the improvement of maritime society [26]. The results for HEP were varied and depended on the selected GT, i.e., at the time of the accidents, what kind of situation existed, and which task was being performed. The more complex and challenging the task, the higher the NHU will be. Also, the number of EPCs selected in a case can influence the HEP results.

The advantages of the HEART - 4M method

Other factors related to humans can also influence human performance and judgment while performing their tasks, especially in terms of BRM. Machine factors, media factors, and management factors also strongly influence the human condition and performance [15], [17], [21]. The EPC factors established by William [9] also include some that are related to 4M (man, machine, media, and management) factors; yet, this method is still general. This study combines the HEART method, which was developed for assessing nuclear power plants, with 4M factors in order to understand the relation of 4M within the context of EPCs, particularly BRM. Previously, the conventional HEART method has been utilized to assess HEPs in maritime accident cases; vet, this method may have some weaknesses when selecting the EPCs and determining the mitigation process because it is still general. There are no classification details vet in the HEART method EPCs. Nevertheless, in the BRM, machinery, environment, and management factors can strongly influence human performance. Therefore, in this study, EPCs were classified into 4M to clarify the role of these other factors.

Finally, a hybrid method of HEART-4M is proposed, which was applied to evaluate the HEP in maritime accidents, particularly in grounding accidents. The integration of the frameworks suggests the relation of each factor and which EPC should belong in the 4M factors. It can be argued that by using the integrated method presented in this paper as a complement to a HEART method, the problem about the relationships between factors and the involvement of other factors in maritime accidents is now well addressed. At least two advantages can be obtained from the proposed method:

- 1. It can reveal the causality among the different factors in terms of EPC-4M classification, which focused on the origins of the causal factors. For example, if the report stated that the coordination of the bridge team was defective, we could study this in more detail by looking to EPC-4M in the coordination subfactor.
- 2. It provides information for identifying human factors and other factors that affect human behavior.
- 3. It provides accident assessors with the knowledge of which factors have the highest impact on accidents because of the performance of the EPC series. Moreover, it is easy for assessors to determine mitigation actions to reduce the value of errors that have occurred or may occur in the future.

6. Conclusion

A version of HEART-4M method was introduced using grounding accident reports, and the concept of the influence of other factors related to human factors, i.e., machine, media, and management factors, in maritime accidents were used to analyze the accident reports. Accident reports are concluded to be a reliable source of evidence data to extract information about the most critical factors. A total of 52 grounding accident reports were retrieved from 11 national investigation boards for the period 2007-2017, and these were analyzed using the HEART-4M method. There were 259 EPC-4M factors found as causal factors, where management factors were the most common factors found and the most common top of EPC series. The average HEP number calculated was 55%, and HEP trends were seen to be decreasing. Moreover, the applicability of the HEART-4M method provides a better explanation of which factors require attention rather than classifying causes as exclusively human factors.

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Academicians' Viewpoint on Port Managers' Prior Competencies in terms of Environmental Sustainability Performance of Container Port Enterprises in Turkey

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Abstract

Ports regard sustainability as of great importance in their efforts to sustain their corporate feature aiming to use resources effectively and comply with the environment and the society in which they are located. The activities an organization carries out its sustainability performance. Full compliance of this performance with the relevant natural and biological environment is greatly important. That's why the main point discussed in this study is the environmental sustainability performance of the port enterprises. As the competencies of port managers pay an important role in this performance, this study aims to scrutinize and evaluate these competencies of port operation managers in particular. To determine these competencies, a three-step Delphi technique has been used. This technique has been conducted through an expert group of 13 academicians. The results revealed 15 competency items. The identified competencies are believed to contribute to the effective process of selecting/employing managers in port organizations which will ensure corporate sustainability.

Keywords: Sustainability performance, Environmental sustainability, Manager competencies, Port operations manager, Ports.

Türkiye'deki Konteyner Liman İşletmelerinin Çevresel Sürdürülebilirlik Performansı Açısından Öncelikli Yönetici Yetkinliklerine Akademisyen Bakış Açısı

Öz

Liman işletmeleri, hem kurumsal devamlılıklarını sağlayabilmek hem de kaynakları doğru kullanan, içinde bulunduğu toplum ve çevreye uyumlu örgütler olabilmek için sürdürülebilirlik kavramını önemsemektedir. Bir işletmenin bu çerçevede gerçekleştirdiği etkinlikler onun sürdürülebilirlik performansını oluşturur. İçinde bulunduğu doğal ve biyolojik çevre ile uyumlu liman olgusunun önemli hale gelmesi nedeniyle liman işletmelerinin sürdürülebilirlik performansının çevresel boyutu ele alınmıştır. Bir işletmenin sürdürülebilirlik etkinlikleri, yöneticilerinin özellikleri ve konuya yaklaşımları ile ilgilidir. Bu çalışma, liman işletmelerinin çevresel sürdürülebilirlik performansı açısından öncelikli liman yönetici yetkinliklerinin değerlendirilmesini amaçlar. Çalışmada liman yöneticisi kapsamında operasyon müdürünün yetkinlikleri incelenmiştir. Yetkinliklerin belirlenmesi için üç aşamalı Delfi tekniği kullanılmıştır. Delfi uygulaması, 13 uzman akademisyenden oluşan bir uzman grubu ile gerçekleştirilmiştir. Çalışma neticesinde 15 adet yetkinlik maddesine ulaşılmıştır. Belirlenen yetkinliklerin, liman işletmelerinde yönetici seçimi ve sürdürülebilirlik çalışmalarına katkıda bulunacağı düşünülmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Sürdürülebilirlik performansı, Çevresel sürdürülebilirlik, Yönetici yetkinlikleri, Liman operasyon müdürü, Liman işletmeleri.

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1. Introduction

The concept "sustainability" implies the ability to keep going. This implication could cover the micro level of the resources and consumption balance available for any groups of animates living together as a family or it could be extended to a moderate level as the living conditions of a city. A macro perspective for this particular concept covers the effective and efficient use of the resources available on earth and protected against "global warming". Thus, the micro and macro concerns have placed the term sustainability at the top place in not only the individuals and certain groups but also local and international groups and organizations. Besides, smallmid-large scale organizations also are the stakeholders of sustainability. As being related with concerns about the economic, social and environmental values all over the world, the connection between stakeholders in terms of sustainability is also directly related with keeping the healthy survival of businesses and organizations.

One of the main aims of businesses is to gain profits, so as to stay alive. In a sense, sustainable businesses are those that sustain their profitability. This could be right in terms of economic concerns, but it is not enough. To be called a "sustainable business", companies are to act in full compliance with the biological environment as well as with the society which they are in contact with. Thus, the sum of all their economic, social and environmental activities reflects their sustainability performance. Businesses today are to keep their economic, social and environmental performances high if they are to survive in the severely competitive environment and to overwhelm their competitors. In line with this outlook, companies pay attention to sustainability practices and periodically issue reports so as to sustain their positions in the relevant market.

Forming a view on sustainability,

developing sustainability-related plans, implementing, monitoring and reporting such plans are all within the responsibilities of the managers, which means that sustainability performance of a company is directly related within the overall approach and competency level of relevant managers. The competencies of a manager directly affect the processes of decision making and implementation as well as the sustainability performance of a company.

The concept of sustainability is an important issue for port enterprises that are the centers where trade activities are intensive. Contributing to national and global economies, ports have been in close contact with the natural environment and societies in which they are located. Therefore, in order to survive, ports also exhibit a favorable level of sustainability performance, which requires managers with certain competencies regarding this context. In this respect, the competencies to be sought in the selection of port managers and the aspects of existing managers to be developed are considered important.

This study aims to reflect academicians' viewpoints to reveal the prior competencies that port managers must have so as to affect and contribute to the environmental sustainability performance of ports. In this context, this study is based on the competencies determined by Tezcan and Kuleyin (2019) [1]. Findings of this study were compared with those competencies.

2. Conceptual Framework

The concept of "competency", which emerged in 1960's, was first discussed by McClelland in 1973 [2]. Since then, this term has gained importance in the field of human resources. Competency has been defined as "the individual attributes regarding work performance" [3]. In other words, individual attributes like knowledge, skills and abilities that are related with the high performance at work [4]. These definitions

imply that the term competency is related with the individual performance at work.

Managers at businesses are the persons who direct the subordinates in compliance with the targets of the companies [5]. This means that the competency related specifications of managers are important in the effectiveness and efficiency of the company. Several researches have been made in relevant literature on competency in diverse fields of business and managers at various levels [6-11]. The pioneer in this field, Boyatzis (1982) [3], has determined 21 items of competency required with an effective and efficient manager, regardless of the job description and field of the work. Robertson et. al. (1999) [12]; has pointed out 16 competencies that determine the performance of manager (e.g. commercial specialized knowledge. awareness, planning and organizing, leadership etc.).

With their organizational structures and size of activities, port enterprises accommodate a great number of employees and managers. There are various definitions of port employees at both national and international levels [13; 14]. Due to such differences in being state or private enterprises, the fields dealt with, scope and size, being local or international; there may be differences in terms of the organizational structure.

Fig. 1 reveals that a port management is carried out through a president or general manager at the very top, a financial and an operation manager under this top and sum management divisions under these executive officers. In many different port enterprises, the managers like for technical affairs, human resources and purchasesales departments can be positioned at top management. This figure Subject to this research, "operation manager", for instance, takes place in all types of port management. A port operation manager is a top manager who is responsible for planning and directing/managing berths/

piers, equipment and employment as well as cargo operations and administrating all the employees working at these divisions [16]. The clear wealth and critical importance of such responsibilities makes an operation management a considerably high management position.

sustainability related at ports comprises concerns with the economic welfare, environmental quality and social responsibility [17] and an evaluation of sustainability performance requires considering all these three dimensions [18]. The literature on port sustainability has recently enriched [19and "environmental sustainability dimension has been focused more [23-"Environmental sustainability" is defined as "meeting human needs without compromising the health of ecosystems" [26]. For port enterprises in particular, environmental sustainability covers such topics as air and water pollution, using earth and resources, waste management, and noise and light pollution [18]. Ports that no harm to the natural and biological structure of physical environment in which it is located, in short ecoport or green port concepts, has taken in place in the agenda via environmental sustainability practices [27]. An environmental friendly port targets; using its sources efficiently, minimizing its negative effects on the environment in which it is located, in fact maximizing the quality of this environment and the level of environmental management [28].

Mackey (2008) [29] points out that the management leaders act as levers in business performance. The decisions made or to be made in compliance with the environmental sustainability targets of a port management are closely related with the overall perspectives of the port managers. According to Collins; the performance of a manager contributes to the performance and sustainability of the relevant business [30]. On the other hand,

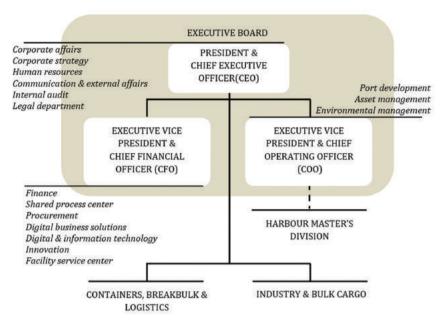


Figure 1. Organizational Structure of Port Top Management [15] Source: Port of Rotterdam (2019) [15]

the sustainability of a business is affected by sub departments related with operational processes [31-32].

There are a few studies in the relevant literature on the competencies required with the port employees, is scant. Ahn and McLean (2008) [33], have determined 16 competencies within such clusters as "policy, system management, service, product development and promotion, information and globalization" required with the port and logistics personnel. Thai (2012) [34] has collected the 65 competencies related with the mid-level port managers under such three categories as "business related, port and logistics affairs related, and management related." It has been noted that in the relevant literature, there has been no study on the competencies required with top port managers. Nor does this literature have any study on the contributions of the port managers to the port sustainability. Thus; a research on the effects of port managers on ports sustainability seems to be of importance.

3. Methodology

In this study, mixed research design has been adopted and Delphitechnique has been used. This technique has long been used as an instrument enabling anticipations and making decisions [35]. Due to shortage in the studies on the competencies required at port management, this discovery method has been adopted as it enables revealing independent views. This technique has been used in researches aimed to determine manager competencies and characteristics [36-38].

3.1. Delphi Stages

Şahin (2001) [39] identifies this method as a reconciling method through which the participants freely put forward their viewpoints without having heard the viewpoint of the other participants, as result of which creative view are likely to appear. This method is structured as a platform through which the views of the participants are collected, and it has got a well-planned process through which data is collected

by means of consecutive questionnaires [40]. The reasons why Delphi technique is generally adopted could be highlighted as follows [41]:

- Utilizing subjective calculations where analytical methods are not appropriate in solving the problem,
- In analyzing complex problems, training the diverse experiences and expertise of participants who have not worked together,
- Difficulties and high costs and time consuming processes during arranging group meetings in the other methods,
- Involving a group work likely to increase the effectiveness of face-to-face discussions/arrangements,
- Involving a moderator/referee who can help overcoming the conflicts likely to appear in views of the participants,
- Involving heterogeneous participants and eliminating the dominant attitudes/ behaviors/individuals.

Straus and Zieigler (1975) [42] points out three type of Delphi as "Nominal Delphi" used to determine the least anticipation, "Historical Delphi" used to determine the points favoring the previously made decisions or alternative views, and "Political Delphi" used to define the responses to and options for any political problem

expected. Rowe and Wright (1999) [43], put forward "Classical Delphi" as an instrument for justifying, decision making, and anticipation. Rauch (1979) [44], has offered the "Decision Delphi" used to form the future and make decisions rather than anticipating only. The basic specifications of the Delphi techniques could be highlighted as follows: "anonymity, iteration, controlled feedback" and "statistical aggregation of group responses" [43].

A thorough review of the relevant literature reveals that the Delphi method is carried out through several stages. Skulmoski et. al. (2007) [45] highlight these stages as follows (see Fig. 2).

3.2. Determining the Experts

Delphi studies are based on the participants' sharing their knowledge and cooperation. Hence sampling is of great importance [46]. In this study, the experts have been determined through the aimoriented sampling, "which enables the selection of the deep knowledge sources in accordance with the purpose of the study" [47]. Thus, the target group of this study has covered the academicians (n=84) employed at departments of "Maritime and Port Management" and "Maritime Business Administration" within the universities

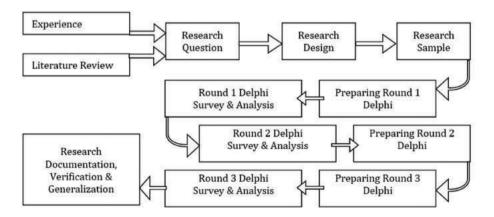


Figure 2. Delphi Process in the Research **Source:** Adapted from Skulmoski et. al. (2007) [45]

of Turkey. The Delphi surveys were sent to all of the members of this group. The sample has been selected among the respondents who replied to the first Delphi stage. Experience in maritime and port operations was sought in selecting the sample. Eventually, 13 academicians have constituted the sample (see Table 1).

Hsu and Sandford (2007) [48] points out that the size of the sample at Delphi studies might vary. The size of the samples in many Delphi studies ranged from 15 to 20 [49]. Gordon (1994) [46], however, argues that

Delphi studies could be carried out with 10 and more participants. In addition, the sample size could be minimum 7 according to Sahin (2001) [39].

3.3. Designing the Delphi Process

The Delphi process in this study is comprised of three stages: defining the competencies of port managers, seeking consensus on whether the defined competencies are inevitable, and determining the priorities through these competencies in terms of port sustainability.

Table 1. The Specifications of Expert Academicians

No	Gender	Title	University	Department	Academic Experience (year)	Sectoral (Maritime and Port) Experience (year)
E1	Female	Asst. Prof.	Kocaeli	Maritime Business Administration	17	4
E2	Male	Lect.	Bursa Uludag	Maritime and Port Management	10	3
ЕЗ	Female	Asst. Prof.	Kocaeli	Maritime Business Administration	10	3
E4	Male	Lect.	Istanbul Gelişim	Maritime and Port Management	2	7
E5	Male	Lect.	Yalova	Maritime and Port Management	9	20
Е6	Female	Lect.	Sinop	Maritime and Port Management	2	2
E7	Male	Lect.	Akdeniz	Maritime and Port Management	8	4
E8	Male	Assoc. Prof.	Piri Reis	Maritime Business Administration	36	36
E9	Female	Lect.	Beykoz	Maritime and Port Management	7	6
E10	Male	Lect.	Mersin	Maritime and Port Management	2	13
E11	Male	Prof.	Dokuz Eylul	Logistics Management	17	17
E12	Female	Assoc. Prof.	Dokuz Eylul	Maritime Business Administration	15	15
E13	Female	Assoc. Prof.	Dokuz Eylul	Logistics Management	14	14
			11,5	11,3		

Source: Created by the authors

This design was conducted/implemented in April-June 2019. As for data collection; semi-structured interviews have been used in the first stage, and questionnaires have been used in the second and the third stages. For data collection and feedback the participants have been contacted through e-mail.

The first stage focused on 22 items of competencies revealed by Tezcan and Kuleyin (2019) [1]. This stage consists of an open ended question which is: "What sort of competencies do you think a port operation manager must have in terms of the environmental sustainability performance of a port?" The participants have been required to list and define the competencies other than the above mentioned 22 items.

The second stage has focused on the thorough review of the items in the first stage [48]. The participants have been asked to evaluate the competencies determined in the first stage in terms of whether each is "required" for environmental sustainability performance of ports. The idea in doing this is to determine the percentage of consensus on each item. In Delphi studies, 70-80% agreement is said to be acceptable [50]. Thus, the third stage has been started with the items each of which had received 70% and over consensus.

At the third stage, participants have been asked to range the importance of each of the items determined in the second stage. In this evaluation, 5-Likert scale has been used, ie. 1. Least important, 5. Most important.

It is difficult to determine the validity and reliability in Delphi studies; the answers of participants to a question might change in different stages, open-ended questions etc. [51]. However, choosing the appropriate method and experts to the research, explaining the data collection and application/consensus processes transparently can support validity and reliability [52].

3.4. Limitations

Port operations involve handling diverse types of cargoes and ships. Hence, the competencies required for a particular type of a port handling certain types of cargoes and ships cannot be generalized. Considering this point, this study has focused on the competencies required for a port in the field of "containerized cargoes and container ships".

The term "port manager" covers various top management positions. In this study, the competencies required for "operation manager" have been discussed. The main reason for this choice is that they are most closely related with/affected by any sustainability activities carried out at ports.

This study has been conducted through the ports located in Turkey. Studies on ports in other countries might reveal diverse findings.

4. Findings

In addition to the 22 items of competencies determined by Tezcan and Kuleyin (2019) [1], the competencies revealed through the first round of Delphi study are indicated in Table 2.

number of the proposed competencies is 25. Categorizing the similar ones in the same sets has resulted in 20 newly proposed competencies. The ones collected in the first column under "competencies proposed" at Table 2 (human communication, leadership, relations. personnel management, meteorological analysis, foreign language, dangerous cargo knowledge and, proactivity) already have the counterparts in the "competencies already determined"; thus they have not been taken into consideration. The nine competencies listed in the second column (corporate social responsibility, stress management, crisis management, risk taking, green port practices, ethical behavior, self-criticism, conflict management and ship-related knowledge) have been proposed by one

Table 2. The Already Revealed Competencies by Tezcan and Kuleyin (2019) and the Newly Proposed Competencies

Compete	encies Already Det	ermined	Competencies Proposed				
Emergency practices	Port and operation planning	Teamwork ability and management	Human relations	Corporate social responsibility	Safety management		
Field knowledge/ Expertise	Regulations / procedures	Basic vocational knowledge	Communication	Stress management	Security management		
Analytical thinking	Motivation	Delegating	Leadership	Crisis management	Open-minded		
Sensitivity	Customer- oriented	Management skill	Personnel management	Risk taking			
Action-oriented	Organization	Cargo knowledge	Meteorological analysis	Green port practices			
Target-oriented	Planning	Cargo stowage	Foreign language	Ethical behavior			
Business understanding	Problem solving		Dangerous cargo knowledge	Self- criticism			
Decision making	I Coaching I		Proactivity	Conflict management			
				Ship-related knowledge			

Source: Created by the authors

of the panelists only; hence they have not been considered/ included in the overall evaluation. The three competencies in the third column (safety management, security management and open-minded) have been put forward by at least two of the panelists, so considered important and been added to the existing competencies.

In the second stage, as a result of the evaluation of a total 25 competencies, in terms of whether each one is required or not, "coaching" has received below 70% consensus (n=8, 61,5%) so it has been eliminated from the questionnaire (see Table 3).

Table 3. The Percentage of Agreement on Each Competency in Second Stage

No	Competencies	N	%	No	Competencies	N	%
1	Emergency practices	13	100,0	14	Planning	12	92,3
2	Analytical thinking	13	100,0	15	Field knowledge/ Expertise	11	84,6
3	Safety management	13	100,0	16	Sensitivity	11	84,6
4	Regulations / procedures	13	100,0	17	Action-oriented	11	84,6
5	Organization	13	100,0	18	Security management	11	84,6
6	Problem solving	13	100,0	19	Business understanding	11	84,6

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Table 3. The Percentage of Agreement on Each Competency in Second Stage (Cont')

No	Competencies	N	%	No	Competencies	N	%	
7	Basic vocational knowledge	13	100,0	20	Customer- oriented	11	84,6	
8	Basic vocational knowledge	13	100,0	21	Delegating	11	84,6	
9	Open-minded	13	100,0	22	Cargo knowledge	11	84,6	
10	Management skill	13	100,0	23	Cargo stowage	11	84,6	
11	Decision making	12	92,3	24	Target-oriented	10	76,9	Consensus
12	Port and operation planning	12	92,3	25	Coaching	8	61,5	Level
13	Motivation	12	92,3					

Source: It was created by the authors within the framework of Delphi research

Table 3 reveals that 10 of the competencies (emergency practices, analytical thinking, safety management, regulations and procedures, organization, problem solving, teamwork ability and management, basic vocational knowledge

and open-minded) have received full agreement.

The rank of the evaluation ranges from 72,3% - 94,0% (see Table 4). The competencies which have received an agreement percentage of 80% and

Table 4. The Level of Importance for Each Competency

	No	Competencies	N	%	No	Competencies	N	%	
	1	Safety management	4,70	94,0	13	Basic vocational knowledge	4,08	81,5	
	2	Security management	4,70	94,0	14	Field knowledge/ Expertise	4,00	80,0	
	3	Emergency practices	4,62	92,3	15	Delegating	4,00	80,0	Consensus
	4	Decision making	4,62	92,3	16	Business understanding	3,92	78,5	Level
	5	Regulations / procedures	4,62	92,3	17	Organization	3,92	78,5	
	6	Problem solving	4,46	89,2	18	Planning	3,92	78,5	
	7	Open-minded	4,38	87,7	19	Cargo knowledge	3,92	78,5	
ĺ	8	Analytical thinking	4,31	86,2	20	Customer- oriented	3,85	76,9	
ĺ	9	Action-oriented	4,31	86,2	21	Motivation	3,77	75,4	
ĺ	10	Target-oriented	4,31	86,2	22	Sensitivity	3,69	73,8	
	11	Management skill	4,23	84,6	23	Port and operation planning	3,62	72,3	
	12	Basic vocational knowledge	4,15	83,1	24	Cargo stowage	3,62	72,3	

Source: It was created by the authors within the framework of Delphi research

more are considered to be "the prior competencies of port managers in terms of port sustainability performance". The agreement level kept at 80% to provide distinctiveness. The distinction has revealed that 15 competencies (safety management, security management, emergency practices, decision making, regulations / procedures, problem solving, open-minded, analytical thinking, action-oriented, target-oriented, management skill and basic vocational knowledge) have received agreement.

5. Conclusions and Discussions

This research has revealed the prior competencies a port operation manager must have in terms of the sustainability performance of a port. Ten out of fifteen competencies revealed seem to be in parallel with the competencies a manager in general must have [53:54]. The remaining five (safety management, security management, emergency practices, regulations and procedures, and basic vocational knowledge) are directly those exclusively a port operation manager must have, and separate port operation manager from the managers in other fields. Such competencies as "business understanding, organization, planning and motivation" have been found to be not prior in port environmental sustainability performance. Besides, it is surprising that such competencies as "cargo stowage, port and operation planning andcargo knowledge" have also been deleted in this research from the list of the preliminary required competencies. These competencies are generally thought to release certain environmental effects. Considering that the 22 competencies involved in the research are those already determined by the experts from the relevant industry (Tezcan and Kuleyin, 2019) [1], this view findings indicate that expert academicians do not agree with the experts from the industry on the

prior competencies. Particularly the two competencies (safety management and security management) that were revealed as the most important by the expert academicians of this research confirm this outlook

The findings of this research reveal a difference between the competencies a manager must have in terms of port sustainability performance and its environmental dimension. Besides, another difference was revealed between the views of experts from industry and experts from the academic world.

The fifteen competencies revealed through this study are thought to be considered prior for port operation managers exclusively. The overall findings of this study are thought to be taken into consideration both in recruiting, hiring and promoting as well as in the on-the-job training and in achieving the required port and environmental sustainability. Since this study has revealed the competencies a port operation manager must have in terms of environmental sustainability, similar studies could be carried out on the competencies required for top managers other than port operation managers. Besides, such studies that evaluate if there is a difference or not in terms of competencies considering the cargo type the port engaged in, can be meaningful.

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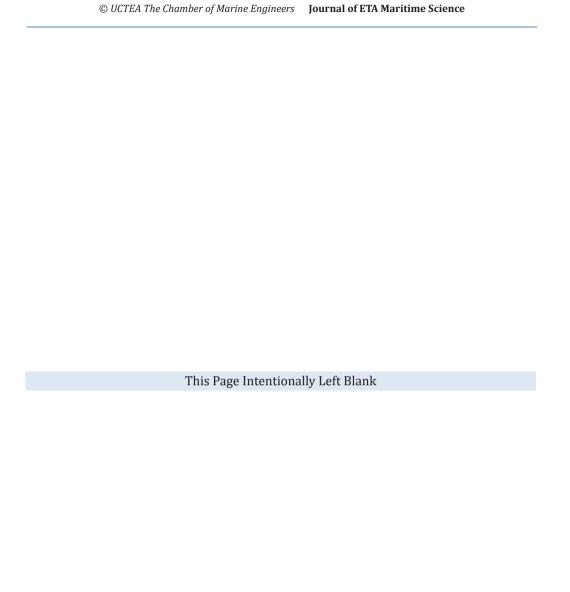
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A Quantitative Analysis of the Factors That May Cause Occupational Accidents at Ports

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Abstract

In recent years, the concept of sustainability has come to the forefront as a requirement of strategic management in ports. The safety component which has an important place in the social dimension of sustainability, is very valuable in terms of minimizing occupational accidents at the port area. In order to take precautions against the threat of occupational accidents, understanding the risks causeing occupational accidents are as important as knowing how these accidents occur. The aim of this study is to identify risks in port area that cause Occupational Health and Safety (OHS) violations and to reveal prominent risks as a result of expert reviews. Fuzzy AHP method is employed to analyze priority perception of the experts. Accordingly, risks; 'Overconfidence and Disengagement', 'Inter-Department and In-Department Communication Gap', 'Lack of Attention', 'Failure to Take Required Precautions during Repair and Maintenance' have come into prominence in comparison to other factors. It can be concluded that human factor and communication level have vital role to provide OHS in port area. Keywords: Occupational Health and Safety, Port Area, Fuzzy AHP, Human Factor.

Limanlarda İş Kazalarına Neden Olabilecek Faktörlere İlişkin Nicel Bir Analiz

Öz

Son yıllarda limanlarda, stratejik yönetimin bir gereği olarak sürdürülebilirlik kavramı ön plana çıkmaktadır. Sürdürülebilirliğin sosyal boyutu içerisinde önemli bir yer tutan emniyet unsuru, liman sahasında iş kazalarının minimize edilmesi kapsamında oldukça değerlidir. İş kazası tehdidine karşı önlem alabilmek adına iş kazalarına neden olan riskleri kavramak, bu kazaların nasıl gerçekleştiğini bilmek kadar önemlidir. Bu çalışmanın amacı liman sahasında iş sağlığı ve güvenliği ihlallerine sebep olabilecek riskleri tanımlamak ve uzman değerlendirmeleri sonucu öne çıkan riskleri ortaya koymaktır. Uzmanların öncelik algısının analiz edilmesinde Bulanık AHP yöntemine başvurulmuştur. Buna göre, 'Aşırı Güven ve İşi Boş Verme', 'Birimler Arası ve Birim İçi İletişim Kopukluğu', 'Dikkat Eksikliği' ve 'Bakım ve Onarım Sırasında Gerekli Önlemlerin Alınmaması' gibi riskler diğer kriterlere nazaran çok daha fazla ön plana çıkmıştır. Böylece insan faktörü ve iletişim düzeyinin liman sahasında İş Sağlığı ve Güvenliğinin sağlanmasında çok önemli bir role sahip olduğu sonucuna varılmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: İş Sağlığı ve Güvenliği, Liman Sahası, Bulanık AHP, İnsan Faktörü.

1. Introduction

The man-machine interaction gained momentum with the Industrial Revolution and as a result of this situation, OHS hazards emerged. With the emergence of these hazards, the requirement to take legal precautions has also occurred and many studies have been carried out in this context. The first legal studies and arrangements on the subject were started to be legislated in the late 19th century [1].

Approximately 85% of the goods or cargoes subject to the world trade have been shipped between ports [2] and this rate will continue to increase or protect its position as long as cargo owners get benefits from the economies of scale. Accordingly, widening of the world trade day by day puts pressure on the ports at operational speed. For this reason, heavy machines and equipment is intensively operated in port areas. Therefore, increasing the factor of OHS violations are becoming inevitable. In the previous studies related to factors at maritime transport, events that threat occupational health might occur en route are generally considered. However, significant occupational accidents may occur caused by ships on the port side, such as collision, grounding, ramming, spills and closures [3]. In maritime industry, occupational accidents not only give harm to the environment but also threat the human life [4]. Further, the impact area of the most accidents can be wider due to the port locations near by the downtown. Risk management focuses on defining the source and nature of the risk and tries to prevent occurrence again by evaluating previous with empirical accidents techniques [5; 6; 7]. Therefore, process of the OHS in ports should continuously be controlled, deficiencies should be identified and required precautions should be taken [8]. When it is evaluated by the preventionbased perspective, it would be important to determine the negligence causing the

accidents and its priority level.

The academic studies on the subject of the OHS in logistic systems are usually aimed at preventing accidents or determining the indicators that describe the OHS. Kleindorfer and Saad [5] examined the accidents during the logistics activities between the years of 1995 and 2000 at the chemical industry in the United States by basic statistical tests and concluded that the cost of precaution against the risk did not pass over the cost of damages incurred after the risk occurred. It is known that the prescriptive role of the governments in promoting the precautions against possible OHS risks is undeniable. On the other hand, *Yang and Wei* [9] who advocate that the actors of the market should be in coordination with each other, revealed in their study that knowledge management and partner relationship management have positive impact on safety performance in supply chain with the help of the multiple regression analysis. Such that, Walters et al. [10] evaluated aforementioned coordination in the work environment sea, displayed that supply chain relationships facilitate implementation of the OHS regulations on commercial ships by interviewing with the seafarers. Gutierrez and Hintsa [11] emphasized the importance of OHS in logistics system and the importance of educating employees in this direction. They made an archive study for providing the OHS in supply chain and focused on 5 main factors: Facility Management, Cargo Management, Human Resources Management, Information Management and Company Management. In order to determine the level of threat to remove the factors that threaten OHS, Antao el al. [8] revealed indicators on OHS performance in port areas and listed them with frequency analysis. Uğurlu et al. [12] investigated the reasons of collision and grounding accidents on tanker ships and additionally they stated the significance level of the losses after the accidents with the help of the Fault Tree Analysis (FTA). Accordingly, the most prominent reason of the accidents is human faults and the most prominent results are economic losses. Likewise, Özdemir et al. [13] after determining the factors affecting the health status of seafarers, they analysed these criteria with the Fuzzy Analytic Hierarchy Process (FAHP) method, and it is revealed that the human factor has more effect on the occupational accidents than the others. Nielsen and Panavides [4] approached the occupational accidents in ships with a causal viewpoint and stated that it has been insufficient to focus on the causes of incidents in the previous studies. Ilbahar et al. [14] employed the methods integrated approach of the Fine Kinney, Pythagorean fuzzy AHP (PFAHP) and Fuzzy Inference System (FIS) to evaluate hazards stem from environmental factors, staff management, non-secure behaviours, heavy equipment, construction yard management during excavation process in construction vard. Gul et al. [15] used FAHP method to align potential risks which are severity, occurrence, undetectability, sensitivity to maintenance non-execution, and sensitivity to personal protective equipment nonutilization that threaten OHS in the hospitals in Turkey. Yilmaz and Senol [16] prioritize either OHS factors or precautions against OHS by using FAHP and Fuzzy TOPSIS methods. In this study, factors which may constitute a problem on the OHS in logistics systems are evaluated. These factors are exhibited by taking ports as a model and also are sorted as a result of Fuzzy AHP analyses. In the next part of this study, the Fuzzy AHP method and its formulization steps will be introduced. Afterwards, the factors mentioned in the study and the experts evaluating these factors will be detailed. And then, application steps will be shown via tables. Thereinafter, as a result of the analysis, the prominent elements will be evaluated and finally, the precautions against the prominent elements and suggestions for the future studies will be presented.

2. Fuzzy Analytic Hierarchy Process

The Analytical Hierarchy Process (AHP) method, advanced by Saaty [17], has been gained acceptance by the reason of the fact that it is apparent and applicable for researchers and decision analysts around the world to propose solution for multi-criteria decision-making problems. However, as in every multi-criteria decision making method, the subjective opinions of the experts can be revealed by the help of AHP method analysis. To avoid these subjective and strict judgements, it is generally employed the fuzzy logic in literature which is developed by Zadeh [18]. The Fuzzy AHP method, which is the result of synthesizing the Analytic Hierarchy Method with a fuzzy logic, was first exhibited by Laarhoven and Pedrycz [19], and thereafter progressed by *Buckley* [20] and Chang [21]. The Extended Analysis Method which was developed by Chang, has been widely implemented in the literature is used. In this study, Chang's Extended Analysis Method is used for avoiding the subjective assessments of the OHS experts and for expressing the comparisons more accurately with the range values instead of exact values. The following steps of the method are followed.

2.1. Application Steps

Step 1: In the first step, the evaluation matrices are formed by making pairwise comparisons between the criteria. Evaluations with real numbers are converted to triangular fuzzy numbers [22] using the values in the Table 1.

According to perceptual expert evaluations, pairwise comparison matrix of the key criteria has been generated as in the Table 2.

Table :	1.	Triangu	lar Fuzzv	Numbers
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Real Numbers	Linguistic Variables	Triangular Fuzzy Numbers	Reverse Triangular Fuzzy Numbers
1	Equal Importance	(1,1,1)	(1,1,1)
2	Weak	(1,2,3)	(1/3, 1/2, 1)
3	Moderate Importance	(2,3,4)	(1/4, 1/3, 1/2)
4	Moderate Plus	(3,4,5)	(1/5, 1/4, 1/3)
5	Strong Importance	(4,5,6)	(1/6, 1/5, 1/4)
6	Strong Plus	(5,6,7)	(1/7, 1/6, 1/5)
7	Demonstrated Importance	(6,7,8)	(1/8, 1/7, 1/6)
8	Very, Very Strong	(7,8,9)	(1/9, 1/8, 1/7)
9	Extreme Importance	(8,9,9)	(1/9, 1/9, 1/8)

Table 2. Pairwise Comparison Matrix of the Key Criteria

	Labor Induced	Vehicle, Equipment Induced	Facility Induced	Coordination Deficiency Induced
Labor Induced		(1.89, 2.78, 3.67)	(1.78, 2.67, 3.56)	(1.06, 1.46, 1.88)
Vehicle, Equipment Induced	(0.34, 0.42, 0.59)		(1.26, 1.94, 2.67)	(0.75, 1.11, 1.50)
Facility Induced	(0.35, 0.44, 0.65)	(0.53, 0.72, 1.06)		(0.67, 0.81, 1.00)
Coordination Deficiency Induced	(0.98, 1.24, 1.56)	(1.11, 1.50, 2.00)	(1.37, 1.83, 2.33)	

Step 2: If the object set is represented as $X=\{X_1, X_2, ..., X_n\}$ and the goal set as, $Q=\{q_1, q_2, ..., q_m\}$ according to the Chang's concept of extent analysis each object is taken and extent analysis for each goal Qi is performed respectively. The m extent analysis for each object donated as $M^1_{gi'}$, $M^2_{gi'}$, ..., $M^m_{gi'}$, i=1,2,...,n. Every M^i_{gi} (j=1,2,...,m) numbers are triangular fuzzy numbers. The value of fuzzy synthetic extent with respect to the ith object is defines as:

$$S_i = \sum_{j=1}^m M_{gi}^j \otimes \left[\sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^m M_{gi}^j \right]^{-1}$$
 (1)

The value of $\sum_{j=1}^{m} M_{gi}^{j}$ can be found by performing the fuzzy addition operation of m extent analysis values from a matrix such that:

$$\sum_{j=1}^{m} M_{qi}^{j} = \left(\sum_{j=1}^{m} l_{i}, \sum_{j=1}^{m} m_{j}, \sum_{j=1}^{m} u_{j}\right), i = 1, 2, ... n$$

In order to calculate this equation, $\left[\sum_{i=1}^{n}\sum_{j=1}^{m}M_{gi}^{j}\right]^{-1}$ it is done fuzzy addition of m number of extended analysis values

$$\sum_{i=1}^{n} \sum_{j=1}^{m} M_{gi}^{j} = (\sum_{i=1}^{n} l_{i}, \sum_{i=1}^{n} m_{i}, \sum_{i=1}^{n} u_{i})$$
 and

 $M_{gi}^{j}(j=1,2,...,m)$ fuzzy addition is done for this equation. Thereafter,

$$\begin{bmatrix} \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^m M_{gi}^j \end{bmatrix}^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{\sum_{i=1}^n u_i}, \frac{1}{\sum_{i=1}^n m_i}, \frac{1}{\sum_{i=1}^n l_i} \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{for calculating this vector}$$

 $(\sum_{i=1}^n l_i , \sum_{i=1}^n m_i , \sum_{i=1}^n u_i)$ the inverse of the vector.

Step 3: $M_2 = (l_2, m_2, u_2) \ge M_1 = (l_1, m_1, u_1)$'s probability degree;

$$V(M_2 \ge M_1) = \sup_{x \ge y} \left[\min \left(\mu_{m_1}(x), \mu_{m_2}(y) \right) \right],$$
 (2)

is defined above and might be stated as below.

$$V(M_2 \ge M_1) = hgt(M_1 \cap M_2) = \mu_{m_2}(d)$$

$$V(M_2 \ge M_1) = 1$$
 if $M_2 \ge M_1$

$$V(M_2 \ge M_1) = 0$$
 if $l_1 \ge u_2$

$$V(M_2 \ge M_1) = hgt (M_1 \cap M_2) = \frac{l_1 - u_2}{(m_2 - u_2) - (m_1 - l_1)}$$
 other situations.

The value of the d is the highest point of intersection between μ_{m_2} and μ_{m_1} .

Step 4: The degree possibility for a convex fuzzy number to be greater than k convex fuzzy numbers M_i (i=1,2,...,k) can be defined by:

$$V(M \ge M_p M_{l-1}, M_k) = V[(M \ge M_p), \dots, (M \ge M_k)] = \min V(M \ge M_p)$$

Possibility degrees which was measured before,

 $d'(A_i) = \min V$ ($Si \ge Sk$) if it is expressed in this manner,

k=1,2,...,n for $k\neq i$, W' the weight vector is given as below,

 $W'=(d'(A_1),d'(A_2),...,d'(A_n))$ T and where consist of n elements.

Step 5: It is revealed the significance level of decision elements' after normalizing the weight vector and it is represented as below:

$$W = (d(A_1), d(A_2), ..., d(A_n)) T$$
 (3)

3. Application

In this study, it is aimed to reveal the factors that threaten OHS at the ports and to determine the level of cognitive

significance of these elements by using Fuzzy AHP method. In this section it will be evaluated what the factors of the subject are. In addition, the qualifications of the experts that we consulted will be tried to express. Finally, findings will be evaluated.

3.1. Problem Description

Occupational accidents at the ports slow down the density of the load flow along the port area and may even stop for a short time. In this research, the factors that affect these accidents were determined by exploiting both the literature [3; 4; 8; 9; 10] and the opinions of the port employees who work in OHS department of the Turkish major ports, as a result of preliminary interview. Among the whole factors, homogeneous ones were brought together same main factors. Accordingly, the labor factor which is regarded as one of the vital factors in the port area, may cause these accidents. Behavioural or educational deficiencies and unconformity with job of employee may threat the OHS at ports. Moreover, the lack of periodic maintenance and control of equipment and vehicles that play a significant role in cargo, also cause occupational accidents. Various precautions that are not taken against occupational accidents at the port area which are irregular stowage, the roads that have not traffic signs, etc may cause occupational accidents. On the other hand, all the deficiencies that may negatively affect the coordination among all stakeholders within port area, is a vital threat for OHS. In this paper, the main and sub-factors that induced occupational accidents at the ports are considered and are presented in Table 3.

It is quite important to define set of factors which can cause the occupational accidents in ports. So the factors threaten OHS at ports which are determined by exploiting both the literature and the opinions of the port OHS department employees, were defined in detail and showed in Table 4.

Table 3. Factors That Threaten the OHS at Ports

Labor Induced	Vehicle, Equipment Induced	Facility Induced	Coordination Deficiency Induced
• Unconscious Behaviours	• Lack of Periodic Maintenance	• Undivided Roads in Port	• Inter-Department and In-Department Communication Gap
• Unconformity with the Job Description	• Over Capacity Usage	• Irregular Stowage in Area	• Communication Gap Between Harbour Pilot and Master
• Non-compliance with the Job Hierarchies	• The Condition of the Handling Equipment	• Intersection of Road and Railway	•cDeficient or Wrong Job Description Declaration
• Lack of Attention	• Failure to Take Required Precautions during Repair and Maintenance	• Failure to Clean Slippery Roads	• Lack of Regular Training
• Inexperience of the Employees	• Failure to Control the Lashing Stage	• Failure to Consider Dangerous Goods Separation	• Inadequate Information on Port Operations of Subcontractor Companies
Overconfidence and Disengagement	• Failure to Control the Leaky Cargoes	• On-going Construction in Port	

Table 4. Factors and Its Definitions

	Factor Name	Definition
Labor Induced Factors	Unconscious Behaviours Unconformity with the Job Description Non-compliance with the Job Hierarchies Lack of Attention Inexperience of the Employees Overconfidence and Disengagement	Non-compliance with OHS protocols Employee-job mismatch Superior-subordinate miscommunication Disregard for work Inexperience to port specific works Lack of concentration due to overconfidence
Vehicle, Equipment Induced Factors	Lack of Periodic Maintenance Over Capacity Usage The Condition of the Handling Equipment Failure to Take Required Precautions during Repair and Maintenance Failure to Control the Lashing Stage Failure to Control the Leaky Cargoes	Late or irregular maintenance Load exceeding vehicle capacity Operation adequacy of the handling equipment Non-compliance with OHS protocols while repairing loading – unloading cranes Problems due to unsupervised lashing operations Oil spill or any other leaks, pollutions due to lack of control
Facility Induced Factors	Undivided Roads in Port Irregular Stowage in Area Intersection of Road and Railway Failure to Clean Greasy Roads Failure to Consider Dangerous Goods Separation On-going Construction in Port	Complexity due to lack of appropriate roadside sign Irregular stowage that blocks the roads Problems due to intersecting roads of different modes Problems due to inability to take precautions against leakage of port equipment and vehicles Non-compliance with IMDG Code protocol while stowing dangerous goods Problems due to inability to insulate the construction area
Coordination Deficiency Induced Factors	Inter-Department and In-Department Communication Gap Communication Gap Between Harbour Pilot and Master Deficient or Wrong Job Description Declaration Lack of Regular Training Inadequate Information on Port Operations of Subcontractor Companies	Plan-practice discrepancy due to miscommunication in stowage area Nautical problems due to miscommunication between shore side and ship Lack of complete notification related to operation to interested employees Ignoring in-company training courses Conflicts between subcontractor companies and terminal operator on port-specific operations

3.2. Determining of the Experts

A questionnaire form was developed to compare main factors with each other and the sub factors with homogeneous ones occupy in same group. This questionnaire was implemented to the OHS Experts of the 8 ports which are located in various regions of Turkey. Ports where the experts worked, are located in key points of the Turkey, they have also active role in both bulk cargo and container trade. According to the Turkish Port Sector Report published by Turklim [23], ports approached as a sample in this study constitutes 7.19% share of the total bulk cargo handling market and also constitutes 45.3% share of the container handling market. Approximately 45% of the experts who involved in study have A class license of OHS and the same rate goes for experts have B license. 55 per cent of the experts have master's degree as well. In this research, the experts were tried to be expressed their qualifications by the help of the profile features mentioned above.

3.3. Application of Proposed Method

Factors that affect the occurrence of the accidents are revealed and shown in Table 3 by considering the occupational accidents in the ports. A questionnaire form was generated based on the comparison of these factors. This form was implemented to the OHS Experts that work in the leading ports of Turkey. According to the opinions of the experts, it is obtained the pairwise comparison matrices of the factors were solved by Chang's Extended Analysis Method which is most widely used in the literature as a version of Fuzzy AHP. Accordingly, the factors that threat OHS in the ports are compared by their perceptual importance. This situation gives an idea of which negligence or deficiencies in Turkish ports may evoke accidents. In this study, the perceptual priority level of the factors is evaluated by the determined experts. As a result of the evaluation, priority analysis among the main factors, either in-group scores and ranking or general scores and ranking of the sub-factors are shown in Table 5.

When examining Table 5, it is seen that 'Labor Induced' factors stand out with 0.386-point score and 'Coordination Deficiency Induced' factors followed it with 0.246-point score among the main factors. On the other hand, when the priority status of the sub-factors considered, it is understood that 'Overconfidence and Disengagement' and 'Lack of Attention' factors come into the prominence which are included in 'Labor Induced' factors. Besides. it is also seen that the sub-factors named as 'Inter Department and In-Department Communication Gap' is perceived as more important than the others among the 'Coordination Deficiency Induced' factors. When the sub-factors of the 'Vehicle, Equipment Induced' are examined, it is revealed that the factors named as 'Failure to Take Required Precautions during Repair and Maintenance' is more dominant than the other sub-factors. However, any of the sub-factors under the main criterion named as 'Facility Induced' was not perceived significantly more important than the others. As a result of the calculation which is made by taking into consideration on the main factors weights of the subfactors, the overall weight scores of the sub-factors and their ranking within all the factors are revealed. Thus, factors which are 'Overconfidence and Disengagement'. 'Inter-Department and In-Department Communication Gap', 'Lack of Attention' and 'Failure to Take Required Precautions during Repair and Maintenance', were perceived as much more prior reason causes accidents in port area.

4. Conclusion

OHS performance of the ports is the rising value today's logistics world. *Antao et al.* [8] investigated 526 ports'

Table 5. Perceptual Priority Level of the Factors

Key Criterion Name	Key Criterion Score	Code	Sub Criterion Name	among	ight Group Ibers	General Weight	
Name	Score			Score	Rank	Score	Rank
peor		L1	Overconfidence and Disengagement	0,517	1	1,196	1
Labor - Induced	0,386	L2	Lack of Attention	0,469	2	1,085	3
Lab		L3	Unconscious Behaviours	0,014	3	0,032	13
oordination Deficiency Induced	0.246	C1	Inter-Department and In-Department Communication Gap	0,892	1	1,097	2
Coordi Defic Indu	Coordination Deficiency Induced C2 C2		Incognizance of the Subcontractor on Port Operation		2	0,133	9
duced		V1	Failure to Take Required Precautions during Repair and Maintenance	0,753	1	0,944	4
ment In		V2	Lack of Periodic Maintenance	0,134	2	0,168	8
Vehicle, Equipment Induced	0,209	V3	Over Capacity Usage	0,089	3	0,112	11
Vehicl	Vehicle		The Condition of the Handling Equipment	0,023	4	0,029	14
		F1	Irregular Stowage in Area	0,297	1	0,284	5
nced		F2	Undivided Roads in Port Area	0,242	2	0,232	6
Facility Induced	0,159	F3	Failure to Clean Slippery Roads	0,237	3	0,227	7
Faci		F4	Failure to Consider Dangerous Goods Separation	0,135	4	0,129	10
		F5	On-going Construction in Port	0,089	5	0,085	12

OHS performance from the perspectives of occupational health, safety, security and environment together. They listed relevant indicators that focus on casualties and accidental damages to reveal OHS performance metrics of the ports. However, this study focused on particularly preaccident process. Accordingly, this study tried to present foresight to develop OHS performance of the ports by asking for advice from very experienced OHS experts.

The place of human factor in OHS

applications is undeniable. Hence, overconfidence, lack of attention and lack of communication may cause critic problems for OHS. In this research, it is obviously seen that the most effective factors are human induced. In this context, it is also seen that 'Overconfidence and Disengagement' is the most probable factor. In addition to this, communication between the departments have vital role to sustain the port operations. It is known that communication gap between departments, sudden deficiencies

may induce important occupational safety problems. According to the results, the experts especially draw attention to this aspect of port coordination. Apart from this, it is stated that many occupational safety problems are encountered due to facility and equipment deficiency.

In this research, the human factor and communication factor came into prominence among the whole factors that threaten OHS at ports. At this point, in order to reduce the impact of the human factor in occupational accidents at the ports, it is very important to pay attention to the concept of ergonomics, which describes the presentation of a business environment that conforms to human physical and characteristics. psychological sense, it is necessary to offer an individual description, suitable iob equipment for employees and work environment motivating employees in a psychologically. On the other hand, considering the global trade flow in these days, the importance of speed either in port operations within the port or through the hinterland is increased significantly. Therefore, inter-department and in-department instant communication has vital role for safe implementation of accelerated port operations, as emphasized in this study. In order to decrease these deficiencies, it can be considered the use of information technologies and moreover artificial intelligence may be used for optimization. Besides, each criterion stated in this paper should be considered as a factor and the precautions against these factors should be taught to employees through regular trainings. Furthermore, inspecting and auditing these regular training is as important as the provided training.

This study brings a new perspective towards OHS at ports. Instead of focusing on accidents or accident precautions within the port area, the factors that may cause accidents were focused on. Factors that revealed in this study provide a framework in regard to causes of the port area accidents and come into prominence as a main contribution of the study. This study also reflects the opinions of OHS experts, who are specialized in ports, on the causes of occupational accidents. Therefore, the results of the study can directly express the challenges that threaten OHS in the port area. This study provides a basis for further studies in order to combine the opinions of OHS experts and taking precautions process against occupational accidents in the port area. In further studies, the number of factors and the number of experts can be increased and thus the subject can be evaluated in a wider framework.

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VLCC Tipi Bir Geminin Otopilot Modunda İstanbul Boğazı'nı Geçiş Simülasyonu

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Öz

Dünyanın en dar su yollarından biri olan İstanbul Boğazı'nda, Türk Boğazları Deniz Trafik Düzeni Tüzüğü uyarınca, gemi geçişi esnasında otopilot kullanımı yasaktır. Ancak son yıllarda bilgisayarların günlük hayatın her evresine dahil olması ve kontrol mühendisliğindeki kayda değer ilerlemeler emniyetli otopilotajın önünü açmıştır. Bu çalışmada 320m boyunda bir geminin otopilot modunda İstanbul Boğazı geçiş simülasyonu gerçekleştirilmiştir. Gemi hareket denklemleri üç serbestlik dereceli ve nonlineer olarak ele alınmış ve geminin dümeni oransal ve türevsel kontrolör kullanılarak kontrol edilmiştir. Azami hız tüzüğe uygun olarak 10 knot alınmıştır. Boğaz'daki akıntı hesaplara dahil edilmemiştir. Kontrolör kazançları genetik algoritma kullanılarak optimize edilmiştir. Gerçekleştirilen simülasyonlar sonucunda geminin otopilot modunda İstanbul Boğazı'nı emniyetli bir şekilde geçtiği gözlemlenmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: KVLCC2, Oransal ve Türevsel Kontrolör, Manevra, Genetik Algoritma

Strait of İstanbul Crossing Simulation of a VLCC Type Ship in Autopilot Mode

Abstract

According to Maritime Traffic Regulations for the Turkish Straits, "steering shall always be by hand" and "automatic steering devices shall never be used". However, it is considered that recent technological boost in computer science and control engineering opened this regulation to discussion; as today, automatic steering devices are a lot more safer. In this study, navigation of a 320m long ship through the Strait of İstanbul in autopilot mode was simulated. Ship motion equations are nonlinear and have three degree-of-freedom. Rudder was controlled by PD controller. Maximum speed of the ship during navigation was 10 knots as per traffic regulations. It was assumed that there was no current in Strait of İstanbul during ship's passage. Proportional and derivative gains were optimized by genetic algorithm. Simulation results show that the ship can safely voyage through the Strait of İstanbul in autopilot mode.

Keywords: KVLCC2, PID, Ship Maneuvering, Genetic Algorithm

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1. Giris

Günümüzde halen geçerli olan Türk Boğazları Deniz Trafik Düzeni Tüzüğü [1] Madde 11'e göre, Türk Boğazları gecisinde "dümen elle tutulacak ve dümen tutmak için otomatik pilot avgıtı kullanılamayacaktır". Bu tüzüğün yürürlüğe girmis olduğu 1998 vılından itibaren kontrol mühendisliği alanında cığır acıcı gelismeler olmasına karsın bugün hala Boğaz gecislerinde kullanılamamaktadır. otopilot modülü Bu yasağın altında "bilinmeyene karşı güvensizlik" düsünülmektedir. vattığı Otomatik pilotaj yasağı, bilgisayarlara güvenilemeyeceğini ve aksi durumlarda felaketlere vol acabileceği gerekceleriyle savunulmaktadır. Ancak ucak gibi 6 serbestlik dereceli hareketin tümünün kontrol edilmesi gerektiği durumlarda bile on villardir hata yapmayan bilgisayarların, ticari gemilerin boğaz gecislerindeki 3 serbestlik dereceli harekette hata yapması çok düşük ihtimaldir. Tek gerekli koşul, gemiyi kontrol eden bilgisayarın doğru donatılmış kontrol mekanizmasıyla olmasıdır. Buna rağmen 20 yıldan fazladır bu tüzük değismemistir. Cünkü birçok kisi tarafından denizcilik alanındaki kontrol sistemlerinin henüz veterli olgunluğa ulaşmamış olduğu düşünülmektedir. Bu çalışma; alandaki bu eksikliği kapatmak için yapılmış olup, boyu 320m olan bir geminin İstanbul Boğazı'ndan (aslında avkırı bir biçimde) otopilot modunda geçis simülasyonunu konu edinmektedir.

Literatürde, özellikle son yıllarda, gemi otopilot uygulaması konusunda birçok çalışma yapılmıştır. Bu çalışmalarda benzetim ve gerçek sistem üzerindeki uygulamalar olmak üzere farklı kontrol yöntemleri test edilmiştir. Zhang [2] sinir ağları destekli uvarlamalı kontrolör kullanarak belirtilen hedef noktaları takip edebilen bir gemi modeli üzerinde çalışmıştır. Ahmed ve Hasegawa [3] üç serbestlik dereceli bir gemi modeli üzerinde, önceden belirtilen koordinatlara

ulaşabilmek için, dış döngüde yönelme acısı kararını veren iki asamalı kontrol benzetim calısması yapmıştır. Dış kontrol döngüsünde vönelme acısının verilmesi için bulanık mantık tabanlı karar verme mekanizması ve koordinatlar arası mesafenin kontrolü için ise oransal ve türevsel kontrolör kullanmıslardır. Sandler ve diğerleri [4] farklı gemi cesitlerinde denevsel olarak, farklı algılavıcıların bilgilerini birleştirilerek sık kullanılan gemi güzergâhlarındaki kazaları azaltmak amacıyla çalışmalar yapmışlardır. Perera [5] farklı dıs etkenler altında uluslararası gemi vönetmeliğine bağlı olarak bulanık kontrolör yardımı ile karar verme metodu kullanarak çesitli gemi çarpışma senaryoları üzerinde çalışmıştır. Reyhanoglu [6] iki bağımsız gemi motoru kullanarak düzlemsel otonom pozisyon kontrolü konulu benzetim calısması yapmıştır. Caccia ve diğerleri [7] Kalman filtresi kullanarak PID (Oransal, İntegral ve Türevsel) temelli bir katamaran prototipi üzerinde pusula ve GPS bilgileri dümen, hız ve konum kontrolü denemeleri yapmışlardır. Sonnenburg ve Woolsey [8] bir insansız su üstü aracının modellenmesi, gerçek sistem üzerinde model parametrelerin elde edilmesi ve benzetimle birlikte gercek zamanlı olarak kontrolü üzerinde çalışmıştır. Bu çalışmada, gerçek zamanlı konum kontrolü için iç içe PD (oransal ve türevsel) kontrol döngüleri kullanılarak farklı parametrelerin kontrol kapsamlı performansları olarak edilmiştir. PD kontrolör ve geri adımlamalı kontrolör performansları kıyaslaması da yapılmıştır.

Son 10 yılda artan otonom gemilere yönelik çalışmaların, denizcilik ve özellikle gemi inşaat sektöründe bazı değişimlere yol açması kaçınılmazdır. Bu çalışmaların bir kısmı yalnızca otonom gemiler üzerine olmayıp, akıllı liman sistemleri üzerine yoğunlaşmaktadır. Bu tip akıllı sistemlere sürede geçişin kısa tamamlanması beklenemez; kontrol mekanizmalarının

kademeli deniz sistemlerine olarak gecirilmesi ile akıllı sistemlere gecis, ancak ileride nihai bir hedef olarak belirlenebilir. Bu calısma, bu doğrultuda atılmıs ilk adımlardan biri olarak değerlendirilebilir. Bu calısmada, daha önce de belirtildiği üzere, boyu 200m'den büyük bir geminin İstanbul Boğazı'ndan otopilot modunda gecisinin simülasyonu gerçeklestirilmiştir. İkinci bölümde İstanbul Boğazı'nın genel özelliklerinden bahsedilmis simülasyonu yapılan geminin hidrostatik ve geometrik özellikleri tanımlanmıştır. Ücüncü bölümde aynı geminin literatürde bulunan hidrodinamik türevleri verilmis, bunun yanında geminin pervanesinin ve dümeninin geometrik özelliklerinden bahsedilmistir. Dördüncü bölümde simülasyonda kullanılan matematiksel model genel hatlarıyla izah edilmistir. Gemiye ve takıntılarına etkiyen kuvvet ve momentler avrı olarak ele alınmıştır. Besinci bölümde güdüm ve kontrol sistemi tasarımı anlatılmış; oransal ve türevsel kontrol mekanizmasında gerekli olan K, ve K_d kazançlarından bahsedilmiştir. Genetik algoritma ile bulunan bu kazancların belirlenmesi altıncı bölümde izah edilmiştir. Yedinci bölümde gerçekleştirilen simülasyonlar özetlenmiş ve son olarak da bu çalışmada elde edilen sonuçlar sekizinci bölümde verilmiştir.

2. Problem Tanımı

İstanbul Boğazı dünyanın en zorlu su yollarından biri olarak kabul edilmektedir. Kuş uçumu 31km uzunluğa sahip olan boğazın; haritada ilk olarak uzaktan bakıldığında Kuzey-Güney doğrultusu çizmesine karşın, aslında üç kısımdan oluştuğu söylenebilir [9]. Boğazın,

- Karadeniz girişinden Büyükdere'ye kadar olan kısım Kuzeydoğu-Güneybatı,
- Orta kısmı Kuzey-Güney,
- Hisarlardan sonraki kısmı ise Kuzeydoğu-Güneybatı, doğrultusu çizmektedir. Boğazın

Karadeniz giriş genişliği 3600m olmasına karşın, Hisarlar arasında genişlik 700m'nin altına iner. Gerek çizdiği doğrultu, gerek daralan genişliği sebebiyle İstanbul Boğazı geçişi özellikle büyük gemiler için problem teşkil edebilmektedir. Boğaz bu sebeple gemi kazalarının yoğunlukla yaşandığı bir bölgedir. Kazaların önemli bir kısmı kullanıcı kaynaklı olduğundan, bu tip su yollarında kontrollü geçişlerin sağlanması önem kazanmaktadır.

Gemi boylarının yıllar içerisinde artış göstermesiyle, günümüzde açık ve kapalı denizlerde daha büyük gemiler boy göstermektedir. Bunun bir sonucu olarak da İstanbul Boğazı'ndan geçen boyu 200m'den büyük gemilerin sayısı neredeyse her yıl artmaktadır [9]. Özellikle boyu 300m'den büyük gemilerin boğaz geçişi emniyet riski oluşturduğundan, Türk Boğazları Deniz Trafik Düzeni Tüzüğü'ne göre [1] bu tip gemilerin manevra kabiliyetleri de geçiş izni verilirken göz önünde bulundurulmaktadır.

Tablo 1. KVLCC2 Gemisi Geometrik Özellikleri.

${ m L_{pp}}$	m	320
В	m	58
Т	m	20.8
∇	m^3	312,600
$\mathbf{x}_{_{\mathrm{G}}}$	m	11.2
C _B	-	0.81

İstanbul Boğazı geçişinde gemi azaltılması icin etkili kazalarının yöntemlerden günümüzde birisi oldukça popüler bir başlık olan "akıllı sistemlerden" faydalanmaktır. Basit bir kontrol mekanizması tarafından kontrol edilen dümenle, geminin boğaz geçişi için çizilen rotayı riski en aza indirecek şekilde tamamlaması mümkündür. Bu çalışmada, bir vaka çalışması ele alınmış ve KVLCC2 (KRISO Very Large Crude Carrier 2) yük gemisinin İstanbul Boğazı'ndan simülasyonu gerçekleştirilmiştir. KVLCC2 tek pervane ve tek dümenli (SPSR - single propeller single rudder) bir gemidir. Geminin geometrik özellikleri Tablo 1'de özetlenmiştir. Bu tablodaki \mathbf{x}_{G} , geminin boyuna ağırlık merkezini temsil etmekte olup, geminin orta noktasından verilmiştir.

İstanbul Boğazı'nın özel hidrodinamik sebebivle boğazda cift yönlü vapısı akım bulunmaktadır. Kuzev-Günev doğrultusundaki sevive. tuzluluk voğunluk sebebiyle farkları akıntı vönü vüzevde Karadeniz-Marmara doğrultusundayken, tabanda Marmara-Karadeniz doğrultusundadır. Avdoğan [10], su yüzevinden 1m derinlikte aldığı ölcümlerde ortalama akıntı hızını 1.1m/s olarak tespit etmistir. Verilerin alındığı dönem içerisindeki en yüksek bileşke hız ise 2.55m/s ölcülmüstür. Ancak bu calısmada boğazdaki akıntı ihmal edilmiştir. Geminin dinamiğini belirleyen manevra türevleri ile pervane ve dümen parametreleri literatürde bulunmaktadır [11].bilgiler ilerleven bölümlerde verilmistir. Bu çalışmada kurulan kontrol modeli ile, KVLCC2 gemisinin İstanbul Boğazı'ndan akıntısız durumdaki geçişi, dümeni kontrol ederek gerçekleştirilmiştir. İstanbul Boğazı'nın haritası ve geminin boğaz geçişini tamamlaması için geçmesi gereken çek noktaları Şekil 1'de gösterilmiştir. Gemi t_o anında Marmara Denizi'nde İstanbul Boğazı girişinde x ekseni doğrultusunda (sürüklenme açısı β=0) bulunmaktadır. Başlangıç ve bitiş konumlarıyla beraber geminin gecmesi gereken toplam 14 adet çek noktası bulunmaktadır. Geminin ilk hızı U_0 =10 knot'tır.



Şekil 1. İstanbul Boğazı Üzerinde Geminin Geçmesi Gereken Noktaların Gösterimi

3. Gemi Parametreleri

Bu çalışmada, literatürde yaygın olarak çalışılmış olan KVLCC2 gemisi örnek olarak ele alınmıştır. KVLCC2, 320m boyunda VLCC (very large crude carrier) tipinde bir tankerdir. Gemi ve takıntılarıyla (pervane ve dümen) ilgili bilgiler [11] çalışmasından alınmıştır. Simülasyonlarda kullanılan gemi ile ilgili deneysel olarak elde edilmiş boyutsuz hidrodinamik türevler Tablo 2'de verilmiştir.

Tablo 3'teki w_{p_0} değeri (gemi düz ilerlerken pervane iz katsayısı) model ölçeğinde yapılan çalışmada 0.40 olarak

R' ₀	0.022	Y'_v	-0.315	N' _v	-0.137
X' _{vv}	-0.040	Y' _r	0.083	N'r	-0.049
X' _{vr}	0.002	Y' _{vvv}	-1.607	N'	-0.030
X' _{rr}	0.011	Y' _{vvr}	0.379	N'	-0.294
X' _{vvvv}	0.771	Y' _{vrr}	-0.391	N' _{vir}	0.055

0.008

Tablo 2. Simülasyonlarda Kullanılan KVLCC2 Gemisi Hidrodinamik Türevleri [11].

-0.013

bulunmasına karşın tam ölçekte bu değer 0.35'e inmektedir. $D_{\rm p}$ pervane çapını, nP pervane devrini, $t_{\rm p}$ itme azalması katsayısını ve $k_{\rm o}$, $k_{\rm l}$ ve $k_{\rm 2}$ ise açık su pervane performansını temsil eden parametrelerdir.

Tablo 3. KVLCC2 Gemisi Pervane Parametreleri [11]

D _p (m)	8.89	W _{P0}	0.35
n _p (rps)	1.13	k_0	0.2931
t _p	0.22	$\mathbf{k}_{_{1}}$	-0.2753
X _p	-0.48	k_2	-0.1385

Geminin tek dümeni ile ilgili simülasyonlarda kullanılan parametreler Tablo 4'te verilmiştir. Dümenin azami açısı her iki yönde 35° olup, azami açısal hızı 1.76°/s'dir. Tablo 3 ve Tablo 4'te verilen parametrelerin fiziksel karşılıkları ve bu değerlerin nasıl hesaplandığının detaylı açıklamaları için [11] makalesi incelenmelidir.

Tablo 4. KVLCC2 Gemisi Dümen Parametreleri [11]

H _R (m)	15.8	3	1.09
$A_R(m^2)$	112.5	κ	0.5
a _H	0.312	l' _R	-0.710
x' _H	-0.464	γ _R -	0.395
$t_{_{ m R}}$	0.387	γ_R +	0.640
		λ	1.827

4. Matematik Model

Geminin boğazdaki hareketi 3 serbestlik dereceli (3DOF) MMG matematik modeli kullanılarak modellenmistir. Geminin,

- dikey hareketleri (dalıp-çıkma, yalpa, baş-kıç vurma) ihmal edilirse ve
- teknenin xz düzlemsel simetrisi olduğu kabul edilirse

6 serbestlik dereceli hareket denklemi aşağıda verilmiş olan üç denkleme indirgenir. Bu denklemler ek su kütlesiyle ilgili terimler ayrıştırılarak yazıldığında,

$$(m + m_{x})\dot{u} - (m + m_{y})vr - x_{G}mr^{2} = X_{H} + X_{R} + X_{P}$$

$$(m + m_{y})\dot{v} + (m + m_{x})ur + x_{G}m\dot{r} = Y_{H} + Y_{R}$$

$$(I_{zG} + x_{G}^{2}m + J_{z})\dot{r} + x_{G}m(\dot{v} + ur) = N_{H} + N_{R}$$

$$(1)$$

elde edilir. Bu denklemlerde alt indis H gemi üzerine etkiyen kuvvet ve momenti, R dümen tarafından üretilen kuvvet ve momenti, P ise pervane tarafından üretilen kuvveti temsil etmektedir. Gemi üzerine etkiyen kuvvet ve momentler Taylor serisine açılarak MMG matematik modeli ile asağıdaki bilesenlerine avrılmıstır:

$$\begin{aligned}
&= -R'_{0} + X'_{vv}v'^{2} \\
&+ X'_{vr}v'r' + X'_{rr}r'^{2} \\
&+ X'_{vvvv}v'^{4}
\end{aligned}$$

$$Y'_{H}$$

$$&= Y'_{v}v' + Y'_{r}r' + Y'_{vvv}v'^{3} \\
&+ Y'_{vvr}v'^{2}r' + Y'_{vrr}v'r'^{2}
\end{aligned}$$

$$Y'_{H}$$

$$&= N'_{v}v' + N'_{r}r' + N'_{vvv}v'^{3} \\
&+ Y'_{rrr}r'^{3}$$

$$N'_{H}$$

$$&= N'_{v}v' + N'_{r}r' + N'_{vvv}v'^{3} \\
&+ N'_{vvr}v'^{2}r' + N'_{vrr}v'r'^{2}$$

$$&+ N'_{rrr}r'^{3}$$
(2)

Yukardaki denklem takımı boyutsuz olarak verilmiştir. Denklemleri boyutlandırmak için,

Kuvvet boyutsuzlaştırması: $F/(1/2 \rho L_a U_c^2)$

Moment boyutsuzlaştırması: $M/(1/2 \rho L^2 dU_c^2)$

Hız boyutsuzlaştırması: u/U_c

Açısal hız boyutsuzlaştırması: $r_{_{\rm I}}/U_{_{\rm C}}$

işlemleri yapılabilir. Pervane ve dümen tarafından üretilen kuvvet ve momentler aşağıdaki denklemlerle ifade edilmektedir:

$$X_{P} = (1 - t_{P})T$$

$$X_{R} = -(1 - t_{R})F_{N} \sin \delta$$

$$Y_{R} = -(1 + a_{H})F_{N} \cos \delta$$

$$N_{R}$$

$$= -(x_{R}$$

$$+ a_{H}x_{H})F_{N} \cos \delta$$
(3)

Pervane ve dümen kuvvet ve momentlerinin detaylı hesabı için [11] çalışması incelenmelidir.

5. Güdüm ve Kontrol Sistemi Tasarımı

Güdüm ve kontrol sisteminin amacı gemiyi bir noktadan başka bir noktaya otonom olarak hareket ettirebilmektir. Bunu gerçekleştirirken geminin rotasında kararlı bir davranış sergilemesi beklenmektedir. Kararlı davranısı sergilemesi ve güdüm sistemi tarafından belirlenen rotayı takip edebilmesi için; bu çalışmada, geri beslemeli oransal-türevsel kontrolör kullanılmıştır. Geminin takip etmesi gereken rota noktasal olarak kullanıcı tarafından belirlenmekte; güdüm ve kontrol sistemi ise geminin kararlı bir şekilde rotayı takip etmesini sağlamaktadır.

Güdüm sisteminde, kullanıcı tarafından noktasal olarak belirlenen rota, geminin düzlemde takip etmesi gereken açısal forma dönüştürülmekte ve bu açı da referans olarak kontrol sistemine girdi olarak verilmektedir.

Geminin rota planlaması Şekil 2'de görüldüğü gibi yapılırken, geminin anlık takip ettiği rota ile varılacak noktaya ulaşabilmek için takip etmesi gereken rota arasındaki referans açısı aşağıdaki gibi hesaplanır:

$$\psi_{ref} = \tan^{-1} \left(\frac{y_k - y_i}{x_k - x_i} \right) \tag{4}$$

Geminin gitmesi istenen noktaya

ulaşabilmesi için takip etmesi gereken referans giriş sapma açısı $\psi_{ref.}$ her bir zaman adımında yenilenen konum vektörü için tekrar hesaplanmakta ve kontrolöre girdi olarak verilmektedir. Ayrıca \mathbf{x}_k ve \mathbf{y}_k planlanan hedef rota koordinatlarını, \mathbf{x}_i ve \mathbf{y}_i geminin anlık pozisyon bilgisini vermektedir. Konum ve açısal kontrolün sematik gösterimi Sekil 3'ten incelenebilir.

Güdüm sisteminin belirlediği açı (ψ_{ref}) ile anlık sapma açısı (ψ_i) arasındaki fark hata olarak belirlenmiş ve bu hatayı sıfırlamak için oransal-türevsel bir kontrolör önerilmiştir.

$$e_i = (\psi_{ref} - \psi)$$

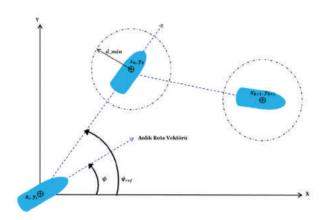
$$\delta_i = K_n e_i + K_d \dot{e}_i$$
(5)

Burada e_i anlık hatayı, δ_i PD kontrolörün çıktısı olan dümen açısını, K_p oransal kazancı, K_d ise türevsel kazancı ifade etmektedir. Güdüm ve kontrol gerçeklemesi için oluşturulmuş olan yalancı (sözde) kod (pseudocode) Tablo 6'da verilmiştir.

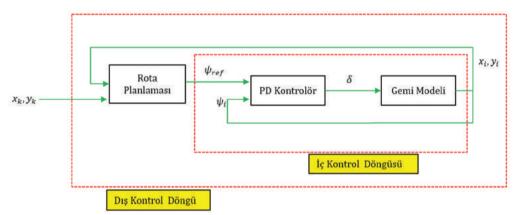
6. Genetik Algoritma Tabanlı Kontrolör Kazançlarının Belirlenmesi

Kontrolör tasarımında literatürde vaklasımlarının verlesmis tasarım uygulanabilmesi için genellikle kullanılan sistemin lineer modeline ihtiyaç duyulur. Birçok sistem lineer olmayan matematiksel model ile ifade edilir ve kontrolör tasarımı için bazı ön kabuller yapılarak lineer hale indirgenir. Gemi dinamiğinin lineer olmayan yapısını lineer bir forma dönüştürmek, yüksek dönüş açılı manevralarda sağlıklı sonuç vermeyecektir. Ayrıca lineerleştirme yaparken yapılan ön kabuller nedeniyle geminin lineer olmayan dinamiğinden bazı sapmalar ortaya çıkacaktır.

Bu nedenlerle kazançların ayarlanması konusunda farklı bir yaklaşım izlenmiştir. Öncelikle bir performans kriteri belirlenmiş ve bu performans kriterini asgari seviyeye indirecek kazanç değerleri



Şekil 2. Geminin Rota Planlama Şeması



Şekil 3. Güdüm ve Kontrol Sisteminin Şematik Gösterimi

Tablo 5. Kontrolör Parametreleri

Popülasyon Sayısı	K _p	K _d	ТМН	Popülasyon Sayısı	K _p	K _d	ТМН
50	9.11	197.11	3707.48	160	6.80	111.44	3697.16
60	6.89	113.93	3697.37	170	6.78	111.27	3697.18
70	8.07	160.32	3705.20	180	7.40	131.01	3700.43
80	6.34	96.13	3697.76	190	6.69	106.09	3696.85
90	6.44	99.56	3697.17	200	6.68	106.42	3696.90
100	7.01	119.74	3698.17	210	6.38	96.24	3697.77
110	6.43	99.18	3697.10	220	6.66	104.71	3696.98
120	6.76	109.11	3697.07	230	6.65	105.53	3696.92
130	6.65	107.72	3696.73	240	6.64	104.40	3696.89
140	7.29	127.48	3699.81	250	6.84	110.05	3697.02
150	7.41	132.88	3700.91				

Tablo 6. Güdüm ve Kontrol Gerçeklemesi için Yalancı (Sözde) Kod (pseudocode)

- Takip edilecek noktaların koordinatları belirlenir.
 - $X = [x_1 x_2 ... x_k x_{k+1}]$ - Y=[y₁ y₂ ... y_k y_{k+1}]
- 2 Gidilmesi istenen noktava varılıp varılmadığını kontrol etmek için bir mesafe belirlenir.
 - Gemi, belirlenen ilk kosullar altında harekete baslar.
- 3 Geminin hareket denklemleri çözülür ve durumları (x,, y, ve ψ) bulunur. 4
- 5 Geminin bulunduğu konum ile varması istenen ilk nokta arasındaki mesafe hesaplanır. . $d = \sqrt{((x_1-x_1)^2+(y_1-y_1)^2)}$
- 6 IF d<d____
 - k=k+1; Varılması istenen noktaya ulasılmıştır, diğer nokta hedef olarak belirlenir. (Başka bir deyişle, varılması istenen nokta merkez olacak şekilde d_{min} büyüklüğünde bir çember içine girildiğinde bir sonraki nokta hedef nokta olarak belirlenir.) **ELSE**
 - ψ_{ref} =tan⁻¹ $(y_k^-y_i^-)/(x_k^-x_i^-)$; istenen noktaya gitmek için gereken sapma açısı hesaplanır
- 7 Geminin dümen açısı PD kontrol tabanlı olarak hesaplanır.
 - $-e_i=(\psi_{ref}-\psi)$
 - $\delta_i = K_p e_i + K_d e_i$
- 8 Dördüncü adımdan itibaren son noktaya ulaşıncaya kadar adımlar tekrarlanır.

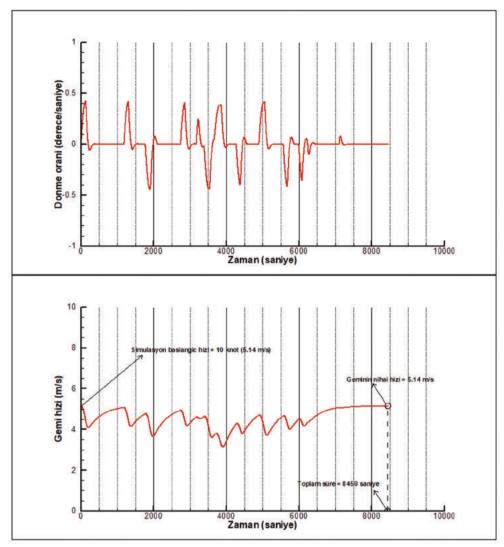
evrimsel algoritma kullanılarak bulunmaya calısılmıstır.

Performans kriteri olarak Toplam Mutlak Hata (TMH) seçilmiştir. Hata olarak ise rota planlama algoritmasının çıkışı olan referans sapma açısı ve gemi dinamiğinin çözdürülmesi sonucu anlık hesaplanan sapma açısı arasındaki fark alınmıştır. Her bir zaman adımında bu hatanın mutlak değeri alınmış ve benzetim çalışması için belirlenen süre tamamlanana kadar TMH hesaplanmıştır. TMH matematiksel olarak;

$$TMH = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^{N} |\psi_{ref} - \psi_i|$$
 (6)

denklemi ile ifade edilmiştir. Evrimsel bir optimizasyon yöntemi olarak genetik algoritma, global optimum sonuç bulma konusunda karmasık problemlerde kullanılmaktadır. Çözüm süresi, türev kullanan optimizasyon yöntemlerine göre daha yüksektir ancak lokal optimum çözümünde takılı kalmamaları fark özellikleri arasındadır. yaratan problemde performans kriteri optimize edilirken belirlenmesi istenen parametreler oransal (Kg) ve türevsel (Kg) kontrolör kazançlarıdır. Genetik algoritmada kullanıcı tarafından önceden ayarlanan popülasyon sayısı kadar $K_{_{D}}$ ve $K_{_{d}}$ ikilileri belirlenir. Her bir K ve K ikilisi için gemi dinamiğinin benzetimi koşturulur ve performans kriteri hesaplanır. Bunun sonucunda en iyi sonucu veren değerlerden bir kısmı bir sonraki kuşağa aktarılır. Mevcut kuşağın üyeleri genetik değişim ve mutasyon işlemlerinden geçirilerek bir sonraki kuşak oluşturulur. Daha önceden belirlenen durma kriteri sağlanana kadar algoritma koşturulur. Bunun sonucunda performans kriterini minimize edecek K_n ve K_d ikilisi bulunmuş olur.

Ancak, bulunan sonuç popülasyon sayısına ve belirlenen durma kriterine bağlı olarak değişiklik gösterebilir. Bu nedenle, çalışmada farklı popülasyon sayılarında optimizasyon algoritması koşturulmuş ve bulunan sonuçlar Tablo 5'te belirtilmiştir. Popülasyon sayısı 50 ile 350 arasında değiştirilmesine karşın tabloda 250'ye kadar olan değerler verilmiştir. En



Şekil 4. Geçiş Esnasında Geminin Zamana Bağlı Dönme Oranı (Üstte) ve Hızı (Altta)

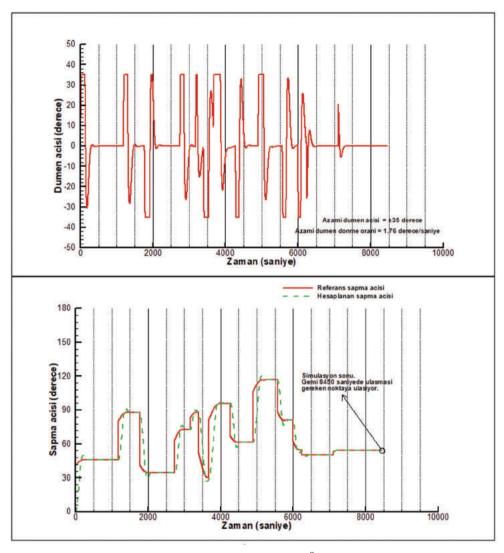
düşük TMH'yı veren $K_{\rm p}$ ve $K_{\rm d}$ seçilmiş ve simulasyon sonuçları bir sonraki kısımda sunulmuştur.

7. Simülasyon Sonuçları

Bu bölümde, KVLCC2 gemisinin İstanbul Boğazı geçiş simülasyonu sunulmuştur. Geminin geçmesi gereken çek noktaları Şekil 1'de verilmişti. Geminin takip ettiği rota ise Şekil 7'de verilmiştir.

Gemi, İstanbul Boğazı geçiş hızı olan 10

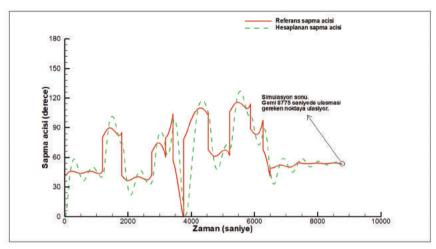
knot (5.14m/s) hız ile ilk çek noktasından hareketine baslamaktadır. Baslangic ve bitiş çek noktaları arasında geminin geçirdiği süre 8450 saniye (yaklaşık 2 saat 21 dakika) olarak hesaplanmıştır. Bu iki nokta arasındaki kuş uçumu mesafe yaklaşık olarak 35.6km'dir. Yani eğer gemi İstanbul Boğazı'nda 5.14m/s sabit hızla ileri hareket edebilseydi bu süre yaklaşık saat 45 dakika olacaktı. Geminin boğazda izlediği rotadaki sapmalar



Şekil 5. Geçiş Esnasında Geminin Zamana Bağlı Dümen Açısı (Üstte) ve Sapma Açısı (Altta)

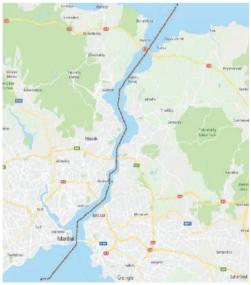
nedeniyle yolu bir miktar uzamış ve bunun yanında gemi ileri hızında zamana bağlı olarak düşüşler meydana gelmiştir. Bu iki sebepten dolayı gemi boğazdan geçişinde 36 dakika zaman kaybetmiştir. Geminin geçiş esnasındaki dönme oranı ve hızı Şekil 4'te verilmiştir. Şekilden de görülebileceği üzere, dönme oranının pik veya dip yaptığı noktalarda gemi hızı düşmektedir. Dönme oranının sıfır (veya sıfıra çok yakın) olduğu bölgelerde ise

gemi kendini toparlayarak seyir hızını tekrar yakalamaktadır. Geminin seyri esnasında dümen otopilot ile kontrol edilmiştir. Simülasyon boyunca oransal türevsel kontrolör ile kontrol edilen dümenin zamana bağlı açısı Şekil 5'te (üstte) verilmiştir. Dümen azami açısı ∓35 derecedir. Şekilde gösterilen dümen açılarında çok keskin artışlar görünse bile bu artışların saniyede 1.76 dereceden küçük olduğu teyit edilmiştir.



Şekil 6. Alelade Seçilmiş Kazanç Değerleri Kullanılarak Elde Edilmiş Referans ve Hesaplanan Sapma Açıları. K_n =1 ve K_d =1

Geminin, belirlenen rotayı takip edebilmesi için belirli bir referans sapma açısı bulunmaktadır. Bunun yanında geminin boğaz geçiş simülasyonu ile elde edilen sapma açısı da hesaplanmıştır. İki farklı sapma açısının karşılaştırması Şekil 5'te (altta) verilmiştir. Keskin sapmalarda gemi referans sapma açısını ilk başlarda kaçırsa da hemen kendini toplayabildiği gözlenmiştir.



Şekil 7. Geminin İstanbul Boğazı'nı Geçerken İzlediği Rota

Referans ve hesaplanan sapma açısı arasındaki fark oransal ve türevsel kazanç değerlerinin seçimine bağlı olarak değişebilir. Alelade seçilecek kazanç değerleriyle gemi kararlı bir rota tutturmakta zorlanabilir. Şekil 5'te genetik algoritma yöntemiyle belirlenen optimum kazanç değerleri kullanılarak (K_p =6.65 ve K_d =107.72) geminin referans ve sapma açısı karşılaştırmalı olarak verilmişti. İkinci bir uygulama olarak, geminin aynı rotayı alelade seçilmiş kazanç değerleri (K_p =1 ve K_d =1) ile tamamlamasına çalışılmıştır. Şekil 6'da bu kazanç değerleri ile elde edilen referans ve sapma açıları karşılaştırılmıştır.

Şekil 6'dan da görülebildiği gibi gemi geçiş süresince doğrusal bir rota tutturmakta zorlanmaktadır. Bunun yanında referans ve hesaplanan sapma açıları arasındaki fark Ayrıca yapılan büyümüştür. simülasyon sonucunda alelade secilmis değerleriyle geminin boğaz geçişini başarıyla tamamlayamadığı gözlenmiştir. Geminin, Anadolu Hisarı ve Rumeli Hisarı arasındaki su yolunda iki defa kıyıya vurduğu tespit edilmis; gecis esnasındaki diğer bazı keskin dönüşlerde ise kıyıya çok yakın seyrettiği görülmüştür. Bu da kazanç değerlerinin optimum olarak seçilmesinin önemini göstermektedir.

8. Tartışma

Son senelerde kontrol mühendisliği alanında büyük ilerlemeler kaydedilmistir. Günümüzde artık otonom gemiler. sualtı drone'ları veya akıllı limanlar gibi konulardan sıklıkla bahsedilebilmektedir. İlerleven teknolojivi sistemsel olarak benimseyebilmek icin önce altyapının olusturulmus olması gerekir. Denizcilik alanındaki kontrol sistemlerinin basitlerinden birisi de gemilerdeki otopilot modülüdür.

Yaklasık 20 sene önce yürürlüğe girmis olan Türk Boğazları Deniz Trafik Düzeni Tüzüğü'ne göre gemiler İstanbul Boğazı geçisi esnasında otopilot kullanamamaktadır. Ancak bugün gemi kontrol sistemleri belirli bir olgunluğa kavusmustur. Dolayısıyla otopilot modüllerinin gemiler için artık sıradanlasmıs olduğu rahatlıkla sövlenebilir. Buna karsın yaklasık 10 yıl kadar önce vapılmıs bir calısmada; orantısal türevsel kontrolör ile hareketinin simülasyonu vapılan bir geminin, simülasyon esnasında yapmış olduğu keskin dönüşleri gerçekte yapamayacağı belirtilmiştir [12]. Çalışma detaylı incelendiğinde bunun iki sebebinin olduğu düsünülmektedir:

- gemi hareket denklemleri lineer olarak ele alınmıştır,
- oransal ve türevsel kazançlar optimize edilmemiştir.

Bu iki sebepten dolayı, Şimşir'in [12] çalışmasında "PD kontrol ile çok kısa gerceklestirilmesi sürelerde hareketlerin gerçekte mümkün olmadığı" sonucuna varılmıştır. Kazanç değerlerinin doğru seçilmesi geminin keskin dönüşleri hafifletmesine yardımcı olacaktır ancak söz konusu çalışmada bu değerler optimize edilmemiştir. Ayrıca simülasyonlarda lineer gemi hareket denklemleri kullanılması diğer bir önemli etkendir. Lineer denklemler kullanılarak benzetimi yapılan geminin gerçek durumdan çok daha yavaş tepki verdiği bilinmektedir. Örneğin; lineer hareket denklemleri kullanılarak elde

edilen gemi dönme dairesi çapı, nonlineer hareket denklemleri kullanılarak elde edilen dönme dairesi çapından çok daha büyük olur. Yani nonlineer terimlerin hareket denklemlerinden çıkarılması, geminin çok daha geç tepki verdiği sanrısına yol açacaktır. Halbuki bu durum yalnızca modellemedeki basitlestirmeden ibarettir.

9. Sonuclar

Bu çalışmada 320m boyunda VLCC tipi bir geminin otopilot modülü kullanılarak İstanbul Boğazı simülasyonu gecis gerçeklestirilmiştir. Simülasyon esnasında Boğaz'da akıntı bulunmadığı vapılmıştır. Gemi hareket denklemleri 3 serbestlik dereceli ve nonlineer olarak ele alınmıstır. Gemi dinamiğiyle ilgili bilgiler (manevra türevleri) literatürde yayınlanmış bir çalısmadan alınmıştır. Geçis süresince gemi azami hızı, Deniz Trafik Tüzüğü'nün izin verdiği azamı hız olan 10 knot'ı gecmemektedir. Kontrol modülü olarak orantısal türevsel kontrolör kullanılmıştır. Kontrolör kazançları genetik algoritma kullanılarak optimize edilmiştir.

simülasyonlar Yapılan sonucunda geminin optimize edilmis kazanc değerleriyle problemsiz gecisini Daha sonra tamamladığı görülmüştür. alelade kazanç değerleri ile aynı geçiş tekrar denenmiş ancak geminin Arnavutköy ile ikinci köprü arasında kalan keskin dönüşlü bölgede kıvıva vurduğu gözlemlenmiştir. Bundan sonraki calısmalarda eldeki modelin gelistirilerek.

- rüzgar, akıntı ve dalga gibi dış kuvvetlerin hesaplara dahil edilmesi ve
- kontrol sisteminin geliştirilerek çek noktalarının otonom olarak belirlenmesi hedeflenmektedir.

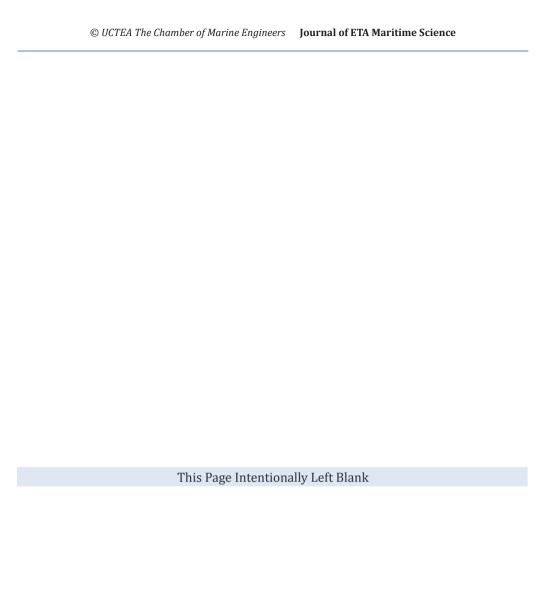
Teşekkürler

Bu çalışma İstanbul Teknik Üniversitesi Bilimsel Araştırma Projeleri Koordinasyon Birimi tarafından desteklenmiştir. Proje numarası: 41103.

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Antifouling Boyaların Hidrodinamik Özellikleri Üzerine Bir HAD Çalışması

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Öz

Bu çalışmada, çeşitli antifouling boyaların hidrodinamik performanslarını incelemek için kullanılabilecek bir hesaplamalı akışkanlar dinamiği (HAD) yaklaşımı sunulmaktadır. Düz bir levhanın etrafında gelişen, Reynolds sayısı 2,8×10° ve 5,5×10° olan akışları modellemek üzere, zamandan bağımsız zaman ortalamalı Navier Stokes (RANS) denklemleri çözülmüştür. Yüzey pürüzlülüğünün etkileri, sınır tabakanın logaritmik yasa bölgesindeki hız profilinde aşağı kayma olarak modellenmiştir. Tam ölçekli bir gemiye ait sürtünme direnci sonuçlarını tahmin etmek üzere Granville'nin benzerlik yasasından faydalanılmıştır. Sonuçlar daha önceki deneysel ve sayısal çalışmalar ile uyum içerisindedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Antifouling boya, Gemi direnci, HAD, Yüzey Pürüzlülüğü.

A CFD Study On the Hydrodynamic Characteristics of the Antifouling Paints

Abstract

This paper presents a computational fluid dynamics (CFD) approach which can be used to investigate the hydrodynamic performances of various antifouling paints. Steady Reynolds - Averaged - Navier - Stokes (RANS) equations were solved for the flows around a flat plate at Reynolds number of 2.8×10^6 and 5.5×10^6 . The surface roughness effects were modelled as downward shift of the velocity profile at the log – law region of the boundary layer. Granville's similarity law was used to extrapolate the results for a full scale ship. Results are in good agreement with the previous experimental and numerical studies.

Keywords: Antifouling Paint, Ship Resistance, CFD, Surface Roughness.

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1. Giriş

Deniz tasımacılığı küresel ticarette büyük bir öneme sahiptir. Ticari ürünlerin hacimsel olarak % 80'inden, maddi acıdan ise % 70'inden fazlası gemiler tarafından tasınmaktadır [1]. Buna karsın dünyanın en büyük ulasım aracı olan gemiler enerji kaynağı olarak fosil yakıtları kullanmaktadır. Uluslararası Denizcilik Örgütü (IMO) gemilerde fosil vakıt tüketimine bağlı sera gazı emisyonlarını azaltmak üzere sıkı düzenlemeler getirmekte, alınan tedbir ve düzenlemeler ile sera gazı emisyonlarının 2020 yılına kadar % 20, 2025 yılına kadar % 25 ve 2030 yılına kadar % 30 oranında düsürülmesi amaclanmaktadır. Gemilerde enerji verimliliğinin artırılması IMO'nun birinci önceliği konumundadır ve 2013 yılında yürürlüğe giren enerji verimliliği dizavn endeksi (EEDI), veni insa edilen gemiler için en önemli teknik düzenleme olarak tanımlanmaktadır [2,3]. Buna ek olarak, son villarda denizcilik sektöründe vasanan ekonomik durgunluk, sirketleri operasyon malivetlerini düsürmeve zorlamaktadır. Bu problemin üstesinden gelmenin bir volu, iyi tasarlanmıs bir tekne geometrisi ile toplam tekne direncini düşürerek yakıt maliyetini azaltmaktır.

Gemi, seyir süresince, hareket yönüne zıt bir direnç kuvvetine maruz kalır. Direnç kuvveti, sürtünme direnci ve artık direnç olmak üzere iki ana bileşenden oluşur [4]. Sürtünme direnci, isminden de anlasılacağı üzere, teğetsel akışkan kuvvetleri nedeni ile meydana gelir ve genellikle toplam direncin büyük bölümünü oluşturur. Sürtünme direnci, petrol tankerleri gibi düşük hızlı gemilerde toplam direncin yaklaşık % 80'ini oluştururken konteyner gemileri gibi yüksek hızlı gemilerde bu oran % 50 civarındadır [5]. Gemi direncinin yüksek bir hassasiyet ile öngörülmesi, hem tasarım aşaması hem geminin işletilmesi için kritik öneme sahiptir. Gemi üzerine etkiyen sürtünme ve artık direnç kuvvetlerinin doğru tahmin edilmesi, yakıt maliyeti

düşük, enerji verimliliği yüksek gemilerin tasarımına olanak sağlar. Böylece denizde taşımacılık faaliyetleri nedeni ile ortaya çıkan çevre kirliliği de azaltılabilir.

Bir geminin sürtünme direnci, tekne geometrisinin yanı sıra dış yüzeyinin pürüzlülük özelliklerine de bağlıdır. Yüzey pürüzlülüğü arttıkça, direnç de artış gösterir. Diğer yandan gemiler, denize indirildikleri andan itibaren sürekli olarak biyolojik ve kimyasal kirlenmeye maruz kalırlar. Söz konusu kirlilik yüzey pürüzlülüğünde artışa neden olur. Antifouling boyalar, bu sorunla başa çıkmak üzere geliştirilmiştir.

Pürüzlülük - gemi direnci ilişkisi 18. yüzyılın ikinci yarısından beri birçok araştırmacının ilgisini çekmiştir. Yüzey pürüzlülüğünün sürtünme direnci üzerine etkisinin incelendiği ilk arastırmalar, Froude [6, 7] tarafından yürütülmüştür. Kirlenmenin direnç üzerindeki etkisini araştıran ilk kapsamlı deney çalışması ise McEntee [8] tarafından gerçekleştirilmiştir. Deney kapsamında düz plakalar antikorozif boya ile boyanmış ve bir süre denizde bekletilmiştir. Denev sonucunda ay boyunca deniz suyuna maruz kalan plakalarda sürtünme direncinin dört kat artış gösterdiği gözlemlenmiştir.

Pürüzlülük nedeni ile gemi direncinde yaşanan artış hakkında ayrıntılı bilgi veren ilk çalışmalardan bir diğeri de Lackenby [5] tarafından yürütülmüştür. Çalışmanın sonuç bölümünde 18000 DWT, 14 knot servis hızında çalışan bir tanker gemisi ile 22 knot servis hızında çalışan bir kanal gemisinin direnç özelliklerinin değişimi verilmiştir. Tanker gemisinde üç yıllık bir işletim neticesinde biyolojik kirlenmeye bağlı olarak direnç kuvvetinde meydana gelen artışın % 31, kanal gemisinde ise dört yıllık bir işletim neticesinde direnç kuvvetinde meydana gelen artışın % 21 olduğu belirtilmiştir. Ayrıca dış kaplama yüzeyinin düzenli olarak bakım ve onarımı ile yakıt tüketiminin önemli ölçüde azaltılabileceği de çalışmanın sonuçları arasındadır.

Günümüzde pürüzlülük - sürtünme iliskisinin incelenmesine vönelik vaygın arastırma yöntemi plaka cekme deneyleridir. Candries vd. [9], foul - release bovaların direnclerini incelemek için 2,55 m uzunluğunda bir düz plaka ile denevler gerceklestirmis, bu bova türünün farklı pürüz dokusu ile SPC türü boyalara bir alternatif olabileceği sonucuna ulasılmıstır. Schultz zımparalama uygulanan farklı yüzevlerin sürtünme - direnç ilişkisini araştırmak amacı ile düz plakalar kullanarak, çekme tankında denevsel bir calısma yürütmüstür. Boyutsuz direnc katsayısında % 7,3'e varan artıs gözlemlemistir. Avrıca bu vüzevlerde ortalama pürüz yüksekliği kullanılarak tek bir parametreve bağlı pürüzlülük fonksivonlarının basarılı bir bicimde kullanılabileceği belirtilmiştir. Schultz [11], gemilerde kullanılan antifouling boyaların direnc özelliklerini incelemek amacı ile sistematik deneyler yürütmüştür. Deney kapsamında 1,52 m uzunluğunda plakalara çeşitli deniz boyalarını uygulamış ve farklı akış hızlarında direnç kuvvetini ölçmüştür. Daha sonra plakalar belirli bir süre biyolojik kirlenmeye maruz bırakılıp yüzey pürüzlülüğü incelendikten sonra denev vinelenmistir. Ek olarak tüm vüzevler temizlenmis ve denev bir kez daha tekrar edilmiştir. Benzer şekilde deneyler iki farklı zımpara kâğıdı için de gerçekleştirilmiştir. Deniz bovalarında ortalama pürüz vüksekliği değerinin Grigson [12] tipi pürüzlülük fonksiyonu ile birlikte kullanıldığında başarılı veri sağladığı, öte yandan zımpara kâğıtlarında Nikuradse [13] tipi pürüzlülük fonksiyonunun daha kullanışlı olduğu sonucuna varılmıştır. Atlar vd. [14], nano yapılı ve florlu foul release polimer boyaların hidrodinamik performansını araştırmak için, eksenel olarak simetrik bir cisim etrafındaki akışı deneysel olarak incelemişlerdir. Sonuçlar, boyaların ilk uygulandıklarında çok yüksek hidrodinamik performans sergilediklerini göstermistir. Ünal vd. [15], veni nesil foul - release boyaların hidrodinamik performansini incelemistir. Calisma kapsamında çesitli yüzeyler üzerindeki sıfır basınç gradyanlı akış araştırılmış, sınır tabaka ölcümleri iki boyutlu Lazer Doppler Velosimetri (LDV) sistemi ile alınmıştır. Elde edilen sonuclar, tüm yüzevlerin sürtünme özelliklerinin dikkat cekici derecede iyi olduğunu ve pürüzsüz referans yüzeyine göre yerel sürtünmede en fazla % 6,6 artış olduğunu göstermiştir. Schultz vd. [16], foul - release boyalar kullanarak, bir tam gelismis türbülanslı kanal akıs sisteminde vürüttüğü denevler biyofilmlerin sürtünme direnci üzerindeki etkisini incelemiştir. Deney kapsamında temiz vüzevler için ölçümler alındıktan sonra yüzeyler üç ay ve altı ay süre boyunca diatomlu balcık filmlere maruz bırakılmıs ve denevler tekrar edilmistir. Sürtünme direncinde % 70'e varan artıs gözlemlenmistir.

Plaka deneyleri, pürüzlülük - direnç ilişkisine yönelik faydalı bilgiler sağlar. Öte yandan, plakalar üç boyutlu bir gemi geometrisini temsil edemeveceğinden bu denevlerden elde edilen bilgi sınırlıdır. Tam ölçekli seyir tecrübeleri ile yapılan çalışmalar ise büyük yatırımlar gerektirdiğinden nadiren gerçekleştirilir. Başarılı bir girişim Haslbeck ve Bohlander [17] tarafından gerçekleştirilmiştir. Çalışma kapsamında 22 hafta biyolojik kirlenmeye maruz kalmış bir tek pervaneli firkatevn seyir tecrübeleri gerçekleştirilmiş, torsionmetre ile şaft beygir gücü değeri ölçülmüştür. Daha sonra dış kaplama yüzeyi temizlenmiş ve seyir tecrübesi yinelenmiştir. Temizleme işlemi sonrasında, seyir hızına bağlı olarak, şaft beygir gücü değerinde % 5 - % 20 oranında artış olduğu gözlemlenmiştir.

Son dönemde araştırmacıların ilgisini çeken bir diğer yaklaşım, sayısal simülasyonlardır. Hesaplamalı akışkanlar dinamiği (HAD) çalışmalarında yüzey

pürüzlülüğünün dâhil edilmesine vönelik girisimler Patel [18] tarafından incelenmistir. Öte vandan gectiğimiz dönemde bilgisavarların hesaplama kabiliyetlerinde ve türbülans modelleme tekniklerinde önemli gelismeler vasanmıstır. Khor ve Xiao [19], NACA 4424 airfoil ve bir denizaltı etrafındaki akısı Zaman - Ortalamalı - Navier - Stokes (RANS) temelli bir vöntem ile simüle etmişlerdir. Pahalı olmalarına karşın foul - release boyaların SPC boyalara kıyasla önemli ölcüde düsük direnc kuvvetine vol actığı sonucuna ulasılmıştır. Usta ve Korkut [20], 1,5 m uzunluğunda bes farklı alüminyum plaka ile hem deneysel hem savısal çalısmalar gerçeklestirmiştir. Yüzev pürüzlülüğünün sayısal olarak başarılı bir şekilde modellenebileceği gösterilmiştir. Demirel vd. [21], Schultz [11] tarafından sunulan plaka geometrisi ve özelliklerini kullanarak HAD analizleri gerçekleştirmiştir. Grigson [12] tarafından önerilen Colebrook [22] tipi fonksiyonunu kullanmış ve sayısal sonuçları deney sonuçları ile kıyaslamışlardır. Tüm vakalar için, direnç değerlerinde sayısal sonuclar ile denev sonucları arasındaki bağıl fark % 2,54'ten düşüktür. Haase vd. [23] orta - süratli büyük katamaranların tam ölçekte direnç değerlerinin tahmin edilmesine yönelik RANS temelli bir hesaplama yöntemi geliştirmiştir. Yüzey pürüzlülüğü, duvar fonksivonunda, değerinin kayması asağı hesaplamalara dâhil edilmiştir. Hesaplama ve deneysel çalışmalar arasındaki bağıl fark % 5 civarındadır. Demirel vd. [24] KRISO Konteyner Gemisi (KCS) geometrisini kullanarak RANS temelli bir sayısal yöntem ile pürüzlülüğün gemi direnci üzerindeki etkisini araştırmıştır. Duvar fonksiyonu üzerinde yaptıkları düzenlemeler ile pürüz etkilerini hesaplamalara dâhil etmişlerdir. Rushd vd. [25], viskoz yağ kaplamalarının tanesi pürüzlülüğünü eşdeğer kum (hidrolik pürüzlülük) belirlemek amacı

ile hem denevsel hem savısal calısmalar vürütmüstür. Calısmanın bulguları arasında uvgulamalarının kirli vüzevlerin hidrolik pürüzlülüğünü belirlemek için kullanılabileceği vurgulanmıştır. Atlar vd. [26], üç farklı prosedür ile, antifouling boyaların gemi performansı üzerindeki etkilerini tahmin etmede kullanılabilecek bir yaklasım sunmustur. Her üç prosedür de KCS üzerinde iki farklı servis hızı için uygulanmış ve kirlenmeye bağlı olarak yakıt tüketiminde yaşanan artış hesaplanmıs, sonuçlar karsılaştırılmıştır. Yeni nesil antifouling boyalar Demirel [27] tarafından ayrıntılı olarak tanıtılmıs ve değerlendirilmistir.

Bu calısmada, Schultz [11] calısmasında kullanılan beş farklı antifouling boyanın ve iki adet yeni nesil boyanın hidrodinamik performansları sayısal olarak incelenmiştir. Calısma kapsamında düz levha üzerindeki savısal olarak modellenmis, akıs pürüz etkisinin modele dâhil edilmesi için Schultz [11] tarafından sağlanan pürüz fonksiyonları kullanılmıştır. fonksiyonların elde edilmesi bakımından plaka cekme deneyleri önemlidir. Öte vandan bir defa elde edildiklerinde, cok daha geniş bir akış yelpazesinde sayısal inceleme yapmaya olanak sağlar.

2. Yüzey Koşulları, Hesaplama Hacmi ve Sınır Koşulları

Hesaplamalar, Schultz [11] çalışmasında kullanılan levha dikkate alınarak 1,52 m uzunluğunda ve 0,59 m genişliğinde bir levha ile yürütülmüştür. Levha kalınlığı, uzunluğuna ve genişliğine kıyasla çok küçük olduğundan basitçe ihmal edilmiştir. Hesaplamalar Reynolds Sayısı 2,8×10⁶ ve 5,5×10⁶ değerlerine karşılık gelen iki farklı akış koşulunda gerçekleştirilmiştir.

Boyalı yüzeylere ait pürüz özellikleri Tablo 1'de gösterilmektedir. Tabloda yer alan R_a, ortalama pürüz yüksekliğini, R_q, ortalama karekök (RMS) pürüz yüksekliğini, R_e, maksimum pürüz yüksekliğini temsil

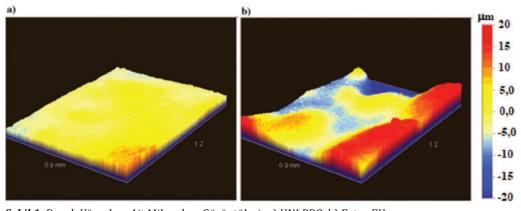
etmektedir. Silikon 1 ve Silikon 2 yüzeyleri, iki farklı silikon bazlı boyaya ait pürüz özelliklerini, SPC kısaltması kendinden parlatmalı kopolimer (Self Polishing Copolimer), TBT kısaltması ise Tri – Bütil Kalay (Tri – Butil Tin) anlamına gelmektedir.

kapsamında, Calısma kıyaslama mikroskobu kullanılarak iki adet veni nesil antifouling boyaya ait pürüz özellikleri ölçülmüş ve bu boyaların hidrodinamik performansları da HAD analizleri ile değerlendirilmistir. Her ne kadar kıyaslama mikroskobu ile alınan örneklerin kesme uzunluğu düşük olsa da, yüzey istatistiklerini diğer pürüz ölcme tekniklerine kıyasla cok daha düsük bir belirsizlikle verebilmektedir. Kesme uzunluğu düsük olduğundan, ölcümler vüzevlere ait ücer örnek üzerinden alınmıştır. Bovalı vüzevler üzerinden alınan mikroskop görüntülerine ait birer örnek Şekil 1'de verilmiştir.

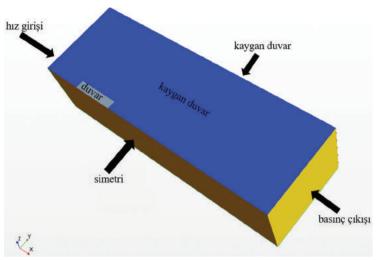
Sekil 2 sayısal analizler için oluşturulan hesaplama hacmini ve sınır kosullarını göstermektedir. Dikdörtgenler prizması seklinde bir hacim secilmis, giris sınırı, levhanın akısı karsılayan uç sınırından itibaren bir levha boyu kadar ön tarafa, cıkıs sınırı ise dört levha boyu kadar arka tarafa verlestirilmistir. Problemin simetrisi göz önüne alınarak plakanın yalnızca yarısı modellenmiştir. Sırası ile iki levha boyu yanal uzaklıkta ve bir buçuk levha boyu düsev uzaklıkta kaygan (sıfır kayma gerilmeli) duvar sınır kosulu uvgulanmıstır. Levhanın simetri ekseni üzerindeki düzlem boyunca simetri sınır kosulu uygulanmıstır. Giriş sınırında, düzleme dik sabit hız değeri ve % 1 gibi düşük bir türbülans şiddet sevivesi tanımlanmış, cıkış sınırında ise hidrostatik basınc değerleri tanımlanmıştır

Tablo 1. Yüzey Pürüz Özellikleri [11]

Test yüzeyi	R _a (μm)	R _q (μm)	R _t (μm)
Silikon 1	12±2	14±2	66±7
Silikon 2	14±2	17±2	85±8
Ablatif Bakır	13±1	16±1	83±6
SPC Bakır	15±1	18±1	97±10
SPC TBT	20±1	24±2	129±9
UNI PRO	2,24	2,81	17,13
Extra EU	7,99	10,13	74,40



Şekil 1. Boyalı Yüzeylere Ait Mikroskop Görüntüleri; a) UNI PRO, b) Extra EU



Sekil 2. Hesaplama Hacmi ve Sınır Kosulları

3. Matematiksel Model

Analizlerde, zamandan bağımsız sıkıstırılamaz RANS denklemleri [28] cözülmüstür. İlgili süreklilik ve momentum denklemleri,

$$\frac{\partial U_i}{\partial x_i} = 0 \tag{1}$$

$$\frac{\partial U_i}{\partial x_i} = 0 \qquad (1)$$

$$\frac{\partial (U_i U_j)}{\partial x_j} = -\frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial P}{\partial x_i} + \frac{\partial}{\partial x_j} \left[v \left(\frac{\partial U_i}{\partial x_j} + \frac{\partial U_j}{\partial x_i} \right) \right] - \frac{\partial \overline{u_i' u_j'}}{\partial x_j} \quad (2)$$

şeklindedir. Bu denklemlerde U, ve u,' sırası ile hızın ortalama ve türbülans salınımı bileşenlerini temsil etmektedir. P ortalama basıncı, p yoğunluğu ve v kinematik viskoziteyi temsil etmektedir. Analizlerde, eşitliğin sağ tarafındaki son terim olan Reynolds gerilmelerini modellemek için iki farklı türbülans modeli kullanılmış ve böylece türbülans modelinin çözüm üzerindeki etkisi incelenmiştir. Söz konusu türbülans modellerinin ilki Boussinesq hipotezine [29] dayalı çift tabaka yaklaşımlı realizable k-ε türbülans modeli [30] ve eliptik karışım Reynolds gerilme modelidir [31].

Süreklilik, türbülans momentum ve denklemleri, denklemleri sırası ile ele alan bir sonlu hacim [32, 33] tekniği ile çözülmüştür. Basınç alanının çözümü için basınç düzeltme prosedürü (SIMPLE) [34]

kullanılmıştır. Konvektif terimler, ikinci dereceden akıs vönü seması ile, viskoz terimler ise ikinci dereceden merkezi farklar kullanılarak avrıklastırılmıstır. Çözüm için ticari bir paket yazılım olan Star CCM+ programı kullanılmıştır ve tüm ölçekli artıklar 10⁻⁵ değerinin altına düstüğünde yakınsamanın sağlandığı kabul edilmistir.

4. Duvar Fonksiyonu

Türbülanslı sınır tabakalar üç ana alt tabakaya ayrılabilir. Viskozite etkilerinin baskın olduğu iç kısma, viskoz alt tabaka denir ve sınır tabakanın % 80 - % 90'lık bölümünü olusturan dıs bölgesi de dıs tabaka olarak adlandırılır. Dış ve viskoz alt tabakalar arasında yer alan ve logaritmik yasa bölgesi olarak adlandırılan üçüncü bir bölge daha bulunur [35]. Hidrolik olarak pürüzsüz bir yüzey için bu bölgenin ortalama hız profili;

$$U^+ = \frac{1}{\kappa} \ln y^+ + B \tag{3}$$

şeklindedir. Burada U⁺ ve y⁺ ifadeleri sürtünme hızı (U_) ve kinematik viskozite ile boyutsuzlaştırılmış hızı ve düşey uzaklığı temsil etmektedir. κ, Von - Karman sabiti, B ise logaritmik yasa sabiti olarak adlandırılır. Clauser [36], pürüzlü vüzevlerin etrafında gelisen türbülanslı sınır tabakalarda ortalama hız profilinin benzer logaritmik yasa ile temsil edilebileceğini öne sürmüstür. Bu yaklasımda pürüzlülük etkisi ile ortalama hız profili, pürüzsüz vüzevdeki değere paralel olarak bir miktar asağı kayar. Asağı kaymayı ifade etmek için denkleme pürüzlülük fonksiyonu olarak adlandırılan ∆U⁺terimi ilave edilir.

$$U^{+} = \frac{1}{\kappa} \ln y^{+} + B - \Delta U^{+} \tag{4}$$

HAD uygulamalarında duvar fonksiyonları, akışın duvar sınırlarına yakın bölgelerini modellemek için kullanılır. Bu nedenle uygun pürüzlülük fonksiyonları ile bu çalışmanın konusu olan probleme ve benzer problemlere yönelik başarılı HAD metodolojileri elde edilebilir. Star CCM+ yazılımı logaritmik yasa bölgedeki pürüzlülük etkilerini yakalamak için denklem (3) ile özdeş aşağıdaki formda bir duvar fonksiyonunu kullanır [37]:

$$U^{+} = \frac{1}{\kappa} \ln(E'y^{+}) \tag{5}$$

Burada E' çarpanı aşağıdaki şekilde tanımlanır:

$$E' = \frac{E}{f} \tag{6}$$

Eşitlikteki E ifadesi duvar fonksiyonu katsayısı olarak, f ise pürüzlülük katsayısı olarak tanımlanır. Analizlerde κ ve E için Cebeci ve Bradshaw [38] önerilerine uygun olarak sırası ile 0,42 ve 9 değerleri kullanılmıştır.

Star CCM+ yazılımı f için pürüzlülük Reynolds sayısı (k⁺) ve akış rejimine bağlı olarak aşağıdaki eşitlikleri kullanmaktadır:

$$f = \begin{cases} 1 & k^+ \leq k_{\text{puruzsuz}}^+ \\ A\left(\frac{k^+ - k_{\text{puruzsuz}}^+}{k_{\text{puruzsuz}}^+} - k_{\text{puruzsuz}}^+ \right) + Ck^+ \end{bmatrix}^a & k_{\text{puruzsuz}}^+ \leq k^+ \leq k_{\text{puruzsuz}}^+ \\ A + Ck^+ & k_{\text{puruzsuz}}^+ \leq k^+ \end{cases}$$

$$(7)$$

a ifadesi ise aşağıdaki şekilde ifade edilmektedir:

$$a = \sin\left[\frac{\pi}{2} \frac{\log(k^+/k_{p\ddot{u}r\ddot{u}zs\ddot{u}z}^+)}{\log(k_{p\ddot{u}r\ddot{u}zl\ddot{u}}^+/k_{p\ddot{u}r\ddot{u}zs\ddot{u}z}^+)}\right]$$
(8)

Eşitliklerdeki $k^+_{p\bar{u}r\bar{u}zs\bar{u}z}$ ve $k^+_{p\bar{u}r\bar{u}zl\bar{u}}$ ifadeleri sırası ile hidrolik açıdan pürüzsüz ve tam pürüzlü akış rejimleri için tanımlanan k^+ sınır değerlerini temsil etmektedir. Model [13] verilerine uygun olarak geliştirilmiş olup sıkı biçimde yerleştirilmiş düzenli bir kum tanesi pürüzlülüğü varsayımında bulunmaktadır. Model Cebeci ve Bradshaw [38] tarafından verilen modelin hafifçe değiştirilmiş bir versiyonudur ve akış rejimi sınırları için $k^+_{p\bar{u}r\bar{u}zs\bar{u}z}$ =2,25 ve $k^+_{p\bar{u}r\bar{u}zl\bar{u}}$ =90 değerleri, A ve C katsayıları için sırası ile 0 ve 0,253 değerleri önerilmektedir [37]. k^+ ise U_{τ} ve υ 'ye bağlı olarak aşağıdaki şekilde tanımlanmaktadır.

$$k^{+} = \frac{kU_{\tau}}{v} \tag{9}$$

Öte vandan, bu model düzensiz pürüz özelliklerine sahip olan yüzeyler icin her zaman kullanıslı değildir. Colebrook [22], bazı düzensiz pürüz özelliklerinin, pürüzlülük fonksiyonunda tek bir parametreye bağlı olarak ifade edilebileceğini öne sürmüstür. Grigson [12], antifouling boyalardan kaynaklanan pürüz özellikleri için Colebrook [22] tipinde bir pürüz fonksiyonu önermiştir. Schultz [11], boyalı yüzeylerde Grigson [12] tipi pürüz fonksiyonunun başarı ile uygulanabileceğini belirtmiştir.

$$U^{+} = \frac{1}{\kappa} \ln \left(\frac{y^{+}}{1 + k^{+}} \right) + B \tag{10}$$

Başarılı bir pürüz fonksiyonu için bir diğer önemli husus, karakteristik pürüz yüksekliğinin seçimidir. Özellikle düzensiz pürüz özellikleri gösteren yüzeylerde, çoğu zaman bu yüksekliğin seçiminde deneysel verilere ihtiyaç duyulur. Bu çalışmada Schultz [11] önerileri göz önüne alınarak; boyalı yüzeylerde k=0,17R_a olmak üzere denklem (10) kullanılmıştır.

Star CCM+ yazılımı, kullanıcının doğrudan denklem (10) gibi bir pürüzlülük fonksiyonu tanımlamasına izin vermemekte, $k^+_{pürüzsüz'}$ $k^+_{pürüzlü'}$ A ve C katsayılarının seçimine olanak sunmaktadır. Denklem (10) ile özdeş bir pürüzlülük fonksiyonu elde etmek üzere $k^+_{pürüzsüz}$ ve $k^+_{pürüzlü}$ için düşük değerler seçilmiş, böylece akışın her zaman tam pürüzlü rejimde kalması sağlanmıştır. A ve C katsayıları ise 1 olarak tanımlanmış ve böylece denklem (10) ile özdes bir pürüz fonksiyonu elde edilmiştir.

5. Ağ Yapısının Oluşturulması

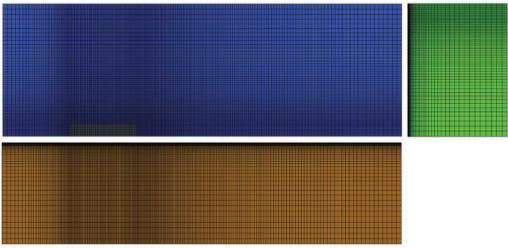
Düzenli ağ yapıları modern ve gelişmiş bir ağ üretimi paket yazılım programı ile üretilmiştir. Duvar sınırı üzerinde ortalama boyutsuz y⁺ değerinin 50 civarında tutulması amaçlanmış ve buna uygun olarak farklı akış hızları için farklı ağ yapıları oluşturulmuştur. Levhaya bitişik ağ hücresinin yüksekliği, levha uzunluğuna bağlı Reynolds sayısı 2,8×10⁶ olan akış koşulu için 1,24 mm, Reynolds sayısı 5,5×10⁶ olan akış koşulu için 0,7 mm olarak ayarlanmıştır. Şekil 3, Rn=2,8×10⁶ için

oluşturulan ağ yapısını göstermektedir.

Pürüzsüz yüzey üzerindeki akıs için (Rn=2,8×10⁶) üç farklı yoğunlukta ağ yapısı ile analizler gerçeklestirilmis ve çözümün ağ yoğunluğuna bağlılığı incelenmiştir. Bunun için ilk ağ yapısını takiben, ortalama ağ yoğunluğu x, v ve z doğrultularında sistematik olarak $\sqrt{2}$ oranında artırılmıs ve düsükyoğunluklu,ortayoğunlukluveyüksek voğunluklu üç ağ yapısı oluşturulmuştur. Ağ yapısından kaynaklanan belirsizliği tahmin etmek için, Roache'un [39] Richardson ekstrapolasyonuna [40] dayanan yakınsama indeksi (GCI) metodu kullanılmıştır. Metot, [41] tarafından detaylı olarak açıklanmaktadır. GCI hesaplama sonucları Tablo 2'de gösterilmektedir. Her iki türbülans modeli için de ağ yapısına ait sayısal belirsizliğin % 1'den küçük olduğu görülmektedir. Savısal belirsizliğin düsük olduğu dikkate alınarak, takip eden analizlerde orta yoğunluklu ağ yapıları kullanılmıştır.

6. Analiz Sonuçları

Sürtünme direnci katsayısı için HAD analizlerinin sonuçları ve deney sonuçları karşılaştırmalı olarak Tablo 3 ve Tablo 4'te sunulmuştur. Tüm yüzeylerde deney sonuçları ile HAD sonuçları arasındaki bağıl



Şekil 3. Ağ Yapısı

Tablo 2. GCI Hesaplama Sonuçları

Parametreler	Değerler (k-ε)	Değerler (RGM)	
N ₁ ,N ₂ ,N ₃	3.231.760; 1.152.100; 403.970	3.231.760; 1.152.100; 403.970	
r ₂₁ , r ₃₂	√2	$\sqrt{2}$	
ϕ_1	0,003550	0,003668	
ϕ_2	0,003548	0,003658	
ϕ_3	0,003552	0,003674	
p_{21}	0,287	1,354	
ϕ_{21}^{ext}	0,003568	0,003685	
GCI _{fine} ²¹	% 0,65	% 0,58	

fark % 3 değerinin altındadır. Sonuçlar önceki bölümde açıklanan pürüzlülük fonksiyonu ve hesaplama yönteminin başarı ile kullanılabileceğini göstermektedir. Yeni nesil boyalara ait sonuçlar da tablolara eklenmiştir. Yeni nesil boyaların üstün

pürüzlülük özellikleri hidrodinamik açıdan da kendini göstermektedir. UNI PRO yüzeyi pürüzsüz bir referans yüzeyine kıyasla yalnız % 0,5 civarında bir direnç artışına neden olurken Extra EU yüzeyi için bu oran % 1 dolayındadır.

Tablo 3. R_n =2,8×10 6 için Karşılaştırmalı C_f Değerleri

Yüzey	C _f (×10 ³ (k-ε)	C _f (×10³) (RGM)	C _f (×10³) (Deney [11])	BF (%) (k-ε)	BF (%) (RGM)
Pürüzsüz	3,548	3,658	3,605	1,58	1,47
Silikon 1	3,647	3,759	3,666	0,52	2,54
Silikon 2	3,662	3,774	3,663	0,03	3,03
Ablatif Bakır	3,655	3,767	3,701	1,24	1,78
SPC Bakır	3,669	3,781	3,723	1,45	1,56
SPC TBT	3,703	3,816	3,783	2,11	0,87
UNI PRO	3,564	3,674	-	-	-
Extra EU	3,597	3,708	-	-	-

Tablo 4. R_n =5,5×10 6 için Karşılaştırmalı C_f Değerleri

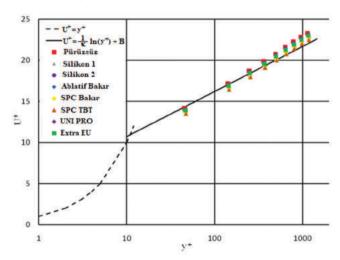
Yüzey	C _f (×10³ (k-ε)	C _f (×10³) (RGM)	C _f (×10³) (Deney [11])	BF (%) (k-ε)	BF (%) (RGM)
Pürüzsüz	3,174	3,271	3,226	1,61	1,39
Silikon 1	3,315	3,416	3,374	1,75	1,24
Silikon 2	3,335	3,436	3,426	2,66	0,29
Ablatif Bakır	3,325	3,426	3,401	2,23	0,74
SPC Bakır	3,344	3,446	3,438	2,73	0,23
SPC TBT	3,392	3,494	3,500	3,09	0,17
UNI PRO	3,197	3,295	1	-	-
Extra EU	3,244	3,343	-	-	-

Reynolds gerilme modeli (RGM) ve k-ε türbülans modeli ile elde edilen sonuçlar oldukça benzerdir. k-ε modeli C_f değerini deney soncuna [11] kıyasla % 1,61-% 3,09 oranında daha düşük tahmin etmekte, Reynolds gerilme modeli ise C_f değerini deney soncuna kıyasla % 0,17-% 1,39 bir parça daha yüksek tahmin etmektedir.

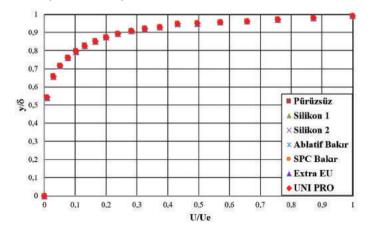
Boyutsuz hız profilinin yüzey pürüzlülüğüne bağlı değişimini incelemek üzere, her bir yüzey için levhanın çıkış ucundaki hız değerleri karşılaştırılmıştır. Boyutsuz hız profillerindeki aşağı kayma, Şekil 4 üzerinden görülebilir.

Şekil 5 ise ortalama akış hızı, uzaklık

türbülanslı tabakanın iliskisini sınır dıs bölge değiskenleri üzerinden göstermektedir. U¸ dış akış hızını, δ ise sınır tabaka kalınlığını temsil etmektedir. Sınır tabaka kalınlığı, x yönündeki akış hızının dıs akıs hızının % 99'una esit olduğu düsev uzaklık olarak kabul edilmistir. Sekilden pürüz etkisinin duvardan uzaklastıkça anlasılmakta, türbülanslı sınır azaldığı tabakanın dıs bölge değiskenleri cinsinden hız değerleri neredeyse hiç değişiklik göstermemektedir. Bu durum literatürdeki denevsel calısmalarla [42] paralellik göstermektedir.



Sekil 4. Sınır Tabaka Boyutsuz Hız Profilleri



Şekil 5. Dış Bölge Değişkenleri Cinsinden Boyutsuz Hız Profili

7. Tam Ölçekte Sürtünme Direnci Tahmini

Granville [42], sürtünme direncinde pürüz etkisinin gemi ölceğine ekstrapolasyonuna olanak sağlayan bir benzerlik vasası tanıtmıstır. Antifouling boyaların gemi ölceğindeki hidrodinamik performanslarını incelemek üzere Granville'in benzerlik vasası [42] kullanılarak, 200 m uzunluğunda ve 20 knot servis hızında bir geminin sürtünme direnci tahmin edilmiştir. Levhanın model ölçeği (λ) denklem (11) ile tanımlanmaktadır.

$$\lambda = \frac{L_{levha}}{L_{gemi}} \tag{11}$$

Bu amaca yönelik olarak, öncelikle aynı hesaplama hacmi kullanılarak 20 knot servis hızında ilave analizler yürütülmüştür. Levhaya komşu hücrenin ortalama y⁺ değerini 50 civarında tutmak amacı ile ağ yapısı z doğrulusunda sıkılaştırılmıştır. Analizlerde yalnız k-ɛ modeli kullanılmıştır. Tablo 5, levha ölçeğinde hesaplanan ve gemi ölçeğinde tahmin edilen C_f değerlerini göstermektedir. Tabloda yer alan ΔC_f ifadesi pürüzlülük nedeni ile direnç katsayısında ortaya çıkan artışı ifade etmektedir. Antifouling boya kullanımına bağlı olarak, levha ölçeğinde % 1,5-% 14 oranında, gemi ölçeğinde ise % 0,5-% 6 arasında

direnç artışı ortaya çıkmaktadır. Çalışmaya dahil edilen yeni nesil boyaların (özellikle UNI PRO yüzeyinin) gemi ölçeğinde çok avantajlı oldukları görülmektedir. Boya teknolojisinde yaşanan gelişmelerin, denizcilik sektörünün, IMO'nun sera gazı emisyonlarına yönelik orta ve uzun vadeli hedeflerine ulaşmasında önemli bir payı olacağı anlaşılmaktadır.

8. Sonuçlar ve Değerlendirme

Buçalışmada, çeşitli yüzey koşullarında, düz levha etrafındaki sıfır basınç gradyanlı türbülanslı akıs özelliklerini incelemek üzere zamandan bağımsız RANS denklemleri çözülmüştür. Yüzey pürüzlülüğünün sınır tabaka içersindeki akıs özellikleri üzerindeki etkilerini modellemek üzere pürüzlülük fonksiyonlarından vararlanılmış, antifouling boyalı yüzeylerde Grigson tipi [12] pürüzlülük fonksiyonu kullanılmıştır.

[11] sonuçları ile kıyaslandığında, realizable k-ε modeli C_f değerini hafifçe düşük, eliptik karışım Reynolds gerilme modeli ise C_f değerini hafifçe yüksek tahmin etmektedir. Her iki modelin de tüm yüzeylerde % 5'in altında bir bağıl hata ile başarılı sonuç verdiği görülmüştür. Önerilen HAD modelinin antifouling boyaların hidrodinamik performanslarını incelemek üzere kullanılabileceği

Table of Berna ve demi etyeginaen bireny naesaynari									
Yüzey	C _f (×10³) (Levha) (λ=1:131,6)	ΔC _f (%)	C _f (×10³) (Gemi)	$\Delta C_{ m f}(\%)$					
Pürüzsüz	2,737	-	1,410	-					
Silikon 1	2,997	9,50	1,452	2,98					
Silikon 2	3,031	10,7	1,464	3,83					
Ablatif Bakır	3,013	10,1	1,458	3,40					
SPC Bakır	3,047	11,3	1,471	4,33					
SPC TBT	3,124	14,1	1,499	6,31					
UNI PRO	2,780	1,57	1,417	0,50					
Extra EU	2,868	4,79	1,432	1,56					

Tablo 5. Levha ve Gemi Ölçeğindeki Direnç Katsayıları

çıkarımı yapılabilir. Modelin sağladığı en önemli avantaj, analizlerin, yüzey pürüzlülüğü ölçümüne dayalı basit bir karakteristik pürüz yüksekliği değeri ile gerçekleştirilmesine olanak sağlamasıdır. Her ne kadar ilgili pürüz yüksekliğinin belirlenmesi-farklı yüzeyleriçin-deneysel çalışma gerektirse de, bir defa uygun pürüzlülük fonksiyonu belirlendiğinde çok geniş bir yelpazede farklı akış geometrileri için HAD simülasyonları gerçekleştirmeye olanak sağlar.

Sınır tabaka içerisindeki hız profili incelendiğinde, [43] verileri ile paralel olarak, akışın dış bölgesinde pürüz etkisinin azaldığı gözlenmektedir. Yerel kayma gerilmesi dağılımları incelendiğinde, yüzey pürüzlülüğünün en yüksek etkiyi sınır tabakanın ince olduğu giriş ucunda gösterdiği de bulgular arasındadır.

Granville'in benzerlik vasası [42] kullanılarak 200 m uzunluğunda ve 20 knot servis hızına sahip bir gemide farklı antifouling boyaların kullanımına direnci değerleri sürtünme edilmis, sürtünme direncinde boya tipine bağlı olarak % 0,5 - % 6 aralığında artış gözlenmiştir. Ayrıca, bu ölçekte silikon bazlı foul - release boyaların Tri - Bütil Kalay bazlı boyalara kıyasla % 2 -% 3 oranında daha düşük direnç özelliğine sahip olduğu saptanmış, yeni nesil boyalarda iyileştirmenin % 5'e kadar çıktığı görülmüştür.

Gelecekte yürütülecek çalışmalarda, tanıtılan metot ile düz levha yerine, gemi gibi üç boyutlu geometrilerin etrafındaki akışın modellenmesi ve pürüzlülüğün iz bölgesindeki akış üzerindeki etkilerinin incelenmesi planlanmaktadır. Ayrıca boya çeşitlerinin performanslarına yönelik daha kapsamlı bir model geliştirebilmek adına kirlenmeye bağlı etkilerinin pürüzlülük fonksiyonları de uygun hesaplamalara ile dâhil edilmesi amaçlanmaktadır.

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9-20 m Boy Aralığında Salmalı Yatların Parametrik Yelken Analizleri

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Öz

Yapılan çalışmada salmalı yatlar için yelken parametrelerinin boyutlarının en uygun şekilde belirlenmesi ayrıca belirlenen yelken ve tekne için performans değerlerinin tahmin edilmesi amaçlanmıştır. Bu amaç doğrultusunda üretilen tekneler incelenerek, yaygın olarak kullanılmakta olan gemi boyu aralığı 9 ile 20 m arasında belirlenmiştir. Bu aralıkta hesaplamalar ve tahminler yapılabilmesi için 9,15; 14,25 ve 19,50 m tam boya sahip 3 adet tekne oluşturulmuştur. Her bir tekneye karşılık gelecek şekilde 81 adet farklı yelken donanımı oluşturularak 6, 12 ve 20 knot rüzgâr hızlarında ve her bir rüzgâr hızı için rüzgârın karşıdan alındığı durumda 45, 90 ve 110 derece açılarda, rüzgârın arkadan alındığı durumda ise 90, 120 ve 140 derece açılarda incelemeler yapılmıştır.

Yapılan incelemeler sonucunda elde edilen verilerin en iyi %25'inin ortalama değerlerinden yola çıkılarak 9 ile 20 m boy aralığında tüm rüzgâr koşulları için kullanışlı sayılabilecek yelken donanım boyutlarının belirlenmesi mümkün olmuştur. Ayrıca istenilen boydaki teknenin tekne hızı, sürüklenme kuvveti ve bayılma açısı performans değerlerinin tahmin edilebilmesi %2'nin altındaki hata oranıyla sağlanmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Salmalı Yelkenli Yatlar, Sistematik Yelken Analizi, Yelken Parametreleri.

Parametric Sail Analysis of Sailing Yachts in 9-20 Meters

Abstract

The study was carried out in order to determine the dimensions of the sailing parameters for the sailing yachts in the most appropriate way and to estimate the performance values for the determined sail and boat. The length overall range, which is widely used for this purpose, is determined between 9 and 20 m. In order to make calculations and estimations in this range, 3 boats having 9.15, 14.25 and 19.50 m full size were formed. 81 different sailing equipment was created to correspond to each boat. For each boat and sailing equipment, it was examined at wind speeds of 6, 12 and 20 knots and in angles of 45, 90 and 110 degrees in wind direction. In the case of the opposite direction of the wind, 90, 120 and 140 degree angles were examined.

Based on the average of the 25% of the results of the surveys, it was possible to determine the dimensions of sailing equipment that could be considered useful for all wind conditions between 9 and 20 m in length. In addition, estimation of boat speed, drift force and heel angle performance values of the desired length of the vessel is provided with an error rate of less than 2%.

Keywords: Sailing Yachts, Sail Parameters, Systematic Sailing Analysis.

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1. Giris

Yelkenli teknelerin performans analizleri ile ilgili denevsel ve teorik olarak pek çok calısma yürütülmüstür. Bu calısmalar genel olarak teknenin formundan kaynaklanan etkileri, yelkenlerin durusu ve rüzgârı alma acısı ile olan iliskileri, aynı ortamda bulunan farklı teknelerin birbirleriyle olan etkilesimini, velkenler üzerinde olusan kuvvet ve gerilmelerin velken direğine ve teknenin yapısal elemanlarına olan etkisini, teknelerde bulunan farklı yelken gruplarının birbiri içindeki etkilesimini, velkenlerin boyutlarındaki değisimin teknenin performansı üzerindeki etkilerini, Re sayısına bağlı olarak yapılan teorik incelemelerde hangi türbülans modelinin kullanımının daha uvgun olduğunun incelenmesini kapsamaktadır.

Teknelerde bulunan flok velkeni ana velken arasındaki etkilesimin incelendiği çalışmalarda Gentry 1971 yılında Bernoulli denklemini baz alarak analog alan ekipmanı adı verilen bir cihaz ile modellediği velkenler üzerindeki akım hatlarını belirlemeye çalışmıştır. Bu calısmasını yelken üzerine etki edebilecek farklı rüzgâr açıları için tekrarlayarak velkenler üzerinde olusabilecek olası kuvvetleri tahmin etmiştir[1]. Öte yandan 1981 yılında yaptığı çalışmada ise yelkenler üzerinde aerofil kesitler alarak kurduğu bir düzenekle bu kesitlerin akım hatlarını belirlemeye calısarak velkenler üzerine etki eden akımdan dolayı yelkenin tamamı tahminlerde hakkında bulunmustur [2]. Lasher yapmış olduğu çalışmasında yelkenler üzerindeki beş farklı parametreyi incelemiştir. Bu parametreler yelkenlerin boyutlarıyla ilgili olup flok yelkenindeki boyutları kapsamaktadır. 12 farklı yelken için rüzgâr tüneli testlerinde aldığı sonuçlardan yola çıkarak halihazırda kullanılmakta olan 6 farklı türbülans modelinin hangi koşullarda kullanılmasının daha doğru olabileceği üzerinde bir çalışma yapmıştır [3]. Rüzgârın yelkene

geliş açısının uygunluğunu kontrol etmek isteven Elkaim çalışmasını katamaran bir tekne üzerine kurduğu hareketli düzenek ile değisen rüzgâr açılarında yelkende olusan kuvvetlerin velken direğindeki etkisini arastırmıs ve en uygun rüzgâr gelis açısını tahmin etmeye çalışmıştır. Ancak yaptığı çalışma sadece rüzgâr açısı ile ilgili olup tekne ve velken form parametrelerini kapsamamaktadır [4]. Viola ise 3 farklı rüzgâr açısı için hesaplamalı akıskanlar vöntemleri dinamiği (HAD) hesaplamalarda bulunmustur. Yapmıs olduğu HAD calısmalarda tetrahedral mesh alarak hesaplama yapılmasının sonuclara olan olumlu etkisini incelemistir. Navier Stokes denkleminden yararlanarak velkenin etrafındaki türbülans modeli belirlemeye calısmıştır [5]. Aynı yıllarda calısmalarını vapan Rvn ise HAD yöntemler kullanmış olup yelken geometrisindeki değişimin yelken etrafında oluşturabileceği akım hatlarındaki değişimi incelemiştir. Bu değişimi incelerken flok yelkenin geometrisini sabit tutmuş, ana yelkenin formunda birtakım değişiklikler yaparak hesaplar yapmış ve tahminlerde bulunmuştur[6].

Yelkenlerin birbiri üzerinde oluşturduğu etkileşimi farklı bir bakış açısı ile ele alan Detlefsen aynı ortamda bulunan 2 farklı teknenin birbiri üzerindeki etkilerini incelemiştir. Sabit rüzgâr geliş açısı ile teknelerin farklı pozisyonları için rüzgârın farklı geliş açılarındaki durumunu rüzgâr tüneli testleri ile araştırmıştır [7]. Benzer bir çalışmayı ise Bergsma tam boyutlu olarak yapmıştır. Kullandığı ölçüm cihazlarının yetersizliği nedeniyle yelkenler üzerinde ölçtüğü statik basınç değerlerinden yola çıkarak, arada kalan kısımları interpolasyon yöntemi ile belirlemiştir [8]. çalışmasında çok gövdeli tekneler üzerine etki eden kuvvetleri belirlemek için farklı modellerini kullanmıştır.[9]. türbülans Deparday çalışmalarını tek bir tekne ve yelken için yapmış olup, yelken üzerine

yerleştirdiği ölçüm aletleri ile farklı açılarda gelen rüzgârın karakteristik sonuçlar üzerindeki etkisini incelemiştir [10]. Katamaran teknelerin yelkenlerinde oluşan kuvvetleri saptamak için Cella, HAD programları ile 5 farklı tipte yelken modeli incelemiştir. Çalışmasında K-ε ve K-ω türbülans modellerini kullanmıştır [11].

Keuning'in yaptığı çalışmada, salmalı yatlara ait tekne serisi oluşturulmuş, bu seri için teknelere etki eden kuvvetler ile salma ve dümen donanımı incelenmiştir. Ayrıca tekne gövdesi üzerindeki form değişikliklerinin teknenin performansına olan etkileri araştırılmış ve bu etkileri gösteren bağıntılar elde edilmiştir [12].

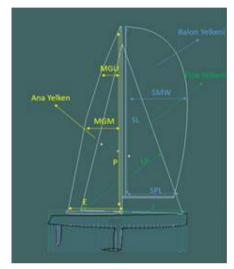
2. Yelkenli Tekneler ve Yelkenler Hakkında Bilgi

Salmalı yatlar teknenin sevkini sağlayan bir va da daha fazla velkenden olusan velken donanımına sahip tamamen rüzgâr gücü ile hareket eden deniz tasıtlarıdır. Bu tip teknelerde velkenler üzerinde olusan kuvvetlerden dolavı teknenin devrilmesini önlemek icin gövdenin altında dengevi sağlaması için bir de salma donanımı mevcuttur. Bu calısmada ise hesaplamaları yapılan tekne için 3 adet velken bulunmaktadır. Bunlar; flok velkeni, balon velken ve ana velken olarak adlandırılmaktadır. Bu çalısma için incelenecek olan teknenin yelken parametreleri Sekil 1'de gözükmektedir.

Yelken donanımı için kullanılan kısaltmalardan;

- I, Şiyer hattından flok yelkenin en üst noktasına kadar olan yüksekliği
- J, Yelken direğinden pruva ana istralyasına kadar olan mesafeyi
- LP, Flok yelkenin iskota köşesinden orsa yakasına olan dik uzaklığı
- SPL, Balon yelkenin alt uzunluğu
- SL, Balon yelkenin dikey uzunluğu
- SMW, Balon yelkenin maksimum genişliği
- · P, Ana yelkenin direk üzerindeki en alt

- ve en üst noktaları arasındaki mesafeyi
- E, Ana yelkenin bumba üzerindeki genişliği
- MGM, Ana yelkenin orta Hizasındaki genişliği
- MGU, Ana yelkenin üst hizasındaki genişliği ifade etmektedir.



Şekil1. Üç Yelkenli Salmalı Yatların Yelken Parametreleri

2.1. Yelkenli Tekneler İçin Hesaplama Yöntemleri

Günümüzde yelkenli teknelerin performans hesapları Navier Stokes ya da Bernoulli denklemlerinden yararlanılarak yapılmaktadır.

Deneysel hesaplamalar ise tarihsel gelisim süreci boyunca her dönemde vapılmıştır. Teknolojinin gelismesivle ölçüm cihazlarındaki hassasiyet artmış ve aerodinamiği hesaplamalarında cihazların kullanımını mümkün bu olmustur. Birtakım denevsel calısmalar, tam ölcekli tekneler üzerinde yapılmıs olup, hassas ölçüm cihazları kullanılarak basınç ve itme kuvvetleri belirlenebilmiştir. Bazı calısmalarda tekne ve velkenler modellenmiş ve rüzgâr tüneli testleri vapılmıştır.

Deneysel çalışmalarda yaşanan

zorluklar, uzun süreç ve yapılan çalışmaların tek bir tekne ve yelken için geçerli olması, araştırmacıları matematiksel yaklaşımlara itmiştir. Bilgisayar teknolojisinin gelişmesiyle, incelenmek istenen cisimlerin modellenmesi mümkün olup, Bernoulli ve Navier Stokes denklemleri ile cisim etrafındaki akım hesaplanabilmektedir. Günümüzde bu prensiplere dayalı çalışan kullanılmakta olan bazı HAD programları ile gerçek sonuçlara oldukça yakın değerler elde edilebilmektedir.

Teknelerin tasarımından, performans kullanım analizlerine kadar olanağı sunan Maxsurf programının VPP (Velocity Prediction Programme) modülü ile yelkenli teknelerin direnç ve sevk hesaplamalarını yapmak mümkün olmaktadır. Oluşturulan tekne gövdesinin üzerine program vardımıyla tüm boyutları belirtilerek verlestirilebilecek olası velken modelleri için tekne hızı, bayılma açısı, ileri yönlü kuvvetler, yan kuvvetler, kaldırma kuvveti, aerodinamik ve hidrodinamik momentler ve doğrultucu momentlerin hızlı bir şekilde hesaplanması mümkündür.

Program 25 vılı askın sürevle yapılan calısmaların verileri baz alınarak oluşturulmuştur. Bu çalışmalardan en önemlisi Keuning'ing çalışmasıdır [12]. Calısmada vatlar üzerine etki eden hidrodinamik kuvvetlerin yatlardaki gövde, salma, dümenve diğertakıntıların etkilerinin incelenmesine vönelik gerceklestirilmistir. Bu kapsamda 50 adet farklı tekne, farklı omurga ve salma donanımları incelenmiştir. Tekne performansına etki eden kuvvetlerin belirlenebilmesi için tekneye etki eden dirençlerin hesaplanması gerekmektedir. Bu dirençlerin hesaplanması için kullanılan denklemler; belirli yelkenli tekne serisi, salma serisi ve bunların çeşitli durumlar altında incelenmesiyle elde edilen birtakım sonuçların ve denklemlerin kullanımıyla sağlanmaktadır. Bu dirençler temel olarak sürtünme dirençleri ve artık dirençler olarak ele alınmıştır.

Sürtünme direncinin hesaplanması için tanımlanan denklem su sekildedir:

$$Rfh = \frac{1}{2}\rho V^2 S_c C_f \tag{1}$$

Burada:

ρ	Suyun özgül kütlesi	kg/m³
V	Teknenin ileri yöndeki hızı	m/s
S_c	Hareketsiz konumdaki ıslak yüzey alanı	m^2
C_f	Sürtünme katsayısı	

Islak yüzey alanının hesaplanmasında ise kullanılan denklem şu şekildedir:

$$S_c = \left(1.97 + 0.171 \frac{B_{wl}}{T_c}\right) \cdot \left(\frac{0.65}{C_{vv}}\right)^{1/3} \cdot (\nabla_c \cdot L_{wl})^{1/2} \tag{2}$$

Burada:

$\frac{B_{wl}}{T}$	Su hattı tekne genişliği	m
T_{c}^{m}	Draft	m
C_{m}	En kesit alan katsayısı	
$\nabla_{_{\mathbf{c}}}^{m}$	Deplasman hacmi	m^3
L_{wl}	Su hattı uzunluğu	m

Artık direncin hesaplanması için kullanılan denklem ise şu şekildedir:

$$\begin{split} \frac{R_{rh}}{\nabla_{c}, \rho, g} &= a_0 + \left(a_1.\frac{LCB_{fpp}}{L_{wl}} + a_2.C_p + a_3.\frac{\nabla_c^{~2/3}}{A_w} + a_4.\frac{B_{wl}}{L_{wl}}\right).\frac{\nabla_c^{~1/3}}{L_{wl}} \\ &+ \left(a_5.\frac{\nabla_c^{~2/3}}{S_c} + a_6.\frac{LCB_{fpp}}{LCF_{fpp}} + a_7.\left(\frac{LCB_{fpp}}{L_{wl}}\right)^2 + a_8.C_p^{~2}\right).\frac{\nabla_c^{~1/3}}{L_{wl}} \end{split} \tag{3}$$

Burada:

R_{rh}	Artık direnç	N
$\nabla_{\rm c}^{\rm m}$	Deplasman hacmi	m^3
ρ	Suyun yoğunluğu	kg/m³
L_{wl}	Su hattı uzunluğu	m
B	Su hattı tekne genişliği	m
LCB _{fnn}	Kaldırma kuvvetinin boyuna yönde etki merk	ezi m
LCF _{fpp}	Yüzme merkezinin boyuna yöndeki konun	nu m
C _n	Prizmatik katsayı	
C _p	Su hattı alanı	m^2
S_c	Hareketsiz konumdaki ıslak yüzey ala	ını m²

Islak yüzey alanının değişimi, mevcut olan tekne serilerinin verileri ile türetilmiş olan denklem vasıtasıyla hesaplanmaktadır. Denklemlerin elde edilmesi ile ilgili detaylar Keuning'in bahsi geçen çalışmasında mevcuttur.

3. Salmalı Yatlar İçin Parametrik Yelken Hesapları

Hesaplamaların yapılacağı tekne boyu aralığının belirlenmesi için pivasada halihazırda var olan tekneler incelenmiş ve teknelerde en sık olarak karsılasıldığı bov aralığı 9-20 m olarak tespit edilmiştir. Buna ek olarak en sık görülen boy aralığı 13-16 m olarak tespit edilmistir. Bu aralığa denk gelecek şekilde 9,15; 14,25 ve 19,50 m tam boya (LOA) sahip 3 adet tekne oluşturulmuş, bu teknelere yerleştirilecek farklı yelken donanımlarının performans değerlerine etkisi incelenmistir. Yelken donanım boyutlarının belirlenmesi için programın önerdiği boyut parametrelerinden yola çıkılmıştır. Bu parametrelerin %15 küçüğü ve %15 büyüğü olacak şekilde her bir parametre için 3 farklı değer kullanılmıştır. Tekne üzerinde 3 farklı yelken olmasına rağmen boyut parametrelerinin bazılarının birbirine bağımlı bazılarının ise birbirinden bağımsız olduğu anlaşılmıştır. Birbine bağımlı 4 farklı yelken parametresi grubu bulunması ve her bir boyut için 3 farklı değerde inceleme yapılması, tek bir tekne için 81 farklı yelken donanımı oluşturulup parametrik olarak inceleme yapılmasını gerektirmiştir [13].

Rüzgâr hızı ve açısının seçiminde ise teknelerin karşılaşabileceği rüzgâr hızı için 6, 12 ve 20 knot, rüzgâr doğrultusu ile tekne istikameti arasında kalan açı (RTA) için rüzgâra karşı olduğu durum için 45, 90 ve 110 derece, rüzgârın arkadan geldiği durum için ise 90, 120 ve 140 derece belirlenerek her bir tekne-yelken donanımı için 18 farklı senaryoda hesaplamalar yapılmıştır.

Tablo 1'de 14,25 m boya sahip tekne için kullanılan yelken donanım boyutları verilmiştir. Diğer tekneler için olan yelken donanım boyutları tekne boyuna göre oran alınarak elde edilmiştir.

Yapılan hesaplama sonuclarından elde edilen veriler her bir rüzgâr hızına ve açısına göre avrı avrı sınıflandırılıp incelenmistir. İncelemeler sonucunda gözüktüğü üzere, rüzgâr hızı ve açısındaki değişime bağlı olarak en iyi tekne performansının elde edildiği yelken donanımı da değişmektedir. Bu nedenle incelenen her bir tekne boyu icin elde edilen sonuclar bahsi gecen her bir rüzgâr hızı ve açısına göre sınıflandırılmıştır. Yapılan sınıflandırma işleminin ardından tekne hızına, en iyi sonucu veren yelken donanımlarından %25'i belirlenerek her bir koşuldaki en iyi 20 adet yelken donanımı avrı avrı tespit edilmistir. Elde edilen bu sonucların ortalamalarından yararlanılarak her bir rüzgâr koşulu için tekne boyuna bağlı tekne hız performansını verebilecek denklemler elde edilmiştir. Şekil 2, Şekil 3 ve Şekil 4'te bu denklemlerin grafiğe dönüştürülmüş hali gösterilmiştir.

Belirlenen rüzgâr durumlarında 9 ile 20 m boy aralığındaki tekneler için tekne hızını veren denklem aşağıdaki (4) gibidir.

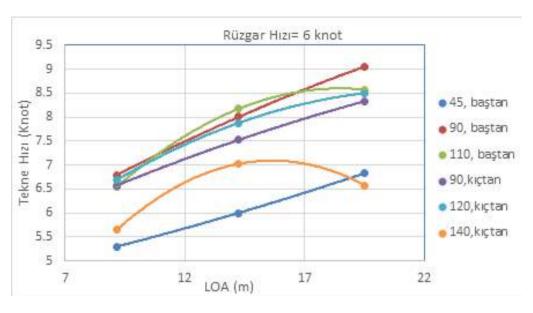
$$V=a_1*L_{00}^2+a_2*L_{00}+a^3$$
 (4)

Denklem 4'te belirtilen a₁, a₂ ve a₃ katsayıları Tablo 2'de her belirli rüzgâr durumu için sunulmuştur.

Bayılma açısının hesaplanması için de aynı yöntem uygulanarak sonuçlar elde edilmiştir. Elde edilen sonuçlara

								,		
SL	SPL	SMW	E	MGU	MGM	P	BAS	I	J	LP
17,338	5,277	9,511	4,553	1,684	2,972	16,017	2,278	17,341	6,181	9,690
20,397	6,209	11,189	5,357	1,981	3,497	18,844	2,679	20,402	6,181	9,690
23,457	7,140	12,868	6,161	2,278	4,021	21,670	3,081	23,462	6,181	9,690

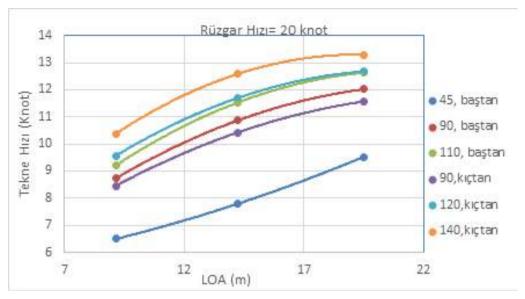
Tablo 1. 14,25 m Boya Sahip Tekne Için Yelkenlerin Boyutları



Şekil 2. Rüzgâr Hızı 6 knot İçin Gemi Boyuna Göre Tekne Hızının Değişimi



Şekil 3. Rüzgâr Hızı 12 knot Için Gemi Boyuna Göre Tekne Hızının Değişimi



Şekil 4. Rüzgâr Hızı 20 knot İçin Gemi Boyuna Göre Tekne Hızının Değişimi

bağlı olarak belirli rüzgâr durumları için bayılma açılarılarını gösteren grafikler elde edilmiştir. Elde edilen bu grafiklerden yola çıkılarak bayılma açısının hesaplanmasında

Tablo 2. Tekne Hızını Hesaplamada Kullanılacak Katsayılar

Rüzgar Hızı	RTA	Balon	a ₁	a ₂	$\mathbf{a}_{_3}$
6	45	baştan	0,0019	0,0931	4,2849
6	90	baştan	-0,0036	0,3213	4,154
6	110	baştan	-0,0235	0,8686	0,5635
6	90	kıçtan	-0,0032	0,2625	4,4417
6	120	kıçtan	-0,0112	0,4942	3,1008
6	140	kıçtan	-0,0343	1,0725	-1,2935
12	45	baştan	0,0091	-0,0174	5,6943
12	90	baştan	-0,0104	0,5615	3,7687
12	110	baştan	-0,0251	0,9701	1,6089
12	90	kıçtan	-0,0056	0,416	4,3904
12	120	kıçtan	-0,0166	0,714	3,3133
12	140	kıçtan	-0,0333	1,1384	0,8396
20	45	baştan	0,0071	0,089	5,0863
20	90	baştan	-0,0193	0,8713	2,3848
20	110	baştan	-0,0238	1,0098	1,9673
20	90	kıçtan	-0,0163	0,7669	2,8058
20	120	kıçtan	-0,0224	0,9418	2,8294
20	140	kıçtan	-0,0287	1,1029	2,6986

kullanılan katsayılar elde edilmiştir.

Belirlenen rüzgâr durumlarında 9 ile 20 m boy aralığındaki tekneler için sürüklenme kuvveti ve bayılma açısını veren denklemler aşağıda gösterilmiştir.

Sürüklenme Kuvveti=
$$b_1 * L_{0A}^2 + b_2 * L_{0A} + b_3$$
 (5)

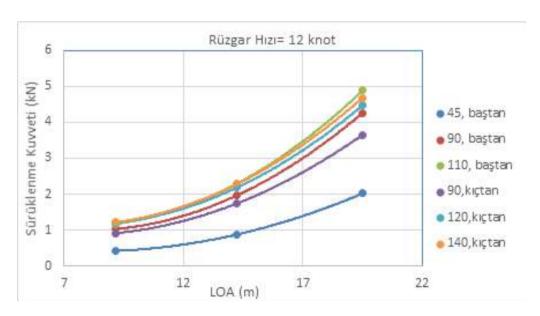
Bayılma Açısı=
$$c_1 * L_{0A}^2 + c^2 * L_{0A} + c_3$$
 (6)

Denklem 5'teki b_1 , b_2 ve b_3 katsayıları ve denklem 6'daki c_1 , c_2 ve c_3 katsayıları Tablo 3'te belirtilmiştir. Hesaplama yapılmak istenilen rüzgâr hızı ve açısı için belirlenen katsayı değerleri seçilerek denklemde yerine kullanıldığında o rüzgâr durumundaki sürüklenme kuvveti ve bayılma açısı değeri hesaplanmış olacaktır.

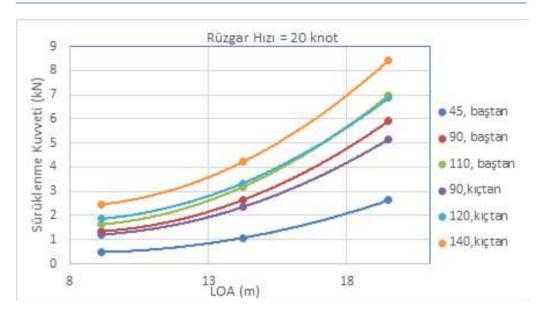
Yelken donanımının boyutlarının belirlenmesi de, aynı şekilde her rüzgâr koşulu için tespit edilen sonuçların en iyi %25'lik dilimi kullanılarak sağlanmıştır. Daha önce her koşulda elde edilen verilerin ortalama değerlerinden faydalanılarak gemi boyuna bağlı tekne hızı denklemleri



Şekil 5. Rüzgâr Hızı 6 knot İçin Gemi Boyuna Göre Sürüklenme Kuvvetlerinin Değişimi



Şekil 6. Rüzgâr Hızı 12 knot İçin Gemi Boyuna Göre Sürüklenme Kuvvetlerinin Değişimi



Şekil 7. Rüzgâr Hızı 20 knot İçin Gemi Boyuna Göre Sürüklenme Kuvvetlerinin Değişimi

Tablo 3. Sürüklenme Kuvveti ve Bayılma Açısı Katsayılarını Hesaplamada Kullanılan Katsayılar

Rüzgar Hızı	RTA	Balon	b ₁	b ₂	b ₃	c ₁	c ₂	c ₃
6	45	baştan	0,0064	-0,094	0,5907	-0,0928	2,658	1,6613
6	90	baştan	0,0092	-0,0699	0,3603	-0,0965	2,6562	2,8416
6	110	kıçtan	0,0124	-0,175	1,1412	-0,466	13,557	-79,448
6	90	kıçtan	0,0093	-0,1277	0,8867	-0,1312	3,4831	-3,2031
6	120	kıçtan	0,0091	-0,1013	0,7057	-0,2539	7,1367	-31,546
6	140	baştan	0,0001	0,0942	-0,5649	-0,1062	3,0372	-16,012
12	45	baştan	0,0122	-0,1958	1,1924	0,0235	-0,5894	24,747
12	90	baştan	0,0243	-0,3847	2,5152	0,0422	-1,056	28,33
12	110	kıçtan	0,0263	-0,3945	2,584	-0,0781	2,3353	4,453
12	90	kıçtan	0,0193	-0,288	1,9381	0,0336	-0,8561	27,178
12	120	kıçtan	0,0234	-0,3551	2,495	-0,0211	0,5468	18,486
12	140	baştan	0,0237	-0,3444	2,3819	-0,3089	8,6595	-41,424
20	45	baştan	0,0174	-0,2905	1,6783	0,0245	-0,6195	26,173
20	90	baştan	0,0358	-0,5828	3,6846	0,043	-1,186	30,944
20	110	kıçtan	0,0404	-0,6389	4,0942	0,0546	-1,5095	33,366
20	90	kıçtan	0,03	-0,4781	3,0735	0,0097	-0,2447	25,174
20	120	kıçtan	0,0368	-0,5711	4,004	0,0588	-1,6003	33,452
20	140	baştan	0,044	-0,6831	5,031	-0,0152	0,4531	19,64

her bir rüzgâr kosulu için elde edilmisti. Bu asamada ise 9,15; 14,25 ve 19,50 m tekne boylarında elde edilen bu ortalama değerlerin tekne boyu sabit kalmak üzere kendi içinde ortalamaları alınarak her bir boy için her rüzgâr kosulunda kullanımı kabul edilebilecek bir velken donanımı elde etmek mümkün olmustur. Bu islemden sonra belirlenen velken donanımlarından vola cıkarak tekne boyuna bağlı olarak kullanıslı savılabilecek velken donanımlarının boyutlarının belirlenebilmesi mümkün kılınmıştır. SL, SPL, SMW, E, MGU, MGM, P. I. I ve LP velken boyut parametrelerini gösteren eğriler Sekil 8'de verilmistir.

Yelken donanım boyutlarını belirlemekte kullanılacak denklemler ise aşağıdaki gibi elde edilmiştir.

Gemi boyuna bağlı olarak SL değeri için SL=0,0542*
$$L_{0a}^2$$
-0,0661* L_{0a} +8,6236 (7)

Gemi boyuna bağlı olarak SPL değeri için SPL=0,0041*
$$L_{0A}^2$$
-0,3295* L_{0A} +0,661 (8)

Gemi boyuna bağlı olarak SMW değeri için SMW=0,0073* $L_{0.4}^2$ -0,5937* $L_{0.4}$ +1,1914 (9)

Gemi boyuna bağlı olarak E değeri için
$$E=0,0017*L_{0.0}^{2}+0,3378*L_{0.0}+0,313$$
 (10)

Gemi boyuna bağlı olarak MGU değeri için MGU=
$$0.0006*L_{0.a}^2+0.1249*L_{0.a}+0.1157$$
 (11)

Gemi boyuna bağlı olarak MGM değeri için MGM=
$$0.0011*L_{0.0}^2+0.2205*L_{0.0}+0.2043$$
 (12)

Gemi boyuna bağlı olarak P değeri için
$$P=-0.0124*L_{0.a}^2+1.8012*L_{0.a}^2-2.6874$$
 (13)

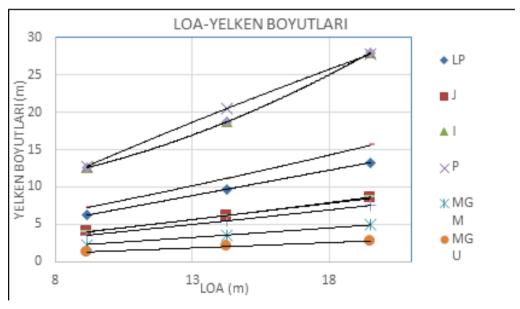
Gemi boyuna bağlı olarak I değeri için
$$I=0.0542*L_{0A}^2-0.0661*L_{0A}+8.6252$$
 (14)

Gemi boyuna bağlı olarak J değeri için
 J=0,4338*
$$L_{0A}$$
-5E-14 (15)

Gemi boyuna bağlı olarak LP değeri için LP=-1E-15*
$$L_{0A}^2$$
+0,68* L_{0A} -3E-13 (16)

4. Sonuçlar ve Öneriler

Elde edilen denklemler ile istenilen tekne boyu için yelken donanım boyutları belirlenmesi sağlanmıştır. Belirlenen yelken donanımına ait teknenin hızını, bayılma acısını ve tekneye etkiyen sürüklenme



Şekil 8. Tekne Boyuna Bağlı Olarak Yelken Donanım Boyutlarının Değişimi

kuvvetlerini yapılan calısma sonucunda edilen denklemler elde vasıtasıvla hesaplamak mümkün kılınmıstır. Elde edilen tüm bu denklemlerden yararlanılarak 16 m ve 18 m boya sahip tekneler için olası sonuçlar denklemler yardımıyla tahmin edilmistir. Sonuclar programdan alınan verilerle karsılastırılmıştır. Her iki uvgulama için tekne hızı, bayılma acısı ve sürüklenme kuvvetleri için ayrı avrı vapılan hesaplama sonuçlarına göre toplam hata ortalaması %1,75 civarında olduğu görülmektedir. Sonuc olarak ön dizayn asamasında kullanılmak üzere uvgun velken boyutlarının belirlenmesi elde edilen denklemlerle mümkün olabilir. denklemlerle belirlenen velken donanımı için tekne performanı verilerinin hesaplanması sağlanmaktadır.

İlerideki çalışmalarda, incelenen rüzgâr hızı ve açısının aralıklarını sıklaştırıp elde edilen sonuçlar regresyon analizi ile yorumlanabilir. Tek bir denklemde tekne boyu ve rüzgâr koşulu verilerini girerek yatların performans değerlerinin hesaplanmasını sağlayan denklemler elde edebilebilir.

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Antecedents and Consequences of Cybersecurity Awareness: A Case Study for Turkish Maritime Sector

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Abstract

Cybersecurity awareness has become an important issue in maritime transportation as well as in other sectors. In this paper, after analyzing maritime cybersecurity literature, it is aimed to understand the factors of antecedents and consequences of cybersecurity awareness in maritime domain by taking Turkish Maritime Sector as a case study. Structural Equation Modeling is used for understanding the factors by validating a questionnaire data from 211 maritime employees who graduated from the Department of Marine Transportation Management Engineering and Marine Engineering in Turkey. It is found that (a) education is a significant factor in enhancing the maritime cybersecurity awareness of employee's and their attitudes towards cybersecurity; (b) cybersecurity incidents or experiences significantly influence employee's cybersecurity awareness and their behavior; (c) maritime cybersecurity awareness significantly affects secure user behavior. In addition, results showed that rules and policies with information sharing do not have any significant effect on cybersecurity awareness and on the development of secure employee behavior.

Keywords: Cybersecurity awareness, Maritime sector, Secure behavior, Factor analyzing.

Deniz Siber Güvenlik Bilincinin Öncülleri ve Sonuçları: Türkiye Denizcilik Sektörü İçin Bir Vaka Çalışması

Öz

Siber güvenlik farkındalığı, deniz taşımacılığında ve diğer sektörlerde önemli bir sorun olarak ortaya çıkmaktadır. Bu çalışmada, deniz alanında siber güvenlik ile ilgili çalışmalar analiz edildikten sonra, Türk Denizcilik Sektörü bir örnek olay incelemesi olarak alınarak denizcilik alanındaki siber güvenlik farkındalığının öncül faktörlerinin ve sonuçlarının anlaşılması amaçlanmıştır. Yapısal Eşitlik Modellemesi, Türkiye'nin Deniz Ulaştırma İşletme Mühendisliği ile Gemi Makineleri İşletme Mühendisliği bölümlerinden mezun 211 denizcilik çalışanından elde edilen anket verilerini analiz ederek hipotezleri doğrulamak için kullanılmıştır. Yapısal Eşitlik Modelinin sonuçlarına göre; (a) eğitimin, deniz çalışanlarının siber güvenliğe yönelik doğru davranış geliştirebilmesi için siber güvenlik farkındalığını etkileyen önemli bir faktör olduğu; (b) siber güvenlik olaylarının veya deneyimlerinin, çalışanın siber güvenlik farkındalığının, gövenlik farkındalığının önemli ölçüde etkilediği sonuçları ortaya çıkmıştır. Ek olarak, bilgi paylaşımı ve kural ile politikaların diğer sektörlerde olduğunun tersine denizcilik sektöründe çalışanların siber güvenlik farkındalığı ve güvenli davranış geliştirmesi üzerinde önemli bir etkisi olmadığı sonucuna varılmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Siber güvenlik farkındalığı, Denizcilik sektörü, Güvenli davranış, Faktör analizi.

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1. Introduction

The prefix "cyber" is a common term that is used for defining information technologies including computer and internet. The International Telecommunication Union describes "cybersecurity" as all technologies and procedures that include hardware, software, policies, security concepts, protection measures, guidelines, risk management approaches, precautions, education and applications for cyber space and related individuals and organizations. In the literature, there are also several definitions for cybersecurity. For example, Initiative for Cybersecurity Careers and Studies [1] explains the term of cybersecurity as the state, capability, process which information and communications systems are protected from unauthorized modification and defended against damage. The National Institute of Standards and Technology [2] defines cybersecurity as the process of protecting information by frustrating, specifying, and replying to attacks. Cyber Strategy for Norway (ENISA) defines cybersecurity as the protection of data and systems connected to the Internet [3]. In addition, it is seen that multiple cybersecurity definitions have been given in national security policy agendas of the countries [4]. The common point of these definitions is that an end user is the essential agent in cybersecurity due to his/her role in preventing, detecting and responding to a cyber-attack. Accordingly, it can be concluded that cybersecurity is a user-centered concept which needs adoption of secure behavior against cyber vulnerabilities and attacks. For instance, VMWARE report [5] indicated that an average of 100 cyber-attacks per year had been experienced by the companies whose IT security teams could not diagnose 98% of them. Global Risks Report [6] also stated that a big number of cyber-crimes were not discovered every year because it was difficult for end users to realize

the existence of an illicit access to cyber systems. Cybersecurity Intelligence Index [7] presented that 95% of all security events were caused due to human factor based errors. In this point of view, cybersecurity awareness has become an important challenge for sustainable information transaction in the digital world for end users both at home and at work.

Regarding cybersecurity awareness at workplace, since end users are employees themselves, they are important agents for ensuring the security of cyber physical system and protecting the information they process. Human-based vulnerabilities such as using weak passwords, opening unknown e-mail attachments, ignoring risks resulted by wireless systems and mobile devices at work can end up with cyber-attack [8]. Accordingly, cybersecurity incidents are resulted by the acts of employees that originate from inadvertency and not being aware of cybersecurity policies and procedures. Hansche [9] stated that threats to equipment, stored information, open networkenvironments during cybersecurity incidents should be comprehended by the employees. Rezgui and Marks [10] found that conscientiousness, cultural beliefs and social conditions had impact on staff behavior and attitude toward information security awareness. Consequently, cybersecurity awareness programs should be established as tailor-made since organizational dynamics and employees' approaches can be different for each work environment. Accordingly, understanding the antecedents for cybersecurity awareness and investigating the consequences of cybersecurity awareness are empirically important from a managerial point of view to ensure cybersecurity in workplace.

In the foregoing circumstances, determinants of cybersecurity awareness and its mediating effect on end users' behavior should be investigated for the maritime sector. The literature shows

us that researches about cybersecurity awareness have mostly been studied for finance [11], education [12] and aviation, [13] while it is seen that there is a lack of studies for the maritime sector.

The maritime transportation sector includes navigation, communication and execution systems that fall under the internal network of the vessel, and the information, communication and technology systems used in the communications of the vessel with the company [14]. The studies indicate that cybersecurity has been a new subject matter recently taken into consideration by large organizations such as IMO, BIMCO. DNV-GL. A limited number of researches done in cybersecurity awareness for the maritime sector shows that the maritime sector has a high level of cyber risk and low level of cybersecurity awareness profile [15,16,17,18].

Consequently, the main aim of this study is to investigate the antecedents and consequences of cybersecurity awareness in the maritime sector to provide a behavioral model for cybersecurity management processes in maritime sectorial companies.

2. Background

Providing cybersecurity by overcoming the risks enables effective operations in organizations. Realizing vulnerabilities and developing pre or post actions are socio-technological functions which require interactive coordination of the personnel and cyberspace interfaces. Thus personnel as end users in companies are of vital importance although they can be also defined as the weakest members of security measures. For example, Vroom and Solms argue that the number of the security events related to the individuals inside the institution surpasses the number of security violations related to the individuals outside, and this shows that the employees pose an enormous threat for the wellbeing of the company [19]. Since human factor has arisen as an important issue for ensuring cybersecurity, the industries which are directly related to human element can be under much more risks than the other sectors. In this context, from the perspective of cybersecurity, maritime transportation industry becomes a hot spot as %90 of the maritime accidents have occurred due to human-related errors.

When incidents and the penetration test related with cybersecurity in the maritime sector is evaluated, it has been seen that lack of awareness and lack of capability to develop secure behavior are important factors for the occurrence of cybersecurity breaches. When looking at responsible persons who are active in related cyber space, it is understood that they are not aware of the protection measures directed against the system [15,17, 20, 21]. Accordingly, we can conclude that maritime transportation is a sector which has high level risk and low level awareness in terms of cybersecurity. This fact was also supported by European Network and Information Security Agency as they presented seven major deficits in term of maritime cybersecurity, as follows [20]:

- Low awareness and focus
- Complex structure of Maritime systems
- Absence of holistic management approach in national and international context in the maritime field
- Inadequacies' related to security of cyber space in maritime regulations
- No holistic understanding of cybersecurity
- Lack of economic incentives and initiatives for work to increase the cybersecurity in the maritime sector
- Lack of incentives to motivate work

On the other hand, some other researches have dealt with understanding the cybersecurity awareness level in organizations. For example, Share Your

Smart Shipping Insights' survey was conducted by SAFETY4SEA [17] and it was assessed that whether stakeholders of maritime sector have been aware of the current and future smart shipping difficulties and have installed Autonomous Shipping and Future Trends, nature of ECDIS & e-Navigation and Cyber Safety/ Cybersecurity in shipping. Bolat et al. has also done a cyber-security awareness perception survey to 256 participants in Turkish Maritime Sector and they found that the lack of regulations brings low cybersecurity awareness and cybersecurity awareness training would be an important action for maritime transportation industry [15]. Netherland Maritime Technology also emphasized that education and awareness were important for the protection and presentation process of maritime network systems against cyber threats [21]. They also presented that maritime employees should be aware of both cyber risks and secure behavior.

3. Hypothesis Development 3.1 Antecedents

Some studies have dealt with cybersecurity through analyzing situational awareness which includes cognitive studies [22, 23, 24, 25] while some others have studied behavioral aspects to understand cybersecurity awareness general organizations [26, 27, 28]. In this paper, we also aimed to understand the antecedents and consequents of general cybersecurity awareness among maritime employees, which are shown in Figure 1 and Table 1.

From behavioral aspect, antecedents of cybersecurity awareness can be distinguished as impact of education and training, sharing information, rules and

Table 1. Hypothesis

HYPOTHESIS

H1: Education and Training on cybersecurity positively impacts level of cybersecurity awareness (CSA) of individuals in maritime sector.

 $\textbf{H2:} \ \text{Rules and policy developed for cybersecurity positively impacts level of CSA of individuals in maritime sector.}$

H3: Information sharing about cybersecurity has positive effects on level of CSA of individuals in maritime sector.

H4: Experienced cybersecurity incidents positively impact the level of CSA of individuals in maritime sector.

H5: Cybersecurity awareness positively impacts adoption of secure behavior in maritime sector.

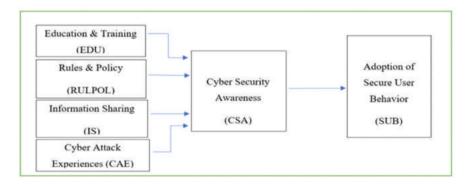


Figure 1. Hypothesis Scheme

policies and experienced cyber-attacks while cybersecurity awareness mediates developing secure behavior [12, 29, 30, 31, 28].

Haeussinger and Kranz found that and training programs about cybersecurity have mediated by cybersecurity awareness to maintain intention to develop secure behavior [12]. Bada and Sasse also emphasized that cybersecurity awareness education should be targeted, actionable, doable awareness should be integrated with attention and knowledge and has to be properly organized [26]. There are also multifarious studies in the literature on the measures to be taken to affect successfully the behaviors and awareness of the users in this respect. For instance, Lund and Aarø argued that programs that combined with various measures such as information campaigns. trainings. rewards, technological physical precautions, regulations and implementation, had the most positive effect on risk behaviors [32]. Dodge et al. evaluated the responses of the users for an e-mail phishing attack with an uninformed test [33]. They found that the effectiveness of cybersecurity awareness raising programs affected the security awareness of the participants provided a promising feedback.

Regarding the maritime transportation industry, education and training has already been used to meet the minimum requirements of STCW and maritime safety and security awareness. In this context, we can obtain following hypothesis;

H1: Education and Training on cybersecurity positively impacts level of cybersecurity awareness (CSA) of individuals in the maritime sector.

Rules and Policy can be other antecedent of cybersecurity awareness. Herath and Rao stated that information

security policies could be dependent on organizational, environmental and behavioral factors [29]. Clutch reported that although companies have adopted cybersecurity policies, a significant number of employees are not aware of these policies and associated threats [34]. They also noted that cybersecurity policies would enhance cyber awareness and cybersecurity measures of the company. In the maritime domain, the fact "policies and rules drive awareness" is also a valid statement. Codes and conventions for maritime transportation which has been put into force by International Maritime Organization (IMO) aim to increase awareness on a specific maritime subject such as safety and security issues by focusing on standardizations and taking precautions. Therefore:

H2: Rules and policy developed for cybersecurity positively impacts the level of CSA of individuals in the maritime sector.

It has been known for some time that the most important factor in increasing information security is to gather, analyze and share information about actual or unsuccessful attempts in computer security violations. In this respect, the federal government of the USA promoted the establishment of sector based Information Sharing and Analysis Centers (ISACs) [35]. The ISACs facilitate the sharing of information of their members about their efforts to increase and maintain the security of their cyberinfrastructures [30]. Safa and Solm introduced that information sharing plays an important role due to its positive effects on the information-security awareness of the employees [36]. Regarding the maritime sector, information sharing and cooperation is also becoming an important implementation way maritime safety and security solutions

[37]. Enterprises Shipping Trade emphasized that information sharing has been a continuous effort for enhancing the value between the maritime companies, the ships and the other stake holders. Information sharing is a triggering factor for high level effectiveness of dynamic environment of maritime infrastructures [38]. Therefore, we hypostatize that:

H3: Information sharing about cybersecurity has positive effects on the level of CSA of individuals in the maritime sector.

Vaneechoutte stated that awareness itself is also an experience which results from the filtering and processing of the several possible experiences going on in our bodies and brains [31]. According to Kapatker for learning about awareness, it is required to understand experiences [39]. He launched its industrial cybersecurity program with a philosophy awareness by experience. Therefore,

H4: Experienced cybersecurity incidents positively impacts the level of CSA of individuals in the maritime sector.

Development of secure behavior is the consequence of gaining cybersecurity awareness. D'Arcy and Hovav claimed that awareness of end users is a determinant for obtaining secure systems as the behavior of end users have been required for implementing the security countermeasures [40]. Safa et al. found that information security awareness and attitude towards information security have direct effects on the user's behavior [41]. Accordingly,

H5: Cybersecurity awareness positively impacts adoption of secure behavior in maritime sector.

4. Research Method

The research method is examined in three parts which are data collection method, sampling group and analysis and findings.

4.1. Data Collection Tool

"Five Point Likert Type Survey" method was used to understand antecedents consequences of cvbersecurity awareness amongst maritime employees in Turkey from the perspective of organizational management. Antecedents and consequences of cybersecurity in the maritime sector were assessed by a questionnaire which were formed from similar questions in various sources of literature [47, 48, 49, 50, 51,52] and based on our own expertise and experience, shown in Appendix, with 37 statements on a 5-point Likert scale compose from strongly disagree (1) to strongly agree (5). The survey consists of six sections as The Awareness of Cybersecurity - CSA, Developing Secure User Behavior - SUB, The Education related with Cybersecurity - EDU, Company Rules and Policies about Cybersecurity - RULPOL, Sharing of Cybersecurity Information - IS, The Influence of the Cyber Attack Experiences - CAE.

The proposed research model was empirically tested using the survey methodology. Analysis of questionnaire involve identifying responses effectiveness model of structure. determining which items of the questionnaire should be involved or not, and evaluating the validity and reliability of the data. Likert-type questions include an expression with an attitude or opinion on the topic being searched, and options indicating the level of participation in that statement [42].

4.2. Sampling Group

The questionnaire survey was implemented to the participants via internet [43] and hardcopy.

The target group of this study consists of maritime transportation engineers and marine engineers, for about a 15000 population size [55], in Turkish Maritime

Industry who are working either on sea side or shore side with minimum 1-year sea experience.

In this study, the questionnaire was done by 212 participants. One of them has been omitted because of dual answers for the questions. Hence, 211 engineers have constituted the sample group of the study.

In the literature, it can be seen that some research claimed that simple SEM models could be meaningfully tested even if sample size is quite small [58, 59, 60], but usually, N = 100-150 is considered the minimum sample size for conducting SEM [61:64]. Some researchers consider an even larger sample size for SEM, for example, N = 200 [65, 66, 67]. Simulation studies show that with normally distributed indicator variables and no missing data, a reasonable sample size for a simple CFA model is about N = 150 [68]. In this context, the sample size of this study (211) is adequate number for SEM.

Besides, in the literature, it is found that an "acceptable" margin of error used by survey researchers falls between 4% and 8% at the 95% confidence level [56]. The sample size of the study (211) is higher than 105 and 149 which were obtained for 8% margin of error with 90% and 95% confidence level respectively [57]. Consequently, the sample size 211 is convenient for a population size of 15000 for 6.70% margin of error with 95% confidence level.

The majority of total participants (%89) were male. Approximately %38 of participants aged between 35 and over. Besides, %24 of the participants had experience in the maritime sector for more than 16 years.

4.3. Analysis and Findings

Structural equation modeling (SEM) method was implemented to discover the relationships among the structure in the proposed model. SEM is used to prove the structural model. Particularly, proposed model was examined and the overall fit was evaluated by use of the maximum likelihood method in Amos.

In the proposed model, six potential structures and their observed variables were measured evaluate reflective structure in the measurement model, structure validity, reliability and discriminant validity were examined. First, principal component analysis was performed to define and to affirm the different factors under each structure in the model. Especially, exploratory factor analysis (EFA) was carried out by using the IBM SPSS Statistics version 24.0. To analyze the factor out among the six factors in the model, EFA using principal-component factor analysis with Varimax rotation was conducted. The results showed that the six factors have eigenvalues greater than 1. After that, CFA was performed to prove the factors under each veiled variable with SEM via AMOS.

Table 2. Descriptive Characteristics of C	ybersecurity Perceptions
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Cybersecurity Perception	Items	Mean (SD)	Median	Min	Max	Cronbach's Alpha
Cybersecurity Awareness	6	2.91 (.62)	3	1.98	3.83	.71
Secure User Behavior	7	2.92 (.62)	3	2.56	3.27	.91
Education	9	2.27 (.23)	2	2	2.50	.96
Rules and Policies	7	2.62 (.02)	2.71	2.36	2.74	.95
Information Sharing	3	2.39 (.02)	2.33	2.28	2.56	.89
Cyber Attack Experiences	5	3.30 (.03)	3.60	3.08	3.45	.95

Cronbach's Coefficient Alphas of six dimensions (cybersecurity awareness, secure user behavior, education, rules and policies, sharing information, cyberattack experiences) were in the desired range (.7–.9), presented in Table 2. As a result of this, it is claimed that both the structure validity and the structure reliability of our model are desirable.

Correlation matrix, presented Table 3, showed reliability of the items, reflective measures and correlation of 6 variables. The dimension "cybersecurity awareness" was moderately associated information". "sharing dimension "secure user behavior" was moderately related to "education" and "rules & policies". The dimension "education" was significantly related to "rules & policies" and "sharing information". And dimension "rules and policies" was essentially associated with "sharing information". All relationship between dimensions were positive hence they were being directly proportionate to each other.

EFA results with principal-component factor analysis by Varimax rotation presented in Table 4. As Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin (KMO value) is ,919 and Bartlett's Test of Sphericity significance value ,000, EFA is valid. All estimated factor loadings are important at the significant

level of p < 0.001 with acceptable accent (>0.50, optimum level is >0.70) except CSA2 and CSA5 for our model. The results showed that the convergent validity of measurement is good for our model.

When CFA with structural equation model was established according to EFA results, it was found that information sharing factor is not needed as items of information sharing (IS) factor have been matched with the rules and policy (RUL&POL) factor due to the same factor loading categories. On the other hand, two items, CSA 2 and CSA 5, have been removed from SEM as they have very low factor loadings (,071 - ,172). The fit statistics of the constructional model is reported in Table 5. Criteria of Indicators which shows acceptable values for CFA are presented in Table 6.

Calculating the path coefficients the which show strength of the relationships between the independent and dependent variables takes part in the test of the constructural model. The path coefficients are regression coefficients. The coefficients between the variables in Figure 2 show the relationship between those variables. The coefficients between the main variables are shown as estimate values in Table 7. In Figure 2 and Table 7, the aggregation of relationship for the structural model is supplied.

Table 3. Inter-dimensional Spearman's Correlation

	Awareness	Safe User Behavior	Education	Rules and Policies	Sharing Information
Cybersecurity Awareness	1,000				
Secure User Behavior	,405**				
Education	,298**	,413**			
Rules and Policies	,313**	,366**	,630**		
Sharing Information	,369**	,342**	,598**	,749**	
Cyber Attack Experiences	,235**	0,152	0,110	,233**	,324**

Table 4. Results of EFA

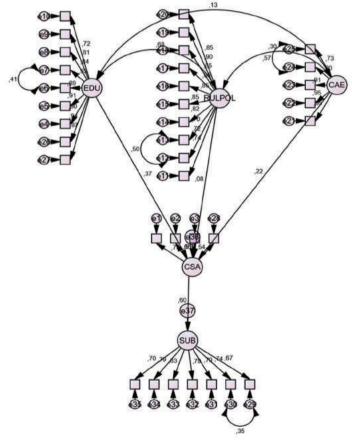
Indicator		Component						
Indicator		1	2	3	4	5	6	
	CSA1					,552		
	CSA2	İ	İ		İ	,071		
Calculation Assessment (CCA)	CSA3	<u> </u>				,789		
Cybersecurity Awareness (CSA)	CSA4	i –				,653		
	CSA5	İ			İ	,172		
	CSA6	İ	İ	İ	İ	,706		
	SUB1	İ	İ	,758		ĺ		
	SUB2			,747				
	SUB3			,754				
Secure User Behavior	SUB4			,809				
	SUB5	ĺ		,794				
	SUB6	i i		,758				
	SUB7			,709				
	EDU1	,743						
	EDU2	,771						
	EDU3	,814						
	EDU4	,863						
Education	EDU5	,808,						
	EDU6	,838						
	EDU7	,833						
	EDU8	,849						
	EDU9	,772						
	RUL&POL1		,800					
	RUL&POL2		,840					
	RUL&POL3	<u> </u>	,804					
Rules &Policy	RUL&POL4		,790					
	RUL&POL5	ļ	,809					
	RUL&POL6		,807					
	RUL&POL7		,726					
	IS1		,626					
Information Sharing	IS2	<u> </u>	,655					
	IS3		,668					
	CSE1	<u> </u>			,825			
	CSE2				,856			
Cybersecurity Experiences	CSE3	ļ			,915			
	CSE4				,918	ļ		
	CSE5				,912			

Table 5. CFA Indices Results

Indices	CMIN /Df	RMSEA	CFI	GFI	NFI
Results	1.852	0.064	0.930	0.786	0.861
Acceptable- Inacceptable Situation	Acceptable	Acceptable	Acceptable	Reasonable	Reasonable

Table 6. Criteria of Indices

Indices	Criteria of Indices (Acceptable Values)	Source
Chi square / Degrees of Freedom (CMIN /Df)	< 2.00 or 3.00	[46]
Root means square error of approximation (RMSEA)	< 0.08	[44]
Comparative fit index (CFI)	> 0.90	[44]
Goodness of fit index (GFI)	> 0.90 (Acceptable) 0.80-0.89 (Reasonable)	[45]
Normed fit index (NFI)	> 0.90	[46]



(Notes: EDU; Education, RULPOL; Rules and Policy, CAE; Cyber Attack Experiences, CSA; Cybersecurity Awareness, SUB; Secure User Behavior)

Figure 2. SEM with Standard Estimates

Table 7. Test Results of Structural Equation Model

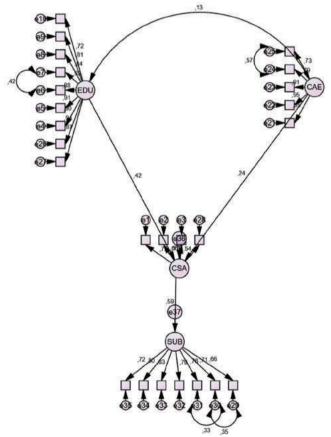
			Estimate	S.E.	C.R.	P
CSA	<	EDU	,310	,088	3,539	***
CSA	<	RULPOL	,084	,106	,796	,426
CSA	<	CAE	,171	,061	2,799	,005
SUB	<	CSA	,453	,073	6,176	***

5. Discussion

The results confirm that (a) education is a significant factor in enhancing the maritime cybersecurity awareness for employee's behavior towards cybersecurity; (b) cybersecurity incidents or experiences significantly influence employee's cybersecurity awareness and their behavior; (c) maritime cybersecurity awareness significantly affect secure

user behavior. On the other hand, rules and policy items were combined with information sharing items and hypothesis related with them (H2 – H3) were rejected, shown in Table 8.

The structural equity model was established again with the hypotheses supported in Figure 3, and their compliance levels and estimate values are shown below.



(Notes: CMIN/DF; 1.659, RMSEA; 0.056, CFI; 0.961, GFI; 0.860, NFI; 0.908)

Figure 3. Final Model

Table 8. Summary of Hypothesis

Hypothesis	Estimate	S.E	C.R	P	Result
Н1	,310	,088	3,539	***	Supported
H2 & H3	,084	,106	,796	,426	Not supported
H4	,171	,061	2,799	,005	Supported
Н5	,453	,073	6,176	***	Supported

6. Conclusion

Recently, an increasing number of studies are being conducted, as cybersecurity has emerged as a new topic in maritime sector. This naturally reveals that there are numerous aspects of the issue yet to be addressed. The analysis of the factors that affect the cybersecurity awareness in the maritime sector has not been conducted until now. Accordingly, the results obtained in this study are believed to yield both academic and industrial benefits.

Considering that the IMO has granted a time of respite to the ship managers and ship owners until 2021 to become ready for the cybersecurity risks in the vessels, we believe that this study would serve as a guideline for the ship managers and ship owners both industrially and administratively. They would know that they should start with raising awareness on cybersecurity in their personnel. In addition, they would see that education and experience are important topics in providing cybersecurity awareness in their personnel, and they would evaluate how to invest for this issue. Ship managers and ship owners, who perceive that cybersecurity awareness results in secure user behavior, would successfully deal with cybersecurity issues, which are new to the maritime sector with many gaps to fill.

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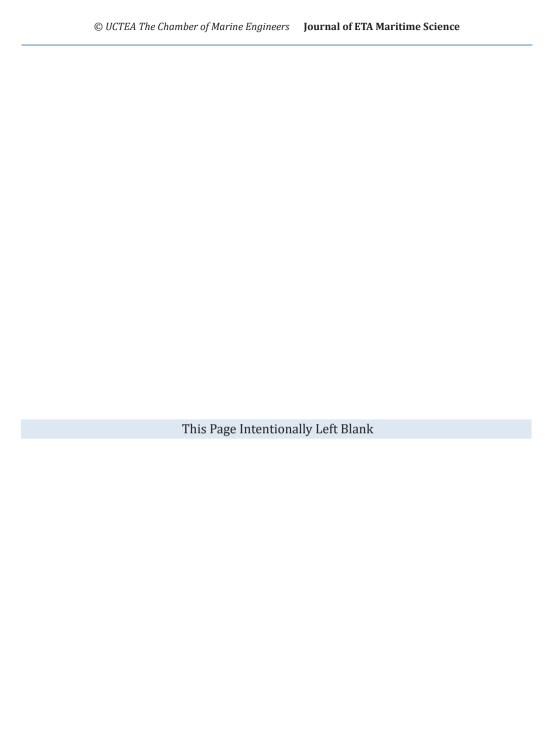
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Appendix

Survey Items

TD1 A	
The Awarene	ss of Cybersecurity – CSA (whether I am aware that)
CSA1	I have responsibilities in the security measures taken for the information systems using in the maritime sector
CSA2	There are cybersecurity vulnerabilities in the information systems used in the maritime industry
CSA3	I need to devote some time to solving cybersecurity problems in the information systems using in the maritime sector
CSA4	There are the recommended solutions for security problems of information systems used in the maritime sector
CSA5	There may be cyber-attacks on the information systems used in the maritime industry
CSA6	I may have encountered cyber-attacks on information systems using in the maritime industry
Developing S	ecure User Behavior – SUB (whether I am willing to)
SUB1	To understand terms related to information systems used in maritime industry
SUB2	To follow the rules and regulations on the information systems used in the maritime industry
SUB3	To manage firewalls for the information systems used in the maritime industry
SUB4	To implement strong security policies for the information systems used in the maritime industry (difficult to solve passwords, antivirus systems etc)
SUB5	To understand the ways in which cyber-attacks can be done for the information systems used in the maritime industry
SUB6	To detect and prevent cyber-attacks against information systems used in the maritime sector
SUB7	To take security measures of computer-based systems, removable devices, e-mail systems, and the Internet / satellite network of the ship used in the maritime industry
The Educatio	n related with Cybersecurity – EDU (Whether it is enough to / for)
EDU1	To teach information technology in vocational education
EDU2	For the seafarers working at maritime company to be given information about the results of their access to unauthorized computer systems
EDU3	For seafarers working at maritime company to be educated about the cybersecurity vulnerabilities that can occur during the use of the internet network
EDU4	For seafarers working at maritime company to be informed about the ways to attack the ship against the ship information and communication system
EDU5	To provide training for seafarers in maritime company about their responsibilities for security of information technology.
EDU6	For the seafarers to be trained in order to determine the incidents of cybercrime that might occur in the company
EDU7	To provide training on how to report actual cyber events to computer systems on board
EDU8	To provide training on security measures and technologies related to the computer systems used in maritime company's vessels
EDU9	To provide training to evaluate the security technologies that work with computer systems used in maritime company's ships

Company Rules an	d Policies about Cybersecurity – RULPOL (whether it is sufficient to)
RULPOL1	To conduct a security assessment against the cyber-attack against the information and communication technology systems on board
RULPOL2	To carry out a security plan against the cyber-attack against the information and communication technology systems on board
RULPOL3	To implement the information and communication technology policies for the vessel
RULPOL4	To apply the password creation policy which is hard to break, to predict the usage of information and communication technology on board
RULPOL5	To have experts check the deficiencies of the information and communication technology of vessels
RULPOL6	To have written procedures (guide, instruction, booklet) for the use of the information and communication technology of ships
RULPOL7	To apply penal sanctions to the seafarers who does not comply with the security rules of the ship
Sharing of Cyberse	curity Information – IS (whether it is enough to / for)
IS1	To inform vessels about the cyber-attacks occurred in maritime sector
IS2	To share developments in information and communication technologies in the maritime area with vessels
IS3	For the seafarers to be informed of the action plan to be implemented in emergency situations related to the cybersecurity on a ship
The Influence of the have an impact on	ne Cyber Attack Experiences – CAE(whether cyber-attacks against ICT systems on vessels)
CAE1	Habits about using these systems
CAE2	Frequency of security checks of these systems
CAE3	Desire to learn the necessary preventive measures for these systems
CAE4	Ability to use these technologies
CAE5	Ability to follow the developments in cybersecurity





Journal of ETA Maritime Science





Maritime Education for Energy Efficiency (MarEd) Project

The project titled as "Maritime Education for Energy Efficiency – MarEd" brings innovative approach to ship energy efficiency training and assessment. The project has been implemented with the support of Turkish National Agency and funded by European Commission under the framework of Erasmus+ KA2 Cooperation for Innovation and the Exchange of Good Practices, KA202 Strategic Partnership for vocational education and training. The actions under this program make it possible for organizations from different participating countries to work together, to develop, share and transfer best practices and innovative approaches in the fields of education, training and youth. Within the scope of KA202 Strategic Partnerships Supporting Vocational Education Innovation in 2018, among the 199 proposal only 13 projects were supported by Europe. MarEd Project was awarded 162 thousand euros.

About Us

The project is coordinated by Istanbul Technical University (ITU) with a consortium of private companies, public bodies, universities and classification society from Turkey, United Kingdom and Greece, who all have an extensive experience within the maritime sector.

Project coordinator is Dr. Elif Bal Beşikçi, and ITU project team is composed of Prof. Dr. Özcan Arslan, Dr. Fırat Bolat, Res. Asst.Esma Uflaz.

The kick-off meeting of the project MarEd (Maritime Education for Energy Efficiency) was held in January 7, 2019 in Tuzla, Istanbul, Turkey. The meeting was hosted by Maritime Faculty of Istanbul Technical University. The representatives from the project partners focused on the details of project management and implementation, project activities and task, intellectual outputs during the first transnational project. The project second partner meeting held on 17-18th May 2019 at University of Strathclyde in Glasgow. The third Meeting will be hosted by Orka Bilisim on 31 October 2019 in Istanbul/Turkey.

Our Partnership

University of Strathclyde (United Kingdom) Calmac Ferries LTD (United Kingdom) Türk Loydu (Turkey) Orka Informatics (Turkey) A.P.&A Limited (Greece)

What we aimed?

The MarEd (Maritime Education for Energy Efficiency) project will offer such training for the correct application of the international regulations for ship-energy efficiency in order to fill energy skills gaps and barriers within the education system of seafarers and shore-based personnel. There are a huge variety of training resources on ship energy efficiency existing to teach the concepts of the rules. However, there is still an important variation between what is taught and what is really applied at sea in real time by energy efficiency dedicated staffs in shipping companies.

This project will focus on these skills gap between the world of work and the world of education and we aimed;

- 1) Identifying of ship energy efficiency barriers and developing of decision-making tools that shipping industry can understand of how shipping companies fail to improve their work with energy efficiency e i.e. what barriers or constraints may exist and evaluate the priority of energy efficiency barriers against high fuel prices and carbon emissions of ship energy consumption areas that could be controlled by ship operators.
- 2) Examining current levels of awareness, knowledge and motivation towards carbon emissions in general, shipping carbon emissions, and towards making operational changes by ship operators, including seafarers and shore-based personnel and the differences between theory and real application in a questionnaire-led needs analysis and information based on the investigation of past ship energy efficiency implementations.
- 3) Developing an online module for the best action possible and most realistic way of implementing ship energy efficiency measures for all type of ships considering the existing technologies and tools on board a ship or a shipping company, and other various stakeholder's involvements.
- 4) Designing an assessment tool that supports the staff with a genuine certificate for newly skill acquisition. The MarEd (Maritime Education for Energy Efficiency) project offers tailor-made training programs for various types of vessels and shipping companies. The training will have phases (basic to extended knowledge) to teach seafarers and shore-based personnel working on different level of a job.

Project Deliverables

MarEd has been implemented to develop innovative deliverables (intellectual outputs) in Energy Efficiency training and assessment:

MarEd Online Training Course;

This output will be led by Istanbul Technical University with support from all partners. The MarEd online Training Course will be designed for seafarers, shore-based personnel including as well as maritime students. The Training Modules will make references to ship energy efficiency rules and regulations adopted by IMO to MARPOL Annex 6 and use the best of the experience activities of the implementation of ship energy efficiency. The Training Modules for each level of jobs and type of vessels/shipping companies will also cross reference the IMO requirements.

MarEd Online Assessment Tool;

University of Strathclyde will be in charge of validating and testing of both online training course and assessment tool and organizing pilot education programme to their students.



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MariHEALTH

«Maritime Health Trainings for Seafarers and Doctors »

ERASMUS+ KA2 - Cooperation for Innovation and the Exchange of Good Practices
KA202 - Strategic Partnerships for Vocational Education and Training















Maritime Health Trainings for Seafarers and Doctors (MariHEALTH)

ITU Faculty of Maritime Erasmus + Vocational Training Program 2019 Main Action 2 - Strategic Partnerships Vocational Education Strategic Partnerships Project that Supports Innovation was accepted. The MariHEALTH "Maritime Health Trainings for Seafarers and Doctors" of ITU Maritime Faculty was supported by the EU Erasmus + Program. The actions under Erasmus + KA2 make it possible for organizations from different participating countries to work together, to develop, share and transfer best practices and innovative approaches in the fields of education, training, and youth.

MariHEALTH is an innovative project that is planned to last 24 months for health education practices in the maritime sector. It is coordinated by Istanbul Technical University Maritime Faculty. Within the scope of KA202 Strategic Partnerships Supporting Vocational Education Innovation in 2019, 233 projects were among, 35 projects supported among the applications and MariHEALTH is awarded 211 thousand Euros.

The project coordinator is Assoc. Prof. Emre Akyüz and the project team;

Prof. Dr. Oğuz Salim Söğüt, Prof. Dr. Özcan Arslan, Dr. Elif Bal Beşikçi, Res. Ass. Esma Uflaz.

Project Partners:

- 1. University Of Strathclyde (UoS), UK
- 2. Orka Informatics, Turkey
- 3. General Directorate of Health for Border and Costal Areas, Turkey
- 4. Universitatea Maritima Din Constanta, Romenia

- 5. A.P. & A. Poland Limited, Poland
- 6. The Union of Chambers of Turkish Engineers and Architects (UCTEA), Chamber of Marine Engineers (Turkey)

Project objectives;

Maritime profession, due to the diversity of risks involved and harshness of working conditions at sea, is acknowledged to be among one of the most dangerous professions in the world. Providing emergency medical treatment on-board ships at sea can be difficult due to the limited available medical resources and competence of onboard medical personnel. Maintaining optimum medical conditions for seafarers can be directly effective in preventing risks related to safer navigation at sea The project aims at defining knowledge gaps of health professionals and determining potential requirements of medical training. In order to enhance the medical ability of seafarers and maritime doctors, three key distance learning modules will be developed in MariHEALTH project to train seafarers (officers and ratings) and maritime doctors. The project will provide elementary first aid distance training program for ratings and advance medical distance training program for officers to improve their first aid skills and medical knowledge as well as keeping them up to date. The maritime doctors will be trained to enhance awareness for the health risks of seafarers and also to increase familiarization associated with the shipboard working environment. At the end of the project, besides training modules for seafarers and maritime doctors, a mobile phone application of MariHEALTH (app) training platform will also be created to enable easy accessibility for seafarers, maritime doctors, and maritime professionals.



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Strengthening synergies between Aviation and Maritime in the area of Human Factors towards achieving more efficient and resilient MODES of transportation.

Strengthening Synergies Between Aviation and Maritime Factors to Achieve More Efficient and Resilient MODES of Transportation (SAFEMODE) Project

"Strengthening Synergies Between Aviation and Maritime Factors to Achieve More Efficient and Resilient MODES of Transportation (SAFEMODE)" project was funded under EU Horizon 2020.

Horizon 2020 is the biggest EU Research and Innovation program which is the financial instrument implementing the Innovation Union, a Europe 2020 flagship initiative aimed at securing Europe's global competitiveness. Seen as a means to drive economic growth and create jobs, Horizon 2020 has the political backing of Europe's leaders and the Members of the European Parliament. They agreed that research is an investment in our future and so put it at the heart of the EU's blueprint for smart, sustainable and inclusive growth and jobs.

The SAFEMODE project falls under the Work program, "Spreading Excellence and Widening Participation" and addresses the specific challenges described in the H2020-WIDESPREAD Call for Twinning.

Deep Blue SRL from Italy is the project coordinator and SAFEMODE Project is planned to last for 36 months. Istanbul Technical University (ITU), Maritime Faculty, Department of Maritime Transportation Management Engineering is the project partner and Prof. Dr. Özcan Arslan is conducting the SAFEMODE project in Turkey. The project, in which the Maritime and Aviation sectors will work together, brings 33 partners together and stands out with its innovative features. The project group of ITU; Assoc. Prof. Emre Akyuz, Res. Asst. Esma Uflaz.

About Us

The main vision of ITU Maritime Faculty is to develop the strategies and methods in the advancement of maritime education and to become an interdisciplinary and dynamic scientific center of excellence which can adapt itself in line with the changing conditions as a part of a premier research university. ITU Maritime Faculty not only contributes to maritime education but also plays a successful role in national and international projects and works.

SAFEMODE project will enhance ITUMF's research & innovation capacity through knowledge transfer, strategic collaboration and establishing sustainable links and working culture with European counterparts.

Objective

Currently, both maritime and aviation sectors are lacking a systematic approach to collect and assess Human Factors information in normal and emergency conditions. There is also a lack of agreed methodology to assess human-related risks to influence the design and operation of aircraft and ships. Therefore, the research question being addressed in this project is "How to fully capture human elements and their interaction with the other system elements to enhance safety in maritime and aviation operations?" It is important to address Human Factors aspects with the risk-based design of system and operations in a measurable manner by taking the variation in human behavior over time and the non-flexibility of machines into consideration. The main aim of the SAFEMODE project is to develop a novel HUman Risk-Informed Design (HURID) framework to identify, collect and assess Human Factors data to inform the risk-based design of systems and operation.

These aims have not been achieved previously at a desirable level due to the unavailability of systematically collected data and lack of cooperation between different transport modes.

The focus will be to reduce risks for safety-critical situations, (e.g. mid-air collisions, grounding, evacuation, runway excursions, etc.) through the enhancement of human performance.

This will be achieved through investigation of past accidents, incidents, near-misses, reports, data from everyday operations, including previously unknown uncertainties such as increasing levels of automation and increased number of drones in transportation. This information will be incorporated the HURID framework and tools and into SHIELD, the open data repository and the living database, that will be maintained and continuously updated.





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Reviewer List of Volume 7 Issue 4 (2019)

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UCTEA - The Chamber of Marine Engineers