



ESTIMATIVA INICIAL

PROBLEMA

- *Requisitos do Armador – Porta-Container*

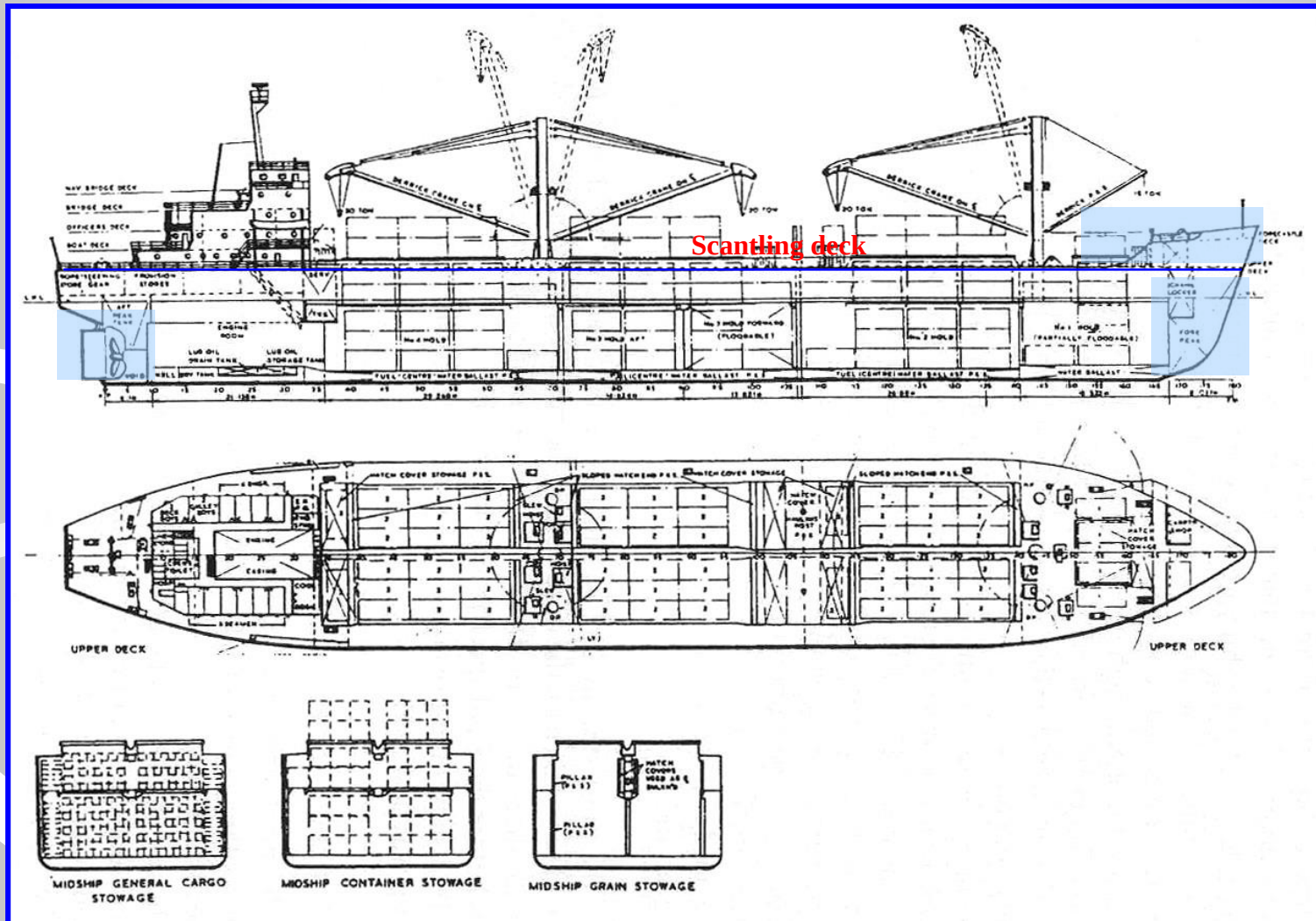
- Velocidade de Serviço = 23 nós;
- Carga: 900 (20 pés) e 350 (40 pés);
- Autonomia = 5.000 mn.

- *Observações*

- 1 milha náutica = 1,852 km;
- 1 nó = 1,852 km/h = 0,5144 m/s
- Container Padrão $\Rightarrow$ TEU: “Twenty Equivalent Units”
(8' x 8,5' x 20' = 2,44 x 2,59 x 6,09 m)
- Tipo A = 40' ; Tipo B ~ 30' ; Tipo C = 20'

Tipo	P.Leve [ton]	P.Máx [ton]	Peso Médio [ton]	[m ³ /ton]
A	2,3 ~4,0	30	23	3
B	2,0 ~3,0	25	20	3,5
C	1,6 ~2,0	20	16	4,2

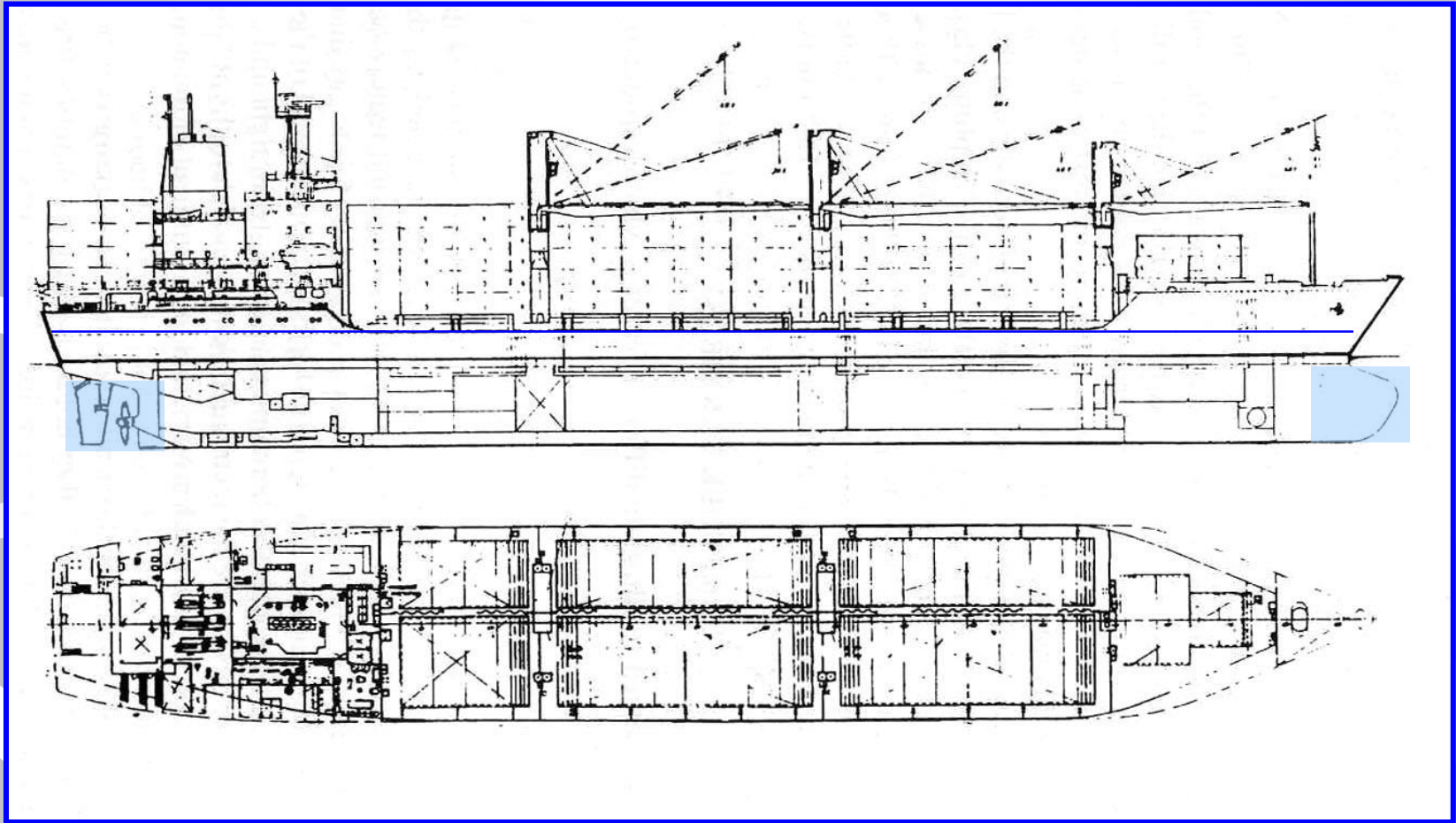
NAVIO PORTA-CONTEINER



Watson, D.G.M. "Practical Ship Design" – 1997

Multi-Purpose Cargo Ship – Clyde Class 1969

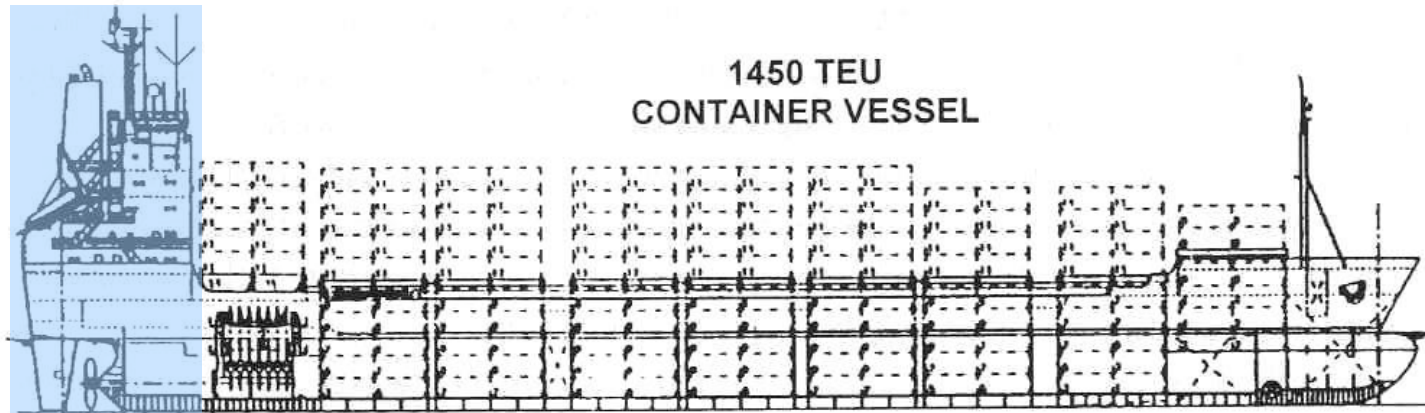
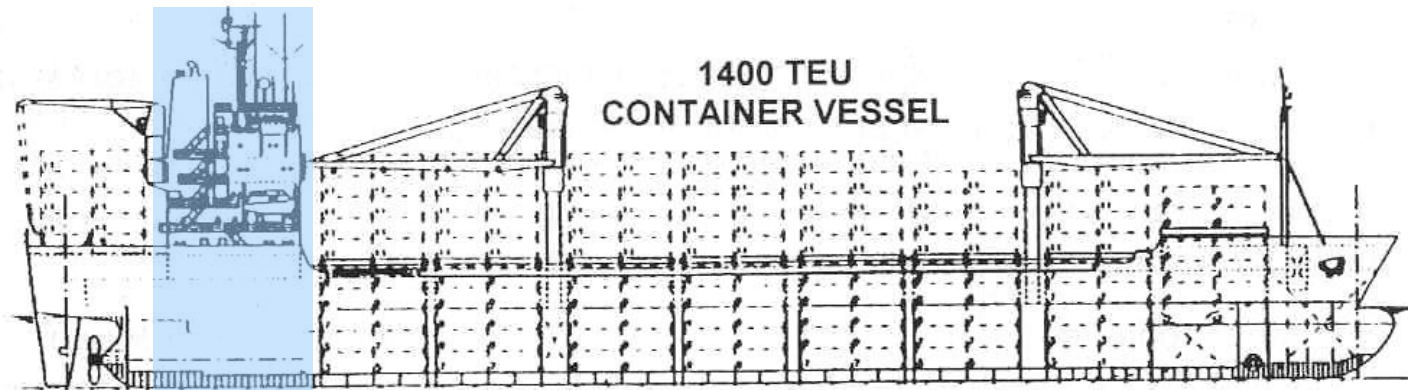
NAVIO PORTA-CONTEINER



Watson, D.G.M. "Practical Ship Design" – 1997

Multi-Purpose Cargo Ship – M.V. "Serenity"- 1990

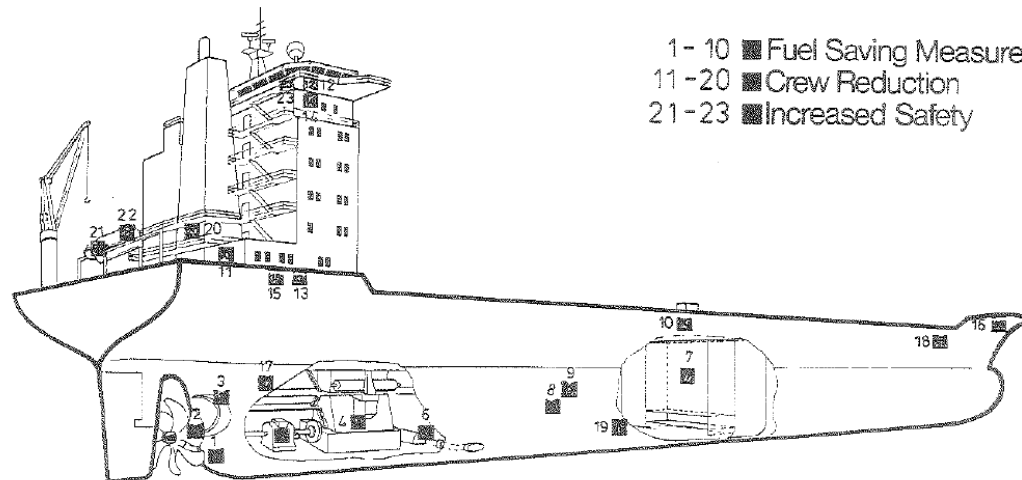
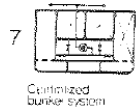
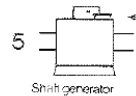
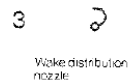
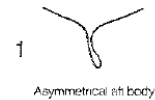
NAVIO PORTA-CONTEINER



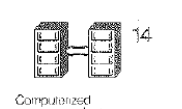
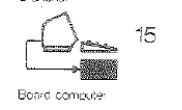
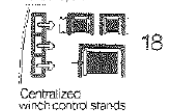
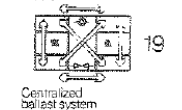
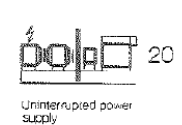
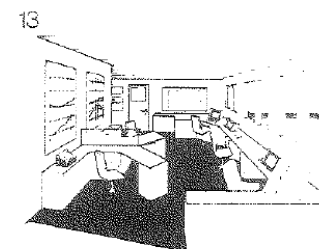
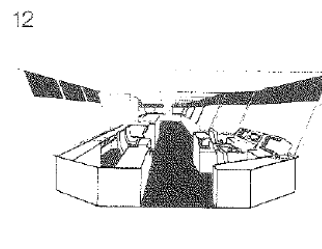
Watson, D.G.M. "Practical Ship Design" - 1997

NAVIO PORTA-CONTEINER

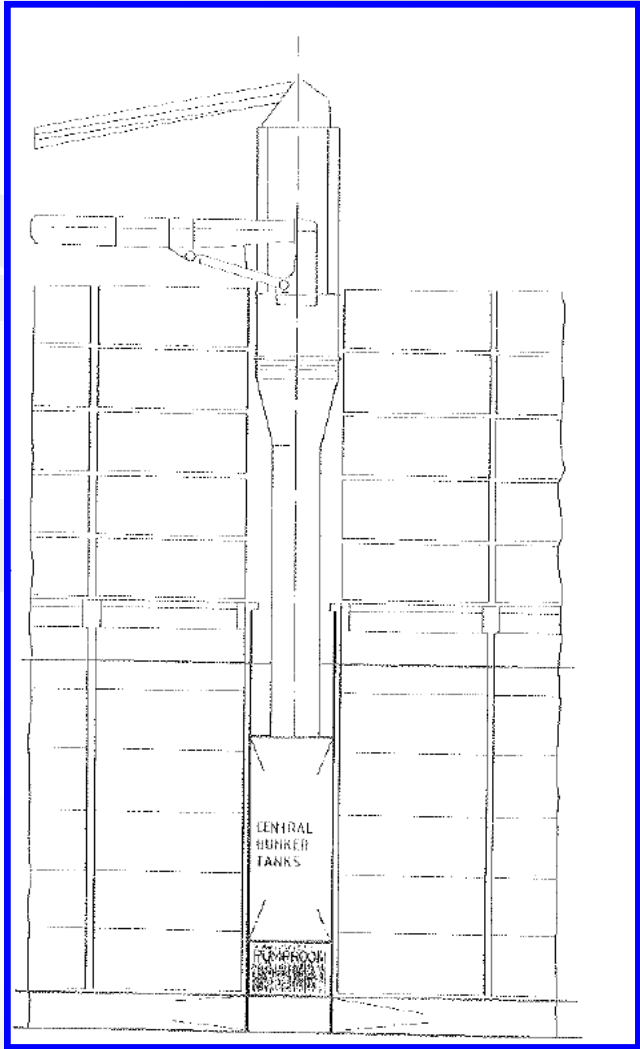
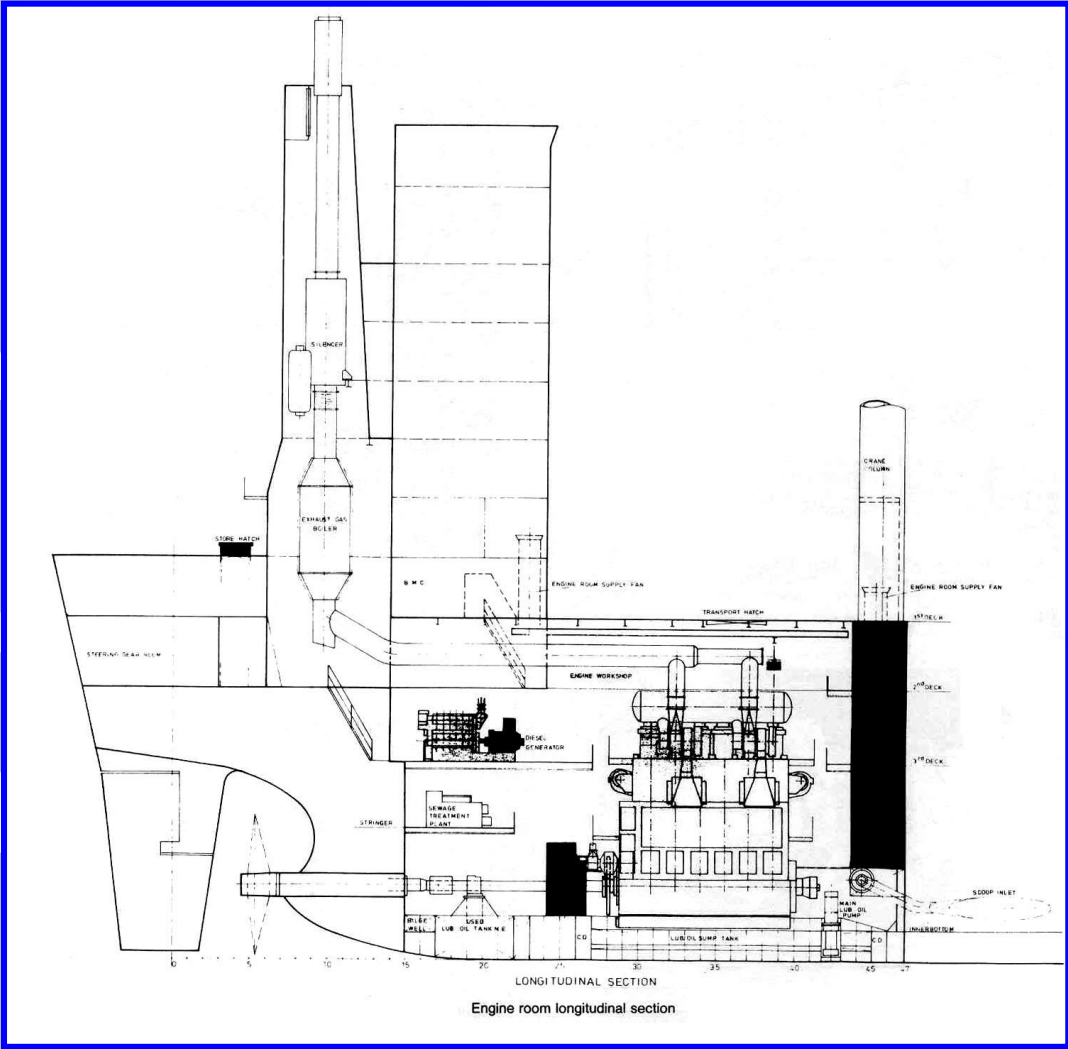
Paetow, K.; "Ship of the Future; Marine Technology, Vol. 28, No. 4; July 1991



1 - 10 ■ Fuel Saving Measures
11 - 20 ■ Crew Reduction
21 - 23 ■ Increased Safety



NAVIO PORTA-CONTAINER



Paetow, K.; "Ship of the Future; Marine Technology, Vol. 28, No. 4; July 1991

Departamento de Engenharia Naval e Oceânica - EPUSP

1ª. Estimativa

Dimensões Principais – Deslcamento

- *Condições Iniciais*

$$900 + 2 \cdot 350 = 1600 \text{ TEU}$$



$$L = 225 \text{ m}$$

$$B = 30 \text{ m}$$



$$V_s = 23 \text{ nós}$$

$$Fn = \frac{V_s}{\sqrt{g \cdot L}}$$

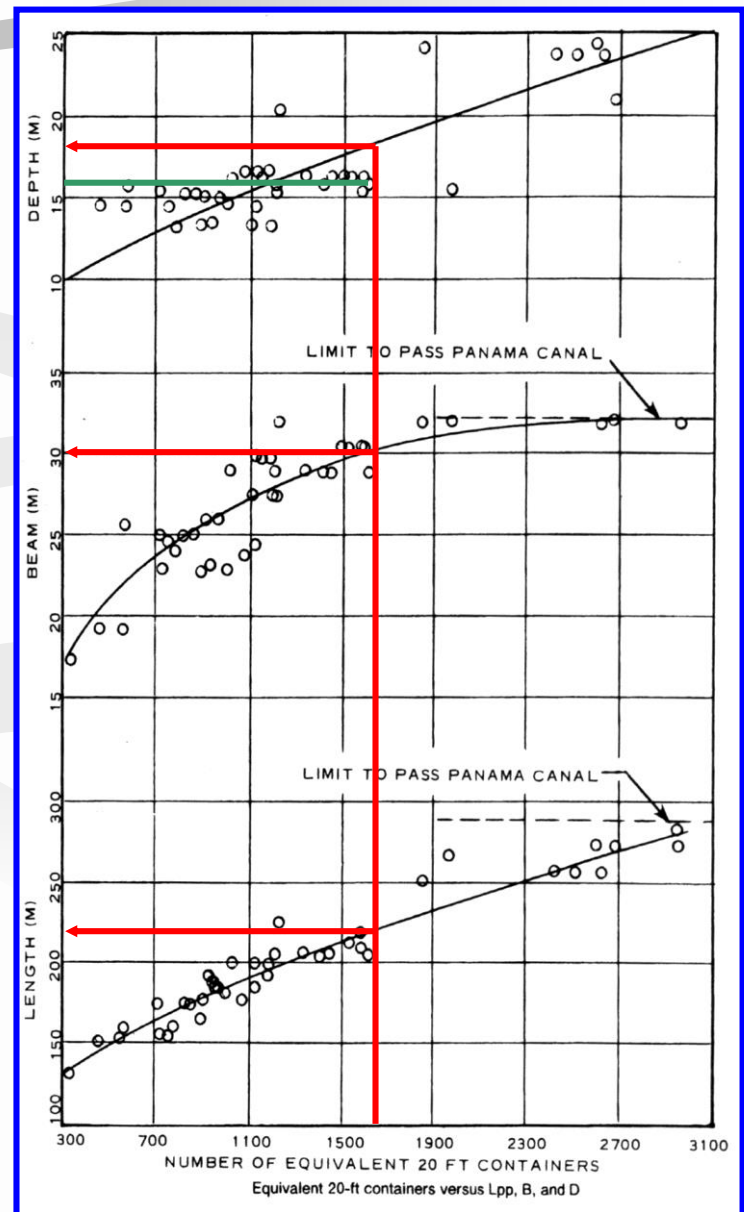
$$Fn = 0,25$$



$$D_1 = 18 \text{ m} \quad D_2 = 16 \text{ m}$$

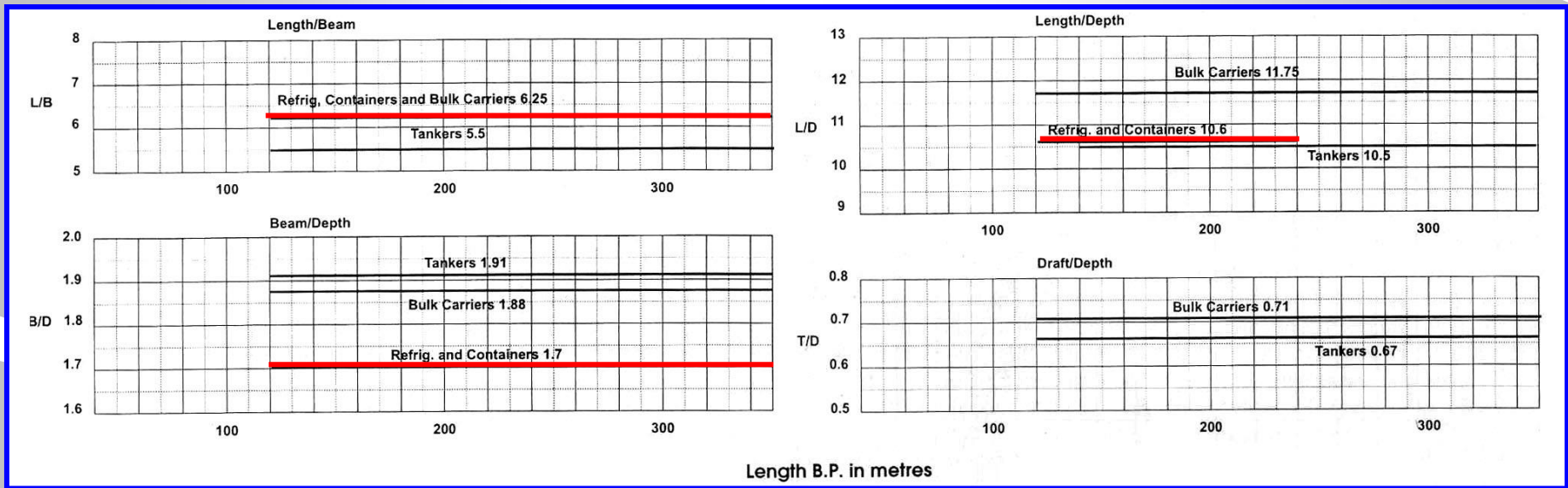


	Modelo1	Modelo 2
L/B	7,5	7,5
B/D	1,66	1,88
L/D	12,5	14,1



Taggart – SDC (1980)

• Verificação



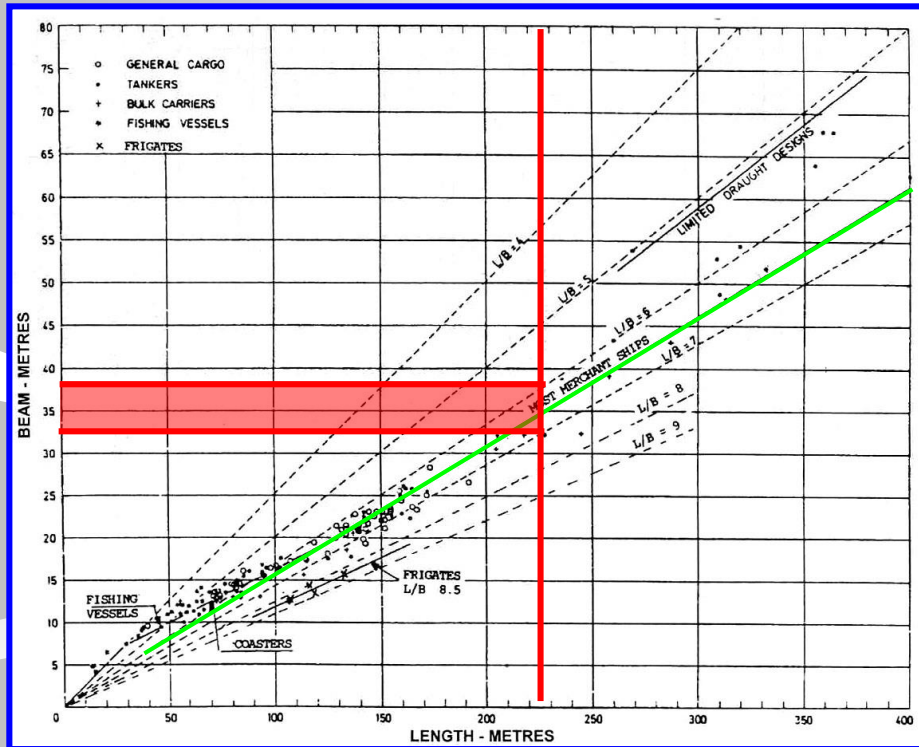
Watson, D.G.M. "Practical Ship Design" - 1997

	Atuais	Modelo 1	Modelo 2
L/B	6,25	7,5	7,5
B/D	1,7	1,66	1,88
L/D	10,6	12,5	14,1

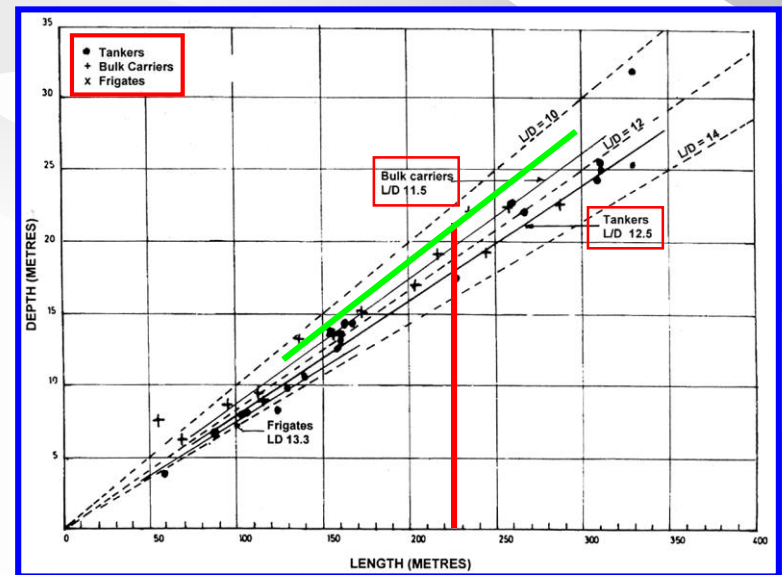
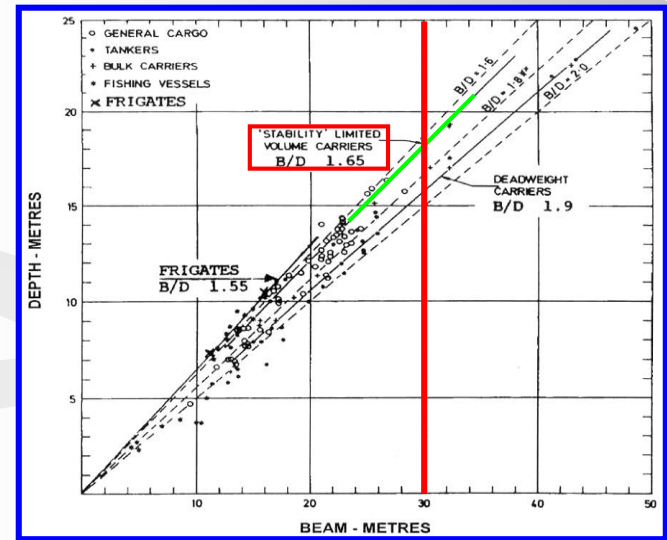
$B/D \leq 1,7$ - Menos estável
 $B/D \geq 1,7$ - Mais estável

$L/D \leq 10,6$ - Menores tensões
 $L/D \geq 10,6$ - Maiores tensões

• Verificação



Watson, D.G.M. "Practical Ship Design" - 1998



- *Tabela Semelhante*

Container ships in order of container TEUs								
Year	Name	Dwt	Main dimensions			Speed	Capacity TEU	Remarks
			L	× B	× T			
92	R J Pfeiffer	21500	203.15	32.2	10.51	22.5	2292	
95	Canmar Fortune	33800	204	32.2	10.78	19.9	2268	
92	Betelgeuse	23000	179.8	32.2	10	19	2232	Ro-Ro/Lo-Lo; 3 cranes
90	Cap Polonio	22263	188.19	32.2	10	18.5	1960	Two cranes
90	CGM Provence	26288	166.96	27.5	10.52	18.6	1799	
92	Muscat Bay	23805	172	28.4	10.1	18.7	1742	Four cranes
93	Contship Pacific	23276	153.7	27.5	10.66	19.4	1684	Three cranes
92	Atlantic Lady	16160	160	18.8	8	19.25	1646	Hatchcoverless
94	Westerdeich	17600	156	26.7	9.7	20	1572	Three cranes
93	San Lorenzo	17205	156	27.4	8.75	19.5	1512	Three cranes
94	Cecilie Maersk	19350	180.15	27.8	8.25	19	1501	Travelling gantry crane
94	Nordlake	22450	167.26	25.3	9.9	18.95	1496	Three cranes
94	Nedlloyd River Plate	19762	158	27.2	8.75	19.36	1444	Two cranes
94	Marwan	18985	158.71	25	9.5	18.6	1400	Three cranes

Watson, D.G.M. "Practical Ship Design" - 1997

• Verificação

Tabela Semelhantes

$$1500 \leq \text{TEU} \leq 1800$$

$$V_s(\text{Média}) \sim 19 \text{ nós}$$

$$d \sim 9,5 \text{ m}$$



$$150 \text{ m} \leq L \leq 180 \text{ m}$$

$$0,25 \geq F_n \geq 0,23$$

• Boca

$$B = 3 \cdot n + C \Leftrightarrow 2,3\text{m} \leq C \leq 3,3 \text{ m}$$

Schneekluth, H. ; “Entwerfen von Schiffen” - 1985

$$n = 9$$

$$C = 3$$

$$\checkmark B = 30 \text{ m}$$

• Pontal

(ABS)
$$h_{DB} = 32 \cdot B + 190 \cdot \sqrt{d} \quad (d = 9,5\text{m})$$

$$h_{DB}(\text{mín}) = 1,55\text{m}$$

$$n_v = 6 \Rightarrow \sim 15,45 \text{ m}$$

(Mínimo)
$$\checkmark D = 17,1 \text{ m}$$

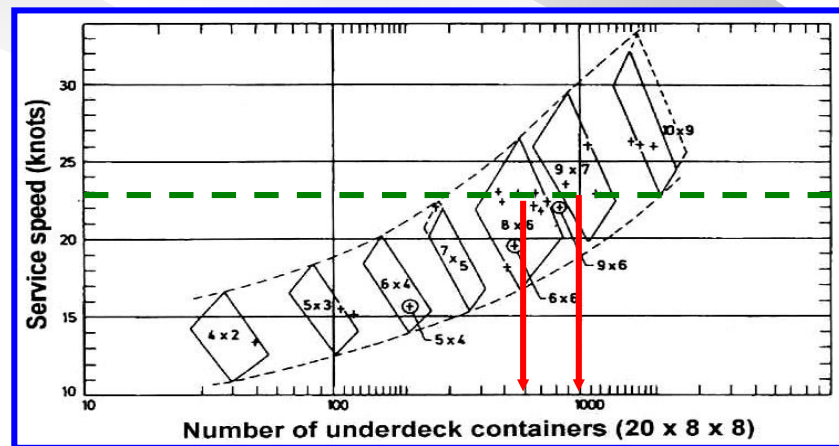
(Watson)
“Casco”

$$(8 \times 6) \cong 750 \text{ \& } (9 \times 7) \cong 1000$$

(KANSAI)

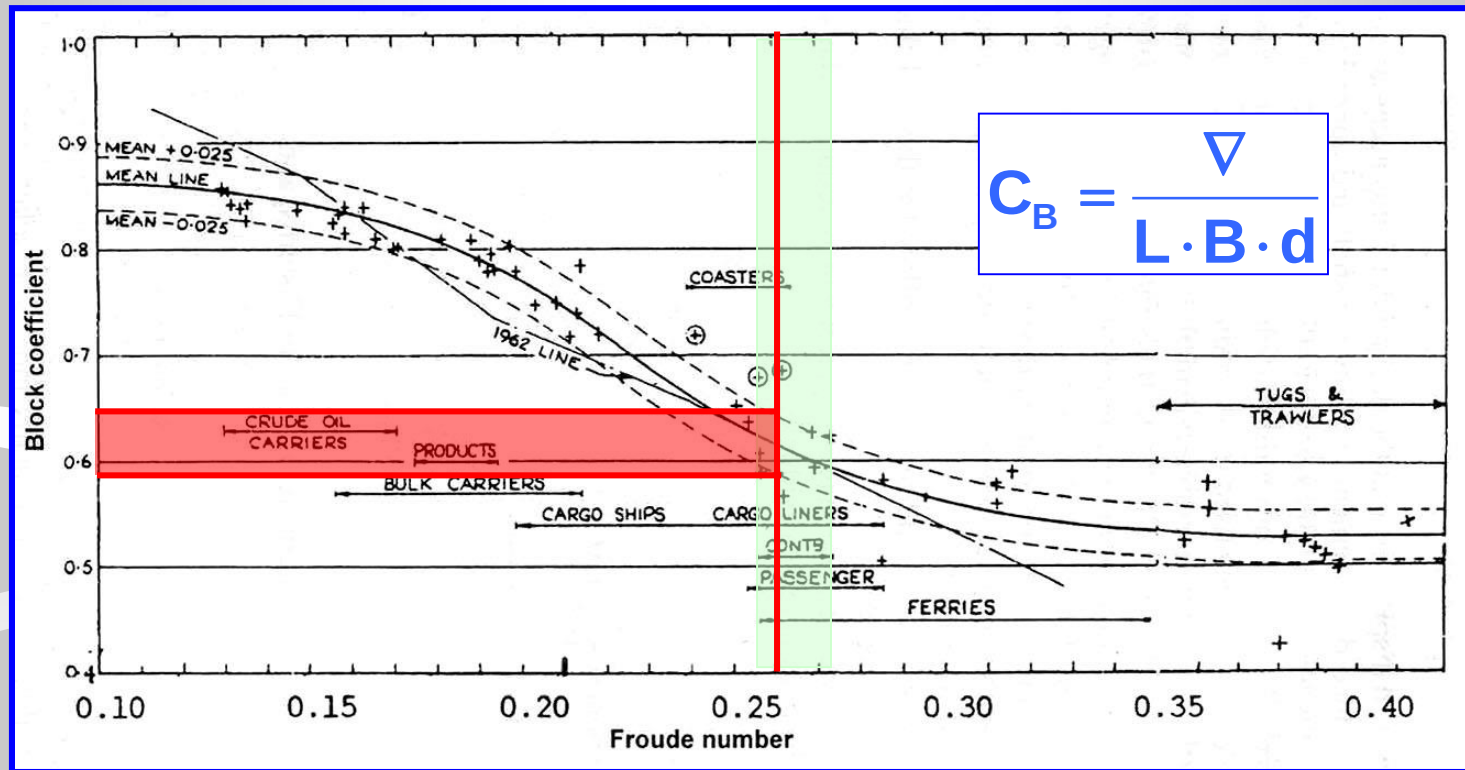
“9 x 6 - 18 bays”

$$(\text{Casco}) \cong 700 \text{ \& } (\text{Convés}) \cong 800$$



Watson, D.G.M. “Practical Ship Design” - 1997

- Determinação – Coeficiente de Bloco**



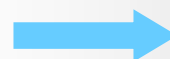
Watson, D.G.M. "Practical Ship Design" - 1997

(Figura) $\Rightarrow F_n = 0,25 \Rightarrow 0,59 \leq C_B \leq 0,64 \Rightarrow C_B = 0,62$

• *Determinação – Coeficiente de Bloco*

(Figura) $\Rightarrow$

$$Fn = 0,25 \Rightarrow 0,59 \leq C_B \leq 0,64$$



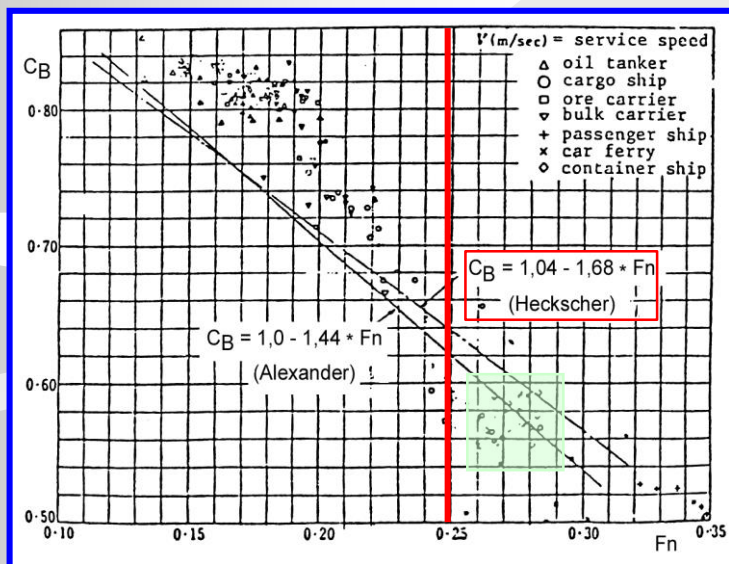
$$C_B = 0,62$$

(Heckscher) $\Rightarrow$

$$C_B = 1,04 - 1,68 \cdot Fn$$



$$C_B = 0,62$$



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(Schneekluth) $\Rightarrow$

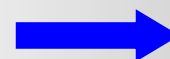
$$C_B = 0,23 \cdot Fn^{-2/3}$$



$$C_B = 0,58$$

Regressão Japonesa - (1998): $(0,15 < Fn < 0,32)$

$$C_B = -4,22 + 27,8 \cdot (Fn)^{1/2} - 39,1 \cdot Fn + 46,6 \cdot Fn^3$$



$$C_B = 0,63$$

• Determinação – Coeficiente de Seção Mestra

$$C_B = 0,62$$

(HSVA/Jensen - 1994)

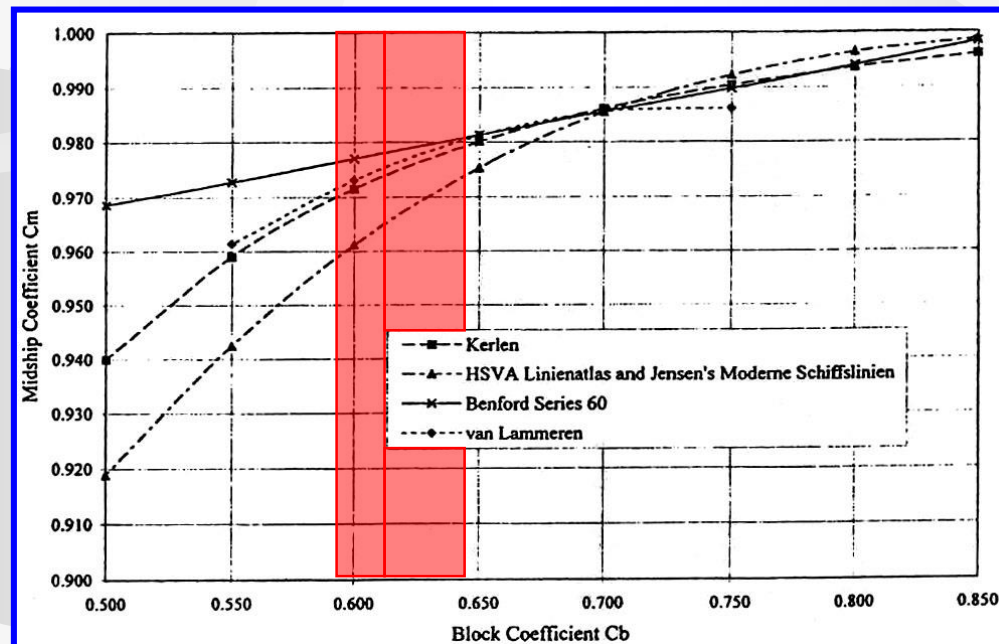
$$C_{SM} = \left[1 + (1 - C_B)^{3,5} \right]^{-1}$$

$$C_{SM} = 0,967$$

(Kerlen)

$$C_{SM} = 1,006 - 0,0056 \cdot C_B^{-3,56}$$

$$C_{SM} = 0,975$$



Parson, M. G.

• Determinação – Coeficiente Prismático

$$C_P = \frac{C_B}{C_{SM}}$$

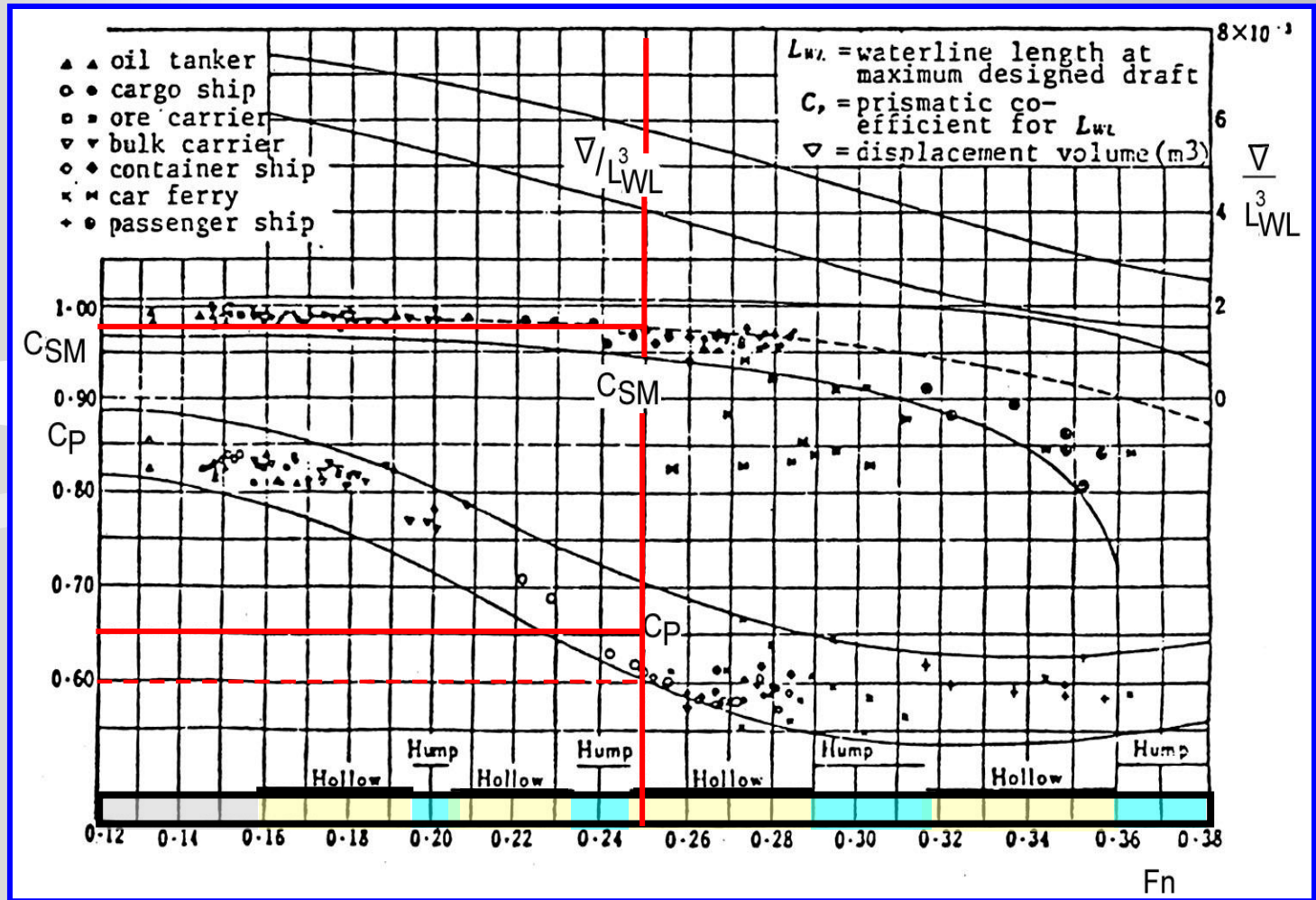
Interferência

Construtiva
("Hump")

0,23 ↔ 0,25

Destrutiva
("Hollow")

0,25 ↔ 0,29



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- Interferência construtiva e destrutiva

(Gráfico) $\rightarrow C_p = 0,65$

$\Rightarrow$ Depende da velocidade

$$C_B = 0,62$$

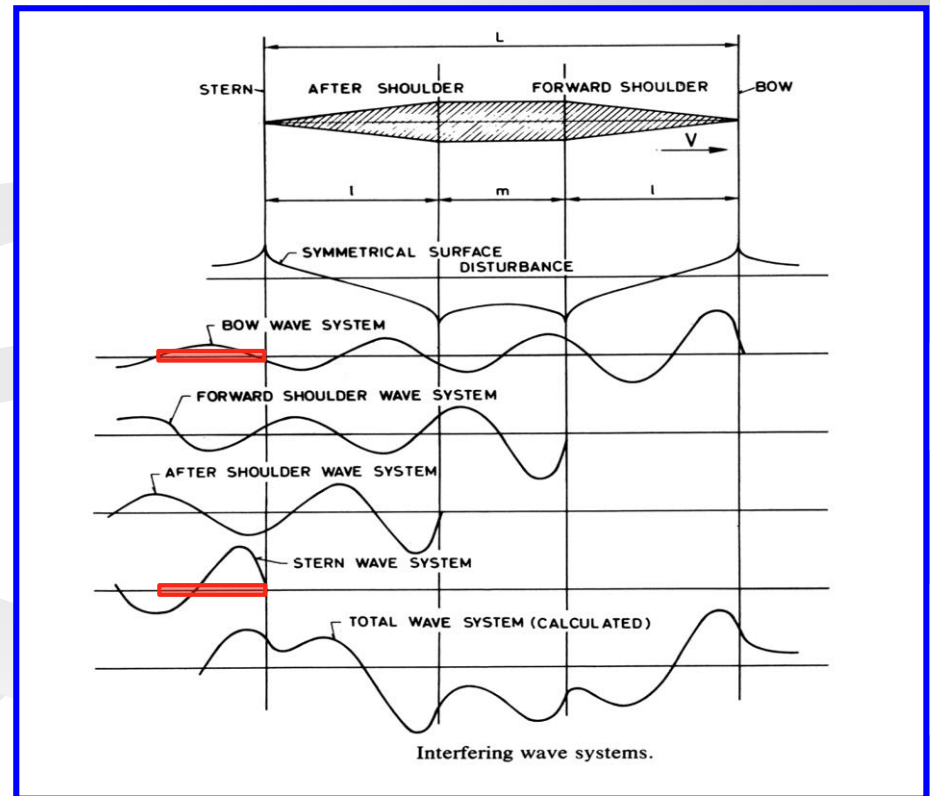
$$C_{SM} = 0,967$$

$$C_p = 0,64$$

Navio Mercantes: Calado
 $d = d(D)$

- $\Rightarrow$ Regras de Borda Livre
- $\Rightarrow$ 1966 “Free Board Convention”;
- $\Rightarrow$ 1975 IMO – MARPOL (Tanques).

$$L = 225\text{m} , B = 30\text{m} , C_B = 0,62$$



$$d = \frac{\nabla}{L \cdot B \cdot C_B}$$

• Determinação – Volume Deslocado

$$DWT_{Total} = DWT_{Carga} + DWT_{Oper} = 1,?? DWT_{TCarga}$$

$$DWT_{Total} = 1,05 \cdot (900 \cdot 16 + 350 \cdot 23) = 23.572,5 \text{ ton}$$

Porta-Contêiner:
Dispersão $\Rightarrow$ Navio Volume

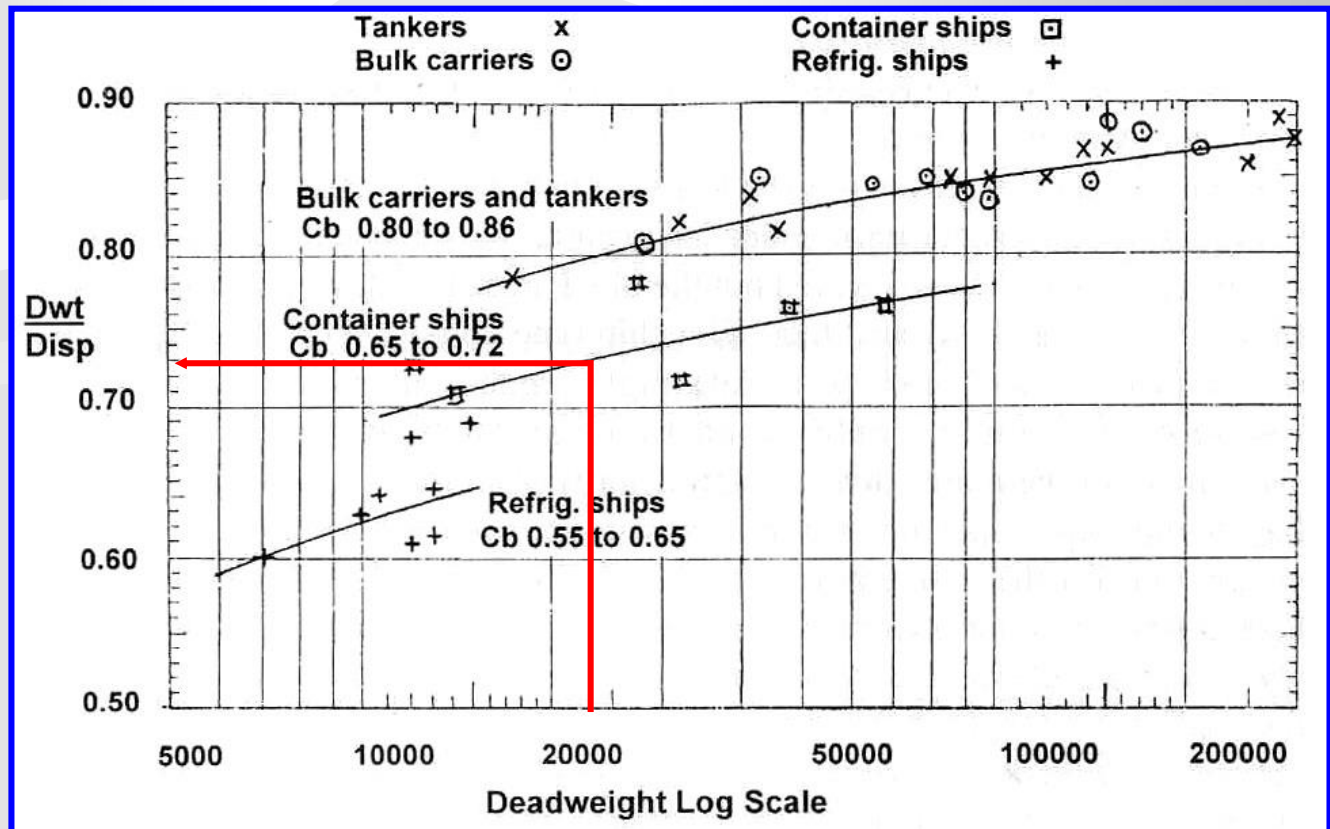
$$C_{DWT} = \frac{DWT_{Total}}{\Delta}$$

$$C_{DWT} = 0,725$$

$$\Delta = 32.513,8 \text{ ton}$$

$$\nabla = \frac{\Delta}{\rho}$$

$$\nabla = 31.720,8 \text{ m}^3$$



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• *Análise - 1ª. Tentativa*

$$\nabla = 31.720,8 \text{ m}^3$$

$$L = 225 \text{ m}$$

$$B = 30 \text{ m}$$

$$C_B = 0,62$$

$$d = \frac{\nabla}{L \cdot B \cdot C_B}$$

$$d = 7,58 \text{ m}$$

$$D/d = 2,37$$

Dimensões Navio	
L [m]	225
B [m]	30
d [m]	7,6
C_B	0,62
Δ [ton]	32.513,8
D [m]	17,1
C_P	0,64
C_{SM}	0,97

Adimensionais	
L/B	7,5
B/D	1,75
L/D	13,2
B/d	3,96
d/D	0,44

Projeto – Conclusões

- ⇒ $V_S = 23$ nós
(alta → perfil oper. atual),
(1980 - Conferências de Frete).
- ⇒ $L = 225 \text{ m} \rightarrow Fn \downarrow$,
($\downarrow$ Resist. Onda; $\uparrow$ S. M.).
- ⇒ Dificuldade arranjo contêiner,
 $B/D \rightarrow$ Estabilidade,
(poucos contêineres convés).
- ⇒ $L/D \rightarrow$ Reforço estrutura;
- ⇒ $D/d \rightarrow$ Borda livre ou
comportamento em ondas;
- ⇒ $B/d \rightarrow$ Resist. Residual e S.M.

2ª. Estimativa

Dimensões Principais
Estabilidade Inicial - GM_T

- *Condições Iniciais*

Adimensionais	
L/B	7,5
B/D	1,75
L/D	13,2
B/d	3,96
d/D	0,44

Projeto – Conclusões

⇒ Redução L
 ↓ L/B , ↓ L/D
 ↑ Fn - ↑ Resist. Onda , ↓ S. M.

Tabela Semelhantes

$1500 \leq \text{TEU} \leq 1800$ e V_s (Médio) ~ 19 nós
 $150 \text{ m} \leq L \leq 180 \text{ m}$; $d \sim 9,5 \text{ m}$; $0,23 \leq \text{Fn} \leq 0,25$

$$\text{Fn} = \frac{V_s}{\sqrt{g \cdot L}}$$



$V_s = 23 \text{ nós}$
 $L = 190 \text{ m}$



$\text{Fn} = 0,274$



$L/B = 6,3$
 $L/D = 11,1$

$27,5 \text{ m} \leq B \leq 32,5 \text{ m}$



$B = 30,0 \text{ m}$

$B/D = 1,65$

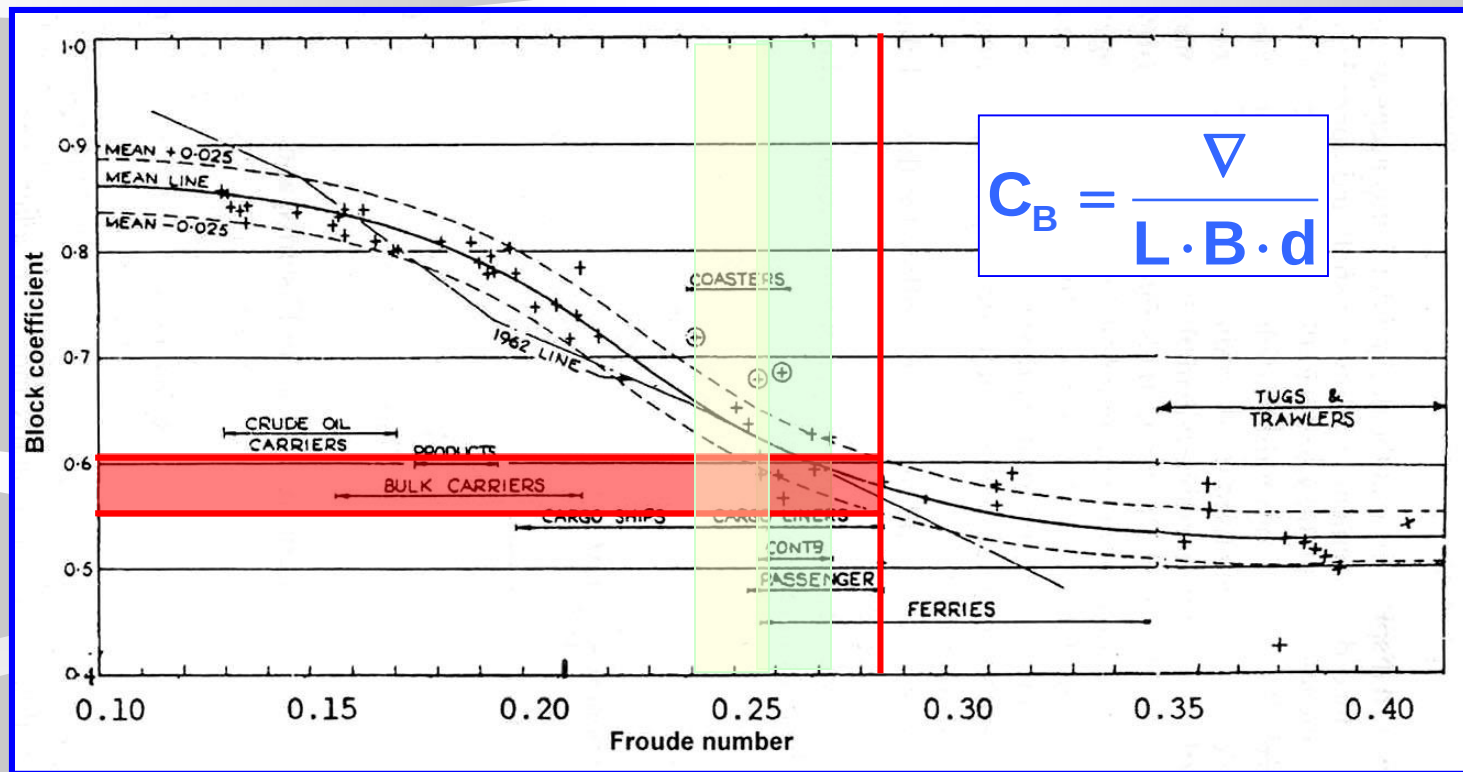


$D = 17,1 \text{ m}$



$B/D = 1,75$

- Determinação – Coeficiente de Bloco**



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(Figura) $\Rightarrow 0,56 \leq C_B \leq 0,61 \Rightarrow C_B = 0,58$

(Heckscher) $\Rightarrow C_B = 0,58$

(Schneekluth) $\Rightarrow C_B = 0,54$

Regressão Japonesa - (1998)
(0,15 < Fn < 0,32)

$C_B = 0,61$

• Determinação – Coeficientes

(HSVA/Jensen - 1994)

$$C_{SM} = 0,954$$

$$C_B = 0,58$$

$$C_{SM} = 0,954$$

$$C_p = 0,61$$

(Gráfico)

$$C_p = 0,60$$

Interferência Destrutiva
("Hollow")

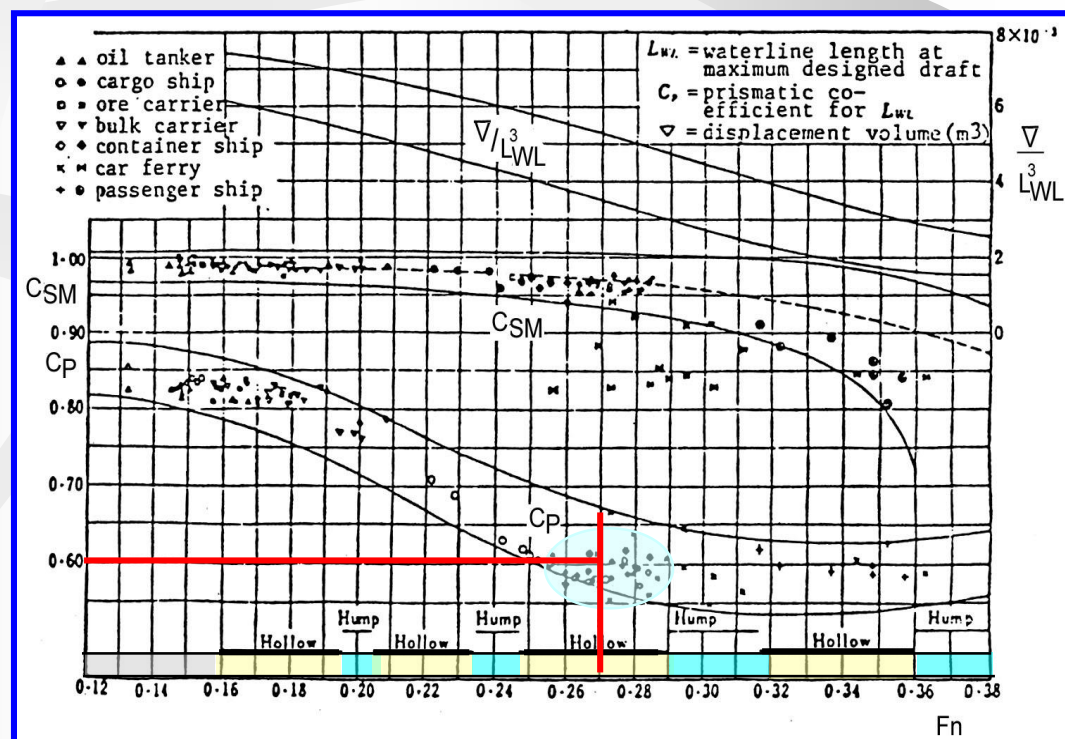
$$Fn = 0,274$$

Calado

$$\nabla = 31.720,8 \text{ m}^3$$

$$d = 9,6 \text{ m}$$

(Navios semelhantes $\Rightarrow d = 9,5\text{m}$)



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• *Análise - 2ª. Tentativa*

Dimensões Navio			
L [m]	190	Δ [ton]	32.513,8
B [m]	30	D [m]	17,1
d [m]	9,6	C_P	0,61
C_B	0,58	C_{SM}	0,954

Adimensionais	
L/B	6,3
B/D	1,75
L/D	11,1
B/d	3,13
D/d	1,9

Estabilidade Inicial

$$\overline{GM}_T = \overline{KB} + \overline{BM} - \overline{KG} - \Delta \overline{KG}_{SL}$$

(Efeitos Superfície Livre)

$$\Delta \overline{KG}_{SL} \cong 3,0\% \overline{KG}$$

Coeficiente de Linha d'Água

$$\text{- (Casco U)} \Rightarrow C_{WL} = 0,95 \cdot C_P + 0,17 \cdot (1 - C_P)^{1/3}$$

$$\text{- (Casco V)} \Rightarrow C_{WP} = 0,025 + C_B^{0,5}$$

$$\text{- (Schneekluth)} \Rightarrow C_{WP} = (1 + 2 \cdot C_B / C_{SM}^{0,5}) / 3$$

$$C_{WP} = 0,73$$

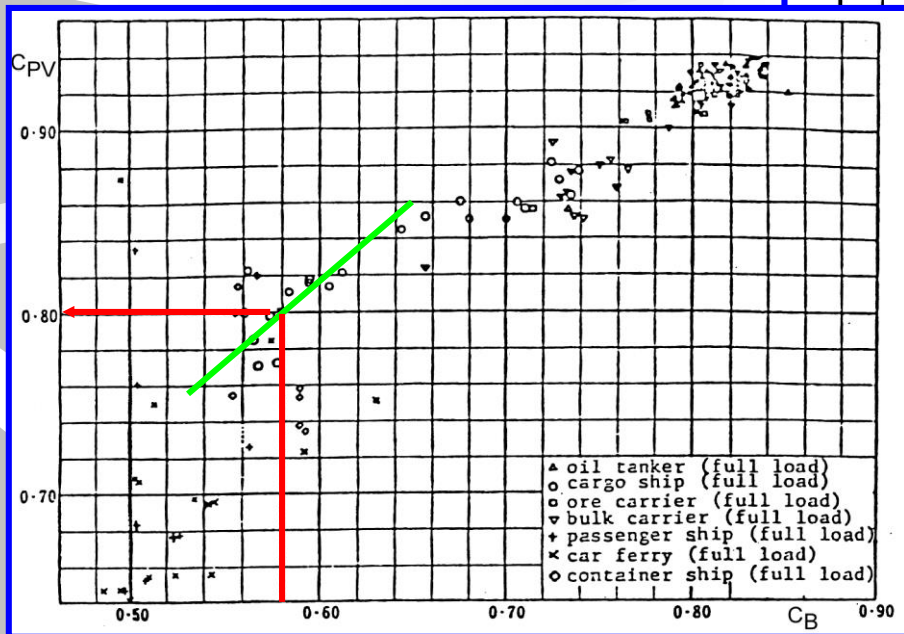
• Determinação – Pos. Vertical Centro de Carena

$$C_{PV} = \frac{\nabla}{A_{WL} \cdot d} = \frac{C_B}{C_{WL}}$$

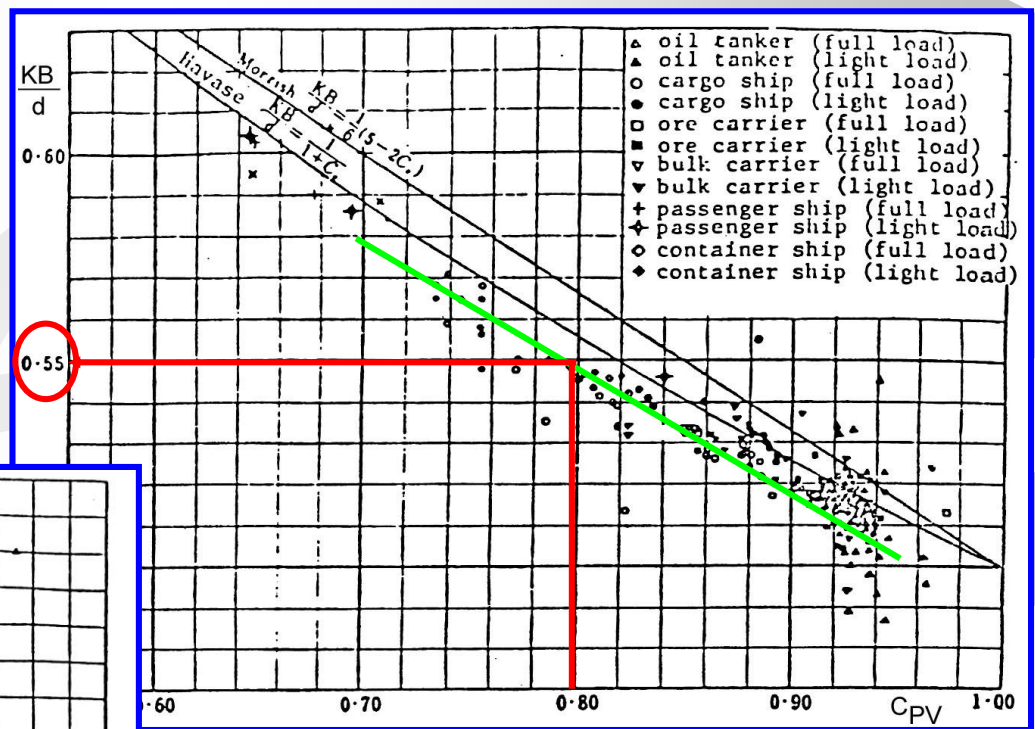


$$C_{PV} = 0,795$$

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$$KB/d = 0,55$$



$$KB = 5,3 \text{ m}$$

(Morrish) $\Rightarrow$

$$\frac{KB}{d} = \frac{1}{6} \cdot (5 - 2 \cdot C_{PV})$$

$$KB/d = 0,57$$



$$KB = 5,5 \text{ m}$$

- Determinação – Raio Metacêntrico - BM**

$$\overline{BM}_T = \frac{I_T}{\nabla} \Leftrightarrow I_T = C_{IT} \cdot L \cdot B^3$$

(Kiss – SDC 1980)

$$C_{IT} = 0,0937 \cdot C_P - 0,0122$$

$$C_{IT} = 0,04496$$

$$I_T = 230629,4$$



$$BM_T = 7,30 \text{ m}$$

(Lamb – SDC 2003)

(Normand)

$$C_{IT} = (0,096 + 0,89 C_{WP}^2) / 12$$

$$C_{IT} = 0,04752$$

(Dudszus & Danckwardt)

$$C_{IT} = (0,13 C_{WP} + 0,87 C_{WP}^2) / 12$$

$$C_{IT} = 0,04654$$

(D'Arcangelo)

$$C_{IT} = 0,1216 C_{WP} - 0,0410$$

$$C_{IT} = 0,04777$$



$$BM_T = 7,67 \text{ m}$$



$$I_T = 243162,0 \Leftrightarrow C_{IT} = 0,0474$$

• Determinação – Metacentro - KM

(Kiss – SDC 1980)

$$BM_T = 7,30 \text{ m}$$

(Lamb – SDC 2003)

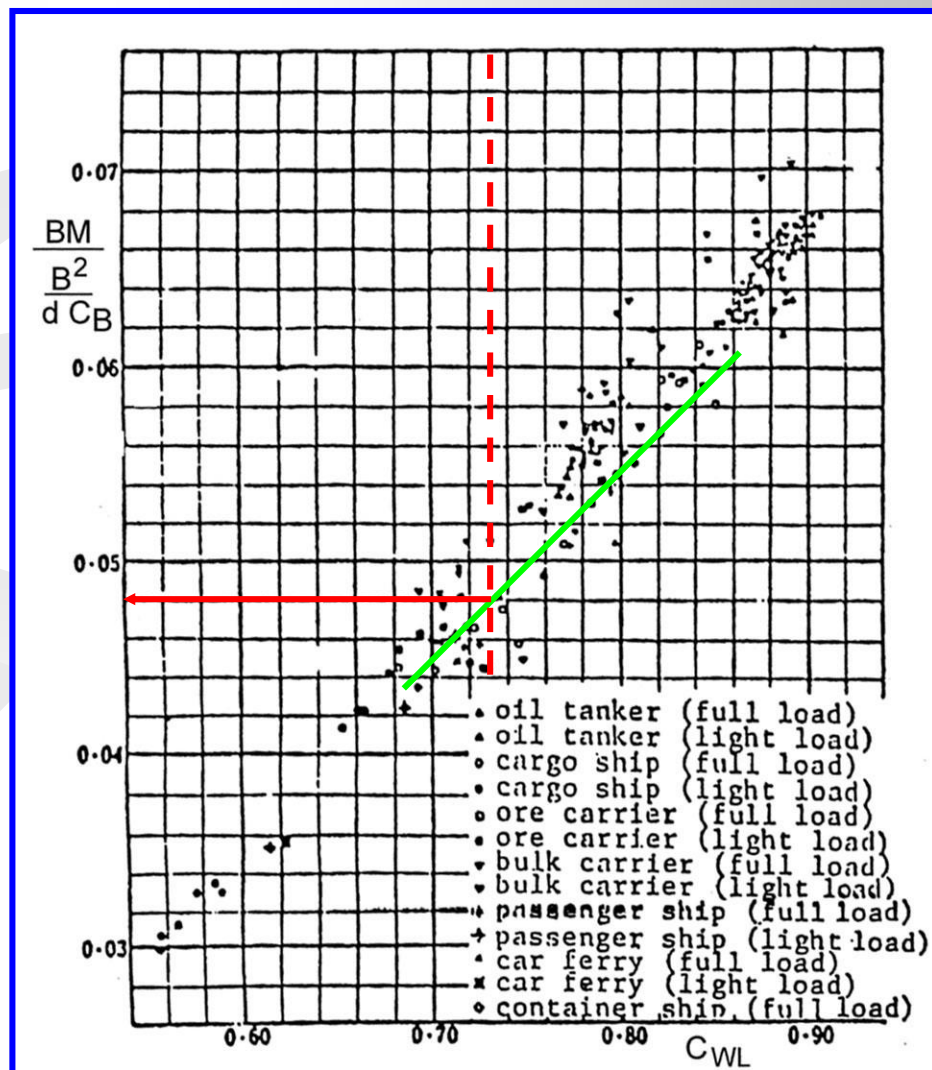
$$BM_T = 7,67 \text{ m}$$

$$BM_T = 7,76 \text{ m}$$

$$BM_T = 7,30 \text{ m}$$

$$KB = 5,3 \text{ m}$$

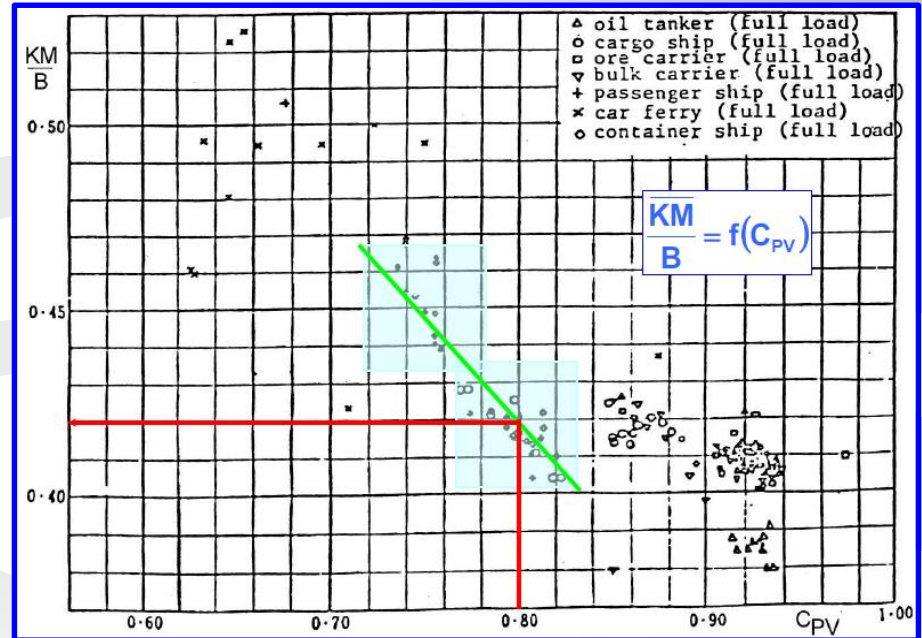
$$KM_T = 12,6 \text{ m}$$



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- Determinação – Altura Metacêntrica - GM_T**

KANSAI



$$\overline{KM}_T/B = 0,42$$

$$\overline{KM}_T = 12,6 \text{ m}$$

$$\overline{KM}_T = 12,6 \text{ m}$$

Centro de Gravidade - KG

$$\overline{KG} = a \cdot D$$

$a \cong 0,69$ (tanque);
0,72 (refrigerado);
 0,75 (passageiros).

$$\overline{KG} = 12,3 \text{ m}$$

$$\Delta \overline{KG}_{SL} \cong 3,0\% \overline{KG}$$

Estabilidade Inicial

$$\overline{GM}_T = \overline{KB} + \overline{BM} - \overline{KG} - \Delta \overline{KG}_{SL}$$

Instável

$$\overline{GM}_T = - 0,1 \text{ m}$$

3ª. Estimativa

Dimensões Principais
Estabilidade Inicial – GM_T
LCB & Potência Instalada & Pesos

• Condições Iniciais

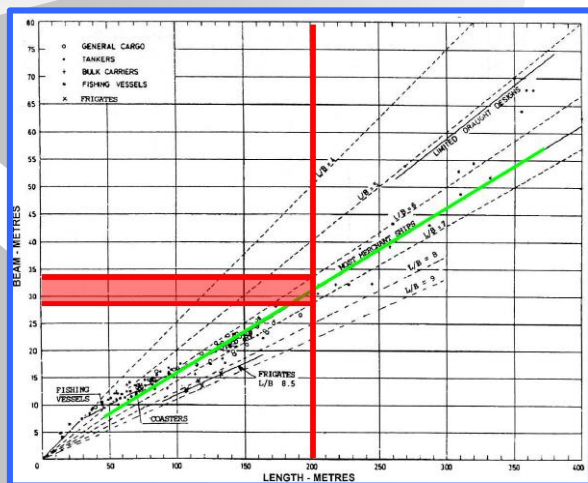
Dimensões Navio			
L [m]	190	Δ [ton]	32.513,8
B [m]	30	D [m]	17,1
d [m]	9,6	C_p	0,61
C_B	0,58	C_{SM}	0,954
C_{WP}	0,73	C_{PV}	0,80

Adimensionais	
L/B	6,3
B/D	1,75
L/D	11,1
B/d	3,13
D/d	1,9

Estabilidade	
KB [m]	5,3
BM_T [m]	7,3
KG [m]	12,3
GM_T [m]	-0,1

Projeto – Conclusões:

- GM_T - Negativo
 $\uparrow B \Rightarrow \downarrow L/B \Rightarrow \uparrow L \Rightarrow \downarrow Fn$
- L/D – (diminuir tensões)
 $\uparrow D \Rightarrow \downarrow L/D$



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$$29 \text{ m} \leq B \leq 34 \text{ m}$$



$$B = 31,0 \text{ m}$$



Canal do Panama
($\leq 32,3 \text{ m}$)

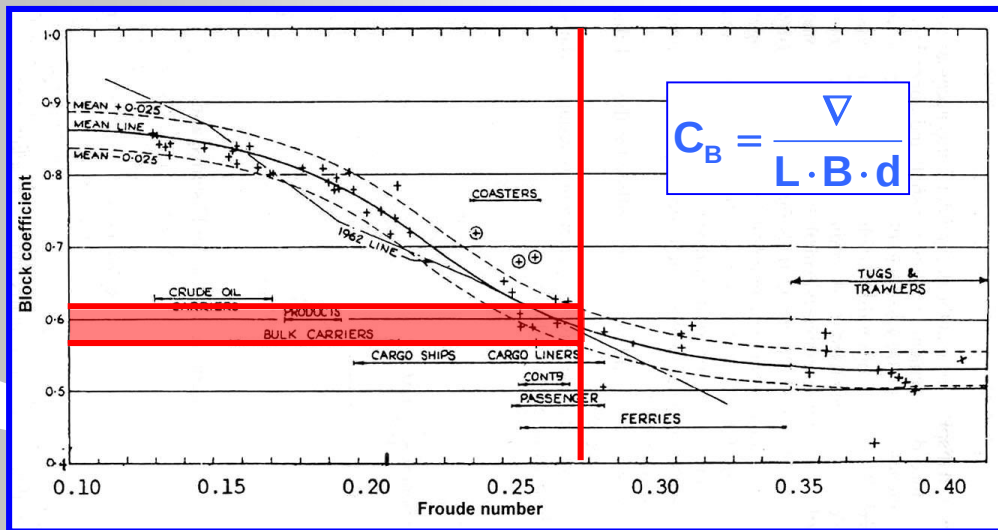
$$V_s = 23 \text{ nós}$$

$$L = 200 \text{ m}$$



$$Fn = 0,267$$

• Determinação Dimensões Principais



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$$0,58 \leq C_B \leq 0,61 \Rightarrow C_B = 0,59$$

$$C_B = 0,59 \Leftrightarrow C_{SM} = 0,964 \Rightarrow C_P = 0,61$$

$$D = 17,3 \text{ m} \Rightarrow B/D = 1,79$$

$$\nabla = 31.720,8 \text{ m}^3 \Rightarrow d = 8,67 \text{ m}$$

Dimensões Navio

L [m] 200

B [m] 31

d [m] 8,67

C_B 0,59

Δ [ton] 32.513,8

D [m] 17,3

C_P 0,61

C_{SM} 0,964

Adimensionais

L/B 6,45

B/D 1,79

L/D 11,4

B/d 3,58

D/d 2,0

• Verificação – Altura Metacêntrica - GM_T

$$C_{WP} = 0,72 \quad \& \quad C_{PV} = 0,82$$

(Kiss – SDC 1980)

$$C_{IT} = 0,04590$$

$$I_T = 273445,6$$

$$KB/d = 0,54$$

$$KB = 4,7 \text{ m}$$

$$BM_T = 8,62 \text{ m}$$

$$0,0462$$

$$BM_T = 8,68 \text{ m}$$

$$KM_T = 13,3 \text{ m}$$

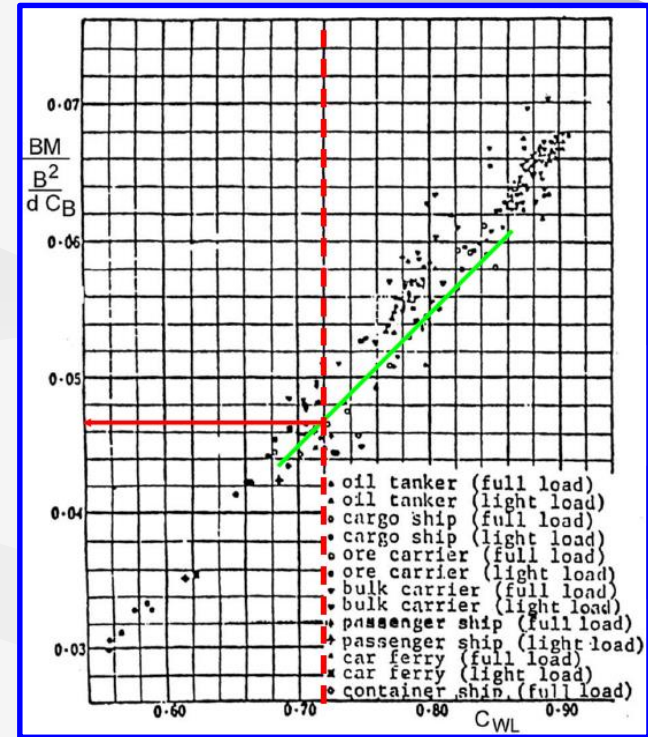
$$KG = 12,5 \text{ m}$$

$$KG/D = 0,72$$

$$GM_T = 0,43 \text{ m}$$

$$\frac{GM_T}{B} \geq 0,025 \quad = \quad GM_T = 0,78 \text{ m}$$

Observação: Período *Roll* limita GM_T máximo



KANSAI

• *Determinação Pos. Long. Centro Ccarena - LCB*

Consideração Gerais – LCB

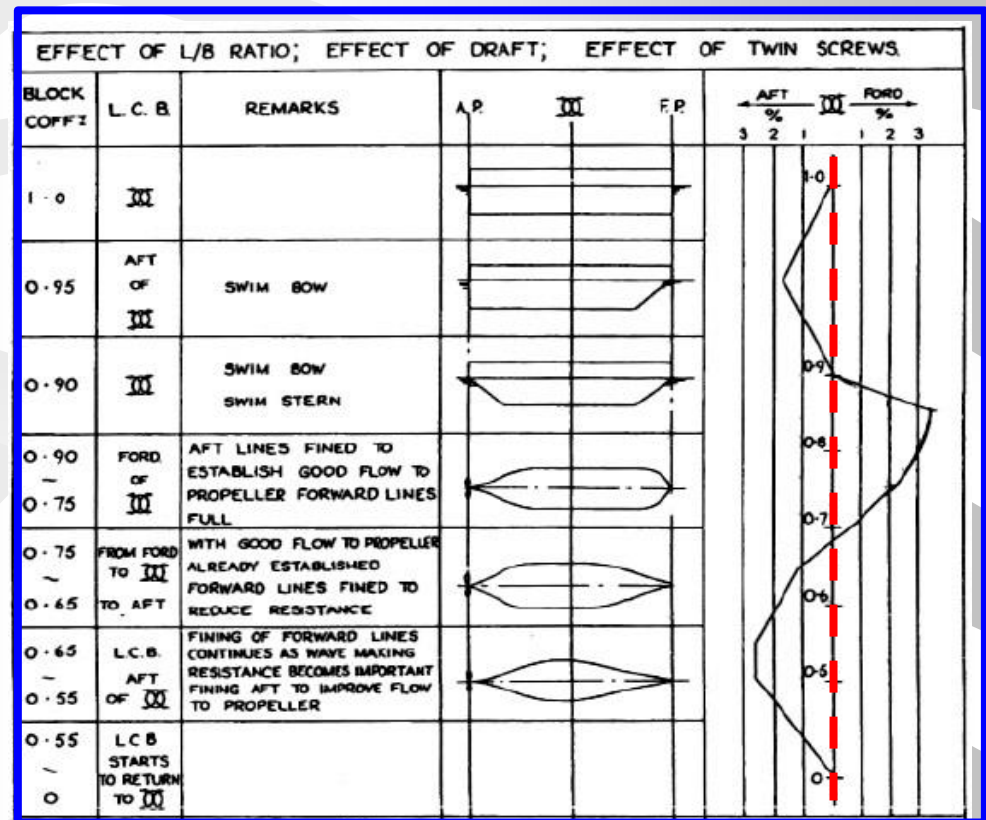
⇒ LCB - Maioria navios: Minimizar requisitos potência;

⇒ LCB ⇔ LCG ⇒ trim

⇒ Arranjo espaços – tanques, ...;

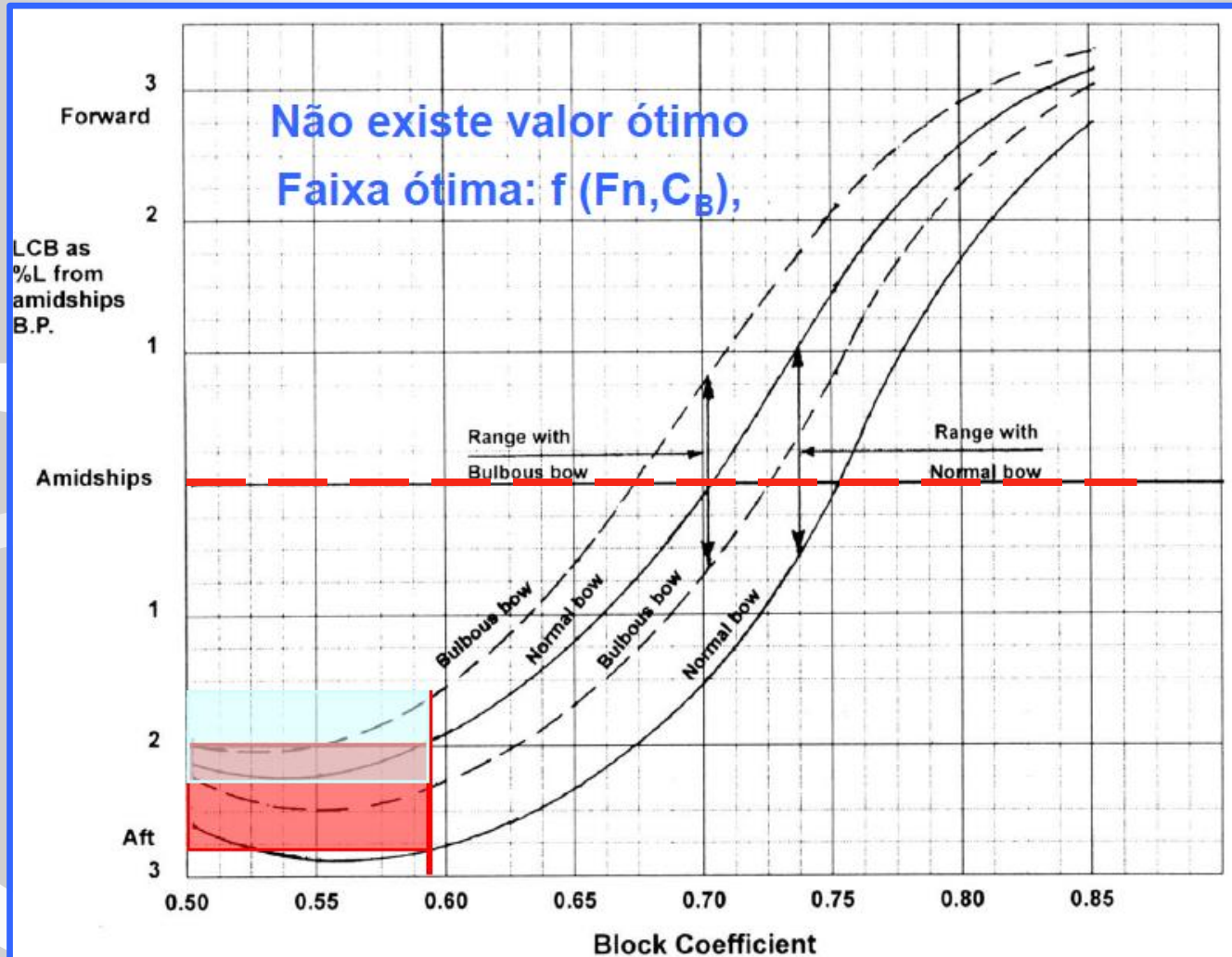
Comportamento LCB

- $C_B = 1,0 \Rightarrow$ LCB a meio navio;
- Barcaças escoamento adequado na proa: $C_B = 0,95 \Rightarrow$ LCB 1,5% a ré seção mestra;
- Facilitar escoamento popa (a partir de $C_B = 0,90$) $\Rightarrow$ LCB move-se para vante;
 - Navios lentos, região vante cheia e necessidade garantir fluxo adequado ao propulsor;
- $0,75 \leq C_B \leq 0,90 \Rightarrow$ LCB avante seção mestra - 2,5 ~3,0%;



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- Determinação Pos. Long. Centro Ccarena - LCB**



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- Estimativa da Potência – P_B**

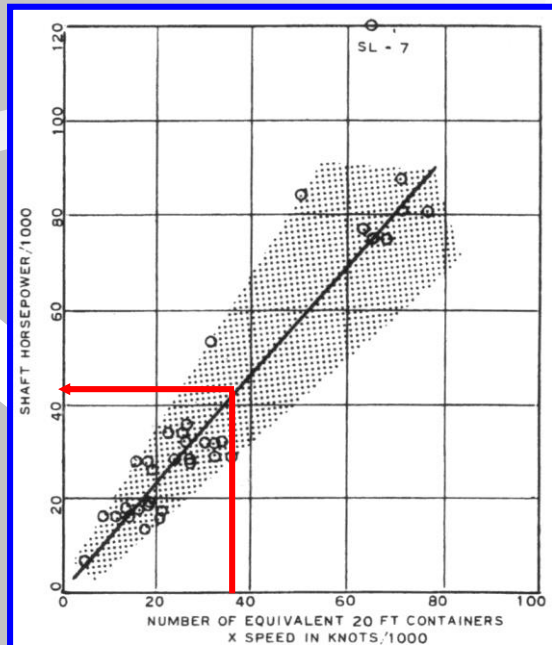
Nome	Ano	L_{PP} [m]	B_M [m]	D [m]	d [m]	TEU
Manukai	2003	200,24	32,20		11,00	3000
MSC Linzie	2003	283,00	32,20	21,60	12,00	5060
Star Oshimana	2003	189,00	32,26	19,00	11,50	2286
Thomas Mann	2003	202,10	32,20	16,50	10,50	2586
Luhe	1997	267,00	39,80	23,60	12,50	5250
Mukaddes Kalkavan	1997	136,80	22,70	11,30	7,80	1147
Nadir	1997	164,20	28,20	16,80	9,70	1617
Pusan Senator	1997	283,20	32,20	21,80	12,00	4571
Sea Nordica	1997	135,92	23,28	11,70	8,80	1050

Significant Ships (2003 e 1997)

Nome	V_S			P_B		
	[nós]	[m/s]	%MCR	Unid.	kW	BHP
Manukai	22,50	11,57	90	1	28800	
MSC Linzie	23,06	11,86	90	1	39780	
Star Oshimana	16,10	8,28	90	1	11515	
Thomas Mann	22,70	11,68	90	1	25270	
Luhe	24,50	12,60	90	1		58600
Mukaddes Kalkavan	19,25	9,90		1		15600
Nadir	21,00	10,80	90	1	17200	
Pusan Senator	23,70	12,19	85	1	41040	
Sea Nordica	19,00	9,77	90	2	5280	

• Estimativa da Potência – P_B

Nome	DWT ton	CDWT	Δ ton	$\Delta^{2/3}$	V_S^3	P_B [kW]	RPM	C_{Alm}
Manukai	30000	0,74	40540,5	1180,12	1550,42	28800	104	63,53
MSC Linzie	55900	0,78	71666,7	1725,35	1669,09	39780	104	72,39
Star Oshimana	45656	0,76	60073,7	1533,87	568,04	11515	101	75,67
Thomas Mann	27930	0,74	37743,2	1125,19	1592,14	25270	104	70,89
Luhe	55988	0,78	71779,5	1727,16	2001,71	43698	82	79,12
Mukaddes Kalkavan	12292		17726,0	679,84	970,95	11633	123	56,74
Nadir	18000	0,72	25000,0	854,99	1260,55	17200	108	62,66
Pusan Senator	55543		82496,0	1895,06	1811,96	41040	104	83,67
Sea Nordica	13248	0,70	18925,7	710,18	933,61	10560	600	62,79



$$C_{Alm} = \frac{\Delta^{2/3} \cdot V_S^3}{P_B} \Rightarrow 63 \leq C_{Alm} \leq 84$$

$$(Harvald) \Rightarrow C_{Alm} = 3,7 \cdot \left(\sqrt{L} + \frac{75}{V_S} \right) \Rightarrow C_{Alm} = 75,8$$

$$1 \text{ HP} = 0,746 \text{ kW}$$

$$P_B = 42000 \text{ HP}$$

$$31.332 \text{ kW}$$

$$C_{Alm} = 76$$

$$P_B = 22.200 \text{ kW}$$

• *Determinação Pesos*

Peso Leve (Lightship) – Peso Aço

$$W_{\text{Aço-I}} = K \cdot E^{1,36} \Rightarrow E = L \cdot (B + d) + 0,85 \cdot L \cdot (D - d) + 0,85 \cdot l_1 \cdot h_1 + 0,75 \cdot l_2 \cdot h_2$$

(Semelhantes): $K = 0,036 \pm 0,003$

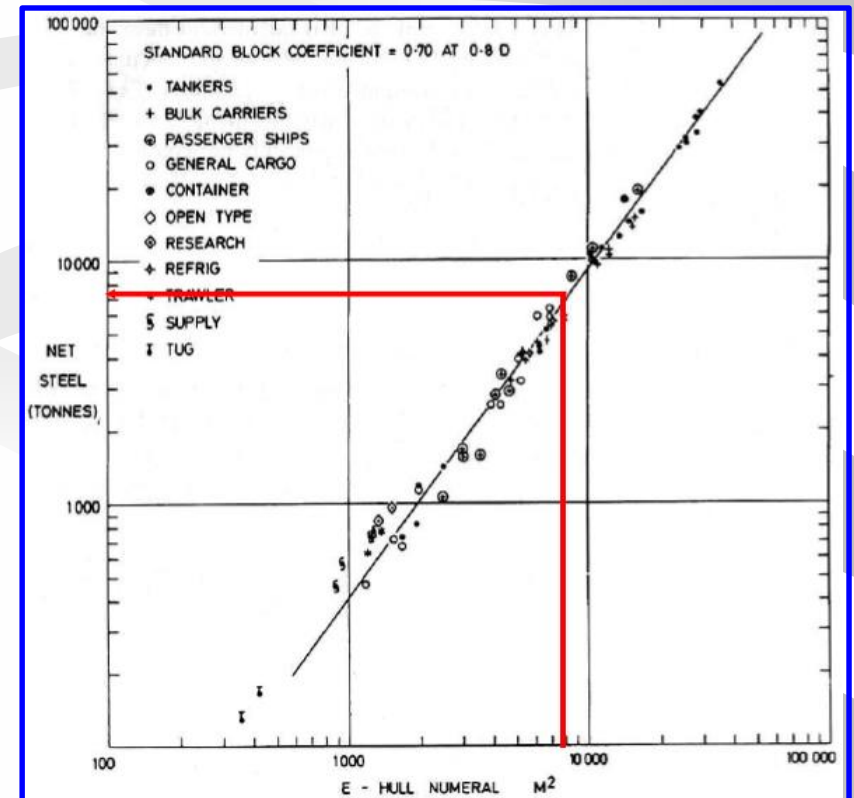
Superestrutura: Largura menor costado - $l_1 = 6,1 \text{ m}$; $h_1 = 2,5 \cdot 9$ (conveses)

$$E \sim 9523,8 \Rightarrow W_{\text{Aço-I}} = 9278,6 \text{ ton}$$

$$C'_B = C_B + (1 - C_B) \cdot \frac{(0,8 \cdot D - d)}{3 \cdot d}$$

$$W_{\text{Aço-F}} = W_{\text{Aço-I}} [1 + 0,05 \cdot (C'_B - 0,70)]$$

$$W_{\text{Aço-F}} = 9264,2 \text{ t}$$

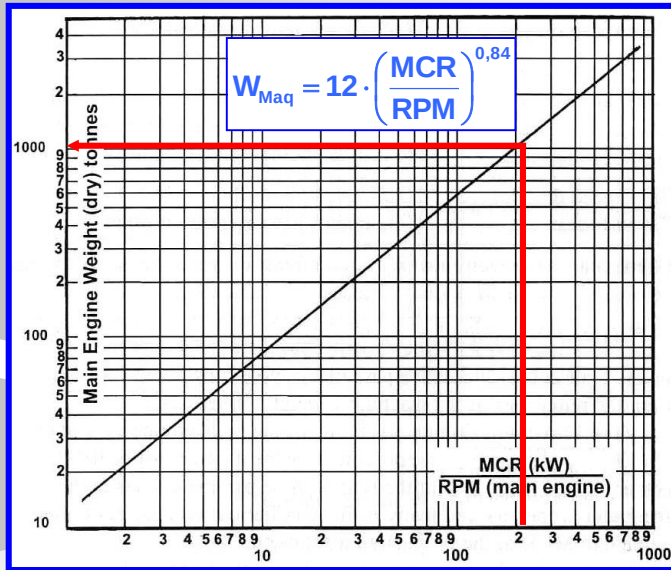


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• *Determinação Pesos*

Peso Leve (Lightship) – Peso Máquinas & Peso Outfit

Máquina Principal



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$$P_B = 22220 \text{ kW}$$

$$RPM = 104$$

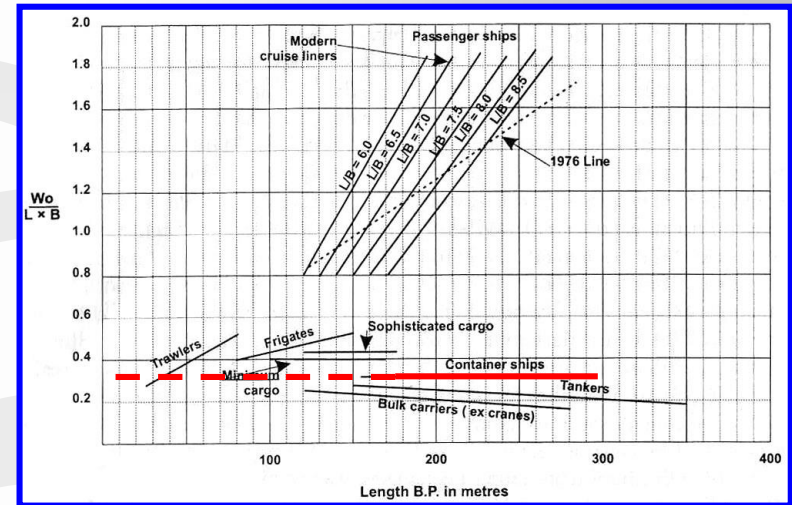
$$W_{M_{aq}} = 1086 \text{ t}$$

Outros sistemas praça de máquinas

$$W_{Resto} = 0,69 \cdot MCR^{0,70}$$

$$W_{Resto} = 761,3 \text{ t}$$

Outfit



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$$\frac{W_{Outfit}}{L \cdot B} = C_o \quad \Leftrightarrow \quad C_o = 0,32$$

$$W_{Outfit} = 1984 \text{ t}$$

• *Determinação Pesos*

DWT Operacional

Consumo Combustível

$$W_{\text{Comb}} = \gamma \cdot \text{MCR} \cdot \frac{A}{V_s} \cdot (1 + \Delta W_{\text{Comb}})$$

$A = 9.260 \text{ km}$;

$\gamma \cong 178 \text{ g/kWh}$ (ensaio bancada)
margem operação ~10%

$$W_{\text{Comb}} = 946 \text{ t}$$

Porto (Benford)

$$W_{\text{C-Porto}} = 0,70 \cdot \frac{\text{DWT}_{\text{Carga}}}{1060} \quad (\text{/dia porto})$$

(Perfil operacional) - 10 portos x 2 dias

$$W_{\text{Comb}} = 297 \text{ t}$$

Óleo Lubrificante

- ⇒ (“Diesel” - baixa rotação)
- ⇒ Tanque - 15 toneladas)

Gerais (KANSAI):

(A) Pass./Trip.(Pertences)

⇒ 0,12 ton/pessoa;

(B) Alimentação/outros

⇒ 0,045 ton/pessoa.dia;

(C) Água potável

⇒ 300-500 kg/pessoa.dia

⇒ com dessalinizador - 10 dias;

⇒ sem dessalinizador - 40 dias.

Tripulação = 16, com dessalinizador;

Raio de ação = 7408 km.

Dias navegando = 7,2 → 8 dias

Pesos – Gerais [t]

(A)	1,9
(B)	5,8
(C)	48,0

• Análise - 3ª. Tentativa

Estimativa Inicial - Δ



$C_{DWT} = 0,725$



$\Delta = 32.513,8 \text{ ton}$

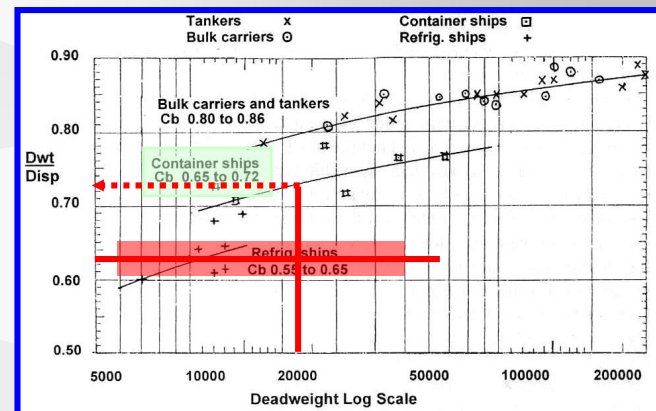
Pesos [t]	
$W_{\text{Aço}}$	9264,2
$W_{\text{Máq}}$	1847,3
W_{Outfit}	1984,0
DWT_{Carga}	22450,0
W_{Comb}	1258,0
W_{gerais}	55,7
W_{Total}	36859,2

$DWT_{\text{Total}} = 23763,7 \text{ t}$

$\Delta = 36.859,2 \text{ ton}$



$C_{DWT} = 0,64$

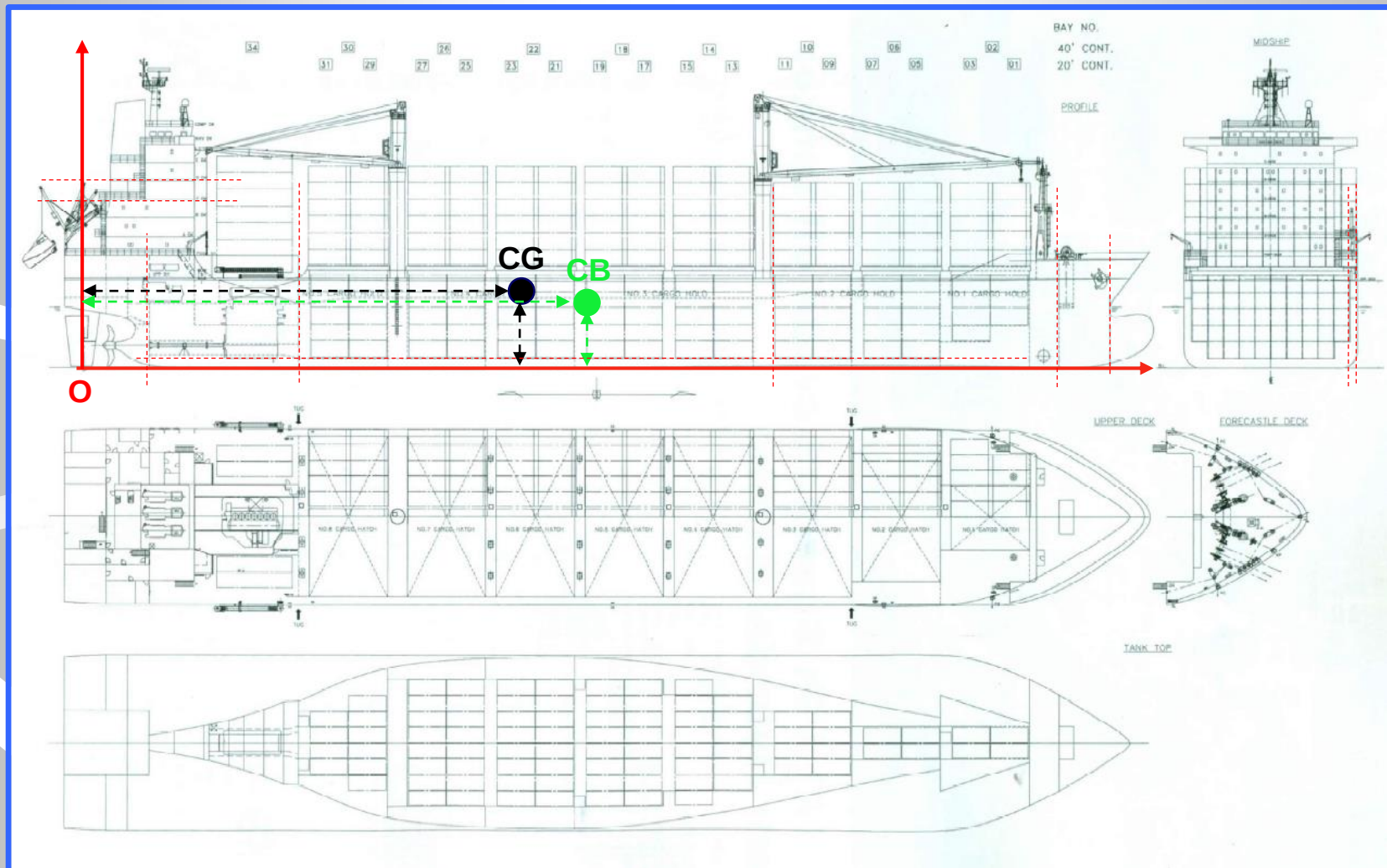


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Projeto – Conclusões

- ⇒ Parâmetros adimensionais L/B, B/D e L/D – Faixa recomendável
- ⇒ Aumentar estabilidade inicial – GM_T positivo, mas abaixo do recomendável;
- ⇒ Comprimento L - Efeito importante peso estrutural;
- ⇒ $V_S = 23$ nós (alta potência) – Redução $\downarrow$ L – $F_n \uparrow$ - Maior resistência de ondas;
 - L/B = 6,45: Boas características propulsivas vs. Aumento peso estrutural;
- ⇒ Avaliar solução navio semelhante NADIR;

- **Determinação Centros de Gravidade**



Significant Ships