



# 2808120 - Advanced Ship Design

## Lesson 1 - Ship Design

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- 1 Design
  - Stages
  - Evolution
  - Environment
  - Phases
- 2 Technical Office
- 3 Mission Requirements
- 4 Machine Learning Techniques



## Design

- Stages
- Evolution
- Environment
- Phases
  - Concept
  - Design
  - Preliminary
  - Design
  - Contract
  - Design
  - Detailed
  - Design
  - Production
  - Engineering

Technical  
Office

Mission Re-  
quirements

Machine  
Learning  
Techniques

Generative  
Modelling

*"Design, while having many meanings, in this context means to prepare calculations, technical model/documentation (drawings), specifications, and to support these with experimental testing as required."*

[[Lam10](#)]



Design

## Stages

Evolution

Environment

Phases

Concept

Design

Preliminary

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Contract

Design

Detailed

Design

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Modelling

- 1 Concept Design
- 2 Preliminary Design
- 3 Contract Design
- 4 Detailed Design
- 5 Production Engineering

## Design

### Stages

Evolution

Environment

Phases

Concept

Design

Preliminary

Design

Contract

Design

Detailed

Design

Production

Engineering

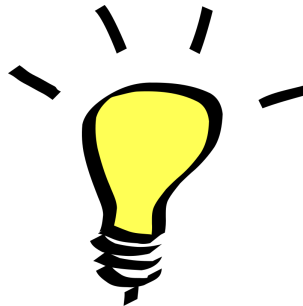
Technical  
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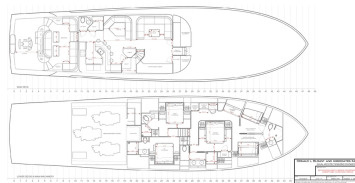
- Research, Requirements, Feasibility, Target Study.
- Conceptualisation.
- Elaboration of conceptual sketches and models.



Ship type, deadweight, propulsion type, service speed, etc.

## Front-End Engineering Design (FEED)

- Refining the concept, Common Regulations, Calculations.
- Profiled target.
- Elaboration of schematics, diagrams and layouts.



Main hull dimensions, Coefficients, etc. → Idea of the building and exploitation cost.



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## Information Produced:

- General Arrangement, definition of the compartment configuration.
- Body Plan, certain accurate definition of stability and of the cargo capacities.
- Predicted Propulsive System solution.
- Lightship weight.
- Cost estimation of building and exploitation of the design.

## Design

### Stages

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### Technical Office

### Mission Re- quirements

### Machine Learning Techniques Generative Modelling

- Requirements and Legal assessment.
- Target acquired.
- Shipbuilding contract.



Elements that define the general aspects of the ship and its equipment. Parts involved here will be the Owner and Builder (+Technical Office)





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## Information Produced:

- Ship Specification.
- General Arrangement.
- Body Plan →
- Resistance and Stability calculations.
- Piping (ballast, bilge, cooling, towing tank model. Classification and Structural Drawings (midships, b

## Design

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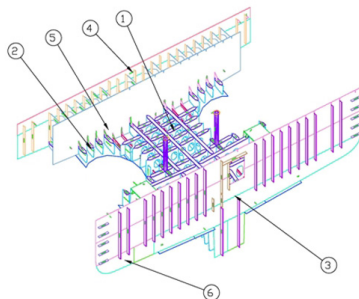
### Technical Office

### Mission Re- quirements

### Machine Learning Techniques

### Generative Modelling

- Detailed procedure of tasks from previous steps.
- Materials assortment.
- Modelling, Simulation, Drawings and Specifications. Previous Certification.



Documentation detailed to sufficiently be manufactured and assembled.



## Design

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## Information Produced:

- Detailed definition of appendage, fairing, structural framing, seams and butts plating.
- Material Specification.
- Structural drawings for block production.
- Nesting, bending and assembly of plates and stiffeners.
- Piping isometric drawings to be manufactured and assembly arrangement.

Design

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- Certification, Assessment, Optimisation.
- Monitoring and management.
- Building.



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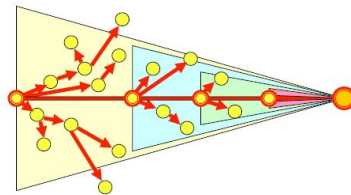
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- Concept Design
- Preliminary Design
- Contract Design
- Detailed Design
- Production Engineering





## Tasking

Repetition of a compendium of several identical, similar or new tasks as the phases/stages progress.



## Design Spiral

Ship design is an iterative process (specially in early stages).

In practice, the process is not sequential, unless the design is developed entirely by one person.

Furthermore, the steps may not be performed in the prescribed order.

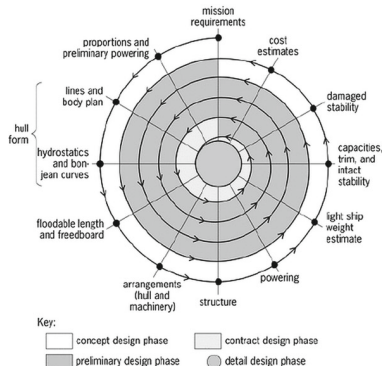


Figure 1: Design Spiral.  
Extracted from [Pap14]

## Design Development Process (Early Stages)

- Rather unpredictable.
- Usually a preferred sequence for the tasks.
- Milestone Updates.

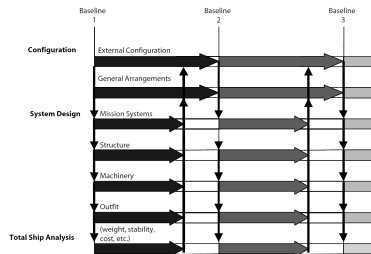


Figure 2: Design Development Process.





## Factors

- Economic trends.
- Current and pending government policies and regulations.
- Status of international regulations on matters such as pollution control.
- Breadth and depth of the vendor base for major equipment items.
- Management of the design team (shipyard or a design agent).
- Meeting Shipowners requirements.



## Standard Roles involved

- Naval Architect.
- Marine Engineers.
- CAD designers.
- Structural Engineers.
- Electrical Engineers.
- Shipyard personnel (construction and production planning) experts.
- Equipment Vendors.
- Analyst/Consultant (CFD/FEA, propeller, acoustics, reliability, human factors).
- Certification Society.
- Etc.



## Standard Roles in short

### ■ Ship Owner

- Starts and finishes the process.
- Develops the concept design.
- Contracts the design.
- Contracts the shipbuilder.
- Owns the ship after construction.

### ■ Ship Designer

- Develops the design and technical documentation.
- Design office or shipyard's department.
- Undertake and sub-contract design's parts.

### ■ Ship Builder

- Shipyard which build the design.
- Product Engineering (sub contract Detail Design).
- Subcontract to other yards.

### ■ Classification Society.

- Establishes the rules.
- Homologates the design and building.
- Certificates the ship.



## Powerful assets (Integrated System Solutions)

- Database / Experience.
- Pre-processing / CAD.
- Analysis / CAE.
- Post-processing / Rendering.
- Automatisation / Optimisation.



## Classification Entity

- Society Standards.
- National Regulations.
- International Regulations.

Those can have significant influence on the design, even in early stage.



## Shipowner's Requirements

- Time.
- Cost.
- Know-How.
- Software limitation.
- Physical(shipyard limitation, health structure monitoring, ports).



## Shipowner's Requirements - Attributes (What to trade)

- Prime cost.
- Operating cost.
- Manning.
- Producibility.
- Operability.
- Maintainability.
- Reliability.
- Mission capability.
- Sustainability.
- Supportability.
- Risk (cost schedule and technical).



## Innovation (Uniqueness)

- State of the art.
- Innovation and research.
- Novel purpose.
- Development of new technology.





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## 1 Basic Design

- 1 Concept Design
- 2 Preliminary Design
- 3 Contract Design
- 4 Detailed Design

## 2 System Design

- 1 Transitional Design
- 2 Workstation / Zone  
Information  
Preparation



# Phases



Design

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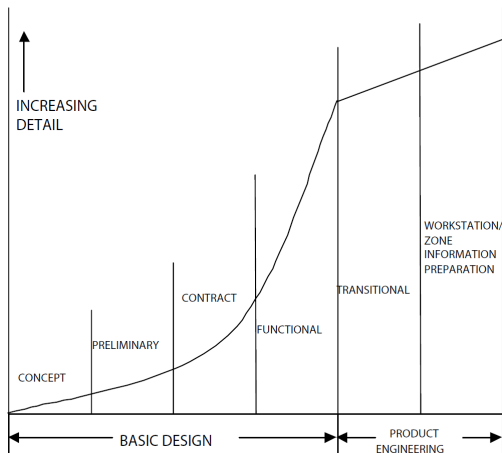
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## Documents

■ Feasibility Study.

■ Cost Study.



## Shipowner requirements (Optimisation)

- Fleet.
- Goods.
- Routes.
- Budget.

Produces a transportation system model.



## Transportation system model

### 1 Time Calculus

- Loading/Offloading Cargo
- Routing
- Schedule Generation

### 2 Cargo Calculus

- Cargo Capacity
- Fuel Consumption

### 3 Cost Calculus

- Construction
- Operation
- Benefits
- Amortization



## Influence factors

- Type of cargo.
- Type of port.
- Type of route.
- Type of ship.



## Type of Cargo

It may introduce several limitations regarding

- Material limitation.
- Regulations.
- Combination of different cargo.



## Type of Port

It may introduce several limitations regarding

- Depth.
- Security Level.
- Services.
- Affluence (good/bad).





## Type of Route

It may introduce several limitations regarding

- Canals
- Tides.
- Special Navigation.
- Ice Navigation.



## Type of Ship

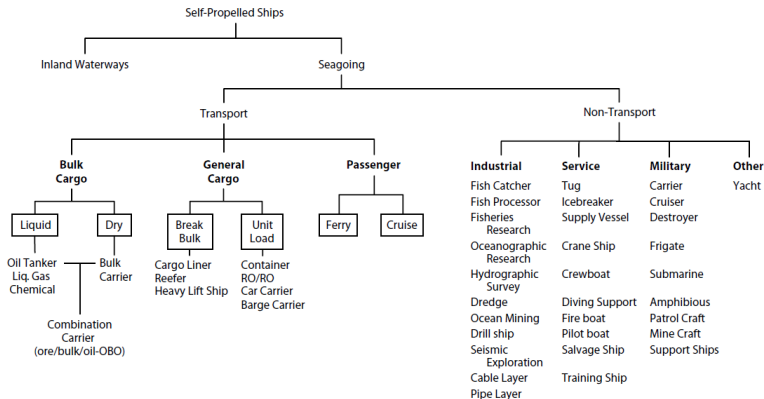


Figure 3: Ship type categories.

**Figure of Merit** is a quantity used to characterise the performance of a device, system or method, relative to its alternatives.

- Minimum Production Cost (+Shipyard, -Shipowner)
- Minimum Investment Cost (-Shipyard, +Shipowner)
- Life Cycle Cost (No charting, MIC + Maintenance Cost)
- Minimal Charting Required (Cost per charting, undetermined future)
- Amortisation Cost
- Payout Cost



## Feasibility Study

Performance specification (initial draft)  
Body plan and appendage sketch  
Area/volume summary  
Concept general arrangement drawings (space *blocks* allocated by function)  
Topside arrangement sketch  
Payload definition  
Description of mission-critical systems and features  
Weight estimate  
Concept midship section  
Propulsion plant description  
Machinery arrangement sketch  
Electric load analysis and generated selection  
Simplified one line diagrams  
Master Equipment List (MEL)  
Speed-power curve  
Manning estimate  
Endurance fuel analysis  
Estimates of critical performance aspects, as required  
Cost estimate  
Technical risk assessment and risk management plan

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# Concept Design

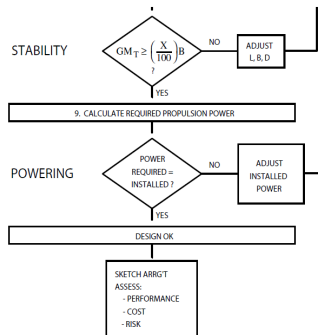
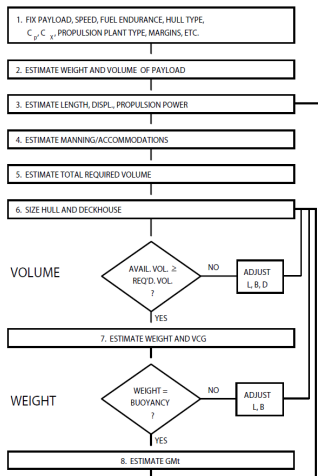
Design  
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Contract Design  
Detailed Design  
Production Engineering

Technical Office

Mission Requirements

Machine Learning Techniques

Generative Modelling





Assess Conceptual Design and Specification of it.

## Objectives

- Validate top level ship requirements.
- Develop second tier requirements.
- Select major systems.
- Quantify ship performance.
- Reduce/eliminate highest technical, cost and schedule risk.
- Refine investment and operating cost estimate.
- Develop a draft version of the construction strategy.



## Trade-off studies

- Hull proportions (L/B, B/D...).
- Hull profiling (transom vs cruiser stern, bow bulb vs not...).
- General arrangement.
- Propulsion plant type (low speed diesel, medium speed diesel, gas turbine, integrated electric...).
- Deckhouse size and location.
- Mission-critical payload features (hardware components, space allocation, arrangement...).
- Hull structural configuration.
- Crew size.





# Preliminary Design

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Design  
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## Overview

### CONFIGURATION DEVELOPMENT



### SYSTEM DESIGN AND ANALYSIS



### TOTAL SHIP ANALYSIS I



### TOTAL SHIP ANALYSIS II

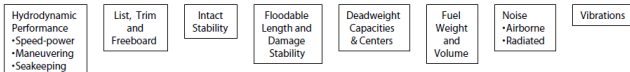


Figure 4: Overview of task categories.



## Objectives

- Confirm ship capability and cost to the prospective shipowner
- Provide a meaningful and accurate bid package for shipbuilders.
- Provide criteria for shipowner acceptance of the ship.



For each system

- From higher level requirements derive the lower tier performance requirements.
- Develop and evaluate alternative system concepts.
- Complete engineering work.
- Develop schematics and specifications.



## Template (General Data/Preamble)

- Type of ship.
- Principal features.
- Deadweight.
- Capabilities and Gross register tonnage.
- Loadcases.
- Speed and autonomy.
- Crew and cabinets.
- Vibrations and noise.
- Materials, year of constructions and trials.
- Classification, regulations and certificates.

The rest are specific chapters regarding the ship design.



## Specific tasks

- Form generation.
- Lightweight and gravity center.
- General arrangements and tanks.
- Capabilities and Gross register tonnage.
- Structure.
- Propulsion and powering.
- Propulsion plant and other systems.
- Manoeuvring and seakeeping.
- Intact and damaged stability.
- Cost analysis.



## Form Generation

- Schematics and plans.
- Hydrodynamic analysis.



## General Arrangements

■ Decks.

■ Bulkheads.



## Capabilities and Gross register tonnage

- Tank dimensioning. calculus.
- Gross register tonnage
- Freeboard calculus.





## Structure

■ Midship frame.

■ Rest of the structure.



## Propulsion and powering

- Powering.
- Manoeuvring equipment.
- Propulsion equipment.



## Manoeuvring and seakeeping

Different features regarding manoeuvring and seakeeping.



## Intact and damaged stability

- Loadcase definition.
- Intact stability analysis.
- Damaged stability analysis.



## Cost Analysis

Economic assessment. A budget has to be generated.



## Generated documents model

Performance specification  
Lines drawing and appendage sketch  
Area/volume report (req'd vs. actual)  
General arrangement drawings (to individual compartment level)  
Topside arrangement drawing  
Line of sight analysis  
Payload definition  
Descriptions of principal ship systems and features  
Weight report (3-digit level, KG and LCG)  
Structural midship section  
Preliminary scantling drawings  
Propulsion system analysis  
Machinery arrangement drawings  
Shafting arrangement  
Preliminary propulsor design  
Electric load analysis



## Generated documents model

HVAC load analysis  
One line diagrams  
Typical space arrangements  
Deck systems arrangements  
Ship control and communications systems analysis  
Preliminary Master Equipment List (MEL)  
Preliminary ship manning analysis  
Stability analysis, intact and damaged  
Speed-power curves  
Endurance fuel analysis  
Seakeeping and maneuvering analyses  
Model test plan  
Other performance estimates, as required, for example, radiated noise  
Preliminary availability analysis (Ao)  
Maintenance concept  
Supportability concept



## Generated documents model

- T&E plan (draft)
- Preliminary safety analysis
- Build strategy (draft)
- Shipyard production specification (Shipbuilding Policy)
- Cost estimate
- Technical risk assessment and risk management plan





## Structure of a contract

### 1 Subject of Contract

- Description and main characteristics of the ship.
- Yard number.
- Registry and Classification of the ship.
- Decision of the Classification Society.
- Sub-contracting by the yard.

### 2 Inspection and Approvals.

### 3 Modifications.

- Due to the Owner.
- Due to the Builder.
- Due to Regulating Offices or to the Classification Society.

### 4 Sea Trials



- 5 Guarantee for Speed, Cargo Carrying Capacity and Fuel Consumption
  - Penalties.
  - Limit of Acceptance.
  - Rewards.
- 6 Delivery of the Vessel.
  - Place and Date.
  - Documentation.
  - Penalties and Rewards.
  - Force Majeure.
- 7 Price



## 8 Property

- Generic drawings.
- Specifications.
- Detail drawings.
- Ship.

## 9 Insurance

## 10 Default by Purchaser

- Penalties due to missing payments, delivery of the ship, deliverance owner's supplies.

## 11 Default by the Contractor

- Devolution of instalments paid and penalties.

## 12 Guarantee after Deliverance

## 13 Contract Expenses

## 14 Patents



- 15 Interpretation, Reference to Expert and Arbitration
- 16 Condition for the Contract to Become Effective
- 17 Legal Domicile
- 18 Assignment
- 19 Limitation of Liability
- 20 Mail Addresses



## Compliance

- International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea.
- International Convention on Load Lines.
- International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships.
- IMO Standards.
- Gross Register Tonnage Regulations.
- International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea.
- Applied International/National Regulations.



## Functional Design

- Definition of schematic designs and functional arrangements.
- Definition of materials and equipment.
- Specific construction plans (Classification Society).
- Validation of submitted schematics.
- Documentation for trials.



## Detailed Design (schematics)

- Elaboration process.
- Block construction.
- Piping.
- Nesting.
- Modular construction.
- Mock-up.
- Wiring.



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## The production project definition

- Has to describe the means to ensure the production of the ship.
- Constraints of the very shipyard.
- Use of standard materials.
- Optimise the number of process.
- Specify the storage, zoning, etc.

## Integral construction

- Avoiding traditional sequence of flow work.
- Project accommodation to the structure of work.
- Multitasking.

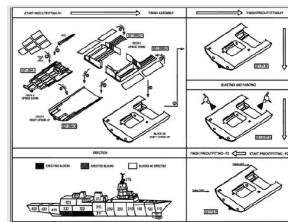


Figure 5: Intermediate assembly.



- 1 Design
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## Organisation Structure

- Functional Units.
- Project Teams.
- Hybrid.



## Departments (naval architecture, hull, electricity, etc.)

### Pros

- Focus knowledge and more efficiency in their area of work.
- Knowledge share.
- Small personnel.
- More flexibility and better use of resources.
- Continuity.

### Cons

- Difficulty to work on large projects (subdivided tasks).
- Responsibility clashes.
- Multitasking.
- Pure working force, not management or planning.
- Dependency on working load.
- Slow adaptability to modification in the current project.



Teams composed of mini-departments (naval architecture, hull, electricity, etc.)

## Pros

- Full control on the project.
- Hierarchy.
- Communication/coordination problem reduction.
- Clear responsibility.

## Cons

- Function duplicates.
- Difficulty on forming such groups.
- Bigger personnel.
- Highest cost.
- Not acquisition of know-how.
- Project breaks result in idling workers.



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## Overview

- Types of ships depending on their mission requirements.
- Length determination.
- Analytical Calculus.
- Empirical Calculus.
- Scaling.
- Dimension limits.
- Critic Dimension.





## Types of ships depending on their mission requirements

- Passanger(I).
- Cargo(II).
- Fishing(IV).

R.D. 1837/2000 and SOLAS.



# Mission Requirements

## Length determination

- Requirements (specific or cargo) and length.
- $F_n$  and  $C_B$  relationships to relate drag resistance
- Ratios (beam, draught, length, displacement).

Most expensive dimension.

$$L_{pp} = 0.97L_{WL} \quad (1)$$



## Analytical Calculus (conditioned dimensions)

- Forepeak.
- Machinery room.
- Auxiliary room.
- Cargo.
- Rearpeak.



# Mission Requirements

## Empirical Calculus

- Jaeger.

$$\sqrt{L_{pp}} = (p + q)^{1/3} + (p - q)^{1/3}$$

$$p = b\Delta^{1/3}v \quad (2)$$

$$q = b\Delta^{1/3}\sqrt{v - 2\Delta^{1/3}}$$

Small craft:  $b=2/3$

Intermediate length craft:  $b=5/6$

Long length craft:  $b=1$



# Mission Requirements

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## Empirical Calculus

- Maglioni.

$$\begin{aligned}L_{pp} &= a^4 \sqrt{DW} \\L_{pp} &= b^4 \sqrt{DW} \sqrt{0.1v} \\L_{pp} &= c^4 \sqrt{\Delta} \\L_{pp} &= d^4 \sqrt{\Delta} \sqrt{0.1v}\end{aligned} \tag{3}$$



# Mission Requirements



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	MÍNIMO	NORMAL	MÁXIMO
a	13,4	14,2	15,6
b	10,8	11,4	12,6
c	12,9	13,6	15,1
d	10,3	10,9	12,0

Figure 6: Maglioni parameters.



# Mission Requirements

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## Empirical Calculus

- Posdunine-Van Lammeren.

$$L_{pp} = c \left( \frac{v}{v+2} \right)^2 \sqrt[3]{\Delta} \quad (4)$$

Result in ft .

$v(11 - 16.5 \text{ knots}), 1 \text{ propeller}, c=23.5$

$v(15.5 - 18.5 \text{ knots}), 1 \text{ propeller}, c=24$

$v(<20 \text{ knots}), 1 \text{ propeller}, c=26 \text{ (passenger)}$



# Mission Requirements

## Scaling

Basis Ship ( $B$ ) and Projected Ship ( $P$ ):

$$\frac{L_B}{\sqrt[3]{\Delta_B}} = \frac{L_P}{\sqrt[3]{\Delta_P}} \quad (5)$$
$$\frac{L_B}{\sqrt[3]{\nabla_{C,B}}} = \frac{L_P}{\sqrt[3]{\nabla_{C,P}}}$$

$\nabla_{c,i}$  is the cargo volume. Also the  $DW$  can be used.





## Dimension limits

- Shipyard
- Traffic
- Canals
- Port
- Sway movement.
- Classification Societies, National Authorities and International Organism.
- Aerial draught.



## Critical Dimension

- Deadweight ships (weight,  $L_{pp}$ ,  $B$ ,  $D$ )
- Volume ships (Cargo,  $L_{pp}$ ,  $B$ ,  $D$ )
- Surface ships (Ro-Ro,  $L_{pp}$ ,  $B$ )
- Container ships (volume,  $L_{pp}$ ,  $D$ ,  $B$ )
- Special transport ships (weight,  $L_{pp}$ ,  $B$ ,  $D$ )
- Service ships (stability and velocity)



# Mission Requirements

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Deadweight ships (weight and low stowage density)

Limit value cargo (density)

$$LDC = \frac{DWT_{Cargo}}{\nabla_{Cargo}} = \frac{\frac{DWT_{Cargo}}{DWT} \times \frac{DWT}{\Delta}}{\frac{\nabla_{Cargo}}{\nabla} \times \frac{\nabla}{\Delta}} \quad (6)$$



# Mission Requirements

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Deadweight ships (weight and low stowage density)

$C_B \rightarrow T$  and  $C'_B \rightarrow D$

$$LDC = \frac{DWT_{Cargo}}{\nabla_{Cargo}} = \frac{\frac{DWT_{Cargo}}{DWT} \times \frac{DWT}{\Delta}}{\frac{\nabla_{Cargo}}{\nabla} \times \frac{C'_B D}{\rho C_B T}} \quad (7)$$



# Mission Requirements

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Deadweight ships (weight and low stowage density)

$$C_B \rightarrow T \text{ and } C'_B \rightarrow D$$

$$C'_B = C_B + (1 - C_B) \frac{0.8D - T}{3T} \quad (8)$$



# Mission Requirements

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Volume ships (volume and high stowage density)

Critical dimensions would be freeboard and intact stability.

Influenced by  $B/D$  (stability) to  $L/B$



- 1 Design
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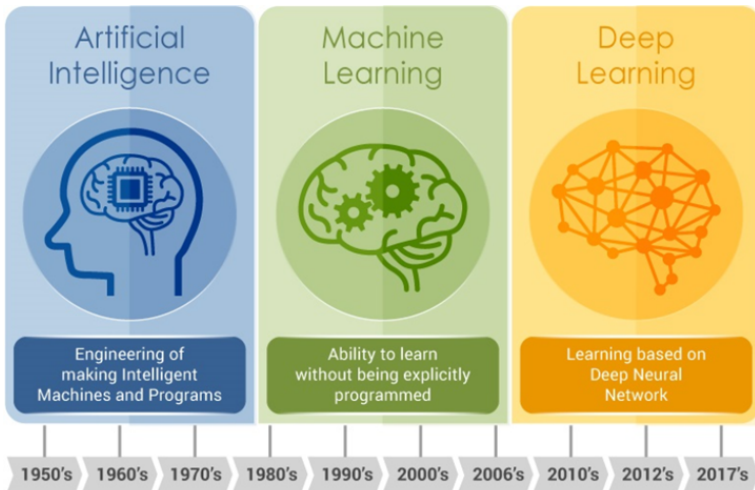
Mission Re-

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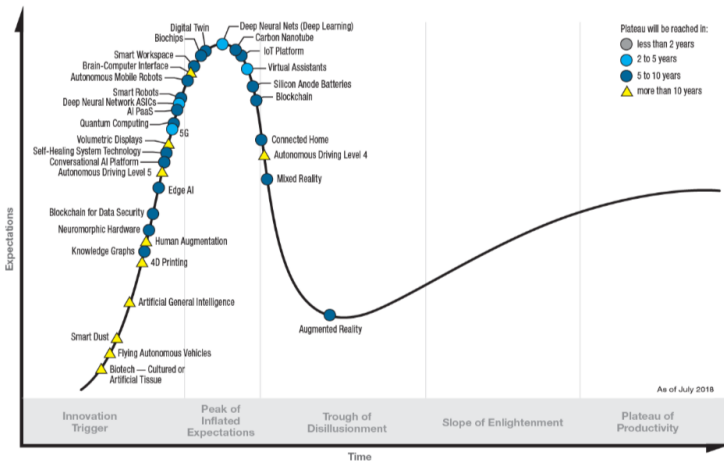
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## Hype Cycle for Emerging Technologies, 2018



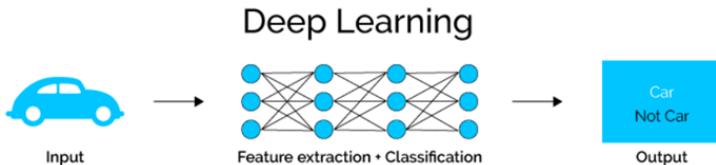
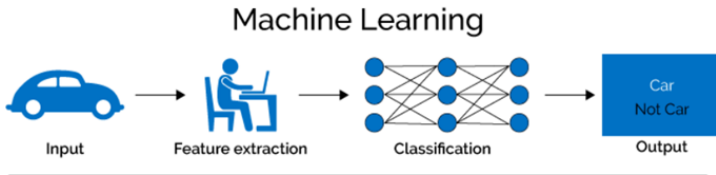
## Gartner Hype Cycle for Emerging Technologies, 2019



[gartner.com/SmarterWithGartner](https://gartner.com/SmarterWithGartner)

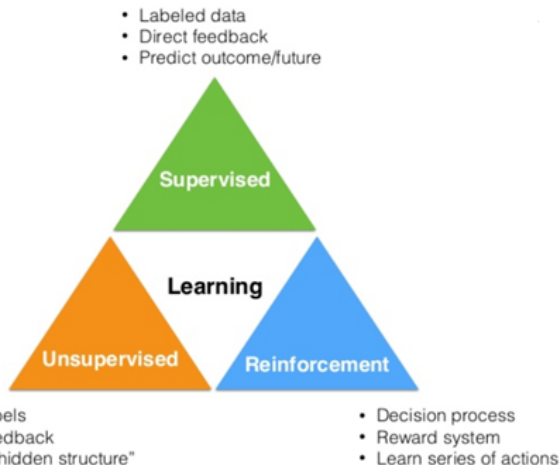
Source: Gartner  
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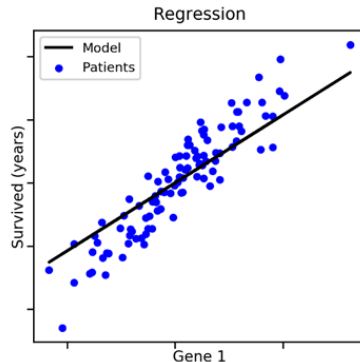
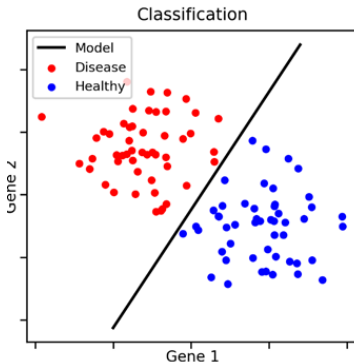
**Gartner.**



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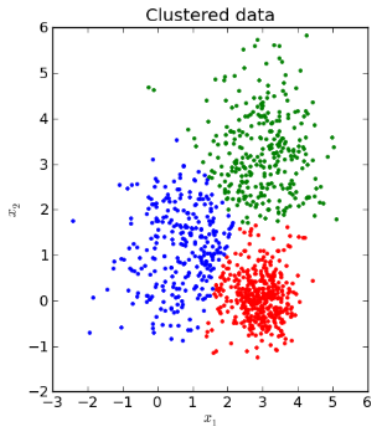
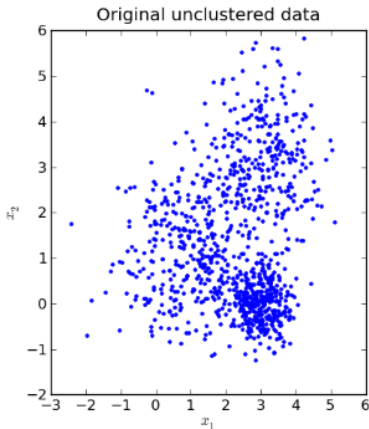
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*A computer-generated program showing k-means clustering [3]*



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# THE END



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