

KIVI NIRIA Maritime Technology Division

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Yacht Design Consultancy Survey

"UNIDENTIFIED SAILING OBJECTS"

The modern superyacht is a complex piece of engineering that often incorporates significant levels of new and emerging technology.

Despite having invested significant amounts of capital in designing and building these yachts, the owners are very conservative with the choice of hullform; the vast majority of large yachts are monohulls.

In contrast to the design process for commercial vessels, there is often no rational hullform selection process.

Bringing together experience from over 15 years in the design of specialist commercial vessels and superyachts, James Roy from BMT Nigel Gee will explore a range of hullform types and technologies, from the conservative to the radical, and debate their relative merits for application to large yachts.



Presentation Overview

- Overview of BMT Nigel Gee and BMT Group
- The Superyacht industry
- Hull types Superyachts & commercial vessels
- The weird and wonderful
- The sustention triangle
- Case study
- Flights of fancy.....
- This is nothing new!
- Questions?



Company Overview





Company Overview

Established 1986 Southampton, UK 55+ Staff 150+ Vessels In Operation Full Range of Services

> Concept Design Naval Architecture Mechanical Engineering Structural Design Production Design Outfit Design Consultancy Plan Approval Survey







Scope of Services





A Diverse Business

























Active Markets





Who Are BMT?

BMT is an international design, engineering and risk management consultancy, working principally in the defence, energy and environment and maritime transport sectors.

BMT invests significantly in research. Its customers are served through a network of international subsidiary companies. The group's assets are held in beneficial ownership for its staff.











Commercial Stability

Broader Capability

Maintained Independence



The Superyacht Industry







What is a Superyacht?

This is not a superyacht, <30m LOA





This is a superyacht, > 30m





Other industry terminology;

- "Mega Yacht"
- "Giga Yacht"

They all mean the same thing.....>30m = 100ft

Within Aisa a superyacht is actually termed as being >24m = 80ft





Vessels are growing in size – this is now 'small'





For many years this was the biggest – MV Dubai @ 162m (532ft)





This is the biggest – 'Eclipse' @ 163m (535ft) delivered in 2010. But not for long!





Project Azzam, 180m (590ft) under construction. Rumoured for completion in 2013.



Some Industry Statistics



World Fleet Growth 92-2012





World Deliveries 92-2012







Inner chart represents the global order book (GOB)

Outer chart represents the total fleet (FLEET)



World Fleet – Sail Vs. Motor





Order Book By Region 08-2012





Order Book By Country 2011





World Wealth Map 2011



Source : The Wealth Report 2011



Prices



Build Price Per m is not the best metric.

Caution - data correct at 2006



Prices

- Better to price on a cost per unit volume approach?
- Volume is measured by GT.
- Price depends on region of build and brand.
- Typically £30k / GT low end....++++.
- What about commercial boats?
- A very large cruise liner is about £3 4k / GT
- A smaller cruise liner (<30k GT) is about £6 8k / GT.
- Yachts are therefore very expensive by comparison.



Design



Yacht Design – Historically Both Art and Science









Designer / Stylist – Occasional Flights of Fancy



Hull Types









99 (.9)% Are Monohulls

A few limited exceptions





A Short Story.....





Fast Ferry Industry – Hullforms In Use



World Fleet = approx 1600 vessels

Vessels with Vs > 25 knots, High Speed Light Craft (HSLC)

Caution - data correct at 2006



Hull Types – The Basics











The Weird & The Wonderful





















The Weird & The Wonderful









A Whole Host of Variants





The Sustention Triangle





Hydrofoil





Hovercraft





SWATH









True SWATH

Small Waterplane Area Very Low Pitch Stiffness



Semi - SWATH

Moderate Waterplane Area Low Pitch Stiffness



True CAT

Large Waterplane Area High Pitch Stiffness



WIG

Caspian Sea Monster







| Wing Span | 131 ft (40 m) | | |
|------------------|---|--|--|
| Length | 348 ft (106 m) | | |
| Height | 22 m | | |
| Weight | 495 tonnes - loaded 540 tonnes - maximum takeoff | | |
| Engine | 10 (8+2) x VD-7 | | |
| Maximum speed | 500 km/h | | |
| Range | 3000 km | | |
| Armament | None | | |
| Crew | ? | | |
| Produced | 8 (1965-78) | | |



What About Yachts?

- Most superyachts are monohulls
- This is choice is often an **emotive** one but not necessarily the right technical choice to best fulfil the owner's requirements form a purely technical perspective.
- The following needs to be considered when **objectively** selecting the hull form:
 - Speed
 - Overall Displacement Deadweight
 - Seakeeping Characteristics (i.e. Level of Comfort)
 - Special Requirements
 - Low draft Access to small ports
 - Low beam Passage through canals & locks
 - Carriage of Special Equipment Helicopter, sailing boat, toys etc
 - Special features large swimming pool, tennis court...



Case Study Using Objective Criteria

Three high-speed (<u>commercial</u>) vessels have been designed based on a common payload and range.

| | Catamaran | Monohull | Stabilised Monohull |
|-----------------------------|-----------|----------|------------------------|
| LOA [m] | 72.00 | 96.20 | 105.00 |
| LWL [m] | 64.05 | 84.30 | 95.40 |
| BOA [m] | 18.00 | 14.60 | 20.20 |
| T [m] | 2.66 | 2.140 | 2.50 |
| Lightship [t] | 553.00 | 613.50 | 596.30 |
| Fuel Load [t] | 42.00 | 61.80 | 36.00 |
| Payload [t] | 151.30 | 151.30 | 151.30 |
| Displacement [t] | 745.3 | 826.60 | 1083.60 |
| Shaft Power (36 knots) [MW] | 12.90 | 19.34 | 10.90 |

Note how the vessel dimensions differs. This illustrates one step of the optimisation process.



Case Study – Speed and Power





Case Study – Seakeeping

The Motion Sickness Incidence (MSI) - a comparison tool



The MSI has been calculated for a typical route crossing of two hours in Sea State 3, 4, and 5.



Case Study - Discussion

- Criteria was common payload and range.
- In this case the stabilised monohull was best.
- It was also the largest, but may not have been the best economic case.
- Such a basis of comparison would not work with a yacht.
- Payload is effectively zero.
- Perhaps a common GT (volume) would be better basis for comparison?
- It is in most cases nearly impossible to make such objective studies with yachts.
- In most cases style and visual appearance are the primary criteria, few owners are concerned about hull type optimisation to objective functions.
- Monohulls probably offer the most flexible platform for yachts.





































This is nothing new!





- Winan brothers cigar ship.
- 4 ships built.
- **1858 1866.**
- 70ft 256ft.
- Including 1 yacht.
- Innovative midship shrouded propeller (amongst other new and unproven concepts).
- All ships a failure but many innovations were taken up in latter designs.







- Circular Russian iornclad Novgorod 1873.
- Theory was that a round ship would be very stable.
- Very low draft therefore ideal for coastal defence.
- Steered by 6 propellers but large over steer.
- Almost un-manoeuvrable in practice.









Batcau à roue de M. Bazin, représenté d'après un modèle en petit.



- Roller ship 1896.
- 33ft hollow wheels/rollers.
- Reduced apparent flow speed = lower friction.
- Several built.
- None successful.



Vue d'ensemble du bateau rouleur terminé.





- Bessemer 350 ft with a swinging/gimballed saloon.
- Launched 1874.
- "Swinging saloon" was intended to prevent sea sickness.
- Complex hydraulics never worked.
- Not successful.





• Jointed Iron Ship Connector



"Creativity is the residue of wasted time"



Questions

