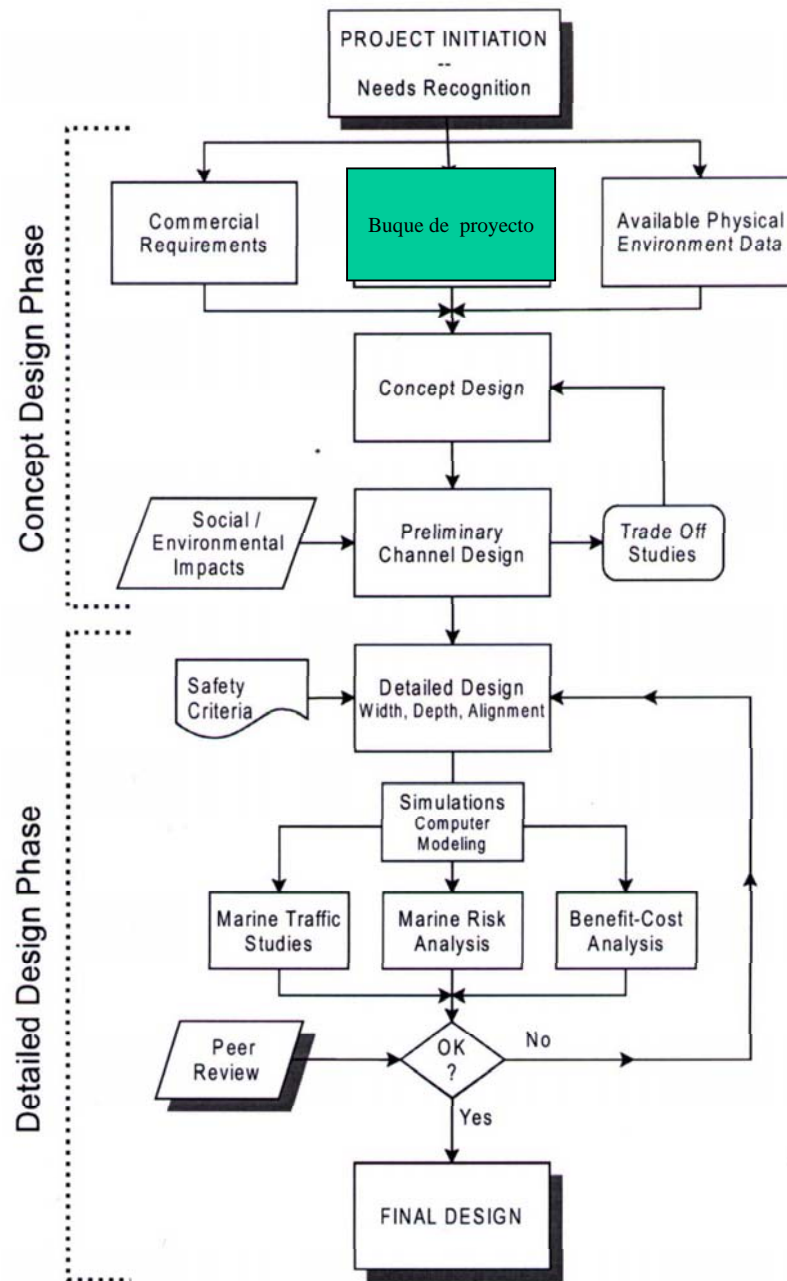


# Tema 5

## Buque de proyecto

Versión 1.0

# Diagrama de Flujo



Agosto 2006

Figure 2.4. The Channel Design Process (after [4]).

# Definición

- A design vessel or vessels must be selected with dimensions and characteristics around which the design is to be developed. The design vessel may be an existing vessel, a new vessel in planning or under construction, a conceptual ship of the future, or a composite of critical dimensions and properties of several vessels. Selection of the design vessel is a defining decision in the design process, regardless of design aids used (USACE, 1983)

# Design Vessel and Vessel Mix

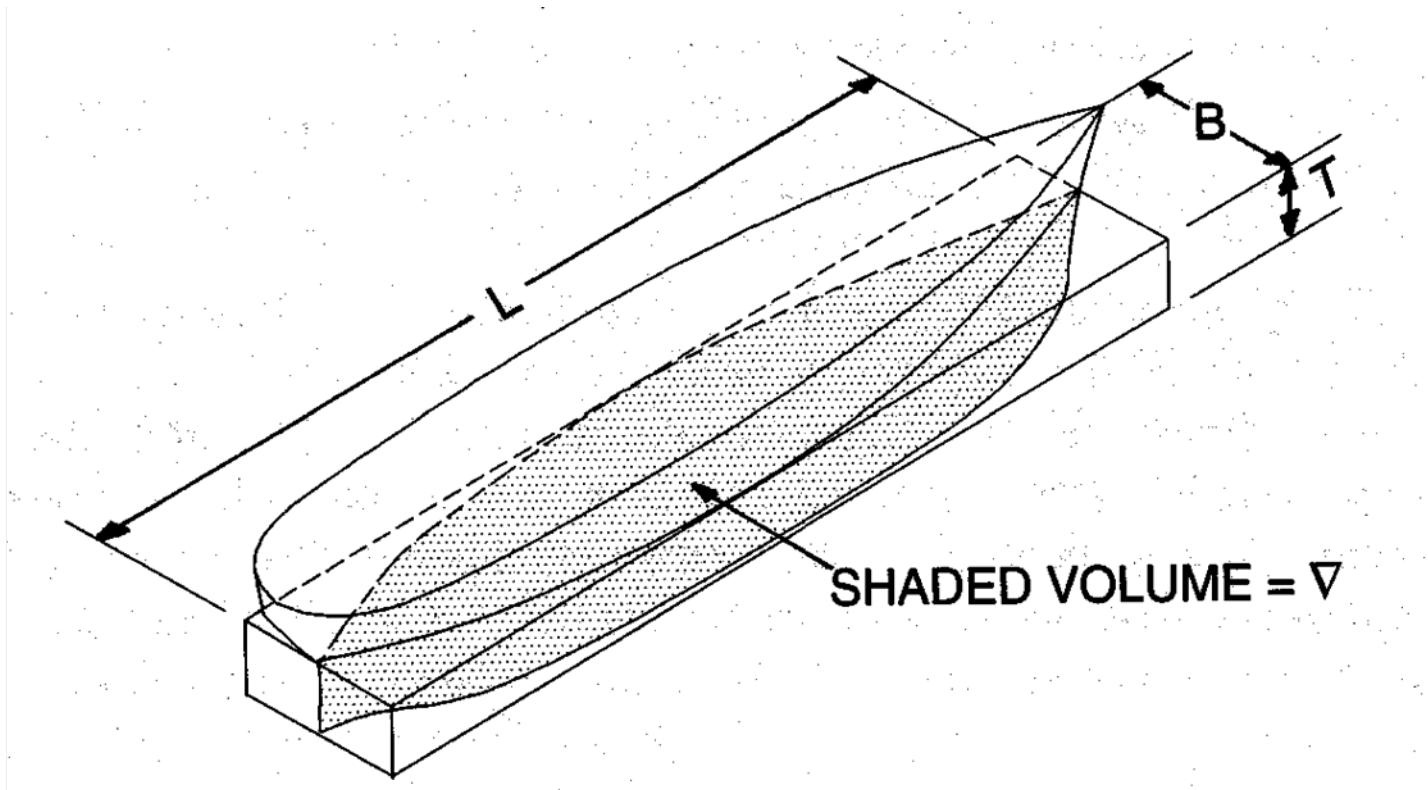
- Usually, the largest vessel anticipated to use the waterway is defined as the design vessel. Its speed, maneuvering characteristics, and particularly its size, i.e., length, beam and draft, are major inputs into channel alignment, depth, and width determinations.
- Two or more distinct design vessels may be specified. For example, one vessel may have a deeper draft, another a wider beam.
- When navigation traffic into and out of a port is heavy, a design vessel mix will be necessary to establish needs for passing and maneuvering lanes and for turning basins.
- Designers are encouraged to consider world fleet forecasts when choosing the design vessel and vessel mix
- From “Literature Review”, Mayer R (1999)

# Buque de proyecto - 1

- Las dimensiones del canal están referidas a las dimensiones del buque. El ancho se relaciona con la manga, la profundidad con el calado y el radio de las curvas con la eslora. La única dimensión que es variable es el calado, función de la carga. Por lo tanto tengo que elegir un buque de proyecto
- Elegir un buque de proyecto no significa que otros buques distintos a ese no van a poder navegar por el canal
- Buque de proyecto es por un lado el buque mas representativo del tráfico de la zona
- Puede ser que hayan diferentes buques de proyecto y que la verificación de las dimensiones deban hacerse para todos ellos.

**Figura** *Dimensiones características de los buques*

# Dimensiones características de un buque



## Relación entre dimensiones del buque y del canal

| <b>Buque</b> | <b>Canal</b>        |
|--------------|---------------------|
| Eslora       | Radio de las curvas |
| Manga        | Ancho               |
| Calado       | Profundidad         |

# Buques

- Dar ejemplos de buques:
  - Bulk Carrier
  - Portacontenedores
  - Crucero
  - Car Carrier – Ver Archivo Tipos de buques
- Del buque deben conocerse las dimensiones del mismo (eslora, manga, calado, air draft), la maniobrabilidad, y la respuesta del buque a la navegación y a la carga y el tipo de carga (peligrosidad)
- Comportamiento del buque (maniobra) bajo la influencia del viento, olas y corrientes

## Buques portacontenedores

- Los buques portacontenedores están entre los más difíciles de maniobrar. Son buques de grandes dimensiones y tienen una gran area expuesta al viento cuando transportan contenedores en cubierta. Habitualmente tienen un solo motor diesel de baja velocidad, que limita la mínima velocidad a la cual aún tienen maniobra. Tienen un alto desplazamiento, típicamente hasta 85,000 toneladas lo que requiere un considerable esfuerzo para los remolcadores para moverlos y sus finas líneas (fine lines) y relación eslora/manga relativamente alta afectan en forma adversa su habilidad para maniobrar en canales.

# Características de los buques

| Nombre          | Eslora |                 | Manga | Calado | Coeficiente | Capacidad |        | Velocidad |        |
|-----------------|--------|-----------------|-------|--------|-------------|-----------|--------|-----------|--------|
|                 | Eslora | entre           |       |        |             | Cantidad  | Unidad |           | Máxima |
|                 | total  | perpendiculares |       |        |             |           |        |           |        |
|                 | m      | m               | m     | m      |             |           | nudos  |           |        |
| Panamax         | 230    | 216             | 32,2  | 12,0   | 0,64        | 2400      | TEUs   | 19/20.5   |        |
| Post-Panamax    | 270    | 255             | 38,0  | 12,0   | 0,63        | 4300      | TEUs   | 19/20.5   |        |
| Panamax         | 230    | 219             | 32,2  | 12,2   | 0,83        | 60000     | DWT    | 15,5      |        |
| Mini Cape Size  | 255    | 242             | 39,0  | 15,3   | 0,84        | 100000    | DWT    | 15        |        |
|                 | 234    | 199             | 32,2  | 7,1    | 0,64        | 50000     | DWT    | 19/20.5   |        |
| Aquarius Leader | 199    | 190             | 32,2  | 10,0   | 0,61        | 22815     | DWT    | 20,6      |        |
|                 |        |                 |       |        |             |           |        |           |        |

# APPENDIX B

## TYPICAL SHIP DIMENSIONS

| Dead-weight tonnes | Displacement tonnes | Length <sub>OA</sub> m | Length <sub>pp</sub> m | Beam m | Draught m | Block Coefficient - |
|--------------------|---------------------|------------------------|------------------------|--------|-----------|---------------------|
| Tankers (ULCC)     |                     |                        |                        |        |           |                     |
| 500,000            | 590,000             | 415.0                  | 392.0                  | 73.0   | 24.0      | 0.86                |
| 400,000            | 475,000             | 380.0                  | 358.0                  | 68.0   | 23.0      | 0.85                |
| 350,000            | 420,000             | 365.0                  | 345.0                  | 65.5   | 22.0      | 0.85                |
| Tankers (VLCC)     |                     |                        |                        |        |           |                     |
| 300,000            | 365,000             | 350.0                  | 330.0                  | 63.0   | 21.0      | 0.84                |
| 275,000            | 335,000             | 340.0                  | 321.0                  | 61.0   | 20.5      | 0.84                |
| 250,000            | 305,000             | 330.0                  | 312.0                  | 59.0   | 19.9      | 0.83                |
| 225,000            | 277,000             | 320.0                  | 303.0                  | 57.    | 19.3      | 0.83                |
| 200,000            | 246,000             | 310.0                  | 294.0                  | 55.0   | 18.5      | 0.82                |
| Tankers            |                     |                        |                        |        |           |                     |
| 175,000            | 217,000             | 300.0                  | 285.0                  | 52.5   | 17.7      | 0.82                |
| 150,000            | 186,000             | 285.0                  | 270.0                  | 49.5   | 16.9      | 0.82                |
| 125,000            | 156,000             | 270.0                  | 255.0                  | 46.5   | 16.0      | 0.82                |
| 100,000            | 125,000             | 250.0                  | 236.0                  | 43.0   | 15.1      | 0.82                |
| 80,000             | 102,000             | 235.0                  | 223.0                  | 40.0   | 14.0      | 0.82                |
| 70,000             | 90,000              | 225.0                  | 213.0                  | 38.0   | 13.5      | 0.82                |
| 60,000             | 78,000              | 217.0                  | 206.0                  | 36.0   | 13.0      | 0.81                |

| Dead-weight tonnes             | Displacement tonnes | Length <sub>OA</sub> m | Length <sub>pp</sub> m | Beam m | Draught m | Block Coefficient - |
|--------------------------------|---------------------|------------------------|------------------------|--------|-----------|---------------------|
| Product and Chemical Tankers   |                     |                        |                        |        |           |                     |
| 50,000                         | 66,000              | 210.0                  | 200.0                  | 32.2   | 12.6      | 0.81                |
| 40,000                         | 54,000              | 200.0                  | 190.0                  | 30.0   | 11.8      | 0.80                |
| 30,000                         | 42,000              | 188.0                  | 178.0                  | 28.0   | 10.8      | 0.78                |
| 20,000                         | 29,000              | 174.0                  | 165.0                  | 24.5   | 9.8       | 0.73                |
| 10,000                         | 15,000              | 145.0                  | 137.0                  | 19.0   | 7.8       | 0.74                |
| 5,000                          | 8,000               | 110.0                  | 104.0                  | 15.0   | 7.0       | 0.73                |
| 3,000                          | 4,900               | 90.0                   | 85.0                   | 13.0   | 6.0       | 0.74                |
| Bulk Carriers/OBO's            |                     |                        |                        |        |           |                     |
| 400,000                        | 464,000             | 375.0                  | 356.0                  | 62.5   | 24.0      | 0.87                |
| 350,000                        | 406,000             | 362.0                  | 344.0                  | 59.0   | 23.0      | 0.87                |
| 300,000                        | 350,000             | 350.0                  | 333.0                  | 56.0   | 21.8      | 0.86                |
| 250,000                        | 292,000             | 335.0                  | 318.0                  | 52.5   | 20.5      | 0.85                |
| 200,000                        | 236,000             | 315.0                  | 300.0                  | 48.5   | 19.0      | 0.85                |
| 150,000                        | 179,000             | 290.0                  | 276.0                  | 44.0   | 17.5      | 0.84                |
| 125,000                        | 150,000             | 275.0                  | 262.0                  | 41.5   | 16.5      | 0.84                |
| 100,000                        | 121,000             | 255.0                  | 242.0                  | 39.0   | 15.3      | 0.84                |
| 80,000                         | 98,000              | 240.0                  | 228.0                  | 36.5   | 14.0      | 0.84                |
| 60,000                         | 74,000              | 220.0                  | 210.0                  | 33.5   | 12.8      | 0.82                |
| 40,000                         | 50,000              | 195.0                  | 185.0                  | 29.0   | 11.5      | 0.80                |
| 20,000                         | 26,000              | 160.0                  | 152.0                  | 23.5   | 9.3       | 0.78                |
| 10,000                         | 13,000              | 130.0                  | 124.0                  | 18.0   | 7.5       | 0.78                |
| Container Ships (Post Panamax) |                     |                        |                        |        |           |                     |
| 70,000                         | 100,000             | 280.0                  | 266.0                  | 41.8   | 13.8      | 0.65                |
| 65,000                         | 92,000              | 274.0                  | 260.0                  | 41.2   | 13.5      | 0.64                |
| 60,000                         | 84,000              | 268.0                  | 255.0                  | 39.8   | 13.2      | 0.63                |
| 55,000                         | 76,500              | 261.0                  | 248.0                  | 38.3   | 12.8      | 0.63                |

A

| Dead-weight tonnes        | Displacement tonnes | Length <sub>OA</sub> m | Length <sub>pp</sub> m | Beam m | Draught m | Block Coefficient - |
|---------------------------|---------------------|------------------------|------------------------|--------|-----------|---------------------|
| Container Ships (Panamax) |                     |                        |                        |        |           |                     |
| 60,000                    | 83,000              | 290.0                  | 275.0                  | 32.2   | 13.2      | 0.71                |
| 55,000                    | 75,500              | 278.0                  | 264.0                  | 32.2   | 12.8      | 0.69                |
| 50,000                    | 68,000              | 267.0                  | 253.0                  | 32.2   | 12.5      | 0.67                |
| 45,000                    | 61,000              | 255.0                  | 242.0                  | 32.2   | 12.2      | 0.64                |
| 40,000                    | 54,000              | 237.0                  | 225.0                  | 32.2   | 11.7      | 0.64                |
| 35,000                    | 47,500              | 222.0                  | 211.0                  | 32.2   | 11.1      | 0.63                |
| 30,000                    | 40,500              | 210.0                  | 200.0                  | 30.0   | 10.7      | 0.63                |
| 25,000                    | 33,500              | 195.0                  | 185.0                  | 28.5   | 10.1      | 0.63                |
| 20,000                    | 27,000              | 174.0                  | 165.0                  | 26.2   | 9.2       | 0.68                |
| 15,000                    | 20,000              | 152.0                  | 144.0                  | 23.7   | 8.5       | 0.69                |
| 10,000                    | 13,500              | 130.0                  | 124.0                  | 21.2   | 7.3       | 0.70                |
| Freight Ro-Ro Ships       |                     |                        |                        |        |           |                     |
| 50,000                    | 87,500              | 287.0                  | 273.0                  | 32.2   | 12.4      | 0.80                |
| 45,000                    | 81,000              | 275.0                  | 261.0                  | 32.2   | 12.0      | 0.80                |
| 40,000                    | 72,000              | 260.0                  | 247.0                  | 32.2   | 11.4      | 0.79                |
| 35,000                    | 63,000              | 245.0                  | 233.0                  | 32.2   | 10.8      | 0.78                |
| 30,000                    | 54,000              | 231.0                  | 219.0                  | 32.0   | 10.2      | 0.75                |
| 25,000                    | 45,000              | 216.0                  | 205.0                  | 31.0   | 9.6       | 0.75                |
| 20,000                    | 36,000              | 197.0                  | 187.0                  | 28.6   | 9.1       | 0.75                |
| 15,000                    | 27,500              | 177.0                  | 168.0                  | 26.2   | 8.4       | 0.74                |
| 10,000                    | 18,400              | 153.0                  | 145.0                  | 23.4   | 7.4       | 0.73                |
| 5,000                     | 9,500               | 121.0                  | 115.0                  | 19.3   | 6.0       | 0.71                |

| Dead-weight tonnes      | Displacement tonnes | Length <sub>OA</sub> m | Length <sub>pp</sub> m | Beam m | Draught m | Block Coefficient - |
|-------------------------|---------------------|------------------------|------------------------|--------|-----------|---------------------|
| <b>Cargo Vessels</b>    |                     |                        |                        |        |           |                     |
| 40,000                  | 54,500              | 209.0                  | 199.0                  | 30.0   | 12.5      | 0.73                |
| 35,000                  | 48,000              | 199.0                  | 189.0                  | 28.9   | 12.0      | 0.73                |
| 30,000                  | 41,000              | 188.0                  | 179.0                  | 27.7   | 11.3      | 0.73                |
| 25,000                  | 34,500              | 178.0                  | 169.0                  | 26.4   | 10.7      | 0.72                |
| 20,000                  | 28,000              | 166.0                  | 158.0                  | 24.8   | 10.0      | 0.71                |
| 15,000                  | 21,500              | 152.0                  | 145.0                  | 22.6   | 9.2       | 0.71                |
| 10,000                  | 14,500              | 133.0                  | 127.0                  | 19.8   | 8.0       | 0.72                |
| 5,000                   | 7,500               | 105.0                  | 100.0                  | 15.8   | 6.4       | 0.74                |
| 2,500                   | 4,000               | 85.0                   | 80.0                   | 13.0   | 5.0       | 0.77                |
| <b>Vehicle Carriers</b> |                     |                        |                        |        |           |                     |
| 30,000                  | 48,000              | 210.0                  | 193.0                  | 32.2   | 11.7      | 0.66                |
| 25,000                  | 42,000              | 205.0                  | 189.0                  | 32.2   | 10.9      | 0.63                |
| 20,000                  | 35,500              | 198.0                  | 182.0                  | 32.2   | 10.0      | 0.61                |
| 15,000                  | 28,500              | 190.0                  | 175.0                  | 32.2   | 9.0       | 0.56                |

| Gross Tonnage | Displacement<br>tonnes | Length <sub>oa</sub><br>m | Length <sub>pp</sub><br>m | Beam<br>m | Draught<br>m | Block<br>Coefficient |
|---------------|------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|-----------|--------------|----------------------|
| Ferries       |                        |                           |                           |           |              |                      |
| 50,000        | 25,000                 | 197.0                     | 183.0                     | 30.6      | 7.1          | 0.63                 |
| 40,000        | 21,000                 | 187.0                     | 174.0                     | 28.7      | 6.7          | 0.63                 |
| 35,000        | 19,000                 | 182.0                     | 169.0                     | 27.6      | 6.5          | 0.63                 |
| 30,000        | 17,000                 | 175.0                     | 163.0                     | 26.5      | 6.3          | 0.62                 |
| 25,000        | 15,000                 | 170.0                     | 158.0                     | 25.3      | 6.1          | 0.62                 |
| 20,000        | 13,000                 | 164.0                     | 152.0                     | 24.1      | 5.9          | 0.60                 |
| 15,000        | 10,500                 | 155.0                     | 144.0                     | 22.7      | 5.6          | 0.57                 |
| Cruise Liners |                        |                           |                           |           |              |                      |
| 80,000        | 44,000                 | 272.0                     | 231.0                     | 35.0      | 8.0          | 0.68                 |
| 70,000        | 38,000                 | 265.0                     | 225.0                     | 32.2      | 7.8          | 0.67                 |
| 60,000        | 34,000                 | 252.0                     | 214.0                     | 32.2      | 7.6          | 0.65                 |
| 50,000        | 29,000                 | 234.0                     | 199.0                     | 32.2      | 7.1          | 0.64                 |
| 40,000        | 24,000                 | 212.0                     | 180.0                     | 32.2      | 6.5          | 0.64                 |
| 35,000        | 21,000                 | 192.0                     | 164.0                     | 32.2      | 6.3          | 0.63                 |

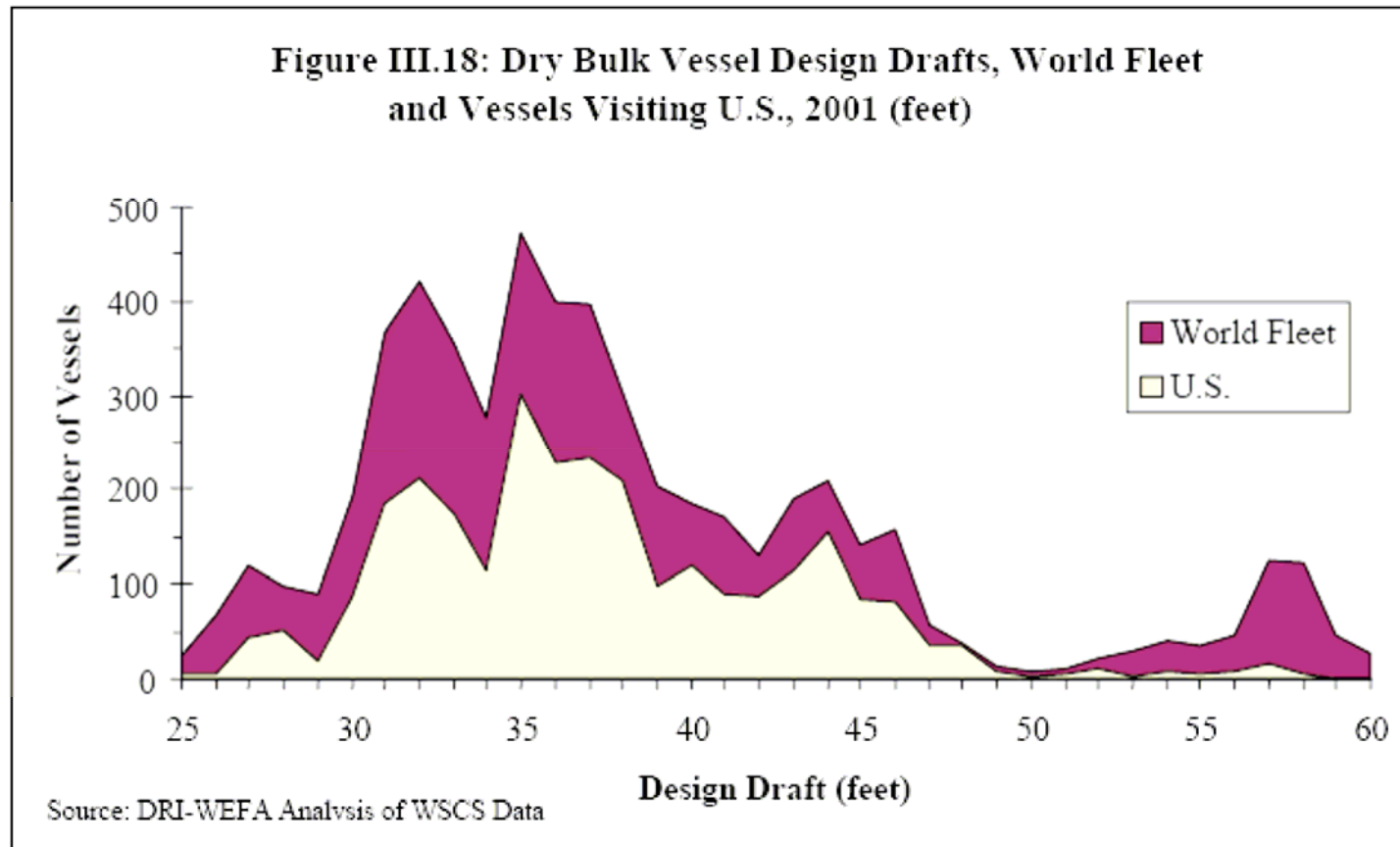
## Buque de proyecto - 3

- La elección del buque de proyecto debe asegurar que los otros buques que van a utilizar el canal lo harán en condiciones de seguridad
- Algunos criterios para elegir el buque de proyecto pueden ser:
  - Que tenga una maniobrabilidad pobre
  - Que tenga mucha obra viva
  - Que transporte una carga particularmente peligrosa – Los buques que transportan cargas peligrosas requieren mayores márgenes de seguridad

## Buque de proyecto – 2

- En muchos casos se estudia la flota mundial de buques, incluyendo los buques en construcción y en proyecto. Después se analiza la flota de buques que visita el área. Y después se evalúan los calados en el puerto de origen y en los puertos de destino
- Para los puertos de origen, tipo carga de minerales o combustible, puede ser que el tipo de buques sea uno y el rango de dimensiones muy estrecho - Ejemplo Puerto El Moro
- Los buques portacontenedores tienen large windage que puede complicar el control del buque en canales angostos así como durante maniobras a baja velocidad
- Los cruceros también tienen mucho windage pero un criterio de diseño de estos buques es controlabilidad en aguas restringidas en general no hay problemas con este tipo de buques
- Conclusión, no solo las características geométricas del buque sino también la propulsión y el gobierno y la respuesta del buque al oleaje

**Figure III.18: Dry Bulk Vessel Design Drafts, World Fleet and Vessels Visiting U.S., 2001 (feet)**



## Peligrosidad de la carga – 3a

- La peligrosidad de la carga se clasifica por
  - Tóxica
  - Potencialmente explosiva
  - Potencialmente contaminante
  - Potencialmente combustible
  - Potencialmente corrosiva
- Se clasifica en tres categorías de riesgo: bajo, medio o alto
  - Bajo: Graneles sólidos, carga general, contenedores, pasajeros, ro-ro
  - Medio: Petróleo a granel
  - Alto: Nafta de aviación, LPG, LNG, productos químicos
- Es un factor que condiciona la determinación del ancho del canal
- Hay que tener en cuenta la legislación correspondiente al transporte por agua de mercaderías peligrosas

## Buque de proyecto – 3b

- Si el tráfico está compuesto por buques muy diferentes puede ser necesario considerar mas de un buque de diseño. En ese caso un buque de gran calado puede determinar la profundidad y un buque de poco calado pero mucho windage determinar el ancho
- En los casos de canales actuales los buques que utilizan las vías navegables difieren sensiblemente de lo que pensó el proyectista 20 o mas años antes. Las razones de las discrepancias son:
  - Los dramáticos cambios que se producen con el tiempo en la flota de buques
  - El plazo necesario para el desarrollo de una de infraestructura que es mayor que la vida útil de un buque típico

## Buque de proyecto - 4

- La ausencia de un régimen de management de las vías navegables que restrinja el acceso a determinados buques
- Pero, cual es la consecuencia de equivocarse con el buque de proyecto?
- Si hace falta mas calado, o sea que me equivoqué con la profundidad, siempre puedo dragar mas o cargar menos, o en parte, bajar la velocidad.
- Si el canal es muy angosto voy a tener mas accidentes. Puedo mejorar las ayudas a la navegación.
- Si el radio de las curvas es bajo y no puedo tumbar el buque puedo usar remolcadores o tener mas accidentes (groundings)
- Siempre puedo agrandar la obra, o sea, mayor dragado. Ergo, costo para el dueño
- En caso contrario los costos adicionales los paga el usuario

## Buque de proyecto - 5

- El canal está diseñado para permitir el pasaje de un buque seleccionado en condiciones límites ambientales. Tanto el buque de diseño como las condiciones de tránsito deben representar la peor combinación de condiciones bajo las cuales el proyecto debería operar normalmente.
- En la práctica los prácticos llevan buques mayores que los de proyecto en las siguientes condiciones:
  - a) marea alta
  - b) condiciones de oleaje no tan severas;
  - c) menor velocidad;
  - d) asistencia de remolcadores.
- Las primeras tres aumentan la profundidad efectiva del canal y la cuarta aumenta el control horizontal del buque.

# NDNS – National Dredging Needs Study

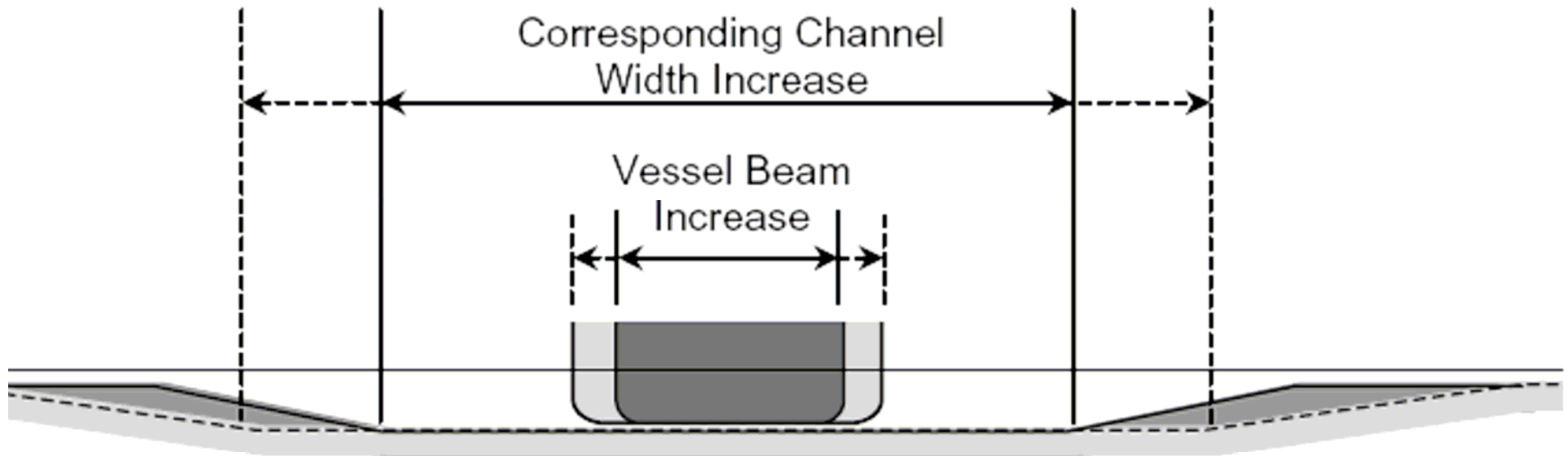
- The main product of the NDNS is the report prepared by PMCL, “National Dredging Needs Study of U.S. Ports and Harbors.”
- It includes the following components:
  - 1) An overview and analysis of international trade on a global, national and regional level
  - 2) A description and analysis of the type and sizes of ships in the world merchant fleet including an examination of current vessel traffic with channel depths at U.S. deep-draft ports.
  - 3) An assessment of the national waterside infrastructure needs and a comparison of drafts at U.S. and selected world ports
  - 4) A projection of future vessel traffic at U.S. deep draft ports, and
  - 5) An analysis of potential dredging needs based on future vessel traffic.

# Shipping Trend Analysis

- This report summarizes vessel characteristics and trends over the past thirty years and discusses future vessel design issues and corresponding navigation channel design, maintenance and safety impacts. For example, it is shown that the average beam-to-draft ratio has significantly increased over the past thirty years for all merchant vessel types investigated.
- This vessel parameter trend most directly impacts channel width and layout. Channel width and channel layout features such as bends must enlarge (for same depth) in order to accommodate ships with these changing proportion trends. Channel depth, for this type of vessel change, is impacted to a much lesser degree; an increase in beam-to-draft ratio does not impact typical design conventions for channel depth nearly as significantly. The effect of an increased vessel blockage factor within a channel cross-section also contributes to higher vessel squat experienced, and may likely result in decreased vessel speeds within channels.

## Waters 2002

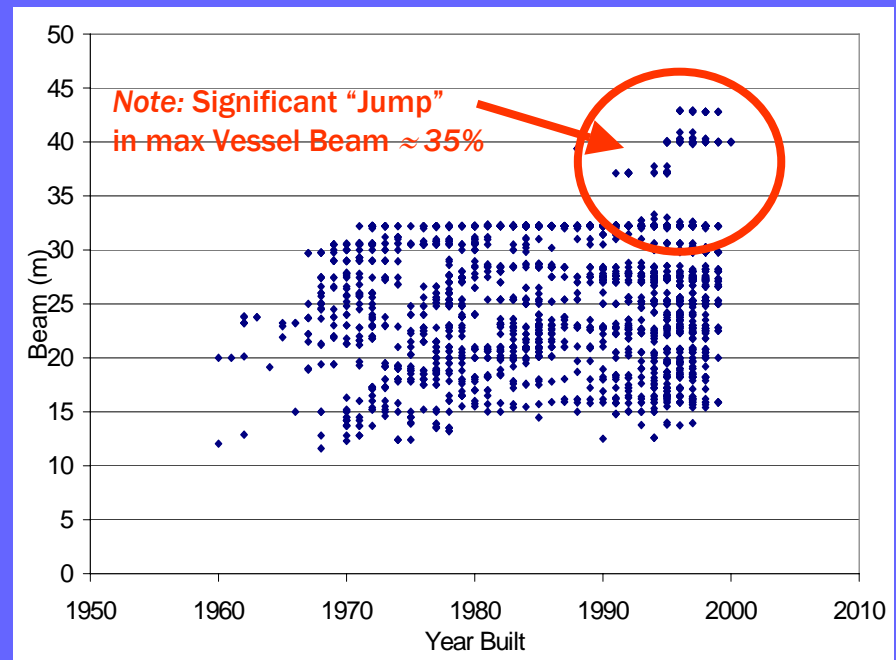
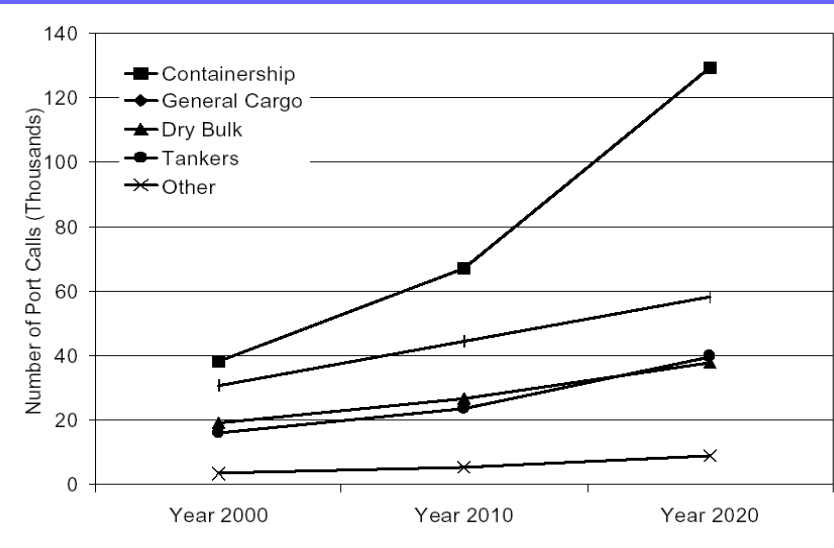
- Figure 4 shows a cross-sectional view of a vessel in a dredged fairway designed for one-way traffic (channel width shown is approximately three times vessel beam). The figure is a simplified, proportionately-scaled representation of a vessel with a 45 m beam and 14 m draft in 15.5 m depth of water.
- Note that a typical 1.5 m underkeel clearance is barely noticeable when compared to the other dimensions. Shown also on the figure is vessel with a larger beam and the associated implication on design channel width. If channel width is not increased proportionately, the vessel blockage factor (submerged cross-sectional area of the hull divided by submerged cross-sectional area of the channel) will increase, resulting in increased squat and bank effects, as well as other maneuvering problems.



**Figure 4:** Schematic of vessel in one-way channel illustrating implication of larger vessel beam on corresponding channel design width

# Previous Findings

- Numbers of Vessel Calls on U.S. ports will increase
- Vessel dimensions are increasing, but disproportionately:
  - B increasing fastest
  - T increasing slowly



## Vessels are Coming and Vessels are Changing ...

- How will these *changing vessels* impact *navigation channel design*?
- How will these changes affect *vessel operations*?
- What are the *economic* considerations and concerns?

# Conclusiones STA

- Una característica común es que la relación L/B está disminuyendo para todos los buques. Eso implica que los buques se están haciendo mas mangudos. Eso quiere decir que hay restricciones para la eslora y el calado de los buques que no es tan fuerte para la manga. Por eso los arquitectos navales se orientan en esa dirección.
- La restricción para mayores esloras viene por un lado de la longitud de los muelles existentes. Por el otro lado la restricción viene por el lado de las esclusas.
- La restricción por el lado del calado viene de la profundidad de los canales de navegación. Los proyectos para la profundización de canales que se prueban como económicamente ventajosos requieren de 10 a 20 años antes de ser completados. Para el armador que construye un barco con una vida útil de unos 30 años es poco probable que esté dispuesto a llevar el buque con menos carga  $2/3$  de la vida útil.
- Por lo tanto los arquitectos navales en la búsqueda de buques con mayor capacidad de carga modifican la manga, la eslora en menor medida por las restricciones y el coeficiente de block. Estas modificaciones tienen una influencia negativa sobre la maniobrabilidad en aguas poco profundas.

## Comentarios STA

- Bulk carriers Figura 4-44 Vessel length vs year constructed Si uno toma una media en la figura de 200 m casi la mitad de los buques está por encima de esa eslora
- Figura 4-46 Vessel design draft vs year constructed. Si uno toma un calado de 10 m un tercio de los buques tienen calado menor. Si toma 15 m, 2/3 de los buques tienen calado menor. Eso significa que 2/3 de la flota mundial cuando visita la Argentina se paga un falso flete por no poder salir suficientemente cargado.
- Tug assist - Las tendencias de las dimensiones de los buques pueden hacer que los buques naveguen con menor velocidad y a causa de requerimientos de maniobrabilidad estos buques requieran asistencia de remolcadores en las vías navegables. Ver comentario en pag. 59. El problema en este caso es que el conjunto buque + remolcador ocupa mas espacio que el buque solo, por lo que debería redimensionarse el canal para el nuevo conjunto.

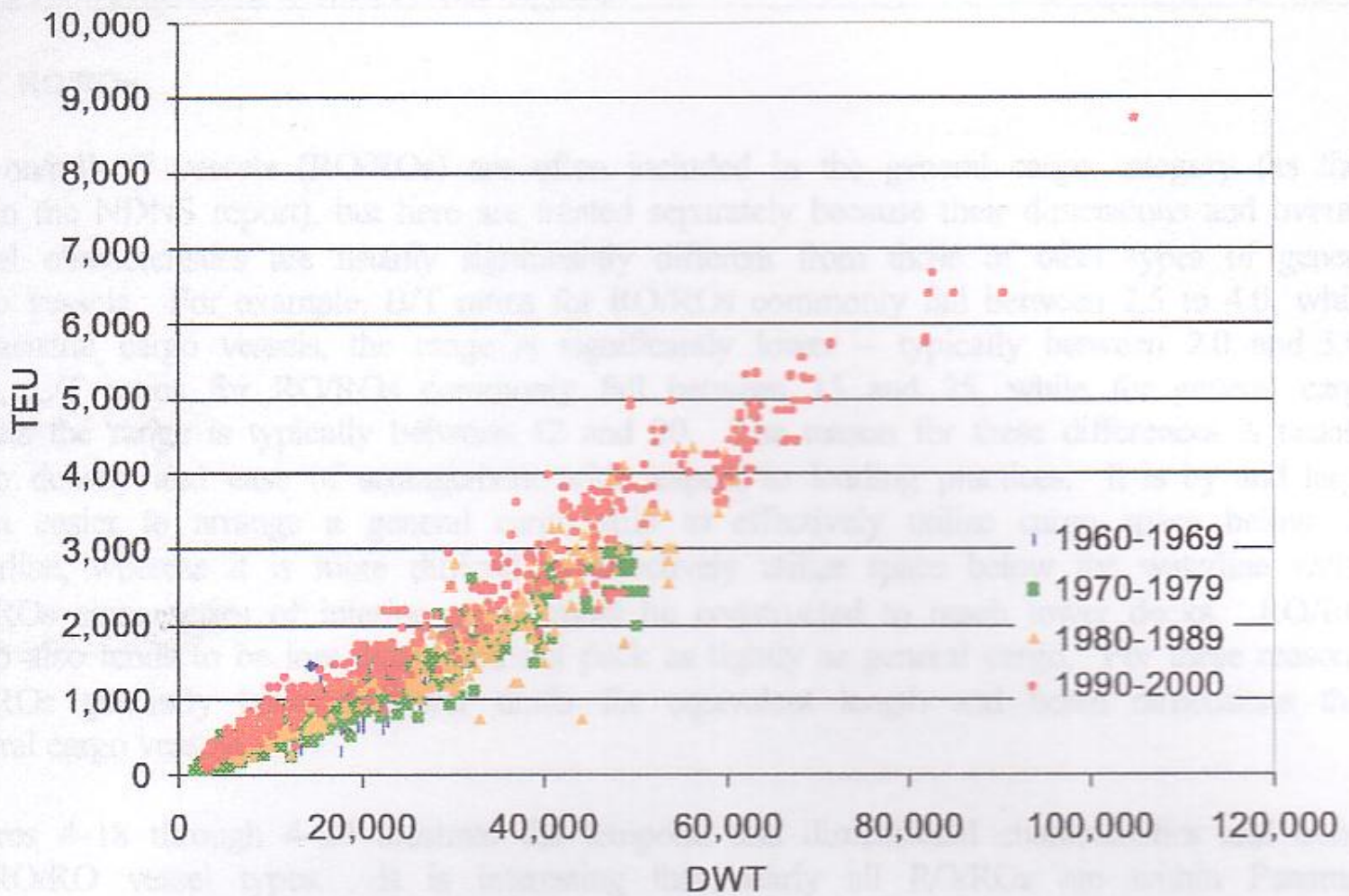


Figure 4-16. Containerships: TEU capacity vs. DWT.



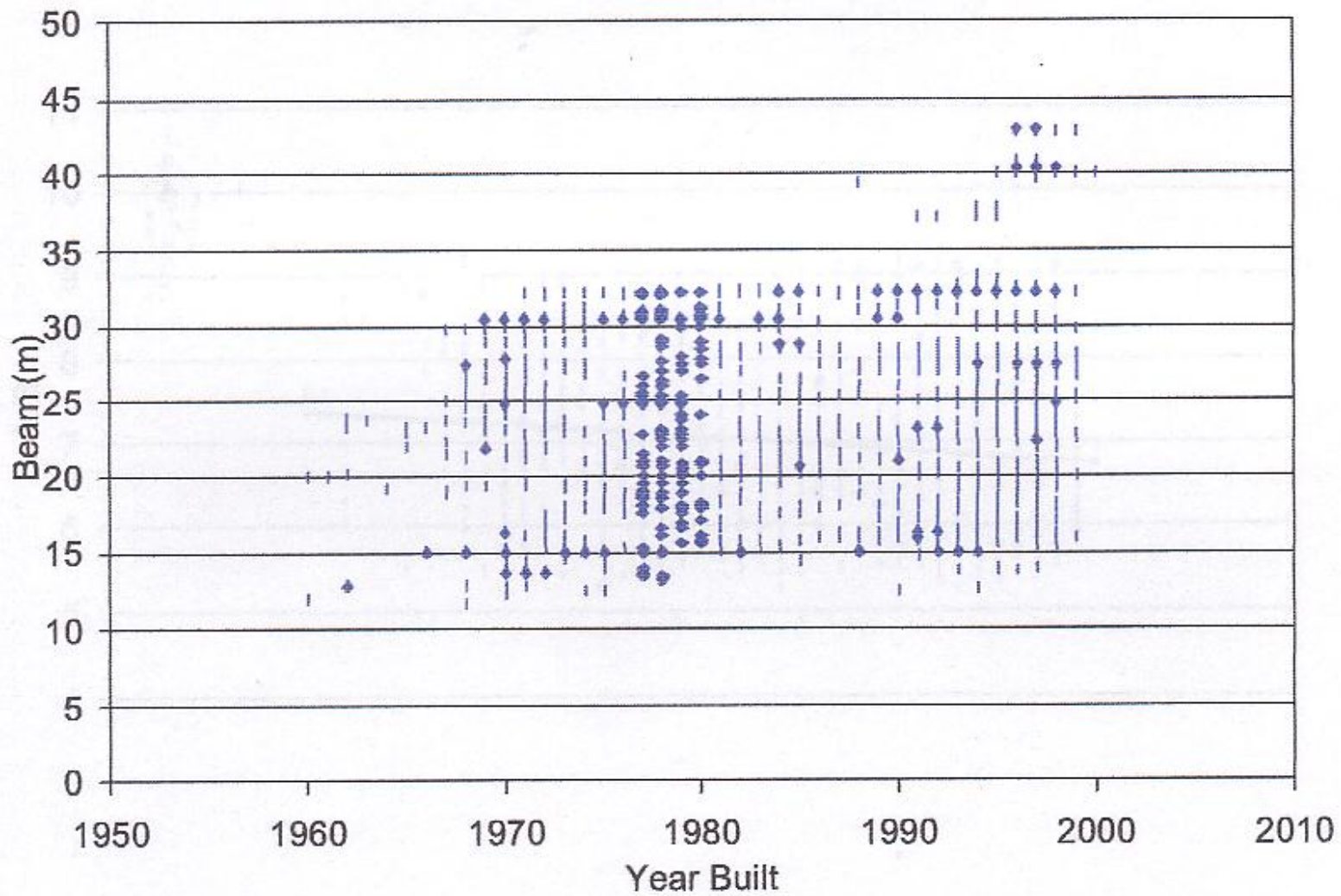


Figure 4-7. Containerships: Vessel beam vs. year constructed.

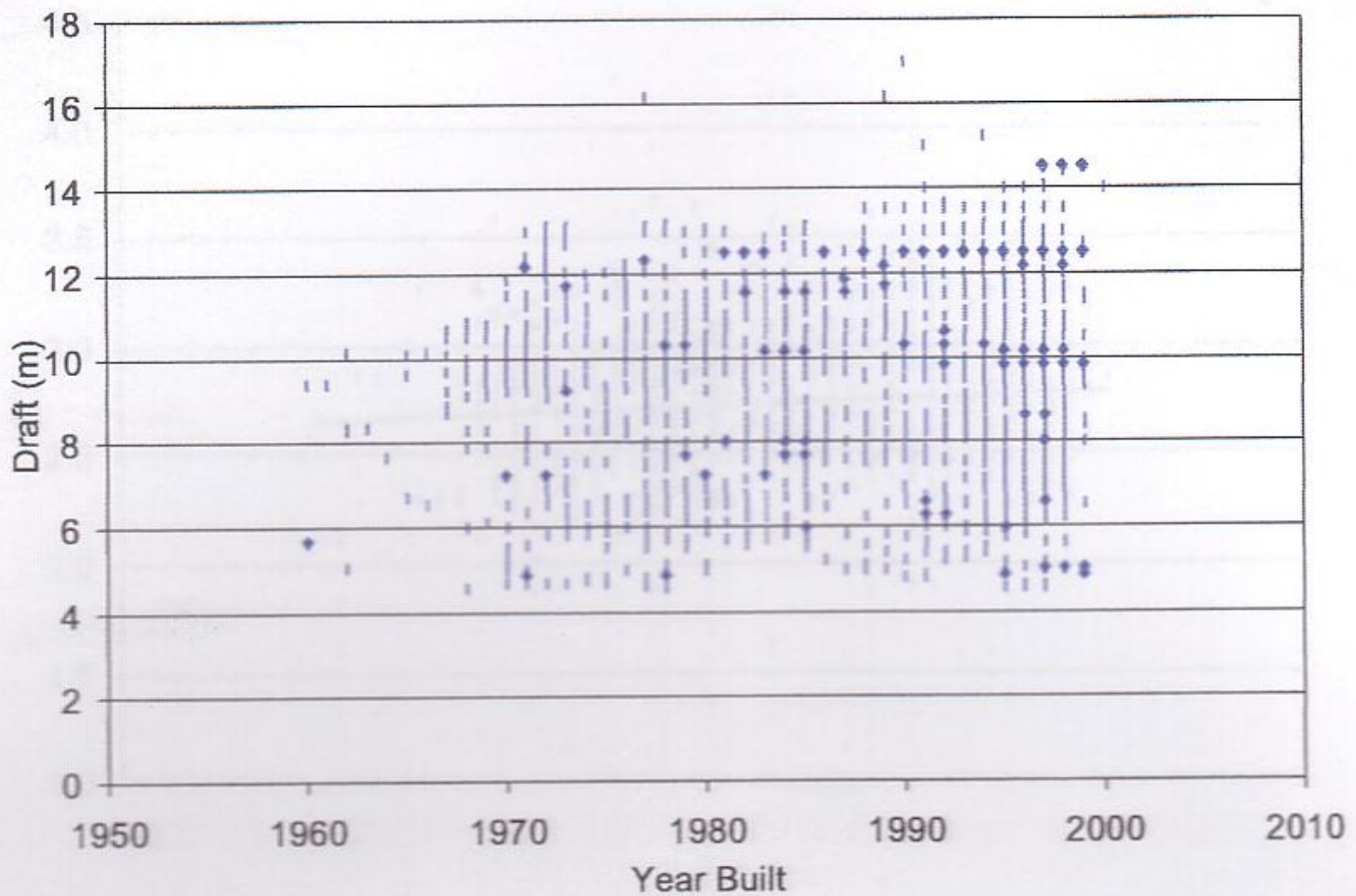


Figure 4-8. Containerships: Vessel design draft vs. year constructed.

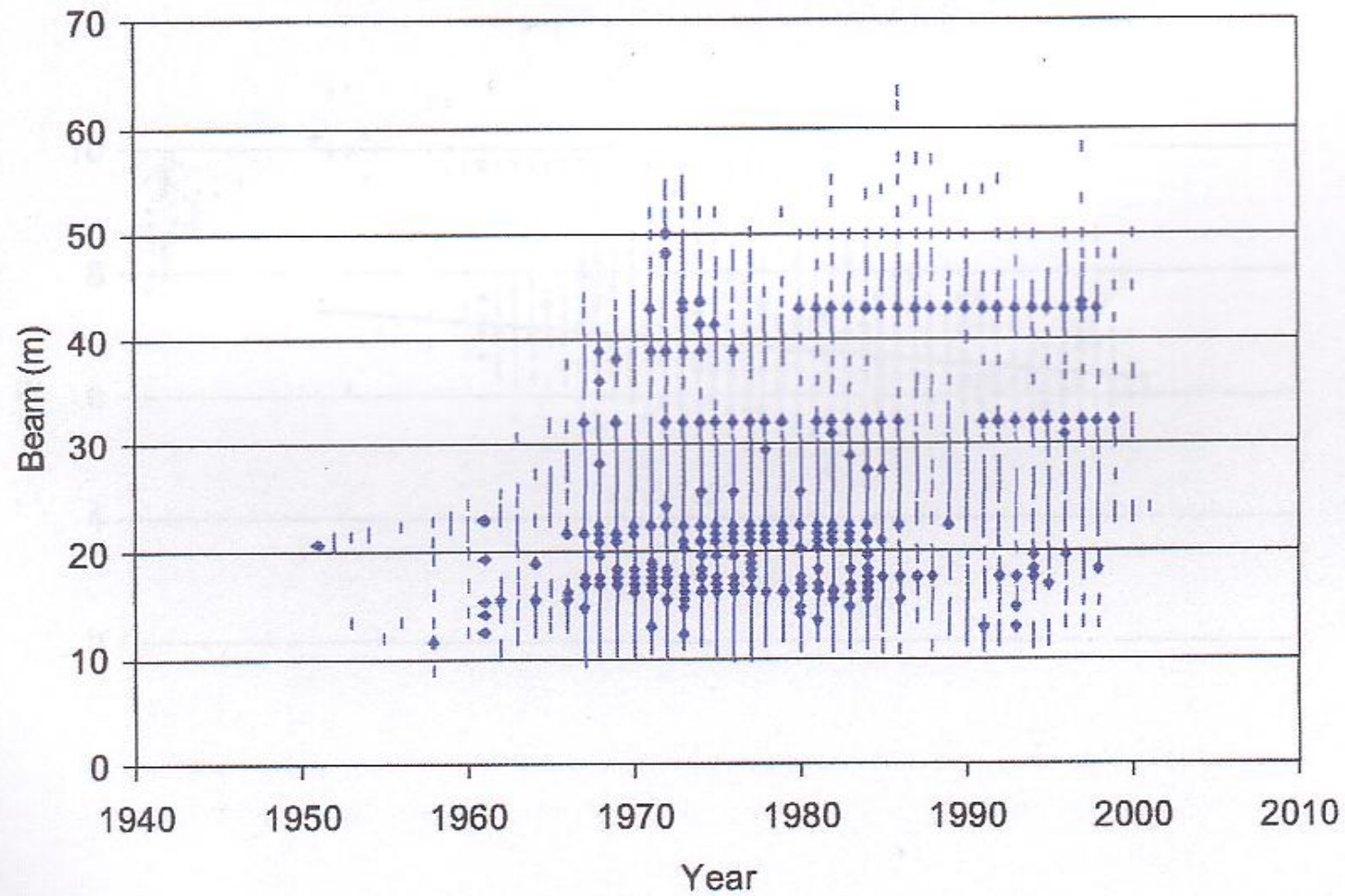


Figure 4-45. Dry Bulkers: Vessel beam vs. year constructed.

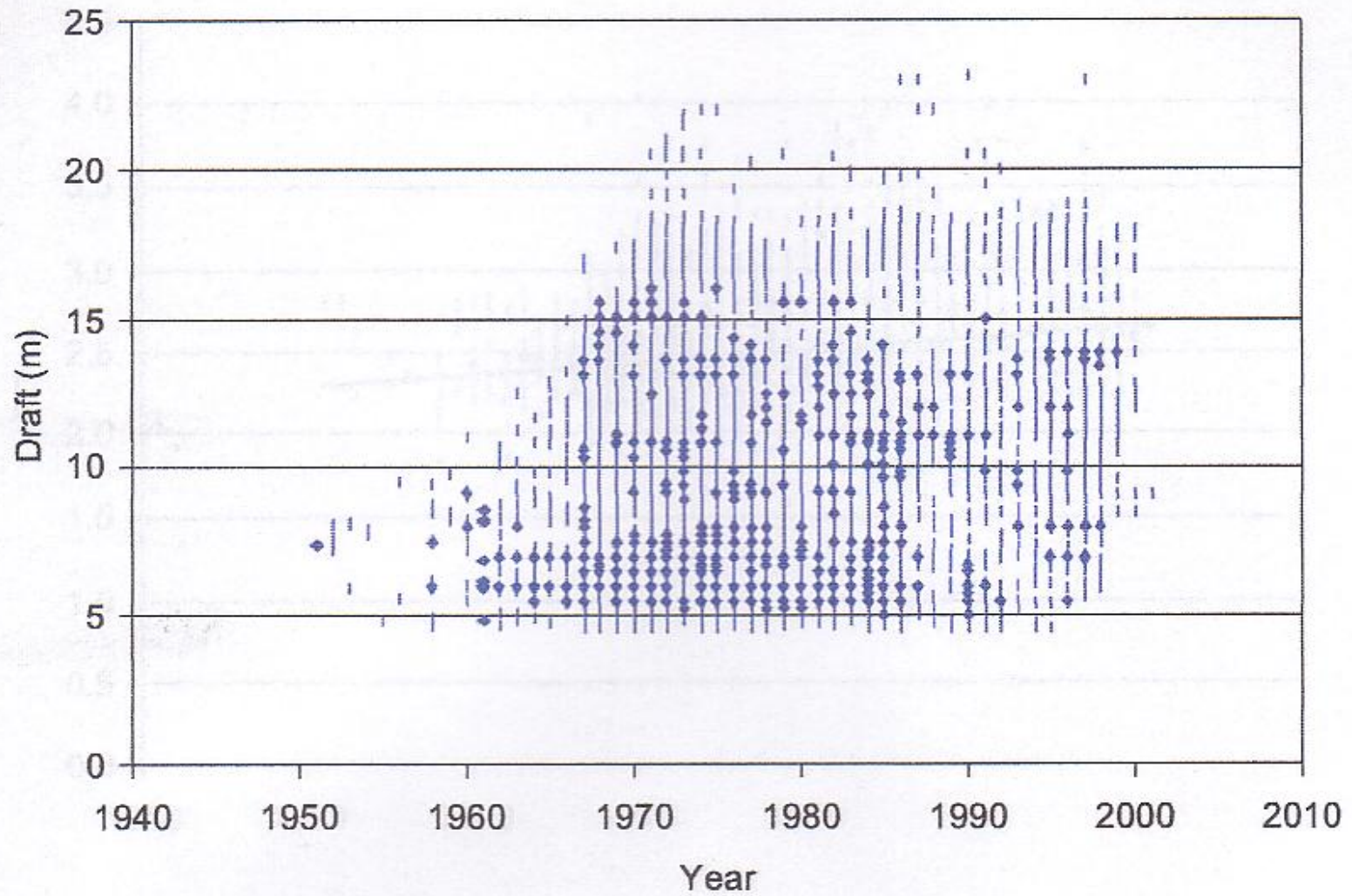


Figure 4-46. Dry Bulkers: Vessel design draft vs. year constructed.

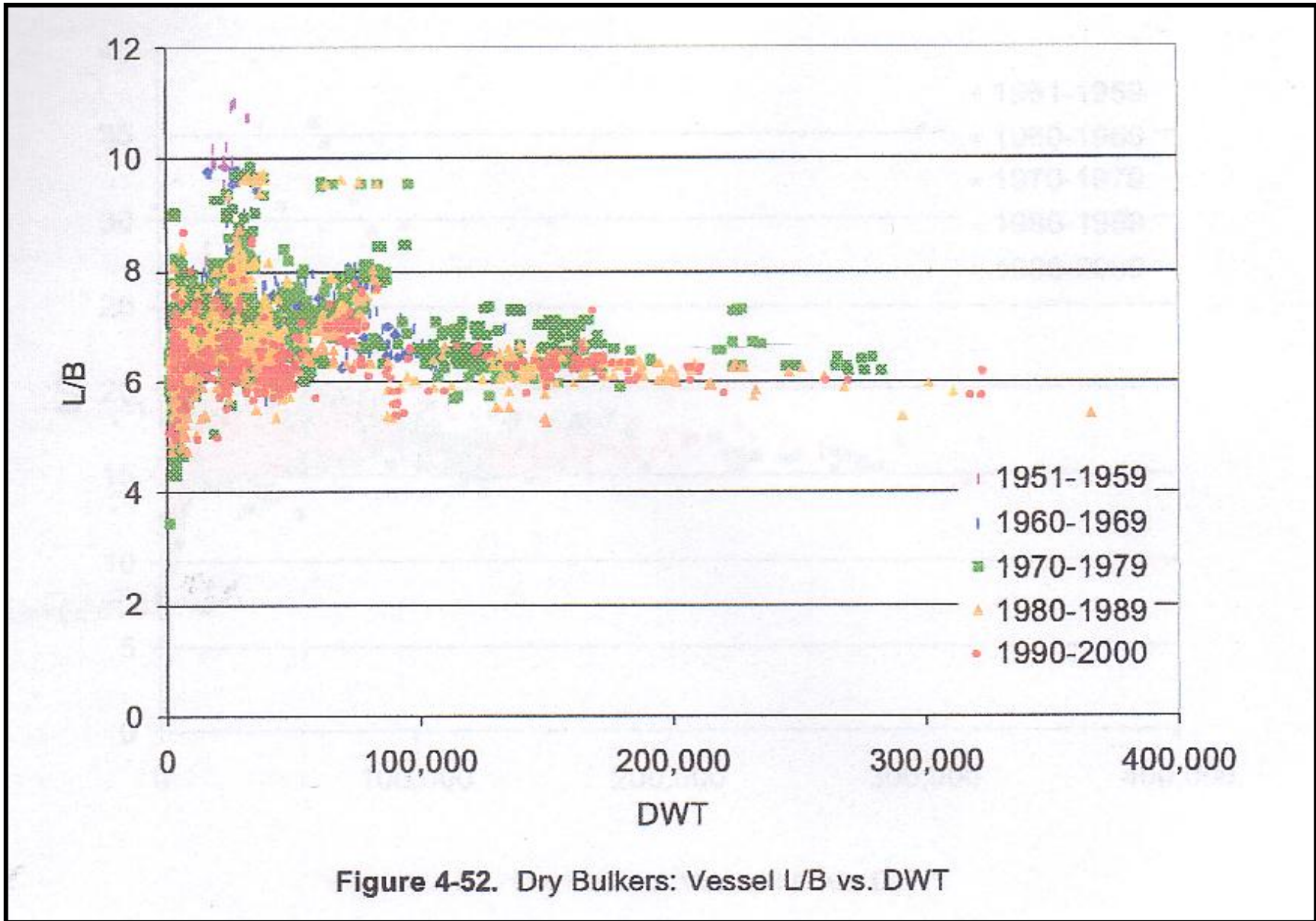
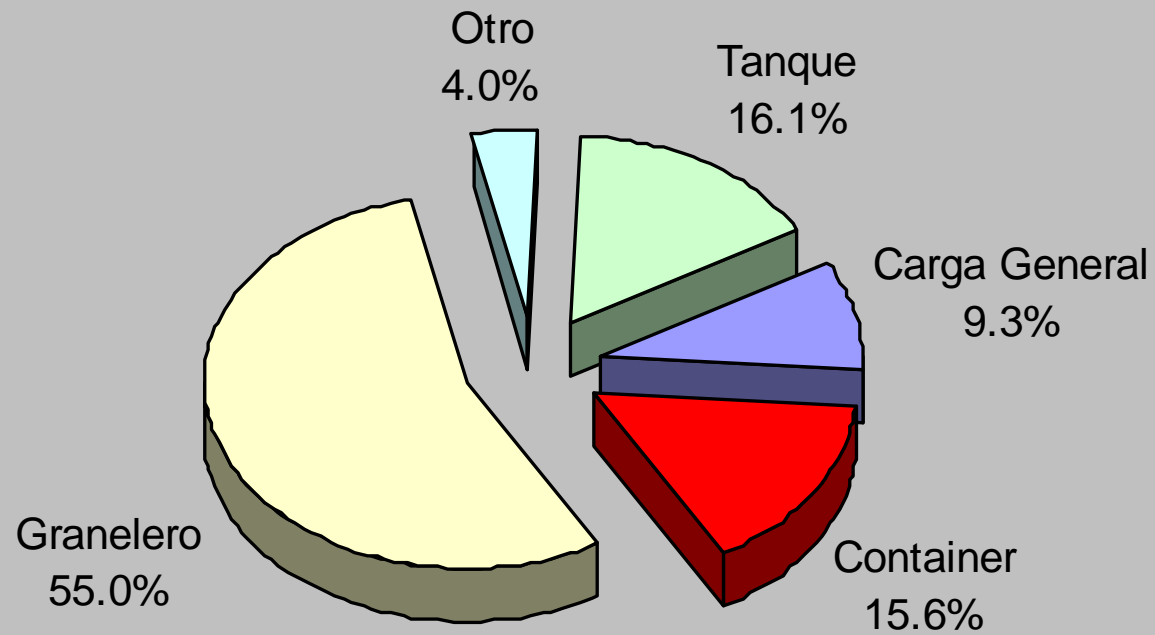


Figure 4-52. Dry Bulkers: Vessel L/B vs. DWT

### Distribución del Tráfico por tipo de buque por TRN pasante





**Tren de barcazas (4 x 5)**

**Eslora: 350 m**

**Manga: 48 m**

## Small size



### **María Green:**

**Eslora: 142,81 m**

**Manga: 21,5 m**

**Calado: 31.9 pies**

**Dwt: 17.539**

## Handy size



### **Stellar Image:**

**Eslora: 159,92 m**

**Manga: 26,0 m**

**Calado: 32,2 pies**

**Dwt: 24.228**

# Handy max



## **Alam Sejahtera:**

|                |                  |
|----------------|------------------|
| <b>Eslora:</b> | <b>182.81 m</b>  |
| <b>Manga:</b>  | <b>23.14 m</b>   |
| <b>Calado:</b> | <b>34.7 pies</b> |
| <b>Dwt:</b>    | <b>29.223</b>    |

# Panamax



|                    |                     |
|--------------------|---------------------|
| <b>Nombre:</b>     | <b>EVER VICTORY</b> |
| <b>Eslora:</b>     | <b>225,0 m</b>      |
| <b>Manga:</b>      | <b>32,2 m</b>       |
| <b>Calado dis:</b> | <b>43,2 pies</b>    |
| <b>Dwt:</b>        | <b>69.146</b>       |

# Cape Size



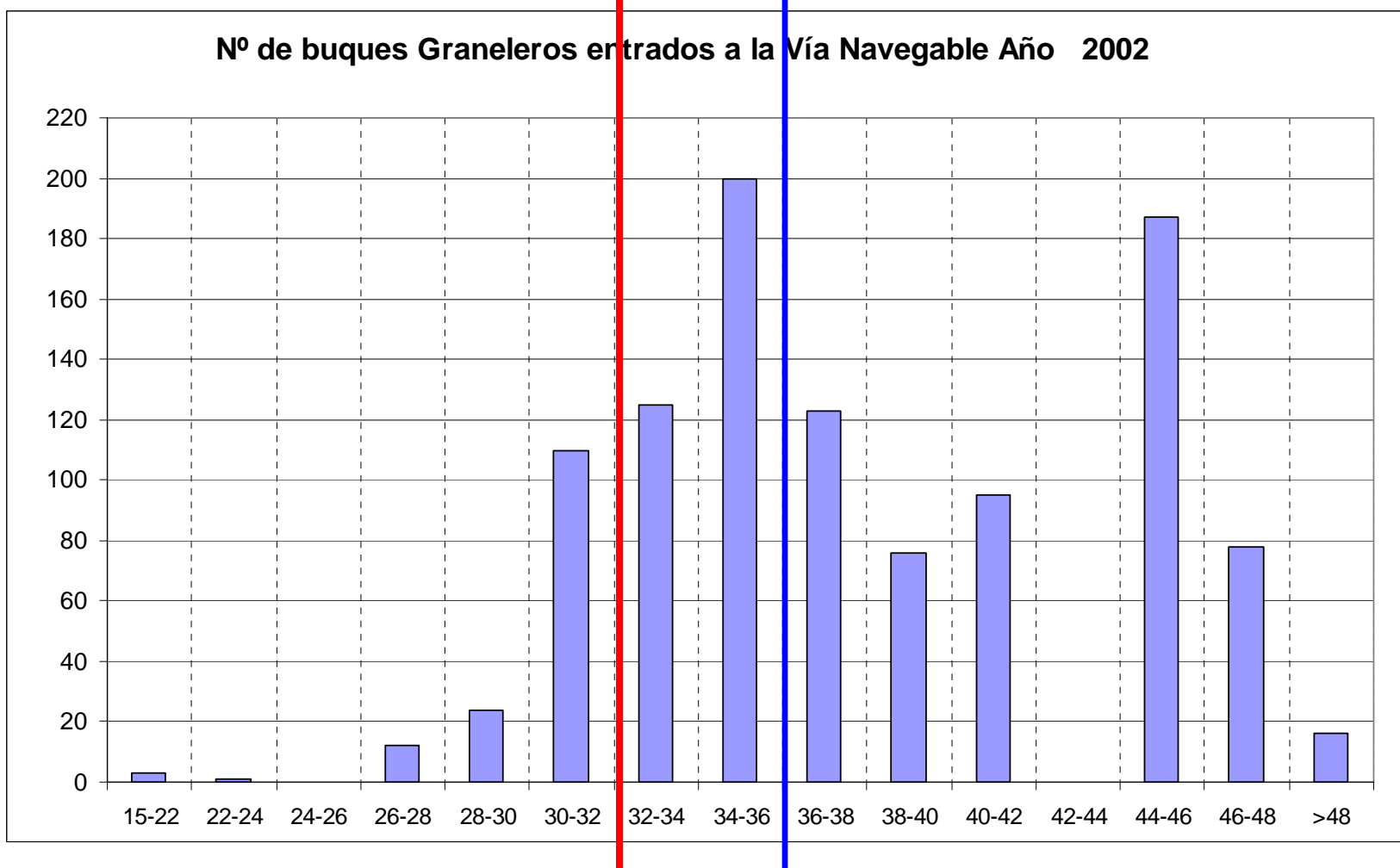
## **CSK Enterprise:**

|                |                  |
|----------------|------------------|
| <b>Eslora:</b> | <b>283,0 m</b>   |
| <b>Manga:</b>  | <b>45,0 m</b>    |
| <b>Calado:</b> | <b>59,7 pies</b> |
| <b>Dwt:</b>    | <b>168.430</b>   |

# Distribución Buques Graneleros por rango de calados

## año 2002

| Rango Calados      | 15-22 | 22-24 | 24-26 | 26-28 | 28-30 | 30-32 | 32-34 | 34-36 | 36-38 | 38-40 | 40-42 | 42-44 | 44-46 | 46-48 | >48   | TOTAL |
|--------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Buq. Entrados      | 3     | 1     | 0     | 12    | 24    | 110   | 125   | 200   | 123   | 76    | 95    | 0     | 187   | 78    | 16    | 1,050 |
| Acumulado          | 3     | 4     | 4     | 16    | 40    | 150   | 275   | 475   | 598   | 674   | 769   | 769   | 956   | 1,034 | 1,050 |       |
| % sobre Total > 15 | 0%    | 0%    | 0%    | 2%    | 4%    | 14%   | 26%   | 45%   | 57%   | 64%   | 73%   | 73%   | 91%   | 98%   | 100%  |       |



## Artículo J. Waters (2002)

- The safety and efficiency of the movement of ships in dredged channels is significantly influenced by the design and construction of the channel as well as by the extent to which the controllability of ocean going ships is considered during the ship design process.
- The channel design process requires consideration of both the physical and maneuvering characteristics of a “typical” or “design” ship. Although this implies that the channel should be capable of safely and efficiently accommodating the design ship, it does not mean that it can safely and efficiently accommodate all ships either in service or those that may enter service in the future.
- Similarly, the ship design process requires consideration of the ship’s maneuverability. However, the current guidelines for ship maneuverability consider only deep water performance, and typically do not address performance in shallow or restricted water. Therefore, these guidelines do not necessarily ensure that a ship’s maneuverability is adequate to safely and efficiently move through a channel.
- Finally, responsibility for ensuring the safe and efficient movement of a given ship in a particular channel is shared by the ship’s master, the pilot aboard the vessel and regulatory agencies responsible for waterway management

- Other vessel dimensions and parameters (besides draft) that contribute to the vessel's maneuverability characteristics are usually not addressed until much later in the design process (i.e., simulation), if at all. Future vessel characteristics are also extremely difficult or impossible to predict and incorporate into a study. Usually shipbuilding order logs cover at most five out-years, yet a channel improvement project will not be completed until twenty years have elapsed. This time variance introduces potentially large fleet composition differences between the forecasted fleet when a project is initiated and the actual fleet at the project's completion. A means of updating fleet forecasts throughout the life of the channel design should be developed and implemented whenever possible so that the channel design is not obsolete before it is constructed

## Referencias bibliográficas

- PIANC – Approach channels: A guide for design – p 11 y App B
- Shipping trends analysis – Ver archivo adjunto
- STA – Appendix A: A brief discussion of common commercial merchant vessels 14pp
- NDNS – National Dredging Needs Study
- NCR – p11 – p21
- ROM – p79
- NETS – [Vessel forecast](#)
- Waters, Jennifer - Ensuring the Safe and Efficient Movement of Ships in Channels -PIANC 2002, 30th INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION CONGRESS S8C P121 - SYDNEY- SEPTEMBER 2002 – Ver archivo adjunto
- Waters, J (2001) Survey – Leer respuestas sobre buque de proyecto pp 7-8

### 3.1.2 Design Vessels and Vessel Mix

D2. Do you select a single design vessel or a statistical mix of vessels when designing a channel?

|                  | A | B | C | D | E | G | H | J | L | M | N | O | P | R | S | V | W | Y |
|------------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Single vessel    | ◆ |   |   | ◆ |   | ◆ |   | ◆ |   |   |   |   | ◆ | ◆ |   | ◆ |   |   |
| Two vessels      |   |   | ◆ |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   | ◆ |   |   |   | ◆ |
| Multiple vessels |   |   | ◆ |   |   | ◆ |   |   | ◆ |   |   |   |   |   |   | ◆ | ◆ |   |
| Statistical mix  |   | ◆ |   |   | ◆ |   | ◆ | ◆ | ◆ | ◆ | ◆ | ◆ |   |   |   |   | ◆ | ◆ |

D2a. How is this design vessel selected?

|  | A | B | C | D | E | G | H | J | L | M | N | O | P | R | S | V | W | Y |
|--|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Largest (or close to largest) vessel from the fleet  |   |   | ◆ | ◆ |   | ◆ |   |   | ◆ |   |   |   | ◆ | ◆ | ◆ | ◆ | ◆ | ◆ |
| Fleet database and historical traffic  |   | ◆ |   |   |   |   |   | ◆ |   |   | ◆ |   |   |   |   | ◆ |   |   |
| Driven by economics  |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   | ◆ |   |   |   |   |   |   |   | ◆ |   |
| Sponsor requests   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   | ◆ |   |   |   |   |   |   | ◆ |
| Other<br>Vessel class that represents the highest %age of the fleet, consult with designers; largest vessel recommended by Corps; 95% of fleet could be semi-submersible oil rig; Worst handling characteristics | ◆ |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   | ◆ |   | ◆ |   |   |   |   | ◆ |   |

D2b. If a vessel mix is chosen, how is it represented in design?

|                       | A | B | C | D | E | G | H | J | L | M | N | O | P | R | S | V | W | Y |
|-----------------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| As a composite vessel |   |   |   |   |   |   |   | ◆ | ◆ | ◆ |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
| As many vessels       |   | ◆ |   |   |   |   | ◆ |   |   |   |   |   |   |   | ◆ | ◆ | ◆ |   |
| Parametric Approach   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   | ◆ |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |

D2c. Do you design for future ships? If so, how far ahead do you plan?

|               | A | B | C | D | E | G | H | J | L | M | N | O | P | R | S | V | W | Y |
|---------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| No            |   | ◆ |   | ◆ |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   | ◆ |   | ◆ |   |   |
| Yes           |   |   | ◆ |   |   |   |   | ◆ |   |   |   | ◆ |   |   | ◆ | ◆ |   | ◆ |
| Yes, 10 years |   |   |   |   |   |   |   | ◆ |   | ◆ |   | ◆ |   |   |   |   | ◆ | ◆ |
| Yes, 20 years | ◆ |   |   |   |   |   | ◆ | ◆ |   |   | ◆ |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |

D2d. From what sources do you obtain information regarding ship design or potential use of the channels?

|   | A | B | C | D | E | G | H | J | L | M | N | O | P | R | S | V | W | Y |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Users (shippers)  | ◆ |   | ◆ |   |   |   | ◆ | ◆ | ◆ | ◆ |   | ◆ | ◆ | ◆ | ◆ | ◆ | ◆ | ◆ |
| Pilots  |   |   |   | ◆ |   |   |   |   |   | ◆ |   |   | ◆ |   | ◆ |   | ◆ | ◆ |
| Trade journals  |   |   | ◆ |   |   |   |   | ◆ |   | ◆ |   |   |   |   | ◆ |   | ◆ | ◆ |
| Shipping records  |   |   |   |   |   | ◆ |   |   |   | ◆ |   | ◆ |   |   | ◆ |   |   |   |
| Port authorities  |   |   | ◆ | ◆ |   |   |   | ◆ |   | ◆ |   | ◆ |   |   |   | ◆ |   | ◆ |
| Lloyd's   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   | ◆ |   |   |   |   |   |   | ◆ | ◆ | ◆ |   |
| IWR   |   |   | ◆ |   | ◆ |   |   | ◆ |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   | ◆ |   |
| Consultants   |   |   |   |   |   | ◆ |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   | ◆ | ◆ |   |   |
| Waterborne commerce data                                    |   |   |   |   |   | ◆ |   |   |   |   |   | ◆ |   |   |   |   |   |   |
| Builders  |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   | ◆ |   | ◆ |
| Other:  |   |   |   | ◆ | ◆ |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   | ◆ |
| Greenwoods (vessel dimensions); Coast Guard; public notices |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |

D3. What are the significant design parameters of the design vessel and the vessel mix?

|  | A | B | C | D | E | G | H | J | L | M | N | O | P | R | S | V | W | Y |
|--|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Draft  | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * |
| Beam   | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * |
| Length   | * | * | * | * |   | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * |   | * | * | * | * |
| Maneuverability  | * |   |   | * | * | * | * |   |   |   | * | * | * |   | * | * | * |   |
| Type   |   | * | * |   |   |   |   |   | * | * | * |   |   |   | * |   | * |   |
| Speed  | * |   |   |   |   |   |   |   | * |   |   | * |   |   | * | * | * | * |
| Environmental factors such as tides and currents   |   |   |   | * | * |   |   |   |   |   | * |   |   | * | * |   |   |   |
| Air draft  |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   | * | * | * | * |
| Squat  | * |   |   |   |   |   |   |   | * |   |   |   | * |   | * | * | * | * |
| Underkeel clearance  |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   | * |   |   | * | * | * | * | * |
| Sail area  |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   | * | * | * | * |
| Trim   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   | * |   |   |   | * |   | * | * | * | * |
| Horsepower   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   | * |   |   |   | * |   |   | * | * | * | * |
| Deadweight   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   | * | * | * | * |
| Other  |   |   |   |   |   | * |   | * | * |   |   |   |   |   | * | * | * | * |
| Sponsor wishes; thrusters, number of propellers and rudders; future traffic; TEU; ship routes, frequency of visits; foreign port depth |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |

D4. How do you determine the value(s) for each significant design parameter?

|   | A | B | C | D | E | G | H | J | L | M | N | O | P | R | S | V | W | Y |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Users   | ◆ |   | ◆ |   |   |   |   | ◆ |   |   |   |   | ◆ |   | ◆ |   | ◆ | ◆ |
| Design vessel   |   | ◆ |   |   |   |   |   |   | ◆ | ◆ |   |   | ◆ |   |   |   |   | ◆ |
| Corps EM and formulas   |   |   |   | ◆ |   |   |   |   | ◆ |   |   |   |   |   | ◆ | ◆ |   |   |
| Fleet statistics  | ◆ | ◆ |   |   |   |   |   |   |   | ◆ |   |   | ◆ | ◆ | ◆ |   |   |   |
| Pilots  |   |   |   |   |   | ◆ |   |   |   |   |   |   | ◆ |   | ◆ | ◆ | ◆ |   |
| Lloyd's   |   |   | ◆ |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   | ◆ |   | ◆ |   |
| IWR   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   | ◆ |   | ◆ |   |
| Models and simulations  |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   | ◆ |   |   |   |   |   | ◆ |   |   |   |
| Industry and maritime references  |   |   |   |   |   |   |   | ◆ |   |   | ◆ |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
| Other<br>Physical channel limits; waterborne statistics;<br>coast guard; PIANC guidelines; transit study;<br>ship designers; squat and salinity; Fairplay |   |   |   |   |   | ◆ |   |   |   |   |   | ◆ |   | ◆ | ◆ | ◆ | ◆ | ◆ |

D4a. Are there any special design tools, software, or standard rules/procedures that you use to make these determinations?

|  | A | B | C | D | E | G | H | J | L | M | N | O | P | R | S | V | W | Y |   |
|--|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| No   | ◆ |   |   |   |   |   |   | ◆ |   |   |   |   | ◆ |   |   |   |   | ◆ | ◆ |
| Spreadsheets   |   |   | ◆ |   |   | ◆ |   | ◆ |   |   | ◆ |   |   |   | ◆ |   |   |   |   |
| Models and simulations   |   |   |   |   |   | ◆ |   |   | ◆ |   |   |   |   |   | ◆ |   |   |   |   |
| Corps EMs and formulas   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   | ◆ | ◆ |   |   |   |   | ◆ |   |   |   |   |
| WES publications and software  |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   | ◆ |   |   |   |   |   | ◆ | ◆ |   |   |   |
| Other<br>dBase Software and queuing models; pilots,<br>Coast Guard; channel condition reports;<br>ASCE Journals; transit study |   |   |   |   |   | ◆ |   | ◆ |   |   |   |   |   | ◆ | ◆ |   |   |   |   |