

Vind

- **216-m, 56,660-gt Swedish car-carrier Grande Brasilia (IMO 9198123), built 2000, allided with jetty at the entrance of the Northern lock in Bremerhaven on Sept. 29 at 1100LT. The vessel hit with its starboard side, thereby damaging the jetty and causing a light mast to collapse. The allision was caused by a misjudgement of wind and current. The vessel suffered a dent of 3 square meters and scratches. (Wed. Oct. 1 2008). <http://www.cargolaw.com>**

Maersk Wave

- **CarcARRIER M/V Maersk Wave -- broke lose from her mooring at the "Old Banana" in Bremerhaven due to the storm Jan. 11 -- drifted across the basin against the opposite berth. Both quay & ship were damaged, the quay on a length of 20mt. -- 3 tugs towed M/V Maersk Wave back to her original berth. (Sat.. Jan.13 2007)**



Windarea - forces



$$D = \frac{1}{2} \rho V^2 A C_D$$

$$\frac{\text{kg} \times \text{m}^2 \text{m}^2}{\text{m}^3 \times \text{s}^2} = \frac{\text{kg} \times \text{m}}{\text{s}^2} = \text{N}$$

$$D = \frac{1,2 \times V^2 \times A \times 0,85}{2 \times 1000 \times 9,81}$$

$$D = \frac{0,52 \times V^2 \times A}{10000} = (\text{ton})$$

$$D = \frac{1025 \times V^2 \times A \times 0,65}{2 \times 1000 \times 9,81}$$

$$D = 0,034 \times V^2 \times A \times f = (\text{ton})$$

C_D = the coefficient of drag

- 0,8-0,9 for air,

- 0,6 - 0,7 for water

In the Det Norske Veritas rules the values of C_D should be found from model tests.

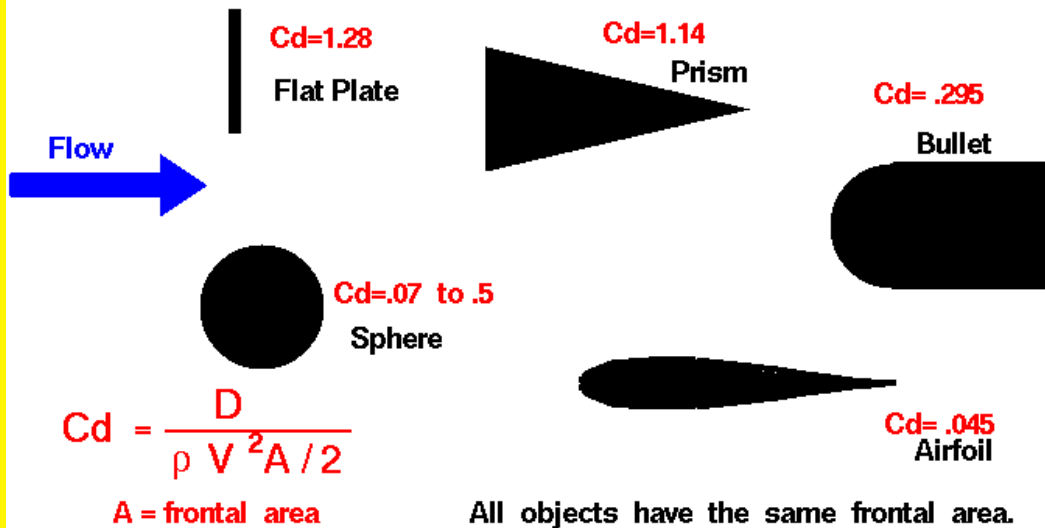
Cd Coefficient of drag



Shape Effects on Drag

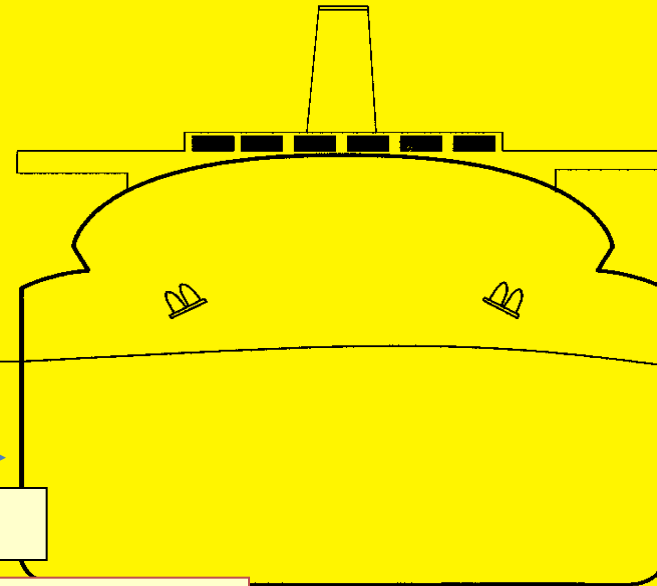
Glenn
Research
Center

The shape of an object has a very great effect on the amount of drag.



M.V. "CITY OF ST. PETERSBURG"

WINDFORCE calculation



Current force

$$K_s = 0,033 \times f \times A_s \times V_s^2$$

Wind force

$$K_v = \frac{0,52 \times A_v \times V_v^2}{10.000}$$

A_v = exposed wind area (m²)

V_v = wind speed (m/s)

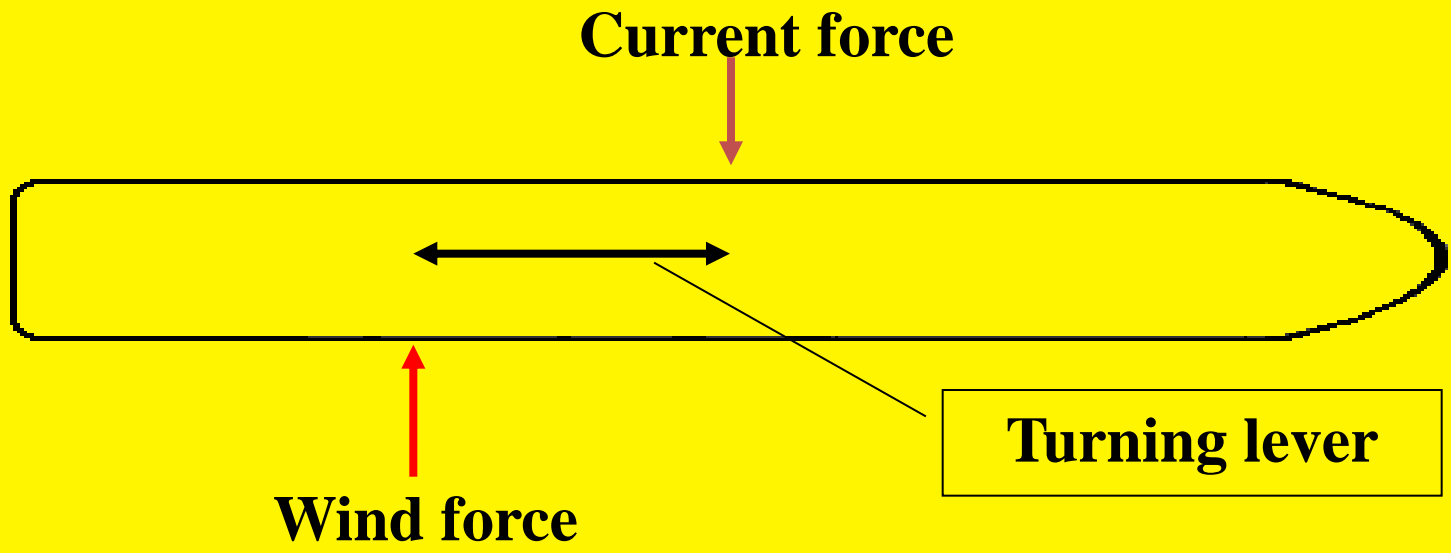
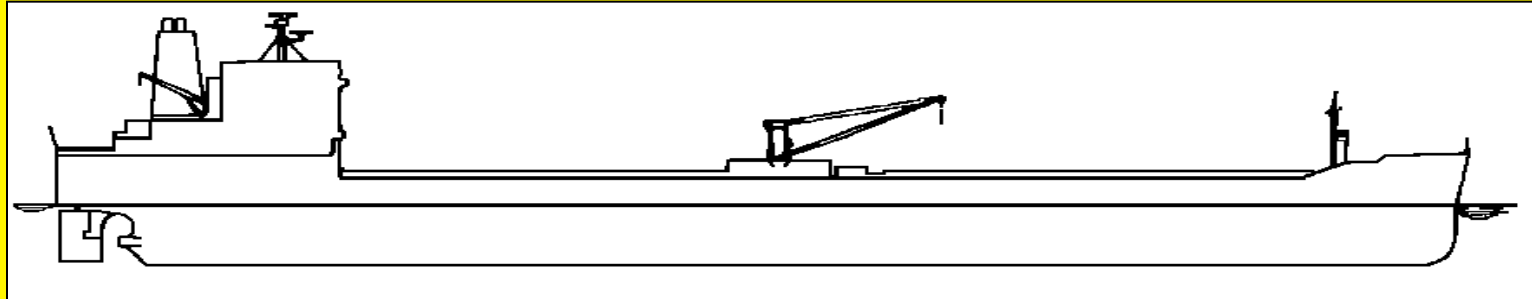
A_s = exposed current area (m²)

V_s = current speed (m/s)

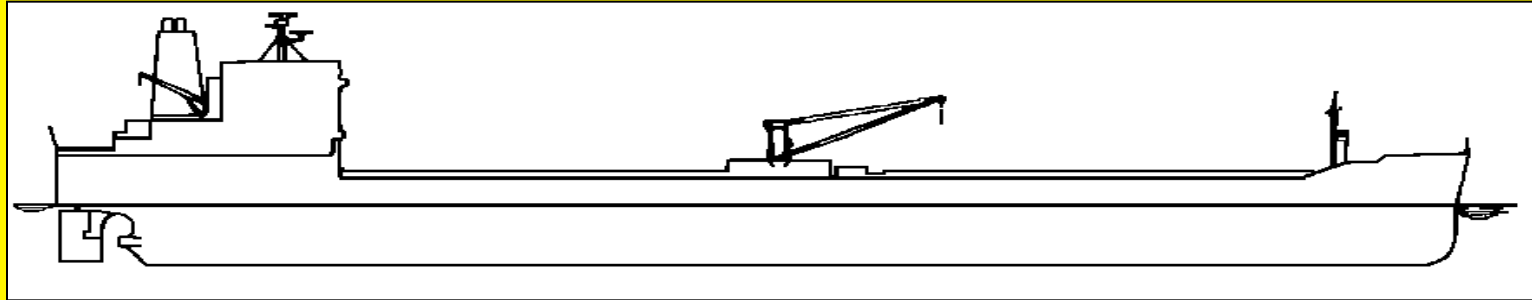
f = factor depending on draft and water depth.

Water depth 6 x draft $f = 1$.

WINDFORCE



WINDFORCE



A ship dead in the water affected by wind :

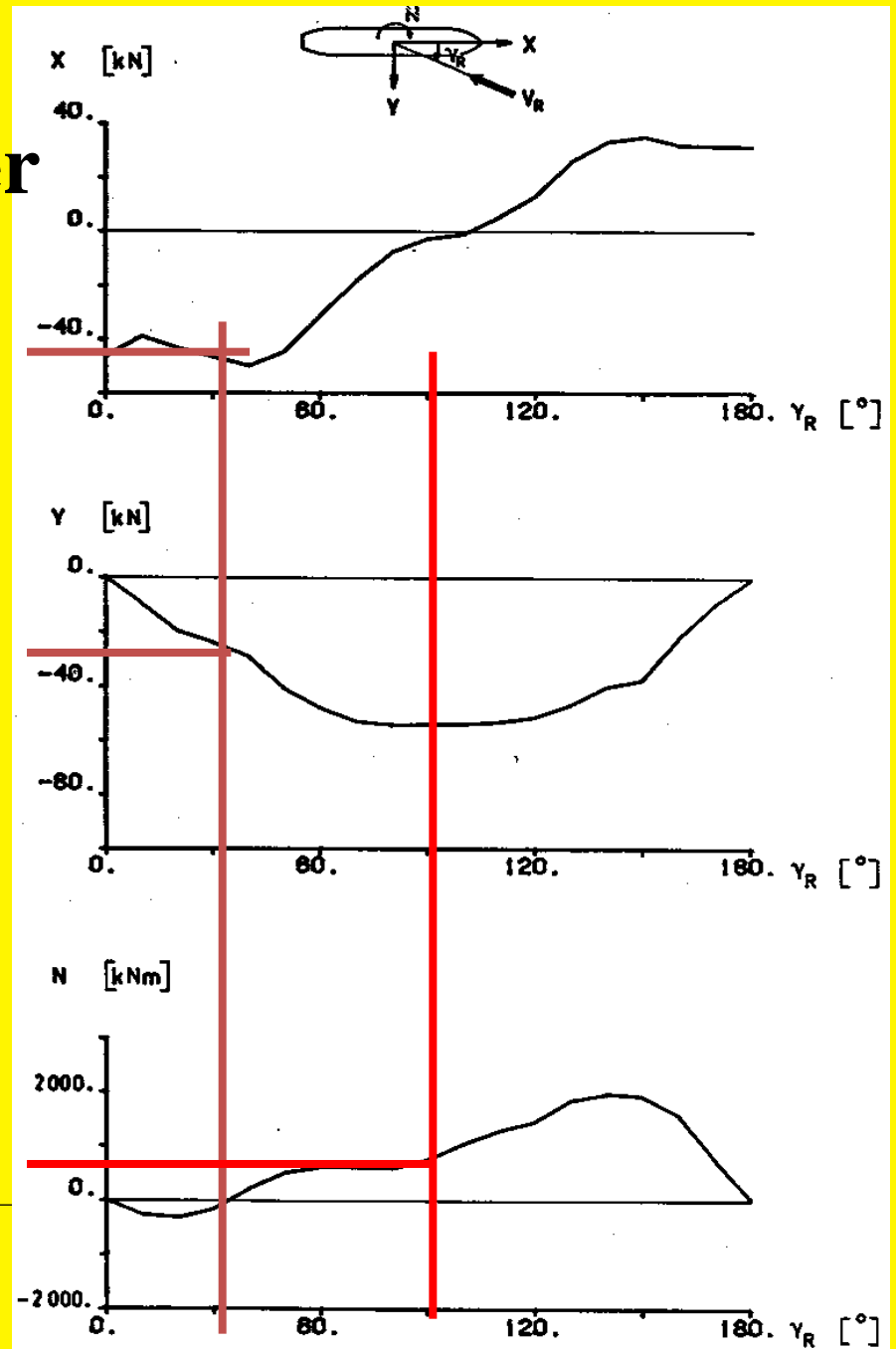
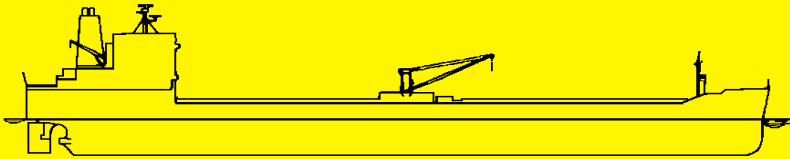
$$K_v = K_s$$

K_s = the drift speed for the vessel.

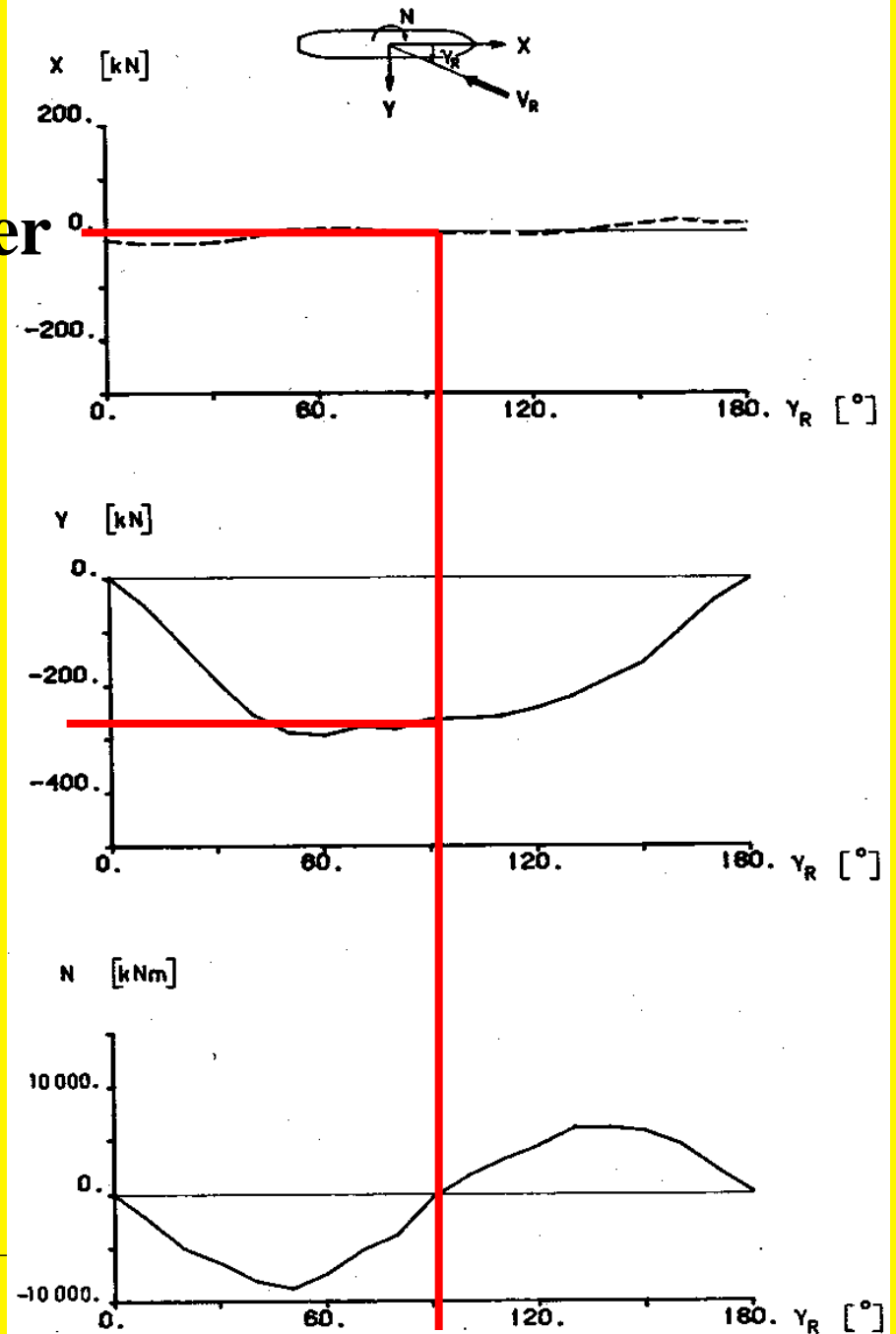
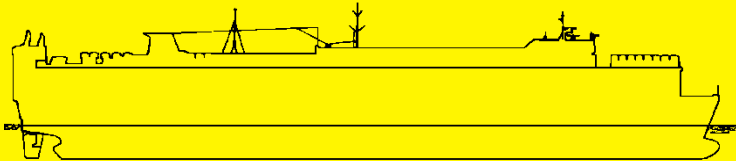
Testing windload



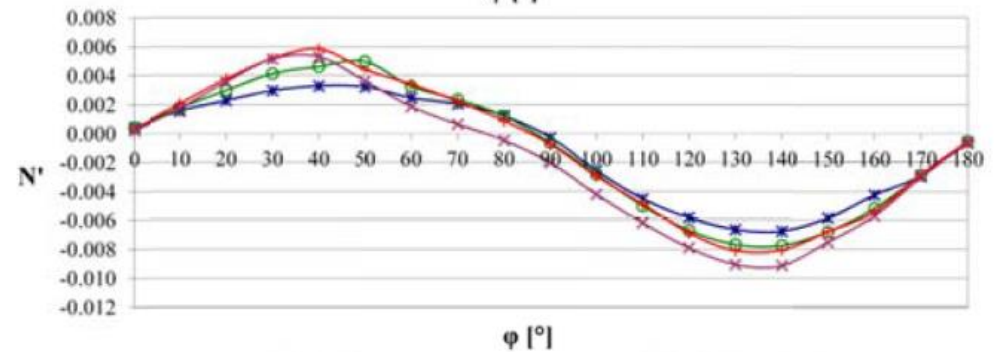
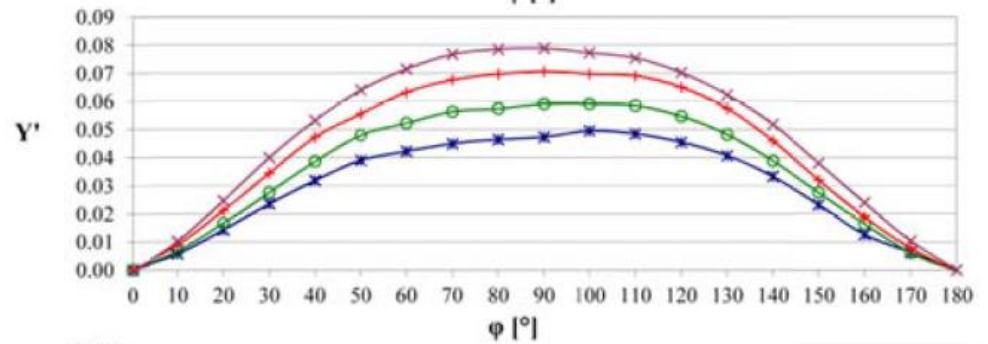
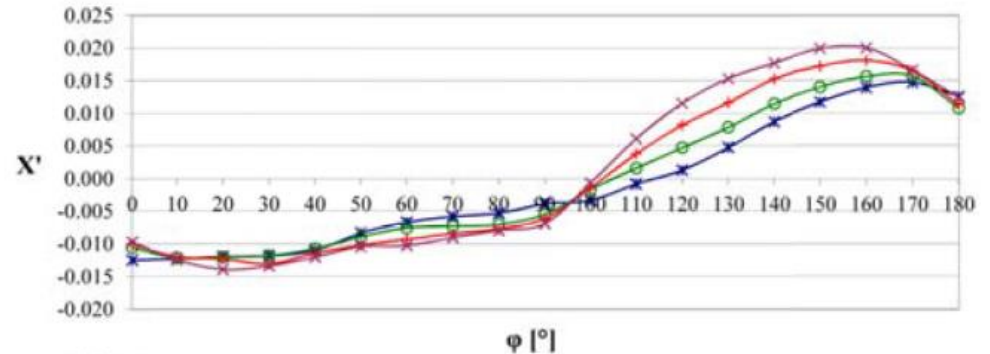
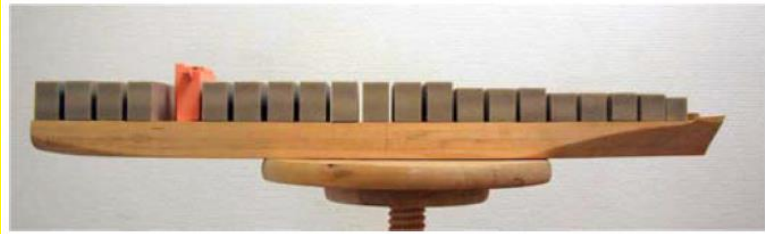
WINDFORCE, tanker



WINDFORCE, car/carrier

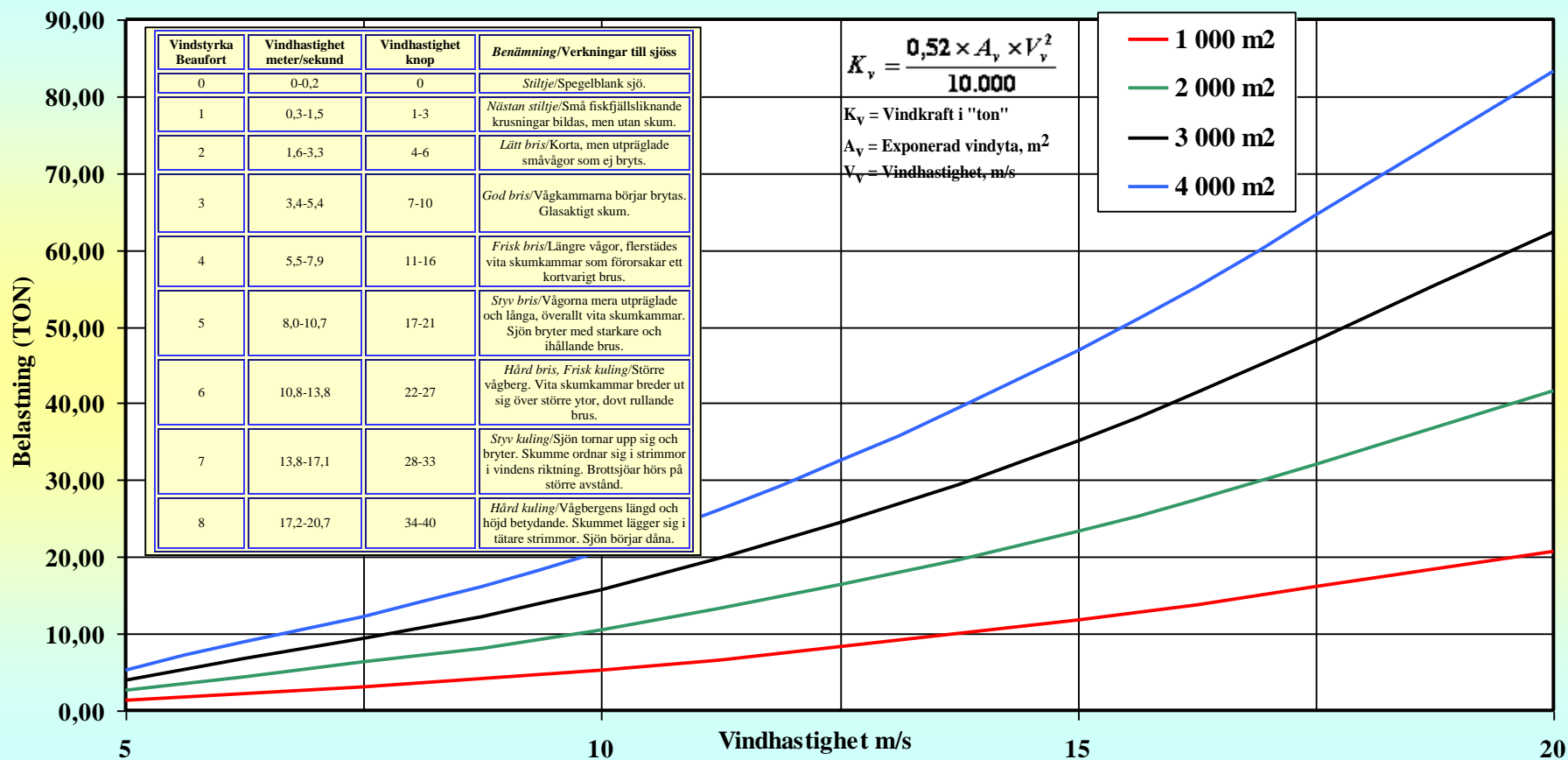


Wind load on a container ship

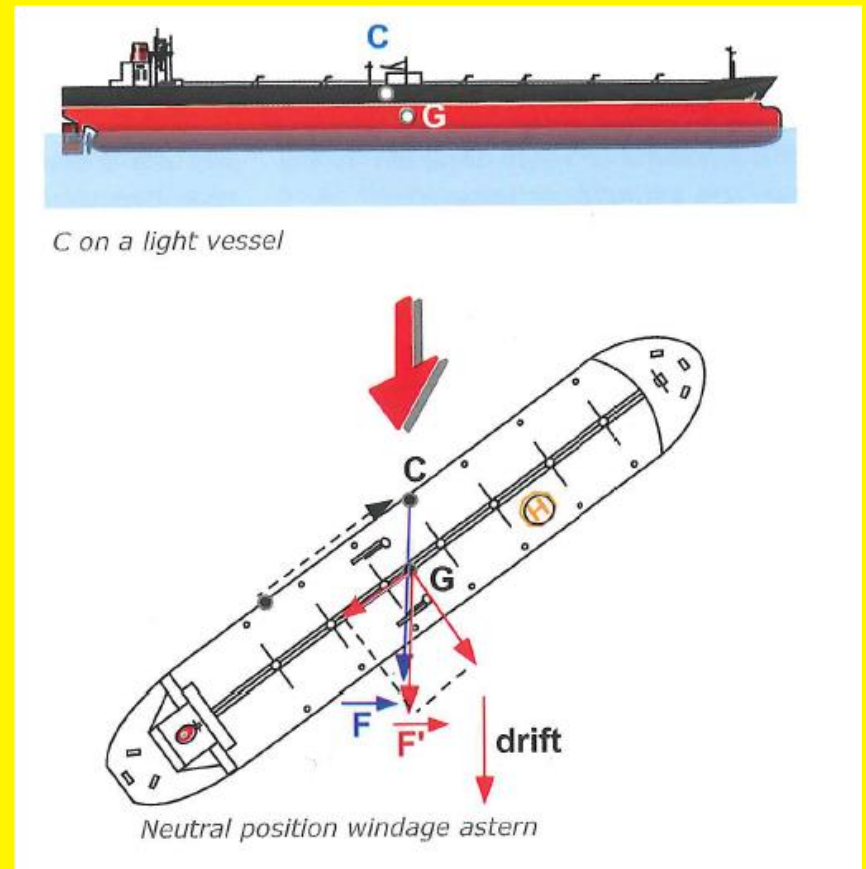
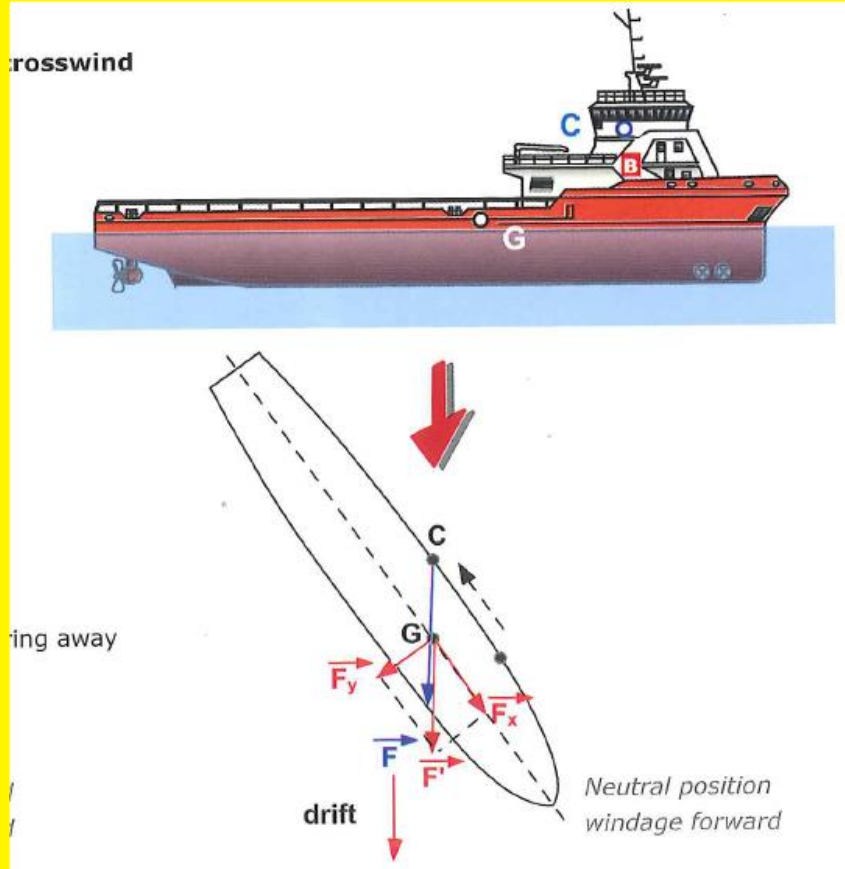


* 01-01-04 - 1 layer ○ 01-01-03 - 3 layers
 ■ 01-01-05 - 5 layers × 01-01-02 - Full load

VINDBELASTNING (TON)

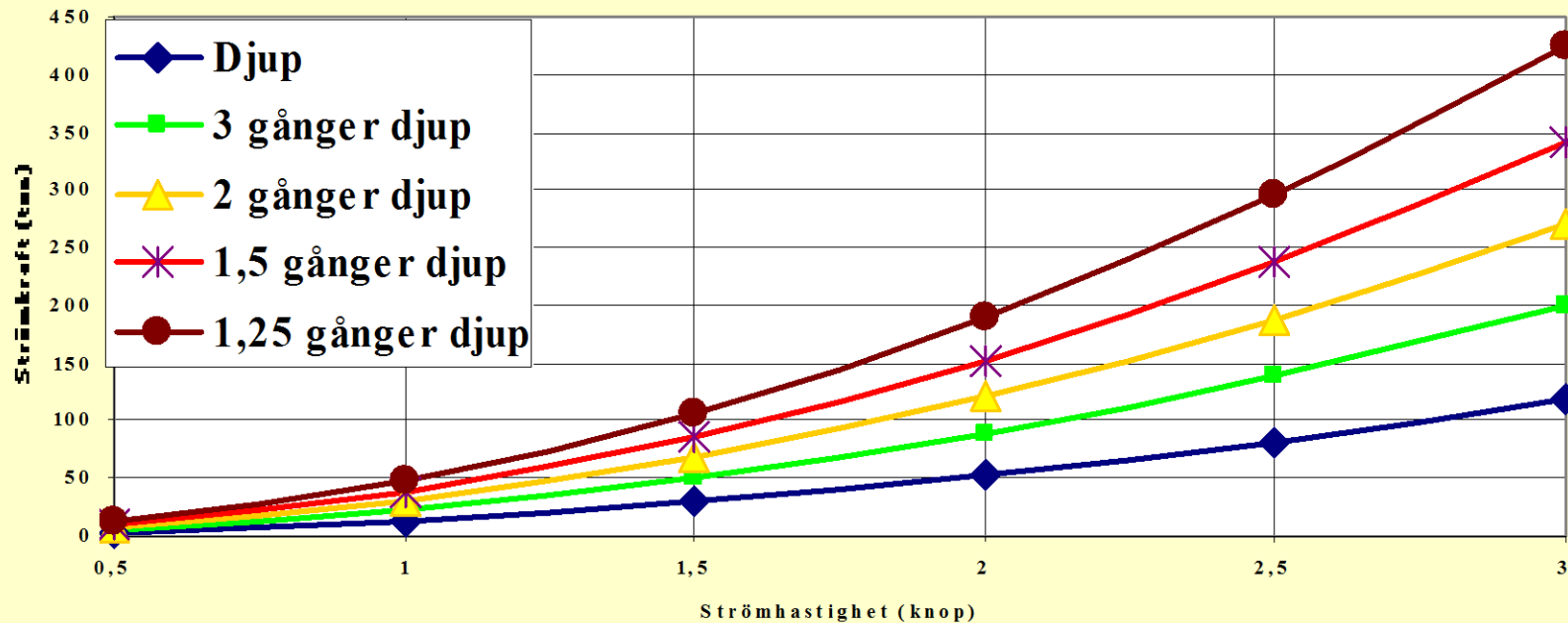


Jämvikt vid vind



Strömkraft

Tvärskepps strömkraft (1500 m²) vid olika vattendjup



Port Regulation

- **Vessels with large windage areas will be subject to a wind restriction on berthing.**

Wind restriction on berthing Vessel	
windage (square metres)	Wind restriction (knots)
Up to 6,000	30
6,001-6,700	25
More than 6,700	20

Windforce

windblend (1)

INPUT

Wind [m/s]:
22.67

Click relative angle of attack:

58

10

47

You have chosen:

Normal ship contours.
Shape factor: for specific container vessel.
Open sea condition.
Wind velocity: 22.67 [m/s]
Several preset values:
No gust factor used.
Height wind sensor = 10 [m]
Air temperature = 10 [C]
Atm. press. = 1013.25 [hPa]

LOADS SHOWN IN TONS!

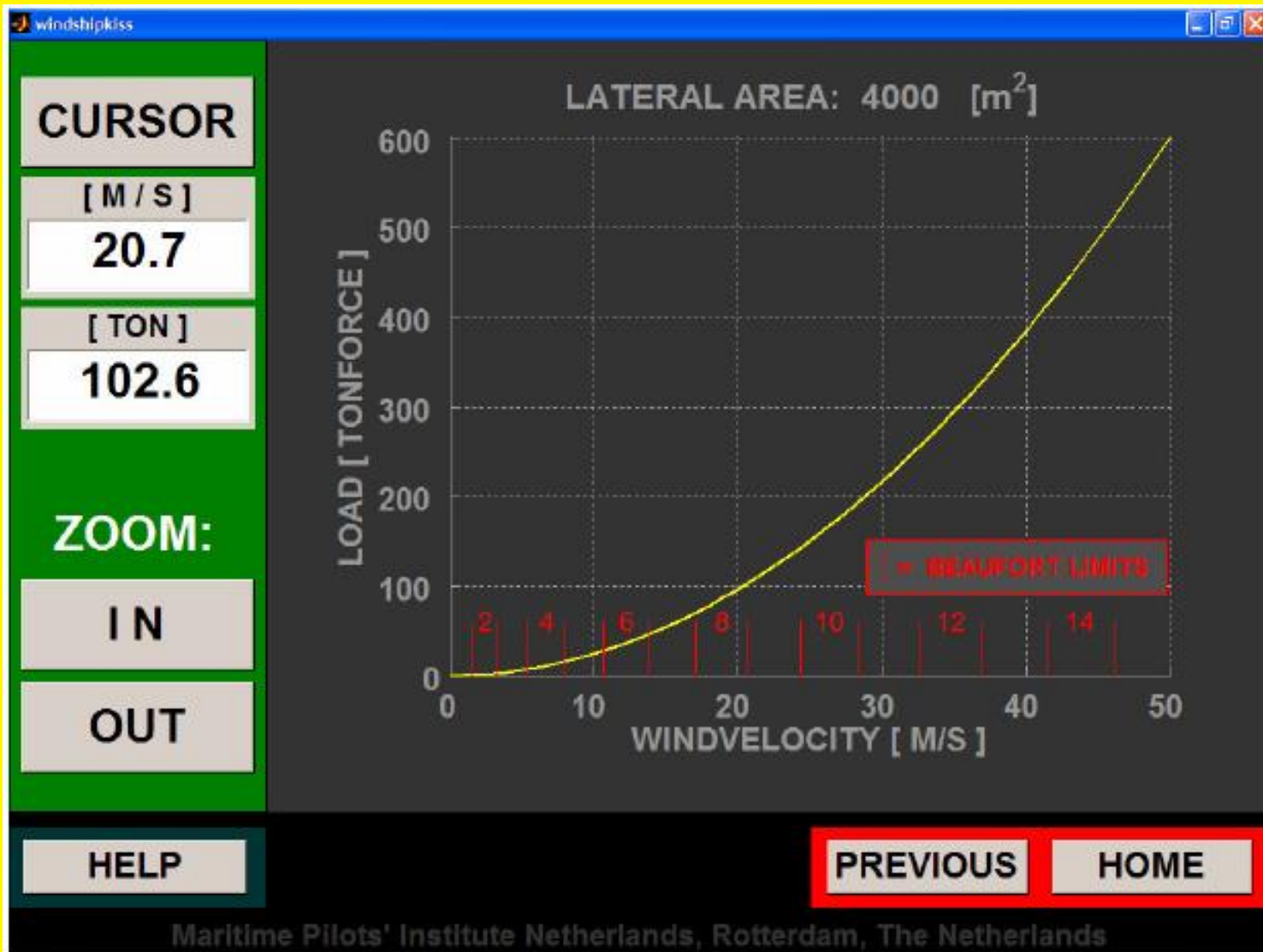
Info on drift speed for cross wind?

YES

HELP PREVIOUS HOME

Maritime Pilots' Institute Netherlands, Rotterdam, The Netherlands

Windload



Fartygsdata:	
Lpp	200 m
B	30 m
Djupgående	ca 7 m
Vindarea	4000 m ²
Undervattens kropp area	1400 m ²
Vindhastighet	15 m/s
Fartygets hastighet	10 knop

$$V^2 \times 0,033 \times 1400 = \frac{0,52 \times 4000 \times 15^2}{10.000} \Rightarrow v = 1 \text{ m/s} = 1,9 \text{ knop}$$

$$\tan \alpha = \frac{1,9}{10} \Rightarrow \alpha = 10,7^\circ$$

$$\tan 10,7 = \frac{x}{200} \Rightarrow X = 38 \text{ m}$$

