

# **NEW 16M INTERCEPTOR CRAFT**

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# **CONTENT OF PRESENTATION**

- Pre-history of design
- Statement of requirements
- Design study and parametric analysis
- Architecture
- Performance and seakeeping predictions and trials
- Structural design approaches
- Construction and delivery
- Conclusions

## DESIGN REQUIREMENTS

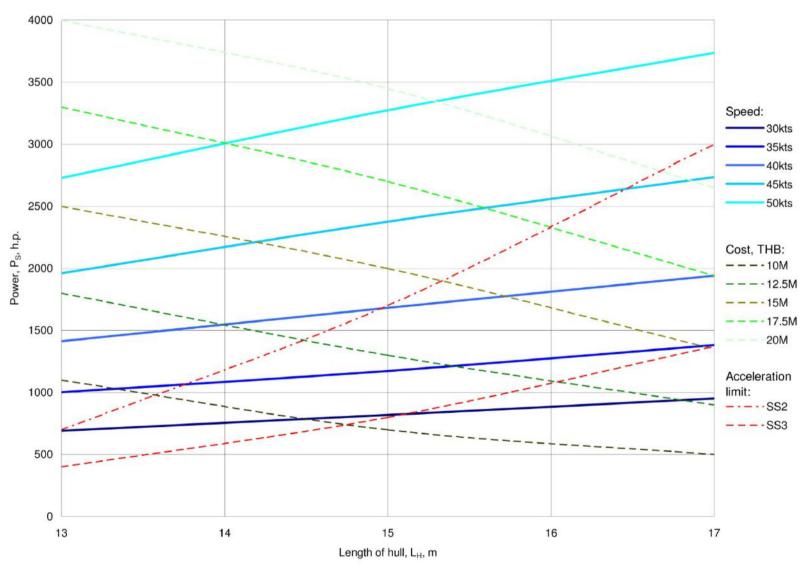
According to statement of requirements, tasks for fast interceptor craft (FIC) design included interception of suspicious craft, patrol, rescue and law enforcement missions in coastal and inshore waters. Important features specially requested:

- Top speed of 45kts at calm water, fully loaded;
- Cruising range of 200 nautical miles at 15kts;
- Fully functional at sea state 3 and seaworthy up to sea state 4;
- Ballistic protection for NIJIII class for manned spaces;
- Crew/accommodation of 4 and life saving capacity for 12;
- Complete Navigation / Communication equipment, Day/Night Thermal Optical camera with integrated laser range finder.

• Special equipment – variations of medium and heavy machine guns (HMG, MMG), grenade launcher, long range acoustic device (LRAD) and boarding gear system.

General requirements for FIC were clearly formulated but allowed some flexibility for the designer and left space for creative and research approach.

**DESIGN SPACE** 



#### **ARCHITECTURE AND GENERAL ARRANGEMENT**



Presentation images of conceptual design of SM16 FIC. Main particulars (final): length overall/at WL – 16.3/13.3m; beam of hull/chine 3.8/3.2m; draught 0.8m, loaded displacement – 16.5t; engines – 2x885HP Caterpillar C18; drives – 2xCastoldi TD400HC or Hamilton HJ364 jets; speed – 47...50kts; crew – 4.

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## PERFORMANCE AND SEAKEEPING

#### Stage 1

Parametric analysis stage used for general dimensioning of craft; here power demand is defined using simplified relations 'anchored' to available reliable data for similar craft including our previous designs.

#### Stage 2

Hull shape design optimisation in terms of length to beam *L*/*B* ratio, desdrise  $\beta$  and its distribution, longitudinal position of centre of gravity (CG) and other factors – based on series calculations mainly by Savitsky method.

#### Stage 3

Selection of propulsion system inclusive of engine and jet drives; at this stage resistance prediction by different methods was made.

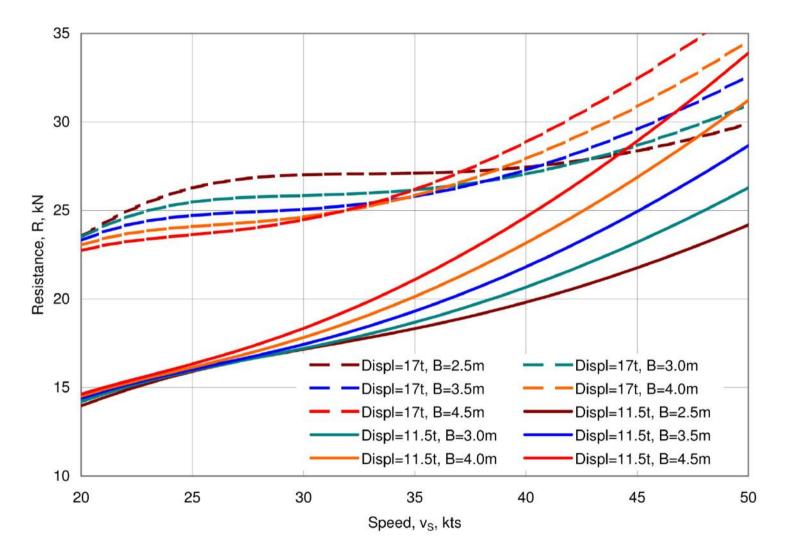
#### Stage 4

Verification of results of performance prediction by tank testing.

#### Stage 5

Sea trials and fine-tuning of craft, mainly covering shape of trim tabs/ interceptors and strakes.

#### **PERFORMANCE – HULL SHAPE DESIGN**





10 knots



20 knots



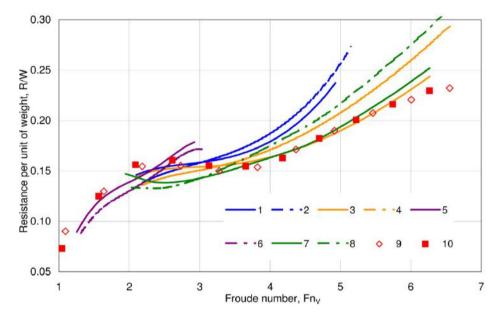
30 knots



40 knots



TANK TESTING: CALM WATER RESISTANCE



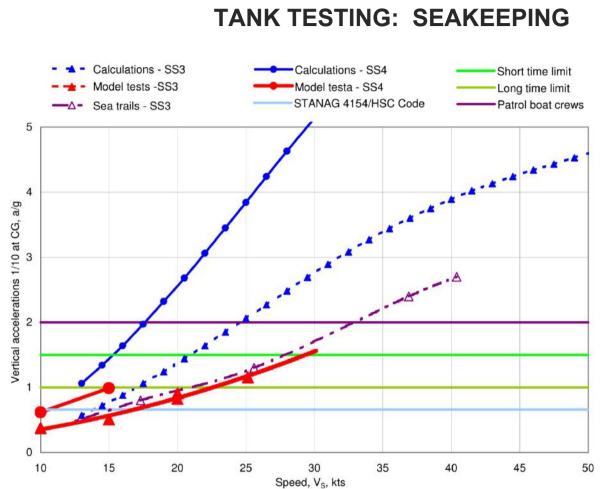
Photos of tank testing and comparison of test results with predictions, for light craft and full load conditions; 1, 2 – Wolfson high speed craft method; 3, 4 – Savitsky method; 5, 6 - Wolfson chine craft method; 7, 8 – Lubomirov method; 9, 10 – tank tests

60 knots





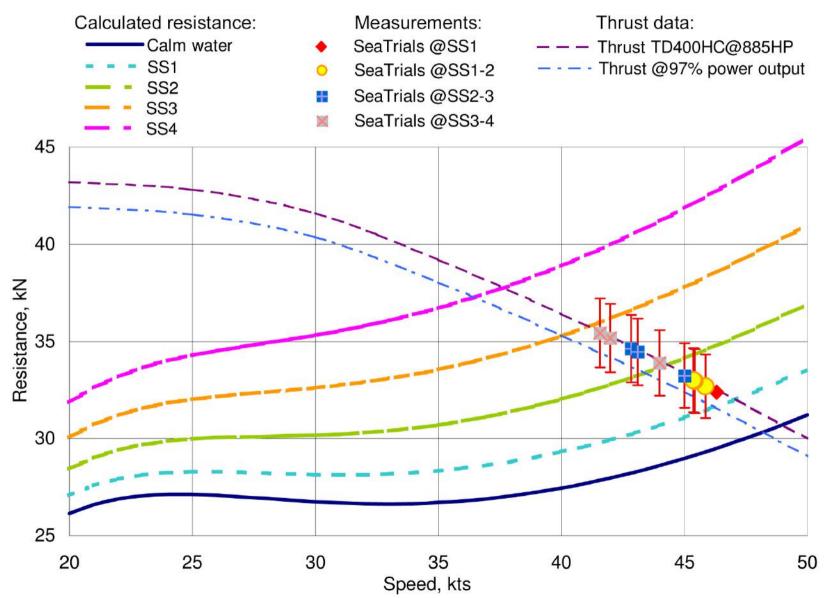




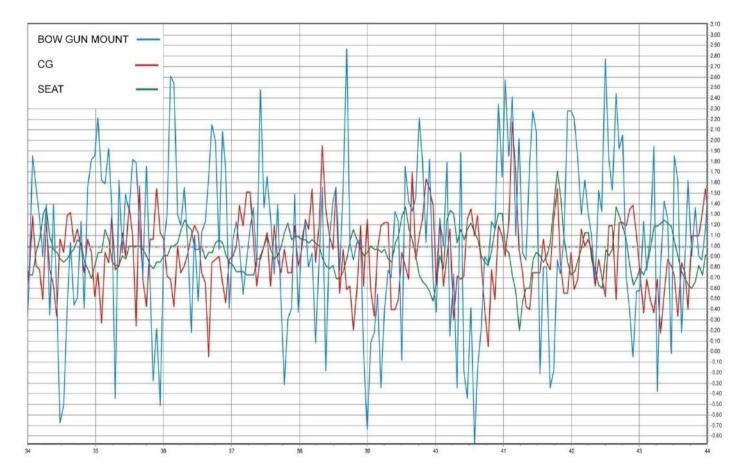
Results of calculations of vertical accelerations using original Savitsky-Brown method, superimposed with tank testing and sea trials data, at sea states 3 and 4, head seas.

#### **RESISTANCE ON WAVES - HOGGARD-JONES METHOD**

HighSpeedBoat OperationsForum

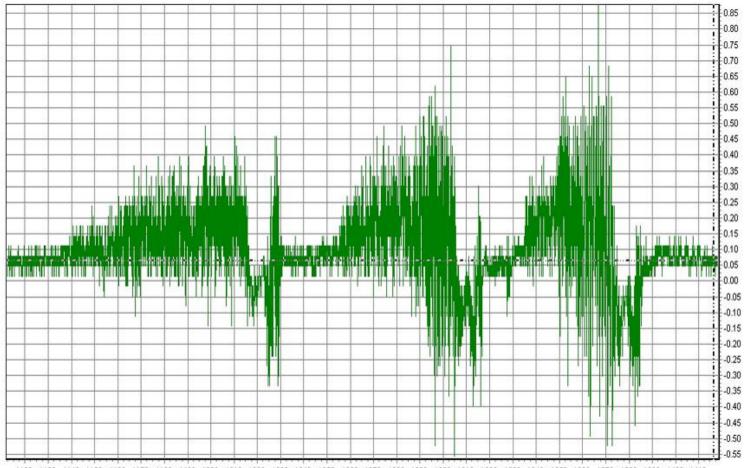


## **SEA KEEPING - MEASUREMENTS OF VERTICAL ACCELERATIONS**



Record of vertical accelerations at 45kts, head wave sea state 2, at bow gun mount, at centre of gravity and at shock mitigation seat, during sea trials.

#### **RIDE CONTROL AND MANOEUVRING**



1120 1130 1140 1150 1160 1170 1180 1190 1200 1210 1220 1230 1240 1250 1260 1270 1280 1290 1300 1310 1320 1330 1340 1350 1360 1370 1380 1390 1400 1410

Sample records of longitudinal accelerations at emergency stop during sea trials from speed 21, 37 and 45kts.

#### **STRUCTURAL DESIGN – APPROACHES**

Common approaches to structural design of high-speed planing monohull craft with  $L \le 24$  m in composites are:

• Local strength analysis performed using 'rulebook' loads and common laminate stack analysis methods. In AMD's practice this type of analysis is performed using software from classification societies or customary spreadsheets.

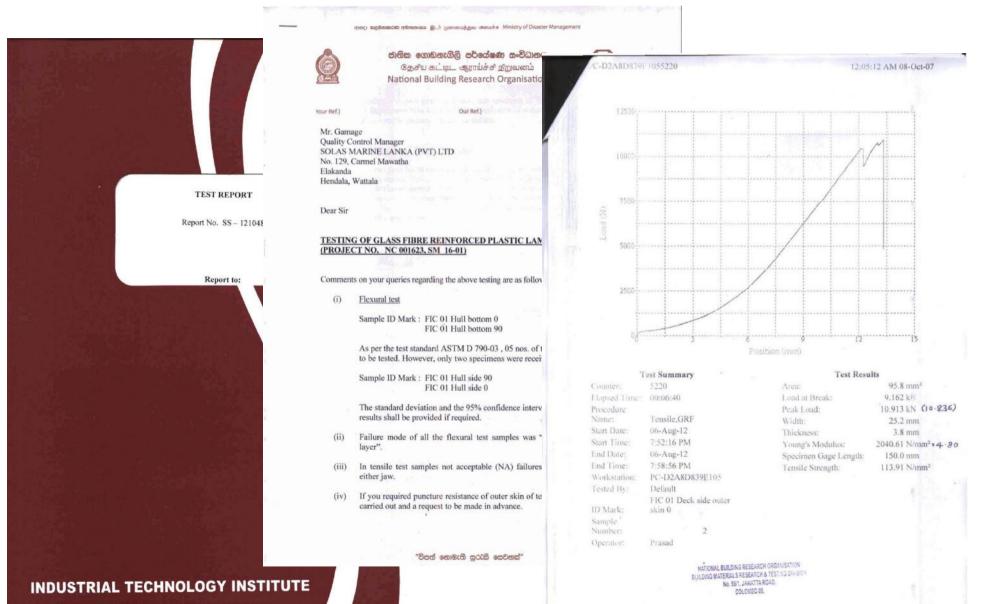
• Global strength usually presents no issue for given size of craft and is provided by default once local strength requirements are satisfied.

• Analysis of structural details and specific load cases, such as engine base, equipment foundations, lifting points, etc. Usually this group of problems involves direct engineering methods using specified loads.

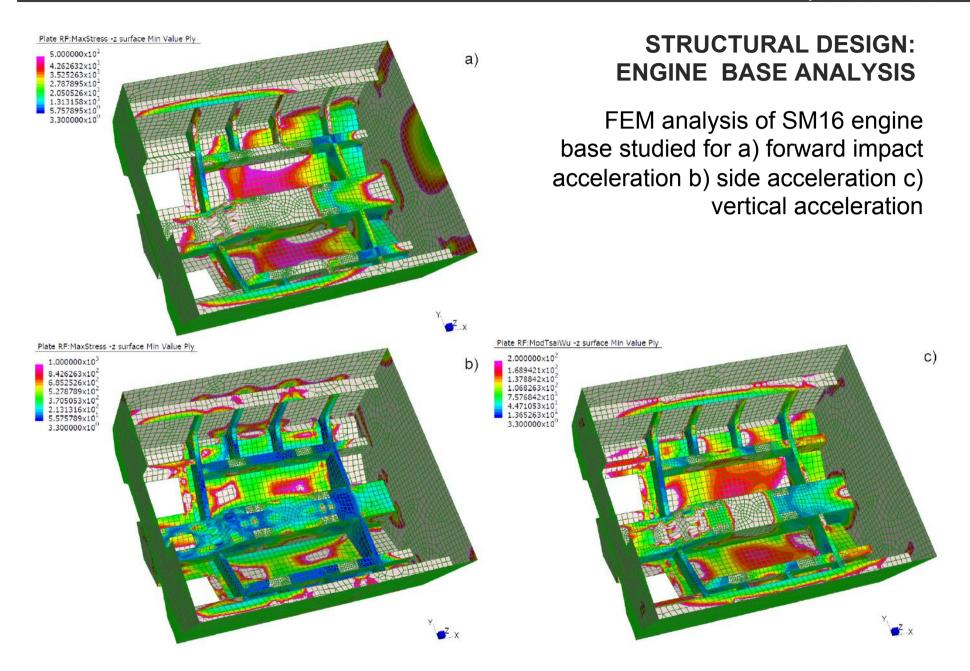
#### **STRUCTURAL DESIGN – DESIGN PRESSURES**

Parameter	ISO	LR	IRS	GL
Design acceleration at CG, 1/g	4.32	3.79	2.50	4.08
Design pressures on bottom, kN/m <sup>2</sup>				
FWD panel	110	94	90	123
MID paned	103	112	124	159
AFT panel	116	75	132	118

#### **STRUCTURAL DESIGN – MATERIAL TESTING**



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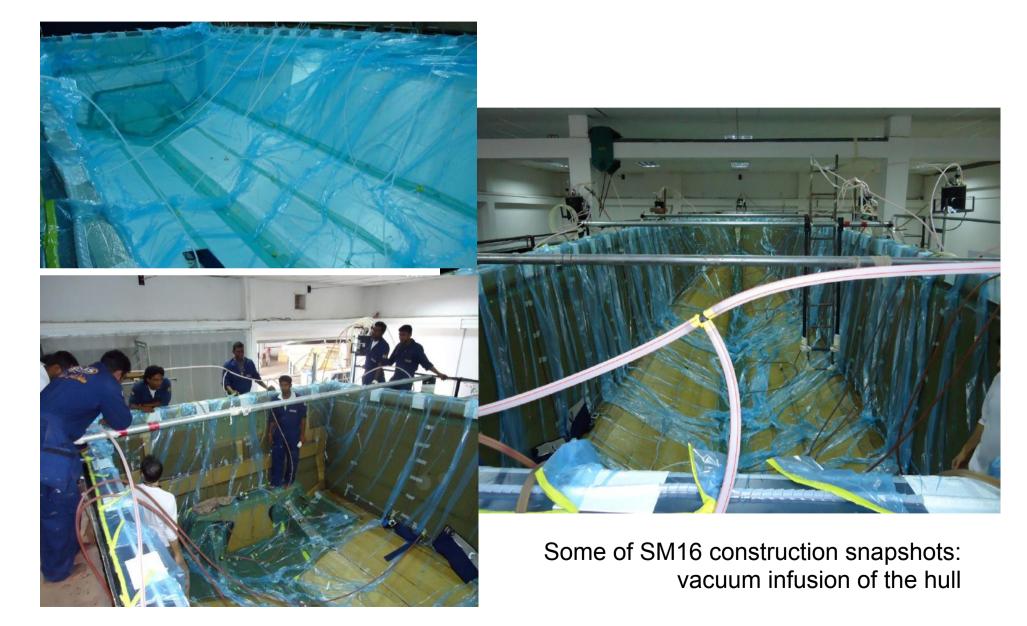
## CONSTRUCTION



Some of SM16 construction snapshots: CNC-cutting of hull plug



#### CONSTRUCTION





## CONSTRUCTION



Some of SM16 construction snapshots: installation of outfit



#### TRIALS AND DELIVERY



# First batch of SM16s pictured at Sri Lanka prior to delivery to Indian Navy



## **CONSTRUCTION AND DELIVERY**



Pilothouse interior of SM16 (demonstration version of the craft)



## **NEW DEVELOPMENTS**





Ambulance/rescue craft



#### CONCLUSION

Series production of SM16 is in progress, with 24 boats in service at Indian Navy by May 2014. Production system, two sets of tooling and pre-ordered equipment allows the builder to produce 4 boats batch every 2 months.

Experience of creating of such a high tech and modern design and highly efficient production system in Asia opens new horizons for both builder and designer looking to undertake new challenges.





## THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION



