



«

(Air Lubrication)

»

μ

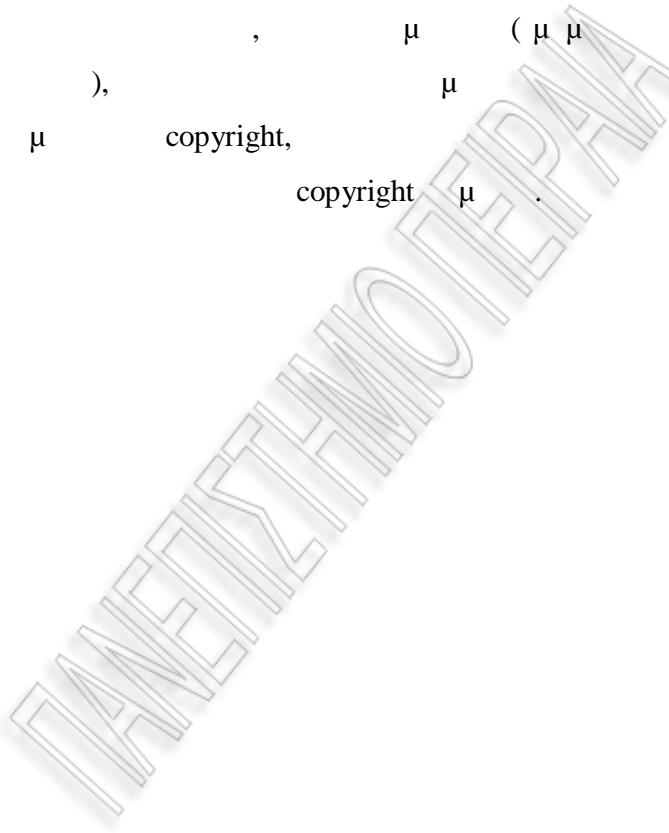
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copyright μ .



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μ μ μ μ μ .

ΠΑΝΕΠΙΣΤΗΜΙΟ ΠΕΡΑΙΑ

μ μ μ , μ
μ μ μ .
μ μ μ
μ μ μ μ μ .
, μ μ μ , μ ,
μ μ μ μ μ .

ΠΑΝΕΠΙΣΤΗΜΙΟ ΠΕΡΑΙΑ

24 / 09 / 2012

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ПАВЕЛЪЧНО ТЕРА

AIR CAVITY SYSTEMS

The maritime trade accounts for 90% of the volume of international trade, while it is the most economical and environmentally friendly mode of transport per unit of freight transported according to the report of UNCTAD, 2011 [1]. However, the combination of search even lower cost and higher environmental friendliness in shipping, requires less fuel consumption and thereby reducing exhaust emissions.

The ways that could yield such positive results is too many and without causing major changes in the shape of the hull, reducing the Staff of the speed or size. Given the size and the ship wave resistance, the method could be used is to reduce the frictional resistance of water in the hull. Increased interest shown in the last two decades with regard to reducing friction and have been many investigations in the U.S., Europe and Asia.

Among those investigations is the possibility of reducing friction by using the technique known as «air lubrication» or «air cavity». This can be achieved by channeling air to the bottom of the hull to reduce the area of the hull in contact with the water or by creating a layer of air bubbles in a specially designed space at the bottom of the hull or fill that space with air. If the procedure is done correctly, it is estimated that the gas lubrication can result in a net reduction in fuel costs between 5% and 20% and a corresponding reduction in emission at both NO_x , SO_x and mainly CO₂.

This paper presents and analyzes the application of the technique of Air lubrication to ships.

1 – EEDI & SEEMP

31/10/11 μ μ μ μ μ

μ

Lloyds Register μ (DNV). [2]

μ Lloyds Register Zabi Bazari DNV

Tore Longva. μ μ (IMO)

μ CO₂ μ μ μ

μ EEDI SEMP

2050 μ μ

μ μ μ μ μ

μ EEDI μ μ

μ 19.5 [3] μ μ

μ EEDI.

μ SEEMP μ

μ SEEMP. μ

SEEMP . μ

μ

, :

) MEPC 62 [3]

μμ μ 6 4

MARPOL :

➤ μ μ μ EEDI

➤ EEDI .

➤ SEEMP

➤ μ

μ μ .

) μ μ CO₂

μ , μ CO₂ μ μ μ μ

CO₂ μ

➤ μ μ EEDI. μ CO₂ μ ,

➤ μ μ SEEMP μ μ μ

μ μ CO₂ EEDI SEEMP

μ μ EEDI μ μ

μ μ .

1.1 ENERGY EFFICIENCY DESIGN INDEX (EEDI)

μ EEDI μ 400 GT μ

Ro-Ro

μ Lloyds Register DNV

μ : μ , μ ,

μ μ μ (Containers Ships) ,

μ μ . μ EEDI

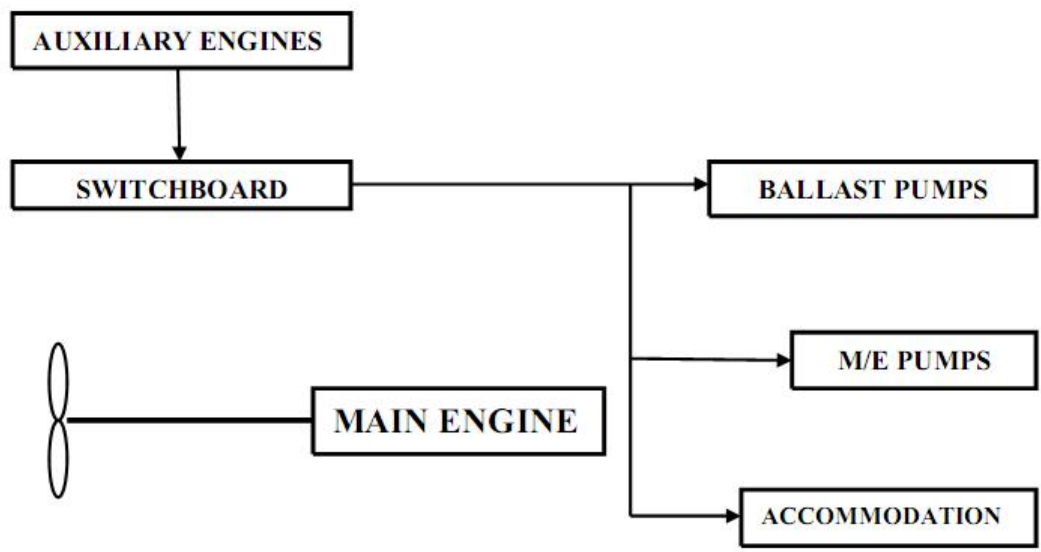
μ [4]

➤ μ 19.5 μ

EEDI μ μ μ

μ , EEDI 4 .

3 μ μ 2,5 μ μ
 μ μ 19.5 [3] , μ μ
 μ μ μ μ
 EEDI.
 μ 20 μ EEDI
 μ μ
 μ EEDI
 μ EEDI
 μ μ Bulk carrier
 150.000 DWT EEDI
 14.25 Knot.



1.- μ

μ EEDI
μ

MCR _{ME} (kW)	Shaft Gen.	P _{ME} (kW)	Type of Fuel	C _{FME}	SCF _{ME} (g/kWh)
15,000	N/A	11,250	HFO	3.1144	165.0

PAE(Kw)	Type of Fuel	C _{FAE}	SCF _{ME} (g/kWh)
625	HFO	3.1144	220.0

μ EEDI :

$$EEDI = \frac{(\prod_{j=1}^M f_j) (\sum_{i=1}^{NME} P_{ME(i)} * C_{FME(i)} * SFC_{ME(i)}) + (P_{AE} * C_{FAE} * SFC_{AE})}{f_1 * Capacity * V_{ref} * f_w}$$

$$+ \frac{((\prod_{j=1}^M f_j * \sum_{i=1}^{NPTI} P_{PTI(i)} - \sum_{i=1}^{neff} f_{eff(i)} * P_{AEeff(i)}) C_{FAE} * SFC_{AE}) - (\sum_{i=1}^{neff} f_{eff(i)} * P_{eff(i)} * C_{FME} * SFC_{ME})}{f_1 * Capacity * V_{ref} * f_w}$$

EEDI μ 2.905 (g – CO₂/ ton mile)

➤ μ 21 μ μ μ μ μ 400
 GT EEDI. μ
 EEDI μ μ
 μ μ μ

Reduction factors (in percentage) for the EEDI relative to the reference line for each ship type.

	Size	Phase 0 1 Jan 2013 – 31 Dec 2014	Phase 1 1 Jan 2015 – 31 Dec 2019	Phase 2 1 Jan 2020 – 31 Dec 2024	Phase 3 1 Jan 2025 onwards
Bulk Carriers	>20,000 Dwt	0%	10%	20%	30%
	10-20,000 Dwt	n/a	0-10%*	0-20%*	0-30%*
Gas tankers	>10,000 Dwt	0%	10%	20%	30%
	2-10,000 Dwt	n/a	0-10%*	0-20%*	0-30%*
Tanker and combination carriers	>20,000 Dwt	0%	10%	20%	30%
	4-20,000 Dwt	n/a	0-10%*	0-20%*	0-30%*
Container ships	>15,000 Dwt	0%	10%	20%	30%
	10-15,000 Dwt	n/a	0-10%*	0-20%*	0-30%*
General Cargo ships	>15,000 Dwt	0%	10%	15%	30%
	3-15,000 Dwt	n/a	0-10%*	0-15%*	0-30%*
Refrigerated cargo carriers	>5,000 Dwt	0%	10%	15%	30%
	3-5,000 Dwt	n/a	0-10%*	0-15%*	0-30%*

* The reduction factor is to be linearly interpolated between the two values depending on the vessel size. The lower value of the reduction factor is to be applied to the smaller ship size.

1- . μ EEDI, μ . [2]

μ μ μ EEDI μ μ μ μ μ

/	μ μ EEDI	
1	μ .	μ μ
2	μ	
3		μ μ
4	μ	μ μ
5	μ	μ μ
6		2 μ
7	μ	μ μ , μ
8	μ μ	μ μ μ
9	μ	μ
10		μ
11	on-board	μ ,

12	μ , μ	μ μ μ μ
13		, , . μ .
14		.
15	μ μ	.

2. μ μ μ μ EEDI. [2]

1.2 SHIP ENERGY EFFICIENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN (SEEMP)

SEEMP

μ μ 1/13 μ μ MARPOL
μ μ μ SEEMP 400 .
:

- μ
-
-
- -

μ μ μ μ μ μ
, μ μ . μ
μ μ μ CO₂ μ
3 μ .

➤ μ .
 μ μ μ μ μ μ
 . μ , μ ,

➤ (logistics)

μ μ μ μ μ μ
 μ , μ
 μ .

➤ μ μ
 μ μ μ μ μ μ
 μ , μ
 μ , μ
 μ μ μ .
 μ μ μ

SEEMP.

1	μ &	.
2		μ μ
3		μ μ
4	μ	μ μ

5		μ
6	μ μ	μ
7		μ
8	μ	μ μ .
9		μ μ μ
10	μ	

3. – μ μ μ μ SEEMP. [2]

1.3 EEDI & SEEMP

EEDI SEEMP μ

μ μ .

μ ,

SEEMP . μ

μ μ , μ μ

, μ μ μ

μ μ μ μ

μ μ SEEMP μ μ .

μ 2 - EEDI

SEEMP – μ

μ .

/	μ μ EEDI	μ μ SEEMP
1	μ .	μ &
2	μ	
3		
4	μ	μ
5	μ	
6		μ μ
7		μ
8	μ μ	μ
9		μ
10		μ .
11	on-board	
12	μ , μ	
13		
14		
15	μ μ	

4. – μ EEDI & SEEMP . [2]

μ , EEDI, SEEMP

μ μ .

μ μ 2

μ [2] , 1 μ

μ μ 2 μ

μ .

μ μ

	Growth rate		Scrapping rate
	A1B	B2	
Bulk carrier	2.1 %	1.4 %	3.0 %
Gas carrier	2.1 %	1.4 %	3.0 %
Tanker / Combination carrier	2.1 %	1.4 %	3.0 %
Container ship	5.2 %	4.3 %	3.0 %
General cargo ship	2.1 %	1.4 %	3.0 %
Refrigerated cargo carrier	2.1 %	1.4 %	3.0 %

5.- . [2]

EEDI

μ 5%

30%.

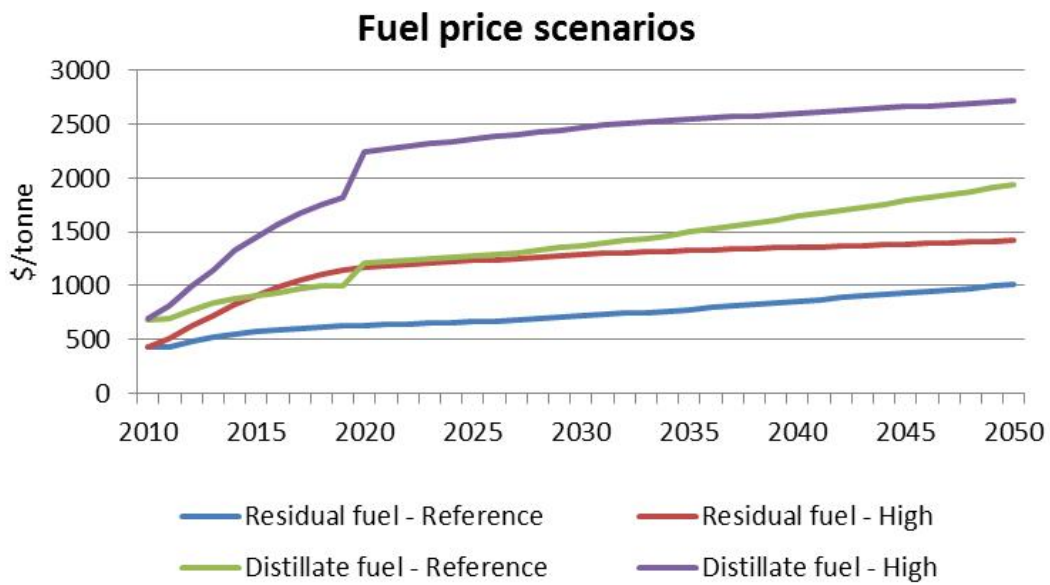
SEEMP μ

30% 60%.

μ μ μ μ μ :)

μ μ μ μ 371\$ / 594\$ / μ

μ μ 2050 μ 1008\$ / 1935\$ /
 μ 371\$ / 594\$ / μ μ
 1416\$ / 2719\$ / 2050) μ 2013 – 2019
 μ 80% HFO 20% MGO, 2020 μ
 20% HFO 80% MGO.



6.- μ μ . [2]

1.4 EEDI & CO₂

μ EEDI μ μ CO₂ μ μ

Ship type	CO ₂ emission 2010
Bulk carrier	169.3
Gas tanker	40.8
Tanker	181.3
Container ship	231.6
General cargo ship	91.1
Refrigerated cargo carrier	18.6
Other	132.9
Total	865.6

7. – μ μ CO₂ . [2]

EEDI μ μ

μ CO₂

	Reduction factor							
	2013	2015	2017	2020	2025	2030	2040	2050
Bulk carrier	0 %	10 %	10 %	20 %	30 %	30 %	40 %	40 %
Gas tanker	0 %	10 %	10 %	20 %	30 %	30 %	40 %	40 %
Tanker	0 %	10 %	10 %	20 %	30 %	30 %	40 %	40 %
Container ship	0 %	10 %	10 %	20 %	30 %	30 %	40 %	40 %
General cargo ship	0 %	10 %	10 %	15 %	30 %	30 %	40 %	40 %
Refrigerated cargo carrier	0 %	10 %	10 %	15 %	30 %	30 %	40 %	40 %

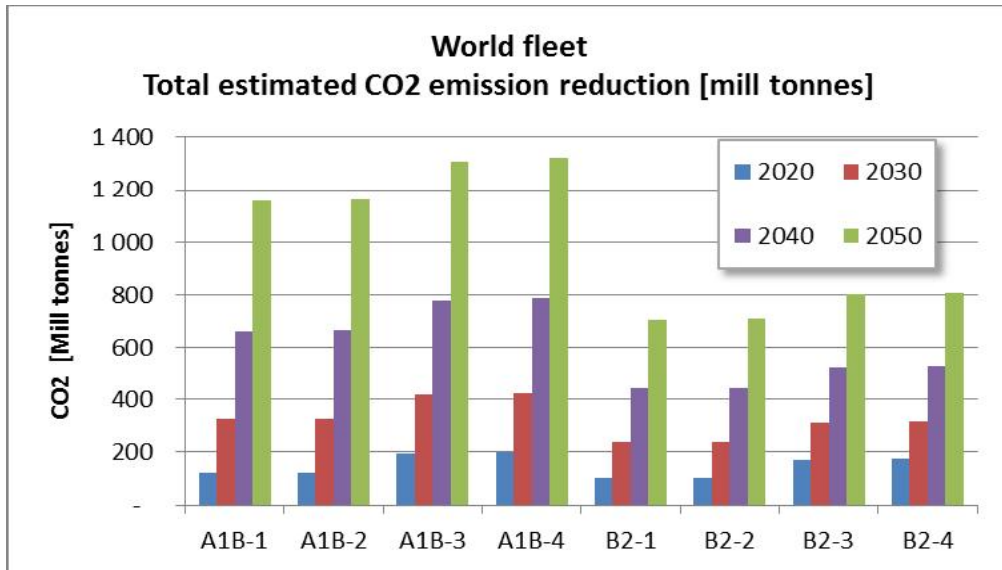
8. – μ μ CO₂ EEDI . [2]

	Average EEDI reduction rate							
	2013	2015	2017	2020	2025	2030	2040	2050
Bulk carrier	9 %	15 %	15 %	22 %	31 %	31 %	40 %	40 %
Gas tanker	14 %	18 %	18 %	25 %	33 %	33 %	41 %	41 %
Tanker	14 %	18 %	18 %	25 %	33 %	33 %	41 %	41 %
Container ship	14 %	18 %	18 %	25 %	33 %	33 %	41 %	41 %
General cargo ship	20 %	25 %	25 %	25 %	39 %	39 %	45 %	45 %
Refrigerated cargo carrier	14 %	18 %	18 %	18 %	33 %	33 %	41 %	41 %
Other	0 %	0 %	0 %	0 %	0 %	0 %	0 %	0 %

9. – μ CO₂ EEDI . [2]

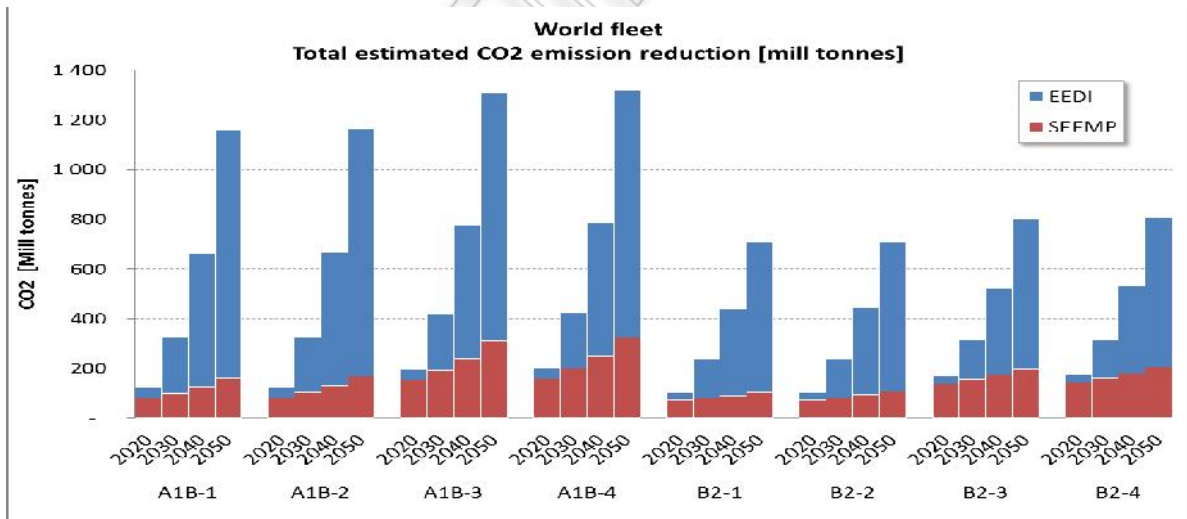
1.5 SEEMP & CO₂ -

SEEMP μ μ μ μ
 μ 01/01/2013. μ
 μ μ
 SEEMP EEDI μ
 μ CO₂ .
 μ μ CO₂
 μ EEDI SEEMP, μ
 EEDI.



10. - μ CO2 μ . [2]

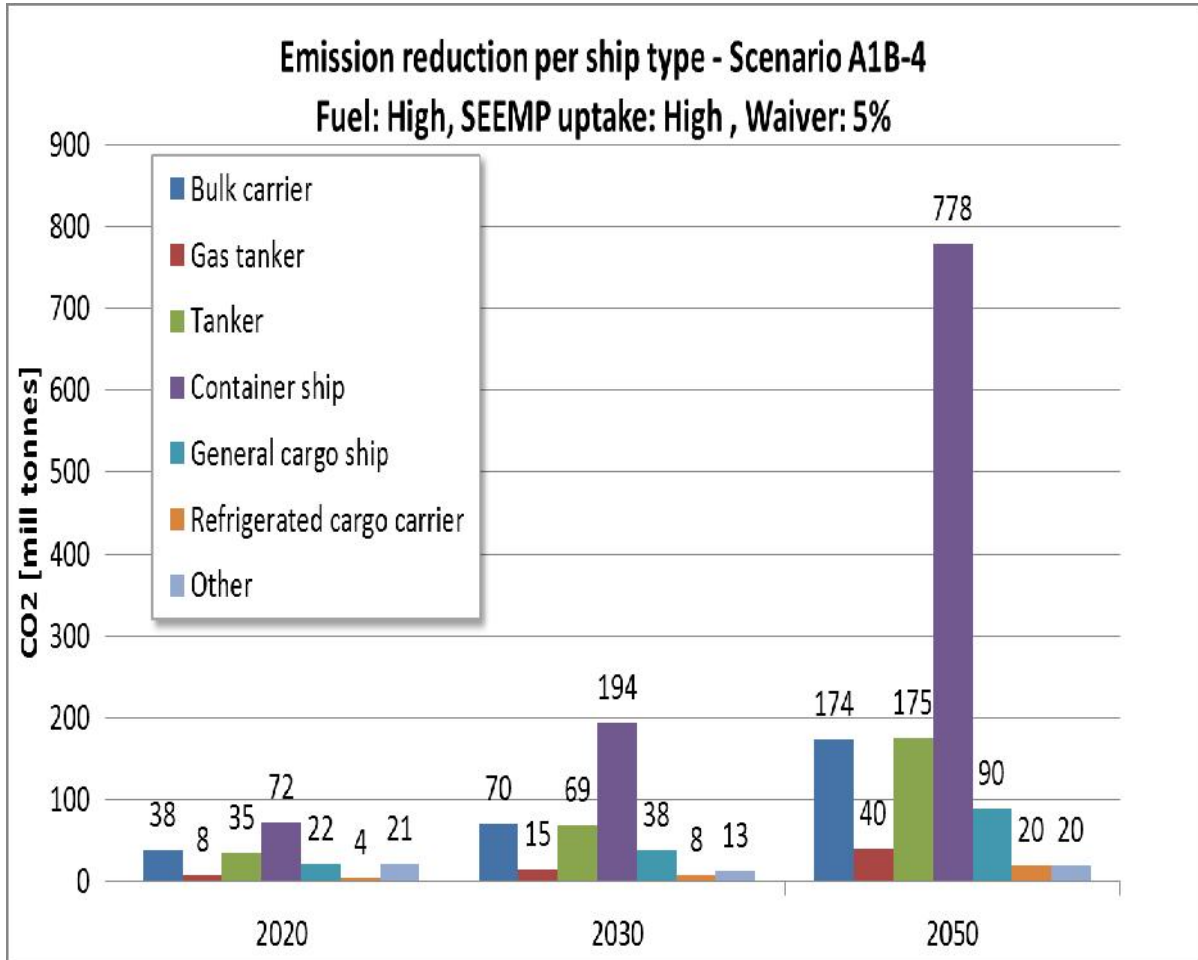
μ μ CO2. μ μ



11. - μ CO2 μ . [2]

EEDI SEEMP μ μ μ μ

μ CO₂ .
 μ CO₂ μ μ μ
 μ μ μ μ .



12. -

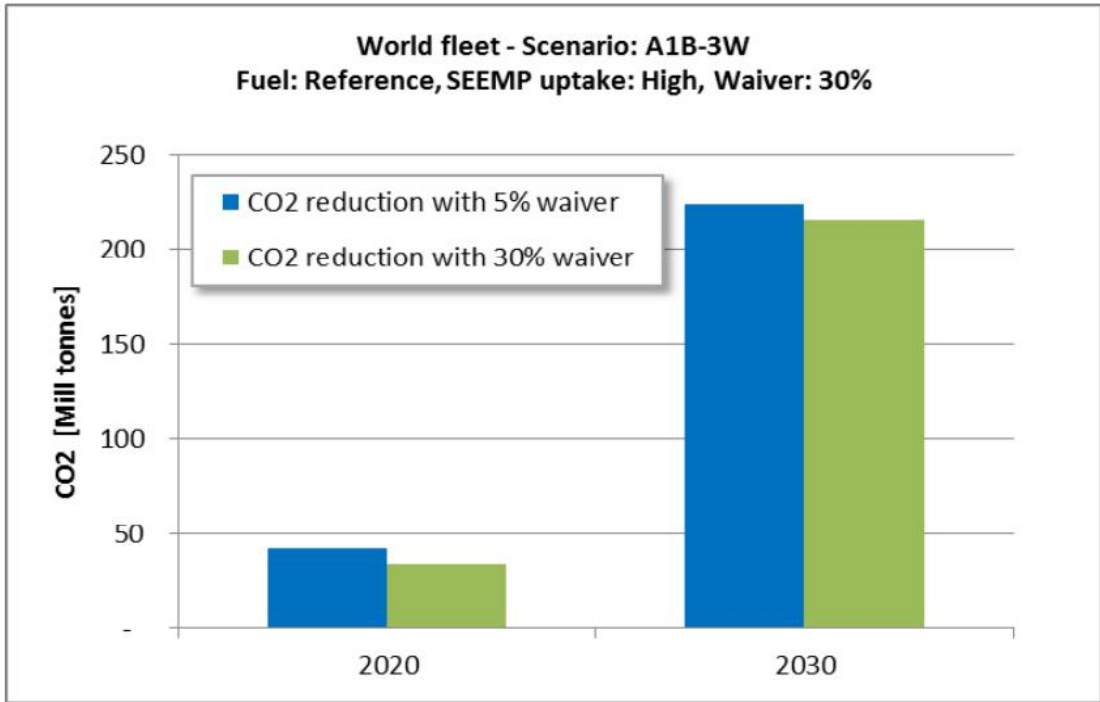
μ CO₂

. [2]

1.6

EEDI

μ EEDI μ
μ CO₂ μ
μ 5% 30% μ CO₂ 7
μ 2030. μ 2050
μ . μ
0 1, 01/01/2013 31/12/2019, μ
μ μ
EEDI μ EEDI μ
μ μ μ μ .
EEDI μ μ μ μ
μ μ μ μ
EEDI. μ μ μ μ
EEDI, μ μ 5% 30%
μ μ 5%.
μ EEDI 5%
30%.



13. –

μ

EEDI

μ

CO₂. [2]

1.7

μ

μ

μ

CO₂

μ

μ

μ

CO₂

μ

μ

μ

μ

μ

SEEMP.

μ

μ

SEEMP

μ

μ

μ

μ

μ

.

μ

SEEMP

μ

μ

μ

CO₂ .

μ

μ

μ

μ

μ

μ

μ

SEEMP,

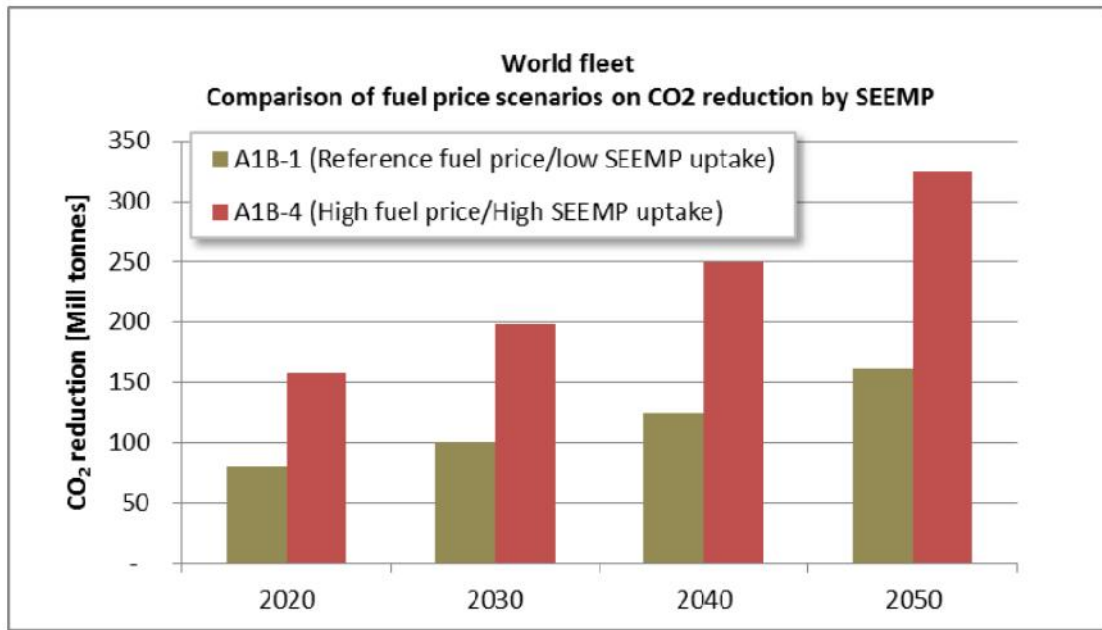
μ

μ

μ

μ

A1B-1 SEEMP 1-4 SEEMP.

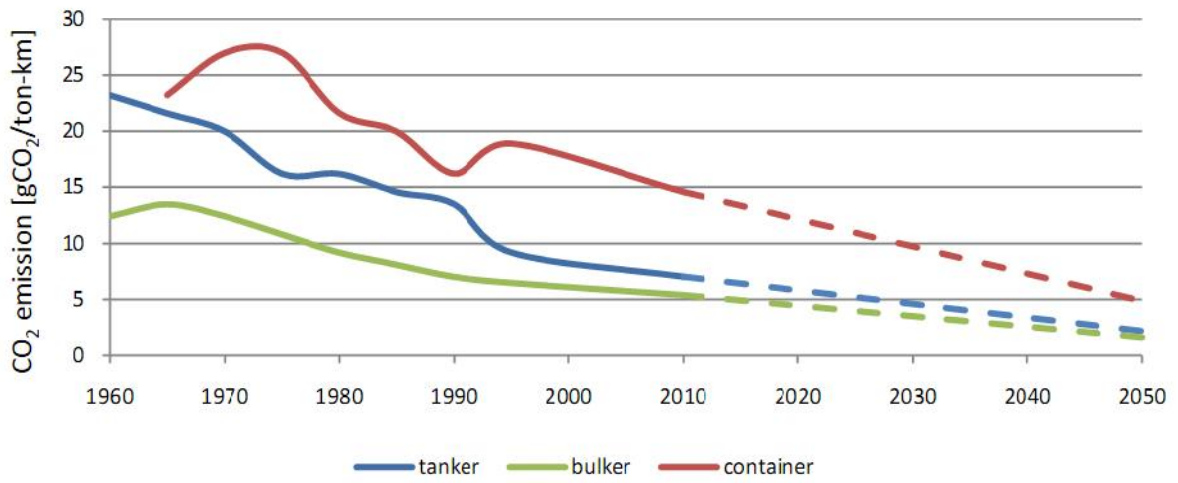


14. – CO₂ SEEMP. [2]

(GHG) TOSCA (Technology Opportunities and Strategies towards Climate friendly transport) [5] .

GHG

IMO (International Maritime Organization)



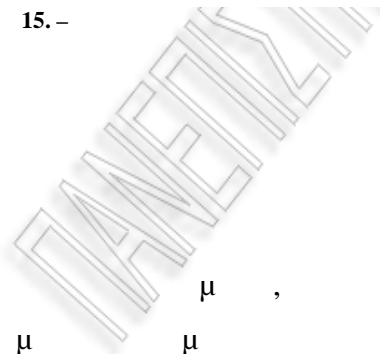
1. -
[5]

CO₂

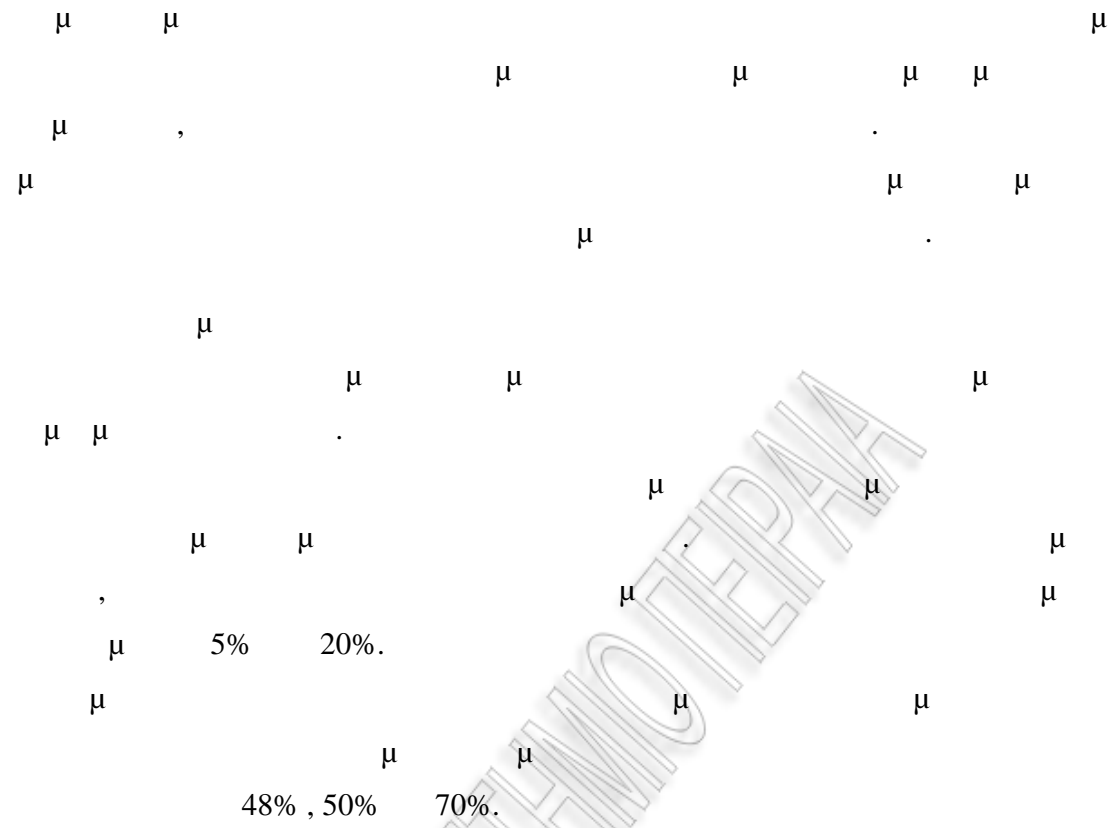
CO₂ emissions are expected to increase significantly by 2050, reaching approximately 50% of total emissions. This is due to the rapid growth of container shipping, which is projected to account for 25% of total emissions by 2050. Tanker and bulker emissions are expected to decrease, but the overall trend is dominated by the increase in container emissions.

Parameter	Tanker/bulker	container
Exhaust	25.5	25.0
Heat	25.2	24.5
Shaft	49.3	50.5
propeller loss	16.3	15.6
propeller power	32.1	33.7
transmission	1.0	1.3

15. –



[5]



	unit	oil tanker	Bulker	Container
Reference vehicle				
Fuel consumption ¹	g/ton-km	1.35	1.26	5.09
WTW CO ₂ emission ²	gCO ₂ -eq/ton-km	4.76	4.44	17.97
Transport work	Thousand m ton-km	13.0	7.1	7.8
Load factor	%	48%	50%	70%
Technological measures				
Air cavity system				
Fuel consumption	g/ton-km	1.15 - 1.21	1.07-1.13	4.63-4.83
WTW CO ₂ emission	gCO ₂ -eq/ton-km	4.05 - 4.29	3.77-3.99	16.35-17.07
Propeller design optimization				
		PBCF	PBCF	CCRP
Fuel consumption	g/ton-km	1.29 - 1.32	1.21-1.24	4.78-4.93
WTW CO ₂ emission	gCO ₂ -eq/ton-km	4.57 - 4.67	4.26-4.39	16.89-17.43
Engine energy recovery				
Fuel consumption	g/ton-km	1.21	1.13	4.58
WTW CO ₂ emission	gCO ₂ -eq/ton-km	4.29	3.99	16.17
Operational measures				
Hull coating				
Fuel consumption	g/ton-km	1.25 - 1.33	1.19-1.24	4.81-5.03
WTW CO ₂ emission	gCO ₂ -eq/ton-km	4.42 - 4.69	4.22-4.39	16.98-17.77
Propeller maintenance				
Fuel consumption	g/ton-km	1.28 - 1.32	1.19-1.23	4.83-4.98
WTW CO ₂ emission	gCO ₂ -eq/ton-km	4.52 - 4.67	4.22-4.32	17.07-17.61

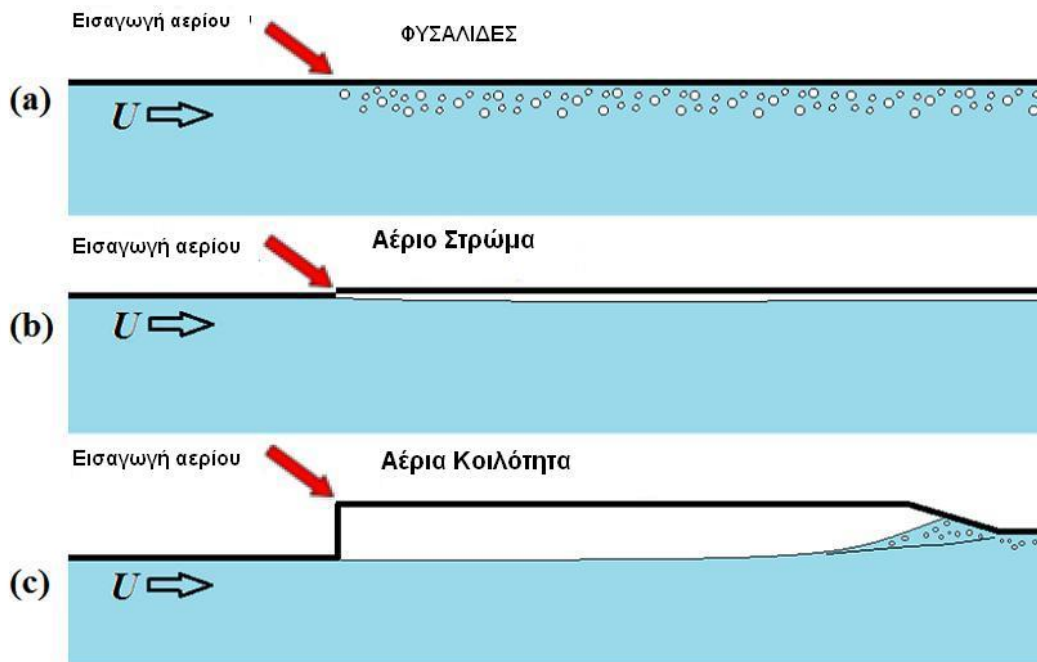
μ

3

:

1. (Bubble Drag Reduction , BDR)
2. μ (Air Layer Drag Reduction, ALDR)
3. (Partial Cavity Drag Reduction, PCDR)

μ μ μ μ μ



(a) μ BDR - μ μ μ -
μ μ μ
μ μ μ .

(b) μ ALDR μ μ μ
μ μ μ
μ μ .

(c) μ PCDR μ μ μ
μ μ μ .
μ , μ μ μ . [6]
μ μ μ
μ μ μ .

2.1

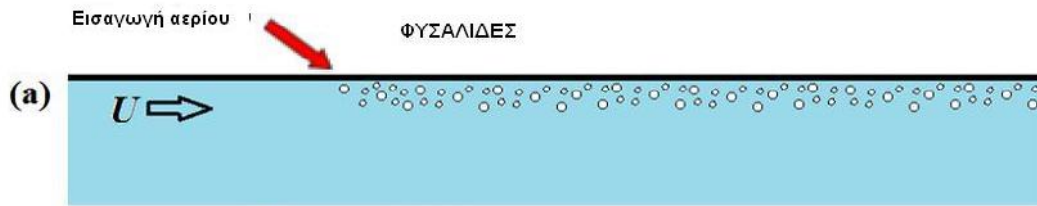
(BUBBLE DRAG

REDUCTION , BDR)

(BDR) μ

μ

μ :



3:- μ μ μ BDR [6]

μ μ μ

μ μ .

μ μ

μ . μ μ

μ , μ .

, μ μ

BDR μ μ μ

Yoshiak Kodama [6]. μ

Kodama BDR tanker

:) tanker,

μ μ μ 80%

,) μ

μ - μ μ μ -

μ μ

μ .

DRAG REDUCTION, ALDR)



4:- μ μ μ ALDR [6]

μ μ (ALDR) μ

μ μ (μ μ

μ) μ μ μ

μ μ μ , μ

μ μ μ .

μ μ BDR μ

μ μ , μ

μ μ μ μ μ μ

μ μ μ μ μ μ

μ μ μ μ μ

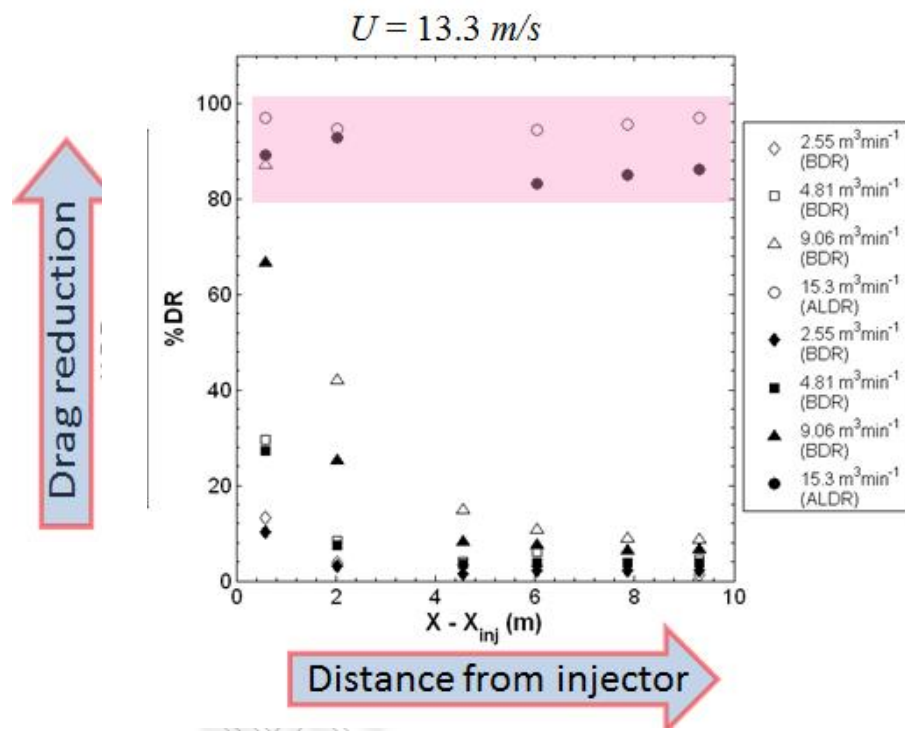
80%.

μ μ BDR ALDR [6] μ

μ , μ μ 13 m 2m

μ μ , μ ALDR μ

μ μ μ μ μ μ μ μ μ μ
 μ μ μ μ μ μ μ μ μ μ
 μ μ μ μ μ μ μ μ μ μ



3.- BDR ALDR 13m. [6]

μ μ μ μ μ μ μ μ μ μ
 ALDR , μ μ μ μ [6]. μ μ
 Hoang Pacific Seagull 2009 μ
 Shuji Mizokami μ Mitsubishi Heavy Industries 2010.

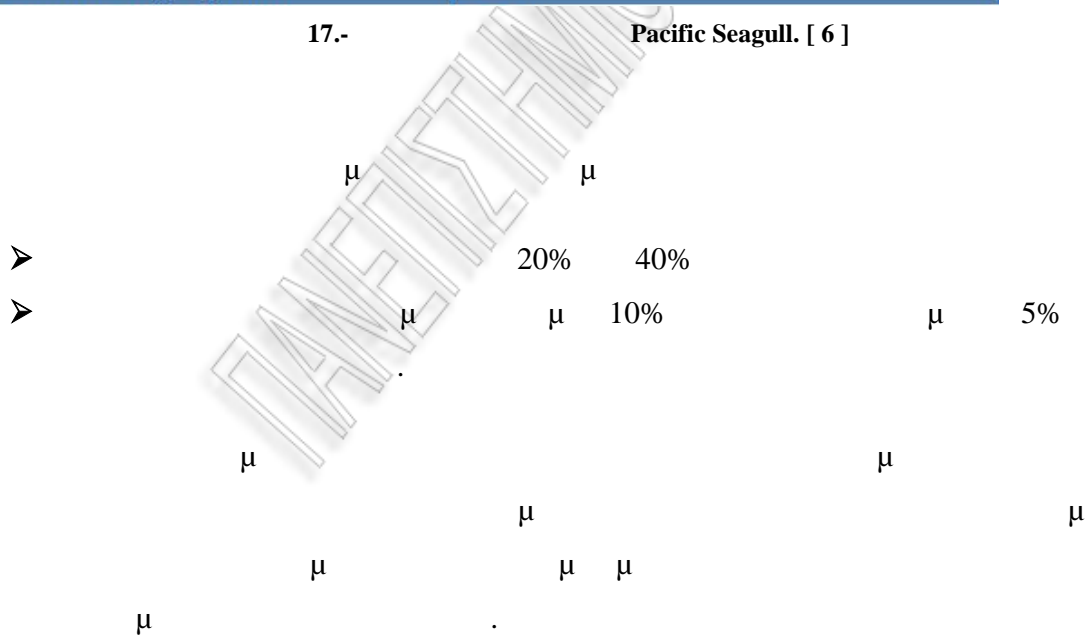
μ

Pacific Seagull

Length over all	126.6 m
Length between perpendiculars	120.0 m
Breadth	21.4 m
Depth	9.9 m
Draft (designed full)	7.1m
Draft (Full)	7.0 m even
Draft (Ballast)	4.0 m (trim by stern 1.5 m)
Speed (service)	12.4 kt
Main engine	3883 kW x1
Propeller	4 blades CPP
Diameter of propeller	3.6 m

17.-

Pacific Seagull. [6]



μ

Shuji Mizokami

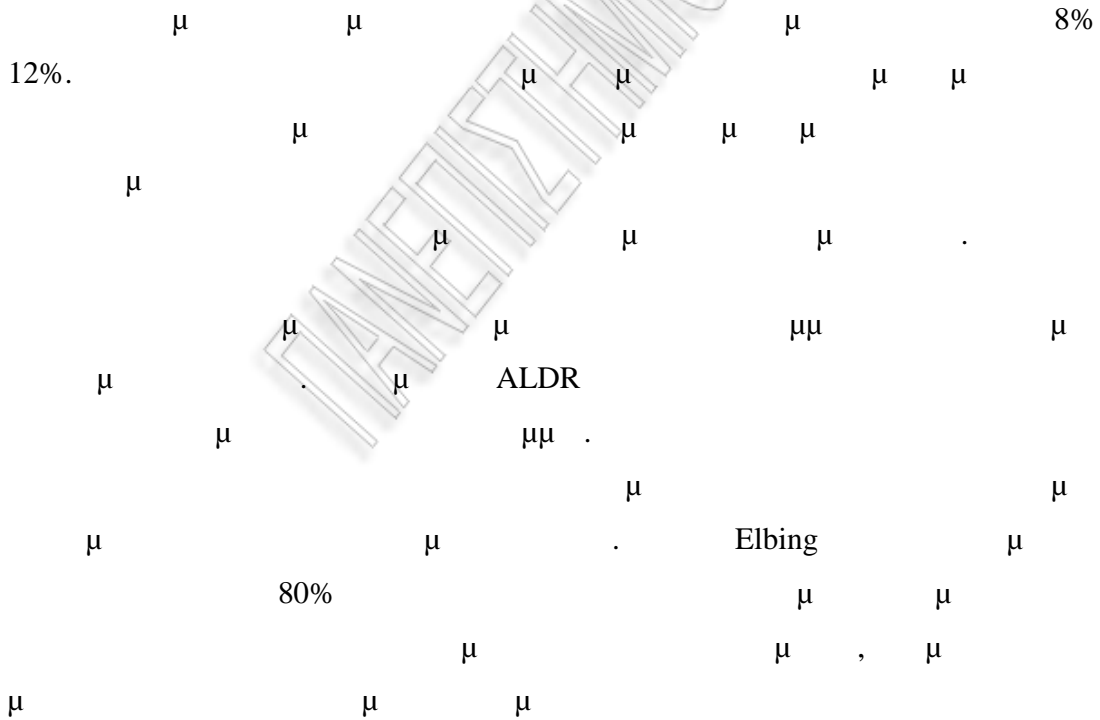
Yamatai

μ

Length over all	162 m
Width	38 m
Depth	9.0 m
Draft	4.5 m / 6.37 m
Design speed	13.25 kt
Main engine	3,218 kW x 2
Propeller	CPP

18. -

Yamatai. [6]



(Winged Air Induction Pipe)

μ μ

BDR

μ

MAERSK

Olivia Maersk

μ

μ

20 μ

μ

2.3 (PARTIAL CAVITY DRAG REDUCTION, PCDR)



5:-

μ

μ

μ

PCDR [6]

μ

(PCDR)

μ

μ

μ

μ

μ

μ

μ

-

- μ

μ

μ

μ

PCDR

μ

μ

μ

,

μ

μ (Back Facing Step) μ

,

μ

μ

μ

μ

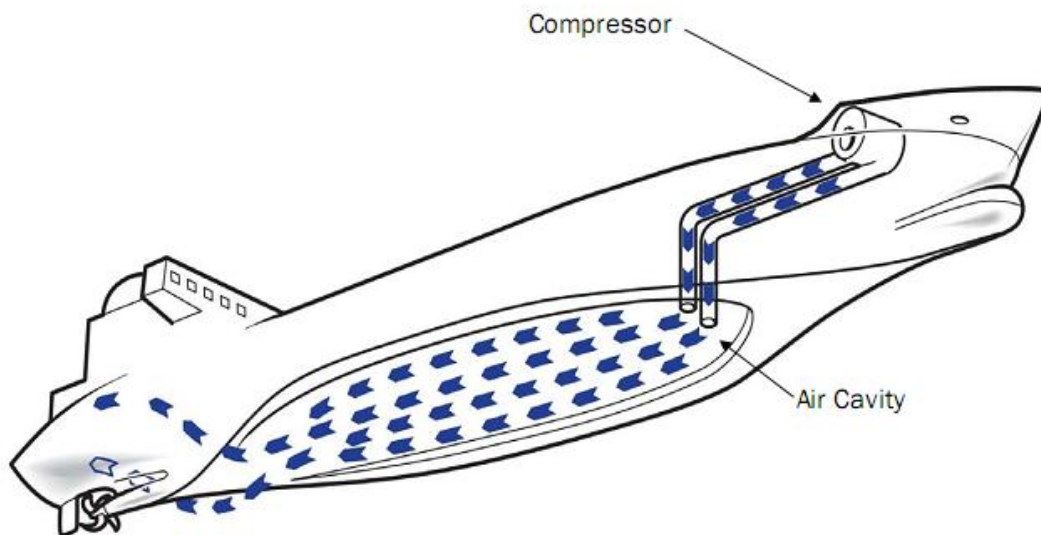
μ

μ

μ

Lay Makiharju 2010 [6] (PCDR)
 95%. RCDR-
 19 Froude Laval
 (Butuzov 1967, Amromin & Mizine 2003).
 Air Cavity Ships.

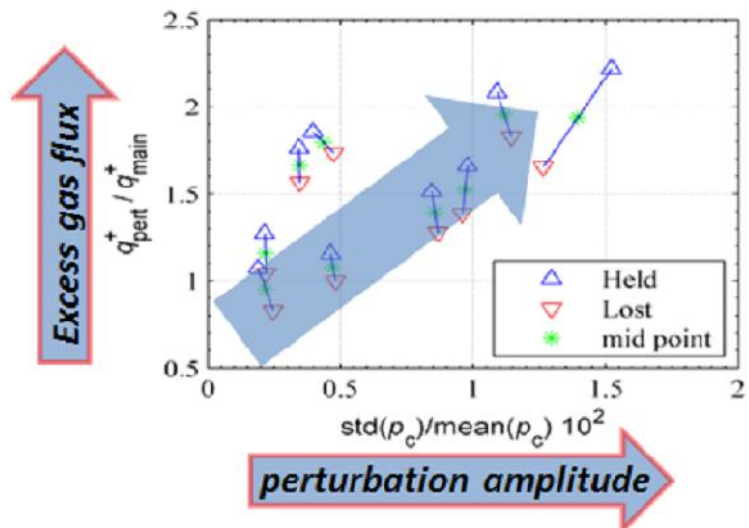
Air Cavity.



6.-

Air Cavity

Reynolds (Re) (10⁹). [6], [7]
 Makiharju [6], [7] (2010)
 -15% +15% , -5% +5% .



μμ 4.-

[6]

3.1 PROJECT ENERGY – SAVING AIR – LUBRICATED SHIPS (PELS)

PELS [8]

μ , μ μ

μ μ μ μ μ μ μ

μ μ .

μ

➤ Air Cavity

➤ μ μ

➤ μ μ μ

μ μ μ :

➤

➤

➤ μ μ .

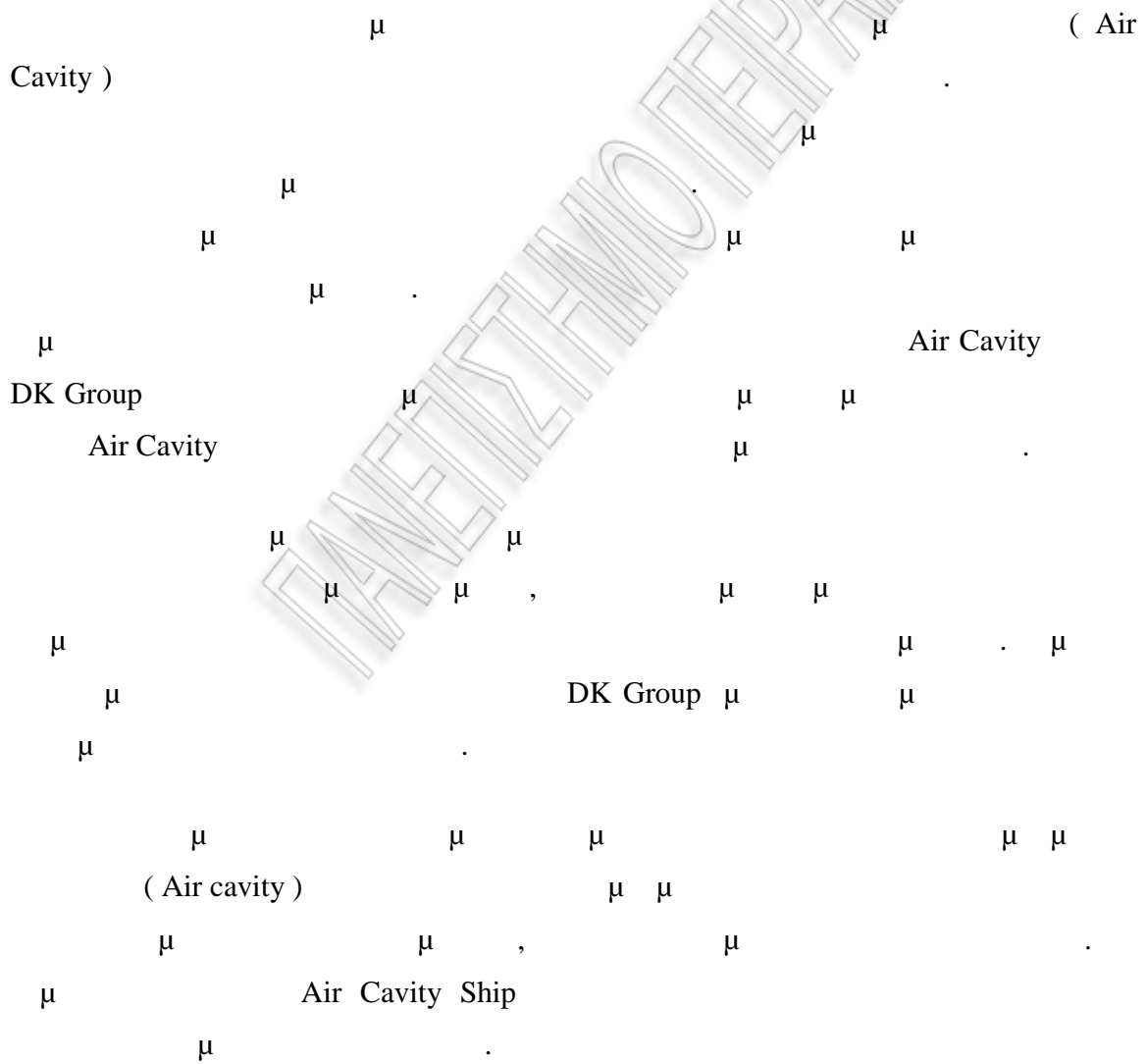
➤ μ , μ

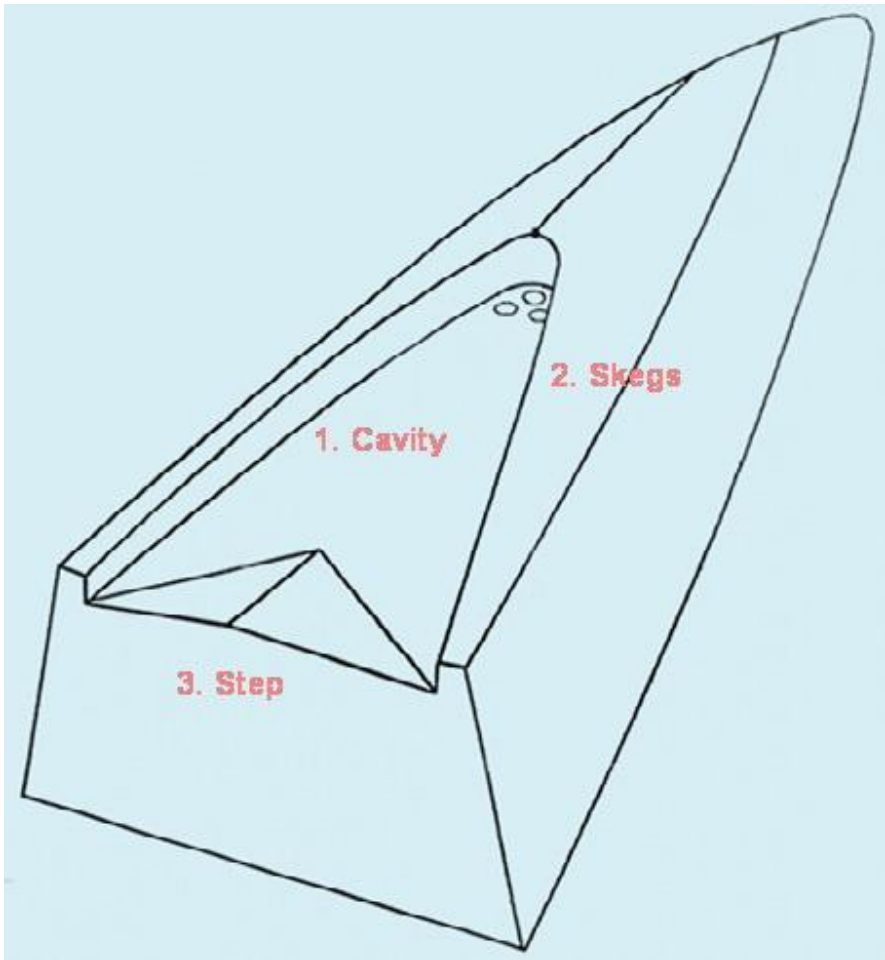
μ μ

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3.2 AIR CAVITY

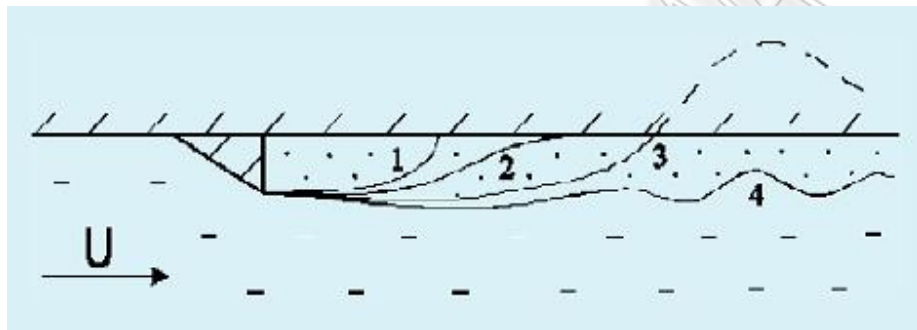




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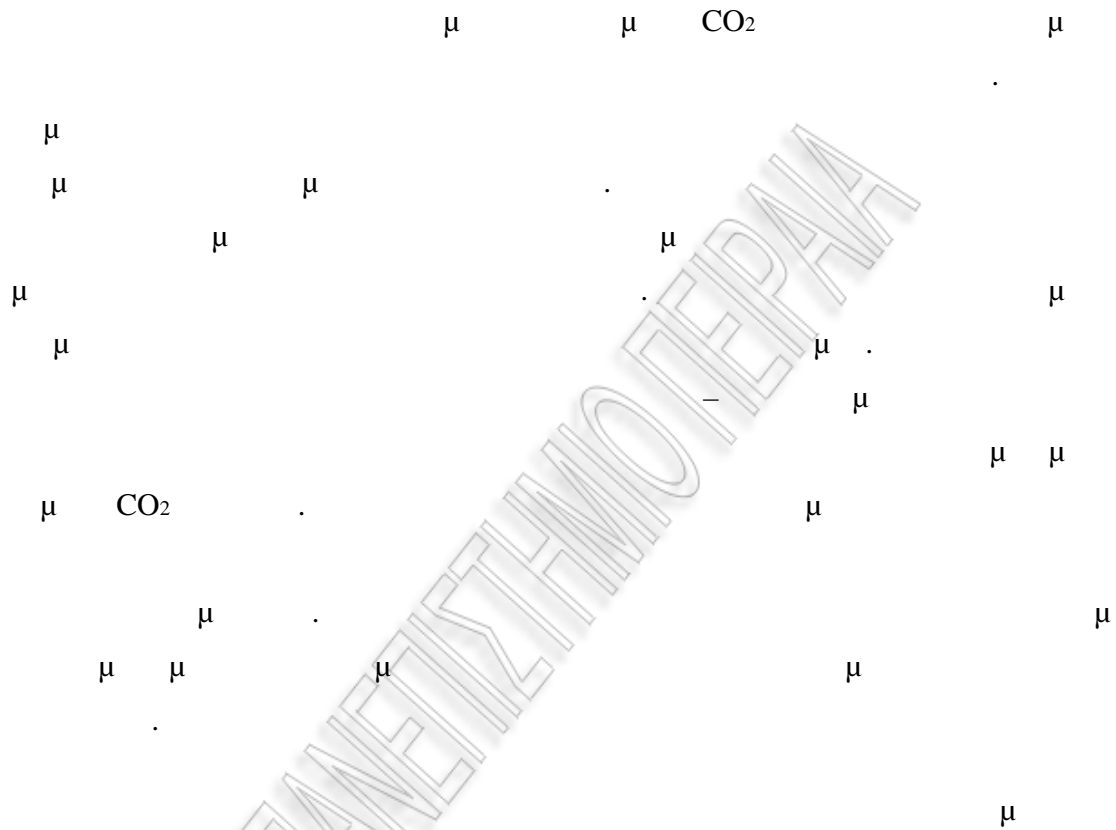
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Marginal Abatement Cost (MAC). [10]



[10]:

$$\Delta C_j = K_j + S_j - E_j + \sum O_j$$

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$$S_j = \mu_j$$

$$E_j = \mu_j$$

$$E_j = \alpha_j \times F \times P$$

$$a_j = \mu_j$$

$$F = \mu_j$$

$$P = \mu_j$$

$$- \text{MAC} = \mu_j$$

$$MAC = \frac{\Delta C_j}{\alpha_j \times CF \times F} = \frac{K_j + S_j - E_j + \sum O_j}{\alpha_j \times CF \times F}$$

$$CF = \mu_j \text{ CO}_2$$

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$$NPV = R_0 + \sum_{t=1}^T \frac{R_t}{(1+i)^t}$$

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(Weighted Average Cost of Capital)
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 :

$$WACC = \frac{E}{V} \times Re + \frac{D}{V} \times Rd \times (1 - Tc)$$

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4.4 BENEFIT ANALYSIS (COST

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1.12 x 10⁹ dwt [12] . 2028

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Vessel type DWTx1000	Number of vessels
Small Vessels 0-5'	517
Coastal 5-15'	236
Handysize 15'-35'	1,774
Handymax 35'-60'	1,732
Panamax 60'-85'	1,383
Post-Panamax 85'-120'	98
Capesize >120'	722
Total Dry Bulk	6,462
Feeder 0-500 TEU	363
Feedermax 500-1000	757
Handysize 1000-2000	1,143
Sub-Panamax 2000-3000	689
Panamax 3000-4400	568
Post Panamax >4400	712
Total Container	4,232
Small tanker 0-10	115
Handysize 10-60	240
Panamax 60-80	177
Aframax 80-120	648
Suezmax 120-200	332
VLCC/ULCC >200	516
Total Crude oil	2,028
LNG 0-50	29
LNG >50	221
Total LNG	250
LPG 0-5	651
LPG 5-20	235
LPG 20-40	68
LPG >40	135
Total LPG	1,089

Vessel type DWTx1000	Number of vessels
Reefer 0-5	508
Reefer 5-10	358
Reefer >10	225
Total Reefer	1,091
Product, chemical 0-5'	3125
Product, chemical 5'-15'	1407
Product, chemical 15'-25'	430
Product, chemical 25'-40'	643
Product, chemical 40'-60'	705
Product, chemical >60'	238
Total Chemical	6,548
RO-RO excl. Pax 0-5000	932
RO-RO excl. Pax 5-15	674
RO-RO excl. Pax 15-25	342
RO-RO excl. Pax 25-40	51
Total RO-RO	1,999
General Cargo 0-5	9,009
General Cargo 5-15	3,014
General Cargo 15-35	816
Total General Cargo	12,839

SUBTOTAL: 36,538 vessels

Other categories

Vessels 0-400 GT	6,281
Passenger Vessels (>400GT)	2,801

TOTAL : 45,620 vessels

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[68]

Ship size (scantling)	dwt	Small		Handysize			
		5,000	8,000	10,000	15,000	20,000	25,000
Scantling draught	m	6.4	7.5	8.0	9.0	9.3	9.6
Length overall	m	100	116	124	141	155	170
Length between pp	m	94.5	110	117	133	147	161
Breadth	m	16.0	18.0	19.0	21.9	24.0	25.5
Design draught	m	6.0	7.1	7.5	8.4	8.6	8.9
Sea margin	%	15	15	15	15	15	15
Engine margin	%	10	10	10	10	10	10
Average design ship speed	knots	13.5	14.0	14.5	15.0	15.5	15.5
SMCR power	kW	2,340	3,300	4,100	5,700	7,100	7,700
Main engine options:							
	1.	6S26MC6	5S35MC7	6S35MC7	5S40ME-B9	5S50MC6	5S50MC-C7/ME-B8
	2.		6L35MC6	6L35MC6	7S35ME-B9	5S50MC-C7/ME-B8	6S50MC6
	3.		5S35ME-B9	5S35ME-B9	6S42MC7	6S46MC-C7	6S46MC-C7
	4.				6S35MC7	7S40ME-B9	7S40ME-B9
Average ship speed – 0.5 kn	knots	13.0	13.5	14.0	14.5	15.0	15.0
SMCR power	kW	2,000	2,830	3,530	4,900	6,200	6,800
Main engine options:							
	1.	5S26MC6	5L35MC6	5S35MC7	6S35ME-B9	5S50MC6	5S50MC-C7/ME-B8
	2.			5L35MC6	5S40ME-B9	5S46MC-C7	5S50MC6
	3.			5S35ME-B9	5S42MC7	6S40ME-B9	5S46MC-C8
	4.				7S35MC7	6S42MC7	6S40ME-B9
Average ship speed + 0.5 kn	knots	14.0	14.5	15.0	15.5	16.0	16.0
SMCR power	kW	2,760	3,840	4,750	6,600	8,200	8,800
Main engine options:							
	1.	5S35MC7	6S35MC7	7S35MC7	6S40ME-B9	6S50MC-C7/ME-B8	6S50MC-C7/ME-B8
	2.	7S26MC6	6L35MC6	6L35MC6	6S35ME-B9	6S50MC6	7S50MC6
	3.		5S35ME-B9	6S35ME-B9	7S42MC7	7S46MC-C7	7S46MC-C7
	4.				6S35MC7	6S40ME-B9	6S40ME-B9

21-

Small & Handysize tankers [13]

Ship size (scantling)	dwt	Handymax				Panamax	
		30,000	35,000	40,000	50,000	60,000	70,000
Scantling draught	m	9.9	10.6	11.6	12.4	12.3	14.1
Length overall	m	176	176	183	183	228.6	228.6
Length between pp	m	168	168	174	174	219	219
Breadth	m	28.0	30.0	31.5	32.2	32.2	32.2
Design draught	m	9.0	9.6	10.0	11.3	11.0	12.6
Sea margin	%	15	15	15	15	15	15
Engine margin	%	10	10	10	10	10	10
Average design ship speed	knots	15.0	15.0	15.0	15.0	15.0	15.0
SMCR power	kW	7,400	8,000	8,500	9,400	10,100	10,800
Main engine options:							
	1.	5S50MC-C7/ME-B8	6S50MC-C7/ME-B8	6S50MC-C7/ME-B8	6S50MC-C7/ME-B8	5S60MC-C7/ME-C7	5S60MC-C7/ME-C7
	2.	6S50MC6	6S50MC6	6S50MC6	7S50MC6	5S60MC6	6S60MC6
	3.	6S46MC-C7	6S46MC-C8	5S50ME-B9	6S50ME-B9	6S60MC-C7/ME-C7	6S60MC-C7/ME-C7
	4.	7S40ME-B9	6S40ME-B9	7S46MC-C7		6S50ME-B9	7S50ME-B9
Average ship speed – 0.5 kn	knots	14.5	14.5	14.5	14.5	14.5	14.5
SMCR power	kW	6,000	7,000	7,500	8,200	9,000	9,600
Main engine options:							
	1.	5S50MC-C7/ME-B8	5S50MC-C7/ME-B8	5S50MC-C7/ME-B8	5S50MC-C8/ME-B8	5S60MC-C7/ME-C7	5S60MC-C7/ME-C7
	2.	5S50MC6	5S50MC6	6S50MC6	6S50MC6	5S60MC6	5S60MC6
	3.	5S46MC-C7	6S46MC-C7	6S46MC-C7	5S50ME-B9	6S50ME-B9	6S50ME-B9
	4.	6S40ME-B9	7S40ME-B9	7S40ME-B9			
Average ship speed + 0.5 kn	knots	15.5	15.5	15.5	15.5	15.5	15.5
SMCR power	kW	8,500	9,100	9,700	10,600	11,300	12,100
Main engine options:							
	1.	6S50MC-C7/ME-B8	6S50MC-C7/ME-B8	6S50MC-C8/ME-B8	7S50MC-C7/ME-B8	5S60MC-C7/ME-C7	6S60MC-C7/ME-C7
	2.	6S50MC6	7S50MC6	7S50MC6	6S50ME-B9	6S60MC6	6S60MC6
	3.	7S46MC-C7	7S46MC-C7	6S50ME-B9		6S60MC-C7/ME-C7	7S50ME-B9
	4.	6S40ME-B9	6S40ME-B9			6S50ME-B9	

22-

Handymax & Panamax tankers [13]

Ship size (scantling)	dwt	Aframax		Suezmax			
		85,000	105,000	115,000	125,000	150,000	165,000
Scantling draught	m	12.1	14.7	15.0	14.6	16.1	17.0
Length overall	m	244	244	250	270	274	274
Length between pp	m	233	233	239	256	264	264
Breadth	m	42.0	42.0	44.0	46.0	48.0	50.0
Design draught	m	11.0	13.4	13.5	13.5	14.8	15.6
Sea margin	%	15	15	15	15	15	15
Engine margin	%	10	10	10	10	10	10
Average design ship speed	knots	15.0	15.0	15.0	15.0	15.0	15.0
SMCR power	kW	12,300	13,400	14,300	15,200	16,000	16,800
Main engine options:		1. e560MC-C7/ME-C7	e560MC-C7/ME-C7	e560MC-Ca/ME-Ca	7560MC-C7/ME-C7	e570MC-Ca/ME-Ca	e570MC-C7/ME-C7
		2. e560MCc	7560MCc	7560MCc	5570MC-C7/ME-C7	e570MCc	e570MCc
		3. e570MCc	e570MCc	e570MC-C7/ME-C7	e570MCc	e560MCc	e560MC-C7/ME-C7
		4. e565ME-Ca	e565ME-Ca	e565ME-Ca	e565ME-Ca	e565ME-Ca	e565ME-Ca
Average ship speed – 0.5 kn	knots	14.5	14.5	14.5	14.5	14.5	14.5
SMCR power	kW	11,000	12,000	12,800	13,600	14,400	15,100
Main engine options:		1. e560MC-C7/ME-C7	e560MC-C7/ME-C7	e560MC-C7/ME-C7	e560MC-Ca/ME-Ca	7560MC-C7/ME-C7	7560MC-C7/ME-C7
		2. e560MCc	e560MCc	7560MCc	7560MCc	e570MC-C7/ME-C7	e570MC-C7/ME-C7
		3. e570MCc	e570MCc	e570MCc	e570MCc	e570MCc	e570MCc
		4. e565ME-Ca	e565ME-Ca	e565ME-Ca	e565ME-Ca	e565ME-Ca	e565ME-Ca
Average ship speed + 0.5 kn	knots	15.5	15.5	15.5	15.5	15.5	15.5
SMCR power	kW	13,800	15,000	16,000	16,900	17,900	18,700
Main engine options:		1. e570MC-C7	e570MC-C7/ME-C7	e570MCc	e570MCc	e570MC-C7/ME-C7	e570MC-Ca/ME-Ca
		2. e560MC-Ca/ME-Ca	e570MCc	e570MC-Ca/ME-Ca	e570MC-C7/ME-C7	7570MCc	7570MCc
		3. 7560MCc	7560MC-C7/ME-C7	7560MC-Ca/ME-Ca	e560MC-C7/ME-C7	e560MC-C7/ME-C7	e560MC-C7/ME-C7
		4. e565ME-Ca	e565ME-Ca	e565ME-Ca	e565ME-Ca	7565ME-Ca	7565ME-Ca

23-

Aframax & Suezmax tankers [13]

Ship size (scantling)	dwt	VLCC				ULCC		
		260,000	280,000	300,000	319,000	360,000	440,000	560,000
Scantling draught	m	19.1	20.5	22.0	22.7	23.1	24.3	24.7
Length overall	m	333	333	333	333	341	380	460
Length between pp	m	320	320	320	319	327	362	440
Breadth	m	58.0	58.0	58.0	60.0	65.0	68.0	70.0
Design draught	m	17.7	19.0	20.4	21.0	21.4	22.5	22.8
Sea margin	%	15	15	15	15	15	15	15
Engine margin	%	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Average design ship speed	knots	15.5	15.5	15.5	15.5	16.0	16.0	16.0
SMCR power	kW	24,100	25,000	25,900	27,100	30,600	34,200	42,200
Main engine options:		1. 7580MC-C7/ME-C7	7580MC-C7/ME-C7	7580MC-C7/ME-C7	7580MC-C7/ME-C7	8580MC-C7/ME-C7	7580MC-C7/ME-C7	8580MC-Ca/ME-Ca
		2. 7580MCc	7580MCc	8590MC-C7/ME-C7	8590MC-C7/ME-C7	8590MC-Ca/ME-Ca	10580MCc	12580MCc
		3. e580MC-Ca/ME-Ca	e580MC-Ca/ME-Ca	e580ME-C9	e580ME-C9	e580MCc	e580ME-C9	
		4. e580ME-C9	e580ME-C9			7580ME-C9		
Average ship speed – 0.5 kn	knots	15.0	15.0	15.0	15.0	15.5	15.5	15.5
SMCR power	kW	21,800	22,600	23,500	24,600	27,800	31,100	36,700
Main engine options:		1. e580MCc	e580MC-C7/ME-C7	e580MC-Ca/ME-Ca	e580MC-Ca/ME-Ca	e590MC-C7/ME-C7	e580MC-C7/ME-C7	7590MC-Ca/ME-Ca
		2. e580MC-C7/ME-C7	7580MC-C7/ME-C7	7580MCc	7580MCc	7580MC-Ca/ME-Ca	e590MC-Ca/ME-Ca	11580MCc
		3. 7580MCc	7580MCc	e580ME-C9	e580ME-C9	e580MCc	e580MCc	e580ME-C9
		4. 7580ME-C9				7580ME-C9		
Average ship speed + 0.5 kn	knots	16.0	16.0	16.0	16.0	16.5	16.5	16.5
SMCR power	kW	26,600	27,600	28,700	30,000	33,500	37,600	44,000
Main engine options:		1. 7580MC-C7/ME-C7	e590MC-C7/ME-C7	e590MC-C7/ME-C7	e580MC-C7/ME-C7	7590MC-C7/ME-C7	e590MC-C7/ME-C7	e590MC-C7/ME-C7
		2. e590MC-C7/ME-C7	7580MC-Ca/ME-Ca	7580MC-Ca/ME-Ca	e590MC-Ca/ME-Ca	10580MCc	11580MCc	
		3. e580MCc	e580MCc	e580MCc	e580MCc	e580MC-Ca/ME-Ca	e580ME-C9	
		4. e580ME-C9	7580ME-C9	7580ME-C9	7580ME-C9	e580ME-C9		

24 -

VLCC & ULCC tankers [13]

$$\Delta F_{T-10\%} = 0.10 \times F_T \times 700 = 0.10 \times (2.89 \times 10^6) \times 700 = 202.30 \quad . \$$$

$$\Delta F_{T-15\%} = 0.15 \times F_T \times 700 = 0.15 \times (2.89 \times 10^6) \times 700 = 303.45 \quad . \$$$

, μ μ CO₂ :

$$\Delta E_{T-10\%} = 0.10 \times E_T \times 700 = 0.10 \times (8.90 \times 10^6) \times 700 = 623 \times 10^6 \text{ tons of CO}_2$$

$$\Delta E_{T-15\%} = 0.15 \times E_T \times 700 = 0.15 \times (8.90 \times 10^6) \times 700 = 934.5 \times 10^6 \text{ tons of CO}_2$$

6.2 μ μ μ

– (Cost Benefit Analysis)

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$$\sum_{n=1}^K (\quad \mu \quad \times \quad \mu \quad)$$

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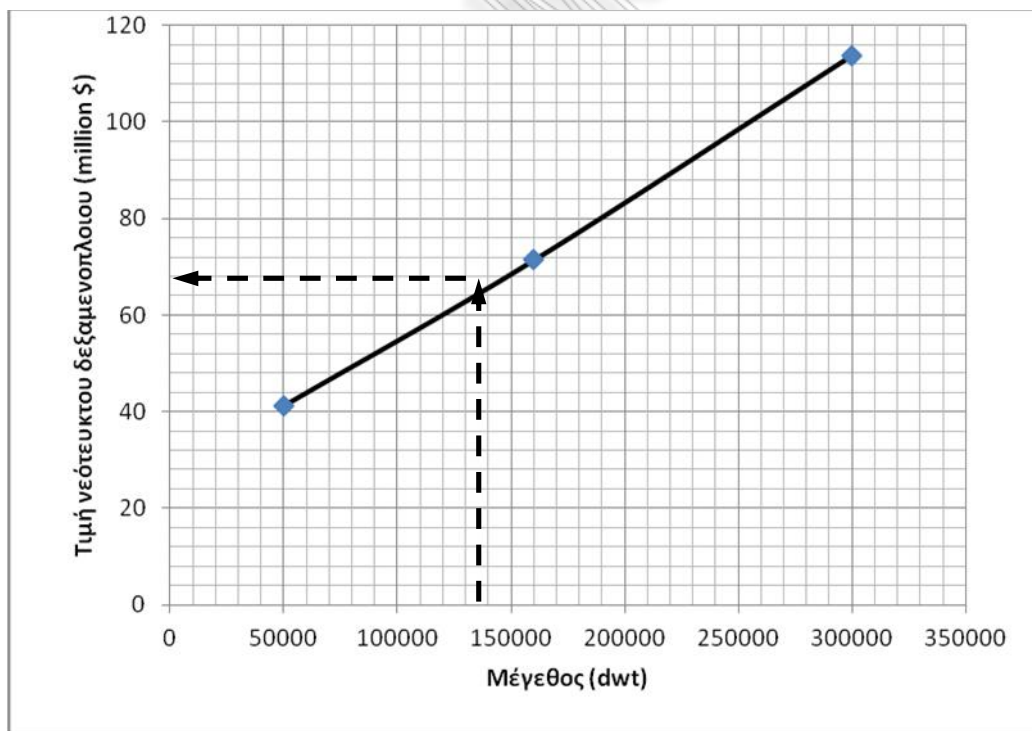
μ μ 145012 dwt μ 71

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Table 3.1. Representative newbuilding prices, 2003–2010 (millions of dollars, average prices)

Type and size of vessel	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	Percentage change 2010/2009
Oil tanker – Handy, 50 000 dwt	28	35	42	47	50	52	40	36	-10.0
Oil tanker – Suezmax, 160 000 dwt	47	60	73	76	85	94	70	66	-5.7
Oil tanker – VLCC, 300 000 dwt	67	91	119	125	136	153	116	103	-11.2
Chemical tanker – 12 000 dwt	12	16	18	21	33	34	33	28	-15.2
LPG carrier – 15 000 m ³	28	36	45	49	51	52	46	41	-10.9
LNG carrier – 160 000 m ³	153	173	205	217	237	222	226	208	-8.0
Dry bulk – Handysize, 30 000 dwt	16	19	21	22	33	38	29	25	-13.8
Dry bulk – Panamax, 75 000 dwt	23	32	35	36	47	54	39	35	-10.3
Dry bulk – Capesize, 170 000 dwt	38	55	62	62	84	97	69	58	-15.9
Container – geared, 500 TEUs	13	18	18	16	16	21	14	10	-28.6
Container – gearless, 6 500 TEUs	67	86	101	98	97	108	87	75	-13.8
Container – gearless, 12 000 TEUs	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	154	164	114	107	-6.1

25- μ 2003 – 2010. [12]



μμ 5. - μ (2003-2010).

Σύμφωνα με τον πίνακα 23, η μέση ταχύτητα πλεύσης ενός δεξαμενοπλοίου αυτού του μεγέθους είναι 15 knots και η ισχύς πρόωσης (SMCR) ισούται με 16000 kW. Όπως αναφέρθηκε προηγουμένως, η εφαρμογή της τεχνολογίας Air Cavity αυξάνει το κόστος ενός νεότευκτου πλοίου κατά 2% - 3% σε σύγκριση με το αντίστοιχο συμβατικό. Ταυτόχρονα, το DK-Group εκτιμά ότι το κόστος του air cavity για ένα πλοίο μεγάλου μεγέθους επιβαρύνει την συνολική τιμή του νεότευκτου πλοίου μόνο κατά 1% [15]. Συνεπώς, για μέση προσαύξηση κόστους κατά 2%, το συνολικό κόστος του υπό εξέταση δεξαμενοπλοίου διαμορφώνεται στα 71.42 εκατ. \$.

Υποθέτοντας μέση ειδική κατανάλωση καυσίμου των μηχανών πρόωσης ίση με 180g/kWh και συντελεστή φορτίου μηχανής πρόωσης ίσο με 80%, η μέση ετήσια κατανάλωση καυσίμου είναι:

$$F_T = 180 \times 0.8 \times 16 \times 10^3 \times (2 \times 307.21) \times 10^{-6} = 1415.6 \text{ tons}$$

Για μέση τιμή καυσίμου ίση με 700 \$/ton, το κόστος της ετήσιας κατανάλωσης καυσίμου ισούται με \$ 990.92 × 10³

Λόγω του ότι η τεχνολογία Air Cavity υπόσχεται εξοικονόμηση καυσίμων 10% - 15%, η μέση εξοικονόμηση της τεχνολογίας ορίζεται στο 12.5%. Συνεπώς, η μέση εξοικονόμηση δαπανών καυσίμων στο υπό εξέταση δεξαμενόπλοιο είναι :

$$\Delta F_{T-12.5\%} = 0.125 \times F_T \times 700 = 0.125 \times 1415.6 \times 700 = \$ 123.87 \times 10^3$$

Επιπρόσθετα, για εκπομπή 3.08 τόνων CO₂ ανά τόνο καυσίμου μηχανών πρόωσης, η μέση ετήσια εκπομπή διοξειδίου του άνθρακα E_T (tons) ισούται:

$$E_T = F_T \times 3.08 = 1415.6 \times 3.08 = 4360 \text{ tons}$$

Και με την εφαρμογή της τεχνολογίας Air Cavity, η μέση ετήσια μείωση εκπομπών CO₂ είναι:

$$\Delta E_{T-12.5\%} = 0.125 \times E_T \times 700 = 0.125 \times 4360 \times 700 = 381.5 \times 10^3 \text{ tons of CO}_2$$

μ μ μ air cavity
 μ μ : () ,

$$ΚΠΑ = \left[\text{Ετήσια Μείωση Δαπάνης Καυσίμου} \times \frac{(1 - (1+i)^{-T})}{i} \right] - \text{Αρχικό Κόστος Air Cavity}$$

,
 =
 i =

> 0, μ

μ 5%, μ μ 25 air cavity
 μ 1.42 \$ μ. μ μ μ μ
 0.124 \$ μ., :

$$= -1.42 + [(0.124 / (1+0.05)^1) + (0.124 / (1+0.05)^2) \dots + (0.124 / (1+0.05)^{25})]$$

$$= 325.82 \times 10^3 \$$$

$$NPV = 325.82 \times 10^3 \$ > 0,$$

air cavity

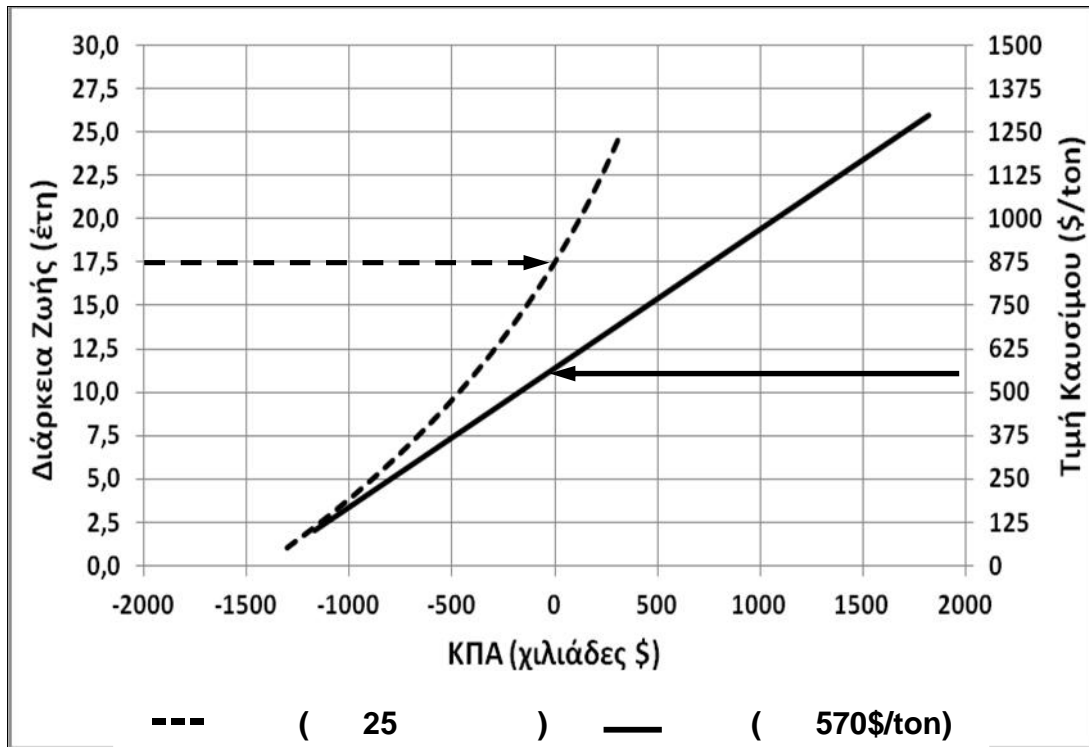
μ (. μ 700 \$/ton)

μ 18).

μ μ μ μ μ μ air cavity
 μ (= 0) μ μ f (\$/ton) μ :

$$f = \frac{\left[\text{Αρχικό Κόστος Air Cavity} \times \frac{i}{(1 - (1 + i)^{-T})} \right]}{\text{Ετήσια Μείωση Ποσότητας Καυσίμου}}$$

,
 Air Cavity = 1.42 \$ μ.
 = 25
 i = 5%
 μ = 1416.6 (tons) x 0.125 = 176.95 tons
 μ , μ air cavity
 μ μ μ 570 \$/ton.
 μ μ 6 μ μ
 μ μ μ , μ
 (= 0).



--- (25) — (570\$/ton)

μμ 6. - μ μ .
 μμ 6 μ μ
 μ μ μ μ . μ μ
 μ μ μ μ , 25 ,
 μ μ μ μ μ μ
 18 . μ μ
 μ , μ μ μμ μ μ μ μ
 570 \$/ton μ μ
 μ μ μ μ μ μ
 μ μ μ μ μ μ .
 EEDI μ μ μ

-

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2.		μ μ μ μ	EEDI	16 - 17
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5.				21
6.	μ	μ		22
7.	μ	μ		23
8.	μ	CO2 μ μ	EEDI	23
9.	μ	μ CO2		24
10.	μ	μ CO2 μ		25
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