



Samsung Heavy Industries CO.

Technical issues on EEDI Application



**5th ASEF in Busan
1st Dec. 2011**

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- **Correction for Ice Classed Ship**
 - **Ice Strengthening Tanker**
 - **Ice Breaking Tanker**
- **Correction for Shuttle Tanker**
- **Closing**



Correction for Ice Classed Ship

❖ What is Ice Classed Ship ?

	Conventional	Ice-strengthening	Ice-breaking
Navigation	 <p>Open Sea</p>	 <p>Open Sea, Baltic, Arctic</p>	 <p>Arctic</p>
Hull Form			
Design Target	Open Sea Performance	Mainly Open Sea	Ice Performance
Propulsion Power	Base	High (↑)	Much High (↑↑)
DWT	Base	Low (↓)	Much Low (↓↓)

Correction for Ice Classed Ship

❖ Introduced formula for Ice class correction (MEPC 62/5/4, Circ.681)

Power correction factor f_j

“The power correction factor, f_j , for ice-classed ships shall be taken as the greater value of f_{j0} and $f_{j,min}$ as tabulated below, but not greater than $f_{j,max} = 1.0$.”

Ship Type	f_{j0}	$f_{j,min}$ Depending on Ice Class			
		IC	IB	IA	IA Super
Tanker	$\frac{0.516L_{PP}^{1.87}}{\frac{nME}{\sum_{i=1}^{nME} MCR_{ME(i)}}}$	$0.72L_{PP}^{0.06}$	$0.61L_{PP}^{0.05}$	$0.50L_{PP}^{0.10}$	$0.40L_{PP}^{0.12}$
Dry Cargo Carrier	$\frac{2.150L_{PP}^{1.58}}{\frac{nME}{\sum_{i=1}^{nME} MCR_{ME(i)}}}$	$0.89L_{PP}^{0.02}$	$0.78L_{PP}^{0.04}$	$0.68L_{PP}^{0.06}$	$0.58L_{PP}^{0.08}$
General Cargo Ship	$\frac{0.045L_{PP}^{2.37}}{\frac{nME}{\sum_{i=1}^{nME} MCR_{ME(i)}}}$	$0.85L_{PP}^{0.03}$	$0.70L_{PP}^{0.06}$	$0.54L_{PP}^{0.10}$	$0.39L_{PP}^{0.15}$

For other ship types, f_j shall be taken as 1.0.”

Capacity correction factor f_i

“The capacity correction factor, f_i , for ice-classed ships shall be taken as the lesser value of f_{i0} and $f_{i,max}$ as tabulated below, but not less than $f_{i,min} = 1.0$.”

Ship Type	f_{i0}	$f_{i,max}$ Depending on Ice Class			
		IC	IB	IA	IA Super
Tanker	$\frac{0.00115L_{PP}^{3.36}}{Capacity}$	$1.31L_{PP}^{-0.05}$	$1.54L_{PP}^{-0.07}$	$1.80L_{PP}^{-0.09}$	$2.10L_{PP}^{-0.11}$
Dry Cargo Carrier	$\frac{0.000665L_{PP}^{3.44}}{Capacity}$	$1.31L_{PP}^{-0.05}$	$1.54L_{PP}^{-0.07}$	$1.80L_{PP}^{-0.09}$	$2.10L_{PP}^{-0.11}$
General Cargo Carrier	$\frac{0.000676L_{PP}^{3.44}}{Capacity}$	1.0	1.08	1.12	1.25
Container Ship	$\frac{0.1137L_{PP}^{2.29}}{Capacity}$	1.0	$1.25L_{PP}^{-0.04}$	$1.60L_{PP}^{-0.08}$	$2.10L_{PP}^{-0.12}$
Gas Tanker	$\frac{0.1749L_{PP}^{2.33}}{Capacity}$	$1.25L_{PP}^{-0.04}$	$1.60L_{PP}^{-0.08}$	$2.10L_{PP}^{-0.12}$	1.0

For other ship types, f_i shall be taken as 1.0.”

Power correction factor f_j

$$\left(\prod_{j=1}^{nME} f_j \right) \left(\prod_{i=1}^{nME} P_{ME(i)} \cdot C_{FME(i)} \cdot SFC_{ME(i)} \right) + \left(P_{AE} \cdot C_{FAE} \cdot SFC_{AE} \right) + \left(\prod_{j=1}^{nPT} f_j \right) \left(\prod_{i=1}^{nPT} P_{PT(i)} \cdot \sum_{i=1}^{nPT} f_{eff(i)} \cdot P_{AE_{eff(i)}} \right) C_{FAE} \cdot SFC_{AE} - \left(\sum_{i=1}^{nPT} f_{eff(i)} \cdot P_{eff(i)} \cdot C_{FME} \cdot SFC_{ME} \right)$$

Capacity correction factor f_i



Correction for Ice Classed Ship

❖ Investigation for 104 ice classed tankers constructed in Korean shipyards

Ice	LBP	Power Correction (fj)			Capacity Correction (fi)		
		Guideline [A] *	Required [B] **	Difference [B]-[A]	Guideline [C] *	Required [D] **	Difference [D]-[C]
1C	219	0.5%	0.0%	-0.5%	0.1%	7.0%	7.0%
1C	234	0.1%	27.3%	27.2%	0.0%	1.3%	1.3%
1C	2	Guideline [A] *	Required [B] **		Guideline [C] *		0.4%
1C	2				0.9%		
1C	2	8.5%	16.7%		0.1%	1.0%	
1C	2	0.0%	5.6%		0.0%	0.7%	
1B	2	13.7%	46.8%		0.0%	0.1%	
1B	2	2.6%	26.1%		0.0%	0.1%	
1A	17	0.0%	0.2%		0.0%	0.8%	
1A	17	13.0%	16.5%		0.0%	0.9%	
1A	17	8.5%	10.7%		0.0%	1.6%	
1A	2	6.3%	10.5%		0.0%	1.0%	
1A	2	2.6%	26.1%	23.4%	0.0%	0.6%	0.6%
1A	234	0.0%	0.2%	0.2%	0.6%	0.4%	-0.2%
1A	239	13.0%	16.5%	3.4%			
1A	239	8.5%	10.7%	2.2%			
1A	242	6.3%	10.5%	4.2%			
1A	264	6.5%	0.0%	-6.5%	0.0%	1.5%	1.5%
1A	264	6.5%	0.0%	-6.5%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%
1A	275	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%			
1A	264	6.5%	0.0%	-6.5%			
1A	270	12.5%	16.4%	4.0%			
Average		5.9%	12.2%	6.2%	0.0%	1.1%	1.1%

* **Guideline:** compensation according to the current guideline

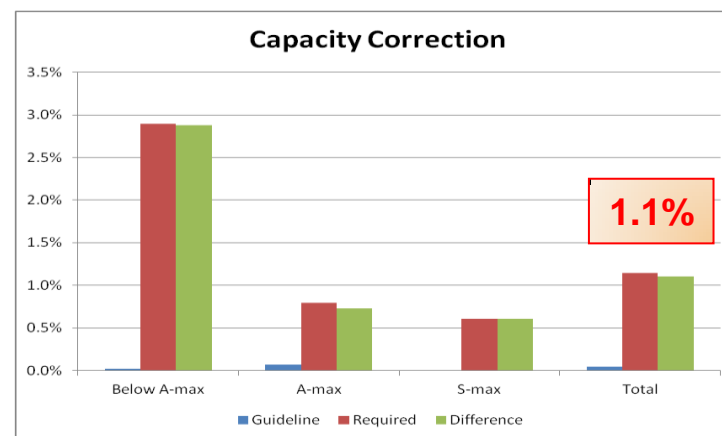
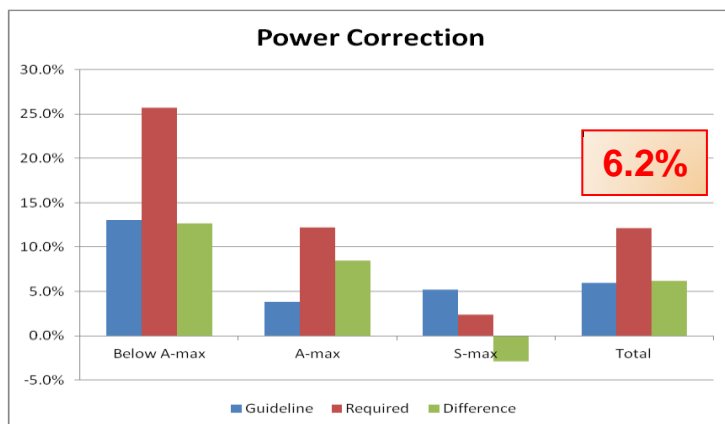
** **Required:** MCR or DWT of ice class / MCR or DWT of non-ice tanker, based on same ship yard

❖ Power correction factor f_j

- ✓ Less or zero compensations are given in many cases
- ✓ Additional correction is needed for A-max tankers, while additional consideration is not necessary for S-max tankers
- ✓ Assessment suggests additional correction of abt. **6.2%** on the basis of average value

❖ Capacity correction factor f_i

- ✓ Zero compensations are given in the majority cases
- ✓ Assessment suggests additional correction of abt. **1.1%** on the basis of average value



❖ Remarks

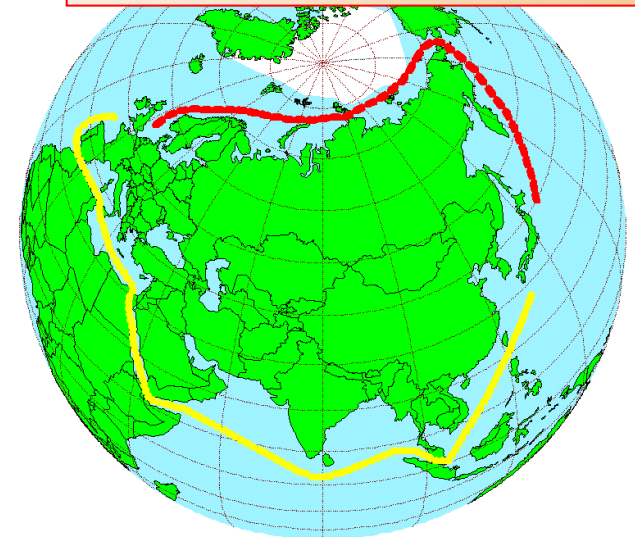
- ✓ We agree in principle on the idea of correction factors for ice class vessels
- ✓ **More consideration** to be taken to fulfill the purpose of these formulas through further investigation on ice class vessels



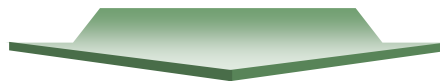
❖ What draw our attention into Ice Breaking Ship ?



NSR (Northern Sea Route)



- ✓ 25% of world wide undiscovered hydrocarbon reserves in Arctic region
- ✓ Arctic Oil & Gas reserves will improve global energy supply
- ✓ NSR is supposed to be attractive transportation measure



Ice Breaking Merchant Ships

Correction for Ice Classed Ship

Ice Breaking

❖ Ice breaking arctic tanker



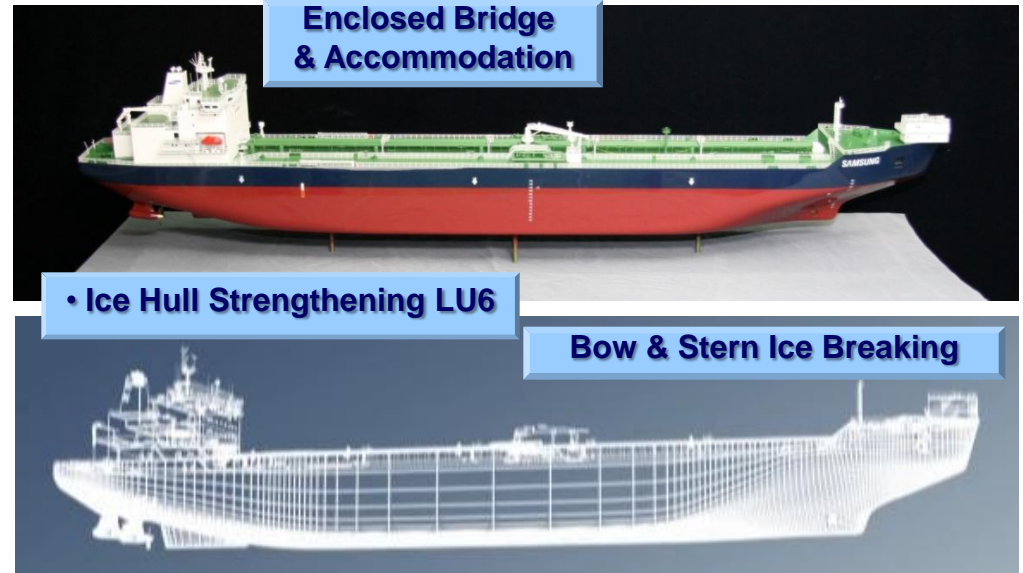
Vessel Particulars

L x B x D	257 x 34 x 21m
Deadweight	70,000 MT
Speed	15.7 knots (Open water) 2.8 knots (1.6 m Ice)
Ice Class	Arc 6 (Air Temp. -45°C)
Propulsion	10 MW POD x 2 sets
Engine Power	27MW / 4sets

Enclosed Bridge & Accommodation

• Ice Hull Strengthening LU6

Bow & Stern Ice Breaking



Correction for Ice Classed Ship

❖ Investigation for ice breaking tanker built in SHI

Category	Environment Condition	Level Ice	IACS Polar	DNV	RMRS	ABS	Fin-Swedish
Ice Breaking (Arctic)	Severe ↑	> 3.0 m	PC1~PC2*	Polar 30	Arc 9	A5	-
		> 2.0 m	PC2~PC3	Polar 20 Polar 10	Arc 8	A4	-
		> 1.5 m	PC4	ICE-15 ICE-10	Arc 7	A4-3	-
		> 1.0 m	PC5	ICE-10	Arc 6	A2-1	-
		< 1.0 m	PC6	ICE-05	Arc 5	IAA	IAS

	Power Correction (fj)		
	Guideline (1AS) *	Required **	Difference
Ice Breaking Tanker	Abt. 23%	Abt. 40%	Abt. 17%

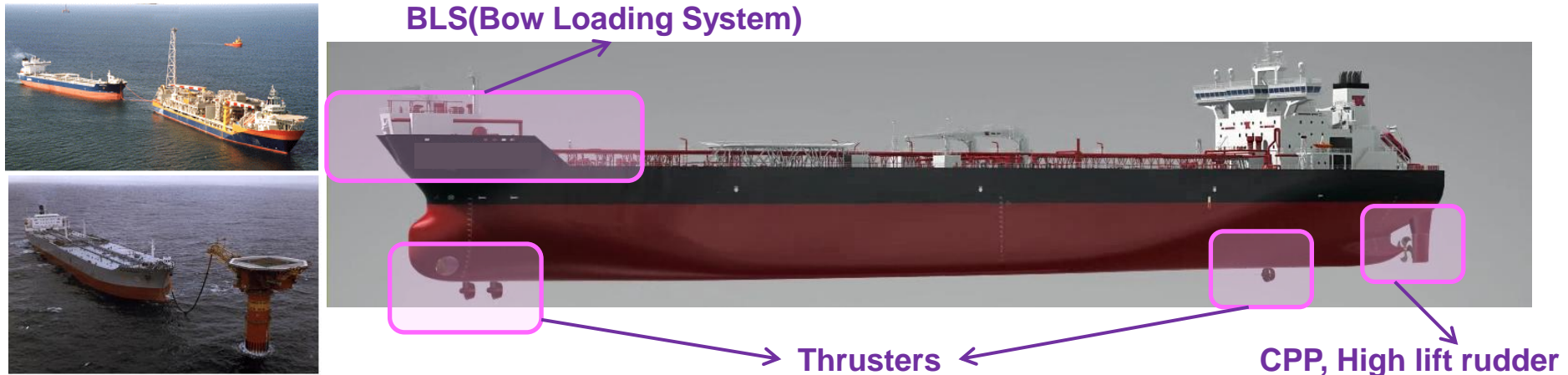
* Compensation for 1AS according to the current guideline

** Propulsion power of 70K ice-breaking Tanker / propulsion power of 70K conventional Tanker

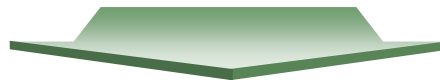


More consideration to be taken for Ice Breaking Ship

❖ What are different from the conventional tanker?



- ✓ Careful maneuvering and dynamic positioning are necessary for loading from offshore plant or FPSO
- ✓ Thrusters, CPP and high lift rudder are equipped accordingly



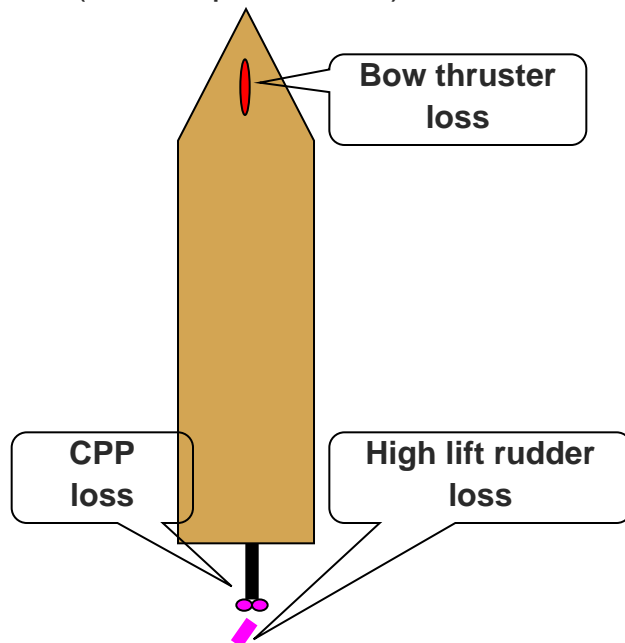
Significant disadvantage in the hydro dynamic aspect

❖ The disadvantage of shuttle tanker in view of EEDI

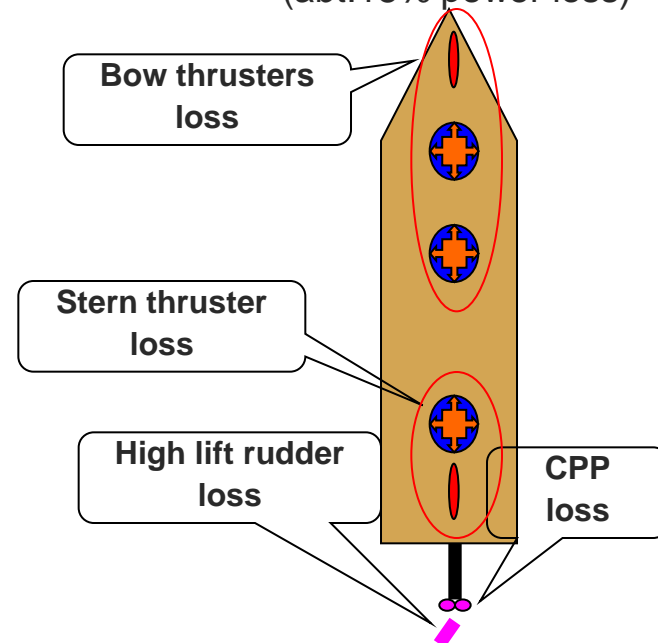
- ✓ In point of power : abt. **9%~15%** of power loss is necessary for maneuvering & DP
- ✓ In point of DWT : less than 1% of deadweight loss (negligible)

Impact of Additional
Devices (for example)

Min. Arrangement
(abt.9% power loss)



Max. Arrangement
(abt.15% power loss)



❖ Remarks

- ✓ Shuttle tanker is treated as a conventional tanker in EEDI (using the same reference line)
- ✓ However, current guideline provides the compensation for only shuttle tankers equipping dual engine & twin propeller (i.e. $f_j = 0.77$)
- ✓ **Suitable compensation** should be given for shuttle tanker for fair comparison in EEDI



Thank you !

