

Technology of Design and Construction for Green AFRAMAX Tanker

绿色阿芙拉精品新船型的设计和建造技术研究

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- 6. Green Shipbuilding Technology 绿色建造技术





1. Green Shipbuilding Conception

Three areas to be considered for green ships

- Design and Construction
- Operation
- Scrapping





1. Green Shipbuilding Conception

Following areas to be considered during design

- Emission of NOx and SOx
- Emission of CO₂
- Type approved incinerator
- Reasonable structure design to reduce vibration and noise
- Environment-friendly material
- Treatment of garbage, bilge water and sewage
- Ballast water treatment system
- Environment-friendly painting
- ODME and vapor emission control for tanker
- Low-resistance hullform and energy-saving application
- New technology of energy efficiency and emission reduction





1. Green Shipbuilding Conception

Following areas to be considered during construction

- Material
- Emission of CO₂
- Minimize exhaust of sewage
- Dry process
- Piping flushing
- New welding technology





2. General Design







2. General Design

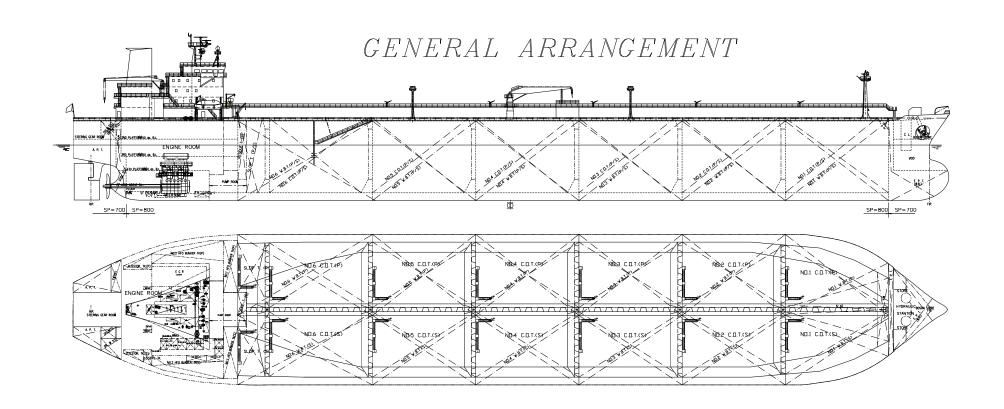
Principal particulars

Loa	abt. 244.60	m
Breadth	42.00	m
Depth	22.20	m
Ts	15.50	m
Deadweight	110,000	t
C.O.T. capacity	123,500	m^3
Speed	15.6	kn
Main engine	MAN B&W 6S60ME	-C 8
	MCR 14,280	kW





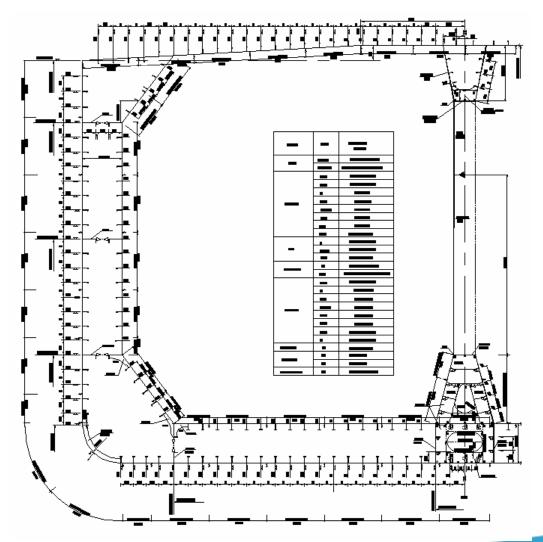
2. General Design







3. CSR Structure Design







3. CSR Structure design

- **♦ IACS CSR**
- ♦ SOLAS II-1/3-6.2 Permanent means of access
- **◆ MARPOL Reg.12A** Oil fuel tank protection
- **◆ MARPOL Reg.22** Pump-room bottom protection
- **♦ MARPOL Reg.23** Accidental oil outflow performance





4. Ballast Water Treatment System

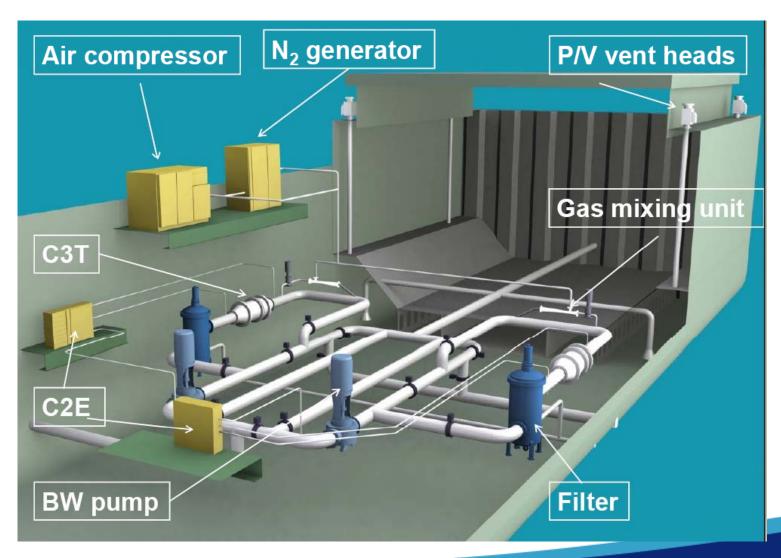
International Convention for the Control and Management of Ship's Ballast Water and Sediments

- Adopted February 2004
- Entry into force not yet ...
- To date 18 States ratifications representing 15.36% of world merchant shipping tonnage





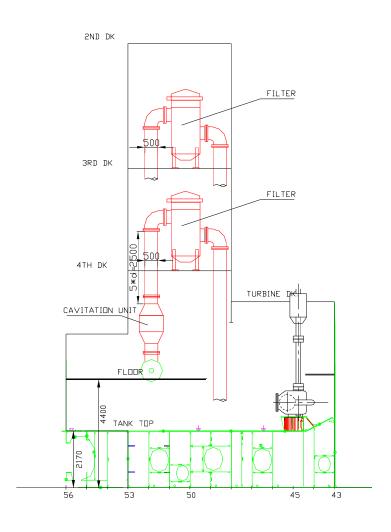
4. Ballast Water Treatment System







4. Ballast Water Treatment System



The ballast water treatment system have an impact on the arrangement of ER & PR, HFO & COT capacity, diesel generator capacity, endurance etc.



MARPOL Annex VI – NOx Emission Standards

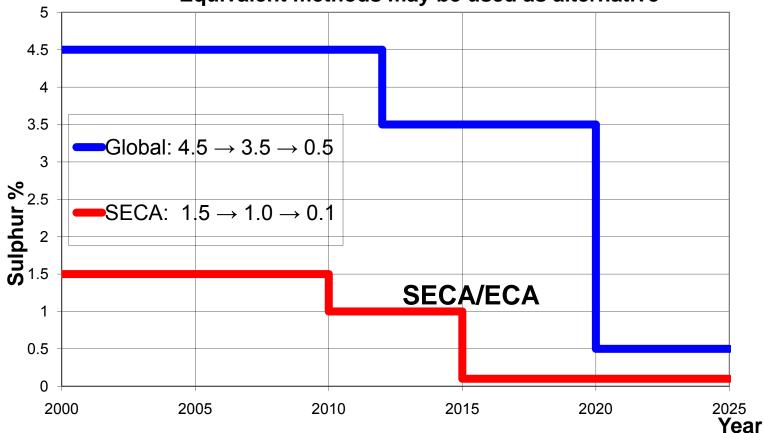
Adoption	At MEPC 58 in October 2008
Entry into force	1 July 2010
Tier I	Engines>130kW, ships constructed before 1 January 2011
Tier II	Engines > 130kW, ships constructed on/after 1 January 2011
Tier III	Engines on ships constructed on/after 1 January 2016





MEPC 57 IMO Fuel-sulphur Content

Equivalent methods may be used as alternative







EU Directive 2005/33/EC

on or after 1 January 2010

 A 0.1% sulphur limit on fuel used by inland vessels and by seagoing ships at berth in EU ports

California Air Resource Board – Marine Notice 2009-2

on or after 1 January 2012

- MGO (DMA)≤0.1% sulphur content or
- MDO (DMB)≤0.1% sulphur content





- EEDI Guideline was published at MEPC 59 in July 2009
- Baseline and future limits are subject to discussion
 - ➤ Baseline submitted by Denmark
 Y=1950.7x110000(-0.5337) =3.977
 - Baseline submitted by China
 Y= 1127.1x110000(-0.4832) =4.130





Based on Interim Guidelines on the method of calculation of the EEDI for new ships

$$\frac{\left(\prod_{j=1}^{M}f_{j}\left(\sum_{i=1}^{nME}P_{ME(i)}\cdot SFC_{ME(i)}\cdot SFC_{ME(i)}\right) + \left(P_{AE}\cdot C_{FAE}\cdot SFC_{AE}*\right) + \left(\left(\prod_{j=1}^{M}f_{j}\cdot\sum_{i=1}^{nPTI}P_{PTI(i)} - \sum_{i=1}^{neff}f_{eff'(i)}\cdot P_{AEeff'(i)}\right)C_{FAE}\cdot SFC_{AE}\right) - \left(\sum_{i=1}^{neff'}f_{eff'(i)}\cdot P_{eff'(i)}\cdot C_{FME}\cdot SFC_{ME}\right) - \left(\sum_{i=1}^{neff'}f_{eff'(i)}\cdot P_{eff'(i)}\cdot P_{eff'(i)}\cdot$$

★ 110,000DWT Product Oil Tanker EEDI=3.732





		Difference	Difference
		(EEDI - baseline)	Ratio
EEDI	3.732		
Baseline Denmark	3.977	-0.245	6.16%
Baseline China	4.130	-0.398	9.64%



6. Green Shipbuilding Technology

