

Prediction of Fuel Consumption of Ships in Actual Seas

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IMO

Reduction of Greenhouse Gas Emissions from International Shipping

The Marine Environment Protection Committee (MEPC) of the International Maritime Organization (IMO) has adopted mandatory measures to reduce emissions of greenhouse gases.

Energy Efficiency Design Index (EEDI)
Ship Energy Efficient Management Plan (SEEMP)

Start from 1st, Jan., 2013



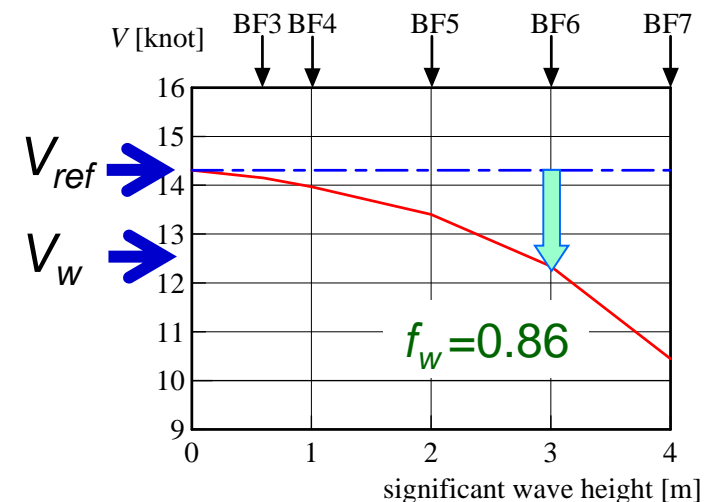
Importance of $EEDI_{weather}$

Considering the sailing condition....

EEDI is the design index in a calm sea condition.
 Ship owners/operators fear of performance optimization
 in a calm sea condition.
 They need $EEDI_{weather}$ with f_w as complementary index.

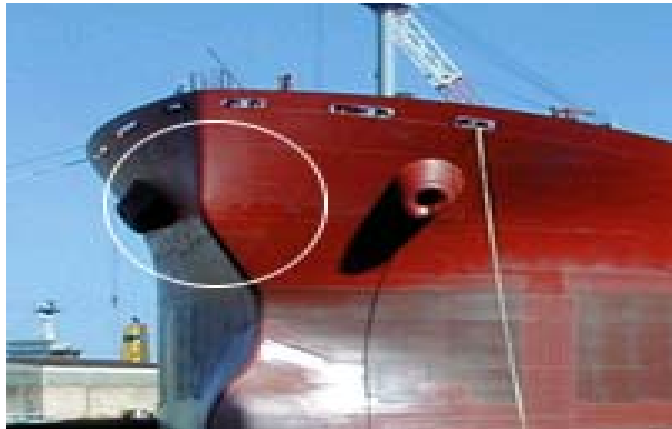
f_w is non-dimensional coefficient
 for decrease of ship speed in
 representative sea conditions;
 BF6 of head winds/waves.

$$f_w = V_w / V_{ref}$$



Evaluation for the technology
to reduce added resistance in waves

Special bow shape

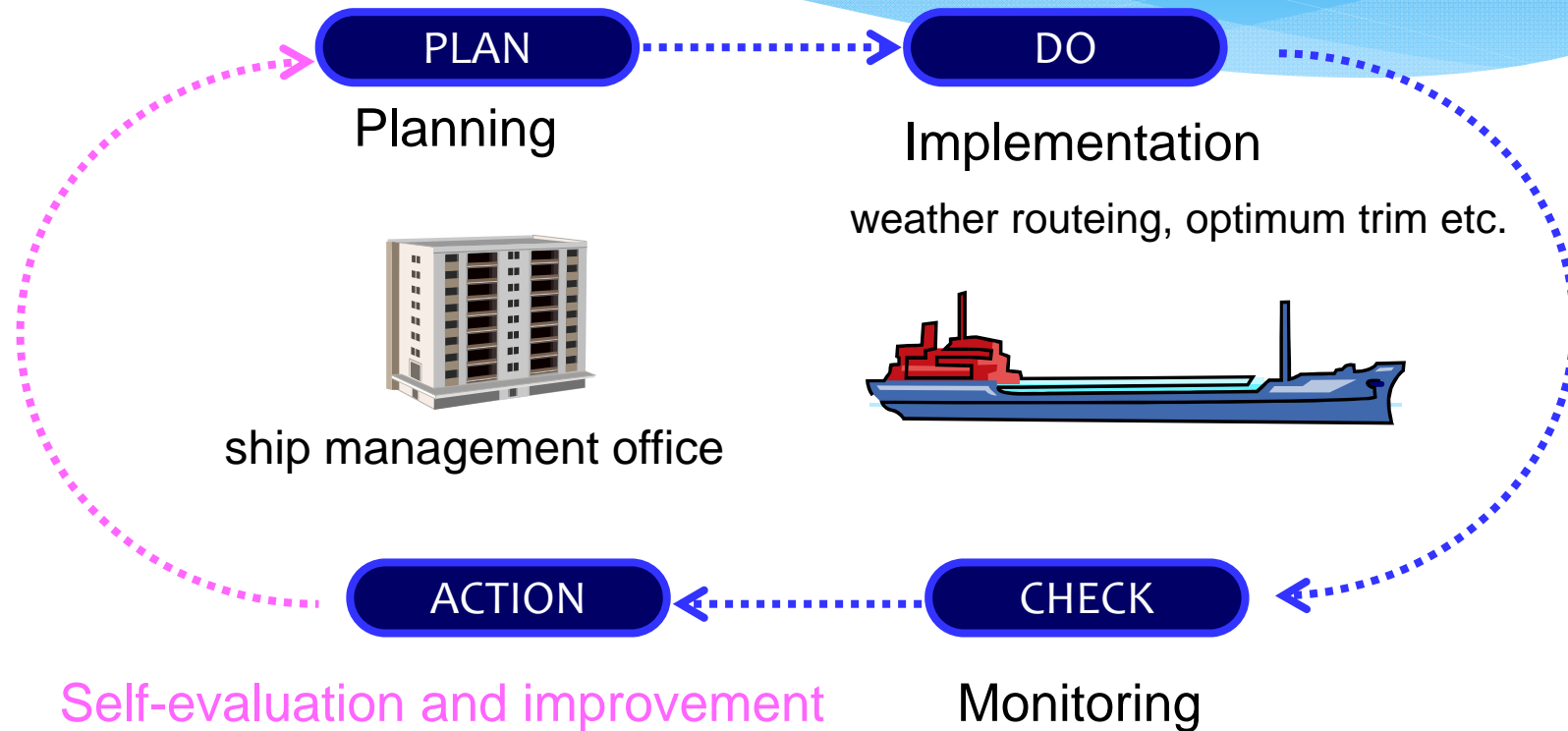


Energy saving device



At present, methods combined with tank tests are necessary for the accurate evaluation of energy saving technology above water

SEEMP is PDCA cycle



How to reduce fuel consumption by the operation?



Prediction of ship speed/fuel consumption in actual operational conditions is expected for **SEEMP** cycle.

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Calculation of FOC in actual seas

Operating Point of M/E

(A) No winds and no waves (calm sea)

in winds and waves

(B) M/E power is increased at the same rev. due to governor (FOC increase)

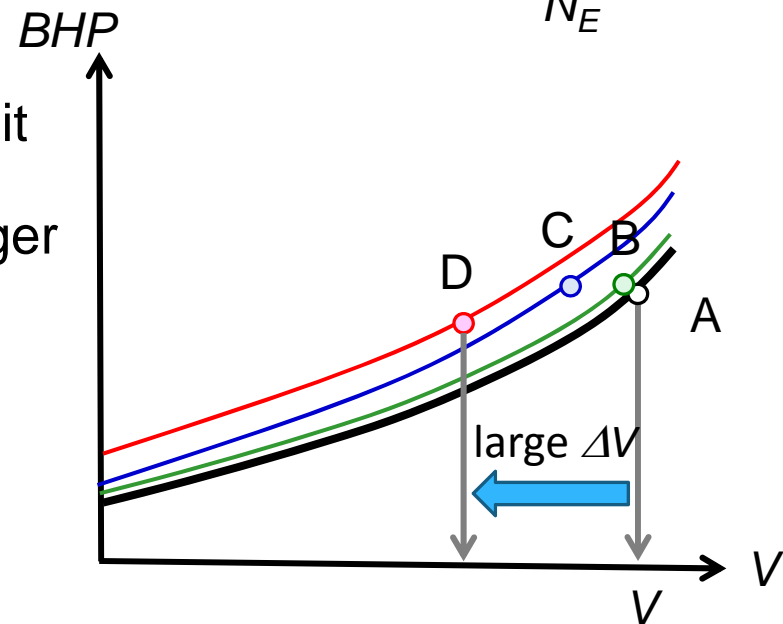
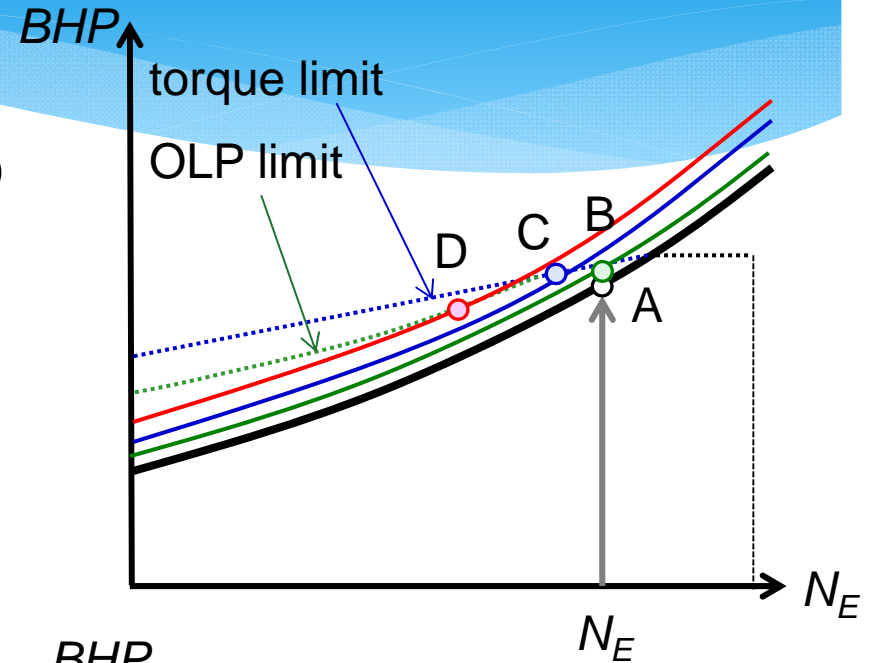
winds and waves become larger

(C) M/E rev. is decrease due to torque limit

winds and waves become more larger

(D) M/E rev. is decrease due to OLP limit

Another operation limits, *Fuel Index limit*, is used for fuel saving.



Fuel Index is non-dimensional value of fuel injection

FI : Fuel Index expressed as 100% at *MCR*

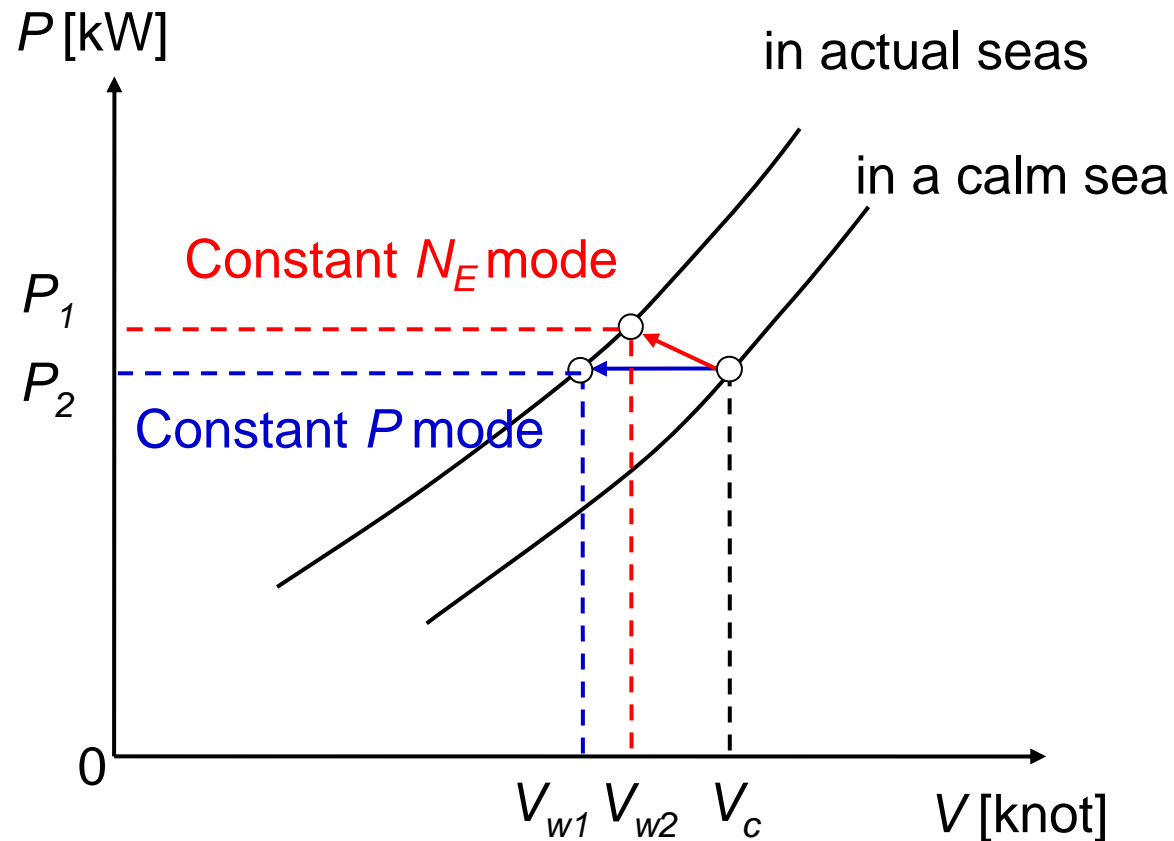
$$FI = \frac{\lambda BHP}{\lambda_{MCR} MCR} \frac{N_{EMCR}}{N_E} \times 100 (\%)$$

λ : SFC

BHP: brake power

N_E : M/E revolution

Different engine characteristics cause different ship speed/fuel consumption, governor control as well.



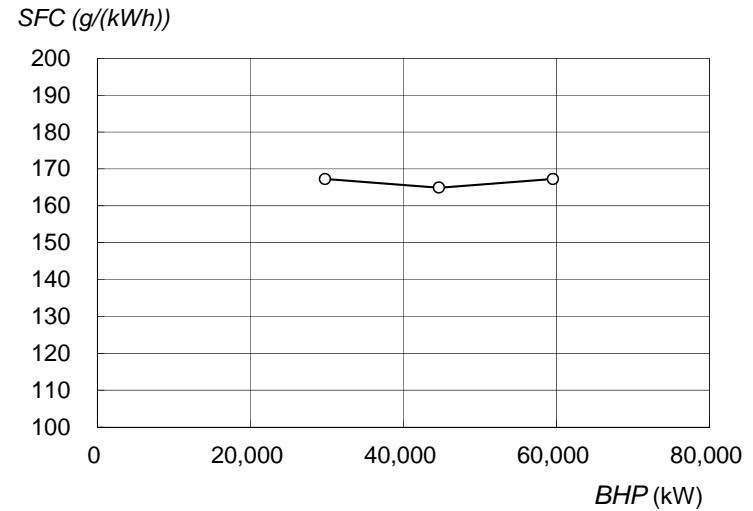
Calculation
-FOC and ship speed-



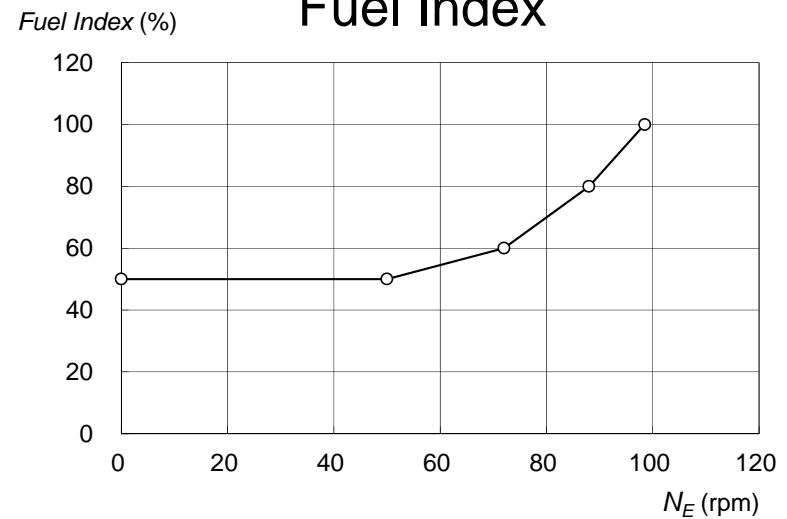
Container ship of 300m length



SFC



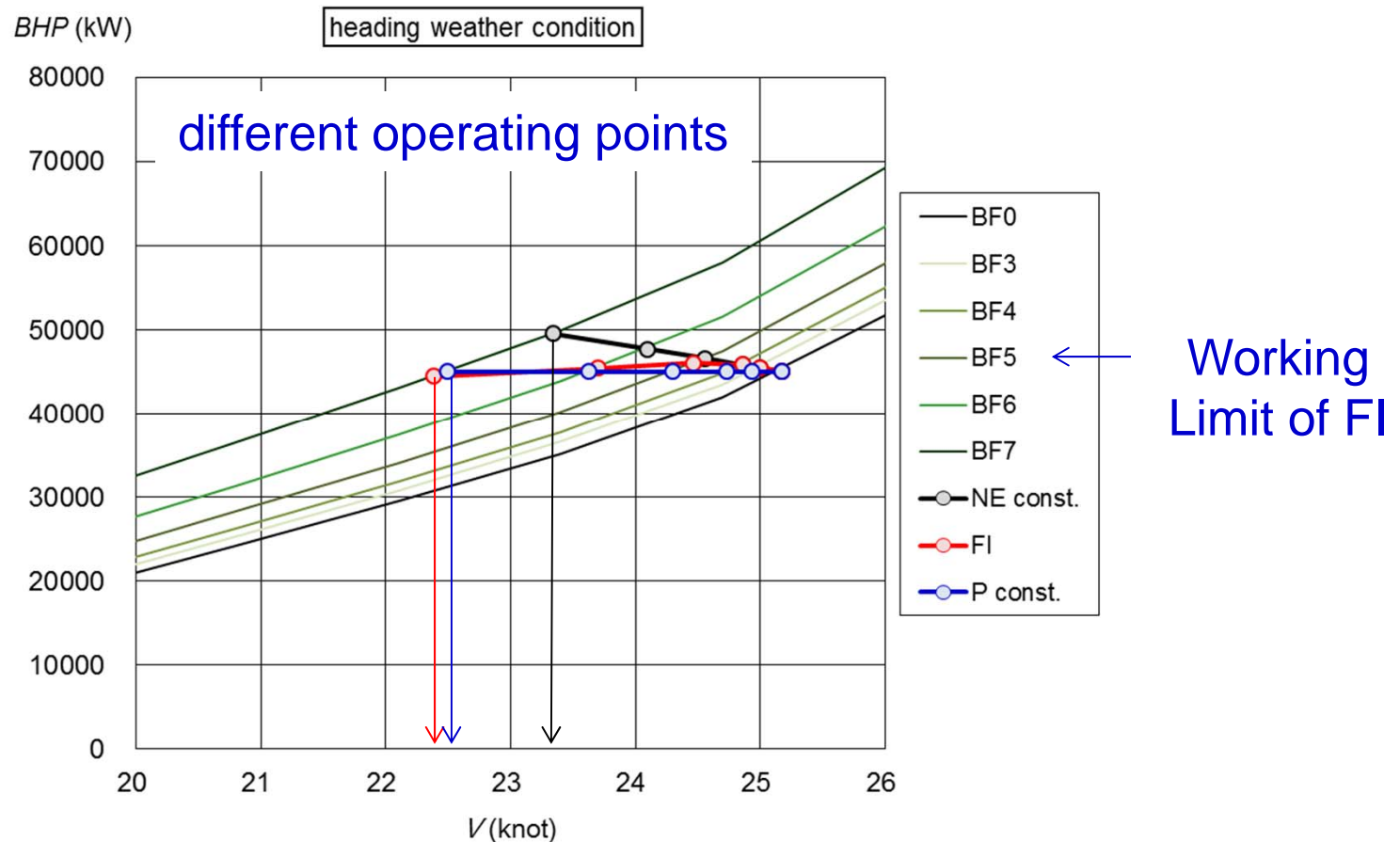
Fuel Index



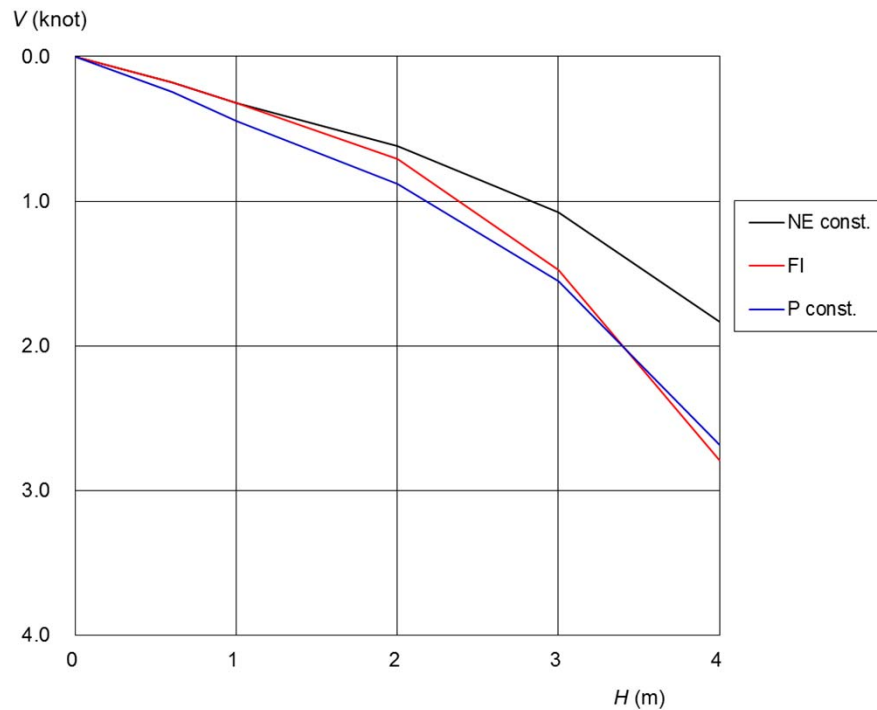
(1) constant M/E rev. mode

(2) constant M/E rev. mode with limit of Fuel Index

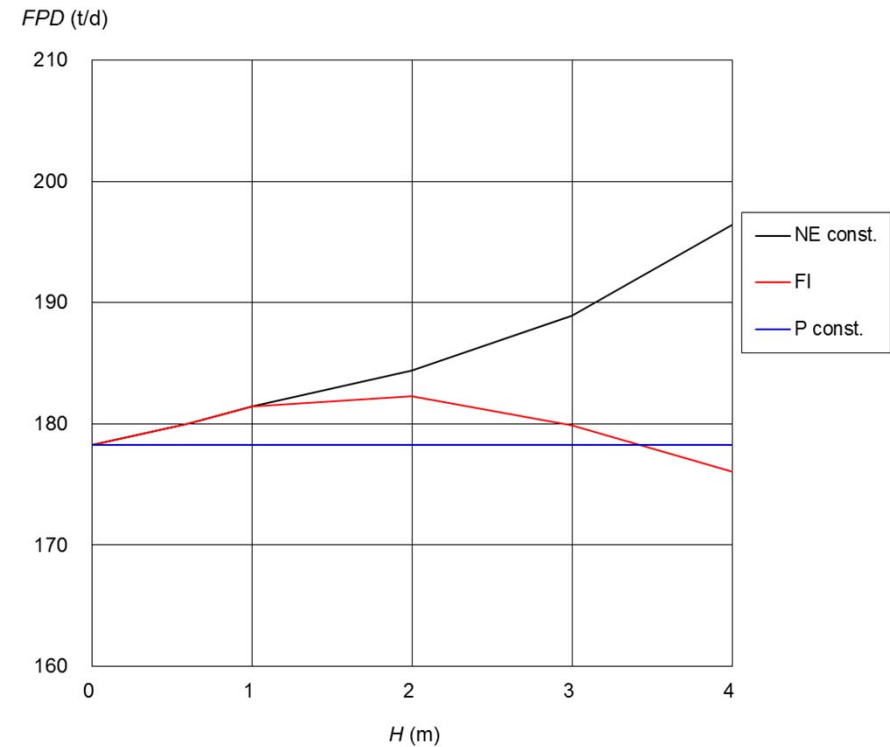
(3) constant M/E power mode



decrease of ship speed

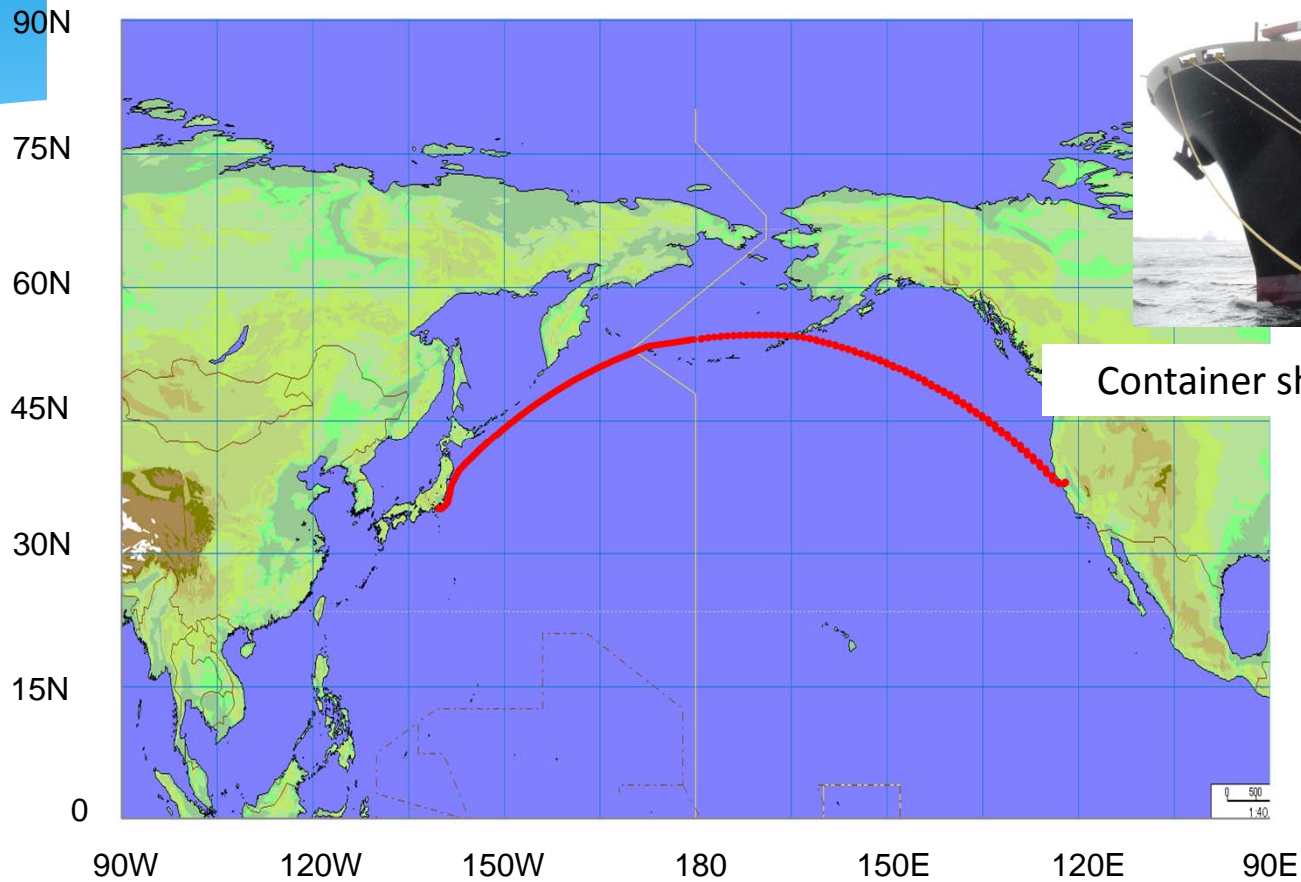


FOC per day



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Validation by onboard measurements



Container ship of length 300m

Route; Oakland (U.S.A.) to Tokyo (Japan)

Embarkation; March, 2012

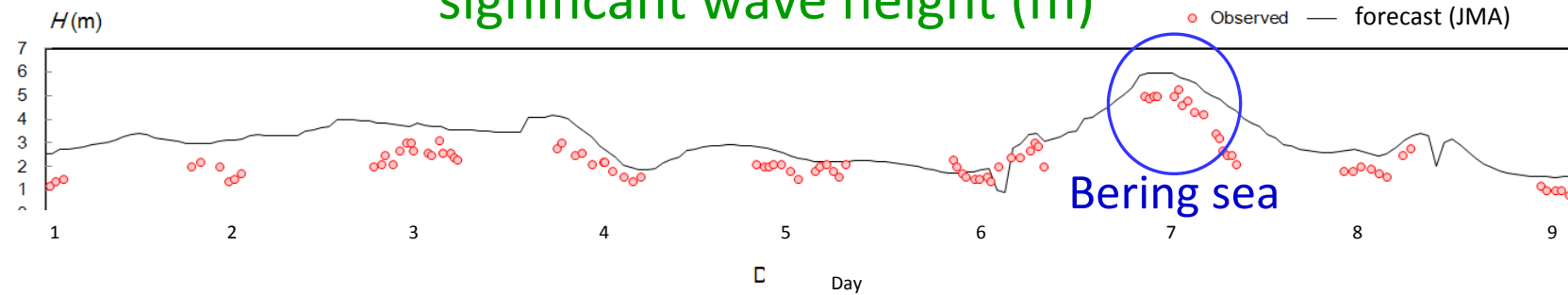


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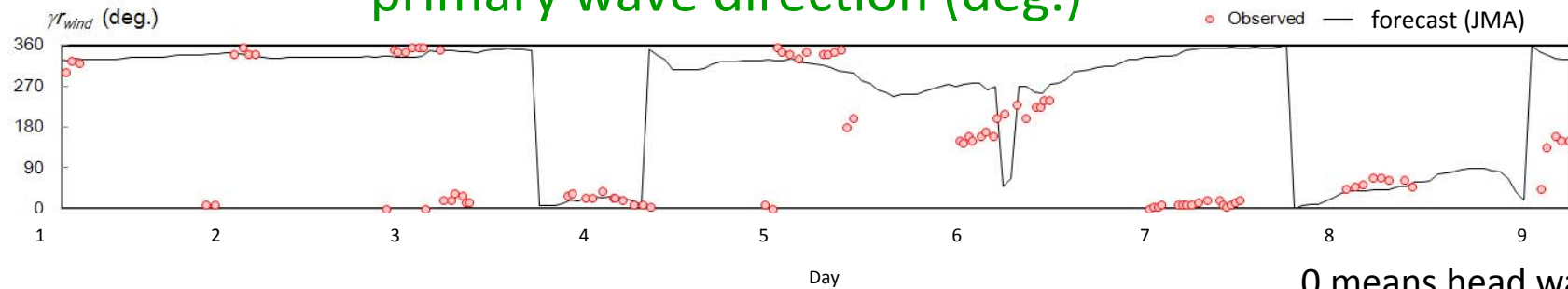
Validation by onboard measurements

Waves

significant wave height (m)

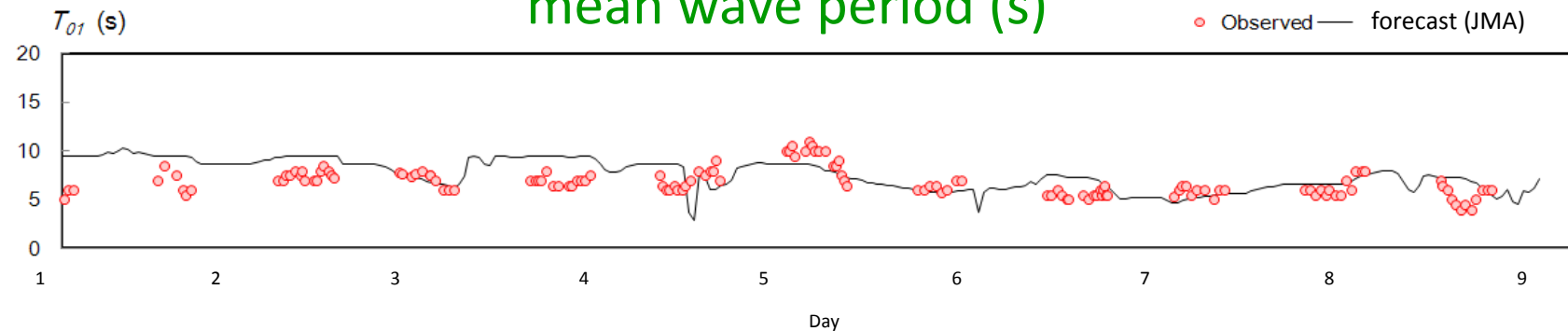


primary wave direction (deg.)



0 means head waves

mean wave period (s)

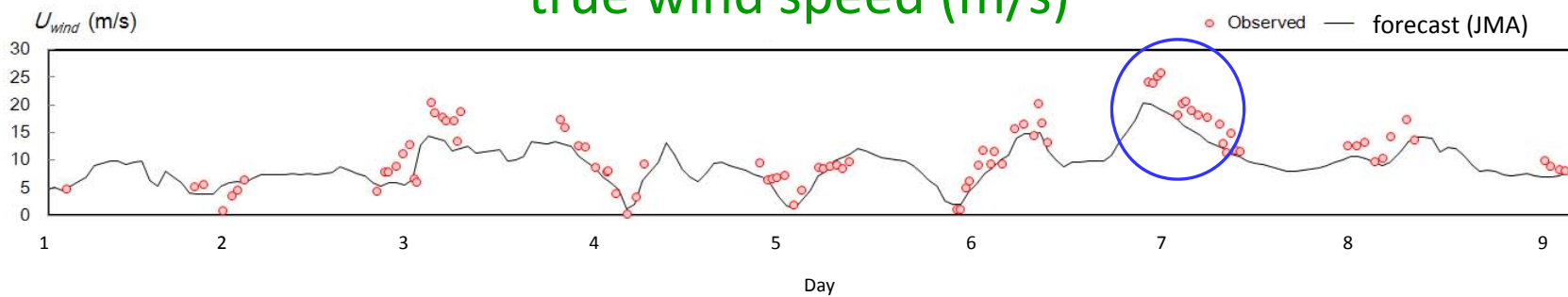


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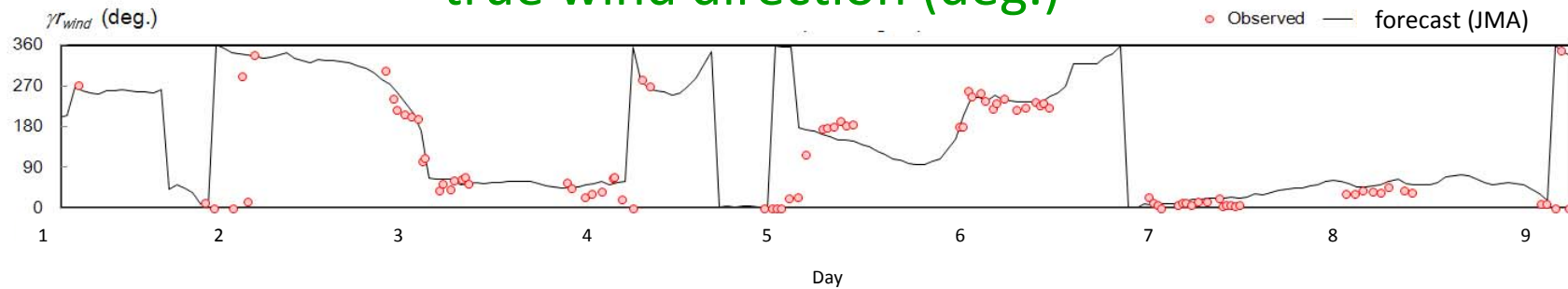
Validation by onboard measurements

Winds

true wind speed (m/s)



true wind direction (deg.)



0 means head winds



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Validation by onboard measurements

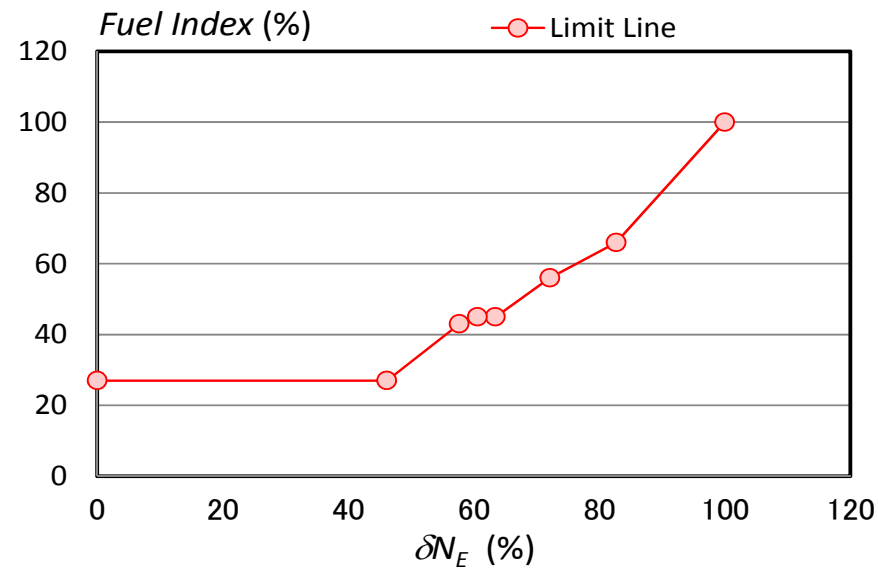
Bering Sea ($H=5.0\text{m}$ $U_{wind}=25\text{m/s}$)



Calculation: constant M/E rev. mode with **Fuel Index**

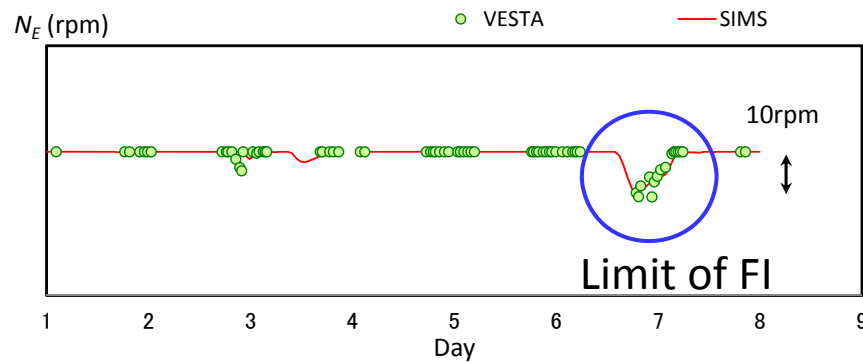
Weather: observed data

Setting of Fuel Index of the container ship

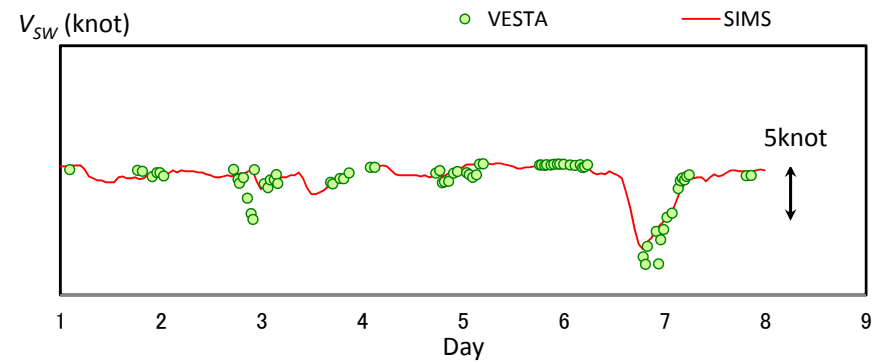


$$\delta N_E = N_E / N_{E \text{ at MCR}}$$

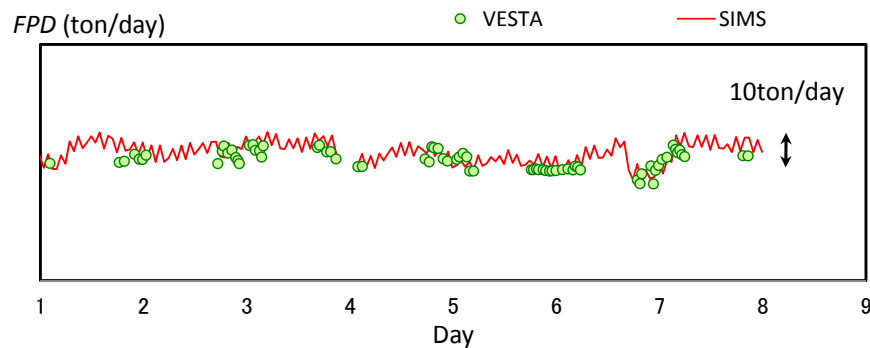
Comparison between prediction and measured



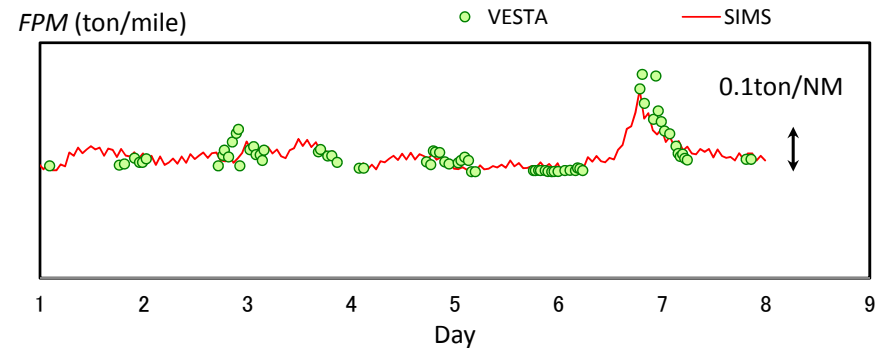
M/E rev.



ship speed



FOC per day



FOC per NM

A prediction model of fuel consumption in actual seas is developed for the purpose of evaluation of that in actual seas.

The model considers the operating characteristics of M/E; especially Fuel Index.

Effectiveness of the model is validated through onboard measurements by a container ship under the sea conditions are relatively rough.

Thank you for your attentions.

