

Figure 3-1 Cargo Ship Loa-DWT

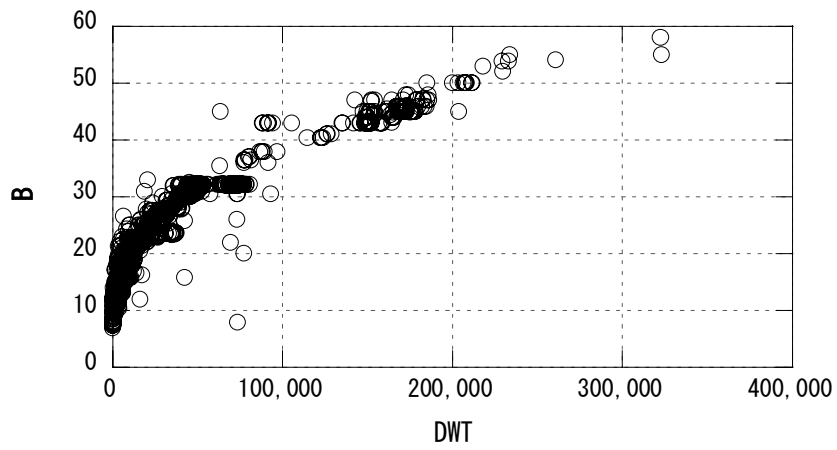


Figure 3-2 Cargo Ship B-DWT

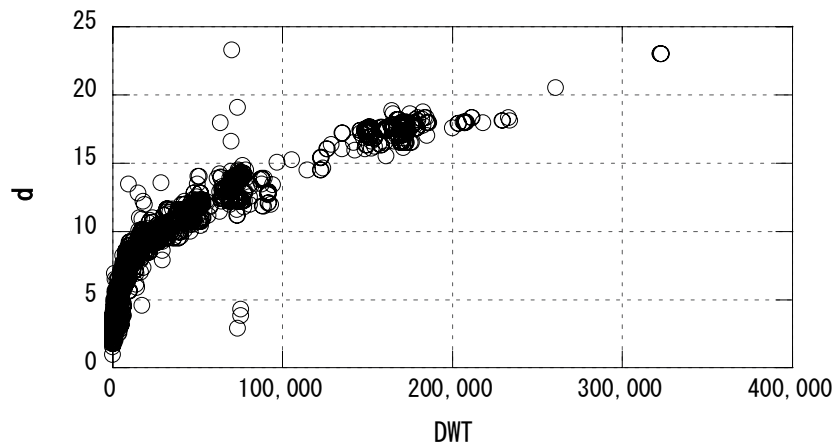
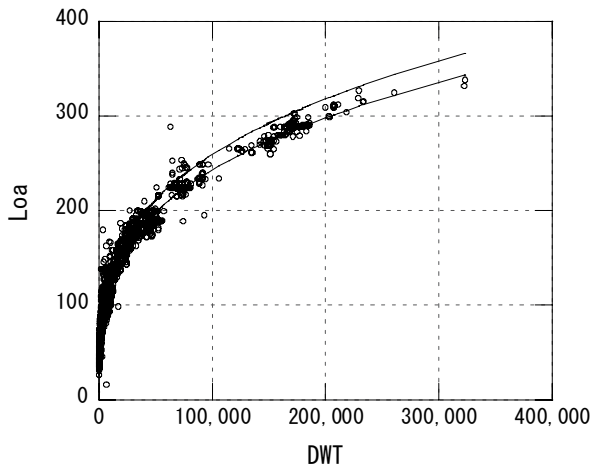
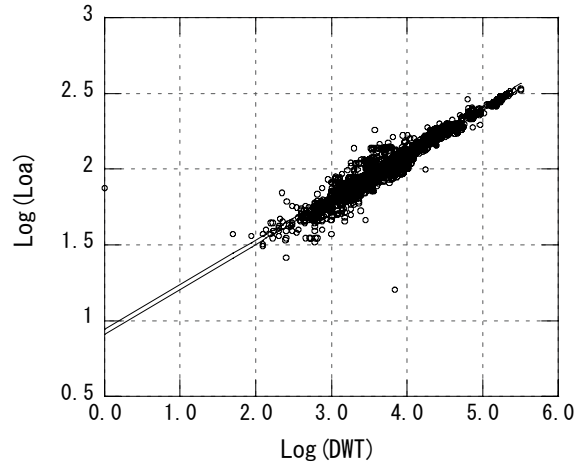


Figure 3-3 Cargo Ship d-DWT



$$Y = \alpha \cdot X^\beta$$

	50%	75%
α	8.1823	8.7338
β	0.2945	0.2945

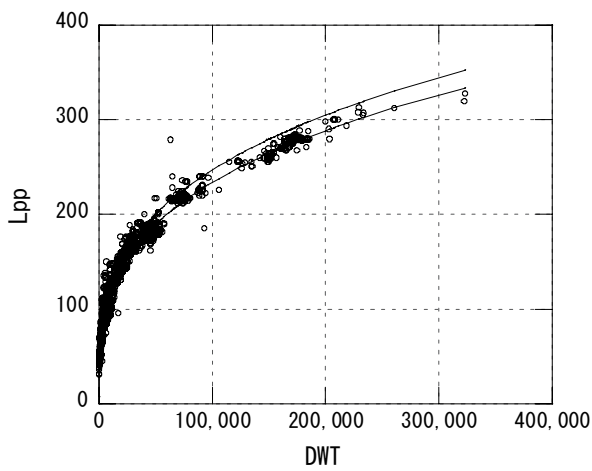


$$\log Y = a + b \log X$$

$$(R^2 = 0.957, \sigma = 0.042)$$

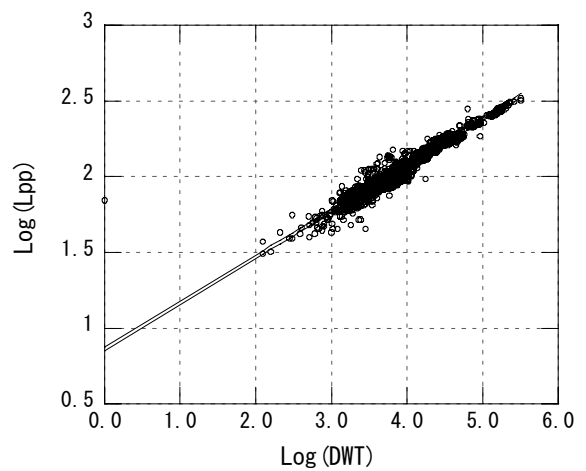
	50%	75%
a	0.9129	0.9412
b	0.2945	0.2945

Figure 3-4 Cargo Ship Loa-DWT



$$Y = \alpha \cdot X^\beta$$

	50%	75%
α	7.0837	7.4863
β	0.3037	0.3037

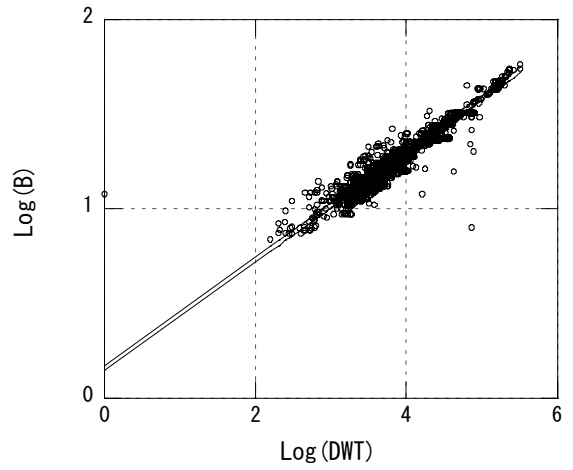
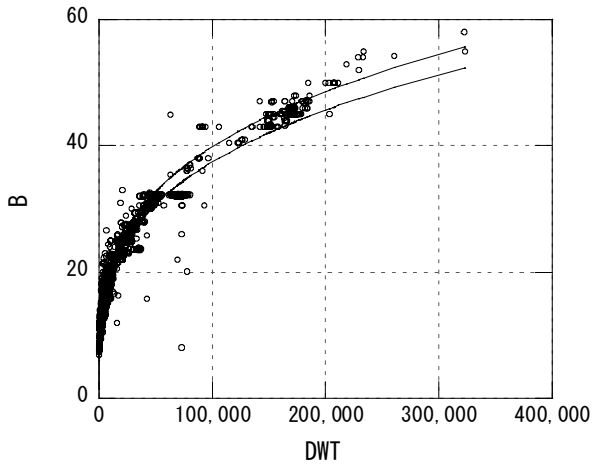


$$\log Y = a + b \log X$$

$$(R^2 = 0.963, \sigma = 0.036)$$

	50%	75%
a	0.8503	0.8743
b	0.3037	0.3037

Figure 3-5 Cargo Ship Lpp-DWT



$$Y = \alpha \cdot X^\beta$$

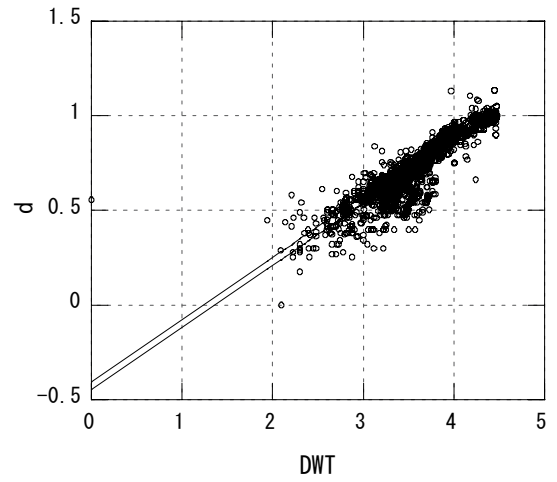
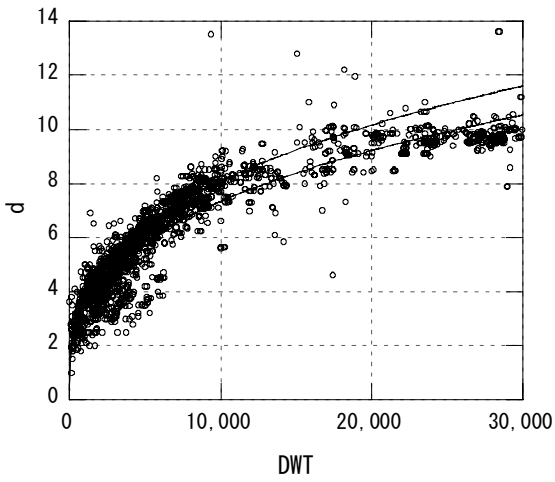
	50%	75%
α	1.4074	1.4974
β	0.2850	0.2850

$$\log Y = a + b \log X$$

($R^2 = 0.951$, $\sigma = 0.040$)

	50%	75%
a	0.1484	0.1753
b	0.2850	0.2850

Figure 3-6 Cargo Ship B-DWT



$$Y = \alpha \cdot X^\beta$$

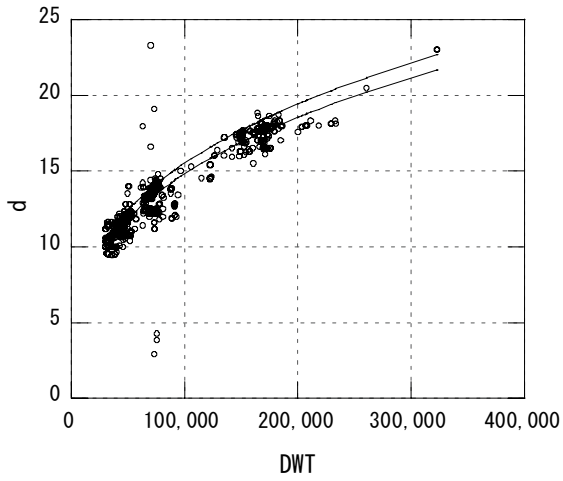
	50%	75%
α	0.3570	0.3935
β	0.3282	0.3282

$$\log Y = a + b \log X$$

($R^2 = 0.847$, $\sigma = 0.063$)

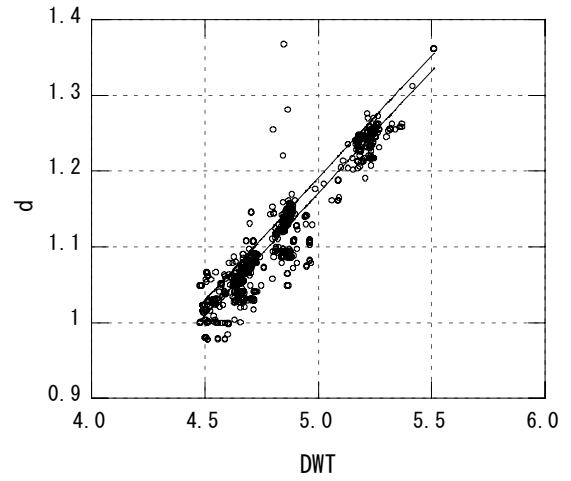
	50%	75%
a	-0.4473	-0.4051
b	0.3282	0.3282

Figure 3-7 Cargo Ship (~Less than 30,000DWT) d-DWT



$$Y = \alpha \cdot X^\beta$$

	50%	75%
α	0.3585	0.3754
β	0.3233	0.3233



$$\log Y = a + b \log X$$

$$(R^2 = 0.850, \sigma = 0.030)$$

	50%	75%
a	-0.4455	-0.4255
b	0.3233	0.3233

Figure 3-8 Cargo Ship (30,000DWT~) d-DWT

3.2 Container Ship

Figure 3-9 to Figure 3-11 show the results of analysis of Loa, B, and d for DWT. For container ships, both an analysis of all ships, and analyses by dividing all ships into Under-PANAMAX , PANAMAX , and Over-PANAMAX were done. And the number of containers that can be loaded (TEU unit, below written “TEU”) was analyzed and the results of analysis of TEU for DWT are also shown in Figure 3-12.

(1) Analysis encompassing all ships

All main dimensions, Loa, Lpp, B, and d were analyzed by dividing the ships into two classes at 35,000DWT and applying the logarithmic regression analysis method to those less than 35,000DWT. As a result, $R^2 = 0.931$ was obtained for Loa, $R^2 = 0.933$ for Lpp, $R^2 = 0.918$ for B, and $R^2 = 0.930$ for d. Then those of 35,000DWT or more were divided into 10,000DWT units as shown below, and analyzed by the average value analysis method. Because there are almost no data for ships of 85,000DWT or more but less than 95,000DWT, ships in these classes were not analyzed. Figure 3-13 to Figure 3-40 show results of analysis for each dimension. Table 3-2 shows the results of analysis of each main dimension according to the ship classes that were set.

The value for B in the 40,000DWT class and the 50,000DWT class were, assuming they are Panamax type, set at 32.3m instead of an analytic value.

- 35,000DWT or higher, less than 45,000DWT
- 45,000DWT or higher, less than 55,000DWT
- 55,000DWT or higher, less than 65,000DWT
- 65,000DWT or higher, less than 75,000DWT
- 75,000DWT or higher, less than 85,000DWT
- 95,000DWT or higher

Table 3-2 The results of analysis of main dimensions (Container Ship)

Dead Weight Tonnage (t)	Length Overall (m)	Length P.P. (m)	Breadth Molded (m)	Full Load Draft (m)	Reference : the number of containers that can be loaded (TEU)
10,000	139	129	22.0	7.9	500~ 890
20,000	177	165	27.1	9.9	1,300~1,600
30,000	203	191	30.6	11.2	2,000~2,400
40,000	241	226	32.3	12.1	2,800~3,200
50,000	274	258	32.3	12.7	3,500~3,900
60,000	294	279	35.9	13.4	4,300~4,700
100,000	350	335	42.8	14.7	7,300~7,700

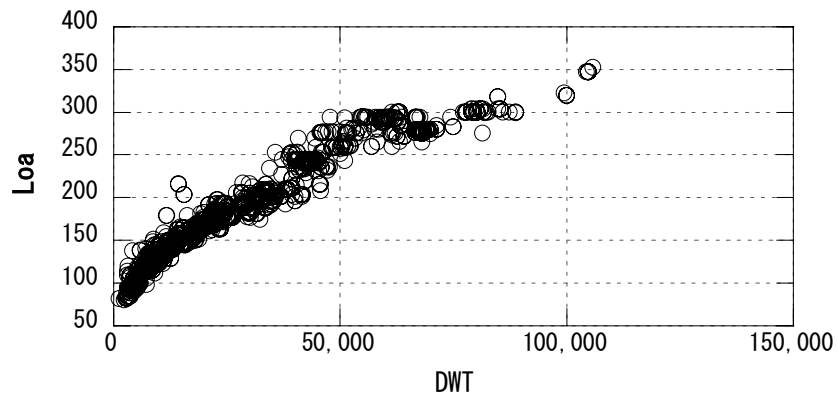


Figure 3-9 Container Ship Loa-DWT

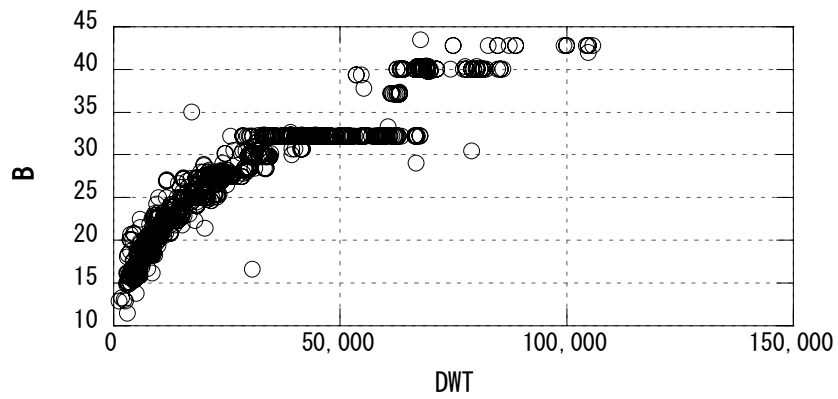


Figure 3-10 Container Ship B-DWT

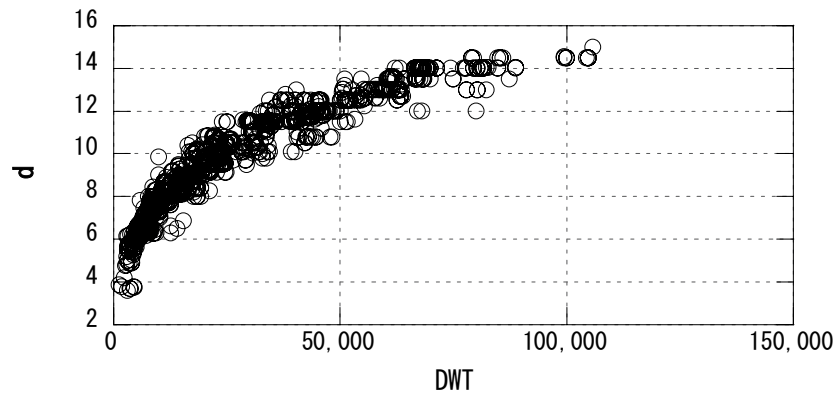


Figure 3-11 Container Ship d-DWT

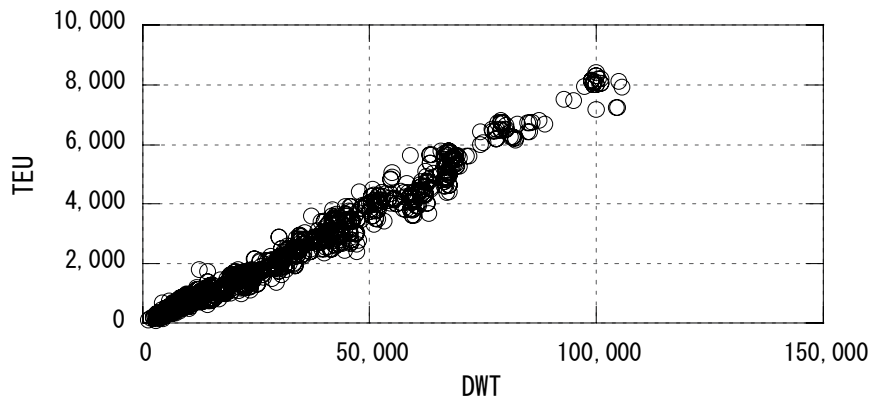
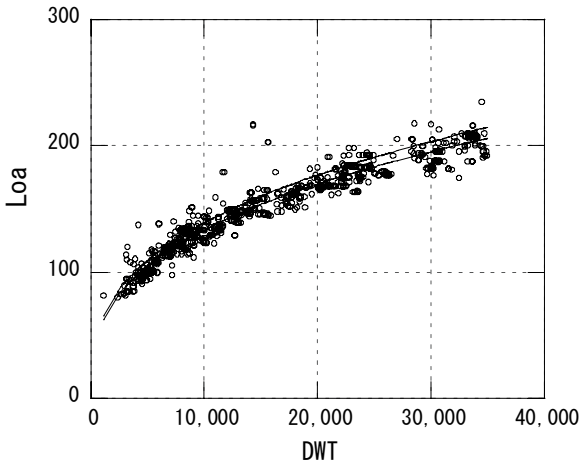
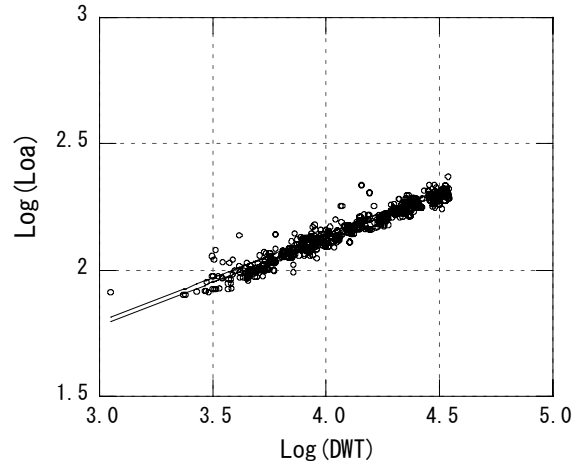


Figure 3-12 Container Ship TEU-DWT



$$Y = \alpha \cdot X^\beta$$

	50%	75%
α	5.4569	5.6834
β	0.3470	0.3470

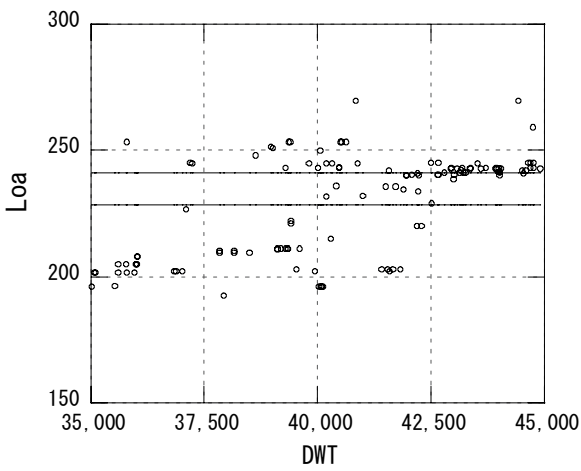


$$\log Y = a + b \log X$$

$$(R^2 = 0.931, \sigma = 0.026)$$

	50%	75%
a	0.7369	0.7546
b	0.3470	0.3470

Figure 3-13 Container Ship (~Less thsn 35,000DWT) Loa-DWT

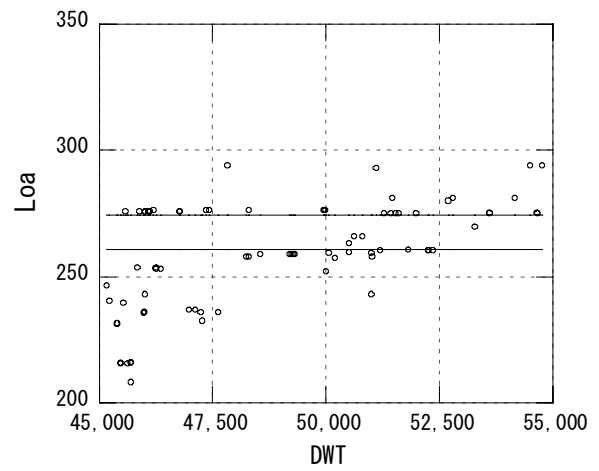


$$Y = a_0$$

$$(\sigma = 18.919)$$

	Average	75%
a_0	228.4	241.2

Figure 3-14 Container Ship (35,000~Less than 45,000DWT) Loa-DWT

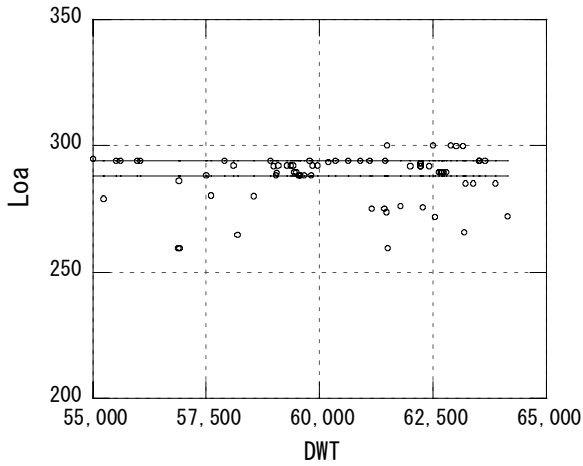


$$Y = a_0$$

$$(\sigma = 20.015)$$

	Average	75%
a_0	260.8	274.3

Figure 3-15 Container Ship (45,000~Less than 55,000DWT) Loa-DWT

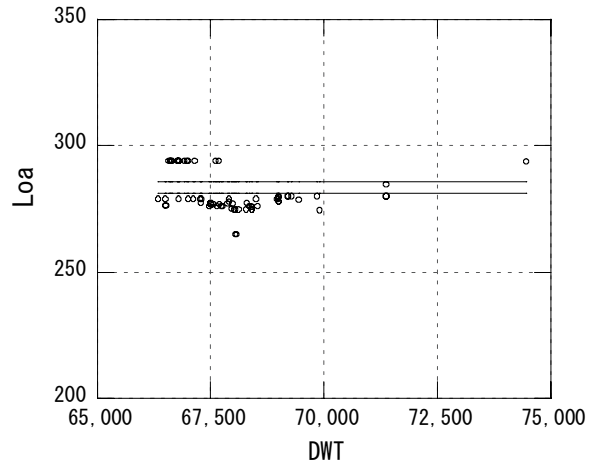


$$Y=a_0$$

$$(\sigma= 9.184)$$

	Average	75%
a_0	287.9	294.1

Figure 3-16 Container Ship
(55,000~Less than 65,000DWT) Loa-DWT

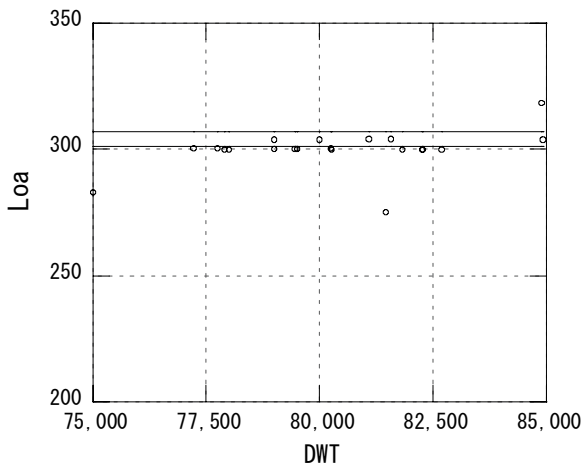


$$Y=a_0$$

$$(\sigma= 7.076)$$

	Average	75%
a_0	281.2	286.0

Figure 3-17 Container Ship
(65,000~Less than 75,000DWT) Loa-DWT

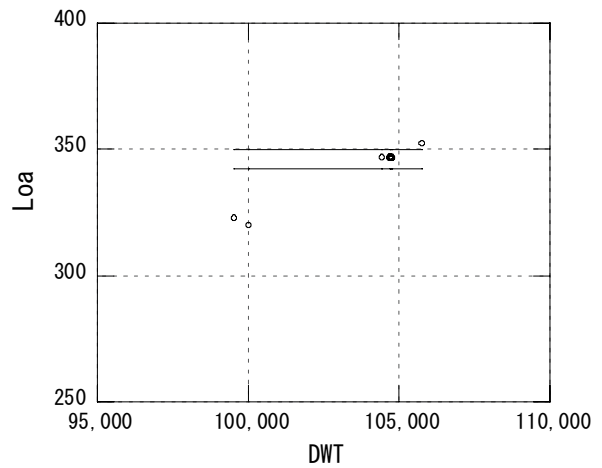


$$Y=a_0$$

$$(\sigma= 8.716)$$

	Average	75%
a_0	301.1	307.0

Figure 3-18 Container Ship
(75,000~Less than 85,000DWT) Loa-DWT

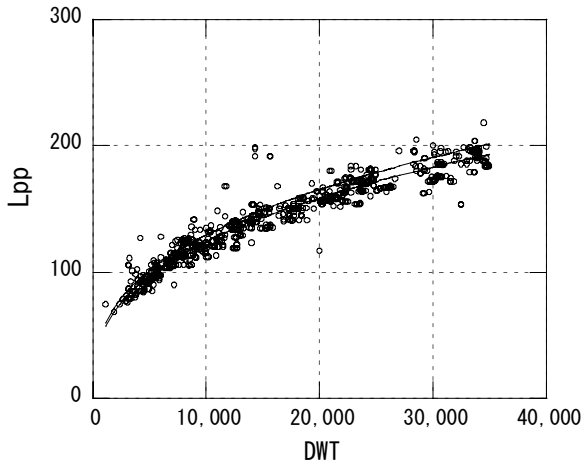


$$Y=a_0$$

$$(\sigma= 11.269)$$

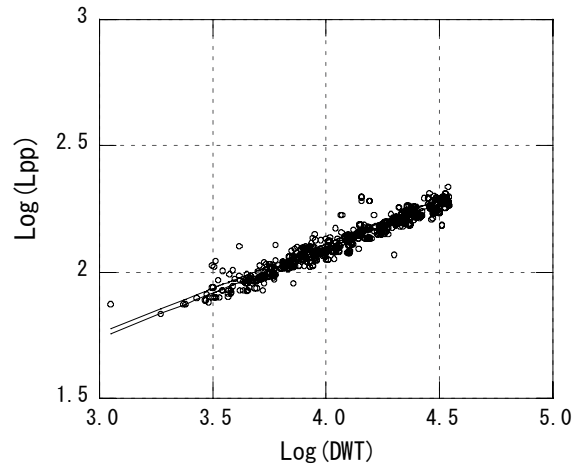
	Average	75%
a_0	342.3	349.9

Figure 3-19 Container Ship
(95,000DWT~) Loa-DWT



$$Y = \alpha \cdot X^\beta$$

	50%	75%
α	4.7700	4.9714
β	0.3538	0.3538

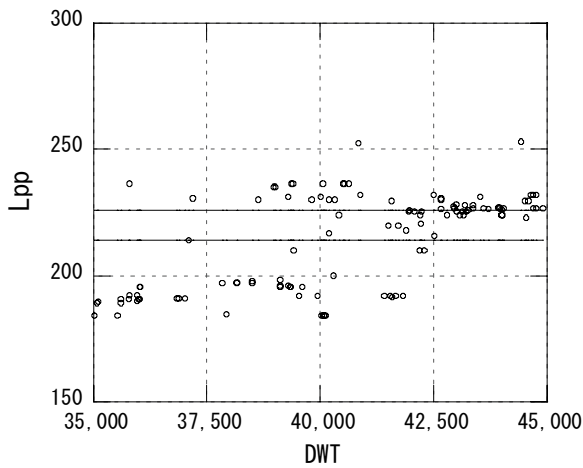


$$\log Y = a + b \log X$$

$$(R^2 = 0.933, \sigma = 0.027)$$

	50%	75%
a	0.6785	0.6965
b	0.3538	0.3538

Figure 3-20 Container Ship (~Less than 35,000DWT) Lpp-DWT

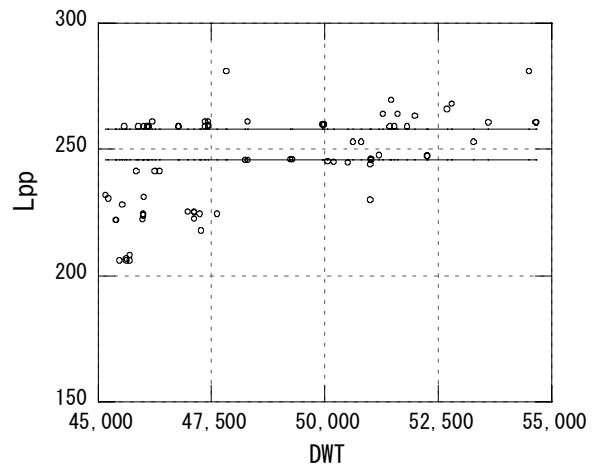


$$Y = a_0$$

$$(\sigma = 17.656)$$

	Average	75%
a_0	213.9	225.8

Figure 3-21 Container Ship (35,000 ~ Less than 45,000DWT) Lpp-DWT

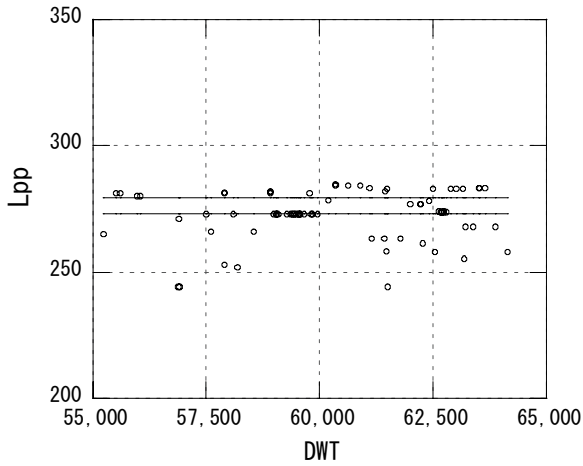


$$Y = a_0$$

$$(\sigma = 18.019)$$

	Average	75%
a_0	246.0	258.1

Figure 3-22 Container Ship (45,000 ~ Less than 55,000DWT) Lpp-DWT

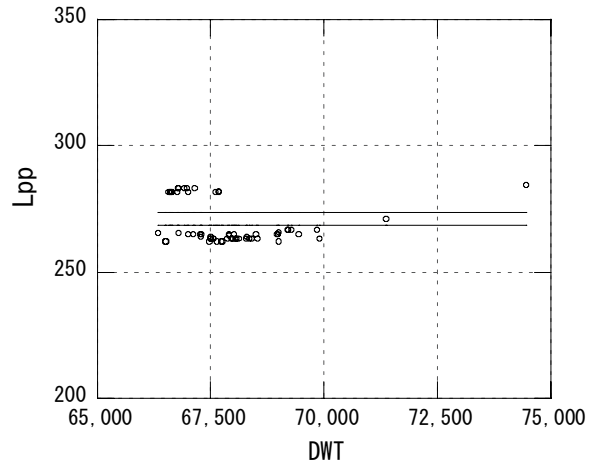


$$Y=a_0$$

$$(\sigma= 9.413)$$

	Average	75%
a_0	273.1	279.5

Figure 3-23 Container Ship
(55,000~Less than 65,000DWT) Lpp-DWT

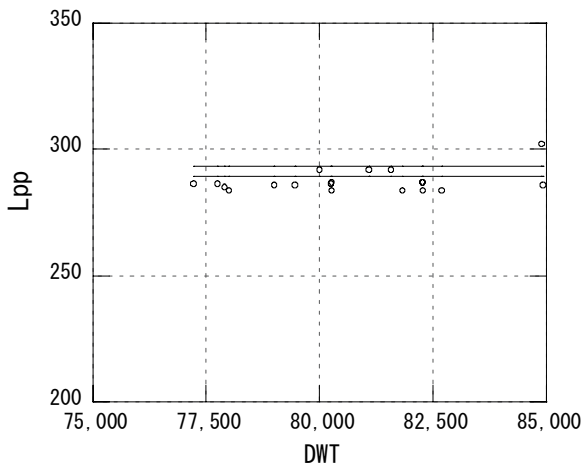


$$Y=a_0$$

$$(\sigma= 7.761)$$

	Average	75%
a_0	268.4	273.6

Figure 3-24 Container Ship
(65,000~Less than 75,000DWT) Lpp-DWT

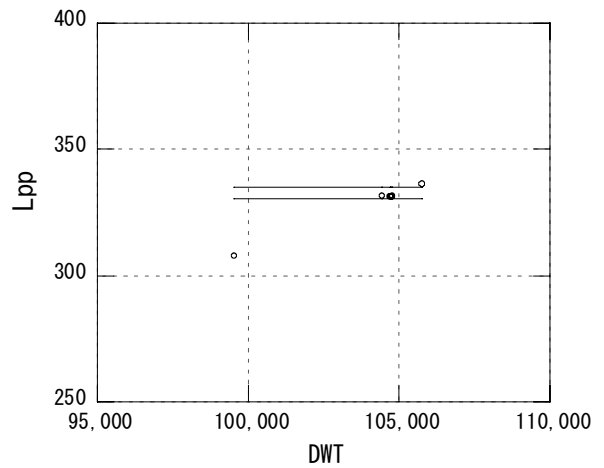


$$Y=a_0$$

$$(\sigma= 5.961)$$

	Average	75%
a_0	289.2	293.2

Figure 3-25 Container Ship
(75,000~Less than 85,000DWT) Lpp-DWT

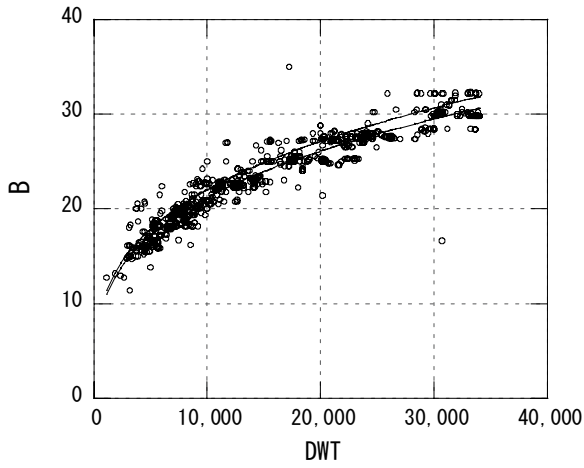


$$Y=a_0$$

$$(\sigma= 6.986)$$

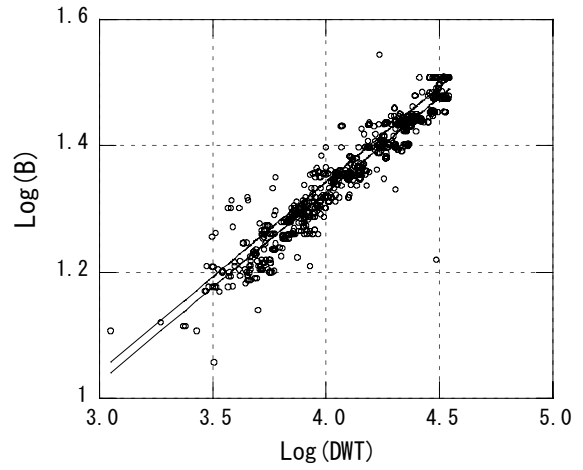
	Average	75%
a_0	330.4	335.1

Figure 3-26 Container Ship
(95,000DWT~) Lpp-DWT



$$Y = \alpha \cdot X^\beta$$

	50%	75%
α	1.3229	1.3750
β	0.3011	0.3011

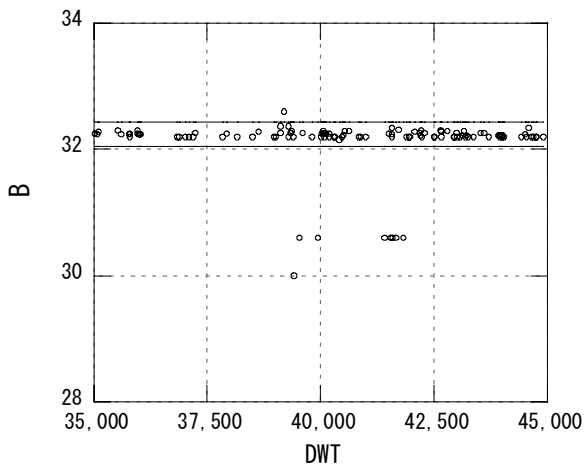


$$\log Y = a + b \log X$$

$$(R^2 = 0.918, \sigma = 0.025)$$

	50%	75%
a	0.1215	0.1383
b	0.3011	0.3011

Figure 3-27 Container Ship (~Less than 35,000DWT) B-DWT

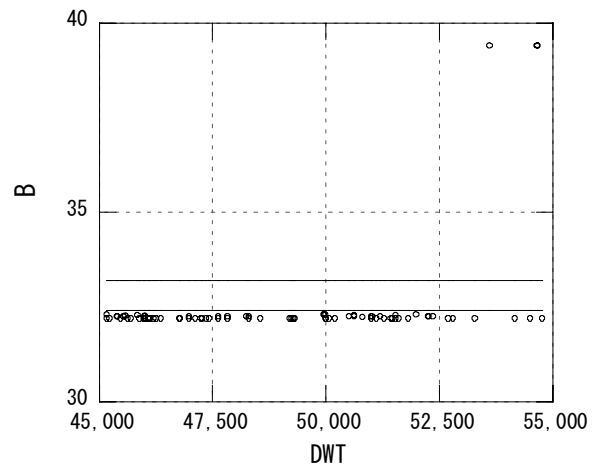


$$Y = a_0$$

$$(\sigma = 0.569)$$

	Average	75%
a_0	32.0	32.4

Figure 3-28 Container Ship (35,000~Less than 45,000DWT) B-DWT

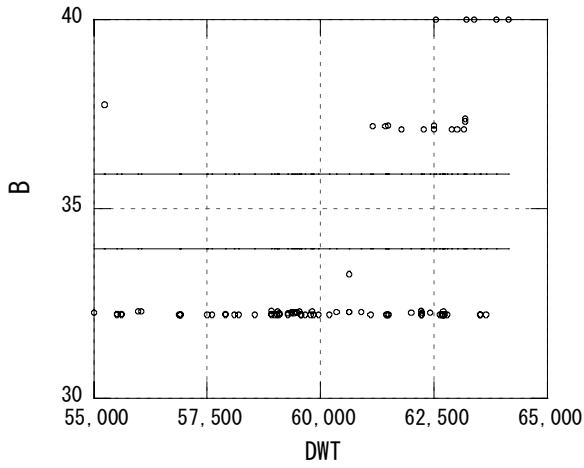


$$Y = a_0$$

$$(\sigma = 1.176)$$

	Average	75%
a_0	32.4	33.2

Figure 3-29 Container Ship (45,000~Less than 55,000DWT) B-DWT

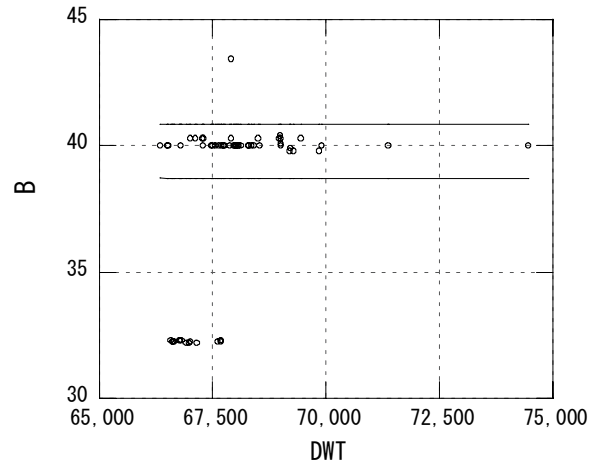


$$Y=a_0$$

($\sigma= 2.926$)

	Average	75%
a_0	34.0	35.9

Figure 3-30 Container Ship
(55,000~Less than 65,000DWT) B-DWT

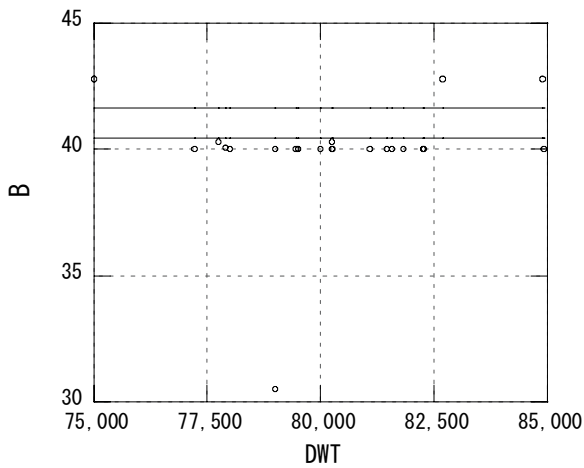


$$Y=a_0$$

($\sigma= 3.193$)

	Average	75%
a_0	38.7	40.9

Figure 3-31 Container Ship
(65,000~Less than 75,000DWT) B-DWT

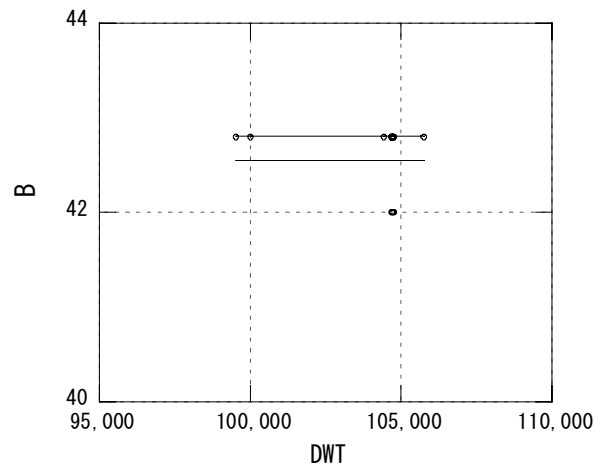


$$Y=a_0$$

($\sigma= 1.761$)

	Average	75%
a_0	40.4	41.6

Figure 3-32 Container Ship
(75,000~Less than 85,000DWT) B-DWT

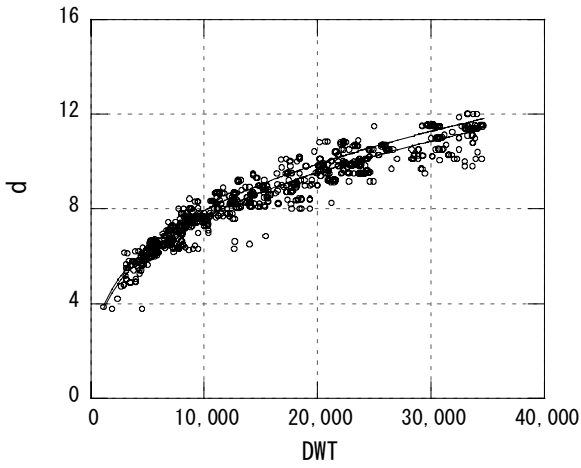


$$Y=a_0$$

($\sigma= 0.377$)

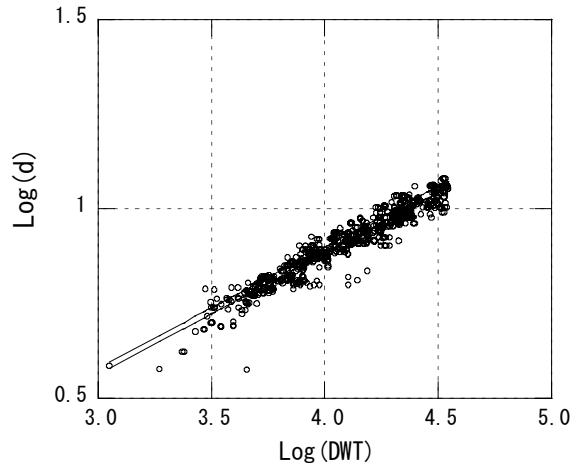
	Average	75%
a_0	42.6	42.8

Figure 3-33 Container Ship
(95,000DWT~) B-DWT



$$Y = \alpha \cdot X^\beta$$

	50%	75%
α	0.3991	0.4143
β	0.3202	0.3202

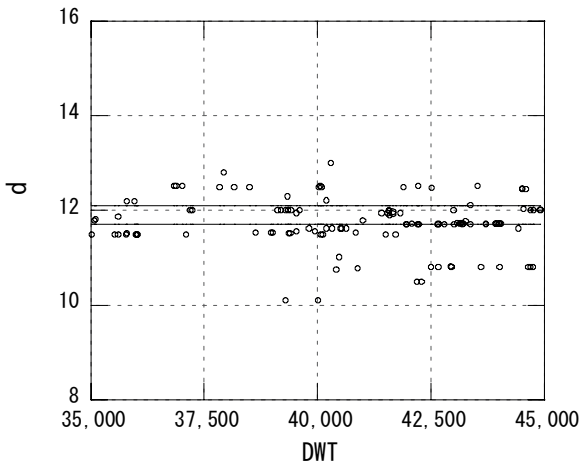


$$\log Y = a + b \log X$$

($R^2 = 0.930$, $\sigma = 0.024$)

	50%	75%
a	-0.3990	-0.3826
b	0.3202	0.3202

Figure 3-34 Container Ship (~Less than 35,000DWT) d-DWT

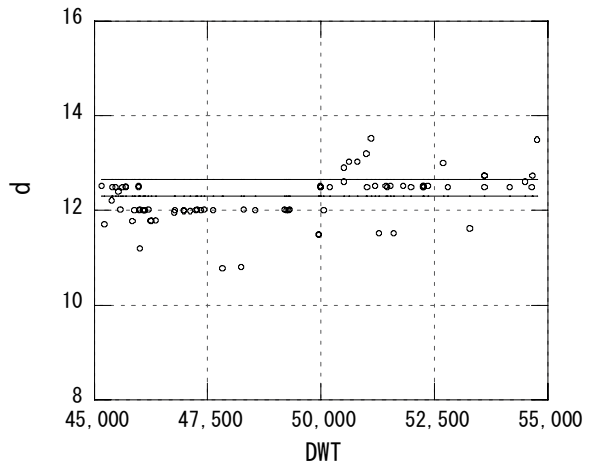


$$Y = a_0$$

($\sigma = 0.578$)

	Average	75%
a_0	11.7	12.1

Figure 3-35 Container Ship (35,000~Less than 45,000DWT) d-DWT

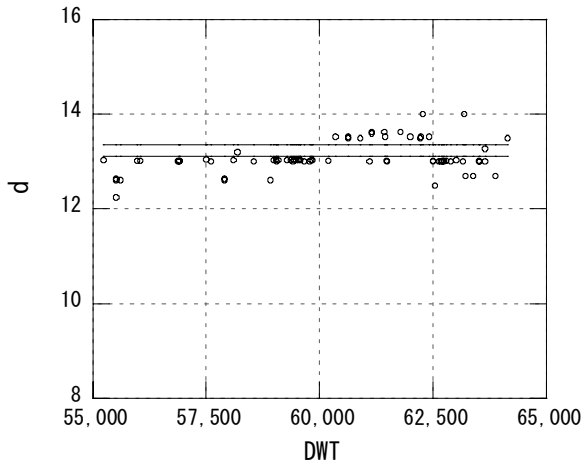


$$Y = a_0$$

($\sigma = 0.518$)

	Average	75%
a_0	12.3	12.7

Figure 3-36 Container Ship (45,000~Less than 55,000DWT) d-DWT

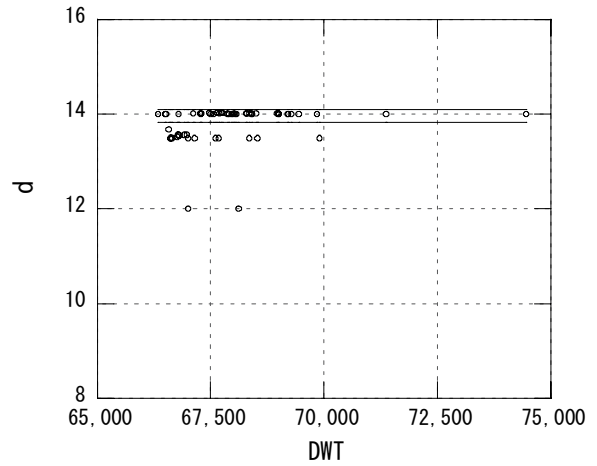


$$Y=a_0$$

($\sigma= 0.369$)

	Average	75%
a_0	13.1	13.4

Figure 3-37 Container Ship
(55,000~Less than 65,000DWT) d-DWT

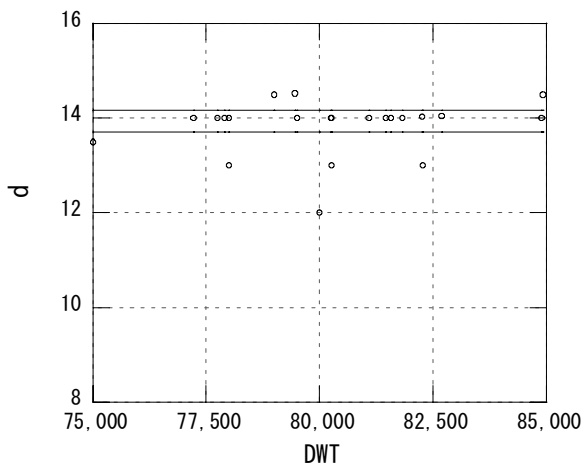


$$Y=a_0$$

($\sigma= 0.394$)

	Average	75%
a_0	13.8	14.1

Figure 3-38 Container Ship
(65,000~Less than 75,000DWT) d-DWT

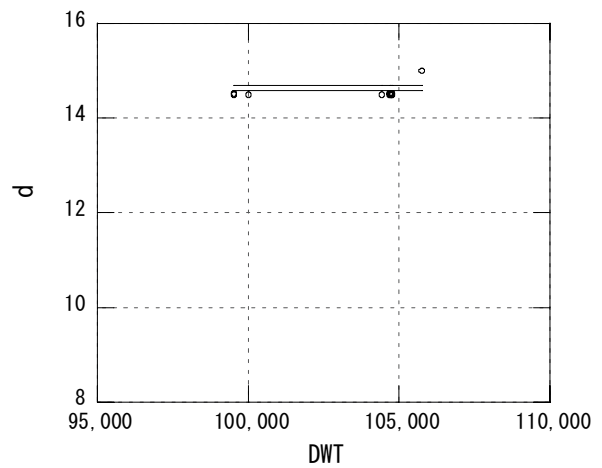


$$Y=a_0$$

($\sigma= 0.689$)

	Average	75%
a_0	13.7	14.2

Figure 3-39 Container Ship
(75,000~Less than 85,000DWT) d-DWT



$$Y=a_0$$

($\sigma= 0.174$)

	Average	75%
a_0	14.6	14.7

Figure 3-40 Container Ship
(95,000DWT~) d-DWT