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Abstract	
List of figures and tables	
Nomenclature	xii

1

1.1	1
1.2	8
1.3	10

2

2.1	12
2.2	13
2.2.1	13
2.2.2	13
2.2.3	16
2.3	16
2.4	31

3

3.1	32
3.2	33
3.2.1	33

3.2.2	.....	38
3.3	.....	50
3.3.1	.....	50
3.3.2	.....	60
3.4	.....	68

4 가

4.1	.....	70
4.2	.....	71
4.2.1	.....	71
4.2.2	.....	74
4.2.3	.....	74
4.2.4	.....	75
4.3	.....	77
4.3.1	.....	77
4.3.2	.....	77
4.3.3	.....	82
4.3.4	.....	82
4.3.5	.....	85
4.4	.....	86

5

5.1	.....	88
5.2	.....	88

5.3	.....	93
5.3.1	가	93
5.3.2	G/T 10 가	101
5.4	.....	102
6	.....	103
	.....	107
	.....	112

Study on Characteristic Performance and Evaluation of Sea Water Chilling System

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Abstract

Recently according to the new international oceanic law, the various nations are tilting a various policy and a diplomatic effort in order to exercise the profit and a right of the home country with each other.

Our cases which three-sided of the nation is in contact with ocean is not the exception, specially the several difficulty is caused by the geography quality which is an insurgent and the profit which conflicts with Japan and China which are contiguous in circumference. With this from under same international circumstance, it is a time that the development of new fishery equipment and the modernization is necessary to the domestic offshore fishery which is inferior. Especially, the fishermen operated by a small sized offshore fishing vessel under 10 tons are under difficult circumstance such as the difficulty of operation due to the fishermen insufficiency and the income decrease caused by the fishes reduction. The external environment pressure does to awake the necessary for improvement of fishery activity and know the necessary of the technical development for high value added creation of the new method. Recently the live fish consumption increases due to the

improvement of food culture so that the scientific technical development and the systematic research is demanded for sea water cooling system which can heighten being life of trapped fishes.

Therefore, it is studied about the performance characteristics for the development of sea water cooling system which is for the optimum circumstances furtherance of a land nursery and package typed sea water cooling system which can solve the installation difficulty caused by the small size of fishing vessel under 10 tons with an old typed live fish tank experimently. And it is a purpose of study to offer us essential data, environment construction effect about a physiological feature of live fish.

In this study we used depth of the fish hold and circulation water as parameter. and we proved that it is possible to maintain adequate water temperature by adequately controlling depth of the fish hold than change of circulation water. and concerning that maintenance of adequate water temperature, we have numerically given expression that a shallow depth of the fish hold within the limits of the possible is more economical than deeper and it is possible to secure condition of cleanness maintenance in the fish hold maintenance of adequate water temperature. and we experimentally demonstrated evaporation temperature of refrigerant in a cooling device and thermostatic change of sea water in a model fish hold, and the number of rotations and refrigerant flux in a compressor demonstrated a important factor, because it affect evaporation temperature of refrigerant and thermostatic change in the fish hold, when we design an apparatus about freshness maintenance of fish, a increase and a long period preservation of live fish viability. Also, a input heat load and output situation in the fish hold affect water temperature in the

fish hold and with the passage of time reduce an inspiration temperature. and a output situation affects the spread of top and bottom · perpendicular temperature in the fish hold. so, we should have to pay attention to a selection. and we gave consideration to a heat load feature happened when real fish store in the fish hold. This with base, we experimentally verify mutual relation as well as feature about the spread of temperature in the fish hold and cooling device, and secure a essential foundation data about development of the fish hold as well as suitable sea water cooling system in a fishing boat.

Relative to valuation of sea water cooling system about a survival rate, fishes adapted to 25 , water temperature of the summer season, have been kept up improvement of that to 19 , lower temperature than 25 . And fishes were generated change of physiological phenomena on account of stress of low water temperature to 16 . But fishes adapted to 25 expose to 19 during six hours, and after that is kept up maintenance during a day and its water temperature reach to 16 , a dead fish is not happen. Also, we found that generation of a dead fish was delayed to 13 . This feature is worth consideration in order to hight density receptiveness and safe transportation about live fish. And because it adapt fishes to change of water temperature, adaption temperature and period operate as important factor, based on the inhabitation water temperature. In the summer season, it was on the increase resistance of high temperature, and in the winter, it was low temperature. And fishes adapted to the high water temperature is short of inner resistance to the low.

Therefore, the being life rate of trapped pagrus in the offshore can be heightened if the temperature of live fish tank become under 10 by

investigation of low temperature influence. Also, it is thought that the method which the sea temperature falls about 10 comparing with sea temperature during summer can reduce a damage caused by low temperature of the trapped fish.

LIST OF FIGURES AND TABLES

FIGURES

- Fig. 1.1 EEZ(Exclusive Economic Zone)
- Fig. 1.2 Temperature distribution of offshore in the summer
- Fig. 1.3 Ship distribution used for coastal loading
- Fig. 2.1 Schematic diagram of aquarium model
- Fig. 2.2 Visualization photograph and velocity vectors by calculation, X-Z plane, $Y/d=0.5$
- Fig. 2.3 Visualization photograph and velocity vectors by calculation, Z-Y plane, $X/d=0.5$
- Fig. 2.4 Velocity distribution on X-Z plane with fish hold storage, $Y/d=0.5$, $Q=0.3 \text{ kg/s}$
- Fig. 2.5 Velocity distribution on X-Z plane with fish hold storage depth, $Y/d=0.5$, $Q=0.3 \text{ kg/s}$
- Fig. 2.6 Temperature distribution on X-Z plane with fish hold storage depth, $Y/d=0.5$, $Q=0.3 \text{ kg/s}$
- Fig. 2.7 Mean velocity distribution with flow rate, $Y/d=0.5$
- Fig. 2.8 Mean temperature distribution with flow rate, $Y/d=0.5$
- Fig. 2.9 Mean velocity distribution with fish hold depth, $Y/d=0.5$
- Fig. 2.10 Mean temperature distribution with fish hold depth, $Y/d = 0.5$
- Fig. 2.11 Mean temperature distribution with fish hold depth and flow rate, $Y/d=0.5$
- Fig. 2.12 Mean temperature distribution with fish hold depth and flow rate, $Y/d=0.25$

- Fig. 2.13 Mean temperature distribution with fish hold depth and flow rate, $Y/d=0.75$
- Fig. 3.1 Schematic diagram of experimental apparatus
- Fig. 3.2 Schematic diagram of fish hold storage
- Fig. 3.3 Change in storage temperature with respect to time(Test 1)
- Fig. 3.4 Change in evaporating temperature with respect to time(Test1)
- Fig. 3.5 Change in storage temperature with respect to compressor speed(Test 1)
- Fig. 3.6 Change in evaporating temperature with respect to time(Test 1)
- Fig. 3.7 Change in storage temperature with respect to mass flow rate of refrigerant(Test 1)
- Fig. 3.8 Change in compressor suction temperature with respect time
- Fig. 3.9 Change in temperature difference of inlet and outlet in storage with respect to time(Test 2)
- Fig. 3.10 Change in storage temperature with respect to storage depth(Test 2)
- Fig. 3.11 Schematic diagram of experimental apparatus
- Fig. 3.12 Schematic diagram of live fish tank in refrigerant system
- Fig. 3.13 Photograph of the fishing vessel
- Fig. 3.14 Compressor for sea water chiller
- Fig. 3.15 Control box of sea water cooling apparatus
- Fig. 3.16 Driving engine and compressor frame
- Fig. 3.17 Packaged sea water chiller
- Fig. 3.18 Effect of sea water flow rate on COP
- Fig. 3.19 Effect of sea water temperature on COP
- Fig. 3.20 Effect of chilled water flow rate on COP
- Fig. 3.21 Effect of compressor speed on refrigeration capacity

- Fig. 3.22 Effect of sea water flow rate on refrigeration capacity
- Fig. 3.23 Effect of fuel consumption on sea water temperature
- Fig. 4.1 Schematic diagram of recirculation culture system used for the experiments
- Fig. 4.2 Changes in water temperature applied for the experiment, started at 0 hour
- Fig. 4.3 Survival rates of red sea bream exposed to temperature changes of Exp. and
- Fig. 4.4 Variations of sera cortisol levels of red sea bream exposed to the sharp water temperature during the time course of Exp. .
- Fig. 4.5 Variations of sera glucose levels of red sea bream exposed to the sharp water temperature during the time course of Exp.
- Fig. 4.6 Blood hematocrit and hemoglobin content of red sea bream exposed to the sharp water temperature during the time course of Exp.
- Fig. 4.7 Variations of osmolality in red sea bream exposed to the sharp water temperature during the time course of Exp.
- Fig. 5.1 Schematic diagram of design for 10tons fishing vessel
- Fig. 5.2 Photograph of fishing vessel with a sea water cooling apparatus
- Fig. 5.3 Diagram of piping line and apparatus arrangement of sea water cooling system
- Fig. 5.4 Safety test of ship
- Fig. 5.5 Deactivation test of ship
- Fig. 5.6 Arrangement of cargo
- Fig. 5.7 Gradient test

TABLE

Table 3.1	Experiment conditions
Table 3.2	Experiment conditions
Table 5.1	General distribution of coastal flow gill net fishery
Table 5.2	General distribution of coastal long line fishery
Table 5.3	General distribution of coastal pot fishery

NOMENCLATURE

A	: Area
d	: Height of water tank
g	: Gravity
L	: Length
M	: Mass
P	: Pressure
Q	: Water flow rate
T	: Temperature
u	: Velocity
w	: Weight

Greek symbols

β	: Momentum correction factor
μ	: Viscosity[mPa · s]
ν	: Kinematic viscosity[m ² /sec]
ρ	: Density[kg/m ³]

Subscript

M_T	: Transverse metacentric
$\overline{GM}_T$	: Transverse metacentric height
EEZ	: Exclusive Economic Zone

1

1.1

가 .

200

가 12 ,

200 370 km .

1994 ,

, , ,

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,

가 .

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, ,

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가 .

Fig 1.1 1998 “

35 (65 km)

가

135 30 131 40 .

12

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22

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가

가

. ,

,

.

가가

. 가

가

가

,

가

.

10

가

.

, 10

,

가

.

가

가

.

Fig. 1.2

.

22

가

.

15

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•

. Fig. 1.2

•

,

•

10

가 .

,

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가

•

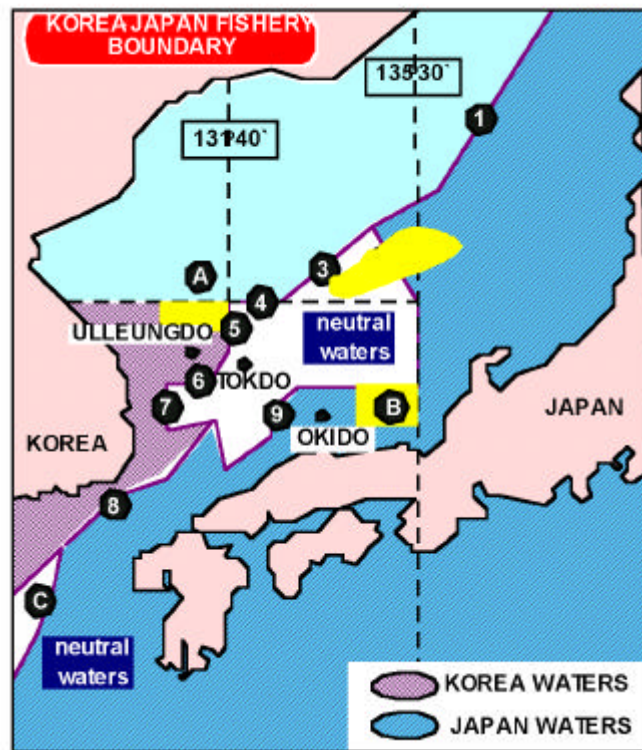


Fig. 1.1 EEZ(Exclusive Economic Zone)



Fig. 1.2 Temperature distribution of offshore in the summer

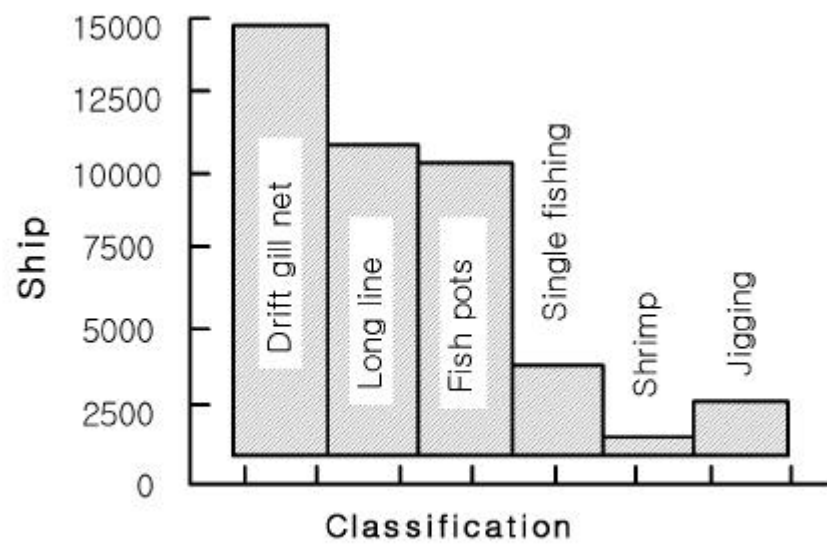


Fig. 1.3 Ship distribution used for coastal loading

1.2

, , ,
 .
 가 , .
 , , 가
 가 가
 ,
 ,
 .
 .
 Katayama [1] Gucer
 [2]
 . Ramachandran [3]
 , Rieger [4] , Moore [5] Sparrow
 [6], Kabori [7] 가
 ,
 .
 ,
 가
 .
 Goldman [8] Hastaoglu [9]

. , 1960
 Hewis [10] Stephen [11, 12], Reiser [13], Barry [14]
 , Stefan Neumann
 가 .
 [15]
 ,
 . [16]
 .
 Cheng [17] 4℃ 가
 , [18]
 . 가 10 70m
 10m 70m
 가 40%
 . [19]
 , [20]
 .
 가 가 ,
 가 가 가 가
 .
 [21]

Ishioka[22]가

,

가

, Davis [23]

Tsuzuki [24]

,

(confinement),

,

. Barton [25] Pickering[26]

, Sindermann[27] 가

가 가

.

Schreck [28]

,

가 , Mazeaud [29] Schreck[30]

가 1

가

(cortisol)

2

, 3

가

.

1.3

6

,

.

1

,

2

10

가

가

3

가

4

가

5

10

150kg

6

2

2.1

가 , 가 . , 가 . [31 34] . . . 3 . [31] . [32] , 가 , 가 . . .

2.2

2.2.1

3
 . Fig. 2.1
 가 , 가 0.6 m ,
 가 0.6 m
 0.02 m ,
 4 . 3 가
 0.27 0.33 kg/s, 2.9 °C,
 3.5 °C 가 3.5 wt%
 3.5 wt% .

2.2.2

3 가 .

(1) ;

$$\frac{\partial U_i}{\partial X_i} = 0 \quad (2.1)$$

(2) ;

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial(\rho U_i U_j)}{\partial X_i} = & - \partial \frac{P}{\partial X_i} + \frac{\partial}{\partial X_j} \left[\mu \left(\frac{\partial U_i}{\partial X_j} + \frac{\partial U_j}{\partial X_i} \right) \right] \\ & - \frac{\partial}{\partial X_j} [\rho \overline{u_i u_j}] + \delta_{ij} \rho g \beta \Delta T \end{aligned} \quad (2.2)$$

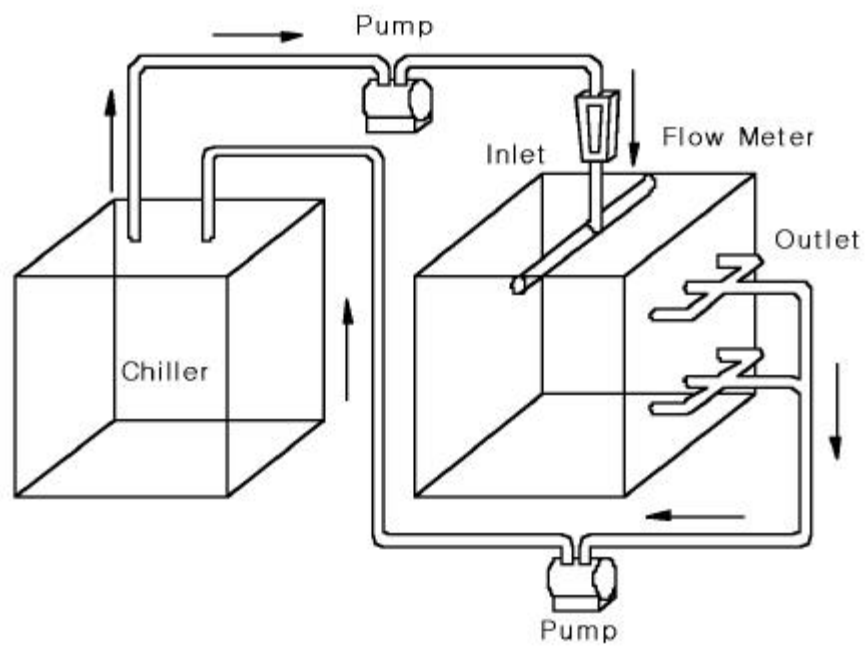


Fig. 2.1 Schematic diagram of aquarium model

- 15 -

, .

$$C_1 = 1.44, C_2 = 1.92, \sigma_\varepsilon = 1.3, \sigma_k = 1.0, C_\mu = 0.09, \sigma_t = 0.7$$

2.2.3

Q , 0
 . 0
 Neumann . 2.9 °C ,
 3.5 °C 5
 .
 , Simple [36]
 , $X \times Y \times Z = 32 \times (8 \quad 32) \times 32$. , Y 3
 가
 .
 2.7 ~ 3.3 kg/s
 0.1 ~ 0.43 m , 가
 가 0.6 m (0.02 m)
 .

2.3

Fig. 2.2 Y/d=0.5 .

Fig. 2.3 X/d=0.5

가

Fig. 2.4, Fig. 2.5, Fig. 2.6

Q=0.3 kg/s

,

d=0.43 m

Y/d가 0.5

$$\frac{T_{i,j,k} - T_{sur}}{T_{inp} - T_{sur}} \quad (2.7)$$

, Ti, j, k

, Tsur

, Tinp

가

,

Fig. 2.7

Y/d가 0.5가

Y/d가 0.5가

X-Z

$$\overline{U} = \sqrt{(U^2 + W^2)}$$

가

d/L

Fig. 2.8

(Y/d=0.5)

d/L

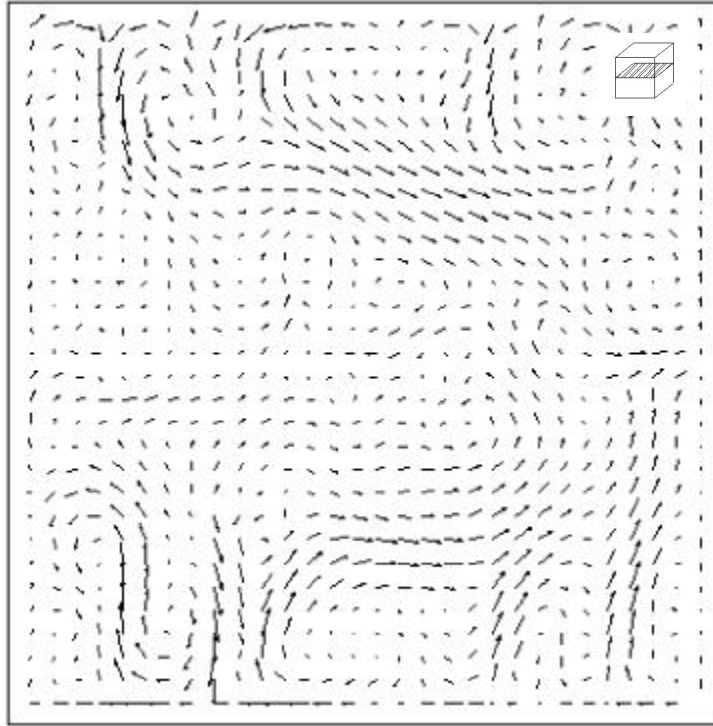
가

,

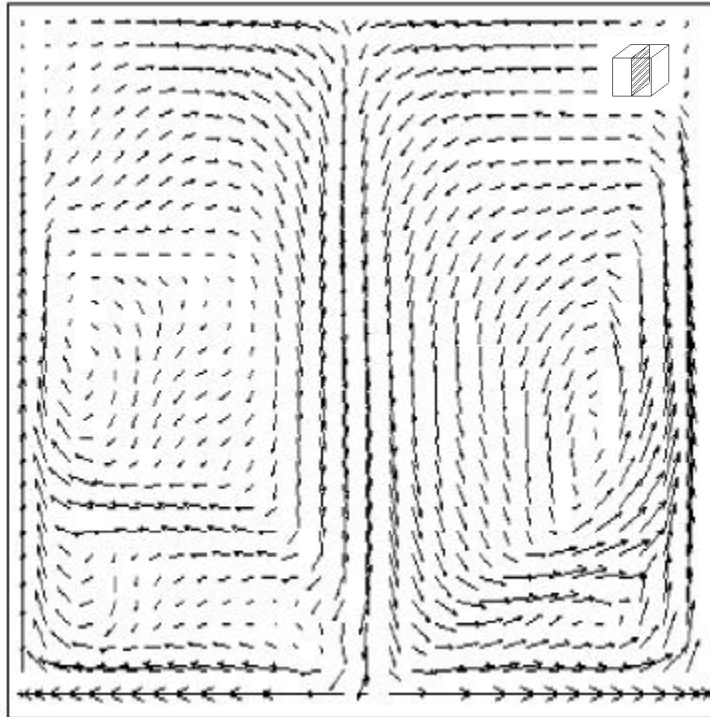
d/L

가

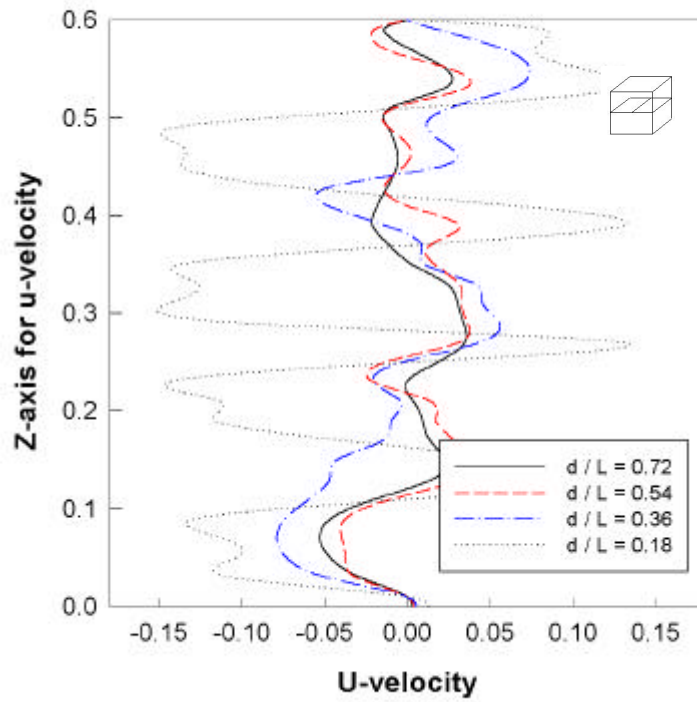
. 가 가
 Fig. 2.9 가 (Y/d=0.5)
 . d/L
 .
 가 ,
 .
 Fig. 2.10 Fig. 2.9
 . 가
 Fig. 2.11 (Y/d=0.5)
 .
 d/L
 .
 Fig. 2.12 Fig. 2.13 Y/d가 0.25, 0.75 가 , Fig.
 2.11 . Fig. 2.12 Y/d=0.25, Fig.
 2.13 Y/d=0.75 , 가
 가 .



**Fig. 2.2 Visualization phenomenon and velocity vectors by calculation,
X - Z plane, $Y/d=0.5$**



**Fig. 2.3 Visualization phenomenon and velocity vectors by calculation,
Z- Y plane, $X/d=0.5$**



**Fig. 2.4 Velocity distribution on X-Z plane with fish hold storage,
 $Y/d=0.5$, $Q=0.3 \text{ kg/s}$**

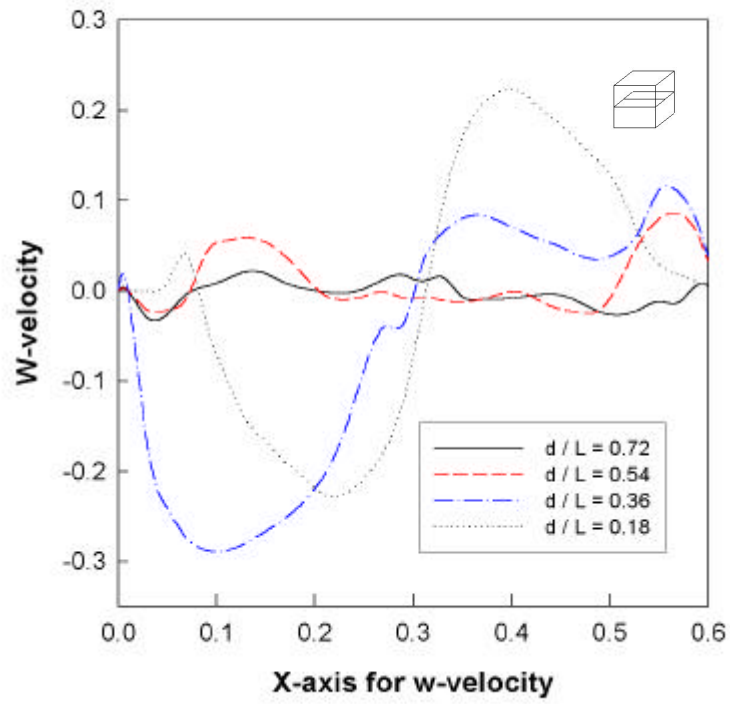


Fig. 2.5 Velocity distribution on X-Z plane with fish hold storage depth, $Y/d=0.5$, $Q=0.3$ kg/s

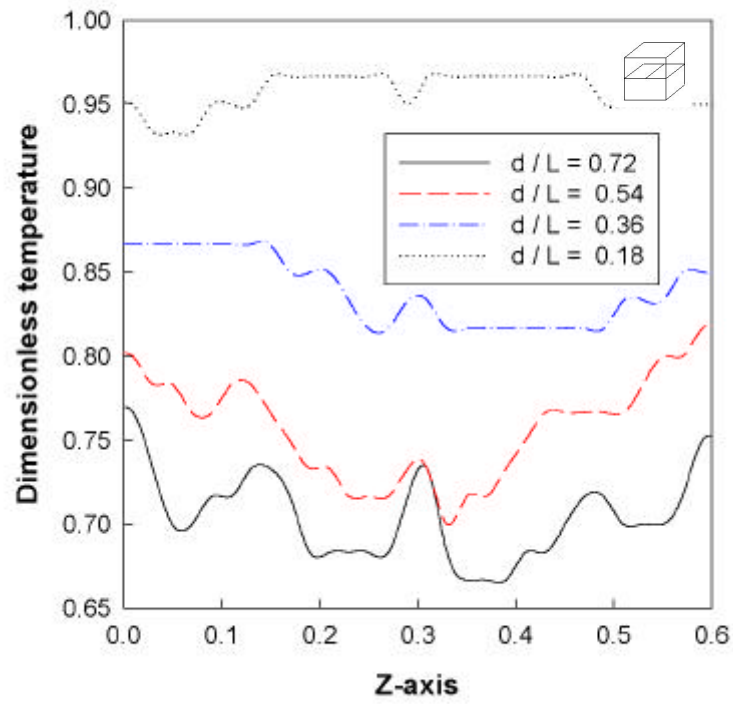


Fig. 2.6 Temperature distribution on X-Z plane with fish hold storage depth, $Y/d=0.5$, $Q=0.3$ kg/s

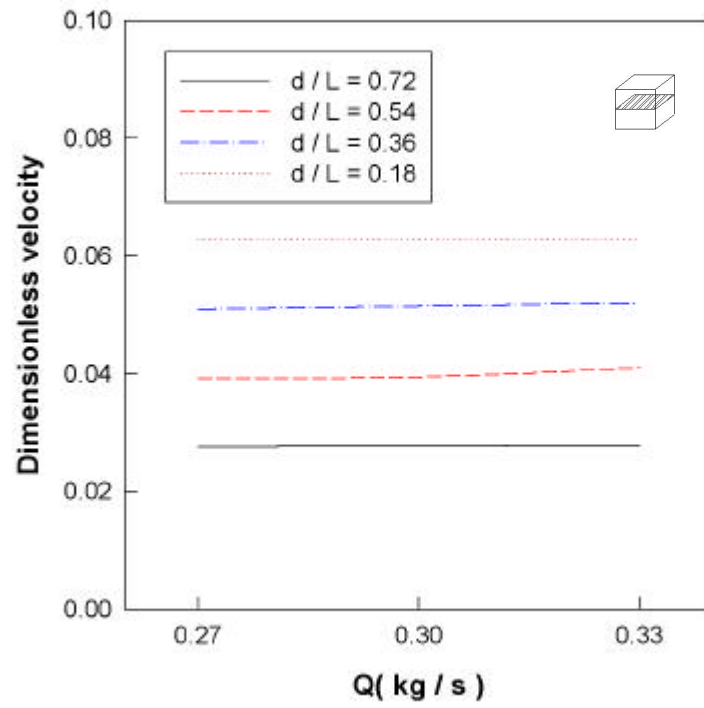


Fig. 2.7 Mean velocity distribution with flow rate, $Y/d=0.5$

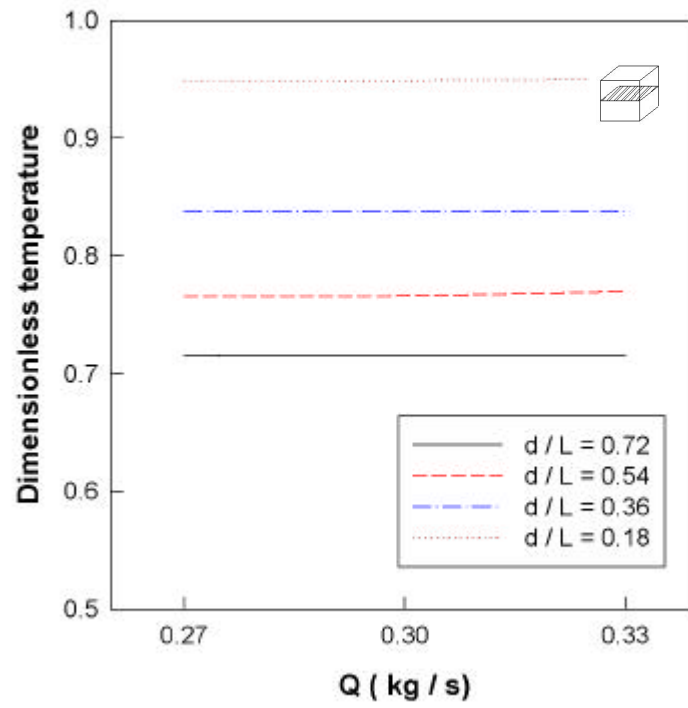


Fig. 2.8 Mean temperature distribution with flow rate, $Y/d=0.5$

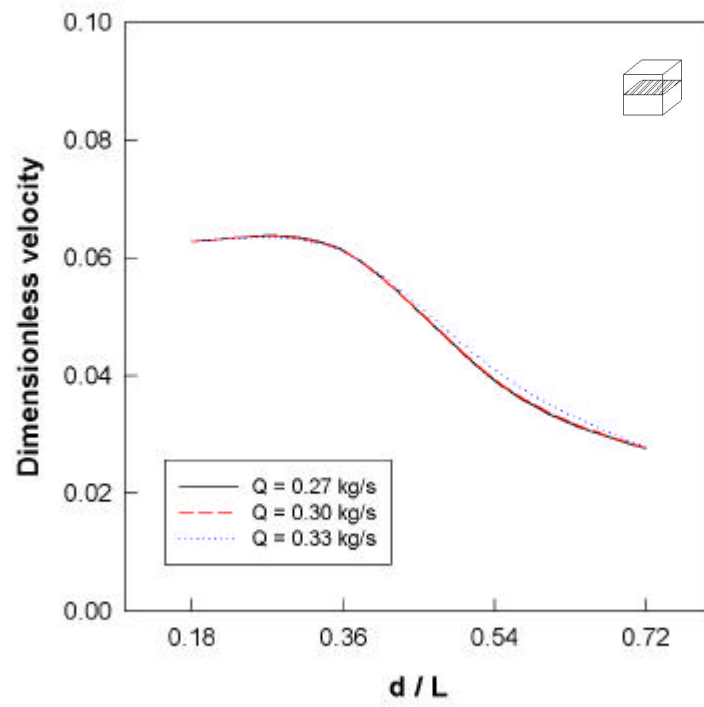


Fig. 2.9 Mean velocity distribution with fish hold depth, $Y/d=0.5$

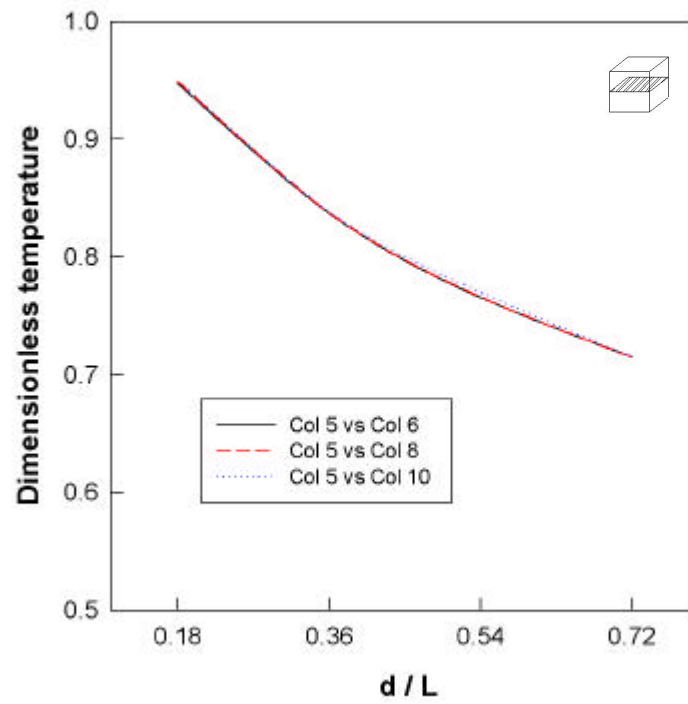


Fig. 2.10 Mean temperature distribution with fish hold depth, $Y/d = 0.5$

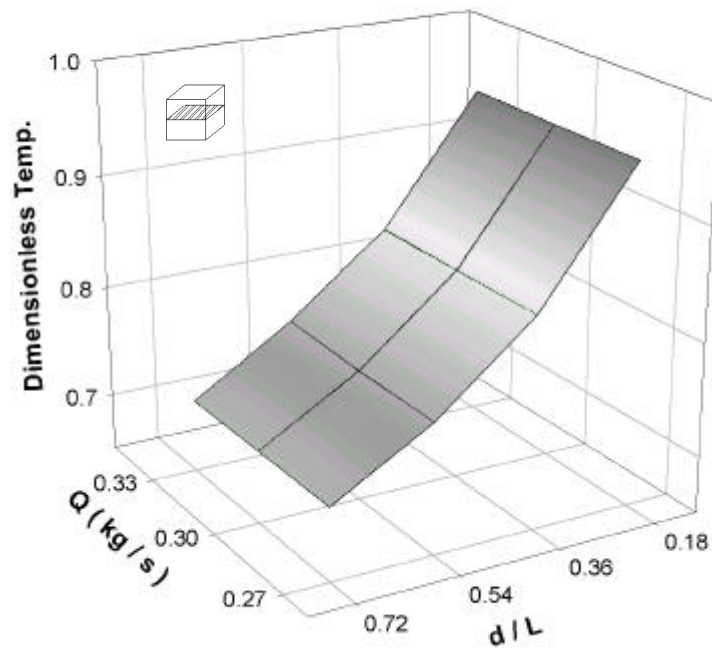


Fig. 2.11 Mean temperature distribution with fish hold depth and flow rate, $Y/d=0.5$

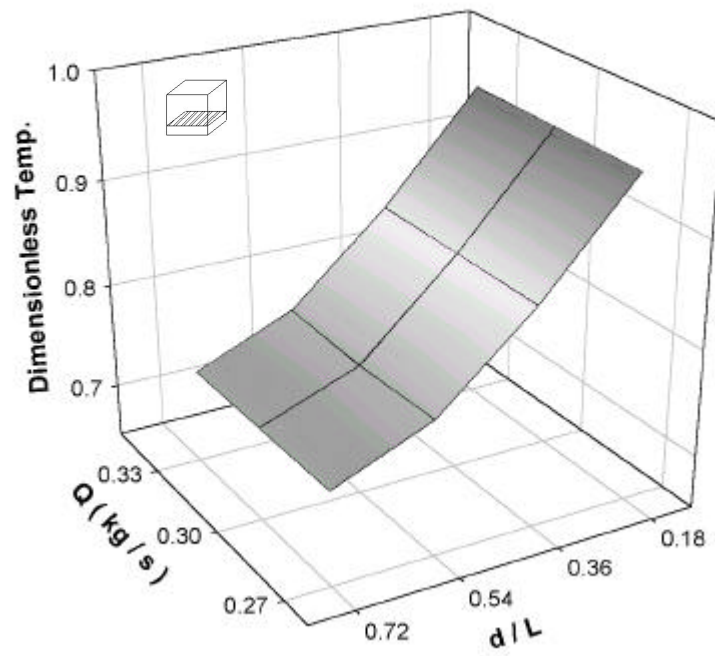


Fig. 2.12 Mean temperature distribution with fish hold depth and flow rate, $Y/d=0.25$

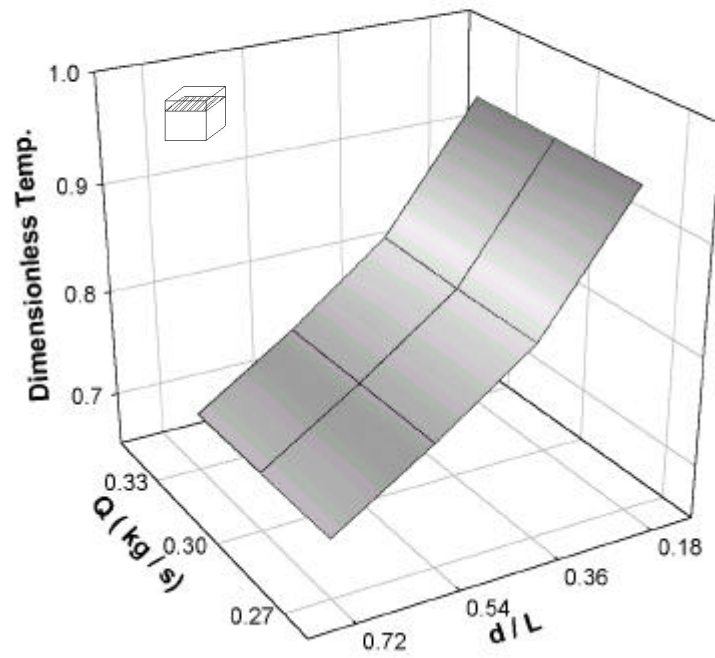


Fig. 2.13 Mean temperature distribution with fish hold depth and flow rate, $Y/d=0.75$

2.4

.

(1)

,

.

(2)

.

(3)

15

,

가

,

.

3

3.1

, . . .
가 . , , 가
50 : 50 .
가 .
DHA EPA
가 가
,
.[37 39] ,
.[40, 41]
,
가 .[42 44]
가
,
,
.[45 47]

3.2

3.2.1

(1)

Fig. 3.1

, Fig 3.2

600×600×600 mm

Fig. 3.2

가

가

NaCl

가

20cm, 40cm, 가

15cm, 30cm, 45cm

, 가

, ,

T

[DR-230 30ch]

PC

[0.8 ~ 8 ℓ/min]

가

45mm,

38mm,

500 ~ 1800rpm

가 1450rpm

10.53

m³/h HCFC-22

3.7kW , 150 1500rpm 가 가

. , . C-C
.
.

(2)

가 3.5wt%

3.5wt%

.
Table 1 ,

Test 1 Test 2 2가

Test 1 Case 가 , Test

2

. 2가

0℃가

Test 1 3가 ,

Fig. 3.3 .

Case 1

, Case 2

Case 1

, Case 3 Case 2 2

3가

가

. Fig 3.3

Case 1

가

2

Case 2

Case 3

가 . Case 2
Case 1 40 80
, A, B , 가
, .

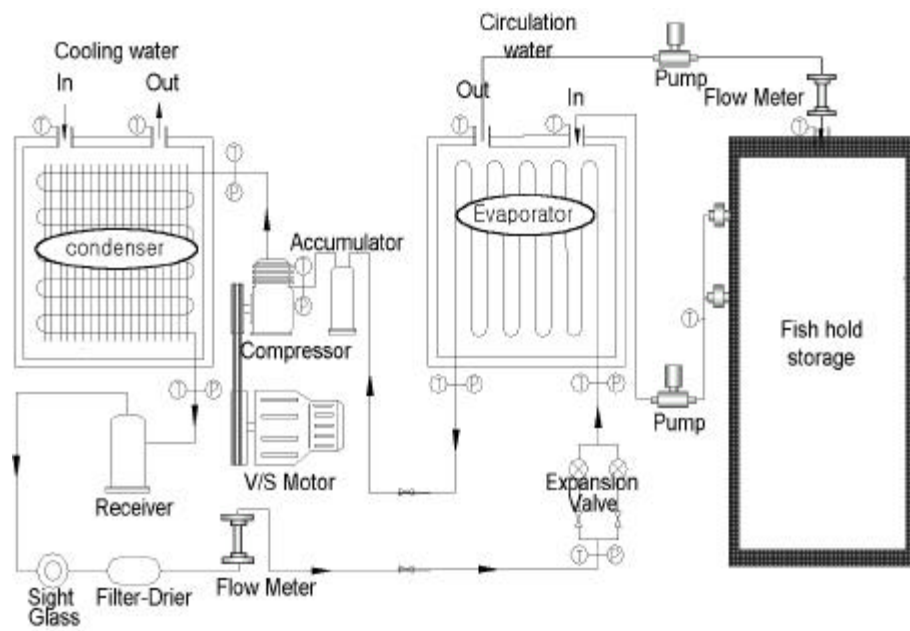


Fig. 3.1 Schematic diagram of experimental apparatus

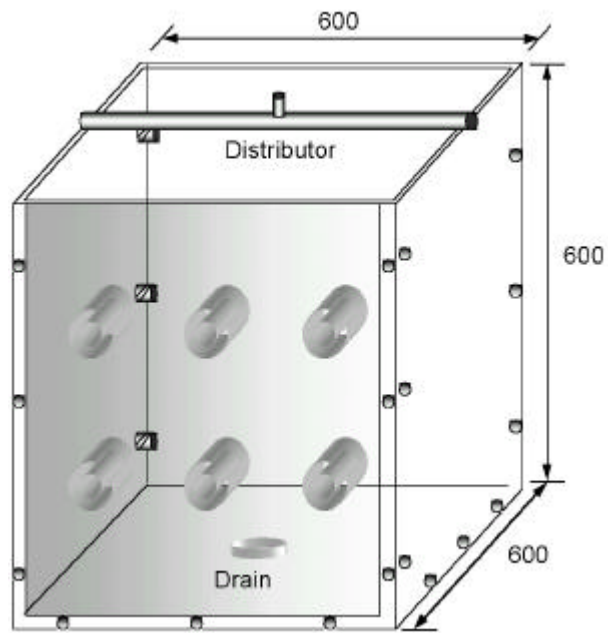


Fig. 3.2 Schematic diagram of fish hold storage

3.2.2

Fig. 3.4

가 가
가 가 ,
 ,
 ,
 ,
 ,
 .

Fig. 3.5

3.3 Case 1

가 가

가 가
가

3가

가

. ,

2

Case 2

Fig. 3.4

Fig

가

Table 3.1 Experiment conditions

Parameter		Test 1		Test 2	
		Range		Range	
		Step		Step	
Refrigerant		HCFC-22			
Storage temperature, [°C]		0			
Compressor speed, [rpm]		1000	1400	1200	
		200			
Flow rate [kg/s]	Refrigerant	0.016	0.022	0.019	
		0.003			
	Cooling water	0.33			
	NaCl solution	0.33	0.27 0.33		
			0.03		
	Inlet temperature [°C]	Cooling water	27.0±0.4		
NaCl solution		27.0±0.4			

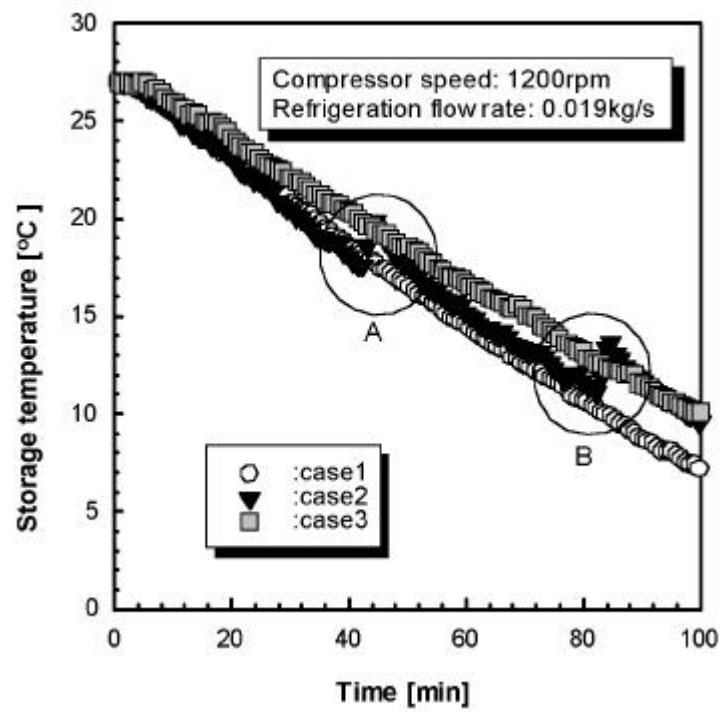


Fig. 3.3 Change in storage temperature with respect to time(Test 1)

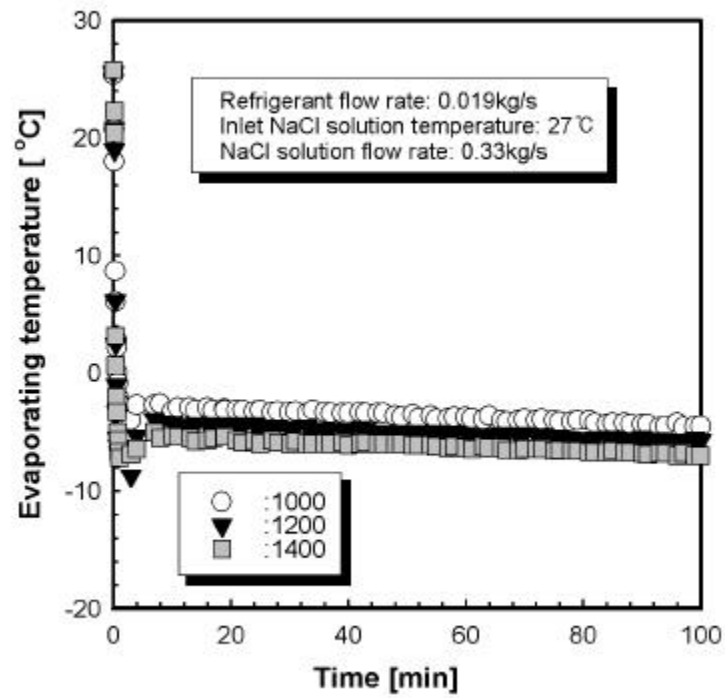


Fig. 3.4 Change in evaporating temperature with respect to time (Test1)

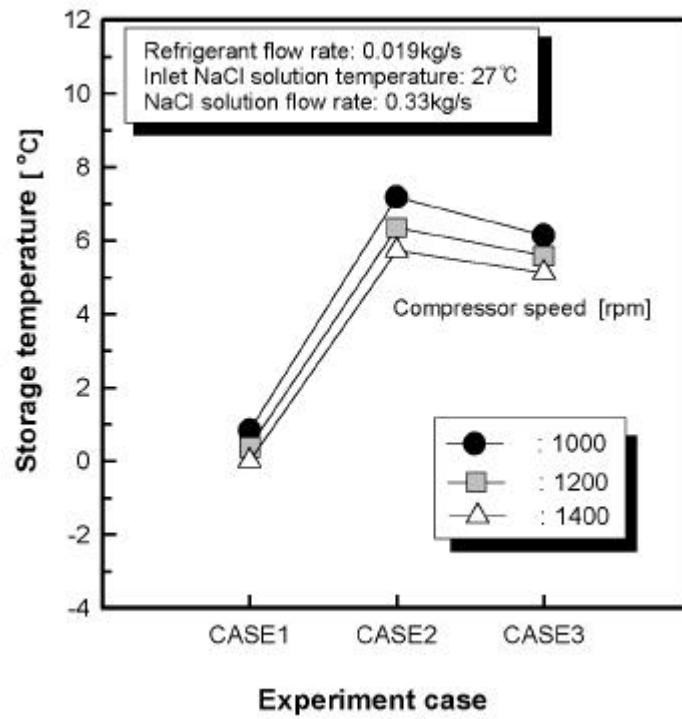


Fig. 3.5 Change in storage temperature with respect to compressor speed (Test 1)

Fig. 3.6

가
가
가

Fig 3.7

Fig 3.5 Case 1
가
가 Fig 3.6
가
가

3가

Fig 3.8

Case 1, 2, 3

Case 2, 3 Case 3
Case 1 가 가

Case 1, 2, 3
가 Case 2, 3

가

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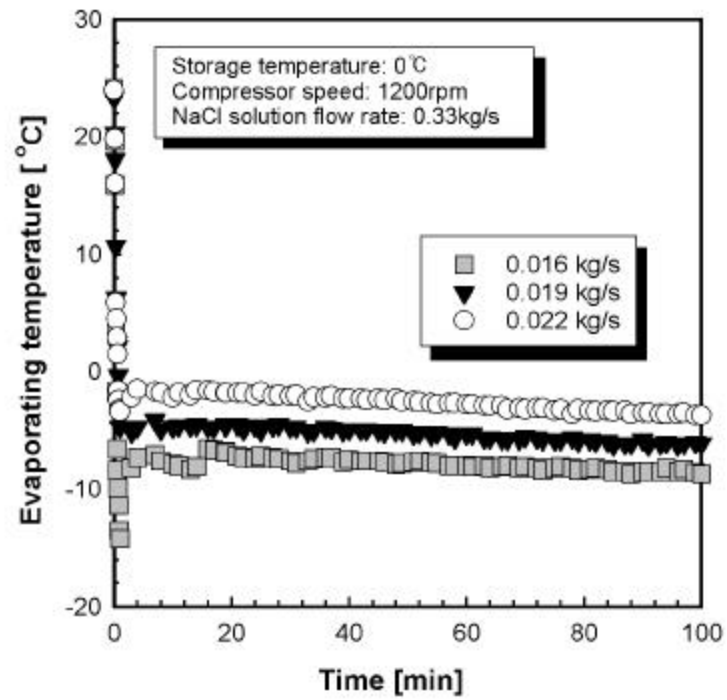


Fig. 3.6 Change in evaporating temperature with respect to time
(Test 1)

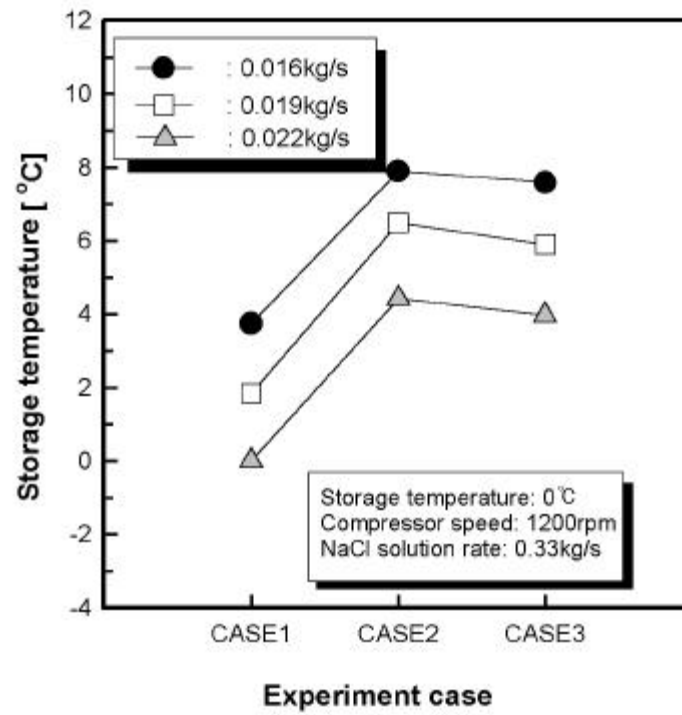


Fig. 3.7 Change in storage temperature with respect to mass flow rate of refrigerant(Test 1)

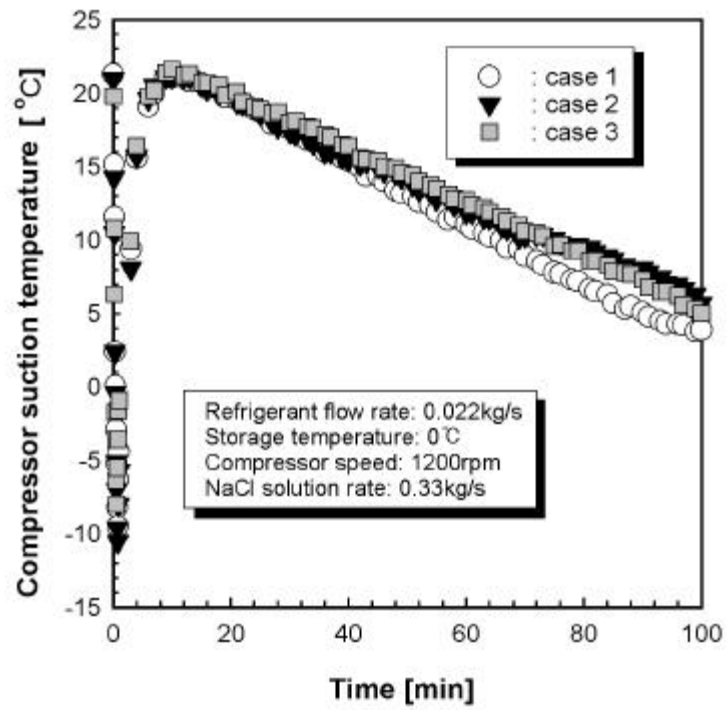


Fig. 3.8 Change in compressor suction temperature with respect time

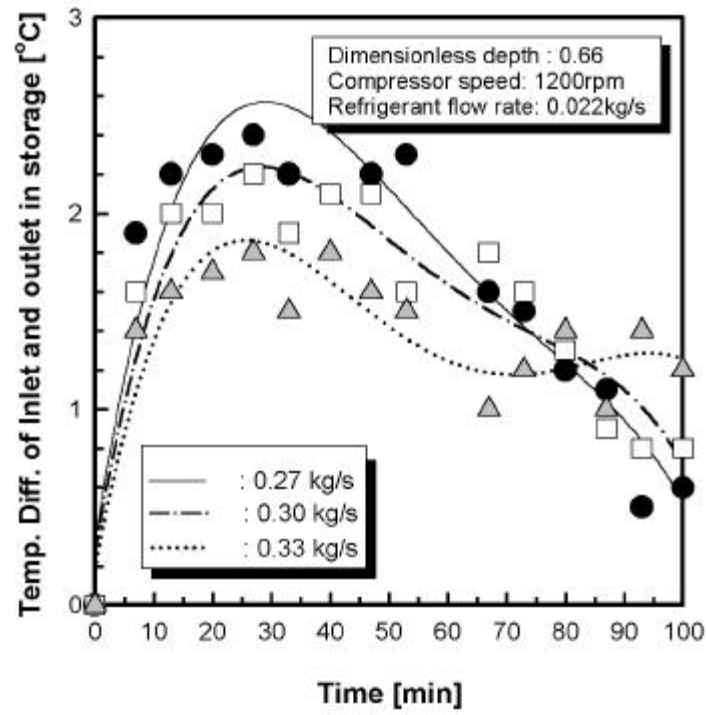


Fig. 3.9 Change in temperature difference of inlet and outlet in storage with respect to time (Test 2)

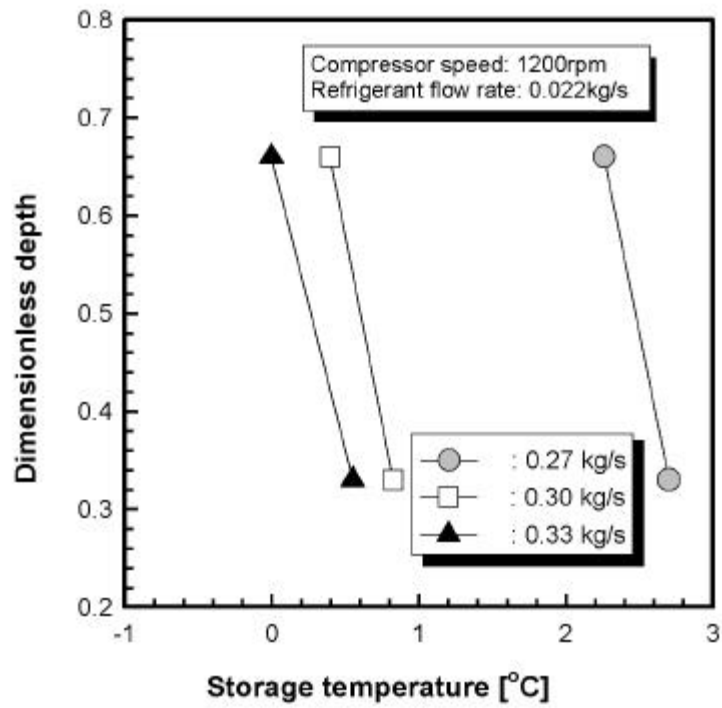


Fig. 3.10 Change in storage temperature with respect to storage depth
(Test 2)

3.3

3.3.1

(1)

10

.

.

Fig 3.11

, Fig 3.12

5HP

, V-Belt

Fig 3.13

6.7

Fig 3.14

M

130cc

Fig. 3.15

Control Box

24V

, Fig 3.16

가

5

Flexible hose

Fig 3.17

(2)

Table 3.2

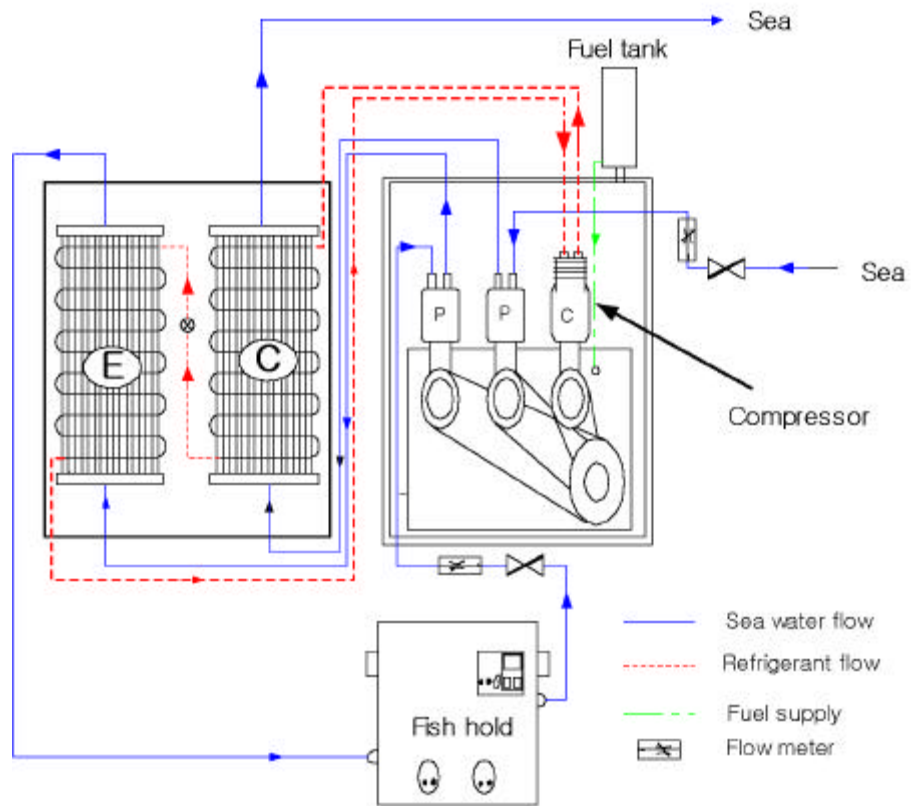


Fig. 3.11 Schematic diagram of experimental apparatus

Table 3.2 Experiment condition

Parameter		Range
		Step
Refrigerant		R- 134a
Storage temperature [°C]		16
Compressor speed [rpm]		2000 2500
		250
Flow rate [kg/s]	Cooling water	20 40
		10
	Chilled water	20 40
		10
Inlet temperature [°C]	Cooling water	23.5
		-
	Chilled water	22 26
		2

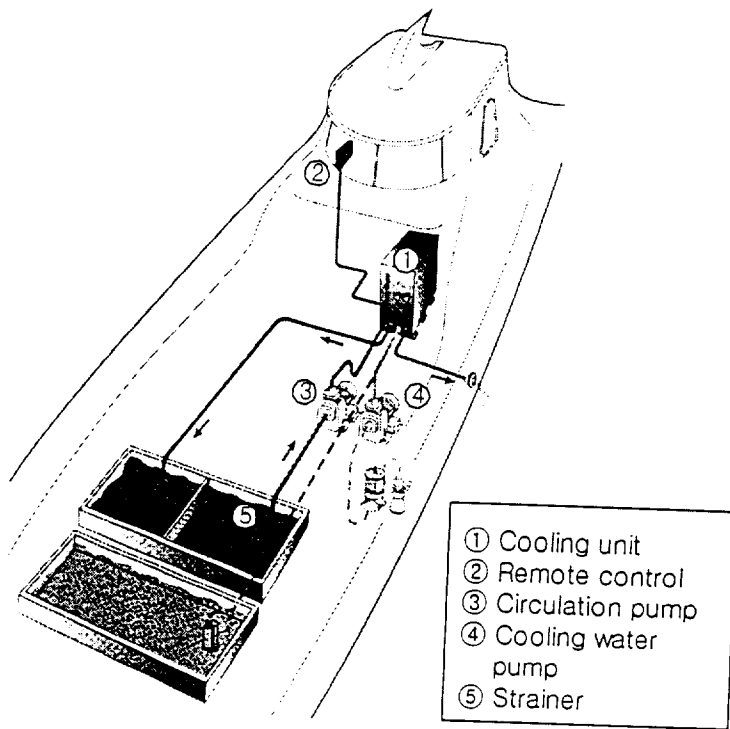


Fig. 3.12 Schematic diagram of live fish tank in refrigerant system



Fig. 3.13 Photograph of the fishing vessel

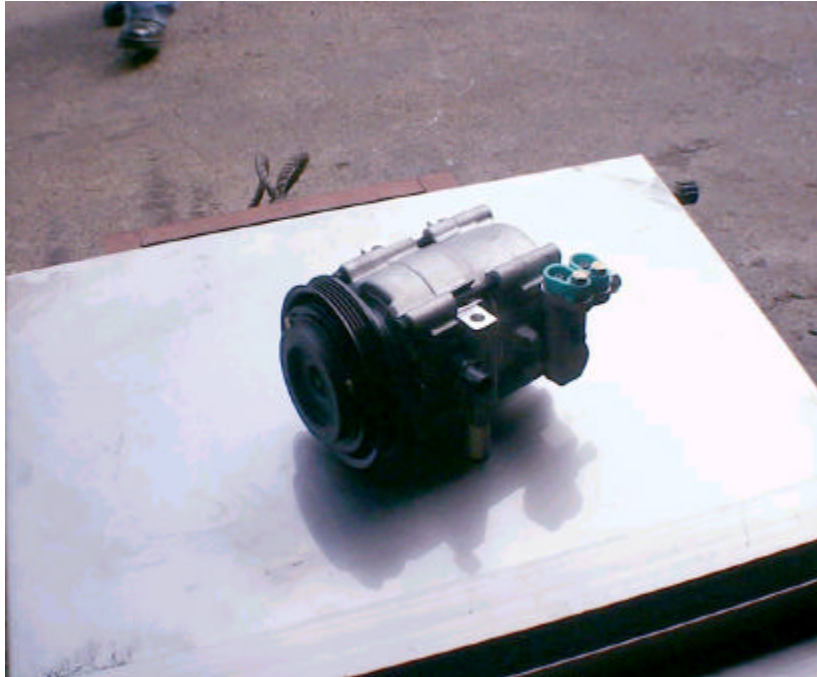


Fig. 3.14 Compressor for sea water chiller



Fig. 3.15 Control box of sea water cooling apparatus

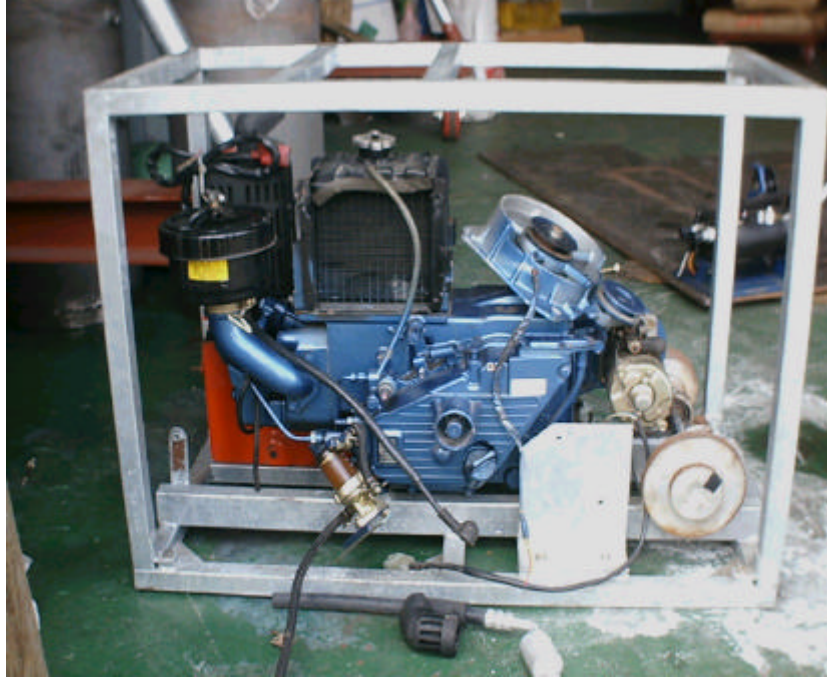


Fig. 3.16 Driving engine and compressor frame

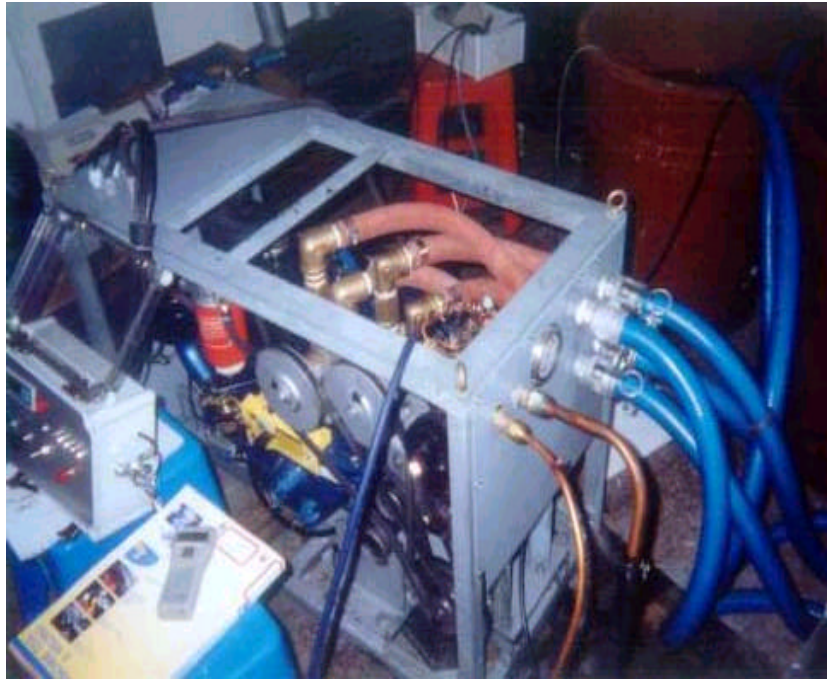


Fig. 3.17 Packaged sea water chiller

3.3.2

Fig 3.18

가 ,
 가
 가 가
 가 , 가
 .

Fig 3.19

가
 가 가
 가 .

Fig 3.20

가 ,
 가 가
 가 가
 가 가
 가 . Fig
 3.19

Fig 3.21

가 가
 가 가
 가
 가

Fig 3.22

(COP) . 가
 가 , 가 가 가
 . 가 가 가
 , 가 가 가
 .

Fig 3.23

가 가
 가 , 가 가
 가 가 가
 가 가
 가 .

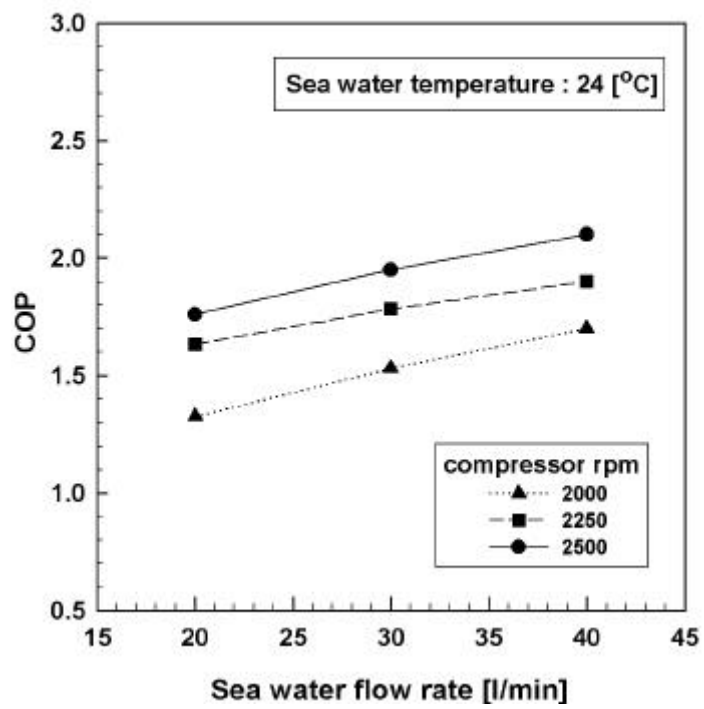


Fig. 3.18 Effect of sea water flow rate on COP

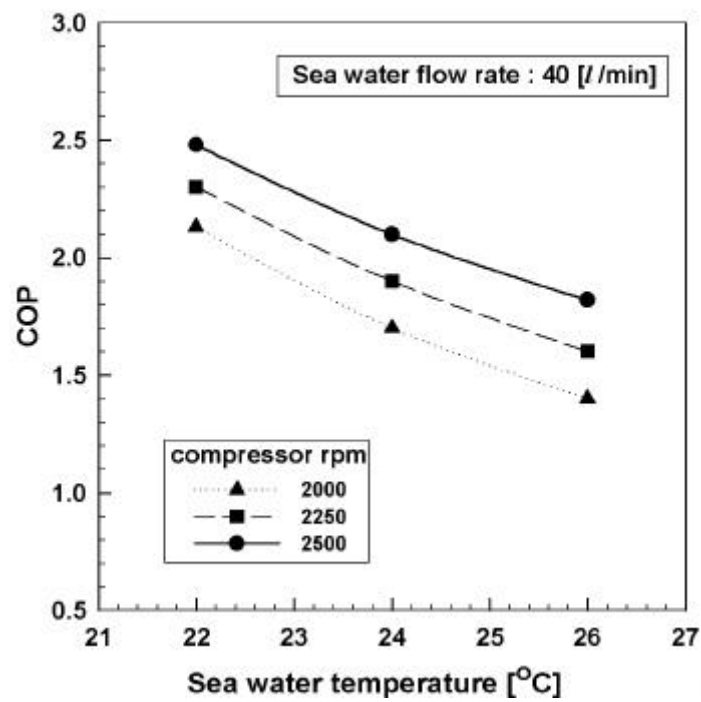


Fig. 3.19 Effect of sea water temperature on COP

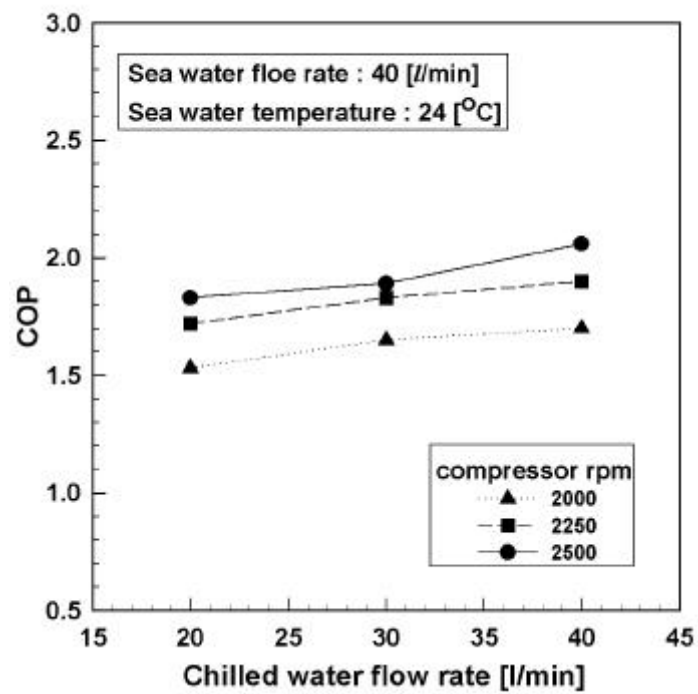


Fig. 3.20 Effect of chilled water flow rate on COP

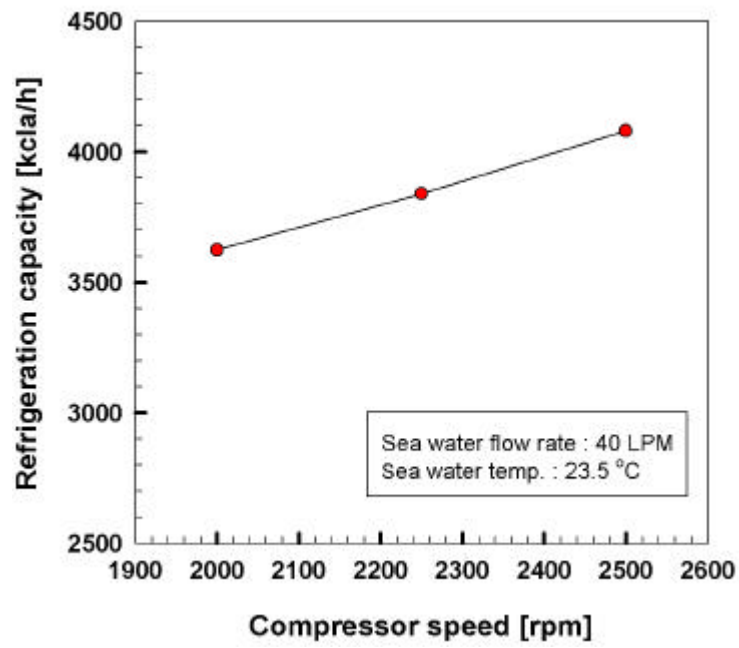


Fig. 3.21 Effect of compressor speed on refrigeration capacity

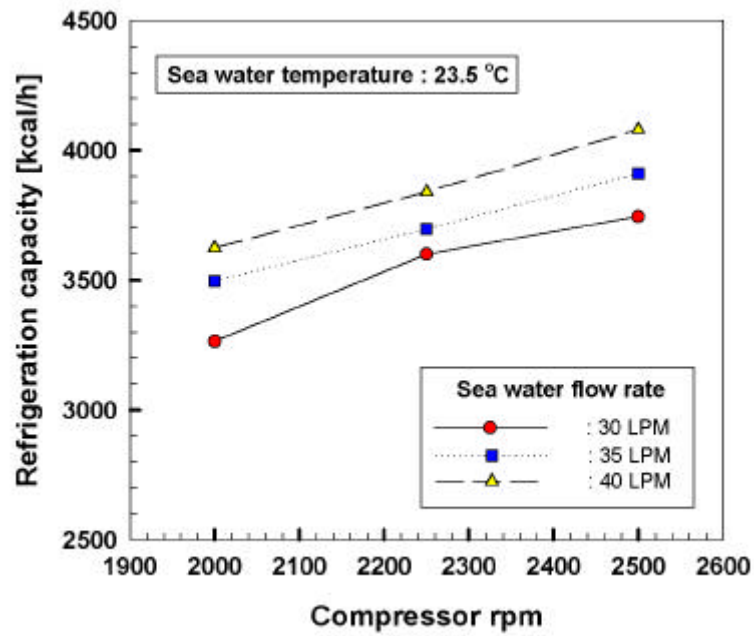


Fig. 3.22 Effect of sea water flow rate on refrigeration capacity

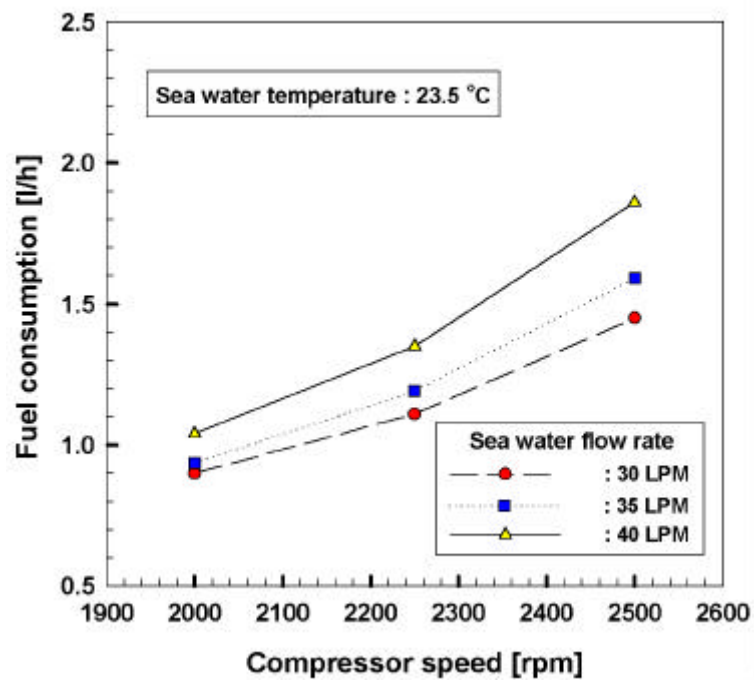


Fig. 3.23 Effect of fuel consumption on sea water temperature.

3.4

,

가

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,

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(1)

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(2)

,

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(3)

,

.

(4)

가

가

,

가

,

•

4

가

4.1

, 가

[22].

, (confinement),

,

[23, 24]. ,

(homeostasis)

[25, 26]. 가

가 가

[27].

, 가

[28]. 가 1 가

(cortisol)

2

, 3

가 [29, 30].

,

,

가 .

가

·
·

가 .

10

2 3 가 .

가

가

가

가

· ,

가 .
·

가

·

4.2

4.2.1

(Pagrus major)

가

(, 1) 3

25 .

1 ,

25

3 . , pH,

24.9 ± 0.2 , 7.9 8.2, 30.8 31.7‰ 5.4 6.2 mgO₂/ ℓ ,
 11.1 ± 20.4 cm(, 38.4 176.6 g) .

2 ,

.

Fig. 4.1 (,

1.2)

200 ℓ

FRP

,

.

가

20 30%

,

.

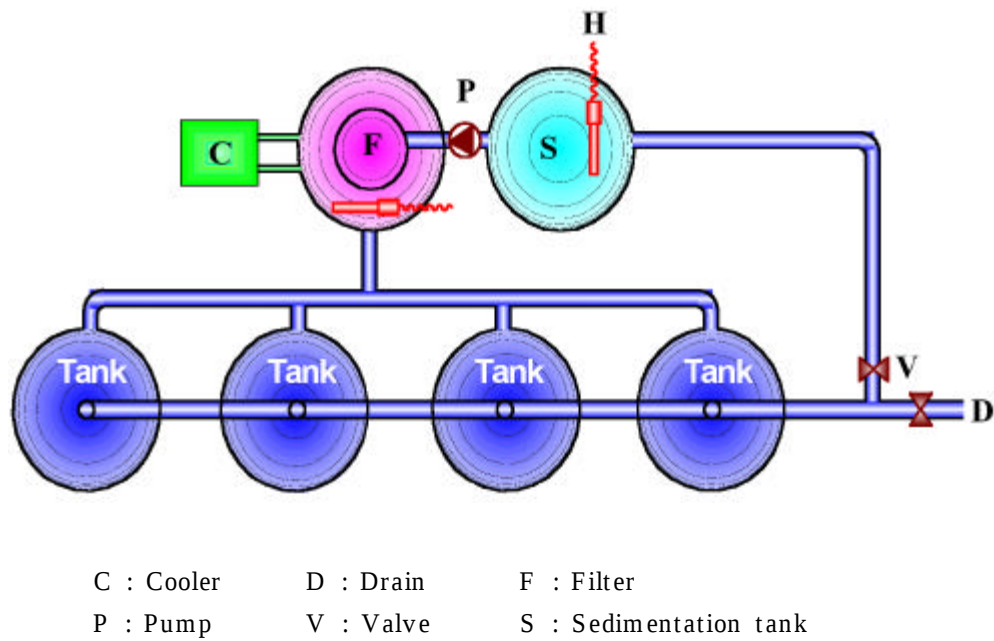


Fig. 4.1 Schematic diagram of recirculation culture system used for the experiments

4.2.2

Fig. 4.2 1, 2 2가
6 .
1(Exp.) 25 13, 16, 19[]
48 6 25
, 2(Exp.) 19
72 , 24 16 13
72 25 .

4.2.3

(1)

2 20 26
가
 , 2
Exp. ,
.

(2)

Exp. , 2
4 .
1 .
(10% EDTA-Na) 4
,
30 5,000 rpm 20
-70 .

. (hemoglobin, Hb) cyanmethemoglobin ,
 (hematocrit, Hct) microhematocrit
 . cortisol RIA kit (DPC, USA)
 . γ - counter (COBRA- D501001, Hewlett
 Packard, USA) radioimmunoassay (RIA) .
 o-Toluidine (Sigma 635) 가
 가 630 nm
 , (osmolality) (Osmomat-030) ,
 (Na^+ , Cl^-) (FUGI DRI-CHEM 800)
 .

4.2.4

SPSS

ANOVA

($P < 0.05$) .

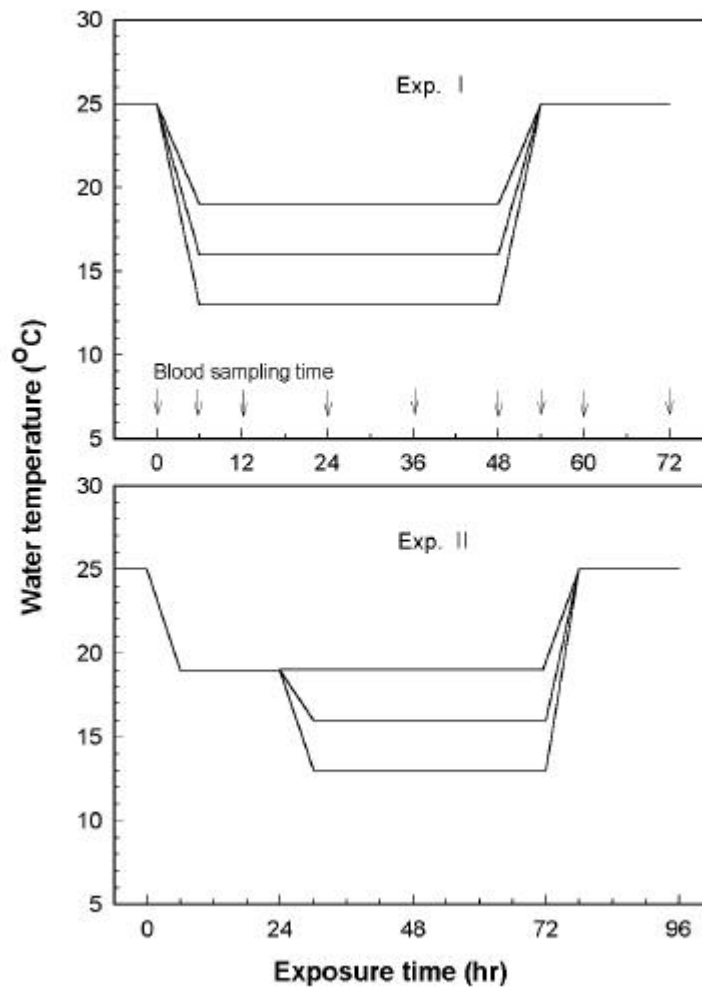


Fig. 4.2 Changes in water temperature applied for the experiment

4.3

4.3.1

25
Fig. 4.3 .
Exp. , 19
25
16 48 97%
25
88% . , 13 36
가 . Exp. 16 19
가 , 13
36 87%, 48 38% 72
가 .

4.3.2

(cortisol)

(glucose)

Exp.
가가 , Fig. 4.4
25 cortisol 5.6 ± 2.1 ng/ml .
19 6 12.1 ng/ml,
($P > 0.05$). 16 19
12 가
25 . 25 13
가 가 .

Fig. 4.5

,

.

16 , 48 , 25
 . 25 19
 36 glucose 가 , 25
 25 .
 13 24 .

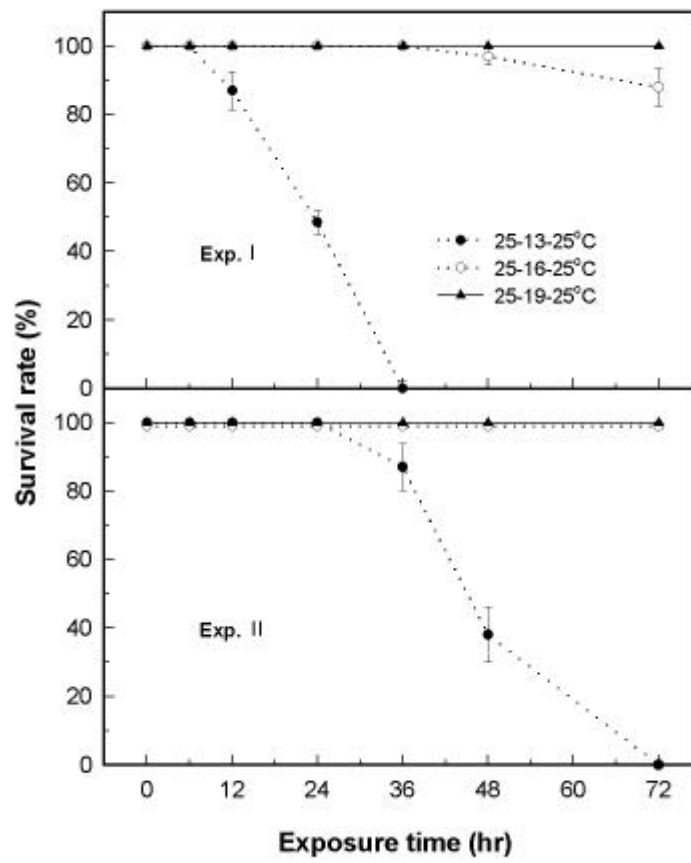


Fig. 4.3 Survival rates of red sea bream exposed to temperature changes of Exp. I and Exp. II

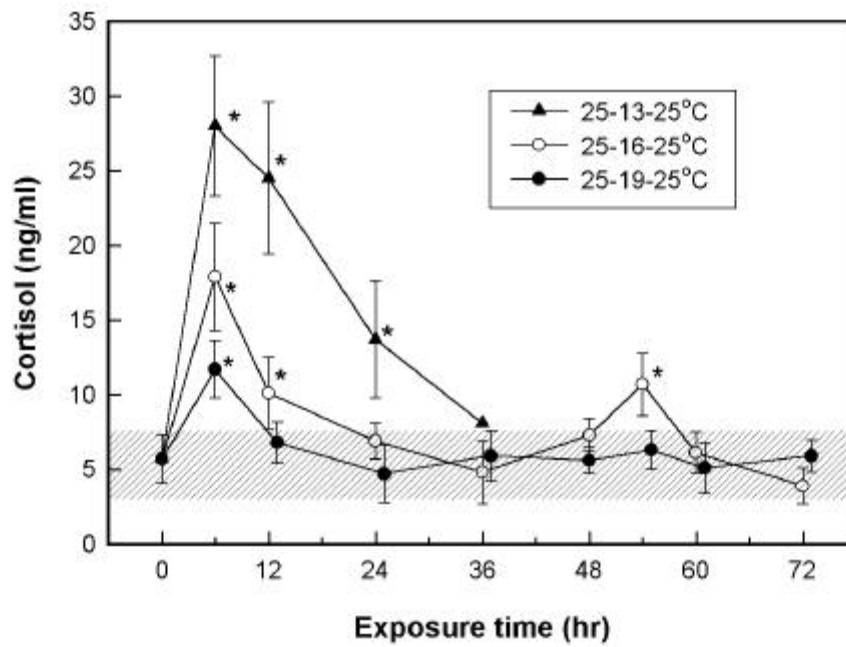


Fig. 4.4 Variations of sera cortisol levels of red sea bream exposed to the sharp water temperature during the time course of Exp.

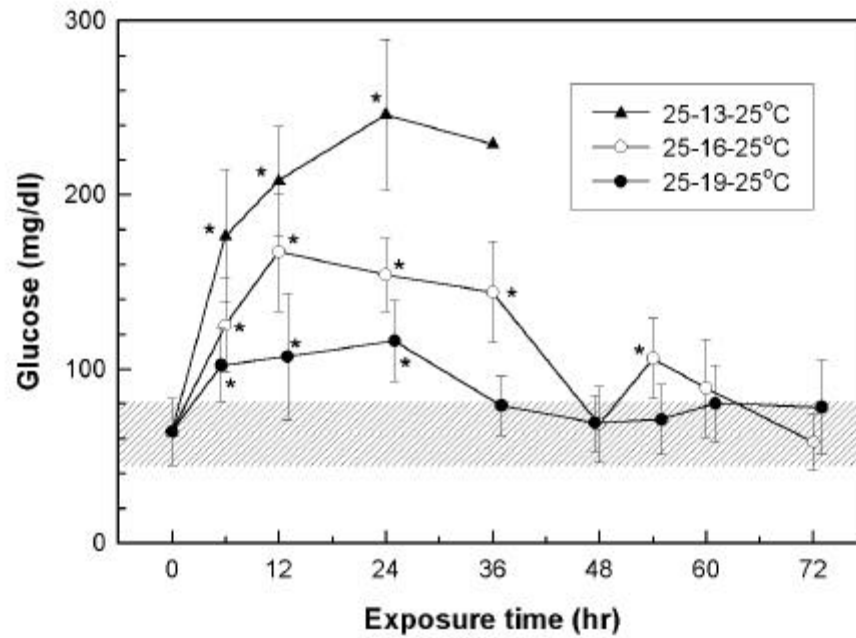


Fig. 4.5 Variations of sera glucose levels of red sea bream exposed to the sharp water temperature during the time course of Exp.

4.3.3 (Hct) (Hb)

Hct Hb
 Fig. 4.6 Fig. 4.7 . Hct Hb
 가 16
 13 (P<0.05).
 25 19 가 가
 .

4.3.4

Fig. 4.7 25
 289 ± 18 mOsm/kg . 25 19
 48 25
 가 . 16 36
 가 가 , 13
 24 가
 460 mOsm/kg
 .

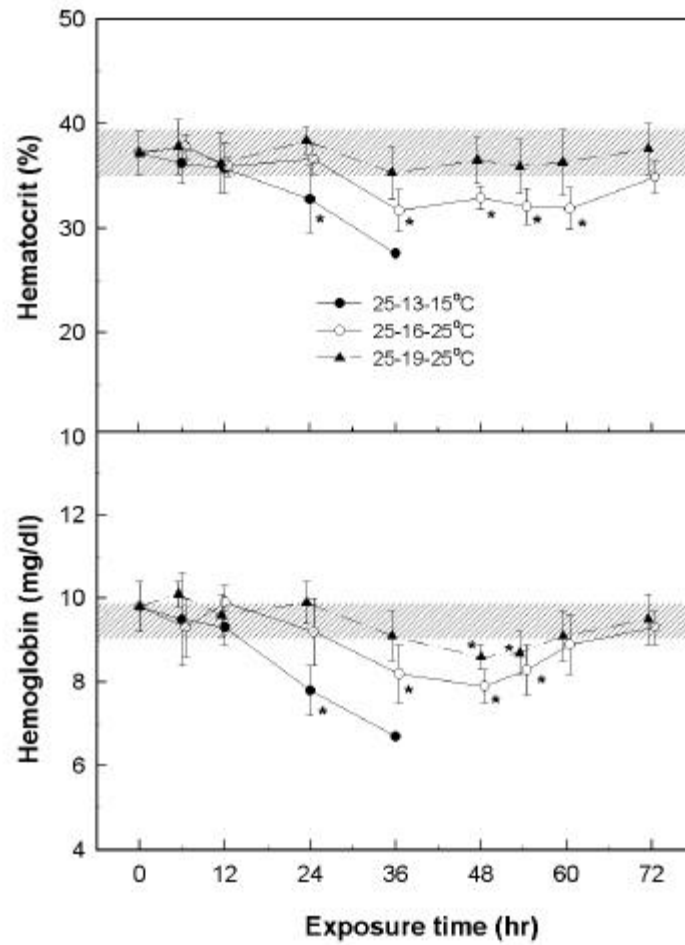


Fig. 4.6 Blood hematocrit and hemoglobin content of red sea bream exposed to the sharp water temperature during the time course of Exp.

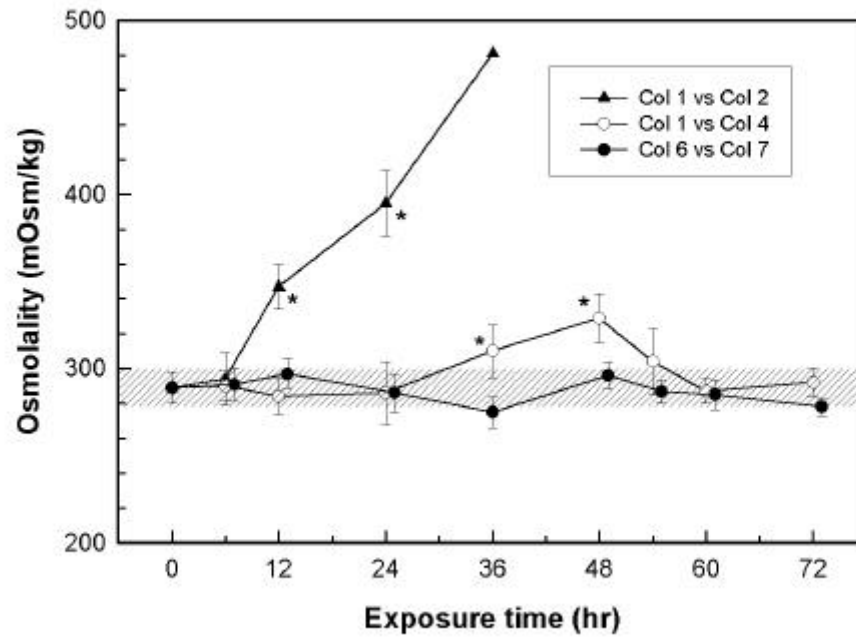


Fig. 4.7 Variations of osmolality in red sea bream exposed to the sharp water temperature during the time course of Exp.

4.3.5

가

,

,

[48].

Exp.

Exp.

24

25 , 19 , 13

72

가

.

24

19

13

48

40%

.

.

가

가

가

,

가

가

1

,

2

.

가 가 ,

.

corticosteroid

[49].

[50]

,

Ishioka [22]

.

,

.

가

, 25 19 , 25 16 25 13

48

25

.

25

19

가

가

, 36
 . , 25
 . 25 16
 , 25
 가
 가 가 . 25
 가 ,
 13 가 . 가 6 12
 가
 .
 가 가 가
 가 가
 . , 가
 [51].
 가 [22, 50]. 23 14
 ,
 .
 .

4.4

가

가

10

(1) 25 6 19

16 25

19 6 24

16 가 , 13

가 Exp.

(2) 가

10

5 6 10

5

5.1

가 , 가
 ,
 10
 가
 G/T 10 가
 . , 10
 .
 가
 , ,
 .

5.2

Fig. 5.1 10
 FRP , 가
 가
 . Fig. 5.2
 . Fig. 5.3
 .

가

.

,

가

.

.

.

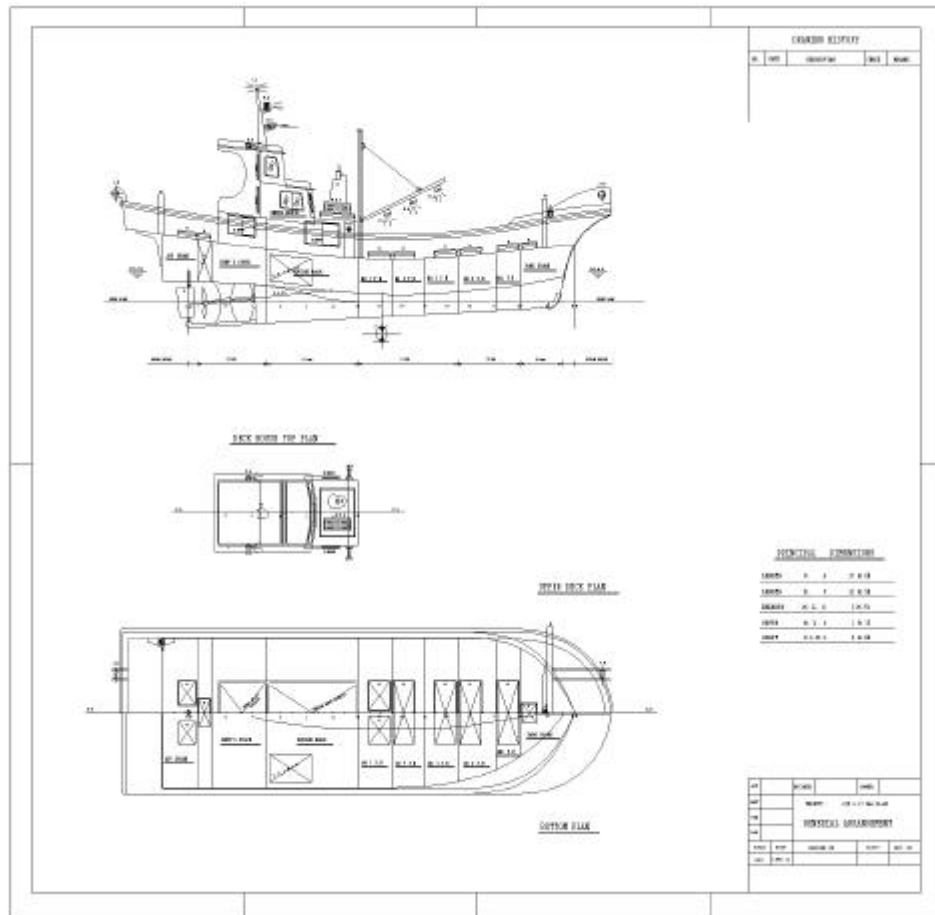
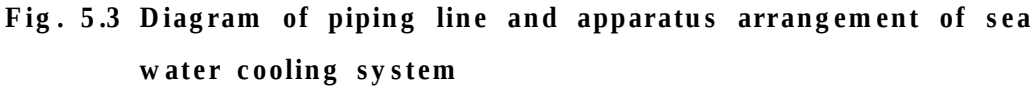


Fig. 5.1 Schematic diagram of design for 10tons fishing vessel



Fig. 5.2 Photograph of fishing vessel with a sea water cooling apparatus



5.3

5.3.1 가 가

(1) 가

G/T 10

가

, 3

, 가

.

,

. ,

,

. ,

.

$$G = \times \frac{(w)}{\quad} \quad (5.1)$$

,

가

. Fig. 5.4

G

 B'

(upright position)

가 .

$$GM_T > 0 \quad ,$$

$$GM_T = 0 \quad ,$$

$$GM_T < 0 \quad ,$$

$$GM_T = KM_T - KG = KB + BM_T - KG$$

가

$$GM_T = KM_T - KG = KB + BM_T - KG \quad (5.5)$$

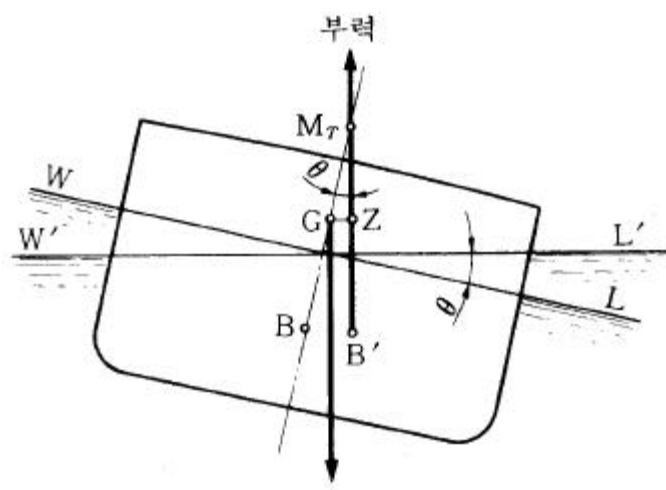


Fig. 5.4 Safety test of ship

(2) 가 , 가 , 가 .

가 ,

가 ,

가 ,

가 ,

가 ,

Fig. 5.5

p

w ,

가 ,

WL ,

w , W $\overline{GZ}$

(subscript) 1 ,

.

$$W \cdot GZ = W_1 \cdot \overline{G_1 Z_1} \quad (5.6)$$

, p G a , w G

$a \cdot w / W_1$, WL $W_1 L_1$

q 가 b ,

Z $b \cdot w / W_2$, (righting

arm) $\overline{GZ}$ G Z $\overline{G_1 Z_1}$,

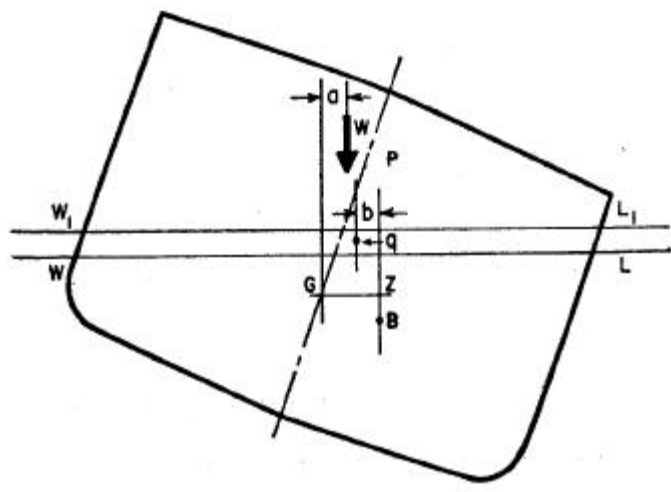
.

,

$$, \quad W_1 = W^+ w \quad , \quad .$$

$$a = \overline{GZ} - b \quad (5.10)$$

Fig. 5.5 .



- 97 -

Fig. 5.6 q , 가 , WL W_1L_1 .

A, B, C D . , 가 가 4 가 , 가 .

A : .

B : 가 .

C : Fig. 5.6 가 , .

D : Fig. 5.6 , 가 .

가 가 가 q . Fig. 5.6 , 가 가 , 가 q , 가 , B가 , , 가 .

0 , Fig. 5.6 A B .

, q A B 가 .

,

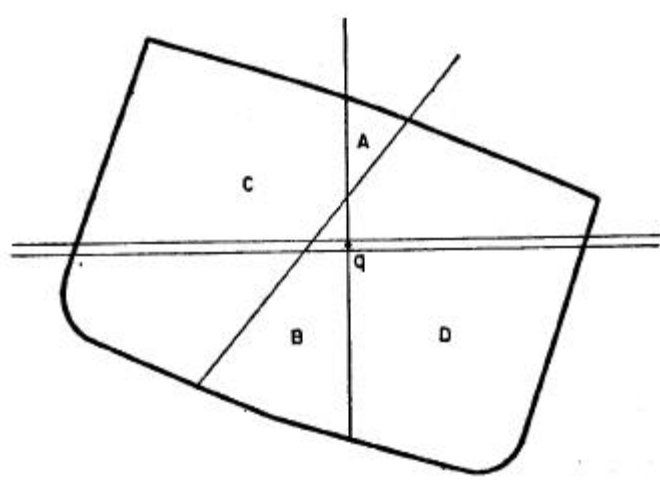


Fig. 5.6 Arrangement of cargo

(3)

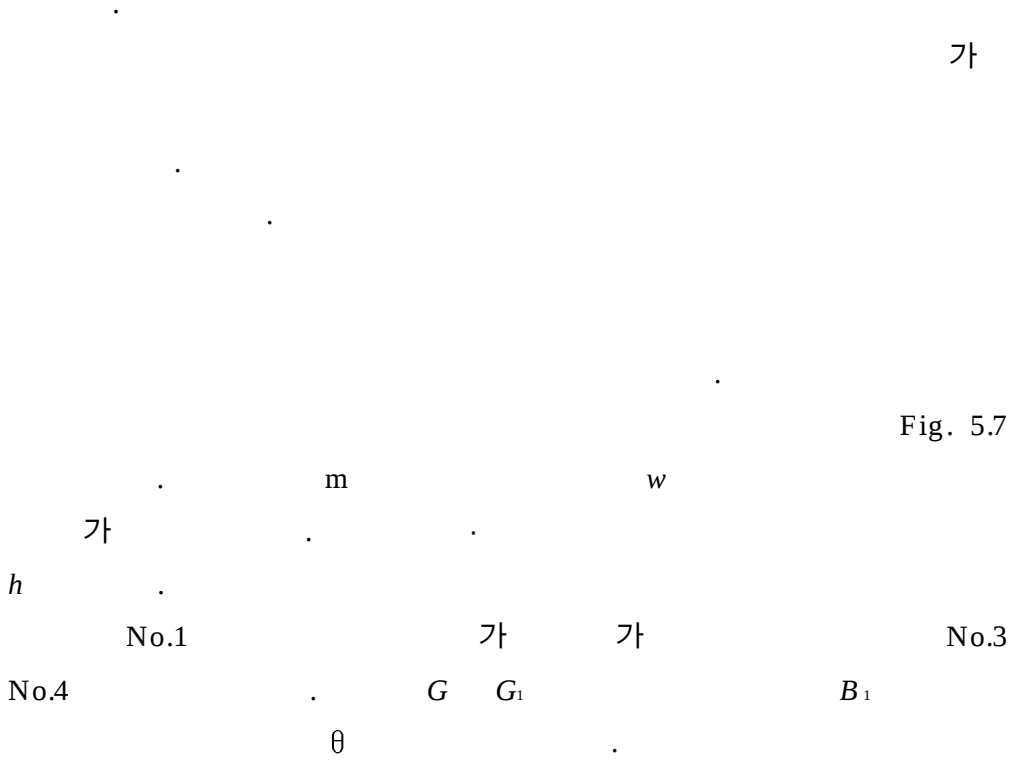


Fig. 5.7

$$GG_1 = \frac{mh}{M} = \frac{wh}{W} \quad (5.11)$$

, M , W .

$$\frac{GG_1}{GM} = \tan \theta \quad (5.12)$$

$$GM = \frac{GG_1}{\tan \theta} = \frac{wh}{w} \cot \theta \quad (5.13)$$

, θ 가

가 , L , $\tan \theta = d/L$.
 (drum)

가

KM

$$KG = KM - GM \quad (5.14)$$

KG

가

5.3.2 $G/T \approx 10$

가

가

$G/T \approx 10$

가

, 10

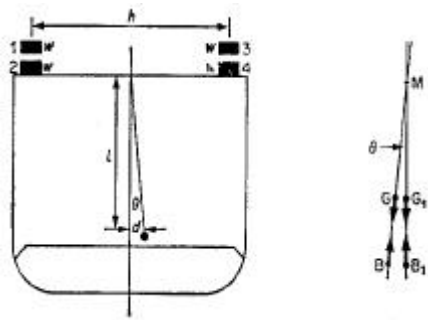


Fig. 5.7 Gradient test

5.4

Fig. 5.1 10 가
 89cm×46cm×63cm 가 150kg .
 .
 .
 6 7% .
 150kg 10 VCG(Vertical
 center of gravity) 가

6

5

M

130CC

2000

2500rpm

R- 134a

가

1.

(1)

,

.

(2)

가 15

가

,

.

2.

,

가

.

(1)

.

(2)

,

.

3.

,

.

(1)

가

가

,

가

.

(2)

,

.

4.

가

.

가

.

(1)

25

6

19

, 16

가

.

25

19

6

24

16

가

, 13

.

.

(2)

(, ,

) 10

,

5 6

10

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- , pp. 256 259.
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