AIR LUBRICATION SYSTEM

Field of the invention

The invention relates to a system for providing an air lubricating layer between the hull of a vessel and the water flowing under the hull as the vessel is moving through the water. The invention also relates to a displacement vessel comprising such a system, to a method of operating such a system in a displacement vessel and to a method of providing such a system in a displacement vessel.

Background of the invention

WO 2010/064911 describes how to generate a layer of micro bubbles on the hull of a displacement vessel in order to reduce frictional drag, by means of a cavity being provided in a flat bottom area of the hull of a vessel, such that an opening of the cavity is at the flat bottom area. Air is injected into the cavity at such a rate that the water level in the cavity is kept substantially at the level of the hull of the vessel. Due to the forward movement of the vessel, the air in the cavity will move relative to the water at the speed at which the vessel is moving, or seen from the cavity, the water will flow past the cavity at that speed. This difference in velocity between the air and the water causes a so-called Kelvin Helmholtz Instability (KHI) which results in a mixing of air and water at the interface between the water and the air, and in a consequential generation of a layer of small sized air bubbles. The small size of these air bubbles makes them very stable and they tend to stay in the water for a relative long period. The small bubbles generated in the cavity are released there from at the rear edge of the cavity such that they form a stable lubricating layer extending a long distance along the bottom of the hull downstream of the cavity. In this way energy savings in propulsion of a vessel can be achieved.

~~It is an object~~Embodiments of the invention seek to provide an improved system for providing an air lubricating layer between the hull of a vessel and the water flowing under the hull as the vessel is moving through the water, which can more easily be incorporated in the hull of a vessel.

~~It is a further object~~Embodiments of the present invention seek to provide an improved system for providing an air lubricating layer that can be operated in an efficient and stable manner in wave conditions.

~~It is a further object~~Embodiments of the invention seek to provide a displacement vessel incorporating such a system.

~~It is another object~~Embodiments of the invention seek to provide a method of operating such a system in a displacement vessel.

~~It is another object~~Embodiments of the invention seek to provide a method at retrofitting such a system into the hull of an existing displacement vessel, without weakening of the existing hull. ~~It is another object~~Embodiments seek to provide a method of retrofitting without interfering with the cargo space of the vessel.

Summary of the invention

According to a first aspect, there is provided a system for providing an air lubricating layer between a substantially flat bottom of the hull of a displacement vessel and the water flowing under the bottom as the vessel is moving through the water, whereby the system comprises sidewalls and a top wall defining a cavity with an opening situated in an interface plane that is transversal to the sidewalls, at the level of the flat bottom, the opening having a front end and a rear end seen in the length direction of the cavity, an air inlet spaced from the opening for introducing air into the cavity, whereby the length of the opening of the cavity is between 2 and 10m, preferably between 2 and 7 m, more preferably between 2 and 5 m, and the distance (H) of the top wall from the interface plane is between 0.2 m and 0.5 m, wherein the cavity has a width (W) of between 0.5 m and 1.5 m, at least a portion of the rear end of the cavity sloping from the top wall to the interface plane when going in a rearward direction, the sloping wall part extending to the position of a substantially horizontal bottom plane to intersect the bottom plane.

According to a second aspect, there is provided a system for providing an air lubricating layer between a substantially flat bottom of the hull of a displacement vessel and the water flowing under the bottom as the vessel is moving through the water, whereby the system comprises sidewalls and a top wall defining a cavity with an opening situated in an interface plane that is transversal to the sidewalls, at the level of the flat bottom, the opening having a front end and a rear end seen in the length direction of the cavity, an air inlet spaced from the opening for introducing air into the cavity, whereby the length of the opening of the cavity is between 2 m and 5 m, and the distance (H) of the top wall from the interface plane is between 0.2 m and 1.5 m, preferably between 0.2m and 1.0 m, most preferably between 0.2 m and 0.5 m, wherein the cavity has a width (W) of between 0.5 m and 1.5 m, at least a portion of the rear end of the cavity sloping from the top wall to the interface plane when going in a rearward direction, the sloping wall part extending to the position of a substantially horizontal bottom plane to intersect the bottom plane.

According to a third aspect, there is provided a system for providing an air lubricating layer between a substantially flat bottom of a vessel and the water flowing under the bottom as the vessel is moving through the water, whereby the system comprises sidewalls and a top wall defining a cavity with an opening defining an interface plane located at a distance from the top wall, substantially at the level of the flat bottom, the opening having a front end and a rear end seen, when in use, in the direction of forward movement of the vessel, an air inlet separate from the opening for introducing air into the cavity, and at least one wave deflecting member extending inside the cavity in the width direction, at a distance from the interface plane, the wave deflecting member being fixed to the side walls and/or top wall and being oriented substantially transversely to the interface plane.

According to a fourth aspect, there is provided a displacement vessel having a water displacement of at least 10.000 tons, preferably at least 50.000 tons and comprising a number of systems according to any of the first, second or third aspect for providing an air lubricating layer between the hull of the vessel and the water flowing under the hull as the vessel is moving through the water, the vessel having a substantially flat bottom, the flat bottom having a length (Lh) of at least 10 m, preferably at least 20 m, and a

propulsion device for sailing at a speed, the interface plane of the cavity being substantially at the level of the flat bottom, and such that a portion of the flat bottom having a length at least as great as the length (Lc) of a cavity, preferable at least 15m, extends downstream from the at least one cavity, the vessel comprising a plurality of cavities distributed in the longitudinal direction of the flat bottom.

According to a fifth aspect, there is provided a method of operating the system according to any of the first, second or third aspect in a displacement vessel having a water displacement of at least 10.000 tons, preferably at least 50.000 tons and comprising at least one system according to any of the first, second or third aspect for providing an air lubricating layer between the hull of the vessel and the water flowing under the hull as the vessel is moving through the water, the vessel having a substantially flat bottom, the flat bottom having a length (Lh) of at least 10 m, preferably at least 20 m, and a propulsion device for sailing at a speed, the interface plane of the cavity being substantially at the level of the flat bottom, and such that a portion of the flat bottom having a length at least as great as the length (Lc) of a cavity, preferable at least 15m, extends downstream from the at least one cavity, the method comprising:

-introducing air into the cavity to expel water out of the cavity,

-continue introducing air into the cavity at such a rate that the water level in the cavity will be kept substantially at the level of the outer surface of the flat bottom, whereby, when the vessel is moving forwards through water the air in the cavity will mix with the water at the air-water interface, thereby forming a air-water mixture, and

- allowing said mixture to exit said cavity below the rear edge thereof, along the width of the opening where the sloping wall part intersects the bottom plane, such that it will form a lubricating layer along the flat bottom downstream of the cavity.

According to a sixth aspect, there is provided a method of providing a system according to any of the first or second aspect in displacement vessel having a water displacement of at least 10.000 tons, for providing an air lubricating layer between the hull of the vessel and the water flowing under the hull as the vessel is moving through the water, the vessel having a substantially flat bottom, the method comprising:

-cutting a hole in the hull of the vessel

-welding the flat plate section into the hole in the hull of a vessel to be flush with the hull, and

-connecting an air duct to the cavity.

~~To meet these objectives~~An embodiment of the present invention provides a system for providing an air lubricating layer between a substantially flat bottom of the hull of a vessel and the water flowing under the bottom as the vessel is moving through the water, whereby the system comprises sidewalls and a top wall defining a cavity with an opening situated in an interface plane that is transversal to the sidewalls, substantially at the level of the flat bottom, the opening having a front end and a rear end seen in the length direction of the cavity, an air inlet spaced from the opening for introducing air into the cavity, wherein the length of the opening of the cavity is between 2 m and 10 m, preferably between 2 m and 7 m, more preferably between 2 m and 5 m, and the distance (H) of the top wall from the interface plane is between 0.2 m and 0.5 m.

The inventors have realized that a length of the opening of the cavity of between 2 m and 10 m, at a height of 0.2 m to 0.5 m results in forming a stable and well-defined lubricating air-water mixture at the interface between the water and the air in the cavity. This was also found for cavities having a length of between 2 m and 5 m, for a distance

at a speed of 8 m/s an airflow of between 70 and 700 m^3/h is provided,
at a speed of 9 m/s an airflow of between 15 and 150 m^3/h is provided,
at a speed of 10 m/s an airflow of between 100 and 1000 m^3/h is provided,
at a speed of 11 m/s an airflow of between 140 and 1400 m^3/h is provided, and
at a speed of 12 m/s an airflow of between 260 and 2600 m^3/h is provided.

The control system can comprise a processor and memory device connected to the air compressor feeding the air into the cavity. The inventor has found a specific relationship between the speed of the vessel and the amount of air being required in order to provide a given lubricating effect, which is about proportional to the width of the cavity. Hence, the airflow can be regulated without the need for any sensors inside the cavity. This greatly simplifies the system itself, and furthermore reduces the cost involved at its installation.

Preferably, the distance between the sidewalls of the cavity decreases in a forward direction so that the front part of the cavity has a 'dagger'-shape. This shape serves to eliminate or at least reduce any wave formations which might be generated inside the cavity when the water level is not completely flush with the lower edge of the front wall.

When the system is formed as a module which, for example, is to be retrofitted into the hull of an existing vessel, it can comprise a flat plate section extending around the opening, said flat plate section being adapted to be welded into an opening in the hull of a vessel. This facilitates the installing and welding in place of the module in the hull of the vessel.

An embodiment of ~~T~~the invention ~~also~~ provides a system for providing an air lubricating layer between a substantially flat bottom of a vessel and the water flowing under the bottom as the vessel is moving through the water, whereby the system comprises sidewalls and a top wall defining a cavity with an opening defining an interface plane located at a distance from the top wall, substantially at the level of the flat bottom, the opening having a front end and a rear end seen, when in use, in the direction of forward movement of the vessel, an air inlet separate from the opening for introducing air into the cavity, and at

least one wave deflecting member extending inside the cavity in the width direction, at a distance from the interface plane, the wave deflecting member being fixed to the side walls and/or top wall and being oriented substantially transversely to the interface plane.

Such a wave deflecting member facilitates the starting-up of the system. Before the system is activated the cavity will normally be full of water. Thus, the system must be able to be activated when the vessel is moving at its travelling speed through water. When starting to introduce air into the cavity, the water level will be at the top of the cavity, and the flow of water under the hull of the vessel, will cause a very violent turbulence inside the cavity, drawing a large volume of air out of the cavity before the level of water has reached the level of the opening. Thus, it requires a very large airflow to start the system, much larger than what is required to run the system at a steady state. Consequently, an air source having a high capacity is required. However, if one or more wave deflecting member(s) are provided inside the cavity, the turbulence generated by the waves emerging from the front end edge of the cavity, and the turbulence generated there from will be deflected whereby less air will be drawn out of the cavity during the initial startup of the system. Consequently, an air source having a lower capacity, a capacity which is only slightly larger than what is required to run the system at a steady state, is sufficient in order to be able to start the system.

Preferably the at least one wave deflecting member is curved, whereby it will even better dampen the wave formation inside the cavity.

An embodiment of ~~T~~the invention ~~also~~ provides a displacement vessel having a water displacement of at least 10.000 tons, preferably 50.000 tons and more and comprising at least one cavity for providing an air lubricating layer between the hull of the vessel and the water flowing under the hull as the vessel is moving through the water, the vessel having a substantially flat bottom extending substantially across the width thereof, the flat bottom having a length of at least 10 m, preferably at least 20 m, and a propulsion device for sailing at a speed, the opening of the cavity being substantially at the level of the flat bottom, and such that a portion of the flat bottom having a length at least as

great as the length of a cavity, preferable at least 15m, extends downstream from the, or each, cavity.

In order to create a lubricating layer across the width of the hull of a large vessel a plurality of cavities can be arranged substantially adjacent over at least a part of the width of the hull.

For a long vessel, a plurality of cavities or a plurality of rows of adjacent transversely extending cavities can be arranged after each other in the longitudinal direction of the hull. The lubricating effect of the bubbles emitted from a cavity will begin to become less after 50 to 100 m, whereby, in a large vessel which can be up to 400 m long, it is appropriate to provide at least 4-8 cavities distributed in the length direction, or 4-8 rows of adjacent transversely extending cavities, after each other in the longitudinal direction of the vessel.

An embodiment of ~~T~~the invention ~~also~~ provides a method of operating a system for providing an air lubricating layer between the hull of a vessel having a substantially flat bottom and the water flowing under the hull as the vessel is moving through the water, the method comprising:

-introducing air into the cavity to expel water out of the cavity,

-continue introducing air into the cavity at such a rate that the water level in the cavity will be kept substantially at the level of the outer surface of the flat bottom, whereby when the vessel is moving forwards through water the air in the cavity will mix with the water at the air-water interface, thereby forming a air-water mixture, and

- allowing said mixture to exit said cavity below the rear edge thereof, along the width of the opening, such that it will form a lubricating layer along the flat bottom downstream of the cavity.

Preferably the air is injected into the cavity in such a way as to avoid direct impingement onto the air-water mixture. In order for the KHI to work properly, and to avoid the formation of large bubbles which will have only a poor lubricating effect, which does not last very long, it is important that the air-water interface is not affected by a strong jet of injected air. Preferable the air is injected into the chamber via a large

opening, whereby the speed of the air at the inlet opening can be kept low, preferably below 5-10 m/s.

An embodiment of ~~T~~the invention ~~also~~ provides a method of providing a system as set out above, in the hull of a vessel, the method comprising:
-cutting a hole in the hull of the vessel,
-positioning the opening such that it communicates with the hole and welding the walls of the cavity to the hull of the vessel,
-connecting an air duct to the cavity.

According to this method, the system can easily be provided in the hull of an existing vessel, whereby energy saving for propulsion of up to 15% can be achieved in existing vessels.

Brief description of the drawings

Some embodiments of a system for providing an air lubricating layer between the hull of a vessel and the water flowing under the hull as the vessel is moving through the water according to the present invention will by way of example be described in detail with reference to the accompanying drawings. In the drawings:

Fig. 1 shows a schematic side view of a vessel which as an example comprises two cavities arranged after each other in the hull of the vessel,
Fig. 2 shows a bottom view of the vessel,
Fig. 3 shows a schematic side view of system according to the invention having curved wave deflecting members extending transversely in the cavity,
Fig. 4 shows a schematic side view of system according to the invention having substantially plane wave deflecting members extending transversely in the cavity,
Fig. 5 shows a schematic view of the opening of a cavity, seen from the bottom of the vessel.

Claims

1. A system for providing an air lubricating layer between a substantially flat bottom of the hull of a displacement vessel and the water flowing under the bottom as the vessel is moving through the water, whereby the system comprises sidewalls and a top wall defining a cavity with an opening situated in an interface plane that is transversal to the sidewalls, at the level of the flat bottom, the opening having a front end and a rear end seen in the length direction of the cavity, an air inlet spaced from the opening for introducing air into the cavity, whereby the length of the opening of the cavity is between 2 and 10m, preferably between 2 and 7 m, more preferably between 2 and 5 m, and the distance (H) of the top wall from the interface plane is between 0.2 m and 0.5 m, wherein the cavity has a width (W) of between 0.5 m and 1.5 m, at least a portion of the rear end of the cavity sloping from the top wall to the interface plane when going in a rearward direction, the sloping wall part extending to the position of a substantially horizontal bottom plane to intersect the bottom plane.

2. A system for providing an air lubricating layer between a substantially flat bottom of the hull of a displacement vessel and the water flowing under the bottom as the vessel is moving through the water, whereby the system comprises sidewalls and a top wall defining a cavity with an opening situated in an interface plane that is transversal to the sidewalls, at the level of the flat bottom, the opening having a front end and a rear end seen in the length direction of the cavity, an air inlet spaced from the opening for introducing air into the cavity, whereby the length of the opening of the cavity is between 2 m and 5 m, and the distance (H) of the top wall from the interface plane is between 0.2 m and 1.5 m, preferably between 0.2m and 1.0 m, most preferably between 0.2 m and 0.5 m, wherein the cavity has a width (W) of between 0.5 m and 1.5 m, at least a portion of the rear end of the cavity sloping from the top wall to the interface plane when going in a rearward direction, the sloping wall part extending to the position of a substantially horizontal bottom plane to intersect the bottom plane.

3. A system according to claim 1 or 2, the sloping wall part being tangent to the bottom plane at the position of the bottom plane.

4. A system according to any of the preceding claims, whereby at least the portion of the rear end of the cavity being adjacent the opening is convex.

5. A system according to any of the preceding claims, comprising means to control the volume of air being introduced into the cavity proportional to a width (W) of the cavity, dependent upon the speed of the vessel, such that for a cavity of a width of about 1 m:

at a speed of 4 m/s an airflow of between 7 and 70 m^3/h is provided,
at a speed of 5 m/s an airflow of between 15 and 150 m^3/h is provided,
at a speed of 6 m/s an airflow of between 25 and 250 m^3/h is provided,
at a speed of 7 m/s an airflow of between 45 and 450 m^3/h is provided,
at a speed of 8 m/s an airflow of between 70 and 700 m^3/h is provided,
at a speed of 9 m/s an airflow of between 15 and 150 m^3/h is provided,
at a speed of 10 m/s an airflow of between 100 and 1000 m^3/h is provided,
at a speed of 11 m/s an airflow of between 140 and 1400 m^3/h is provided, and
at a speed of 12 m/s an airflow of between 260 and 2600 m^3/h is provided.

6. A system according to any of the preceding claims, a distance between the sidewalls decreasing when going towards the front.

7. A system according to any preceding claims, comprising a flat plate section extending around the opening, said flat plate section being adapted to be welded into an opening in the hull of a vessel to be flush with the hull.

8. A system for providing an air lubricating layer between a substantially flat bottom of a vessel and the water flowing under the bottom as the vessel is moving through the water, whereby the system comprises sidewalls and a top wall defining a cavity with an opening defining an interface plane located at a distance from the top wall, substantially at the level of the flat bottom, the opening having a front end and a rear end seen, when in use, in the direction of forward movement of the vessel, an air inlet separate from the opening for introducing air into the cavity, and at least one wave deflecting member extending inside the cavity in the width direction, at a distance from the interface plane, the wave deflecting member being fixed to the side walls and/or top wall and being oriented substantially transversely to the interface plane.

9. A system according to claim 11, the at least one wave deflecting member being curved.

10. A displacement vessel having a water displacement of at least 10.000 tons, preferably at least 50.000 tons and comprising a number of systems according to any of

the preceding claims for providing an air lubricating layer between the hull of the vessel and the water flowing under the hull as the vessel is moving through the water, the vessel having a substantially flat bottom, the flat bottom having a length (Lh) of at least 10 m, preferably at least 20 m, and a propulsion device for sailing at a speed, the interface plane of the cavity being substantially at the level of the flat bottom, and such that a portion of the flat bottom having a length at least as great as the length (Lc) of a cavity, preferable at least 15m, extends downstream from the at least one cavity, the vessel comprising a plurality of cavities distributed in the longitudinal direction of the flat bottom.

11. Displacement vessel according to claim 10, the flat bottom extending substantially across the width (Wv) of the vessel.

12. A vessel according to claim 10 or 11, comprising a plurality of cavities arranged side by side over at least a part of the width of the flat bottom.

13. A method of operating the system according to any of claims 1-9 in a displacement vessel having a water displacement of at least 10.000 tons, preferably at least 50.000 tons and comprising at least one system according to any claims 1-12 for providing an air lubricating layer between the hull of the vessel and the water flowing under the hull as the vessel is moving through the water, the vessel having a substantially flat bottom, the flat bottom having a length (Lh) of at least 10 m, preferably at least 20 m, and a propulsion device for sailing at a speed, the interface plane of the cavity being substantially at the level of the flat bottom, and such that a portion of the flat bottom having a length at least as great as the length (Lc) of a cavity, preferable at least 15m, extends downstream from the at least one cavity, the method comprising:

-introducing air into the cavity to expel water out of the cavity,

-continue introducing air into the cavity at such a rate that the water level in the cavity will be kept substantially at the level of the outer surface of the flat bottom, whereby, when the vessel is moving forwards through water the air in the cavity will mix with the water at the air-water interface, thereby forming a air-water mixture, and

- allowing said mixture to exit said cavity below the rear edge thereof, along the width of the opening where the sloping wall part intersects the bottom plane, such that it will form a lubricating layer along the flat bottom downstream of the cavity.

14. A method according to claim 13, wherein the air is injected into the cavity in such a way as to avoid direct impingement onto the air-water interface.

15. A method of providing a system according to claim 7 and any of claims 1-6 in displacement vessel having a water displacement of at least 10.000 tons, for providing an air lubricating layer between the hull of the vessel and the water flowing under the hull as the vessel is moving through the water, the vessel having a substantially flat bottom, the method comprising:

-cutting a hole in the hull of the vessel

-welding the flat plate section into the hole in the hull of a vessel to be flush with the hull, and

-connecting an air duct to the cavity.

EPO - DG 2
25. 03. 2014
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Claims

1. A system for providing an air lubricating layer between a substantially flat bottom (3) of the hull (2) of a displacement vessel (1) and the water flowing under the bottom as the vessel is moving through the water, whereby the system comprises sidewalls (5,5') and a top wall (4) defining a cavity (6) with an opening (13) situated in an interface plane that is transversal to the sidewalls (5,5'), at the level of the flat bottom (3), the opening having a front end (9) and a rear end (15) seen in the length direction of the cavity, an air inlet (10) spaced from the opening for introducing air into the cavity, whereby the length of the opening (13) of the cavity (6) is between 2 and 10m, preferably between 2 and 7 m, more preferably between 2 and 5 m, and the distance (H) of the top wall (4) from the interface plane is between 0,2 m and 0,5 m. 3, wherein the cavity (6) has a width (W) of between 0,5 m and 1,5 m, at least a portion (16) of the rear end (15) of the cavity (6) sloping from the top wall (4) to the interface plane when going in a rearward direction, the sloping wall part extending to the position of a substantially horizontal bottom plane to intersect the bottom plane.

2. A system for providing an air lubricating layer between a substantially flat bottom (3) of the hull (2) of a displacement vessel (1) and the water flowing under the bottom as the vessel is moving through the water, whereby the system comprises sidewalls (5,5') and a top wall (4) defining a cavity (6) with an opening (13) situated in an interface plane that is transversal to the sidewalls (5,5'), at the level of the flat bottom (3), the opening having a front end (9) and a rear end (15) seen in the length direction of the cavity, an air inlet (10) spaced from the opening for introducing air into the cavity, whereby the length of the opening (13) of the cavity (6) is between 2 m and 5 m, and the distance (H) of the top wall (4) from the interface plane is between 0.2 m and 1.5 m, preferably between 0.2m and 1.0 m, most preferably between 0.2 m and 0.5 m, wherein the cavity (6) has a width (W) of between 0,5 m and 1,5 m, at least a portion (16) of the rear end (15) of the cavity (6) sloping from the top wall (4) to the interface plane when going in a rearward direction, the sloping wall part extending to the position of a substantially horizontal bottom plane to intersect the bottom plane.

3. A system according to claim 1 or 2, the sloping wall part being tangent to the bottom plane at the position of the bottom plane.

4. A system according to any of the preceding claims, whereby at least the portion (16) of the rear end (15) of the cavity (6) being adjacent the opening (13) is convex.

5. A system according to any of the preceding claims, comprising means (12) to control the volume of air being introduced into the cavity (6) proportional to a width (W) of the cavity, dependent upon the speed of the vessel, such that for a cavity of a width of about 1 m:

at a speed of 4 m/s an airflow of between 7 and 70 m^3/h is provided,
at a speed of 5 m/s an airflow of between 15 and 150 m^3/h is provided,
at a speed of 6 m/s an airflow of between 25 and 250 m^3/h is provided,
at a speed of 7 m/s an airflow of between 45 and 450 m^3/h is provided,
at a speed of 8 m/s an airflow of between 70 and 700 m^3/h is provided,
at a speed of 9 m/s an airflow of between 15 and 150 m^3/h is provided,
at a speed of 10 m/s an airflow of between 100 and 1000 m^3/h is provided,
at a speed of 11 m/s an airflow of between 140 and 1400 m^3/h is provided, and
at a speed of 12 m/s an airflow of between 260 and 2600 m^3/h is provided.

6. A system according to any of the preceding claims, a distance between the sidewalls (5, 5') decreasing when going towards the front (9).

7. A system according to any preceding claims, comprising a flat plate section (8) extending around the opening (13), said flat plate section (8) being adapted to be welded into an opening in the hull (2) of a vessel to be flush with the hull.

8. A system for providing an air lubricating layer between a substantially flat bottom (3) of a vessel (1) and the water flowing under the bottom (3) as the vessel is moving through the water, whereby the system comprises sidewalls (5, 5') and a top wall (4) defining a cavity (6) with an opening (13) defining an interface plane located at a distance from the top wall (4), substantially at the level of the flat bottom (3), the opening having a front end (9) and a rear end (15) seen, when in use, in the direction of forward movement of the vessel (1), an air inlet (10) separate from the opening (13) for introducing air into the cavity (6), and at least one wave deflecting member (7, 7", 7'') extending inside the cavity in the width direction, at a distance from the interface plane, the wave deflecting member being fixed to the side walls and/or top wall and being oriented substantially transversely to the interface plane.

9. A system according to claim 11, the at least one wave deflecting member (7) being curved.

10. A displacement vessel (1) having a water displacement of at least 10.000 tons, preferably at least 50.000 tons and comprising a number of systems according to any of

the preceding claims for providing an air lubricating layer between the hull (2) of the vessel and the water flowing under the hull as the vessel is moving through the water, the vessel having a substantially flat bottom (3), the flat bottom (3) having a length (Lh) of at least 10 m, preferably at least 20 m, and a propulsion device for sailing at a speed, the interface plane of the cavity (6) being substantially at the level of the flat bottom (3), and such that a portion of the flat bottom having a length at least as great as the length (Lc) of a cavity, preferable at least 15m, extends downstream from the at least one cavity (6), the vessel comprising a plurality of cavities (6.1a - 6.1e and 6.2a – 6.2e) distributed in the longitudinal direction of the flat bottom (3).

11. Displacement vessel according to claim 10, the flat bottom extending substantially across the width (Wv) of the vessel.

12. A vessel according to claim 10 or 11, comprising a plurality of cavities (6.1a - 6.1e and 6.2a – 6.2e) arranged side by side over at least a part of the width of the flat bottom (3).

13. A method of operating the system according to any of claims 1-9 in a displacement vessel (1) having a water displacement of at least 10.000 tons, preferably at least 50.000 tons and comprising at least one system according to any claims 1-12 for providing an air lubricating layer between the hull (2) of the vessel and the water flowing under the hull as the vessel is moving through the water, the vessel having a substantially flat bottom (3), the flat bottom (3) having a length (Lh) of at least 10 m, preferably at least 20 m, and a propulsion device for sailing at a speed, the interface plane of the cavity (6) being substantially at the level of the flat bottom (3), and such that a portion of the flat bottom having a length at least as great as the length (Lc) of a cavity, preferable at least 15m, extends downstream from the at least one cavity (6), the method comprising:

-introducing air into the cavity to expel water out of the cavity,

-continue introducing air into the cavity at such a rate that the water level in the cavity will be kept substantially at the level of the outer surface of the flat bottom, whereby, when the vessel is moving forwards through water the air in the cavity will mix with the water at the air-water interface, thereby forming a air-water mixture, and

- allowing said mixture to exit said cavity below the rear edge thereof, along the width of the opening (13) where the sloping wall part intersects the bottom plane, such that it will form a lubricating layer along the flat bottom downstream of the cavity.

14. A method according to claim 13, wherein the air is injected into the cavity in such a way as to avoid direct impingement onto the air-water interface.

15. A method of providing a system according to claim 7 and any of claims 1-6 in displacement vessel (1) having a water displacement of at least 10.000 tons, for providing an air lubricating layer between the hull (2) of the vessel and the water flowing under the hull as the vessel is moving through the water, the vessel having a substantially flat bottom (3), the method comprising:

-cutting a hole in the hull of the vessel

-welding the flat plate section (8) into the hole in the hull (2) of a vessel to be flush with the hull, and

-connecting an air duct to the cavity.