



General Presentation
Maritime Abgasrunde
Hamburg, December 10 th 2014



Content

- Introduction
- Targets
- Project Background
- JULES Objectives
- Application Cases
- Conclusions



Political goals

On the Maritime Agenda

- Reduction of **greenhouse gases** → **climate change**
- Reduction of **harmful emissions** → **acidification, eutrophication, human health and biodiversity**
- Reduction of **energy consumption** → **economy** of ship owners
- Saving of fossil energy resources through use of **alternative sources of energy** → **sustainability**

FP 7 targets

Towards the Zero Emission Ship

- The "20-20-20" EU climate/energy targets for 2020:
 - **20%** reductions in GHG
 - **20%** energy consumption covered by renewable energy resources
 - **20%** improvement in energy efficiency
- Strengthening of European maritime industry
- Contribution to a single European transport area-towards a competitive and resource efficient transport system COM(2011) 144
40% GHG reduction, if feasible 50%

Joules- targets – Estimated CO₂ reductions

Application Areas	Application Cases	2025	2050
Ferry	Ro-Pax	20%	80%
	Urban Ferry	25%	70%
Passenger Ships	Ocean Cruiser	40%	70%
	River Cruiser	15%	80%
	Mega Yacht	15%	30%
Work Boats	Tug Boat	20%	40%
	Dredger	25%	40%
Offshore	OPV	20%	40%
	OSV	20%	40%
Cargo	Arctic Cargo	20%	40%
	Wind Assisted	35%	50%

Decision support



“Design in seven days”
 +
 expert tools for thorough optimization of ship’s energy grids

Joules Energy Grid Simulation Methodology

Life Cycle Performance

- KPIs**
- NPV
 - GWP
 - AP
 - EP
 - PM

JOULES – Scope to address

- Reduction of use of energy and related CO₂-emissions
- Simultaneous reduction of harmful emissions
 - SO_x, NO_x and PM 10
- Ship specific simulation issues
 - Operating profile
 - Propulsion and auxiliary systems
 - Economical impact
- Fostering life cycle thinking → sustainability
 - Fuels incl. emissions from “well to propeller”
 - Societal impact → external costs
 - Screening LCA in early design stage

JOULES - Application Cases

Application Cases

Application Area:
Ferry



Application Area:
Cruise



Application Area:
Work Boat



Application Area:
Offshore



Application Area:
Cargo Vessel



Joules - Technology Areas

Technology Areas

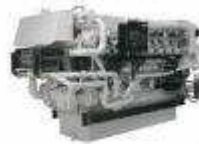
Renewables

WNL



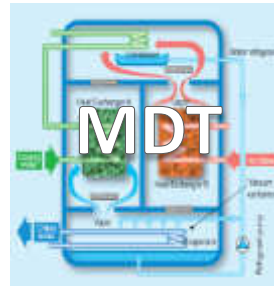
Primary converters

WFI

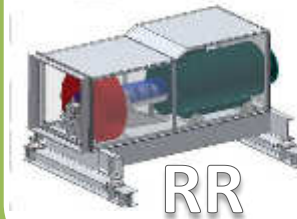


Secondary converters

MDT



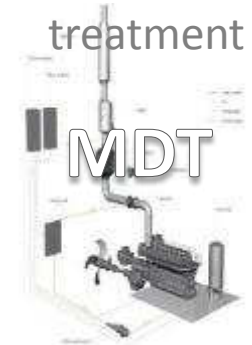
Electric converters



RR

After treatment

MDT



Consumption on board

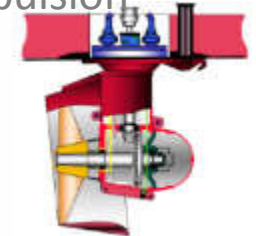
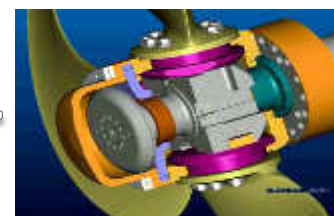


MW



Consumption Propulsion

WNL



38 JOULES Partners from 10 countries



ifeu – Institut für Energie- und Umweltforschung Heidelberg GmbH



Aker Arctic



MAN Diesel & Turbo

Navantia



Rolls-Royce



DNV-GL

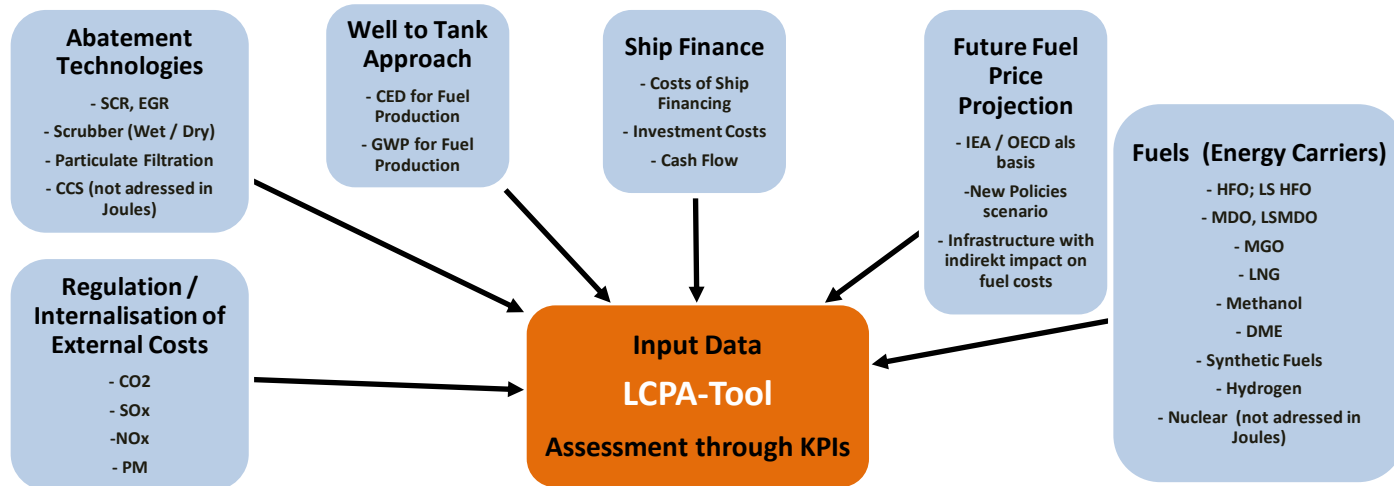


Summary and Conclusions

- Optimisation of Energy Grid by simulation in focus
- Waste heat recovery, innovative primary and secondary energy converters, energy storage devices, abatement technologies as well as alternative fuels & wind power
- Concept from Cradle to Grave considered
- Challenging objectives
- Strong Consortium covering a huge range of products
- Knowledge available from shipyards, technology providers, engineering partners, ship owners as well as universities
- Expected result is a further step towards more sustainability in the maritime industry



Complexity of LCP-Assessment



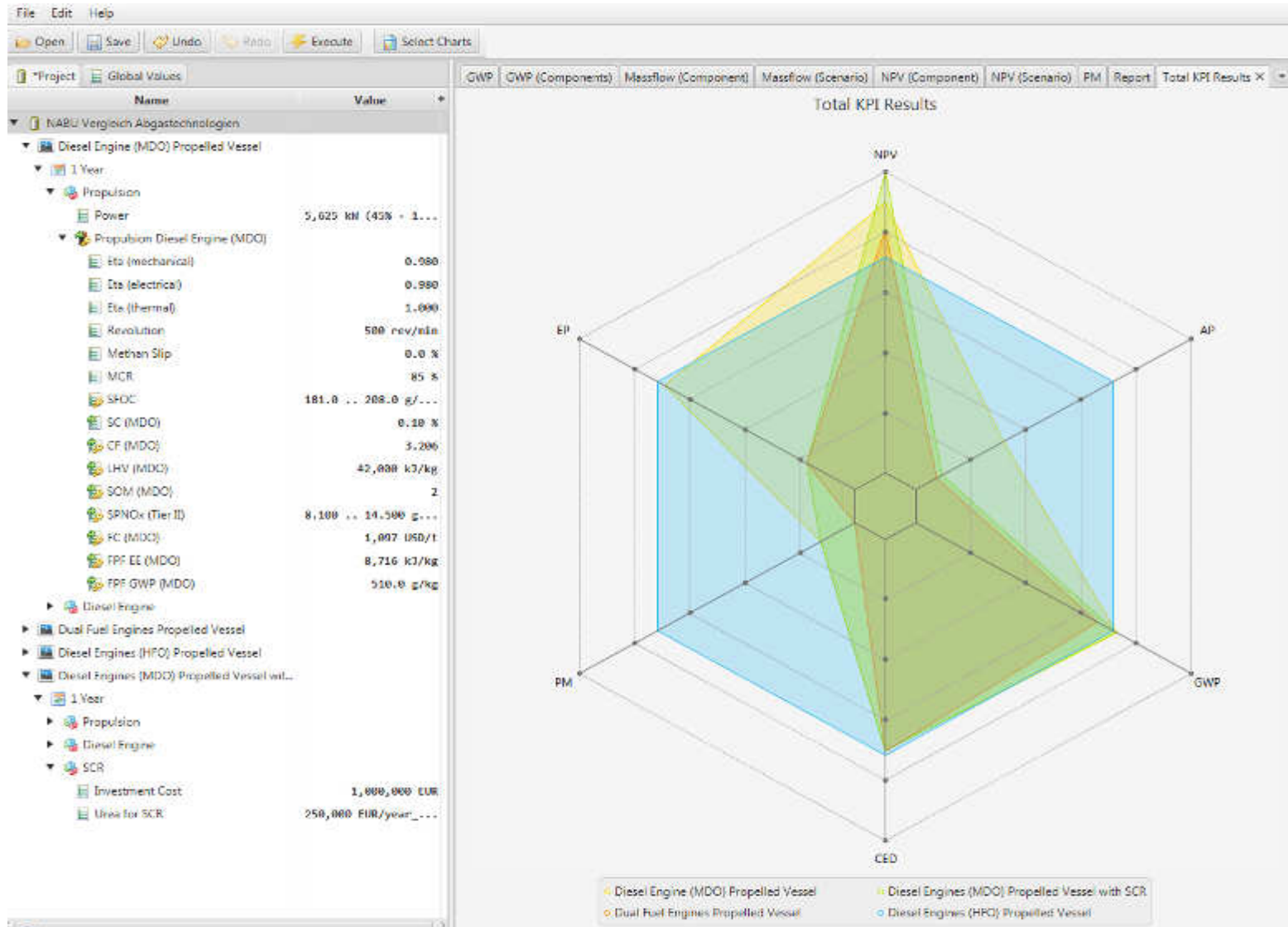
Input Data
LCPA-Tool
Assessment through KPIs

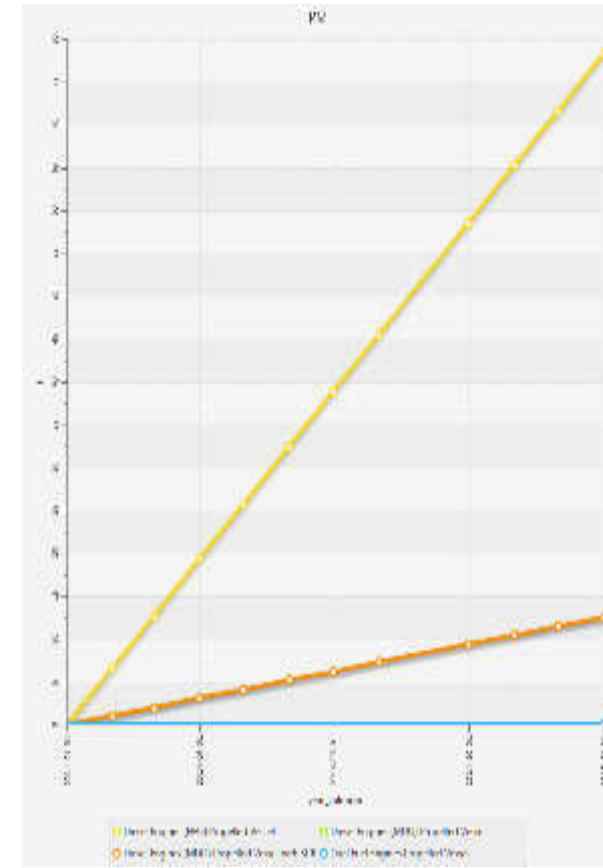
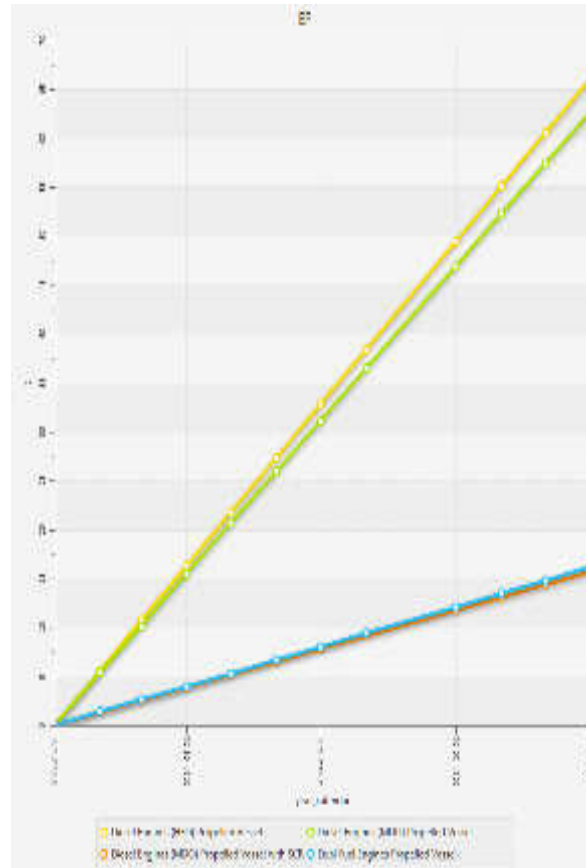
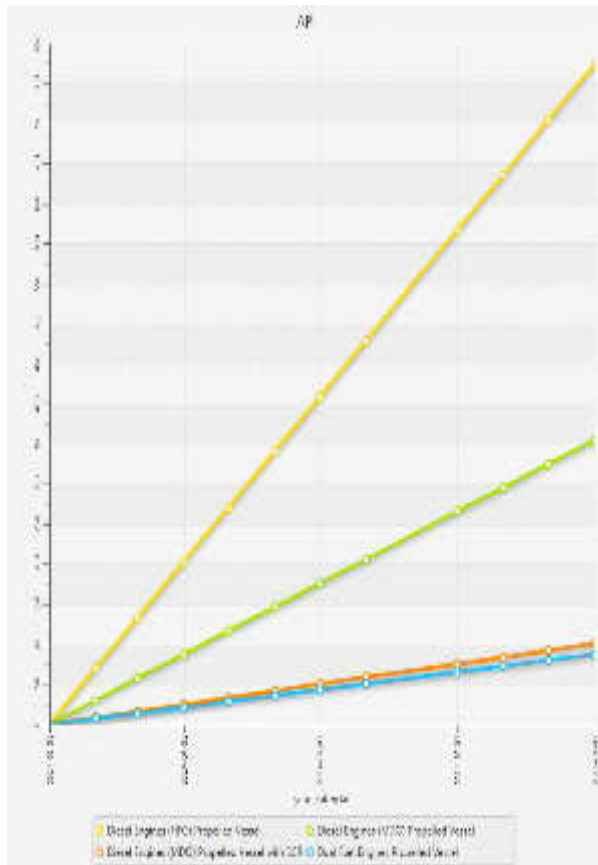
<p>CED</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Efficient use of energy resource 	<p>Land Use</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Efficient use of land resources in case of BtL-fuels 	<p>GWP</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Global problem - long term consequences - underestimated 	<p>NPV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Pay Back Time for Investment - Effect of Internalisation of External Costs - Instrument for decision making for investment 	<p>AP / EP / PM</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Harmful emissions - Regional and / or local impacts - Can be improved short term
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Several Conflicting Objectives:

- NPV versus environmental KPIs (e. g. due to ECA-regulations)
- CED versus GWP and/or harmful emissions in case of alternative fuels
- CED / GWP versus abatement technologies to reduce harmful emissions
- GWP of BtL-fuels versus CED and land use







Key Issues

- **Conflicting objectives are severely influencing the decision making process in ship design, no general solutions available**
- **“End of the pipe” technology for after treatment seems to be only interim solution (typically higher energy consumption and CO2-emissions, complex, monitoring in practice etc.)**
- **Clean fuels like LNG (in particular for short sea shipping) are promising solution - energy consumption and CO2-emissions from “well to propeller” needs to be analysed**
- **Planning reliability of utmost importance for maritime industry**
- **Shipping is international business, avoid solo attempts for regulations from national or local authorities**





THANK YOU !

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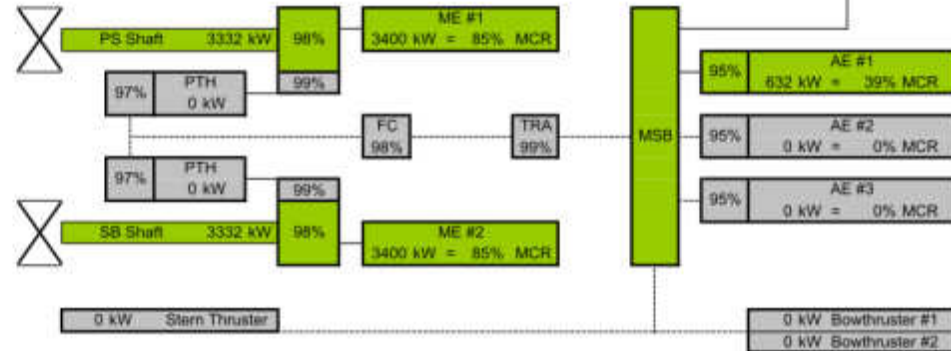


Case 1 Ro-Pax Ferry

19.2 kn Service Speed / All Engines Available

Speed / P ₀ [kn] / [kW]	Fins. Wind & Sea Margin [%]
19.2 / 5556	19.9%

MaK 8M 32 C		
MEs:	4000 kW each	
AEs:	1600 kW each	
Wartsila BL 20		



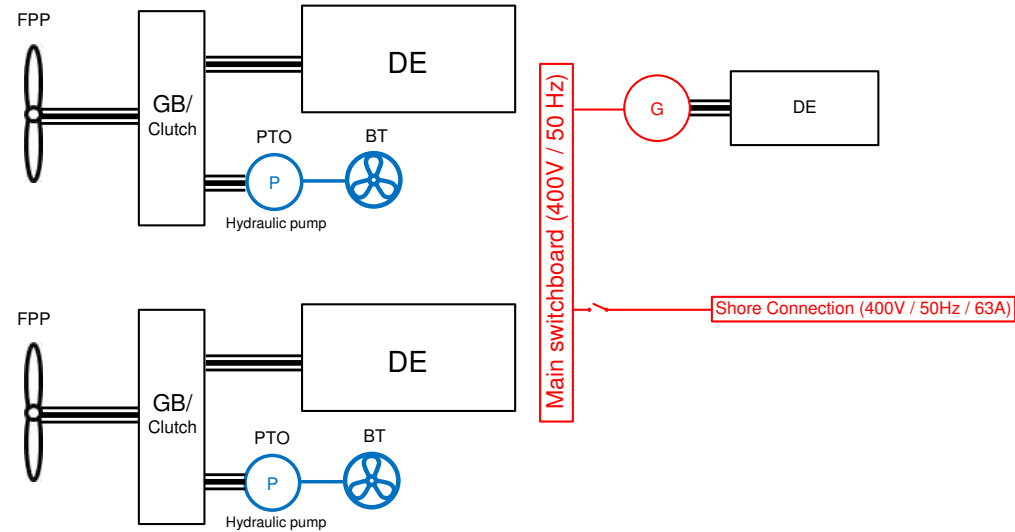
PB [kW]	SFOC [g/kWh]	[t/h]
6800	190.05	1.29

Comparing measures

$$\frac{CO_2(t/yr)}{PAX(Nr) \cdot (Nm/yr)} \quad \frac{CO_2(t/yr)}{Cargo(t) \cdot (Nm/yr)}$$



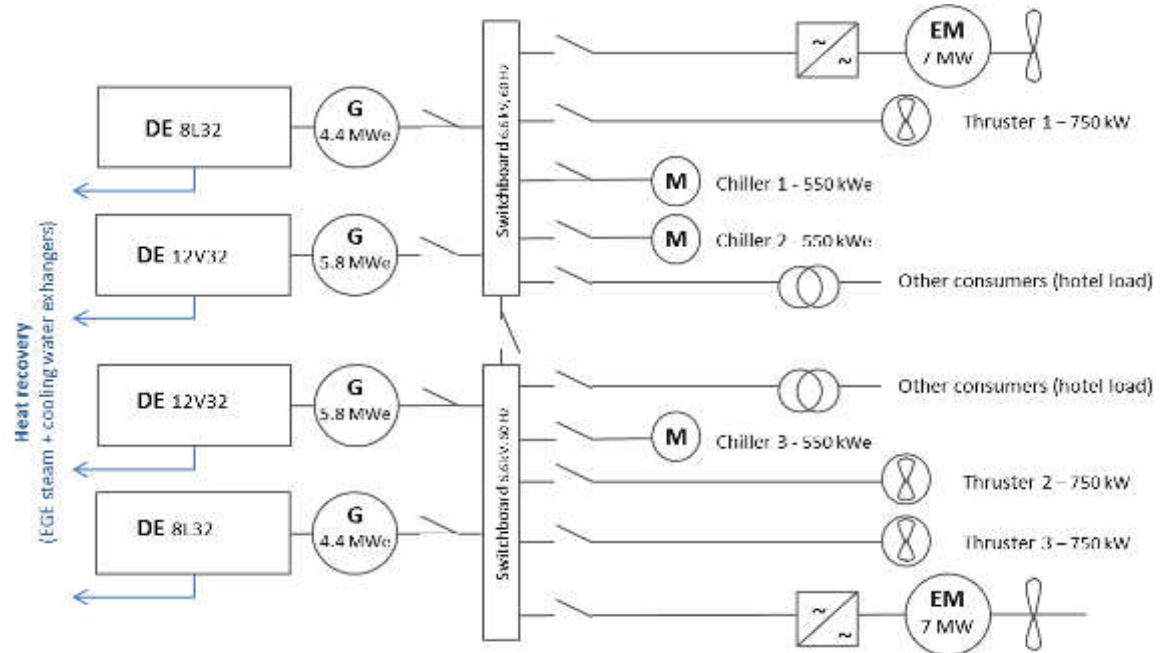
Case 2 Urban Ferry



Comparing measures	$\frac{CO_2(t / yr)}{trips(Nr / yr)}$	$\frac{Cost(fuel, maintenacne, etc)(\text{€} / yr)}{trips(nr / yr)}$	$\frac{NO_x(t / yr)}{trips(Nr / yr)}$
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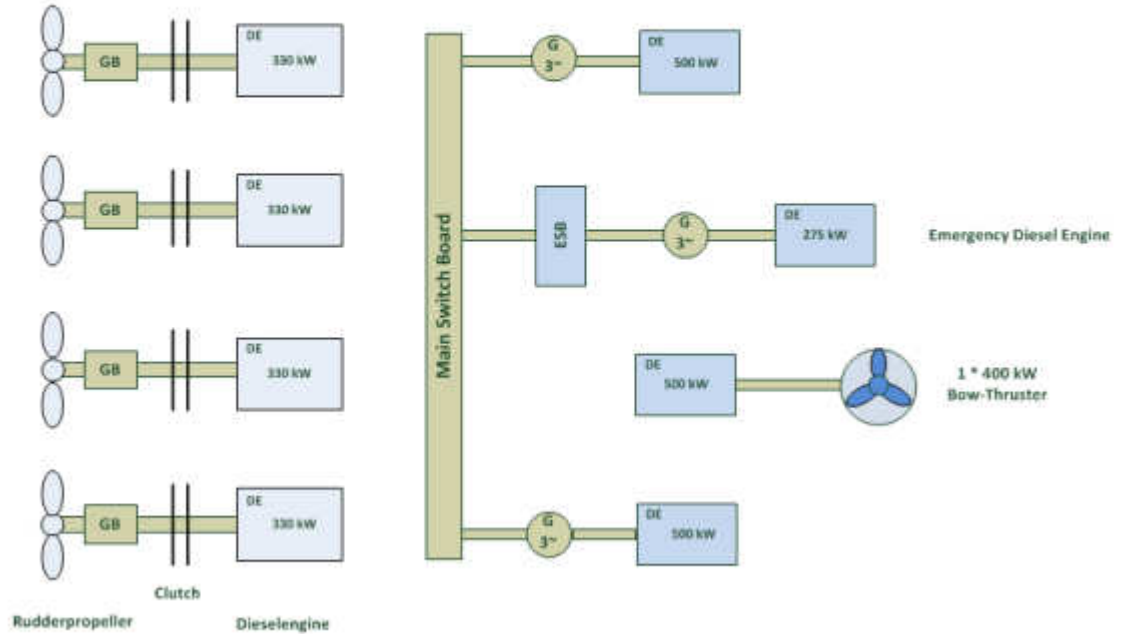
Case 3 Ocean Cruiser



Comparing measures	$\frac{Fuel(t/yr)}{APCD^*}$	$\frac{CO_2(t/yr)}{APCD}$	$\frac{SO_x(t/yr)}{APCD}$	$\frac{NO_x(t/yr)}{APCD}$	*Average Passenger Cruise Day
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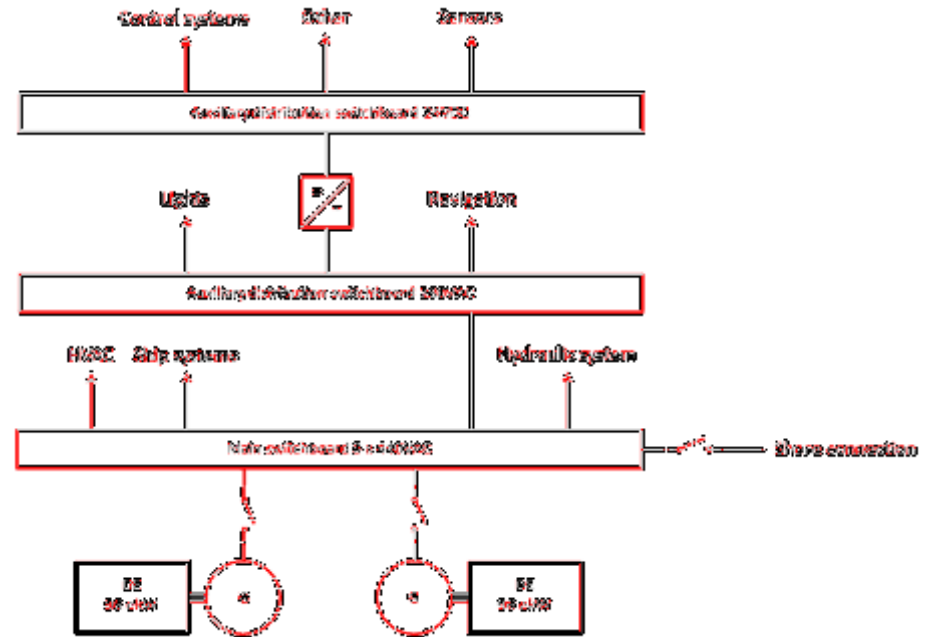
Case 4 River Cruiser

Engine/ Propulsion Concept



Comparing measures	$\frac{Fuel(t / yr)}{APCD^*}$	$\frac{CO_2(t / yr)}{APCD}$	$\frac{SO_x(t / yr)}{APCD}$	$\frac{NO_x(t / yr)}{APCD}$	*Average Passenger Cruise Day
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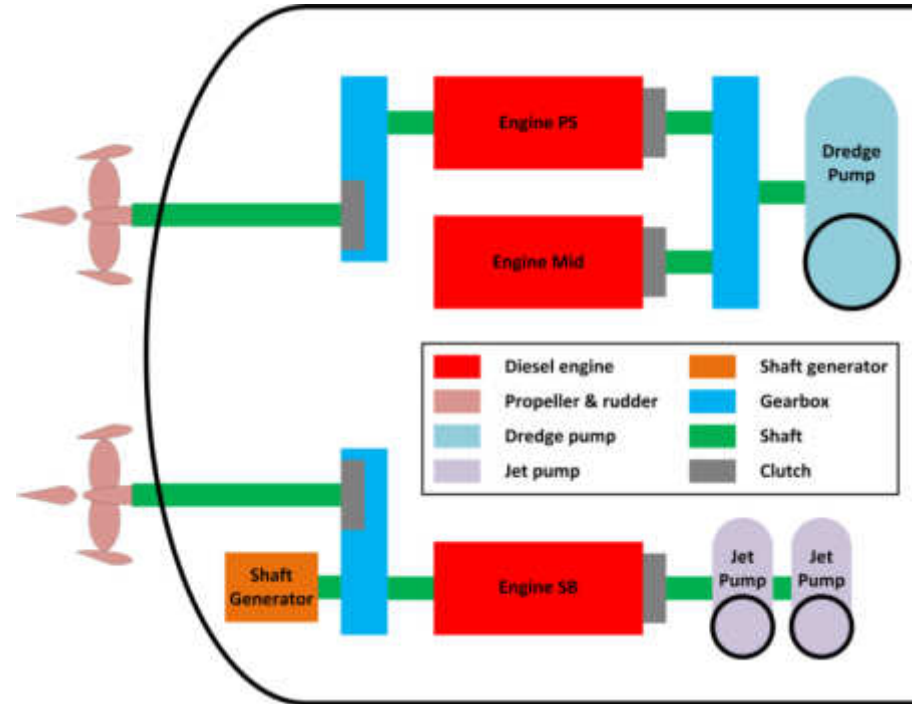
Case 6 Tug



Comparing measures	$\frac{Fuel(t / yr)}{operations / yr}$	$\frac{CO_2(t / yr)}{operations / yr}$	$\frac{SO_x(t / yr)}{operations / yr}$	$\frac{NO_x(t / yr)}{operations / yr}$
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Case 7 Dredger



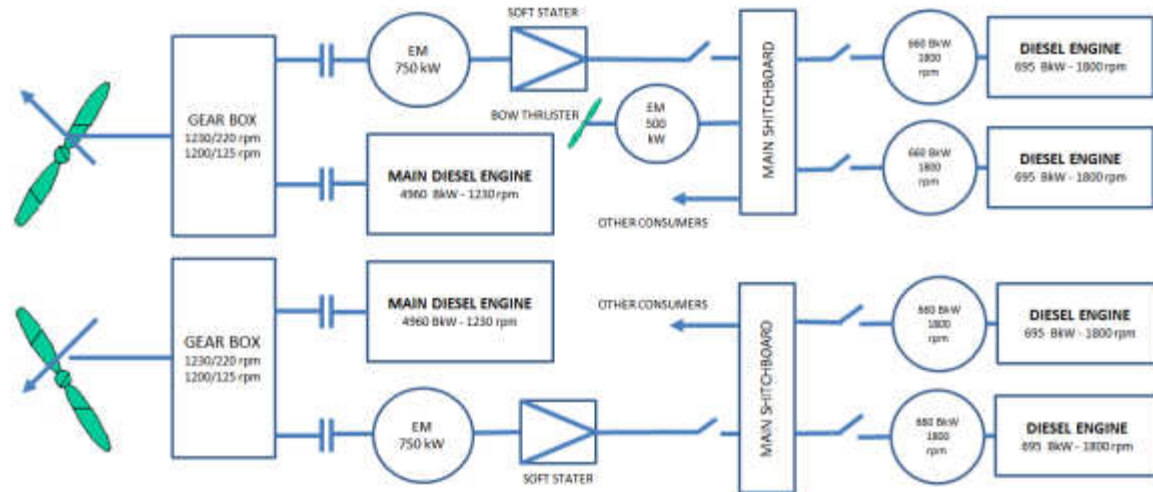
Comparing measures	$\frac{CO_2(t/yr)}{m^3 \text{ (dry) soil/rock}}$	$\frac{NO_x(t/yr)}{m^3 \text{ (dry) soil/rock}}$
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NAVANTIA



Case 8 OPV



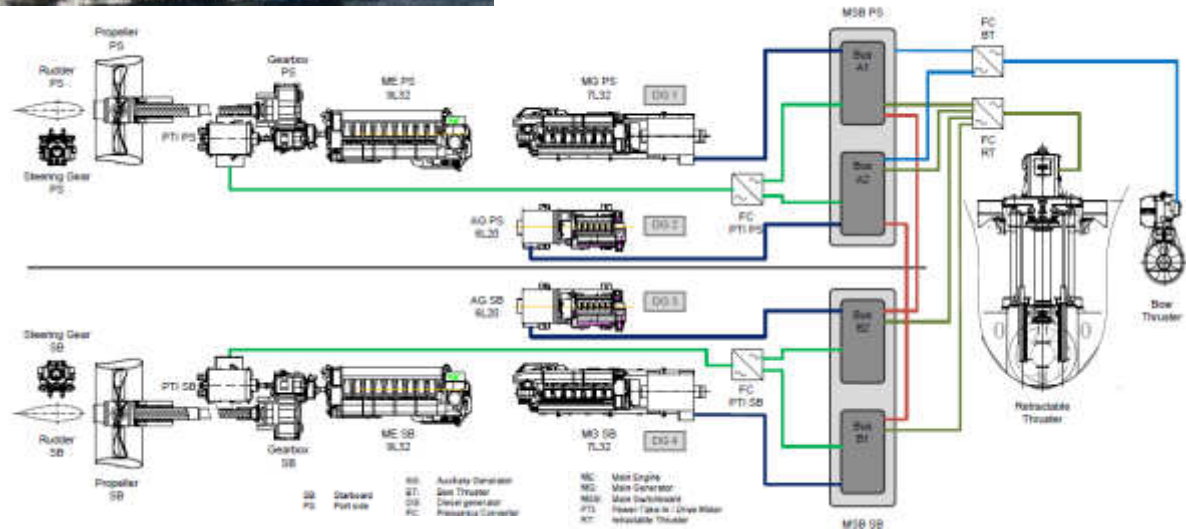
Comparing measures	$CO_2(t / yr)$	$NO_x(t / yr)$	$SO_x(t / yr)$
	Patrolling Distance (nm/yr)	Patrolling Distance (nm/yr)	Patrolling Distance (nm/yr)





FSG

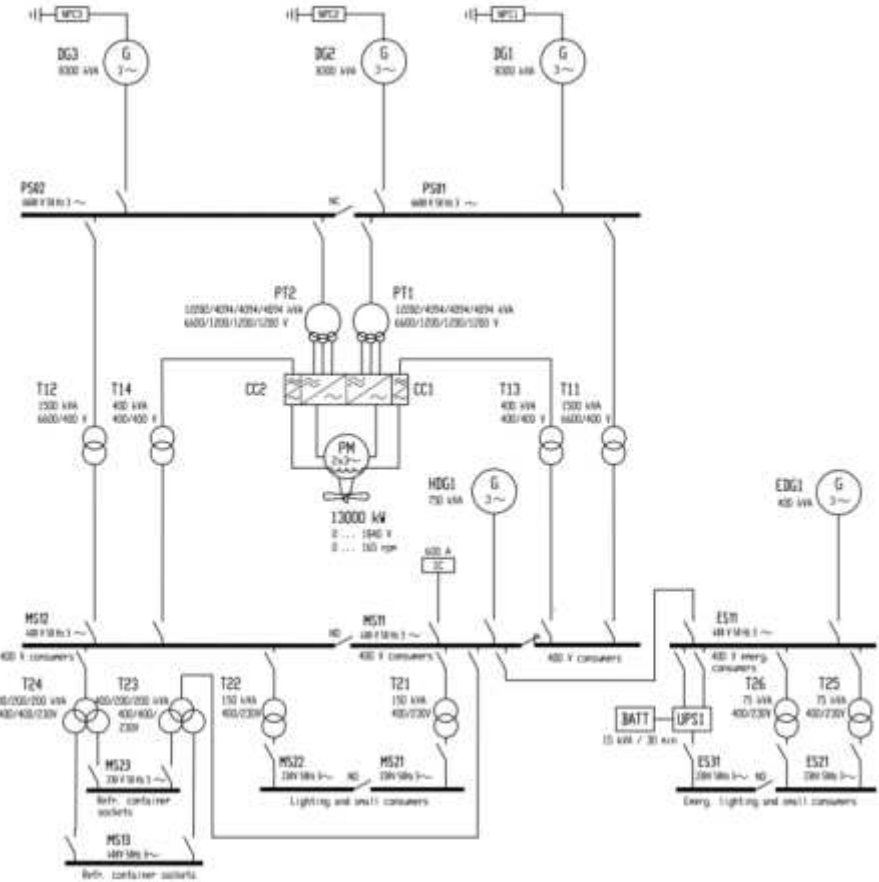
Case 9 OSV



Comparing measures	$\frac{\text{Area covered}}{\text{time of seismic operation}}$	$\frac{CO_2(t / yr)}{\text{area (m}^2\text{/yr)}}$
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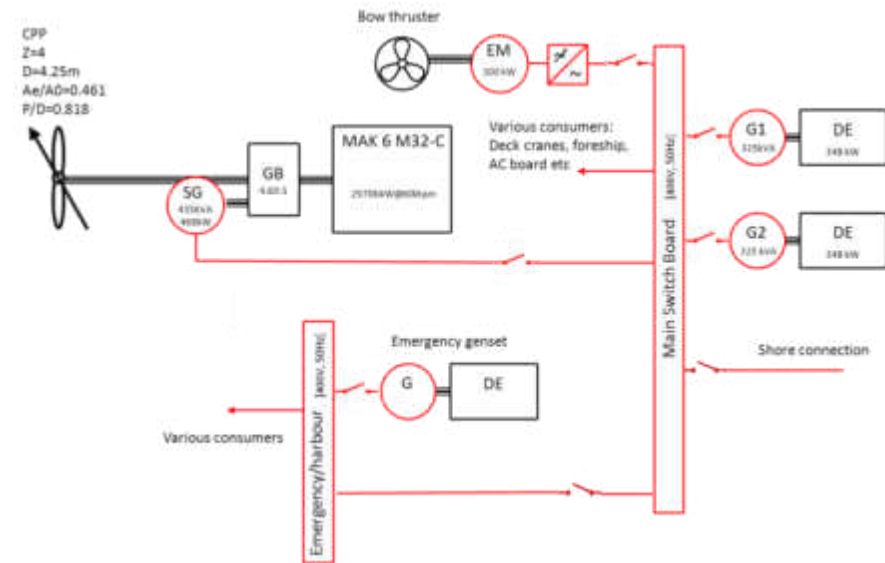
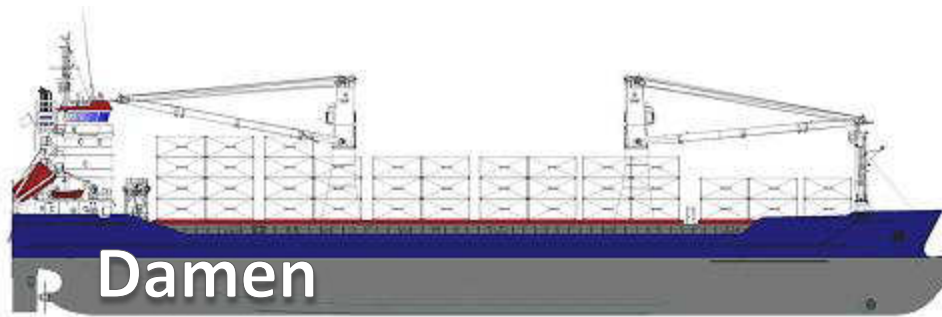
Case 10 Arctic Cargo



Comparing measures $\frac{\text{annualCO}_2, \text{NO}_x, \text{SO}_x(t)}{\text{distance(Nm)}}$ $\frac{\text{annualCO}_2, \text{NO}_x, \text{SO}_x(t)}{\text{profit(€ / yr)}}$



Case 11 wind assisted



Comparing measures	$\frac{\text{annualCO}_2, \text{NO}_x, \text{SO}_x(t)}{\text{distance}(Nm)}$	$\frac{\text{annualCO}_2, \text{NO}_x, \text{SO}_x(t)}{\text{profit}(\text{€} / \text{yr})}$
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Renewables

- Wind propulsion system such as
 - Kites,
 - Flettner rotors
 - Dynarigs or
 - Foldable wings
- Solar panels for reduction of energy consumption
- Use of wave energy



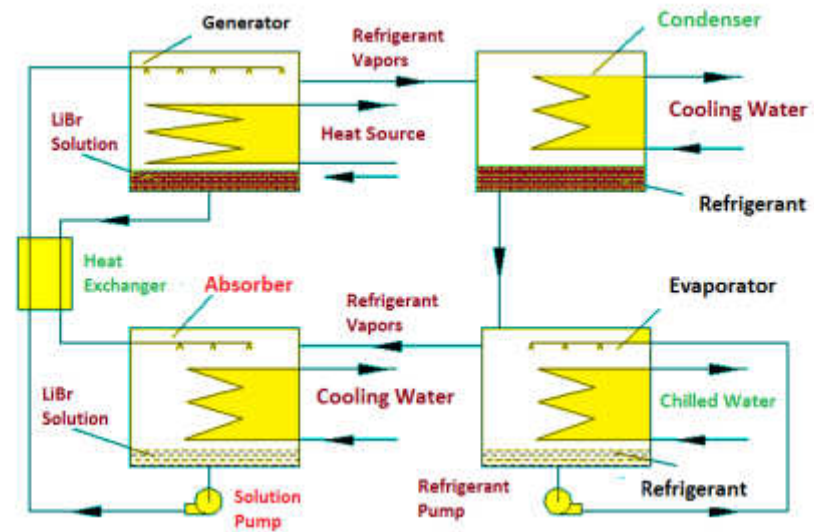
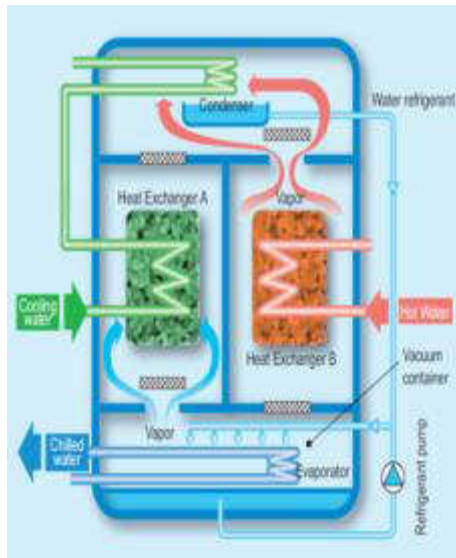
Primary Converters

- Specific technology applied to the 2-Stroke engine
- Natural Gas as Fuel for 2-Stroke Engines
- General considerations for 4-Stroke Engines
- Natural Gas in 4-Stroke Engines
- Fuel Cell and reformers for maritime applications
- Gas Turbines
- Alternative Fuels



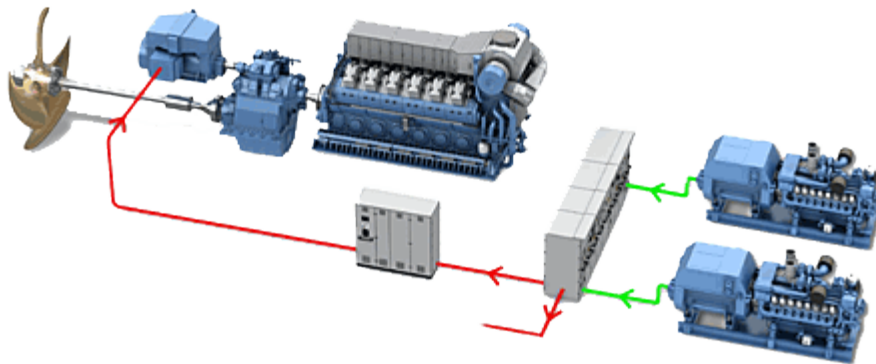
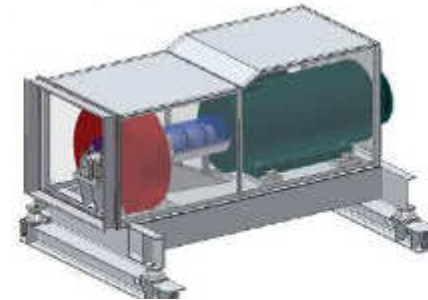
Secondary Converters

- Waste heat recovery systems



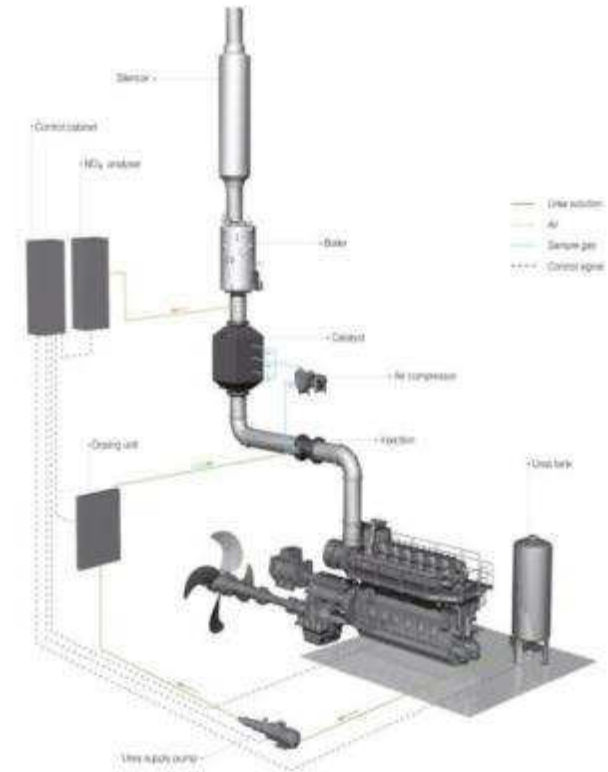
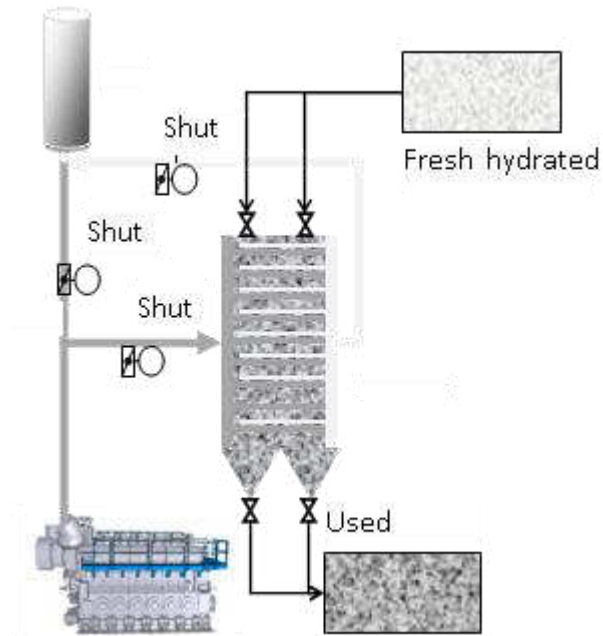
Electric Converters

- Power Conversion Applications
- Electrical Distribution
- Energy Storage
- Hybrid propulsion



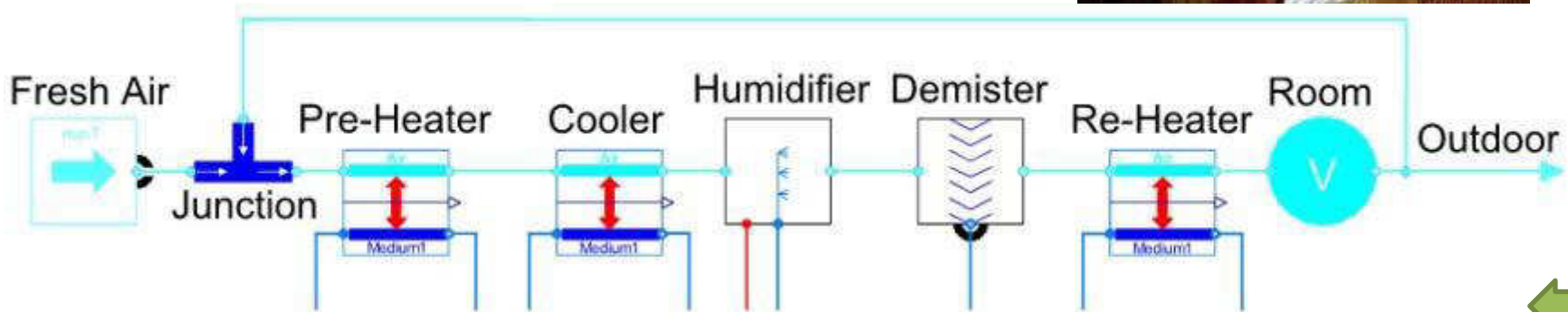
After Treatment

- Reduction on NOx
- Reduction of SOx
- Particulate filtration



Consumption on board

- The number of cabins and heat and radiation losses.
- Energy consumption for electrical and water usage
- Heat load for air conditioning.
- Control parameter: required temperature



Consumption Propulsion

- Propeller in nozzle
- Steerable thrusters
- Electrical pods
- Cycloidal propulsors
- Counter rotating propellers
- LAP Large area propellers

