

LNG as Fuel for Conventional Ships

Ship Efficiency

4th International Conference Hamburg, September 23-24 2013







- Emission Reduction by LNG
- LNG Storage Tanks
- LNG Bunkering Systems
- LNG-Processing Systems
- Design Examples
- Summary

Emission Reduction by LNG



CO₂, NO_x and SO_x Emission of Propulsion Systems

Propulsion typ	MAN 51/60DF (Medium Speed Diesel)	MAN 51/60DF (Medium Speed Diesel)	MAN B&W S70ME (Slow Speed Diesel)	MAN B&W S70ME-GI (Slow Speed Diesel)	Solar Titan 130 SoLoNOx (Gas Turbine)
Fuel Typ	HFO	gas	HFO	gas	gas
CO ₂ [g/kWh]	500	417	572	446	541
SO _x [g/kWh]	11	0.08	10.85	1.17	0.00
NO _x [g/kWh]	12.91	1.80	16.88	14.96	0.26
Thermische Effizienz	45%	48%	50%	50%	35%

15 September 2013



Supply of fuel gas within given pressure and temperature limits to

- Main engines
 - Gas engines and dual-fuel engines: 5 to 6 bar
 - Slow speed engines with HP-injection: 300 bar
- ◆ Auxilliary engines: 5 to 6 bar
- Boilers: 0.5 to 2 bar

LNG Tank Types



- Cylindrical type-C tanks
 - Pressure 6 to 10 bar
 - Vacuum insulated
 - Size up to about 500m³ per tank

- LNG Container
 - type-C tank and IMDG-tank
 - Pressure 6 to 10 bar
 - Vacuum insulated

Applied

Size about 40m³ per tank

Bilobe-shaped type-C tanks

- Pressure about 4 bar
- Panel or foam insulated
- Size up to about 10,000 m³ per tank
- Membrane type-A tanks
 - Pressure about 0.3 bar
 - Foam or boxes with perlite filling
 - Size up to 45,000 m³ per tank

Not yet applied

LNG Fuel Deck Tank







LNG Fuel Tank Container





40' ISO LNG Tank Container



ISO LNG tank container:

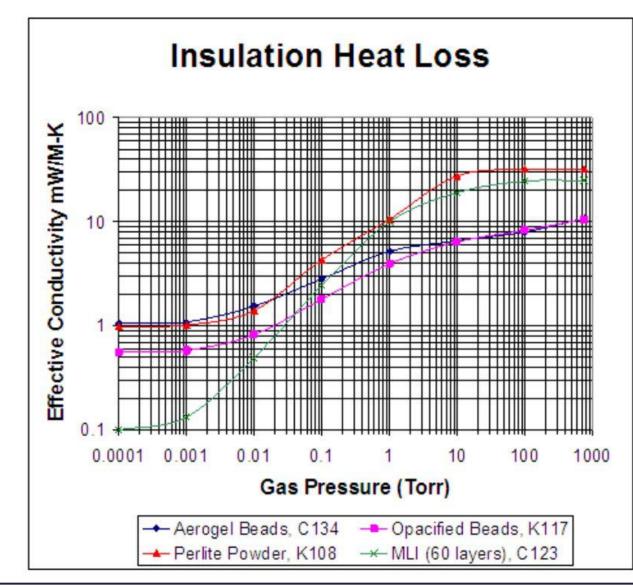
- IMDG container to use existing container infrastructure
- IGC compliant Type C tank to allow use onboard as shipboard fuel bunker
- Vacuum insulated to ensure long holding time
- ESD Valves for vapor and LNG
- LNG, vapor and safety valves with quick couplings





Vacuum Insulation





To achieve holding times of 80 days or more for the fuel gas tank, a vacuum pressure of 10⁻⁴ mbar is necessary

Vacuum Insulation



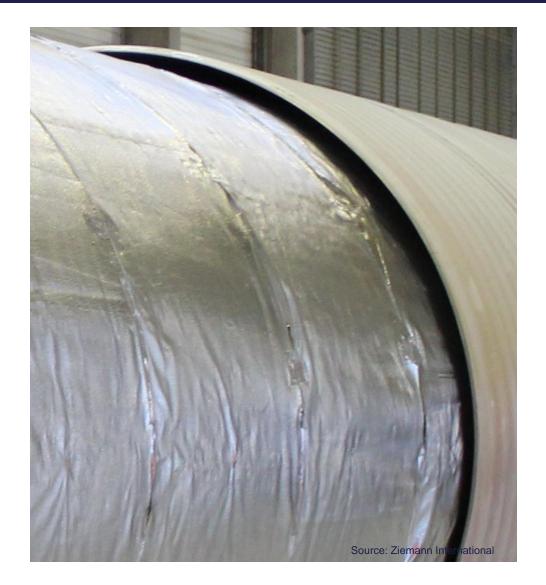
Perlite filling compacted, blocking free movement of pipe expansion loops



Vacuum space with perlite filling

- + Remaining insulation effect if vacuum is lost
- + Simple to implement
- Higher heat conductivity
- Risk of compacting under vibration

Vacuum Insulation





Vacuum space with radiation foil

- + Low heat conductivity
- Free movement of pipes in vacuum space
- + Small vacuum space
- Higher heat conductivity in case of lost vacuum
- Accurate installation necessary

Bunkering v/s Containers



Bunkering:

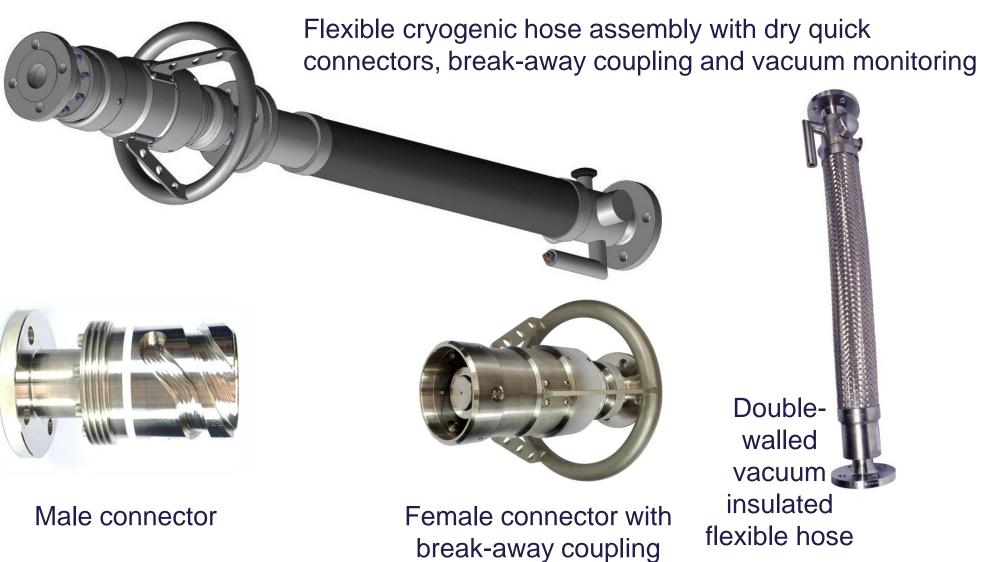
- LNG transfer with spill risk; most LNG incidents have occurred during LNG cargo handling
- LNG bunkering permission in port

- Containerized LNG:
 - No transfer of LNG
 - Handling of IMDG containers is standard practice in container ports
 - Uses existing multi-modal infrastructure



Couplings & Hose







Coupling Test Video

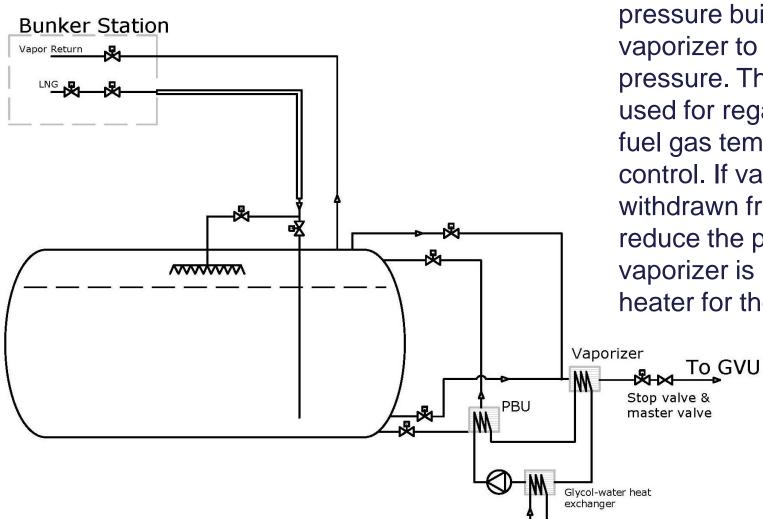






Functions:

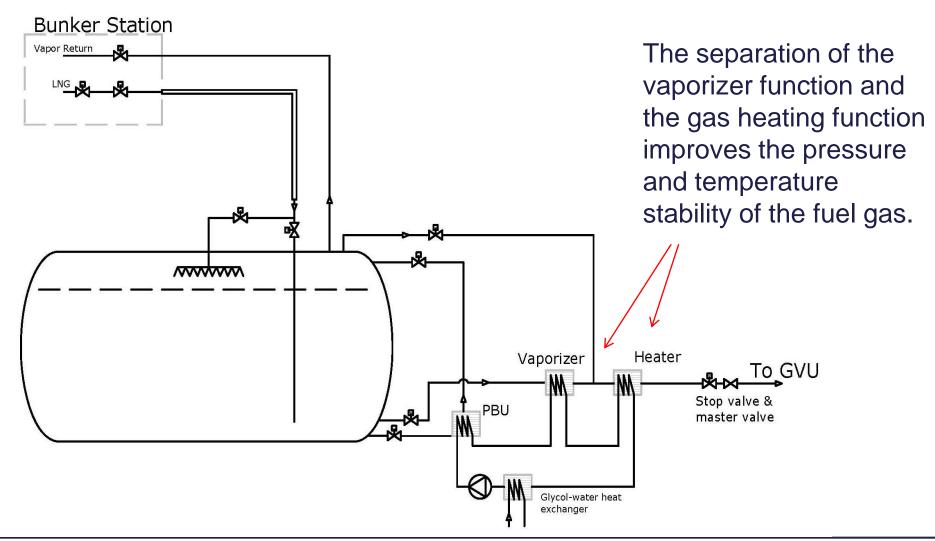
- Supply of fuel gas within given pressure and temperature limits
- Control of storage tank pressure
- Handling of boil-off
- Bunkering support
- Gas freeing capability

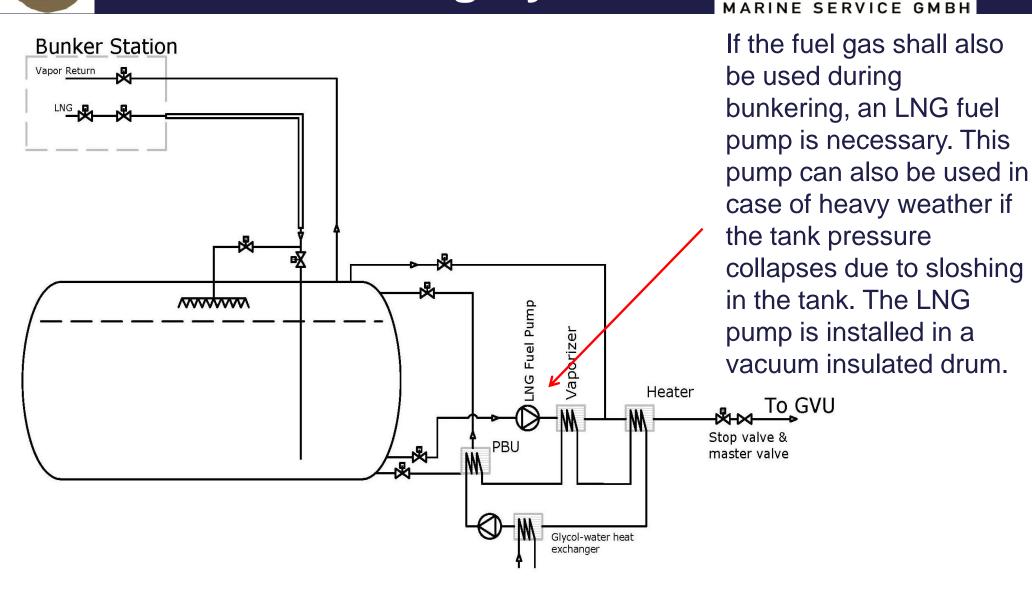


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Most simple design with pressure build-up (PBU) vaporizer to raise tank pressure. The vaporizer is used for regasification and fuel gas temperature control. If vapor is withdrawn from the tank to reduce the pressure, the vaporizer is used as a heater for the vapor.







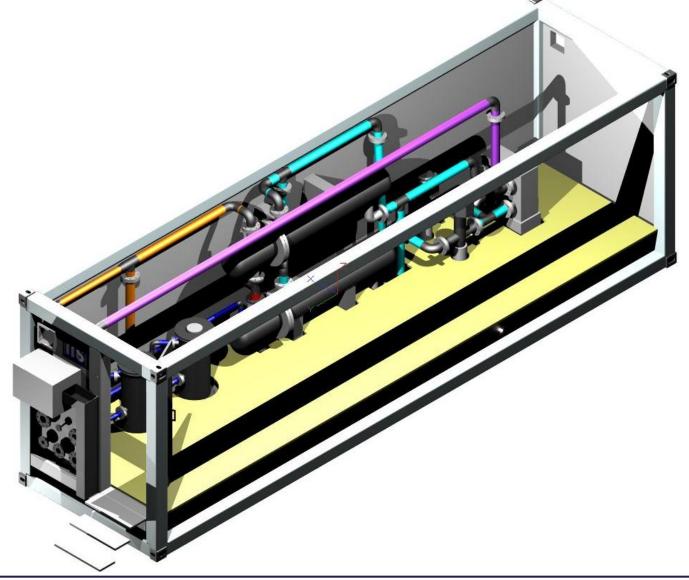


Bunker Station Vapor Return LNG Fuel Pump Vaporizer Heater To GVU Stop valve & PBU master valve Glycol-water heat Bunker line cool-down pump exchanger

If the bunker pipe is long, a pre-cooling is required. A line cool-down is required. The pump can also be used to spray the LNG tank prior to bunkering to reduce the back pressure and by this speeding up the bunkering.

Gas Handling Container

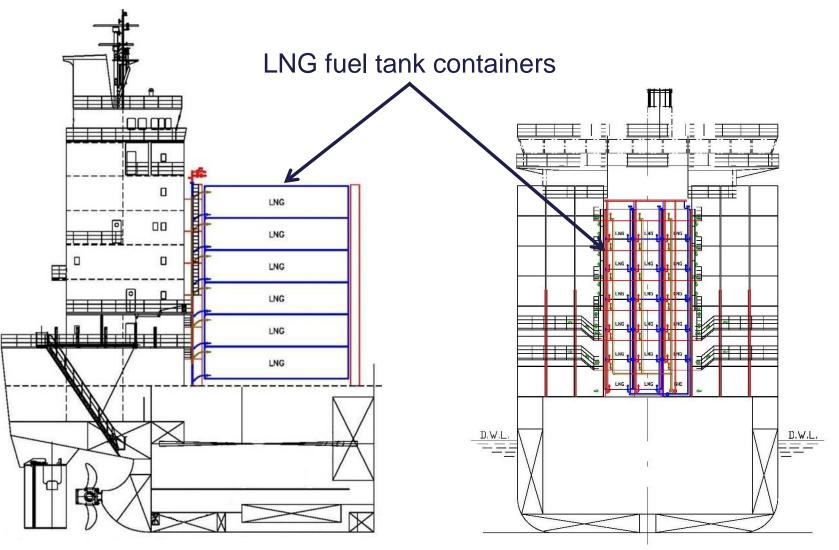






Container Feeder

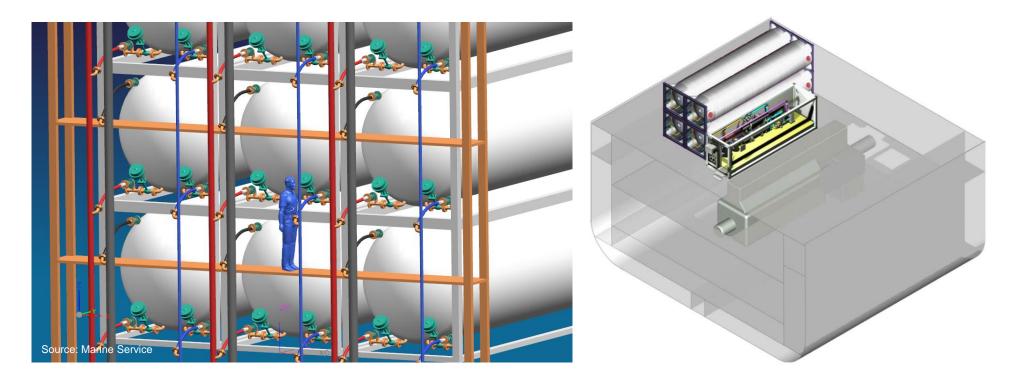






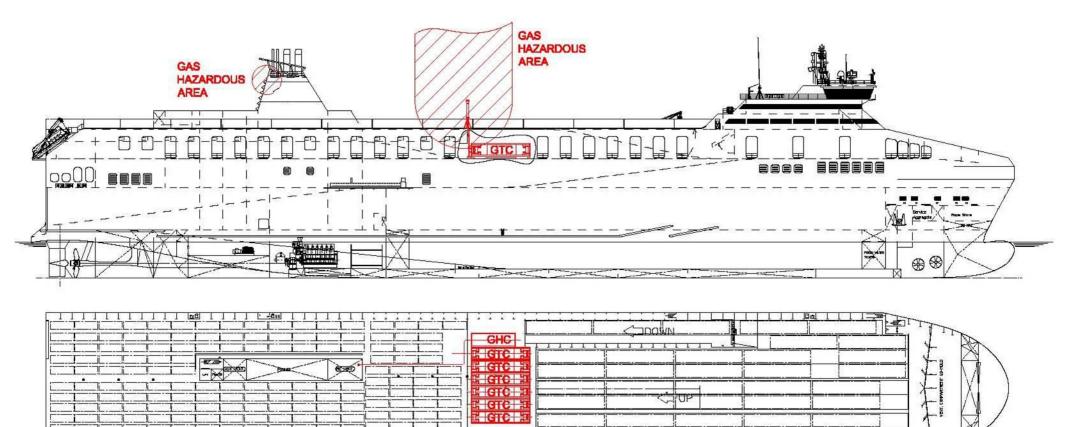


Up to 6 LNG fuel tank containers in one stack
LNG container hose connections in cell guides









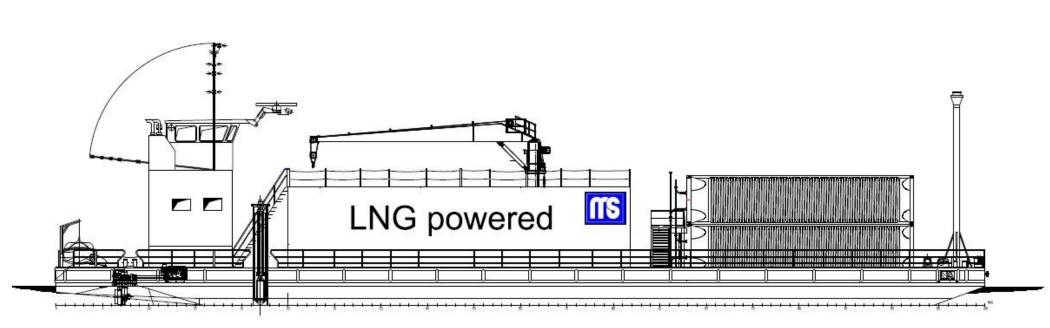
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JUP



LNG Power Barge







Summary



- LNG as marine fuel is the only technically well-proven marine emissions legislation compliance strategy
- LNG tank technology is available and mature
- LNG Fuel Tank Container is a quickly implementable LNG as marine fuel solution that circumvents the LNG distribution issue by using existing container distribution infrastructure
- The processing of LNG has to consider the arrangement in the ship and there is not one solution for every purpose
- The coupling technology for quick bunkering and container connection is available







Jochen Schmidt-Lüssmann Senior Cryogenic Engineer ⊠ sl@ms-de.eu +49 172 432 9400

Thank you very much for your kind attention

For more information, please contact

Marine Service GmbH

Mattentwiete 1, D-20457 Hamburg, Germany

- ***** +49 40 36 90 3-0
- 🖂 ms@ms-de.eu
- www.ms-de.eu