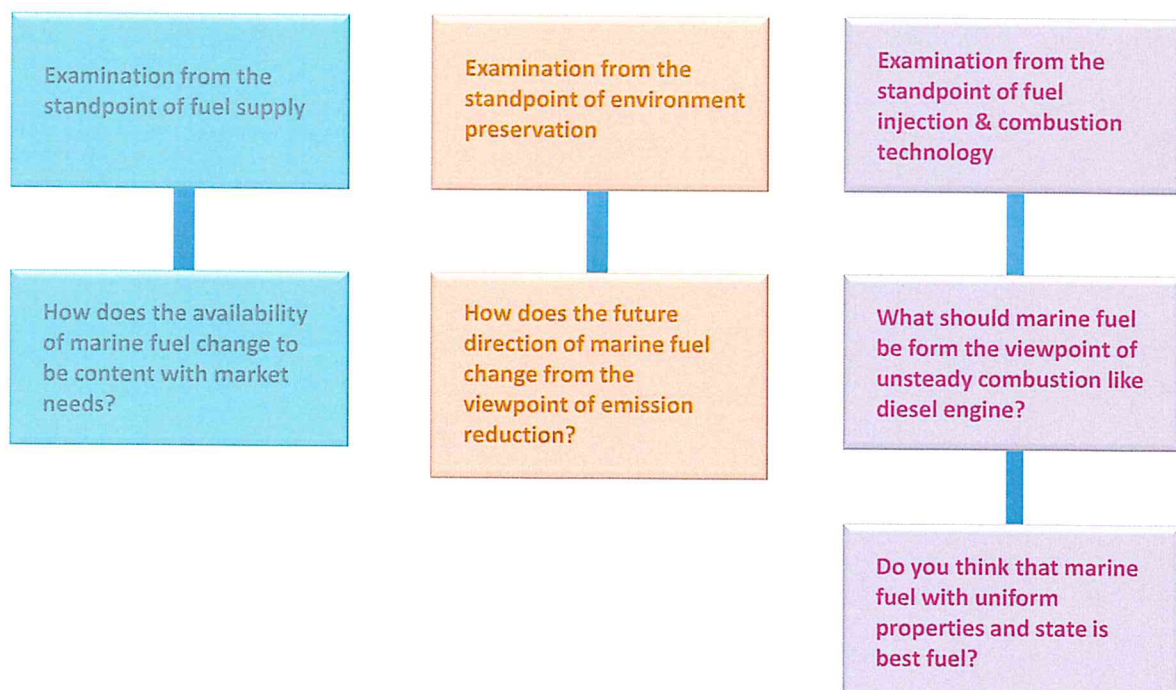


Study on Future Trend of Marine Fuel and Effective Utilization from the Viewpoint of Fuel Injection & Combustion Technology

Maritime Innovation Japan Corporation
Dr. Tatsuo Takaishi

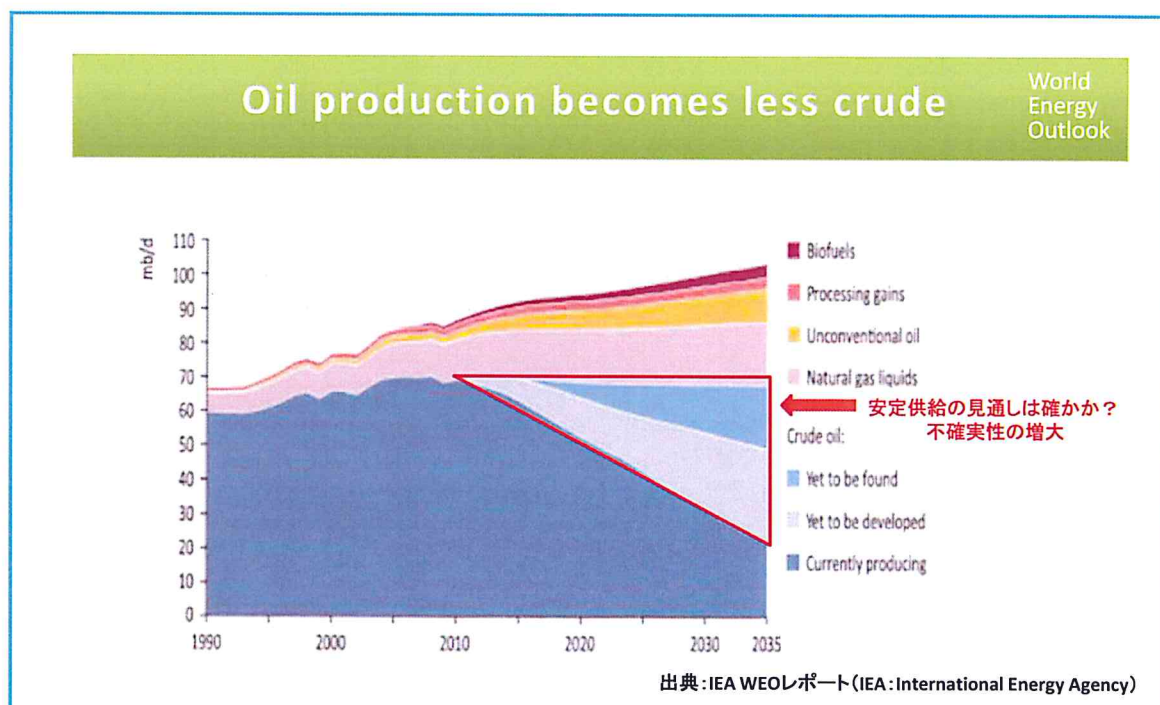
Influence Factor on Future Trend of Marine Fuel



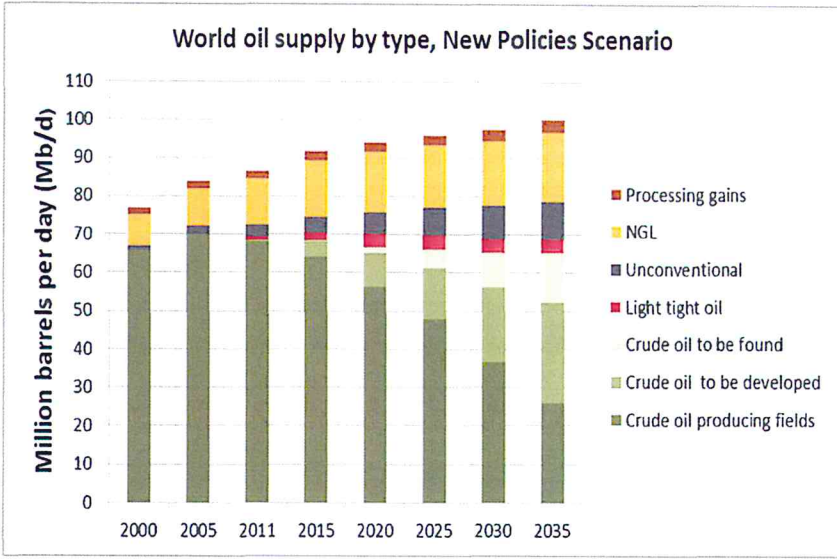
Characteristics of Future Oil Market

- **Worldwide oil consumption will grow gradually.**
- **Worldwide oil production is predicted to decline after 2020.**
 [Reason] ① Conventional oil discoveries have been declining for the last 50 years.
 ② Energy injected in the process is increasing.
 *) The process means the life cycle from oil mining to oil refinement
- **Serious conflicts are most likely.**
- **Prices of oil products will increase gradually.**
- **Sulfur regulation will influence the properties of fuel.**

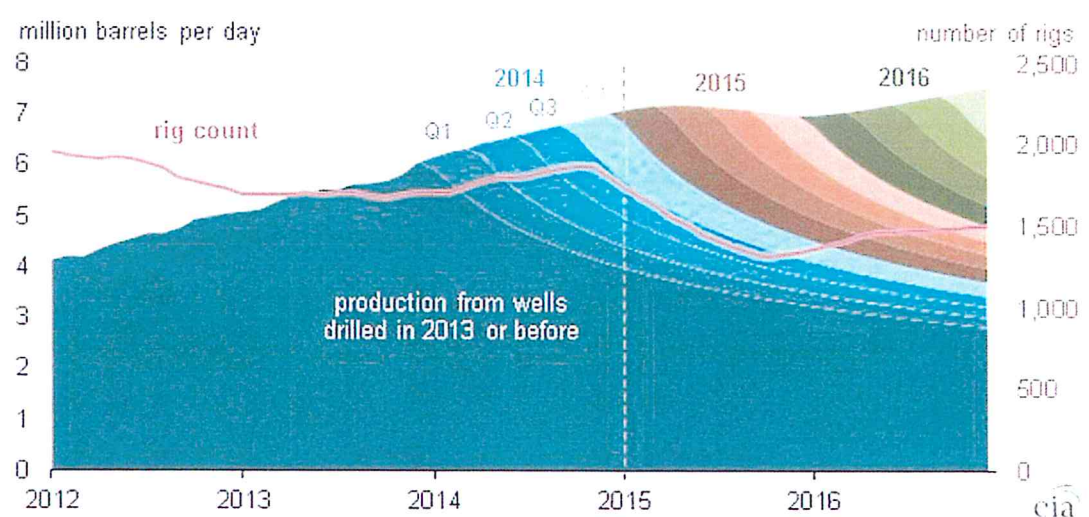
IEAのWorld Energy Outlook



World oil supply by type, New Policies Scenario



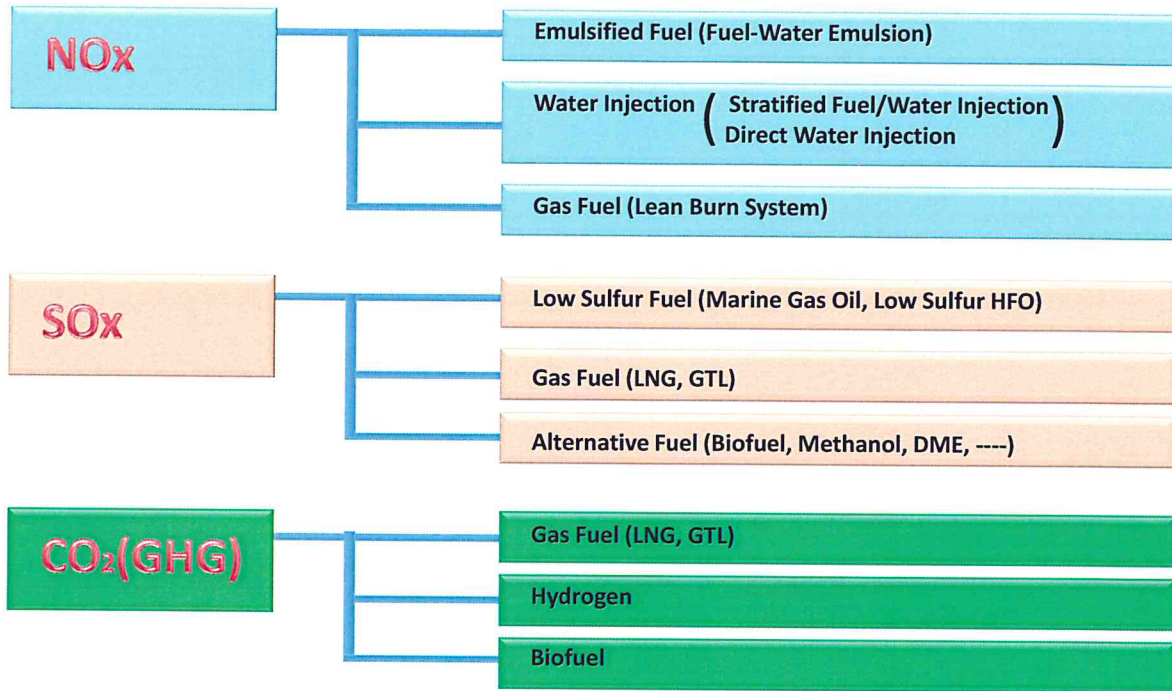
Monthly oil production and rig count in the Lower 48 states, 2012-16



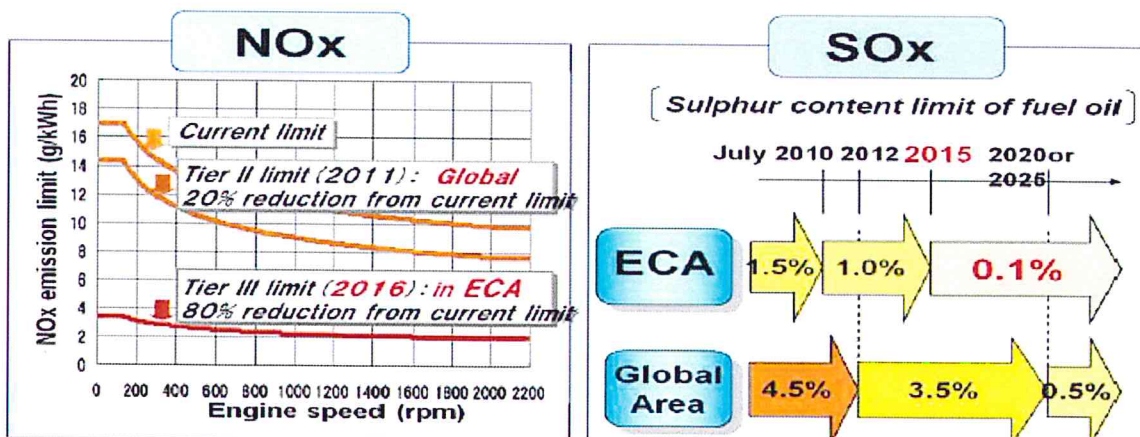
Source: U. S. Energy Information Administration, January *Short-Term Energy Outlook*
 Note: Graph does not include production from Alaska and the Federal Gulf of Mexico

出典: EIAレポート

Emission Reduction by Fuel Change



Regulations for the prevention of air pollution from ships NOx



Countermeasures against sulfur regulation

1. MGO:

Marine engines will burn low-sulfur marine gas oil.

ECA: 0.1% Fuel switching for ECAs

Global Area: 0.5% Uncertainty

2. HFO + Scrubber:

On many ships heavy fuel oil can be burnt, as exhaust gas cleaning systems reduce SOx emissions by more than 90%.

3. LNG:

LNG is an alternative option for ships with dual-fuel engines.

Distillates(MGO) will significantly increase in price.

- **Shortage of marine low-sulfur fuels (S:0.5%) is foreseen.**
- **Distillate fuels will have to compete with road transportation fuels.**
- **Refinery investments (S: 0.5%) are uncertain.**
- **Distillates will increase energy use in the refinement process.**
(Life Cycle Analysis : Well to Tank)

Scrubbing technology seems the better strategy.

- **Avoidance of expensive distillate fuels usage**
- **Future management for the 0.5% Global Cap**



Fuel oil with 3.5% sulfur will retain a role as onboard scrubbing become a viable option for owners.

Alternative Fuels or Sustainable Energy

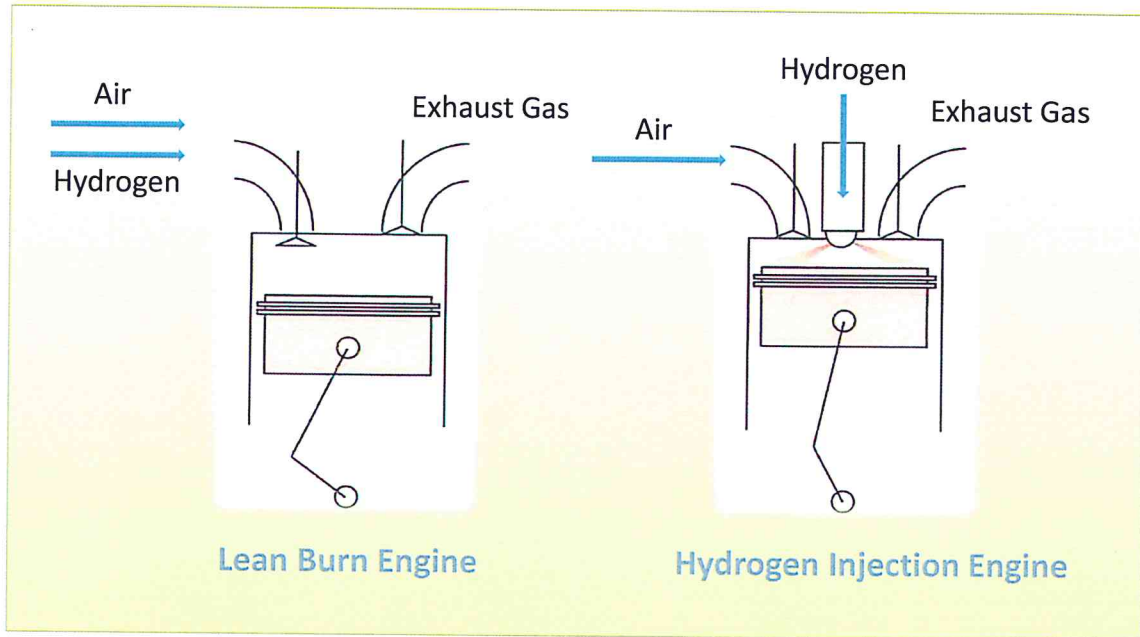
Alternative Fuels :

- **Biofuels** ① Supply ... Limit to the amount
② Higher than the cost of fuel oil
③ Long-term storage problems
- **GTL** Viable in the near future ... Liquid fuel for marine use
- **Hydrogen** Viable in the future

Sustainable Energy :

- **Solar** Very minor possibility on marine
- **Wind** Effective Challenging issues : Reliability etc.
- **Nuclear** Available (Marine technology exists) ... Public acceptance
- **Fuel Cells** Issues : Low energy density for marine uses

Hydrogen Engine System



Renewable Energy Carriers for Transportations, Storages, and Utilizations

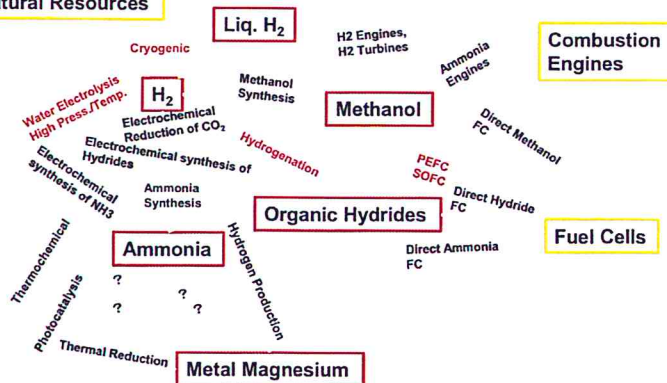
1. For international and intercontinental transportations
2. For leveling of natural energy in local regions
3. For house energy systems

Electricity from Natural Resources

Solar-thermal
Photovoltaic
Wind-power
Hydraulic
Geothermal
Wave and tidal

Solar Energy

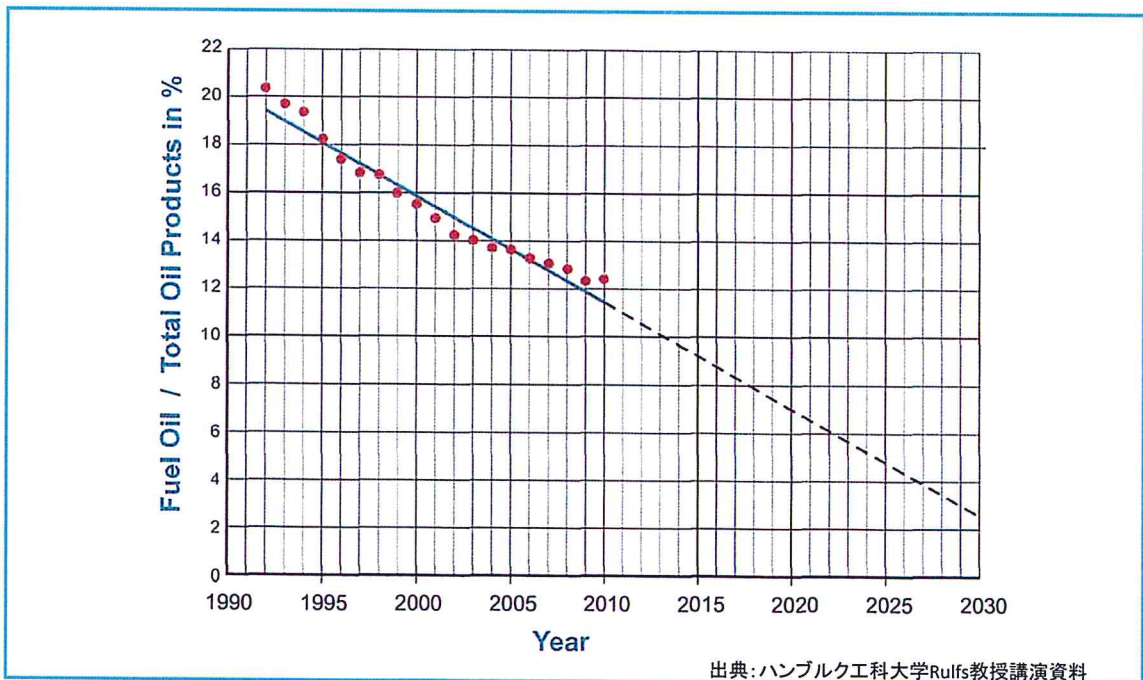
Solar-thermal
Solar-light



東大笠木名誉教授発表資料より引用

Will the production of residual fuel oil supply the demand for marine fuel oil in the future?

Residual Fuel Oil as a Percentage of all Oil Products (BP Statistical Review 2010)



出典:ハンブルク工科大学Rulfs教授講演資料

Chart 1- Demand Shifting from Residuals Distillates

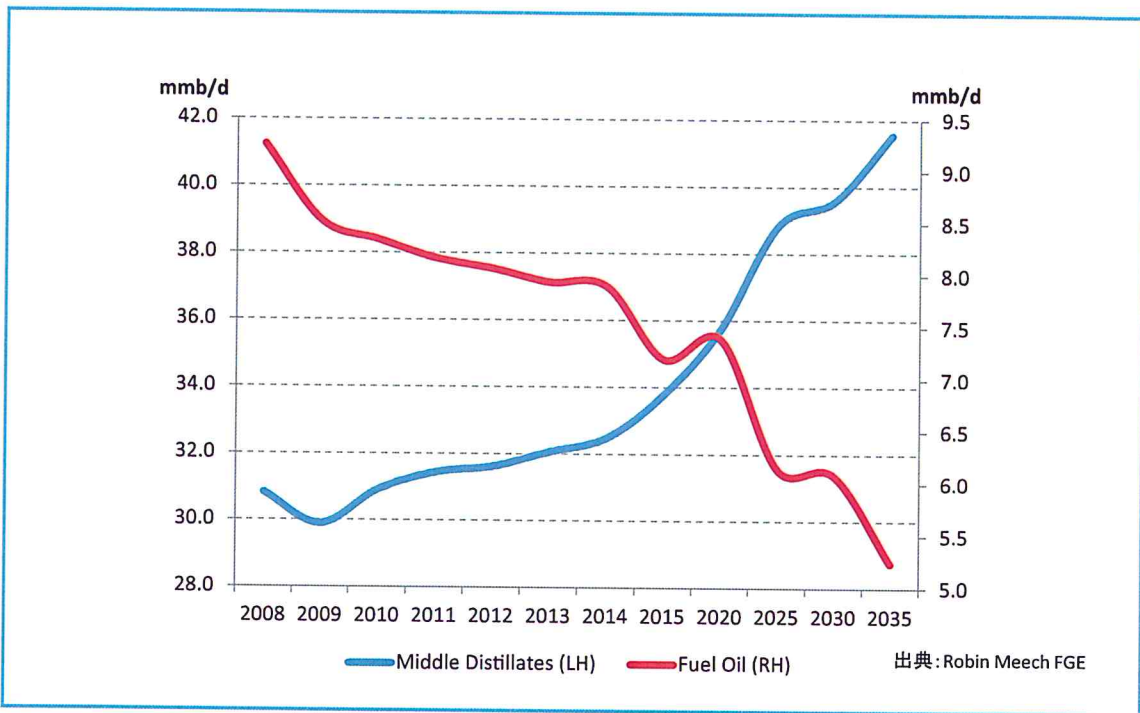


Chart 2- Can Refinery Investment Meet the Challenges?

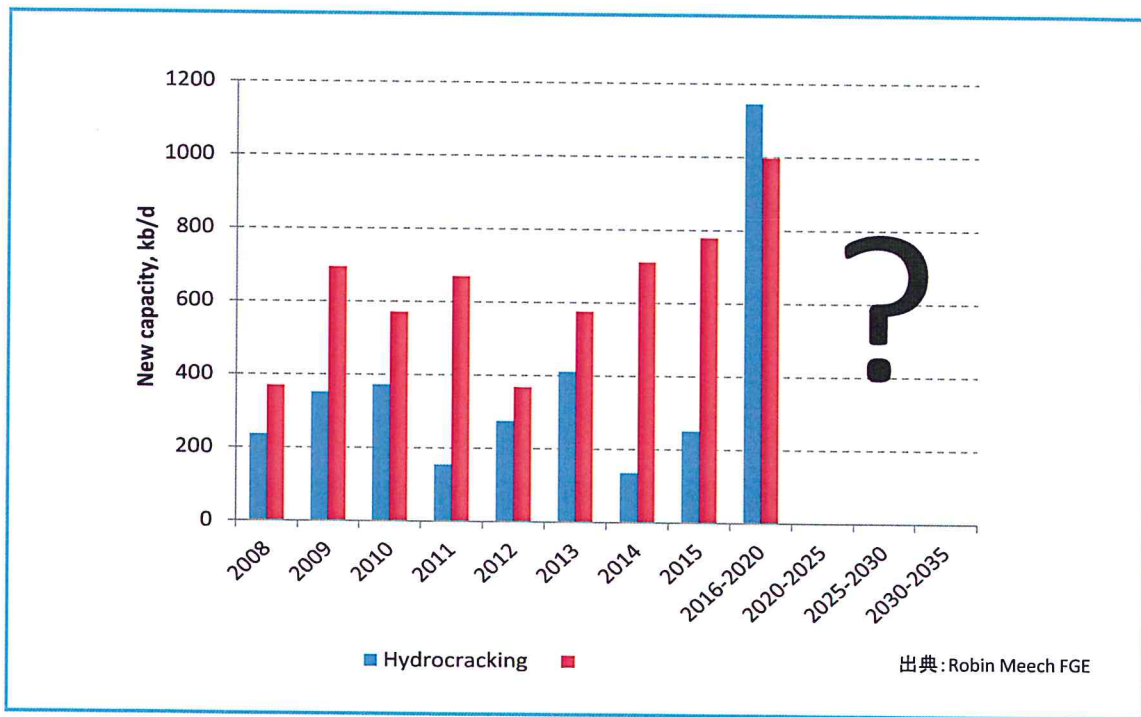
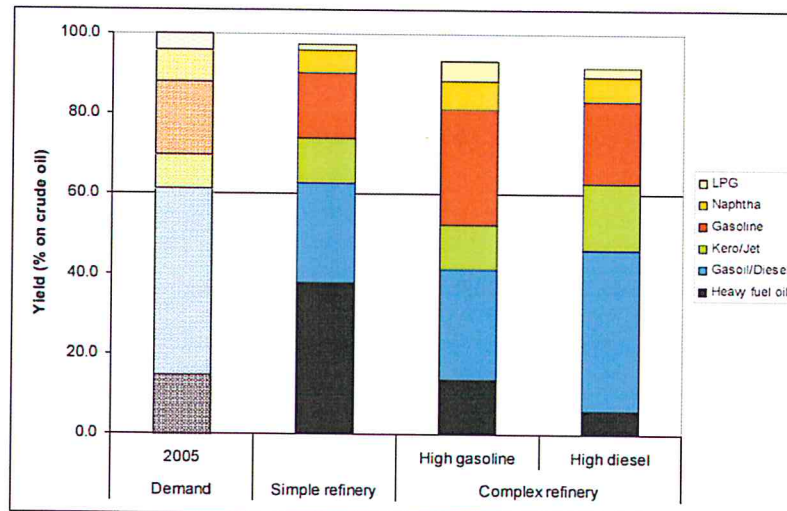


Chart 3- Can Refinery Investment Meet the Challenges?



- ▶ Achieving this requires complex process technology and hydrogen
 - ▶ "Reforming" to obtain the desired molecules and distribution
 - ▶ Residue conversion to "crack" larger molecules into smaller ones
 - ▶ Hydrotreating to obtain the desired product quality (e.g. S removal)
- ▶ More refinery complexity means that more energy and more hydrogen are needed - and typically more CO₂ emissions

出典: CONCAWEレポート

Viewpoint : By-products in Refineries

1. The production of residues in refineries continues to decline.

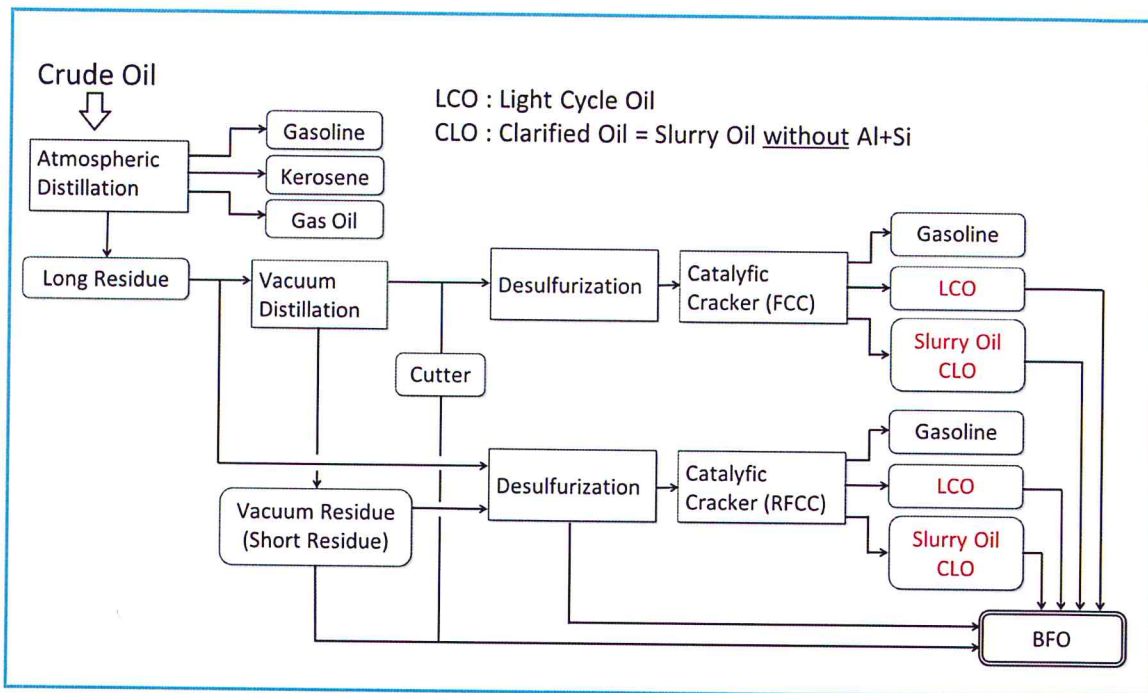
The international marine market consumes roughly one third of all residues. Competitors : Power Plants

What is the viewpoint to solve the marine fuel issues ?

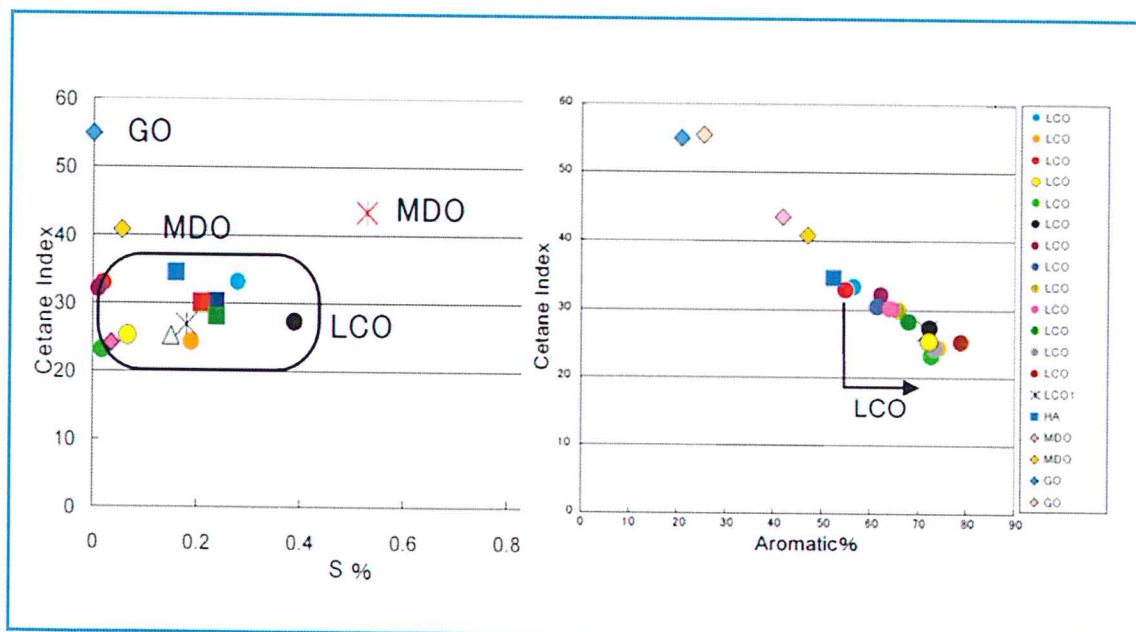


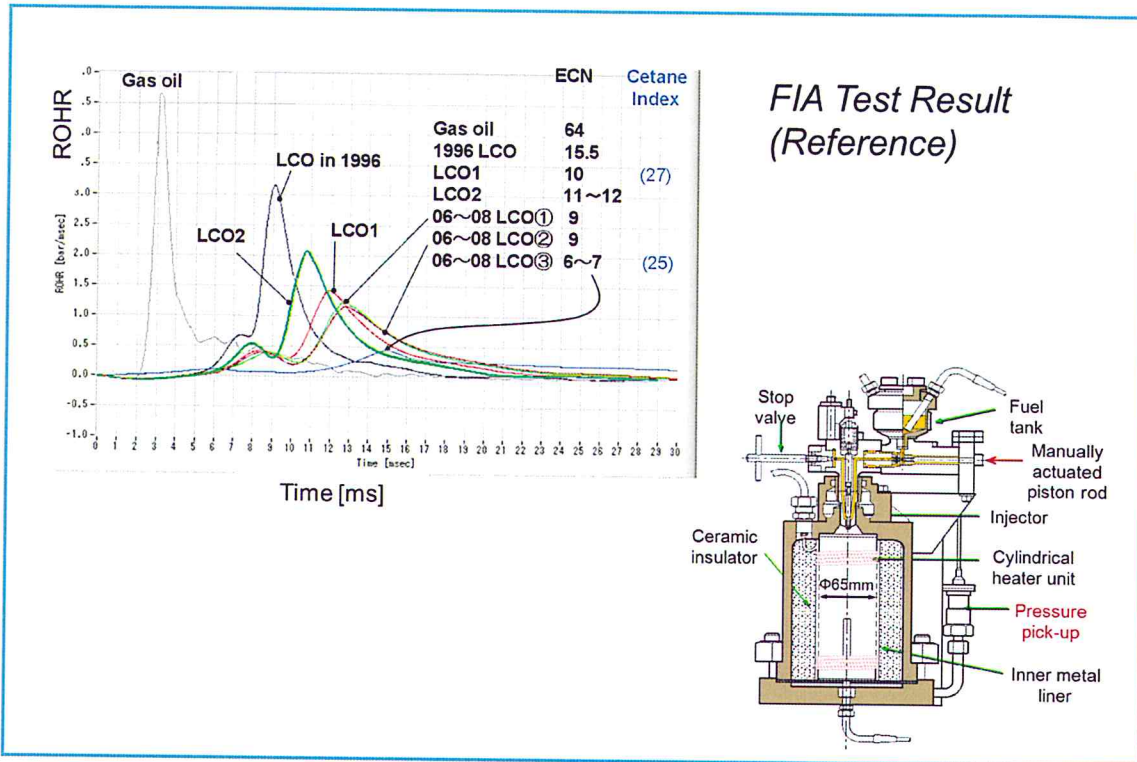
**New Viewpoint : Best mixed utilization of various fuels
Effective utilization of by-products in oil refineries**

原油精製プロセスの一例

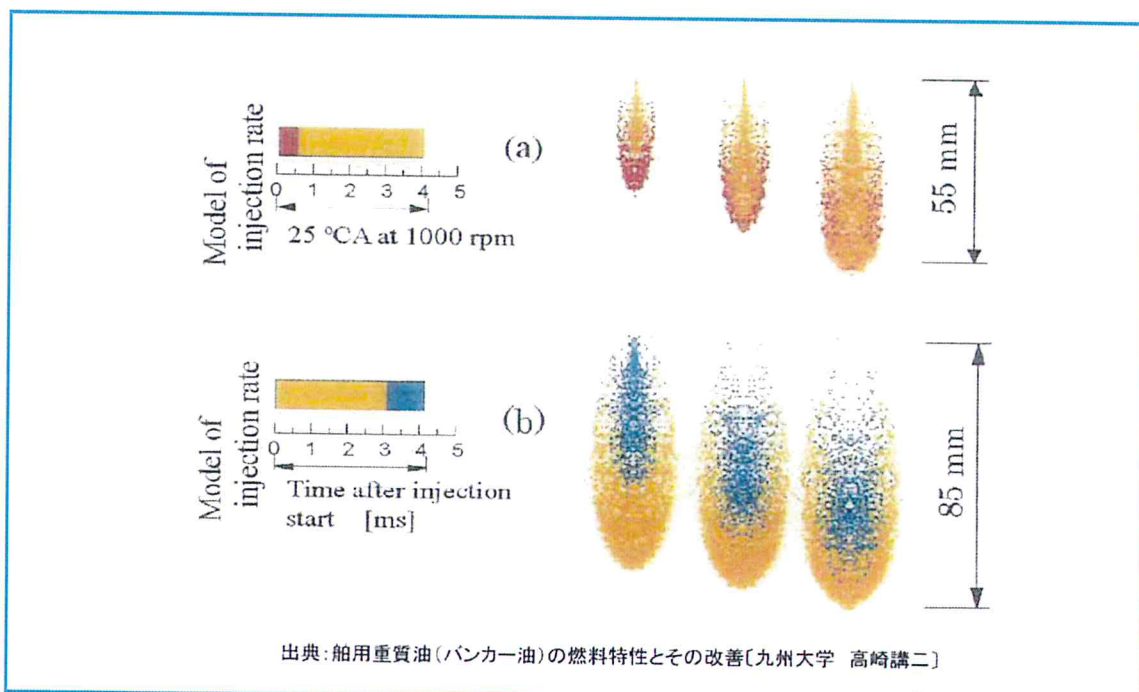


High aromaticity and low CN of LCOs in Japan





燃料噴霧のKIVA計算

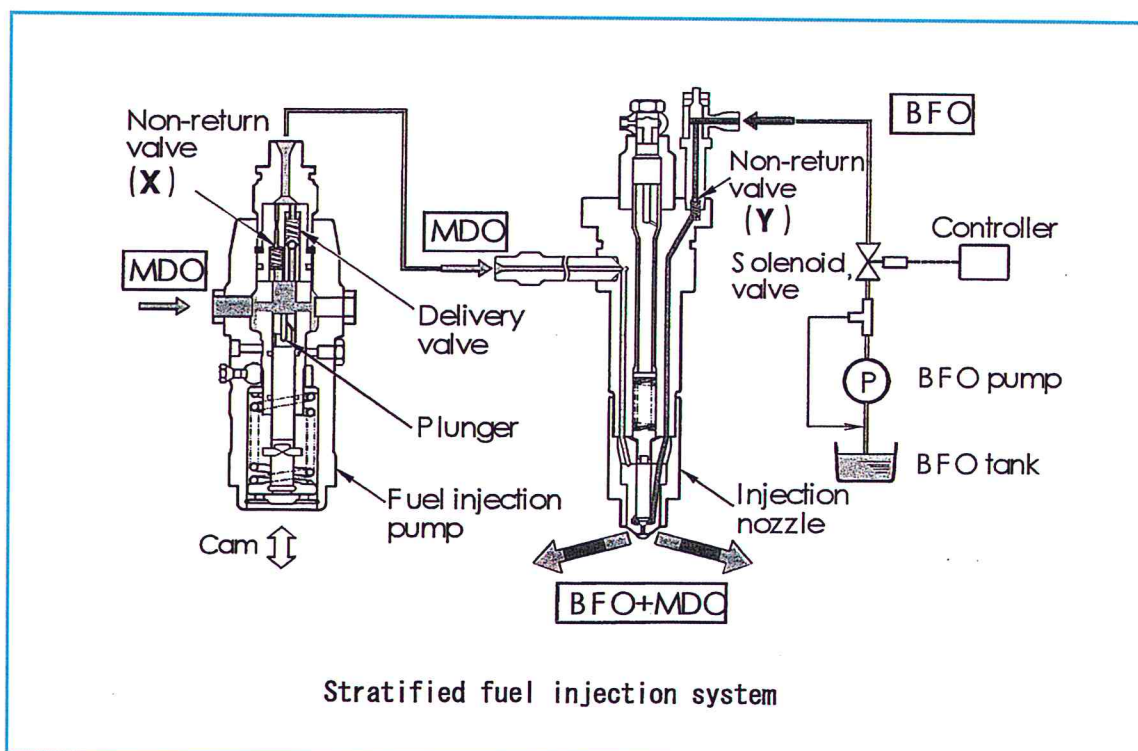


Best Mixed Utilization of Various Fuels [New Concept Fuel Injection]

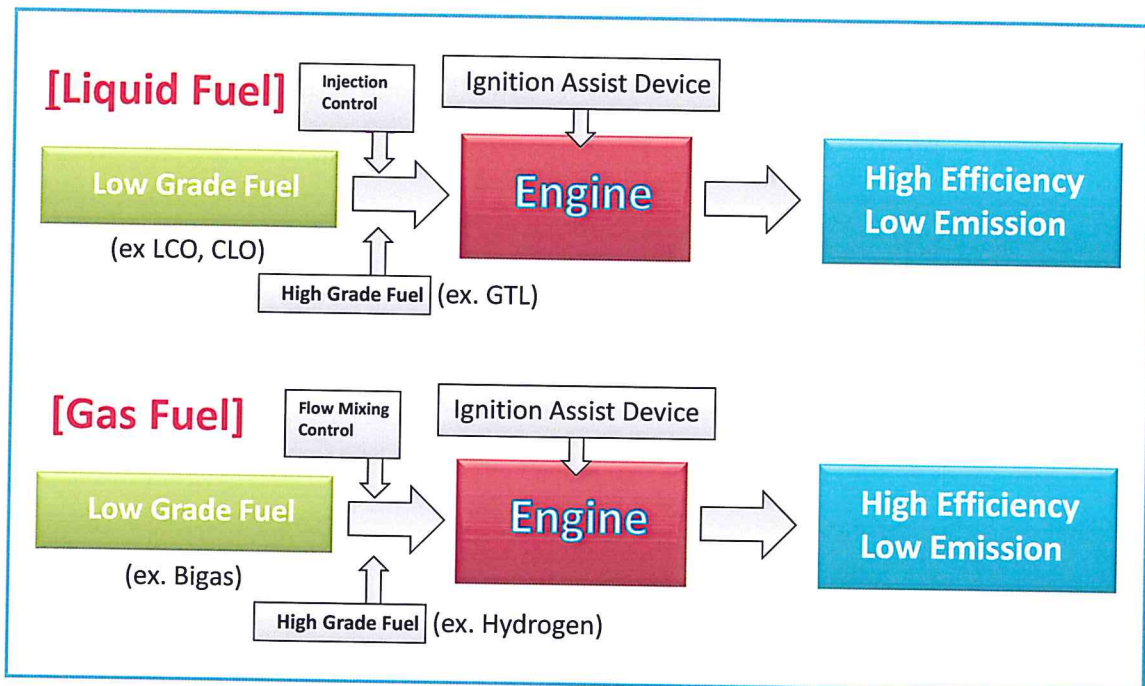
Aim: Compatibility of Economy and Environment

Stratified Injection System with Multiple Fuels that meets Combustion-side Demands in each Stage of Combustion Period

Time	Fuel Properties requested by Combustion	Concrete Fuel
Initial stage of combustion	Fuel with better ignitable characteristi	High cetane number fuel(GTL and so on)
Middle stage of combustion	Fuel with low combustion temperature Fuel with water addition	Fuel-Water Emulsion Stratified Fuel/Water Injection Methanol and so on
Final stage of combustion	Fuel with low smoky characteristic & Fuel with high momentum	Fuel with no aromatic compound(GTL and so on)



Combination of low grade fuels and high grade fuels



Quality and Superiority of GTL as marine engine fuel (1)

【Features and technological problems for its marine application】

1. Environmental friendly : Adaptable without major modifications on conventional marine engines

1) **Zero-sulfur emission** ⇒ **Zero-SOx emission**

2) **Zero-aromatic particles** ⇒ **Improvement of after-burning characteristics**
⇒ **Decrease of smoke and PM Improvement of fuel oil consumption rate**

3) **High cetane number, small theoretical combustion air volume**
⇒ **Capable of reducing NOx by 50% and improving fuel efficiency by 10%**
through optimizing combustion, injection and exhaust T/C specifications

2. Reliability and Durability : Fuel additives and lubricity-improvement additives are required to the level of practical use

No problems have been noted about fuel additives and lubricity-improvement additives through conducting basic experiments and others

Quality and Superiority of GTL as marine engine fuel (2)

3. Advantages in terms of handling, safety, transportation, and storage No particular problems are noted.

Existing logistics and storage systems can be used as they are.

- 1) GTL is superior to HFO (Heavy Fuel Oil) in terms of cleanness and handling
- 2) GTL can do away with on-board facility investment compared with LNG (Expensive & large volumetric dedicated fuel tank is not required)

⇒ GTL has an advantage in existing ship modifications and retrofit.

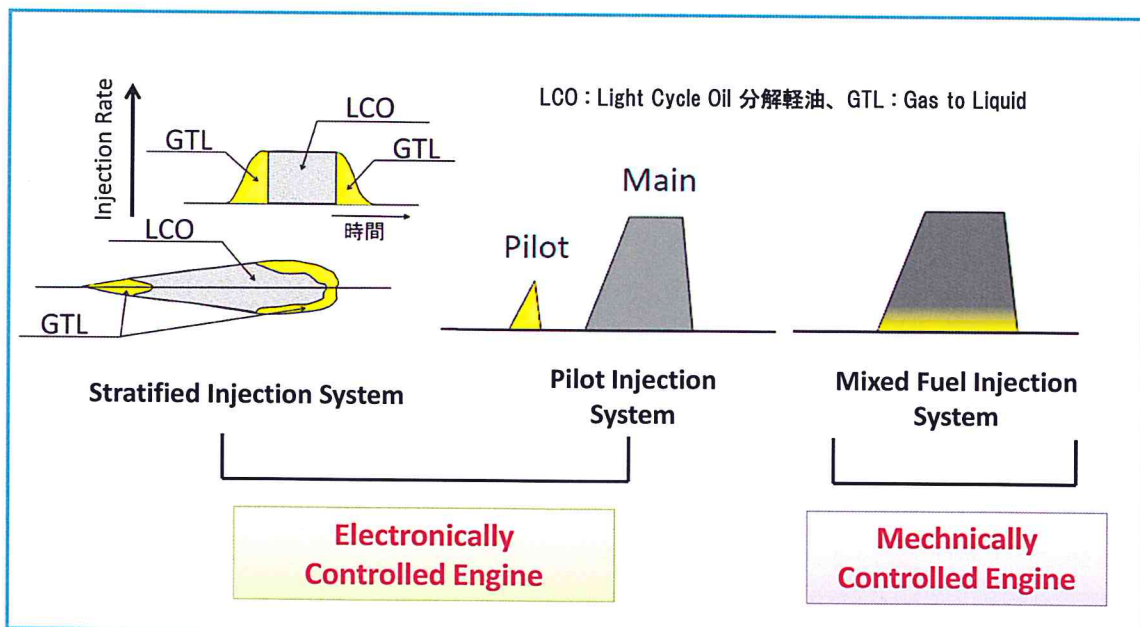
New port facilities including fuel supply infrastructure are not required.

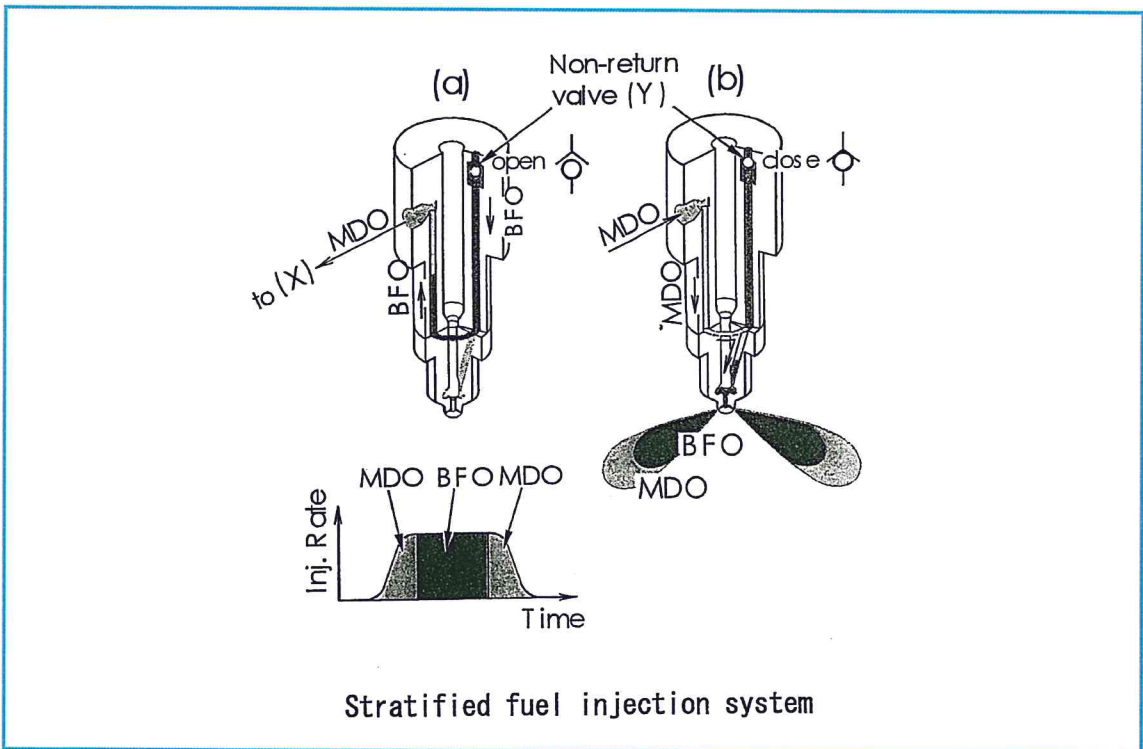
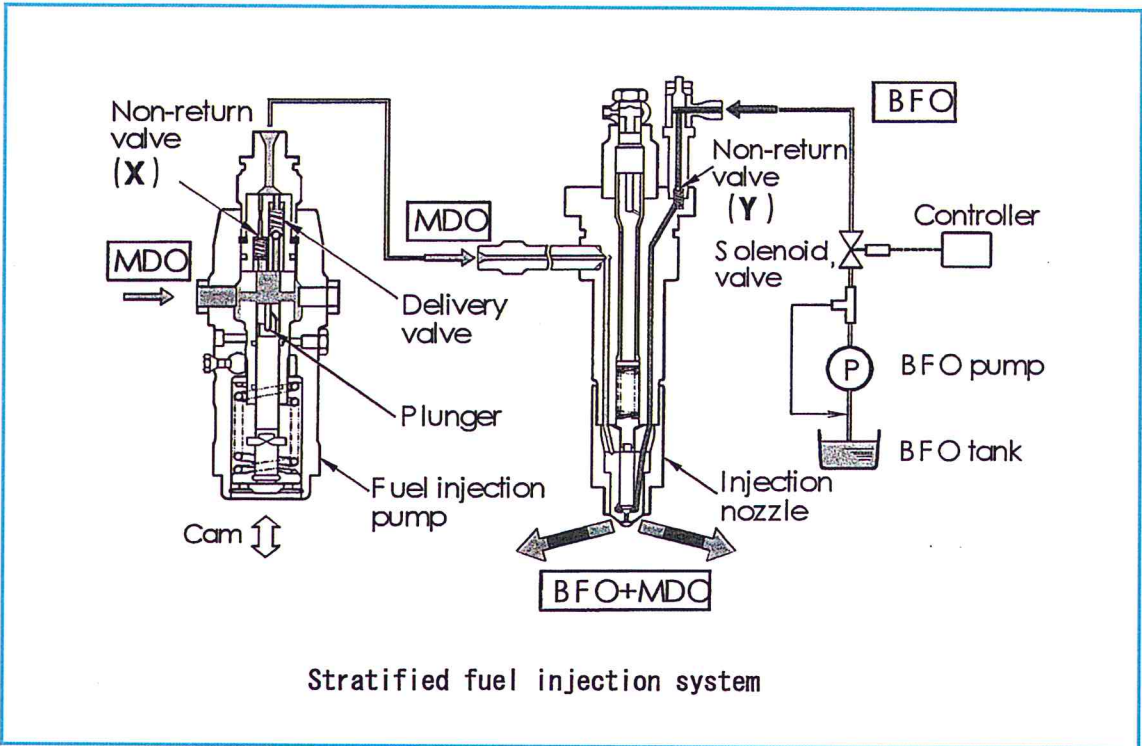
【GTL's life cycle cost】

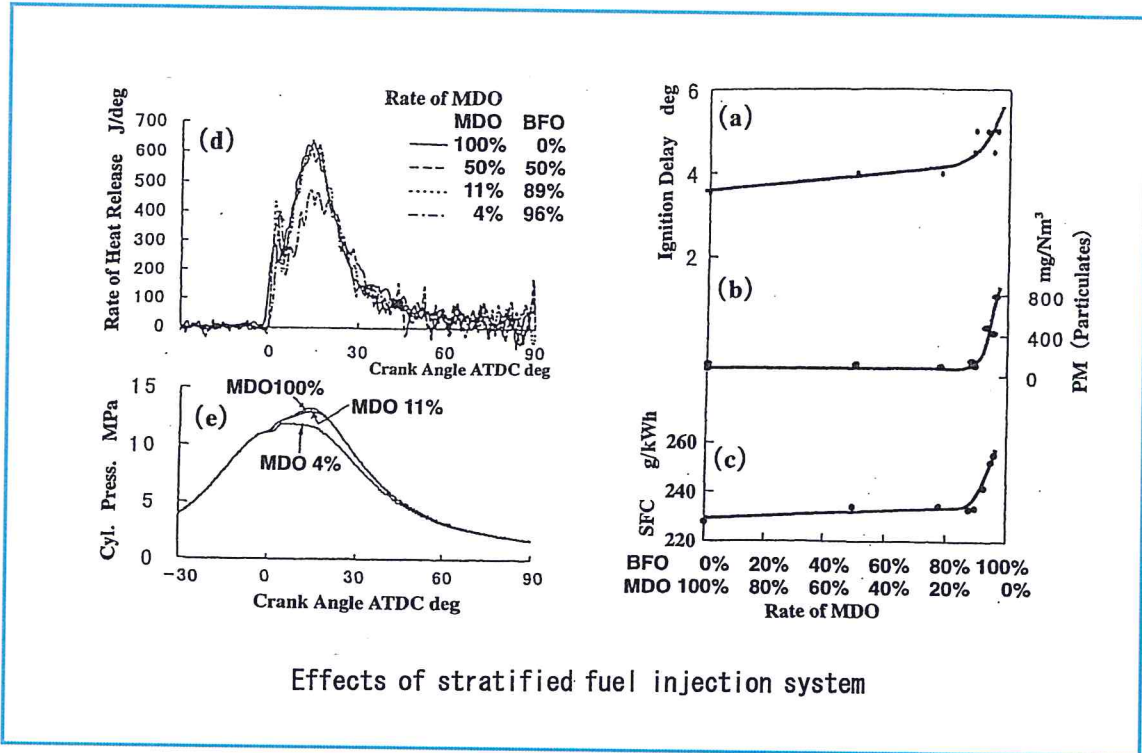
In spite of no apparent difference among GTL, HFO, MGO (Marine Gas Oil), and LNG in terms of price, GTL has the potentials to have cost advantages for operations and maintenance of a marine diesel engine

(Advantageous storage, handling, and others)

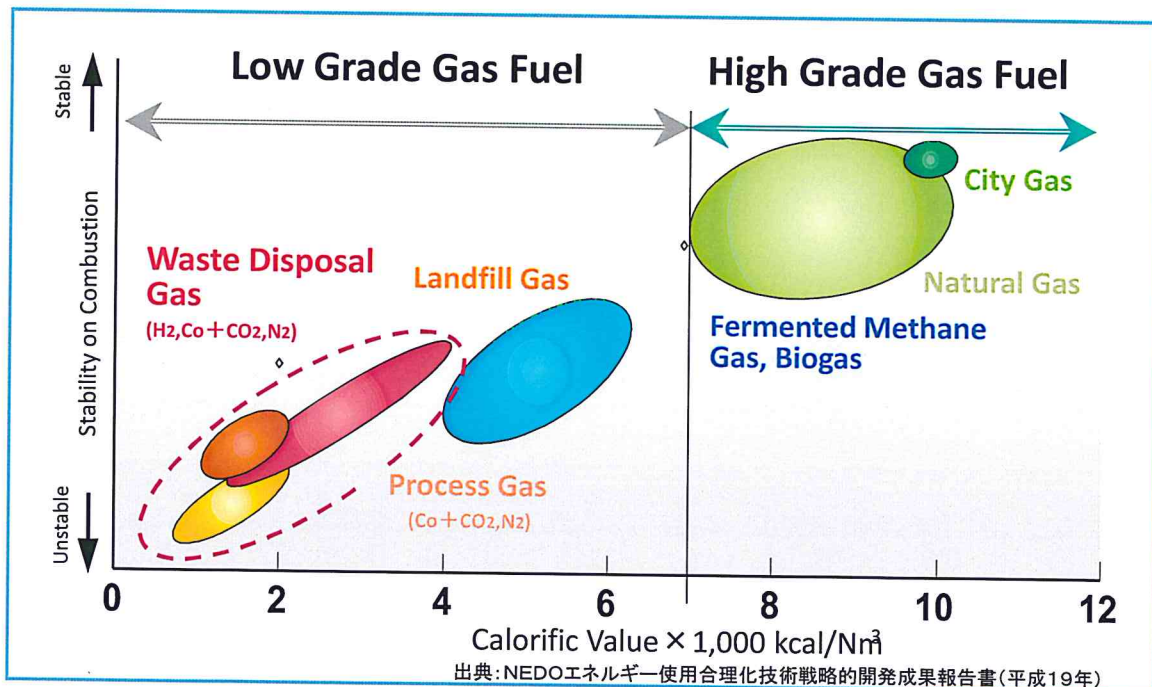
Best Mixed Utilization of Various Fuels Injection Rat



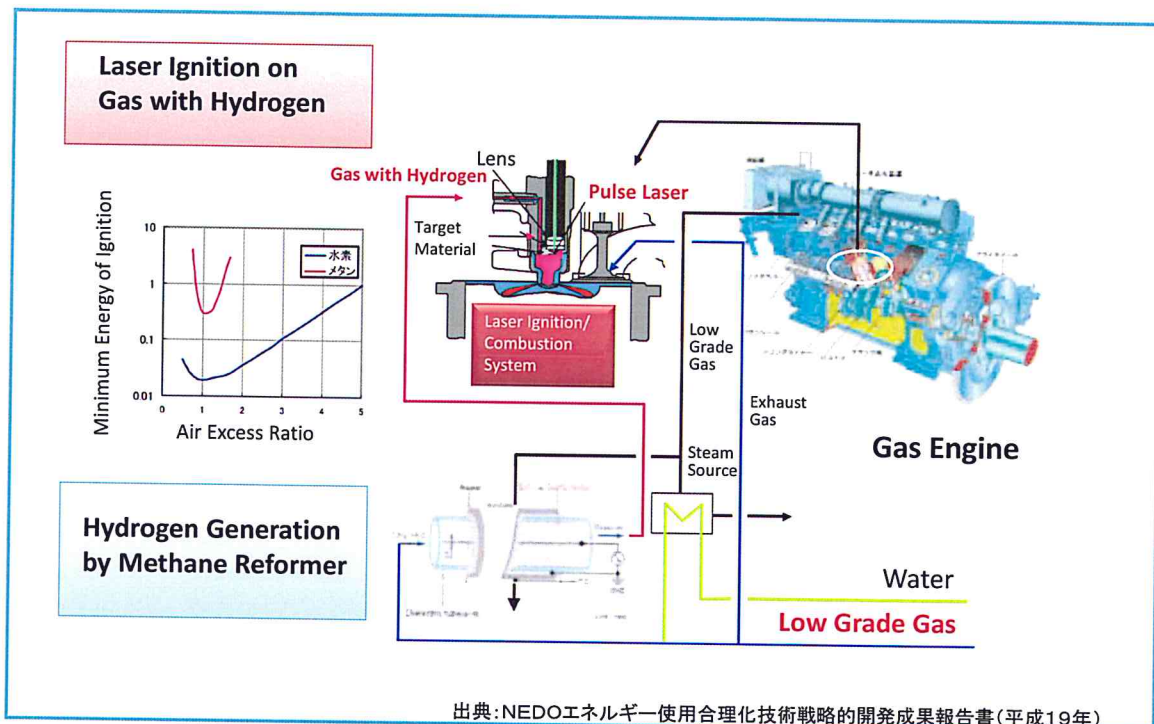




Calorific Value and Stability on Combustion of Various Gas



Full Picture of New Concept Combustion System



Summary

▪ In ECAs the application of exhaust gas cleaning systems or the use of LNG may be effective options.

▪ **Shortages of low-sulfur distillates are likely.**

▪ **Scrubbing technology seems the better strategy.**

▪ **LNG fueled ships aimed at inland and coastal shipping are likely.**

▪ The prospects for alternative fuels or sustainable energy ?

▪ **New viewpoint to solve the marine fuel issues :**

Best mixed utilization of various fuels

⇒ LCO + GTL or CLO + GTL

Diversification of fuel / energy source for marine propulsion

Eco friendly Ship Propulsion 2030 ???



Quelle: KRAL



TUHH

Hamburg University of Technology
Energy Systems and Marine Engineering

出典: ハンブルク工科大学Rulfs教授講演資料

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Thank you very much
For your kind attention!