

# Development of marine natural gas engine

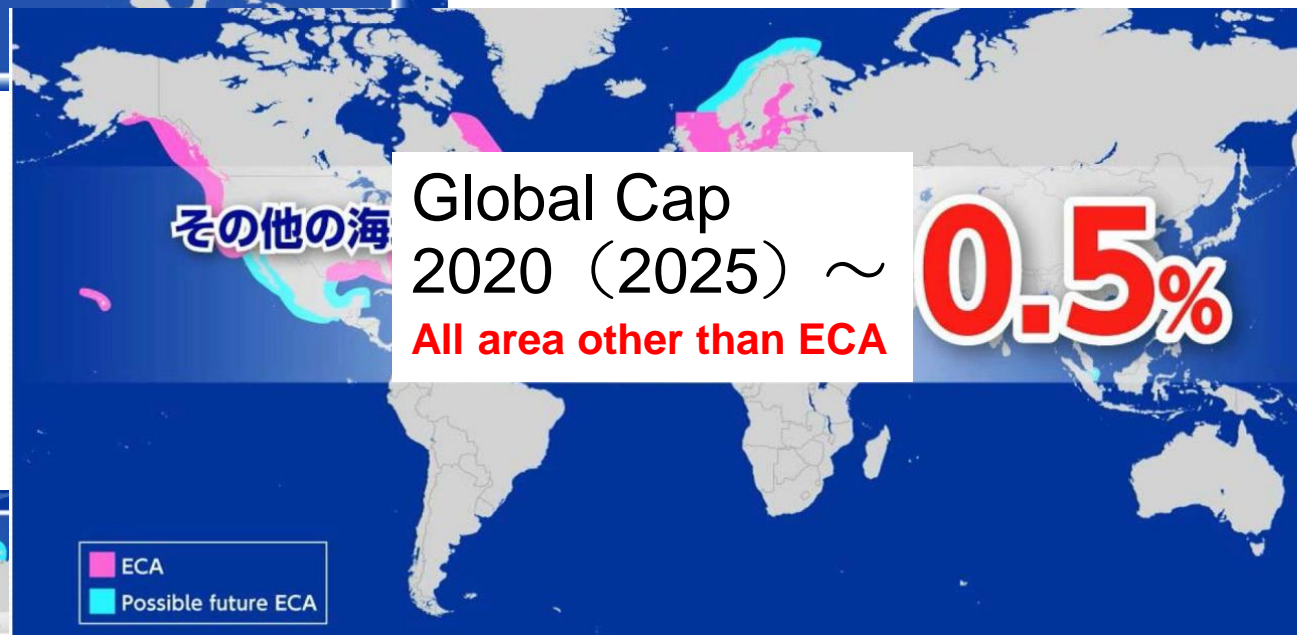
Prof. Dr. Koji Takasaki  
Kyushu University, Japan

## Contents

- 1. Real conditions of natural gas engines in marine use**
2. Special apparatus  
Large sized RCEM: Rapid Compression and Expansion Machine
3. Visual study on abnormal combustion in lean-burn gas mode  
(Otto-cycle type gas engine)
4. Visual study on **GI** (high pressure **G**as **I**njection) combustion  
(Diesel-cycle type gas engine)

# Background for development of LNG fuelled ships • •

## SOx regulation



(Including Japanese domestic)

(In case that global cap starts from 2025)

# Motivation for natural gas fueled ships

## Regulation of SO<sub>x</sub>(PM) and NO<sub>x</sub> Emissions

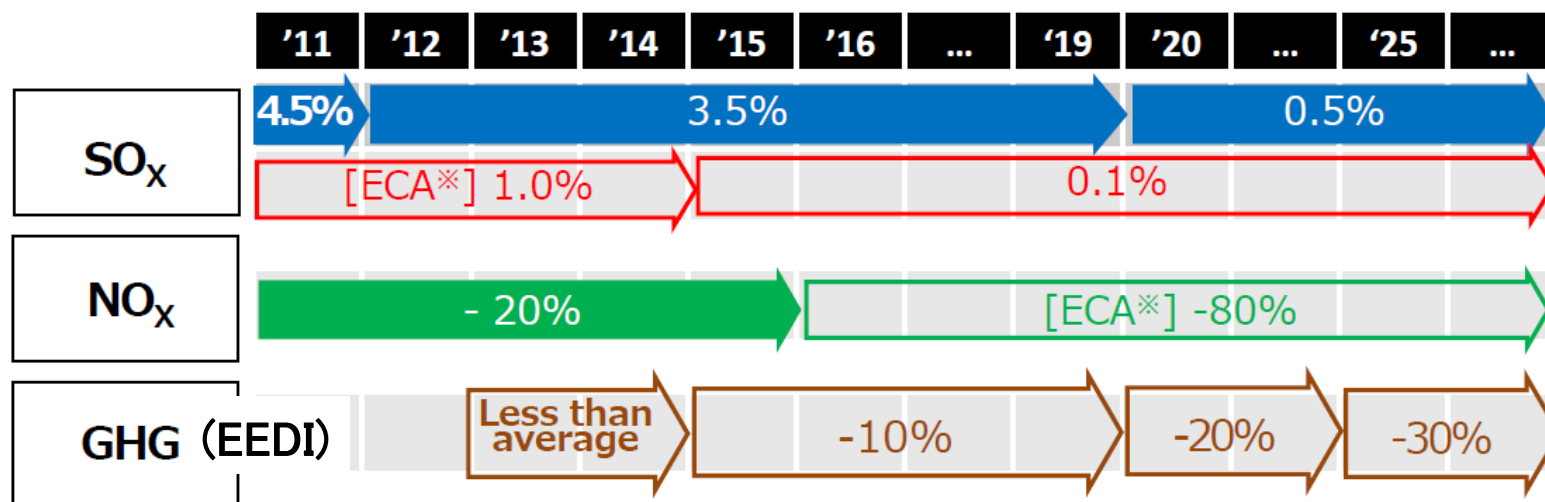
(Black Carbon (BC) in the North-pole area is under discussion)

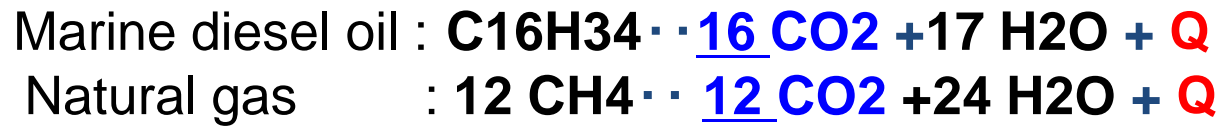
## Regulation of CO<sub>2</sub> : Green House Gas (GHG)

- **EEDI** (Energy Efficiency Design Index) : CO<sub>2</sub> g/ton·mile

$$= \frac{\text{Engine Power (kW)} \times \text{SFC (g/kWh)} \times \mathbf{C_F}}{\text{DWT (ton)} \times \text{Speed (mile/h)}}$$

For newly built ships **2015~ -10%, 2020~ -20%, 2025~ -30%**

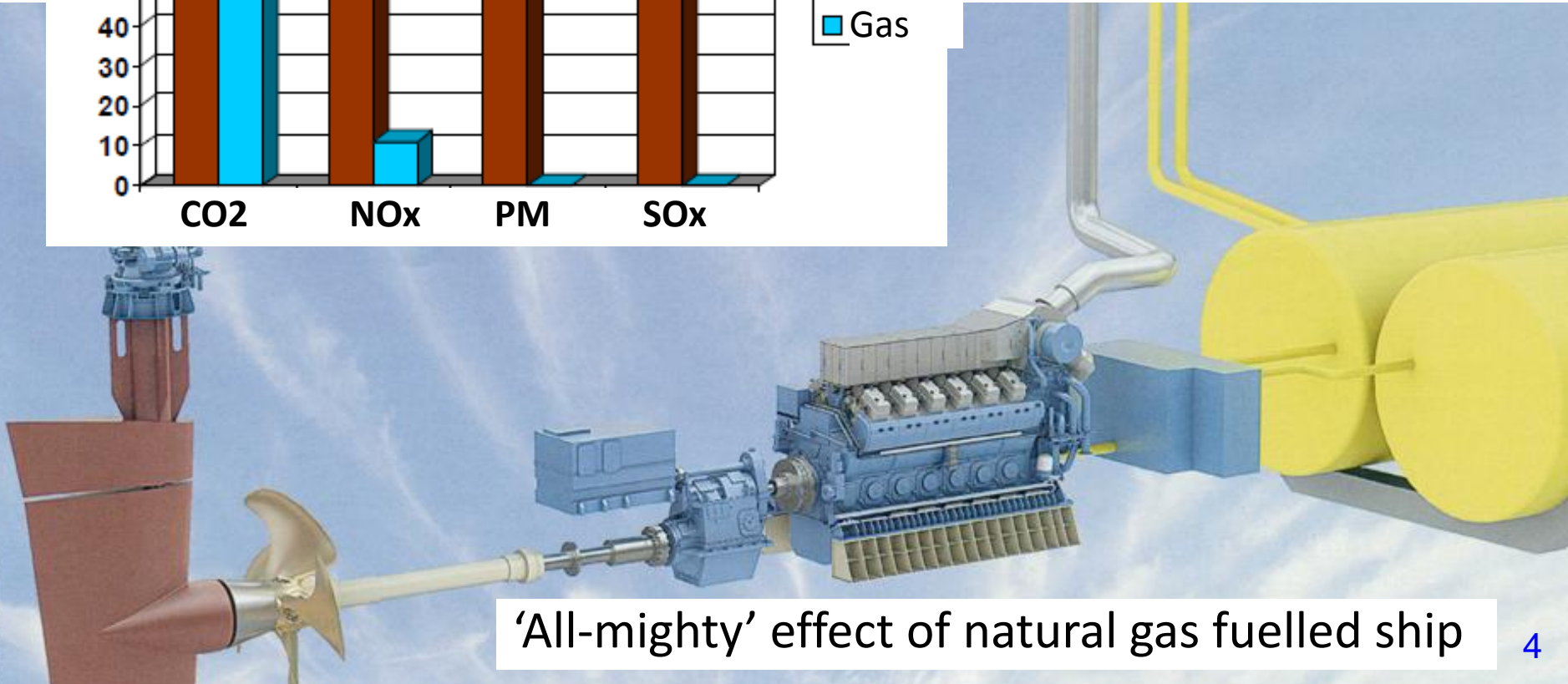
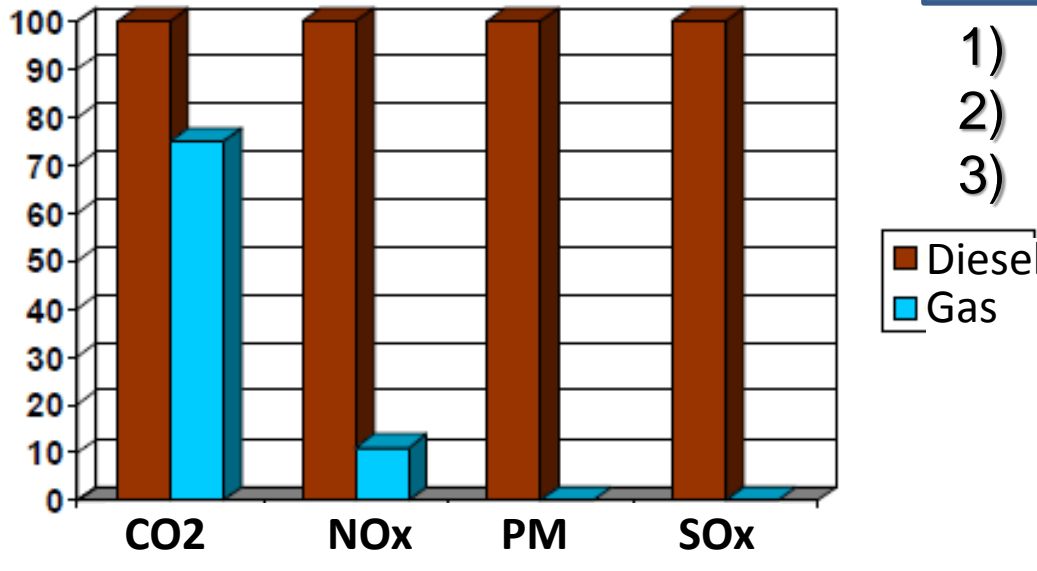




Effect on emissions reduction by changing marine fuel from diesel oil to natural gas

Issues to overcome for introducing LNG fueled ship

- 1) Regulation
- 2) Cost (initial and operation)
- 3) Supply Infrastructures



'All-mighty' effect of natural gas fuelled ship



# Natural gas fueled ships in service

About 50 ships in North Europe driven by medium-speed 4-stroke lean-burn type gas engines (ferry, off-shore supply vessel, etc.).



Bergensfjord/ Fjord 1 (130m x 20m, DNV)

フェリー



Viking Energy/ Eidesvik (95m x 20m, DNV)

オフショア支援船



Bit Viking/ Tarbit Shipping (177m x 26m, GL)

ケミカルタンカー



Argonon/ Deen Shipping (110m x 16m, LR)

重油バンカー船 @オランダ・ロッテルダム港



Høydal/ Nordnorsk Shipping (70m x 16m, DNV)

貨物船 (水産飼料運搬)



Viking Grace/ Viking Line (218m x 32m, LR)

クルーズフェリー及び世界唯一のLNGバンカー船  
@スウェーデン・ストックホルム港



EcoNuri/ Incheon Port Authority (36m x 8m, KR)

観光船 @韓国・仁川港



Barentshav/ Norwegian Coast Guard (93m x 17m, DNV)

沿岸警備船

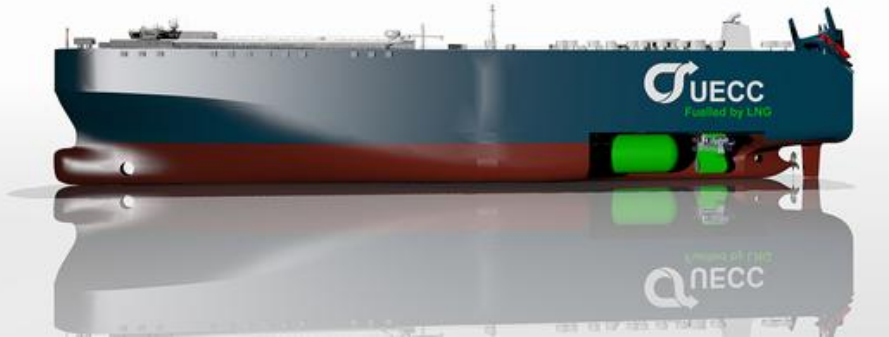


Francisco/ Buquebus (99m x 26m, DNV)

高速フェリー @豪州にて海上公試  
(アルゼンチン⇄ウルグアイ航路に投入予定)

# Natural gas fueled ships from now

including large ships driven by low-speed 2-stroke natural gas engines.

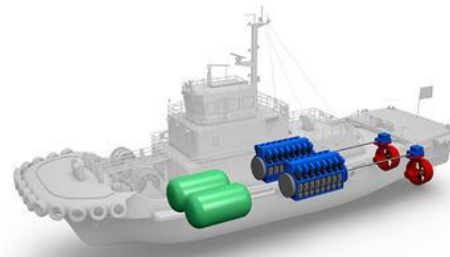


- United European Car Carriers (UECC) jointly owned by NYK and Wallenius Lines has ordered KHI two PCCs propelled by MAN low-speed ME-GI gas (DF) engine. (for voyage in European ECA)

- NYKとWallenius共同出資のUECC社が、MANの低速2ストローク（DF）エンジンを搭載した自動車運搬船を川崎重工に発注（欧州内ECAに投入予定）。

- TOTE Line has ordered 3,100TEU container ships propelled by MAN low-speed ME-GI gas (DF) engine. (Route: Florida⇔ Puerto Rico)

- 米国内航船社TOTE社が、MANの低速2ストローク（DF）エンジンを搭載した3,100TEUのコンテナ船を発注（フロリダ⇔プエトリコ航路に投入予定）



- Development of LNG-fueled tug-boat by NYK Group • 2013~  
(MLIT and ClassNK is supporting development of not only vessel itself but also medium-speed DF engine)

- 負荷変動の激しいタグボートをLNG燃料化（NYKグループ）（政府と日本海事協会の支援）

**Table 1** Categorization of marine gas engines

	Direct coupling	Electric drive
Medium-speed 4-st.	Existing	Popular
Low-speed 2-st.	All	Nonexistent

	Mono-fuel	DF (Dual Fuel)
Medium-speed 4-st.	Existing	Popular
Low-speed 2-st.	Nonexistent	All

In case of **DF**, fuel can be switched instantly from gas to heavy fuel in an emergency like heavy knocking or gas-leak.

	Lean-burn (pre-mixed) (low-pressure gas supply)	<b>GI</b> (Gas Injection) (high press. gas injection)
Medium-speed 4-st.	Currently all	Possible but not yet applied
Low-speed 2-st.	Existing <b>Otto-cycle</b> type gas engine	Existing <b>Diesel-cycle</b> type gas engine

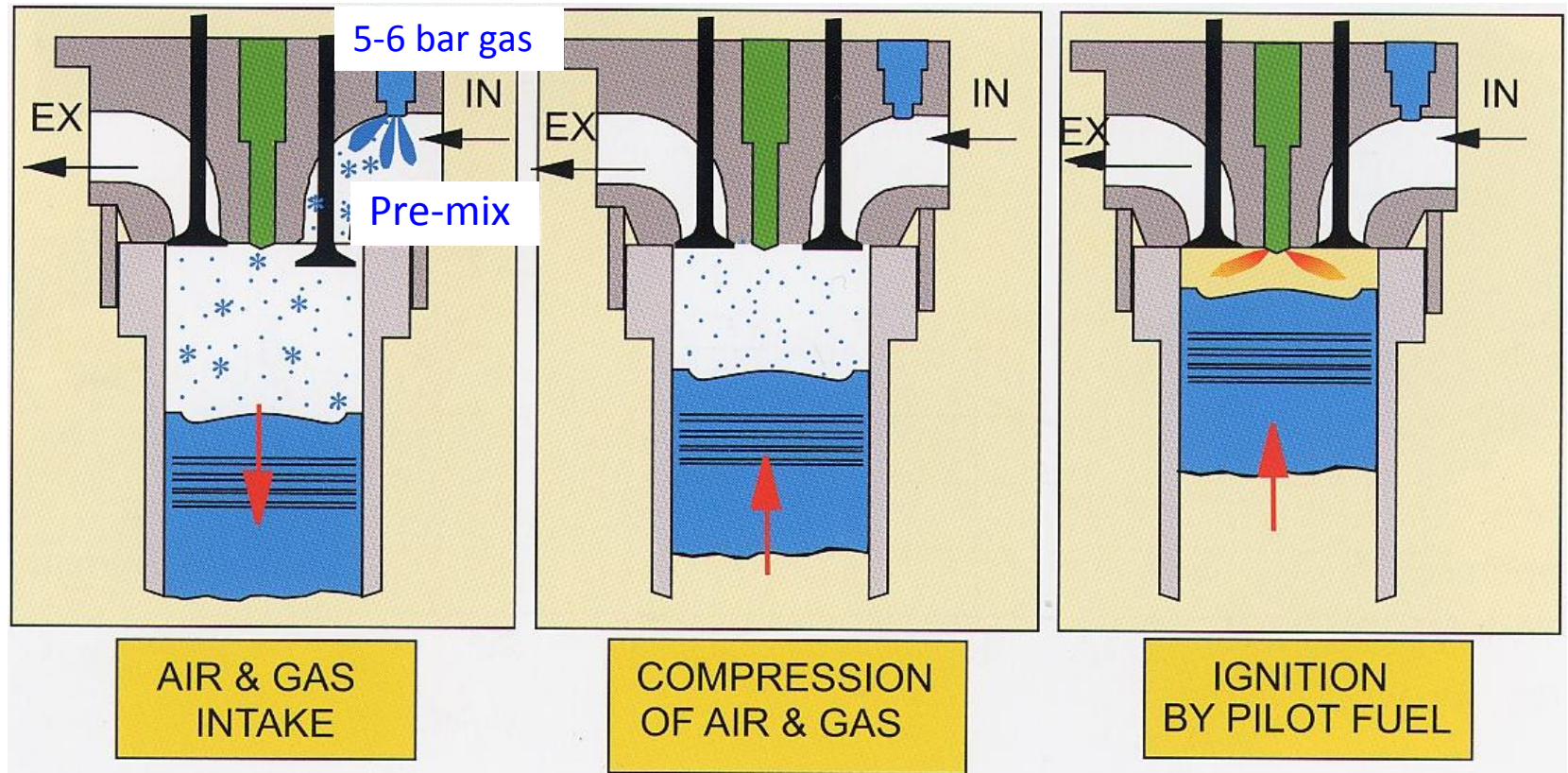


**Lean-burn type (Otto-cycle type)** gas engine (Table 1) has the same combustion style as gasoline engine and suffers **knocking** in rough sea, especially when low 'Methane Number' gas is burned.

Key word :

**Methane number (MN) : Anti-knocking** number for natural gas

To keep safe operation at high load, MN higher than 80 is necessary.



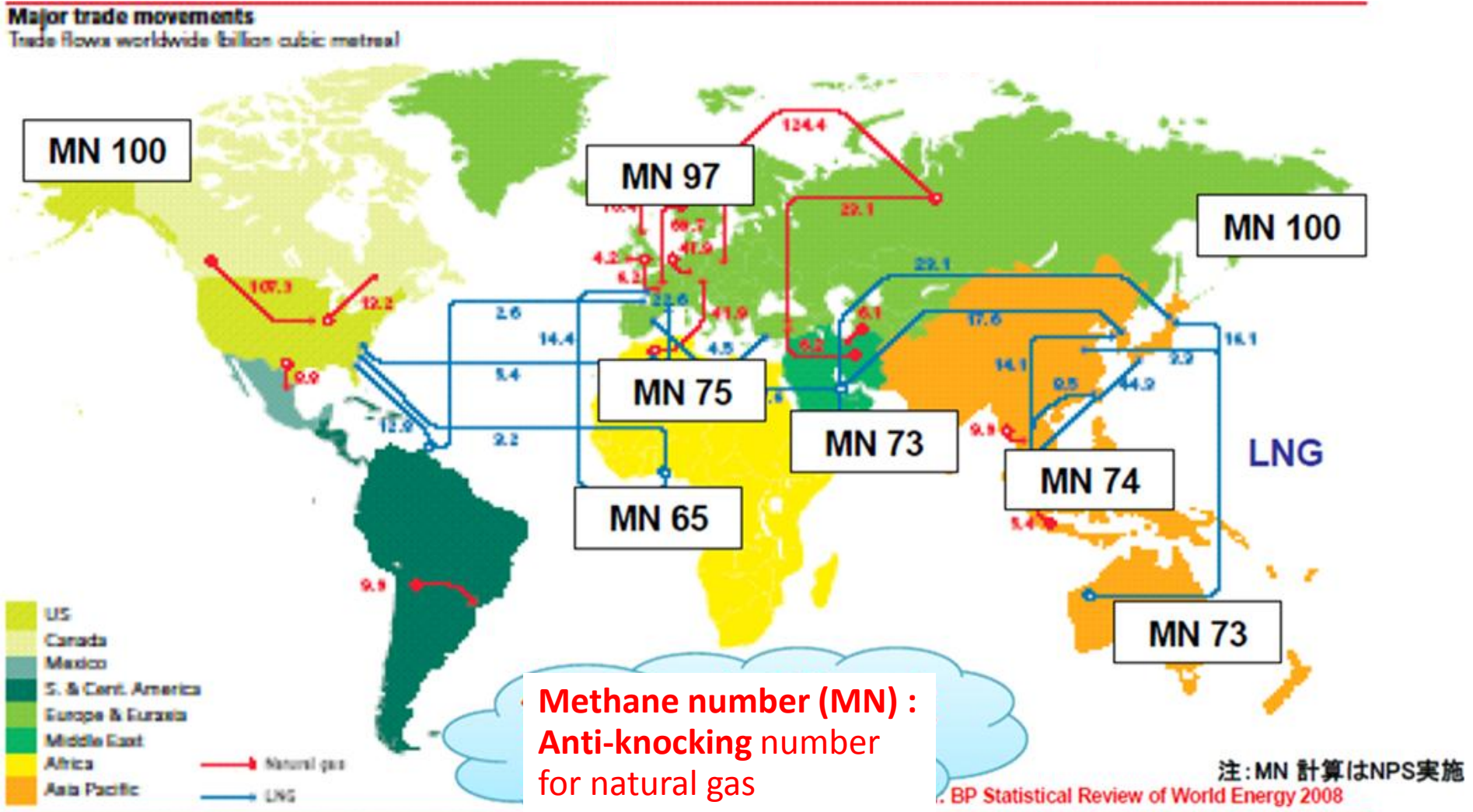
Function of medium-speed lean-burn gas engine



Movie ▪ ▪ Well known flame propagation and knocking phenomena in automobile gasoline engine

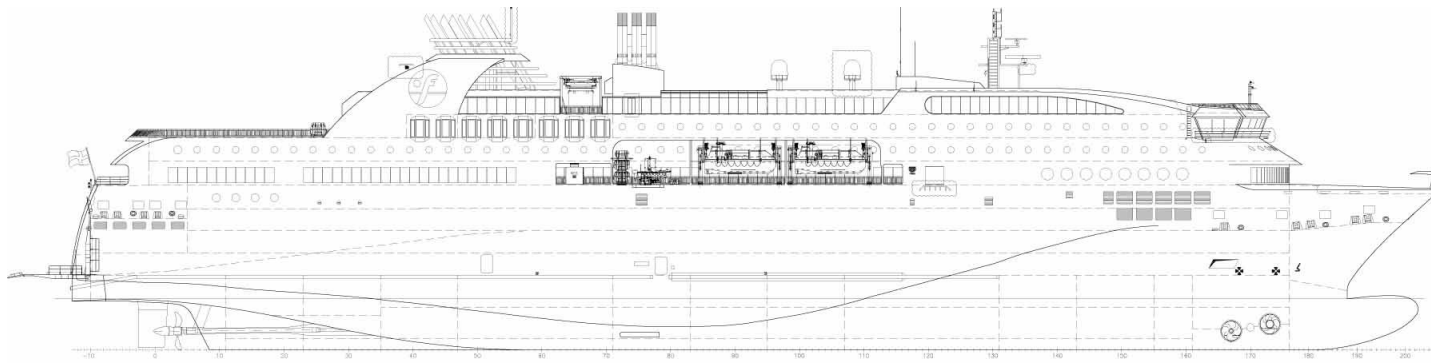


# Current Methane Number of natural gas in each area

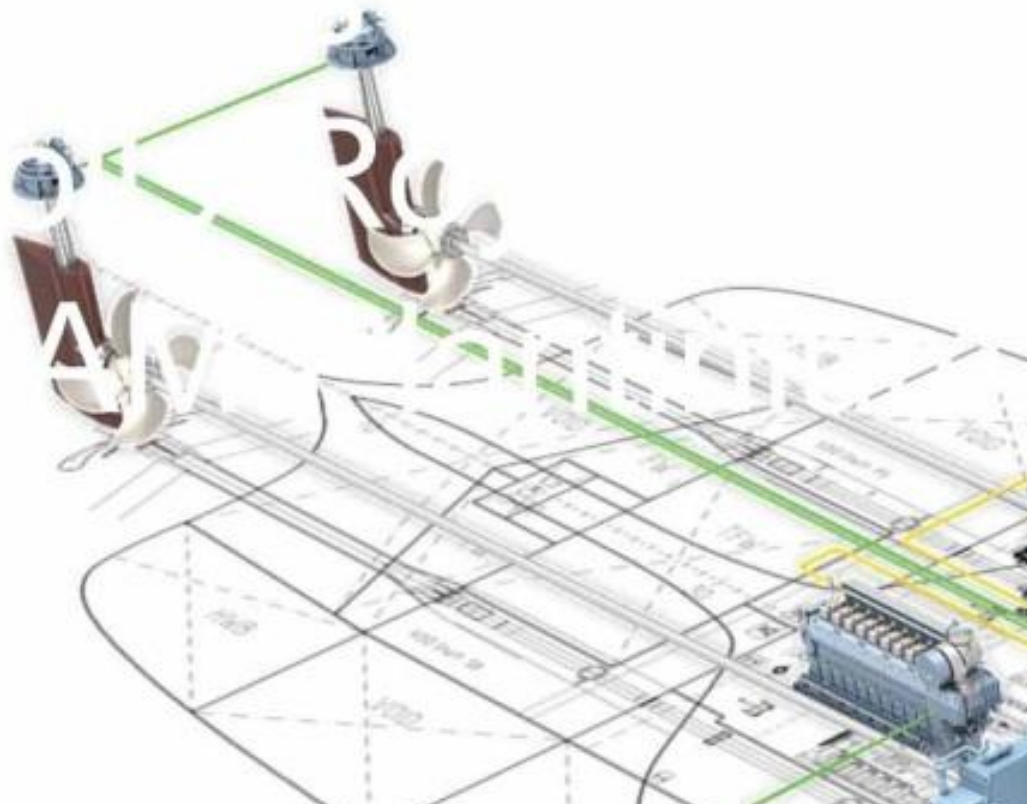


# Real conditions of natural gas engines in marine use

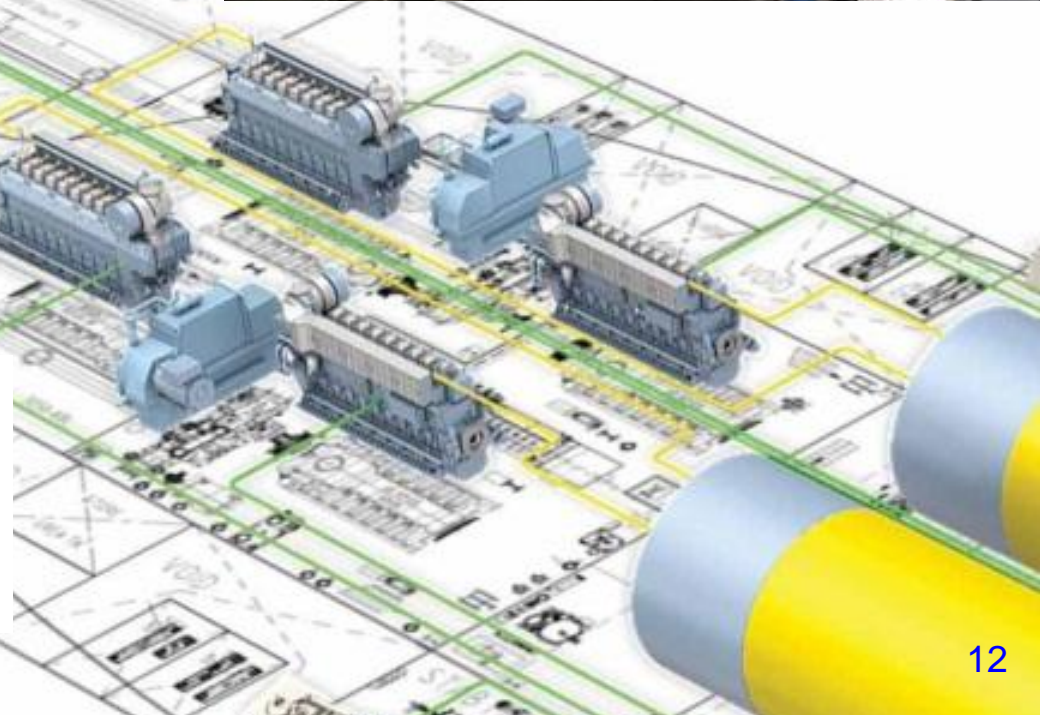
Ferry 'Stavanger Fjord' between Norway (Bergen) and Denmark, (25,000 GT) suffers knocking in rough sea condition in winter, even if high MN gas is burned.



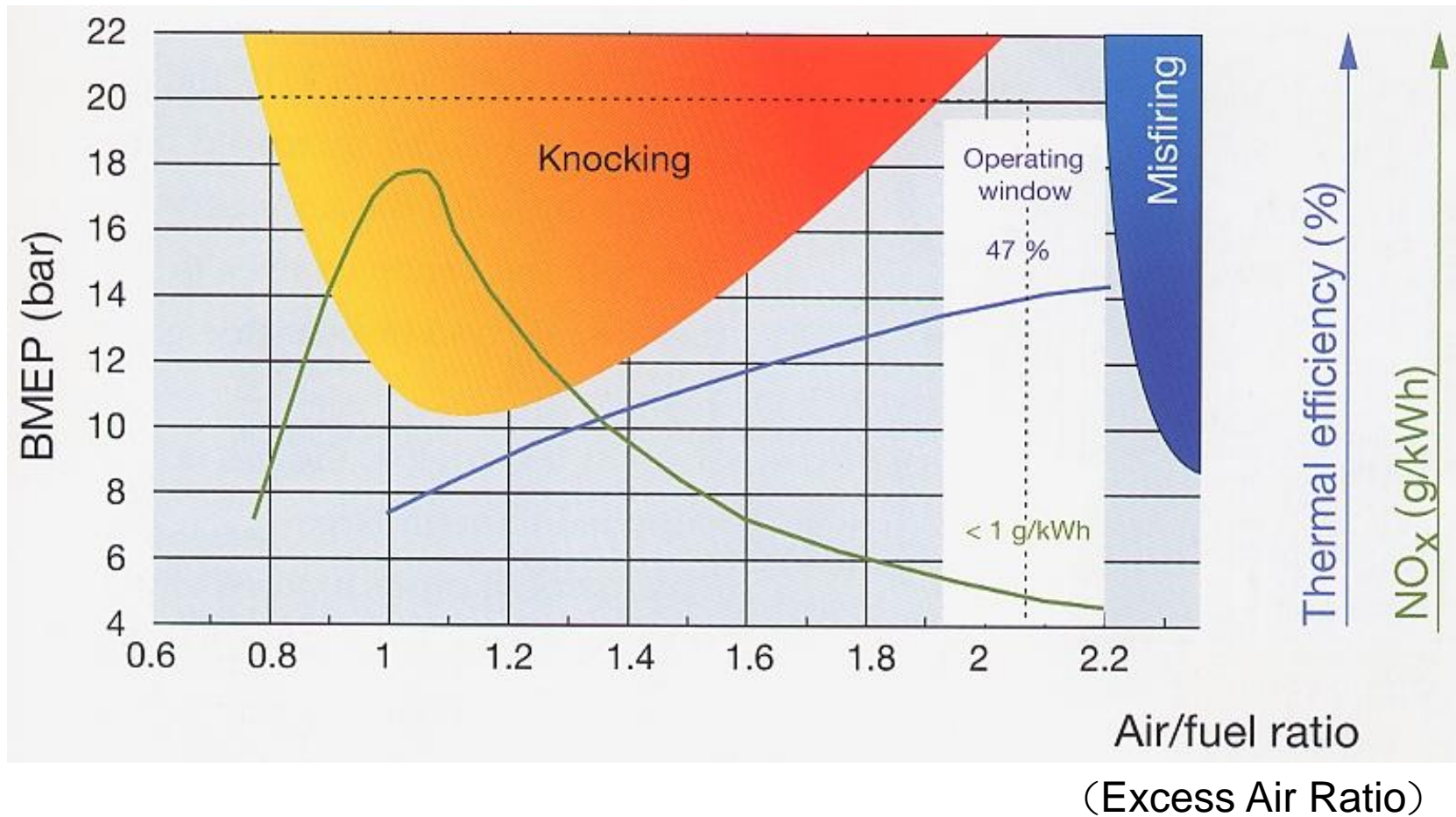




RR B35 · 40 type mono-fuel gas engine  
5400 kW (P<sub>me</sub> : 18.7 bar, 750 rpm)  
X 4 sets drive two CPPs directly.







Possibility of abnormal combustion for lean burn gas engine  
 Wartsila company's data

(Of course, to reduce ship speed in rough sea is not convenient.)



Merit of DF ('Dual Fuel') engine  
(An example of platform supply vessel in  
rough sea condition in the North Sea)

- ▪ Wartsila 32DF + Electric propulsion
- Escape from knocking caused by load fluctuation by availing DF system  
(Switching to diesel fuel from gas mode)

# Contents

1. Real conditions of natural gas engines in marine use

## 2. Special apparatus

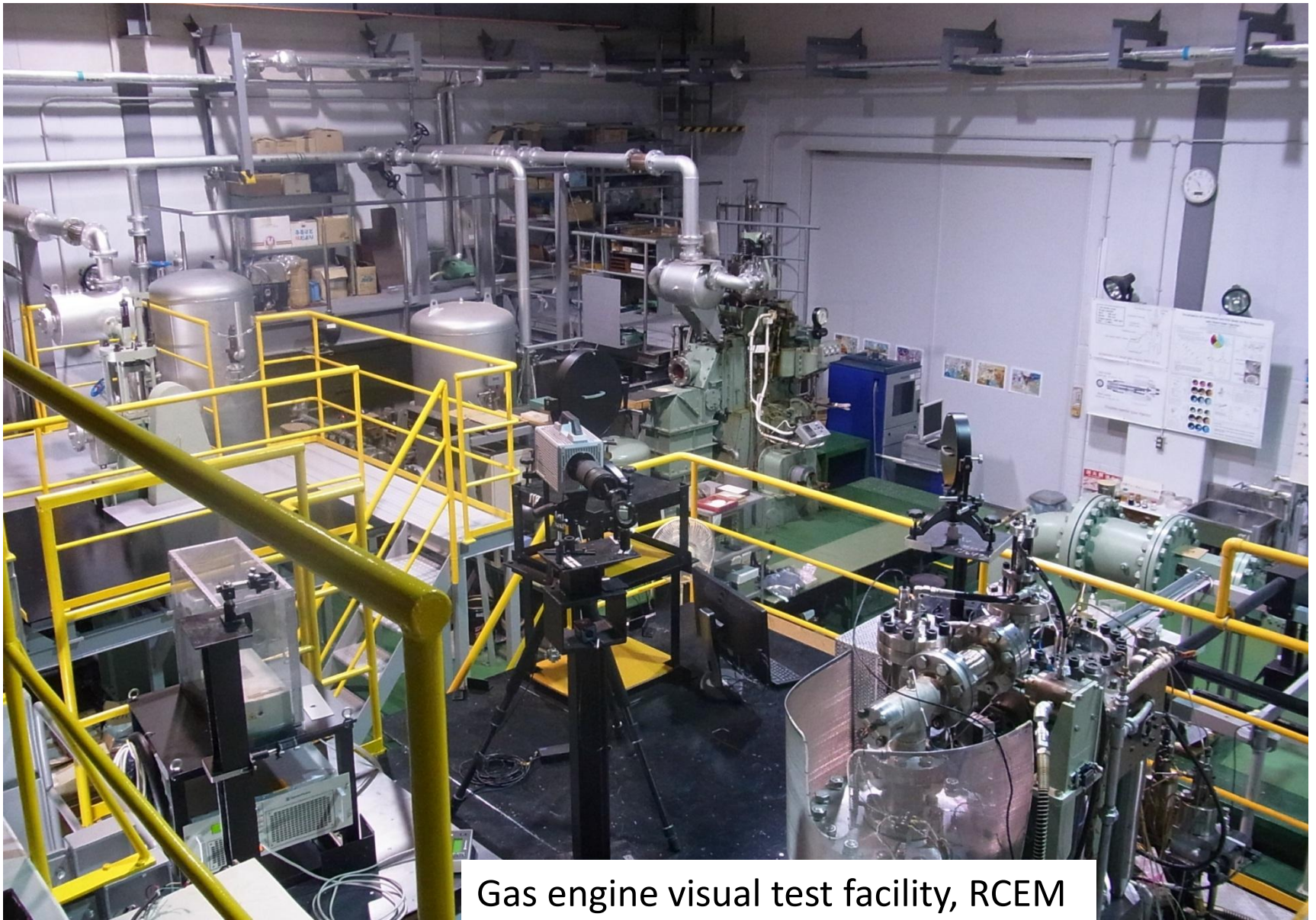
Large sized **RCEM: Rapid Compression and Expansion Machine**

3. Visual study on abnormal combustion in lean-burn gas mode  
(Otto-cycle type gas engine)

4. Visual study on **GI** (high pressure **Gas Injection**) combustion  
(Diesel-cycle type gas engine)



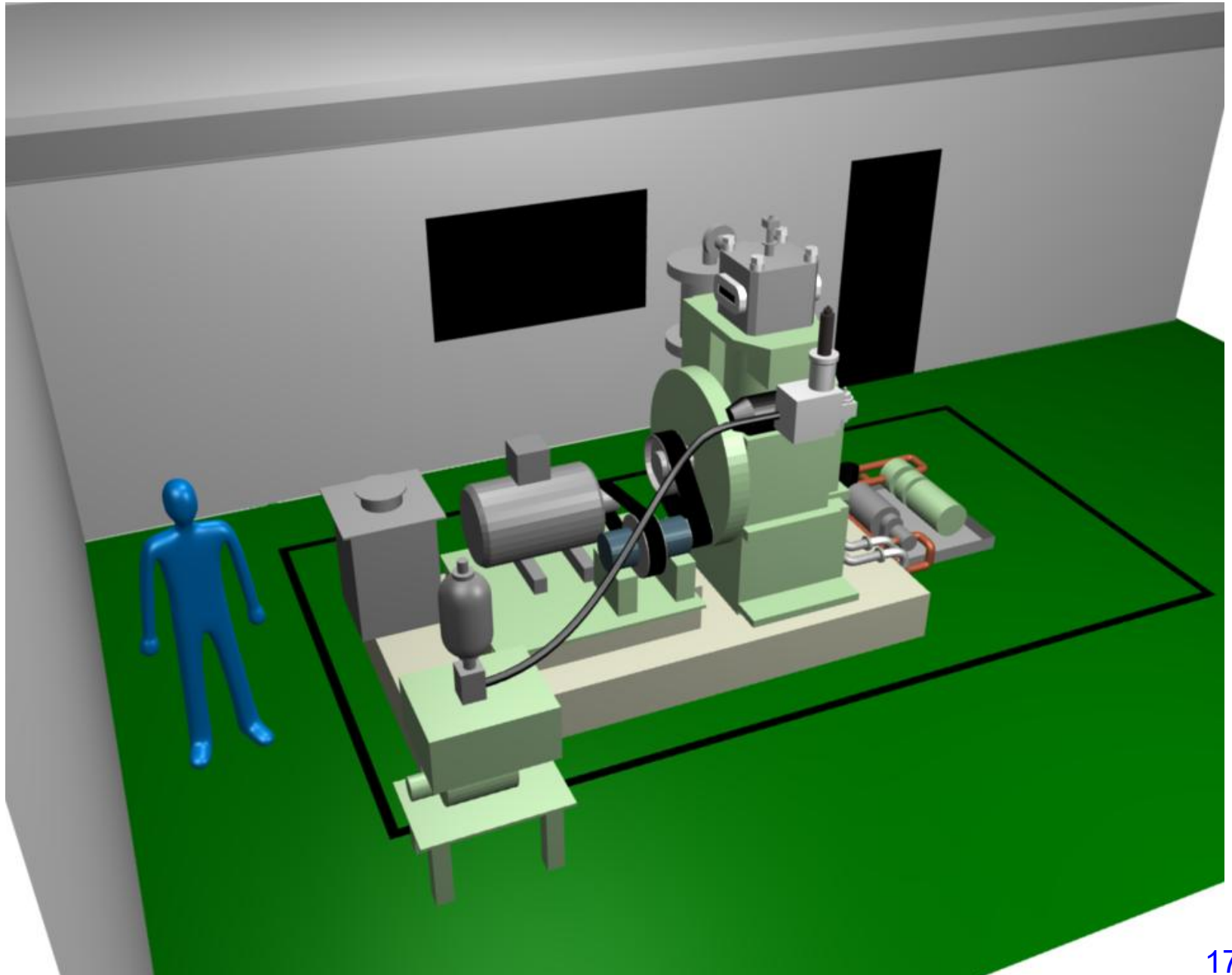
Introduction of fundamental study on natural gas engine combustion  
by Kyushu University,  
for example, 'knocking' phenomena • • GI combustion • •



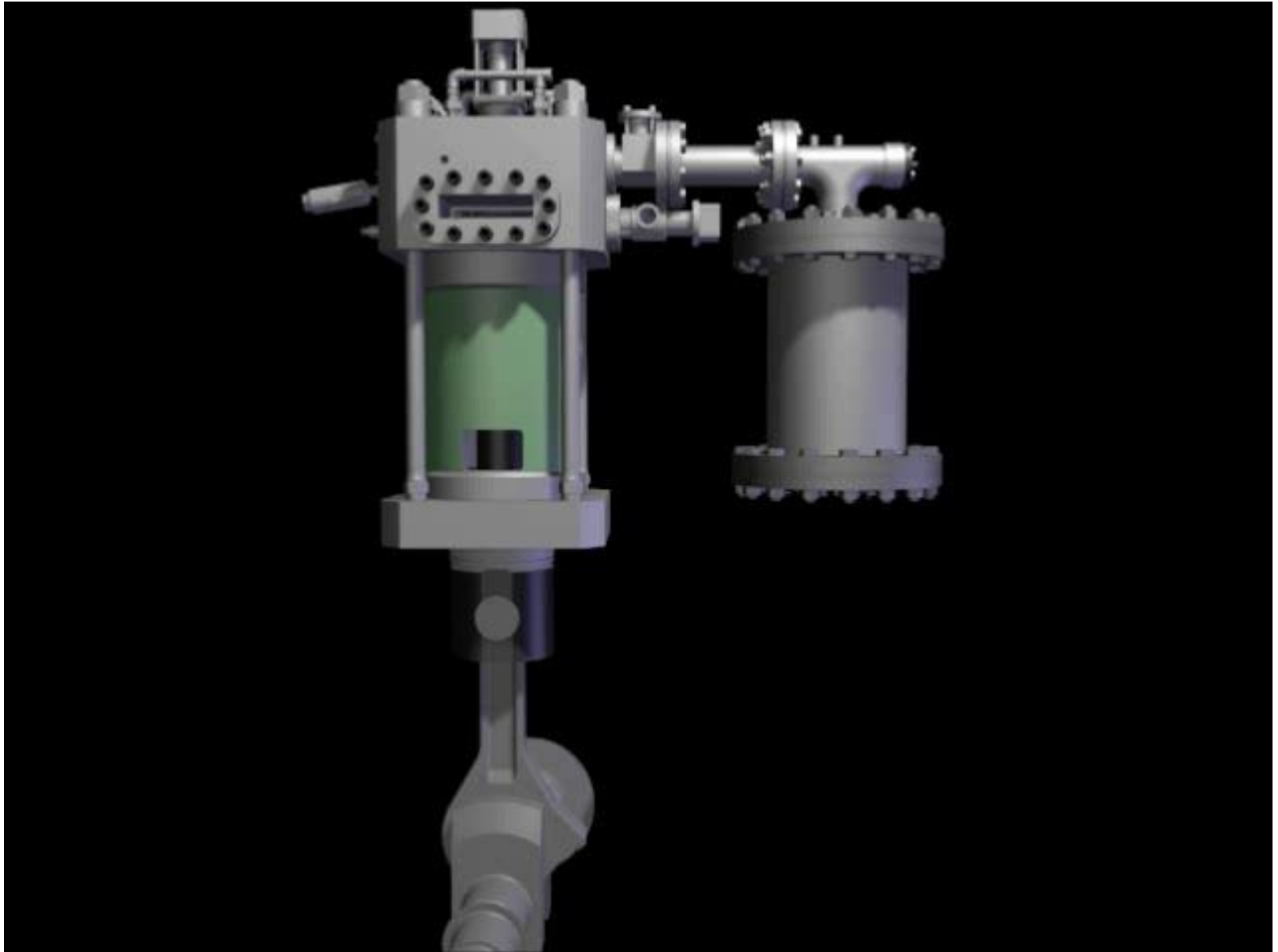
Gas engine visual test facility, RCEM



# Construction and function of RCEM



RCEM: Highly-supercharged condition is realized by **double-stage compression**.  
Frequent experiments in a short time are possible by **single-shot function**.



# Contents

1. Real conditions of natural gas engines in marine use

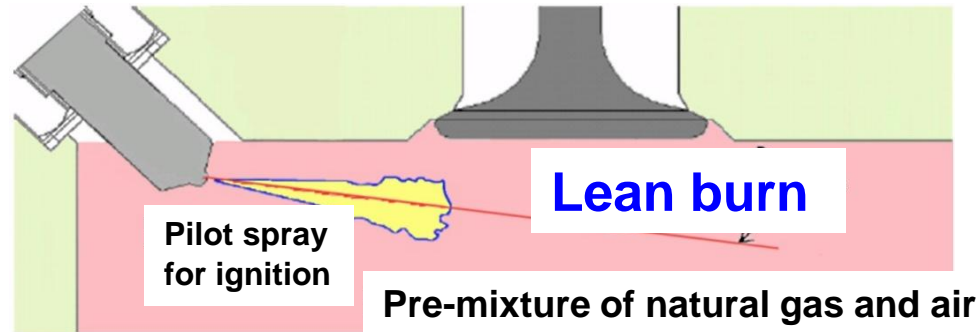
2. Special apparatus

Large sized RCEM: Rapid Compression and Expansion Machine

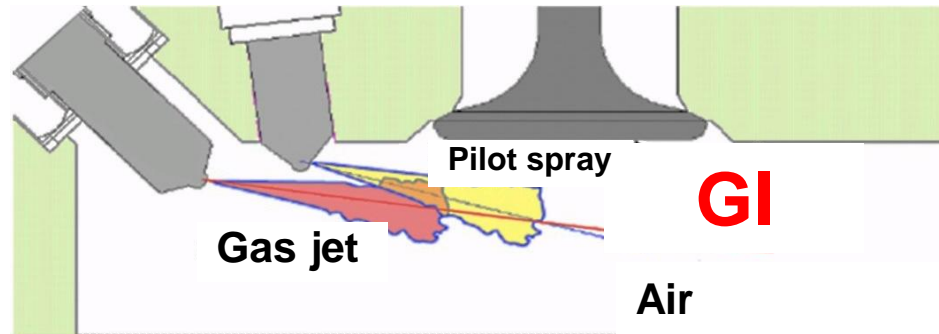
**3. Visual study on abnormal combustion in lean-burn gas mode  
(Otto-cycle type gas engine)**

4. Visual study on **GI** (high pressure **Gas Injection**) combustion  
(Diesel-cycle type gas engine)

# Lean-burn and GI combustion

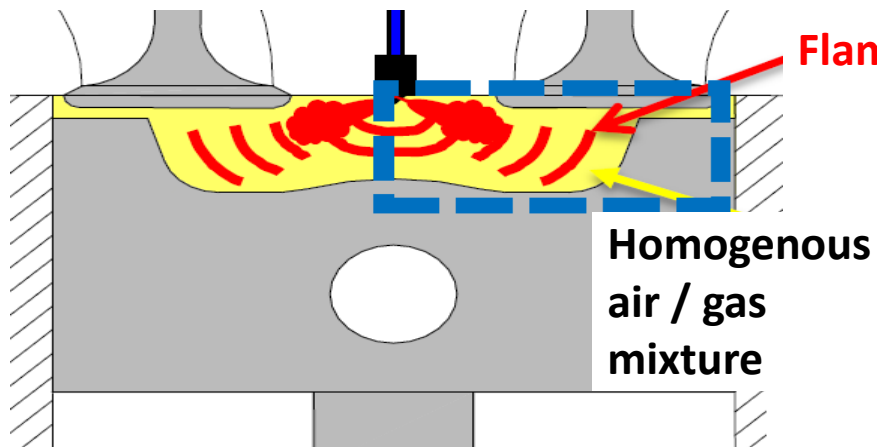
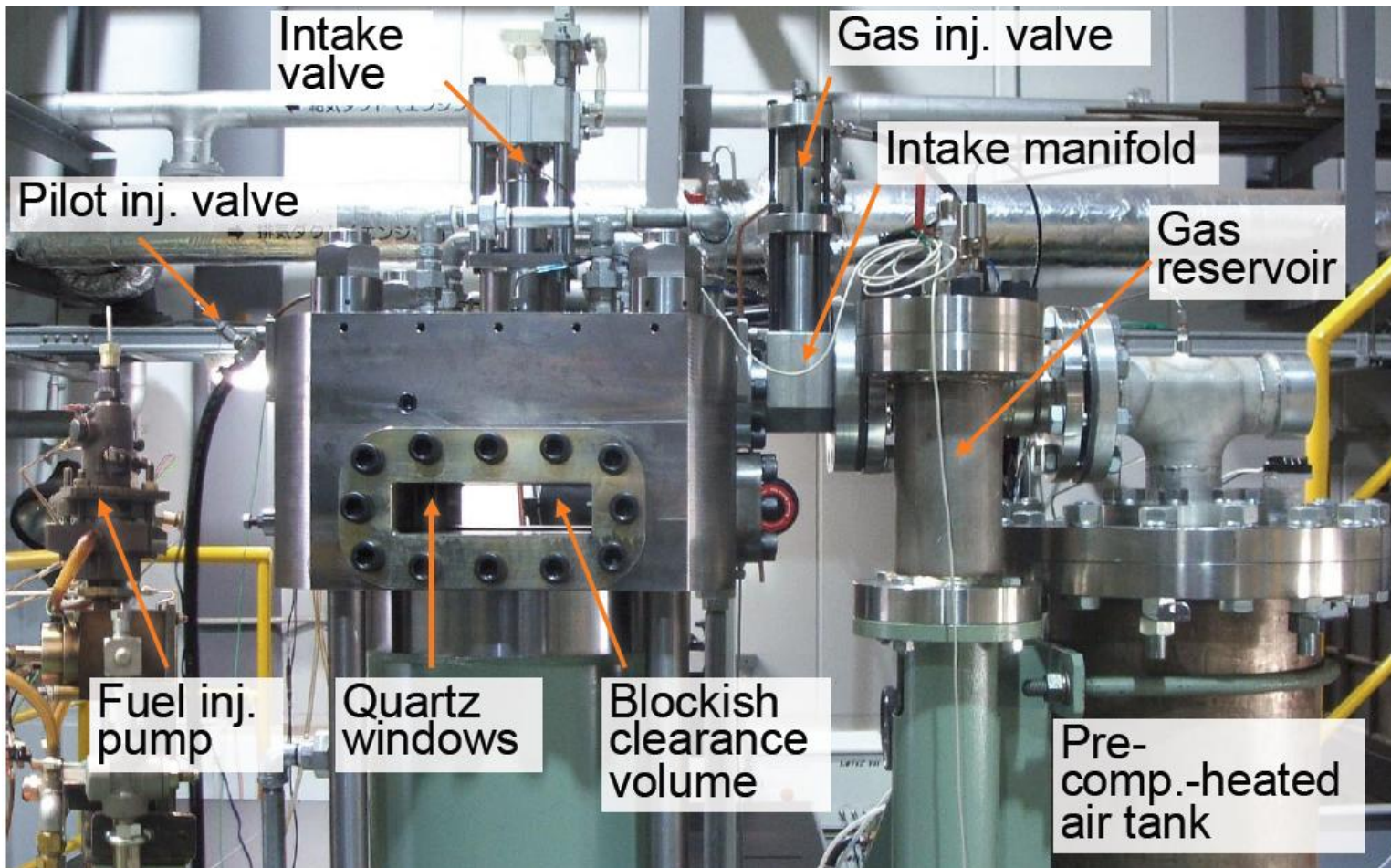


**Lean burn type : Natural gas pre-mixed combustion  
named 'Otto cycle type gas engine'**



**GI (Gas Injection) type : Natural gas diffusive combustion  
named 'Diesel cycle type gas engine'**

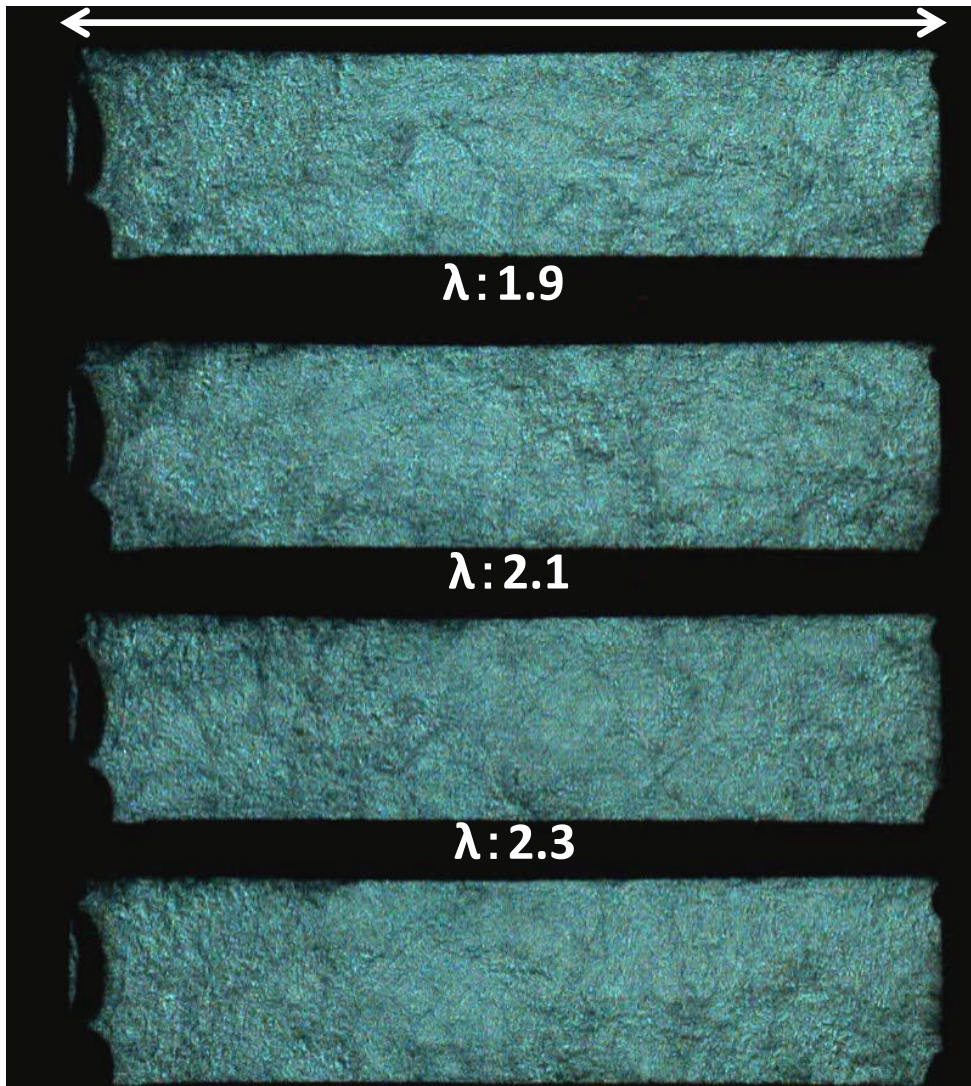




Visual study on natural gas **lean-burn** combustion in 'open chamber'

Lean mixture burns with non-luminous flame. (Burning area looks black by applying Shadowgraph.)

200 mm



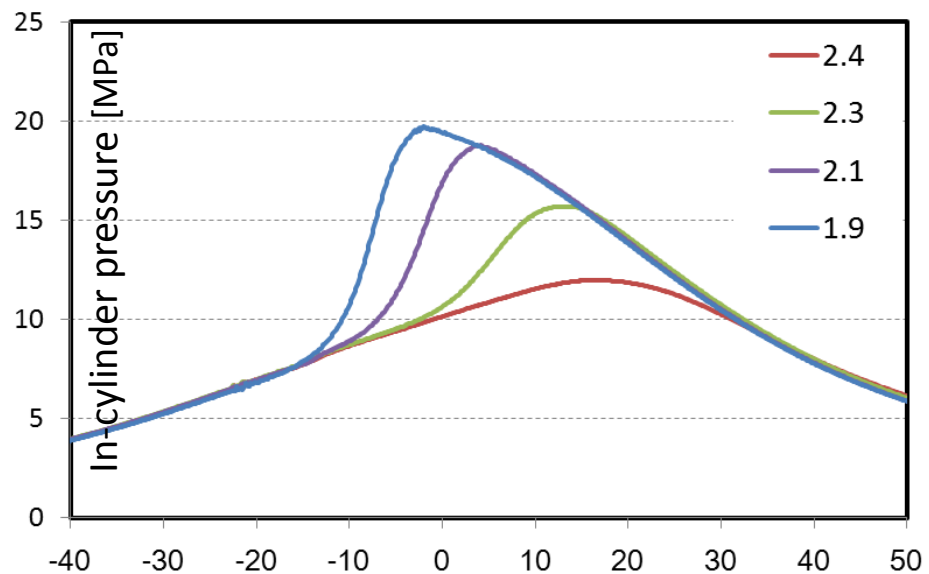
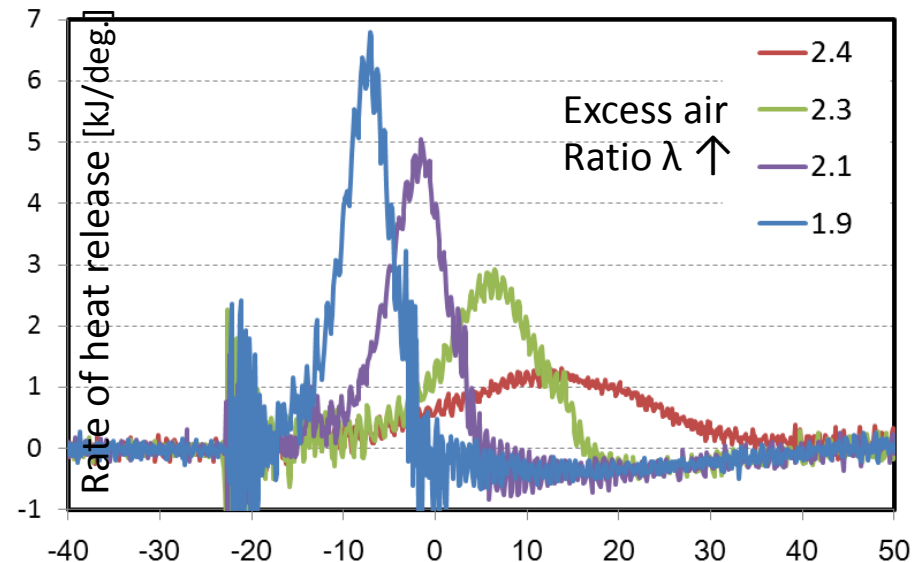
$\lambda: 1.9$

$\lambda: 2.1$

$\lambda: 2.3$

$\lambda: 2.4$

-30.0 [deg. ATDC]

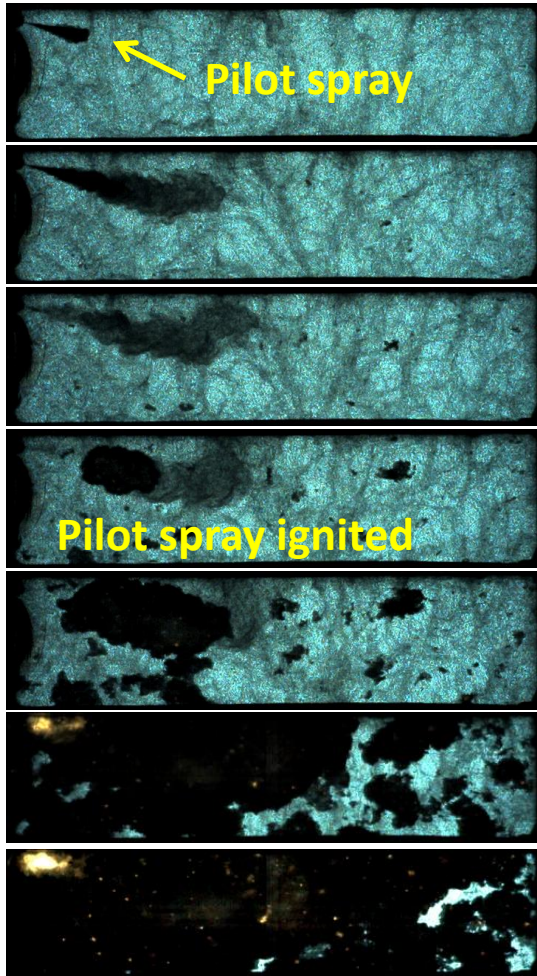


Fuel Gas : Japanese natural gas, Pilot: GO

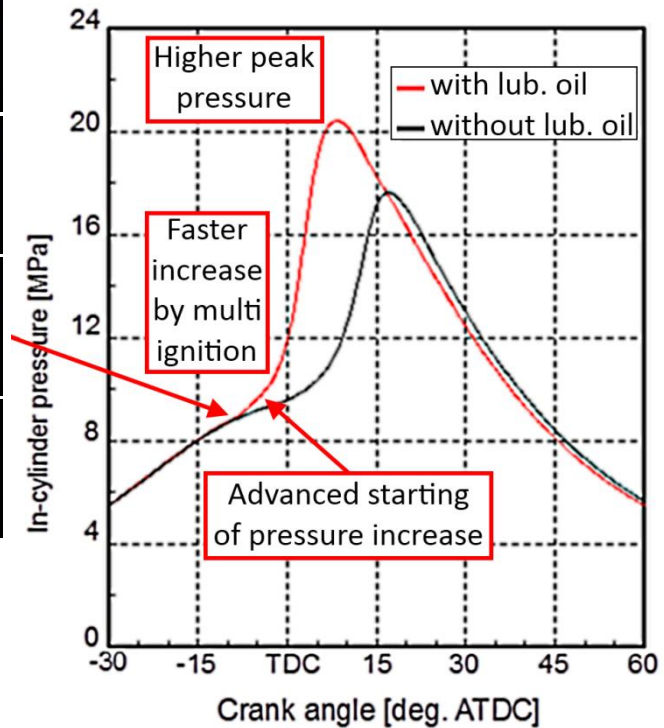
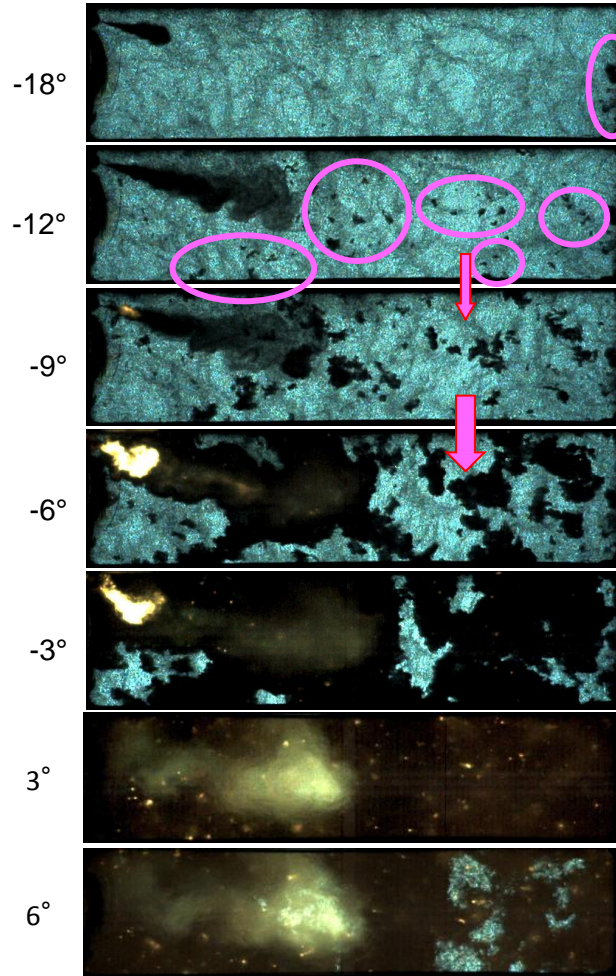


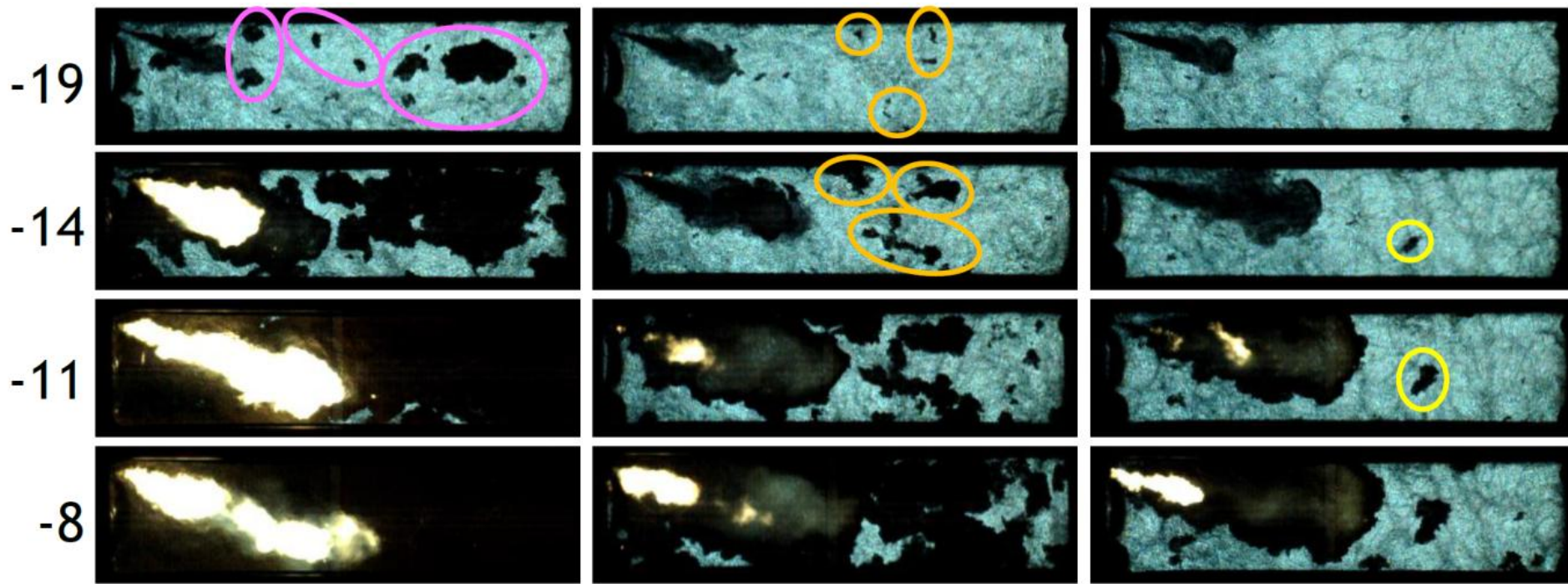
# Abnormal combustion caused by lubricating oil

Without lubricating oil



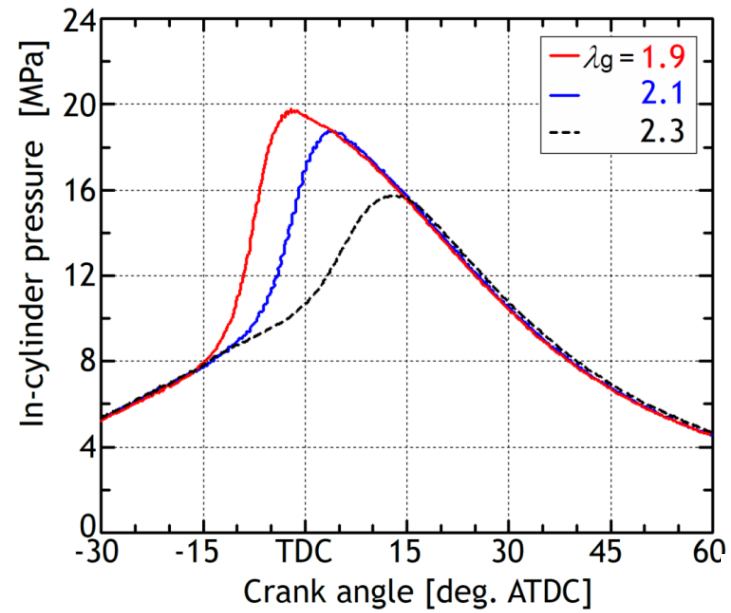
≈ 0.5 g/kWh  
lubricating oil





ATDC      **Lambda 1.9**                      **Lambda 2.1**                      **Lambda 2.3**

Lub. oil particle could be an origin of self-ignition.  
 And it grows faster to be big flame in richer mixture.



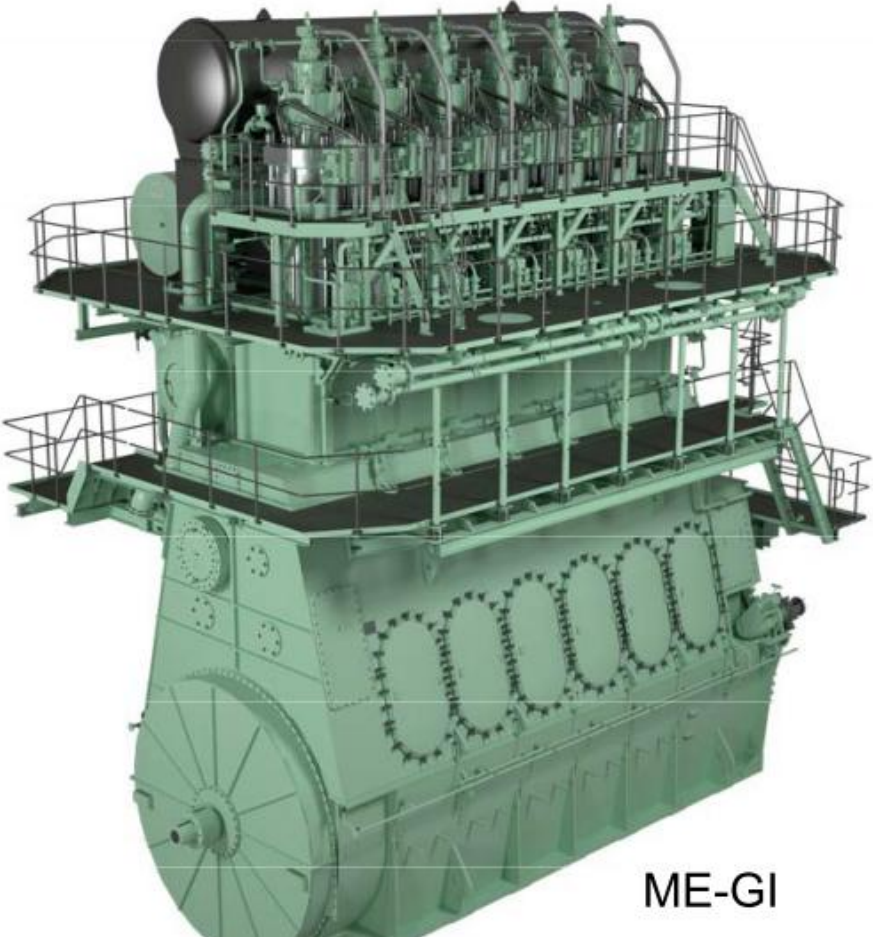


# Contents

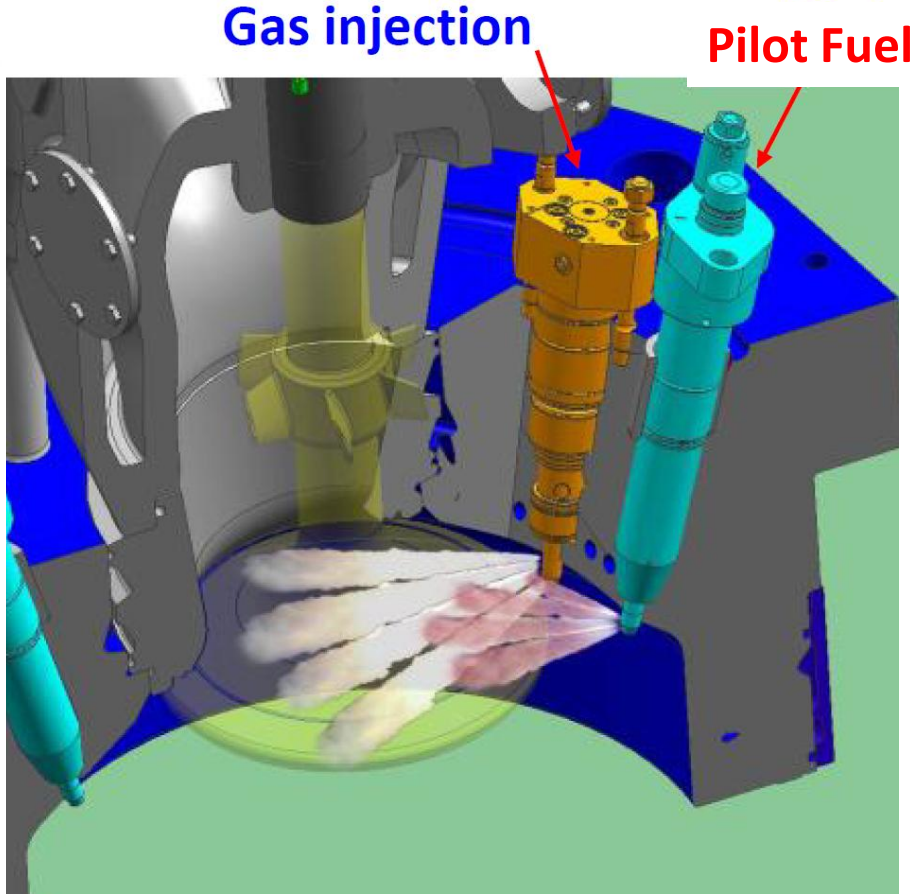
1. Real conditions of natural gas engines in marine use
2. Special apparatus  
Large sized RCEM: Rapid Compression and Expansion Machine
3. Visual study on abnormal combustion in lean-burn gas mode  
(Otto-cycle type gas engine)
- 4. Visual study on GI (high pressure Gas Injection) combustion  
(Diesel-cycle type gas engine)**

**GI (Gas Injection) type combustion** • • named 'Diesel cycle gas engine'  
(Diffusive combustion of high pressure gas jet ignited by pilot fuel.)

**Merits** • • Free from knocking & abnormal combustion (Any MN is allowable.)  
Lower methane slip



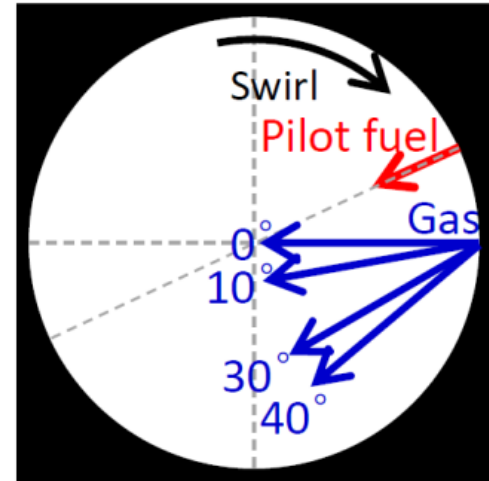
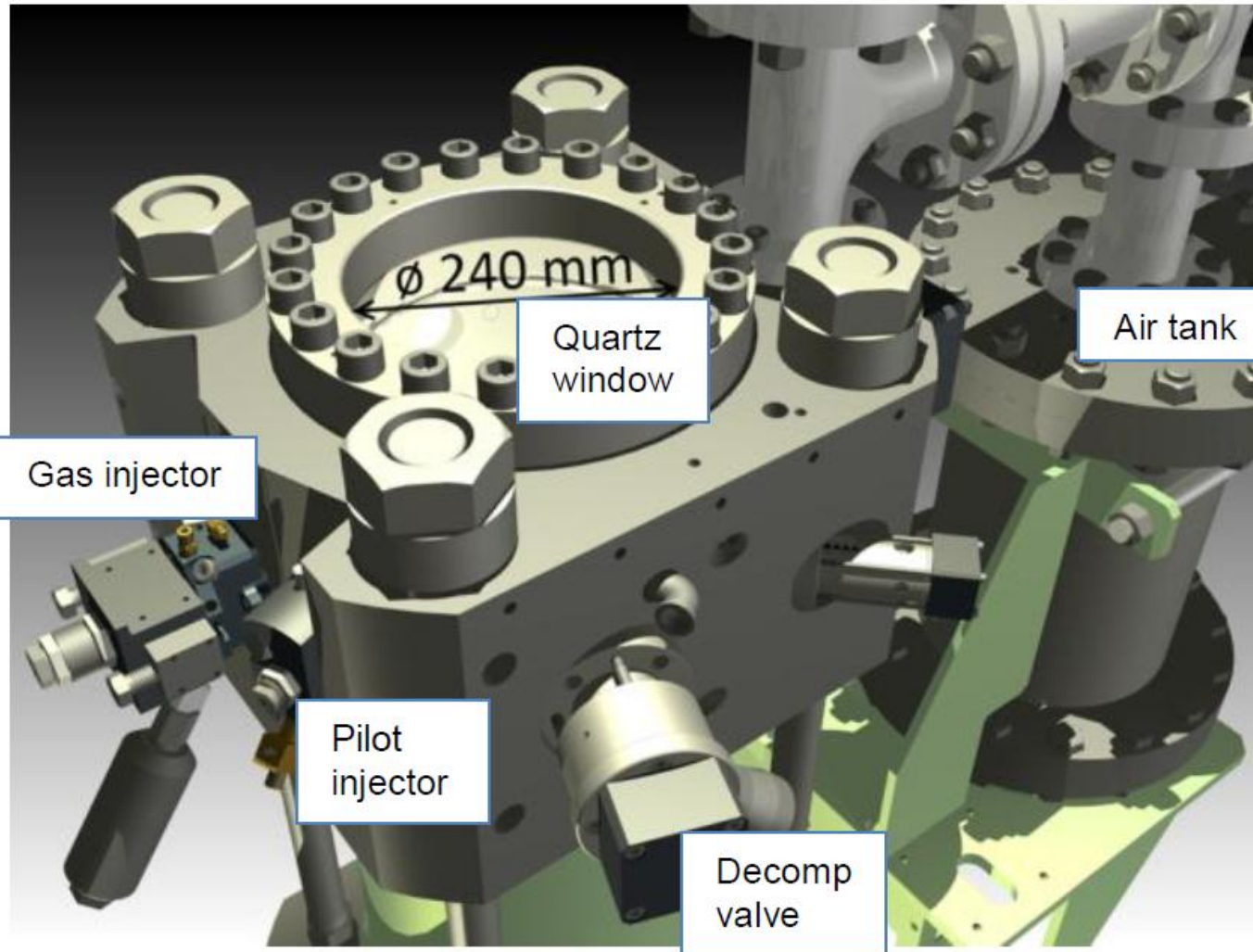
ME-GI



Let us go on to the next step.

Observation of GI multi flames in air swirl

The new combustion chamber for top view

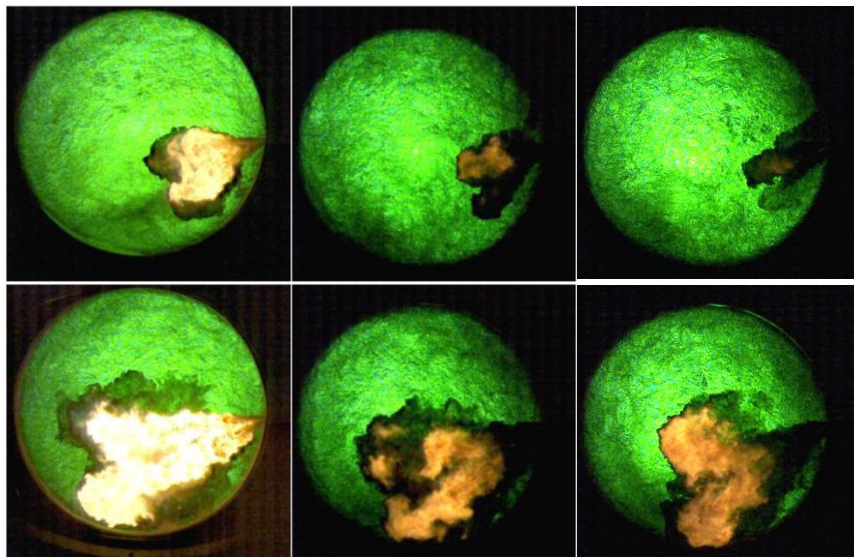
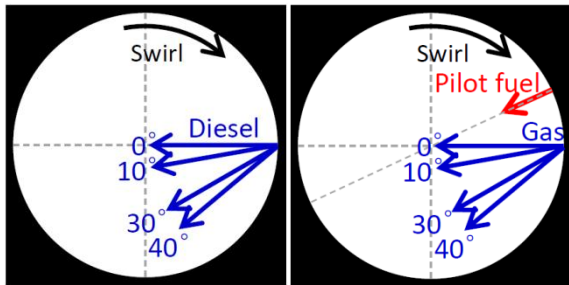


Mirror on top of piston for Schlieren technique

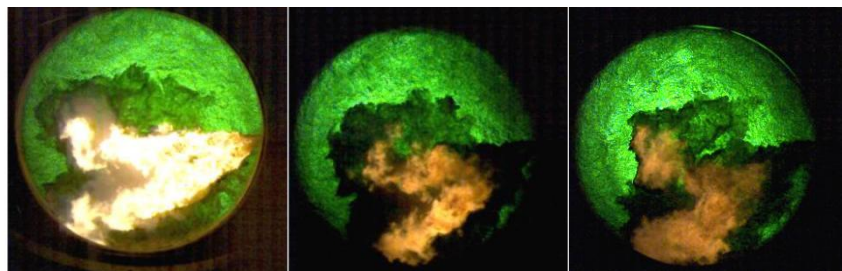




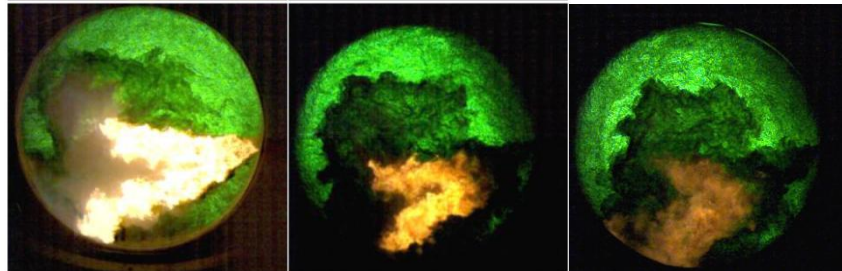
○ Crank angle deg. ATDC



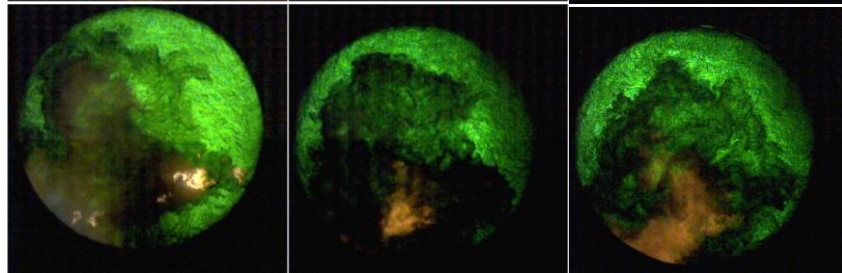
Diesel      Std. GI      EGR GI 17%O2



12



16

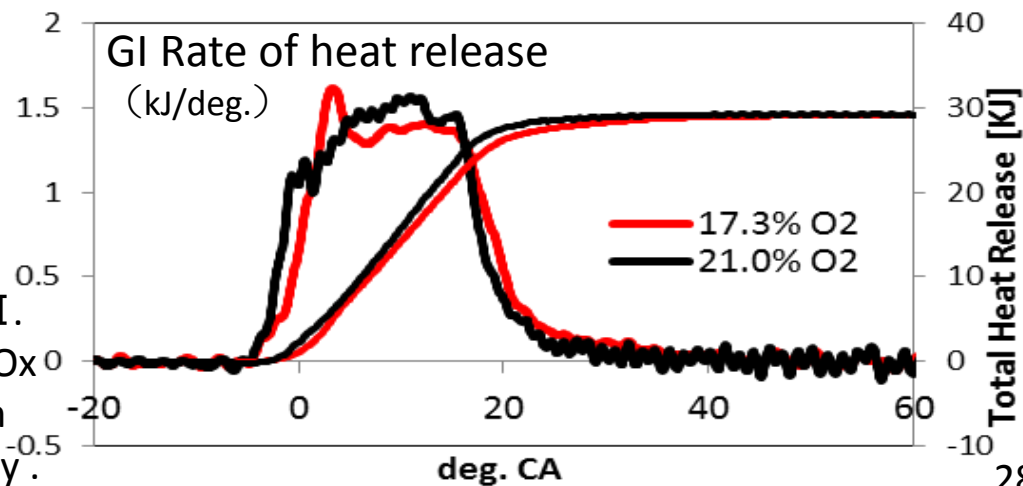


20

Diesel      Std. GI      EGR GI 17%O2

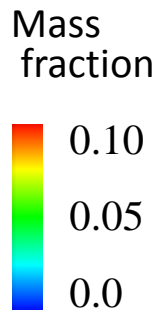
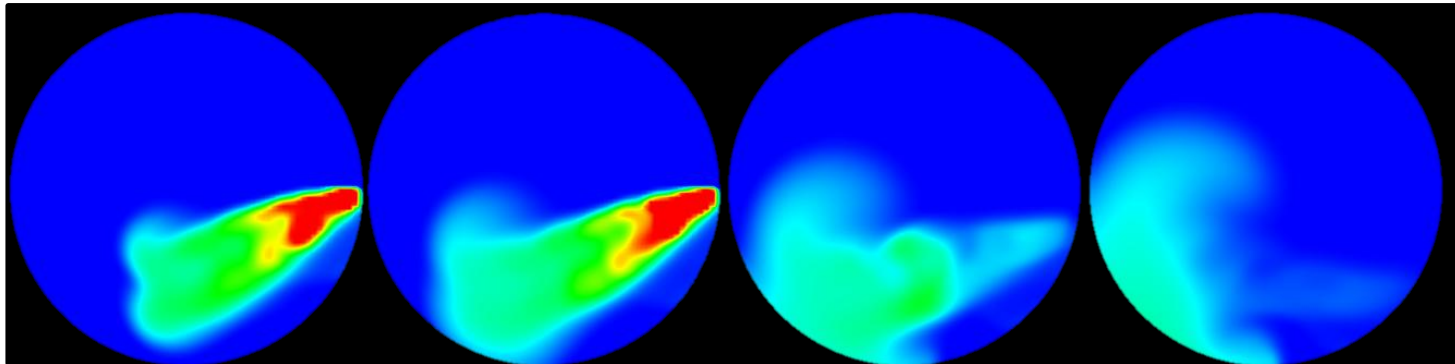
Emissions	Diesel	Std. GI	EGR GI
CO[ppm]	17	30	45
NOx[ppm]	499	300	44

EGR (or SCR) is necessary for GI to clear Tier III. EGR condition is simulated by 17% O<sub>2</sub> air and NO<sub>x</sub> is reduced to 10% of diesel mode with minimum sacrifice of combustion in this fundamental study.

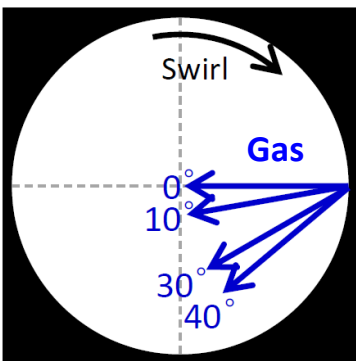
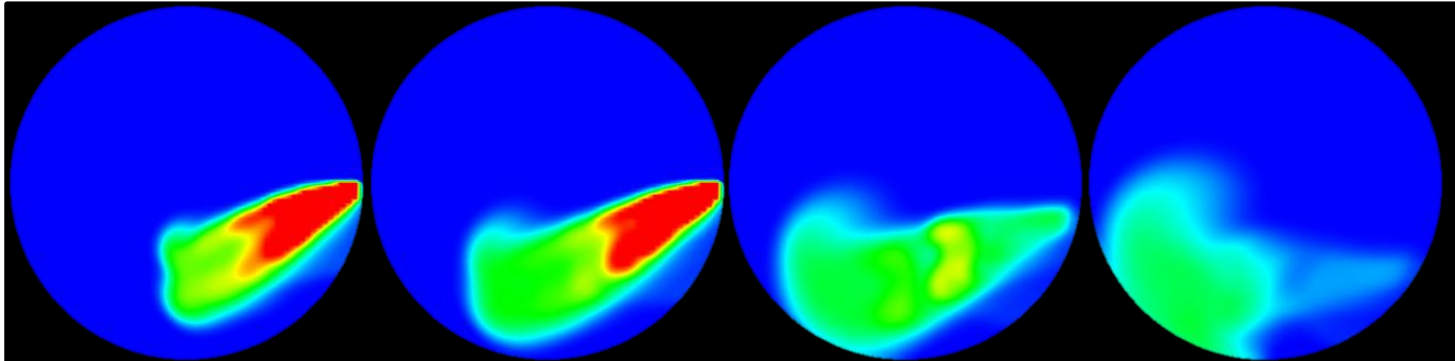


# Visualization of fuel mass fraction in gas jet applying CFD

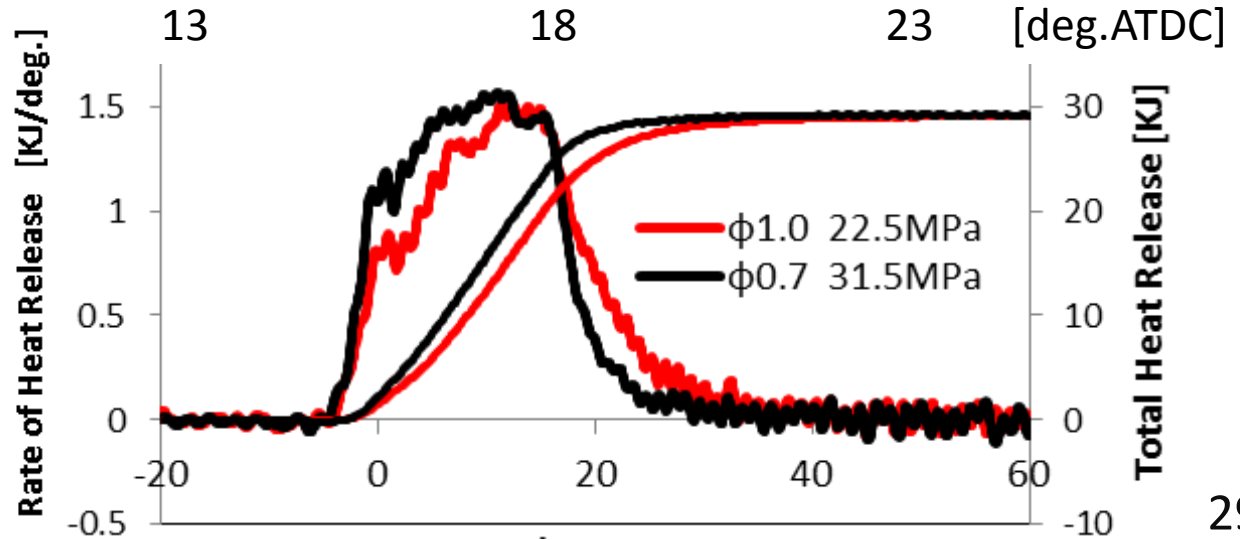
d: 4x  $\phi 0.7$   
31.5MPa



d: 4x  $\phi 1.0$   
22.5MPa



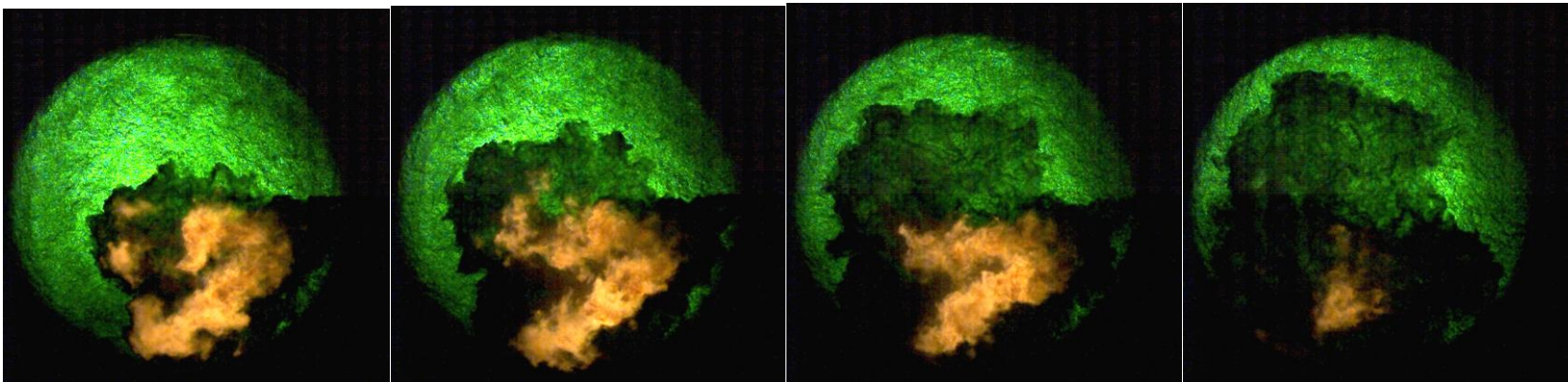
8 13 18 23 [deg.ATDC]



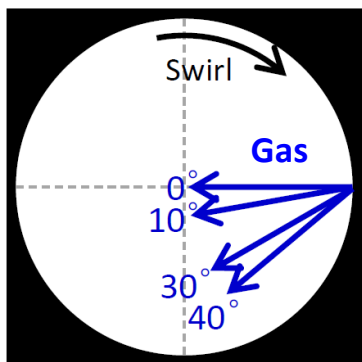
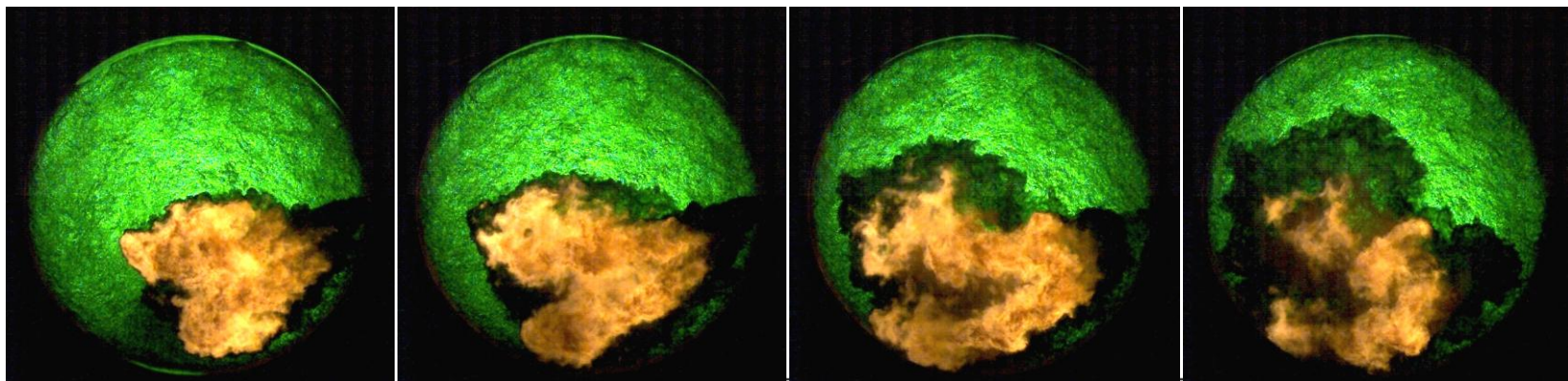


Lower gas pressure case shows longer burn-up length of flame.

d: 4x  $\phi 0.7$   
31.5MPa



d: 4x  $\phi 1.0$   
22.5MPa

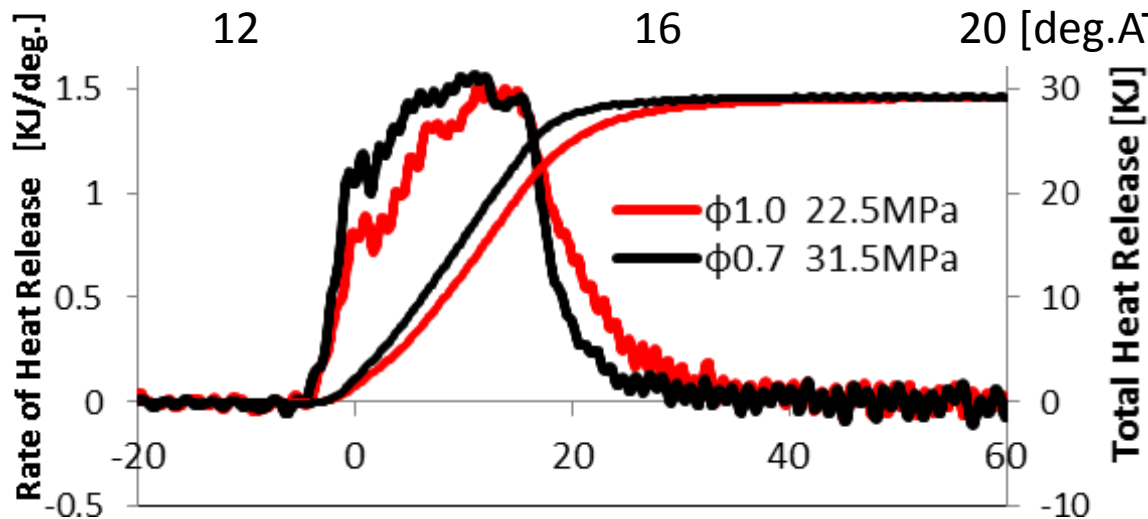


8

12

16

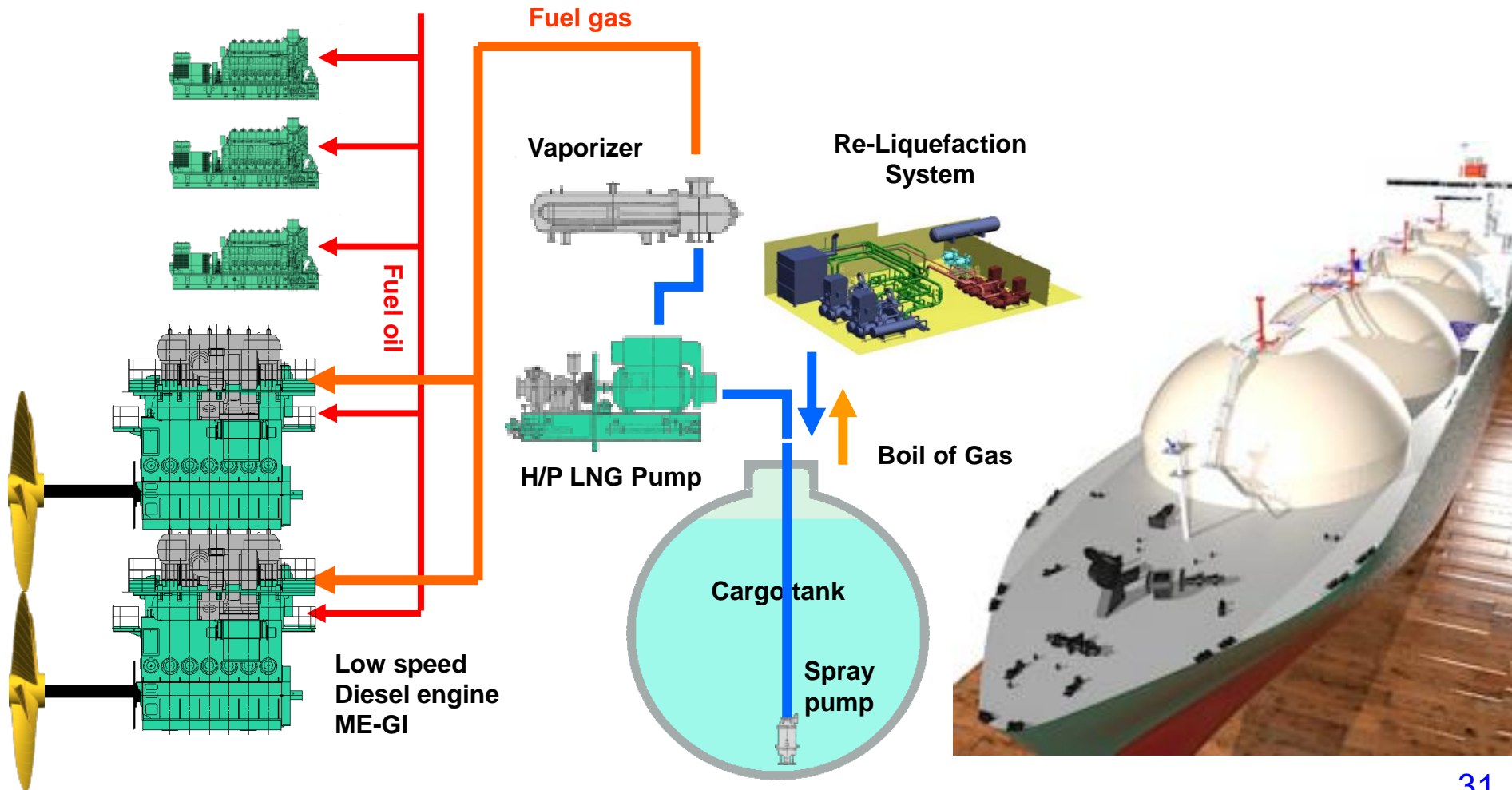
20 [deg.ATDC]





# An example of installation of FGSS : Double Eco Max LNGC

- ◆ Highly Efficient Dual-Fuel Slow-Speed Electronic-Controlled Diesel Engine (ME-GI)
- ◆ Compact Fuel Gas Supply System with Liquefaction Plant
- ◆ Efficient and Redundant Ship by Twin Screw Propulsion



# An example of installation of FGSS

Gas Supply System

Dual Fuel Engine

IHI-SPB LNG Tank

Container vessel (JMU)  
with originally designed LNG tank



# References

## Examples of operation and bunkering for LNG fuelled ferries in Europe.

### Passenger Ferry “Viking Grace” & Bunkering Ship “SEAGAS”

- ✓ Delivery: Jan 2013, M/E: DFD (Electrical propulsion, Quad-engine, Twin-propeller)
- ✓ 2 LNG fuel tanks are installed on open deck aft space



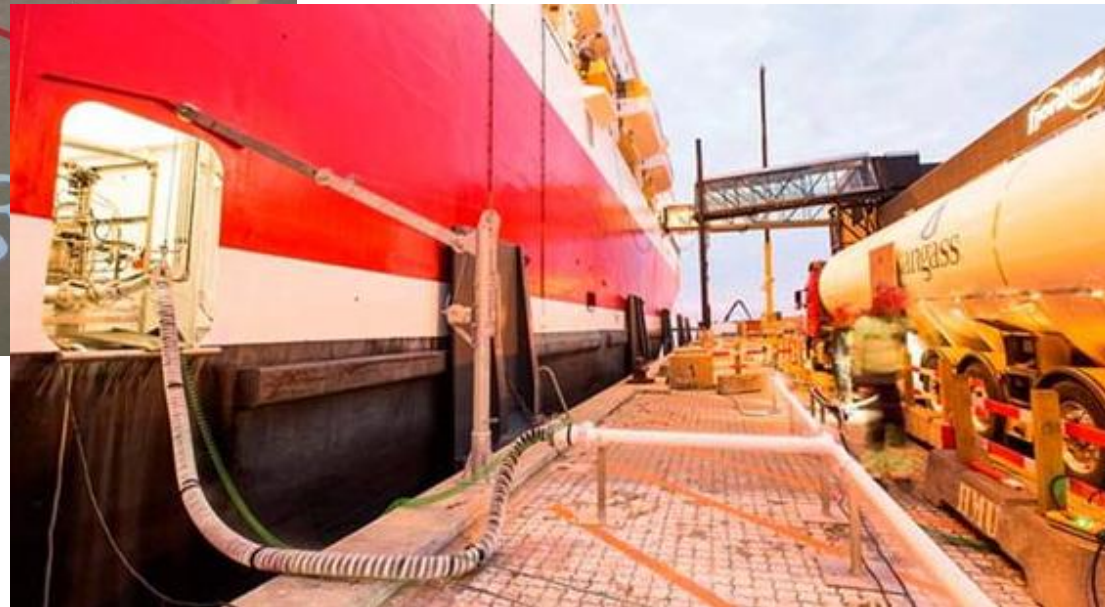
Length	214 m	Main engines	4 × Wartsila 8L50DF, 7600 kW per unit
Breadth	31.8 m	LNG fuel tanks	2 × Type C cylindrical cryogenic tanks, 2 × 200m <sup>3</sup>
GT	57,000 ton		
Service speed	abt. 22 knots		
Passenger	2800		



Length	50 m	Breadth	11.3 m
Service speed	abt. 12 knot	Bunker Capacity	200m <sup>3</sup>







### Reference :

Truck to Ship bunkering for ferry 'Stavanger Fjord' in Denmark.

- Tank capacity is 600 m<sup>3</sup> (two 300 m<sup>3</sup> tanks) . However, one time bunkering is 100 m<sup>3</sup> by two lorries for two hours. During bunkering, passengers are on board. Only access to bunkering side is prohibited.



**LNG transfer arm**

TTS



Gutting BV

**LNG transfer hose**



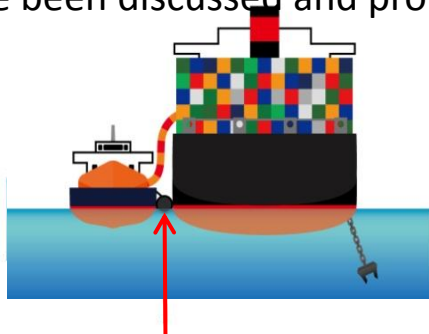
SPT Inc.

**Hose saddle**

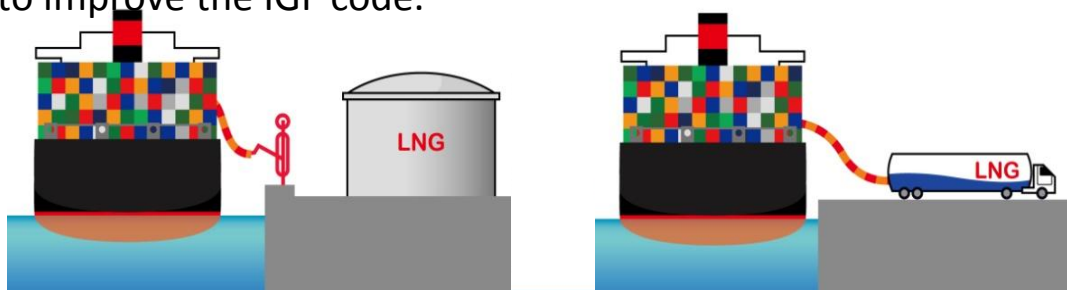
**Drip tray**

**Water curtain**

Many subjects on the safety of facilities for LNG bunkering have been discussed and proposed to improve the IGF code.



**Fender (pneumatic fender)**



**Emergency shut down system (ESDS)  
Emergency breakaway device (ERS, DBC)**

Emergency release coupling (ERC),  
a device installed in ERS



Klaw Product Ltd.

Coupling with a function to prevent leakage (DBC)  
Note: Can be used for hoses with a small diameter



Mann Tek AB

Note: In case where BAC is used, it is necessary to review measures to ensure that ESD operates before detaching BAC and take appropriate measures.



Yokohama Rubber Co., Ltd.

**Research work is being continued.**

**Thank you for your kind attention**