

WÄRTSILÄ 2-STROKE DUAL FUEL

TECHNOLOGY RESPONDING TO CHANGING MARKET NEEDS



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MARCEL OTT

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Development drivers - environment

LOCAL

NO_x

Acid rains
Tier II (2011)
Tier III (2016)

LOCAL

SO_x

Acid rains
Sulphur content in fuel

LOCAL

Particulate
matter

Direct impact on humans
Locally regulated

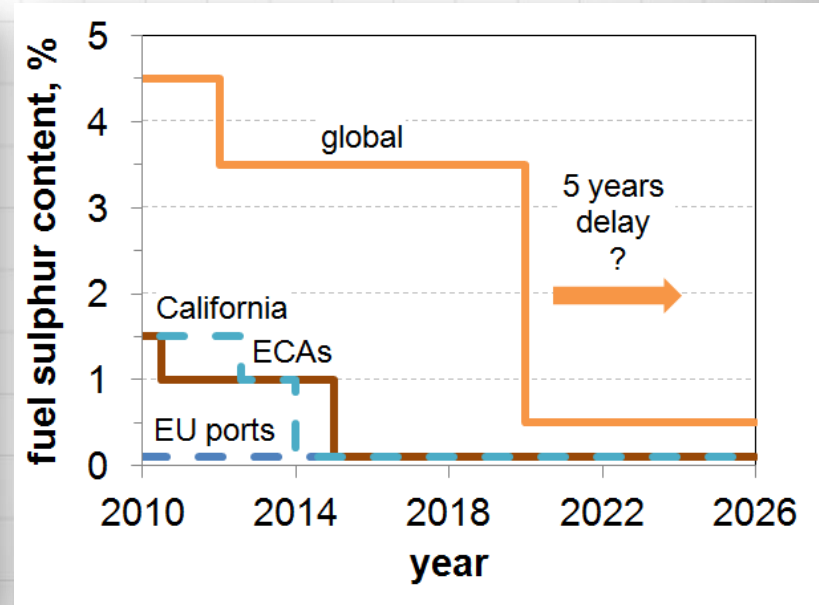
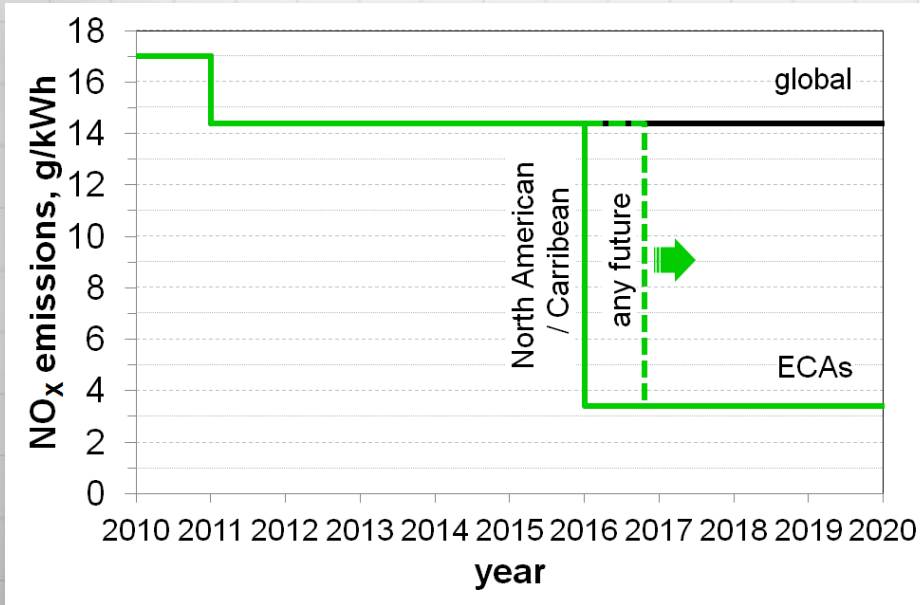
GLOBAL

CO_2

Greenhouse effect
Under evaluation by IMO

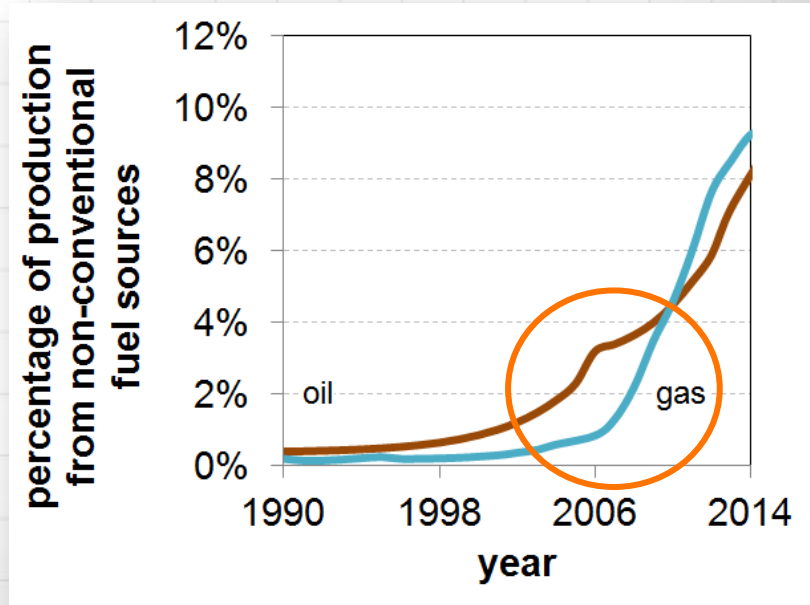
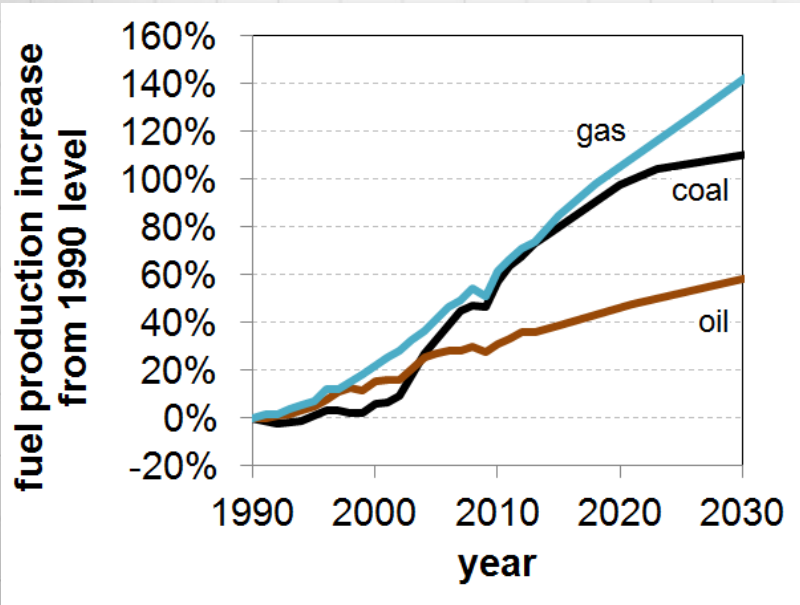
Development drivers – emission legislations

- NO_x: targeting newbuilds, SO_x: entire fleet
- Different introduction levels and dates
- Compliance with IMO Tier III NO_x limits requires additional technology (EGR/SCR/...) or change to gas as fuel



Development drivers - production

- Fast increase in gas production during recent years
- US shale gas boom accelerating shift to gas
- Increase in gas production capacity and availability affecting fuel pricing

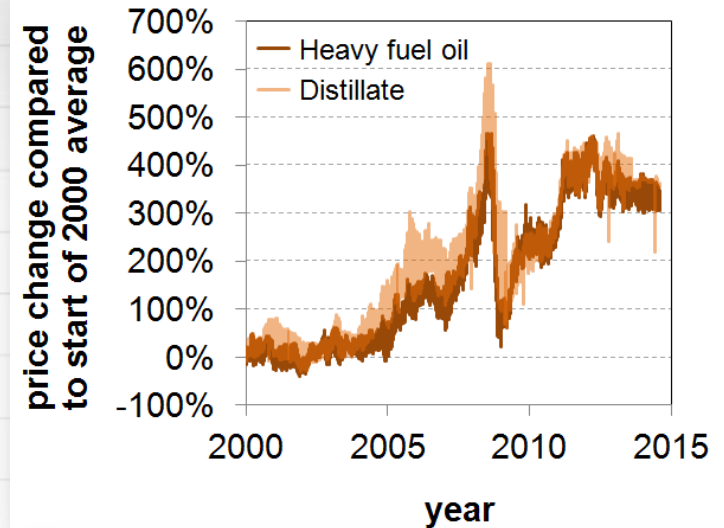


Source: BP energy outlook 2035, 2014

Development drivers – fuel prizes

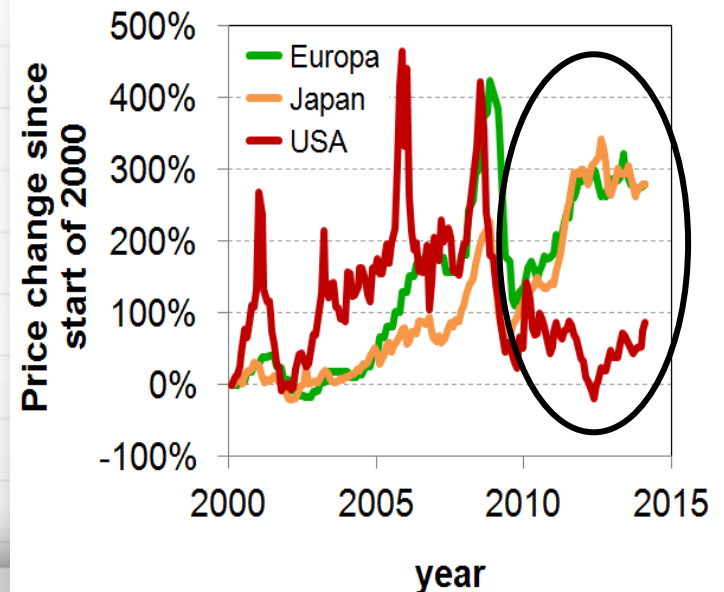
Liquid fuels

- Parallel relative price development for liquid fuels, small spread across regions
- HFO/MDO prices tripled over last 10 years



Gas fuel

- No global market for gas fuel → prices coupled to liquid fuel price in Europe and Asia
- Price coupling history in USA due to gas availability



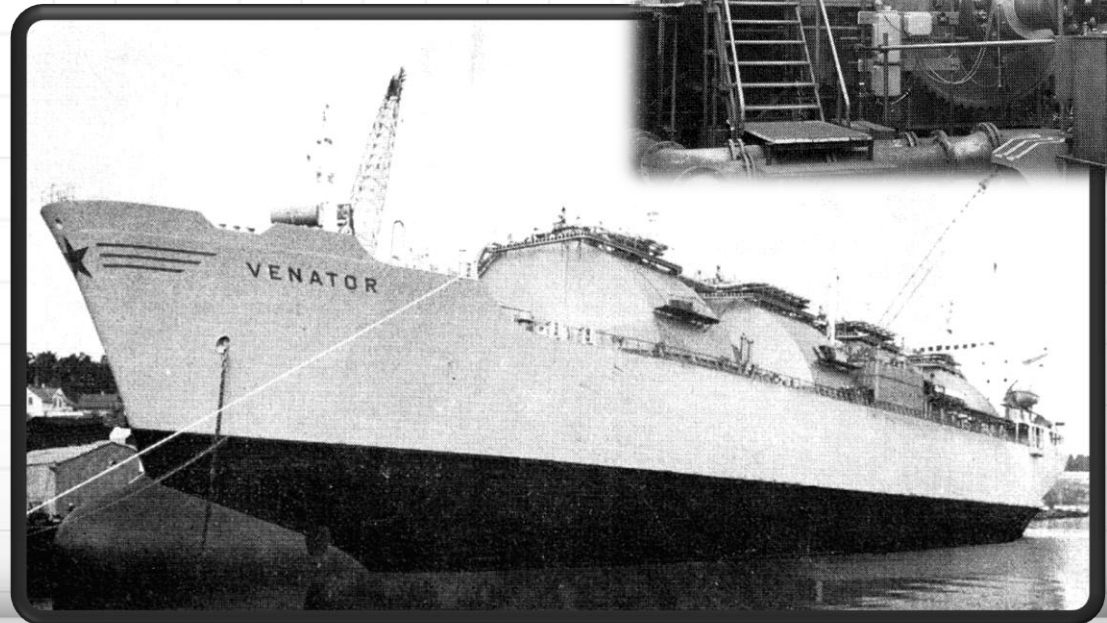
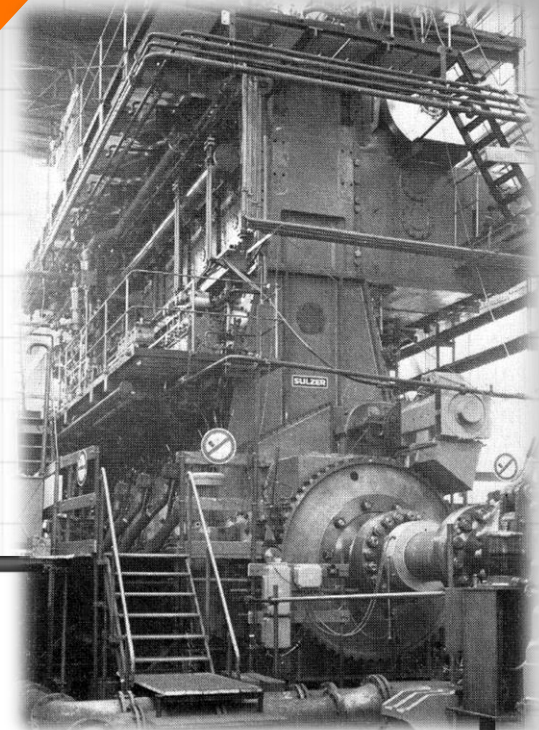
Source:

Clarkson Research Services
The World Bank



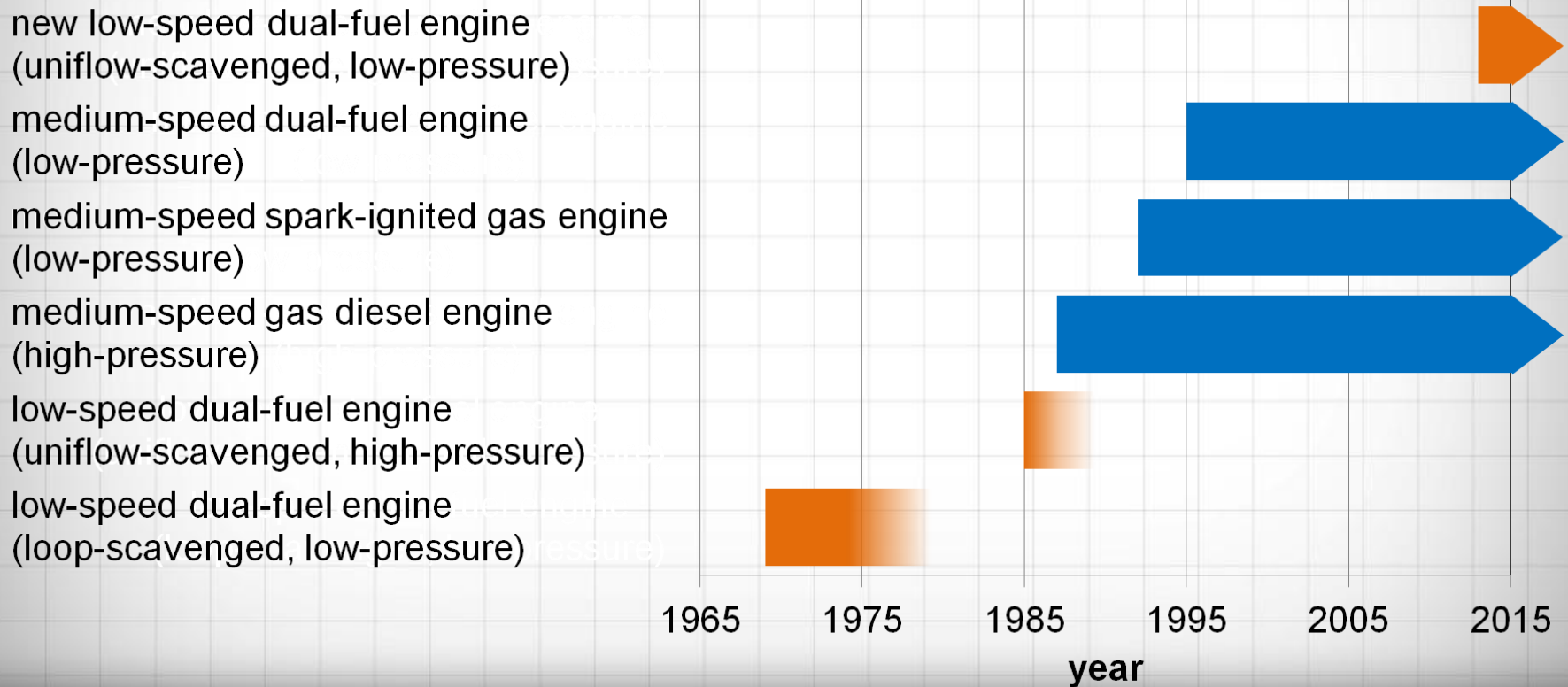
Development history, 2-stroke

- First installation with 2-s low-pressure DF in 1973
- 29'000m³ LNGC 'MV Venator'
- Sulzer 7RNMD90:
 - 90 cm bore
 - 155 cm stroke
 - 15'150 kW on diesel
 - 10'450 kW on gas



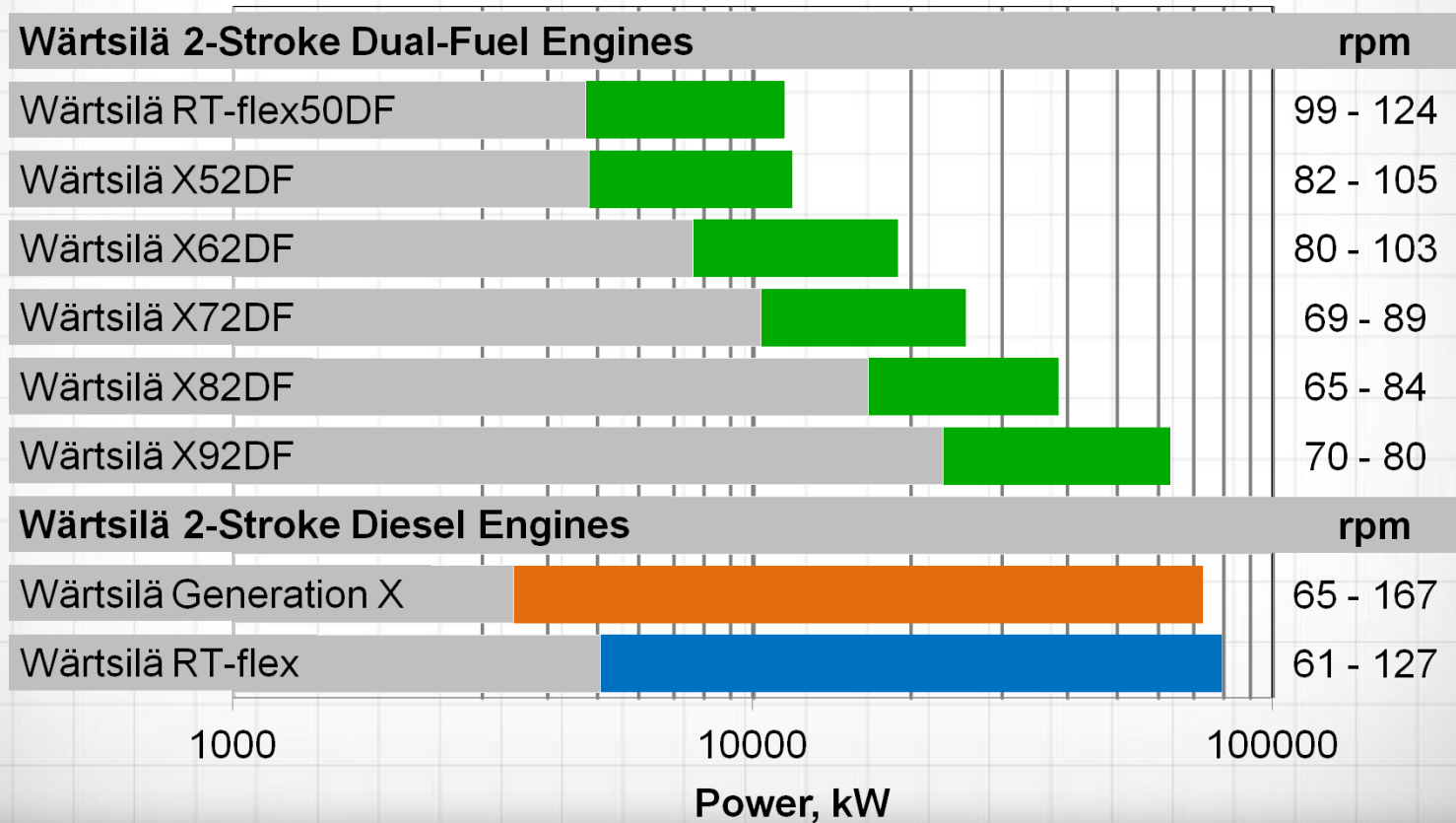
Development history

Various gas and Dual Fuel concepts developed over time, both 2-s and 4-s



Current 2-stroke DF portfolio

Future 2-stroke Dual Fuel portfolio will cover a wide range of power outputs



The 2-stroke DF concept

low pressure Dual Fuel

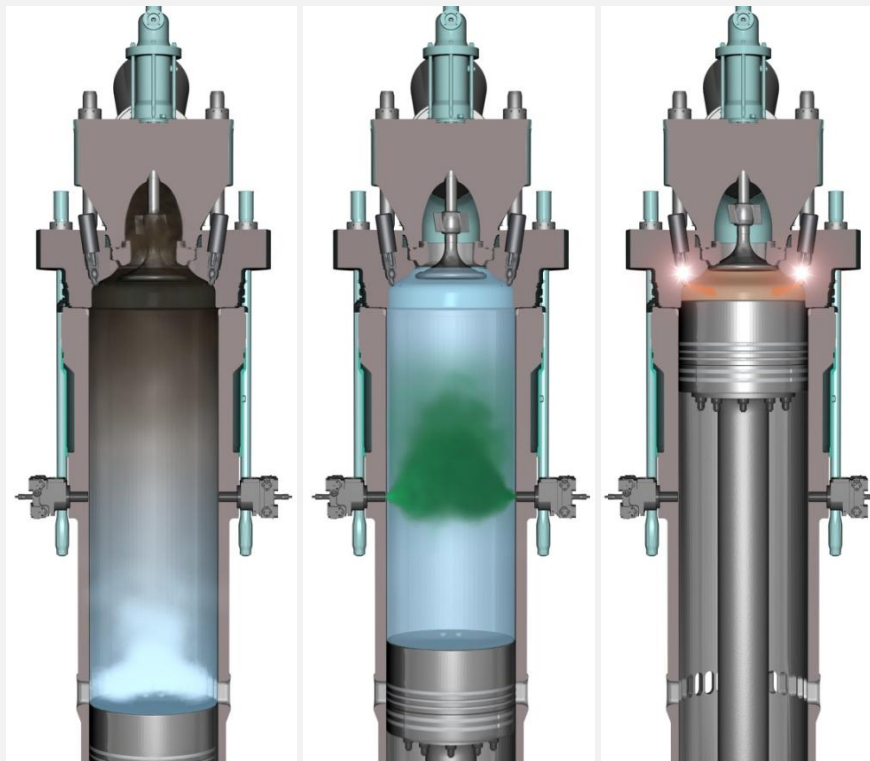
The Principle:

- Engine operating according to the Otto process
- Pre-mixed 'Lean burn' technology
- Low pressure gas admission at 'mid stroke'
- Ignition by pilot fuel in prechamber

The 2-stroke DF concept

low pressure Dual Fuel

'Pre-mixed lean-burn' combustion



Scavenging

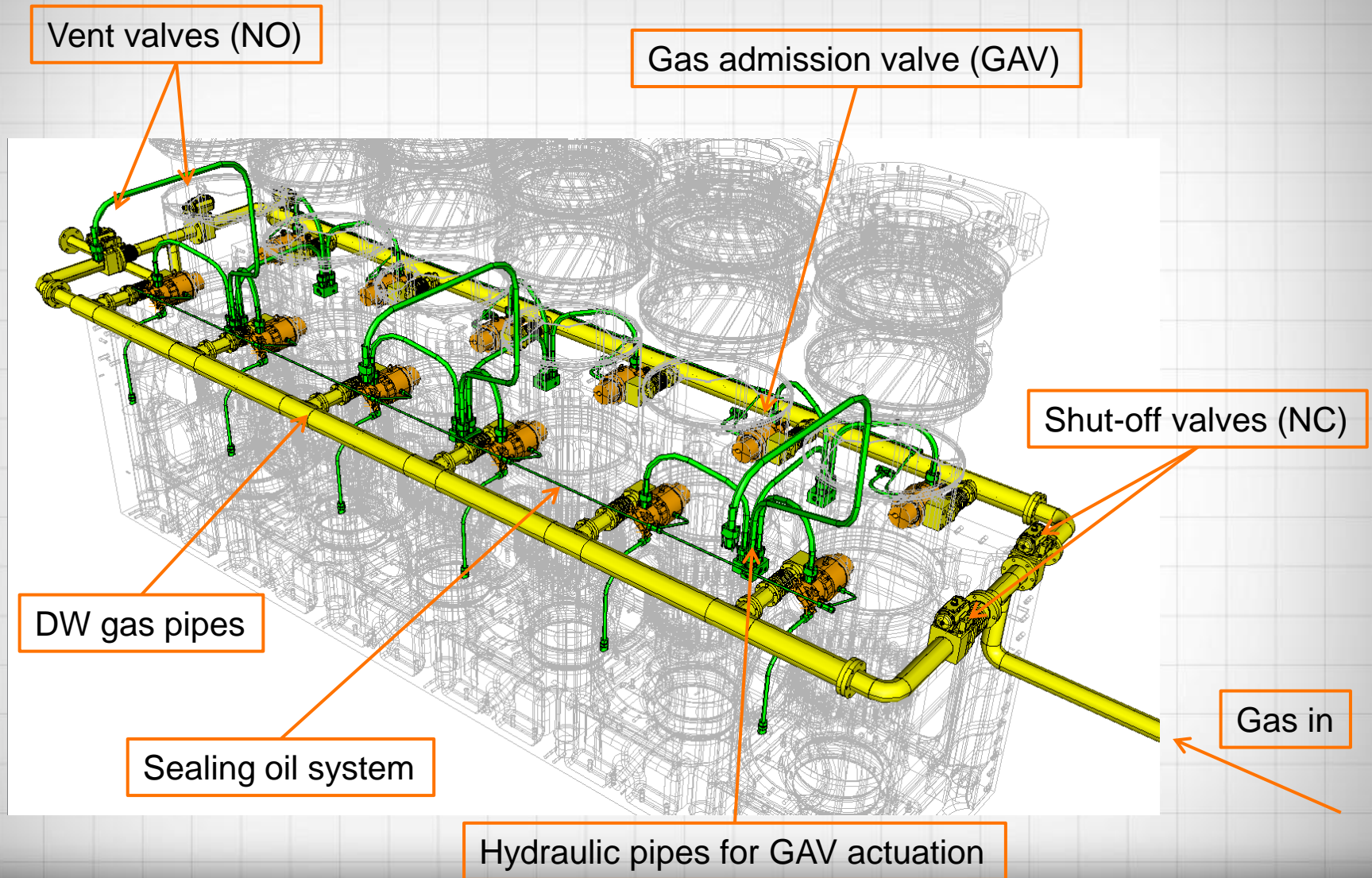
Compression/
gas admission

Ignition →
expansion

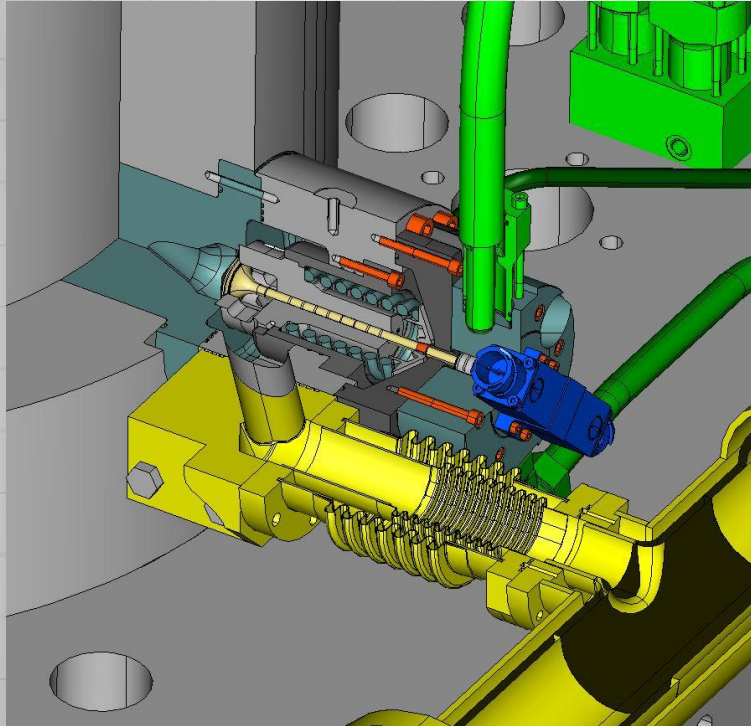
The main merits:

- Low pressure gas < 16 bar
 - less space...
 - less CAPEX, less OPEX...
 - less maintenance...
 - ...needed compared to high pressure gas equipment
- Lean Burn 'Otto' combustion
 - no additional technology...
 - No additional CAPEX...
 - No OPEX increase...
 - ...to reach world class emission levels

Technology – gas supply



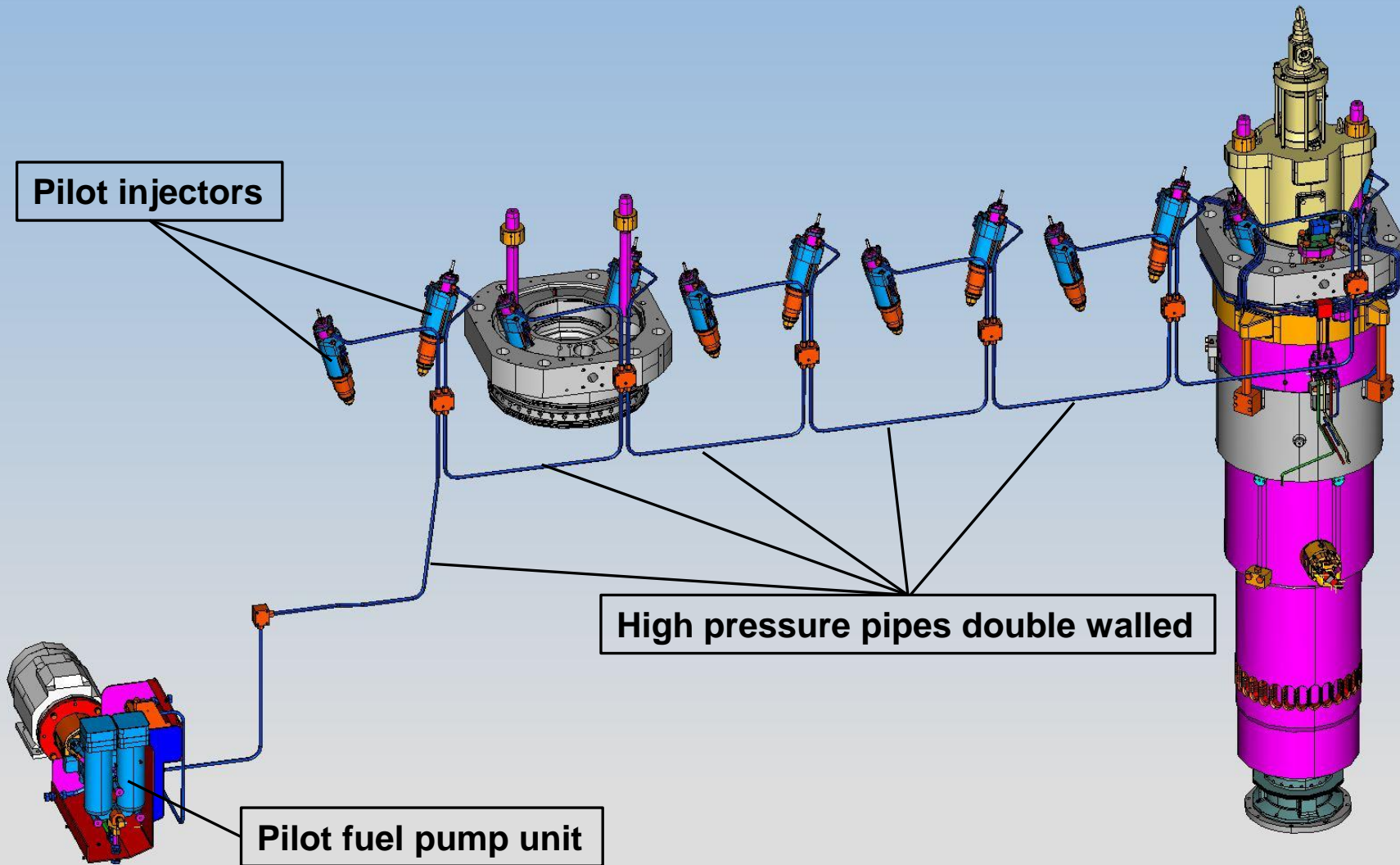
Technology – gas admission



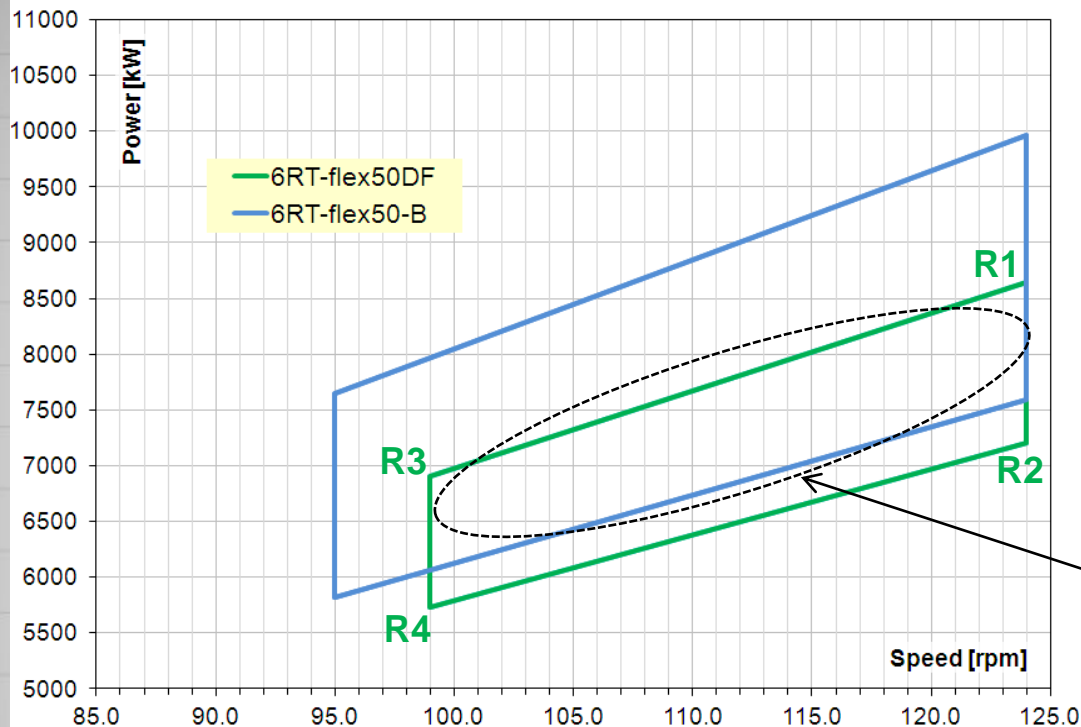
Gas admission valve

- 2 x GAV (Gas Admission Valve) per cylinder
- GAV actuated hydraulically
- Hydraulic power supply from exhaust valve servo oil system
- **Precise gas admission control – from full load to 'idling'**
- Double walled piping for enhanced **safety**

Technology - pilot injection system



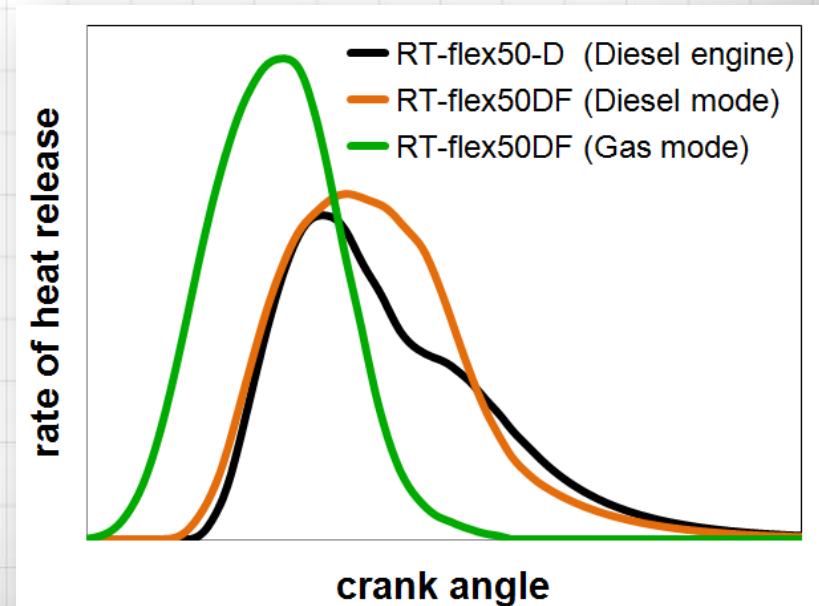
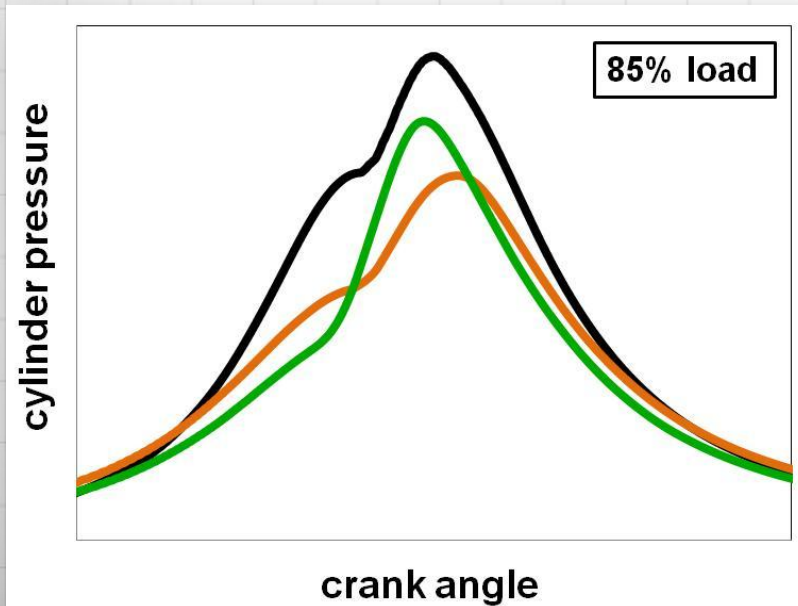
Low pressure DF – engine output



Engine output

- Max rating lower than 'diesel', due to limitations from knocking / pre-ignition
- May in some applications require 1 (one) cylinder more than the 'diesel' engine to reach the required output
- Most applications today run on 'de-rated' output

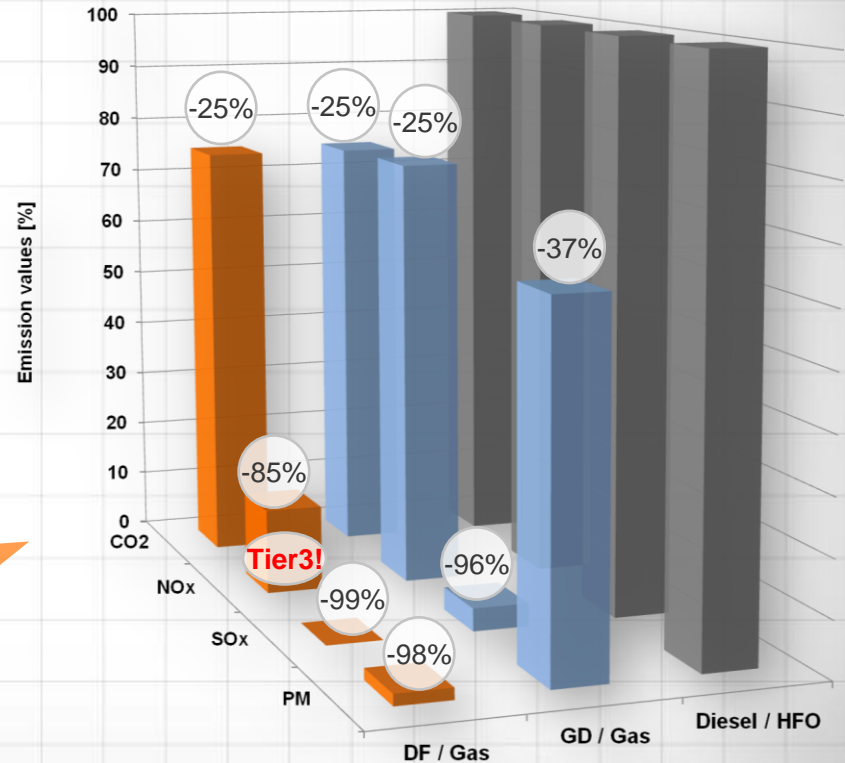
- Lower compression ratio of DF engine visible
- Lower compression pressure allows faster combustion in gas mode
- HRR phasing on gas can be advanced since not NOx dictated
- Shaping of rate of heat release improved in diesel mode, due to larger combustion chamber



2-stroke DF - total emission picture

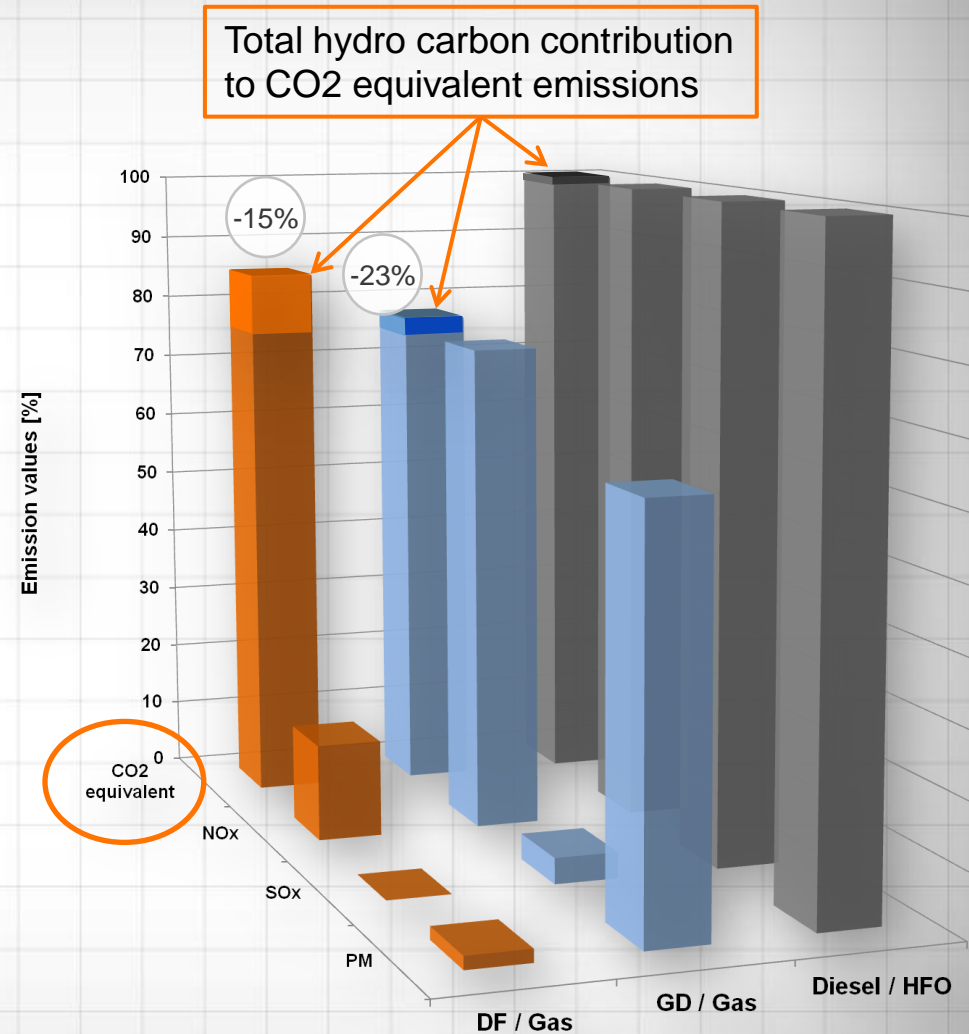
- CO₂ and SO_x reduced in gas operation due to fuel composition
- PM further reduced by the DF technology with Lean-burn Otto-combustion with pre-chamber ignition

**NO_x (Tier 3)
and SO_x
levels in
ECA's fully
met!**



What about methane slip?

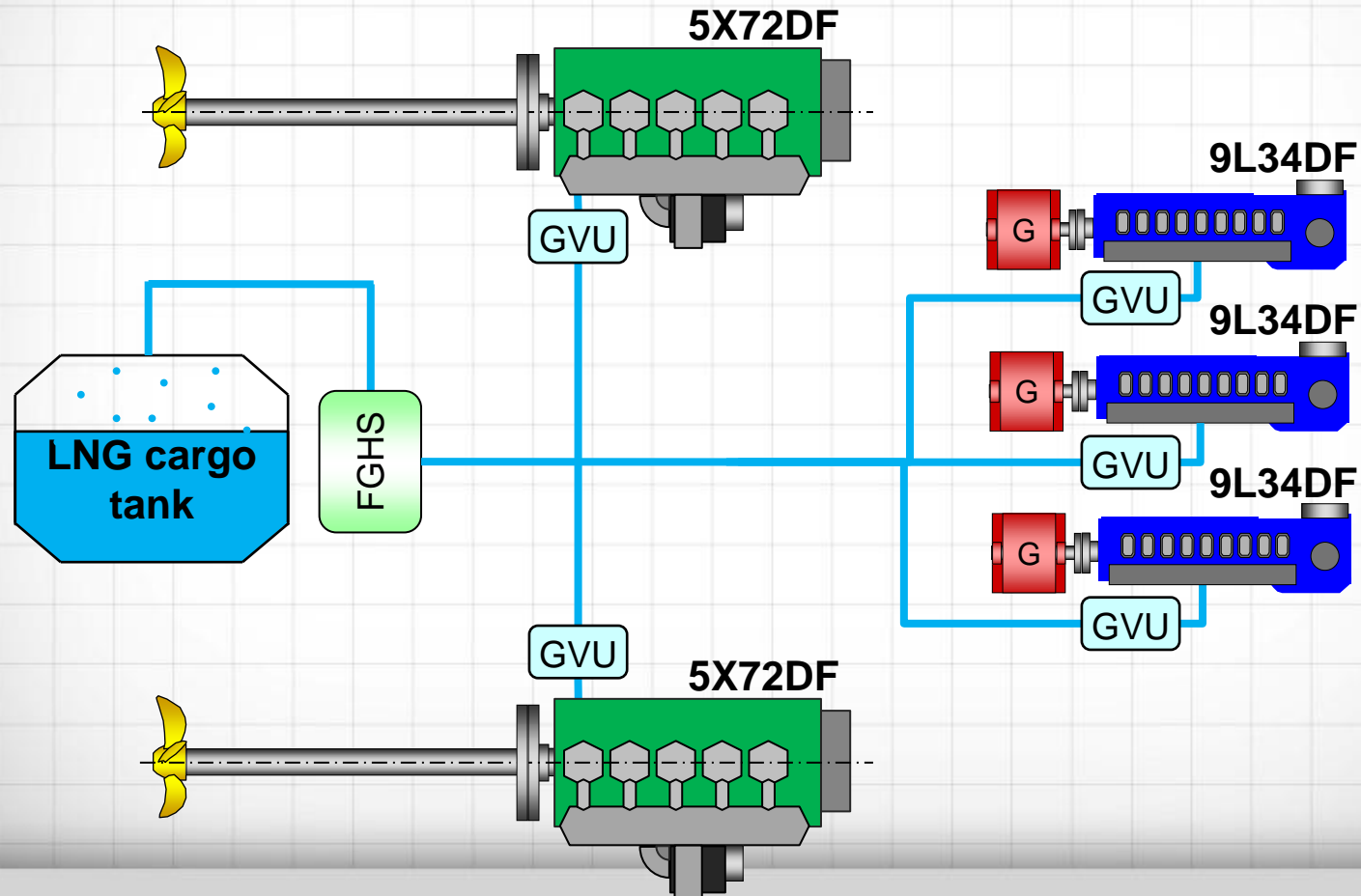
- 'Methane slip' = THC emissions (Total Unburned Hydrocarbons)
- Methane is a 25 times stronger green house gas than CO₂
- Even with current THC levels, **DF contributes positively to reduce the total CO₂ footprint compared to HFO**
- Potential to further reduce the methane slip on 2-s DF



Application examples

175'000 m3 LNGC:

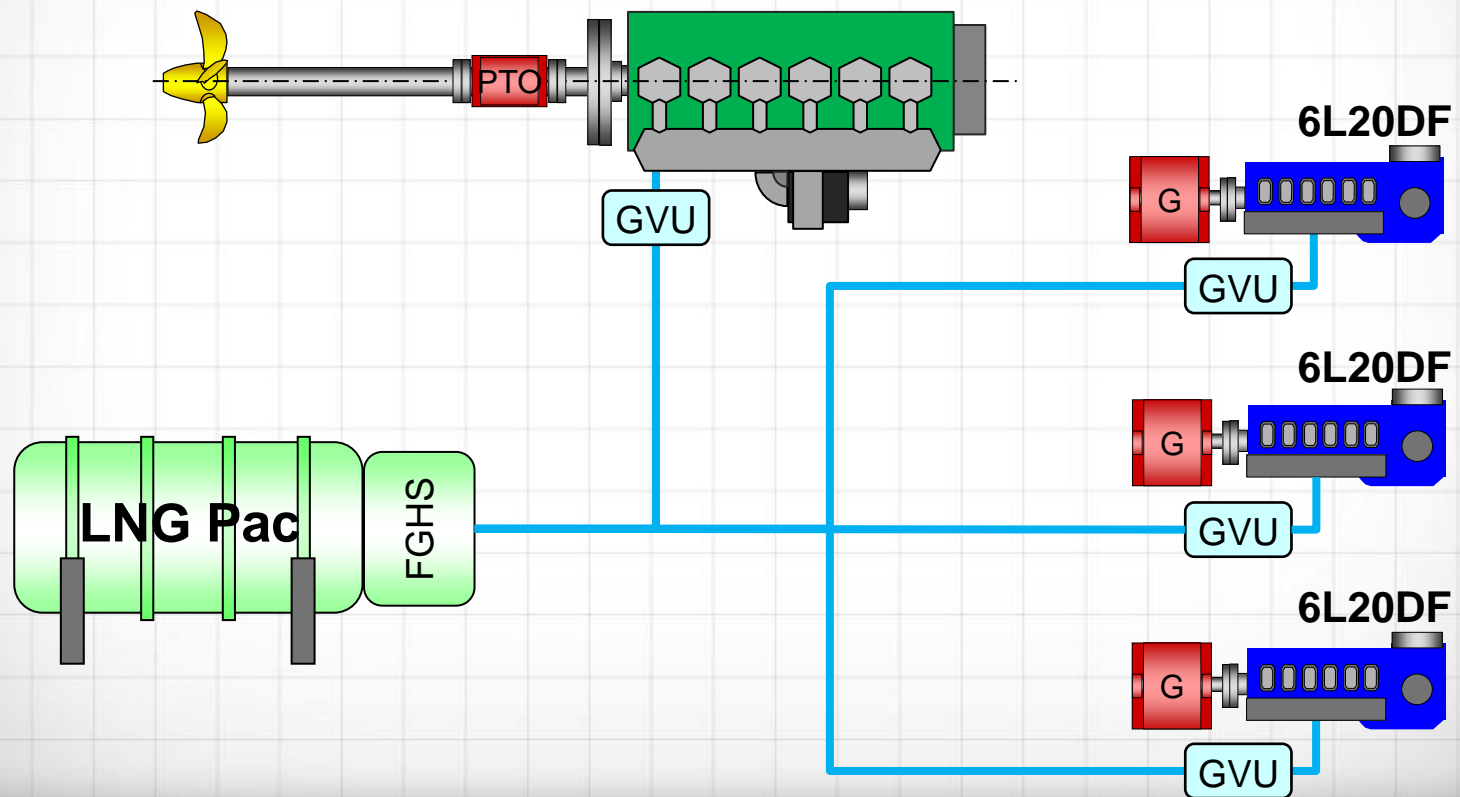
- Twin propulsion for maximized redundancy



Application examples

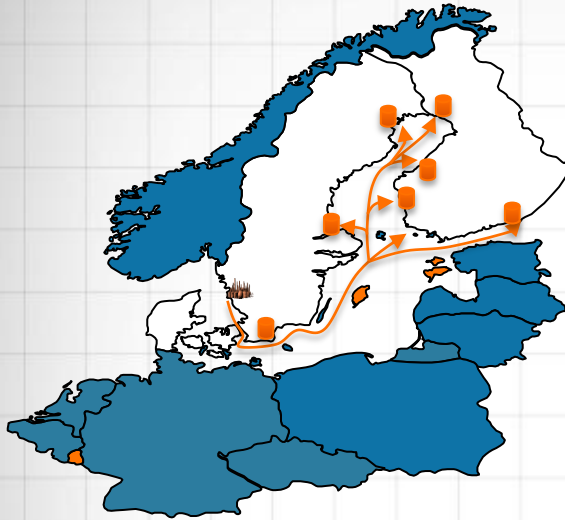
1'400 TEU container feeder:

- Simple system, no high pressure gas supply equipment needed



Leading into the Gas Age – Reference 1

INTO the FUTURE - Baltic SO₂lution



- **Ship type** 4 x 15,000 dwt Chemical Tankers, 14.5 kn (v_{DES})
- **Owner** Terntank Rederi AS, Sweden
- **Shipyard** AVIC Dingheng Shipbuilding Co, China
- **Vessel delivery** Q2, 2016
- **Engine type** Wärtsilä 5RT-flex50DF, CMCR of 5850 kW

First LNG- fuelled Container Feeder Vessel for Baltic Sea operation

- **Ship type** 3 (+1+2) x 1400 TEU C/V, 18.5 kn (v_{DES}), iceclass 1A
- **Owners** GNS Shipping / Nordic Hamburg, Germany
- **Charter** Containerships, Finland
- **Shipyard** Yangzhou Guoyu Shipbuilding, China
- **Vessel delivery** Q3, 2016
- **Engine type**
 - Wärtsilä 7RT-flex50DF**
CMCR of 10070 kW
 - 6L20DF generating set**
MCR of 1055 kW



Leading into the Gas Age – Reference 4

First LNG Carrier with low-speed LOW-PRESSURE DF engines

- **Ship type** 2 x 180,000 m³ LNG Carrier, 19.5 kn (v_{DES})
Twin-skeg, twin-screw
- **Owners** SK Shipping, Korea
Marubeni Corporation, Japan
- **Charter** Total SA, France
- **Shipyard** Samsung Heavy Industries, Korea
- **Vessel delivery** Q1, 2017
- **Engine type** **Wärtsilä 2 x 6X62DF main engines**
CMCR of 13450 kW each
Wärtsilä 4 x L34DF gensets

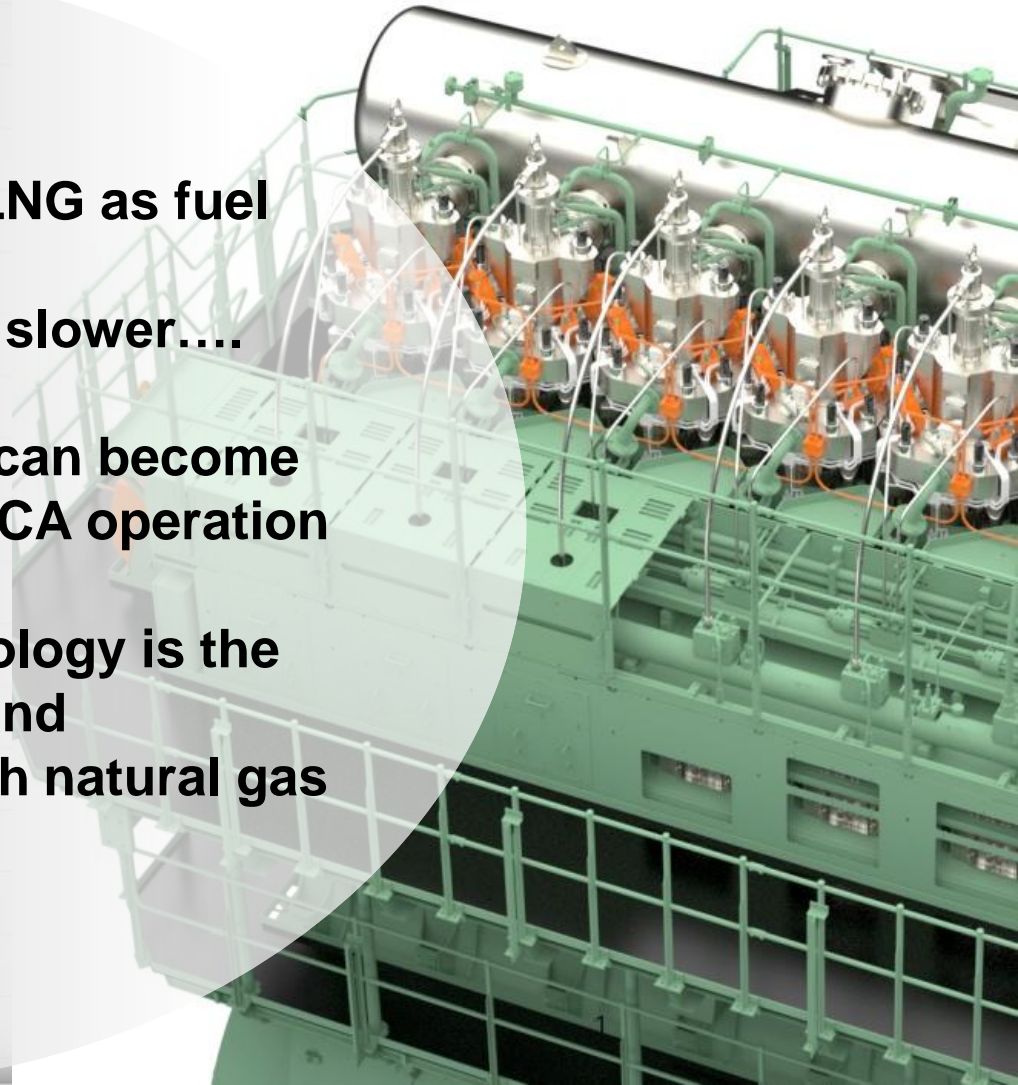


Conclusions

**The environmental benefits of LNG as fuel
will pave the way of its success
Depending on pricing, faster or slower....**

**Depending on gas pricing, gas can become
the fuel of choice not only for ECA operation**

**The 2-s low pressure DF Technology is the
optimum one for safe, reliable and
economical ship propulsion with natural gas**



THANK YOU!

WÄRTSILÄ

Leading gas applications in the marine market

Marcel Ott
GM, Dual Fuel Technology Development