

26<sup>th</sup> ERVO Annual Meeting 10<sup>th</sup> - 13<sup>th</sup> of June 2024





SHIP DESIGN

#### **Concept & Initial design**

New concept designFeasibility assessmentTender documentation packagesThird party pre-contract review

#### **Basic Design**

General design Hydrodynamics & model testing Class documentation for approval Naval Architecture Structural Design Mechanical Systems Outfitting Design Final documentation

#### Trials, Stability booklet & Manuals

#### **Detail Design**

Structural Detail Design Outfitting Detail Design 3D model Workshop documentation Shipyard construction support



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# CONSULTANCY

High qualified engineers working together in each project to support client needs and project requirements



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R/V Angeles Alvariño



#### **R/V Sarmiento Gamboa**



**R/V Victor Angelescu** 



**R/V Mar Argentino** 

**Requirements definition Concept Design Basic Engineering** Detail Design Shipyard support Life cycle support Conversions **Owner representative Construction survey** 



R/V Vizconde de Eza



**R/V Falkor Too** 



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**REFERENCE RESEARCH VESSELS** 



Meeting 10<sup>th</sup> - 13<sup>th</sup> of June 2024

## IMPLEMENTATION OF ALTERNATIVE FUELS AND DECARBONISATION TECHNOLOGIES IN RESEARCH VESSELS

#### FROM REQUIREMENTS DEFINITION TO SHIP DELIVERY



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## **DECARBONIZATION PATHWAYS**

#### **Energy saving measures**

A wide variety of design, operational and economic solutions



New energy sources Carbon Capture

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# STORAGE REQUIREMENTS



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# STORAGE REQUIREMENTS

#### FUELS

#### Future fuels have much lower density than Diesel

**Overview Future Fuels & Emissions** Requires Light Heavy 🥌 less weight space 50 Requires less space and lishes Requires less space but heavier 45 than desel Liquid 240 hart diesel CH<sub>2</sub> Hydrogen bas tbd m<sup>3</sup> Tamb / 350 bar 2 35 Synthetic diesel Liquefied gas 5 30 Natural gas Reputes more 8 25 Solid CH<sub>2</sub> appace and Peravour Than Requires more space but lighter Tamb / 700 bar 20 than dissel 15  $LH_2$ 10 -253°C / 6 bar CNG 200 har LH-20-9-1-0 CGH, 700 bar Requires CGH, 350 bar Natural gas more 20 space 60 14.300 m<sup>3</sup> Gravimetric energy density - MJ/kg 7.200 m<sup>3</sup> Indicates change when tank shape is included Ammonia NH<sub>3</sub> Methanol -33°C / 6 bar LNG 8.300 m<sup>3</sup> MeOH -162°C/8 bar Tamb / Pamb 3,400 m<sup>3</sup> Diesel 2.769 m<sup>3</sup> 4.000 m<sup>3</sup> Tamb / pamb 2.835 m<sup>3</sup> 2.400 m<sup>3</sup> 1.636 m<sup>3</sup> 1.000 m<sup>3</sup> Comparison of storage volume for the same energy amount and Liquid Compressed additional space for cylindric shaped tanks of cryogenic fuels Source: DNV Comparison of Alternative Marine Fuels



Additional space for cylindrical tanks

These characteristics will not improve in the future

# ALTERNATIVE POWER GENERATION

	PEMFC	SOFC
Working Temperature	<120 °C	500-1000 °C
Typical Stack Size	1 kW - 100 kW	1 kW - 2 MW
Electrical efficiency	50-60 %	50-65 %
Power density volume	100-600 kW/m <sup>3</sup>	3-10 kW/m <sup>3</sup>
Power density weight	200-400 kW/t	<90 kW/t
Advantages	Low Temperature Quick start-up and loading	High efficiency Fuel flexibility Hybrid/gas turbine
Challenges	Sensitive to fuel impurities Expensive catalysts	High temperature Long start-up time Slow load variations



**FUEL CELLS** 



#### Proton Exchange Membrane Fuel Cell





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### STORAGE REQUIREMENTS ENERGY CONVERTERS

#### **RAGONE CHART**

- Relates power, energy density for different power plants
- Takes into account energy storage (fuel, battery) and energy conversion devices
- Combustion engines in ideal region







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### STORAGE REQUIREMENTS ENERGY CONVERTERS

Ragone Chart – Volumetric

- Similar tendency as gravimetric
- Typical ship autonomy 200-500 h
- SOFC (using MGO) competitive with combustion engines in this range



(a) Volumetric density of various maritime power plants.



# CARBON CAPTURE AND STORAGE METHODS

#### Carbon Capture methods:

- Chemical Absorption
- Membrane Separation
- Adsorption
- Cryogenic Separation
- Oxy-Fuel Separation

	Temperature	Pressure	Density
Compressed and Refrigerated Liquid	-20 ℉ (-28.9 ℃)	300 psi (20.4 bar)	67 lb/ft <sup>3</sup> (1,073 kg/m <sup>3</sup> )
Compressed Gas at Ambient Temperature	110 °F (43.3 °C) 40 °F (4.4 °C) -10 °F (-23.3 °C)	800 psi (54.4 bar) 800 psi (54.4 bar) 800 psi (54.4 bar)	7.91 lb/ft <sup>3</sup> (128 kg/m <sup>3</sup> ) 57.2 lb/ft <sup>3</sup> (916 kg/m <sup>3</sup> ) 66.3 lb/ft <sup>3</sup> (1,062 kg/m <sup>3</sup> )
Compressed Fluid at Ambient Temperature	110 ºF (43.3 ºC) 40 ºF (4.4 ºC) -10 ºF (-23.3 ºC)	3000 psi (204 bar) 3000 psi (204 bar) 3000 psi (204 bar)	51.7 lb/ft <sup>3</sup> (828 kg/m <sup>3</sup> ) 62.8 lb/ft <sup>3</sup> 1,006 kg/m <sup>3</sup> ) 69.2 lb/ft <sup>3</sup> (1,108 kg/m <sup>3</sup> )
Dry Ice Storage at Ambient Pressure	-120 °F(-84.4 °C)	14.7 psia (1 bar absolute)	97.5 lb/ft <sup>3</sup> (1,562 kg/m <sup>3</sup> )

**Requires additional Power** 



## R/V RAMÓN MARGALEF CASE STUDY

Vessel s	pecifications
Length Overall	46,7 m
Beam (max)	10,5 m
Design Draught	4,0 m
Depth (working deck)	4,6 m
Installed Power (generators)	2150 kWe
Service speed	12 kn
Max speed	13 kn
Endurance	10 days / 3000 nm
Class Notation BV	I + HULL + MACH, SPECIAL SERVICE, UNRESTRICTED NAVIGATION, +AUT-UMS, +ALM, +ALS SYS-IBS, CLEANSHIP, CONF+, DINAPOS-AW/AT
Underwater Radiated Noise	ICES 209

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## R/V RAMÓN MARGALEF CASE STUDY

**Power Plant** 

- 3x 850 kW Gensets
- 1x200 kW Harbour generator
- 2x 900 kW Propulsion motors Total FO Capacity:
- 158 m3
- 134t



CUBIERTA Nº 1





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# R/V RAMÓN MARGALEF

FO: 42,7 MJ/kg & 850 kg/m3 ME: 19,9 MJ/kg & 800 kg/m3 Total FO Capacity: 134 t

• 158 m3

Equivalent Methanol Capacity:

- 288 t
- 359 m3

Available 4-stroke dual fuel engines of 850 kW?

- Option of MCR>3000 kW + Batteries?
- 2,4 times more space for fuel storage

2-4 times more space for power plant if hybridization with batteries



#### Impact analysis main dimensions of the research vessel

Requirements definition

DOBLE FONDO



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## R/V RAMÓN MARGALEF CO2 CAPTURE & STORAGE

#### Total FO Capacity:

- 134 t
- 158 m3
- CF,FO=3,206 (t-CO2/t-Fuel)

CO2 generated (assuming 90% of FO use):

- 387 t
- 350 500 m3 for storage

The casing has less than 85 m3

Space requirements to allocate carbon capture equipment

 ${\sim}330\,kW$  extra power for carbon capture process







# R/V RAMÓN MARGALEF

Approximate existing total enclosed volume 3.600 m3

Methanol power plant and batteries

900 - 1.250 m3 extra

CO2 capture & storage

350-500 m3 CO2 storage extra

330 kW power requirement extra





# CONCLUSIONS

The implementation of alternative fuels requires a proper initial assessment based on:

- Physic-chemical characteristics of fuels
- Logistics
- Technology development status. Known available technology
- R/V operational profile

The impact on newbuildings to be considered from the initial requirements definition:

- Operation
- Main dimensions & power demand
- Economics

Opportunity to operate in full electric mode in specific operation profile



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