

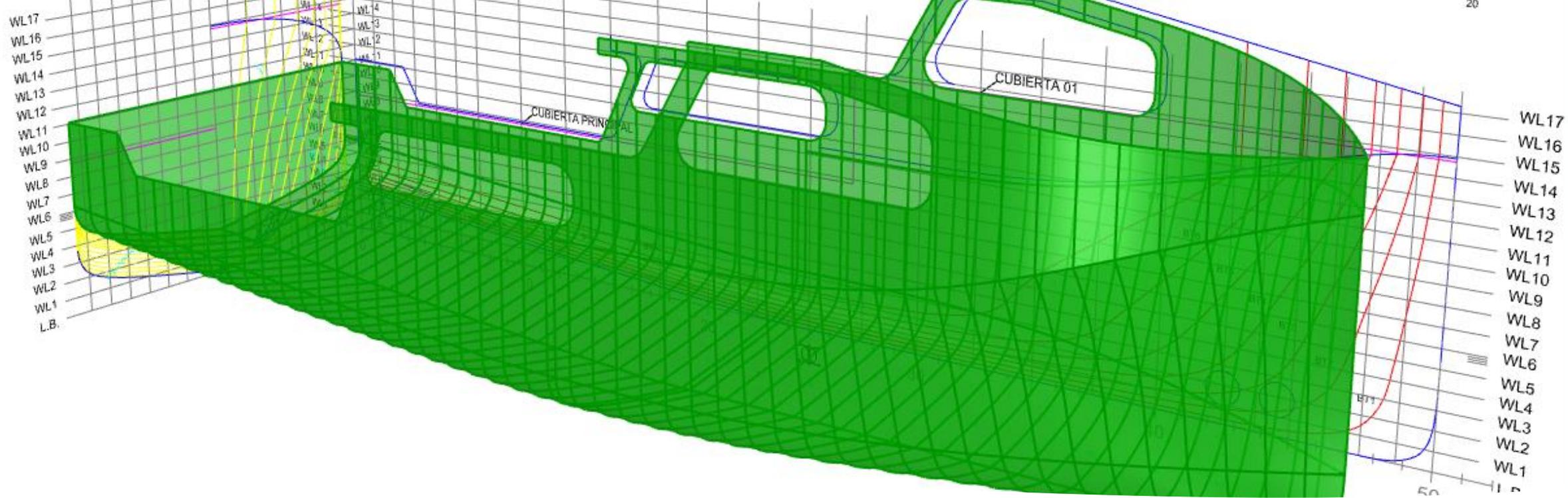


26th ERVO Annual
Meeting

10th - 13th of June 2024

SEAPLACE





SHIP DESIGN

Concept & Initial design

- New concept design
- Feasibility assessment
- Tender documentation packages
- Third 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

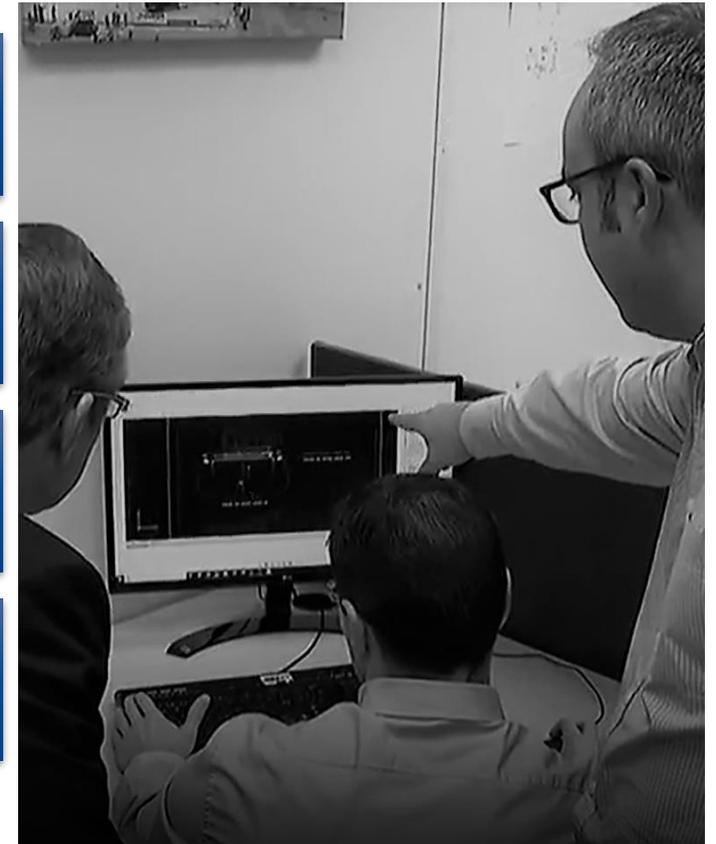
- Structural Detail Design
- Outfitting Detail Design
- 3D model
- Workshop documentation
- Shipyards construction support



CONSULTANCY

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

Design basis & specifications	Third verification party	Risk analyses, FMEA, FMECA, HAZID, HAZOP	Logistic analyses	Due dilligence
Safety	Rules and Regulations	Naval Architecture	Structural assessment	Hydrodynamic performance
Main Systems	Energy Efficiency	Emissions reduction	Alternative fuels	Technical support to procurement team
Shipyards assessment and selection	Tender technical evaluation, RFPs, RFIs, RFQs	Hazardous materials	Life cycle	Cost estimation



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R/V Emma Bardan



R/V Miguel Oliver



R/V Ramon Margalef



R/V Angeles Alvariño



R/V Sarmiento Gamboa

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



R/V Falkor Too



R/V Victor Angelescu



R/V Mar Argentino



R/V Vizconde de Eza



R/V David Packard

REFERENCE RESEARCH VESSELS

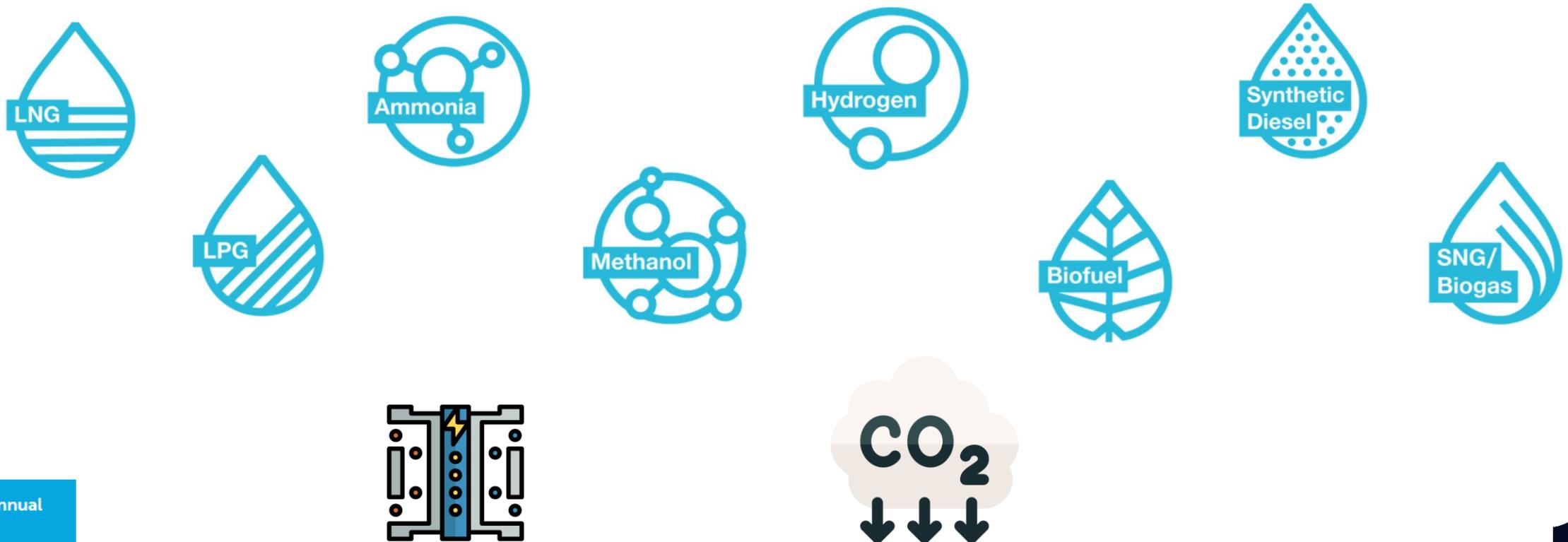
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IMPLEMENTATION OF ALTERNATIVE FUELS AND DECARBONISATION TECHNOLOGIES IN RESEARCH VESSELS

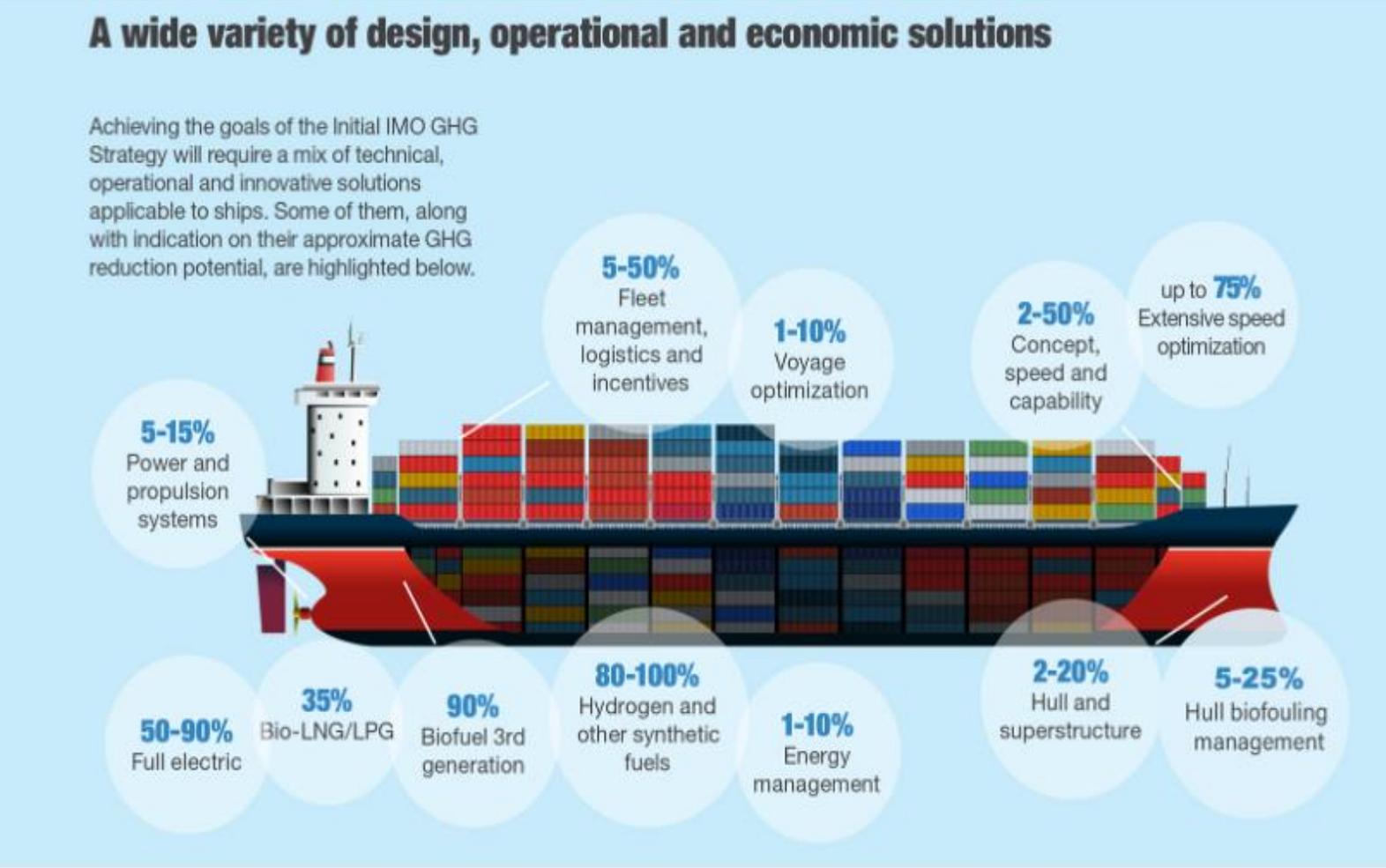
FROM REQUIREMENTS DEFINITION TO SHIP DELIVERY



DECARBONIZATION PATHWAYS

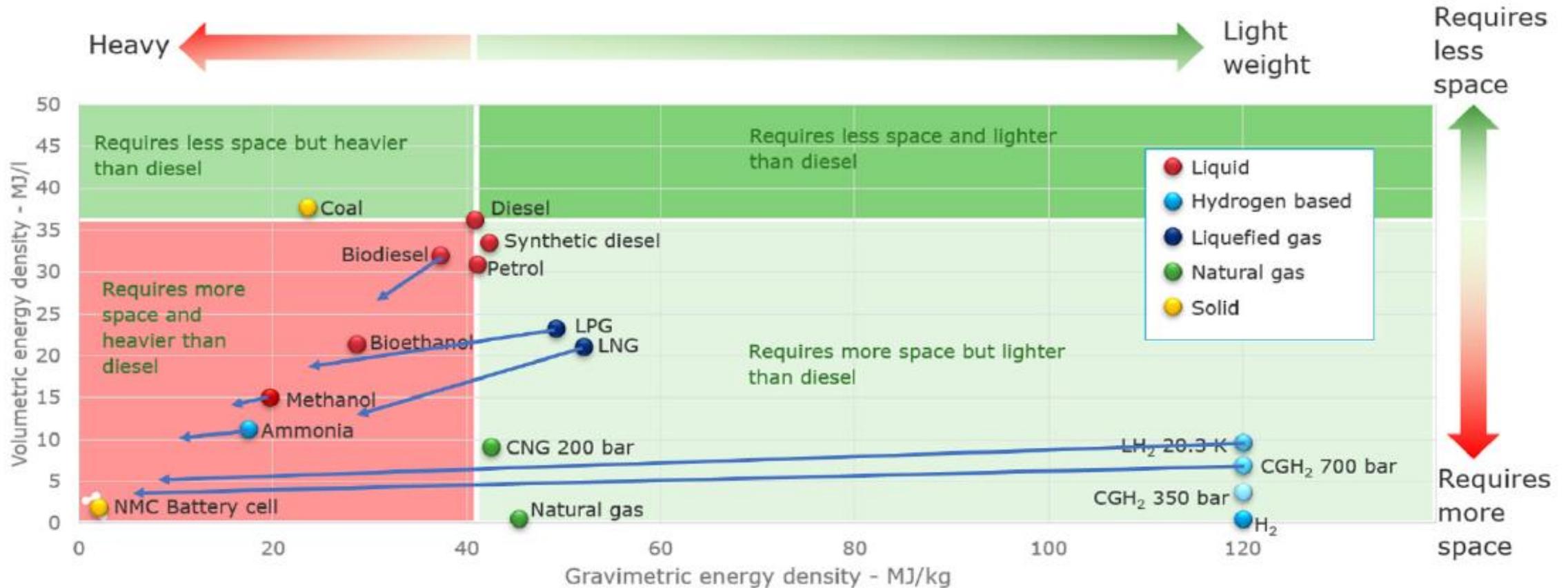
Energy saving measures

New energy sources
Carbon Capture



STORAGE REQUIREMENTS

FUELS



STORAGE REQUIREMENTS

FUELS

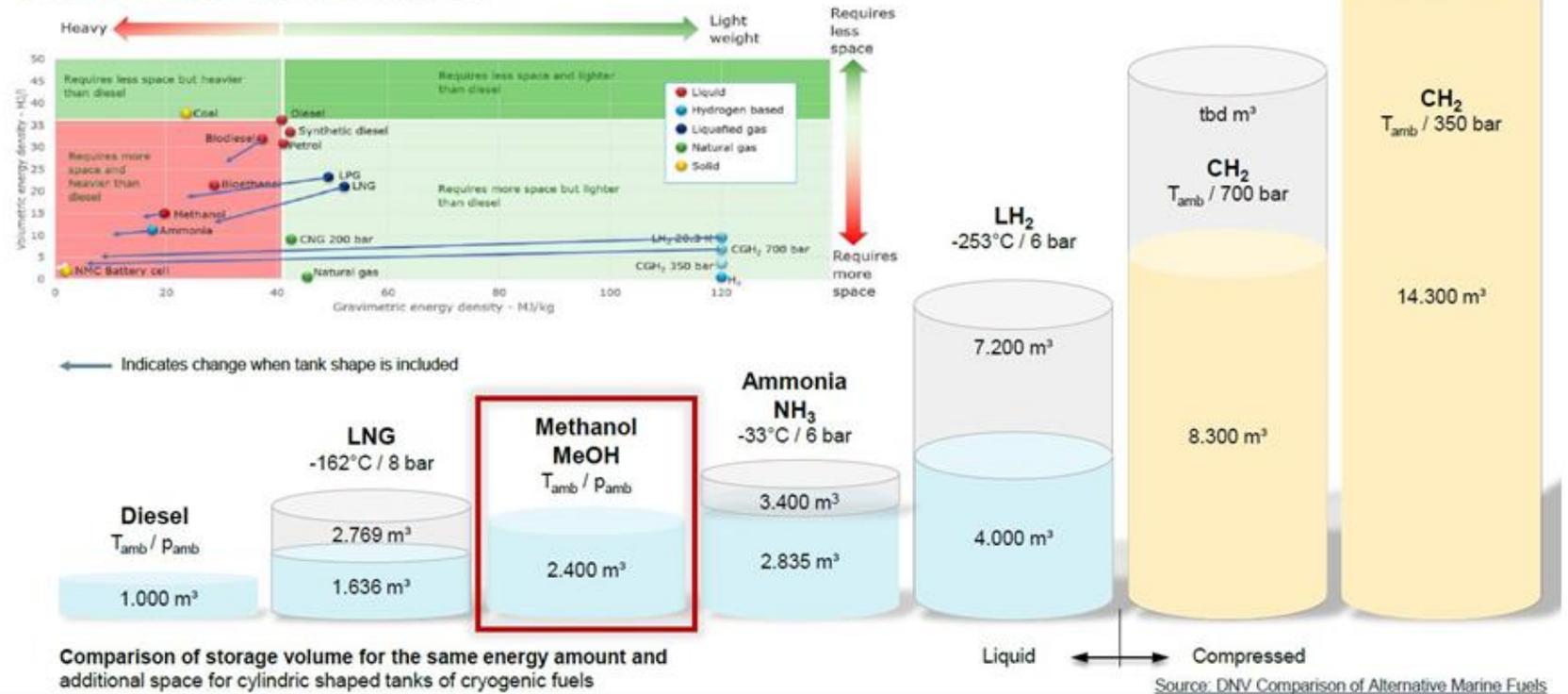
Methanol can achieve better storage volumes than LNG

Additional space for cylindrical tanks

These characteristics will not improve in the future

Future fuels have much lower density than Diesel

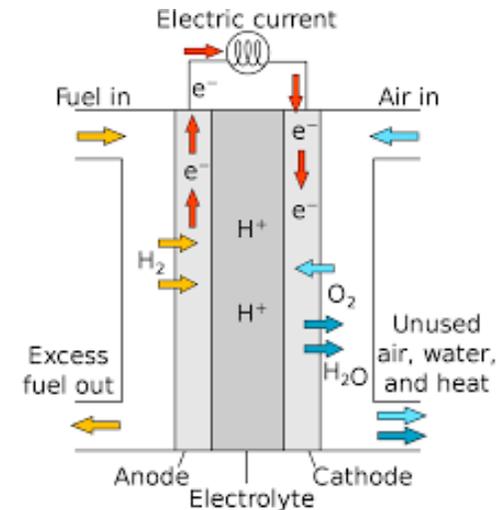
Overview Future Fuels & Emissions



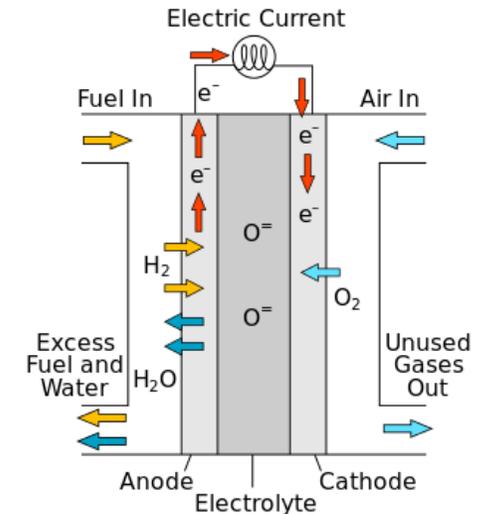
ALTERNATIVE POWER GENERATION

FUEL CELLS

	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 ³	3-10 kW/m ³
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



Proton Exchange Membrane Fuel Cell



Solid Oxide Fuel Cell



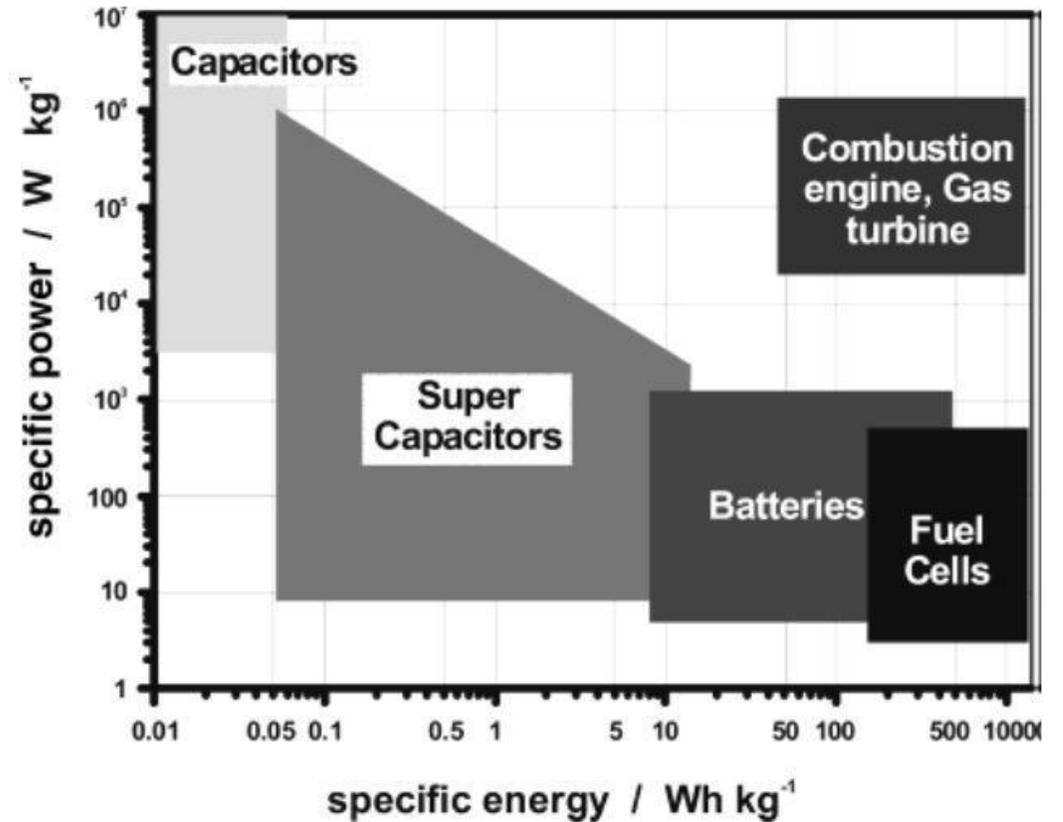
STORAGE REQUIREMENTS

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

Speed of energy use



Amount of energy

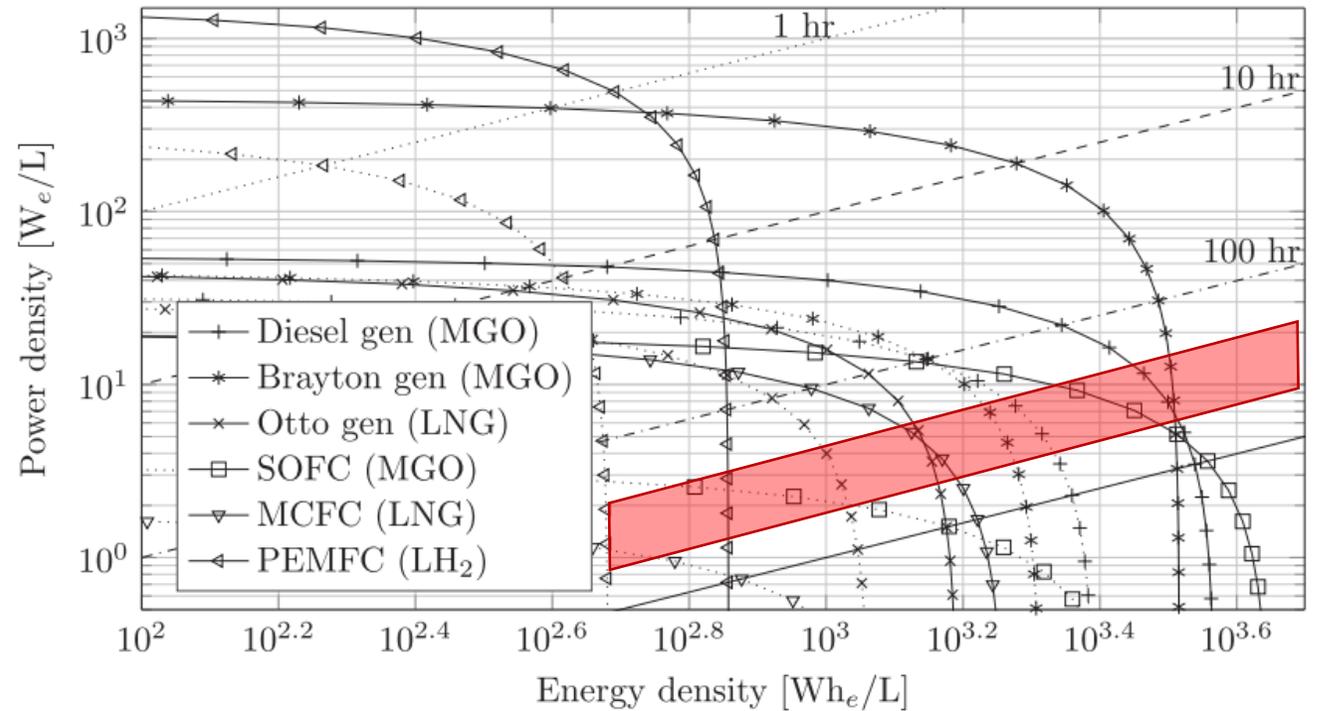


STORAGE REQUIREMENTS

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



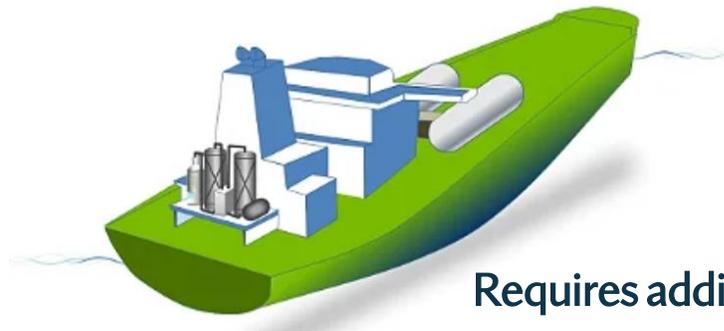
(a) Volumetric density of various maritime power plants.



CARBON CAPTURE AND STORAGE METHODS

Carbon Capture methods:

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



Requires additional Power

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



R/V RAMÓN MARGALEF

METHANOL PLANT

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:

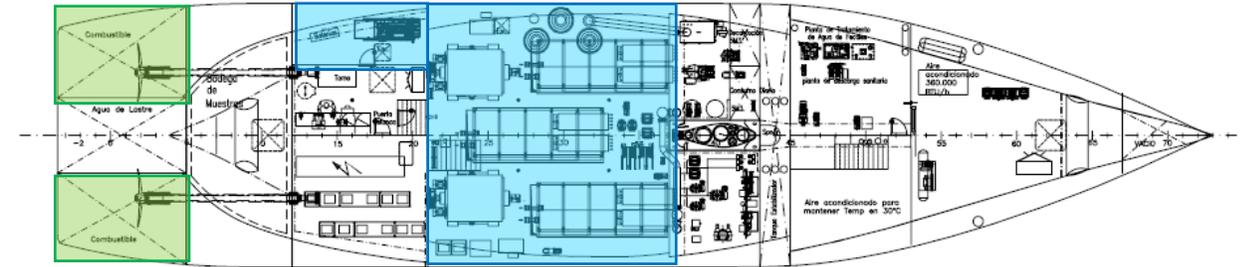
- 288 t
- 359 m³

Available 4-stroke dual fuel engines of 850 kW?

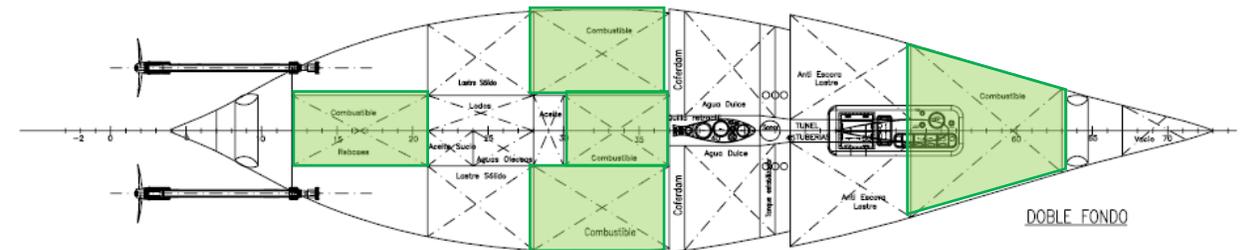
- Option of MCR > 3000 kW + Batteries?

2,4 times more space for fuel storage

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



CUBIERTA N° 1



DOBLE FONDO

Impact analysis main dimensions of the research vessel → Requirements definition



R/V RAMÓN MARGALEF

CO₂ CAPTURE & STORAGE

Total FO Capacity:

- 134 t
- 158 m³

CF_{FO}=3,206 (t-CO₂/t-Fuel)

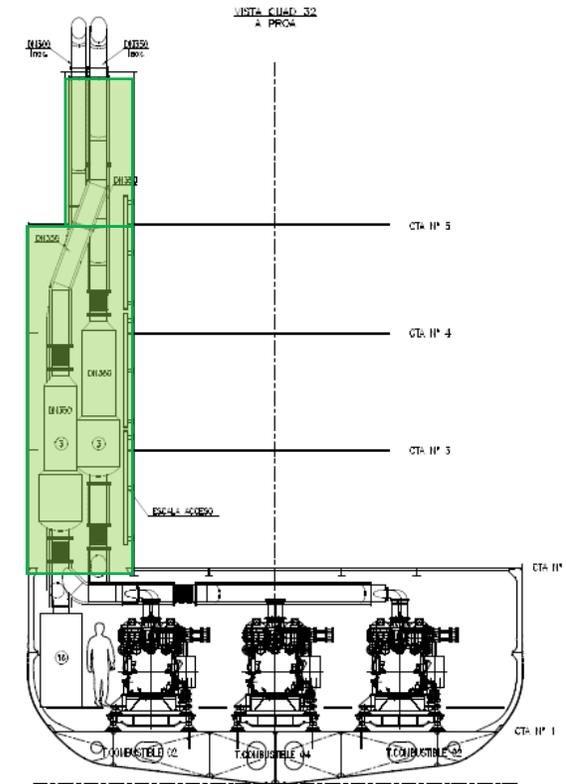
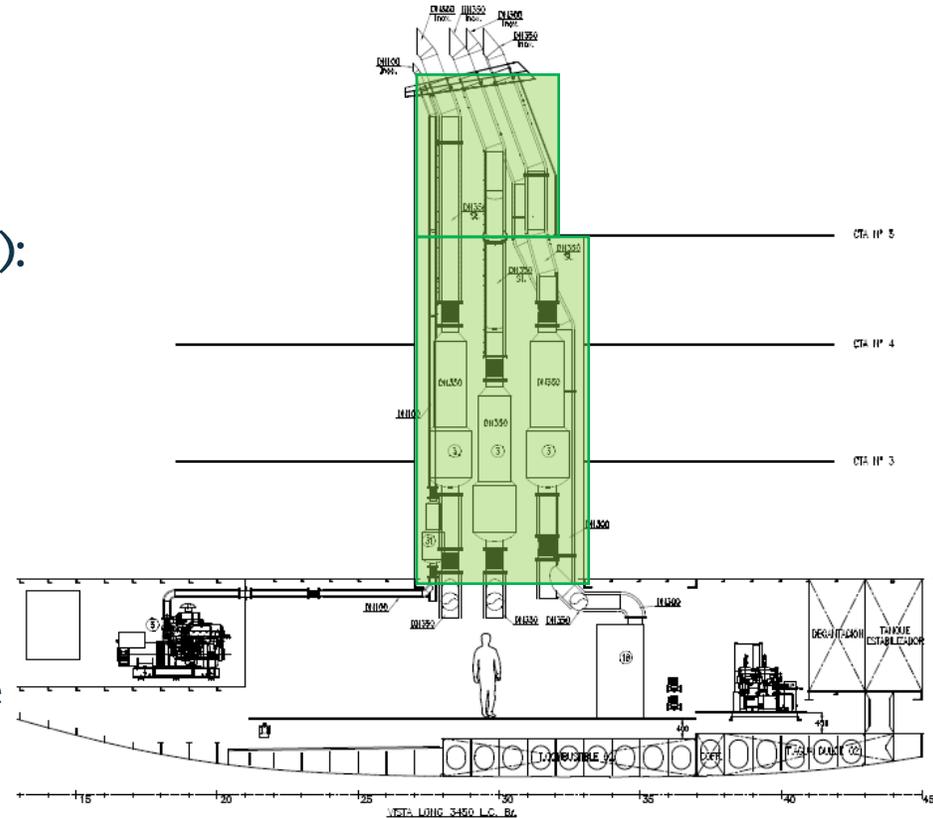
CO₂ generated (assuming 90% of FO use):

- 387 t
- 350 - 500 m³ for storage

The casing has less than 85 m³

Space requirements to allocate carbon capture equipment

~330 kW extra power for carbon capture process



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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PASSION FOR THE OCEAN

