



SVENSK

SJÖFART

SWEDISH SHIPOWNERS' ASSOCIATION

Välkomna till sjöfartslunch om framtida framdrivningsmedel!



Program

12.00

- **Statusuppdatering om sjöfartens bränslepalett –**
Julia Hansson, forskare, IVL & Chalmers
- **Hur ser utvecklingen ut gällande elektrobränslen?**
– Claes Fredriksson, VD Liquid Wind, Thomas Stenhede, Liquid Wind
- **Senaste nytt om projektet Zeed och Ammoniak – vad, varför, hur och när?**
– Cato Espero, Wärtsilä

13.30 Slut





Statusuppdatering om sjöfartens bränslepalett

Julia Hansson, forskare, IVL & Chalmers



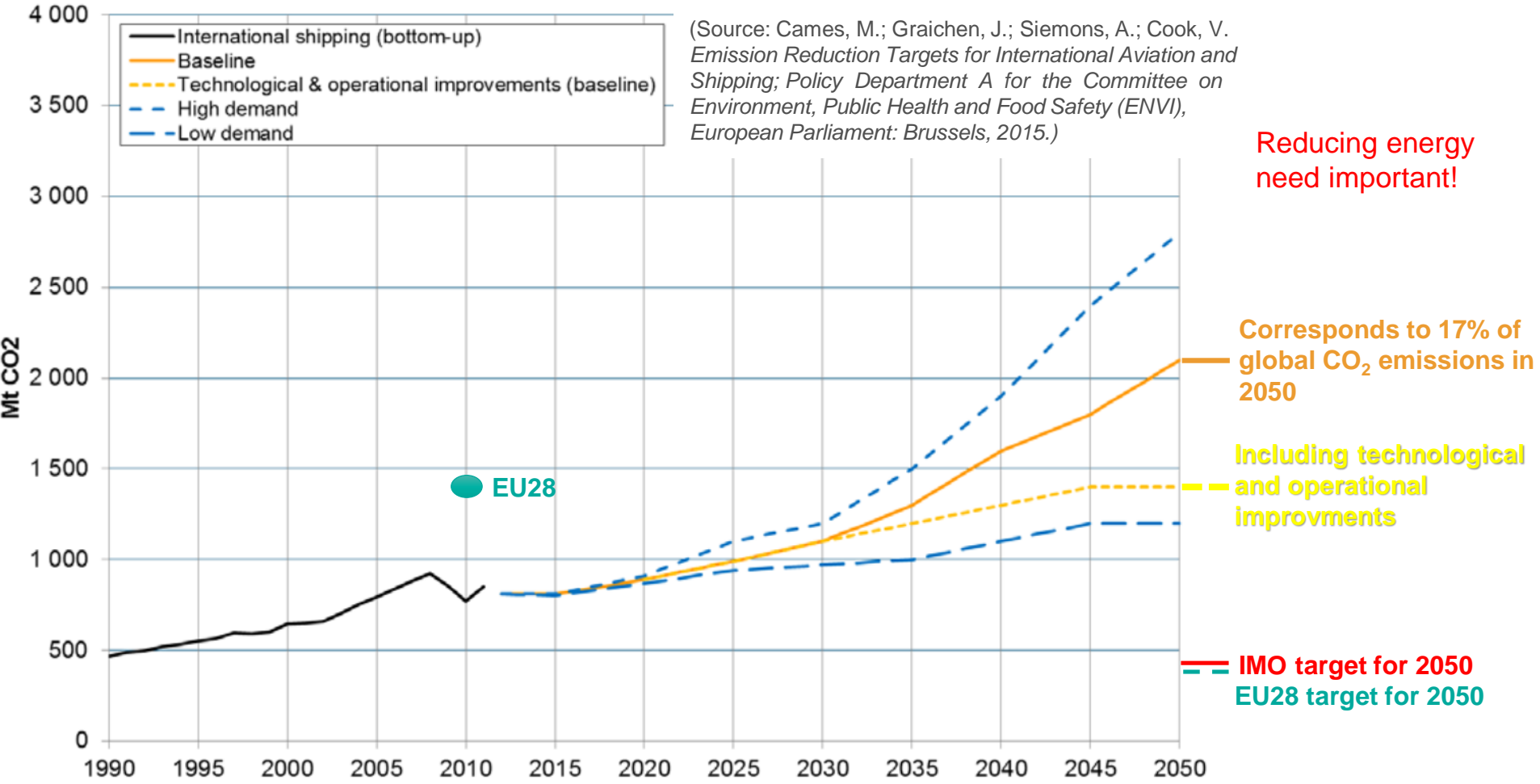


CHALMERS

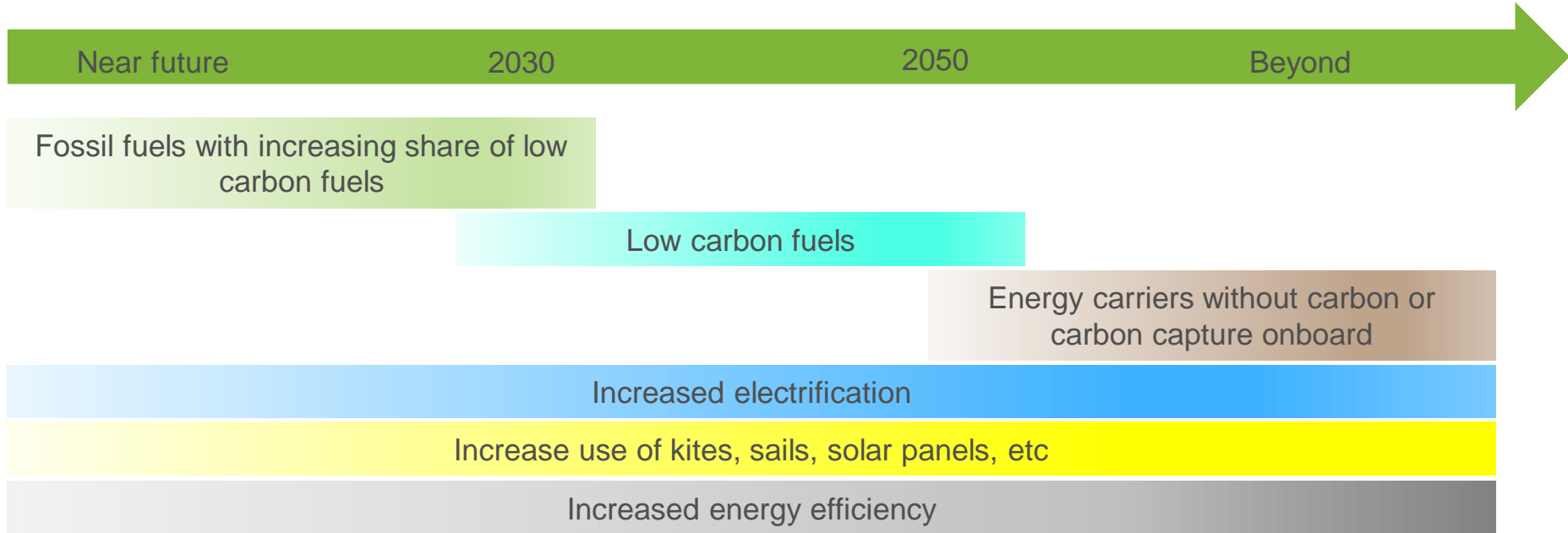
Statusuppdatering om sjöfartens bränslepalett

Julia Hansson och Selma Brynolf, Svensk Sjöfarts
sjöfartslunch om framtida framdrivningsmedel, 2020-01-23

Why alternative fuels in shipping?



WHAT FUTURE FUELS ARE AVAILABLE?



LOW CARBON FUELS

lower emissions of GHGs during the fuel life cycle than fossil fuels

- (Liquefied natural gas (LNG))
- (Fossil methanol)
- Biofuels
 - Hydrotreated vegetable oil (HVO) and FAME
 - Bio-methanol
 - Liquefied biogas (LBG)
 - Bio-oils (e.g., pyrolysis oil, hydrothermal liquefaction) and synthetic diesel (under dev.)
 - Ethanol/lignin and other lignin based fuels (under development)
- Electrofuels (produced from water and CO₂ using electricity)

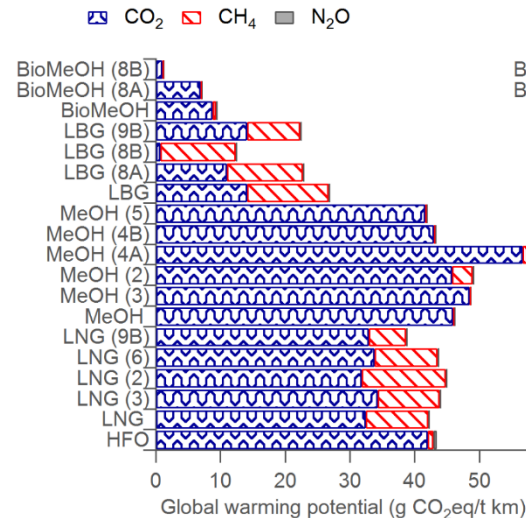
Liquified natural gas (LNG)

- Number of ships, LNG terminals and LNG infrastructure are increasing
 - LNG terminal in Gothenburg
- + Almost no SO_2 and PMs, much lower NO_x
- Impact on climate change? The global warming potential depend on time perspective and extent of methane slip



Methanol

- Some dual fuel vessels operating or under order
- Easier conversion of existing engines
- No need for cryogenic tanks
- Well developed global logistical systems intended for distribution to chemical industry
- Today mainly produced from natural gas and coal, but could be produced in many different ways (biomass, electrofuel)
- Not as low emissions of NO_x as with LNG
- What about climate impact? -> Depend on raw material and production pathway, low bio and e-fue





Biofuels

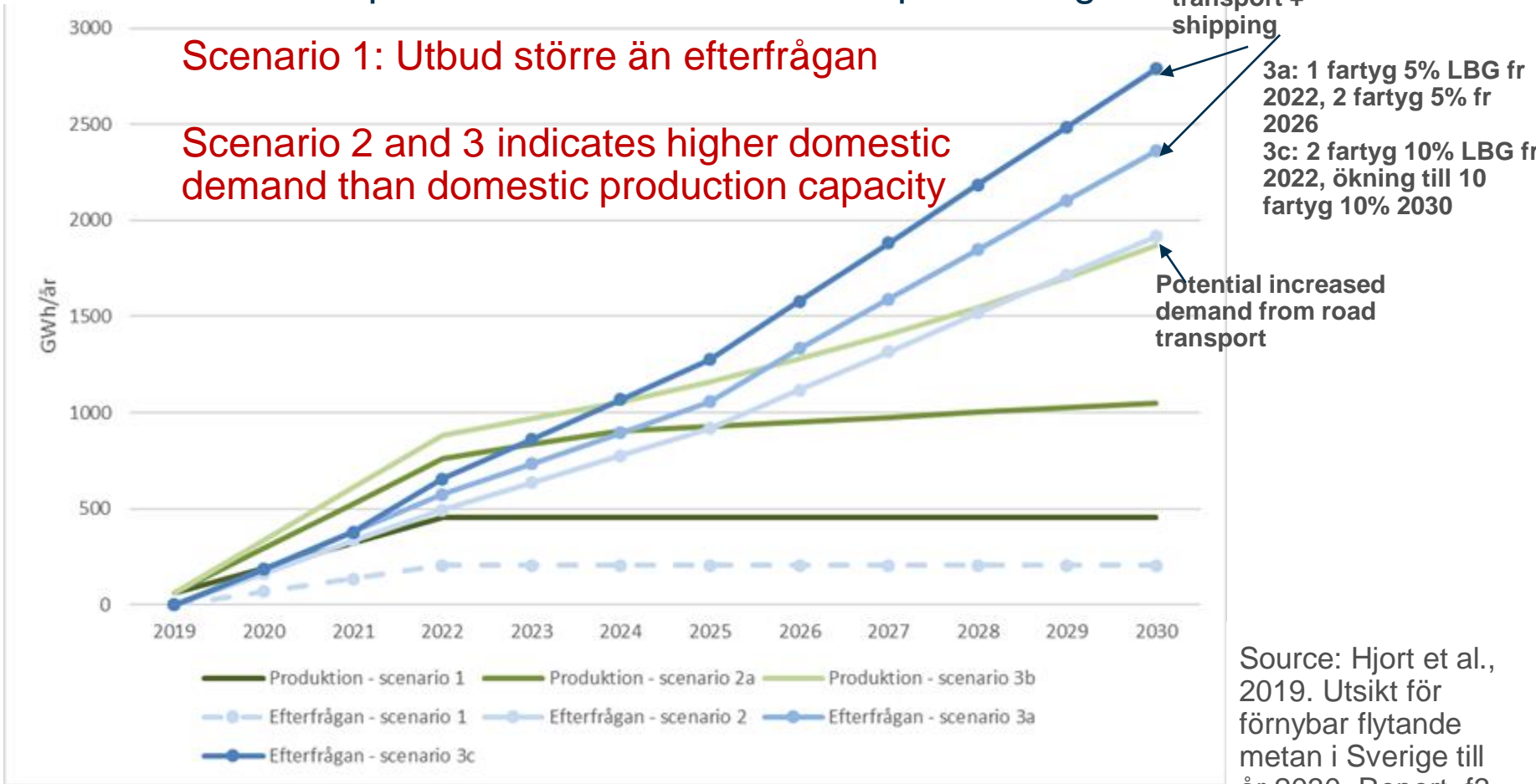
- Discussed a lot, some trials in ships (e.g. biodiesel, LBG...)
- Several possible pathways to biofuels in shipping e.g.,
 - Diesel fuels → biodiesel (FAME, HVO), vegetable oils
 - LNG → liquefied biogas (LBG)
 - Fossil methanol → bio-methanol
- Questions
 - Are there enough sustainable produced biomass for all sectors?
 - Where are biomass used most cost-effectively? Road and aviation will also increase demand
 - Successful development of more variants/options

LBG (liquified biogas)



- LBG tested on ships bunkering in Sweden
- Study on the prospects for LBG in Sweden to 2030
- I scenarier fokus på sjöfart som omfattas av 70%-målet till 2030, Gotlandsrederiet, statliga fartyg som vägfärjor, isbrytare, lotsbåtar Kvarkenfärjan
- Gotlandsrederiet anger att 5–10 % av bränsleanvändningen till fartyget Visborg kan utgöras av biogas på kort sikt
- För övriga fartyg (70%-mål) just nu större fokus på andra alternativ

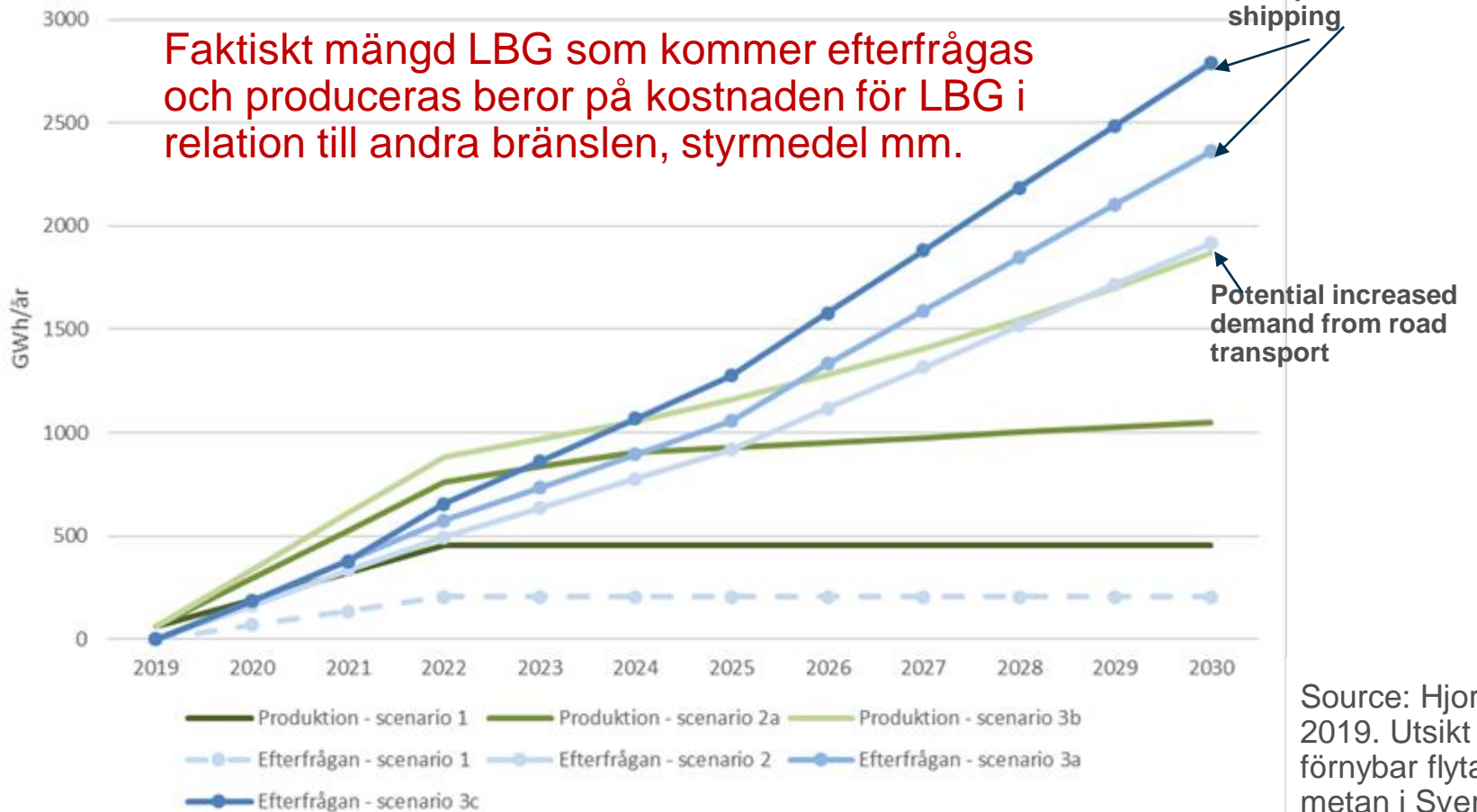
Swedish scenarios for production and demand of liquified biogas



Source: Hjort et al., 2019. Utsikt för förnybar flytande metan i Sverige till år 2030. Report, f3

Swedish scenarios for production and demand of liquified biogas

Faktiskt mängd LBG som kommer efterfrågas och produceras beror på kostnaden för LBG i relation till andra bränslen, styrmedel mm.



Source: Hjort et al., 2019. Utsikt för förnybar flytande metan i Sverige till år 2030. Report, f3

Electrofuels

- Can be a complement to biofuels
- Utilizing renewable electricity to produce fuels (various), possibility to use electricity also for long distances
- Possibility to produce the desired fuel (e-methanol, e-diesel etc.)
 - Comes at an energy cost...
- Can they be cost-competitive? Future cost of electrofuels expected to be in the same range as advanced biofuels.
- Cost-effectiveness of electrofuels in global climate mitigation will likely depend on the amount of CO₂ that is possible to store, which is generally more cost-effective.
- What about impact on climate?



ZERO CARBON FUELS AND ABATEMENT TECHNOLOGIES

without direct carbon emissions and potential for zero carbon emissions during the fuel life cycle

- Hydrogen
- Ammonia
- Electricity
- Carbon capture (not covered in this presentation)

Hydrogen

- It does not contain carbon!
- Problem to store large amounts of cryogenic hydrogen onboard ships
 - Not tested for marine applications
- Mainly produced by steam reforming of natural gas, but electricity and electrolyser goes down
- A more energy efficient fuel to produce (compared to electrofuels)

Ammonia (NH₃)

Rapport på g – håll koll
via Lighthouse

- Carbon-free fuel that can be produced from renewable energy sources
- Fuel option discussed internationally but not yet used.
- Higher volumetric energy density than liquid hydrogen, but require larger space onboard than other fuels (less than H₂)
- Infrastructure exists today NH₃ mainly for fertilizer - working fuel infrastructure and bunkering systems needed
- Mainly produced from steam reforming of natural gas, but can be produced from renewable energy sources – **however need to be expanded substantially!**
- Can be used in fuel cells or in combustion engines
 - But limited amount of trials done
 - Pilot fuels needed, low efficiency - **demonstrations of emissions and efficiencies called for**
- **Safety is a major concern!**

Battery electric propulsion

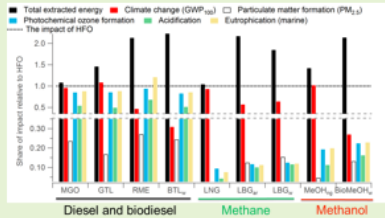
- An very efficient way to use energy onboard ships
- Large interest for smaller batteri-electric vessels such as ferries and the number of hybrid vessels are increasing
- Challenges with cost, weight, safety, sustainability and availability of batteries etc.

Examples of hybrid and fully battery electric vessels

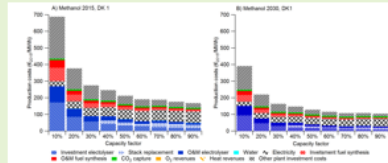
1. Norway: Future of the Fjords, an all-electric tourist ferry,
2. Norway: Vision of the Fjords, a hybrid electric tourist ferry,
3. Norway: Ampere, all electric first passenger ferry (120 cars and 360 pax),
4. Norway: YARA Birkeland, all electric autonomous chemical tanker, 9 MWh battery,
5. Norway: Karoline, battery electric fishing cutter,
6. Denmark: e-Ferry, EU Commission funding an all-electric passenger ferry,
7. Finland: Aranda, ship being retrofitted into a battery-hybrid propulsion system
8. Belgium-Netherlands: Port-Liner, EU subsidised battery barges,
9. Norway: Hurtigruten, battery-hybrid cruise ship,
10. Norway: Fjord 1, orders new battery-electric ferries
11. Denmark-Sweden: Tycho Brahe, 4.2MWh battery pack with automated shore-side charging,
12. Denmark-Sweden: Aurora, 4.16MWh battery pack with automated shore-side charging,
13. Denmark: Maersk: batteries could be deployed on container ships by 2020
14. Italy: Grimaldi shipyard building 6 battery-hybrid RoRo ships,
15. Turkey: Zero Emissions Electric Tugboat with a huge 1.5MWh battery pack (in development),
16. China: all electric ferry with massive 2.4MWh battery pack,
17. China: HYTug, a battery-hybrid tugboat,
18. Canada: RALLY 1600-E, a battery-electric pilot boat (at design stage),
19. Canada: BC Ferries, looking for battery-hybridisation,
20. US: Puyallup, Wenatchee & Tacoma, ferries carrying 2500 pax & 202 cars in Washington state,
21. US: Bend Ferry, to be retrofitted into battery electric propulsion,
22. Germany: Damen shipyard developing battery-electric and battery-hybrid propulsion solutions.

HOW TO ASSESS ALTERNATIVE FUELS?

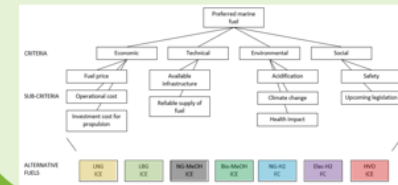
Life cycle assessment (LCA)



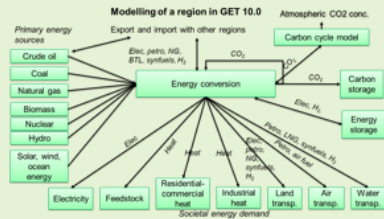
Techno-economic assessment (TEA)



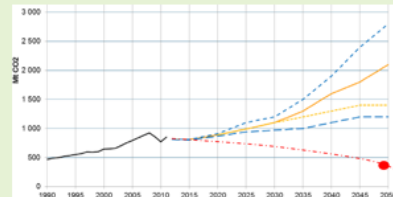
Multi-criteria decision analysis (MCDA)



Global energy system modelling



Scenario development and analysis



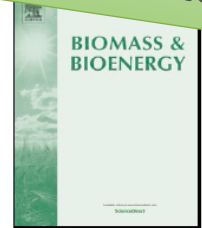
Ammonia added later



Contents lists available at [ScienceDirect](https://www.sciencedirect.com)

Biomass and Bioenergy

journal homepage: www.elsevier.com/locate/biombioe



Research paper

Alternative marine fuels: Prospects based on multi-criteria decision analysis involving Swedish stakeholders



Julia Hansson^{a,b,*}, Stina Månsson^c, Selma Brynolf^a, Maria Grahn^a

AIM: assess the prospects for seven selected alternative fuels—for deep-sea shipping in 2030 by applying a multi-criteria decision analysis approach and specifically considering the influence of various stakeholder preferences.

Included Marine fuels

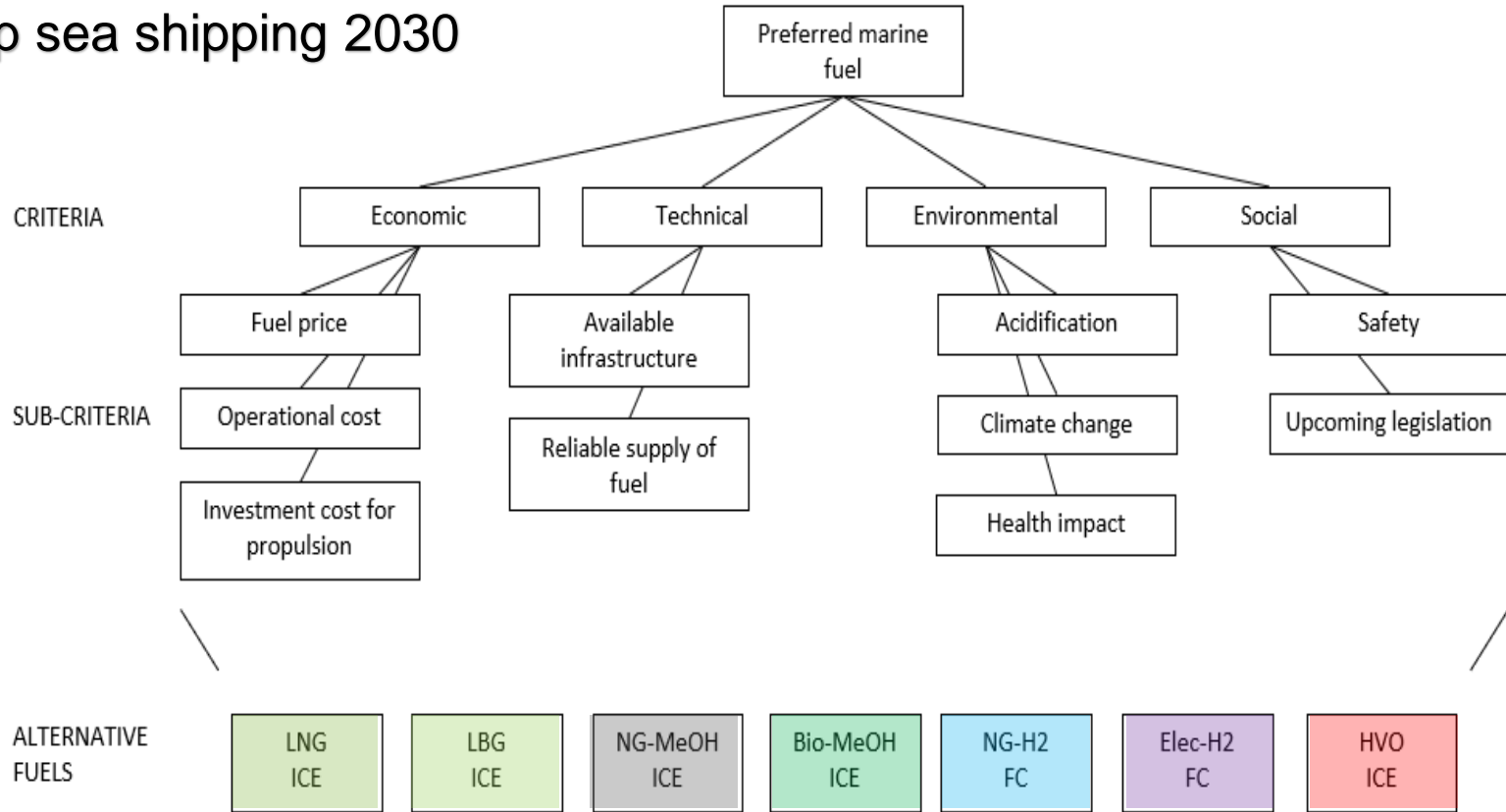
- Liquefied natural gas (**LNG**),
- Liquefied biogas (**LBG**),
- Biomass and Natural gas based **Methanol** (Bio-MeOH + NG-MeOH)
- **Hydrogen** for fuel cells produced from (i) natural gas (NG-H₂) or (ii) electrolysis based on renewable electricity (Elec-H₂)
- Hydrotreated vegetable oil (**HVO**)

Added later:

- Renewable **Ammonia** in fuel cells (FC) and internal combustion engines (ICE) (Elec-NH₃)
- Natural gas based **Ammonia** in FCs and ICEs (NG-NH₃)

Multi-criteria decision analysis

Deep sea shipping 2030



MULTI-CRITERIA ASSESSMENT

Fuel options scored based on how they perform for each sub-criteria based on available info (e.g., climate change impact, operational cost)

Criteria/Sub-criteria given weights based on how important they are, relative importance (based on individual (joint) and stakeholder group preferences: *Authority, Ship-owner, Fuel producer and Engine manufacturer*)

Ranking: What alternative marine fuel is most preferable considering the stakeholders' preferences?



Fuel scoring

Liquefied natural gas (LNG)

Liquefied biogas (LBG)

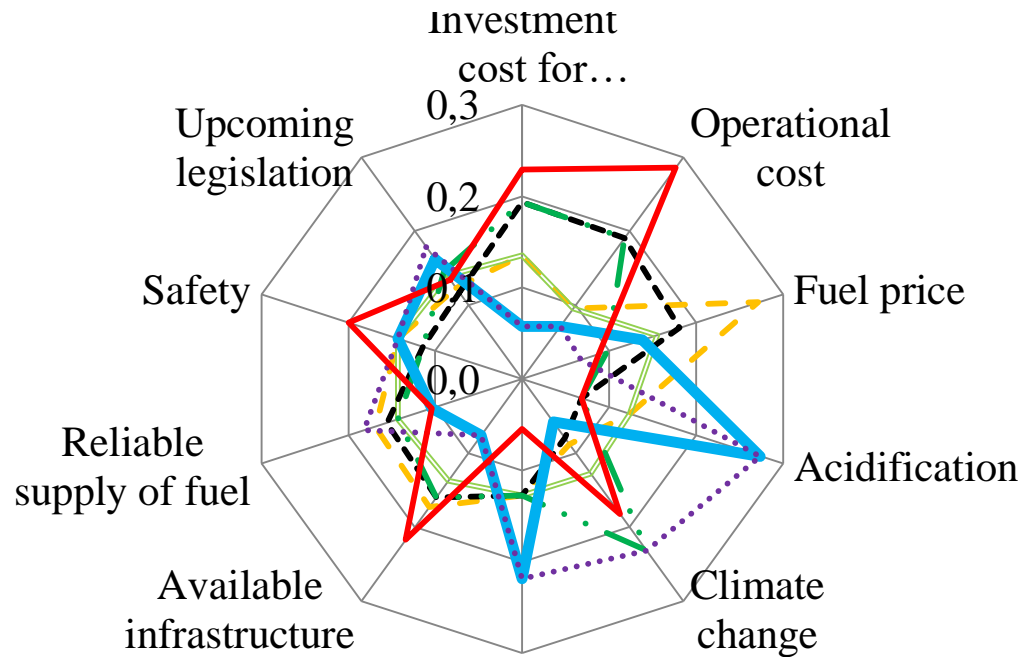
Natural gas based methanol

Biomass based methanol

Natural gas based hydrogen in fuel cells

Wind power based hydrogen in fuel cells

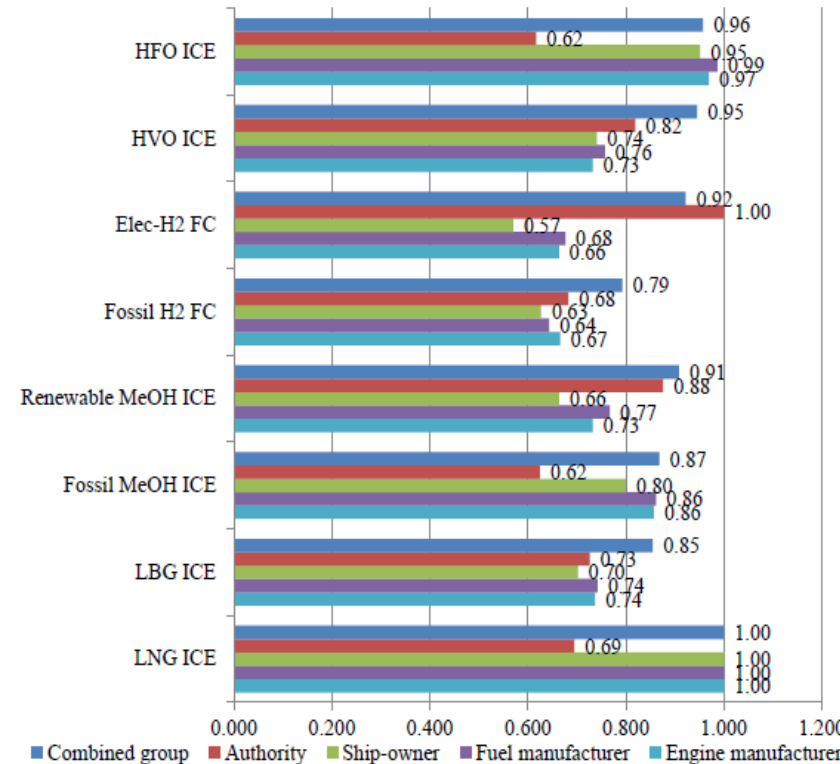
Hydrotreated vegetable oil (HVO) produced from tall oil



Best regarding safety, infrastructure, and oper. cost

Ranking of marine fuels influenced by stakeholder group preferences

- For ship owners, fuel producers, and engine manufacturers, economic criteria, in particular fuel price, most important...
- ...this results in that **LNG** and **HFO** ends up in the top, followed by **fossil methanol**, and then **various biofuels** (LBG, renewable methanol, and HVO).
- Representatives from Swedish government authorities prioritize environmental criteria, specifically GHG emissions, and social criteria (potential to meet regulations)...
- ...this results in **renewable hydrogen** in the top, followed by **renewable methanol**, and then **HVO**.



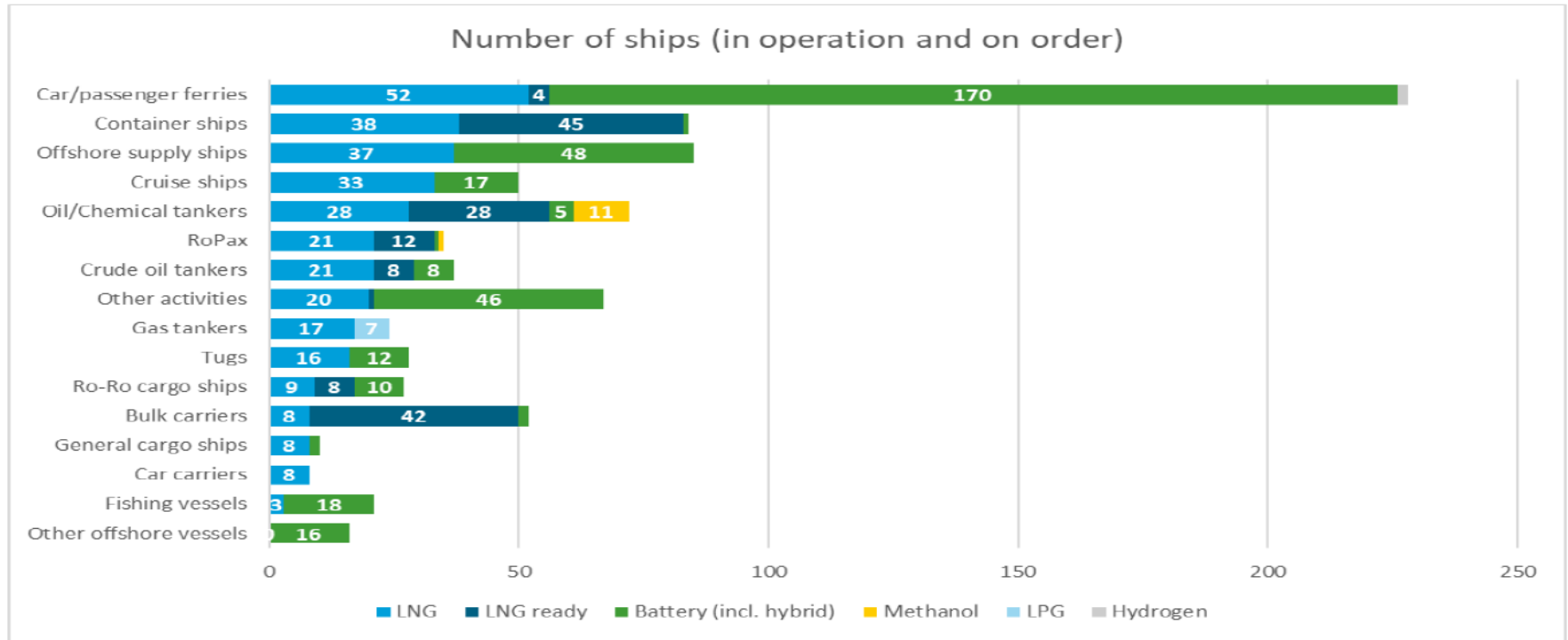


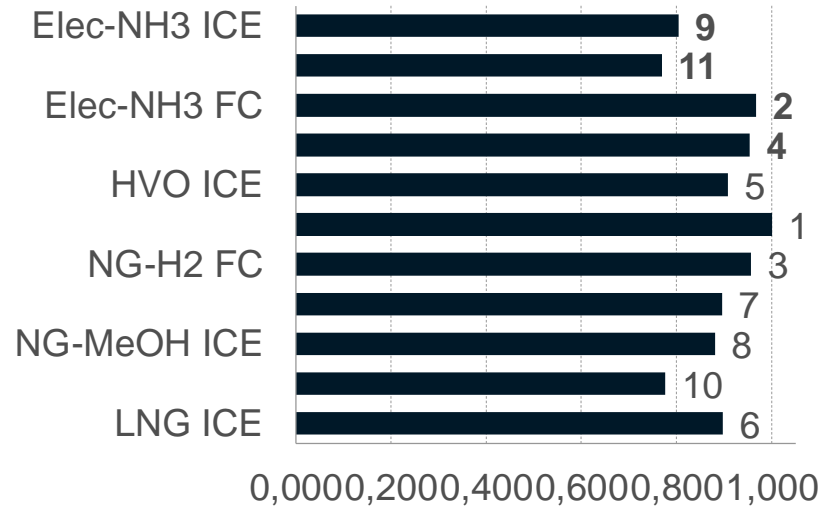
Figure 3-1: Uptake of alternative fuels in the world fleet, July 2019 (ships in operation and on order) (/24/)

Source: DNV GL (2019)

What about ammonia?

Preliminary base case joint ranking

- Ammonia in fuel cells turns out better than ammonia in internal combustion engines
- Initial assessment indicates that ammonia might be as interesting as hydrogen and biomass-based marine fuels (also the case for other stakeholder groups)



Source: Lövdahl, J., Magnusson, M., 2019. Evaluation of Ammonia as a Potential Marine Fuel - Modelling and assessment of alternative marine fuels ... Master thesis. Chalmers University of technology.

SUMMARY

Fuel	Relative cost	Technology maturity	Enabler	Challenges
Biofuels	Middle	Known	Can be used as blends in existing ships	Sustainability and availability of biofuels
Electrofuels	High	Known	Can be used as blends in existing ships, flexible	Electricity intense production
Hydrogen and ammonia	Middle/High	Not tested in marine application	Availability of cheap natural gas	Renewable production need to increase substantially, Limited amounts of NG with CCS can be used in a 1.5 C scenario Safety issues ammonia! H2 space requirement
Battery-electric	High	Known and tested for ferries	Low cost electricity and changing infrastructure for ships	Battery cost, weight, sustainability and availability of batteries, available short-distance

Our reports and papers (1/2)

Hansson, J., Brynolf, S., Fridell, E., 2020. On the potential of ammonia as fuel for shipping - A synthesis of knowledge. Lighthouse report.

Hansson, J., Månsson, S., Brynolf, S., Grahn, M., (2019). Alternative Marine Fuels: Prospects Based on Multi-Criteria Decision Analysis Involving Swedish Stakeholders. Biomass and Bioenergy 126. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.biombioe.2019.05.008>.

Winnes, H., Fridell E., Hansson, J., Jivén, K., 2019. Biofuels for low carbon shipping. Tripple F Reportnumber 2019.1.21c

Hansson, J., Brynolf, S., Andersson, K., Månsson, S., Grahn, M., Fridell, M., (2018). Prospects for alternative marine fuels. f3 2018:11. https://f3centre.se/app/uploads/2018-11_42403-1_Hansson-et-al_FINAL_180530.pdf.

On the potential of ammonia as fuel for shipping

A synthesis of knowledge

Authors

Julia Hansson and Erik Fridell, IVL Swedish Environmental Research Institute

Selma Brynolf, Chalmers University of Technology

January 2020

Reportnumber 2019.1.21c



August
2019

Biofuels for low carbon shipping

HULDA WINNES, ERIC FRIDELL, JULIA HANSSON AND
KARL JIVÉN,
IVL SWEDISH ENVIRONMENTAL RESEARCH INSTITUTE



Our reports and papers (2/2)

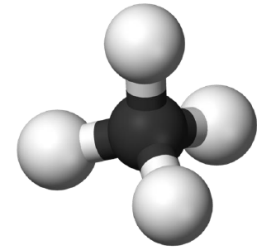
Brynnolf, S., Taljegård, M., Grahn, M., Hansson, J., (2018). Electrofuels for the transport sector: A review of production costs. *Renewable and Sustainable Energy Reviews* 81 (2).
<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.rser.2017.05.288>

Hjort, A., Hansson, J., Lönnqvist, T., Nilsson, J., (2019). Utsikt för förnybar flytande metan i Sverige till år 2030. *f3* 2019:05.
www.f3centre.se.

Lehtveer, M., Brynnolf, S., Grahn, M. (2019). What future for electrofuels in transport? – analysis of cost-competitiveness in global climate mitigation. *Environmental Science and Technology* 53 (3).

UTSIKT FÖR FÖRNYBAR FLYTANDE METAN I SVERIGE TILL ÅR 2030

Rapport från ett f3-projekt
Juni 2019



Författare: Anders Hjort, Julia Hansson, Tomas Lönnqvist och Johanna Nilsson, IVL Svenska Miljöinstitutet

Renewable and Sustainable Energy Reviews 81 (2018) 1887–1905



Contents lists available at ScienceDirect

Renewable and Sustainable Energy Reviews

journal homepage: www.elsevier.com/locate/rser



Electrofuels for the transport sector: A review of production costs

Selma Brynnolf^{a,*}, Maria Taljegård^a, Maria Grahn^a, Julia Hansson^{a,b}



Tack för att ni lyssnat!

julia.hansson@ivl.se

Pågående projekt bl a:

Vägen mot 50% minskning av GHG-utsläpp från sjöfart till 2050

Mål: utvärdera ett par tekniska lösningar och styrmedel med stor potential att bidra till IMO:s mål för växthusgasutsläpp till 2050

Framtida bränsleval för flyg, sjöfart och vägtransporter ur ett energisystemperspektiv

Syfte: analysera framtida kostnadseffektiva bränsleval för framför allt flyg och sjöfart i framtiden



SVENSKT KUNSKAPSCENTRUM
FÖR FÖRNYBARA DRIVMEDEL





Hur ser utvecklingen ut gällande elektrobränslen?

Claes Fredriksson, VD Liquid Wind

Thomas Stenhede, Senior Technical Advisor, Liquid Wind



Powering Carbon Neutral Shipping



Liquid
Wind

Claes Fredriksson
Founder & CEO
Claes@LiquidWind.se

Thomas Stenhede
Senior Technical Advisor
Thomas@LiquidWind.se

What is electro-fuel?



**Renewable
Electricity**

+



**Upcycled
Carbon Dioxide**

=



E-methanol

- ✓ Carbon-neutral Fuel
- ✓ ~90% reduction in CO₂ emissions
- ✓ IMO Compliant

- ✓ Proven performance for Shipping
- ✓ +50% engine efficiency
- ✓ Improved Ocean Stewardship



Circular Carbon Energy for a cooler world

Key part of Future Fuel mix

- Proven performance
- First vessel, Stena Germanica, retrofitted 2015
- Growing interest and investment



Rikard Engström lyfter elektrobränslen – syntetiska bränslen som framställs från el och vatten genom elektrolys till vätgas och syrgas – som en framtida möjlighet. Centralt är biobränslen, där rederier just nu beklagar det begränsade utbudet.



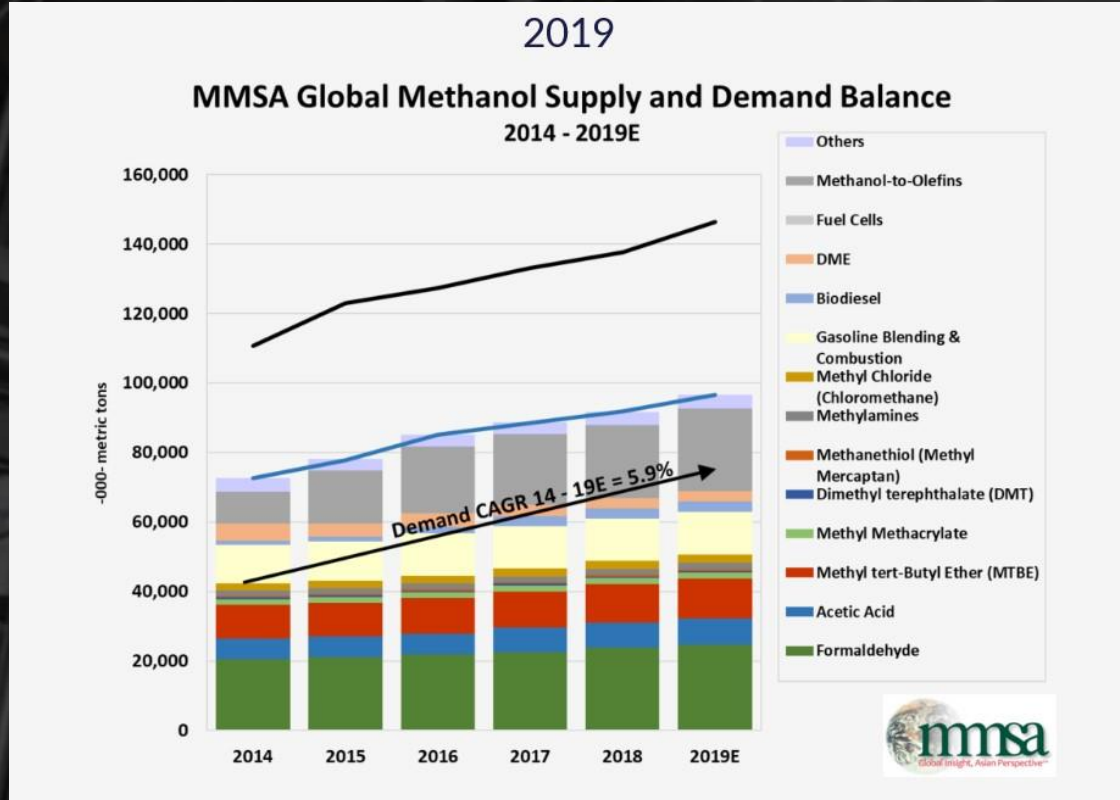
Dual Fuel – Methanol / Fuel Oil Vessels

Dual Fuel vessels currently operating or under order;

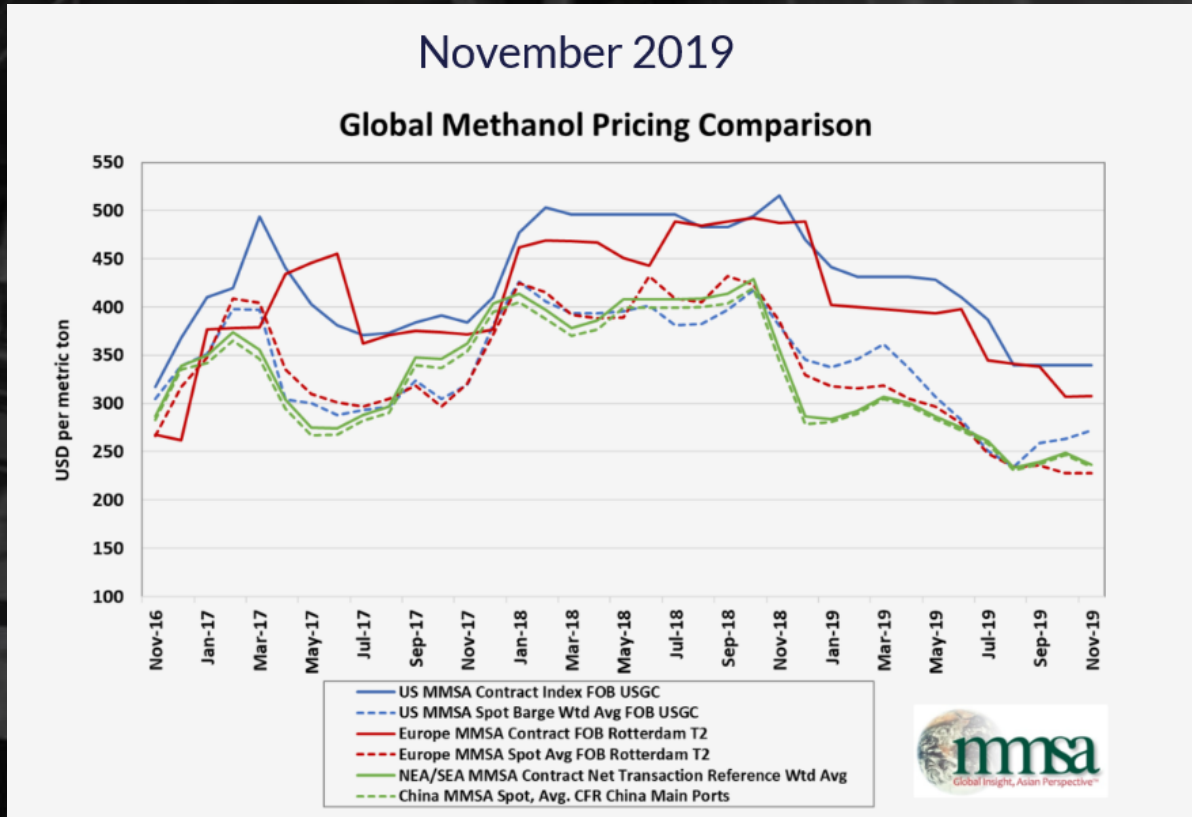
- One Ropax
- Thirteen Tankers
- Two Pilot Vessels
- One Tugboat (under construction)



Global demand for Methanol is increasing significantly

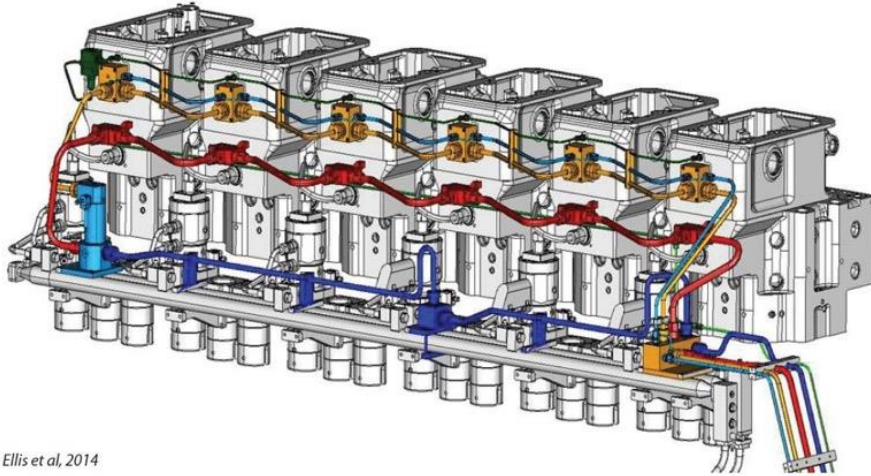


Methanol price is declining, now comparable with MGO



High-performing Methanol engines available

Figure 13: Wärtsilä engine with additional piping for methanol



Source: Ellis et al, 2014

Figure 14: MAN engine adapted for methanol



Source: Sejer Laursen, 2015b

Methanol & E-methanol?

Transitioning to carbon neutral shipping

- Derived from fossil-fuels
- Highly-used commercial chemical
- Widely available, in every port
- Improved environmental profile vs MGO and HFO

**"Black"
Methanol**

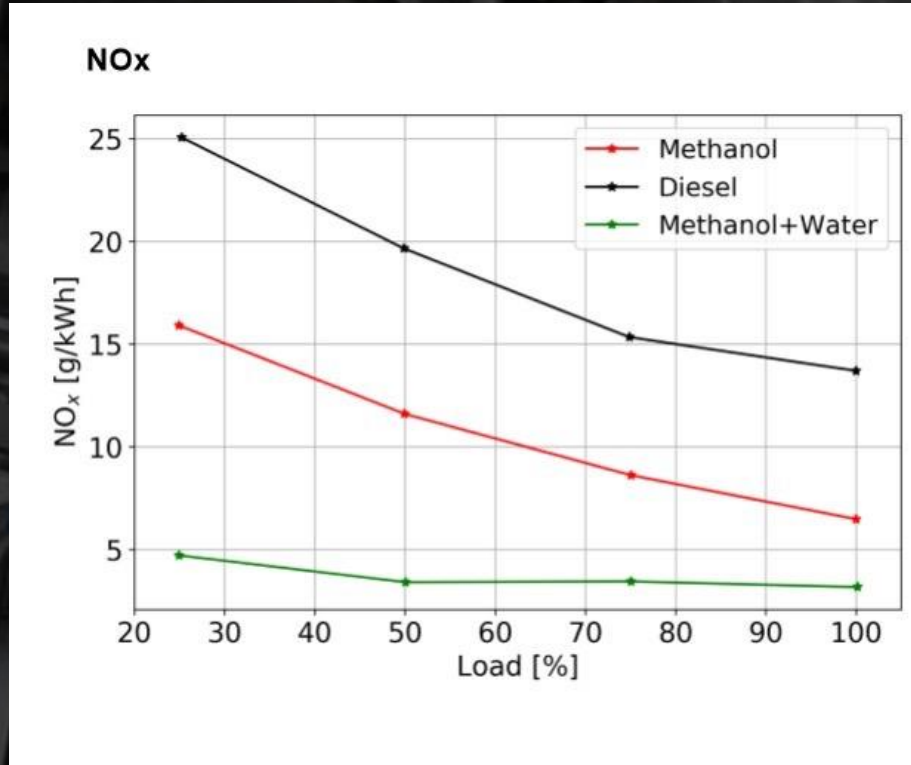
**"Green"
Methanol**

- Derived from renewable sources
- Carbon neutral
- 90+% CO₂ emission reduction

- E-methanol and methanol are blendable
- Liquid – easy to store and transport
- Compatible with existing infrastructure
- Better Ocean stewardship

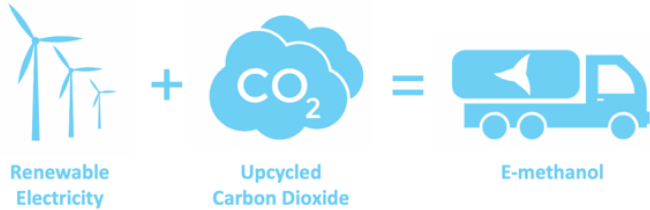


No SOx. Reduced NOx. Reduced Particulates.



E-methanol Production

Liquid Wind is currently developing the first **commercial-scale** facility in Scandinavia



- **45 000 Tons fuel / year**
- **90 000 Tons CO₂ reduction / year**

First facility operational in 2023

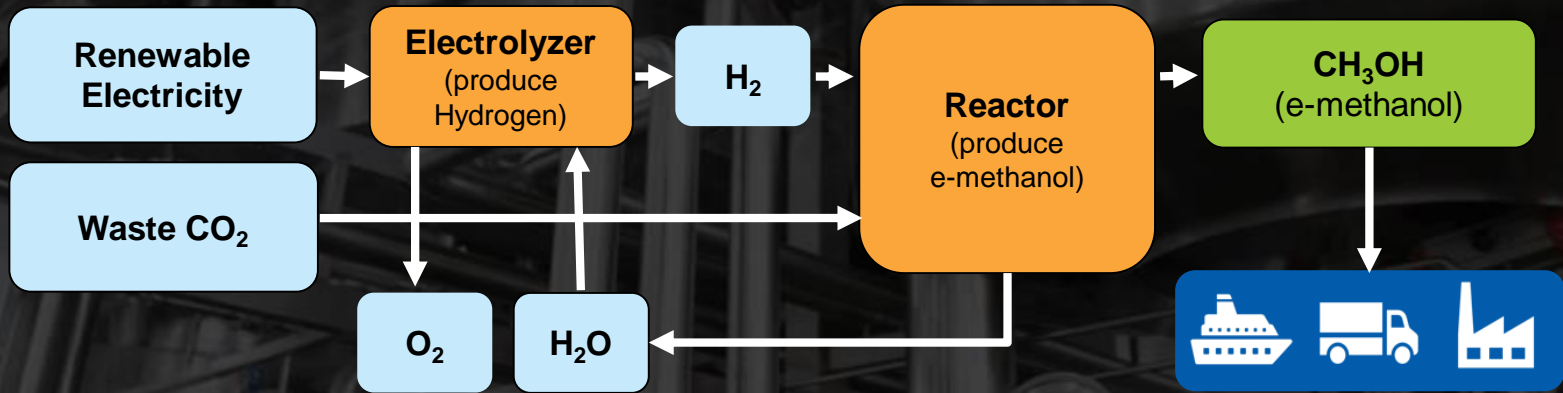
6 facilities planned until 2030

To be followed by international expansion



Circular Carbon Energy for a cooler world

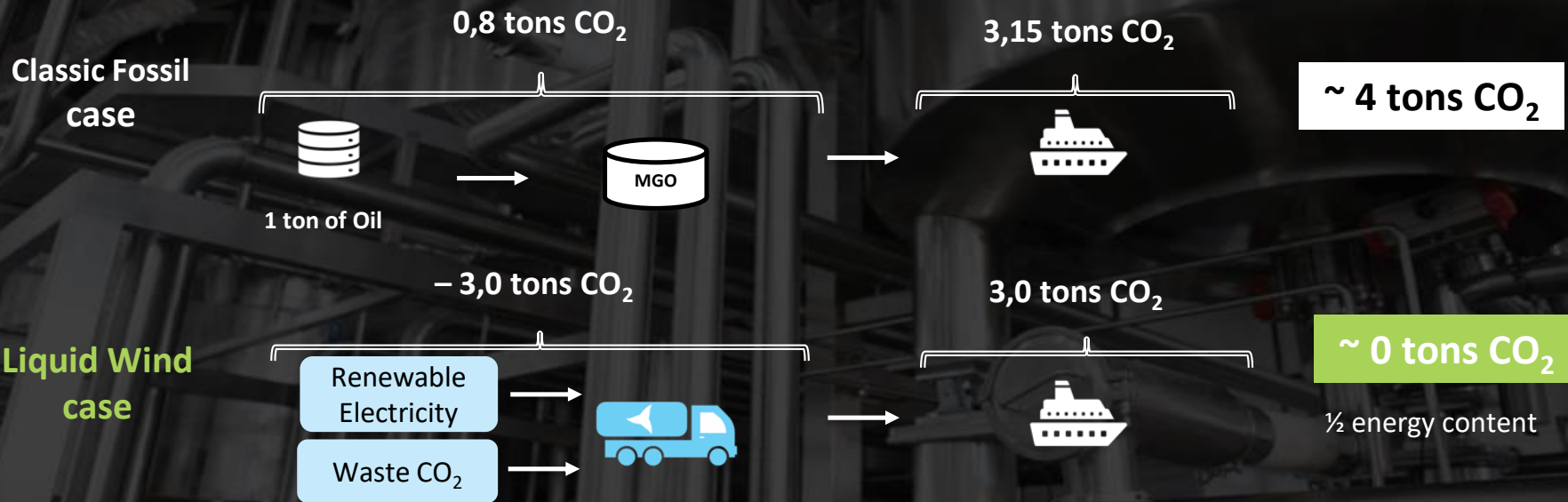
Converting Carbon Emissions to Electro-Fuel



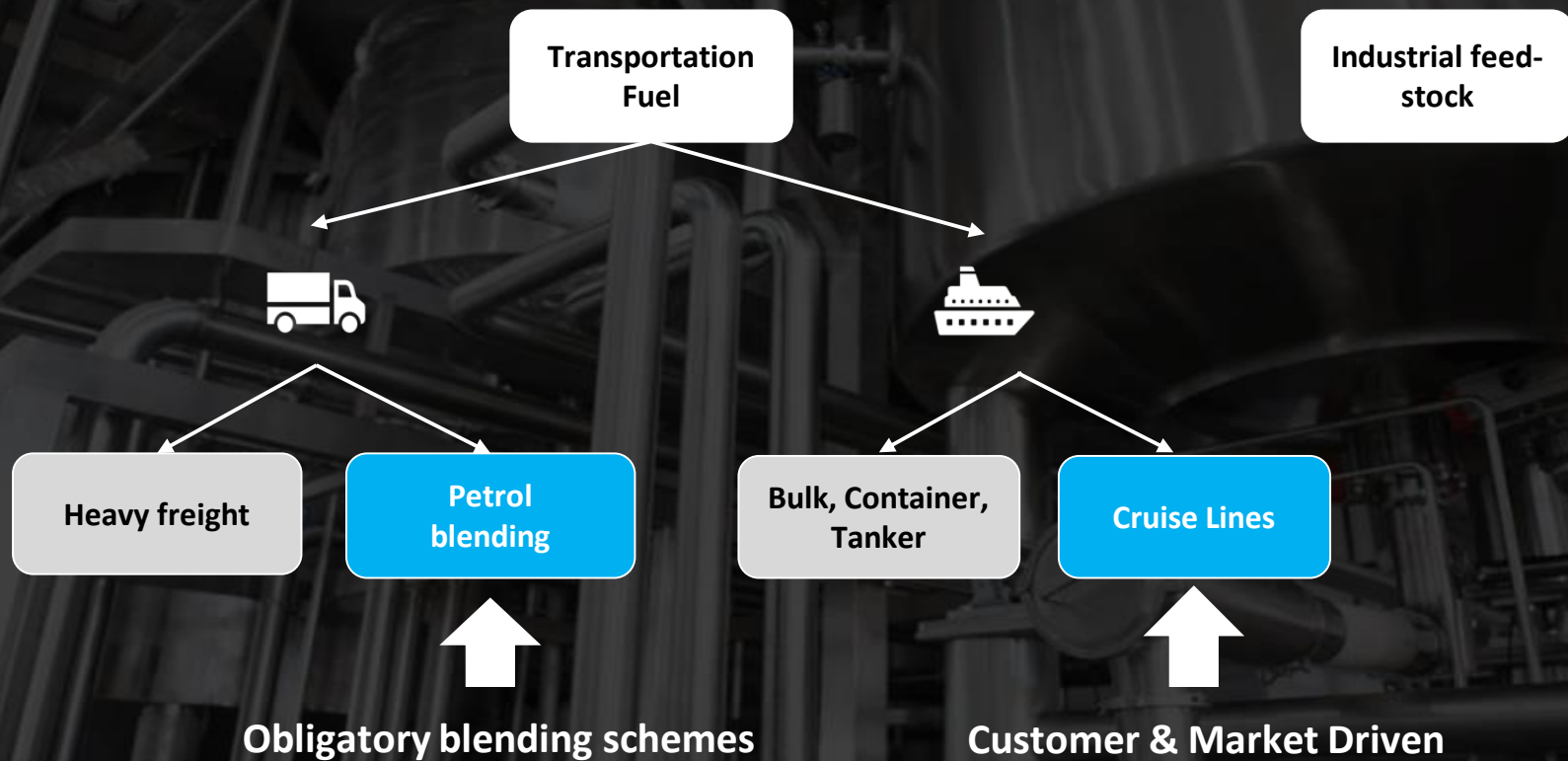
- ✓ Renewable fuel
- ✓ Proven Technology
- ✓ Easy to adopt and store

- ✓ Prevents new carbon emissions
- ✓ Enables decarbonization of industry

Every 2 tons of e-Methanol used prevents emission of 4 tons of CO₂



Target Markets for e-methanol



Project Financing: Following the Wind

- New wind farm

PPA Renewable electricity (10 years)

CO₂ and land agreements (10 years)

- Rottneros
- Södra
- SCA

Equity providers

- Pension Funds
- Industrial Comp
- Siemens FS
- Swedish EPA



Project SPV
FlagshipONE

Long-term (10 years) e-methanol purchase agreements eMPA

Debt Providers

- EIB
- EKf, KfW
- Commercial banks

- Royal Caribbean
- Maersk
- Stena Line

“We see a Liquid Wind facility as a very interesting investment object to complement KGAL’s Nordic wind portfolio”

Jonas Metzger, Head of Transaction Management, KGAL Investment Management

“Presently we are really looking deeper into new combustion technologies and the suggested e-methanol seems to be really interesting”

Ulrich Voss, Director Shipmanagement & MRO, TUI Cruises GmbH



Liquid Wind Team & Consortium

Passionate & Experienced Team Members



Claes Fredriksson
CEO & Founder



Thomas Nilsson
Sales & Financing
Director



Roy Svantesson
Project & Construction
Director



Tuya Bold
Head of Finance



Christina Thulin
Community
Ambassador



Allie Downes
Marketing Manager



Thomas Stenhede
Senior Technical
Advisor



Carl-Magnus Olesen
Procurement &
System Operation
Director



Magnus Nydén
CTO & Public
Policy Director

World-class Consortium Partners



Circular Carbon Energy for a cooler world

Bridging the gap to a Carbon Neutral Fleet

Liquid Wind in partnership with SSPA

Support shipowner's with converting installed engines

Develop vessel conversion methods for auxiliary engines, including engine testing.

Staged approach, start with one auxiliary engine.



A Marinvest tanker running on methanol

Are you interested in accelerating the transition to Carbon Neutral Shipping?



Circular Carbon Energy for a cooler world

Powering Carbon Neutral Shipping, for a cooler world

- ✓ Methanol is an excellent marine fuel
- ✓ Methanol pricing is competitive with MGO
- ✓ Carbon laws demand a low carbon approach
- ✓ Production costs for electro fuel are falling
- ✓ The Göteborg methanol cluster is growing
- ✓ Liquid Wind offers locally produced green methanol



Circular Carbon Energy for a cooler world





**Liquid
Wind**

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Thomas Stenhede

Senior Technical Advisor

Thomas@LiquidWind.se

0705 915079



Senaste nytt om projektet Zeed och Ammoniak – vad, varför, hur och när?

Cato Espero, Wärtsilä





●

● **ZEEDS**

● Zero
Emission
Energy
Distribution
at Sea

**FUTURE
INNOVATION
DAY//18**

INNOVATION

26 April 2018



FUTURE

**FUTURE
INNOVATION
DAY//18**





SHIPPING

1 BILLION TONS CO₂



Germany





17 Goals to Transform Our World

The Sustainable Development Goals are a call for action by all countries – poor, rich and middle-income – to promote prosperity while protection the planet. They recognize that ending poverty must go hand-in-hand with strategies that build economic growth and adress a range og social needs including education, health, social protection, and job opportunities, while tackling climate and environmental protection.





ASSIGNMENT

To achieve Zero Emission Shipping the project will explore Clean Energy Supply Hubs in a “String of Pearls”, where the vessels will bunker clean fuels.



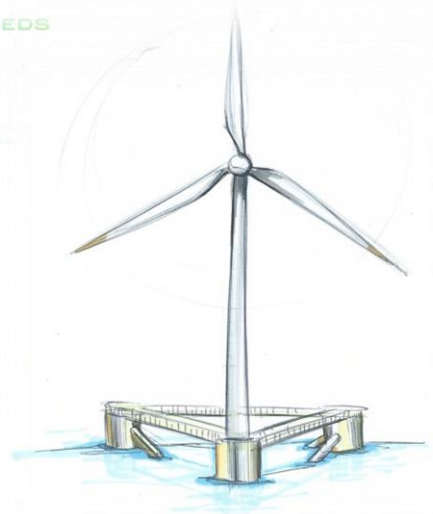
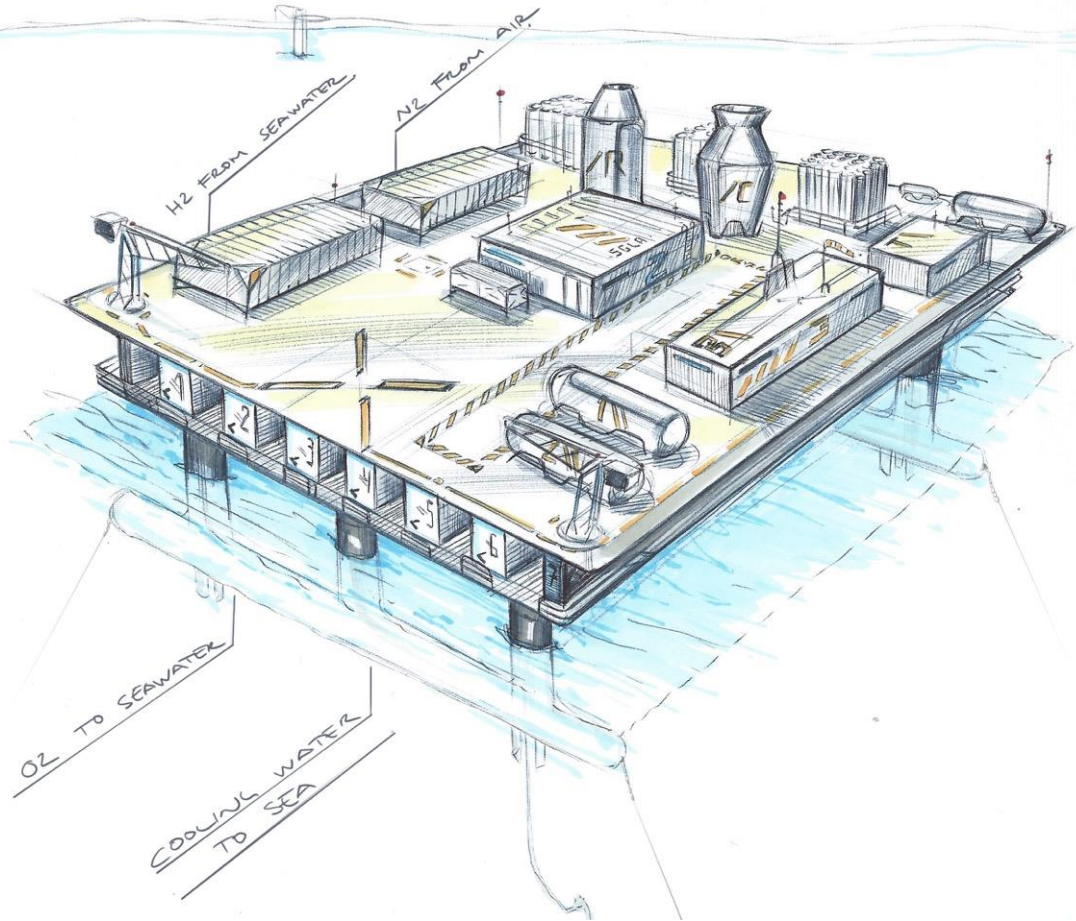


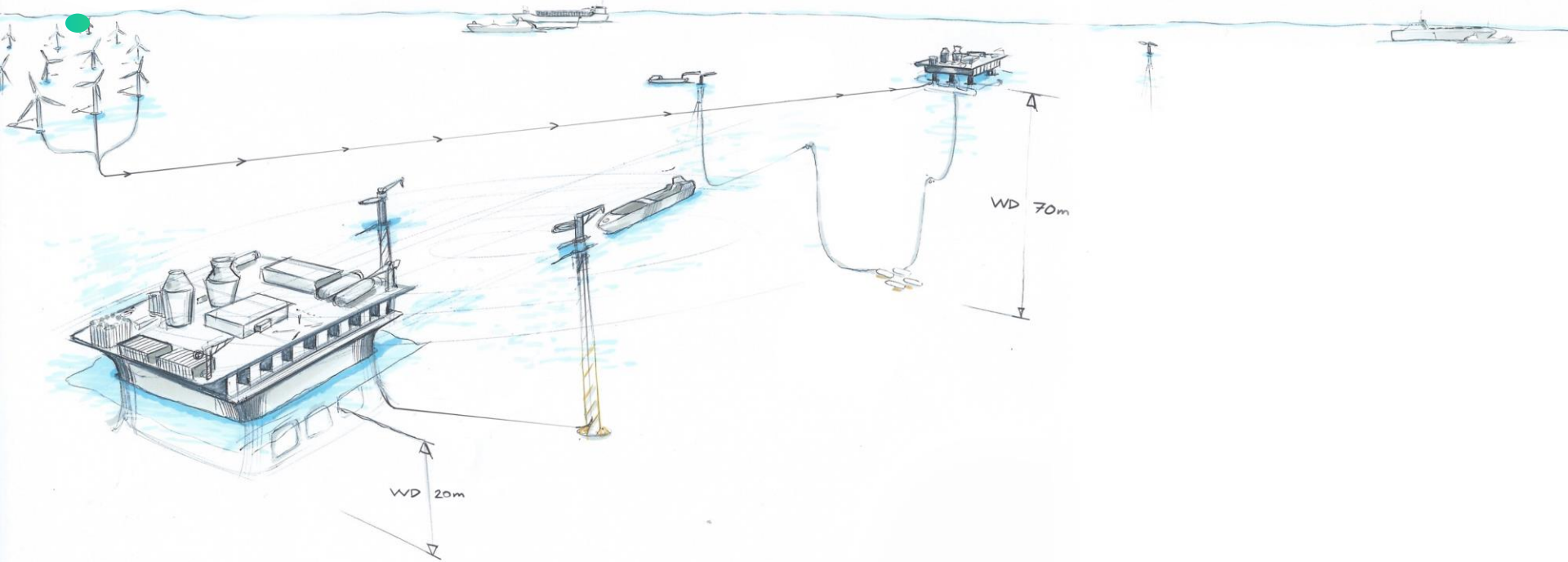


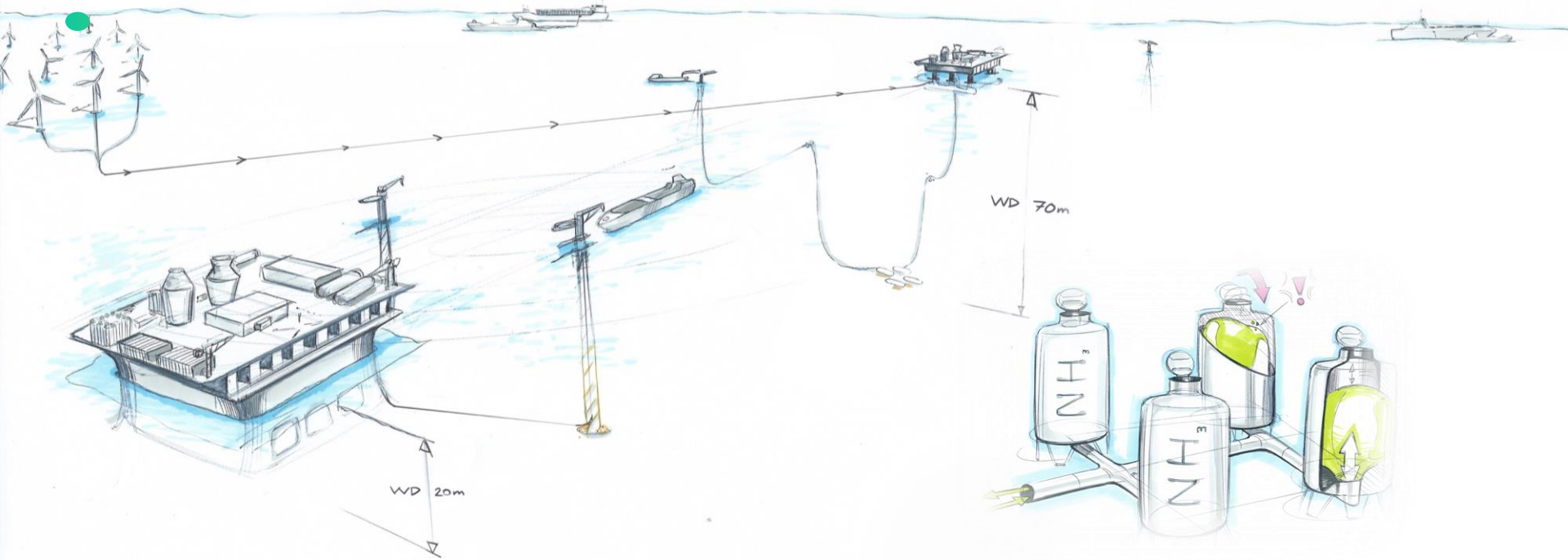


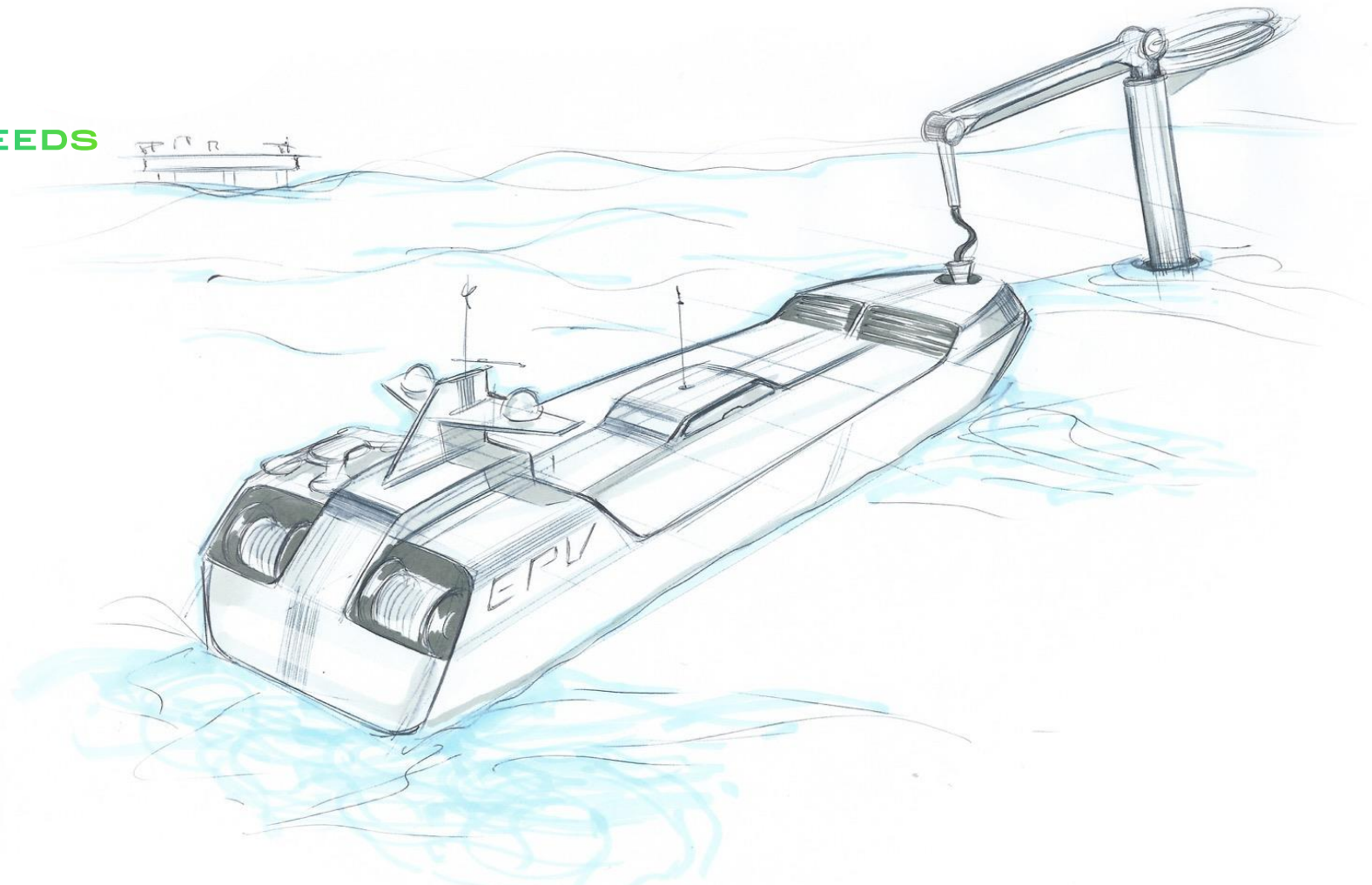
ZEEDS

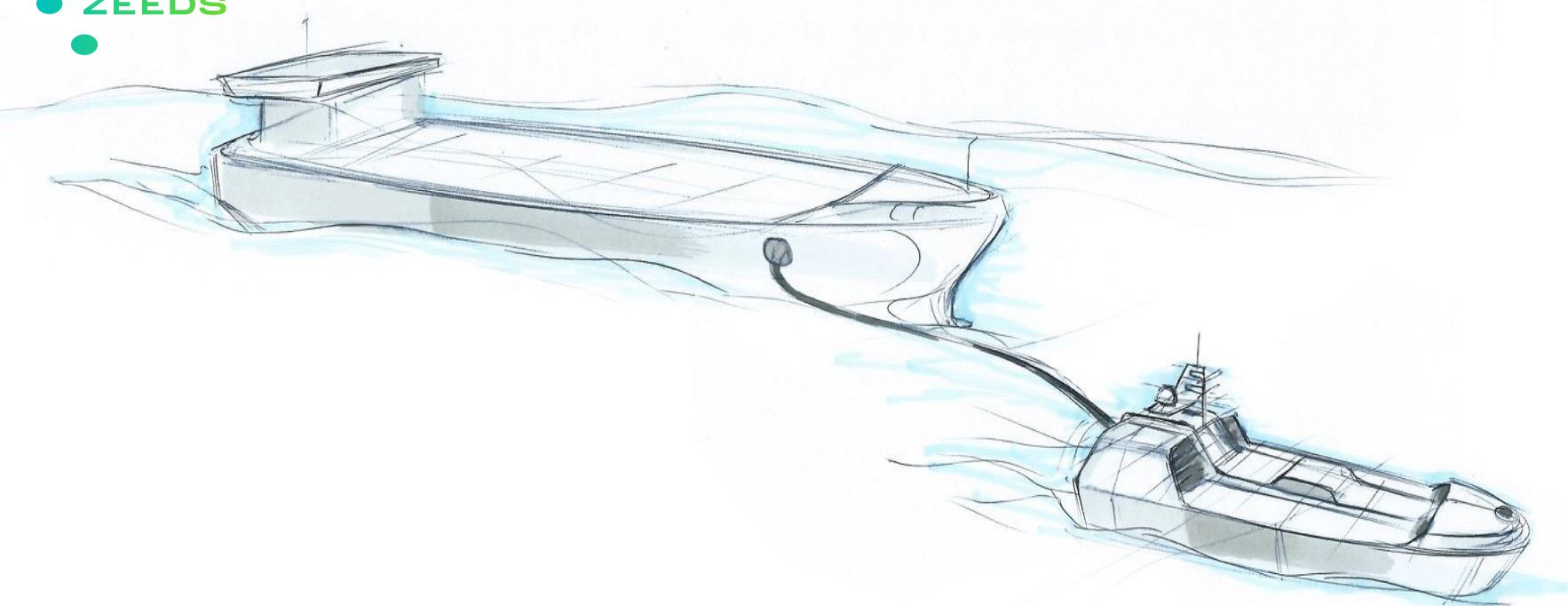
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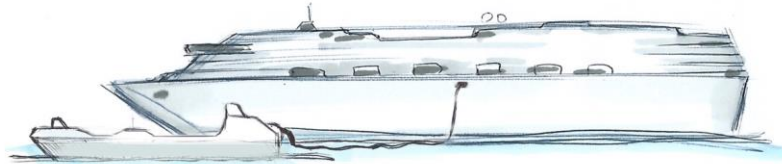
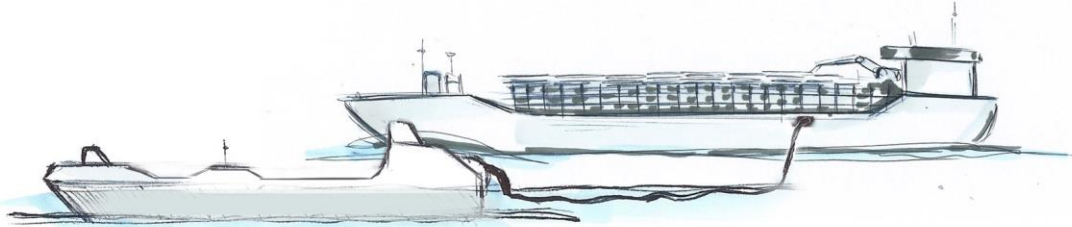
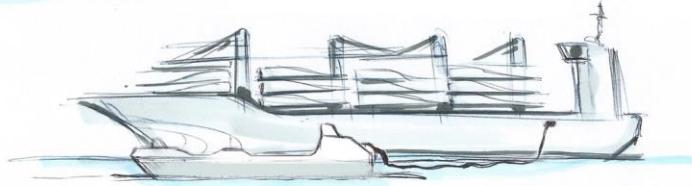
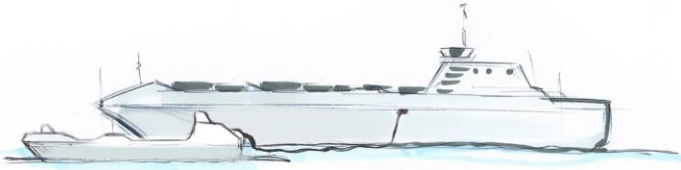




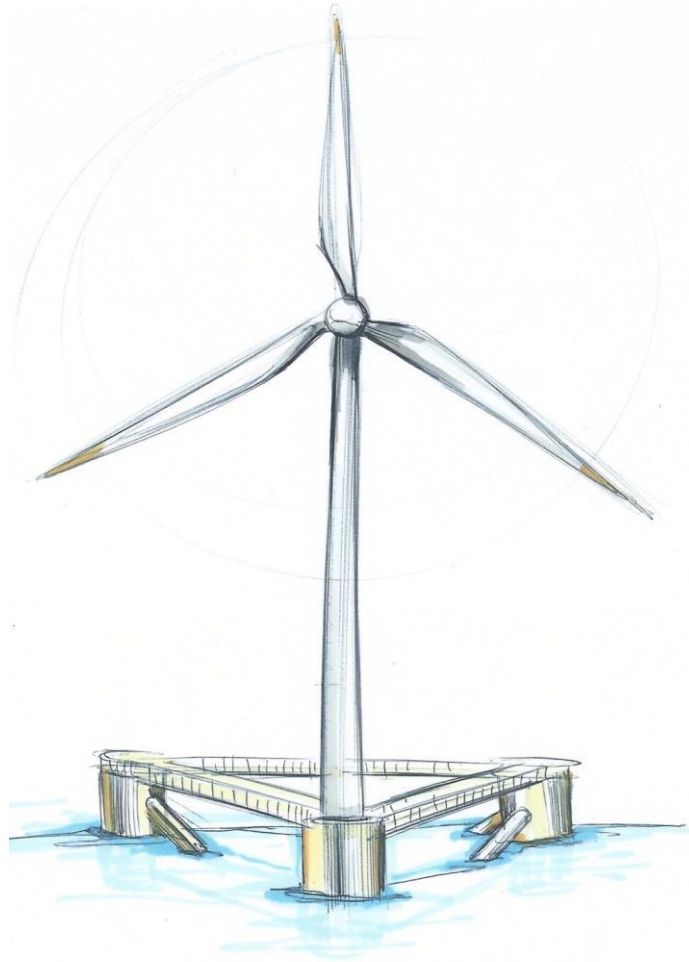








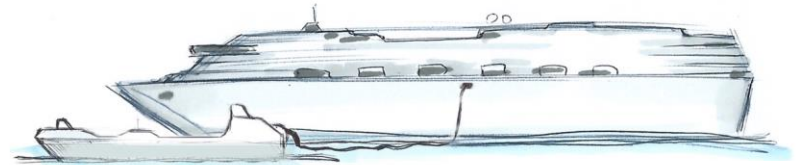
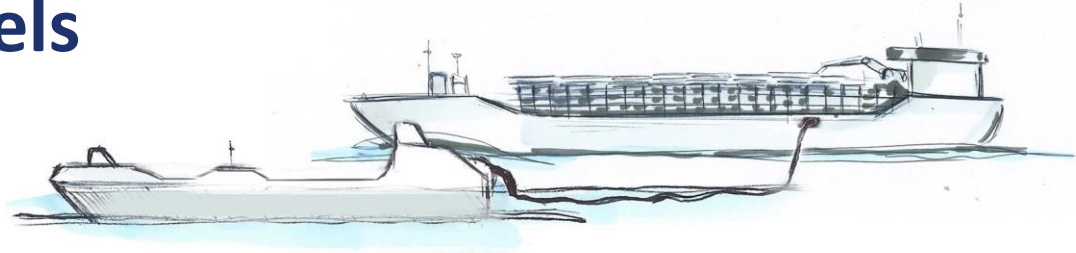
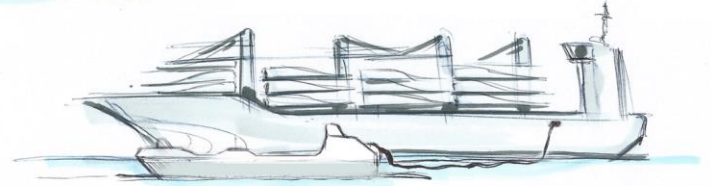
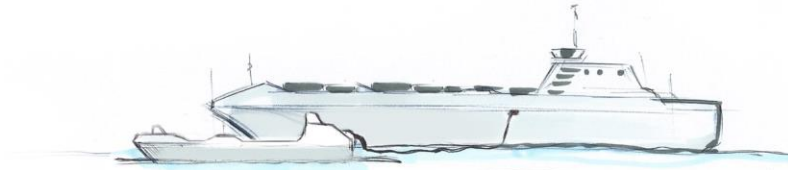
74 Windturbines



2500m³
Ammonia



147 Vessels

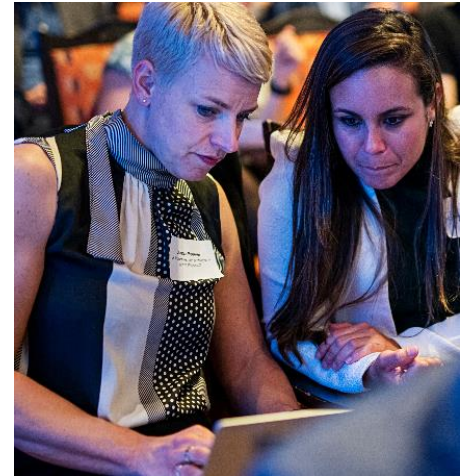
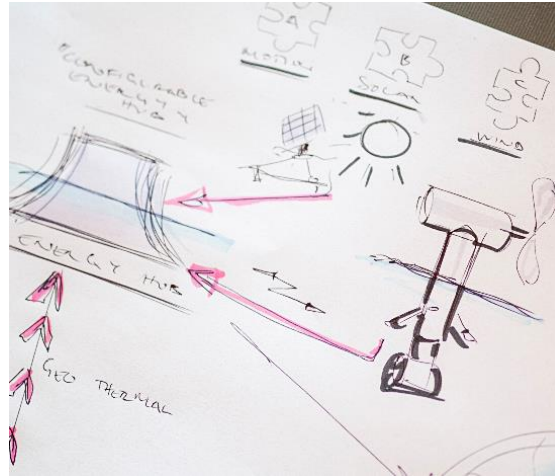


A stylized, hand-drawn map of Europe in light blue. The map is overlaid with a network of blue lines representing connections or routes. Six circular icons, each containing a sketch of a city or industrial complex, are placed at various locations across the map. A vertical line segment on the left side of the map is labeled "310 NM".

1 000 000 tons CO₂



JOIN US!



ShipFC – convert offshore vessel to run on ammonia fuel cell



Zero
Emission
Energy
Distribution
at Sea

- *ShipFC consortium gets €10m EU fund injection*
- *2MW ammonia fuel cell retrofitted, allowing it to sail solely on the clean fuel for up to 3,000 hours annually*
- *The latest stage in the long running collaboration between Equinor, Eidesvik and Wärtsilä (FellowShip)*
- *Fuel cell delivered by Prototech*
- *The sip-side ammonia system will be supplied by Wärtsilä*



Tack!



Miss a inte nästa sjöfartslunch!

Tema: Cyber Risk Management

3 mars kl.11.30-13.30

