

Reduction of Emissions from a High Speed Ferry

**Gregory Thompson, Mridul Gautam, Nigel Clark, Don Lyons
Dan Carder, Wesley Riddle, Ryan Barnett, Sam George**

Center for Alternative Fuels, Engines, and Emissions

West Virginia University

SCX Hydrofoil Ferry



Unique In-Use Marine Issues

- Environmental
 - Sea
 - Ambient
 - Hull Fouling
- Equipment
 - Engine Types
 - Wet Exhaust Installation
 - Fuel
 - Space
- Operational
 - Payload
 - Maneuvering
 - Modes
 - In-service
 - Personnel On Board
- Safety
 - Calibration gases
 - Limited ventilation

Objectives

- “Project 81, Governor’s Congestion Relief Program – High Speed Low-emissions Ferry Demonstration” granted to the Unified Port District of San Diego
- Examine Intake Fumigation (WIS) and Low Sulfur Fuel (LSD) to Achieve Emissions Reduction of Oxides of Nitrogen (NO_x) and Total Particulate Matter (TPM)
- Measure Fuel Consumption (FC)
- Steady State Operating Points

Waverider Propulsion System

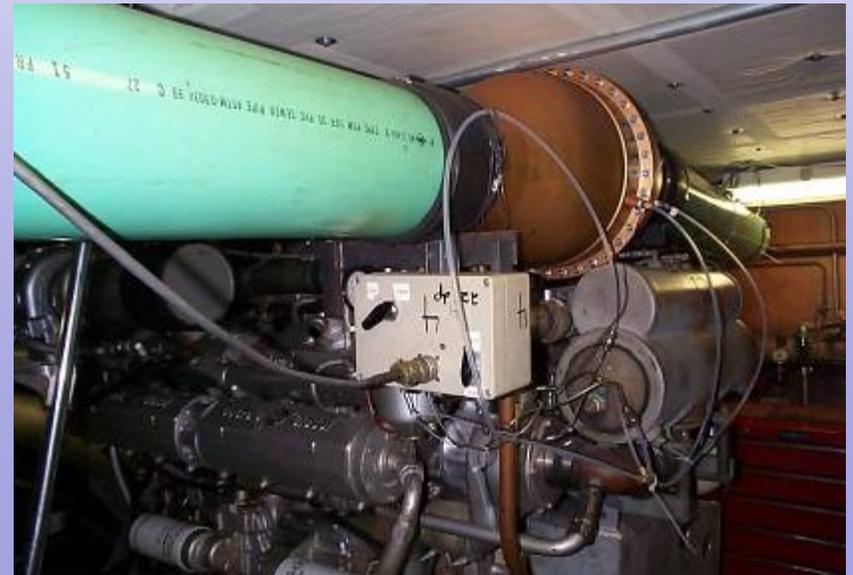
- Four Engines (DDC 12V92), Two Port and Two Starboard
- Each Set Joined Via Gearbox
- Water Jet Propulsion



Measurement Approach

- Raw Gaseous
 - NDIR CO₂
 - Zirconium Oxide NO_x
 - Wide Band O₂
 - Electrochemical Cells as QA/QC
- Dilute TPM
 - Mini Tunnel
 - MFC and CO₂ Dilution Ratio
- Fuel Flow
- Intake Flow
- Shaft Torque
- GPS

Equipment



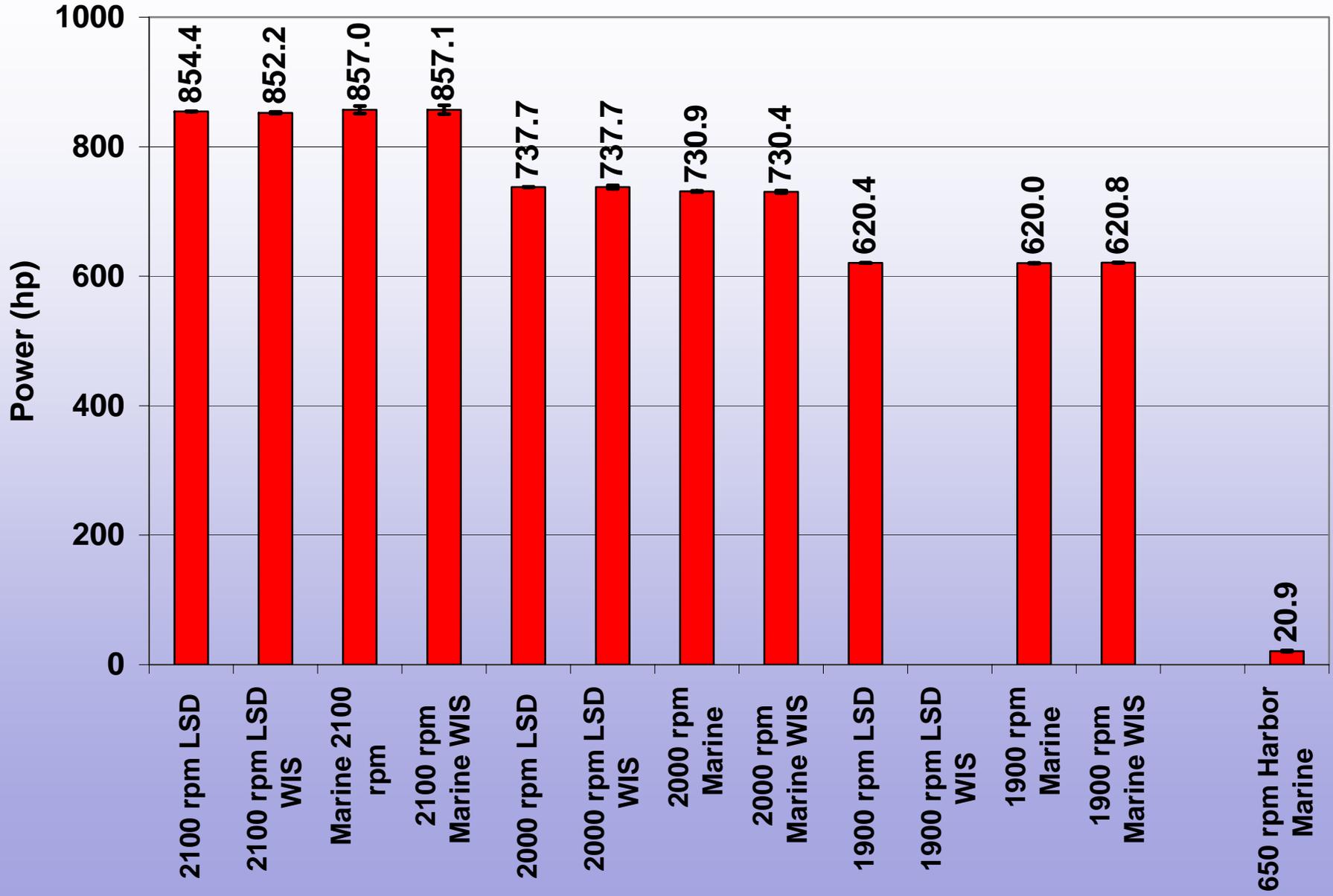
Test Fuels

Test	Units	Method	Fuel	
			LSD	Marine
API Gravity @ 60 Deg. F	deg.API	ASTM D-1298	39.2	34.7
Carbon	wt%	ASTM D-5291M	86.36	86.49
Cetane Index, Calculated	-	ASTM D-976	51.8	47
Cetane Number	-	ASTM D-613	53.1	46.1
Hydrogen Content	wt%	ASTM D-5291M	13.56	13.42
Kinematic Viscosity @ 40 deg. F	cSt	ASTM D-445	3.33	2.7
Specific Gravity	@ 60 deg.F	ASTM D-1298	0.8289	0.8514
Total Sulfur	wt%	ASTM D-4294	0.032	0.394
Distillation				
IBP	deg.F	ASTM D-86	365.6	347.9
5% Rec	deg.F		389.4	390.4
10% Rec	deg.F		401.2	413.4
20% Rec	deg.F		424.8	444.5
30% Rec	deg.F		447.3	469
40% Rec	deg.F		467.8	492
50% Rec	deg.F		492.1	514.1
60% Rec	deg.F		517.1	536.6
70% Rec	deg.F		542.8	559.7
80% Rec	deg.F		574.3	54.3
90% Rec	deg.F		612.5	623.3
95% Rec	deg.F		644.9	664.4
FBP	deg.F		667.2	676.4
Recovery	%		98.2	97.6
Residue	%		1.5	1.2
Loss	%		0.3	1.3
Flash Point, PMCC	deg.F	ASTM D-93(A)	140	136
Hydrocarbon Type - FIA		ASTM D-1319		
Aromatics	lv%		21.8	27
Olefins	lv%		0.8	0.7
Saturates	lv%		77.4	72.3

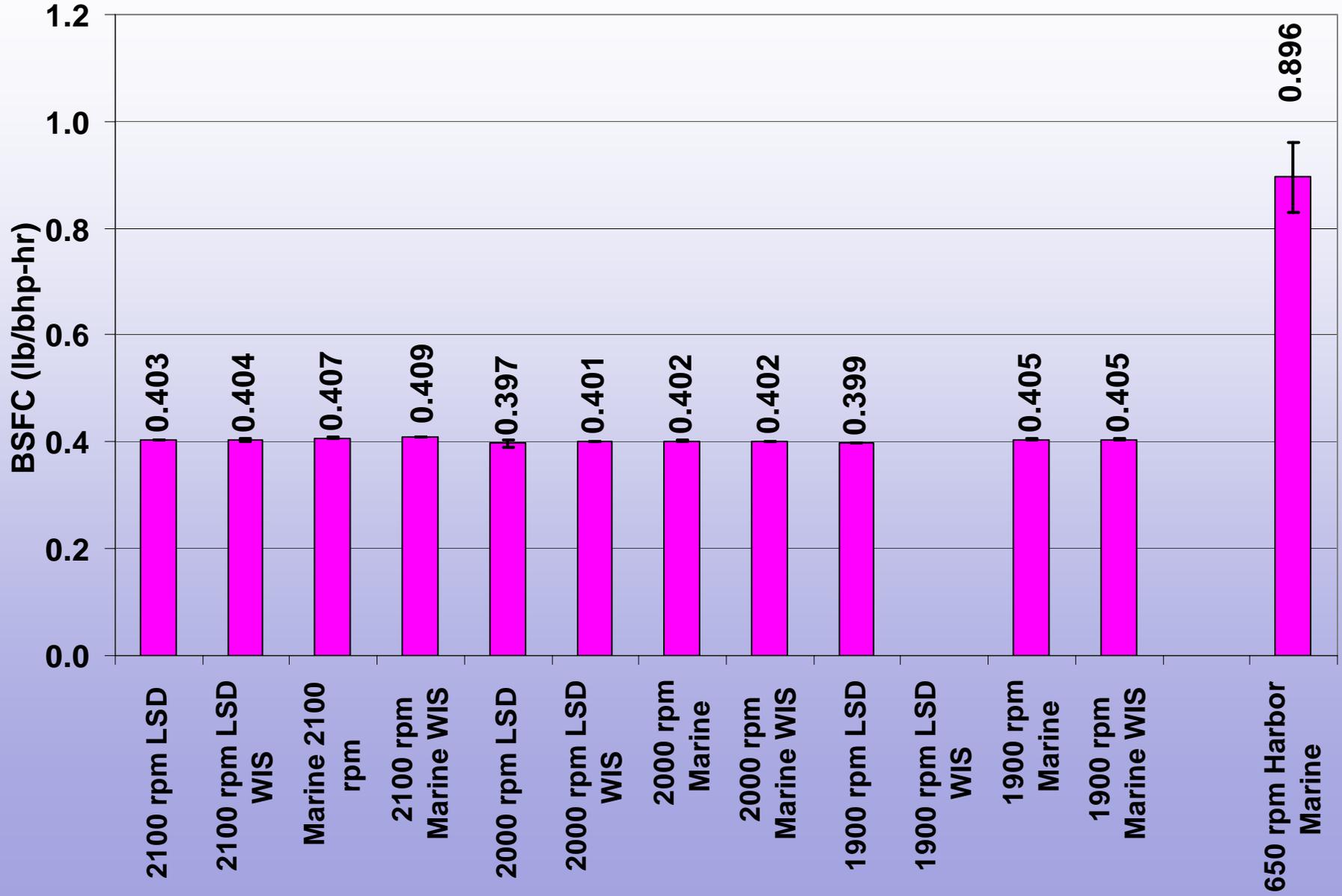
Test Matrix

Fuel	Engine Speed (rpm)	Water Injection	Comment
LSD	650 (Idle)	Off	
	1900	On	Failure of Torque Measurement
	2000	On / Off	
	2100	On / Off	
Marine	650 (Idle)	Off	
	650 (Marina)	Off	
	1900	On / Off	
	2000	On / Off	
	2100	On / Off	

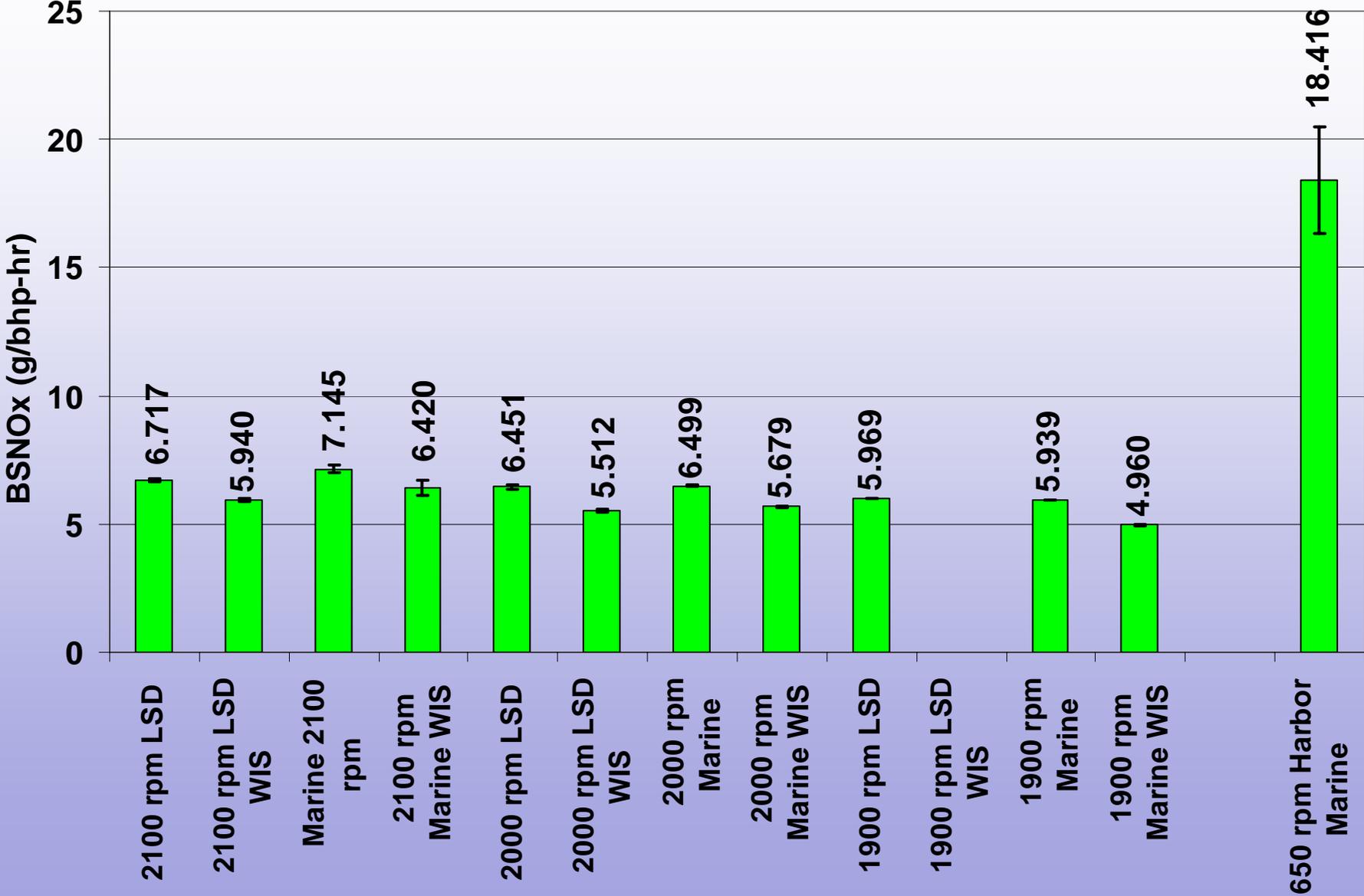
Results - Power



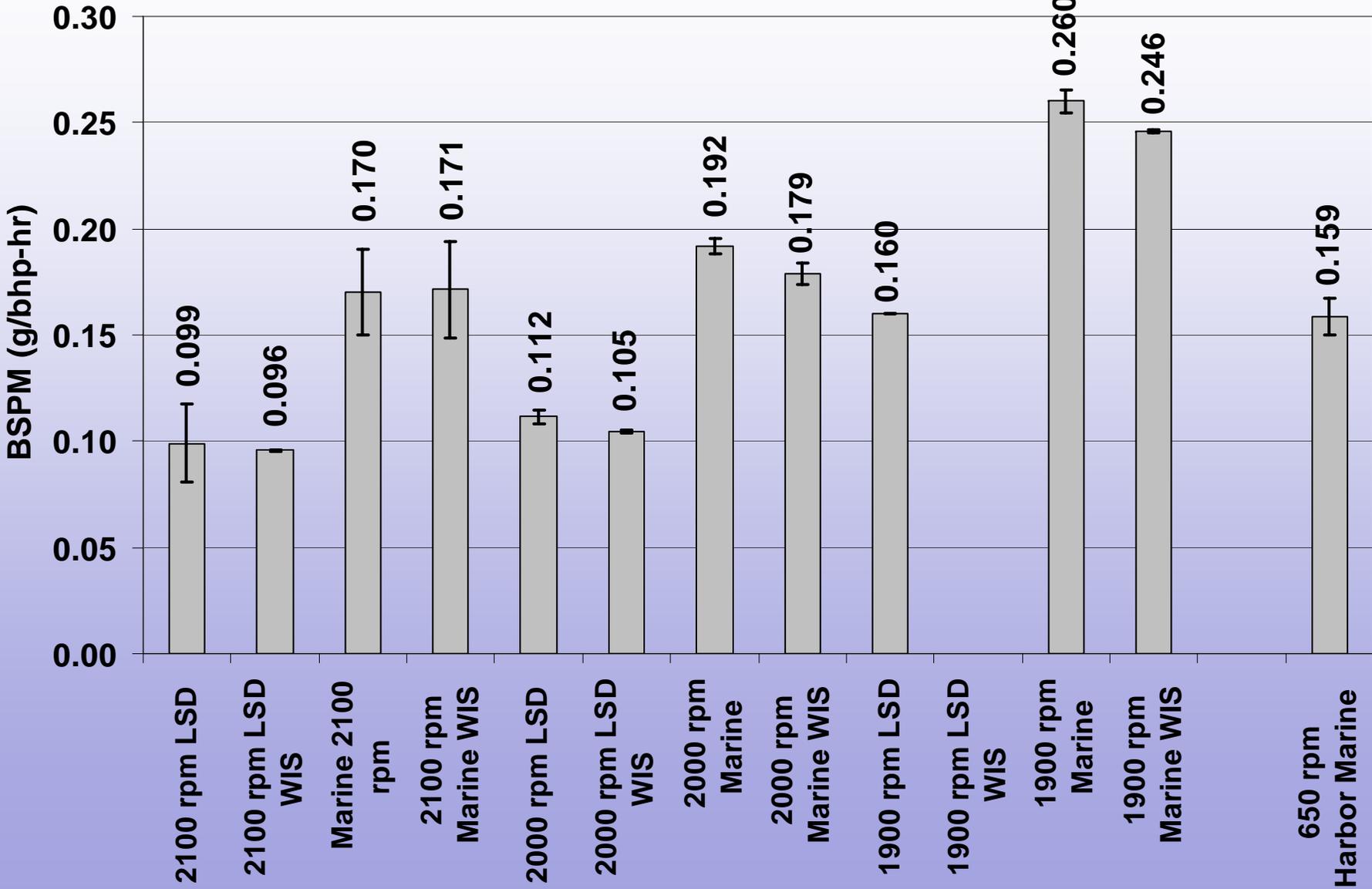
Results – Fuel Consumption



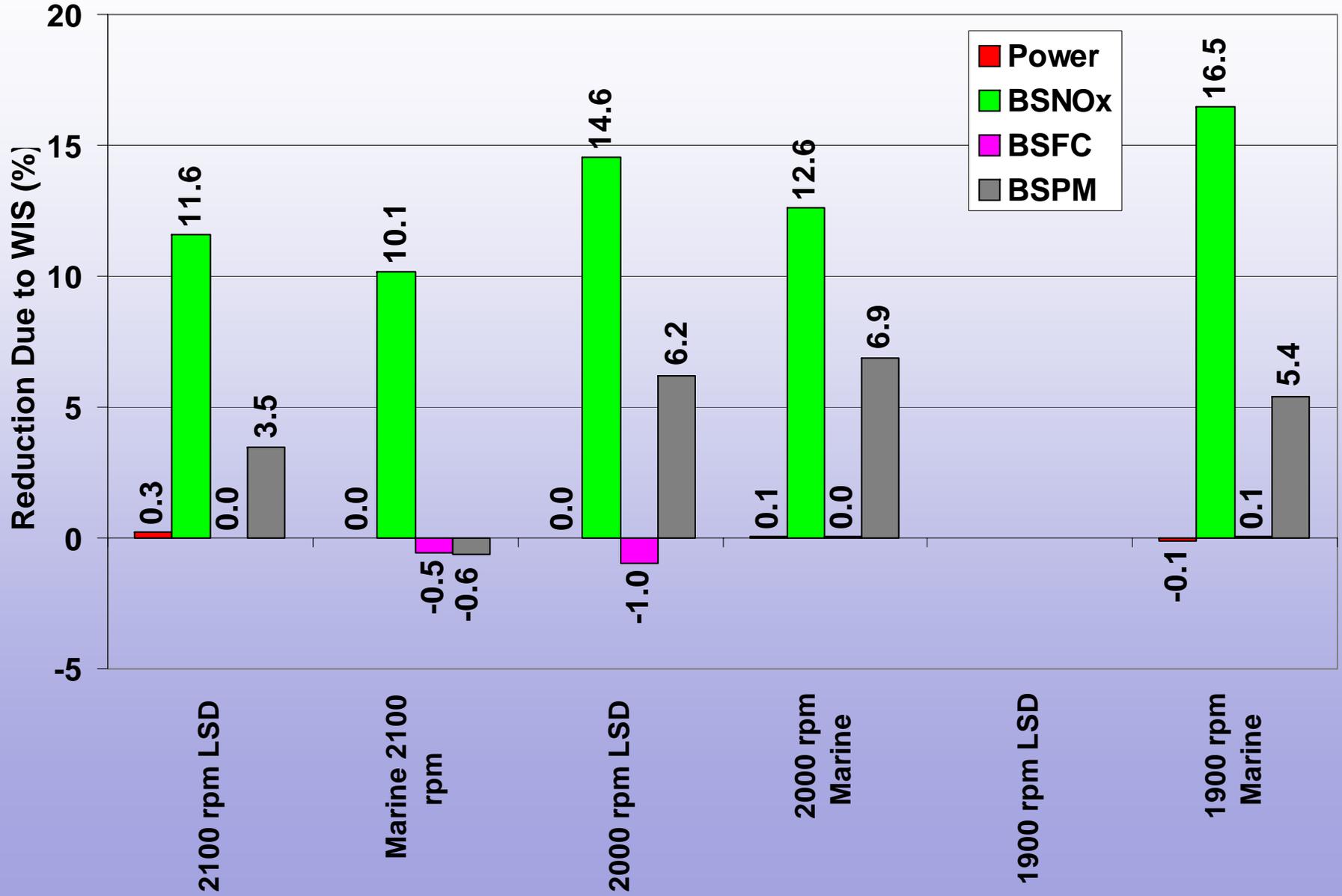
Results - NOx



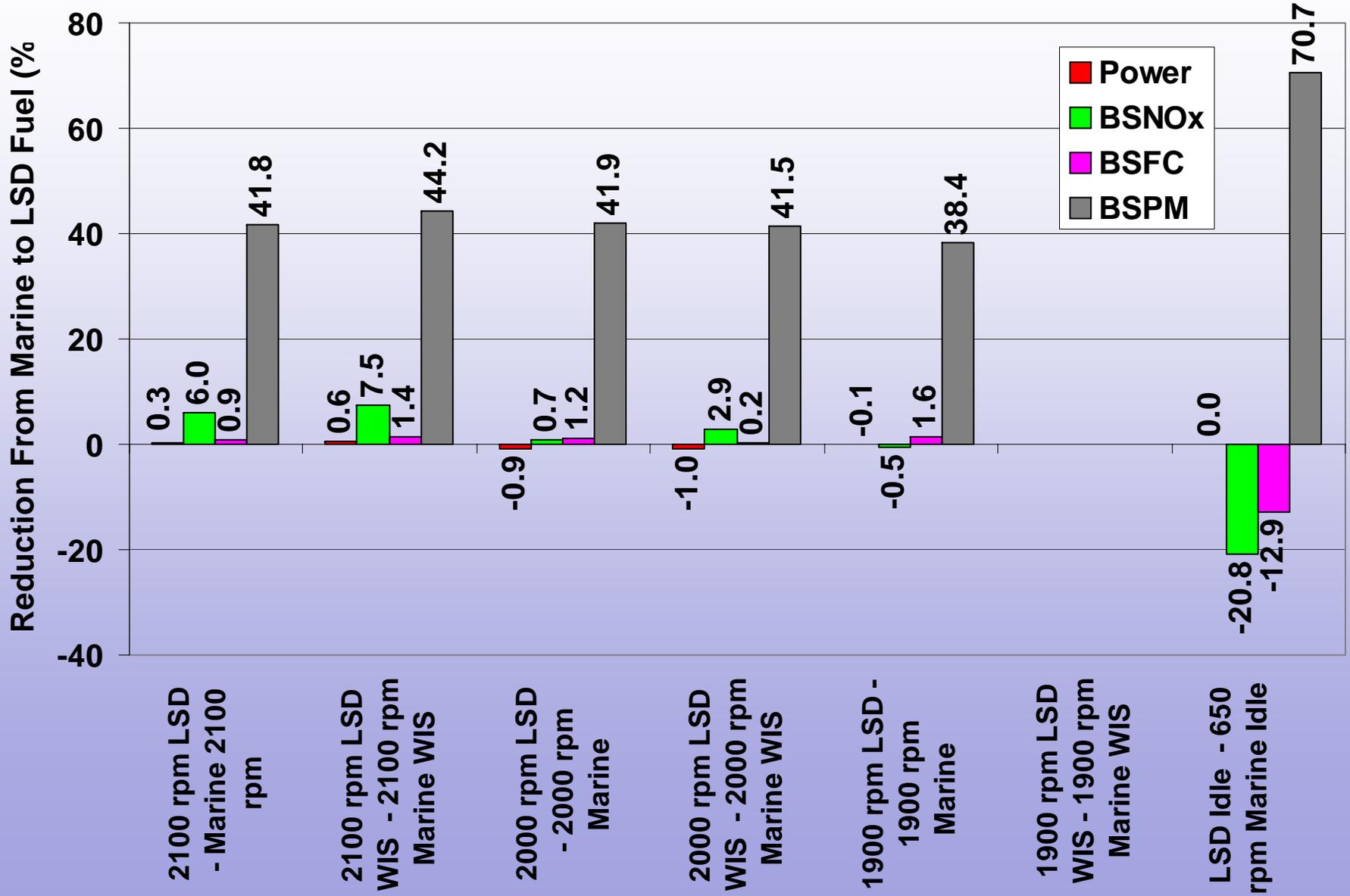
Results - PM



Results – Reduction from WIS



Results – Reduction from LSD Fuel



Conclusions

- In-Use Emissions of a High Speed Ferry
- Brake-Specific Mass Emissions of NO_x and PM
- Brake-Specific Fuel Consumption
- WIS - NO_x Reduced up to 16.5%
- LSD - PM Reduced by 40%
- No Fuel Consumption Penalty
- Uncertainty in the LSD Fuel Composition
- WIS Control Improvements Could Result in Greater Reductions

Lessons Learned

- In-Use Measurements are “Doable”
- Need Standards (SAE, ISO, SNAME, etc.) That Are Acceptable for Most In-use Emissions Applications
- Standards Must Address Steady State and **Transient** Operation
- Large Vessels/Equipment Lend to In-use Testing: Construction Equipment, Marine, Locomotive
- Measurement Systems Must be Verified in a Laboratory Against Known Standards
- Transient PM ...

Sponsors and Supporters

- US Department of Energy: Stephen Gogan
- NREL: Chris Tennant
- BP: Ken Kimura
- Maritime Administration: Bob Behr and Danny Gore
- SCX, Inc.: Michael Winn and Lou Adamo
- M.A. Turbo/Engines: Anatoly Mezheritsky
- Marine Services Express crew: Phillip Winter, captain Jim Saffer, mate Matt Hallisey, engineer Matt Rowley, and deckhand John Vierling

Questions?