



THE  
SCIPPER  
PROJECT



# Impacts of new fuels and emissions controls on emissions of regulated and unregulated pollutants

Insight from onboard measurement campaigns of the SCIPPER and EMERGE projects

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## Emission Control Areas (ECAs) in EU waters

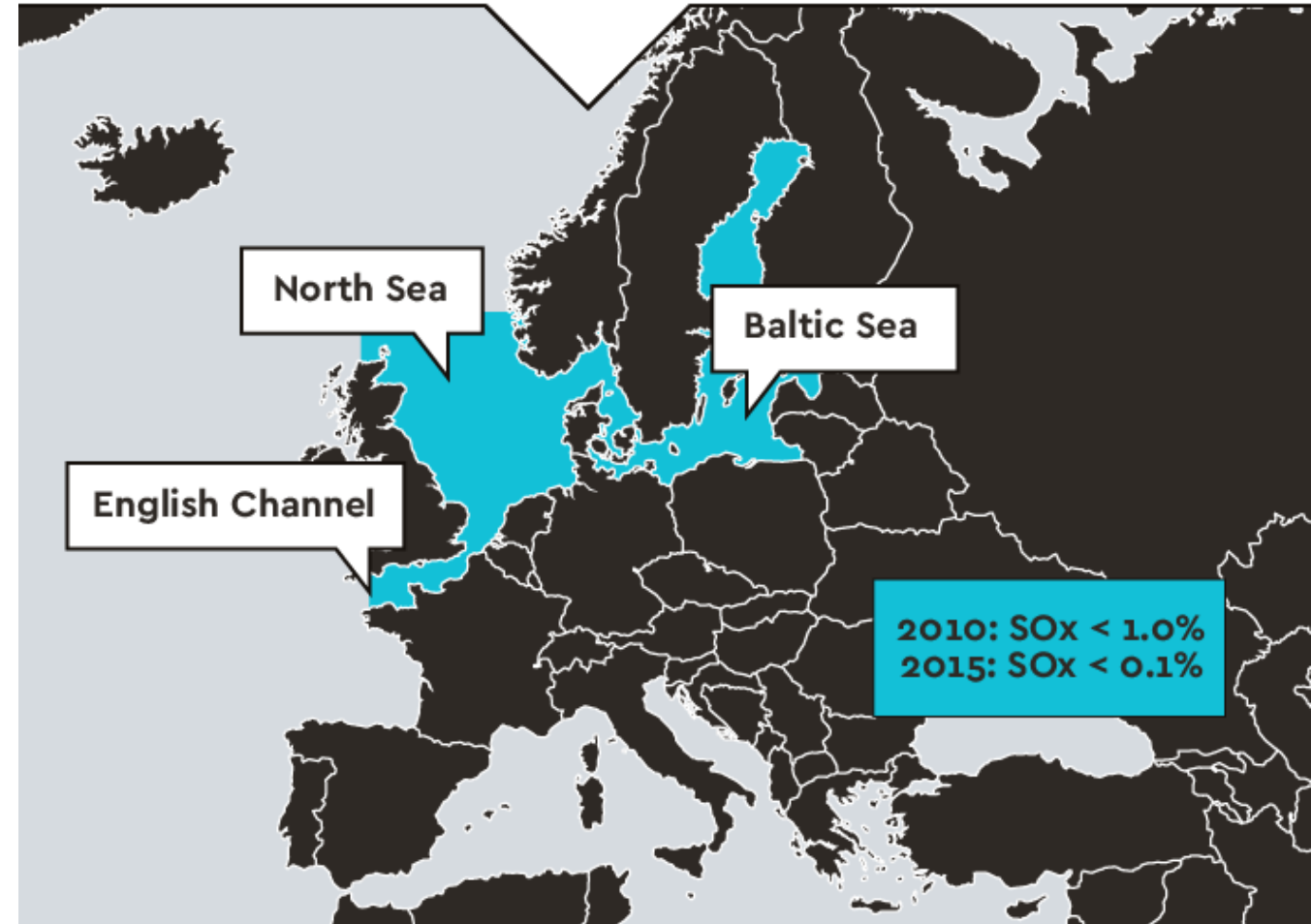
- Currently three regions

### Limits

- 0.1% max fuel S since 1.1.2015
- Globally outside SECAs 0.5% fuel S limit since 1.1.2020
- Baltic and North Seas NO<sub>x</sub> Tier III ECAs from 1.1.2021

### Developments

- On-going discussion for inclusion of the Mediterranean region as a SO<sub>x</sub> – ECA
- 50 % reduction of greenhouse gas emissions from ships by 2050 compared with 2008 levels



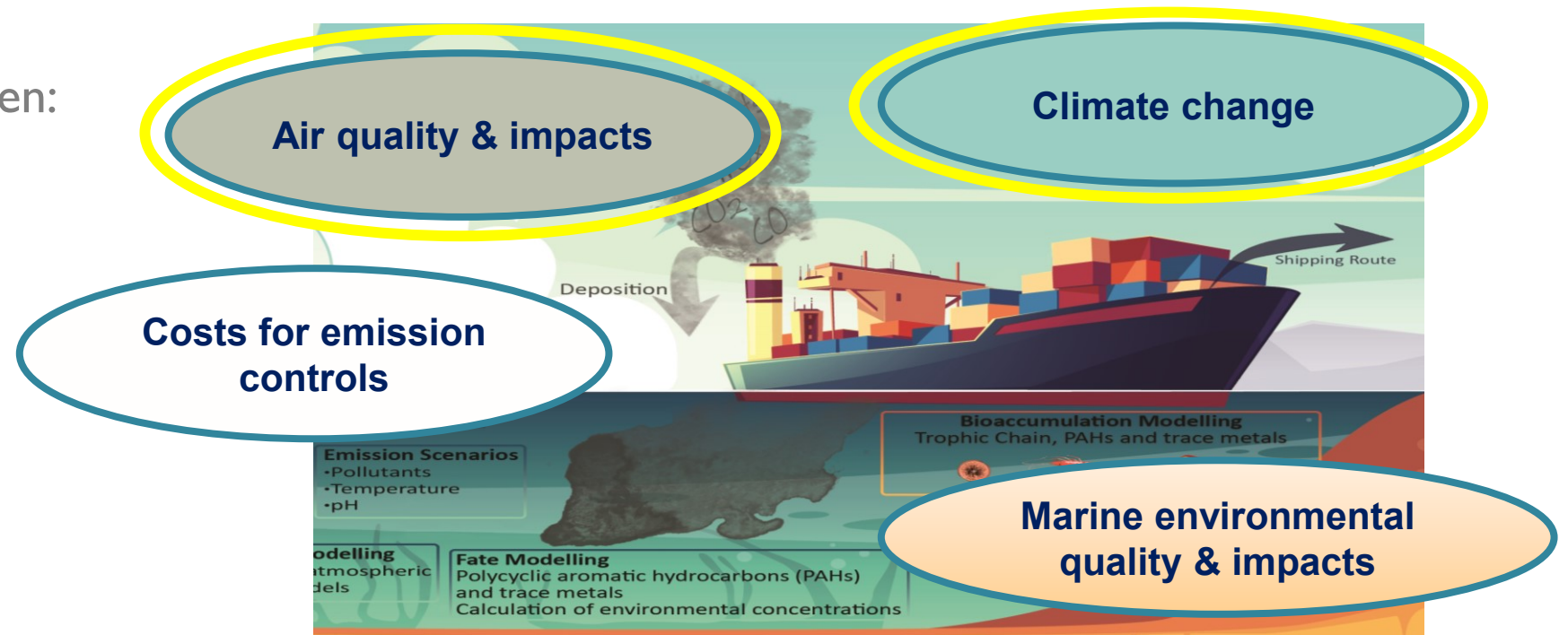


Some options to meet new emission standards:

- Low sulfur fuel and  $\text{NO}_x$  aftertreatment
- Heavy fuel and both  $\text{NO}_x$  and  $\text{SO}_x$  aftertreatment
- LNG
- Other fuels, like methanol, ammonia, electrification, etc.

SCIPPER & EMERGE

assessing trade-offs between:

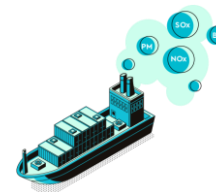




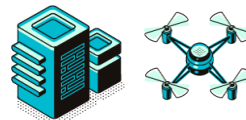
## SCIPPER Measurement Campaign on RO-PAX ferry (4-stroke diesel engine with SCR)



- ❑ On-board exhaust sampling to obtain physicochemical data
  - ❑ Assessment of NO<sub>x</sub> abatement and MeOH fuel
- ❑ Testing of onboard compliance monitoring,
  - ❑ Selection and testing of equipment & sensors
  - ❑ Performance assessment, including uncertainty characterization for SO<sub>2</sub>, NO<sub>x</sub> and PM/PN
- ❑ Intercomparison of different onboard and remote monitoring techniques
- ❑ Verification of monitoring techniques with high-end instruments



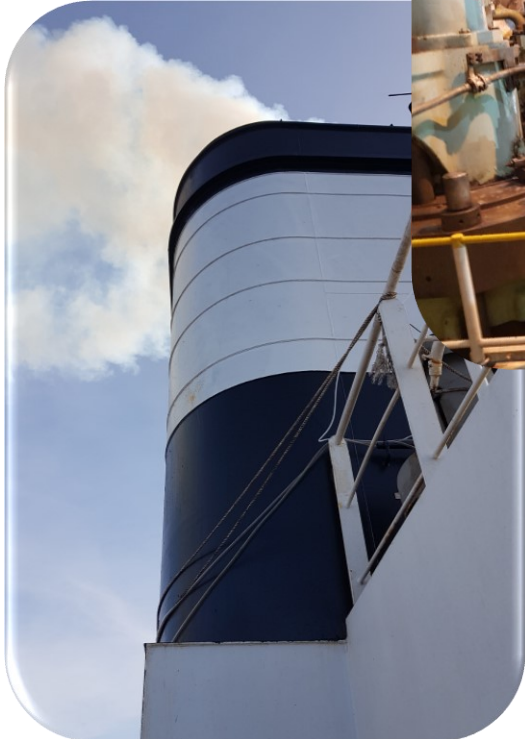
12 combinations of fuel – aftertreatment – engine load point investigated



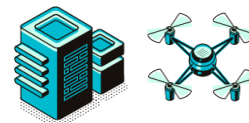
3 mobile laboratories, 15 high-end instruments, 7 in-stack sensors, 5 remote monitoring systems



## EMERGE Measurement Campaign on container ship (2-stroke engine equipped with scrubber)



- ❑ On-board exhaust sampling to obtain physicochemical data
  - ❑ Assessment of HFO & Scrubber, comparison to ULSFO
- ❑ Onboard sampling of scrubber water to assess emissions of water contaminants
- ❑ Assessment of mass closure between air emissions and water discharges downstream the scrubber



10 sampling points air emissions, 4 combinations of fuel and/or aftertreatment investigated

8 high-end instruments, 5 exhaust conditioning instruments

Offline sampling of exhaust and effluent for further laboratory analyses – 34 exhaust samples, 39 effluent samples, 3 ecotox samples (& replicas)



# Insights from the onboard measurement campaigns

## Fuels/abatement investigated:

### SCIPPER

- MGO engine-out
- MGO + SCR, urea off
- MGO + SCR, urea on
- E-methanol: engine-out & postcatalyst, SCR off

### EMERGE

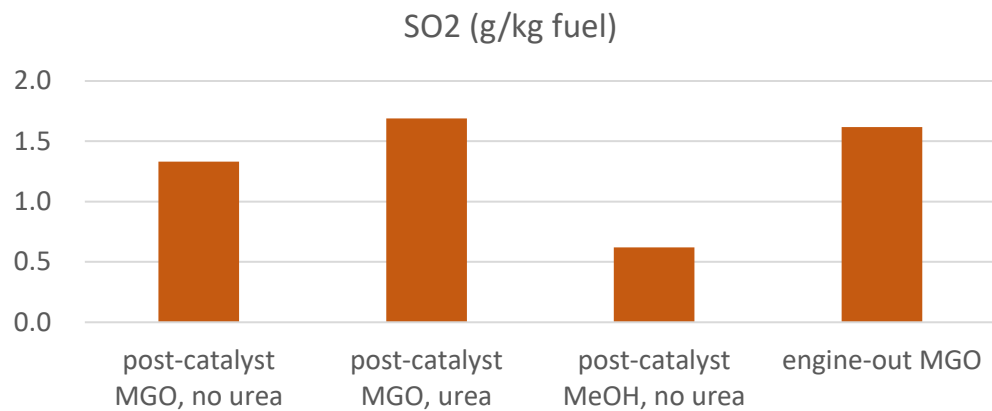
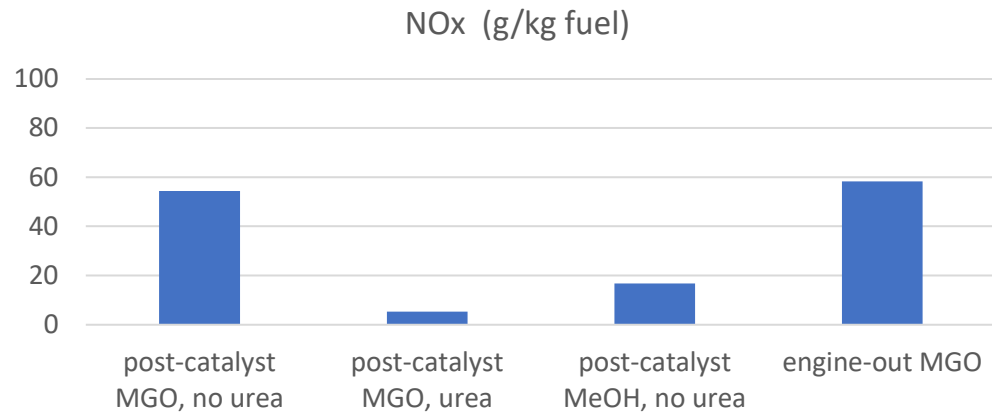
- HFO engine-out
- HFO downstream scrubber
- ULSFO downstream deactivated scrubber



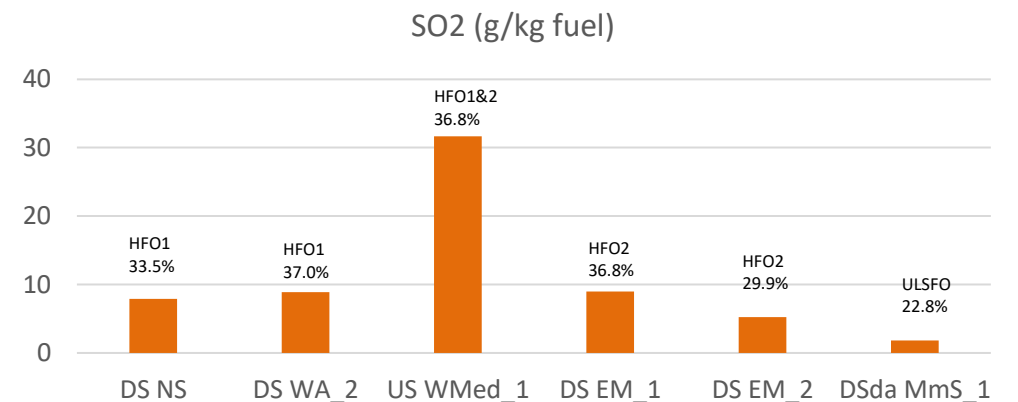
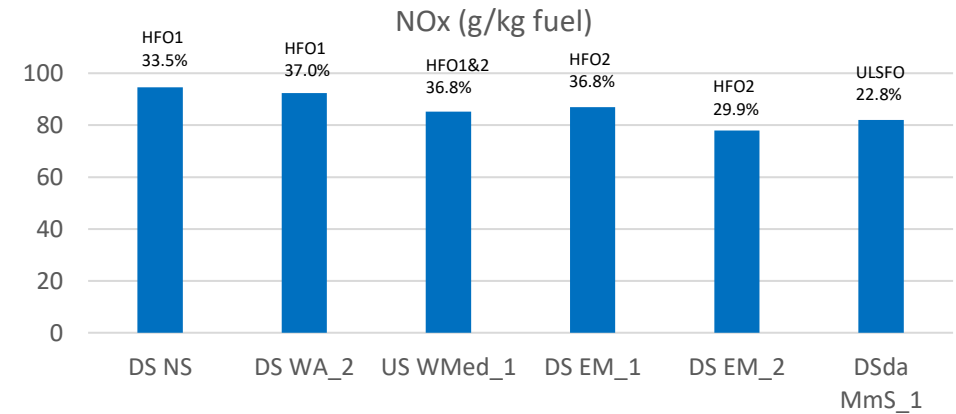


# Gas emissions measurements

## RoPAX ferry, MGO/E-methanol, SCR



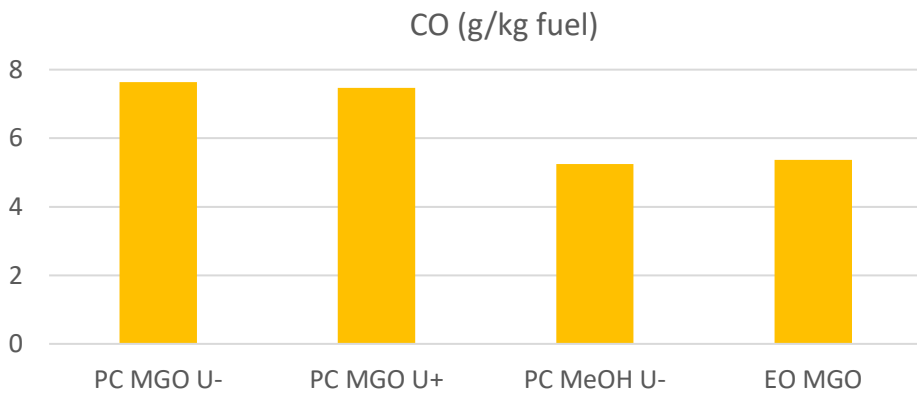
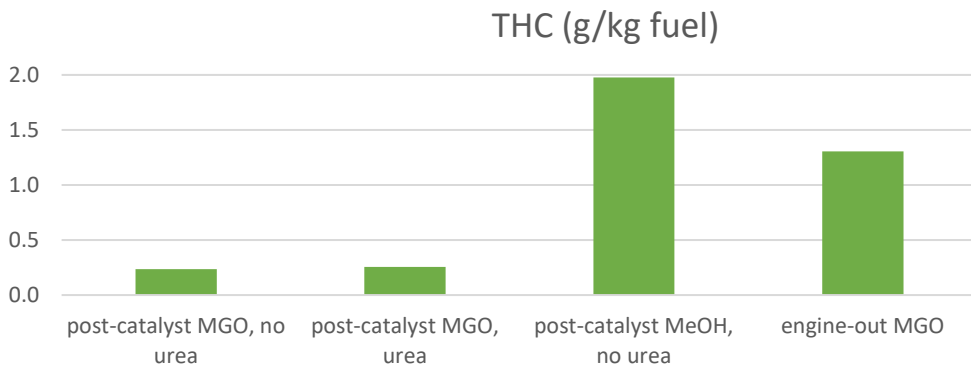
## Container ship, HFO/ULSFO, scrubber



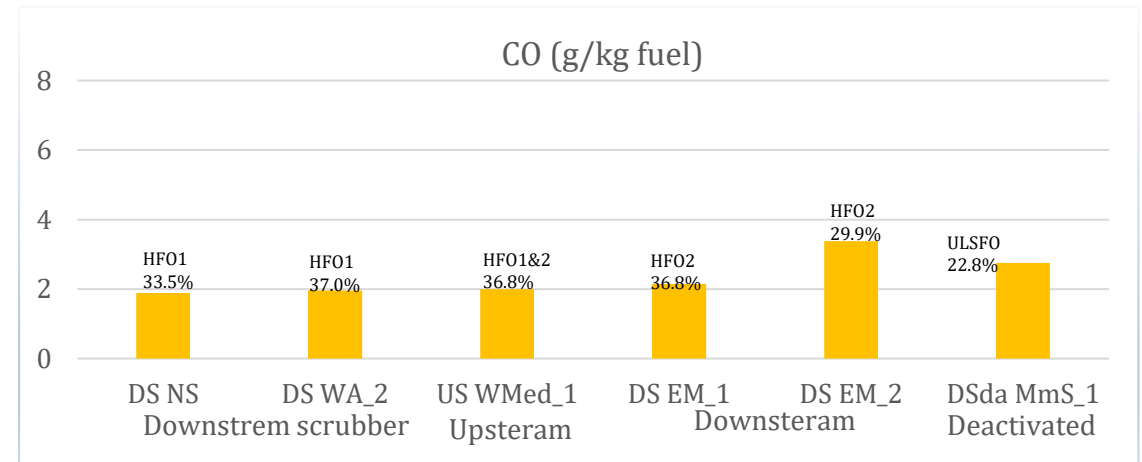
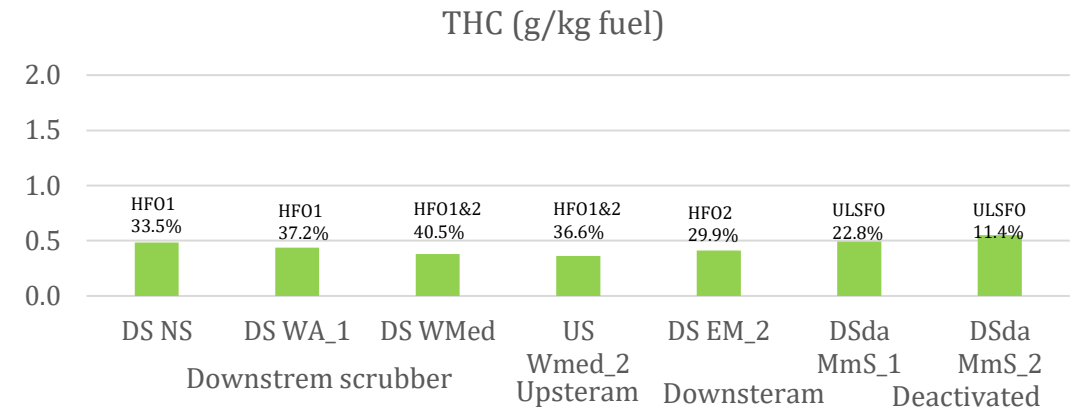


# Gas emissions measurements

## RoPAX ferry, MGO/E-methanol, SCR



## Container ship, HFO/ULSFO, scrubber

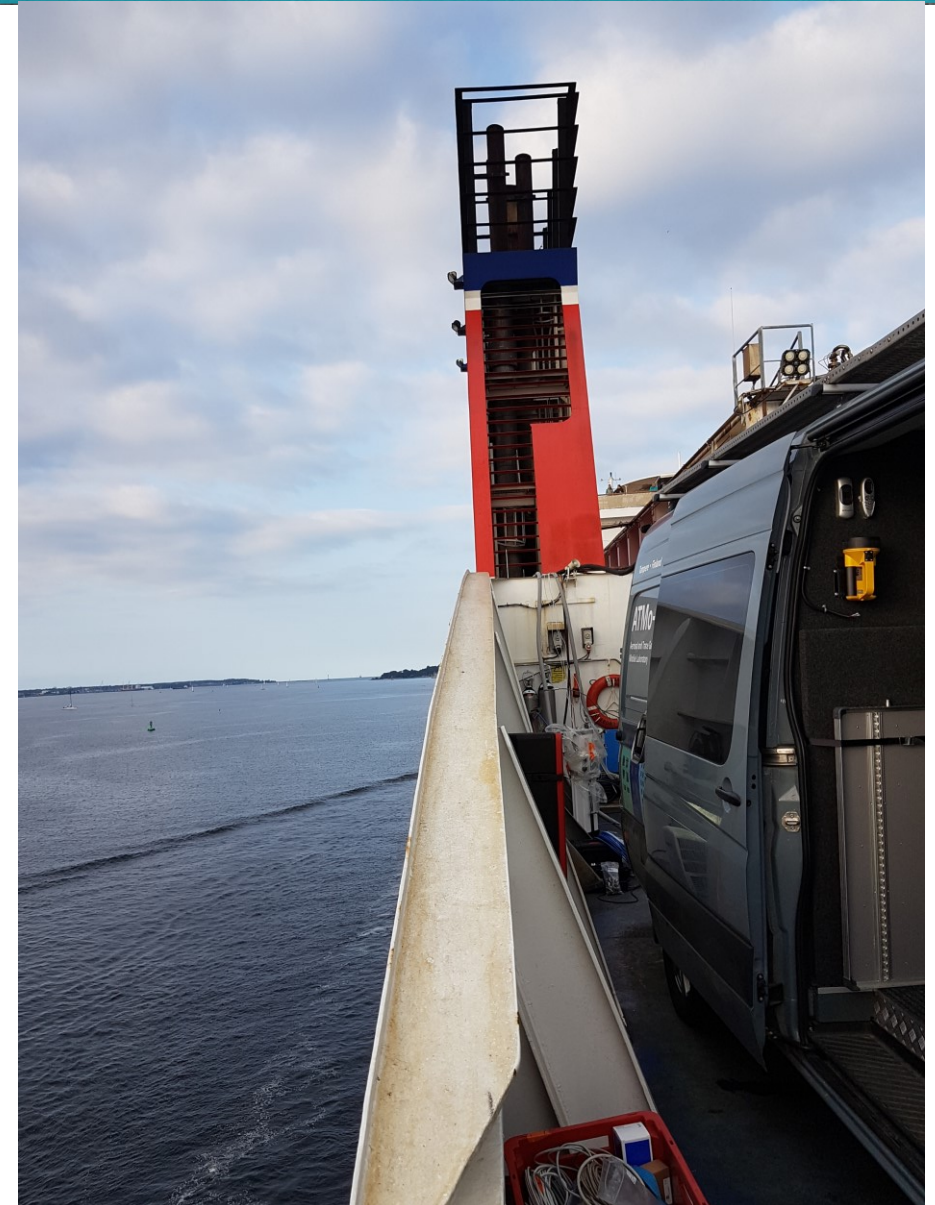
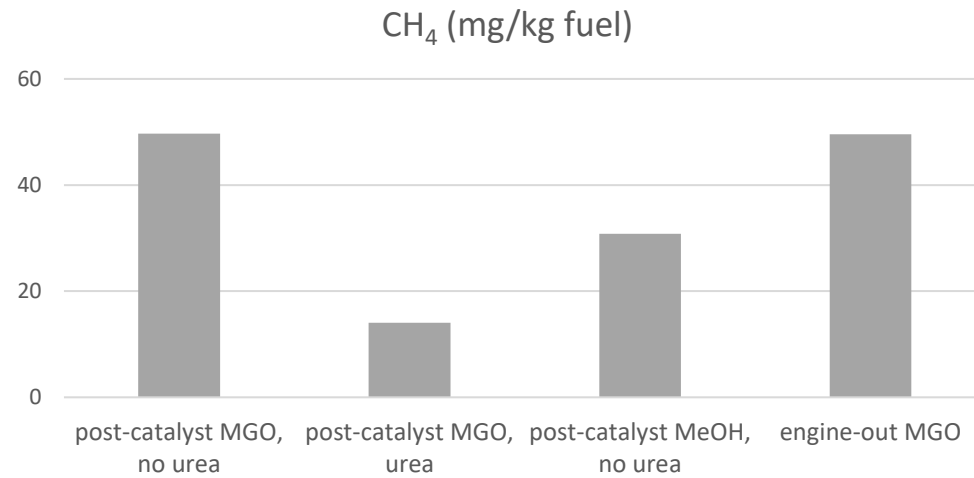






# Gas measurements

RoPAX ferry, MGO/E-methanol, SCR

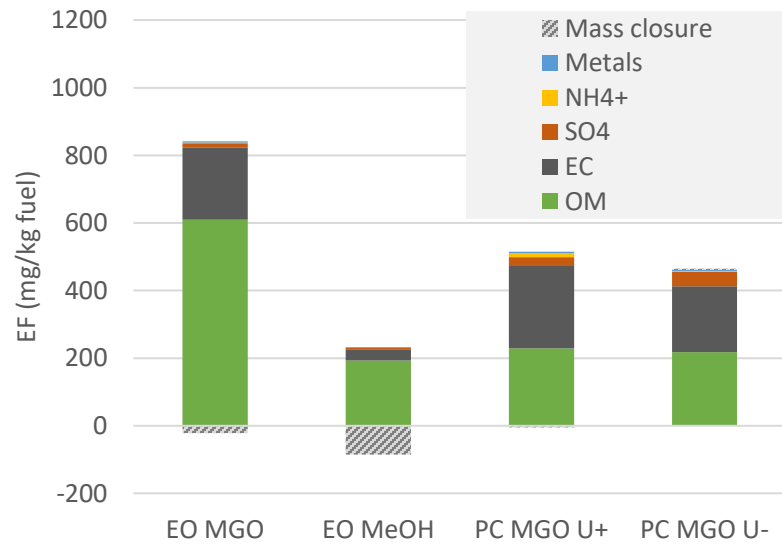




# Particle measurements

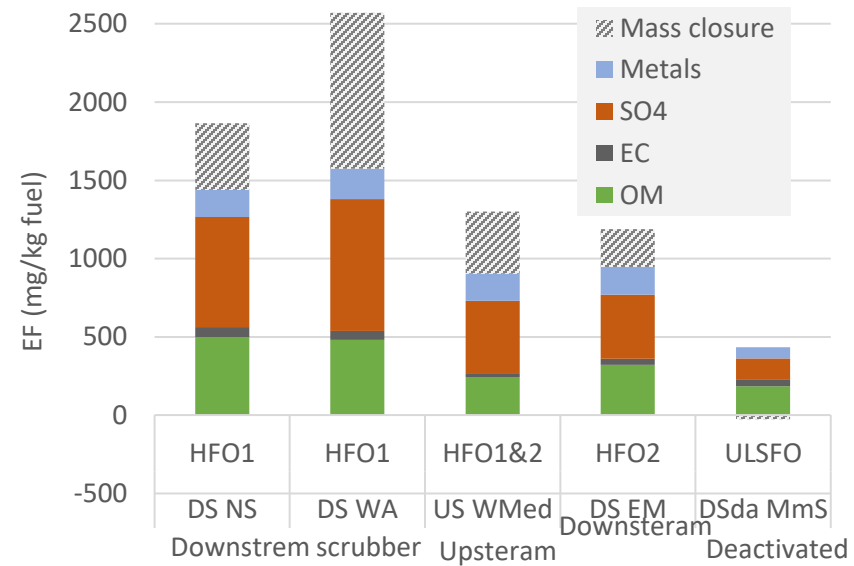
RoPAX ferry, MGO/E-methanol, SCR

PM composition



Container ship, HFO/ULSFO, scrubber

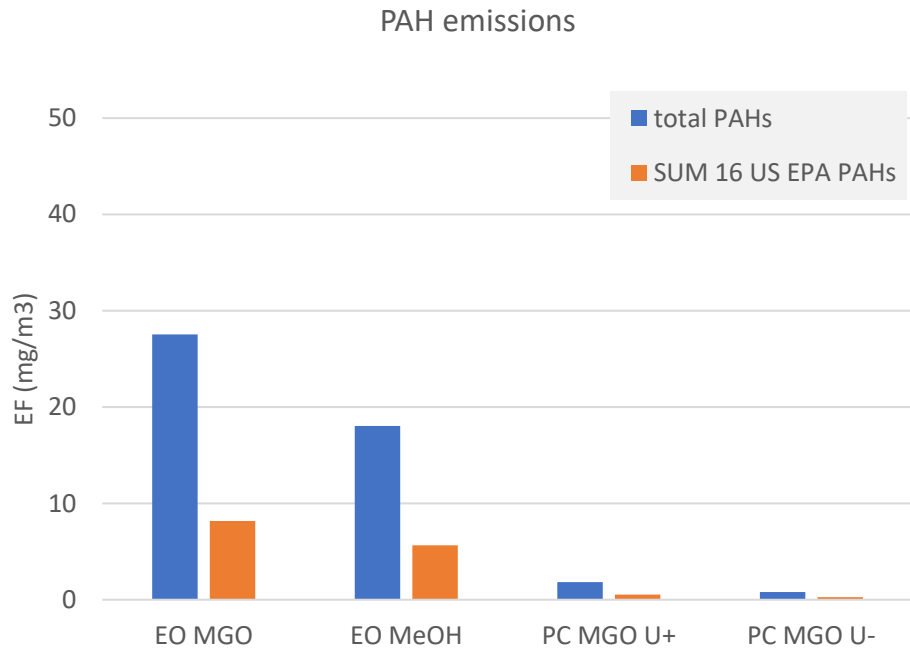
PM composition



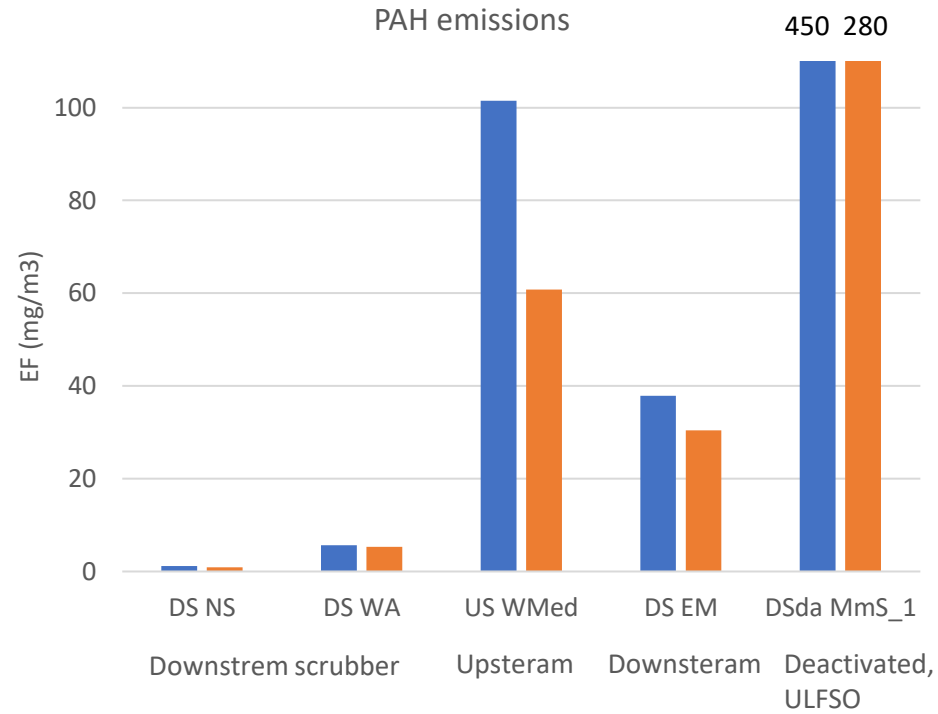


# PAH measurements

RoPAX ferry, MGO/E-methanol, SCR



Container ship, HFO/ULSFO, scrubber

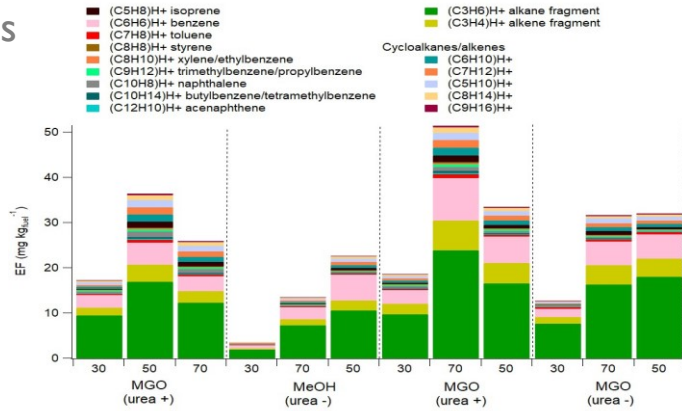




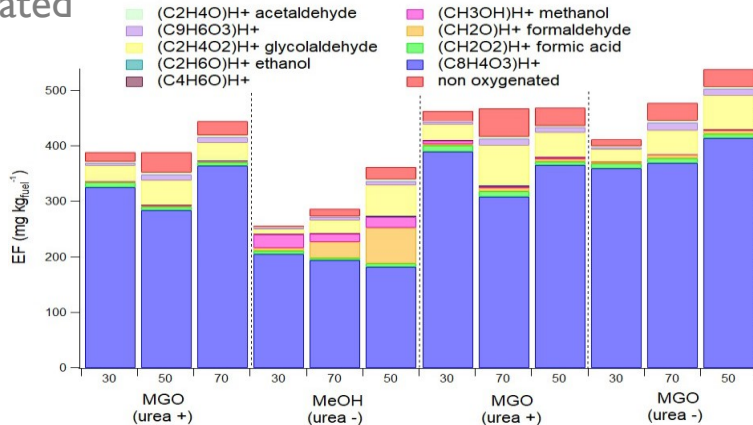
# VOC speciation – hydrocarbons and oxygenated VOCs

RoPAX ferry, MGO/E-methanol, post-catalyst

## NMHCs

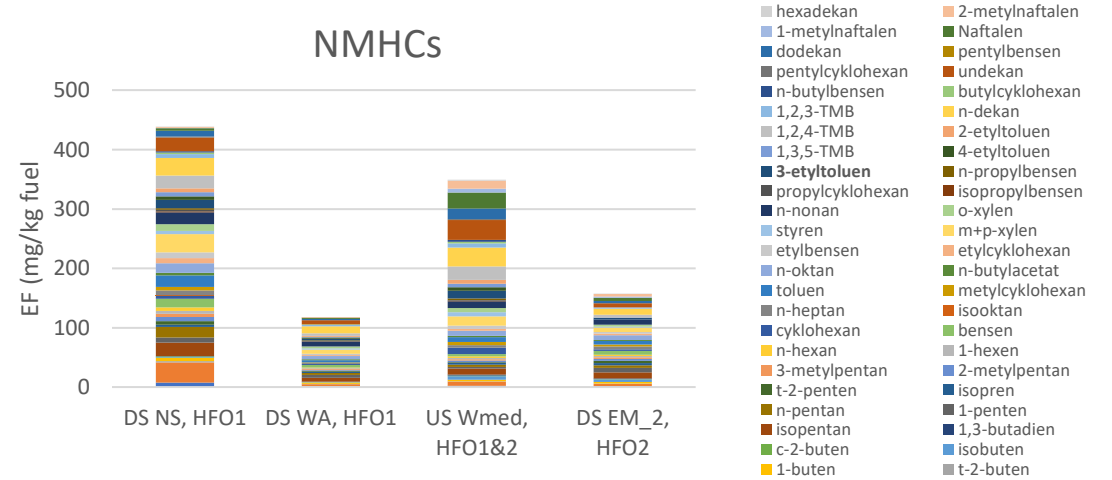


## Oxygenated VOCs

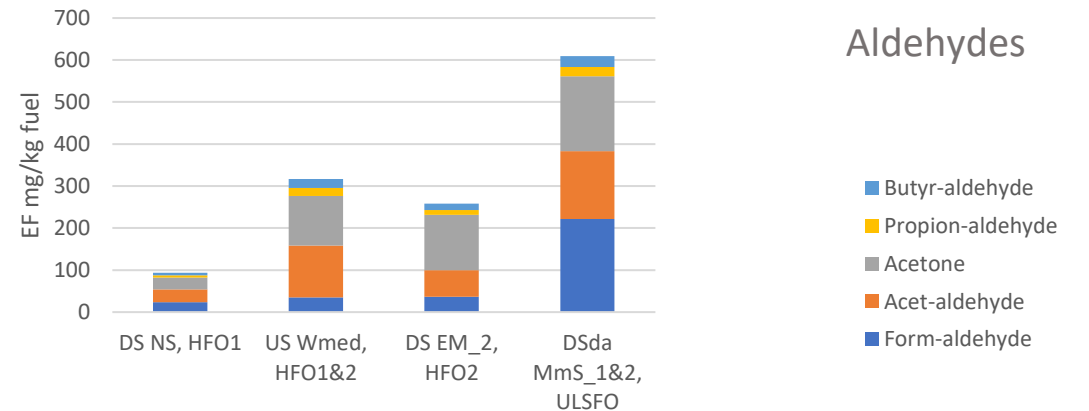


Container ship, HFO/ULSFO, scrubber

## NMHCs

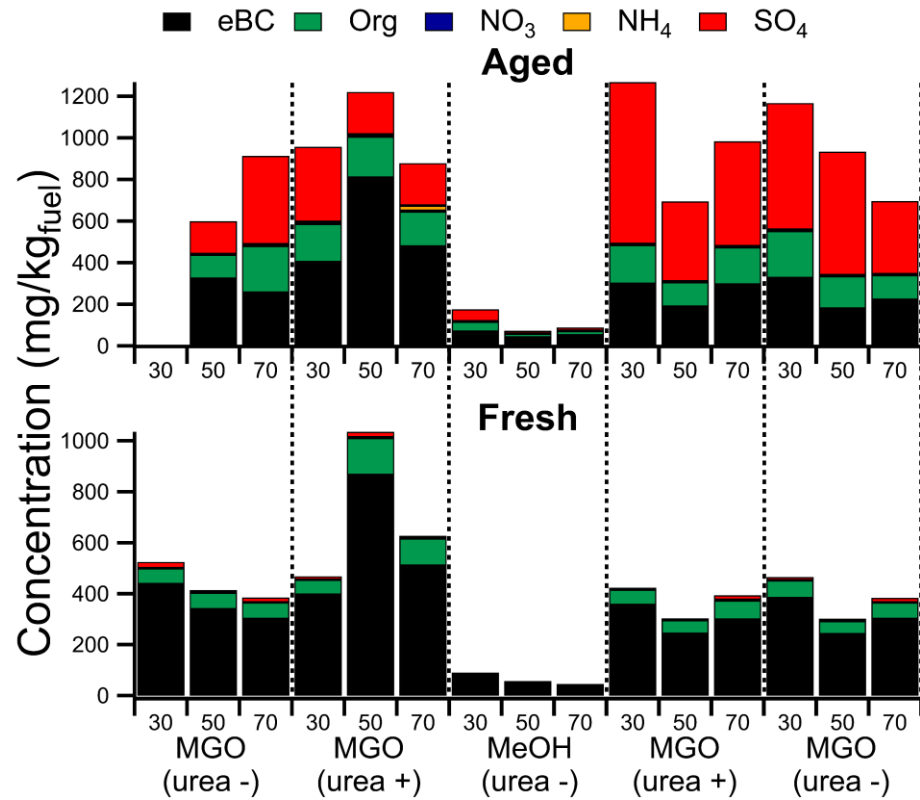


## Aldehydes





# Exhaust aging – secondary particle formation potential



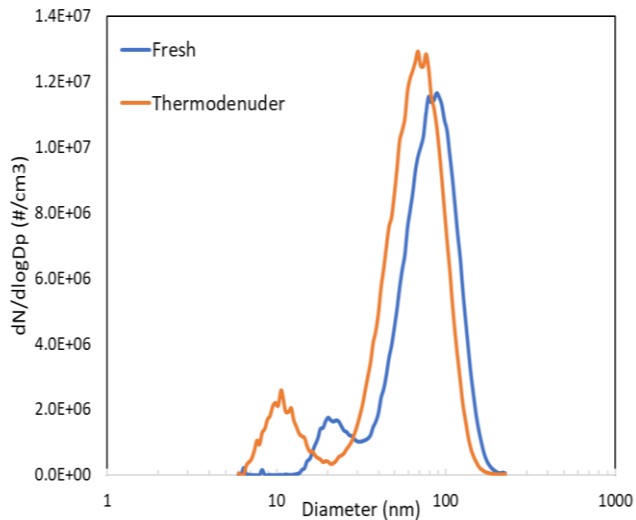
Oxidation flow reactor experiments & aerosol mass spectrometer analyses - RoPAX ferry



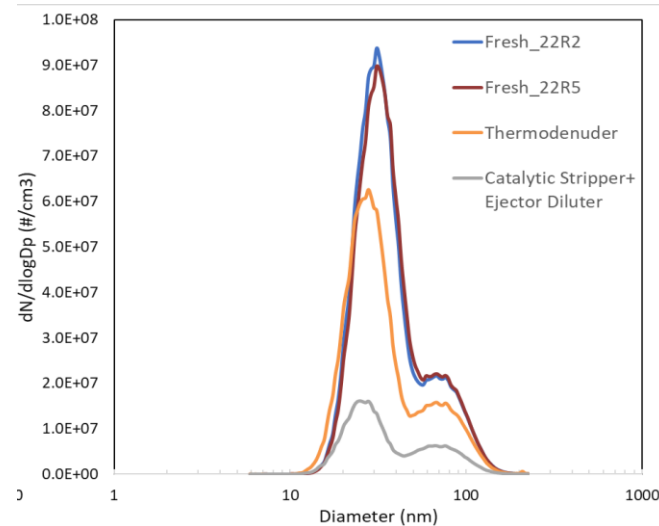


# Particle size distribution

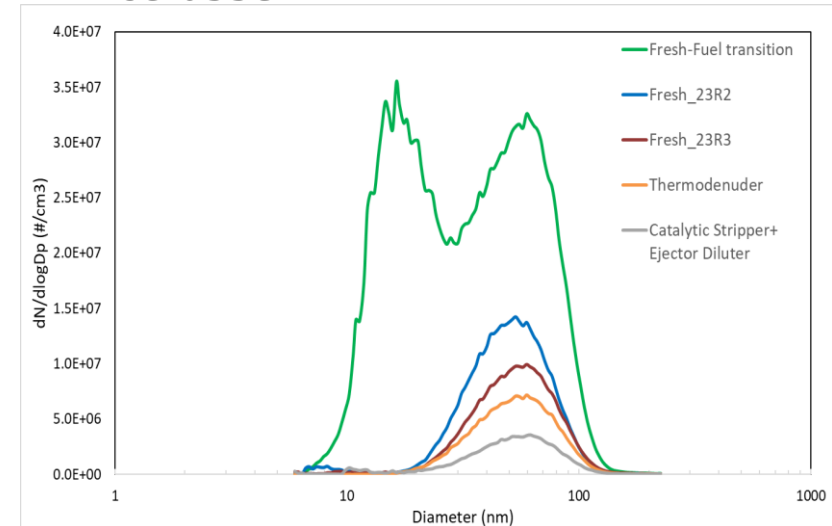
HFO upstream scrubber



HFO downstream scrubber



ULSFO downstream deactivated scrubber





# Conclusions

- **SCR:** Catalyst with urea reduced not only NO<sub>x</sub> but also CH<sub>4</sub> and other organic species, both volatile and non-volatile. While CH<sub>4</sub> is reduced only under urea injection, the non-methane organic species (THC, VOC, PAHs, PM-bound OC) were reduced also when urea is switched off.
- **Methanol fuel:** Reduction of a number of emitted species was observed for the MeOH compared to MGO fuel: NO<sub>x</sub> by 70%, CH<sub>4</sub> by 40%, CO by 30%, SO<sub>2</sub> by 50%, PM mass and EC by 80% and OC by 70% and PAHs by 40%-60%. Decrease of NMVOCs and NMHCs emissions observed but at the same time an increase of THC emissions, most likely due to emission of HCHO
- **HFO fuel with scrubber:** Emissions of PM downstream the scrubber were significantly higher compared to emissions from ULSFO or MGO fuel observed during SCIPPER and EMERGE campaigns. Large difference in composition of PM emitted from HFO and ULSFO and from MGO. Findings regarding emission of PAHs are not conclusive due to large variation of the measured emissions most likely associated with influence of engine load on emissions. The upstream-scrubber emissions of PAHs are significantly higher than engine-out emissions from MGO fuel on the Ro-Pax ferry.
- **Impact of scrubber aftertreatment:** No reduction of PM or its compounds (soot, OC, sulphate) observed over the scrubber. Significant reduction of PAH observed.





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