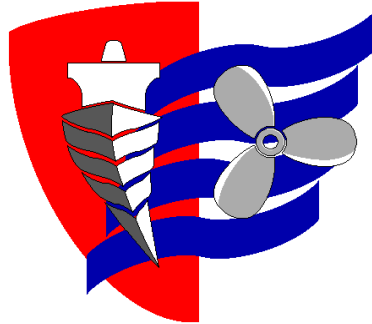


ESCUELA TÉCNICA SUPERIOR DE NÁUTICA

UNIVERSIDAD DE CANTABRIA



*Trabajo Fin de Grado*

**TECNOLOGÍAS DE PROPULSIÓN EÓLICA E  
HIDRÓGENO: APLICACIÓN AL BUQUE  
CATHERINE Y ESTUDIO ECONÓMICO,  
REDUCCIÓN DE CONSUMOS Y EMISIONES.  
IMPACTO MEDIOAMBIENTAL**

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**WIND AND HYDROGEN PROPULSION  
TECHNOLOGIES: APPLICATION TO THE  
CATHERINE SHIP AND ECONOMIC  
STUDY, REDUCTION OF CONSUMPTION  
AND EMISSIONS. ENVIRONMENTAL  
IMPACT**

Para acceder al Título de Grado en

**INGENIERÍA MARÍTIMA**

Autor: Felipe Pérez-Andújar

Director: Alfredo Girón

Marzo - 2023

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## **RESUMEN**

El mundo actualmente atraviesa una crisis energética alimentada por las consecuencias de la pandemia por la COVID-19, y la guerra entre Rusia y Ucrania. Combinada esta crisis con la progresiva concienciación de las naciones y sus habitantes del cada vez más notable cambio climático, han provocado que potencias mundiales, como la Unión Europea, adelante los plazos e invierta más recursos en la transición energética para reducir el uso del combustible fósil. Por consecuencia directa, organizaciones legislativas como la IMO, redactan normativas, cada año más exigentes, para reducir el consumo y las emisiones de CO<sub>2</sub>, obligando a los armadores y las navieras a presentar planes correctivos y de transformación para cumplimentar la normativa. El objetivo de este trabajo es plantear y estudiar proyectos de instalación de modernos sistemas de propulsión, eólica y por hidrógeno, en el buque Ro-ro Catherine para determinar cuál es más eficaz en el contexto actual. Para ello se realiza un previo estudio económico y de consumos de los sistemas para una ruta de navegación entre Rotterdam y Singapur, donde también se analiza la viabilidad de la instalación y los efectos en la estabilidad y operaciones del buque, para finalmente efectuar un análisis a largo plazo de los resultados obtenidos en función de factores económicos, medioambientales, sociopolíticos y legislativos. Tras finalizar los estudios y análisis, se concluye y reafirma la relevancia de proyectos de este tipo en el sector naval en la actualidad, siendo imprescindibles en un futuro próximo durante la evolución ecológica del transporte marítimo.

## **PALABRAS CLAVE**

- Crisis energética
- Sector marítimo
- Emisiones
- Transición ecológica
- Nuevas Tecnologías de propulsión
- Hidrógeno

## **ABSTRACT**

The world is currently going through an energy crisis fuelled by the consequences of the COVID-19 pandemic, and the war between Russia and Ukraine. Combined this crisis with the progressive awareness of nations and their inhabitants of the increasingly notable climate change, have caused world powers, such as the European Union, to advance the deadlines and invest more resources in the energy transition to reduce the use of fossil fuel. As a direct consequence, legislative organizations such as the IMO draft regulations, each year more demanding, to reduce consumption and CO<sub>2</sub> emissions, forcing shipowners and shipping companies to submit corrective and transformation plans to comply with the regulations. The objective of this work is to propose and study projects for the installation of modern propulsion systems, wind, and hydrogen, in the Ro-ro Catherine ship to determine which is more efficient in the current context. For this, a previous economic and consumption study of the systems for a navigation route between Rotterdam and Singapore is carried out, where the feasibility of the installation and the effects on the stability and of the ship are also analysed, to finally carry out a long-term analysis. term of the results obtained based on economic, environmental, socio-political, and legislative factors. After completing the studies and analysis, the relevance of projects of this type in the naval sector today is concluded and reaffirmed, being essential soon during the ecological evolution of maritime transport.

## **KEY WORDS**

- Energy crisis
- Maritime sector
- Emissions
- Ecological transition
- New propulsion technologies
- Hydrogen

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# 1 INTRODUCCIÓN

El sector naval y la industria del transporte marítimo está sufriendo una evolución desde un marco principalmente ecológico, haciendo que en los últimos años surjan proyectos de modernos sistemas de propulsión, y combustibles alternativos, como el amoniaco o el hidrogeno, para reducir la dependencia de los combustibles fósiles. La mayoría de estos proyectos están en una fase muy temprana de desarrollo. Sin embargo, por diversos factores que se irán desarrollando a lo largo del estudio, hay un especial interés en desarrollar estas tecnologías lo más pronto posible y con unas garantías mínimas, para favorecer este cambio.

En este trabajo, desarrollaremos los proyectos más trascendentes y con el mayor potencial, siendo estos, dentro de las tecnologías eólicas y de propulsión asistida, las turbovelas, velas rígidas, aerogeneradores y cometas de viento, y dentro de las tecnologías de propulsión completa y combustibles alternativos, los motores por pila de hidrógeno.

El objetivo principal es determinar cuál de estas tecnologías es, en el contexto actual, la mejor candidata para ser utilizada en los buques mercantes operantes en este momento, aplicando las tecnologías mencionadas en el párrafo anterior a las operaciones de un buque Ro-ro de 13.320 tpm llamado Catherine

Para completar este objetivo y llegar a un resultado satisfactorio, realizaremos un estudio económico y de emisiones de las tecnologías, por separado y combinadas, en una ruta fija desde Rotterdam hasta Singapur. Durante este estudio analizaremos, de manera elemental, las consecuencias y complejidades ingenieriles relacionadas con la instalación, y las operaciones del buque en relación con las condiciones de navegación. Finalmente, analizaremos los resultados realizando tablas comparativas de los diferentes estudios, tomando como referencia los datos de la propulsión actual del buque, para definitivamente, y a través de análisis desde varios ámbitos, llegar a un resultado conclusivo.



## **2 PLANTEAMIENTO DEL PROBLEMA**

La crisis energética, vigente a día de hoy desde 2020, ha generado que el precio de los combustibles fósiles y el gas fluctúe bastante, con una tendencia positiva. Además, la OMI ha puesto en vigor la nueva ley de emisiones desde el 1 de enero de este año. En los apartados 7.3 y 7.4 desarrollamos en profundidad estos factores. Sin embargo, podemos adelantar que el buque que se pretende estudiar en este trabajo, el buque Ro-ro Catherine, no cumple con la nueva normativa de la OMI. Para ello estudiaremos si los sistemas planteados en este trabajo son viables y permiten cumplir con la normativa.

## **3 ANTECEDENTES**

Antes de comenzar con el estudio, es conveniente contextualizar y desarrollar las dos tecnologías que se pretenden implementar en el buque Catherine.

### **3.1 TECNOLOGÍA HIDRÓGENO**

#### **3.1.1 Qué es el hidrógeno**

El hidrógeno es el elemento químico más sencillo y abundante en el universo, suponiendo aproximadamente el 75% de toda la materia existente. Presentándose generalmente en su forma molecular, en condiciones normales se encuentra en estado gaseoso, siendo además insípido, incoloro, inodoro e inflamable. Como combustible presenta un gran potencial, pues al reaccionar con el oxígeno, libera una gran cantidad de energía, más que cualquier otro combustible (un kilo de hidrógeno produce casi 3 veces más energía que un kilo de hidrocarburos) generando agua en el proceso.

Sin embargo, la principal desventaja que presenta frente al resto de combustibles es que se encuentra en mayor parte combinado con otros elementos, como, por ejemplo, con el oxígeno para formar agua, o con el carbono para formar compuestos orgánicos. Por ello, no es una fuente de energía primaria, sino un vector energético, haciendo necesario el uso de otras energías para su producción.

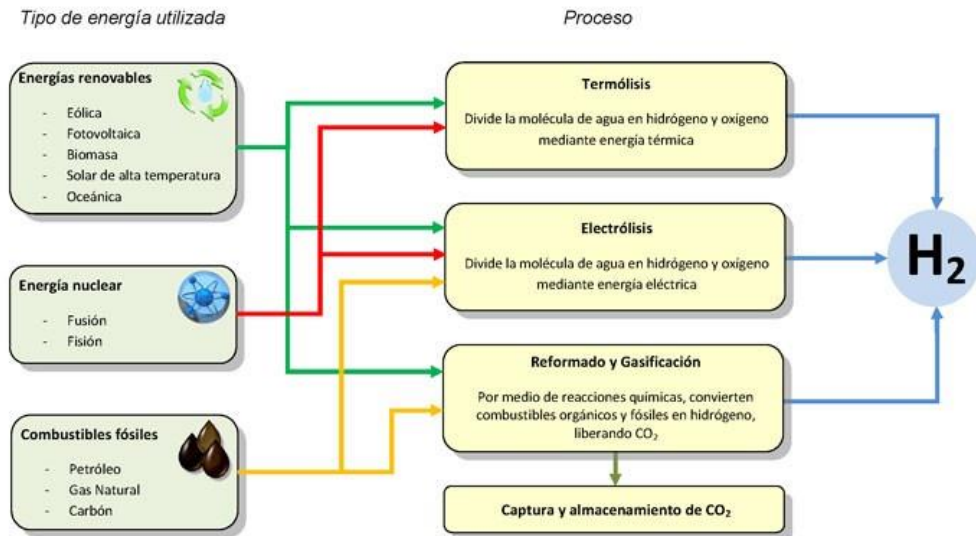
### 3.1.2 Producción

El hidrógeno se puede producir a través de tres procesos: termólisis, electrólisis y reformado y gasificación para los cuales, como se ha mencionado con anterioridad, es necesario emplear otras fuentes de energía:

- **Electrólisis:** reacción o proceso químico mediante el cual, aplicando una corriente eléctrica, se logra separar la molécula de agua en oxígeno e hidrógeno. Para ello se hace uso de un electrolizador, aparato que hace posible este proceso aplicando la corriente eléctrica.
- **Termólisis:** reacción o proceso térmico mediante el cual se divide la molécula de agua para producir oxígeno e hidrógeno aplicando altas temperaturas. La temperatura necesaria para conseguir esta reacción mediante termólisis directa es de 3000 K, por ello se recurre a complejos ciclos químicos para lograr reducir esta temperatura a 1000 K.
- **Reformado y gasificación:** conjunto de reacciones químicas sobre hidrocarburos (petróleo, gas natural) o compuestos orgánicos (biomasa, carbón) que produce hidrógeno liberando monóxido, dióxido de carbono y otros compuestos. Existen variaciones de este proceso en función del aporte de oxígeno a la reacción, por ejemplo, la pirolisis, donde no hay aporte de oxígeno, o la oxidación parcial, donde el aporte de oxígeno es limitado, sin embargo, todos los procesos se basan en el mismo principio; separación del combustible en distintos compuestos mediante el aporte de calor.

## Tecnología de propulsión eólica e hidrógeno: aplicación al buque Catherine y estudio de la reducción de consumos y emisiones. Impacto medioambiental.

Figura 1: procesos de obtención de hidrógeno y energías utilizadas



Fuente: [cnh2.es/el-hidrogeno/#tab-id-3](http://cnh2.es/el-hidrogeno/#tab-id-3)

Estas tres técnicas son las tradicionales, de las cuales la más utilizada es el reformado y gasificación debido a sus bajos costes de operación frente a las otras dos. Aun así, se están estudiando nuevas tecnologías de producción muy interesantes que pueden llegar a competir en un futuro con los métodos tradicionales, por ejemplo, la producción mediante microorganismo, algas unicelulares o cianobacterias que pueden producir hidrógeno a partir de la energía solar.

El tipo de hidrógeno producido se clasifica según la fuente energética y la materia prima utilizada. Esta clasificación se divide en colores los cuales hacen alusión a las emisiones de dióxido de carbono durante el proceso de producción, yendo desde hidrógeno negro hasta hidrógeno verde pasando por hidrógeno gris, marrón, amarillo, turquesa, violeta, etc. La gama de colores es amplia, pero los más comunes son los 3 siguientes:

- Hidrógeno verde: aquel producido a partir de energías 100% renovables, tales como la eólica o la fotovoltaica.
- Hidrógeno azul: aquel producido a partir de hidrocarburos donde se efectúa una captura y almacenamiento para tratar el carbono generado
- Hidrógeno negro: aquel producido a partir de hidrocarburos donde no se efectúa una captura y almacenamiento de las emisiones.

Figura 2: Esquema conceptual de los colores del hidrógeno con las distintas fuentes, procesos, postprocesos y emisiones.



Fuente: [apilados.com/blog/tecnologias-para-la-produccion-de-hidrogeno-los-colores-del-hidrogeno/](https://apilados.com/blog/tecnologias-para-la-produccion-de-hidrogeno-los-colores-del-hidrogeno/)

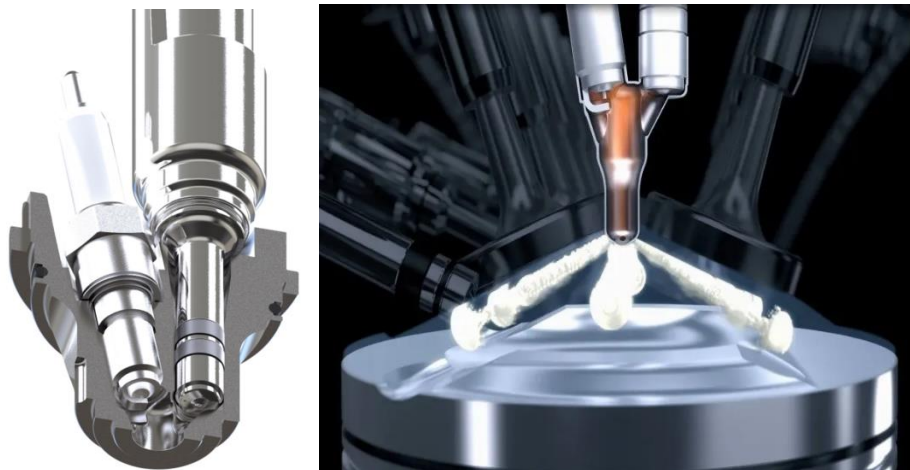
El tipo de hidrógeno más utilizado es el azul, pues los niveles de emisiones no son muy elevados y el proceso de producción es económico. No obstante, el hidrógeno verde cada vez gana más protagonismo debido a las mejoras en la eficiencia de los procesos de producción y la búsqueda de una energía limpia libre de emisiones.

### 3.1.3 Aplicaciones en la industria naval

En la actualidad, existen dos formas de extraer la energía del hidrógeno con una eficiencia mínima que lo haga rentable; mediante la combustión, o la pila de combustible.

Como se ha mencionado con anterioridad, el hidrógeno tiene la propiedad de ser inflamable al reaccionar con el oxígeno, por lo tanto, se puede utilizar en motores de combustión interna tradicionales modificando ligeramente sus parámetros. Las bujías convencionales no son lo suficientemente potentes para encender la mezcla de combustible y aire, además necesita de una muy elevada relación de compresión y gran exceso de aire para funcionar de manera estable. Estas condiciones hacen que se generen vibraciones en el motor, además de que se alcance temperaturas muy elevadas en los cilindros, oxidando el nitrógeno del aire y por consecuencia generando NOx. Para hacer frente a estos problemas se hace uso de la tecnología MJI, un sistema de inyección avanzado que consiste en *“una combustión previa en una pequeña precámara, instalada justo por encima de la cámara de combustión principal del cilindro, que alberga una bujía convencional y un inyector”* (Gutiérrez, Diego. 2021.). Gracias a este sistema la combustión es más rápida y uniforme, permitiendo reducir la relación de compresión necesaria y reduciendo la temperatura alcanzada en el cilindro.

Figura 3: ilustración de un inyector MJI (izquierda), representación de su funcionamiento (derecha)



Fuente: [hibridosyelectricos.com/articulo/tecnologia/funcionamiento-motor-combustion-interna-hidrogeno-mahle-liebherr/20211018105805050304.html](https://hibridosyelectricos.com/articulo/tecnologia/funcionamiento-motor-combustion-interna-hidrogeno-mahle-liebherr/20211018105805050304.html)

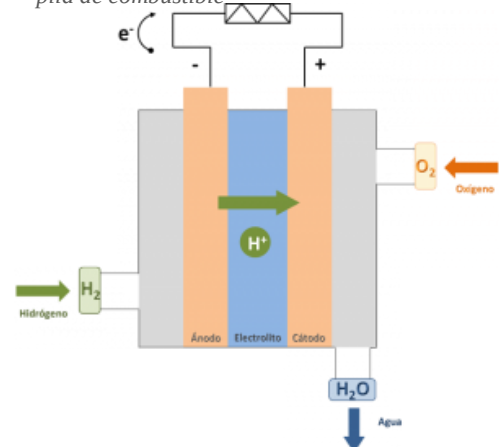
Por otra parte, en los motores por pila de combustible no se genera una combustión, sino una transformación de la energía química en eléctrica. Esto se consigue mediante un sistema compuesto por:

- Electrodo: por una parte, el ánodo, donde se reduce la molécula de hidrógeno en dos protones  $H^+$ , y por otra, el cátodo, donde reaccionan los protones con el oxígeno  $O_2$ .
- Electrolito: sustancia encargada de separar los gases permitiendo el paso de iones  $H^+$  al cátodo y separando los electrones.
- Placas bipolares: separan las celdas y conducen los gases evacuando el agua producida.

En dicho sistema tienen lugar las siguientes reacciones:

- Reacción en el ánodo:  $H_2 \rightarrow 2H^+ + 2e^-$
- Reacción en el cátodo:  $\frac{1}{2} O_2 + 2H^+ + 2e^- \rightarrow H_2O$
- Reacción global:  $H_2 + \frac{1}{2} O_2 \rightarrow H_2O$

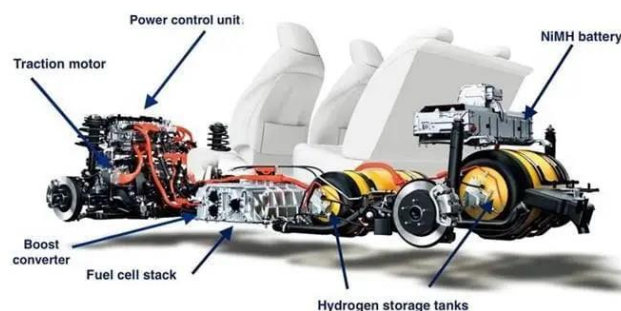
Figura 4: esquema funcionamiento de la pila de combustible



Fuente: [www.cnh2.es/pilas-de-combustible/](http://www.cnh2.es/pilas-de-combustible/)

En un motor de pila de hidrógeno, este conjunto se llama celda, y se agrupan varias de ellas formando la pila. Por consiguiente, este motor funciona introduciendo el hidrógeno de alta presión en la pila por parte del ánodo produciendo la primera semirreacción señalada y liberando electrones en el proceso. Estos electrones viajan por el circuito eléctrico alimentado el motor eléctrico, el cual genera un trabajo como por ejemplo mover un coche, hasta llegar al otro extremo del circuito donde se encuentra el cátodo. Una vez en el cátodo, los electrones se combinan con el oxígeno y los iones  $H^+$ , generando moléculas de agua como se representa en la segunda semirreacción.

Figura 5: distribución de un motor de pila de combustible de hidrógeno en un coche



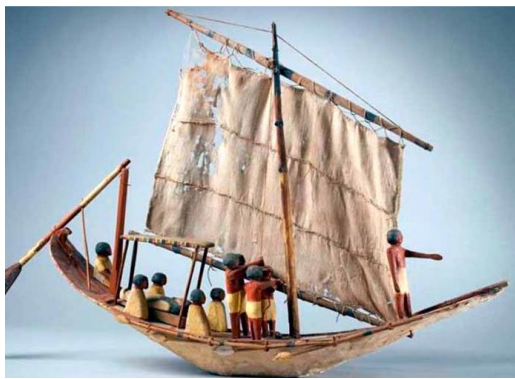
Fuente: [tutorica.com/material-complementario/motor-de-hidrogeno/](http://tutorica.com/material-complementario/motor-de-hidrogeno/)

Como resultado, las aplicaciones de esta tecnología en la industria naval son muy variadas, todas enfocadas en la generación de energía para realizar un trabajo específico, ya sea para los sistemas de calefacción, refrigeración, generadores eléctricos, sistemas auxiliares o para la propia propulsión del buque.

### 3.2 TECNOLOGÍA EÓLICA

Durante siglos, antes de la aparición de sistemas como la maquina alternativa de vapor, o los motores de combustión interna, el medio de propulsión que dominó de manera absoluta el transporte marítimo fue la navegación a vela aprovechando la fuerza del viento.

*Figura 6: representación de los primeros buques del antiguo Egipto*



*Fuente: [todoababor.es/historia/evolucion-historica-de-la-vela/](http://todoababor.es/historia/evolucion-historica-de-la-vela/)*

Se asigna la primera navegación a vela a la antigua civilización egipcia a través del río Nilo, entorno al 3000 a.C. con un aparejo compuesto de una vela cuadrada auxiliada por remos para las maniobras. A partir de entonces, los aparejos han ido evolucionando, adoptando diversas formas, desde velas latinas, juncos de la China oriental, gavias, juanetes, etc. para maximizar la fuerza del viento.

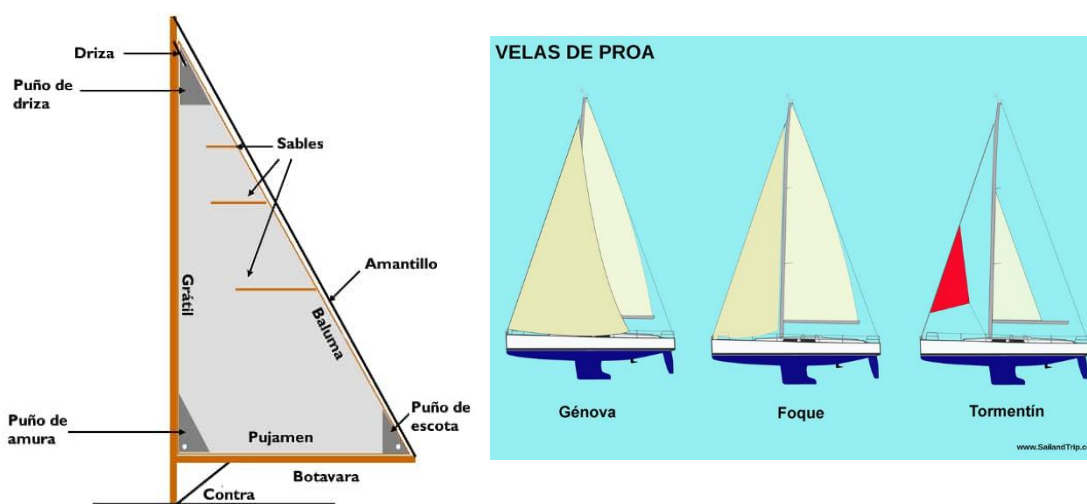
Actualmente ha caído casi en desuso para el transporte marítimo, vencido por la máquina de vapor a finales del siglo XIX y los motores de combustión interna actuales. Sin embargo, con las políticas de consumo y emisiones cada vez más estrictas, parece que poco a poco revive, apareciendo consigo nuevas tecnologías de propulsión eólica como las velas rígidas o los aerogeneradores, sin olvidar por supuesto las velas tradicionales, las cuales, aunque en menor medida, siguen vigentes el sector.

### 3.2.1 Velas tradicionales

Para simplificar, vamos a desarrollar el aparejo más habitual hoy en día, denominado sistema bermuda o marconi.

Este sistema se caracteriza por tener una vela bermudiana, de forma triangular, izada en un mástil por el lado del gratil y apoyada generalmente sobre una botavara, palo unido al mástil de extensión horizontal unida al pujamen de la mayor. Además, se le suele añadir una vela en la zona de proa entre las cuales destacan 3 tipos; génova, foque y tormentín.

*Figuras 7,8: partes de la vela mayor (izquierda), tipos de vela de proa (derecha)*



*Fuente (izquierda): [nauticaformacion.es/cuales-son-las-partes-de-velero-tipos-de-velas-nomenclatura-nautica/](http://nauticaformacion.es/cuales-son-las-partes-de-velero-tipos-de-velas-nomenclatura-nautica/)*

*Fuente (derecha): [sailandtrip.com/vela/velas-de-proa-foques-y-genovas/](http://sailandtrip.com/vela/velas-de-proa-foques-y-genovas/)*

Este aparejo destaca sobre los demás debido a su sencillez y su capacidad de aprovechar la fuerza del viento, dando mejores rendimientos que el resto de los sistemas. Por ello es habitual verlo en los veleros actuales, o en altas competiciones.

En el transporte marítimo está en desuso pues no supone de interés para las navieras frente a los motores de combustión interna. No obstante, como se ha mencionado con anterioridad, las actuales políticas restrictivas en cuanto a la emisión de gases de efecto invernadero, y el encarecimiento y agotamiento de los recursos fósiles han llevado a la búsqueda de soluciones baratas y limpias, haciendo que los armadores vuelvan a mirar al viento como solución óptima.



Sistemas combinados de propulsión mediante motores de combustión interna y aparejos marconi existen y son habituales en embarcaciones de recreo y yates privados. El reto de extrapolarlo al transporte marítimo reside en la escala, ya que las dimensiones de estos aparejos para buques de determinada eslora son enormes y a priori poco prácticas. Por ello no es habitual encontrar veleros de más de 100 metros de eslora.

*Figuras 9: velero de aparejo marconi con vela de proa tipo génova*



*Fuente: propia del alumno*

El velero más grande hoy en día es el SY “A” (Super Yacht), un velero de diseño inusual propiedad de Andrey Melnichenko, el cual presenta una eslora de 143 m y una manga de 25 m. Cuenta con 3 mástiles de fibra de carbono, siendo el mayor de 90 m de altura y albergando 3 grandes velas bermudianas con una superficie de 3700 m<sup>2</sup>, capacitándole para una navegación 100% eólica.

Este ambicioso proyecto demuestra que la navegación a vela tradicional en grandes barcos es posible, pero a un precio muy elevado pues este barco costó entre 400 y 500 millones de euros. Además, la altura y calado alcanzados (el SY “A” tiene un calado 8 m) limitarían varias rutas dentro del transporte marítimo, haciendo el uso de la vela tradicional para este sector poco admisible por ahora.

*Figuras 10: Super Yacht A navegando con las 3 velas desplegadas*



*Fuente: MarineTraffic.com/Sailing\_Yacht\_A/*

Una opción más adecuada dentro de la vela tradicional para generar propulsión en un buque mercante, y el cuál lleva en uso desde 2008, es el uso de cometas, una vela de tipo parapente amarrada al extremo de un cable que tira de la embarcación desde un punto de amarre en la proa. Su principal característica es que puede volar entre los 100 y 400 metros de altura donde la fuerza del viento es mayor y sin la necesidad de instalar mástiles sobre la cubierta. Además, los costes de instalación son bajos y su control esta automatizado para maximizar su eficiencia al vuelo. Las principales desventajas que presenta son que no puede navegar en rumbos contra la dirección del viento, es decir, no puede bajar del ángulo de 90° de entrada, no se puede navegar con vientos de muy baja velocidad ni en zonas de alto tráfico marítimo por la dificultad que presenta el cambio de rumbo con la cometa en el aire.

El primer buque en instalar este sistema fue BBC Skysails, un buque de carga general de 132 m de eslora y con capacidad para más de 200 contenedores construido en 2008 en los astilleros Volharding (Holanda) para la compañía Beluga Group, el cual inauguró ese mismo año la primera navegación con una cometa automatizada de 160 m<sup>2</sup>, propiedad de la compañía Skysails, registrando una reducción de consumo del 10% de combustible. Actualmente se han instalado cometas de alrededor de 4000 m<sup>2</sup>, llegando a registrar en condiciones óptimas de viento reducciones del 50% de combustible.

### 3.2.2 Velas rígidas

A finales del siglo XX, a raíz de una competición de catamaranes de la Clase Internacional C, surge una nueva evolución dentro de la navegación eólica conocido como vela rígida que se aleja de la técnica convencional. Estas velas, a diferencia de las tradicionales, tienen un perfil invariante, es decir, tienen una forma predeterminada con independencia del viento. Asemajadas a las alas de un avión tanto en forma como en funcionamiento, las velas rígidas generan, mediante el efecto de Bernoulli y en función del ángulo de ataque al viento, una sustentación y una resistencia. La suma vectorial de estas dos fuerzas generadas da como resultado la dirección de la fuerza de avance real. A pesar del adjetivo “rígidas” realmente no lo son pues rotan sobre un eje para variar el ángulo de ataque en función de la posición del buque y la dirección del viento, para así generar la máxima fuerza de empuje en la dirección deseada.

Este nuevo diseño llamó mucho la atención debido a su gran potencial, y varios ingenieros y empresas empezaron a estudiar su aplicación en otros sectores de la navegación marítima, como el transporte marítimo. Sin embargo, no es hasta hace escasos años que se toman en serio estos estudios y empiezan a surgir proyectos formales de tecnologías de velas rígidas aplicadas a grandes buques mercantes, como es el caso de la empresa Michelin.

La conocida empresa francesa especializada en la producción de neumáticos, Michelin, se ha unido al desarrollo de tecnologías derivadas del viento para su

aplicación en grandes buques mercantes, presentando durante el evento Movin' On el proyecto WISAMO (Wing Sail Movility), el cual consiste en un sistema de vela rígida automatizado inflable, es decir, utiliza compresores de aire para inflar y desinflar el material elástico del cual están compuestas las velas. Fue presentado a principios de 2021 y su objetivo es tener para finales de 2022 la primera instalación en un buque mercante, estudiando su practicidad para en un futuro cercano iniciar una producción en cadena.

### **3.2.3 Sistemas especiales**

En este apartado desarrollaremos aquellos sistemas menos estudiados, pero con gran potencial que no funcionan por el mismo principio aerodinámico que los sistemas mencionados anteriormente (efecto Bernoulli) sino por otro principio conocido como efecto Magnus.

El efecto Magnus es un fenómeno aerodinámico que consiste en la creación de un flujo rotacional aprovechando la adherencia que experimenta un fluido cuando un objeto rota, generando una diferencia de presiones y, por consiguiente, una fuerza de sustentación. Dentro de los sistemas de propulsión que utilizan este efecto encontramos las Turbovelas y la e-SAIL de la empresa Bound4blue.

- Turbovela: el primer diseño, conocido como rotor Flettner, consistía en un cilindro rotatorio el cual al efectuar el giro generaba el efecto Magnus produciendo una fuerza de sustentación. Fue presentado por el alemán Anton Flettner en la década de 1920, transformando el velero trimástil llamado Buckau en un navío birrotor e instalando un pequeño motor auxiliar Diésel en casos de ausencia de viento. Con este proyecto Flettner demostró que su sistema de impulso a través del efecto Magnus es posible, cruzando en 1926 el océano Atlántico únicamente con la propulsión de los rotores.

El diseño se abandonó en los años 30 ante la mayor rentabilidad de los motores de combustión, siendo retomado en 1980 por el investigador francés Jacques Cousteau, el cual inspirándose en el rotor Flettner, creó la turbovela, un sistema que no utiliza exactamente el efecto Magnus ya que no recurre a un cilindro girando. La sección de este sistema no es cilíndrica, como la del rotor

Flettner, sino ovoidal y posee añadido un batiente vertical que corre paralelo al cilindro y está colocado de un modo saliente. Tal batiente es llamado vela, y para facilitar la separación del viento entre el intradós y el extradós, se le orienta según la dirección del viento. El cilindro, por su parte, posee una turbina que permite crear una disminución importante de la presión del aire en el costado hacia el cual se desea dirigir la fuerza de empuje (la cual resulta perpendicular al conjunto turbovela), impulsando así al navío. (**Wikipedia. 2022.**).

La empresa Bound4blue posee un sistema muy similar a la turbovela, llamado sistema eSAIL, cuyo funcionamiento se detalla a continuación:

- eSAIL (**Bound4Blue. 2023.**): sistema de propulsión que se basa en el control activo de la capa límite mediante succión.

Al exponerse al viento, con la succión desactivada, solo produce resistencia, al igual que cualquier otra estructura que no genera sustentación. Sin embargo, cuando la succión está activada, se aspira una pequeña cantidad de aire que se adhiere al flujo de aire de la vela, generando enormes cantidades de sustentación con baja resistencia.

La eSAIL produce entre seis y siete veces más sustentación que una vela convencional, con un consumo de potencia mínimo y sin ninguna complejidad mecánica (sin cargas inerciales, vibraciones, movimiento constante, etc.), lo que garantiza un funcionamiento sencillo y fiable.

### 3.2.4 Aerogeneradores

Los aerogeneradores se dividen en dos grandes grupos dependiendo de la dirección del eje generador, pudiendo este ser vertical u horizontal. Los aerogeneradores de eje horizontal son los más comunes, destacando de entre todos los modelos el de 3 palas, siendo utilizados sobre todo en parques eólicos terrestres y marinos para la generación de energía eléctrica. Se caracterizan por tener una gran altura de buje (pieza a la que se unen las palas), el eje de giro paralelo al suelo y un mecanismo de rotor que orienta el aerogenerador hacia la dirección del viento. A pesar de ser más eficientes,

debido a su diseño y su movimiento rotativo su instalación en buques mercantes es poco práctica, siendo los de eje vertical una opción más plausible.

En los aerogeneradores de eje vertical su eje de giro es perpendicular al suelo, un movimiento que genera menos inestabilidades en el buque no necesita de un rotor de orientación a la dirección del viento, siendo una gran ventaja pues durante la navegación los cambios de dirección del viento son más frecuentes que en tierra, y no necesitan de gran altura para generar potencia, reduciendo así su calado aéreo. Dentro de este grupo existen varios tipos de aerogeneradores, siendo los primeros diseños las turbinas tipo Savonius, Darrieus y Giromill, presentando ciertos problemas de variación del par o "ondulación" durante cada revolución además de grandes momentos de flexión de las palas. Los modelos posteriores corrigen estos problemas barriendo las palas helicoidalmente, siendo el diseño más aceptado el tipo Gorlov.

La aplicación de esta tecnología en un buque sería para la generación de energía eléctrica para apoyar los sistemas auxiliares o la propia propulsión del buque si esta fuera mediante motor eléctrico.

## **4 METODOLOGÍA**

Una vez planteado el problema y contextualizadas las tecnologías que se pretenden implantar en el buque Catherine, estableceremos la metodología que se llevará a cabo para desarrollar el cuerpo del trabajo. Se compondrá de las siguientes partes:

- Información general del buque: primero expondremos la información relevante del buque Catherine para llevar a cabo el estudio, siendo esta, una tabla de contenido con información sobre las dimensiones, calado, arqueos, desplazamiento y TPM, la maquinaria de propulsión y generación eléctrica, velocidad y consumos, y capacidad de los tanques.
- Estudio económico, de consumo y emisiones: seguido, realizaremos un estudio de gastos, consumo y las emisiones de los sistemas a instalar en el buque, primero de forma independiente y luego de forma combinada. Para

ello estableceremos primero una ruta de navegación con los datos referentes a esta, y realizaremos el estudio previo del buque con la maquinaria y sistemas actuales, sobre el cual se desarrollarán los estudios de los nuevos sistemas.

- Análisis de resultados: Finalmente, analizaremos los resultados obtenidos en los estudios elaborando primero tablas comparativas donde se recogerán los resultados, y después haciendo los análisis en función de factores económicos, medioambientales, sociopolíticos y legislativos, hasta finalmente realizar un análisis conclusivo donde se determinará el sistema o conjunto de sistemas más favorables.

## 5 BUQUE CATHERINE

### 5.1 INFORMACIÓN GENERAL

El buque Catherine, registrado en el puerto de Valletta en noviembre del 2002 y bajo la bandera de Malta, es un buque Ro/RO además de carga general. En la siguiente tabla se detallan sus principales características.

*Tabla 1: información principal del buque Catherine*

|                |          |                 |          |
|----------------|----------|-----------------|----------|
| Arqueo bruto   | 21.369   | LBP             | 170,96 m |
| Arqueo neto    | 6.411    | Manga           | 25,8 m   |
| Desplazamiento | 9.188 t  | Calado (diseño) | 7,40 m   |
| TPM            | 13.320 t | Calado (verano) | 7,80 m   |
| Eslora total   | 182,2 m  |                 |          |

*Fuente: propia del alumno*

## **5.2 ESPECIFICACIONES**

### **5.2.1 Maquinaria**

A continuación, se detalla información referente a la maquinaria presente en el buque para la propulsión, generación de electricidad y maniobra:

- Potencia total: 12.600 kW NR (Nominal Rating).
- Motor principal: Wartsila 12V46C.
- Propulsión: 1 x CPP.
- Instalación eléctrica: 2 x motores auxiliares – 1.000 kW NR cada uno.  
1 x generador de emergencia – 500 Kw NR.  
1 x generador de eje – 2.000 kW.
- Equipos de maniobra: 2 x CP hélices de proa – 700 kW cada uno.  
1 x hélices de popa – 700 kW.

### **5.2.2 Velocidad y consumos**

A continuación, se detalla información referente a la velocidad de crucero y consumos en servicio y en puerto:

- Velocidad de crucero: 17 nudos a NCR (Nominal Continuous Rating)
- Consumo a NCR: 52,5 t/día.
  - o Combustible: ULSFO/ VLSFO
- Consumo en puerto: 4,26 t/día con equipamiento auxiliar a pleno funcionamiento
  - o Combustible: ULSFO

### **5.2.3 Capacidad tanques**

A continuación, se detalla la información a las capacidades, en volumen, de los tanques de agua de lastre, agua dulce y combustible:

- Agua de lastre: 7.830 m<sup>3</sup>
- Agua dulce: 199 m<sup>3</sup>
- VLSFO: 1.035 m<sup>3</sup>
- ULSFO: 297,7 m<sup>3</sup>



## 6 ESTUDIO ECONÓMICO, DE CONSUMO Y EMISIONES

A continuación, comenzaremos con el estudio económico, de consumo y emisiones de los diferentes sistemas desarrollados anteriormente y aplicados al buque Catherine, determinando qué combinación es la más rentable reduciendo al mínimo las emisiones. Para ello asentaremos una serie de condiciones y estimaciones básicas con el fin de simplificar los cálculos y análisis de resultados obtenidos. Estas son:

- Ruta de transporte Rotterdam-Singapur ([Vesselfinder. 2023](#))
  - o Distancia total: 8.399 millas náuticas.
  - o Distancia ECA: 403 millas náuticas.
  - o Duración estimada: 20 días 14 horas.
- El buque se encontrará con desplazamiento en máxima carga.
- Condiciones de navegación:
  - o Velocidad de navegación: 17 nudos.
  - o Velocidad media viento: 17,5 nudos.
  - o La resistencia por olas y viento no afectarán al consumo.
- Consumo medio por día: 52,5 t/día.
- Precio medio combustible: (fecha datos: 25/8/2022) ([2023. Ship and bunker](#))
  - o VLSFO: 900 \$/tm
  - o ULSFO: 1.200 \$/tm

### 6.1 PROPULSIÓN PRESENTE

Para empezar, estudiaremos el consumo y las emisiones del buque para las condiciones mencionadas en el apartado anterior sin ninguna modificación, es decir, con los sistemas que tiene actualmente.

El buque al partir de Rotterdam navega 403 millas náuticas por zona ECA, área donde las emisiones de óxido de azufre están muy restringidas no permitiendo superar la presencia de azufre en el combustible en 0,1%. Para ello, tendrá que navegar haciendo uso de ULSFO. Con esto, podemos determinar:

- Tiempo de navegación por zona ECA:

$$T = \frac{\text{distancia}}{\text{velocidad}} = \frac{403}{17} = 23,7 \text{ horas} \approx 1 \text{ día}$$

- Consumo de combustible (ULSFO):

$$\text{Consumo} = \text{consumo medio por día} * \text{tiempo} = 52,5 * 1 = 52,5 \text{ toneladas}$$

- Gastos de navegación por zona ECA:

$$G = \text{consumo por día} * \text{precio de combustible} = 52,5 * 1.200 = 63.000 \$$$

Tras abandonar la zona ECA ya puede navegar haciendo uso de VLSFO hasta llegar al puerto de Singapore. Con esto determinamos:

- Tiempo de navegación restante:

$$T = 20 \text{ días } 14 \text{ h} - 1 \text{ día} = 19 \text{ días y } 14 \text{ h} = 19,583 \text{ días}$$

- Consumo de combustible (VLSFO)

$$C = \text{consumo por día} * T = 52,5 * 19,583 = 1.028,1 \text{ toneladas}$$

- Gastos de navegación:

$$G = \text{consumo} * \text{precio de combustible} = 1.028,1 * 900 = 925.296,75 \$$$

- Consumo total combustible

$$Ct = 1.028,1 + 52,5 = 1.080,6 \text{ toneladas}$$

El buque tiene capacidad para 931,5 toneladas de HFO, por lo que para esta ruta tendría que hacer una para para repostar combustible.

- Gastos totales

$$Gt = 925.296,75 + 63.000 = 988.296,75 \$$$

Las emisiones de CO<sub>2</sub>, metano, N<sub>2</sub>O y NO<sub>x</sub> son muy similares para los dos combustibles, por lo que se calcularán en conjunto.

Emisiones:

- Emisiones t/t fuel (HFO): (Anexo 2, Anexo 3)

$$CO_2 \rightarrow 3,188 \text{ t/t fuel}$$

$$CH_4 \rightarrow 0,00006 \text{ t/t fuel}$$

$$N_2O \rightarrow 0,00017 \text{ t/t fuel}$$

$$NO_x \rightarrow 0,0437 \text{ t/t fuel}$$

- Emisiones totales navegación:

$$Emisiones CO_2 = 3,188 * 1.080,6 = 3.444,95 \text{ toneladas}$$

$$Emisiones CH_4 = 0,00006 * 1.080,6 = 0,0648 \text{ toneladas}$$

$$Emisiones N_2O = 0,00017 * 1.080,6 = 0,1837 \text{ toneladas}$$

$$Emisiones NO_x = 0,0437 * 1.080,6 = 47,222 \text{ toneladas}$$

## 6.2 SISTEMAS POR SEPARADO

En este apartado estudiaremos el consumo, las emisiones y los gastos asociados para cada sistema por separado y lo compararemos con el estudio del apartado anterior.

### 6.2.1 Cometa Skysails

Para este estudio instalaremos una cometa de 320 m<sup>2</sup> de Skysails, de precio estimado según un artículo publicado en la página de la comisión europea ([European Comission. 2021](#)) de 1 millón de \$ con una reducción de consumo medio del 10% para buques de tamaño parecido al buque Catherine. Esto quiere decir que, para la ruta seleccionada, el consumo, gastos asociados y emisiones, calculados en el apartado 4.1, se reducen en un 10%, quedando:

- Consumo total combustible

$$Ct = 1.080,6 * 0,9 = 972,54 \text{ toneladas}$$

A pesar de la reducción de consumo, el buque sigue necesitando realizar una parada para repostar combustible.

- Gastos totales

$$Gt = 988.296,75 * 0,9 = 889.467,075 \$$$

- Emisiones totales navegación:

$$Emisiones CO_2 = 3,188 * 972,54 = 3100,45 \text{ toneladas}$$

$$Emisiones CH_4 = 0,00006 * 972,54 = 0,0583 \text{ toneladas}$$

$$Emisiones N_2O = 0,00017 * 972,54 = 0,1653 \text{ toneladas}$$

$$Emisiones NO_x = 0,0437 * 972,54 = 42,5 \text{ toneladas}$$

### 6.2.2 Aerogenerador

Un aerogenerador instalado en el buque Catherine serviría para apoyar a la maquinaria auxiliar de generación eléctrica. Debido a esto, para este apartado, determinaremos en primer lugar los consumos, gastos y emisiones de la maquinaria auxiliar a pleno funcionamiento para acto seguido realizar el estudio correspondiente a la instalación de un rotor-generador de eje vertical.

Suponiendo la maquinaria auxiliar a pleno funcionamiento durante toda la navegación:

- Consumo de combustible (ULSFO):

$$C = \text{consumo por día} * T = 4,26 * 20,583 = 87,68 \text{ toneladas}$$

La máxima cantidad de ULSFO que puede cargar el buque son 267,93 toneladas. Sumando el consumo de combustible navegando por zona ECA y el consumo de la maquinaria auxiliar, nos queda un consumo total de 140,18 toneladas, siendo no necesario el repostaje.

- Gastos asociados:

$$G = \text{consumo} * \text{precio de combustible} = 87,68 * 1.200 = 105.216 \$$$

- Emisiones generación eléctrica:

$$\text{Emisiones } CO_2 = 3,188 * 87,68 = 279,52 \text{ toneladas}$$

$$\text{Emisiones } CH_4 = 0,00006 * 87,68 = 0,00526 \text{ toneladas}$$

$$\text{Emisiones } N_2O = 0,00017 * 87,68 = 0,0149 \text{ toneladas}$$

$$\text{Emisiones } NO_x = 0,0437 * 87,68 = 3,831 \text{ toneladas}$$

A continuación, procedemos a realizar el estudio correspondiente a la instalación de un aerogenerador. Para ello instalaremos el Exawind-750kW, un aerogenerador de eje vertical patentado por la empresa Bastan Technologies SL, cuyas especificaciones se detallan a continuación:

Figura 11: tabla de especificaciones del aerogenerador EXAWIND-750kW

| ESPECIFICACIONES TÉCNICAS AEROGENERADORES EXAWIND |                                                                              |
|---------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>MODELO</b>                                     | <b>EXAWIND-750</b>                                                           |
| Diámetro turbina                                  | 35 m.                                                                        |
| Altura máxima                                     | 34 - 40 m. según zonas                                                       |
| Potencia                                          | 750 kW                                                                       |
| <b>FUNCIONAMIENTO</b>                             |                                                                              |
| Velocidad arranque de viento                      | 4,2 m/s                                                                      |
| Potencia nominal                                  | 750 kW.                                                                      |
| Alcance de potencia nominal a                     | 19 m/s                                                                       |
| Velocidad de corte de viento                      | 45 m/s                                                                       |
| Rango de temperatura                              | -40° C a +50° C                                                              |
| <b>TURBINA</b>                                    |                                                                              |
| Área de barrido                                   | 3.625 m <sup>3</sup>                                                         |
| Nº de brazos                                      | Seis                                                                         |
| Nº de velas por brazo                             | 2 + 1                                                                        |
| Altura de las velas                               | 12 m.                                                                        |
| Nivel sonoro máximo                               | 44 dB                                                                        |
| Vibraciones                                       | No se conocen                                                                |
| <b>GENERADOR</b>                                  |                                                                              |
| Tipo                                              | Generador Asíncrono imanes permanentes                                       |
| Voltaje nominal                                   | 690 v. trifásico                                                             |
| <b>TRANSMISIÓN DE POTENCIA</b>                    |                                                                              |
| Posición componentes                              | Montaje del generador eléctrico y electrónica en la base de la torre         |
| Transmisión                                       | Corona dentada y engranajes con eje de transmisión a la base y multiplicador |
| Respuesta a cambio de orientación de viento       | Instantánea por sistema electro-mecánico                                     |
| Sistema de frenado                                | Variación automática de cambio ángulo de ataque velas y freno                |
| <b>TORRE</b>                                      |                                                                              |
| Altura torre hasta turbina                        | 20 m.                                                                        |
| Diámetro                                          | 4 m.                                                                         |
| Material                                          | Acero                                                                        |
| Longitud de tramo                                 | 10 m.                                                                        |

Fuente: [bastan.es/producto/aerogenerador-exawind-750-kw/](http://bastan.es/producto/aerogenerador-exawind-750-kw/)

El peso del sistema no se refleja en la ficha técnica proporcionada por la compañía, pero con las dimensiones y el material del cual está principalmente compuesto podemos estimarlo.

Un dato que nos haría falta para una estimación certera sería el diámetro del cilindro hueco del interior de la torre, pues es de suponer que la torre no es un

cilindro macizo. Para los cálculos estimamos un diámetro hueco interior de 3,9 metros, quedando un grosor de 0,05 metros. Con estos datos y la densidad media del acero al carbono,  $7850 \text{ kg/m}^3$ , determinamos:

$$\text{Area torre} = \pi * 2^2 - \pi * 1,95^2 = 0,62 \text{ m}^2$$

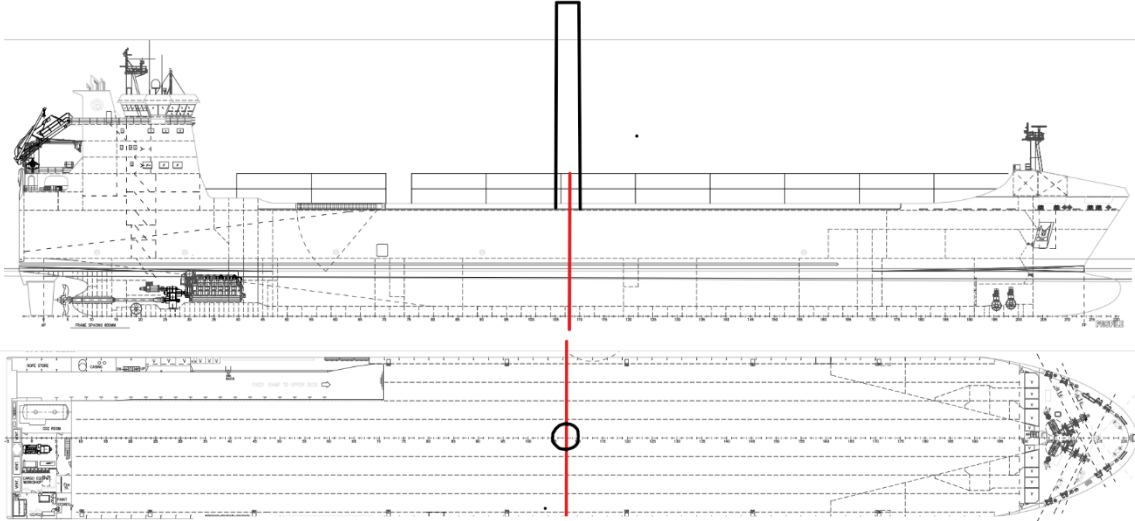
$$\text{Volumen torre} = AT * h = 0,62 * 34 = 21,1 \text{ m}^3$$

$$\text{Peso torre} = VT * \text{densidad acero} = 21,1 * 7850 = 165.602 \text{ kg}$$

El peso de la torre supone la mayoría del peso del sistema, al cual sumándole el generador, eje, la turbina y baterías para almacenar la energía podemos estimar un peso total de 220 toneladas.

Este peso supone una carga considerable al buque, por lo que se tendrá que determinar bien dónde ubicar el aerogenerador para no perjudicar la estabilidad. En este caso lo colocaremos cerca del centro de gravedad del buque, como se refleja en la Figura 12:

Figura 12: ubicación del aerogenerador sobre los planos de perfil y planta del Catherine



Fuente: depósito de planos de Hijos de J. Barreras

Esta configuración limita el espacio de carga en un radio de 3 metros (diámetro de la torre más un espacio de seguridad), además limita la cantidad de carga, pues al pesar alrededor de 220 toneladas, y pudiendo el buque cargar en condiciones normales 4132 toneladas, con el aerogenerador instalado podría cargar 3912 toneladas, lo cual supone una pérdida de 5,32% de cargamento.

En relación con el aporte energético, el aerogenerador tiene una potencia nominal de 750 kW el cual se alcanza con vientos de mínimo 19 m/s o 37 nudos. Según documento MEPC. 1 de IMO “2021 guidance on treatment of innovative energy efficiency technologies for calculation and verification of the attained EDDI and EEXI” (Anexo 4) en la página 18 se encuentra un gráfico con las curvas de viento resultantes en las principales rutas marítimas mundiales en relación con el buque, reflejando que el viento más probable (14%) es de 7 m/s, teniendo el viento de velocidad cercana a 19 m/s una probabilidad muy baja cercana al 1%. Estimando durante la navegación una velocidad media de viento de 9 m/s o 17,5 nudos, podemos determinar que la potencia media suministrada por el aerogenerador es de 350-400 kW. Este aporte energético supone alrededor del 20% de la potencia total utilizada por la maquinaria auxiliar, reduciendo su consumo en la misma proporción, por lo tanto:

- Consumo de combustible (ULSFO):

$$C = 87,68 * 0,8 = 70,144 \text{ toneladas}$$

- Gastos asociados:

El precio medio del ULSFO actualmente es de 1200 \$/tonelada

$$G = 105.216 * 0,8 = 84.172,8 \$$$

- Emisiones generación eléctrica:

$$Emisiones CO_2 = 3,188 * 70,144 = 223,61 \text{ toneladas}$$

$$Emisiones CH_4 = 0,00006 * 70,144 = 0,0042 \text{ toneladas}$$

$$Emisiones N_2O = 0,00017 * 70,144 = 0,0119 \text{ toneladas}$$

$$Emisiones NO_x = 0,0437 * 70,144 = 3,065 \text{ toneladas}$$

Con estos resultados podemos concluir que el aerogenerador no es un sistema rentable, debido al poco aporte energético comparado con sus dimensiones y



la complejidad de instalación y funcionamiento, pues instalar un aerogenerador de 35 metros de diámetro de turbina posee unas implicaciones tales que requieren de un arduo trabajo ingenieril para poder llevarse a cabo. Por ende, queda descartado.

6.2.3 Turbovela

Los datos los cuales Bound4blue pone a disponibilidad para el público son limitados, por protección de intereses, por lo que este estudio se basará en los datos de los modelos presentados en la Figura 13 e información de artículos web referentes a proyectos presentes y futuros, realizando una serie de estimaciones para llegar a un resultado final.

Figura 13: modelos de turbovela eSAIL ofertados por Bound4blue

|                                                                                                          |                                                                                                          |                                                                                                        |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>MODEL 1</b><br>Width: 2.85 m<br>Variable height: 12-17 m<br>Automatic Control: Yes<br>Weight: 8-18 Tn | <b>MODEL 2</b><br>Width: 4.5 m<br>Variable height: 18-26 m<br>Automatic Control: Yes<br>Weight: 25-40 Tn | <b>MODEL 3</b><br>Width: 6 m<br>Variable Height: 24-36 m<br>Automatic Control: Yes<br>Weight: 42-60 Tn |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|

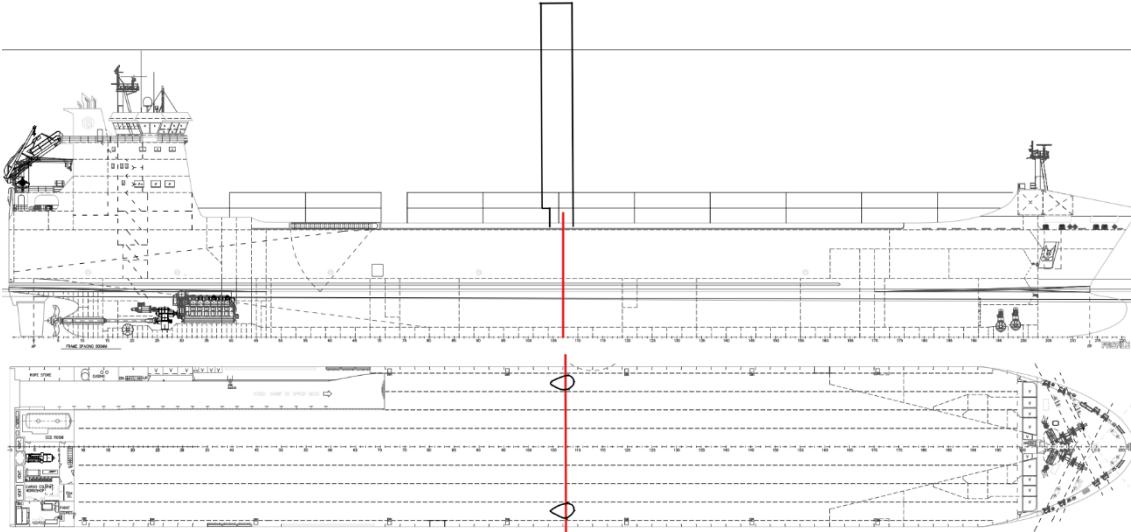
Fuente: Bound4blue

Según un artículo publicado por el Sector Marítimo (Sector marítimo. 2022), el EEMS Traveller, un buque de carga general de 91 metros de eslora y 2.850 tpm, pretende instalar 2 sistemas eSAIL Model 1 de 17 metros de altura con el que se espera reducir el consumo y emisiones hasta un 30% en rutas comerciales favorables.

El buque mercante reconvertido a buque teatro La Naumon, de 62 metros de eslora y 1.162 tpm, tiene instalado una eSAIL Model 2 de 18 metros, con el que espera reducir el consumo y emisiones en un 40%.

Con estos datos, y siendo el buque Catherine 11 veces mayor que La Naumon y 4 veces mayor que el EEMS Traveller, en términos de tmp, para estimar una reducción de consumo y emisiones cercanas al 30% de media, sería necesario instalar dos eSAIL Model 3 de 36 metros de altura y 60 toneladas de peso, el modelo de turbovela más grande ofertado por la empresa.

Figura 14: ubicación de las turbovelas Model 3 sobre los planos de perfil y planta del Catherine



Fuente: depósito de planos de Hijos de J. Barreras

Para no perjudicar la estabilidad del buque, las turbovelas se instalarán una a cada costado en el eje transversal que cruza el punto de gravedad, quedando como se representa en la Figura 14.

Al igual que el aerogenerador, esta disposición de las turbovelas limitan el espacio de carga en un radio de 4 metros cada una (ancho del dispositivo más una distancia de seguridad), además de la limitación de carga por peso pues el peso combinado de ambas estructuras es 120 toneladas, lo que supone una pérdida del 2,9% de cargamento.

Cabe destacar que las eSAILS tienen un consumo eléctrico para generar la succión que les permiten aumentar la sustentación, y la rotación para posicionarse en una dirección favorable en función de la dirección del viento. No se conoce el consumo de estos motores eléctricos, pero se estima más o menos en torno al 2% de la energía de sustentación producida.

Suponiendo una reducción del consumo y emisiones del 28%, podemos determinar a partir de los resultados obtenidos en el apartado 4.1:

- Consumo total combustible

$$Ct = 1.080,6 * 0,72 = 778 \text{ toneladas}$$

Con este consumo el buque ya no necesitaría parar para repostar.

- Gastos totales

$$Gt = 988.296,75 * 0,72 = 711.573,66 \$$$

- Emisiones totales navegación:

$$Emisiones CO_2 = 3,188 * 778 = 2.480,26 \text{ toneladas}$$

$$Emisiones CH_4 = 0,00006 * 778 = 0,0467 \text{ toneladas}$$

$$Emisiones N_2O = 0,00017 * 778 = 0,1323 \text{ toneladas}$$

$$Emisiones NO_x = 0,0437 * 778 = 33,9986 \text{ toneladas}$$

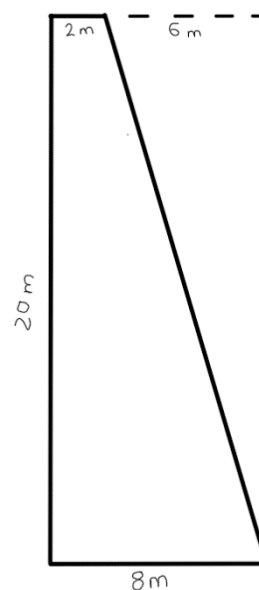
#### 6.2.4 Vela rígida

Para este estudio instalaremos velas rígidas del proyecto WISAMO de Michelín. Actualmente el proyecto es muy reciente y no se conoce muchos datos de este, además de que las primeras pruebas de este sistema en condiciones reales se llevarán a cabo a finales de este año en el buque mercante MN Pélican, un buque de 155 metros de eslora sobre el cual se pretende instalar una vela WISAMO de una superficie vélica de 100 m<sup>2</sup>. Con estos datos, y con las imágenes renderizadas de las velas, podemos estimar sus dimensiones:

Figura 15,16: render de la vela WISAMO (izquierda), dimensiones estimadas para 100 m<sup>2</sup> de superficie(derecha)



Fuente:  
[Michelin.com/Wisamo/](https://www.michelin.com/wisamo/)



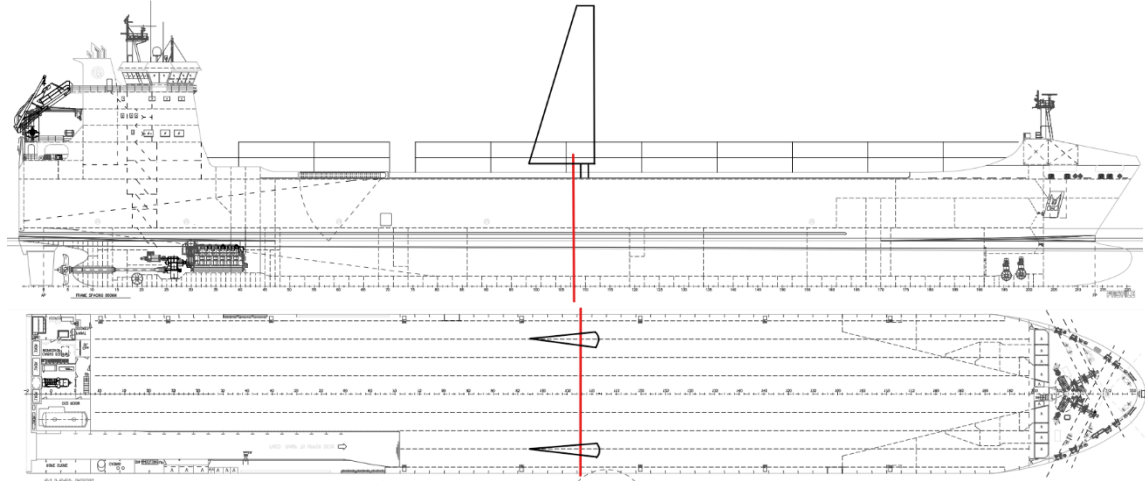
Fuente: propia del alumno

Estimando una longitud de botavara de 8 metros, una altura del mástil de 20 metros y una longitud superior de 2 metros, la superficie resultante son 100 m<sup>2</sup>. Estas dimensiones en un buque del tamaño del MN Pélícan no tendrán mucho efecto de propulsión, siendo meramente un proyecto de estudio para en el caso de obtener resultados favorables empezar proyectos de velas de mayor superficie.

En numerosos artículos web, como el publicado por Juan Carlos Diaz Lorenzo en “*Puente de mando*” ([Lorenzo, Juan Carlos Díaz. 2022.](#)), Michelín asegura poder mejorar el consumo de combustible hasta en un 20% con velas adaptadas en función al tipo de buque, la ruta y las condiciones de navegación. Con esto podemos valorar que velas rígidas de dimensiones similares a las turbovelas que emplean succión, generan menos sustentación y por tanto menos ahorro de combustible. A partir de esto, para considerar una reducción del 20% del consumo de combustible de nuestro buque, necesitaríamos instalar dos velas WISAMO de superficies similares a las eSAIL del apartado anterior, las cuales tienen, cada una, una superficie aproximada de 200 m<sup>2</sup> o, en su defecto, instalar una vela de 400 m<sup>2</sup>. En el caso de instalar dos, las dimensiones serían de 29 metros de mástil, 11 metros de botavara y 3 metros

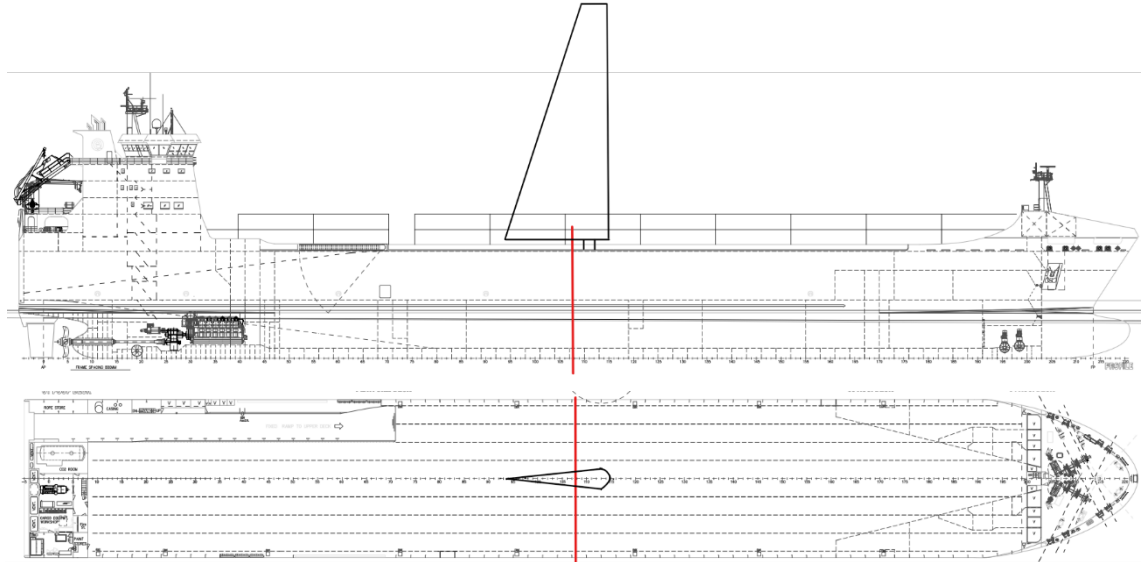
de longitud superior<sup>1</sup>. En el caso de instalar una vela, las dimensiones respecto a la vela de 100 m<sup>2</sup> se doblarían, quedando un mástil de 40 metros, una botavara de 16 metros y 4 metros de longitud superior.

Figura 17: ubicación de las velas WISAMO de 200 m<sup>2</sup> sobre los planos de perfil y planta del Catherine



Fuente: depósito de planos de Hijos de J. Barreras

Figura 18: ubicación de la vela WISAMO de 400 m<sup>2</sup> sobre los planos de perfil y planta del Catherine

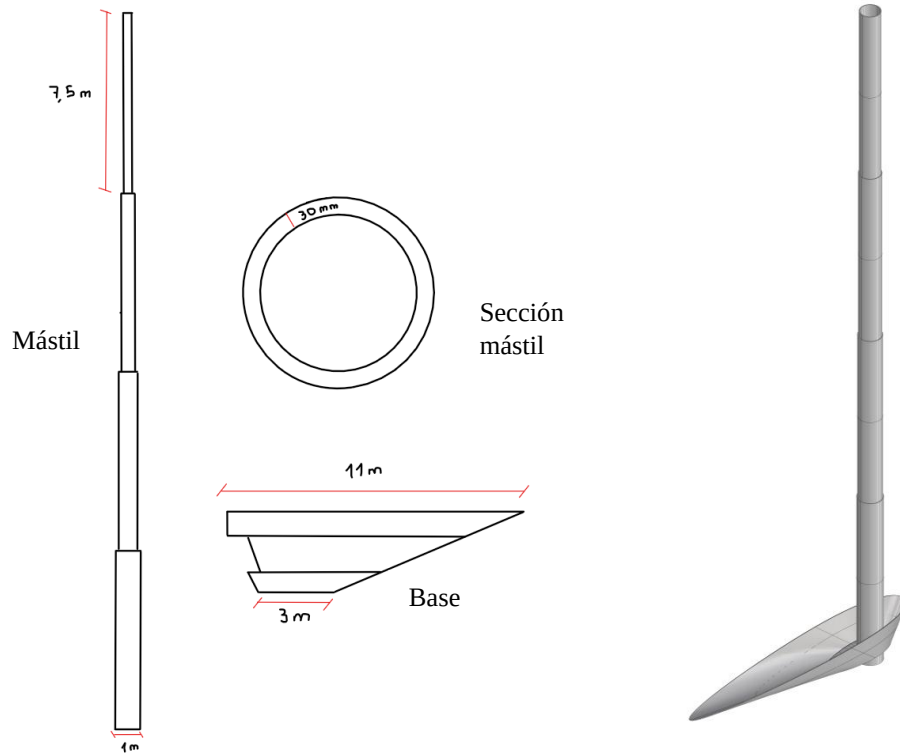


Fuente: depósito de planos de Hijos de J. Barreras

<sup>1</sup> Estas dimensiones dan como resultado una superficie de 203 m<sup>2</sup>, sin embargo, se ha realizado así para tener unas dimensiones de números redondos.

Para determinar el peso de cada uno de los sistemas, calcularemos el peso de los componentes por separado. El mástil, al ser retráctil, deberá tener cambios de sección a lo largo de su longitud. Para las velas de 29 m se ha dividido el mástil en 4 partes con un espesor de 30 mm. En la Figura 19,20, se detallan las dimensiones propuestas de los diferentes componentes:

*Figuras 19,20: componentes de la vela con sus dimensiones (Izquierda), render del sistema completo (derecha). Ambos son en referencia al sistema de 200 m<sup>2</sup> de superficie*



*Fuente: propia del alumno*

Con esto podemos calcular:

- Mástil:

$$\text{Volumen sección 1} = (\pi * 0,5^2 - \pi * 0,47^2) * 7,25 = 0,662 \text{ m}^3$$

$$\text{Volumen sección 2} = (\pi * 0,47^2 - \pi * 0,44^2) * 7,25 = 0,621 \text{ m}^3$$

$$\text{Volumen sección 3} = (\pi * 0,44^2 - \pi * 0,41^2) * 7,25 = 0,58 \text{ m}^3$$

$$\text{Volumen sección 4} = (\pi * 0,41^2 - \pi * 0,38^2) * 7,25 = 0,539 \text{ m}^3$$

$$\sum \text{volumen} = 1,081 + 0,968 + 0,854 + 0,74 = 2,405 \text{ m}^3$$

Suponiendo que es de aluminio ( $d=2.700 \text{ kg/m}^3$ ):

$$\text{Peso mástil} = 2,405 * 2.700 = 6493,5 \text{ kg} \approx 6,5 \text{ toneladas}$$

- Lona hinchable:

La lona hinchable desconocemos de que material será, pero podemos suponer una fibra sintética sostenible de prestaciones similares al pvc, por tanto, tomaremos los datos de este tipo de tejidos. La superficie de la lona extendida se puede estimar en  $400 \text{ m}^2$ , y el peso por metro cuadrado de algodón recubierto de pvc es  $550 \text{ gr/m}^2$ , quedando:

$$\text{Peso lona} = 0,55 * 400 = 220 \text{ kg}$$

La vela tiene un volumen de  $27,63 \text{ m}^3$ , y el aire a  $15^\circ\text{C}$  y a presión atmosférica tiene una densidad de  $1,225 \text{ kg/m}^3$ , por lo tanto:

$$\text{Peso aire} = 1,225 * 27,63 = 33,85 \text{ kg}$$

El peso total de la lona hinchable es:

$$\text{Peso total: } 220 + 33,85 = 253,85 \text{ kg}$$

- Base:

El volumen de la base se ha aproximado a través del software de Rhino 7, dando como resultado  $0,88 \text{ m}^3$ , el cual suponiendo que es de aluminio da:

$$\text{Peso base} = 0,88 * 2.700 = 2.376 \text{ kg} \approx 2,4 \text{ toneladas}$$

Sumando el peso obtenido de los componentes:

$$\sum \text{componentes} = 6,5 + 2,4 + 0,25 = 9,15 \text{ toneladas}$$

Añadiendo a este último resultado el peso del motor eléctrico encargado de hinchar la vela y rotar el mástil, y demás sistemas de fijación, podemos aproximar el peso total del sistema alrededor de las 10 toneladas.

Por ende, al instalar dos sistemas de este tamaño, el peso total será de 20 toneladas, lo cual significa reducir al 0,48 % la carga máxima que se puede transportar, además de la limitación del espacio que sería de un semicírculo de 12 metros de radio hacía la popa, y un semicírculo de 1 metros de radio

hacia la proa (debido a la longitud de la botavara, un margen de seguridad y a que la vela rota en un ángulo de  $180^\circ$ ).

En el caso de instalar un solo sistema de  $400 \text{ m}^2$  de superficie (40 metros de altura de mástil, 0,75 metros de radio, 16 metros de botavara, 4 metros de distancia superior y 30 mm de espesor), se dividiría el mástil en 8 secciones de 5 metros cada una, tal y como se representa en la Figura 21:

*Figura 21: render del sistema de  $400 \text{ m}^2$  de superficie*



*Fuente: propia del alumno*

Al ser el doble de superficie que los sistemas anteriores, se puede suponer que el peso se duplica, siendo 20 toneladas. Calculando a través del software de Rhino 7 el peso del sistema da como resultado 18.578 kg, lo cual, sumando el peso del motor eléctrico, la lona hinchable y fijaciones, podemos aproximarlos a 20 toneladas.

En consecuencia, el límite de peso que se puede transportar también se reduce en un 0,48%, y el límite de espacio de carga sería un semicírculo de radio 17 metros a popa y un semicírculo de 1 metros a proa.

Referente al estudio de consumo y emisiones, este sistema también tiene un consumo eléctrico para hinchar las velas y rotarlas. Sin embargo, haremos el



estudio con las velas ya hinchadas, por lo que clasificaremos este consumo como despreciable, quedando entonces en una reducción estimada del 20%:

- Consumo total combustible

$$Ct = 1.080,6 * 0,80 = 864,48 \text{ toneladas}$$

Con este consumo el buque ya no necesitaría parar para repostar.

- Gastos totales

$$Gt = 988.296,75 * 0,80 = 790.637,4 \$$$

- Emisiones totales navegación:

$$Emisiones CO_2 = 3,188 * 864,48 = 2.766,96 \text{ toneladas}$$

$$Emisiones CH_4 = 0,00006 * 864,48 = 0,05186 \text{ toneladas}$$

$$Emisiones N_2O = 0,00017 * 864,48 = 0,1469 \text{ toneladas}$$

$$Emisiones NO_x = 0,0437 * 864,48 = 37,7777 \text{ toneladas}$$

### 6.2.5 Motor por pila de hidrógeno

A pesar de poder utilizar el hidrogeno en un proceso de combustión, su rendimiento es bajo, igual o menor que un motor de combustión de combustible fósil, alrededor del 35 %. Además, libera NOx durante el proceso debido a las temperaturas alcanzadas. Por ende, para este trabajo desarrollaremos el motor por pila de combustible de hidrógeno, ya que su rendimiento es mayor, cercano al 60%, y no genera residuos contaminantes.

El objetivo de este motor sería sustituir al Wartsila 12V46C, maquinaria que utiliza actualmente el buque para la propulsión. Para ello se tendría que instalar:

- Batería de 113 kW/h 311V
- Celdas de combustible (donde las reacciones se llevan a cabo)
- Tanques de almacenamiento de hidrógeno a 700 bar
- Motor eléctrico de 12.600 kW

En conjunto, el motor por pila de hidrógeno ocuparía menos espacio que el Wartsila 12V46C y pesaría menos (El Wartsila 12V46C pesa 177 toneladas mientras que el motor por pila de hidrógeno no superaría las 100 toneladas).

El cambio de maquinaria afectaría a la estabilidad del buque por pérdida de peso.

En proa, como se muestra en la Figura 22 a 60 metros del centro de gravedad, se ubican 4 tanques de HFO, 2 a babor y 2 a estribor, de 903 m<sup>3</sup> en total, llegando a pesar en máxima capacidad 812,7 toneladas. Utilizando los mismos tanques para almacenar hidrógeno a 700 bar, estos a máxima capacidad sumarían un peso de 35,6 toneladas, generando una pérdida de 777 toneladas.

En popa, a 52 metros del centro de gravedad y a 6 metros a babor de la línea de crujía, se ubican el tanque de asentamiento y el tanque de servicio de HFO. Estos 2 tanques suman una capacidad de 132,2 m<sup>3</sup>, que a máxima carga de HFO pesan 118,98 toneladas. Si se llenaran de hidrogeno a 700 bar pesarían 5,2 toneladas, suponiendo una pérdida de peso de 113,78 toneladas, el cual añadido a la pérdida de peso por cambio de motor se quedaría en una pérdida de alrededor de 190 toneladas.

Los puntos verdes representan el centro de aplicación del peso en proa y popa.



La propulsión por motor de pila de hidrógeno no genera emisiones de ningún tipo, además el producto de la reacción es agua líquida, la cual se puede reutilizar. Los únicos residuos generados son los derivados de las baterías (litio, cadmio, níquel, etc.).

### 6.3 COMBINACIÓN SISTEMAS EÓLICOS

En este apartado estudiaremos la combinación de los sistemas eólicos vistos en los apartados anteriores. Como es de esperar, el estudio se centrará en la combinación de la cometa Skysails con el resto de los sistemas, pues una combinación de eSAIL con WISAMO (el aerogenerador de Exawind ya quedó descartado) no sería sensata, debido a que estos últimos se ubican en la cubierta y presentan características, como el peso y dimensiones, muy diferentes.

#### 6.3.1 Cometa Skysails + eSAIL

Así pues, comenzaremos combinando la cometa Skysails con las eSAIL. El efecto propulsivo de esta combinación, en condiciones favorables de navegación, resultaría en el 38% de la propulsión total proporcionada por el Wartsila 12V46C. esto supondría:

- Consumo total combustible

$$Ct = 1.080,6 * 0,62 = 669,6 \text{ toneladas}$$

Con este consumo el buque no necesitaría parar para repostar.

- Gastos totales

$$Gt = 988.296,75 * 0,62 = 612.743,985 \text{ \$}$$

- Emisiones totales navegación:

$$\text{Emisiones } CO_2 = 3,188 * 669,6 = 2.134,684 \text{ toneladas}$$

$$\text{Emisiones } CH_4 = 0,00006 * 669,6 = 0,04017 \text{ toneladas}$$

$$\text{Emisiones } N_2O = 0,00017 * 669,6 = 0,1138 \text{ toneladas}$$

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$$Emisiones NO_x = 0,0437 * 669,6 = 29,261 toneladas$$

### 6.3.2 Cometa Skysails + velas WISAMO

En el caso de combinar la cometa Skysails con las velas WISAMO, la potencia propulsora sería del 30% de la total, resultando en:

- Consumo total combustible

$$Ct = 1.080,6 * 0,7 = 756,42 toneladas$$

Con este consumo el buque no necesitaría parar para repostar.

- Gastos totales

$$Gt = 988.296,75 * 0,7 = 691.807,725 \$$$

- Emisiones totales navegación:

$$Emisiones CO_2 = 3,188 * 756,42 = 2.411,46 toneladas$$

$$Emisiones CH_4 = 0,00006 * 756,42 = 0,04538 toneladas$$

$$Emisiones N_2O = 0,00017 * 756,42 = 0,1285 toneladas$$

$$Emisiones NO_x = 0,0437 * 756,42 = 33,055 toneladas$$

## 6.4 COMBINACIÓN COMPLETA

En este apartado estudiaremos la combinación de todos los sistemas desarrollados en los apartados anteriores. Debido a que el aerogenerador quedó descartado, combinaremos el resto de los sistemas eólicos al motor por pila de hidrógeno.

#### 6.4.1 Motor por pila de hidrógeno + Skysail

Comenzaremos combinando el motor por pila de hidrógeno con la Skysail, el cual reduciendo en un 10% el consumo, nos queda:

- Consumo de combustible:

$$C = \text{consumo por día} * T = 109,7 * 0,9 = 98,73 \text{ toneladas}$$

Con este consumo, el buque para completar la ruta necesitaría realizar 2 parada para repostar.

- Gastos de navegación:

$$G = \text{consumo} * \text{precio de combustible} = 877.600 * 0,9 = 789.840 \$$$

#### 6.4.2 Motor por pila de hidrógeno + eSAIL

Combinando el motor por pila de hidrógeno con las eSAIL. Recordemos que las eSAIL reducen el consumo en un 28% en condiciones de navegación favorables:

- Consumo de combustible:

$$C = \text{consumo por día} * T = 109,7 * 0,72 = 78,98 \text{ toneladas}$$

Con este consumo, el buque para completar la ruta necesitaría realizar 1 parada para repostar.

- Gastos de navegación:

$$G = \text{consumo} * \text{precio de combustible} = 877.600 * 0,72 = 631.872 \$$$

Este tipo de propulsión no genera residuos.

#### 6.4.3 Motor por pila de hidrógeno + velas WISAMO

Combinando el motor por pila de hidrógeno con las velas WISAMO:

- Consumo de combustible:

$$C = \text{consumo por día} * T = 109,7 * 0,8 = 87,76 \text{ toneladas}$$

Con este consumo, el buque para completar la ruta necesitaría realizar 2 paradas para repostar.

- Gastos de navegación:

$$G = \text{consumo} * \text{precio de combustible} = 877.600 * 08 = 702.080 \$$$

Este tipo de propulsión no genera residuos.

#### 6.4.4 Motor por pila de hidrógeno + eSAIL + Cometa Skysails

Aplicando el apartado 4.3.1. al motor por pila de hidrógeno nos queda:

- Consumo de combustible:

$$C = \text{consumo por día} * T = 109,7 * 0,62 = 68,01 \text{ toneladas}$$

Con este consumo, el buque para completar la ruta necesitaría realizar 1 parada para repostar.

- Gastos de navegación:

$$G = \text{consumo} * \text{precio de combustible} = 877.600 * 0,62 = 544.112 \$$$

Este tipo de propulsión no genera residuos.

#### 6.4.5 Motor por pila de hidrógeno + velas WISAMO + cometa Skysails

Aplicando los resultados del apartado 4.3.2. al motor por pila de hidrógeno:

- Consumo de combustible:

$$C = \text{consumo por día} * T = 109,7 * 0,7 = 76,79 \text{ toneladas}$$

Con este consumo, el buque para completar la ruta necesitaría realizar 1 parada para repostar.

- Gastos de navegación:

$$G = \text{consumo} * \text{precio de combustible} = 877.600 * 0,7 = 614.320 \$$$

Este tipo de propulsión no genera residuos.



## 7 ANÁLISIS DE RESULTADOS

En este apartado recogeremos los resultados de cada estudio abordado en los apartados anteriores y haremos tablas comparativas para determinar qué sistema o combinación de sistemas sería el más atractivo para instalar en el buque Catherine. Para ello, recordamos

Para la ruta de Rotterdam-Singapur:

- Ruta
  - Distancia total: 8.399 millas náuticas
  - Distancia ECA: 403 millas náuticas
  - Duración estimada: 20 días 14 horas
- El buque se encontrará con desplazamiento en máxima carga
- Condiciones de navegación:
  - Velocidad de navegación: 17 nudos
  - Velocidad media viento: 17,5 nudos
  - La resistencia por olas y viento no afectarán al consumo
- Consumo medio por día:
  - HFO: 52,5 t/día
  - Hidrógeno: 5,33 t/día
- Precio medio combustible:
  - VLSFO: 900 \$/tm
  - ULSFO: 1.200 \$/tm
  - Hidrógeno: 8000 \$/t

## Propulsión asistida

Tabla 2: Tabla comparativa sistemas independientes de propulsión asistida

|               | <b>Wartsila<br/>12V46C</b>     | <b>Cometa<br/>Skysail</b>                | <b>Vela rígida<br/>WISAMO</b>          | <b>Turbovela<br/>eSAIL</b>              |
|---------------|--------------------------------|------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------|
| Precio (\$)   | N/A                            | <b>1 millón</b>                          | <b>2,5 millones</b>                    | <b>2,5 millones</b>                     |
| Peso (t)      | <b>177</b>                     | N/A                                      | <b>20</b>                              | <b>60</b>                               |
| Potencia (kW) | <b>12.600</b>                  | <b>1.300</b>                             | <b>2.520</b>                           | <b>3.528</b>                            |
| Consumo (t)   | <b>1.080,6</b>                 | <b>972,54</b>                            | <b>864,48</b>                          | <b>778,032</b>                          |
| Escalas       | <b>1</b>                       | <b>1</b>                                 | <b>0</b>                               | <b>0</b>                                |
| Gasto (\$)    | <b>988.296,75</b>              | <b>889.467,075</b><br><b>+98.829,675</b> | <b>790.637,4</b><br><b>+197.659,35</b> | <b>711.573,66</b><br><b>+276.759,09</b> |
| Emisiones (t) | <b>3.444,95 CO<sub>2</sub></b> | <b>3.100,45 CO<sub>2</sub></b>           | <b>2.755,96 CO<sub>2</sub></b>         | <b>2.480,36 CO<sub>2</sub></b>          |
|               | <b>0,0648 CH<sub>4</sub></b>   | <b>0,0583 CH<sub>4</sub></b>             | <b>0,0518 CH<sub>4</sub></b>           | <b>0,0466 CH<sub>4</sub></b>            |
|               | <b>0,1837 N<sub>2</sub>O</b>   | <b>0,1653 N<sub>2</sub>O</b>             | <b>0,1469 N<sub>2</sub>O</b>           | <b>0,1322 N<sub>2</sub>O</b>            |
|               | <b>47,222 NO<sub>x</sub></b>   | <b>42,5 NO<sub>x</sub></b>               | <b>37,777 NO<sub>x</sub></b>           | <b>34 NO<sub>x</sub></b>                |

*Fuente: propia del alumno*

## Sustitución propulsión principal

Tabla 3: tabla comparativa del motor de hidrógeno frente al motor de combustión

|               | <b>Wartsila 12V46C</b>                                                                                                         | <b>Motor de hidrógeno</b>            |
|---------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Precio (\$)   | N/A                                                                                                                            | <b>4 millones</b>                    |
| Peso (tn)     | <b>177</b>                                                                                                                     | <b>100</b>                           |
| Potencia (kW) | <b>12.600</b>                                                                                                                  | <b>12.600</b>                        |
| Capacidad (t) | <b>931,5</b>                                                                                                                   | <b>40,8</b>                          |
| Consumo (t)   | <b>1.080,6</b>                                                                                                                 | <b>109,7</b>                         |
| Escalas       | <b>1</b>                                                                                                                       | <b>2</b>                             |
| Gasto (\$)    | <b>988.296,75</b>                                                                                                              | <b>877.600</b><br><b>+110.696,75</b> |
| Emisiones (t) | <b>3.444,95 CO<sub>2</sub></b><br><b>0,0648 CH<sub>4</sub></b><br><b>0,1837 N<sub>2</sub>O</b><br><b>47,222 NO<sub>x</sub></b> | N/A                                  |

*Fuente: propia del alumno*

### Combinación eólica

Tabla 4: tabla comparativa de los sistemas eólicos combinados

|               | <b>Wartsila 12V46C</b>                                                                                                         | <b>Cometa Skysail<br/>+ WISAMO</b>                                                                                              | <b>Cometa Skysail<br/>+ eSAIL</b>                                                                                               |
|---------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Precio (\$)   | <b>N/A</b>                                                                                                                     | <b>3,5 millones</b>                                                                                                             | <b>3,5 millones</b>                                                                                                             |
| Peso (t)      | <b>177</b>                                                                                                                     | <b>20</b>                                                                                                                       | <b>60</b>                                                                                                                       |
| Potencia (kW) | <b>12.600</b>                                                                                                                  | <b>3.780</b>                                                                                                                    | <b>4.788</b>                                                                                                                    |
| Consumo (t)   | <b>1.080,6</b>                                                                                                                 | <b>756,42</b>                                                                                                                   | <b>669,6</b>                                                                                                                    |
| Escalas       | <b>1</b>                                                                                                                       | <b>0</b>                                                                                                                        | <b>0</b>                                                                                                                        |
| Gasto (\$)    | <b>988.296,75</b>                                                                                                              | <b>691.807,725</b><br><b>+296.489,025</b>                                                                                       | <b>612.743,985</b><br><b>+375.552,76</b>                                                                                        |
| Emisiones (t) | <b>3.444,95 CO<sub>2</sub></b><br><b>0,0648 CH<sub>4</sub></b><br><b>0,1837 N<sub>2</sub>O</b><br><b>47,222 NO<sub>x</sub></b> | <b>2.411,46 CO<sub>2</sub></b><br><b>0,04538 CH<sub>4</sub></b><br><b>0,1285 N<sub>2</sub>O</b><br><b>33,055 NO<sub>x</sub></b> | <b>2.134,68 CO<sub>2</sub></b><br><b>0,04017 CH<sub>4</sub></b><br><b>0,1138 N<sub>2</sub>O</b><br><b>29,261 NO<sub>x</sub></b> |

*Fuente: propia del alumno*

### Combinación completa

Tabla 5: tabla comparativa de los sistemas combinados

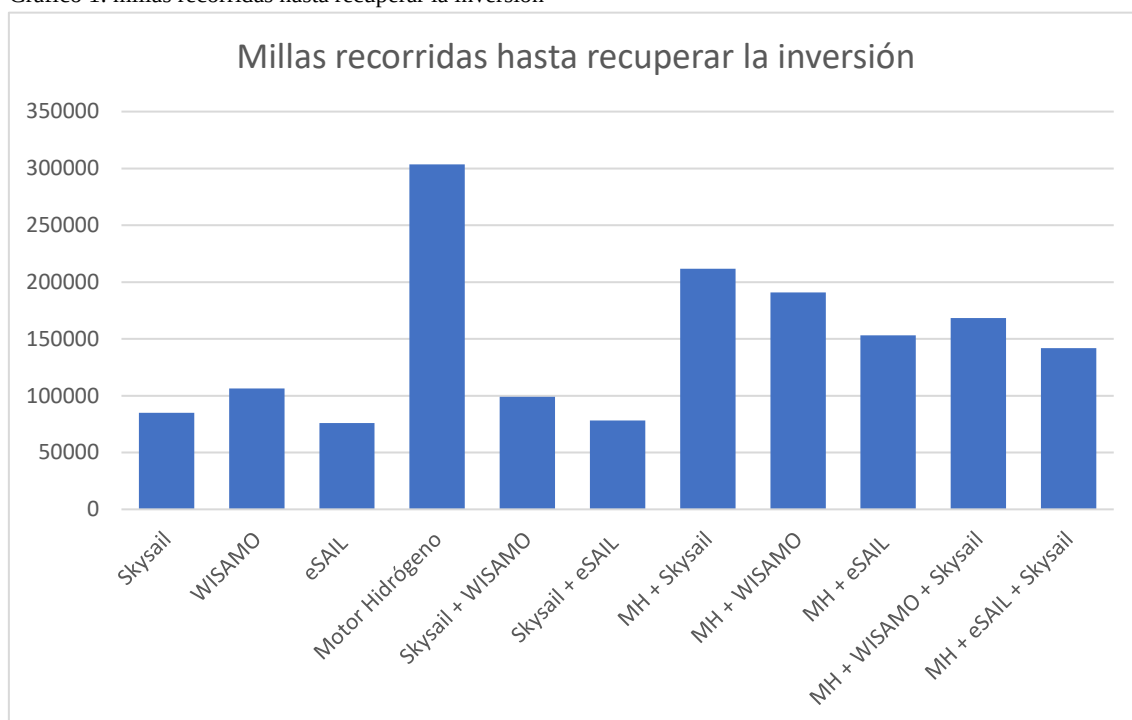
|               | <b>MH<br/>+ Skysail</b>              | <b>MH<br/>+<br/>WISAMO</b>           | <b>MH<br/>+ eSAIL</b>                | <b>MH<br/>+ WISAMO<br/>+ Skysail</b> | <b>MH<br/>+ eSAIL<br/>+ Skysail</b>  |
|---------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Precio (\$)   | <b>5 millones</b>                    | <b>6,5 millones</b>                  | <b>6,5 millones</b>                  | <b>7,5 millones</b>                  | <b>7,5 millones</b>                  |
| Peso (t)      | <b>100</b>                           | <b>120</b>                           | <b>160</b>                           | <b>120</b>                           | <b>160</b>                           |
| Potencia (kW) | <b>12.600</b><br><b>+ 1300</b>       | <b>12.600</b><br><b>+ 2.520</b>      | <b>12.600</b><br><b>+ 3.528</b>      | <b>12.600</b><br><b>+ 3.780</b>      | <b>12.600</b><br><b>+ 4.788</b>      |
| Consumo (t)   | <b>98,73</b>                         | <b>87,76</b>                         | <b>78,98</b>                         | <b>76,79</b>                         | <b>68,01</b>                         |
| Escalas       | <b>2</b>                             | <b>2</b>                             | <b>1</b>                             | <b>1</b>                             | <b>1</b>                             |
| Gasto (\$)    | <b>789.840</b><br><b>+198.456,75</b> | <b>702.080</b><br><b>+286.216,75</b> | <b>631.872</b><br><b>+356.424,75</b> | <b>614.320</b><br><b>+373.976,75</b> | <b>544.112</b><br><b>+444.184,75</b> |
| Emisiones (t) | <b>N/A</b>                           | <b>N/A</b>                           | <b>N/A</b>                           | <b>N/A</b>                           | <b>N/A</b>                           |

*Fuente: propia del alumno*

Una vez recogidos los resultados de los estudios en las tablas anteriores, podemos finalmente realizar el análisis comparativo para determinar aquellos sistemas o conjunto de sistemas mas atractivos para el armador del buque, en función de varios factores; económicos, sociopolíticos, medioambientales, legislativos. Para ello, basaremos el análisis como proyecto a largo plazo, hasta los 10 años.

Las cifras de la fila “precio” en las tablas, a diferencia de la Skysail cuyo dato ha sido obtenido de la página web de la Comisión Europea, son una aproximación a un precio máximo del sistema el cual, en función de las prestaciones y el tiempo que se tardaría en recuperar la inversión, haría que su instalación fuera viable/atractiva para el armador. Cabe destacar que son los precios absolutos.

Gráfico 1: millas recorridas hasta recuperar la inversión



*Fuente: propia del alumno*

## 7.1 ANÁLISIS ECONÓMICO

En el aspecto económico podemos concluir, a priori, que el sistema más rentable es aquel que recupera la inversión en el menor tiempo. En este caso ese sistema sería la eSAIL, pues como se muestra en la gráfica, para recuperar la inversión se tienen que recorrer 75.869,23 millas náuticas. Suponiendo que, de media, un buque de las características del Catherine puede recorrer anualmente 45.000 millas, esto supondría recuperar la inversión en 1 año y 8 meses. Sin embargo, recordemos que el análisis es a largo plazo por lo que para comprobar qué sistema es más rentable, debemos determinar el ahorro en costes por combustible desde que se recupera la inversión, hasta los 10 años de cada sistema o conjunto:

Tabla 6: Tiempo de recuperación de la inversión y beneficios totales en 10

|                        | Tiempo hasta recuperar la inversión | Beneficios totales (\$) |
|------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------|
| Skysail                | 1 año 11 meses                      | 4.295.077,19            |
| WISAMO                 | 2 años 4 meses                      | 8.090.154,6             |
| eSAIL                  | 1 año 8 meses                       | 12.328.145,2            |
| Motor Hidrógeno        | 6 años 9 meses                      | 1.930.889,11            |
| Skysail + WISAMO       | 2 años 2 meses                      | 12.385.231,72           |
| <b>Skysail + eSAIL</b> | <b>1 año 9 meses</b>                | <b>16.621.293,52</b>    |
| MH + Skysail           | 4 años 8 meses                      | 5.632.877,42            |
| MH + WISAMO            | 4 años 3 meses                      | 8.834.865,75            |
| MH + eSAIL             | 3 años 5 meses                      | 12.596.456,42           |
| MH + WISAMO + Skysail  | 3 años 9 meses                      | 12.536.854,09           |
| MH + eSAIL + Skysail   | 3 años 2 meses                      | 16.298.444,76           |

*Fuente: propia del alumno*

Como se muestra en la Tabla 6, a pesar de la eSAIL ser el sistema con el que más rapidez se recupera la inversión, al combinarlo con la cometa Skysail, se genera mucho mayor ahorro de combustible a largo plazo que con el sistema separado. Por ende, concluimos que el sistema más rentable económicamente es el sistema combinado Skysail + eSAIL.

Cabe destacar la combinación de motor de hidrógeno + eSAIL + Skysail, pues a pesar de tardar notablemente más tiempo en recuperarse la inversión que los dos sistemas mencionados en el párrafo anterior, genera un ahorro muy parecido al sistema Skysail + eSAIL en el rango seleccionado, hasta los 10 años, significando que el ahorro de combustible por milla es muy superior al resto, y por consecuencia, si se aumentase el rango del estudio, sería el conjunto de sistemas de más ahorro con diferencia.

## **7.2 ANÁLISIS MEDIOAMBIENTAL**

Analizando los resultados desde el modelo medioambiental, podemos concluir de forma consensual que el sistema más respetuoso con el ecosistema marino y el medioambiente es el sistema combinado motor de hidrógeno + eSAIL + Skysail. Podríamos aventurar que todos los sistemas con el motor hidrógeno son igual de beneficiosos en el marco medioambiental, pero teniendo en cuenta que hay varios métodos de producción de hidrogeno como combustible que hacen uso de fuentes de energía no limpias, si se reduce el uso de hidrogeno para la navegación se reduce la demanda de producción, por ende, se fomenta el desarrollo de hidrogeno verde en lugar del uso de otros tipos de producción.

## **7.3 ANALISIS SOCIOPOLÍTICO**

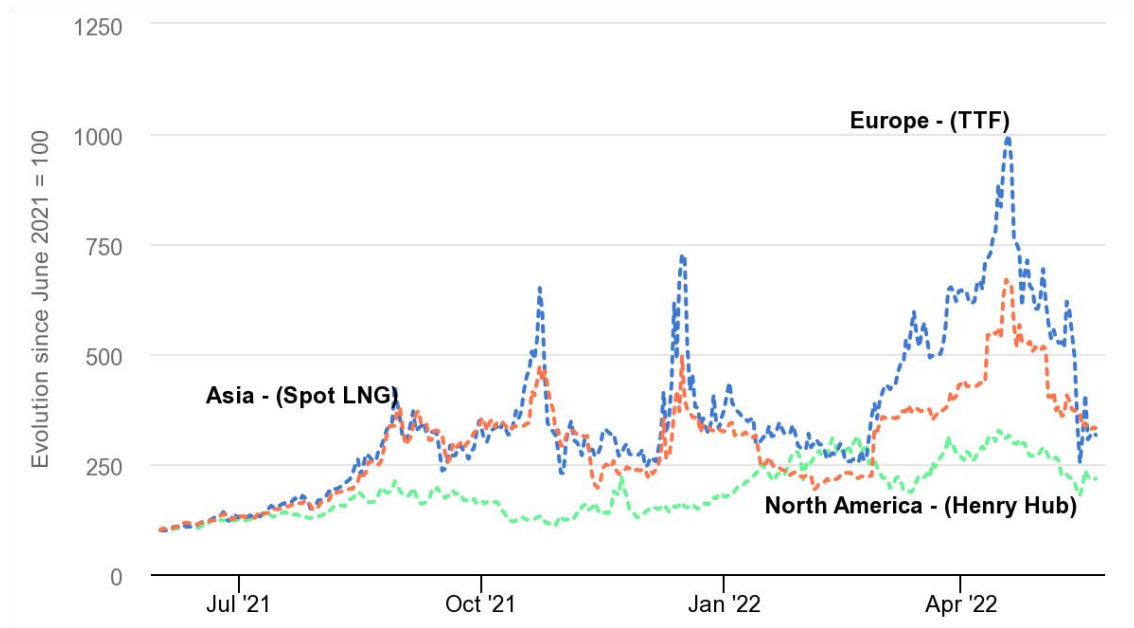
Un análisis exhaustivo del marco sociopolítico, por el cual llegaríamos a una conclusión precisa de la relevancia de estos estudios de implantación de modernos sistemas de propulsión en el buque Catherine en la actualidad, ocuparía mucho espacio de este trabajo, y, debido a que no es el objeto principal del mismo, analizaremos dicha relevancia de forma más elemental.

Actualmente el mundo atraviesa una crisis energética mundial desde el 2021, provocado por la extraordinaria rapidez del repunte económico que se produjo tras la pandemia y agravado considerablemente por el conflicto entre Rusia y Ucrania. Los precios de las principales fuentes de energía, como el gas natural o el petróleo, alcanzaron, no hace mucho, máximos históricos, subiendo de forma proporcional el precio de la electricidad en varios mercados, tal y como se muestra en las Figuras 23 y 24, donde se puede apreciar que la región más afectada por esta crisis es Europa, debido a su fuerte dependencia de fuentes de energía externas.

En este momento parece que el mundo, y especialmente Europa, ha conseguido controlar en cierta medida la situación, gracias a las favorables condiciones meteorológicas durante este invierno, reduciendo la demanda de combustible para la calefacción, y también debido a la obtención de reservas de gas de otras regiones para abastecer la demanda y conseguir eliminar la dependencia de Rusia. Aun así, se

prevé que la demanda suba encareciendo nuevamente el precio de los combustibles fósiles, y Europa ha puesto en marcha proyectos para ser más independiente energéticamente y satisfacer la demanda desde un marco ecológico.

Figura 23: Evolución de los precios clave del gas natural regional, junio 2021-octubre 2022



Fuente: [iea.org/topics/global-energy-crisis?language=es](https://www.iea.org/topics/global-energy-crisis?language=es)

Figura 24: Evolución de precios de la electricidad en España (EUR/MWh) desde 2010 hasta la actualidad



Fuente: [tradingeconomics.com](https://tradingeconomics.com)

La comisión europea ha publicado en su página web el siguiente artículo: *“Plan para reducir rápidamente la dependencia con respecto a los combustibles fósiles rusos y avanzar con rapidez en la transición ecológica”* ([European Commission. 2022](#)). En dicho artículo, se detallan las estrategias que está adoptando Europa para independizarse energéticamente y fomentar una transición ecológica.

Entre todas las estrategias mencionadas, se hace gran alusión a la inversión para fomentar el desarrollo de hidrogeno y mejorar las tecnologías de producción. En el apartado “Aceleración del despliegue de las energías renovables”, donde la comisión propone aumentar el objetivo principal para 2030 en materia de energías renovables del 40 % al 45 %, se establece el siguiente punto: *“Establecer un objetivo de 10 millones de toneladas de producción nacional de hidrógeno renovable y de 10 millones de toneladas de importaciones para 2030, a fin de sustituir el gas natural, el carbón y el petróleo en industrias y sectores del transporte difíciles de descarbonizar. Para acelerar el mercado del hidrógeno, los colegisladores deberían acordar subobjetivos más elevados para sectores específicos. La Comisión también publica dos actos delegados sobre la definición y producción de hidrógeno renovable para garantizar que la producción conduzca a una descarbonización neta. Para acelerar los proyectos de hidrógeno, se reserva una financiación adicional de 200 millones EUR para investigación, y la Comisión se compromete a completar la evaluación de los primeros proyectos importantes de interés común europeo durante el verano.”*

Como se muestra, a pesar de ser el hidrogeno a día de hoy una tecnología reciente, se están realizando proyectos e inversiones notables para introducirlo cuanto antes en la industria y el transporte, esperando para 2030 ser notablemente considerable. Debido a esto, y a los resultados en el análisis económico, la opción de instalar un motor por pila de hidrógeno + eSAIL + Skysail puede ser de interés.



## 7.4 ANÁLISIS LEGISTALIVO

El 1 de noviembre de 2022 entró en vigor la nueva enmienda al anexo VI del convenio MARPOL en relación con las medidas de intensidad de carbono. Esta normativa, entre otras cosas, estipula que, a partir del 1 de enero de 2023, será obligatorio que todos los buques calculen su índice de eficiencia energética aplicable a los buques existentes (EEXI), obtenido para medir su eficiencia energética y que informen de su indicador de intensidad de carbono (CII) operacional anual obtenido y de su calificación.

El índice EEXI (Anexo 4) indica la eficiencia energética de un buque, de arqueo bruto igual o superior a 400, en comparación con una línea base. El valor EEXI calculado debe ser inferior al EEXI requerido, para garantizar que el buque cumple una norma mínima de eficiencia energética. Ésta se calcula a través de la siguiente fórmula:

$$\frac{\left( \prod_{j=1}^n f_j \cdot \sum_{i=1}^{nME} P_{ME(i)} \cdot C_{FME(i)} \cdot SFC_{ME(i)} \right) + (P_{AE} \cdot C_{FAE} \cdot SFC_{AE}^*) + \left( \left( \prod_{j=1}^n f_j \cdot \sum_{i=1}^{nPTI} P_{PTI(i)} - \sum_{i=1}^{neff} f_{eff(i)} \cdot P_{AEff(i)} \right) C_{FAE} \cdot SFC_{AE} \right) - \left( \sum_{i=1}^{neff} f_{eff(i)} \cdot P_{eff(i)} \cdot C_{FME} \cdot SFC_{ME}^{**} \right)}{f_i \cdot f_c \cdot f_i \cdot Capacity \cdot f_w \cdot V_{ref} \cdot f_m}$$

No se dispone de la información suficiente referente al buque para calcular correctamente este índice, sin embargo, podemos suponer que, al estar activo, cumple con la norma mínima de eficiencia energética.

El indicador de intensidad de carbono (CII) determina la reducción anual necesaria para garantizar la mejora continua de la intensidad de carbono operacional de un buque dentro de un nivel de clasificación concreto. El indicador de intensidad de carbono operacional anual real alcanzada debe documentarse y verificarse respecto al indicador de intensidad de carbono operacional anual prescrito. Esto permite determinar la clasificación de la intensidad de carbono operacional, la cual se califica como A, B, C, D o E, siendo A la mejor.

La OMI menciona: “Un buque calificado con D durante tres años consecutivos, o E durante un año, tendrá que presentar un plan de medidas correctivas para mostrar cómo se alcanzará el índice requerido de C o superior. Se alienta a las

*Administraciones, autoridades portuarias y otras partes interesadas, según proceda, a facilitar incentivos a los buques clasificados A o B.” (OMI. 2022.)*

El indicador CII para un buque Ro-ro se determina según la siguiente fórmula:

$$\frac{\text{Emisiones CO2}}{\text{Deadweight} * \text{Distancia navegada}} * 10^6$$

Tras este cálculo, se calcula el CII de referencia según la siguiente relación:

$$\text{CII ref} = a * \text{Capacity}^{-c}$$

Siendo para el buque Catherine,  $a = 10.952$  y  $c = 0,637$ .

Se determina un CII requerido con la siguiente fórmula:

$$\frac{100 - Z}{100} * \text{CIIref}$$

Siendo  $Z = 5\%$  para 2023.

Los valores de  $a$ ,  $c$  y  $Z$  se obtienen de las tablas presentes en el Anexo 5.

Finalmente, el CII del buque Catherine es:

$$\text{CII obtenido} = \frac{3.444,95}{13.320 * 8.399} * 10^6 = 30,79$$

$$\text{CII ref} = 10.952 * 13.320^{-0,637} = 25,83$$

$$\text{CII requerido} = \frac{100 - 5}{100} * 25,83 = 24,53$$

$$\text{Ratio} = \frac{\text{CII obtenido}}{\text{CII requerido}} = \frac{30,79}{24,53} = 1,25$$

Según las tablas de clasificación, las cuales se encuentran en el Anexo 5, para este valor de ratio, el buque Catherine obtiene una calificación de D, siendo por lo tanto necesario hacer un plan para mejorar la calificación en los años siguientes.

Si repetimos la operación, con la cometa Skysail instalada, el resultado es el siguiente:

$$\text{CII obtenido} = \frac{3.100,45}{13.320 * 8.399} * 10^6 = 27,71$$

$$Ratio = \frac{27,71}{24,53} = 1,129$$

Siendo esta reducción no suficiente para mejorar la clasificación a C. De esta forma, podemos concluir que, para satisfacer la normativa y operar según los estándares mínimos establecidos por la IMO, con la instalación de una cometa Skysail no es suficiente, siendo necesario usar una cometa más grande de la propuesta en este trabajo, u otras tecnologías, como las turbovelas, las velas WISAMO o el motor de hidrógeno para cumplimentar la normativa.

## 7.5 ANALISIS CONCLUSIVO

Tras los resultados obtenidos en los estudios, y las conclusiones obtenidas en los anteriores análisis, el sistema o conjunto de sistemas más relevante para ser instalado en la actualidad en el buque Catherine, debido a su rápida recuperación de la inversión, su notable ahorro económico a largo plazo, su bajo impacto medioambiental, su autonomía, y por cumplir satisfactoriamente la nueva normativa de la IMO, es la combinación de cometa Skysail + eSAIL.

Cabe destacar la combinación de motor hidrógeno + eSAIL + Skysail, ya que los resultados obtenidos a lo largo de este trabajo son interesantes y para tener en cuenta en un futuro cuando la tecnología de hidrógeno mejore. Sin embargo, presenta unas limitaciones, tales como la autonomía, la notable inversión inicial, y la poca infraestructura actual para producir y suministrar hidrogeno, las cuales hacen que, a día de hoy, no sea rentable un proyecto de instalación de este tipo.

## 8 CONCLUSIONES

El objetivo principal de este trabajo era desarrollar las siguientes tecnologías; turbovelas, velas rígidas, aerogeneradores, cometas de viento y motores por pila de hidrógeno, y aplicarlas al buque Ro-ro Catherine, para determinar cuál de estas tecnologías es, en el contexto actual, la mejor candidata para ser utilizada en los buques mercantes operantes en este momento.

Para ello hemos estudiado la viabilidad de una instalación independiente de una cometa Skysail de 320 m<sup>2</sup>, un aerogenerador Exawind-750 kW, dos turbovelas eSAIL Model 3 de 36 metros de altura y 60 toneladas de peso de Bound4Blue, dos velas rígidas hinchables de 200 m<sup>2</sup> cada una o, en su defecto, una de 400 m<sup>2</sup> WISAMO de Michelin y un motor por pila de hidrógeno de misma potencia que el motor de combustión actual. Acto seguido hemos hecho un estudio de gastos, consumos y emisiones, hemos repetido el estudio combinando las diferentes tecnologías y finalmente hemos analizado los resultados en función de factores económicos, medioambientales, sociopolíticos y legislativos.

En la primera parte del cuerpo del trabajo, el estudio económico, de consumos y emisiones, se aprecia la viabilidad de instalación de la mayoría de los sistemas, a excepción del aerogenerador, pues la instalación de este sistema es muy compleja, su aporte energético bajo, además de que genera problemas de estabilidad y de operación al buque, quedando por lo tanto descartado.

El resto de los sistemas, al presentar un estudio favorable, se han analizado bajo los factores ya mencionados, llegando así a las siguientes conclusiones:

- Cometa Skysail 320 m<sup>2</sup>: sistema de fácil instalación, sin efectos notables en las operaciones del buque, el más económico, con rápida recuperación de la inversión, en la ruta seleccionada sigue siendo necesario realizar una parada para repostar, genera poco beneficio a largo plazo y su reducción en emisiones no es suficiente para permitir al buque cumplir con la nueva normativa. Por estos factores, es poco recomendable.
- eSAIL Model 3: Sistema de moderada complejidad de instalación. Limitan el espacio de carga en un radio de 4 metros y la carga que se puede

transportar en un 2,9%. Aumenta el calado aéreo del buque (limitación para ciertas rutas). Rápida recuperación de la inversión, muy buen ahorro a largo plazo permite realizar la ruta sin paradas para repostar y su reducción en las emisiones es buena, permitiendo al buque cumplir con la normativa. Por estos factores, es el más recomendable de los sistemas independientes.

- WISAMO: sistema de moderada complejidad de instalación. Las limitaciones en espacio de carga son de, un semicírculo de 12 metros de radio hacía la popa, y un semicírculo de 1 metros de radio hacia la proa en el caso de ser dos velas, y un semicírculo de radio 17 metros a popa y un semicírculo de 1 metros a proa en el caso de ser una vela, además de la reducción de la cantidad de carga que se puede transportar del 0,48 %. No presenta problemas de calado aéreo debido a su propiedad hinchable, tiene una decente recuperación de la inversión, además de un decente ahorro a largo plazo, permite realizar la ruta sin paradas para repostar y su reducción en las emisiones es suficiente para permitir al buque cumplir con la normativa. Por estos factores, es recomendable en la actualidad. En futuros años es posible que sea necesario combinarlo con otras operaciones para cumplir con las normativas de emisiones.
- Motor por pila de hidrógeno: Sistema de compleja instalación. Genera inestabilidad en el buque, una diferencia de 663,22 toneladas entre proa y popa, por lo que sería necesario una redistribución de los tanques de combustible, u operar con agua de lastre para compensar la inestabilidad. Reduce la autonomía del buque, siendo necesario parar a repostar dos veces en la ruta seleccionada. Actualmente hay muy poca infraestructura para producir y suministrar hidrógeno tiene la recuperación de la inversión más tardía, y por consecuencia su ahorro a largo plazo es muy bajo. No genera ningún tipo de residuo contaminante, por lo que no habría ninguna preocupación por cumplimentar la normativa de emisiones. Por estos factores, es el sistema menos recomendado dentro de los independientes.

- Skysail + WISAMO: Rápida recuperación de la inversión, además de un notable ahorro a largo plazo. Permite realizar la ruta sin parar a repostar, y su reducción de emisiones es buena para cumplir con la normativa. Recomendable en el caso de realizar rutas con límite de calado aéreo.
- Skysail + eSAIL: sistema más recomendado (en el caso de que el buque opere por rutas sin límite de calado aéreo) por su rápida recuperación de inversión y tener el mayor ahorro a largo plazo. Su reducción en emisiones es excelente, permitiendo al buque operar varios años cumplimentando la normativa de emisiones y aumenta mucho su autonomía.
- Motor por pila de hidrógeno + Skysail: tardía recuperación de inversión, bajo ahorro a largo plazo, no aumenta mucho la autonomía, problemas de infraestructura y no genera residuo alguno. Poco recomendable.
- Motor por pila de hidrógeno + WISAMO: tardía recuperación de la inversión, moderado ahorro a largo plazo, sigue siendo necesario parar dos veces a repostar en la ruta seleccionada, problemas de infraestructura y no genera residuos. Poco recomendable.
- Motor por pila de hidrógeno + eSAIL: moderada recuperación de la inversión, decente ahorro económico a largo plazo, aumenta la autonomía permitiendo reducir a una parada para repostar en la ruta seleccionada, problemas de infraestructura y no genera residuos. Poco recomendable.
- Motor por pila de hidrógeno + WISAMO +Skysail: moderada recuperación de la inversión, decente ahorro económico a largo plazo, aumenta la autonomía permitiendo reducir a una parada para repostar en la ruta seleccionada, problemas de infraestructura y no genera residuos. Poco recomendable.
- Motor por pila de hidrógeno + eSAIL +Skysail: moderada recuperación de la inversión, excelente ahorro económico a largo plazo, siendo el sistema con mayor ahorro por milla recorrida. Tiene una autonomía similar al buque con los sistemas actuales, problemas de infraestructura y

no genera residuos. Actualmente no es recomendable principalmente por el reciente desarrollo de la tecnología del hidrógeno, y la compleja instalación, sin embargo, en un futuro cuando la infraestructura de hidrogeno en el sector naval mejore (según la comisión europea para 2030 en Europa), es muy recomendable por su gran beneficio por milla recorrida, y por no generar ningún residuo durante las operaciones.

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## 10 ANEXOS

### 10.1 ANEXO 1: DETERMINACIÓN DEL CONSUMO DE HIDRÓGENO

Aun no existen buques mercantes con una tecnología de propulsión que haga uso de pilas de hidrógeno, sin embargo, si hay en el mercado coches, como el Toyota Mirai, que utilizan esta tecnología y presentan datos reales de consumos. Por ende, para aproximar un consumo de un motor por pila de hidrógeno en un buque como el Catherine, encontraremos una relación de consumo coche-barco para tal fin. Cabe destacar que es una estimación, por lo cual el resultado debe ser tratado como tal.

Un coche actual de gasolina de 5 cilindros de 1,9 litros, con una potencia de 150-200 CV, tiene un consumo medio de 7 litros a los 100 kilómetros. Un barco de 6-7 metros de eslora, con el casco limpio, 4 tripulantes a bordo, y un motor fueraborda de gasolina de misma potencia, a una velocidad de crucero de 25 nudos a 3700 rpm, muestra un consumo medio de 1,4 litros por milla náutica. Estos datos se basan en experiencias propias del alumno. El Toyota Mirai, según el siguiente artículo (**Km77. 2021**), presenta un consumo medio de hidrógeno de 0,76 kg/100 km. Con estos datos y los siguientes establecemos la siguiente aproximación:

*Datos:*

- 1 milla náutica = 1,852 km
- Densidad gasolina = 720 g/l
- Consumo coche gasolina  $\rightarrow 7 \text{ l}/100\text{km} = 0,129 \text{ l}/\text{milla náutica}$
- Consumo barco gasolina  $\rightarrow 1,4 \text{ l}/\text{milla náutica}$
- Consumo Catherine  $\rightarrow 52,5 \text{ t}/\text{día}$
- Consumo Toyota Mirai  $\rightarrow 0,76 \text{ kg}/100\text{km} = 0,0014 \text{ kg}/\text{milla náutica}$

*Cálculo:*

$$\text{Relación coche – barco gasolina} = \frac{1,4}{0,129} = 10,852$$

$$\text{Consumo barco hidrógeno} = 0,014 * 10,852 = 0,1519 \text{ kg}/\text{m}$$

$$\text{Consumo barco gasolina por día} = 1,4 * 25 * 24 = 840 \text{ l}/\text{día} = 604,8 \text{ kg}/\text{día}$$

$$\text{Relacion Catherine – barco gasolina} = \frac{52.500}{604,8} = 86,8$$

$$\text{Consumo Catherine hidrógeno} = 0,1519 * 86,8 = 13,06 \text{ kg/milla náutica}$$

$$\text{Consumo Catherine por día} = 13,06 * 17 * 24 = 5.328,48 \text{ kg/día} \approx 5,33 \text{ t/día}$$

- 10.2 ANEXO 2: ACCOUNTING FOR WELL-TO-WAKE CARBON DIOXIDE EQUIVALENT EMISSIONS IN MARITIME TRANSPORTATION CLIMATE POLICIES**
- 10.3 ANEXO 3: EMISSION FACTORS USED IN THE ESTIMATIONS OF EMISSIONS FROM COMBUSTION**
- 10.4 ANEXO 4: GUIDANCE ON THE TREATMENT OF INNOVATIVE ENERGY EFFICIENCY TECHNOLOGIES FOR CALCULATION AND VERIFICATION OF THE ATTAINED EDDI AND EEXI**
- 10.5 ANEXO 5: CII (CARBON INTENSITY INDICATOR)**

# Accounting for well-to-wake carbon dioxide equivalent emissions in maritime transportation climate policies

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Prepared by Bryan Comer, PhD, and Liudmila Osipova, PhD

## INTRODUCTION

This briefing paper explains how policymakers can account for well-to-wake (WTW) carbon dioxide equivalent (CO<sub>2</sub>e) emissions in strategies that aim to monitor or regulate climate-warming pollutants from ships. Well-to-wake emissions, or life-cycle emissions, are the sum of upstream (well-to-tank) and downstream (tank-to-wake) emissions. In addition to carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>), carbon dioxide equivalents include greenhouse gases (GHGs) such as methane (CH<sub>4</sub>) and nitrous oxide (N<sub>2</sub>O), as well as particles like black carbon (BC). By focusing solely on CO<sub>2</sub> and ignoring other pollutants, regulators would significantly underestimate climate pollution from maritime transport which would work against achieving the Paris Agreement goal to limit global warming to 1.5°C compared to pre-industrial levels.

The European Union (EU) intends to add maritime shipping emissions to its Emissions Trading Scheme (ETS) and is currently deciding if only CO<sub>2</sub> emissions will be covered or if other climate pollutants, including CH<sub>4</sub>, BC, and N<sub>2</sub>O, should also be considered to account for CO<sub>2</sub>-equivalent emissions. The emission factors presented in this briefing can be used by the EU and other regulatory bodies to calculate well-to-wake CO<sub>2</sub>e emissions from marine fuel consumption.

[www.theicct.org](http://www.theicct.org)

[communications@theicct.org](mailto:communications@theicct.org)

[twitter @theicct](https://twitter.com/theicct)

## APPROACH FOR CALCULATING WELL-TO-WAKE EMISSIONS BASED ON FUEL CONSUMPTION

Well-to-wake CO<sub>2</sub>e emissions (CO<sub>2</sub>e<sub>WTW</sub>) account for the amount of climate pollutants emitted upstream well-to-tank (WTT) and downstream tank-to-wake (TTW). This briefing reports CO<sub>2</sub>e<sub>WTW</sub> based on both 100-year and 20-year global warming potentials. As upstream and downstream pollutants vary according to the type of fuel and engines that are used, the analysis determines the emissions factors for four different marine fuels and multiple engine types. Fuels include heavy fuel oil (HFO), very-low sulfur fuel oil (VLSFO), marine gas oil (MGO), and liquefied natural gas (LNG). Engine types include slow speed diesel (SSD); medium speed diesel (MSD); two-stroke, slow-speed, Otto-cycle, dual fuel LNG (LNG-Otto-SS); four-stroke, medium-speed, Otto-cycle, dual fuel LNG (LNG-Otto MS); lean-burn spark ignition LNG (LBSI); two-stroke, slow-speed, Diesel-cycle LNG (LNG-Diesel), and steam turbines.

The global warming potentials listed in Table 1 represent the relative amount of heat each pollutant traps compared with the heat trapped by the same amount of CO<sub>2</sub> over a given period after emission.

**Table 1.** Global warming potentials for climate pollutants.

| Pollutant        | 100-year | 20-year | Source                                                                                                                         |
|------------------|----------|---------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| CO <sub>2</sub>  | 1        | 1       | Reference level                                                                                                                |
| CH <sub>4</sub>  | 36       | 87      | IPCC AR5 Table 8.7, with climate-carbon feedbacks, +1 to GWP20 and +2 for GWP100 for fossil methane, per footnote in Table 8.7 |
| N <sub>2</sub> O | 298      | 268     | IPCC AR5 Table 8.7, with climate-carbon feedbacks                                                                              |
| BC               | 900      | 3200    | Bond et al. and Comer et al.                                                                                                   |

As shown in Table 1, CO<sub>2</sub> is used as the reference and has a global warming potential equal to one. For CH<sub>4</sub> and N<sub>2</sub>O, values were obtained from the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) Fifth Assessment Report (AR5).<sup>1</sup> For BC, values were obtained from Bond et al.<sup>2</sup> and Comer, Olmer, Mao, Roy, and Rutherford.<sup>3</sup>

A ship's CO<sub>2</sub>e<sub>WTW</sub> can be calculated based on the mass of fuel the ship consumed and a well-to-wake carbon dioxide equivalent factor (CEF<sub>WTW</sub>) for that fuel, as shown in Equation 1. Although the equation determines grams of CO<sub>2</sub>e, the same equation can be used with any other unit of mass. For example, if one gram of heavy fuel oil results in 4.5 grams of CO<sub>2</sub>e<sub>WTW</sub>, one tonne will emit 4.5 tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub>e<sub>WTW</sub>. For the EU ETS and other policies based on the fuel consumption of large ships, tonnes will be a more appropriate unit.

1 Rajendra K. Pachauri and Leo A. Meyer, *Climate Change 2014: Synthesis Report* (Contribution of Working Groups I, II and III to the Fifth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC: Geneva, Switzerland, 2014), <https://www.ipcc.ch/report/ar5/syr/>.

2 Bond, T. C., et al., Bounding the role of black carbon in the climate system: A scientific assessment, *J. Geophys. Res. Atmos.*, 118 (2013) 5380– 5552, <https://doi.org/10.1002/jgrd.50171>.

3 Bryan Comer, Naya Olmer, Xiaoli Mao, Biswajoy Roy, and Dan Rutherford, *Black carbon emissions and fuel use in global shipping, 2015*, (ICCT: Washington, DC, 2017), <https://theicct.org/publications/black-carbon-emissions-global-shipping-2015>.

## Equation 1

$$CO_2e_{WTW} = FC \times CEF_{WTW}$$

$CO_2e_{WTW}$  = well-to-wake emissions, in gCO<sub>2</sub>e

$FC$  = fuel consumption, in g

$CEF_{WTW}$  = well-to-wake carbon dioxide equivalent factor for that fuel, in gCO<sub>2</sub>e/g fuel

Fuel consumption is reported by ship owners or operators. In the case of the EU ETS, fuel consumption will be based on EU Monitoring Reporting and Verification data. The  $CEF_{WTW}$  is calculated based on WTT emissions associated with extracting, processing, and transporting the fuel and TTW emissions associated with using the fuel on board the ship. The TTW emissions include combustion and non-combustion emissions, such as methane slip from marine engines that use LNG. Equation 2 shows that  $CEF_{WTW}$  is the sum of the WTT and TTW carbon dioxide equivalent factors, labeled  $CEF_{WTT}$  and  $CEF_{TTW}$ , respectively.

## Equation 2

$$CEF_{WTW} = CEF_{WTT} + CEF_{TTW}$$

$CEF_{WTW}$  = well-to-wake carbon dioxide equivalent factor, in gCO<sub>2</sub>e/g fuel

$CEF_{WTT}$  = well-to-tank carbon dioxide equivalent factor, in gCO<sub>2</sub>e/g fuel

$CEF_{TTW}$  = tank-to-wake carbon dioxide equivalent factor, in gCO<sub>2</sub>e/g fuel

As shown in Equation 3,  $CEF_{WTT}$  is calculated based on the emission factors for each climate pollutant ( $EF_{WTT_p}$ ) and the associated 100-year or 20-year global warming potential for each pollutant ( $GWP_p$ ). The  $CEF_{TTW}$  is calculated in the same manner, per Equation 4.

## Equation 3

$$CEF_{WTT} = \sum (EF_{WTT_p} \times GWP_p)$$

$CEF_{WTT}$  = well-to-tank carbon dioxide equivalent factor, in gCO<sub>2</sub>e/g fuel

$EF_{WTT_p}$  = well-to-tank emission factor of pollutant  $p$ , in g/g fuel

$GWP_p$  = the 100-year or 20-year GWP of pollutant  $p$ ,

## Equation 4

$$CEF_{TTW} = \sum (EF_{TTW_p} \times GWP_p)$$

$CEF_{TTW}$  = tank-to-wake carbon dioxide equivalent factor, in gCO<sub>2</sub>e/g fuel

$EF_{TTW_p}$  = tank-to-wake emission factor of pollutant  $p$ , in g/g fuel

$GWP_p$  = the 100-year or 20-year GWP of pollutant  $p$

The  $EF_{WTT}$  and  $EF_{TTW}$  include CO<sub>2</sub>, CH<sub>4</sub>, N<sub>2</sub>O, and BC. Table 2 shows  $EF_{WTT}$  by fuel type and engine type for each pollutant, as well as  $CEF_{WTT}$ , calculated in accordance with Equation 3 and the 100-year or 20-year global warming potentials listed in Table 1.

(Note that WTT BC emission factors have not yet been established but could be added in the future.) Table 3 shows  $EF_{TTW}$  for each pollutant by fuel type and engine type, as well as  $CEF_{TTW}$ , calculated in accordance with Equation 4 and the GWPs in Table 1. Summing them together, Table 4 shows well-to-wake emission factors for each pollutant and  $CEF_{WTT}$ . The following two sub-sections explain in detail how we determined  $EF_{WTT}$  and  $EF_{TTW}$ .

**Table 2.** Well-to-tank emission factors for each pollutant ( $EF_{WTT}$ ) and associated carbon dioxide equivalent factors ( $CEF_{WTT}$ ).

| Fuel type <sup>a</sup> | Engine type             | Well-to-tank (g/g fuel) |                 |                  |                      |                      |                     |
|------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------|------------------|----------------------|----------------------|---------------------|
|                        |                         | $EF_{WTT}$              |                 |                  |                      | $CEF_{WTT}$          |                     |
|                        |                         | CO <sub>2</sub>         | CH <sub>4</sub> | N <sub>2</sub> O | BC                   | CO <sub>2</sub> e100 | CO <sub>2</sub> e20 |
| HFO                    | SSD                     | 0.4311                  | 0.00399         | 0.00001          | Unknown <sup>a</sup> | 0.577                | 0.780               |
|                        | MSD                     | 0.4311                  | 0.00399         | 0.00001          |                      | 0.577                | 0.780               |
| VLSFO                  | SSD                     | 0.5457                  | 0.00448         | 0.00001          |                      | 0.710                | 0.938               |
|                        | MSD                     | 0.5457                  | 0.00448         | 0.00001          |                      | 0.710                | 0.938               |
| MGO                    | SSD                     | 0.5757                  | 0.00460         | 0.00001          |                      | 0.744                | 0.979               |
|                        | MSD                     | 0.5757                  | 0.00460         | 0.00001          |                      | 0.744                | 0.979               |
| LNG                    | LNG-Otto-MS             | 0.5300                  | 0.01810         | 0.00001          |                      | 1.184                | 2.107               |
|                        | LNG-Otto-MS + crankcase | 0.5300                  | 0.01810         | 0.00001          |                      | 1.184                | 2.107               |
|                        | LNG-Otto-SS             | 0.5300                  | 0.01810         | 0.00001          |                      | 1.184                | 2.107               |
|                        | LNG-Otto-SS + crankcase | 0.5300                  | 0.01810         | 0.00001          |                      | 1.184                | 2.107               |
|                        | LNG-Diesel              | 0.5300                  | 0.01810         | 0.00001          |                      | 1.184                | 2.107               |
|                        | LBSI                    | 0.5300                  | 0.01810         | 0.00001          |                      | 1.184                | 2.107               |
|                        | LBSI + crankcase        | 0.5300                  | 0.01810         | 0.00001          |                      | 1.184                | 2.107               |
|                        | Steam Turbine           | 0.5300                  | 0.01810         | 0.00001          |                      | 1.184                | 2.107               |

<sup>a</sup> WTT emission factors for black carbon are yet to be established but could be added later. If so, CO<sub>2</sub>e100 and CO<sub>2</sub>e20 values will increase based on the BC emission factor and global warming potential.



**Table 3.** Tank-to-wake emission factors for each pollutant ( $EF_{TTW}$ ) and associated carbon dioxide equivalent factors ( $CEF_{TTW}$ ).

| Fuel type    | Engine type             | Tank-to-wake (g/g fuel) |                 |                  |         |                      |                     |
|--------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------|------------------|---------|----------------------|---------------------|
|              |                         | $EF_{TTW}$              |                 |                  |         | $CEF_{TTW}$          |                     |
|              |                         | CO <sub>2</sub>         | CH <sub>4</sub> | N <sub>2</sub> O | BC      | CO <sub>2</sub> e100 | CO <sub>2</sub> e20 |
| <b>HFO</b>   | SSD                     | 3.114                   | 0.00006         | 0.00017          | 0.00019 | 3.338                | 3.773               |
|              | MSD                     | 3.114                   | 0.00005         | 0.00016          | 0.00049 | 3.605                | 4.730               |
| <b>VLSFO</b> | SSD                     | 3.188                   | 0.00006         | 0.00018          | 0.00019 | 3.415                | 3.849               |
|              | MSD                     | 3.188                   | 0.00006         | 0.00017          | 0.00049 | 3.682                | 4.806               |
| <b>MGO</b>   | SSD                     | 3.206                   | 0.00006         | 0.00018          | 0.00004 | 3.298                | 3.388               |
|              | MSD                     | 3.206                   | 0.00006         | 0.00017          | 0.00026 | 3.493                | 4.089               |
| <b>LNG</b>   | LNG-Otto-MS             | 2.750                   | 0.03526         | 0.00013          | 0.00002 | 4.075                | 5.916               |
|              | LNG-Otto-MS + crankcase | 2.750                   | 0.04167         | 0.00013          | 0.00002 | 4.306                | 6.473               |
|              | LNG-Otto-SS             | 2.750                   | 0.01689         | 0.00014          | 0.00002 | 3.416                | 4.320               |
|              | LNG-Otto-SS + crankcase | 2.750                   | 0.02365         | 0.00014          | 0.00002 | 3.660                | 4.908               |
|              | LNG-Diesel              | 2.750                   | 0.00148         | 0.00022          | 0.00001 | 2.879                | 2.970               |
|              | LBSI                    | 2.750                   | 0.02628         | 0.00013          | 0.00002 | 3.752                | 5.135               |
|              | LBSI + crankcase        | 2.750                   | 0.03269         | 0.00013          | 0.00002 | 3.983                | 5.693               |
|              | Steam Turbine           | 2.750                   | 0.00014         | 0.00007          | 0.00002 | 2.794                | 2.845               |

**Table 4.** Well-to-wake emission factors for each pollutant ( $EF_{WTW}$ ) and associated carbon dioxide equivalent factors ( $CEF_{WTW}$ ).

| Fuel type    | Engine type             | Well-to-wake (g/g fuel) |                 |                  |         |                      |                     |
|--------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------|------------------|---------|----------------------|---------------------|
|              |                         | $EF_{WTW}$              |                 |                  |         | $CEF_{WTW}$          |                     |
|              |                         | CO <sub>2</sub>         | CH <sub>4</sub> | N <sub>2</sub> O | BC      | CO <sub>2</sub> e100 | CO <sub>2</sub> e20 |
| <b>HFO</b>   | SSD                     | 3.545                   | 0.00404         | 0.00018          | 0.00019 | 3.915                | 4.553               |
|              | MSD                     | 3.545                   | 0.00404         | 0.00017          | 0.00049 | 4.182                | 5.510               |
| <b>VLSFO</b> | SSD                     | 3.734                   | 0.00453         | 0.00019          | 0.00019 | 4.124                | 4.787               |
|              | MSD                     | 3.734                   | 0.00453         | 0.00018          | 0.00049 | 4.391                | 5.744               |
| <b>MGO</b>   | SSD                     | 3.782                   | 0.00466         | 0.00019          | 0.00004 | 4.043                | 4.367               |
|              | MSD                     | 3.782                   | 0.00466         | 0.00018          | 0.00026 | 4.237                | 5.068               |
| <b>LNG</b>   | LNG-Otto-MS             | 3.280                   | 0.05336         | 0.00014          | 0.00002 | 5.259                | 8.023               |
|              | LNG-Otto-MS + crankcase | 3.280                   | 0.05977         | 0.00014          | 0.00002 | 5.490                | 8.580               |
|              | LNG-Otto-SS             | 3.280                   | 0.03499         | 0.00014          | 0.00002 | 4.600                | 6.427               |
|              | LNG-Otto-SS + crankcase | 3.280                   | 0.04175         | 0.00014          | 0.00002 | 4.844                | 7.015               |
|              | LNG-Diesel              | 3.280                   | 0.01958         | 0.00023          | 0.00001 | 4.063                | 5.077               |
|              | LBSI                    | 3.280                   | 0.04438         | 0.00014          | 0.00002 | 4.936                | 7.242               |
|              | LBSI + crankcase        | 3.280                   | 0.05079         | 0.00014          | 0.00002 | 5.167                | 7.799               |
|              | Steam Turbine           | 3.280                   | 0.01824         | 0.00008          | 0.00002 | 3.978                | 4.952               |

## DETERMINING WELL-TO-TANK EMISSION FACTORS FOR EACH POLLUTANT

The WTT emission factors in Table 2 are obtained by multiplying the upstream energy-based emission factors for marine fuels in Table 5 (g pollutant/megajoule) by the fuel energy content assumption in Table 6 (MJ/g fuel). The energy content assumptions for HFO, MGO, and LNG are consistent with the Fourth IMO GHG Study.<sup>4</sup> Assumptions for VLSFO, which was not assessed in the Fourth IMO GHG Study, are taken from a previous analysis.<sup>5</sup> The upstream CH<sub>4</sub> emissions for liquified natural gas in Table 5 (0.38 gCH<sub>4</sub>/MJ) are consistent with the findings in a previous study which finds that upstream methane leakage from liquefied natural gas production is higher than the 0.30 gCH<sub>4</sub>/MJ assumed by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.<sup>6</sup>

**Table 5.** Well-to-tank emissions for marine fuels (g/MJ)

| Pollutant        | Fuel    |         |         |         |
|------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
|                  | HFO     | VLSFO   | MGO     | LNG     |
| CH <sub>4</sub>  | 0.10    | 0.11    | 0.11    | 0.38    |
| N <sub>2</sub> O | 0.00018 | 0.00022 | 0.00023 | 0.00016 |
| CO <sub>2</sub>  | 10.72   | 12.93   | 13.48   | 11.04   |

**Table 6.** Energy content of marine fuels

| Fuel  | Energy content (MJ/g fuel) |
|-------|----------------------------|
| HFO   | 0.0402                     |
| MGO   | 0.0427                     |
| VLSFO | 0.0422                     |
| LNG   | 0.0480                     |

## DETERMINING TANK-TO-WAKE EMISSION FACTORS FOR EACH POLLUTANT

The TTW emission factors for each pollutant are shown in Table 3, and CO<sub>2</sub> is consistent with the carbon dioxide factors used in the Fourth IMO GHG Study<sup>7</sup> for HFO, MGO, and LNG and Comer et al.<sup>8</sup> for VLSFO, as shown in Table 7.

**Table 7.** Carbon factors for marine fuels.

| Fuel  | Carbon factor (gCO <sub>2</sub> /g fuel) |
|-------|------------------------------------------|
| HFO   | 3.114                                    |
| MGO   | 3.206                                    |
| VLSFO | 3.188                                    |
| LNG   | 2.750                                    |

4 Jasper Faber, Shinichi Hanayama, Shuang Zhang, Paula Pereda, Bryan Comer, Elena Hauerhof,, and Hui Xing “Fourth IMO greenhouse gas study,” (International Maritime Organization, 2020), <https://docs.imo.org/>.

5 Bryan Comer, Elise Georgeff, and Liudmila Osipova, *Air emissions and water pollution discharges from ships with scrubbers*, ICCT: Washington, DC, 2020), <https://theicct.org/publications/air-water-pollution-scrubbers-2020>.

6 Nikita Pavlenko, Bryan Comer, Yuanrong Zhou, Nigel Clark, and Dan Rutherford, *The climate implications of using LNG as a marine fuel*, (ICCT: Washington, DC, 2020) <https://theicct.org/publications/climate-impacts-LNG-marine-fuel-2020>.

7 Faber et al., “Fourth IMO greenhouse gas study.”

8 Comer, Georgeff, and Osipova, *Air emissions and water pollution discharges from ships with scrubbers*.

Black carbon TTW emission factors are consistent with those used in the Faber et al.<sup>9</sup> and Comer et al.<sup>10</sup> We assume that the BC emission factors for VLSFO are the same as for HFO. Black carbon emission factors are a function of fuel type, engine type, and engine load. The BC TTW emission factors for HFO, VLSFO, and MGO in Table 3 assume that ships operate at 50% load, corresponding to the gray shaded row in Table 8, and are divided by 1000 to convert from units of gBC/kg fuel to gBC/g fuel. Emission factors for LNG are the same as those in Faber et al. and Comer et al., as shown in Table 9.<sup>11</sup>

**Table 8.** Black carbon emission factors for oil-based fuels (g/kg fuel)

| Engine load | HFO or VLSFO |      | MGO  |      |
|-------------|--------------|------|------|------|
|             | SSD          | MSD  | SSD  | MSD  |
| 0.05        | 0.44         | 4.54 | 0.10 | 3.48 |
| 0.1         | 0.34         | 2.32 | 0.08 | 1.60 |
| 0.2         | 0.27         | 1.19 | 0.06 | 0.73 |
| 0.25        | 0.25         | 0.96 | 0.05 | 0.57 |
| 0.3         | 0.23         | 0.80 | 0.05 | 0.46 |
| 0.4         | 0.21         | 0.61 | 0.04 | 0.34 |
| 0.5         | 0.19         | 0.49 | 0.04 | 0.26 |
| 0.6         | 0.18         | 0.41 | 0.04 | 0.21 |
| 0.7         | 0.17         | 0.35 | 0.04 | 0.18 |
| 0.75        | 0.17         | 0.33 | 0.03 | 0.17 |
| 0.8         | 0.16         | 0.31 | 0.03 | 0.15 |
| 0.9         | 0.16         | 0.28 | 0.03 | 0.14 |
| 1           | 0.15         | 0.25 | 0.03 | 0.12 |

**Table 9.** Black carbon emission factors for LNG (g/kg fuel)

| Engine type                    | BC (g/kg LNG) |
|--------------------------------|---------------|
| LNG-Otto-MS, LNG-Otto-SS, LBSI | 0.02          |
| LNG-Diesel                     | 0.01          |
| Steam Turbine                  | 0.02          |

Methane TTW emission factors are consistent with those use in the Fourth IMO GHG Study.<sup>12</sup> To calculate CH<sub>4</sub> TTW emissions factors, we divide the CH<sub>4</sub> energy-based emission factors used in Faber et al.,<sup>13</sup> which can be found in Table 10 and are in units of gCH<sub>4</sub>/kWh, by the specific fuel consumption (SFC) of each fuel-engine pair in Table 11, which are in units of g fuel/kWh. This results in TTW CH<sub>4</sub> emission factors in units of gCH<sub>4</sub>/g fuel. The SFC assumptions reflect 2001 and newer model year engines and are

9 Faber et al., "Fourth IMO greenhouse gas study."

10 Bryan Comer, Naya Olmer, Xiaoli Mao, Biswajoy Roy, and Dan Rutherford, *Black carbon emissions and fuel use in global shipping, 2015*. (ICCT: Washington, DC, 2017) <https://theicct.org/publications/black-carbon-emissions-global-shipping-2015>.

11 Faber et al., "Fourth IMO greenhouse gas study;" Comer, Georgeff, and Osipova, *Air emissions and water pollution discharges from ships with scrubbers*.

12 Faber et al., "Fourth IMO greenhouse gas study."

13 Faber et al., "Fourth IMO greenhouse gas study."

taken from the Fourth IMO GHG Study.<sup>14</sup> The Fourth IMO GHG Study's LNG engine SFC assumptions are consistent with Pavlenko et al., which reflects modern LNG engines built in the last several years.<sup>15</sup> We assume that ships using VLSFO emit the same amount of CH<sub>4</sub> as those using HFO. Some ships using low-pressure injection engines, including LNG-Otto and LBSI may have open crankcases; if so, Pavlenko et al. estimate that there could be an additional 1 gCH<sub>4</sub>/kWh escaping unburned from the crankcase.<sup>16</sup> Therefore, in Table 3, we include rows that show the impact on CH<sub>4</sub> and CO<sub>2</sub>e from these additional crankcase emissions for LNG-Otto and LBSI engines in Table 10.

**Table 10.** Methane emission factors (g/kWh)

| Engine type          | Fuel type       | Methane (g/kWh)  |
|----------------------|-----------------|------------------|
| <b>SSD or MSD</b>    | HFO, VLSFO, MGO | 0.01             |
| <b>LNG-Otto-MS</b>   | LNG             | 5.5 <sup>a</sup> |
| <b>LNG-Otto-SS</b>   | LNG             | 2.5 <sup>a</sup> |
| <b>LNG-Diesel</b>    | LNG             | 0.2              |
| <b>LBSI</b>          | LNG             | 4.1 <sup>a</sup> |
| <b>Steam Turbine</b> | HFO, VLSFO, MGO | 0.002            |
|                      | LNG             | 0.04             |

<sup>a</sup> This table shows methane emission factors used in the Fourth IMO GHG Study; however, low-pressure injection engines, such as LNG-Otto-MS, LNG-Otto-SS, and LBSI, may have open crankcases, which could emit an additional 1.0 gCH<sub>4</sub>/kWh.

**Table 11.** Specific fuel consumption (g/kWh) for marine engines.

| Fuel type    | Engine type   | Specific fuel consumption (g fuel/kWh) |
|--------------|---------------|----------------------------------------|
| <b>HFO</b>   | SSD           | 175                                    |
|              | MSD           | 185                                    |
| <b>VLSFO</b> | SSD           | 167                                    |
|              | MSD           | 177                                    |
| <b>MGO</b>   | SSD           | 165                                    |
|              | MSD           | 175                                    |
| <b>LNG</b>   | LNG-Otto-MS   | 156                                    |
|              | LNG-Otto-SS   | 148                                    |
|              | LNG-Diesel    | 135                                    |
|              | LBSI          | 156                                    |
|              | Steam Turbine | 285                                    |

Nitrous oxide TTW emission factors are consistent with those use in the Fourth IMO GHG Study.<sup>17</sup> To calculate N<sub>2</sub>O TTW emissions factors, we divide the N<sub>2</sub>O energy-based emission factors used in Faber et al.,<sup>18</sup> which can be found in Table 12 and are in units of gN<sub>2</sub>O/kWh, by the SFC of each fuel-engine pair in Table 11, which are in units of g fuel/

<sup>14</sup> Faber et al., "Fourth IMO greenhouse gas study."

<sup>15</sup> Pavlenko et al., *The climate implications of using LNG as a marine fuel*.

<sup>16</sup> Pavlenko, et al., *The climate implications of using LNG as a marine fuel*.

<sup>17</sup> Faber et al., "Fourth IMO greenhouse gas study."

<sup>18</sup> Faber et al., "Fourth IMO greenhouse gas study."

kWh. This results in TTW N<sub>2</sub>O emission factors in units of gN<sub>2</sub>O/g fuel. We assume that ships using VLSFO emit the same amount of N<sub>2</sub>O as those using HFO.

**Table 12.** Nitrous oxide emission factors (g/kWh)

| Engine                         | Fuel            | N <sub>2</sub> O (g/kWh) |
|--------------------------------|-----------------|--------------------------|
| SSD or MSD                     | HFO, VLSFO, MGO | 0.03                     |
| Steam Turbine                  | HFO, VLSFO, MGO | 0.04                     |
| LNG-Otto-MS, LNG-Otto-SS, LBSI | LNG             | 0.02                     |
| LNG-Diesel                     | LNG             | 0.03                     |
| Steam Turbine                  | LNG             | 0.02                     |

## RESULTS

Table 13 presents WTW emission factors for fossil marine fuels developed according to the methodology described in this briefing. These WTW emission factors include both upstream well-to-tank (WTT) and downstream tank-to-wake (TTW) emission factors.

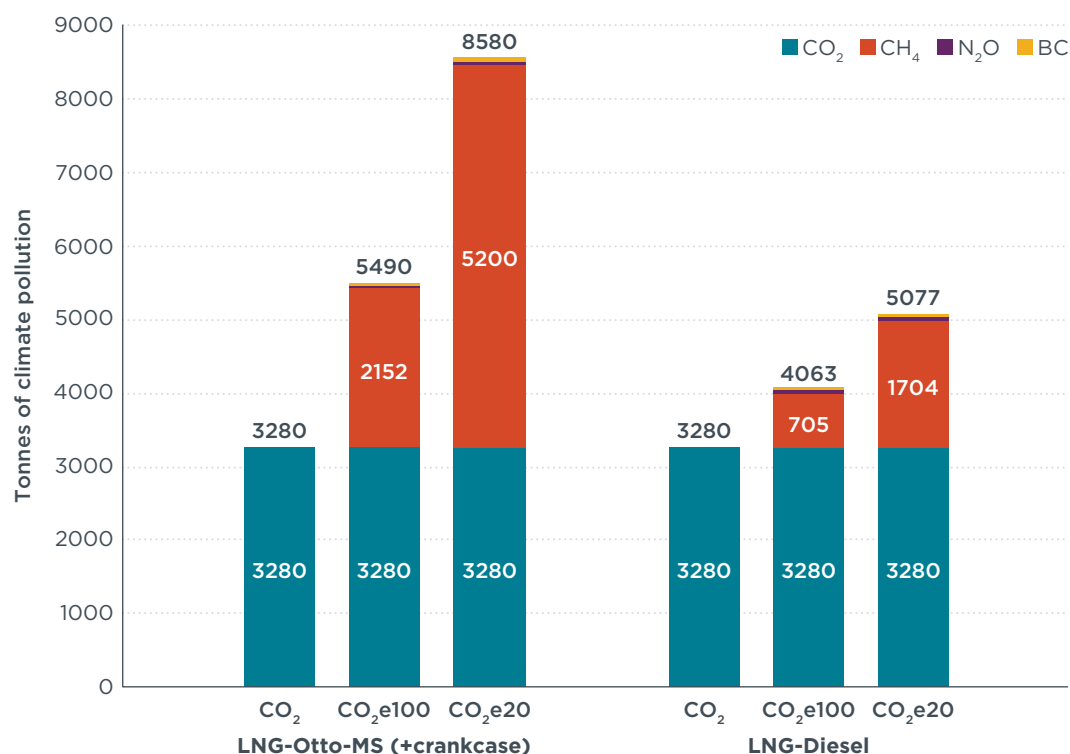
In Table 13, CO<sub>2</sub> accounts for only carbon dioxide emissions, whereas CO<sub>2</sub>e100 and CO<sub>2</sub>e20 account for emissions of other climate pollutants based on their 100-year or 20-year global warming potential. Comparing the three metrics, one can see that focusing solely on CO<sub>2</sub> and ignoring other climate pollutants can significantly underestimate climate pollution from maritime transport. We suggest policymakers consider not only CO<sub>2</sub>e100 but also CO<sub>2</sub>e20 for policies intended to be aligned with the Paris Agreement. In addition to reducing CO<sub>2</sub> emissions, reducing pollutants with large 20-year global warming potential, such as CH<sub>4</sub>, BC, and N<sub>2</sub>O, can help prevent additional near-term warming.

**Table 13.** Well-to-wake carbon dioxide and carbon dioxide equivalent factors (CEF<sub>WTW</sub>) for fossil marine fuels.

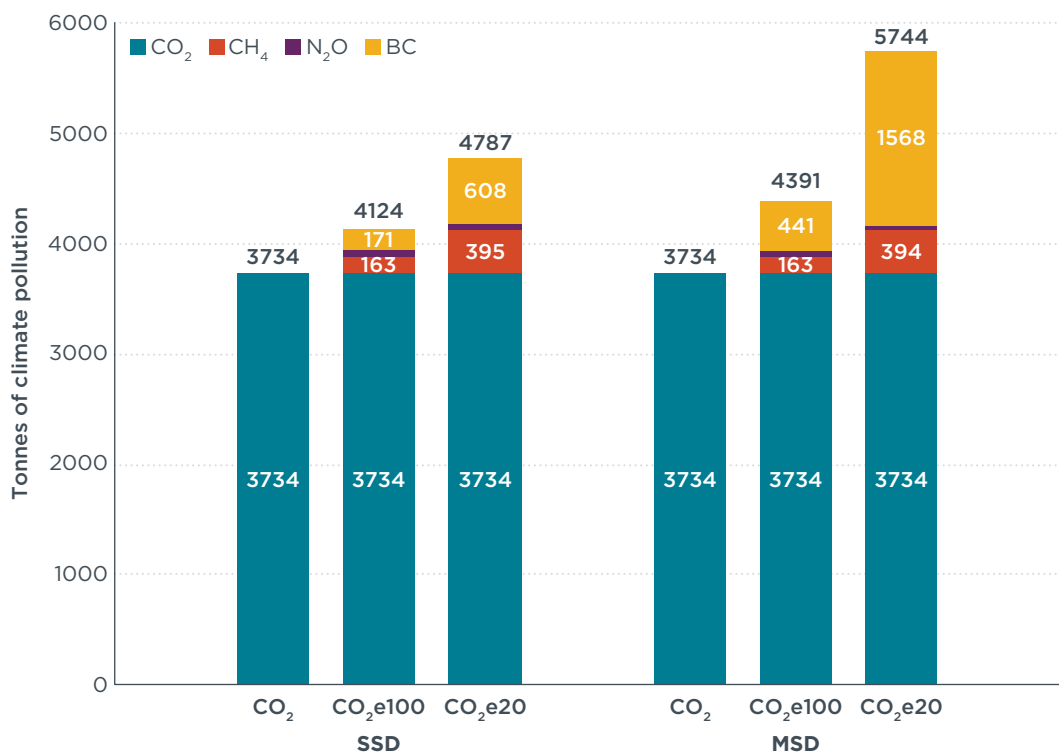
| Fuel type | Engine type             | Well-to-wake (g/g fuel) |                      |                     |
|-----------|-------------------------|-------------------------|----------------------|---------------------|
|           |                         | CO <sub>2</sub>         | CO <sub>2</sub> e100 | CO <sub>2</sub> e20 |
| HFO       | SSD                     | 3.545                   | 3.915                | 4.553               |
|           | MSD                     | 3.545                   | 4.182                | 5.510               |
| VLSFO     | SSD                     | 3.734                   | 4.124                | 4.787               |
|           | MSD                     | 3.734                   | 4.391                | 5.744               |
| MGO       | SSD                     | 3.782                   | 4.043                | 4.367               |
|           | MSD                     | 3.782                   | 4.237                | 5.068               |
| LNG       | LNG-Otto-MS             | 3.280                   | 5.259                | 8.023               |
|           | LNG-Otto-MS + crankcase | 3.280                   | 5.490                | 8.580               |
|           | LNG-Otto-SS             | 3.280                   | 4.600                | 6.427               |
|           | LNG-Otto-SS + crankcase | 3.280                   | 4.844                | 7.015               |
|           | LNG-Diesel              | 3.280                   | 4.063                | 5.077               |
|           | LBSI                    | 3.280                   | 4.936                | 7.242               |
|           | LBSI + crankcase        | 3.280                   | 5.167                | 7.799               |
|           | Steam Turbine           | 3.280                   | 3.978                | 4.952               |

## DISCUSSION

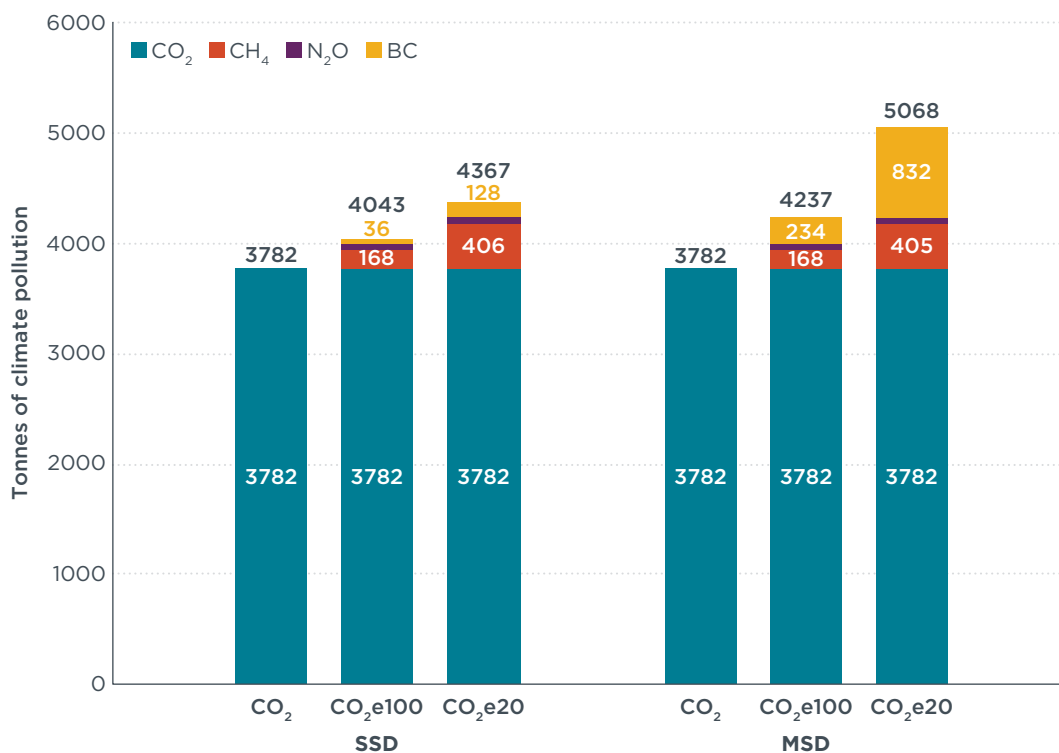
To give an example of why it is important to consider not only CO<sub>2</sub> but also CO<sub>2</sub>e<sub>100</sub> and CO<sub>2</sub>e<sub>20</sub>, consider the figures below. Each figure applies Equation 1, and fuel consumption (*FC*) is assumed to be 1000 tonnes. Figure 1 shows the CO<sub>2</sub>e<sub>WTW</sub> emissions of consuming 1,000 tonnes of LNG in the engine with the highest WTW emissions (LNG-Otto-MS + crankcase) and the LNG engine with the lowest WTW emissions (LNG-Diesel). The exercise is repeated for SSD and MSD engines running on VLSFO (Figure 2) and MGO (Figure 3). Notice that estimates of WTW climate pollution can more than double for LNG engines that have high methane slip when evaluated on CO<sub>2</sub>e<sub>20</sub> compared with CO<sub>2</sub> (left side of Figure 1). Figure 2 and Figure 3 show that the relative contribution of black carbon emissions to WTW emissions depends strongly on whether it is evaluated using 100-year or 20-year global warming potential. When BC is accounted for, using MGO results in lower WTW emissions than VLSFO.



**Figure 1.** Well-to-wake emissions of consuming 1000 tonnes of liquefied natural gas in two engines.



**Figure 2.** Well-to-wake emissions of consuming 1000 tonnes of VLSFO in two engines.



**Figure 3.** Well-to-wake emissions of consuming 1000 tonnes of MGO in two engines.

## CONCLUSIONS

This briefing paper outlines a methodology for calculating well-to-wake carbon dioxide equivalent emissions from four fossil marine fuels: heavy fuel oil, very low sulfur fuel oil, marine gas oil, and liquefied natural gas. Well-to-wake emission factors for these fuels are presented in Table 13. While the EU Emissions Trading Scheme presents the most immediate opportunity to apply this methodology, it can also be applied to policies being developed at the International Maritime Organization and in other regions and countries that aim to reduce shipping's climate impacts.

The WTW carbon dioxide equivalent factors developed in this briefing cover existing marine fuels but could be expanded to new fuels including hydrogen and ammonia, two fuels where the WTT component is particularly important when evaluating their life-cycle climate consequences. No matter which fuel is used, WTT emissions will depend on the feedstock and production pathway. In addition, the TTW emissions will depend on whether the fuel is used in a fuel cell, combusted in an engine, or used in some other way. As new fuels and energy sources for shipping are researched and developed, it will be important to develop WTW emission factors that encompass their full life-cycle emissions in order to accurately judge their climate credentials.



# Emission factors used in the estimations of emissions from combustion

In the calculations the numbers are used with the highest available accuracy. In these tables though, they are only shown rounded off.

In the tables, dotted cells indicate combinations of fuel and source without consumption.

## CO<sub>2</sub>, SO<sub>2</sub> and heavy metals - Stationary and mobile combustion

**Table B1. General emission factors for CO<sub>2</sub>, SO<sub>2</sub> and heavy metals**

|                                           | CO <sub>2</sub><br>tonne/tonne <sup>2</sup> | SO <sub>2</sub> <sup>1</sup><br>kg/tonne <sup>2</sup> | Pb<br>g/tonne <sup>2</sup> | Cd<br>g/tonne <sup>2</sup> | Hg<br>g/tonne <sup>2</sup> | As<br>g/tonne <sup>2</sup> | Cr<br>g/tonne <sup>2</sup> | Cu<br>g/tonne <sup>2</sup> |
|-------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| Coal .....                                | 2.52                                        | 16 <sup>3</sup>                                       | 0.2 <sup>3</sup>           | 0.003 <sup>3</sup>         | 0.05 <sup>3</sup>          | 0.089 <sup>3</sup>         | 0.065 <sup>3</sup>         | 0.087 <sup>3</sup>         |
| Coke .....                                | 3.19                                        | 18                                                    | 0.2 <sup>3</sup>           | 0.003 <sup>3</sup>         | 0.05 <sup>3</sup>          | 0.089 <sup>3</sup>         | 0.065 <sup>3</sup>         | 0.087 <sup>3</sup>         |
| Petrol coke .....                         | 3.59                                        | 18                                                    | 0.2                        | 0.003                      | 0.05                       | 0.089                      | 0.065                      | 0.087                      |
| Charcoal .....                            | 0                                           | 0.32                                                  | 0.8                        | 0.38                       | 0.02                       | 0.01                       | 0.68                       | 0.18                       |
| Motor gasoline .....                      | 3.13                                        | <b>0.001</b>                                          | <b>0.03</b> <sup>4</sup>   | 0.01                       | 0.0084                     | 0.05                       | 0.05                       | 1.7                        |
| Aviation gasoline .....                   | 3.13                                        | 0.4                                                   | 675.7                      | 0.01                       | 0                          | 0.05                       | 0.05                       | 1.7                        |
| Kerosene (heating) .....                  | 3.15                                        | <b>0.346</b>                                          | 0.07                       | 0.01                       | 0.03                       | 0.05                       | 0.04                       | 0.05                       |
| Jet kerosene .....                        | 3.15                                        | <b>0.274</b>                                          | 0.07                       | 0.01                       | 0.03                       | 0.05                       | 0.05                       | 0.05                       |
| Auto diesel .....                         | 3.17 <sup>5</sup>                           | <b>0.015</b> <sup>6</sup>                             | 0.1                        | 0.01                       | 0.0023                     | 0.05                       | 0.05                       | 1.7                        |
| Marine gas oil/diesel .....               | 3.17                                        | <b>1.158</b>                                          | 0.1                        | 0.01                       | 0.05                       | 0.05                       | 0.04                       | 0.05                       |
| Light fuel oils .....                     | 3.17                                        | <b>0.928</b>                                          | 0.1                        | 0.01                       | 0.05                       | 0.05                       | 0.04                       | 0.05                       |
| Heavy distillate .....                    | 3.17                                        | <b>4.375</b>                                          | 0.1                        | 0.01                       | 0.05                       | 0.05                       | 0.04                       | 0.05                       |
| Heavy fuel oil .....                      | 3.2                                         | <b>17.84</b> <sup>7</sup>                             | 1                          | 0.1                        | 0.2                        | 0.057                      | 1.35                       | 0.53                       |
| Natural gas (1000 Sm <sup>3</sup> ) ..... | 1.99/ <b>2.34</b> <sup>8</sup>              | 0                                                     | 0.00025                    | 0.002                      | 0.001                      | 0.004                      | 0.021                      | 0.016                      |
| LPG .....                                 | 3                                           | 0                                                     | 0                          | 0                          | 0                          | 0.004                      | 0.021                      | 0.016                      |
| Refinery gas .....                        | 2.8                                         | 0                                                     | 0                          | 0                          | 0                          | 0.004                      | 0.021                      | 0.016                      |
| CO gas .....                              | 1.571                                       | 0                                                     | 0                          | 0                          | 0                          | 0.004                      | 0.021                      | 0.016                      |
| Fuel gas .....                            | 2.5                                         | 0                                                     | 0                          | 0                          | 0                          | 0.004                      | 0.021                      | 0.016                      |
| Landfill gas .....                        | 0                                           | 0.019                                                 | 0                          | 0                          | 0                          | 0.004                      | 0.021                      | 0.016                      |
| Biogas .....                              | 0                                           | 0                                                     | 0.00025                    | 0.0017                     | 0.001                      | 0.0038                     | 0.021                      | 0.016                      |
| Fuel wood .....                           | 0                                           | 0.2                                                   | 0.05                       | 0.1                        | 0.010244                   | 0.159                      | 0.152                      | 0.354                      |
| Wood waste .....                          | 0                                           | 0.37                                                  | 0.05                       | 0.1                        | 0.010244                   | 0.159                      | 0.152                      | 0.354                      |
| Wood pellets .....                        | 0                                           | 0.37                                                  | 0.05                       | 0.1                        | 0.1                        | 0.159                      | 0.152                      | 0.354                      |
| Wood briquettes .....                     | 0                                           | 0.37                                                  | 0.05                       | 0.1                        | 0.1                        | 0.159                      | 0.152                      | 0.354                      |
| Black liquor .....                        | 0                                           | 0.37                                                  | 0.05                       | 0.1                        | 0.010244                   | 0.159                      | 0.152                      | 0.354                      |
| Municipal waste .....                     | <b>0.5498</b> <sup>9</sup>                  | 1.4                                                   | <b>0.00304</b>             | <b>0.00015</b>             | <b>0.00016</b>             | 0.022                      | 0.001                      | 0.000985                   |
| Special waste .....                       | 3.2                                         | 9.2                                                   | 14                         | 0.6                        | 0.2                        | 1                          | 31                         | 25                         |

<sup>1</sup> Applies to 2015 for petroleum products; the factors change yearly, in accordance with changes in the sulphur content in the products.

<sup>2</sup> For natural gas: 1000 Sm<sup>3</sup>.

<sup>3</sup> Exceptions: Direct-fired furnaces in cement production = 9.1 and small stoves in households = 20.

<sup>4</sup> From 1997 - considerably higher earlier years. Earlier used factors are not shown in this Appendix.

<sup>5</sup> From 2006 the emission factor has been corrected for use of bio diesel, which not causes emissions of CO<sub>2</sub>: 2006: 3.159, 2007: 3.114, 2008: 3.029, 2009: 3.007, 2010: 2.992, 2011: 3.006, 2012: 2.989, 2013: 2.989, 2014: 3.000, 2015: 2.990.

<sup>6</sup> Applies to road traffic. Weighted average of duty-free and dutiable auto diesel.

<sup>7</sup> Stationary combustion.

<sup>8</sup> Respectively dry gas (domestic use) and rich gas (continental shelf).

<sup>9</sup> The factor increases through the period, from 0.4874 in 1990. Exact figures can be given at request.

Numbers in italics have exceptions for some sectors, see table B2 and B5. Bold numbers are different for different years, see table B3, B4 and B5. Source: Rosland (1987), (Norwegian pollution control authority (1990), (Sandgren *et al.* (1996), Finstad *et al.* (2001) Finstad *et al.* (2002) and Finstad and Rypdal (2003).

**Table B2. Exceptions from the general emission factors for heavy metals: Solid fuels in small stoves (households)**

|            | Pb<br>g/tonne | Cd<br>g/tonne | Hg<br>g/tonne | As<br>g/tonne | Cr<br>g/tonne | Cu<br>g/tonne |
|------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| Coal ..... | 2.5           | 0.15          | 0.3           | 1.2           | 0.9           | 1.2           |
| Coke ..... | 2.5           | 0.15          | 0.3           | 1.2           | 0.9           | 1.2           |

**Table B3. Time series for variable emission factors for SO<sub>2</sub> (kg/tonne)**

| Year<br>s | V11<br>Motor<br>gasolin<br>e | V13<br>Kerosen<br>e<br>(heating) | V14<br>Jet<br>kerosen<br>e | V15<br>Auto diesel |                                |                                        |                                        | V17<br>Marine<br>gas<br>oil/dies<br>el | V18<br>Light<br>fuel<br>oils | V19<br>Heavy<br>distillat<br>e | V20<br>Heavy<br>fuel oil<br>(LS-oil) | V20<br>Heavy<br>fuel oil<br>(NS-<br>oil) |
|-----------|------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------|--------------------------------|----------------------------------------|----------------------------------------|----------------------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------------|------------------------------------------|
|           | Genera<br>l                  | General                          | General                    | Gener<br>al        | M.1A3B.1<br>Passeng<br>er cars | M.1A3B.<br>2 Light<br>duty<br>vehicles | M.1A3B.<br>3 Heavy<br>duty<br>vehicles | General                                | Gener<br>al                  | Genera<br>l                    | Gener<br>al                          | Gener<br>al                              |
| 1980      | 1                            | 0.2                              | 0.2                        | 6.6                | .                              | .                                      | .                                      | 6.6                                    | 6.6                          | 15                             | 19                                   | 46                                       |
| 1987      | 0.7                          | 0.4                              | 0.4                        | 4.4                | .                              | .                                      | .                                      | 4.4                                    | 4.4                          | 9                              | 19                                   | 44                                       |
| 1989      | 0.6                          | 0.4                              | 0.4                        | 3.4                | .                              | .                                      | .                                      | 3.4                                    | 3.4                          | 7.6                            | 18.2                                 | 40                                       |
| 1990      | 0.6                          | 0.3                              | 0.3                        | 3.2                | .                              | .                                      | .                                      | 3.2                                    | 3.2                          | 6                              | 17                                   | 39.4                                     |
| 1991      | 0.6                          | 0.38                             | 0.38                       | 2.8                | .                              | .                                      | .                                      | 2.8                                    | 2.8                          | 4.6                            | 16.8                                 | 43.6                                     |
| 1992      | 0.6                          | 0.32                             | 0.32                       | 2.6                | .                              | .                                      | .                                      | 2.6                                    | 2.6                          | 4.4                            | 16.4                                 | 42.6                                     |
| 1993      | 0.6                          | 0.42                             | 0.42                       | 2.2                | .                              | .                                      | .                                      | 2.2                                    | 2.2                          | 4.4                            | 16.2                                 | 45.8                                     |
| 1994      | 0.6                          | 0.36                             | 0.36                       | 1.4                | .                              | .                                      | .                                      | 1.4                                    | 1.4                          | 4.2                            | 14.2                                 | 44.8                                     |
| 1995      | 0.24                         | 0.46                             | 0.46                       | 1.4                | .                              | .                                      | .                                      | 1.4                                    | 1.4                          | 4.6                            | 11.8                                 | 43.4                                     |
| 1996      | 0.22                         | 0.46                             | 0.5                        | 1.2                | .                              | .                                      | .                                      | 1.2                                    | 1.2                          | 3.8                            | 12.6                                 | 46.6                                     |
| 1997      | 0.16                         | 0.46                             | 0.46                       | 1.2                | .                              | .                                      | .                                      | 1.2                                    | 1.2                          | 3.8                            | 12.6                                 | 47.2                                     |
| 1998      | 0.16                         | 0.42                             | 0.42                       | 0.8                | .                              | .                                      | .                                      | 1.8                                    | 1.8                          | 4.2                            | 12.4                                 | 42.8                                     |
| 1999      | 0.22                         | 0.32                             | 0.32                       | 0.6                | .                              | .                                      | .                                      | 1.6                                    | 1.6                          | 4.4                            | 12.8                                 | 39                                       |
| 2000      | 0.18                         | 0.36                             | 0.36                       | 1.4                | 0.1174                         | 0.1174                                 | 0.1174                                 | 1.8                                    | 1.8                          | 4.6                            | 14.4                                 | 31                                       |
| 2001      | 0.18                         | 0.46                             | 0.46                       | 0.8                | 0.0885                         | 0.0885                                 | 0.0885                                 | 1.8                                    | 1.8                          | 4.8                            | 13.2                                 | 44.4                                     |
| 2002      | 0.2                          | 0.32                             | 0.32                       | 0.6                | 0.0708                         | 0.0708                                 | 0.0708                                 | 1.6                                    | 1.2                          | 4.8                            | 12                                   | 43.8                                     |
| 2003      | 0.1                          | 0.3                              | 0.3                        | 0.8                | 0.0748                         | 0.0748                                 | 0.0748                                 | 2                                      | 0.8                          | 4.6                            | 14                                   | 44.2                                     |
| 2004      | 0.06                         | 0.3                              | 0.3                        | 0.8                | 0.0748                         | 0.0748                                 | 0.0748                                 | 1.8                                    | 0.8                          | 5                              | 14.2                                 | 44.2                                     |
| 2005      | 0.01                         | 0.28                             | 0.28                       | 0.8                | 0.0278                         | 0.0278                                 | 0.0278                                 | 1.8                                    | 0.8                          | 4.6                            | 13.6                                 | 39.2                                     |
| 2006      | 0.01                         | 0.27                             | 0.27                       | 1.38               | 0.0393                         | 0.0393                                 | 0.0393                                 | 2                                      | 1.38                         | 4.44                           | 10.4                                 | 26.2                                     |
| 2007      | 0.01                         | 0.296                            | 0.296                      | 0.73               | 0.0244                         | 0.0244                                 | 0.0244                                 | 1.53                                   | 0.73                         | 4.17                           | 17.8                                 | 20                                       |
| 2008      | 0.01                         | 0.286                            | 0.286                      | 0.786              | 0.0285                         | 0.0285                                 | 0.0285                                 | 1.562                                  | 0.986                        | 3.098                          | 17.5                                 | 28.5                                     |
| 2009      | 0.01                         | 0.302                            | 0.371                      | 0.016              | 0.016                          | 0.016                                  | 0.016                                  | 1.069                                  | 0.949                        | 4.31                           | 17.4                                 | 27.8                                     |
| 2010      | 0.01                         | 0.324                            | 0.294                      | 0.015              | 0.015                          | 0.015                                  | 0.015                                  | 1.184                                  | 0.978                        | 4.31                           | 17.5                                 | 28                                       |
| 2011      | 0.01                         | 0.334                            | 0.296                      | 0.015              | 0.015                          | 0.015                                  | 0.015                                  | 1.196                                  | 0.984                        | 4.32                           | 17.8                                 | 28.4                                     |
| 2012      | 0.01                         | 0.326                            | 0.294                      | 0.015              | 0.015                          | 0.015                                  | 0.015                                  | 1.038                                  | 0.658                        | 4.295                          | 17.5                                 | 27.4                                     |
| 2013      | 0.009                        | 0.298                            | 0.252                      | 0.014              | 0.014                          | 0.014                                  | 0.014                                  | 1.026                                  | 0.642                        | 3.957                          | 15.4                                 | 26.4                                     |
| 2014      | 0.01                         | 0.342                            | 0.252                      | 0.014              | 0.014                          | 0.014                                  | 0.014                                  | 1.054                                  | 0.648                        | 4.263                          | 15.5                                 | 27.0                                     |
| 2015      | 0.01                         | 0.346                            | 0.274                      | 0.015              | 0.015                          | 0.015                                  | 0.015                                  | 1.158                                  | 0.928                        | 4.375                          | 17.8                                 | 28.6                                     |

**Table B4. Time series for variable emission factors for heavy metals, stationary combustion. g/tonne**

| Sector  | Source | Fuel | 1990-1991 |         |         | 1992-   |         |         |
|---------|--------|------|-----------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
|         |        |      | Pb        | Cd      | Hg      | Pb      | Cd      | Hg      |
| General | S.03   | V51  | 0.0085    | 0.00047 | 0.00035 | 0.00304 | 0.00015 | 0.00016 |

**Table B5. Exceptions with time series for variable emission factors for natural gas combusted by oil exploration, tonne CO<sub>2</sub>/1000 Sm<sup>3</sup> natural gas**

| Sector   | Source | Fuel | Component       | 1990-<br>1994 | 1995 | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 | 2000 | 2001 | 2002* |
|----------|--------|------|-----------------|---------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|-------|
| 230600.1 | S.02   | V31  | CO <sub>2</sub> | 2.34          | 2.29 | 2.3  | 2.3  | 2.31 | 2.5  | 2.48 | 2.47 | 2.45  |
| 230600.1 | S.1B2C | V31  | CO <sub>2</sub> | 2.34          | 2.42 | 2.34 | 2.34 | 2.34 | 2.48 | 2.52 | 2.42 | 2.47  |

\*For the years after 2002 reported emissions are used

## Aviation - CH<sub>4</sub>, N<sub>2</sub>O, NO<sub>x</sub>, NMVOC, CO, particles and PAH

**Table B6. General emission factors for aviation**

| Source                                    | Fuel                     | CH <sub>4</sub><br>kg/<br>tonne | N <sub>2</sub> O<br>kg/<br>tonne | NO <sub>x</sub><br>kg/<br>tonne | NMVOC<br>kg/<br>tonne | CO<br>kg/<br>tonne | NH <sub>3</sub><br>kg/<br>tonne | TSP, PM <sub>10</sub> ,<br>PM <sub>2.5</sub><br>kg/tonne | Dioxins<br>µg I-<br>TEQ/<br>tonne |
|-------------------------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| M.1A3A.111<br>Jet/turboprop<br>0-100 m    | V14 Jet<br>kerosene      | <b>0.129</b>                    | 0.1                              | 12.968                          | 1.164                 | 10.952             | 0                               | 0.064                                                    | 0.06                              |
| M.1A3A.112<br>Jet/turboprop<br>100-1000 m | V14 Jet<br>kerosene      | <b>0.129</b>                    | 0.1                              | 12.968                          | 1.164                 | 10.952             | 0                               | 0.064                                                    | 0.06                              |
| M.1A3A.12<br>Jet/turboprop cruise         | V14 Jet<br>kerosene      | 0                               | 0.1                              | 14.650                          | 0.707                 | 11.351             | 0                               | 0.102                                                    | 0.06                              |
| M.1A3A.211<br>Helicopter 0-100 m          | V14 Jet<br>kerosene      | 3.2                             | 0.1                              | 6.67                            | 28.8                  | 36.6               | 0                               | 0.025                                                    | 0.06                              |
| M.1A3A.212<br>Helicopter<br>100-1000 m    | V14 Jet<br>kerosene      | 3.2                             | 0.1                              | 6.67                            | 28.8                  | 36.6               | 0                               | 0.025                                                    | 0.06                              |
| M.1A3A.22<br>Helicopter cruise            | V14 Jet<br>kerosene      | 0                               | 0.1                              | 6.67                            | 32                    | 36.6               | 0                               | 0.007                                                    | 0.06                              |
| M.1A3A.311 Small<br>aircraft 0-100 m      | V12 Aviation<br>gasoline | 0.129                           | 0.1                              | 12.968                          | 1.164                 | 10.952             | 0                               | 0.064                                                    | 2                                 |
| M.1A3A.312 Small<br>aircraft 100-1000 m   | V12 Aviation<br>gasoline | 0.129                           | 0.1                              | 12.968                          | 1.164                 | 10.952             | 0                               | 0.064                                                    | 2                                 |
| M.1A3A.32 Small<br>aircraft cruise        | V12 Aviation<br>gasoline | 0                               | 0.1                              | 14.650                          | 0.707                 | 11.351             | 0                               | 0.102                                                    | 2                                 |

Numbers in italics have exceptions for some sectors, see table B7, and bold numbers are different for different years, see table B8.

In the estimation update for CH<sub>4</sub>, NO<sub>x</sub>, NMVOC, CO and particles, which was based on the new EEA (2013) factors, no distinction are made between flight phases in 0-100 m altitude and 100-1000 m altitude. Furthermore, emission factors for jet/turboprop and small aircraft are weighted together.

Source: Finstad *et al.* (2001), Finstad *et al.* (2002) and EEA (2013).

**Table B7. Exceptions from the general factors for aviation**

| Component                                 | Emission<br>factor | Fuel    | Source                          | Sectors                              |
|-------------------------------------------|--------------------|---------|---------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| CH <sub>4</sub>                           | 0.35               | V14     | Jet kerosene                    | M.1A3A.111-112, M1A3A.211-212 248422 |
| NO <sub>x</sub>                           | 13.51              | V14     | Jet kerosene                    | M.1A3A.111, M1A3A.211 248422         |
| NO <sub>x</sub>                           | 13.29              | V14     | Jet kerosene                    | M.1A3A.112, M1A3A.212 248422         |
| NO <sub>x</sub>                           | 11.7               | V14     | Jet kerosene                    | M.1A3A.12, M1A3A.22 248422           |
| NMVOC                                     | 7.43               | V14     | Jet kerosene                    | M.1A3A.111, M1A3A.211 248422         |
| NMVOC                                     | 7.36               | V14     | Jet kerosene                    | M.1A3A.112, M1A3A.212 248422         |
| NMVOC                                     | 4.3                | V14     | Jet kerosene                    | M.1A3A.12, M1A3A.22 248422           |
| CO                                        | 23.67              | V14     | Jet kerosene                    | M.1A3A.111, M1A3A.211 248422         |
| CO                                        | 23.15              | V14     | Jet kerosene                    | M.1A3A.112, M1A3A.212 248422         |
| CO                                        | 20.9               | V14     | Jet kerosene                    | M.1A3A.12, M1A3A.22 248422           |
| CH <sub>4</sub>                           | 0.090              | V12, 14 | Aviation gasoline, jet kerosene | M.1A3A.11x, M1A3A.31x 235100.2N      |
| CH <sub>4</sub>                           | 0                  | V12, 14 | Aviation gasoline, jet kerosene | M.1A3A.12, M1A3A.32 235100.2N        |
| NO <sub>x</sub>                           | 12.559             | V12, 14 | Aviation gasoline, jet kerosene | M.1A3A.11x, M1A3A.31x 235100.2N      |
| NO <sub>x</sub>                           | 13.857             | V12, 14 | Aviation gasoline, jet kerosene | M.1A3A.12, M1A3A.32 235100.2N        |
| NMVOC                                     | 0.810              | V12, 14 | Aviation gasoline, jet kerosene | M.1A3A.11x, M1A3A.31x 235100.2N      |
| NMVOC                                     | 0.246              | V12, 14 | Aviation gasoline, jet kerosene | M.1A3A.12, M1A3A.32 235100.2N        |
| CO                                        | 9.903              | V12, 14 | Aviation gasoline, jet kerosene | M.1A3A.11x, M1A3A.31x 235100.2N      |
| CO                                        | 2.547              | V12, 14 | Aviation gasoline, jet kerosene | M.1A3A.12, M1A3A.32 235100.2N        |
| TSP, PM <sub>10</sub> , PM <sub>2.5</sub> | 0.074              | V12, 14 | Aviation gasoline, jet kerosene | M.1A3A.11x, M1A3A.31x 235100.2N      |
| TSP, PM <sub>10</sub> , PM <sub>2.5</sub> | 0.142              | V12, 14 | Aviation gasoline, jet kerosene | M.1A3A.12, M1A3A.32 235100.2N        |

**Table B8. Time series for variable emission factors for aviation. Factors for 1989, 1995, 2000 and 2012 are calculated as given in the table. Factors for 1990-1994, 1996-1999 and 2001-2011 are calculated by linear interpolation. Factors after 2012 are kept constant. In the 2012 calculation source M.1A3A.111 and M.1A3A.112 are weighted together.**

| Component                                    | Year | General                     |                                |                       | 235100.2N                   |                                | 665100.2              |
|----------------------------------------------|------|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------|
|                                              |      | M.1A3A.111<br>(LTO 0-100 m) | M.1A3A.112<br>(LTO 100-1000 m) | M.1A3A.12<br>(cruise) | M.1A3A.111<br>(LTO 0-100 m) | M.1A3A.112<br>(LTO 100-1000 m) | M.1A3A.12<br>(cruise) |
| CH <sub>4</sub>                              | 1989 | 0.086                       | 0.014                          | 0.000                 | 0.041                       | 0.007                          | 0.000                 |
|                                              | 1995 | 0.858                       | 0.141                          | 0.000                 | 0.086                       | 0.014                          | 0.000                 |
|                                              | 2000 | 0.175                       | 0.029                          | 0.000                 | 0.144                       | 0.025                          | 0.000                 |
|                                              | 2012 | 0.129                       | 0.129                          | 0.000                 | 0.090                       | 0.090                          | 0.000                 |
| NO <sub>x</sub>                              | 1989 | 6.772                       | 13.049                         | 12.119                | 7.762                       | 14.958                         | 12.755                |
|                                              | 1995 | 9.296                       | 17.913                         | 11.001                | 7.745                       | 14.924                         | 11.989                |
|                                              | 2000 | 7.579                       | 14.605                         | 14.032                | 7.327                       | 14.884                         | 11.750                |
|                                              | 2012 | 12.968                      | 12.968                         | 14.650                | 12.559                      | 12.559                         | 13.857                |
| NMVOC                                        | 1989 | 0.775                       | 0.127                          | 0.554                 | 0.365                       | 0.060                          | 0.675                 |
|                                              | 1995 | 7.725                       | 1.265                          | 0.963                 | 0.773                       | 0.127                          | 3.369                 |
|                                              | 2000 | 1.576                       | 0.258                          | 0.507                 | 1.293                       | 0.221                          | 0.366                 |
|                                              | 2012 | 1.164                       | 1.164                          | 0.707                 | 0.810                       | 0.810                          | 0.246                 |
| CO                                           | 1989 | 19.768                      | 2.145                          | 6.947                 | 14.173                      | 1.538                          | 4.191                 |
|                                              | 1995 | 27.204                      | 2.952                          | 12.147                | 15.118                      | 1.640                          | 8.459                 |
|                                              | 2000 | 21.239                      | 2.305                          | 7.808                 | 16.925                      | 2.659                          | 3.866                 |
|                                              | 2012 | 10.952                      | 10.952                         | 11.351                | 9.903                       | 9.903                          | 2.547                 |
| TSP, PM <sub>10</sub> ,<br>PM <sub>2.5</sub> | 1989 | 0.039                       | 0.039                          | 0.094                 | 0.048                       | 0.048                          | 0.658                 |
|                                              | 1995 | 0.056                       | 0.056                          | 0.102                 | 0.075                       | 0.075                          | 1.325                 |
|                                              | 2000 | 0.057                       | 0.057                          | 0.155                 | 0.075                       | 0.075                          | 1.325                 |
|                                              | 2012 | 0.064                       | 0.064                          | 0.102                 | 0.074                       | 0.074                          | 0.142                 |

## Road traffic - CH<sub>4</sub>, N<sub>2</sub>O, NO<sub>x</sub>, NMVOC, CO, NH<sub>3</sub>, particles and PAH

**Table B9. General emission factors for road traffic**

| Source                            | Fuel                 | CH <sub>4</sub> kg/tonne | N <sub>2</sub> O kg/tonne | NO <sub>x</sub> kg/tonne | NMVOC kg/tonne | CO kg/tonne    | NH <sub>3</sub> kg/tonne | TSP, PM <sub>10</sub> kg/tonne | PM <sub>2.5</sub> kg/tonne | Dioxins µg I-TEQ/tonne |
|-----------------------------------|----------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|----------------|----------------|--------------------------|--------------------------------|----------------------------|------------------------|
| M.1A3B.1<br>Passenger car         | V11 Motor gasoline   | <b>0.312</b>             | <b>0.035</b>              | <b>3.512</b>             | <b>5.528</b>   | <b>36.697</b>  | <b>1.036</b>             | <b>0.041</b>                   | <b>0.041</b>               | <b>0.1</b>             |
|                                   | V15 Auto diesel      | <b>0.012</b>             | <b>0.084</b>              | <b>9.222</b>             | <b>0.485</b>   | <b>2.695</b>   | <b>0.019</b>             | <b>0.273</b>                   | <b>0.259</b>               | 0.1                    |
|                                   | V31 Natural gas      | 0                        | 0                         | 0.871                    | 0.065          | 1.693          | 0                        | 0.122                          | 0.122                      | 0.05                   |
|                                   | V32 LPG              | 0                        | <b>0.045</b>              | <b>1.163</b>             | 0              | <b>11.999</b>  | 0                        | <b>0.033</b>                   | <b>0.033</b>               | 0.06                   |
| M.1A3B.2<br>Other light duty cars | V11 Motor gasoline   | <b>0.525</b>             | <b>0.085</b>              | <b>6.386</b>             | <b>9.704</b>   | <b>100.020</b> | <b>0.821</b>             | <b>0.083</b>                   | <b>0.083</b>               | <b>0.1</b>             |
|                                   | V15 Auto diesel      | <b>0.009</b>             | <b>0.060</b>              | <b>9.719</b>             | <b>0.382</b>   | <b>2.518</b>   | <b>0.014</b>             | <b>0.515</b>                   | <b>0.489</b>               | 0.1                    |
| M.1A3B.3<br>Heavy duty vehicles   | V11 Motor gasoline   | <b>0.576</b>             | <b>0.044</b>              | <b>27.969</b>            | <b>16.767</b>  | <b>22.266</b>  | <b>0.018</b>             | 0                              | 0                          | <b>0.1</b>             |
|                                   | V15 Auto diesel      | <b>0.008</b>             | <b>0.094</b>              | <b>12.245</b>            | <b>0.329</b>   | <b>3.822</b>   | <b>0.008</b>             | <b>0.203</b>                   | <b>0.192</b>               | <b>0.1</b>             |
|                                   | V31/V37 Natural gas/ |                          |                           |                          |                |                |                          |                                |                            |                        |
|                                   | Biogas               | 0                        | 0                         | <b>8.274</b>             | 0              | <b>5.901</b>   | <b>0.008</b>             | <b>0.026</b>                   | <b>0.026</b>               | 0.05                   |
| M.1A3B.41<br>Moped                | V11 Motor gasoline   | <b>24.707</b>            | <b>0.052</b>              | <b>3.254</b>             | <b>108.829</b> | <b>193.621</b> | <b>0.052</b>             | 0                              | 0                          | <b>0.1</b>             |
| M.1A3B.42<br>Motorcycle           | V11 Motor gasoline   | <b>1.643</b>             | <b>0.058</b>              | <b>4.108</b>             | <b>19.100</b>  | <b>192.334</b> | <b>0.058</b>             | 0                              | 0                          | <b>0.1</b>             |

Bold numbers are different for different years, but only the 2015 data are shown in this Appendix, except for CH<sub>4</sub> (table B10) and N<sub>2</sub>O (table B11).  
Source: Results from Statistics Norway's use of HBEFA (INFRAS 2009) and Finstad *et al.* (2001).

**Table B10. Average CH<sub>4</sub> emission factors for road traffic including cold start emissions and evaporation, g CH<sub>4</sub>/ kg fuel**

|            | V11 Motor gasoline |                       |                     |        |            | V15 Auto diesel |                       |                     |
|------------|--------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|--------|------------|-----------------|-----------------------|---------------------|
|            | Passenger car      | Other light duty cars | Heavy duty vehicles | Moped  | Motorcycle | Passenger car   | Other light duty cars | Heavy duty vehicles |
| 1990 ..... | 1.641              | 1.865                 | 0.576               | 12.878 | 3.600      | 0.109           | 0.097                 | 0.082               |
| 1991 ..... | 1.602              | 1.869                 | 0.580               | 12.952 | 3.423      | 0.105           | 0.094                 | 0.082               |
| 1992 ..... | 1.557              | 1.838                 | 0.581               | 12.968 | 3.256      | 0.096           | 0.089                 | 0.078               |
| 1993 ..... | 1.512              | 1.777                 | 0.582               | 12.999 | 3.055      | 0.077           | 0.074                 | 0.068               |
| 1994 ..... | 1.457              | 1.703                 | 0.583               | 13.027 | 2.896      | 0.084           | 0.085                 | 0.073               |
| 1995 ..... | 1.396              | 1.609                 | 0.586               | 13.082 | 2.774      | 0.081           | 0.082                 | 0.071               |
| 1996 ..... | 1.270              | 1.472                 | 0.576               | 12.862 | 2.585      | 0.076           | 0.076                 | 0.066               |
| 1997 ..... | 1.218              | 1.425                 | 0.592               | 13.219 | 2.815      | 0.078           | 0.078                 | 0.066               |
| 1998 ..... | 1.104              | 1.290                 | 0.576               | 12.871 | 2.895      | 0.074           | 0.071                 | 0.056               |
| 1999 ..... | 1.016              | 1.202                 | 0.573               | 14.392 | 3.047      | 0.071           | 0.066                 | 0.052               |
| 2000 ..... | 0.964              | 1.147                 | 0.588               | 17.636 | 3.173      | 0.067           | 0.063                 | 0.049               |
| 2001 ..... | 0.850              | 1.001                 | 0.564               | 19.949 | 3.052      | 0.057           | 0.054                 | 0.043               |
| 2002 ..... | 0.775              | 0.916                 | 0.563               | 23.218 | 3.061      | 0.050           | 0.049                 | 0.040               |
| 2003 ..... | 0.699              | 0.846                 | 0.557               | 25.096 | 2.958      | 0.045           | 0.045                 | 0.038               |
| 2004 ..... | 0.624              | 0.777                 | 0.549               | 25.748 | 2.792      | 0.039           | 0.041                 | 0.035               |
| 2005 ..... | 0.591              | 0.758                 | 0.573               | 26.933 | 2.770      | 0.035           | 0.038                 | 0.034               |
| 2006 ..... | 0.543              | 0.713                 | 0.579               | 26.893 | 2.576      | 0.030           | 0.033                 | 0.032               |
| 2007 ..... | 0.518              | 0.686                 | 0.596               | 27.214 | 2.394      | 0.026           | 0.029                 | 0.029               |
| 2008 ..... | 0.485              | 0.646                 | 0.597               | 26.787 | 2.138      | 0.023           | 0.024                 | 0.026               |
| 2009 ..... | 0.457              | 0.613                 | 0.594               | 26.293 | 2.011      | 0.020           | 0.021                 | 0.022               |
| 2010 ..... | 0.426              | 0.579                 | 0.585               | 25.648 | 1.896      | 0.017           | 0.017                 | 0.018               |
| 2011 ..... | 0.411              | 0.575                 | 0.593               | 25.840 | 1.861      | 0.016           | 0.016                 | 0.015               |
| 2012 ..... | 0.387              | 0.560                 | 0.592               | 25.655 | 1.816      | 0.015           | 0.014                 | 0.013               |
| 2013 ..... | 0.364              | 0.546                 | 0.589               | 25.428 | 1.765      | 0.014           | 0.012                 | 0.012               |
| 2014 ..... | 0.335              | 0.528                 | 0.575               | 24.754 | 1.684      | 0.013           | 0.011                 | 0.010               |
| 2015 ..... | 0.312              | 0.525                 | 0.576               | 24.707 | 1.643      | 0.012           | 0.009                 | 0.008               |

Source: Results from Statistics Norway's use of HBEFA (INFRAS 2009)

**Table B11. Average N<sub>2</sub>O emission factors for road traffic including cold start emissions and evaporation, g N<sub>2</sub>O/ kg fuel**

|            | V11 Motor gasoline |                       |                     |       |            | V15 Auto diesel |                       | Heavy duty vehicles |
|------------|--------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|-------|------------|-----------------|-----------------------|---------------------|
|            | Passenger car      | Other light duty cars | Heavy duty vehicles | Moped | Motorcycle | Passenger car   | Other light duty cars |                     |
| 1990 ..... | 0.099              | 0.109                 | 0.044               | 0.052 | 0.057      | 0               | 0                     | 0.033               |
| 1991 ..... | 0.105              | 0.109                 | 0.044               | 0.052 | 0.057      | 0               | 0                     | 0.032               |
| 1992 ..... | 0.110              | 0.111                 | 0.044               | 0.052 | 0.057      | 0               | 0                     | 0.031               |
| 1993 ..... | 0.117              | 0.116                 | 0.044               | 0.052 | 0.058      | 0               | 0                     | 0.026               |
| 1994 ..... | 0.125              | 0.123                 | 0.045               | 0.052 | 0.058      | 0               | 0                     | 0.030               |
| 1995 ..... | 0.135              | 0.133                 | 0.045               | 0.052 | 0.058      | 0.003           | 0.005                 | 0.030               |
| 1996 ..... | 0.146              | 0.142                 | 0.044               | 0.052 | 0.057      | 0.009           | 0.012                 | 0.030               |
| 1997 ..... | 0.155              | 0.157                 | 0.045               | 0.053 | 0.059      | 0.018           | 0.020                 | 0.033               |
| 1998 ..... | 0.153              | 0.160                 | 0.044               | 0.052 | 0.057      | 0.027           | 0.026                 | 0.032               |
| 1999 ..... | 0.154              | 0.167                 | 0.044               | 0.051 | 0.057      | 0.036           | 0.034                 | 0.033               |
| 2000 ..... | 0.160              | 0.180                 | 0.045               | 0.053 | 0.059      | 0.046           | 0.041                 | 0.033               |
| 2001 ..... | 0.155              | 0.177                 | 0.043               | 0.051 | 0.056      | 0.050           | 0.043                 | 0.030               |
| 2002 ..... | 0.156              | 0.203                 | 0.043               | 0.051 | 0.056      | 0.056           | 0.046                 | 0.029               |
| 2003 ..... | 0.152              | 0.178                 | 0.043               | 0.050 | 0.056      | 0.062           | 0.049                 | 0.027               |
| 2004 ..... | 0.147              | 0.167                 | 0.042               | 0.049 | 0.055      | 0.066           | 0.052                 | 0.026               |
| 2005 ..... | 0.087              | 0.168                 | 0.044               | 0.052 | 0.058      | 0.073           | 0.057                 | 0.026               |
| 2006 ..... | 0.083              | 0.164                 | 0.044               | 0.052 | 0.059      | 0.076           | 0.060                 | 0.025               |
| 2007 ..... | 0.081              | 0.164                 | 0.046               | 0.054 | 0.060      | 0.083           | 0.064                 | 0.028               |
| 2008 ..... | 0.077              | 0.155                 | 0.046               | 0.054 | 0.060      | 0.086           | 0.065                 | 0.031               |
| 2009 ..... | 0.073              | 0.145                 | 0.045               | 0.053 | 0.060      | 0.086           | 0.064                 | 0.037               |
| 2010 ..... | 0.067              | 0.132                 | 0.045               | 0.052 | 0.059      | 0.083           | 0.060                 | 0.047               |
| 2011 ..... | 0.062              | 0.126                 | 0.045               | 0.053 | 0.059      | 0.085           | 0.061                 | 0.062               |
| 2012 ..... | 0.056              | 0.116                 | 0.045               | 0.053 | 0.059      | 0.087           | 0.062                 | 0.073               |
| 2013 ..... | 0.048              | 0.105                 | 0.045               | 0.053 | 0.059      | 0.087           | 0.062                 | 0.077               |
| 2014 ..... | 0.040              | 0.093                 | 0.044               | 0.051 | 0.057      | 0.086           | 0.061                 | 0.088               |
| 2015 ..... | 0.035              | 0.085                 | 0.044               | 0.052 | 0.058      | 0.084           | 0.060                 | 0.094               |

Source: Results from Statistics Norway's use of HBEFA (INFRAS 2009)

## Navigation - CH<sub>4</sub>, N<sub>2</sub>O, NO<sub>x</sub>, NMVOC, CO, particles and POPs

**Table B12. General emission factors for navigation**

|                                                | CH <sub>4</sub><br>kg/<br>tonne | N <sub>2</sub> O<br>kg/<br>tonne | NO <sub>x</sub><br>kg/<br>tonne | NMVOC<br>kg/tonne | CO<br>kg/<br>tonne | NH <sub>3</sub><br>kg/<br>tonne | TSP,<br>PM <sub>10</sub> kg/<br>tonne | PM <sub>2.5</sub><br>kg/<br>tonne | Dioxins<br>µg I-<br>TEQ/<br>tonne |
|------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------|--------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| V17 Marine gas oil/diesel, V18 Light fuel oils | 0.23                            | 0.08                             | <b>43.76</b>                    | 2.4               | 2.9                | 0                               | 1.6                                   | 1.5                               | 4                                 |
| V19 Heavy distillate, V20 Heavy fuel oil       | 0.23                            | 0.08                             | <b>43.76</b>                    | 2.4               | 2.9                | 0                               | 5.4                                   | 5.1                               | 4                                 |
| V31 Natural gas (1000 Sm <sup>3</sup> )        | <b>48.64</b>                    | 0.07                             | 4.0                             | 0.814             | 2.143              | 0                               | 0.032                                 | 0.032                             | 0.05                              |

Numbers in italics have exceptions for some sectors, see table B13, and bold numbers are different for different years, see table B14-B16.

Source: Flugsrud and Rypdal (1996), Tørnsjø (2001), Finstad *et al.* (2001), Finstad *et al.* (2002b), Finstad *et al.* (2003), Bremnes Nielsen and Stenersen (2010).

**Table B13. Exceptions from the general factors for navigation**

| Component        | Emission factor (kg/tonne) | Fuel            | Sector                                                                                      |
|------------------|----------------------------|-----------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| CH <sub>4</sub>  | 0.8                        | V17             | Marine gas oil/diesel 230600.1 -230600.3                                                    |
| CH <sub>4</sub>  | 1.9                        | V20             | Heavy fuel oil 230600.1 -230600.3                                                           |
| N <sub>2</sub> O | 0.02                       | V17             | Marine gas oil/diesel 230600.1 -230600.3                                                    |
| NO <sub>x</sub>  | 36.60                      | V17, 19, 20     | Marine gas oil/diesel, light fuel oils, heavy distillate, heavy fuel oil 230310.N           |
| NO <sub>x</sub>  | 54                         | V17, 20         | Marine gas oil/diesel, light fuel oils, heavy distillate, Heavy fuel oil 230600.1 -230600.3 |
| NO <sub>x</sub>  | 46.58                      | V17, 19, 20     | Marine gas oil/diesel, light fuel oils, heavy distillate, heavy fuel oil 248422             |
| NM VOC           | 1.4                        | V17, 18, 19, 20 | Marine gas oil/diesel, light fuel oils, heavy distillate, heavy fuel oil 230310.N           |
| NM VOC           | 2.3                        | V17, 19, 20     | Marine gas oil/diesel, light fuel oils, heavy distillate, heavy fuel oil 248422             |
| NM VOC           | 5                          | V17             | Marine gas oil/diesel, light fuel oils 230600.1 -230600.3                                   |
| NM VOC           | 5                          | V19, 20         | Heavy distillate, heavy fuel oil 230600.1 -230600.3                                         |
| CO               | 7.9                        | V17, 18, 19, 20 | Marine gas oil/diesel, light fuel oils, heavy distillate, heavy fuel oil 230310.N           |
| CO               | 1.6                        | V17, 18, 19, 20 | Marine gas oil/diesel, light fuel oils, heavy distillate, heavy fuel oil 230600.1           |
| CO               | 7                          | V17, 19, 20     | Marine gas oil/diesel, light fuel oils, heavy distillate, heavy fuel oil 230600.1 -230600.3 |
| CO               | 2.3                        | V17, 19, 20     | Marine gas oil/diesel, light fuel oils, heavy distillate, heavy fuel oil 248422             |

**Table B14. Time series for variable emission factors for navigation. NO<sub>x</sub>**

| Sector   | Fuel        | 1990-1999 | 1990  | 1991  | 1992  | 1993  | 1994  | 1995  | 1996  | 1997  | 1998  | 1999  |       |       |       |
|----------|-------------|-----------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| General  | V17-20      |           | 56.85 | 56.80 | 56.89 | 56.77 | 56.82 | 56.68 | 57.23 | 57.47 | 57.41 | 56.82 |       |       |       |
|          |             |           | 2000  | 2004  | 2005  | 2006  | 2007  | 2008  | 2009  | 2010  | 2011  | 2012  | 2013  | 2014  | 2015  |
| General  | V17-20      |           | 57.82 | 56.51 | 55.90 | 55.55 | 54.61 | 53.25 | 51.90 | 50.54 | 49.18 | 47.83 | 46.47 | 45.11 | 43.76 |
| 230310.N | V17, 19, 20 | 52.11     | 52.12 | 51.69 | 51.58 | 51.48 | 50.93 | 49.90 | 47.41 | 45.17 | 43.64 | 43.36 | 40.94 | 37.97 | 36.60 |
| 248422   | V17, 19, 20 | 50.17     | 49.82 | 48.95 | 48.74 | 48.52 | 48.31 | 48.09 | 47.88 | 47.66 | 47.44 | 47.23 | 47.01 | 46.80 | 46.58 |

Source: (Flugsrud et al. 2010)

**Table B15. Time series for variable emission factors for navigation. CH<sub>4</sub>**

| Sector  | Fuel | 2000  | 2001  | 2002  | 2003  | 2004  | 2005  | 2006  | 2007  | 2008  | 2009  | 2010  | 2011  | 2012  | 2013-15 |
|---------|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|---------|
| General | V31  | 31.43 | 31.43 | 31.43 | 49.99 | 52.71 | 54.55 | 54.43 | 36.81 | 38.83 | 41.65 | 42.73 | 40.59 | 46.83 | 48.64   |

**Table B16. Time series for variable emission factors for navigation. NMVOC and CO**

| Sector          | Fuel   | NMVOC     |           |           |       |       |       | CO        |       |
|-----------------|--------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-------|-------|-------|-----------|-------|
|                 |        | 1980-1990 | 1980-1997 | 1980-1998 | 1991- | 1998- | 1999- | 1980-1997 | 1998- |
| General         | V17-20 |           |           |           |       |       |       | 3.1       | 2.9   |
| 230310.N        | V17-20 |           |           | 1.5       |       |       | 1.4   |           |       |
| 230600.1        | V17-20 |           |           |           |       |       |       | 2         | 1.6   |
| 230600.1,230910 | V19,20 | 6.4       |           |           | 5     |       |       |           |       |
| 230600.1,230910 | V 20   |           |           |           |       |       |       |           |       |
| 248422          | V17-20 |           | 2.2       |           |       | 2.3   |       |           |       |



## Other mobile sources including railways - CH<sub>4</sub>, N<sub>2</sub>O, NO<sub>x</sub>, NMVOC, CO, NH<sub>3</sub>, particles and POPs

**Table B17. General emission factors for other mobile sources**

|                                                 |                        | CH <sub>4</sub> kg/<br>tonne | N <sub>2</sub> O<br>kg/<br>tonne | NO <sub>x</sub><br>kg/<br>tonne | NMVOC<br>kg/<br>tonne | CO<br>kg/<br>tonne | NH <sub>3</sub><br>kg/<br>Tonne | TSP,<br>PM <sub>10</sub><br>kg/<br>tonne | PM <sub>2.5</sub><br>kg/<br>tonne | Dioxins<br>µg I-<br>TEQ/<br>tonne |
|-------------------------------------------------|------------------------|------------------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------|---------------------------------|------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| M.1A3C<br>Railway                               | V01 Coal               | 0.28                         | 0.04                             | 3                               | 1.1                   | 3                  | 0                               | 1.6/1.14                                 | 0.82                              | 1.6                               |
|                                                 | V15 Auto<br>diesel     | 0.18                         | 1.2                              | 47                              | 4                     | 11                 | 0.007                           | 3.8                                      | 3.8                               | 0.1                               |
| M.1A3E.21<br>Small boats 2<br>stroke            | V11 Motor<br>gasoline  | 5.1                          | 0.02                             | 6                               | 240                   | 415                | 0                               | 8                                        | 8                                 | <b>0.1</b>                        |
| M.1A3E.22<br>Small boats 4<br>stroke            | V11 Motor<br>gasoline  | 1.7                          | 0.08                             | 12                              | 40                    | 1 000              | 0                               | 1                                        | 1                                 | <b>0.1</b>                        |
|                                                 | V15 Auto<br>diesel     | 0.18                         | 0.03                             | 54                              | 27                    | 25                 | 0                               | 4                                        | 4                                 | 0.1                               |
| M.1A3E.31<br>Motorized<br>equipment 2<br>stroke | V11 Motor<br>gasoline  | 6                            | 0.02                             | <b>2<sup>1</sup></b>            | 500                   | 700                | 0                               | 8                                        | 8                                 | <b>0.1</b>                        |
| M.1A3E.32<br>Motorized<br>equipment 4t          | V11 Motor<br>gasoline  | 2.2                          | 0.07                             | 10                              | 110                   | 1 200              | 0                               | 1                                        | 1                                 | <b>0.1</b>                        |
|                                                 | V15 Auto<br>diesel     | 0.17                         | 0.139                            | <b>13.0</b>                     | <b>1.0</b>            | <b>6.1</b>         | 0.008                           | <b>0.2</b>                               | <b>0.2</b>                        | 0.1                               |
|                                                 | V18 Light<br>fuel oils | 0.17                         | 1.3                              | 50                              | 6                     | 15                 | 0.005                           | 7.1                                      | 6.75                              | 0.1                               |

M.1A3E.1 Snow scooter has the same emission factors as M.1A3B.41 Moped, see table B9.

Bold numbers are different for different years, but only 2015 figures are presented here.

<sup>1</sup>Before 1995 the emission factor was 1.3.

Numbers in italics have exceptions for some sectors, see table B18–B19.

Sources: Bang (1993), Bang *et al.* (1999), Finstad *et al.* (2001), Finstad *et al.* (2002b), Finstad *et al.* (2003), Winther and Nielsen (2006), EEA (2013).

**Table B18. Exceptions from the general factors for greenhouse gases and precursors for other mobile sources**

| Component        | Emission factor (kg/tonne) | Fuel |                 |                                        | Source | Sectors        |
|------------------|----------------------------|------|-----------------|----------------------------------------|--------|----------------|
| CH <sub>4</sub>  | 6.2                        | V11  | Motor gasoline  | M.1A3E.31 Motorized equipment 2 stroke |        | 230100         |
| CH <sub>4</sub>  | 3.7                        | V11  | Motor gasoline  | M.1A3E.32 Motorized equipment 4 stroke |        | 230100         |
| CH <sub>4</sub>  | 7.7                        | V11  | Motor gasoline  | M.1A3E.31 Motorized equipment 2 stroke |        | 230210         |
| CH <sub>4</sub>  | 8.1                        | V11  | Motor gasoline  | M.1A3E.31 Motorized equipment 2 stroke |        | 330000         |
| CH <sub>4</sub>  | 5.5                        | V11  | Motor gasoline  | M.1A3E.32 Motorized equipment 4 stroke |        | 330000         |
| CH <sub>4</sub>  | 0.18                       | V15  | Auto diesel     | M.1A3E.32 Motorized equipment 4 stroke |        | 330000         |
| N <sub>2</sub> O | 0.08                       | V11  | Motor gasoline  | M.1A3E.32 Motorized equipment 4 stroke |        | 230500-233320  |
| N <sub>2</sub> O | 0.132                      | V15  | Auto diesel     | M.1A3E.32 Motorized equipment 4 stroke |        | 230100-230210  |
| NO <sub>x</sub>  | 15.1                       | V15  | Auto diesel     | M.1A3E.32 Motorized equipment 4 stroke |        | 230100-230210  |
| NO <sub>x</sub>  | 54                         | V18  | Light fuel oils | M.1A3E.32 Motorized equipment 4 stroke |        | 230100         |
| NO <sub>x</sub>  | 52                         | V18  | Light fuel oils | M.1A3E.32 Motorized equipment 4 stroke |        | 230210         |
|                  |                            |      |                 |                                        |        | 230710-230892, |
| NO <sub>x</sub>  | 47                         | V18  | Light fuel oils | M.1A3E.32 Motorized equipment 4 stroke |        | 234910         |
| NO <sub>x</sub>  | 48                         | V18  | Light fuel oils | M.1A3E.32 Motorized equipment 4 stroke |        | 232360, 248422 |
| NO <sub>x</sub>  | 46                         | V18  | Light fuel oils | M.1A3E.32 Motorized equipment 4 stroke |        | 234110-234120  |
|                  |                            |      |                 |                                        |        | 230100-        |
| NMVOC            | 1.8                        | V15  | Auto diesel     | M.1A3E.32 Motorized equipment 4 stroke |        | 230200         |
| NMVOC            | 7.2                        | V18  | Light fuel oils | M.1A3E.32 Motorized equipment 4 stroke |        | 230100         |
| NMVOC            | 5.7                        | V18  | Light fuel oils | M.1A3E.32 Motorized equipment 4 stroke |        | 230210         |

|       |             |     |                 |                                        |                       |
|-------|-------------|-----|-----------------|----------------------------------------|-----------------------|
| NMVOC | 4           | V18 | Light fuel oils | M.1A3E.32 Motorized equipment 4 stroke | 230710-230892,234910  |
| NMVOC | 4.8         | V18 | Light fuel oils | M.1A3E.32 Motorized equipment 4 stroke | 232360, 248422        |
| NMVOC | 3.8         | V18 | Light fuel oils | M.1A3E.32 Motorized equipment 4 stroke | 234110-234120         |
| CO    | <b>10.0</b> | V15 | Auto diesel     | M.1A3E.32 Motorized equipment 4 stroke | 230100-230210         |
| CO    | 25          | V18 | Light fuel oils | M.1A3E.32 Motorized equipment 4 stroke | 230100                |
| CO    | 20          | V18 | Light fuel oils | M.1A3E.32 Motorized equipment 4 stroke | 230210                |
| CO    | 11          | V18 | Light fuel oils | M.1A3E.32 Motorized equipment 4 stroke | 230710-230892, 234910 |
| CO    | 17          | V18 | Light fuel oils | M.1A3E.32 Motorized equipment 4 stroke | 234110-234120         |
| CO    | 18          | V18 | Light fuel oils | M.1A3E.32 Motorized equipment 4 stroke | 248422                |

Bold numbers are different for different years, time series for NO<sub>x</sub> are presented in table B20.

**Table B19. Exceptions from the general factors for other pollutants for other mobile sources**

| Component             | Emission factor (kg/tonne) | Fuel | Source          | Sectors                                |
|-----------------------|----------------------------|------|-----------------|----------------------------------------|
| TSP, PM <sub>10</sub> | <b>1.7</b>                 | V15  | Auto diesel     | M.1A3E.32 Motorized equipment 4 stroke |
| TSP, PM <sub>10</sub> | 3.8                        | V18  | Light fuel oils | M.1A3E.32 Motorized equipment 4 stroke |
| TSP, PM <sub>10</sub> | 4.2                        | V18  | Light fuel oils | M.1A3E.32 Motorized equipment 4 stroke |
| TSP, PM <sub>10</sub> | 5.3                        | V18  | Light fuel oils | M.1A3E.32 Motorized equipment 4 stroke |
| TSP, PM <sub>10</sub> | 5.4                        | V18  | Light fuel oils | M.1A3E.32 Motorized equipment 4 stroke |
| PM <sub>2.5</sub>     | <b>1.6</b>                 | V15  | Auto diesel     | M.1A3E.32 Motorized equipment 4 stroke |
| PM <sub>2.5</sub>     | 3.61                       | V18  | Light fuel oils | M.1A3E.32 Motorized equipment 4 stroke |
| PM <sub>2.5</sub>     | 3.99                       | V18  | Light fuel oils | M.1A3E.32 Motorized equipment 4 stroke |
| PM <sub>2.5</sub>     | 5.04                       | V18  | Light fuel oils | M.1A3E.32 Motorized equipment 4 stroke |
| PM <sub>2.5</sub>     | 5.13                       | V18  | Light fuel oils | M.1A3E.32 Motorized equipment 4 stroke |

Bold numbers are different for different years, but only 2015 figures are presented here.

**Table B20. Time series for NO<sub>x</sub> emission factors for use of auto diesel in motorized equipment 4t**

| Sector        | 1990 | 1991 | 1992 | 1993 | 1994 | 1995 | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 |
|---------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| General       | 46.3 | 46.4 | 46.4 | 46.4 | 46.5 | 46.6 | 46.7 | 46.8 | 46.0 | 43.9 | 41.9 | 40.2 | 37.8 | 35.0 | 31.8 |
| 230100-230210 | 27.1 | 27.0 | 26.7 | 26.5 | 26.4 | 26.4 | 26.5 | 26.6 | 26.6 | 26.5 | 26.4 | 26.2 | 25.8 | 25.4 | 24.9 |
| Sector        | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 |      |      |      |      |
| General       | 28.6 | 24.8 | 21.6 | 19.8 | 18.5 | 17.1 | 16.1 | 15.3 | 14.5 | 13.5 | 13.0 |      |      |      |      |
| 230100-230210 | 24.1 | 23.3 | 22.3 | 21.3 | 20.3 | 19.3 | 18.3 | 17.5 | 16.8 | 15.9 | 15.1 |      |      |      |      |

Source: Winther and Nielsen (2006). Data for 2005 and later are extrapolations.

**Table B21. Time series for variable emission factors for other mobile sources**

| Fuel         | Component | 1980-1990 | 1991 | 1992 | 1993 | 1994 | 1995 | 1996 | 1997- |
|--------------|-----------|-----------|------|------|------|------|------|------|-------|
| V11 Gasoline | Dioxins   | 1.32      | 1.11 | 0.95 | 0.69 | 0.25 | 0.23 | 0.11 | 0.1   |

## CH<sub>4</sub> - Stationary combustion

**Table B22. General emission factors, kg CH<sub>4</sub>/tonne fuel**

| Source                                 | V01<br>Coal   | V02<br>Coke            | V03<br>Petrol<br>coke | V41<br>Fuel<br>wood | V42<br>Wood<br>waste         | V43<br>Black<br>liquor              | V44<br>Wood<br>pellets    | V45<br>Wood<br>briquettes  | V04<br>Charcoal          | V31<br>Natural<br>gas<br>(1 000<br>Sm <sup>3</sup> ) | V33<br>Refinery<br>gas  |
|----------------------------------------|---------------|------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------|
| S.01<br>Direct-<br>fired<br>furnaces . | 0.0281        | 0.285                  | 0.105                 | .                   | .                            | .                                   | .                         | .                          | 5.9                      | 0.1775                                               | 0.0486                  |
| S.02 Gas<br>turbines ..                | .             | .                      | .                     | .                   | .                            | .                                   | .                         | .                          | .                        | 0.91                                                 | .                       |
| S.03<br>Boilers ....                   | 8.43          | 8.55                   | 0.35                  | .                   | 0.1788                       | 0.0216                              | 0.1901                    | 0.1703                     | .                        | 0.1775                                               | 0.0486                  |
| S.04<br>Small<br>stoves ....           | 8.43          | 8.55                   | .                     | 6.1463              | .                            | .                                   | 5.184                     | .                          | 6.0                      | .                                                    | .                       |
| S.1B2C<br>Flares ....                  | .             | .                      | .                     | .                   | .                            | .                                   | .                         | .                          | .                        | 0.24                                                 | 0.28                    |
|                                        | V34<br>CO gas | V36<br>Landfill<br>gas | V35<br>Fuel gas       | V32<br>LPG          | V13<br>Kerosene<br>(heating) | V17<br>Marine<br>gas oil/<br>diesel | V18<br>Light<br>fuel oils | V19<br>Heavy<br>distillate | V20<br>Heavy<br>fuel oil | V51<br>Municipal<br>waste                            | V52<br>Special<br>waste |
| S.01<br>Direct-<br>fired<br>furnaces   | 0.0067        | .                      | 0.05                  | .                   | .                            | 0.431                               | .                         | 0.431                      | 0.406                    | .                                                    | 1.218                   |
| S.02 Gas<br>turbines                   | .             | 0.251                  | .                     | .                   | .                            | -                                   | .                         | .                          | .                        | .                                                    | .                       |
| S.03<br>Boilers                        | 0.0067        | 0.251                  | 0.05                  | 0.2305              | 0.431                        | 0.431                               | 0.431                     | 0.431                      | 0.406                    | 0.345                                                | 1.218                   |
| S.04<br>Small<br>stoves                | .             | .                      | .                     | 0.2305              | 0.431                        | .                                   | 0.431                     | 0.431                      | .                        | .                                                    | .                       |
| S.1B2C<br>Flares                       | .             | 0.37                   | 0.054.                | .                   | .                            | .                                   | .                         | .                          | .                        | .                                                    | .                       |

Numbers in italics have exceptions for some sectors, see table B23.

Source: IPCC (2006), Sandgren *et al.* (1996), Karlsvik (1995) and The Norwegian oil industry association (1994).

**Table B23. Exceptions from the general factors for CH<sub>4</sub>, stationary combustion (kg CH<sub>4</sub>/tonne fuel)**

| Emission factor | Fuel               | Source                                                              | Sectors                                  |
|-----------------|--------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------|
| 0.1293          | V13, V17, V18, V19 | Kerosene (heating), marine diesel; light fuel oil, heavy distillate | S.01 Direct fired furnaces, S.03 Boilers |
| 0.1218          | V20                | Heavy fuel oil                                                      | S.01 Direct fired furnaces, S.03 Boilers |
| 0.0461          | V32                | LPG                                                                 | S.03 Boilers                             |
| 0.0403          | V31                | Natural gas (1000 Sm <sup>3</sup> )                                 | S.01 Direct fired furnaces, S.03 Boilers |
| 0.0355          | V31                | Natural gas (1000 Sm <sup>3</sup> )                                 | S.01 Direct fired furnaces, S.03 Boilers |
| 0               | V34                | CO gas                                                              | S.03 Boilers                             |
| 0.0502          | V36                | Landfill gas                                                        | S.02 Gas turbines, S.03 Boilers          |
| 0.4875          | V42                | Wood waste                                                          | S.03 Boilers                             |
| 4.644           | V45                | Wood briquettes                                                     | S.03 Boilers                             |

## N<sub>2</sub>O - Stationary combustion

**Table B24. General emission factors. kg N<sub>2</sub>O/tonne fuel**

| Source                                 | V01<br>Coal                     | V02<br>Coke            | V03<br>Petrol<br>coke | V41<br>Fuel<br>wood | V42<br>Wood<br>waste              | V43<br>Black<br>liquor              | V44<br>Wood<br>pellets    | V45<br>Wood<br>briquettes  | V04<br>Char-<br>coal     | V31<br>Natural<br>gas<br>(1000<br>Sm <sup>3</sup> ) | V33<br>Refinery<br>gas  |
|----------------------------------------|---------------------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------|-------------------------|
| S.01<br>Direct-<br>fired<br>furnaces . | 0.0422                          | 0.0428                 | 0.021                 | .                   | .                                 | .                                   | .                         | .                          | 0.12                     | 0.0036                                              | 0.0049                  |
| S.02 Gas<br>turbines ..                | .                               | .                      | .                     | .                   | .                                 | .                                   | .                         | .                          | .                        | 0.0036                                              | .                       |
| S.03<br>Boilers ....                   | 0.0422                          | 0.0428                 | 0.021                 | .                   | 0.065                             | 0.0144                              | 0.0691                    | 0.0619                     | .                        | 0.0036                                              | 0.0049                  |
| S.04<br>Small<br>stoves ....           | 0.0422                          | 0.0428                 | .                     | 0.082               | .                                 | .                                   | 0.0691                    | .                          | 0.03                     | .                                                   | .                       |
| S.1B2C<br>Flares ....                  | .                               | .                      | .                     | .                   | .                                 | .                                   | .                         | .                          | .                        | 0.02                                                | 0.024                   |
|                                        | V34<br>Blast<br>furn-ace<br>gas | V36<br>Landfill<br>gas | V35<br>Fuel gas       | V32<br>LPG          | V13<br>Kero-<br>sene<br>(heating) | V17<br>Marine<br>gas oil/<br>diesel | V18<br>Light<br>fuel oils | V19<br>Heavy<br>distillate | V20<br>Heavy<br>fuel oil | V51<br>Municipal<br>waste                           | V52<br>Special<br>waste |
| S.01<br>Direct-<br>fired<br>furnaces   | 0.0007                          | 0.005                  | 0.005                 | .                   | .                                 | 0.0259                              | .                         | 0.0259                     | 0.0244                   | .                                                   | 0.1624                  |
| S.02 Gas<br>turbines                   | .                               | 0.005                  | .                     | .                   | .                                 | 0.0259                              | .                         | .                          | .                        | .                                                   | .                       |
| S.03<br>Boilers                        | 0.0007                          | 0.005                  | 0.005                 | 0.0046              | 0.0259                            | 0.0259                              | 0.0259                    | 0.0259                     | 0.0244                   | 0.046                                               | 0.1624                  |
| S.04<br>Small<br>stoves                | .                               | .                      | .                     | 0.0046              | 0.0259                            | .                                   | 0.0259                    | 0.0259                     | .                        | .                                                   | .                       |
| S.1B2C<br>Flares                       | .                               | 0.0015                 | 0.024                 | .                   | .                                 | .                                   | .                         | .                          | .                        | .                                                   | .                       |

Numbers in italics have exceptions for some sectors, see table B25.

Source: IPCC (2006), Sandgren *et al.* (1996) and The Norwegian oil industry association (1994).

**Table B25. Exceptions from the general factors for N<sub>2</sub>O. Stationary combustion (kg N<sub>2</sub>O/1000 Sm<sup>3</sup> natural gas)**

| Emission factor | Fuel               | Source                                                         | Sectors                             |
|-----------------|--------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 0.0040          | V31<br>Natural gas | S.01 Direct-fired furnaces, S.02 Gas<br>turbines, S.03 Boilers | 230600.1-230600.3,<br>230910,234950 |

## NO<sub>x</sub> - Stationary combustion

**Table B26. General emission factors. kg NO<sub>x</sub>/tonne fuel**

| Source                                  | V01<br>Coal                     | V02<br>Coke            | V03<br>Petrol<br>coke | V41<br>Fuel<br>wood | V42<br>Wood<br>waste         | V43<br>Black<br>liquor              | V44<br>Wood<br>pellets    | V45<br>Wood<br>bri-<br>quettes | V04<br>Char-<br>coal gas | V31<br>Natural<br>gas (1000<br>Sm <sup>3</sup> ) | V33<br>Refinery<br>gas  |
|-----------------------------------------|---------------------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------------------------------|-------------------------|
| S.01<br>Direct-<br>fired<br>furnaces .. | 16                              | 20                     | 20                    | .                   | .                            | .                                   | .                         | .                              | 2.68                     | 5.95                                             | 5.4                     |
| S.02 Gas<br>turbines ...                | .                               | .                      | .                     | .                   | .                            | .                                   | .                         | .                              | .                        | 6.27                                             | .                       |
| S.03<br>Boilers .....                   | 3                               | 3                      | 3.4                   | .                   | 0.9                          | 0.9                                 | 1.3                       | 1.3                            | .                        | 2.55                                             | 3                       |
| S.04<br>Small<br>stoves .....           | 3                               | 3                      | .                     | <b>0.988</b>        | .                            | .                                   | 1.1                       | .                              | 1.4                      | .                                                | .                       |
| S.1B2C<br>Flares .....                  | .                               | .                      | .                     | .                   | .                            | .                                   | .                         | .                              | .                        | 12                                               | 7                       |
|                                         | V34<br>Blast<br>furn-ace<br>gas | V36<br>Landfill<br>gas | V35<br>Fuel gas       | V32<br>LPG          | V13<br>Kerosene<br>(heating) | V17<br>Marine<br>gas oil/<br>diesel | V18<br>Light<br>fuel oils | V19<br>Heavy<br>distillate     | V20<br>Heavy<br>fuel oil | V51<br>Municipal<br>waste                        | V52<br>Special<br>waste |
| S.01<br>Direct-<br>fired<br>furnaces    | 5.4                             | .                      | 5.4                   | .                   | .                            | 70                                  | .                         | 5                              | 5                        | .                                                | 5                       |
| S.02 Gas<br>turbines                    | .                               | .                      | .                     | .                   | .                            | 16                                  | .                         | .                              | .                        | .                                                | .                       |
| S.03<br>Boilers                         | 3                               | 0.01                   | 3                     | 2.3                 | 3                            | 2.5                                 | 2.5                       | 2.5                            | 4.2                      | 1.365                                            | 4.2                     |
| S.04<br>Small<br>stoves                 | .                               | .                      | .                     | 2.3                 | 2.5                          | .                                   | 2.5                       | 2.5                            | .                        | .                                                | .                       |
| S.1B2C<br>Flares                        | .                               | 0.17                   | .                     | .                   | .                            | .                                   | .                         | .                              | .                        | .                                                | .                       |

Numbers in italics have exceptions for some sectors, see table B27, and bold numbers are different for different years, see table B28.

Source: Rosland (1987). Fuel wood factor based on data from annual surveys on use of fuel wood in households.

**Table B27. Exceptions from the general factors for NO<sub>x</sub>. Stationary combustion. kg NO<sub>x</sub> /tonne fuel**

| Emission<br>factor | Fuel        | Source                                          | Sectors                      |
|--------------------|-------------|-------------------------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 24                 | V19, 20, 52 | Heavy distillate, heavy fuel oil, special waste | S.01 Direct-fired furnaces   |
| 6.13               | V31         | Natural gas (1000 Sm <sup>3</sup> )             | 231910.2, 232350             |
| 9.5                | V19, 20     | Heavy distillate, heavy fuel oil                | S.01 Direct-fired furnaces   |
| <b>8.681</b>       | V31         | Natural gas (1000 Sm <sup>3</sup> )             | 232014                       |
| 1.4                | V31         | Natural gas (1000 Sm <sup>3</sup> )             | S.02 Gas turbines            |
| 3                  | V17, 18, 19 | Fuel oils                                       | 232360                       |
| 4.5                | V01         | Coal                                            | S.1B2C Flares                |
| 3.4                | V02         | Coke                                            | 230600.1                     |
| 5                  | V20, 52     | Heavy fuel oil, special waste                   | S.03 Boilers                 |
| 2.9                | V35         | Fuel gas                                        | 230500-233320                |
| 0.01               | V34         | CO gas                                          | S.03 Boilers                 |
| 6.27               | V33         | Refinery gas                                    | 230500-233320                |
| 1.4                | V01, 02     | Coal, coke                                      | S.03 Boilers                 |
|                    |             |                                                 | 230500-233320                |
|                    |             |                                                 | 232011-232050, 232411-232442 |
|                    |             |                                                 | 233510-233530                |
|                    |             |                                                 | 233511                       |
|                    |             |                                                 | 330000                       |

**Table B28. Time series for variable emission factors for NO<sub>x</sub>. Stationary combustion. kg NO<sub>x</sub> /tonne fuel**

| Sector   | Source | Fuel | 1980-1990 | 1991  | 1992-1994 | 1995  | 1996-1998 | 1999-2004 | 2005  | 2006  | 2007  | 2008  | 2009  | 2010  |
|----------|--------|------|-----------|-------|-----------|-------|-----------|-----------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| General  | S.04   | V41  | 0.982     | 0.981 | 0.982     | 0.981 | 0.982     | 0.981     | 0.985 | 0.984 | 0.987 | 0.988 | 0.987 | 0.988 |
| Sector   | Source | Fuel | 2011      | 2012  | 2013      | 2014  | 2015      |           |       |       |       |       |       |       |
| General  | S.04   | V41  | 0.986     | 0.985 | 0.988     | 0.989 | 0.988     |           |       |       |       |       |       |       |
| Sector   | Source | Fuel | 1980-1990 | 1991  | 1992      | 1993  | 1994      | 1995      | 1996  | 1997  | 1998  | 1999  | 2000- |       |
| 230600.1 | S.02   | V31  | 8.223     | 8.172 | 8.234     | 8.444 | 8.617     | 8.874     | 9.128 | 9.185 | 9.528 | 9.087 | 8.681 |       |

## NMVOC - Stationary combustion

**Table B29. General emission factors. kg NMVOC/tonne fuel**

| Source                              | V01<br>Coal   | V02<br>Coke            | V03<br>Petrol<br>coke | V41<br>Fuel<br>wood | V42<br>Wood<br>waste             | V43<br>Black<br>liquor              | V44<br>Wood<br>pellets    | V45<br>Wood<br>bri-<br>quettes | V04<br>Char<br>coal      | V31<br>Natural<br>gas<br>(1000<br>Sm <sup>3</sup> ) | V33<br>Re<br>finery<br>gas |
|-------------------------------------|---------------|------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------|----------------------------|
| S.01 Direct-fired<br>furnaces ..... | 0             | 0                      | 0                     | .                   | .                                | .                                   | .                         | .                              | 8.85                     | 0                                                   | 0.1                        |
| S.02 Gas<br>turbines .....          | .             | .                      | .                     | .                   | .                                | .                                   | .                         | .                              | .                        | 0.24                                                | .                          |
| S.03 Boilers .....                  | 1.1           | 0.6                    | 0.6                   | .                   | 1.30                             | .                                   | 1.3                       | 1.3                            | .                        | 0.085                                               | 0.1                        |
| S.04 Small<br>stoves .....          | 1.1           | 0.6                    | .                     | 7.0                 | .                                | .                                   | 6.501                     | .                              | 10                       | .                                                   | .                          |
| S.1B2C Flares .                     | .             | .                      | .                     | .                   | .                                | .                                   | .                         | .                              | .                        | 0.06                                                | 13.5                       |
|                                     | V34<br>CO gas | V36<br>Landfill<br>gas | V35<br>Fuel<br>gas    | V32<br>LPG          | V13<br>Kero<br>sene<br>(heating) | V17<br>Marine<br>gas oil/<br>diesel | V18<br>Light<br>fuel oils | V19<br>Heavy<br>distillate     | V20<br>Heavy<br>fuel oil | V51<br>Municipal<br>waste                           | V52<br>Special<br>waste    |
| S.01 Direct-fired<br>furnaces       | 0             | .                      | 0                     | .                   | .                                | 5                                   | .                         | 0.3                            | 0.3                      | .                                                   | 0.3                        |
| S.02 Gas<br>turbines                | .             | .                      | .                     | .                   | .                                | 0.03                                | .                         | .                              | .                        | .                                                   | .                          |
| S.03 Boilers                        | 0.1           | 0                      | 0.1                   | 0.1                 | 0.4                              | 0.4                                 | 0.4                       | 0.4                            | 0.3                      | 0.7                                                 | 0.3                        |
| S.04 Small<br>stoves                | .             | .                      | .                     | 0.1                 | 0.4                              | .                                   | 0.4                       | 0.4                            | .                        | .                                                   | .                          |
| S.1B2C Flares                       | .             | 0                      | .                     | .                   | .                                | .                                   | .                         | .                              | .                        | .                                                   | .                          |

Numbers in italics have exceptions for some sectors, see table B30.

Source: Rosland (1987) and Sandgren *et al.* (1996).

**Table B30. Exceptions from the general factors for NMVOC. Stationary combustion. kg NMVOC/tonne fuel**

| Emission factor | Fuel            |                                                 | Source                     | Sectors                                             |
|-----------------|-----------------|-------------------------------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------|
| 0               | V 19, 20, 52    | Heavy distillate, heavy fuel oil, special waste | S.01 Direct-fired furnaces | 231910.2, 232350                                    |
| 0.1             | V34             | CO gas                                          | S.01 Direct-fired furnaces | 231910.2                                            |
| 0.085034        | V31             | Natural gas (1000 Sm <sup>3</sup> )             | S.01 Direct-fired furnaces | 232014                                              |
| 0.9             | V19, 20         | Heavy distillate, heavy fuel oil                | S.01 Direct-fired furnaces | 232360                                              |
| 0.8             | V01             | Coal                                            | S.03 Boilers               | 230500-233320                                       |
| 0               | V32, 34, 35, 42 | LPG, CO gas, fuel gas, wood waste               | S.03 Boilers               | 230500-233320, 231711, 232011-232050, 233510-233530 |
| 0.6             | V17, 18, 19     | Fuel oils                                       | S.03 Boilers               | 330000                                              |
| 10              | V01             | Coal                                            | S.04 Small stoves          | 330000                                              |
| 0.6             | V13             | Kerosene (heating)                              | S.04 Small stoves          | 330000                                              |

## CO - Stationary combustion

**Table B31. General emission factors. kg CO/tonne fuel**

[illegible]

Numbers in italics have exceptions for some sectors, see table B32, and bold numbers are different for different years, see table B33.

**Table B32. Exceptions from the general factors for CO. Stationary combustion. kg CO/tonne fuel**

| Emission factor | Fuel         | Source                                          | Sectors                  |
|-----------------|--------------|-------------------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 0               | V 19, 20, 52 | Heavy distillate, heavy fuel oil, special waste | 231910.2, 232350, 232360 |
| 0.01            | V34          | CO gas                                          | 231910.2                 |
| 0.2             | V20, 52      | Heavy fuel oil, special waste                   | 230500-233320            |
| 0               | V32, 42      | LPG, wood waste                                 | 230500-233320, 231711    |
| 6.5             | V17, 18, 19  | Fuel oils                                       | 330000                   |
| 100             | V01, 02      | Coal, coke                                      | 330000                   |
| 6.5             | V13          | Kerosene (heating)                              | 330000                   |
| 1.7             | V31          | Natural gas (1000 Sm <sup>3</sup> )             | 231922                   |

**Table B33. Time series for variable emission factors for CO. Stationary combustion. kg CO/tonne fuel**

| Table 2.2: Time series for primary emission factors for CO <sub>2</sub> emissions, considering General use |        |      |           |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------|------|-----------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Sector                                                                                                     | Source | Fuel | 1980-1997 | 1998  | 1999  | 2000  | 2001  | 2002  | 2003  | 2004  | 2005  | 2006  | 2007  | 2008  | 2009  |
| General                                                                                                    | S.04   | V41  | 149.1     | 148.4 | 146.3 | 142.6 | 137.6 | 131.0 | 122.2 | 111.5 | 115.5 | 111.9 | 110.6 | 107.9 | 105.0 |

| Sector  | Source | Fuel | 2010  | 2011  | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 |
|---------|--------|------|-------|-------|------|------|------|------|
| General | S.04   | V41  | 103.3 | 101.2 | 99.2 | 96.1 | 96.7 | 93.4 |

## NH<sub>3</sub> - Stationary combustion

**Table B34. General emission factors. kg NH<sub>3</sub>/tonne fuel**

| Source                  | V01<br>Coal | V02<br>Coke | V03<br>Petrol<br>coke | V41<br>Fuel<br>wood | V42<br>Black<br>waste | V43<br>Wood<br>liquor | V44<br>Wood<br>pellets | V45<br>Wood<br>bri-<br>quettes | V04<br>Char-<br>coal | V31<br>Natural<br>gas<br>(1000<br>Sm <sup>3</sup> ) | V33<br>Re-<br>finery<br>gas | V34<br>CO<br>gas | V36<br>Land-<br>fill gas | V35<br>Fuel<br>gas | V32<br>LPG | V13<br>Kero-<br>sene<br>(heating) | V17<br>Marine<br>gas<br>oil/<br>diesel | V18<br>Light<br>fuel<br>oils | V19<br>Heavy<br>dis-<br>tillate | V20<br>Heavy<br>fuel<br>oil | V51<br>Munici-<br>pal<br>waste | V52<br>Special<br>waste |
|-------------------------|-------------|-------------|-----------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|--------------------------------|----------------------|-----------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------|--------------------------|--------------------|------------|-----------------------------------|----------------------------------------|------------------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------|
| S.04<br>Small<br>stoves | .           | .           | 0.066                 | .                   | .                     | 0.066                 | .                      | 0                              | .                    | .                                                   | .                           | .                | .                        | .                  | .          | .                                 | .                                      | .                            | .                               | .                           | .                              | .                       |
| All other<br>sources    | 0           | 0           | 0                     | .                   | 0                     | 0                     | 0                      | 0                              | 1.09                 | 0                                                   | 0                           | 0                | 0                        | 0                  | 0          | 0                                 | 0                                      | 0                            | 0                               | 0                           | 0                              | 0                       |

## Particulate matter - Stationary combustion

**Table B35. General emission factors. kg particle component/tonne fuel**

| Com-<br>ponent    | Source                           | V01<br>Coal   | V02<br>Coke            | V03<br>Petrol<br>coke | V41<br>Fuel<br>wood | V42<br>Wood<br>waste         | V43<br>Black<br>liquor           | V44<br>Wood<br>pellets    | V45<br>Wood<br>briquettes | V04<br>Char<br>coal      | V31<br>Natural gas<br>(1000 Sm <sup>3</sup> ) | V33<br>Refinery<br>gas  |
|-------------------|----------------------------------|---------------|------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|------------------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------------------------------|-------------------------|
| TSP               | S.01<br>Direct-fired<br>furnaces | 1.6           | 1.6                    | 1.6                   | .                   | .                            | .                                | .                         | .                         | 4.43                     | 0.122                                         | 0.144                   |
| TSP               | S.02 Gas<br>turbines             | .             | .                      | .                     | .                   | .                            | .                                | .                         | .                         | .                        | 0.122                                         | .                       |
| TSP               | S.03<br>Boilers                  | 1.6           | 1.6                    | 1.6                   | .                   | 2.69                         | 0                                | 2.69                      | 2.69                      | .                        | 0.122                                         | 0.144                   |
| TSP               | S.04 Small<br>stoves             | 4.2           | 2.85                   | 3.5                   | <b>17.16</b>        | .                            | .                                | 1.1                       | .                         | 2.4                      | .                                             | .                       |
| TSP               | S.1B2C<br>Flares                 | .             | .                      | .                     | .                   | .                            | .                                | .                         | .                         | .                        | 0.002                                         | 0.144                   |
| PM <sub>10</sub>  | S.01<br>Direct-fired<br>furnaces | 1.14          | 1.14                   | 1.14                  | .                   | .                            | .                                | .                         | .                         | 4.22                     | 0.122                                         | 0.144                   |
| PM <sub>10</sub>  | S.02 Gas<br>turbines             | .             | .                      | .                     | .                   | .                            | .                                | .                         | .                         | .                        | 0.122                                         | .                       |
| PM <sub>10</sub>  | S.03<br>Boilers                  | 1.14          | 1.14                   | 1.14                  | .                   | 2.52                         | 0                                | 2.52                      | 2.52                      | .                        | 0.122                                         | 0.144                   |
| PM <sub>10</sub>  | S.04 Small<br>stoves             | 2.8           | 1.71                   | 2.1                   | <b>16.82</b>        | .                            | .                                | 1.1                       | .                         | 2.4                      | .                                             | .                       |
| PM <sub>10</sub>  | S.1B2C<br>Flares                 | .             | .                      | .                     | .                   | .                            | .                                | .                         | .                         | .                        | 0.002                                         | 0.144                   |
| PM <sub>2.5</sub> | S.01<br>Direct-fired<br>furnaces | 0.82          | 0.82                   | 0.82                  | .                   | .                            | .                                | .                         | .                         | 4.13                     | 0.122                                         | 0.144                   |
| PM <sub>2.5</sub> | S.02 Gas<br>turbines             | .             | .                      | .                     | .                   | .                            | .                                | .                         | .                         | .                        | 0.122                                         | .                       |
| PM <sub>2.5</sub> | S.03<br>Boilers                  | 0.82          | 0.82                   | 0.82                  | .                   | 2.52                         | 0                                | 2.52                      | 2.52                      | .                        | 0.122                                         | 0.144                   |
| PM <sub>2.5</sub> | S.04 Small<br>stoves             | 0.86          | 0.86                   | 1.5                   | <b>16.31</b>        | .                            | .                                | 1.1                       | .                         | 2.4                      | .                                             | .                       |
| PM <sub>2.5</sub> | S.1B2C<br>Flares                 | .             | .                      | .                     | .                   | .                            | .                                | .                         | .                         | .                        | 0.002                                         | 0.144                   |
|                   |                                  | V34 CO<br>gas | V36<br>Landfill<br>gas | V35<br>Fuel gas       | V32<br>LPG          | V13<br>Kerosene<br>(heating) | V17<br>Marine gas<br>oil/ diesel | V18<br>Light fuel<br>oils | V19 Heavy<br>distillate   | V20<br>Heavy<br>fuel oil | V51<br>Municipal<br>waste                     | V52<br>Special<br>waste |
| TSP               | S.01<br>Direct-fired<br>furnaces | 0.144         | .                      | 0.144                 | .                   | .                            | 0.286                            | .                         | *                         | *                        | .                                             | 5.68                    |
| TSP               | S.02 Gas<br>turbines             | .             | .                      | .                     | .                   | .                            | 0.286                            | .                         | .                         | .                        | .                                             | .                       |
| TSP               | S.03<br>Boilers                  | 0.144         | 0.144                  | 0.144                 | 0.136               | 0.296                        | 0.286                            | 0.286                     | *                         | *                        | 0.05                                          | 5.68                    |
| TSP               | S.04 Small<br>stoves             | .             | .                      | .                     | 0.136               | 0.3                          | .                                | 0.3                       | .                         | .                        | .                                             | .                       |
| TSP               | S.1B2C<br>Flares                 | .             | 0.144                  | .                     | .                   | .                            | .                                | .                         | .                         | .                        | .                                             | .                       |
| PM <sub>10</sub>  | S.01<br>Direct-fired<br>furnaces | 0.144         | .                      | 0.144                 | .                   | .                            | 0.143                            | .                         | *                         | *                        | .                                             | 4.87                    |
| PM <sub>10</sub>  | S.02 Gas<br>turbines             | .             | .                      | .                     | .                   | .                            | 0.143                            | .                         | .                         | .                        | .                                             | .                       |
| PM <sub>10</sub>  | S.03                             | 0.144         | 0.144                  | 0.144                 | 0.136               | 0.148                        | 0.143                            | 0.15                      | *                         | *                        | 0.05                                          | 4.87                    |



Numbers in *italics* have exceptions for some sectors, see table B37, and bold numbers are different for different years, see table B38.  
 \* General emission factors for all sources for heavy distillate and heavy fuel oil are given in table B36 for all years.  
 Source: Finstad *et al.* (2003). Fuel wood factor based on data from annual surveys on use of fuel wood in households

| Fuel | Com-ponent        | 1990  | 1991  | 1992  | 1993  | 1994  | 1995  | 1996-1997 | 1998  | 1999  | 2000- |
|------|-------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-----------|-------|-------|-------|
| V19  | TSP               | 0.803 | 0.714 | 0.701 | 0.701 | 0.688 | 0.714 | 0.663     | 0.688 | 0.701 | 0.714 |
|      | PM <sub>10</sub>  | 0.690 | 0.614 | 0.603 | 0.603 | 0.592 | 0.614 | 0.570     | 0.592 | 0.603 | 0.614 |
|      | PM <sub>2.5</sub> | 0.450 | 0.400 | 0.393 | 0.393 | 0.385 | 0.400 | 0.371     | 0.385 | 0.393 | 0.400 |
|      | TSP               | 1.350 | 1.339 | 1.316 | 1.304 | 1.190 | 1.053 | 1.098     | 1.087 | 1.110 | 1.201 |
| V20  | PM <sub>10</sub>  | 1.161 | 1.151 | 1.131 | 1.121 | 1.023 | 0.905 | 0.944     | 0.934 | 0.954 | 1.033 |
|      | PM <sub>2.5</sub> | 0.761 | 0.754 | 0.741 | 0.735 | 0.671 | 0.593 | 0.619     | 0.613 | 0.625 | 0.677 |

**Table B37. Exceptions from the general factors for particles. Stationary combustion**

**Table B38. Time series for variable emission factors for particles. Stationary combustion. kg particle component**

[illegible]

## POPs (Persistent Organic Pollutants) - Stationary combustion

**Table B39. General emission factors for dioxins**

| Com-<br>ponent                                      | Source                               | V01<br>Coal   | V02<br>Coke            | V03<br>Petrol<br>coke | V41<br>Fuel<br>wood | V42<br>Wood<br>waste              | V43<br>Black<br>liquor              | V44<br>Wood<br>pellets    | V45<br>Wood<br>bri-<br>quettes | V04<br>Char-<br>coal     | V31<br>Natural<br>gas<br>(1000<br>Sm <sup>3</sup> ) | V33<br>Refinery<br>gas  |
|-----------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|---------------|------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------|-------------------------|
| Dioxins<br>µg I-<br>TEQ/ton<br>ne .....             | S.01<br>Direct-<br>fired<br>furnaces | 1.6           | 1.6                    | 1.6                   | .                   | .                                 | .                                   | .                         | .                              | 2.95.                    | 0.05                                                | 0                       |
| Dioxins<br>µg I-TEQ Gas<br>/tonne ....              | S.02<br>turbines                     | .             | .                      | .                     | .                   | .                                 | .                                   | .                         | .                              | .                        | 0.05                                                | .                       |
| Dioxins<br>µg I-TEQ Boilers<br>/tonne ....          | S.03                                 | 1.6           | 1.6                    | 1.6                   | .                   | 1                                 | 1                                   | 1                         | 1                              | .                        | 0.05                                                | 0                       |
| Dioxins<br>µg I-TEQ Small<br>/tonne ....            | S.04<br>stoves                       | 10            | 10                     | 10                    | 5.9                 | .                                 | .                                   | 5.9                       | .                              | 10                       | .                                                   | .                       |
| Dioxins<br>µg I-TEQ Flares<br>/tonne ....           | S.1B2C                               | .             | .                      | .                     | .                   | .                                 | .                                   | .                         | .                              | .                        | 0.05                                                | 0                       |
|                                                     |                                      | V34<br>CO gas | V36<br>Landfill<br>gas | V35<br>Fuel gas       | V32<br>LPG          | V13<br>Kero-<br>sene<br>(heating) | V17<br>Marine<br>gas oil/<br>diesel | V18<br>Light<br>fuel oils | V19<br>Heavy<br>distillate     | V20<br>Heavy<br>fuel oil | V51<br>Municipal<br>waste                           | V52<br>Special<br>waste |
| Dioxins<br>µg I-TEQ Direct-<br>fired<br>/tonne .... | S.01<br>furnaces                     | 0             | .                      | 0                     | .                   | .                                 | 4                                   | .                         | 0.1                            | 0.1                      | .                                                   | 4                       |
| Dioxins<br>µg I-TEQ Gas<br>/tonne ....              | S.02<br>turbines                     | .             | .                      | .                     | .                   | .                                 | 4                                   | .                         | .                              | .                        | .                                                   | .                       |
| Dioxins<br>µg I-TEQ Boilers<br>/tonne ....          | S.03                                 | 0             | 0                      | 1                     | 0.06                | 0.1                               | 0.1                                 | 0.1                       | 0.1                            | 0.1                      | 0.02                                                | 4                       |
| Dioxins<br>µg I-TEQ Small<br>/tonne ....            | S.04<br>stoves                       | .             | .                      | .                     | 0.06                | 0.06                              | .                                   | 0.2                       | .                              | .                        | .                                                   | .                       |
| Dioxins<br>µg I-TEQ Flares<br>/tonne ....           | S.1B2C                               | .             | 0                      | .                     | .                   | .                                 | .                                   | .                         | .                              | .                        | .                                                   | .                       |

Numbers in italics have exceptions for some sectors, see table B42.

Source: Finstad *et al.* (2002).

**Table B40. Exceptions from the general factors for POPs. Stationary combustion**

| Emission factor<br>(µg<br>dioxin/tonne) | Fuel                                        | Source       | Sectors |
|-----------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------|--------------|---------|
| 0.2                                     | V18, 19 Heavy distillate, heavy<br>fuel oil | S.03 Boilers | 330000  |

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4 ALBERT EMBANKMENT  
LONDON SE1 7SR  
Telephone: +44 (0)20 7735 7611 Fax: +44 (0)20 7587 3210

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**2021 GUIDANCE ON TREATMENT OF INNOVATIVE ENERGY EFFICIENCY  
TECHNOLOGIES FOR CALCULATION AND VERIFICATION  
OF THE ATTAINED EEDI AND EEXI**

1 The Marine Environment Protection Committee, at its seventy-seventh session (22 to 26 November 2021), approved the *2021 Guidance on treatment of innovative energy efficiency technologies for calculation and verification of the attained EEDI and EEXI*, as set out in the annex.

2 Member Governments are invited to bring the annexed Guidance to the attention of their Administrations, industry, relevant shipping organizations, shipping companies and other stakeholders concerned.

3 The Committee agreed to keep this Guidance under review in light of experience gained in its application.

4 This circular supersedes MEPC.1/Circ.815.

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**ANNEX****2021 GUIDANCE ON TREATMENT OF INNOVATIVE ENERGY EFFICIENCY  
TECHNOLOGIES FOR CALCULATION AND VERIFICATION  
OF THE ATTAINED EEDI AND EEXI****TABLE OF CONTENTS**

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## **1 General**

1.1 The purpose of this guidance is to assist manufacturers, shipbuilders, shipowners, verifiers and other interested parties relating to Energy Efficiency Design Index (EEDI) and Energy Efficiency Existing Ship Index (EEXI) of ships to treat innovative energy efficiency technologies for calculation and verification of the attained EEDI, in accordance with regulations 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 20 of Annex VI to MARPOL. Although the term EEDI only is used through the whole guidance, it applies to both the EEDI and the EEXI calculations, as applicable.

1.2 There are EEDI Calculation Guidelines and EEDI Survey Guidelines. This guidance does not intend to supersede those guidelines but provides the methodology of calculation, survey and certification of innovative energy efficiency technologies, which are not covered by those guidelines. In the case that there are inconsistencies between this guidance and these guidelines, those guidelines should take precedence.

1.3 This guidance might not provide sufficient measures of calculation and verification for ships with diesel-electric propulsion, turbine propulsion and hybrid propulsion systems on the grounds that the attained EEDI Formula shown in EEDI Calculation Guidelines may not be able to apply to such propulsion systems.

1.4 The guidance should be reviewed for the inclusion of new innovative technologies not yet covered by the guidance.

1.5 The guidance also should be reviewed, after accumulating the experiences of each innovative technology, in order to make it more robust and effective, using the feedback from actual operating data. Therefore, it is advisable that the effect of each innovative technology in actual operating conditions should be monitored and collected for future improvement of this guidance document.

## **2 Definitions**

2.1 *EEDI Calculation Guidelines* means 2018 guidelines on the method of calculation of the attained energy efficiency design index (EEDI) for new ships (resolution MEPC.308(73), as amended).

2.2 *EEDI Survey Guidelines* means 2014 guidelines on survey and certification of the energy efficiency design index (EEDI) (resolution MEPC.254(67), as amended by resolution MEPC.261(68) and resolution MEPC.309(73)).

2.3  $P_p$  is the propulsion power and is defined as  $\Sigma P_{ME}$  (In case where shaft motor(s) are installed,  $\Sigma P_{ME} + \Sigma P_{PT(i), \text{shaft}}$ , as shown in paragraph 2.2.5.3 of EEDI Calculation Guidelines).

2.4 In addition to the above, definitions of the words in this guidance are the same as those of MARPOL Annex VI, EEDI Calculation Guidelines and EEDI Survey Guidelines.

## **3 Categorizing of Innovative Energy Efficiency Technologies**

3.1 Innovative energy efficiency technologies are allocated to category (A), (B) and (C), depending on their characteristics and effects to the EEDI formula. Furthermore, innovative energy efficiency technologies of category (B) and (C) are categorized to two sub-categories (category (B-1) and (B-2), and (C-1) and (C-2), respectively).



**Category (A):** Technologies that shift the power curve, which results in the change of combination of  $P_P$  and  $V_{ref}$ : e.g. when  $V_{ref}$  is kept constant,  $P_P$  will be reduced and when  $P_P$  is kept constant,  $V_{ref}$  will be increased.

**Category (B):** Technologies that reduce the propulsion power,  $P_P$ , at  $V_{ref}$ , but do not generate electricity. The saved energy is counted as  $P_{eff}$ .

**Category (B-1):** Technologies which can be used at any time during the operation and thus the availability factor ( $f_{eff}$ ) should be treated as 1.00.

**Category (B-2):** Technologies which can be used at their full output only under limited condition. The setting of availability factor ( $f_{eff}$ ) should be less than 1.00.

**Category (C):** Technologies that generate electricity. The saved energy is counted as  $P_{AEff}$ .

**Category (C-1):** Technologies which can be used at any time during the operation and thus the availability factor ( $f_{eff}$ ) should be treated as 1.00.

**Category (C-2):** Technologies which can be used at their full output only under limited condition. The setting of availability factor ( $f_{eff}$ ) should be less than 1.00.

(C) Emission reduction through the auxiliary power reduction by generating electricity for normal maximum sea load ( $P_{AEff}$ )

(B) Emission reduction through the propulsion power reduction ( $P_{eff}$ )

$$\left( \prod_{j=1}^M f_j \right) \left( \sum_{i=1}^{nME} P_{ME(i)} \cdot C_{FME(i)} \cdot SFC_{ME(i)} \right) + (P_{AE} \cdot C_{FAE} \cdot SFC_{AE} *) + \left( \left( \prod_{j=1}^M f_j \right) \cdot \sum_{i=1}^{nPT} P_{PT(i)} \right) - \left( \sum_{i=1}^{neff} f_{eff(i)} \cdot P_{AEff(i)} \right) C_{FAE} \cdot SFC_{AE} - \left( \sum_{i=1}^{neff} f_{eff(i)} \cdot P_{eff(i)} \cdot C_{FME} \cdot SFC_{ME} ** \right)$$

$f_i \cdot f_c \cdot Capacity: f_w \cdot V_{ref}$

(A) The combination of  $P_P$  and  $V_{ref}$  as reflected in the power curve (knot-kW curve)

| Innovative Energy Efficiency Technologies                                                                                                              |                                                                                                                                                              |                                                                                                   |                                                                                                                                           |                                                                      |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Reduction of Main Engine Power                                                                                                                         |                                                                                                                                                              |                                                                                                   | Reduction of Auxiliary Power                                                                                                              |                                                                      |
| Category A                                                                                                                                             | Category B-1                                                                                                                                                 | Category B-2                                                                                      | Category C-1                                                                                                                              | Category C-2                                                         |
| Cannot be separated from overall performance of the vessel                                                                                             | Can be treated separately from the overall performance of the vessel                                                                                         |                                                                                                   | Effective at all time                                                                                                                     | Depending on ambient environment                                     |
|                                                                                                                                                        | $f_{eff} = 1$                                                                                                                                                | $f_{eff} < 1$                                                                                     | $f_{eff} = 1$                                                                                                                             | $f_{eff} < 1$                                                        |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>low friction coating</li> <li>bare optimization</li> <li>rudder resistance</li> <li>propeller design</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>hull air lubrication system (air cavity via air injection to reduce ship resistance) (can be switched off)</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>wind assistance (sails, Flettner-Rotors, kites)</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>waste heat recovery system (exhaust gas heat recovery and conversion to electric power)</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>photovoltaic cells</li> </ul> |

## 4 Calculation and Verification of effects of Innovative Energy Efficiency Technologies

### 4.1 General

4.1.1 The evaluation of the benefit of any innovative technology is to be carried out in conjunction with the hull form and propulsion system with which it is intended to be used. Results of model tests or sea trials of the innovative technology in conjunction with different hull forms or propulsion systems may not be applicable.

### 4.2 Category (A) technology

4.2.1 Innovative energy efficiency technologies in category (A) affect  $P_P$  and/or  $V_{ref}$  and their effects cannot be measured in isolation. Therefore, these effects should not be calculated nor certified in isolation in this guidance but should be treated as a part of vessel in EEDI Calculation Guidelines and EEDI Survey Guidelines.

### 4.3 Category (B) technology

4.3.1 The effects of innovative energy technologies in category (B) are expressed as  $P_{eff}$  which would be multiplied by  $C_{FME}$  and  $SFC_{ME}$  (in the case of  $P_{PTI(i)} > 0$ , the average weighted value of  $(SFC_{ME} \cdot C_{FME})$  and  $(SFC_{AE} \cdot C_{FAE})$ ) and  $f_{eff}$ , and then be deducted from the EEDI formula. In the case of category (B-1) technology,  $f_{eff}$  is 1.00.

4.3.2 Guidance on calculation and verification of effects of Category (B) innovative technologies is given in annex 1.

### 4.4 Category (C) technology

4.4.1 The effects of innovative energy technologies in category (C) are expressed as  $P_{AEff}$  which would be multiplied by  $C_{FAE}$ ,  $SFC_{AE}$  and  $f_{eff}$ , and then be deducted from the EEDI formula. In the case of category (C-1) technology,  $f_{eff}$  is 1.00.

4.4.2 Guidance on calculation and verification of effects of Category (C) innovative technologies is given in annex 2.

### 4.5 Average weighted value in the case of $P_{PTI(i)} > 0$

4.5.1 In the case of  $P_{PTI(i)} > 0$ , both Category (B) and Category (C) technologies might deduct the value of  $P_{PTI(i)}$ . In such case, following values are to be used for average weighted value in calculating  $\Sigma(f_{eff(i)} \cdot P_{eff(i)} \cdot C_F \cdot SFC)$  in attained EEDI formula:

For shaft power(s):

$(\Sigma P_{PTI(i),shaft} - \Sigma P_{AEff} \cdot \eta_{GEN} \cdot \eta_{PTI(i)}) / (\Sigma P_{ME(i)} + \Sigma P_{PTI(i),shaft} - \Sigma P_{AEff} \cdot \eta_{GEN} \cdot \eta_{PTI(i)})$ ,  
where, if  $(\Sigma P_{PTI(i),shaft} - \Sigma P_{AEff} \cdot \eta_{GEN} \cdot \eta_{PTI(i)})$  is taken negative value, the value  $(\Sigma P_{PTI(i),shaft} - \Sigma P_{AEff} \cdot \eta_{GEN} \cdot \eta_{PTI(i)})$  should be fixed to zero; and

For main engine(s):

$\Sigma P_{ME(i)} / (\Sigma P_{ME(i)} + \Sigma P_{PTI(i),shaft} - \Sigma P_{AEff} \cdot \eta_{GEN} \cdot \eta_{PTI(i)})$ ,  
where, if  $(\Sigma P_{PTI(i),shaft} - \Sigma P_{AEff} \cdot \eta_{GEN} \cdot \eta_{PTI(i)})$  is taken negative value, the value  $(\Sigma P_{PTI(i),shaft} - \Sigma P_{AEff} \cdot \eta_{GEN} \cdot \eta_{PTI(i)})$  should be fixed to zero.

## ANNEX 1<sup>1</sup>

### GUIDANCE ON CALCULATION AND VERIFICATION OF EFFECTS OF CATEGORY (B) INNOVATIVE TECHNOLOGIES

#### 1 AIR LUBRICATION SYSTEM (CATEGORY (B-1))

##### 1.1 Summary of innovative energy efficient technology

1.1.1 An air lubrication system is one of the innovative energy efficiency technologies. Ship frictional resistance can be reduced by covering the ship surface with air bubbles, which is injected from the fore part of the ship bottom by using blowers, etc.

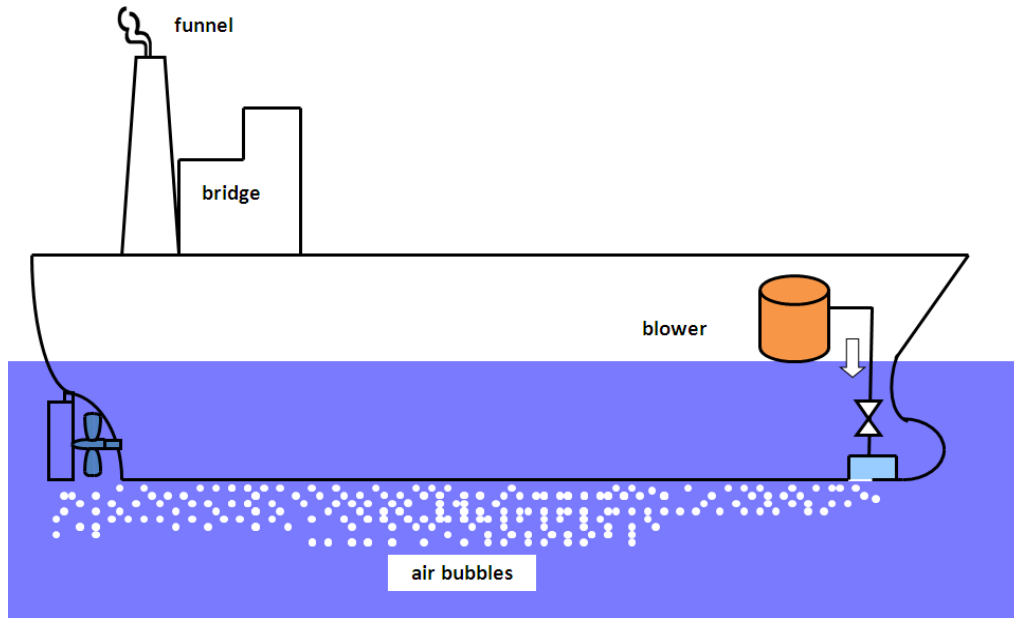


Figure 1 – Schematic illustration of an air lubrication system

##### 1.2 Method of calculation

##### 1.2.1 Power reduction due to air lubrication system

1.2.1.1 Power reduction factor  $P_{eff}$  due to an air lubrication system as an innovative energy efficiency technology is calculated by the following formula. The first and second terms of the right hand side represent the reduction of propulsion power by the air lubrication system and the additional power necessary for running the system, respectively. For this system,  $f_{eff}$  is 1.0 in EEDI formula.

$$P_{eff} = P_{P_{effAL}} - P_{AE_{effAL}} \frac{C_{FAE}}{C_{FME}} \frac{SFC_{AE}}{SFC_{ME}} \quad (1)$$

\* In the case of  $P_{PTI(i)} > 0$ , the average weighted value of  $(SFC_{ME} \cdot C_{FME})$  and  $(SFC_{AE} \cdot C_{FAE})$

<sup>1</sup> All examples in this chapter are used solely to illustrate the proposed methods of calculation and verification.

1.2.1.2  $P_{eff}$  is the effective power reduction in kW due to the air lubrication system at the 75% of the rated installed power (MCR). In case that shaft generators are installed,  $P_{eff}$  should be calculated at the 75% MCR having after deducted any installed shaft generators in accordance with paragraph 2.2.5 of EEDI Calculation Guidelines.  $P_{eff}$  should be calculated both in the fully loaded and the sea trial conditions.

1.2.1.3  $P_{PeffAL}$  is the reduction of propulsion power due to the air lubrication system in kW.  $P_{PeffAL}$  should be calculated both in the condition corresponding to the *Capacity* as defined in EEDI Calculation Guidelines (hereinafter referred to as "fully loaded condition") and the sea trial condition, taking the following items into account:

- .1 area of ship surface covered with air;
- .2 thickness of air layer;
- .3 reduction rate of frictional resistance due to the coverage of air layer;
- .4 change of propulsion efficiency due to the interaction with air bubbles (self-propulsion factors and propeller open water characteristics); and
- .5 change of resistance due to additional device, if equipped.

1.2.1.4  $P_{AEffAL}$  is additional auxiliary power in kW necessary for running the air lubrication system in the fully loaded condition.  $P_{AEffAL}$  should be calculated as 75% of the rated output of blowers based on the manufacturer's test report. For a system where the calculated value above is significantly different from the output used at normal operation in the fully loaded condition, the  $P_{AEffAL}$  value may be estimated by an alternative method. In this case, the calculation process should be submitted to a verifier.

## **1.2.2 Points to keep in mind in calculation of attained EEDI with air lubrication system**

1.2.2.1  $V_{ref}$  in paragraph 2.2.2 of EEDI Calculation Guidelines should be calculated in the condition that the air lubrication system is OFF to avoid the double count of the effect of this system.

1.2.2.2 In accordance with EEDI Calculation Guidelines, the EEDI value for ships for the air lubrication system ON should be calculated in the fully loaded condition.

## **1.3 Method of verification**

### **1.3.1 General**

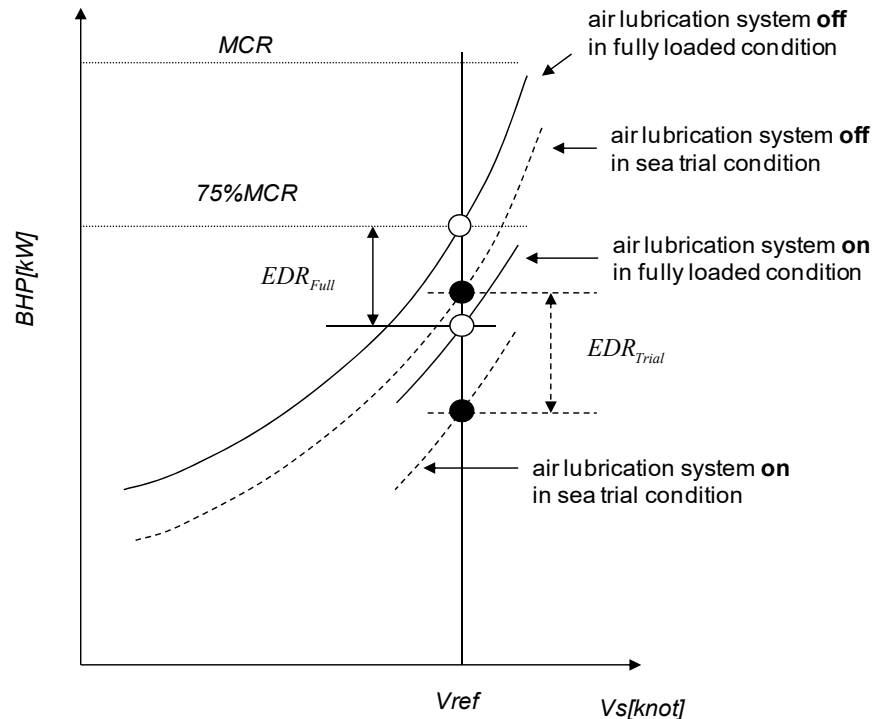
1.3.1.1 Attained EEDI for a ship with an innovative energy efficient technology should be verified in accordance with EEDI Survey Guidelines. Additional information on the application of air lubrication system, which is not given in the EEDI Survey Guidelines, is contained below.

### **1.3.2 Preliminary verification at the design stage**

1.3.2.1 In addition to paragraph 4.2.2 of EEDI Survey Guidelines, the EEDI Technical File, which is to be developed by a shipowner or shipbuilder, should include:

- .1 outline of the air lubrication system;

- .2  $P_{PeffAL}$  : the reduction of propulsion power due to the air lubrication system at the ship speed of  $V_{ref}$  both in the fully loaded and the sea trial conditions;
- .3  $EDR_{full}$  : the reduction rate of propulsion power in the fully loaded condition due to the air lubrication system.  $EDR_{full}$  is calculated by dividing  $P_{MEffAL}$  by  $P_{ME}$  in EEDI Calculation Guidelines in the fully loaded condition (see figure 2);
- .4  $EDR_{trial}$  : the reduction rate of propulsion power in a sea trial condition due to the air lubrication system.  $EDR_{trial}$  is calculated by dividing  $P_{MEffAL}$  by  $P_{ME}$  in EEDI Calculation Guidelines in sea trial condition (see figure 2);



**Figure 2 – Calculation of the reduction rate of propulsion power ( $EDR_{full}$  and  $EDR_{trial}$ ) due to air lubrication system**

- .5  $P_{AEffAL}$  : additional power necessary for running the air lubrication system; and
- .6 the calculated value of the EEDI for the air lubrication system ON in the fully loaded condition.

1.3.2.2 In addition with paragraph 4.2.7 of the EEDI Survey Guidelines, additional information that the verifier may request the shipbuilder to provide directly to it includes:

- .1 the detailed calculation process of the reduction of propulsion power due to the air lubrication system:  $P_{PeffAL}$  ; and
- .2 the detailed calculation process of the additional power necessary for running the air lubrication system:  $P_{AEffAL}$ .

### 1.3.3 Final verification of the attained EEDI at sea trial

1.3.3.1 Final verification of the EEDI of ships due to the air lubrication system should be conducted at the sea trial. The procedure of final verification should be basically in accordance with paragraph 4.3 of the EEDI Survey Guidelines.

1.3.3.2 Prior to the sea trial, the following documents should be submitted to the verifier; a description of the test procedure that includes the measurement methods to be used at the sea trial of the ship with the air lubrication system.

1.3.3.3 The verifier should attend the sea trial and confirm the items described in paragraph 4.3.3 of the EEDI Survey Guidelines to be measured at the sea trial for the air lubrication system ON and OFF.

1.3.3.4 The main engine output at the sea trial for the air lubrication system ON and OFF should be set so that the range of the developed power curve includes the ship speed of  $V_{ref}$ .

1.3.3.5 The following procedure should be conducted based on the power curve developed for air lubrication system OFF.

- .1 ship speed at 75% MCR of main engine in the fully loaded condition,  $V_{ref}$ , should be calculated. In case that shaft generators are installed,  $V_{ref}$  should be calculated at 75% MCR having after deducted any installed shaft generators in accordance with paragraph 2.2.5 of EEDI Calculation Guidelines; and
- .2 in case that  $V_{ref}$  obtained above is different from that estimated at the design stage, the reduction rate of main engine should be recalculated at new  $V_{ref}$  both in the fully loaded and the sea trial conditions.

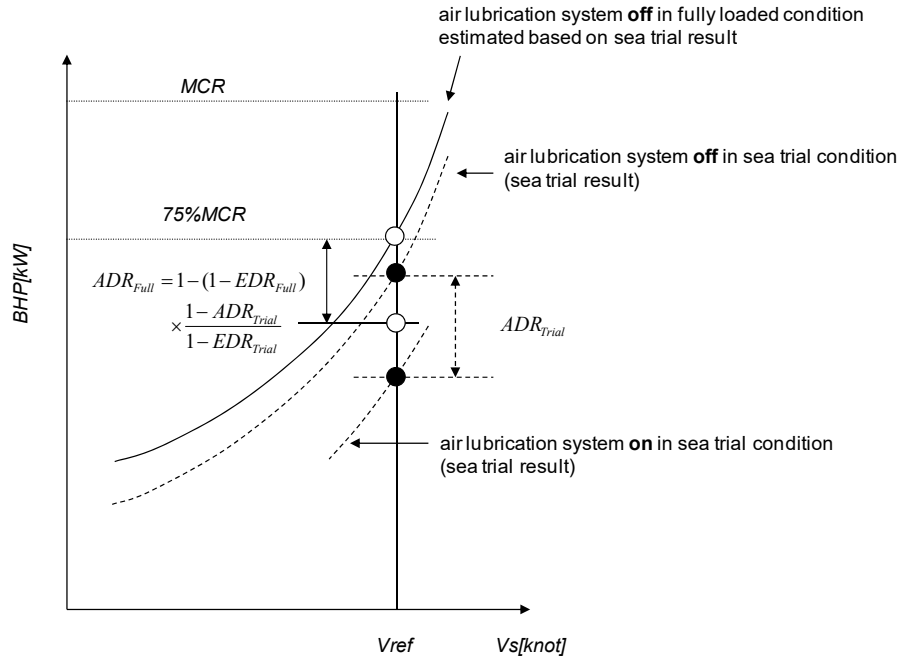
1.3.3.6 The shipbuilder should develop power curves for the air lubrication system ON based on the measured ship speed and output of the main engine at the sea trial. The following calculations should be conducted.

- .1 the actual reduction rate of propulsion power  $ADR_{trial}$  at the ship speed of  $V_{ref}$  at the sea trial; and
- .2 if the sea trial is not conducted in the fully loaded condition, the reduction rate of propulsion power in this condition should be calculated by the following formula:

$$1 - ADR_{Full} = (1 - EDR_{Full}) \times \frac{1 - ADR_{Trial}}{1 - EDR_{Trial}},$$

i.e.

$$ADR_{Full} = 1 - (1 - EDR_{Full}) \times \frac{1 - ADR_{Trial}}{1 - EDR_{Trial}} \quad (2)$$



**Figure 3 – Calculation of the actual reduction rate of propulsion power ( $ADR_{full}$  and  $ADR_{trial}$ ) due to air lubrication system**

1.3.3.7 The reduction of propulsion power due to the air lubrication system  $P_{MEffAL}$  in the fully loaded and the sea trial conditions should be calculated as follows:

$$P_{PeffAL\_Full} = ADR_{Full} \times P_p \quad (3)$$

$$P_{PeffAL\_Trial} = ADR_{Trial} \times P_p \quad (4)$$

1.3.3.8 The shipowner or the shipbuilder should revise the EEDI Technical File, as necessary, by taking the result of the sea trial into account. Such revision should include the following contents:

- .1  $V_{ref}$ , in case that it is different from that estimated at the design stage;
- .2 the reduction of propulsion power  $P_{PeffAL}$  at the ship speed of  $V_{ref}$  in the fully loaded and the sea trial conditions for the air lubrication system ON;
- .3 the reduction rate of propulsion power due to air lubrication system ( $ADR_{full}$  and  $ADR_{trial}$ ) in the fully loaded and the sea trial conditions; and
- .4 the calculated value of the EEDI for the air lubrication system ON in the fully loaded condition.

## **2 WIND ASSISTED PROPULSION SYSTEM (CATEGORY B-2)**

### **2.1 Summary of innovative energy efficient technology**

2.1.1 Wind assisted propulsion systems (WAPS) belong to innovative mechanical energy efficient technologies which reduce the CO<sub>2</sub> emissions of ships. There are different types of wind propulsion technologies (sails, wings, kites, etc.) which generate forces dependent on wind conditions. This technical guidance defines the available effective power of WAPS as the product of the reference speed and the sum of the wind assisted propulsion system force and the global wind probability distribution.

2.1.2 Secondary effects when applying the wind assisted propulsion system which might increase the ship resistance are ignored for the purpose of these guidelines. With this simplification effects as for instance additional drag due to leeway, rudder angle and heel or reduced propeller efficiency in light running condition are ignored without significant loss of accuracy. Nonetheless, the corresponding forces are considered to rule out conditions that do not allow a safe operation of the ship, for instance due to exceeding heel angles.

### **2.2 Definitions**

2.2.1 For the purpose of these guidelines, the following definitions should apply:

- .1 *available effective power* is the multiplication of effective power  $P_{\text{eff}}$  and availability factor  $f_{\text{eff}}$ , as defined in the EEDI calculation;
- .2 *wind assisted propulsion systems (WAPS)* belong to innovative mechanical energy efficient technologies which reduce the CO<sub>2</sub> emissions of ships. These proposed guidelines apply to wind propulsion technologies that directly transfer mechanical propulsion forces to the ship's structure (sails, wings, kites, etc.);
- .3 *wind propulsion system force matrix* is a two-dimensional matrix which expresses the force characteristic of a wind assisted propulsion system dependent on ship speed, wind speed and the wind angle relative to heading;
- .4 *global wind probability matrix* contains data of the global wind power on the main global shipping routes based on a statistical survey of worldwide wind data and represents the probability of wind conditions;
- .5 *wind speed* is the speed of the wind in m/s measured at 10 m above sea level;
- .6 *wind direction* is the North-oriented direction of the wind measured at 10 m above sea level and is subdivided into eight sectors (North, North-East, East, South-East, South, South-West, West, North-West);
- .7 *wind angle* is the angle of the wind relative to the ship's heading at 10 m above sea level subdivided into 72 sectors of 5°-steps (0°, 5°, ..., 355°); and
- .8 the *main global shipping network* is a network of global shipping routes with the highest frequency of journeys.



## 2.3 Available effective power of wind assisted propulsion systems (WAPS)

2.3.1 The available effective power of wind assisted propulsion systems as innovative energy efficient technology is calculated by the following formula:

$$(f_{\text{eff}} \cdot P_{\text{eff}}) = \left( \frac{1}{\sum_{k=1}^q W_k} \right) \cdot \left( \left( \frac{0.5144 \cdot V_{\text{ref}}}{\eta_D} \sum_{k=1}^q F(V_{\text{ref}})_k \cdot W_k \right) - \left( \sum_{k=1}^q P(V_{\text{ref}})_k \cdot W_k \right) \right)$$

with  $F_1 - F_k \geq 0 \wedge F_{k-1} - F_k \geq 0$

(sorting all force matrix elements in descending order)

and  $\sum_{k=1}^{q-1} W_k < \frac{1}{2} \wedge \sum_{k=1}^q W_k \geq \frac{1}{2}$

(defining q: the number of elements added in the formula)

Where:

- .1  $(f_{\text{eff}} \cdot P_{\text{eff}})$  is the available effective power in kW delivered by the specified wind assisted propulsion system.  $f_{\text{eff}}$  and  $P_{\text{eff}}$  are combined in the calculation because the product of availability and power is a result of a matrix operation, addressing each wind condition with a probability and a specific wind propulsion system force;
- .2 the factor 0.5144 is the conversion factor from nautical miles per hour (knots) to metres per second (m/s);
- .3  $V_{\text{ref}}$  is the ship reference speed measured in nautical miles per hour (knots), as defined in the EEDI calculation guidelines.
- .4  $\eta_D$  is the total efficiency of the main drive(s) at 75% of the rated installed power (MCR) of the main engine(s).  $\eta_D$  shall be set to 0.7, if no other value is specified and verified by the verifier;
- .5  $F(V_{\text{ref}})_k$  is the force matrix of the respective wind assisted propulsion system for a given ship speed  $V_{\text{ref}}$ . Each matrix element represents the propulsion force in kilo newton (kN) for the respective wind speed and angle. The wind angle is given in relative bearings (with 0° on the bow);
- .6  $W_k$  is the global wind probability matrix. Each matrix element represents the probability of wind speed and wind angle relative to the ships heading. The sum over all matrix elements equals 1 and is non-dimensional; and
- .7  $P(V_{\text{ref}})_k$  is a matrix with the same dimensions as  $F(V_{\text{ref}})_k$  and  $W_k$  and represents the power demand in kW for the operation of the wind assisted propulsion system.

2.3.2 The fore term of the formula defines the additional propulsion power to be considered for the overall EEDI calculation. The term contains the product of the ship specific speed, the force matrix and the global wind probability matrix. The aft term contains the power requirement for the operation of the specific wind assisted propulsion system which has to be subtracted from the gained wind power.

## **2.4 Wind propulsion system force matrix $F(V_{ref})_k$**

### **2.4.1 Measurement of the wind propulsion coefficients**

2.4.1.1 The wind propulsion system force matrix is a table describing the average wind propulsion coefficients corresponding to the global wind probability matrix. Therefore, the measurement of the wind propulsion coefficients has to be carried out at first in order to obtain the wind propulsion system force matrix.

2.4.1.2 Various methods can be used to determine the aerodynamic forces of a wind assisted ship, depending firstly on the type of wind assisted propulsion system, but also size limitations and successful validation for the methods already shown in literature. The methods include:

- .1 wind tunnel model test;
- .2 CFD/numerical calculations; and
- .3 full scale test.

2.4.1.3 The forces are to be determined for the combination of wind assisted propulsion system and ship unless that is not practical due to technical or economic reasons. In the latter case the conditions of 2.4.1.4 apply.

2.4.1.4 In the case of the installation of multiple wind assisted propulsion systems, the forces may be determined for the devices in isolation and by the summing the coefficients of each units comprising the system, provided that a validated method is in place to account for interaction effects between wind propulsors and between the ship and the wind propulsors.

2.4.1.5 Wind propulsion devices are to be analysed at their operational Reynolds number, as this has been shown to affect their performance.

2.4.1.6 The wind tunnel model test is a major method for measuring the aerodynamic force of a wind assisted ship propulsion system under typical states. Appendix 1 of this annex describes the testing methods of wind tunnel model tests. If the wind propulsion coefficients are measured by the wind tunnel model test, it should be conducted in accordance with the appendix 1.

2.4.1.7 For some types of wind assisted propulsion system wind tunnel model tests are not appropriate for measuring the wind propulsion coefficients. Therefore, numerical calculations, such as CFD-computation, can be accepted for estimating the wind propulsion coefficients, but the condition and the model of the numerical calculation should be referred to experimental representative results and the numerical calculation is to be carried out in accordance with defined quality and technical standards (ITTC 7.5-03-01-02 and ITTC 7.5-03-01-04 at their latest revisions or equivalent). If both of wind tunnel model tests and numerical calculation are inappropriate to estimate the coefficient, other testing method may be acceptable with the approval of the verifier.

2.4.1.8 When a test or calculation for determining the wind propulsion coefficients is carried out, the procedure of the test or calculation should be submitted to the verifier in advance of conducting the test or calculation. In addition, the detail report of the test and calculation procedure should also be submitted to the verifier after the test. The verifier may request the submitter to provide further documents/information as necessary to verify the wind propulsion coefficients.

2.4.1.9 The test of a ship model without wind assisted propulsion system mainly measures the wind forces of the ship model pointing to the bow under different wind directions. The test of a ship model with wind assisted propulsion system mainly measures the maximum wind propulsion of the ship model pointing to the bow under different wind directions, which is then used to calculate the wind propulsion coefficient of the wind propulsion system. The coefficients of the wind assisted propulsion system should be determined at a series of wind angles ranging from 0° to 360°, spaced by an interval of 5°.

2.4.1.10 A single wind tunnel test may be accepted for several identical wind assisted propulsion systems and identical ships. The verifier may request that supporting documentation be produced.

## 2.4.2 Wind tunnel test methods and data processing

### *Option 1: Test on a ship model fitted with the full wind assisted propulsion system*

2.4.2.1 When the wind tunnel test is carried out with the ship model and the wind assisted propulsion system model, the test method should follow the specifications given in appendix 1. The wind forces acting on the ship model are normalized as:

$$C_{Fx} = F_x / (0.5 \rho V^2 A)$$

2.4.2.2 The wind propulsion coefficients<sup>2</sup> of the wind assisted propulsion system can be determined as:

$$\Delta C_{Fx} = C_{Fx-with WPS} - C_{Fx-without WPS}$$

Where:

- .1  $C_{Fx}$  is the wind force coefficient of the model pointing to the bow;
- .2  $F_x$  is the wind force of the model pointing to the bow;
- .3  $\Delta C_{Fx}$  is the wind propulsion coefficient of the wind assisted propulsion system;
- .4  $\rho$  is the air density of the model test;
- .5  $V$  is the wind velocity of the model test;
- .6  $A$  is the total projected area of the wind assisted propulsion system; and
- .7 the subscript "with WAPS" means the state with wind assisted propulsion system of the ship model, while "without WAPS" means the state without wind assisted propulsion system of the ship.

<sup>2</sup> The force coefficients are dimensionless, the units for their calculation can be freely chosen, but must be consistent with each other.

**Option 2: Test with a single wind assisted propulsion unit**

2.4.2.3 When the wind tunnel test is carried out with a single wind propulsion unit, the test method should follow the specifications given in appendix 1. The wind propulsion coefficients<sup>3</sup> of the model can be determined as:

$$C_{Fx} = F_x / (0.5 \rho V^2 A)$$

Where:

- .1  $C_{Fx}$  is the wind force coefficient of the model pointing to the bow;
- .2  $F_x$  is the wind force of the model pointing to the bow;
- .3  $\rho$  is the air density of the model test;
- .4  $V$  is the wind velocity of the model test; and
- .5  $A$  is the total projected area of the wind assisted propulsion system.

2.4.2.4 The wind propulsion coefficients  $\Delta C_{Fx}$  of a multi-unit wind assisted propulsion system can be calculated by summing the coefficients of the units comprising the system, weighted by the effects of interaction and masking by superstructures.

**For options 1 and 2: Calculation of the average power consumption coefficients of the active wind assisted propulsion system during the wind tunnel test**

2.4.2.5 The power consumption of the wind assisted propulsion system should be measured and the power consumption matrix should be filled based on the measured values and the systems control plan.

**2.4.3 Calculation of the wind propulsion system force matrix**

2.4.3.1 The wind propulsion coefficients<sup>4</sup> of the ship's wind assisted propulsion system can be used to predict the wind propulsion system force matrix. Apparent wind is defined as the combination of wind relative to the ground and wind created by the ship's velocity. The steps to calculate the wind propulsion system force matrix are as follows:

- .1 determine the velocity of the ship  $V_{ref}$ ;
- .2 select the average wind speed corresponding to terms in  $W_k$ , the global wind probability matrix at 10 m height. For example, the average wind speed corresponding to the first wind speed range (0-1 m/s) of the wind probability matrix is selected as 0.5 m/s, the average wind speed corresponding to the second wind speed range (1-2 m/s) is selected as 1.5 m/s, etc.;
- .3 extrapolate the wind speed to the reference height of the wind assisted propulsion systems taken as the aerodynamic centre of effort height or half height from the waterline:

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<sup>3</sup> The force coefficients are dimensionless, the units for their calculation can be freely chosen, but must be consistent with each other.

<sup>4</sup> The force coefficients are dimensionless, the units for their calculation can be freely chosen, but must be consistent with each other.

$$v_{Zref} = v_{10m} \left( \frac{z_{ref}}{10} \right)^{\alpha} \text{ for } z_{ref} < 300m$$

$$v_{Zref} = v_{10m} \left( \frac{300}{10} \right)^{\alpha} \text{ for } z_{ref} \geq 300m$$

Where:

- .1  $z_{ref}$  is the reference height above the water line, to be equal to the point of mid-height of each sail, Flettner, etc. in wind assisted propulsion system;
- .2  $v_{10m}$  is the wind velocity at 10 m above sea level;
- .3  $v_{Zref}$  is the resulting wind velocity at the reference height; and
- .4  $\alpha$  is taken as 1/9 conforming to ITTC recommendations.<sup>5</sup>
- .4 according to the corresponding average wind speed, wind direction angle and the velocity of the ship, calculate the relative wind speed  $V_k$  and the relative wind direction angle of the ship;
- .5 according to the relative wind direction angle, and the corresponding relationship between the relative wind direction angle and the wind propulsion coefficient  $\Delta C_{Fx}$  obtained from the test, calculate the average wind propulsion coefficients  $(\Delta C_{Fx})_k$  of the wind assisted propulsion system corresponding to  $W_k$ ; and
- .6 according to the average wind propulsion coefficient of the wind assisted propulsion system, calculate the terms of the wind propulsion system force matrix  $F(V_{ref})_k$  of the full scale ship corresponding to  $W_k$  by following formula:

$$F(V_{ref})_k = (\Delta C_{Fx})_k * (0.5 \rho V_k^2 A)$$

Where:

- .1  $(\Delta C_{Fx})_k$  is the average wind propulsion coefficients corresponding to  $W_k$ ;
- .2  $\rho$  is the average air density in shipping environment,  $\rho=1.225 \text{ kg/m}^3$ ;
- .3  $V_k$  is the relative wind velocity of the full-scale ship corresponding to  $W_k$ ;
- .4  $A$  is the total projected area of the wind assisted propulsion system;
- .5 the settings of the wind propulsor may be varied in order to find the best  $(\Delta C_{Fx})_k$ ; this may be done using interpolation provided that increments in settings are sufficiently small;

<sup>5</sup> International Towing Tank Conference (ITTC), "ITTC – Recommended Procedures and Guidelines; Preparation, Conduct and Analysis of Speed/Power Trial," International Towing Tank Conference (ITTC), 7.5-04-01-01.1, 2017.

Annotation: ITCC provides no guidance for wind speeds above an altitude above 300 m. However, it is assumed in this guideline to be constant above 300 m altitude.

- .6 the settings and deployment of the wind assisted propulsion system must adhere to the operational constraints as defined for the system (e.g. a maximum operational wind speed, if lower than provided by the global wind probability matrix, > Bf 8, 19 m/s);
- .7 the potential wind drag induced by the system is to be accounted for, such as in unusable wind directions close to head wind and when the systems is not operational due to exceedance of operational limits; and
- .8 if  $F(V_{ref})_k$  exceeds the resistance of the ship, such that the propeller thrust would be negative,  $F(V_{ref})_k$  is to be limited at the resistance value.

#### **2.4.4 Consideration of the operational limits of the wind assisted propulsion system and the lateral forces and yawing moments**

2.4.4.1 Force  $F(V_{ref})_k$  must be calculated only when it is within the operational domain applicable to the wind assisted propulsion system. These operational limitations can be caused at a minimum by wind conditions or by the total forces generated by the wind assisted propulsion system and applied to the ship.

2.4.4.2  $F(V_{ref})_k$  must be zero for any pair (wind direction; wind force) not in conformity with the operational domain of the wind assisted propulsion system validated by the verifier in the operations manual of the wind assisted propulsion system and the ship.

2.4.4.3 The lateral forces exerted by the wind assisted propulsion system on the ship and the resulting yawing moment can affect the performance of the system, and therefore the EEDI calculation. The lateral forces on the ship and the yawing moments applied by the wind assisted propulsion system to the ship should therefore be documented by the shipbuilder and/or propulsion system manufacturer and observed by the verifier. They can be obtained without additional effort during the tests described in paragraph 2.4.1 of the present circular.

2.4.4.4 Conformity with the operational domain requires that for any pair (wind direction; wind force), and in consideration of the total forces generated by the wind assisted propulsion system (i.e. including lateral forces to the vessel and yawing moments), the strength of the wind assisted propulsion system, the forces at the embedment and the list of the ship conform with the structural design file and the stability file of the ship, respectively. Where the lateral forces and yawing moment are particularly significant, the verifier may request course keeping and rudder angle demonstrations to validate conformity with the operational domain.

### **2.5 The global wind probability matrix $W_k$**

#### **2.5.1 Wind probabilities**

2.5.1.1 Wind conditions are not constant. Winds vary their speed and direction with time. Wind expectations are unequal in different regions of the earth.

2.5.1.2 However, every wind expectation can be expressed in a distinctive wind probability pattern for every particular position on the globe. There is always a certain probability for a certain wind direction and wind speed to occur. These probabilities are documented in wind charts. With this approach each geographical region has a distinctive wind chart.

## 2.5.2 Wind angles relative to the ship

2.5.2.1 For a wind assisted propulsion system, it is irrelevant if the wind is coming from North or South. Only the wind angle relative to a ship's heading is of importance. As a consequence, the wind directions given in the weather data have to be recalculated for ship headings on a trading route when applied to wind assisted propulsion systems, where 0° means the ship's bow, 90° its starboard side, 180° the stern and 270° port side.

## 2.5.3 Main global shipping network

2.5.3.1 To determine a global wind probability chart for the wind assisted propulsion system's EEDI calculation, the average of all wind conditions along the main global shipping routes is required.

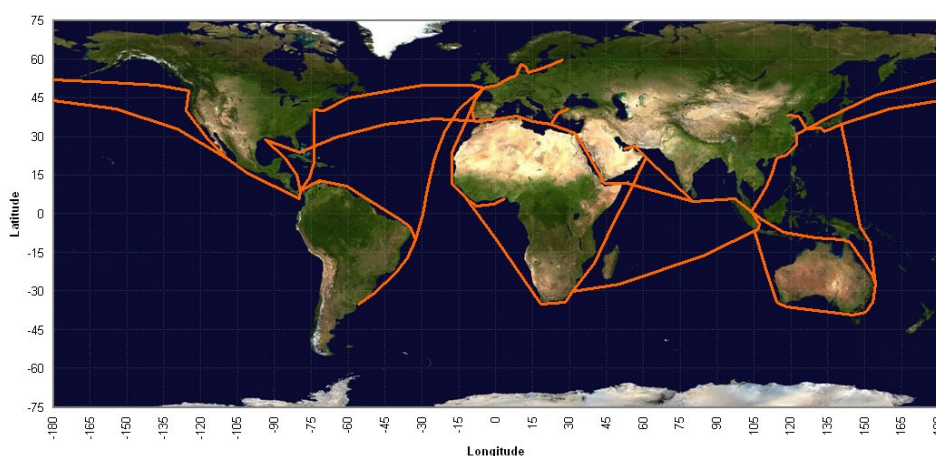
2.5.3.2 Figure 1 shows the main global shipping network used to determine the global wind conditions. Along the shown routes, 106 wind condition charts were analysed. These charts are based on 868,500 individual wind data.

2.5.3.3 The wind condition charts for each position were first recalculated in ship heading coordinates and then averaged to form a global wind condition chart. The results are visualized in figure 2, the complete chart (the global wind probability matrix) is shown as the table in appendix 2 of this annex.

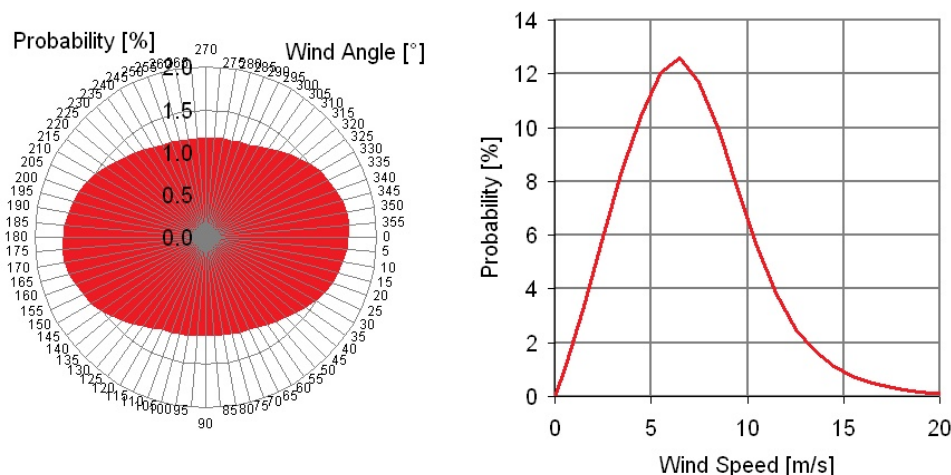
2.5.3.4 Each element of the matrix  $W_k$  represents the probability of the specific wind speed and wind angle relative to the ship. The sum of all matrix elements is one (1.0), representing 100% of all wind conditions.

2.5.3.5 The results show that winds to the bow or the stern occur more often than winds to the sides. There are two possible reasons to explain this phenomenon:

- .1 shipping routes and global weather systems are more East-West than North-South oriented; and
- .2 shipping routes and winds are influenced by shore lines, so they tend to be parallel in some regions.



**Figure 1 – The main global shipping network used for the wind chart**



**Figure 2 – Resulting wind curves on the main global shipping routes relative to the ship**

## 2.6 Effective CO<sub>2</sub> reduction by wind assisted propulsion systems

2.6.1 For the calculation of the CO<sub>2</sub> reduction, the resulting available effective power ( $f_{\text{eff}} * P_{\text{eff}}$ ) has to be multiplied with the conversion factor  $C_{\text{FME}}$  and  $\text{SFC}_{\text{ME}}$ , as contained in the original EEDI formula.

## 2.7 Verification of wind assisted propulsion systems in the EEDI certification process

### 2.7.1 General

2.7.1.1 Verification of EEDI with innovative energy efficient technologies should be conducted according to the EEDI Survey Guidelines. Additional items concerning innovative energy efficient technologies not contained in EEDI Survey Guidelines are described below.

### 2.7.2 Preliminary verification at the design stage

2.7.2.1 In addition to paragraph 4.2.2 of EEDI Survey Guidelines, the EEDI Technical File which is to be developed by the shipowner or shipbuilder should include:

- .1 Outline of wind assisted propulsion systems; and
- .2 Calculated value of EEDI due to the wind assisted propulsion system.

2.7.2.2 In addition to paragraph 4.2.7 of the EEDI Survey Guidelines, additional information from the shipbuilder may be requested by the verifier. It includes:

- .1 Detailed calculation process of the wind propulsion system force matrix  $F(V_{\text{ref}})_k$  and results of performance tests.

2.7.2.3 In order to prevent undesirable effects on the ship's structure or main drive, the influences of added forces on the ship should be determined during the EEDI certification process. Elements in the wind propulsion system force matrix may be limited to ship specific restrictions, if necessary. The technical means to restrict the wind propulsion system's force should be verified as part of the performance test.



2.7.2.4 If more than one innovative energy efficient technology is subject to approval in the EEDI certification, interactions between these technologies should be considered. The appropriate technical papers should be included in the additional information submitted to the verifier in the certification process.

### **2.7.3 Final verification of the attained EEDI**

2.7.3.1 The total net power generated by wind assisted propulsion systems should be confirmed based on the documentation in the EEDI Technical File. For final verification, EEDI verifier should check that the configuration of the installed wind assisted propulsion system agrees with the system as described in the EEDI Technical File.

## APPENDIX 1

### METHOD OF WIND TUNNEL MODEL TEST

In accordance with section 2.4.1 of the present circular, two test methods are defined:

- .1 option 1: test on a ship model fitted with the full wind assisted propulsion system; and
- .2 option 2: test on a complete model of a single wind propulsion unit.

#### ***Option 1: Test on a ship model fitted with the full wind assisted propulsion system***

##### **1 Model**

1.1 The wind assisted propulsion system model and the hull model should be made similarly to the real form, but appendages which do not affect the aerodynamic characteristics can be omitted from the model (e.g. handrails, windlass, etc.).

1.2 The draught condition of the hull model should be corresponding to the *Capacity* as defined in EEDI Calculation Guidelines.

1.3 The hull model is connected with the turntable by force balance, and the wind direction angle of the ship model is changed by changing the angle of the turntable.

##### **2 Test condition**

2.1 In addition to geometric similarity, the dynamic similarity criterion must be satisfied in the wind matrix wind tunnel model test of a ship's wind assisted propulsion system. That is, when the test wind speed is higher than a certain critical wind speed, the dimensionless wind coefficient tends to be stable, and the flow around the model is similar to the real ship. The measured wind coefficient can be directly extrapolated to the real ship. During the test, the critical wind speed is determined by a variable wind speed test.

2.2 In the wind tunnel model test, spires and roughness elements are arranged at the front of the test section, and the wind field of the atmospheric boundary layer on the ocean surface at the model scale for wind matrix test is obtained. Reynolds number of the test should be more than  $1.0 \times 10^6$ . The Reynolds number,  $Re$ , is expressed by the following formula:

$$\mu$$

where  $\rho$  and  $\mu$  are the density and viscosity of the air, respectively,  $U$  is the wind speed,  $L_{pp}$  is the length between perpendiculars of the model ship.

2.3 The blockage ratio should not be more than 5%. The ratio is calculated by the transverse projected area of the model divided by the cross-sectional area of wind tunnel.

##### **3 Test method**

3.1 At the same hull wind direction, the wind propulsion coefficients of the wind assisted propulsion system are different at different angles of attack. In order to obtain the maximum wind propulsion coefficients of the wind assisted propulsion system at each hull wind direction angle, the test scheme should include:

- .1 measurements of the aerodynamic force characteristics of the ship model without wind assisted propulsion system at a series of wind angles ranging from 0° to 360°, spaced by an interval of 5°, potentially extended to 10° only for beam to stern;
- .2 measurements of the aerodynamic force characteristics of the ship model with wind assisted propulsion system at a series of wind angles ranging from 0° to 360°, spaced by an interval of 5° or 10°, attack angles of the wind assisted propulsion system range from 0° to 180°, spaced by an interval of 5° or 10° in every wind angle of the ship model. Smaller intervals of attack angles should be needed around the maximum wind propulsion coefficients; and
- .3 in the case where the measurements are carried out with spaced by an interval of 10°, each intermediate force characteristic (i.e.  $F_x$  at 5°, 15°, 25°...) should be interpolated by using the measurement results.

3.2 In the case where the shape of the ship and wind assisted propulsion system are symmetrical on starboard side and port side, the wind propulsion coefficients are also symmetrical and thus, the measurements at a series of wind angles ranging from 0° to 180° or 180° to 360° can be omitted.

3.3 If the wind assisted propulsion system has a changeable and controllable structure, such as sails and rotors, the model of the wind assisted propulsion system can be arranged as the wind angle, the rotor speed, or other controllable structure to maximize the gained wind force or to minimize the wind resistance.

### ***Option 2: Test on a complete model of a single wind propulsion unit***

## **4 Model**

4.1 The effects of the hull and superstructures should be taken into account by corrective actions taking into account the masked area and distance. If several wind propulsion units are installed on board the ship, the aerodynamic interactions between them should be taken into account by corrective actions. The verifier may request documentation from the test author to verify that these effects have been taken into account.

4.2 The wind propulsion unit model is connected to the turntable by means of a force balance, and the wind direction angle of the ship model is changed by changing the angle of the turntable.

## **5 Test conditions**

5.1 In addition to geometric similarity, the dynamic similarity criterion must be satisfied in the wind matrix wind tunnel model test of a ship's wind assisted propulsion system. That is, when the test wind speed is higher than a certain critical wind speed, the dimensionless wind coefficient tends to be stable, and the flow around the model is similar to the real ship. The measured wind coefficient can be directly extrapolated to the real ship. During the test, the critical wind speed is determined by a variable wind speed test.

5.2 The maximum Reynolds number of the test should be more than  $5.0 \times 10^5$ . The Reynolds number,  $Re$ , is expressed by the following formula:

$$Re = \rho \cdot U \cdot C / \mu$$

where  $\rho$  and  $\mu$  are the density and viscosity of the air, respectively,  $U$  is the wind speed,  $C$  is the mean chord length of the wind propulsion unit.

5.3 The blockage ratio should not be more than 5%. The ratio is calculated by the transverse projected area of the model divided by the cross-sectional area of wind tunnel.

## **6 Test method**

6.1 In order to obtain the maximum wind propulsion coefficients of the wind assisted propulsion system at each ship wind direction angle, the test scheme should include measurements of the aerodynamic force characteristics for:

- .1 a range of permissible angles of attack on the wind propulsion unit; and
- .2 a range of permissible settings (profile camber, rotation speed, suction rate, reduced area, etc.).

6.2 The propulsive force on the ship is the aerodynamic force measured on the wind propulsion unit pointing to the bow.

### GLOBAL WIND PROBABILITY MATRIX $W_k$

**Table 1** – Normalized global wind chart showing the probability of wind conditions relative to the ship's heading along the main global trading routes

| Wind Angle [°] | Wind Speed [m/s] |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |
|----------------|------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
|                | 0                | 5      | 10     | 15     | 20     | 25     | 30     | 35     | 40     | 45     | 50     | 55     | 60     | 65     | 70     | 75     | 80     | 85     | 90     | 95     | 100    | 105    | 110    | 115    |        |
| <1             | 0.0001           | 0.0001 | 0.0001 | 0.0001 | 0.0001 | 0.0001 | 0.0001 | 0.0001 | 0.0001 | 0.0001 | 0.0001 | 0.0001 | 0.0001 | 0.0001 | 0.0001 | 0.0001 | 0.0001 | 0.0001 | 0.0001 | 0.0001 | 0.0001 | 0.0001 | 0.0001 | 0.0001 | 0.0001 |
| <2             | 0.0005           | 0.0005 | 0.0005 | 0.0005 | 0.0005 | 0.0005 | 0.0005 | 0.0005 | 0.0005 | 0.0005 | 0.0005 | 0.0005 | 0.0005 | 0.0005 | 0.0005 | 0.0005 | 0.0005 | 0.0005 | 0.0005 | 0.0005 | 0.0005 | 0.0005 | 0.0005 | 0.0005 | 0.0005 |
| <3             | 0.0009           | 0.0009 | 0.0009 | 0.0009 | 0.0008 | 0.0008 | 0.0008 | 0.0008 | 0.0008 | 0.0008 | 0.0008 | 0.0008 | 0.0008 | 0.0008 | 0.0008 | 0.0008 | 0.0008 | 0.0008 | 0.0008 | 0.0008 | 0.0008 | 0.0008 | 0.0008 | 0.0008 | 0.0008 |
| <4             | 0.0013           | 0.0013 | 0.0013 | 0.0013 | 0.0012 | 0.0012 | 0.0012 | 0.0012 | 0.0011 | 0.0011 | 0.0011 | 0.0011 | 0.0011 | 0.0011 | 0.0011 | 0.0010 | 0.0010 | 0.0010 | 0.0010 | 0.0010 | 0.0011 | 0.0011 | 0.0011 | 0.0011 | 0.0011 |
| <5             | 0.0017           | 0.0017 | 0.0017 | 0.0016 | 0.0016 | 0.0015 | 0.0015 | 0.0015 | 0.0014 | 0.0014 | 0.0013 | 0.0013 | 0.0013 | 0.0012 | 0.0012 | 0.0012 | 0.0012 | 0.0012 | 0.0012 | 0.0013 | 0.0013 | 0.0013 | 0.0013 | 0.0013 | 0.0013 |
| <6             | 0.0021           | 0.0020 | 0.0020 | 0.0019 | 0.0018 | 0.0018 | 0.0017 | 0.0017 | 0.0016 | 0.0016 | 0.0015 | 0.0015 | 0.0014 | 0.0014 | 0.0014 | 0.0014 | 0.0014 | 0.0014 | 0.0014 | 0.0014 | 0.0014 | 0.0014 | 0.0014 | 0.0015 | 0.0015 |
| <7             | 0.0022           | 0.0022 | 0.0021 | 0.0020 | 0.0020 | 0.0019 | 0.0018 | 0.0017 | 0.0017 | 0.0016 | 0.0015 | 0.0015 | 0.0014 | 0.0014 | 0.0014 | 0.0014 | 0.0014 | 0.0014 | 0.0014 | 0.0014 | 0.0014 | 0.0014 | 0.0015 | 0.0015 | 0.0015 |
| <8             | 0.0020           | 0.0020 | 0.0020 | 0.0019 | 0.0019 | 0.0018 | 0.0017 | 0.0016 | 0.0016 | 0.0015 | 0.0014 | 0.0014 | 0.0013 | 0.0013 | 0.0013 | 0.0013 | 0.0013 | 0.0013 | 0.0013 | 0.0013 | 0.0013 | 0.0013 | 0.0014 | 0.0014 | 0.0014 |
| <9             | 0.0017           | 0.0017 | 0.0017 | 0.0016 | 0.0016 | 0.0015 | 0.0015 | 0.0014 | 0.0014 | 0.0013 | 0.0013 | 0.0012 | 0.0012 | 0.0012 | 0.0011 | 0.0011 | 0.0011 | 0.0011 | 0.0011 | 0.0011 | 0.0011 | 0.0011 | 0.0012 | 0.0012 | 0.0012 |
| <10            | 0.0013           | 0.0013 | 0.0013 | 0.0013 | 0.0013 | 0.0012 | 0.0012 | 0.0011 | 0.0011 | 0.0010 | 0.0010 | 0.0010 | 0.0009 | 0.0009 | 0.0009 | 0.0009 | 0.0009 | 0.0009 | 0.0009 | 0.0009 | 0.0009 | 0.0009 | 0.0009 | 0.0009 | 0.0009 |
| <11            | 0.0010           | 0.0010 | 0.0010 | 0.0010 | 0.0009 | 0.0009 | 0.0009 | 0.0009 | 0.0009 | 0.0008 | 0.0008 | 0.0008 | 0.0008 | 0.0007 | 0.0007 | 0.0007 | 0.0007 | 0.0006 | 0.0006 | 0.0006 | 0.0006 | 0.0006 | 0.0006 | 0.0006 | 0.0006 |
| <12            | 0.0007           | 0.0007 | 0.0007 | 0.0007 | 0.0006 | 0.0006 | 0.0006 | 0.0006 | 0.0006 | 0.0006 | 0.0006 | 0.0005 | 0.0005 | 0.0005 | 0.0005 | 0.0005 | 0.0004 | 0.0004 | 0.0004 | 0.0004 | 0.0004 | 0.0004 | 0.0004 | 0.0004 | 0.0004 |
| <13            | 0.0004           | 0.0005 | 0.0005 | 0.0005 | 0.0004 | 0.0004 | 0.0004 | 0.0004 | 0.0004 | 0.0004 | 0.0004 | 0.0003 | 0.0003 | 0.0003 | 0.0003 | 0.0003 | 0.0003 | 0.0003 | 0.0003 | 0.0003 | 0.0003 | 0.0003 | 0.0003 | 0.0003 | 0.0003 |
| <14            | 0.0003           | 0.0003 | 0.0003 | 0.0003 | 0.0003 | 0.0003 | 0.0003 | 0.0003 | 0.0003 | 0.0002 | 0.0002 | 0.0002 | 0.0002 | 0.0002 | 0.0002 | 0.0002 | 0.0002 | 0.0002 | 0.0002 | 0.0002 | 0.0002 | 0.0002 | 0.0002 | 0.0002 | 0.0002 |
| <15            | 0.0002           | 0.0002 | 0.0002 | 0.0002 | 0.0002 | 0.0002 | 0.0002 | 0.0002 | 0.0002 | 0.0002 | 0.0002 | 0.0002 | 0.0002 | 0.0001 | 0.0001 | 0.0001 | 0.0001 | 0.0001 | 0.0001 | 0.0001 | 0.0001 | 0.0001 | 0.0001 | 0.0001 | 0.0001 |
| <16            | 0.0001           | 0.0001 | 0.0001 | 0.0001 | 0.0001 | 0.0001 | 0.0001 | 0.0001 | 0.0001 | 0.0001 | 0.0001 | 0.0001 | 0.0001 | 0.0001 | 0.0001 | 0.0001 | 0.0001 | 0.0001 | 0.0001 | 0.0001 | 0.0001 | 0.0001 | 0.0001 | 0.0001 | 0.0001 |
| <17            | 0.0001           | 0.0001 | 0.0001 | 0.0001 | 0.0001 | 0.0001 | 0.0001 | 0.0001 | 0.0001 | 0.0001 | 0.0001 | 0.0001 | 0.0001 | 0.0001 | 0.0001 | 0.0001 | 0.0001 | 0.0001 | 0.0001 | 0.0001 | 0.0001 | 0.0001 | 0.0001 | 0.0001 | 0.0001 |
| <18            | 0.0001           | 0.0001 | 0.0001 | 0.0001 | 0.0001 | 0.0001 | 0.0001 | 0.0001 | 0.0001 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 |
| <19            | 0.0000           | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 |
| <20            | 0.0000           | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 |
| <21            | 0.0000           | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 |
| <22            | 0.0000           | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 |
| <23            | 0.0000           | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 |
| <24            | 0.0000           | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 |
| <25            | 0.0000           | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 |
| >=25           | 0.0000           | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 |

[illegible][illegible]

ANNEX 2<sup>6</sup>

**GUIDANCE ON CALCULATION AND VERIFICATION OF EFFECTS OF CATEGORY (C)  
INNOVATIVE TECHNOLOGIES**

**1 WASTE HEAT RECOVERY SYSTEM FOR GENERATION OF ELECTRICITY  
(CATEGORY (C-1))**

**1.1 Summary of innovative energy efficient technology**

1.1.1 This chapter provides the guidance on the treatment of high temperature waste heat recovery systems (electric generation type) as innovative energy efficiency technologies related to the reduction of the auxiliary power (concerning  $P_{AEff(i)}$ ). Mechanical recovered waste energy directly coupled to shafts need not be measured in this category, since the effect of the technology is directly reflected in the  $V_{ref}$ .

1.1.2 Waste heat energy technologies increase the efficiency utilization of the energy generated from fuel combustion in the engine through recovery of the thermal energy of exhaust gas, cooling water, etc. thereby generating electricity.

1.1.3 There are the following two methods of generating electricity by the waste heat energy technologies (electric generation type):

- .1 (A) method to recover thermal energy by a heat exchanger and to drive the thermal engine which drives an electric generator; and
- .2 (B) method to drive directly an electric generator using power turbine, etc. Furthermore, there is a waste heat recovery system which combines both of the above methods.

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<sup>6</sup> All examples in this chapter are used solely to illustrate the proposed methods of calculation and verification.

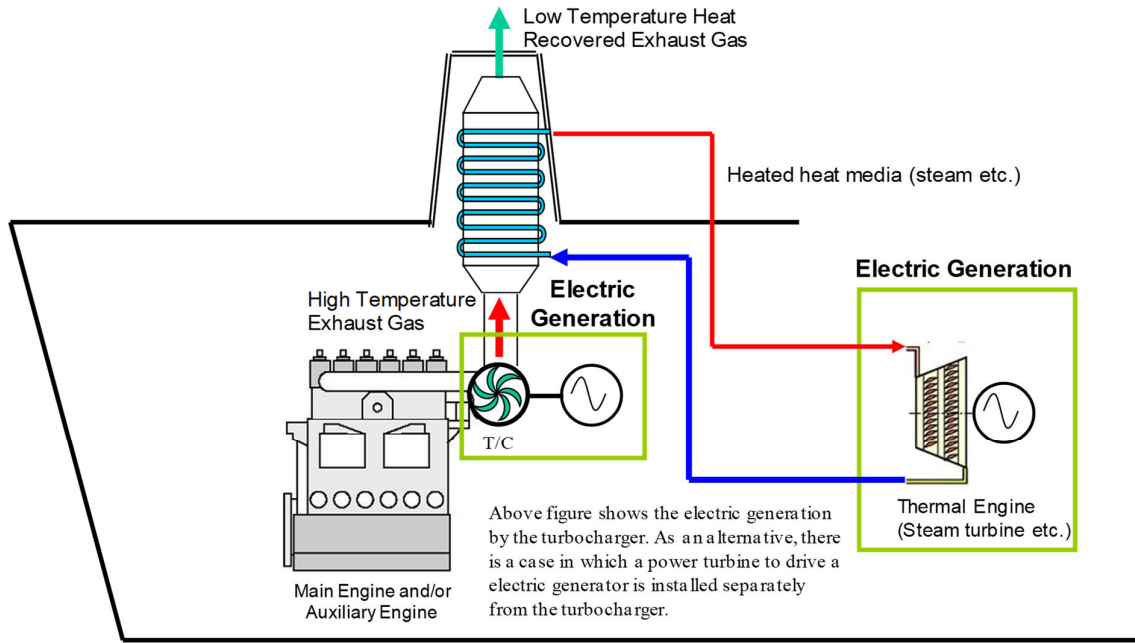


Figure 1 – Schematic illustration of Exhaust Heat Recovery

## 1.2 Method of calculation

### 1.2.1 Power reduction due to waste heating recovery system

1.2.1.1 The reduction of power by the waste heat recovery system is calculated by the following equation. For this system,  $f_{eff}$  is 1.00 in EEDI formula.

$$P_{AEff} = P'_{AEff} - P_{AEff\_loss} \quad (1)$$

In the above equation,  $P'_{AEff}$  is power produced by the waste heat recovery system.  $P_{AEff\_Loss}$  is the necessary power to drive the waste heat recovery system.

1.2.1.2  $P_{AEff}$  is the reduction of the ship's total auxiliary power (kW) by the waste heat recovery system under the ship performance condition applied for EEDI calculation. The power generated by the system under this condition and fed into the main switch board is to be taken into account, regardless of its application on board the vessel (except for power consumed by machinery as described in paragraph 1.2.1.4 of this chapter).

1.2.1.3  $P'_{AEff}$  is defined by the following equation.

$$P'_{AEff} = \frac{W_e}{\eta_g}, \quad (2)$$

where:

$W_e$  : Calculated production of electricity by the waste heat recovery system

$\eta_g$  : Weighted average generator efficiency

1.2.1.4  $P_{AEff}$  is determined by the following factors:

- .1 temperature and mass flow of exhaust gas of the engines, etc.;
- .2 constitution of the waste heat recovery system; and
- .3 efficiency and performances of the components of the waste heat recovery system.

1.2.1.5  $P_{AEff\_Loss}$  is the power (kW) for the pump, etc. necessary to drive the waste heat recovery system.

### 1.3 Method of verification

#### 1.3.1 General

1.3.1.1 Verification of EEDI with innovative energy efficient technologies should be conducted according to the EEDI Survey Guidelines. Additional items concerning innovative energy efficient technologies not contained in EEDI Survey Guidelines are described below.

#### 1.3.2 Preliminary verification at the design stage

1.3.2.1 In addition to paragraph 4.2.2 of EEDI Survey Guidelines, the EEDI Technical File which is to be developed by the shipowner or shipbuilder should include:

- .1 diagrams, such as a plant diagram, a process flow diagram, or a piping and instrumentation diagram outlining the waste heat recovery system, and its related information such as specifications of the system components;
- .2 deduction of the saved energy from the auxiliary engine power by the waste heat recovery system; and
- .3 calculation result of EEDI.

1.3.2.2 In addition to paragraph 4.2.7 of the EEDI Survey Guidelines, additional information that the verifier may request the shipbuilder to provide directly to it includes:

- .1 exhaust gas data for the main engine at 75% MCR (and/or the auxiliary engine at the measurement condition of *SFC*) at different ambient air inlet temperatures, e.g. 5°C, 25°C and 35°C; which consist of:
  - .1 exhaust gas mass flow for turbo charger (kg/h);
  - .2 exhaust gas temperatures after turbo charger (C°);
  - .3 exhaust gas bypass mass flow available for power turbine, if any (kg/h);
  - .4 exhaust gas temperature for bypass flow (C°); and
  - .5 exhaust gas pressure for bypass flow (bar).



- .2 in the case of system using heat exchanger, expected output steam flows and steam temperatures for the exchanger, based on the exhaust gas data from the main engine;
- .3 estimation process of the heat energy recovered by the waste heat recovery system; and
- .4 further details of the calculation method of  $P_{AEff}$  defined in paragraph 1.2.1 of this chapter.

### 1.3.3 Final verification of the attained EEDI at sea trial

1.3.3.1 Deduction of the saved energy from the auxiliary engine power by the waste heat recovery system should be verified by the results of shop tests of the waste heat recovery system's principal components and, where possible, at sea trials.

1.3.3.2 In the case of systems for which shop tests are difficult to be conducted, e.g. in case of the exhaust gas economizer, the performance of the waste heat recovery system should be verified by measuring the amount of the generated steam, its temperature, etc. at the sea trial. In that case, the measured vapour amount, temperature, etc. should be corrected to the value under the exhaust gas condition when they were designed, and at the measurement conditions of *SFC* of the main/auxiliary engine(s). The exhaust gas condition should be corrected based on the atmospheric temperature in the engine-room (Measurement condition of *SFC* of main/auxiliary engine(s); i.e. 25°C), etc.

## 2 PHOTOVOLTAIC POWER GENERATION SYSTEM (CATEGORY (C-2))

### 2.1 Summary of innovative energy efficient technology

2.1.1 Photovoltaic (PV) power generation system set on a ship will provide part of the electric power either for propelling the ship or for use inboard. PV power generation system consists of PV modules and other electric equipment. Figure 1 shows a schematic diagram of PV power generation system. The PV module consists of combining solar cells and there are some types of solar cell such as "Crystalline silicon terrestrial photovoltaic" and "Thin-film terrestrial photovoltaic", etc.

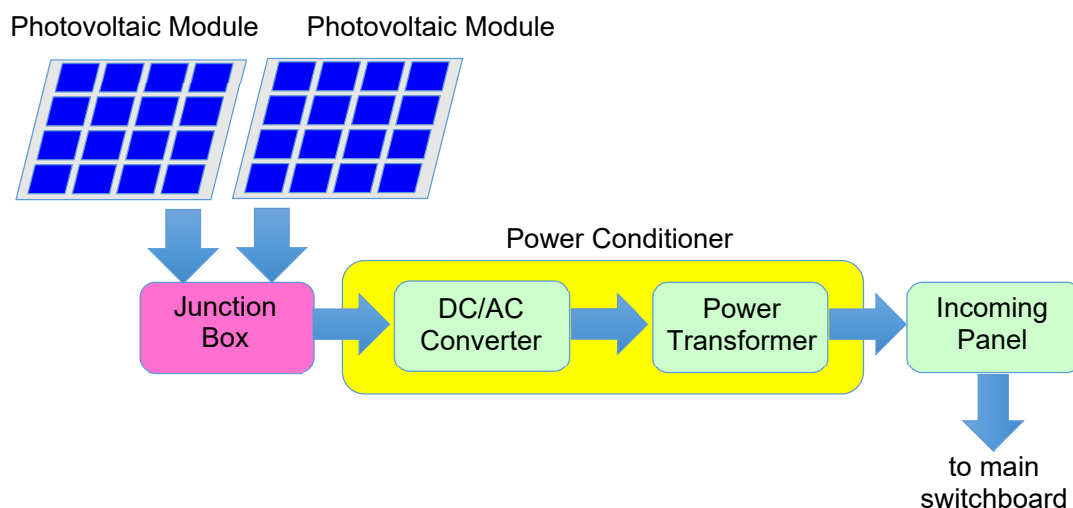


Figure 1 – Schematic diagram of photovoltaic power generation system

## 2.2 Method of calculation

### 2.2.1 Electric power due to photovoltaic power generation system

2.2.1.1 The auxiliary power reduction due to the PV power generation system can be calculated as follows:

$$f_{eff} \cdot P_{AEff} = \{f_{rad} \times (1 + L_{temp} / 100)\} \times \{P_{max} \times (1 - L_{others} / 100) \times N / \eta_{GEN}\} \quad (1)$$

where  $f_{eff} \cdot P_{AEff}$  is the total net electric power (kW) generated by the PV power generation system.

2.2.1.2 Effective coefficient  $f_{eff}$  is the ratio of average PV power generation in main global shipping routes to the nominal PV power generation specified by the manufacturer. Effective coefficient can be calculated by the following formula using the solar irradiance and air temperature of main global shipping routes:

$$f_{eff} = f_{rad} \times (1 + L_{temp} / 100) \quad (2)$$

2.2.1.3  $f_{rad}$  is the ratio of the average solar irradiance on main global shipping route to the nominal solar irradiance specified by the manufacturer. Nominal maximum generating power  $P_{max}$  is measured under the Standard Test Condition (STC) of IEC standard.<sup>7</sup> STC specified by manufacturer is that: Air Mass (AM) 1.5, the module's temperature is 25°C, and the solar irradiance is 1000 W/m<sup>2</sup>. The average solar irradiance on main global shipping route is 200 W/m<sup>2</sup>. Therefore,  $f_{rad}$  is calculated by the following formula:

$$f_{rad} = 200 \text{ W/m}^2 \div 1000 \text{ W/m}^2 = 0.2 \quad (3)$$

2.2.1.4  $L_{temp}$  is the correction factor, which is usually in minus, and derived from the temperature of PV modules, and the value is expressed in per cent. The average temperature of the modules is deemed 40°C, based on the average air temperature on main global shipping routes. Therefore,  $L_{temp}$  is derived from the temperature coefficient  $f_{temp}$  (percent/K) specified by the manufacturer (see IEC standard<sup>7</sup>) as follows:

$$L_{temp} = f_{temp} \times (40^\circ\text{C} - 25^\circ\text{C}) \quad (4)$$

2.2.1.5  $P_{AEff}$  is the generated PV power divided by the weighted average efficiency of the generator(s) under the condition specified by the manufacturer and expressed as follows:

$$P_{AEff} = P_{max} \times (1 - L_{others} / 100) \times N / \eta_{GEN}, \quad (5)$$

where  $\eta_{GEN}$  is the weighted average efficiency of the generator(s).

2.2.1.6  $P_{max}$  is the nominal maximum generated PV power generation of a module expressed in kilowatt, specified based on IEC Standards.<sup>7</sup>

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<sup>7</sup> Refer to IEC 61215 "Crystalline silicon terrestrial photovoltaic (PV) modules – Design qualification and type approval" for Crystalline silicon terrestrial PV modules, and to IEC 61646 "Thin-film terrestrial photovoltaic (PV) modules – Design qualification and type approval" for Thin-film terrestrial PV modules.

2.2.1.7  $L_{others}$  is the summation of other losses expressed by percent and includes the losses in a power conditioner, at contact, by electrical resistance, etc. Based on experiences, it is estimated that  $L_{others}$  is 10% (the loss in the power conditioner: 5% and the sum of other losses: 5%). However, for the loss in the power conditioner, it is practical to apply the value specified based on IEC Standards.<sup>8</sup>

2.2.1.8  $N$  is the numbers of modules used in a PV power generation system.

## **2.3 Method of verification**

### **2.3.1 General**

2.3.1.1 Verification of EEDI with innovative energy efficient technologies is conducted according to EEDI Survey Guidelines. This section provides additional requirements related to innovative technologies.

### **2.3.2 Preliminary verification at the design stage**

2.3.2.1 In addition to paragraph 4.2.2 of EEDI Survey guidelines, the EEDI Technical File which is to be developed by the shipowner or shipbuilder should include:

- .1 outline of the PV power generation system;
- .2 power generated by the PV power generation system; and
- .3 calculated value of EEDI due to the PV power generation system.

2.3.2.2 In addition to paragraph 4.2.7 of the EEDI survey guidelines, additional information that the verifier may request the shipbuilder to provide directly to it includes:

- .1 detailed calculation process of the auxiliary power reduction by the PV power generation system; and
- .2 detailed calculation process of the total net electric power ( $f_{eff} \cdot P_{AEff}$ ) specified in section 2.2 in this guidance.

### **2.3.3 Final verification of the attained EEDI at sea trial**

2.3.3.1 The total net electric power generated by PV power generation system should be confirmed based on the EEDI Technical File. In addition to the confirmation, it should be confirmed whether the configuration of the PV power generation systems on ship is as applied, prior to the final verification.

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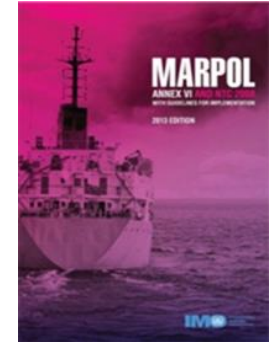
<sup>8</sup> IEC 61683 "Photovoltaic systems – Power conditioners – Procedure for measuring efficiency".

# CII (Carbon Intensity Indicator)

Marine GHG Certification Department

Oct, 2021

- **Application:** Ships of 5,000GT and above, engaged in international voyage
- **Reporting period:**  
Calendar year, i.e. 1 January until 31 December inclusive
- **Requirements for IMO DCS:**
  1. Revisions of SEEMP to add the Ship Fuel Oil Consumption Data Collection Plan (DCP) which includes a description of the methodology for data collecting and the reporting processes.
  2. **Data collection on board from 2019.**
  3. Reporting the collected data to the Administration or RO.
  4. Verification of the reporting data by the Administration or RO.
  5. Retaining the Statement of Compliance issued by administrator or RO onboard, and keeping the relevant data.



Technical Information(TEC-1139) provides general explanations of the requirements on IMO DCS as well as the relevant procedures for its implementation

# Data Collection Plan (SEEMP part II)

- SEEMP shall include DCP: Data Collection Plan in accordance with MEPC.282(70)
- Confirmation of Flag/RO is necessary prior to data collection
  - ✂ Existing Ships : By 31st December 2018
  - ✂ New ships on or after 1 March 2018: By the delivery date

APPENDIX 1  
SAMPLE FORM OF SHIP MANAGEMENT PLAN TO  
IMPROVE ENERGY EFFICIENCY  
(PART I OF THE SEEMP)

|                                  |                 |                 |  |
|----------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|--|
| Name of ship:                    |                 | Gross tonnage:  |  |
| Ship type:                       |                 | Capacity:       |  |
| Date of development:             |                 | Developed by:   |  |
| Implementation period:           | From:<br>Until: | Implemented by: |  |
| Planned date of next evaluation: |                 |                 |  |

1 MEASURES

| Energy efficiency measures | Implementation (including the starting date)                                                                                           | Responsible person                                                                                       |
|----------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Weather routing            | <Example><br>Contracted with (Service providers) to use their weather routing system and start using on trial basis as of 1 July 2012. | <Example><br>The master is responsible for selecting the optimum on the information (Service providers). |
| Speed optimization         | While the design speed (85% MCR) is 19.0 kt, the maximum speed is set at 17.0 kt as of 1 July 2012.                                    | The master is responsible for keeping the ship's speed. The log-book entry should be checked every day.  |
|                            |                                                                                                                                        |                                                                                                          |
|                            |                                                                                                                                        |                                                                                                          |

2 MONITORING

Description of monitoring tools

3 GOAL

Measurable goals

4 EVALUATION

Procedures of evaluation

Particulars

Date of plan development and implementation period,

List of Operational measures

Monitoring tool (EEOI, etc.)

Goal setting

Evaluation method

+

## DCP Items

1. Ship Particulars
2. Revision history
3. Internal combustion engines, other engines and fuels used
4. Emission factor
5. Monitoring method of fuels
6. Monitoring method of distance travelled
7. Monitoring method of hours underway
8. Reporting procedure
9. Data quality management process

## Data collection on-board

### Data to be collected according to developed DCP from 1 January, 2019.

- Fuel oil consumed by each fuel type
  - Method 1 : Bunker Delivery Notes (BDN)  
$$FOC_{\text{annual}} = ROB_{\text{calendar-start}} + \sum BDN - ROB_{\text{calendar-end}}$$
  - Method 2 : Flow meter  
$$FOC_{\text{annual}} = \sum FOC_{\text{daily}} \text{ (flow meter)}$$
  - Method 3 : Fuel tank monitoring  
$$FOC_{\text{annual}} = \sum FOC_{\text{daily}} \text{ (tank reading)}$$
- Distance travelled over ground in nautical miles
- Hours underway

**Bunker Delivery Note**

WARNING: Accuracy of figures that the following information be included in the bunker delivery note provided to the receiving ship. There is no liability for a bunker delivery note. Bunker suppliers may therefore use their own delivery provided that all the required information is included.

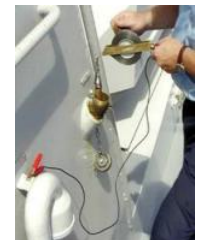
Name and IMO number of receiving ship: \_\_\_\_\_

Port: \_\_\_\_\_

Date of commencement of delivery: \_\_\_\_\_

Name, address and telephone number of master: \_\_\_\_\_

| Product name(s) | Quantity (metric tons) | Net weight at 15°C (kg/m³) | Supplier's name |
|-----------------|------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------|
|                 |                        |                            |                 |
|                 |                        |                            |                 |
|                 |                        |                            |                 |



※ "Distance travelled" and "hours underway" should be aggregated duration "while the ship is underway under its own propulsion" as defined

1. EEXI

Technical Approach

2. SEEMP Update

Operational Approach

3. CII Rating

CII: Carbon Intensity Indicator

Proposals for Operational Approach by the stakeholders in MEPC75



SEEMP Update (periodical Audit)  
(Shipowners country, Finland,  
Japan)



Fuel consumption rating  
(China)



Mandatory Speed/FOC limitation  
(EU, Environmental Organization,  
Island countries)





## 1. Adopted CII related guidelines

1. Guidelines on operational carbon intensity indicators and the calculation methods (CII guidelines, G1)
2. Guidelines on the reference lines for use with operational carbon intensity indicators (CII Reference line guidelines, G2)
3. Guidelines on the operational carbon intensity reduction factors relative to reference lines (CII Reduction factor guidelines, G3)
4. Guidelines on the operational carbon intensity rating of ships (CII Rating Guidelines, G4)

## CII Rating (5000GT and above / EEDI applied ship types)

- Rating each vessels by CII from 2023 consumption data (CII Guideline, G1)
- CII and “A” – “E” rating will be added on SOC of IMODCS in accordance with Reference Line (G2), Reduction Factor (G3) and Rating guideline (G4)
- Low rated vessels (“E” or “D” on 3 consecutive years) should develop a plan of corrective actions and the plan should be approved by the Administration or RO

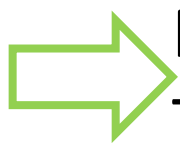
2. Consideration of following guidelines are postponed;

1. Some correction factors and voyage exclusions when calculating CII of each ship

2. Update of SEEMP guidelines

(SEEMP to be updated before 1.Jan.2023)

- Periodical Audit (at ISM audit)
- CII related update



Further information will be updated on ClassNK Technical Information when any development happens

| Ship types                                                                                                                                                                           | Calculation method                                                   | Note                                                                                                         |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Bulk carriers,<br>Tankers,<br>Container ships,<br>Gas carriers,<br>LNG carriers,<br>Ro-ro cargo ships,<br>General cargo ships,<br>Refrigerated cargo carrier<br>Combination carriers | $\frac{CO_2 \text{ Emission}}{Deadweight \times Distance sailed}$    | Deadweight:<br>Corresponding to<br>Maximum Summer<br>load draft<br><br>= the value on IEE Cert<br>supplement |
| cruise passenger ships<br>Ro-ro cargo ships<br>(vehicle carriers)<br>Ro-ro passenger ships                                                                                           | $\frac{CO_2 \text{ Emission}}{Gross Tonnage \times Distance sailed}$ |                                                                                                              |

$$CII_{ref} = a \text{ Capacity}^c$$

| Ship Type                  |                        | Capacity | a         | c      |
|----------------------------|------------------------|----------|-----------|--------|
| Bulk Carrier               | DWT ≥ 279,000          | 279,000  | 4745      | 0.622  |
|                            | DWT < 279,000          | DWT      | 4745      | 0.622  |
| Gas Carrier                | DWT ≥ 65,000           | DWT      | 14405E+7  | 2.071  |
|                            | DWT < 65,000           | DWT      | 8104      | 0.639  |
| Tanker                     |                        | DWT      | 5247      | 0.610  |
| Container ship             |                        | DWT      | 1984      | 0.489  |
| General cargo ship         | DWT ≥ 20,000           | DWT      | 31948     | 0.792  |
|                            | DWT < 20,000           | DWT      | 588       | 0.3885 |
| Refrigerated cargo carrier |                        | DWT      | 4600      | 0.557  |
| Combination carrier        |                        | DWT      | 40853     | 0.812  |
| LNG Carrier                | DWT ≥ 100,000          | DWT      | 9.827     | 0      |
|                            | 100,000 > DWT ≥ 65,000 | DWT      | 14479E+10 | 2.673  |
|                            | DWT < 65,000           | 65,000   | 14479E+10 | 2.673  |
| Ro-ro cargo ship (VC)      |                        | GT       | 5739      | 0.631  |
| Ro-ro cargo ship           |                        | DWT      | 10952     | 0.637  |
| Ro-ro passenger ship       |                        | GT       | 7540      | 0.587  |
| Cruise passenger ship      |                        | GT       | 930       | 0.383  |

$$\text{Required CII} = \frac{100 - Z}{100} \text{CII}_{\text{Ref}}$$

Table 1: Reduction factor (Z%) for the CII relative to the 2019 reference line

Year Reduction factor relative to 2019

| Year | Reduction Factor (Z) |
|------|----------------------|
| 2023 | 5%                   |
| 2024 | 7%                   |
| 2025 | 9%                   |
| 2026 | 11%                  |
| 2027 | **                   |
| 2028 | **                   |
| 2029 | **                   |
| 2030 | **                   |

Reduction factor Z will be starting from 5% in 2023 and 2% will be added yearly

\*\*Z factors for the years of 2027 to 2030 to be further strengthened and developed taking into account the review of the short-term measure.

CII Reference Line (G2)

Reduction factor, % (G3)

Required CII (G3)

$d_3-1$

$d_4-1$

$1-d_2$

$1-d_1$

E

D

C

B

A

Table 1: dd vectors for determining the rating boundaries of ship types

| Ship type                  | d1   | d2   | d3   | d4   |
|----------------------------|------|------|------|------|
| Bulk Carrier               | 0.86 | 0.94 | 1.06 | 1.18 |
| Gas Carrier >=65,000DWT    | 0.81 | 0.91 | 1.12 | 1.44 |
| <65,000DWT                 | 0.85 | 0.95 | 1.06 | 1.25 |
| Tanker                     | 0.82 | 0.93 | 1.08 | 1.28 |
| Container ship             | 0.83 | 0.94 | 1.07 | 1.19 |
| General cargo ship         | 0.83 | 0.94 | 1.06 | 1.19 |
| Refrigerated cargo carrier | 0.78 | 0.91 | 1.07 | 1.20 |
| Combination carrier        | 0.87 | 0.96 | 1.06 | 1.14 |
| LNG Carrier >= 100,000DWT  | 0.89 | 0.98 | 1.06 | 1.13 |
| <100000DWT                 | 0.78 | 0.92 | 1.10 | 1.37 |
| Ro-ro cargo ship (VC)      | 0.86 | 0.94 | 1.06 | 1.16 |
| Ro-ro cargo ship           | 0.66 | 0.9  | 1.11 | 1.37 |
| Ro-ro passenger ship       | 0.72 | 0.90 | 1.12 | 1.41 |
| Cruise passenger ship      | 0.87 | 0.95 | 1.06 | 1.16 |

| Items                       |              |
|-----------------------------|--------------|
| Ship type                   | Bulk Carrier |
| Deadweight                  | 62000        |
| Gross tonnage               | 33255        |
| Distance Travelled (NM)     | 60045        |
| CO2 emissions (ton)         | 17447        |
| Attained CII (G1)           | 4.69         |
| a (G2)                      | 4745         |
| c (G2)                      | 0.622        |
| CII ref (G2)                | 4.96         |
| Required CII (G3, 2023)     | 4.71         |
| Attained CII / Required CII | 1.00         |
| Rating (2023)               | C            |

Data source from IMODCS fuel reporting (started from emission of 2023)

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Attained CII (g/ton mile)} \\ = \frac{17447 \text{ (ton)}}{62000 \times 60045 \text{ (ton mile)}} \times 10^6 = 4.69 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{CII ref} = 4745 \times 62000^{-0.622} = 4.96$$

Rating (on 2023 reduction factor)

$$\text{Required CII} = 4.96 \times \frac{100-5}{100} = 4.71 \text{ (2023)}$$

$$\frac{\text{Attained CII}}{\text{Required CII}} = 0.99 < d3 \text{ (1.06)}$$



| Items                   |              |
|-------------------------|--------------|
| Ship type               | Bulk Carrier |
| Deadweight              | 62000        |
| Gross tonnage           | 33255        |
| Distance Travelled (NM) | 60045        |
| CO2 emissions (ton)     | 17447        |
| Attained CII (G1)       | <b>4.69</b>  |
| a (G2)                  | 4745         |
| c (G2)                  | 0.622        |
| CII ref (G2)            | 4.96         |

If the vessel keep their emission score same, the rating will be slightly worse year by year



| Reporting Year | Reduction factor (%) | Required CII | Rating   |
|----------------|----------------------|--------------|----------|
| 2023           | 5                    | 4.71         | C        |
| 2024           | 7                    | 4.61         | C        |
| 2025           | 9                    | 4.51         | C        |
| 2026           | 11                   | 4.41         | <b>D</b> |

- CII rating will be added to IMODCS annual report

## IMODCS annual report

| Reporting period |            |
|------------------|------------|
| Start date       | 2020/02/13 |
| End date         | 2020/12/31 |

| Ship Particulars                                                 |                                                                                    |
|------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Name of ship *                                                   |                                                                                    |
| IMO No. *                                                        |                                                                                    |
| Company *                                                        |                                                                                    |
| FLAG / PORT *                                                    | Singapore / Singapore                                                              |
| Distinctive number or letters *<br>(Call sign / Official Number) | 5VJGJG / 401431                                                                    |
| Ship type *                                                      | Gas Carrier                                                                        |
| Gross tonnage *                                                  | 48122                                                                              |
| Net tonnage *                                                    | 14437                                                                              |
| Deadweight *                                                     | 54823                                                                              |
| EEDI (gCO2/t.nm) *                                               | 5.85                                                                               |
| Ice class (if applicable)                                        |                                                                                    |
| Power output<br>(rated power)(kW)                                | <div> Main Power Propulsion * 13000 </div> <div> Auxiliary Engine(s) * 4110 </div> |

(Please input the total output of all the Auxiliary Engines. e.g.)

| Consumption Data                            |                                                                                  |
|---------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Distance Travelled (nm)                     | 79536                                                                            |
| Hours underway (h)                          | 5281                                                                             |
| Diesel/Gas Oil<br>(Cf: 3.206)               | 631                                                                              |
| LFO<br>(Cf: 3.151)                          | 0                                                                                |
| HFO<br>(Cf: 3.114)                          | 7987                                                                             |
| LPG(Propane)<br>(Cf: 3.000)                 |                                                                                  |
| LPG(Butane)<br>(Cf: 3.030)                  |                                                                                  |
| LNG<br>(Cf: 2.750)                          |                                                                                  |
| Methanol<br>(Cf: 1.375)                     |                                                                                  |
| Ethanol<br>(Cf: 1.913)                      |                                                                                  |
| Method used to measure fuel oil consumption | method using Bunker Fuel Oil Tank Monitoring <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |



## CII result

| CII               |      |
|-------------------|------|
| Attained CII      | 6.17 |
| Required CII      | 7.23 |
| CII Rating (2023) | B    |

## Corrective action plan

(if rating is “E” or “D” for three years in a row)



- Tick corrective actions to be made
- Document will be Automatically generated on the system

- CII rating estimation function will be implemented

Ship:  Year:  ☐ Exclude Submitted voyage

Each ship's voyage data Showing records per page : 50 1 - 4 / 4

| ✓ | Error Mark | V/No. | Departure        |             | Arrival          |                  |          |
|---|------------|-------|------------------|-------------|------------------|------------------|----------|
|   |            |       | Dep.Time(UTC)    | Port        | Arr.Time(UTC)    | Dep.Time(UTC)    | Port     |
| ✓ | !          | 80    | 2018/08/09 13:42 | El dekheila | 2018/08/11 20:12 | 2018/08/17 03:52 | GREEK    |
| ✓ | !          | 81    | 2018/08/17 03:52 | GREEK       | 2018/08/27 13:54 | 2018/08/30 23:18 | Schiedam |
| ✓ | !          | 81    | 2018/08/30 23:18 | Schiedam    | 2018/08/31 12:42 | 2018/09/25 14:24 | Calais   |
| ✓ | !          | 82    | 2018/09/25 14:24 | Calais      |                  | 2018/10/20 18:12 |          |



CII rating estimation

Users can easily understand the ship's estimated rating on-demand

- CII rating fleet / historical analysis

| Vessel    | Attained CII<br>(Required CII)<br>2019 | Attained CII<br>(Required CII)<br>2020 | Attained CII<br>(Required CII)<br>2021 | Attained CII<br>(Required CII)<br>2022 |
|-----------|----------------------------------------|----------------------------------------|----------------------------------------|----------------------------------------|
| NK Bulker | 3.47 (3.22)                            | 3.52 (3.15)                            | 3.43 (3.09)                            | 3.22 (3.05)                            |
| NK Maru   | ...                                    |                                        |                                        |                                        |
| ...       | ...                                    |                                        |                                        |                                        |
| ...       | ...                                    |                                        |                                        |                                        |
| ...       | ...                                    |                                        |                                        |                                        |
| ...       | ...                                    |                                        |                                        |                                        |
| ...       | ...                                    |                                        |                                        |                                        |

Users can understand the CII result for all vessels

User also can download the detailed data set and use it for further analysis

- CII calculation excel sheet will be available on ClassNK Homepage as a tentative manner until ClassNK MRV Portal update
- Support for SEEMP Revision will be announced when further updates are made by IMO

## CII calculation sheet

| CII Calculation             |                |             |
|-----------------------------|----------------|-------------|
| *Please input blue cells    |                |             |
| Version 0.1 June 2021       |                |             |
| Ship Particular             | IMO Number     | 1111111     |
|                             | Ship Name      | NK LNG      |
|                             | Ship Type      | Gas carrier |
|                             | Deadweight     | 54823       |
| Fuel Consumption (ton)      | Gross Tonnage  | 48122       |
|                             | Diesel/Gas Oil | 631         |
|                             | LFO            | 0           |
|                             | HFO            | 7987        |
|                             | LPG(Propane)   |             |
|                             | LPG(Butane)    |             |
|                             | LNG            |             |
|                             | Methanol       |             |
|                             | Ethanol        |             |
| Distance Travelled (nm)     |                | 79536       |
| CO2 Emission                |                | 26895       |
| Attained CII                |                | 6.17        |
| CII ref                     |                | 7.61        |
| Rating Year                 |                | 2023        |
| Required CII                |                | 7.23        |
| Attained CII / Required CII |                | 0.853       |
| CII Rating                  |                | B           |

## IMODCS / SEEMP information

The screenshot shows the ClassNK website with the following structure:

- Header:** ClassNK logo, Site Map, Links, and language options (English, 日本語, 简体中文, 繁體中文, 한국어, Deutsch).
- Navigation:** HOME, AboutNK, Products & Services, Certification Services, Information Services, Research.
- Breadcrumb:** HOME > Products & Services > Statutory Services > IMO DCS and SEEMP.
- Left Sidebar (Products & Services):**
  - Classification Services
  - Web Service Portal
  - International Activities
    - Common Structural Rules for Bulk Carriers and Oil Tankers (CSR BC & OT)
    - Common Structural Rules for Bulk Carriers (CSR-BC)
    - Common Structural Rules for Double Hull Oil Tankers (CSR-OT)
  - ClassNK Archive Center
  - Statutory Services
- Main Content Area:**

### IMO DCS and SEEMP

#### Introduction

Amendments to MARPOL Annex VI that makes the data collection system for fuel oil consumption of ships mandatory were adopted at 70th session of the Marine Environment Protection Committee (MEPC 70) held in October 2016, and has already entered into force from 1 March 2018 (IMO Resolution MEPC.278(70)). According to this regulation, for ships of 5,000 gross tonnage and above engaged in international voyage, the data collecting and reporting will be required from the 2019 calendar year. ClassNK will conduct the relevant document review and issuance of the statement of compliance subject to the authorization from Administration.

This page provides information for the preparation and submission of the SEEMP (Data Collection Plan) for verification as well as Data Collection, aggregation and reporting for fuel oil consumption and also the general explanations of the requirements on data collection system (hereafter IMO DCS) and the relevant procedures for its implementation.

#### 1. Application

IMO DCS applies to ships of 5,000 gross tonnage and above, for which the Ship Energy Efficiency Management Plan (SEEMP) is required to be retained on board. (It is not applied to ships not propelled by mechanical means, and platforms including FPSOs, FSUs and drilling rigs, regardless of their propulsion.)

#### 2. Requirements of IMO DCS and implementation schedule

The following requirements are applied.

  - 1) Review of the revised SEEMP by the Administration or Recognized Organization (RO): Issuance of Confirmation of

<https://www.classnk.or.jp/hp/en/activities/statutory/seemp/index.html>

## Contact

Marine GHG Certification Department

Email: [dcsc@classnk.or.jp](mailto:dcsc@classnk.or.jp)

Tel: +81-3-5226-3025