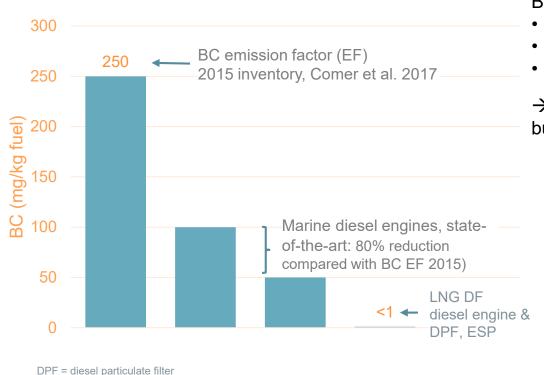




BC emissions from marine engines vary substantially

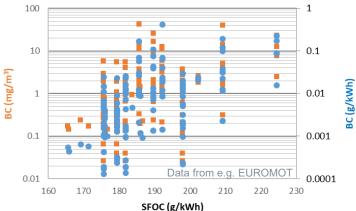


ESP = electrostatic precipitator

BC emissions

- lower for modern than for old diesel engines.
- lowest at OEM recommended engine loads
- extremely low for e.g. LNG, DPF, ESP
- → Substantial potential to reduce BC emission burden from shipping.

Concentrations vary by a factor of 10 000

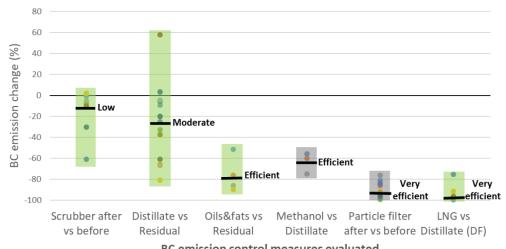




BC emission control options

Recent progress:

- Global sulphur limit reduced from 3.5% to 0.5% in 2020.
- DPF demonstrations ongoing.
- ESP developements.
- LNG DF use continues.
- Emerging technologies R&D.



BC emission control measures evaluated

Ref. IMO PPR 6/7/2



BC emissions from marine engines

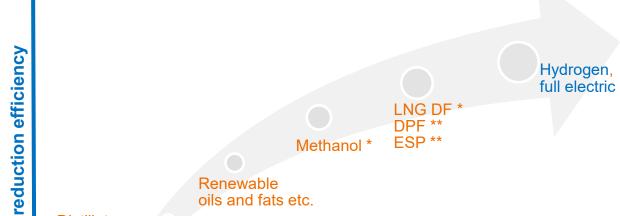
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Technology options e.g.:

- Cleaner fuels
- Exhaust aftertreatment (particulate filters, ESP etc.)
- Modern engines, optimal engine loads, hybridisation
- Hydrogen, batteries
- Shore power

Role of small vessels/boats, auxiliary engines and boilers?



Renewable oils and fats etc.

Distillates Modern diesel engines **Optimum loads** Scrubbers Hybrids etc.

*DPF may be necessary **Demonstrated



Conclusions

BC emissions from marine engines vary substantially.

BC emissions from marine engines can be reduced by many technologies to alleviate climate and environmental burden of shipping.





Thank you!

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Black carbon research project examples from Finland.

















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Black Carbon Footprint

The aim of BC Footprint is to develop a BC Footprint concept that can be used as a uniform metrics for the BC, covering the whole chain from BC emissions to atmospheric BC concentrations and climatic effects.



https://projects.tuni.fi/bcfootprint/

SEA-EFFECTS BC

Project: Shipping Emissions in the Arctic (Black Carbon), SEA-EFFECTS BC

The SEA-EFFECTS BC project aims at more reliable and unequivocal basis of black carbon (BC) emission evaluation to shipping environment, and towards new options for on-line monitoring techniques. Definitions of sampling and sample treatment are essential for reliable measurements in ship environment, particularly when using new fuels and emission control technologies. This approach will also support generation of the reliable ship emission factors. Indepth analysis of other emissions in parallel to BC measurements increase understanding of the results



http://www.vtt.fi/sites/sea-effects