



LNG as Fuel – Bunkering, Storage and Processing

STG International
Conference
“Ship Efficiency”

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Carriers &
Offshore Units

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CONTENT

- **TGE Company Profile**
- Small LNG carriers
- Bunkering
- LNG fuel tanks
- LNG fuel gas systems
- Conclusions

‘TGE Marine is a long established market leader in the design and construction of cargo handling systems for ships and offshore units carrying liquefied cryogenic gases (LNG, LPG and petrochemical gases)’

- Personnel: approx. 60 engineers & specialists plus temporary staff
- Main Office: Mildred-Scheel-Str. 1, 53175 Bonn, Germany
- Branch Office in Shanghai, China



Business activities and expertise

Cargo handling systems and cargo tanks for Gas Carriers

- LPG carriers
- Ethylene carriers
- CO₂ carriers
- LNG carriers



Cargo handling systems for Offshore units

- FSO/FPSO for LPG
- FSRU and FPSO for LNG
- CO₂ liquefaction, storage and offloading units



Business activities and expertise

Fuel Gas Systems for seagoing vessels

- Fuel gas supply systems.
- Fuel gas tanks.
- RoRo, Container, Ferries, Tug boats ...
- Bunker Barges, Bunker Boats
- LNG fuel storage systems



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Current Situation

Upcoming regulation on SO_x, NO_x, PM and CO₂ emissions require adequate changes in ship propulsion. LNG as fuel is one solution to cover all mentioned pollutants. The same is valid for energy supply in some remote areas that could be done by LNG.

Available Infrastructure

- Large scale terminals and shipping
- Regional LNG distribution networks (Norway)
- Few number of small LNG Carriers

Missing Infrastructure

- Satellite terminals close to bunkering locations
- LNG feeder ships with sufficient capacity
- Bunker ships/barges/vessels

Small LNG carriers



19-May-2010 „Coral Methane“ loading at Zeebrugge,
First loading of a small carrier at a large import terminal.

Small LNG Carriers

New generation **15,600 cbm LNG carrier**

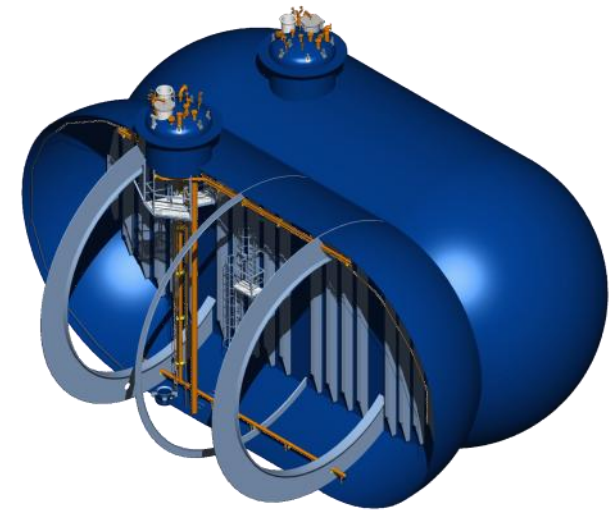
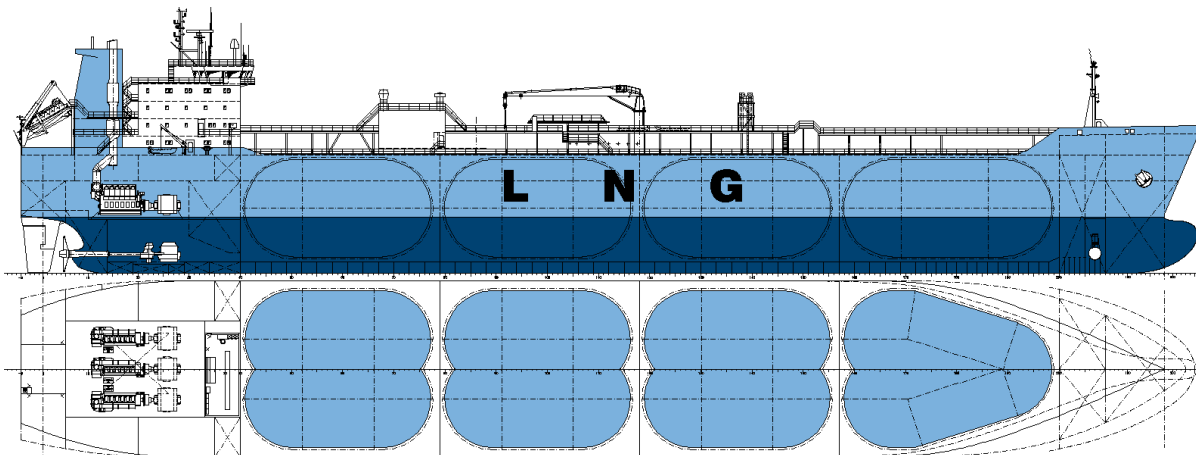
- Concept developed by TGE-Marine in close cooperation with Dutch owner Anthony Veder Group
- **LNG propulsion – Dual Fuel system**
- To be built at Meyer Werft (Germany)
- Ship delivery in December 2012



Small LNG Carriers



- Up to 10,000 cbm cylindrical tanks
- Up to 20,000 cbm bilobe tanks (patented supports)
- Ship sizes up to 75,000 cbm have been studied
- Tank pressure 2.7 to 4.0 barg
- BOG handling by pressure increase or fuel gas consumption



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Bunkering



- Requirements for future operations:
 - High loading rates due to tight time schedule
 - Large total amount of LNG for larger vessels
 - Safe but easy handling of heavy equipment
 - Dry-break emergency couplings
 - Bunkering during cargo operations
 - data/ESD connection
 - avoid spool pieces/reducers
- This will only be possible with bunker vessels (small LNG carriers as above) coming alongside
- Regulations and standards for the bunker interface and related operations are under preparation by several international working groups

Bunkering (Artist impression)





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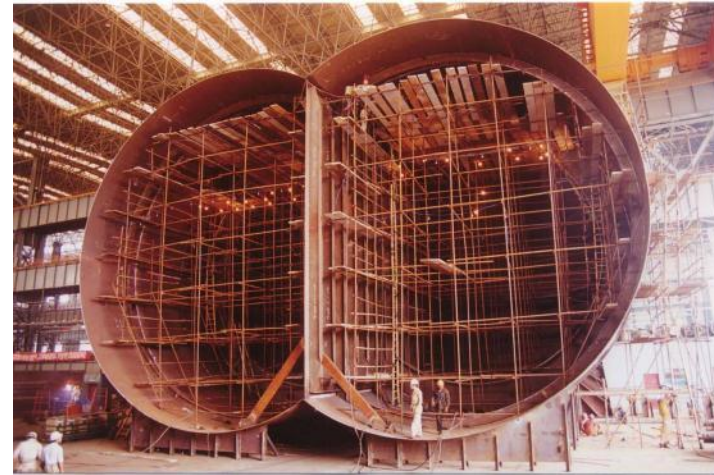
LNG fuel tanks

- All independent types (A, B and C acc. to IMO IGC) possible following IGF guideline. BLG 15 also deleted restriction on membrane tanks
- Type A and B and membrane with low pressure, therefore BOG problem to be solved
- Secondary Barrier required for membrane as well as type A and B tanks
- Type C preferred solution due to high design pressure 4 to 10 barg
- High operation flexibility regarding loading and BOG pressure increase
- Disadvantages: Tank shape resulting in bad volume efficiency (factor 3 to 4), filling limits

TGE's Tank fabrication expertise



Fabrication 8,200 m³ and 8,400 m³ Bilobe and Cylindrical Tanks for Ethylene Service



Fabrication Bilobe Cargotanks for 5x22,000 m³ Ethylene Carriers



Cargo tanks type A for a 23,000 m³ Fully Refrigerated LPG Carrier



Transportation of Stainless Steel cargo tanks for a 7,500 m³ LNG carrier on a heavy lift carrier to a shipyard in Europe



Tank Insulation

- Vacuum insulation for small cylindrical tanks
- PS or PU preformed slabs covered by steel sheets, allow for conical and bilobe shapes
- PU foam covered by polymeric protection layer
- Special panels for increased insulation efficiency
- Choice depending on requirements
(operation/consumption schedule, possible tank shape)

Foam insulation vs. vacuum



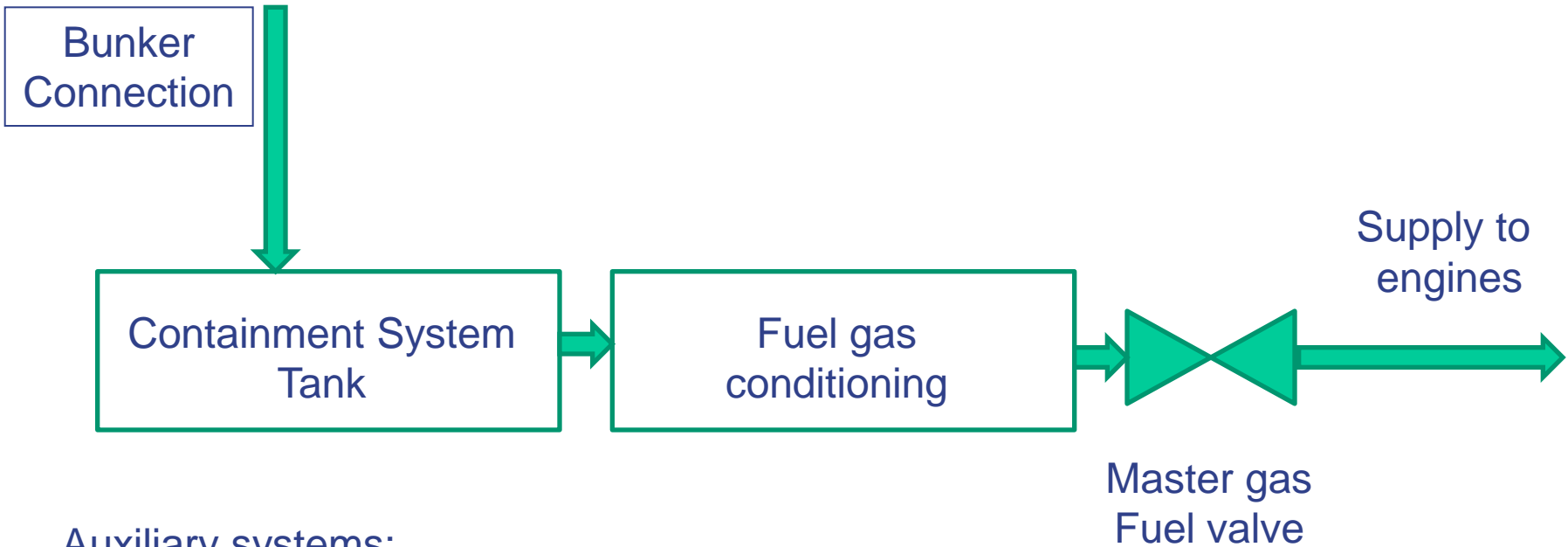
| | Foam insulation | Vacuum insulation |
|-------------------|---|----------------------|
| size | cylindrical < 10,000 cbm bilobe < 20,000 cbm | < 700 cbm per tank |
| shape | cylindrical, bilobe, conical | cylindrical |
| outlet | all connections on top | min. 1 bottom outlet |
| boil-off rate | 0.2 to 1.0 % per day | below 0.1 % per day |
| in-tank equipment | e. g. pumps, heaters | no manhole (usually) |
| inspection | 5 years in-tank | no manhole (usually) |



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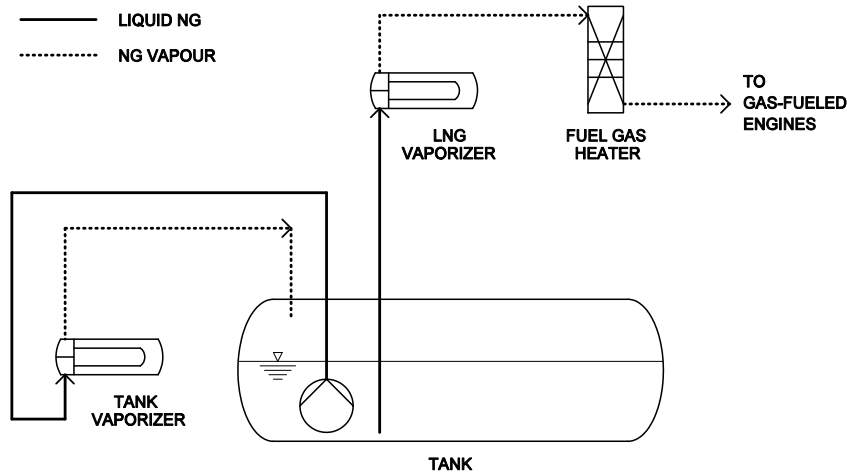
Basic components of fuel gas systems



Auxiliary systems:

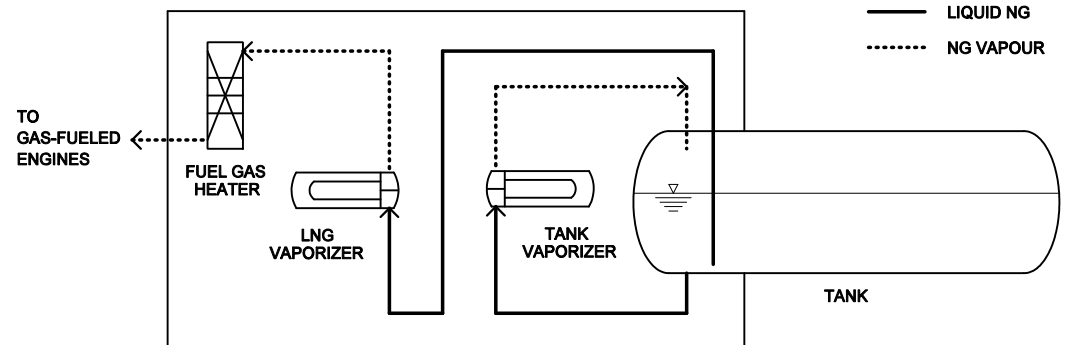
- water-glycol heating system
- inert gas system
- vent / ventilation
- valve remote operation
- safety systems
- automation & control

Fuel gas processing

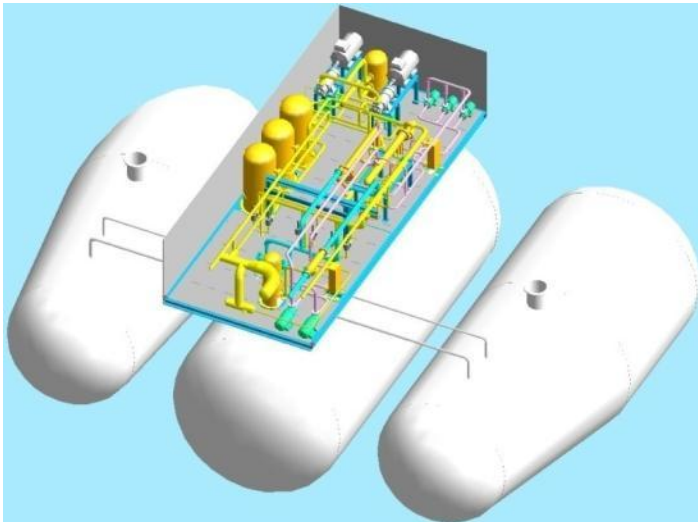
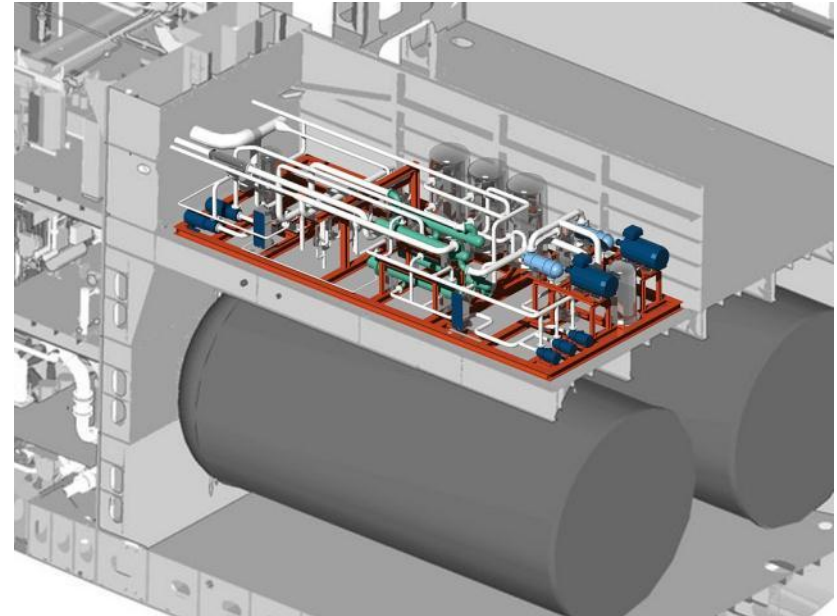
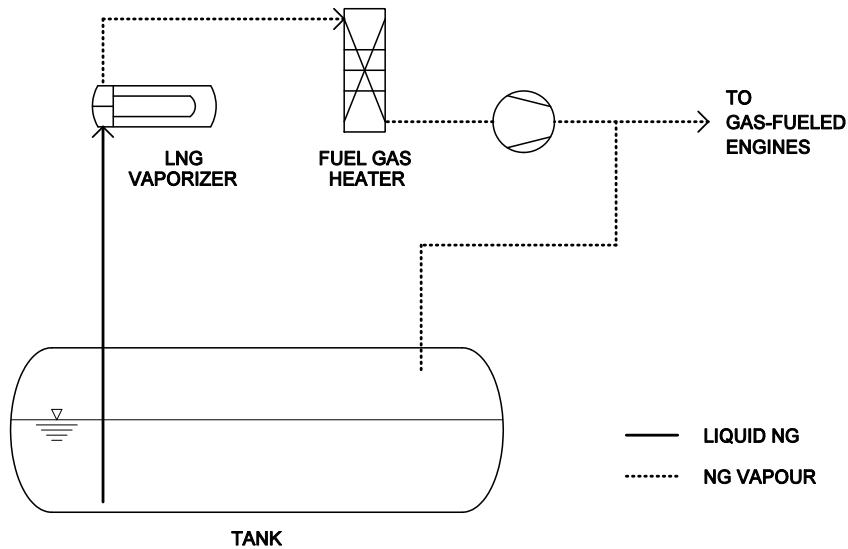


- Tank design pressure 8 to 10 barg
- Tank operation pressure 6 to 8 barg
- Small in-tank-pump avoiding bottom outlet.

- Typical vacuum tank design
- Equipment inside “cold box”
- bottom outlet to feed tank vaporizer.



Fuel gas processing

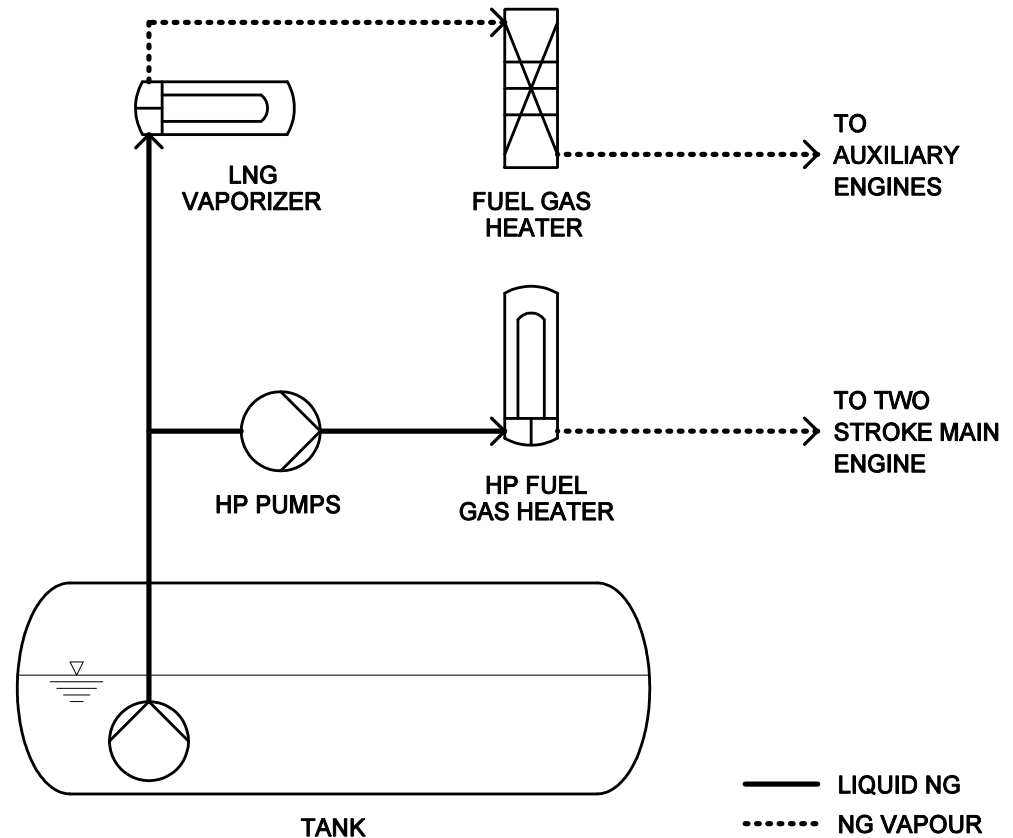


- Tank design pressure 4 to 6 barg
- Tank operation pressure 1 to 5 barg
- Screw compressor with oil separator
- Buffer vessel to follow load changes
- Warming up, increased bunkering rate
- Flexible and reliable operation

Picture Source: Study Neptun Stahlkonstruktion, GL, MAN & TGE

Fuel gas processing for two stroke main engine

- 2 stroke DF engines like MAN ME-GI require high injection pressure (150 – 300 barg)
- HP compressor solutions only feasible for LNGC
- HP pumps and heater
- Tank design pressure 3 to 6 barg
- Tank operation pressure 0 to 4 barg
- Booster pump inside tank
- Optional design with process tank for pump kick-back for better system control





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CONCLUSIONS

- Small LNG carriers are part of an existing and quickly developing market.
- Energy supply to remote areas and fuel gas systems for ships are the main drivers.
- LNG as fuel is an environmentally friendly and commercially attractive way of propulsion.
- Technical solutions for small LNG transport and LNG as ships fuel are available.
- Excellent safety record of LNG business and proven safety systems are limiting risks.
- Development of bunkering infrastructure and regulatory framework is the main challenge.

Thank you for your kind attention



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