

CIMAC Circle @ SMM / Hamburg; 2016-09-08

Medium Speed DF Marine Engines Potential Performance Enhancement



Medium Speed Dual Fuel Marine Engine Typical «State-of-the-art» engine platform

Diesel – basic engine:

- § Moderate Miller (IMO II)
- § Simple variable valve timing (VVT)
- § 1-stage turbocharging
- § Optimized at around 85% load (EWG open at higher loads)

Gas fuel operation compatible:

- § ... lower compression ratio
- § ... reduced scavenging
- § ... reduced power density
- § ... I control with exhaust waste gate (EWG) or compressor bypass (CBP) (limited var. speed capabilities)

Dual Fuel consequences:

- S Diesel Mode ... higher bsfc* due to low compression ratio MO II
 - ... higher thermal load due to reduced scavenging
 - \ldots higher ${p_c}^{\ast\ast}$ due to operation with closed EWG
- § Gas Mode ... poor TC exploitation due to high p_c^{**} in Diesel Mode (DM) MO III

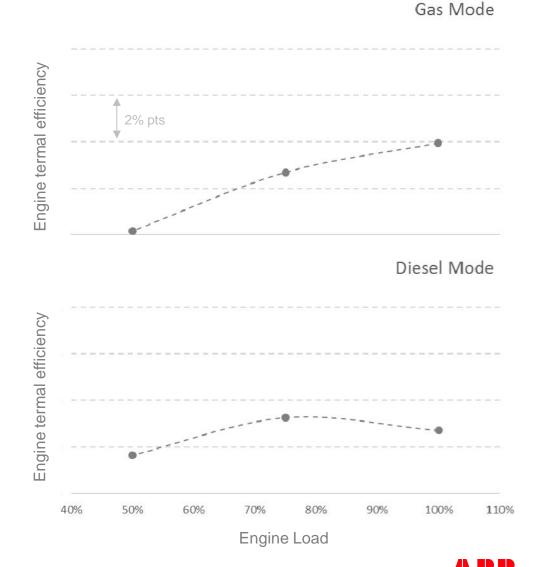


Medium Speed Dual Fuel Marine Engine Typical «State-of-the-art» engine platform

Performance

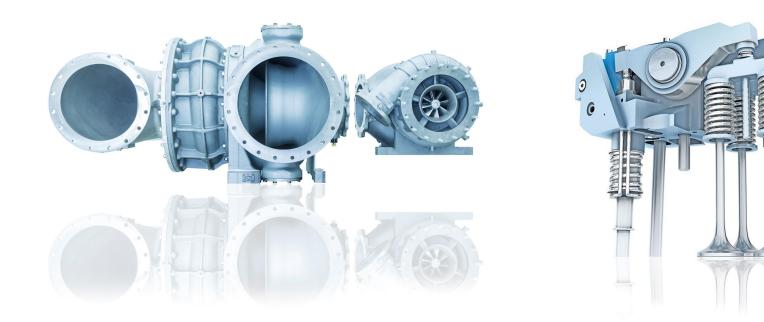
Basic DF engine:

- § Large bore (> 400 mm)
- § 24 bar bmep*
- § 1-stage turbocharging
- s compression ratio = 12
- § I control in Gas Mode with EWG



Key technologies

- § 2-stage turbocharging Power2[®]
- § Variable valve timing VCM®
- § Variable frequency DE propulsion «Dynamic AC»



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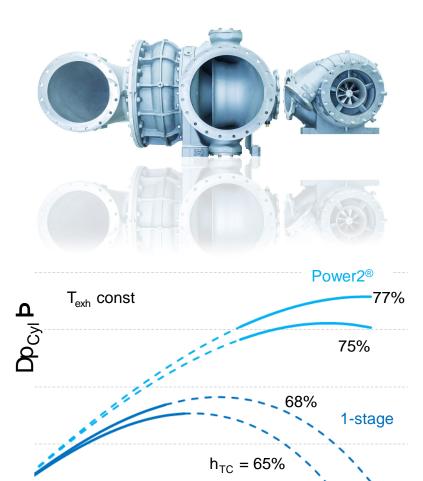


2-stage turbocharging Power2[®]

- Pressure ratios up to 12 ß
- Turbocharging efficiencies ß (h_{TC}) above 75%
- With higher pressure ratio ... §
 - \triangleright ... increase in h_{TC}
 - \triangleright ... increase in Dp_{Cvl}^*

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b ... more compact 2-stage system



Pressure ratio [-]

2



12

9

Þ

10

11

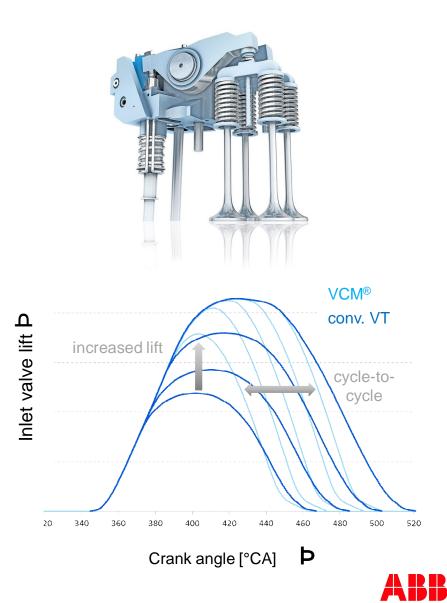
Variable valve timing VCM®

Conventional valve timing

- § Red. valve lift with advanced Miller
 - increased throttle losses
 - limited inlet valve closure

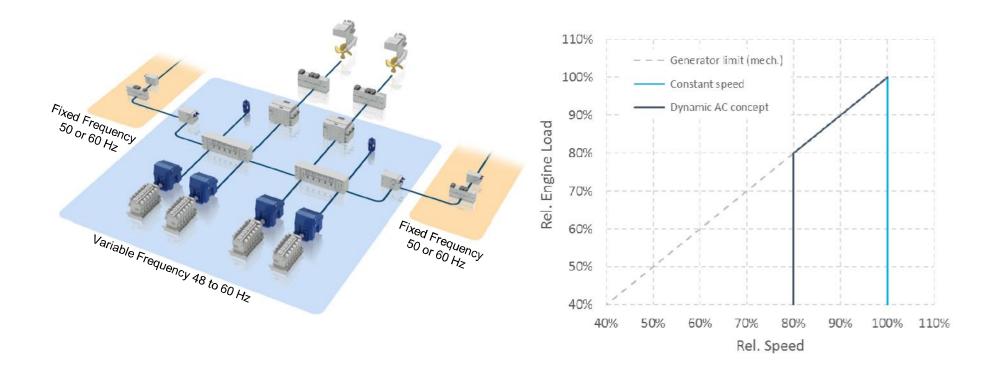
Variable valve timing

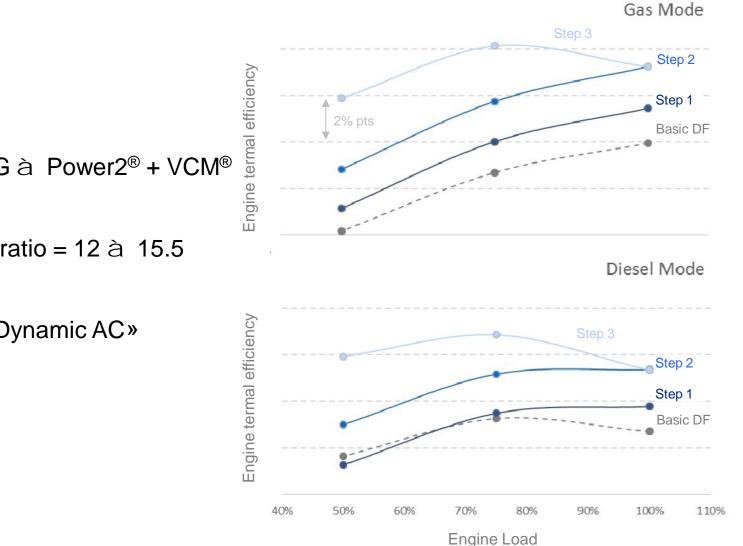
- § Steep closing flanks
 - increased valve lift
 - advanced Miller timing
- § Variation from cycle-to-cycle
 - replacing all conventional control elements



Variable frequency DE propulsion «Dynamic AC»

Speed variation down to 80% of nominal speed considered





Performance

Base (slide 3)

Step 1:

§ 1-stage + EWG à Power2[®] + VCM[®]

Step 2:

compression ratio = 12 a 15.5§

Step 3:

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§ n = const à «Dynamic AC»
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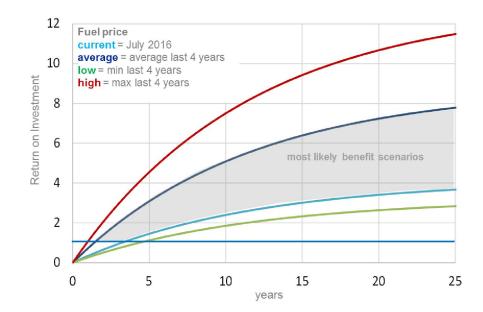
Case Study Cruise Vessel

Assumptions

- running hours: 5'000rhs/year
- operation time: 25years
- average engine load: 75%
- gas mode share: 70%
- fuel price: regional average*
- Dynamic AC cost taken into account
- discounting: 9%

Benefits

- § Environmental compliance
- § Fuel savings: up to 13% for gas; up to 10% for diesel
- § For conservative approach (base assumptions + current fuel price)
 - § OPEX** down 7%; ROI » 3 years
- § Opportunities for engine builders





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