



BC emissions at different air pollution abatement measures

Jana Moldanová

Contributions from:

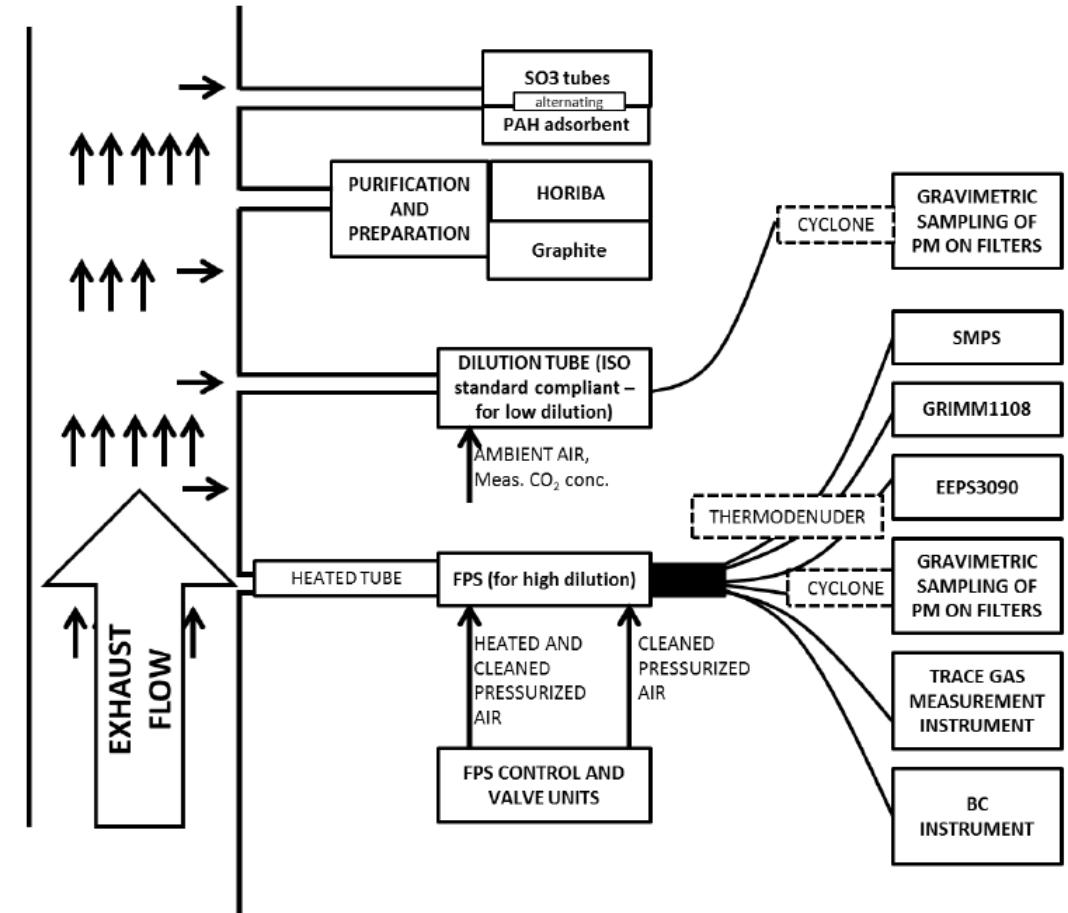
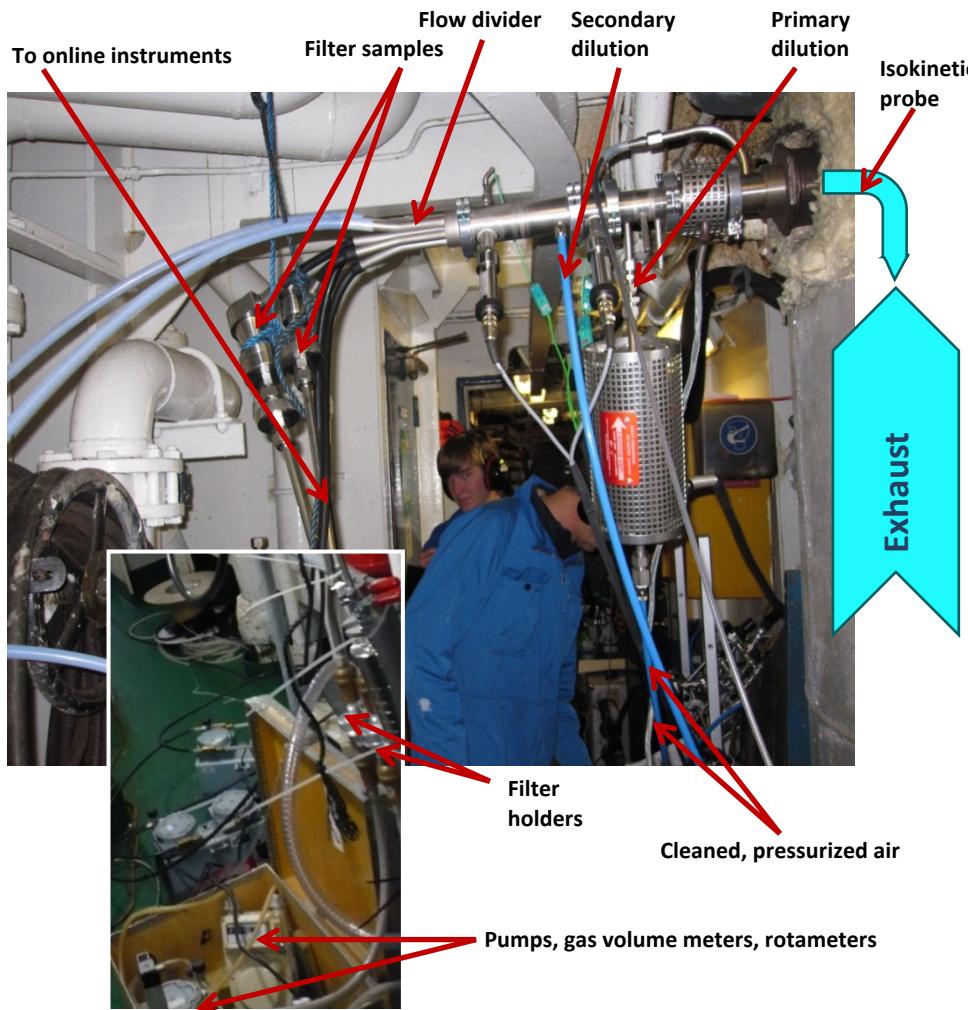
- IVL: Erik Fridell, Hulda Winnes, Åsa Hallqvist, Håkan Salberg
- LTH: Adam Kristensen
- Chalmers University of Technology: Maria Zetterdal, Kent Salo



Studies on BC emissions at different air pollution abatement measures

- Overview of studies performed onboard
 - SECA compliant fuels: hybrid fuel, MGO, LNG, methanol
 - Abatement techniques: scrubber SCR
- Results from plume measurements – impact of SECA 2015
- Future outlook

On-board measurements

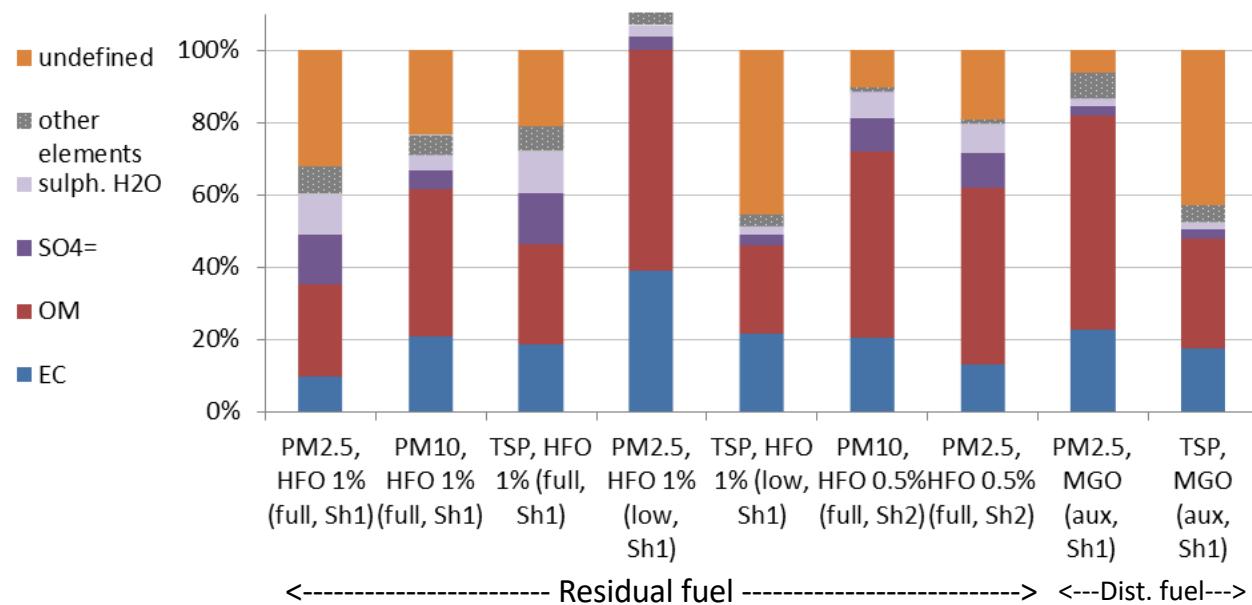


On-board measurements - PM

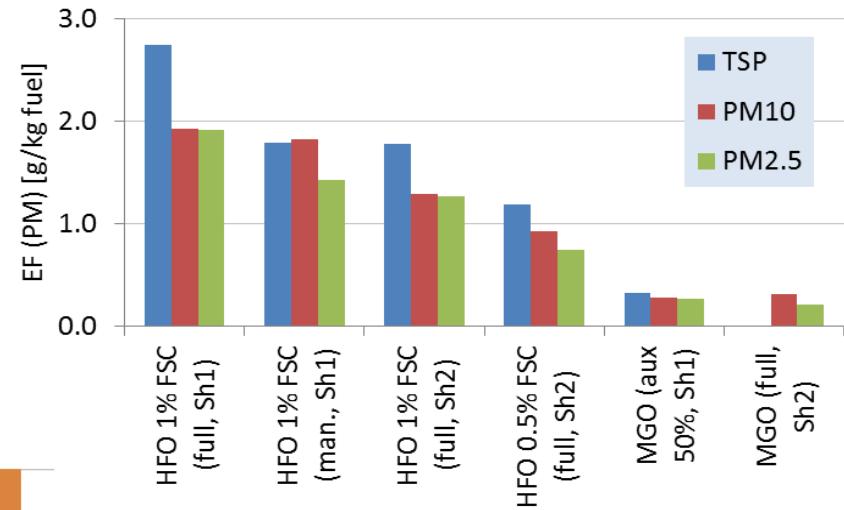
Species	Instrument	Comment	Instrument potential measurement range
Particulate:			
PM _{tot}	Teflon Filter	Gravimetric analysis, analyses of elemental contents by ICP-MS, sulphate content	
PM _{2.5}	Teflon Filter + cyclone	Gravimetric analysis, analyses of elemental contents by ICP-MS sulphate content	
Particle number	EEPS	Electric charging of particles	32 channels; size distr. 5.6-560nm
Particle number	Grimm	Optical	15 channels; size distr. >0.30µm – 20 µm
Particle number	SMPS		Variable (1 nm to 1000 nm)
Black Carbon (BC)	AE33, Aethalometer	Continuous measurements of attenuation of transmitted light	
Elemental Carbon / Organic Carbon (EC/OC)	Quartz filter		



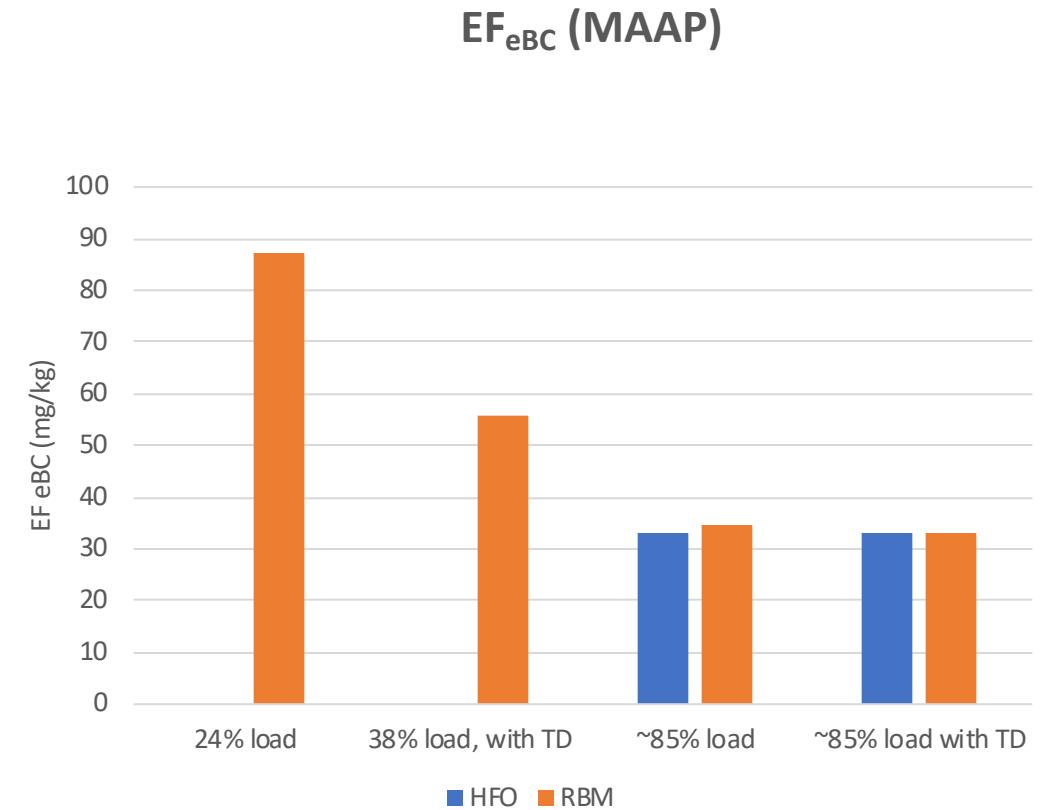
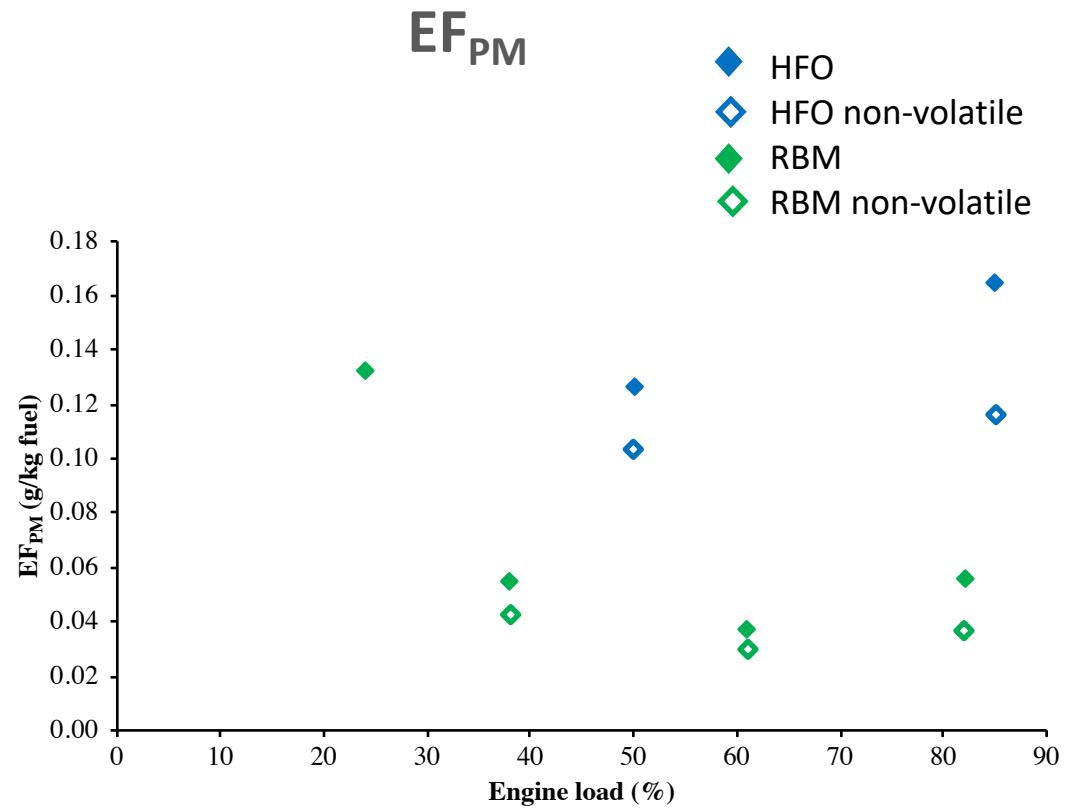
Comparison HFO - MGO



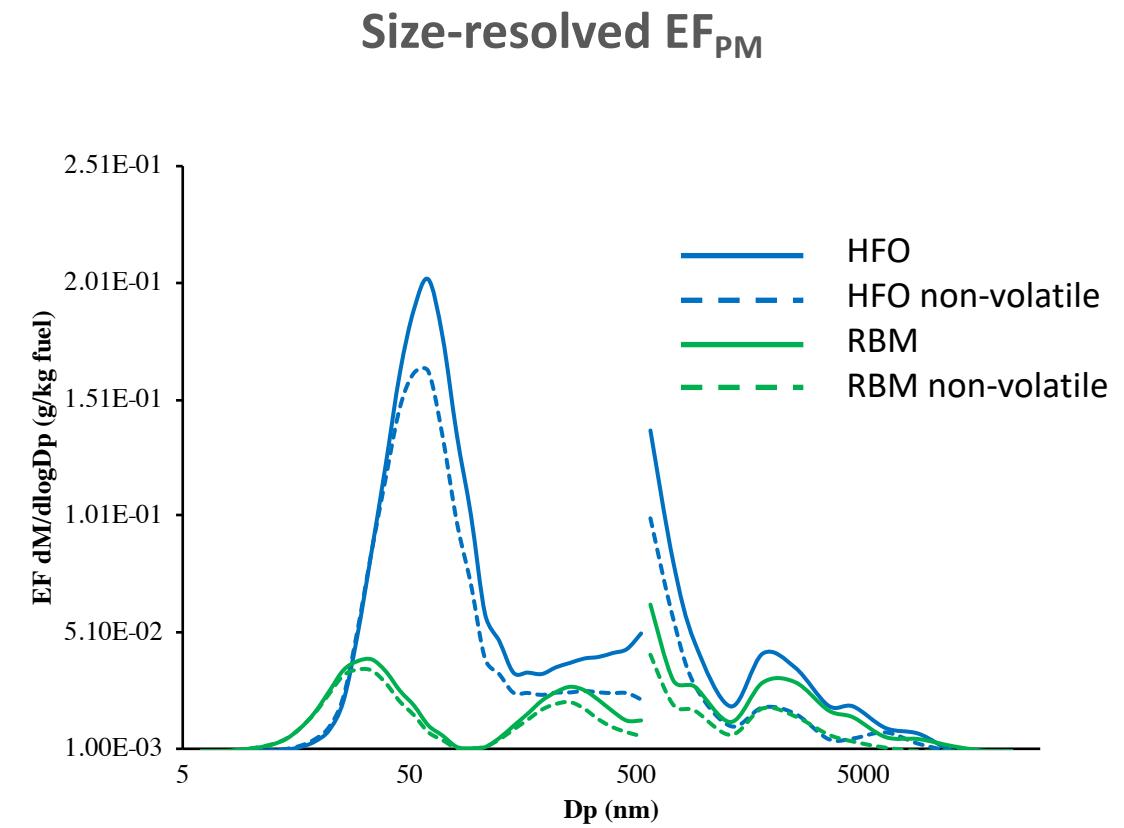
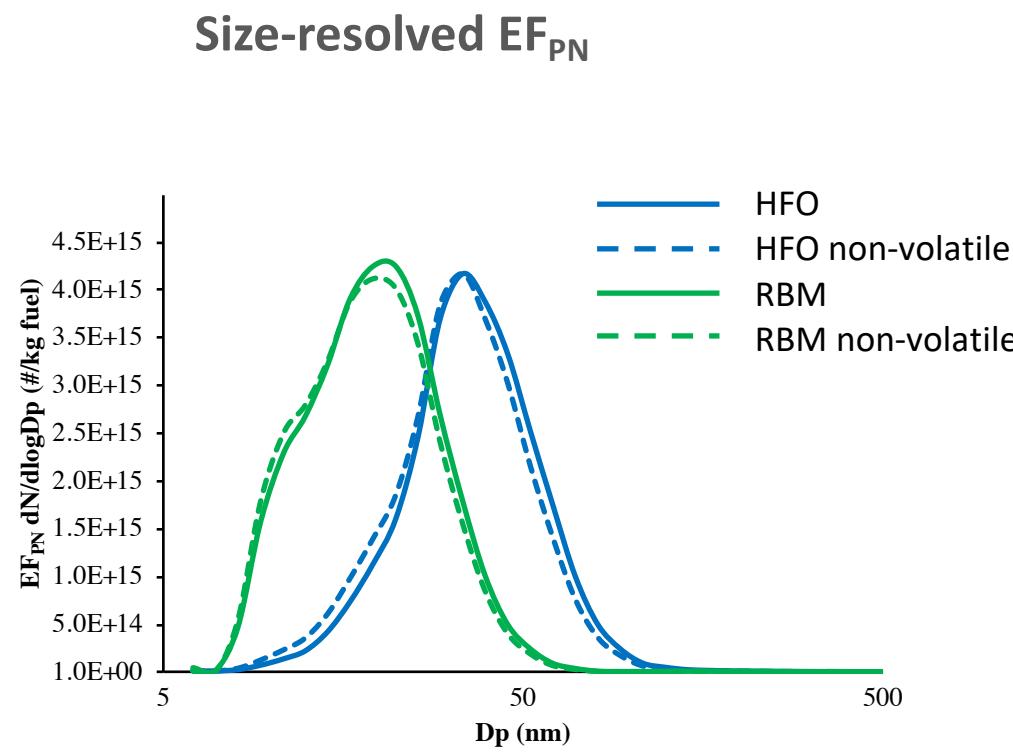
Variability of PM composition – fuel type, engine load



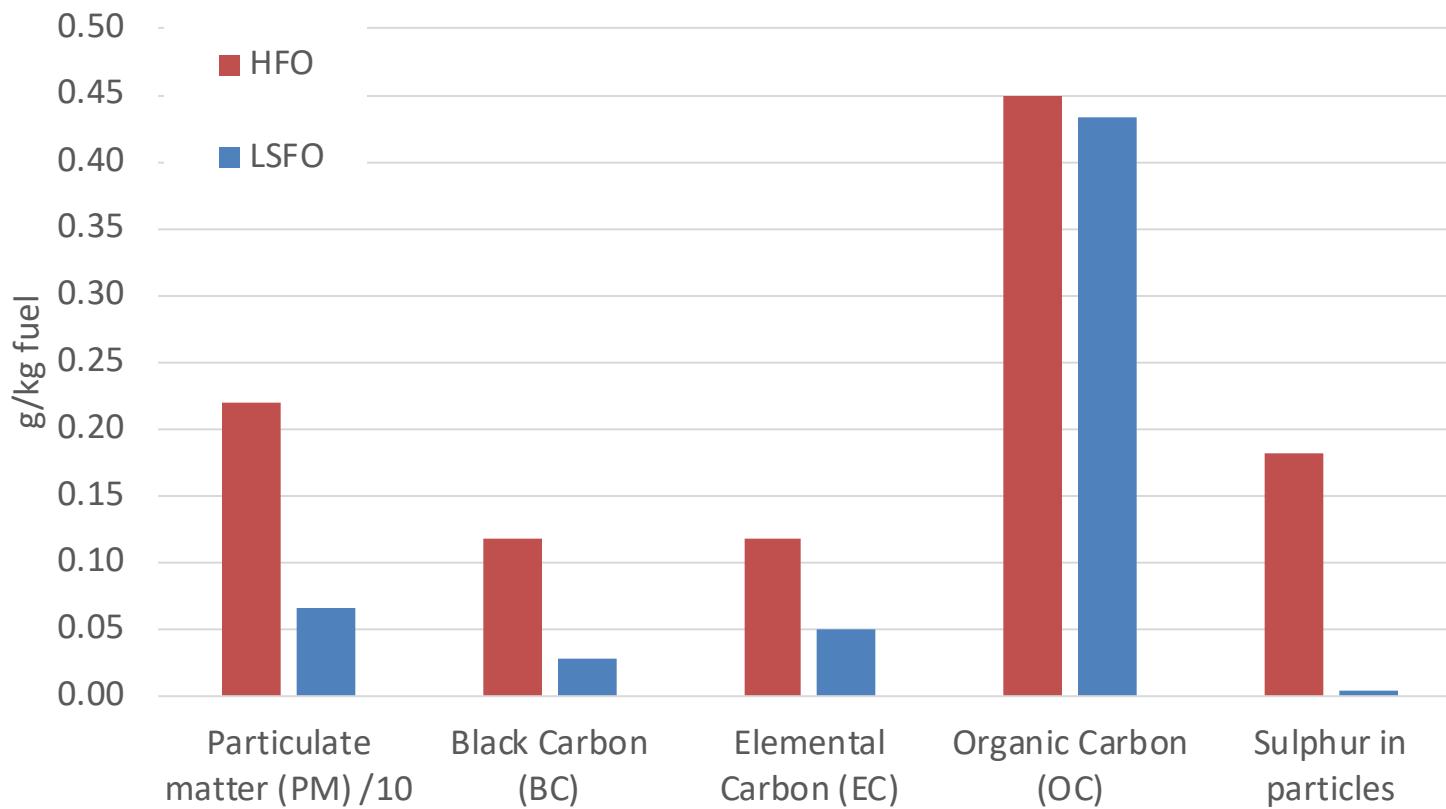
Hybride low sulphur fuel (cruise ship)



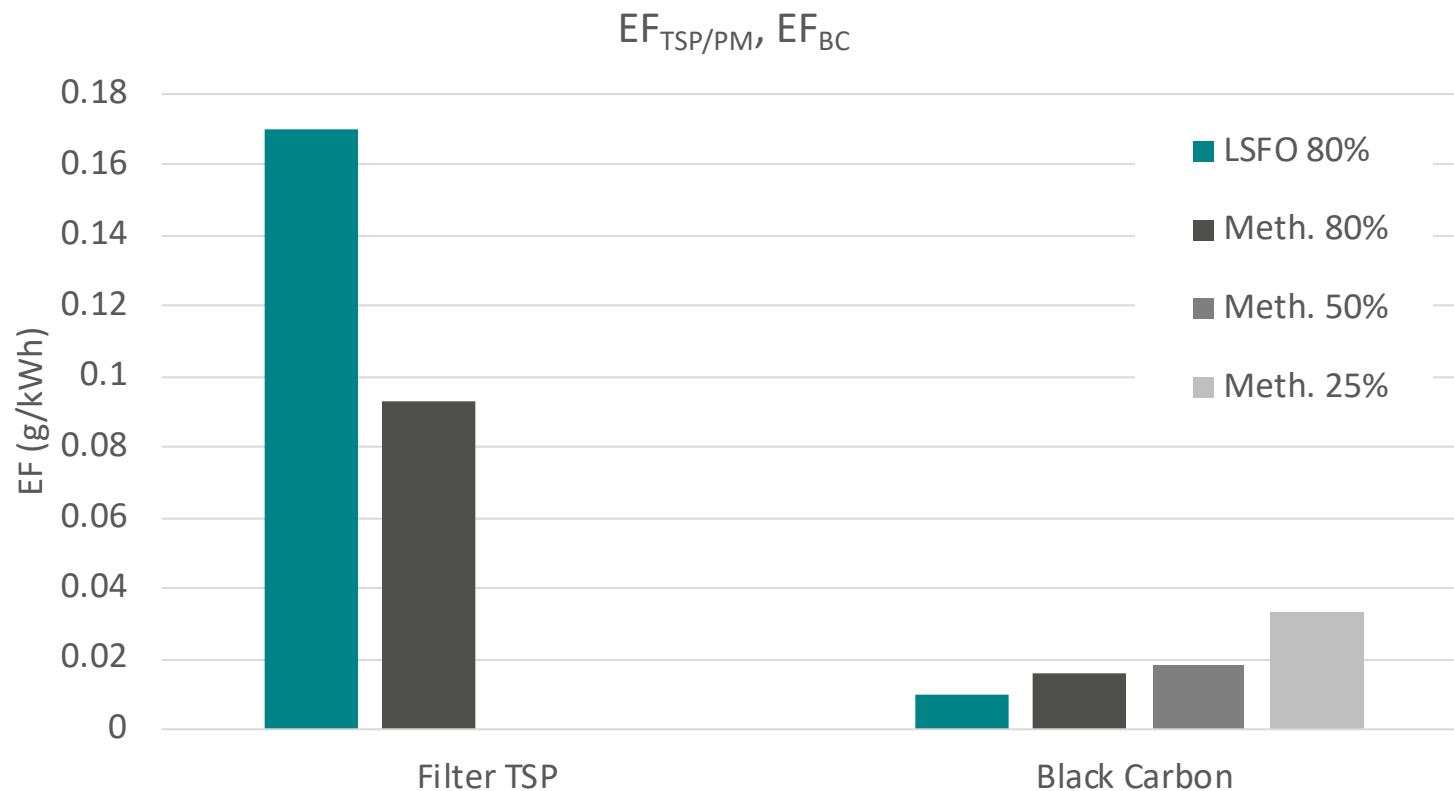
Hybride low-sulphur fuel (cruise ship)



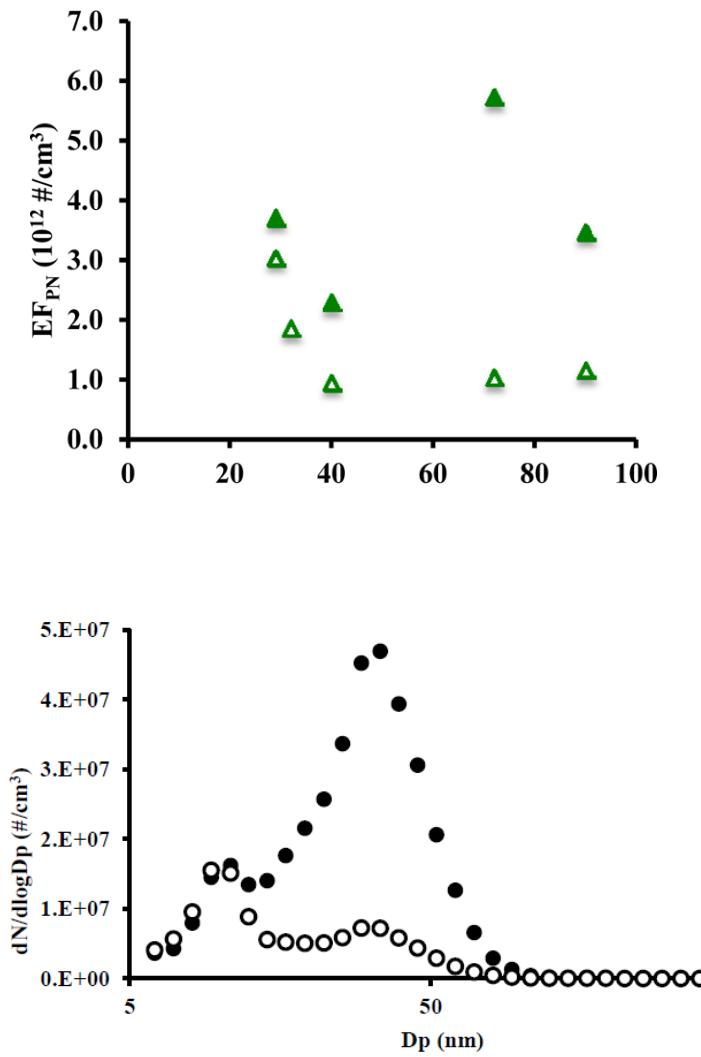
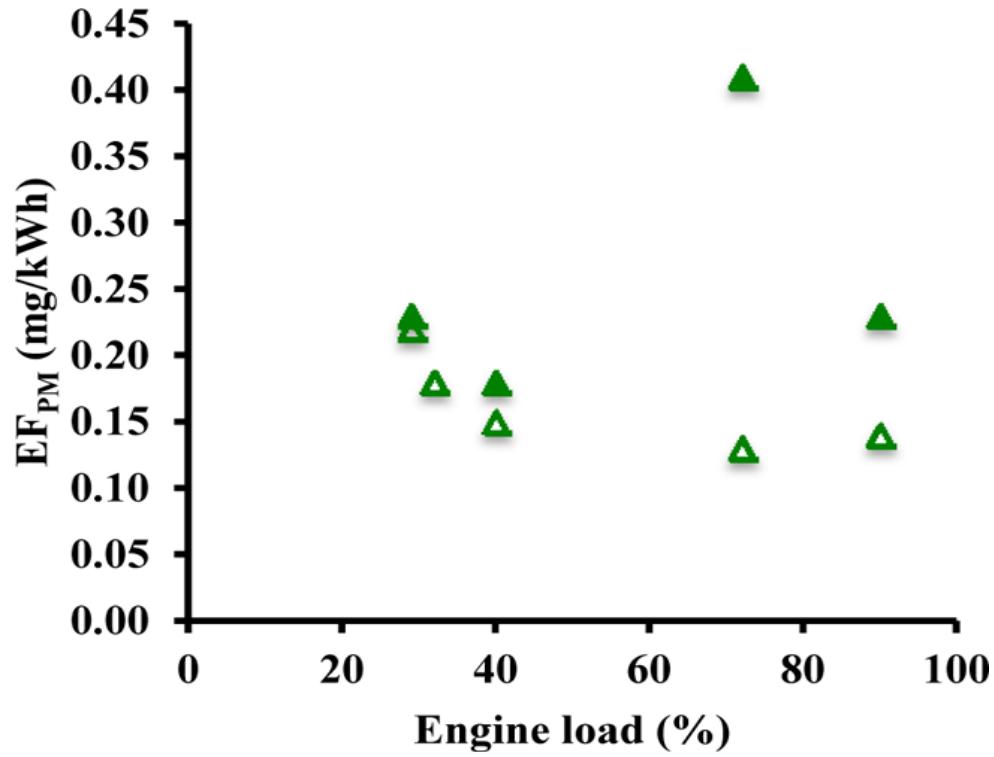
Hybride low-sulphur fuel – scrubber ship, upstream scrubber



Methanol



LNG





Scrubbers from an environmental perspective: 'Scrubbers: Closing the Loop'

Hulda Winnes (hulda.winnes@ivl.se)

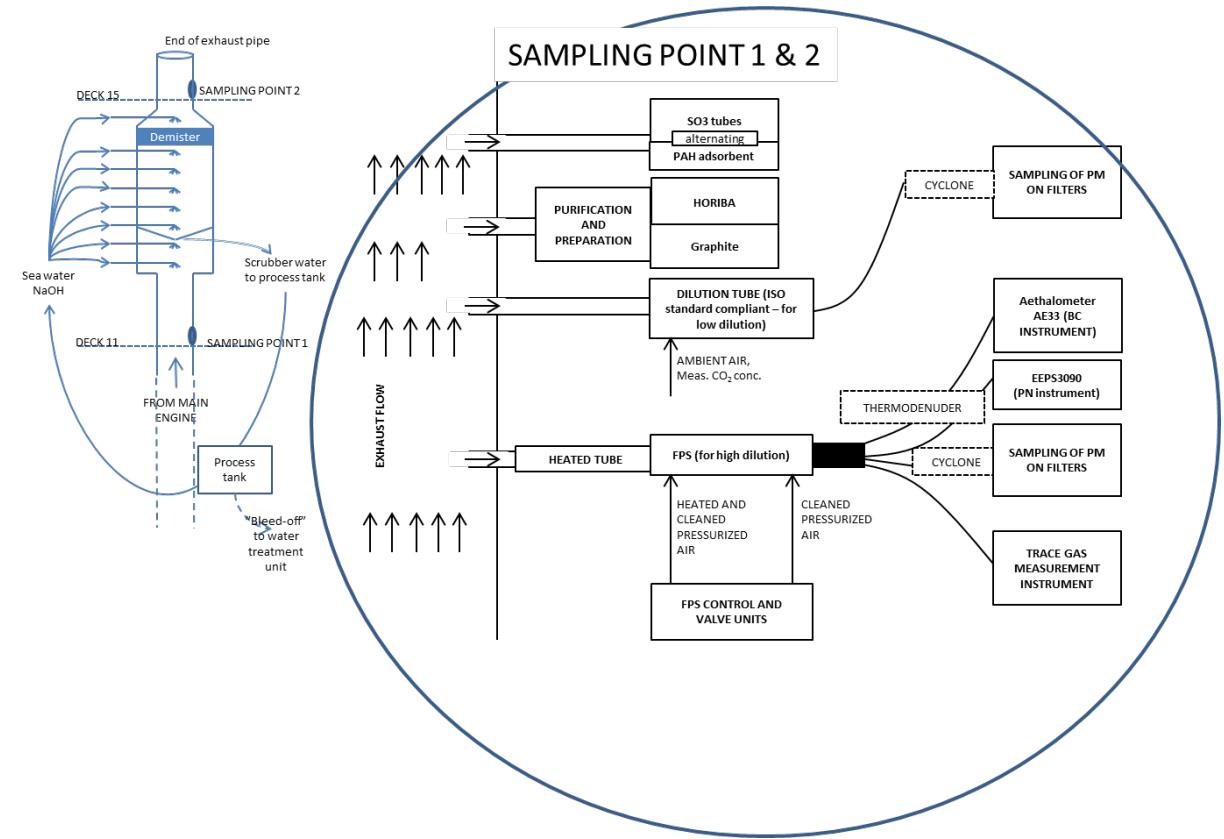


Emissions to air

LSFO, HFO upstream and downstream the scrubber

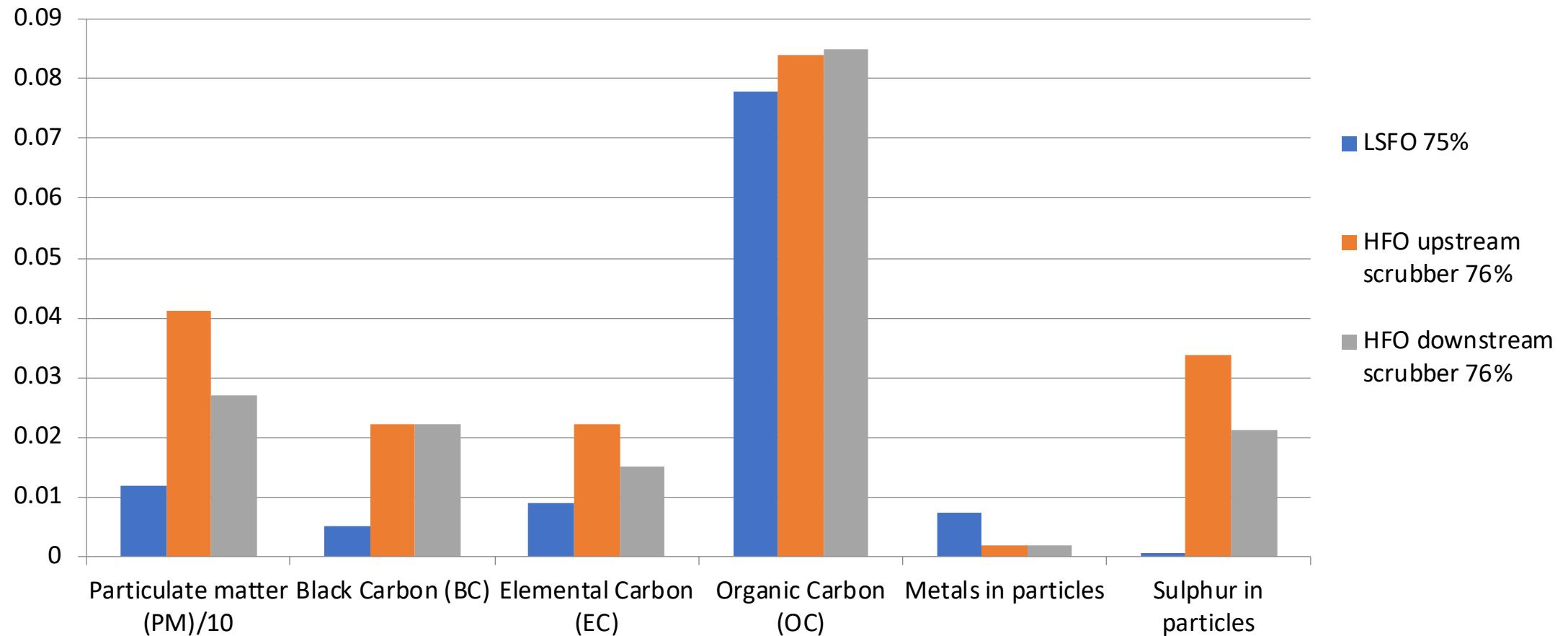
Two viewpoints:

1. Function and efficiency of the scrubber
2. Environmental perspective, differences between emissions from the scrubber and the LSFO

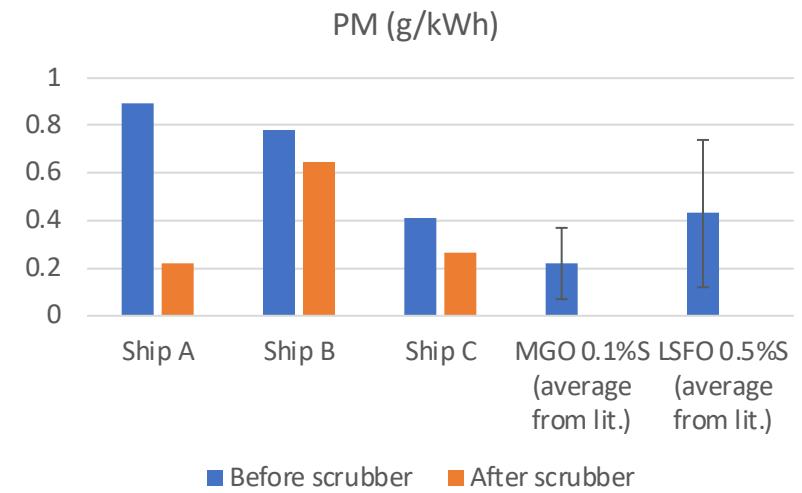
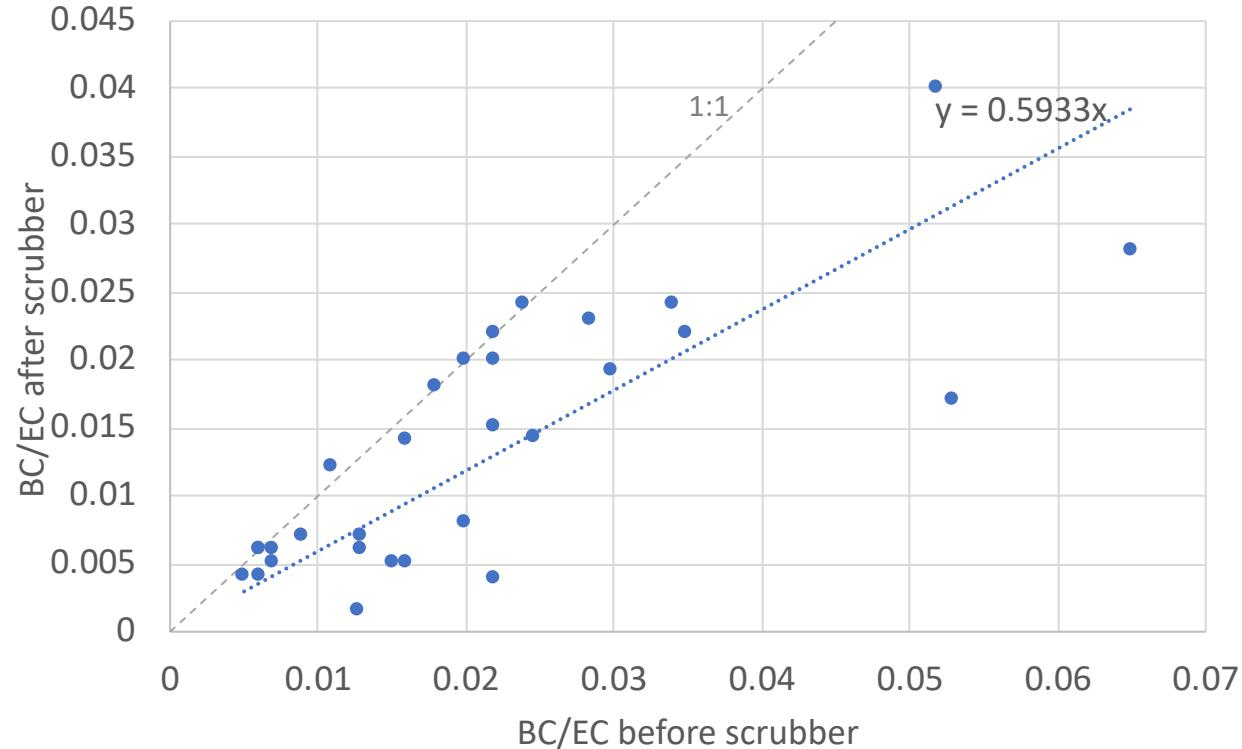


Schematic overview of the instrumentation setup

Impact of scrubber

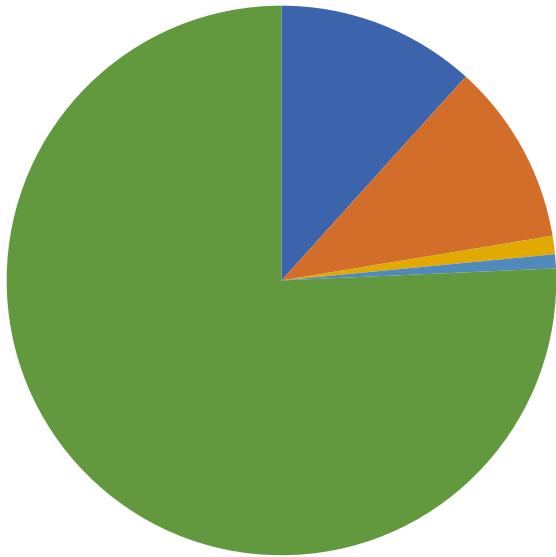


Change of EFEC/BC in scrubber - review



With courtesy of Erik Fridell

Bleed Off Treatment Unit: Sludge composition, Britannica



- Ash
 - Carbon
 - Sulphur
 - Chloride
 - Water (calculated as remainder)
- Most abundant of analysed elements in decreasing order: Sodium, Aluminum, Silicon, Vanadium

Note on sulphur:

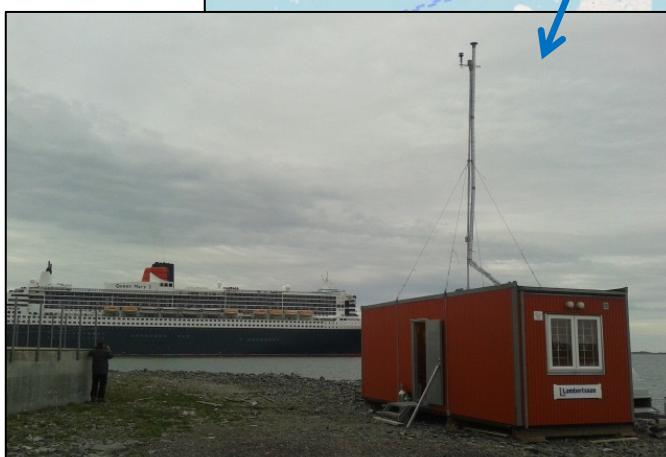
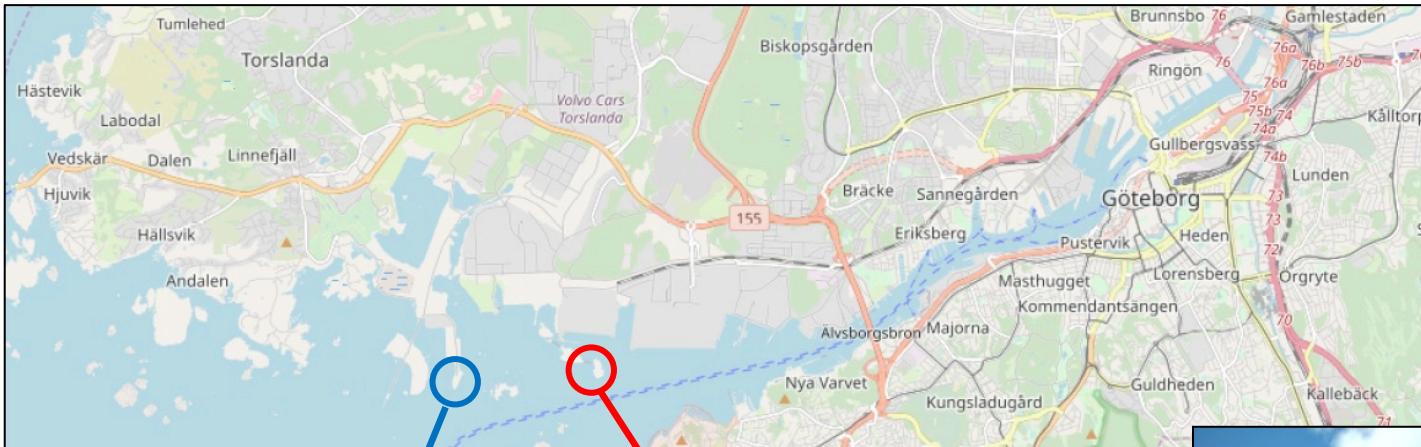
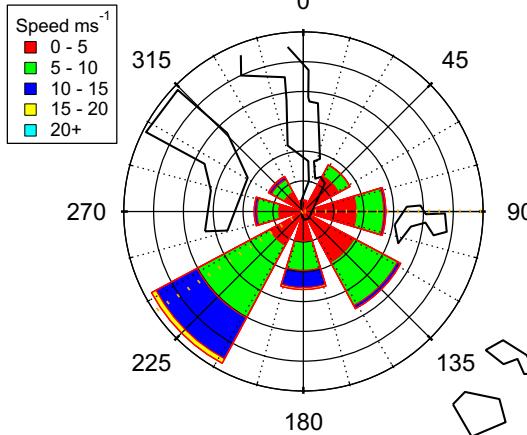
Most sulphur ends up in the effluent water. Not acidic, acids are neutralised

Appr 10% ends up in the sludge

~3% stays in exhausts as SO₂, SO₃ or particle bound S.

Measurement campaigns

2010-2015



2013, 2014 and 2015



2010

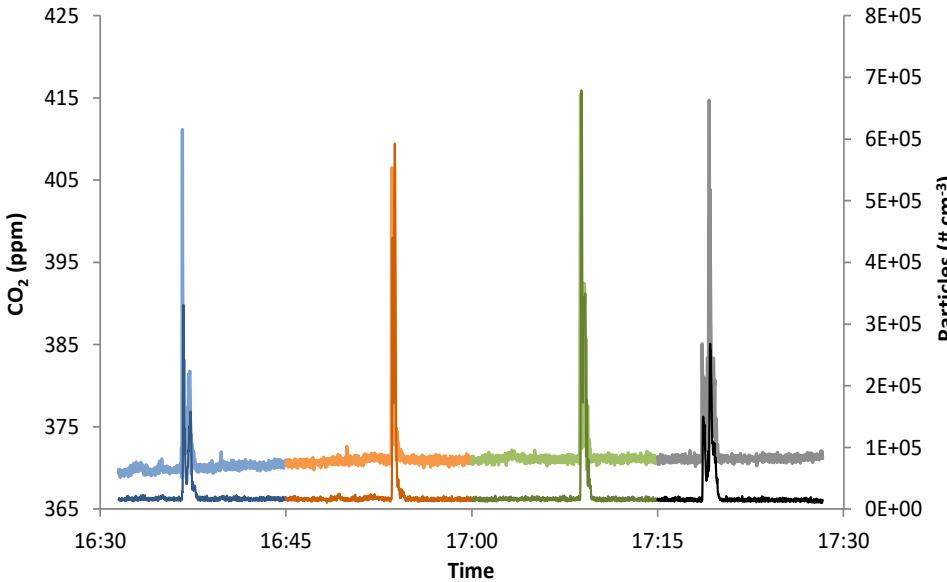


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Stationary ship plume measurements

Jonsson et al., 2011 GRL

- ➔ CO₂ as a tracer of combustion
- ➔ AIS-data
 - Identity, course, speed
- ➔ Instrumentation
 - Particles EEPS (5.6-560 nm) 10Hz
 - CO₂ (non-dispersive IR) 1Hz
 - Volatile/non-volatile fraction thermodenuder (523 K) and CPC (3775)
- ➔ Filter data depending on wind direction and wind speed



- ➔ Ex. of 1h measurements
- ➔ PN and CO₂ signals from 4 consecutive ship passages

Change in EF_{PM} EF_{PMnv} 2014-2015

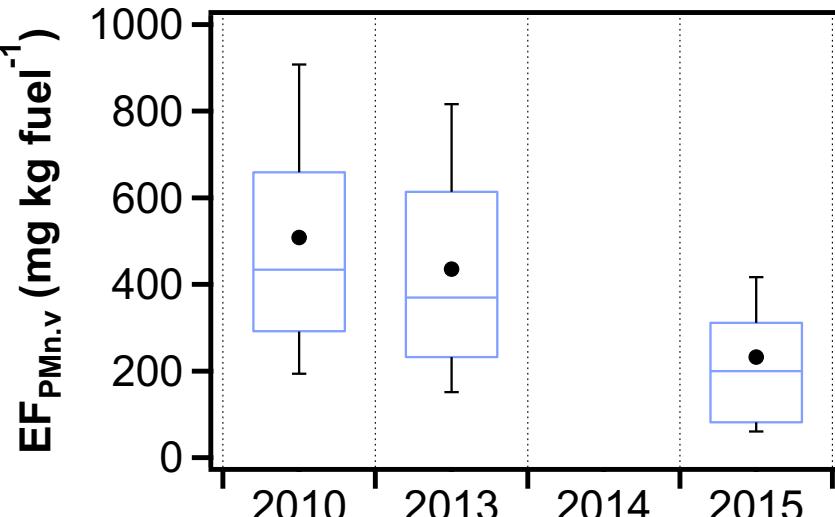
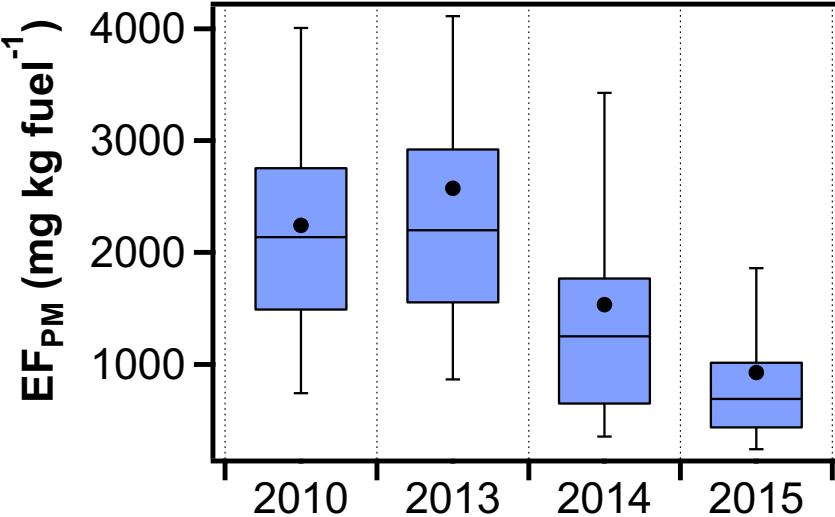
FSC 1 → 0.1 %

$Md EF_{PM} \downarrow 2-3$

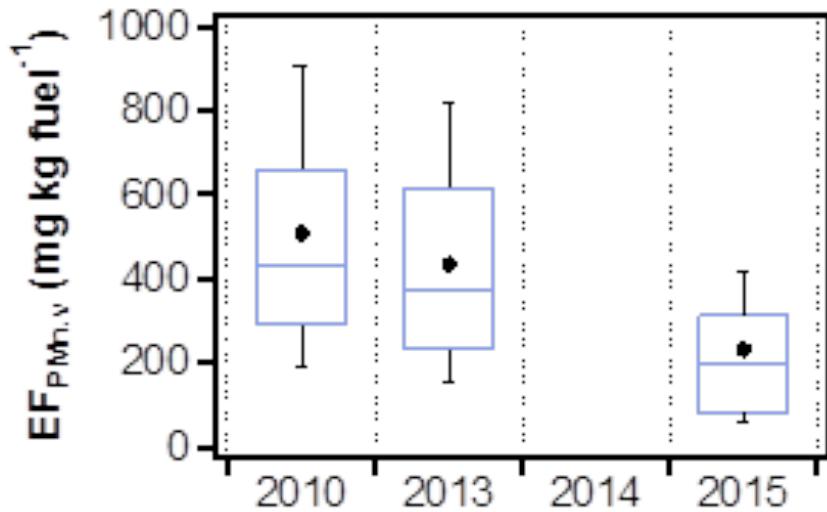
$Md EF_{PM_n.v} \downarrow \sim 2$

Hallquist et al., 2019, Manuscript for JGR

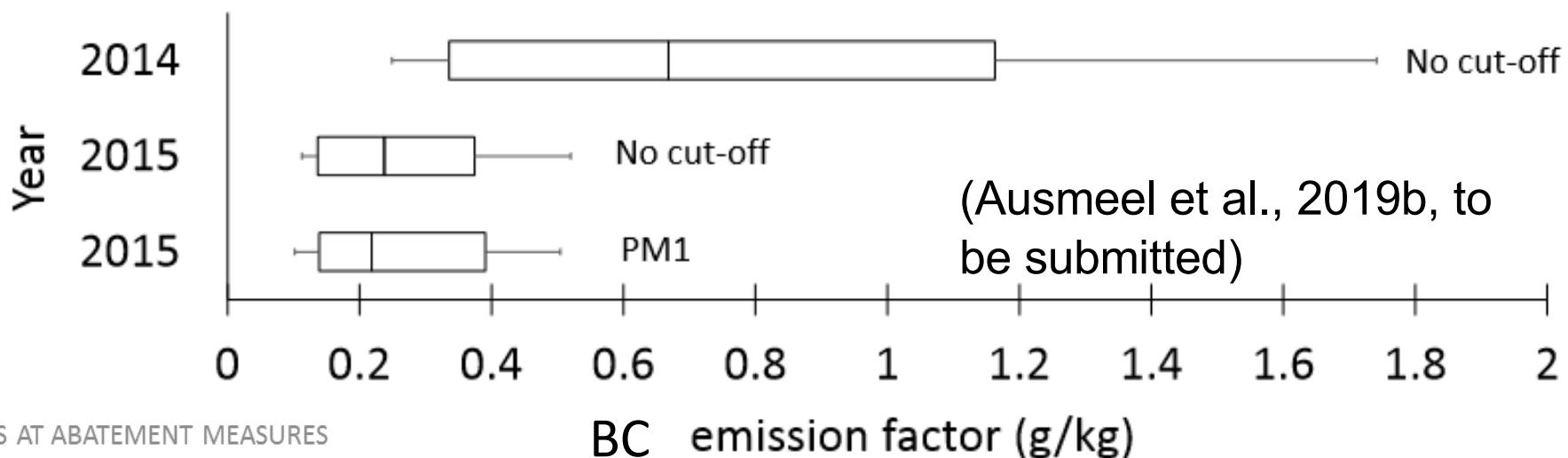
$$Md EF_{SO_2} = 13 \quad 6.3 \quad 1.1 \text{ g kg}_{\text{fuel}}^{-1}$$



Change in $EF_{PM_{nv}}$ and EF_{BC} 2010-2015



(Hallquist et al., 2019, to be submitted)



(Ausmeel et al., 2019b, to be submitted)

Summary

- The low-sulphur fuels comparison to HFO:
 - MGO: decrease in PM mass and BC
 - Hybrid fuels: large variability in fuel quality – decrease in PM mass, same or lower BC
 - Ethanol: Lower PM mass and BC comparing to HFO, similar BC to hybrid fuels
 - LNG: Large decrease in PM mass, total and non-volatile, likely originating from lubricant
- Scrubber: decrease in PM, BC decrease varies from no decrease to ca ½
- Plume measurements: EF for non-volatile particles decreased ca by factor 2 from 2010 to 2015; BC decreased ~factor 3

