



Presentation for

Mari-Tech 2004

Marine Diesel Engine Emissions Meeting Tomorrows Challenges

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Agenda

- Why regulate?
- Who regulates?
- What does the customer want?
- Solutions with cost estimates
- MaK technology and results
- Caterpillar's ACERT/the future





Reality?

Why Regulate?

- The earth is warming – increase 1 deg C during 20th century. 1998, 2001 and 2002 were three of the hottest years ever recorded
- Growing scientific consensus that this warming is largely the result of anthropogenic emissions of GHG such as carbon dioxide, methane, nitrous oxide, hydrofluorocarbons, perfluorocarbons and sulphur hexafluoride

Why Regulate?

- **CO2: Global Warming Potential (GWP) in 100 years = 1**
- **PFC: man made. GWP 1000 x CO2. Atmospheric Life (AL) 1000 – 10,000 years**
- **HFC: man made. GWP 1000 x CO2. AL 10 – 100's years**
- **SF6: man made. GWP 22,000 x CO2. AL 3,200 years**
- **CH4: GWP 10 x CO2. AL 10 years**
- **NOx: GWP 296 x CO2. AL 100 years**

Why Regulate?

- Studies have shown that CO₂ is most abundant GHG.
- Since the 1970, of the known significant air pollutants five of the six have decreased in concentration but NO_x emissions have increased by 10%

Why Regulate?

- **My simple view of the issue.**

**Agricultural, industrial and “communication”
revolution - the planet was not designed to
accommodate the extremes that we impose upon her
today**

Why Regulate Shipping?

- **“95% of commercial goods imported to the US arrive aboard ships”**
- **“Between 1983 and 1998 world seaborne trade increased by 70%”**
- **“Commercial vessel traffic is expected to rise by a further 2.5 times by 2018”**
- **“Worldwide, ships cause 14% of NOx and 5% of SOx emissions”**

Why Regulate Shipping?

- **“During July the emissions from ships can be responsible for increasing the NOx concentrations in the N. Atlantic by 100x over there background levels”**

- **“Sources of US NOx emissions:**
 - 49% motor vehicles
 - 27% Utilities
 - 19% industrial/commercial/residential
 - 5% all other sources”

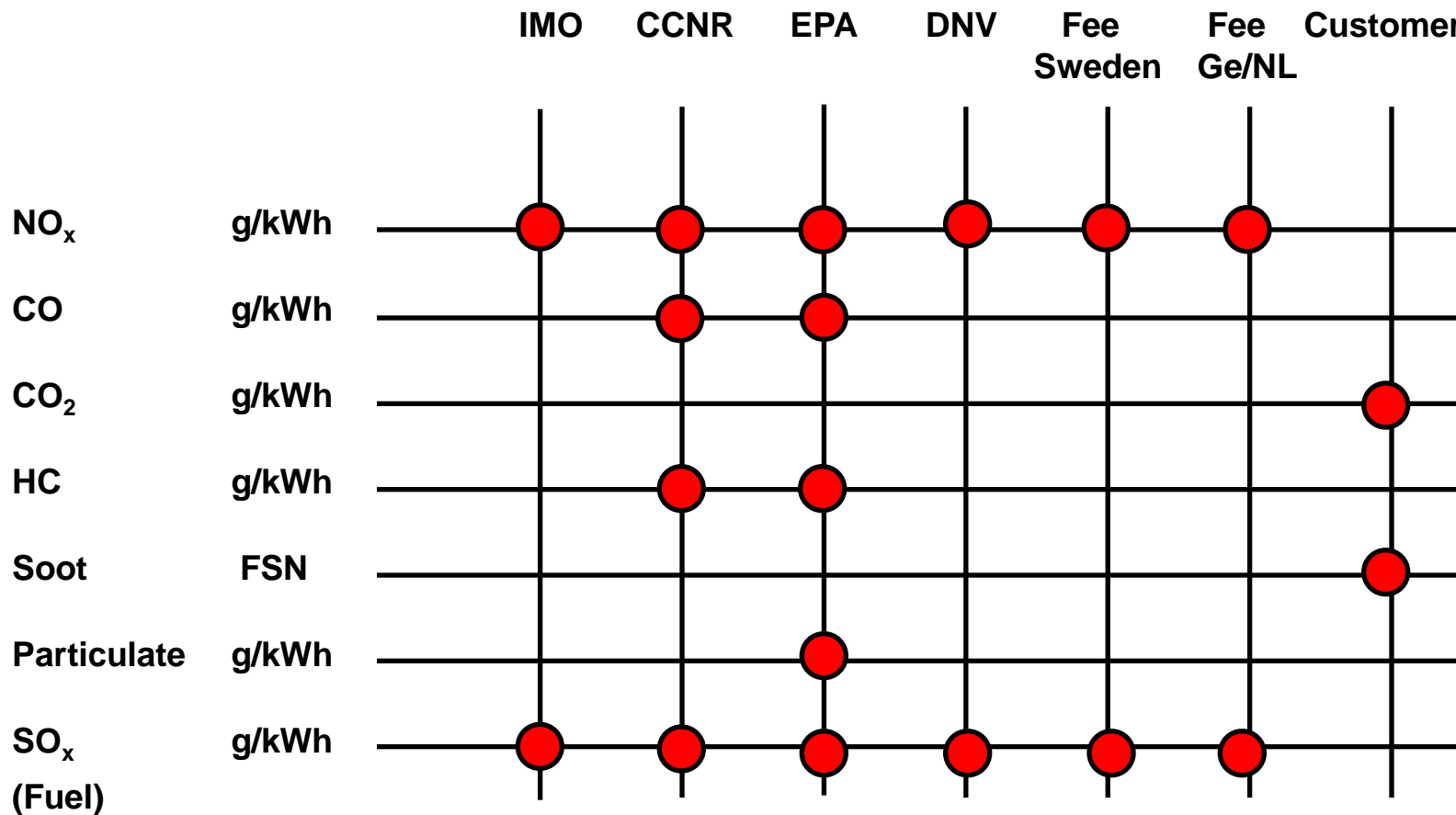
Why Regulate Shipping?

- Assuming no other changes the EPA Tier II emission standards will reduce marine engine NOx and PM emissions by 32% and 26% respectively by 2030

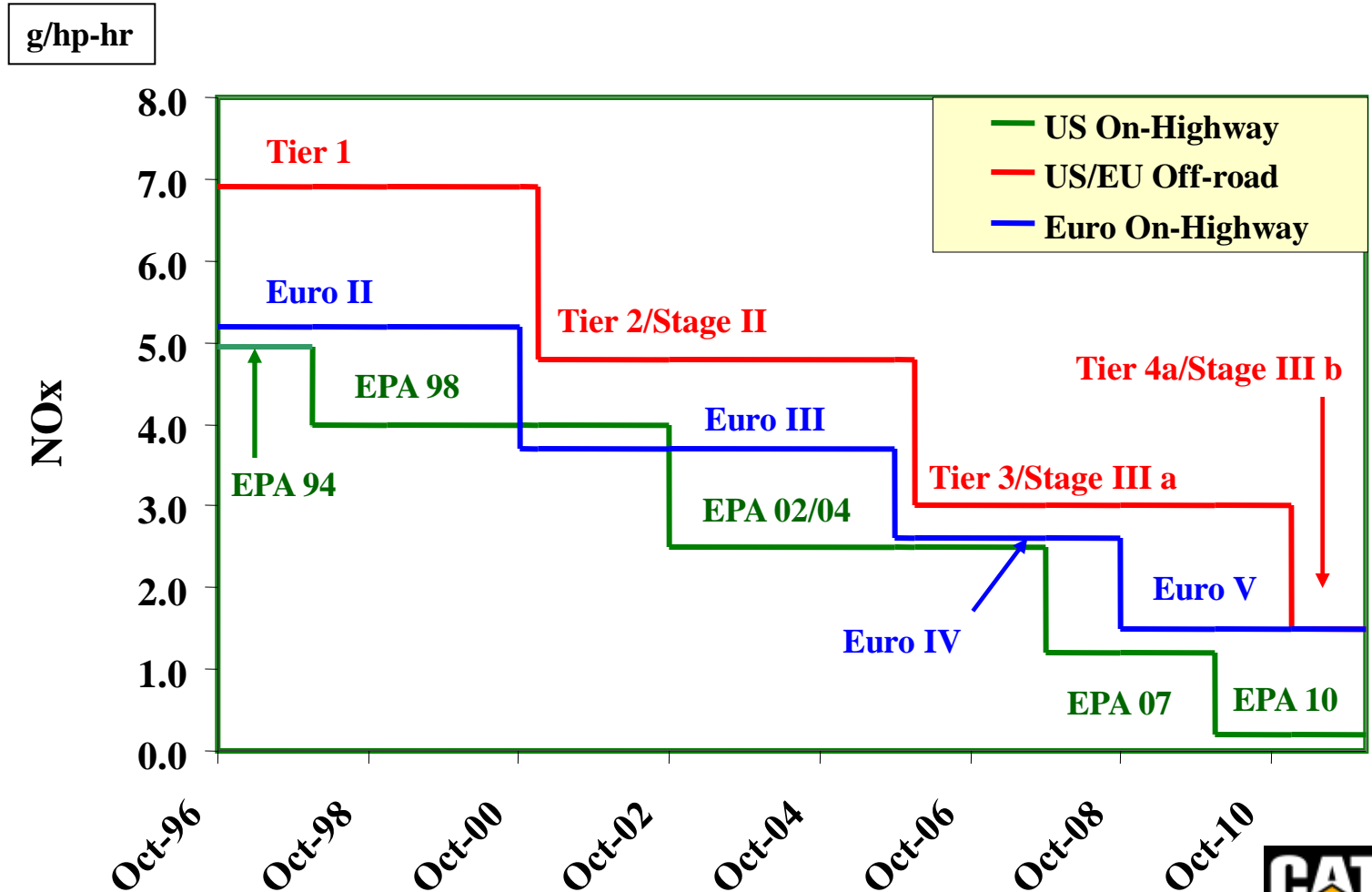
Conclusion: It makes sense for shipping to be part of a global effort to reduce hazardous emissions

Who Regulates?

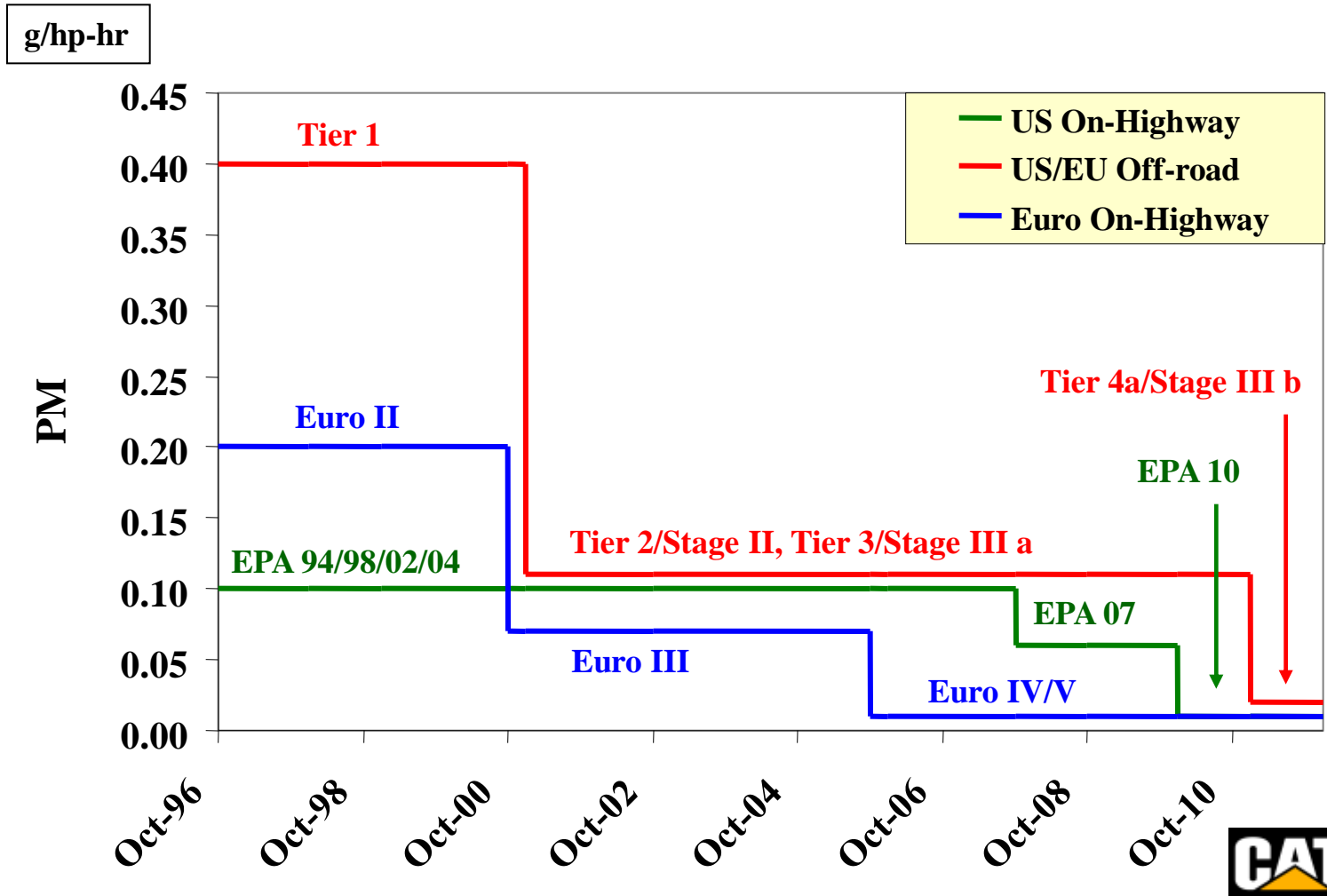
Marine Applications & Off Shore Petroleum Market



US/EU Emission Standards Going in the same direction...NOx



US/EU Emission Standards Going in the same direction...Particulate Matter



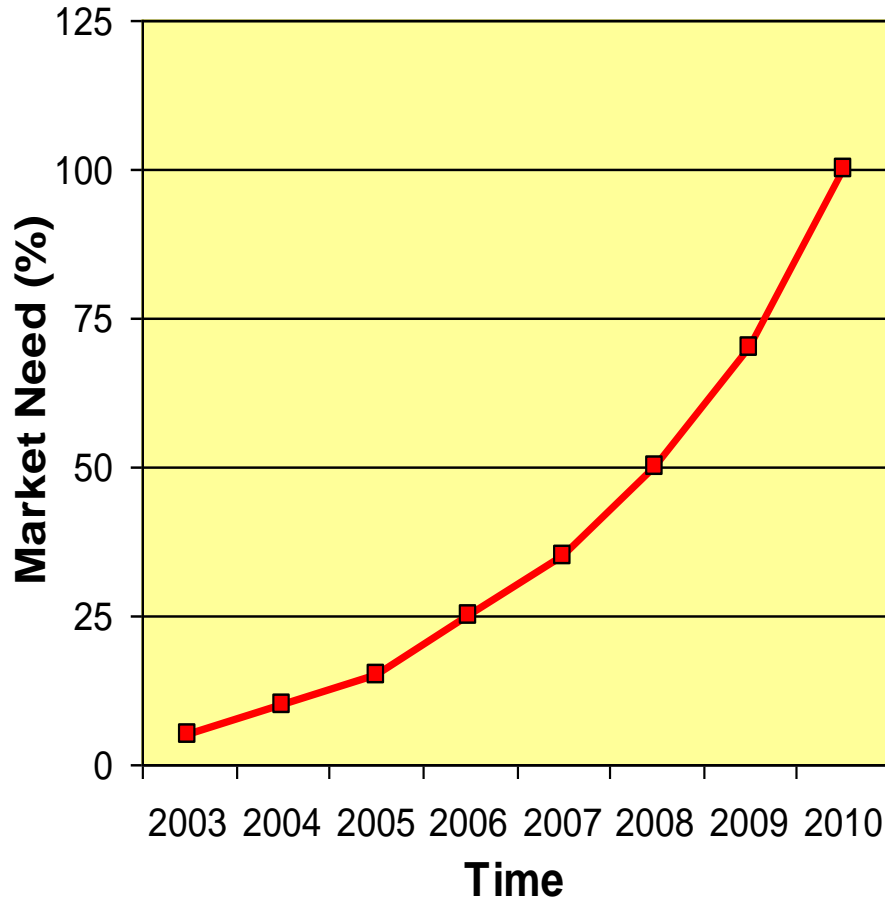
In 2003, a Survey of Caterpillar Sales Organizations around the World uncovered the following Facts:

- Customers want **no visible smoke** during transient operation
- 30 % of engine sales in 2005 are expected to be **with** lower than IMO emissions
- Retrofit kits are **desired** for sale in 2005
- A 2 - 3 year amortization of the extra system costs **is acceptable**

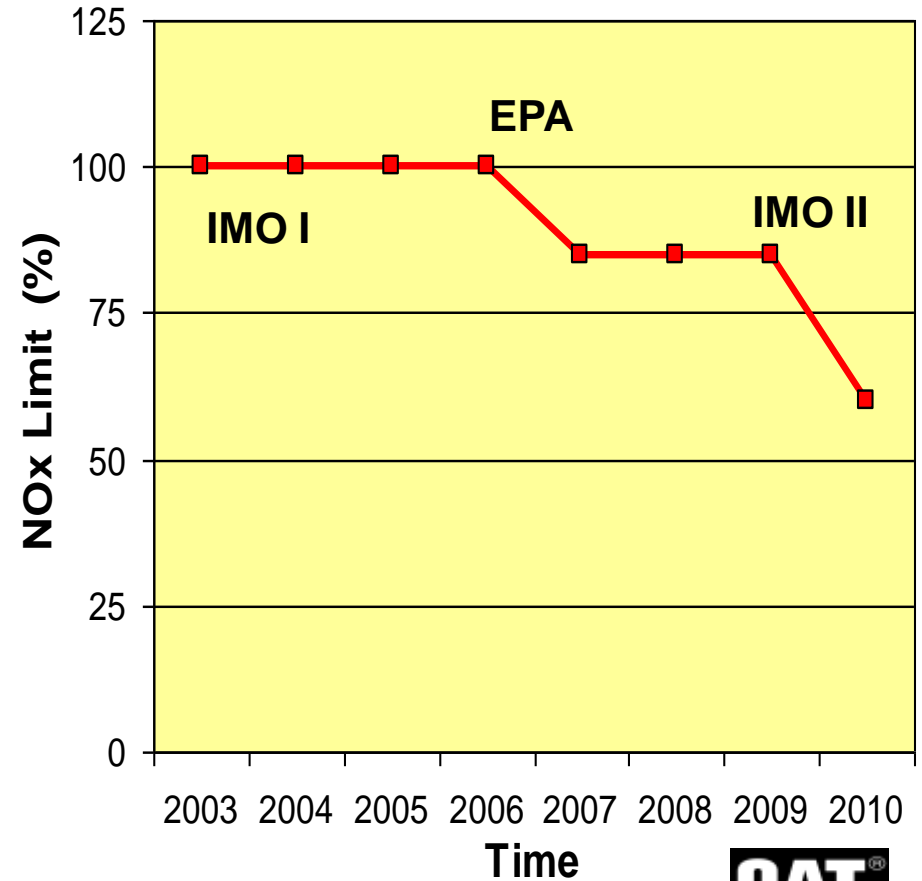


Demands for low Emission Engines

Soot Emission



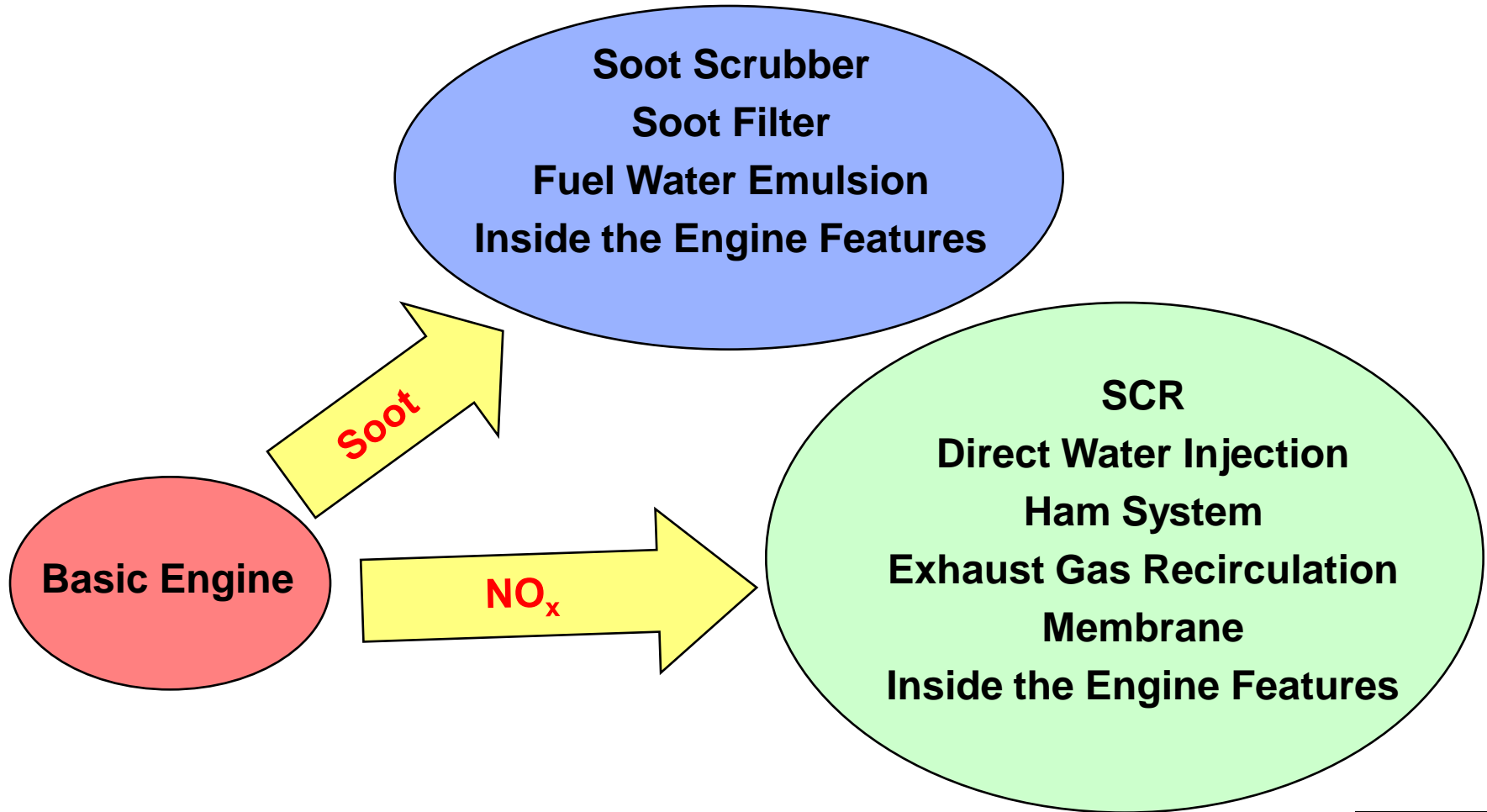
NOx Emission



The Emission Phenomenon

- ❑ **Noxious Constituents = 0.3% of exhaust gas (99.7% = CO₂, H₂O, O₂ and N₂)**
- ❑ **High pressure/temperature during combustion leads to good fuel efficiency and low soot levels**
- ❑ **For low NO_x levels a low combustion temperature required**

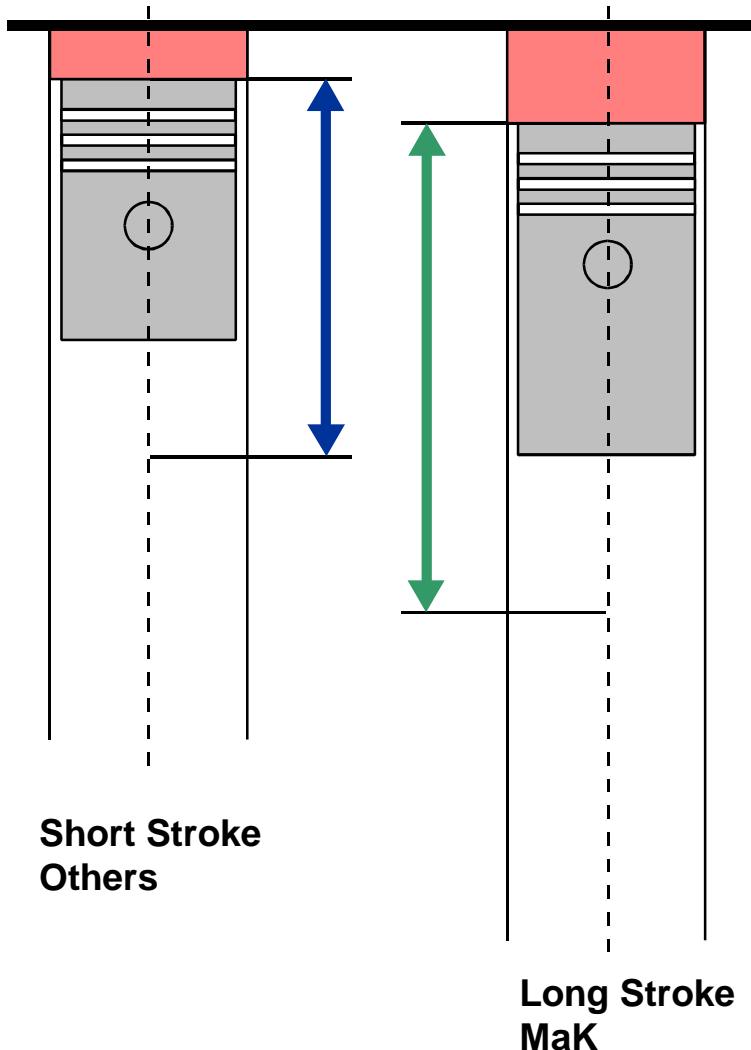
Emission Reduction



Emission Reduction Technologies

	No _x	Soot	So _x	First Costs (Euro / kW)	Operation Costs (Euro / MWh)
FCT Equipment	+	+	○	3 - 4	0
Water Injection	+	-	○	10 - 20	0,5 - 1,5
SCR Catalyst	++	○	○	20 - 40	3 - 5
SO_x Scrubber	○	○	++	120 - 140	2 - 3
Soot Filter	○	++	○	40 - 50	????

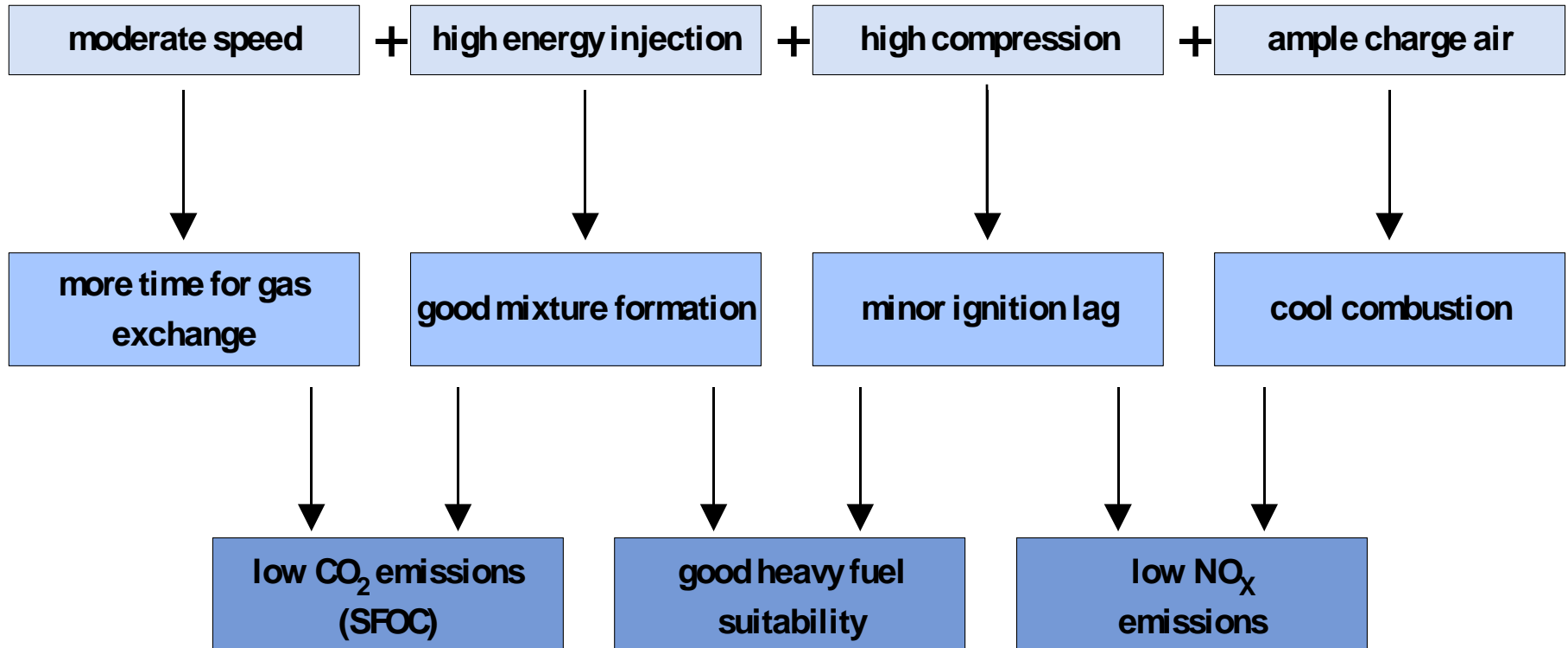
MaK Technology



The benefits:

- Minimum wear due to high compression, small rise of the ignition pressure, low speed and long piston
- Long service life due to cool combustion chamber components and low speed
- Extreme heavy fuel capability due to spacious combustion chamber and low speed
- High economy due to long component life and low fuel consumption
- Environmentally compatible due to low NO_x and CO₂ emissions

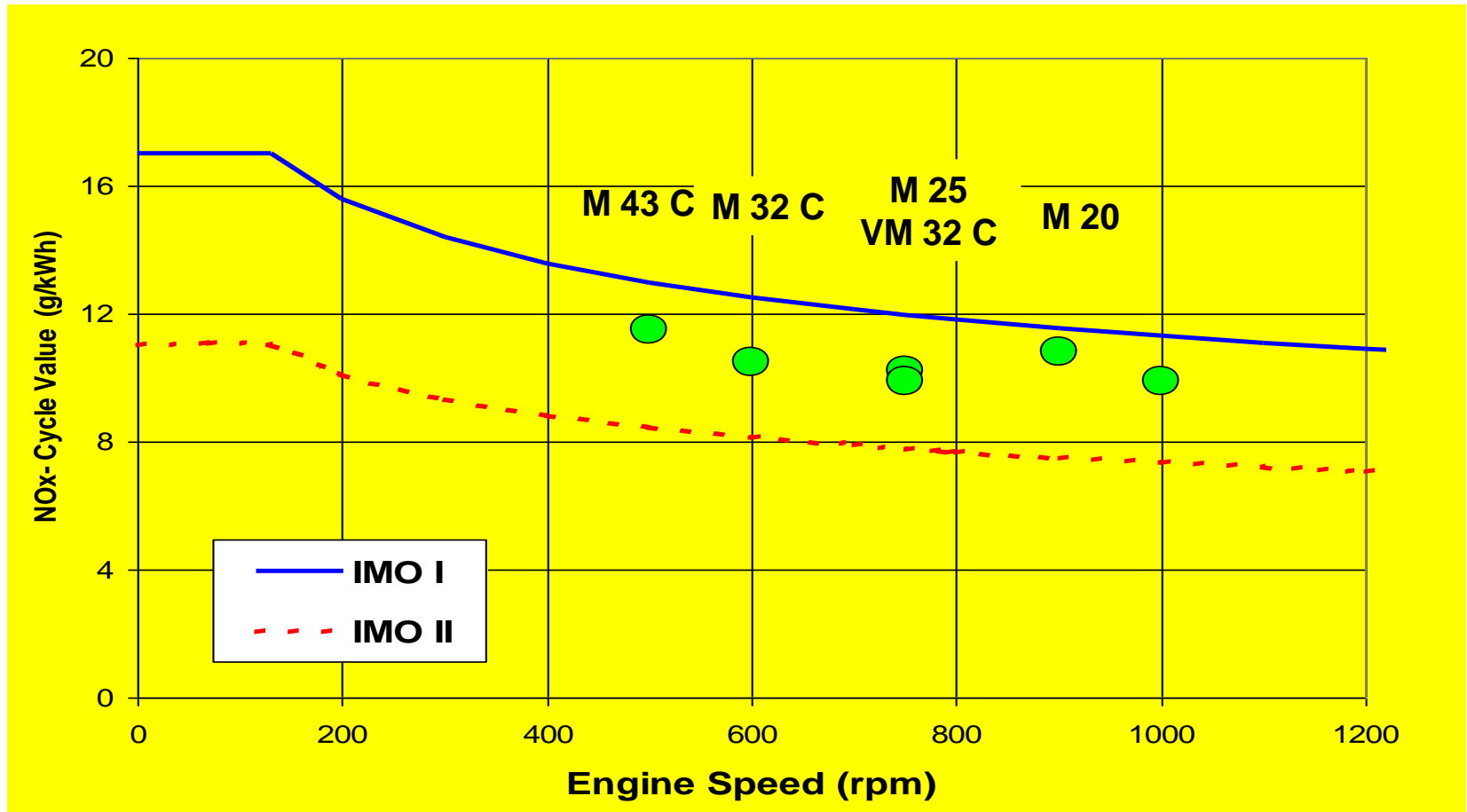
The Long-Stroke Concept



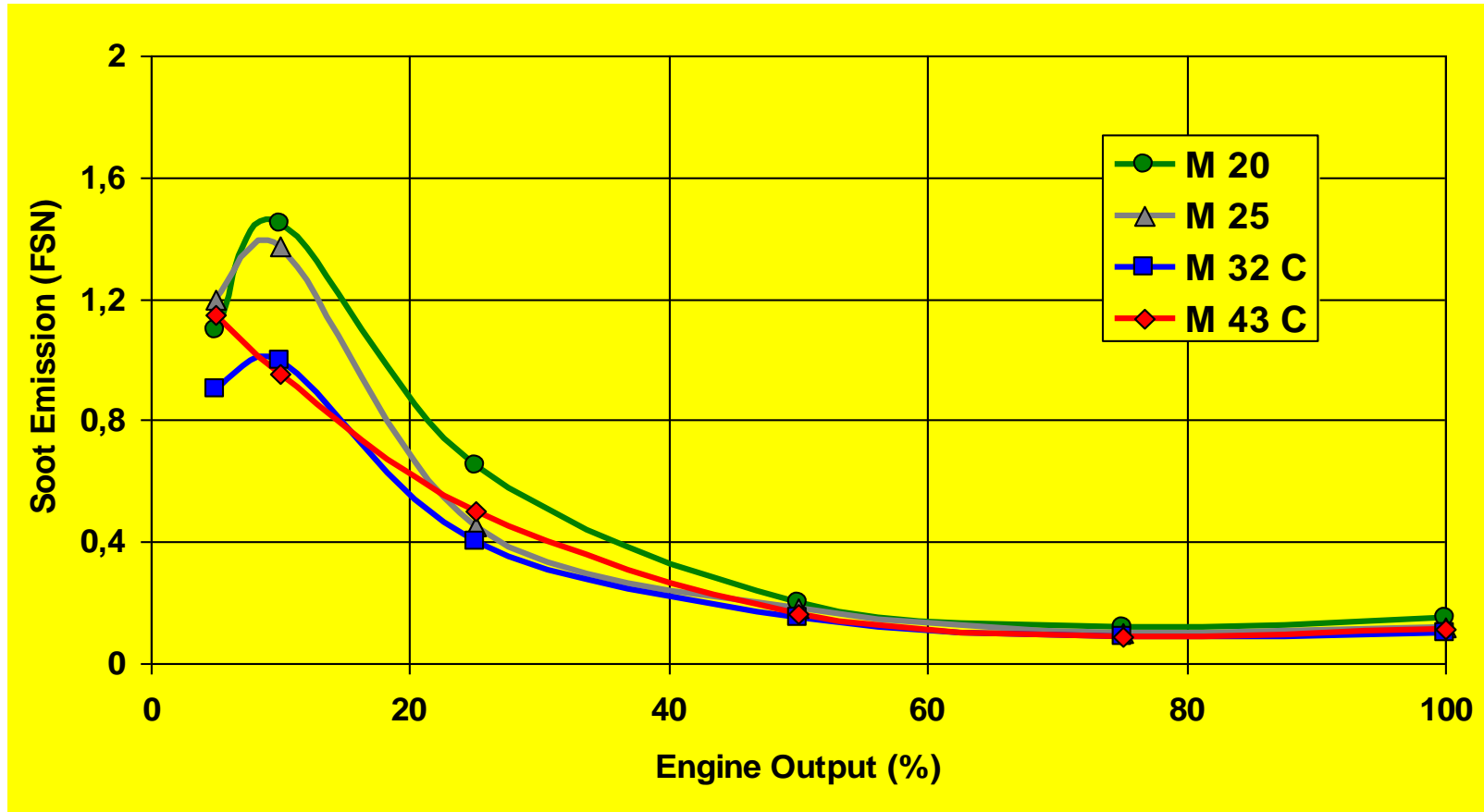
IMO Compliant Engine

NOx & Soot Values

NO_x Emission Values of MaK Marine Engines



Soot Emission of MaK Parent Engines @ constant speed



**IMO Compliant Engine
+
Improvements (LEE and FCT)**



Low Emission Engine (LEE)

➤ A modified IMO Compliant Engine:

- Increased compression ratio
- Modified camshaft design
- Turbo efficiency improvements
- Improved fuel injection process

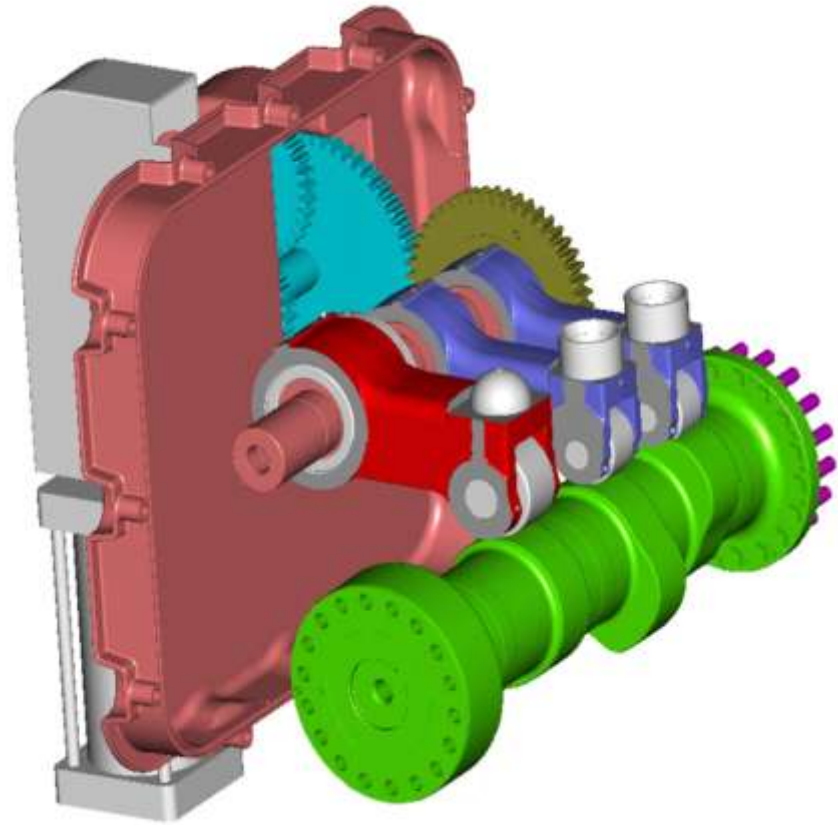
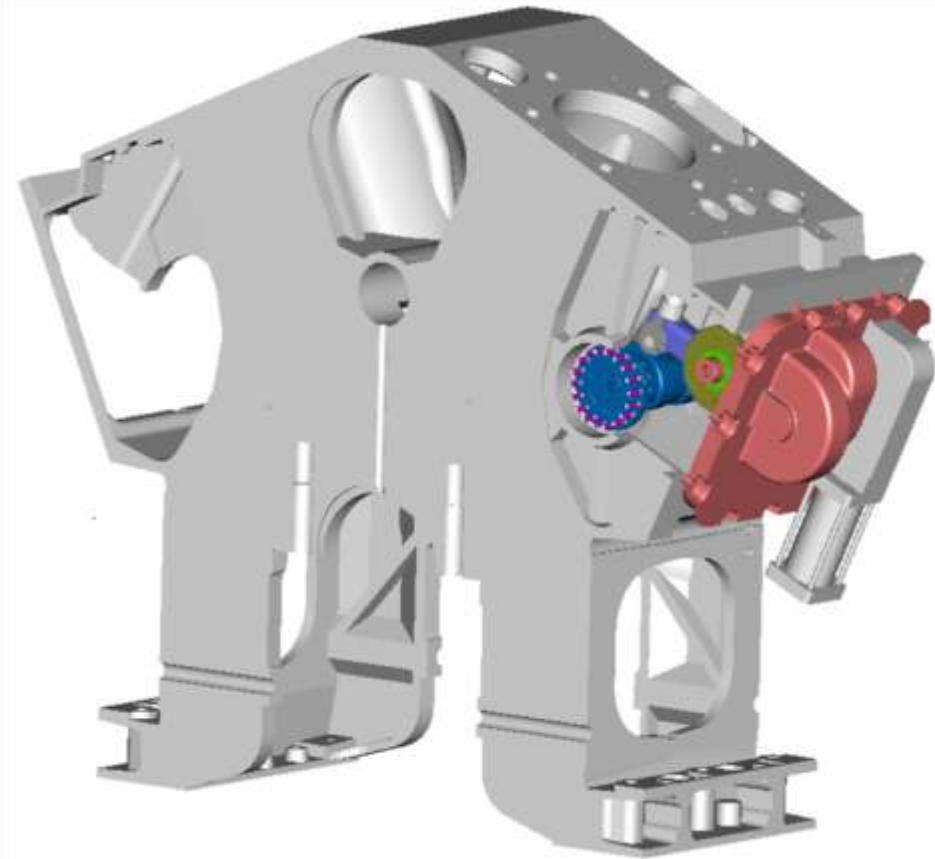
**LEE =
NOx Reducer**

Flexible Camshaft Technology (FCT)

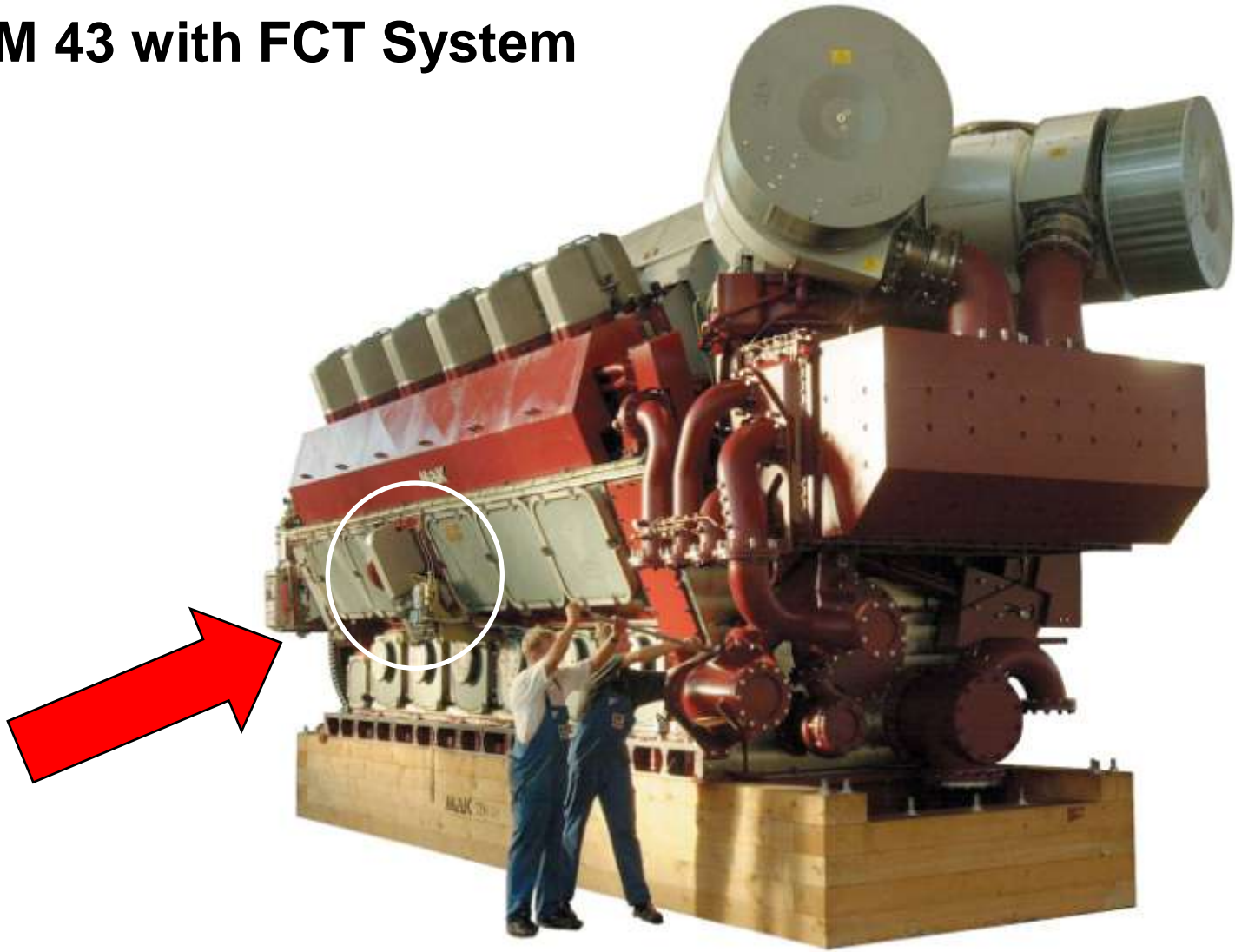
- **A part of the LEE concept**
 - Optimised timing

**FCT =
Soot Killer**

The Elements of the FCT System



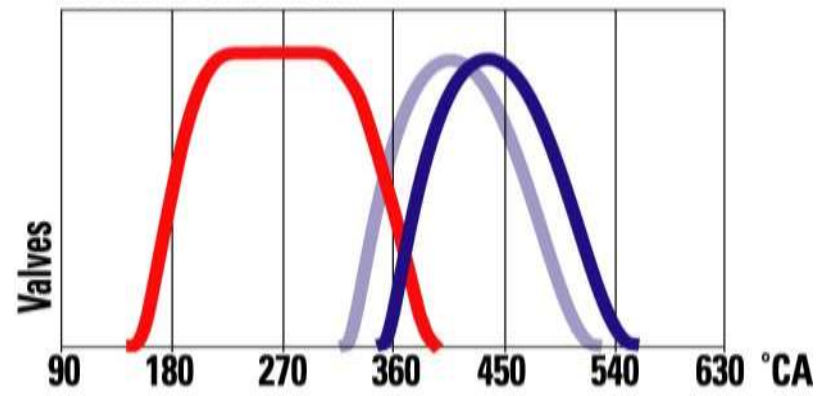
12 M 43 with FCT System



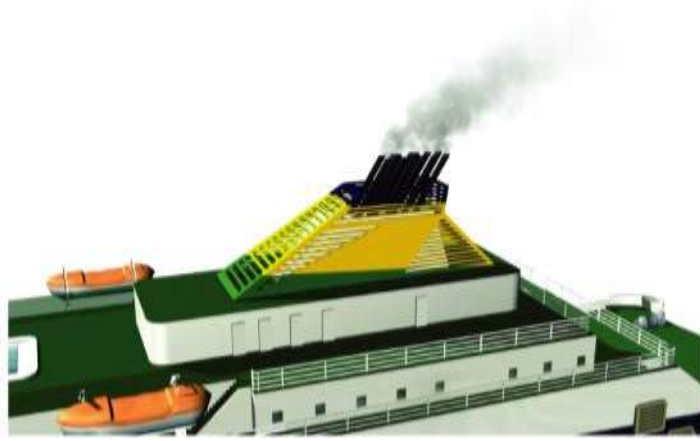
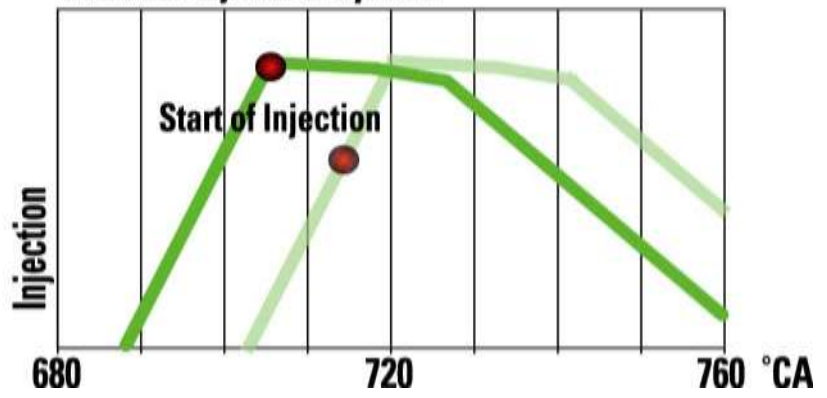
VM 43 with Flexible Camshaft Technology



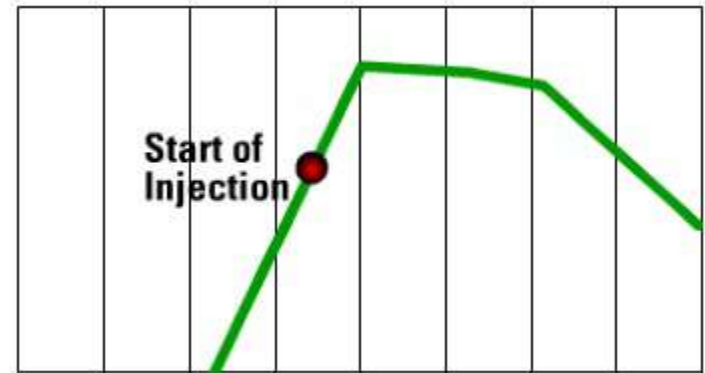
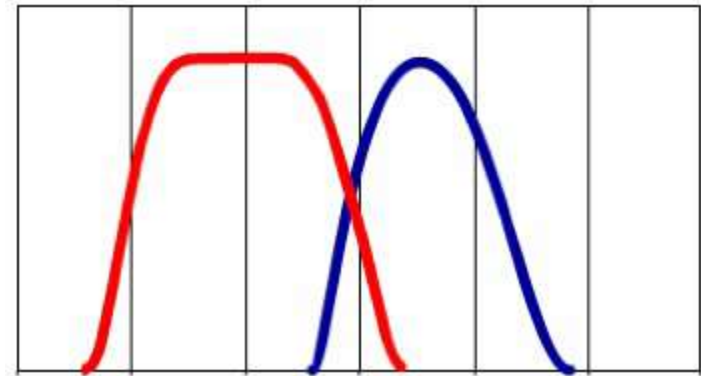
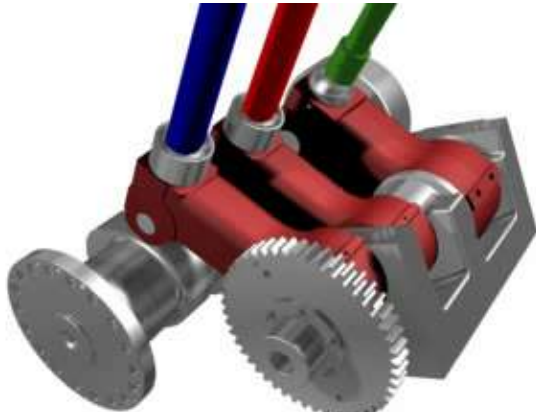
Variable Valve Train



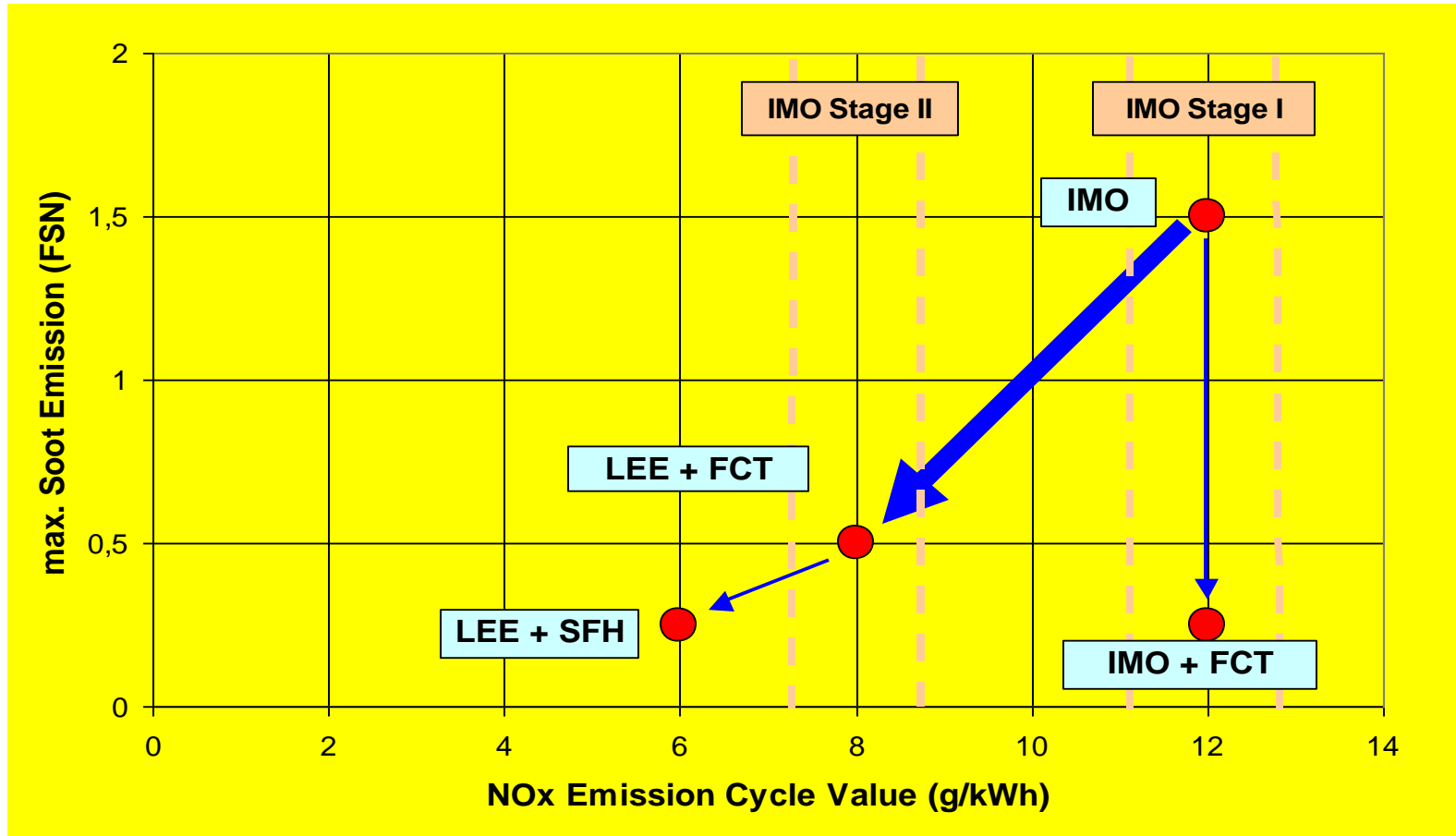
Variable Injection System



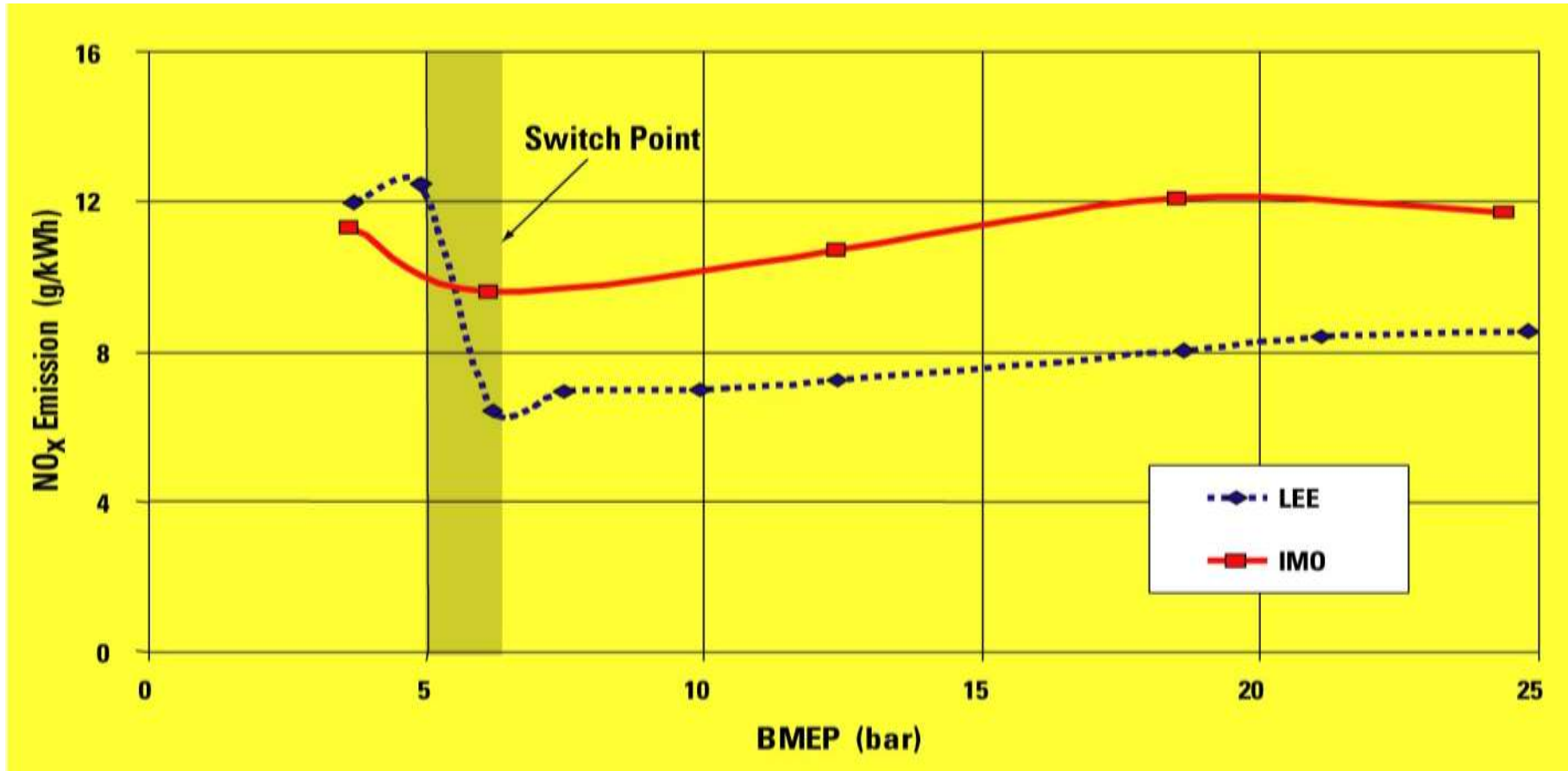
VM 43 with Flexible Camshaft Technology



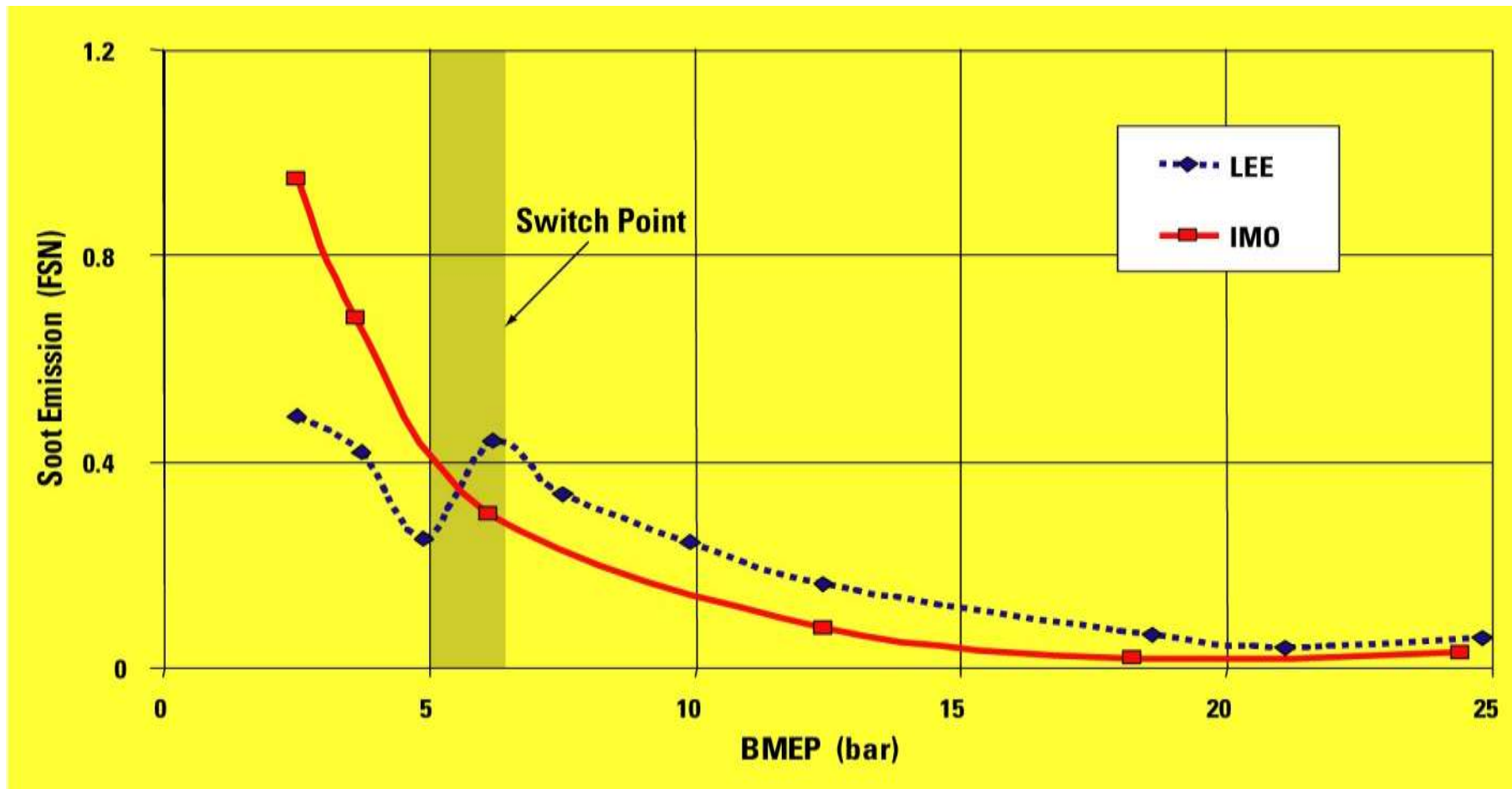
Emission Targets of Caterpillar Motoren



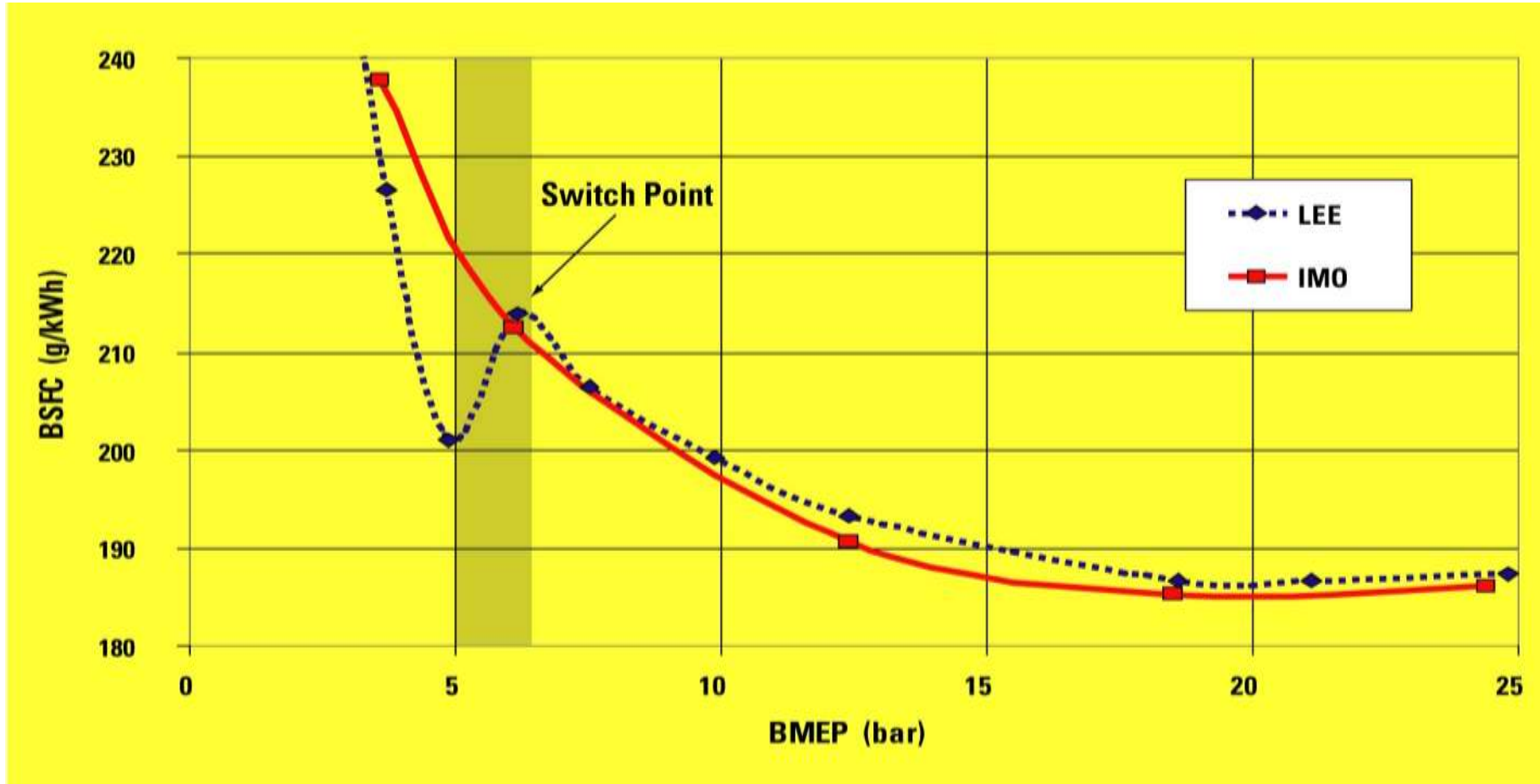
NO_x Emission Measurements @ 12 M 43 with FCT



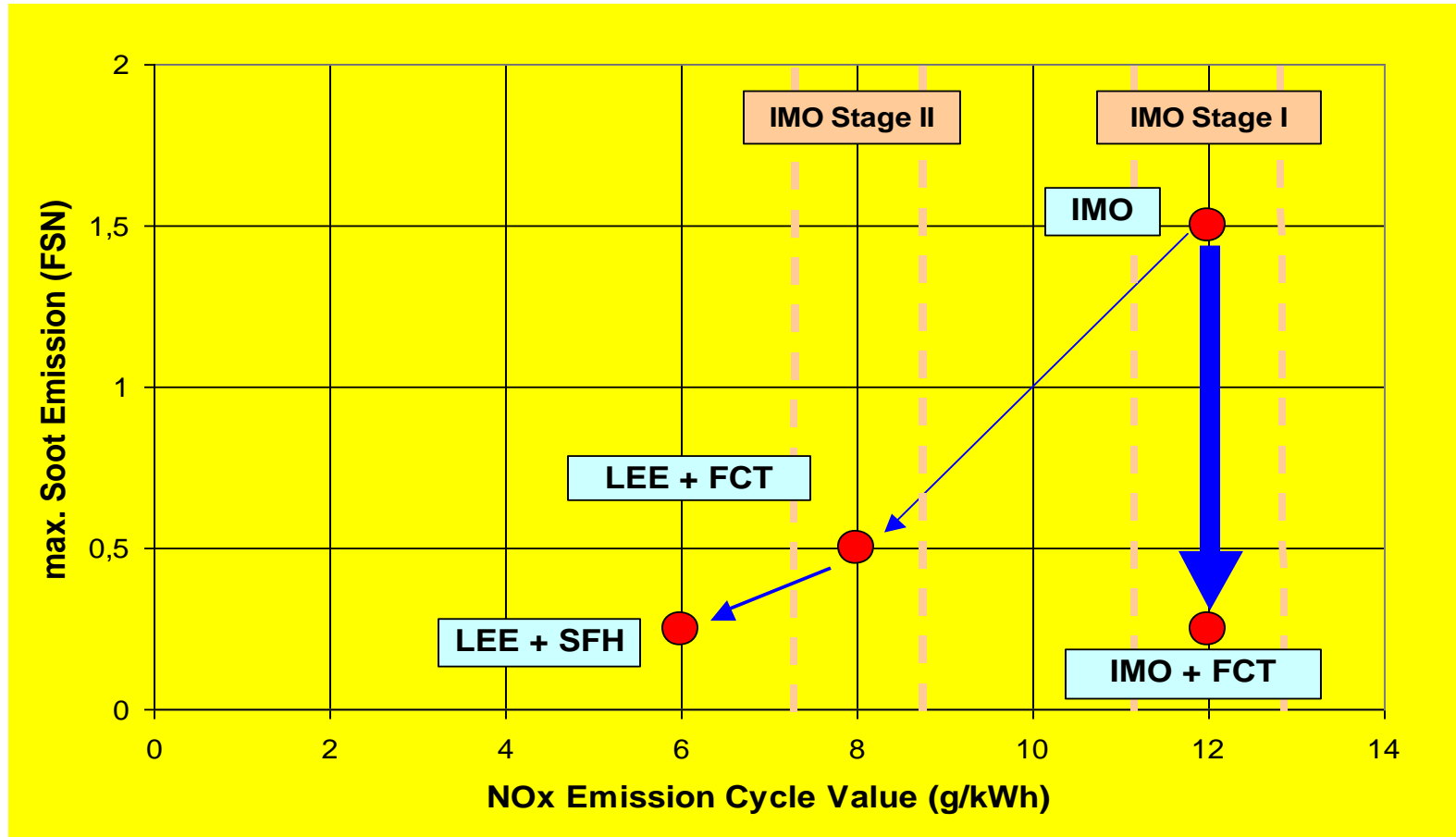
Soot Emission Measurements of 12 M 43 with FCT



BSFC Measurements of 12 M 43 with FCT

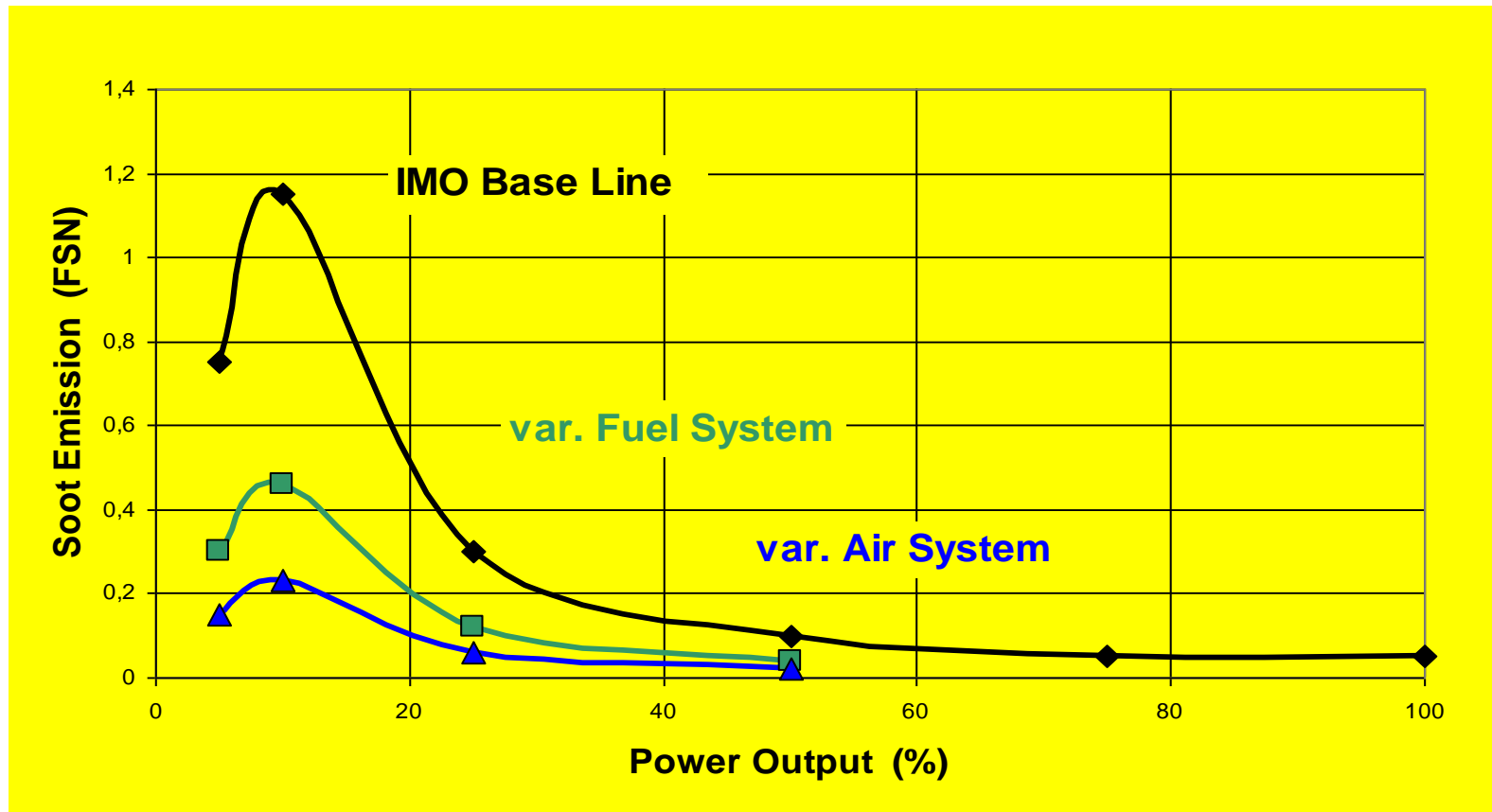


Emission Targets of Caterpillar Motoren

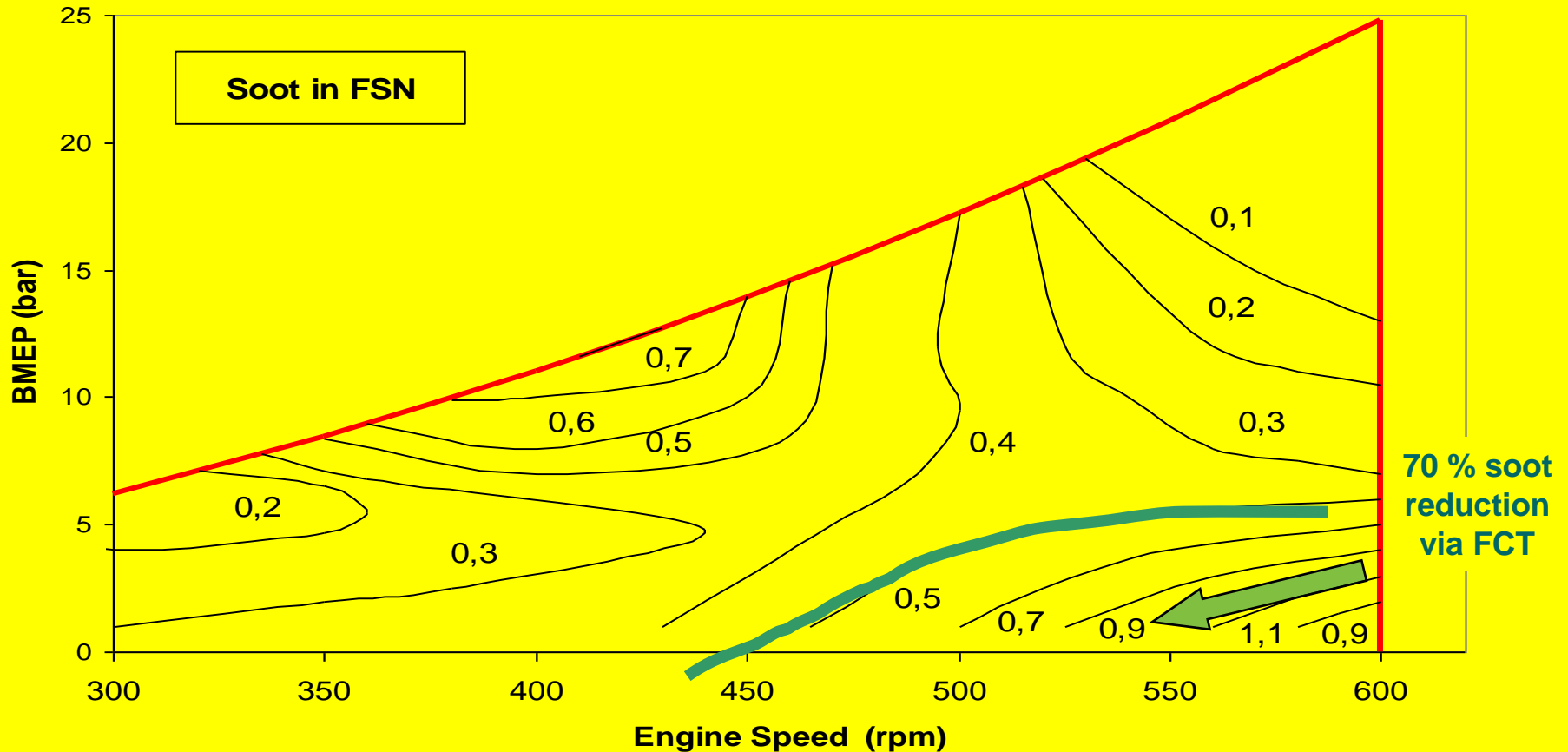


Predicted M 32 C with FCT @ 600 rpm

NOx = 12 g/kWh, acc. MARPOL 73/78, Annex VI, Cycle D2



Soot Emission of 6 M 32 C



Retrofit Kit for Low Emissions

Valve drive



Cam shaft



Plunger of injection pump



Actuator



Nozzle ring



Spacer conrod



Soot Killer

NOx Killer

References?



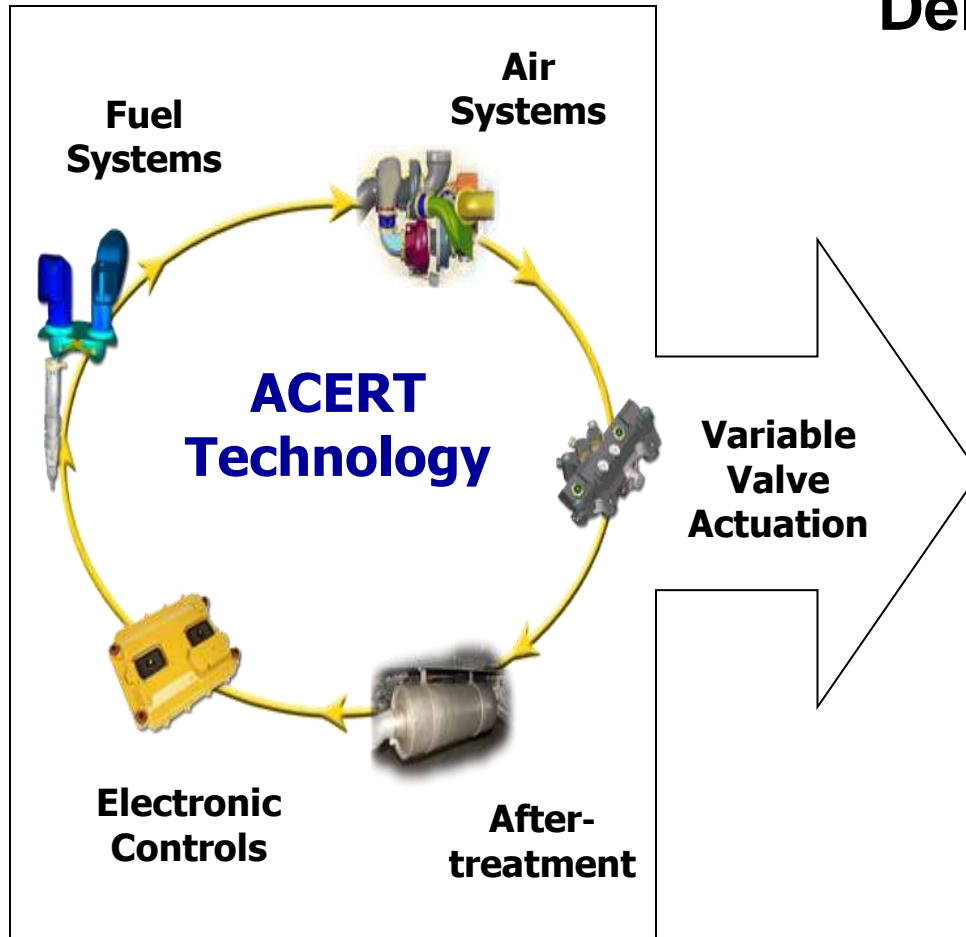
LEE + FCT

- ✓ Highly Effective
- ✓ Simple
- ✓ Cost Effective
- ✓ Reliable
- ✓ Fuel Efficient
- ✓ Lub oil Efficient



ACERT and ongoing R&D

ACERT[®] – Suite of Technologies

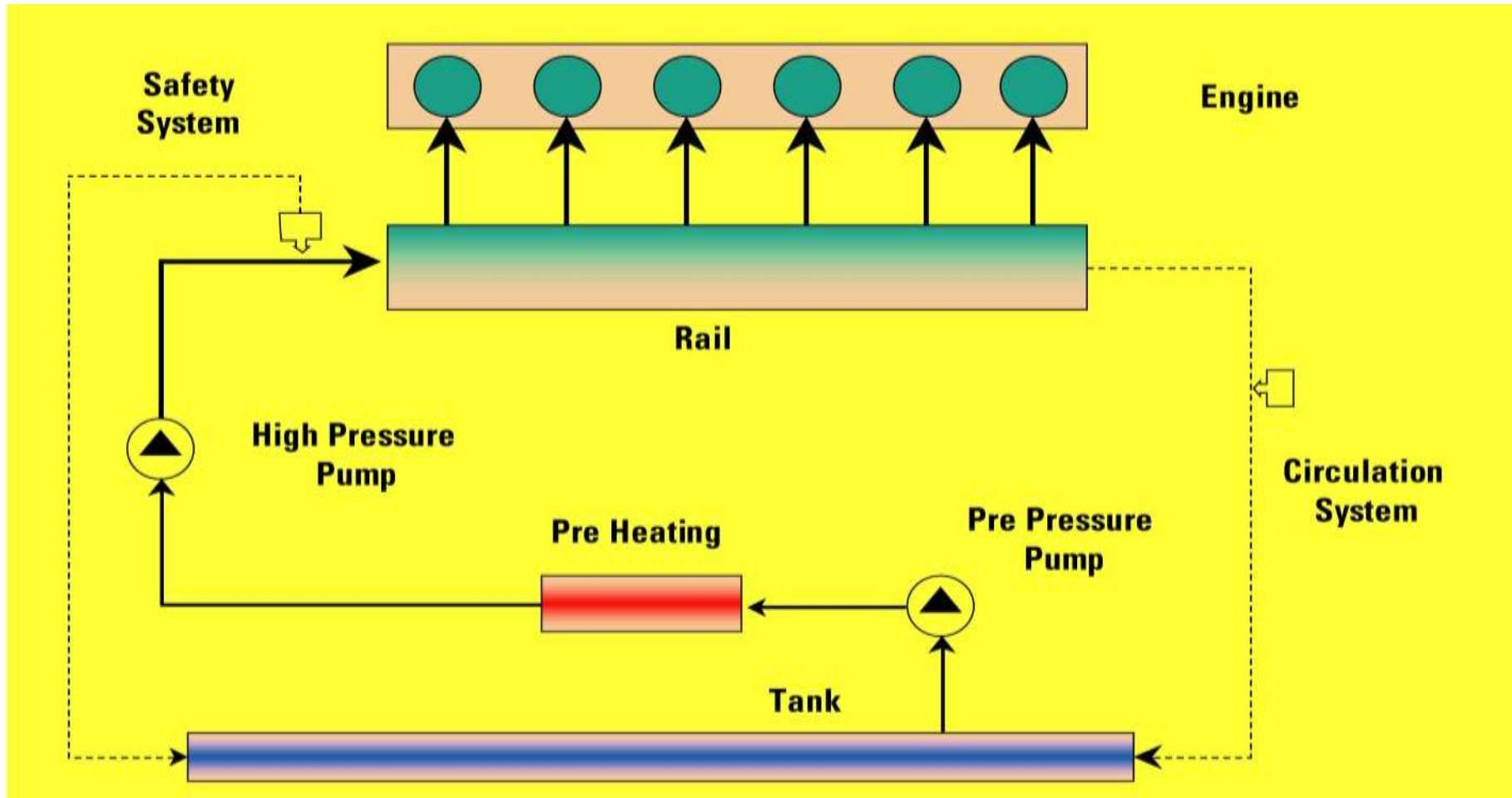


Delivering Customer Value

- Reliability
- Durability
- Performance
- Fuel Efficiency
- Emissions Reduction
- Noise Reduction
- Operating Costs



Single Fluid HEUI



M 20 LEE with Single Fluid HEUI

Rail Pump



Rail + Valves



Injector



Electronic



FINNING
POWER SYSTEMS

MAK



CAT[®]

Global Marine Power Supplied and Supported Locally