







SNAME/MARAD International Student Design Competition

Ultra Green Arctic Shipping System

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Project Objective

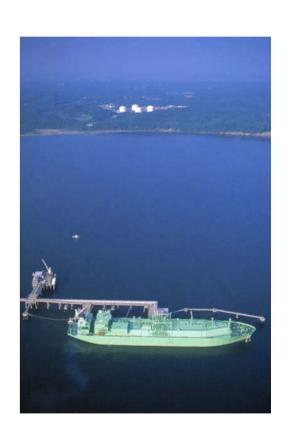
- Design an Ultra Green Arctic LNG Transport System
- ➤ Transport LNG between Kara & Barents Seas to Northeast US Ports
- ➤ Be economically competitive and environmentally friendly

Presentation Outline

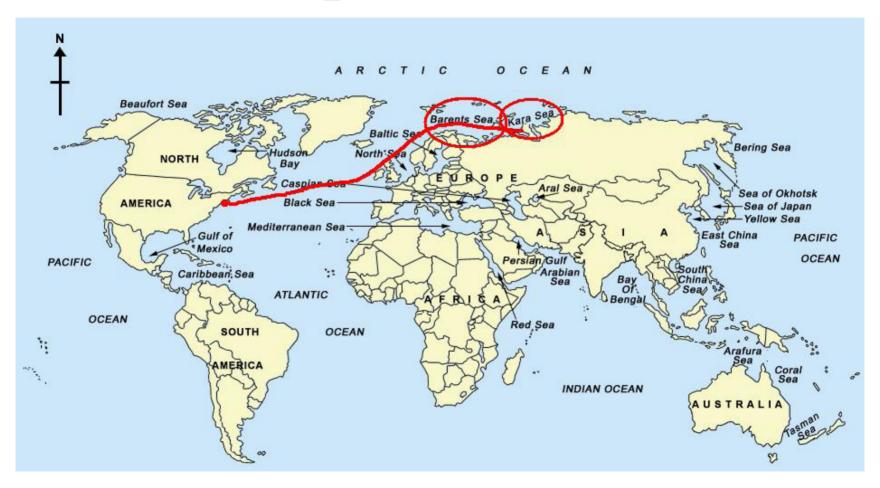
- >US ports
- ➤ Arctic region of concern
- >LNG transportation route
- ➤ Arctic LNG carrier design

Northeast US Port

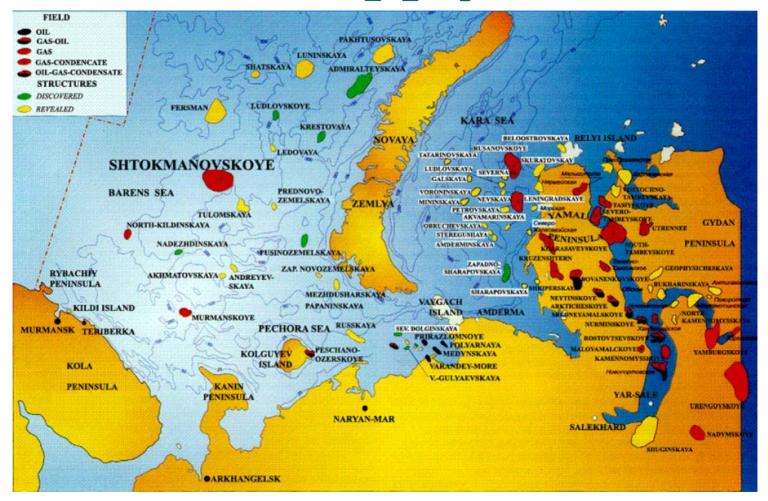
- ➤ Cove Point, MD
 - > Storage Capacity: 221,000,000 m³
 - ➤ Daily Throughput Capacity: 28,316,000 m³
 - Offshore loading terminal
 - ➤ Gas is distributed along the eastern seaboard via pipeline



LNG Transportation Route



Natural Gas Supply





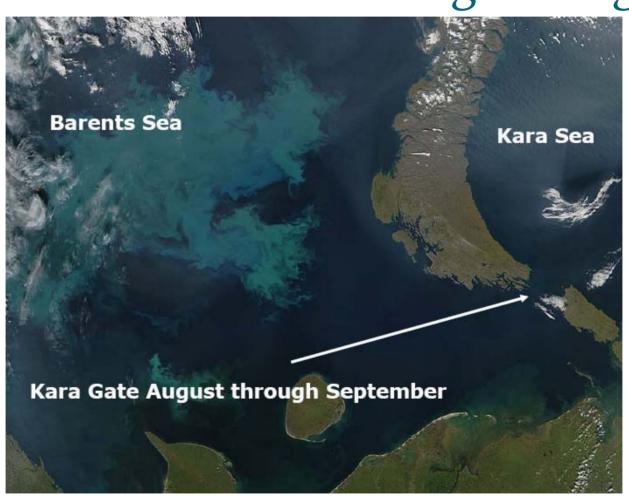




June 5, 2008

Washington, DC

Kara & Barents Seas – Aug through Sept



Kara & Barents Seas – Oct through June



LNG Transportation Route

- ➤ Gas pumped via pipeline to Varandey
 - Storage and liquefaction plant

➤ LNG pumped to offshore pumping

station



Ice Breaking Capabilities

- ➤ Offshore pumping station location
 - > First-year ice 0.7 to 1.3 meters
 - > Advances & recedes annually
- ➤ Double Acting Principle
 - >Astern in ice
 - > Improved ice-breaking performance
 - ➤ Ahead in open water
 - > Allows for bulbous bow



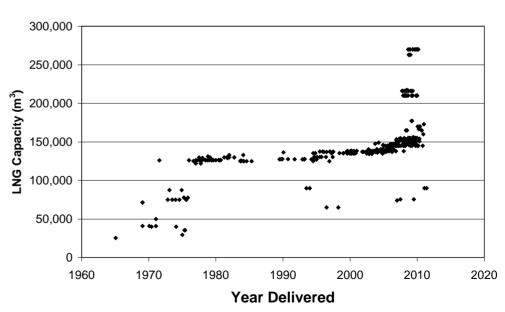
Azipod Propulsors

- ➤ Optimal solution for double acting ships
 - >360° Podded rotation ability
 - > Run at full torque ahead or astern
- ➤ Other benefits
 - ➤ Maneuverability
 - > Reduced exhaust emissions
 - > Eliminates shaft lines, struts & rudders
 - ➤ Redundancy

Size Selection

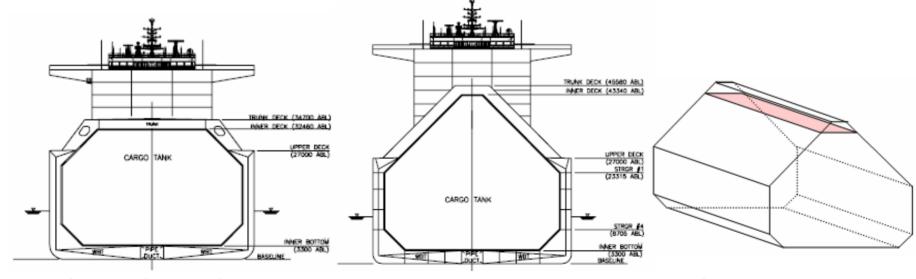
- > Driven by capacity & economies of scale
- Parametric Analysis
 - > The World Fleet of LNG Carriers
 - ➤ The Orderbook of LNG Carriers
 - > ABS Record for Gas Carriers
- Principle Dimensions
 - Cargo Capacity: 200,000 m3
 - Length: 295 m
 - > Beam: 48 m
 - > Draft: 12.6 m
 - Depth: 27 m

Capacity vs. Year Delivered



Prism Tank Design Concept

- Developed by ConocoPhillips
- > Raised upper hoppers increases tank capacity
- Decreased liquid free surface reduces sloshing impact loads

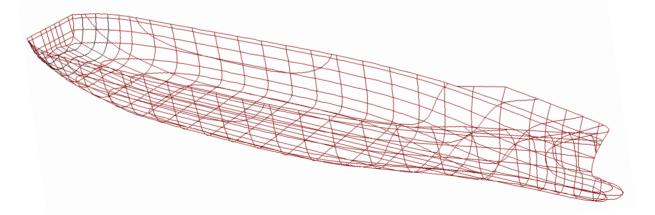


Traditional Membrane Tank

Prism Tank

Hull Form

- ➤ Series 60 parent hull form
- ➤ Modified ice breaking stern
- ➤ Bulbous bow
 - ➤ Designed using the 1978 Kracht Method for the Design of Bulbous Bows



Resistance & Propulsion

- ➤ Resistance estimated using Holtrop & Mennen's 1978

 Statistical Powering Prediction
- ➤ Propeller selected and optimized using *Principles of Naval Architecture "Propeller Design"*
- > Particulars
 - > EHP: 13385 kW (18000 HP)
 - ➤ BHP: 18860 kW (25000 HP)
 - > MCR: 24100 kW (32300 HP)
 - Prop Diameter: 5.0 m
 - Design Speed: 19 knots



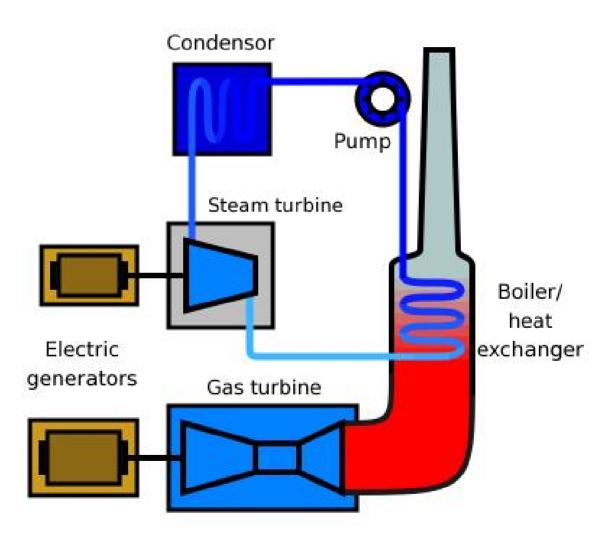
Propulsion System

- ➤ LNG ships traditionally steam powered using the boil-off gas as fuel
 - > Typically the cleanest of all merchant ships
 - ➤ Low fuel efficiency
 - ➤ Lack of steam experienced crew
- Increased interest in alternate propulsion solutions
 - ➤ Low-speed diesel w/ reliquefaction (DRL)
 - Duel fuel diesel engines (DFDE)
 - > Combined gas and steam turbine system (COGAS)

COGAS Propulsion System

- Combined Gas and Steam Turbine System
 - > Presented by Professor Edwin Wiggins (Webb Institute) at the NY Metro SNAME Chapter meeting on Sept. 11, 2007
 - ➤ Boil-off gas burned in gas turbine at ~7800 lb/hr
 - > Exhaust gas creates steam in a waste heat boiler and drives a steam turbine
 - ➤ Gas Turbine: 17000 kW (23000 HP)
 - > Steam Turbine: 7200 kW (9700 HP)
- > Each turbine is directly connected to a generator

COGAS System

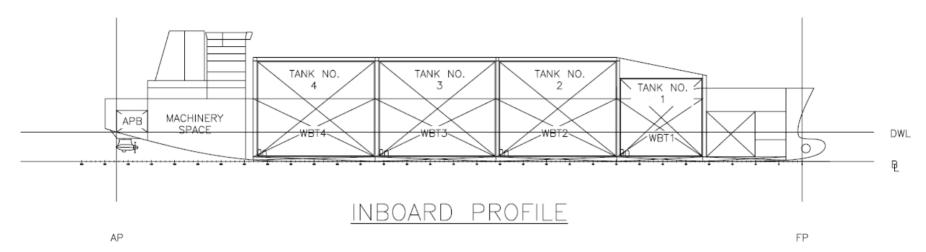


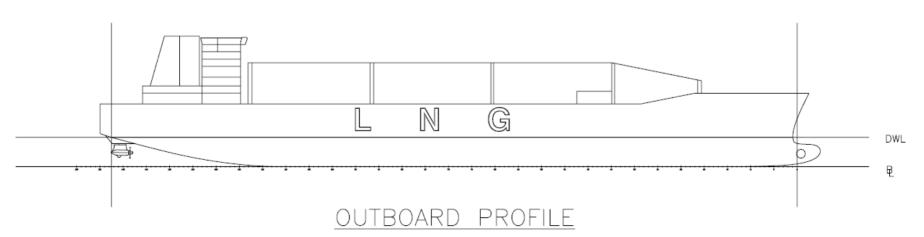
Benefits of COGAS System

- ➤ No SO_x Emissions
- ➤ Reduced CO₂ Emissions
- ➤ Improved cycle efficiencies over tradition steam systems
- ➤ Natural Gas is cheaper per MMBTU

	IFO 380	MDO	Natural Gas
\$/tonne	\$600.00	\$1,200.00	_
BTU/lb	18500	18500	-
\$/MMBTU	\$14.71	\$29.42	\$11.60

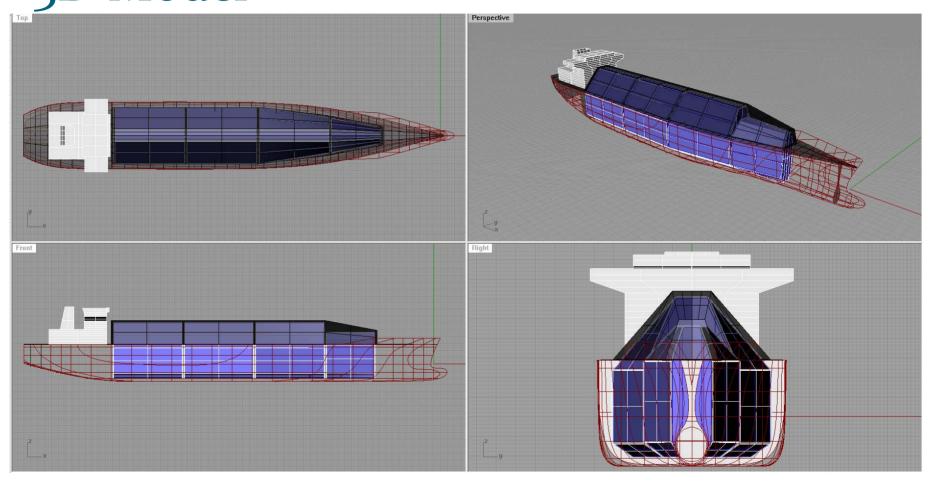
General Arrangement





AΡ

3D Model



Thank You







