

2020 Sulphur cap

Prepare your boilers

A century of steam



MARPOL Annex VI



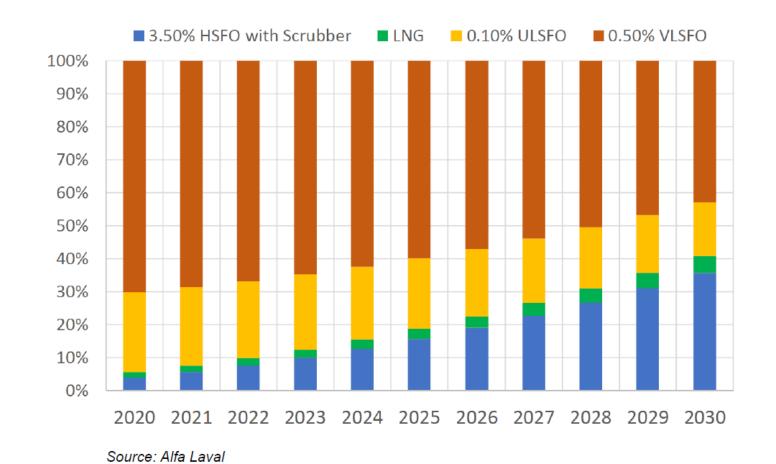
As of January 2015, the limit applicable in ECAs is

0.1%S

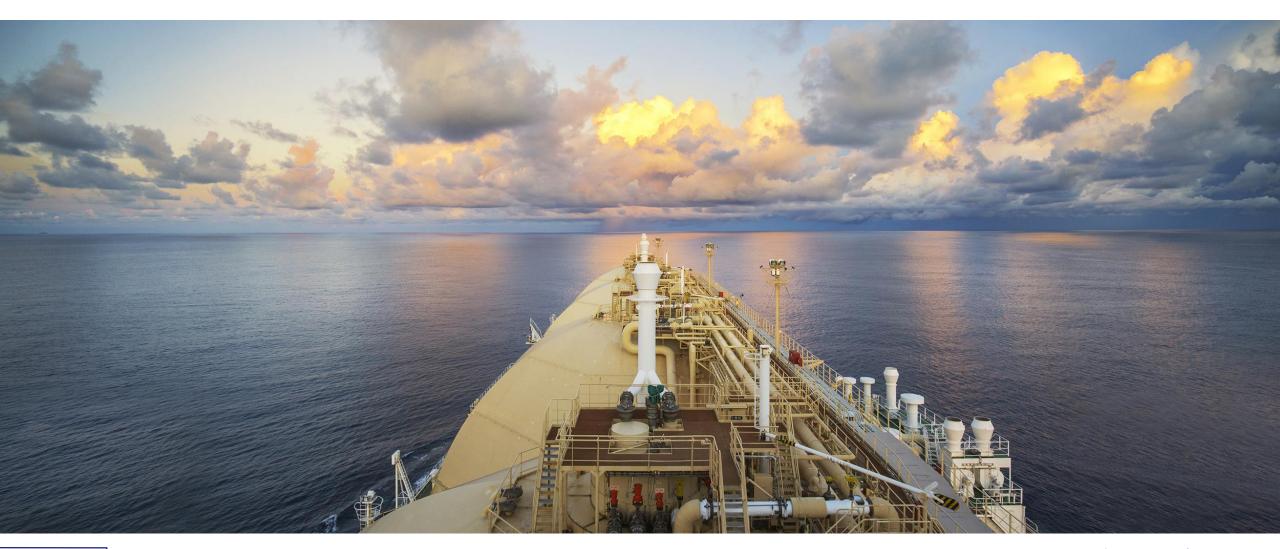
As of January 2020, the global limit applicable outside of ECAs is

0.5%5

Marine fuel demand post 2020



How will a 0.50% sulphur fuel look like?



Considerations with the new compliant fuels

- seen from a boiler perspective



Considera

- seen from a boiler pers



Technical paper

Viscosity



Catfines



Density



Fuel and operational considerations for 2020

Fuel oil system: 1.5 KBSD single line

Fuel strategy: VLSFO

compliant fuels



Fatty acid



Sulphur contamination

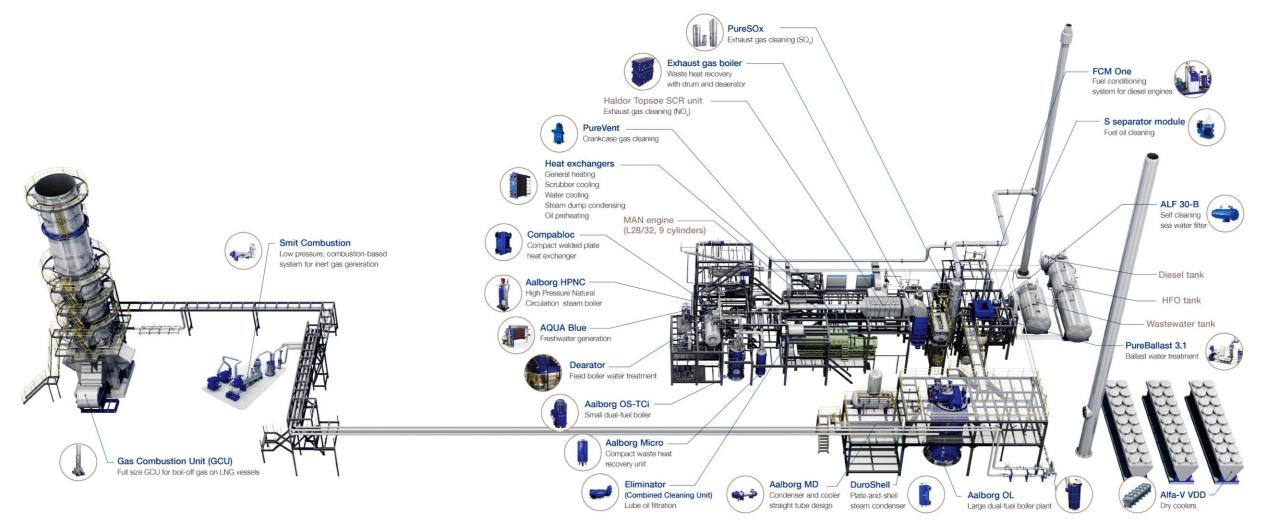


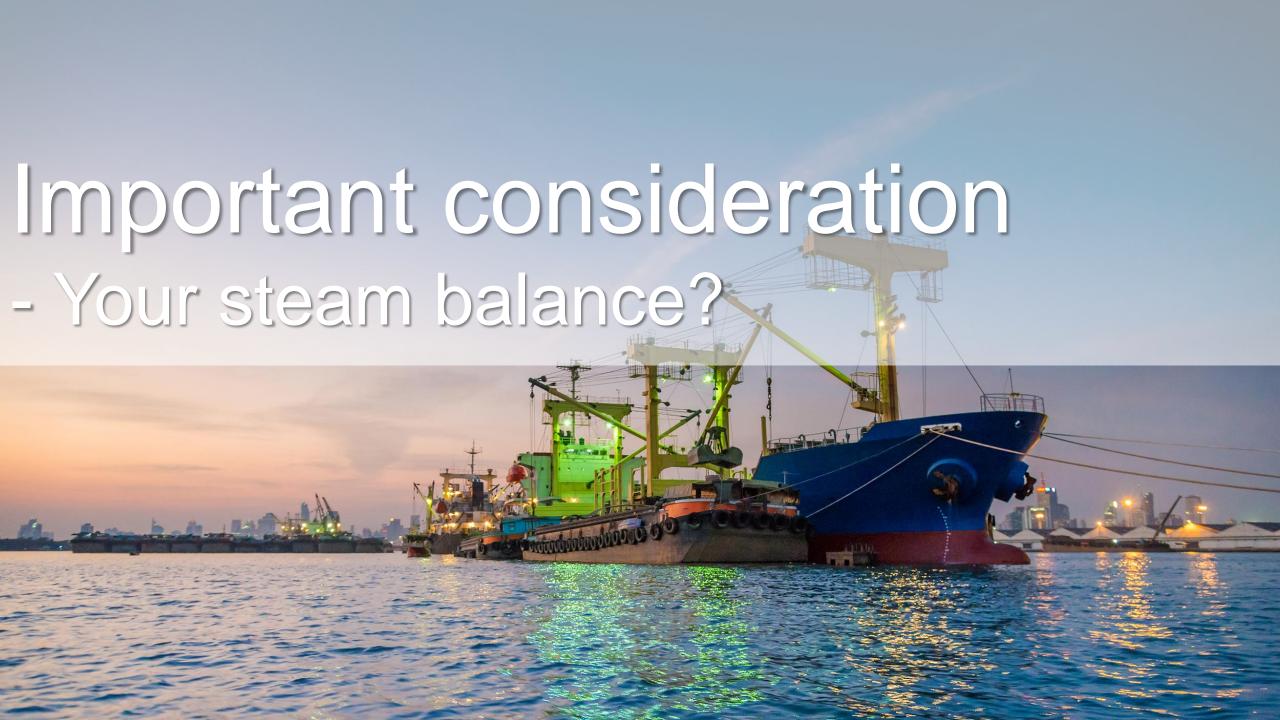
March 2019

www.alfalaval.com/marine

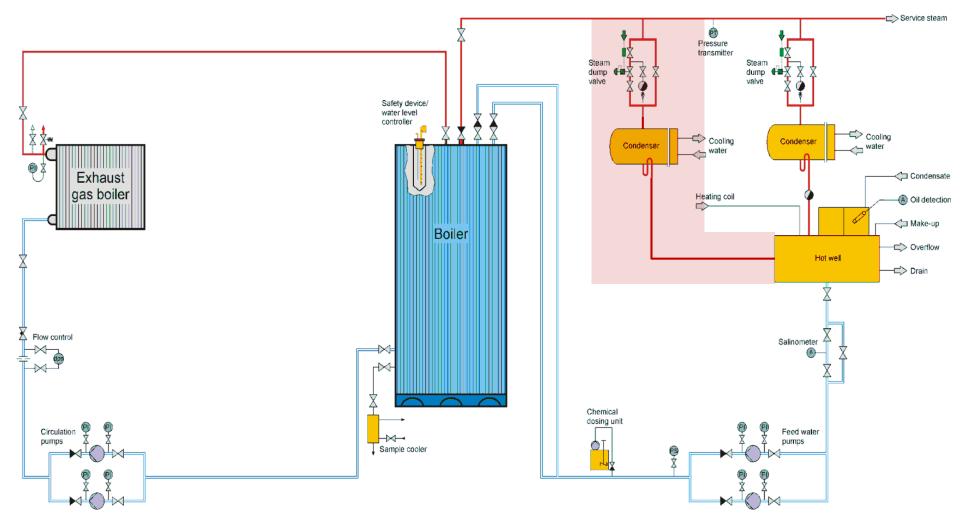
Developing the future



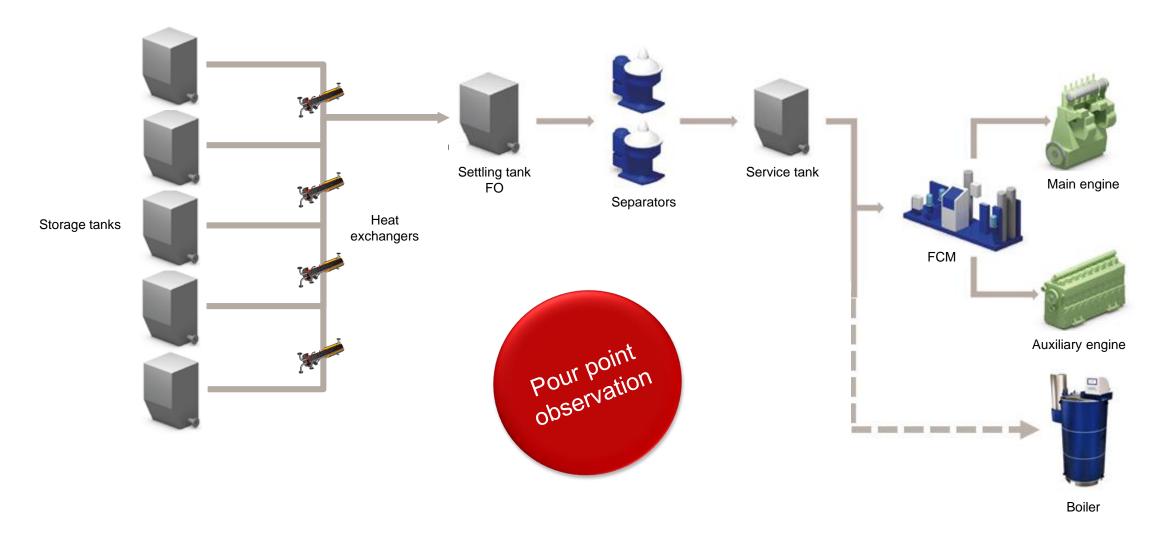




Excess of steam?

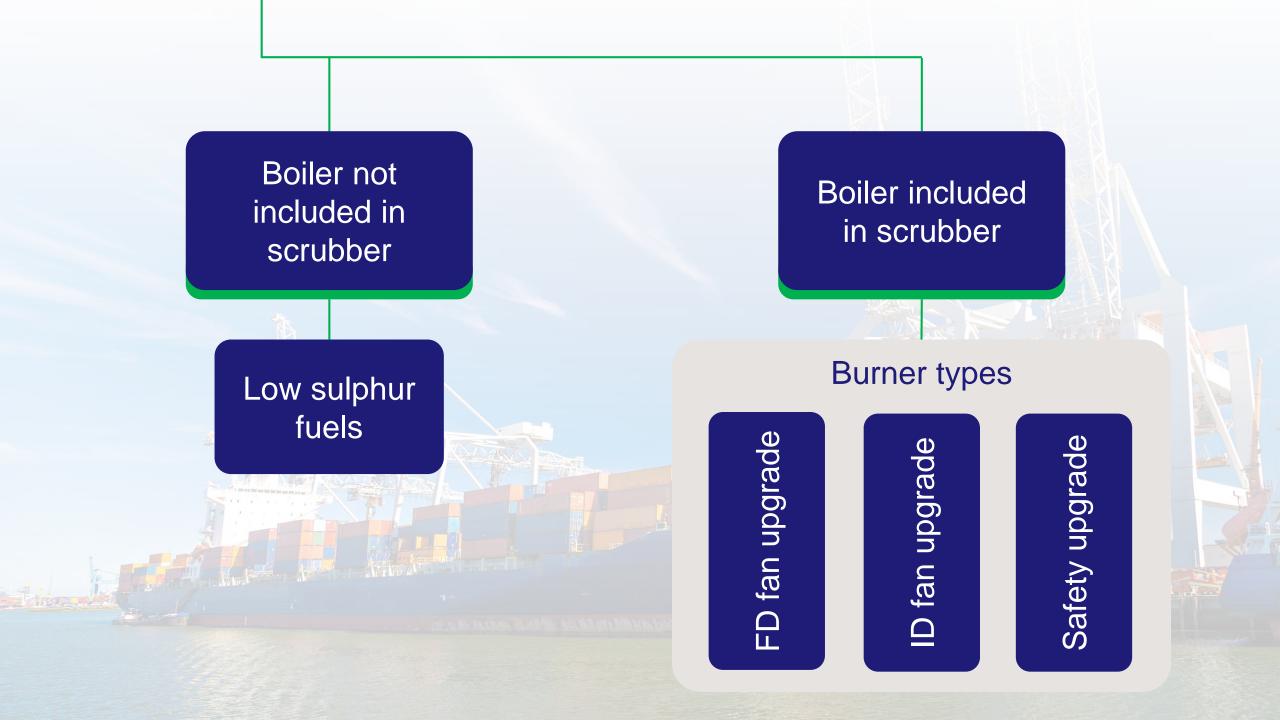


Lack of steam?









Observations

- Restriction in natural draught in the boiler
- Increased back pressure
- Mounting flaps in exhaust gas
- Safety interlock

Boiler included in scrubber

Burner types

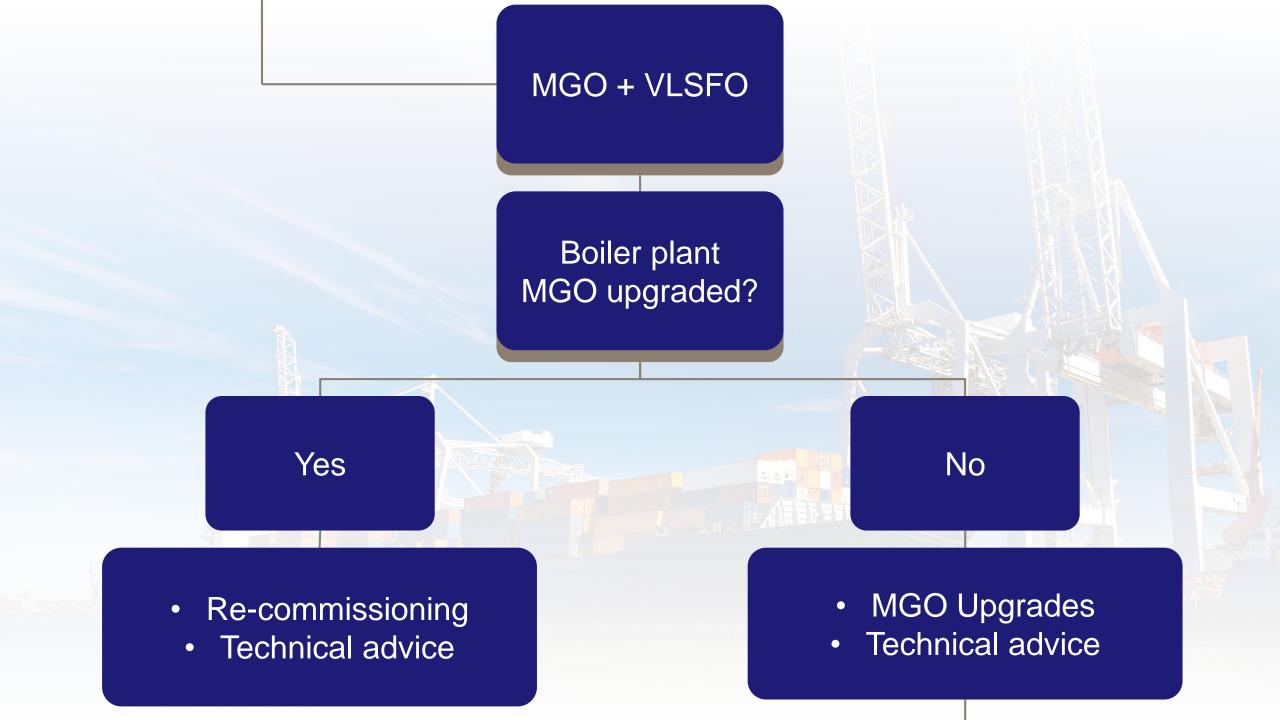
FD fan upgrade

ID fan upgrade

Safety upgrade







- MGO Upgrades
- Technical advice

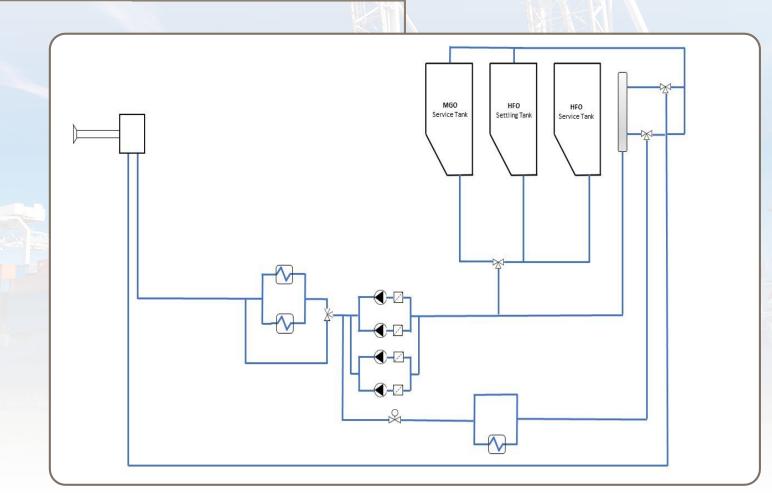
Single-Line Fuel System

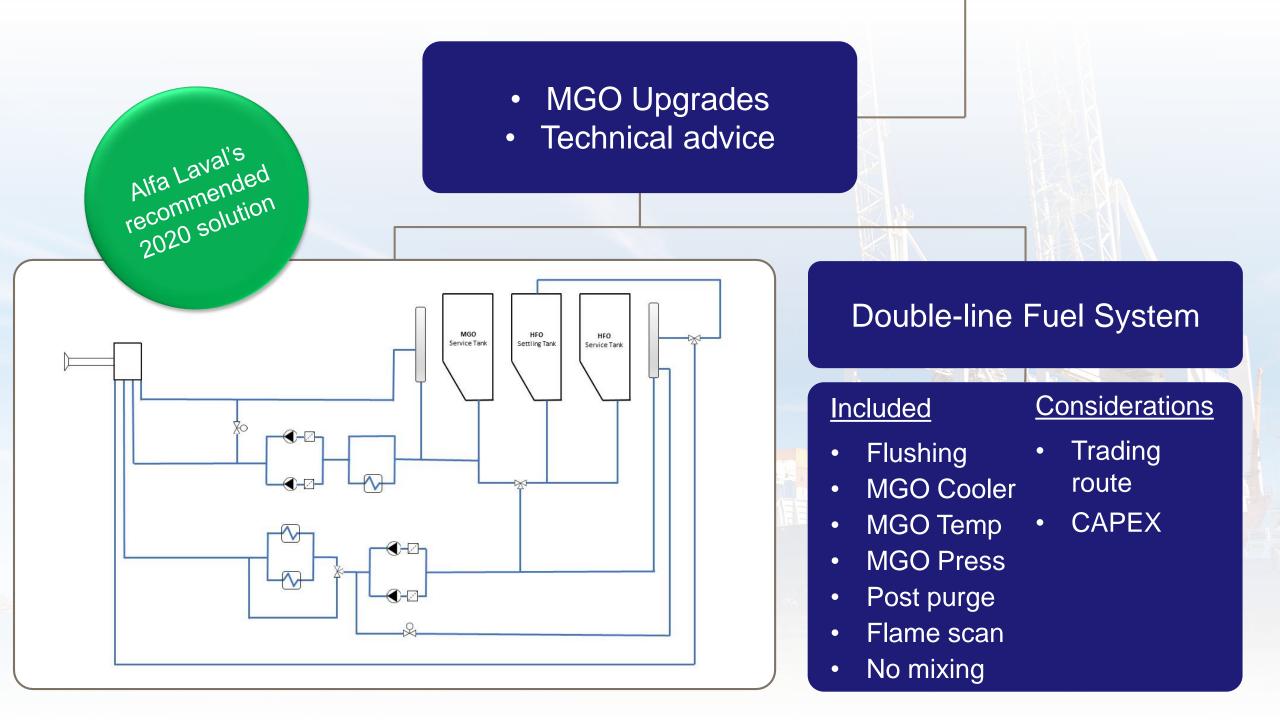
<u>Included</u>

- Flushing
- MGO Cooler
- MGO Temp
- MGO Press
- Post purge
- Flame scan

Considerations

- Trading route
- Flushing
- Fuels mixable?
- Paraffins
- OPEX cost

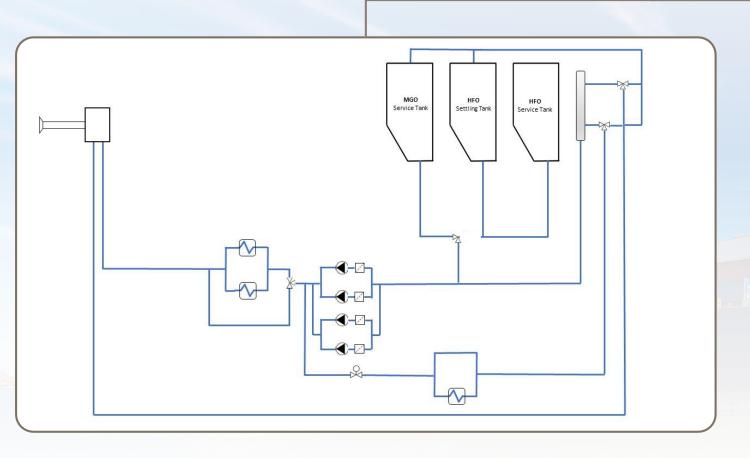








Boiler plant MGO upgraded?



MGO Upgrade

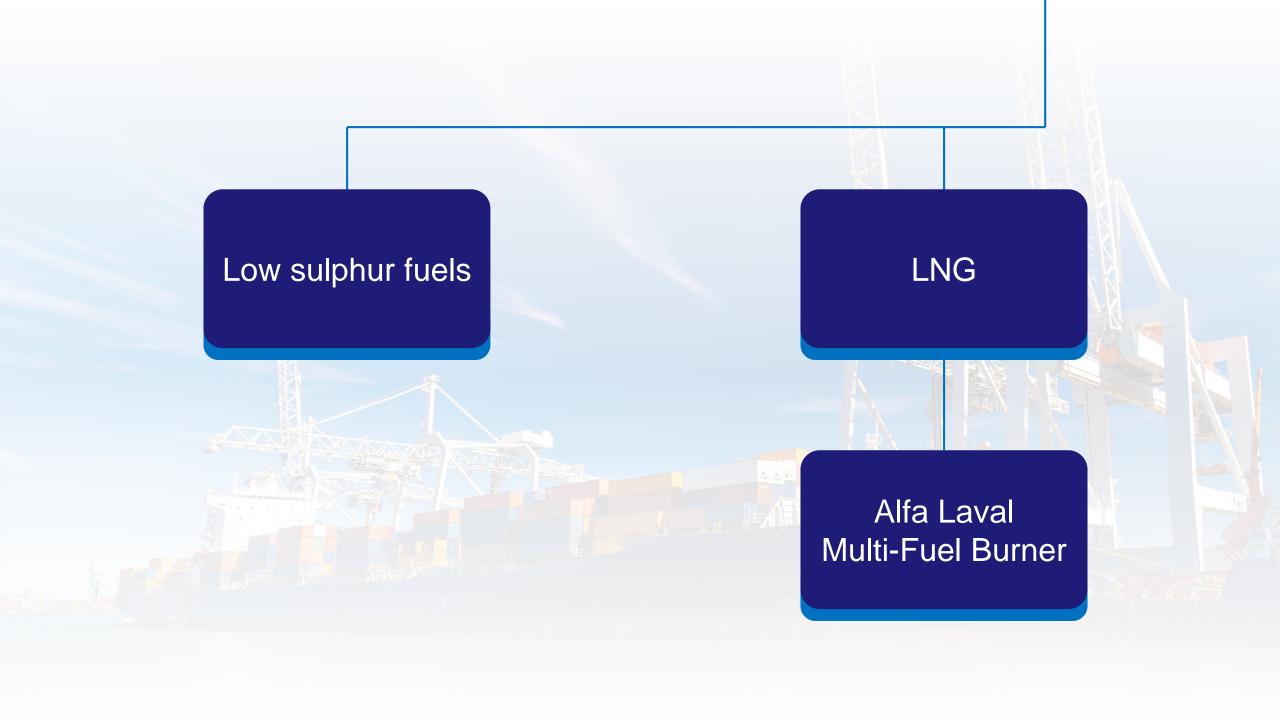
<u>Included</u>

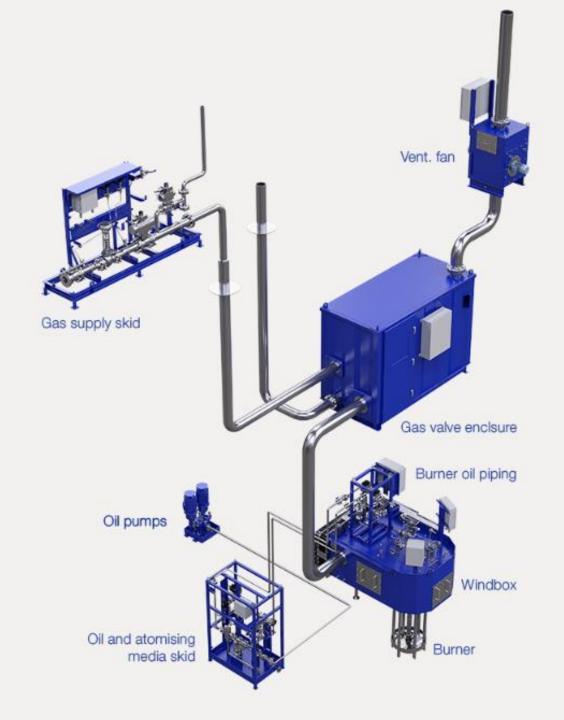
- MGO Cooler
- MGO Temp
- MGO Press
- Post purge
- Flame scan
- No HFO

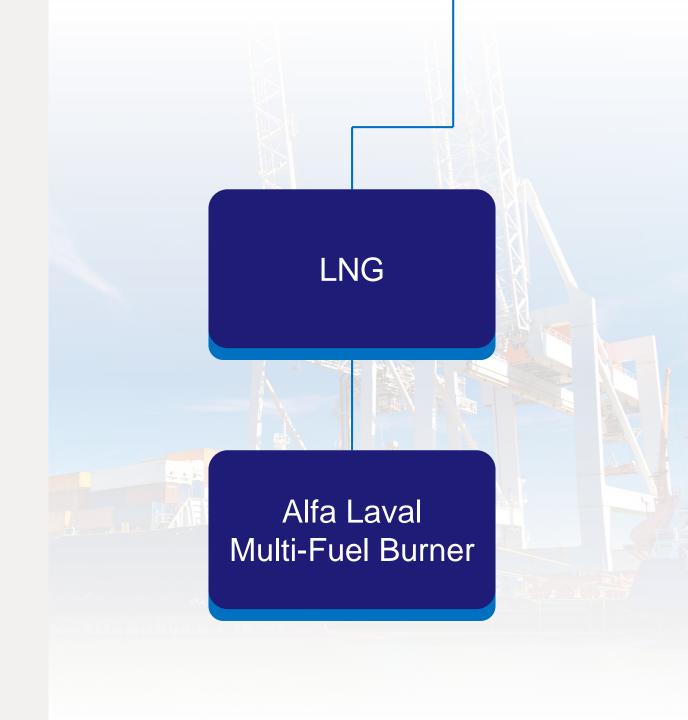
Considerations

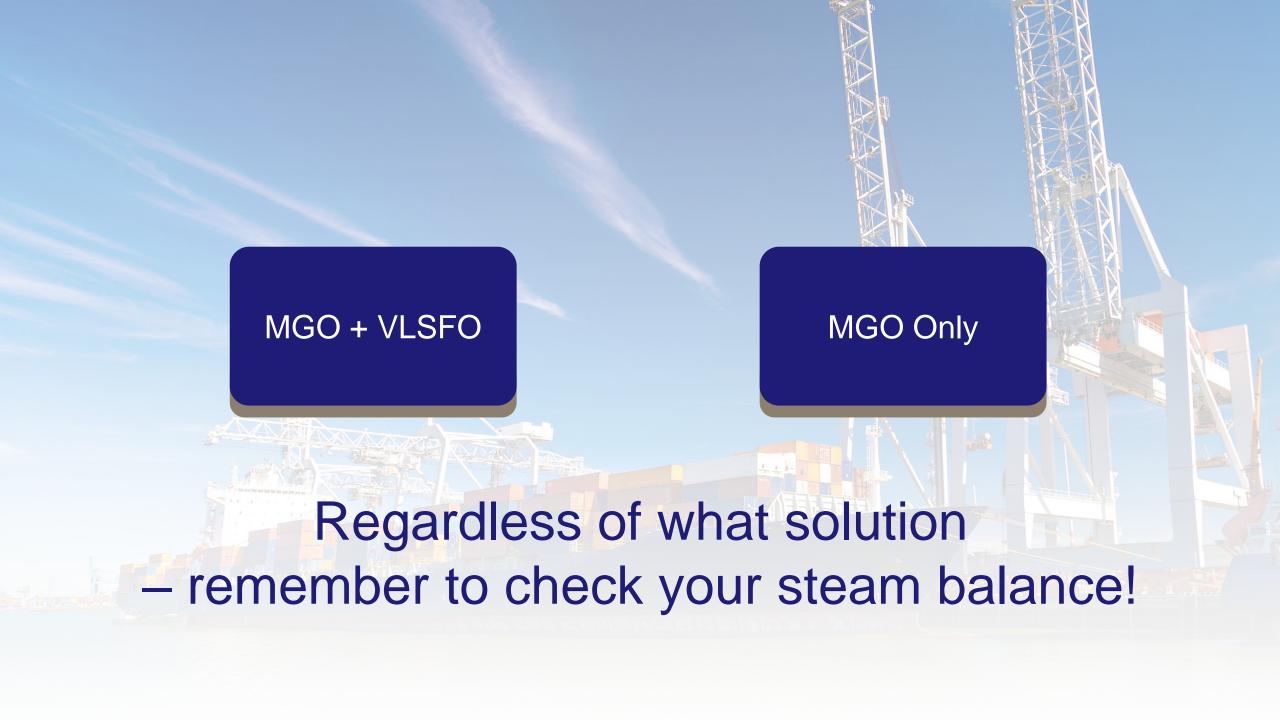
- Trading route
- CAPEX





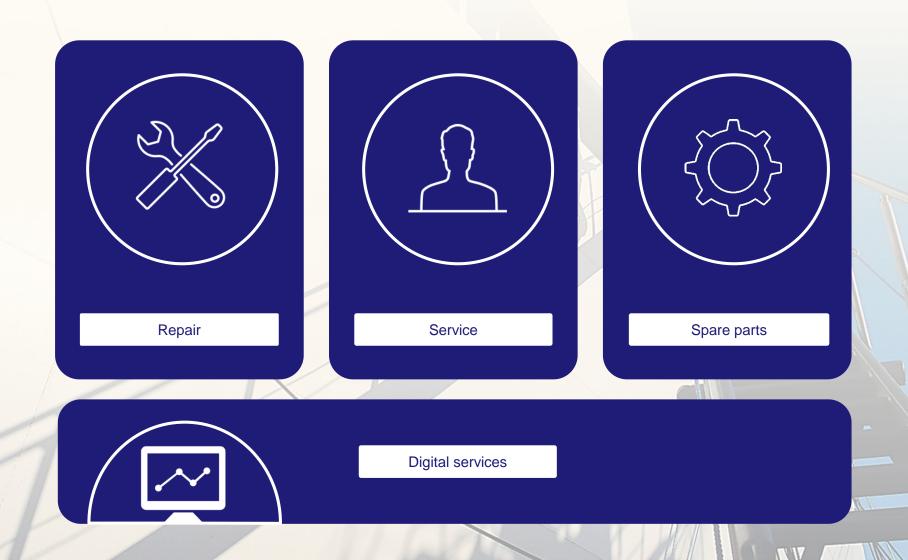








Alfa Laval Boiler Service

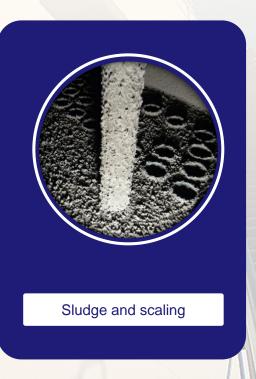




Repair

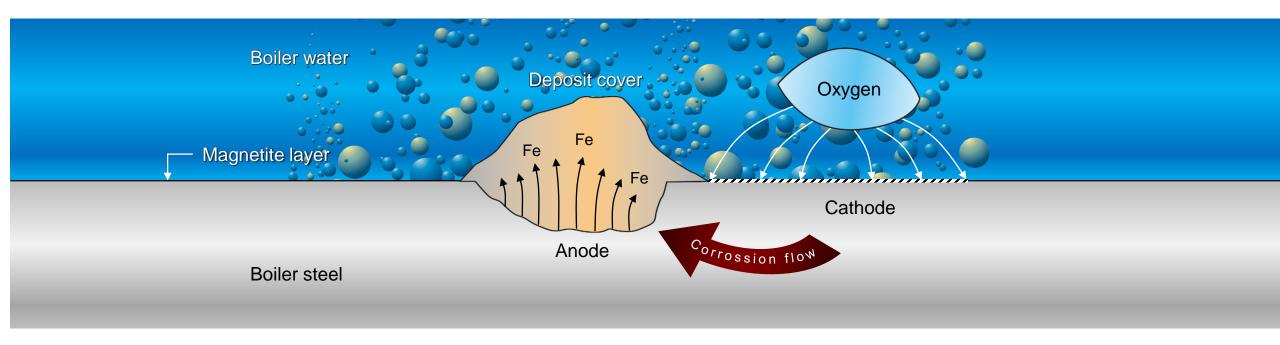




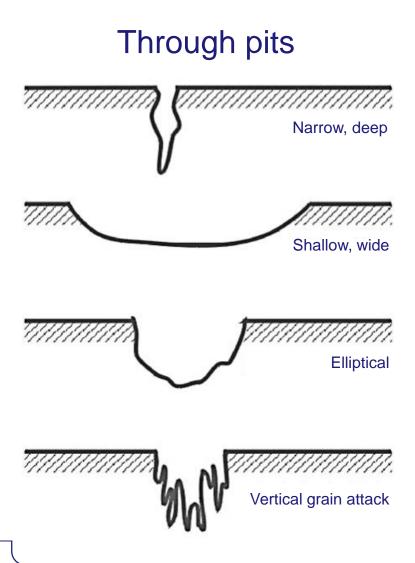




Oxygen corrosion



Pitting as a consequence of oxygen corrosion



Sideway pits



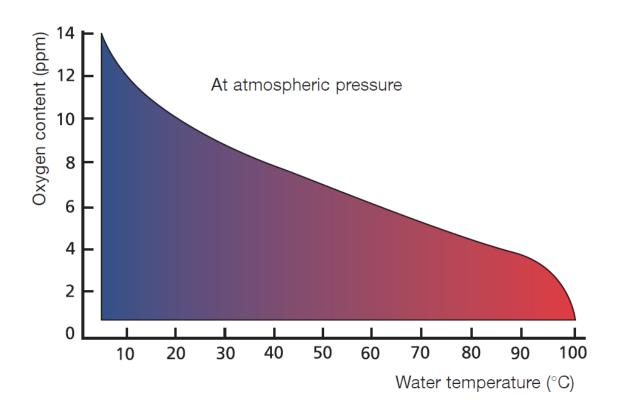




Horizontal grain attack

Pitting as a consequence of oxygen corrosion

- how to avoid it?





Aalborg Solutions

Keep your feedwater steaming hot

Corroding salts, gases and oxygen occur in boiler water but can be kept in check if the temperature is kept sufficiently high. The Feedcon steam system is an efficient solution.

Water - friend or foe

The majority of ships run with ineffective or improperly operated water treatment systems. This leads to:

- Extensive damage to boilers
- High repair costs
- . Dramatic reduction in boiler life

A proper system for boiler feedwater will maintain normal boiler life expectancy up to 30 years.

Untreated water is never pure. It contains a cocktall of salts and gases. Salts, if not removed or altered by chemicals and water softening treatment, cause scaling on boiler heat

Carbon dioxide gas will combine with water to form carbonic acid, which attacks the boiler and the condensation system. Oxygen in the feedwater is the major cause of corrosion in

The oxygen can, however, be removed by keeping the feedwater temperature above 85°C.

Fighting oxygen

Thermal deseration will remove up to 75 percent of the unwanted oxygen in feedwater. Chemical oxygen scavengers can absorb the remaining oxygen.

Heating of boiler feedwater can keep the carbon dioxide in check. At a temperature of 85 to 90°C, carbon dioxide is in its steam phase, and the gas is harmless in this state. The temperature must be maintained, or corrosion will be trigboiler water and chemical treatment can help neutralise the effects of the gas as well as handle the salt problem.



Aalborg's money-saving Feedcon system

Alfa Laval has a highly effective solution to solving feed-water problems. The system is usually offered together with new boiler plants but generally decided against by the shipyards much to the regret of shipowners and ship managers later. The Feedcon system is, however, easy to install and operate.

A Feedcon steam injection system in a closed, vented gered by the changes in the carbon dioxide contents. Alkaline feedwater tank will ensure that the feedwater tem-perature is maintained at a minimum of 85°C, thus preventing oxygen



Oil Contamination







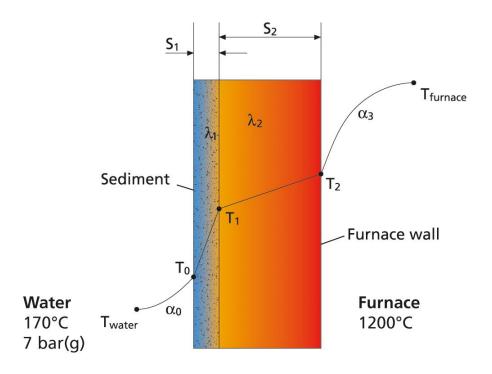
Oxygen corrosion ▶ Sludge and scaling ▶

Oil Contamination

Three examples are made to illustrate the increase in temperature of the furnace wall when the waterside of the furnace is fouled with sediments of 2 mm carbonate, 0.5 mm silica, or 0.5 mm oil film:

	No sediment	2 mm carbonate	0.5 mm silica	0.5 mm oil film
a0 [W/(m2 x K)]	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
I1 [W/(m x K)]	-	1.72	0.172	0.10
12 [W/(m x K)]	38	38	38	38
a3 [W/(m2 x K)]	145	145	145	145
S1 [mm]	-	2	0.5	0.5
S2 [mm]	20	20	20	20
atotal[W/(m2 x K)]	133	115	95.8	79.9
Q [kW/m2]	137	119	98.7	82.3
T0 [°C]	-	181.9	179.9	178.2
T1 [°C]	184	320	467	590
T2 [°C]	256	382	519	633

In conclusion, the maximum temperature of the furnace wall is increased from 256°C to 633°C with an oil film of just 0.5 mm. Furthermore, the transferred heat is reduced from 137 kW/m² to just 82.3 kW/m², a reduction of 40%.

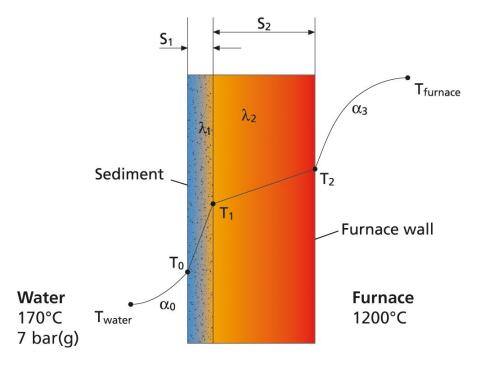


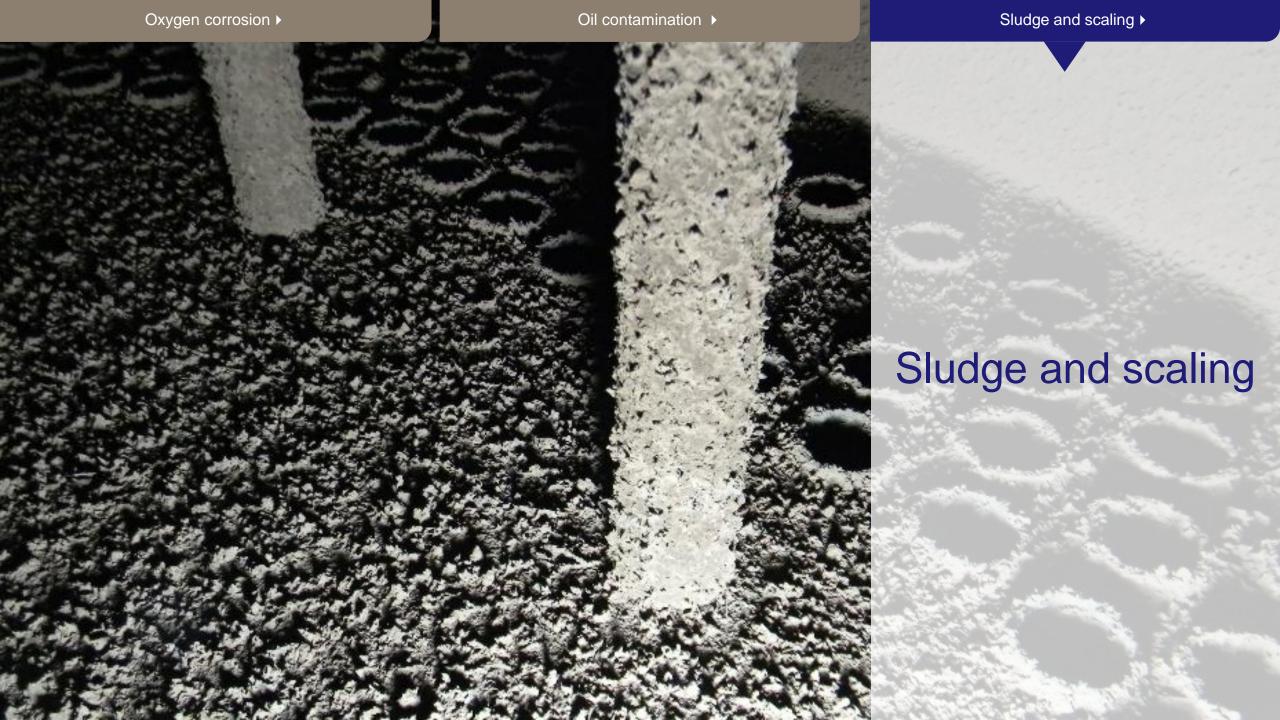
If the waterside of a furnace wall is fouled with e.g. carbonate, silica, or oil film, the temperature of the furnace wall increases due to added thermal resistance.

Oxygen corrosion ▶ Sludge and scaling ▶

Oil Contamination

- how to avoid it?
- Monitor hotwell frequently
- Oil detection equipment in the hotwell





Oxygen corrosion ▶ Oil contamination ▶ Sludge and scaling ▶

Sludge and scaling

- Excessive chemical treatment
- Boiler water hardness









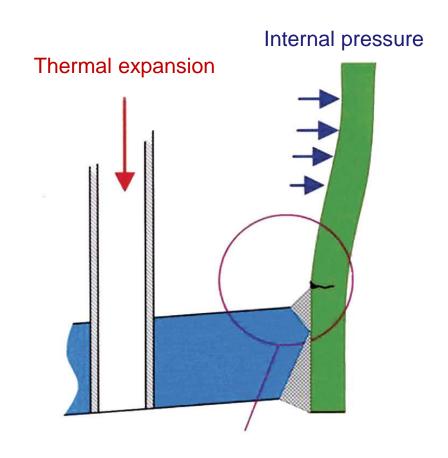
Salt

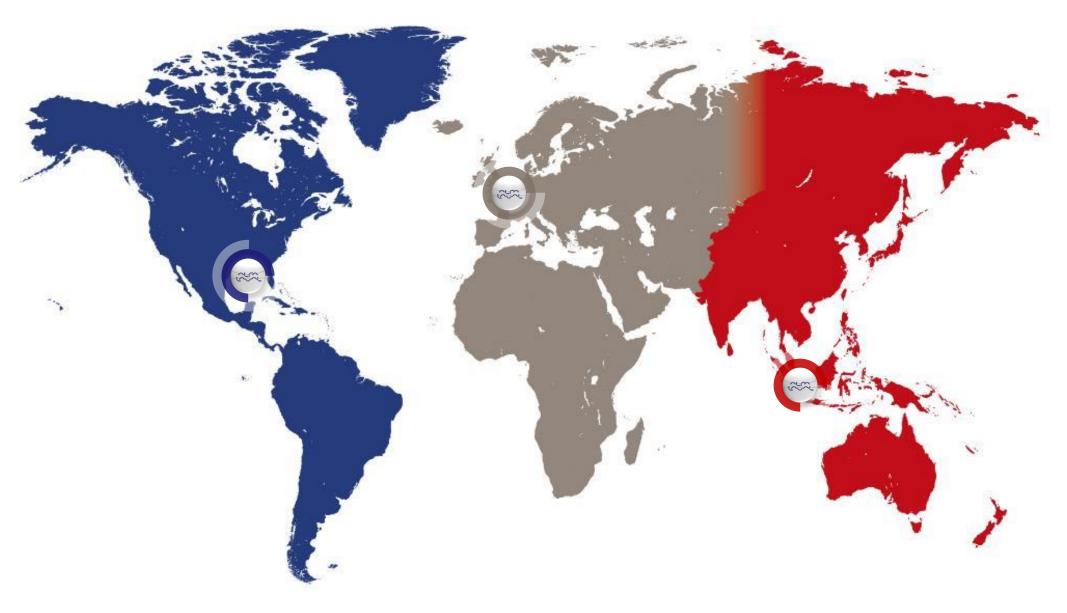
Hardness

Limestone

Thermal stress







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