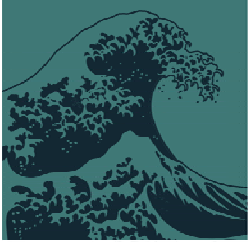




THE GLOSTEN ASSOCIATES
Consulting Engineers Serving the Marine Community

Next Generation Research Vessel: Balancing Performance with Zero Footprint Objectives

Presentation to: UNOLS 2012, Greening the Research Fleet
10 January 2012



Introduction and Design Requirements



Develop a highly capable, low environmental impact research vessel to replace the R/V *Western Flyer*

**Design and evaluate 4 concept using 3 hulls
Specialized for ROV and AUV, while supporting general science missions**

Employ innovative methods and technologies to improve capabilities

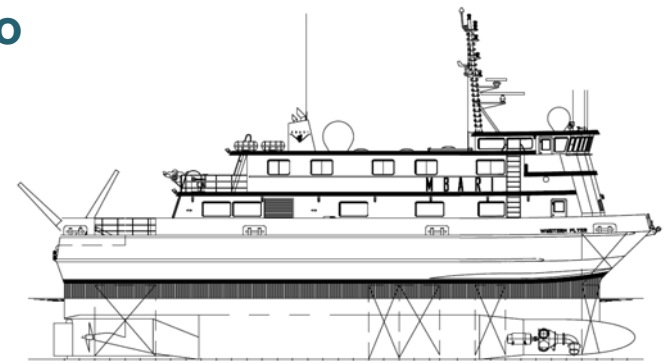
Maximize use of “green” features without compromising performance, reliability, availability, and maintainability

Select “green” features that lead to operational cost reductions, reduced air emissions, and effluent discharges

Provide an enjoyable working and living environment



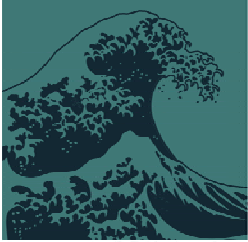
R/V *Western Flyer*. Images courtesy of MBARI



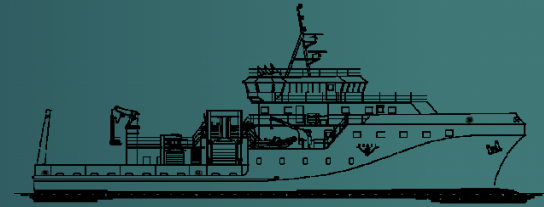
R/V *Western Flyer*. Outboard Profile

M B A R I

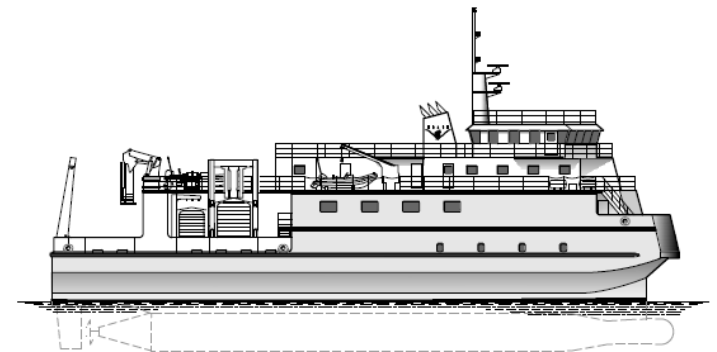




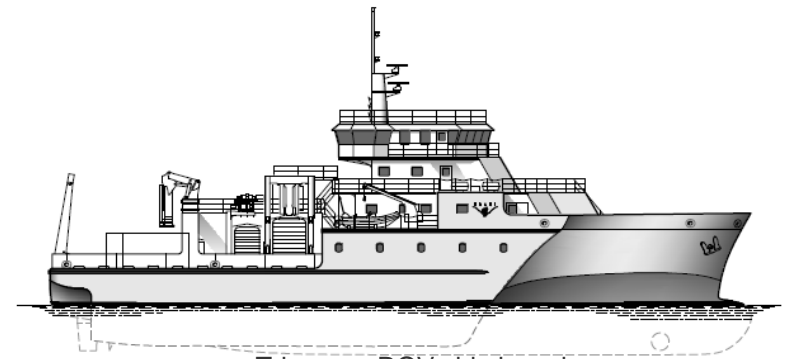
Concept Designs



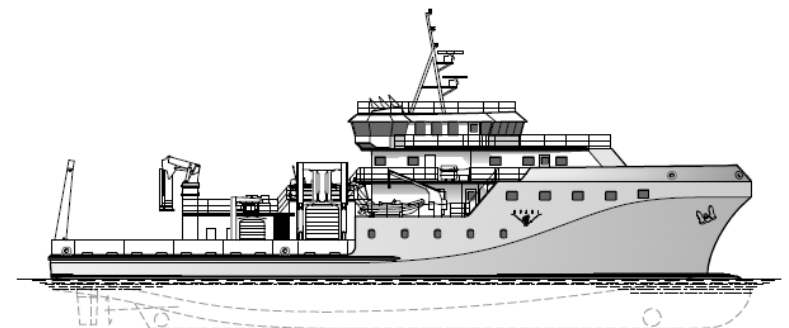
- Three hulls and four concept designs:
SWATH, trimaran, and monohull
- Integrate “green” features to each concept
- Evaluate environmental performance
- Perform comparative seakeeping analysis
- R/V *Western Flyer* used as a baseline for comparison
- Review overall performance, cost and risk



SWATH: ROV side launch shown, moon pool not shown



Trimaran: ROV side launch



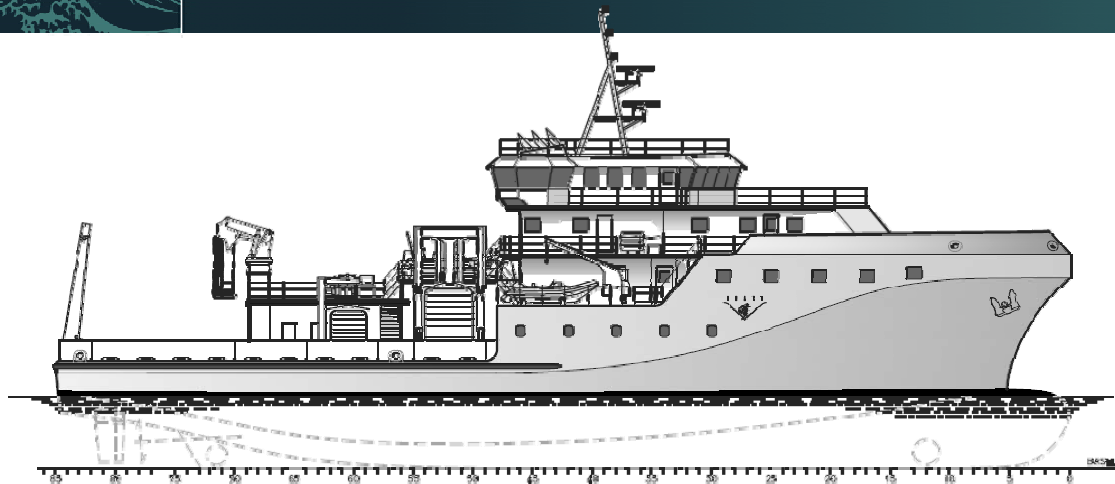
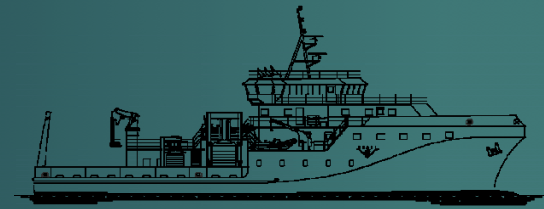
Monohull: ROV side launch

Vessel Designs Requirements

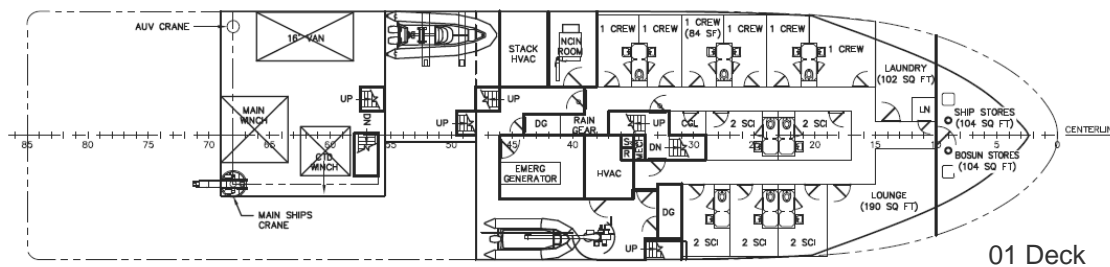
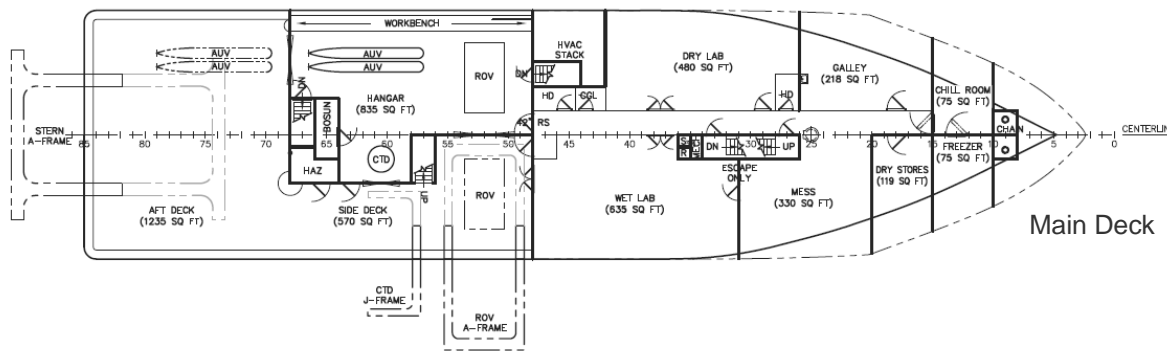
Length overall max	170 ft
Beam maximum	56 ft
Draft maximum	12 ft
Range	4,000 nm
Endurance	21 days
Calm water speed	12 kts
Crew accommodations	11 total, maximize singles
Science accommodations	18 to 20 total, min 1 single



Selected Design Overview



- Monohull:**
- Highest deadweight capacity = greatest flexibility**
- Lowest installed power**
- Lowest environmental footprint**
- Best seakeeping**
- Lowest capital and lifecycle cost**
- Lowest overall risk**





Environmental Footprint



Green Options

Kite propulsion: reduce fuel on windy transits

Emissions after-treatment: reduce NOx, HC, and PM

Photovoltaic array: electricity generation to save fuel

Battery hybrid: reduce installed power and air pollution, permit emissions after-treatment, and “plug-in” capability

Water management: eliminate invasive species, fresh water recycling

Waste heat recovery: produce potable water and generate electricity

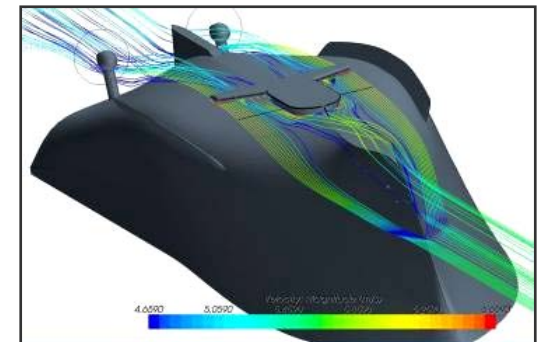
Hull optimization: reduce resistance and save fuel

Other green options could be included but analysis focused on differentials between concepts

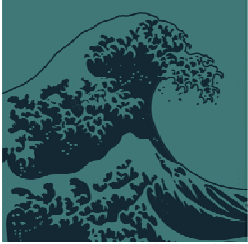
LNG not found to be a viable option for research vessels at this time



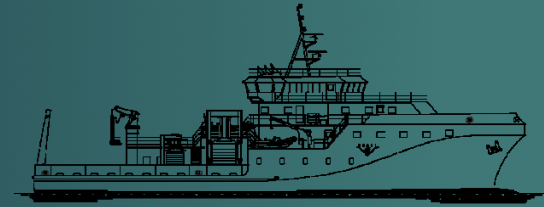
Images courtesy of SkySails GmbH



CFD optimization of hull with sonar fairing



Battery Hybrid



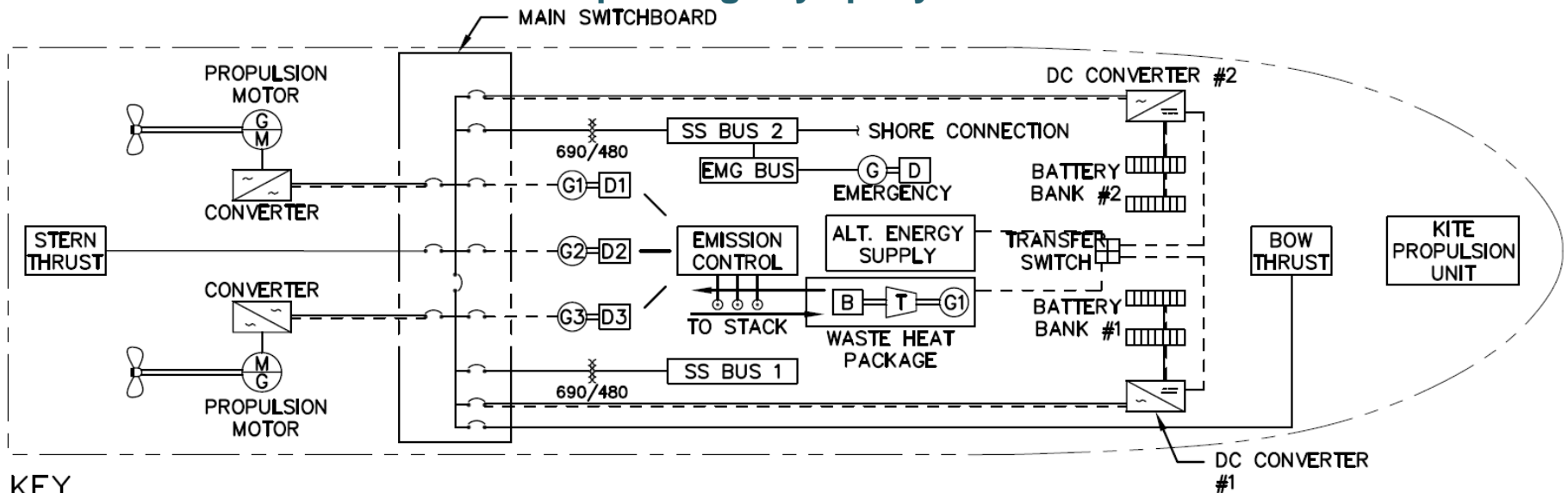
Battery hybrid system critical to reducing emissions

Engines run at optimal load producing constant temperature exhaust and waste heat

Shore power, PV panels, onboard generators, or alternative power source can charge batteries

“Quiet” running for up to 8 hours

Cost-benefit sensitive to operating days per year and fuel cost



KEY

D DIESEL ENGINE

B STEAM ECONOMIZER

(M) ELECTRIC MOTOR

--- ELECTRICAL CHARGING
SUPPLY CABLE

T STEAM TURBINE

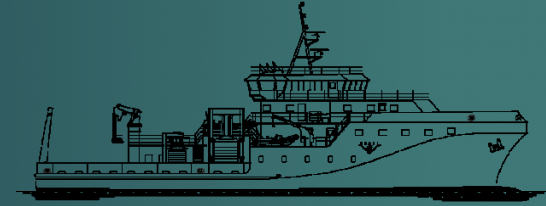
(G) ELECTRIC GENERATOR

— ELECTRICAL CONSUMER
CABLE

— DIESEL EXHAUST



Air Emissions



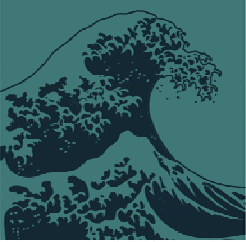
Exceeds EPA Tier 4 emissions standards

CO₂ emissions are largely a function of vessel resistance and chosen transit speed

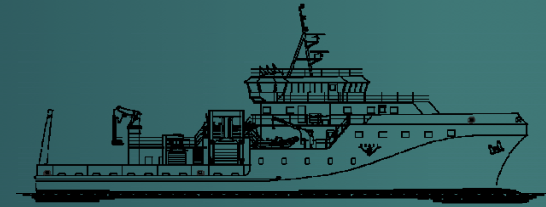
Monohull has 30 times less air pollution than *Western Flyer**

Air Pollution Emissions (Carl Moyer Program) for 15 Year Lifecycle				
	SWATH	Monohull	Trimaran	R/V Western Flyer
Baseline (LT/yr)	16.3	11.2	11.9	42.6
w/ Green Options (LT/yr)	2.4	1.3	1.4	N/A
Green Option Cost (\$/lb)	2.5	4.8	4.7	N/A

* R/V Western Flyer is considered a modern research vessel with EPA Tier 1 engines



Water Emissions



Integrated water and effluent management system

Fresh water generated by engine jacket water waste heat

Biological MSD as currently being outfitted on R/V *Sikuliaq*

Discharge water (*Technical Water*) exceeds standards for reuse

Water recycling for toilet flushing, laundry and deck washing

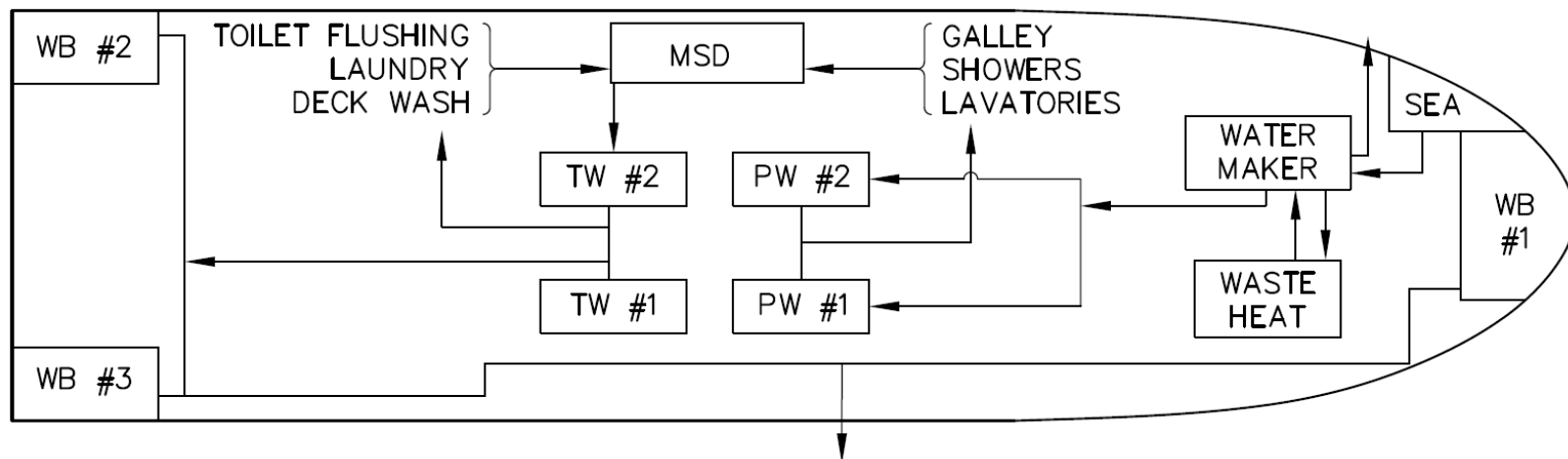
Surplus *Technical Water* used as ballast water

Lower cost compared to convention system

Eliminates ballast water transfer of aquatic invasive species

Reduces hull corrosion

Zero water emissions target met

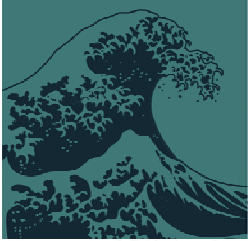




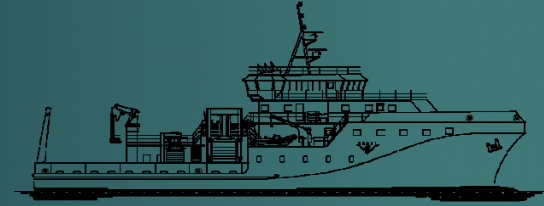
Cost / Benefit Analysis of Options



1. Does the initiative pay for itself through fuel or maintenance savings?
2. What is the cost per ton of carbon reduced over a 15 year life-cycle?
3. What is the cost per ton of air pollutants reduced over a 15 year life-cycle?



Cost / Benefit for Monohull



Different Methods to Evaluate Cost / Benefit

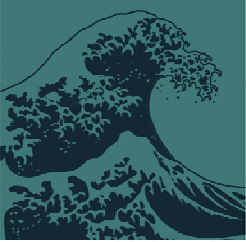
Green Options Cost-Benefit (Monohull for 15 Years)						
Green Option ¹	Lifecycle Cost ² (\$k)	Breakeven Point (yrs)	Carbon		Air Quality ³	
			LT/yr	\$/LT	-T/yr	\$/lb
Baseline Vessel (EPA Tier 3)	11,883	N/A	1093	N/A	11.21	N/A
SCR/DPF/DOC	844	No Fuel Savings	Neutral	N/A	-9.5	2.6
Sail	299	21.6	-85	236	-0.87	10.3
Battery Hybrid	412	18.5	-165	166	-1.69	7.2
Solar (Photovoltaics)	32	34.1	-1.9	1,137	-0.02	49.5

Notes:

1. LT/yr savings computed for single green option applied to baseline vessel
2. Assumes 5% annual fuel cost increases
3. Uses Carl Moyer Formula = 20PM+HC+Nox

Carbon - \$/LT is the cost of carbon required to reach breakeven point in 15 years

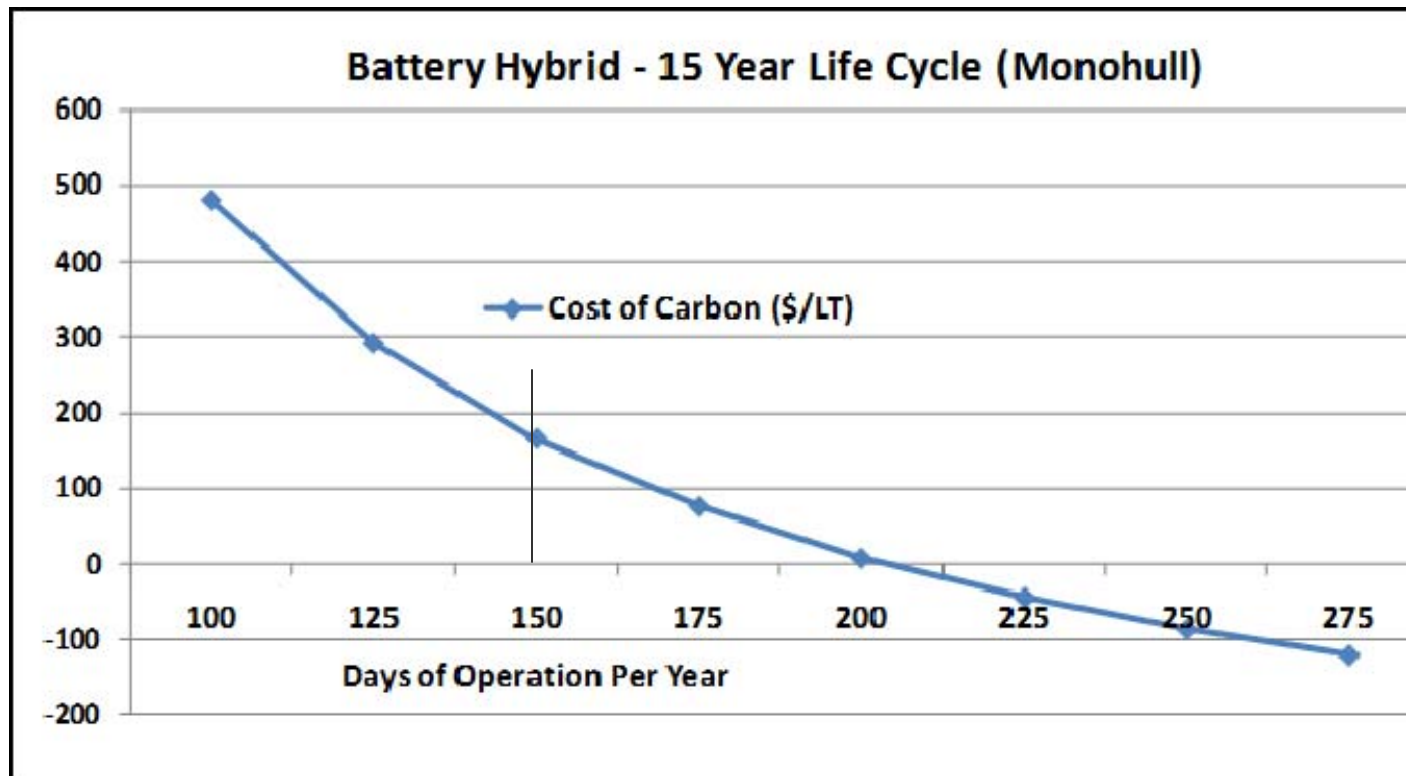
Air Quality - \$8/lb considered by CARB to be eligible for grant funding



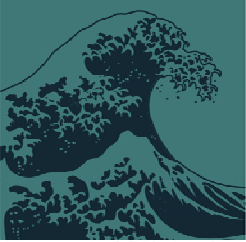
Cost / Benefit



Impact of Number of Operating Days



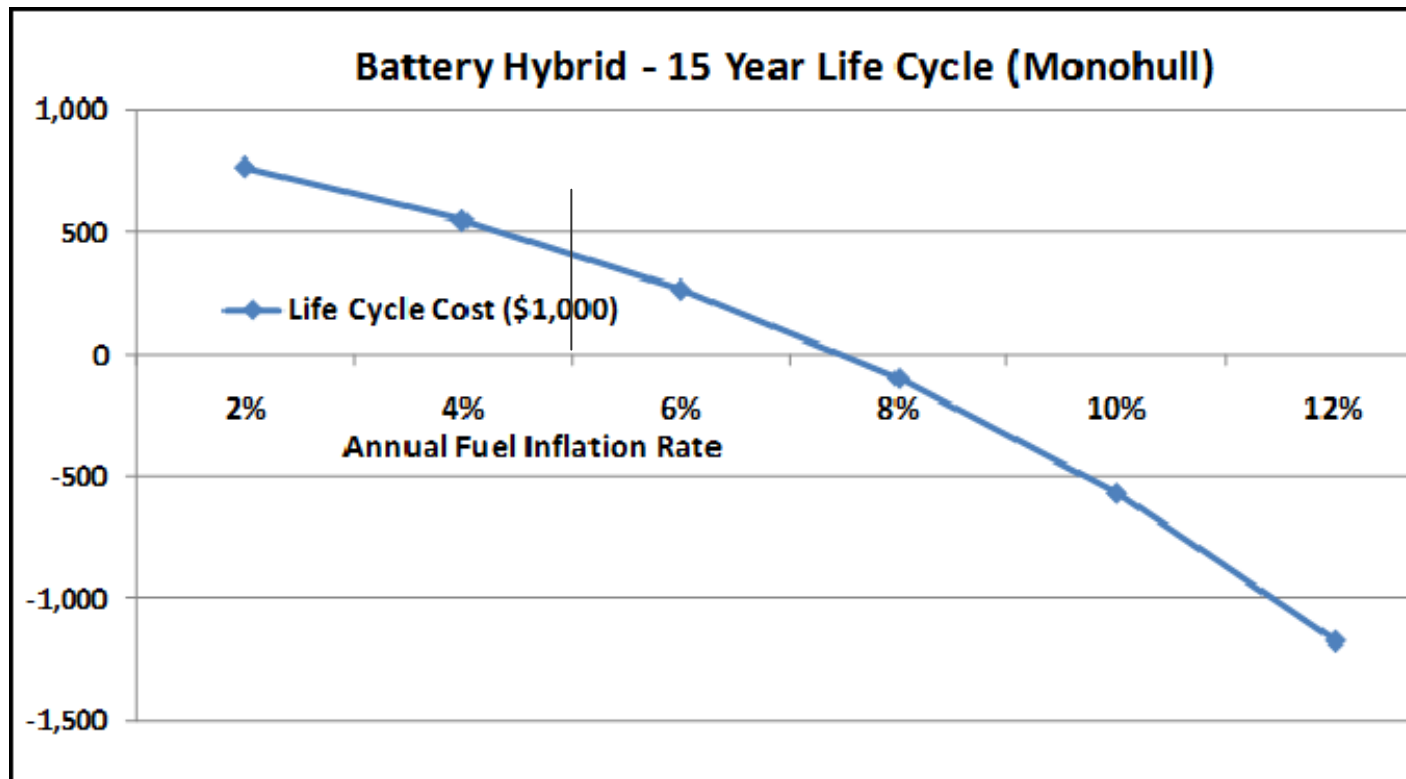
Analysis for 150 Days per year



Cost / Benefit



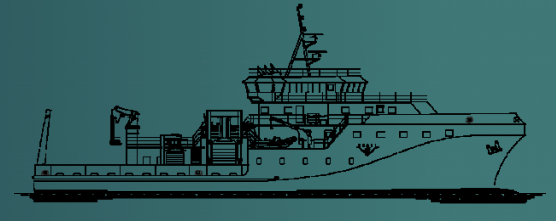
Impact of Fuel Inflation Rate



Analysis for 5% inflation per year



Conclusions



Highly capable vessel with zero water emissions and drastically reduced air emissions is achievable today
Battery hybrid system can be a cornerstone to emissions reductions

For items with no direct payback, need to determine a method of valuation in order to effectively evaluate options

Cost/Benefit analysis is highly dependent on days in use and cost of fuel

Acknowledgements:

Monterey Bay Aquarium Research Institute

The Glostén Associates, Inc.

William L. Moon III, PE
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www.glosten.com

Thank You!