



PORT ENERGY DECARBONISATION: BUT IT'S NOT JUST PORTS

## How to choose your decarbonisation route

Presented at All-Energy 2023

# Shipping & Port Interfaces in the New Era

*Our project aim is to aid the maritime industry in creating a coherent investment plan to tackle two megatrends of decarbonisation and autonomy for de-crewing of vessels*

- Funded by MarRI-UK's Smart Maritime Land Operations programme
- Total budget - £1.65m with MarRI-UK support - £1.06m
- 1 Sept 2022 - 31 December 2023



# From the status-quo to the future

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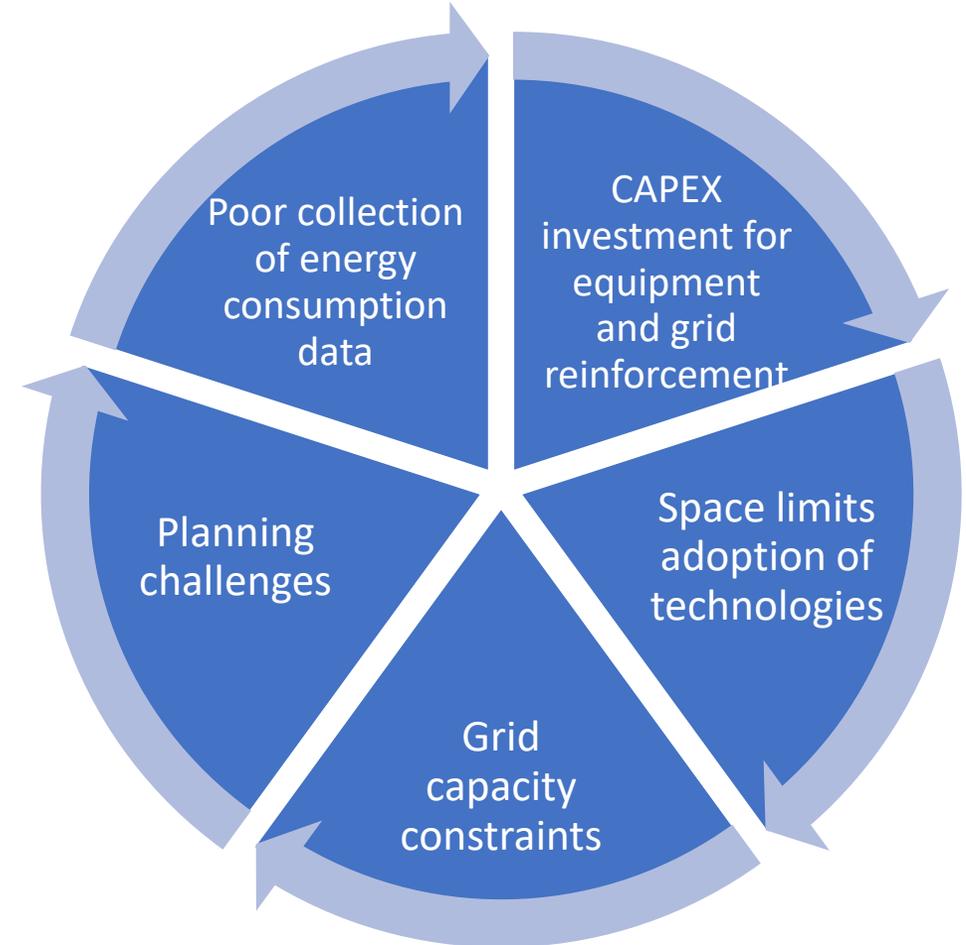
## Ports:

- Most equipment is diesel run or hybrid
- Electrifying port activities (cranes FLT, HGV etc) is the first step in port decarbonisation.
- Solar PV uptake varies given CAPEX constraints
- Offshore wind uptake also seen where possible

## Shipping:

- Fuel choices: Oil/ LNG/ Electricity/ Hydrogen / methanol/ ammonia
- Causes uncertainty in shipping – ***and in most other sectors.***

## Industry Challenges



# Study Approach



## Ports engaged

ABP Portsmouth  
London Gateway  
Port of London  
Authority  
Great Yarmouth  
Peel Ports – Liverpool  
Port of Aberdeen  
Newhaven  
Shoreham Port  
Lerwick  
Portsmouth

**Interview focus  
areas:**

We conducted **10 interviews**, 0.5-1 hr, with ports to determine:

1. Is there a need for a tool to support ports in their decarbonisation?
2. Understanding insights needed from a tool
3. Understanding the availability of energy related data across various ports
4. Validating various concepts already envisioned for the tool

# Key Takeaways

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- *Ports are focusing on decarbonising their landside operations whilst the seaside operations decide on fuels options*
- Electrification and the fuels already available at scale e.g. HVO and LNG are being adopted
- It is seen necessary for vessel owners **and** operators to give confidence on fuel options to eliminate chicken and egg situation
- Government and investors will need to support the transition financially
- The regulatory framework in the UK requires reform to accelerate transition



# Roles

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## Ricardo

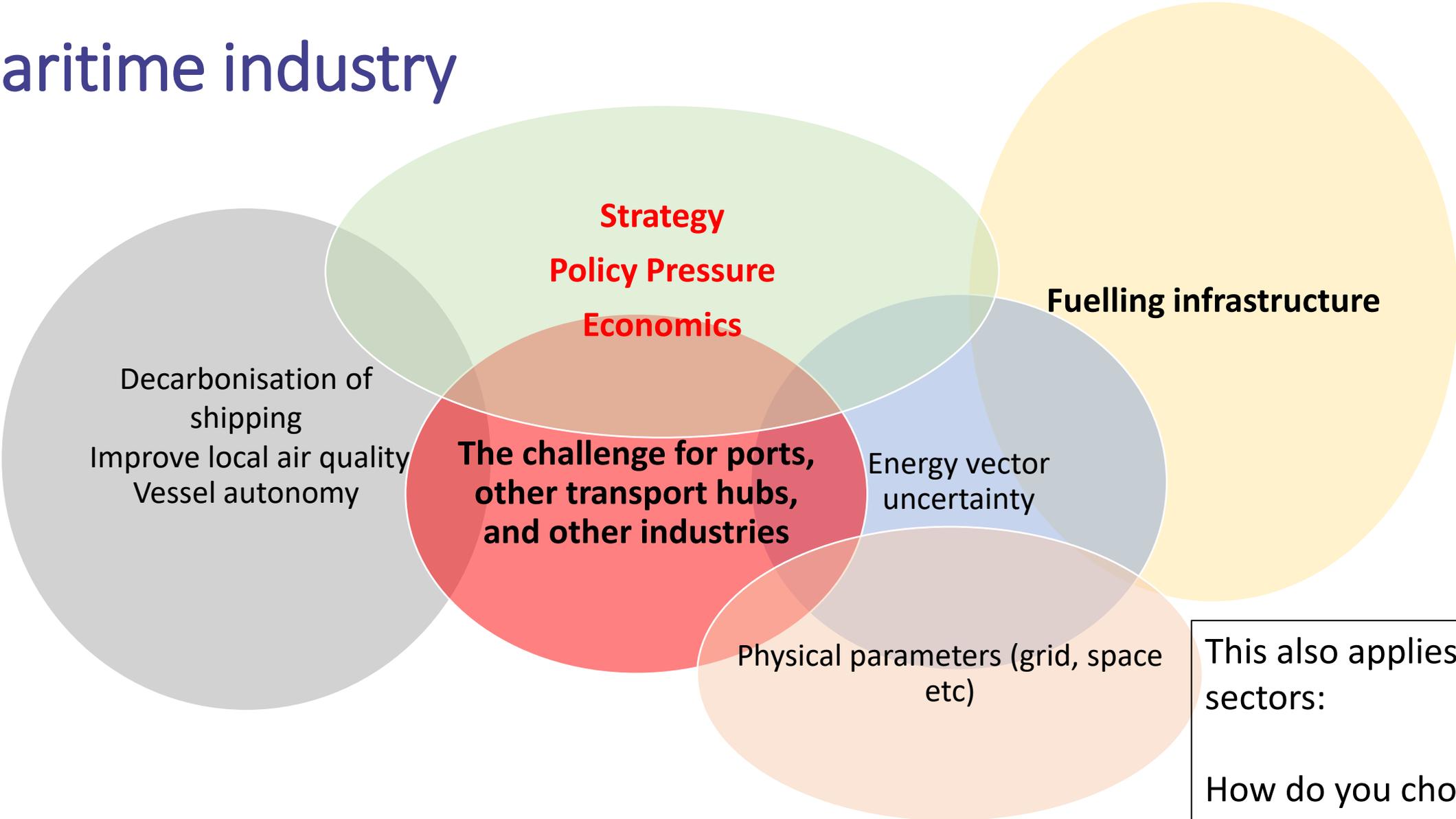
- Port energy modelling
- Business interviews
- Scenarios



## Swanbarton

- Business requirements
- Port energy storage model

# Maritime industry



This also applies to other sectors:

How do you choose the decarbonisation route?

# Looking forward

Change in fuel type involves:

- Change in infrastructure
- Alternatives
- Options
- Strategic choices – home fleet and visiting vessels
- Port infrastructure, vehicles and port operations
- Investment
- Estate availability
- Network connections
- Cost and security of supply of energy

# Configure energy vectors

## Options

**EVIE - Energy Vector Interchange Evaluator** Log out

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**Electricity Tariff Parameters**

Total monthly electricity usage (kWh)

Total monthly electricity cost (£)

Total site import (kWh)

Total site export (kWh)

Site operation time: Day  Night  24/7

Tariff type: Fixed rate  Day/night rate

Rates:

Day rate (£/kWh):

Night rate (£/kWh):

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**Fuel Vectors**

<p><b>LNG</b></p> <p>Units: <input type="text" value="litres"/> Cost (£/unit): <input type="text" value="5.16"/></p>	<p><b>HVO</b></p> <p>Units: <input type="text" value="litres"/> Cost (£/unit): <input type="text" value="0.20"/></p>
<p><b>Fuel Oil</b></p> <p>Units: <input type="text" value="litres"/> Cost (£/unit): <input type="text" value="0.19"/></p>	<p><b>Diesel</b></p> <p>Units: <input type="text" value="litres"/> Cost (£/unit): <input type="text" value="1.66"/></p>
<p><b>Green Hydrogen</b></p> <p>Units: <input type="text" value="kWh"/> Cost (£/unit): <input type="text" value="21.51"/></p>	<p><b>Blue Hydrogen</b></p> <p>Units: <input type="text" value="kWh"/> Cost (£/unit): <input type="text" value="10.3"/></p>
<p><b>Green Ammonia</b></p> <p>Units: <input type="text" value="kWh"/> Cost (£/unit): <input type="text" value="22.56"/></p>	<p><b>Blue Ammonia</b></p> <p>Units: <input type="text" value="kWh"/> Cost (£/unit): <input type="text" value="11.06"/></p>
<p><b>Green Methanol</b></p> <p>Units: <input type="text" value="kWh"/> Cost (£/unit): <input type="text" value="32.87"/></p>	<p><b>Blue Methanol</b></p> <p>Units: <input type="text" value="kWh"/> Cost (£/unit): <input type="text" value="11.2"/></p>

Energy vector	Volumetric energy density (LHV)	Carbon Intensity	Cost
Green hydrogen	1.1 kWh/L (500bar) 2.3 kWh/L (liquid)	None	215.13£/MWh
Blue hydrogen			103£/MWh
Green ammonia	3.6 kWh/L	8.5 to 79.4gCO <sub>2</sub> eq/MJ (depending on percentage of N <sub>2</sub> O)	225.59£/MWh
Blue ammonia			110.55£/MWh
Green methanol	4.3 kWh/L	69g CO <sub>2</sub> /MJ (combustion)	328.68£/MWh
Blue methanol			112 £/MWh with DAC 79 £/MWh using industrial CO <sub>2</sub>
LNG	6.67 kWh/L 24 MJ/L	75gCO <sub>2</sub> e/MJ	£52.16/MWh
HVO	9.56 kWh/L 34.3 MJ/L		20 pence per litre
Fuel oil	10.89 kWh/L 35.94 MJ/L	74g CO <sub>2</sub> /MJ 2.29kgCO <sub>2</sub> /.L tailpipe emissions	23.90 (low sulphur fuel oil at 8 \$/GJ) 18.77p a litre
Diesel	9.98 kWh/L 39.21 MJ/L 830kg/m <sup>3</sup>	79-150g CO <sub>2</sub> /MJ 3.6kg CO <sub>2</sub> /L 2.66kg/L CO <sub>2</sub> tailpipe emissions	166.05p a litre
Network electricity			62.25 (Average of 0.1, 0.05 \$/kWh)

# Port energy storage model

## Consumption Assets

Name	<input type="text" value="7 tonne forklift (700 hours)"/>
Quantity	<input type="text" value="10"/>
Current vector	<input type="text" value="Diesel"/>
Monthly consumption (litres)	<input type="text" value="95"/>
Convert to new vector	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Convert to	<input type="text" value="Blue Hydrogen"/>
<input type="button" value="Remove asset"/>	

Name	<input type="text" value="Merchant Carrier (600 L/h)"/>
Quantity	<input type="text" value="1"/>
Current vector	<input type="text" value="Fuel Oil"/>
Monthly consumption (litres)	<input type="text" value="420000"/>
Convert to new vector	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Convert to	<input type="text" value="LNG"/>
<input type="button" value="Remove asset"/>	

## Generation Assets

Wind	<input type="checkbox"/>	Peak output power (kW)	<input type="text" value="10"/>
		Capacity factor (%)	<input type="text" value="25"/>

Pv	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Peak output power (kW)	<input type="text" value="10"/>
		Capacity factor (%)	<input type="text" value="25"/>

Electrolyser	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Peak output power (kW)	<input type="text" value="5"/>
		Electrolyser type	<input type="text" value="Alkaline"/>
		Capacity Factor (%)	<input type="text" value="50"/>

# Energy vector implications



Ten forklift trucks on diesel

- 21,000 L
- 56 tonnes CO<sub>2</sub>e
- £35,000 opex

Ten forklift trucks on batteries

- 9.5 MWh
- 34 tonnes CO<sub>2</sub>e
- £33,000 opex

Ten forklift trucks on H<sub>2</sub>

- 6.5 tonnes H<sub>2</sub>
- 7 tonnes CO<sub>2</sub>e
- £78,000 opex



Merchant carrier on HFO

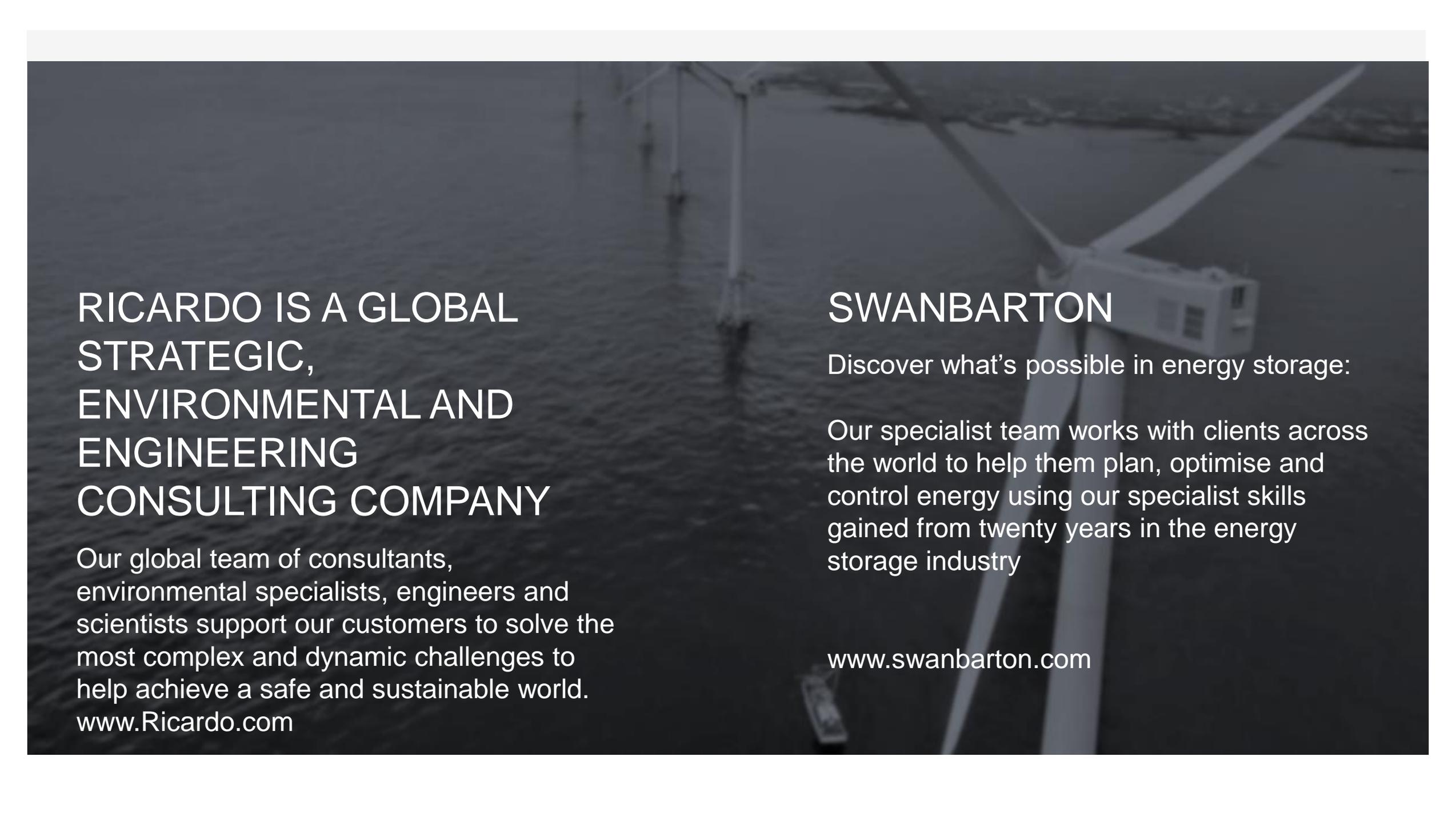
- 150,000 L
- 450 tonnes CO<sub>2</sub>e
- £28,000 opex

Merchant carrier on batteries

- 750 MWh
- 270 tonnes CO<sub>2</sub>e
- £112,000

Merchant carrier on LNG

- 130,000 L
- 300 tonnes CO<sub>2</sub>e
- £67,000 opex



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**How will you choose your decarbonisation route?**



**We can help. Come and talk to us:  
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