



Marine Technology and Standards Workshop  
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# Traceability of Marine LNG Bunkering Measurements

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# Topics

- LNG Bunkering
- Bunkering sources
- Primary standards
- Traceability
- System design

# Traditional LNG Applications

- First refrigeration system: 1873
- First commercial plant: 1917
- Peak shaving
- Pipeline transport alternative

# Alternative to pipeline transport



# LNG Bunkering



# Bunkering

“the term bunker is generally applied to the storage of petroleum products in tanks, and the practice and business of refueling ships.”

Originates from ship-board coal bunkers

# First LNG fueled vessel, Glutra ferry, Norway, 2000



# Marine Fuel LNG

- 2016: 77 vessels using LNG fuel, mostly in Norway
- 2022: 24 US (Jones Act) vessels

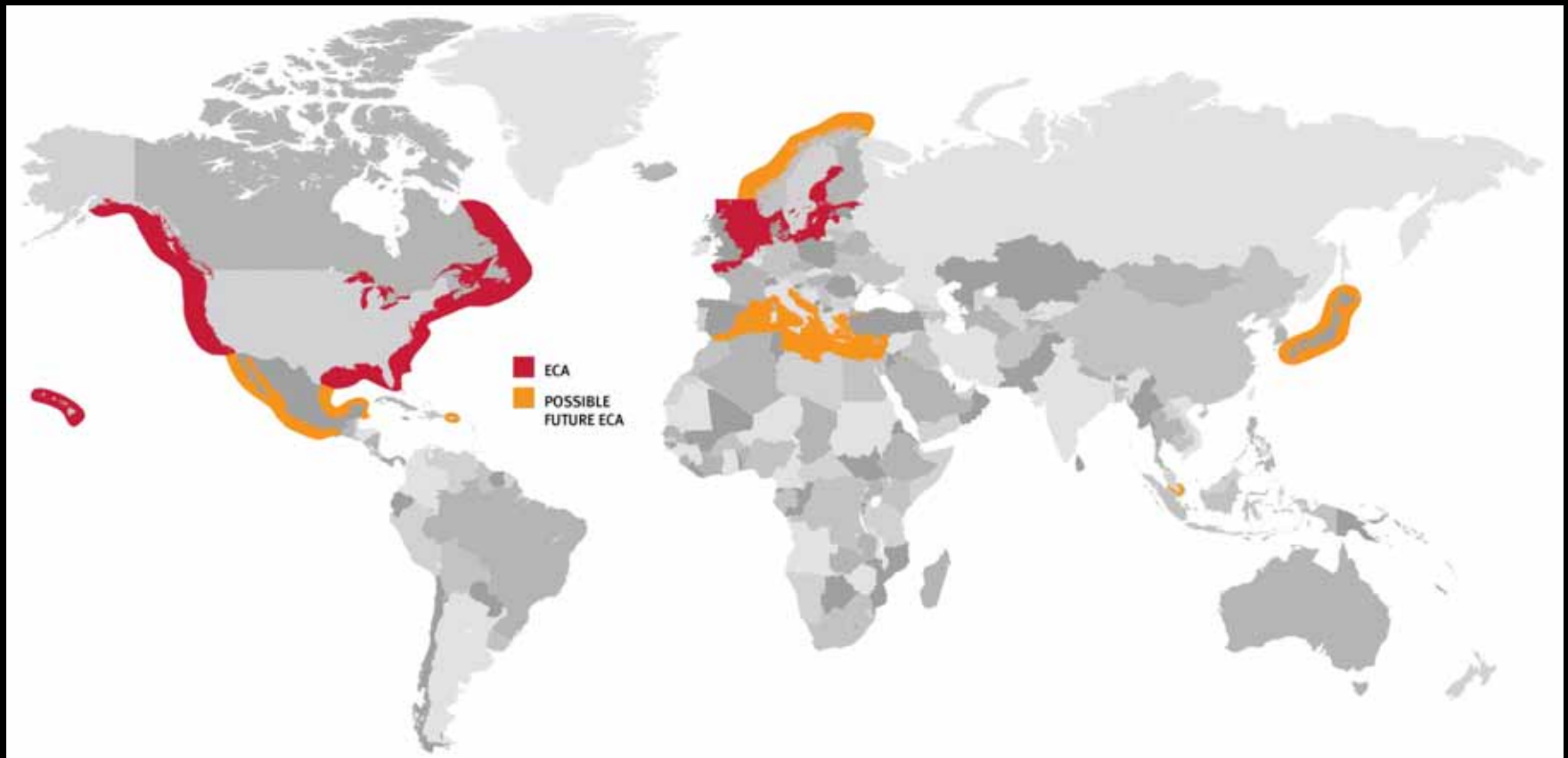


# LNG Fuel Drivers

- Environmental regulation
- Cost and availability
- Geo-politics



# Environmental Control Areas



# ECA Solutions

- Scrubber system to remove sulfur
- Dual fuel system, ECA vs non-ECA
- Natural gas fuel
- Natural gas/diesel fuel mixture



# ECA Solutions

Likely requires LNG measurement

- Natural gas fuel
- Natural gas/diesel fuel mixture



# Bunkering Sources





# “Current” LNG Bunkering Sources

- Truck transfer (33%)
- Portable storage container (17%)
- Fixed storage tank (17%)
- Barge transfer (33%)
- Multi-drop truck transfer







# LNG Truck Bunkering



# LNG Barge Bunkering





# Portable Storage



# “Current” LNG Bunkering Sources

Direct mass (static) traceability

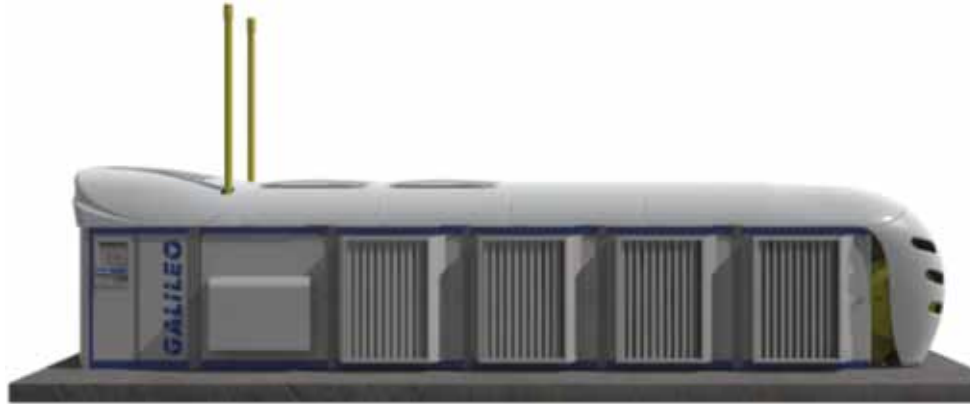
- Truck transfer
- Portable storage container

Indirect mass (dynamic) traceability

- Fixed storage tank
- Barge transfer
- Multi-drop truck transfer



# Small Scale LNG



# Primary Standards

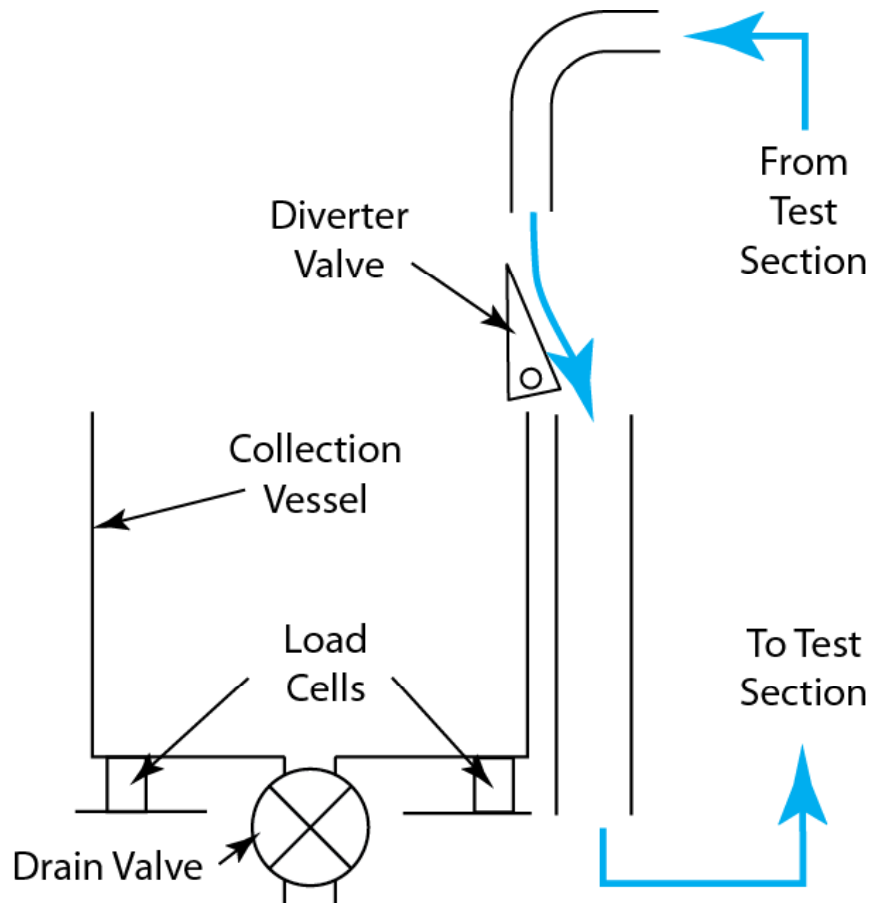


# Primary Standards

- Gravimetric vs volumetric
- Static vs dynamic



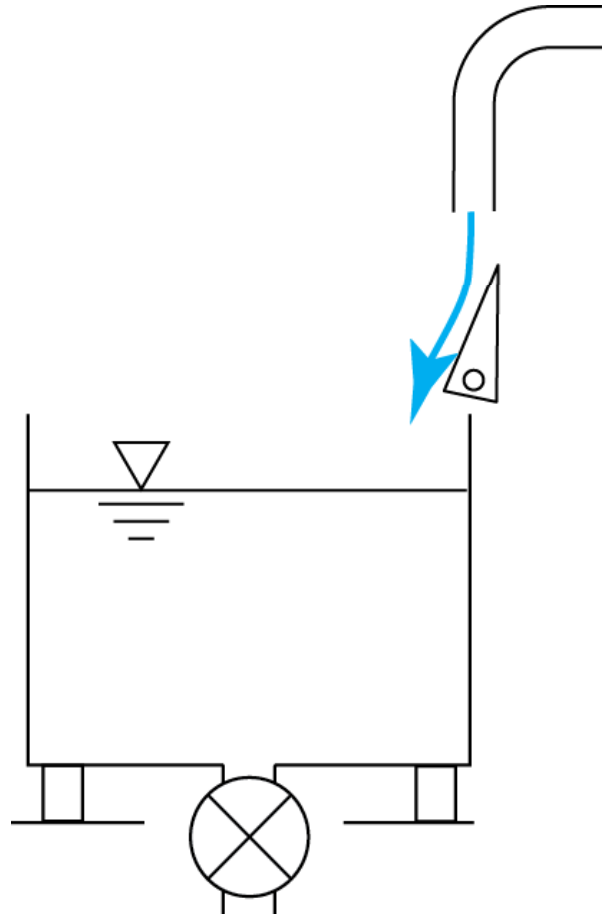
# Static Gravimetric Standard



“Startup”  
Operation

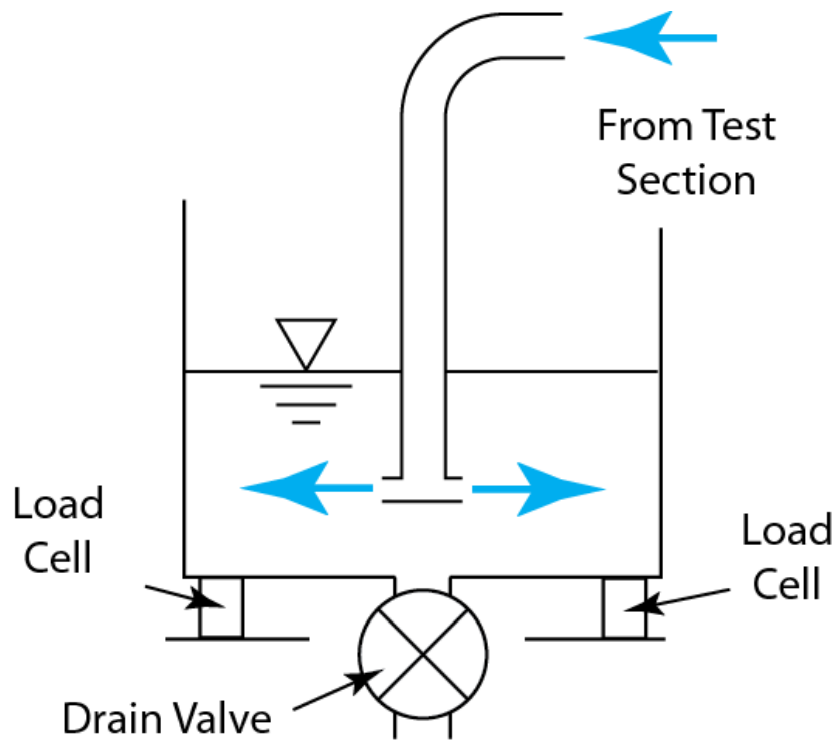


# Static Gravimetric Standard

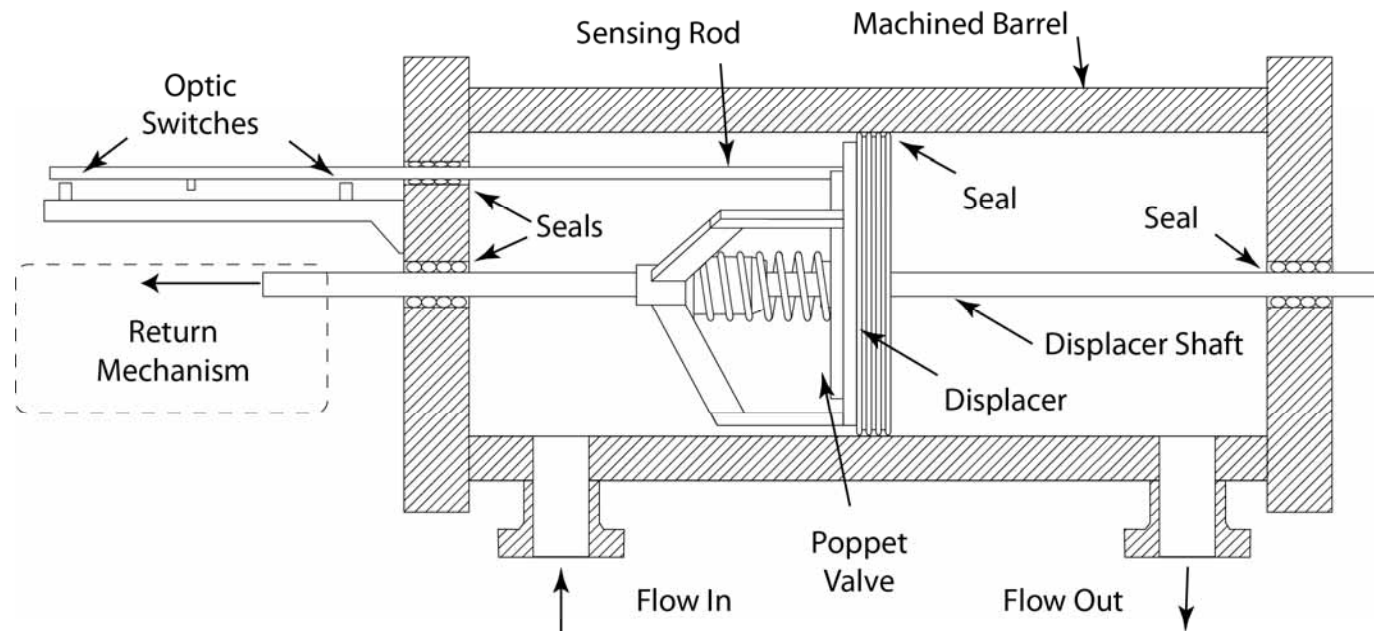


“Calibrate”  
Operation

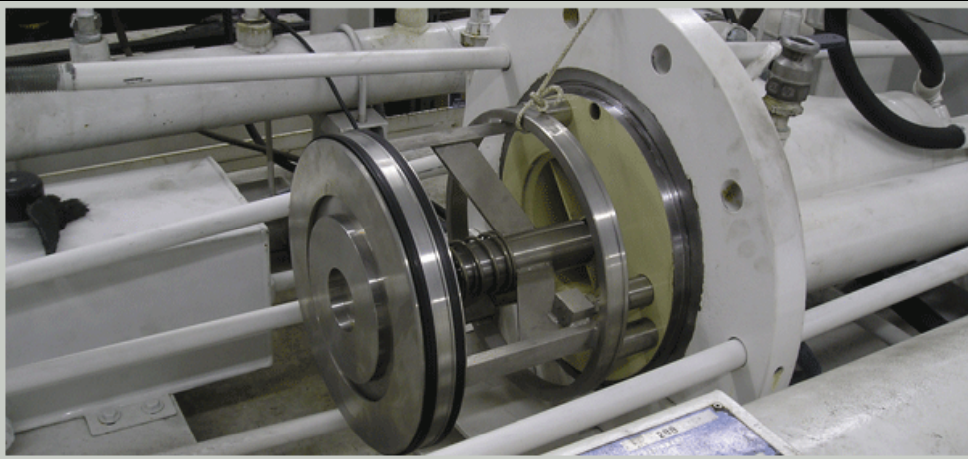
# Dynamic Gravimetric Standard



# Dynamic Volumetric Standard



# Flow Provers



# Static Volumetric Standards



# Current Primary Standards

- NIST LN<sub>2</sub> System
- VSL LNG System
- Commercial cryogenic prover under field test



# NIST System

- Built in 1968
- Operates with liquid nitrogen
- Safer and less expensive than LNG
- Reynolds number overlap
- 1 – 10 kg/s, 0.5% uncertainty
- Dynamic gravimetric standard
- Operated by CEESI, owned by NIST



# VSL System

- VSL: Dutch national measurement institute
- Recently built (2010?)
- Operates with liquid natural gas
- 1.3 – 4.5 kg/s, 0.12 – 0.15% uncertainty
- Static gravimetric standard, inline 3-way diverter valve, no free jet

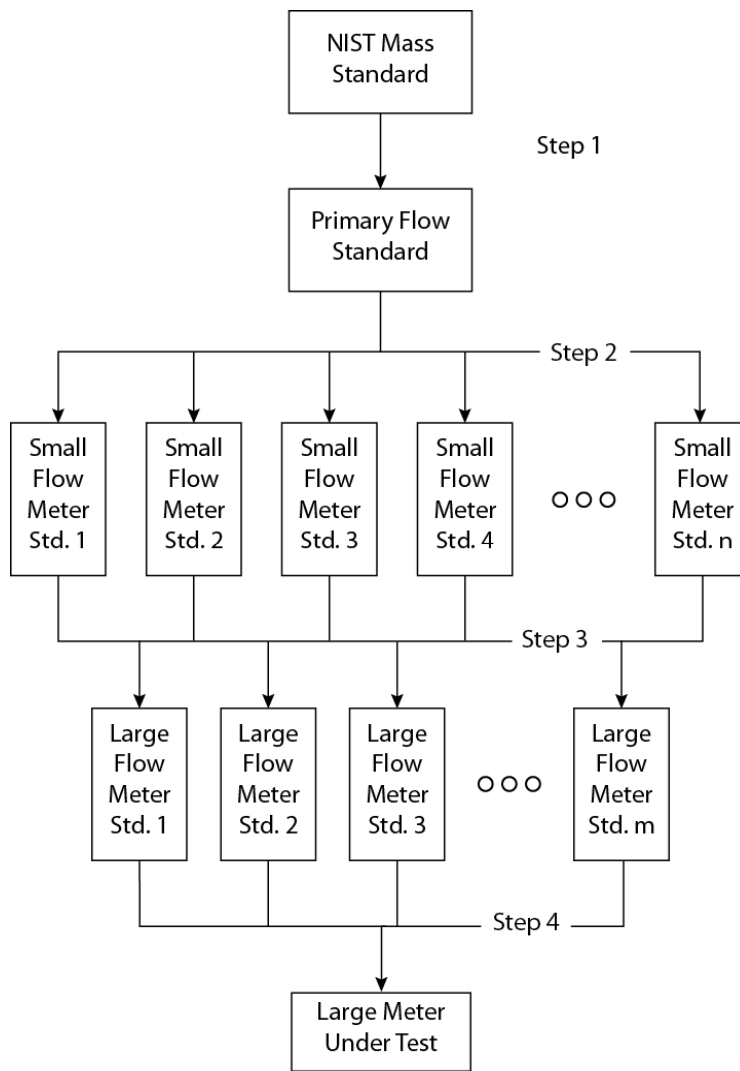




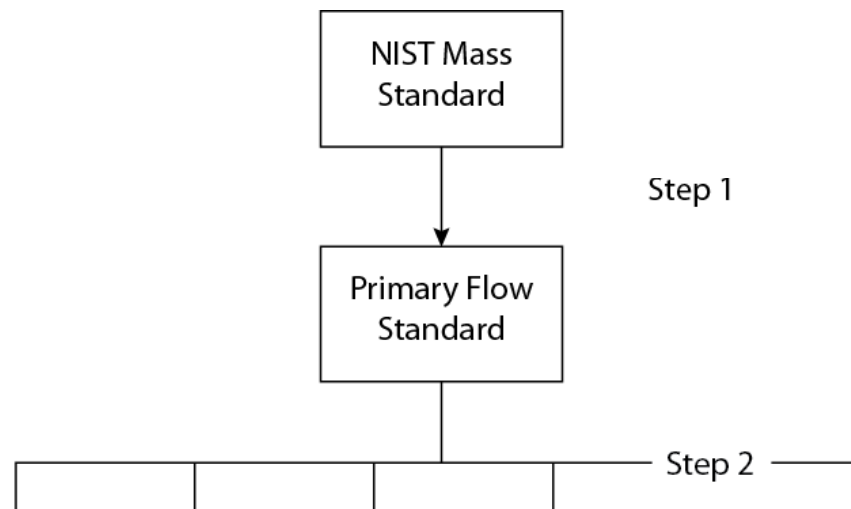
# Traceability



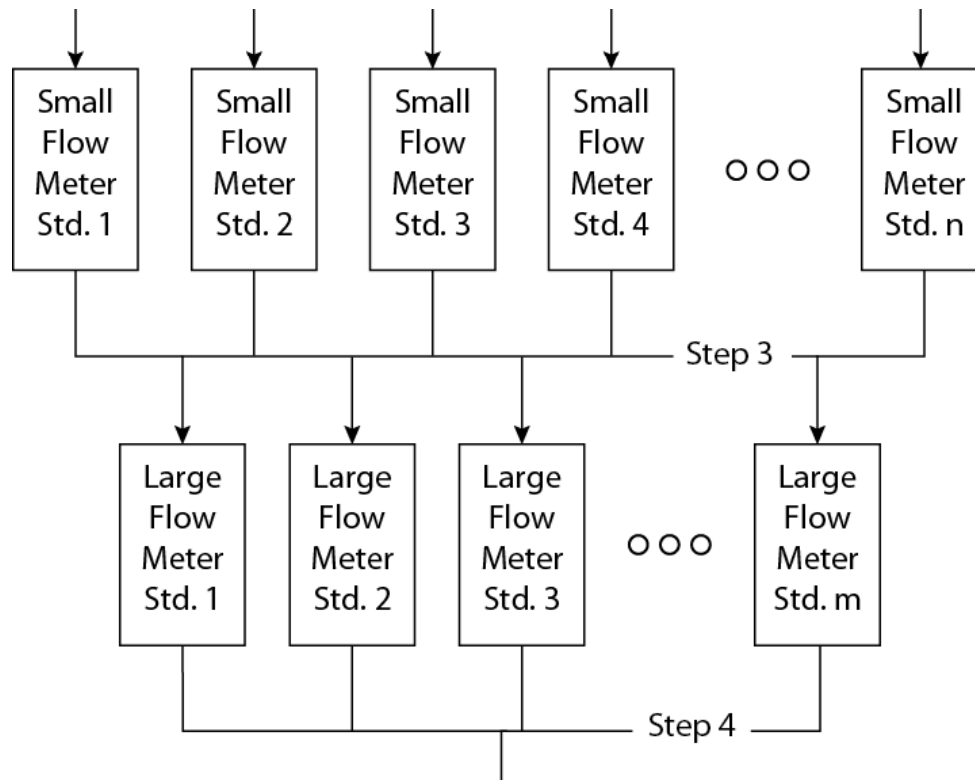
# Typical Traceability



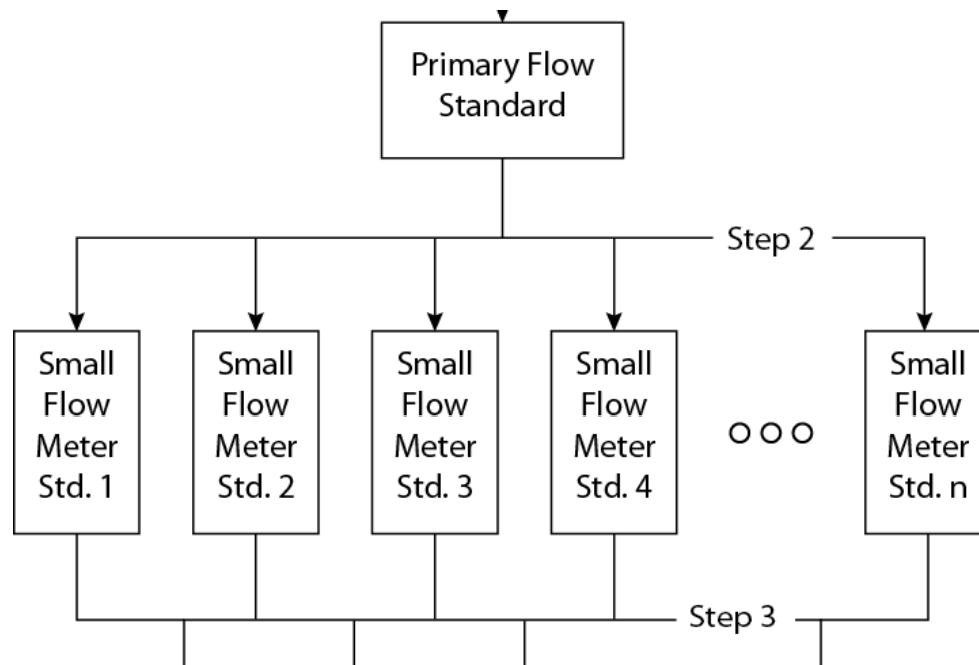
# Typical Traceability



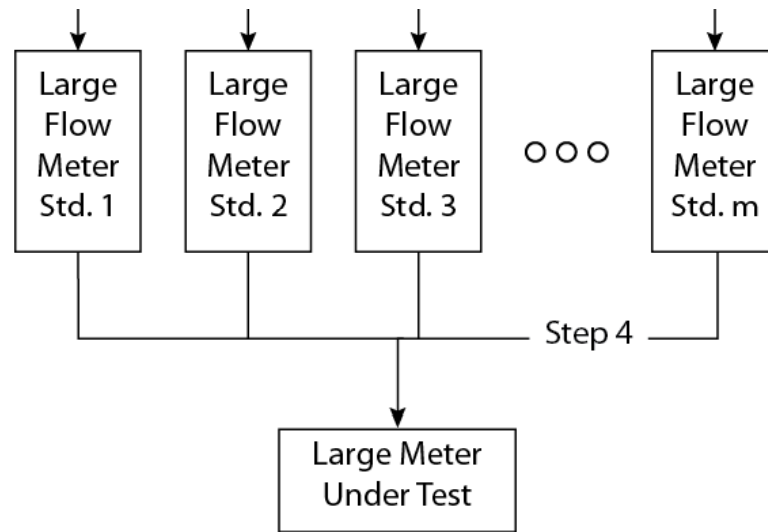
# Typical Traceability



# Typical Traceability



# Typical Traceability



# System Design



# Flowmeter Consideration

- Turbine meters
  - Traditional cryogenic meters
- Newer technology
  - Coriolis, low flow
  - Ultrasonic, high flow
  - No moving parts
  - Mass vs volume
  - Pressure drop
  - Transient response





# Density and Heating Value

- Varies with pressure, temperature, composition
- Requires sampling
- Requires state equation
- Can vary with time
  - boil of gas (BOG)
  - Multiple feeds into storage



# Some Flowrates

Important for flowmeter range

- Highway truck refuel: 0.8 kg/s
- Bunkering barge: 1.1 kg/s
- LNG delivery truck pump: 0.3 – 1.8 kg/s
- Locomotive refuel: 14.6 kg/s
- Ferry terminal bunkering: 53 kg/s
- LNG carrier cargo load: 670 – 2000 kg/s



# Some Uncertainties

Very rough estimates:

- 40 ft ISO container, mass discharge: 0.44%
- Smaller container, mass discharge: 0.81%
- LNG cargo volume: 0.20% - 0.54%
- LNG density: 0.46%
- NIST system: 0.5% (0.18% target)
- VSL system: 0.12% - 0.15% (0.10% target)



# Summary

- Natural gas use is expanding
- Liquefaction is used for storage and transport
- Many LNG applications are new:
  - Measurement methods are under development
  - Direct vs indirect traceability to mass
  - We can learn from traditional flow measurement

