



How digital services are helping our customers operate more efficiently

OPERIM

Operational Performance Improvement and Monitoring

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Digital solutions have enabled us to work with our customer to review data from multiple voyages leading to significant potential savings







Why are operational cost savings challenging?

- The plants are situated on ships or in faraway places, and an inherent lack of transparency preventing the customer organisations from identifying saving potentials
- Crews operate unaware of how their daily decisions impact commercial and environmental performance.
- While the plants generate data from hundreds of sensors, the data is seldomly used for anything but local process control and alarms.



Where are the opportunities for operational savings?

Onboard LPG and ethylene carriers the cargo handling systems are often the highest power consumers onboard

Optimizing the operation of this equipment brings direct reduction to:

- Auxiliary fuel spending
- Running hours on compressors and generators
- Carbon footprint

 With indirect gains on a reduction of the maintenance cost for not only the Cargo handling plants but also the Auxiliary engines due to the reduction in running hours from reduced energy demands.







EXAMPLE CASE 1: HOW TRANSPARENCY ENABLES OPERATIONAL SAVING

- OPERIM voyage reports provide the transparency of the vessel operations
- This report shows a vessel started an inefficient cool-down operation when entering warmer waters, due to allowing the the build up of pressure and temperature in cargo tanks
- Through the use of Operim, the operational data and environmental data can be presented in context, providing the insights for improvements to the operation planning enabling more informed decisions for when to initiate cool-down
- Through these insights Significant savings were later achieved by initiating the cooling of the cargo well before entering the warmer waters.

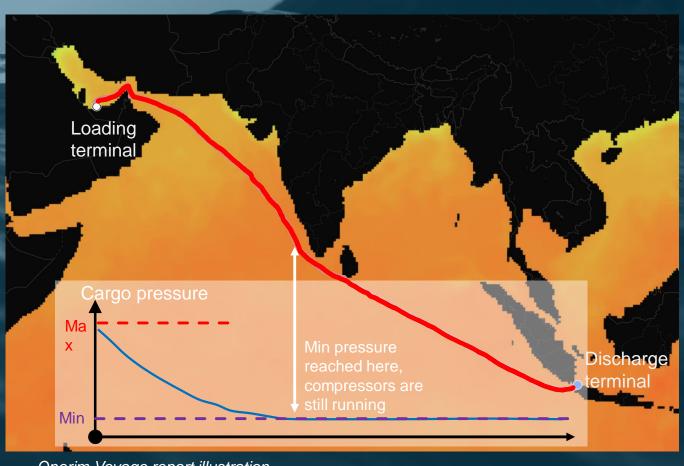


Operim Voyage report illustration



EXAMPLE CASE 2: TRANSPARENCY ALSO BRINGS REDUCTION IN RUNNING HOURS AND FUEL

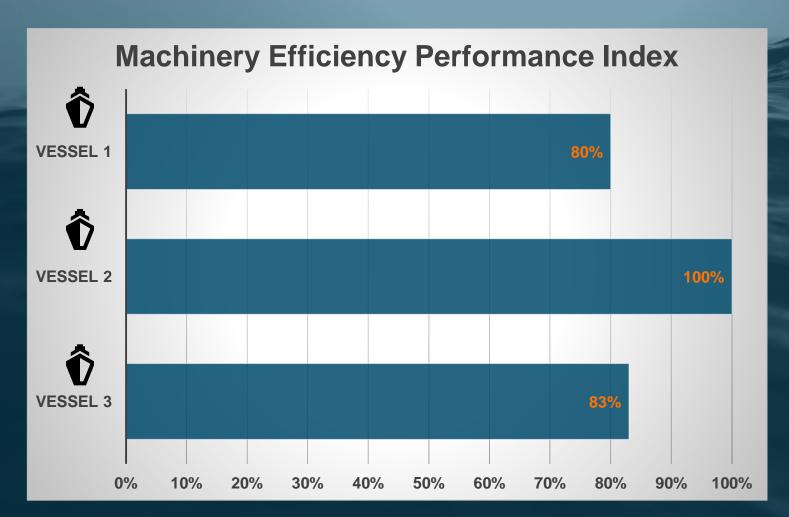
- The contextual visualisation from OPERIN shows a vessel in a laden voyage that obtained optimal tank pressure and temperature for the cargo mid way in the voyage
- The vessel continued to run the cargo handling systems continuously after optimal cargo management was achieved wasting fuel and incurring longer running hours for nearly 50% of the voyage
- This insight from Operim was later used to improve operations resulting in significant energy and operational savings



Operim Voyage report illustration



EXAMPLE CASE 3: THE IMPACT OF CREWS OPERATIONAL DECISIONS ON ENERGY EFFICIENCY

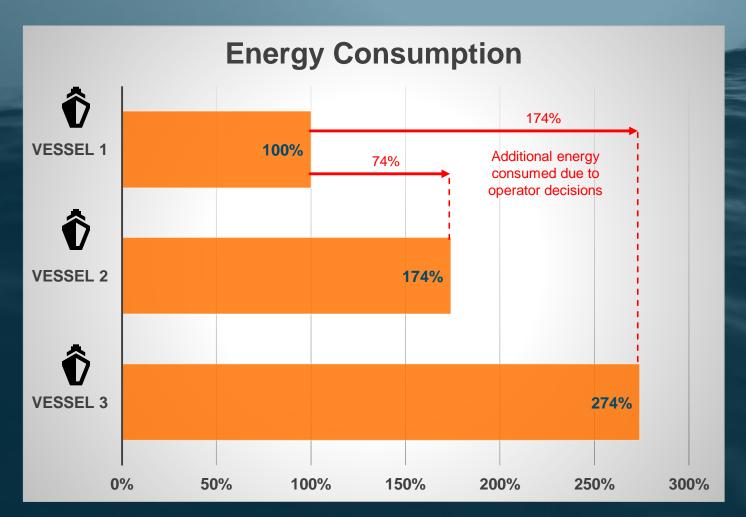


- The chart shows the machinery efficiency performance index calculated by Operim for 3 vessels that were carrying the same type of cargo on the same route at approximately the same time of year
- Through Comparison of data we can see that vessel 2 has the best efficiency performance index with vessel 1 and 3 about 20% less efficient

Relative comparison of EPI between vessels

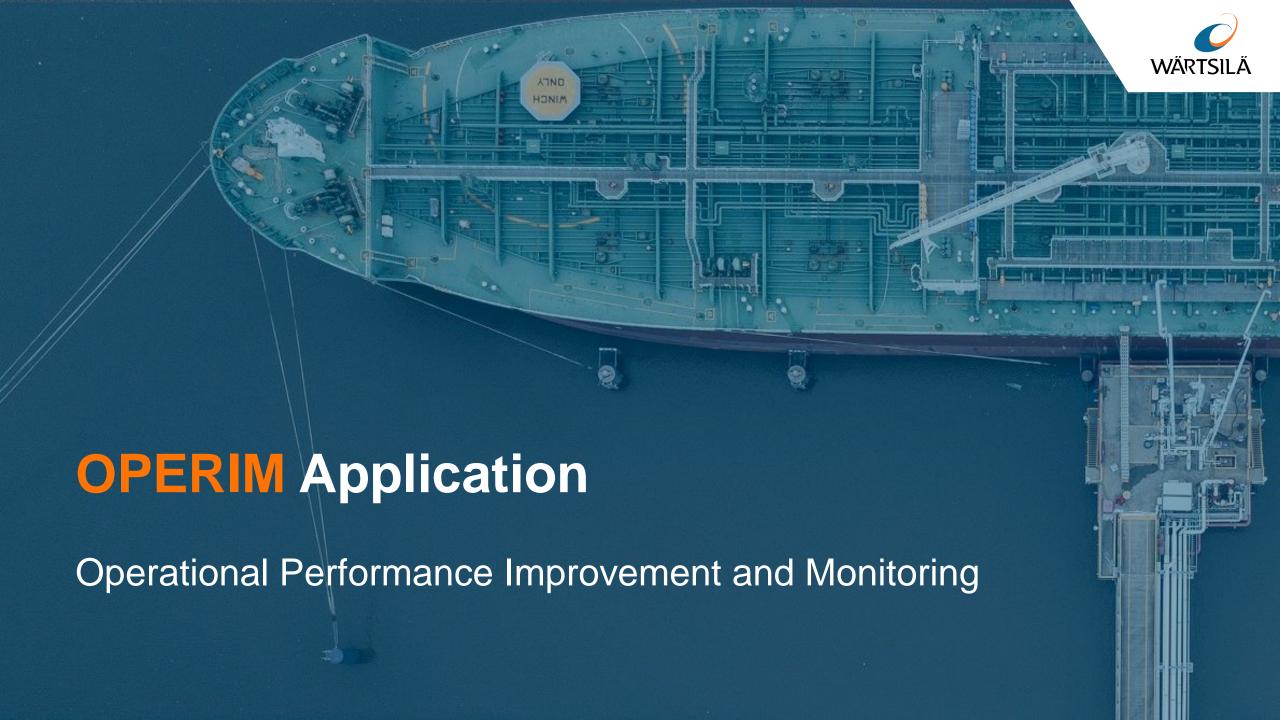


EXAMPLE CASE 3: THE IMPACT OF CREWS OPERATIONAL DECISIONS ON ENERGY EFFICIENCY

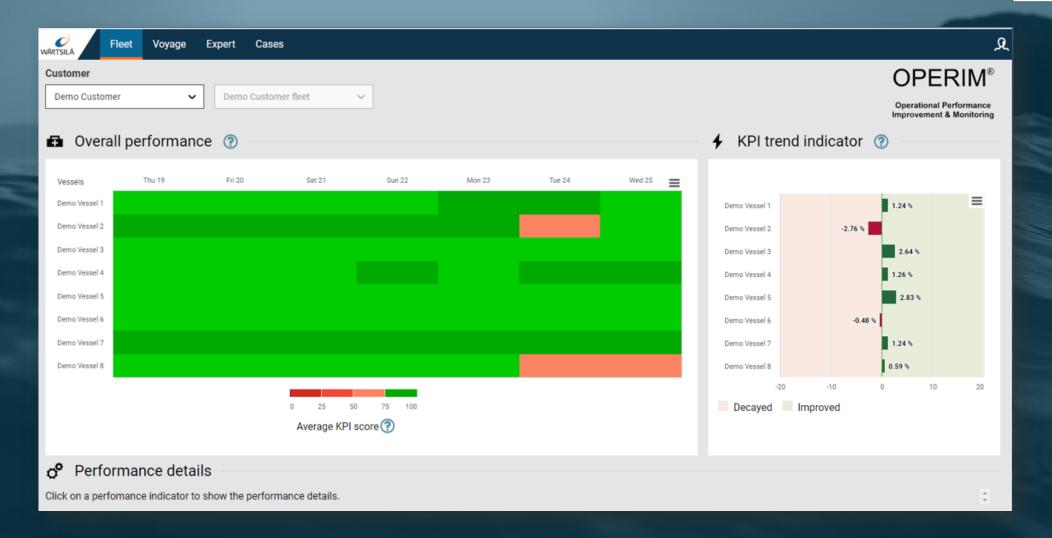


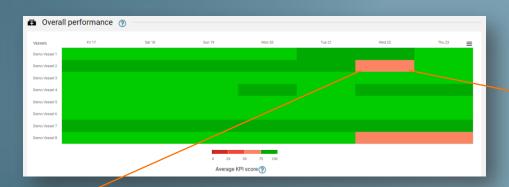
Relative comparison of Energy consumption between vessels

- However analysis of the energy consumption of the reliquefication units for the same three different vessels provides a different perspective.
- Vessel 3 was spending almost 3 times the energy for cooling the cargo compared to vessel 1
- The better machinery efficiency performance index of Vessel 2 was overshadowed by nonoptimal operations/decisions made by the crew
- Operim provides the insight that Vessel 1 crew made the best operational decisions regarding when and for how long to cool the cargo
- ➤ The learnings from Vessel 1 Crews operational decisions was adopted by Vessel 2 and 3 resulting in a significant performance improvement for the fleet





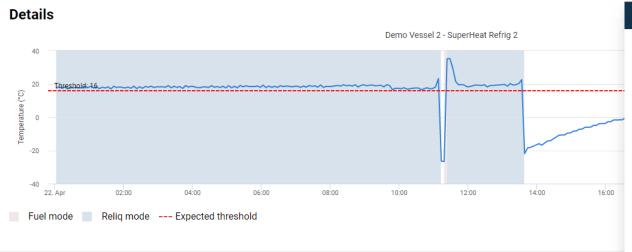






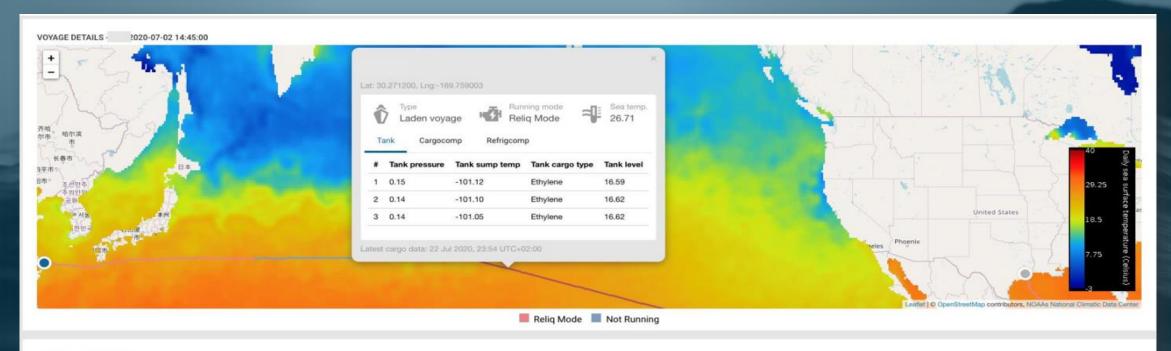


KPI's Common Glycol Return Temp RLQ1_Pressure Loss ST1/ST2 RLQ1_Pressure Ratio Stage 01 RLQ1_Pressure Ratio Stage 02 RLQ1_Pressure Ratio Stage 03 RLQ2_Pressure Loss ST1/ST2 RLQ2_Pressure Ratio Stage 01 RLQ2_Pressure Ratio Stage 02 RLQ2_Pressure Ratio Stage 02 RLQ2_Pressure Ratio Stage 03 SuperHeat Refrig 1 SuperHeat Refrig 2









COOLDOWN OPERATION

From: 13 Jul, 20:05 UTC to 25 Jul, 00:45 UTC Average Sea Temp. Inlet for the period: 26.5 °C

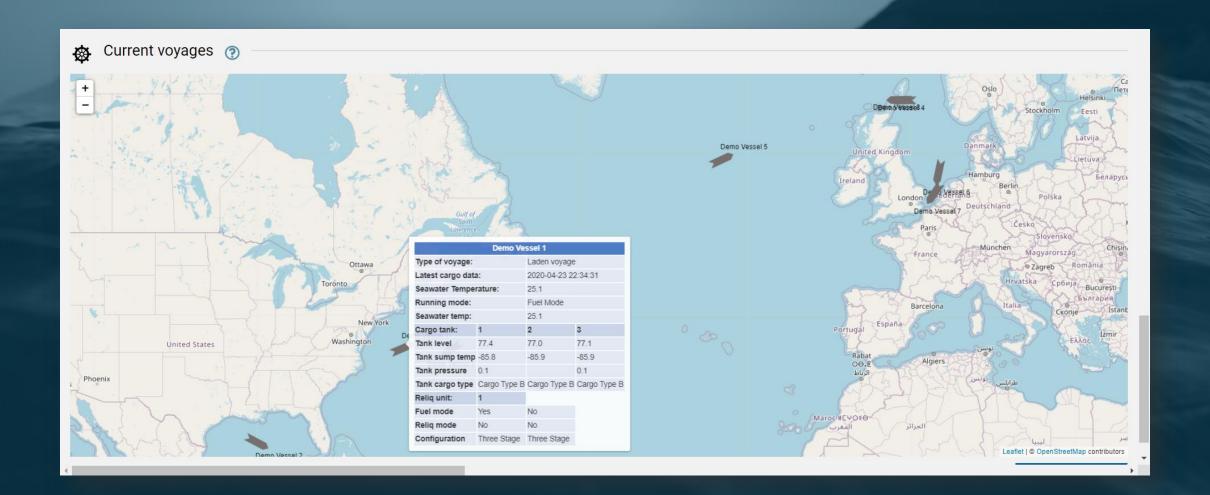
argo Compressor			
Unit	Reliq 1	Reliq 2	Total
Running hours	268.5	96.55	365.1
Energy consumption	55.8	19	74.8

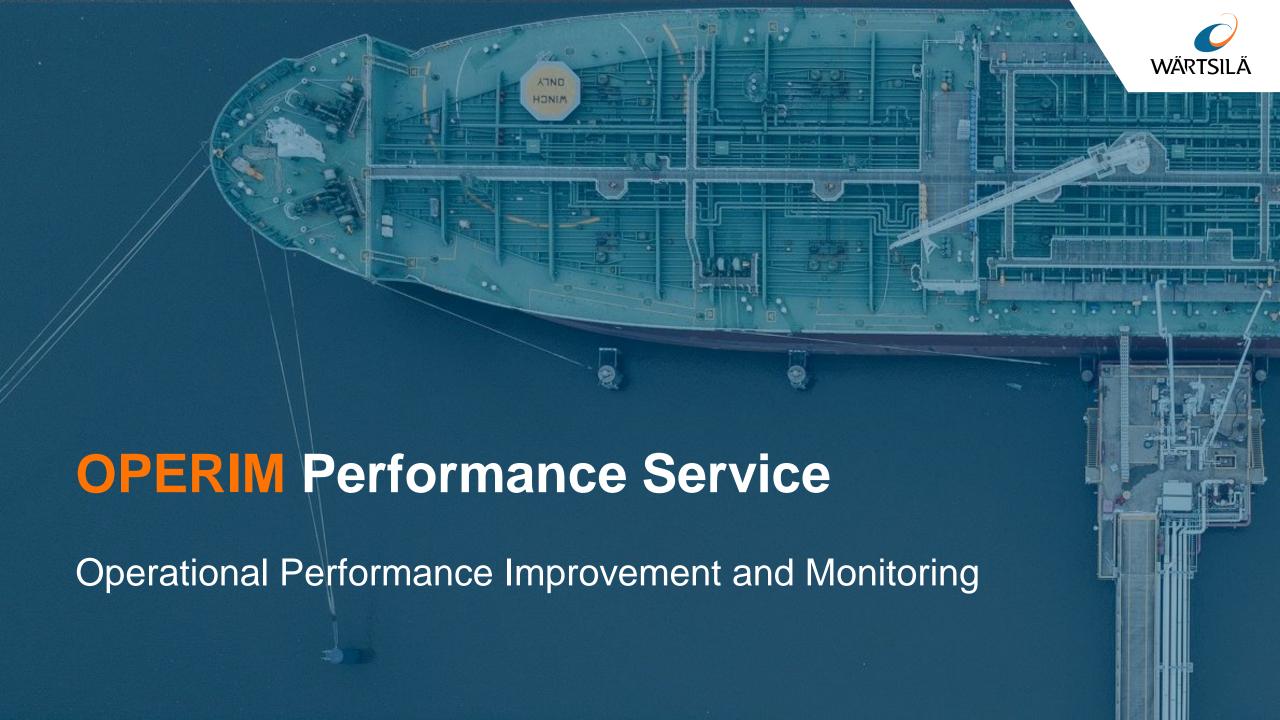
Unit	Refrig 1	Refrig 2	Total
Running hours	268.25	97	365.3
Energy consumption	87.7	30.9	118.6

Cargo	Tank
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Tank	Pressure (barg) (start/end)	Temperature °C (start/end)	Tank Level (m) (start/end)
1	0.7 / 0.1	-95.1 / -102.4	16.6 / 16.6
2	0.7 / 0.1	-95.1 / -102.3	16.6 / 16.6
3	0.7 / 0.1	-95.1 / -102.3	16.6 / 16.6







OPERIM PERFORMANCE SERVICE



Improvements

Collaborative operational development



Insightful dashboards and KPI indicators

Data

Flexible solutions for data acquisition and monitoring



Digital Collaboration tool support

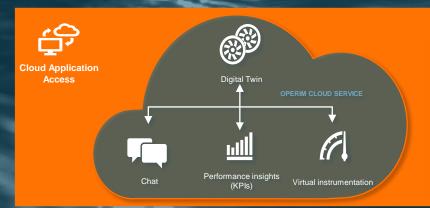


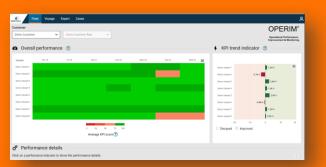
Regular data and insight reviews by Wärtsilä experts



Meetings with fleet management to present findings and improvement actions.











TYPICAL SAVING POTENTIAL FROM OPERIM PERFORMANCE SERVICE



Operational Savings ~ 20% [reduction in running hours]



Fuel Cost

~ 300k USD



Fuel Volume

~ 1k Metric Tons



Co2 Emissions

~ 3k Metric Tons

Average figures based on a fleet of 10 vessels in a 12 month period for the Cargo handling system





FORGET ABOUT OPTIMISATION – WITH OPERIM IT'S ALWAYS ON

