

SCIPPER PROJECT

Shipping Contributions to Inland Pollution Push for the Enforcement of Regulations



In-port air quality impacts of vessels

Alexandre Armengaud, Sonia Oppo AtmoSud

Professor Leonidas Ntziachristos Christos Boikos Aristotle University of The<u>ssaloniki</u>

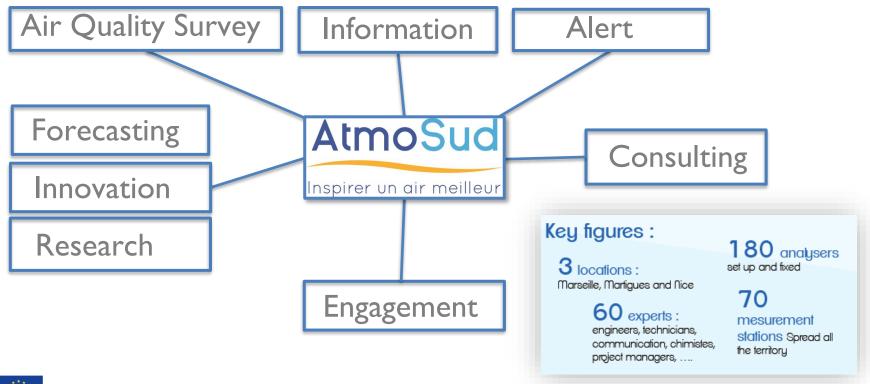






This project has received funding from the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under grant agreement Nr.814893

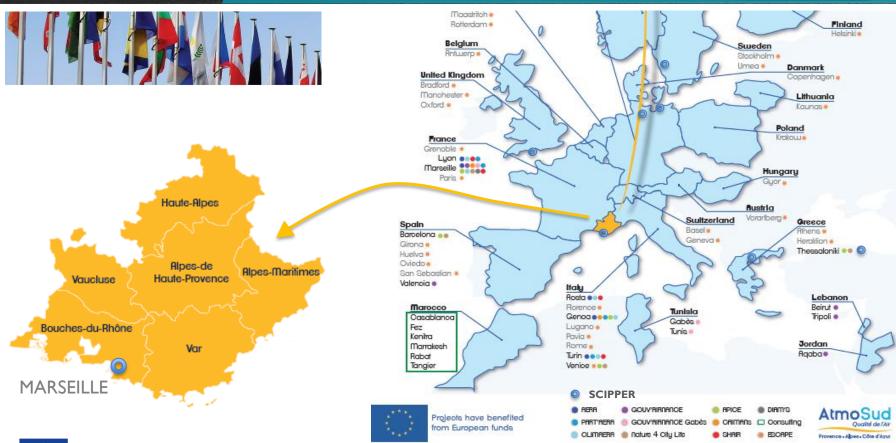
Missions of the Observatory







International cooperation

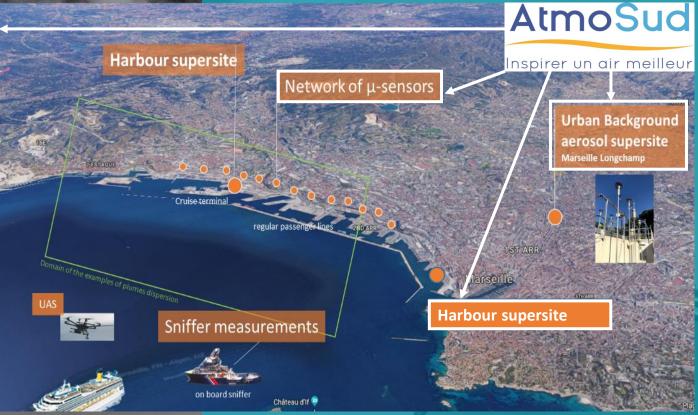






Marseille Campaigns 2019, 2020, 2021









Modelling

Assessment of the impact of ship emissions on Marseille

- Obs with AQ Campaigns

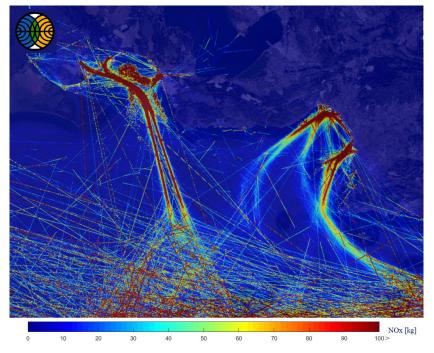
II - Obs Emissions & cadasters

III – Modeling – reference (2021)

IV - Modeling - Scenarios mitigations



Impacts Maritime mitigation Sol. On Air Quality





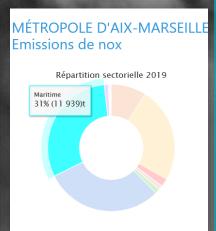




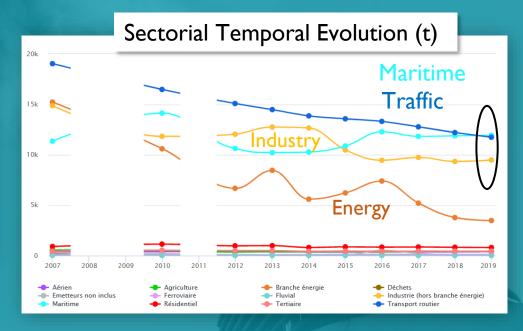


AtmoSud's Emissions Inventory





Marseille Maritime Emissions Tendencies



https://cigale.atmosud.org/

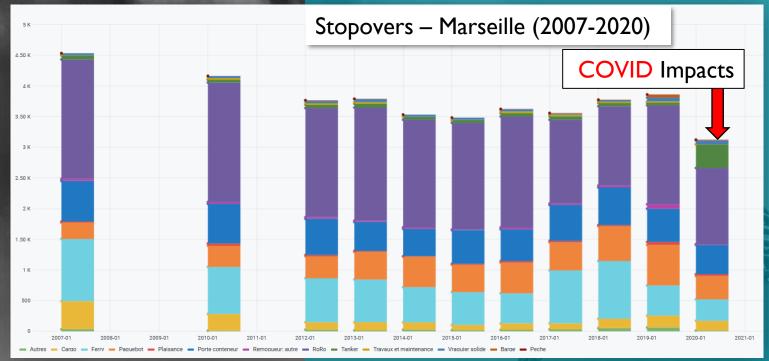






Marseille Maritime Emissions Tendencies

AtmoSud's Emissions Inventory





This project has received funding from the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under grant agreement Nr.814893

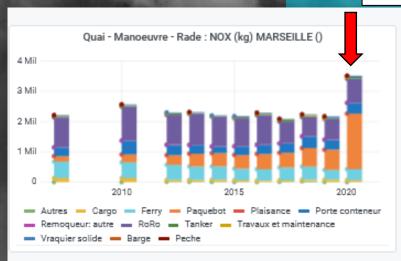


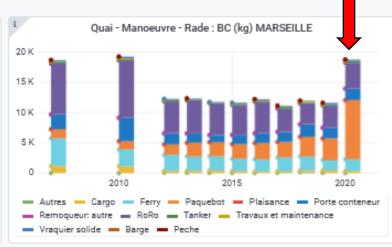


Marseille Maritime Emissions Tendencies

AtmoSud's Emissions Inventory

COVID Impacts





Many cruise ships stuck in port during the COVID Crisis









Marseille Air Quality background

AtmoSud's AQ operational forecasting systems need to be confronted with models from academic research

Before SCIPPER
Maritime Emissions
were underestimated









Marseille Air Quality background

AtmoSud's AQ operational forecasting systems need to be confronted with models from academic research

Before SCIPPER
Maritime Emissions
were underestimated



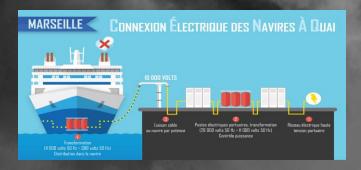


July 2021, Parallel Modeling Spray System (PMSS) Plume Modeling SO_2 : $\mu g/m^3$





Port of Marseilles Electrical connection of ships



2022: 3 ships connected La Méridionale



Solutions: link with French Maritimes Companies







2026: 8 additional docks will equipped with electric jibs







Solutions : link with French Maritimes Companies

Port of Marseilles LNG

2022: Ist ship A GALEOTA



160 M€





2024: 44 LNG powered ships



2 B€



- 99% SOx & PM,
- 85% NOx,
- 20% CO₂

Expected







Port of Marseilles
PARTICLES FILTER

2022: Ist ship PIANA

La Méridionale 7 20 M€



5 ships equipped

30 M€

2024: 80 ships will be equipped

CMACGM 800 M€

Solutions : link with French Maritimes Companies



12 to 15 times less particulate matter and sulfur oxide expected





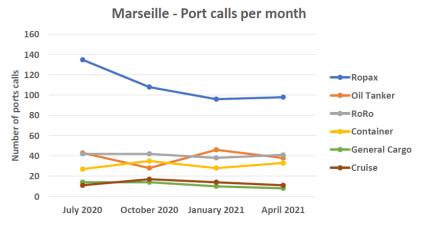




Port of Marseille

In 2019

- 2nd port in the Mediterranean
- 3.1 million passengers
- 9917 ship stopovers







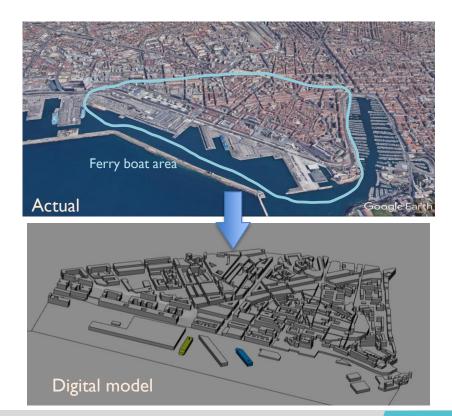






Details of high-resolution model

- Passenger port of Marseille
- Ferry boat area
- La Major Cathedral area (2x1.3 km²)
- Study of ship emissions effect on urban area
- Measurement campaign timeframe (July 2021)











Demonstration of a real case study

- I. Le Champlain (small cruise vessel) MSD
- 2. Northwest wind
- 3. Departure phase (Main Engines start)
- 4. Distillate (MDO, MGO)
- 5. Effect on coastline (La Major Cathedral)
- 6. Effect in the city (650m from the vessel)



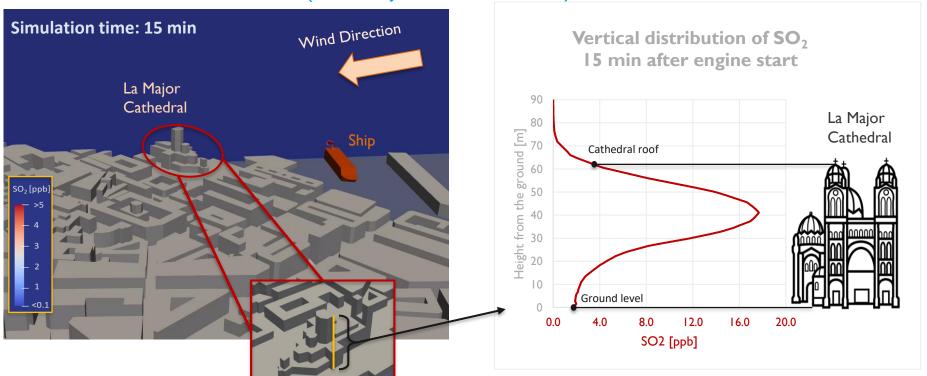








Effect on coastline (La Major Cathedral)





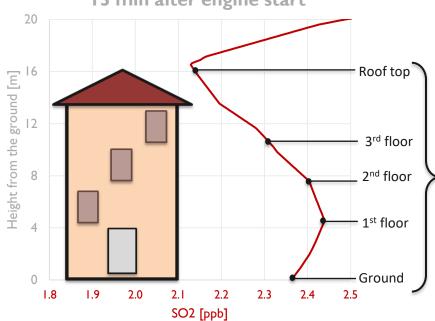


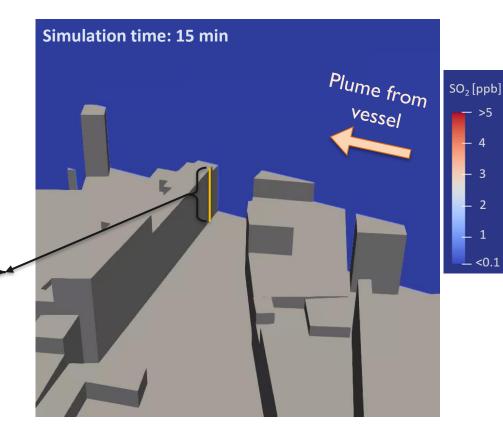




Effect on a dense built area

Vertical distribution of SO₂ 15 min after engine start













Prediction of concentration during an Engine Start event





Time = 0s Main engines start

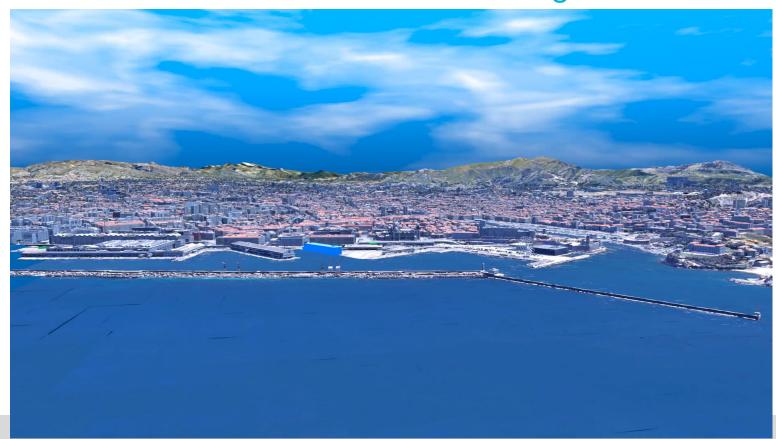








Simulation results rendered on Google Earth



Dispersion time: 5 min







Next steps

- II Campaign data analysis (2019, 2020 and 2021)
- II Modeling July 2021
- Reference run: Meteorology, emissions and observations of July 2021
- Intercomparison between operational system and academic research
 - PMSS versus FLUENT
- III Mitigations Scenarii Modeling
 - LNG
 - Electric connection
 - Particles filters















CHALMERS















Σας ευχαριστώ



























ARISTOTLE UNIVERSITY OF THESSALONIKI



This project has received funding from the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under grant agreement Nr.814893