



STIRLING
CRYOGENICS

Small scale boil off gas (BOG) re-liquefaction systems

As presented by Francesco Dioguardi
at the 7th Gas Fuelled Ships Conference,
Hamburg, November 17, 2016

DH Industries BV

- Based in Eindhoven, The Netherlands
- Successor of Philips Cryogenics, in business since 1955
- Main product brands:
 - Stirling Cryogenics:
Several types of Cryogenerators
to produce on site cooling power
 - CryoZone:
Several types of pumps
and circulators for
cryogenic gases and liquids



StirLNG-4



CONDITIONING OF LNG

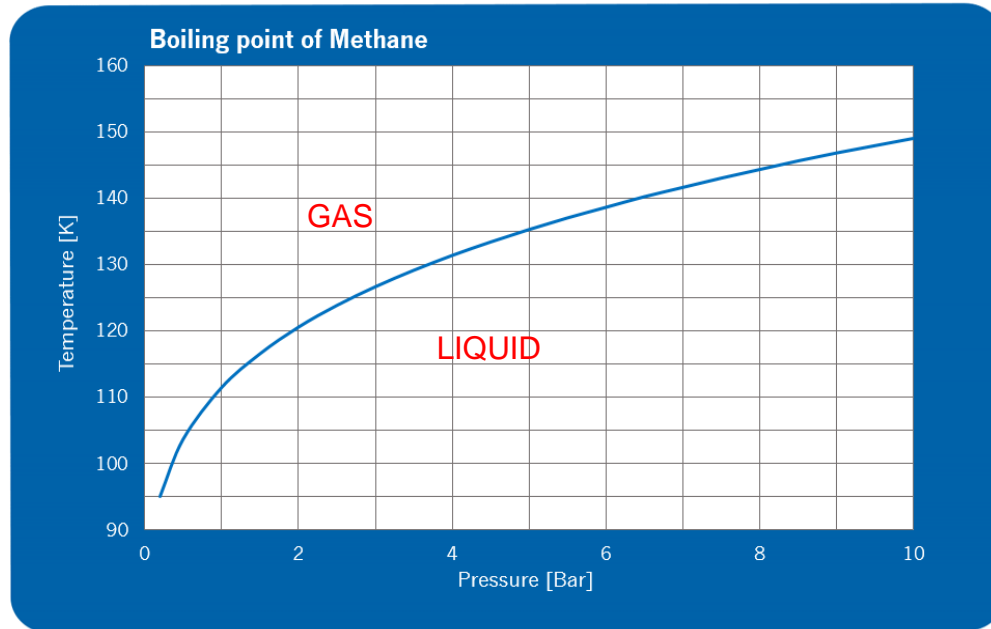
Why conditioning of LNG?

To prevent (a) LNG storage (cargo or fuel) from venting (pressure control):

- Safety, environmental & economic
 - Keep LNG “cold” = value
 - To maintain the composition of the LNG (mixture)
 - Conditioning can be done by:
 - Re-liquefying the (excess) boil off gas
- or
- Cooling the liquid

Both methods will decrease the tank pressure

Conditioning of LNG



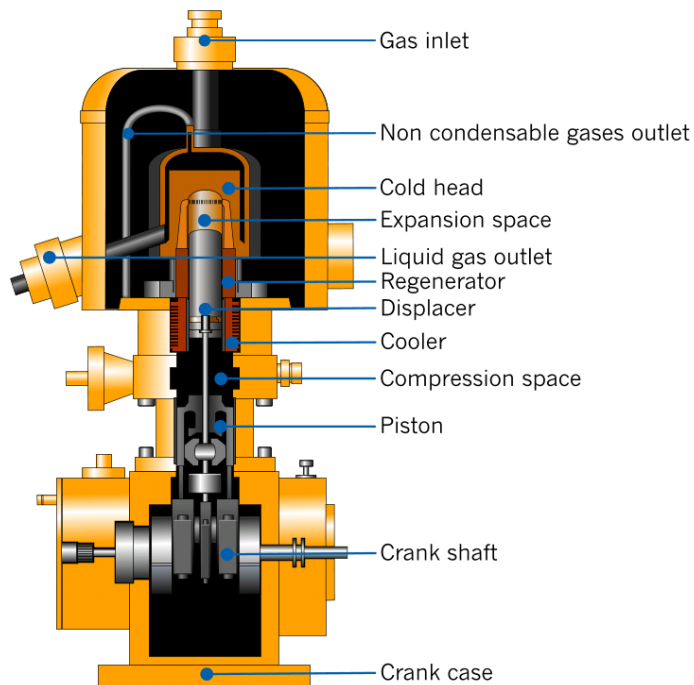
- Liquefaction temperature of LNG increases with increasing pressure
- Reducing the pressure of a system will cool down the liquid & reducing liquid temperature will reduce pressure (as gas and liquid want to stay in equilibrium)

THE STIRLING CYCLE

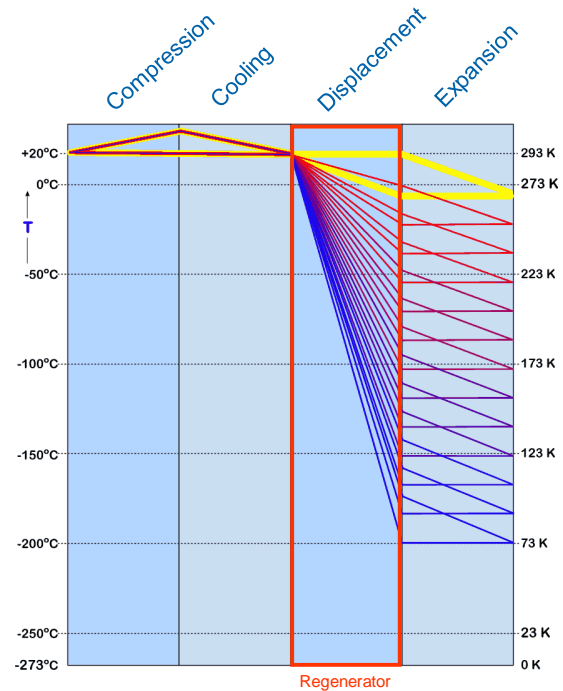
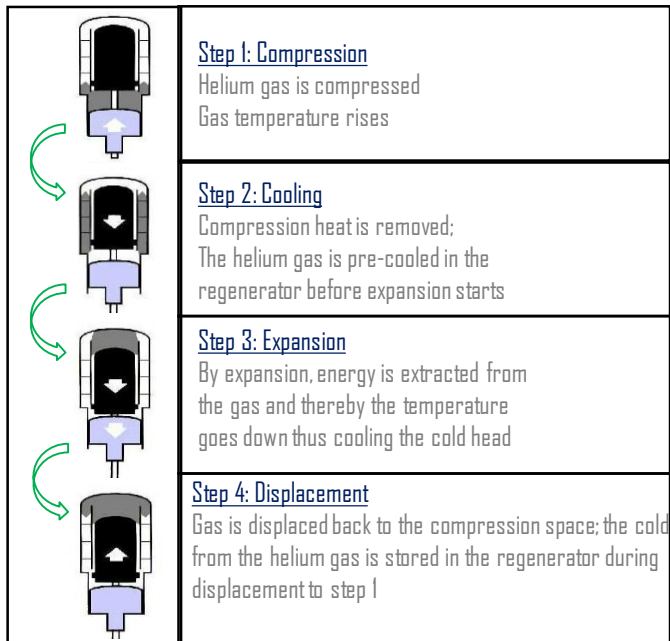
to create cryogenic cooling power

Stirling thermodynamic cycle

- Stirling Cryogenerator interior

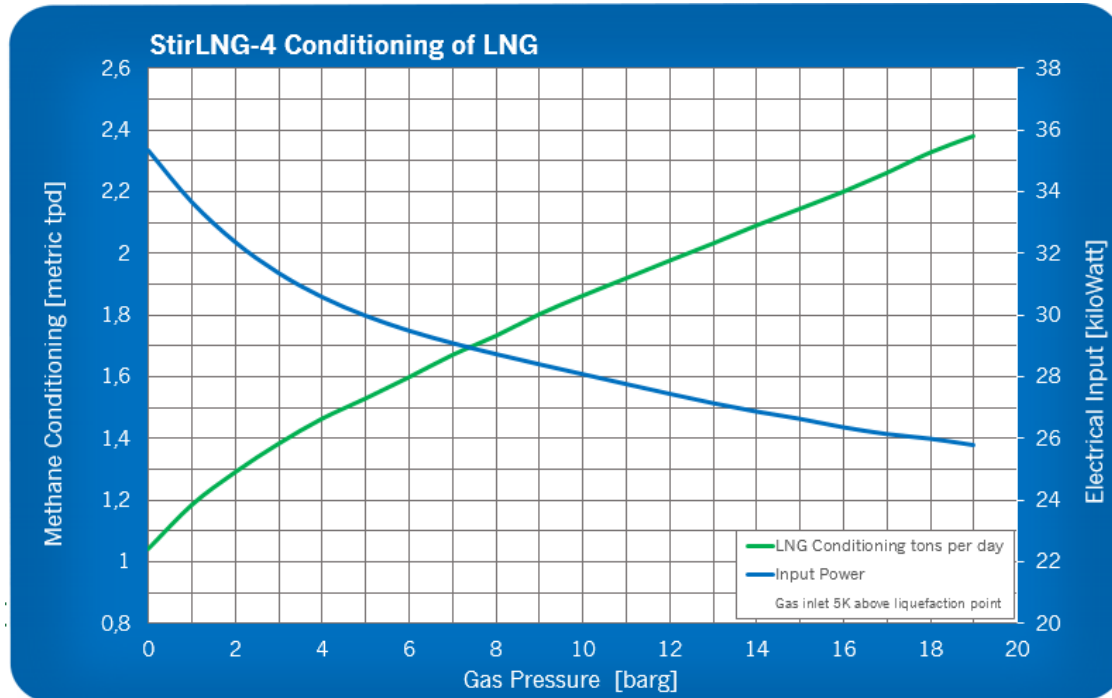


Stirling thermodynamic cycle



Cooling capacity

- StirLNG-4



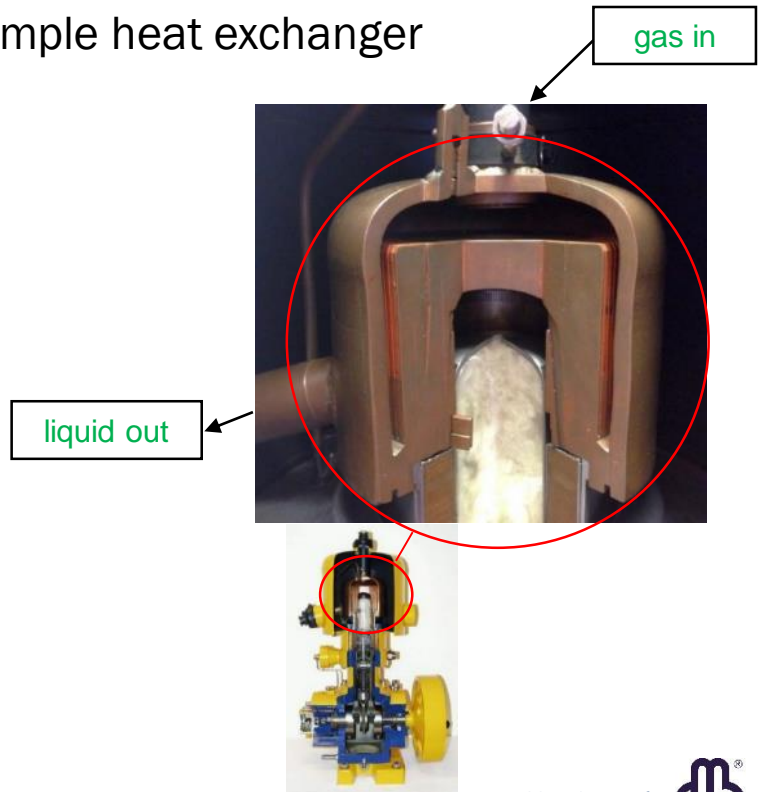
EASY PROCESS INTEGRATION

Easy process integration

- Internal cold generation by He gas: methane is not part of process
- Simple integration: at the LNG process side, the Stirling Cryogenerator is only a heat-exchanger.
- Small enough & efficient to fit maritime BOG size re-liquefaction
- Capacity range 0.25 to > 10 ton/day.

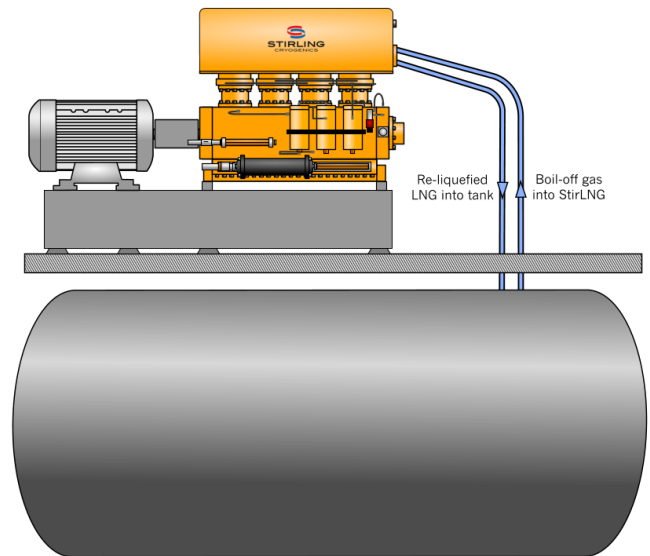
Easy process integration

- The liquefier works as a simple heat exchanger either for gas or liquid
- No compression of LNG
- No contamination of LNG
- High efficiency
- Scalable, flexible and redundant



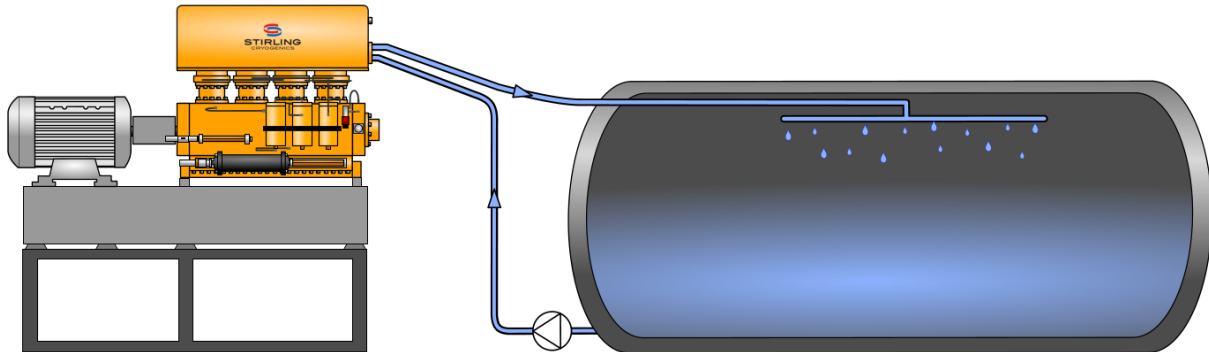
Conditioning by re-liquefaction of BOG

- Cold boil-off gas, directly from the tank, is fed to the Cryogenerator
- Gas is re-liquefied and fed back to main storage vessel
- No pumping required
- Driving force is pressure difference and gravity
- T of liquid will decrease with lower head pressure



Conditioning by liquid sub-cooling

- Liquid from the tank is pumped through the HX of the liquefier, decreasing its temperature
- Colder liquid re-enters the tank reducing overall T and pressure



ADAPTATIONS FOR MARITIME USE

Adaptation for Maritime usage

- Modifications made for maritime application:
 - To assure functionality during roll and pitching
 - Allow static inclination during (un)loading
 - Vertical motion due to waves
 - Vibrations
 - Corrosion
 - Remote operating
 - Modifications to meet regulations (ABS, USCG, UL etc.)

Adaptation for Maritime usage

- Corrosion prevention for maritime circumstances
- Lubrication system and LNG outlets of StirLNG-4 adapted for 22,5° dynamic roll and pitch, refer to videos
- Static tilting up to 15° each direction
- Free directional positioning on ship
- For USCG: separation of Cryogenerator and motor by bulk head with rotating seal
- ABS Certified, other notified bodies upon request

ABS Type Approval

Amongst others 22,5° Roll & pitch test

- [Link to roll test clip](#)
- [Link to pitch test clip](#)

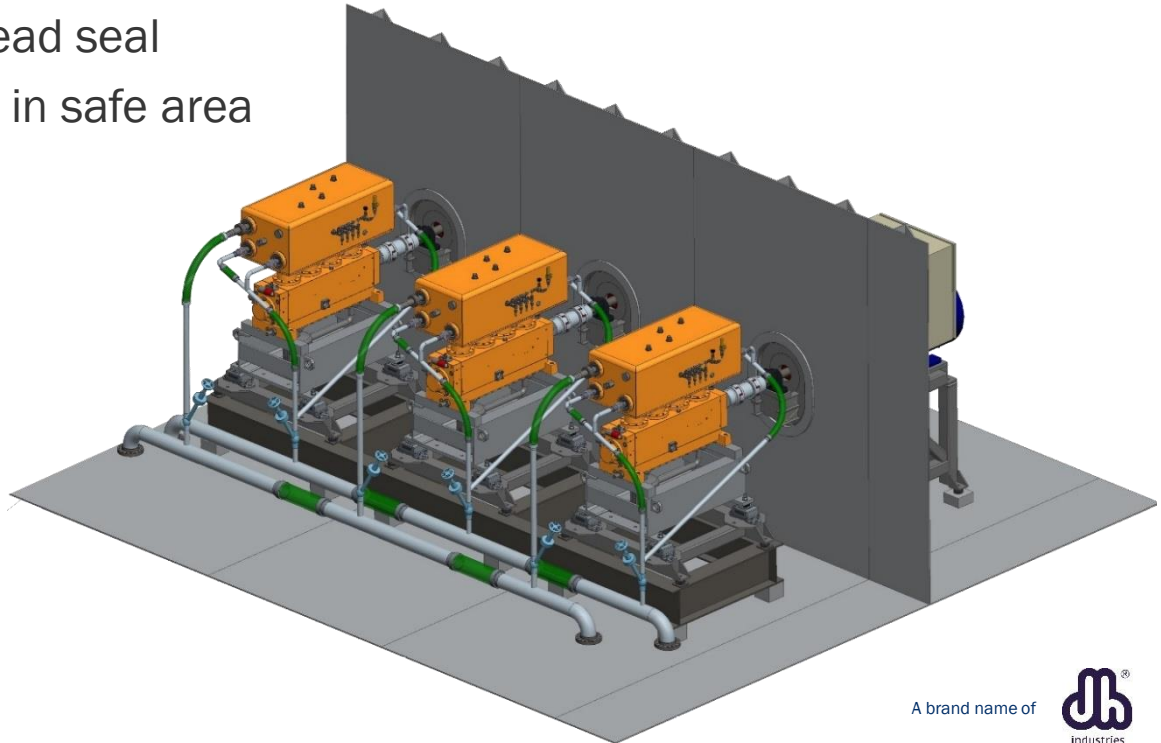
Note:

Units are in operation during these tests to proof their full functionality

Adaptation for Maritime usage

USCG requirement:

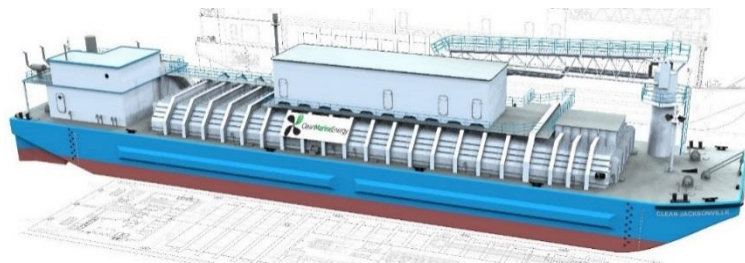
- Bulk head seal
- Motors in safe area



FIRST MARITIME PROJECT DESIGN AND PRODUCTION

2200 M³ LNG Bunker Barge

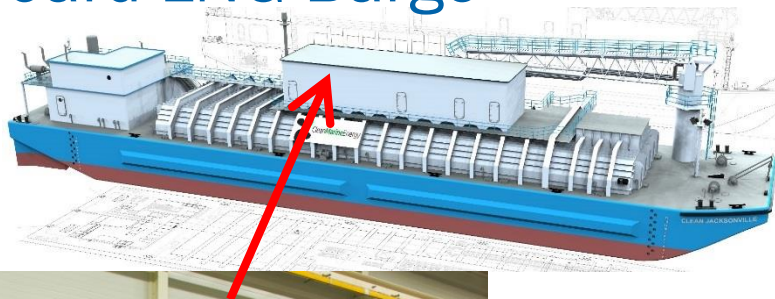
- Based on conceptual design developed by GTT
- Single cargo tank of Mark III Flex technology with BOR 0.38%/day
- Cold LNG delivery ensured by 6 Stirling StirLNG-4 cryocooler units



A brand name of



StirLNG on board LNG Barge



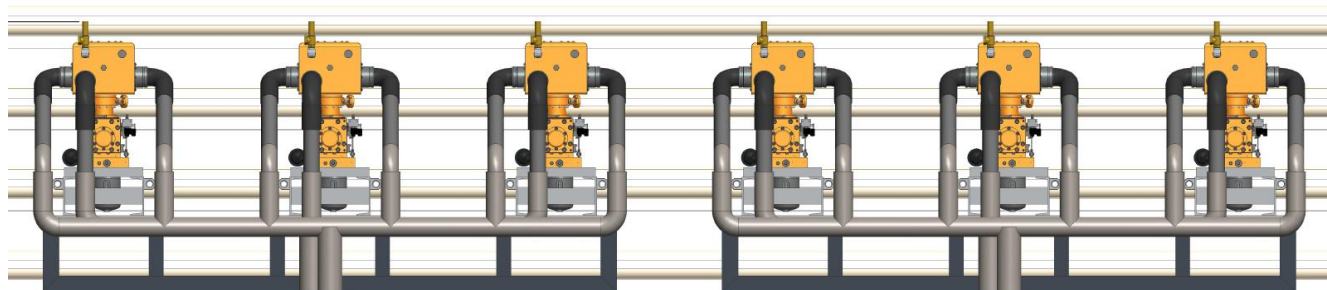
StirLNG on board LNG Barge

Design Parameters 6 x StirLNG-4 units:

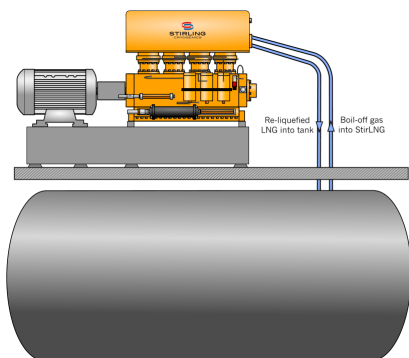
- Capacity:
 $6 \times \sim 900 \text{ kg/day} = \sim 5,400 \text{ kg/day}$
@ 0 barg and 0.5% N₂
- Power consumption:
 $6 \times \sim 38 \text{ kW} = \sim 228 \text{ kW}$ (+ water chillers)
- Operations:
Each StirLNG-4 has its own controller and can start and stop on its own
- Dimensions and weight:
 $l \times b \times h = 7,850 \times 3,000 \times 1,700 \text{ mm}$ (25.8' x 10' x 5.6')
 $\sim 8,500 \text{ kg}$ (18,800 lbs)



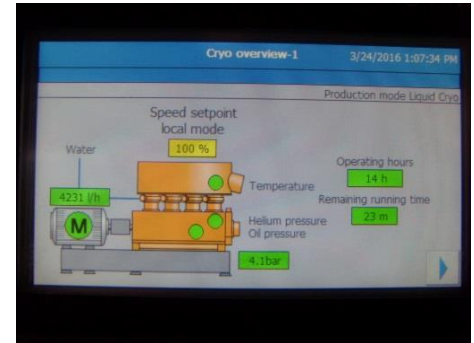
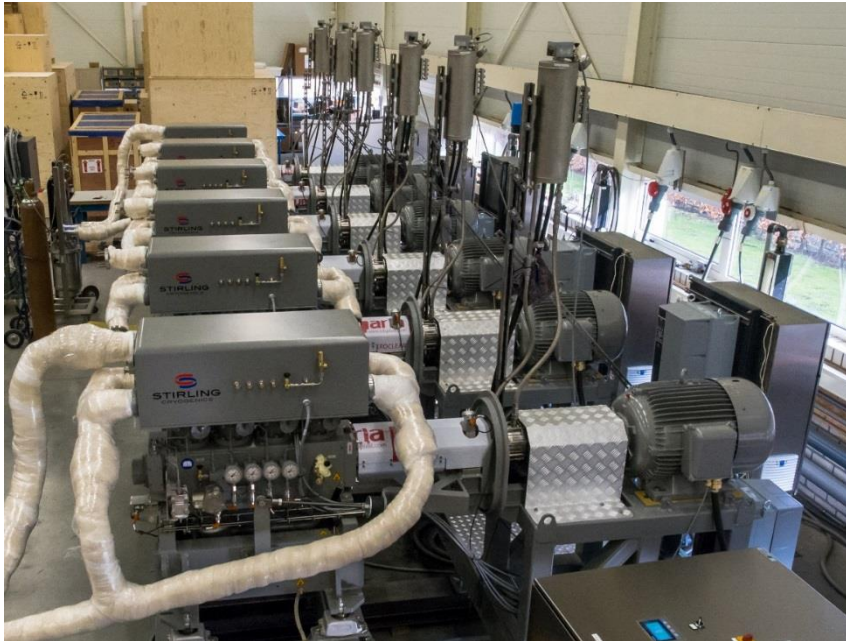
Re-liquefaction concept



Boil off gas ↑ **Liquid return** ↓



Factory Acceptance Test



Factory Acceptance Test

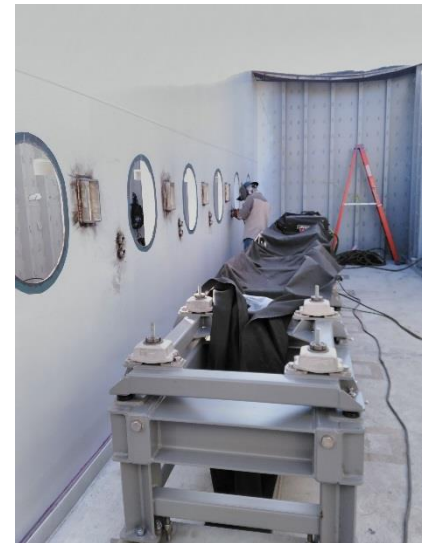
Each StirLNG-4 was tested for:

- Capacity:
With LN2 at 4.8 barg (same liquefaction T as the expected BOG)
- Vibrations:
at 5 points per unit, in 3 directions
- Temperatures:
at 5 points per unit
- Error test:
Each individual unit was error tested by simulating
or initiating fault conditions.

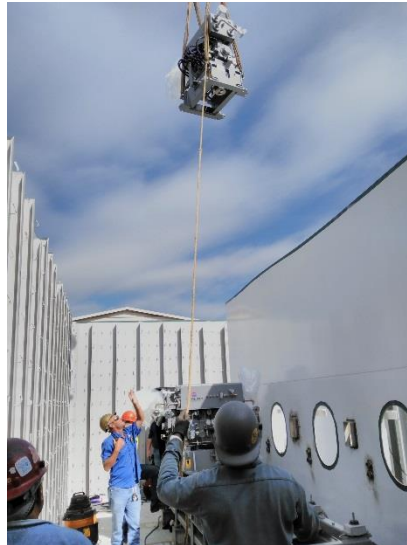
Result: All units successfully passed.

FIRST MARITIME PROJECT INSTALLATION

Installation at Conrad



Installation at Conrad



Installation at Conrad





For further information, please visit our Maritime website

<http://www.stirlingcryogenics.com/en/markets/maritime>

