

北美港口与船舶排放清单和前沿问题

Port and shipping emission inventory and emerging issues in North America

船舶空气污染物排放控制国际研讨会

2014年2月27日

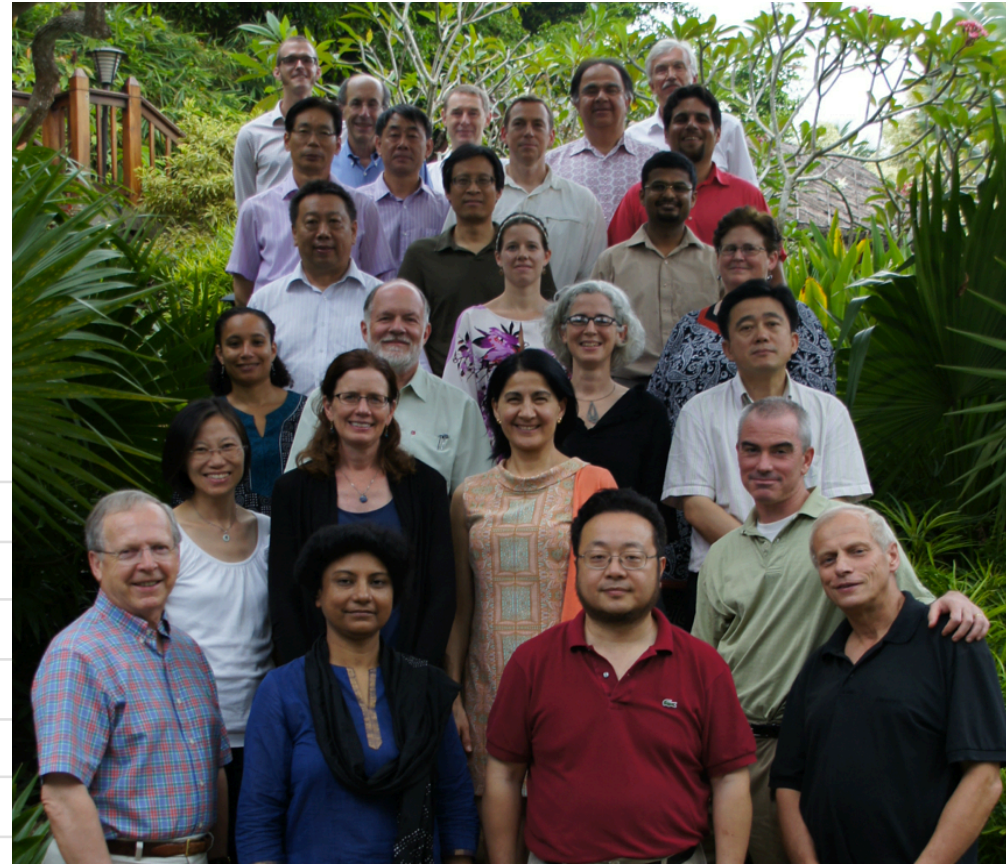
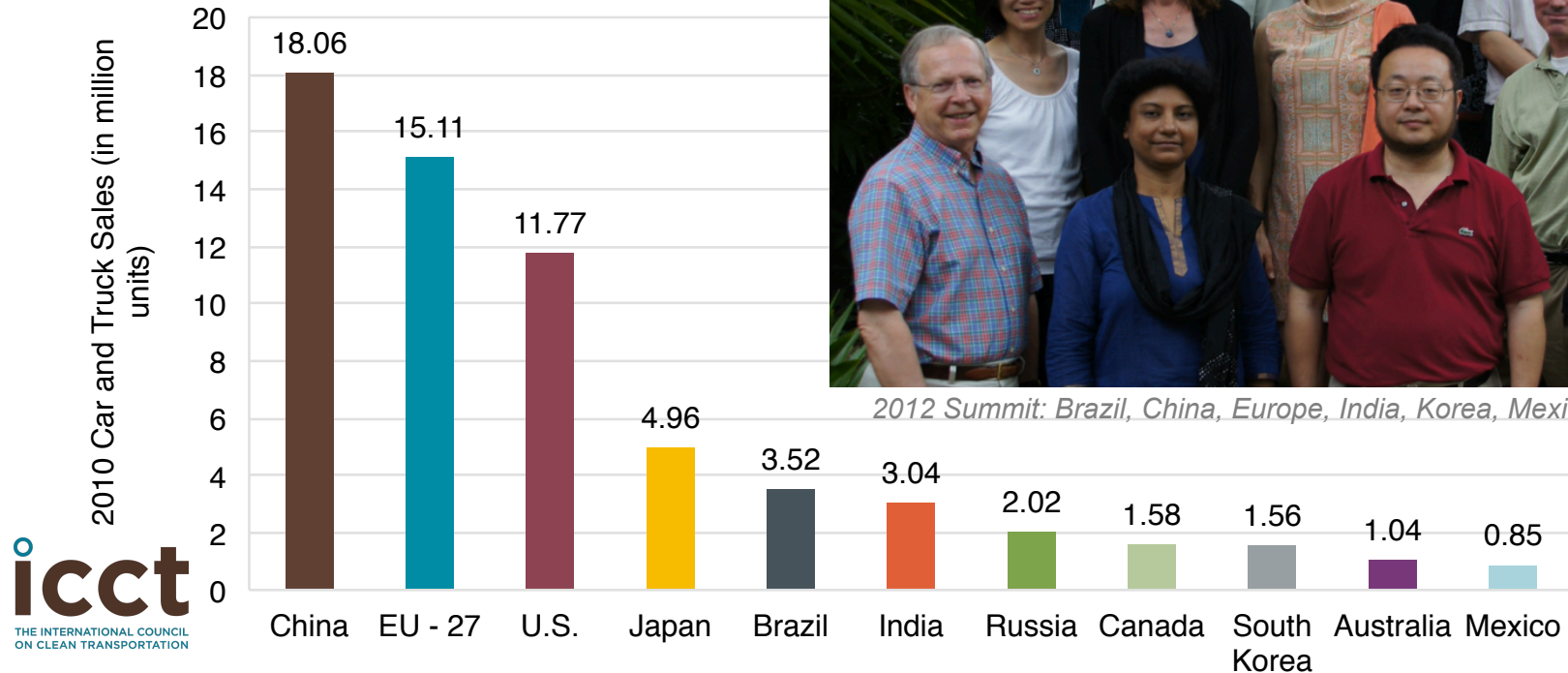
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国际清洁交通委员会

The International Council on Clean Transportation



2012 Summit: Brazil, China, Europe, India, Korea, Mexico, Russia, US

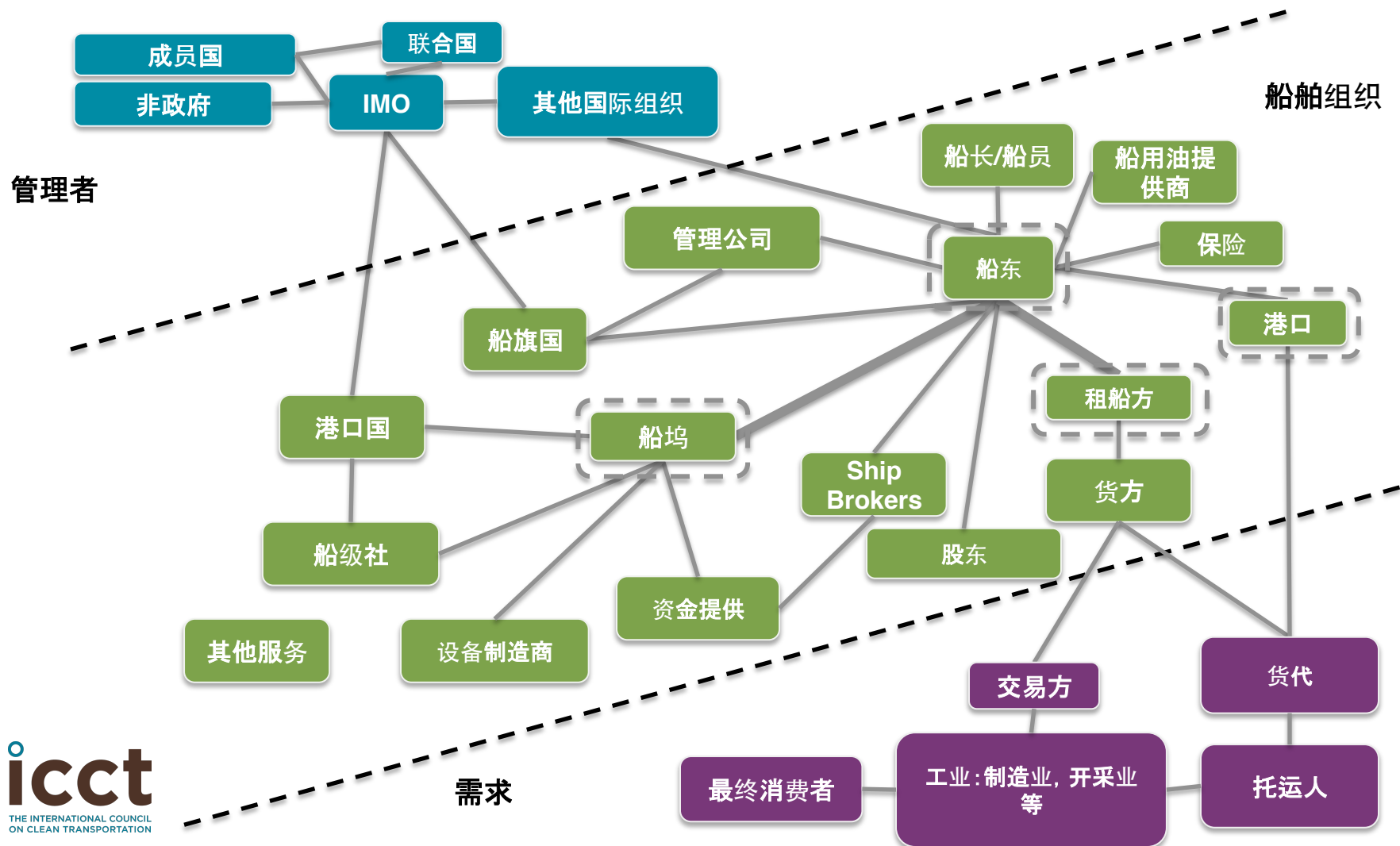
大纲

Outline

- 北美船舶和港口概述
- Overview of port and shipping activities and regulations in North America
- 港口和船舶排放清单
- Emission inventory from ports and shipping
 - 方法、结果和趋势
 - Methodology, results, and trends
 - 前沿问题
 - Emerging issues
- 结论
- Conclusion

政策必须考量复杂的行业结构

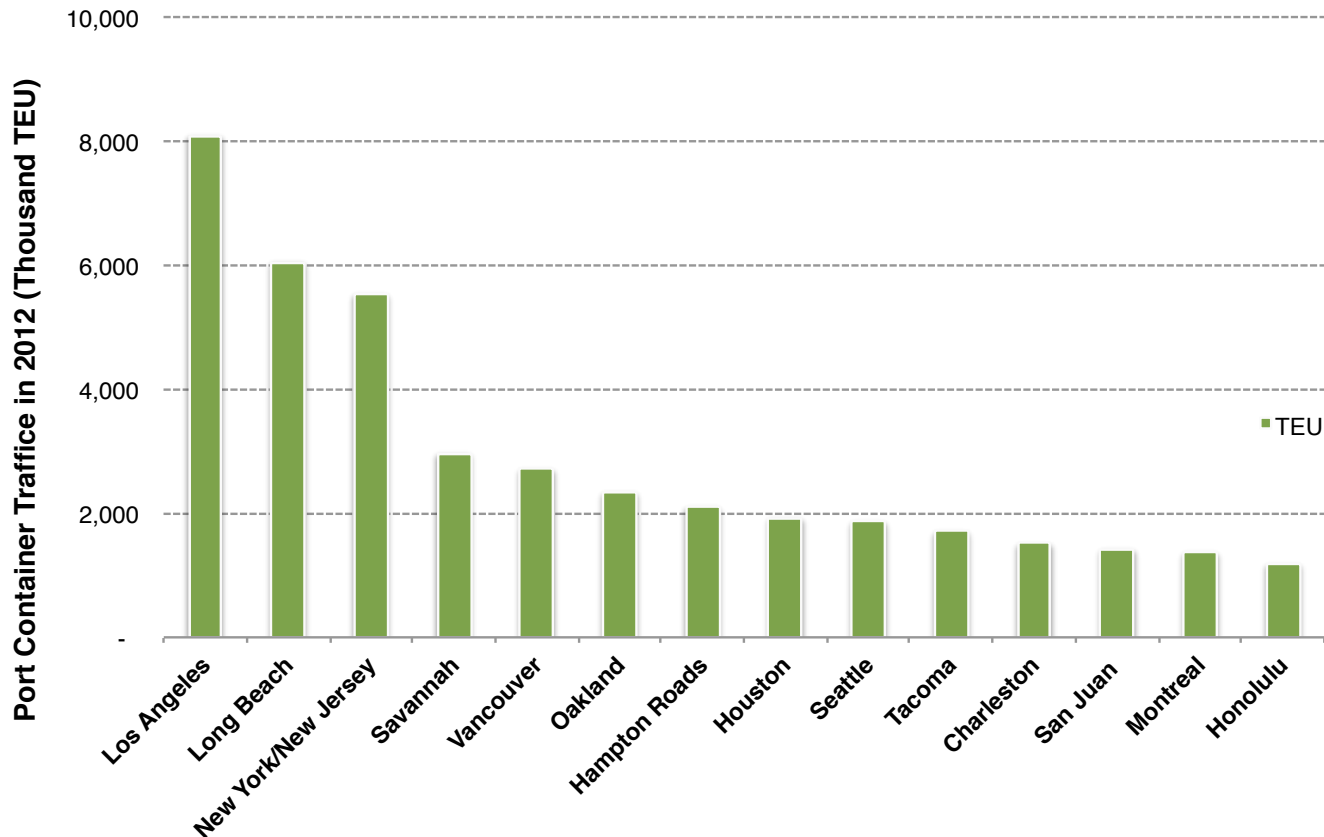
Ports and shipping have a complicated industry structure



北美集装箱吞吐量

Container throughput in North America

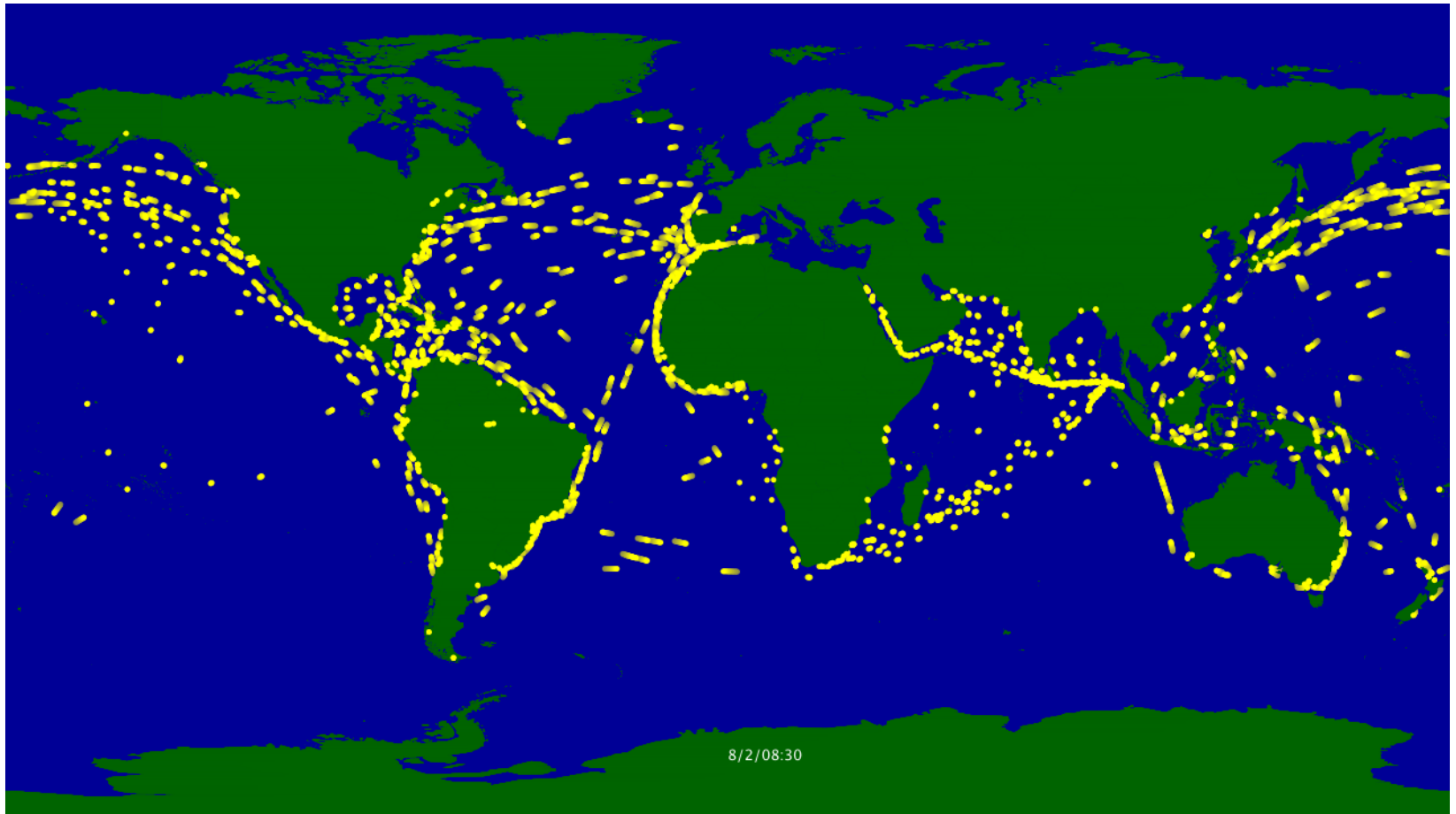
- 北美集装箱吞吐量超过一百万标箱的港口有14个，2个在加拿大，12个在美国
- 14 container ports with annual throughput higher than 1 million TEU; 2 in Canada, 12 in North America



Data Source: American Association of Port Authorities

2011年全球船舶运行

2011 Ship activity based on AIS data



港口和船只排放清单

Emission inventory from ports and ships

方法

Methodology

- 活动分析法 + 数据收集和采样
- Activity-based approach + Complete data survey

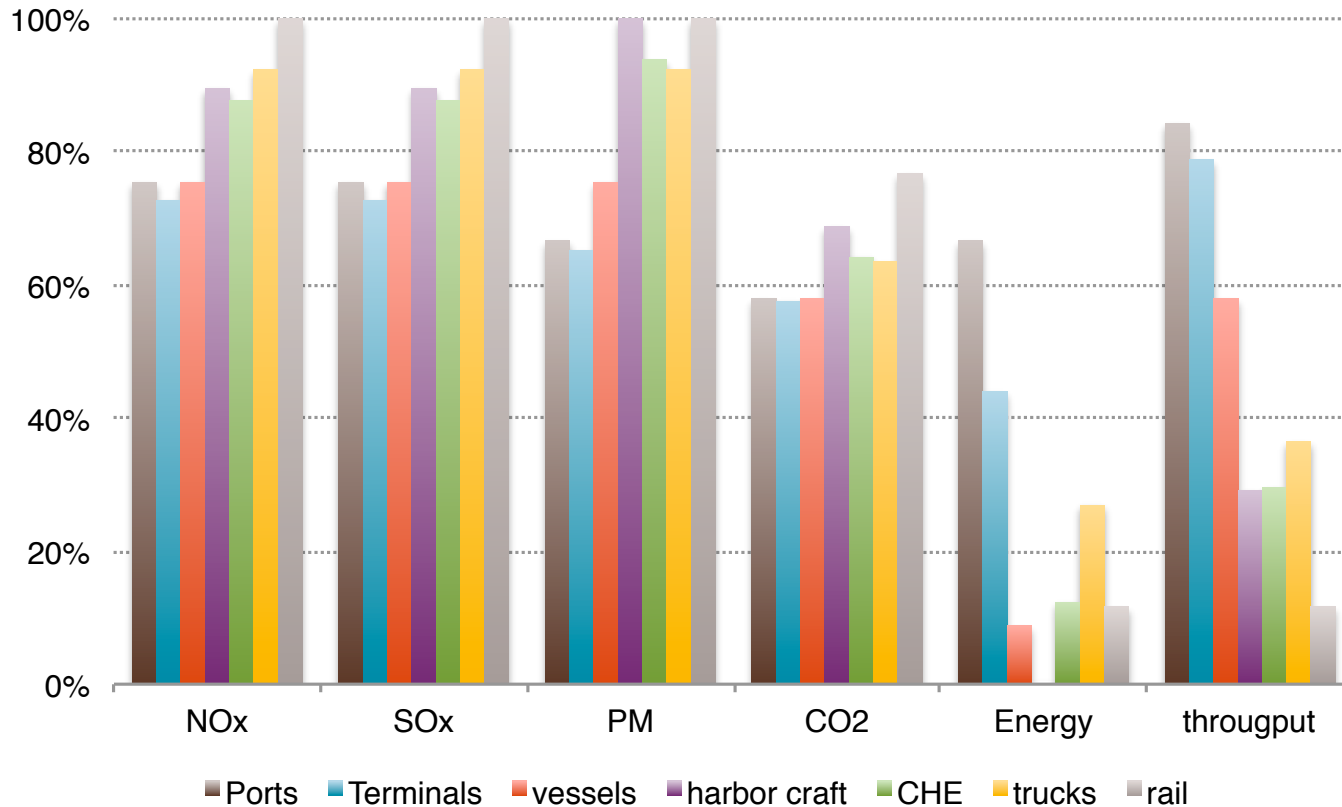
$$E = Power \times Activity \times LF \times EF \times FCF \times CF$$

- 功率和活动：港口，采样，数据交换
- Power and Activity: port, survey, marine exchange
- 负载系数：由速度决定
- Load factor: determined by speed
- 排放因子，控制系数和油品调整系数：系统化数据
- Emission factors, control factors, and Fuel adjustment factors: standardized input

港口减排项目

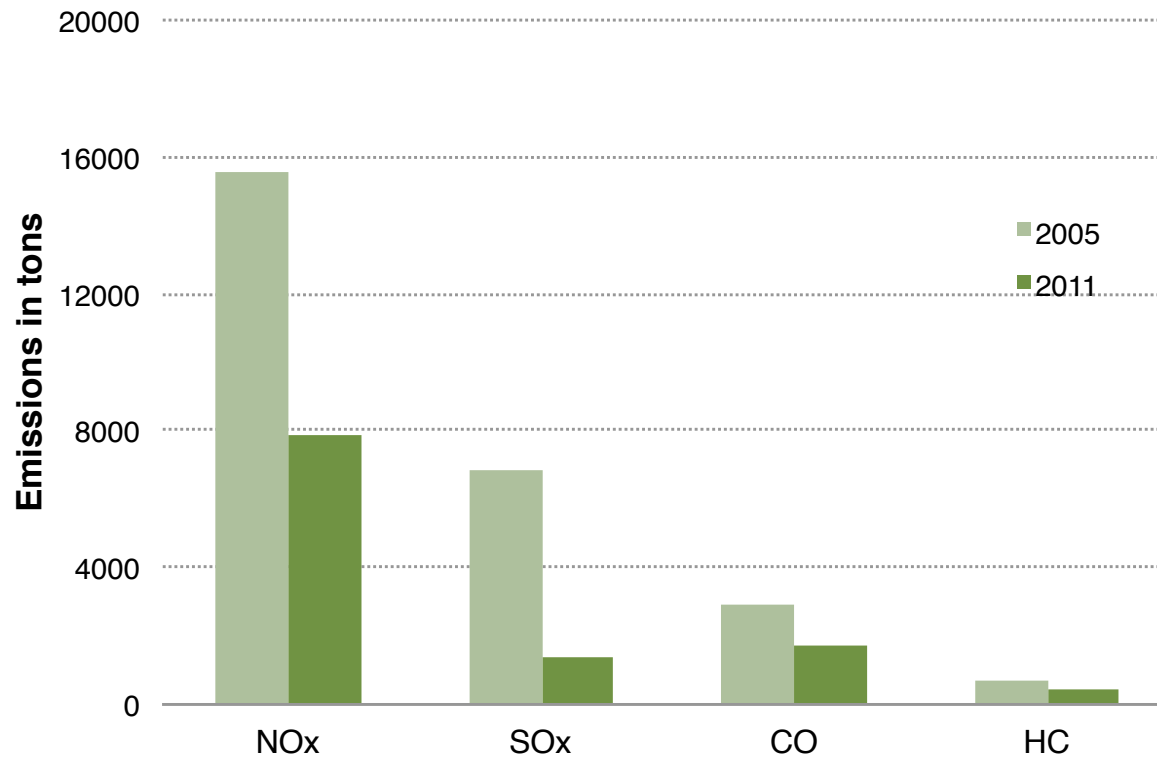
Emission reduction programs in ports

- 大多数港口检测并治理常规污染物
- Most ports monitor and reduce conventional pollutants



趋势 Trend

- 港口减排成果显著
- Significant improvement in port emission reduction

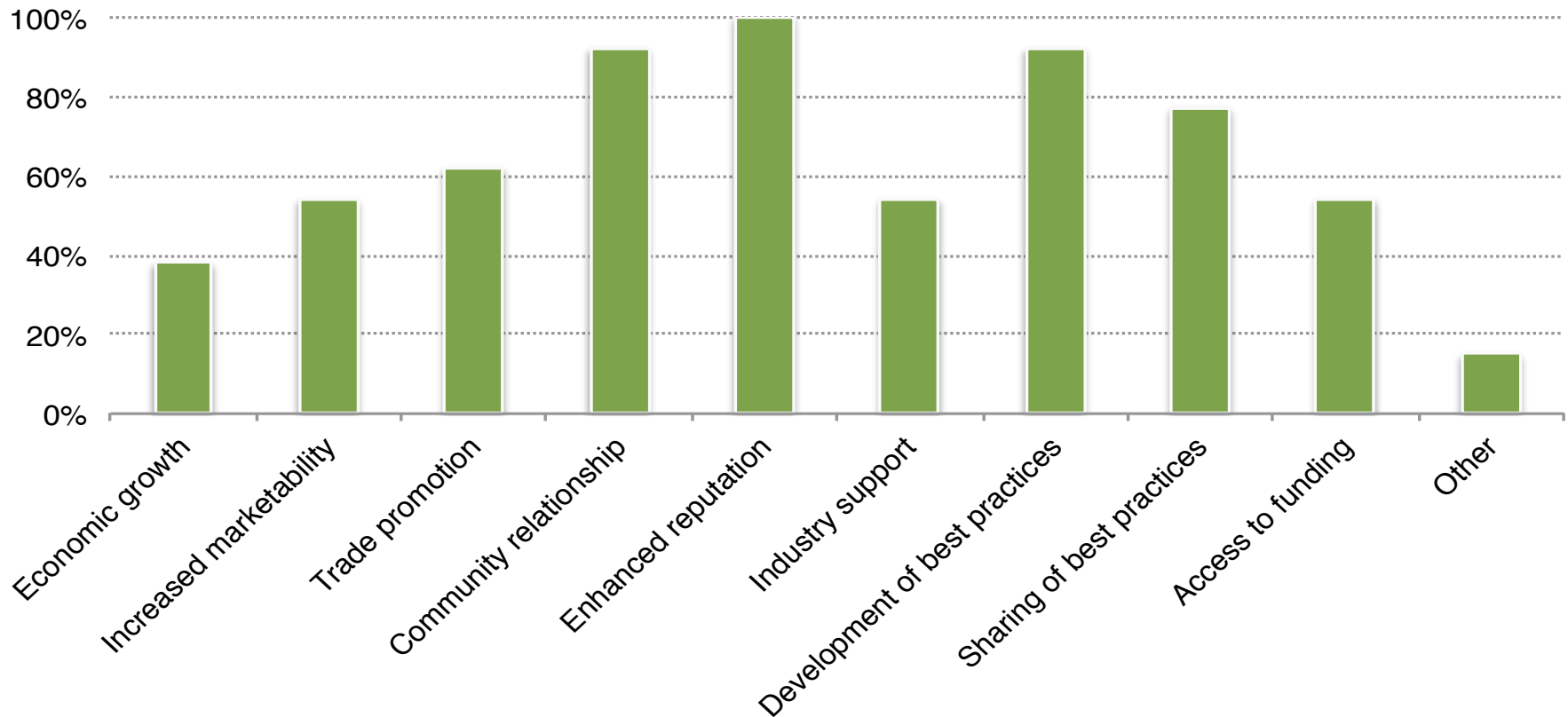


Data source from POLB inventory, 2012

港口减排的原因

Incentives to reduce port emissions

- 港口减排给港口带来名誉和经济上的利益
- Reducing emissions give ports both reputational and economic benefits

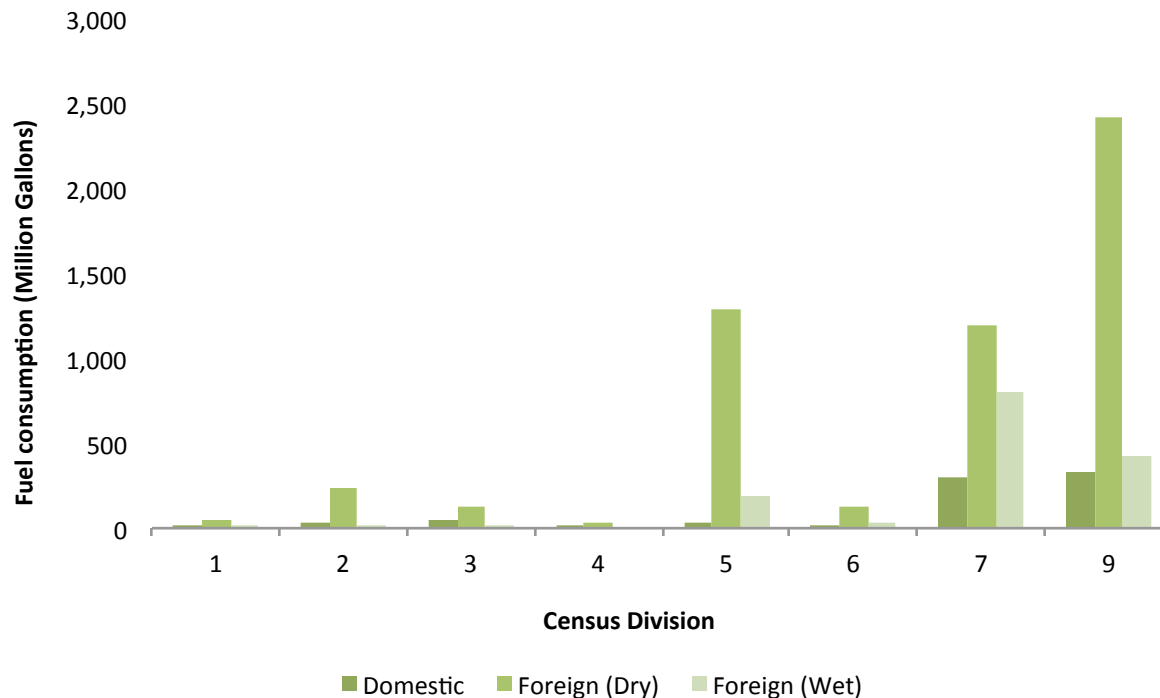


远洋船数据清单的编制和方法

Methodology and inventory on OGVs

- 2004年船舶排放清单，方法与结果
- Shipping inventory in 2004, by census district

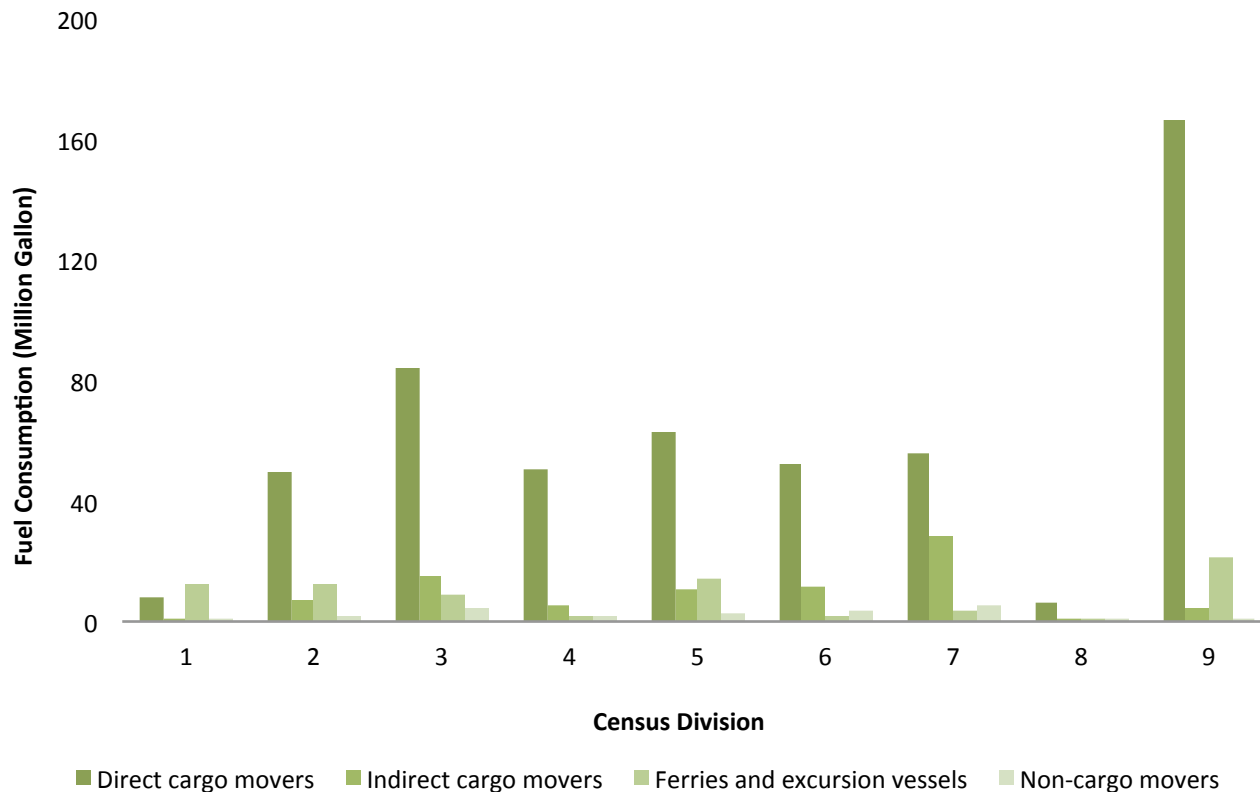
$$\text{Fuel Used (gallons)} = \sum_c (Pwr_p \times LF_p \times SOFC_p + Pwr_a \times LF_a \times SOFC_a) \times \text{Activity}/3630$$



港口和内河船排放清单

Harbor craft and inland vessel inventory

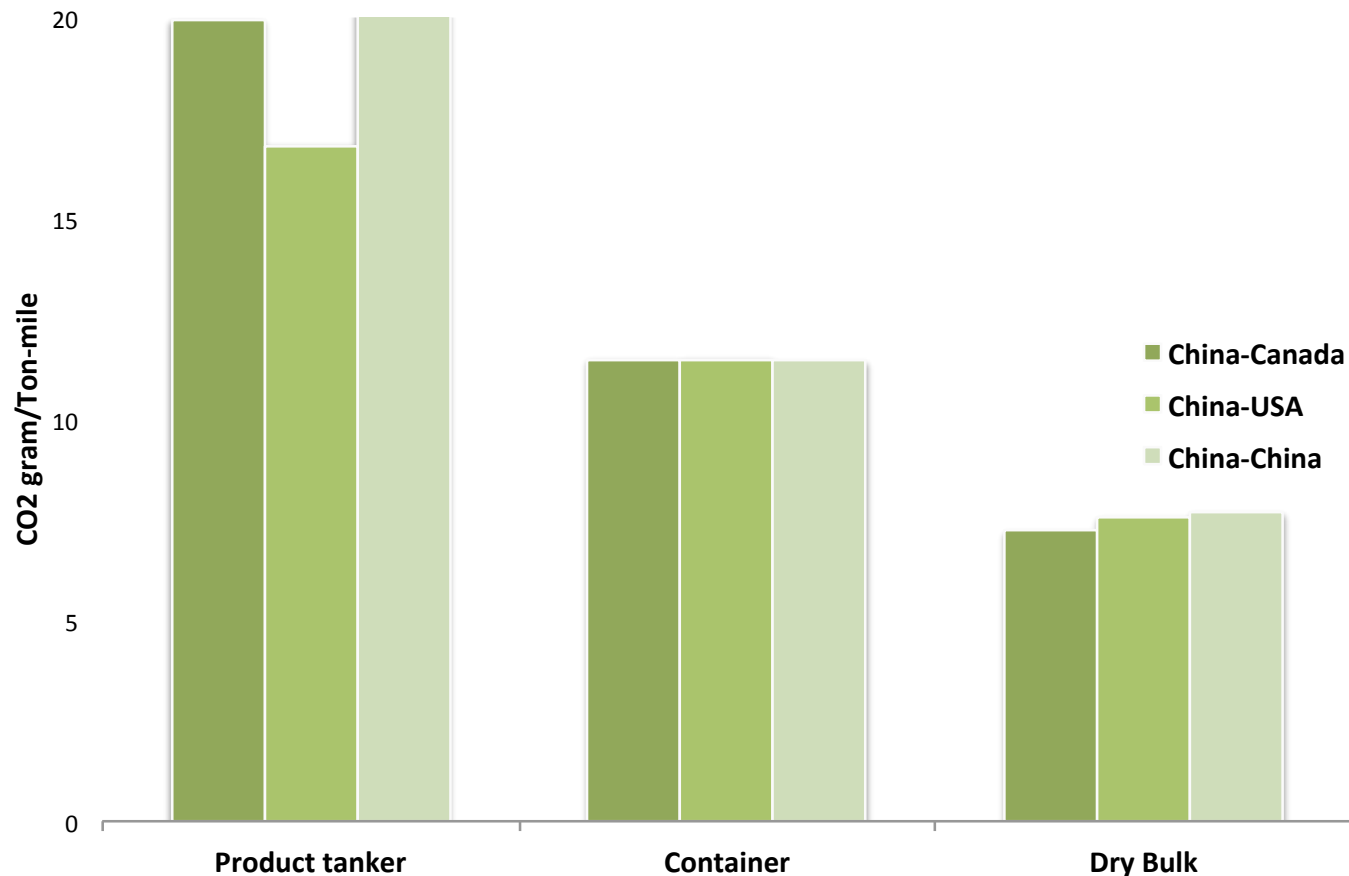
- 活动分析法+数据收集和采样
- Activity-based approach + Complete data survey
- 更多的不确定性
- More uncertainties



使用AIS数据建立排放清单

Using AIS data to compile shipping inventory

- 利用AIS数据提供的及时数据可以更好的估算船舶排放
- AIS is better equipped to calculate shipping inventory



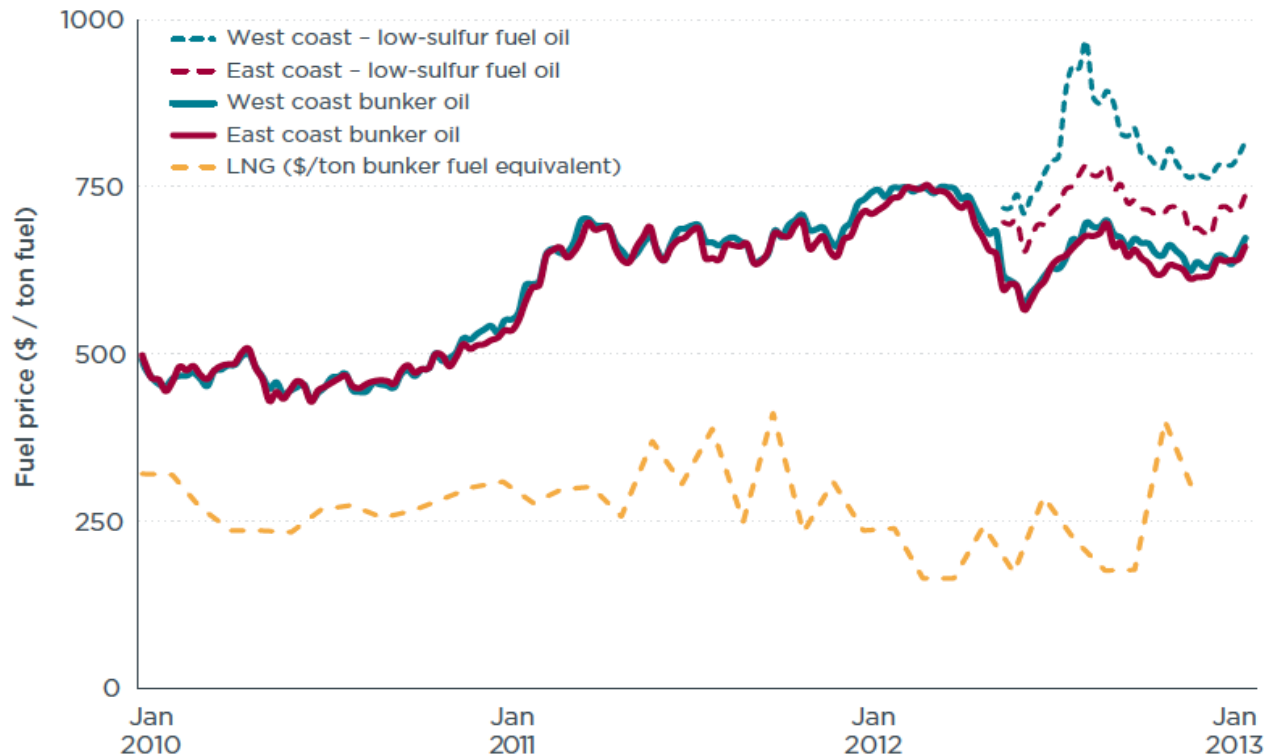
北美港口和船舶排放清单的前沿问题

Emerging Issues in port and shipping inventory

使用液化天然气作为船用油

LNG as a marine fuel

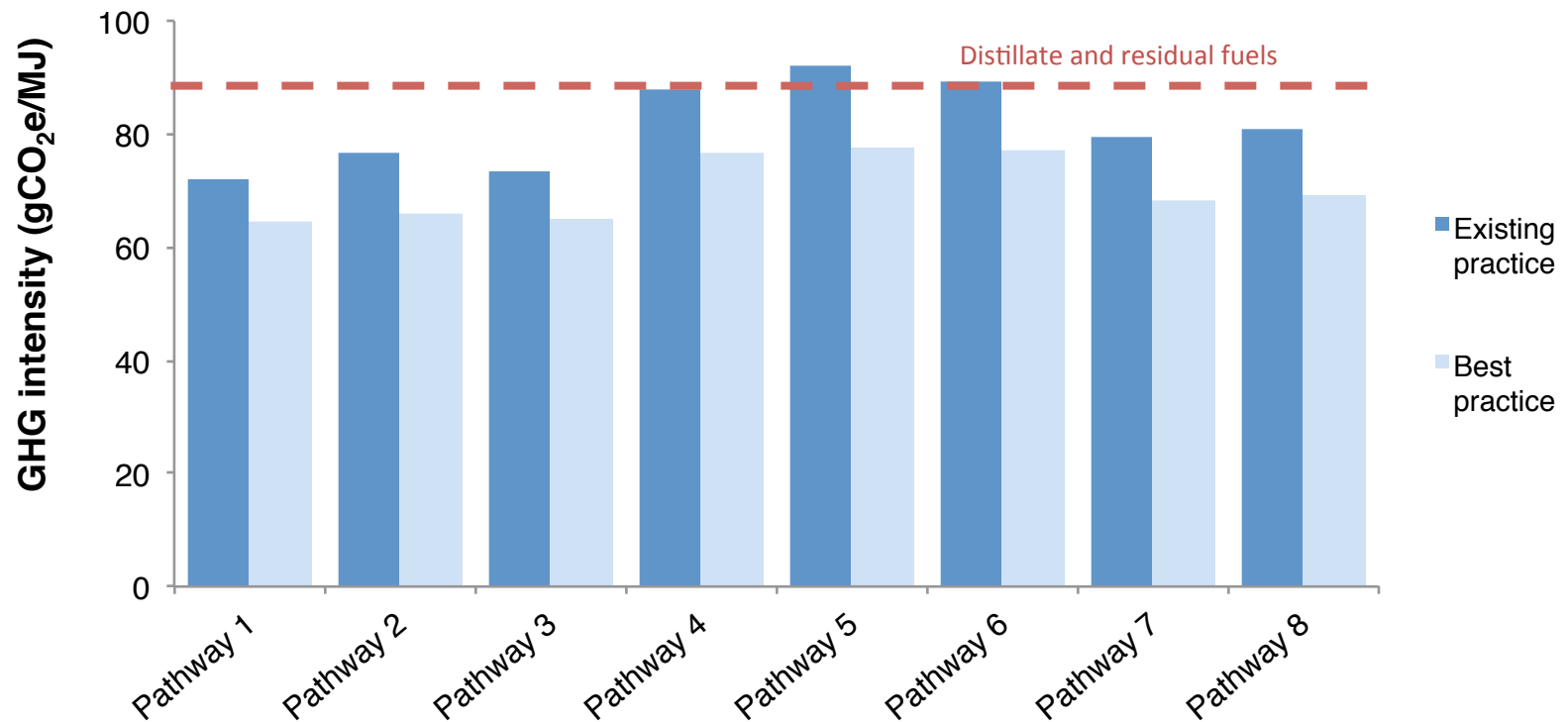
- 液化天然气作为船用燃料降低运行成本并降低常规污染物排放
- LNG as a marine fuel reduces cost and conventional pollutants



液化天然气作为船用油的生命周期温室气体排放

Lifecycle GHG emission from LNG as a marine fuel

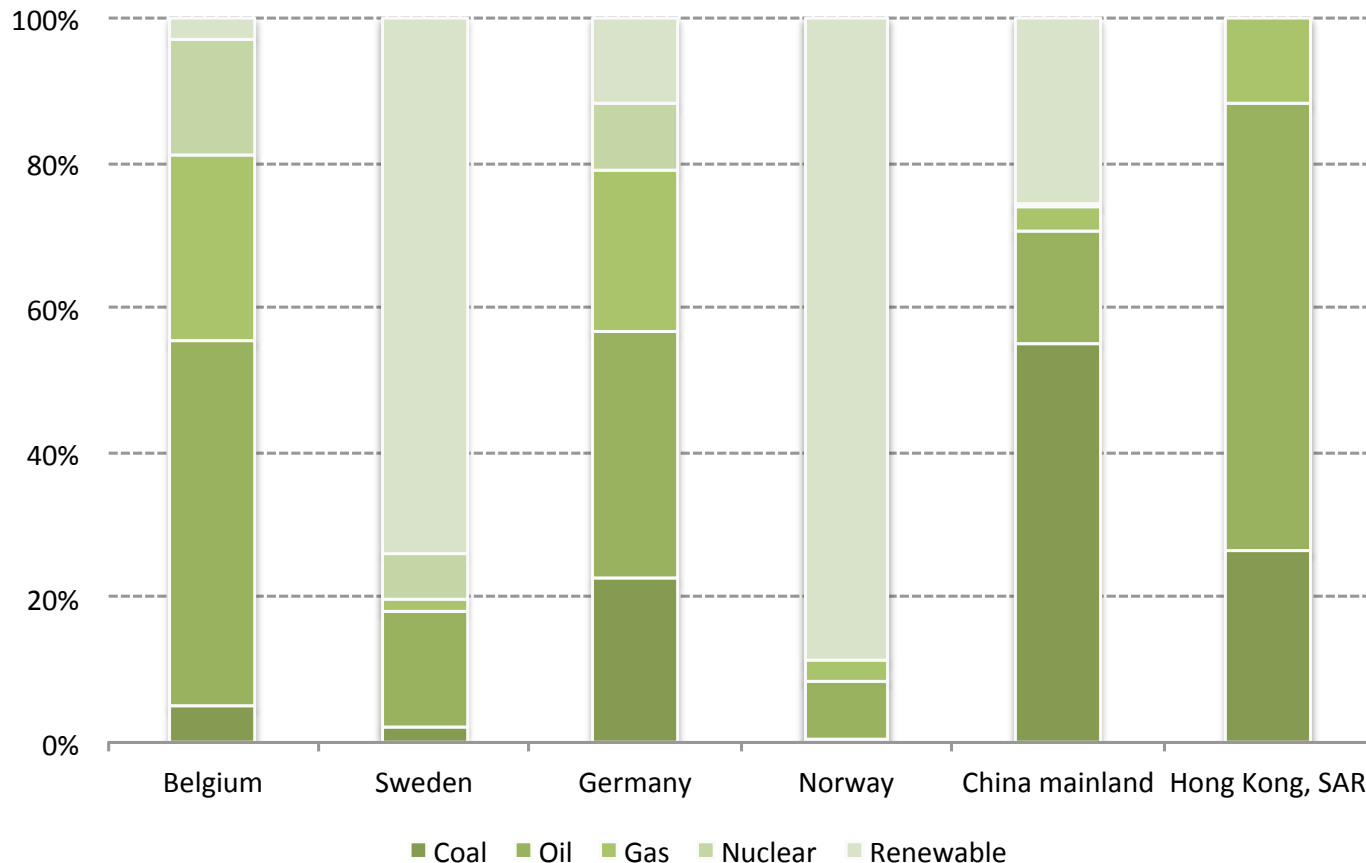
- 使用液化天然气作为船用油的生命周期温室气体排放取决于不同路径
- Lifecycle GHG benefits from using LNG as marine fuel varies by pathways



其他关于生命周期排放的分析

Other Lifecycle analysis

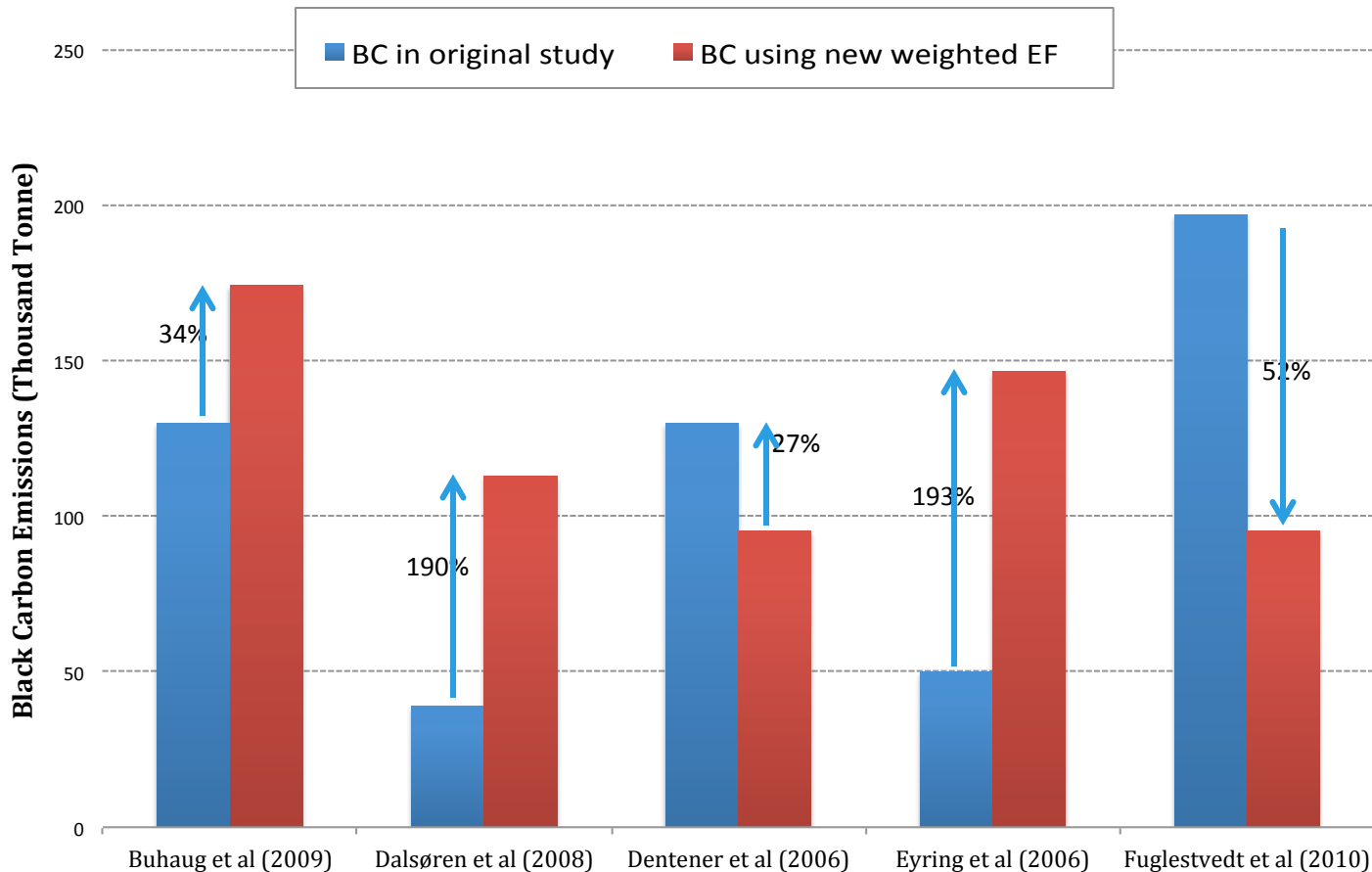
- 以岸电为例：岸电的发展也要考虑生命周期排放
- Use shore power as an example: the development of shore power also needs to consider lifecycle emissions



排放因子是影响黑炭排放清单的最重要因素

Emission factor is the single most important variable in BC inventory

- 黑炭排放清单在使用重新衡量的排放因子后差别很大
- The marine BC inventory estimates differ significantly when a different EF is used while keeping fuel consumption unchanged



Wang, H.,
Minjares, R
(2012) Global
emissions of
marine black
carbon: Critical
review and
revised
assessment.
Submitted to
92nd
Transportation
Research Board.

确定黑炭排放因子的船舶测试

Ship testing to determine BC_{EF}

- 元素碳使用NIOSH方法相较使用IMPROVE方法更高
- The Elemental Carbon (EC) was higher for the NIOSH method as compared to the IMPROVE method
- 可吸入颗粒物构成：45%硫酸盐，45%有机碳和10%元素碳
- The total PM composition is approximately 45% sulfate, 45% organic and a small fraction of EC (10%).
- 黑炭排放因子随功率降低而增加
- BC_{EF} increase as load decreases

Nominal Load	eLoad ⁴ e_kW	Load %	PM _{2.5} mg/kWh	PA-soot ¹ mg/kWh	NIOSH		IMPROVE		MAAP ² mg/kWh	Aeth ³ mg/kWh
					EC mg/kWh	OC mg/kWh	EC mg/kWh	OC mg/kWh		
Post M1	1689	58.2%	206.2	5.6	3.68	79.6	8.35	74.8	n/a	n/a
Post M2	1279	44.1%	199.5	22.2	14.13	82.6	27.55	74.6	n/a	n/a
Post M3	595	20.5%	294.4	88.2	99.09	126.9	133.15	95.5	n/a	n/a
Pre M1	1602	55.2%	407.6	28.6	29.69	257.8	35.21	166.8	n/a	n/a
Pre M2	1243	42.9%	373.3	32.5	27.98	183.0	40.71	158.1	n/a	n/a
Pre M3	603	20.8%	491.1	90.5	n/a	295.8	n/a	173.2	n/a	n/a

美国环保局港口计划

EPA Port Initiative

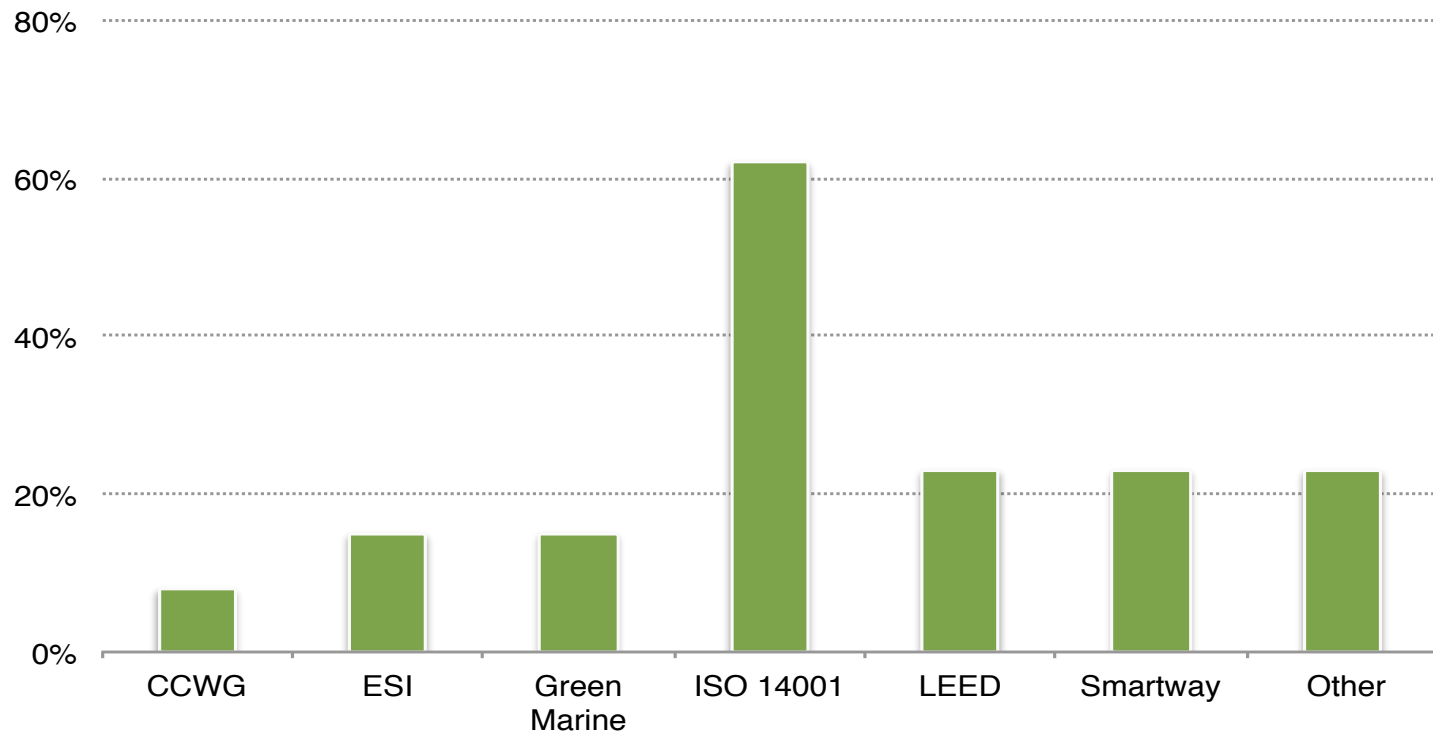
- 与港口合作降低港口污染
- Work with ports to reduce air emissions
- 协调和其他利益相关方的工作
- Collaborate with other stakeholders
- 复制Smartway的成功经验
- Replicate the success story of Smartway



港口认可项目

Port Recognition Program

- 与EDF合作，ICCT对美国主要港口进行了问卷调查，并推荐建立港口识别项目的标准
- Working with EDF, ICCT surveyed ports on their environmental programs and provided recommendations on port recognition metrics



结论

Conclusion

- 排放清单建立方法业已成型，数据是关键
- Methodology has been establish and proven; data is key
- 港口船和内河船排放清单更有不确定性
- Compiling inventory for harbor crafts and inland ships is more challenging
- 黑炭和液化天然气的排放清单会是新的课题
- LNG and BC have become new focuses

谢谢

www.theicct.org/marine

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