



The International Maritime Transport and Logistics Conference

“MARLOG 12”

**Sustainable & Innovative
Technologies**
Towards a Resilient Future
12 - 14 March, 2023 Alexandria - EGYPT





Emanuele Adorni

Aerospace and Industrial Safety
engineer, PhD student

**Modelling and simulation
comparison of conventional and
innovative transport for Natural Gas**

Eng. E. Adorni, Eng. A. Rozhok,
PhD. Eng. L. Damiani, Prof. Eng. R. Revetria



UNIVERSITÀ DEGLI STUDI
DI GENOVA

Introduction



Natural gas reservoir can be found in several scenarios of deposits:

- Superficial layers of oil deposits
- Gas reservoirs under the surface
- Gas reservoirs under the sea-bed



Many are the extraction processes which can be used given certain conditions:

- Presence of shale
- Extraction of tight gas
- Hazardous release of methane hydrates

Natural gas transport



Customers receive a treated product by conventional means of transport:



On water –

Liquefied Natural Gas carrier •

Compressed Natural Gas carrier •



On land –

Pipeline •

Innovative means of transport
Airship



Aim of the research

Existing solutions for transporting natural gas have a high impact on the environment. LNG requires the construction of specific facilities for the liquefaction and regasification processes. Meanwhile, CNG does not require such measures, only specialized equipment for the compression and expansion processes that have a lower impact than LNG. Natural gas can be carried in a gaseous state as payload of airships.

Comparison between natural gas transportation through Pipeline+CNG carrier and Airships

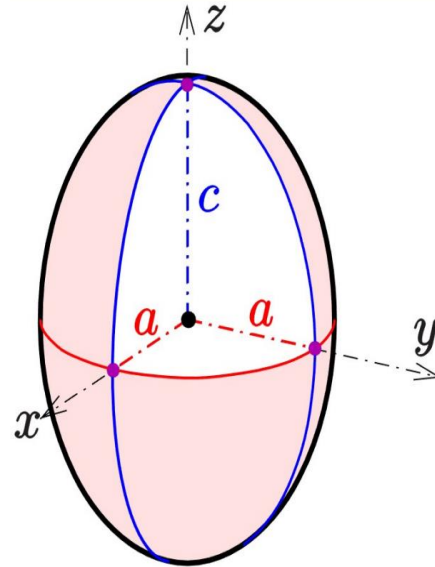
Research hypotheses

- The extraction of *clean* natural gas
- We created our model not taking into account
 - The costs related to the extraction tree
 - The losses due to the loading process of the airship
 - The losses of due the airship's structure and of the CNG carrier

Physical characteristics

Airship

| | |
|------------------------------|-------------------|
| <i>Volume</i> | $75\ 000\ m^3$ |
| <i>CH₄ Volume</i> | $45\ 000\ m^3$ |
| <i>c</i> | $\approx 54\ m$ |
| <i>a</i> | $\approx 18\ m$ |
| <i>Resistance</i> | $\approx 12\ kN$ |
| <i>P_{engine}</i> | $\approx 1.7\ MW$ |
| <i>P_{thrust}</i> | $\approx 600\ kJ$ |

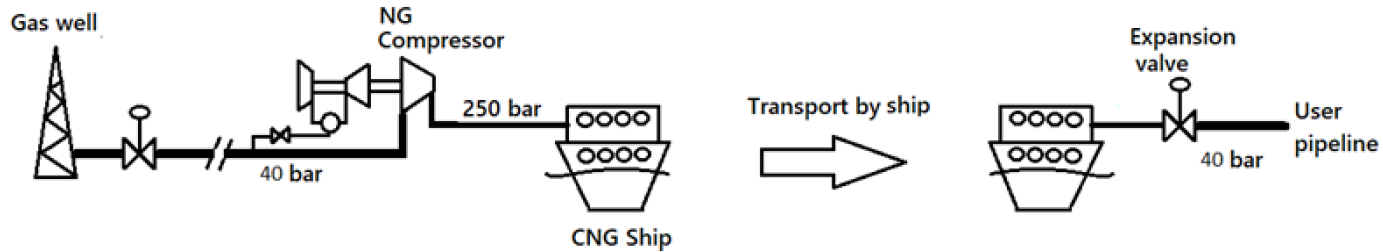


CNG carrier

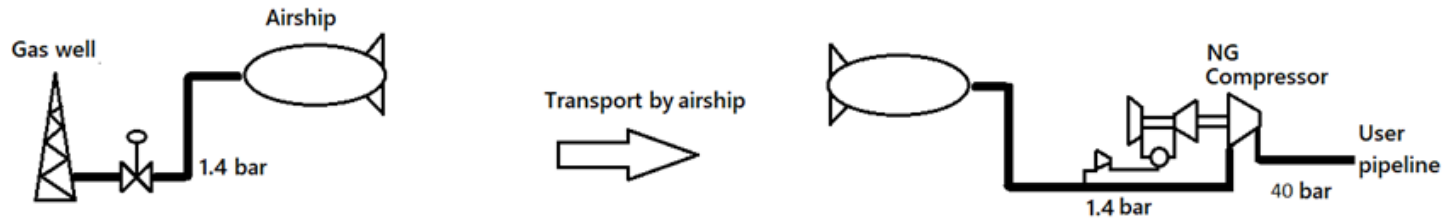
| | |
|----------------------------|----------------------|
| <i>Volume</i> | $10\ 000\ 000\ nm^3$ |
| <i>P_{carrier}</i> | $30\ MW$ |



Scenarios

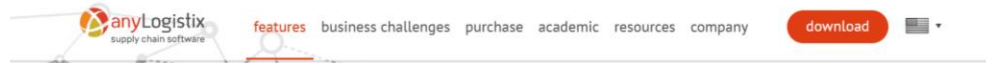


Volume, pressures and maximum payload given by literature



Envelope volume: 40% buoyancy gas + 60% natural gas

What is anyLogistix (ALX)?



ANYLOGISTIX FEATURES OVERVIEW

anyLogistix is the supply chain analytics software to design, optimize and analyze your company's supply chain. It combines powerful analytical optimization approaches together with innovative simulation technologies offering you a comprehensive set of tools for end-to-end supply chain analytics.

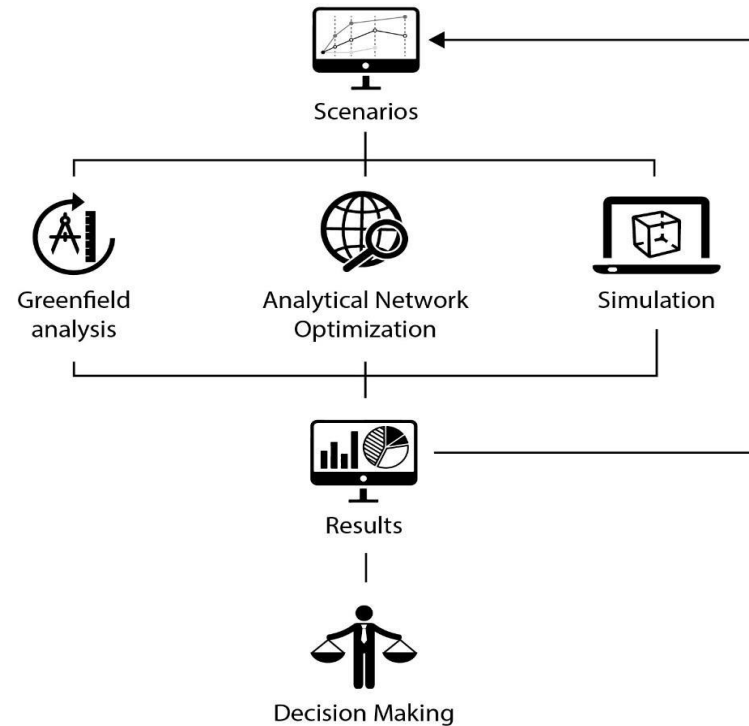


NETWORK DESIGN & OPTIMIZATION

→ Carry out *Greenfield analysis* to find the number of facilities and their



WHAT-IF SCENARIO DYNAMIC SIMULATION



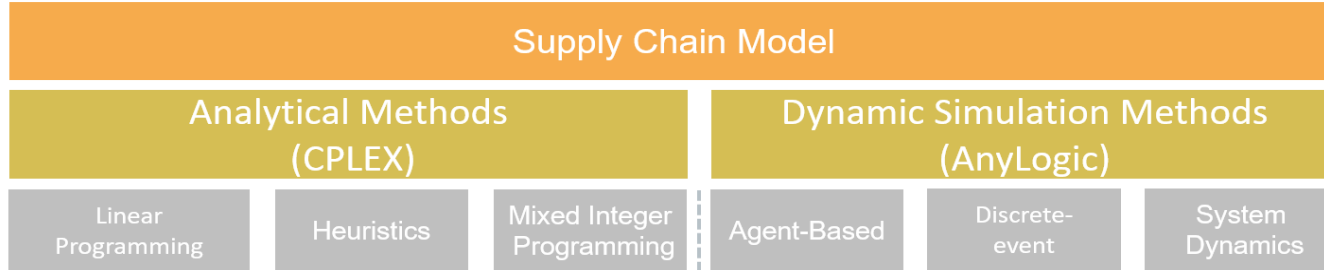
Problem inquiries:



- Where are the best locations for our Distribution centers?
- How to properly define the comparison elements between the scenarios?
- What are the best policies for replenishment, sourcing and transportation?
 - What will happen if we change our inventory policy?
 - What will happen if we change a distribution centers' capacities?
 - What will happen if the demand of the two products changes?
- What will happen if we add more vehicles to the system?
 - Will we always satisfy the demand?








Simulation and Optimization with anyLogistix

anyLogistix



| # | Name | Type | Location | Inclusion Type | Additional Param... | Icon |
|---|-------------------|----------|-----------------------|----------------|---------------------|---|
| 1 | Customer airship | Customer | Customer airship lo.. | Include | Additional param... |  |
| 2 | Customer pipeline | Customer | Customer pipeline l.. | Include | Additional param... |  |

| # | Name | Type | Location | Initially Open | Icon |
|---|-------------------|---------|--------------------|--------------------------|---|
| 1 | Japan DC airship | DC | Japan DC airship.. | <input type="checkbox"/> |  |
| 2 | Harbour Factory | Factory | Harbour Factory . | <input type="checkbox"/> |  |
| 3 | Japan DC pipeline | DC | Japan DC pipelin.. | <input type="checkbox"/> |  |

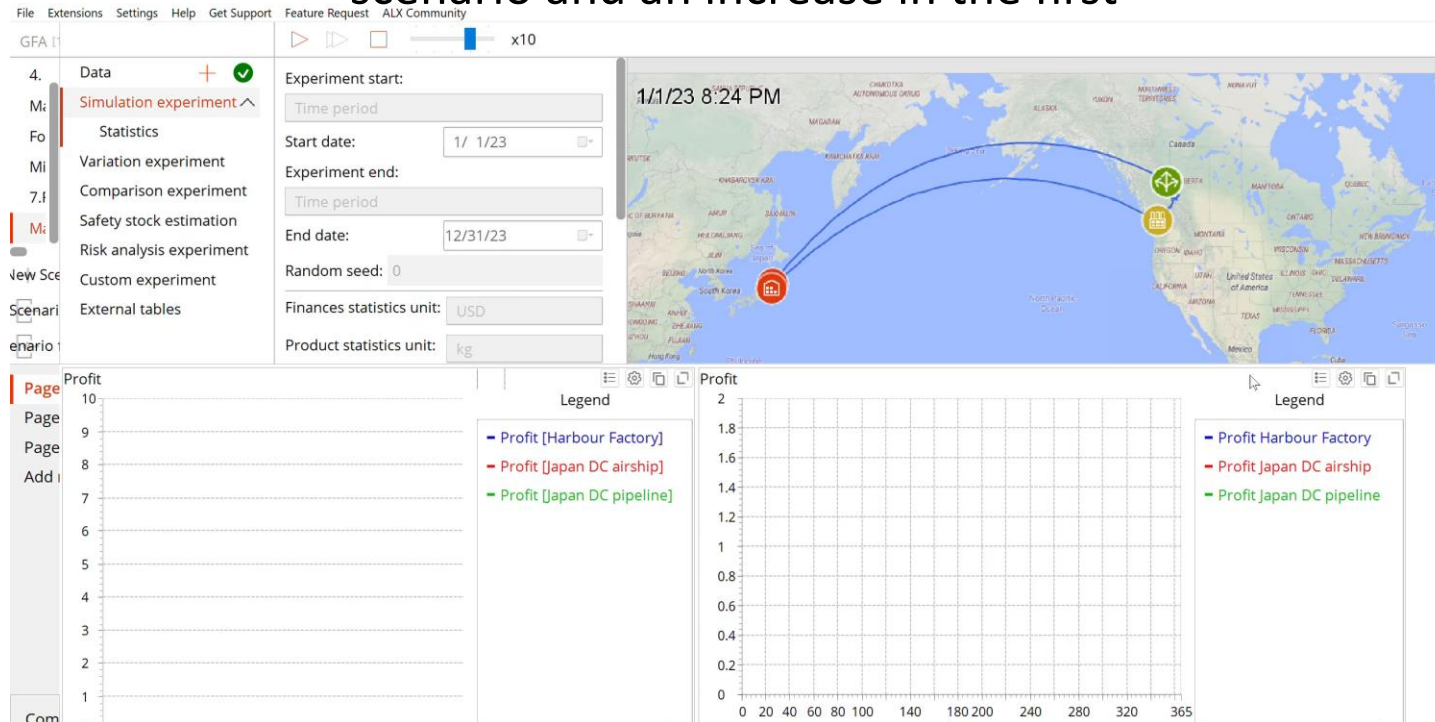
| # | Name | Type | Location | Inclusion Type | Additional Param... | Icon |
|---|---------------|----------|---------------------|----------------|---------------------|---|
| 1 | Well pipeline | Supplier | Well pipeline loc.. | Include | Additional param... |  |
| 2 | Well airship | Supplier | Well airship loca.. | Include | Additional param... |  |

Similarities between scenarios

- The natural gas well used for both scenarios is unlimited
 - It is located in a gas rich region of Canada
- The customers to whom the natural gas will be delivered are in Japan. One distribution centre is assigned to the customers of the “airship scenario” and one distribution centre is assigned to the customers of the “pipeline scenario”.
- The demand for both scenarios is the same

Results

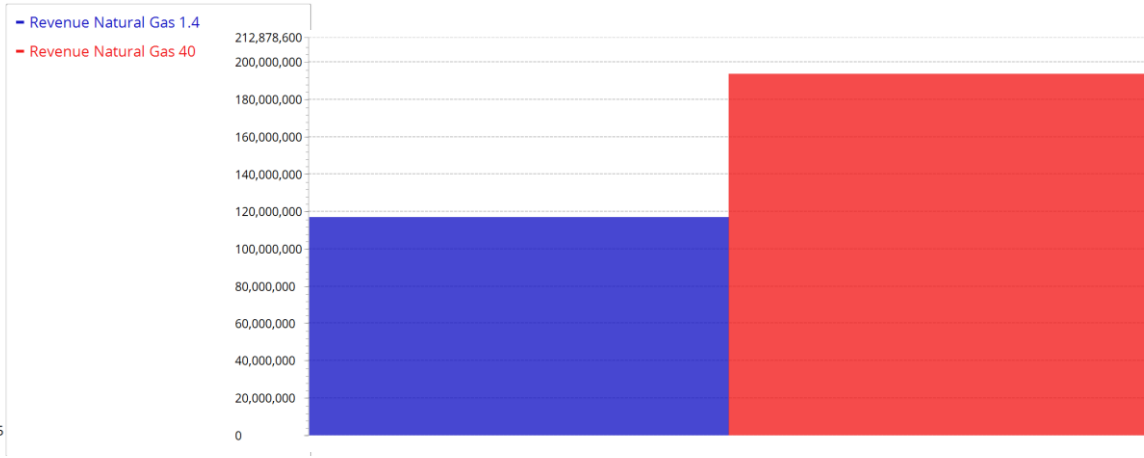
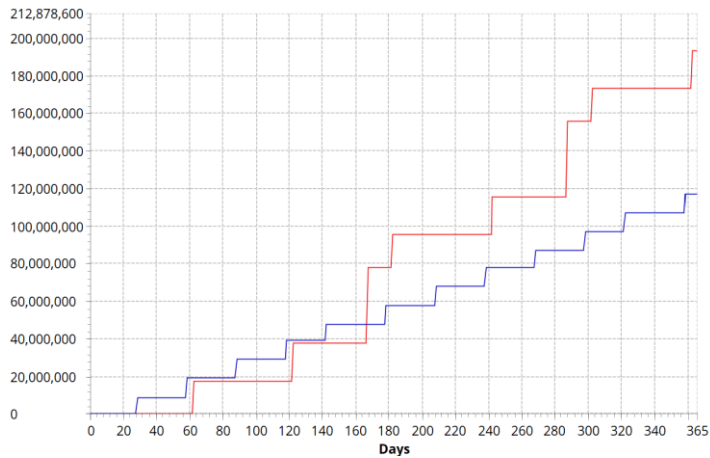
Initially the second scenario showed better results than the first scenario. However, throughout the year we observe a decrease in profits of the second scenario and an increase in the first



Results

These two graphs represent the profits of the products delivered by the two transport systems

In the long term the profits of traditional means of transport are greater than the innovative since a better development of the infrastructure



Conclusions

Very little amount of information on the employment of airships as means of transport is available in the literature. However, we were able to develop a model representing two delivery systems of natural gas: through land and sea, and by flight. The model results gave us a greater profit with the employment of the traditional means of transport.

Future studies will focus on the possibility on creating a fleet of airships and developing an enhanced design of the logistic whilst employing a greater number of airships.

Further research

File Extensions Settings Help Get Support Feature Request ALX Community

GFA [1]

Mar Data + ✓

Fou Simulation experiment

Milk Variation experiment

7.Fc Comparison experiment

Mar Safety stock estimation

Mar Risk analysis experiment

Custom experiment

New Scenario External tables

Scenario

Scenario f

Experiment start:

Time period

Start date: 1/ 1/23

Experiment end:

Time period

End date: 12/31/23

Random seed: 0

Finances statistics unit: USD

Product statistics unit: kg

1/1/23 4:48 PM

Profit

Page 2

Page 3

Page 4

Add new

Comp

Legend

- Profit [Harbour Factory]
- Profit [Japan DC airship]
- Profit [Japan DC pipeline]

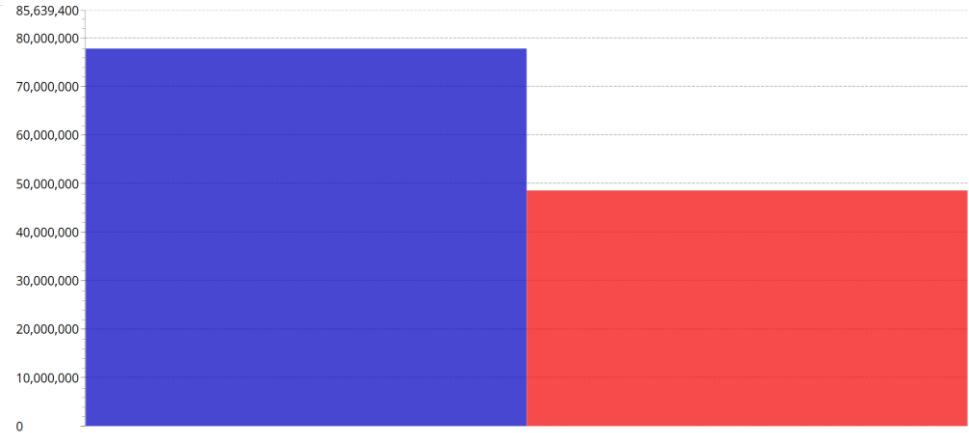
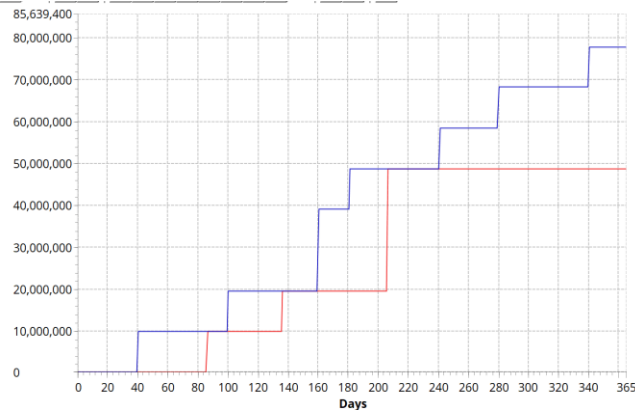
Profit

Legend

- Profit Harbour Factory
- Profit Japan DC airship
- Profit Japan DC pipeline

Further research

Further research considering a fleet of airships involved in transportation system results in an increase in profit in the second scenario.



References

- Wei X., Xiaodong W., Xiaojuan L., Simplified graphical correlation for determining flow rate in tight gas wells in the Sulige gas field, *Pet. Sci.* 5, 258–262 (2008) .1
- Byrom T. G., *Gulf Drilling Guides, Casing and Liners for drilling completion*, second edition, 2017 .2
- Jean-Thomas Bernard, Denis Bolduc, Annie Hardy, The costs of natural gas distribution pipelines: the case of SCGM, Québec, *Energy Economics*, Volume 24, Issue 5, 2002, Pages 425-438, ISSN 0140-9883 .3
- Nathan, Parker. (2004). Using Natural Gas Transmission Pipeline Costs to Estimate Hydrogen Pipeline Costs - eScholarship .4
- (Pipeline Basics & Specifics About Natural Gas Pipelines, [2015-PST-Briefing-Paper-02-NatGasBasics.pdf \(pstrust.org\)](#) .5
- Parker, N. (2004). Using Natural Gas Transmission Pipeline Costs to Estimate Hydrogen Pipeline Costs. UC Davis: Institute of Transportation Studies. Retrieved from <https://escholarship.org/uc/item/9m40m75r> .6
- M.M.J. Knoope, A. Ramírez, A.P.C. Faaij, A state-of-the-art review of techno-economic models predicting the costs of CO2 pipeline transport, *International Journal of Greenhouse Gas Control*, Volume 16, 2013, Pages 241-270 .7
- Chapon M (1990) *Conception et Construction des réseaux de transport de gaz*, Manuel pour le transport et la distribution du gaz, Livre IX. Association Technique de l'industrie du gaz en France. ISBN 2-86655-048-X .8
- Wagner, Jan & van Wagenveld, Steven. (2002). Marine Transportation of Compressed Natural Gas A Viable Alternative to Pipeline or LNG. 10.2523/77925-MS. .9

References

- Young, C., and P. Eng. "Marine CNG: Technically Sound, Commercially Viable, and Imminent." Paper presented at the Offshore Technology Conference, Houston, Texas, U.S.A., April 2007 .10
- Cano, G., and G. Stephen. "CNG Marine Transport--A Gas Transportation Company Perspective." Paper presented at the Offshore Technology Conference, Houston, Texas, May 2005 .11
- Stephen, G., and G. Cano. "CNG Marine Transport-Demonstration Project Development." Paper presented at the Offshore Technology Conference, Houston, Texas, USA, May 2006 .12
- Stenning, D. (1999). The Coselle CNG carrier: a new way to ship natural gas by sea. Proceedings of the 1999 CERI North American natural gas conference and Calgary gasexpo '99 : cresting the capacity wave, (p. 300). Canada: Canadian Energy Research Inst .13
- Stenning D.G., COSELLE CNG: Economics and Opportunities A New Way To Ship Natural Gas By Sea, [Stenning.pdf \(ntnu.no\)](#) .14
- Trincas G., Comparison of Marine Technologies for Mediterranean Offshore Gas Export, Ebook: Technology and Science for the Ships of the Future, pp. 577-586, 2021 .15
- Man Diesel & Turbo, Propulsion Trends in LNG Carriers Two-stroke Engines .16
- Żuchowicki, J., & Lelonek, T. (2011). CNG - a new way of maritime natural gas supplies. Rocznik Ochrona Środowiska, Tom 13, 137–148 .17
- Capitta G., Damiani L., Laudani S., Lertora E., Mandolino C., Morra E., Revetria R., Structural and Operational Design of an Innovative Airship Drone for Natural Gas Transport over Long Distances, Engineering letters 25:3, 2017 .18

References

- Petrolo M., Azzara R., Nagaraj M.H., SkySaver- An airship to revolutionize cargo transport and humanitarian relief operations, Thesis, 2021 .19
- Prentice, B.E. and Knotts, R. (2014) Cargo Airships: International Competition. Journal of Transportation Technologies, 4, 187-195 all my airships tuff; Prentice, B.E.; Lau, Y.- Y. .20
- Ng, A.K.Y. Transport Airships for Scheduled Supply and Emergency Response in the Arctic. Sustainability 2021, 13, 5301 .21
- A A Didkovskij et al 2021 IOP Conf. Ser.: Mater. Sci. Eng. 1129 012066 .22
- Capitta G., Laudani S., Progettazione meccanica di una piattaforma innovativa per il trasporto di CNG su lunghe distanze: aspetti logistici, costruttivi ed operative, 2016 .23
- Jing, J.; Shan, H.; Zhu, X.; Huangpu, Y.; Tian, Y. Wellbore Temperature and Pressure Calculation of Offshore Gas Well Based on Gas-Liquid Separated Flow Model. Processes 2022, 10, 2043 .24
- Li, Xiayi & Xiong, Yaxuan & Xing, Linlin & Li, Bo & Zhang, Hui & Qian, Di & Liu, Rong. (2015). Analysis of gas expander substituting for natural gas valve in a natural gas pressure regulating station. 10.2991/aece-15.2015.8 .25
- UNI EN 10208-1:2009 .26
- <https://boereport.com/well-map/> .27

Thank You

