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REDUCTION OF GHG EMISSIONS FROM SHIPS

Calculating Well-to-Wake carbon dioxide equivalent emissions from marine fuels using both GWP100 and GWP20

Submitted by Solomon Islands, Pacific Environment and Inuit Circumpolar Council

SUMMARY

Executive summary: This document summarizes the methods for calculating Well-to-Wake (WtW) carbon dioxide equivalent emissions from marine fuels using both 100-year Global Warming Potential (GWP100) and 20-year Global Warming Potential (GWP20), as outlined in a briefing paper published by the International Council on Clean Transportation (ICCT). These methods can inform the development of the IMO LCA guidelines.

*Strategic direction,
if applicable:* 3

Output: 3.2

Action to be taken: Paragraph 10

Related documents: MEPC 75/7/15; MEPC 78/7/19; ISWG-GHG 9/2/7;
ISWG-GHG 11/WP.1/Rev.1 and PPR 5/INF.16

Introduction

1 ISWG-GHG 11 agreed to further consider developing guidance on how to calculate carbon dioxide equivalent emissions based on 100-year Global Warming Potential (GWP100) and adding 20-year Global Warming Potential (GWP20) for comparative purposes as part of the draft LCA guidelines (ISWG-GHG 11/WP.1/Rev.1, paragraph 58).

2 This document summarizes the methods for calculating Well-to-Wake (WtW) carbon dioxide equivalent emissions from marine fuels using both GWP100 and GWP20, as outlined in a briefing paper published by the International Council on Clean Transportation (ICCT), which is included in the annex, as well as online¹. The ICCT briefing paper contained in the annex was published in August 2021 and is an update of an earlier version that was published

¹ <https://theicct.org/publication/update-accounting-for-well-to-wake-carbon-dioxide-equivalent-emissions-in-maritime-transportation-climate-policies/>

in March 2021 which version was included in the annex to document ISWG-GHG 9/2/7 (WWF et al.). The August 2021 update uses Global Warming Potentials from the IPCC's Sixth Assessment Report.

A table containing GWP100 and GWP20 values

3 At ISWG-GHG 11, several delegations supported the inclusion in the draft LCA guidelines of a table containing default GWP100 and GWP20 values of the substances covered for comparison purposes (ISWG-GHG 11/WP.1/Rev.1, paragraph 50).

4 Table 1 contains the GWP100 and GWP20 values used in the ICCT briefing paper. The GWPs for carbon dioxide (CO₂), methane (CH₄), and nitrous oxide (N₂O) are from the IPCC's Sixth Assessment Report². The GWPs for Black Carbon (BC) are from Bond et al. (2013)³ and Comer et al. (2017)⁴. The GWP100 value for BC from these studies was used in the *Fourth IMO GHG Study 2020* (MEPC 75/7/15). This table could be included in the IMO's draft LCA guidelines as default GWP100 and GWP20 values, subject to review and revision, as appropriate.

Table 1: Global Warming Potentials for climate pollutants

Pollutant	100-year	20-year	Source
CO ₂	1	1	Reference level
CH ₄	29.8	82.5	IPCC AR6 Table 7.15
N ₂ O	273	273	IPCC AR6 Table 7.15
BC	900	3200	Bond et al. and Comer et al.

Estimating WtW CO₂e emissions using both GWP100 and GWP20

5 The ICCT estimated WtW emission factors for four marine fuels and a variety of marine engines. For liquid fuels like heavy fuel oil (HFO), 0.5% sulfur very low sulfur fuel oil (VLSFO), and marine gas oil (MGO), they considered their use in slow-speed diesel and medium-speed diesel engines. For liquefied natural gas (LNG), they considered its use in 4-stroke and 2-stroke Otto-cycle engines, 2-stroke Diesel-cycle engines, lean burn spark ignition engines, and steam turbines. The Otto-cycle and lean-burn engines sometimes have methane slip from the crankcase, so they included scenarios with and without crankcase emissions.

6 Well-to-Tank (WtT) emissions were calculated using emission factors from the United States' Argonne National Laboratory's Greenhouse Gases, Regulated Emissions, and Energy Use in Transportation (GREET) model, and energy content assumptions from the *Fourth IMO*

² Forster, P., T. Storelvmo, K. Armour, W. Collins, J. L. Dufresne, D. Frame, D. J. Lunt, T. Mauritsen, M. D. Palmer, M. Watanabe, M. Wild, H. Zhang, 2021, *The Earth's Energy Budget, Climate Feedbacks, and Climate Sensitivity*. In: *Climate Change 2021: The Physical Science Basis. Contribution of Working Group I to the Sixth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change* [Masson-Delmotte, V., P. Zhai, A. Pirani, S. L. Connors, C. Péan, S. Berger, N. Caud, Y. Chen, L. Goldfarb, M. I. Gomis, M. Huang, K. Leitzell, E. Lonnoy, J.B.R. Matthews, T. K. Maycock, T. Waterfield, O. Yelekçi, R. Yu and B. Zhou (eds.)], (Cambridge University Press. 2021), www.ipcc.ch/report/sixth-assessment-report-working-group-i/.

³ Bond, T. C., et al., Bounding the role of black carbon in the climate system: A scientific assessment, *J. Geophys. Res. Atmos.*, 118 (2013) 5380–5552, <https://doi.org/10.1002/jgrd.50171>.

⁴ Comer, B., Olmer, N., Mao, X., Roy, B., and Rutherford, D. *Black carbon emissions and fuel use in global shipping, 2015*, (ICCT: Washington, DC, 2017), <https://theicct.org/publications/black-carbon-emissions-global-shipping-2015>. This study was submitted in the annex to document PPR 5/INF.16.

GHG Study 2020. For VLSFO, which is not included in GREET or the *Fourth IMO GHG Study 2020*, the ICCT estimated its WtT emission factor by assuming that it is an 80/20 blend of MGO and HFO.

7 Tank-to-Wake (TtW) emissions were calculated based on combustion emissions, as well as un-combusted methane in the case of LNG, based on the emissions factors used in the *Fourth IMO GHG Study 2020* with two exceptions. First, the ICCT estimated emissions factors for VLSFO by assuming that it is an 80/20 blend of marine gas oil and heavy fuel oil. Second, the ICCT added scenarios that account for methane slip from the crankcases of Otto-cycle and lean-burn engines.

8 WtW emissions are the sum of the WtT and TtW emissions. They are shown in table 2. They vary depending on the fuel type, which affects WtT emissions, and by engine type, which affects TtW emissions. In the table, CO₂ accounts for only carbon dioxide emissions, whereas CO₂e100 and CO₂e20 account for emissions of CH₄, N₂O, and BC, based on their GWP100 and GWP20, respectively.

Table 2: WtW carbon dioxide and carbon dioxide equivalent factors for fossil marine fuels (Table 13 in the ICCT briefing)

Fuel type	Engine type	Well-to-wake (g/g fuel)		
		CO ₂	CO ₂ e100	CO ₂ e20
HFO	SSD	3.545	3.892	4.559
	MSD	3.545	4.159	5.516
VLSFO	SSD	3.734	4.098	4.792
	MSD	3.734	4.366	5.749
MGO	SSD	3.782	4.016	4.372
	MSD	3.782	4.211	5.073
LNG	LNG-Otto-MS	3.280	4.930	7.801
	LNG-Otto-MS + crankcase	3.280	5.121	8.330
	LNG-Otto-SS	3.280	4.385	6.288
	LNG-Otto-SS + crankcase	3.280	4.586	6.845
	LNG-Diesel	3.280	3.940	5.008
	LBSI	3.280	4.663	7.060
	LBSI + crankcase	3.280	4.854	7.589
	Steam Turbine	3.280	3.859	4.856

Why considering GWP20 is important

9 The ICCT stresses that it is important to consider not only CO₂, but also CO₂e100 and CO₂e20. They give the examples in figures 1 and 2 below to explain. Figure 1 shows the WtW emissions of consuming 1000 tonnes of LNG in the engine with the highest emissions (LNG-Otto-MS + crankcase) and the LNG engine with the lowest emissions (LNG-Diesel). Figure 2 shows WtW emissions of consuming 1000 tonnes of VLSFO in SSD and MSD engines. Figure 1 shows that estimates of WtW climate pollution can more than double for LNG engines that have high methane slip when evaluated on CO₂e20 compared with CO₂ (left side of figure 1). Figure 2 shows that the relative contribution of BC emissions depends strongly on whether it is evaluated using 100-year or 20-year global warming potential.

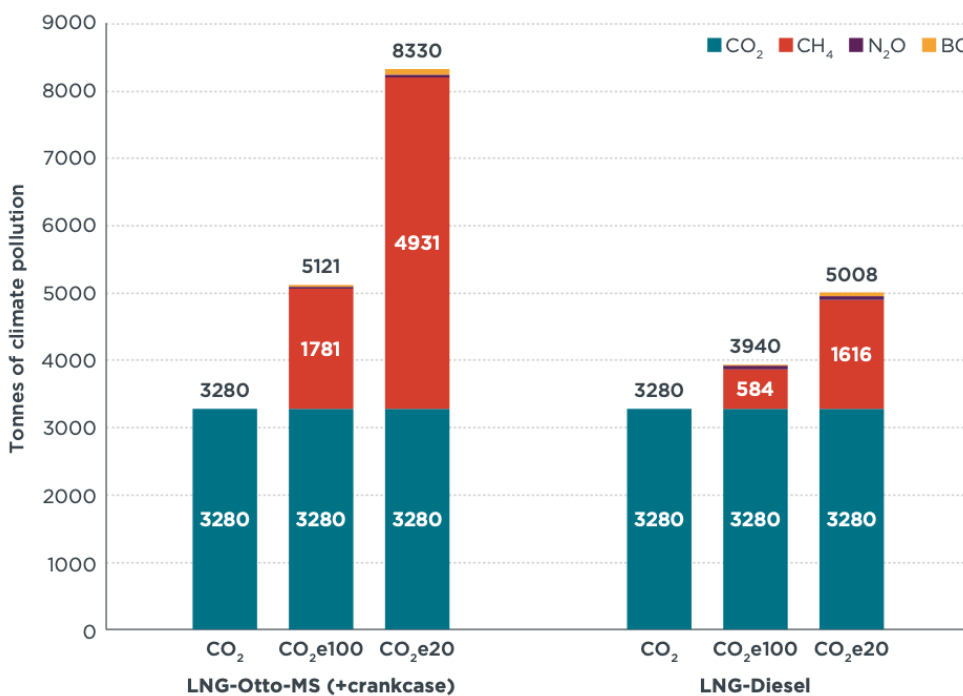


Figure 1: WtW emissions of consuming 1,000 tonnes of LNG in two engines.

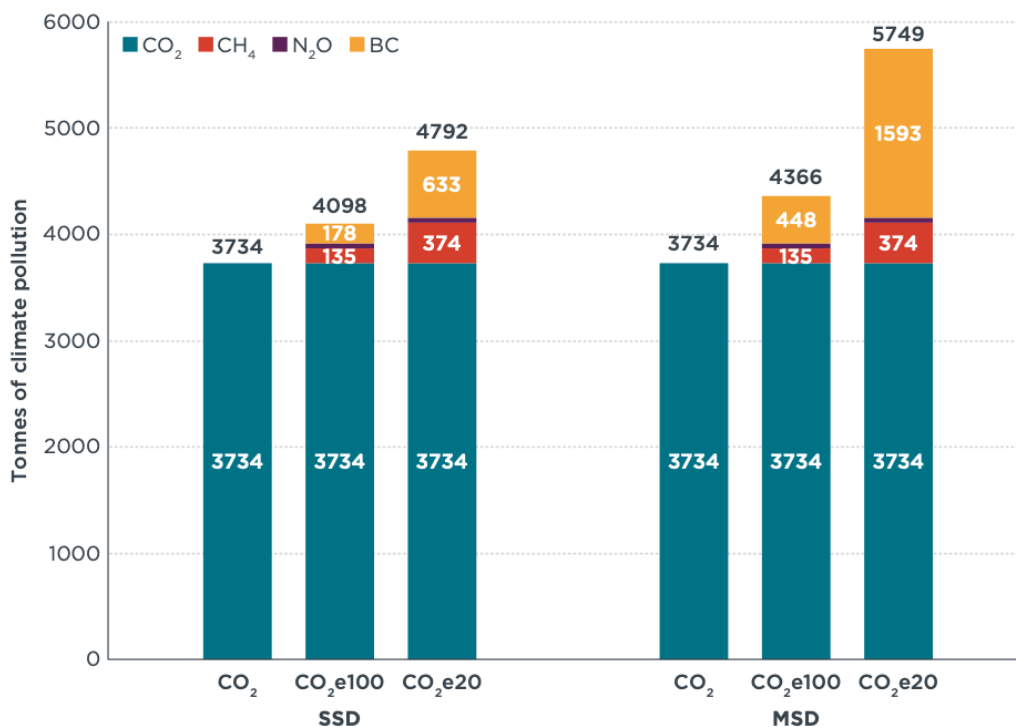


Figure 2: WtW emissions of consuming 1,000 tonnes of VLSFO in two engines.

Action requested of the Committee

10 The Committee is invited to note the information provided in this document, especially the GWP100 and GWP20 values in table 1, and to note the briefing in the annex, as the Organization develops draft LCA guidelines.

BRIEFING

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AUGUST 2021

Update: Accounting for well-to-wake carbon dioxide equivalent emissions in maritime transportation climate policies

Prepared by Bryan Comer, PhD, and Liudmila Osipova, PhD

INTRODUCTION

This briefing paper explains how policymakers can account for well-to-wake (WTW) carbon dioxide equivalent (CO₂e) emissions in strategies that aim to monitor or regulate climate-warming pollutants from ships. Well-to-wake emissions, or life-cycle emissions, are the sum of upstream (well-to-tank) and downstream (tank-to-wake) emissions. In addition to carbon dioxide (CO₂), carbon dioxide equivalents include greenhouse gases (GHGs) such as methane (CH₄) and nitrous oxide (N₂O), as well as particles like black carbon (BC). By focusing solely on CO₂ and ignoring other pollutants, regulators would significantly underestimate climate pollution from maritime transport which would work against achieving the Paris Agreement goal to limit global warming to 1.5°C compared to pre-industrial levels.

The European Union (EU) intends to add maritime shipping emissions to its Emissions Trading Scheme (ETS) and is currently deciding if only CO₂ emissions will be covered or if other climate pollutants, including CH₄, BC, and N₂O, should also be considered to account for CO₂-equivalent emissions. The emission factors presented in this briefing can be used by the EU and other regulatory bodies to calculate well-to-wake CO₂e emissions from marine fuel consumption. This briefing updates a previous version in order to incorporate well-to-tank black carbon emission factors and new global warming potentials from the IPCC's Sixth Assessment Report.¹

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¹ Bryan Comer and Liudmila Osipova, *Accounting for well-to-wake carbon dioxide equivalent emissions in maritime transportation climate policies*, (ICCT: Washington, DC, 2021), <https://theicct.org/publications/well-to-wake-co2-mar2021>.

APPROACH FOR CALCULATING WELL-TO-WAKE EMISSIONS BASED ON FUEL CONSUMPTION

Well-to-wake CO₂e emissions (CO₂e_{WTW}) account for the amount of climate pollutants emitted upstream well-to-tank (WTT) and downstream tank-to-wake (TTW). This briefing reports CO₂e_{WTW} based on both 100-year and 20-year global warming potentials. As upstream and downstream pollutants vary according to the type of fuel and engines that are used, the analysis determines the emissions factors for four different marine fuels and multiple engine types. Fuels include heavy fuel oil (HFO), very-low sulfur fuel oil (VLSFO), marine gas oil (MGO), and liquefied natural gas (LNG). Engine types include slow speed diesel (SSD); medium speed diesel (MSD); two-stroke, slow-speed, Otto-cycle, dual fuel LNG (LNG-Otto-SS); four-stroke, medium-speed, Otto-cycle, dual fuel LNG (LNG-Otto MS); lean-burn spark ignition LNG (LBSI); two-stroke, slow-speed, Diesel-cycle LNG (LNG-Diesel), and steam turbines.

The global warming potentials listed in Table 1 represent the relative amount of heat each pollutant traps compared with the heat trapped by the same amount of CO₂ over a given period after emission.

Table 1. Global warming potentials for climate pollutants.

Pollutant	100-year	20-year	Source
CO ₂	1	1	Reference level
CH ₄	29.8	82.5	IPCC AR6 Table 7.15
N ₂ O	273	273	IPCC AR6 Table 7.15
BC	900	3200	Bond et al. and Comer et al.

As shown in Table 1, CO₂ is used as the reference and has a global warming potential equal to one. For CH₄ and N₂O, values were obtained from the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) Sixth Assessment Report (AR6).² For BC, values were obtained from Bond et al.³ and Comer, Olmer, Mao, Roy, and Rutherford.⁴

A ship's CO₂e_{WTW} can be calculated based on the mass of fuel the ship consumed and a well-to-wake carbon dioxide equivalent factor (CEF_{WTW}) for that fuel, as shown in Equation 1. Although the equation determines grams of CO₂e, the same equation can be used with any other unit of mass. For example, if one gram of heavy fuel oil results in 4.6 grams of CO₂e_{WTW}, one tonne will emit 4.6 tonnes of CO₂e_{WTW}. For the EU ETS and other policies based on the fuel consumption of large ships, tonnes will be a more appropriate unit.

2 Forster, P., T. Storelvmo, K. Armour, W. Collins, J. L. Dufresne, D. Frame, D. J. Lunt, T. Mauritsen, M. D. Palmer, M. Watanabe, M. Wild, H. Zhang, 2021, *The Earth's Energy Budget, Climate Feedbacks, and Climate Sensitivity. In: Climate Change 2021: The Physical Science Basis. Contribution of Working Group I to the Sixth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change* [Masson-Delmotte, V., P. Zhai, A. Pirani, S. L. Connors, C. Péan, S. Berger, N. Caud, Y. Chen, L. Goldfarb, M. I. Gomis, M. Huang, K. Leitzell, E. Lonnoy, J.B.R. Matthews, T. K. Maycock, T. Waterfield, O. Yelekçi, R. Yu and B. Zhou (eds.)], (Cambridge University Press, 2021), www.ipcc.ch/report/sixth-assessment-report-working-group-i/.

3 Bond, T. C., et al., Bounding the role of black carbon in the climate system: A scientific assessment, *J. Geophys. Res. Atmos.*, 118 (2013) 5380– 5552, <https://doi.org/10.1002/jgrd.50171>.

4 Bryan Comer, Naya Olmer, Xiaoli Mao, Biswajoy Roy, and Dan Rutherford, *Black carbon emissions and fuel use in global shipping, 2015*, (ICCT: Washington, DC, 2017), <https://theicct.org/publications/black-carbon-emissions-global-shipping-2015>.

Equation 1

$$CO_2e_{WTW} = FC \times CEF_{WTW}$$

CO_2e_{WTW} = well-to-wake emissions, in gCO_2e

FC = fuel consumption, in g

CEF_{WTW} = well-to-wake carbon dioxide equivalent factor for that fuel, in gCO_2e/g fuel

Fuel consumption is reported by ship owners or operators. In the case of the EU ETS, fuel consumption will be based on EU Monitoring Reporting and Verification data. The CEF_{WTW} is calculated based on WTT emissions associated with extracting, processing, and transporting the fuel and TTW emissions associated with using the fuel on board the ship. The TTW emissions include combustion and non-combustion emissions, such as methane slip from marine engines that use LNG. Equation 2 shows that CEF_{WTW} is the sum of the WTT and TTW carbon dioxide equivalent factors, labeled CEF_{WTT} and CEF_{TTW} , respectively.

Equation 2

$$CEF_{WTW} = CEF_{WTT} + CEF_{TTW}$$

CEF_{WTW} = well-to-wake carbon dioxide equivalent factor, in gCO_2e/g fuel

CEF_{WTT} = well-to-tank carbon dioxide equivalent factor, in gCO_2e/g fuel

CEF_{TTW} = tank-to-wake carbon dioxide equivalent factor, in gCO_2e/g fuel

As shown in Equation 3, CEF_{WTT} is calculated based on the emission factors for each climate pollutant (EF_{WTT_p}) and the associated 100-year or 20-year global warming potential for each pollutant (GWP_p). The CEF_{TTW} is calculated in the same manner, per Equation 4.

Equation 3

$$CEF_{WTT} = \sum (EF_{WTT_p} \times GWP_p)$$

CEF_{WTT} = well-to-tank carbon dioxide equivalent factor, in gCO_2e/g fuel

EF_{WTT_p} = well-to-tank emission factor of pollutant p , in g/g fuel

GWP_p = the 100-year or 20-year GWP of pollutant p ,

Equation 4

$$CEF_{TTW} = \sum (EF_{TTW_p} \times GWP_p)$$

CEF_{TTW} = tank-to-wake carbon dioxide equivalent factor, in gCO_2e/g fuel

EF_{TTW_p} = tank-to-wake emission factor of pollutant p , in g/g fuel

GWP_p = the 100-year or 20-year GWP of pollutant p

The EF_{WTT} and EF_{TTW} include CO_2 , CH_4 , N_2O , and BC. Table 2 shows EF_{WTT} by fuel type and engine type for each pollutant, as well as CEF_{WTT} , calculated in accordance with Equation 3 and the 100-year or 20-year global warming potentials listed in Table 1.

Table 3 shows EF_{TTW} for each pollutant by fuel type and engine type, as well as CEF_{TTW} , calculated in accordance with Equation 4 and the GWPs in Table 1. Summing them together, Table 4 shows well-to-wake emission factors for each pollutant and CEF_{WTW} . The following two sub-sections explain in detail how we determined EF_{WTT} and EF_{TTW} .

Table 2. Well-to-tank emission factors for each pollutant (EF_{WTT}) and associated carbon dioxide equivalent factors (CEF_{WTT}).

Fuel type ^a	Engine type	Well-to-tank (g/g fuel)					
		EF_{WTT}				CEF_{WTT}	
		CO ₂	CH ₄	N ₂ O	BC	CO ₂ e100	CO ₂ e20
HFO	SSD	0.4311	0.00399	0.00001	0.000007	0.559	0.786
	MSD	0.4311	0.00399	0.00001	0.000007	0.559	0.786
VLSFO	SSD	0.5457	0.00448	0.00001	0.000008	0.689	0.943
	MSD	0.5457	0.00448	0.00001	0.000008	0.689	0.943
MGO	SSD	0.5757	0.00460	0.00001	0.000008	0.723	0.983
	MSD	0.5757	0.00460	0.00001	0.000008	0.723	0.983
LNG	LNG-Otto-MS	0.5300	0.01810	0.00001	0.000006	1.077	2.043
	LNG-Otto-MS + crankcase	0.5300	0.01810	0.00001	0.000006	1.077	2.043
	LNG-Otto-SS	0.5300	0.01810	0.00001	0.000006	1.077	2.043
	LNG-Otto-SS + crankcase	0.5300	0.01810	0.00001	0.000006	1.077	2.043
	LNG-Diesel	0.5300	0.01810	0.00001	0.000006	1.077	2.043
	LBSI	0.5300	0.01810	0.00001	0.000006	1.077	2.043
	LBSI + crankcase	0.5300	0.01810	0.00001	0.000006	1.077	2.043
	Steam Turbine	0.5300	0.01810	0.00001	0.000006	1.077	2.043

Table 3. Tank-to-wake emission factors for each pollutant (EF_{TTW}) and associated carbon dioxide equivalent factors (CEF_{TTW}).

Fuel type	Engine type	Tank-to-wake (g/g fuel)					
		EF_{TTW}				CEF_{TTW}	
		CO ₂	CH ₄	N ₂ O	BC	CO ₂ e100	CO ₂ e20
HFO	SSD	3.114	0.00006	0.00017	0.00019	3.334	3.774
	MSD	3.114	0.00005	0.00016	0.00049	3.601	4.731
VLSFO	SSD	3.188	0.00006	0.00018	0.00019	3.410	3.850
	MSD	3.188	0.00006	0.00017	0.00049	3.677	4.807
MGO	SSD	3.206	0.00006	0.00018	0.00004	3.293	3.389
	MSD	3.206	0.00006	0.00017	0.00026	3.489	4.090
LNG	LNG-Otto-MS	2.750	0.03526	0.00013	0.00002	3.854	5.758
	LNG-Otto-MS + crankcase	2.750	0.04167	0.00013	0.00002	4.045	6.287
	LNG-Otto-SS	2.750	0.01689	0.00014	0.00002	3.308	4.244
	LNG-Otto-SS + crankcase	2.750	0.02365	0.00014	0.00002	3.510	4.802
	LNG-Diesel	2.750	0.00148	0.00022	0.00001	2.864	2.965
	LBSI	2.750	0.02628	0.00013	0.00002	3.586	5.017
	LBSI + crankcase	2.750	0.03269	0.00013	0.00002	3.777	5.546
	Steam Turbine	2.750	0.00014	0.00007	0.00001	2.782	2.813

Table 4. Well-to-wake emission factors for each pollutant (EF_{WTW}) and associated carbon dioxide equivalent factors (CEF_{WTW}).

Fuel type	Engine type	Well-to-wake (g/g fuel)					
		EF_{WTW}				CEF_{WTW}	
		CO ₂	CH ₄	N ₂ O	BC	CO ₂ e100	CO ₂ e20
HFO	SSD	3.545	0.00404	0.00018	0.00020	3.892	4.559
	MSD	3.545	0.00404	0.00017	0.00050	4.159	5.516
VLSFO	SSD	3.734	0.00453	0.00019	0.00020	4.098	4.792
	MSD	3.734	0.00453	0.00018	0.00050	4.366	5.749
MGO	SSD	3.782	0.00466	0.00019	0.00005	4.016	4.372
	MSD	3.782	0.00466	0.00018	0.00027	4.211	5.073
LNG	LNG-Otto-MS	3.280	0.05336	0.00014	0.00003	4.930	7.801
	LNG-Otto-MS + crankcase	3.280	0.05977	0.00014	0.00003	5.121	8.330
	LNG-Otto-SS	3.280	0.03499	0.00014	0.00003	4.385	6.288
	LNG-Otto-SS + crankcase	3.280	0.04175	0.00014	0.00003	4.586	6.845
	LNG-Diesel	3.280	0.01958	0.00023	0.00002	3.940	5.008
	LBSI	3.280	0.04438	0.00014	0.00003	4.663	7.060
	LBSI + crankcase	3.280	0.05079	0.00014	0.00003	4.854	7.589
	Steam Turbine	3.280	0.01824	0.00008	0.00002	3.859	4.856

DETERMINING WELL-TO-TANK EMISSION FACTORS FOR EACH POLLUTANT

The WTT emission factors in Table 2 are obtained by multiplying the upstream energy-based emission factors for marine fuels in Table 5 (g pollutant/megajoule) by the fuel energy content assumption in Table 6 (MJ/g fuel). The upstream (well-to-tank) emissions in Table 5 are based on the US Argonne National Laboratory's 2020 GREET model,⁵ with the exception of VLSFO and the upstream CH₄ value. VLSFO is not incorporated into GREET; we therefore assume that VLSFO is an 80/20 blend of MGO and HFO, consistent with previous work.⁶ The upstream CH₄ emissions for liquefied natural gas in Table 5 (0.38 gCH₄/MJ) are consistent with the findings in a previous study which finds that upstream methane leakage from liquefied natural gas production is higher than the 0.30 gCH₄/MJ assumed by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.⁷ The energy content assumptions for HFO, MGO, and LNG are consistent with the Fourth IMO GHG Study.⁸

Table 5. Well-to-tank emissions for marine fuels (g/MJ)

Pollutant	Fuel			
	HFO	VLSFO	MGO	LNG
CH ₄	0.10	0.11	0.11	0.38
N ₂ O	0.00018	0.00022	0.00023	0.00016
CO ₂	10.72	12.93	13.48	11.04
BC	0.00018	0.00019	0.00019	0.00012

Table 6. Energy content of marine fuels

Fuel	Energy content (MJ/g fuel)
HFO	0.0402
MGO	0.0427
VLSFO	0.0422
LNG	0.0480

DETERMINING TANK-TO-WAKE EMISSION FACTORS FOR EACH POLLUTANT

The TTW emission factors for each pollutant are shown in Table 3, and CO₂ is consistent with the carbon dioxide factors used in the Fourth IMO GHG Study⁹ for HFO, MGO, and LNG and Comer et al.¹⁰ for VLSFO, as shown in Table 7.

5 Michael Wang, Amgad Elgowainy, Uisung Lee, Adarsh Bafana, Pahola T. Benavides, Andrew Burnham,... and Guiyan Zang, *Greenhouse gases, regulated emissions, and energy use in technologies model*, (US DOE EERE: Washington, DC, 2020), <https://greet.es.anl.gov/net>. The authors acknowledge Greg Zaires from Argonne National Laboratory for providing us with the well-to-tank black carbon emission factors from GREET.

6 Bryan Comer, Elise Georgeff, and Liudmila Osipova, *Air emissions and water pollution discharges from ships with scrubbers*, (ICCT: Washington, DC, 2020), <https://theicct.org/publications/air-water-pollution-scrubbers-2020>.

7 Nikita Pavlenko, Bryan Comer, Yuanrong Zhou, Nigel Clark, and Dan Rutherford, *The climate implications of using LNG as a marine fuel*, (ICCT: Washington, DC, 2020), <https://theicct.org/publications/climate-impacts-LNG-marine-fuel-2020>.

8 Jasper Faber, Shinichi Hanayama, Shuang Zhang, Paula Pereda, Bryan Comer, Elena Hauerhof,... and Hui Xing, "Fourth IMO greenhouse gas study," (International Maritime Organization, 2020), <https://www.imo.org/en/OurWork/Environment/Pages/Fourth-IMO-Greenhouse-Gas-Study-2020.aspx>.

9 Faber et al., "Fourth IMO greenhouse gas study."

10 Comer, Georgeff, and Osipova, *Air emissions and water pollution discharges from ships with scrubbers*.

Table 7. Carbon factors for marine fuels.

Fuel	Carbon factor (gCO ₂ /g fuel)
HFO	3.114
MGO	3.206
VLSFO	3.188
LNG	2.750

Black carbon TTW emission factors are consistent with those used in the Faber et al.¹¹ and Comer et al.¹² We assume that the BC emission factors for VLSFO are the same as for HFO. Black carbon emission factors are a function of fuel type, engine type, and engine load. The BC TTW emission factors for HFO, VLSFO, and MGO in Table 3 assume that ships operate at 50% load, corresponding to the gray shaded row in Table 8, and are divided by 1000 to convert from units of gBC/kg fuel to gBC/g fuel. Emission factors for LNG are the same as those in Faber et al. and Comer et al., as shown in Table 9.¹³

Table 8. Black carbon emission factors for oil-based fuels (g/kg fuel)

Engine load	HFO or VLSFO		MGO	
	SSD	MSD	SSD	MSD
0.05	0.44	4.54	0.10	3.48
0.1	0.34	2.32	0.08	1.60
0.2	0.27	1.19	0.06	0.73
0.25	0.25	0.96	0.05	0.57
0.3	0.23	0.80	0.05	0.46
0.4	0.21	0.61	0.04	0.34
0.5	0.19	0.49	0.04	0.26
0.6	0.18	0.41	0.04	0.21
0.7	0.17	0.35	0.04	0.18
0.75	0.17	0.33	0.03	0.17
0.8	0.16	0.31	0.03	0.15
0.9	0.16	0.28	0.03	0.14
1	0.15	0.25	0.03	0.12

Table 9. Black carbon emission factors for LNG (g/kg fuel)

Engine type	BC (g/kg LNG)
LNG-Otto-MS, LNG-Otto-SS, LBSI	0.02
LNG-Diesel	0.01
Steam Turbine	0.01

¹¹ Faber et al., "Fourth IMO greenhouse gas study."

¹² Bryan Comer, Naya Olmer, Xiaoli Mao, Biswajoy Roy, and Dan Rutherford, *Black carbon emissions and fuel use in global shipping, 2015*. (ICCT: Washington, DC, 2017) <https://theicct.org/publications/black-carbon-emissions-global-shipping-2015>.

¹³ Faber et al., "Fourth IMO greenhouse gas study;" Comer, Georgeff, and Osipova, *Air emissions and water pollution discharges from ships with scrubbers*.

Methane TTW emission factors are consistent with those used in the Fourth IMO GHG Study.¹⁴ To calculate CH₄ TTW emissions factors, we divide the CH₄ energy-based emission factors used in Faber et al.,¹⁵ which can be found in Table 10 and are in units of gCH₄/kWh, by the specific fuel consumption (SFC) of each fuel-engine pair in Table 11, which are in units of g fuel/kWh. This results in TTW CH₄ emission factors in units of gCH₄/g fuel. The SFC assumptions reflect 2001 and newer model year engines and are taken from the Fourth IMO GHG Study.¹⁶ The Fourth IMO GHG Study's LNG engine SFC assumptions are consistent with Pavlenko et al., which reflects modern LNG engines built in the last several years.¹⁷ We assume that ships using VLSFO emit the same amount of CH₄ as those using HFO. Some ships using low-pressure injection engines, including LNG-Otto and LBSI may have open crankcases; if so, Pavlenko et al. estimate that there could be an additional 1 gCH₄/kWh escaping unburned from the crankcase.¹⁸ Therefore, in Table 3, we include rows that show the impact on CH₄ and CO₂e from these additional crankcase emissions for LNG-Otto and LBSI engines in Table 10.

Table 10. Methane emission factors (g/kWh)

Engine type	Fuel type	Methane (g/kWh)
SSD or MSD	HFO, VLSFO, MGO	0.01
LNG-Otto-MS	LNG	5.5 ^a
LNG-Otto-SS	LNG	2.5 ^a
LNG-Diesel	LNG	0.2
LBSI	LNG	4.1 ^a
Steam Turbine	HFO, VLSFO, MGO	0.002
	LNG	0.04

^a This table shows methane emission factors used in the Fourth IMO GHG Study; however, low-pressure injection engines, such as LNG-Otto-MS, LNG-Otto-SS, and LBSI, may have open crankcases, which could emit an additional 1.0 gCH₄/kWh.

Table 11. Specific fuel consumption (g/kWh) for marine engines.

Fuel type	Engine type	Specific fuel consumption (g fuel/kWh)
HFO	SSD	175
	MSD	185
VLSFO	SSD	167
	MSD	177
MGO	SSD	165
	MSD	175
LNG	LNG-Otto-MS	156
	LNG-Otto-SS	148
	LNG-Diesel	135
	LBSI	156
	Steam Turbine	285

¹⁴ Faber et al., "Fourth IMO greenhouse gas study."

¹⁵ Faber et al., "Fourth IMO greenhouse gas study."

¹⁶ Faber et al., "Fourth IMO greenhouse gas study."

¹⁷ Pavlenko et al., *The climate implications of using LNG as a marine fuel*.

¹⁸ Pavlenko, et al., *The climate implications of using LNG as a marine fuel*.

Nitrous oxide TTW emission factors are consistent with those use in the Fourth IMO GHG Study.¹⁹ To calculate N₂O TTW emissions factors, we divide the N₂O energy-based emission factors used in Faber et al.,²⁰ which can be found in Table 12 and are in units of gN₂O/kWh, by the SFC of each fuel-engine pair in Table 11, which are in units of g fuel/kWh. This results in TTW N₂O emission factors in units of gN₂O/g fuel. We assume that ships using VLSFO emit the same amount of N₂O as those using HFO.

Table 12. Nitrous oxide emission factors (g/kWh)

Engine	Fuel	N ₂ O (g/kWh)
SSD or MSD	HFO, VLSFO, MGO	0.03
Steam Turbine	HFO, VLSFO, MGO	0.04
LNG-Otto-MS, LNG-Otto-SS, LBSI	LNG	0.02
LNG-Diesel	LNG	0.03
Steam Turbine	LNG	0.02

RESULTS

Table 13 presents WTW emission factors for fossil marine fuels developed according to the methodology described in this briefing. These WTW emission factors include both upstream well-to-tank (WTT) and downstream tank-to-wake (TTW) emission factors.

In Table 13, CO₂ accounts for only carbon dioxide emissions, whereas CO₂e100 and CO₂e20 account for emissions of other climate pollutants based on their 100-year or 20-year global warming potential. Comparing the three metrics, one can see that focusing solely on CO₂ and ignoring other climate pollutants can significantly underestimate climate pollution from maritime transport. We suggest policymakers consider not only CO₂e100 but also CO₂e20 for policies intended to be aligned with the Paris Agreement. In addition to reducing CO₂ emissions, reducing pollutants with large 20-year global warming potential, such as CH₄, BC, and N₂O, can help prevent additional near-term warming.

¹⁹ Faber et al., “Fourth IMO greenhouse gas study.”

²⁰ Faber et al., “Fourth IMO greenhouse gas study.”

Table 13. Well-to-wake carbon dioxide and carbon dioxide equivalent factors (CEF_{WTW}) for fossil marine fuels.

Fuel type	Engine type	Well-to-wake (g/g fuel)		
		CO ₂	CO ₂ e100	CO ₂ e20
HFO	SSD	3.545	3.892	4.559
	MSD	3.545	4.159	5.516
VLSFO	SSD	3.734	4.098	4.792
	MSD	3.734	4.366	5.749
MGO	SSD	3.782	4.016	4.372
	MSD	3.782	4.211	5.073
LNG	LNG-Otto-MS	3.280	4.930	7.801
	LNG-Otto-MS + crankcase	3.280	5.121	8.330
	LNG-Otto-SS	3.280	4.385	6.288
	LNG-Otto-SS + crankcase	3.280	4.586	6.845
	LNG-Diesel	3.280	3.940	5.008
	LBSI	3.280	4.663	7.060
	LBSI + crankcase	3.280	4.854	7.589
	Steam Turbine	3.280	3.859	4.856

DISCUSSION

To give an example of why it is important to consider not only CO₂ but also CO₂e100 and CO₂e20, consider the figures below. Each figure applies Equation 1, and fuel consumption (FC) is assumed to be 1000 tonnes. Figure 1 shows the CO₂e_{WTW} emissions of consuming 1,000 tonnes of LNG in the engine with the highest WTW emissions (LNG-Otto, MS + crankcase) and the LNG engine with the lowest WTW emissions (LNG-Diesel). The exercise is repeated for SSD and MSD engines running on VLSFO (Figure 2) and MGO (Figure 3). Notice that estimates of WTW climate pollution can more than double for LNG engines that have high methane slip when evaluated on CO₂e20 compared with CO₂ (left side of Figure 1). Figure 2 and Figure 3 show that the relative contribution of black carbon emissions to WTW emissions depends strongly on whether it is evaluated using 100-year or 20-year global warming potential. When BC is accounted for, using MGO results in lower WTW emissions than VLSFO.

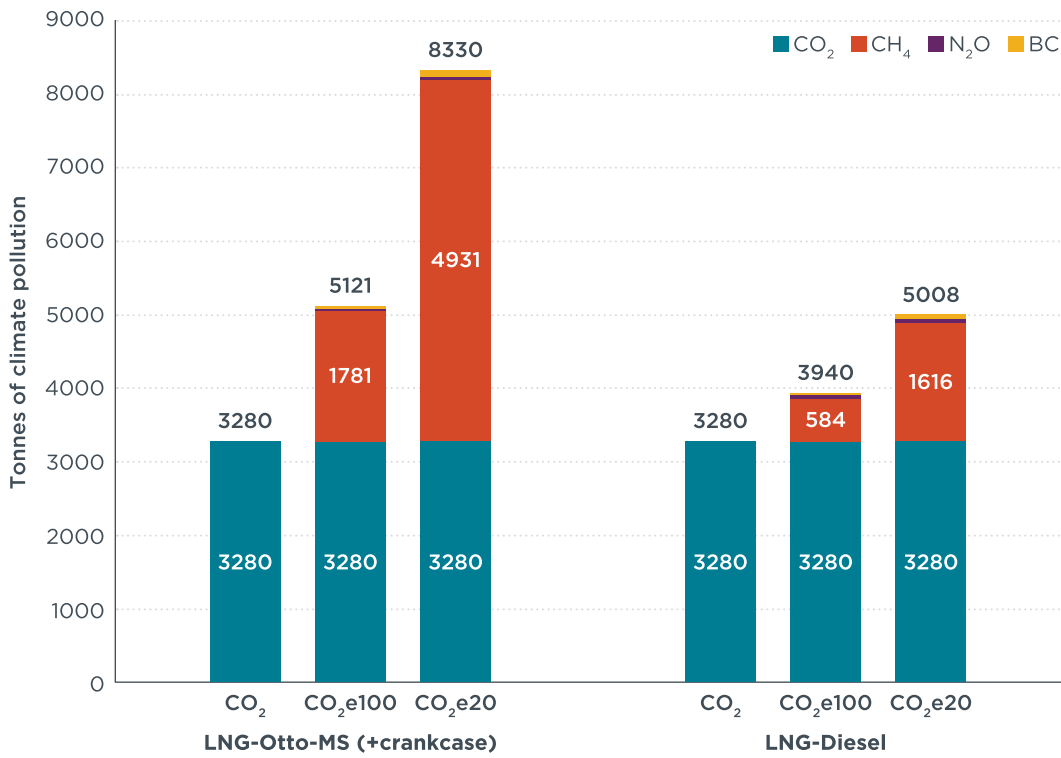


Figure 1. Well-to-wake emissions of consuming 1000 tonnes of liquefied natural gas in two engines.

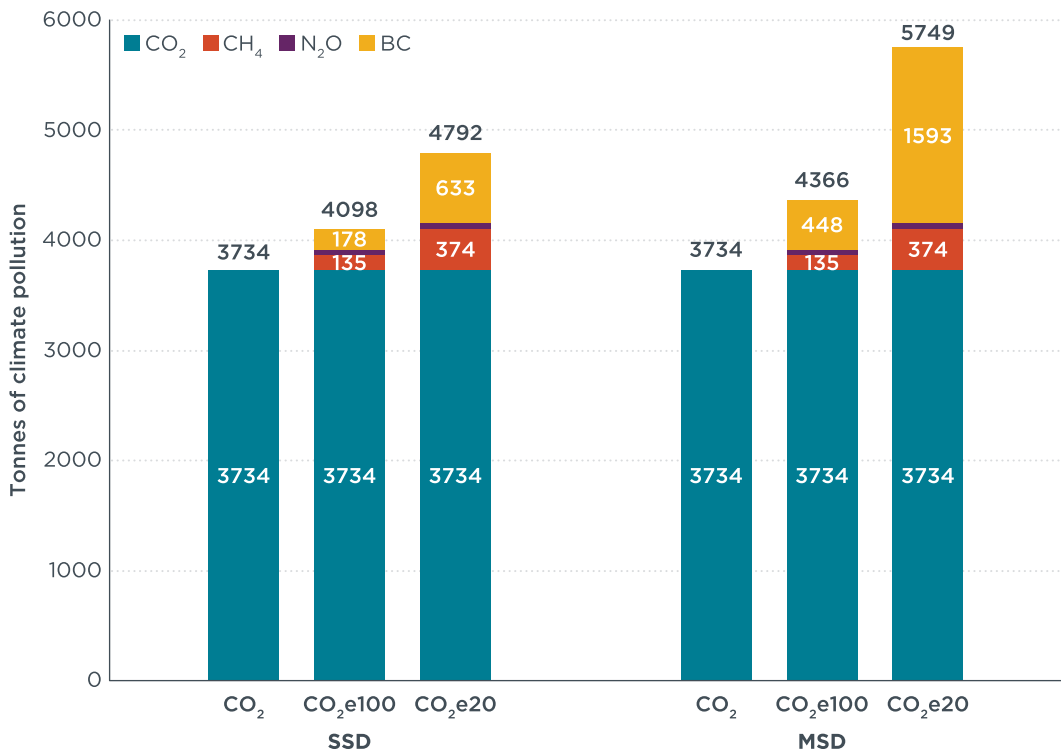


Figure 2. Well-to-wake emissions of consuming 1000 tonnes of VLSFO in two engines.

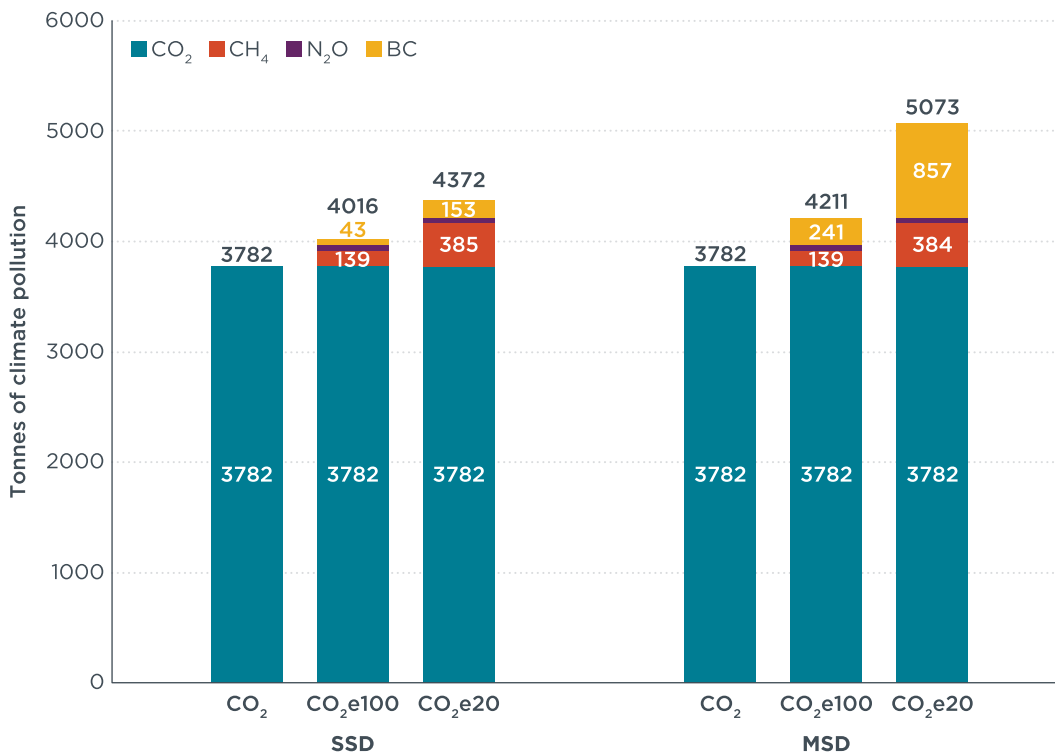


Figure 3. Well-to-wake emissions of consuming 1000 tonnes of MGO in two engines.

CONCLUSIONS

This briefing paper outlines a methodology for calculating well-to-wake carbon dioxide equivalent emissions from four fossil marine fuels: heavy fuel oil, very low sulfur fuel oil, marine gas oil, and liquefied natural gas. Well-to-wake emission factors for these fuels are presented in Table 13. While the EU Emissions Trading Scheme presents the most immediate opportunity to apply this methodology, it can also be applied to policies being developed at the International Maritime Organization and in other regions and countries that aim to reduce shipping’s climate impacts.

The WTW carbon dioxide equivalent factors developed in this briefing cover existing marine fuels but could be expanded to new fuels including hydrogen and ammonia, two fuels where the WTT component is particularly important when evaluating their life-cycle climate consequences. No matter which fuel is used, WTT emissions will depend on the feedstock and production pathway. In addition, the TTW emissions will depend on whether the fuel is used in a fuel cell, combusted in an engine, or used in some other way. As new fuels and energy sources for shipping are researched and developed, it will be important to develop WTW emission factors that encompass their full life-cycle emissions in order to accurately judge their climate credentials.