

# Jornada sobre Electrificación de los puertos: Proyectos en desarrollo

5 de junio de 2023

# Onshore Power Supply in Sweden

Nicole Costa

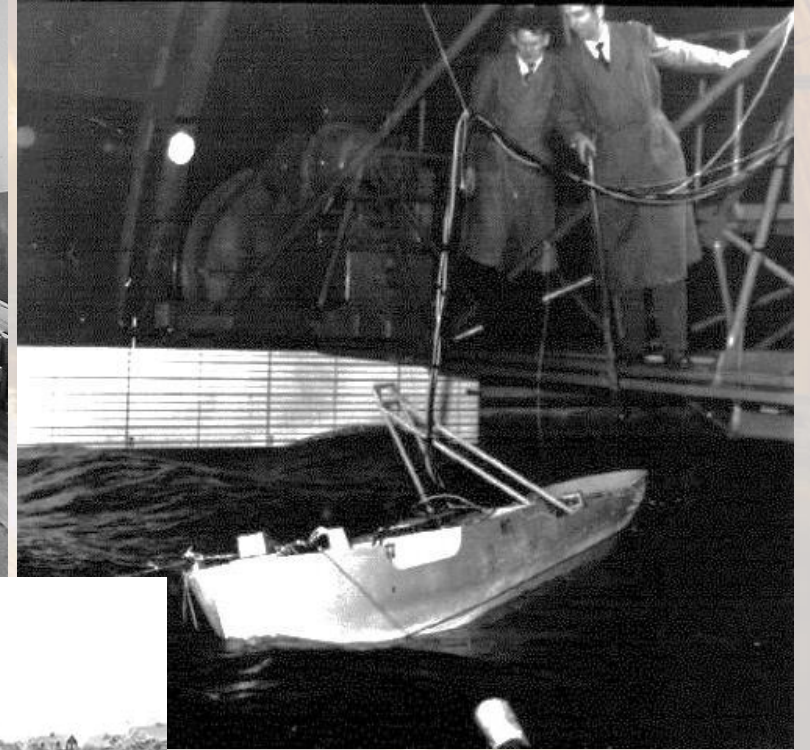


June 5, 2023



# SSPA – Maritime consultancy & research since 1940

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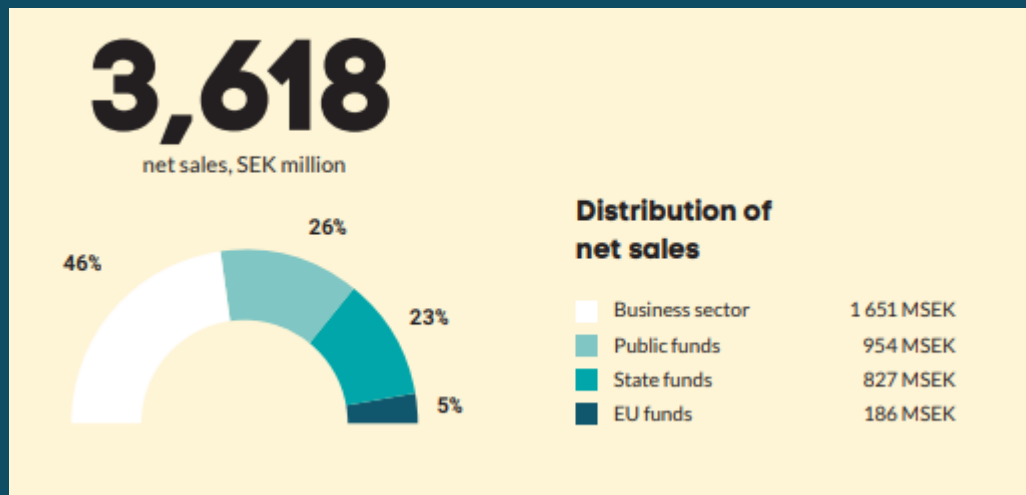


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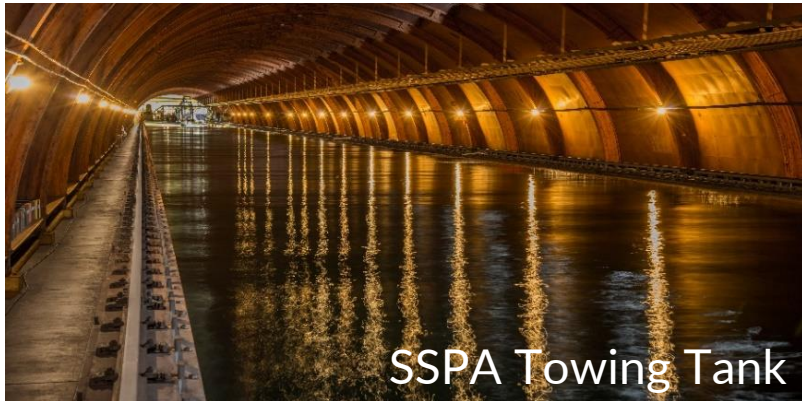
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# RISE – Safety and Transport Division / Maritime Department

## SSPA MARITIME TEST CENTER



# Research, Development & Innovation Areas

- Hydro- and Aerodynamics
- Wind propulsion
- Computational fluid dynamics
- Fluid-Structure-Interaction
- Ocean Energy Conversion
- Maritime Human Factors
- Zero-Carbon and Low-Carbon Fuels and Propulsion Technologies
- Sustainable Maritime Logistics
- Sports and technology (competitive sailing)
- Naval Research
- Hydrofoils
- Maritime informatics and Cybersecurity
- Smart shipping
- Sustainable ports

**Research, Development & Innovation  
Test & Research infrastructure**

# Selection of SSPA Clients



# Onshore Power Supply in Sweden

**KAJ-EL Project. Onshore Power supply (OPS) to replace aux. engines at berth**  
– can also be used for battery charging (AC charging)

**Financier:**  **TRAFIKVERKET**  
SWEDISH TRANSPORT ADMINISTRATION

*Finalized in 2022*

**Partners:**  **RISE**   **UNIVERSITY OF GOTHENBURG**  
SCHOOL OF BUSINESS, ECONOMICS AND LAW  **SVENSK SJÖFART**  
SWEDISH SHIPOWNERS ASSOCIATION

**Reference group:**   **Göteborg Energi**  **Stena Teknik**  
CARE, INNOVATION & PERFORMANCE   **PORTS OF STOCKHOLM**  
 **AHLMARK LINES A.-B.**

- 35 interviews+1 workshop ports (13), shipping companies (6), energy/grid providers (5), tech providers (4), authorities
- to understand drivers, conditions, challenges, technical & business aspects for OPS at ports & ships





# The project team



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Nicole Costa, RISE



Johan Ekholm, RISE



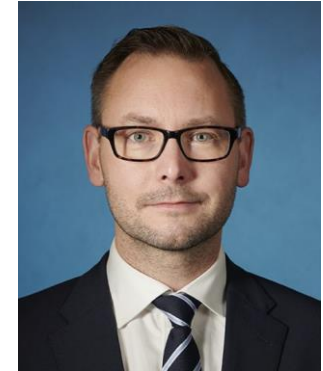
Sara Rogerson, RISE



Jon Williamsson,  
Gothenburg University



UNIVERSITY OF GOTHENBURG  
SCHOOL OF BUSINESS, ECONOMICS AND LAW



Fredrik Larsson, Svensk sjöfart



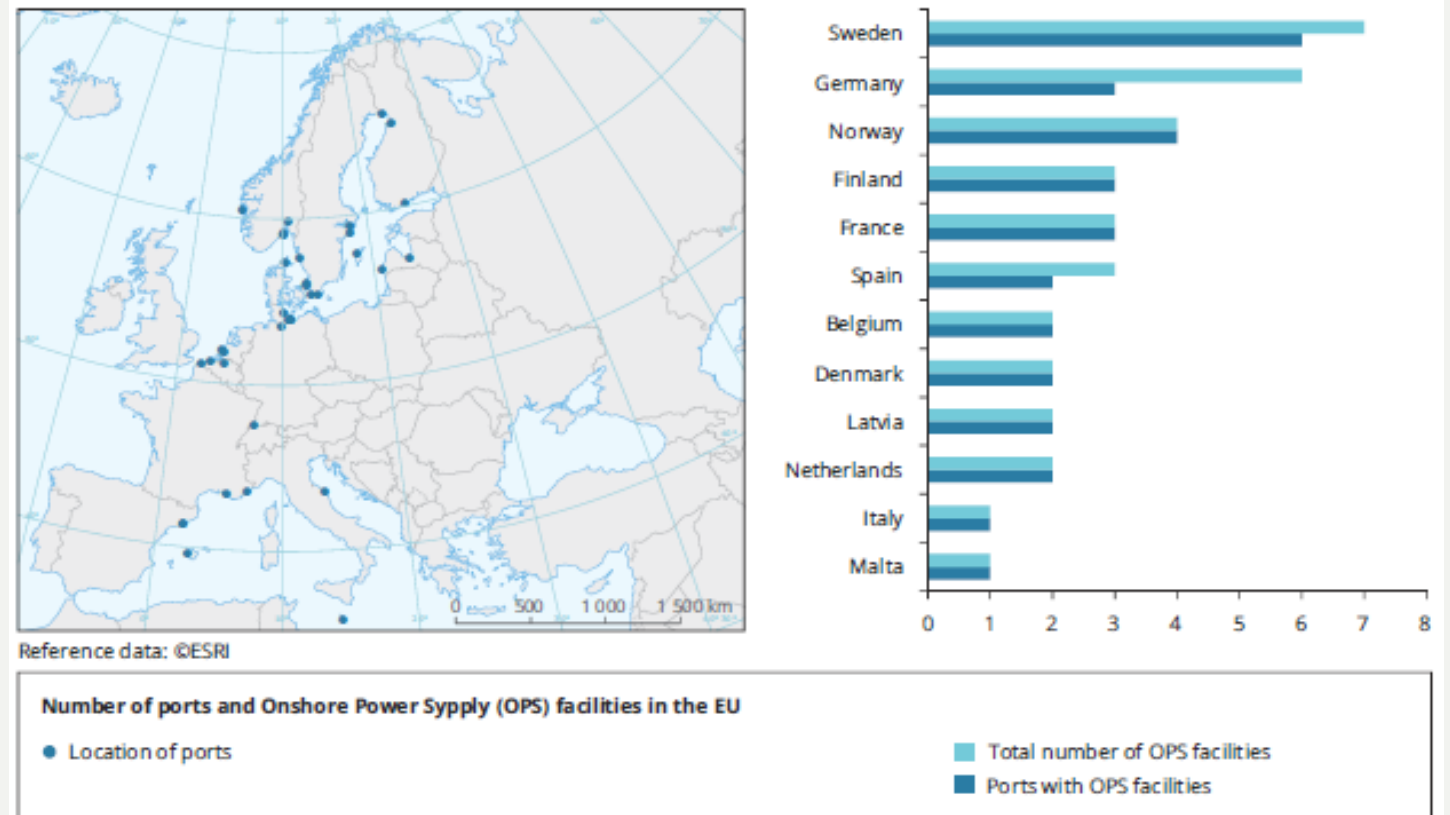
Eric Tedesjö, Sveriges hamnar



# Overview of EU ports with HV OPS

- + 12/27 EU member states
- + More than 31 EU ports
- + ~10% of vessels calling at EU ports have HV OPS

Number of ports and high-voltage OPS facilities in the European Economic Area (as of December 2020), source EAFO (2020) (from EMTER Report 2021)



# Overview of ports with OPS - Sweden

## Ports with OPS:

- + Stockholm, Gothenburg, Visby, Helsingborg, Karlskrona, Trelleborg, Ystad, Piteå; Luleå (LV)
- + preparing: Gävle, Norrköping, Skellefteå, Umeå...
- + some moving/building new terminals prepared for OPS
- + Majority with HV (some with LV)
- + Most vessels connecting to OPS are ro-pax/ferries
  - + ro-ro
  - + bulk carriers
  - + tankers (first in the world) + Port of Gothenburg
  - + workboats
  - + recreational craft



# Why electrification and OPS in Sweden?

# Environment and regulations

- + IMO strategy: 50% reduction of total annual GHG emissions from shipping by 2050 (relative to 2008)
  - + consistent with 2015 Paris Agreement to maintain global warming below 1.5°C
- + European Commission's "Fit for 55" package of proposals aiming at (DNV, 2021; UK P&I, 2021):
  - + reduction of EU's GHG emissions by **55% by 2030** (relative to 1990)
  - + **full EU decarbonization by 2050**
    - + DNV: to achieve decarbonization **transport sector needs a 90% emissions reduction**



# Environment and regulations

- + “Fit for 55” **in shipping** (agreed March 2023 - News European Parliament, 2023)...
  - + planned to cut ship emissions gradually, by **2% by 2025** (below 2020 level of 91.16 grams of CO2 per MJ)
  - + by **80% by 2050**
  - + among many measures, **mandating member states to have OPS** (Directive 2014/94/EU)
    - + for **passenger & container ships** at berth 2h+ for all electricity needs
      - + **by 2030 at major EU TEN-T Core Network ports**
      - + by 2035 at rest of EU ports if these have OPS
  - + ...unless using comparable technology...
  - + *OPS also on seagoing & inland waterway vessels*
- + **Environmental permits by the County Administrative Board** for Swedish ports - requiring OPS consideration and preparation

# Drivers to have OPS for ports & ships in Sweden

## Environment & political

- Environmental permits
- Reducing local air pollution and noise (*ports*)
  - Preparation for future policies
  - Improved environmental ratings
  - Access to clean electricity in Sweden

## Social

- Comfort for operators onboard and ashore (noise & vibrations)

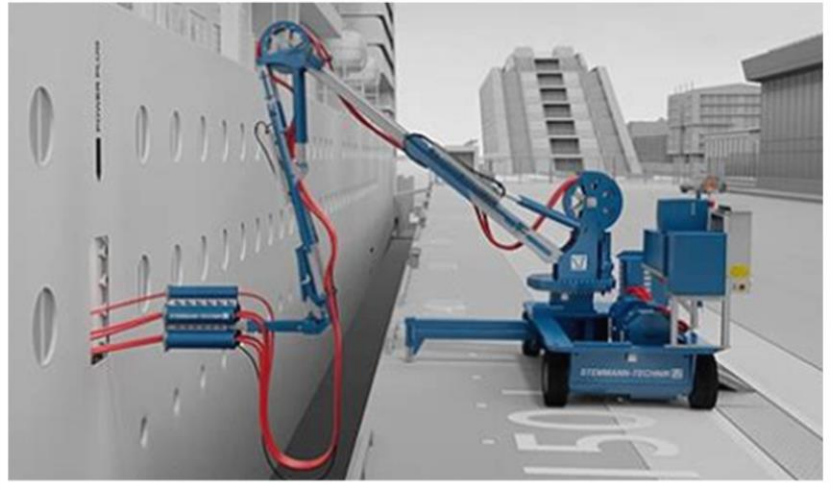


## Financial

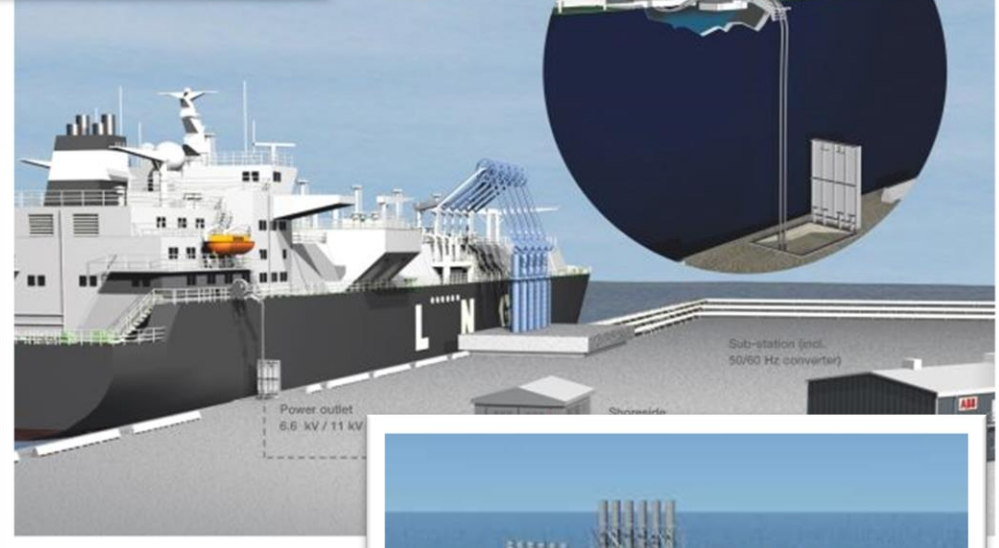
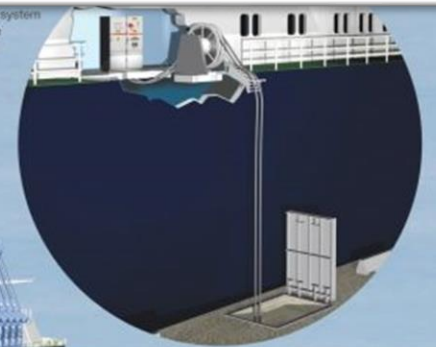
- External funding for infrastructure (Klimatklivet/EU) - partial
- Lower operational (fuel) and maintenance costs (engines) (*ships*)
- Ports moving/building new terminal = chance to add OPS from start = lower total investment

## Business

- Agreements/requests/incentives: ship owners-ports, cargo owners-ship owners/op. (incl. OPS for AC charging ships with batteries)
  - Competitive advantage
- Municipal ownership of ports (lower required rate of return than private)



Complete onboard system including HV Shore Connection panel and cable drum



LNG POWER BARGE





# Criteria for infrastructure decisions

- **Power demand & electricity availability**

- Grid extensions, energy storage

- **Frequency, voltage & current compatible**

- Frequency in Sweden 50 Hz
- Transformers ashore or onboard – space & weight to be considered

- **Voltage & current – based on power demand**

- LV can use AC <1 MW or DC 1-1,5 MW
- HV only AC: 1-22 MW (reduced cable size & number than LV)
- Boats length >25m, AC HV for quick charging
- Boats length <25m, DC CCS-2 (LV) for quick charging

- **Plugs & cables – different standards**

- Length of cables
- Cables available onboard or ashore
- DC thinner & water-cooled cables (but shorter (5-10 meters))

- **Location of equipment** (ashore, onboard hatch etc)

- **Connection type**

- Manual vs. automatic (quicker connection, maintenance issues)
- Induction (small ferries up to 200 KW)

- **Shore infrastructure**

- Fixed vs. mobile
- Type of quay/ramp, weather exposure
- Mooring system

- **Time at berth/route schedule**

- Manual connection/disconnection ~ 10-30 min
- Minimum 2-4h at berth OPS
- *Quick charging needs automatic connection*
- *AC for long charging time; DC for short*

- **Certification**

- HV requires safety training and certification
- Equipment onboard needs to be class-approved

# Standards for OPS

- + **AFIR - M/581 directive** pushing for EU standardized technical solutions for OPS & charging connection points
  - + IEC/IEEE 80005-1:2019 Utility connections in port – Part 1: **High voltage shore connection (HVSC) systems – General requirements** - **mandatory in EU** according to Directive 2014/94/EU and TSFS 2016:917
  - + IEC/IEEE 80005-2:2016 Utility connections in port – Part 2: **High and low voltage shore connection systems – Data communication for monitoring and control**
  - + IEC/PAS 80005-3:2014 Utility connections in port – Part 3: **Low voltage shore connection (LVSC) systems – General requirements** (Pre-standard, to be replaced by IEC/IEEE DIS 80005-3 Utility connections in port – Part 3: Low voltage shore connection (LVSC) systems – General requirements (under development))
- + There are also national standards, class society regs.

# Standards for OPS

SSE Type		Interconnectivity	Interoperability	Data Communication	International/EU Regulatory
<b>OPS</b> (Onshore Power Supply)  <b>Also used for AC battery charging</b>	High-Voltage Shore Connection ( <b>HVSC</b> )	IEC 62613-1:2016 (General) IEC 62613-2:2016 (Connector geometry/ dimensions)	IEC/IEEE <u>80005-1</u> (HVSC) <b>Mandatory in EU</b>	IEC/IEEE <u>80005-2</u> (Data Communication)	IMO OPS Guidelines EU AFID
	Low-Voltage Shore Connection ( <b>LVSC</b> )	IEC 60309-5	IEC/IEEE <u>80005-3</u> (under review/development)	IEC/IEEE <u>80005-2</u>	IMO OPS Guidelines already refer
	<b>LVSC</b> – Inland Waterways (IW)	EN 15869-2:2019 (up 125A) EN 16840: 2017 (above 250A)		Possible application of <u>IEC/IEEE 80005-2</u>	CCNR CESNI – ES-TRIN2019
	Recreational Craft/ Marinas <b>For OPS or charging eg. overnight</b>	IEC 60309-2	Not standardized	Not standardized	Not relevant international standard applicable to

EMSA shore power guide 2022

# Standards for OPS

## Covered

- Voltage
- Frequency
- Plugs/sockets
- Cables
- Safety aspects
- Interconnectivity, interoperability, data communication aspects

## Not covered

- Connection setup design and dimensioning (e.g., cable reel, mobile crane etc.)
- Location of
  - transformer station & of connection setup ashore
  - onboard equipment & hatch
- DC connections
- No universal solution

## Under discussion

- OPS container on container vessels
- Location and safety aspects of power inlet on tankers
- DC connections

# Hinders for OPS for ports & ships in Sweden

## Financial

- High installation costs
- Uncertain revenue and thus return on investment (*ports*)
  - Operational costs, electricity vs. fuel price (*ships*)

## Technical

- Limited guidance from standards (DC, design, location)
- Incompatibility between ports/ for other vessels



## Business

- Creating viable business model (*ports*)
- Utilization: how many will connect? (*ports*) / how many ports have OPS? (*ships*)

## Operational

- Power demand vs. availability
  - Short time at berth (*ships*)
- Conditions to connect e.g. tide, weather

# Conditions to succeed at OPS in Sweden

## Financial

- **External funding**
- **Cost sharing** ports-shipping companies

*(e.g. agreeing with vessel to buy cables or converter, or to pay for maintenance and other operational costs etc.)*

## Business

- Agreements to connect ports-shipping companies - **long-term contracts** for utilization
- Define **business models**, how to cover investment and operational costs

## Technical

- **Guidance from standards**, experts and authorities
- **Coordinate OPS technique** between ports-ship owners/operators

## Operational

- Dialogue with energy provider about **securing power capacity** (ports)
- Confirm vessel time at berth, at least 2h
- Certifications & training for HV connections
- Port staff & on board crew to check conditions (*e.g. wind, draft*) and perform connections

### Collaboration between key actors:

Port - Shipping companies - Electricity supplier - Technical expertise - Authorities - Funding agency

# Conclusions

- OPS adoption in Sweden expanding (and charging stations):
  - Upcoming developments from "Fit for 55"
- Motivations to electrify more qualitative than quantitative (regulations+environment more than financial) – **need for business models and long contracts**
- OPS infrastructure choice depends on purpose, power demand, ship type...
  - Can be used for AC battery charging
- Compatibility & standards essential for ports and ships
- OPS further standards under development
  - **AFIR – M/581 directive** pushing for EU standardized OPS
- OPS requires:
  - business models and long contracts
  - external funding
  - securing power with energy providers in advance
  - actor collaboration (for compatibility, governance etc)
  - cost sharing
  - decision-making support from standards, equipment provider/expert consultant, & authorities

# Available resources

- +KAJ-EL project report 2022
- +KAJ-EL journal article <https://www.mdpi.com/2071-1050/14/10/6072>
- +Guide on OPS and SBC from EMSA 2022
- +OPS reports from Transportstyrelsen (Sweden) 2015, 2023
- +SeaCharging project reports 2023



Thank you!  
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