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Danube Business Talks 2024



Green Vessels – Concepts for Inland Navigation

- Short Introduction of „Kanzlei Anzböck“
- Current developments in new ship design/technology
- Current developments in retro-fitting design /technology
- Presentation of project-related highlights
- Outlook on further development



1. Short introduction of „Kanzlei Anzböck“

Kanzlei Anzböck was founded in 1980. The office has 7 employees, 3 of whom are civil engineers, 2 for marine engineering and one for mechanical engineering

The office specialises

- in the design of ships and floating structures,
- project design for floating structures
- supervision of new buildings and conversions
- expertises concerning the approval of ships, floating devices, small vessels and recreational craft,
- inspection of tankers in accordance with ADN regulations,
- Cooperation with the European bodies for the technical regulations for inland waterway vessels
- training of ADN experts



2. Current developments in new ship design/technology

a) Current development of hydrodynamic optimization

aa) Optimization of hull forms: Parameters

- Breadth of locks and channels: Europa IIb: 11,45 m; breadth can be increased → no possibility in locks with convoys, passage through the Rhein-Main-Donau-Kanal not possible (limit: 11,45 m)
- Length limited by longitudinal strength because of relatively low height of inland waterway vessels and by lock dimensions
- Draught limited by the operation area
- Optimization of forebody lines → reduction of loading capacity
- Optimization of aft body lines → less displacement in the aft body → pronounced stern trim in ballast condition
- Conclusion: high block coefficient for high loading capacity → high resistance

ab) Optimization of propulsors

- Propeller diameters limited by light ship draught and water depth → tunnels
- Free running propellers: limited thrust
- propellers in nozzles → higher propeller thrust, lower propeller diameter, increased resistance due to nozzles at speeds exceeding approximately 11 km/h
- Chance for improved propulsive efficiency → paddle wheels (side wheels, stern wheels)



ac) General remark on efficiencies:

Efficiency losses because of a bow thruster: between 3,5 and 5%

Efficiency losses in a gear box: between 2 and 3,5%

Efficiency loss in a shaft bearing: 0,5%

Efficiency loss in a mechanical Z-Drive: between 8 and 10%

Efficiency loss by use of a Diesel engine: 56% (abt. 44% efficiency)

Efficiency loss by use of a propeller: between 40 and 55% (propeller efficiencies between 60% and 45%)

Propulsive efficiencies (propeller-, hull- and relative rotative efficiency together: between 35 and 45 %)

Example:

single screw motor vessel:

Engine: 44%

shafting and gear box 5% of 44% = 2,2%:

Propulsive efficiency: 40% of 41,8% = 16,72%



ac). Use of alternative materials

- High tensile steel:
Advantages: # less weight, higher loading capacity
- Aluminium:
Advantages: # less weight, higher loading capacity
Disadvantage: # higher production costs

b) Current development in new ship powering technology

- Diesel engines: no attempts to improve the efficiency of ship Diesel engines noticed (reason: stage 5 engines optimized according to current state of the art).
- Gas-Engines: see item 4



3. Current developments in retro fitting design/technology

a) Current development of hydrodynamic optimization

aa). Hydrodynamic developments:

- not really possible because of 2a,aa)
- Proposals:
 - Anchors not in the water: closure of anchor niches required: reduction of power consumption: up to 5%
 - careful composition of convoys, i.e. barges configuration : stern by stern; barges with lower draught upstream of barges with higher draught: power savings up to 10%

b) Current development in retro fitting ship powering technology

Alternative fuels:

- # Gas Engines
- # Dual Fuel Engines
- # Fuel Cells

4. Development in technology:

Challenges for the use of alternative fuels on river-going ships

Alternative fuels:

a) LNG:

most widespread in ocean shipping, for four stroke gas engines following the OTTO principle and 4-stroke DF motors;, only minor use in inland waterway shipping

Advantages: # up to 25% less CO₂ emission

Disadvantages: # high NO_x emissions
possible high Methan emission depending on Methan slip of engines and quality of exhaust aftertreatment
required tank capacity 1, 8 to 2,5 times the tank capacity of Diesel
engines have slightly lower efficiency than powered with Diesel (approx. 3%)
conversion of existing engines problematic (NRMM, Stage V required)



full compliance with ES-TRIN Art 30, e.g.

- Second independent propulsion system for maneuvering and 6,5 km ahead speed
- LNG containment system separated from the engine room
- Tank positions under deck: >1,0 m from ship side walls,
Tanks with double wall and double bottom >0,6 m
Tanks on open decks: > B/5 from the side walls
- Boundaries of LNG fuel tank rooms A60
- Engine room: Gas safe, explosion safe or ESD-protected

high costs

no bunker stations (infrastructure) along the Danube

Crew qualification necessary

b) Hydrogen:

for Hydrogen combustion engines, Gas turbines, or fuel cells with electric motors,
minor use in ocean shipping, extremely low usage in inland waterway shipping

Advantages; # no CO₂ emissions

Disadvantages: # energy content of compressed Hydrogen (700 bar): 1/7 of Diesel
storage capacity of hydrogen 7 x larger than Diesel

energy content of cryogenic Hydrogen (-252,9°C): 1/4 of Diesel

storage capacity of cryogenic hydrogen 4 x larger than Diesel

hazards to structural integrity of the vessel in case of spillage

crew qualification necessary

extremely high costs

no bunker stations (infrastructure) along the Danube



c) Methanol: for combustion engines or fuel cells with electric motor

Remark: only e-Methanol is carbon-neutral fuel

Advantages:

between 20% and 25% less CO₂ emission

Disadvantages:

toxic

Energy content of Methanol: 1,6 to 1,97 times less than Diesel

storage capacity of Methanol 1,6 to 1,97 times larger than Diesel

high Methan, NO_x and SO_x emission depending on the quality of the used aftertreatment system; values comparable to IMO TIER II can be achieved

high costs

no bunker stations (infrastructure) along the Danube



d) HVO 100: for use in conventional Diesel engines

Advantages:

- # up to 90% reduction of CO₂
- # fully compatible with conventional Diesel fuel
- # immediate use possible
- # no engine conversion necessary
- # no conversion of fuel oil bunkers necessary

Disadvantages:

- # slightly more expensive than Diesel fuel
- # low availability



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5. Presentation of project-related highlights

LNG

„Star Princess





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LNG

„Icon of the Sea“





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LNG

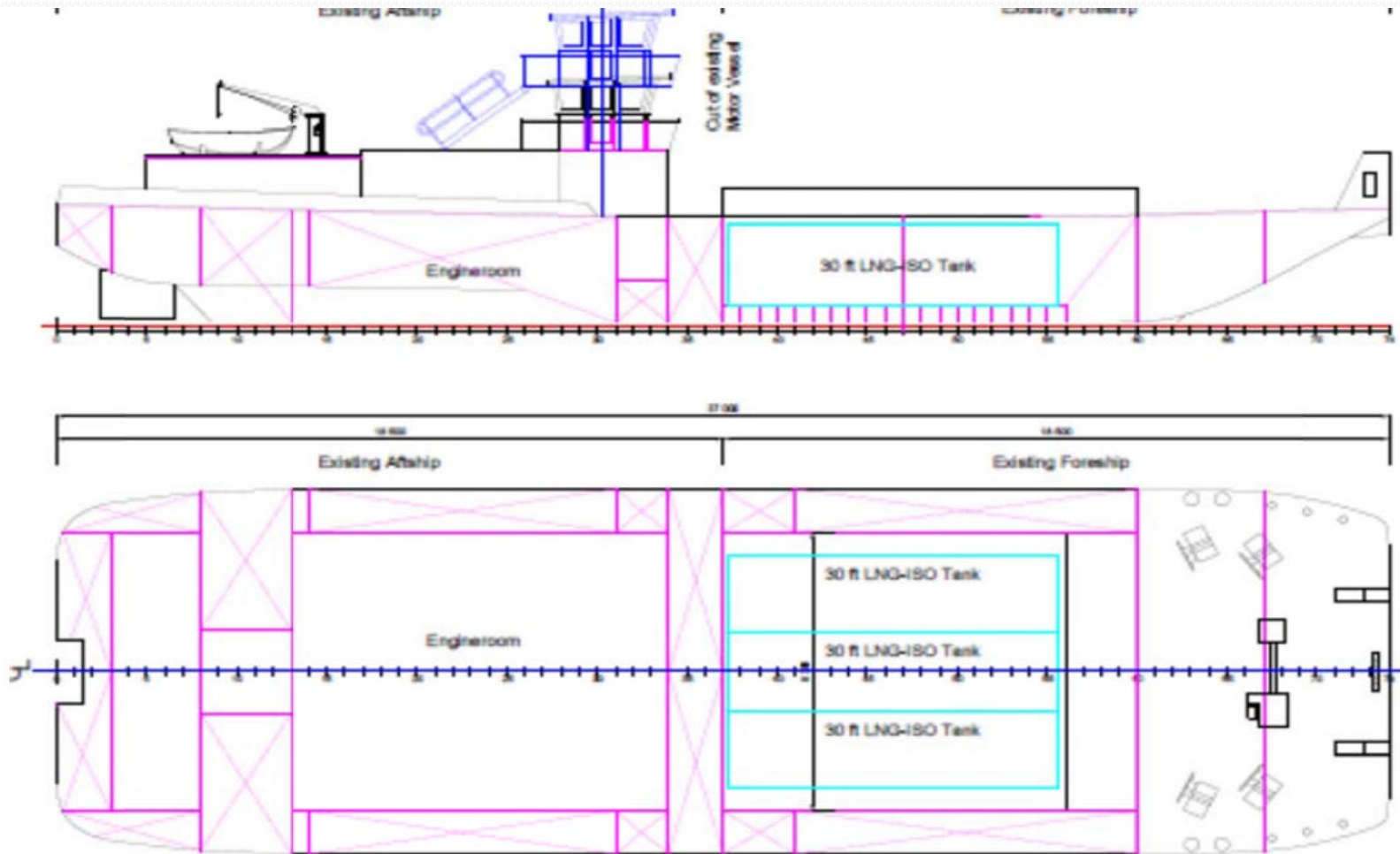
Storage of 30' tank containers on a river-going motor vessel; example





LNG

Example for the storage of 30' tank containers on pushers





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Hydrogen H₂-Barge 1





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Hydrogen –Internal Combustion Engine



Development of power and energy management systems for fuel cells and hydrogen powered ships





Methanol – Internal Combustion Engine





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Thank you for your attention