





# POWER-Z

Power-Z facilitates complete combustion by re-forming particles in fuel into super-fine ones.













### Introduction of Power-7

#### Prevention of air pollution

- Reduction of PM(Particulate matter) exhaust(approx. 50%)
- Reduction of NOx exhaust(approx. 20~30%)

#### Stabilization of vessel engine

- · Cleaning effect of storage tank
- · Cleansing effect of explosion section of engine
- · Removing effect of soot inside boiler tube etc.

#### **EXPECTED EFFECTS**

#### Saving of fuel cost

- Vessel of 40 ton/day: saving of \$50,000 worth of fuel cost per year
- Small vessel: saving fuel cost of approx. 5%
- Large vessel : saving fuel cost of approx. 3%

#### Stabilization of vessel operation and saving of its operation costs

- Carbon removing effect (after use of 600 hours)
- · Transforming sludge into fuel through its dispersion

# 3 Unique technologies

#### DISPERSANT EFFECT

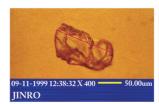
Transform the sludge inside bunker tank containing low quality of oil into fuel. (stabilization of vessel's engine and decrease of fuel consumption rate)

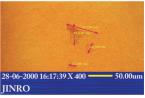




#### **ULTRA-ATOMIZATION OF FUEL**

Homogenize and maximize its vaporization rate by ultra-atomizing fuel during its injection (Enhancement of fuel efficiency)





#### COMPRISAL OF OXYGENATED SUBSTANCES

Lead to rapid combustion and explosion at low temperature through containing oxygenated substances. (Reduction of the rate of NOx, PM)



### Introduction of Power-7

#### With POWFR-7

#### Combustion **Exhaust Fuel-injection** Ignition Cracking $H_2O$ CO<sub>2</sub> CO<sub>2</sub> H<sub>2</sub>O

Particle of long carbon chain

- ▶breaking down to fuel particles of short carbon chains
- · results in minifying the size of each fuel particle.
- results in increasing the number of fuel particles.
- results in increasing the whole oxygen
- surface dimension.
- · rapid combustion, low-temperature explosion

· low ignition point

 reduction of supplied air volume by 20-30% (decrease of NOx)

Drastic increase of O<sub>2</sub> volume and buring oxidation

- reduces fuel consumption by curbing the volume of fuel flow through drastic reduction of excessive air volume. ( also results in decreasing effect of NOx emission)
- decreases unburned carbon through complete combustion.
- increases heat calory through generating big volume of O<sub>2</sub> gas.

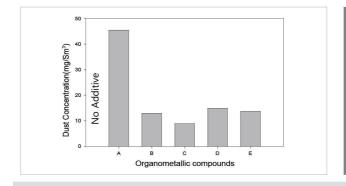
- reduces harmful exhaust
- gas. (PM, NOx, CO) removes Soot and Hydrocarbon through converting them into soft and smooth particle state

# Precondition for development of oil soluble organic-calcium additive

- Reduction performance of PM (dust) should be superior to the existing fuel additives.
- Eco-friendly material should be used. Among domestically distributed ingredients of additive, Fe, Ba and Mn etc. are classified as air pollution substances according to the Article 2 of the Clean Air Conservation Act. The products of our competitors are produced by using these air pollution substances, though.

# ■ Reduction Effect of fine dust(PM)

- Optimum amount of addition: approx. 30ppm of heavy oil quantity is recommended to be added on a organometal basis.
- Out of the target samples of fuel accelerator, one of excellent performance indicated the reduction rate of about over 50%.
- The compound of Fe and Ba belongs to air pollution substances.



A: No additive B: Iron(III) compound C: Calcium compound D: Manganese(II) compound E: Barium compound

Source: Final Report issued by Korea Institute of Energy Research in March, 2009 as part of Korean Ministry of Environment's Core Environment Technology Project



# Outline and application of TCS System

### Outline and application of TCS System

#### ■ Outline

For the purpose of optimization of vessel operation, data are to be collected and verified through application of diverse greenship technologies (SCR, Silicon, Paint, Optimum trim, Slow steaming etc.) to vessel. Based on these data, the Greenship technology certification system is built up on the foundation of international suitability evaluation system. The formalities for international greenship technology verification and technical standards are both to be developed through this verification system, and these standards are aimed at setting up as international standards through international marine organizations.

#### ■ Application

The aim of TCS System is to realize eco-friendly vessel operation through building the greenship TCS system. This is the system for leading each of the equipments to the optimized operation condition, pertinent to the minutely collected, saved and measured data of over 366 kinds related to individual energy flow and navigation related data from TCS system-( Testing, Certification, Standard System ) equipped vessels.





# Performance test results of the fuel accelerator conducted by Hanjin Shipping Co., Ltd.

# Specification of MV Hanjin Europe

# ■ Hull specification

DELIVERY DATE	2012.05.04	LOA	366 M		
CONTAINER CAPACITY	13102	HEIGHT	54.764		
DEAD WEIGHT	DEAD WEIGHT 140973		15.5553 M		
BUILDER	BUILDER HHI		23.7		
GROSS TONNAGE 141754		FO CONSP_MT/DAY	236.4		

# ■ Engine specification

	MAIN ENGINE	GENERATOR ENGINE			
MAKER	HYUNDAI-WARTSILA	HYUNDAI-HIMSEN			
TYPE	12PT FLEVOCC	8H32/40 (2SETS)			
TTPE	12RT-FLEX96C	6H32/40 (2SETS)			
DUD/DDM	CO CAO I/I/I/102 mara	4,000 kw (8H32/40)			
BHP/RPM	68,640 KW/102 rpm	2,950 kw (6H32/40)			



# Performance test results of the fuel accelerator conducted by Hanjin Shipping Co., Ltd.

# Results of performance test

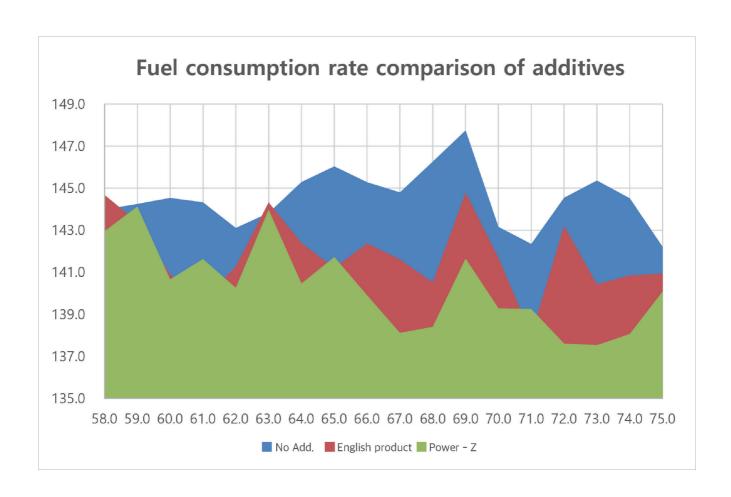
- 1. TCS system equipped vessel
- 2. Utilization of Noon Report due to the Mass flow meter failure
- 3. Production of comparison data between english company's product and Power-Z

PERIOD	ADDITIVES	Fuel reduction rate		
2012.05.12 ~ 2013.12.31	NO additives	0%		
2014.01.01 ~ 2014.10.09	English product	1.5%		
2014.10.20 ~ 2016.01.18	Power-Z	2.5%		

RPM	Dealing method	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	Average
	No Add.	144	144.2	144.5	144.3	143.1	143.8	145.3	146	146	144.8	146.3	147.7	143.2	142.3	144.5	145.4	144.5	142.2	144.5
Add	English product	144.7	143.4	140.9	139.7	141.3	144.3	142.4	141.2	142.4	141.6	140.5	144.8	141.7	138	143.2	140.4	140.8	140.9	142.3
	Power-z	143	144.1	140.7	141.6	140.3	144	140.5	141.7	139.9	138.1	138.4	141.6	139.3	139.3	137.6	137.5	138.1	140.1	140.8
Reduction	English product	0.49	-0.55	-2.49	-3.19	-1.26	0.35	-2.00	-3.29	-2.00	-2.21	-3.96	-1.96	-1.05	-3.02	-0.90	-3.44	-2.56	-0.91	-1.5
rate	Power-z	-0.69	-0.07	-2.63	-1.87	-1.96	0.14	-3.30	-2.95	-3.72	-4.63	-5.40	-4.13	-2.72	-2.11	-4.78	-5.43	-4.43	-1.48	-2.5



# Performance test results of the fuel accelerator conducted by Hanjin Shipping Co., Ltd.



# Measured results of fuel consumption rate by RPM

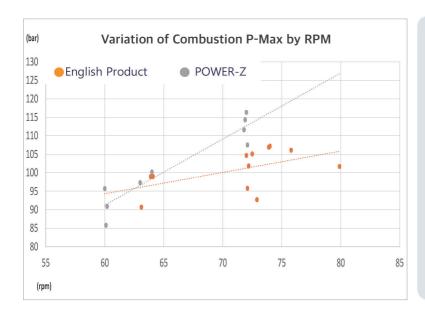
represented that Power–Z proved fuel reduction effect of 2.5% close to about 1.67 times more than English additive and also showed about 5 – 7% increase of output per RPM in comparison with the English product at the same RPM.

RPM	60	60.1	60.2	63	63.1	63.9	64	64.1	71.8	71.9	72	72.1	72.2	72.5	72.9	73.9	74	75.8	79.9
English product					90.7	99.0		99.0			104.7	95.8	101.8	105.1	92.7	106.9	107.2	106.1	101.7
POWER-Z	95.7	85.8	90.9	97.3			100.2		111.6	114.3	116.3	107.5							



# Performance test results of the fuel accelerator conducted by Hanjin Shipping Co., Ltd.

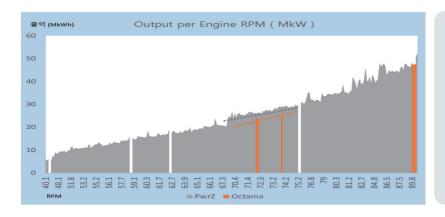
# Measured results of maximum pressure (P-Max) by RPM



The measuring result of P-Max of Power-Z showed that its P-Max was by about 10 bar higher than the English company's additive.

If this P-Max value is converted to fuel consumption amount, maximum 4g of fuel per KWh is saved, consequently approximately 2.3% of fuel saving rate can be expected theoretically.

# Power-Z indicates the engine power increase of about 5 - 7 % comparing with English company's product at same RPM



#### Synthetic opinion about test results on MV Hanjin Europe:

The comparative test result of Power-Z and the English Company's product showed the outcome of similar tendency with the results detailed in the report on performance test conducted by Jeju Thermoelectric Power Plant.



# Performance test results of the fuel accelerator conducted by Hanjin Shipping Co., Ltd.

#### Soot Removal effect

# Economizer condition comparison before and after using fuel additive by Hanjin Scarlet vessel





Data Source: materials on Hanjin Scarlet vessel

# History of effect verification of Fuel additive

Kind of additive	Test duration	Test vessel	LOAD	Fuel consumption rate
English product	2008.06.24 ~	HANJIN	average	average
	2009.04.28	WASHINGTON	25~60%	-1.4%
English product	2009.12.16 ~	OTHER	average	average
	2010.07.22	7 VESSELS	25~60%	-1.45%
Japanese product	2011.12.03 ~ 2013.01.10	HJES	average 25~60%	average -1.4%
No additives	2012.5.12 ~ 2013.12.31	HANJIN EUROPE	average 20~50%	0%
English product	2014.01.01 ~	HANJIN	average	average
	2014.10.09	EUROPE	20~50%	-1.5%
POWER-Z	2014.10.20 ~	HANJIN	average	average
	2016.01.18	EUROPE	20~50%	-2.5%



# Performance test results of the fuel accelerator conducted by Jeju Thermoelectric Power Plant

1. Facilities for testing: Jeju Themoelectric Power Plant ( 40MW 2 stroke B&W 12K80-MC-S ) Diesel Engine Generator / Dusan Co., Ltd. / 2009.6.9

2. Performance Test: conducted by an environment measuring agent authorised by KEPCO (Korea Electic Power Corporation )(exhaust gas NOx and PM measured)

3. Used additive: Comparative test between both A and B

• Additive A: Technobio's product (Power-Z) (domestic product)

• Additive B : English product

4. Period of additive test: March 14, 2014 - June 3, 2016

5. Evaluation result

				Evaluation result			
Evaluation item	Evaluation method	Test vessel	LOAD	Technobio's product	English product		
PM(Dust)	Criteria for air pollution process test (mg/m³)	40% decrease	75, 50, 30 %	-58.8%	-39.9%		
NOx	Criteria for air pollution process test (ppm)	15% decrease	75, 50, 30 %	-27.34%	-17.85%		
Fuel consumption rate	ISO:3046	2% save	75, 50, 30 %	-2.157%	-1.147%		

6. Other achievements: • Application and registration of 2 domestic patents

Application and registration of 3 international patents

# Summary of Test results

• Comparison of converted fuel consumption rates before and after adding addtive A (Technobio's product)

(g/kwh)

TEST ITEM	100% NR	75% NR	50% NR	30% NR
Before putting additive	188.422	186.395	207.430	239.623
After putting additive A	186.913	185.103	202.833	231.087
Difference	-1.509	-1.292	-4.597	-8.536
Reduction rate	-0.801%	-0.693%	-2.216%	-3.562%



# Performance test results of the fuel accelerator conducted by Jeju Thermoelectric Power Plant

 Comparison of converted fuel consumption rates before and after additing additive B (English product)

(g/kwh)

TEST ITEM	100% NR	75% NR	50% NR	50% NR
Before putting additive	188.422	186.395	207.430	239.623
After putting additive B	188.172	186.482	204.921	234.165
Difference	-0.250	+0.087	-2.509	-5.458
Reduction rate	-0.133%	0.047%	-1.210%	-2.278%

Load	100+75+50% NR average	75+50+30% NR average	50+30% NR average
Reduction rate of Additive A (Technobio's product )	-1.237%	-2.157%	-2.889%
Reduction rate of Additive B (English product)	-0.432%	-1.147%	-1.744%

# Additive A&B: Comparison table of air pollutants decrease rate

### 1.Comparison of NOx measured values(at SCR inlet)

(PPM)@13%O<sub>2</sub>

Load	Before using Additive	During using additi	ve-A (Apr. 23, 2014)	During using additive-B (June. 3, 2014)			
Loau	(Mar. 14, 2014)	ppm <g kwh=""></g>	Reduction Rate(%)	ppm <g kwh=""></g>	Reduction Rate(%)		
50% NR	1387.4 <16.6>	1068.0 <12.6>	-23.02	1158.2 <14.3>	-16.52		
75% NR	1620.4 <21.5>	1092.0 <11.7>	-32.61	1340.3 <14.9>	-17.29		
100% NR	1714.6 <22.4>	1262.2 <14.3>	26.39	1376.2 <15.4>	-19.74		
Decreased rate (Average)			-27.34		-17.85		

#### 2.Comparison of PM measured values(at E·P inlet)

mg/m<sup>3</sup>

Load	Before using Additive	During using additiv	ve-A (Apr. 23, 2014)	During using additive-B (June. 3, 2014)			
Loau	(Mar. 14, 2014)	mg/m³	Reduction Rate(%)	mg/m³	Reduction Rate(%)		
50% NR	64.1	27.3	-57.4	39.2	-38.8		
75% NR	100.8	40.9	-59.4	60.5	-40.0		
100% NR	108.6	43.8	-59.7	64.2	-40.9		
Decreased rate (Average)			-58.8		-39.9		

• Additive-A: Technobio Co.,Ltd. / • Additive-B: English company's product



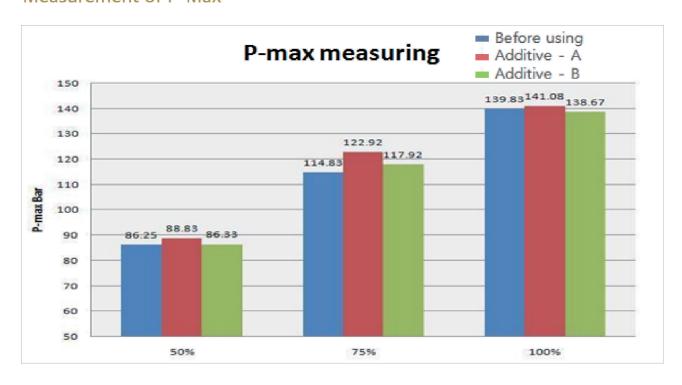
# Performance test results of the fuel accelerator conducted by Jeju Thermoelectric Power Plant

#### Measurement of P-Max

Load	Before using Additive	Additive - A	Additive - B
30% NR	-	_	-
50% NR	86.25	88.83	86.33
75% NR	114.83	122.92	117.92
100% NR	139.83	141.08	138.67

▶ Comparison of P-Max measured values Additive-A: Technobio Co., Ltd. / Additive-B: English company's product

#### Measurement of P-Max



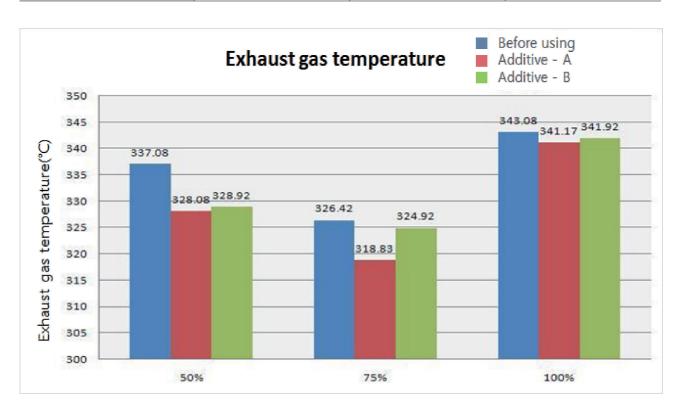
As a result of measuring P-Max values of additive A and B, P-Max value of additive A proved higher than that of additive B.



# Performance test results of the fuel accelerator conducted by Jeju Thermoelectric Power Plant

### Exhaust gas temperature

Load	Before using Additive	Additive - A	Additive - B
50% NR	337.08	328.08	328.92
75% NR	326.42	318.83	324.92
100% NR	343.08	341.17	341.92





# Performance test results of the fuel accelerator conducted by Jeju Thermoelectric Power Plant

# Comparison of Stuffing box condition of internal-combustion engine No. 2 (before & after using Power-Z)



Before using Power-Z (Photographed: Mar. 12, 2014)





After using Power-Z ( Photographed : Apr. 9, 2014 )

# Comparison of piston state of internal-combustion engine No. 2 (before & after using Power-Z)



Before using Power-Z (Photographed: Mar. 12, 2014)





After using Power-Z (Photographed: Apr. 9, 2014)



#### OTHER ACHIEVEMENTS

#### Domestic / internatinal Patent registration / Awarded PRIZE













KOREA

U.S.A

CHINA

Confirmation of Green Technology Product

Certificate of Quality

China Certificate for Ecolabelling Product Type

### **Our Major Accounts**

#### Shipping companies

Hanjin Shipping Co., Ltd. (since Oct. 2014) Seongsanpo Fisheries Cooperative Union (since Oct. 2016)

Sambu Shipping Co., Ltd. (since Nov. 2015) Wellchain Shipping Co., Ltd. (since Jan. 2016)

Dorico Co., Ltd. (since Apr. 2016)

Mokpo Marine College maine traling ship ( since Apr. 2017 )

Doosan Shipping Co., Ltd. (since Oct. 2016)

Samsung Shipping Co., Ltd. (since Mar. 2017)

Daesang Shipping Co., Ltd. (since Sep. 2006)

Gwangun Shipping Co., Ltd. (since Oct. 2006)

Gukdong Fisheries Co., Ltd. (since May. 2006)

Namhae Shipping Co., Ltd. (since Nov. 2006)

Seoho Shipping Co., Ltd. (since May. 2007)
Majungye Shipping Co., Ltd. (since Jun. 2014)
Oyang Shipping Co., Ltd. (since Jun. 2009)
Hanryo Shipping Co., Ltd. (since Jul. 2015)
Hansung Enterprise Co., Ltd. (since Jun. 2015)
Geosung Marine Co., Ltd. (since Apr. 2014)
Taeyang Shipping Co., Ltd. (since Apr. 2013)
Sina Shipping Co., Ltd. (since Jun. 2013)
Cheongnam Shipping Co., Ltd. (since Sep. 2013)
Ilgwang Industrial Co., Ltd. (since Nov. 2016)
Singwang Co., Ltd. (since Nov. 2011)

### Paper-manufacturing, chemical and textile companies

Hankuk Paper Co., Ltd. Ssang Yong Paper Co., Ltd. Ssang Yong C&B Co., Ltd. Seha Corporation Kolon Co., Ltd. Hansol Chemical Co., Ltd. Baeksan Co., Ltd. Geosung Oilpaper Co., Ltd. Hanil Textile Co., Ltd.
Saeyoung Textile Co., Ltd.
Daeduk Textile Industry Co., Ltd.
Woonam Industry Co., Ltd.
Tongin Industry Co., Ltd.
Binggrae Co., Ltd.
and many other companies



Manufacturer: Technobio Co., Ltd.

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