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REISFER

Assessing data from Energy Management Systems on ferries to gain insights for enhanced sustainability

Nina Svensson (nina.svensson@vti.se), Petra Stelling, Robert Klar
REISFER annual summit 2026-04-15

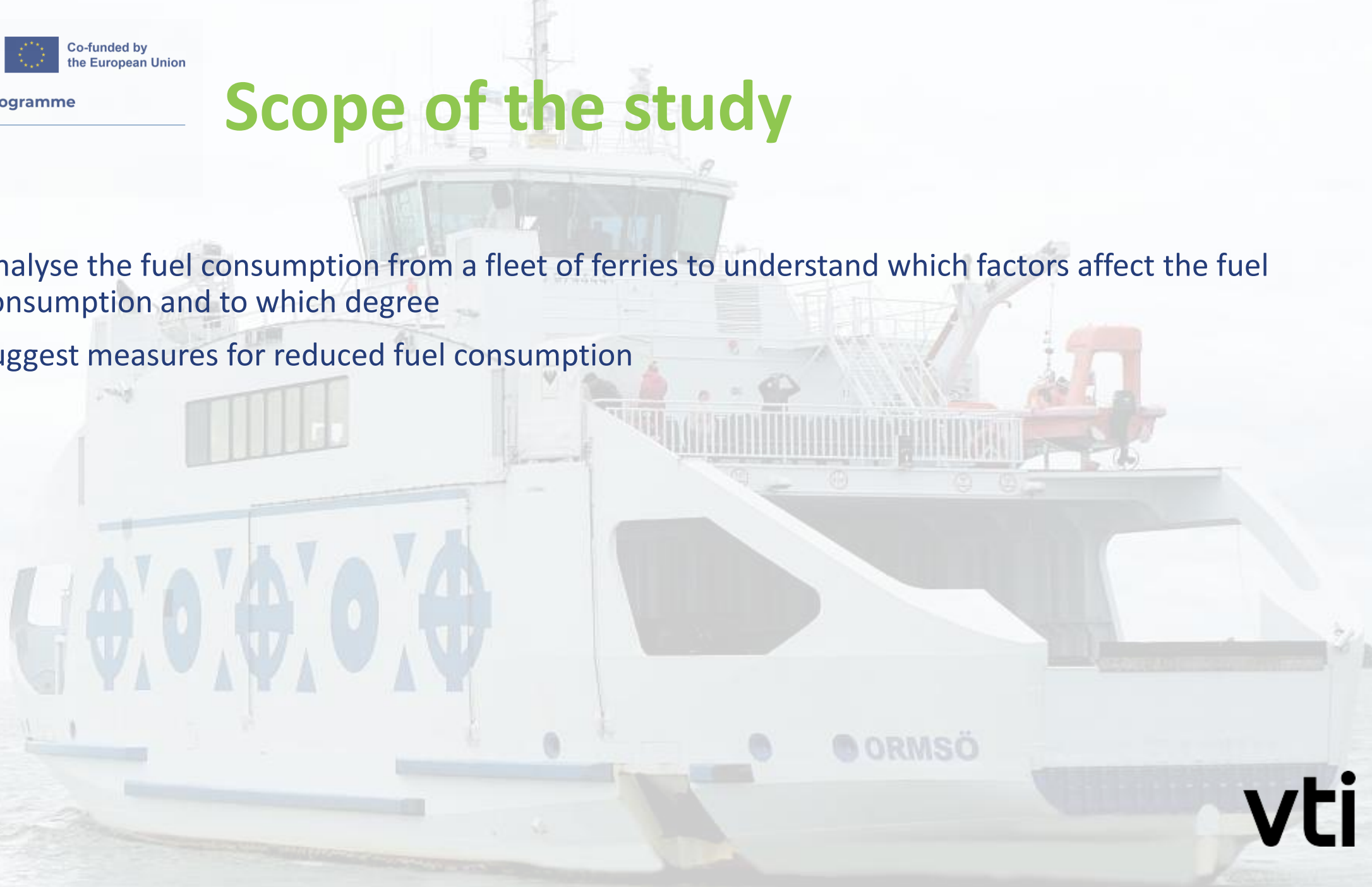
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Scope of the study

- Analyse the fuel consumption from a fleet of ferries to understand which factors affect the fuel consumption and to which degree
- Suggest measures for reduced fuel consumption



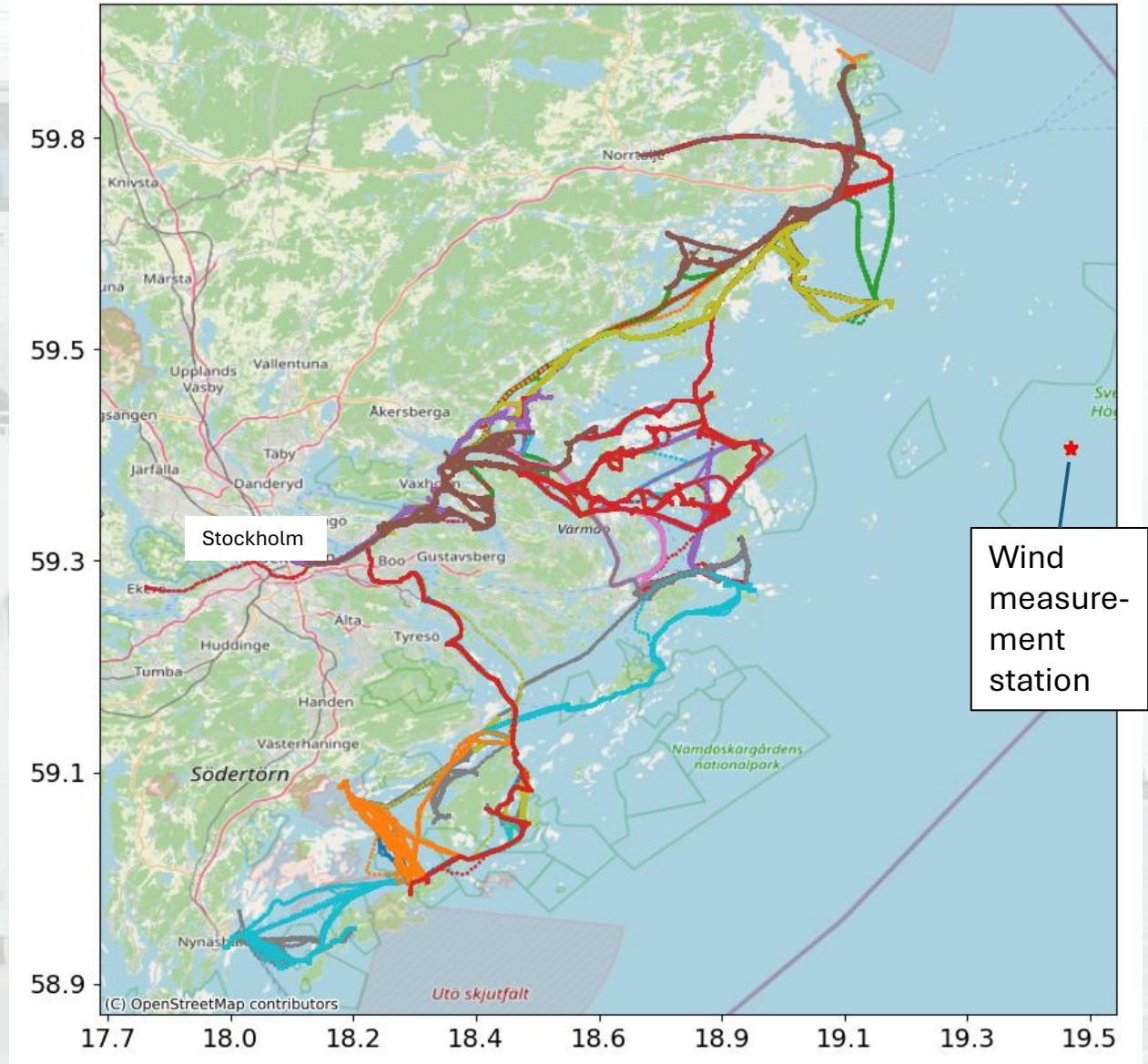
The data

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- Blueflow energy management system
 - 1-second resolution
 - Variables:
 - Speed
 - Location
 - Fuel consumption (FC)
- 25 ferries. Each ferry is unique in terms of engine, speed, number of seats, weight etc.



Photo: Nina Svensson



Method

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- Including only fuel consumption from main engine
- Time period: summer time table 2023 (23/6-20/8)
- Identify each trip to be able to compare similar settings
- A trip is included if it
 - starts max 5 minutes before or 10 minutes after schedule from the scheduled ports
 - is at least 10 minutes long according to the time table
- Wind speed from SMHI measurement station in vicinity of routes

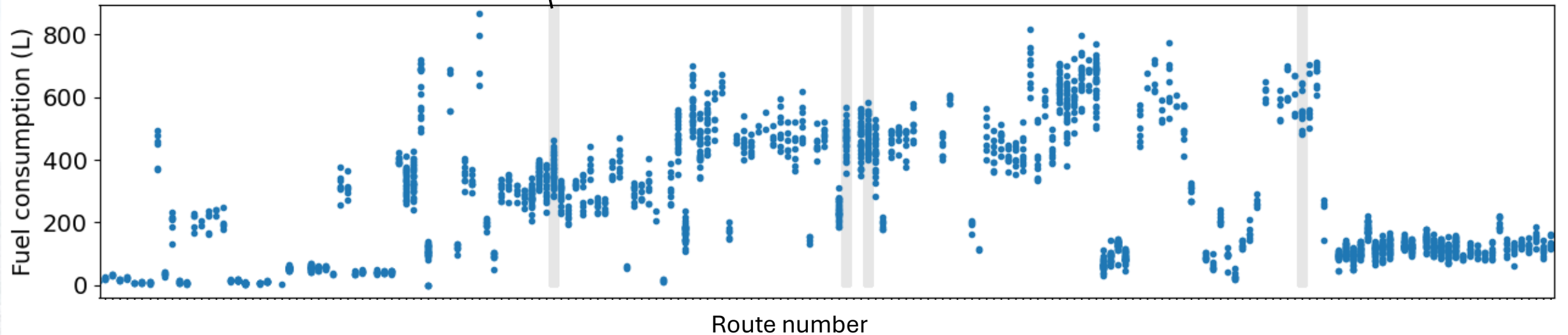
The routes

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- 5649 (79 %) identified trips
- 467 different routes

More than one ferry
operates on the same
route

FC from a subset of routes

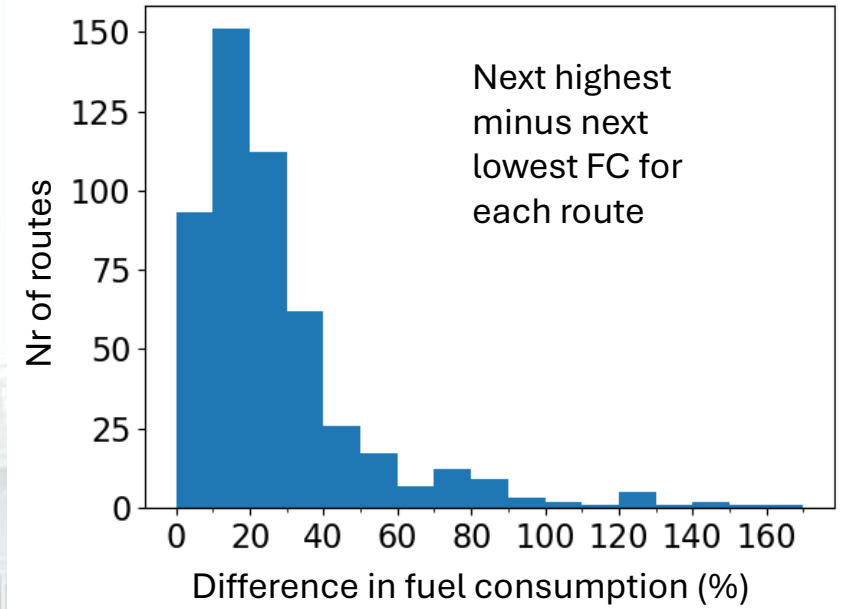


The routes

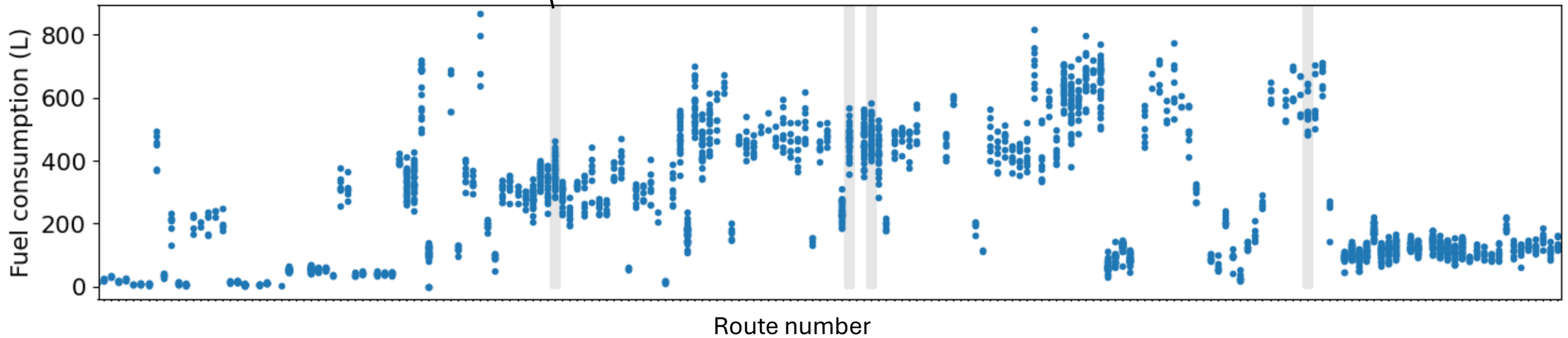
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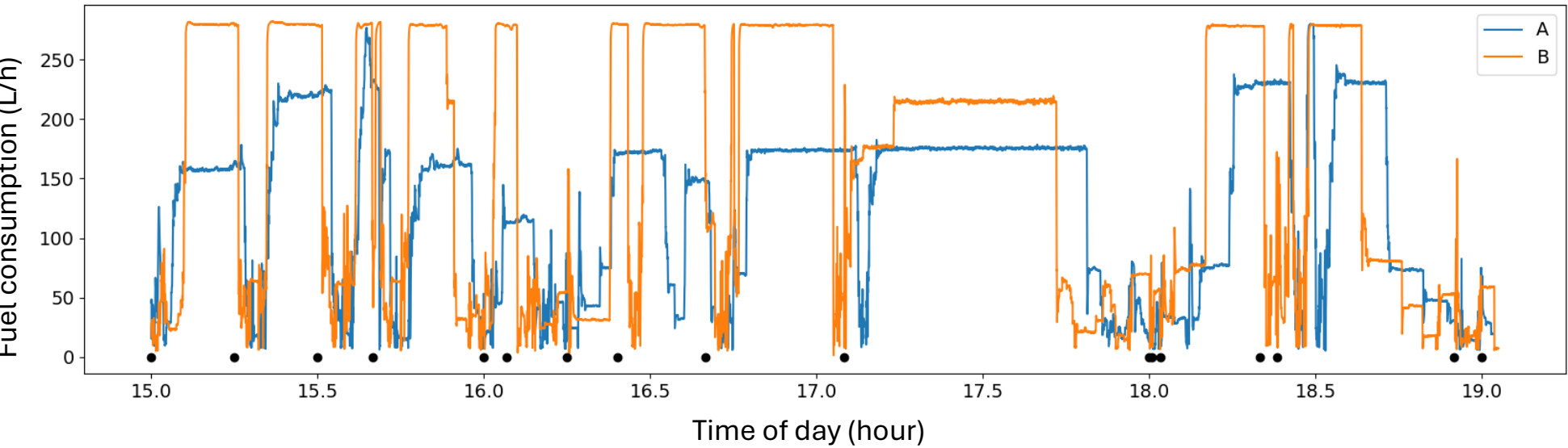
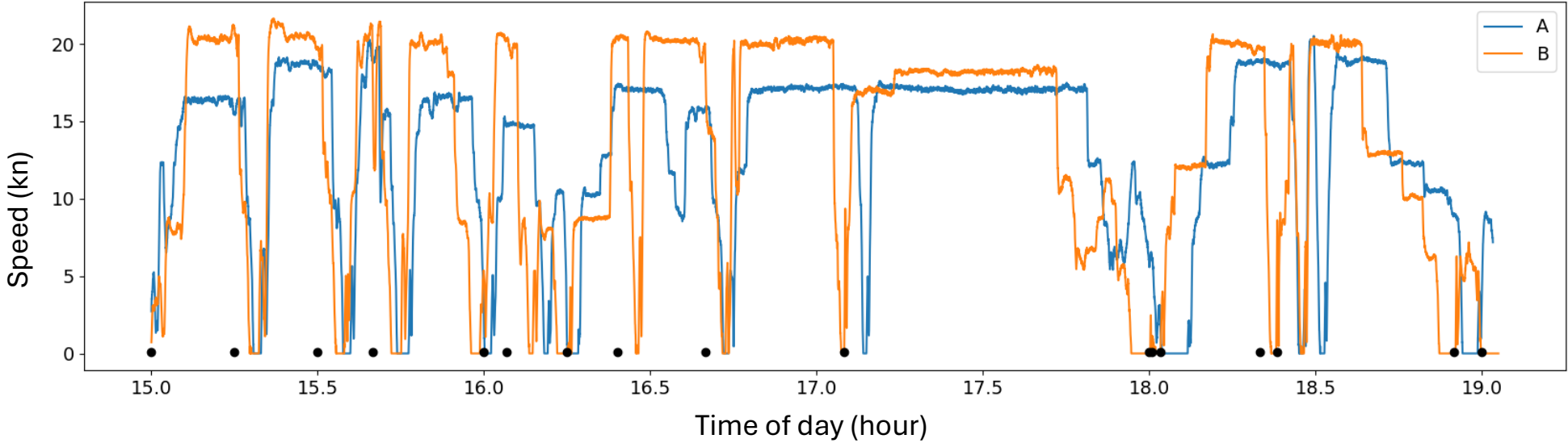
More than one ferry operates on the same route



FC from a subset of routes

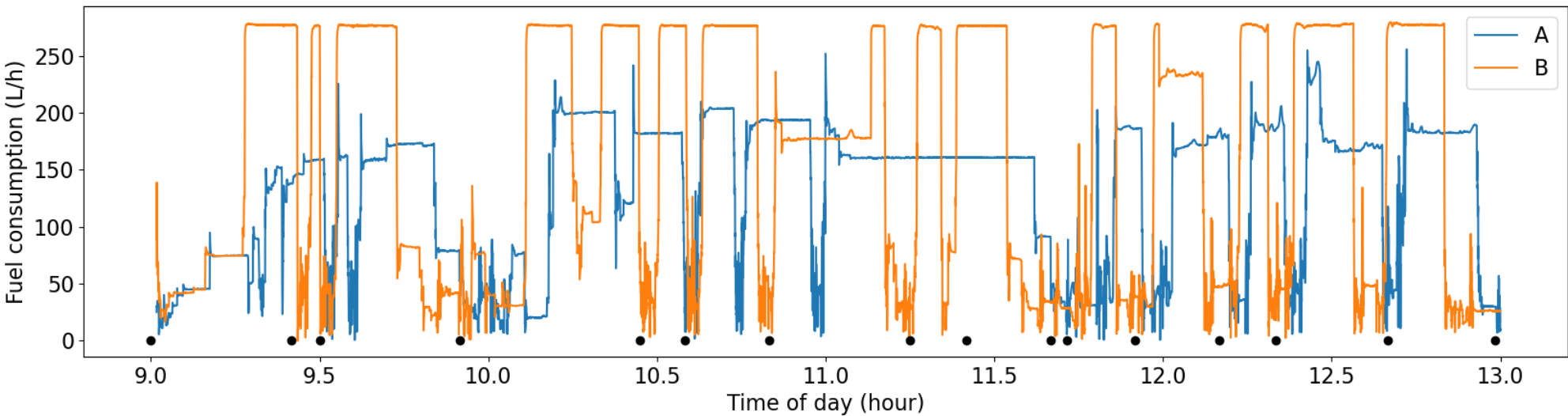
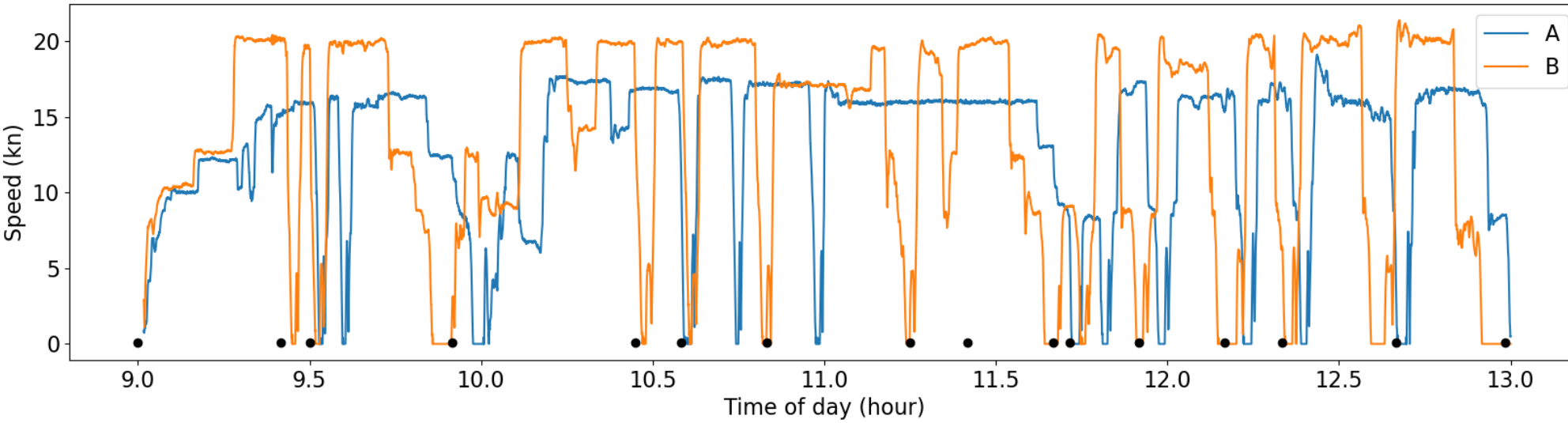


Captain

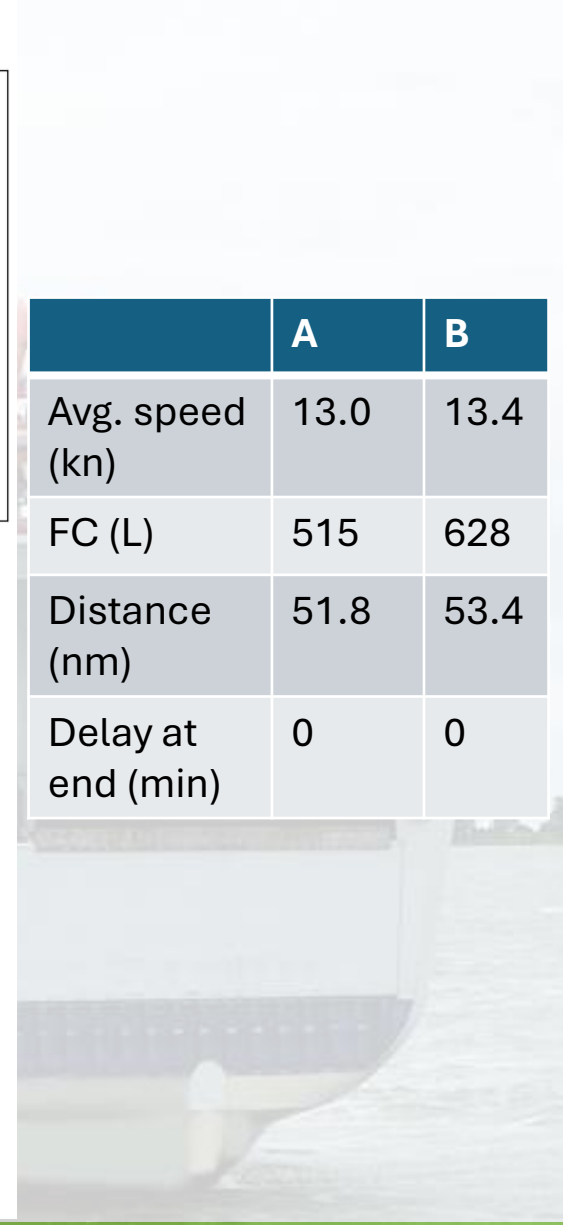


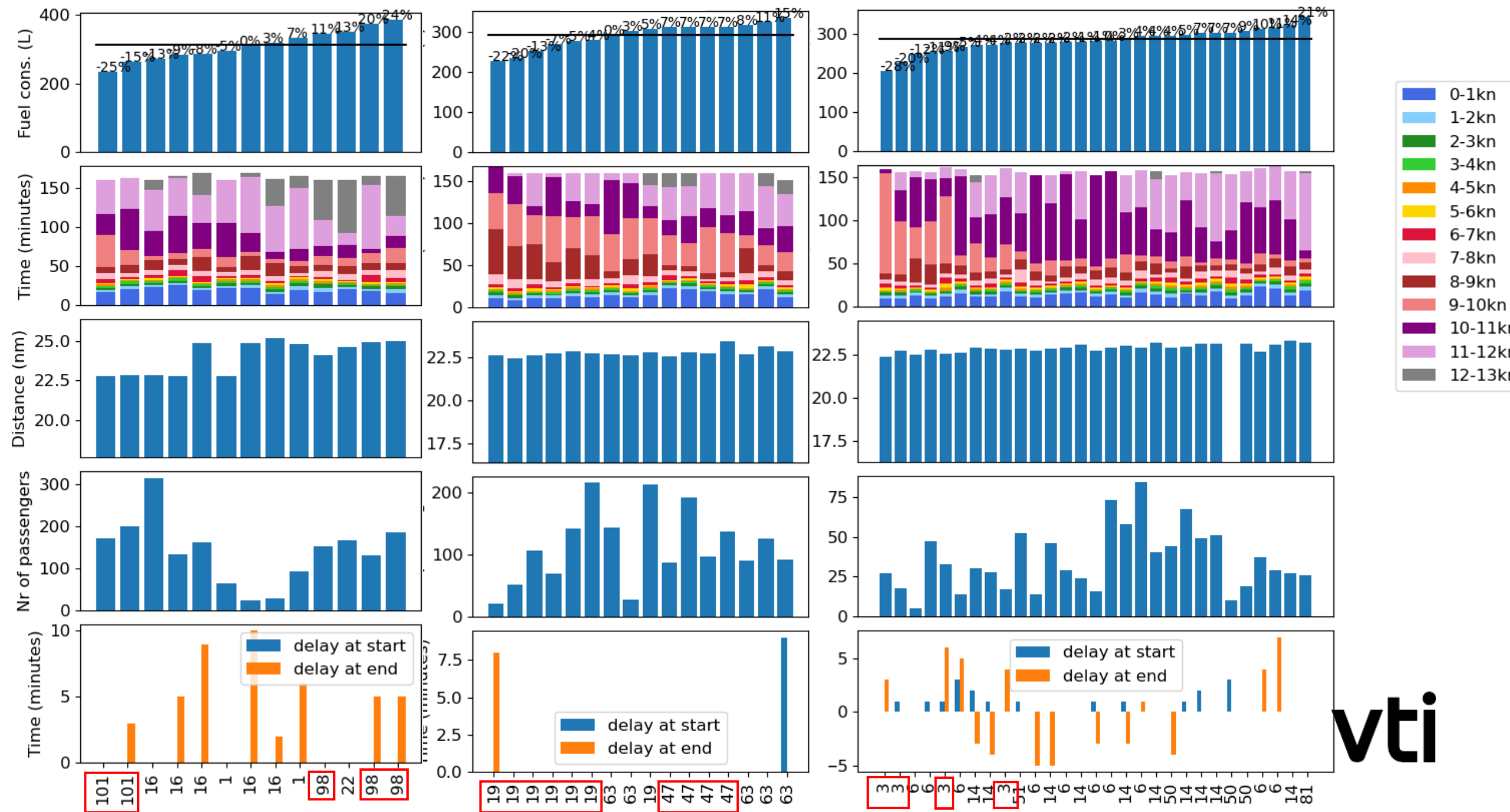
Two captains (A and B) on the same route and ferry

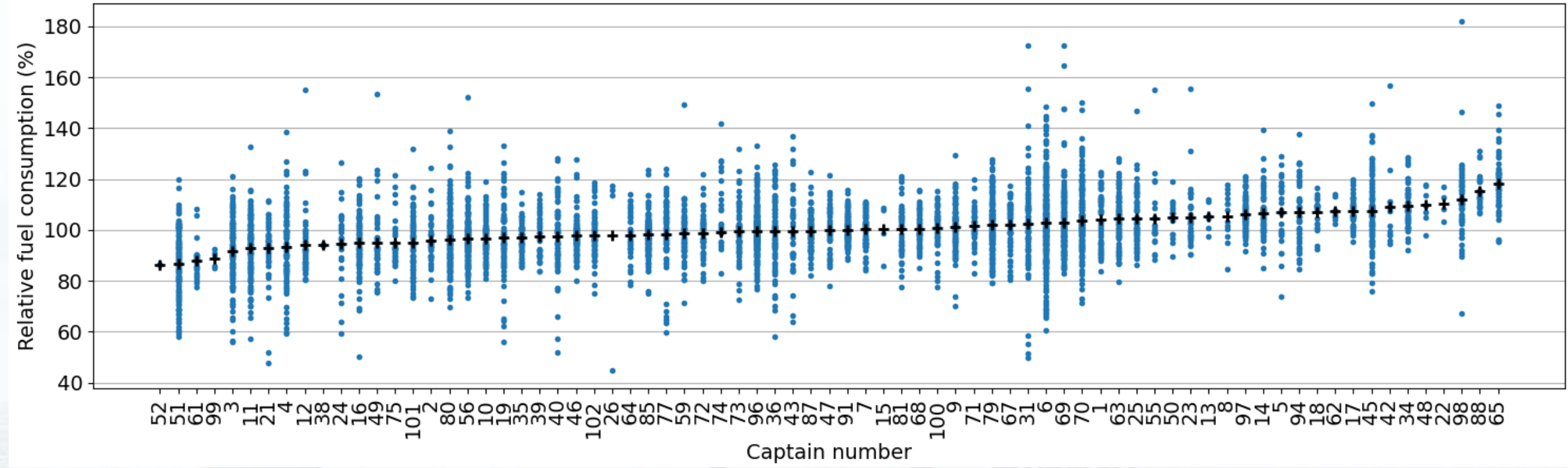
	A	B
Avg. speed (kn)	13.0	13.4
FC (L)	504	633
Distance (nm)	52.4	53.5
Delay at end (min)	2	-1



	A	B
Avg. speed (kn)	13.0	13.4
FC (L)	515	628
Distance (nm)	51.8	53.4
Delay at end (min)	0	0

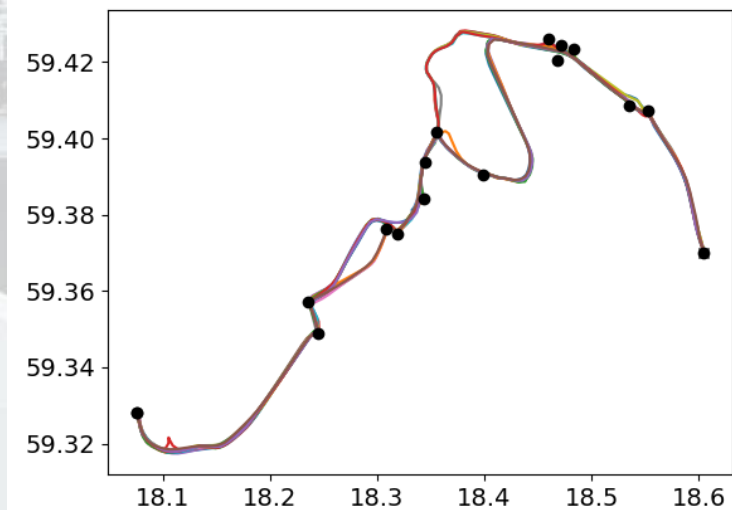
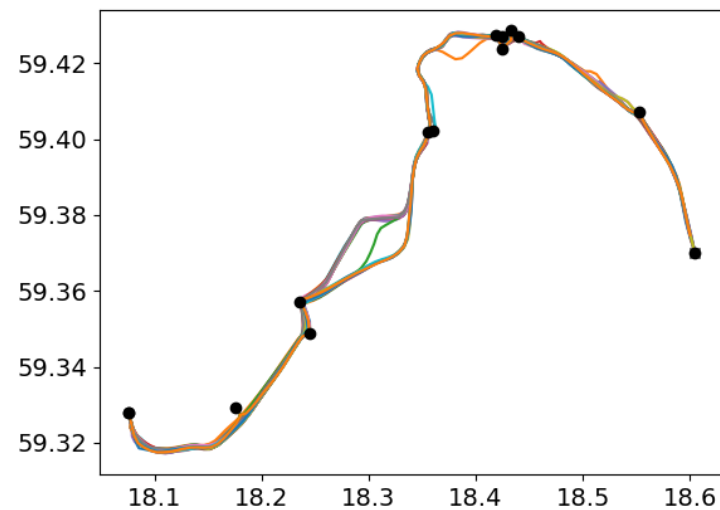
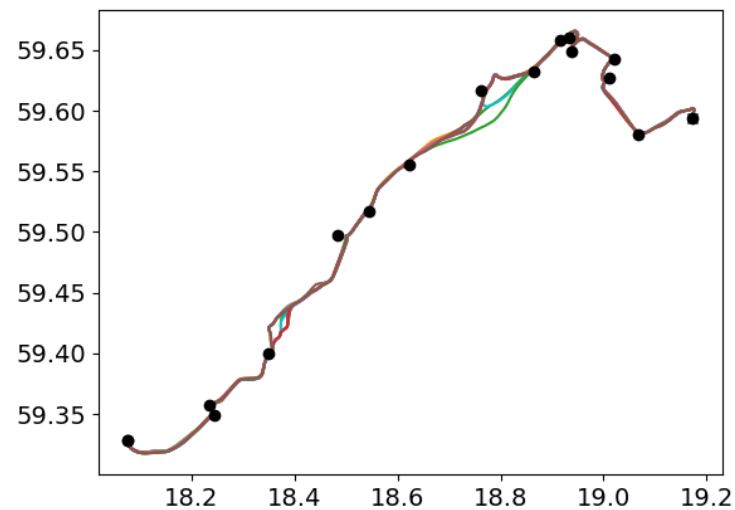






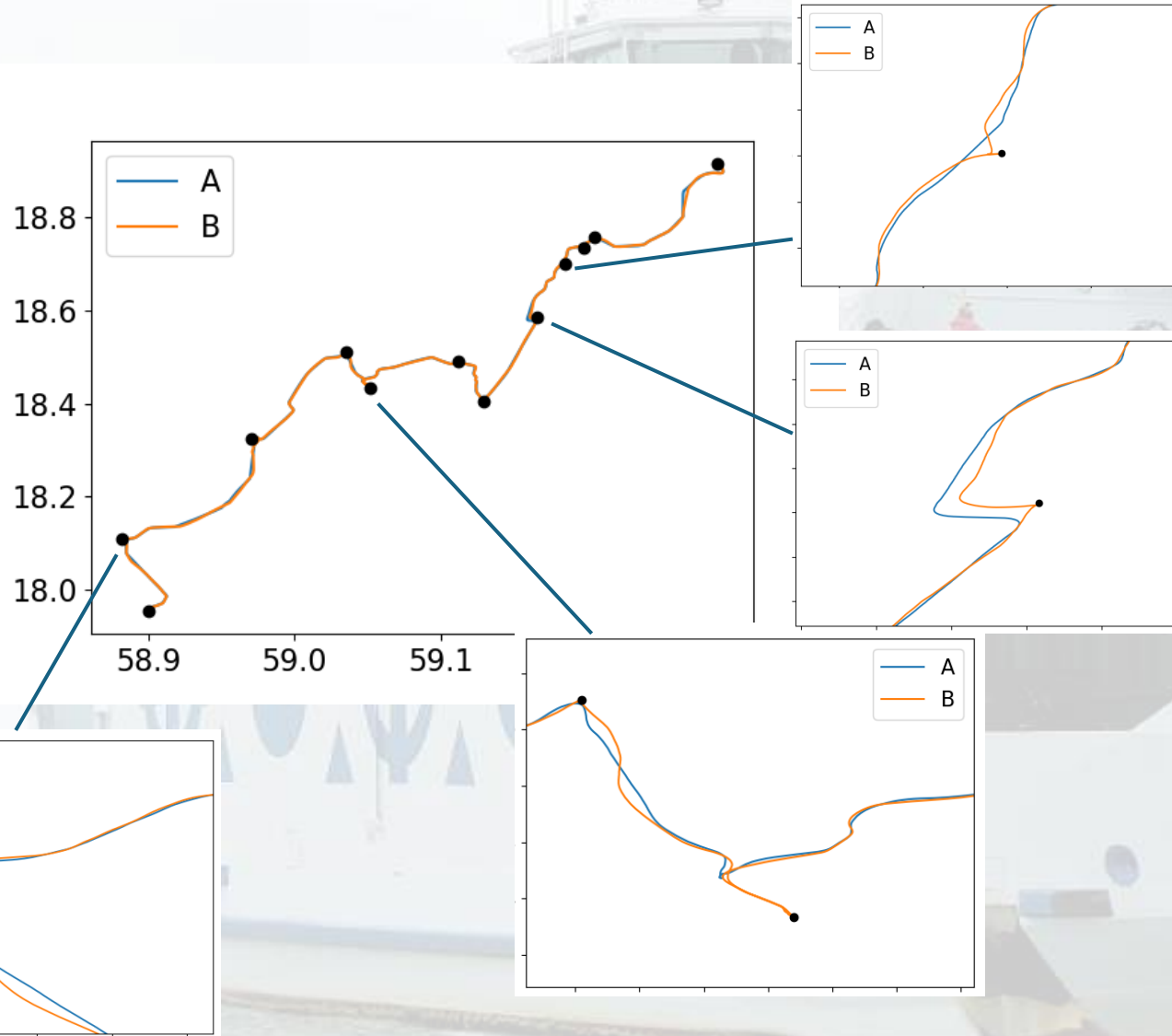
Distance

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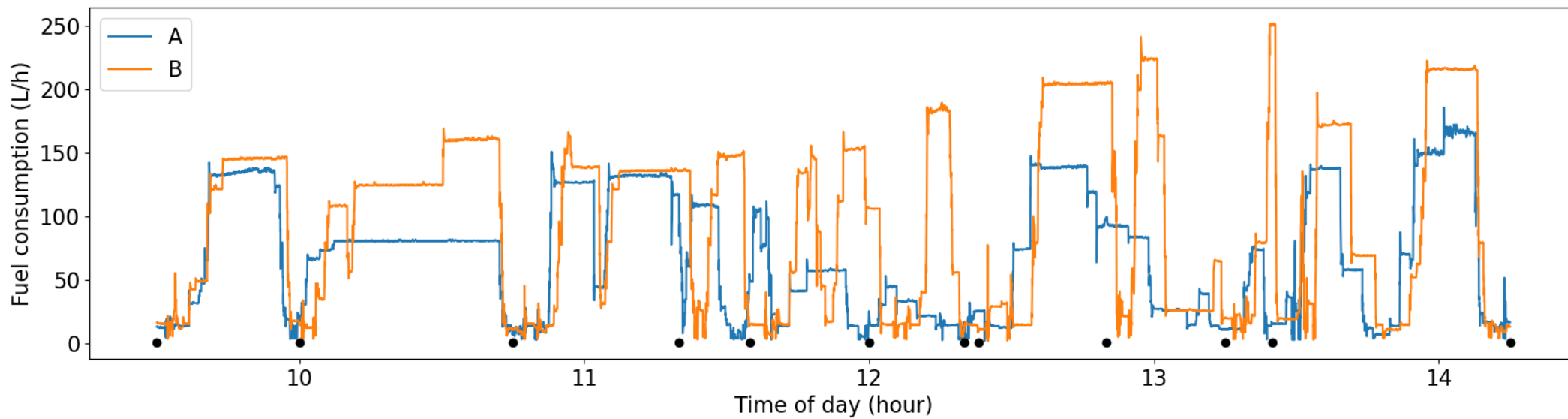
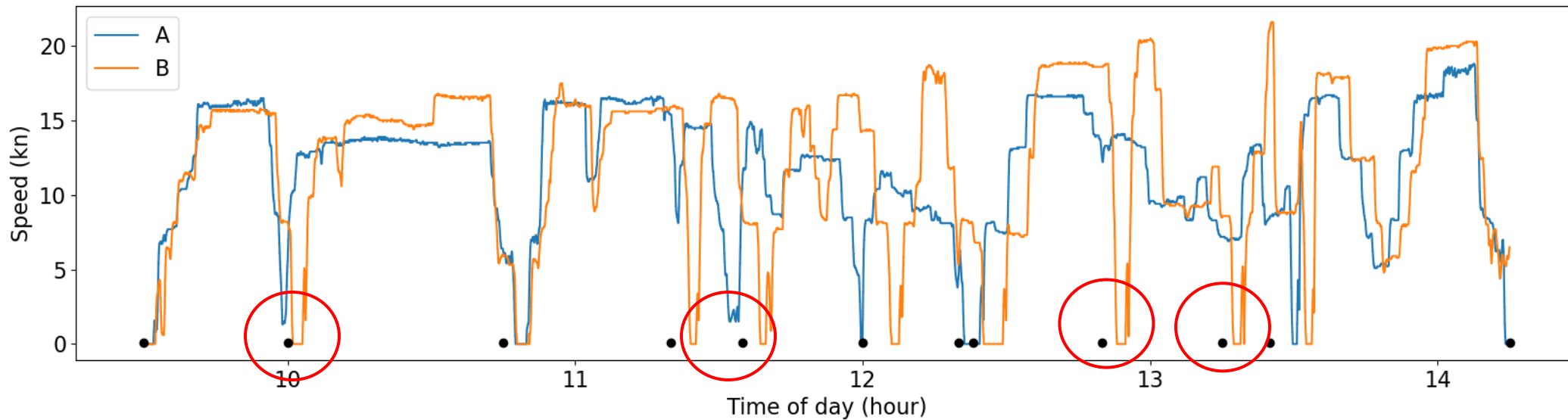
Passengers

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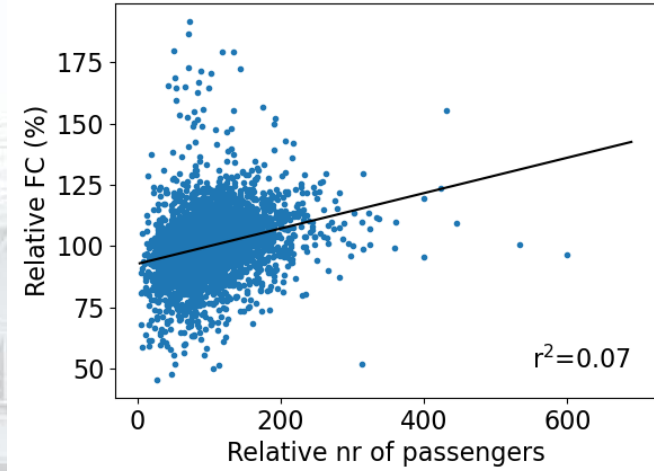
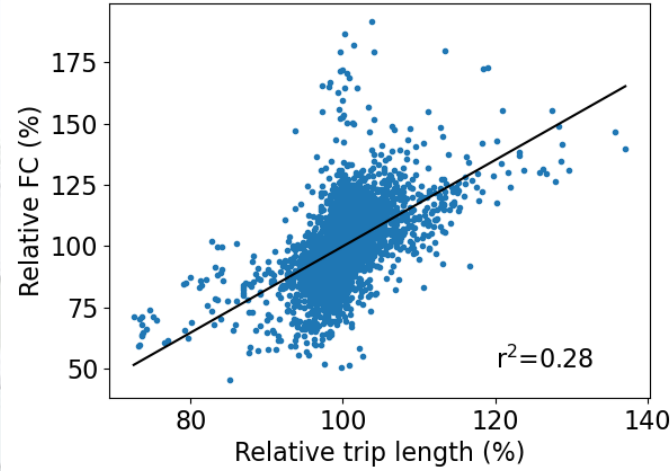
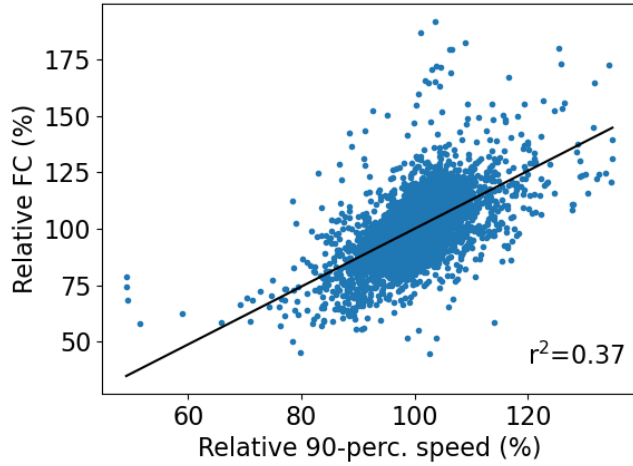
Same captain, same ferry, different nr of passengers

	A	B
Nr of passengers	9	120
Avg. speed (kn)	11.7	12.0
FC (L)	326	448
Distance (nm)	55.4	57.2
Delay at end (min)	0	0

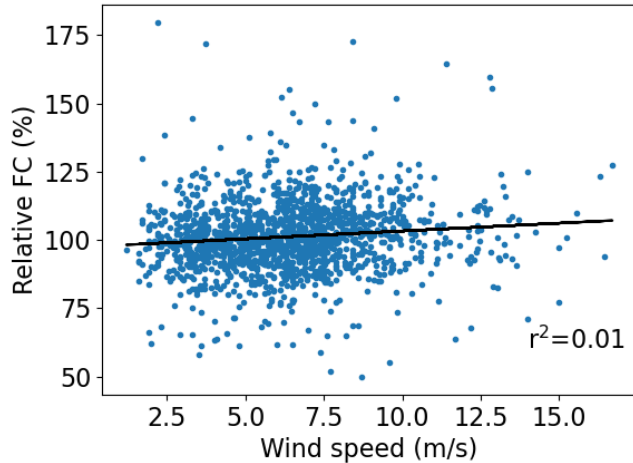


Linear relationships

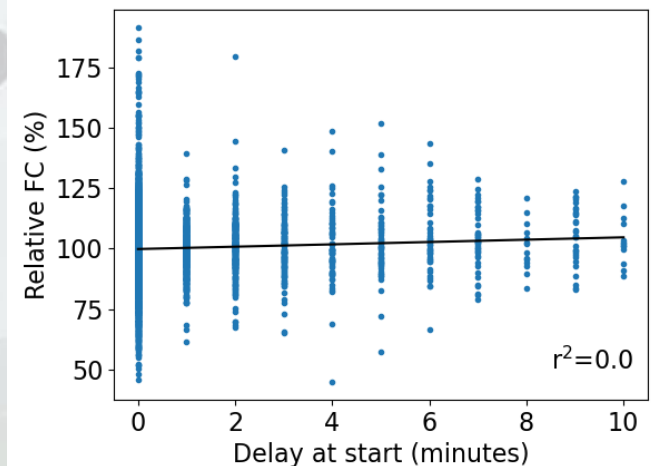
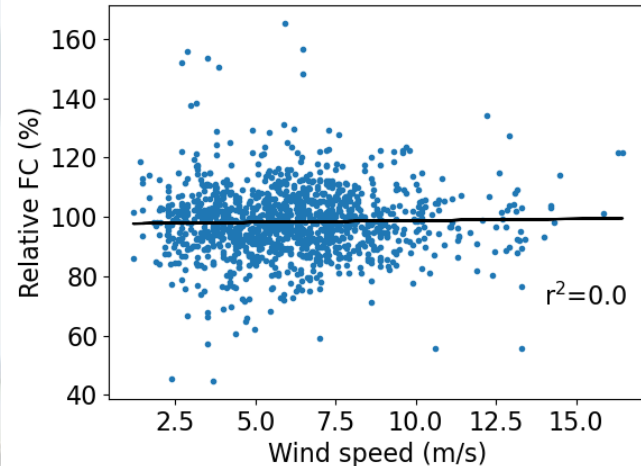
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Headwind

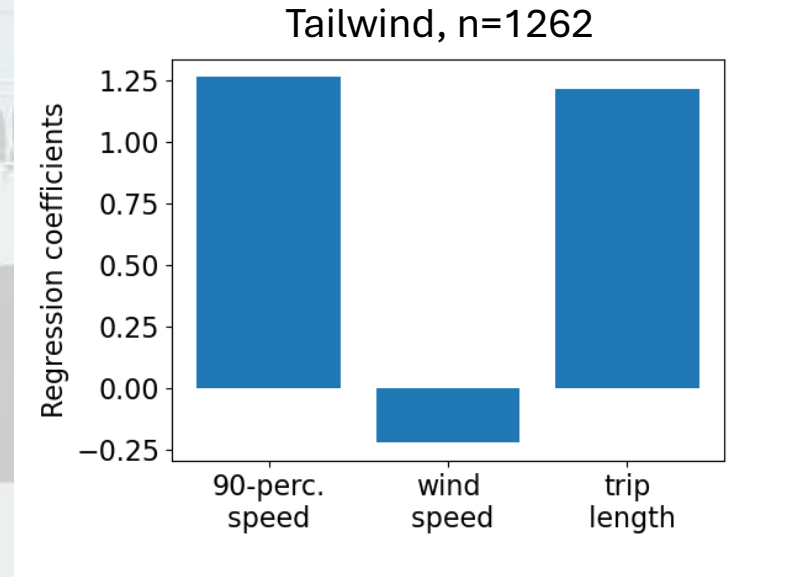
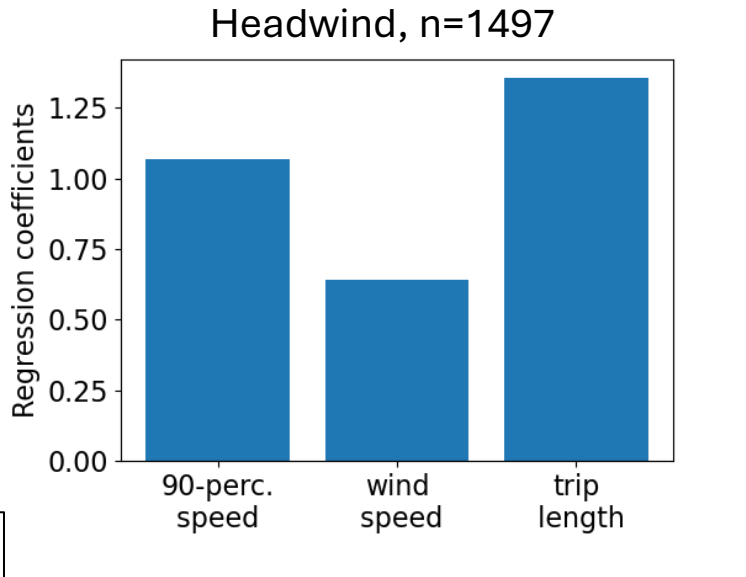


Tailwind



Multiple regression

- Mixed linear model with captain as random effect



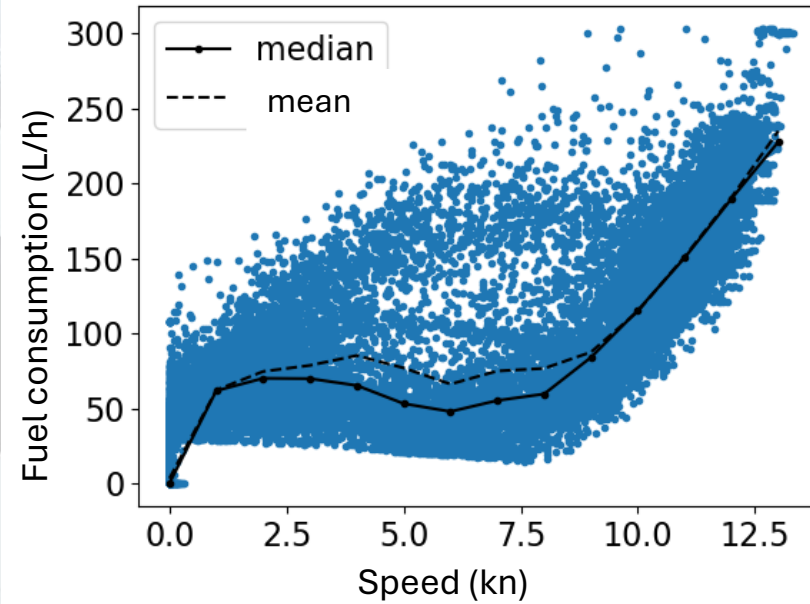
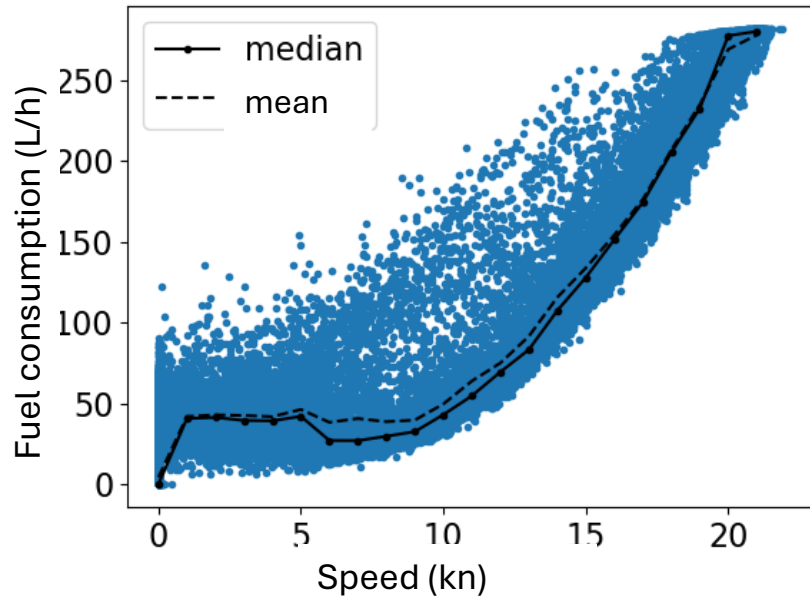
proportion of variance explained by fixed variables

Marginal R^2 : 53 %
 Conditional R^2 : 60 %

proportion of variance explained by fixed variables + random effect

Marginal R^2 : 54 %
 Conditional R^2 : 66 %

Speed dependence



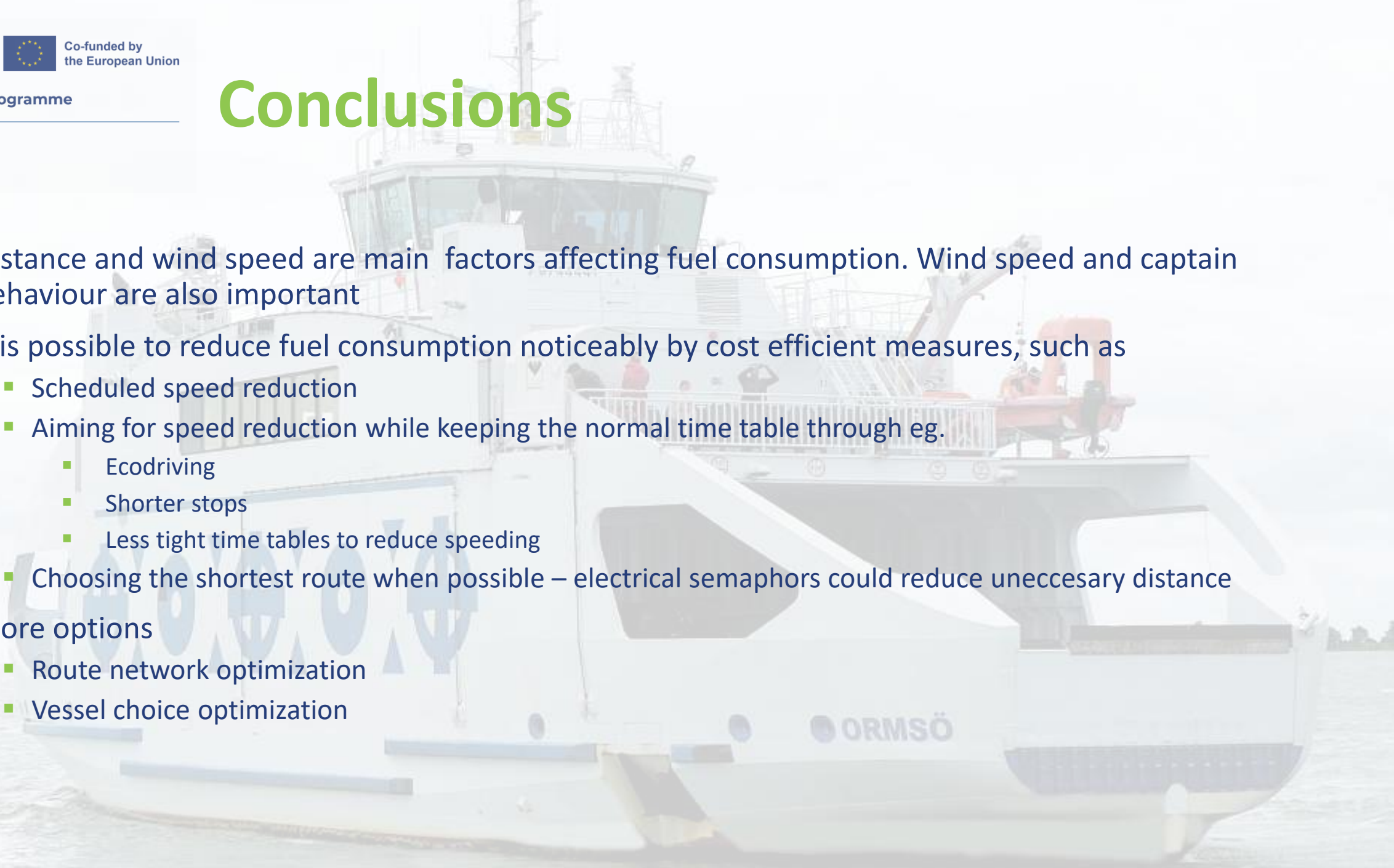
Possibilities for reduction in fuel consumption

Measure	Reduction CO2 (%)	Reduction CO2 (tonnes)	Cost savings (kr)	Number of average ferries that could be run on HVO with cost savings
Speed reduction +5 % time increase on each trip	-9	-268	-704 000	1.8
Speed reduction +10 % time increase on each trip	-19	-548	-1 486 000	3.7
Every trip is like the average or better	-4	-118	-320 000	0.8
Every trip is like the second lowest or better	-12	-345	-932 000	2.3

Conclusions

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- Distance and wind speed are main factors affecting fuel consumption. Wind speed and captain behaviour are also important
- It is possible to reduce fuel consumption noticeably by cost efficient measures, such as
 - Scheduled speed reduction
 - Aiming for speed reduction while keeping the normal time table through eg.
 - Ecodriving
 - Shorter stops
 - Less tight time tables to reduce speeding
 - Choosing the shortest route when possible – electrical semaphors could reduce unnecessary distance
- More options
 - Route network optimization
 - Vessel choice optimization



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Thank you!