

APPLICATIONS OF HYDROGEN & FUEL CELLS IN SHIPPING

RESEARCH FINDING



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- 3.Applications of Hydrogen in Ports
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SHIPPING EMISSIONS INVENTORY

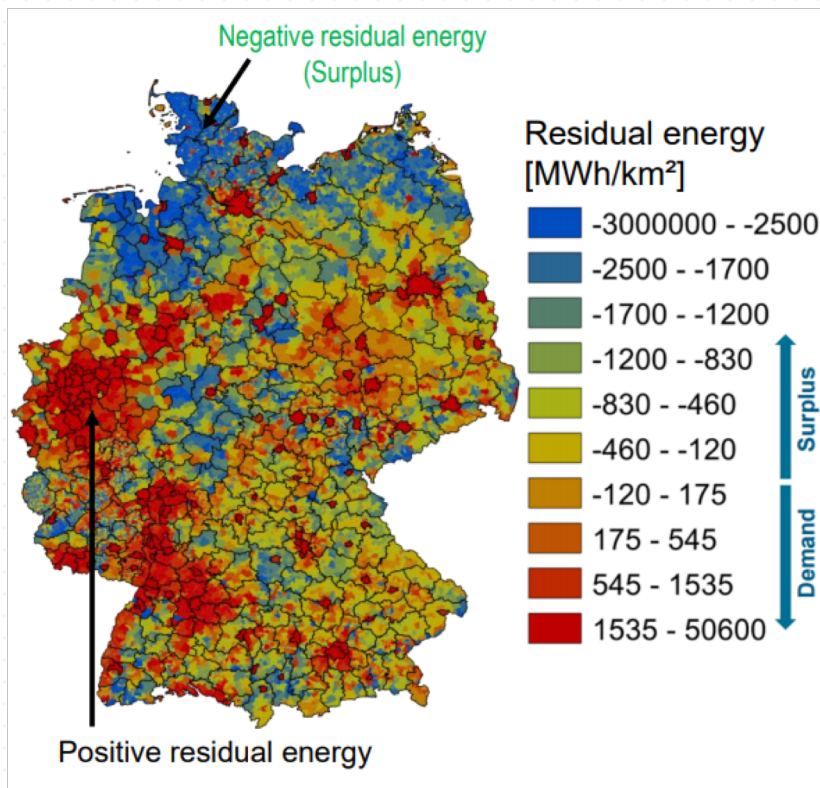
	ICCT (million tons)		
	2013	2014	2015
CO₂ Emissions	910	930	932
SO_x Emissions	10.355	10.361	10.457
NO_x Emissions	18.426	18.398	19.062
PM Emissions	1.475	1.504	1.492



MARPOL Annex VI is strictly followed to have the air pollution under control limits.

ADVANTAGES OF USING HYDROGEN

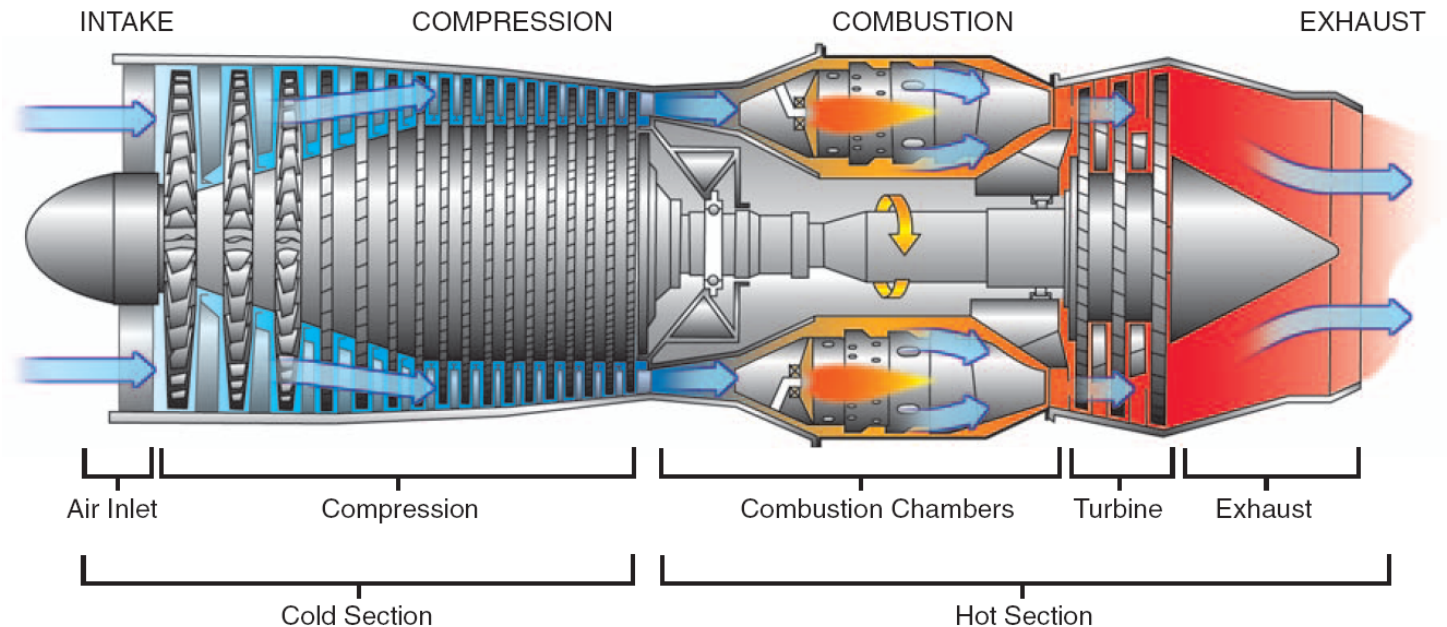
1. Hydrogen is a great storage medium, that could help RE systems to become self-contained solutions.



3743.2 GWh of electricity was curtailed pursuant to Section 14 of Renewable Energy Act (EEG) in 2016

ADVANTAGES OF USING HYDROGEN

2. Produces less emissions when burned in Hydrogen ICEs or Gas turbines

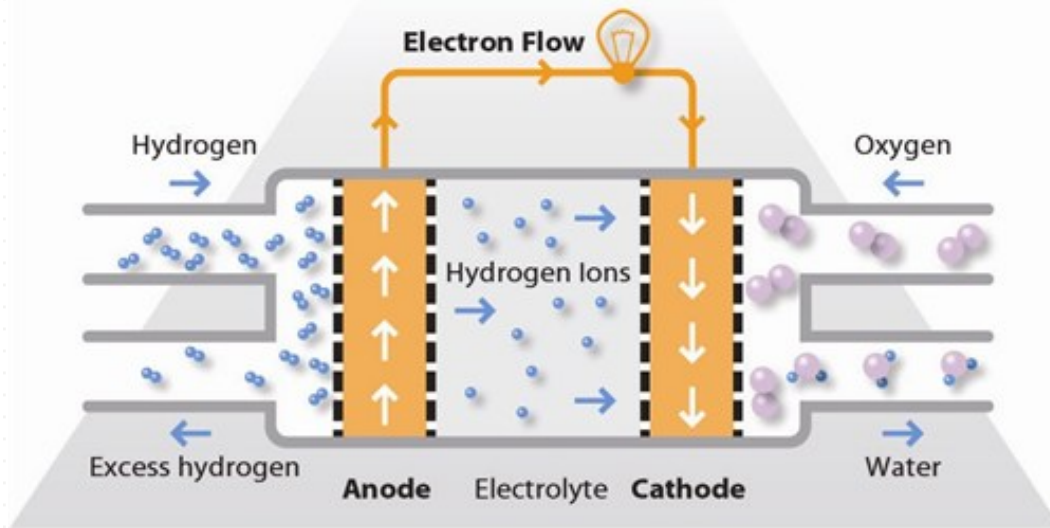


NO_x **could be reduced** with high air to fuel ratio – **No** SO_x, PM emissions

ADVANTAGES OF USING HYDROGEN

3. Produces zero- to low- carbon emissions in Fuel cells

Pure H₂ in PEM FC (LT-FC)

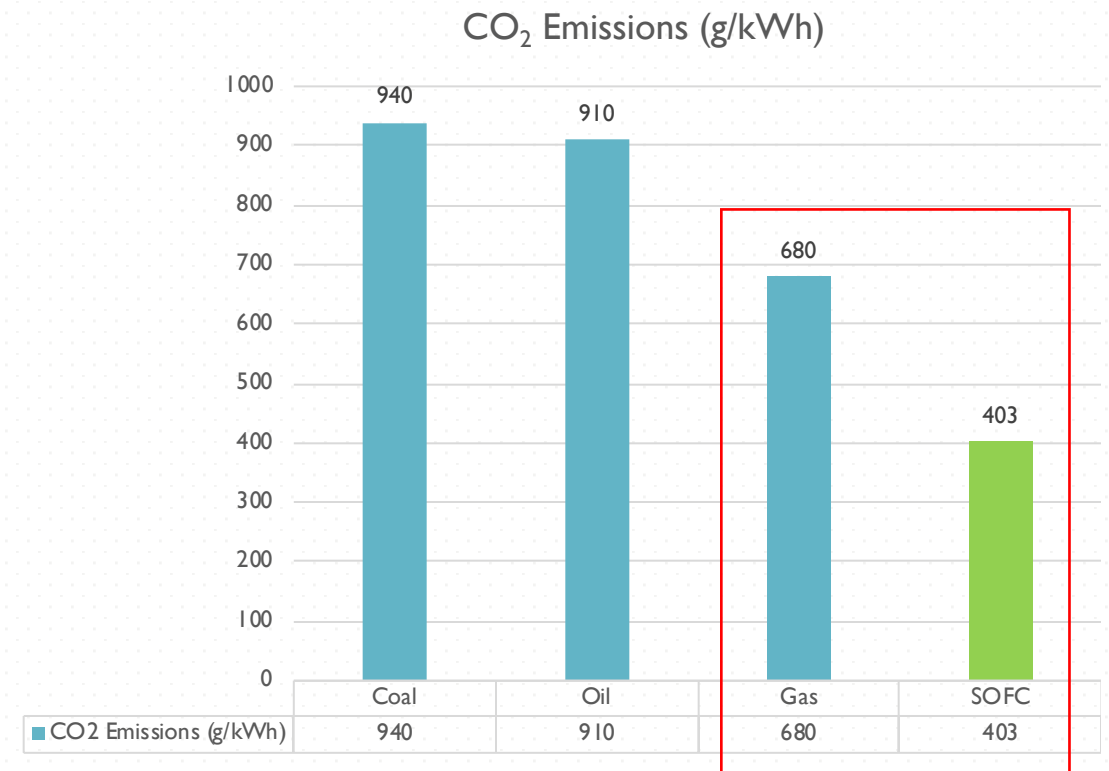


Anode Reaction: $2 \text{H}_2 \rightarrow 4 \text{H}^+ + 4 \text{e}^-$

Cathode Reaction: $\text{O}_2 + 4 \text{e}^- + 4 \text{H}^+ \rightarrow 2 \text{H}_2\text{O}$

Overall Reaction: $2 \text{H}_2 + \text{O}_2 \rightarrow 2 \text{H}_2\text{O}$

H₂ from Internally reformed Natural gas in a SOFC



No NO_x or PM – **Insignificant Amount** SO_x emissions

ADVANTAGES OF USING HYDROGEN

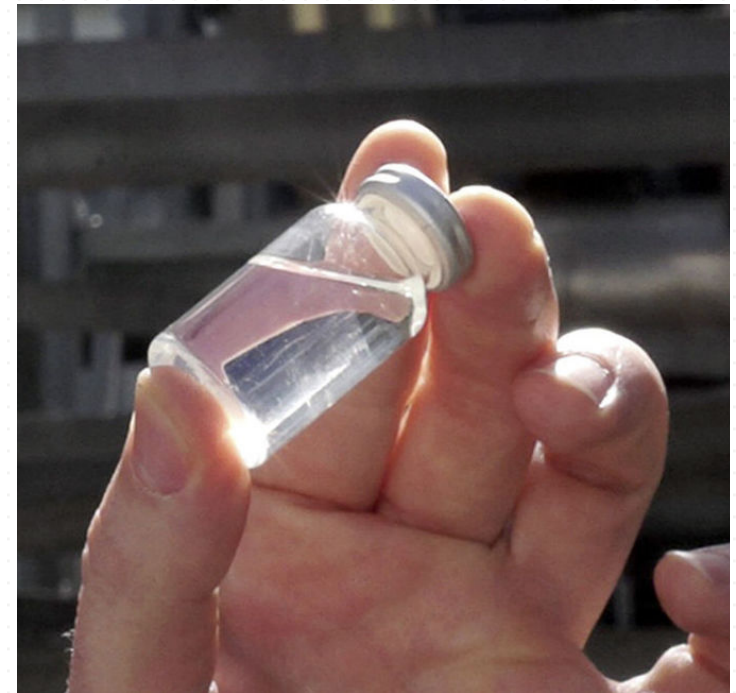
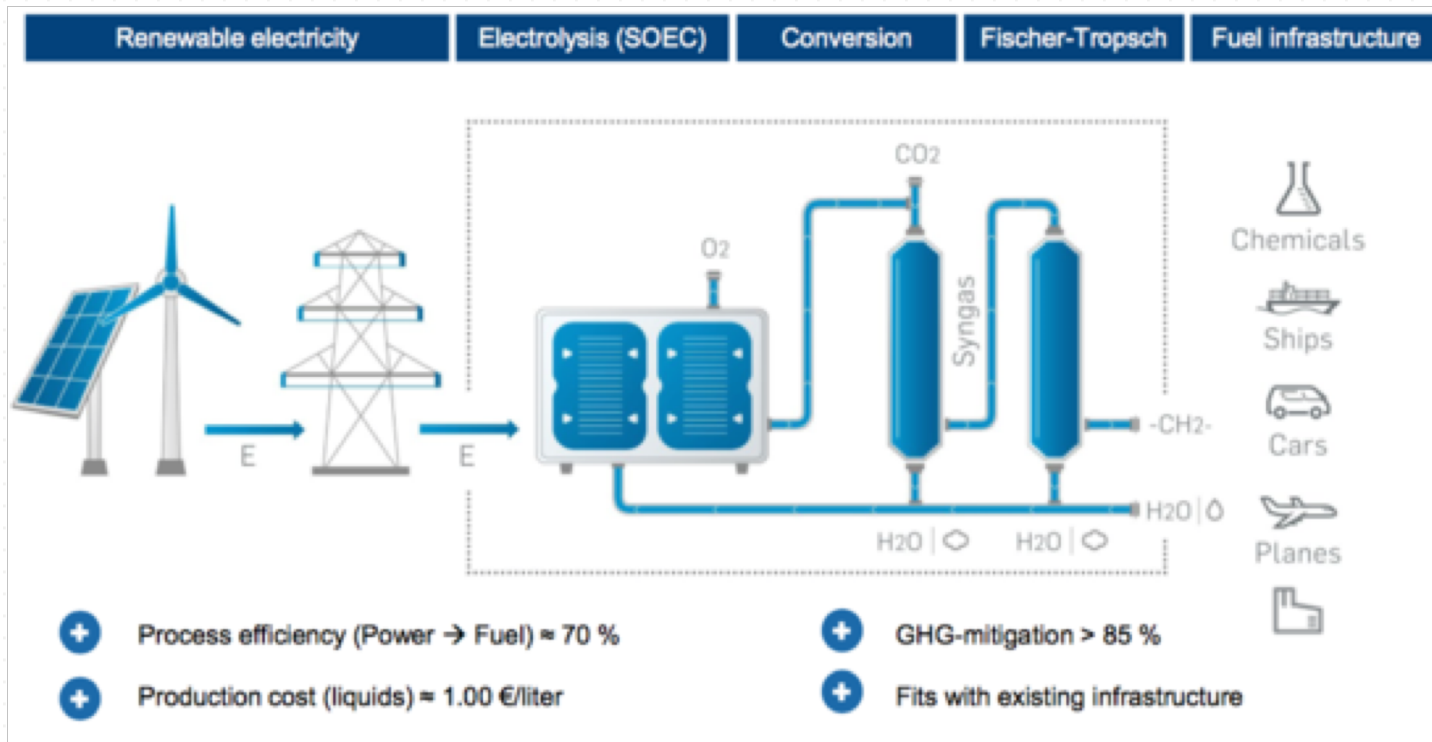
4. Hydrogen could be blended with natural gas to reduce emissions, without the need to modify the domestic burners.



Blending ratio: 20–30% H₂ to 70–80% Natural gas

ADVANTAGES OF USING HYDROGEN

5. Wide range of e-fuels could be derived from Hydrogen (Power to Gas, Power to Liquid)



APPLICATIONS OF H₂ IN PORTS

1. Transportation of Goods (Road Freight)



Comparison Point	Diesel	Electric
Horse Power	500 HP	Up to 1,000 HP
Torque	1,650 ft-lbs	Up to 2,000 ft-lbs
Range	500-700 miles	Up to 500-1,000 miles
Top Speed Up Hills (6%)	20-40 MPH	65 MPH
On Descent	Exhaust & Friction Brakes	Recharging & Saving Brakes
Acceleration 0-60 MPH Under Load	60 seconds	30 seconds
Fuel Efficiency (MPG)	7.5 MPG	13 – 15 MPG
Weight	19,000 - 23,000 lbs	18,000 - 21,000 lbs

Freight Efficiency (Ton-Miles per Gallon):

Nikola One Class 8 Truck is 75% more efficient than a Class 8 Diesel truck

APPLICATIONS OF H₂ IN PORTS

1. Transportation of Goods (Rail)



250kW for traction or Power-to-grid 150 kW power for traction



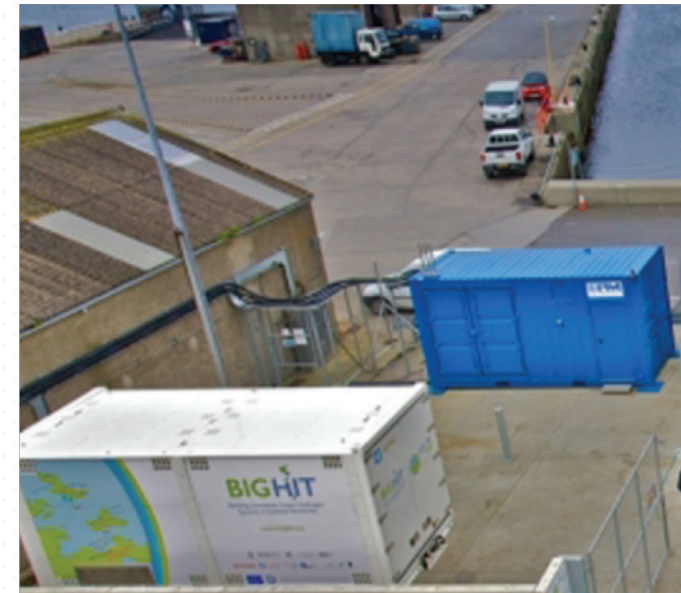
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Ports


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APPLICATIONS OF H₂ IN PORTS

3. Cold ironing (Shore-to-ship power supply)

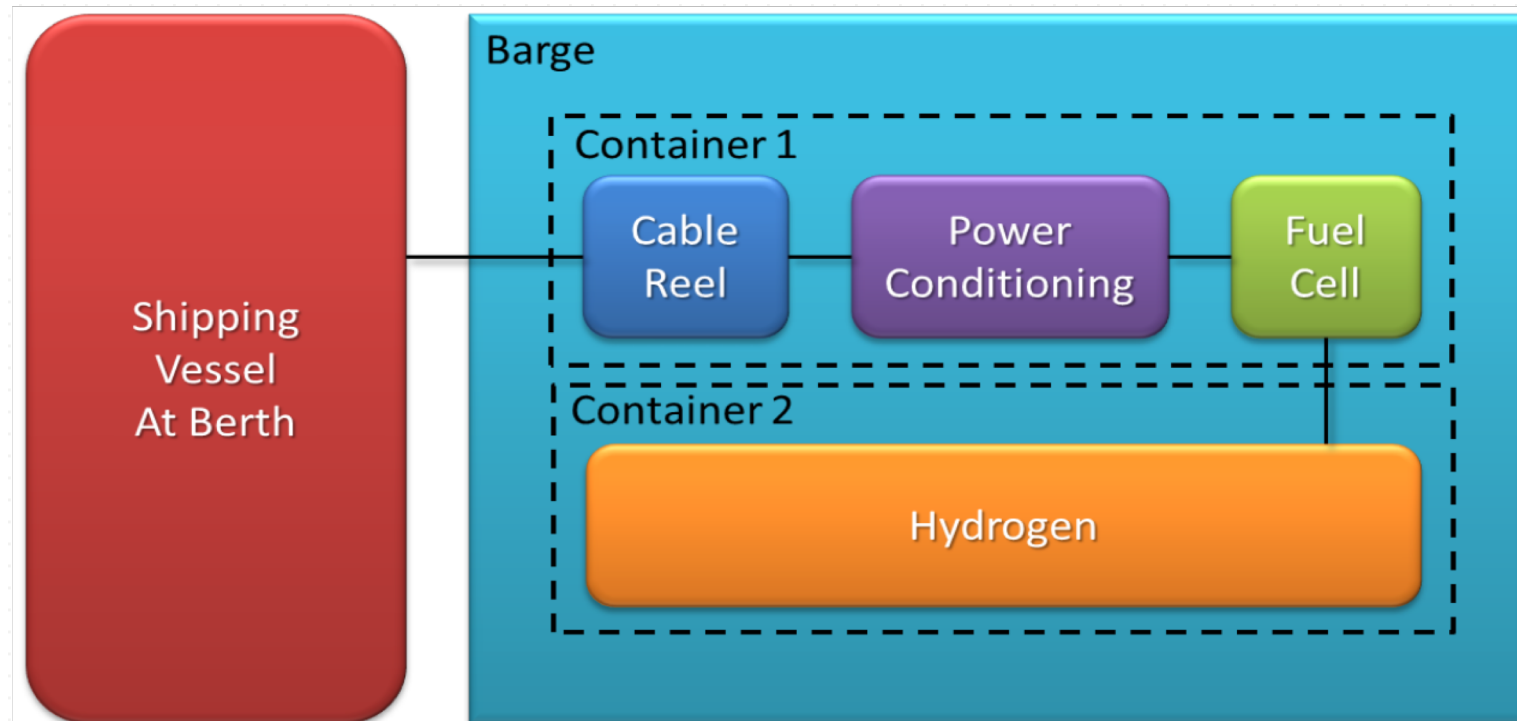
The Surf 'n' Turf project, utilizes the green hydrogen produced by wind power on Eday Island in a fuel cell that would act “as an auxiliary power source for the inter-island ferries when they are docked in the harbor overnight.”



APPLICATIONS OF H₂ IN PORTS

3. Seaside Cold ironing

The main advantage; it can be moved from one berth to another, and it can also be used to power the ships in Anchorage area



APPLICATIONS OF H₂ ONBOARD

The Application of FC depend on: The Power Requirement of the Vessel

Power Demand	Fuel Cell Application
Low (up to 500 kW)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Total power demand (Propulsion + Auxiliary Power Supply) could be covered by 1 FC module (Example: FCS Alsterwasser)
Medium (1-5 MW)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The total power demand could be covered by several FC modules• 1 FC module supply the bigger part of the auxiliary power.
High (5-100 MW, 1-15MW Auxiliary)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Several FC modules supply the bigger part of the auxiliary power.• One or more fuel cell module(s) supply power to single ship sectors. (Suitable for Large passenger ships)

Niedersachsen



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APPLICATIONS OF H₂ ONBOARD

Type of Fuel Cell also depends: The Power Requirement of the Vessel

Merchant ships has a high energy demand requires more fuel storage capacity, since the alternative fuels have a lower energy content than that of Heavy Fuel Oil (HFO).

Fuel	Volume factor*
HFO	1.0
LNG	1.8
LPG	1.7
LH2	4.7
CH2 (700 bar)	8.6

* without considering the volume of the different storage technologies.

REQUIRED DEVELOPMENT

1. Increasing Power output of HT-FC.
2. Increasing the specific power (kW/kg) and power density (kW/m³) of HT-fuel cell systems

The **weight** of HT-FC is **7-19** times higher than that of diesel generator

The **volume** of HT-FC is **10-15** times higher than that of diesel generator

3. The **lifetime** of FC be should be increased to **40,000 – 80,000 h** to have a competitive advantage over a conventional diesel generator, that has usually service interval of about **25,000-30,000 h**
4. The **prices** of the technology should drop
5. More **hydrogen infrastructure** is needed



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NO TIDE. NO LIMITS.

Niedersachsen

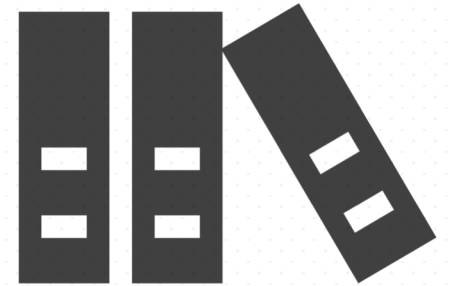


**THANKS
FOR YOUR
ATTENTION!**

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