

TECHNOLOGY

US

IMPACT



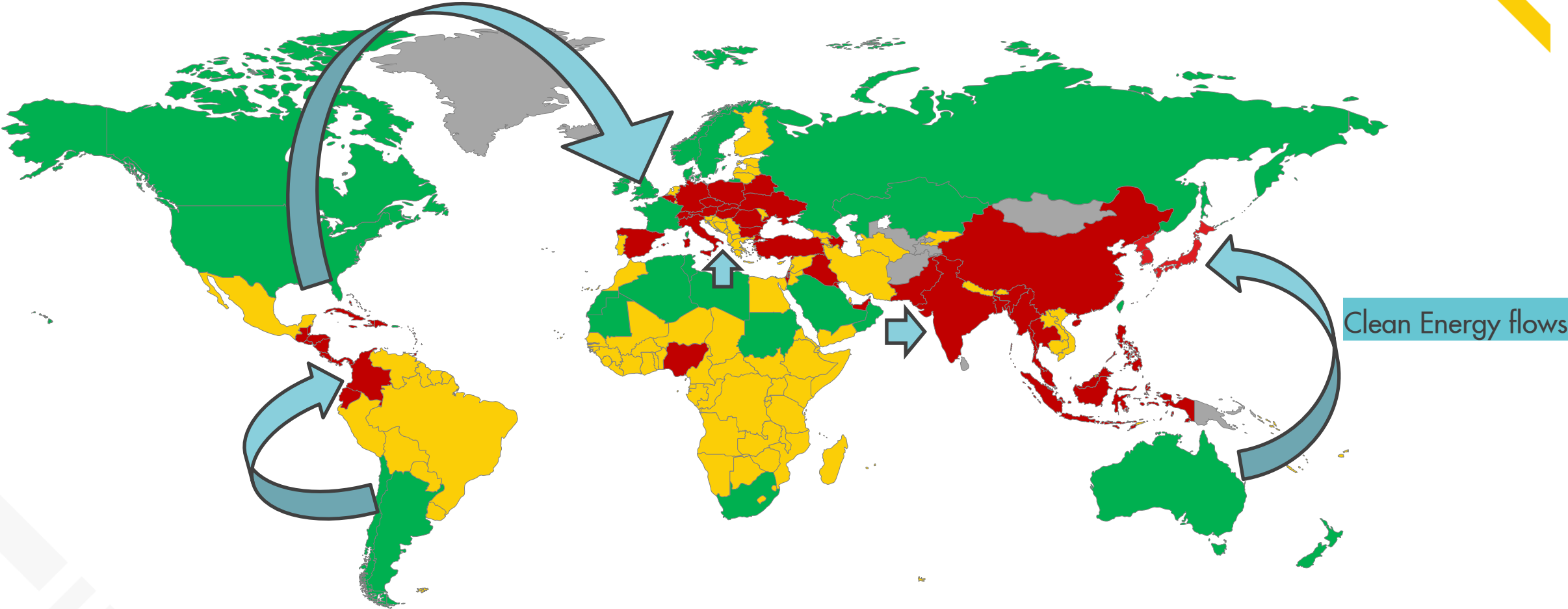
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# Liquid Hydrogen – A carbon free complementary to LNG

**NIKUNJ GUPTA**

Team & Portfolio Lead – Hydrogen Value Chains

# Hydrogen is needed to move energy without carbon



■ Potentially renewable energy short

# As well to decarbonize “difficult” segments

Heavy Duty Transport



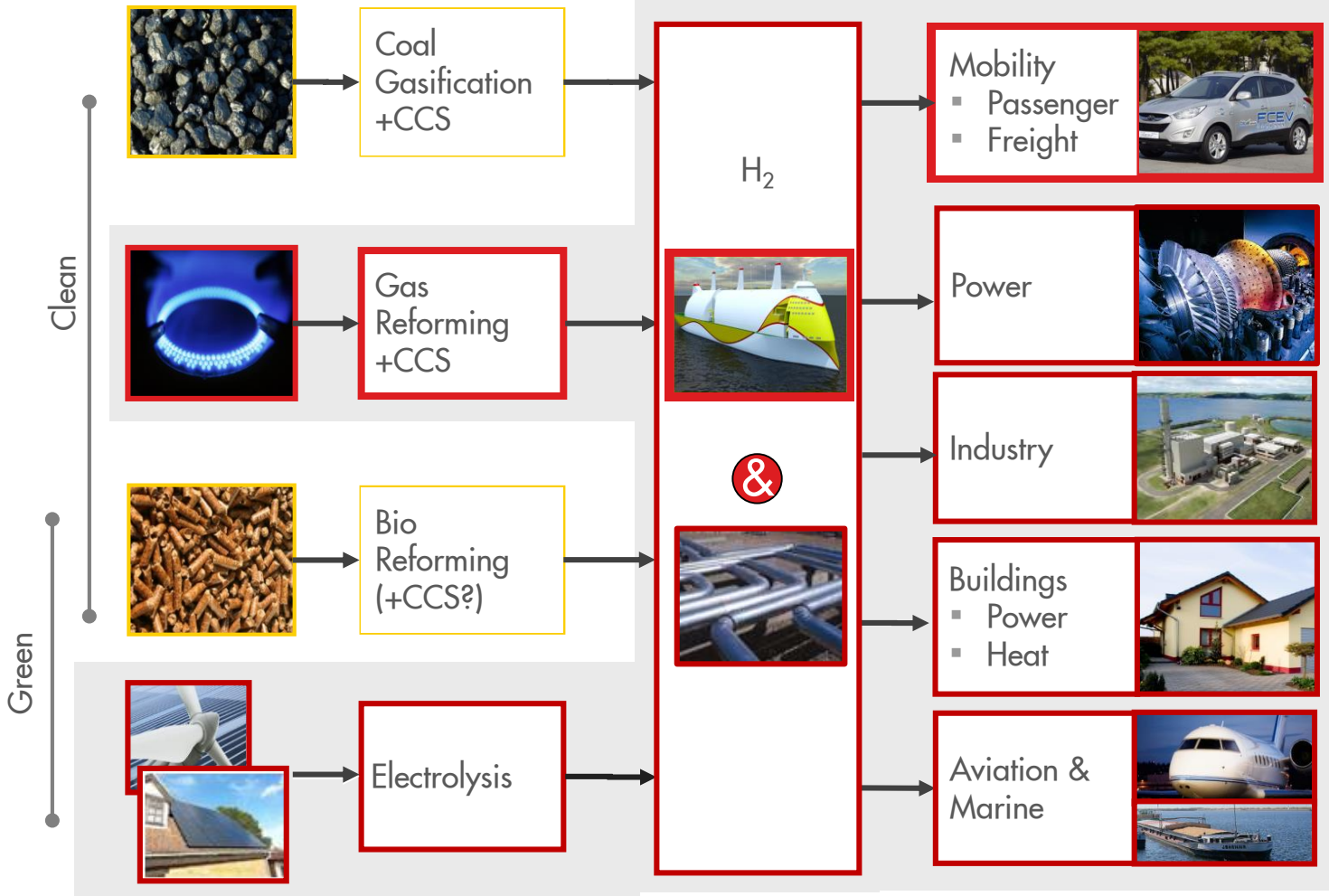
Industry



Marine



# Global Hydrogen Supply Chains



## Benefits

- Higher efficiency
- Higher range than BeV
- Easily blended in gas turbine
- No need for CCS at plant
- Only real clean solution
- Distributed power, limiting grid investments
- Clean
- Higher efficiency

# LH<sub>2</sub> basic advantage for clean energy transport & storage

GH<sub>2</sub> @ 700 Bar



1.67 X

LH<sub>2</sub>



LNG (CH<sub>4</sub>)



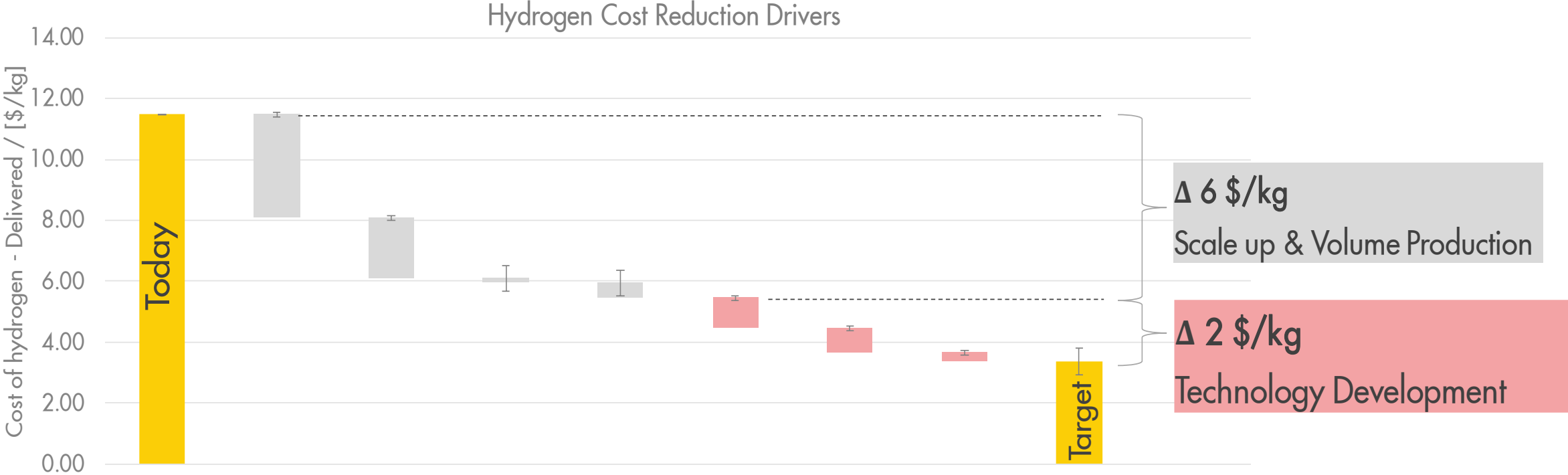
- Carbon

LH<sub>2</sub>



# Japan's benchmark for first commercial scale import

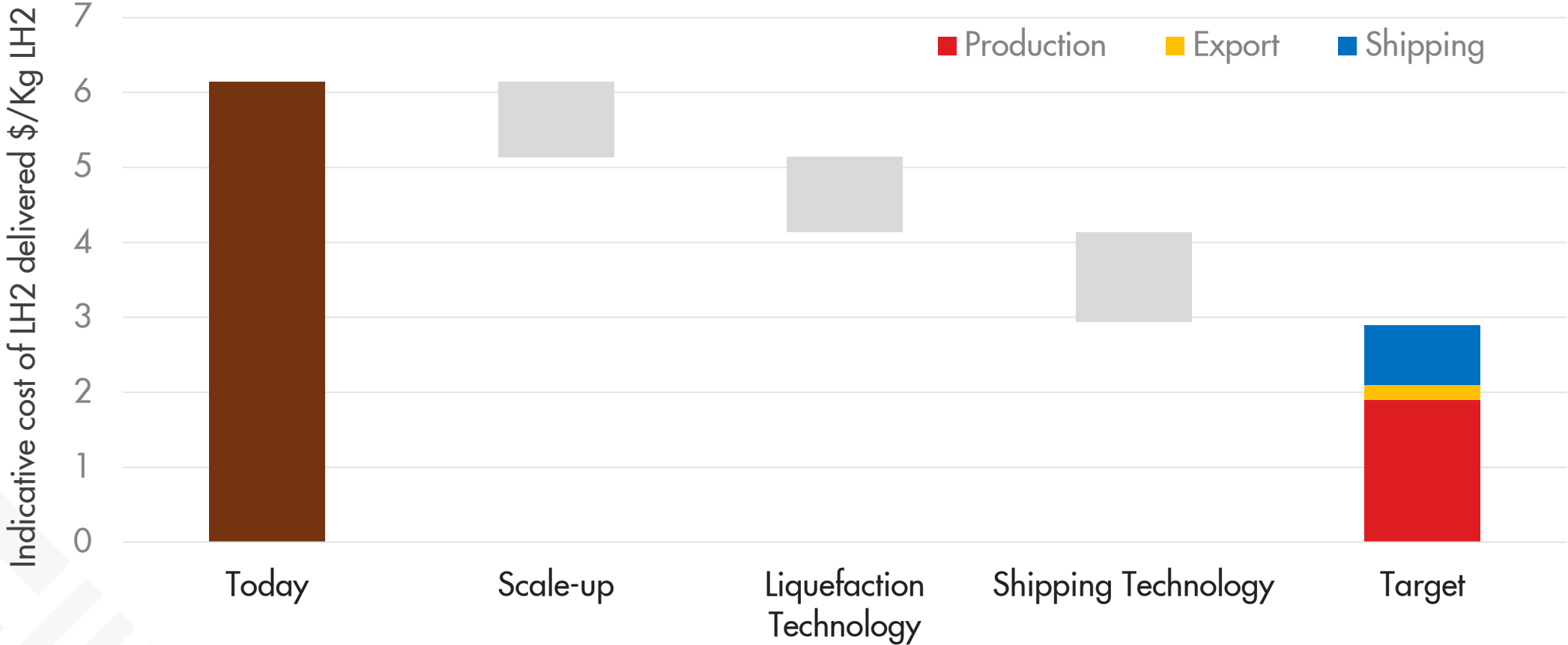
*Roadmap to \$3/kg based on Renewable LH2 imported from Australia*





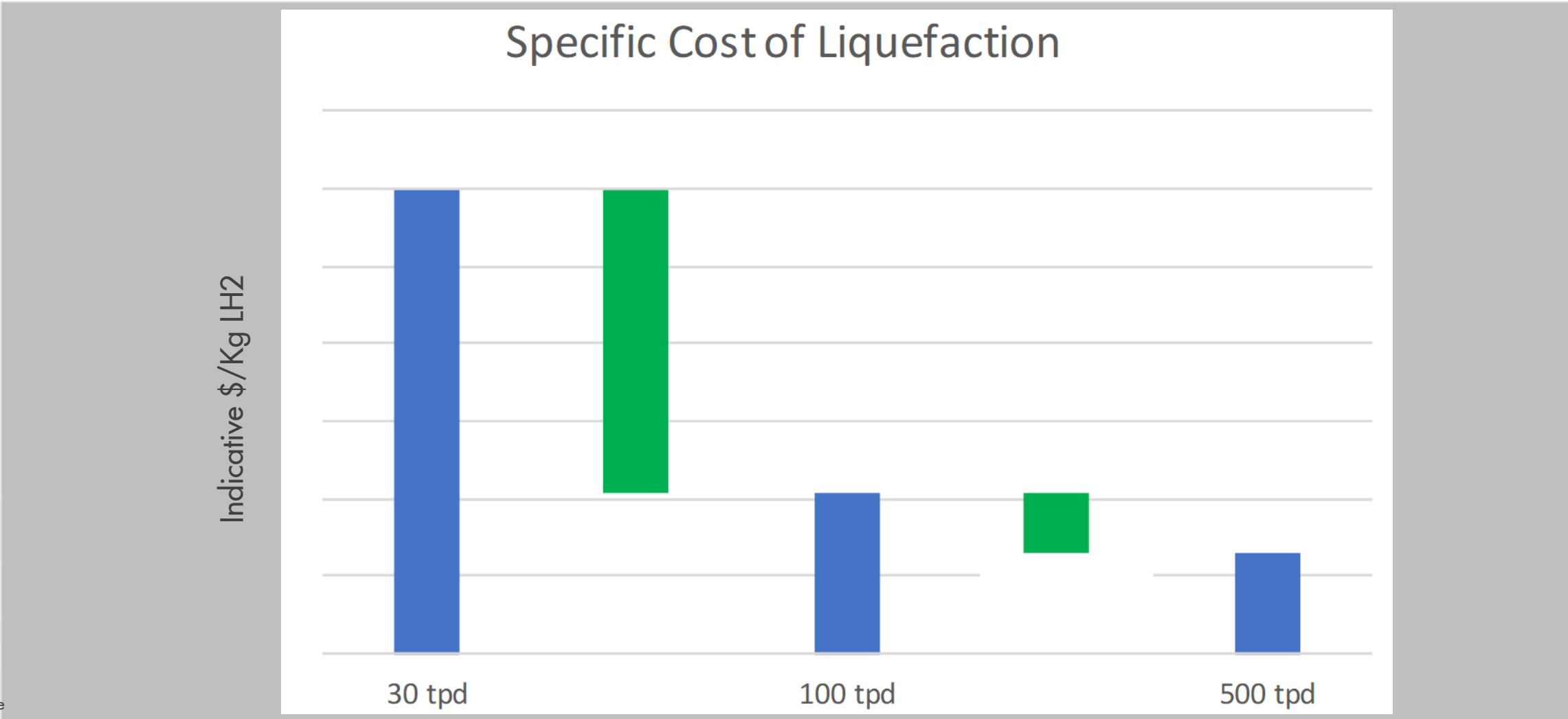
# Japan's benchmark for first commercial scale import

Roadmap to \$3/kg based on NG+CCS LH2 from USGC





# What does Scale-up Bring?

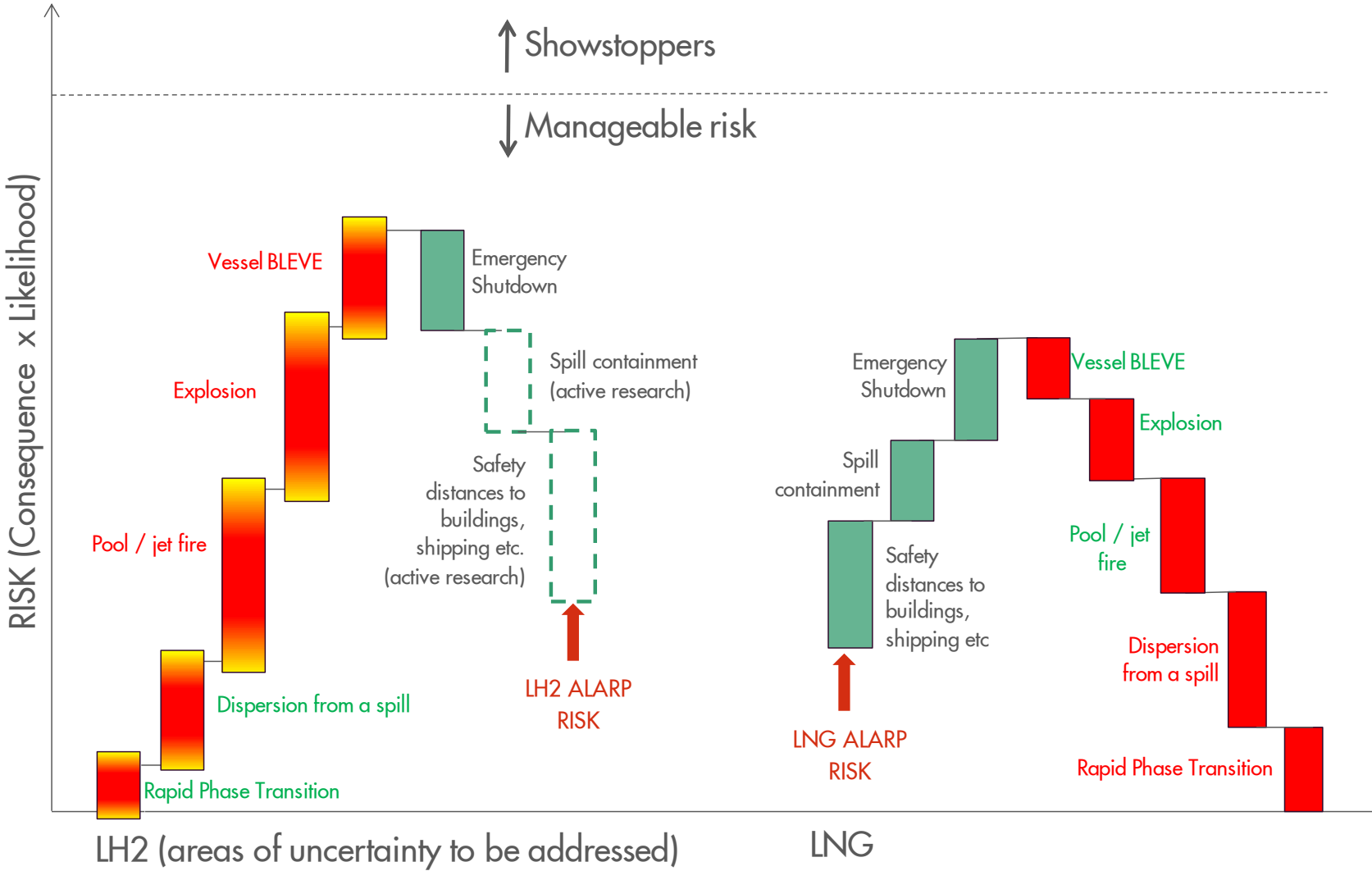




# LH<sub>2</sub> Scale up : Technology challenges

	LNG	LH <sub>2</sub> (Current)
Safety	No major incidents	Entirely different molecule, lack of experience
Extreme Cryogenics [New Materials & Equipment]	120K	20K
Boiloff Rate (BOR) [Insulation Technology]	<1%/day	6-8X more
Cost of Shipping [>20,000m <sup>3</sup> LH <sub>2</sub> tank]	<\$0.2/Kg LH <sub>2</sub> Eq	> \$2/Kg LH <sub>2</sub>
Affordable Large Scale Liquefaction [5 -> 500 ton/d]	<\$0.4/Kg LH <sub>2</sub> eq.	> \$2/Kg Lh <sub>2</sub>

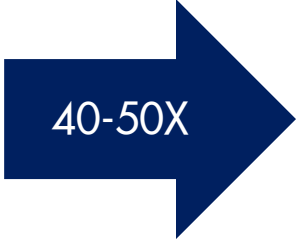
# LH<sub>2</sub> assessed to be higher safety risk than LNG, but manageable



# LH<sub>2</sub> Containment Tech Development



HySTRA Ship Tank: 1250 m<sup>3</sup>



Large LNG cargo tank: 50000 m<sup>3</sup>

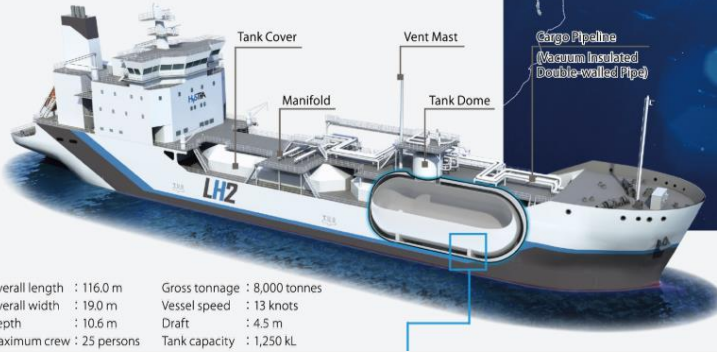
Key Challenges: Cost ← Boil off ← Insulation v/s structural strength

# HySTRA JV: pioneering LH<sub>2</sub> Shipping

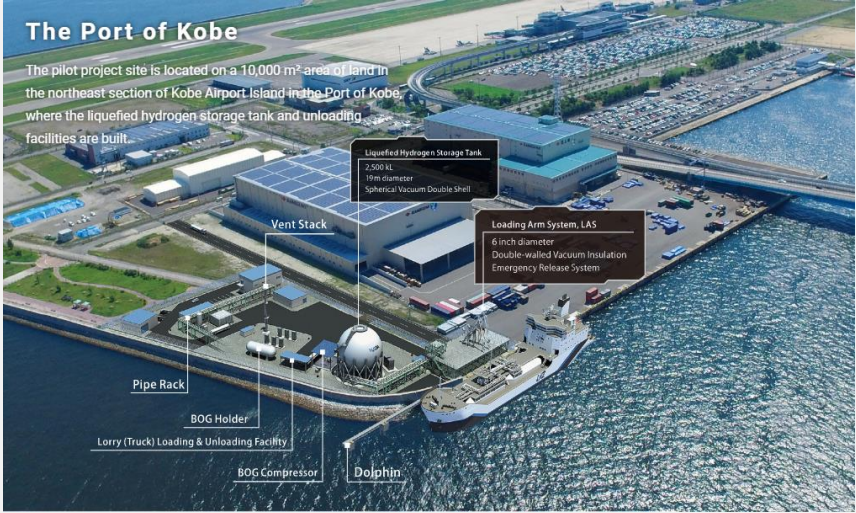




# HySTRA ASSETS... IN CONSTRUCTION



Overall length : 116.0 m	Gross tonnage : 8,000 tonnes
Overall width : 19.0 m	Vessel speed : 13 knots
Depth : 10.6 m	Draft : 4.5 m
Maximum crew : 25 persons	Tank capacity : 1,250 kL



## The Port of Kobe

The pilot project site is located on a 10,000 m<sup>2</sup> area of land in the northeast section of Kobe Airport Island in the Port of Kobe, where the liquefied hydrogen storage tank and unloading facilities are built.

# Artist Renditions



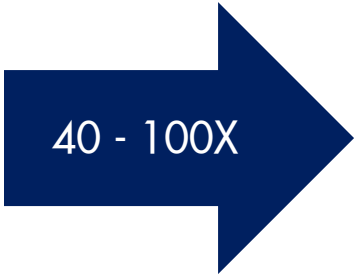
# Actuals



# Liquefaction Scale-up Tech Development



Current: 5 tons/day

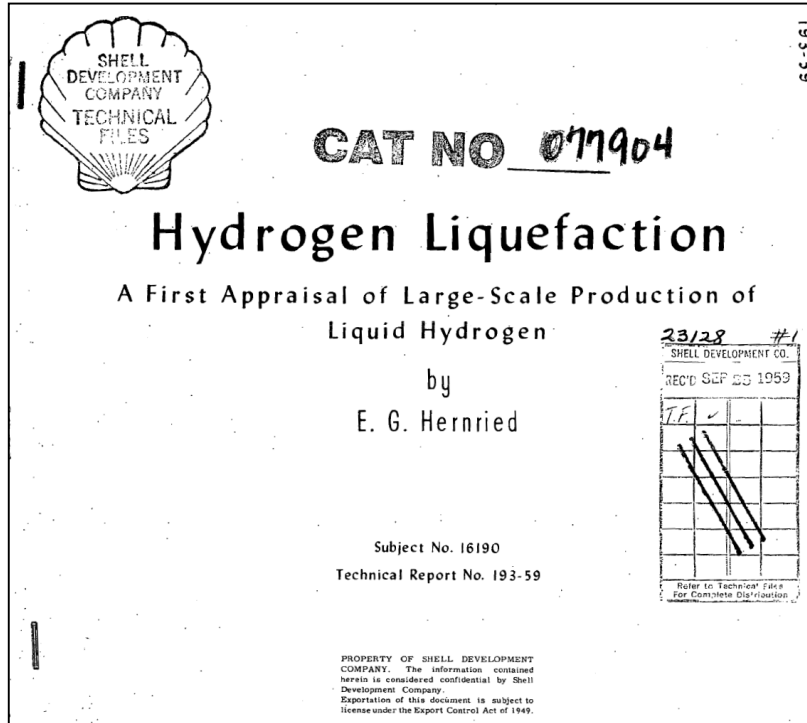


Needed: 200-500 tons/day

Key Challenges: Cost ← Scale-up ← Insulation, Turbo machinery, HEXs



# Shell and LH2 technology



- Earliest work dates back to 1959
- 2000 – Shell Hydrogen business

## Recent activities focused on large scale

- 2011 – 2013 IdealHy consortium. Enabling Economically viable LH2 technology: 100 tpd LH2 liquefaction capacity with higher energy efficiency (on paper)
- 2013 - 2021 – Hystra consortium: Development of the first liquid hydrogen bulk liquid carrier.
- 2016 – 2019 Hyper consortium. Large scale low cost liquefaction (500 tpd) out of Norway. (4 trains of 125 tpd)

## LH2 safety related consortia

- Preslhy Pre normative research
- SH2IFT RPT/BLEVE of LH2 containers



