

# Hydrogen as seen from a shipping company

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## A wise man said it like this:

«The farther backward you can look, the farther forward you are likely to see»



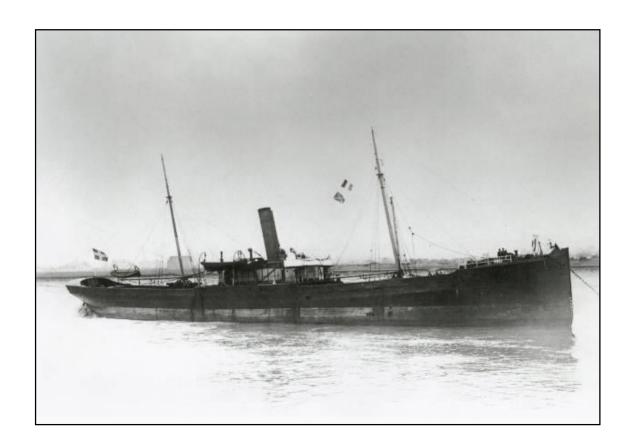


## Our first non-emission vessel; Mathilde (1861 – 1880)





## Our first polluter; steamship Talabot (1887 – 1905)





#### From wind to coal

Investment cost
Availability of coal
Crew; number and competence
Technical complexity



Speed Regularity (year round)

Safety

Flexibility

Income

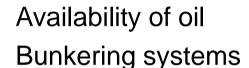


Cargo capacity

Enabled by technology, driven by economy, short sea first, took 50+ years



## From coal to oil



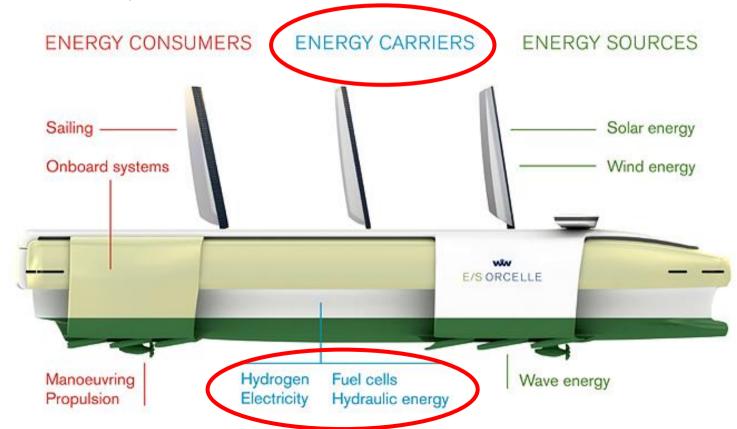


Crew; number and health Cargo capacity Endurance Bunkering procedures



Enabled by technology, driven by economy, short sea first, took 30+ years

## In 2005 we launched our vision for 2025, the Orcelle; a zero emission car carrier



## We participate in developing next generation vessels

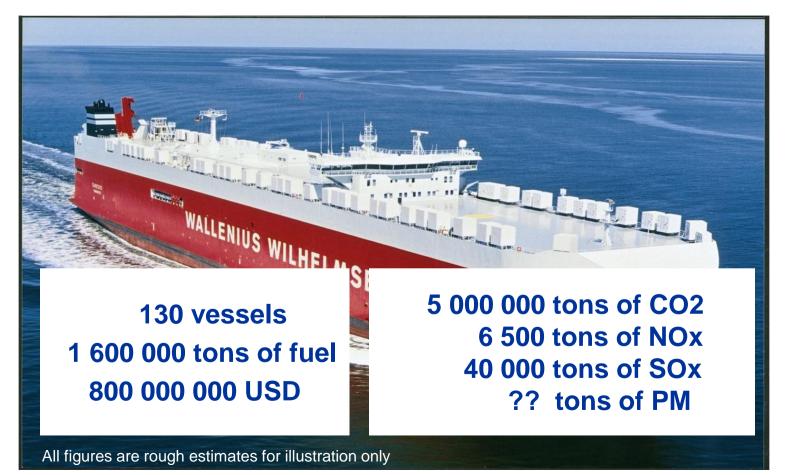
The SeaShuttle project; a semi-autonomous container feeder with compressed hydrogen and fuel cells



Funded by the Norwegian Government



## Example of today's emission challenges in shipping



## What is global climate related, and what is local pollution?

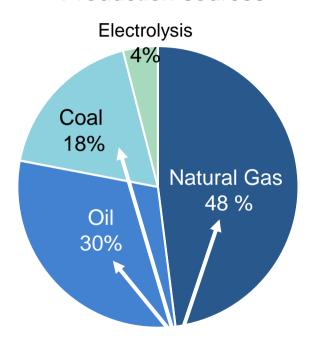


## Lack of regulatory framework; a showstopper?

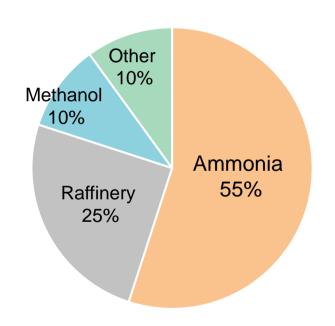
Regulative status hydrogen and fuel cells		
	IMO	to to LNG and
Fuel cell installations	<ul> <li>IMO</li> <li>No Regulations existing</li> <li>Development ongoing, but processiow.</li> <li>IGF code Part Cluster pioneers</li> <li>Maritime full ahead on Augustan Maritime full ahead on Augustan We are full ahead on Englished</li> <li>IGF code Part A require Alternative Design Approach to be followed</li> </ul>	tonomy and Hydrogens to the state of the st
The Norwegia Batteries, Norwegia	• IGF code Part A require Alternative Design Approach to be followed (i.e. IMO MSC.1/1455)	No Rules existing     Will follow IMO pathway

## World production and use of Hydrogen (~70 mill. tons/y)

Production sources

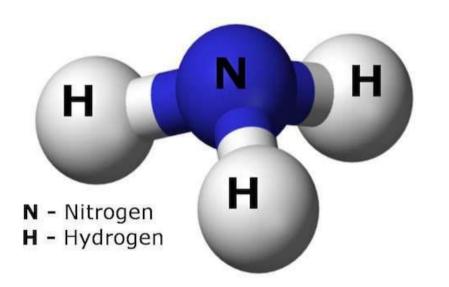


Use: 90% in process industry



Main challenge: CO2 emissions

## Ammonia; NH3, another way of handling hydrogen



Processed from hydrogen and nitrogen

To be stored and transported liquid when

- cooled to minus 33 C or
- compressed to 9 bars

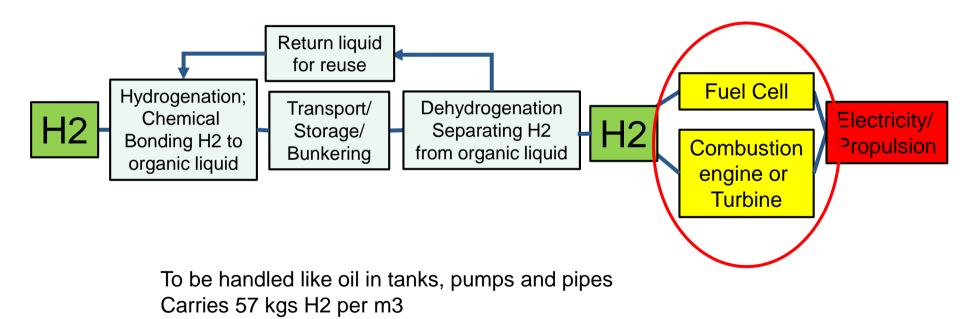
A commodity well known as cargo

May be used in combustion engines: emits no CO2, but NOx (to be removed by SCR)

BUT: What does the Chief say?

## Liquid Organic Hydrogen Carrier; LOHC

New technology under development



Ref: https://www.hydrogenious.net/index.php/en/hydrogen-2-2/

## We consider these 4 hydrogen fuels as our options

No solution fits all, and we may still find new ones

Compressed; CH2

Ferries and high speed craft

Short sea cargo vessels

Liquid; LH2

Ferries and high speed craft

Short sea cargo vessels

Offshore vessels

Cruise vessels

Ammonia; NH3

Short and deep sea cargo vessels

Offshore vessels

Retrofit in general

LOHC

Short sea cargo vessels in fixed routes

Common challenges in all hydrogen valuechains: Overall energy efficiency <25%!!

## Some considerations on way forward

#### To authorities:

Do not specify technologies, but set realistic goals and requirements to emissions

Be predictable in regulatory matters

Help forerunners in risk mitigation (funding, research, long term contracts)

This is a volume game; accept grey hydrogen to get moving

#### To technology providers:

Think wide in your choice of solutions

Be open on all your pros and cons and challenges



## From oil to hydrogen?

Investment cost

Cargo capacity / Endurance

Crew; competence

Availability and price of fuel

Safety issues

Bunkering systems



Environmental impact

Less maintenance (?)

Cleaner on board



To be enabled by technology, must be driven by economy, short sea first, will take 10 years?

## Good luck to us all!



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