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The greatest travel experiences

MF Hydra – world's first LH₂ driven ship and the challenges ahead towards zero-emission shipping

Ivan Østvik, September 2021



A major ferry operator in Norway

#2 Ferry company



57 ro-ro ferries

29 routes

#1 Express boat company



28 fast ferries

18 routes



The "green ferry" revolution in Norway

2015: The first el-ferry 2022: About 80 el-2022: World-first LH2-driven ship "Hydra" in operation with others to come "Ampere" is launched ferries in Norway 1.14 HIMA THE HEYERDAHL AWARD



The MF Hydra project





- Contract signed with Westcon Yard, Ølensvåg in May 2019
- Delivered for el-operation July 2021 for the Hjelmeland-Nesvik-Skipavik route
- LH₂ plant installation and testing Q1 2022 and in operation Q2 2022
- Hydra is 82m long, carries 80 cars and 299 passengers.
- LH2-tank 4 tons capacity, PEM FC 400 kW, Battery 1,5 MWh
- Route utilised to demonstrate/develop hydrogen ship technology:
 - Hydra can sail on a full fuel-cell mode with only peak loads required to be supplied from batteries – FCs providing 85-90% of required power
 - Hydra can operate 12 days on one LH₂ tank filling
- Hydrogen system solutions on Hydra are scalable to ocean-going vessels (coastal and shortsea)
- Alternative design process (IMO 1455) applied and system risks accommodated by ship design



Hydrogen-driven ship projects





Why hydrogen-driven ship projects?



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- Ship technology (storage and fuel cells) will develop, improve and see cost reductions. The new technology will be effectively integrated in new ship designs, as other techs have been earlier.
- Hydrogen fuels can be provided as GH₂, LH₂, NH₃ and LOHC and need to have a low carbon content
- Maritime hydrogen supply chains will be established and see a high-rate growth towards 2030 costs will be greatly reduced and hydrogen will be available in port areas.
- **Target costs** quoted from suppliers range 2-3 Euro for GH2 in 2030. NH3 and LH2 will initially see a cost premium.
- **CO2 taxation** will add costs to fossil fuels, and cost parity between MGO and hydrogen is expected by 2030.
- Risks and safety issues being targeted and solved by industry.



Challenges ahead

- Lack of hydrogen supply chains and bunkering hubs to realise hydrogen as maritime fuel.
 - Current developments by new actors/companies in a "project-by-project approach"
 - Difficult for projects to reach investment decision as risk is too high and costs unknown
- The **associated high costs** for hydrogen technology and fuels for the first projects:
 - Reduces ability for many ship types/owners to convert to hydrogen technology to meet CO2 reduction targets
 - **Contract for difference** (CfD) could be implemented to cover the price gap between MGO and GH2/LH2, and this will accelerate the technology shift in the shipping industry.
- The **ship tech solutions** will be tested and proven from 2022 and onwards world-wide:
 - Storage systems for hydrogen fuels (NH3, GH2, LH2, LOHC) are being developed for maritime use.
 - Technology improvements and cost reductions will be rapid for LH2/GH2 storage and PEM fuel cells as market increases for these items with an already high TRL.
 - NH3 combustion engines are undergoing testing for market introduction in 2023/2024.
 - High-temperature fuel cells (SOFC) are years from market introduction can use all hydrogen-fuels

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World's first LH₂-driven ship "MF Hydra"

