



# TU Delft hydrogen shipping activities



RADM (ret) ir. Klaas Visser  
Associate Professor Marine Engineering  
Delft University of Technology

Baggernet webinar

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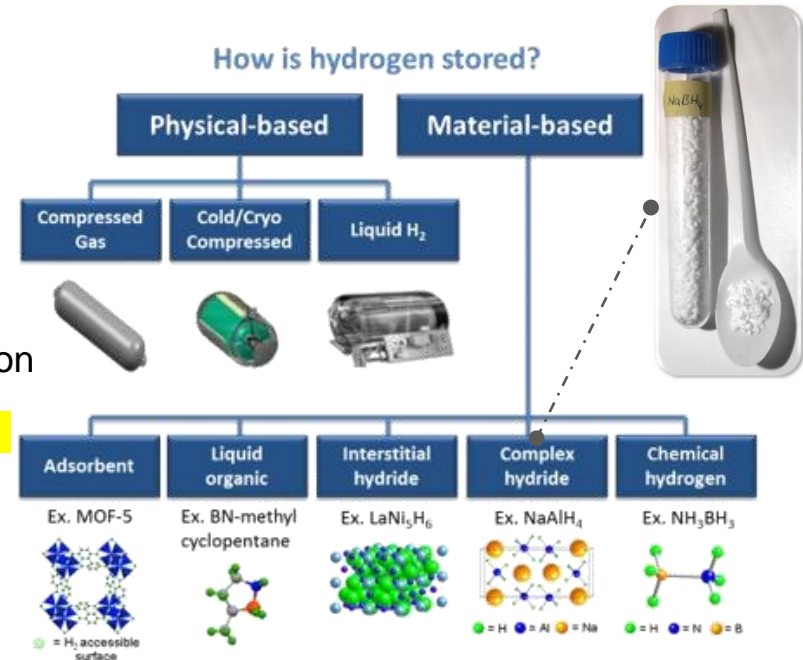


# Maritime application of Hydrogen as a fuel

- The case for using fuel cells in shipping
  - Elimination of emissions
  - Silent operation
  - No single-point-of-failure
  - High efficiency
  - Decreased maintenance.

Criteria for H<sub>2</sub> as shipping fuel:

- -safety and certification for use on board of ships
  - -volumetric energy density
  - -transportability and logistic distribution to ports
- a. Liquefied Hydrogen and compressed Hydrogen have constraints!
- b. Development of LOHC liquids and boron-hydride solids



Source: U.S. Department of Energy

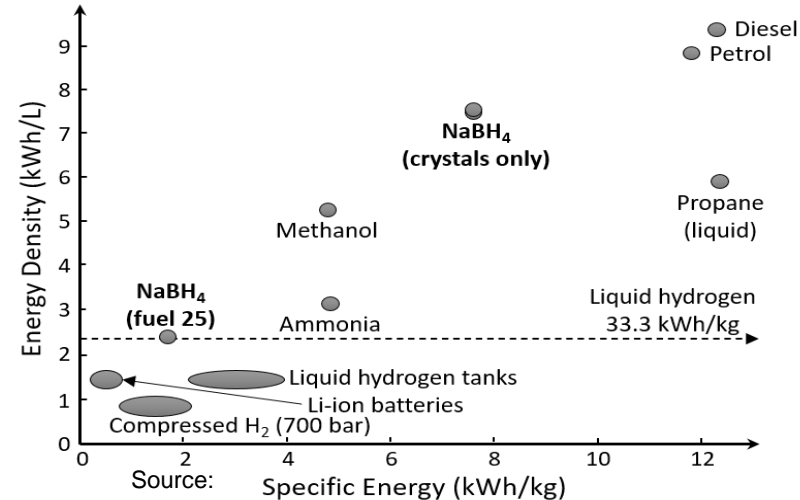
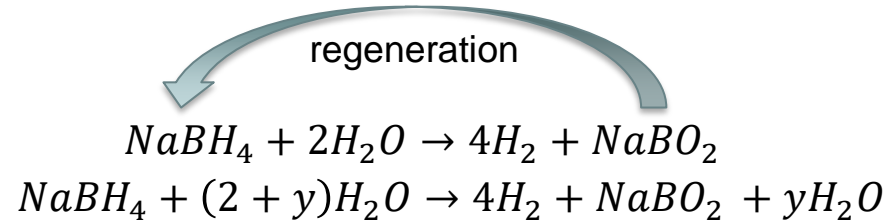


# Solid Hydrogen: a circular fuel

- Hydrolysis reaction
  - Catalytic reaction
  - Spent fuel of  $\text{NaBO}_2$

- Energy densities
  - Dry fuel: 7.1 kWh/kg
  - Dry fuel: 7.6 kWh/L

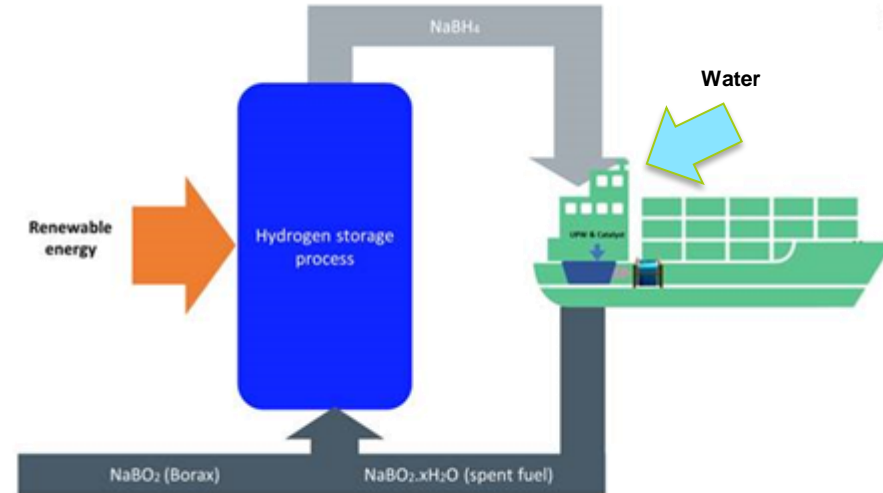
- Regeneration
  - The spent fuel has to be stored
  - Energy efficiency, electricity price and materials determine cost





# NaBH<sub>4</sub> Storage Concept

- NaBH<sub>4</sub> provides energy-dense hydrogen storage that is stable under atmospheric conditions.
- The NaBH<sub>4</sub> is produced by recycling the spent fuel product from the ship.
- Production facilities can be created in ports, using renewable energy produced offshore.





# Safety & Health

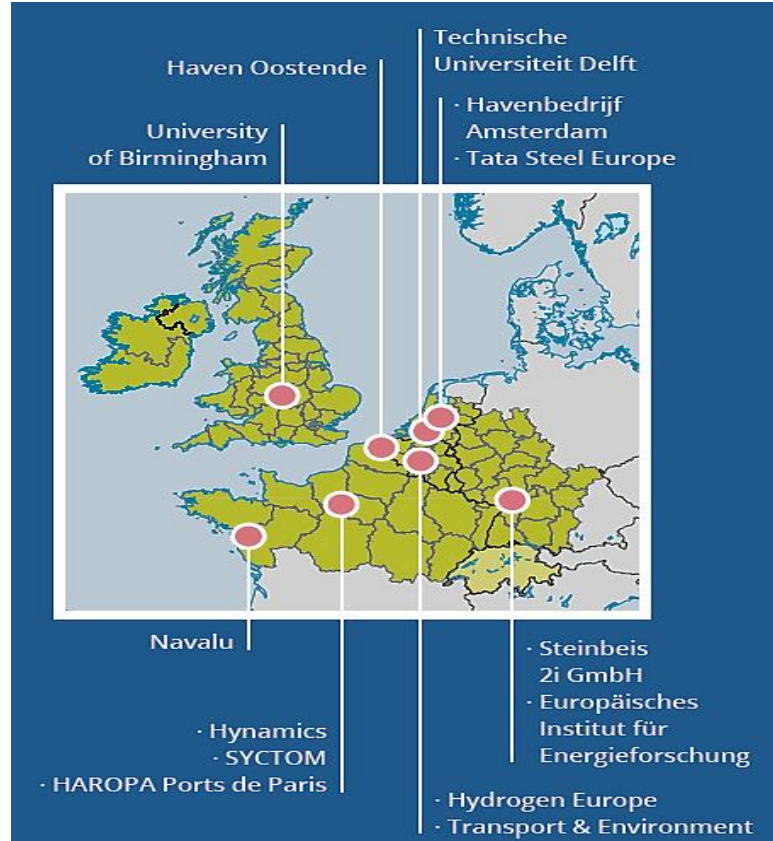
- Safety consideration for Dry  $\text{NaBH}_4$  storage:
  - Flashpoint = 70 degree Celsius
  - Autoignition temperature = 220 degree Celsius
  - Reaction with (unfiltered) water in case of total tank failure is slow due to impure water, however, more research is required to properly assess the risks
- Safety considerations for spent fuel storage:
  - Non-flammable
  - Non-corrosive
- Non-toxic, non-explosive powder

**Less flammable than  
conventional diesel!**





**+ 2 Sub-partners  
 + 15 Associated  
 Partners**



# The Amsterdam Demonstrator in H2SHIPS

The NL demo will take place on a new Port Authority Vessel of Port of Amsterdam. The vessel will have a zero emission propulsion and will sail in the Amsterdam urban and port area.

- The configuration will be battery-electric, with a maritime fuel cell as range extender and sodiumborohydride as hydrogen carrier.
- NL partners: Port of Amsterdam, Tata Steel and Delft University of Technology.
- Port of Amsterdam and TATA find it very important, that existing small inland ships with small destinations at the end of inland waterway logistical lines towards the Netherlands, Belgium and France can be sustained by a retrofit modification of zero-emission propulsion power. This demo enables this process.





# Amsterdam Demo Design Data



## Dimensions:

Max length: 20 meters

Max. beam: 4.25 meters

Max. draft: 1.50 meters

Max height above waterline: 1.90 meters

Accommodation: 25 persons.

## Operational profile and propulsion data:

-the requirement to sail with an average speed of **12.5 km/h** (3.5 m/sec) for a period of **9 hours** and for **1 hour** at max speed of **15 km/h**.

-propeller power: 110 kW

-Li-ion battery pack of 100 kWh

-PEM Fuel Cell 60-90 kW

-Sodiumborohydride as Hydrogen Carrier



Map Courtesy Waternet Amsterdam

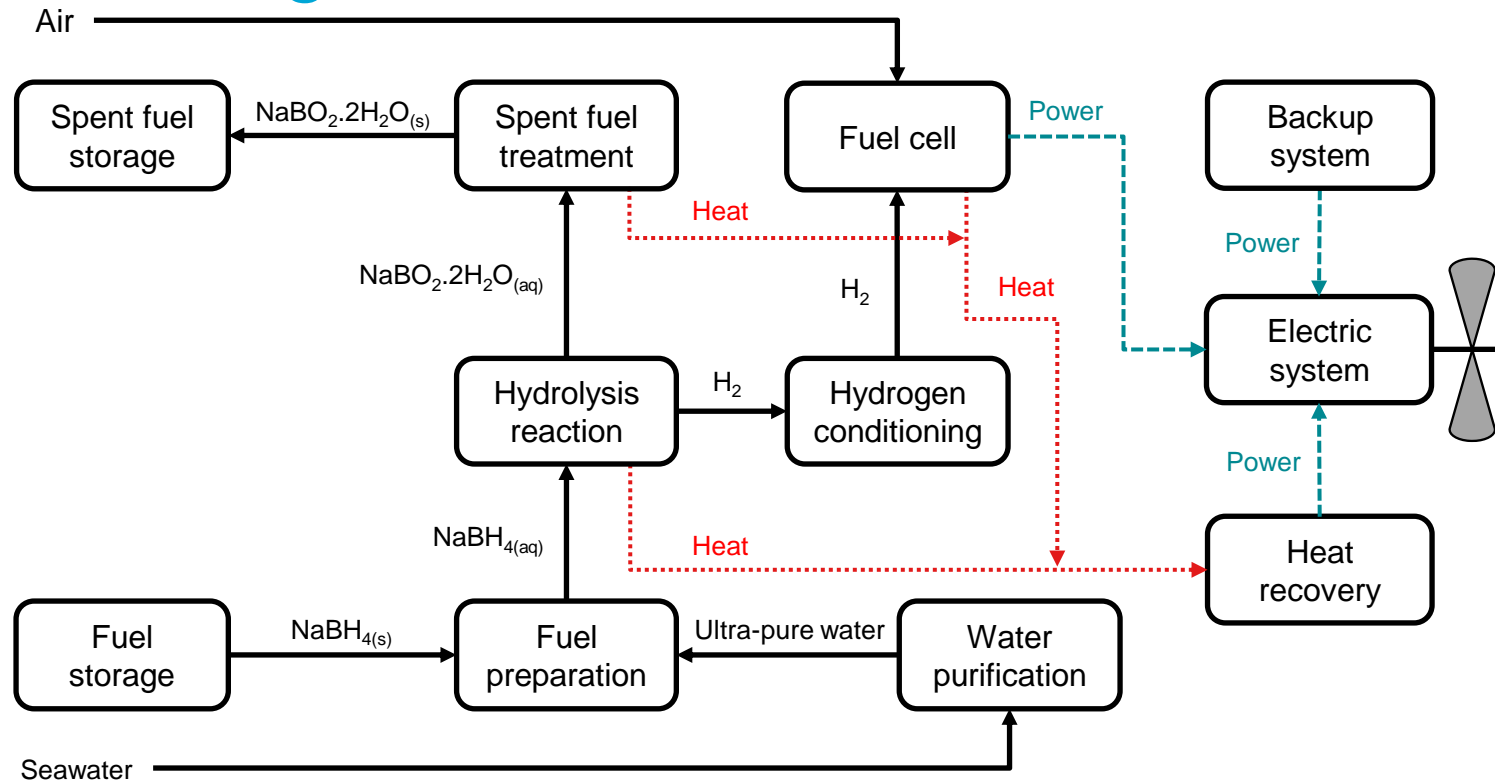


# Intermediate successes

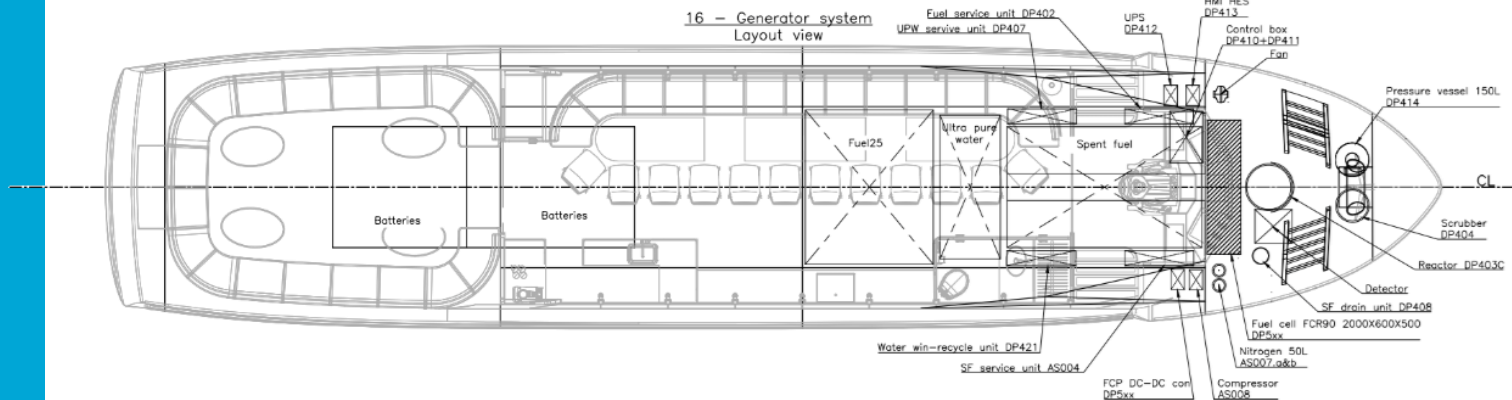
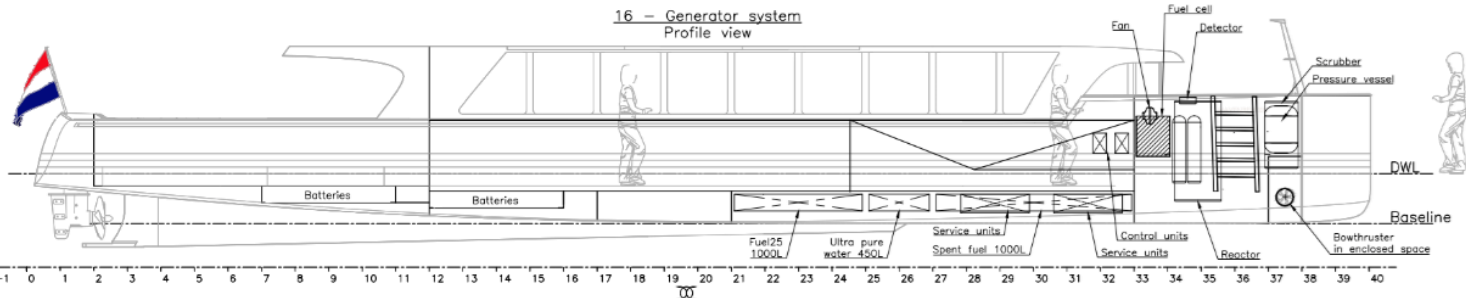


- No show-stoppers in design and certification process (HAZIP and other) (Lloyd's register)
- Amsterdam Milieudienst: NaBH<sub>4</sub> can be bunkered without additional safety legislation, no safety area around the ship required
- Successful conclusions of safety report that the ship may pass covered area's (especially under bridges).

# Concept NaBH<sub>4</sub> system configuration



# Hydrogen Configuration Demonstrator



## GENERAL PARTICULARS:

LENGTH O.A.	19.95	M
BREADTH O.A.	4.25	M
DISPLACEMENT FULL	42	TON
SPEED	9	KNOTS
FLAG STATE:	Dutch, zone 3	
	Amsterdams grachten type	
CREW	1	
PASSENGERS	24	
HULL / DECKHOUSE MATERIAL	STEEL	



# Progress of the Amsterdam demo

Item	
Ship Design	End of 2019
Propulsion System Design	First half 2020
Detailed Design	Second half 2020
Hazip H2 safety classification	Ready, november 2020. No safety zones around bunker location foreseen
Build and equipment (FAT) test	2021/2022
Ship acceptance tests (HAT/SAT) and sail	2022

# Integrated Design Project for a Short Sea Vessel

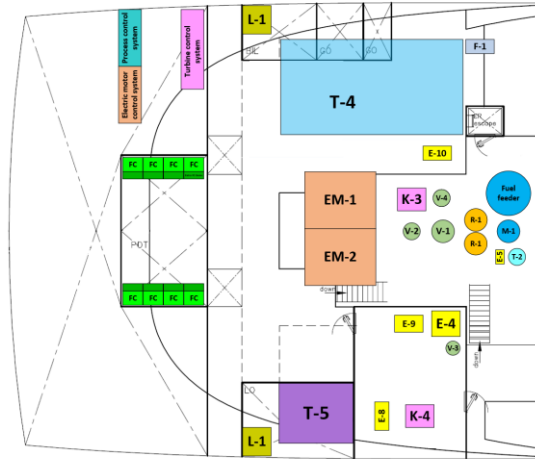
## ○ Input data:

Parameter	Unit	Value
Deadweight	tonne	11000
Cargo capacity	TEU <sup>1</sup>	380
Length	m	132
Fuel type	-	Diesel fuel
Engine rated power	MW	4
<b><u>Average power consumption</u></b>	<b><u>MW</u></b>	<b><u>2.5</u></b>
Rated speed	kn	14
Average speed	kn	11
<b><u>Maximum sailing time</u></b>	<b><u>days</u></b>	<b><u>14</u></b>

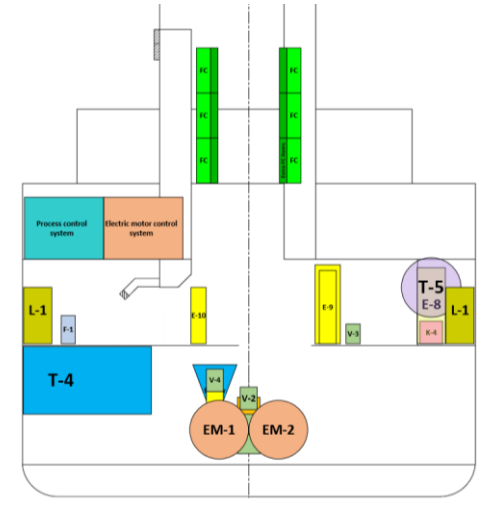


# Summary of Short Sea ship design

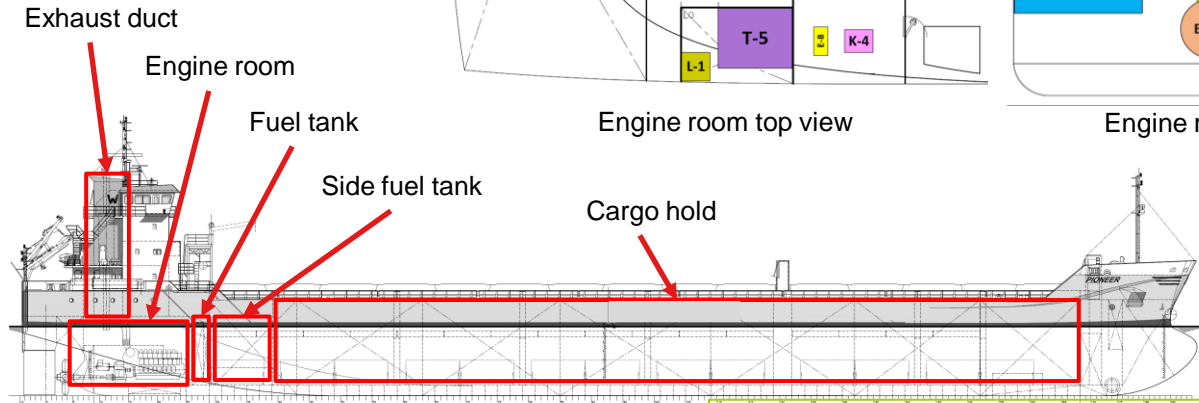
- Plant layout:
  - Equipment sizing



Engine room top view



Engine room aft view





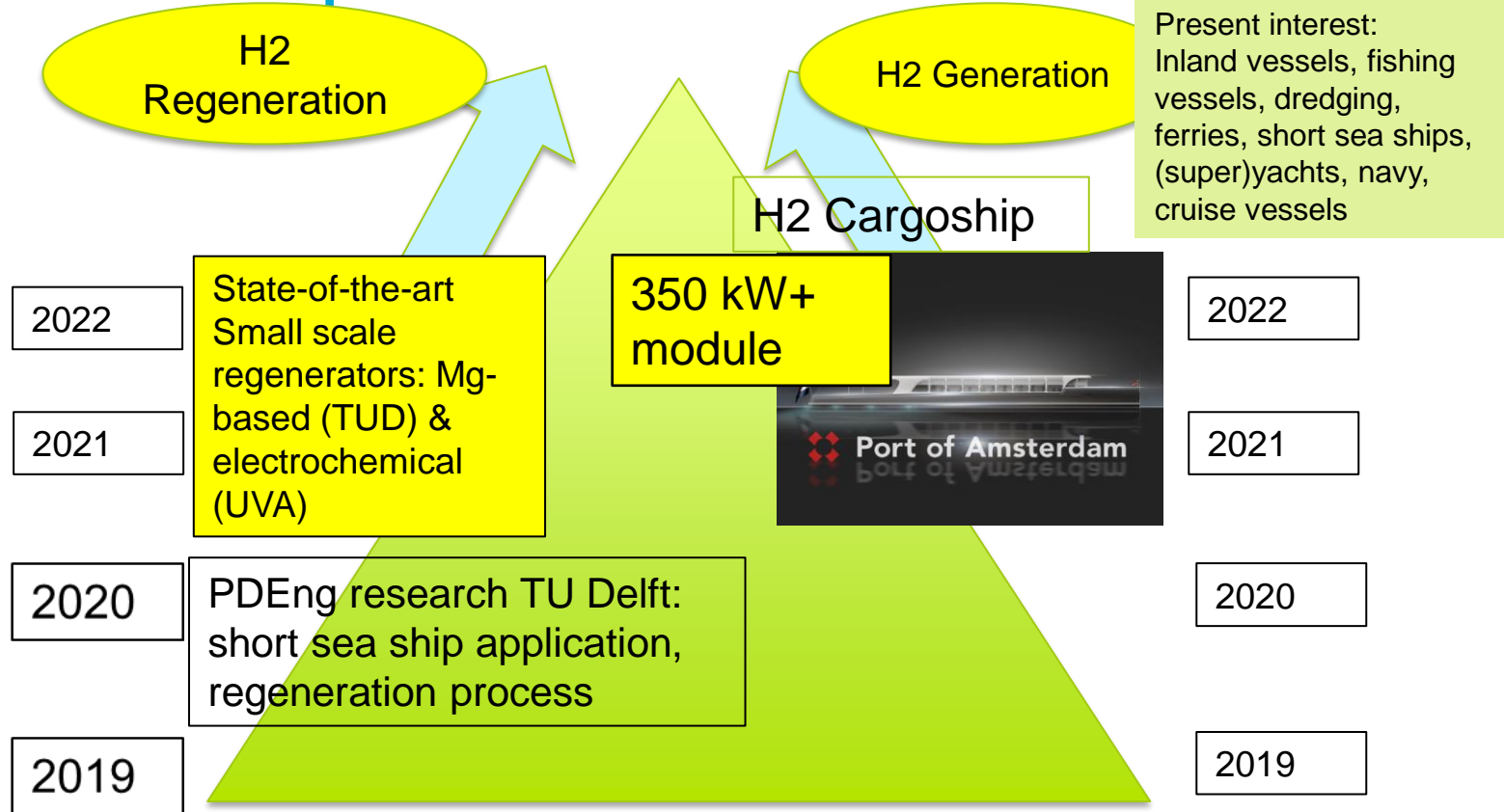
# Adding to Short Sea conclusions

- No extreme pure water requirements, neutral possible with recycling of FC-output water
- Component sizing comparable or lower volume irt ICE-sizing
- Spent fuel drying possible with neutral energy balance (use of waste heat)





# Development Solid H<sub>2</sub> carrier



## Further initiatives

- Regeneration demonstration 2022
- Implementation pilot module on ships (inland, offshore).
- Prepare large scale regeneration and production
- Maritime Masterplan/RVO R&D Mobility Call (5M+ project proposals before 17/8)



[k.visser@ tudelft.nl](mailto:k.visser@tudelft.nl),

