Green hydrogen is a highly sustainable, CO₂ neutral fuel, which can be produced using only renewable energy and water. It has the potential to become a major fuel source for v2.0 ships. and society in general. HUCCOSCI (H₂)

Greenhouse gas improvement Particulate matter improvement Particulate matter improvement O -200 -250 -250

Characteristics

Chemistry



Odourless, colourless, tasteless, non-toxic gas in ambient environments.

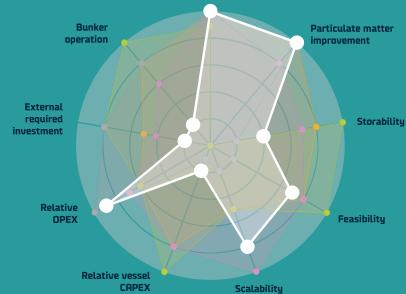
H



Hydrogen burns with an almost invisible blue flame which can cause very localized heating and explosion or rupture of pressure vessels.



Hydrogen is very difficult to store and handle in large quantities. It is much lighter than air – so light that it escapes the Earth's atmosphere



Storage

Temperature

Storage

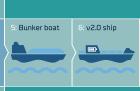
Pressure

Magnolia Seaways Gothenburg - Immingham

Hydrogen (pressure) Hydrogen (cryogenic)	M³ 707 343	Tons 28 28
Ammonia Ammonia -33°	294 294	181 181
Methanol	213	169
Pyrolysis (MASH)	93	91
Electricity	923	4747
HFO	79	78
LNG -162°		

Production and consumption





Green hydrogen is made by using renewable electricity to split water into hydrogen and owygen in an electrolysis process. Already today, hydrogen is being used in huge quantities in other sectors' such as the petrochemical, cement, fertilizer, metal and food industry, hydrogen is also a great fuel in fuel cells for ships' and trucks. Today, most of the hydrogen is being produce near to where it is consumed, as it is very difficult to handle and store. For shipping to adopt hydrogen as a fuel, we would need to have a new fleet of zero emission fuel cell ships and a new bunker infrastructure in place?



Learn more online about green hydrogen, check out relevant DFDS projects and join the dialogue

