

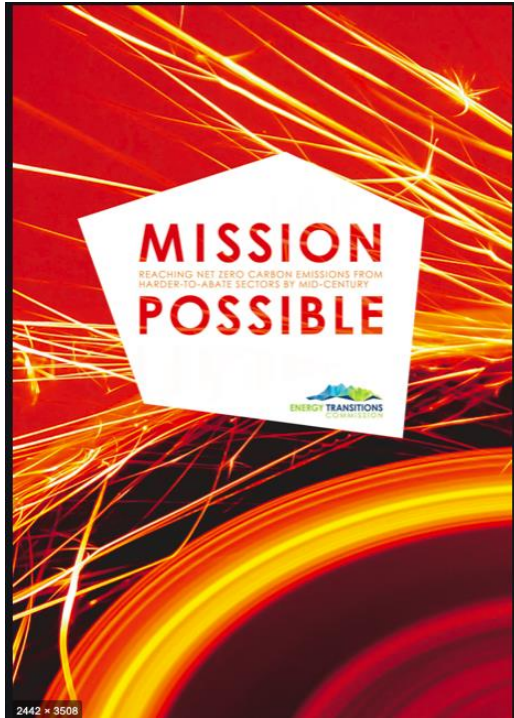
How rapidly do we need to move to decarbonising freight transport?

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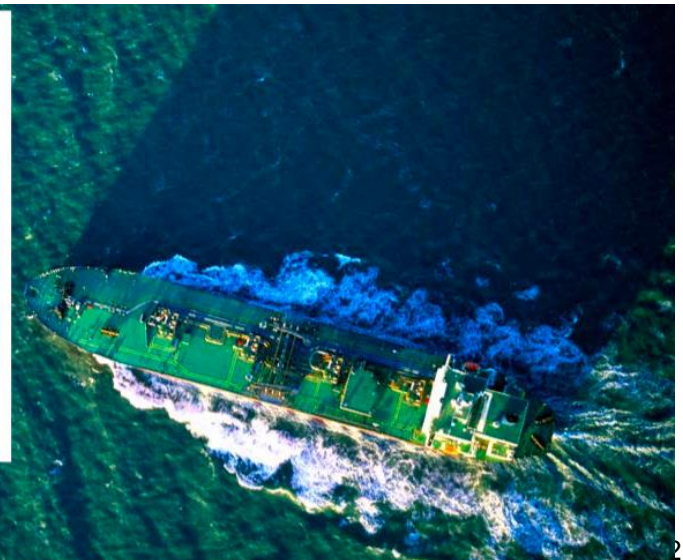


A joint Maersk and LR study has researched the best fuels to develop into net-zero fuels

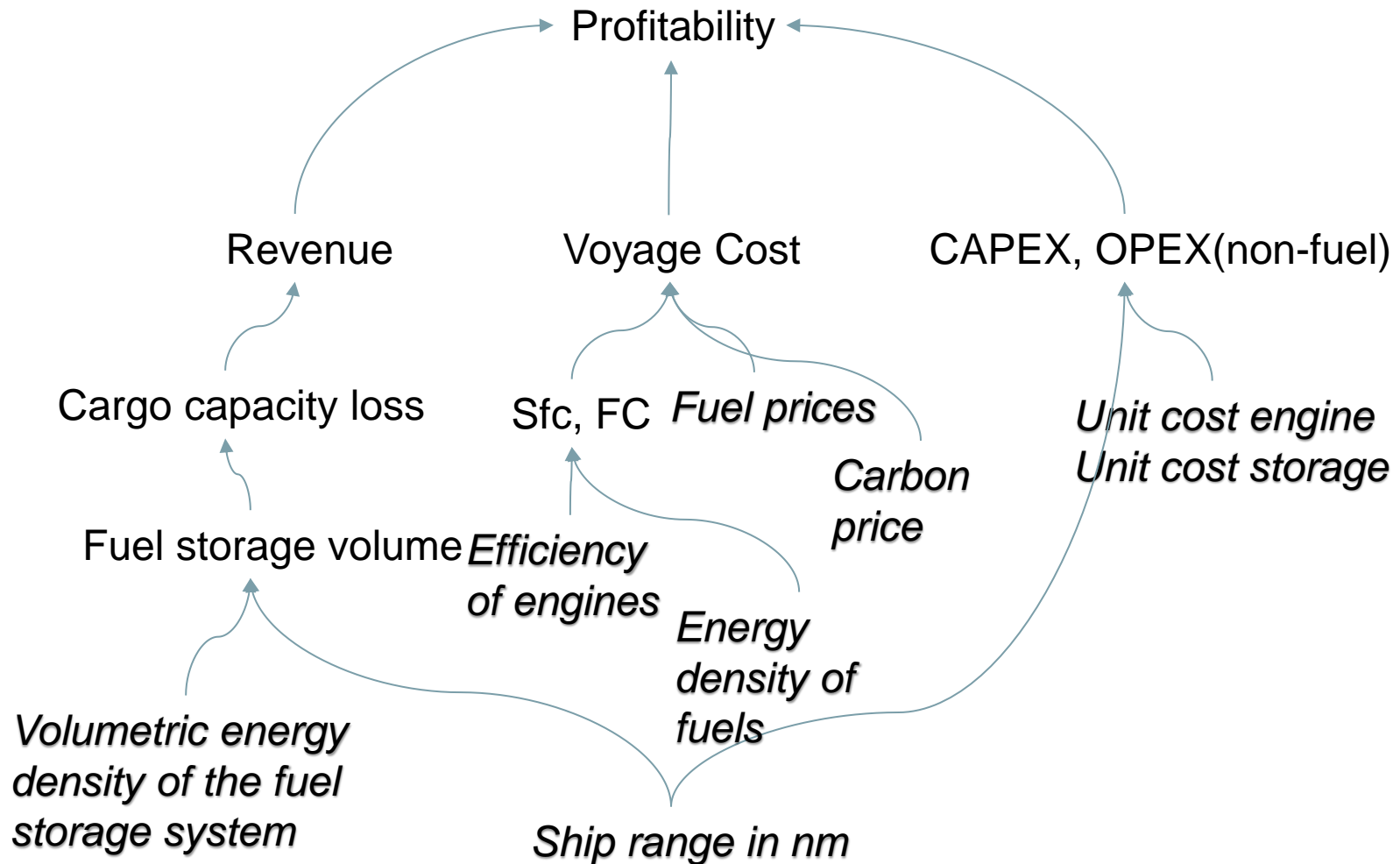
Maersk: ammonia, alcohol, biomethane best fuels to reach net-zero emissions

Zero-Emission Vessels: Transition Pathways.

We're considering how to turn ambition into reality.
Part of the Low Carbon Pathways 2050 series.

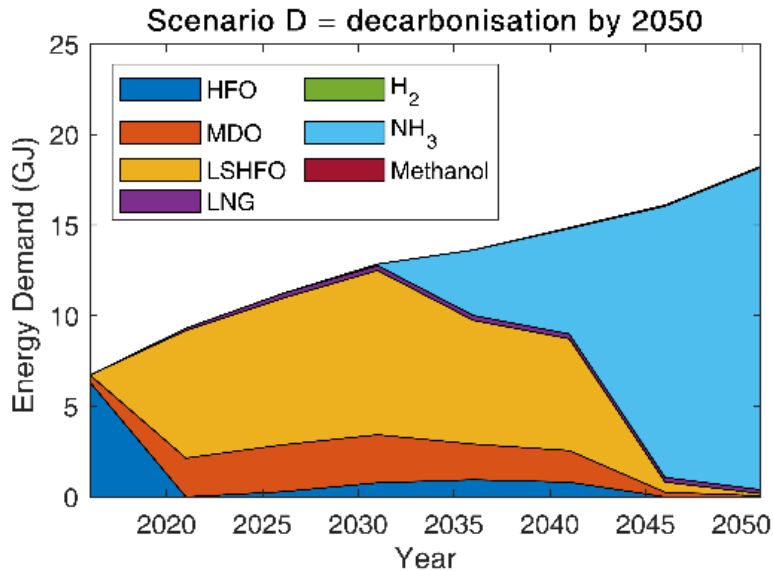


Assessing the profitability of ZEVs

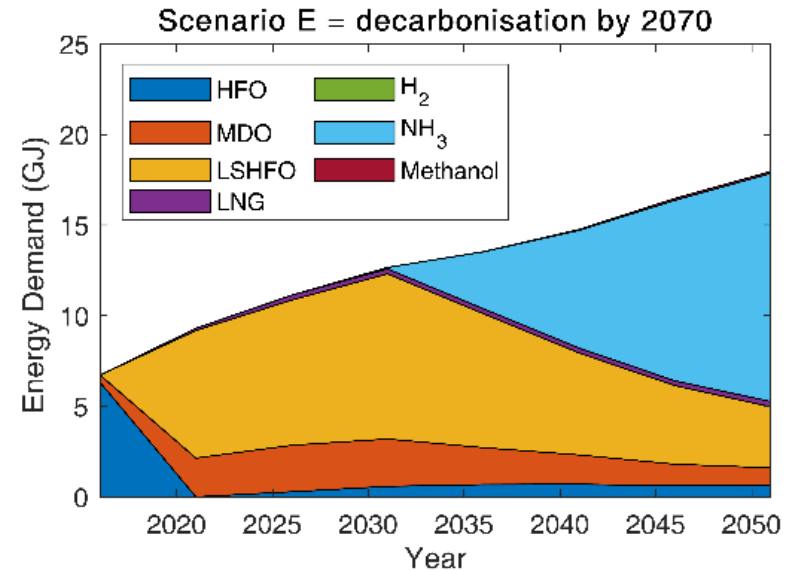


A hydrogen carrier (e.g. ammonia) will have a 75-99% market share by 2050

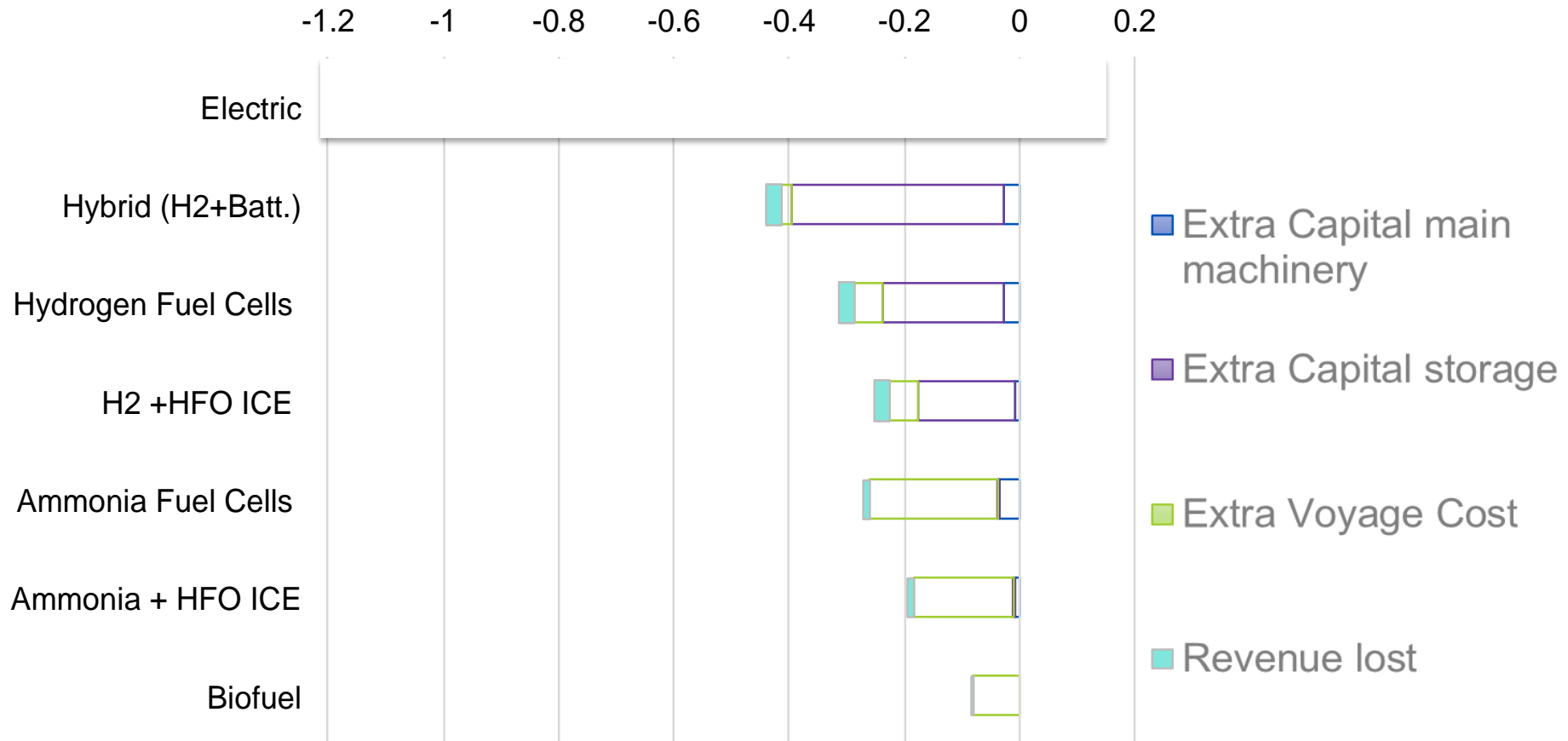
2050 decarbonization (1.5°C aligned)
GJ



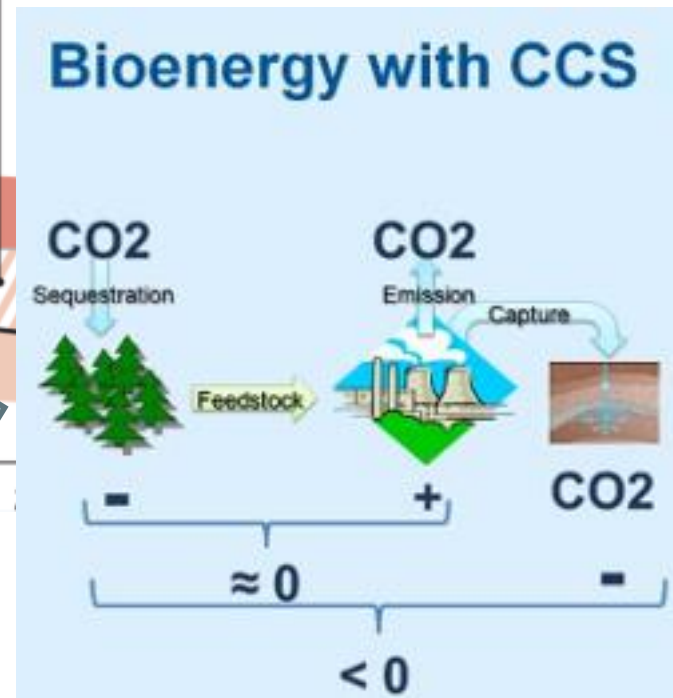
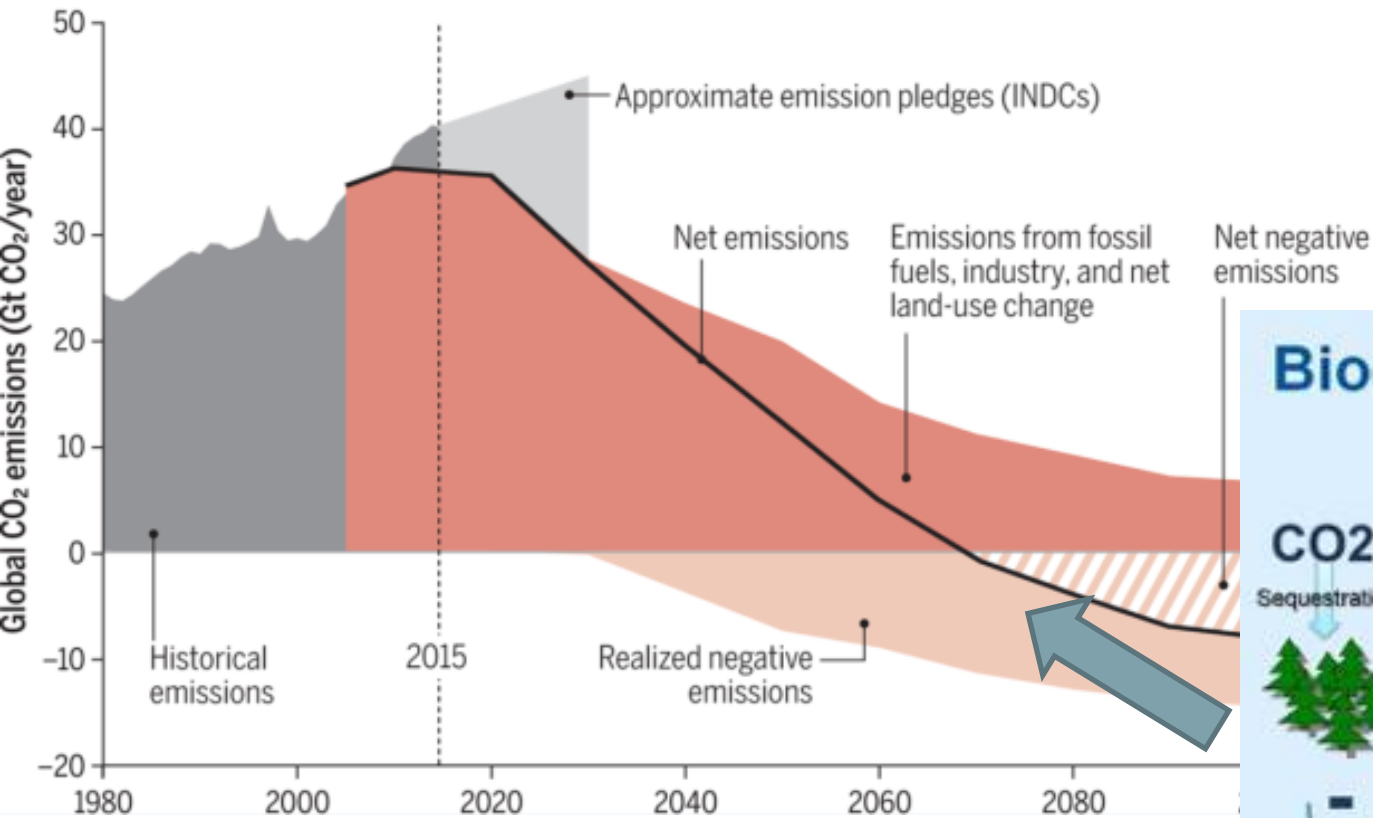
2070 decarbonization (IMO aligned)
GJ



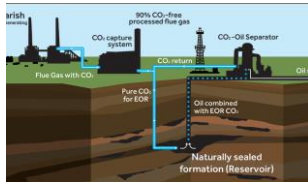
How do costs change relative to a conventional ship (9000TEU container) ?



Why isn't bioenergy the long-run solution?



Future fuel

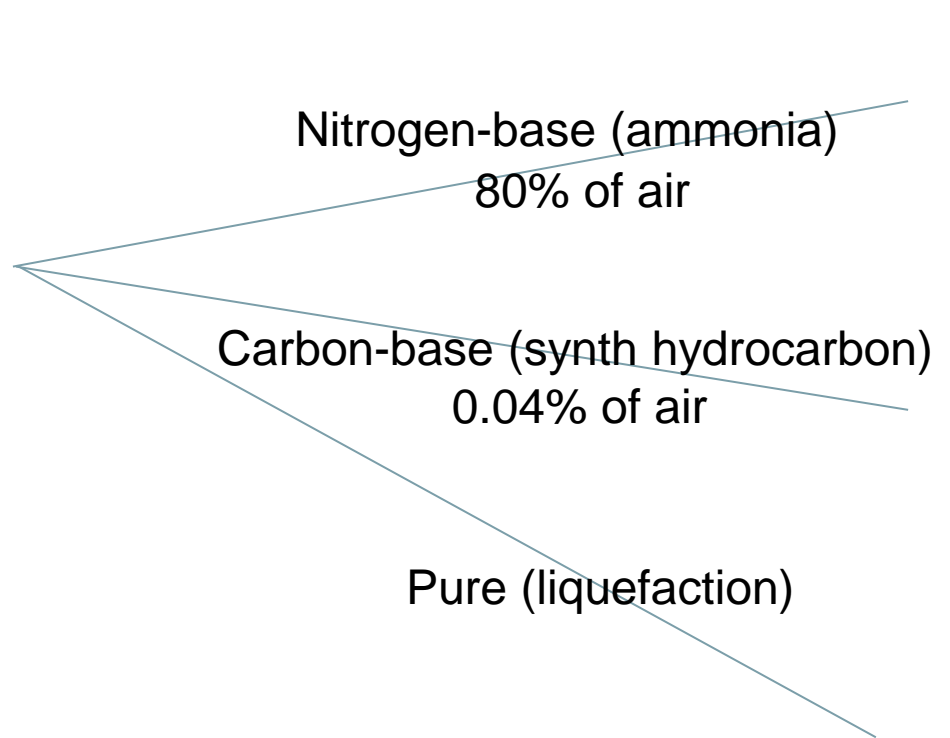


Blue – NG+SMR+CCS



Green – Elec+H2O+Electrolyser

Make some hydrogen

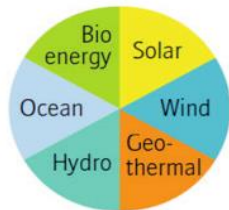
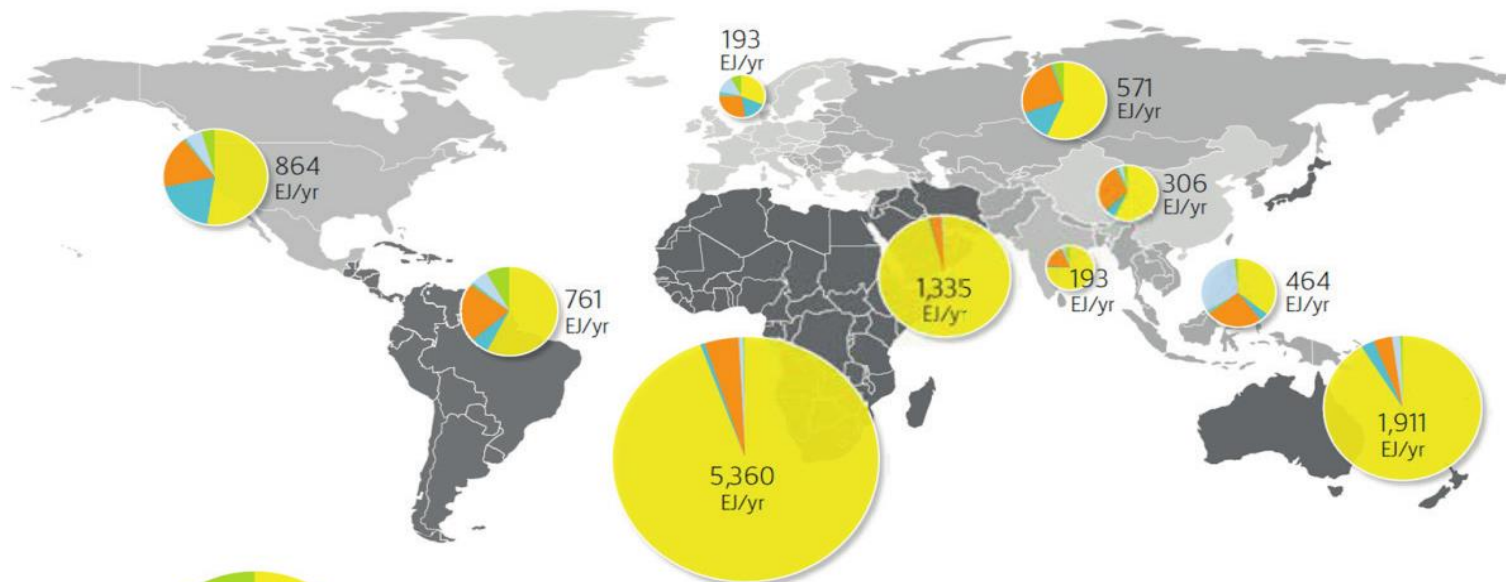


Manipulate the hydrogen

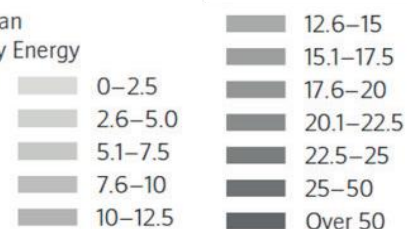
Many countries have the potential for renewable fuel provision



Shipping – 20-40EJ/yr



Technical RE Potential can supply the 2007 Primary Energy Demand by a Factor of:



UK freight fuels: UK fuel producer or fuel importer?



e.g. Saudi Arabia



e.g. Isle of Grain

Green ammonia production



Renewable electricity + electrolyser + haber bosch = green ammonia

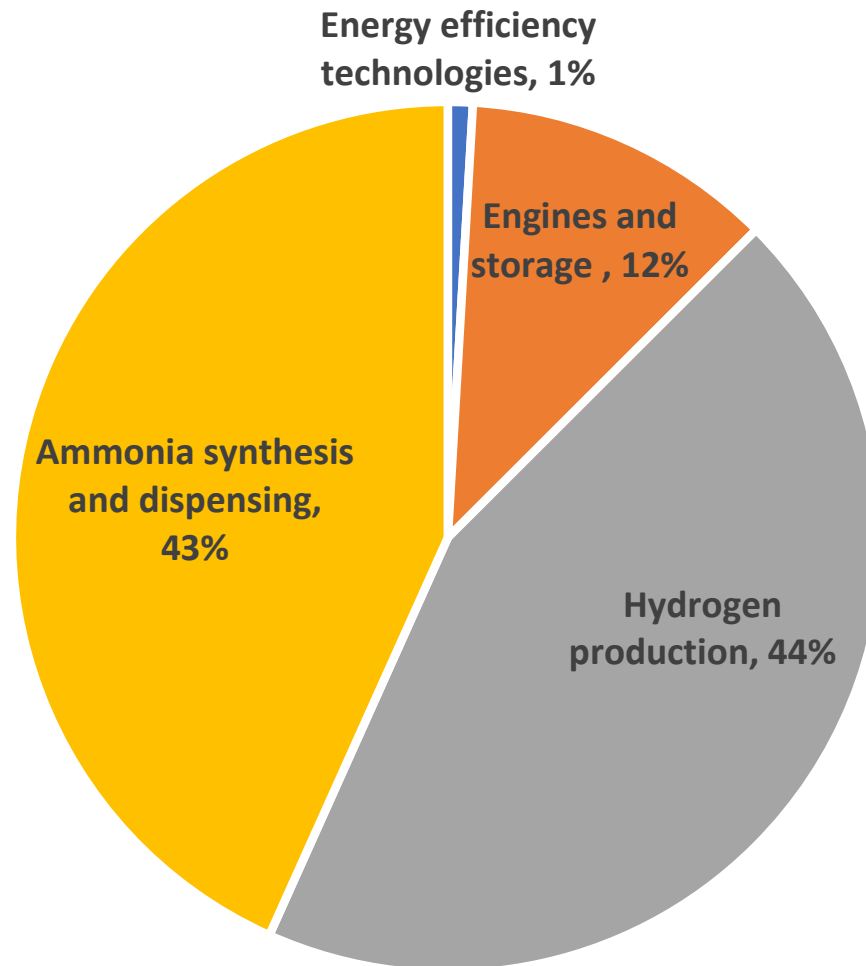
\$340/t ammonia (~\$800/t) by 2030?

Direct air capture

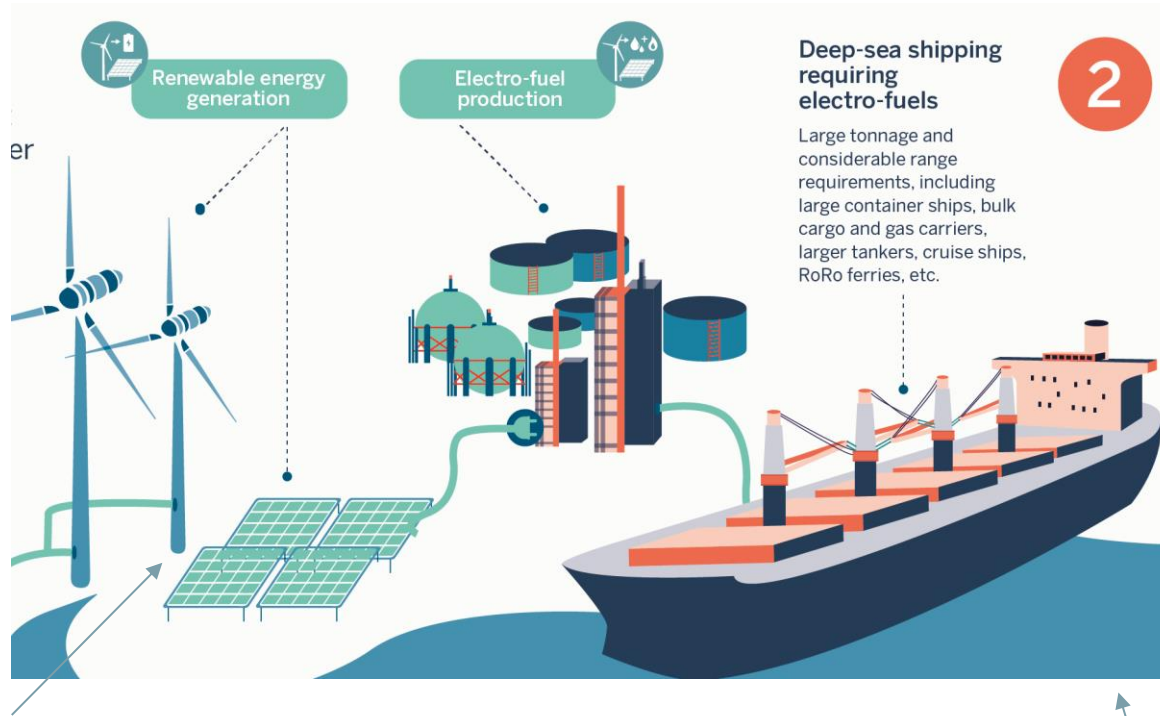


~1000 to 100 \$/t of CO₂ captured

Overall capital costs for 50% GHG reduction of global shipping by 2050 are ~\$1trillion broken down as:



The need to join up energy/fuel decarb and fleet decarb



Energy policy

Transport policy

- UK should be able to join up transport and energy policy, this is crucial to manage transition risks
- Traceability/certification of fuels (nationally and internationally) remains a key missing part of the puzzle

Public

Private

Govt. provide risk capital/guarantee for pilots

2020

R&D, trials and pilot projects

UK sends very clear signal on future energy demands/mix in freight

2023

Very shortlist of long-run solutions

UK policy drivers of shift from fossil clarified, early adoption business case investment

2025

Solid investment cases formed on expected UK policy

Clarification on incentivization of fuel production decarbonisation

2028

Fleet and infrastructure investment flowing

Strong policy driver in place

2030

Zero roll-out

Concluding remarks

- Electrification is a clear winner
 - Electrification of local freight machinery (cranes, last mile vehicles)
 - Access to grid when vehicles/vessels stationary
 - Charging for full BEVs/PH
 - Potential for local production of hydrogen
- But electrification alone is not sufficient
 - Hydrogen (+) still in contention for long-haul road freight
 - Hydrogen (+) key for sea freight
- UK role in supply chain of hydrogen-derived fuels not clear for now
- Finance is increasingly ready, but market and policy is not
- We need public/private collaboration in a way we've never had before
- We need inter and intra-sector collaboration in a way we've never had before
- Stakeholders need to be flexible, access reliable information, and use scenario planning to guide strategy

Thank you very much

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Machinery further work needed and areas to reduce costs

- Optimising use of hydrogen in main engines
- Optimising use of ammonia in main engines
- Efficiently controlling NO_x in hydrogen/ammonia combustion
- Capture of ammonia slip from ammonia combustion
- Onboard cracking of ammonia for hydrogen
- Cost and life improvement for PEM FC
- Cost improvement and ammonia use for SOFC
- Safety