



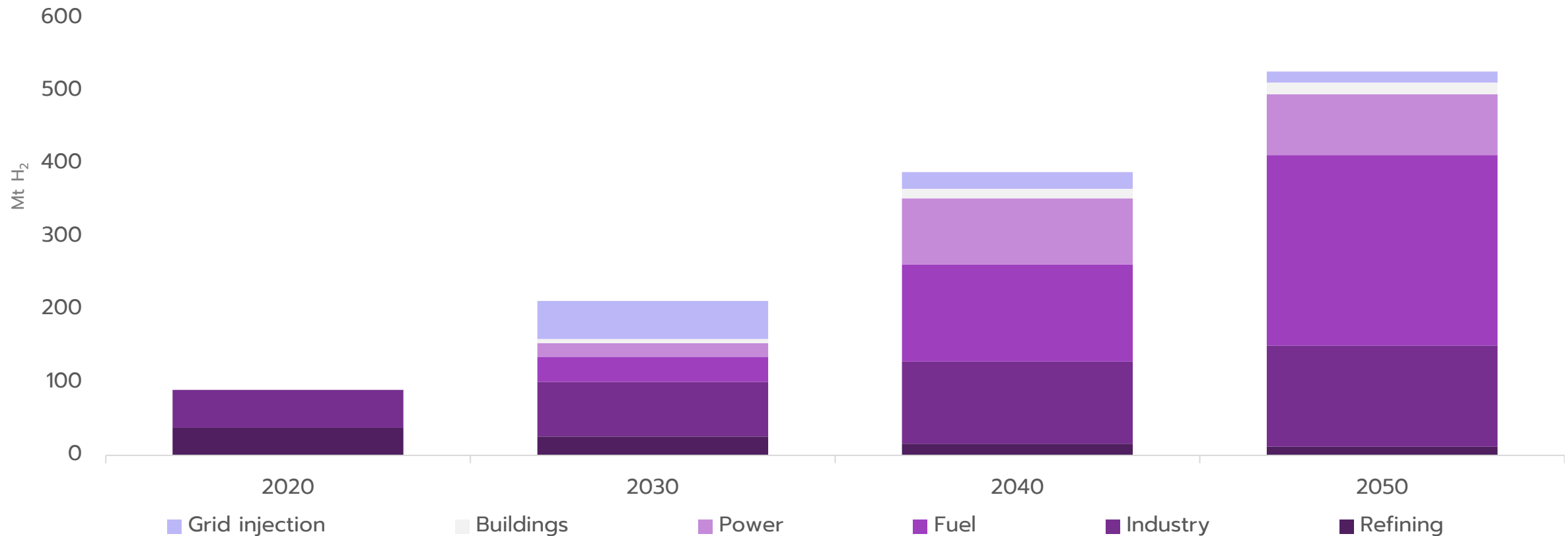
# Next generation liquid hydrogen storage and transportation

Leiv Låte, CEO



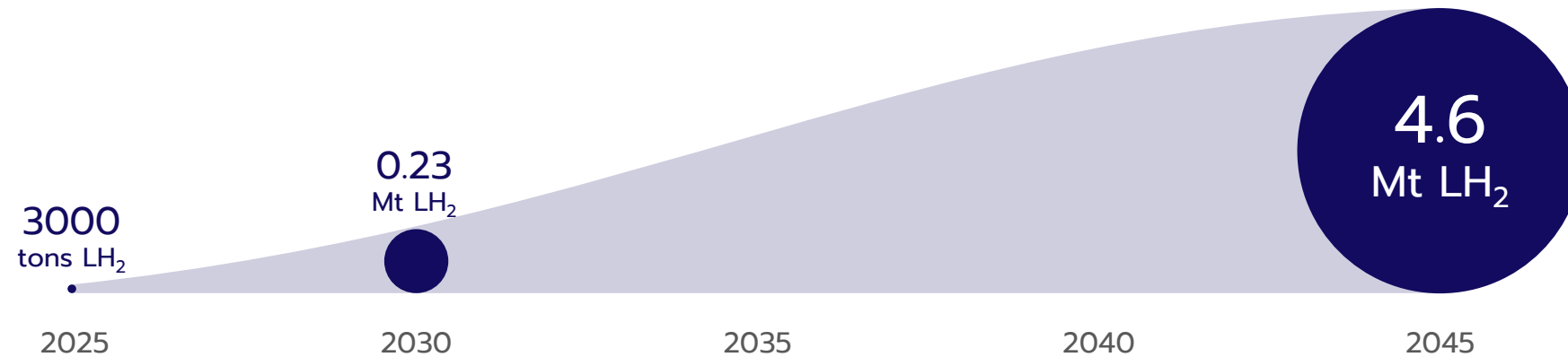
# Global demand for hydrogen will see significant growth towards 2050 to reach net zero

Hydrogen demand by sector needed to achieve Net Zero Emissions by 2050\*



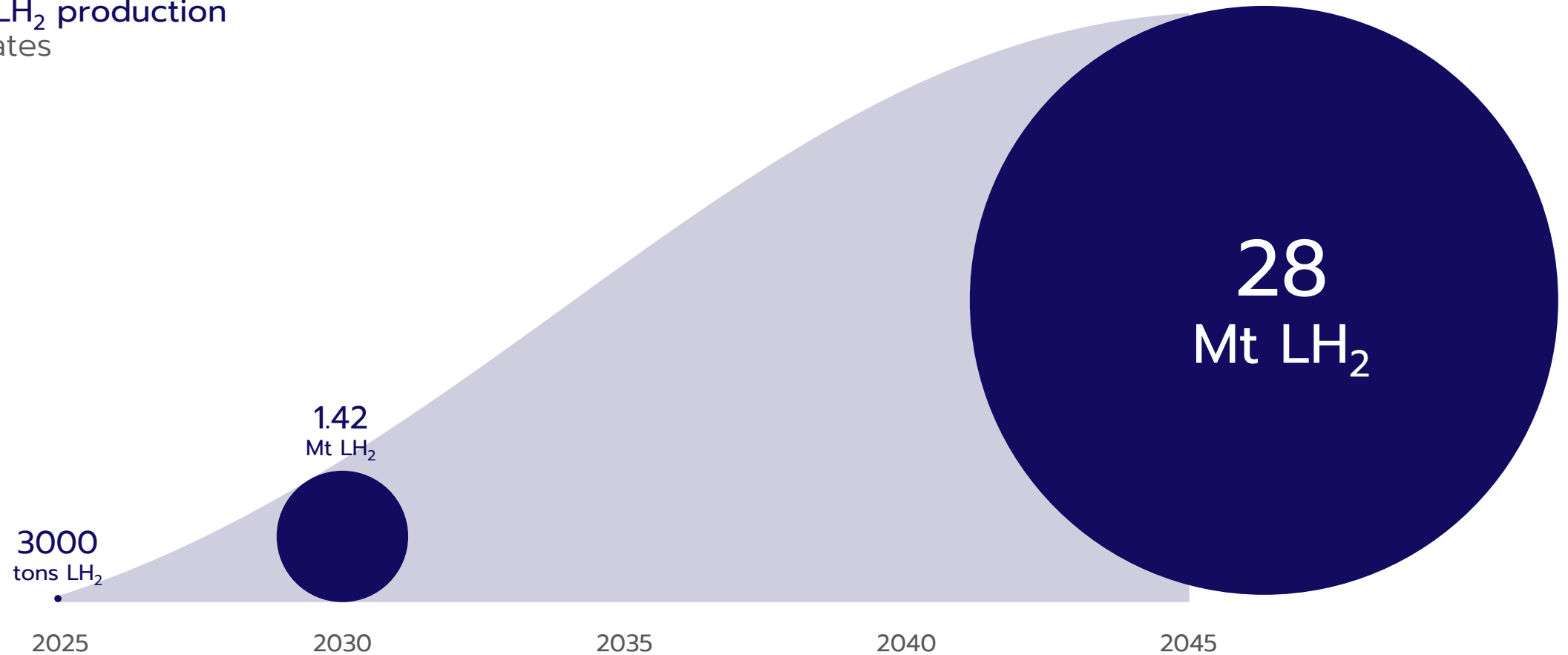
# Global liquid hydrogen (LH<sub>2</sub>) market expected to grow rapidly in the coming years

Expected LH<sub>2</sub> production  
IRENA estimates



# New technologies can **increase** the addressable **market** substantially from IRENA estimates

Potential LH<sub>2</sub> production  
ICT estimates

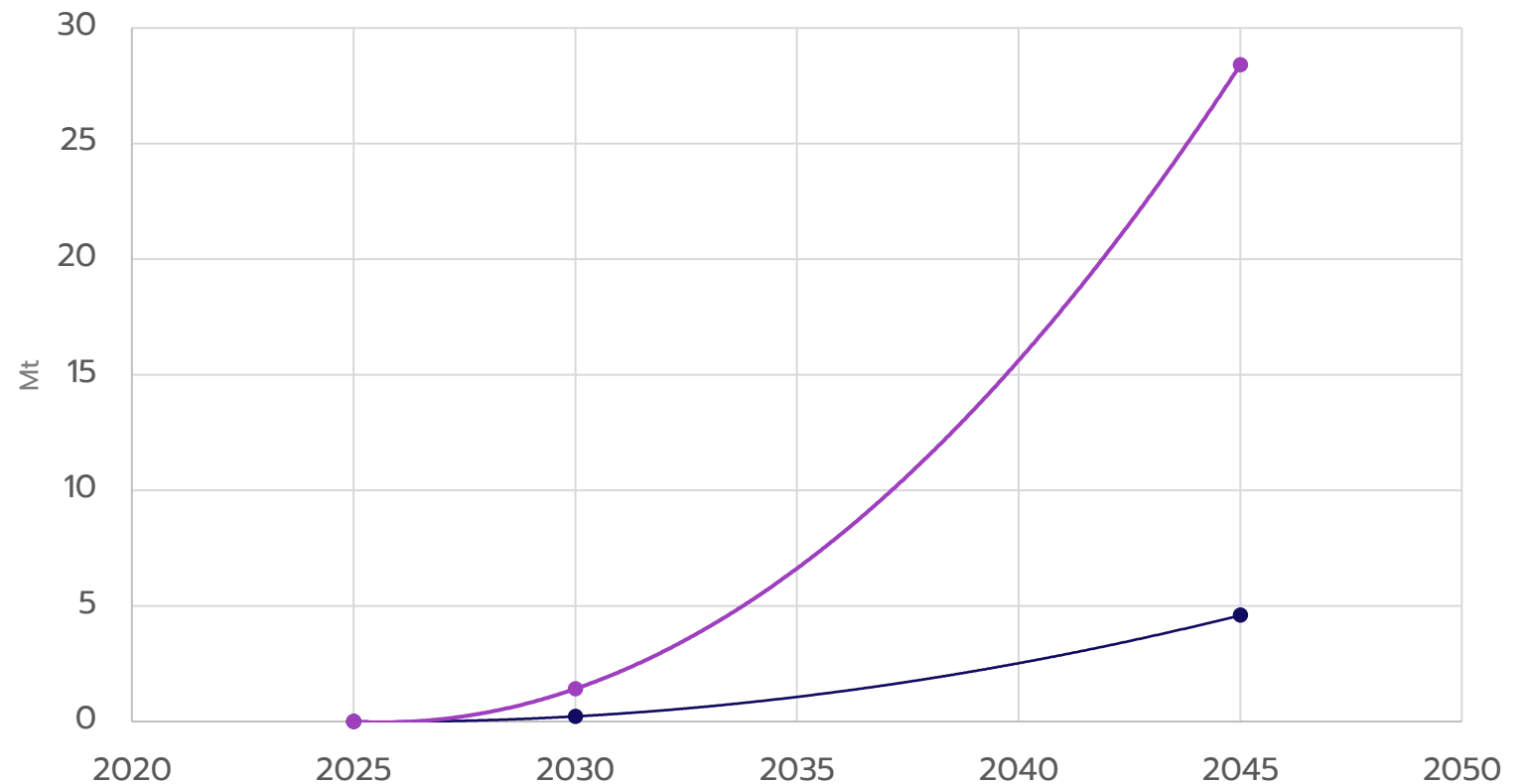


# How fast can the liquid hydrogen (LH<sub>2</sub>) market grow?

- In 2021, a total of 350 tons LH<sub>2</sub> is produced
- In 2020, shipping consumed a total of 412 Mt fuel, corresponding to 11 exajoules
- The expected maritime consumption, based on tenders and signed contracts, corresponds to a consumption of ~3,000 tons of LH<sub>2</sub> in 2025
- IRENA: 10% of the energy mix for ship fuels will be LH<sub>2</sub>-based in 2050, corresponding to 4.6 Mt LH<sub>2</sub>
- Company estimates: Based on the physical properties of LH<sub>2</sub> stores with ICT storage tanks, 62% of the fuel mix for ships will be the addressable market for LH<sub>2</sub>, corresponding to 28.4 Mt

## Expected LH<sub>2</sub> production

ICT and IRENA estimates



# Liquid hydrogen has great benefits, but also challenges that need to be addressed

The key challenge is enabling long-term storage and transport of large quantities of hydrogen

## Pros of LH<sub>2</sub>

- ⊕ Zero emission, non-toxic energy carrier
- ⊕ High energy density (energy/kg)
- ⊕ Allows for high fueling/bunkering rate
- ⊕ Low pressure, giving lower risk of explosion and lighter storage and transportation tanks

## Cons of LH<sub>2</sub>

- ⊖ Low temperature
- ⊖ Prone to high boil-off/evaporation rates
- ⊖ Limited infrastructure in place – high capex
- ⊖ Energy demanding liquefaction process – high opex

# ICT reduces constraints related to **storage** and **transportation** of liquid hydrogen

Creating the basis for both large- and small-scale storage and transportation infrastructure for LH<sub>2</sub>



Near unlimited storage time  
with very low boil-off



Enabling large-scale, seaborne  
LH<sub>2</sub> transportation



Enabling lower weight  
of LH<sub>2</sub> tanks



No need for expansion volume (ullage)  
through use of the full geometrical tank  
volume



Flexible tank shape with prismatic design  
(free form) able to fit into any ship's hull



LH<sub>2</sub> may provide a large "seasonal battery",  
balancing variable renewable power  
production to customer needs

# Low-pressure LH<sub>2</sub> tanks have clear benefits



**Lower pressure (<0.5 barg vs 6 barg)**  
→ higher energy density, less strain on tank



**Lower tank weight**  
→ High efficiency factor (kg LH<sub>2</sub>/kg steel)



**Customizable to any shape**  
→ Adaptable to any ship's hull (prismatic design)



**Active cooling if required**  
→ Ultra low boil-off  
→ Minimal ullage/expansion volume

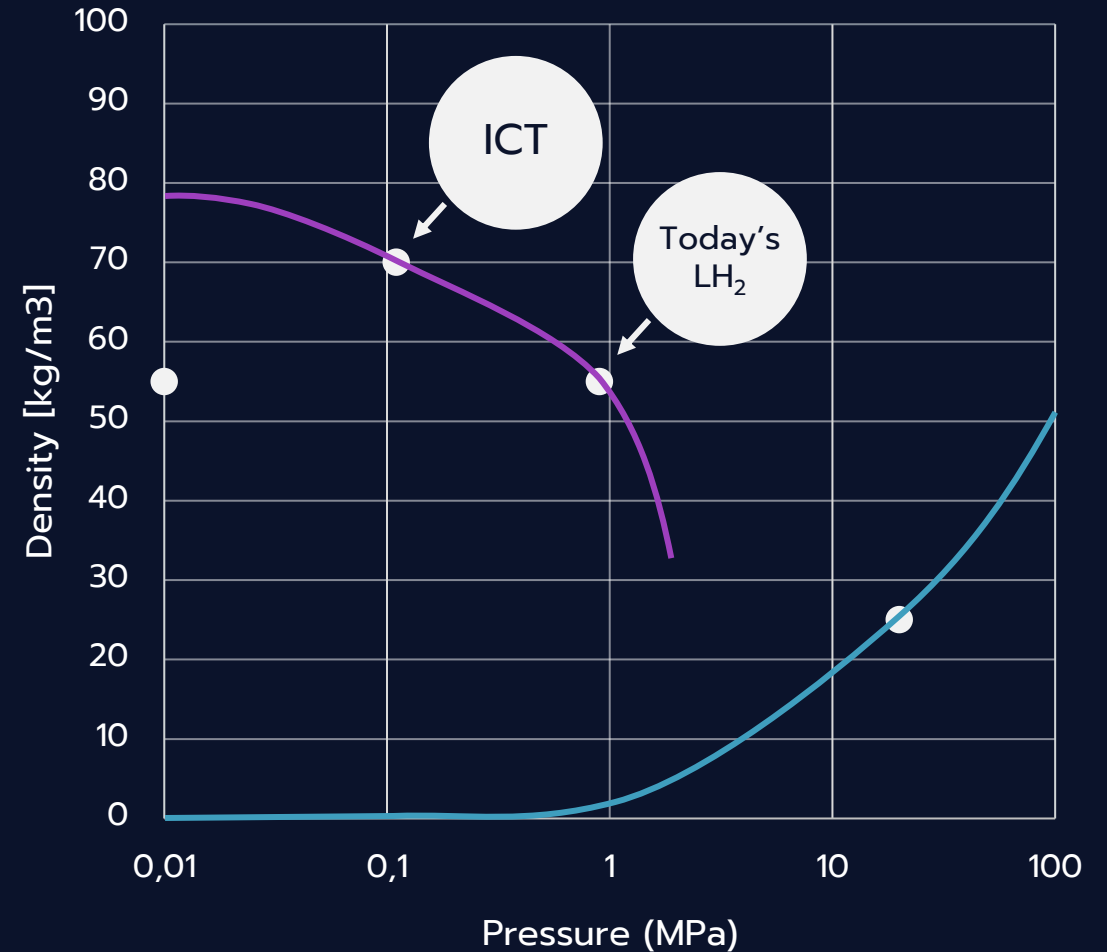


**Energy efficient insulation**  
→ Low heat flux into the tank



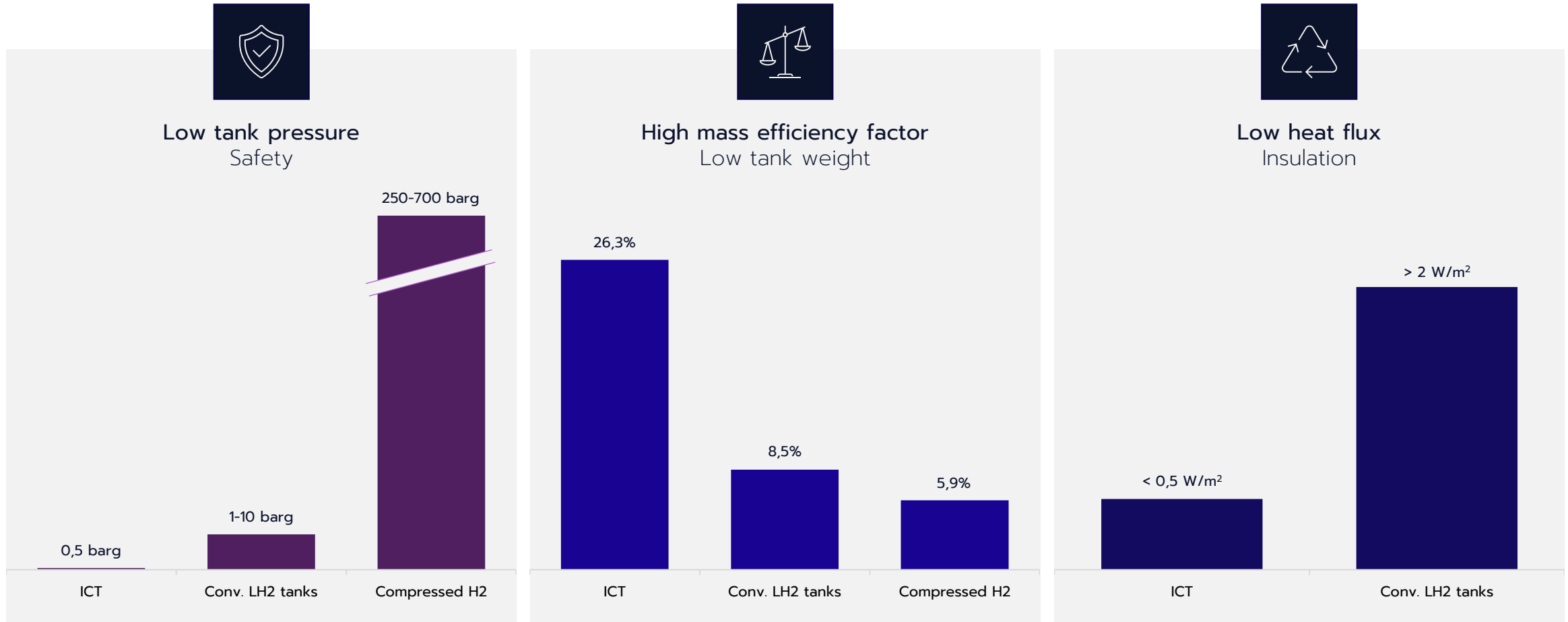
**Increased safety**  
→ Near atmospheric pressure and double barrier due to membrane

Thermodynamics explains why LH<sub>2</sub> will be the preferred energy carrier





# ICT's technologies have clear benefits compared to existing solutions\*



# Norwegian technology company developing LH<sub>2</sub> applications, built on leading LNG competence



Founded in 2009 –  
knowledge history  
from 1991



Highly competent  
team with extensive  
experience from LNG



5 patents filed, 3  
under development

# ICT improves the competitiveness of liquid hydrogen through two primary technologies

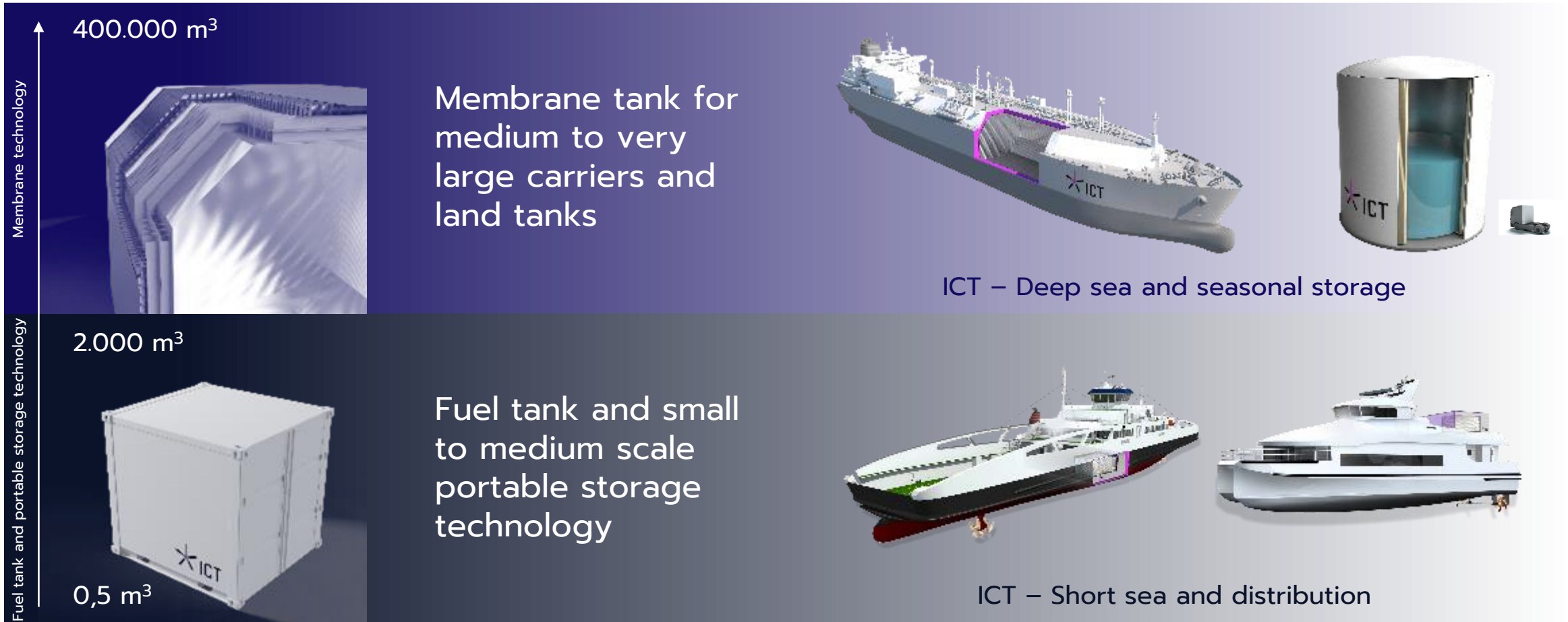


Membrane technology



Fuel tank and portable storage technology

# ICT's technology is suitable for a wide range of applications, from **small-scale** to **large-scale**



# ICT's membrane technology represents the future of large-scale storage and transportation of hydrogen

Two separate vacuum insulation compartments

Twin primary membrane with leak detection

Modular design and construction

Solid and robust vs. sloshing\* or earthquake loads

## Use

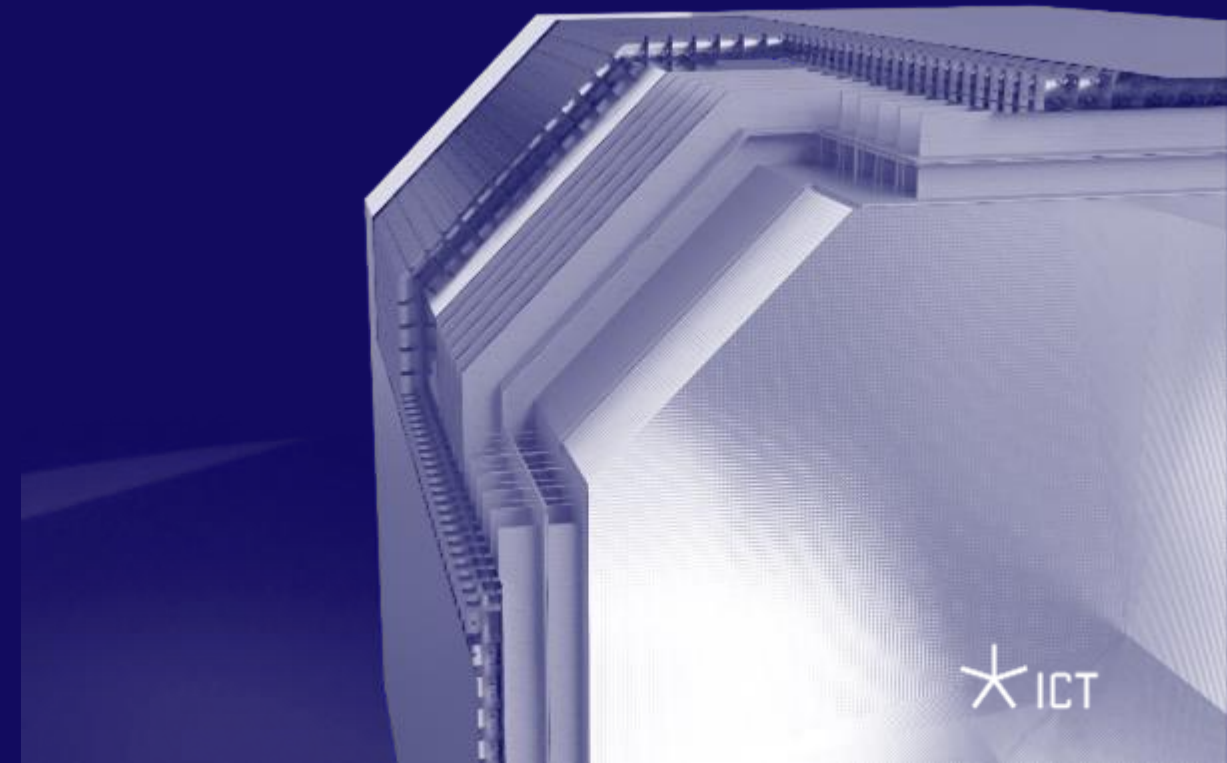
Membrane tank for large to very large carriers and land tanks

## Tank size

1.000 – 400.000 m<sup>3</sup>

## Status

- ✓ Patent approved in EU, US, China & Japan
- ✓ Approval In Principle
- ✓ Designed for liquid hydrogen – excellent for LNG and NH<sub>3</sub>
- ✓ Digital twin on pilot tank





Liquid hydrogen carrier, also for  
LNG, with smart cooling system

ICT membrane  
9.000 m<sup>3</sup> carrier

Regional distribution of  
bunkering at sea for  
LH2 or LNG

ICT

ICT

# ICT's fuel and distribution tank combines low weight with flexible, prismatic design and optional cooling system

Light weight

Integrated evaporator

Flexibility in shape

Portable

## Use

Fuel and distribution tank for small to large marine vessels, trains, HDV and possibly aviation

## Tank size

0,5 – 2.000 m<sup>3</sup>

## Status

✓ Pilot tank construction ongoing





# ICT enables low weight fuel tanks for LH<sub>2</sub> where weight saving is essential

Solution inspired  
by potential  
customer





# Large potential within several market segments, covering small to large scale applications

Suitable for carriers, fuel tanks, distribution and energy segments

Small-scale LH2 fuel tank < 1000 m<sup>3</sup>

HDV, buses, trains and aviation

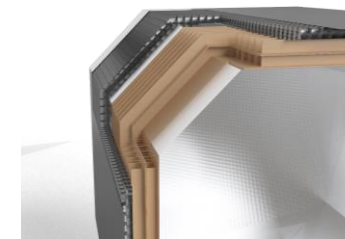
Fast ferries and car ferries



Medium-scale LH2 logistics  
< 6.000 m<sup>3</sup>



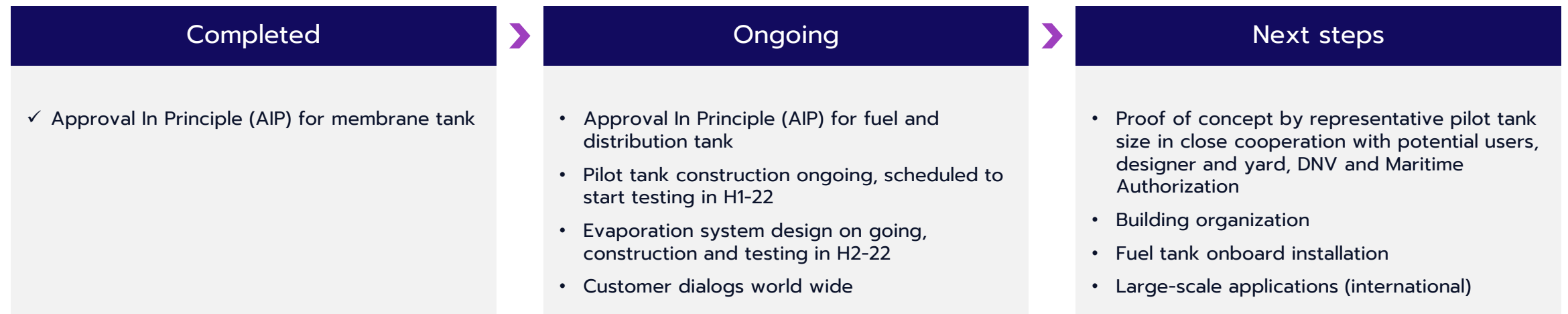
Large-scale LH2 logistics  
> 6.000 m<sup>3</sup>



# ICT aims to bring **new opportunities** to the cryogenic liquid storage and transportation sectors

Full speed ahead toward making liquid hydrogen accessible

## Timeline



**stay cool**

[www.ic-tech.no](http://www.ic-tech.no)