

## **Hydrogen-Electric Aviation**

H2 Market Meetup Jan 25<sup>th</sup> 2024

Ivar Aune CEO SiriNor



#### SiriNor's purpose statement

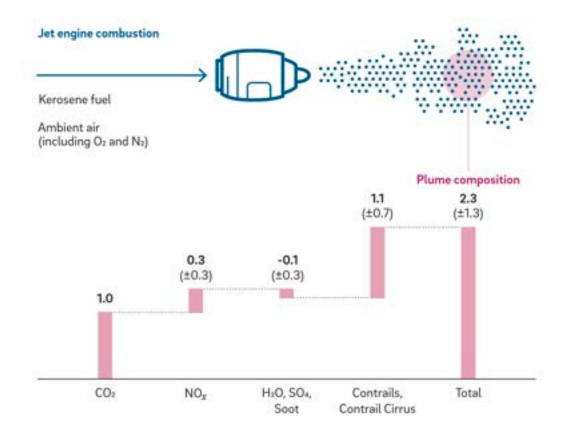
Our purpose is to deliver true zero emission jet engines that benefit our planet

by eliminating greenhouse gas emissions from aviation.

Our stakeholders range from shareholders and employees to anyone who is, or will be, affected by climate change. We are committed to creating value for them all.



## Aviation emits 1 billion tons of $CO_2$ a year, but its climate footprint is 2-4 times that of $CO_2$ alone



1 Radiative Forcing (RF) measures the balance of energy moving into vs. out of the Earth's atmosphere (i.e., the instantaneous impact on global warming); 2 Global Warming Potential, as a proportion of the impact of CO<sub>2</sub> alone, over a 50 year timeframe

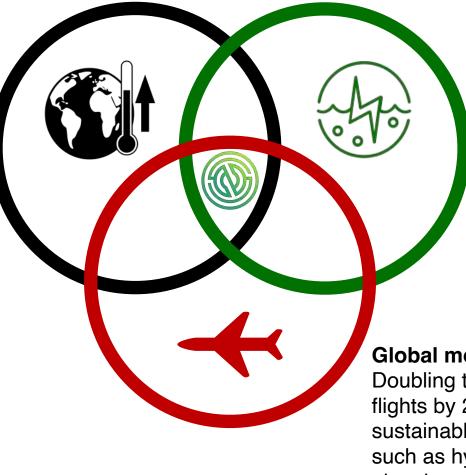
Source: Lee et al 2020, IPCC, Roland Berger



#### We can and we must make aviation green We are at the intersection of 3 global mega trends

**Global Warming** Hydrogen-electric

propulsion will take you to the skies without emissions or flight shame



Electrification and hydrogen Hydrogen-electric propulsion is future proof and will survive the transition from fossil fuels

#### **Global mobility**

Doubling the number of flights by 2050 requires sustainable solutions such as hydrogenelectric propulsion



## Sustainable options depend on flight distance

FLIGHT DISTANCE [KM]	% OF CO2 EMISSIONS	% OF FLIGHTS	TYPICAL ENGINE TECHNOLOGIES	TODAY'S APPLICABLE PROPULSION TECHNOLOGIES	RELEVANT FOR SIRINOR?
0 - 500	4.3	30.6	Propellers and turboprops	Batteries up to 200 km, hydrogen & fuel cells above	No
500 -1500	20.6	43.6	Turboprops and jet turbines	Hydrogen and fuel cells	Yes
1500 - 4000	23.2	19.6	Jet turbines	Hydrogen and fuel cells	Yes
> 4000	51.9	6.2	Jet turbines	Kerosene with SAF or hydrogen combustion	0,

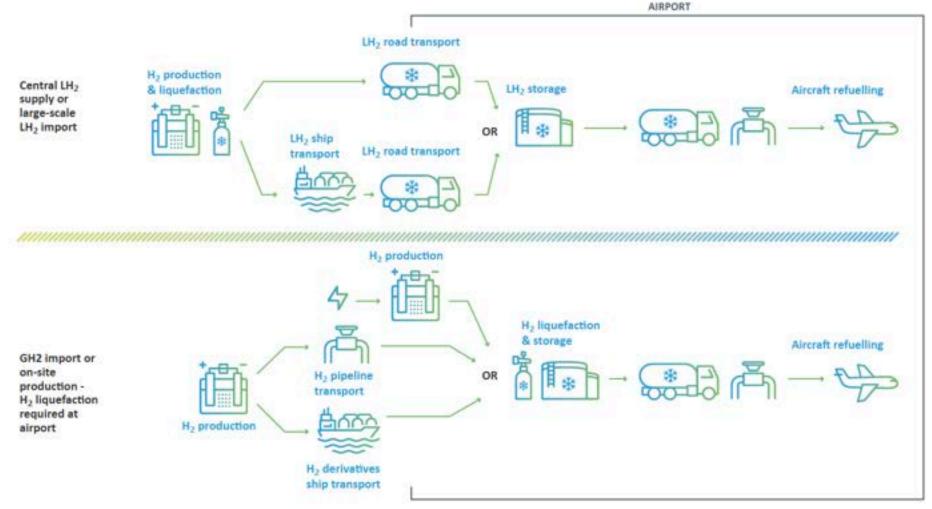


## A brief history of aerospace and H2FC

- 1965-1966: The NASA Gemini program pioneers the use of fuel cells in space, and a similar technology was subsequently used in the Apollo and Space Shuttle programs
- 2008: Boeing fly a two-seat Dimona motor-glider powered by a hydrogen fuel cell/lithium battery hybrid system
- 2009: The world's first manned and purely hydrogen-powered aircraft -developed by a team of engineers at the German Aerospace Center (DLR) - takes off
- 2023: ZeroAvia (UK) take their 19-seat Dornier 228 twin-engine aircraft on its maiden flight (FC/gaseous H2)
- 2023: Universal Hydrogen (US) fly the world's largest hydrogen fuel cell airliner, a modified 40-seat De Havilland Dash 8 (FC/gaseous H2)
- 2023: H2FLY (Ger) complete the world's first piloted flight of a liquid hydrogen powered electric aircraft (FC/liquid H2)



#### Hydrogen supply scenarios



Source: Alliance for Zero-Emission Aviation



### Liquid hydrogen cost estimation

LH<sub>2</sub> costs at dispenser for 100k tLH<sub>2</sub>/a demand (2050 base), in USD/kgLH<sub>2</sub>

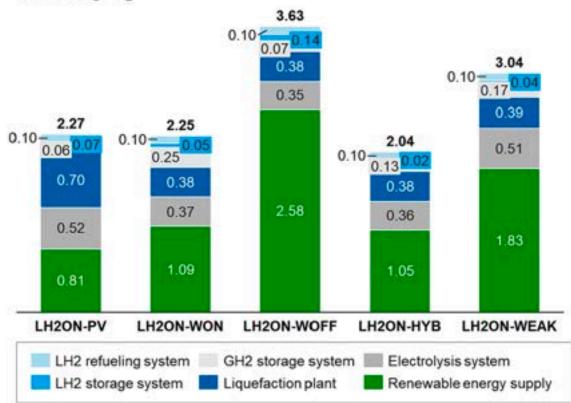
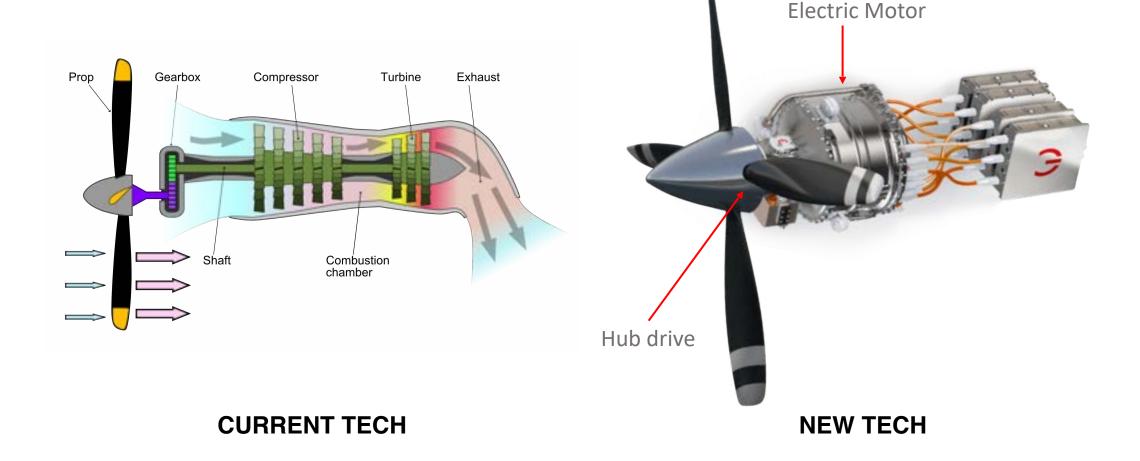


Fig. 4. LH<sub>2</sub> supply costs at the dispenser for on-site setups at five locations: PV, wind onshore (WON), wind offshore (WOFF), great hybrid conditions (HYB), weaker hybrid conditions (WEAK); 2050 base case scenario with 100 k tLH<sub>2</sub>/a demand.

Source: H2-powered aviation – Design and economics of green LH2 supply for airports, J. Hoelzen, L. Koenemann, L. Kistner, F. Schenke, A. Bensmann, R. Hanke-Rauschenbach

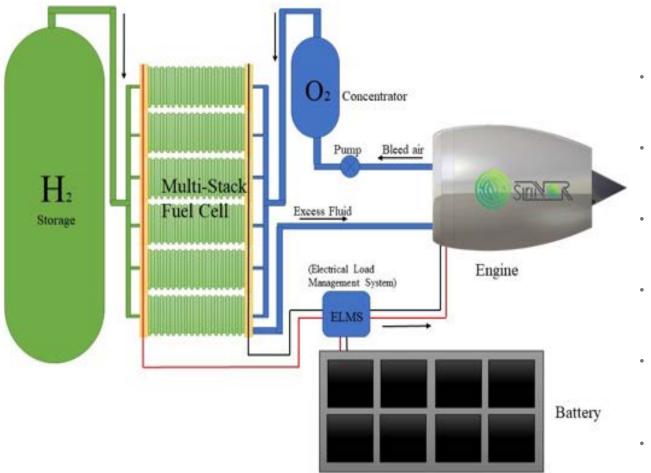


# The current industry focus is mainly on electrifying the turboprop





### Our focus: Jet turbines



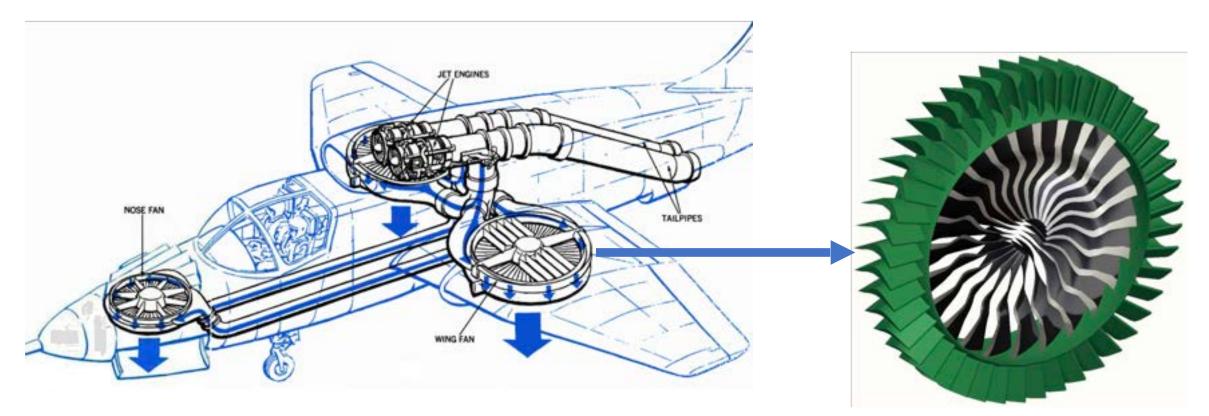
- True disruptive potential up to the mid-range segment populated by Airbus A320s and Boeing 737s
- No combustion and zero emissions
- Same size, 20-30% less weight
- 25-35% lower sales price USD 2-4 million saved per engine
- Est. 15-25% lower maintenance cost
- Low noise reduced from 140 to max. 80 db means airports can stay open 24/7 accepting more traffic without claiming more land to build additional runways
- Higher cruising speed 1100 km/hr may aid in improving aircraft utilization



#### Tip turbines – tried and tested

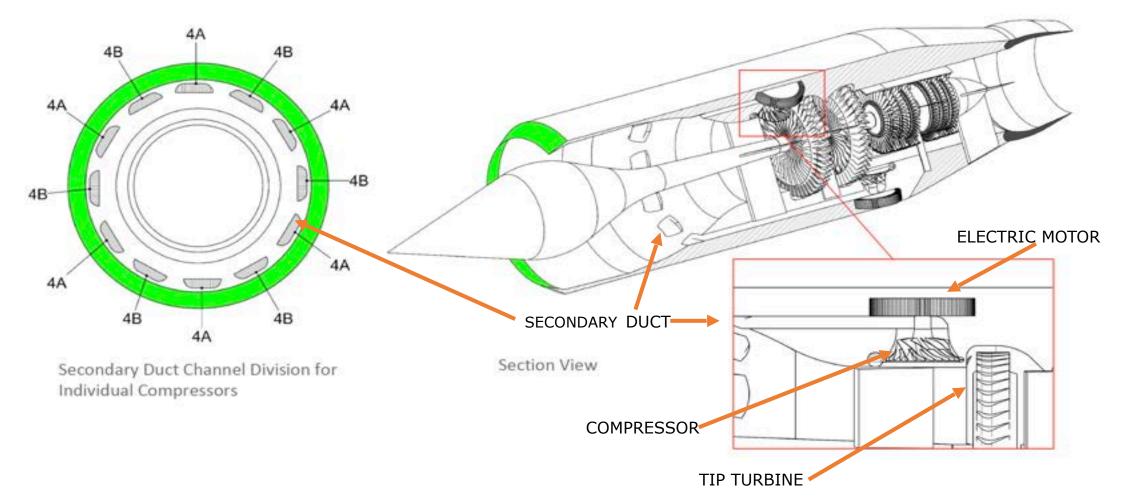
#### **RYAN XV-5A VERTIFAN**

#### **Tip Turbine**





## Our tip turbine requires 34% less energy than a hub driven turbine





### What is possible today?



- ✓ 33 000 aircraft criss-cross European skies every day
- ✓ They emit more than 400 000 tons of  $CO_2$  every single day
- ✓ SiriNor's jet turbines can offer 4 000 km zeroemission flight range, proven by external feasibility study (19-seat aircraft)
- ✓ 4 000 km range covers 63% of all flights departing from European airports



## SiriNor - status and plans

#### To date

- ✓ Core team assembled
- $\checkmark$  Indian subsidiary established
- ✓ Raised USD 400k, incl from Shell E4
- ✓ Third party feasibility study done
- ✓ LOI with Sea Cheetah (US) signed
- ✓ 2 PCT applications filed

#### **Going forward**

- Raise up to USD 3m in 2024
- Build & test Sea Cheetah engine
- First pre-orders in 2024
- Initiate commercial manufacturing
- Certified and commercial by 2026
- USD 100m revenue by 2030



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### Backup slides



## Go-to-market strategy





#### **Ground-Effect Vehicles (GEV)**

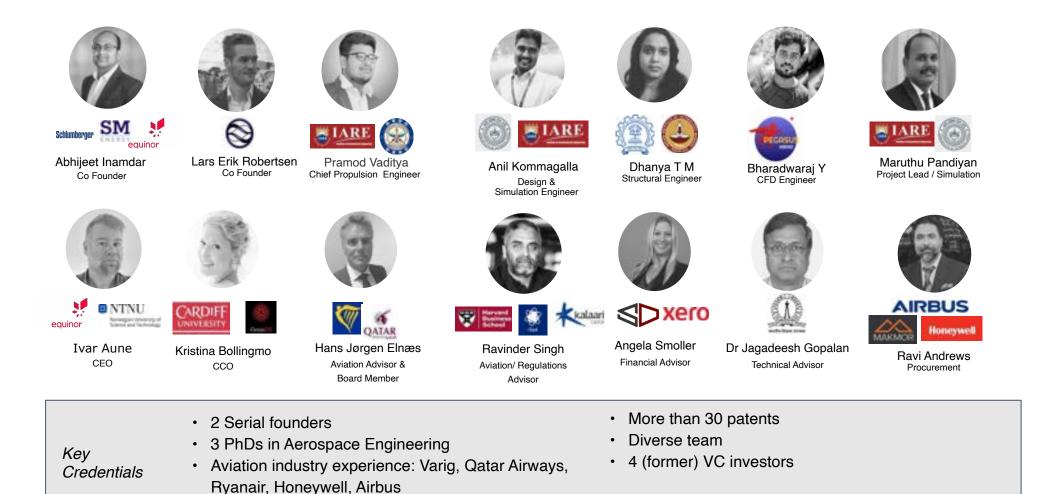
- B2B
- Small to heavy marine crafts
- Ex: Sea Cheetah
- First LOI / customer
- Potential revenue within 3 years

#### Jet aircraft

- B2B
- Initially small to medium aircraft such as G650, A319, E195, Fokker 100, CRJ 100/200
- Then larger aircraft such as A320, Boeing 737
- Potential revenue after 5 years

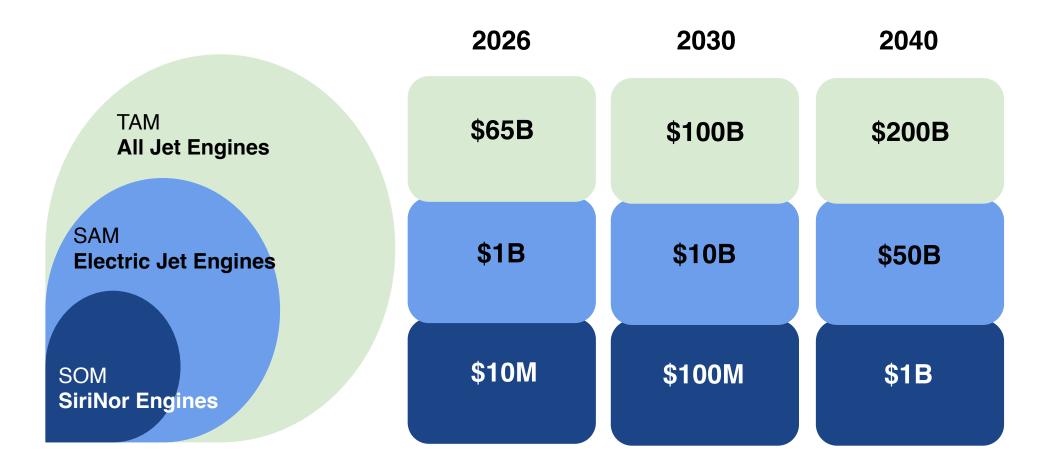


#### Our team



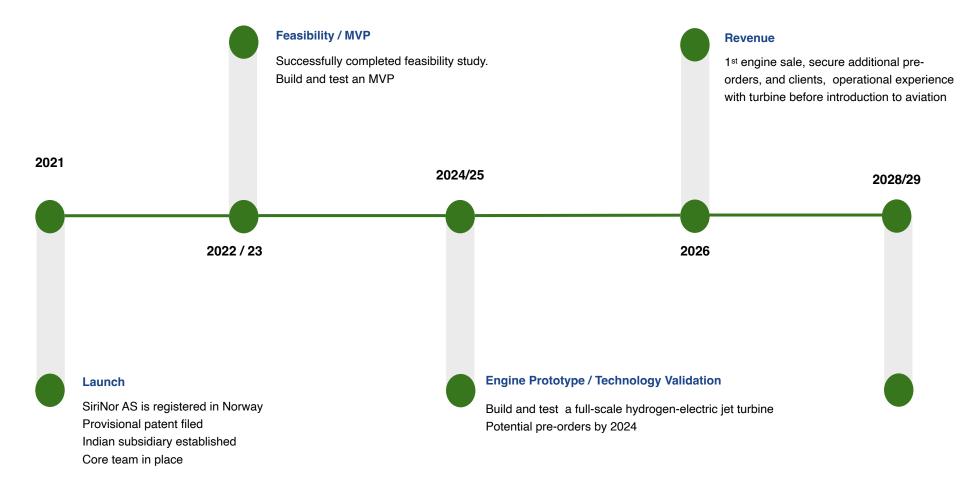


#### Market size





#### Roadmap



Commercial readiness



### Hydrogen in aviation





In the coming decades, Hydrogen aircraft are expected to serve ranges up to 2000 km, with technology raising this ceiling. Hydrogen-based propulsion is CO2 emission free, accelerating the decarbonisation of aviation.



On the aircraft side, challenges include aircraft design, fuel storage and satisfying energy density requirements for larger ranges.



Ground-level focus is on adapting infrastructure, legislation, sustainable energy sources and developing hydrogen-ready supply chains.



Anticipating and reducing risks during pilot projects will pave the way for a smooth transition to hydrogen in aviation.



Implementing innovative solutions requires dynamic response and seamless collaboration among all stakeholders to decarbonise aviation.

Source: NACO white paper - Preparing airports for hydrogen flight