

# Hydrogen and LNG Liquefaction Technology



# Introduction

## Core Innovations

- 2 Patents in Liquid Hydrogen (LH<sub>2</sub>) & LNG Liquefaction
- Proprietary Twin Turbo expander Reverse Brayton cycle

## Superior Efficiency

- Lowest Specific Energy Consumption (SEC) in the market
- Performance near theoretical thermodynamic efficiency

## Global Reach

- Clients across USA, EU, India, Africa, Australia & Middle East

## Applications

- Green Hydrogen Liquefaction
- Green Ammonia & Methanol Production
- Industrial Decarbonization (e.g., Data Centers, Steel)

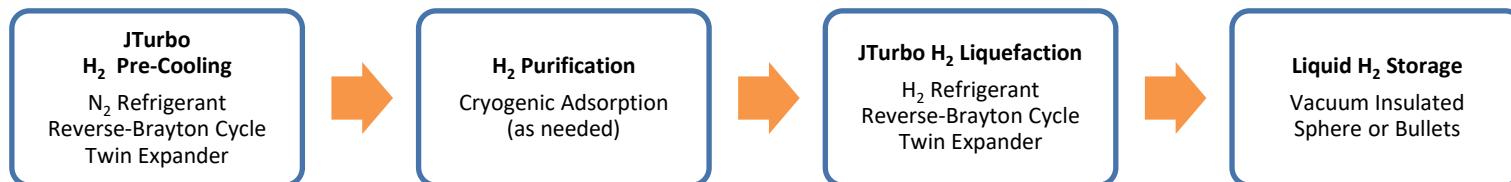
## Strategic Advantage

- Ultra-efficient liquefaction tech enabling cost-effective liquid hydrogen
- storage & large-scale clean energy solutions for Industrial Applications
- (Ammonia, Steel, Refinery, Chemicals ...)

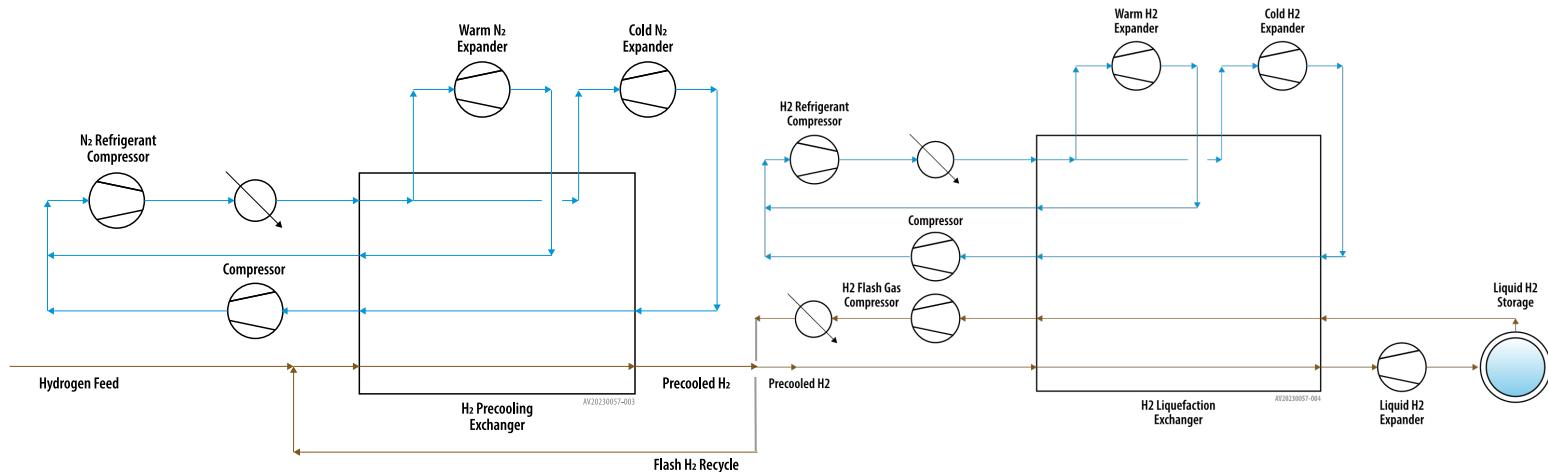
# JTurbo Hydrogen Liquefaction Technology

## Lowest Specific Energy Consumption in Hydrogen Liquefaction

- **Industry-Leading Efficiency**
  - Lowest Specific Energy Consumption (SEC) [kWh/kg LH<sub>2</sub>]
  - **50% lower SEC** compared to current liquefaction technologies
- **Proven Thermodynamic Foundation**
  - H<sub>2</sub> Precooling & Liquefaction: Reverse-Brayton cycles
  - Built on established cycles & equipment technologies
- **High-Efficiency Equipment**
  - Twin expanders, plate-fin heat exchangers, refrigerant compressors
  - Sourced from reliable, established vendors
- **Flexible Refrigerant Options**
  - Primary: Nitrogen & Hydrogen
  - Alternatives (no loss of efficiency): H<sub>2</sub>+Helium, H<sub>2</sub>+ Neon mix



# JTurbo Hydrogen Liquefaction Technology



## Highly Efficient Design with Proven Elements (Stages 1 and 2)

- Closed-Loop N<sub>2</sub> and H<sub>2</sub> Refrigeration Cycle**
  - Reverse-Brayton thermodynamic cycle
  - Single and multiple Turbo-expanders for high efficiency
- Flexible Refrigerant Options**
  - Primary: Nitrogen & Hydrogen
  - Alternatives: Nitrogen & Helium or H<sub>2</sub>+Neon mix
- CAPEX & OPEX Reduction ( $\approx 30\%$ )**
  - Integration with - LNG Terminal & LN<sub>2</sub> Air Separation units

- Proven Equipment**
  - Turbo Expander-compressor design
  - Plate-fin heat exchanger technology
  - Established refrigerant compressor design
- Efficiency Enhancements**
  - Water-cooling for final heat rejection
  - Efficiency depends on heat sink for ambient cooling

# Current H<sub>2</sub> Liquefaction Technology Comparison

Comparison SEC for existing plants and JT Turbo Liquefaction Technology using a consistent design basis

Current Hydrogen Liquefaction Technology and Proposed New Developments					
Technology	Status	Pre-cooling Cycle	Liquefaction & Sub-cooling Cycle	Specific Energy Consumption (SEC) kWh/kg	Exergy Efficiency (%)
Linde–Ingolstadt	Operating	LN2	H <sub>2</sub> - Claude	13.60	28.82
Linde–Leuna	Operating	LN2	H <sub>2</sub> - Claude	11.90	32.94
Air Products	6 × operating	LN2	H - Claude	12 - 15	33 - 26
Praxair	4 × operating	LN2	H <sub>2</sub> - Claude	12.5 - 15	31 - 26
Air Liquide	5 × operating	LN2	H <sub>2</sub> - Claude	12 - 15	33 - 26
Patent No. US 11,391,511 B1	N2 - Reverse Brayton	He - Reverse Brayton	5.35	73.22	
		H2 - Reverse Brayton	5.29	74.10	
		H2+Ne - Reverse Brayton	5.20	75.46	
		LN2 / LNG	H <sub>2</sub> - Reverse Brayton	3.6 / 4.5	108 / 87

## Notes:

1. H<sub>2</sub> Plant Feed Gas & Liquefaction Pressure @ 1160 psi (80 bar) and H<sub>2</sub> Storage @ 14.5 psi (1.0 bar)
2. Specific Energy Consumption (SEC) does not include a constant value of 527 kJ/kg, Ortho-Para H<sub>2</sub> Conversion (OPC) heat duty for consistency with other Technologies that has not been included in the published SEC.

# JTurbo Hydrogen Liquefaction Technology

## JTurbo Hydrogen Liquefaction Technology Summary

Hydrogen Liquéfaction & Réfrigération Summary (Average Ambient Température 25 °C)					
Pre-Cooling Cycle	Twin-Exp N <sub>2</sub> <sup>(1)</sup> (1+1) Cycle	Twin-Exp N <sub>2</sub> <sup>(2)</sup> (1+1) Cycle	Twin-Exp N <sub>2</sub> <sup>(3)</sup> (1+1) Cycle	LNG <sup>(4)</sup>	LN <sub>2</sub> <sup>(5)</sup>
Liquefaction & Subcooling Refrigeration Cycle *	Twin-Exp H <sub>2</sub> (1+1) Cycle	Twin-Exp H <sub>2</sub> (2+1) Cycle	Twin-Exp H <sub>2</sub> (3+2) Cycle	Twin-Exp H <sub>2</sub> (3+2) Cycle	Twin-Exp H <sub>2</sub> (3+2) Cycle
Hydrogen Feed Gas (Nm <sup>3</sup> /h)	23,168	46,331	69,491	69,491	69,491
Liquid Hydrogen Loading (ton/day)	50	100	150	150	150
Specific Energy Consumption (kWh/kg)	6.8	6.0	5.7	4.5	3.6
Exergy Efficiency (%)	57.4	65.3	68.5	87.0	108.0
Total Power (kWh)	14,235	25,011	35,799	28,402	22,722
Total CAPEX (US \$ / kg LH <sub>2</sub> / Day)	1,300	900	800	650	600

### Notes

<sup>(1)</sup> Twin-Exp JT Turbo N<sub>2</sub> / H<sub>2</sub> (1+1) Exp H<sub>2</sub> Cycle: Twin-Exp JT Turbo Nitrogen Precooling and H<sub>2</sub> (1+1) Exp Cycle H<sub>2</sub> Liquefaction

<sup>(2)</sup> Twin-Exp JT Turbo N<sub>2</sub> / H<sub>2</sub> (2+1) Exp H<sub>2</sub> Cycle: Twin-Exp JT Turbo Nitrogen Precooling and H<sub>2</sub> (2+1) Exp Cycle H<sub>2</sub> Liquefaction

<sup>(3)</sup> Twin-Exp JT Turbo N<sub>2</sub> / H<sub>2</sub> (3+2) Exp H<sub>2</sub> Cycle: Twin-Exp JT Turbo Nitrogen Precooling and H<sub>2</sub> (3+2) Exp Cycle H<sub>2</sub> Liquefaction

<sup>(4)</sup> LNG / H<sub>2</sub> (3+2) Exp H<sub>2</sub> Cycle: Twin-Exp JT Turbo LNG Precooling and H<sub>2</sub> (3+2) Exp Cycle H<sub>2</sub> Liquefaction

<sup>(5)</sup> LN<sub>2</sub> / H<sub>2</sub> (2+1) Exp H<sub>2</sub> Cycle: Twin-Exp JT Turbo LN2 Precooling and H<sub>2</sub> (2+1) Exp Cycle H<sub>2</sub>  
Liquefaction

\* H<sub>2</sub> Feed Gas from H<sub>2</sub> Storage & H<sub>2</sub> Liquefaction @ 580 psig (40 bar) and H<sub>2</sub> Storage @ - 418.4 °F (-250 °C) and 29 psig (2 bar)

# Current H<sub>2</sub> Liquifaction Industry Status

## Challenges

- Outdated technology (based on decades-old designs)
- Limited efficiency & scalability improvements
- Lack of R&D investment & cryogenic expertise
- Inefficiencies at scale – viable only for ≤30 TPD setups

## New Challenge : Renewables

- Intermittent solar & wind → energy volatility
- Grid limitations restrict continuous H<sub>2</sub> production

## Opportunity

- Liquid Hydrogen storage as an energy buffer
- JTurbo uniquely positioned to enable large-scale (50-150 TPD) liquefaction

# Liquid Hydrogen as Power & Cold Energy Buffer

- **LH<sub>2</sub> Handling:** Liquefy and Store hydrogen with renewable energy; use during unavailability
- **LN<sub>2</sub> Handling:** Recovered cold energy from LH<sub>2</sub> vaporization for producing LN<sub>2</sub> to be used later in hydrogen precooling cycle
- **Optimized ASU Operation**
- **Nighttime GAN:** Meets Industrial demand(Ammonia, Steel, Refinery, Chemicals ...) + recovers cold energy
- **Daytime GAN:** Covers above Industrial demand, deducts LN<sub>2</sub>-derived GAN
- **Key Advantages**
- No loss of cold energy → lower OPEX
- Liquid Hydrogen as storage buffer = highly cost-effective

# Advantages of Twin Turboexpander Cycle

## Efficiency & Energy Savings

- SEC: 5.2 kWh/kg LH<sub>2</sub> vs. 11+ industry standard → >50% savings

## CAPEX Advantage

- \$800–1300 per kg LH<sub>2</sub>/day at 50–150 TPD scale
- Industry: \$2500+ per kg LH<sub>2</sub>/day
- ~50% lower capital cost

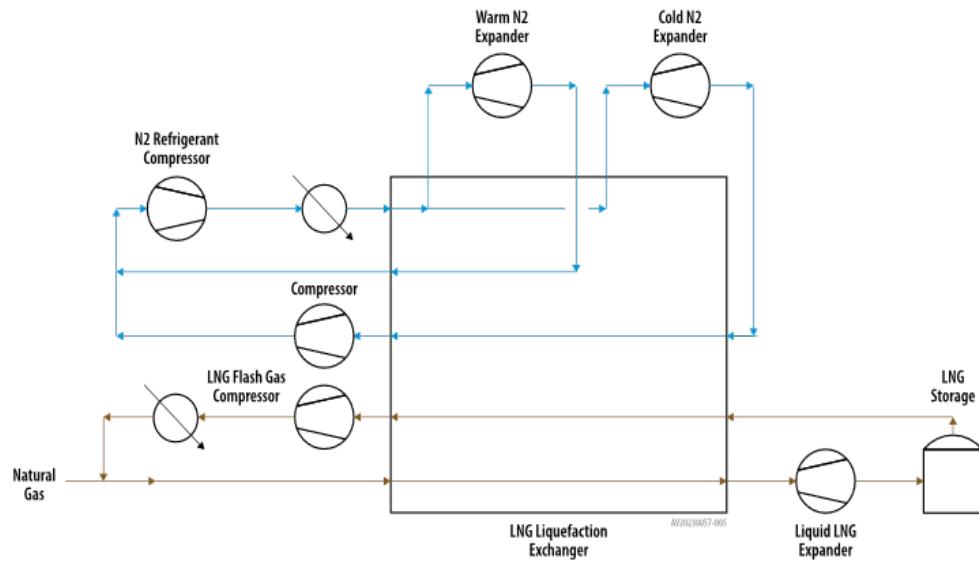
## Proven Technology

- Backed by OEMs Performance Guarantees
- Submitted proposals to license several LH<sub>2</sub> units with key partners across the U.S., Middle East, India, Africa, Europe, and Australia—powering cleaner mobility and high-value industrial applications

# JTurbo LNG Liquefaction Technology

## Highly Efficient Design, Proven Elements

- Reverse-Brayton thermodynamic refrigeration cycle
  - Twin turbo-expanders for high efficiency
- Demonstrated plate-fin heat exchanger technology
- Established refrigerant compressor design
- Water or air-cooling for final heat rejection
- Efficiency depends on available ambient heat sink



# LNG Liquefaction Cycle Current Technology

**JTurbo's Twin Expander Nitrogen Cycle LNG Liquefaction Technology** as an SMR-free system that uses **pure nitrogen** as the refrigerant. Nitrogen expander cycles are indeed common for **small to mid-scale** LNG / Bio-LNG, and floating LNG (FLNG) and **modular LNG plants** because of their lower cost, simplicity, safety, and environmental friendliness (no hydrocarbon refrigerants).

Current LNG Liquefaction Technology Comparison				
Licensor Technology	LNG Liquefaction Cycle	Maximum Capacity per LNG Train (TPD)	Specific Refrigerant Power (SRP) kWh / ton LNG	Notes
Air Products (APCI)	SMR / C <sub>3</sub> MR / DMR	Base Load	270 - 300	Used for large base-load LNG. Highest efficiency but complex system.
	Dual N <sub>2</sub> Expander	1,000 – 1,500	500 - 650	Simpler, scalable, but lower efficiency than MR system
Linde	Dual N <sub>2</sub> Expander	1,000 – 1,500	500 - 650	Compact modular designs available. Lower efficiency but robust
Black & Veatch (PRICO)	Dual N <sub>2</sub> Expander	1,000 – 2,000	500 - 650	Used in small FLNG and distributed LNG. Low maintenance
Chart (IPSMR) N <sub>2</sub>	Dual N <sub>2</sub> Expander	1,200 – 1,800	500 - 650	Integrated power recovery; good for small-scale LNG.
US Patent 12.181.214	Twin N <sub>2</sub> Expander	50 - 3,000	300	Higher efficiency than conventional N <sub>2</sub> expanders; performance approaching MR efficiency. Modular and scalable for 50–3,000 TPD.

# 50 - 3,000 TPD LNG & Bio-LNG Liquefaction

## Why N<sub>2</sub> Expander Cycle?

- Safe & Simple: Pure nitrogen, inert & non-flammable → no hydrocarbon risk
- Compact & Modular: Ideal for space-limited platforms/vessels; skid-mounted design
- Flexible Operation: Handles variable gas, rapid start/stop for intermittent use
- Lower CAPEX: Fewer equipment, simpler process → \$400 ton LNG vs. >\$800 for mixed refrigerant cycles
- Backed by OEMs Performance Guarantees

# 50 - 3,000 TPD LNG & Bio-LNG Liquefaction

## Commercial Examples

- EXMAR Caribbean FLNG: 0.5 MTPA, nitrogen expander cycle (PRICO-N<sub>2</sub>)
- PFLNG Satu (Petronas): First FLNG (dual mixed refrigerant); smaller FLNGs <1 MTPA often use N<sub>2</sub> cycles
- Black & Veatch PRICO-N<sub>2</sub>: Widely adopted in small FLNG, barge, and peak shaving units (100–200 tpd / 0.05–0.1 MTA)

## Conclusion

- JTurbo N<sub>2</sub> Expander Cycle = safe, efficient, compact LNG solution
- Ideal for modular LNG, Bio-LNG & offshore projects
- Delivers low CAPEX + fast deployment

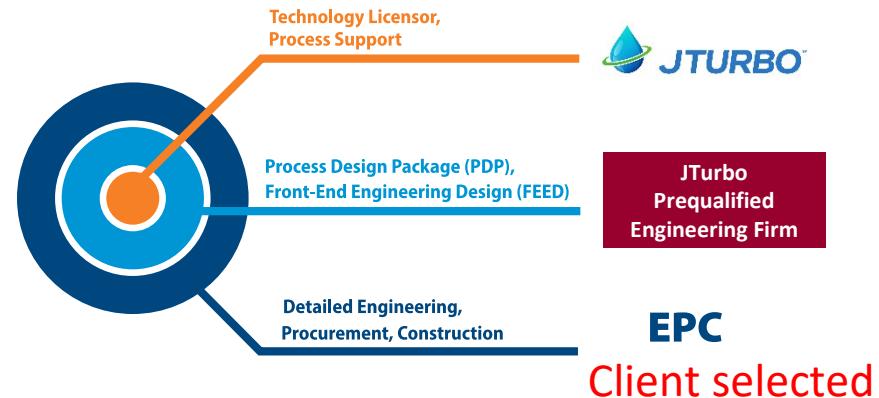
# JTurbo's Execution Approach

## JTURBO: PRODUCTIZING MOST ENERGY EFFICIENT HYDROGEN & LNG LIQUEFACTION TECHNOLOGY

JTurbo licenses and delivers the liquefaction technology including the material balance, process flowsheet, and critical specifications.

JTurbo engages Top-tier EPC firm to complete and deliver an appropriately detailed Process Design Package (PDP) or Front-End Engineering Design Package (FEED) based on project needs.

This execution approach brings state-of-the-art technology together with quality engineering to deliver cost-effective, efficient, and reliable hydrogen liquefaction technologies.



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