



Multifuel SOFC system
with Maritime Energy
vectors

Introduction to project FuelSOME

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**3RD INTERNATIONAL SUSTAINABLE ENERGY CONFERENCE,
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Brief gist of the project

FuelSOME = Multifuel SOFC system with maritime energy vectors

4 year project, Sept 2022 to Aug 2026

Total project budget €2.5 Million

The broad call from the EU is 'Emerging technologies for a climate neutral Europe' CL5-2021-D2-01-08.

Within this call the consortium prepared a proposal for 'Multifuel to power'

The end application is ocean going vessels

The different fuels that we are considering within the project are: Ammonia, Methanol and Hydrogen.

The power conversion aspect is via Solid Oxide Fuel Cells

- Fuels processed from waste streams
- Green fuel production supply chain

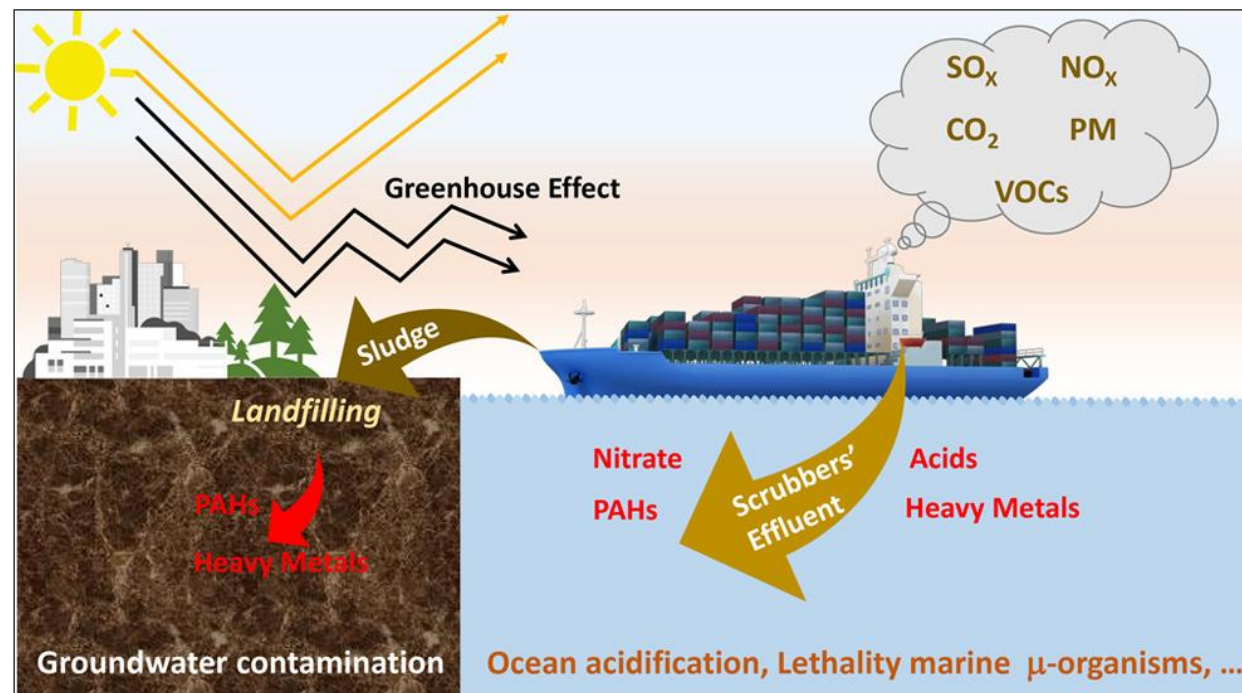
Shipping and Green House Gas

1. Shipping is responsible for around 1 billion tons of carbon dioxide emissions, making up about **2.5% of total global greenhouse gas emissions**.
2. Within the transportation sector, shipping claims the third position in terms of carbon dioxide emissions, **comprising 11% of the total**.
3. Shipping is reported to produce **16.14 grams of CO₂ per kilometer** for each metric ton of cargo they carry.



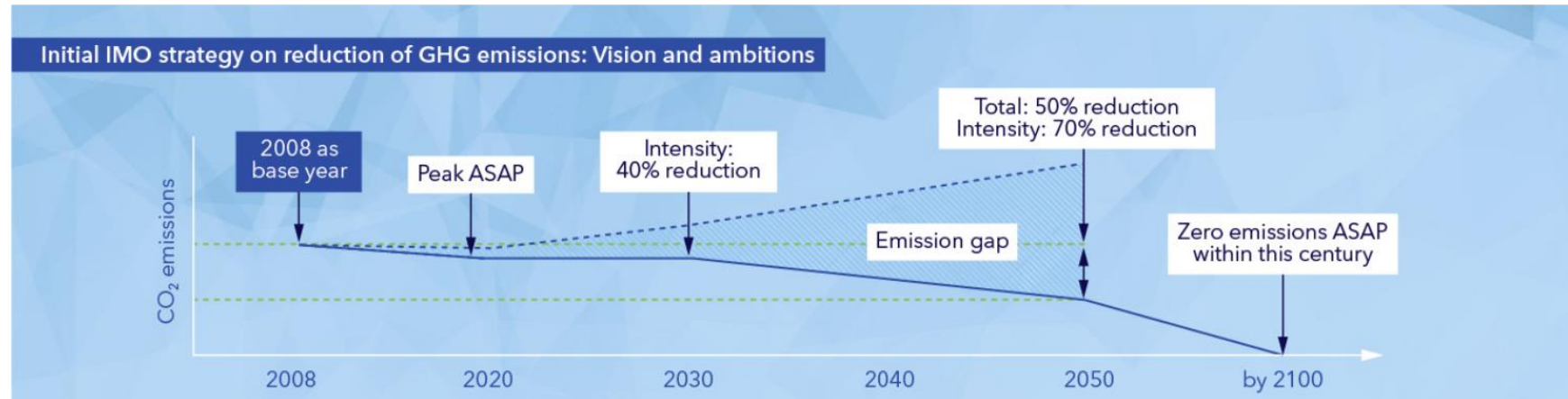
Marine Vessels and heavy diesel oil

Marine vessels have **relied on heavy diesel oil**, a fossil fuel, as the primary propulsion source for over a century. As a consequence, greenhouse gas and air pollutants like carbon dioxide, nitrogen oxides, sulfur oxides, and particulate matter have become focal points of regulation at both EU and global levels.



Ref: *Industrial & Engineering Chemistry Research* (IF 4.2) Pub Date: 2023-01-23 , DOI:10.1021/acs.iecr.2c03621

International Maritime Organization (IMO) vision and ambitions



- The urgent need to significantly decrease GHG emissions from shipping - **a crucial objective within the EU Green Deal** framework.
- Internationally, in 2018, the International Maritime Organization (IMO) strongly emphasized the need to reduce CO₂ emissions from shipping by at least 50% by 2050 compared to 2008 levels.
- The maritime industry - **challenging sector for decarbonization**, is actively pursuing alternative technologies that improve environmental sustainability while maintaining current performance standards.
- Uptake of zero or near-zero GHG emission technologies, fuels and/or energy sources – **at least 5% in international shipping by 2030**

Current state-of-the-art technologies for both fuels and propulsion systems

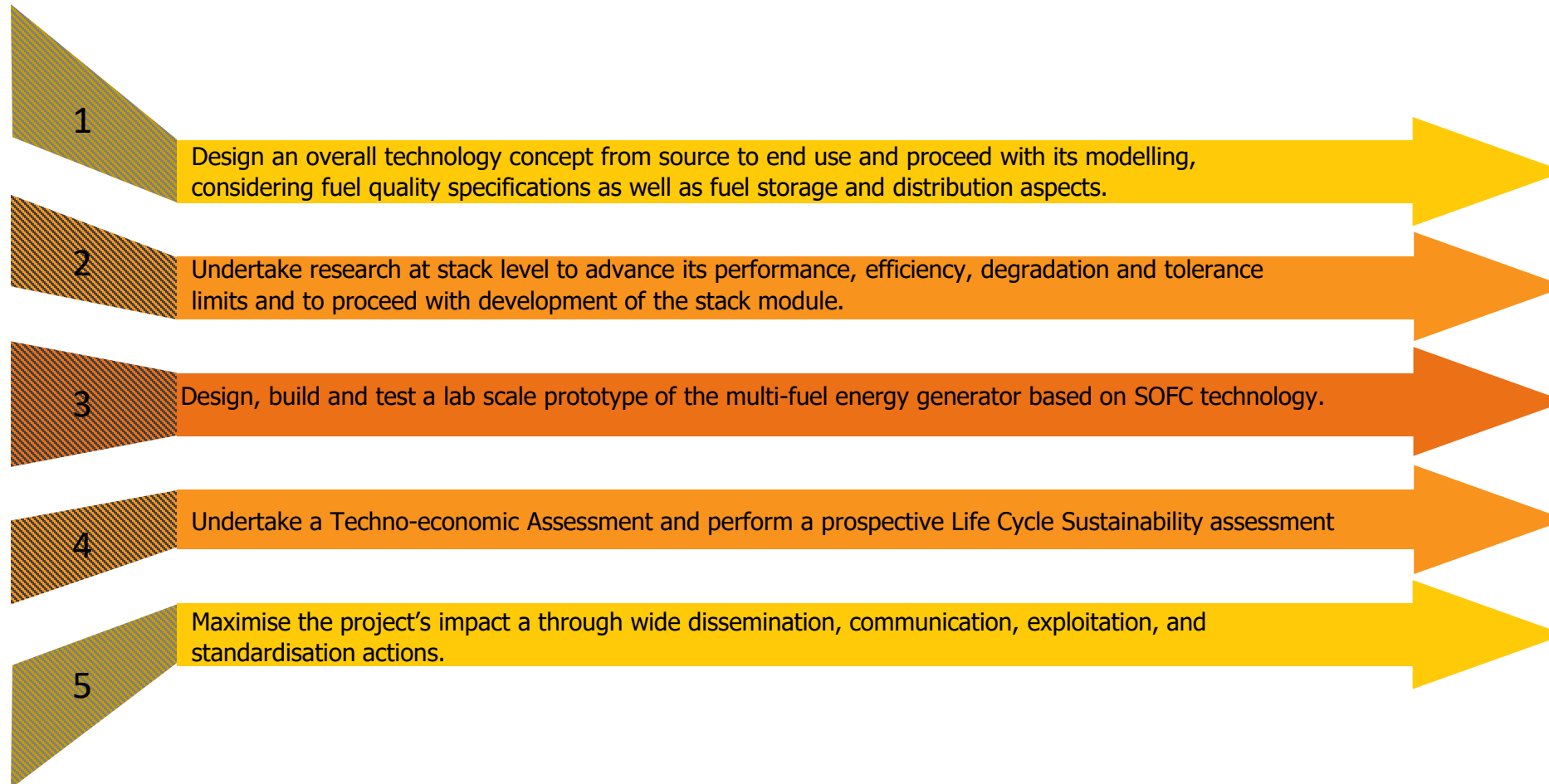
- ❑ Existing state-of-the-art technologies for both fuels and propulsion systems do not meet the necessary emission standards established by global and EU regulations.
- ❑ Consequently, there is an urgent requirement to investigate transformative technologies, **thoroughly assessing their environmental, social, and economic implications**. This investigation is crucial for aligning with the EU's and the sector's goal of achieving climate neutrality.



Project Vision

The **vision of the project** is to find a scalable and flexible path for supply of multi-fuels, viz. **ammonia and methanol** besides hydrogen, to act as key contenders in replacing marine diesel as fuel on ocean going vessels, coupled with their use in a **multi-fuel energy generation system** using **Solid Oxide Fuel Cell** technology

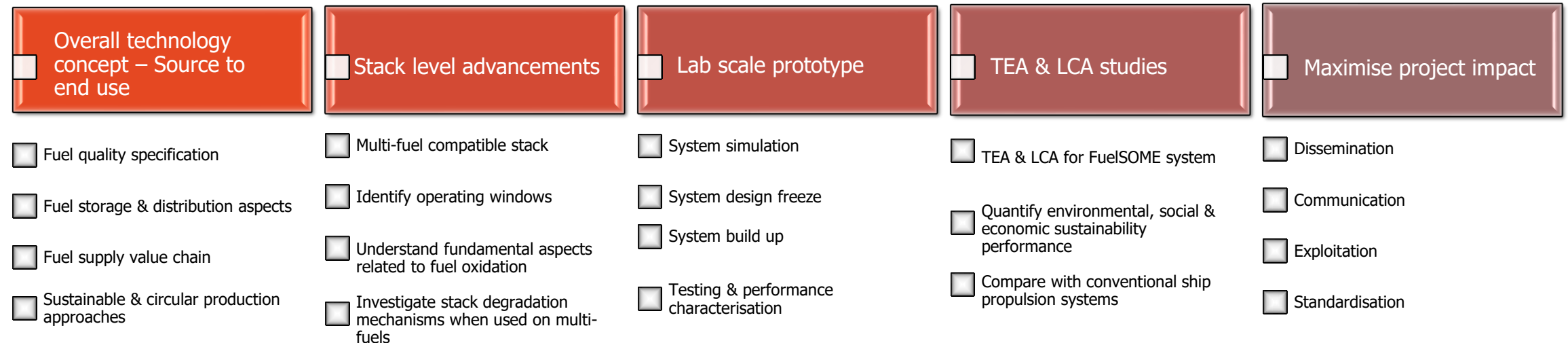
Broad project objectives



Specific project Objective=s

"FuelSOME" will develop and validate, **up to TRL 4, a novel multifuel energy generation system based on Solid Oxide Fuel Cell Technology** – called the FuelSOME system which will be capable of operating on various fuels and fuel mixtures.

Sub- Objectives



FuelSOME project and the transformational technology

FuelSOME project is driving the advancement of ground-breaking technologies with a focus on two main areas

1

Prioritizing sustainable alternative fuels such as Ammonia, Methanol, and Hydrogen tailored for maritime use,

Ammonia and methanol, known for their liquid form and exceptional energy density, are prime candidates for decarbonizing deep-sea shipping. While hydrogen has shown satisfactory performance as a fuel.

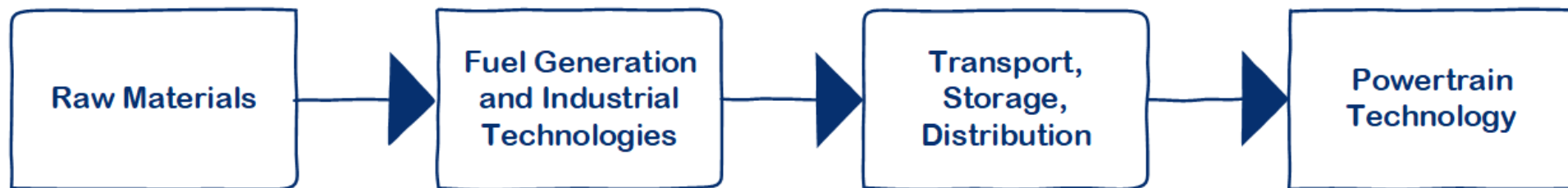
2

Developing highly efficient multifuel energy conversion systems.

Fuel Cells, particularly Solid Oxide Fuel Cell (SOFC) systems, offer significantly high energy efficiencies compared to internal combustion engines. Among fuel cell options, SOFC systems are particularly promising for maritime applications, especially for long-distance voyages. Therefore, improving SOFC performance with above diverse fuels is essential for developing a reliable high-performance system.

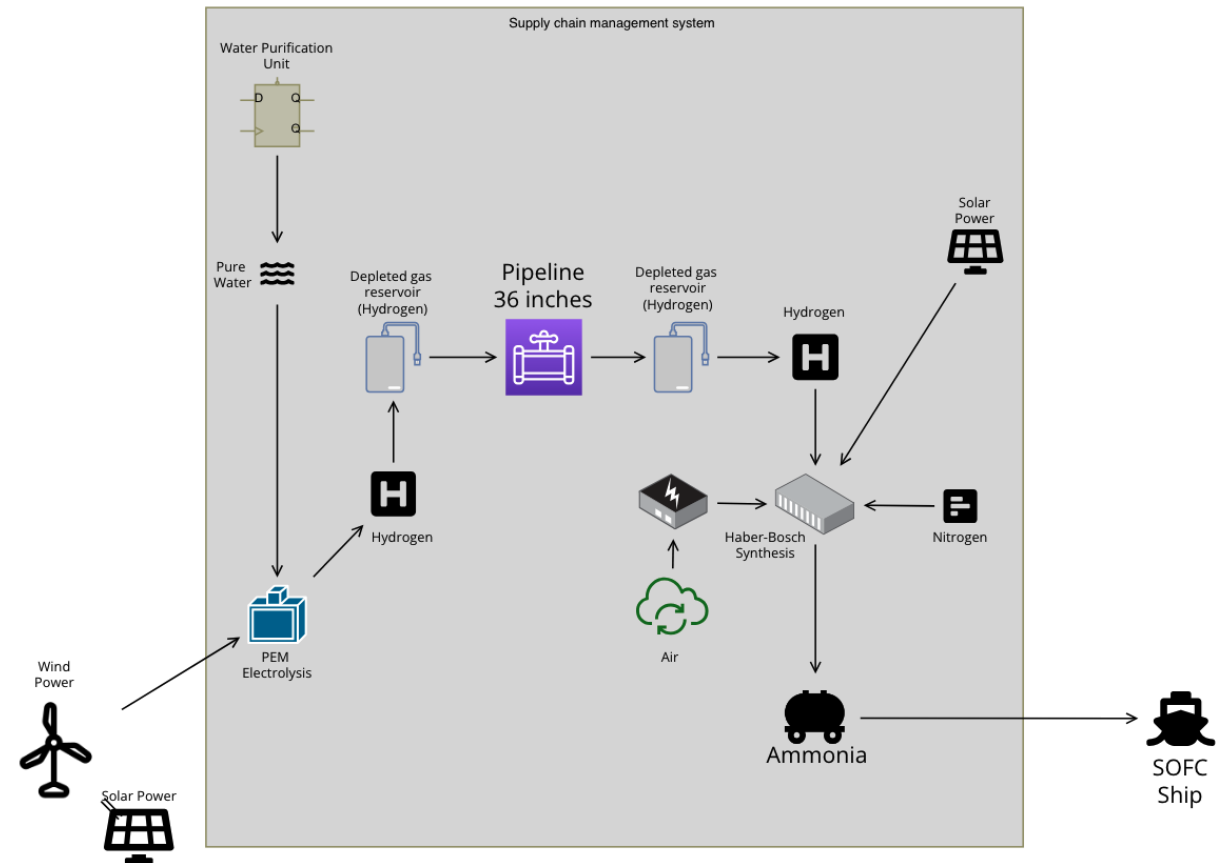
Fuel Pathway

- Includes all steps and processes involved in **transforming a raw material into the target fuel**
- The resulting fuel must fulfil:
 - Required specification
 - Quantity required for powering the propulsion system at a specific utilization efficiency
- Based on a fuel pathway, **key performance indicators** (KPIs) are calculated
- Main components of a fuel pathway:



Example: Ammonia Pathway

- Production
 - Sub-pathway: Hydrogen via PEM electrolysis
 - Haber-Bosch process producing ammonia
- Storage
- Transport
- Water purification unit for electrolysis
- Energy supply
 - primary electricity demand for electrolysis
 - auxiliary electricity demand for other pathway components (grid → country dependent CO₂ factor)



Fuel Pathway KPIs

- **Evaluate** and **compare** fuel pathways
- **Optimize** fuel pathways
 - Architecture
 - Production methods and their combinations → different sub-pathways
 - Choice in single components eg. transportation types, primary energy resources, ...
 - Parameters
 - Storage sizes
 - # of ships used in transportation
 - ...

KPI	Unit	Calculation Method
Levelized cost of fuel	€/kWh	Component-wise
GHG emissions	t _{CO2equ} /year	Component-wise, grey GHG emissions of new infrastructure not included
Well-to-wake-efficiency	%	Efficiency component-wise + Total efficiency
Land use demand	m ²	Calculated for renewable electricity generation for electrolysis only
Weighted pathway TRL	# (1-9)	Defined component-wise, weighted with CAPEX

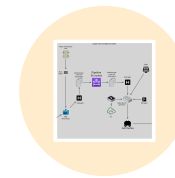
Pathway Tool



Open-Source Python
Package/Library



Flexible Modular
Design



Easily implement new
use cases



Easily implement new
components (e.g.
ammonia production
from waste water)



Compare and
evaluate



Optimize fuel
pathways



Pathway represented
as directed acyclic
graph (networkx)

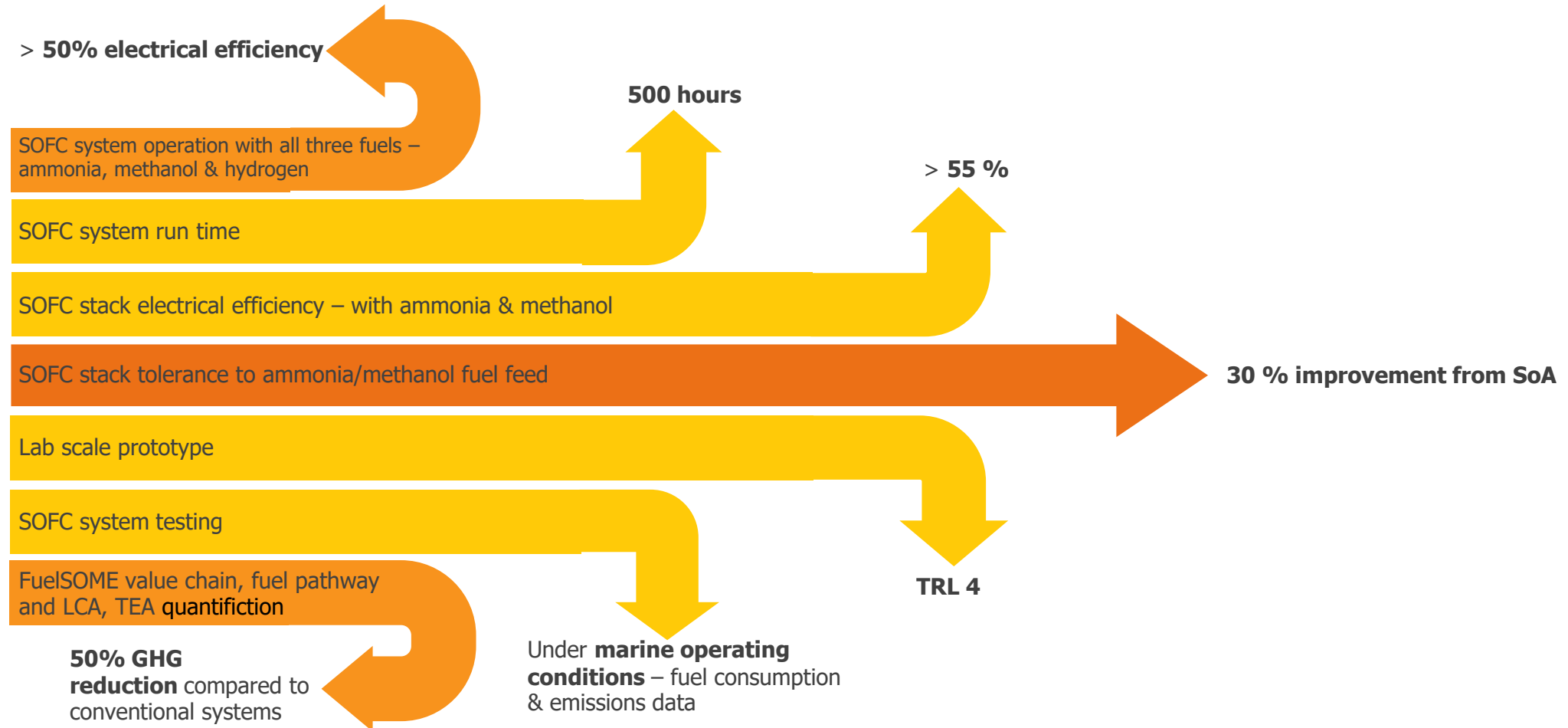


Nodes: components
(e.g. storage unit,
production process)



Edges: transported
quantities (e.g.
power, fuel)

FuelSOME ultimate targets



FuelSOME project consortium

4 Academic and research technology organizations



Leading European institute of applied research in renewable energy and resource efficiency.



Institution of higher education. One of Poland's top centers for chemical engineering education and research.



One of Europe's leading research institutions and a visionary research and innovation partner for companies and society.



One of the leading universities of applied sciences in Switzerland, focusing on important societal challenges.

3 Small to medium enterprises



World's most advanced manufacturer of ceramic anode-supported solid oxide cells and stacks.



Research and Technology Hub comprising Italian universities, research institutes, and private companies collaborating on projects.



A leading research and development institution, is an innovative and client-focused SME providing technologically-advanced e-business software solutions.

1 Large industry



An experienced Project Coordinator with a proven track record of excellence, has led numerous successful collaborative projects throughout Europe. They bring their extensive expertise to the development, integration, and testing of Solid Oxide Fuel Cell systems.



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Thank you!



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FUELSOME



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synergetics

Innovation Action **SYNERGETICS**


SYNERGETICS | Synergies for Green Transformation of Inland and Coastal Shipping
ISEC 3rd International Sustainable Energy Conference | 10/11 April 2024, Graz (Austria)



Funded by the Horizon Europe Programme of the European Union under grant agreement No 101096809

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General information



Project number	101096809
Project title	Synergies for Green Transformation of Inland and Coastal Shipping
Project acronym	SYNERGETICS
Call	HORIZON-CL5-2022-D5-01
Topic	HORIZON-CL5-2022-D5-01-04
Type of action	HORIZON-IA
Project starting date	January 1 st , 2023
Project duration	42 months
Total eligible costs	EUR 5 321 955.05
Maximum grant amount	EUR 4 184 312.03
Total eligible costs of APs	EUR 1 840 965.63



Structure

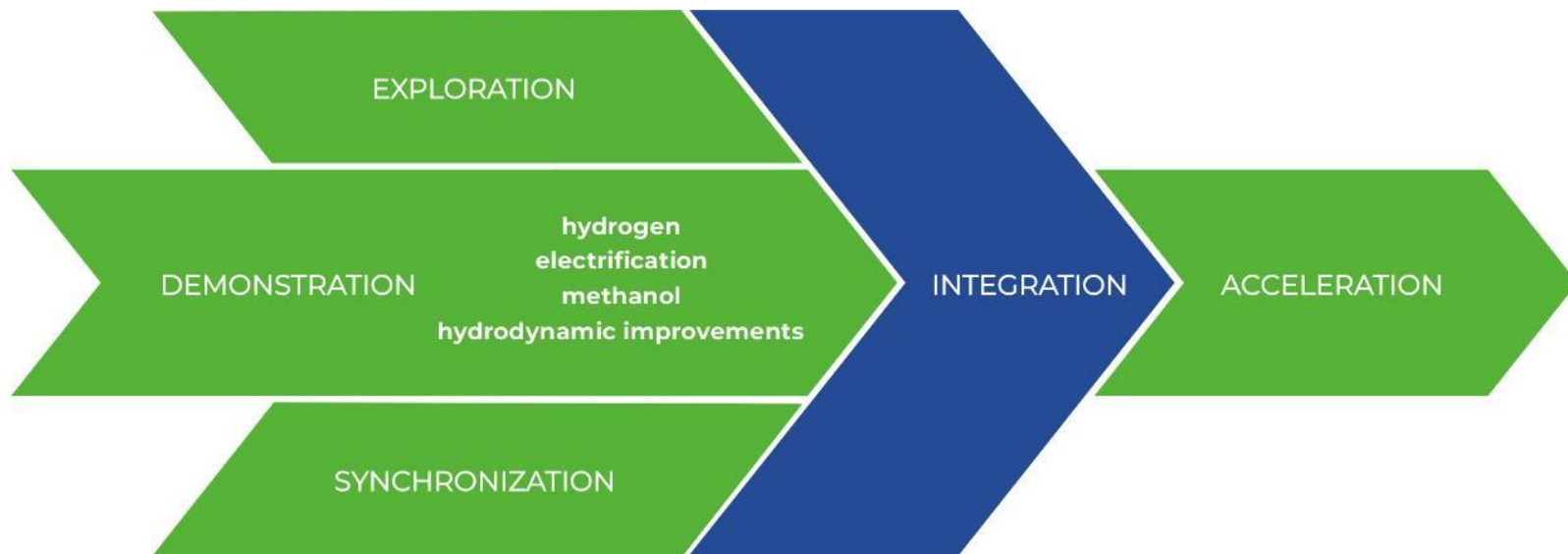


- The SYNERGETICS consortium gathers 16 partners and two associated partners from eight countries which were selected with a purpose to take full advantage of concepts of Synergies.
- The project Coordinator is DST – Development Centre for Ship Technology and Transport Systems from Germany.



- Synergy between the ongoing pilot and research projects and SYNERGETICS;
- Synergy between the innovation centres and research institutes;
- Synergy between the shipping industry, and the regulatory bodies and policy-makers;
- Synergy between the shipping industry and other (transport) industrial sectors;
- Synergy between the shipping industry and energy providers;
- Synergy between the shipping industries of Rhine/Seine and the Danube/Elbe regions.

Synergies



Full-scale Demonstrators



Image: CMB.TECH

H2-ICE



Image: Mercurius Shipping

CH3OH-ICE

Full-scale Demonstrators



Image: CFT

Electrification of the main propulsion plant

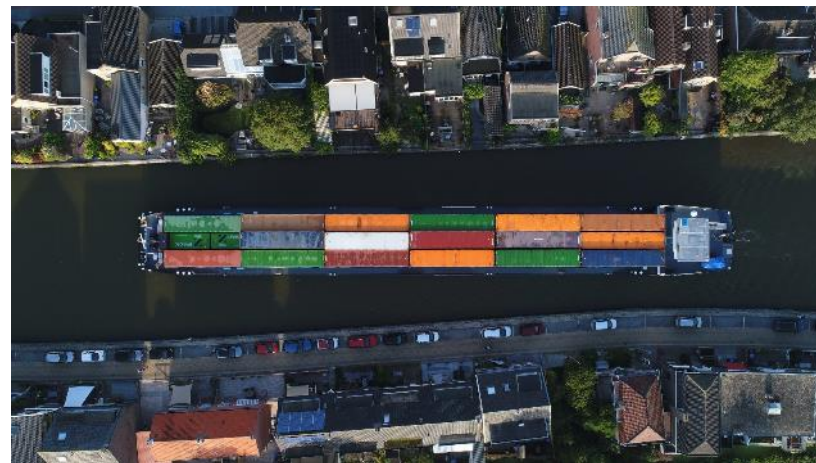


Image: Zero Emission Services

Battery-electric



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Model-scale Demonstrators



Image: DST / Benjamin Friedhoff

Aft-ship replacement



Image: via donau / Johannes Zinner

Use of digital tools and virtual assets in finding the optimal greening solution

System Demonstrators



Image: ScandiNAOS

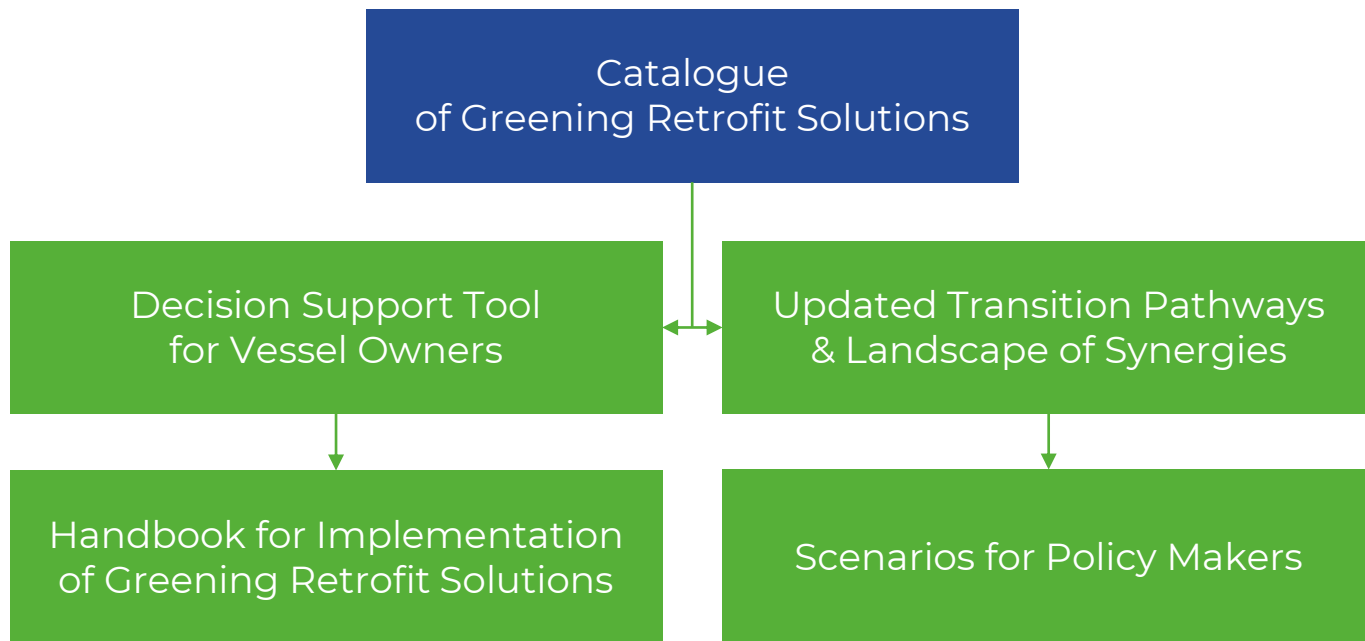
Comparison of a dual fuel methanol engine with a compression ignited methanol engine



Image: Future Proof Shipping

Development of power and energy management system for fuel cells and hydrogen powered ships

SYNERGETICS Tools

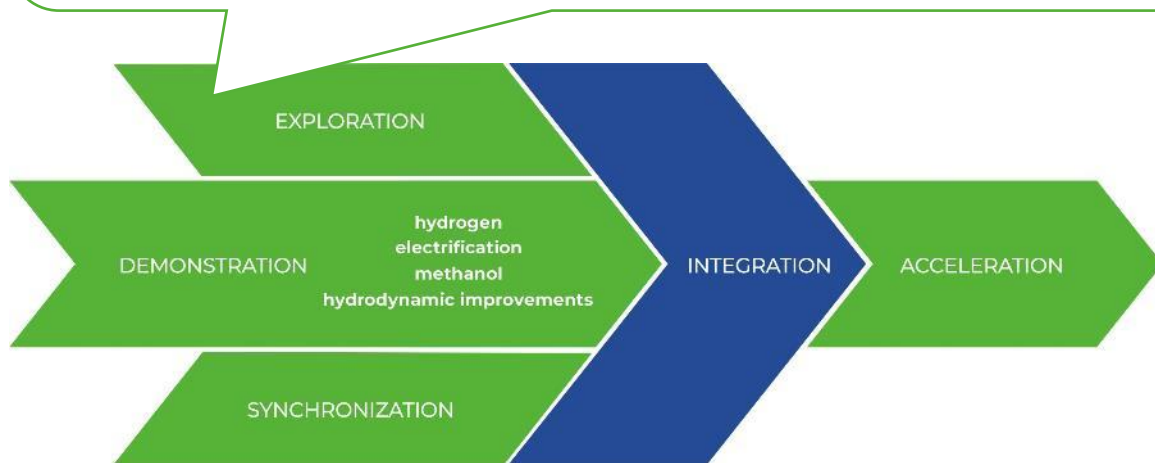


WP1 Exploration



Example:

- Focus on Well-to-Tank scenarios
- Supply of 6.2 TWh renewable hydrogen to Rotterdam
- Assessment of emissions and costs



Renewable Hydrogen Scenarios

- Cradle-to-Grave

- Emissions:

- GWP ($\text{CO}_{2,\text{eq}}$)

- NO_x

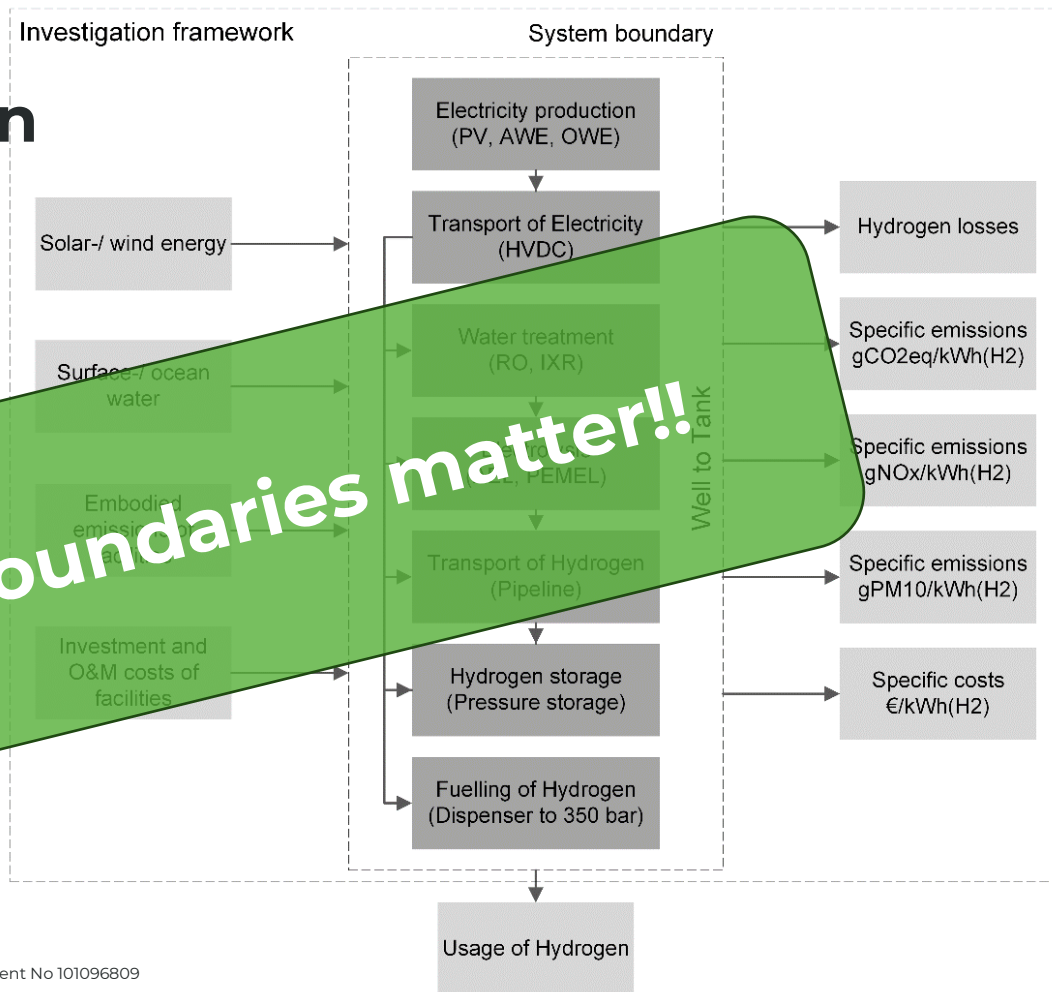
- PM

- Costs:

- CAPEX and OPEX for key modules

- Transport: Service costs

- No taxes, subsidies etc.



Renewable Hydrogen Scenarios

- Single path scenarios
- 6.2 TWh renewable H₂ in Rotterdam
- Transport of electricity or H₂
- Always incl. water treatment
- Hydrogen Storage included
- Hydrogen Fuel included
- ...

Size, locations and time matter!!

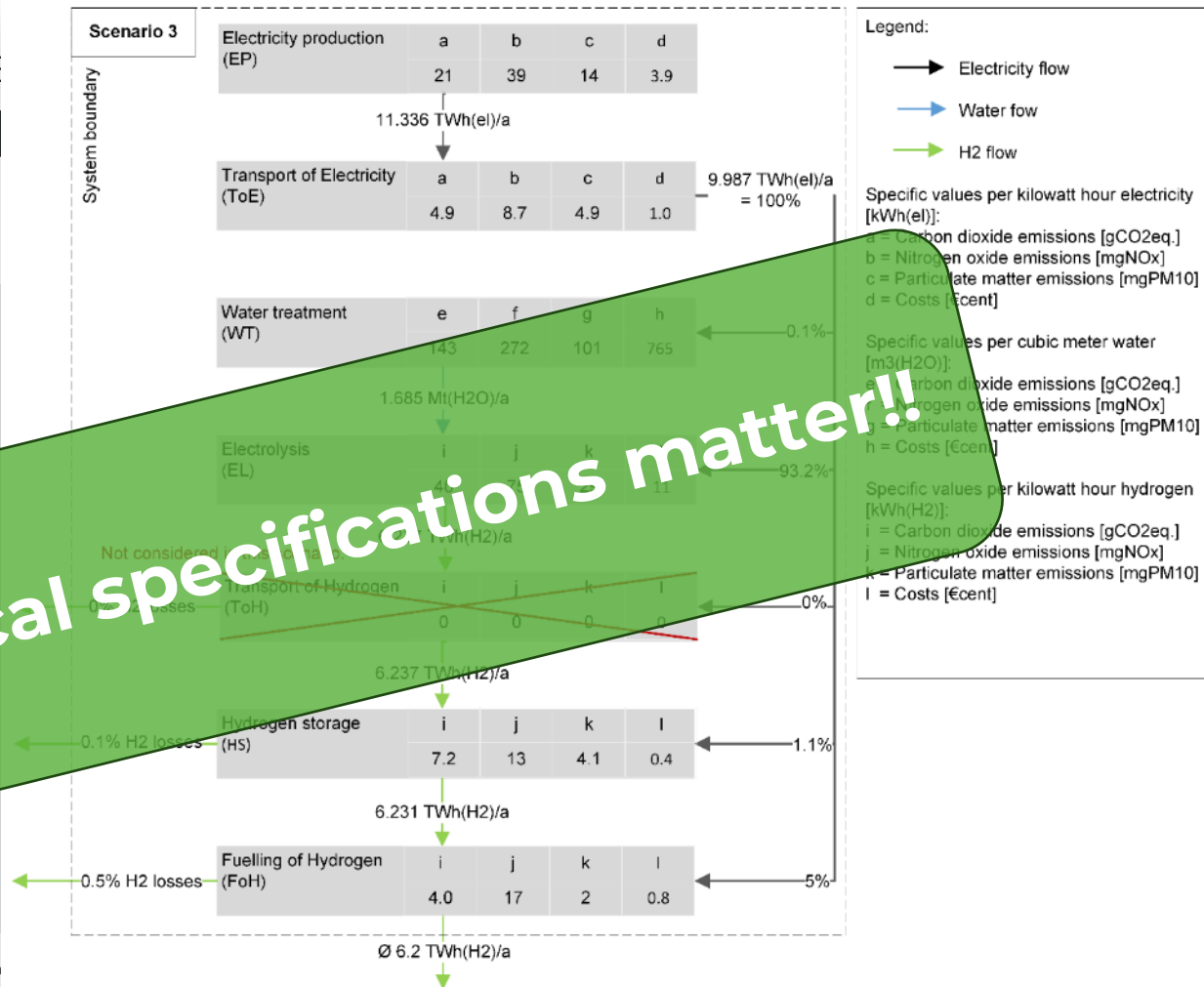


Innovation Action SYNERGE

Renewable Hydrogen Scenarios

- For both emissions and costs: Calculation of losses (efficiencies, leakages, ...)
- Energy Flows and Mass Flows
- ...

Technical specifications matter!!



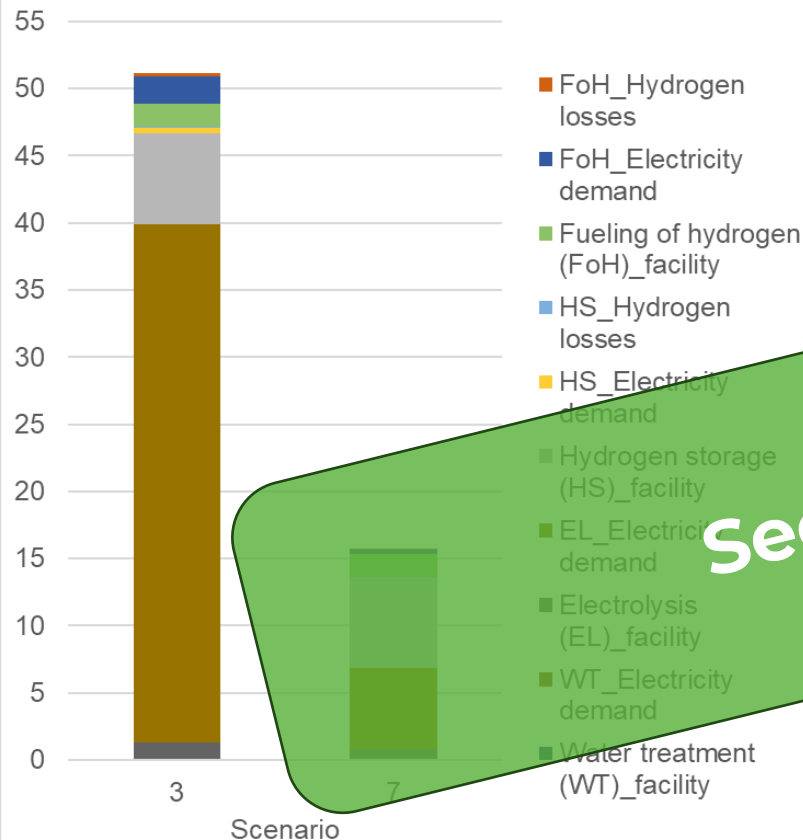
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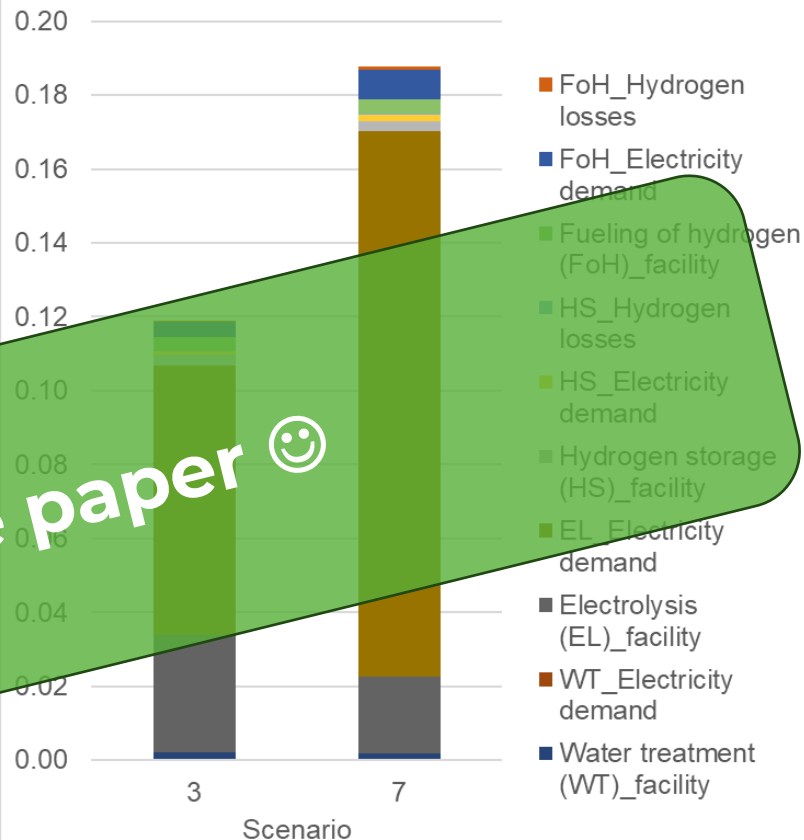
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SYNERGETICS | Synergies for Green Transformation of Inland and Coastal Shipping | 10.04.2024

GHG emissions [gCO_{2eq}/kWhH₂]



Costs [€/kWhH₂]



See paper 😊

Discussion on KPIs from (prospective) LCA and cost calculations (or parts thereof)

- When interpreting results, keep in mind
 - system boundaries (what is included, ...)
 - order of magnitude (e.g. capacity-dependent cost and emission functions)
 - sources of data (completeness, comparability, reliability, accuracy, timeliness, ...)
 - for which year the calculations have been made (learning curves, scaling effects, ...)
 - TRL assessments
 - ...
- Possibly, quantified KPIs have to be combined with qualitative aspects (e.g. by utility analysis)
- Combination of costs and emissions?



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WP “Exploration”

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Well-to-Wake Modelling and Techno-Economic Assessment

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