



Leveraging ammonia-cracking solutions to decarbonize the maritime industry:
The APOLO project

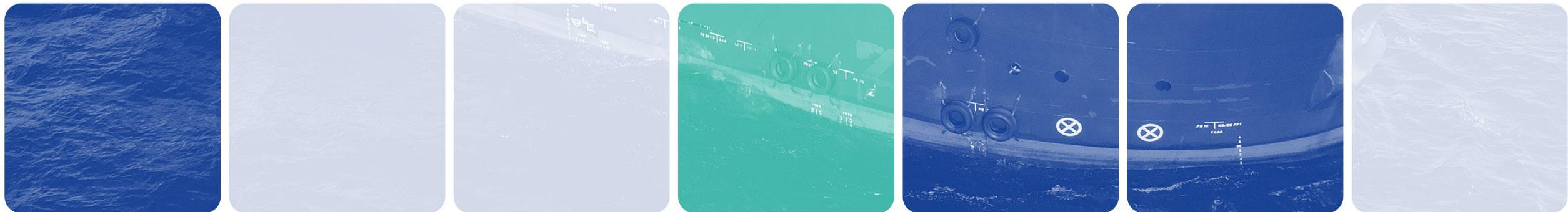


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Ammonia as a fuel

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The APOLO Project

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H2SITE 's background

Shipping industry responsible for ~ 13% of total CO₂ emissions from the EU transport sector

60% of maritime emissions in EU from international shipping



Key bottlenecks for the green transition

- **High prices** of alternative-fuel compared to fossil
- **Limited availability** of low-carbon fuels
(supply chain, fuel transport and storage)
- **Low technical maturity** of marine power conversion solutions and relevant infrastructure
(most green marine tech not yet fully-commercial)

Fossil Fuels

Green transition alternatives

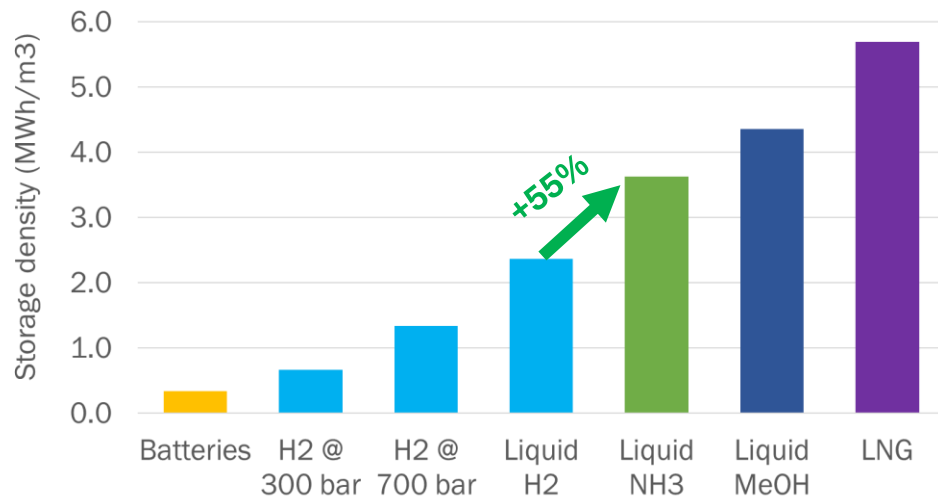
	Oil (MGO, HFO)	LNG	Biofuels (bLNG, HVO, bMeOH)	Syn. Fuels (eMeOH, eLNG)	Ammonia	H ₂ (CH ₂ , LH ₂)	Batteries	Nuclear
Power Conversion Technology & TRL***	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - ICES (TRL 9) - Turbines* (TRL 9) <i>*large vessels</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - ICES (TRL 9) - Turbines* (TRL 9) <i>*large vessels</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - ICE/Turbines (TRL 9) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - ICE/Turbines (TRL 9) - SOFC** 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Cracker+PEM FC** - ICES (with pilot fuel) (TRL 7) - SOFC** 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - ICES** - Fuel Cells (TRL 7-8) - Turbines** 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - (TRL 9) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Steam Turbines (TRL 9)
Benefits	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Abundancy - Supply chain - Lower Price 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Abundancy - Supply chain - Emissions<Oil 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - High energy density - Drop-in fuels 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - High energy density - Drop-in fuels - Good option as transition fuel 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Established Storage and Supply tech - Less energy to produce than Syn-Fuels 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Energy efficient production process 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Most Energy Efficient option - High TRL - Low Emissions (grid-dependent) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Energy density - No GHG - Unlimited range - Mostly used in large naval ships
Drawbacks/Challenges	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Air quality (PMs, NOx, SOx) - GHG emissions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Not "green" - CAPEX>Oil - Higher storage footprint than oil 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Availability limited by feedstock - Socio-economic challenges (for crop-based) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Requires CO₂ to compose - Requires CCS onboard - Energy intensive production 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Safety risks to overcome due to NH₃ toxicity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Complex & Costly storage & transport - Very Low energy density 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Very low energy density - Very high charging power requirements → Suitable only for small vessels 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - High CAPEX - Safety risks - Nuclear waste - Best installed in land facilities - Public concerns

** Technologies at TRL 6 or lower

*** TRL referring to solutions available for maritime applications

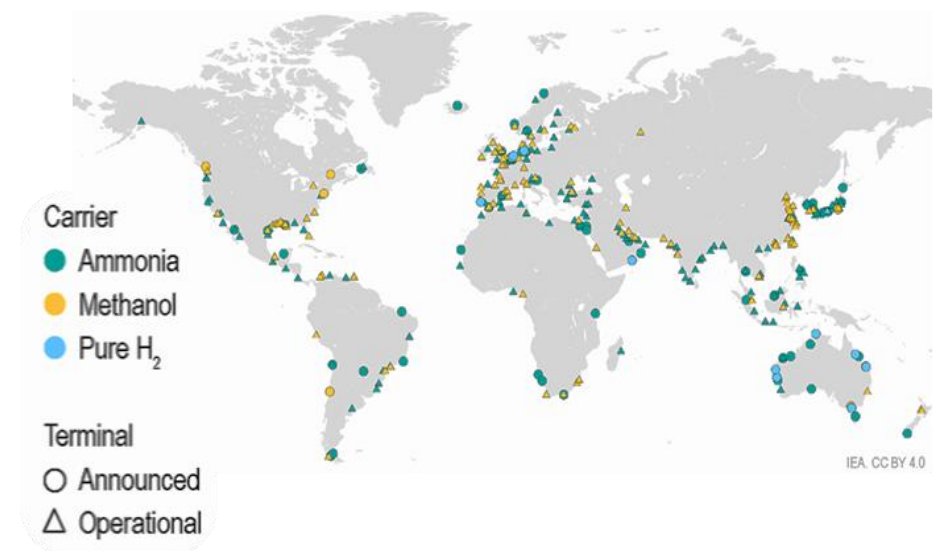
Sources: [Comparative report on alternative fuels for ship propulsion](#), [Climate Action for the Shipping Industry](#), [ETP Clean Energy Technology Guide](#)

Higher energy density, minimal emissions



- ✓ **High energy density**
Ammonia is a prominent alternative to green H₂ due to lower storage space requirements
- ✓ **Near-zero onboard emissions**
Ammonia-to-Power conversion does not produce CO₂ emissions.

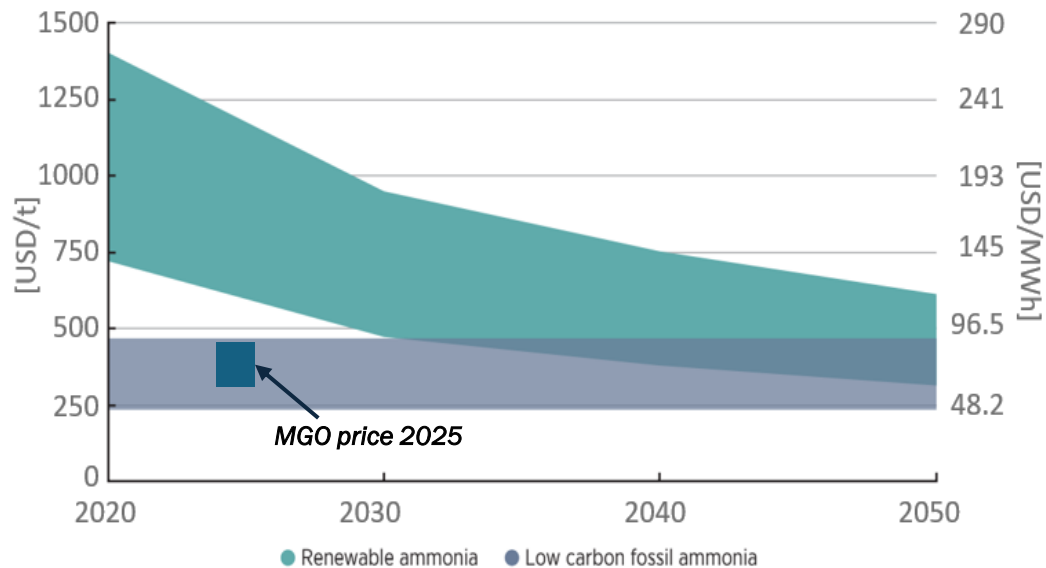
Established supply chain



- ✓ **Production & Distribution**
Infrastructure for production, transport and storage of NH₃ available and well-understood
- ✓ **Availability**
150+ terminals in ports worldwide can handle and supply NH₃

Economic challenges

- **Low-carbon ammonia fuel cost**
Currently 2-3x the cost of MGO, requires scaling to become competitive
- **Capital Expenditure for alternative-fuel Storage and Power Conversion**
Increased cost of low-carbon solutions both for retrofit and new-builts since they are newly introduced technologies



Technical challenges

- **Availability of Bunkering infrastructure**
Ammonia terminals already available, but bunkering infrastructure is still limited
- **Toxicity**
Safety risks well known and mapped, but a common maritime safety framework for bunkering and onboard infrastructure is still pending

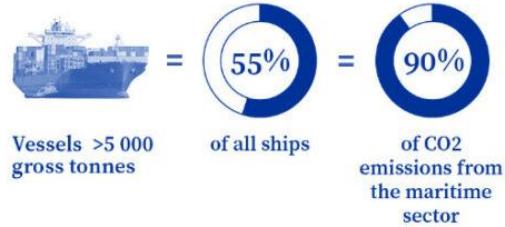


Photo of first vessel-to-vessel ammonia bunkering operation

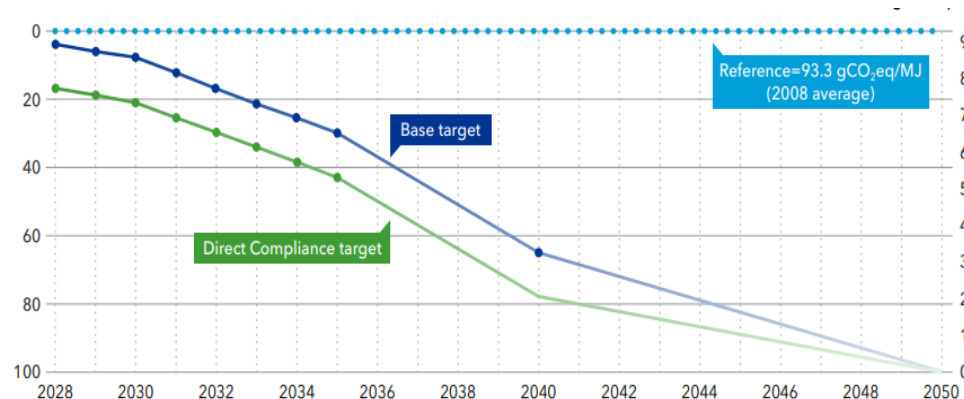
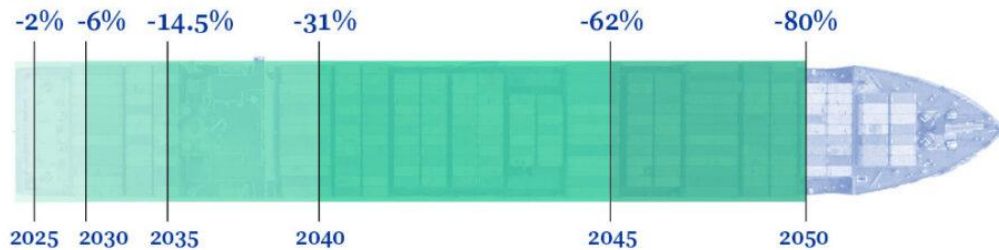


The FuelEU maritime regulation will oblige vessels above 5000 gross tonnes calling at European ports
(with exceptions such as fishing ships):

→ to reduce the greenhouse gas intensity of the energy used on board as follows



Annual average carbon intensity reduction compared to the average in 2020



EU's carbon pricing frameworks

ETS (Emissions Trading System)

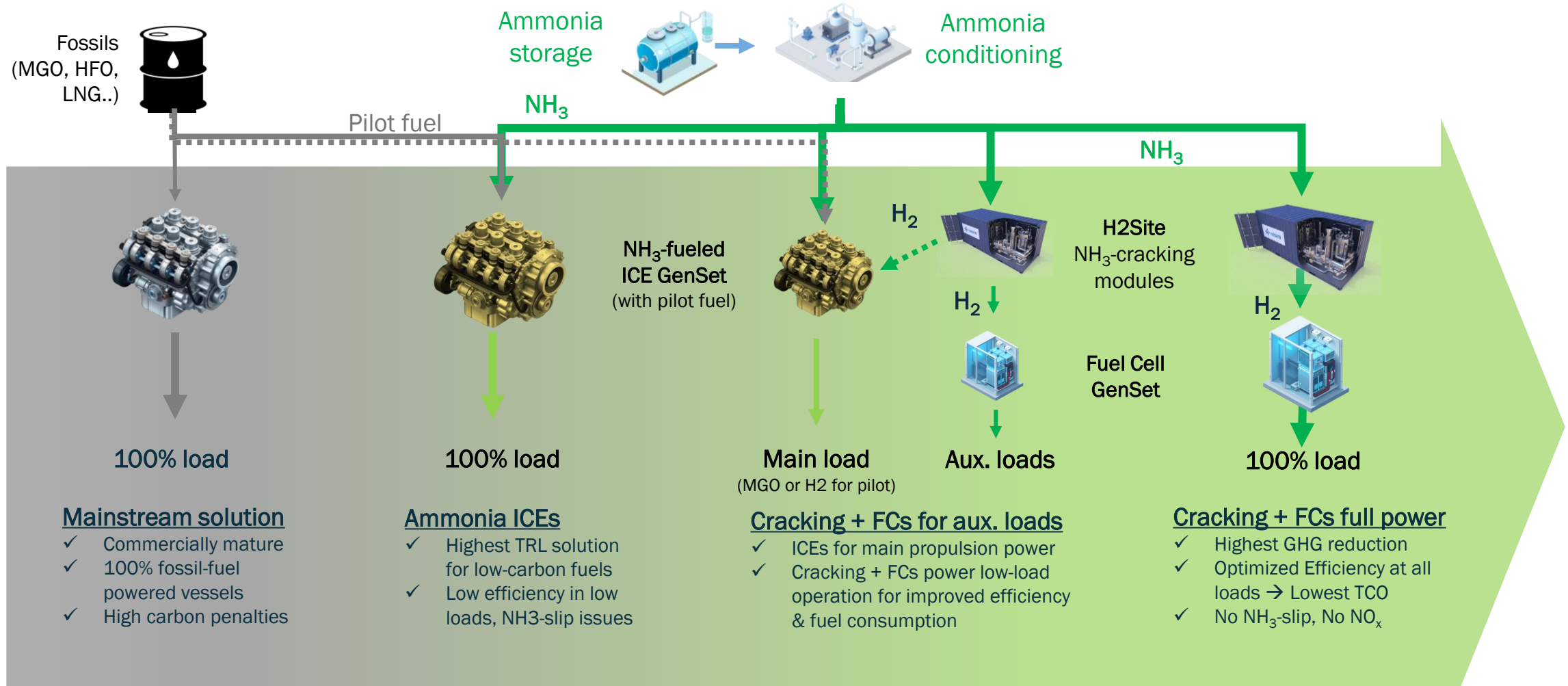
- 1) Poses a cap on EU GHG emissions (across all industries)
- 2) Maritime: costs proportional to onboard (TtW) emissions
- 3) Applies to vessels > 5000GT since 2024
- 4) Only 50% of penalties for trips between EU/non-EU

FuelEU Maritime

- 1) Regulates the fuel's GHG intensity (gCO₂eq/MJ)
- 2) Penalties only if limit values exceeded
- 3) Applies to vessels > 5000 GT, full-effect since 2026
- 4) Only 50% of penalties for trips between EU/non-EU

IMO's Net-Zero framework (pending voting)

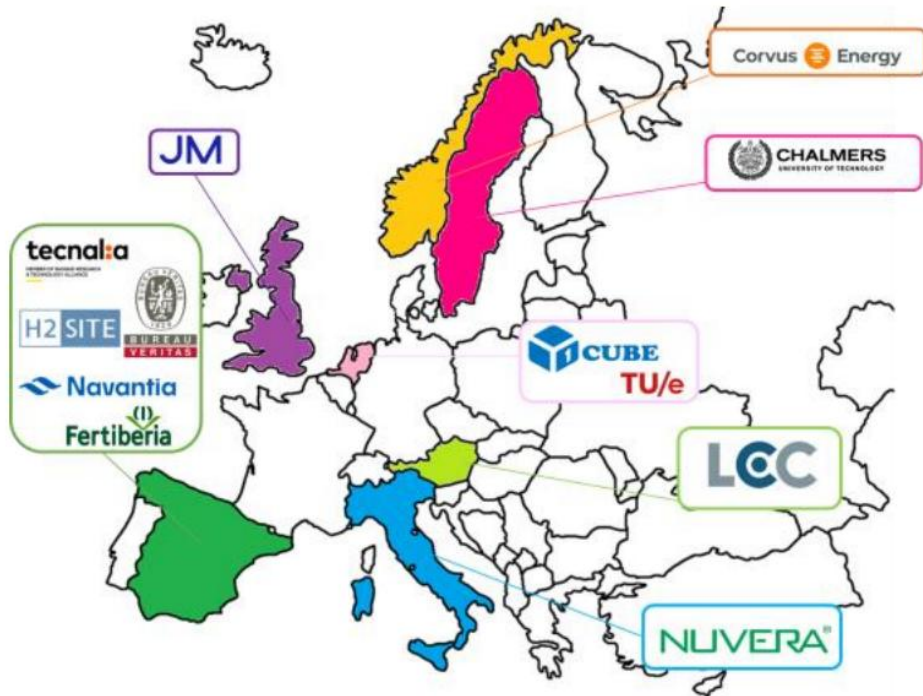
- 1) 1st global framework for international shipping
- 2) Regulates the fuel's GHG intensity (gCO₂eq/MJ)
- 3) Penalties for exceeding limit emissions
- 4) Applies to vessels > 5000 GT



GHG emissions **reduction path**



ADVANCED **POWER** CONVERSION TECHNOLOGIES BASED ON **ONBOARD** AMMONIA CRACKING THROUGH NOVEL MEMBRANE REACTORS



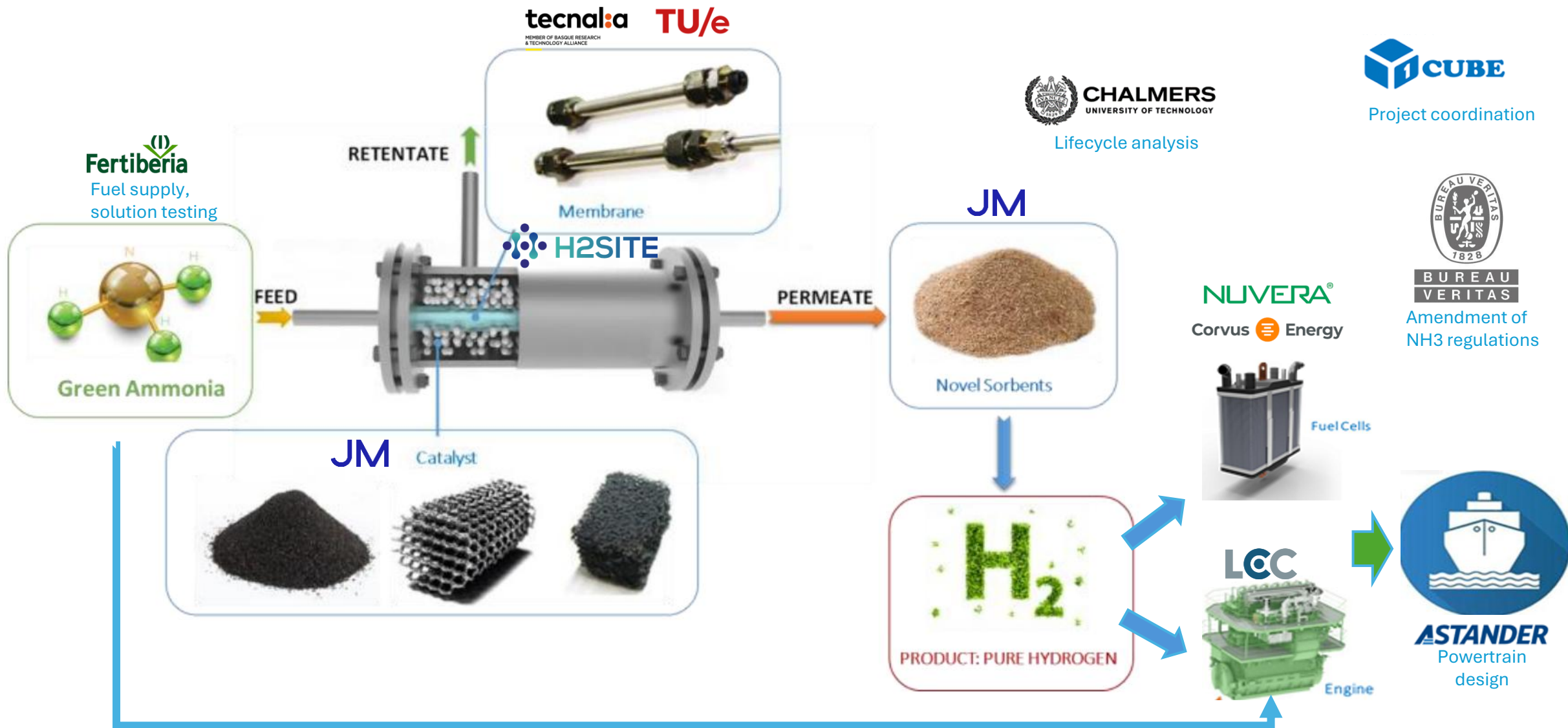
Technical Scope

Development and testing of 2x novel Ammonia-to-power (125kW_e) solutions:

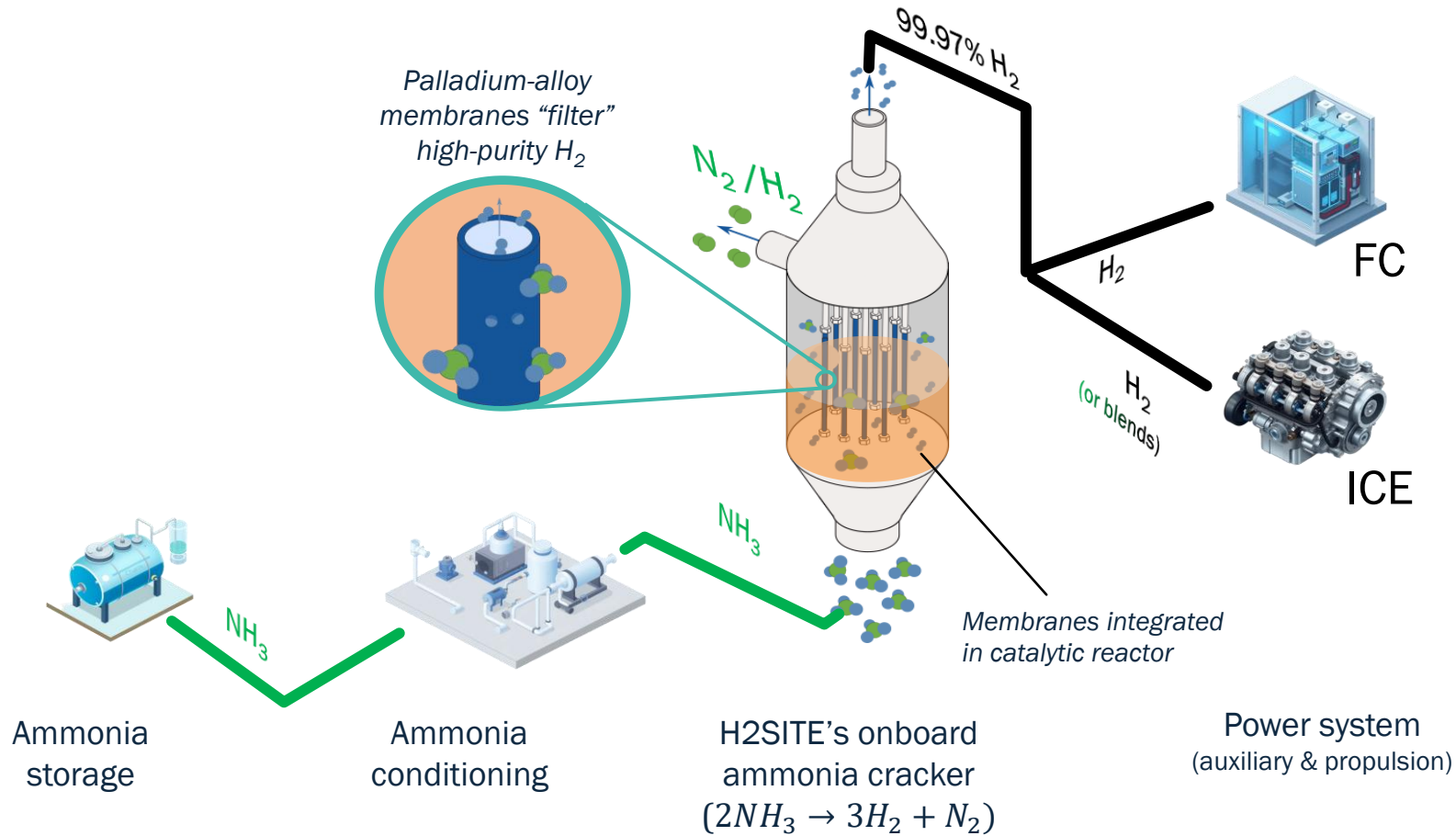
- ✓ Foak NH₃-cracker + H₂-powered PEM Fuel Cell
- ✓ Partial NH₃-cracking to fuel a H₂/NH₃-powered 4-stroke ICE

Project Objectives

- Develop & validate 2x modular and scalable NH₃-to-power configurations, reaching **TRL 5**
- Demonstrate an **LCOH reduction of 17-22%**
- Prove scalability for onboard **power up to 3MW**
- Amend EU/IMO NH₃-fuel regulations
- Integrate full value chain stakeholders and develop LCA studies for the proposed solutions



Advanced membrane reactors for high-efficiency ammonia cracking

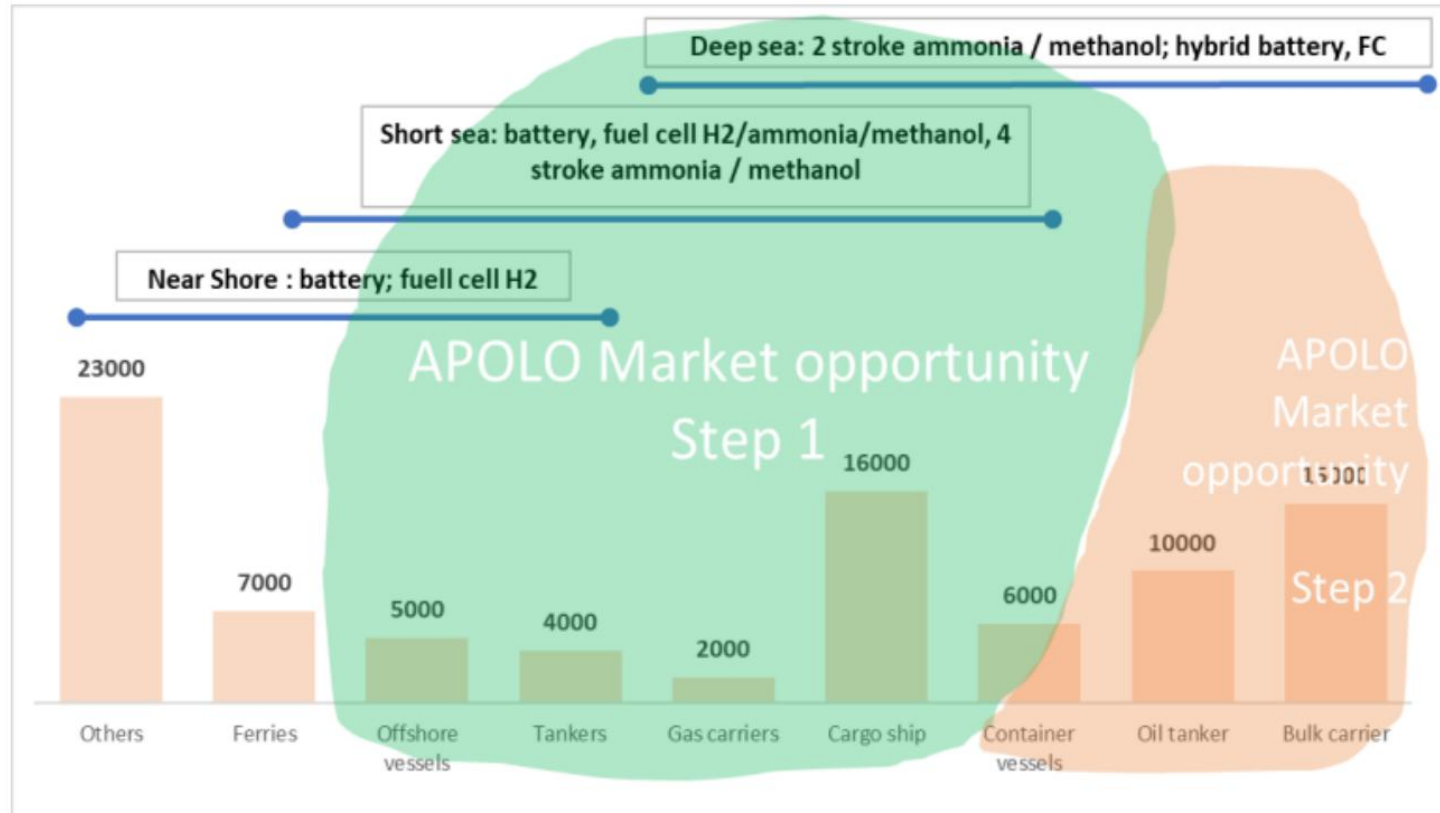


Ammonia-to-H2 process KPIs



- ✓ NH₃ conversion: **up to 99+%**
- ✓ H₂ recovery: **up to 98%**
- ✓ LHV conversion efficiency: **85-90%**

Market opportunity segmented by vessel size and route range



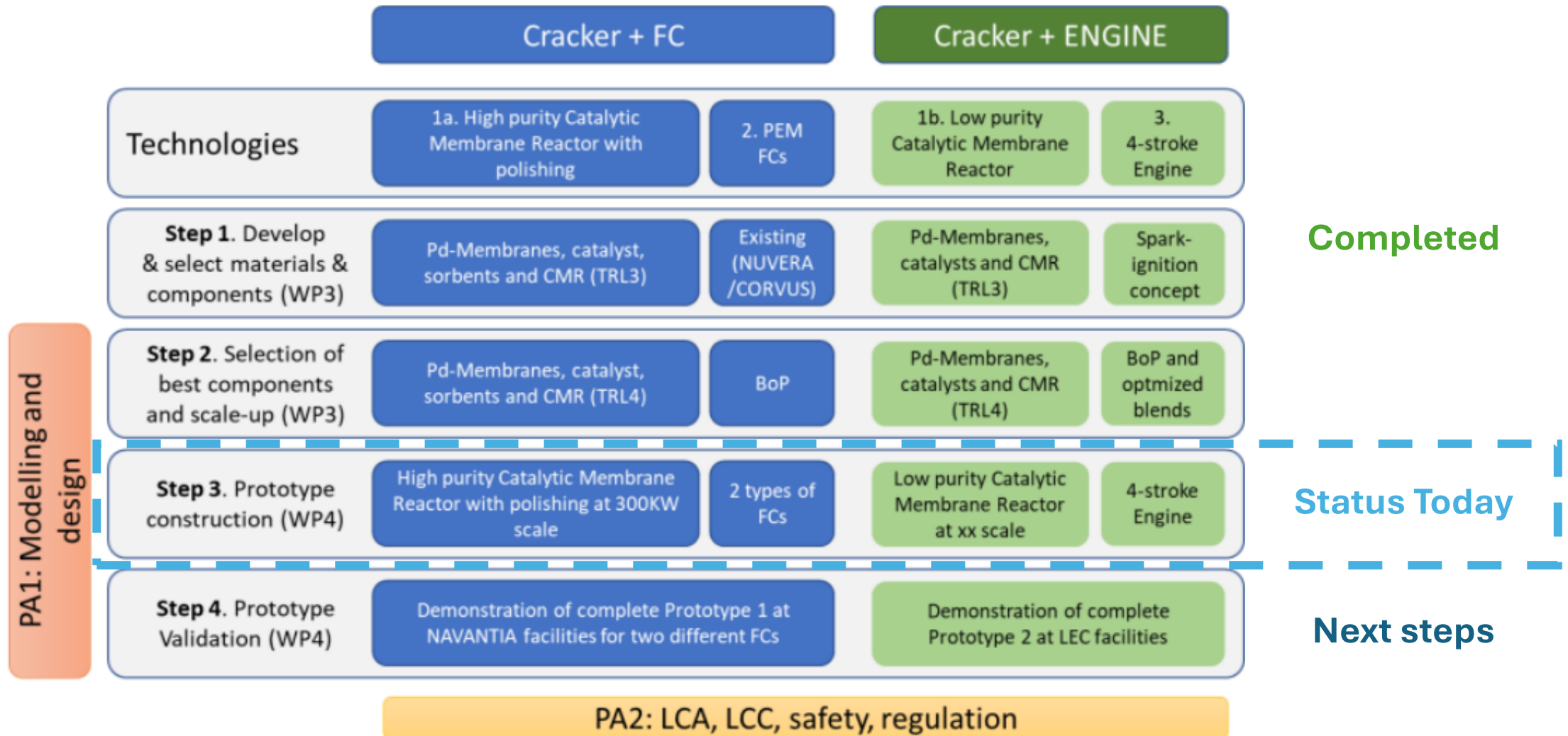
Most prominent early-adopters of ammonia-to-power solutions:

- ✓ Up to 3MW auxiliary loads
- ✓ Short-mid sea routes
- ✓ Ammonia carriers & ammonia bunkering vessels

More than 30000 vessels fit these categories

Additional market opportunities once commercial maturity achieved

- ✓ Bulk carriers
- ✓ Container vessels
- ✓ Oil tankers





Founded in 2019



35% PhDs



>60 FTEs



>20 H₂ Projects Executed



7 registered patents



>25,000 hours of proven operation

INVESTORS



TECH PARTNERS



»» THE PRODUCT

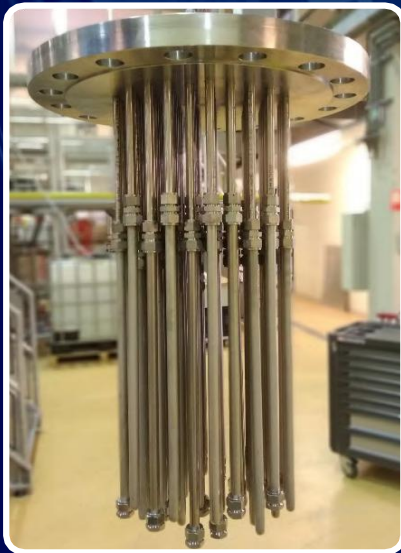
THE MOST ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY TO MAKE **HIGH-PURITY HYDROGEN** AVAILABLE.

**SUPERIOR
PERFORMANCE**

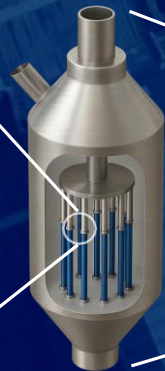
Recovery from
2% H₂
concentration

H₂ Recovery
98%
of the input

Pure H₂
>99,97%
Fuel Cell-grade



Palladium Alloy Membranes



Advanced Membrane
Reactor/Separator



Complete plant
(Containerized or modular)

MEMBRANE SEPARATORS

Our membranes **recover hydrogen from gas streams**, even at very low concentrations, ensuring maximum efficiency.

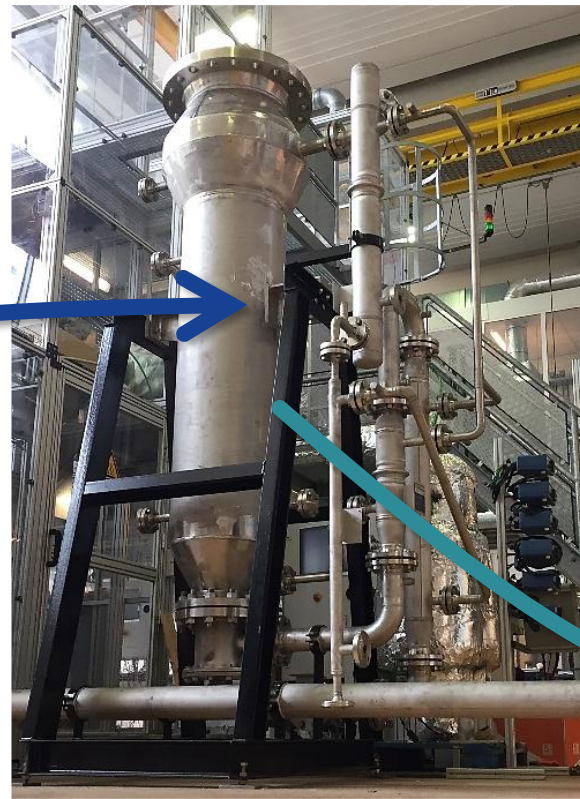
INTEGRATED REACTORS

Adding catalyst to **convert molecules** (Ammonia or Methanol) **into pure H₂**, combining reaction and separation in a single and highly efficient step.

We manufacture Palladium-alloy membranes that produce **high-purity hydrogen (99.97%)**...

... to **efficiently recover 98% of hydrogen** from multiple sources...

... for **onboard and in-port generation** in compact equipment





- ✓ **7 months**
of continuous operation of our crackers
- ✓ **+6 000 h**
accumulated in H₂ production from ammonia
- ✓ **425 °C**
operating temperature of the cracker
- ✓ **Delivering 99.97% H₂**
pure hydrogen to maximize fuel cell life
- ✓ **Up to 5 MW system in 2028/29**
sailing for propelling or power auxiliary units
- ✓ **Approval in principle awarded**

1

Find **early-adopters of the technology & partners** to fully develop integrated onboard **ammonia cracking** solutions

H2SITE aims to offer **clean solutions** to increase efficiency and **reduce the overall costs** of energy transition

2

Deploy commercial-scale pilots based on the requirements of ship owners and operators

Technology integration is key to optimize Tank-to-Wake efficiency and emissions

3

Fully define product with main ship designers and **kickstart commercial adoption** of our maritime solutions

H2SITE fosters a **holistic approach** for sustainable fuels **infrastructure development**



Thank you for your attention



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