













## **Key Assumptions**

- + Chapter 1 (Potential): e-Fuels are a necessity to reach long term goals decarbonization goals as set during COP 21.
- + Chapter 2 (Technology): The e-Fuels technology is ready for deployment and requires almost no adaptation of infrastructure.
- + Chapter 3 (Costs): e-Fuels can already be economically competitive with renewable fuel solutions (=bio-parity). Fossil parity is expected by 2050 latest.

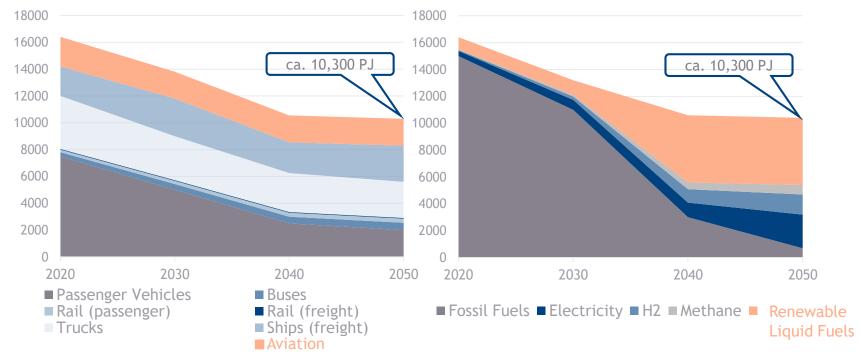


# **Market Potential**



## e-Fuel: A Necessity for Transport to Tackle Climate Change

Anticipated primary-energy consumption of the EU transport sector

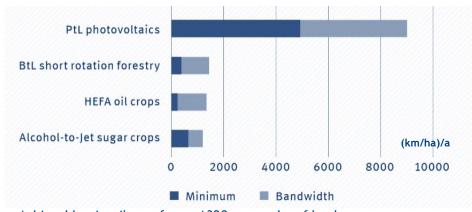


- + To achieve CO<sub>2</sub> reduction targets, fossil fuels need to be phased out
- + Hard-to-electrify sector will make up 50 % or 5,000 PJ in 2050
- + >300 GW of e-Fuels needed in 2050 (>10 GW/a from now)

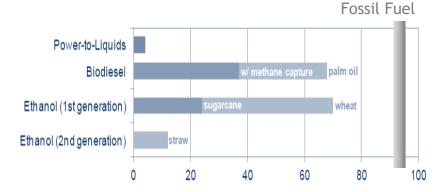


## e-Fuel - Highest Potential and Lowest Ecological Footprint

- + Zero cost for infrastructure
- + 8x more efficient use of land area compared to biological alternatives
- + 85 % reduction in CO<sub>2</sub> emissions compared to fossil fuel



Achievable air mileage for an A320neo per ha of land

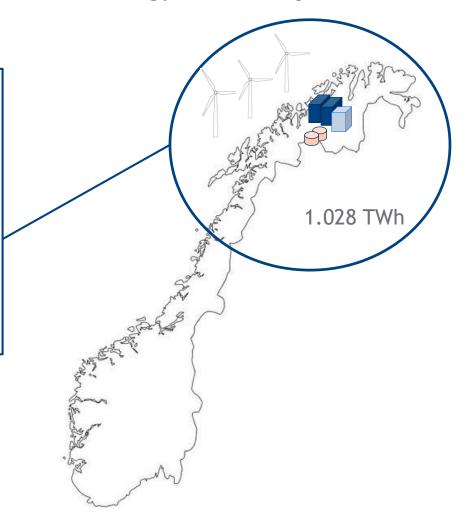


Life cycle green house gas emissions (gCO2eq/MJ)



## e-Fuel as Enabler for Renewable Energy Build Up

- North-East Norway could cover
   20% of EU transport sector
   power demand
- + On-site transformation to e-Fuel allow for transport and storage
- + Increases potential



\*Values refer to On-Shore Wind Power Potential Source: NVE

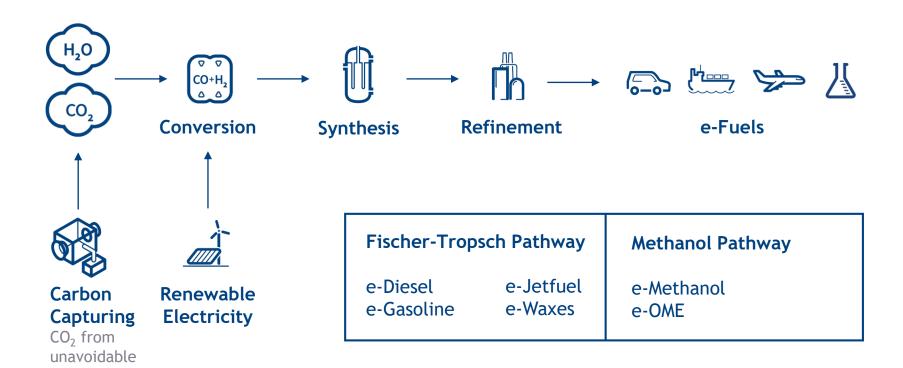


<sup>+</sup>Technology



sources

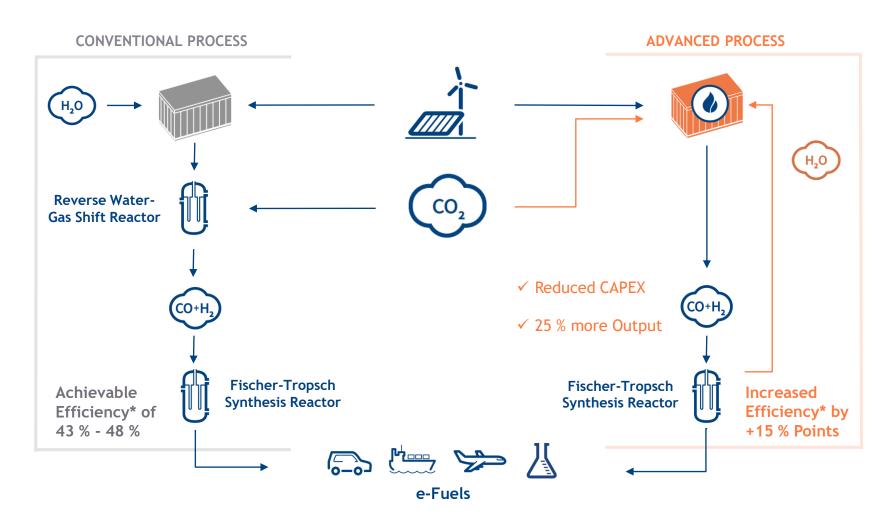
## e-Fuels: Two Main Conversion Pathways Available



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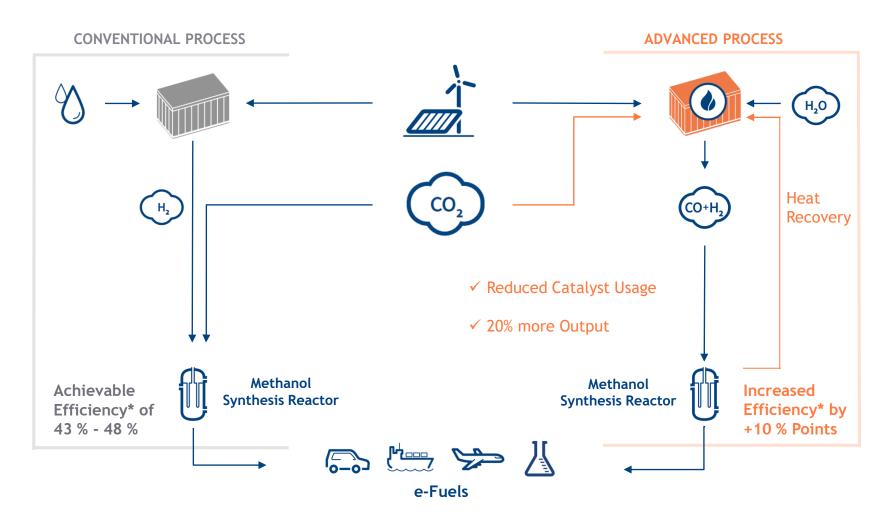


## Technology Comparison: Fischer-Tropsch Pathway





## **Technology Comparison: Methanol Conversion**





## Europe - Global leader in PtL development





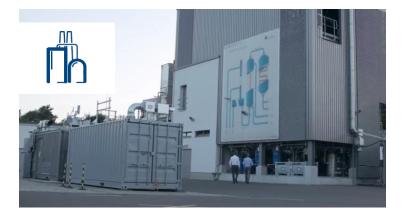
Global Leader in CO<sub>2</sub> capture from air (TRL 6-7) Climeworks, Switzerland / Germany



Global Leader in green hydrogen generation (TRL 7-8) Hydrogenics, Belgium / McPhy, France / ITM, UK



Global Leader in e-Methanol (TRL 8-9) Carbon Recycling International, Iceland



Global Leader in e-Crude via Fischer-Tropsch (TRL 6-7) Sunfire and Ineratec, Germany



\*Cost Comparisons



## **Cost Projections in Recent Studies**

Long-term e-Fuel production costs for "sweet spots" (Fischer-Tropsch)



|                         | year | PtL cost<br>[€/MWh] | electricity<br>[ct/kWh] | full load<br>hours | efficiency |
|-------------------------|------|---------------------|-------------------------|--------------------|------------|
| LBST <sup>1)</sup>      | 2016 | ~ 160               | 5,5                     | 6.500              | ~ 45 %     |
| UBA <sup>2)</sup>       | 2016 | ~ 140               | 4,0                     | 3.750              | ~ 47 %     |
| LUT <sup>3)</sup>       | 2016 | ~ 86                | 1,94                    | 6.840              | ~ 57 %     |
| Dena/LBST <sup>4)</sup> | 2017 | ~ 100               | 3,4                     | 6.840              | ~ 48 %     |
| IWES <sup>5)</sup>      | 2017 | ~ 115               | 3,8                     | 6.292              | ~ 48 %     |

- 1) Ludwig Bölkow Systemtechnik, Renewables in Transport 2050, 2016
- UBA, Erarbeitung einer fachlichen Strategie zur Energieversorgung des Verkehrs bis zum Jahr 2050 (72/2016), 72/2016
- LUT, Techno-Economic Assessment of Power-to-Liquids (PtL) Fuels Production and Global Trading Based on Hybrid PV-Wind Power Plants, 2016
- 4) Ludwig Bölkow Systemtechnik and Deutsche Energie-Agentur, E-Fuels The potential of electricity based fuels for low emission transport in the EU, 2017
- 5) Fraunhofer IWES, "Mittel- und langfristige Potenziale von PTL- und  $\rm H_2$ -Importen aus internationalen EE-Vorzugsregionen", 2017



Spread of cost projections: 85 - 160 €/MWh

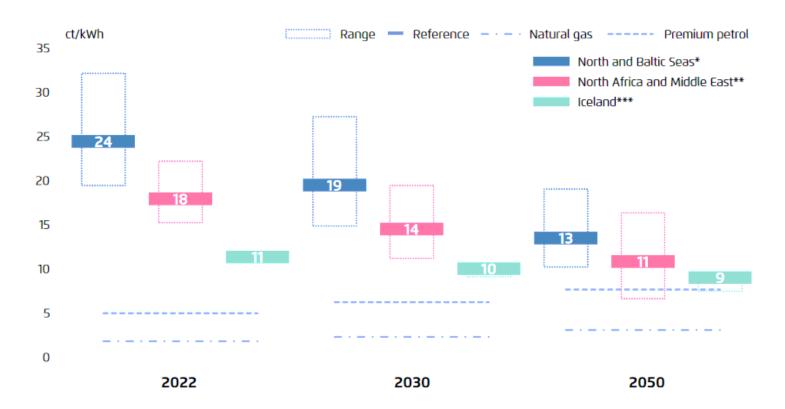
- + Studies converge for assumptions
- + Key driver for costs is the price of electricity and operation hours
- + Sunfire agrees with electricity costs, but sees lower full load hours and higher efficiencies



## **Cost Projections in Recent Studies**

Cost of synthetic methane and liquid fuels in cent<sub>2017</sub> per kilowatt hour final product (without network charges and distribution cost)

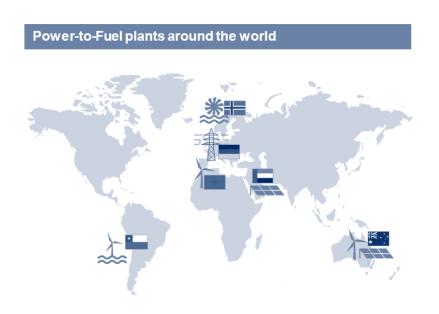
Figure 5

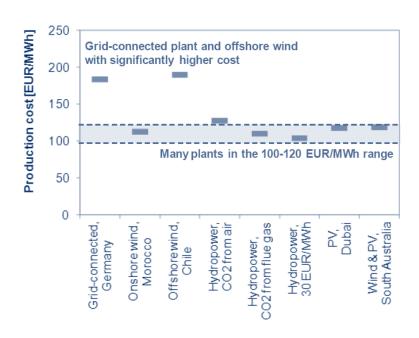


Agora Energiewende / Agora Verkehrswende, The Future Cost of Electricity-Based Synthetic Fuels, 2018



## **Cost Projections in Recent Studies**





+ Production price range between 100-120 €/MWh (0.9-1.1 €/l) expected



Summary



## **Key Messages**

- + Technology is ready for deployment
- + Less sunk investment through re-use of existing refining system and fuel infrastructure
- + Immediate CO<sub>2</sub>-reduction potential via blend in existing vehicle fleet
- + No-regret measure to use e-Fuels in passenger mobility first, as long-term mandatory for aviation, navigation, heavy duty and chemical industry
- + Economically competitive with renewable fuel solutions and long-term competitiveness with today's fossil gasoline prices
- + Sufficient renewable power and CO<sub>2</sub> supply in Europe available



# **THANK YOU!**

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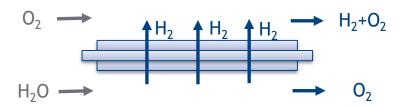
Backup

Details on the Fischer-Tropsch Pathway

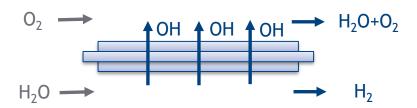


## Conversion: Three different Electrolysis Types (simplified)

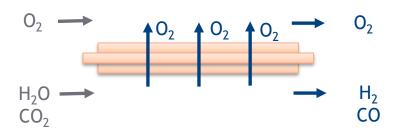
## + PEM electrolysis



## + Alkaline electrolysis



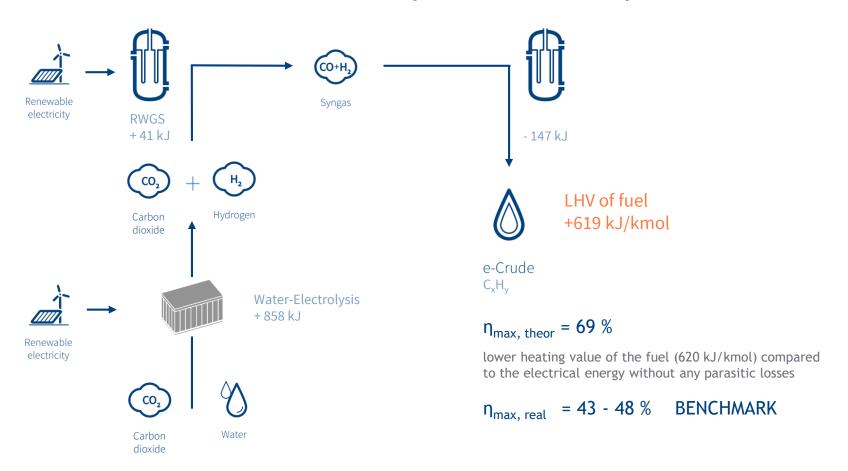
## + High-temperature (steam) electrolysis



- + Hydrogen membrane
- + Efficiency: 50-60%<sub>LHV</sub> or 5-6 kWh/Nm<sup>3</sup>
- + Low temperature (<100°C)
- + Flexible operation from part load to full load (0%-300%)
- + Hydroxide membrane
- + Efficiency: 50-60%<sub>LHV</sub> or 5-6 kWh/Nm<sup>3</sup>
- + Low temperature (<100°C)
- + Mature technology
- + Oxygen membrane
- + Efficiency: 82%<sub>LHV</sub> or 3.7 kWh/Nm<sup>3</sup>
- + High temperature (850°C)
- + Ability to electrolyse CO<sub>2</sub>
- + Less mature, most promising economics



# Fischer-Tropsch Pathway: Conventional Water-Electrolysis + RWGS + Synthesis

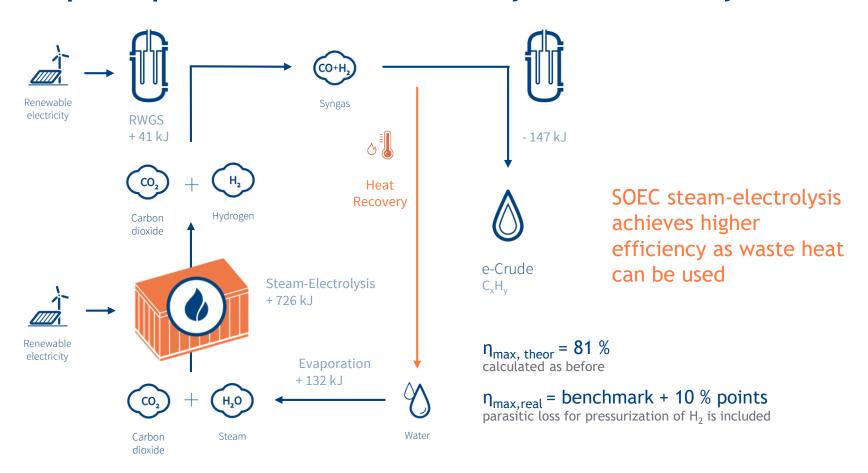


All values refer to energy conversion necessary for the production of 1 kmol of -CxHy- hydrocarbons

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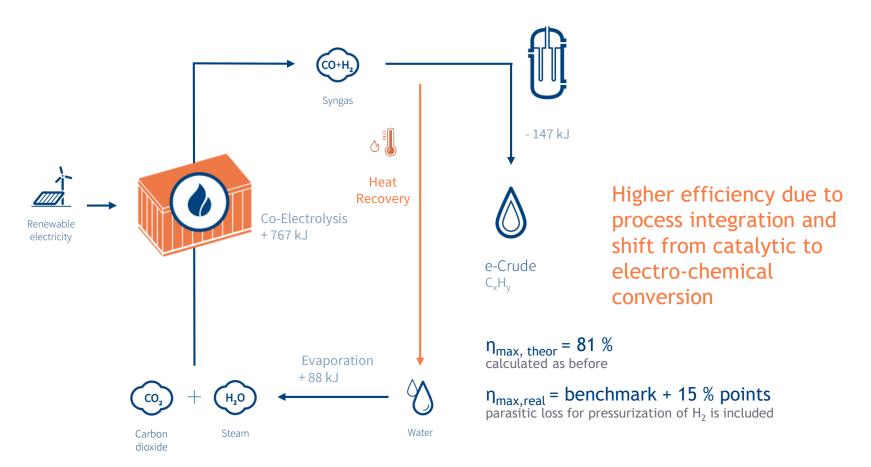
## Fischer-Tropsch Pathway: Step 1 Improvement: Seam-Electrolysis + RWGS + Synthesis



All values refer to energy conversion necessary for the production of 1 kmol of -CxHy- hydrocarbons RWGS: Reverse-Water-Gas-Shift-Reaction



## Fischer-Tropsch Pathway: Step 2 Improvement: Co-Electrolysis + Synthesis



All values refer to energy conversion necessary for the production of 1 kmol of -CxHy- hydrocarbons RWGS: Reverse-Water-Gas-Shift-Reaction



# \*Sunfire Company

Impressions and Overview



## **Sunfire - Excecutive Summary**

- + Leading provider of electrolysers and fuel cells based on Solid Oxide Technology
- + Serving the emerging gigawatt markets for renewable gases and fuels (e-Fuels, e-Gas, e-Hydrogen)
- + Providing solutions for a variety of fuel cell market segments from micro to mini CHP
- + Delivering game-changer products through highest process efficiency and lowest equipment costs





## **Company Facts**

### **Knowhow**

- + ~ 100 Employees
- + Skills in Ceramics, Stack + System Production, Engineering, Synthesis Processes, etc.

#### **Patents**

+ 46 patent families (e.g. »process patent sunfire« WO/2008/014854)

### Recognition

- + Cleantech 100 Company 2014/2015/2017/2018 (only fuel cell + electrolysis company)
- + Fast Company Most Innovative Company of 2016 (with Tesla and Toyota)
- + German Gas Industry's 2016 Innovation & Climate Protection Award
- + Kanthal Award 2017 for solutions in Sustainability, Quality of Life and Energy Efficiency

#### Revenues

+ Multi-million Euro Revenues in Global Markets since 2011

#### Investors













# **Impression**



Sunfire Headquarter in Dresden



Stack production



e-Fuels plant



Test facilities



## System Integrators and Customers Worldwide since 2011

Global industry leader in solid oxide technology

- Hundreds of systems installed
- Longest operation in customer applications

