

# Evaluation of green methanol versus ammonia as future marine fuel

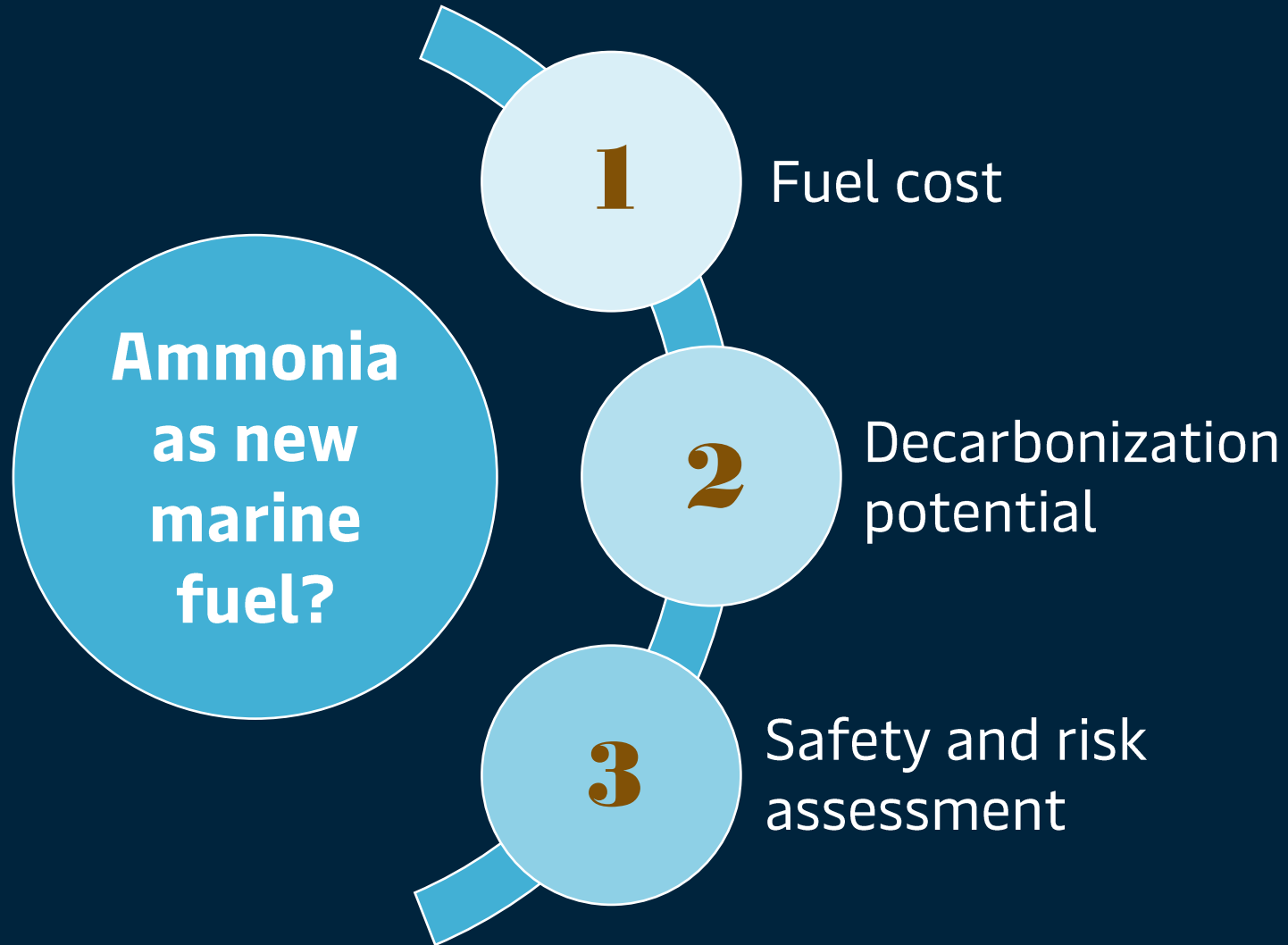
Hydrogen & P2X  
2024



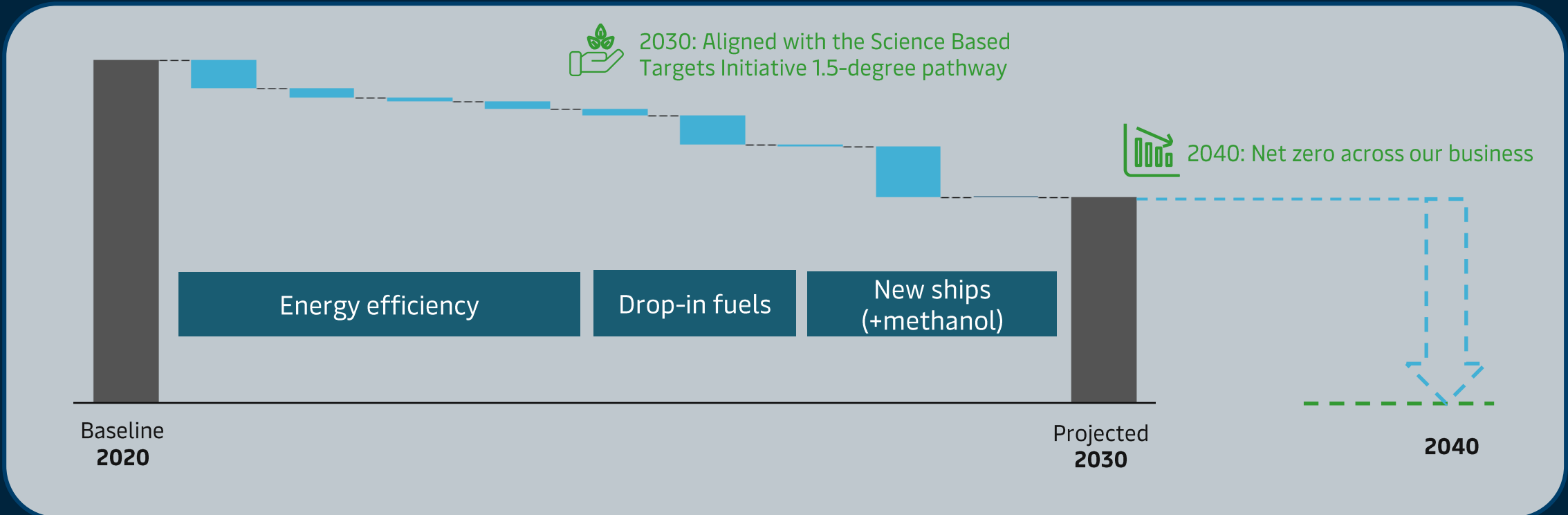
# ALL THE WAY TO ZERO

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A.P. Moller Maersk

# Agenda



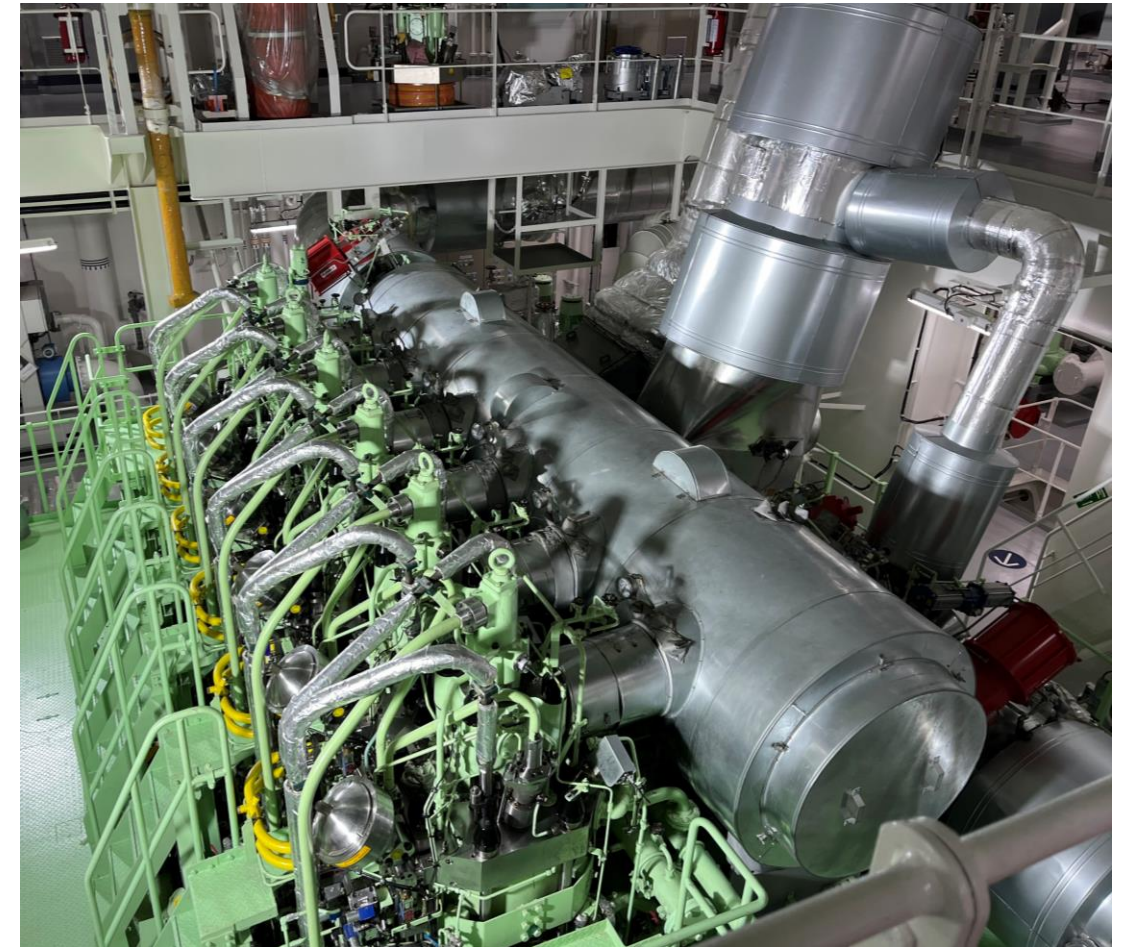
# Decarbonization levers and commitments





# The chicken has finally met the egg

Maritime decarbonization by green methanol





# New Maersk methanol ships

**Laura Maersk: 2,100 TEU,  
~15,000 ton methanol per year**



The first-ever  
cargo ship  
powered by  
green fuel



Morten Bo Christiansen: The first-ever cargo  
ship powered by green fuel | TED Talk

2,100 container capacity

1



16,000 - 17,000 container capacity

18



9,000 container capacity

6



# Building a supply chain for green methanol

Kassø Denmark

Renewable power:	New 300 MW Solar PV
Green hydrogen:	50 MW electrolyzers
Biogenic CO <sub>2</sub> :	From nearby biogas facility
Product:	30 kton of E-methanol per year

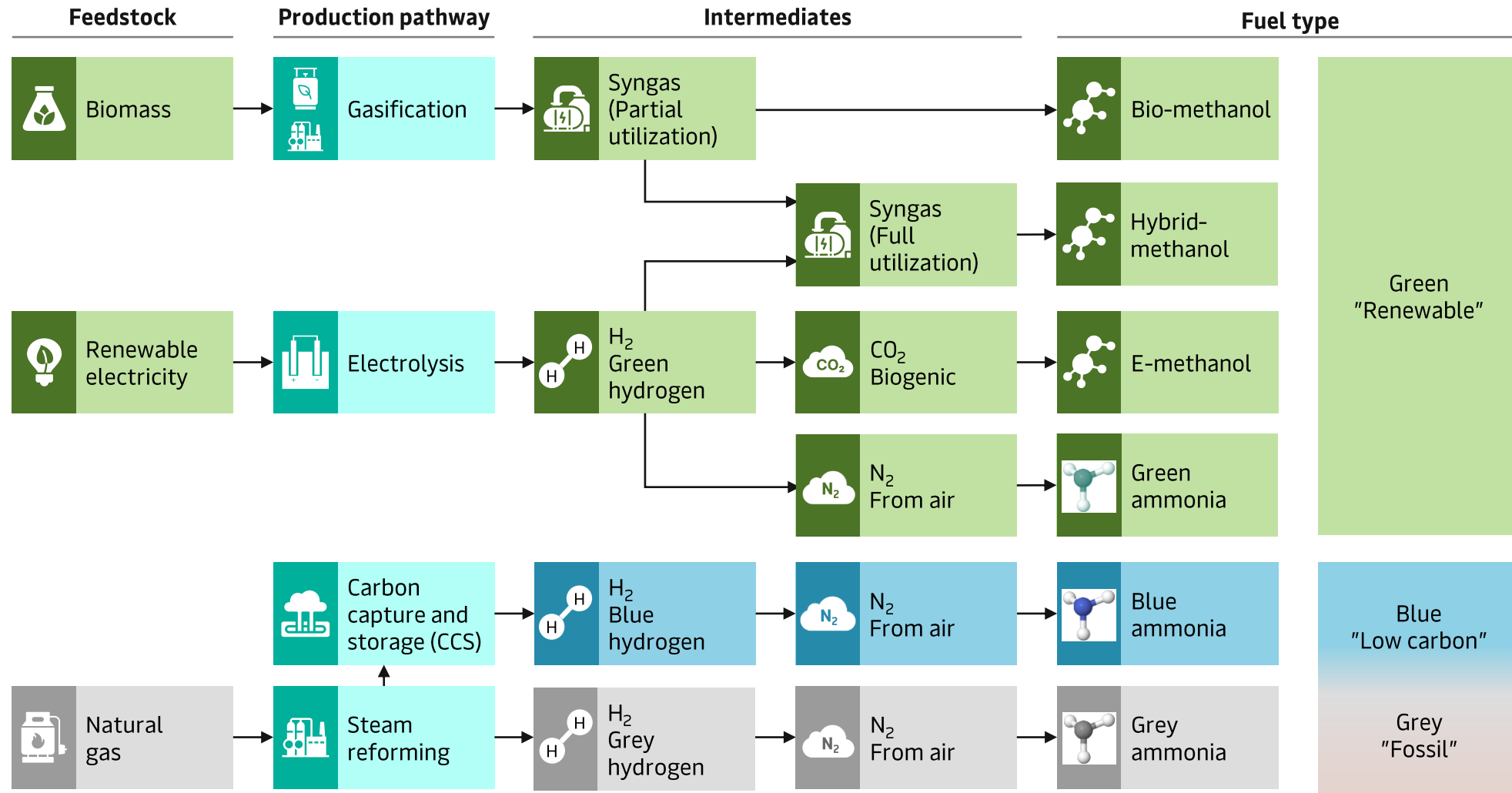


Breaking ground, May 2023



European Energy breaks ground on grand e-methanol facility ([energywatch.com](https://energywatch.com))

# Complex production landscape

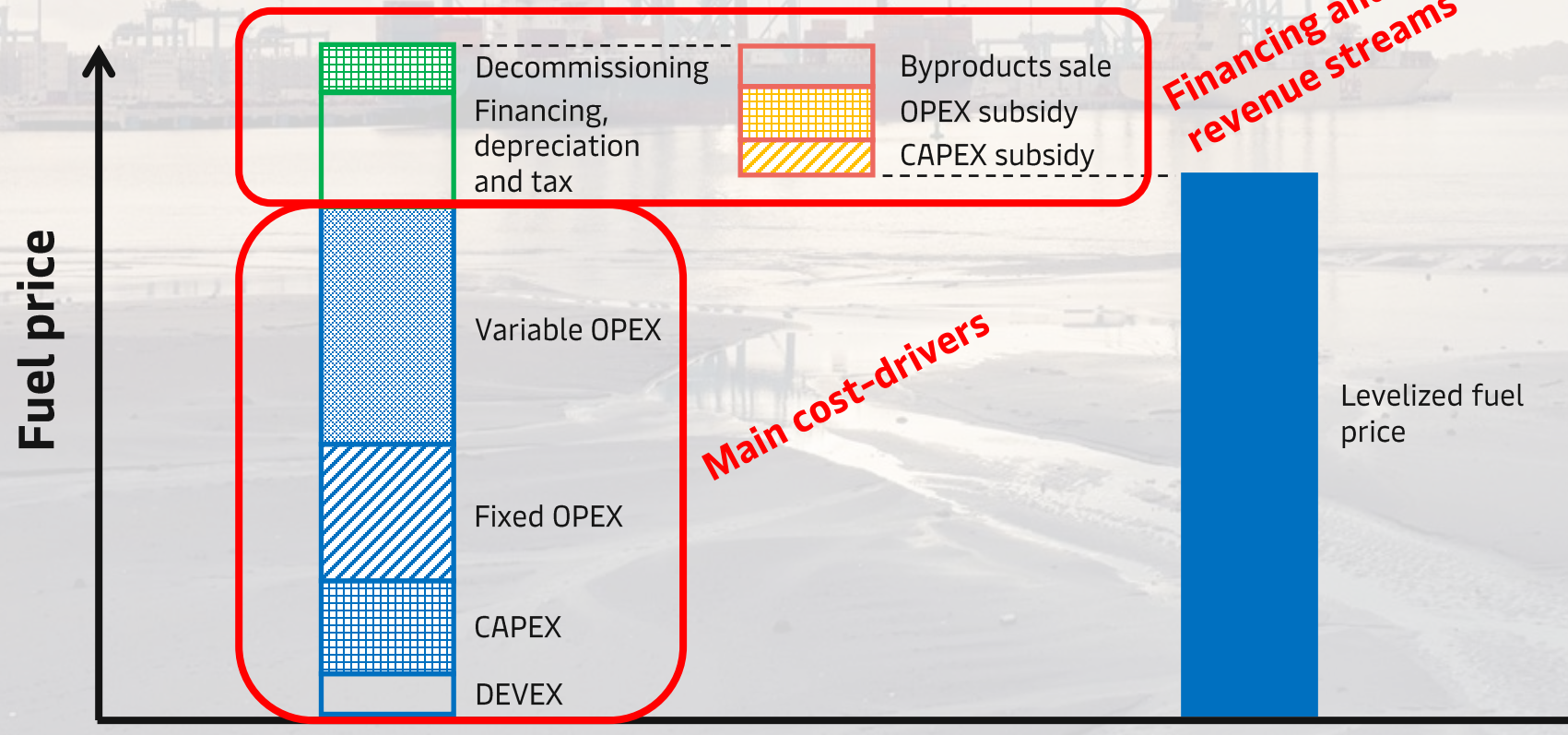




# Fuel costs

## Techno-economic modeling

**LCOM:** The LCOM is the average revenue per unit of methanol generated that is required to recover the costs of building and operating a plant during an assumed financial life, i.e. as seen from a 'total-cost-of-ownership' (TCO) perspective.

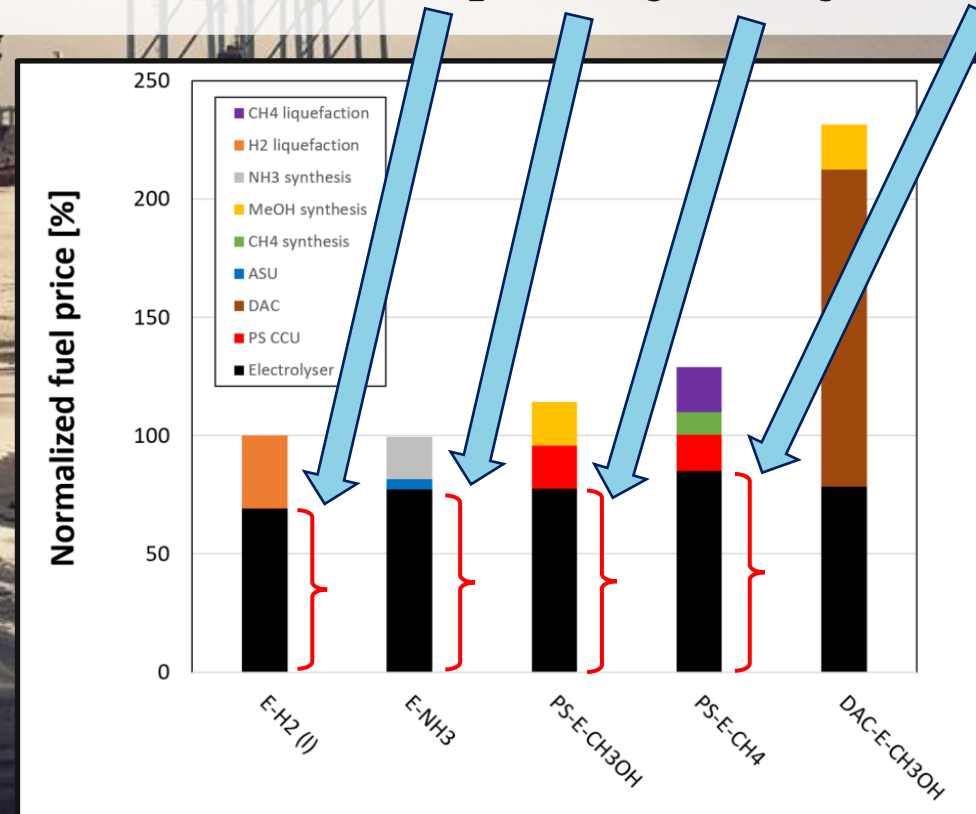
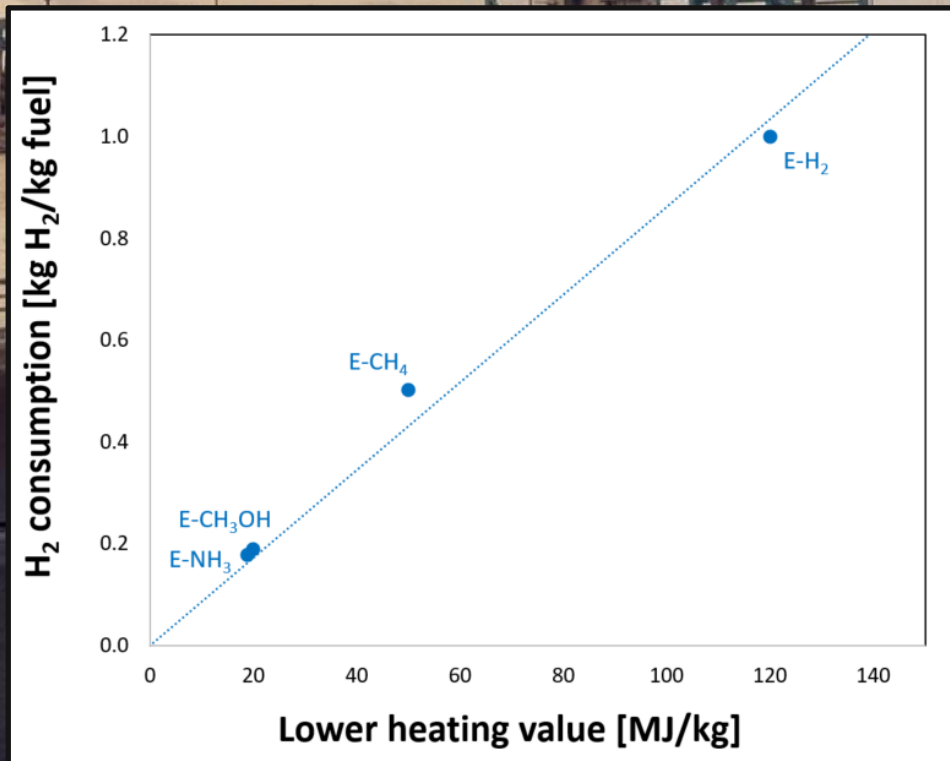




# Fuel costs

## Green hydrogen consumption

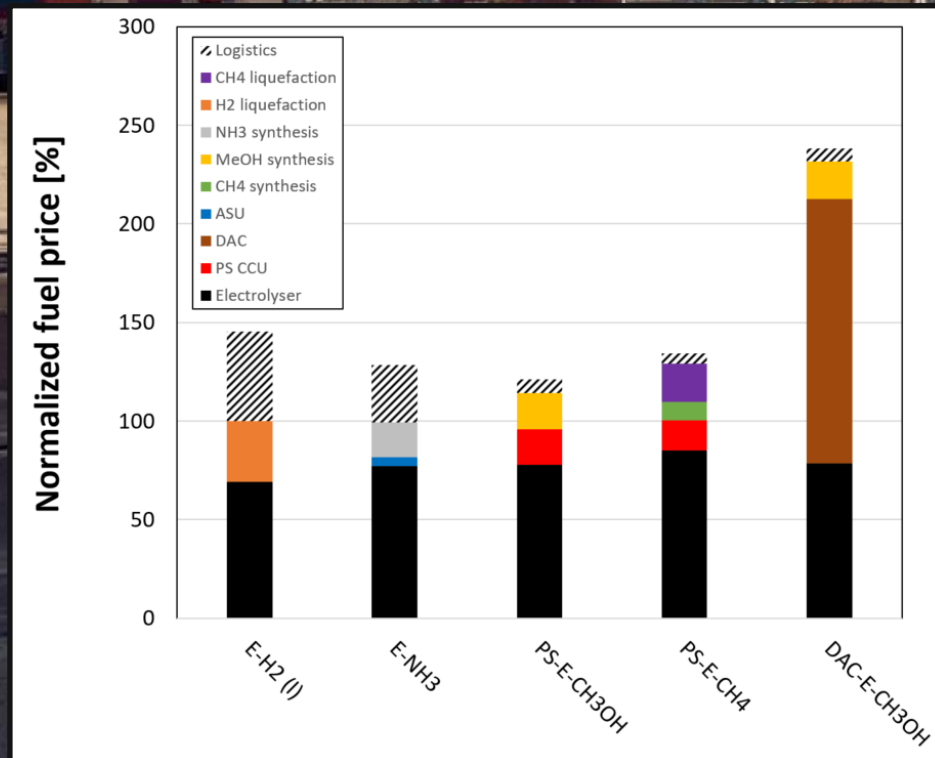
- The relative hydrogen consumption of E-fuels is comparable.
- Electrolyser related fuel costs are comparable, but in the order:  $E-H_2 < E-NH_3 \approx E-CH_3OH < E-CH_4$



# Fuel costs

## Logistics costs

- Fuel cost ranking may change if logistics costs are included! → Case specific...
- Hydrogen and ammonia can be expensive fuels to transport, store and bunker.
- Methanol is competitive in this regard.



### Assumed transport/storage/bunkering costs

H <sub>2</sub>	2000 €/ton	(17 €/GJ)
CH <sub>3</sub> OH	50 €/ton	(2.5 €/GJ)
CH <sub>4</sub>	100 €/ton	(2.0 €/GJ)
NH <sub>3</sub>	200 €/ton	(10.6 €/GJ)



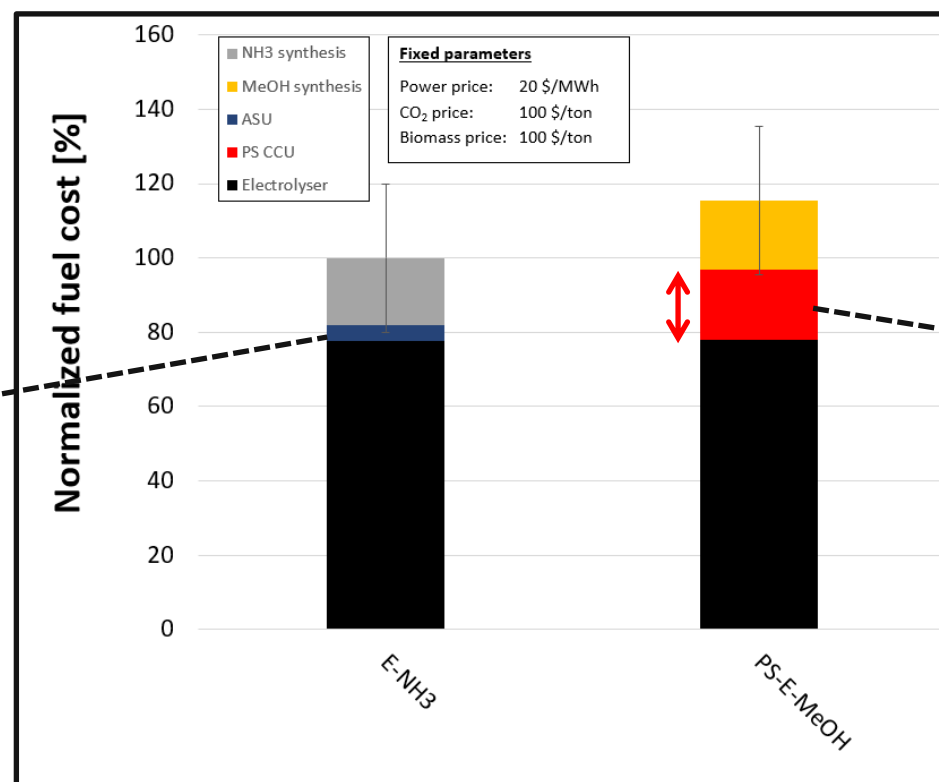
# Fuel costs

## E-methanol versus E-ammonia

- Based on dilute flue gas capture, production of E-methanol is ~15% more expensive than E-ammonia.
- The difference is mainly based on nitrogen and CO<sub>2</sub> capture costs.
- Nitrogen capture based on air separation is very mature technology and cost effective.
- **But:** CO<sub>2</sub> capture costs can vary among point-sources, e.g. 20-150 \$/ton CO<sub>2</sub>



Example of cryogenic air separation unit



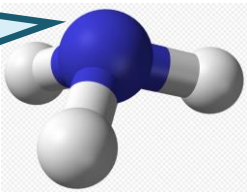
Example of point-source amine-based CO<sub>2</sub> capture unit



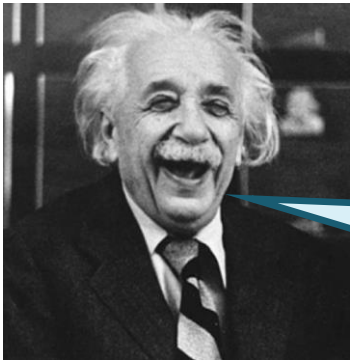
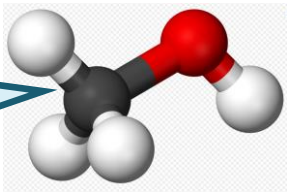
# Scalability of methanol and ammonia

Feedstock sensitivity of E-fuel pathways		
	E-NH <sub>3</sub>	E-MeOH
Power	High	High
CO <sub>2</sub>	-	High

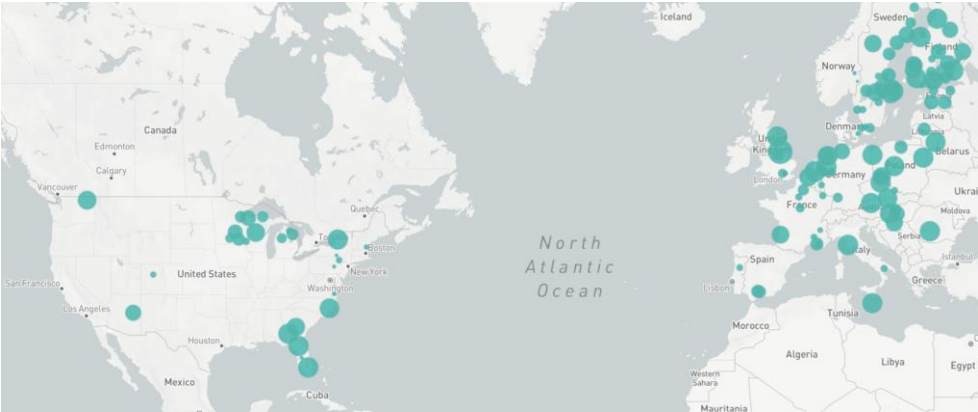
You will never beat me on the E-pathway...



I am not far behind...



Ammonia is superior to methanol due to carbon independency!



Source: <https://www.capturemap.no/>

## Scalability of E-methanol:

- **Feedstock – Power:** Comparable dependency (0.5-0.7 MWh<sub>e</sub>/GJ<sub>LHV</sub>).
- **Fuel cost:** 0-15% more expensive than E-NH<sub>3</sub> at identical project conditions.
- **Feedstock – CO<sub>2</sub>:** Plenty of unused biogenic CO<sub>2</sub> from point-sources.

Point-source	Biogenic CO <sub>2</sub> emissions in Europe and North America [Mtons/year]
Ethanol plants	44
Biomass power plants	53
Waste to energy plants	52
Pulp and paper	181

Source: <https://www.capturemap.no/>

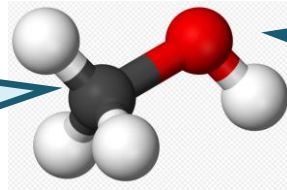
# Scalability of methanol and ammonia

Feedstock sensitivity of E- and Bio-fuel pathways				
	E-NH <sub>3</sub>	E-MeOH	Bio-MeOH	Hybrid-MeOH
<b>Power</b>	High	High	-	Medium
<b>CO<sub>2</sub></b>	-	High	-	-
<b>Biomass</b>	-	-	High	Medium

*You will never beat me on the E-pathway...*



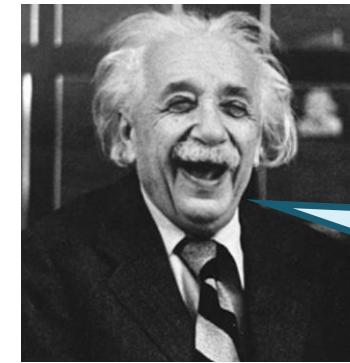
*I am not far behind...*



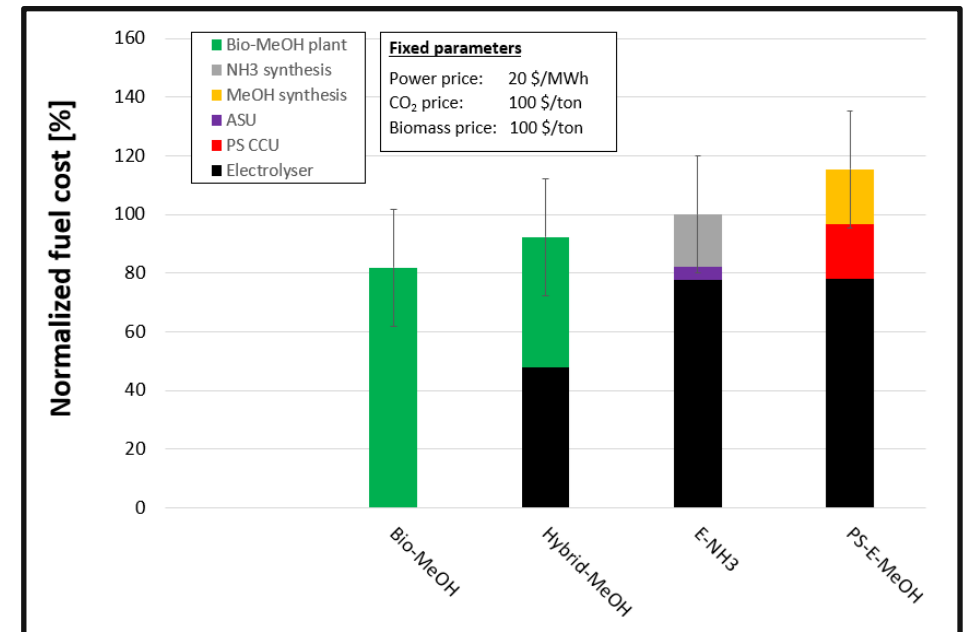
*You don't have chance on the Bio-pathway...*

## Scalability of Bio-methanol:

- **Feedstock – Biomass:** Methanol can be produced from sustainable biomass – Ammonia cannot!! Carbon dependency may be an advantage...
- **Flexible production:** Methanol can be produced by a combination of E- and Bio-pathways → Hybrid-methanol.
- **Fuel cost:** Up to ~20% lower than E-ammonia.



**People claim...**  
Ammonia is superior to methanol due to carbon independency!

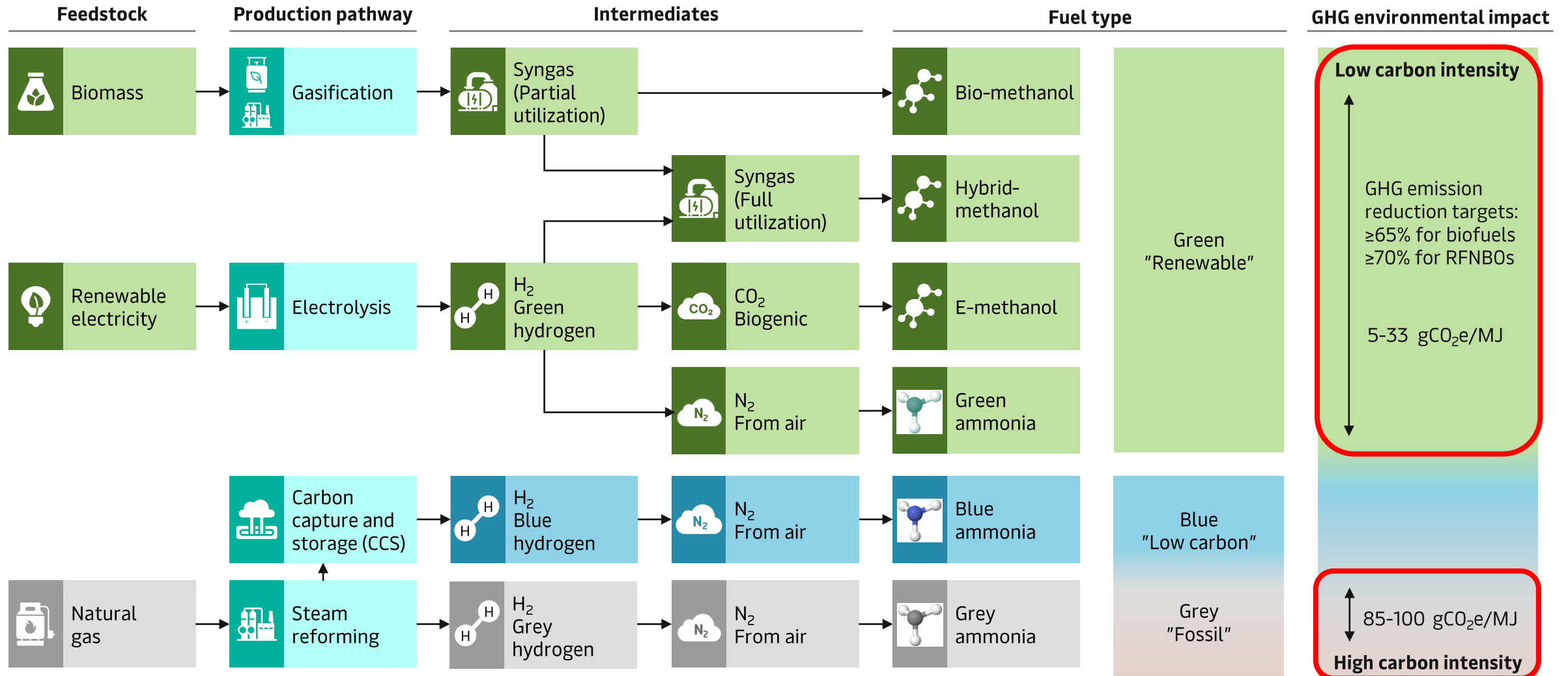


## Market observations:

- The different pathways of green methanol provide a diverse project portfolio.
- Financially, bio-based green methanol projects are particular competitive.

# Decarbonization potential

## GHG environmental impact





# Blue fuels – A joker in the maritime decarbonization

## Blue fuels are still a big joker:

### ➤ Fuel cost

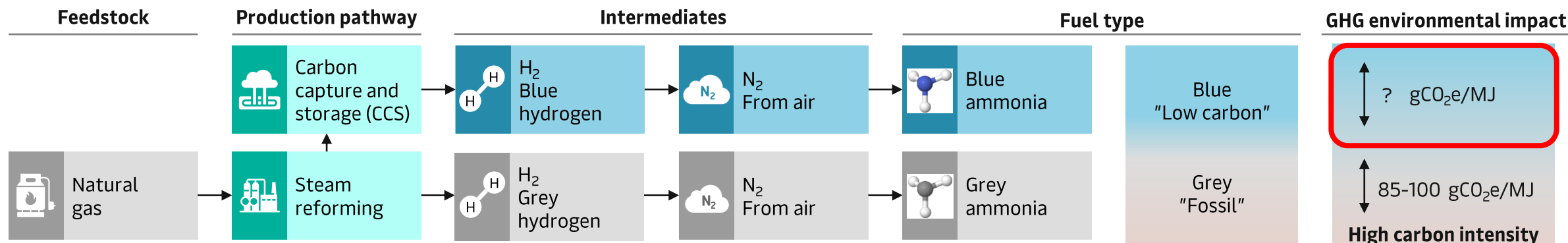
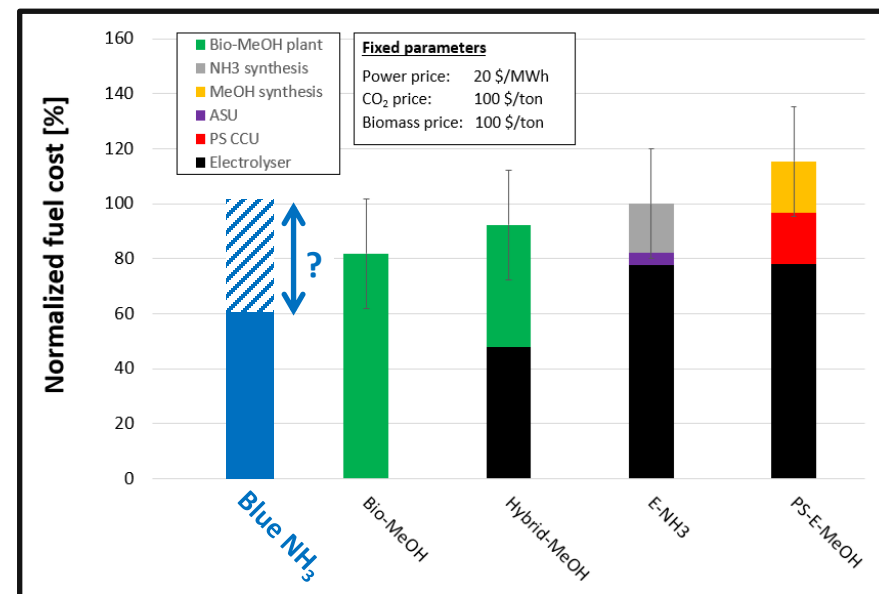
- ❖ Revamp costs of grey plants with CCS investments?
- ❖ Subsidies?
- ❖ Future natural gas prices?

### ➤ Logistics

- ❖ CO<sub>2</sub> transportation and geological storage availability?

### ➤ Decarbonization potential

- ❖ Life cycle emissions?
- ❖ Methane slip?
- ❖ Capture efficiency?

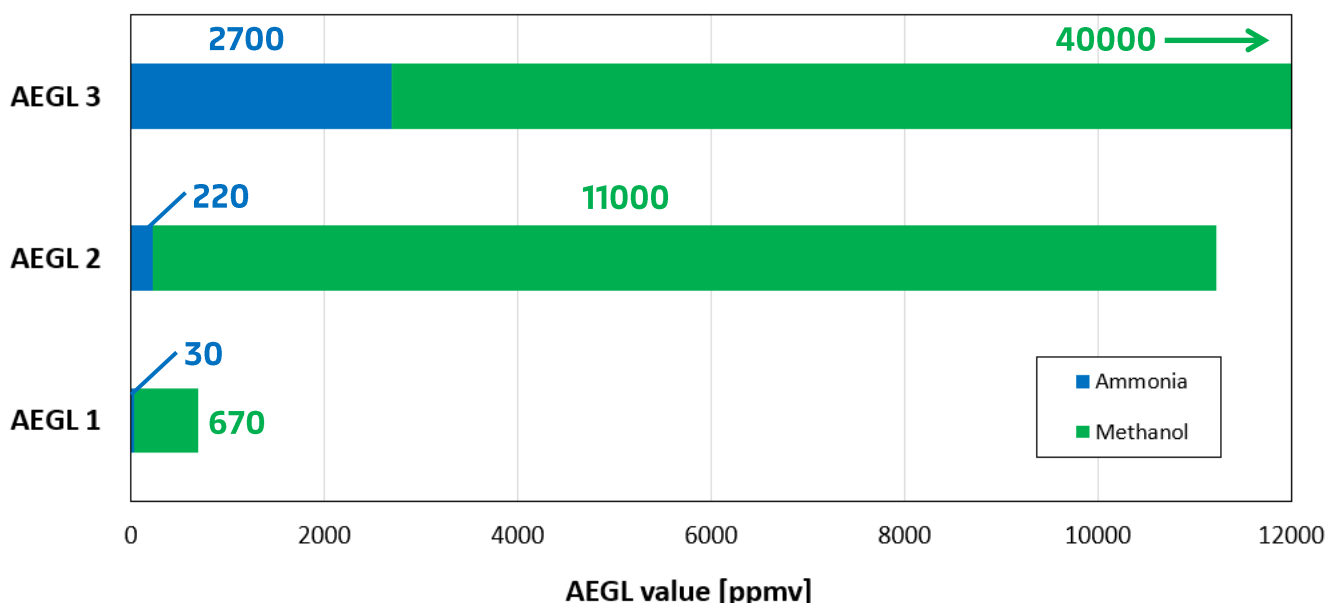


# Safety aspects of ammonia versus methanol

**Definition:** Acute Exposure Guidelines Levels (AEGLs) express specific concentrations of airborne chemicals at which human health effects are expected following accidental releases into air.<sup>1)</sup>

Level	Characteristics
AEGL 1	Discomfort, irritation (reversible)
AEGL 2	Serious adverse health effects (irreversible)
AEGL 3	Life-threatening health effects or death.

AEGL for ammonia and methanol @10 min.



## Simple toxicity comparison:

- **Human health:** Airborne ammonia is ~15 times more toxic than methanol based on AEGL-3 values.
- **Marine ecological:**
  - ❖ Typically,  $LC_{50}(NH_3) < 1 \text{ mg/L (fish)}^2)$
  - ❖ Typically,  $LC_{50}(CH_3OH) > 15,000 \text{ mg/L (fish)}^3)$

## Consequences:

- **Ship design:** Proper design and mitigation measures must be in place to ensure ALARP criteria.
- **Procedures and training:** Extensive operational procedures and trained personnel are required.
- **Regulation:** National and international safety regulatory standards must be in place.
- **Maersk:** Together with external partners, Maersk is involved in extensive safety studies covering HAZID, HAZOP and QRA as well as spill studies to identify human health risks, environmental risks and mitigation requirements.

1) <https://www.epa.gov/aegl/>

2) <https://www.mda.state.mn.us/ecological-effects-ammonia>

3) [Methanol\(67-56-1\)\\_BZ\\_EN June 2017.pdf \(methanex.com\)](#)

Thank you!

