



Nedstack
PEM FUEL CELLS

PEM FUEL CELL TECHNOLOGY

Welcome KIVI @ Nedstack

22 January 2025 – Arnhem (NL)

© Carbon Technology Energies BV ■ All Rights Reserved





| | |
|-----------------|--------------------------|
| Name | Jogchum Bruinsma |
| Position | Commercial Director |
| Since | 2018 |
| Location | Arnhem – The Netherlands |

Role and Background

Role at Nedstack

- Responsible for Sales, Marketing and Service;
- Responsible for Customer Application Studies in the maritime domain.
- Responsible for Pursuing and Administering Class Approvals;

Other functions

- Chair of Zero Emission Shipping Technology Association
- Former Roadmap Leader for Waterborne at Hydrogen Europe;
- Former Member of STEERER Green Shipping Expert Group;
- Former Member of IEA-HIA Maritime task expert group

Background and Education

- 2 years at Huisman as Lead Engineer;
- 8 years at Boskalis as Senior Lead Engineer;
- First FC-Boat Application Project in 2010 at Alewijnse
- MEng in Control Systems Engineering – HAN University
- BEng in Industrial Automation Studies – HAN University








- A – Company
- B – Capabilities
- C – Technology
- D – Solution and Markets

- F – Hydrogen safety
- G - Projects



Nedstack

PEM FUEL CELLS


A

Company



Nedstack fuel cell technology




| | |
|------------------|--|
| Name | Carbon Technology Energies BV |
| Location | Westervoortsedijk 73-VB, Arnhem, the Netherlands |
| Founded | 1999 2024 |
| Ownership | Privately |


| | |
|-----------------|---|
| Website | www.nedstack.com |
| Industry | PEM Fuel Cells |
| Logo |  |

High lights



- Independent Company since 1999, re-started in 2024
- Leading Global Player in PEM-FC R&D;
- In-house Cell plate production and Stack Assembly;
- > 700 FC Systems installed-base as per 2017;
- > 23.000 Hours in-use Lifetime demonstrated;
- Highly competent Application Support team in-house;
- Strong footprint in EU and maritime



Specialized in Industrialized Power Plants

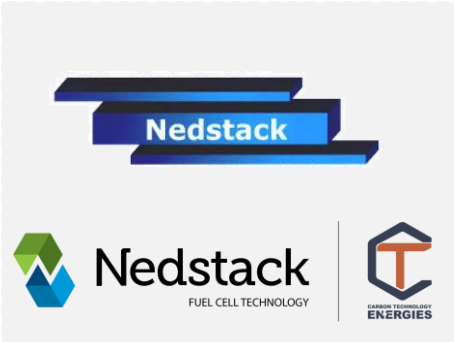


Nedstack main location



Nedstack Heritage

>25 years of PEM Fuel Cell Excellence



In 1999, AkzoNobel and ECN jointly established Nedstack, combining AkzoNobel applied chemistry products with the fundamental PEM Fuel Cell expertise that was vested in ECN. In doing so they created a global first PEM-FC player with a commitment to high-power / high-use type PEM-Fuel Cell Applications.

In 2024, Carbon Technologies Energies continued Nedstack Fuel Cell Technology, strengthen it with their Carbon & Graphite production technology expertise



IPKW (current Site) – former AkzoNobel



AkzoNobel - Velperweg Arnhem (first site of Nedstack)

Process & Systems Engineering



- Power Plant Process & Instrumentation Design
- HAZOP & Safety in industry
- Process Engineering Capacity

LT - PEM Fuel Cell Expertise & Technology



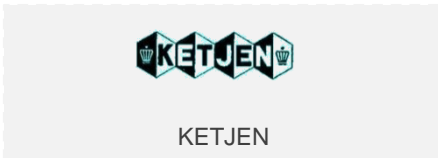
- PEM-FC Engineering & Test Expertise
- PEM-FC Testing laboratory
- Electro-Chemical Engineering Capacity
- Applied Membrane expertise

Material & Production Engineering



- Carbon & Graphite Expertise
- Plate production technology
- Materials innovation centre
- Production innovation centre

■ PEM Fuel Cell Building Blocks from AkzoNobel Group – Advanced Chemicals



Carbon & Graphite Expertise



Catalyst Expertise



Polymers & lamination Expertise



Electrolyte Expertise



Coating Technology

FCGF Motivation

A FCGF is required to make the quantum leap

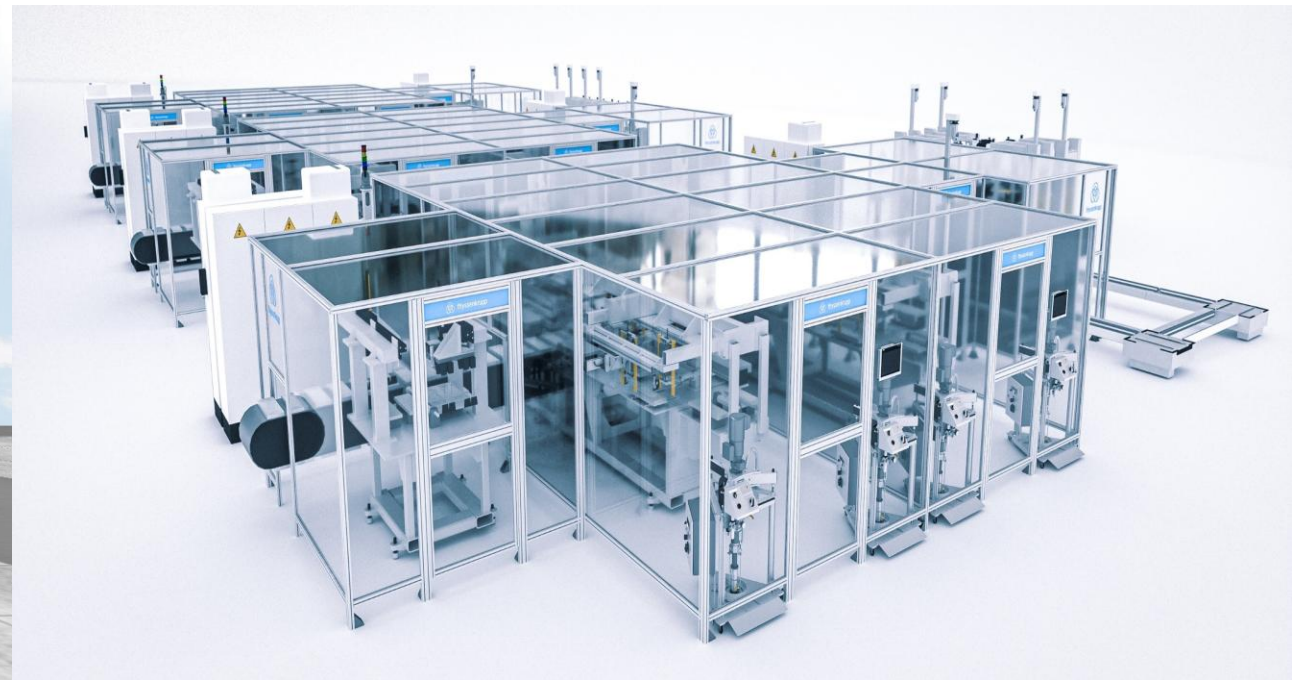
- **Cost down**
- Increase capacity
- Increase quality
- Global expansion
- Provide clean energy
- **Create a sustainable business**



Project NextStep – Towards 1 GWe per Annum Capacity



Industrialization Plan – Simultaneous Engineering





Nedstack

PEM FUEL CELLS

B

Capabilities

From Powder to Power



Fuel Cell Development



Fuel Cell Verification



Fuel Cell Application



Fuel Cell Manufacturing



Signature PEM Fuel Cell Technology Portfolio

Fuel Cell Parts

Fuel Cell Solutions

BMC's

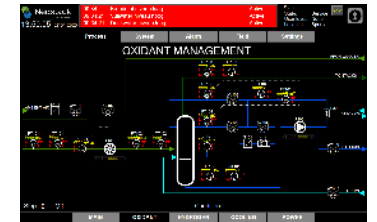
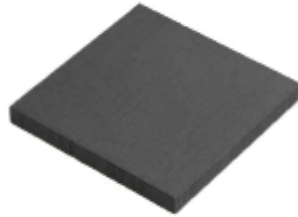
BPP's

CVM

PEM Stacks

Power Plants

FC Control



Application Engineering & Project Management Services

Field Engineering Services (Commissioning / Inspection)

Maintenance & Support Services

■ By Co-Maker



Nedstack

PEM FUEL CELLS


C




Technology

Low Temperature PEM Stacks & Systems



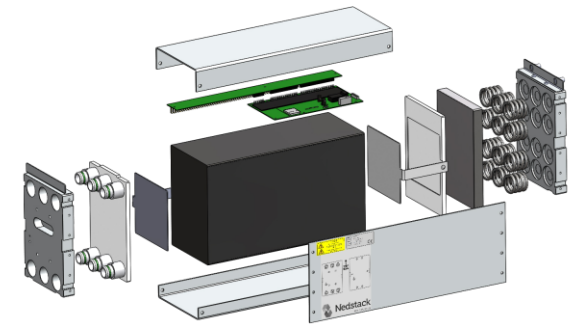
PEM FC's use Hydrogen as a Fuel and a PEM Membrane as Electrolyte

| | Operating temp (°C) | Fuel | Electrolyte |
|--|---------------------|----------------------------------|--------------------------|
|  PEMFC | 40-90 | H ₂ | Proton Exchange Membrane |
| AFC | 40-200 | H ₂ | KOH |
| DMFC | 60-130 | Methanol | Proton Exchange Membrane |
| PAFC | 200 | H ₂ | Phosphoric Acid |
| MCFC | 650 | CH ₄ , H ₂ | Molten Carbonate |
| SOFC | 600-950 | CH ₄ , H ₂ | Solid Oxide |

-  Noble metals
-  Noble metals/
non-noble metals
-  Non-noble metals

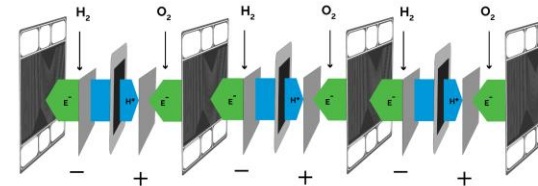


FC Stack Exploded View



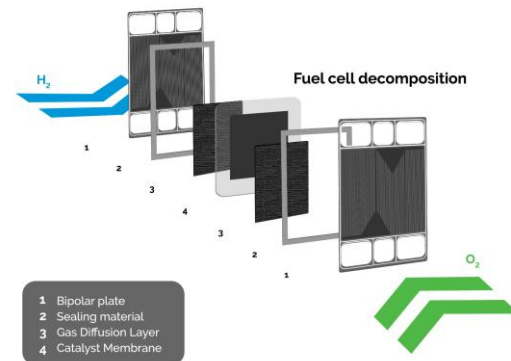
- > The stack of fuel cells is enclosed
- > Cell voltage monitoring is included
- > Quick connections for ease of service
- > Spring-loaded

FC Stack Concept



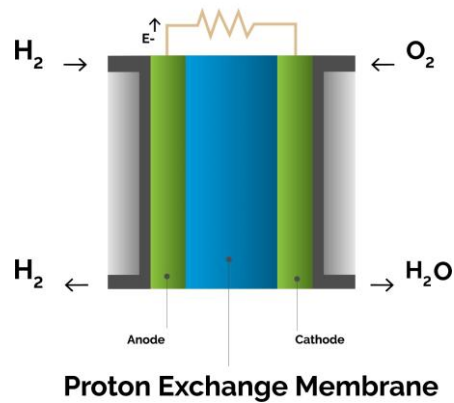
- > Multiple cells are stacked
- > Cells are connected in series
- > A single cell produce > 200A
- > Individual cell voltage < 1VDC

Fuel Cell Decomposition

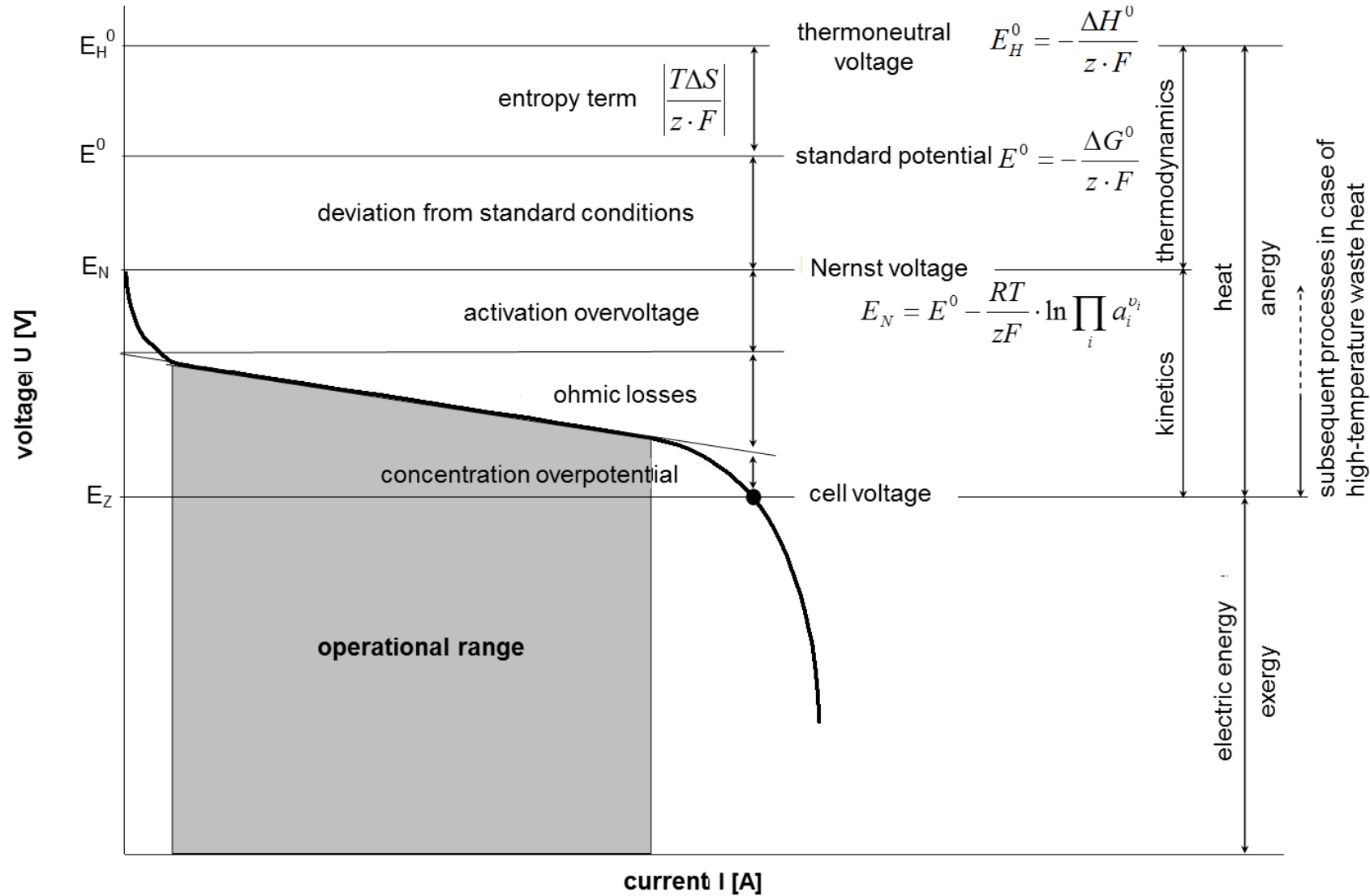


- > Inhouse cell plate production
- > Flow fields distribute gases
- > Membrane Electrode Assembly
- > Cell plates are conductive

PEM FC Principle

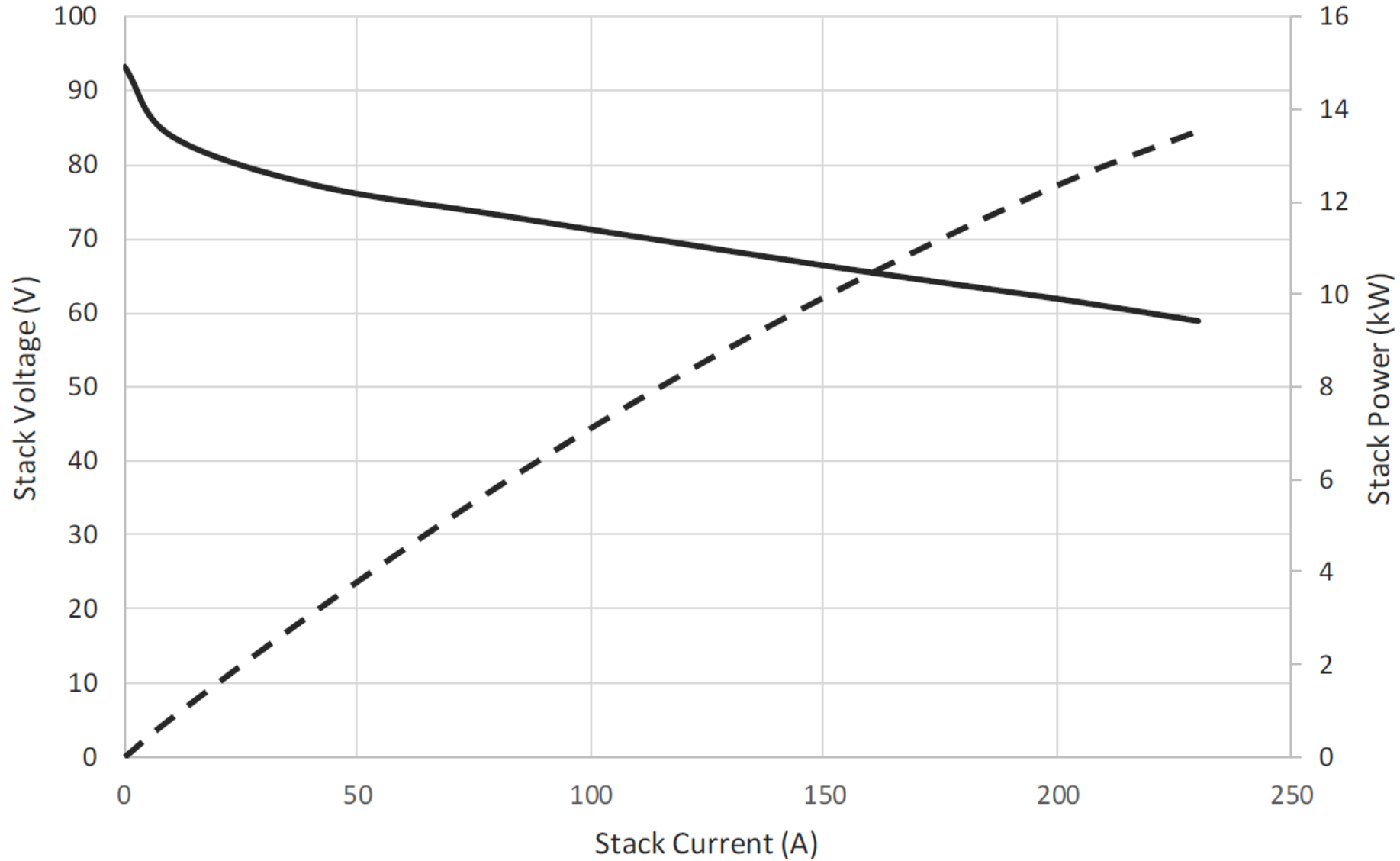


- > Emission free power generation
- > Gaseous Hydrogen (H2)
- > Oxygen (O2) from air
- > Produce electricity, heat and water



1) Nedstack Proprietary Model

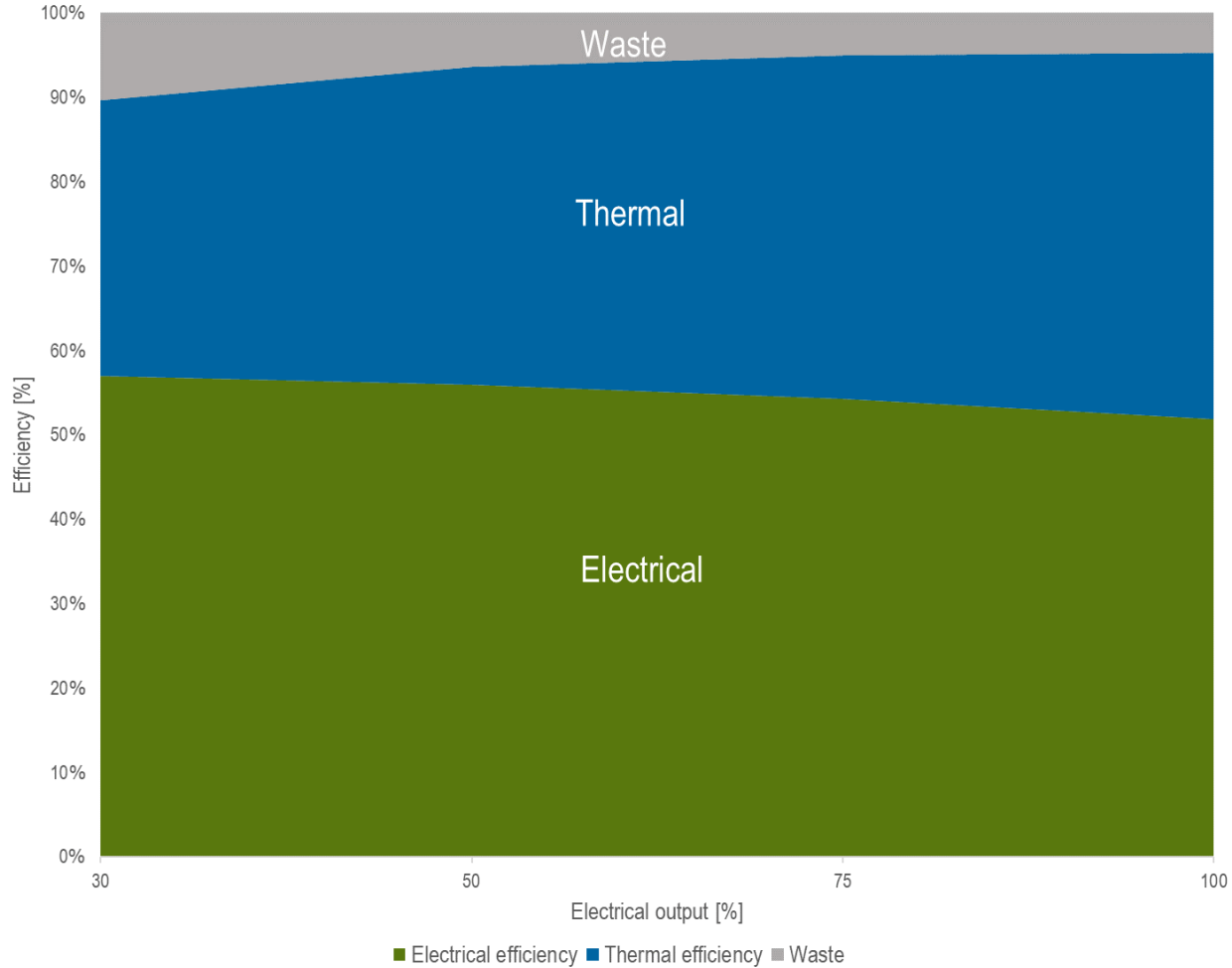
Nedstack | Polarization curve



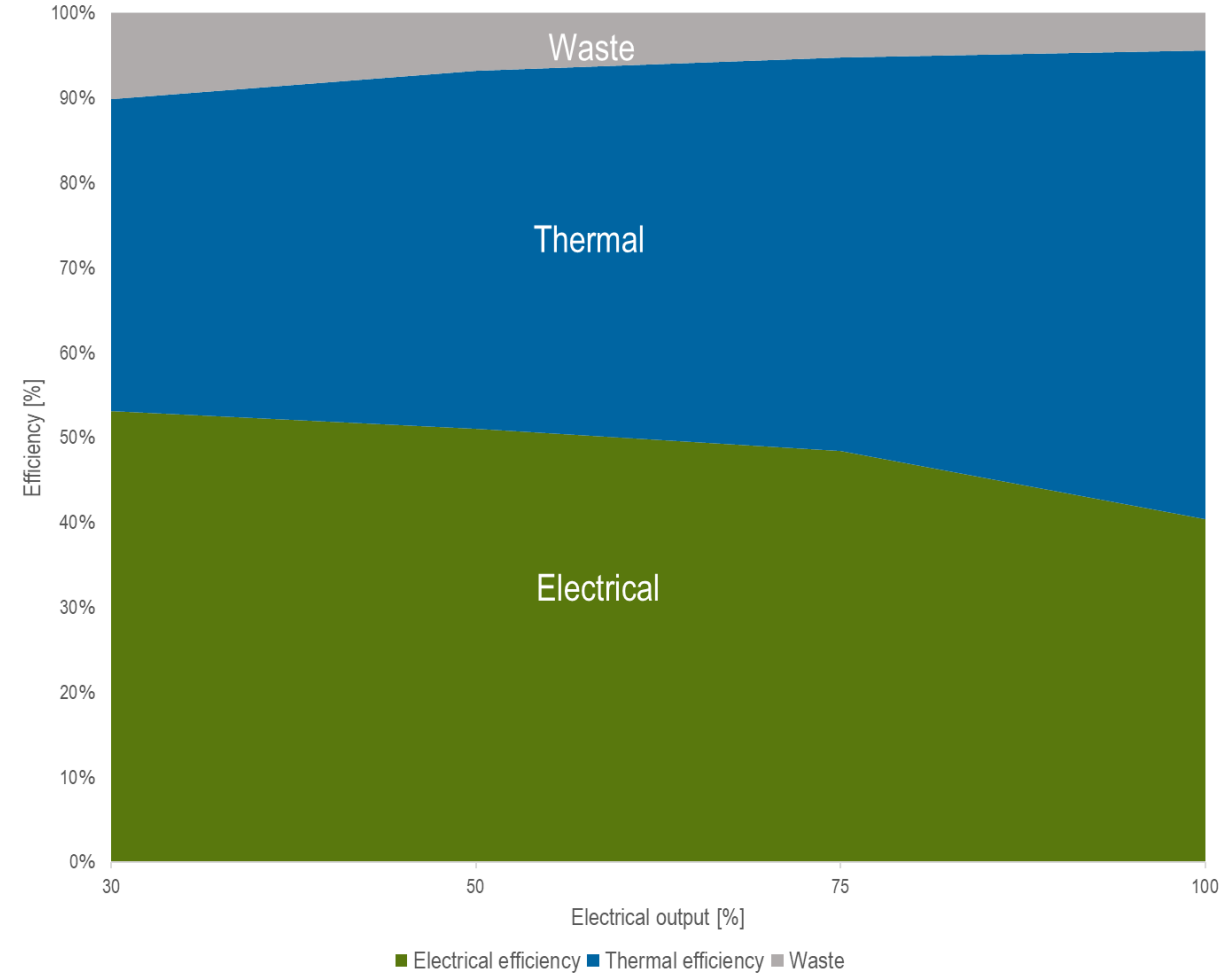
Nedstack | PEM Fuel Cell co-generation efficiency



Beginning of Life Co-Generation Efficiency Diagram



End of Life Co-Generation Efficiency Diagram

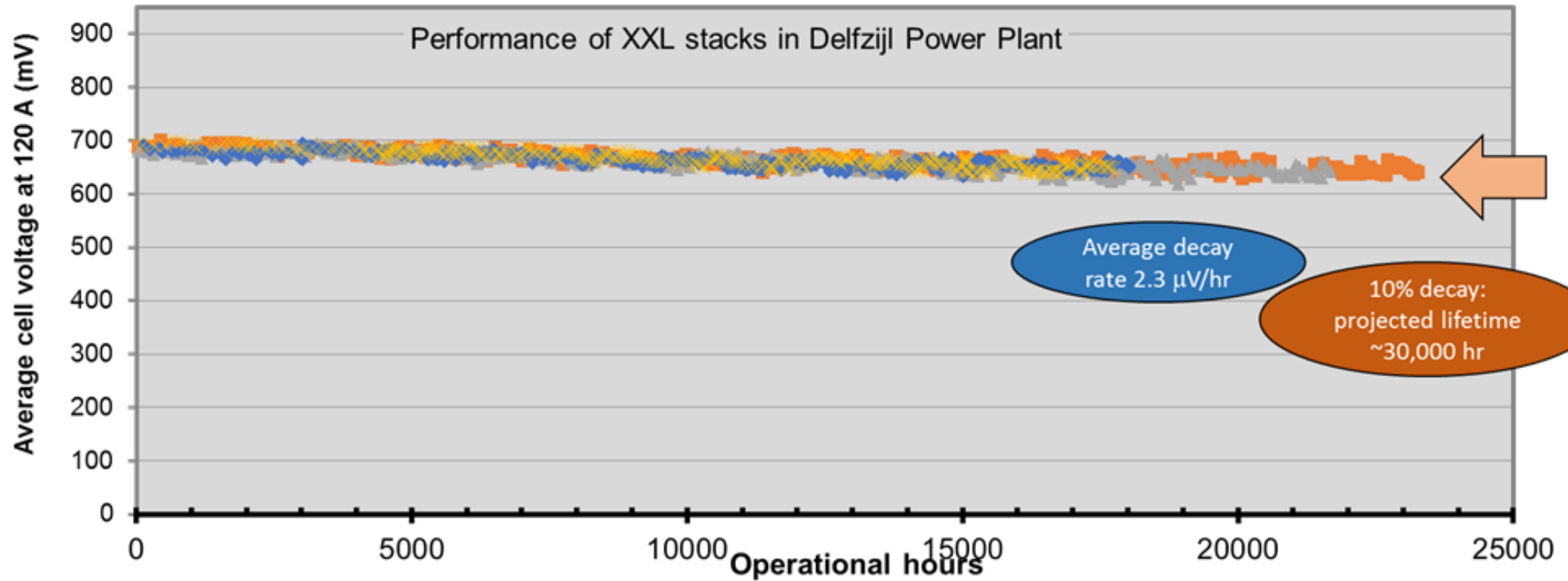


Plant Lifetime Indication

- Designed for 15 years

Stack Lifetime Indication

- 24.000 running hours till refurbishment



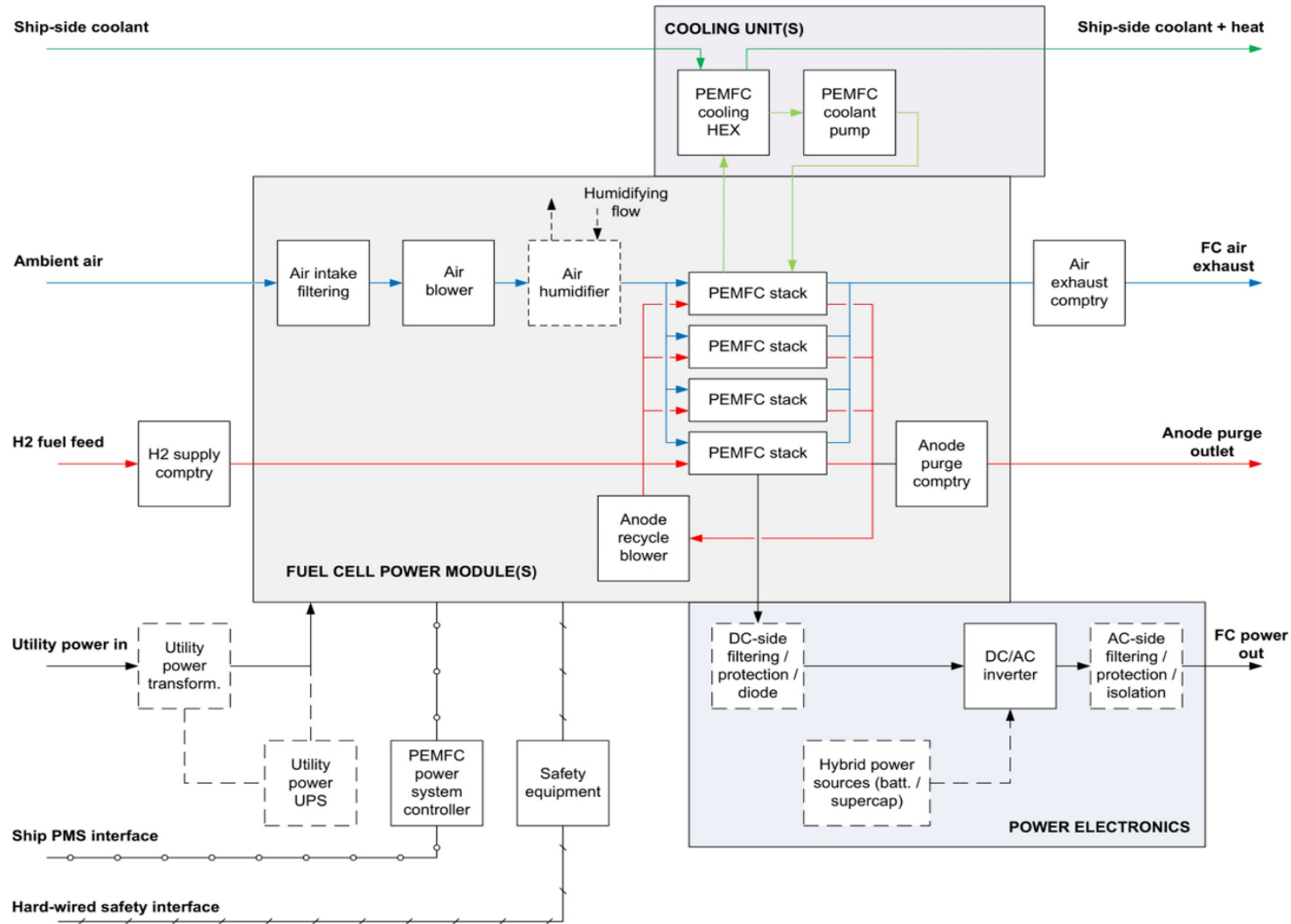
Nedstack | Fuel cell stack degradation

- Reversible decay
- Irreversible decay

- Material aging
- Hydrogen impurities
- Air contamination
- Cooling water contamination
- Catalyst oxidation

- Fuel starvation
- Cooling failure
- Membrane overpressure





comprty = componentry, all relevant components

Nedstack | PemGen 120 FC power system







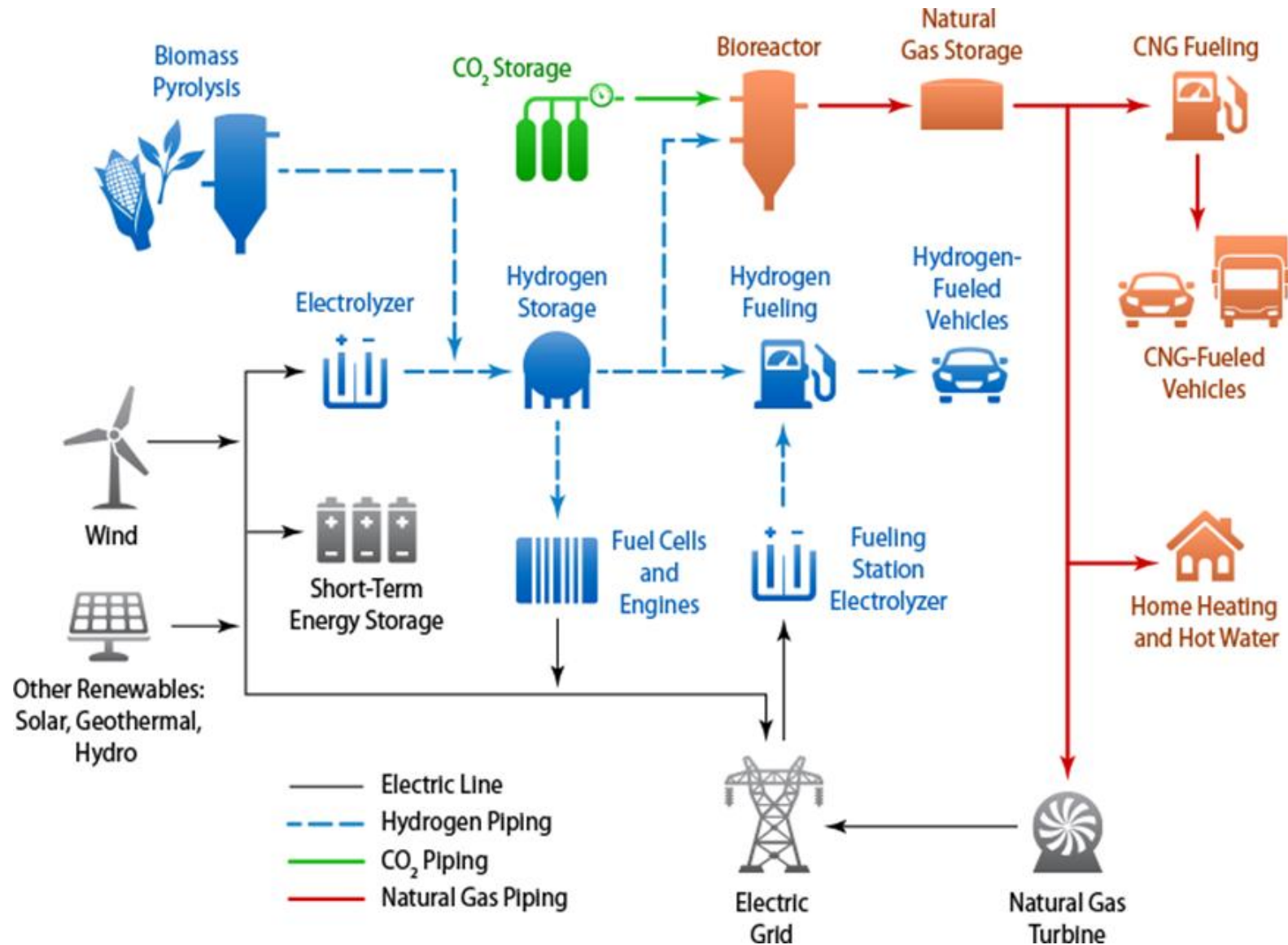
Nedstack
PEM FUEL CELLS

D

Markets & Solutions

Mission Critical High Power PEM solutions and applications





PemGen Focus Markets

Servicing the High-Power / High-Use Domain



Industry



Utility Power to Power



Distributed Power / RAPS



Maritime & Ports

PemGen - Focus Markets

- PemGen focus markets are focused at delivering technology and cost (LCoE) leadership for high-power / high-use markets.
- PemGen® pursues leadership at the utility scale level with power plants intended for 20 years in the field, having advanced safety concepts.
- The PemGen portfolio is tuned for either land-based use (in compliance with EC directives and IEC standards) or maritime use (in compliance with IMO codes, maritime Class Rules and IEC standards).
- The PemGen® business model assumes configure-to-order type technology delivery models where customer value is maximised.

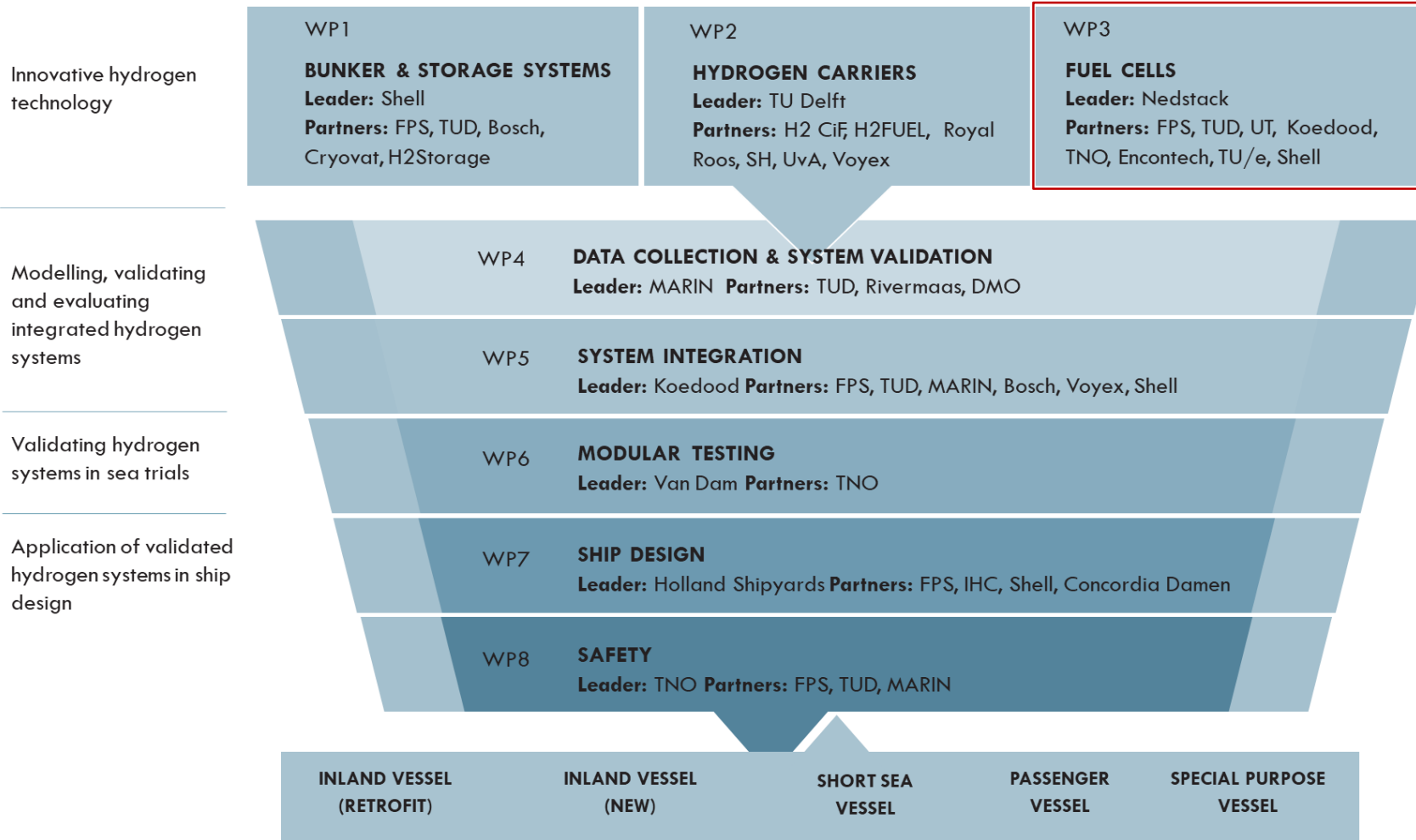
Project NextGen – The new standard in maritime fuel cell



Higher efficiency, power density, lifetime > lower costs



Developing a next generation of maritime fuel cells



TU Delft TU/e
TNO innovation for life
UNIVERSITY OF TWENTE.



Collaboration between FC design powerhouses



Project NextGen – The new standard in industrial fuel cell



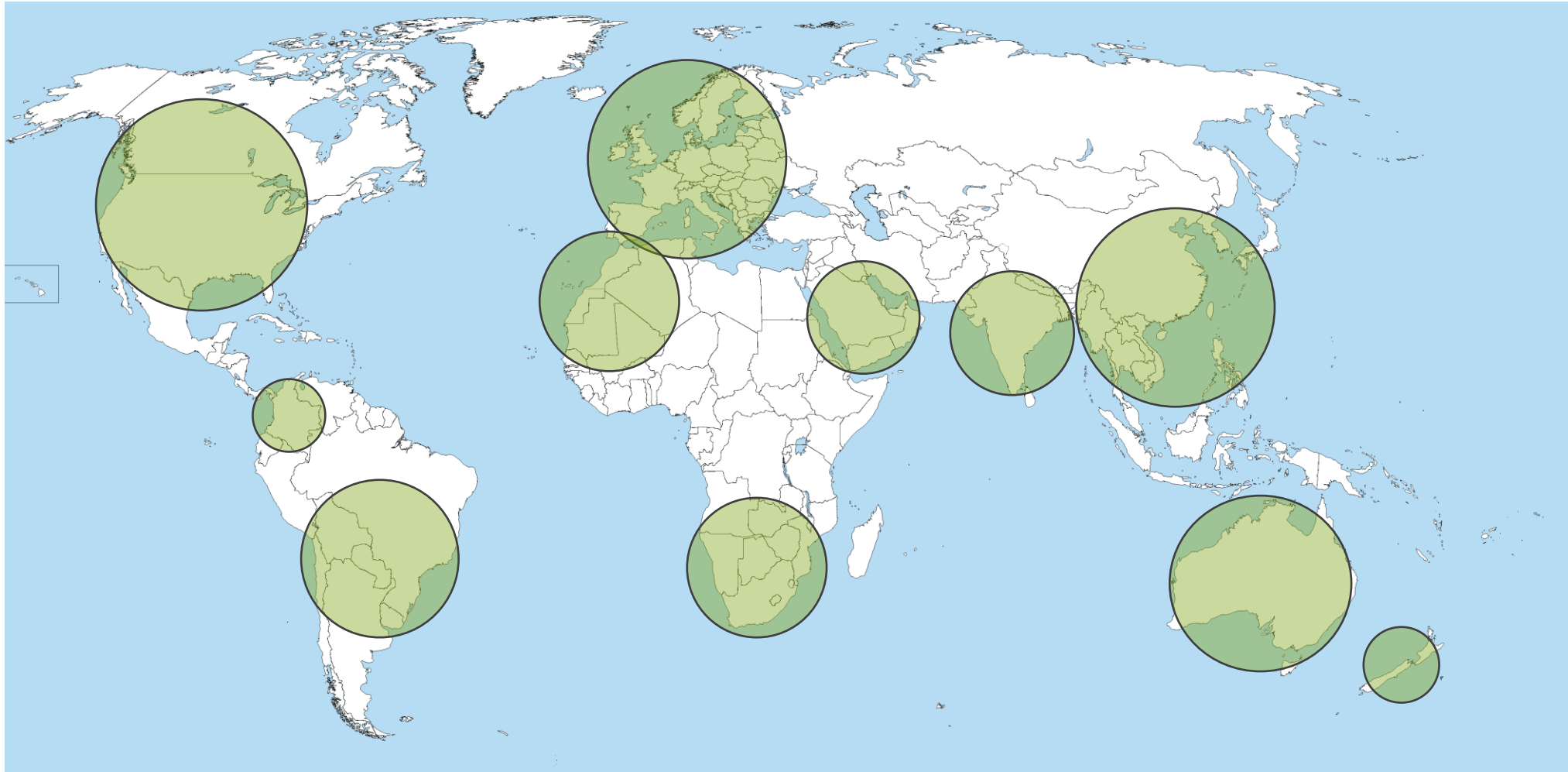
Higher efficiency, power density, lifetime > lower costs

- Prime power: 900 kW @ 50% net efficiency
- Nominal power: 700 kW @ 52% net efficiency
- Modular FC and auxiliary systems
- Integrated DC/DC converter – 800 VDC output
- Anticipated dimensions
 - Footprint: 4 [m²]
 - Height: 2,1 [m]
 - Weight: 4300 [kg]
- Integrated multi-MW control system
- Hydrogen inlet pressure: > 2 bar
- Market introduction: Q2 - 2025



International developments: H2 strategies

Market potential for H2 production and use is massive



1E. How is H2 Available Today?

Mostly in Compressed solutions

H2-Fuel
Feed
Strategy



Bundle
30 Mpa
~ 12 kg



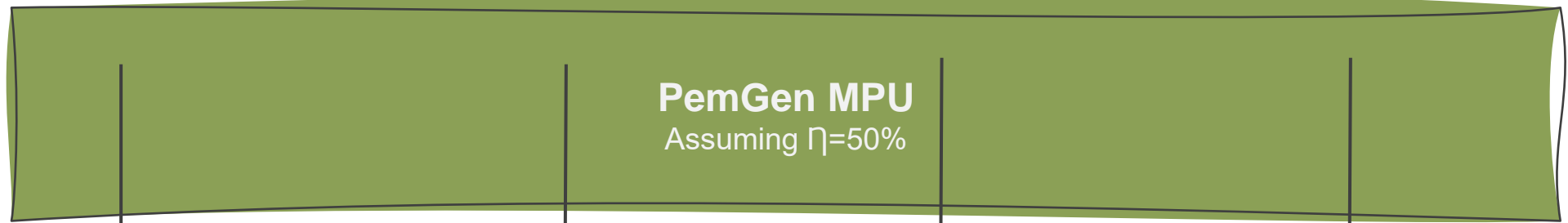
Tube Trailer
30 Mpa
~ 300 kg



MPED Container
50 MPa 20' MPED
~550 kg



Cryogenic Trailer
Cryogenic
~ 3000 kg



PemGen MPU
Assuming $\eta=50\%$

**Power
Endurance
Per Fuel Unit**

Endurance
200kWhe

Endurance
5 MWhe

Endurance
9 MWhe

Endurance
50 MWhe

1) $1 \text{ kgH}_2 = 33.33 \text{ kWh LHV}$



Nedstack

2MW

PEM FUEL CELL

AkzoNobel

Nedstack

INTESA

Johnson Matthey Fuel Cells

POLITECNICO

Innovate

DEMCOPEM
2MW



www.demcopem-2mw.eu

F

Hydrogen Safety

Characteristics and Considerations

- Density 0.08988 kg/m³ *14 times lighter than air*
- Boiling point -252.87 °C *Boiling point Nitrogen is -195,79 °C*
- Auto ignition temperature 500 °C *Auto ignition temperature of diesel is 210 °C*
- Energy density 33.33 kWh/kg *On average 16,5 kWh electrical energy*
- Lower explosion limit 4 % *Wide range requires caution*
- Upper explosion level 75 % *Diesel ranges from 0,6% – 7,5%*

- Collision
- Fire
- Purging
- People
- ...



518 kg - 500 bar



0,03 kg - 0,25 bar

- Diluted concept with Emergency Shutdown (Ventilation)
- Explosion safe
- Inert

NEN-EN-IEC 62282-3-100:2020

EUROPEAN STANDARD **EN IEC 62282-3-100**

NORME EUROPÉENNE

EUROPÄISCHE NORM April 2020

ICS 27.070 Supersedes EN 62282-3-100:2012 and all of its amendments and corrigenda (if any)

English Version

Fuel cell technologies - Part 3-100: Stationary fuel cell power systems - Safety
(IEC 62282-3-100:2019)

Technologies des piles à combustible - Partie 3-100: Systèmes à piles à combustible stationnaires - Sécurité (IEC 62282-3-100:2019) Brennstoffzellentechnologien - Teil 3-100: Stationäre Brennstoffzellen-Energiesysteme - Sicherheit (IEC 62282-3-100:2019)

This European Standard was approved by CENELEC on 2019-03-19. CENELEC members are bound to comply with the CEN/CENELEC Internal Regulations which stipulate the conditions for giving this European Standard the status of a national standard without any alteration.

Up-to-date lists and bibliographical references concerning such national standards may be obtained on application to the CEN-CENELEC Management Centre or to any CENELEC member.

This European Standard exists in three official versions (English, French, German). A version in any other language made by translation under the responsibility of a CENELEC member into its own language and notified to the CEN-CENELEC Management Centre has the same status as the official versions.

CENELEC members are the national electrotechnical committees of Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Republic of North Macedonia, Romania, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey and the United Kingdom.

CENELEC

European Committee for Electrotechnical Standardization
Comité Européen de Normalisation Electrotechnique
Europäisches Komitee für Elektrotechnische Normung

CEN-CENELEC Management Centre: Rue de la Science 23, B-1040 Brussels

© 2020 CENELEC. All rights of exploitation in any form and by any means reserved worldwide for CENELEC Members. Ref. No. EN IEC 62282-3-100:2020 E

| System number | Component | Description | Functionality | Operation mode | Potential failure mode | Potential Effects (s) of Failure | Severity | Potential Cause / Mechanism(s) of Failure | Occurrence | Current Design / Process Controls | Detection | Unleashed | Risk level | Remarks / comments | New mitigation actions | Final risk assessment | | | |
|----------------------------|---|---|-----------------------------------|--|--|--|---|--|--|--|-----------|-----------|------------|--------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|------------|-----------|-----------|
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Severity | Occurrence | Detection | Unleashed |
| 1 FUEL CELL MODULE | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Housing | Housing | Housing around the fuel cell system including the fuel cell module, balance of plant and electrical cabinets and components | Mechanical protection | Operation | Lack of mechanical protection | Physical damage to system components or stacks caused by objects entering fuel cell system | 4 | Mishandling during transport and installation | 1 | Inspection on delivery, installation and SAT; underpressure switch in fuel cell space will detect if housing is gas tight | 1 | 1 | 4 | | | | 4 | | |
| | | | | | | | 4 | Door/hatch opened | 2 | Underpressure switch in fuel cell space will detect if housing is gas tight | 2 | 2 | 5 | | | | 5 | | |
| | | | | | | | 4 | Housing heavily corroded | 1 | Marine grade conservation, regular inspection, underpressure switch in fuel cell space will detect if housing is gas tight | 1 | 1 | 4 | | | | 4 | | |
| | | | | | | | 2 | Mishandling during transport and installation | 1 | Inspection on delivery, installation and SAT | 1 | 1 | 2 | | | | 2 | | |
| | | | | | | | 2 | Mishandling during maintenance | 1 | Regular inspection | 1 | 1 | 2 | | | | 2 | | |
| | | | | | | | 3 | Mechanical damage to housing | 1 | Underpressure switch in fuel cell space will detect if housing is gas tight | 1 | 1 | 3 | | | | 3 | | |
| | | | | | | | 2 | Fixation bolts coming loose | 1 | Fixation bolts tightened as specified torque; lock nuts applied where possible; regular inspection | 2 | 1 | 2 | | | | 2 | | |
| | | | | | | | 2 | Broken fixation | 1 | Regular inspection | 1 | 1 | 2 | | | | 2 | | |
| | | | | | | | 3 | Moving or vibrating components | 2 | Regular inspection, gas detection | 1 | 1 | 3 | | | | 3 | | |
| | | | | | | | 2 | Fixation bolts coming loose | 1 | Fixation bolts tightened as specified torque; lock nuts applied where possible; regular inspection | 2 | 1 | 2 | | | | 2 | | |
| | | | | | | | 2 | Broken fixation | 1 | Regular inspection | 1 | 1 | 2 | | | | 2 | | |
| | | | | | | | 3 | Corrosion | 1 | | 1 | 1 | 3 | | | | 3 | | |
| 3 | Mechanical damage caused by mishandling | 1 | Ground fault protection system | 1 | 1 | 3 | | | | 3 | | | | | | | | | |
| 2 | Items falling on piping, cables | 1 | Inspection before start-up | 1 | 1 | 2 | | | | 2 | | | | | | | | | |
| 1.1 FUEL CELL STACK | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| MEA | MEA | Membrane | Conductions from anode to cathode | Loss of proton conductivity | Low cell voltage(s), thus low efficiency | 2 | MEA temperature too high / too low | 1 | The coolant temperature is monitored on the inlet manifold and on the outlet manifold. Individual cell temperature deviations can not be observed, however, these will probably show a low cell voltage reading for the corresponding cell | 2 | 1 | 2 | | | | 2 | | | |
| | | | | | | 2 | Membrane dehydration | 2 | | 2 | 2 | 3 | | | | 3 | | | |
| | | | | | | 2 | Oxidation of catalyst | 1 | | 2 | 1 | 2 | | | | 2 | | | |
| | | | | | | 2 | Physical damage to catalyst layer | 1 | The OCV measures individual cell voltages. Low cell voltages can be observed, however, the root cause can not be determined | 2 | 1 | 2 | | | | 2 | | | |
| | | | | | | 2 | Fuel starvation | 1 | | 2 | 1 | 2 | | | | 2 | | | |
| | | | | | | 2 | GDL clogged by particles | 1 | | 2 | 1 | 2 | | | | 2 | | | |
| | | | | | | 2 | GDL flooded with water | 1 | | 2 | 1 | 2 | | | | 2 | | | |
| | | | | | | 3 | Border damage combined with contamination | 1 | A leak current from one to another cell will not be detected if this current is relatively low compared with the stack current | 3 | 1 | 3 | | | | 3 | | | |
| | | | | | | 2 | Pinholes in membrane | 1 | Pinholes in membrane will cause additional hydrogen crossover, thus led to lower cell voltage, reduced OCV and increased voltage decay | 2 | 1 | 2 | | | | 2 | | | |
| | | | | | | 0 | Keep hydrogen (anode) and air (cathode) separated from each other | 0 | | 0 | 0 | NRER | | | | NRER | | | |
| 2 | Conduct electrons | Commissioning | low current and/or voltage | Lower power output, low efficiency | 2 | poor recirculation distribution due to blockage/particles in the flow field | 5 | cell voltage drop | 2 | 3 | 3 | | | | 3 | | | | |
| 3 | Conduct heat from MEA to coolant | | H2 leakage (in side the stack) | fuel starvation, accelerated stack degradation | 3 | cell plate permeable (can be due to ruptures, cracks, creep) | 3 | excess stack & monitoring thereof; cell voltage drop | 2 | 2 | 4 | | | | 4 | | | | |



Nedstack

PEM FUEL CELLS

G

Projects

Pilot projects and developments in inland navigation



Fuel cell power installations

With our co-makers, we deliver today

MPU-20



- Mobile power units
- 20 [kW] – End of Life

PEMGEN 120



- Maritime and stationary
- 120 [kW] – End of Life

PEMGEN 300



- Inland navigation
- 300 [kW] – End of life

PEMGEN 600



- Maritime and Stationary
- 600 [kW] – End of Life



VIKING



Contact Card



www.nedstack.com

Jogchum Bruinsma
Commercial Director

Carbon Technology Energies B.V.
Westervoortsedijk 73-VB, NL-6827 AV, Arnhem

Phone: +31 630 03 23 19

E-Mail: jogchum.bruinsma@nedstack.com