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Correction: Energy efficiency of future hydrogen-based fuel supply chain routes for Germany's maritime demand

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KEYWORDS

synfuels, scenarios, import efficiency, maritime transport, pipeline infrastructure, hydrogen geopolitics

A Correction on

Energy efficiency of future hydrogen-based fuel supply chain routes for Germany's maritime demand

by Dave Y, Márquez Torres JS, Kazemi Esfeh S,Baetcke L and Ehlers S (2025). Front. Energy Res. 13:1600803.doi: 10.3389/fenrg.2025.1600803

"In the abstract, Line 24 The analysis showed that the efficiency of import varies from 44.6% to 53.9% between the analyzed countries. This has been corrected to read: The analysis showed that the efficiency of import varies from 42.17 % to 50.02% between the analyzed countries."

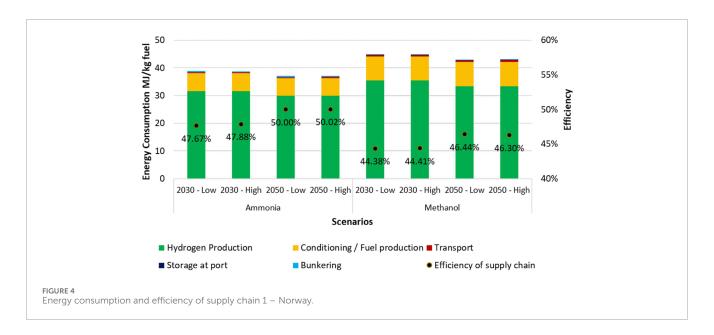
There was a mistake in Figure 4 as published. In order to plot the graphs, unlike stated, the higher heating value of methanol was taken (22.9 MJ/kg) instead of the lower heating value, i.e. 19.9 MJ/kg. The corrected Figure 4 appears below.

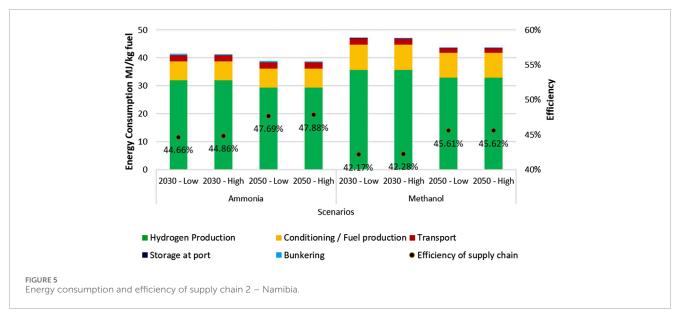
There was a mistake in Figure 5 as published. In order to plot the graphs, unlike stated, the higher heating value of methanol was taken (22.9 MJ/kg) instead of the lower heating value, i.e. 19.9 MJ/kg. The corrected Figure 5 appears below.

There was a mistake in Figure 6 as published. In order to plot the graphs, unlike stated, the higher heating value of methanol was taken (22.9 MJ/kg) instead of the lower heating value, i.e. 19.9 MJ/kg. The corrected Figure 6 appears below.

There was a mistake in Figure 7 as published. In order to plot the graphs, unlike stated, the higher heating value of methanol was taken (22.9 MJ/kg) instead of the lower heating value, i.e. 19.9 MJ/kg. The corrected Figure 7 appears below.

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There was a mistake in Figure 8 as published. In order to plot the graphs, unlike stated, the higher heating value of methanol was taken (22.9 MJ/kg) instead of the lower heating value, i.e. 19.9 MJ/kg. The corrected Figure 8 appears below.

Equation 3 in **4.3 Transport**, *4.3.2 Ship-based transport*, was erroneously given as:

No. of ships required =
$$\frac{V_{\textit{Methanol per day}} * \textit{voyage duration}}{V_{\textit{Methanol per ship}}}$$

The correct equation is:

No. of ships required =
$$\frac{V_{f\,per\,day}*voyage\;duration}{V_{f\,per\,ship}}$$

Equation 4 in **4.3 Transport**, *4.3.2 Ship-based transport*, was erroneously given as:

No. of voyages per year =
$$\frac{V_{Methanol per year}}{V_{Methanol per ship}}$$

The correct equation is:

No. of voyages per year =
$$\frac{V_{f per year}}{V_{f per ship}}$$

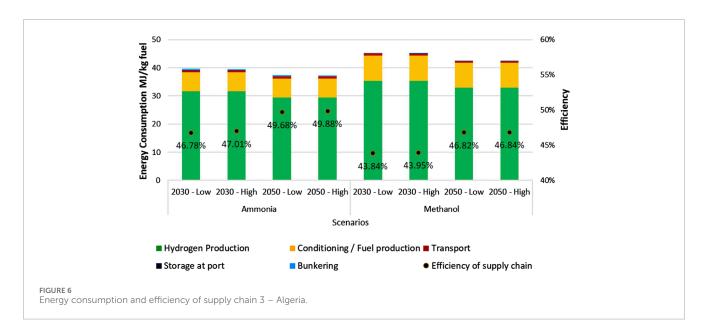
There was an error in the explanation of **Equation 4**. A correction has been made to **Section 4.3 Transport**, *4.3.2 Ship-based transport*, paragraph 2:

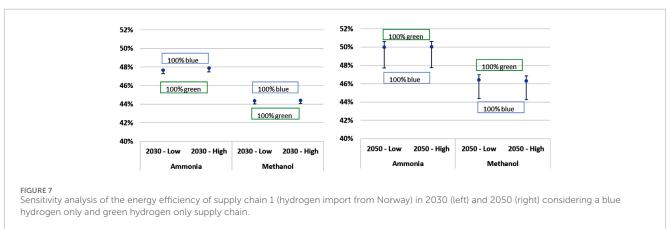
"Where f stands for fuel (ammonia or methanol), $V_{f\,per\,day}$ represents the volume of fuel produced per day, $V_{f\,per\,ship}$ the volume of fuel transported per ship, $V_{f\,per\,year}$ the volume of fuel produced per year and the voyage duration is the sum of the round trip."

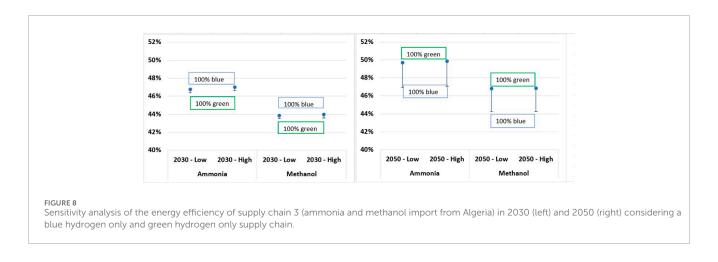
There was an error in the percentages. A correction has been made to Section 5 **Results and discussion**, paragraph 2:

"The power-to-fuel efficiencies obtained in this study for 2030 range between 44.51% in Namibia and 44.88% in Algeria, while in 2050 they increase to 47.56% for both countries, primarily due to the anticipated improvement of electrolyzer efficiency. This is lower

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compared to the 52.4% and 54.7% figures found by (Rahmat et al., 2023) when considering a VDB kinetic model and a GRF model respectively."

There was an error in the percentages. A correction has been made to section **5 Results and discussion**, *5.1 Import from Norway*, paragraph 3:

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"The overall efficiency of the supply chain is approximately 48% and 44% in 2030 and 50% and 46% in 2050 for ammonia and methanol respectively."

There was an error in the percentages. Corrections have been made to section **5 Results and discussion**, 5.4 Sensitivity analysis for 100% blue hydrogen and 100% green hydrogen scenarios:

Paragraph 2:

"In the case of supply chain 1- Norway to Germany, when considering a 100% green hydrogen scenario, the energy efficiency in 2030 decreases by approximately 0.40% for ammonia and 0.36% for methanol (lower whisker bars on the left side of Figure 7), while for 2050 it increases by 0.61% and 0.55% respectively (upper whisker bars on the right side)."

Paragraph 3:

"This observation is further corroborated by the results of the 100% blue hydrogen scenario: in 2030, the supply chain efficiency increases marginally (by 0.01%) for both ammonia and methanol, while in 2050 it decreases by approximately 2.28% in the case of ammonia and 2.06% in the case of methanol (lower whisker bars on the right side of Figure 7)."

Paragraph 4:

"A comparable phenomenon is observed in the case of supply chain 3- Algeria to Germany, wherein considering a 100% green hydrogen scenario, the energy efficiency in 2030 decreases by approximately 0.38% for ammonia and 0.35% for methanol (lower whisker bars on the left side of Figure 8). For the year 2050, supply chain efficiency remains constant, as a 100% green scenario had previously been considered. In contrast, for the 100% blue scenario, efficiency increases marginally (by 0.01%) for both ammonia and methanol in 2030, while for 2050 it decreases by 2.80%

and 2.59% respectively (lower whisker bars on the right side of Figure 8)."

There was an error in the percentages. Corrections have been made to section **6 Conclusion**.

Paragraph 2:

"As observed from the results, the technical efficiency of import varies from 42.17% to 50.02% between the analyzed countries."

Paragraph 3:

"And for methanol, the average supply chain efficiency of Norway is 44.40% and Algeria 43.90%."

The original article has been updated.

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