ENERGY OCEANIA
FOR A SUSTAINABLE FUTURE

PRISM

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ABSTRACT BOOK



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DAY - 1

PLENARY SESSION

Redox Flow Batteries: Challenges and Opportunities

Hongxia Wang

School of Chemistry and Physics, Queensland University of Technology, Brisbane, Australia

Abstract:

With the growing global demand for electricity, there is an increasing international imperative to develop renewable energy sources to reduce dependence on fossil fuels and mitigate their adverse environmental impacts. However, renewable energy sources, such as solar and wind, are inherently intermittent, posing significant challenges to their reliable integration into the electricity grid. Therefore, efficient and cost-effective energy storage technologies are essential to facilitate the large-scale deployment of renewable energy and ensure a stable and reliable electricity supply. Among the various energy storage technologies, vanadium redox flow batteries (VRFBs) are considered one of the most promising candidates for large-scale stationary energy storage owing to their independently scalable power and energy capacities, long cycle life, and high operational reliability. Nevertheless, several challenges continue to hinder their widespread commercial adoption, including the high cost of vanadium electrolytes, the limited performance and durability of existing membranes, relatively low energy density to name a few. Addressing these challenges through the development of cost-effective and high-performance materials is crucial to improving the overall efficiency, durability, and economic viability of VRFB technology.

In this talk, I will present research at QUT on the development of membranes with tailored properties to improve the performance, efficiency, and durability of vanadium redox flow batteries (VRFBs). I will also discuss the development of redox flow batteries based on alternative, cost-effective redox-active materials as potential alternatives to vanadium-based systems. The key challenges facing existing VRFB technology, together with emerging research opportunities and future prospects for advancing redox flow batteries, will be discussed.

Biography:

Hongxia Wang is a Professor and Australia Research Council (ARC) Georgina Sweet Laureate Fellow at Queensland University of Technology (QUT). Her research focuses on

developing sustainable approaches for fabricating advanced solar cells and energy storage devices with enhanced performance and longevity.

Her achievements have been recognised with multiple awards, including the 'Solar Energy Journal Best Paper Award for 2016 in Photovoltaics' (International Solar Energy Society) and 'the Best Research Paper Award in Manufacturing and Material Science' (China Association for Science and Technology, 2023). She is an elected Fellow of Australian Technological Science and Engineering (FTSE), a Fellow of the Queensland Academy of Arts and Sciences, the Royal Society of Chemistry (FRSC), and the Royal Australian Chemical Institute (FRACI).

Zero-emission thermoelectrics for solid-state power generation and cooling

Zhi-Gang Chen

ARC Research Hub in Zero-emission Power Generation for Carbon Neutrality, Center for Materials Science, School of Chemistry and Physics, Queensland University of Technology, Brisbane, Queensland 4001, Australia

Abstract:

Climate change caused by the continuous accumulation of greenhouse gases is an imminent threat to mankind and biodiversity. Already a dry land with vulnerable biodiversity, Australia will be hard hit by climate change as evidenced by the recent natural disasters with much increased frequency and intensity. To stop climate change, we need to significantly reduce carbon dioxide (CO2) to net-zero emissions. In this topic, we timely highlight the latest progress on the up-to-the-date thermoelectric devices with their unique designs and compelling thermoelectric efficiency for solid-state power generation and cooling, which will reduce our dependence on carbon-based energy sources. We carefully summarize the structure-related principles and factors that determine the performance of thermoelectric devices and propose strategies for improving their utilities. Besides, we focus on the timeliest designs for inorganic-based devices, organic-based devices, and hybrid-based devices targeting both power generation and cooling for zero-emission. Ultimately, we point out the current challenges, controversies, and prospects of thermoelectric devices.

Biography:

Zhi-Gang Chen is a Founding Director for ARC Research Hub in Zero-emission Power Generation for Carbon Neutrality, a Capacity Building Professor of Energy Materials, and ARC Future Fellow at Queensland University of Technology (QUT). He received his Ph.D.

in materials science and engineering from the Institute of Metal Research, Chinese Academy of Science, in 2008. His research concentrates on smart functional materials for thermoelectrics and nanoelectronics from synthesizing materials to understanding their underlying physics and chemistry. As a lead Chief Investigator, Dr Chen has won over 50M research funding and published >570 peer-reviewed publications, including Science and Nature Sister journals, with >64,000 Google times and an H index of >139, >10 patents, and delivered over 100 plenary/keynote/invited talks. Prof. Chen is one of Clarivate Web of Science's highly cited researchers (2020-2022) and Elsevier Top 2% Scientist (2019-2026), Deputy Editor-in-Chief in Thermal Functional Materials (Springer), and associate editor in Journal of Materials Science and Technology (Elsevier), Exploration and Carbon Energy (Wiley).

Unplugged: What Electricity-Free Hydrogen Changes

Alana Barlow, Sparc Hydrogen, Australia

Abstract:

Australia’s hydrogen ambitions have largely been built on one model: renewable electricity feeding large electrolysers. That model works, but it puts hydrogen in competition with households and industry for renewable generation, transmission capacity and high-purity water. All of these resources are under strain as the energy transition accelerates.

This presentation looks at a different approach: making hydrogen directly from sunlight and water, without electricity. Because it is unplugged from electricity networks, this approach avoids the cost of grid connection and the land needed for generation and transmission. It is more efficient on a total land use basis and can use lower grade water. These features also open up a different production model. Hydrogen and derivatives such as ammonia can be produced close to where they are used, including in regional and agricultural settings.

Drawing on Sparc Hydrogen’s experience taking photocatalytic water splitting from university research to pilot scale, the talk will cover the technical and commercial lessons from that journey. These include what it takes to move a new technology towards commercial readiness, and where partners, investors and policy settings can speed that up.

The central argument is that innovation in hydrogen production should be judged on more than its cost per kilogram. Technologies that ease pressure on networks, land and water, and that bring production closer to communities, offer system-wide value that a narrow cost comparison misses.

Introduction to Renewable Liquid Gas – an LPG Alternative

Jordan McCollum, Gas Energy Australia, Australia

Abstract:

LPG (Liquified Petroleum Gas) today plays a critical role providing energy access to homes and businesses, especially in remote locations such as regional Australian where other forms of energy supply can be unreliable or unavailable. Providing these customers with fit for purpose decarbonisation pathways will be needed as Australia strives to transition to a net zero economy. Drop-in Renewable Liquid Gases such as BioLPG can play a role in providing practical decarbonisation options across the remote parts of Australia and the broader Oceanic community where LPG facilitates energy access today.

Biography:

As CEO of Gas Energy Australia, Jordan leads advocacy for renewable liquid gases as a practical pathway in the energy transition, supporting secure, cost-effective sustainability for all energy consumers. With deep expertise across complex energy supply chains, Jordan advocates for policy to drive decarbonisation through renewable fuels, mirroring the transformation underway in the electricity sector. Jordan also contributes to renewable gas technology and business strategy, drawing on extensive experience in past commercial, operations, innovation, and optimisation roles.

From Pilot Plant to Industry Impact: What We Learned Building and Operating a Green Hydrogen Demonstrator

Navin Bhardwaj, Queensland University of Technology, Australia

Abstract:

As the hydrogen sector moves from research and development toward commercial deployment, industry faces a critical challenge: how to validate technologies, operational strategies, and business models before committing to gigawatt-scale investments. Pilot-scale demonstration facilities can play a vital role in reducing technical and commercial uncertainty while accelerating innovation.

This presentation shares practical lessons from the design, commissioning, and operation of Queensland University of Technology's H2Xport renewable hydrogen pilot facility. The facility integrates solar generation, battery storage, electrolysis, hydrogen storage, fuel cells, water treatment systems, and microgrid control into a flexible research and demonstration platform.

Drawing on project delivery experience and operational performance, the presentation discusses real-world challenges associated with regulatory compliance, equipment integration, automation, maintenance strategies, hydrogen handling, data acquisition, and digitalisation. It also identifies capability gaps that must be addressed to enable continuous operation, autonomous control, advanced energy management, and accelerated technology testing.

The presentation argues that collaborative pilot infrastructure provides a low-risk, low-regret pathway for industry, researchers, technology developers, and regulators to jointly test emerging solutions. Such facilities can generate the evidence needed to improve future energy planning frameworks while supporting workforce development, innovation, and the practical deployment of renewable hydrogen systems at scale.

Biography:

Navin Bhardwaj is Technical Lead for Strategic Research Initiatives at QUT and formerly managed QUT's ARENA-funded green hydrogen pilot plant. He is a PhD researcher focused on renewable hydrogen systems and electrolyser performance, and actively contributes to Standards Australia's hydrogen committee (ME-093). Prior to academia, Navin spent more than 25 years in the global energy industry, leading production operations and major oil and gas projects across Australia, Europe, Africa and Asia.

Session: Hydrogen and Its Derivatives

Keynote Talk

Hydrogen – Australian Domestic Opportunities, with Example Project Helios as a Showcase

Robert Saunders, Elecseed, Australia

Abstract:

Climate change is not a "con job" and the science cannot be ignored. Various changes such as weather patterns are visible more and more, whilst the greenhouse gas emissions since the industrial revolution tells its own story.

However, the use of clean technology and renewable energy sources can slow this trend, and Australia is well placed as a country to be the "supply", with other countries such as the Republic of Korea the "demand" The use of Hydrogen isn't new, with multiple uses across industrial processes and agriculture being in place for several years. Indeed, with global hydrogen demand increasing, hydrogen production is already a significant industry, but it is almost entirely supplied by coal or gas (often referred to as brown and blue hydrogen, respectively) and is used mostly in oil refining and for the production of fertilisers.

This is changing, however, with the ability to produce green hydrogen from renewable energy such as solar Photovoltaics becoming more readily available both technically and economically. Indeed, without the increase in solar generation infrastructure, the growth potential of green hydrogen would be less attractive.

With this market stability as well as technological developments across renewable equipment such as bi-facial solar panels, the ability to produce green hydrogen is now very much upon us, with countries like Australia, the Middle East, and North America, with land and natural resources, the focus of attention.

However, several export projects (Hydrogen 1.0) have failed and there is market negativity around green hydrogen, some with merit, as we have very much run before we could walk, with large scale government backed projects collapsing on a regular basis across the country.

This presentation explores the different uses of Green Hydrogen domestically (Hydrogen 2,0) with a focus on Australia, and how, in conjunction with countries like the Republic of Korea, nations can align to develop a strategic partnership for decades to come for the use of Green Hydrogen in multiple applications. The presentation will therefore focus on Project Helios, a green hydrogen project in the cement industry in Port Augusta, South Australia, and look at the project concept, outcomes, challenges and future.

Biography:

Robert Saunders is an innovative and results-driven General Manager and Renewable Energy Specialist with more than 25 years of experience in energy, professional services, and engineering, delivering exceptional outcomes for large-scale projects. As a leader with global experience, he has capitalised on his career as a business leader in the UK, Romania, Korea, and Australia, applying commercial and engineering insights to the renewables market. Passionate about delivering quality project outcomes, he unites team members and industry partners as an interpersonal connector capable of seeing the big picture and incorporating innovative ideas into best practices. He inspires teams to deliver results by nurturing their talent and creating risk-aware environments within cultures of excellence to ensure outcomes align with corporate objectives and professional standards. Robert holds a B.Eng (Hons) in Energy Engineering from the London South Bank University whilst is currently on the board of governors of the Australian Chamber of Commerce in Korea (AustCham).

Keynote Talk

Clean Energy Transition: Advancing Safety, Reliability and Performance

Fatemeh Salehi, Macquarie University, Australia

Abstract:

Clean energy technologies are central to both the transition to net-zero emissions and the strengthening of energy security and resilience. However, their successful deployment depends on being efficient, reliable, safe and scalable enough to meet the needs of transport, industry and the wider energy system. This talk will explore how engineering, computational modelling and data-driven approaches can help address these challenges and accelerate the translation of clean energy technologies from research to practical deployment. The presentation will examine how advanced modelling can improve performance, identify safety risks, support system optimisation and reduce uncertainty during scale-up.

Biography:

Dr Fatemeh Salehi is Associate Dean, Engagement and Sustainability, in the Faculty of Science and Engineering at Macquarie University, and Chair of the United Nations Academic Impact Hub for Sustainable Development Goal 15. Working at the intersection of engineering research, industry collaboration and sustainability, she focuses on advancing safe, reliable and sustainable energy systems and translating research into practical solutions that support the energy transition. Her research spans hydrogen technologies, low-carbon energy systems and

AI-driven modelling, with an emphasis on improving the safety, efficiency and reliability of emerging energy technologies. Her contributions have been recognised in the NSW Government's Hydrogen Strategy (2021), and she contributes to the development of national hydrogen standards through Standards Australia Committee ME-093. A Fulbright alumna and International Hydrogen Fellow, Dr Salehi is an Executive Member of the Combustion Institute and serves on the Scientific Advisory Board of the Blue Economy CRC. Her recognitions include the NSW Young Tall Poppy Award, Maria Skyllas-Kazacos Award and Bilger Award. Through her leadership, she fosters partnerships across academia, industry and government to accelerate innovation, research translation and meaningful sustainability outcomes.

Plug's Hydrogen Ecosystem

Laurent van Helden, Plug Power, Australia

Keynote Talk

Emerging Technologies for Hydrogen Production: Enabling Low-Carbon Liquid Fuels

Amy Philbrook, Hadean Energy, Australia

Abstract:

Emerging hydrogen production technologies offer opportunities to improve efficiency, reduce costs and expand the role of renewable energy in industrial decarbonisation. This presentation examines advances in electrolysis, including anion exchange membrane and high-temperature solid oxide systems, alongside established alkaline and proton exchange membrane technologies. It considers the practical factors that determine commercial viability: electricity demand, heat integration, materials availability, durability and manufacturing scale-up.

A central case study is Hadean Energy's tubular solid oxide electrolysis technology, developed at CSIRO. Using a ceramic electrolyte to convert steam into hydrogen and oxygen, the technology can integrate industrial waste heat to reduce electrical energy requirements. Its tubular architecture offers a pathway to simplified manufacturing and reduced sealing complexity, while avoiding platinum group metals.

Beyond hydrogen, Hadean's technology can co-electrolyse steam and carbon dioxide to produce synthesis gas: a mixture of hydrogen and carbon monoxide. This syngas provides a feedstock for downstream synthesis of low-carbon liquid fuels, including synthetic aviation fuel, and chemicals such as methanol. Linking renewable electricity, suitable carbon dioxide

sources and efficient fuel synthesis creates opportunities to address sectors where direct electrification is challenging.

The presentation will explore how these emerging platforms can connect hydrogen production with broader fuel value chains, highlighting opportunities for Australia and the technical and commercial barriers to deployment. Particular attention will be given to lifecycle emissions, carbon sourcing and process integration, recognising that low-carbon outcomes depend on the complete production pathway rather than electrolyser performance alone.

Biography:

Dr Amy Philbrook is a chemical engineer with a PhD in chemistry and extensive experience in renewable energy, emerging technologies, hydrogen, bioenergy and sustainable aviation fuels. She is a Director of Hadean Energy, supporting the commercialisation of tubular solid oxide electrolysis developed at CSIRO. Her experience includes technical leadership at the Australian Renewable Energy Agency and hydrogen project development at ATCO, bringing a science, engineering and commercial perspective to the deployment of clean energy technologies.

Overview: Extending LFP Battery Life in FCAS and VCAS Applications Using Passive Supercapacitor Hybridisation

Andreas Helwig, University of Southern Queensland, Australia

Abstract:

Single Wire Earth Return (SWER) networks and Frequency Control Ancillary Services (FCAS) expose lithium iron phosphate (LFP) batteries to harsh electrical and thermal stresses—including high-frequency PWM ripple, rapid current reversals, and elevated C-rates—accelerating capacity loss and internal resistance (ESR) growth.

This research investigates whether passive hybridisation with electric double-layer supercapacitors (SCs) can mitigate these stresses under inverter-coupled duty. Experimental SWER loading (1.11–11.11 kHz) shows that SCs intercept high-frequency transients, reducing LFP peak current by ~43%, RMS current by ~40–60%, and net energy burden. Complementary FCAS simulations demonstrate reduced voltage sag, lower thermal rise, and moderated end-of-life ESR sensitivity during 6-second contingency events.

To quantify longevity gains, a stress-resolved electro-thermal degradation framework was developed, integrating charge-throughput capacity fade, ESR power degradation, and Arrhenius thermal acceleration. Applied to empirical stress profiles, the model predicts a 1.3–1.8× ESR-limited life extension for passive LFP–SC hybrids under SWER duty—yielding an additional 2–8 operational years.

These findings show that passive supercapacitor hybridisation provides a practical, low-complexity strategy to enhance LFP longevity, feeder voltage stability, and FCAS reliability in emerging high-renewables grids.

Carbon is the Upgrade, Not the Business: Why Biochar Removal Supply Stalls Before it Reaches a Buyer

Marcus Curcija, Insight Into Impact, Australia

Abstract:

Biochar is a leading source of delivered durable carbon removal, yet supply stays fragmented and most projects never reach a buyer. Paired use cases in South Africa and Japan identify why, with direct consequences for corporate offtake and project capital.

Japan has had a government approved biochar carbon method since 2020. No scheme fee, less proof than international standards, 80 to 100 percent of review cost subsidised. Four projects registered in four years. Every regulatory advantage, near zero uptake: the constraint is commercial.

The South African case shows what works. An operating producer earns nothing from carbon and runs on product revenue. Carbon is an upgrade on a chain that already pays, not the reason the chain exists. Certification cost, US$50,000 to US$160,000 against smallholder output of five credits a year, is necessary and not sufficient. What producers ask for is a floor price and dependable medium term offtake.

Two findings define the opportunity. Producers can run the operations but will not carry credit issuance rights or multi year land obligations, so an aggregator sells legal and financial risk absorption, not software. And traceability fails at opposite ends of both chains for the same non technological reason, where buyer assurance is won or lost.

Every conclusion traces to coded field evidence gathered for the Africa to Asia Regional Biochar Carbon Aggregation and Readiness Platform, now in incubation. The session turns it into a diligence frame for distributed removal supply, and reports producer and purchaser interviews completing before the conference.

Solar Farms Beyond Energy Generation: Understanding the Environment Within PV Arrays

Azadeh Jafari, University of Queensland, Australia

Overcoming the Human Capital & Technical Skill Bottlenecks in Greenfield Critical Minerals Scale-Ups

Emilie Chautard, Consult Connect, Australia

Abstract:

The global energy transition hinges on the rapid commercialisation of critical minerals technologies, from Direct Lithium Extraction (DLE) and advanced hydrometallurgy to next-generation battery chemistries (sodium-ion, vanadium). However, as promising clean-tech scale-ups move from pilot testing and R&D into full-scale industrial deployment, they frequently encounter a critical, often overlooked bottleneck: execution capability.

Securing capital and validating technology are only half the battle. Bringing complex processing facilities online requires bridging a profound cultural and operational divide; transitioning from deep-tech R&D environments to heavy-industrial, site-based operations. The challenge is compounded by an acute global shortage of niche technical talent capable of operating across both realms.

This presentation explores the human capital and organizational realities of scaling critical minerals projects across APAC, EMEA, and LATAM. Attendees will gain actionable insights into how energy transition scale-ups can structure, recruit and retain cross-disciplinary project teams that de-risk development timelines.

Hydrogen Energy Release Optimiser (HERO®)

Ashkan Vatani, Star Scientific Limited, Australia

Abstract:

Decarbonising industrial heat requires technologies that deliver high temperatures, reliable performance and responsive control. While hydrogen offers a pathway to replacing fossil fuels, the method used to convert its chemical energy into useful heat is equally important. Developed

by Star Scientific, the Hydrogen Energy Release Optimiser (HERO®) uses a proprietary catalyst to promote the reaction between hydrogen and oxygen, generating heat without a flame and producing water as the reaction product.

HERO® has demonstrated catalyst temperatures exceeding 700°C, with the released energy transferred to process fluids through an integrated heat exchanger. Operation with hydrogen and oxygen avoids introducing atmospheric nitrogen into the reaction, eliminating the associated pathway for thermal nitrogen oxide formation. Its flameless operation also creates opportunities to integrate heat generation closely with heat transfer.

A key advantage is the ability to regulate heat generation by controlling reactant gas supply, supporting temperature control as process demands change. Unlike systems that primarily store thermal energy, HERO® generates heat on demand. This reduces reliance on managing a large inventory of stored heat and offers flexibility for applications with variable heating loads or specific temperature requirements.

Applications under development include steam and hot-water generation, food manufacturing, process-fluid heating and thermally driven desalination. This presentation introduces HERO's operating principle, its advantages over conventional hydrogen combustion and its potential role in industrial decarbonisation. When supplied with low-emissions hydrogen and oxygen, HERO® offers a controllable alternative to fossil-fuel-based process heating.

Powering Data Centres in Australia - What Hydrogen Taught Us About Building the Electricity Infrastructure First

Stephen Foster, Fusion Source Energy, Australia

Abstract:

Australia is entering a period of unprecedented interest in data centre development, driven by artificial intelligence, cloud computing and growing demand for digital infrastructure. Yet behind this investment opportunity lies a familiar challenge: securing the electricity infrastructure needed to support it.

Drawing on more than 25 years of experience across energy, infrastructure and renewable development, Stephen Foster explores the parallels between Australia's hydrogen ambitions and the emerging data centre industry.

The hydrogen sector demonstrated how ambitious investment plans can be constrained by insufficient transmission capacity, limited access to competitively priced electricity, complex approvals and infrastructure development timelines. With governments now actively encouraging data centre investment, Australia risks repeating these challenges unless the lessons of hydrogen development are recognised.

The presentation examines the practical barriers facing data centre developers, including constrained electricity networks, generation availability, planning delays and the misalignment between development approvals and the delivery of essential power and water infrastructure. Recent Australian developments highlight the commercial consequences when these processes fail to progress together.

Importantly, the discussion moves beyond identifying problems to consider opportunities for improving infrastructure planning, coordinating approvals, integrating renewable generation and battery storage, and developing more flexible, efficient energy systems.

Drawing on his current work with Fusion Source Energy, Stephen explores how coordinated energy and data centre development can reduce project risk, accelerate delivery and create lasting benefits for Australia's electricity system.

Leveraging AI in Renewable-Powered Green Hydrogen Systems: From Variable Power to Reliable Hydrogen

Kinley Dorji, Queensland University of Technology, Australia

E-Poster Presentation

Dual Modification of Hard Carbon Anodes through Boron Doping and g-C3N4 Surface Coating for Advanced Sodium-Ion Batteries

Do-Hyeon Yua, In-Seok Seoa, Gyu-Jeong Janga, Baek-sang Yoona*

aDepartment of Electronic and Information Materials Engineering, Division of Advanced Materials Engineering,

,Jeonbuk National University, Jeonju 54896, Republic of Korea

Abstract:

Sodium-ion batteries (SIBs) have emerged as a highly promising alternative for large-scale grid energy storage systems due to the natural abundance and cost competitiveness of sodium. Hard carbon (HC) is considered a promising anode for SIBs, but its practical application is severely hindered by low initial Coulombic efficiency (ICE) and reaction kinetics. This is largely because the narrow interlayer spacing hinders smooth sodium ion insertion and the intrinsic surface adsorption capacity is limited.

To overcome these intrinsic limitations, we propose a rational dual-modification strategy comprising internal boron doping and external melamine-derived g-C3N4 coating. The resulting dual-modified hard carbon (BMHC) architecture harnesses synergistic structural and chemical effects. Structurally, the uniformly coated g-C3N4 layer minimizes the specific surface area and blocks residual open micropores, effectively suppressing electrolyte decomposition and fostering a highly robust solid electrolyte interphase (SEI) layer. Chemically, the electron-deficient B-doping expands the interlayer spacing to facilitate rapid solid-state diffusion, while highly electronegative N atoms lower the thermodynamic energy barrier for Na adsorption, providing abundant electrochemically active sites.

Consequently, the BMHC anode delivers a high initial reversible capacity of 352.5 mAh/g with an outstanding ICE of 89.5%. Furthermore, it exhibits a superior capacity retention of 94.9% after 100 cycles and remarkable rate capability (164.2 mAh/g at 5 C). This comprehensive approach provides a profound understanding of interfacial engineering and electronic structure modulation, offering an effective avenue for developing advanced SIB anodes.

Surface Engineering of Hard Carbon Anodes via g-C3N4-Derived Nitrogen-Doped Carbon Coating for Sodium-Ion Batteries

Gyu-Jeong Janga, In-Seok Seoa, Do-Hyeon Yua, Baek-sang Yoona*

aDepartment of Electronic and Information Materials Engineering, Division of Advanced Materials Engineering,Jeonbuk National University, Jeonju 54896, Republic of Korea

Abstract:

Sodium-ion batteries (SIBs) have attracted substantial attention as cost-effective alternatives to lithium-ion batteries; however, their practical implementation is severely impeded by the limited specific capacity and sluggish reaction kinetics of conventional hard carbon (HC) anodes. In this study, we propose a facile and scalable surface-engineering strategy to construct a highly conductive, nitrogen-doped carbonaceous protective layer on HC via a graphitic carbon nitride (g-C3N4) coating. The target precursor was uniformly deposited onto the HC host using a solution-based mixing process with melamine, followed by thermal calcination at 600 °C under an inert argon atmosphere. Microstructural and compositional characterizations reveal that this pyrolytic coating transforms into a defect-rich, nitrogen-doped carbon layer that effectively expands the interlayer graphitic spacing and introduces abundant active sites for efficient Na+ insertion/extraction. Furthermore, the robust nitrogen-rich matrix facilitates rapid charge transfer and significantly enhances sodium-ion diffusion kinetics while stabilizing the electrode-electrolyte interface during cycling. As a result, the nitrogen-doped carbon-coated HC anode exhibits exceptional specific capacity, superior rate

capability, and outstanding cycling stability compared to pristine HC. This work provides a practical and effective paradigm for designing advanced carbonaceous anode materials for high-performance next-generation energy storage devices.

Panel Discussion

Delivering Renewable Energy and EV Charging in Grid-Constrained Locations

Moderator: Melinda Krebsz, Australian National University, Australia

Panellist: George Koolman, Haskoning, Australia

Stephen Foster, Fusion Source Energy, Australia

Amy Philbrook, Hadean Energy, Australia

Chris Yang, COO of eLumina, Australia

Session: Powering Data Centres and Clean Fuels

Keynote Talk:

Different Wastes, Shared Chemistry: Hydrogenolysis Routes from Biomass and Plastics to Fuels

Department of Civil, Energy, Environmental and Materials Engineering (DICEAM)

Università Mediterranea di Reggio Calabria, Via Zehender, 89122 Reggio Calabria, Italy

Abstract:

Biomass residues and discarded polyolefins seem unrelated as chemical feedstocks. Biomass contains oxygenated structures with cleavable C–O and C–C bonds, whereas polyolefins are composed of comparatively inert saturated C–C chains. Despite these differences, both can be upgraded by combining selective bond cleavage with hydrogenation or hydrogen-transfer steps.

This contribution presents recent work of the chemistry@unirc lab on heterogeneous catalytic upgrading of biomass-derived platform molecules and polyolefin wastes, with emphasis on hydrogenolysis and liquid-fuel production. For biomass, catalytic transfer hydrogenation and hydrogenolysis of furanic and other oxygenated compounds enable deoxygenation using alcohols as hydrogen donors. Agro-industrial residues, including olive-processing waste, are also being investigated through integrated fractionation and anaerobic digestion, linking chemical valorisation with bioenergy recovery.

For plastics, related hydrogen-transfer chemistry has been applied to polyethene conversion over commercial Ru/Al_2O_3 without externally supplied H_2. The use of 2-propanol promotes reductive fragmentation of the polymer into liquid hydrocarbons. Under microwave heating at 250 °C for 1 h, polyethene conversion reached 71%, close to the 74% obtained with conventional heating, but the relative selectivity towards C_5–C_{12} hydrocarbons increased from 23% to 78%.

Rather than assuming identical reaction pathways, the comparison identifies the common catalytic requirements of these chemically distinct feedstocks: controlled cleavage of C–O or C–C bonds, hydrogen availability and suppression of unwanted secondary reactions. The approach connects biomass upgrading and plastic waste conversion to the production of fuel-range hydrocarbons and fuel precursors.

Biography:

Francesco Mauriello is Associate Professor of Chemical Foundations of Technologies at the Università Mediterranea di Reggio Calabria, Italy. He received his PhD from the University of Bologna in 2008. His research concerns heterogeneous catalysis and hydrogen-transfer reactions for the conversion of biomass, polyolefins and industrial residues into fuels, chemicals and catalytic materials. He has carried out research at Hokkaido University, RWTH Aachen University and Queen's University. He coordinates the Bachelor's Degree Programme in Mechanical Engineering and serves as Rector's Delegate for Research and Scientific Laboratories at DICEAM. He received the IUPAC Young Scientists Award in 2011.

Keynote Talk

Powering Oceania's Next Growth Wave: Energy Security, Clean Energy and the Data Centre Boom

Sam Lee Mohan, S&P Global Energy, Australia

Biography:
Sam Lee Mohan is a highly accomplished energy executive with over 25 years of extensive experience in Energy and Carbon Markets. Currently serving as a Senior Commercial Specialist at S&P Global, Sam is recognised as an expert in Energy Transition, leveraging his deep industry knowledge to drive sustainable solutions.

His diverse experience encompasses various facets of the energy sector, including design and construction, business administration, strategic asset management, regulation, policy, commercial operations, and innovation. Prior to joining S&P Global, Sam held the position of Managing Director and Chief Executive Officer at Frontier Energy, where he was pivotal in formulating the company's overall strategy and successfully executed engineering and permitting processes, capital raises, and mergers and acquisitions.

Regional Waste & Energy Hub (RW&EH) A Research, Innovation and Sovereign Capability Platform

Andreas Helwig, University of Southern Queensland, Australia

Abstract:

Australia faces converging pressures in waste management, transport energy security, agricultural nitrogen supply, and PFAS/microplastic contamination. The Regional Waste & Energy Hub (RW&EH) is a 30-year, staged, modular industrial platform designed to address these challenges through integrated thermal chemistry, renewable energy, and circular-economy engineering. Developed from UniSQ's NO_WASTE and SIMPLE_HUB research programs, the RW&EH combines hydrothermal liquefaction, pyrolysis, destructive distillation, catalytic ammonia synthesis, urea formation, engineered carbon production, and laminated aluminium waste-to-hydrogen conversion into a unified, regionally deployable system.

A defining feature of the RW&EH is its thermal symbiosis, where high-grade heat from Concentrated Solar Thermal (CST) is cascaded through multiple reactor classes—HTL, pyrolysis, ammonia reformation, urea spray reactors, and thermal-storage modules—maximising exergy utilisation and enabling 18–24 hours of thermal autonomy. This thermal syncline approach reduces operating costs, stabilises renewable-powered industrial processing, and supports sovereign production of fuels, ammonia, urea, AdBlue, activated carbon, and engineered carbon electrodes.

The RW&EH achieves 90–95% landfill diversion by Years 10–12, eliminating plastics, PFAS-bearing wastes, textiles, and contaminated organics while generating refinery-compatible hydrocarbons and carbon-negative construction materials. Its staged deployment model ensures low adoption risk for regional councils or waste recycling entities, with early phases grant-funded and later phases self-financing through product revenue.

This seminar outlines the RW&EH architecture, CST-driven symbiosis, chemical composition and contaminants, index-based routing logic, and multi-region scalability, demonstrating how waste can become a strategic energy and materials resource for Australia's sovereign capability and circular-economy future.

Enabling Net-Zero Heavy Industry Through Biomass-Derived Syngas Combustion for Renewable High-Temperature Process Heat

Vahid Shadravan, CSIRO, Australia

Powering AI Beyond the Grid - Enabling AI Growth with Renewable-Powered Energy Hubs

George Koolman, Haskoning, Australia

Keynote Talk:

Exploring the Water-Energy Nexus: Insights from Solar Desalination in Remote Regions - Problem or Opportunity?

Mélanie Ducros, FACET, Australia

Biography:

Mélanie DUCROS is currently working on the topic of renewable energy and hydrogen with both the French-Australian Indo Pacific Centre For Energy Transition (FACET) the Victorian Hydrogen Hub (VH2).

She is a process engineer and has extensive experience managing complex international projects in multicultural environments. She has led initiatives integrating innovative technologies into climate change adaptation strategies. Her work spans renewable energy, environmental impact, water-energy-food nexus, solar desalination, new fuels and hydrogen applications, fostering collaboration between research, industry, and governments.

Originally from New Caledonia, she is deeply committed to addressing climate change in the Indo-Pacific region.

She is a board member in charge of Energy for the French Australian Women in Business Network (FAWIB) and the regional lead for Victoria for the Australian charity People For Nature as a volunteer.

How Digital Tools Are Bridging the C&I Storage Gap

Amelia Xia, Suncloud Energy, Australia

Mind the Gap: The Road to Zero-Emission Freight in Australia

Pourandokht Naseri, a, Mauricio Di Lorenzoaa, Craig E. Buckleya*

a Physics and Astronomy, School of Electrical Engineering, Computing and Mathematical Sciences, Curtin University, Western Australia, Australia, 6102

Abstract:

Australia's transition to zero-emission road freight presents significant economic, technological and infrastructure challenges. This study examines the cost competitiveness of hydrogen fuel cell trucks (FCTs) and battery-electric trucks (BETs) against diesel across different freight operations in Australia and discusses policy implications.

The long-term outlook is encouraging. By 2050, zero-emission trucks are projected to reach cost parity with diesel, while FCTs emerge as the most cost-effective option across all freight operations.

However, the challenge is to bridge the cost gap during this transition. Currently, zero-emission trucks (ZETs) have a total cost of ownership 30–50% higher than comparable diesel trucks. With profit margins of 2%, freight operators have limited capacity to absorb such substantial cost premiums. Therefore, fully closing the cost gap, rather than merely narrowing it, is critical to accelerating commercial adoption.

This study identifies distinct policy priorities for ZET adoption, particularly given the operational limitations of BETs in long-haul, heavy-duty freight. For back-to-base operations, support for BET's upfront vehicle costs is key. For long-haul freight, hydrogen price is decisive, and reducing it requires large-scale hydrogen production, enabled by coordinated fleet and industry uptake. Concerted government and industry action is therefore needed to align fleet uptake with charging and refuelling infrastructure investment, and long-term planning across hydrogen, rail and electricity networks.

Panel Discussion

The Social Speed Limit on the Energy Transition

Moderator: Marcus Curcija, Insight Into Impact, Australia

Panellist: Mélanie Ducros, FACET, Australia

Vahid Shadravan, CSIRO, Australia

Jeanne Steijn, Haskoning, Australia

Marni Riley, Hamilton Locke, Australia

Keynote Talk:

Advanced Semiconductor Quantum Dots and Hybrid Heterostructures for Next-Generation Self-Powered Optoelectronic Devices and Sustainable Energy Applications

Muhammad Sulaman, Optoelectronic Research Center, School of Science, Minzu University of China, Beijing, China

ABSTRACT:

The increasing demand for energy-efficient sensing and intelligent optoelectronic systems has stimulated extensive research on self-powered photodetectors capable of operating without external power consumption. Among various emerging technologies, colloidal quantum dots (CQDs) and hybrid low-dimensional semiconductor materials have attracted significant attention due to their tunable bandgap, solution processability, broadband spectral response, and compatibility with flexible electronics. However, the practical implementation of these devices is often hindered by severe interfacial recombination, high dark current, and limited charge transport efficiency. This keynote presentation will discuss recent advances in interface engineering strategies for high-performance self-powered infrared photodetectors. Particular emphasis will be placed on surface passivation, heterojunction engineering, and bulk heterostructure design to suppress defect-assisted recombination and enhance carrier separation and transport. The role of quantum-dot surface chemistry, hybrid material integration, and built-in electric field engineering in improving responsivity, detectivity, and operational stability will be highlighted. Recent developments in near-infrared and short-wave infrared photodetection, including applications of PbS, PbSe, and perovskite-based nanostructures, will also be presented. Furthermore, the integration of self-powered photodetectors with intelligent sensing platforms and infrared imaging technologies will be discussed, demonstrating their potential applications in environmental monitoring, optical communication, healthcare diagnostics, energy harvesting, and next-generation smart photonic systems. These advances provide promising pathways toward sustainable, low-power, and multifunctional optoelectronic technologies.

Biography:

Dr. Muhammad Sulaman is currently an Associate Professor at the School of Science, Minzu University of China, Beijing, China. He received an M.S. degree in Physics (Nanotechnology) in 2012. He obtained his Ph.D. degree in Condensed Matter Physics from Beijing Institute of Technology (BIT), Beijing, China, in 2017. From 2017 to 2023, he worked as a Postdoctoral Research Fellow at BIT, where he conducted extensive research on advanced optoelectronic materials and devices.

Dr. Sulaman's research interests primarily focus on low-dimensional semiconductor materials, quantum dots, perovskite optoelectronics, interface engineering, computational

materials science, and high-performance self-powered photodetectors operating in the ultraviolet, visible, near-infrared, and short-wave infrared regions. His research combines experimental device fabrication with theoretical simulations to develop next-generation optoelectronic devices with enhanced sensitivity, detectivity, and energy efficiency. He has published more than 85 SCI-indexed research articles in leading international journals, including Advanced Materials, Laser & Photonics Reviews, Photonics Research, Materials Today Chemistry, and Journal of Alloys and Compounds. His publications have received more than 2,350 citations, with an h-index of approximately 30, reflecting the significant impact of his contributions to the fields of nanotechnology and optoelectronics.

In addition to his research activities, Dr. Sulaman actively serves the scientific community as a reviewer for numerous high-impact journals, including ACS Photonics, Journal of Materials Chemistry A, Advanced Optical Materials, and Nanoscale. He has also served as a Guest Editor for international journals and has been invited to deliver keynote and invited talks at several international conferences. His current research aims to advance next-generation infrared sensing, imaging technologies, and multifunctional optoelectronic systems for applications in communication, environmental monitoring, healthcare, and intelligent photonic devices.

Can Australia's Electricity and Water Resources Keep Up with the AI Boom?

Weizhi Zhang1, Amr Omar 2, Rahman Daiyan 3, 4, Gregory Leslie1*

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3 School of Minerals and Energy Resources Engineering, University of New South Wales, Sydney NSW 2052, Australia

4 ARC Training Centre for the Global Hydrogen Economy, Sydney NSW 2052, Australia

ABSTRACT

Artificial intelligence is driving rapid data centre growth in Australia. These facilities place increasing demand on electricity systems and water resources through on-site cooling and off-site power generation. This study assessed the future electricity and water demand of Australian data centres to 2040 and their implications for existing resource users. A state-level stochastic framework was developed to project data centre electricity and water demand

under climate, market and technological uncertainties. Monte Carlo simulation was used to quantify uncertainty across three growth scenarios. Water demand included both direct cooling water and indirect water associated with electricity generation, accounting for differences in state electricity generation mixes. Projected demand was compared with existing sectors, including agriculture, mining, households and manufacturing, to assess emerging competition for resources. National data centre electricity demand was projected to increase by 130–330% between 2025 and 2040. New South Wales and Victoria accounted for approximately 90% of total demand. In New South Wales, data centre electricity demand reached 25–33% of existing sector demand. Indirect water use from electricity generation contributed 25–45% of total data centre water demand. The findings highlight the growing pressure of data centres on Australia's electricity and water resources. They also demonstrate the importance of geographical distribution, technological development and electricity generation mixes in shaping future resource competition.

Victoria Hydrogen Hub (VH2) – A Case Study for Research, Industry and Government Collaboration

Gordon Chakaodza, FACET, Australia

Computational Exploration of Z-Scheme Heterostructures for High-Efficiency Photocatalytic Hydrogen

Redi Kristian Pingakab, Oliver J. Conquesta, Catherine Stampfla**

aThe School of Physics, the University of Sydney, 2006, NSW, Australia

bDepartment of Physics, Faculty of Science and Engineering, University of Nusa Cendana, 85001, Kupang, Indonesia

ABSTRACT

Z-scheme heterostructures have attracted significant interest as highly effective photocatalysts for hydrogen production from water splitting. Nevertheless, the experimental discovery of suitable Z-scheme systems through high-throughput screening remains both expensive and timeintensive. Consequently, computational methods have become an appealing alternative for predicting promising Z-scheme photocatalysts. Despite these advances, robust computational techniques are still lacking, particularly when attempting to distinguish them from conventional type-II heterostructures. Previous studies have largely relied on the built-in electric field to differentiate between Z-scheme and type-II systems;

however, this has proven unreliable, as several reported predictions conflict with experimental observations. Here, we propose a novel computational framework for explicitly distinguishing Z-scheme heterostructures from their type-II counterparts. The method is based on evaluating surface interactions within a heterostructure to identify the surface that is thermodynamically more favorable for the oxygen evolution reaction (OER). We designed a new α-GeTe/SiCl heterostructure and found that it follows a type-II charge-transfer pathway, despite predictions based on the built-in electric field indicating a Z-scheme configuration. These results underscore the limitations of conventional identification criteria and demonstrate that our proposed strategy offers a reliable framework for a more accurate theoretical design of high-performance Z-scheme heterostructures.

Maximising Whole-of-Life Performance: The Future of Solar + BESS Hybridisation

Alba Ruiz Leon, Specialised Energy Solutions, Australia

VIRTUAL PRESENTATION

Keynote Talk

Emerging Functional Materials for Sustainable Portable Energy Devices

Miaoqiang Lyu, University of Queensland, Australia

Thermal Energy Storage Materials: Design of High Energy Storage Capacity Eutectic Systems

Karolina Matuszek[a,]*

[a]*Monash University, Clayton, Australia*

ABSTRACT

The integration of thermal energy storage (TES) systems is crucial for managing the intermittent nature of renewable energy sources, with phase change materials (PCMs) serving as a cornerstone technology.[1] A novel approach combining robust TES materials with emerging technologies like Carnot Batteries can achieve near-perfect energy conversion efficiencies, potentially transforming how we store and utilize renewable energy.[2]

The design of eutectic mixtures presents a powerful strategy for developing high-performance TES materials with tailored properties. Unlike pure compounds, eutectic systems allow for precise control over melting points and enthalpy of fusion through careful selection of components and their molar ratios. Our research demonstrates how systematic eutectic design can overcome the limitations of conventional TES materials while achieving remarkable energy storage densities.[2]

This work presents a comprehensive investigation of binary eutectic systems formed between boric acid and various organic acids, with particular focus on achieving high enthalpy of fusion for intermediate temperature applications (100-200°C). Through screening of multiple dicarboxylic acids including malonic, succinic, glutaric, adipic, and aromatic acids, we identified key design principles that govern energy storage capacity in eutectic systems.

The boric acid-succinic acid eutectic system emerges as a superior candidate, exhibiting an exceptional energy storage capacity of 380 J/g at 150°C. This performance stems from a unique trimodal storage mechanism combining latent heat of fusion, sensible heat, and a reversible chemical reaction.

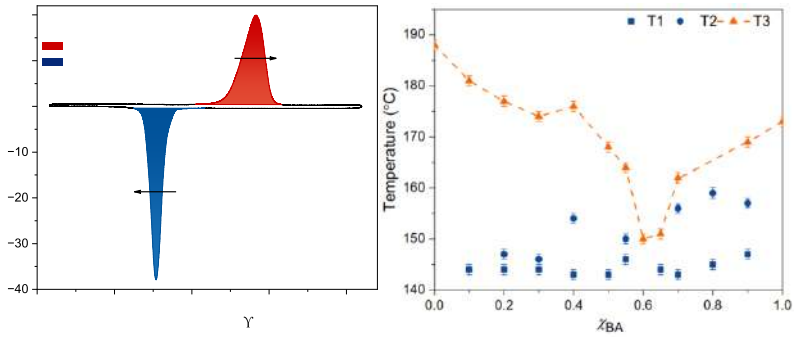


Figure 1. Differential scanning calorimetry (DSC) trace, of the eutectic mixture of boric acid and succinic acid (χ_{BA} = 0.6). Temperature-composition phase diagram as a function of χ_{BA}.

Current Status and Recent Advancements in Underground CO2 Storage and Associated Risks

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ABSTRACT

Geological carbon dioxide (CO_2) storage has emerged as one of the most promising technologies for mitigating greenhouse gas emissions and achieving global carbon neutrality. This review provides a comprehensive overview of CO_2 geological storage with emphasis on storage formations, trapping mechanisms, storage capacity assessment methods, monitoring

techniques, risk assessment, mitigation strategies, and the key factors governing long-term storage security. Major geological storage formations—deep saline aquifers, depleted oil and gas reservoirs, unmineable coal seams, and basalt formations—are compared in terms of storage capacity, injectivity, containment, and technological maturity. The fundamental CO_2 trapping mechanisms (structural, residual, solubility, and mineral trapping) are also examined together with their contributions to long-term storage permanence. Storage risks are organized within an integrated Source–Pathway–Receptor (SPR), and their evolution and coupling are traced across the injection, operational, and post-injection stages of a storage project. Corresponding monitoring technologies and preventive and corrective mitigation strategies are reviewed and explicitly linked to the specific risks they are designed to detect or control. Finally, we discuss recent advances in coupled thermo-hydro-mechanical-chemical (THMC) modeling, digital twins, machine-learning surrogates, and distributed fiber-optic and AI-based monitoring as emerging tools to reduce uncertainty and improve real-time risk management. Overall, this review offers an integrated, stage-aware framework for understanding and managing geological CO_2 storage risk, along with perspectives to improve storage reliability and accelerate the large-scale deployment of carbon capture and storage (CCS).

I Have a Significant Experience in CB-VET Erasmus Plus Innomed

Maria Romano, Università del Salento, Italy

ABSTRACT

Introduction

The energy transition is the current focus of the world's attention. Considered their high solar potential, it is predictable that MENA countries will focus their efforts in this field. Morocco’s energy sector depends heavily on imported hydrocarbons. Currently, the country imports approximately 90% of its energy needs. Jordan's primary energy sources are imported crude oil and natural gas from nearby Arab nations. In this context, the EU-funded INNOMED (Boosting Innovative Solar Energy Technologies and Applications in Mediterranean Countries Education) can be considered strategic to promote innovative technologies and applications of solar energy.

This project, based on virtual classrooms, fosters and enhances cooperation between businesses and higher education institutions (HEIs), promotes innovation in solar energy education, advocate for climate change prevention, and strengthen socio-economic development.

The INNOMED results are significant in terms of international cooperation, in the field of VET (Vocation Education and Training) for Innovative Solar Energy Technologies.

INNOMED Consortium

The project has been conceived by University of Salento (Italy), in close collaboration with the UNIVERSITY OF JORDAN and the NATIONAL UNIVERSITY COLLEGE OF TECHNOLOGY, Jordan. The Project Consortium includes Universities from other countries in the South Mediterranean region: UNIVERSITE MOHAMMED V DE RABAT, Université Cadi Ayyad, Morocco. The Project Consortium includes some European partners, such as UNIVERSITY OF CYPRUS (Cyprus), UNIVERSITAT INNSBRUCK and ETHNICON METSOVION POLYTECHNION - NATIONAL TECHNICAL UNIVERSITY OF ATHENS - (Greece), which are professionals in teaching solar energy.

INNOMED activities

INNOMED Project activities were mainly focused on building and strengthening the capacities of participating organizations in the field of VET for Innovative Solar Energy Technologies and Applications. Several complex and interconnected tasks were carried out. A Solar Energy Network was established, with universities and industrial stakeholders. The INNOMED project's activities resulted in several objectives being achieved. The Solar Energy network allowed to understand stakeholders' interests, concerns and culture, and needs in term of human resources training. A Solar Energy labs was realized at each partner university. An INNOMED Professional Diploma in each partner university in the MENA region was developed and piloted.

Results and impacts

The project had a variety of impacts on different solar technologies actors in different contexts. The established Solar Energy Network promoted collaboration between Training Institutions (HEIs) and industrial companies: this is of strategic importance in a current context characterized by a high speed of change in technologies and markets. The accredited professional and career oriented diploma, focus on practical skills in designing, installing and operating solar systems for residential and industrial sectors. The course content, references and additional material can be found in the INNOMED virtual learning platform: in English, Arabic and French. Establishing Solar Energy labs for experiments, at the different MENA Partners, was an important result with relevant impacts: it was developed a lab equipment compendium, which relates to the lecture courses developed within the project, and included the expertise of the different EU partners. A modular lab concept for each MENA university was elaborated. To provide a good mixture between virtual lab exercises, remote exercises but also hands-on lab exercises, the integrated concept of a lab-chain was developed. INNOMED adopted a precise dissemination and communication strategy: the project partners had adopted a multi-channel, multi-audience approach to dissemination, in order to maximize its realworld impact.

Açaí Seed (*Euterpe Oleracea*) Residue in Co-combustion with Mineral Coal - Advances in Amazonia Region

Danielle Regina da Silva Guerra, Federal University of Pará, Brazil

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