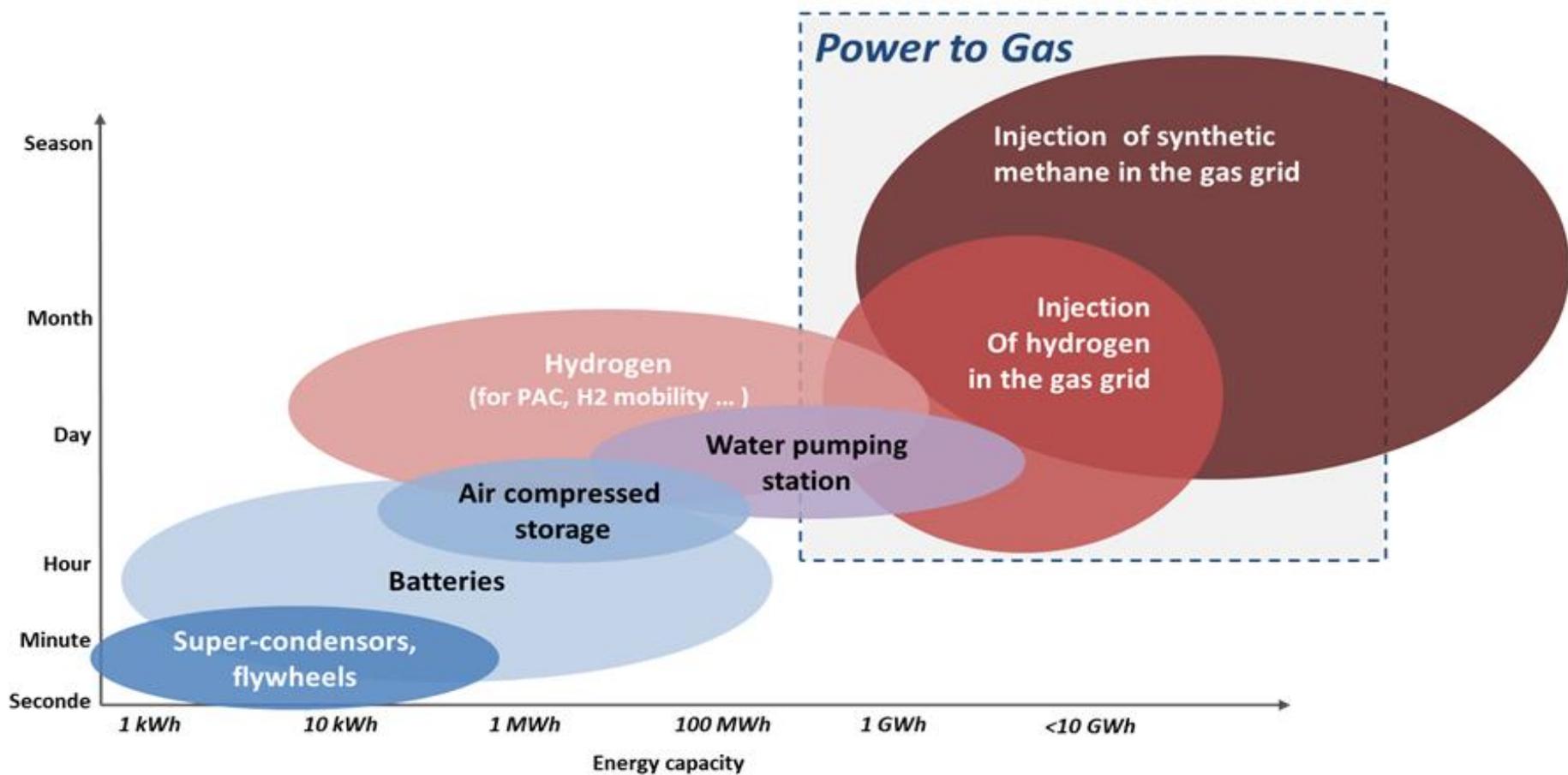


# EJEMPLOS REALES DE IMPLEMENTACION DE TECNOLOGIAS DEL HIDROGENO

J.R.Morante & M. Torrell

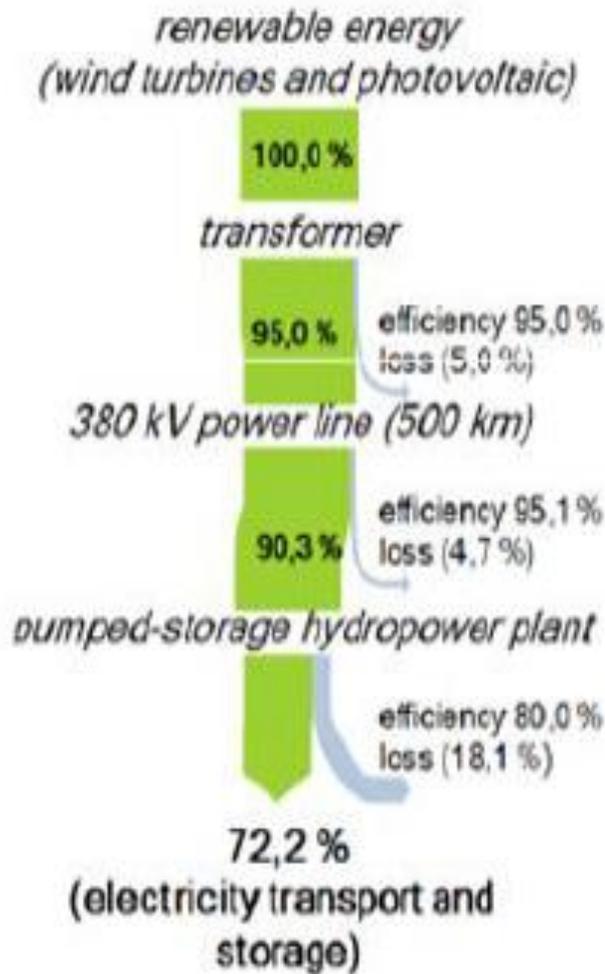
IREC, Catalonia Institute for Energy Research, Plaça de les Dones de Negre, 1.  
Sant Adrià del Besòs, 08930. Spain.



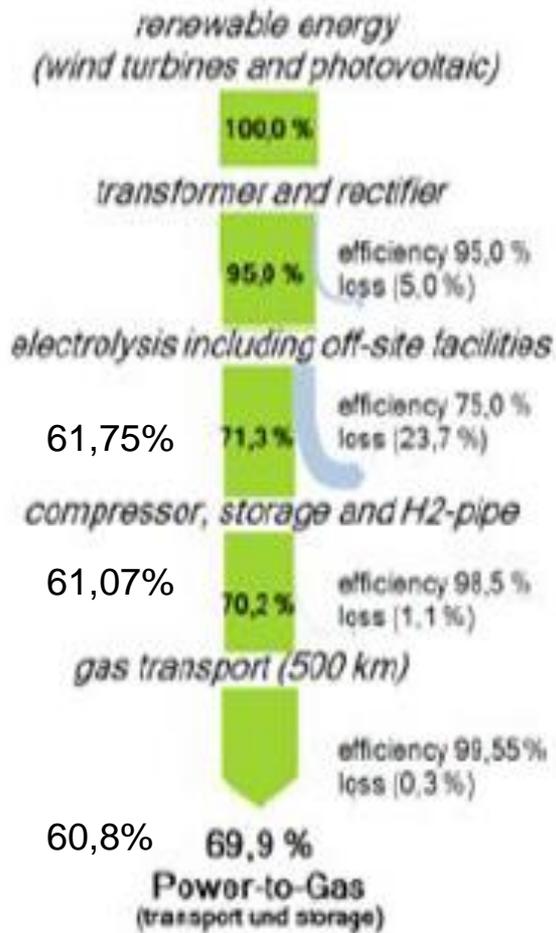
[http://www.grtgaz.com/fileadmin/transition\\_energetique/documents/hydrogene\\_et\\_reseau\\_e-cube\\_GRTgaz.pdf](http://www.grtgaz.com/fileadmin/transition_energetique/documents/hydrogene_et_reseau_e-cube_GRTgaz.pdf)

<http://www.grtgaz.com/fileadmin/engagements/documents/fr/Power-to-Gas-etude-ADEME-GRTgaz-GrDF-complete.pdf>

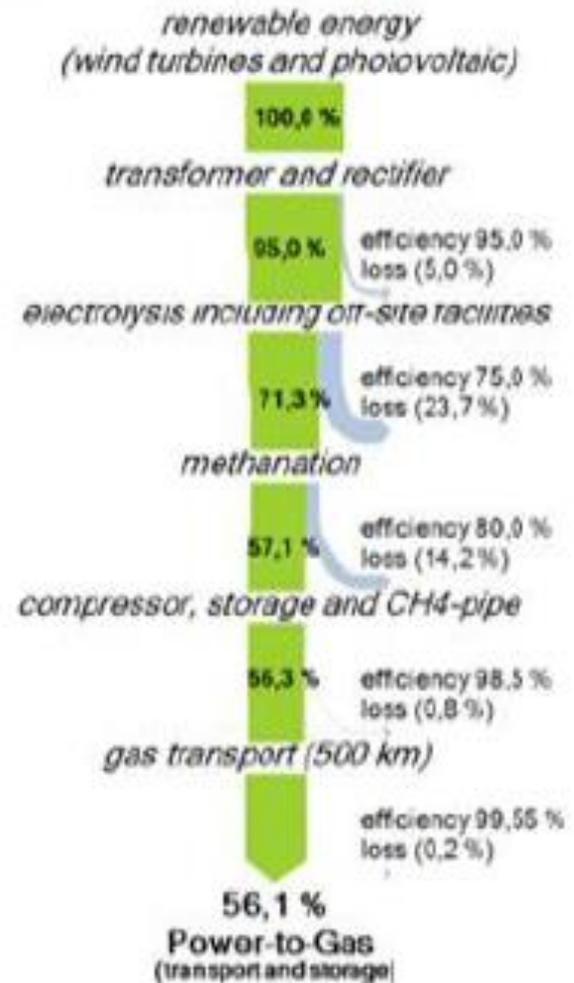
# Transport of Power



# Power-to-Gas H<sub>2</sub>

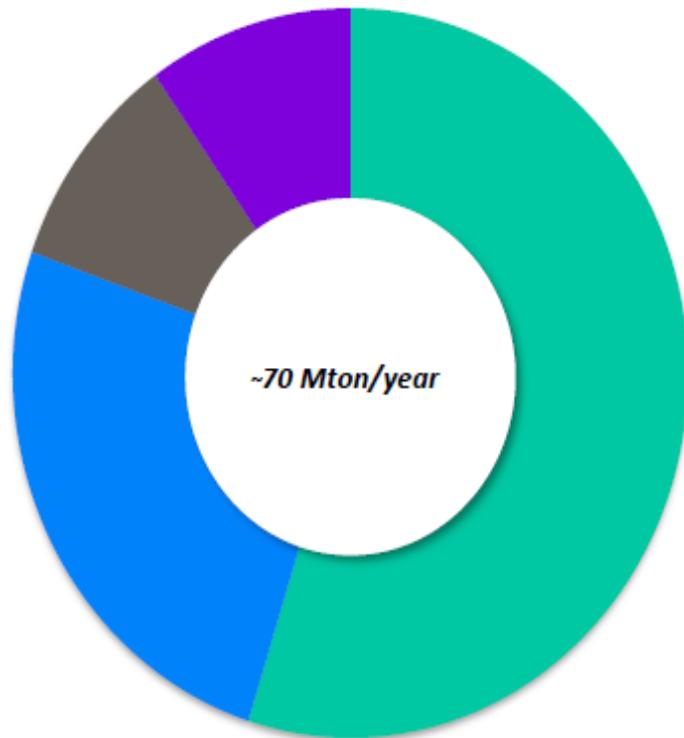


# Power-to-Gas CH<sub>4</sub>



Source: IRES (Fraunhofer presentation) + IREC

## Global hydrogen market, by end-user



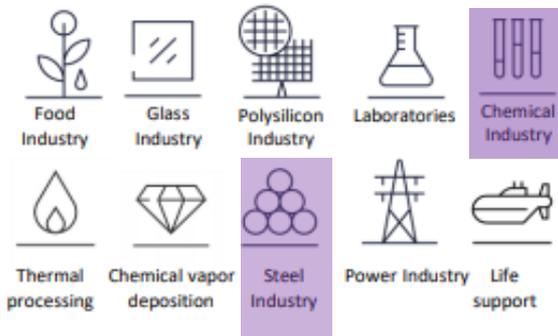
■ Ammonia ■ Refineries ■ Methanol ■ Other

### Large growth potential

- 1) Increasing focus on climate & decarbonizing
- 2) Decreasing renewable prices
- 3) Decreasing electrolyser capex

# Hydrogen is expanding its areas of application...

## CONVENTIONAL INDUSTRY



- Conventional industries represents “traditional” hydrogen markets
- Steady demand for hydrogen

Refineries

Steady growing market

## MOBILITY

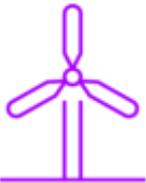


Mobility (transportation)

- Key market going forward – both within hydrogen production and fueling/dispensing
- Heavy duty sector developing faster than anticipated – hydrogen now relevant fuel for all forms of mobility

Markets expected to see fast growth going forward

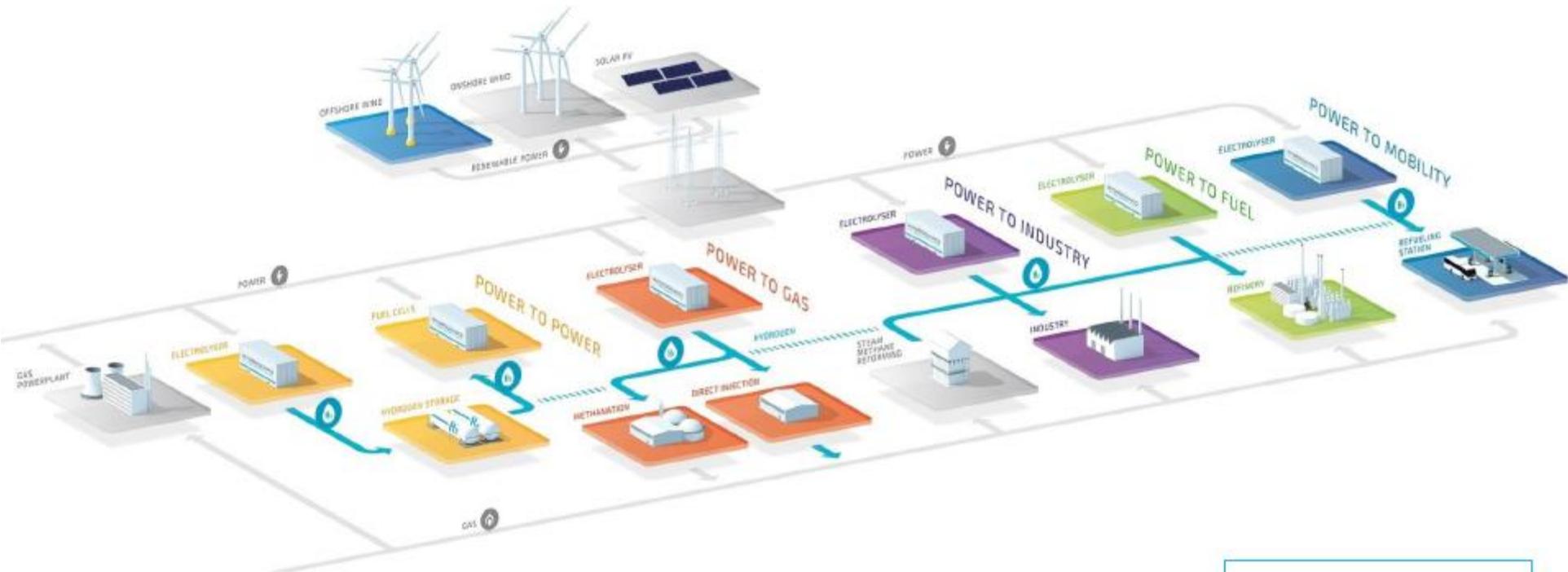
## POWER-TO-X



Power-To-X (renewable hydrogen)

- Decreasing cost of renewables and electrolyzers is accelerating market
- Vast opportunities within existing and new sectors

# ... to Renewable Hydrogen



Energy carrier

...with growth expected to be accelerated by transportation...



PASSENGER CAR



TRAIN



FAST FERRY



BUS



DELIVERY TRUCK



CRUISE SHIP



TRUCK



FORKLIFT



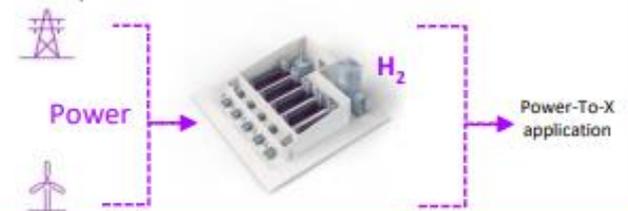
CAR FERRY

- Hydrogen has potential to become a preferred fuel alternative in the future:
  - True zero emission from production to use
  - Can beat fossil fuel applications on a TCO-basis
  - Low weight (compared to e.g. batteries), especially relevant in the heavy duty segment
  - Fast recharging (fueling) time
  - Long driving range
  - Low/no need for electric grid upgrades
  - Not dependent on rare metals (e.g. cobalt, lithium)
  - Global standards for fueling established
  - Same quality fuel used for small to large applications
- Initial development highly affected by policies and subsidies

## ...and all forms of Power-To-X

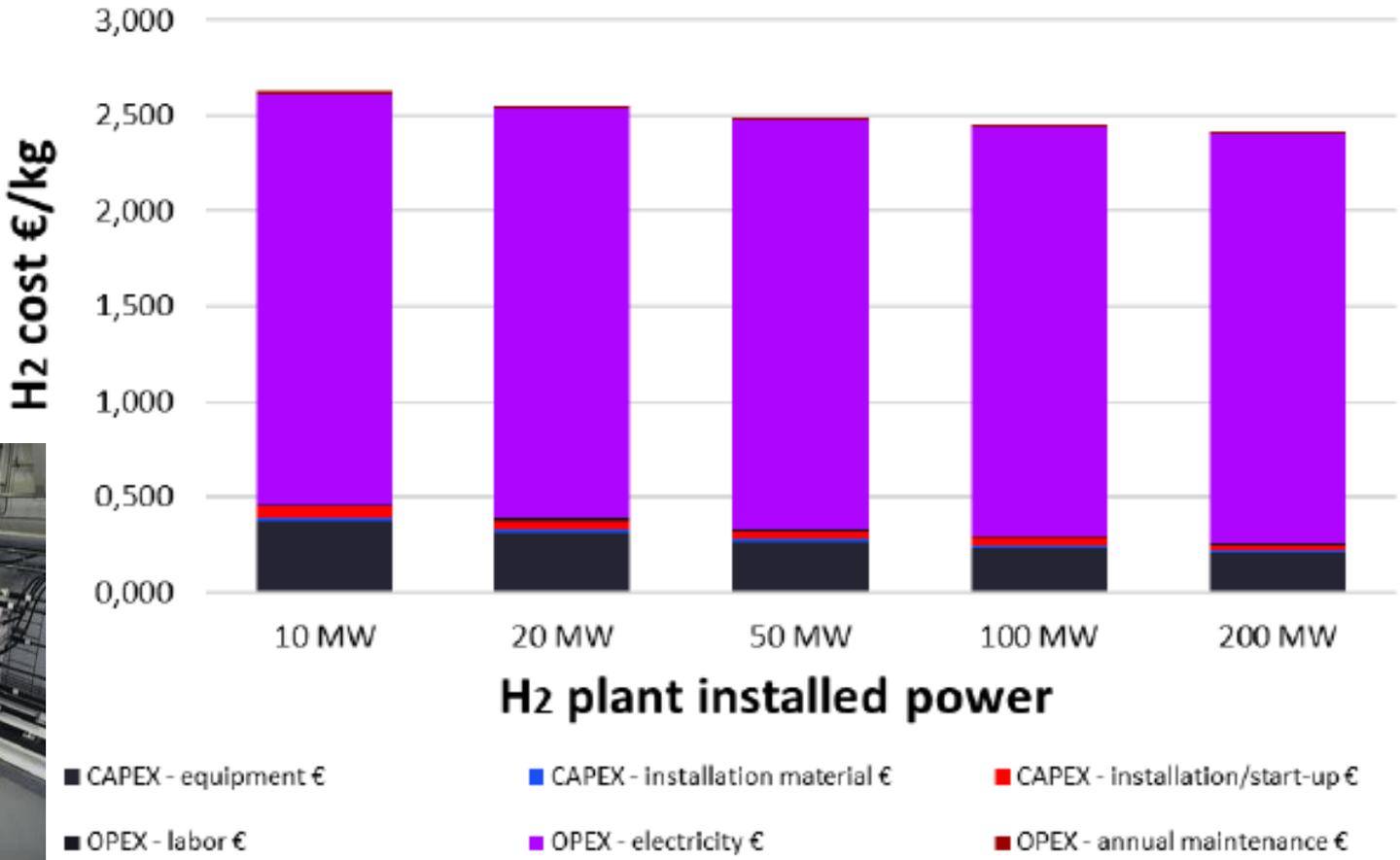


- Wide variety of existing and new markets where electrolysis can play a major role
  - Exchanging fossil hydrogen with renewable hydrogen (f.ex fertilizer)
  - Exchanging coal with renewable hydrogen (f.ex steel manufacturing)
  - Oxygen & heat from electrolyzer adds value
- Electrolysis “bridges the gap” between the power and industry sector, increasing the value of electrons
- Ability to adapt to diverse and intermittent renewable energy sources becoming increasingly important



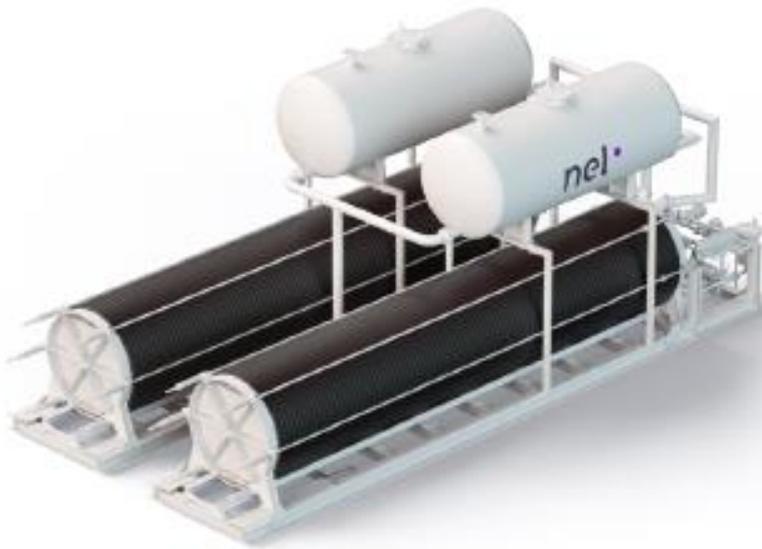
# Often OPEX-driven projects

Electricity: main LCOE contributor



Assumptions: 40EUR/MWh, 10Y period, Utilities excluded (cooling, Nitrogen), cost related to civils & approvals

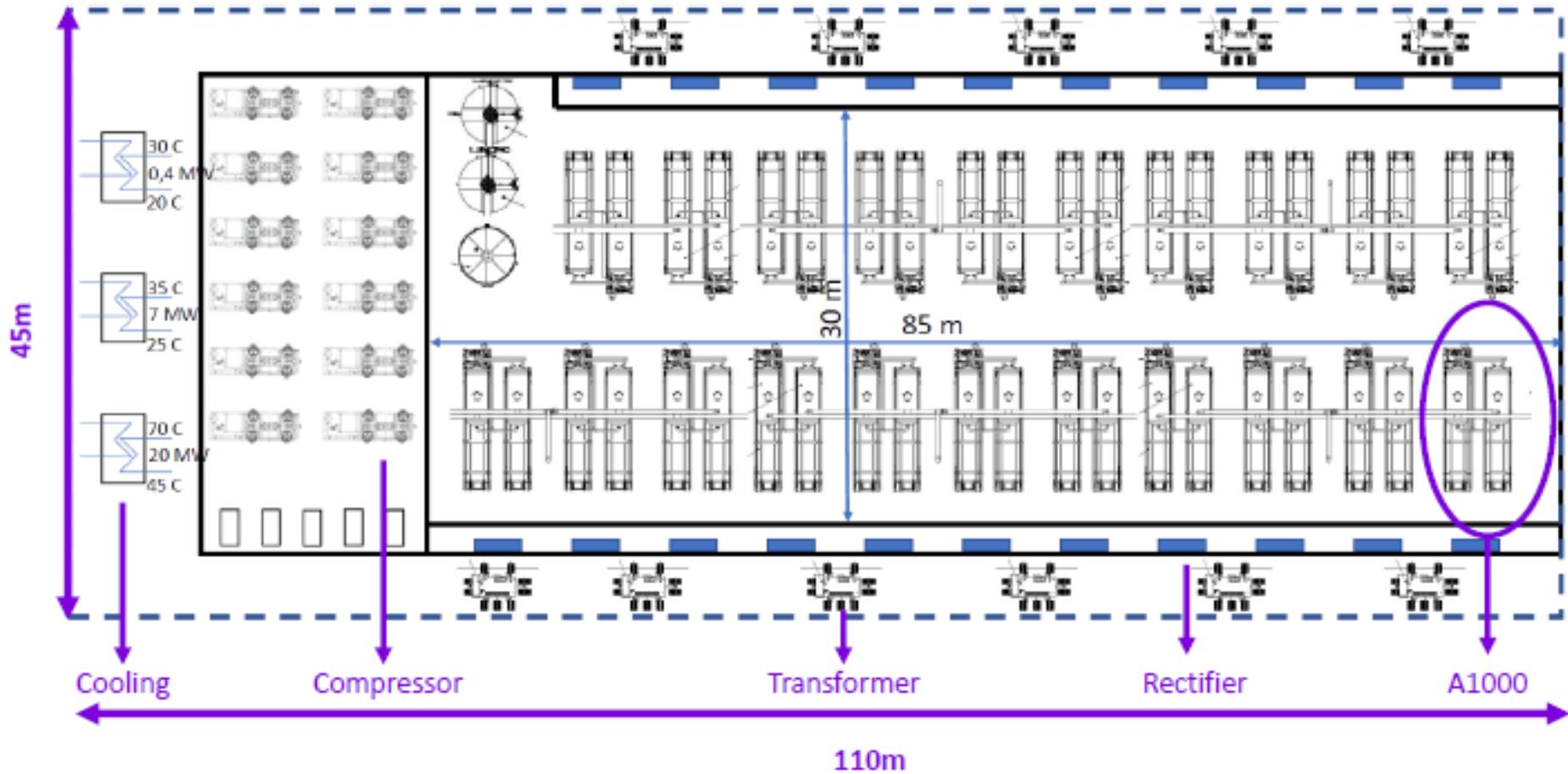
A1000: 2 tonnes/day (970Nm<sup>3</sup>/h)



| Specifications                             | A1000 (4,4 MW)                |
|--|-------------------------------|
| Net capacity                               | 600 – 970 Nm <sup>3</sup> /h  |
| Turndown                                   | 15 – 100%                     |
| Power cons. (stack)                        | 3,8 – 4,4 KWh/Nm <sup>3</sup> |
| H <sub>2</sub> purity                      | 99,99 %                       |
| O <sub>2</sub> Content in H <sub>2</sub>   | < 2 ppm v                     |
| H <sub>2</sub> O Content in H <sub>2</sub> | < 2 ppm v                     |

# 100MW optimized design – fully automated

30,370Nm<sup>3</sup>/h, 43,964kg/day, 5-200barg



Industrial site: 25MW/5'500Nm<sub>3</sub>/h.

From hydroelectricity → Green H<sub>2</sub>



- New manufacturing plant in Herøya
- 4.5MW electrolyser for fossil-free steel in Sweden. Objective is to replace the coking coal
- Collaboration agreement with Yara related to green fertilizer project



Large scale hydrogen production (hydro power available at numerous sites)

Trucked-in in pressurized tanks, 500 bar in a 40ft container, 1,300kg of H<sub>2</sub>



- Applying low cost industrial solution to transport applications, driving down cost
- Install an 8-stack electrolyser, produces 8 ton of hydrogen per day at full production – fully scalable
- Offers low cost hydrogen, grid balancing services as well as heat for district heating
- Can produce to and supply multiple applications, bus, truck, car, ferry, train, etc.
- Can support a large number of vehicles within each application

| Vehicle | #    | Kg/d/unit | Total kg/d |
|---------|------|-----------|------------|
| Bus     | 100  | 25        | 2 500      |
| Truck   | 100  | 30        | 3 000      |
| Car     | 2000 | 0.5       | 1 000      |
| Ferry   | 4    | 250       | 1 000      |
| Train   | 2    | 250       | 500        |

**Total (kg/d) 8 000**

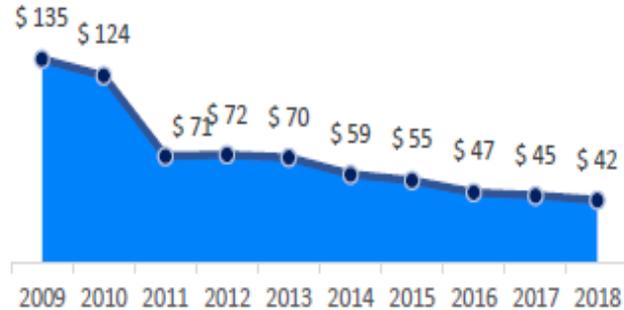


# Green Electricity Prices Drop

Down 69 & 88% respectively in last decade, going from subsidized to unsubsidized

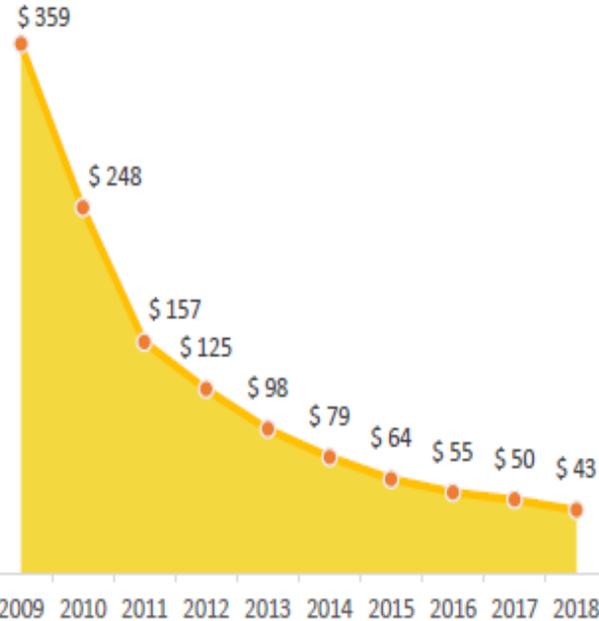
## Wind LCOE

Unsubsidised (\$/MWh)<sup>2)</sup>



## Solar PV LCOE

Unsubsidised (\$/MWh)<sup>2)</sup>

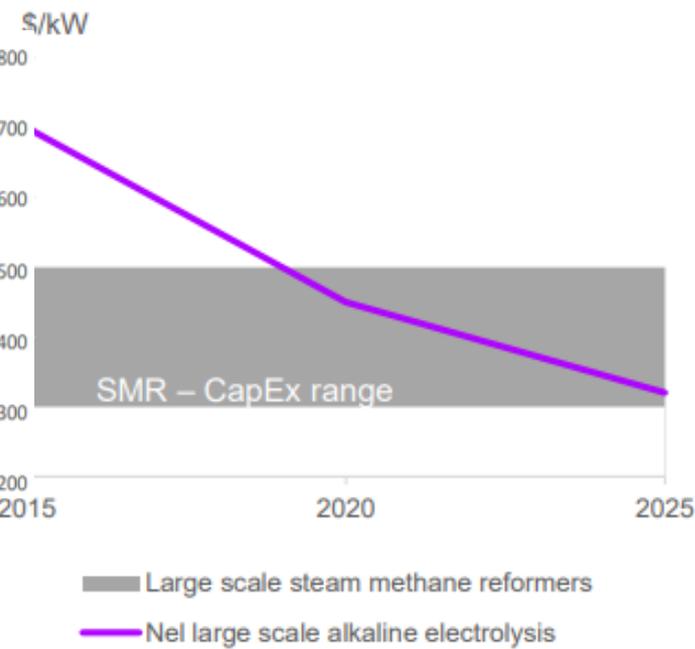


- H<sub>2</sub> follows the same trend as power is 70-80% of total cost of H<sub>2</sub> for large scale.
- Record low auction prices for solar PV & wind with \$17.7/MWh & \$17.86/MWh respectively (as of 2017)<sup>3)</sup>.
- Prices expected to drop further, LCOE of solar PV and onshore wind expected to fall by 71% & 58% respectively by 2050<sup>4)</sup>.

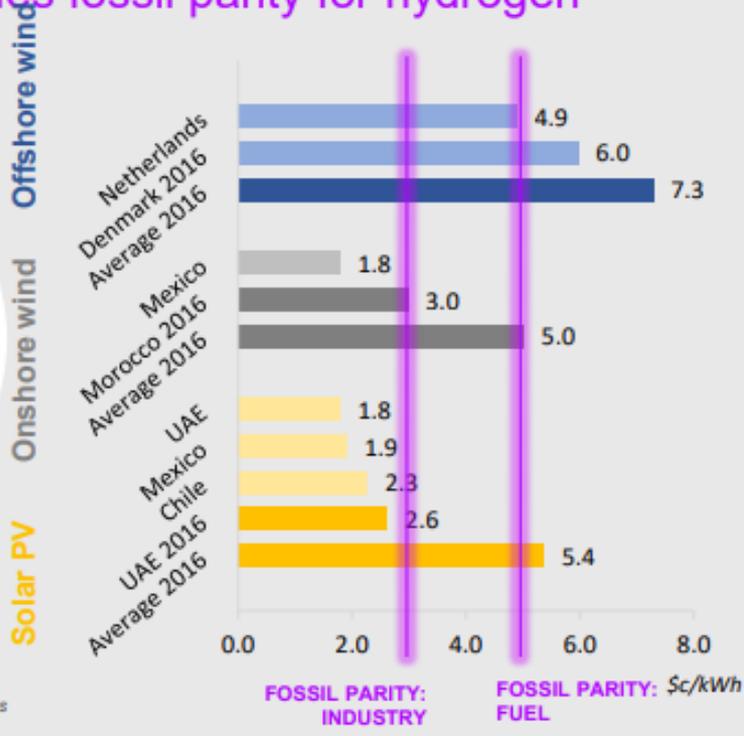
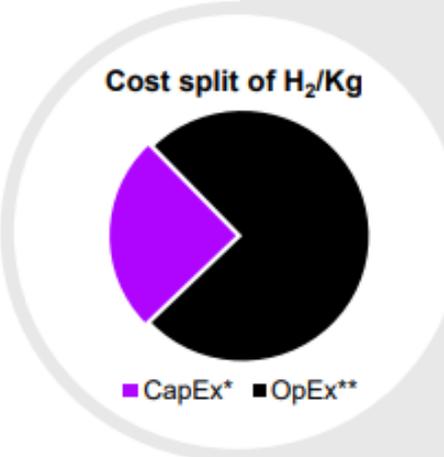
Source:  
1) LCOE = Levelised cost of energy, which is a way of calculating the total production cost of building and operating an electricity-generating plant  
2) Lazard; Renewables Now, 3) IRENA (International Renewable Energy Agency); 4) BloombergNEF New Energy Outlook 2018

At \$50/MWh renewable hydrogen is becoming competitive with fossil fuels  
and  
at \$30/MWh renewable hydrogen is becoming competitive in all markets

# CapEx: Electrolysers from Nel - becoming competitive with SMR



# OpEx: Renewable energy already enables fossil parity for hydrogen



Source: Pareto Securities  
EUR/USD: 1:1.2

## Efficient hydrogen distribution:

- 2.5 hour travel distance for optimal distribution cost
- H2Station capacity can easily be added or expanded
- Fuel with 100% renewable hydrogen at attractive price



**Ruter**

10+++ busses at Bekkestua, other

**Ruter #**



**HDV – Hyundai/SCANIA**  
Trucks, forklifts, cars

**A|S|K|O**



**H2 Train**

Kongsvinger-Elverum-Koppang

**ALSTOM**



**LDV fueling station**

700 bar, 5 kg in 3 min  
Kjørebo, Hvam, Ås, etc.

**Uno X**



**Norled / Ruter**

Fast ferry (Oslo/Drøbak)

**NORLED**

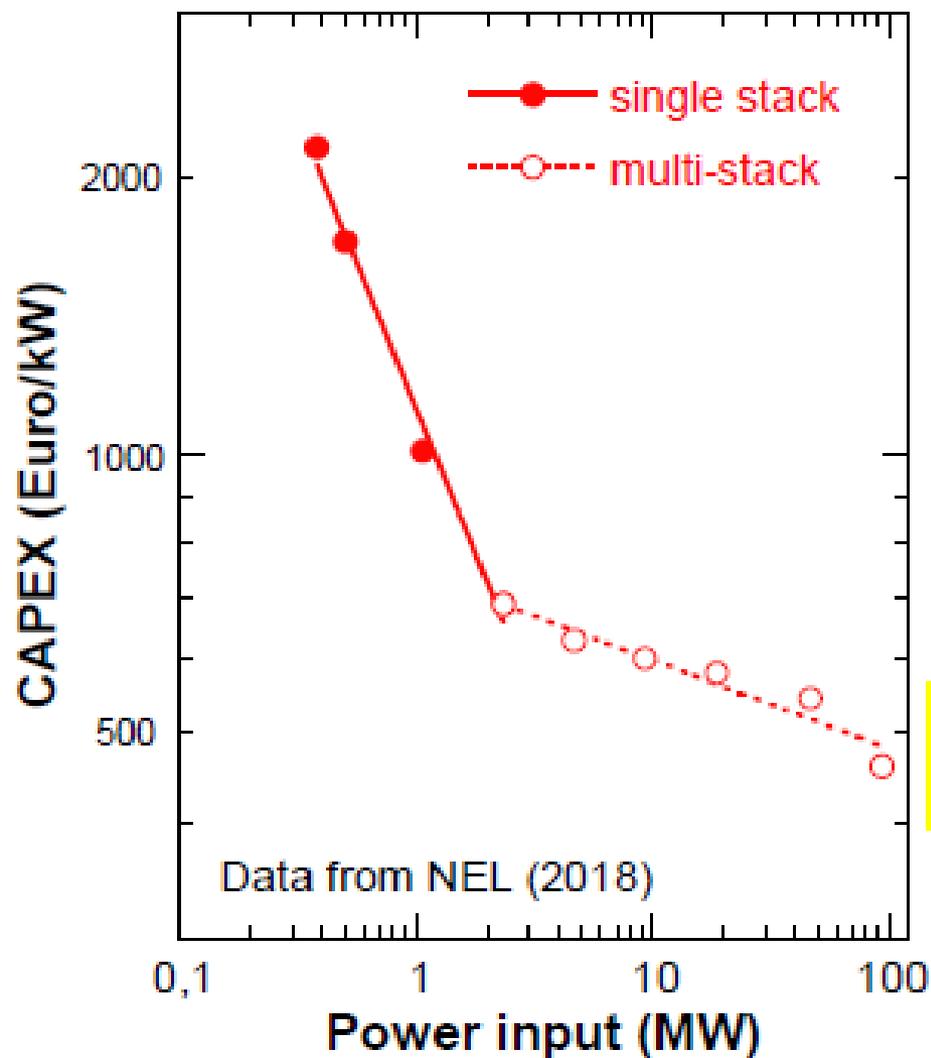


**OSL Gardermoen**

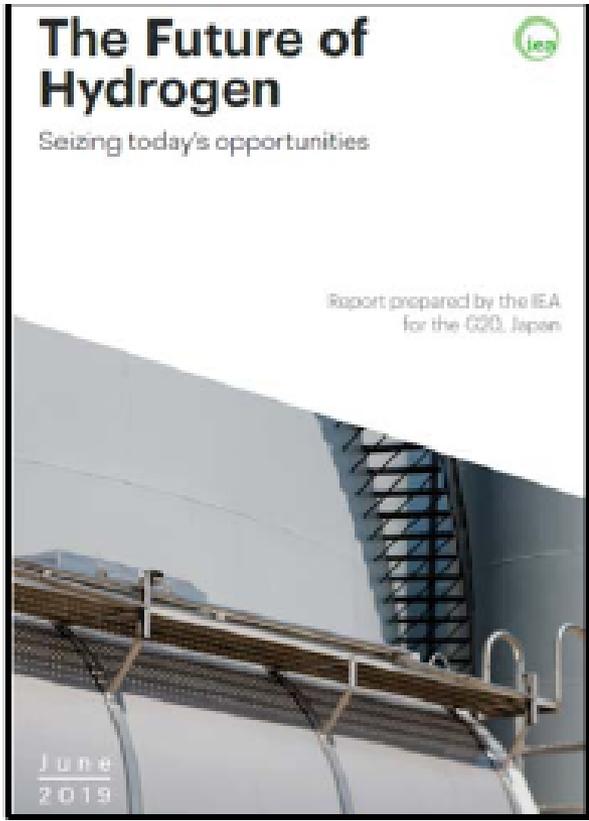
Electrification airport  
internal traffic

**AVINOR**

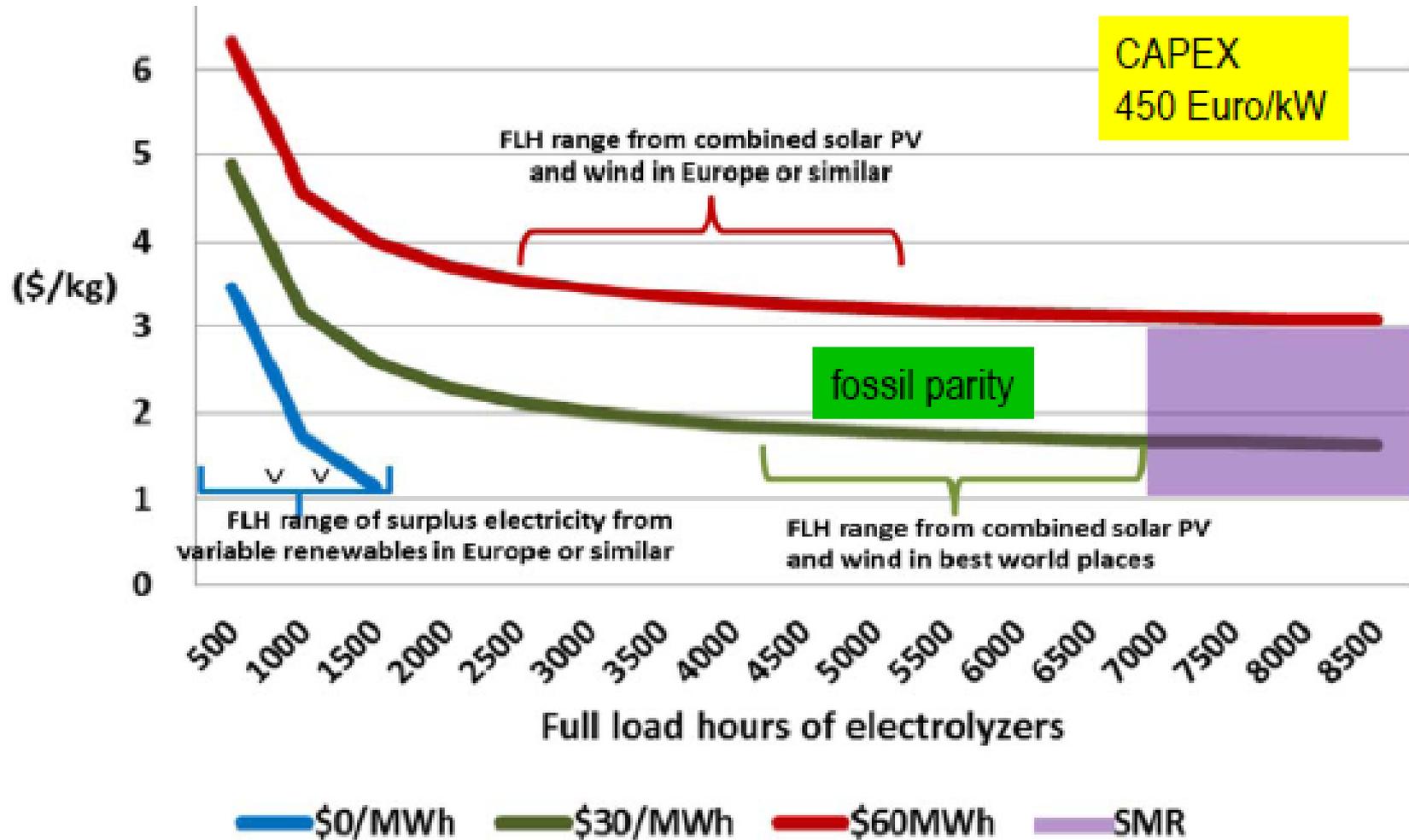
# Electrolyser CAPEX (alkaline)



450 Euro/kW  
@ 50-100 MW

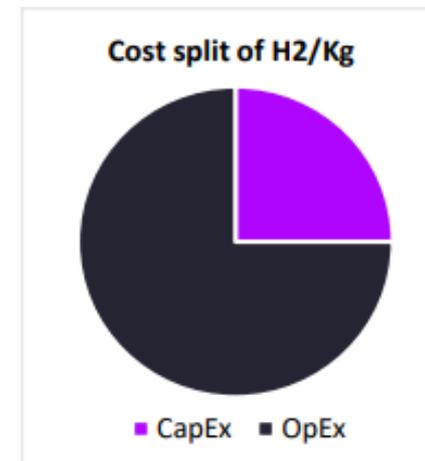


# Electrolytic H<sub>2</sub> price (revisited)



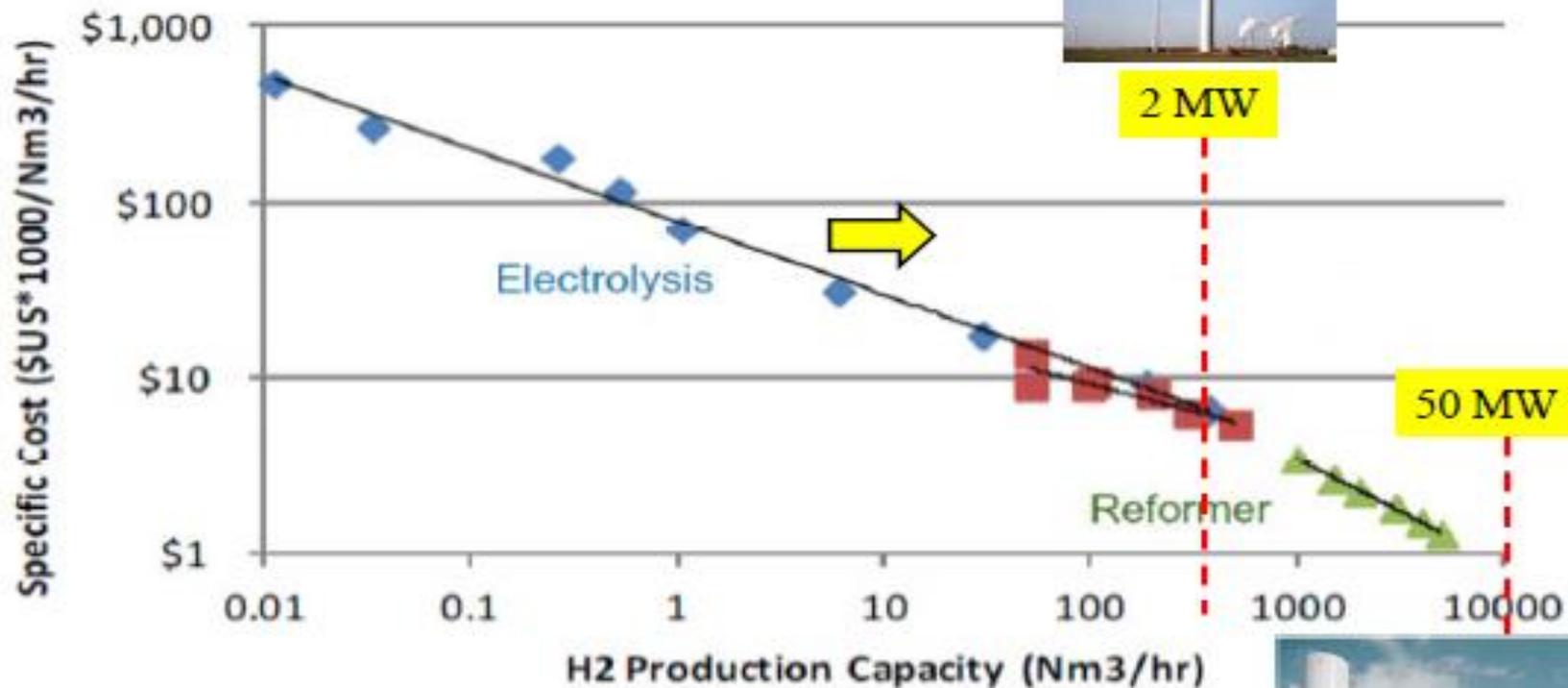
|   | ~2015            | ~2020            | ~X-years         |
|---|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| Nel electrolysis (large scale alkaline) [\$/kW] | <700             | <500             | <350             |
| Solar (utility scale) [\$/kW]                   | ~1,500           | ~700             | <500             |
| Solar PPA [\$/kWh]                              | 0.04 – 0.06      | 0.02 – 0.04      | 0.015 – 0.02     |
| <b>Total hydrogen production cost [\$/kg]</b>   | <b>2.7 – 4.0</b> | <b>1.3 – 2.7</b> | <b>1.0 – 1.3</b> |

- Large electrolyzer facilities from Nel already at CapEx parity with medium scale SMR<sup>1</sup>
  - Nel targets to reach CapEx parity with large scale SMRs in foreseeable future
- Solar PV at utility scale has today reached a price of < 1 \$/W
  - LCOE from solar expected to drop by another 66% by 2040<sup>2</sup>
  - At 0.04 \$/kWh renewable hydrogen is reaching fossil parity on an OpEx basis



1: SMR – steam methane reformer  
2: Bloomberg New Energy Outlook 2017

# Water electrolysis scale up : kW → MW



2 MW

50 MW



IEA/HIA Task 33 : Local Hydrogen Supply for Energy Applications (2014)

# Alkaline & PEM electrolysers ...

(both futures look bright)

| Technology  |   | ALK          |          | PEM      |              |
|---|---|--------------|----------|----------|--------------|
|   | Unit  | 2017         | 2025     | 2017     | 2025         |
| Efficiency  | kWh of electricity/<br>kg of H <sub>2</sub> | 51           | 49       | 58       | 52           |
| Efficiency (LHV)  | %   | 65           | 68       | 57       | 64           |
| Lifetime stack  | Operating hours                             | 80 000 h     | 90 000 h | 40 000 h | 50 000 h     |
| CAPEX - total system cost (incl. power supply and installation costs) | EUR/kW                                      | 750<br>@2 MW | 480      | 1 200    | 700<br>@5 MW |
| OPEX  | % of initial CAPEX/year                     | 2%           | 2%       | 2%       | 2%           |
| CAPEX - stack replacement   | EUR/kW                                      | 340          | 215      | 420      | 210          |
| Typical output pressure*  | Bar   | Atmospheric  | 15       | 30       | 60           |
| System lifetime   | Years                                       | 20           |          | 20       |              |

~ 10 years (for ALK stack lifetime)

≈ 6 years (for PEM stack lifetime)

IRENA report, September 2018



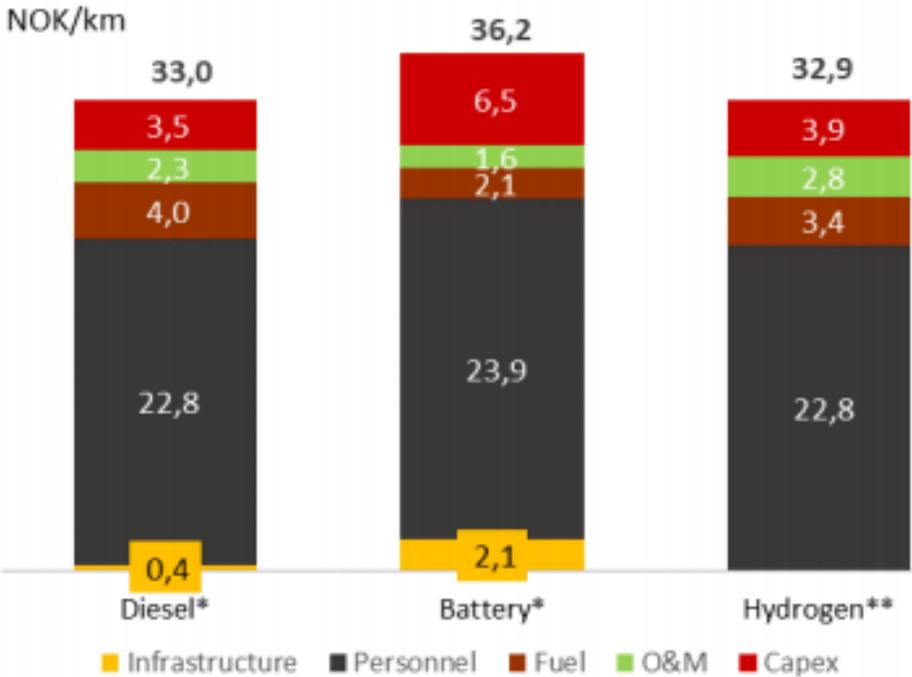
Institut de Recerca en Energia de Catalunya  
Catalonia Institute for Energy Research

E.g.: In Norway, hydrogen electric (FC) buses can reach fossil parity already

Hydrogen electric buses have the lowest Total Cost of Ownership (TCO), i.e. NOK/km

Assumptions:

- Bus price: 3.3 MNOK (350 k€/bus)
- Hydrogen: 47 kr/kg (5 €/kg)
- O&M: 2.8 kr/km (0.3 €/km)
- **Hydrogen electric buses have the lowest cost per km, lower than diesel and battery electric**



Source: \*Ruter estimates for 2025,  
\*\*Nel numbers for 2020

E.g.: In Norway, hydrogen trains competitive with diesel

## Major opportunities along Norwegian railroads

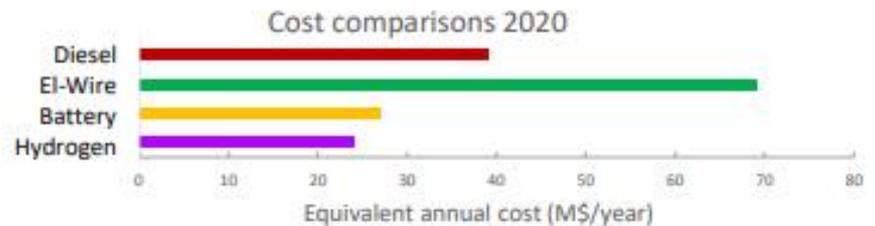
- Trønder- & Meråkerbanen (120 & 102 km)
- Rørosbanen & Solørbanen (384 & 94 km)
- Raumabanen (114 km)
- Nordlandsbanen (731 km)

- **Total of ~1 550 km not electrified in Norway, El-Wire investments would amount to NOK >20 billion**



### SINTEF study, example: Nordlandsbanen

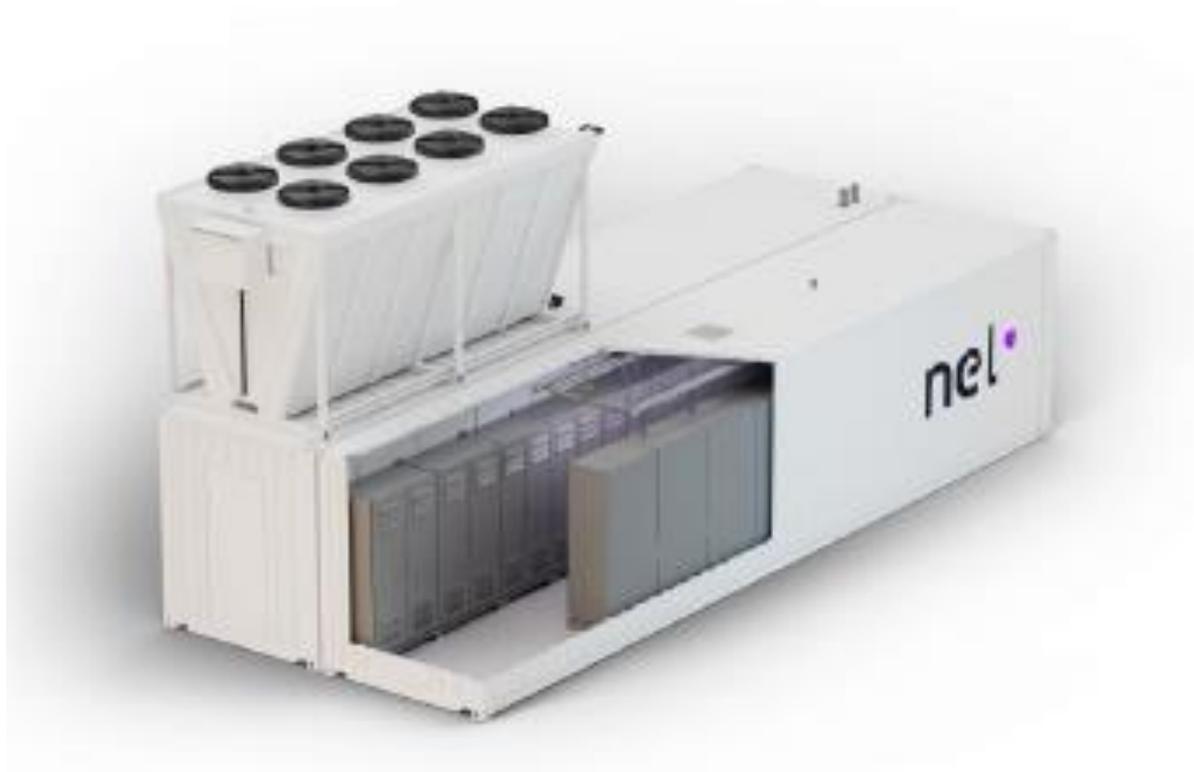
Single-track line, 731 km  
About 3000 train movements/year  
CO<sub>2</sub> emissions: 37 800 t/year



# M-Series Containerized PEM

MC250 (323 to 539 kg/day) 1.25MW

MC500 (647 to 1,079 kg/day) 2.5MW

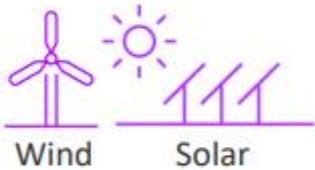


# Agreement between NEL and H2Energy / Hydrospider for 30MW PEM (25.2.2019)



- 30MW agreement
- Proton<sup>®</sup> PEM water electrolysis
- Total expected 1,000 trucks from Hyundai Motor Company
- Also used for other applications.

- Solution for green hydrogen production and fast refueling of hydrogen at MEGA stations
- Zero emission fuel and freight based on renewable energy: same convenience and higher performance



**Electrolysers**  
Hydrogen production  
A-3880 - 8T/day



**H2Station®**  
Hydrogen fueling  
80 kg / 10 min



© Nikola Corporation



© Nikola Corporation

Delivery at sales at  
50-70MPa



NIKOLA TWO™

- 100% ZERO TAILPIPE EMISSIONS
- 100% ELECTRIC DRIVE
- HYDROGEN POWERED
- 750 km - 1,200 km RANGE
- AUTONOMOUS CAPABILITIES
- 2,000 FT. LBS TORQUE
- 1,000 HORSEPOWER
- 125kW-250 kWh BATTERY
- 240 kW FUEL CELL



## Electrolysers : product's line

### Alkaline



### PEM (Proton Exchange Membrane)



|   | HySTAT@-15-10   | HySTAT@-60-10         | HySTAT@-100-10         | HyLYZER@-300-30   | HyLYZER@-1.000-30        | HyLYZER@-5.000-30        |
|---|---|-----------------------|------------------------|---|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| <b>Output pressure</b>  | 10 barg (27 barg optional)  |                       |                        | 30 barg   |                          |                          |
| <b>Number of cell stacks</b>  | 1   | 4                     | 6                      | 1   | 2                        | 10                       |
| <b>Nominal Hydrogen Flow</b>  | 15 Nm <sup>3</sup> /h   | 60 Nm <sup>3</sup> /h | 100 Nm <sup>3</sup> /h | 300 Nm <sup>3</sup> /h  | 1.000 Nm <sup>3</sup> /h | 5.000 Nm <sup>3</sup> /h |
| <b>Nominal input power</b>  | 80 kW   | 300 kW                | 500 kW                 | 1.5 MW  | 5 MW                     | 25 MW                    |
| <b>AC power consumption (utilities included, at nominal capacity)</b> | 5.0 to 5.4 kWh/Nm <sup>3</sup>  |                       |                        | 4.4 to 4.8 kWh/Nm <sup>3</sup>  |                          |                          |
| <b>Hydrogen flow range</b>  | 40-100%   | 10-100%               | 5-100%                 | 1-100%  |                          |                          |
| <b>Hydrogen purity</b>  | 99.998%<br>O <sub>2</sub> < 2 ppm, N <sub>2</sub> < 12 ppm (higher purities optional) |                       |                        | 99.998%<br>O <sub>2</sub> < 2 ppm, N <sub>2</sub> < 12 ppm (higher purities optional) |                          |                          |
| <b>Tap water consumption</b>  | <1.4 liters / Nm <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub>  |                       |                        | <1.4 liters / Nm <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub>  |                          |                          |
| <b>Footprint (in containers)</b>                                      | 1 x 20 ft   | 1 x 40 ft             | 1 x 40 ft              | 1 x 40 ft   | 2 x 40 ft                | 10 x 40 ft               |
| <b>Footprint utilities (optional)</b>                                 | Incl.   | Incl.                 | Incl.                  | 1 x 20 ft   | 1 x 20 ft                | 5 x 20 ft                |



## Technical specifications

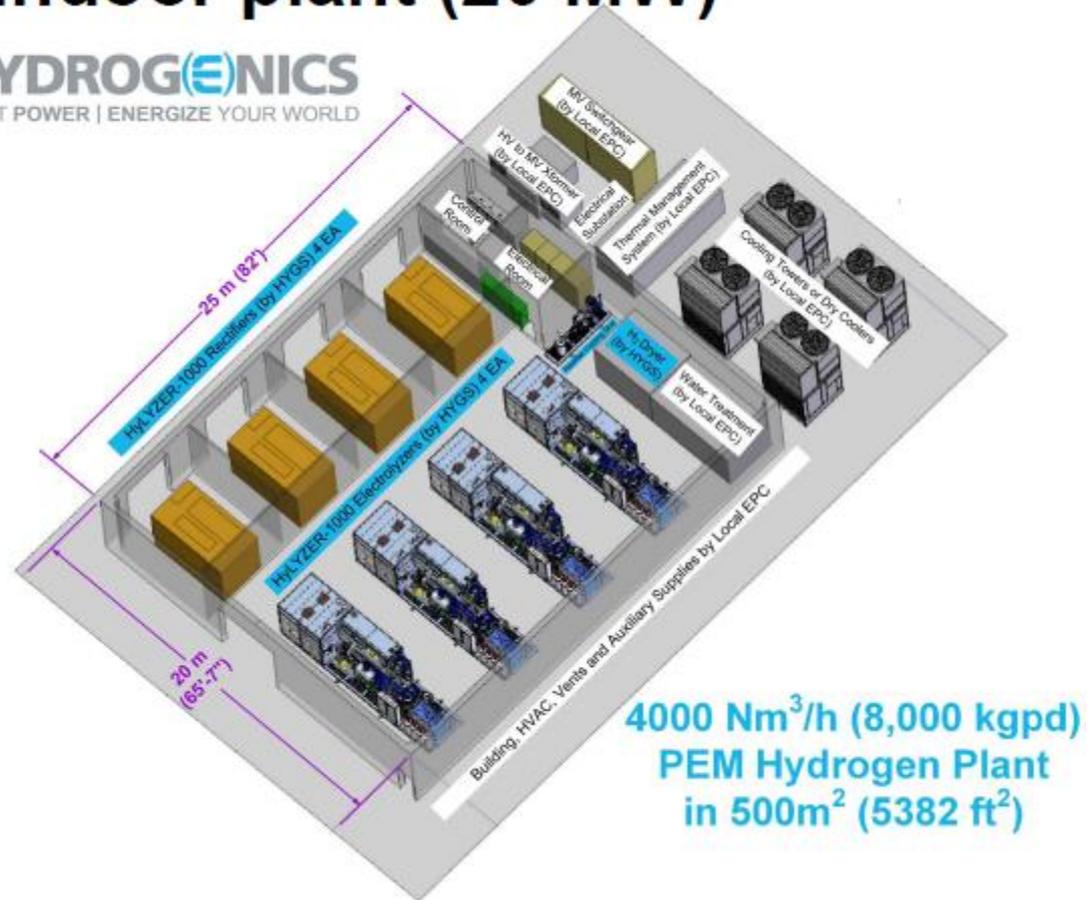
| MODEL   | HySTAT-10-10  | HySTAT-15-10          | HySTAT-10-25          |
|---|---|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| Operating Pressure                            | 10 barg   |                       | 25 barg               |
| Max. Nominal Hydrogen Flow                    | 10 Nm <sup>3</sup> /h   | 15 Nm <sup>3</sup> /h | 10 Nm <sup>3</sup> /h |
| Hydrogen flow range                           | 40 - 100% (25 - 100% as an option)  |                       |                       |
| Hydrogen Purity (before HPS)                  | 99.9%; H <sub>2</sub> O saturated, O <sub>2</sub> < 1,500 ppm   |                       |                       |
| Hydrogen Purity (after HPS)                   | 99.999% (99.999% as an option); O <sub>2</sub> < 2ppm; N <sub>2</sub> < 13ppm;<br>Atm. Dew point: -60°C or -78°F (-75°C or -103°F as an option) |                       |                       |
| Nr. of cell stacks                            | 1   |                       |                       |
| Estimated AC power consumption (all included) | 4,9 kWh/Nm <sup>3</sup> at full load  |                       |                       |
| Voltage                                       | 3 x 400 VAC ± 3% (3 x 480 or 575 VAC ± 3% as an option)   |                       |                       |
| Frequency                                     | 50 Hz ± 3% (60 Hz ± 3% as an option)  |                       |                       |
| Installed power                               | 100 KVA   | 120 KVA               | 100 KVA               |
| Max. cooling water T° (electrolysis)          | 40°C  | 40°C                  | 30°C                  |
| Design flow cooling water (electrolysis)      | 2 m <sup>3</sup> /h   |                       |                       |
| Max. cooling water T° (gas cooling)           | 15°C  |                       |                       |
| Design flow cooling water (gas cooling)       | 0,15 m <sup>3</sup> /h  |                       |                       |
| Demineralized water consumption               | < 1 liter/Nm <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub>  |                       |                       |
| Electrolyte                                   | H <sub>2</sub> O + 30% wt. KOH  |                       |                       |
| Approx. Electrolyte Quantity                  | 300 L   |                       |                       |
| Installation Area                             | Indoor in dedicated building  |                       |                       |
| Ambient Temperature Range                     | +5°C to +40°C   |                       |                       |
| Dimensions Process Part (LxWxH)**             | 1,7m x 1,85m x 2,6m   |                       |                       |
| Dimensions Power Rack (LxWxH)                 | 0,9m x 0,9m x 2,3m  |                       |                       |
| Dimensions Control Panel (LxWxH)              | 1,0m x 0,5m x 2,1m  |                       |                       |
| Approx. empty Weight Process Part             | 1,350 kg  | 1,300 kg              | 1,400 kg              |
| Weight Power rack                             | 750 kg  |                       |                       |
| Weight Control Panel                          | 400 kg  |                       |                       |

(\*) HPS = hydrogen purification system  
 (\*\*) including "KITEK" enclosure

**HYDROGENICS**  
 Advanced Hydrogen Solutions

# Layout for 4000 Nm<sup>3</sup>/h indoor plant (20 MW)

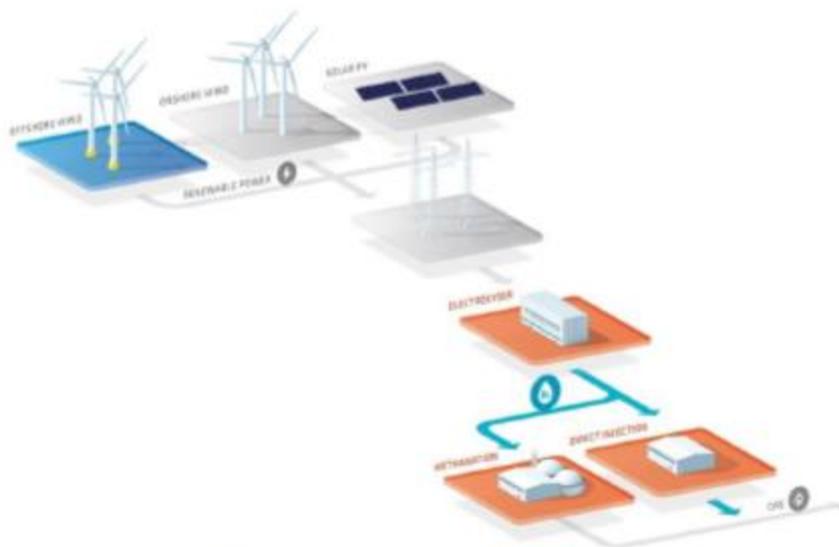
**HYDROGENICS**  
SHIFT POWER | ENERGIZE YOUR WORLD



**4000 Nm<sup>3</sup>/h (8,000 kgpd)  
PEM Hydrogen Plant  
in 500m<sup>2</sup> (5382 ft<sup>2</sup>)**

Power-to-Gas

# Wind-to-Gas Südermarsch in Brunsbüttel, Germany (2018)



wind2gas  
energy

More information: [www.w2g-energy.de](http://www.w2g-energy.de)



2,4 MW  
Direct injection  
PEM

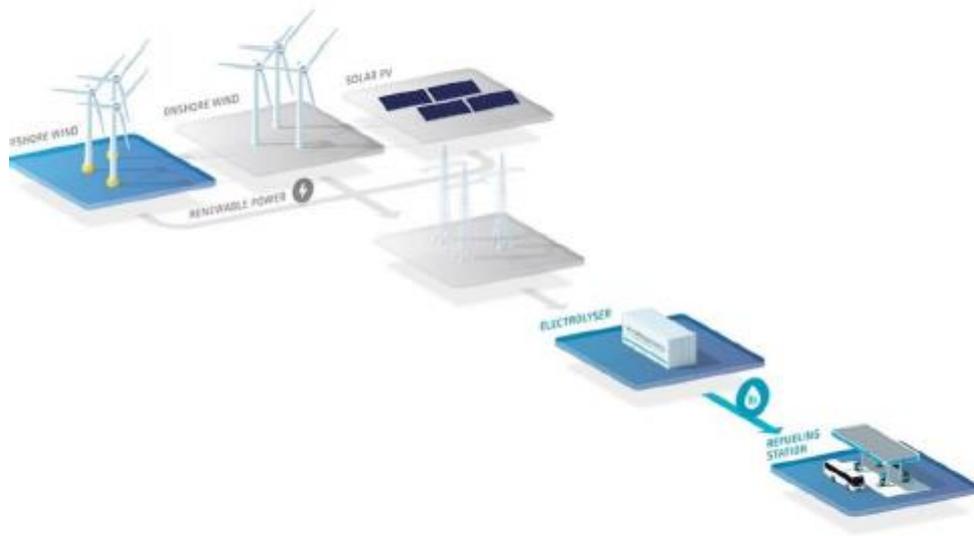


**IREC<sup>R</sup>**

Institut de Recerca en Energia de Catalunya  
Catalonia Institute for Energy Research

1 MW  
upgradable to  
2,5 MW

# Maximator Refuelling station in Wuppertal, Germany (2019)

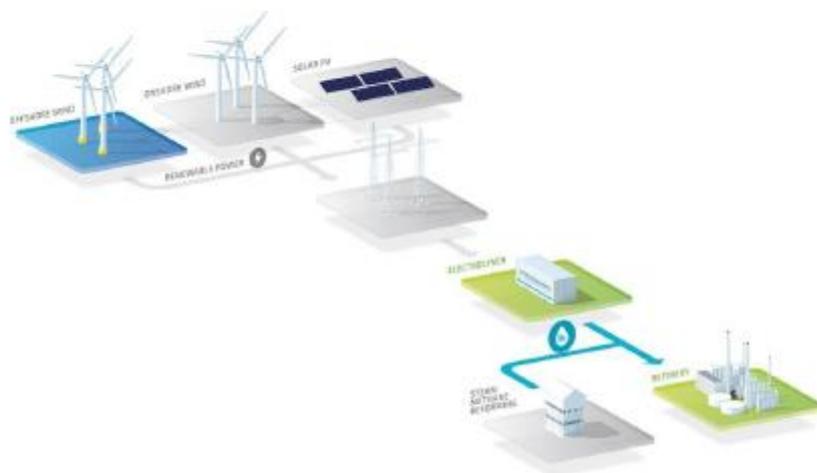


**MAXIMATOR<sup>®</sup>**  
**Maximum Pressure.**

More information: <https://www.maximator.de/flycms/en/web/10/>

# MEFCO<sub>2</sub>: Power-to-Methanol in Niederaußem, Germany (2018)

Power-to-Fuels



This project has received funding from the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under grant agreement (No 637016).

More information: [www.mefco2.eu](http://www.mefco2.eu)

# More Information

- [www.Refhyne.eu](http://www.Refhyne.eu)
- YouTube video



# REFHYNE

CLEAN REFINERY HYDROGEN FOR EUROPE

## Project Team

- ITM - electrolyser design, build, O&M
- Shell Deutschland Oil (SDO) – design & build site, H<sub>2</sub> end user
- Sintef – Project co-ordinator
- Element Energy & Thinkstep – modelling, analysis & dissemination



The REFHYNE Project: Grant Agreement Number 779579

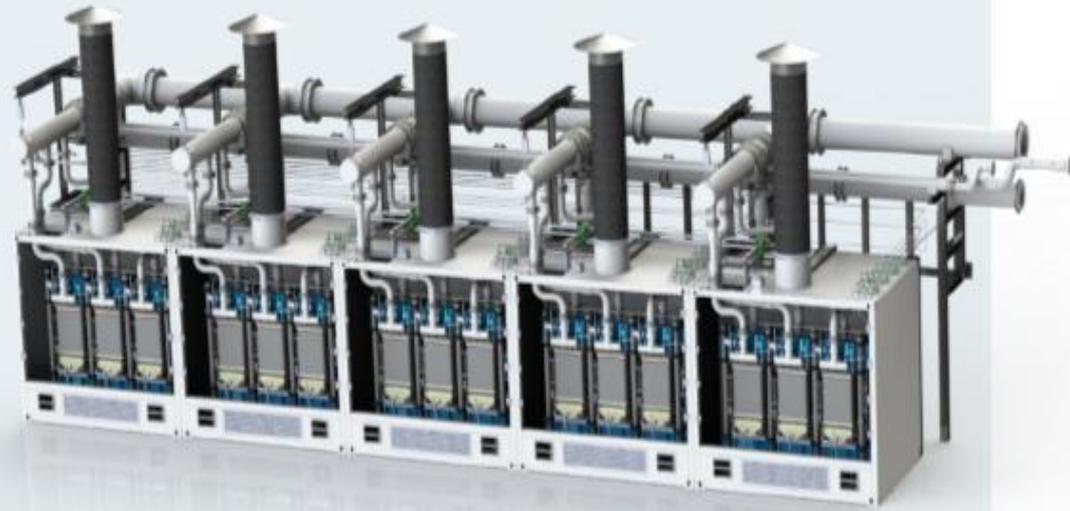


# IREC<sup>R</sup>

Institut de Recerca en Energia de Catalunya  
Catalonia Institute for Energy Research

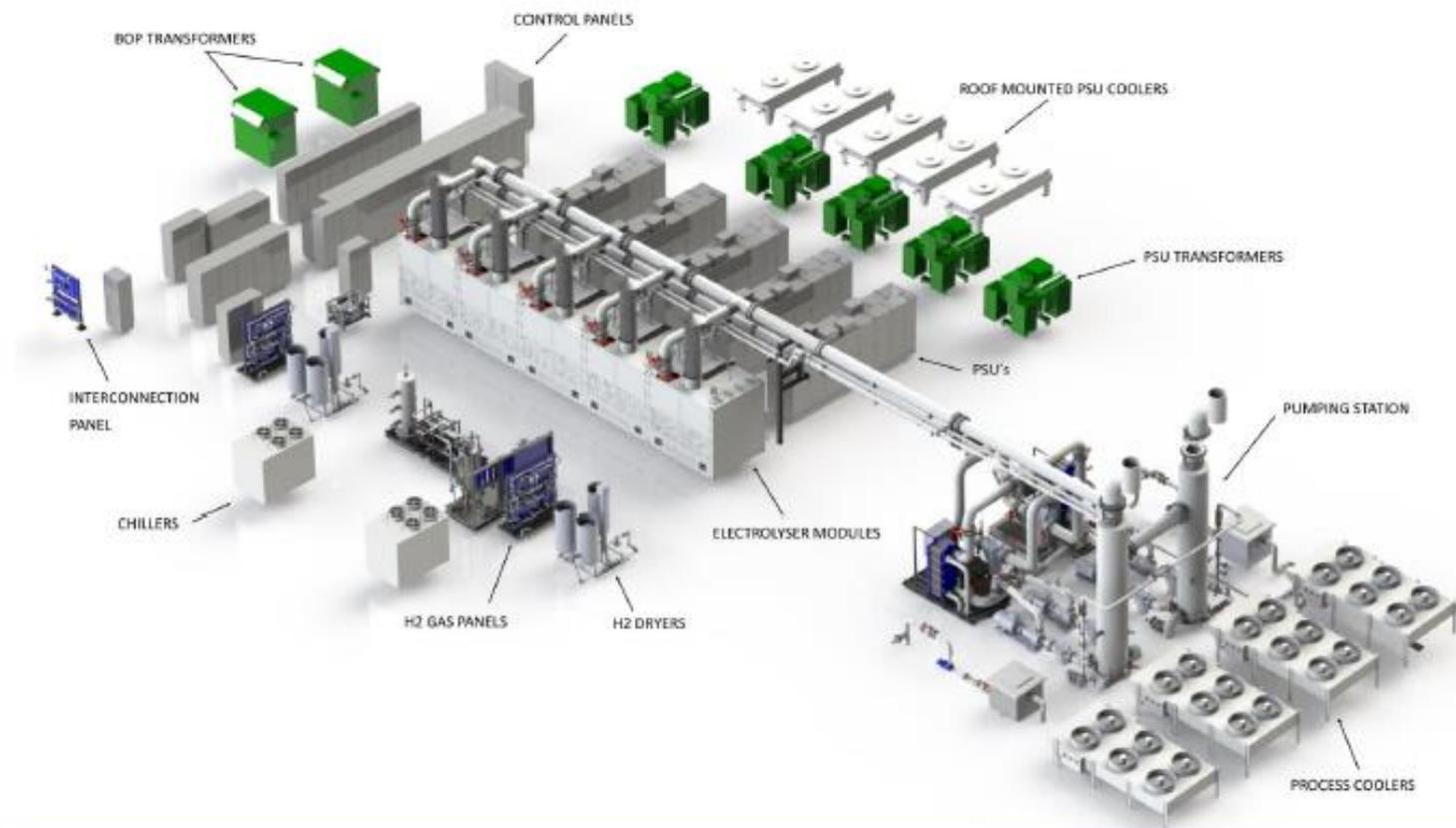
## 10MW Stack Overview

- 5 x 2MW modules to achieve 10MW stack skid
- Stack skid can be replicated to achieve higher capacity
- Each module is independently controllable
- No single point of failure
- Ability to phase maintenance
- Integrated ventilation arrangement
- Avoid generating ATEX environment in building



Standard 10MW Stack Skid





## Development of Design & Building Layout

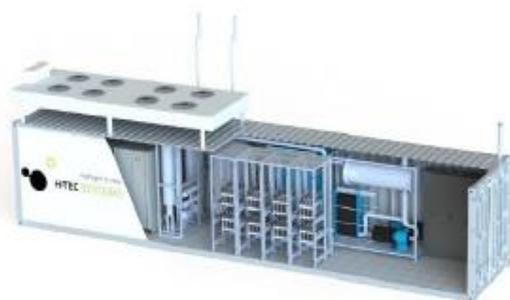


# Green Hydrogen mobility

CO<sub>2</sub> free mobility applications with MAN ES / H-TEC SYSTEMS Solutions



**1 MW**  
Renewable Power



**1 MW**  
H-TEC ME450/1400 Electrolyser



**1000**  
AUDI h-tron quattro<sup>1</sup>

Other usages:

**2**

H<sub>2</sub> Trains



**20+**

H<sub>2</sub> Busses



For 8000h/a PtG, 1: picture © AUDI, 15000 km/yr 1 kg/100km;  
trains 600km/day; busses 60000km/yr

# H-TEC SYSTEMS references

Hydrogen mobility : eFarm concept in Schleswig-Holstein

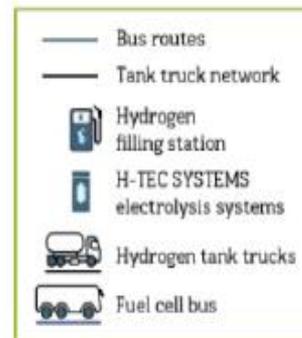


**Excess electricity from local renewables is converted into emission-free mobility**

- Production: 5 ME100/350 Electrolysers
- Public Transport: 2 Hydrogen busses
- Fuelling: Hydrogen trailer truck to refuelling station

- Proof of reduction in CO2 emissions
- Annual CO2 saving of 322 tonnes per bus plus 800 tonnes by utilising the waste heat
- Electrolyser's full load hours can be doubled

**Complete system to be installed in 2019**



# H-TEC SYSTEMS references

Key elements of the eFarm concept



225 kW electrolysis systems



Hydrogen refueling station (Linde AG, 2018)



Hydrogen swap body concept



Fuel cell buses (Solaris, 2018)

Complete system to be installed in 2019

# H-TEC SYSTEMS references

## Further projects



### 140 kW Testing Facility in Buttenwiesen (Bayern) in Operation



- Prototype & Test Bed at GP JOULE Site in Buttenwiesen
- Electric Load 140 kW
- Operational since February 2017

### Prototype in Reußenköge (Schleswig-Holstein) in Operation

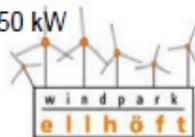


- Prototype ME 100/350 at GP JOULE Site in Reußenköge
- Electric Load: nominal 225 kW, max. 350 kW
- Production Rate: 47 Nm<sup>3</sup>/h
- Operational since July 2017

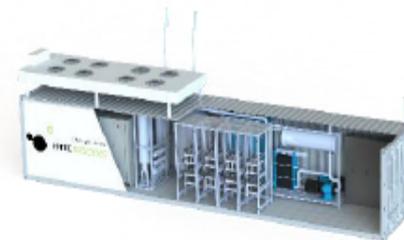
### Customer Project in Westre (Schleswig-Holstein) in Production



- ME 100/350 for supply of H<sub>2</sub> refuelling station
- Electric Load: nominal 225 kW, max. 350 kW
- Customer: Energie des Nordens
- Production rate: 47 Nm<sup>3</sup>/h
- Starting date: Q4 2019



### 1 MW Customer Project in Haurup (Schleswig-Holstein)



- ME450/1400 for injection into the gas pipeline in Haurup
- Project within NEW 4.0 regional network scope in Northern Germany
- Electric load 1 MW
- Customer: Energie des Nordens, Greenpeace Energy
- Production rate: 210 Nm<sup>3</sup>/h
- Starting date: 2020



# MAN ES power-to-SNG reference in Werlte

A demonstrator in operation since 2013

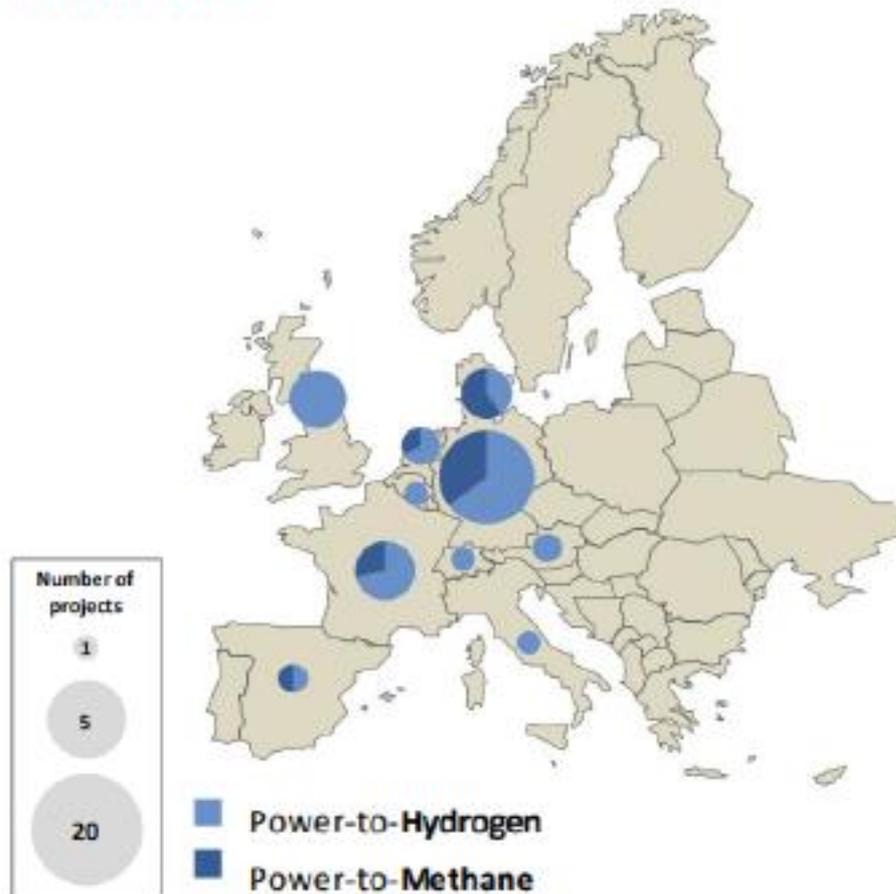


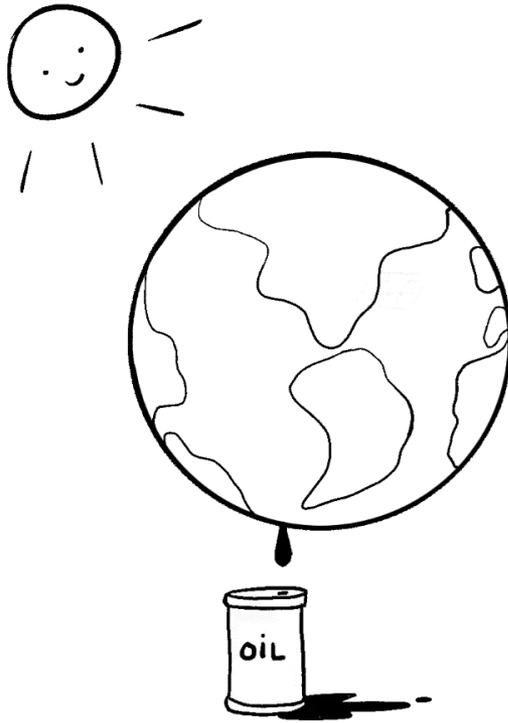
## Key facts:

- 6 MW power input for alkaline Electrolysis
- SNG used as e-fuel for Audi customers
- Methanation reactor by MAN ES Deggendorf

➔ Plant In commercial operation since 2013

## Installed P2H<sub>2</sub> & P2CH<sub>4</sub> plants in Europe<sup>2</sup>: Status of 2016





[https://youtu.be/2D\\_rL9k12z0](https://youtu.be/2D_rL9k12z0)







<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=QTBQbG5aMio#action=share>





# Hydrogen into gas grid applications provide a sustainable solution for renewables-based storage and transformation of energy grids

## Hydrogen into gas grid

1/4



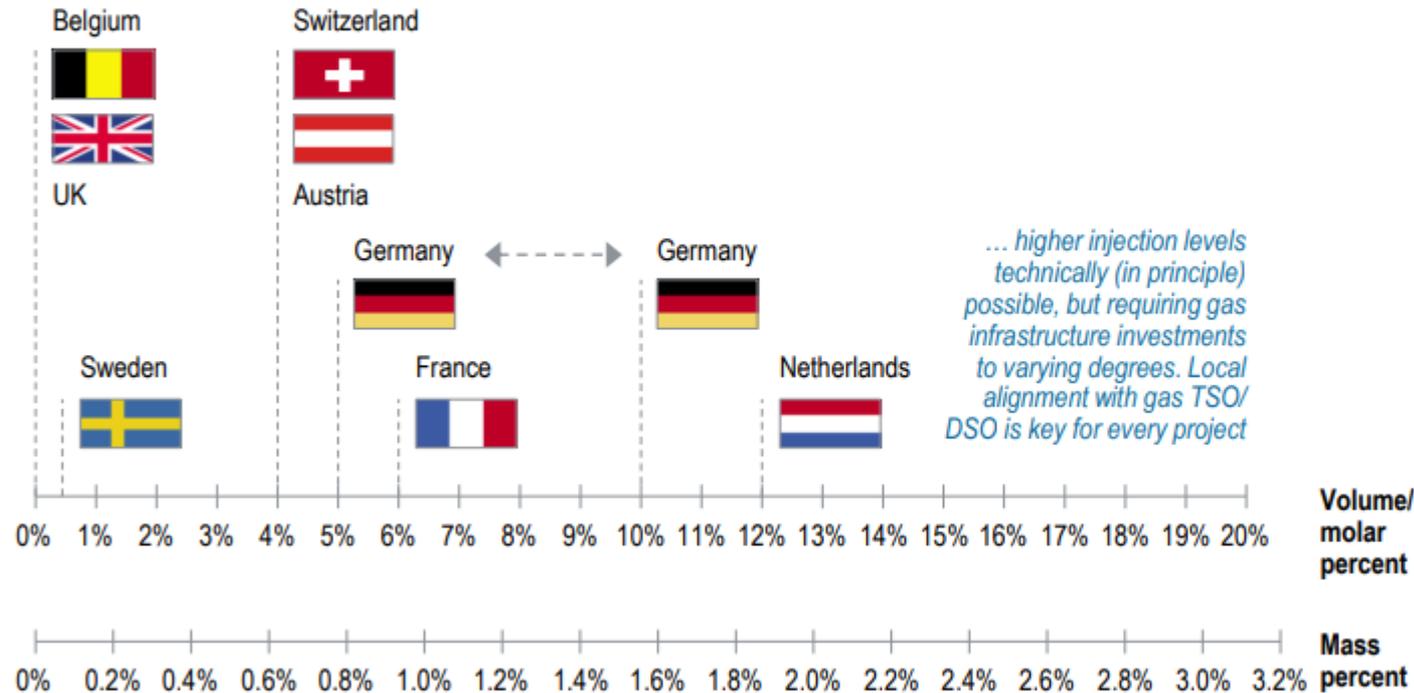
**Brief description:** Hydrogen can be converted from renewable energy sources and injected into existing natural gas grids for initial (or long-term) storage and subsequent use in a range of different applications (power generation, heat provision, transport applications such as gas-fuelled urban buses or passenger cars)

**Use Case:** Cities and regions can inject (or call for / incentivise the injection of) green hydrogen (i.e. from power-to-hydrogen P2H sources) into gas grids to further promote renewable energy sources, decarbonise the gas grid and provide long-term energy storage solutions

### Fuel cells in commercial buildings

|   |  |
|---|--|
| Key components                            | Electrolyser, fuel cell, blending/injection system   |
| Electrolysis technology for P2H           | Alkaline (ALK), PEM, (Solid Oxide)   |
| H <sub>2</sub> production efficiencies    | 50-83 kW <sub>el</sub> /kg (2013), 36-63 kW <sub>el</sub> /kg (2030)   |
| Cost of H <sub>2</sub> production for P2H | dep. on electrolyser size, technology, power input price, etc.   |
| Maximum H <sub>2</sub> blend level        | 5 – 20% (potentially even 25%, dep. on gas infrastructure)   |
| Hydrogen provider                         | E.on, RWE, Thüga   |
| Gas distributors                          | Private and municipal utilities (e.g. German Stadtwerke), gas TSOs or DSOs   |
| Typical customers                         | Public and private utilities, public and private TSOs or gas shippers, ultimately e.g. passenger car fleet operators |
| Competing technologies                    | Other energy storage (e.g. pump storage, batteries)  |

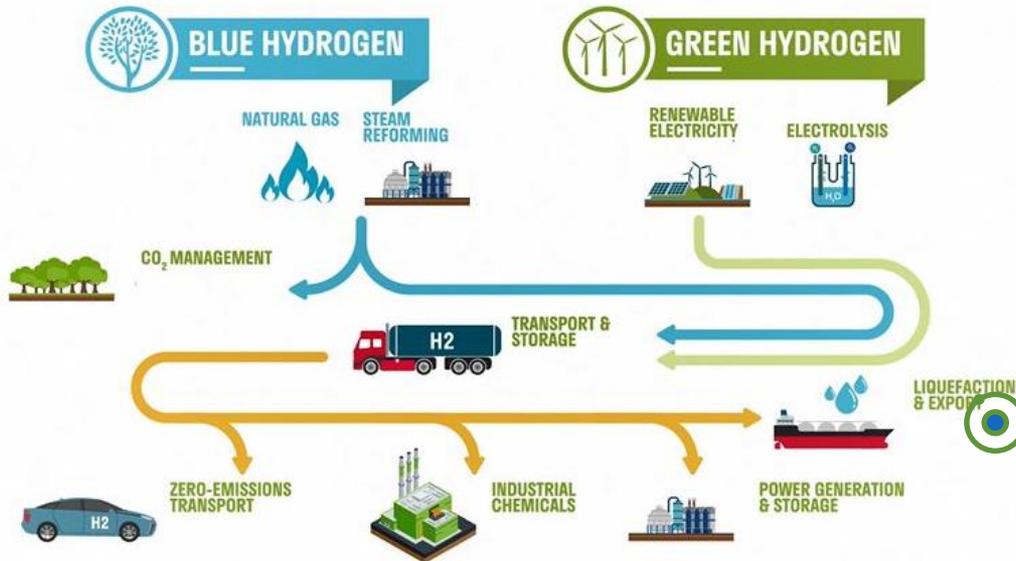
# #1 – Regulatory framework, esp. maximum blend level / H<sub>2</sub> injection limit



- > Regulatory injection limit varies greatly across Europe and even within countries (e.g. local limits in Germany of 2%<sub>vol</sub> in case of presence of downstream CNG refuelling stations or storage (e.g. underground))
- > CEN and EASEE-gas are working toward a harmonized standard for gas quality in the EU. Due to the type II vessels for CNG vehicles, 2%<sub>vol</sub> hydrogen tolerance in the gas mix is the current basis for discussion
- > Higher H<sub>2</sub> blend levels might require add. pipeline monitoring/maintenance measures (gas TSO/DSO); degrading durability of metal pipes and materials when exposed to hydrogen may also necessitate infrastructure upgrades

# USOS INDUSTRIALES DEL H2

## Rutas de producción de H2



<https://www.woodside.com.au/innovation/hydrogen>

### Hidrógeno azul

+ El hidrógeno azul es hidrógeno neutro en carbono creado a partir del gas natural.

+ El hidrógeno azul se produce al hacer reaccionar el gas natural con alto

temperatura de vapor para producir hidrógeno y una pequeña cantidad de dióxido de carbono.

+ Para crear hidrógeno azul, la emisión de CO<sub>2</sub> generada en la reacción debe ser compensada con sistemas de captura de CO<sub>2</sub> o proyectos como la plantación de árboles.

### Hidrógeno verde

+ La energía renovable se puede utilizar para crear hidrógeno verde. + El hidrógeno de las energías renovables es la forma de energía más limpia porque no contiene carbono se crea durante el proceso.

# USOS INDUSTRIALES DEL H2



## Proyecto H2FUTURE

Comienzo: 01/01/17  
Duración: 4.5 años

**H2FUTURE**  
Green Hydrogen

H2FUTURE es un proyecto emblemático europeo para la generación de hidrógeno verde a partir de electricidad a partir de fuentes de energía renovables. Bajo la coordinación de la empresa de servicios públicos VERBUND, el fabricante de acero voestalpine y Siemens, un fabricante de electrolizadores de membrana de intercambio de protones (PEM), se instalará y operará un sistema de electrólisis PEM a gran escala de 6 MW en la planta de acero voestalpine Linz en Austria. El operador del sistema de transmisión austríaco (TSO) Austrian Power Grid (APG) apoyará la precalificación del sistema de electrolizadores para la prestación de servicios auxiliares. El centro de investigación de Holanda, TNO y K1-MET (Austria) estudiarán la replicabilidad de los resultados experimentales a mayor escala en EU28 para la industria del acero.

<https://www.h2future-project.eu/>



11 de noviembre de 2019 |

La que actualmente es la planta piloto más grande del mundo para la producción de hidrógeno neutral en CO2 ha comenzado con éxito la operación en el sitio de voestalpine en Linz, Austria, estableciendo simultáneamente un hito internacional en el avance de nuevas opciones de suministro de energía. Como parte del proyecto H2FUTURE, financiado por la UE, los socios voestalpine, VERBUND, Siemens, Austrian Power Grid, K1-MET y TNO están investigando la producción industrial de hidrógeno verde como un medio para reemplazar los combustibles fósiles en la producción de acero a largo plazo.

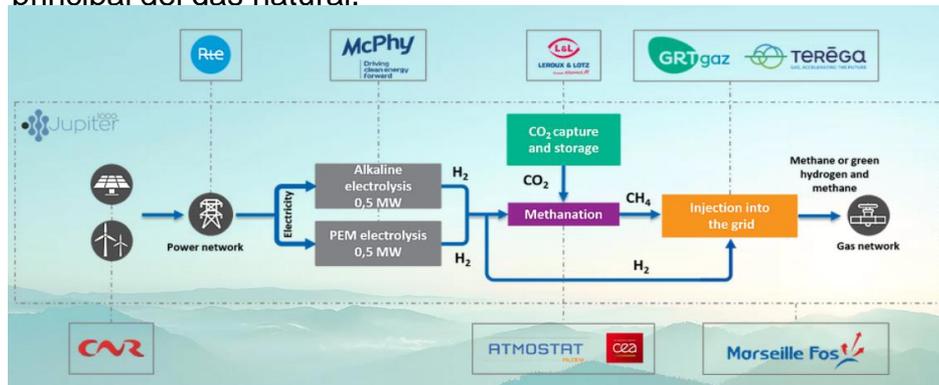
# USOS INDUSTRIALES DEL H2

## Proyecto JUPITER 1000



Comienzo: 2018

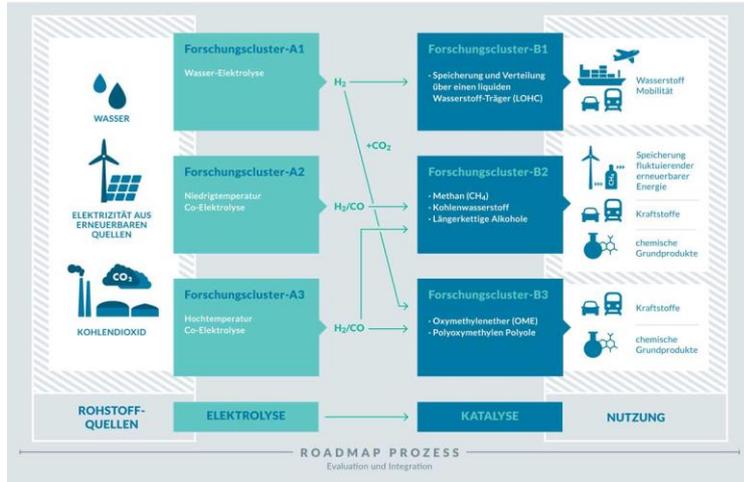
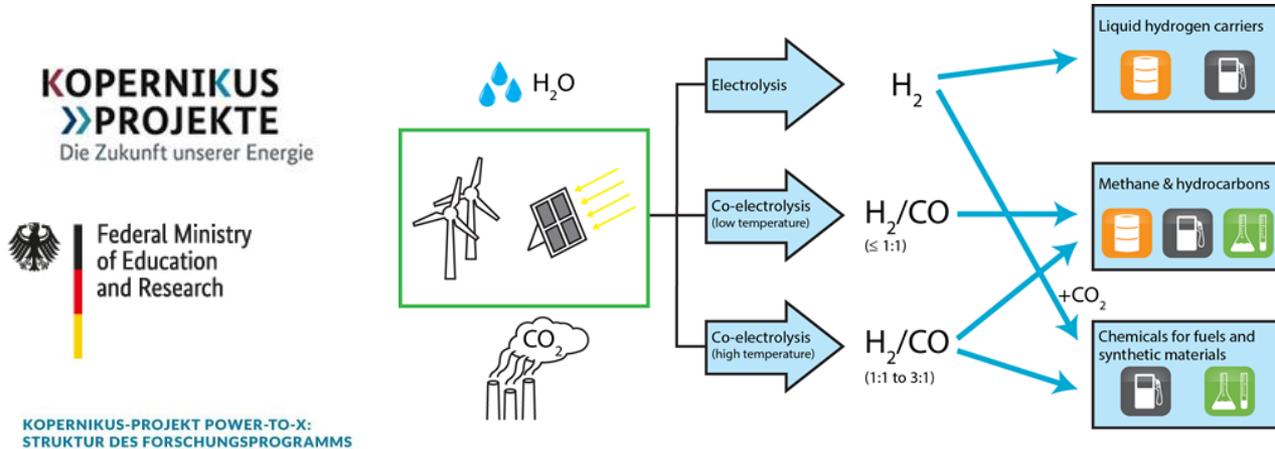
Jupiter 1000 es el primer proyecto de Power to Gas en Francia, con el objetivo de transformar el exceso de electricidad de fuentes renovables en hidrógeno. Este hidrógeno limpio se inyectará en la red de gas natural directamente o después de su transformación en metano, el componente principal del gas natural.



GRTgaz coordina el proyecto, cuyos objetivos principales son construir y operar un demostrador de Power to Gas con metanización, captura y recuperación de CO2.

Los dos electrolizadores de 1 MW en total: un electrolizador alcalino de 0.5 MW y uno PEM de 0.5 MW.

# USOS INDUSTRIALES DEL H2



# EJEMPLOS REPRESENTATIVOS

## BIGHIT



El proyecto BIG HIT ha permitido crear un territorio de hidrógeno en las Islas Orcadas en Escocia mediante la implementación de un modelo totalmente integrado de producción, almacenamiento, transporte y utilización de hidrógeno para calefacción, energía y movilidad.



La electricidad renovable generada en las islas de Eday y Shapinsay es utilizada por electrolizadores para producir hidrógeno, por electrólisis de agua. Este hidrógeno se almacena como gas a alta presión en los remolques de tubos, que pueden transportarse a las Orcadas continentales.

<https://www.bighit.eu/>

# EJEMPLOS REPRESENTATIVOS

## FlixBus lanzará autobuses de hidrógeno para viajes de larga distancia en Europa



El mayor proveedor de autobuses de larga distancia de Europa también apuesta por el combustible de hidrógeno en autobuses que funcionan con celdas de combustible en las rutas de autobuses de larga distancia.

En términos de rendimiento, el autobús de hidrógeno debe estar a la par los que funcionan con diésel y con una autonomía de 500 km sin repostar.

<https://innovationorigins.com/flixbus-plans-european-long-distance-bus-with-fuel-cell-drive/>

# EJEMPLOS REPRESENTATIVOS

## Alstom suministrará "la flota de trenes de celdas de combustible más grande del mundo"



Alstom ha ganado este año 2019 un contrato de 500 millones de euros (557,3 millones de dólares) para suministrar la "flota de trenes de celdas de combustible más grande del mundo" a la filial de Fahma de la autoridad de transporte de Rin-Main RMV.

El fabricante francés entregará 27 Coradia iLint para el 2022. Los trenes de celdas de combustible reemplazarán a los trenes diesel existentes en Hesse, Alemania.

La orden también incluye el suministro de hidrógeno, que Alstom proporcionará en cooperación con Infraser, y 25 años de mantenimiento. La estación de servicio estará ubicada en las instalaciones del parque industrial Höchst.

<https://www.h2-view.com/story/alstom-to-supply-worlds-largest-fleet-of-fuel-cell-trains/>

# EJEMPLOS REPRESENTATIVOS

## HyFlyer: vuelos de cero emisiones para Orkney, Escocia



El avión de seis plazas Piper M-class de ZeroAvia se utilizará en las pruebas de vuelo de HyFlyer

ZeroAvia apunta inicialmente a vuelos de 500 millas para atender los mercados de viajes aéreos de corta distancia, que representan casi la mitad de los vuelos comerciales en todo el mundo.

<https://www.h2-view.com/story/zeroavia-receives-2-7m-uk-government-grant-for-hyflyer-project/>

Se han otorgado £ 5,3 millones de fondos gubernamentales al proyecto HyFlyer para demostrar la tecnología de celdas de combustible de hidrógeno para la aviación, que culminará con la demostración de un vuelo de cero emisiones fuera de Orkney.



“

We are taking the approach of a hydrogen fuel cell powertrain because it has four times more energy density than the best electric batteries and provides the lowest operating costs

”

Val Miftakhov  
Founder and CEO of ZeroAvia

# EJEMPLOS REPRESENTATIVOS

## Central hidroeléctrica IBAarau en Aarau, Suiza - 2016

En la central hidroeléctrica de IBAarau se instaló la primera planta de electrólisis del mundo que genera hidrógeno sostenible directamente de una planta hidroeléctrica. El combustible utilizado para alimentar los camiones de hidrógeno de Coop es producido por H2 Energy AG, en la central hidroeléctrica de IBAarau.



### Logística de hidrógeno para movilidad:

H2Energy ha estipulado con el Coop Mineraloel un contrato para el suministro de hidrógeno producido en la central hidroeléctrica se transportará en un semirremolque a la estación de repostaje de hidrógeno de Coop.

<https://h2energy.ch/en/business-fields-2/>

# EJEMPLOS REPRESENTATIVOS

## Central hidroeléctrica de Gösgen, Niedergösgen, Suiza

El primer sistema en Suiza para la producción comercial de hidrógeno comenzó en el 2019 en la central hidroeléctrica de Gösgen.



|  |  |
|--|--|
| <b>Número de turbinas:</b>               | 5 turbinas Kaplan (una de las cuales suministra potencia de tracción para la compañía de ferrocarriles federales Suizos SBB) |
| <b>Capacidad:</b>                        | 51.3 MW  |
| <b>Producción eléctrica media anual:</b> | 300 GWh  |

A partir de principios de 2020, Alpiq y H2 Energy construirán un sistema de 2 MW que producirá hasta 300 toneladas métricas de hidrógeno por año utilizando electricidad de la central eléctrica de Gösgen.

Alpiq y H2 Energy planean utilizar la energía hidroeléctrica para producir hidrógeno para unos 50 camiones eléctricos alimentados con celdas de combustible.

<https://h2energy.ch/en/alpiq-and-h2-energy-achieve-milestone-for-the-development-hydrogen-powered-mobility-in-switzerland/>

<https://www.alpiq.com/power-generation/hydrogen-production/>

# EJEMPLOS REPRESENTATIVOS

## 10MW Refinery Hydrogen Project with Shell



Construction of the new plant, which features advanced polymer electrolyte membrane (PEM) technology, is expected to be completed in the second half of 2020. The plant will produce up to 1,300 tons of hydrogen per year when operating at peak rates.

Hydrogen will be produced using electricity instead of natural gas. Producing hydrogen with electricity generated from renewable power sources could help significantly reduce CO<sub>2</sub> emissions from the Shell Rheinland refinery.

Shell expects a new hydrogen model region to be set up in the Cologne area, based on activities around filling stations, cars and buses. The project is based on the idea of a “hydrogen model region” that can jointly demonstrate the potential of hydrogen in the energy turnaround.”

# EJEMPLOS REPRESENTATIVOS

## Primera aplicación de tecnologías de hidrógeno en equipos de manipulación portuaria de Europa.



El proyecto piloto, denominado H2Ports, será el primer puerto de Europa en utilizar la energía del Hidrógeno en sus terminales de contenedor y también incorpora la instalación de una estación móvil de suministro de hidrógeno o "hidrolinera".

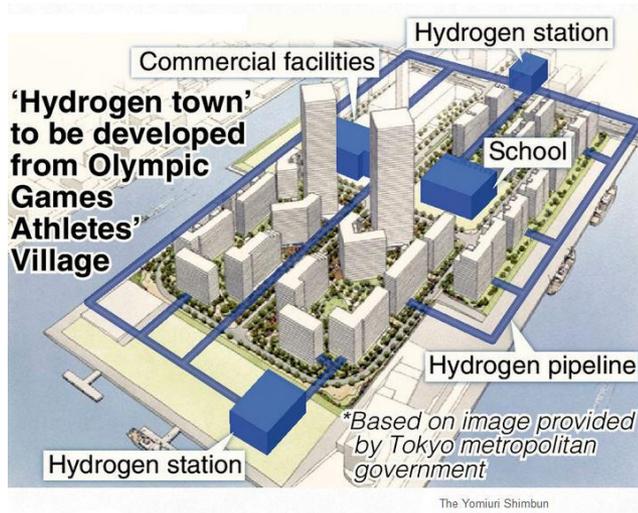


<https://h2ports.eu/>

# EJEMPLOS REPRESENTATIVOS



La construcción continúa en la primera Villa Olímpica del mundo impulsada por hidrógeno. Japón pretende promover una economía del hidrógeno y su visión para los Juegos Olímpicos ya constituye una de las mayores apuestas en combustible de hidrógeno en el mundo.



KHI está construyendo el primer portador de hidrógeno licuado del mundo en Kobe. El buque comenzará las pruebas en el mar durante los Juegos Olímpicos y será el primer buque de hidrógeno licuado del mundo.

<https://www.shell.com/inside-energy/japan-tokyo-olympics-hydrogen.html>

# SERVICIOS Y CAPACIDADES DE IREC

**Las capacidades y servicios de IREC comprenden las siguientes áreas de conocimiento:**

- Energía Térmica y Edificación
- Bioenergía y Biocombustibles
- Electricidad y Electrónica de Potencia
- Materiales Avanzados para la Energía

**Los servicios que ofrece IREC incluyen:**

- CONSULTORÍA CIENTIFICO-TÉCNICA DE TECNOLOGÍAS DEL H<sub>2</sub> (electrolizadores, compresores, sistemas de almacenamiento de H<sub>2</sub>)
- ESTUDIOS DE VIABILIDAD TECNOLÓGICA Y DE NEGOCIO
- ANÁLISIS ESPACIAL para estudio de viabilidad, determinar localización óptima para estaciones de recarga de H<sub>2</sub>.



Sede de IREC en Barcelona Sede de IREC en Tarragona

