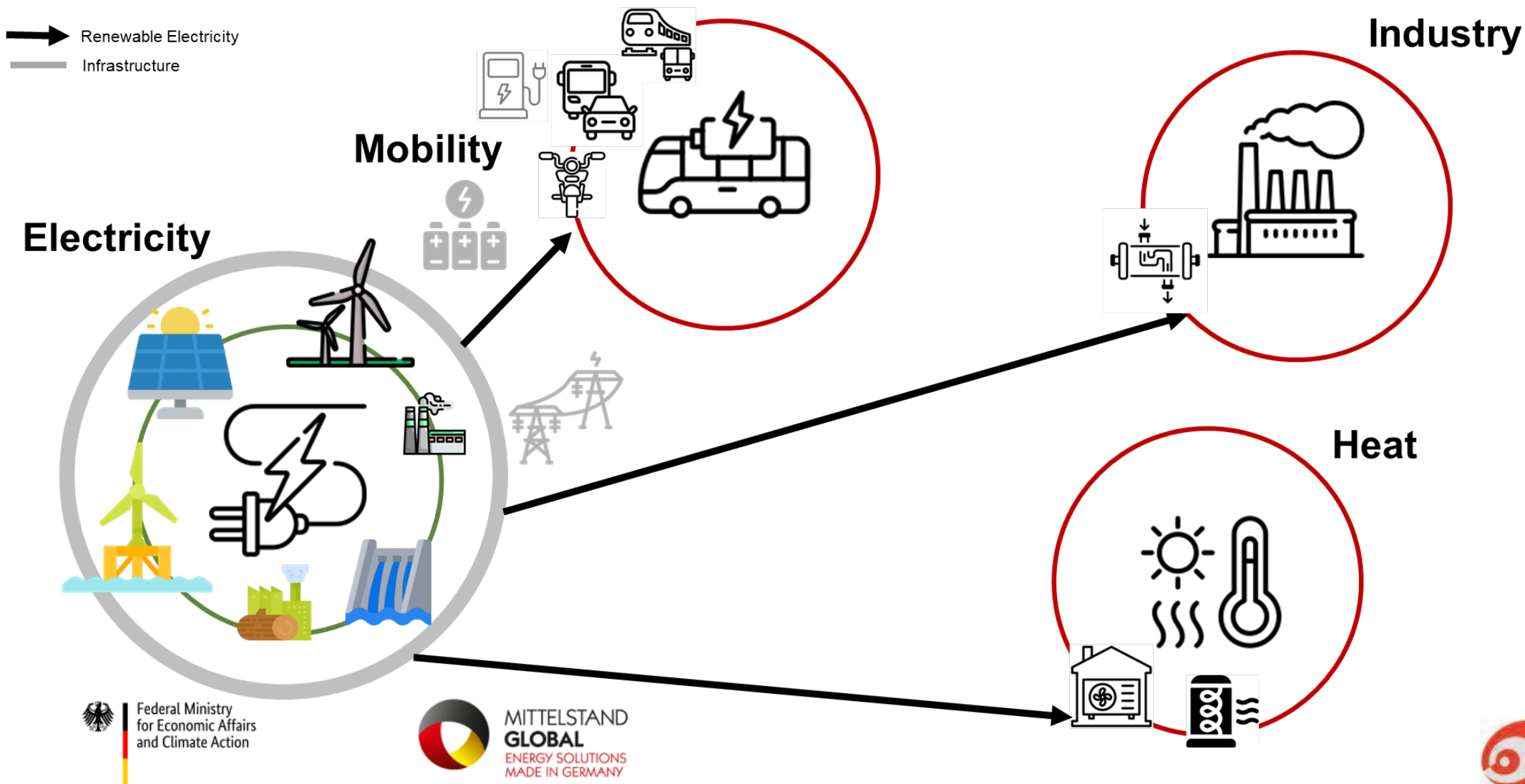


Hydrogen infrastructure opportunities: transportation options, regional H₂ hubs and back-up for the electricity system

Maike Schmidt



The role of hydrogen in the future energy system



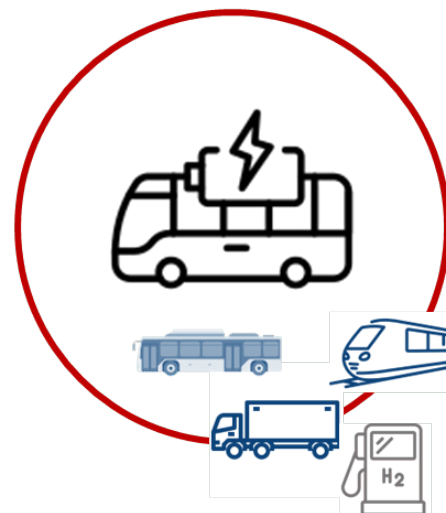
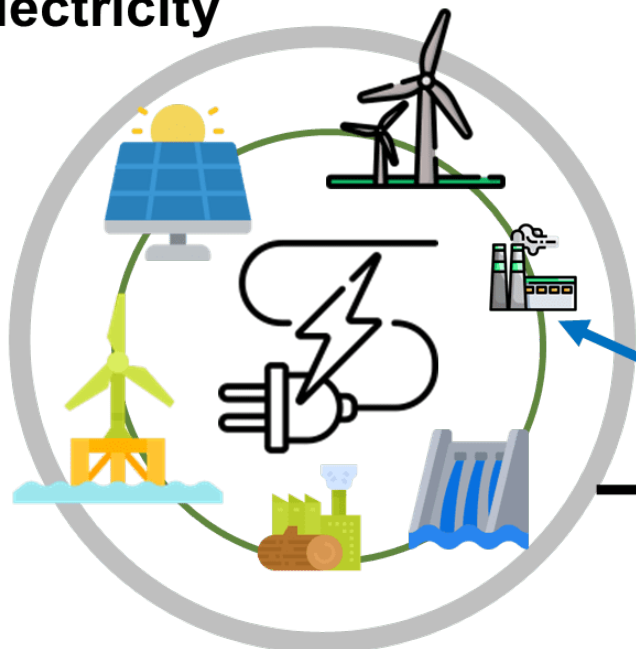
The dual role of hydrogen: energy carrier and energy storage



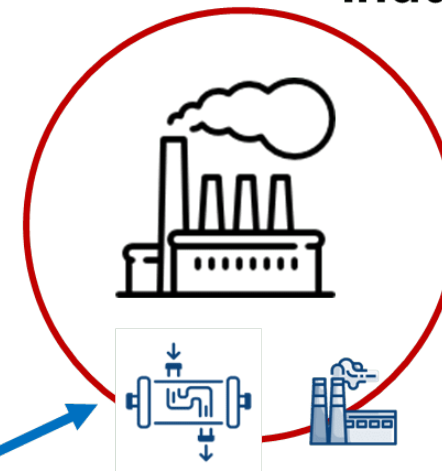
- ➡ Green electricity
- ➡ Green hydrogen
- ➡ Synthetic raw materials, fuels and combustibles
- Infrastructure

Mobility

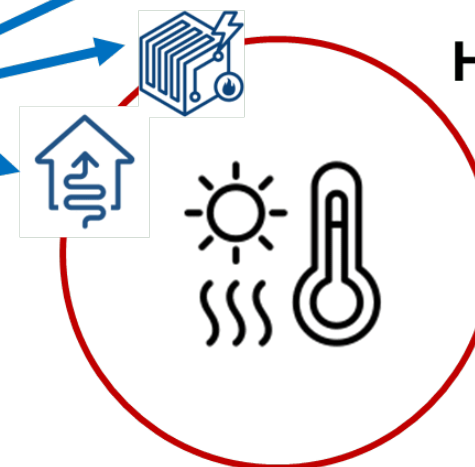
Electricity



Industry



Heat



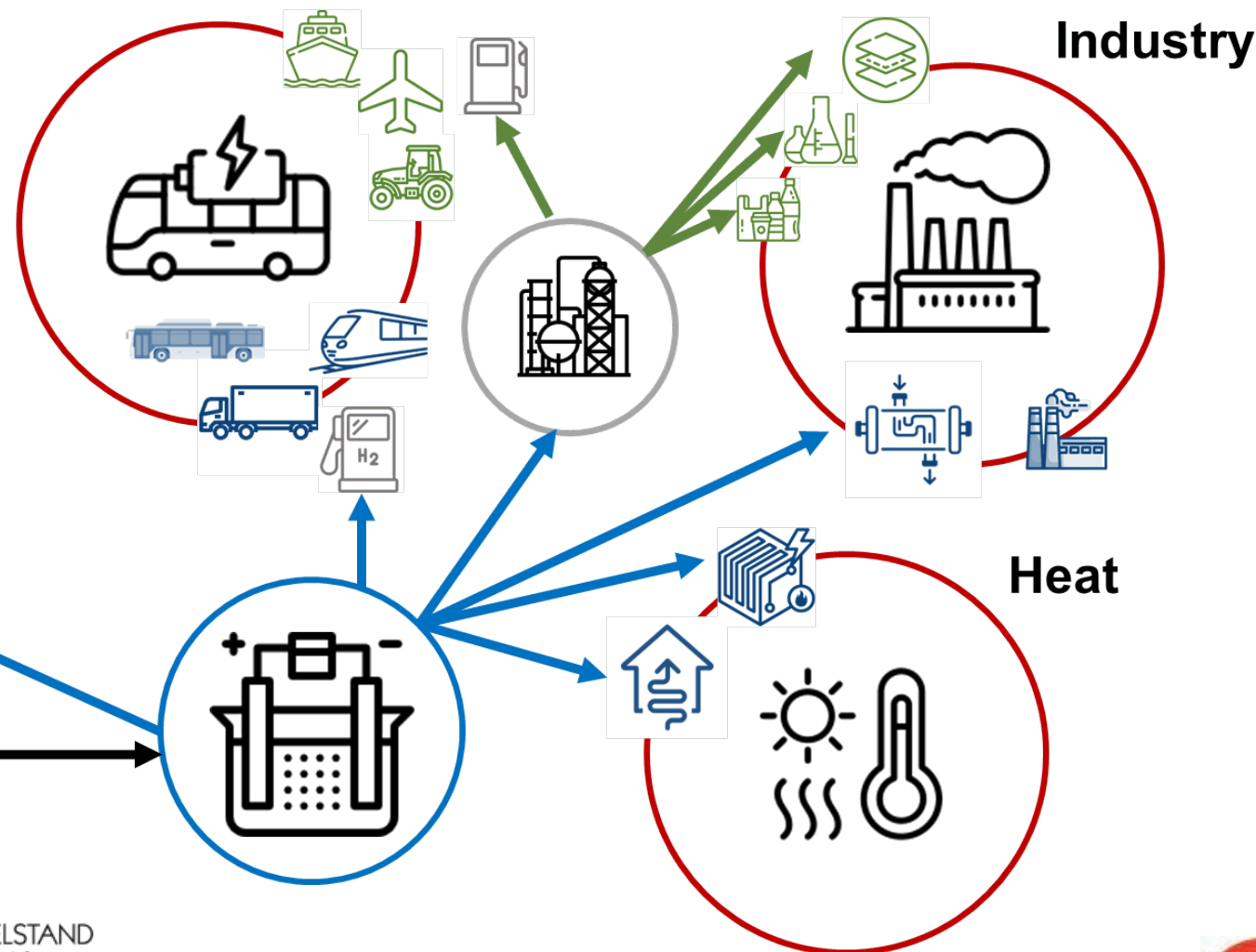
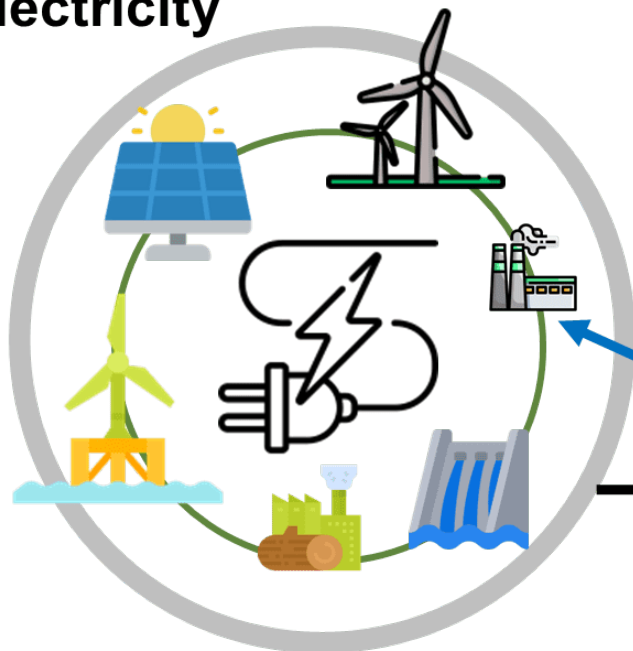
The dual role of hydrogen: energy carrier and energy storage



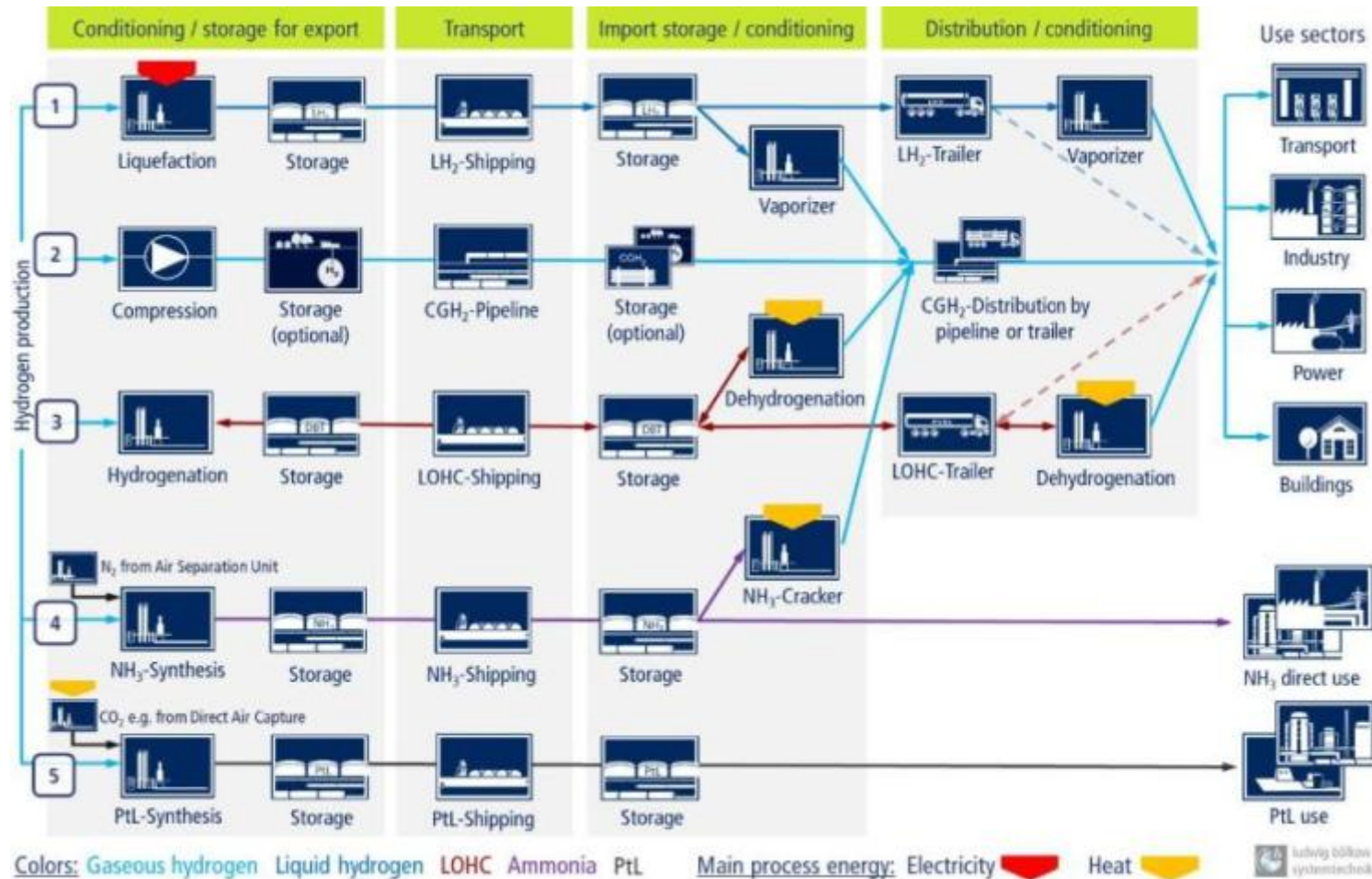
- Green electricity
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Mobility

Electricity



Hydrogen as energy carrier – How to transport hydrogen?

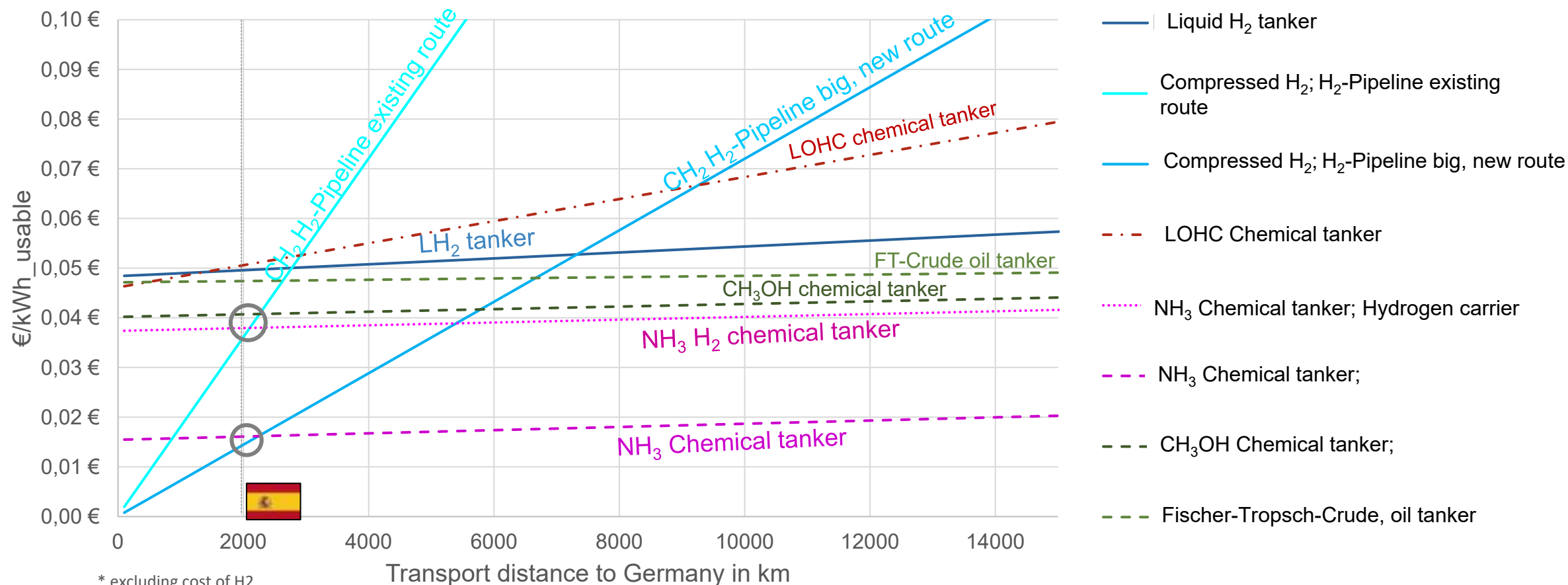


- 1 Liquid Hydrogen (LH₂) via ship
- 2 Compressed Hydrogen (CGH₂) via pipeline
- 3 Liquid Organic Hydrogen Carrier (LOHC) via ship/ pipeline
- 4 Ammonia (NH₃) via ship/ (pipeline)
- 5 Power-to-Liquid (FT-Crude or methanol) via ship/ pipeline

Conversion and transport cost of H₂-based energy sources / raw materials



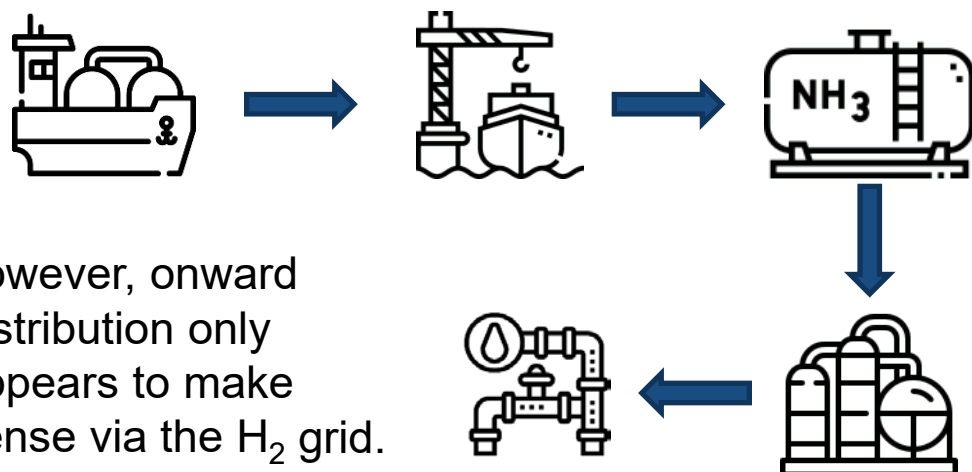
Conversion and transport costs of H₂-based energy sources/raw materials*



A quick look at synthetic downstream products of H₂

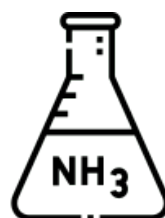


“Green” ammonia is an import option for green hydrogen by ship,

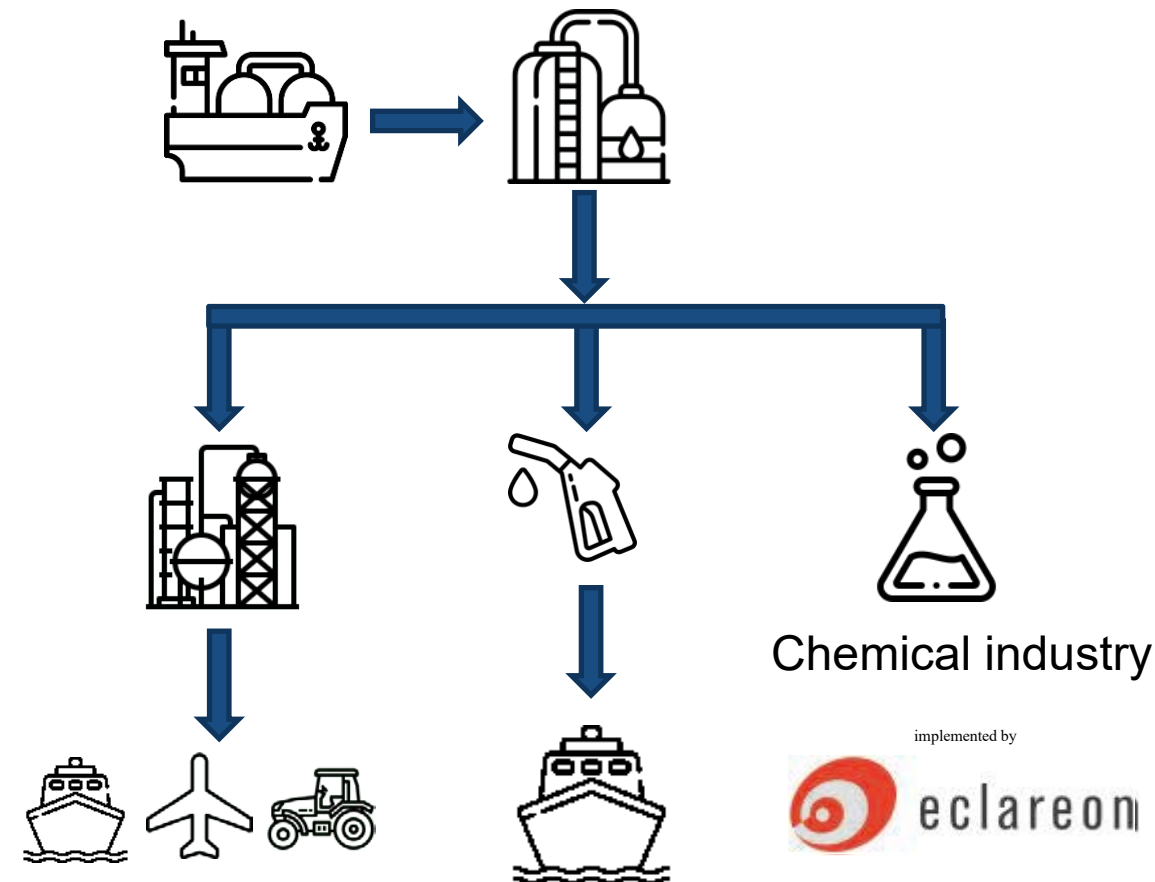


however, onward distribution only appears to make sense via the H₂ grid.

Exception: “Green” ammonia as a substitute for fossil-based ammonia in the chemical industry is transported directly from the port to the industrial sites, e.g. by tank wagon



“Green” methanol is also an import option, but should either be used directly or processed further. As an intermediate product, it can be stored in large quantities in tank facilities.



Chemical industry

Hydrogen infrastructures – Pipelines and Storage



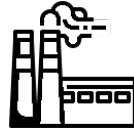
2032



Wasserstoff-Kernnetz* 2032



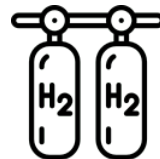
*gem. Genehmigung vom 22.10.2024



In Germany H₂ power plants are important anchor customers for the H₂ core grid.

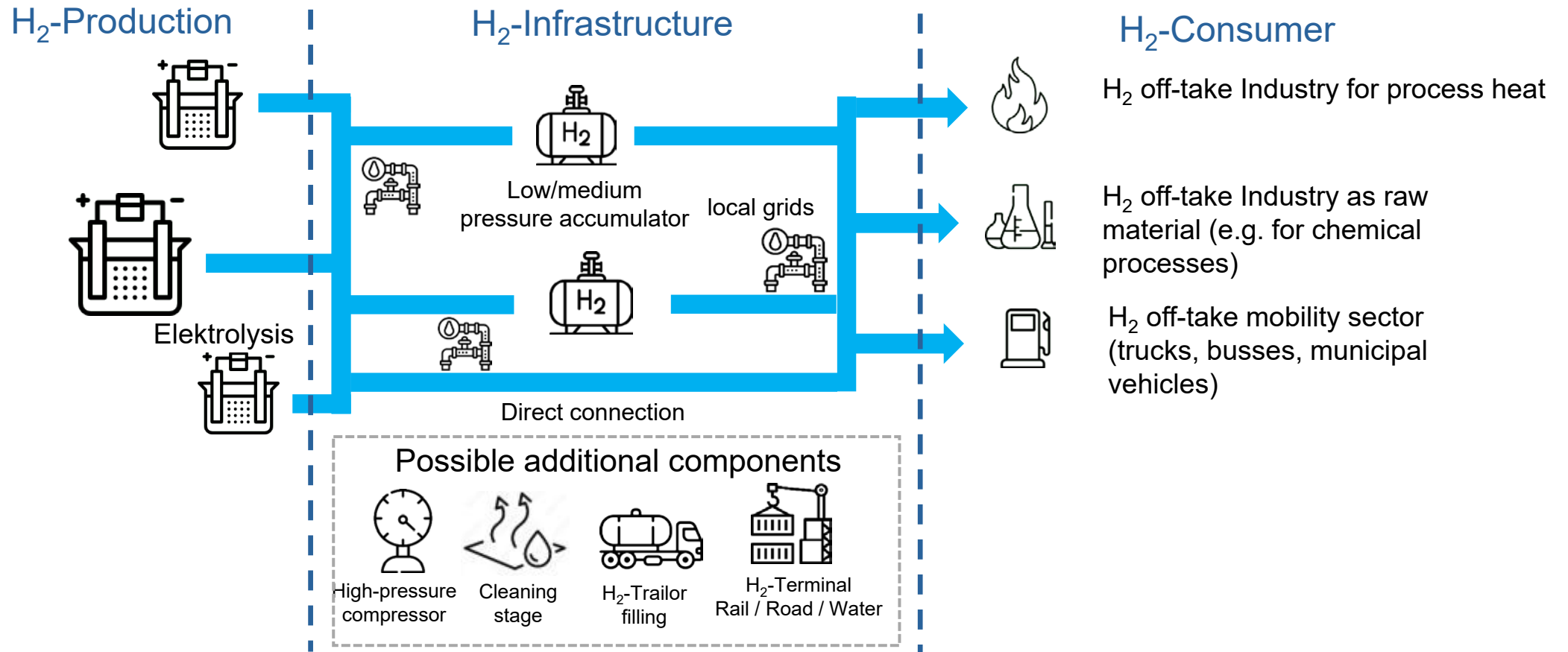


Large H₂ storage volumes can only be developed in Northern Germany due to the geographical conditions. The H₂ core grid is initially designed for a North-South transport direction and uses storage options along the route (the southernmost storage facility is located in Lampertheim (Hesse)).



In addition smaller storage units are used in local H₂ hubs, precisely in order to be able to use available electricity for H₂ production at low cost and at the same time to be able to serve the purchase profiles of H₂ customers at any time.

How can local H₂ hubs contribute to systems stability?

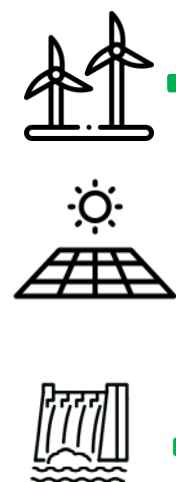


Icons by flaticon.com

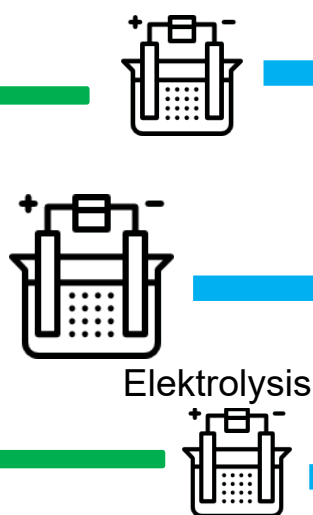
How can local H₂ hubs contribute to systems stability?



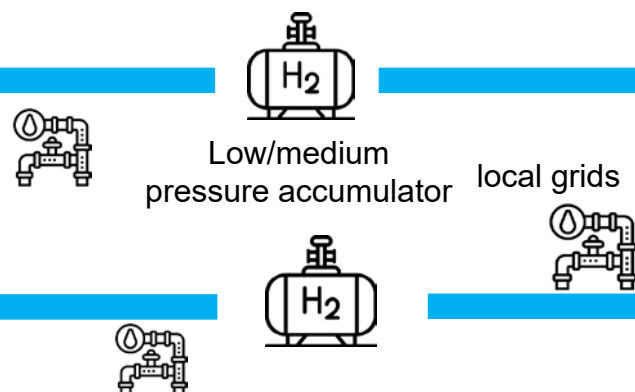
Green Electricity



H₂-Production

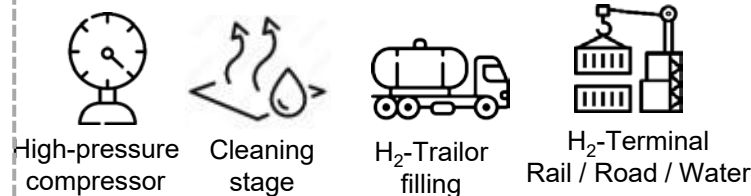


H₂-Infrastructure



Direct connection

Possible additional components



H₂-Consumer

H₂ off-take Industry for process heat



H₂ off-take Industry as raw material (e.g. for chemical processes)



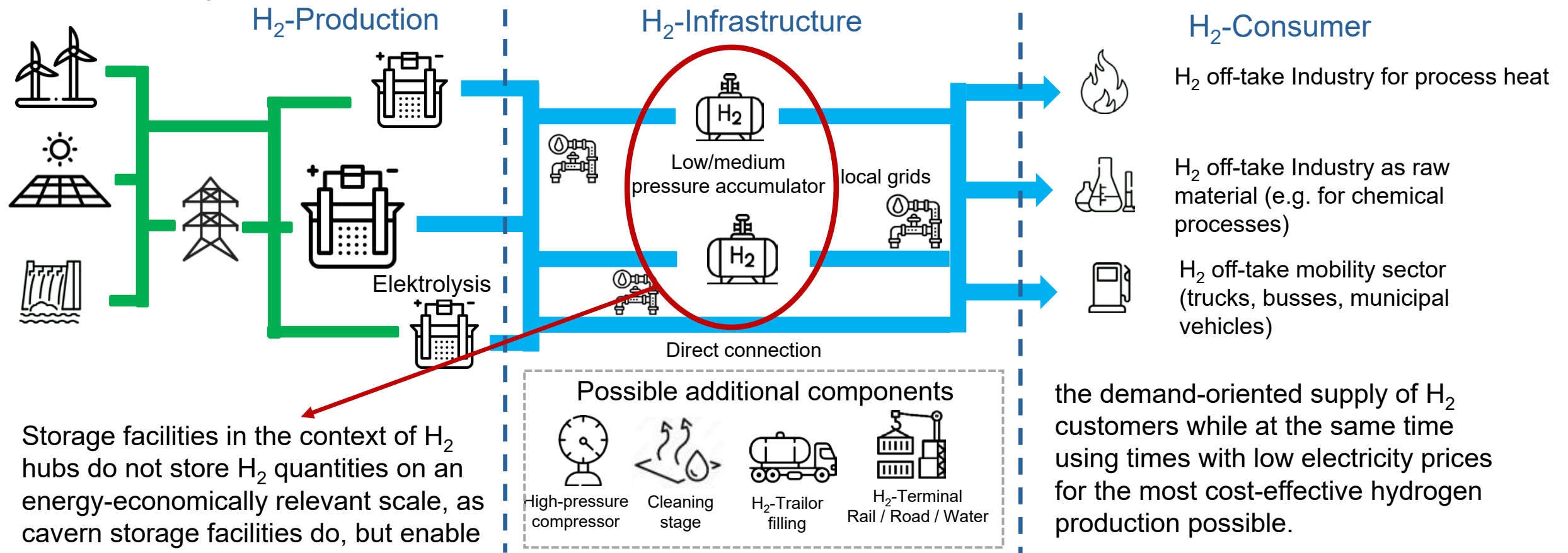
H₂ off-take mobility sector (trucks, busses, municipal vehicles)



How can local H₂ hubs contribute to systems stability?



Green Electricity

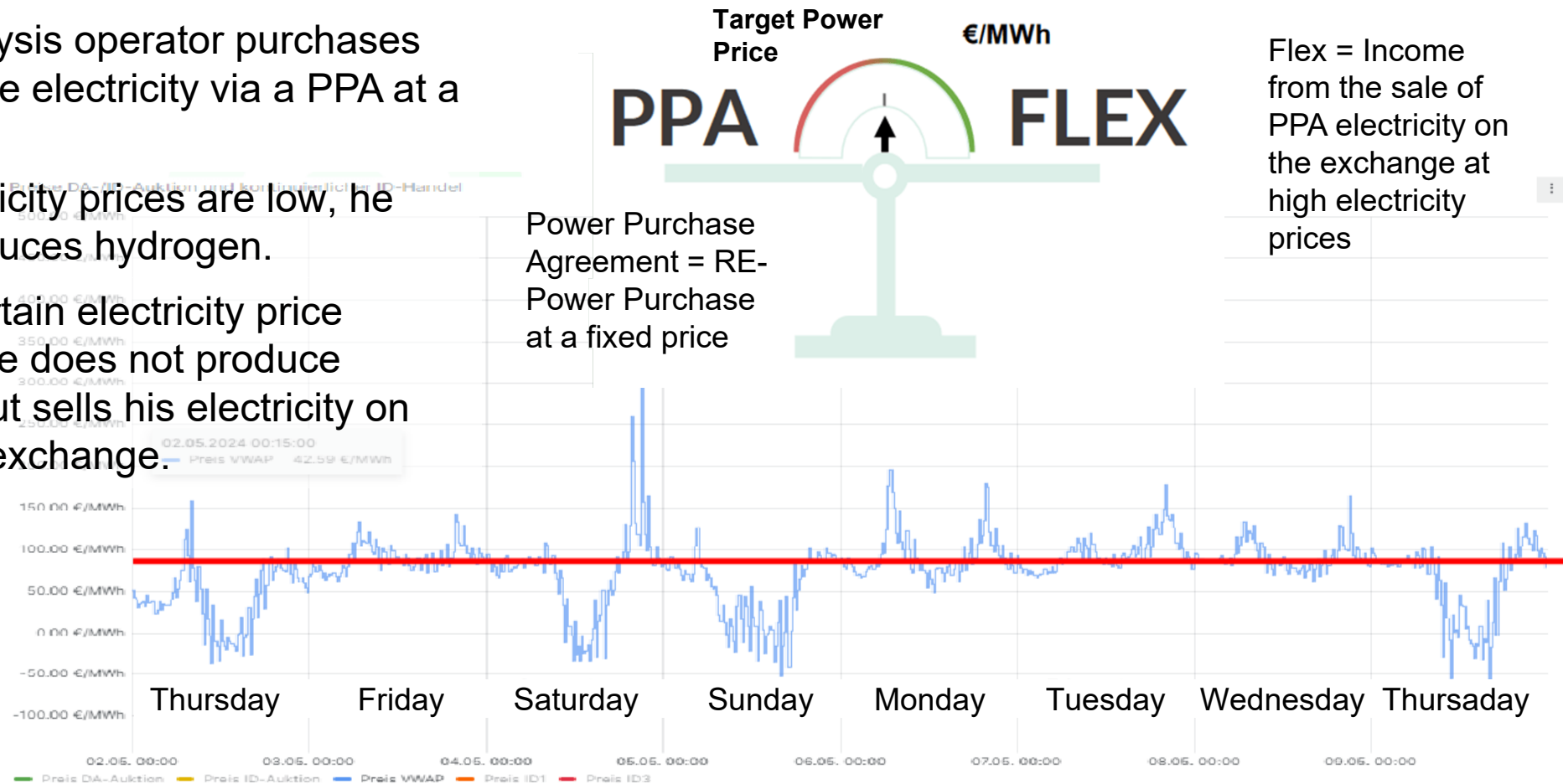


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How can electrolyzers be operated economically today (one example from Germany)?



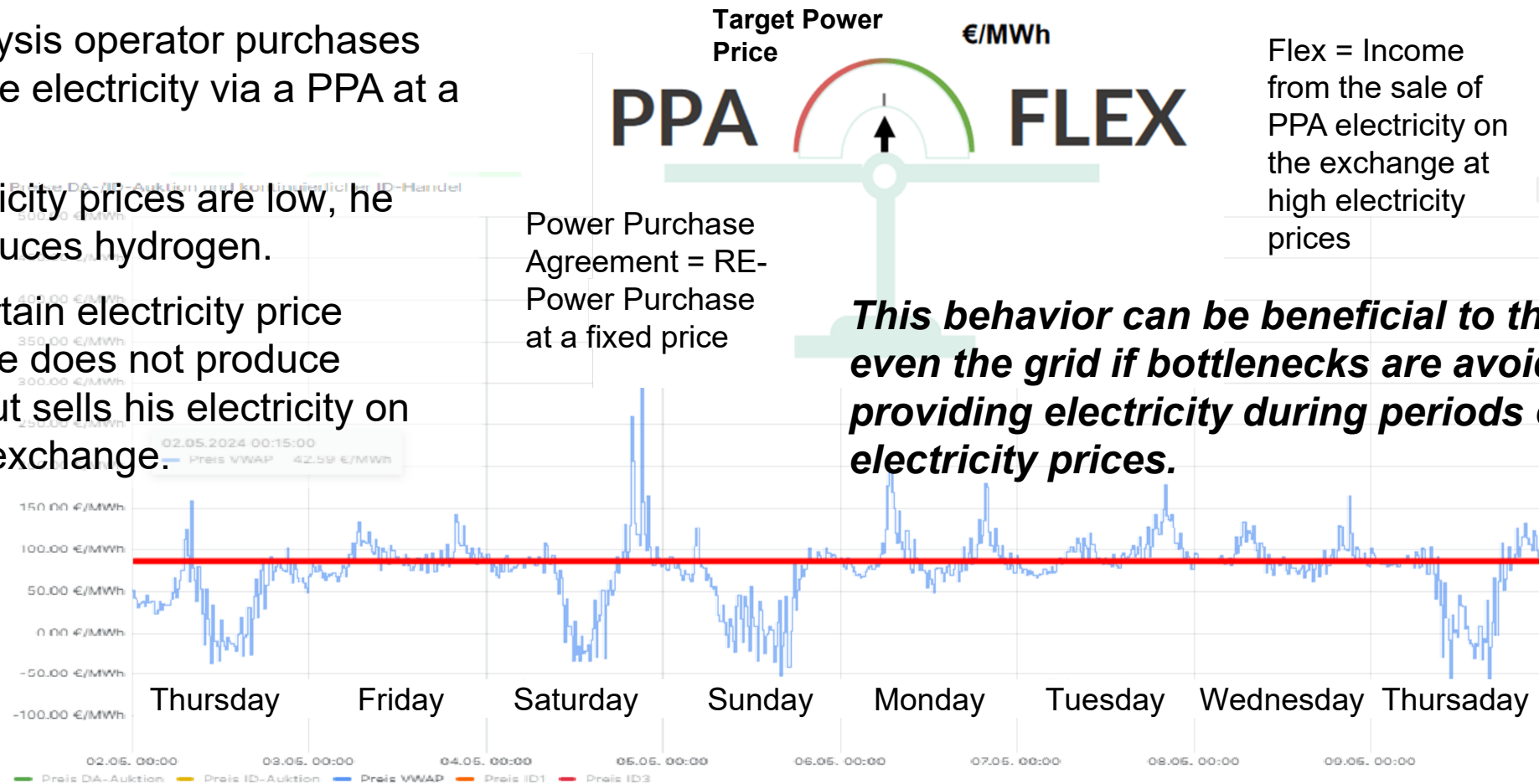
- ➔ The electrolysis operator purchases its renewable electricity via a PPA at a fixed price.
- ➔ When electricity prices are low, he always produces hydrogen.
- ➔ Above a certain electricity price threshold, he does not produce hydrogen but sells his electricity on the power exchange.



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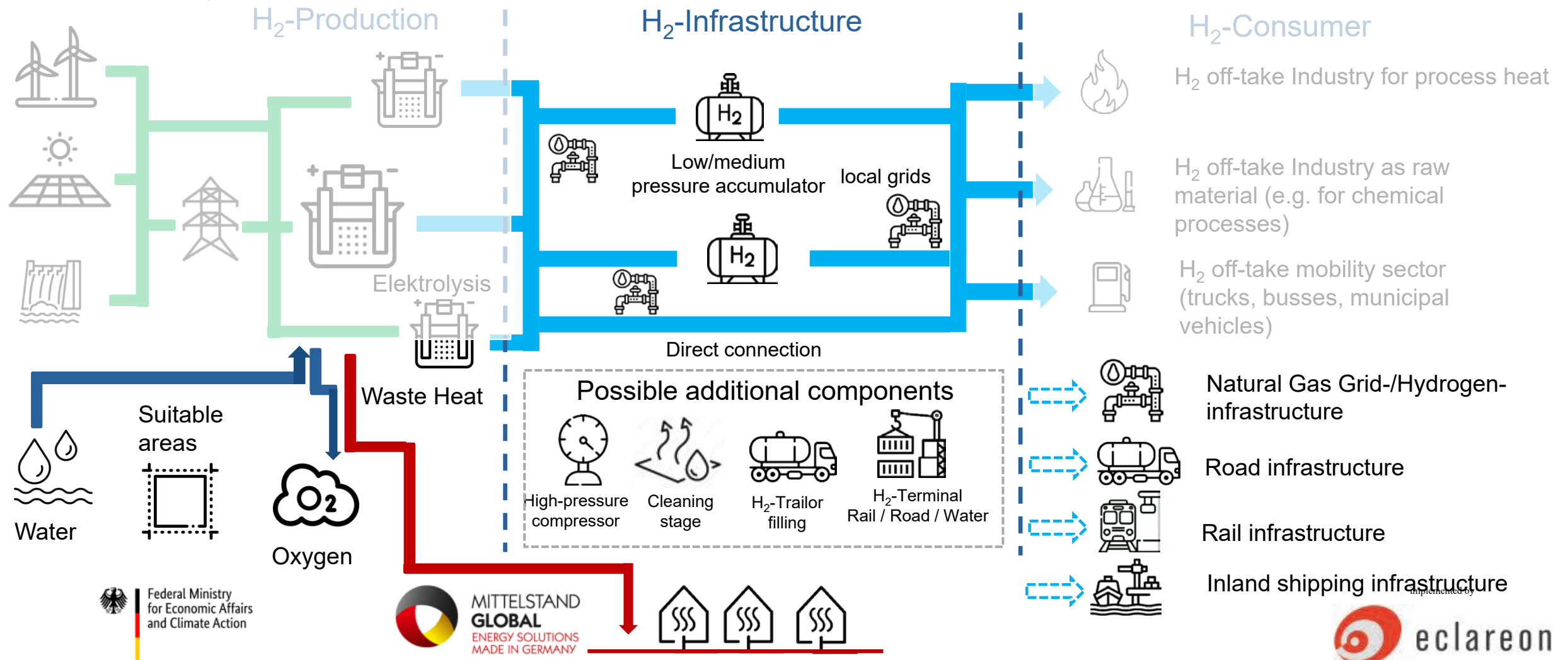
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What other location factors influence an H₂ hub?



Green Electricity



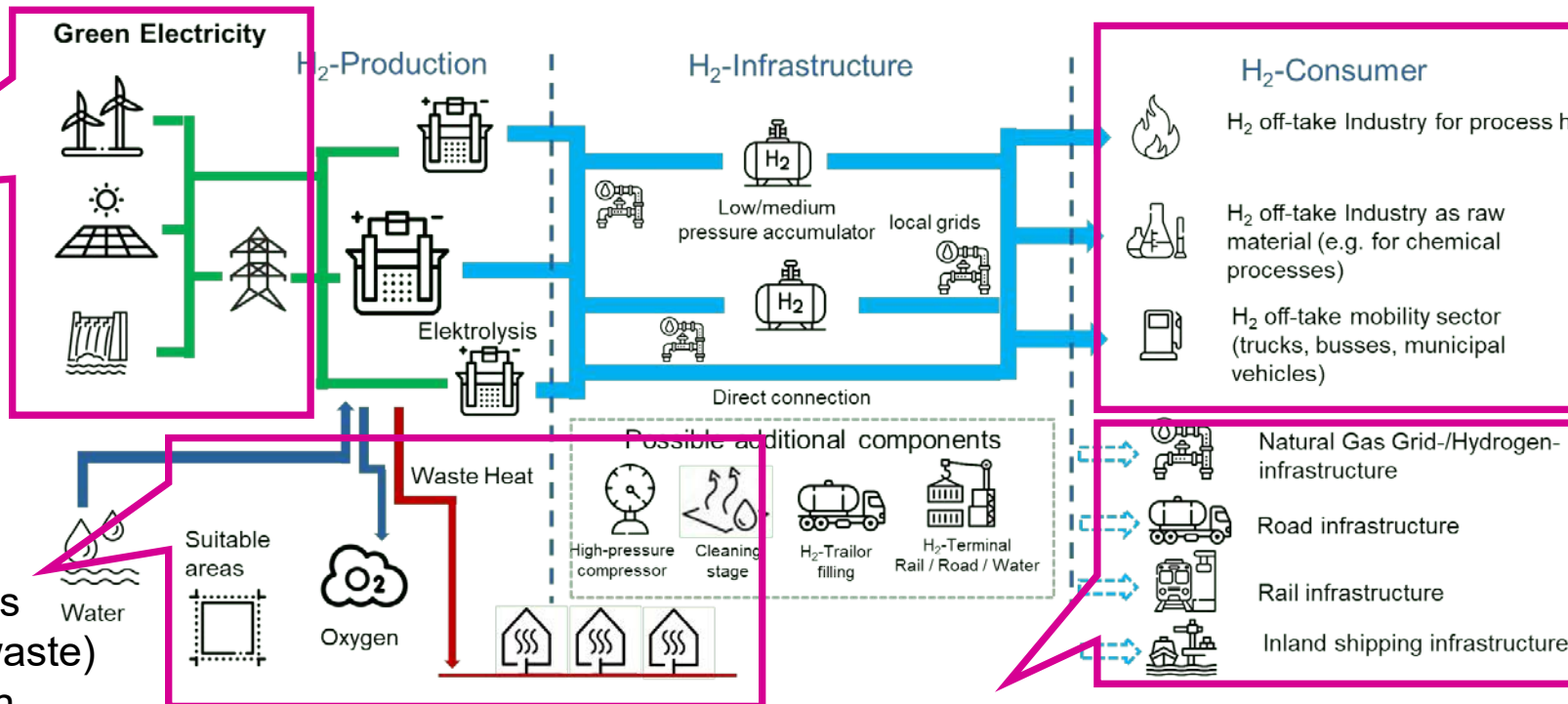
System usefulness of electrolysis at different levels



Local H₂ hubs meet the requirements to support “the optimal design and operation of the entire energy system in terms of costs, resources and emissions”.

Utilization of local/regional potential, without purchase from the transmission grid. Potential use of surpluses from photovoltaics at the lower grid levels.

Potential additional benefits through the provision of (waste) heat and the use of oxygen.



Local off-take of H₂, no need for large transportation infrastructures.

Consideration of existing and emerging infrastructures to avoid stranded assets.

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