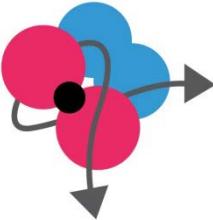


Unlocking opportunities and addressing challenges for large-scale hydrogen provision in Germany, Switzerland, United Kingdom, the Netherlands and Norway

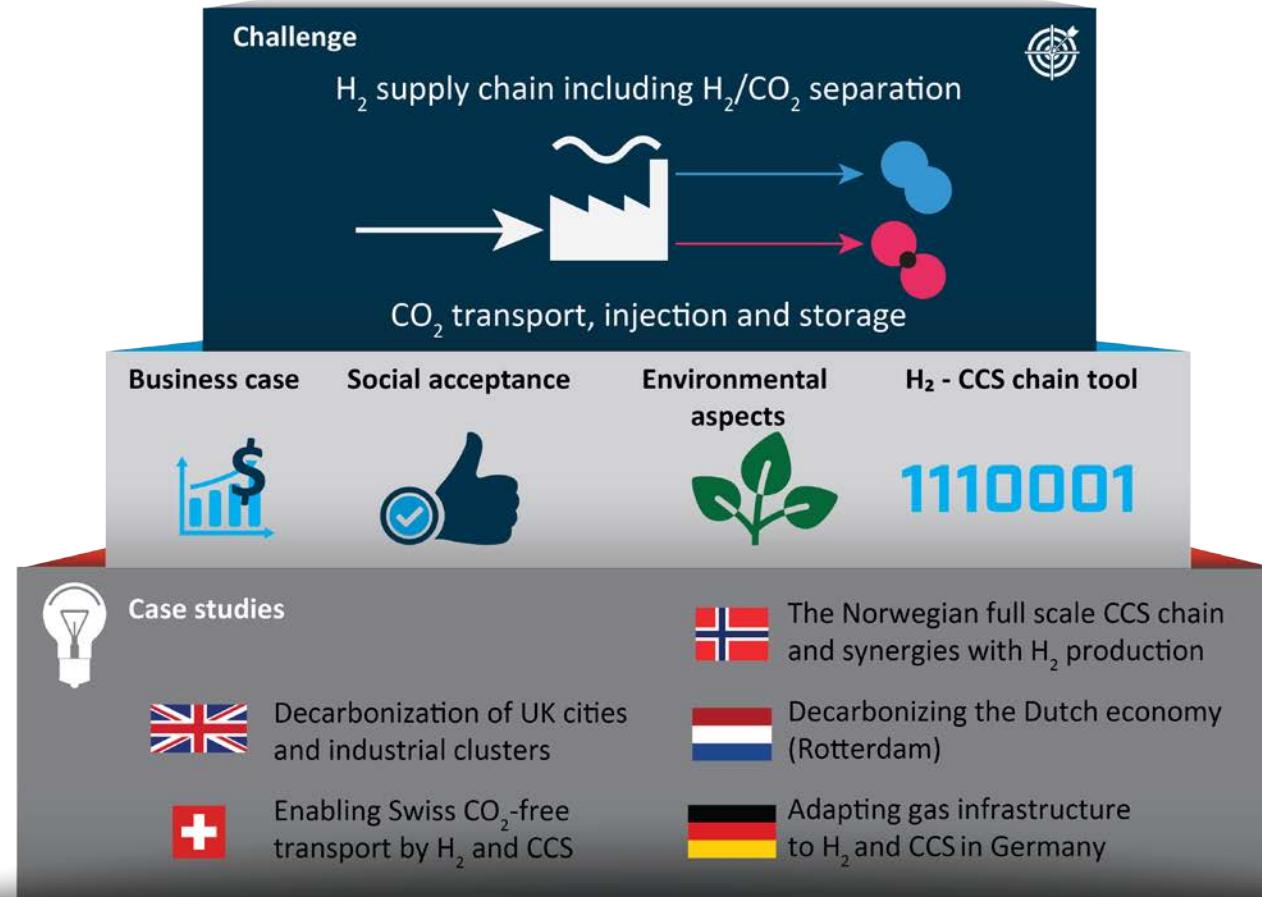
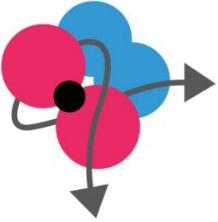
ELEGANCY Webinar Series - 19 June 2020

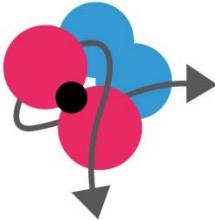
# Agenda



10:30 – 10:45	Welcome and introduction	Reigstad (SINTEF) and Shah (Imperial College London)
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# National case studies to accelerate decarbonization of Europe's energy system

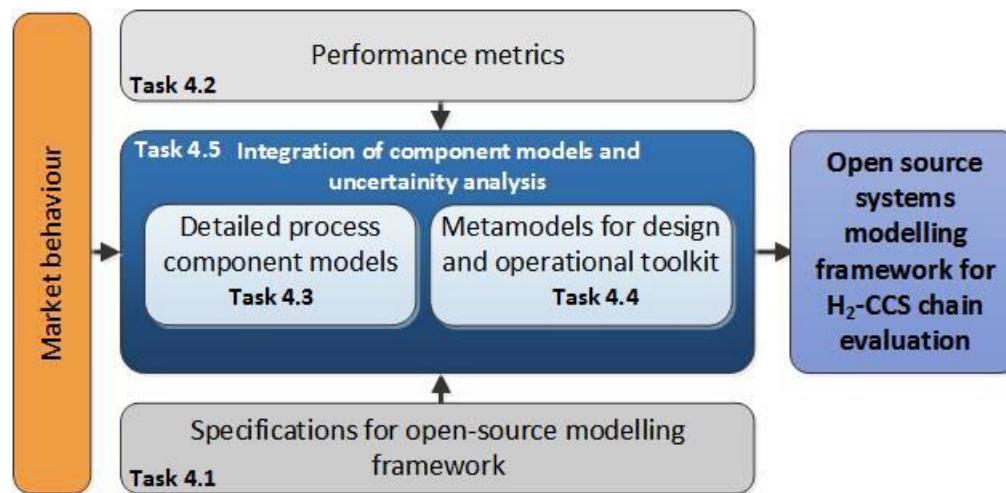




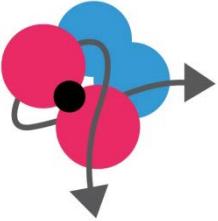
# Aims of WP4

- Develop an **open-source systems modelling framework** with a **steady-state design mode** and a **dynamic operational mode**.
- Develop **multiscale models** and an **integrated modelling approach** for the chain components incorporating results from WP1 and WP2.
- **Apply the methodology** in conjunction with the case studies in **WP5** with respect to
  - (i) the potential time evolution of the system and (ii) integrated assessments of the proposed designs.

*WP4 forms a link between the research done in WPs 1,2 and 3 and the case studies performed in WP5.*



# WP4 Key Researchers



## Imperial

Nixon Sunny (PhD), Diana Iruretagoyena (Postdoc), Edward Graham (Postdoc), [Nilay Shah and Niall Mac Dowell as supervisors]

## SINTEF

Rahul Anantharaman, Brage Rugstad Knudsen, Julian Straus (all Research Scientists)

## TNO

Robert de Kler (Research Expert)

## PSI

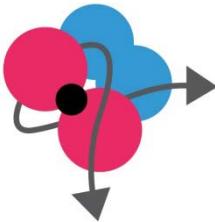
Christian Bauer, Karin Treyer, Evangelos Panos (all Research Scientists)

## RUB

Benedikt Semrau, Roland Span

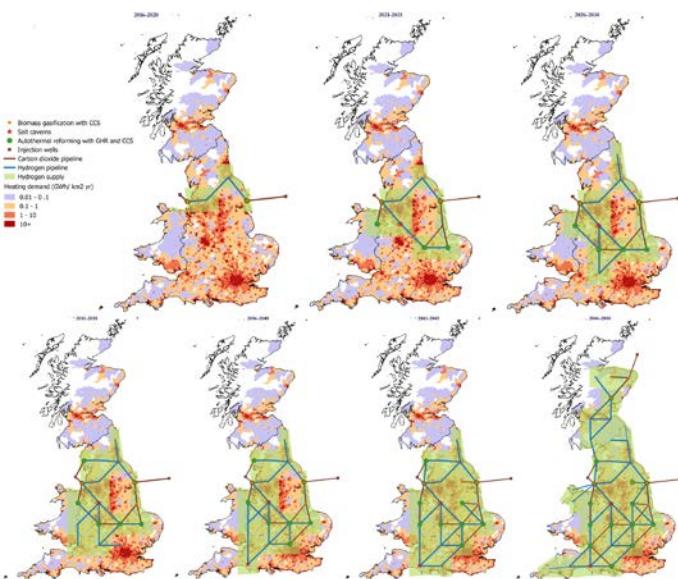
## ETHZ

Cristina Antonini (PhD), Mijndert van der Spek (Postdoc), Marco Mazzotti [as supervisor]

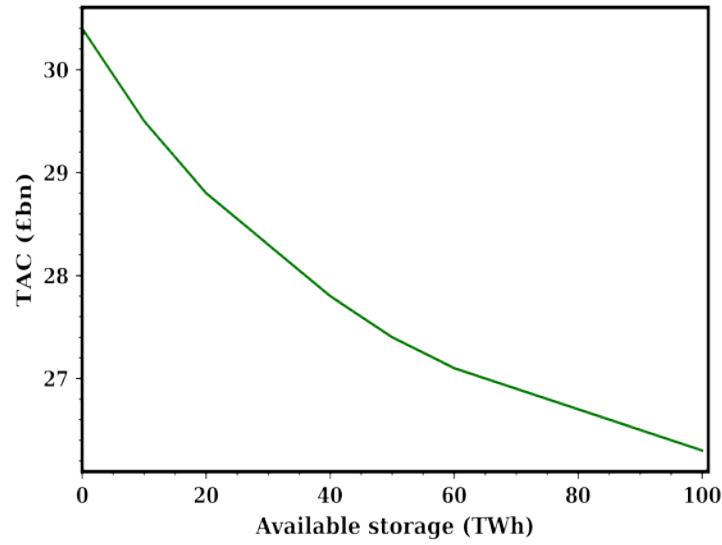


# WP4 design tool

- Toolkit combines geographical data analysis, powerful mathematical optimisation and visualisation of results to enable integrated design of H<sub>2</sub>-CCS systems in regional and national context.
- Design tool integrated with LCA to combine cost and GHG emissions reduction
- Example key finding: large scale H2 storage is valuable!



H<sub>2</sub>/CO<sub>2</sub> system evolution

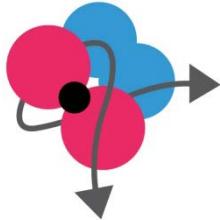


system cost versus H<sub>2</sub> storage

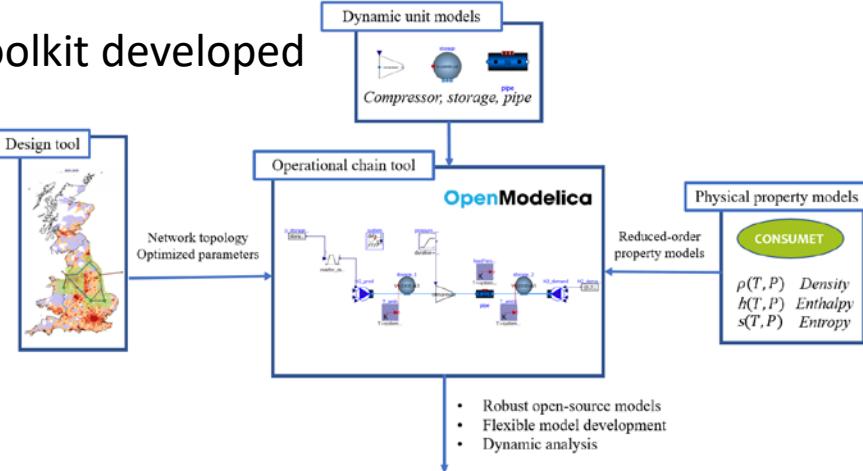


Rotterdam and Grangemouth Cluster design

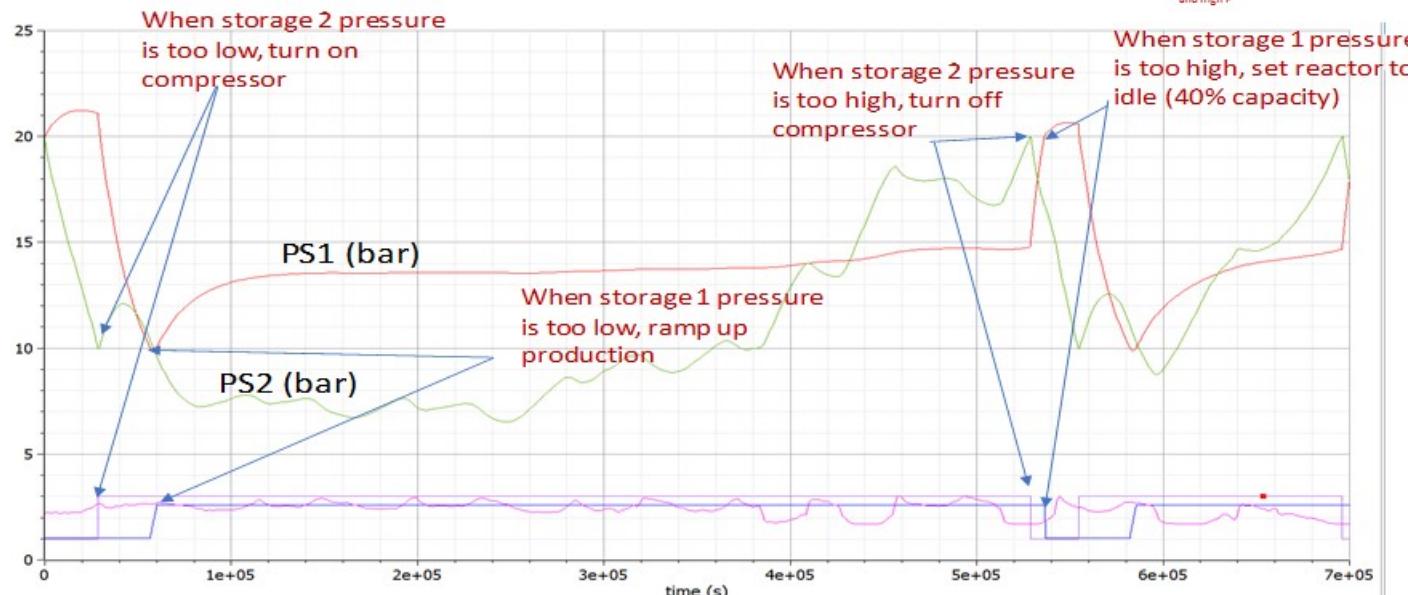
# WP4 operational tool – study system dynamics



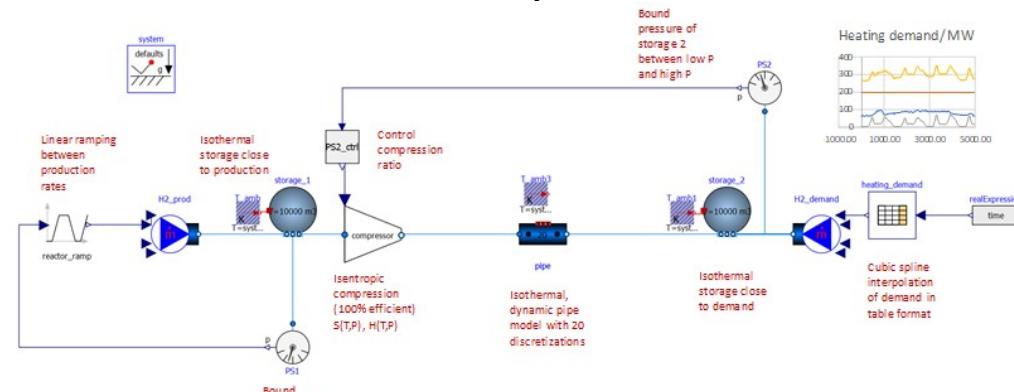
## Toolkit developed



## System dynamics

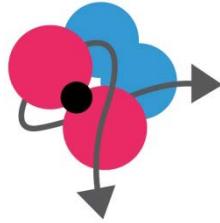


## Case study

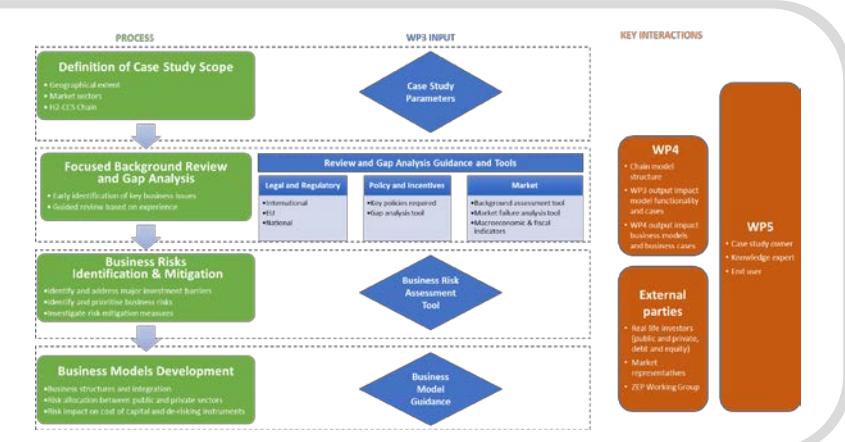


- Pipe diameter = 0.2 m
- Pipe length = 30 km
- Compression ratio ( $Pr$ ) = 1 or 3
- Storage 1 and 2 50000 m<sup>3</sup> (large)
- Storage pressures limited **between 1 and 2 MPa**
- 1 hr ramp up, 10 mins ramp down (maximum possible ramp rate of ATR-GHRs)

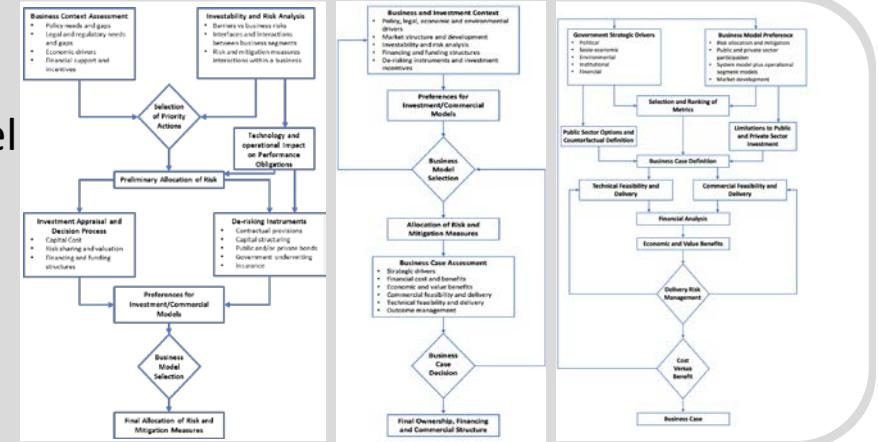
# Business model toolkit



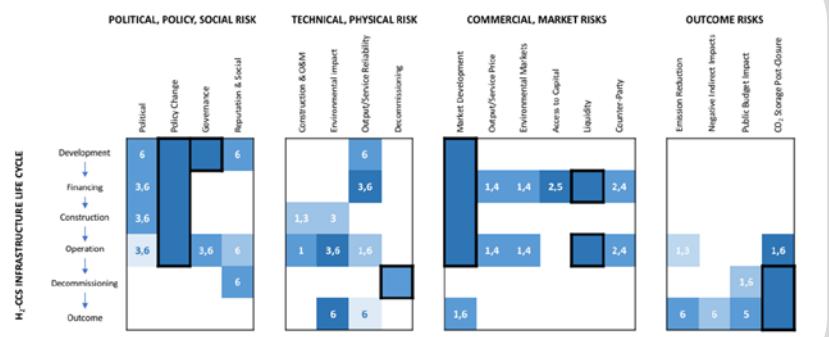
**Methodology**  
for business  
model develop-  
ment



**Workflows** for  
business model  
development  
and business  
case assess-  
ment



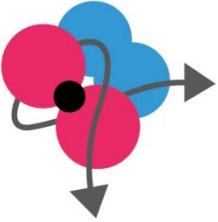
**Analytical and  
visualisation  
tools** for appli-  
cation within  
and beyond  
Elegancy



**Guidance** for  
each step in  
the process



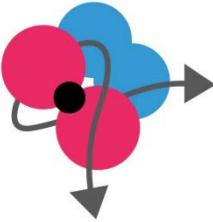
# WP3 Toolkit for Business Model Selection and Business Case Assessment



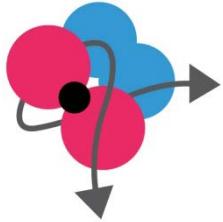
- Purpose of the tools

- Simplify the complexity of H2-CCS business environment
- Enable the user to identify the **key issues** for the project early in the development process
- Prioritize issues and actions to be taken
- Not about optimization
- Facilitate **collaboration and engagement** at early stage
- **Concepts in the tools** are pre-defined and constructed based on literature and reports, existing frameworks, interactions with project partners and external stakeholders, team's own knowledge and experience

# Agenda



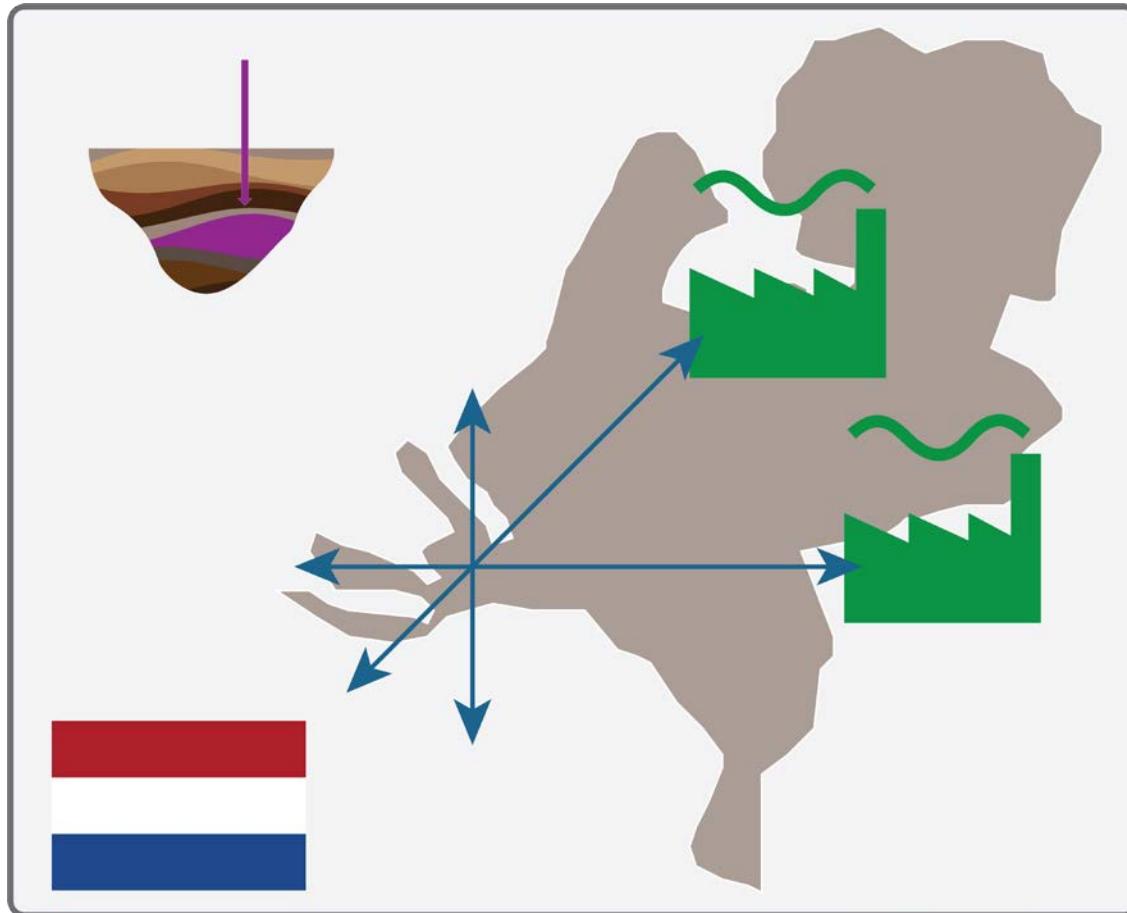
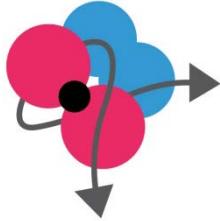
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# Acknowledgement

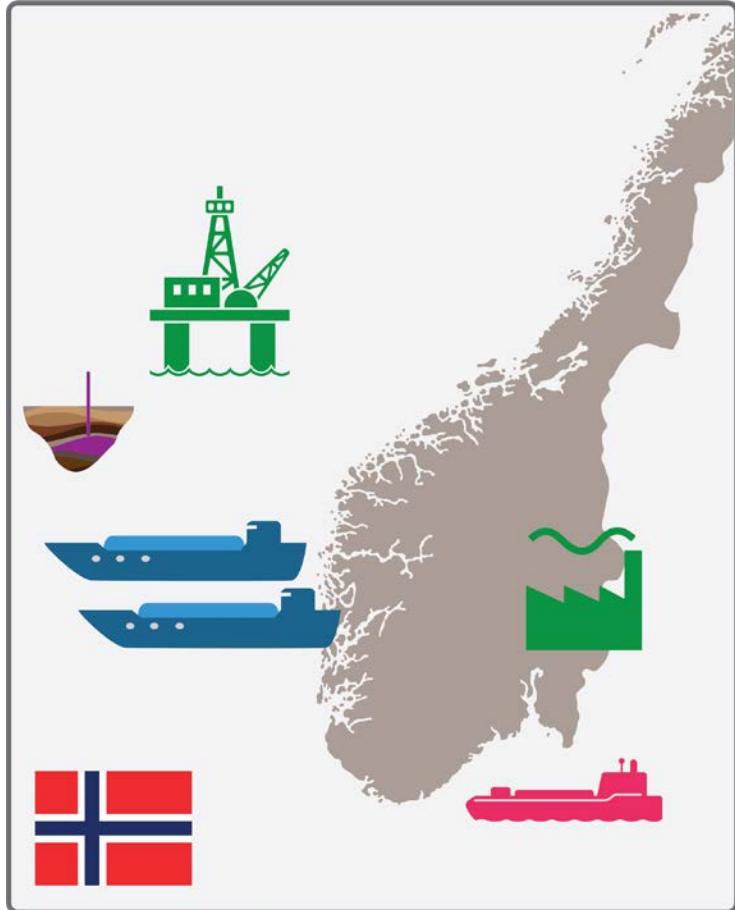
ACT ELEGANCY, Project No 271498, has received funding from DETEC (CH), BMWi (DE), RVO (NL), Gassnova (NO), BEIS (UK), Gassco, Equinor and Total, and is cofunded by the European Commission under the Horizon 2020 programme, ACT Grant Agreement No 691712.





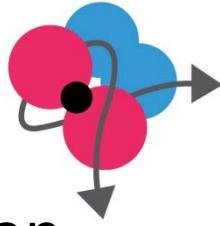
# Decarbonizing the Dutch economy

- Establishing the H-vision consortium committed to decarbonizing the Rotterdam cluster industry
- Developing a Roadmap for decarbonization of the Dutch economy



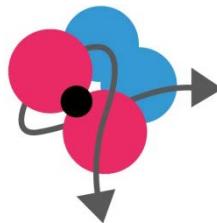
The Norwegian full scale  
CCS chain and synergies  
with H<sub>2</sub> production

Showing that large-scale hydrogen production in Norway for export and national demand can help to enable significant economies of scale in the development of a Norwegian CCS infrastructure, thus making Norway furthermore attractive as large-scale CO<sub>2</sub> storage for European CO<sub>2</sub> emissions.

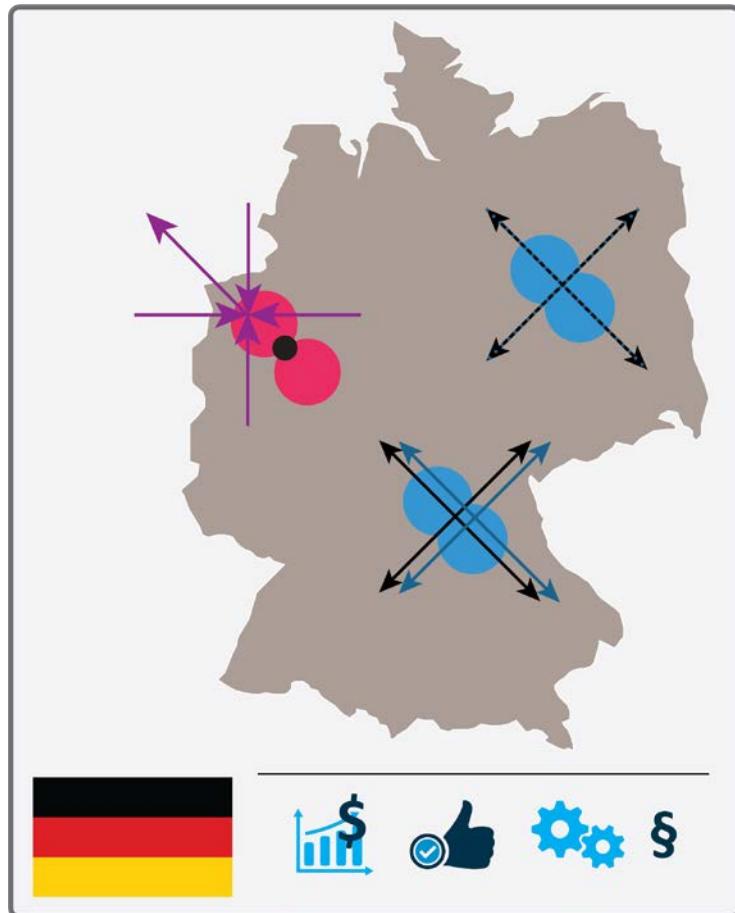




## Decarbonization of UK cities and industrial clusters

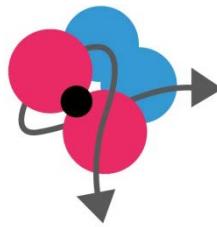


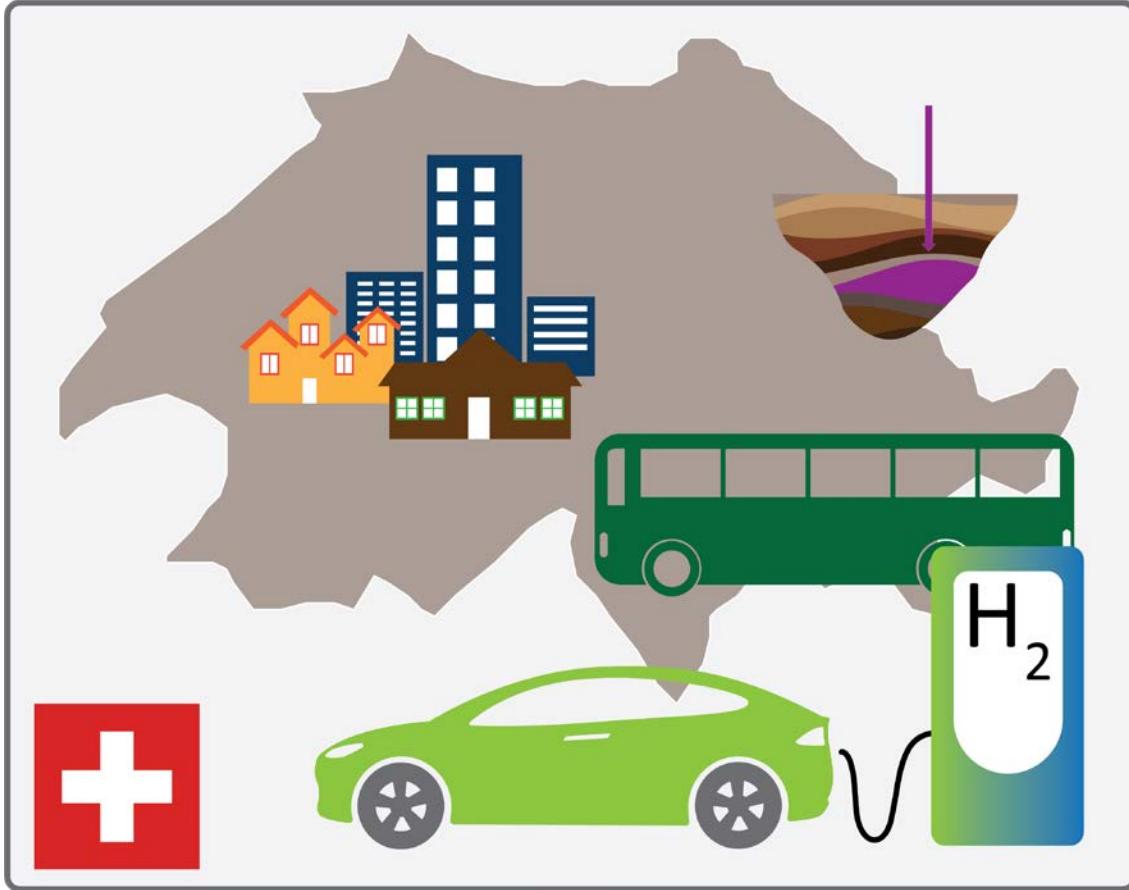
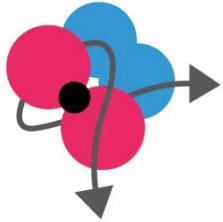
- Identifying the key possibilities and constraints to realise the hydrogen and CCS infrastructure of the H21 Roadmap – in terms of infrastructure development and business case solutions
- Confirming the UK sub-surface storage capacity for hydrogen is sufficient for the decarbonization projects planned for H21 projects at Teesside, and identifying storage capacity and an injection strategy for CO<sub>2</sub> from Grangemouth, including Acorn CCS project, and from Teesside.



## Adapting gas infrastructure to H<sub>2</sub> and CCS in Germany

Performing a multi-disciplinary analysis and evaluation of carbon capture and hydrogen infrastructures to build a best case option using social acceptance, legal aspects and macro-economic scenarios to understand the prerequisites for a successful transition





## Enabling Swiss CO<sub>2</sub> –free transport by H<sub>2</sub> and CCS

- Identifying the role of hydrogen and CCS for reaching the Swiss climate targets. Negative emissions are required to compensate emissions from non-energy sectors, and to reach the net-zero target in 2050. These are best realized with a combination of hydrogen production from biomass resources and CCS.
- Revealing the need for a two-pronged approach for CCS in Switzerland due to the characteristics of Swiss geology that are challenging for the deployment of CCS:
  - Improve understanding of the Swiss subsurface
  - Develop alternatives, i.e. the export of CO<sub>2</sub> to storage sites as it is being planned by the Northern Lights consortium.