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Outline

- Hydrogen characteristics
- Production – transport- storage of hydrogen
- Applications
- Policy context Europe-Belgium- Flanders



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MOU1 Kleur wijzigen of afbeeldingen invoegen?

1. Selecteer op het tabblad Ontwerpen de optie Achtergrond opmaken.
2. Selecteer Afbeelding uit bestand of Vullen met effen kleur.

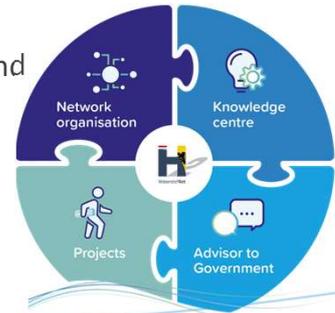
of

1. Rechtermuisknop
2. Achtergrond opmaken
3. Opvullen met afbeeldingen of Vullen met effen kleur.

Microsoft Office User; 28/09/2020

WaterstofNet

- Start 2009
- Project organisation located in Turnhout and Helmond (NL)
- Focus on projects and roadmaps
- Collaboration with industry, knowledge institutes and governments
- Hands-on experience:
 - 5y exploitation & maintenance H2 refuelling station Helmond
 - Facilitation demonstration projects
 - Mobile H2 station



WaterstofNet coordinates the "Waterstof Industrie Cluster" In BE/NL



Hydrogen, main characteristics



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Hydrogen: basics



- Symbol H (1 proton/1electron) molecule H₂
- More than 90% of all atoms in the universe is hydrogen
- On earth, almost always connected to other materials:
 - oxygen (O₂) water
 - carbon (C) methane (CH₄), C₂H₆,....
 -

So, H₂ has to be produced, it is an energy carrier, not an energy source

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However....

NEWS

White hydrogen from soil may be inexhaustible source of energy

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Mar 14, 2023 134 views

Source: Change, Inc

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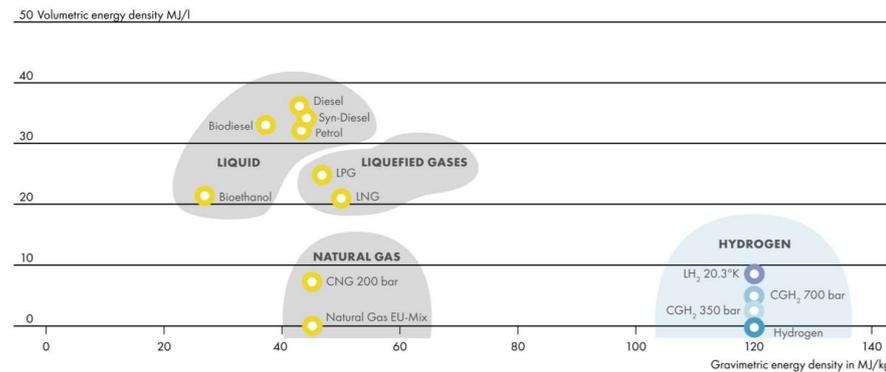
We already knew about gray, blue and green hydrogen, but now it turns out there is also such a thing as white or natural hydrogen. That just comes from the ground, just like natural gas. According to preliminary American research, it could provide half of all the world's hydrogen needs until the year 2100 and beyond: hundreds of millions of tons per year. Initial studies have begun in Africa and the Americas.



H2 properties: Energy density



ENERGY DENSITY OF FUELS



High per unit of mass => advantage (for mobile applications) compared to batteries
 Low per unit of volume => store under high pressure (80-350-700bar) or in liquid form (-253°C)

Production & transport & storage

Hydrogen 'colours'

Transport tube trailer & pipelines

Storage small scale and large scale

Technologies

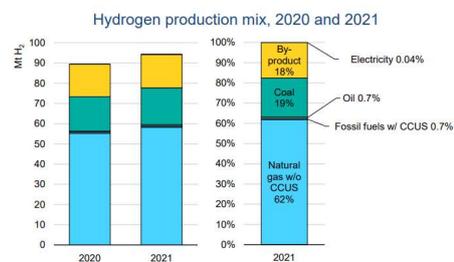


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Production methods



- Production method defines the 'colour' of hydrogen: grey, blue, green, turquoise
- Worldwide & Belgium: mostly grey hydrogen via SMR (from fossil fuels)
- Sustainable H₂: **electrolysis**, **byproduct H₂** or **fossil source with CO₂ capture, pyrolysis**



Note: CCUS = carbon capture, utilisation and storage.

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Steam Methane Reforming (incl. CCS)



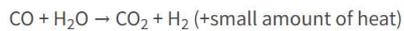
Reforming hydrogen

= 90-95% of worldwide production

Steam-Methane Reforming Reaction



Water-Gas Shift Reaction

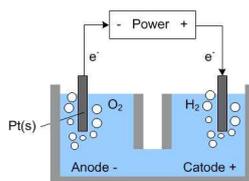


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Water-electrolysis



- PEM, Alkaline, Solid oxide electrolysis
- Efficiency conversion electricity to H₂:
 - Average 70% (30% energy loss to heat)
 - Recent new technologies up to 85%



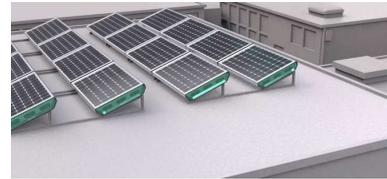
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Direct conversion sunlight → hydrogen (e.g. KU-Leuven)



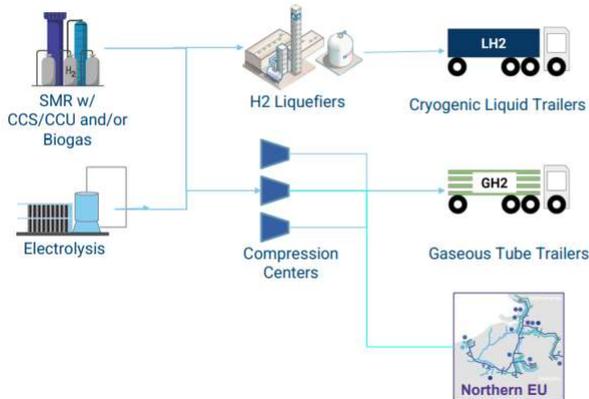
- Hydrogen produced in solar panel
- Use of water from the air
- Cheaper material than electrolysis
- <http://solhyd.org/nl/>

'Photo-electrolysis'



Transport of hydrogen

A quick snapshot on the supply chain...



Risks / Opportunities

- FCEV** (500 to 2000 kg/d)
 - Gaseous onboard storage
 - Liquid onboard storage
 - Small footprint
 - Low risks for urban areas
 - Underground storage
- Heavy duty** (500 to 3000 kg/d)
 - Liquid and gas (350 & 700 bar), large tanks and consumption
 - undefined refuelling protocols
 - semi industrial environment
- Aeronautic** (500 to 10000 kg/d)
 - Airport and aeronautic regulations
 - LH2 Safety
 - LH2 gravimetric performances
 - large quantities
- Maritime** (500 to 3000 kg/d)
 - Maritime regulations
 - LH2 Safety
 - Large quantities



Transport in pipelines

- H2NG (Mix H2 and natural gas) in natural gas infrastructure
- Pure H2 in natural gas infrastructure
- Dedicated / New H2 pipelines

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Integrated into the European hydrogen backbone



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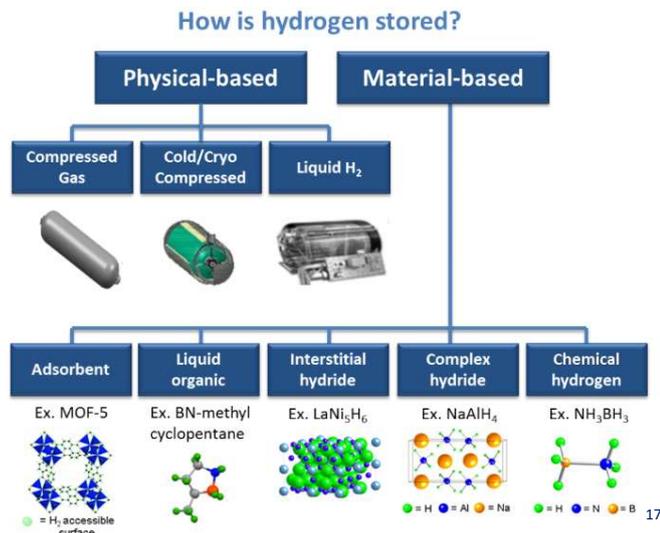
Small Scale Hydrogen Storage

Hydrogen can be stored in its pure form as

- Compressed gas
- Cold compressed
- Liquid hydrogen

Or it can be stored in compound materials, such as

- Ammonia
- Methanol
-



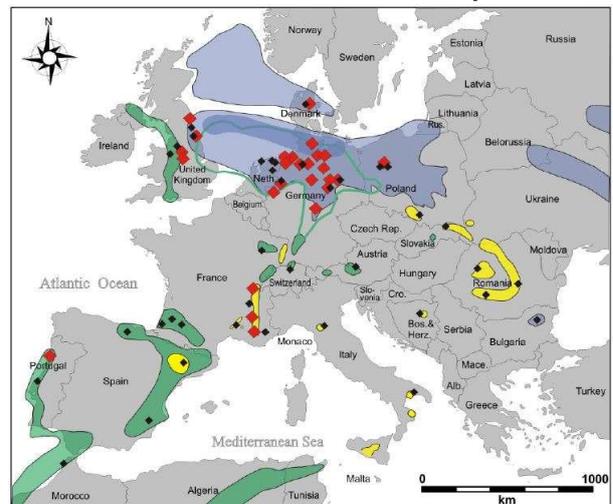
Large Scale Hydrogen Storage

Hydrogen storage in Salt Caverns



1 salt cavern can contains 6,000 ton hydrogen; Equivalence of 17 million Tesla Power walls

Salt formations and caverns in Europa



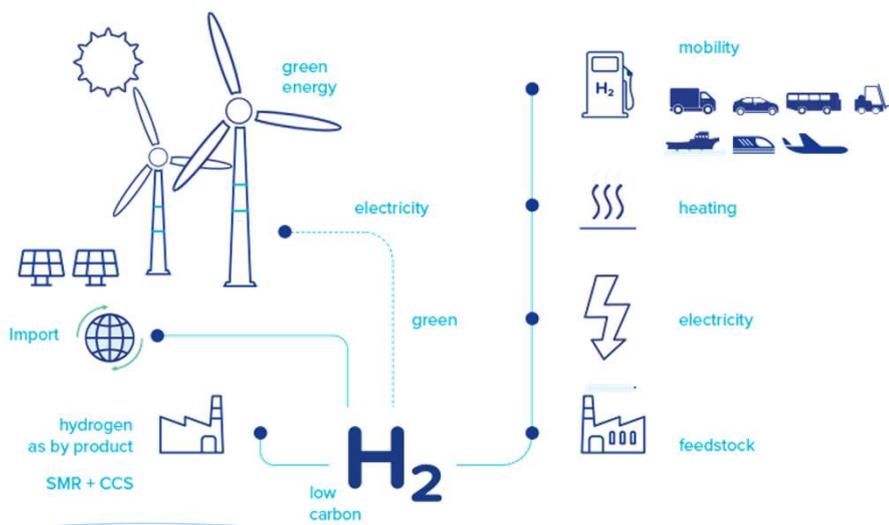
Applications of hydrogen

Industry, transport & built environment
Technologies



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Applications of hydrogen



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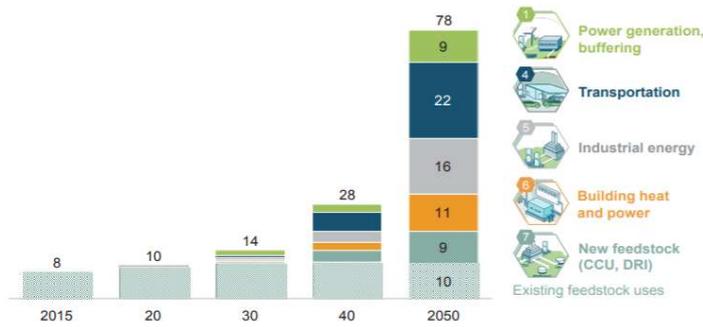
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Scenario's for growing hydrogen...

Exhibit 5: Hydrogen demand could increase 10-fold by 2050

Global energy demand supplied with hydrogen, EJ



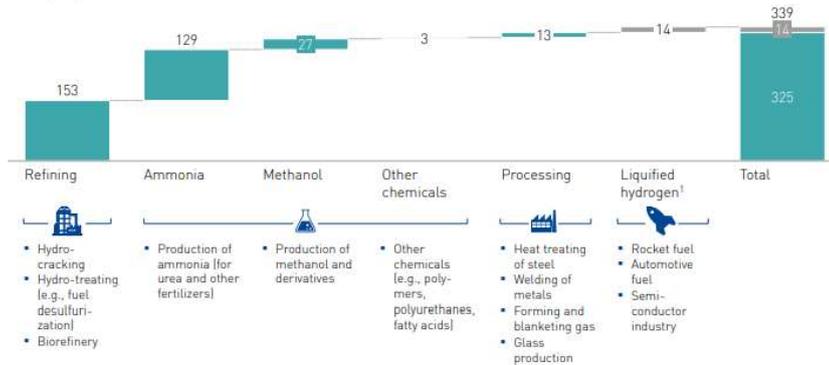
SOURCE: Hydrogen Council



Hydrogen in industry today

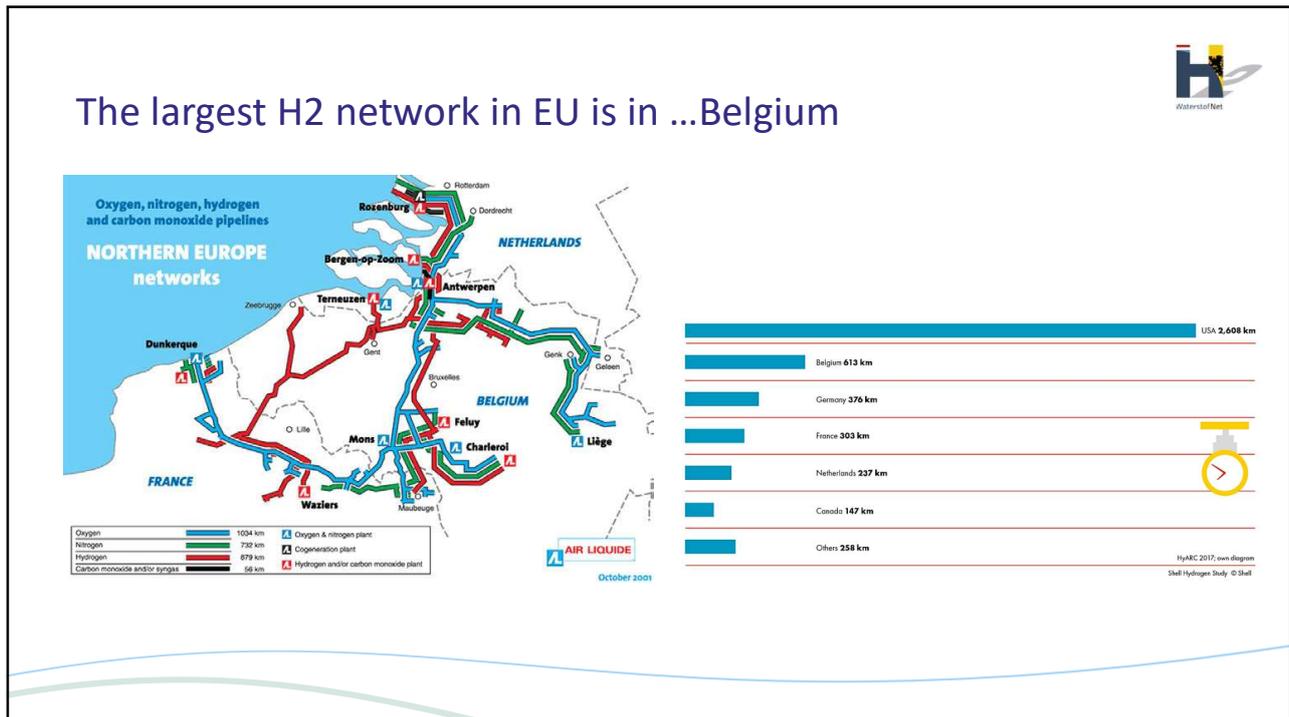
EXHIBIT 17: USE OF HYDROGEN TODAY

Total hydrogen use in the EU, in TWh



¹ Counted in transportation segment

Source: Hydrogen Roadmap Europe, FCH-JU, 2019



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Clean Hydrogen in industry - future

Replacement (drop-in) of (fossil) H₂ in existing applications/processes

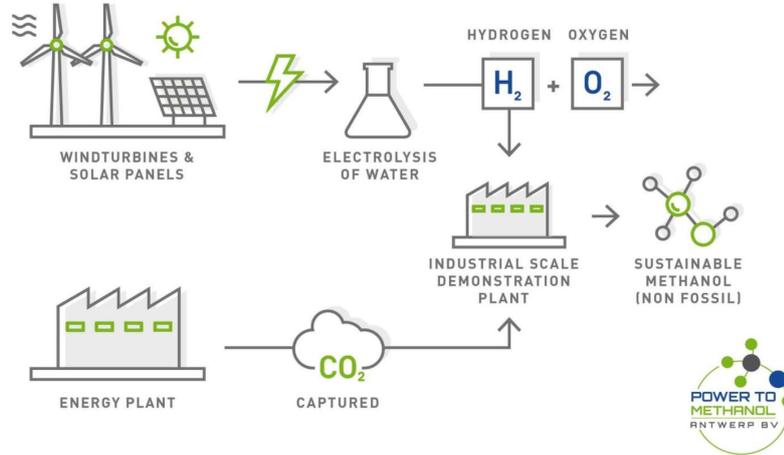
New applications of H₂

- Heat (mid/high grade), replacing natural gas
- Steel production, replacing cokes
- Feedstock for chemicals or synthetic fuels based on H₂ and recycled CO₂.

Pilot projects in refinery (RefHyne Shell/ITM Germany), steel (H₂future Sweden), methanol (CRI Iceland.)

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Example projects in BE



<https://powertomethanolantwerp.com/>

Steel production



Blast furnaces: replace **part of** cokes by H2

DRI process: replace natural gas by **100%** H2

Manufacturing News

ArcelorMittal to build DRI and electric furnaces in Gent

By Stainless Steel World Publisher - October 7, 2021

Hydrogen-based steelmaking to begin in Hamburg

Today, in a Direct Reduced Iron (DRI) furnace fed with natural gas (CH4), approximately 50% of the reaction comes from hydrogen (H2), and the remainder from carbon monoxide.

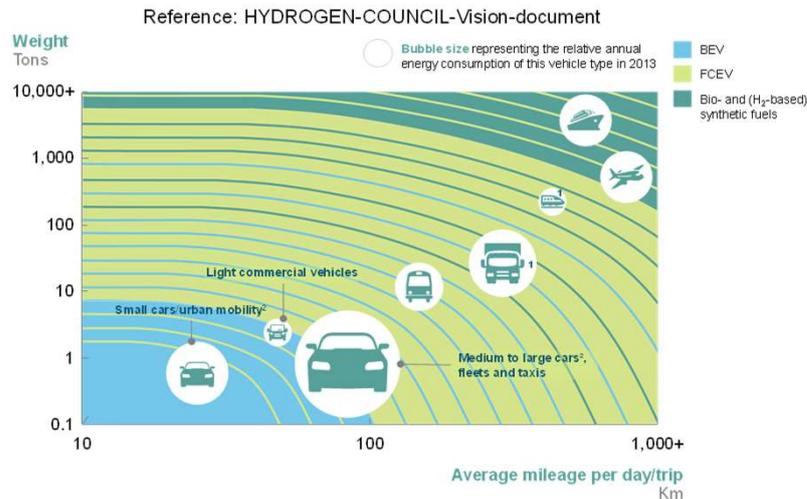
ArcelorMittal announced that it has signed a letter of intent with the Governments of Belgium and Flanders, supporting a €1.1bn project to build a 2.5 million-tonne direct reduced iron (DRI) plant at its site in Gent, as well as two new electric furnaces.

Hydrogen in transport applications



Different technologies are complementary!

Source:
Hydrogen Roadmap Europe,
FCH-JU, 2019



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Hydrogen in transport applications



ROAD

- Large passenger vehicles with long-ranges (e.g. taxi-fleets)
- Public transport regional buses
 - ✓ Centralised, dedicated infrastructure → high equipment utilization
 - ✓ Fast filling => Operational flexibility
- Heavy-duty trucks
 - ✓ Fast filling => Operational flexibility
 - ✓ Available payload ↔ BEVs: weight and payload penalty
- Status: cars and buses “commercially available”; trucks in development @ major OEM’s (Volvo, Iveco, MAN, Nikola...)



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Hydrogen in transport applications



RAIL

- Zero-emission alternative for Diesel trains



WATER

- Ferry's/ Inland barges for limited distance
- Seaships: high density fuel needed (loss of payload)
 - Liquid hydrogen or H2 carrier (ammonia)
- Status: pilots

Example projects

Hydroville Antwerp (CMB)



<https://www.alstom.com/solutions/rolling-stock/coradia-ilintm-worlds-1st-hydrogen-powered-train>



Hydrotug Port of Antwerp (2022)



Future Proof Shipping



Hydrogen in transport applications

AIR

- EU flights → H₂ combustion in gas turbines / fuel cells / liquid hydrogen tanks
 - Status: R&D phase
- Intercontinental flights → high energy density required
 - **Synthetic kerosene** → admix in fossil kerosene during transition period

<https://www.airbus.com/innovation/zero-emission/hydrogen/zeroe.html>



- Synthetic kerosene: recent announcement Synkero in Amsterdam port, production as of 2027

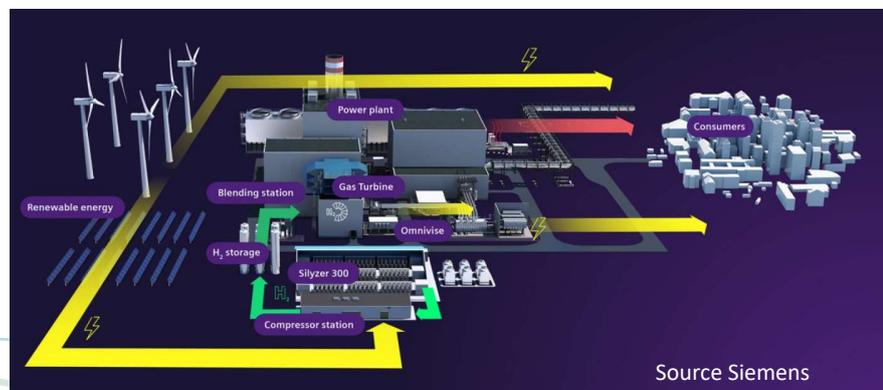
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Hydrogen in power & heating

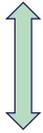
- Turbines/ CHP on hydrogen (combustion)
- Fuel cells
- CCGT - power plants to operate on H₂?



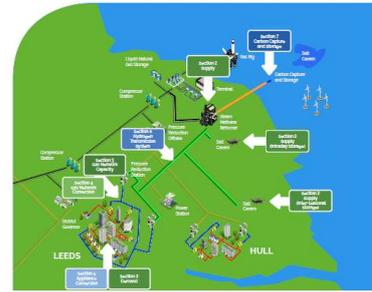
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Hydrogen in built environment

Central production



- Hydrogen imported via gas grid from central source; transport & distribution via gas grid



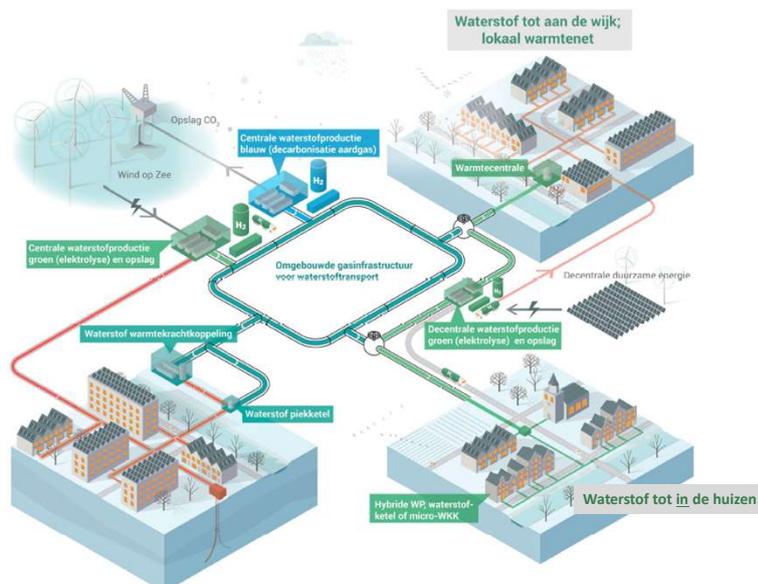
H21 project in Leeds

Local production

- Hydrogen is **produced in/close to** the building from onsite produced energy (solar)



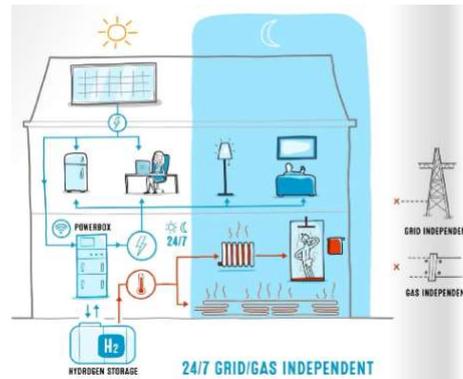
Waterstof aangevoerd via gasnet uit centrale bron



Opslag van lokaal geproduceerde elektriciteit



- Opslag van lokaal geproduceerde energie (PV) in waterstof; re-elektrificatie met WKK/brandstofcel



Source:
Solenco power

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Omzetting waterstof naar stroom en warmte



Gebruik in gebouwen

- Waterstof gas boiler
- WKK gebaseerd op brandstofcel of verbrandingsmotor
- Hybride warmtepomp (elektrische warmtepomp met extra boiler op H₂ voor piekvraag)



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μ-WKK op waterstof, verschillende types



- Verbrandingstechnologie
 - Minder zuivere waterstof nodig
 - Flexibiliteit naar brandstof
 - Lagere elektrische efficiëntie, meer warmte
 - Uitstoot Nox?
 - Levensduur
- PEM-brandstofcel
 - Zuivere waterstof nodig
 - Lage temperatuur => flexibel aan/uit
 - Lagere elektrische efficiëntie, meer warmte
 - Nul uitstoot
- SOFC (Solid Oxide brandstofcel)
 - Hoge temperatuur => continue operatie
 - Verschillende brandstoffen mogelijk
 - Hogere elektrische efficiëntie
 - Nul uitstoot



Vandaag werken de brandstofcel modellen altijd op aardgas.
Lokale SMR nodig om H2 te onttrekken aan methaan

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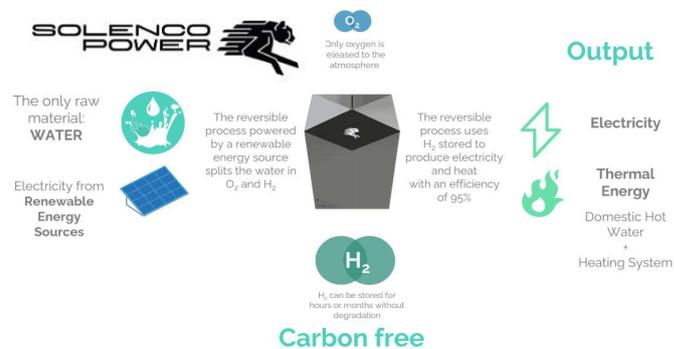
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Omzetting elektriciteit → waterstof → stroom en warmte



Gebruik in gebouwen

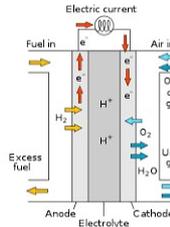
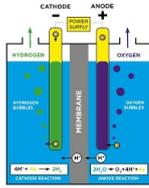
- Aparte componenten:
Elektrolyse of waterstofpanelen
+ brandstofcel of ICE-WKK
- All-in-one oplossingen
 - Reversibele brandstofcel



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Technologies



Electrolysers

Fuel Cells

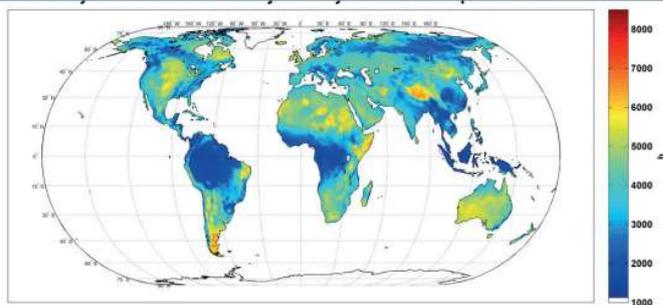
Engines

Boilers

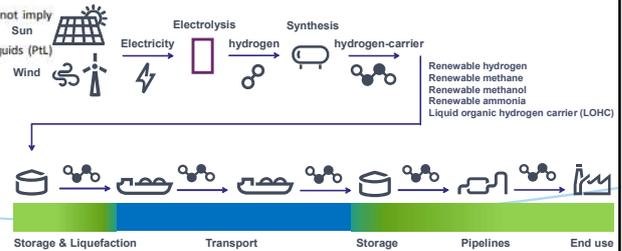
Transport of renewable electricity from regions with ideal conditions



Figure 8. Hybrid solar and wind full load hours adjusted by critical overlap in 2005



Disclaimer: The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on maps included in this publication do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the IEA.
 Source: Adapted and based on Fasihi, Bogdanov and Breyer (2016), "Techno-Economic Assessment of Power-to-Liquids (PTL) Fuels Production and Global Trading Based on Hybrid PV-Wind Power Plants".



Source: Renewable Energy for Industry, IEA 2017

H2 Policy context Europe



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Hydrogen developments in Brussels

The EU hydrogen ambition has significantly increased in the last three years



2020

European Hydrogen Strategy

- Ambition of producing of 1 Mt by 2024 and 10 Mt of renewable hydrogen by 2030
- Ambition of 40 GW_{LHV} of electrolyzers by 2030 (56-62 GW_{el})

2021

Fit for 55 Hydrogen and Decarbonised Gas Package

- Fit for 55
- Numerous legislative initiatives
 - Industry target (50%)
 - General industry demand ~3.3 Mt¹
 - RFNBOs in transport (2.6%²)
 - General transport demand ~ 3.4 Mt¹
 - Others
- Hydrogen and decarbonised gas package
 - Gas regulation
 - Gas directive

2022

RePowerEU

- Raising the Fit for 55 ambition
- Targets of 10 Mt of domestic renewable H2 production and 10 Mt of imports
- Industry target (50%=>75%)
- General industry demand 3.3=>8.3 Mt¹
- RFNBOs in transport (2.6%=>5%)
- General transport demand (3.4=>6.4 Mt¹)
- CCfD
- Hydrogen Valleys
- IPCEI acceleration
- Developing European hydrogen grid (H2 in TEN-E)
- 3 import corridors
- Other support mechanisms

¹ According to European Commission PRIMES model

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Renewable Energy Directive (RED III): targets on H2 use



EU institutions reach agreement on RED III - key implications for hydrogen

March 31, 2023



- **42% RFNBO in 2030** in industry, 60% in 2035
- **1 % RFNBO in 2030** in transport,

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Bedankt voor uw aandacht!
Thank you for your attention!



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