

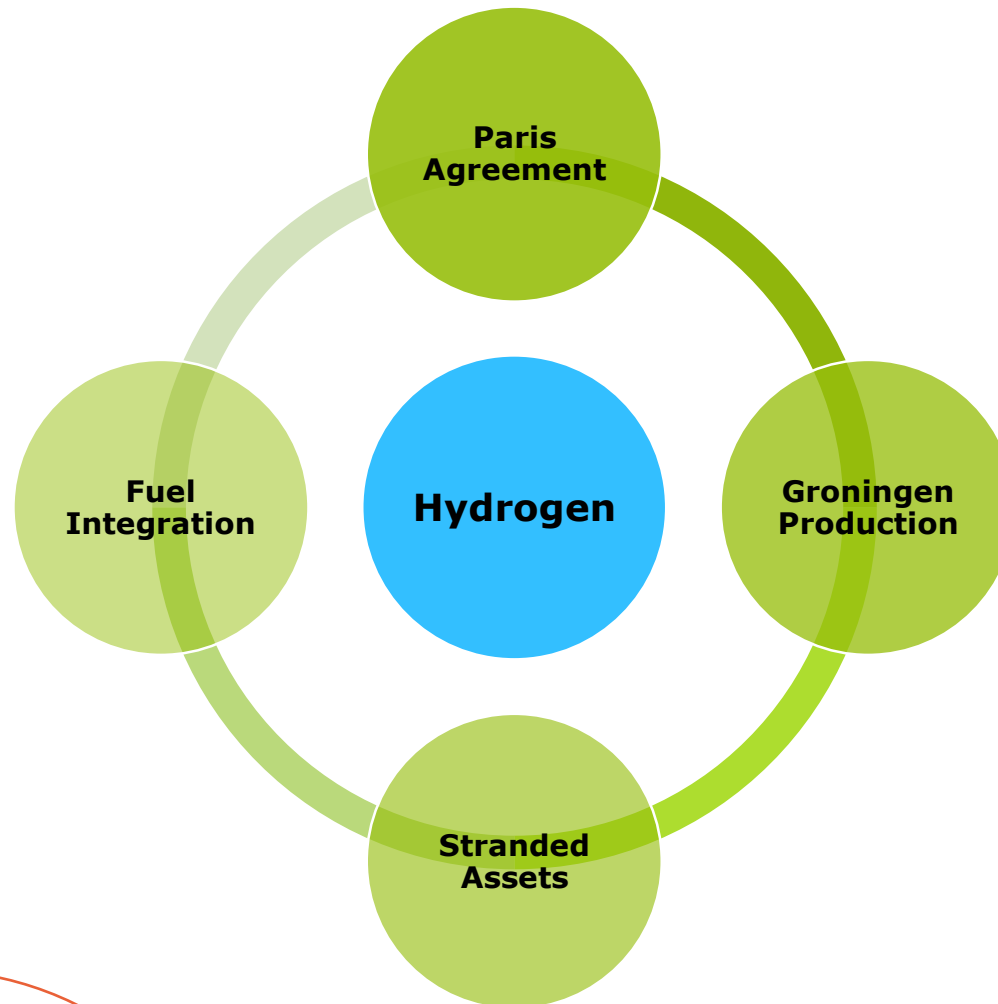
Exploring the role of hydrogen in the future energy mix

A brief overview of Gasunie's hydrogen projects

Wim Groenendijk



The changing role of gas in Northwest Europe



Transport of gas is much cheaper and more efficient than transport of electricity

Power



- 260 km
- € 600 mln
- 1 GW capacity
- € 230/kW/100 km



Gas

bbl company

- 230 km
- € 500 mln
- 20 GW capacity
- € 11/kW/100 km

Nord Stream

- € 9/kW/100 km



Hydrogen storage is an excellent option for the balancing of power markets

Energy imbalances

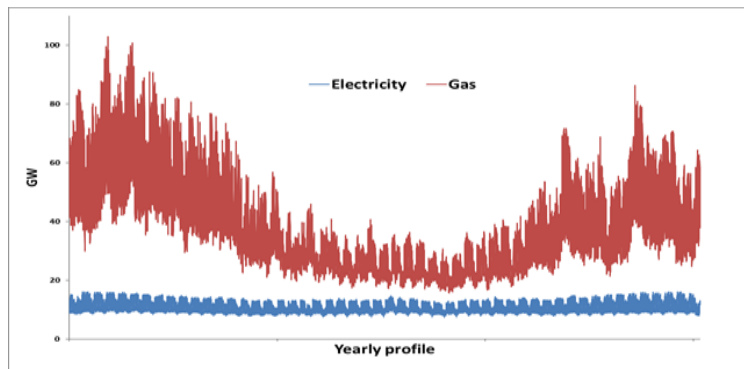
Gas is an essential fuel in the energy mix

Capacity

- Most of peak energy demand is satisfied by gas
- Insufficient power capacity available to satisfy peak demand

Balancing

- RES are not always available and require back-up capacity in the form of gas
- Temporary oversupply of power can be stored



Storage

Gas can be stored more efficiently than electricity

Volume

- 1 cavern with 1 mln m³ of hydrogen equals 240,000 MWh

Equivalents

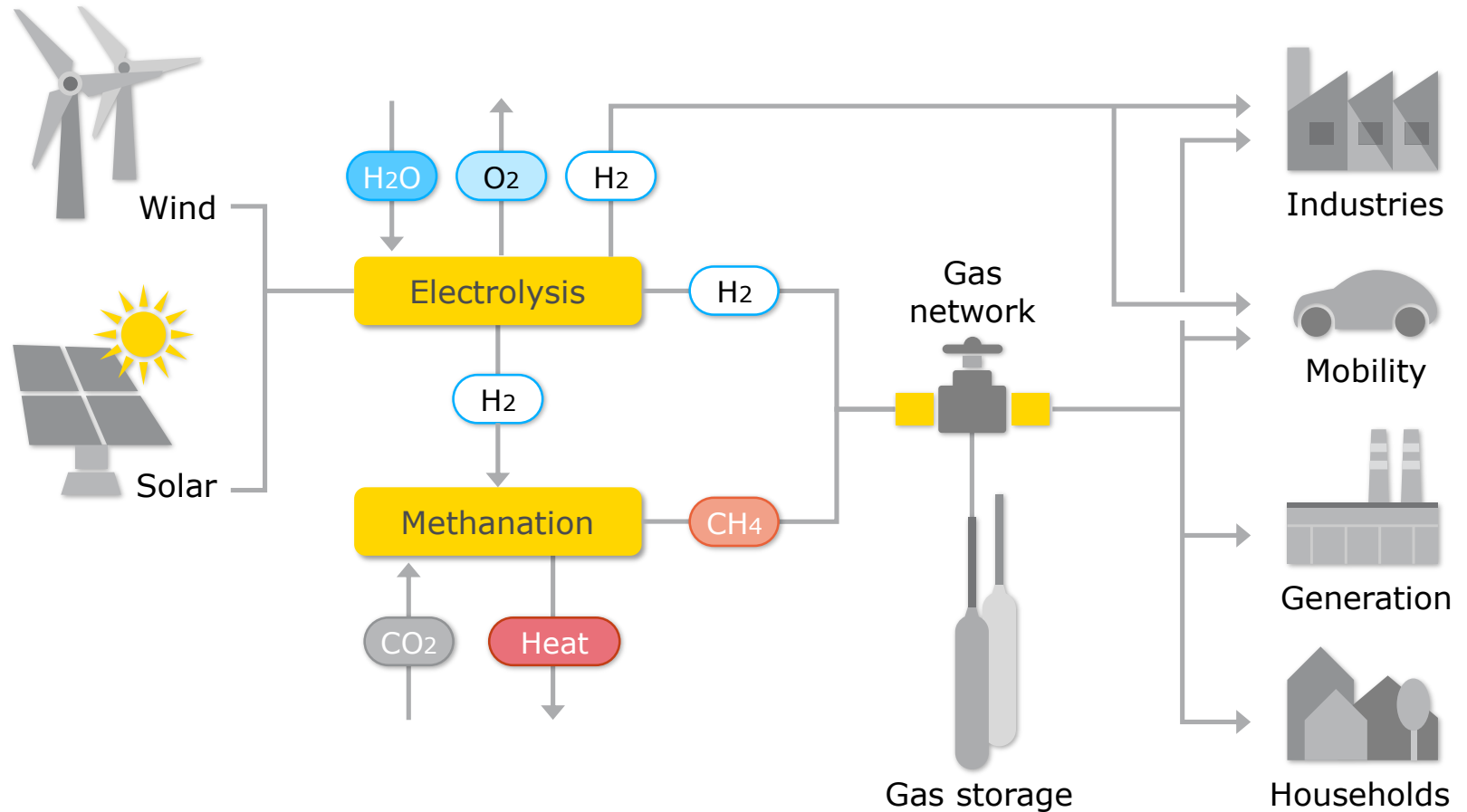
- 24 mln. power walls (10 KWh, Tesla)
- 2400 of the largest batteries in the world (100 MWh, Tesla)

Experience

- H₂ storage in caverns is an existing technology
- Many years of experience in the UK and US



Power to gas and gas infrastructure



A hydrogen hub in the North Netherlands

A solution for huge fluctuations between supply and demand



From electricity...

...to hydrogen...

Electrolysis: separating water into hydrogen and oxygen

...to storage...

Underground gas storage Zuidwending
Hydrogen storage in salt caverns

...to consumers

Methanation: CO₂ from the air reacts with hydrogen to form syngas which can be injected into the natural gas network

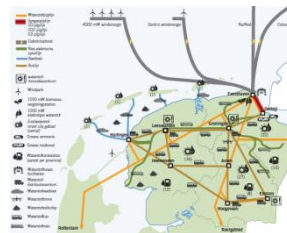
Blending H₂ into the natural gas network

Conversion into electricity

Hydrogen fueling stations



Timeline of Gasunie's hydrogen projects



2018

2020

2025

2030

2050

2018 – 2020 Early adopters

- HyStock 1.1 MW electrolyser
- First H₂ pipeline (Zeeland)
- Start mobility market:
Several refueling stations
- Development >20 MW P2G projects
- Development "Blue H₂" projects (e.g. Statoil/Nuon)
- Development large scale P2G projects (e.g. NSWPH)

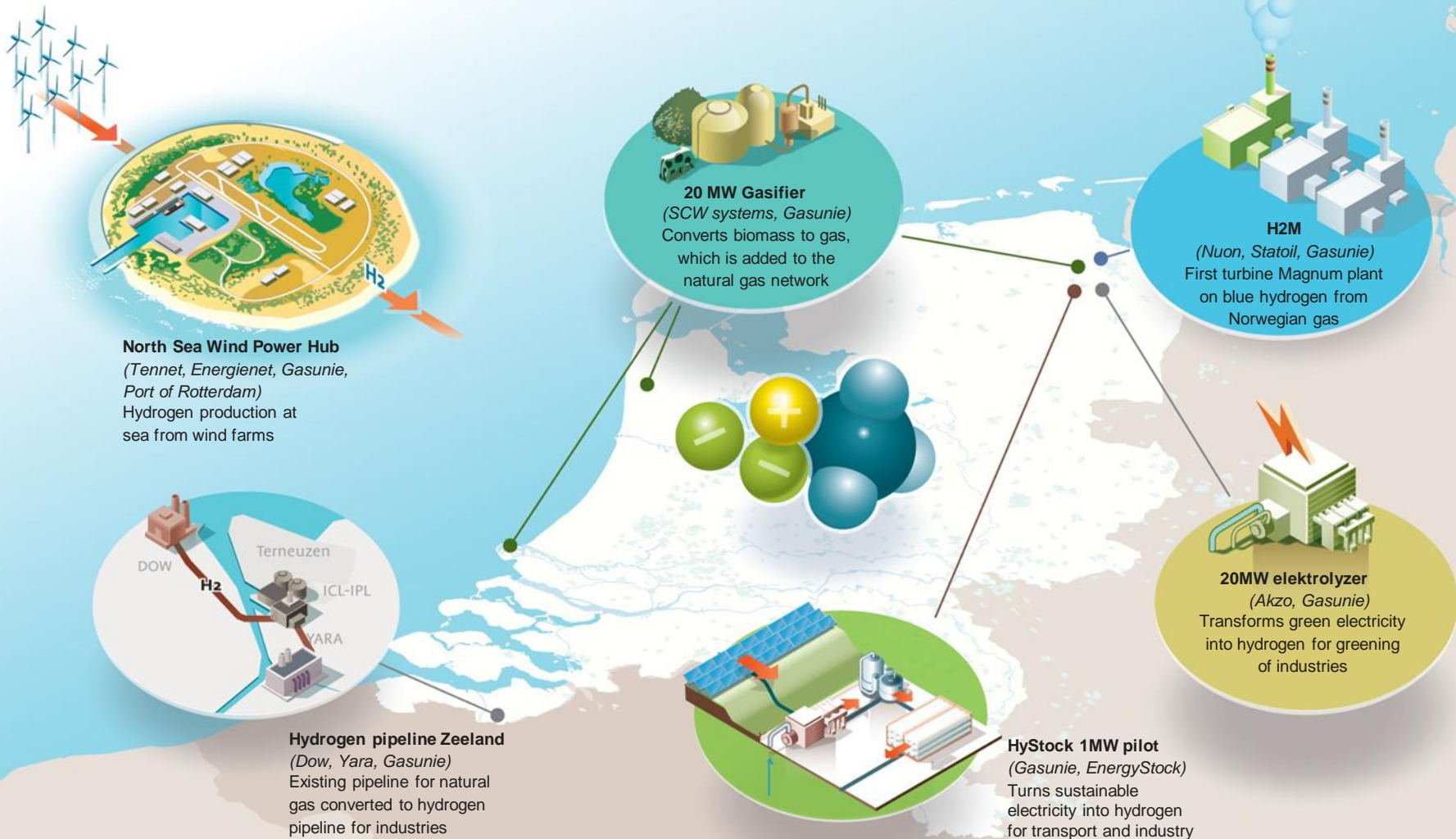
2020 – 2030 Scaling up

- 20MW – 100MW scale electrolysers
- Increase mobility market:
Dozens of refueling stations
- Blue H₂ projects operational
- Green Hydrogen projects operational/execution phase
- Multiple H₂ pipelines
- Storage of H₂ in caverns

2030 – 2050 Mature market

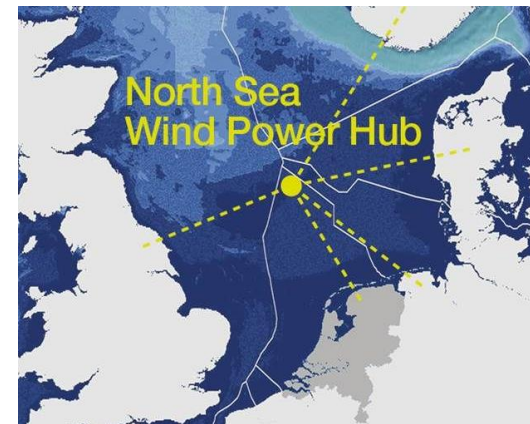
- 100 MW - 1 GW scale electrolysers
- Mobility market is matured
Hundreds of refueling stations
- P2G and H₂ dominant in energy system
- Hydrogen grid realised

Overview of projects



North Sea Wind Power Hub

- 180 GW offshore wind capacity in the North Sea
- Cost savings can be achieved by integrating capacity into a single offshore hub
- Contributes to the balancing of NWE electricity markets, including in the form of hydrogen conversion and transportation.
- Consortium with TenneT, Energinet, Gasunie, and Port of Rotterdam



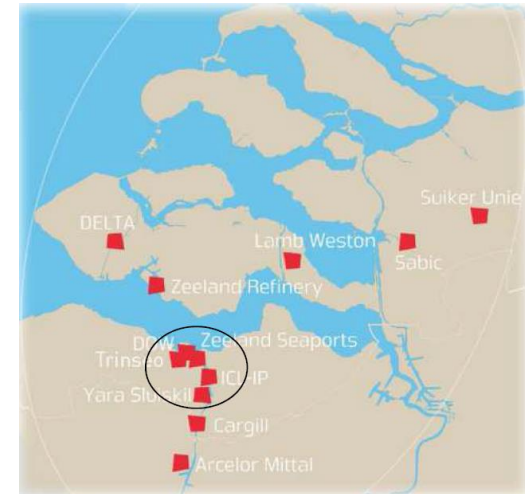
Refit from natural gas to hydrogen pipeline

Project Symbiose

- Refitting an existing natural gas pipeline to hydrogen transport
- DOW has excess hydrogen and YARA uses hydrogen for fertilizer production



Zeeland Region



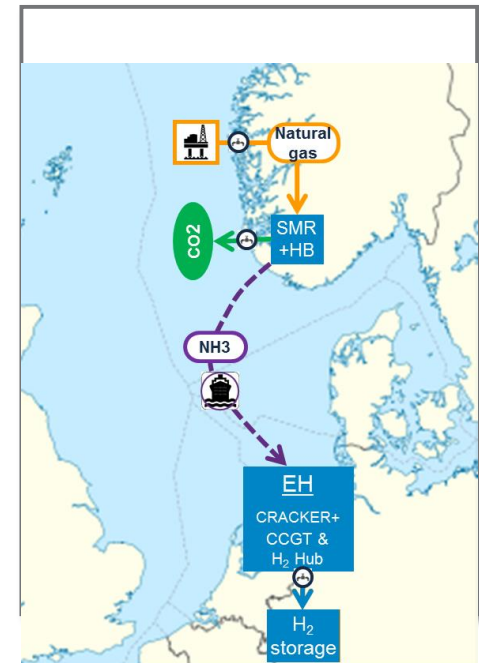
Refit Nuon Magnum power plant from natural gas to hydrogen



Option 1:
H2 production in
Norway



Option 2:
H2 production in NL

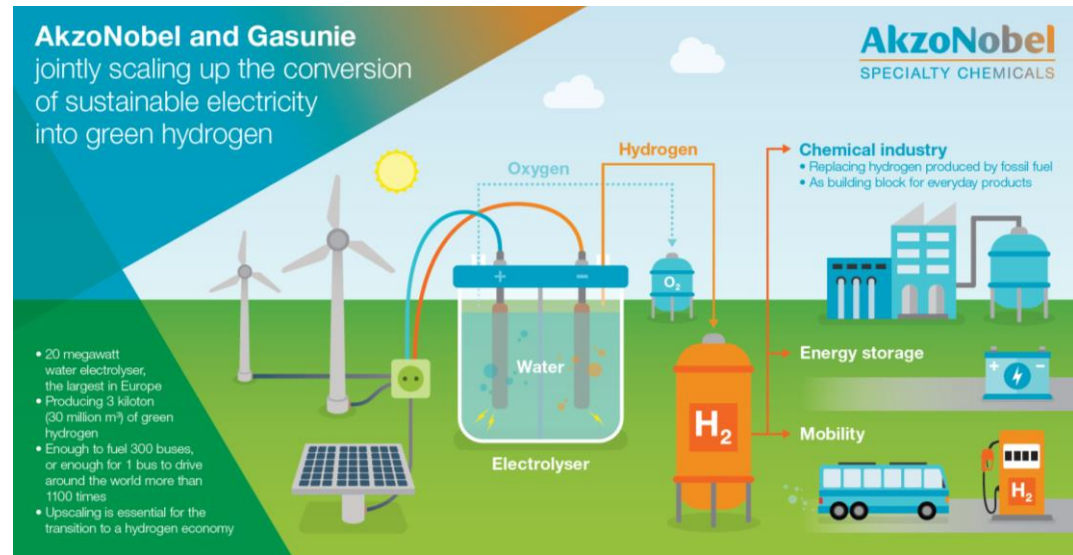


Option 3:
NH3 production in
Norway

EH: Eemshaven;
CCGT = Magnum power plant;
SMR = steam methane reforming plant to split natural gas into hydrogen and CO₂;
HB = Haber Bosch process to convert hydrogen into ammonia

Hydrogen 2nd project

- Gasunie & AkzoNobel
- Electrolysis plant of 20MW
- FID next year
- Biggest in Europe
- Production of 3000 tons of hydrogen, or the equivalent of 300 buses



HyStock

- Pilot project
- 1.1 MW
- 5000 solar panels
- Store hydrogen in cavern

