



FUEL CELLS AND HYDROGEN
JOINT UNDERTAKING

***HYDROGEN
ROADMAP
EUROPE***

+

NECP POTENCIAL

**Roadmap para o
Hidrogénio:
a visão da AP2H2 para
Portugal**

**Pedro
GUEDES DE CAMPOS**

2nd December 2019

Ordem dos Engenheiros (Portugal)

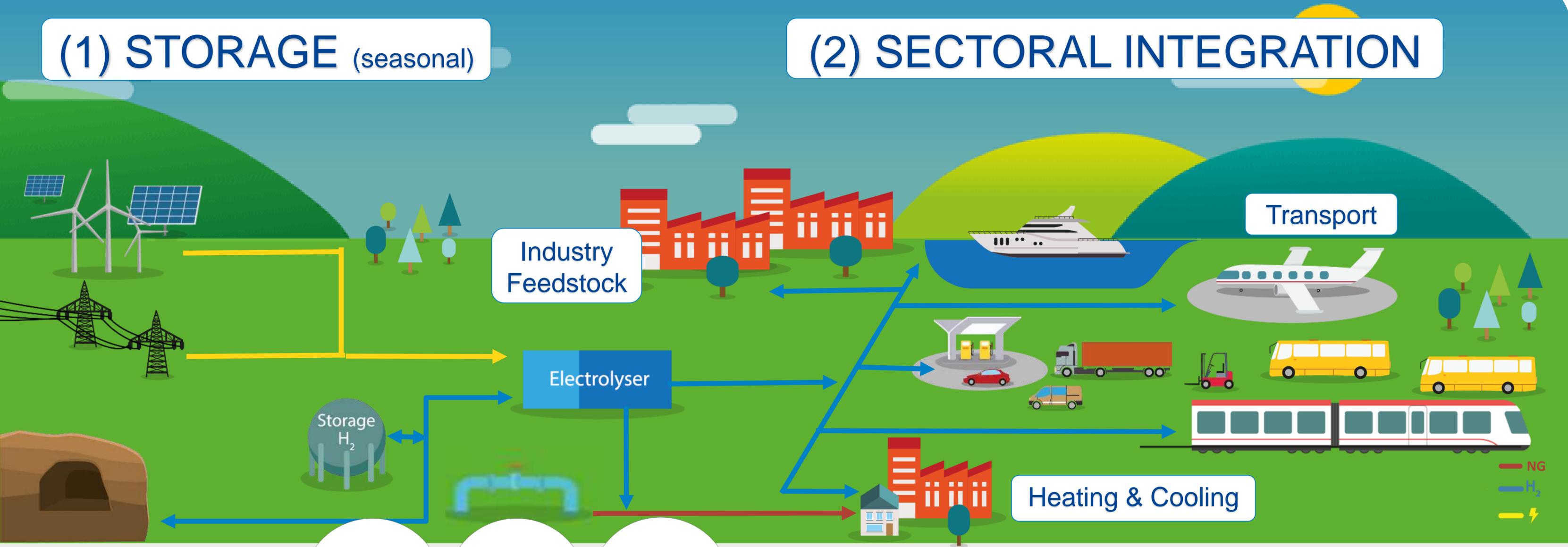
The role of hydrogen in our society & economy

Hydrogen allows more renewables in the energy system through storage and enables sectoral integration



(1) STORAGE (seasonal)

(2) SECTORAL INTEGRATION



AGENDA

Hydrogen Roadmap for Europe + NECP potential for H2



1) Hydrogen Roadmap for Europe

2) Opportunities for inclusion of H2 in the Portuguese NECP

3) IPCEI - Important Project(s) of Common European Interest



TOGETHER WITH AN INDUSTRY COALITION, A HYDROGEN ROADMAP FOR EUROPE HAS BEEN DEVELOPED

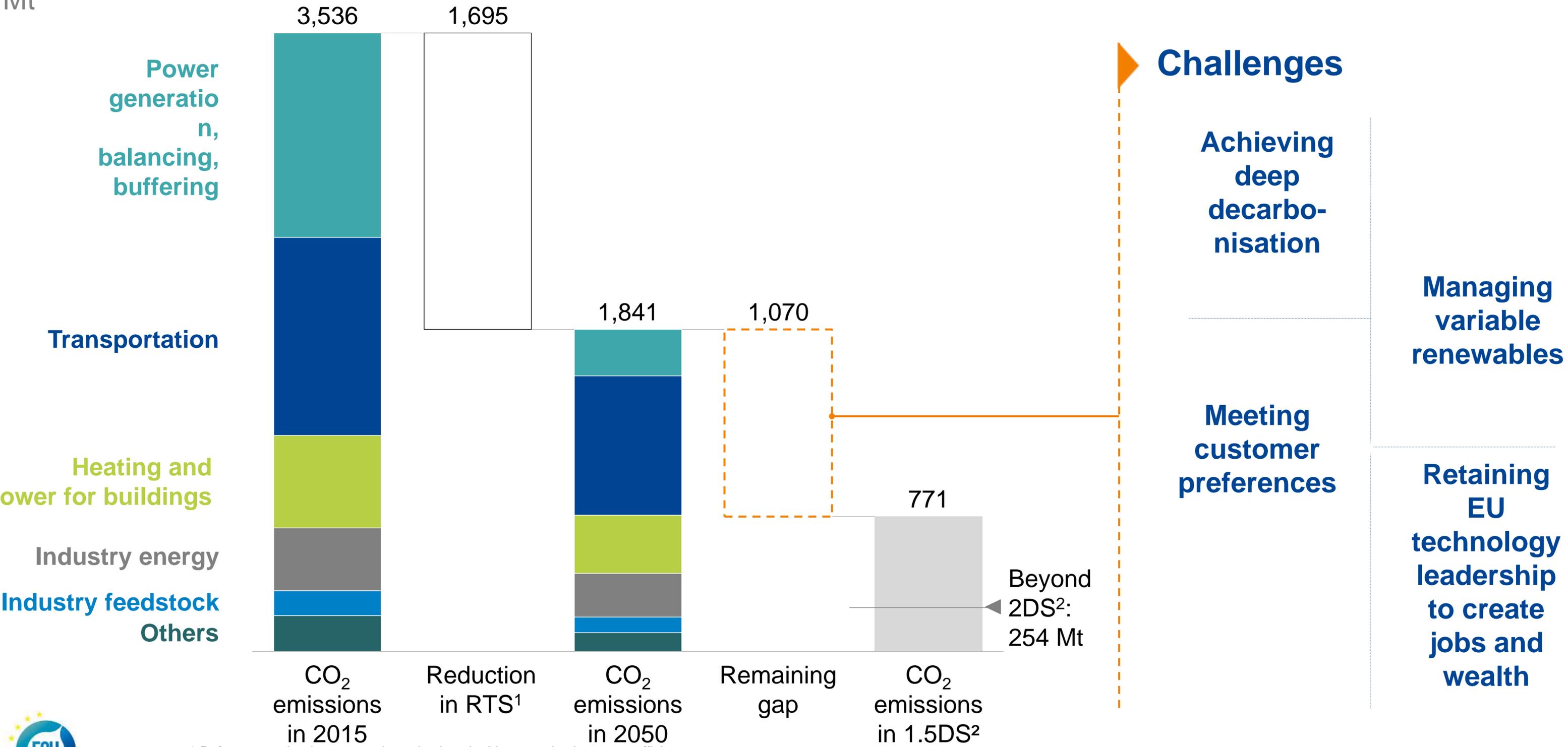


- Study by the FCH JU, supported by **Hydrogen Europe** and **17 companies and organizations** along the whole value chain of hydrogen
- First **comprehensive quantified European perspective** for deployment of hydrogen and fuel cells in two scenarios
 - Ambitious, yet realistic **two-degree scenario** and **business-as-usual scenario**
 - Long-term **potential**
 - **Roadmap** with intermediate milestones
 - **Recommendations** to kickstart



WHY HYDROGEN: TO REALIZE THE AMBITIOUS TRANSITION OF THE EU'S ENERGY SYSTEM, A NUMBER OF CHALLENGES NEED TO BE RESOLVED

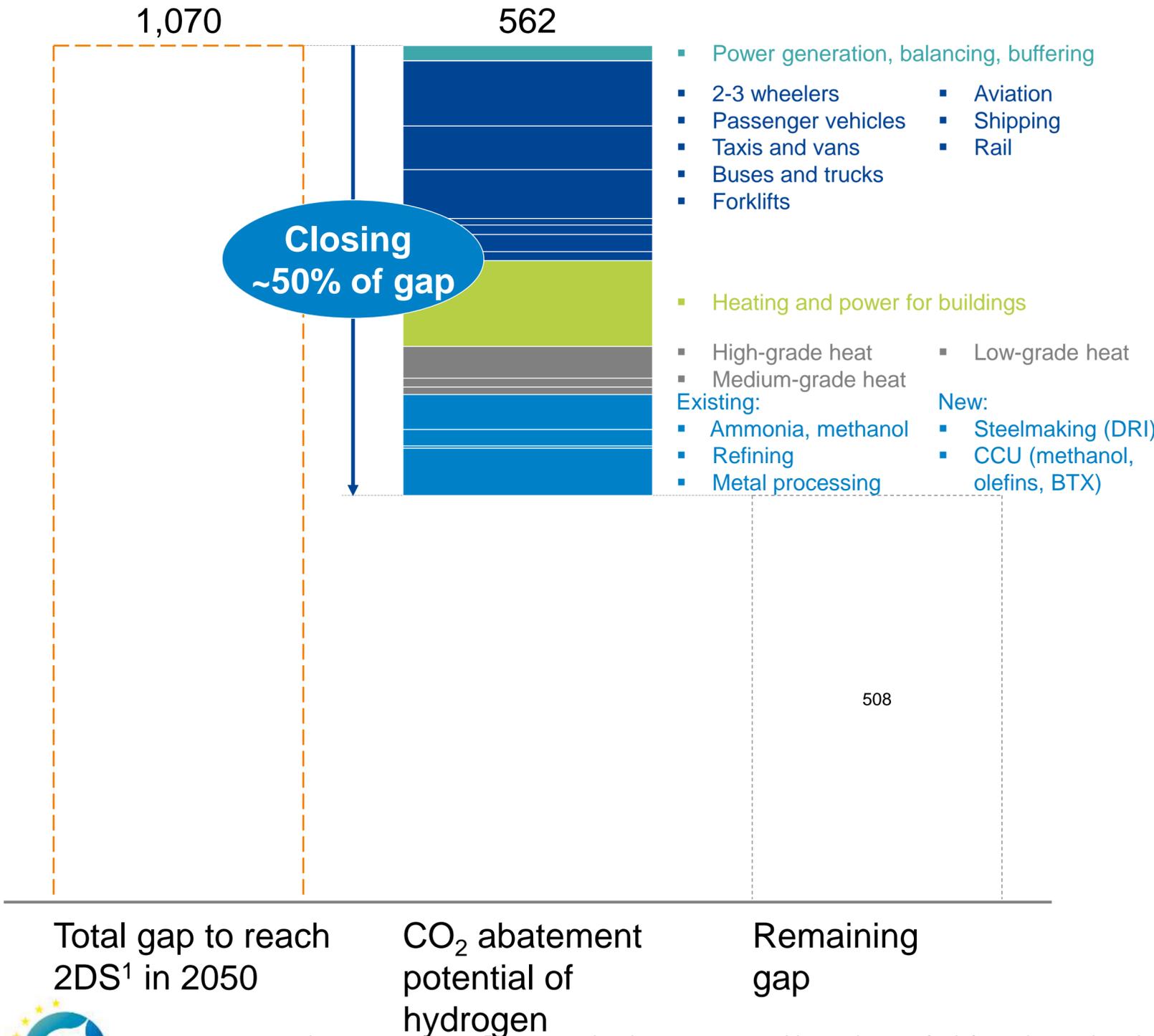
Mt



1 Reference technology scenario, reductions in this scenario via energy efficiency etc.
 2 DS = degree scenario
 SOURCE: IEA Energy Technology Perspectives 2017; Hydrogen Roadmap Europe team

ACROSS APPLICATIONS HYDROGEN CAN CLOSE HALF OF THE GAP TOWARDS THE 2DS

Carbon emissions gap to reach 2DS¹ in 2050, Mt



Hydrogen decarbonization levers

- Power generation**
 - Integration of renewables into the power sector²
 - Power generation from renewable resources
- Transportation**
 - Replacement of combustion engines with FCEVs, in particular in buses and trucks, taxis and vans as well as larger passenger vehicles
 - Decarbonization of aviation fuel through synthetic fuels based on hydrogen
 - Replacement of diesel-powered trains and oil-powered ships with hydrogen fuel-cell-powered units
- Heating and power for buildings**
 - Decarbonization of natural gas grid through blending
 - Upgrade of natural gas to pure hydrogen grid
- Industry heat**
 - Replacement of natural gas for process heat
- Industry feedstock**
 - Switch from blast furnace to DRI steel
 - Replacement of natural gas as feedstock in combination with CCU



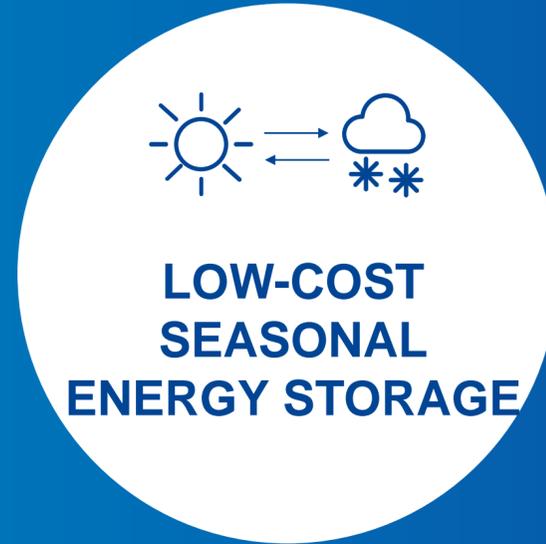
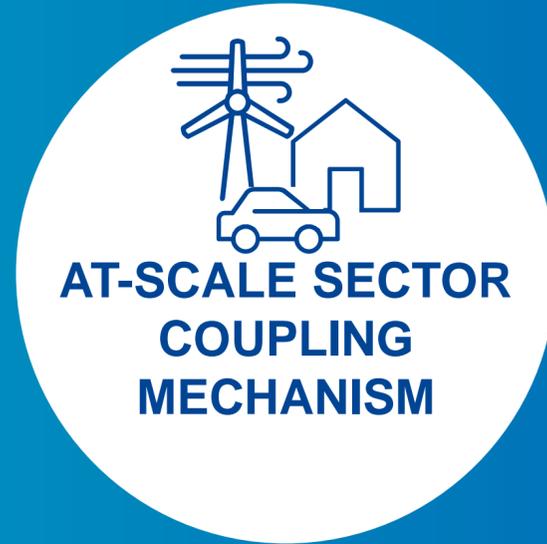
¹ 2-degree scenario ² Please see the chapter on renewables and power for information on the role of hydrogen as enabler of a renewable power system. The "enabled" carbon abatement from renewables is not included here and is an additional benefit of hydrogen for decarbonization

MANAGING VARIABLE RENEWABLES REQUIRES HYDROGEN

Challenge

Hydrogen is the only option to enable the transition of the energy system – managing quadrupling renewables requires...

Managing variable renewables



ACHIEVING DEEP DECARBONIZATION OF >80% OF CO₂ EMISSIONS REQUIRES HYDROGEN

Challenge

Hydrogen is the best or only choice for at-scale decarbonization of key segments, for example:

Achieving deep decarbonisation



**H₂ TO
DECARBONIZE
THE GAS GRID**



**FUEL CELLS/
SYNFUELS FOR HEAVY
TRANSPORT AND
LONG
DISTANCES**



**HIGH-GRADE
HEAT FOR
INDUSTRY &
IN STEEL**



**ULTRA-LOW-
CARBON H₂ AS
FEEDSTOCK,
E.G., AMMONIA**

HYDROGEN AND FUEL CELL SOLUTIONS MEET CUSTOMER PREFERENCES AND ARE CONVENIENT

Challenge

Hydrogen and fuel cells are compatible with current usage patterns and convenience due to...

Meeting customer preferences



SUPERIOR RANGE AND REFUELING TIME OF FCEVs



NO OR FEW CONSTRUCTION CHANGES REQUIRED FOR HEATING WITH H₂



POTENTIAL FOR LOWER ENERGY COSTS IN THE LONG TERM

HYDROGEN AND FUEL CELL TECHNOLOGIES ARE AN OPPORTUNITY FOR EUROPE'S INDUSTRY

Challenge

Hydrogen and fuel cell technologies are an opportunity for Europe's industry as to...

Securing EU technology leadership to create jobs and wealth



BUILD ON CURRENT SKILLS AND MANUFACTURING CAPACITY



REDUCE DEPENDENCY ON FOSSIL FUEL IMPORTS



LEVERAGE EXISTING INFRASTRUCTURE

HYDROGEN COULD PROVIDE UP TO 24% OF TOTAL ENERGY DEMAND, OR UP TO ~2,250 TWH OF ENERGY IN THE EU BY 2050

TWh

Final energy demand

14,100

11,500

9,300

Thereof H₂

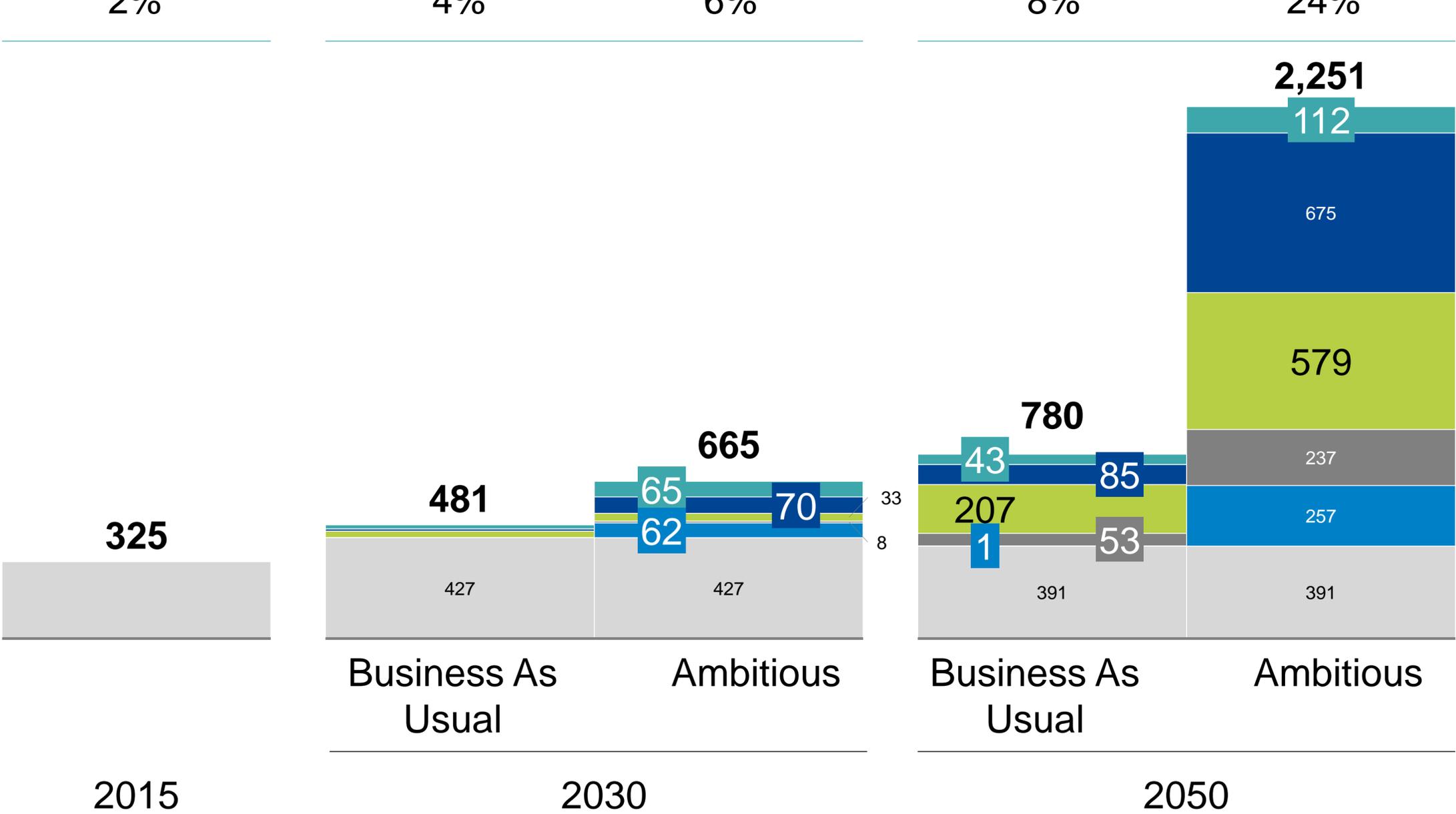
2%

4%

6%

8%

24%



- 1-3 Power generation, buffering
- 4 Transportation
- 5 Heating and power for buildings
- 6 Industry energy
- 7 New feedstock
- Existing feedstock



SOURCE: Hydrogen Roadmap Europe team

BESIDES CO₂ ABATEMENT, DEPLOYMENT OF THE HYDROGEN ROADMAP ALSO CUTS LOCAL EMISSIONS, CREATES NEW MARKETS AND SECURES SUSTAINABLE EMPLOYMENT IN EUROPE

2050 hydrogen vision



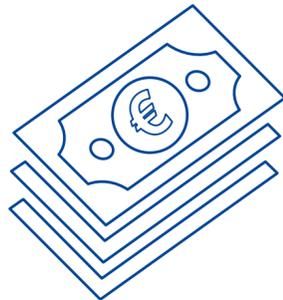
~24%

of final energy demand¹



~560 Mt

annual CO₂ abatement²



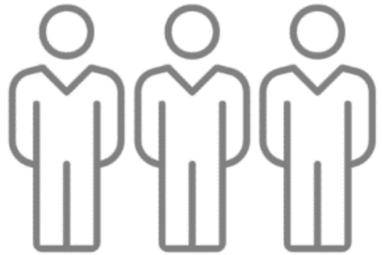
~EUR 820bn

annual revenue (hydrogen and equipment)



~15%

reduction of local emissions (NO_x) relative to road transport



~5.4m

jobs (hydrogen, equipment, supplier industries)³



1 Including feedstock 2 Compared to the reference technology scenario 3 Excluding indirect effects

SOURCE: Hydrogen Roadmap Europe team

IN TOTAL, A MARKET OF EUR ~150 BN AND ~1 M JOBS COULD BE UNLOCKED BY 2030

2030 hydrogen vision

Estimation of industry size

EU and global market potential taken from hydrogen vision

“Fair share” of EU industry on domestic and worldwide market derived from industry statistics and industry interviews

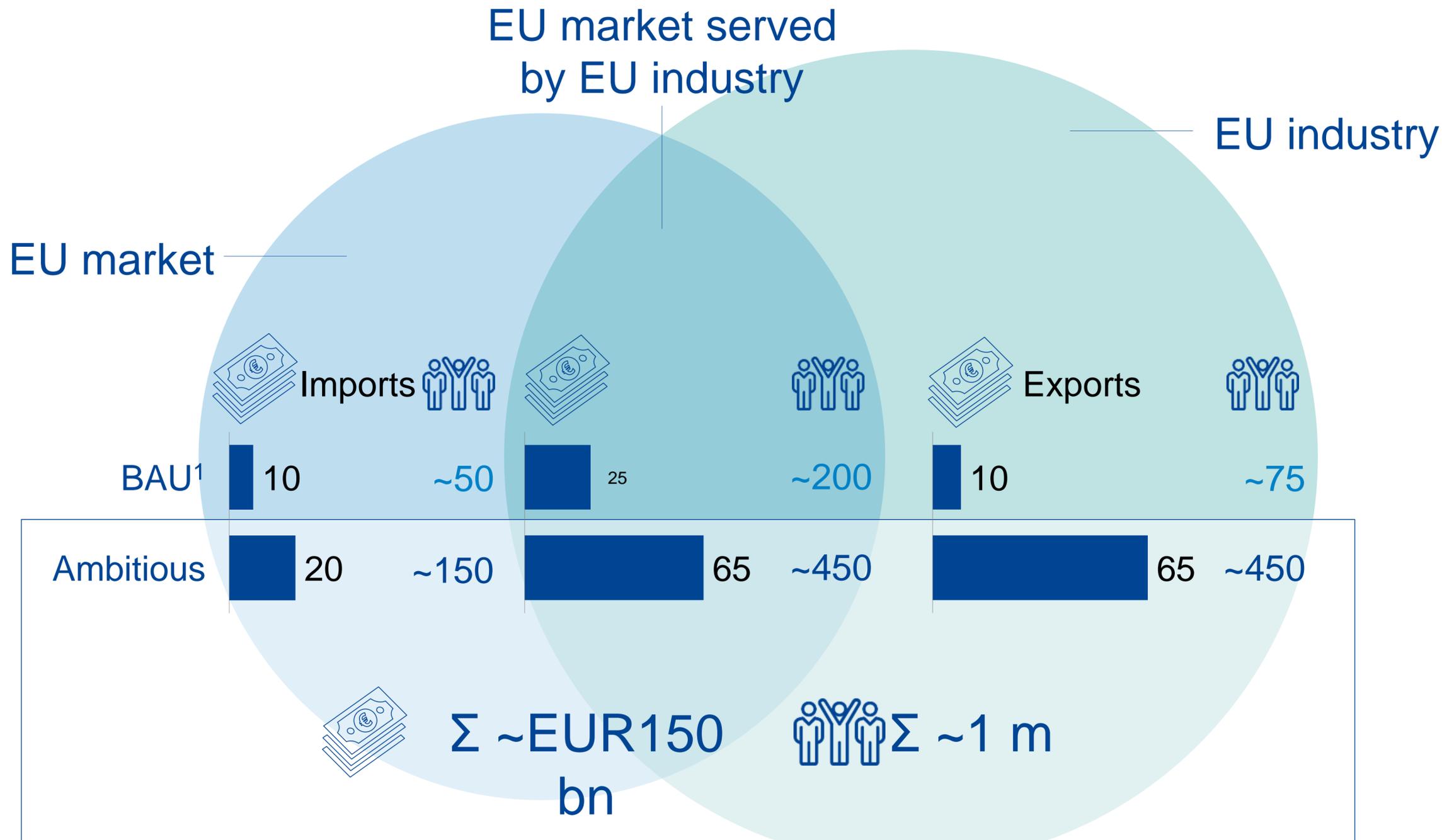
Revenue and jobs multipliers estimated from EU input-output models

Ambitious scenario

Fair domestic market share for EU players (between 60% and 90% depending on the step in the value chain)

Fair market share for EU players in RoW (between 10% and 25% depending on the step in the value chain)

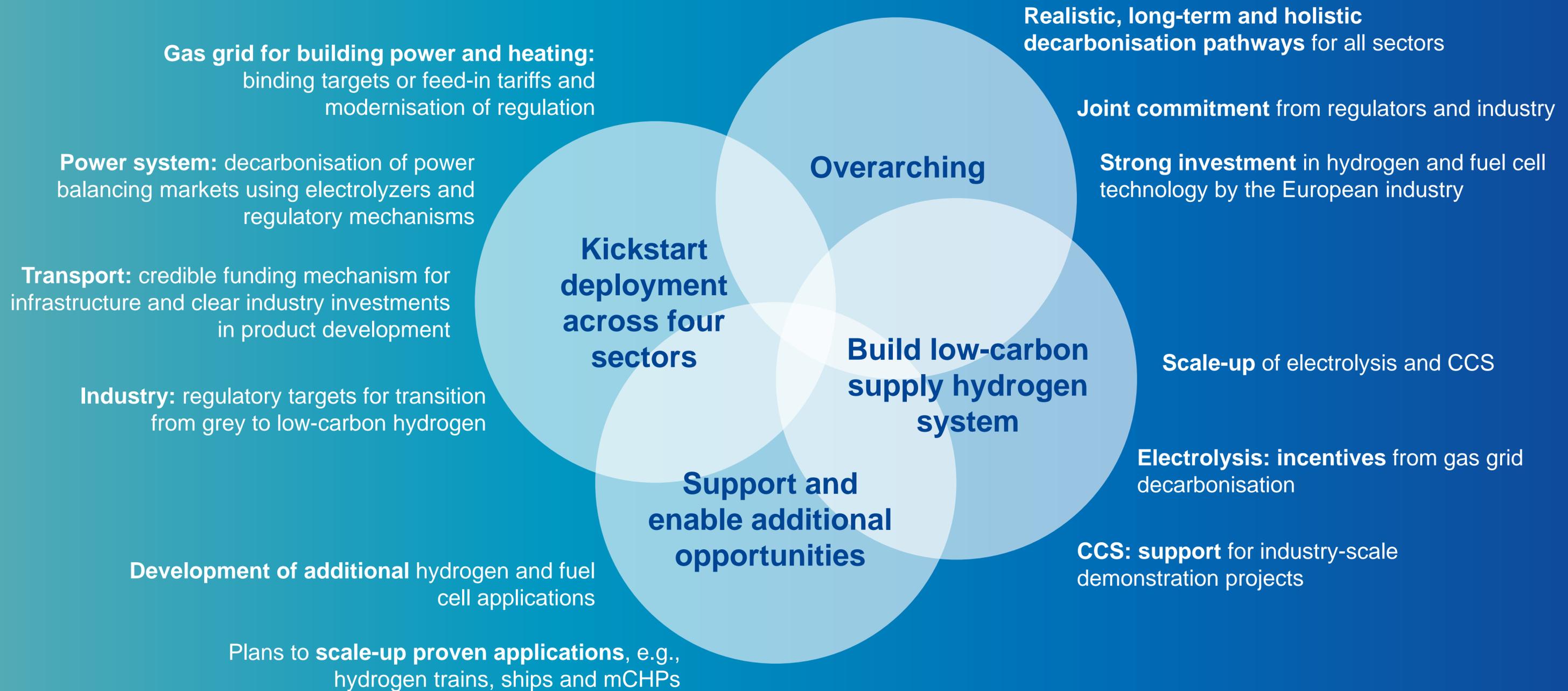
Jobs, '000 Market size, EUR billions



¹ Business as usual scenario

SOURCE: Hydrogen Roadmap Europe team

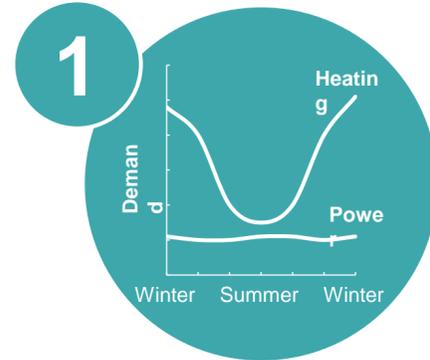
INDUSTRY, REGULATORY AND INVESTORS NEED TO ACT TOGETHER





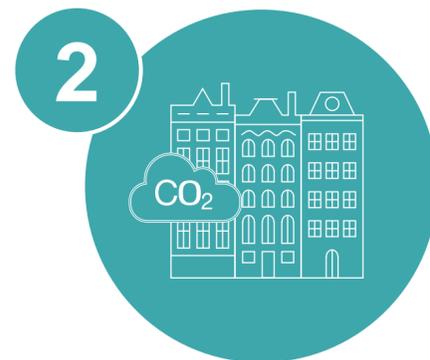
USING HYDROGEN IN THE GAS GRID OFFERS THREE MAJOR ADVANTAGES OVER OTHER DECARBONISATION SOLUTIONS FOR BUILDING HEATING


**H₂ TO
DECARBONIZE
THE GAS GRID**



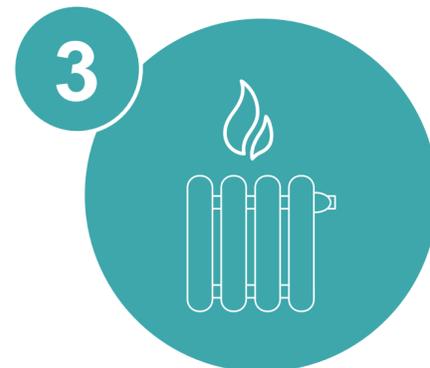
Full direct electrification of heating not feasible

Would require significant increase in power generation that is used only in the winter



Compatible with existing building stock compared to use of heat pumps

90% of all buildings emissions result from buildings older than 25 years



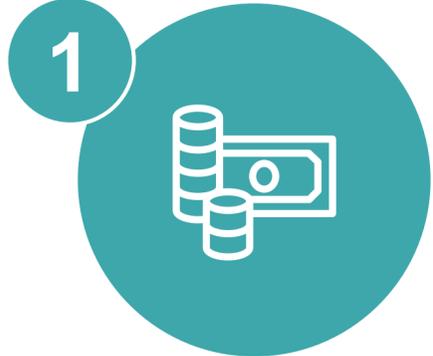
Infrastructure, skills and regulations already available and ready to be leveraged

40% of all European households have gas heating as of today making fast and convenient implementation possible



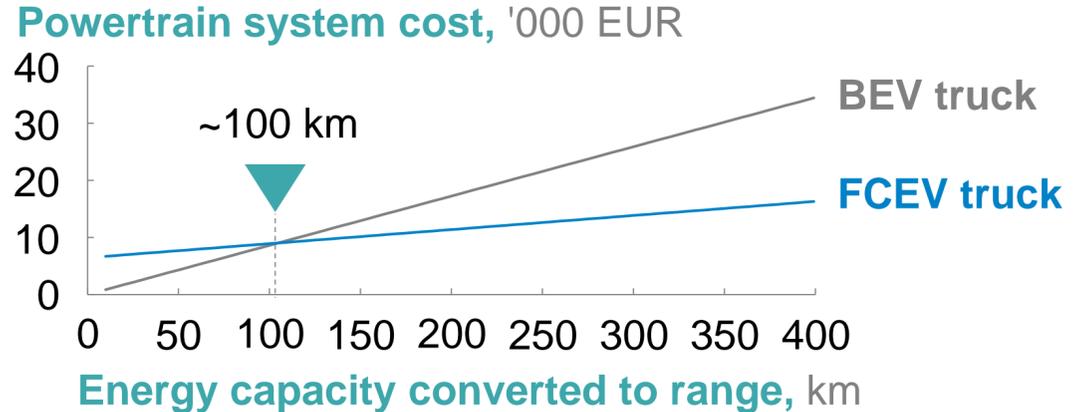
EXAMPLE FOR TRUCKS: HYDROGEN FUEL CELL POWERTRAINS ARE A TECHNICALLY ADVANCED ZERO EMISSION TECHNOLOGY AND COST COMPETITIVE FOR HEAVY TRANSPORT


FUEL CELLS FOR HEAVY TRANSPORT



1

FCEV powertrains for trucks are cost competitive with BEV from 100 km range



2

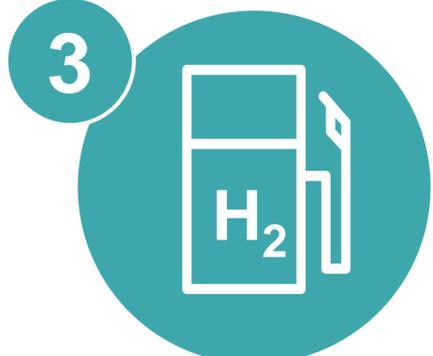
Hydrogen refueling is 15 times faster than fast charging

After 10 minutes refueling/recharging time

 **90%**
FCEV truck

vs.

 **10%** of ~1000 km range
BEV truck



3

Recharging infrastructure...

requires **10-15X** and
less space

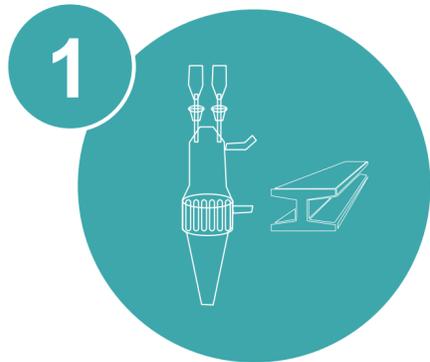
creates **flexible**
instead of peak load





IN THE INDUSTRY, HYDROGEN PROVIDES LARGE-SCALE OPPORTUNITIES TO DECARBONISE HIGH-GRADE HEAT OR REPLACE CARBON-INTENSIVE INPUTS AS A FEEDSTOCK

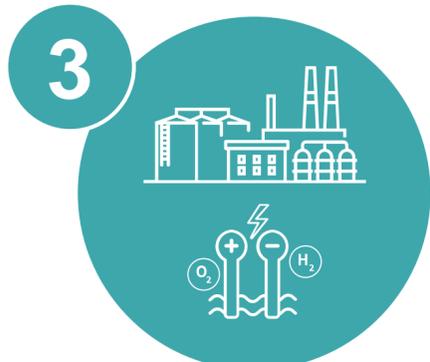

**HIGH-GRADE
HEAT FOR
INDUSTRY AND
AS
FEEDSTOCK**



Only feasible route for decarbonisation of steel
Replacement of blast furnace with direct reduction process using hydrogen

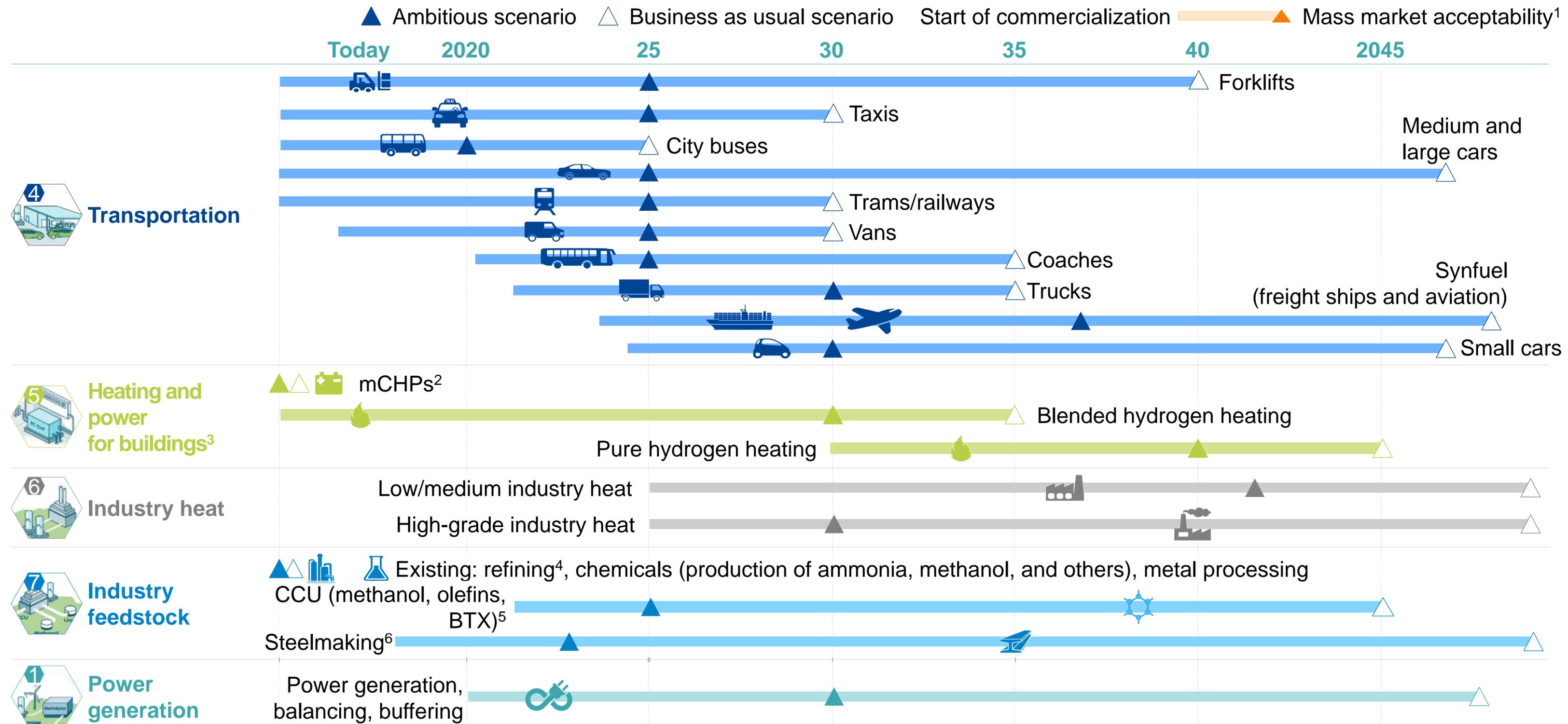


At-scale decarbonisation of high-grade heat industrial processes
Decarbonization route compatible with current processes



Conversion of hydrogen production to ultra-low-carbon hydrogen
Decarbonization of hydrogen production where currently used – e.g., in Ammonia production, refining and petrochemical industries

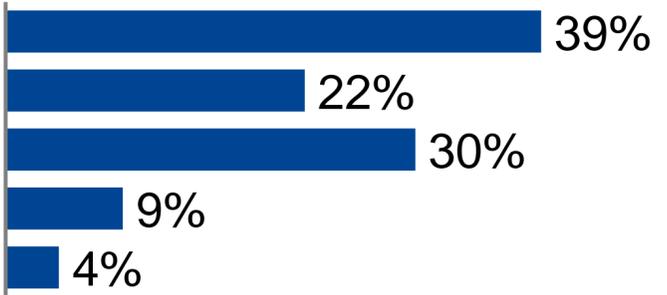
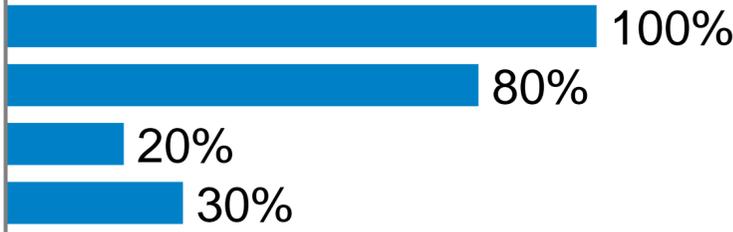
HYDROGEN TECHNOLOGY EXISTS AND IS READY TO BE DEPLOYED



¹ Defined as sales >1% within segment; ² mCHPs sales in EU independent of fuel type (NG or H₂); ³ Pure and blended H₂ refer to shares in total heating demand; ⁴ Refining includes hydro-cracking, hydro-treating, bio-refinery; ⁵ Market share refers to the amount of production that uses hydrogen and captured carbon to replace feedstock; ⁶ CDA process and DRI with green H₂, iron reduction in blast furnaces, and other low-carbon steel making processes using H₂



HYDROGEN PLAYS AN IMPORTANT, COMPLEMENTARY ROLE IN THE 2050 ENERGY SYSTEM

Segments	Key subsegments	Relative importance by 2050 ¹	Complementary decarbonisation solutions
 Transportation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Large cars (fleets) and taxis Trucks and buses Light commercial vehicles Trains Ships and aviation 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Battery-electric vehicles Plug-in hybrid electric vehicles Electrified trains Biofuels and CNG/LNG
 Heating and power for buildings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hydrogen blending for heating Pure hydrogen grids for heating 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Electrification of heating via heat pumps Energy efficiency measures Biogas/biomass
 Industry energy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> High-grade heat 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Demand side and energy efficiency measures Electrification Biogas/biomass Carbon capture
 Industry feedstock	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ultra-low-carbon hydrogen as feedstock for <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ammonia, methanol Refining Feedstock in steelmaking (DRI) Combined with CCU in production of olefins and BTX 		<p><i>For steel:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coke from biomass CCS on blast furnace <p><i>For CCU:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Carbon storage
 Power generation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Power generation from hydrogen Flexible power generation from hydrogen 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Biogas Post-combustion CCS Batteries

¹ In transportation: percent of total fleet; in heating and power for buildings: percent of total heating demand; in industry energy: percent of final energy demand; in industry feedstock: percent of total feedstock for production; in power generation: percent of total power generation and percent of power generated from natural gas



AGENDA

Hydrogen Roadmap for Europe + NECP potential for H2



1) Hydrogen Roadmap for Europe

2) Opportunities for inclusion of H2 in the Portuguese NECP

3) IPCEI - Important Project(s) of Common European Interest



Trinomics



ludwig bolkow
systemtechnik



Opportunities from the inclusion of Hydrogen in NECPs (DRAFT)



Project Objective and Scope

Objective of the study commissioned by FCH JU:
Identify opportunities for hydrogen energy technologies to contribute **to achieving** the climate and energy **targets** of the EU and its Member States **effectively and efficiently**

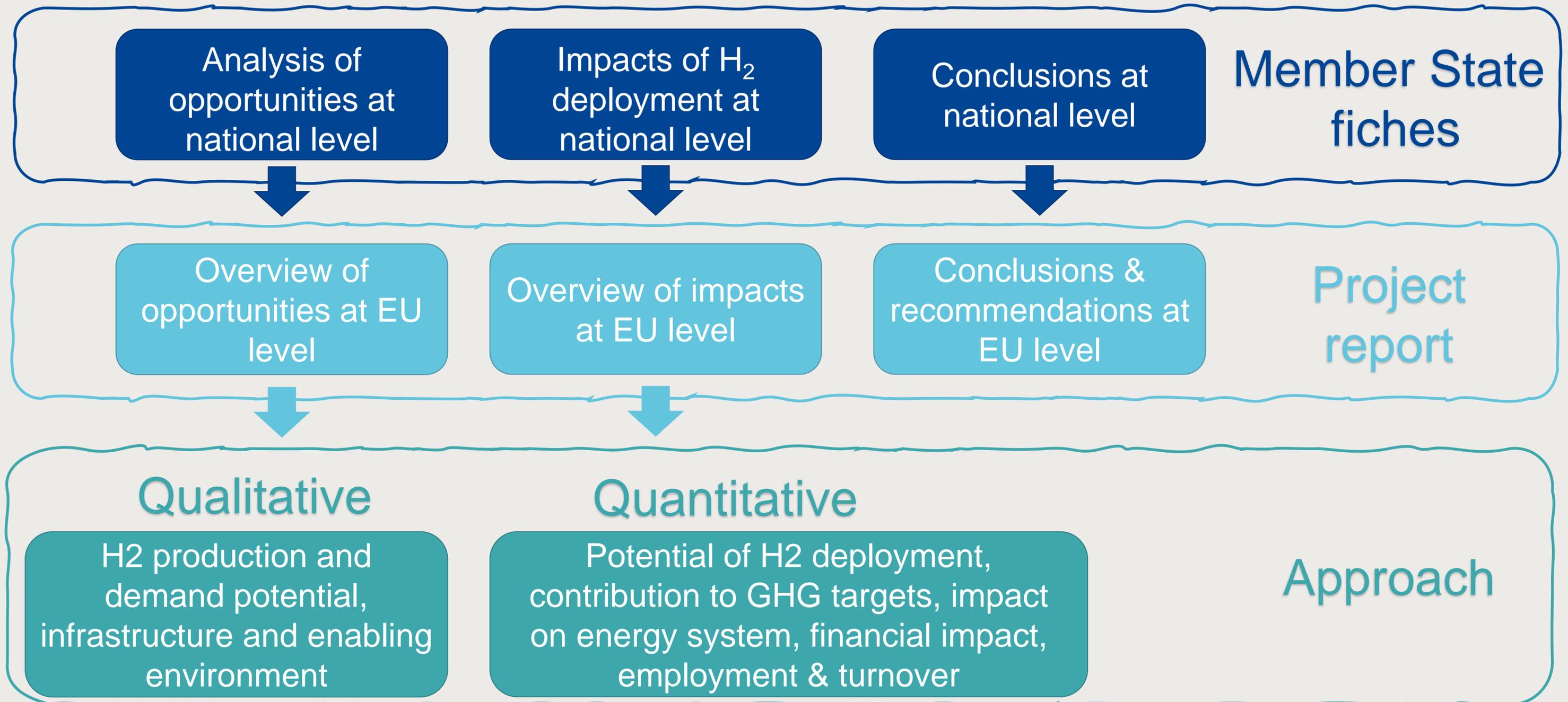
Scope:

- EU28, with Member State focus
- Up to 2030
- Renewable & low-carbon hydrogen



Methodology & Deliverables

What will be the outcome of this project?



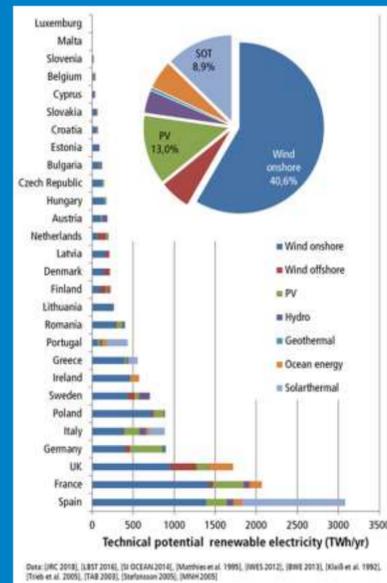
Approach towards opportunity analysis

Assessment of opportunities for hydrogen development across four aspects using indicators



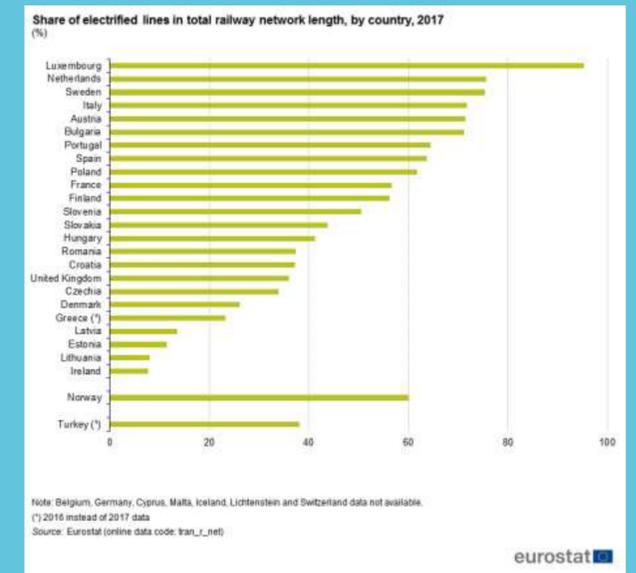
Hydrogen Production Potential

Potential for intermittent renewable electricity



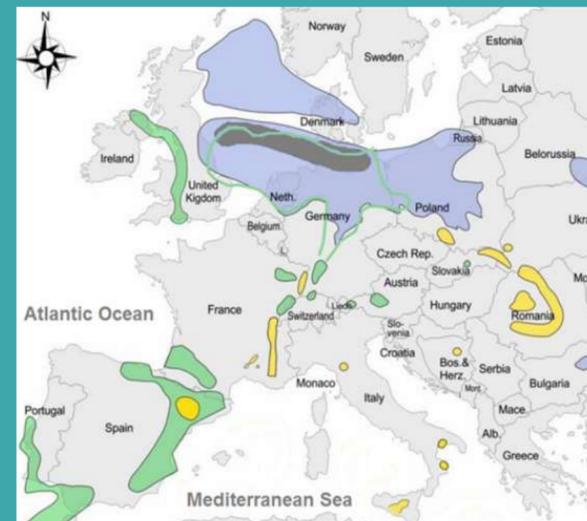
Potential Hydrogen Demand

Non-electrified rail transport



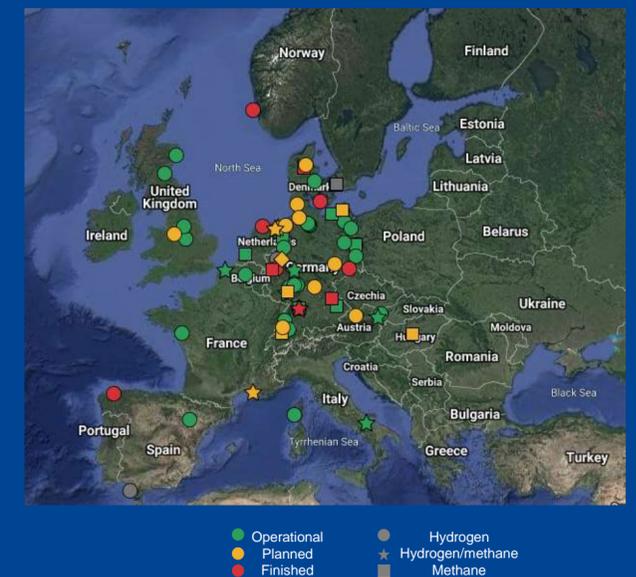
Energy infrastructure

Suitable geological formations for H₂ storage



Enabling Environment

Power-to-gas projects



Preliminary opportunity analysis

DRAFT: Hydrogen production potential & its role in energy system flexibility



Portugal with opportunity to produce H₂ based on green electricity 'surpluses'

- Substantially higher domestic intermittent renewable electricity **potential** than demand (> x10)
- “Suitable” gas infrastructure for **H₂ transport** and **storage** (92% polyethylene pipelines)

Portugal with opportunity to produce H₂ for energy system balancing

PtP and grid balancing electrolysers

- Substantially higher installed intermittent renewable electricity **capacity** than load
- Limited other low-carbon flexibility options

Portugal with opportunity to decarbonise heavy-duty transportation through green H₂

bus, truck, train, shipping, aviation

- 18% weight of heavy-duty road in total transport energy demand
- 1/5 railway still dependent on fossil fuels (10 kTOE)



Green H2 to green Heavy Duty Applications

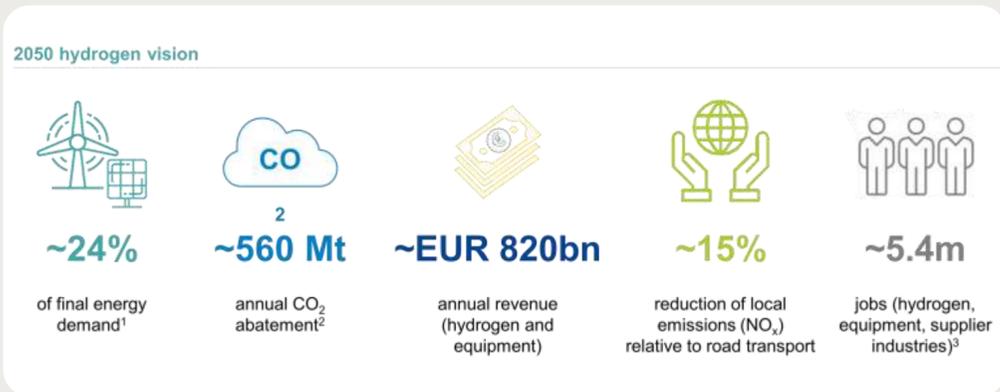
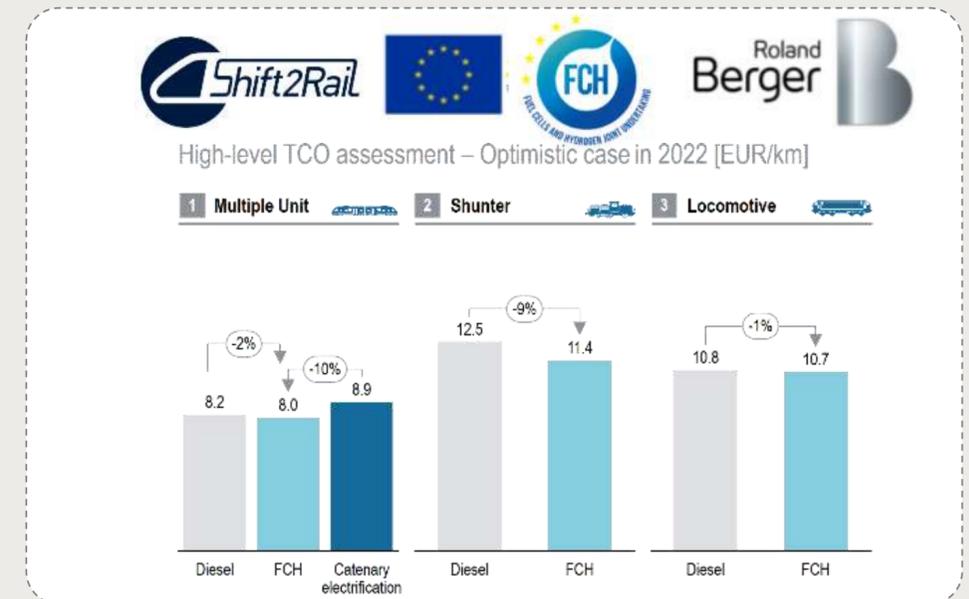
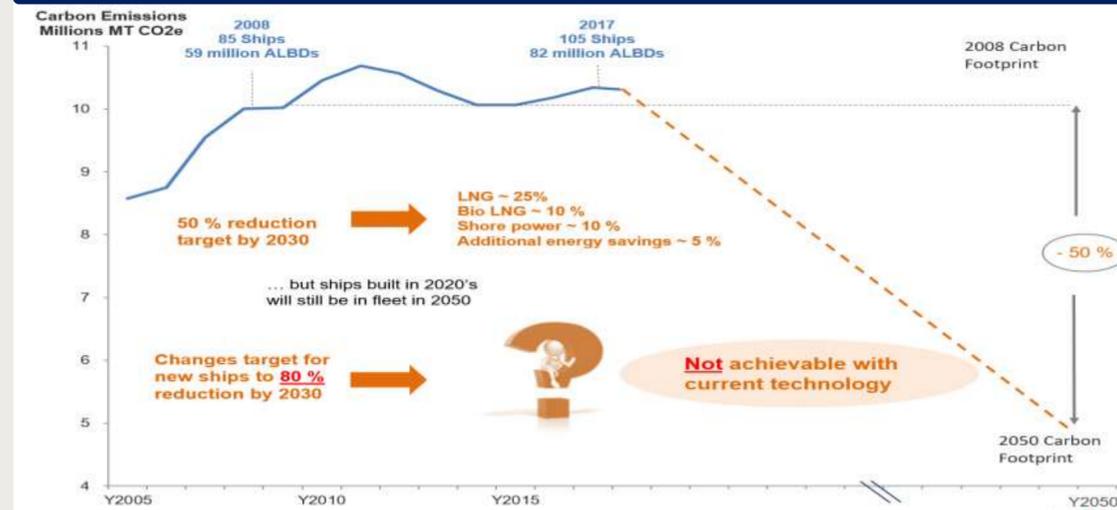


Heavy Industry, Heavy Transportation (maritime, railway, bus and freight trucks) and decarbonisation of NG assets:

The first business models are appearing



- IMO April 2018: “at least 50% of CO₂ reduction by 2050”



Reduction in emissions by fuel conversion (Petroleum oils → Natural gases)

NOx	SOx, PM	GHG
80%~90% reduction	Zero emission	20%~25% reduction

- FCH-JU + S2R JU cooperating in a joined study to look at business cases beyond Regional trains - 20% by 2030*

<https://www.fch.europa.eu/publications/hydrogen-roadmap-europe-sustainable-pathway-european-energy-transition>



Base scenario market share in EU by 2030 achieved by H2 powered trains (28% for frontrunners, 11% for newcomers and 9% for later adopters)

<https://fch.europa.eu/news/new-study-shows-good-potential-hydrogen-powered-trains-europe>

AGENDA

Hydrogen Roadmap for Europe + NECP potential for H2



1) Hydrogen Roadmap for Europe

2) Opportunities for inclusion of H2 in the Portuguese NECP

3) IPCEI - Important Project(s) of Common European Interest



STRATEGIC VALUE CHAINS AND IPCEI: opportunities and limits

THE HYDROGEN VALLEYS SMART SPECIALISATION PLATFORM: regional profiles



<https://www.hydrogen4climateaction.eu/>



Hydrogen 4 Climate Action Brussels, 09.10.2019

How to kick-start the EU hydrogen
industry
to achieve the EU climate goals?

The screenshot displays the 'SMART SPECIALISATION PLATFORM' website. At the top, it features the 'Framework Agreement IPCEI Hydrogen' structure, which is organized into five vertical pillars: Sub-IPCEI 1 (Generation / Electrolysers), Sub-IPCEI 2 (Transmission / Transportation), Sub-IPCEI 3 (Mobility / Fuel Cells), Sub-IPCEI 4 (Industry use / heat), and Sub-IPCEI 5 (Energy storage / conversion). Below this structure, the objectives are listed: 1) Significant support to the EU Climate objectives & Security of Energy Supply, 2) Overcome the Market Failure (supply/demand deadlock), and 3) Kick-start the massive Hydrogen production and utilization. The main content area shows a 'Thematic Platforms' section with 'Industrial Modernisation' selected, featuring an illustration of a modern industrial facility and a 'Revitalising our regions' graphic. A 'Contact' section is also visible at the bottom left of the screenshot.

<http://s3platform.jrc.ec.europa.eu/hydrogen-valleys>

- **Green Flamingo:** 1 GW solar-based hydrogen production, transportation by tube trailers and ships using LOHC technology, distribution to HRSs and industrial users. ES, DE, NO, DK
- **Orange Camel:** 5000 hydrogen trucks for retail distribution, HRSs at retail stores. BE, IT, DE, FR, DK, NL
- **Golden Eagle:** 3 GW wind-based hydrogen production, transportation by pipelines, supply to steel plants, HRS, 500 public transport buses. AT, RO, PL, DE, DK, IT
- **Yellow Turtle:** Island decarbonisation via the use of hydrogen pipeline to and from mainland. For the use in public transport buses, HRSs, fleets (taxis, shuttles, etc.), heating. ES, BE, PL, NL, DE
- **Black Horse:** Heavy duty vehicles for long haul, tractors, HRSs, hydrogen infrastructure. SK, PL, CZ, HU, SE, DK
- **White Dragon:** 1 GW solar field covering previous lignite site, buses/public transport, LOHC based distribution system, HRSs, CHP for house heating. GR, DE, DK, FR, IT
- **Pink Snake:** 2 GW wind-based hydrogen plant, injecting and transporting hydrogen across borders using 800 km of existing/retrofitted/new gas pipelines thus creating a backbone for the hydrogen economy via the connection of mayor ports and industrial sites, steel plants, HRSs, regional public transport. NL, BE, DE, DK, NO, LU
- **Blue Dolphin:** 6 liquid hydrogen cargo ships, 3 terminals and related storage facilities. IT, FR, NL, ES

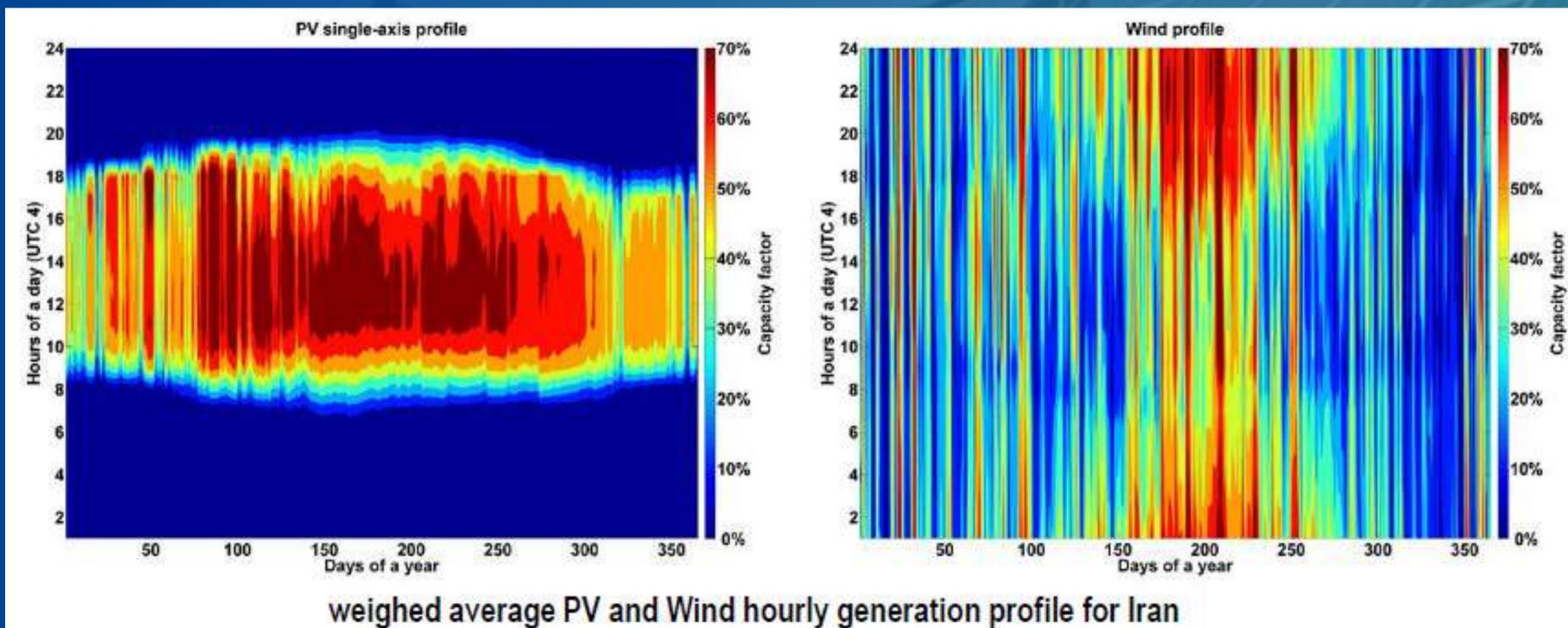


The projects' list is tentative and based on indicative submissions received so far. Final selection to be done in early October

H2 at scale to effectively integrate Volatile and Intermittent RES

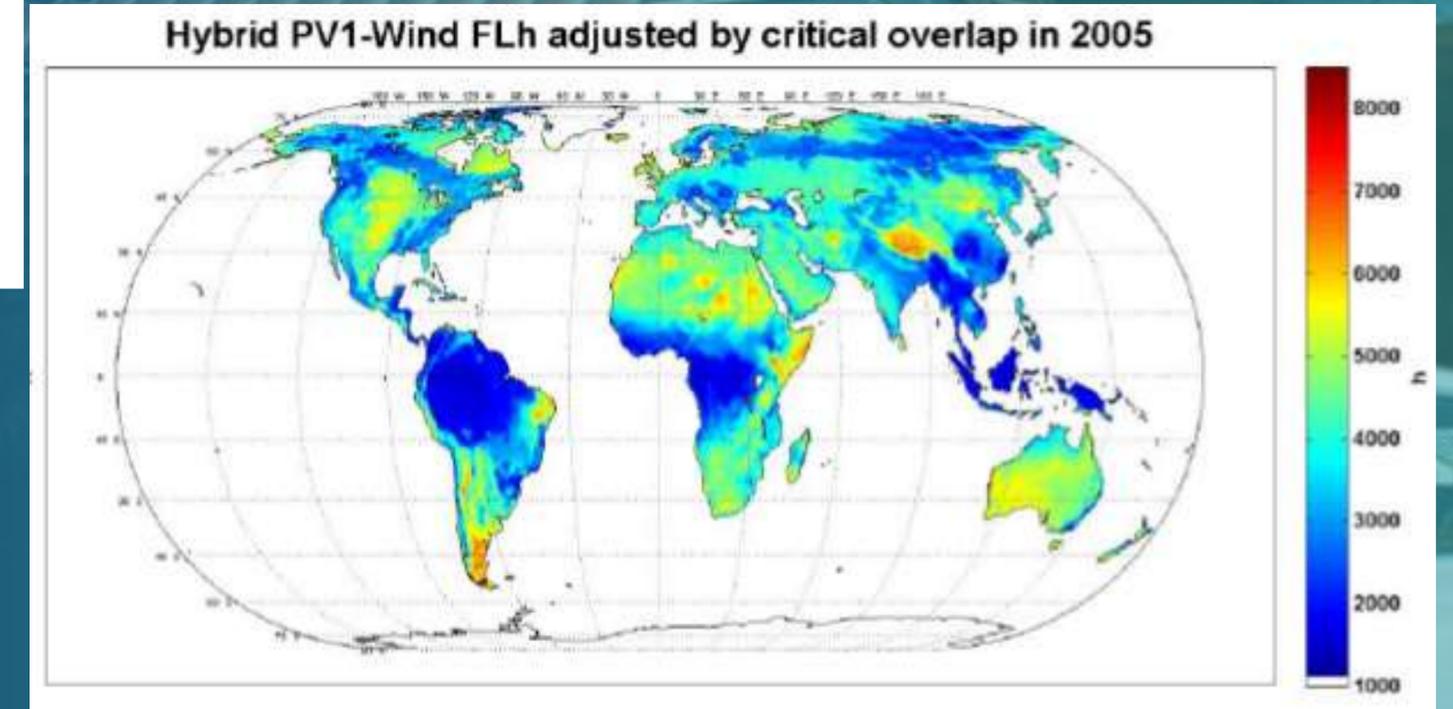


H2 plays a key role converting RES fluctuating flows into a steady commodity (“steady flows”) to use as energy or a chemical raw material for decarbonizing the power, gas (heat and industry) and mobility sectors



weighed average PV and Wind hourly generation profile for Iran

Yearly Full Load hours of PV+Wind (e.g. 2005)



(Example of) Daily profile of PV and Wind

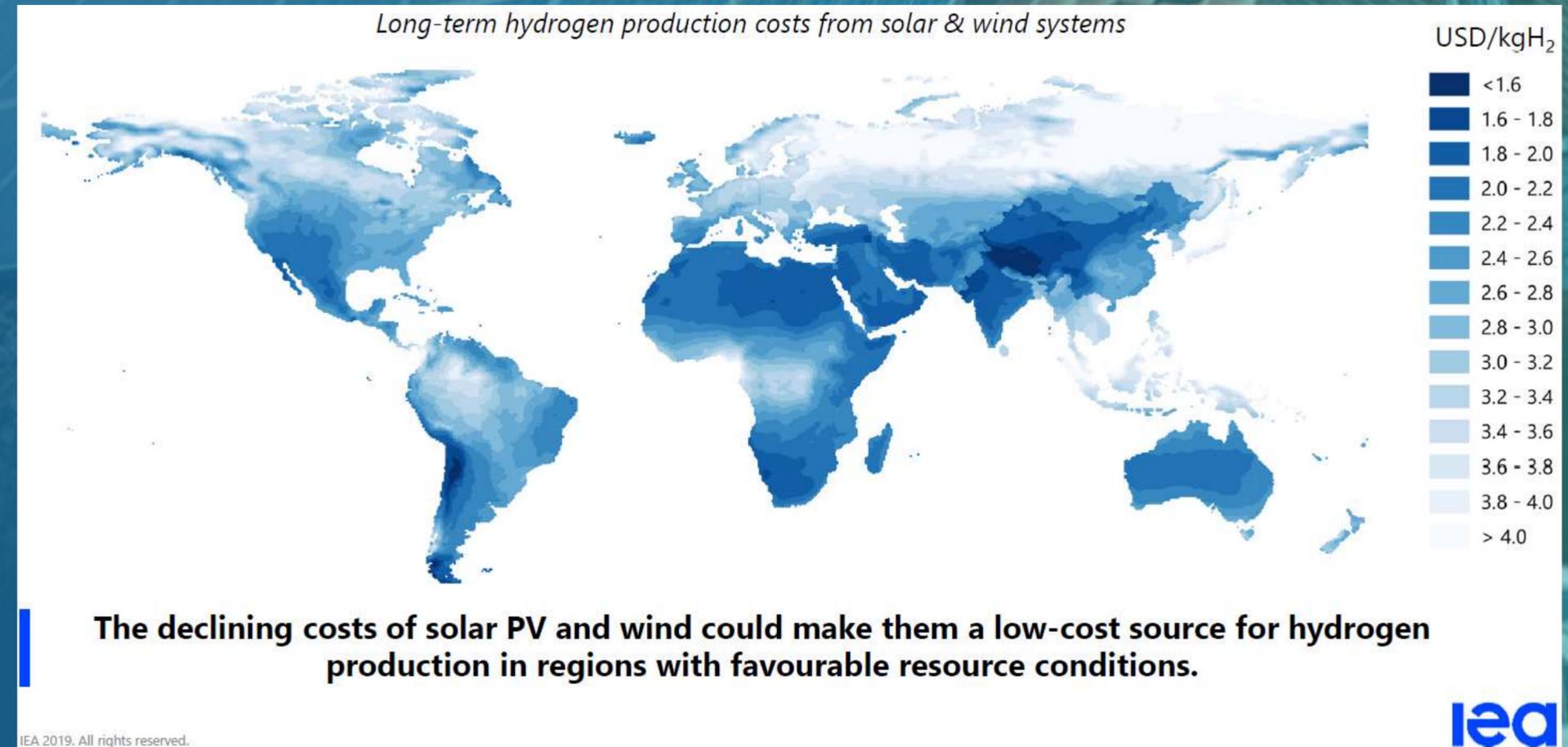
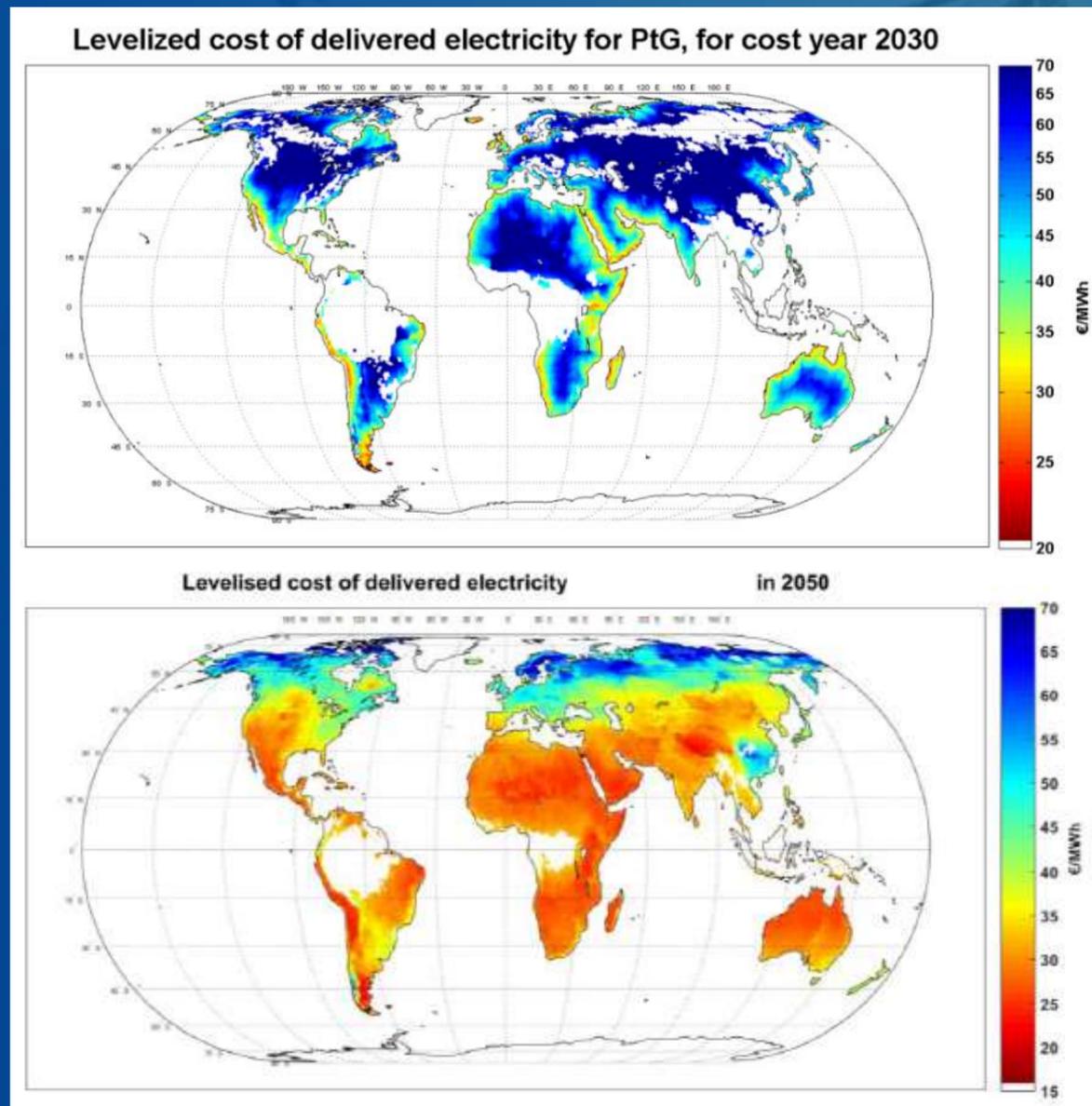


Mahdi Fasihi and Christian Breyer, Strommarkttreffen.org, *Synthetic fuels and chemicals: options and systemic impact*, 29 June 2018

https://www.strommarkttreffen.org/2018-06-29_Fasihi_Synthetic_fuels&chemicals_options_and_systemic_impact.pdf

Data source: NASA's databases

Tech development and climate goals push further cheaper RES uptake which in turn requires and boosts cheap green H2 offtake World wide



Strommarkttreffen.org, *Synthetic fuels and chemicals: options and systemic impact*, 2018

<https://www.strommarkttreffen.org/2018-06-29-Fasihi-Synthetic-fuels&chemicals-options-and-systemic-impact.pdf>

IEA (Report prepared by the IEA for the G20, Japan), *The Future of Hydrogen: Seizing Today's Opportunities*, 14 June 2019

<https://webstore.iea.org/the-future-of-hydrogen>

IEA, The Future of Hydrogen: Seizing Today's Opportunities

<https://webstore.iea.org/the-future-of-hydrogen>



Hydrogen production with CO₂ capture is coming online

Facilities with hydrogen production and CCUS

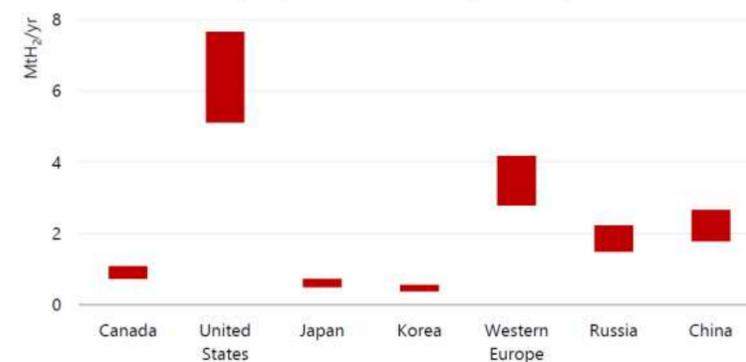


Low-carbon hydrogen from fossil fuels is produced at commercial scale today, with more plants planned. It is an opportunity to reduce emissions from refining and industry.



Buildings represent a big – but challenging – opportunity

Potential hydrogen demand for heating in buildings in 2030



Potential hydrogen demand might be on the order of 12–20 Mth₂/yr in key markets, but would require hydrogen prices of USD 1.5–3.0/kgH₂ in order to be competitive.

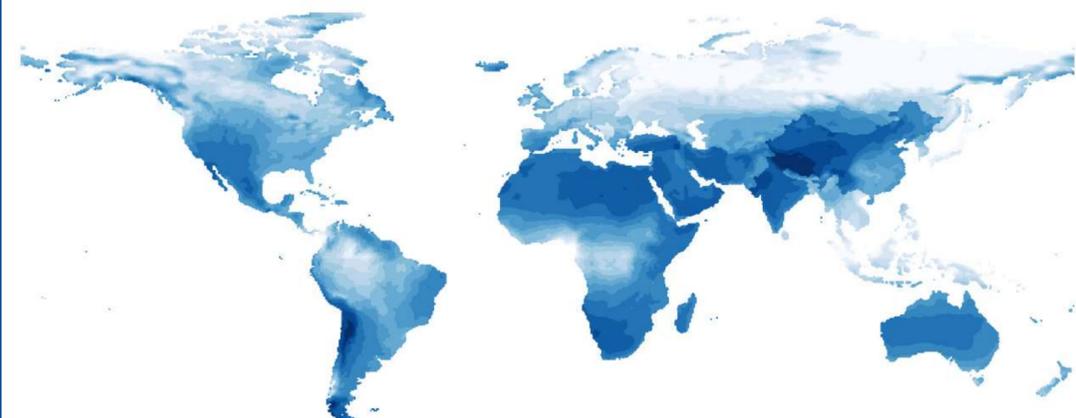


The IEA's 7 key recommendations to scale up hydrogen

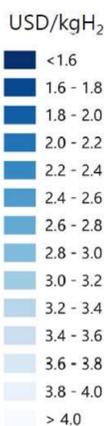
1. Establish a role for hydrogen in long-term energy strategies
2. Stimulate commercial demand for clean hydrogen
3. Address investment risks for first-movers
4. Support R&D to bring down costs
5. Eliminate unnecessary regulatory barriers and harmonise standards
6. Engage internationally and track progress
7. Focus on four key opportunities to further increase momentum over the next decade

IEA 2019. All rights reserved.

Long-term hydrogen production costs from solar & wind systems



The declining costs of solar PV and wind could make them a low-cost source for hydrogen production in regions with favourable resource conditions.



Four key opportunities for scaling up hydrogen to 2030



IEA 2019. All rights reserved.

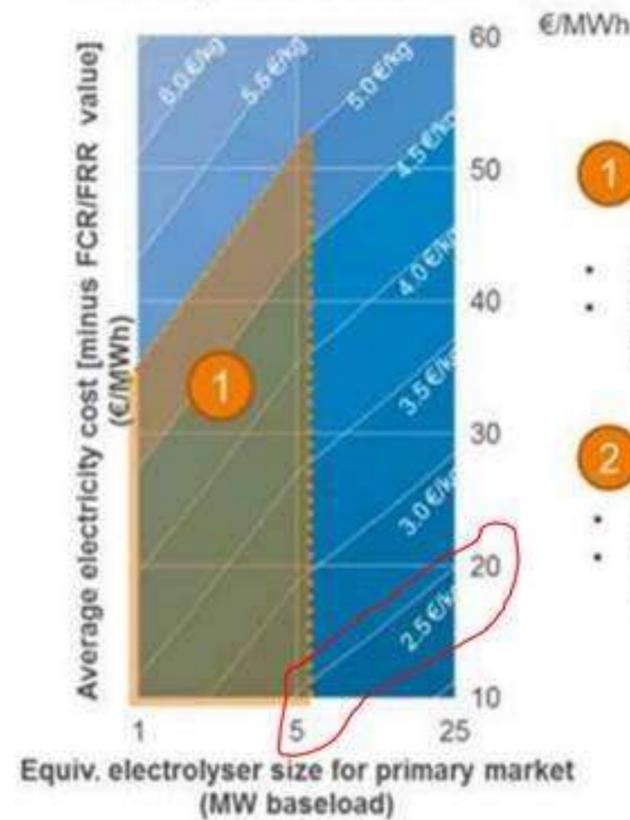


Study on “Early Business Cases for Power-to-Hydrogen (PtH) in Europe”

<https://www.fch.europa.eu/publications/study-early-business-cases-h2-energy-storage-and-more-broadly-power-h2-applications> (June 2017)

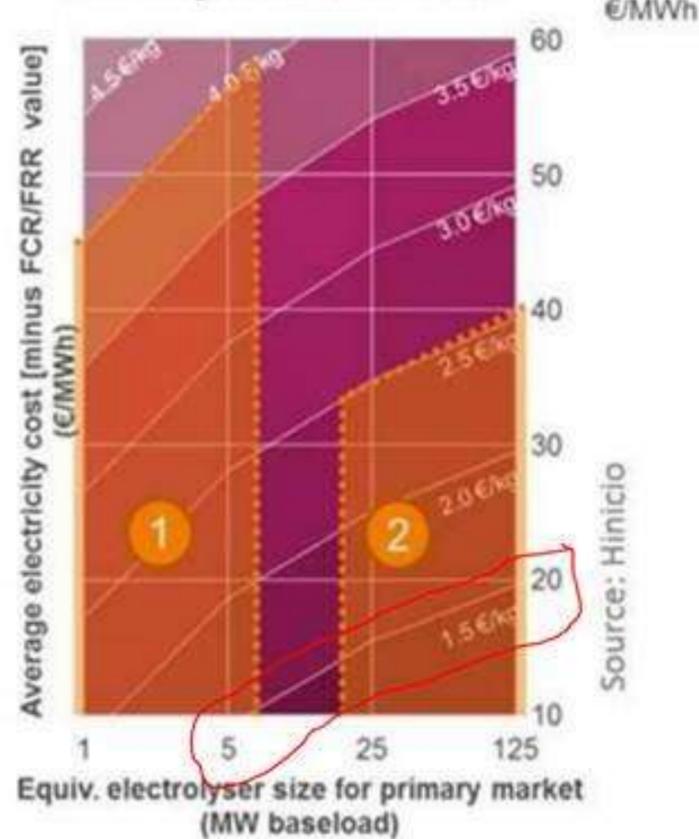


H₂ Prod. Cost vs Size & Electricity Total Cost
Boundary conditions - 2017



- 1 Light industry
Mobility on-site
Mobility SC**
 - Market size up to 6 MW
 - H₂ cost objective of 4-5 €/kg from electrolyser
- 2 Large industry**
 - Market size over 20 MW
 - H₂ cost objective of 2.6 €/kg from electrolyser

H₂ Prod. Cost vs Size & Electricity Total Cost
Boundary conditions - 2025



Source: Hincio

Figure 2: H₂ production cost vs electrolyser size vs total electricity cost boundary conditions in 2017 and 2025

Opens new pathways for PtH and enables new business models that can be highly complementary and symbiotic with RES projects (cPPA).

- Key variables for the profitability of PtH:
 - Size of the electrolyser - scale effect
 - Time of deployment - maturity of the technology is still increasing and so are sizes which, together with higher deployment rates will bring further down its CAPEX
- Value of the hydrogen produced - and the grid services the electrolyser can deliver
- Electricity cost for running the electrolyser



[FCHJU web: Initiatives/ funding & finance/ advice on complex business models/ coupling wind with PtH2](https://www.fch.europa.eu)

AGENDA

Hydrogen Roadmap for Europe + NECP potential for H2



1) Hydrogen Roadmap for Europe

2) Opportunities for inclusion of H2 in the Portuguese NECP

3) IPCEI - Important Project(s) of Common European Interest

- ✓ EU industry fully aligned with EU Climate policies!
- ✓ Green H2 potential in PT
 - enabler of cheap intermittent RES
 - decarbonize NG grid
 - seasonal energy storage
 - Heavy-duty transport potential – bus, truck, rail, shipping, aviation
 - FCH's value chain creating jobs and improving PT competitiveness!
- ✓ Potential for green H2 exports to the North of Europe





FUEL CELLS AND HYDROGEN
JOINT UNDERTAKING

Pedro GUEDES DE CAMPOS

Financial Engineering Officer
pedro.guedes-de-campos@fch.europa.eu

For further information

www.fch.europa.eu
www.hydrogeneurope.eu
www.nerghy.eu



@fch_ju



Fch-ju@fch.europa.eu



FCH JU