



FUEL CELLS AND HYDROGEN
JOINT UNDERTAKING



MISSION
INNOVATION

accelerating the clean energy revolution

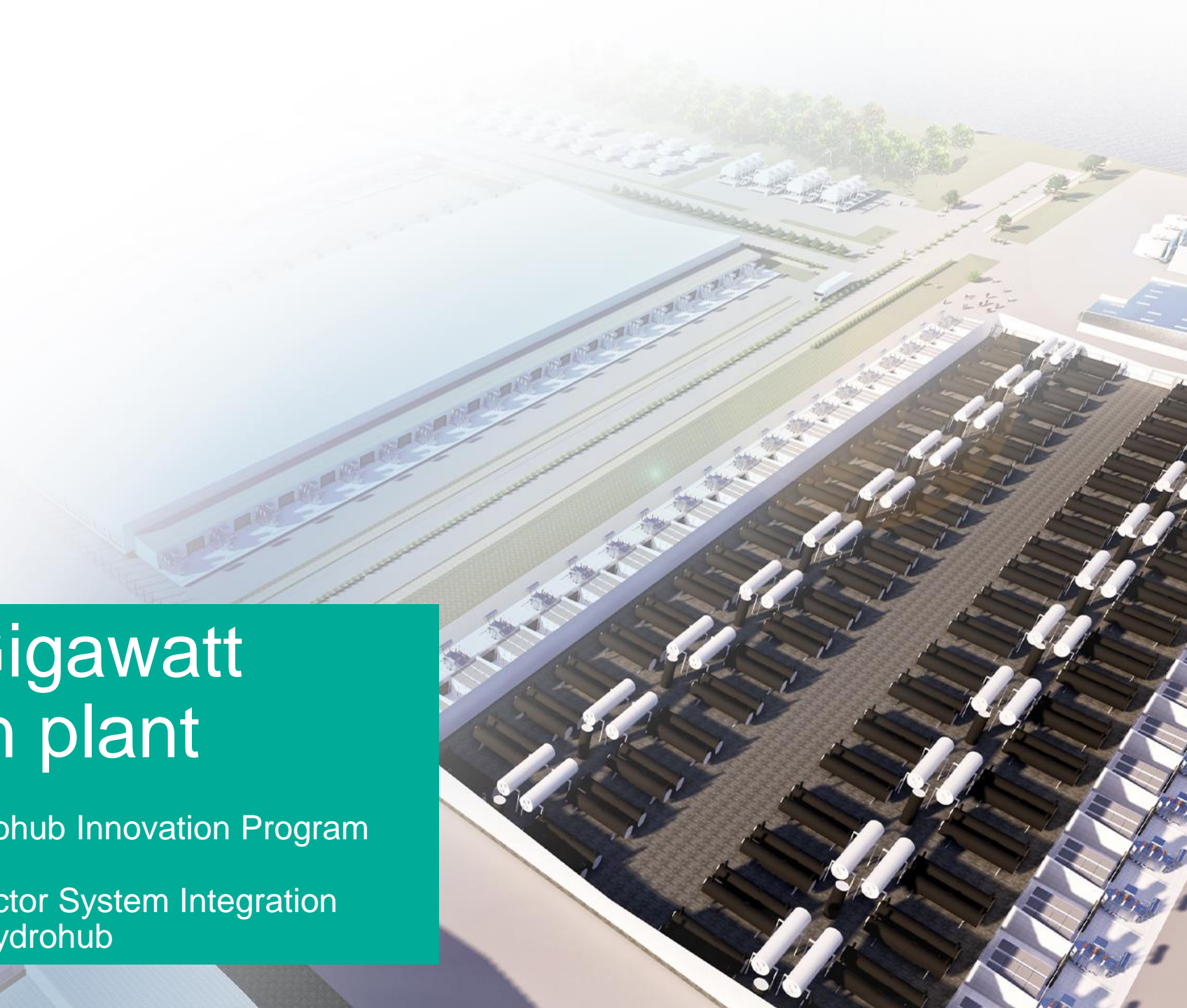


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ISPT and the Gigawatt green hydrogen plant

Introduction to ISPT and the Hydrohub Innovation Program

Andreas ten Cate – Program Director System Integration
Carol Xiao – Program Manager Hydrohub





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Together

Trust-based

Factual

Independent

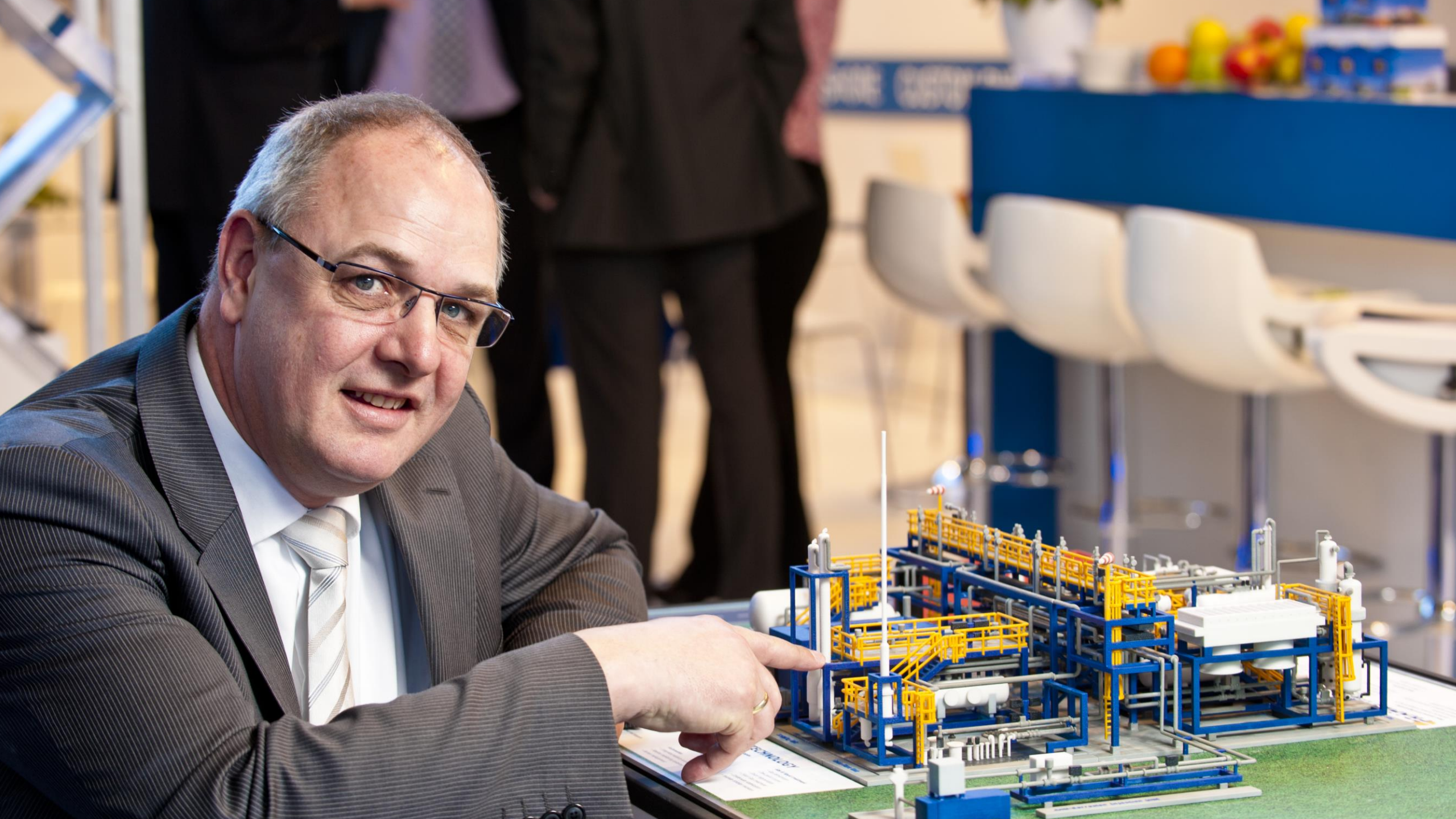


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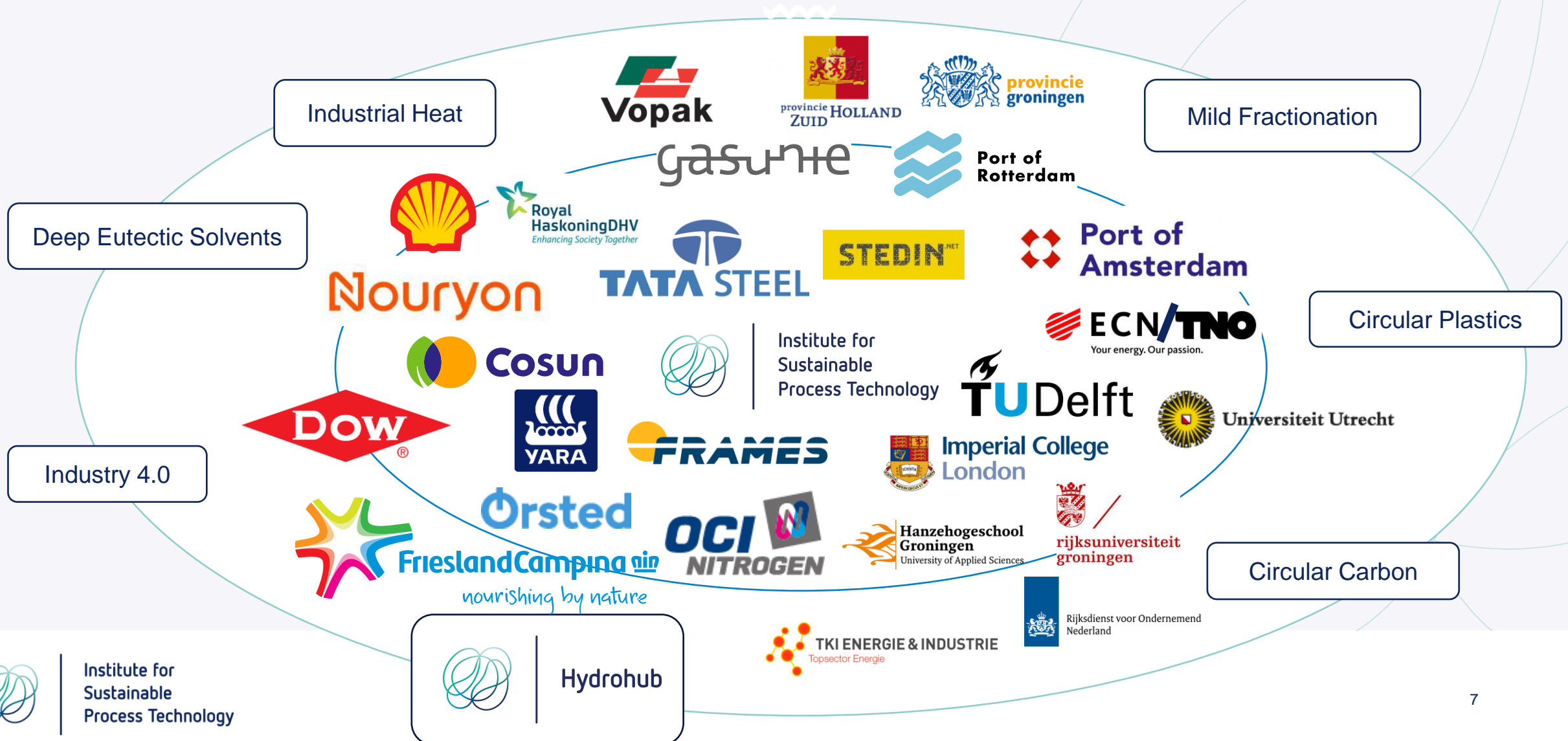








Some of our partners



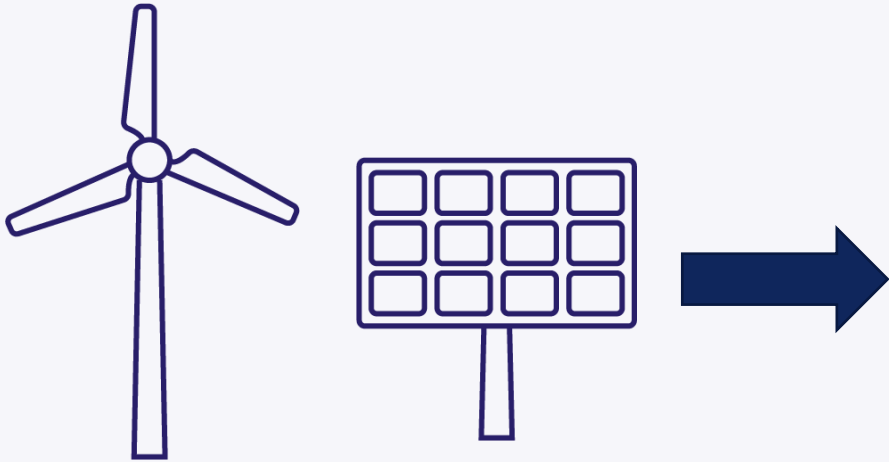
Hydrohub Innovation Program



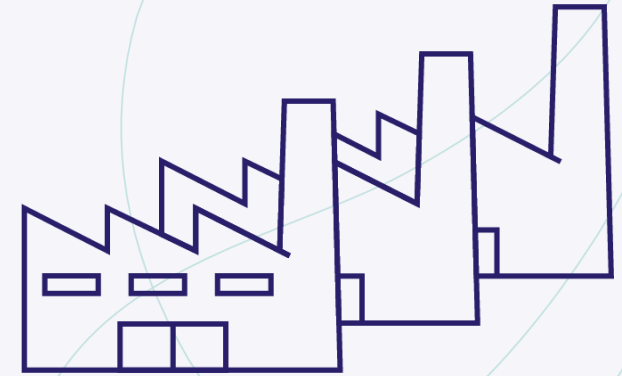
Hydrohub



Matching the scales



~10 GW offshore NL in 2030



NL ~800 kton / yr industrial
hydrogen production and use



Hydrohub



Matching the scales



Hydrohub



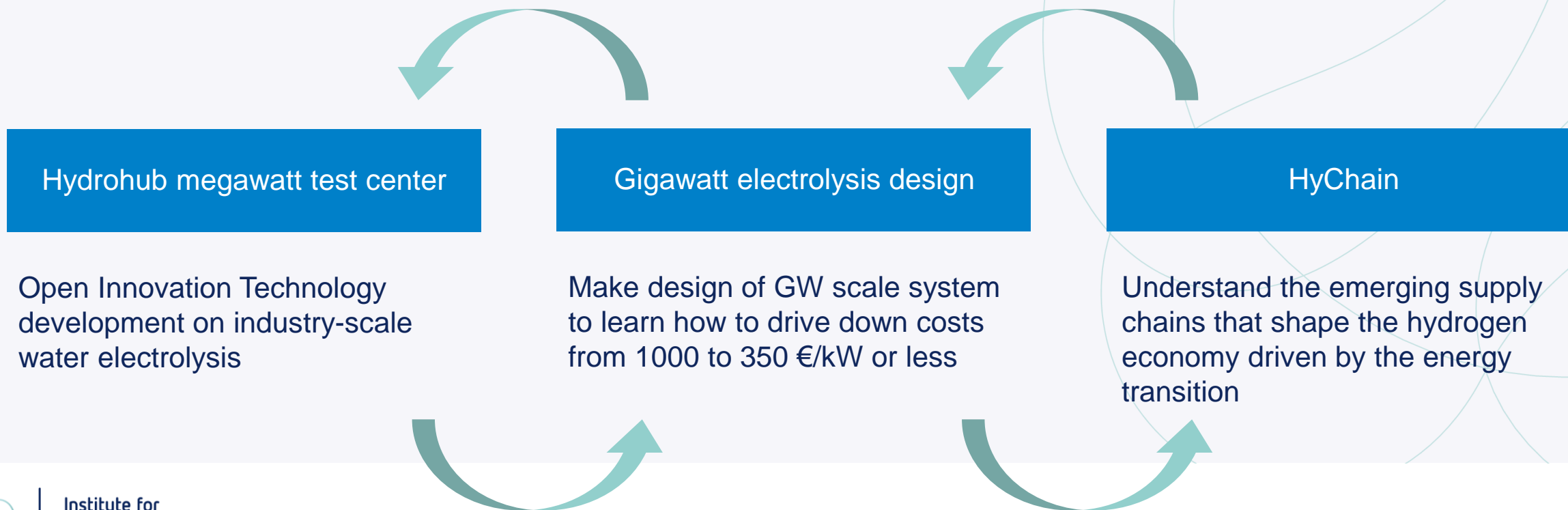
Connect through GW scale water electrolysis





The Hydrohub Innovation Program

Electrolysis-based production of sustainable, low cost, **hydrogen at scale** as a driver for circular industrial chains



Gigawatt scale water electrolysis conceptual design



Hydrohub

Develop an economically viable GW scale green hydrogen concept for 5 industry clusters

1. Science

Imperial college of London | TNO |
Utrecht University

- Choice of technology
- Stack size
- Learning curves
- Operating model

2. Business

5 Industrial regions

- Infrastructure
- Plot size
- Demand

3. Engineering

Core consortium partners

- Balance of plant
- CAPEX
- OPEX
- Upscaling versus upnumbering



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Two public deliverables so far...

Regional Integration

Port region locations for GW scale electrolysis in NL mapped

Published June 18 2020

Baseline design for a GW scale plant

Published October 28 2020



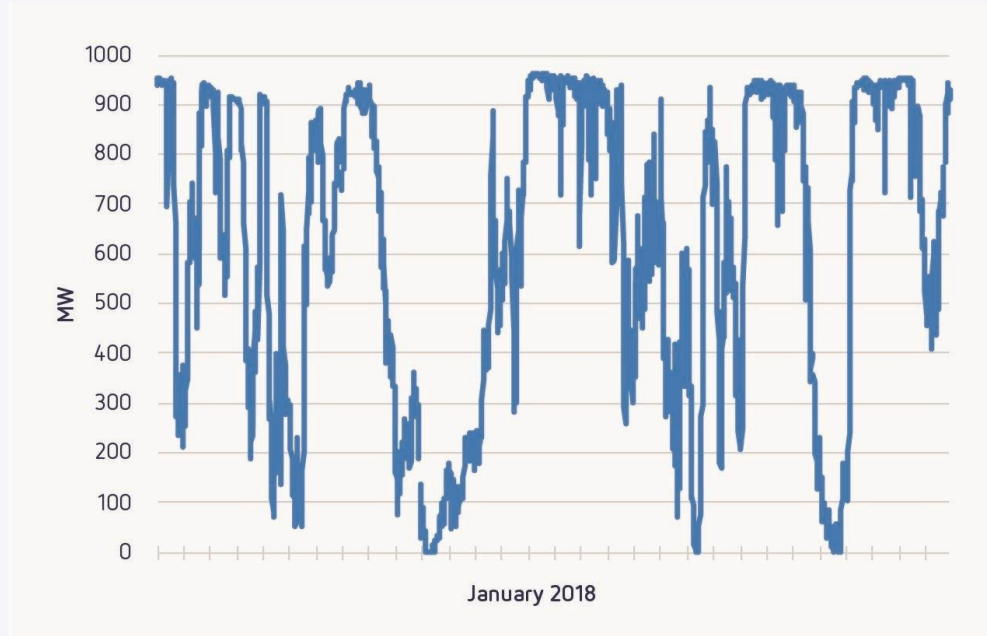
Baseline design starting points – location



- 1 GW Akaline and PEM electrolyser plant
- In the Netherlands
- Greenfield plant
- Industrial zone in port area



Baseline design starting points – power supply



Power supply to a 1 GW green hydrogen plant based on a typical North Sea wind pattern. The graph is based on 2018 data of a 950MW North Sea wind park, adjusted to gigawatt scale.

Data provided by Ørsted

- Offshore wind power (one year wind profile data)
- 380 kV connection point with 1 GW capacity and amounts to 4000 GWh annually.
- Variation of the wind load results in flexible power supply.
- Additional back-up electricity needed to ensure minimum load of 15%

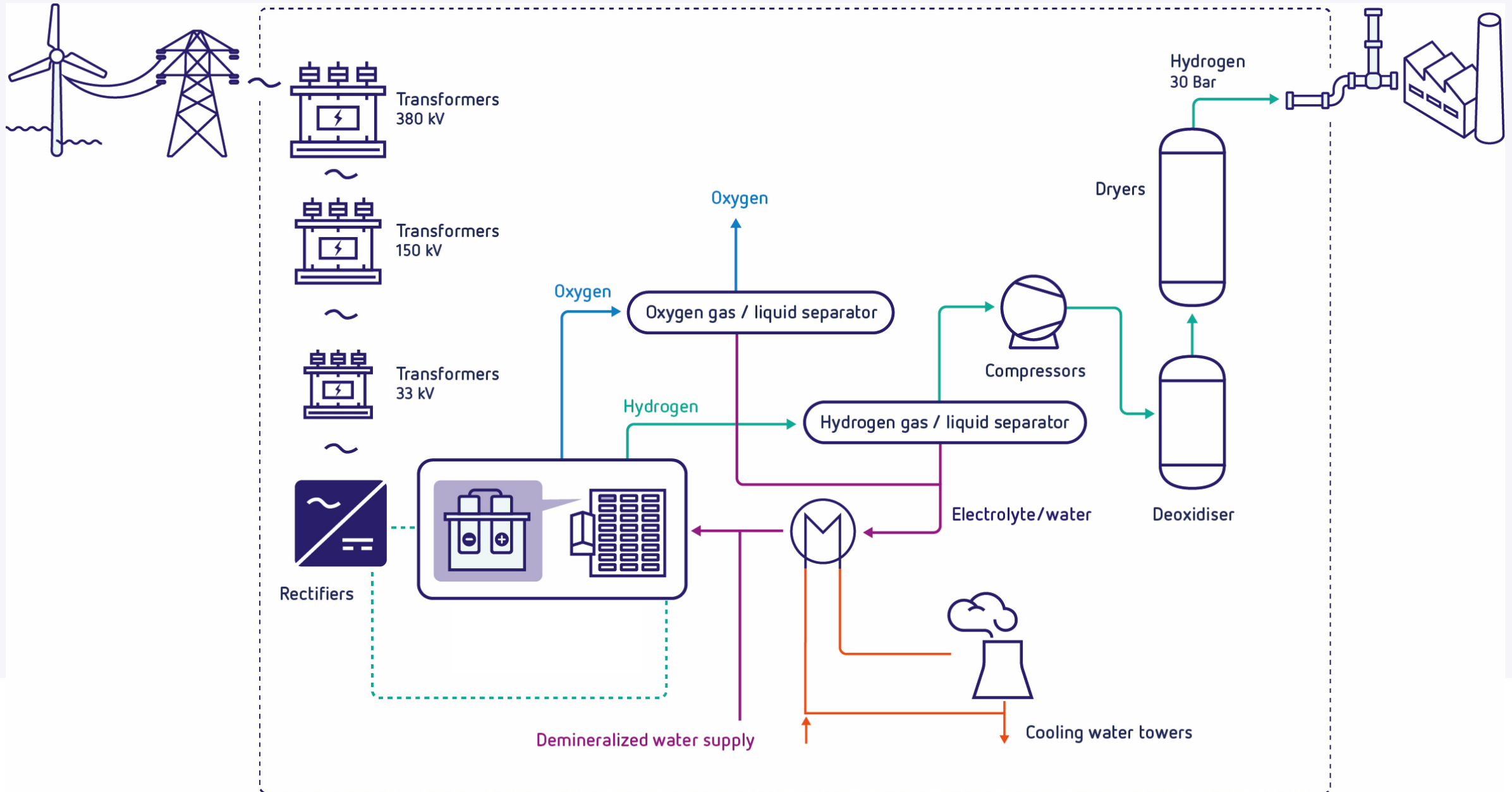


Baseline design starting points – hydrogen production

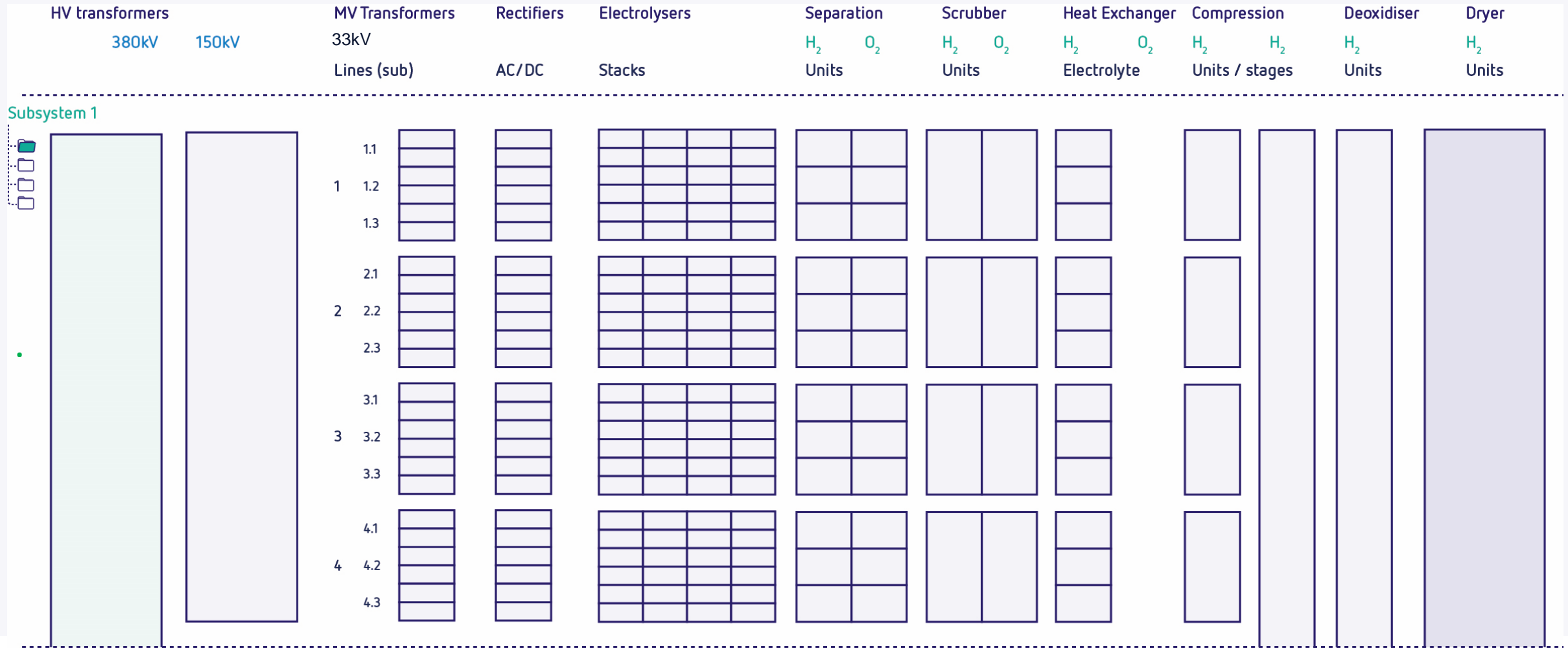
Production characteristics	Alkaline Electrolyser	PEM Electrolyser
Electricity consumption electrolyser	4.4 kWh per Nm3 hydrogen	4.9 kWh per Nm3 hydrogen
Operational pressure for electrolyser stacks	Atmospheric pressure	Pressurised operation
Electrical losses surrounding electrolyser	8%	5%
Nominal hydrogen output (30 bara, 99,99 % purity, 30ppm (vol) water)	18.8 ton/h	17.1 ton/h



Scope of the GW green hydrogen plant



Modular design of a 1 GW green hydrogen plant





Artists impression of a GW plant



Multidisciplinary team in five main areas

	Areas	Partners	Main equipment
1	Power supply and electronics	Ørsted, Yara, Nouryon, MTSA, TUEindhoven, ISPT	380kV, 150kV, 33kV transformers, rectifiers, switch gear, bus bars
2	Electrolyser stacks	Nouryon, Ørsted, Yara, TNO, Imperial College London, University Utrecht, ISPT	Alkaline 432 stacks PEM 1485 stacks
3	Balance of plant (separation, compression and gas treatment)	Nouryon, Frames, Gasunie, OCI Nitrogen, Yara, ISPT	54 / 99 hydrogen gas-liquid separators (Alkaline/ PEM) 54 / 99 oxygen gas-liquid separators (Alkaline/ PEM)
4	Utilities and Process Automation	DOW, Nouryon, Ørsted, Yara, ISPT	cooling water towers demi water treatment DCS (Distributed control system) ESD (Emergency Shut Down)
5	Civil, structural & Architect	Nouryon, Ørsted, Yara, ISPT	building, piling, foundation, structural steel



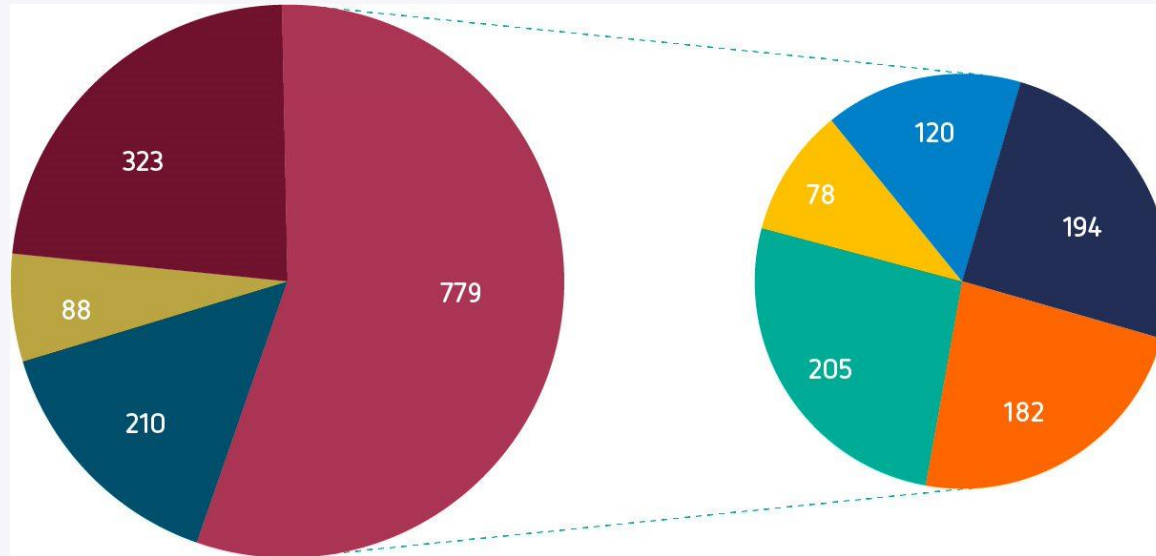


Cost estimating principles

- Total Installed Cost (TIC): cost required to install the plant ready for commercial operation
- Common practice bottom-up cost estimate
- Feasibility study: accuracy within - 25% / + 40% range (class IV level estimate of the Association for the Advancement of Cost Engineering)
- TIC consists of:
 - Direct costs: supply of equipment of the scope
 - Indirect cost: engineering, project management, construction supervision and management, and commissioning costs; fees utilities during start up etc.
 - Indirect Owners costs: project management, site supervision, operator training, insurance, grid fees, electricity consumption during construction etc.
 - Contingency: 30% to cover risks and unknown scope



Results Total Installed Cost – Alkaline technology



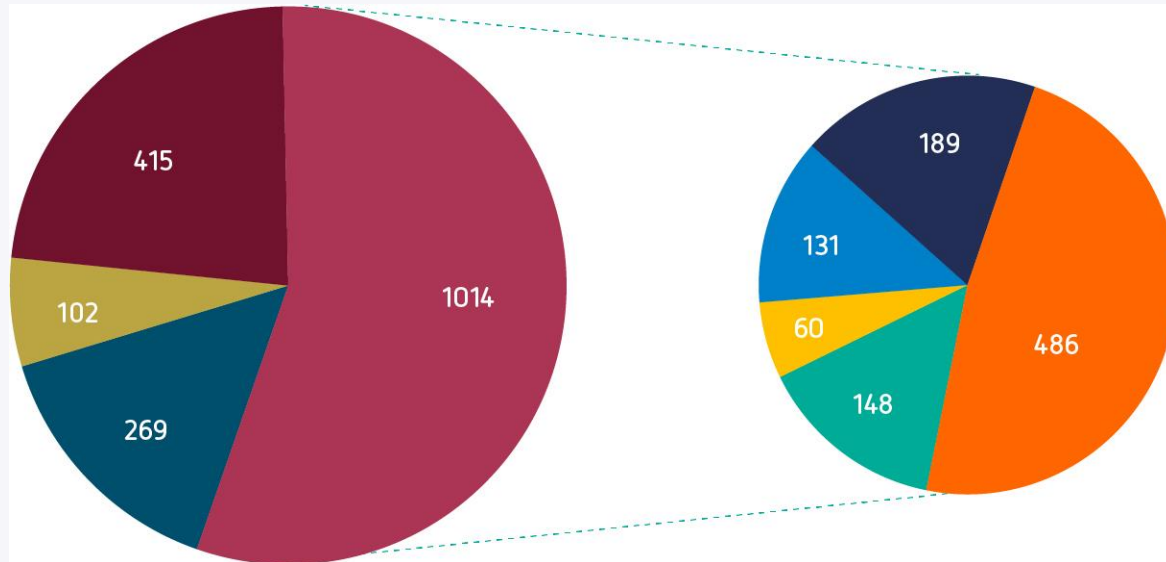
- Total Installed Costs 1400 Euro/kW
- Direct costs 779 Euro/kW
 - In line with public reported values
 - Stacks cost (~25%) is comparable with the costs of BoP, Power supply and electronics

■ Indirect costs
■ Owners costs
■ Contingency
■ Direct Costs

■ Balance of plants
■ Civil, Structural & Architect.
■ Utilities and Process Automation
■ Power supply and electronics
■ Stacks



Results Total Installed Cost – PEM technology



- Total Installed Costs 1800 Euro/kW
- Direct costs 1014 Euro/kW
 - In line with public reported values
 - Stacks cost (~50%) is comparable with the sum of other parts
 - BoP of PEM is lower due to no need for compression

■ Indirect costs
■ Owners costs
■ Contingency
■ Direct Costs

■ Balance of plants
■ Civil, Structural & Architect.
■ Utilities and Process Automation
■ Power supply and electronics
■ Stacks



Conclusion

- ✓ Total Installed Costs (TIC), incorporating indirect costs, owner cost and contingency are the relevant measure for investment in green hydrogen facility
- ✓ For 2020, a TIC of 1400 €/kW for Alkaline and 1800 €/kW for PEM are estimated
- ✓ Next to the Stacks costs, Power supply & Electronics, Balance of Plants, Civil and Utilities contribute significantly to the TIC
- ✓ This baseline design and costs estimate provides the first public reference of the TIC of a GW scale green hydrogen facility. This offers a starting point for exploring cost reductions of CAPEX and Levelised Costs of Hydrogen in the next phase



Consortium partners of the GW project



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