

# Hydrogen @ Siemens

**CO<sub>2</sub>-freie Wasserstoffherzeugung mit Elektrolyse, ein wesentlicher Baustein für die Energiewende und die Dekarbonisierung der Industrie oder „Strom gibt Gas“**

**Dirk Schönberger, Siemens Hydrogen Solutions, 14. Symposium Energieinnovation Graz**

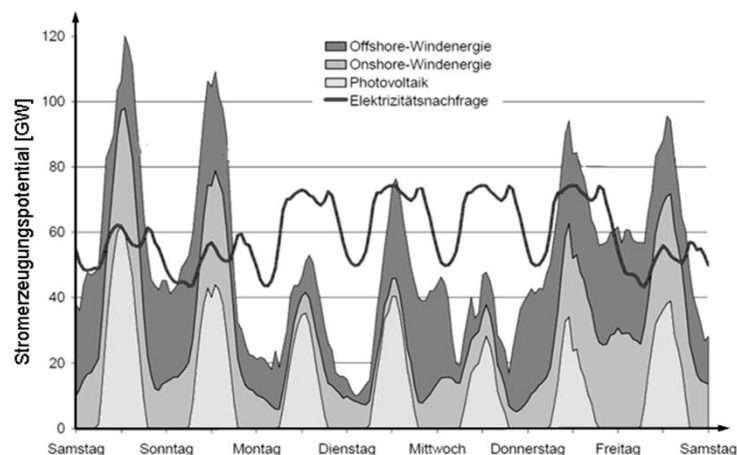
***„Water will be the coal of the future.  
Energy of tomorrow will be water that  
was split by electricity“***

***(J. Verne, 1874)***

# “Energiewende” and integration of renewable energy ...will challenge the energy industry



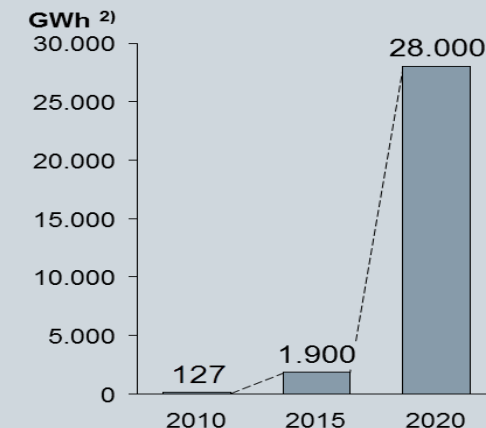
## Power generation and load curves



Source: TU Berlin, Prof. Erdmann, extrapolated for the year 2020

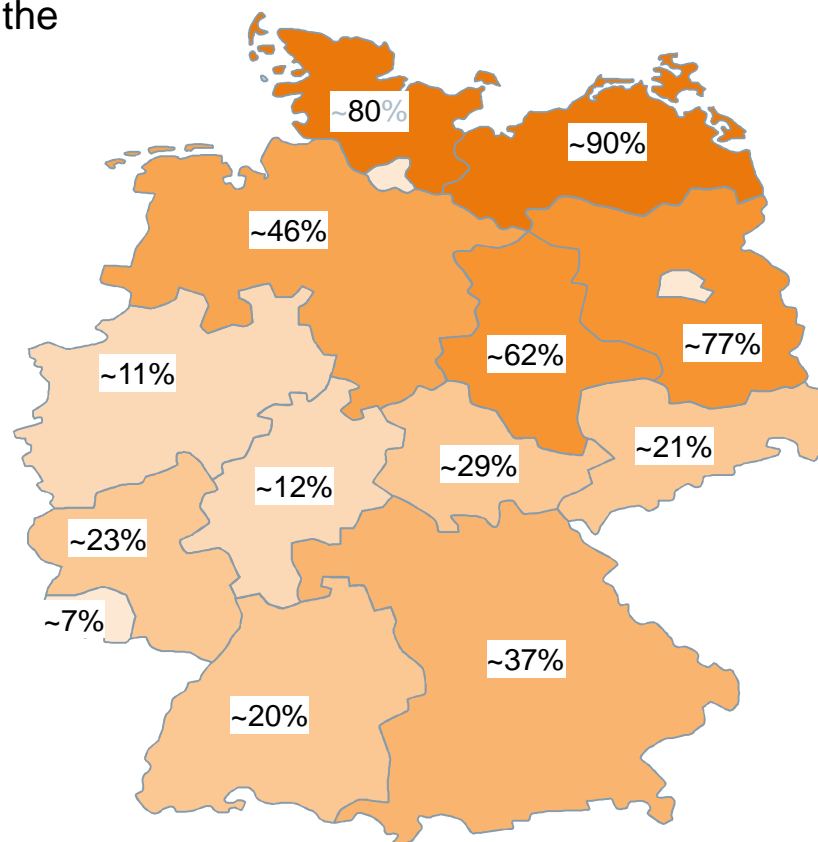
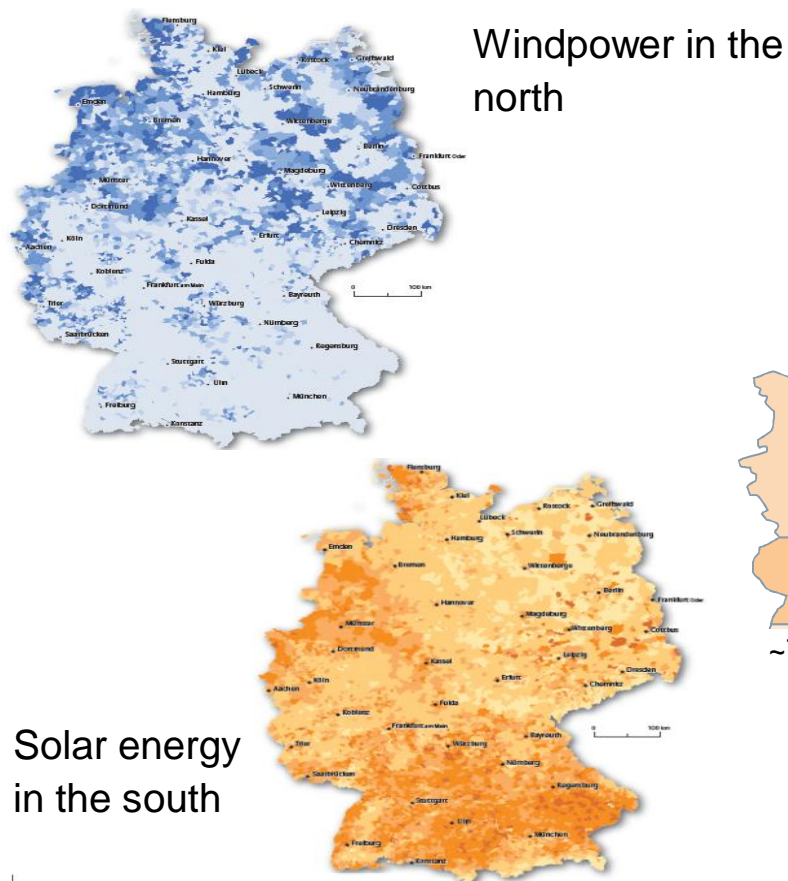
## Curtailment <sup>1)</sup>

- 1) EnBW (Münch) at BMU Strategy Meeting, 05.09.12
- 2) total demand Germany 2011: 615.000 GWh



The future CO<sub>2</sub>-optimized energy scenario will require smart solutions.

# Current situation – already challenges in the integration of renewable energy



2014:  
Already 40% abandonment  
of windfarms in high wind  
areas during the high wind  
season

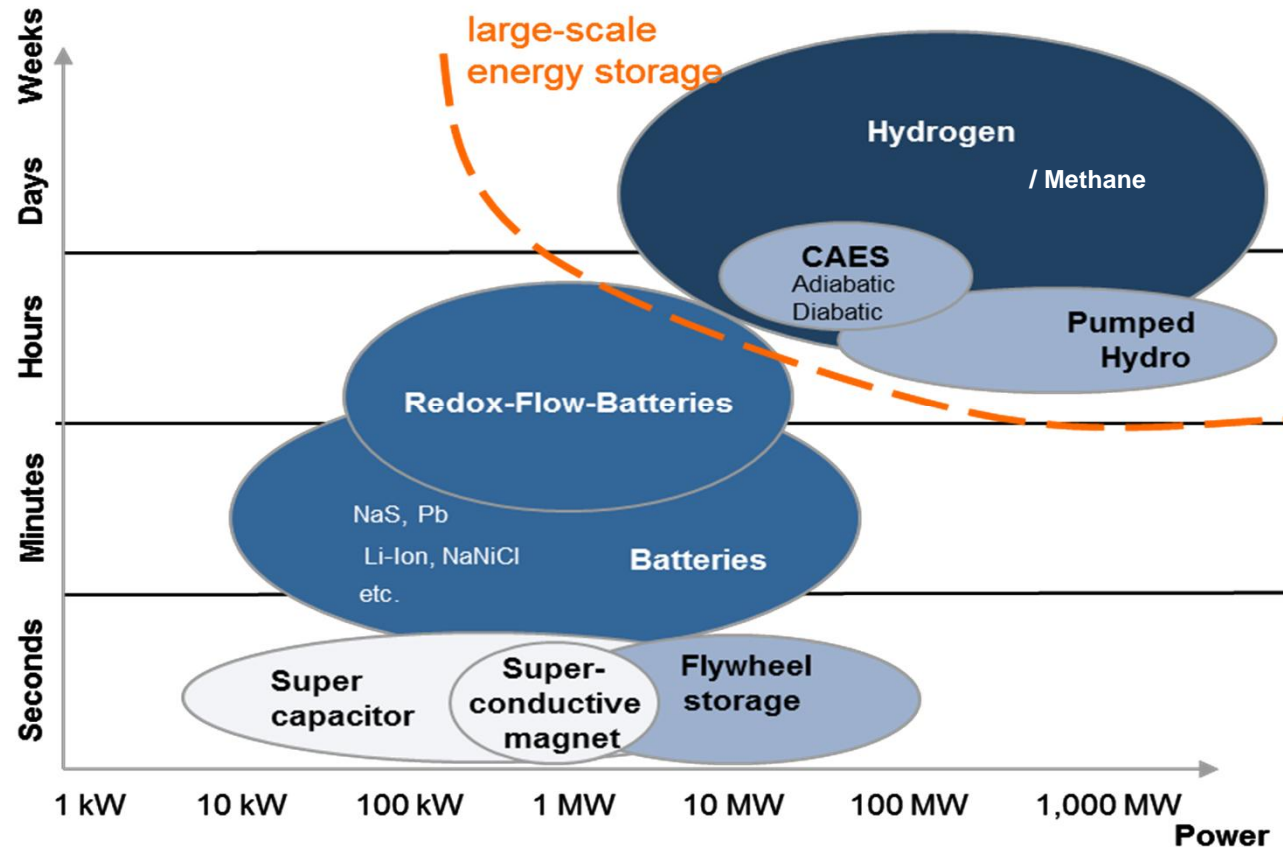
2030 ?

Percentige of renewable energy  
production per region\*



# Options to address Large Scale “Grid Storage” are limited

## Segmentation of electrical energy storage

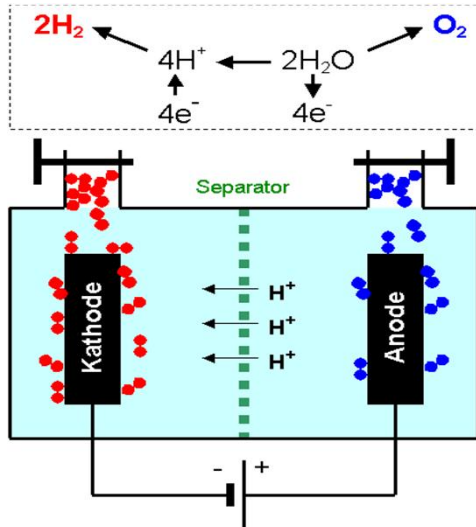


## Key Statements

- There is no universal solution for electrical storage
- Large scale storage can currently only be addressed by
  - Pumped Hydro,
  - Compressed Air (CAES) and
  - Chemical storage media like Hydrogen and Methane

# Advantages of the PEM Electrolyzer Technology

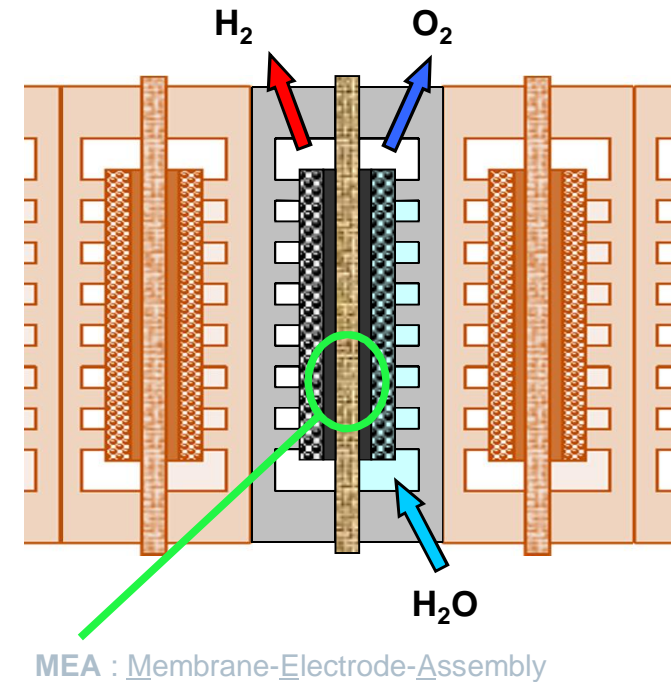
## Basics:



## Key spec:

- High dynamic operation
- Compact design, small footprint
- Simple cold-start capability
- Pressure operation
- Low degradation
- Pure water handling
- Rapid load changes

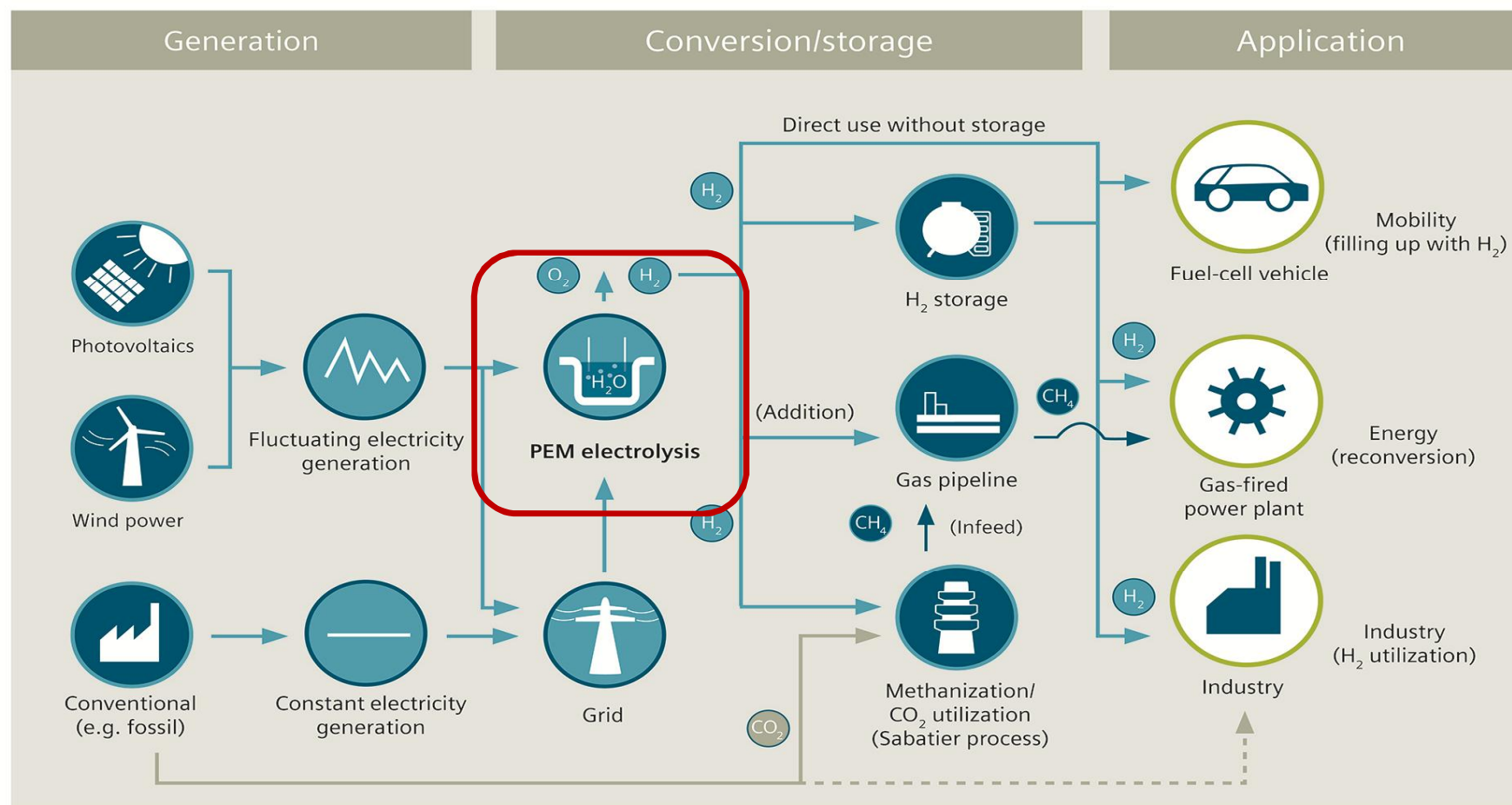
## PEM\* technology:



\* Proton-Exchange-Membrane

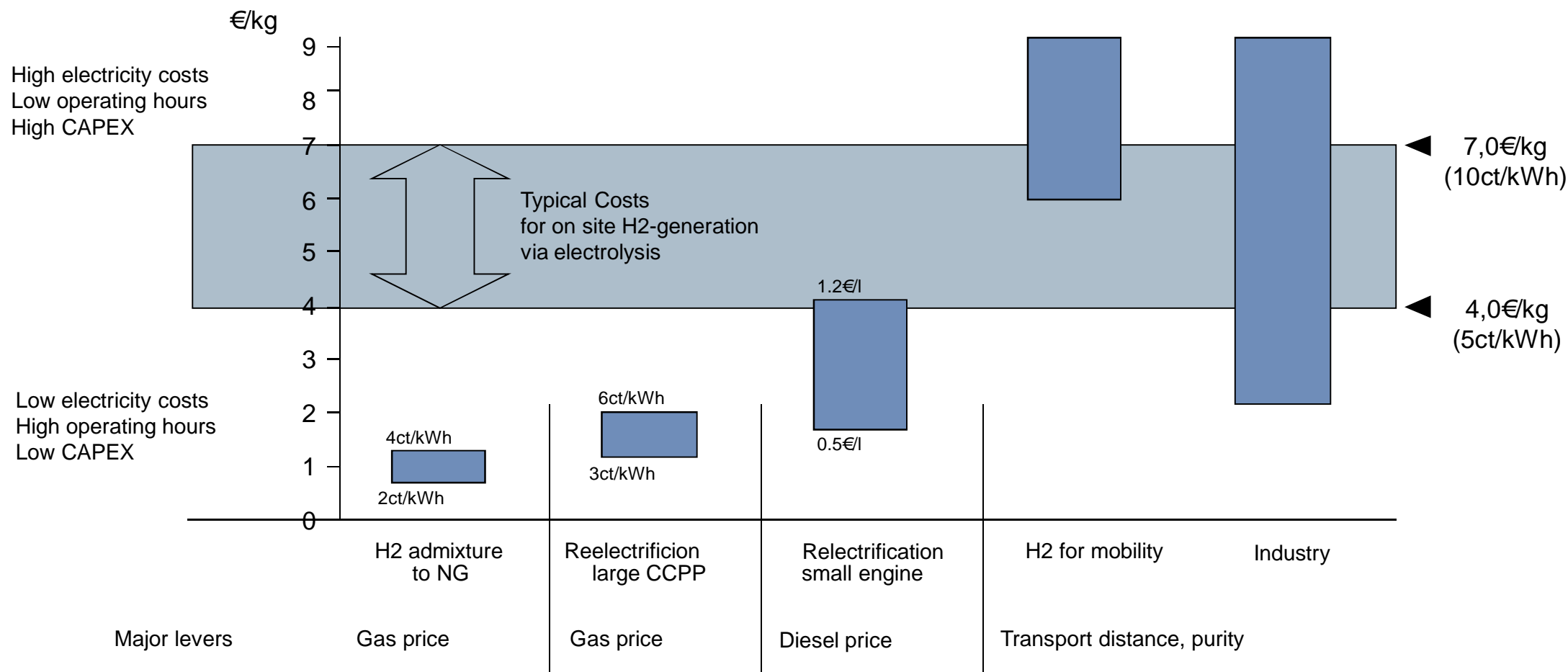
# PEM Electrolyzer:

## H<sub>2</sub> drives the convergence between energy & industry markets



Applications and examples of use of hydrogen electrolysis

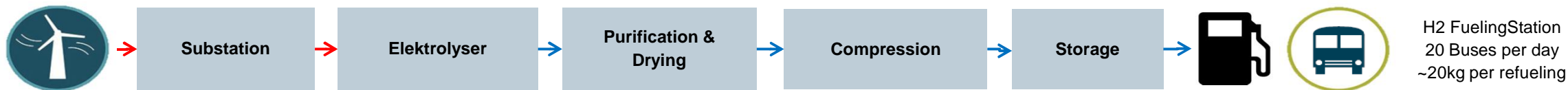
# Priority applications for Power to Gas will be also decided by benchmark market prices





# Application Example

## Economic hydrogen production for buses



Electricity Costs	Example: Influence on hydrogen production costs
15 ct/kWh	12 €/kg
10 ct/kWh	9 €/kg
5 ct/kWh	6 €/kg

Bus Operation	Diesel-Bus	Fuel Cell-Bus
Specific Fuel Costs	1,30 €/l	6,...12 €/kg
Consumption	40 l/100 km	8 kg/100 km
Fuel Costs per 100 km	52 €/100 km	48,...96 €/100 km

**Resumé: The business case is mainly dependent on electricity costs.**

\*Further assumptions: Daily hydrogen demand 400 kg, Depreciation: 10 years

# Decentralized energy storage plant

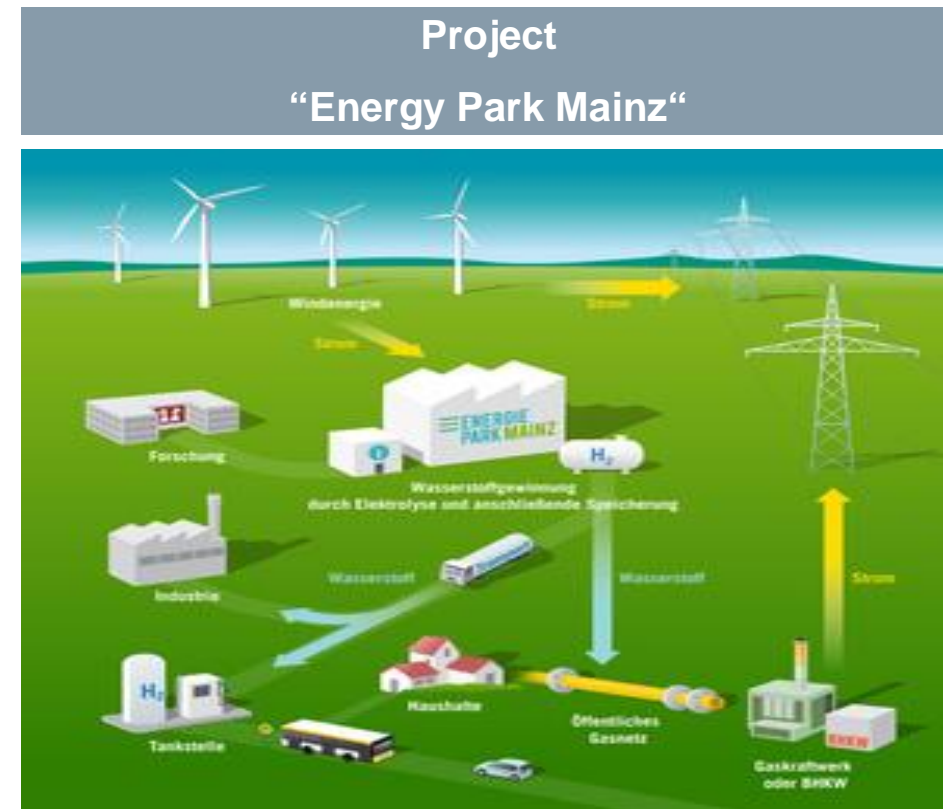
## First PEM Electrolyzer in the MW-range worldwide

### Objectives:

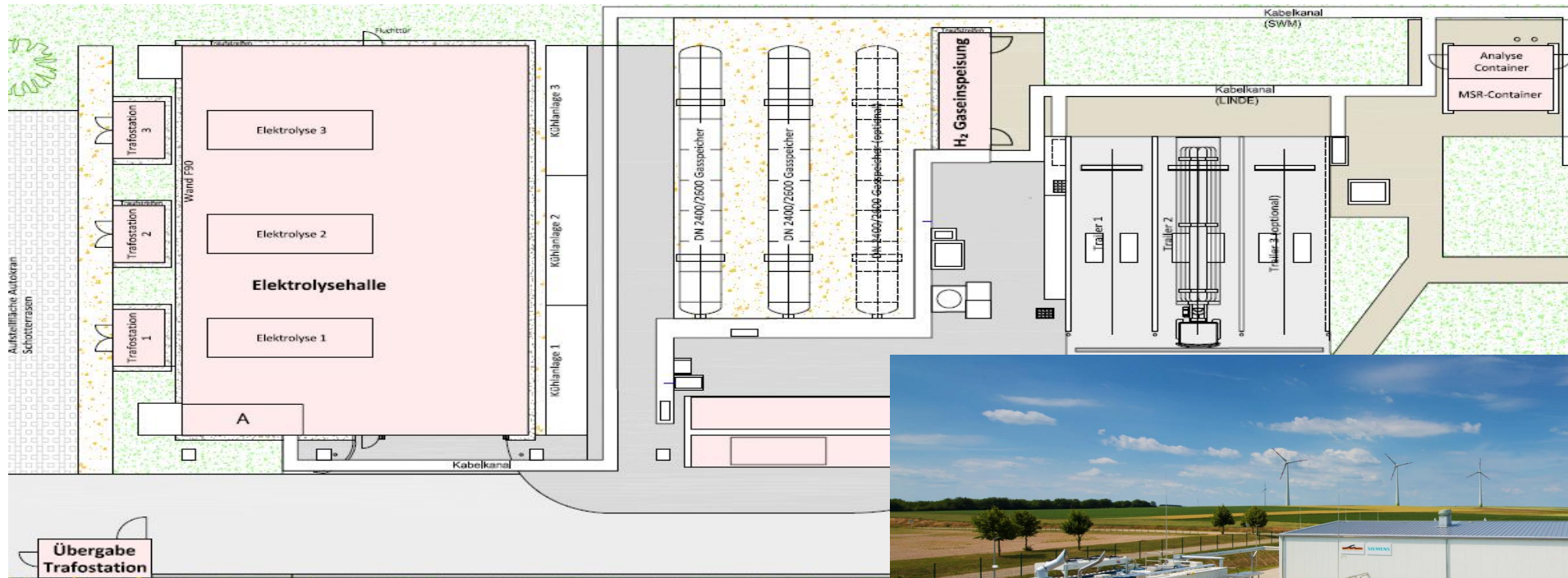
- Connection to 10 MW wind-farm and grid (20 kV).
- Energy storage plant in order to provide grid services (balancing mechanisms).
- Injection in local gas grid and multi-use trailer-filling.
- Demonstrating safe handling of hydrogen and create awareness in public, politics

### Technical and production aspects:

- 6 MW Electrolyzer (3 Stacks à 2 MW peak) delivered in 07/2015
- 1000 kg storage (33 MWh)
- 200 tons target annual output.



# Energiepark Mainz – Plant layout



# Energiepark Mainz – Scope of supply

## Hydrogen storage and handling facility



Power grid  
connection 20kV

Transformer-  
Rectifier Unit

Electrolysis  
2-3.5 MPa

Water  
purification



DeOxo Unit

Ionic Compressor

Condensate trap

Compressor  
1st stage

Compressor  
2nd stage

Condensate recycle



Gas storage  
(max. 8 MPa)

NG grid injection



Final drying

Trailer filling  
22.5 MPa



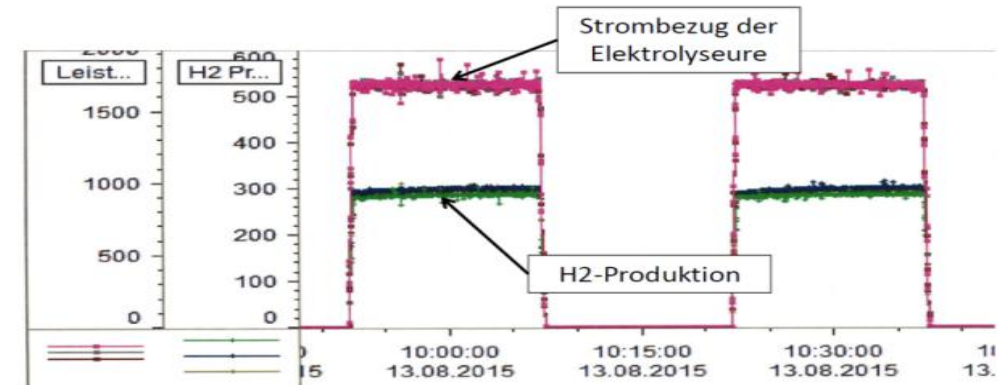


# Energiepark Mainz – Status

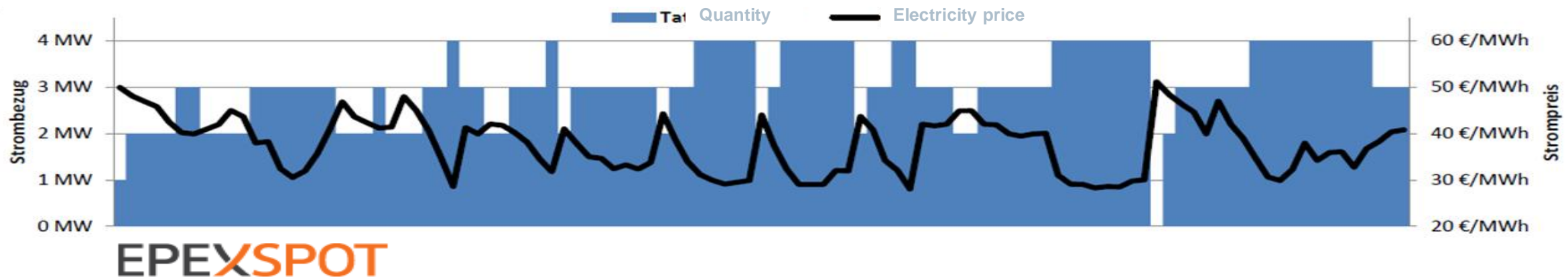
## First experience of operation

→ Normal operation between Sep. and Nov.

- Electricity supply through EPEX Spot market (during the week 8:00 -18:00)
- Approx. 1 GWh electricity consumed
- More than 40 Trailer filled



→ Expected dynamic and power consumption is achieved





# A large European consortium to develop refuelling solutions for fuel cell bus depots



Inter-study partners: Element Energy, PE International, EvoBus

## Empfehlungen zu politischen Rahmenbedingungen



- Für die erfolgreiche Markteinführung [...] ist eine rechtliche Klarstellung der Eigenschaft von Power-to-Gas als **Nicht-Letztverbraucher** zwingend notwendig. [...] Aus dieser Eigenschaft als Nicht-Letztverbraucher lässt sich eine **Befreiung von der EEG-Umlage**, den Netznutzungsentgelten, der Stromsteuer, der Stromsteuer, den Konzessionsabgaben, der § 19-Umlage und Offshore-Umlage sowie der KWK-Umlage ableiten [...]
- Es sind [...] zeitlich und im Volumen begrenzte **Markteinführungsinstrumente** zu schaffen, um einen wirtschaftlichen Anlagebetrieb für Power-to-Gas Anlagen während der Erprobungs- und Markteinführungsphase zu ermöglichen [...]
- Einsatz von “**Grünem Wasserstoff**” in **Industrieprozessen** (z.B. im Raffinerieprozess) muss stärker belohnt werden. (z.B. höhere Anerkennung bei der Biokraftstoffquote oder Anhebung der Preise für CO2 Zertifikate)
- Power-to-Gas ist [...] in die bestehende **technische Regelungen** für die Erdgasinfrastruktur zu integrieren [...]

**SIEMENS**



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