

North Sea – an area for blue and/or green hydrogen

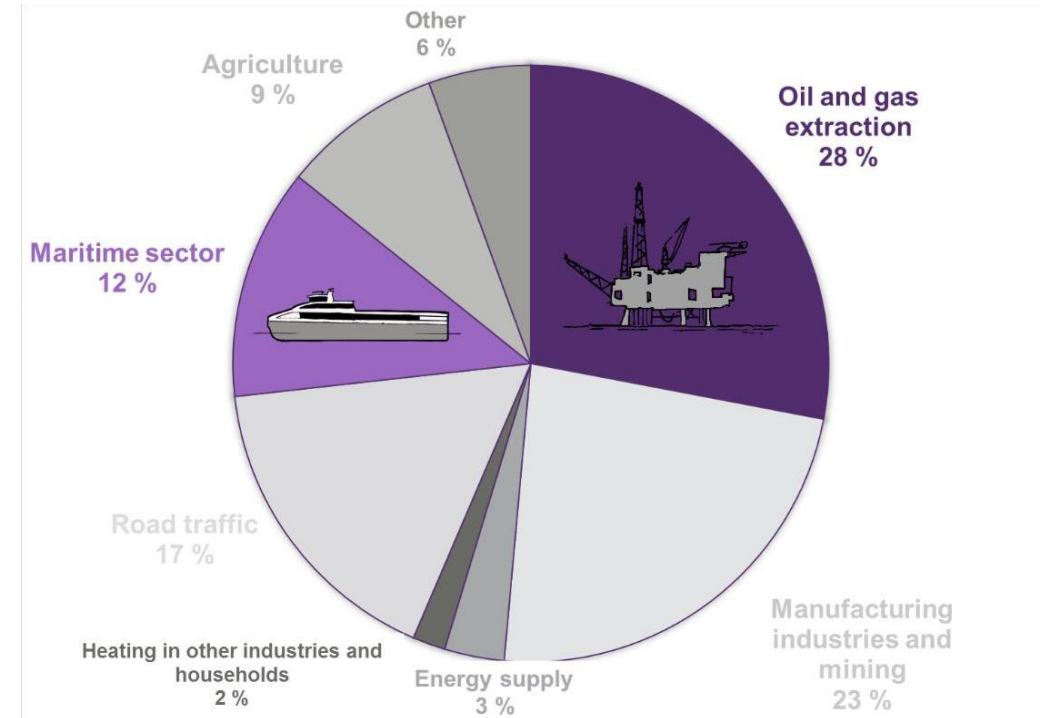
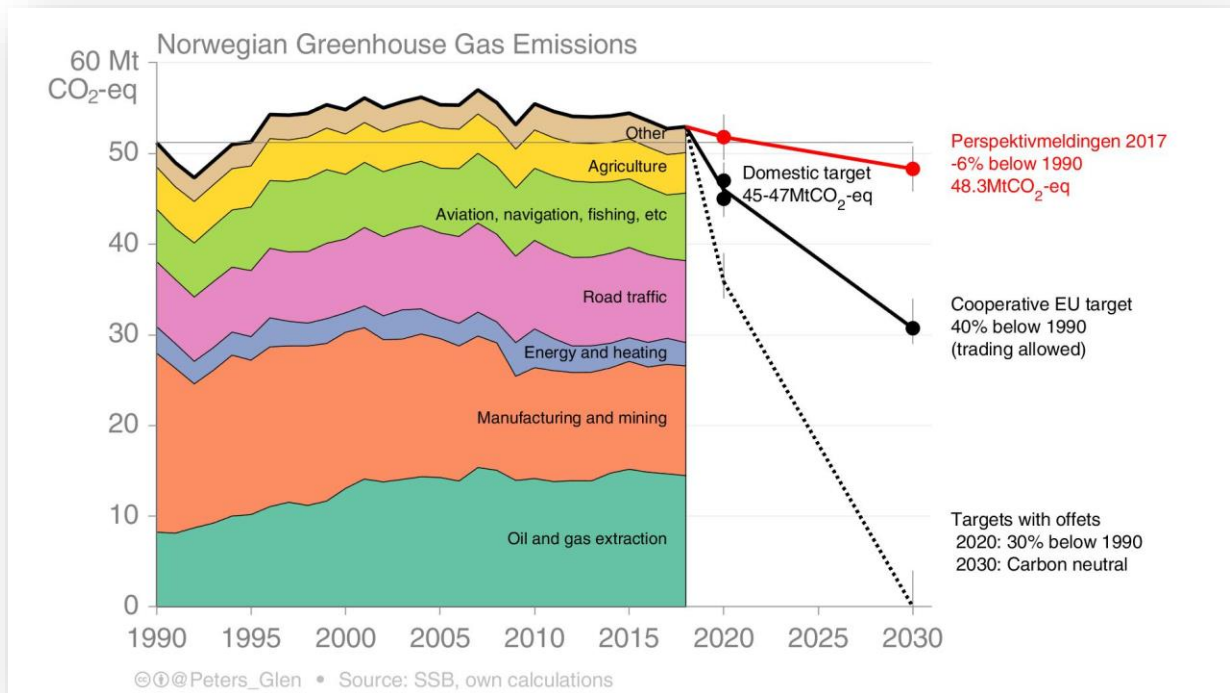


**Centre for Sustainable
Subsurface Resources**

CSSR Centre director:

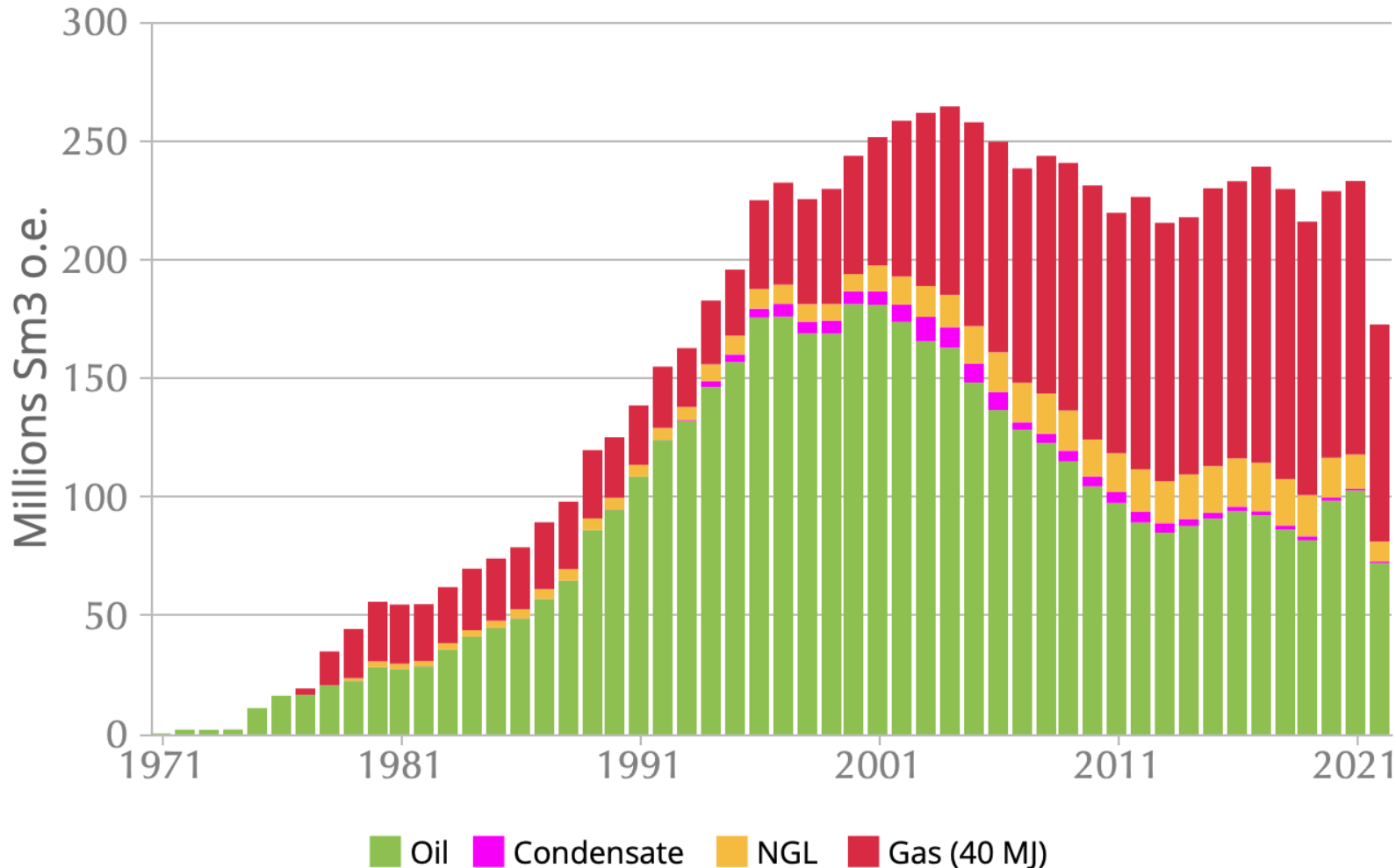
Sarah Gasda, NORCE/UiB
sgas@norceresearch.no

Norway's climate ambitions



Source: Norwegian Environment Agency

NPD Fact pages: NCS historic production



- Norway exports natural gas to the EU primarily for home heating and cooking
- **Norway is expected to export nearly 90 billion cubic metres (bcm) of gas to the European Union**, nearly 25% of its expected gas needs this year, according to forecasts from energy consultancy Rystad. Exports to Britain could reach 36 bcm, nearly 50% of the country's total gas demand. – *Reuters, Sep 8 2022*
- **Norway's gas exports amount to ~200 Mt/y of CO₂ emissions by end users**

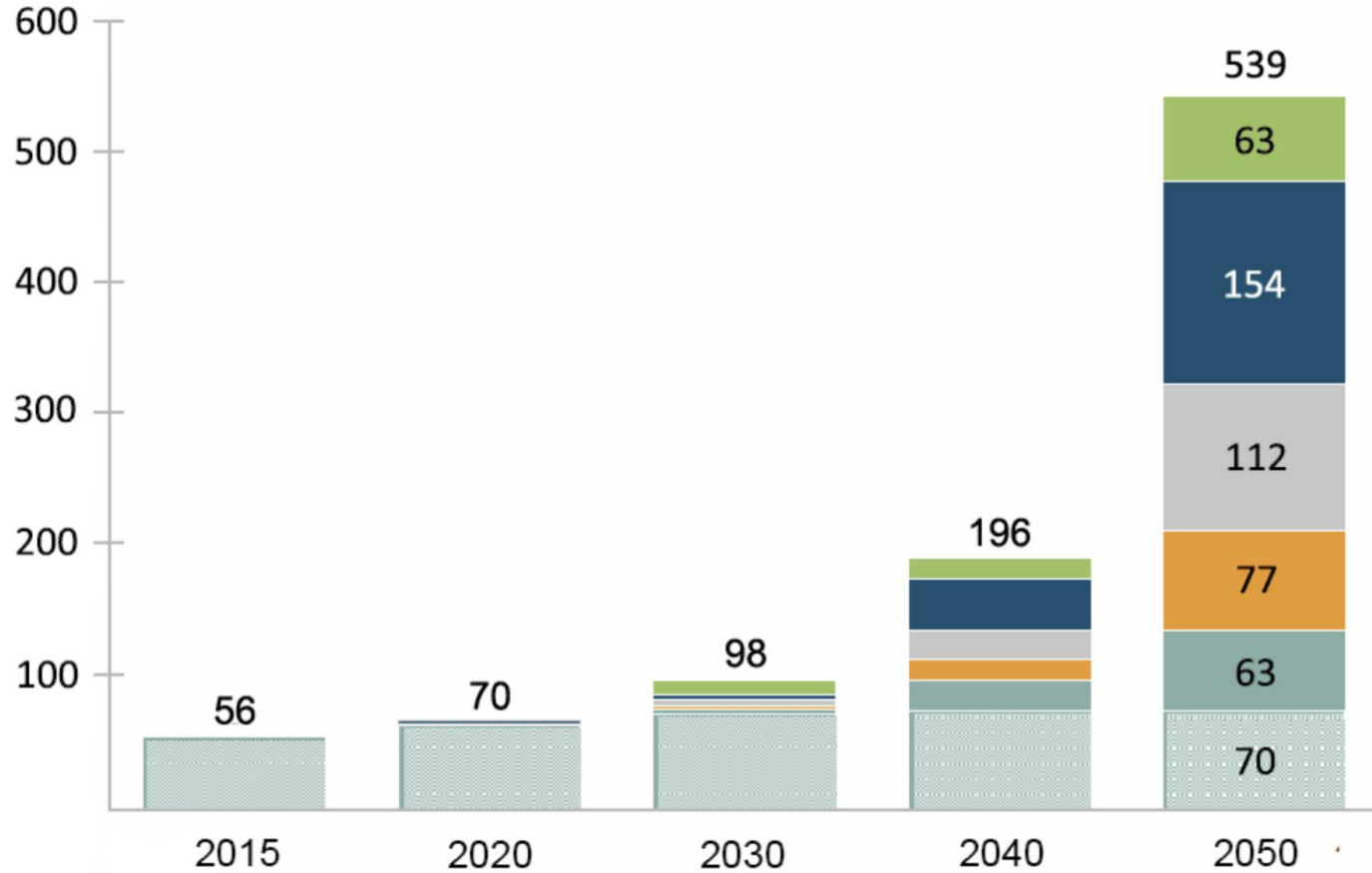
Norway's Hydrogen ambitions/ goals



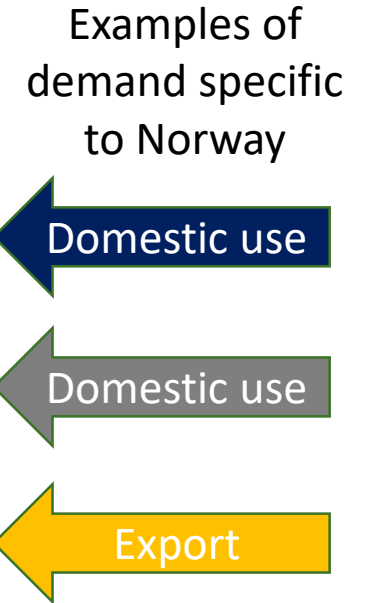
*«...The Government will contribute in building a comprehensive valuechain for hydrogen where production, distribution and utilisation is developed in parallell...»
(unofficial translation)*

Hydrogen demand could increase 10-fold by 2050

Demand in million metric tonnes H2



- 1 Power generation, buffering
- 4 Transportation
- 5 Industrial energy
- 6 Building heat and power
- 7 New feedstock (CCU, DRI)
- Existing feedstock uses



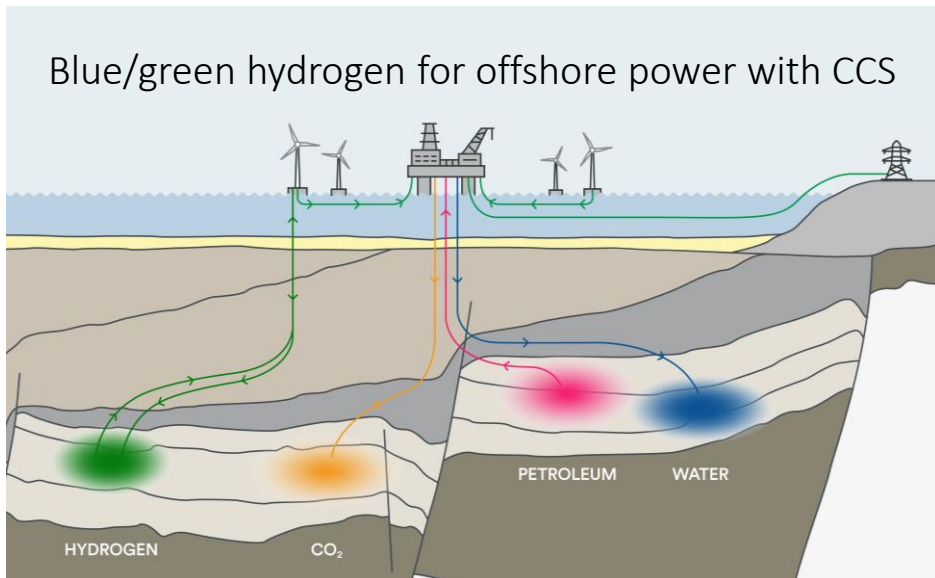
Adapted from *Scaling Up*, Hydrogen Council, 2017. Original units in EJ converted to tonnes H2; 1 EJ = 7,000,000 tonnes H2.

*Hydrogen could provide up to 25% of EU energy demand, or ~2,250 TWh

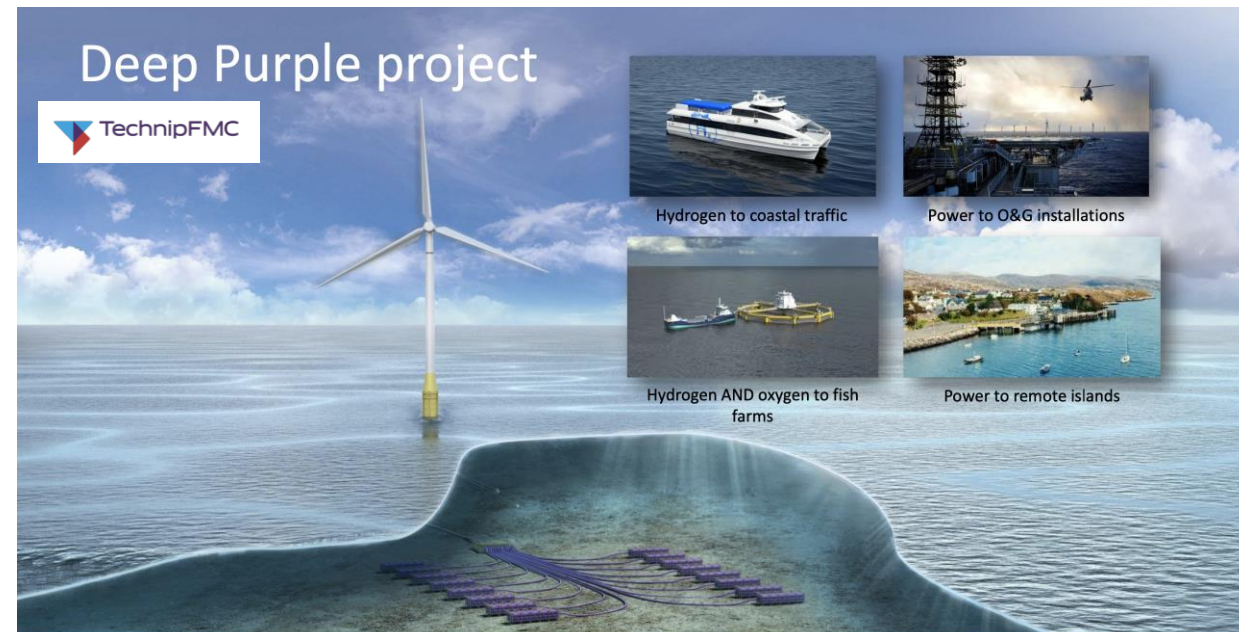
https://www.fch.europa.eu/sites/default/files/Hydrogen%20Roadmap%20Europe_Report.pdf

Domestic H₂ use vs export

- Stranded gas assets can be converted to blue ammonia + CCS and exported by ship
- Offshore H₂ production to power offshore facilities
- Offshore/onshore H₂ production for domestic use in the process or transport sector
- Direct export of blue H₂ to Europe is unclear..



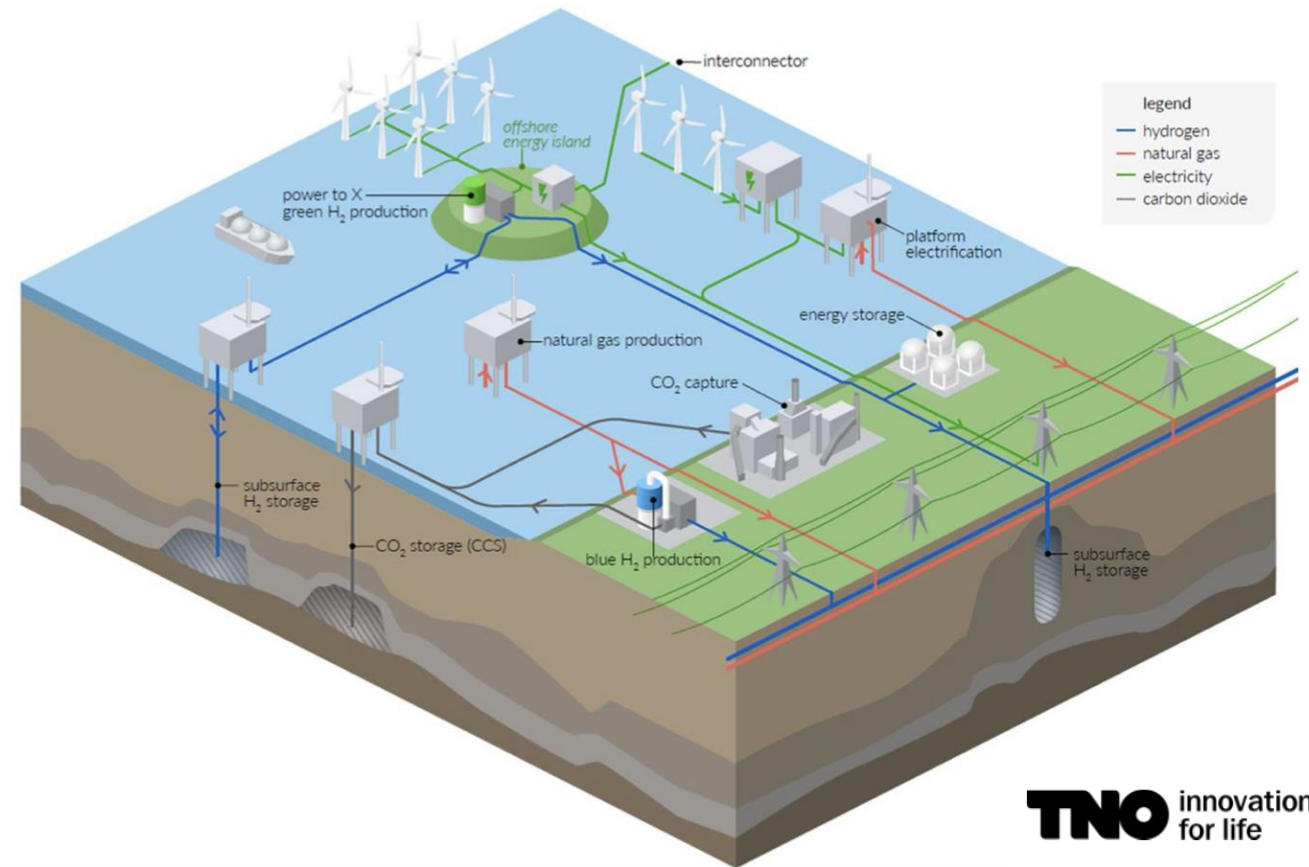
Blue ammonia for export – Barents Blue



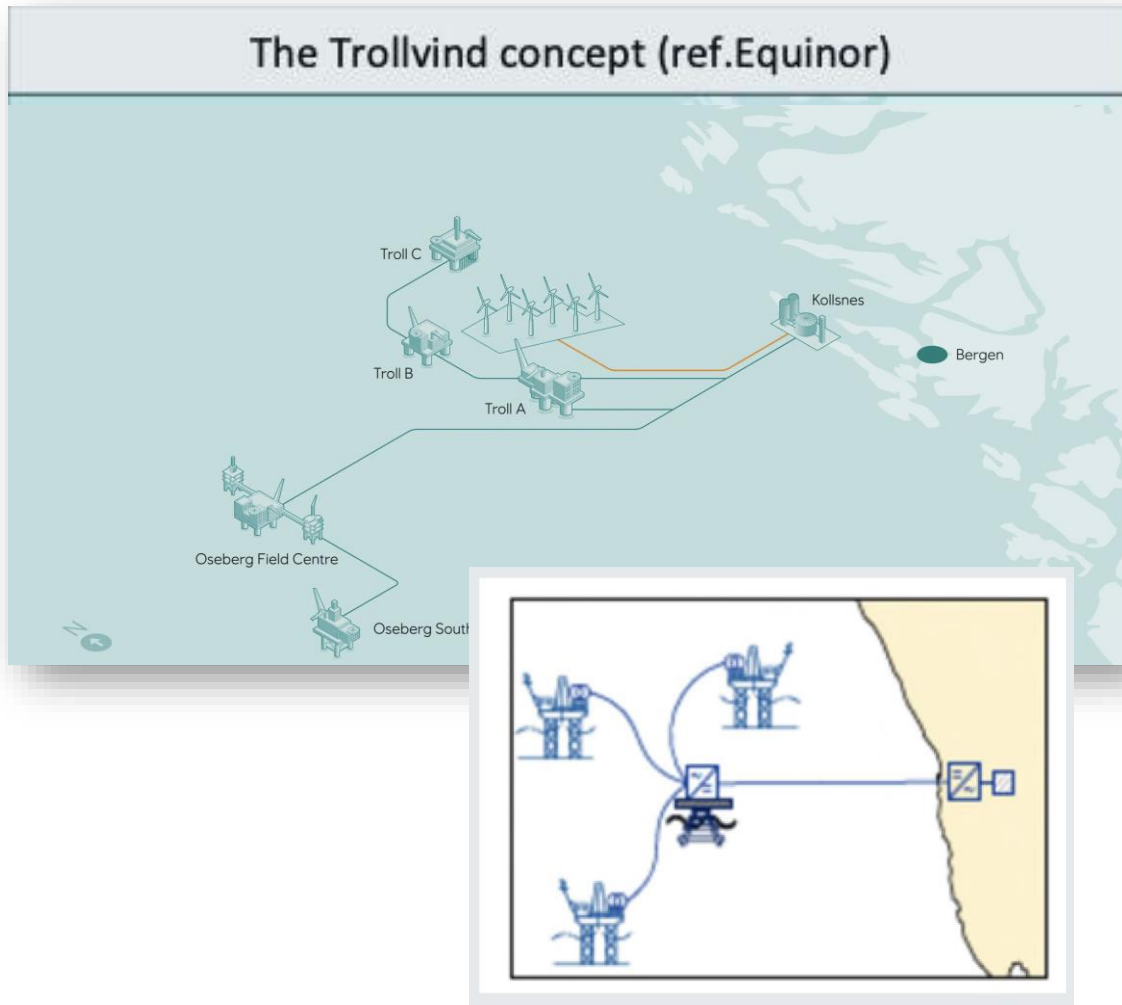
Offshore energy hubs of the future

- Energy hub integrates of wind, hydrogen, CCS, natural gas in a single offshore environment
- Growing popularity in countries with significant energy needs and existing offshore infrastructure, e.g. Netherlands
- Function is dependent on who is being served (cities, industry) and the balance between import and export, ie. techno-economics
- Is this a model for Norway?

North Sea Energy R&D program (north-sea-energy.eu)



Offshore clean power concepts in Norway



DNV qualifies Aker Carbon Capture's Just Catch Offshore™: ready to cut emissions from oil and gas production



TUE, OCT 25, 2022 09:00 CET

Report this content

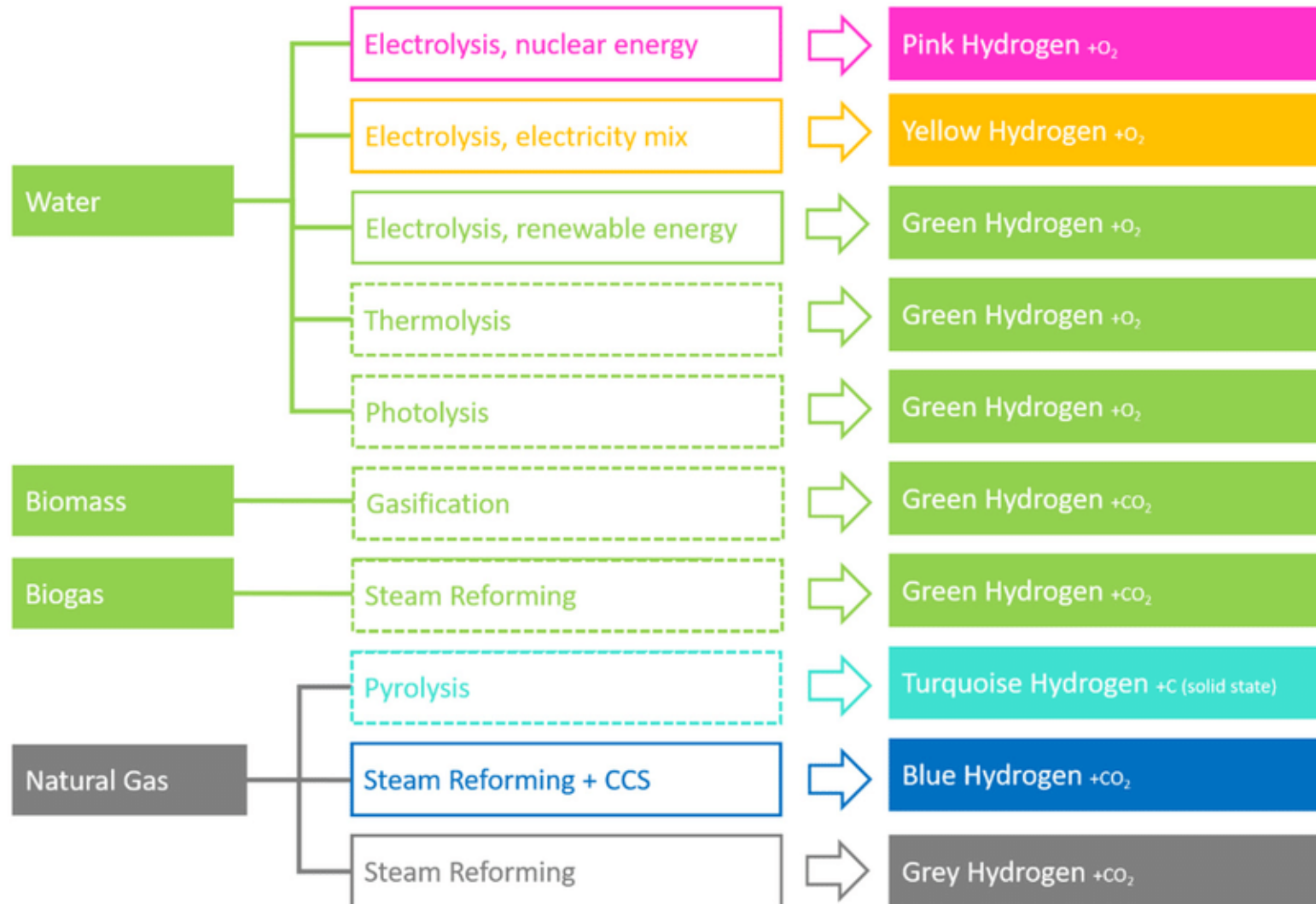


Hjem Ho

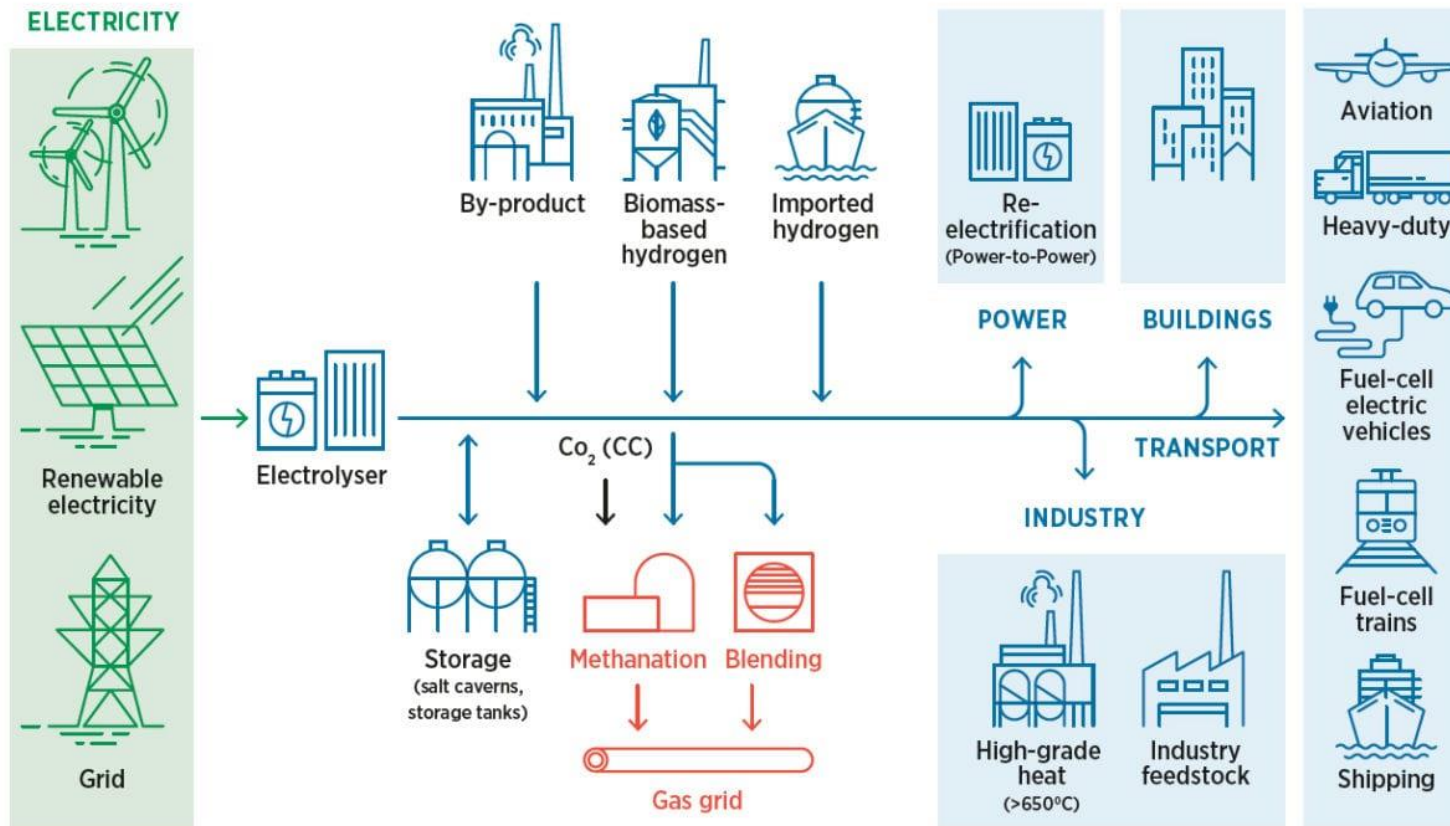
Blå strøm - Konsept



Rainbow of H₂ production pathways



Power-to-gas can decouple renewable energy generation from energy demand



Power-to-gas requires short- to long-term storage solutions at docks, filling stations, industrial areas, cities.

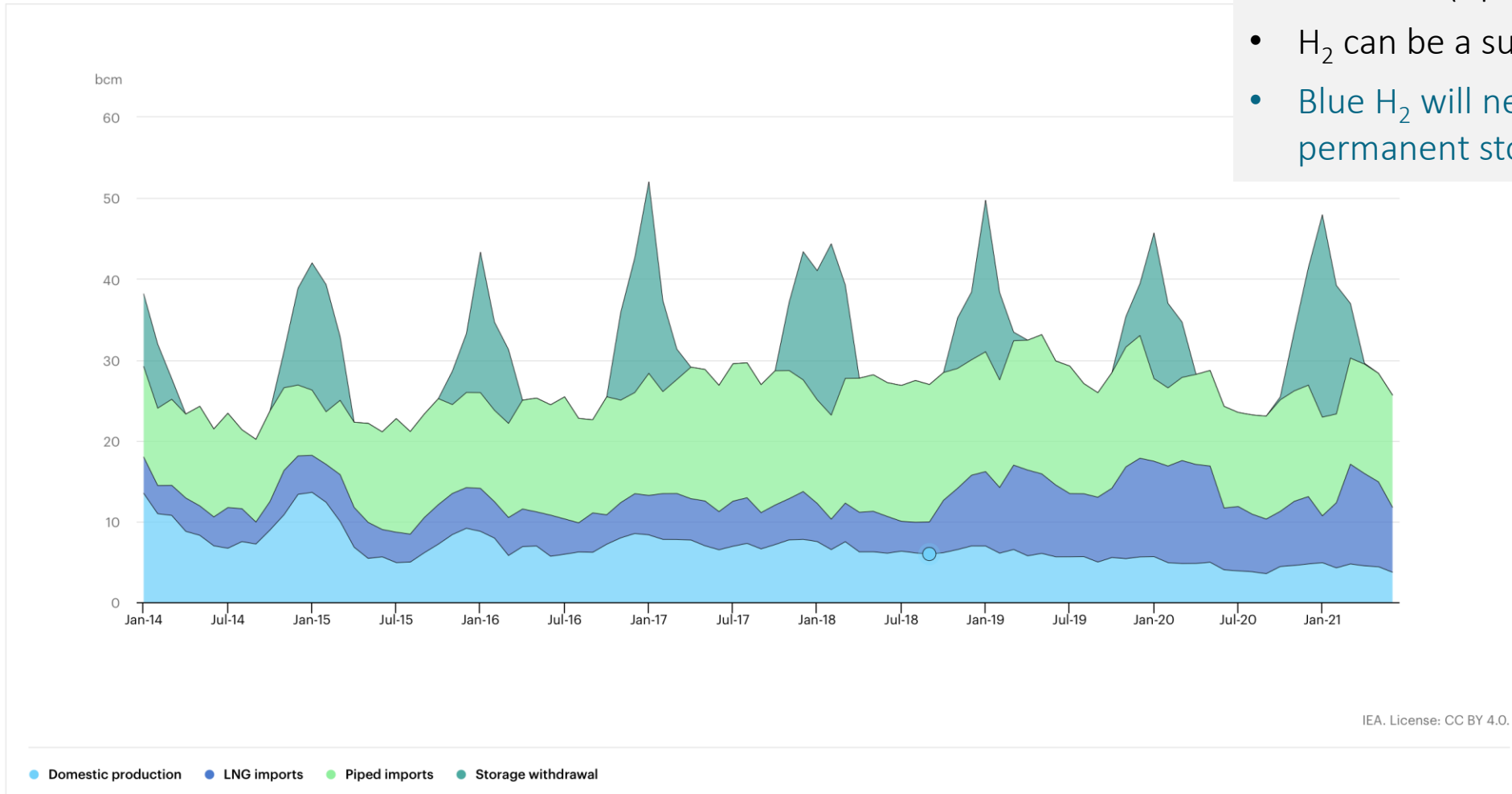
Hydrogen has typically been produced close to end users due to:

- Safety
- Material issues / embrittlement
- Low energy density

Monthly gas supply balance in the European Union, 2014-2021

Last updated 26 Oct 2022

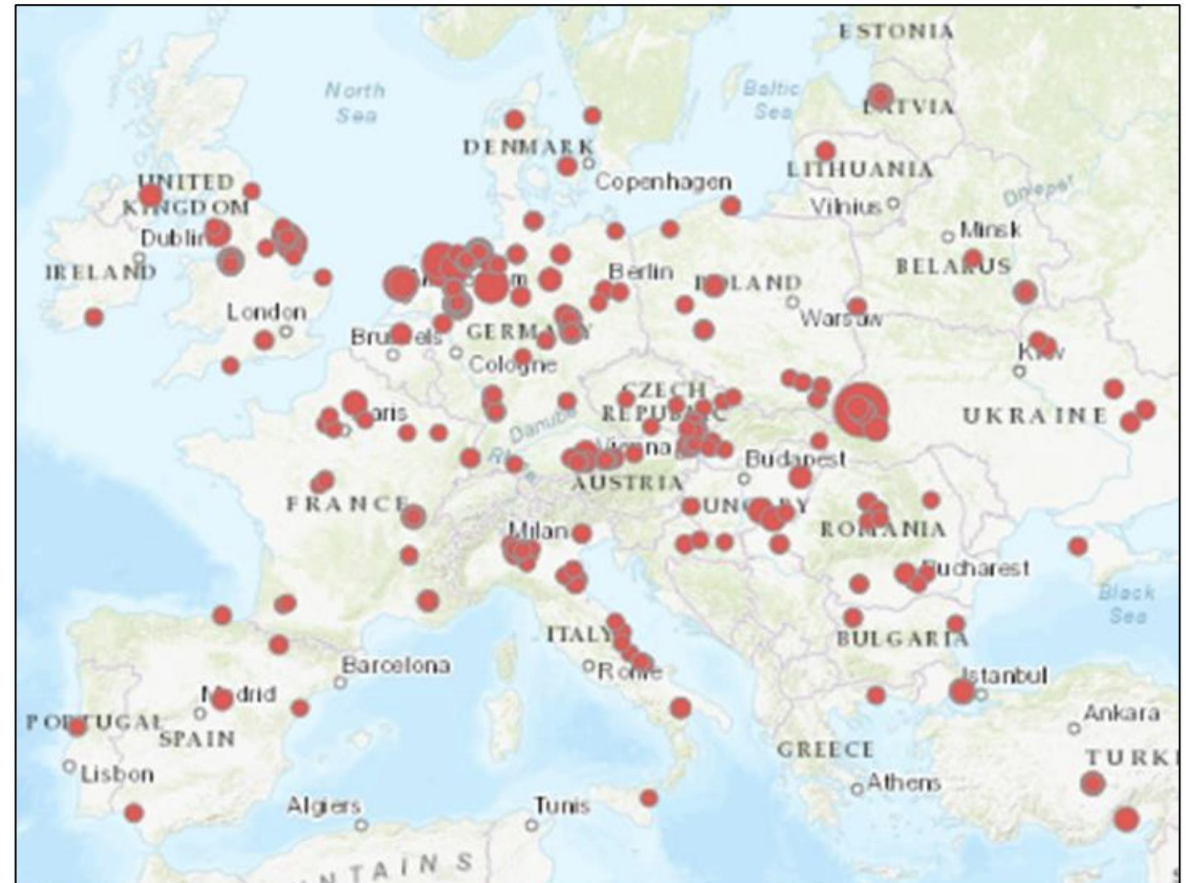
Download chart ↓



- Gas storage is not a new concept!
- Seasonal gas storage is 1572 TWh, which accounts for 25-30% of total gas consumption in Europe (GIE gas storage database (April 2021))
- H₂ can be a substitute for natural gas
- Blue H₂ will need to also account for permanent storage of CO₂

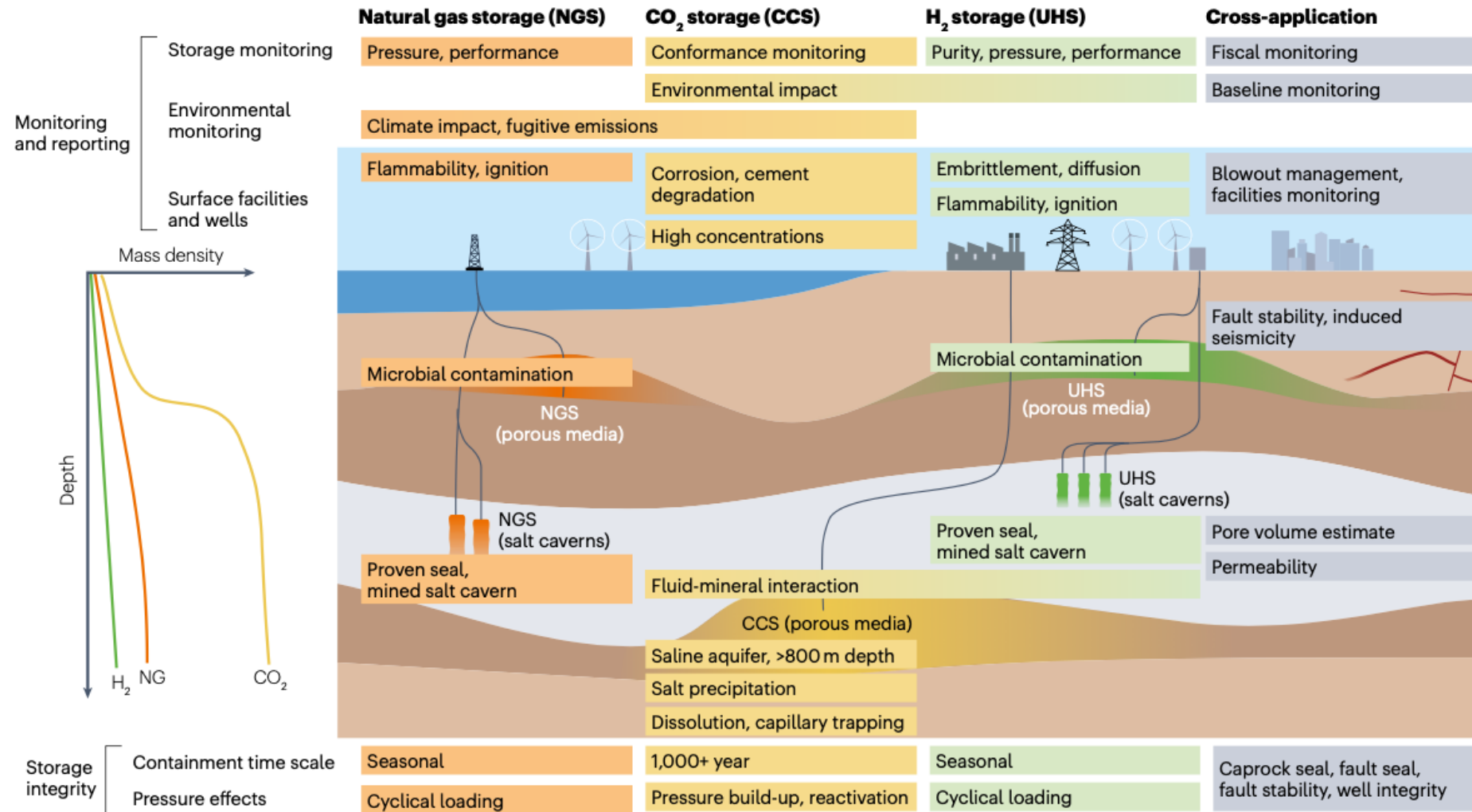
Underground Hydrogen Storage (UHS)

- Nearly all of Norway's gas exports are used for home heating and cooking
- Seasonal storage is an essential component of the natural gas consumption in N. Europe
- EU gas storage volume amounted to 990.16 TWh in October 2022, accounting for approximately 89.02 percent of its capacity (www.statista.com)
- Energy density of H₂ is 25% of CH₄ need new gas storage facilities
- A future H₂ distribution network and subsequent need for UHS is less likely if home heating is electrified.

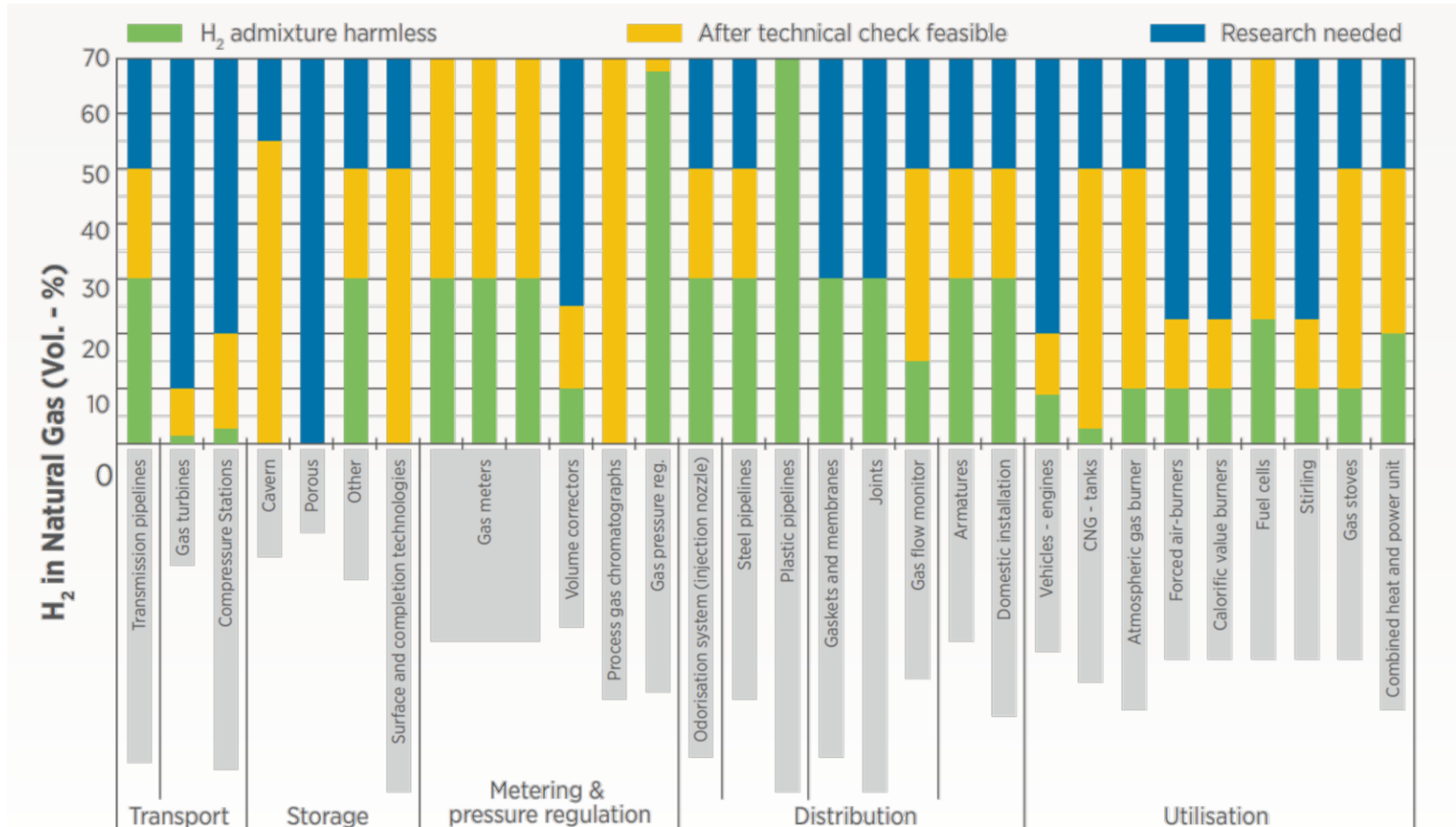


maps from ESTMAP (after GIE gas storage database and DOE energy storage database)

Underground storage applications



Need for R&D for entire H₂ value chain.

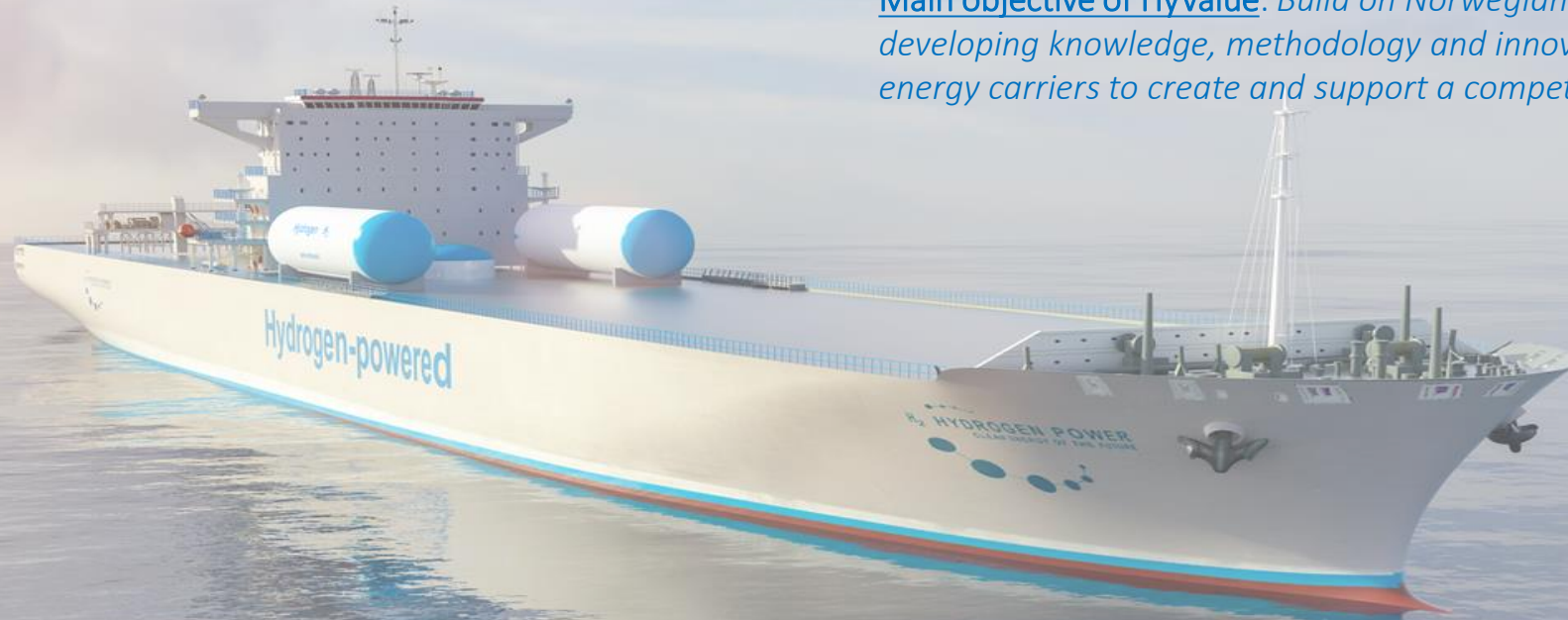


Source: Adapted from DVGW (2012).

Norwegian Centre for Hydrogen Value Chain Research

Research for safe and sustainable development of value chains for hydrogen and hydrogen-based fuels in industry and society.

Main objective of HyValue: Build on Norwegian comparative advantages by developing knowledge, methodology and innovative solutions for hydrogen energy carriers to create and support a competitive hydrogen energy sector



National Research Partners



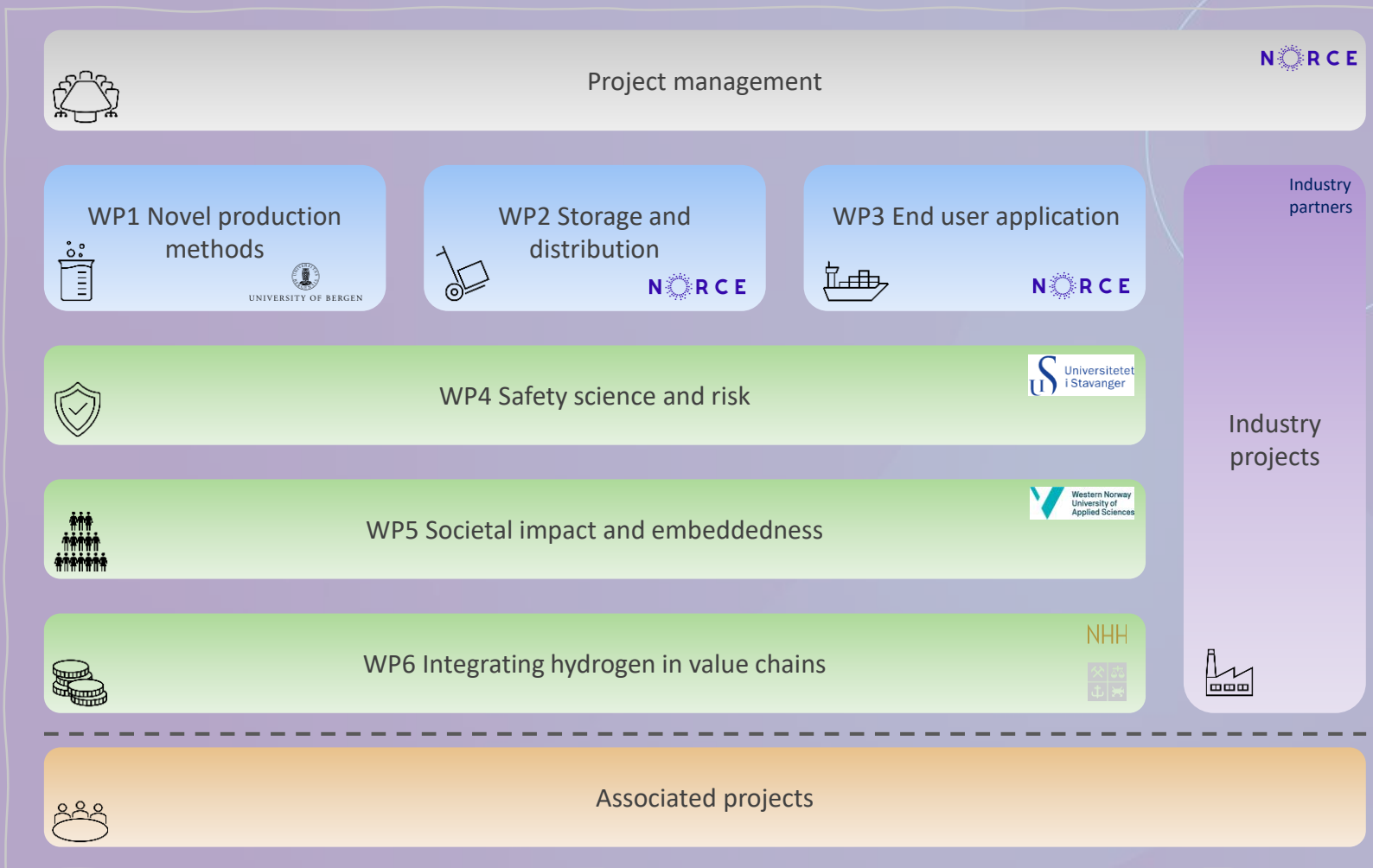
International Research Partners



Partners



HyValue structure



1. Municipal planning for future hydrogen-based businesses and infrastructure: Green transition Øygarden



1. Transition of industry parks to a sustainable and circular hydrogen-based future: Mongstad Industrial Park



1. Production and transport.





Centre for Sustainable Subsurface Resources

Research for optimal reservoir operations and value generation in the green transition

Energy-efficient petroleum production



Strategies to synchronize water injection with intermittent energy

Energy storage in the subsurface



Scalable solutions for subsurface storage of hydrogen, air, and thermal

CCS: Carbon storage



Streamlined methods to integrate CO₂ storage with electrification

Digital workflows for subsurface management

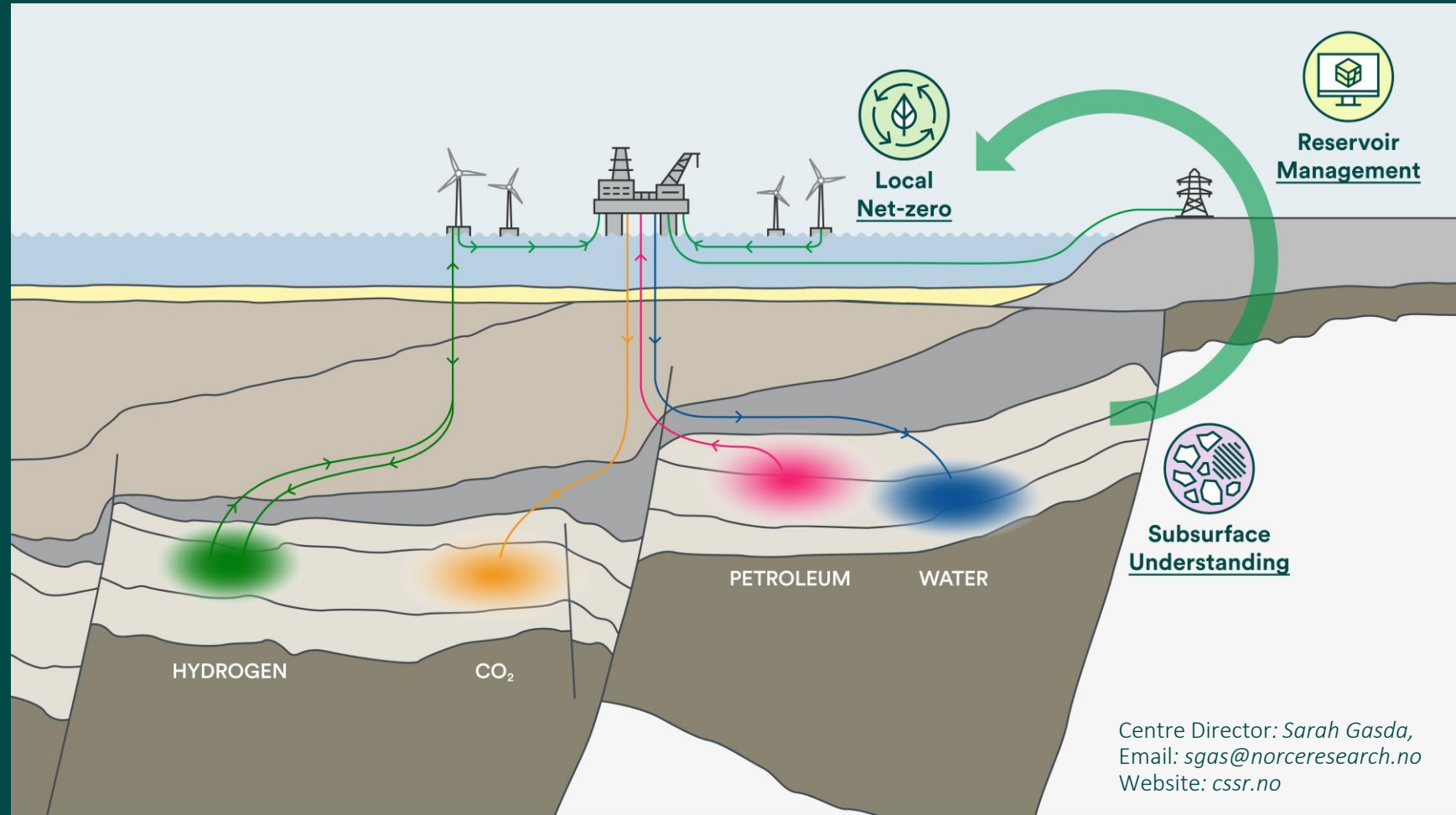


Update workflows to increase predictive capacity and harness the value of subsurface data

Interdisciplinary research and education



Reservoir physics, geosciences and applied mathematics



Centre Director: Sarah Gasda,
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CSSR is a Petrocentre financed by NFR (nr: 331841)
NORCE lead, UiB partner, 170 MNOK budget, start-up 2022.
Supported by major operators and technology providers



Summary

- Norway's strategy for the hydrogen economy is ambitious
- Emerging offshore energy hub concepts can facilitate domestic H₂ production for offshore industry
- Should we be optimistic for a future EU market for hydrogen? Uncertain who will be the first movers.
- How will public investment and industry collaboration play out?
- Decarbonization of gas exports is attractive, but is it better to produce blue H₂ close to source or users?
- Role of subsurface for large-scale H₂ energy storage is far from certain even if technical challenges are solvable.
- Many technical challenges to overcome along entire value chain.

Tusen takk!

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Centre for Sustainable
Subsurface Resources



Forskningrådet

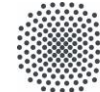


UNIVERSITY OF BERGEN

CSSR is a collaboration between NORCE and the University of Bergen and receives funding from the Research Council of Norway (nr: 331841) and industry stakeholders.



Oregon State
University



Universität Stuttgart

Imperial College
London

TNO innovation
for life



wintershall dea

TU Delft
Delft University of Technology

 **EARTH SCIENCE
ANALYTICS**



Sumitomo Corporation

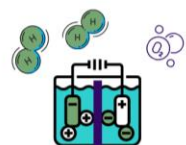
Schlumberger

 **GCE
Ocean
Technology**



CSSR

Novel production methods

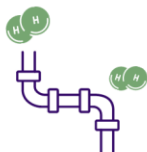


PEM electrolysis



Turquoise hydrogen

Storage and distribution



Efficient transport and distribution system



Regulation and standardization of H2 infrastructure



Maritime application of hydrogen and hydrogen-carriers



Next minutes wave prediction



Methane Cracking



Novel production methods



Robust metering for supply chains



Flexible storage systems



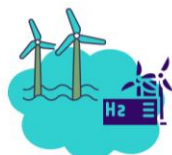
Reduce carbon footprint



The use of hydrogen in CCU at industrial sites



Green hydrogen via photocatalysis



Feasibility study



Large-scale subsurface storage solutions



Cost-efficient hydrogen driven maritime operations

Safety science and risk



Strength of knowledge



Explore safety control structures and regulatory frameworks

Societal impact and embeddedness



Assessment of how hydrogen is coupled to and embedded in sociotechnical systems



Exploration of public literacy and legitimacy with regards to hydrogen and related technologies



Societal dilemmas

Integrating hydrogen in value chains



Key European market conditions, politics and policies



Business models in the hydrogen value chains



Risk communication and comprehension



Prevention and safe design



Living labs



Financing hydrogen investment



Sustainability and energy assessments in the maritime sector



Mitigation and consequence modelling



Scenarios and phenomena



Input from other WPs regarding regulation, legislation, value chains etc.



Regulating sea spaces for hydrogen and other maritime users.

User cases

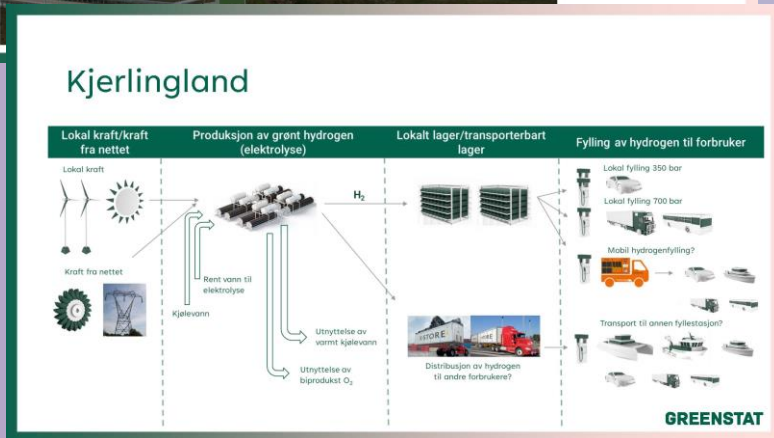
Kjerlingland

Windmills



De neste 5-15 årene kan vi bygge mange nye verdikjeder i Vestland med stort eksport- og verdiskapingspotensial – Øygarden er sentral i flere av disse

ØYGARDEN



The Mongstad Gold

59 companies

2400 ship arrivals

105 200 sqm floor space

2400 Employees

4 900 000 sqm available land

Kombinasjonen av folk, ressurser og geografisk beliggenhet gjør at Øygarden har alle forutsetninger for å bli utstillingsvinduet for fremtidens næringsliv

Lang historie på Vestlandets 170 km² strategisk plassering for alle industrier innen "hav og land"

Sammensatt kompetansebandelett, Northern Lights og ny godkjenning av Øygarden er en unik kombinasjon til å utvikle seg til et fyrstern i vest

En skapet for utviklet med kapitalsterke og innovative ressurser

Stærk olje og gassindustri som fundament for å sette seg mot nye muligheter

CO₂ leverert på damen er et velutviklet infrastruktur skaper et unikt potensiale for å realisere sirkulære forretningsmodeller

Tilsvarende areal til å skape ny industri uten å spre utværlene naturringro

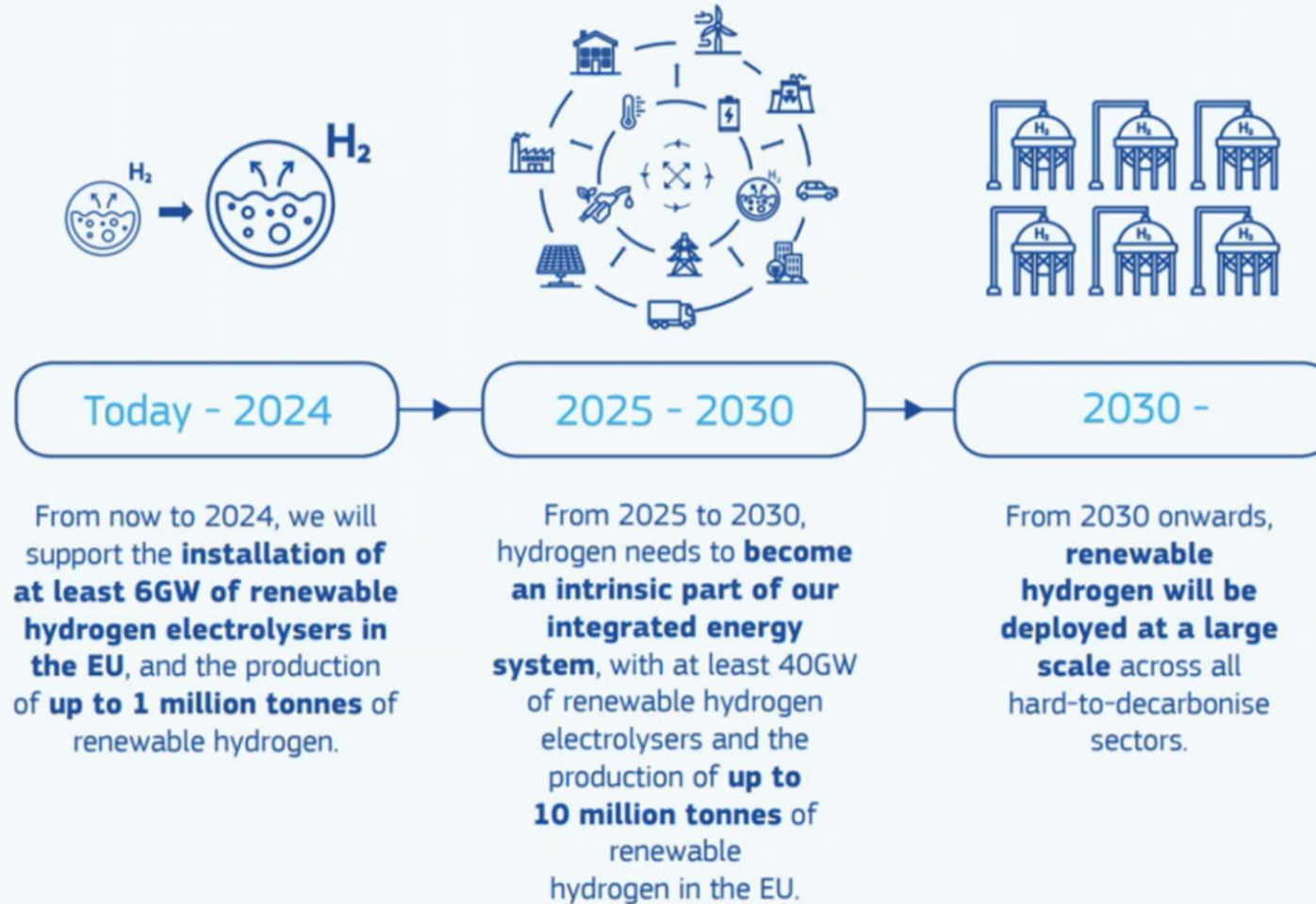
Beliggenheten vår tett på havet og nært ved kyst utbyrten (1) å etablere nye verdikjeder

Tett på kompetansetære miljøer og ressurser i Bergen

Bærekraftige havneinfrastruktur og transportnett i vestlandet

EY

The path towards a European hydrogen eco-system step by step :



Drivers and Indicators of Hydrogen's Momentum

Drivers of renewed interest in hydrogen



Stronger push to limit carbon emissions



Falling costs of renewables and hydrogen technologies

Indicators of hydrogen's growing momentum



Strategic push in national roadmaps



Industry alliances and momentum growing

8

Years remaining in the global carbon budget to achieve 1.5° C goal

80%

Decrease in global average renewable energy prices since 2010

70%

Share of global GDP linked to hydrogen country roadmaps to date

60

Members of the hydrogen council in 2021 up from 13 in 2017

66

Years remaining in the global carbon budget to achieve 1.5° C goal

55x

Growth in electrolysis capacity by 2025 vs. 2015

10 m

2030 target deployment of FCEVs announced at the Energy Ministerial in Japan

30 +

Major investments announced globally since 2017, in new segments e.g. heavy duty & rail

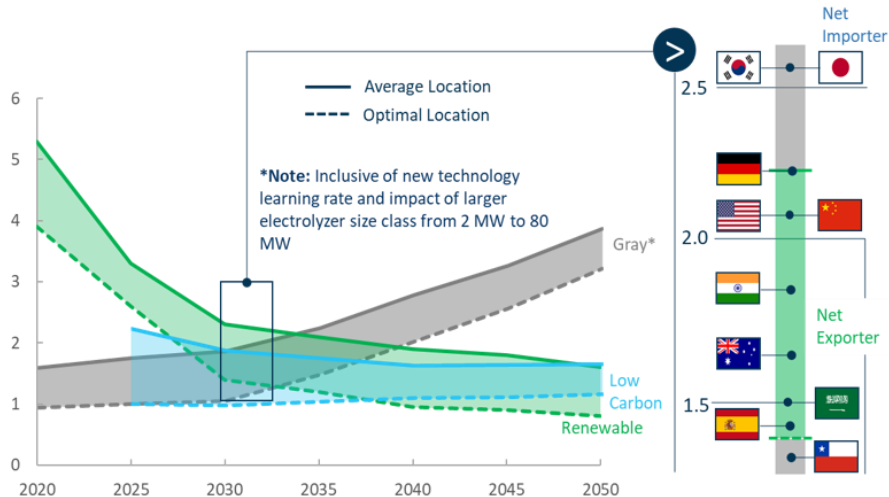
Hydrogen is strongly linked with climate change but also contributes to

- energy security
- improved air pollution
- economic development
- energy accessibility
- energy and economic diversity

Hydrogen production costs

Production cost of hydrogen – Global comparison

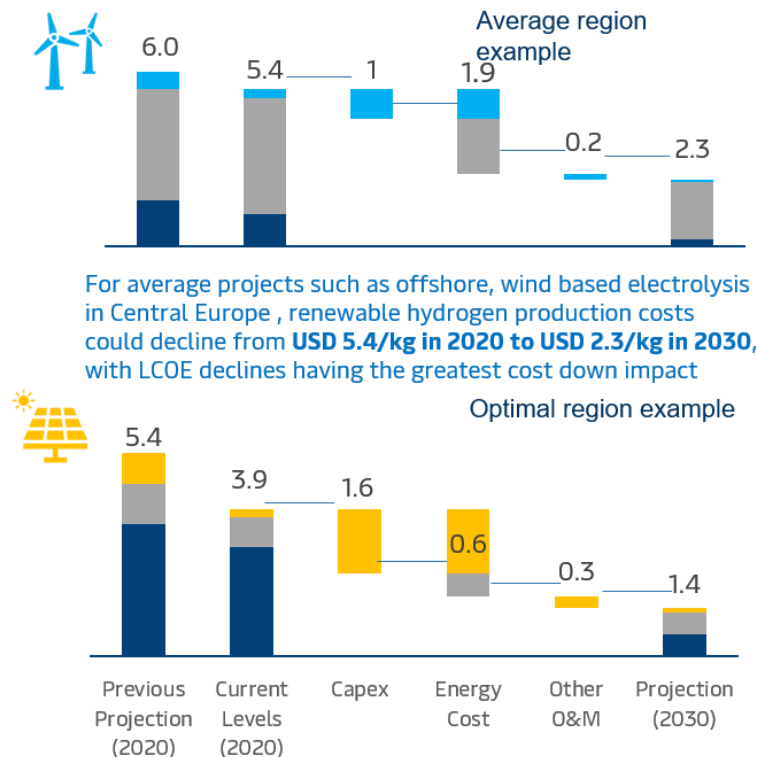
Production cost of hydrogen (H₂) – Global comparison US\$/kg



Key Assumptions –

- Gas price \$2.6 – 7/Mmbtu
- Cost of CO₂/Ton in US\$ - \$30 (2020), \$50 (2030), \$150 (2040) & \$300 (2050)
- LCOE ₹1.90 - ₹5.50/kWh (2020), ₹1.00-₹2.90/kWh (2030) & ₹0.50-₹1.90/kWh

Wind & solar based hydrogen production cost trajectory – Global benchmarks & India (US\$)



For average projects such as offshore, wind based electrolysis in Central Europe, renewable hydrogen production costs could decline from **USD 5.4/kg in 2020 to USD 2.3/kg in 2030**, with LCOE declines having the greatest cost down impact

For projects using low-cost renewables like solar PV based electrolysis in the Middle east, the cost of renewables based hydrogen production could decline to USD 1.5 /kg in 2030

- Cost projections pre-Russian war on Ukraine.
- Costs are too high, strongly tied to energy prices