

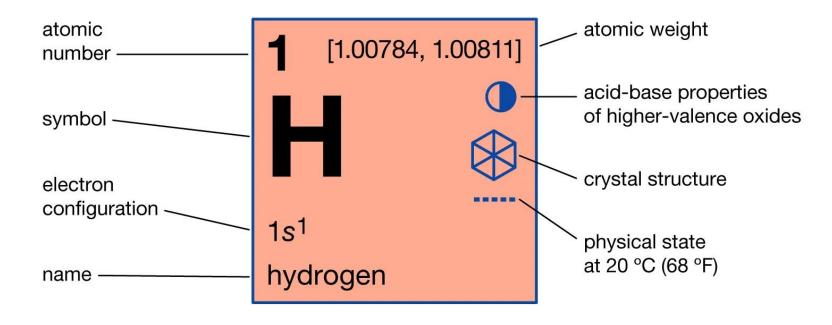
# Πράσινο Υδρογόνο

## Εφαρμογές, πλεονεκτήματα, συνεισφορά στη μείωση των αέριων εκπομπών και η ετοιμότητα των επιχειρήσεων

Σύνδεσμος Υδρογόνου Κύπρου (ΣΥΚ) Πρόεδρος ΣΥΚ, Μάκης Κετώνης

## What is hydrogen?

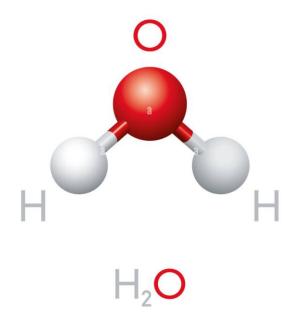
## Hydrogen

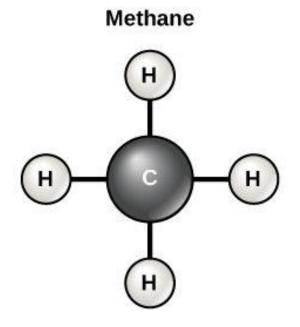


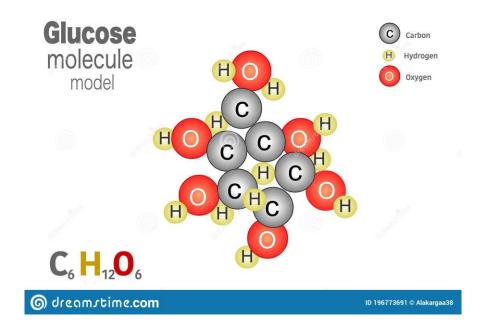




## **Hydrogen in chemical compounds**

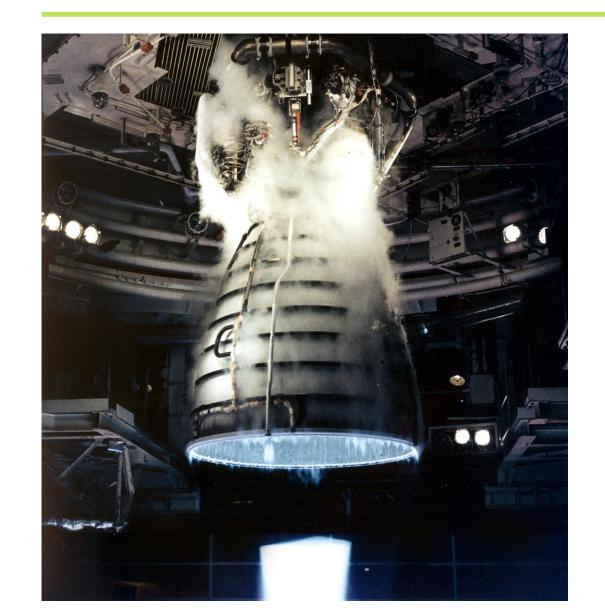




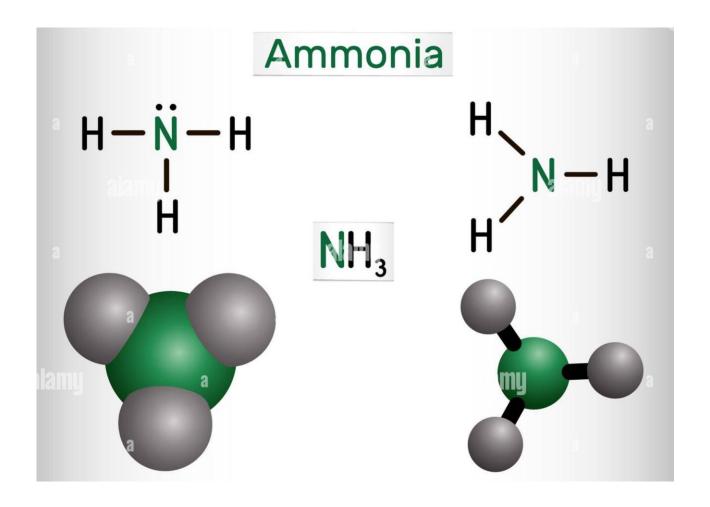




## **ICE** (internal combustion engine)

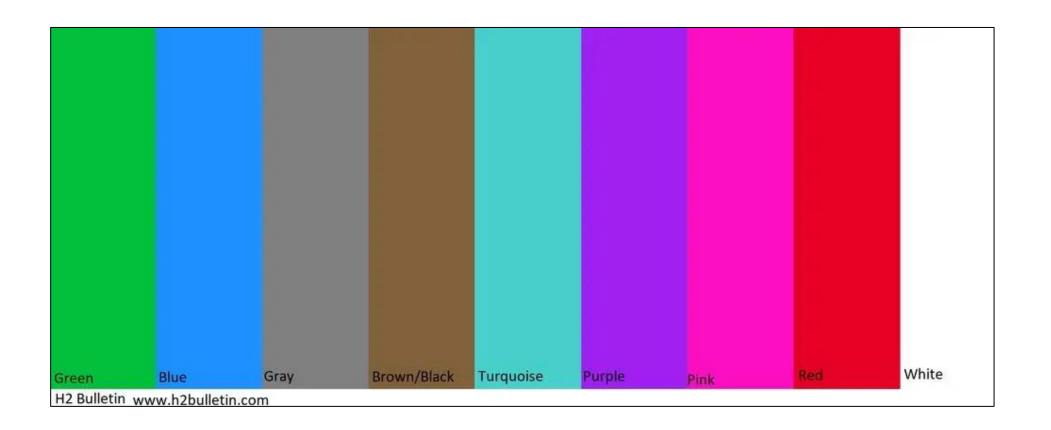






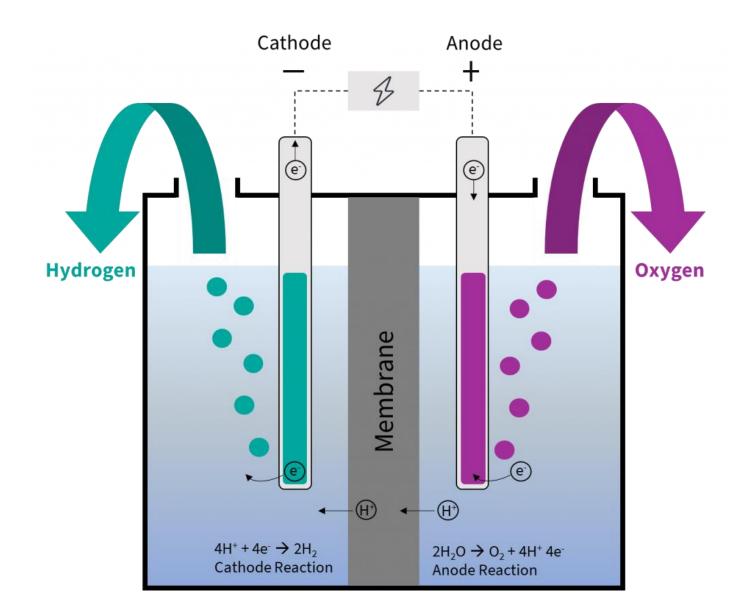


## The colours of H<sub>2</sub>





## **Electrolysis**





## **Opportunities for Hydrogen Energy Technologies in Cyprus**

#### Source:



#### **KEY FINDINGS**

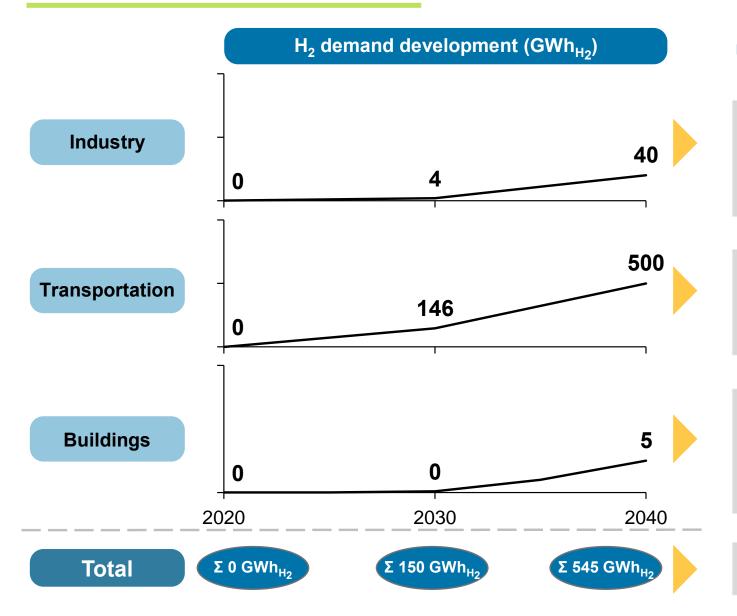
- L. Main **consumption sectors** for hydrogen in 2030 are:
  - transportation (146 GWhH2  $\triangleq$  3,705 tonnes of H2),

  - **buildings** (0.18 GWhH2  $\triangleq$  4.6 tonnes of H2)
- 2. A **dedicated installed renewable electricity capacity** of **15 to 100 MW** is required to produce green hydrogen and cover its estimated hydrogen demand by 2030
- 3. The **NECP** of Cyprus estimates a production of about 1.5 TWh of renewable electricity in 2030 but **does not consider H2 deployment** for the period from 2021 to 2030
- 4. According to the estimated renewable electricity production in 2030, approx. **15** % **of renewable electricity** will be used for **production of hydrogen** via electrolysis
- **5. Annual costs** for green hydrogen production, development of its transport infrastructure and end-user applications in Cyprus are estimated to amount between **5 to 28 million Euro**
- 6. The deployment of hydrogen in Cyprus can add value to its economy e.g. by creating ≈ **600 potential jobs** in manufacturing, construction and operation of H2 technologies
- 7. The deployment of hydrogen in Cyprus can further reduce greenhouse gas emissions (7-34 kt CO2/a) and fossil energy import dependence (0.03-0.14 TWh/a) provided we reach our targets.
- 8. It is currently not possible to use an existing methane infrastructure to transport or distribute hydrogen in Cyprus, as there is **no gas natural network** available
- 9. Neither salt cavern natural gas storage sites nor underground salt layers that could provide suitable storage opportunities for hydrogen can be used or found in Cyprus









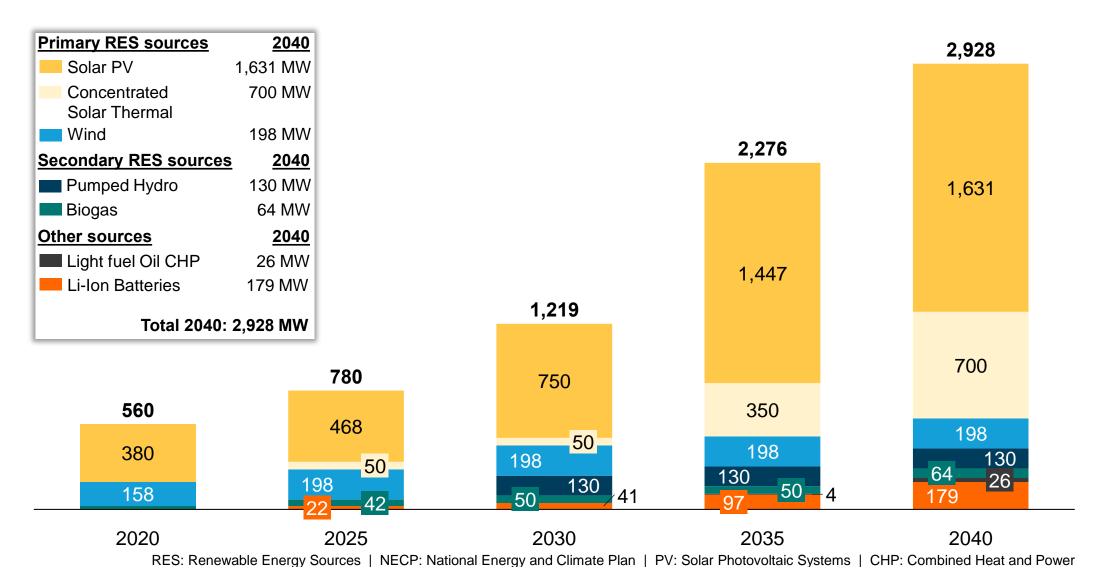
#### **Key assumptions / findings**

- 4 GWh<sub>H2</sub> industrial energy demand in 2030
- Limited level of opportunity for hydrogen use in industry (currently no natural gas use in Cyprus)
- Potential application: High-temperature process heat (>200°C) as industrial energy demand
- 146 GWh<sub>H2</sub> demand for transport sector in 2030
- Hydrogen can be a suitable alternative to electric battery driven cars, trucks and buses
- On the medium to long run, hydrogen and derived fuels can be deployed to decarbonize the aviation sector
- 0.18 GWh<sub>H2</sub> demand for heating and cooling in 2030
- Cyprus has no natural gas in its energy mix. However, space cooling is an important energy end-use for buildings
- Hydrogen-based technologies (reversible systems producing electricity and heating/cooling) can be an alternative e.g. for the services sector
- 150 GWh<sub>H</sub>, in 2030 (0.8% of 2030 final total energy demand)
- 545 GWh<sub>H2</sub> in 2040 (2.9% of 2030 final total energy demand)



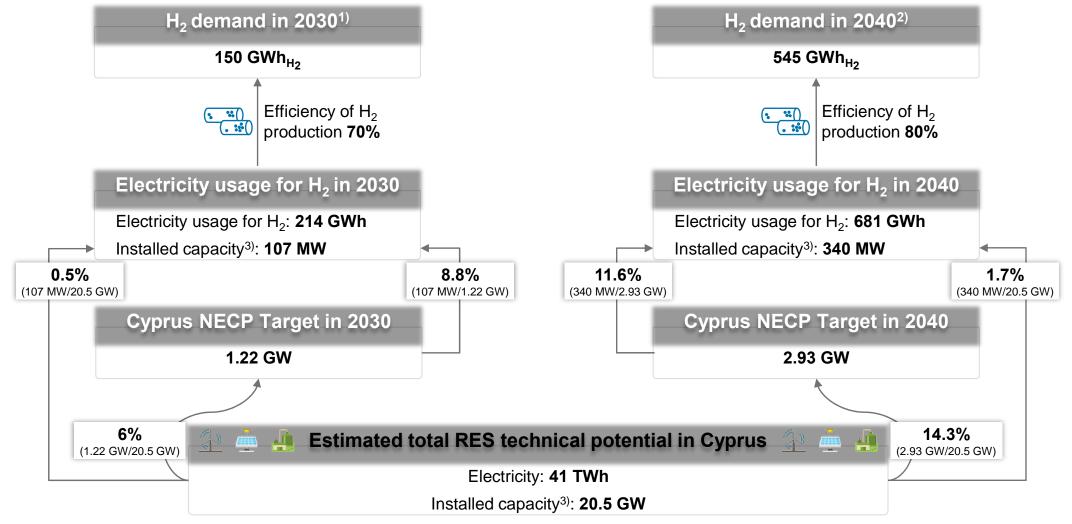
## **Green Hydrogen in Cyprus: RES Capacity in the electricity sector until 2040**

The projected / planned RES capacity in Cyprus by 2040 is of 2,928 MW according to the NECP. These are:



## **Green Hydrogen in Cyprus: H2 production for Cyprus in 2030 and 2040**

About 9% of RES installed capacity defined in the Cyprus NECP targets would be required to cover the hydrogen demand of Cyprus in 2030, whereas around 12% would be required in 2040

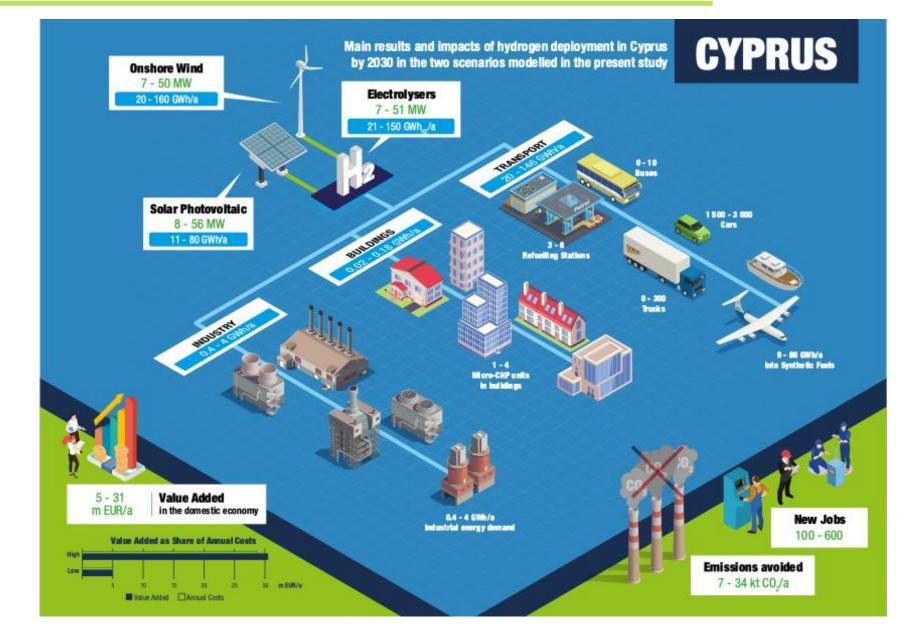


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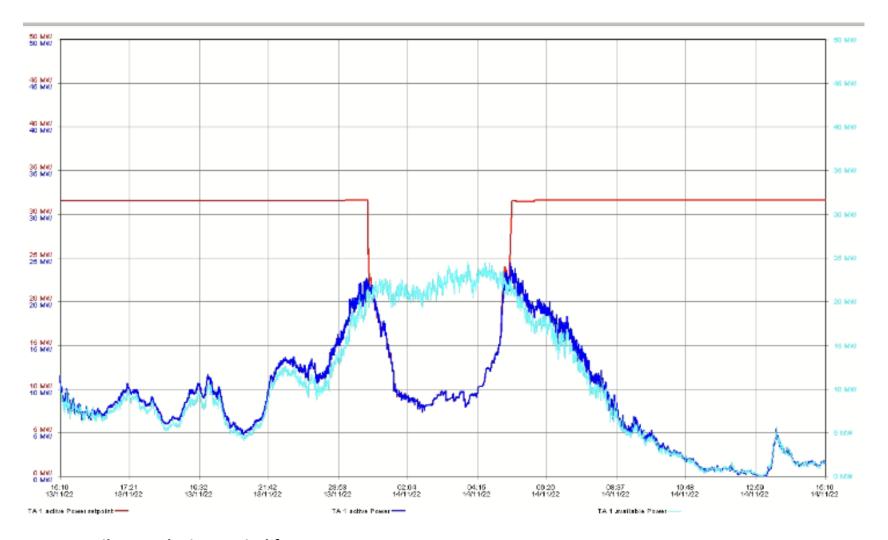
#### Source:







## **Curtailment of RES**

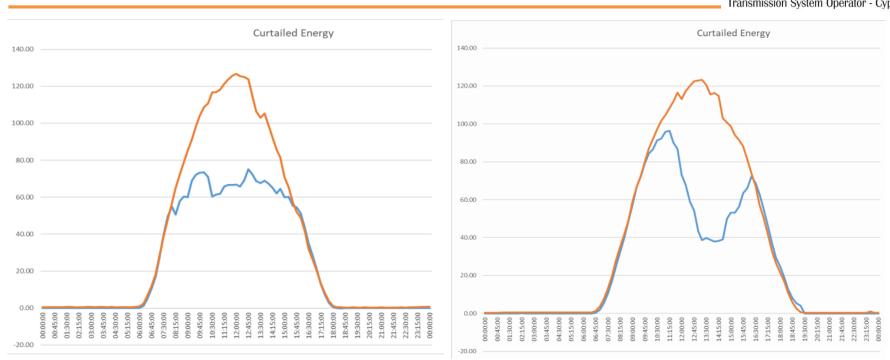




### **Curtailment of RES**

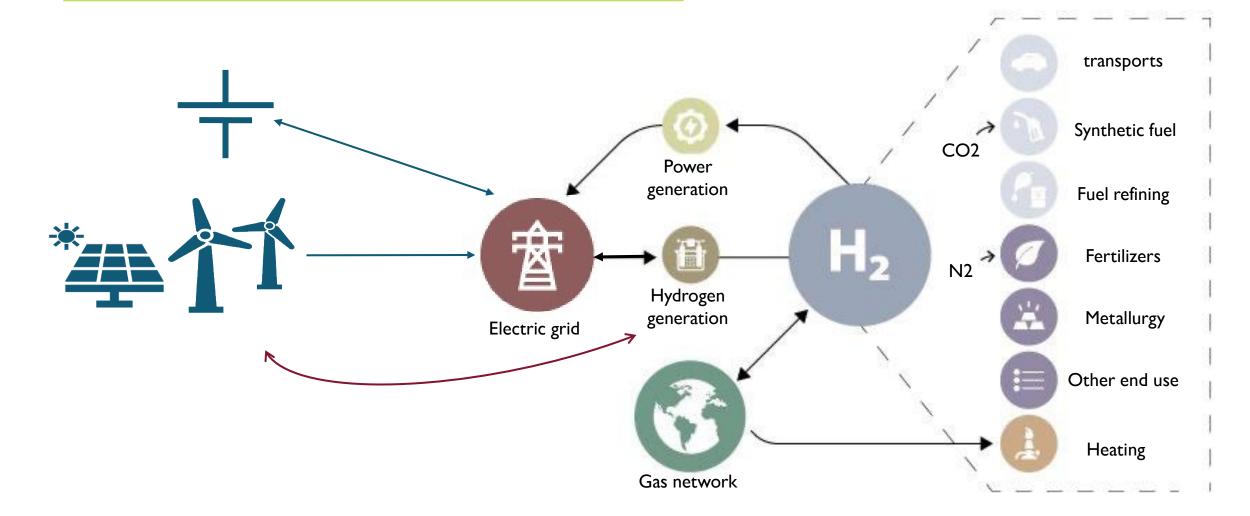
# Examples of actual days with substantial PV Curtailment







## The value chains of green hydrogen





## **H2** filling station





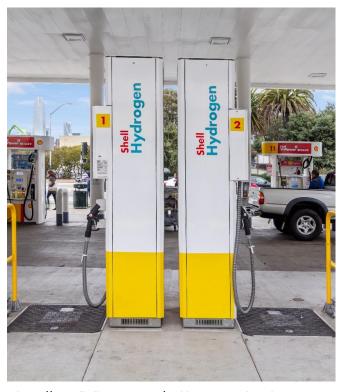
Refueling with Hydrogen



## **H2** filling station



https://www.weh.se/refuelling-components-hydrogen/h2-car-dispensers.html

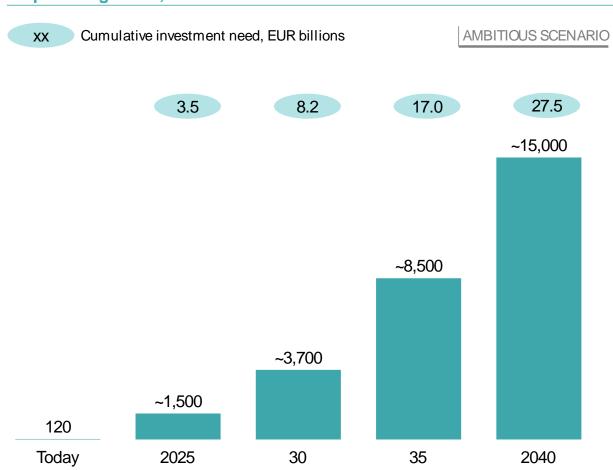


https://www.fiedlergroup.com/architecture-engineeringproject-recaps/shell-opens-san-franciscos-first-hydrogenstations/

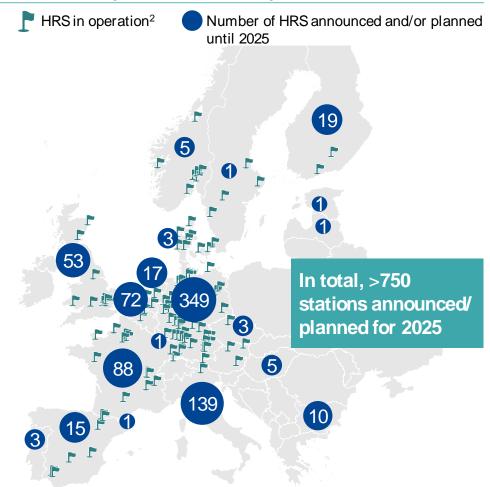


THE EQUIVALENT OF ~3,740 REFUELING STATIONS WOULD BE REQUIRED BY 2030, IMPLYING INVESTMENT NEEDS OF EUR ~8.2 BN

Required large HRS<sup>1</sup>, number





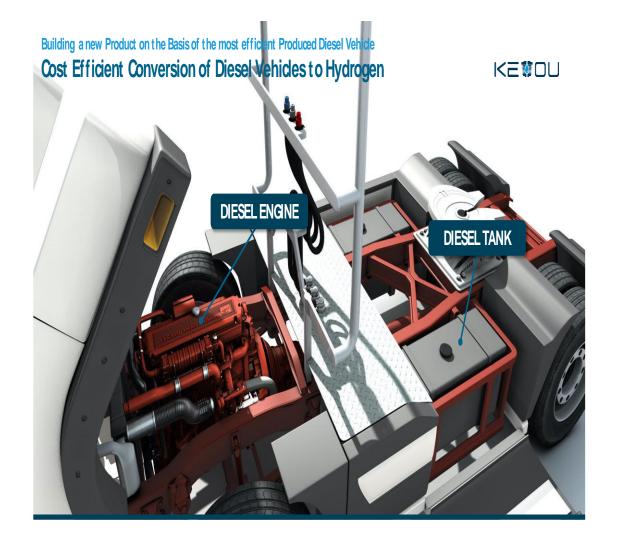


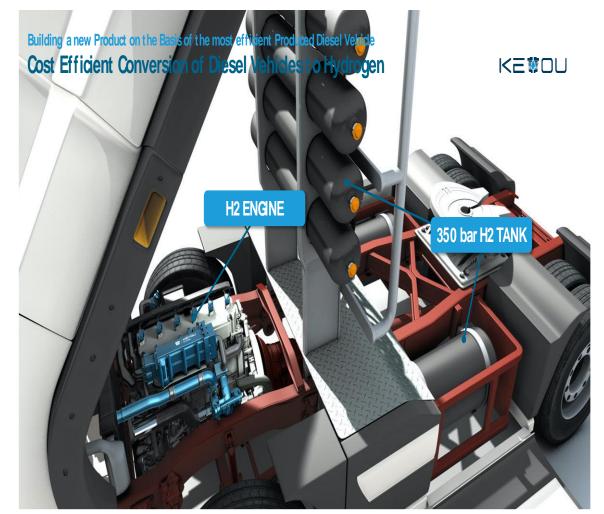


<sup>1</sup> Equivalents of medium HRS (1,000kg daily capacity); utilization relative to steady-state 2 Indicative position SOURCE: European Commission (2017); H2stations.org; press research; Hydrogen Roadmap Europe team









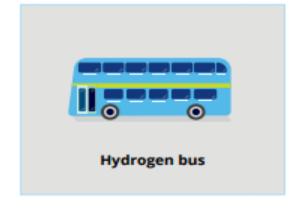


## **Fuel cell vehicle applications**















## **FCEV Passenger cars**







Hyundai ix35

Hyundai NEXO







## **FCEV Range Extended Vans**





Renault Master Z.E. Hydrogen

Cost to purchase new: ~55.000 €

Cost to purchase new: ~50.000 €

C ONVEO

Nissan e-NV200

Cost to purchase new: ~50.000 €



## **FCEV Heavy Duty Vehicles**





Cost to purchase new: ~450.000 €





# Thank you very much for your attention



President of CHA,
Makis Ketonis