

About TSO2020

Grid Stability Studies

Cost Benefit Analysis

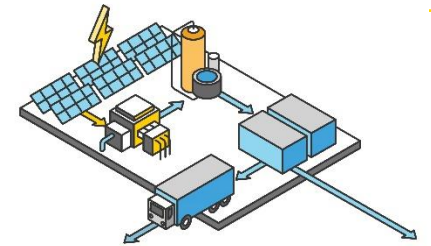
Market Studies



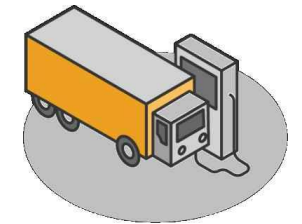
Research



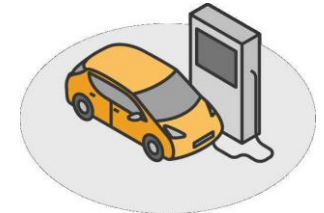
Pilots



Hystock Zuidwending 1MW elektrolyser



Delfzijl Hydrogen hub



H2 refuelling station Green Planet Pesse



Co-financed by the Connecting Europe Facility of the European Union

Movie TSO2020



Moving towards 2030 and 2050 with hydrogen

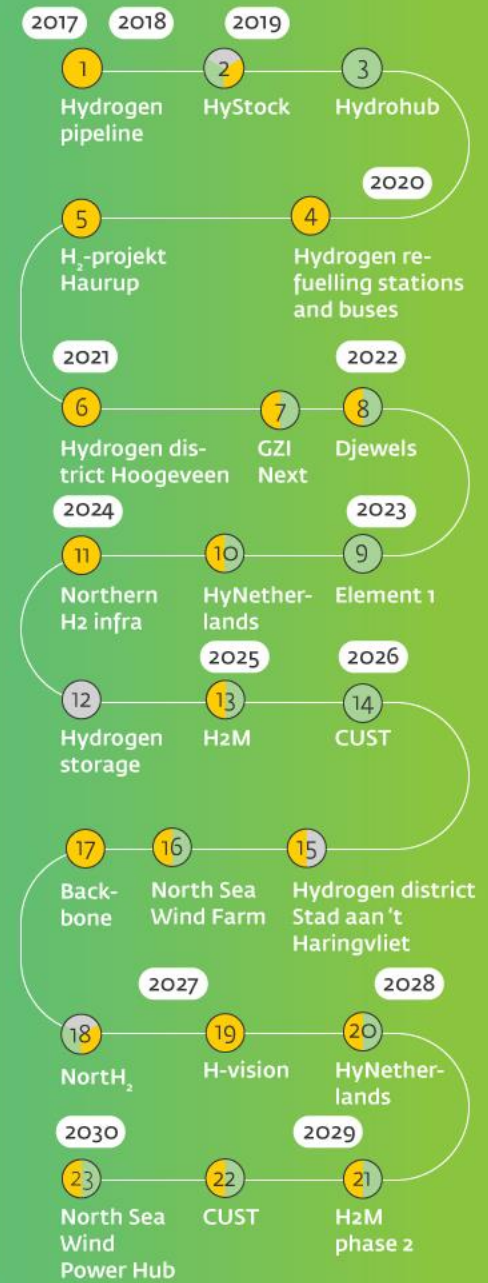
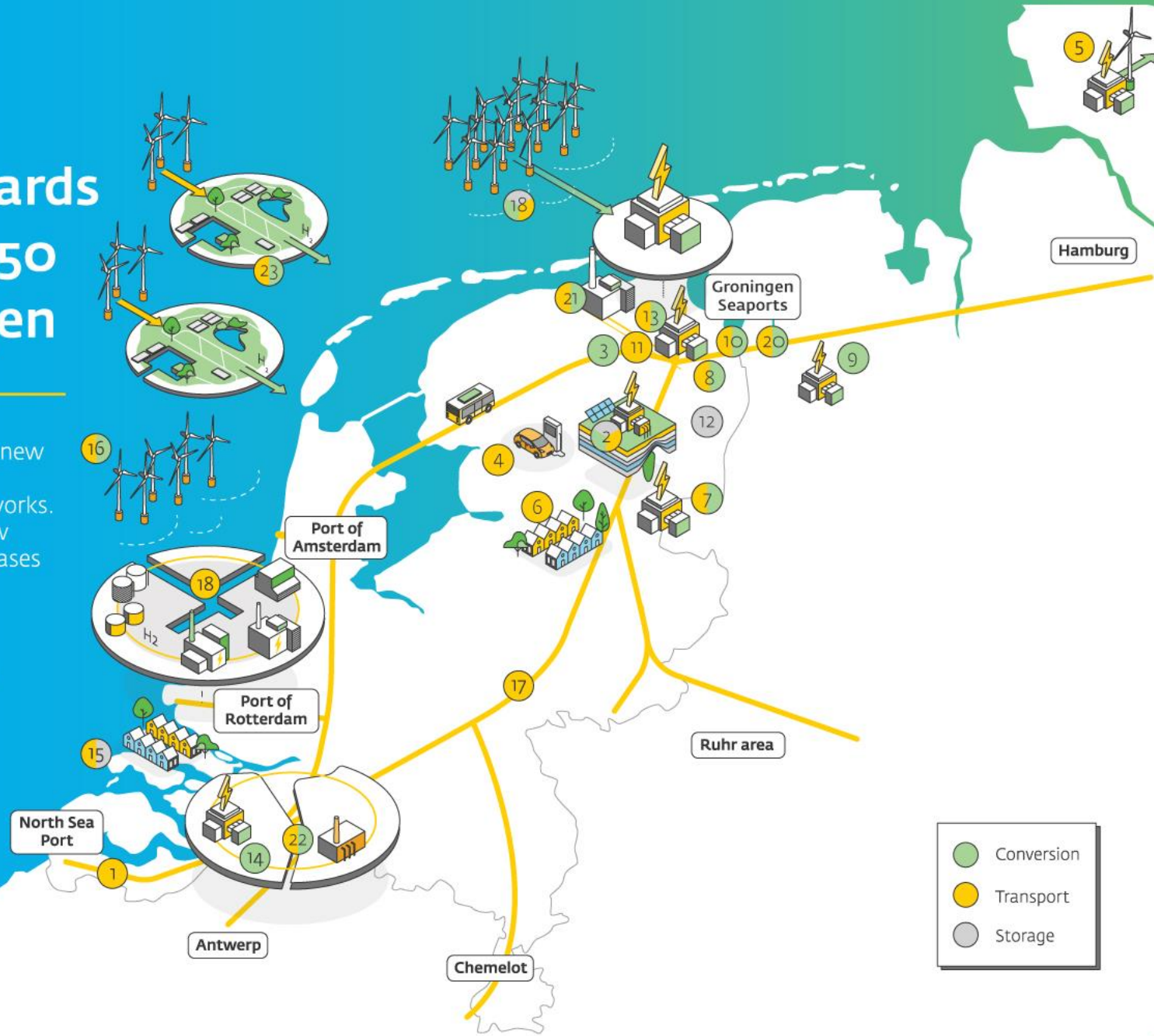
The energy transition requires new forms of infrastructure and intelligent use of existing networks. Gasunie wants to invest in new infrastructure for renewable gases such as hydrogen.

2016 Paris Agreement:

Global warming set at a max. 2°C. This requires CO₂-reduction in the Netherlands of:

- 40-50% in 2030
- 85-100% in 2050

Hydrogen as a fuel and as a raw material can help to achieve CO₂-reduction targets.



Highlights research

- **Cost benefit analysis**
 - Developing the hydrogen will foster economic, environmental and societal benefits for the Northern Netherlands, focusing first on electricity/mobility markets coupling but without taking industries out of the picture
 - The electrolyser outperforms the battery for the considered KPIs for any given year of a specific scenario
 - Optimisation of bid strategies improves the business case of the electrolyser
- **Grid stability studies**
 - Large-scale electrolyser capacity is technically promising for the procurement of ancillary services (e.g. primary frequency control). Yet, the business model of power-to-gas will determine the market participation.
 - Different advanced control methods attached to large-scale-electrolysers lead to significant improvement of in the mitigation of active power imbalances. Remarkably, the time response of the control actions by the electrolysers is faster and more effective than other competitive solutions (e.g. battery storage). This is important to prevent electrical power disruptions and blackouts in future.
 - Studies done in other tests systems showed that electrolysers have potential to improve other important technical performance concerns due to high RES: e.g. network congestion, local voltage stability and rotor angle stability.
- **Market studies**
 - **Market uptake**
 - Deployment of existing hydrogen based technology has the biggest influence of getting the hydrogen demand up
 - Policy should focus on supporting this deployment to get industrial CO2 emissions down
 - Suitable regulations should be in place reducing CO2 emissions f.i. by introducing fees for CO2 pollution
 - **Regional perspectives (North Netherlands, Lower Saxony and North Rhine Westphalia)**
 - The specific hydrogen demand in industry (refineries, chemicals and steel) will remain constant up to 2040.
 - The development of the zero emission transport sector and the mileage will further increase
 - **Potential synergy locations for TEN-E and TEN-T corridors**
 - Hot spots identified (Rotterdam, Utrecht, Nijmegen, Dusseldorf/Duisburg and Cologne): in all hot spots public transport buses, ports, logistic hubs are spatially clustered. Large demand determined by chemical industry, refinery and steel production
 - Other hotspots developing are apparent in the region Northern Netherlands and Lower Saxony to Hamburg.
 - Pooling demand in the hot spots will result in economies of scale for H2 production, H2 infrastructure and H2 storage