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#### BUSINESS FINLAND

# Introduction of Finland's Hydrogen Road Map and EU's hydrogen policy

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ISY Syysseminaari 19:11-202

# INTRODUCTION

- Business Finland contracted VTT to prepare a National Hydrogen Roadmap for Finland in June
- Time horizon for the framework was set to 2030
- The main context was defined to view Finland as a member state in the European Union
- Work was mainly based on information from public sources
- The work encompassed also interviews with relevant industry representatives
- Only public information and results of team VTT's own judgements are presented



# **PRESENTATION OF THE CORE TEAM**

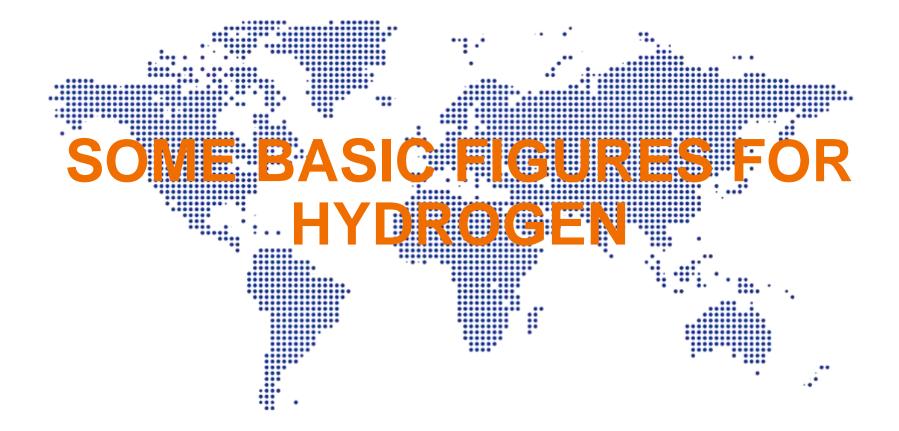
- JUHANI LAURIKKO, DTech, Principal Scientist & Project Leader
- JARI IHONEN, DTech, Principal Scientist
- JARI KIVIAHO, PhD, Senior Principal Scientist
- OLLI HIMANEN, DTech, Team Leader
- VILLE SAARINEN, DTech, Research Scientist
- Additional assistance from: Janne Kärki, Markus Hurskainen and Robert Weiss



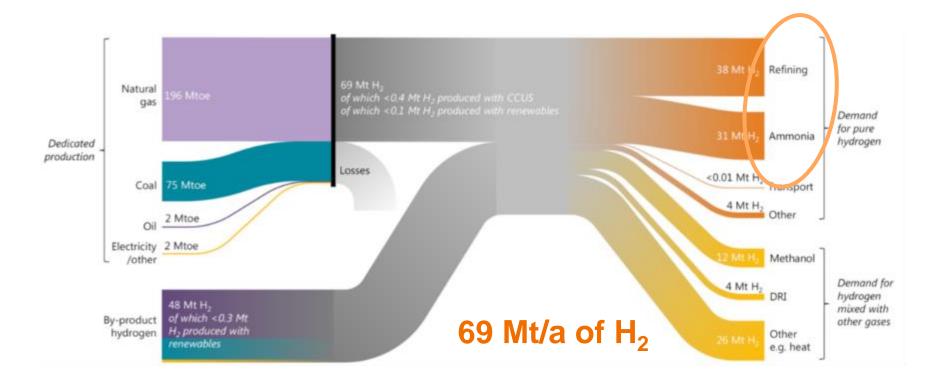
# **ROADMAP VS. STRATEGY**

- In this context, we have characterised that a Roadmap is a description of the operating environment, including rules & regulations, necessary, available (and missing) assets, geography etc., all related to production and use of "good" hydrogen made in a sustainable way
- It serves as a basis for setting a vision and a strategy, and assist in navigating thru the landscape to reach that vision





# SOME BASIC FIGURES FOR HYDROGEN - GLOBAL



#### SOURCE: IEA 2019

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# **SOME BASIC FIGURES FOR HYDROGEN - GLOBAL**

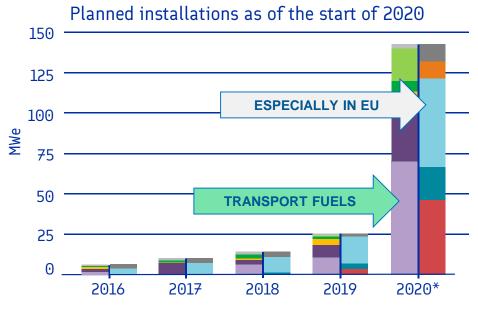
- According to IEA, global hydrogen market size is:
- 69 mt/a of H<sub>2</sub> = 2300 TWh (LVH)
- To replace that with renewables, needs about 4000 TWh of new clean electricity generation, which is
- More than today's total electricity generation in EU!

If implemented, equals capturing of about 800 Mt of  $CO_2$  and corresponds to nearly 2% of global emissions





# **IEA PREDICTS A STEEP GROWTH**

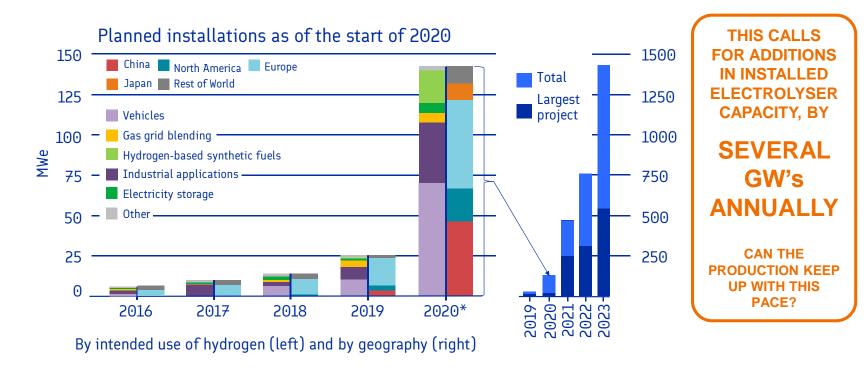


By intended use of hydrogen (left) and by geography (right)

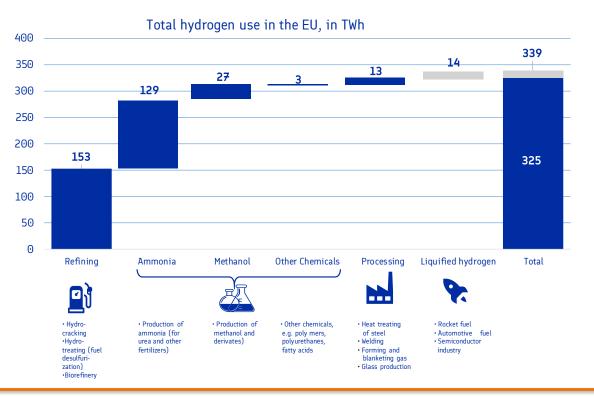
By geography (right-side bars)
China North America Europe Japan Rest of World
By intended use (left-side bars)
Vehicles
Gas grid blending
Hydrogen-based synthetic fuels
Industrial applications
Electricity storage
Other



# **IEA PREDICTS A STEEP GROWTH**



# **SOME BASIC FIGURES FOR HYDROGEN - EU**



#### PRESENT USE OF HYDROGEN IN EU IS 339 TWh

- 200 TWh is dedicated, pure H<sub>2</sub> production
- Equals 300-350 TWh of new, clean electricity generation
- 10% of total present electricity use in EU



# **EU ALSO ECHOES THE GROWTH**

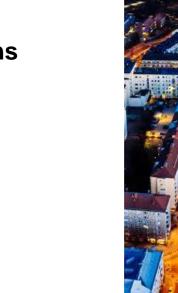
Projected hydrogen demand in EU for 2030 and 2050





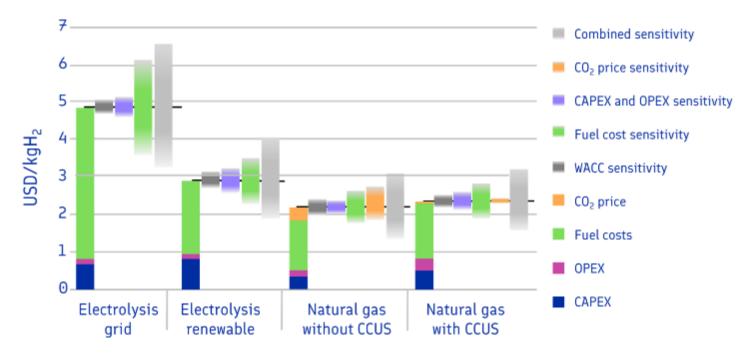
# WHY HYDROGEN IS IMPORTANT NOW?

- In RED II, renewable hydrogen is accepted, both
  - as transportation fuel and
  - as intermediate product for replacing fossil hydrogen in conventional transport fuels
- Other (global) target programmes for GHG reductions
- Reduction of the cost of "good" hydrogen, due to
  - Progress in the technology of electrolysers
  - Increasing production of low-cost renewable electricity



# **COST OF "GOOD" HYDROGEN IS A HIGHLY ELUSIVE FIGURE**

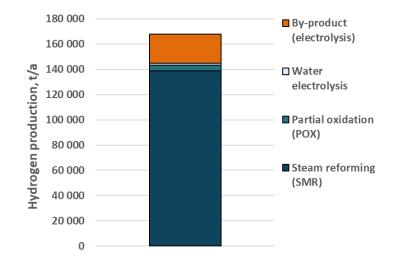
#### PRODUCT COST IS DEPENDENT ON A MULTITUDE OF DIFFERENT FACTORS

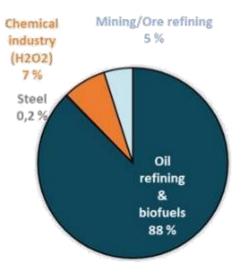


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# **HYDROGEN IN FINLAND**

# HYDROGEN FINLAND - CURRENT PRODUCTION AND USE

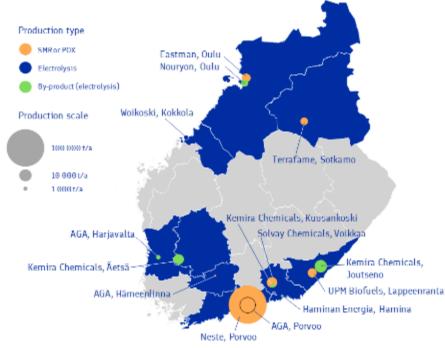




# **CURRENT PRODUCTION AND USE CA. 150 000 t/a**

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# HYDROGEN FINLAND - CURRENT PRODUCTION AND USE



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#### **CURRENT PRODUCTION AND USE CA. 150 000 t/a**

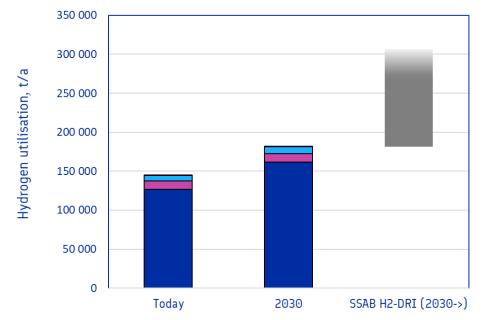
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# POTENTIAL NEW USE OF HYDROGEN IN FINLAND

- Existing/enlarging production of renewable transport fuels
  - Neste/Porvoo: HVO/NEXBTL\*
  - UPM Kymmene/Lappeenranta: HVO/BioVerno\*
- Terrafame mine, Sotkamo
  - production of H<sub>2</sub>S for the ore refining process\*
- SSAB steel plant, Raahe
  - production of CO<sub>2</sub>-free steel (Hybrit process)
- Direct use in heavy transport vehicles
  - Use of hydrogen fuel cells to lower transport costs in selected point-to-point logistic cases



# POTENTIAL NEW USE OF HYDROGEN IN FINLAND





Mining/Ore refining

Chemical industry (H2O2)

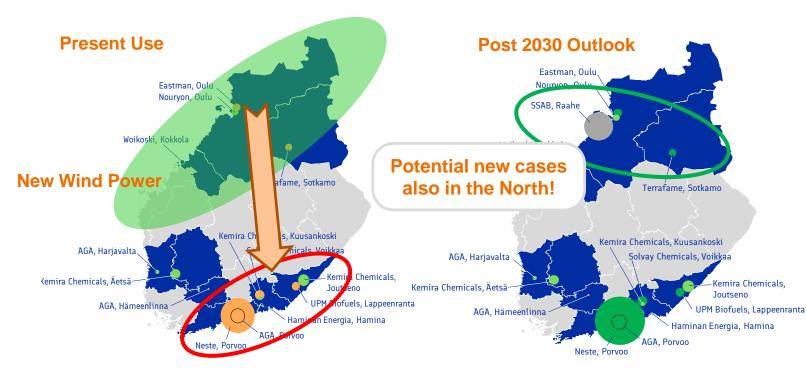
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■ Oil refining & biofuels

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# NEW WIND POWER GENERATION IN FINLAND

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# **SWOT FOR FINLAND – STRENGHTS & ASSETS**

- Good wind resources both onshore & offshore
- Strong electricity transmission grid
- Stable, predictable regulation framework
- Strong experience in industrial hydrogen use
- Repurposing of the present natural gas pipeline (?)

# **SWOT FOR FINLAND – WEAKNESSES**

- Higher electricity market price vs. Sweden & Norway
- Less hydrogen experience outside of industry
- No hydrogen use in traffic & transportation
- No formations like salt caverns (for storage)

# **SWOT FOR FINLAND – THREATS**

- Changes and/or interpretations of RED II Directive that could prove to be unfavourable for Finland
- Price of technology remains high\*
- Low prices for fossil fuels and CO<sub>2</sub> allowances\*
- Delayed scale-up of electrolyser manufacturing capacity\*

\*not unique to Finland, but global



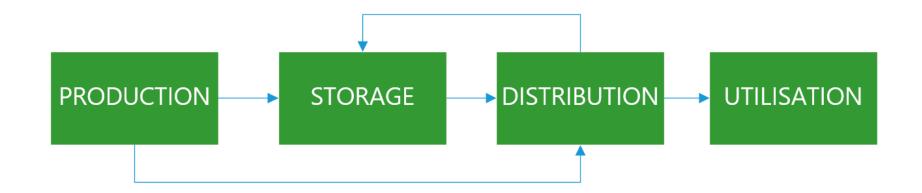
# **SWOT FOR FINLAND – OPPORTUNITIES**

- Existing production of renewable transportation fuels
- Cost-efficient decarbonisation of existing hydrogen use
- Enabler for CO<sub>2</sub>-free steel production
- Offers lowering the cost of logistics for industry
- Use of waste heat for district heating purposes

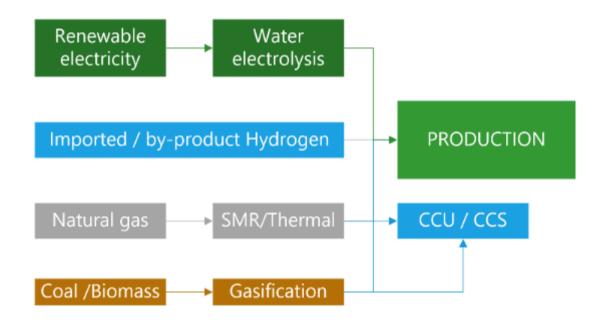


# HYDROGEN VALUE CHAIN ANALYSIS FOR FINLAND

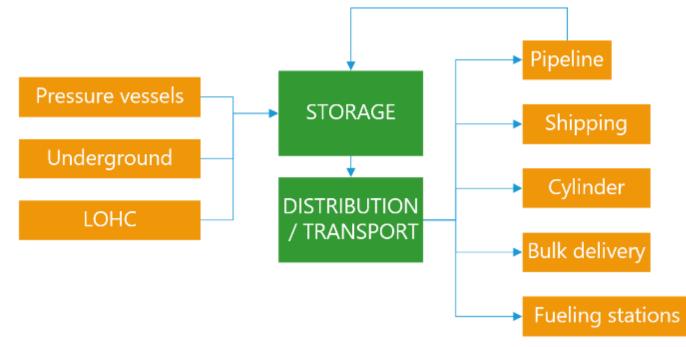
# SIMPLE VALUE CHAIN FOR HYDROGEN



# **VALUE CHAIN FOR HYDROGEN PRODCUTION**

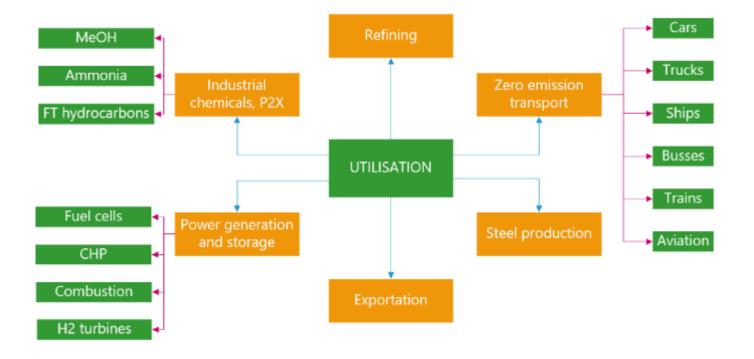


# VALUE CHAIN FOR HYDROGEN STORGAGE & DISTRIBUTION



Graph: Ville Saarinen, VTT

# **VALUE CHAIN FOR HYDROGEN UTILISATION**



Graph: Ville Saarinen, VTT

# VALUE CHAIN FOR HYDROGEN IN FINLAND



Company AF Company AG

# **KEY FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

# PRODUCTION

- We need additional low carbon electricity and strengthening of grid
- In Finland, use of by-product heat from electrolysis is an opportunity, and should be studied more
- Fossil hydrogen can be gradually replaced by hybridising the existing system with electrolysers and short-term local hydrogen storage
- Potential for green hydrogen is between 100 kt and 150 kt by 2030 mostly in same location as now
- In some new locations largescale hydrogen use can start, if the financials are good enough, e.g. carbon-free steel

### **STORAGE & TRANSPORATION**

- Use of clean hydrogen in large industrial facilities favours hydrogen supply chain solutions, centralised electrolyser units and transport of hydrogen to smaller consumers
- First transport is by tube trailers, but pipelines can be built later
- Pipelines enable larger hydrogen storage facilities and improve security of supply

# **ENERGY CONVERSION AND STORAGE**

- Use of hydrogen as energy buffer needs large-scale storages
- Cost of storage is also a key parameter for end-user price
- Value of hydrogen as energy storage comes from electrolysers reacting fast, and production can be quickly shut down in a shortage of power
- R and D of most feasible storage options should be initiated, leading to
- Demonstration of first industrialscale storage, and later to
- Build-up of the first large-scale storage

# **INDUSTRIAL USE**

- Clean hydrogen can replace fossilbased hydrogen in all industrial use when cost-competitive
- There is direct positive net effects as carbon emission reductions, but also indirect for national economy, when imported energy, mainly natural gas, is replaced by indigenous renewable electricity.
- Support use of hydrogen in P2X and other new applications, and
- Study the impact of replacing imported chemicals like ammonia and methanol with equivalents made with renewable electricity

# **MOBILITY AND FUEL CELLS**

- Follow the widening offering of hydrogen-fuelled heavy transport vehicles
- Study the potentials of hydrogen use in selected candidate cases, and ensure that effects of climate are studied
- Develop step-by-step scenarios in connection with international developments in HRS and filling stations
- Follow progress in marine applications, as Ahvenanmaa archipelago could become an excellent test area

### **OVERARCHING ISSUES**

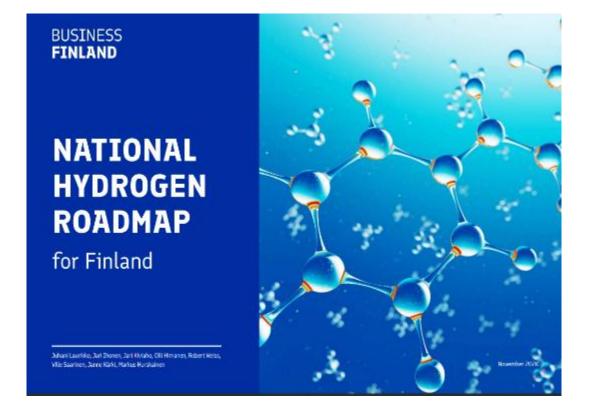
- Follow development and revisions of RED II directive, as changes may have substantial consequences
- Ensure that all national rules for safety do not hinder enlargement of use of "good hydrogen"
- Communicate effectively and widespread that all safety aspects of hydrogen use are well catered

- Consider need of raising the status of hydrogen in all public education
- Continue inventory of industries that can use hydrogen in future
- Support the integration of hydrogen into national energy, industrial and transport policies

# **SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS**

# **SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS**

- Finland has already a fairly well-populated value chain for hydrogen production and use
- Strong grid and potential for new renewable electricity generation
- Strong high-tech industry in hydrogen technology
- Identified, potential large-scale targets for new hydrogen use
- Good potential to accelerate RD&D efforts, but also some other cases suitable for public support
- Safety and security issues must be communicated effectively
- Enlarging hydrogen-related domestic market is necessary



https://www.businessfinland.fi/4abb35/globalassets/finnish-customers/02-build-yournetwork/bioeconomy--cleantech/alykas-energia/bf\_national\_hydrogen\_roadmap\_2020.pdf



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