

# Siemens Energy

## Power2X and sector coupling

August 2020



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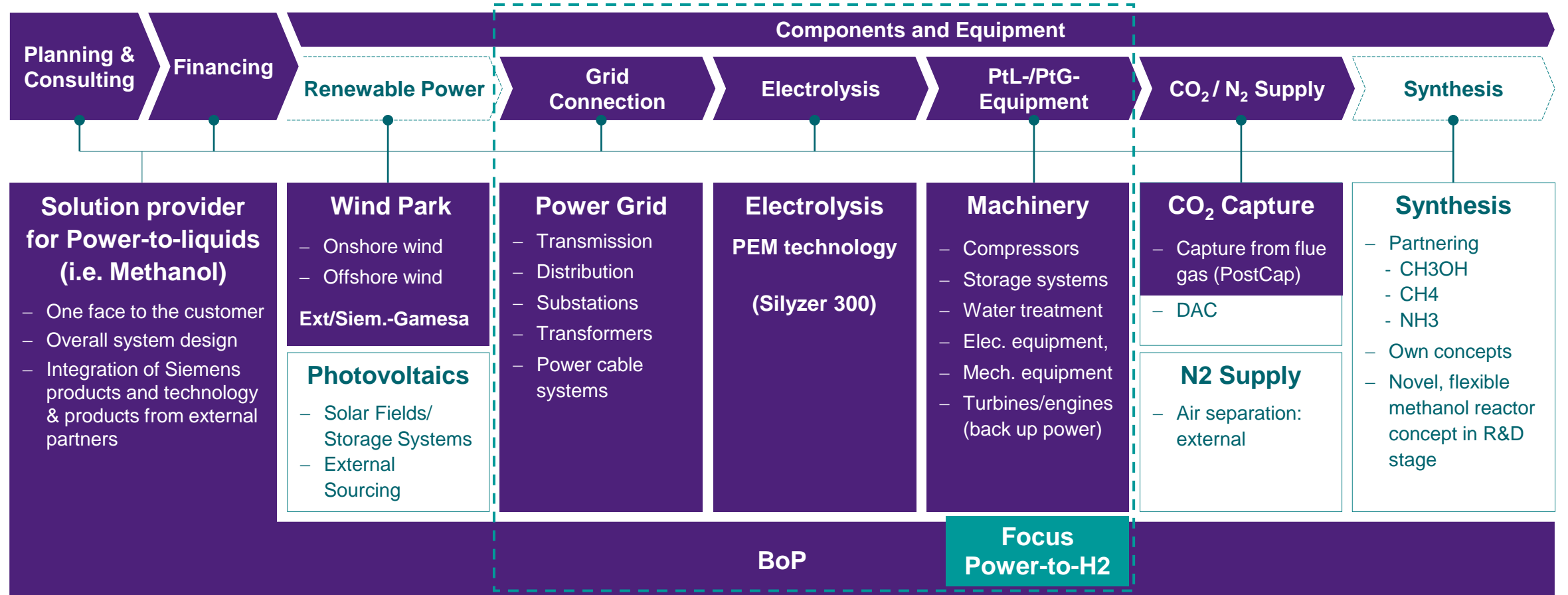
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# Leveraging Siemens Energy capabilities – our competence along the PtX value chain

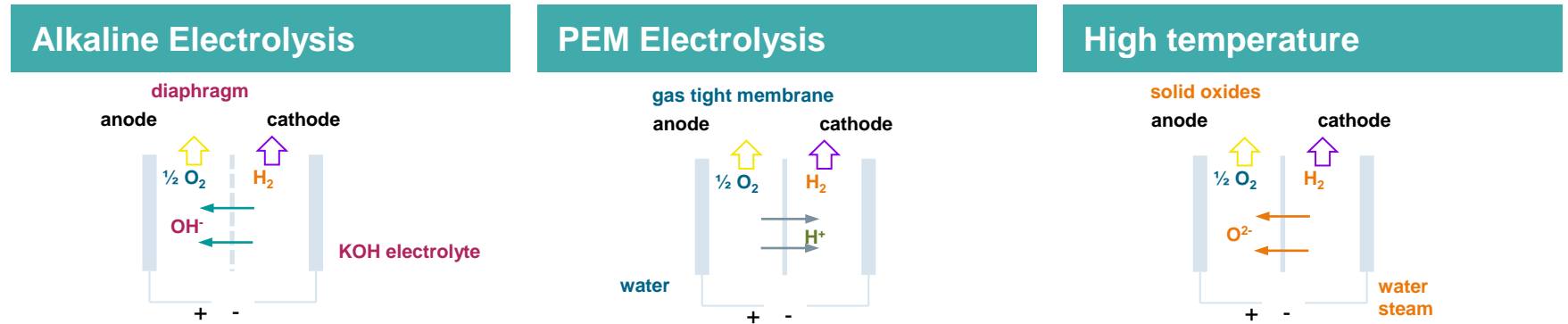


DAC: direct air capture: under development; no Siemens activities    CCU: Carbon Capture and Utilization

typical share in value addition

■ Siemens Energy portfolio/ capabilities    □ If required to be developed with external partner(s)

# There are three considerable technologies of water electrolysis



	Alkaline Electrolysis	PEM Electrolysis	High temperature
Electrolyte	KOH <sup>3</sup>	Polymer membrane	Ceramic membrane
Circulated medium	KOH <sup>3</sup>	Water	Steam
Operational temperature <sup>1</sup>	60 - 90 °C	RT <sup>4</sup> - 80 °C	700 - 900 °C
Technical maturity <sup>1</sup>	Industrially mature	Commercially available	Lab/ demo
Field experience <sup>1</sup>	●	●	●
Cold-start capability <sup>2</sup>	●	●	●
Intermittent operation <sup>2</sup>	●	●	●
Scalability to multi Mega Watt <sup>2</sup>	●	●	●
Reverse (fuel cell) mode <sup>1</sup>	●	●	●

Source: <sup>1</sup> Fraunhofer <sup>2</sup> IndWede; <sup>3</sup> KOH: Potassium hydroxide ; <sup>4</sup> room temperature

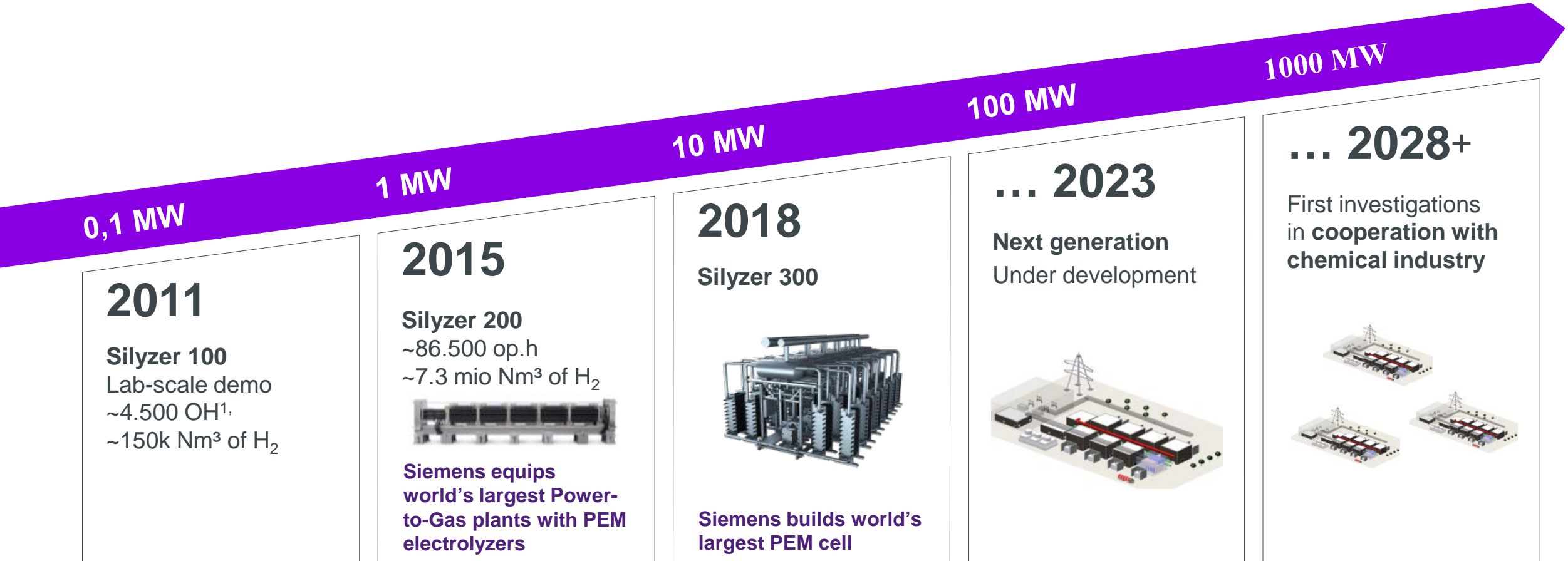
● Existing/ available

● In development/ limited

● Not possible, not available

# We convert green power into green hydrogen –

Our H<sub>2</sub> Electrolyzer portfolio scales up by factor 10 every 4 – 5 years



**Standardized and efficient systems at industrial scale are a precondition for broad application in all sectors.**

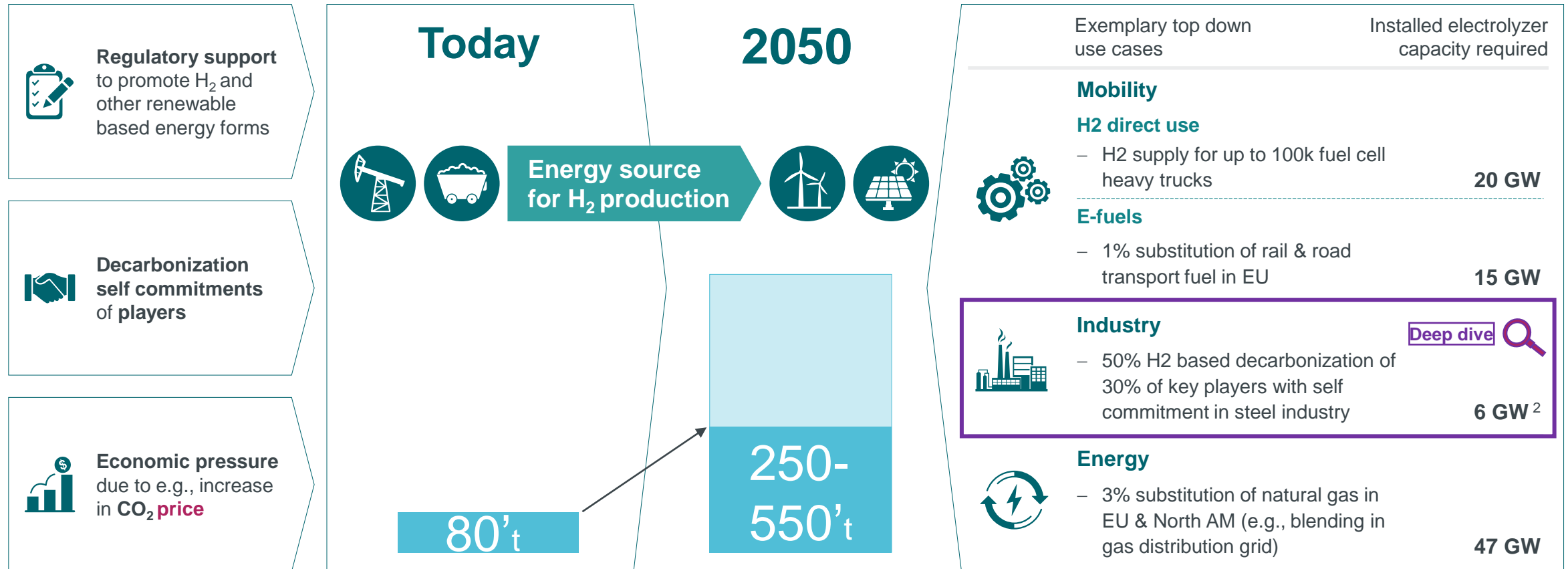
<sup>1</sup> Operating Hours; Data OH & Nm<sup>3</sup> as of Dec. 2019; Source: NEB Next<sup>2</sup>

# Green H<sub>2</sub> market expected to grow from small size today to GW ranges due to increased decarbonization efforts

## H<sub>2</sub> electrolyzer market potential: Market drivers and potential developments

### Key market drivers

### Hydrogen market by 2050 – Tripling with shift to green hydrogen and commercial markets



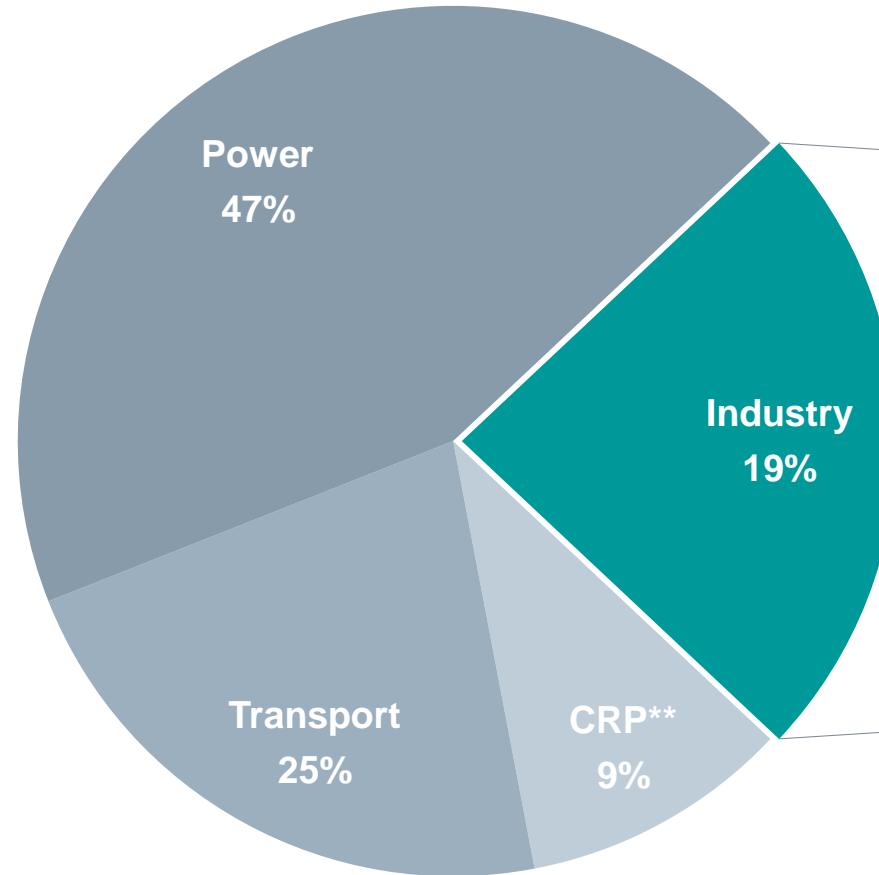
<sup>1</sup> Based on market reports and regulatory support for hydrogen in Europe | <sup>2</sup> Thyssen Krupp Europe, POSCO, Salzgitter, Arcelor Mittal Europe, Tata Steel, voestalpine, SSAB

Source: Siemens Energy top down H<sub>2</sub> market potential estimation, IEA report, market reports: Hydrogen Council (2017), IHS Autonomy & Rivalry (2019) FMI (2019), GIA (2016), Certifhy (2015)

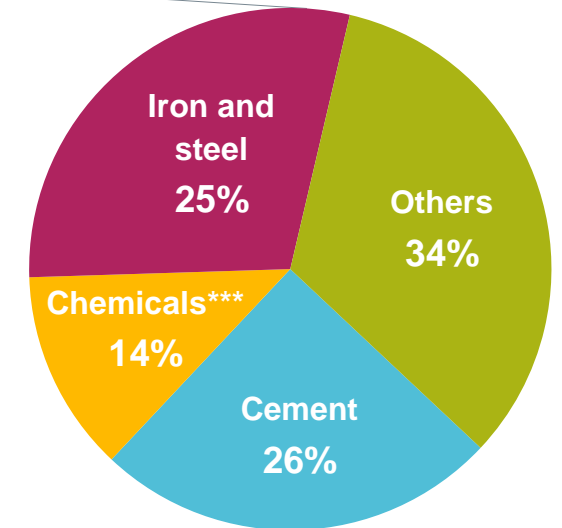
# Steel is one of three main hard-to-abate industries

- Global crude steel production increased by 3% in 2019 to reach 1 870 Mt – and it continues to increase
- Direct emissions from global steel production\* represents ~8% of the global total

CO<sub>2</sub> Emissions by Sources in 2017



Industry direct CO<sub>2</sub> Emissions 2018  
Total: 8.5 GT



\* including power consumption \*\*Commercial, Residential and Public; \*\*\*Chemicals incl. Chemicals and petrochemicals

Sources: Annual CO<sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion 2019 (IEA, Nov 2019), Global crude steel output increases by 3.4% in 2019 (World Steel Association, Jan 27, 2020), "Tracking Industry 2020" (IEA, June 2020)



# DRI is needed, as the use of scrap metal, RE and CCS will not be enough for sufficient CO<sub>2</sub> reduction in the steel industry

## Overview of CO<sub>2</sub> emissions in a steel plant and green alternative technologies

Technology		Evaluation	Preparation of raw materials (coking, sintering)	Hot blast furnace (Ore → Iron)	Basis oxygen furnace (Iron → Steel)	Casting	Processing of steel (e.g. rolling)
Status Quo	Hot blast furnace (CO <sub>2</sub> emiss.)	Traditional method with high CO <sub>2</sub> emissions	~26%	~54%	~5%	~3%	~12%
Green alternatives	DRI H <sub>2</sub> / CNG	Innovative method enabling high CO <sub>2</sub> abatement					
	Scrap metal	Already used today, max additions 50%					
	CCS	Viewed as problematic in EU; limited capacity					
	Renewable electricity	Limited supply of cheap RE, competi. with other use cases			Powering an arch furnace	For heating	For heating and electric motors

Only option for full decarb   
 No decarb. possible   
 No full decarb. possible   
 Possible decarb technology

Note: Assuming that CCU is applicable at this large scale  
Source: Siemens Energy

# H2FUTURE – a European Flagship project for generation and use of green hydrogen



**6 MW**

Power demand based on Silyzer 300

**1.200 Nm<sup>3</sup>**

of green hydrogen per hour

## Project

- Partner: VERBUND (coordination), voestalpine, Austrian Power Grid (APG), TNO, K1-MET
- Country: Austria
- Installed: 2019
- Product: Silyzer 300

## Challenge

- Potential for “breakthrough” steelmaking technologies which replace carbon by green hydrogen as basis for further upscaling to industrial dimensions
- Installation and integration into an existing coke oven gas pipeline at the steel plant
- High electrolysis system efficiency of 80%

## Solutions

- Operation of a 12-module array Silyzer 300
- Highly dynamic power consumption – enabling grid services
- State-of-the-art process control technology based on SIMATIC PCS 7

## Use cases



Hydrogen for the steel making process



Supply grid services

 This project has received funding from the Fuel Cells and Hydrogen 2 Joint Undertaking under grant agreement No 735503. This Joint Undertaking receives support from the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovative programme and Hydrogen Europe and NERGHY.

# Hydrogen production cost depend on site and technology specific drivers

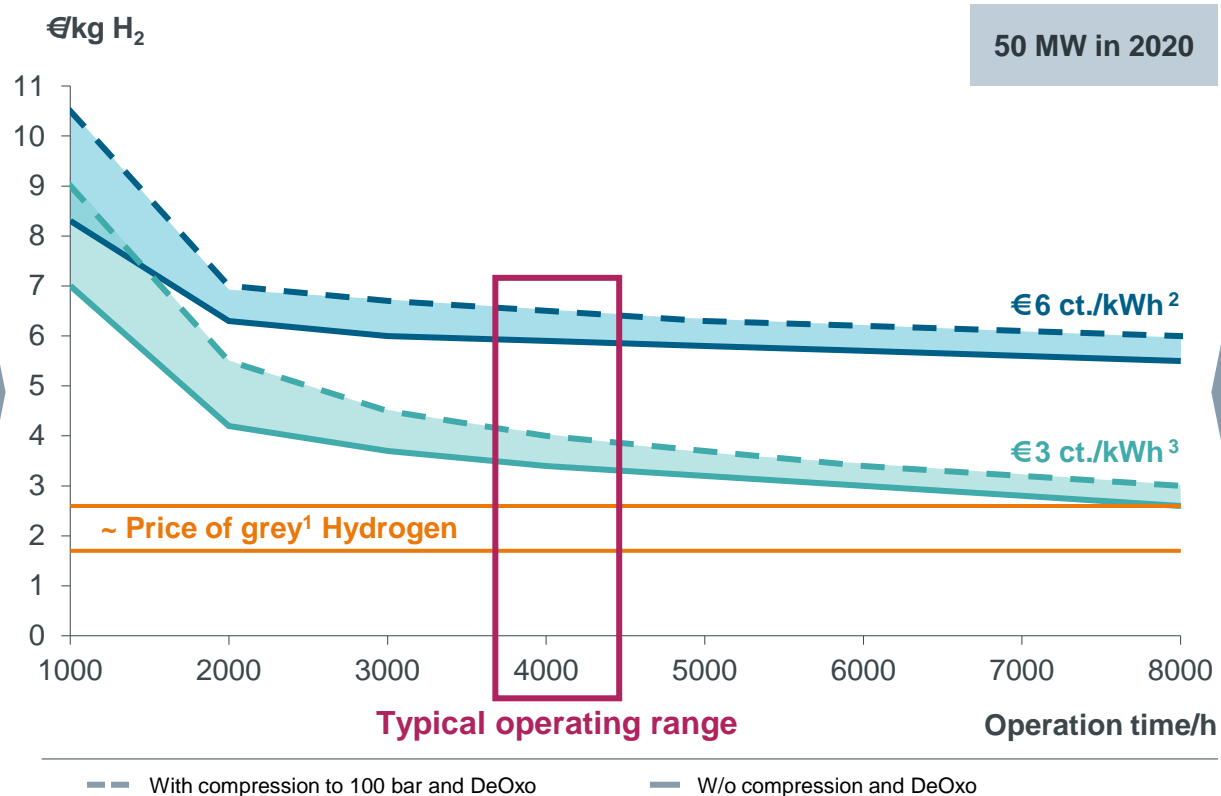
## Drivers for Hydrogen production cost

### Site specific drivers

**Electricity price**

**Operation time**

### H<sub>2</sub> production cost per operation time



### Technology specific drivers

**Efficiency**

**CAPEX**

**Maintenance cost**

<sup>1</sup> Grey H<sub>2</sub>: Hydrogen produced by conventional methods as steam methane reforming  
<sup>2</sup> € 6 ct./kWh: E.g., on shore wind (4-6ct./kWh) or PV in Germany  
<sup>3</sup> € 3 ct./kWh: Reachable in renewable intense regions like Nordics (Hydro Power), Patagonia (Wind), UAE (PV)  
 August 2020

# Hydrogen generation - more than just an electrolyzer

