

Tackling Climate Change How Hydrogen Enables the Energy Transition: a European Perspective.

Frank Wouters
Director

DUBAI SOLAR SHOW
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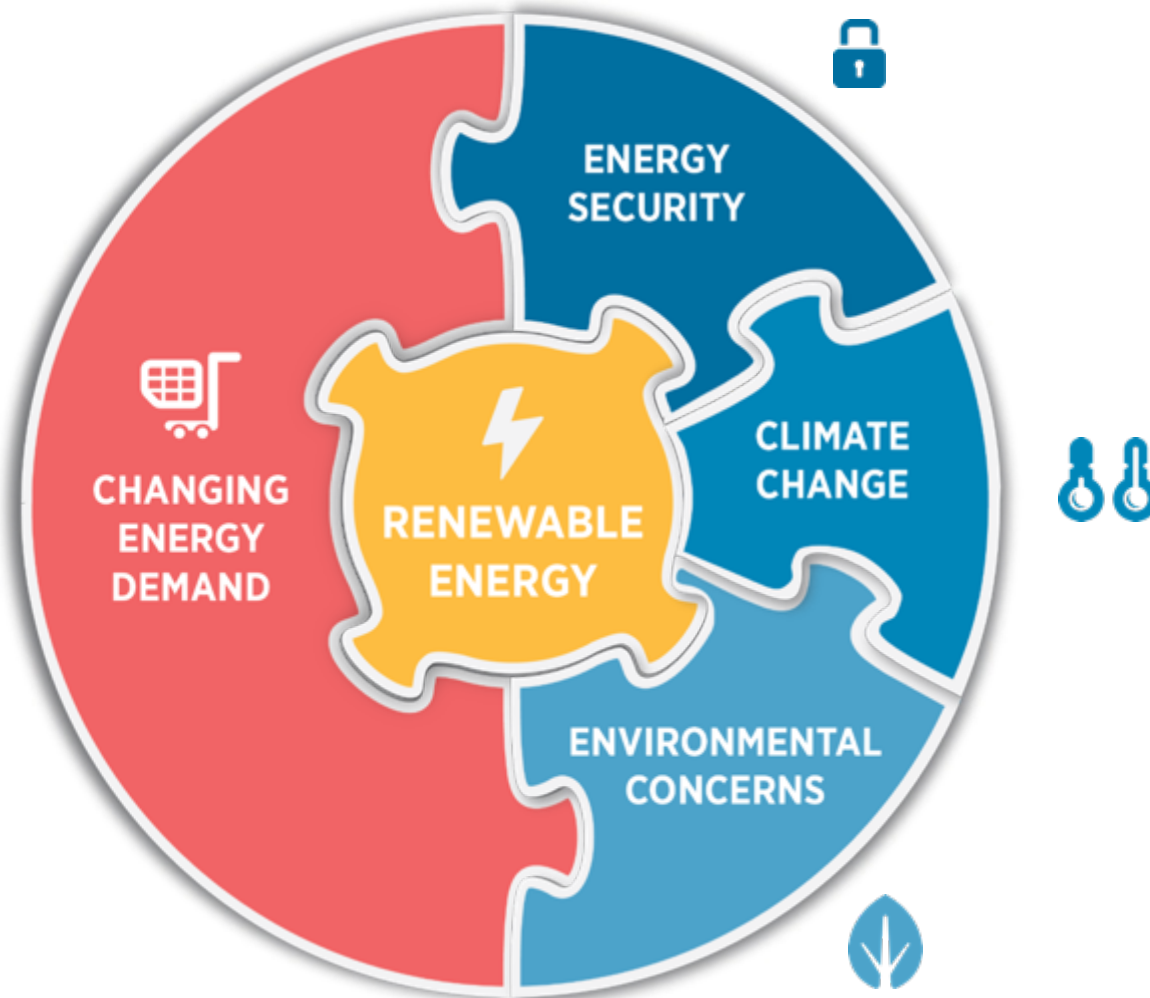
1. Changing energy paradigm
2. Growth of renewables
3. Our electricity system
4. Flexibility
5. Energy pathways
6. The hydrogen case for the Northern Netherlands
7. UAE: the car as power plant

CHANGING PARADIGM

1

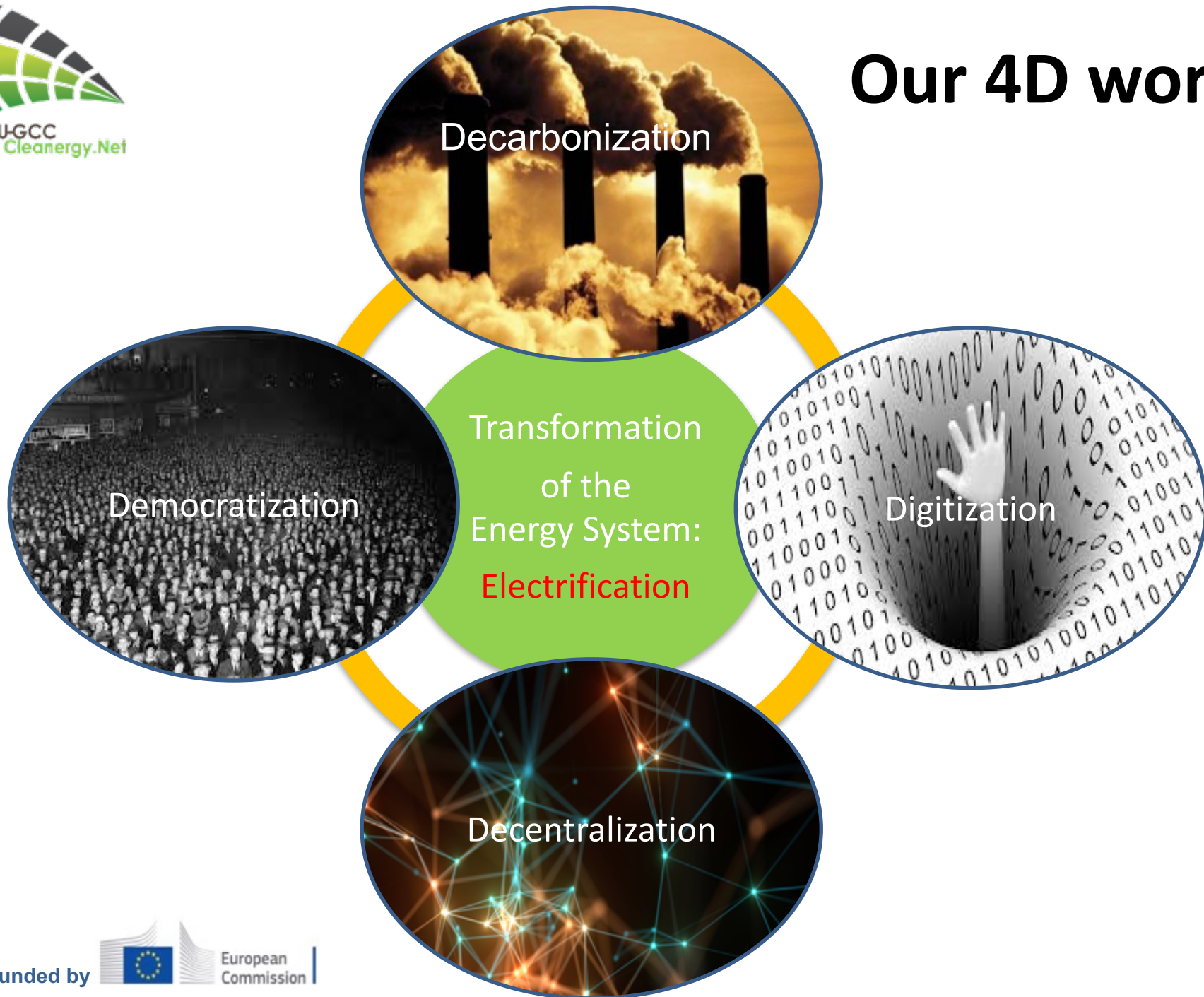


The world of energy is transforming

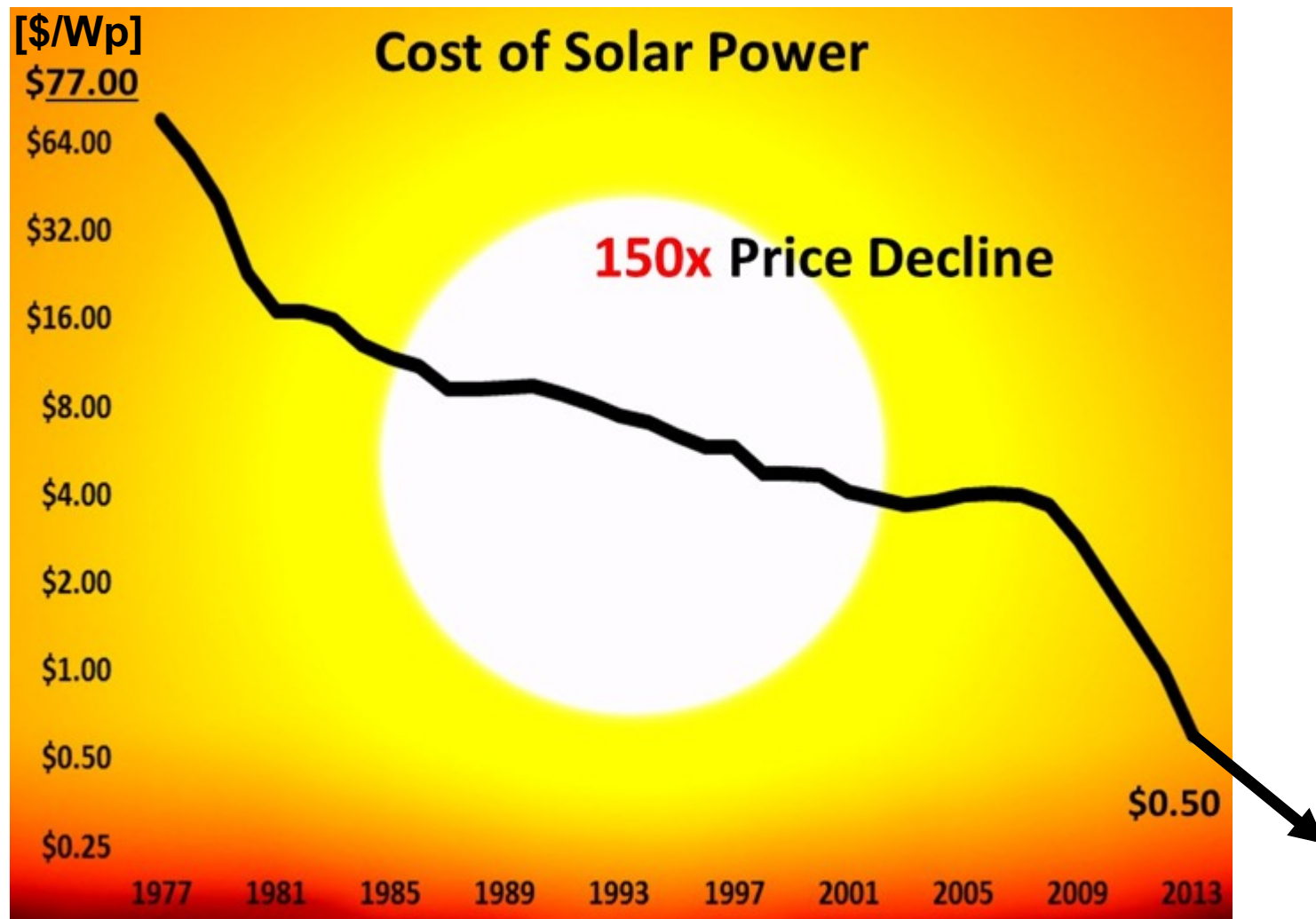


Source: IRENA

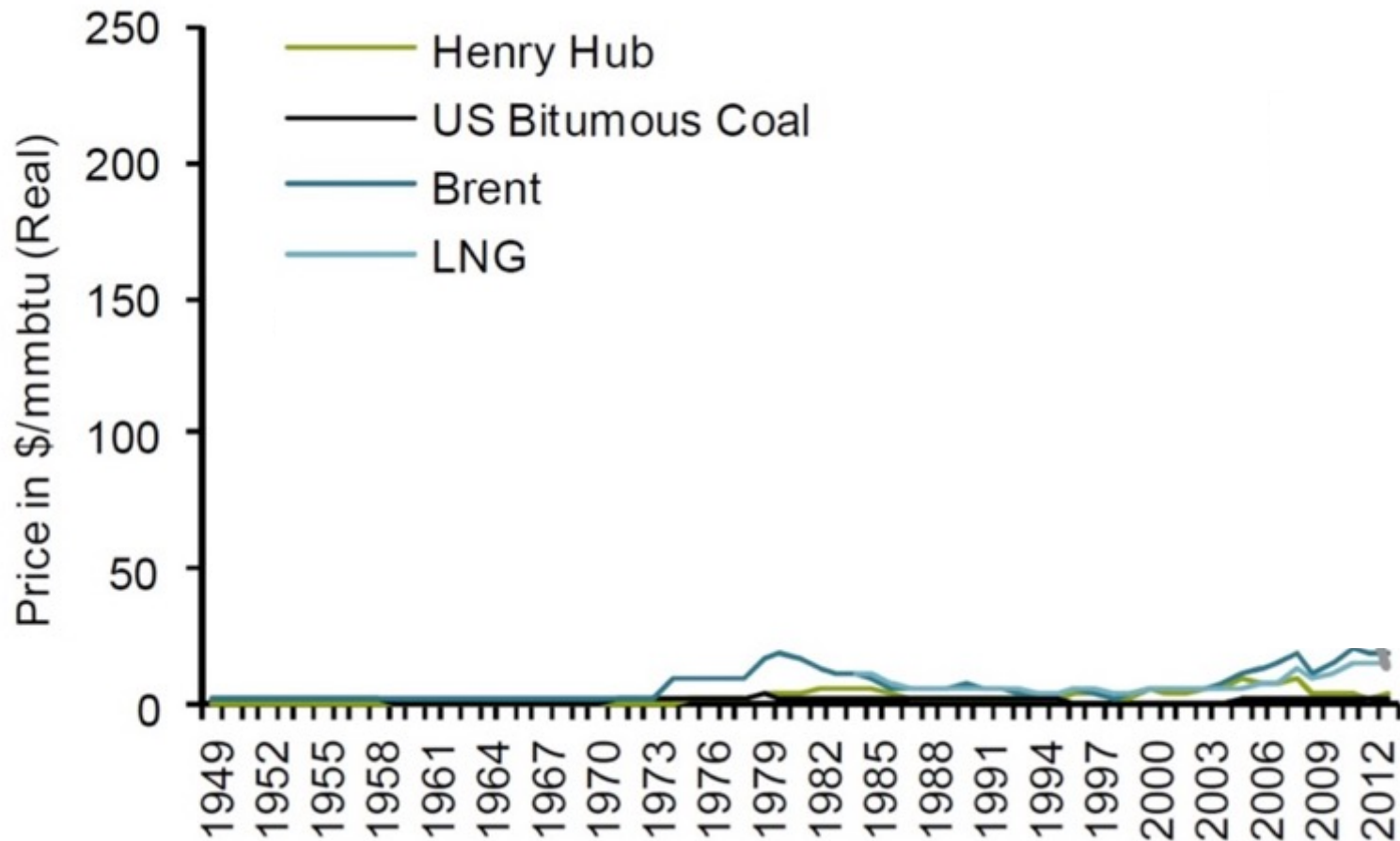
Our 4D world



Cost of solar



Cost of energy



2016 unsubsidised clean energy world records

Solar PV



Location: Peru
Bidder: Enel Green Power
Signed: February 2016
Construction: 2017
Price: US\$ 4.8 c/kWh

Onshore wind



Location: Morocco
Bidder: Enel Green Power
Signed: January 2016
Construction: 2018
Price: US\$ 3.0 c/kWh

2016 unsubsidised clean energy world records

Solar PV



Location: Coahuila, Mexico
Bidder: Enel Green Power
Signed: March 2016
Construction: 2018
Price: US\$ 3.6 c/kWh

Onshore wind



Location: Morocco
Bidder: Enel Green Power
Signed: January 2016
Construction: 2018
Price: US\$ 3.0 c/kWh

2016 unsubsidised clean energy world records

Solar PV



Location: Dubai
Bidder: Masdar Consortium
Signed: May 2016
Construction: 2019
Price: US\$ 2.99 c/kWh

Onshore wind



Location: Morocco
Bidder: Enel Green Power
Signed: January 2016
Construction: 2018
Price: US\$ 3.0 c/kWh

2016 unsubsidised clean energy world records

Solar PV



Location: Chile
Bidder: Solarpack Corporation
Signed: August 2016
Construction: 2019
Price: US\$ 2.91 c/kWh

Onshore wind



Location: Morocco
Bidder: Enel Green Power
Signed: January 2016
Construction: 2018
Price: US\$ 3.0 c/kWh

2017 unsubsidised clean energy world records

CSP



Location: Dubai
Bidder: Acwa Power
Signed: September 2017
Construction: 2020
Price: US\$ 7.3 c/kWh

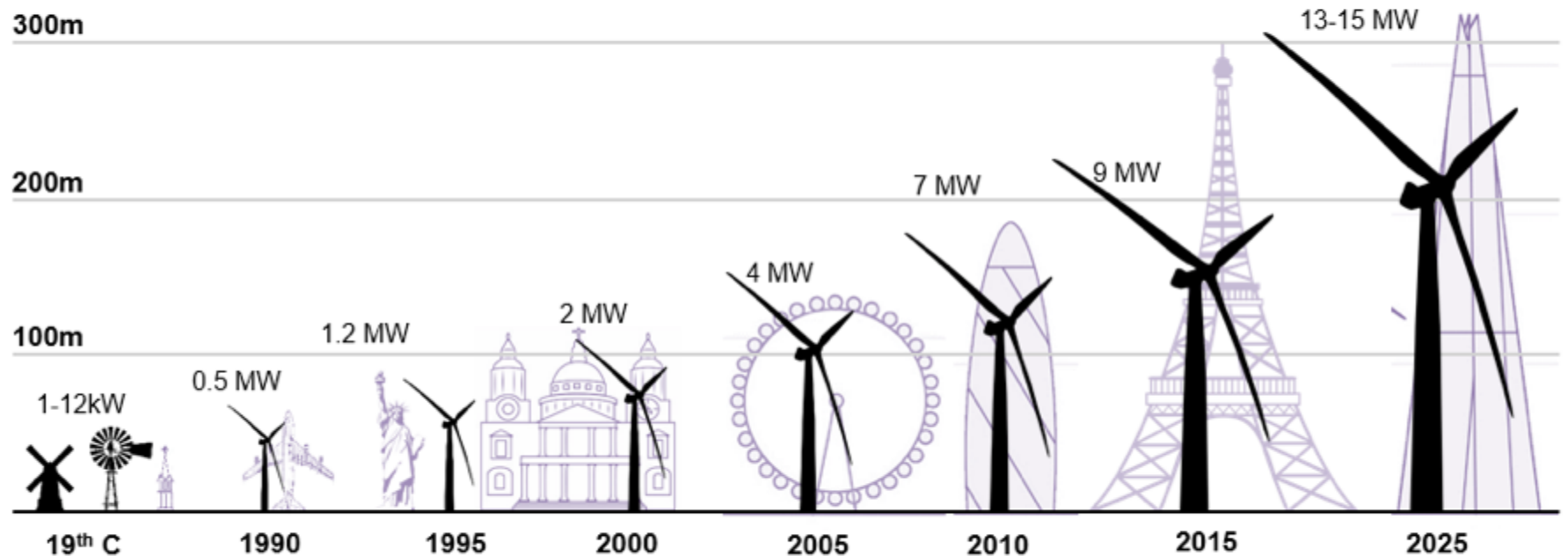
Offshore wind



Location: German North Sea
Bidder: Dong
Signed: April 2017
Construction: 2021-2025
Price: US\$ 5.2 c/kWh

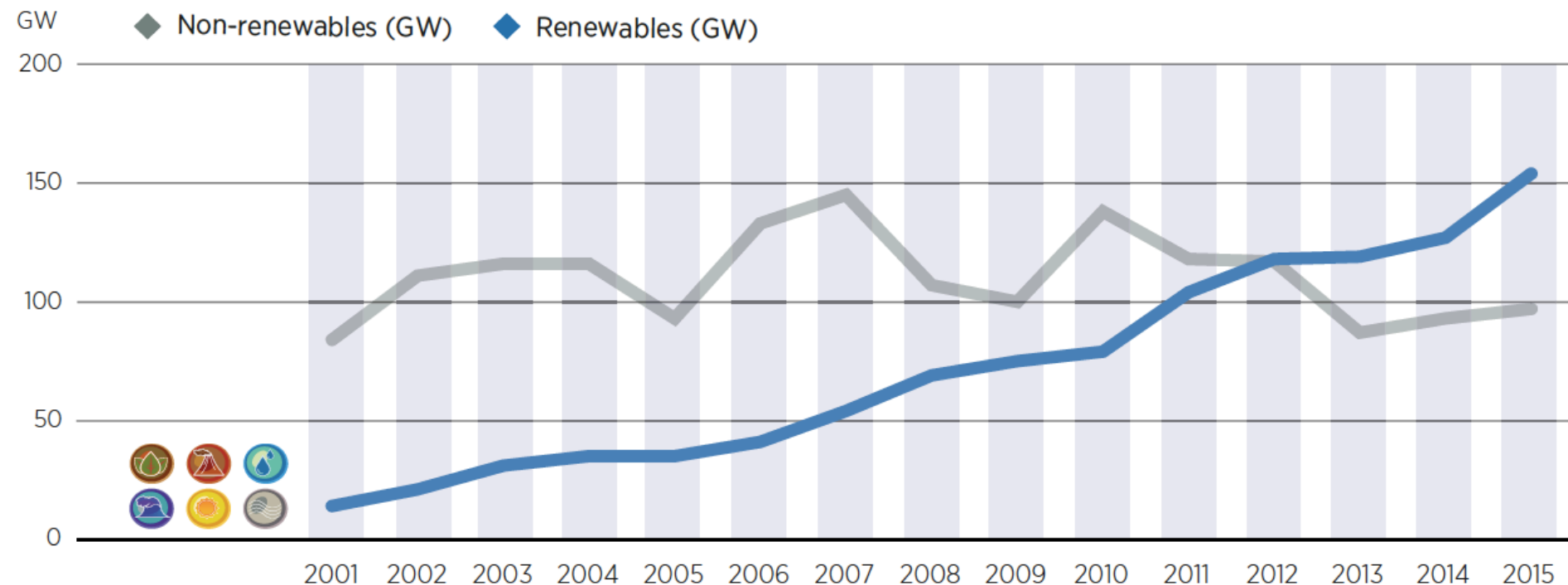
Reducing cost

Evolution of wind turbine heights and output



Sources: Various; Bloomberg New Energy Finance

Moving to the majority in new capacity additions



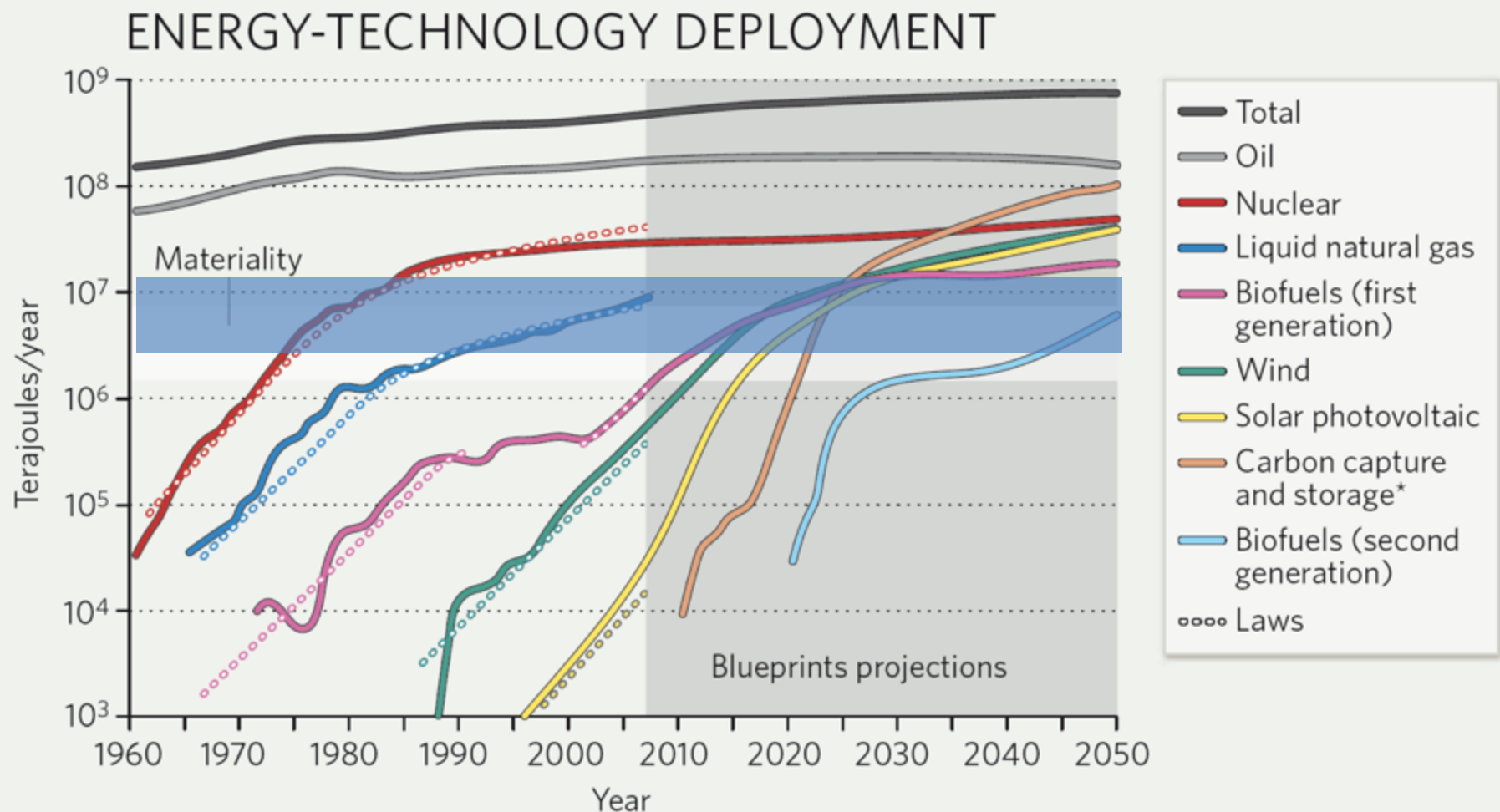
Source: IRENA

GROWTH OF RENEWABLES

2



How energy technologies grow

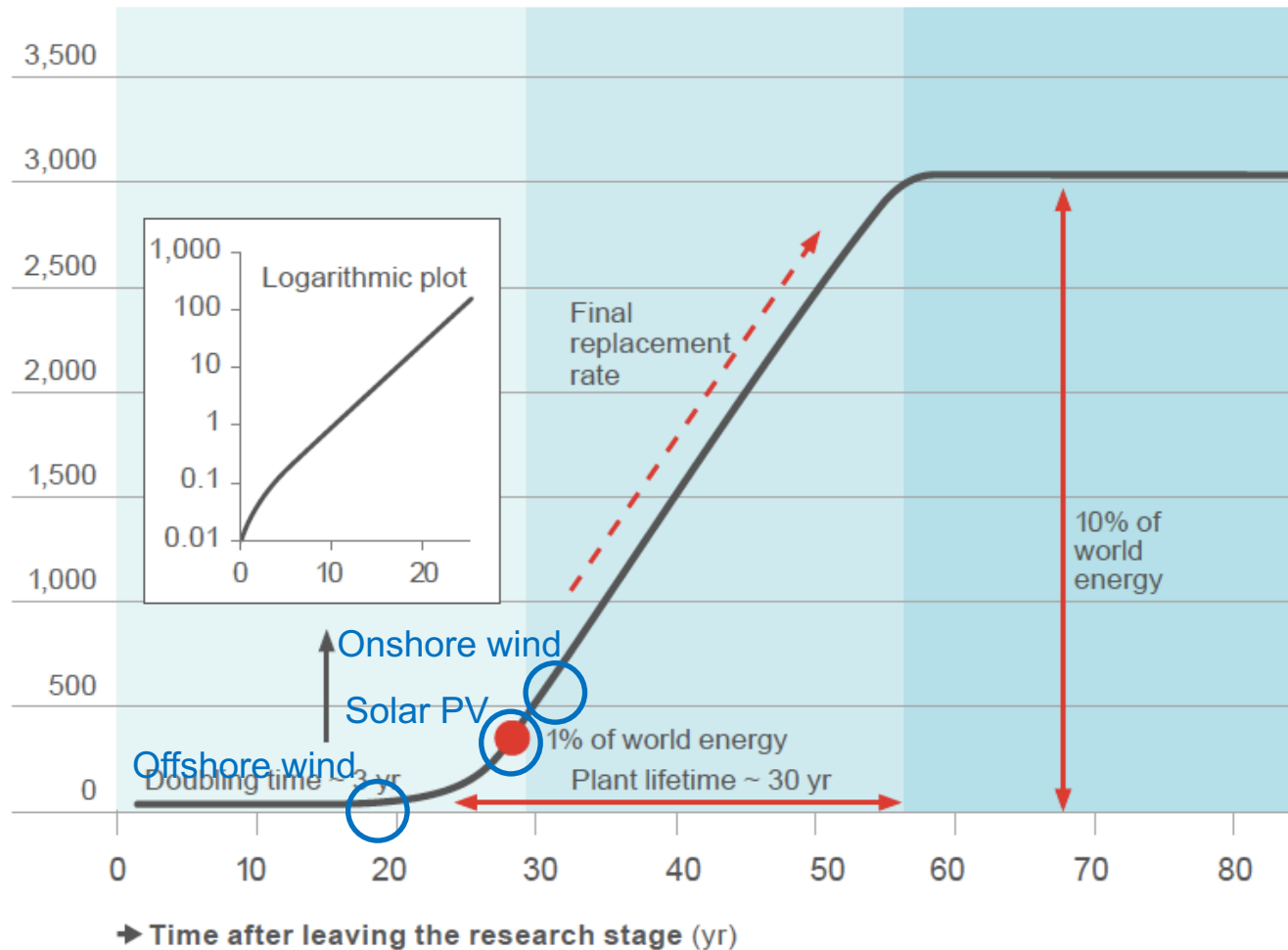


Nature, 2009

*Coal and natural gas used in power generation with carbon capture and storage

Growth into materiality

↑ Installed capacity (GW)



→ Time after leaving the research stage (yr)

Exponential growth

Linear growth

Saturation

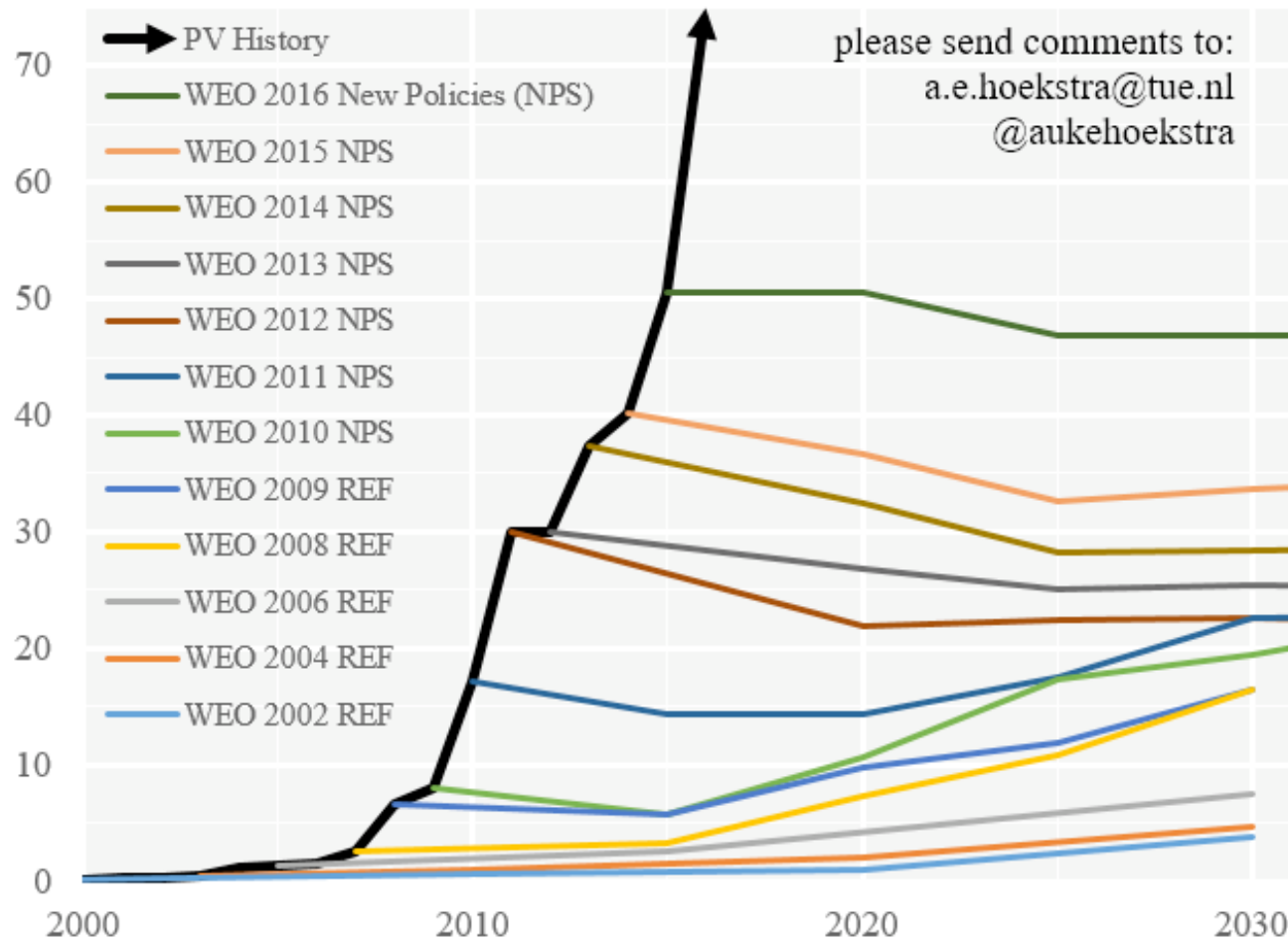
Exponential growth

- Imagine I give you a large piece of paper and ask you to fold it,
- then please fold it again,
- and again.
- A total of fifty times.
- How tall is the paper stack?

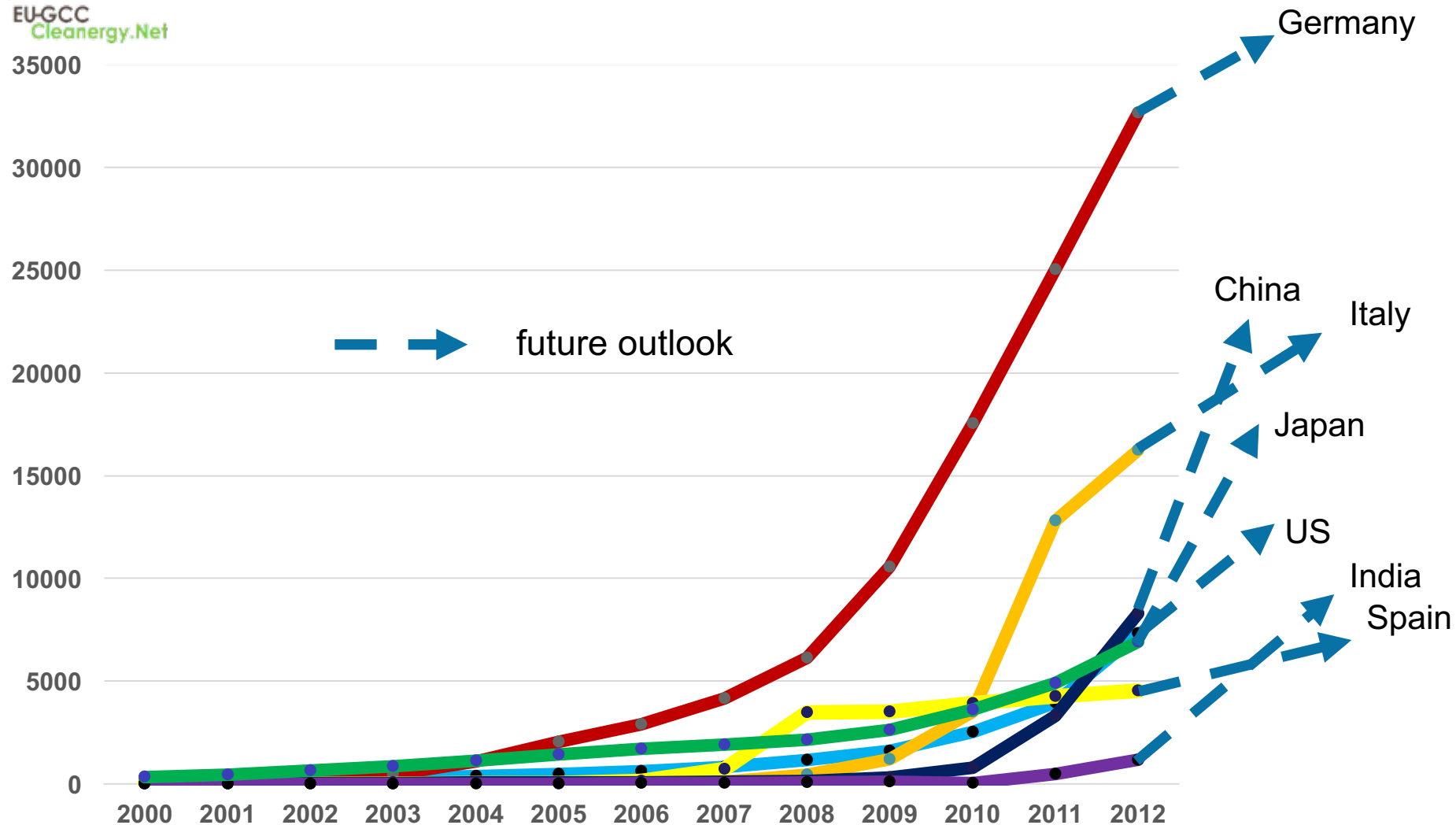
Predictions by the establishment.....

Annual PV additions: historic data vs IEA WEO predictions

In GW of added capacity per year - source International Energy Agency - World Energy Outlook



How markets develop (MW)

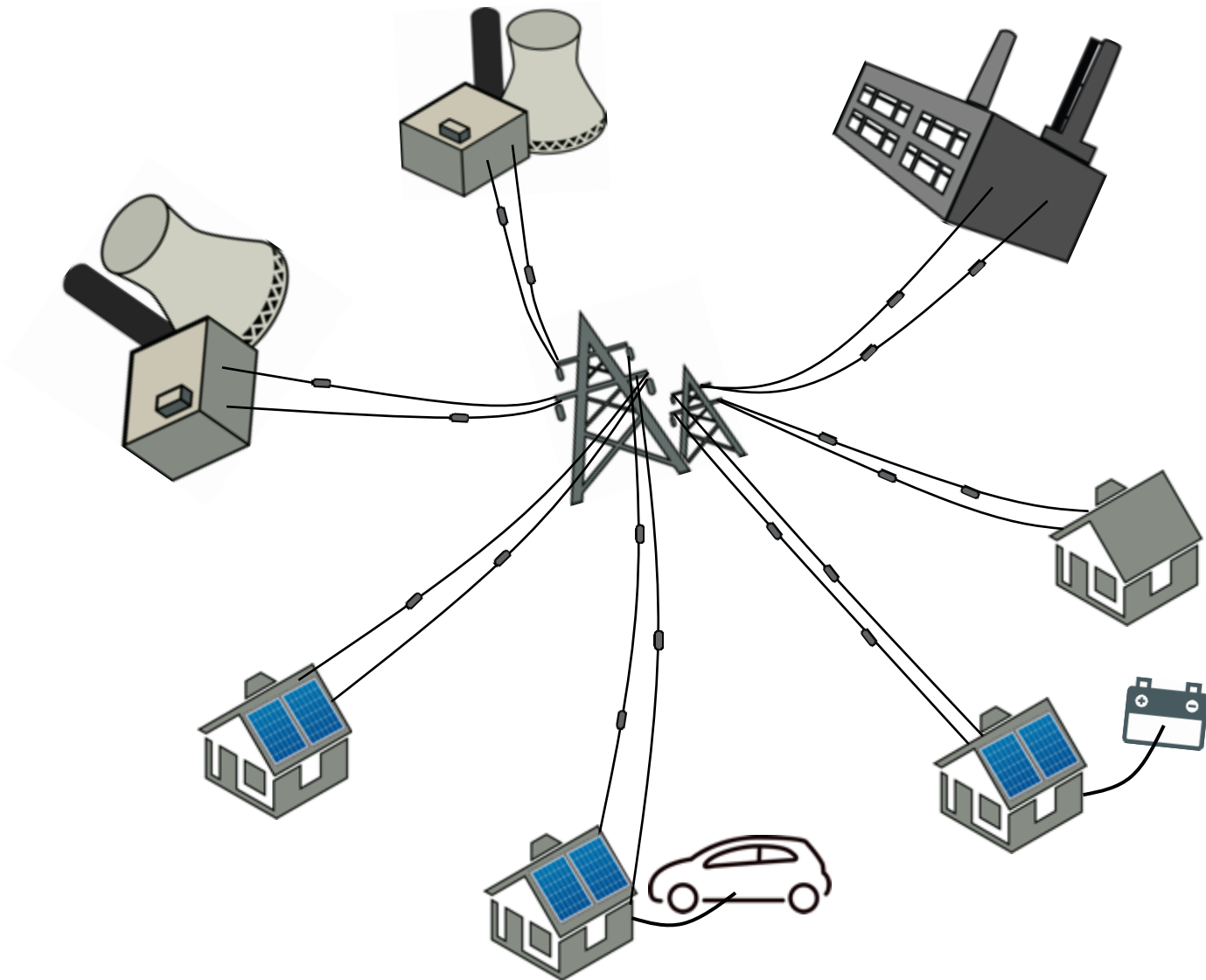


Source: BP Statistical Review of World Energy 2013

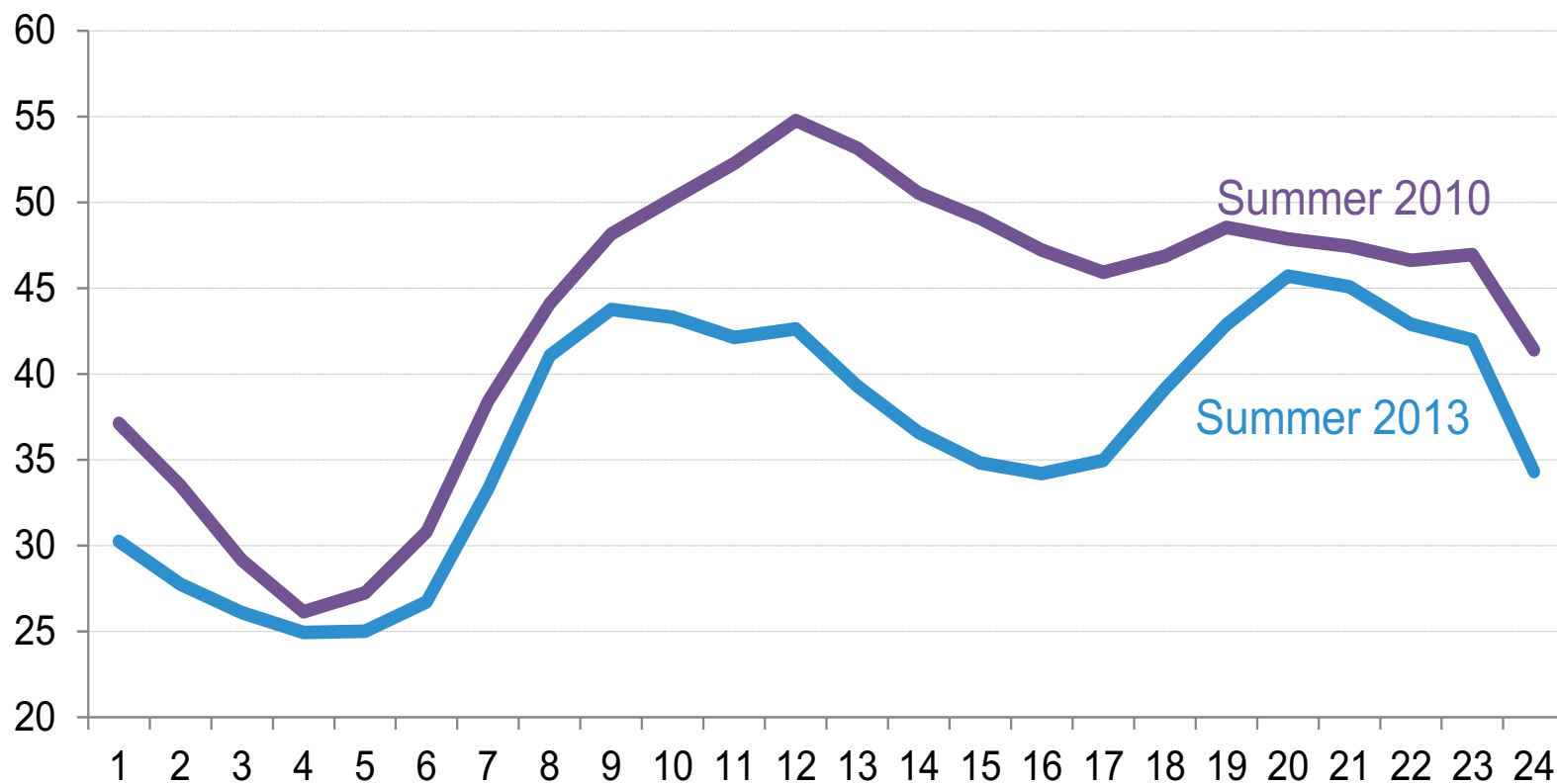
Our electricity system

3



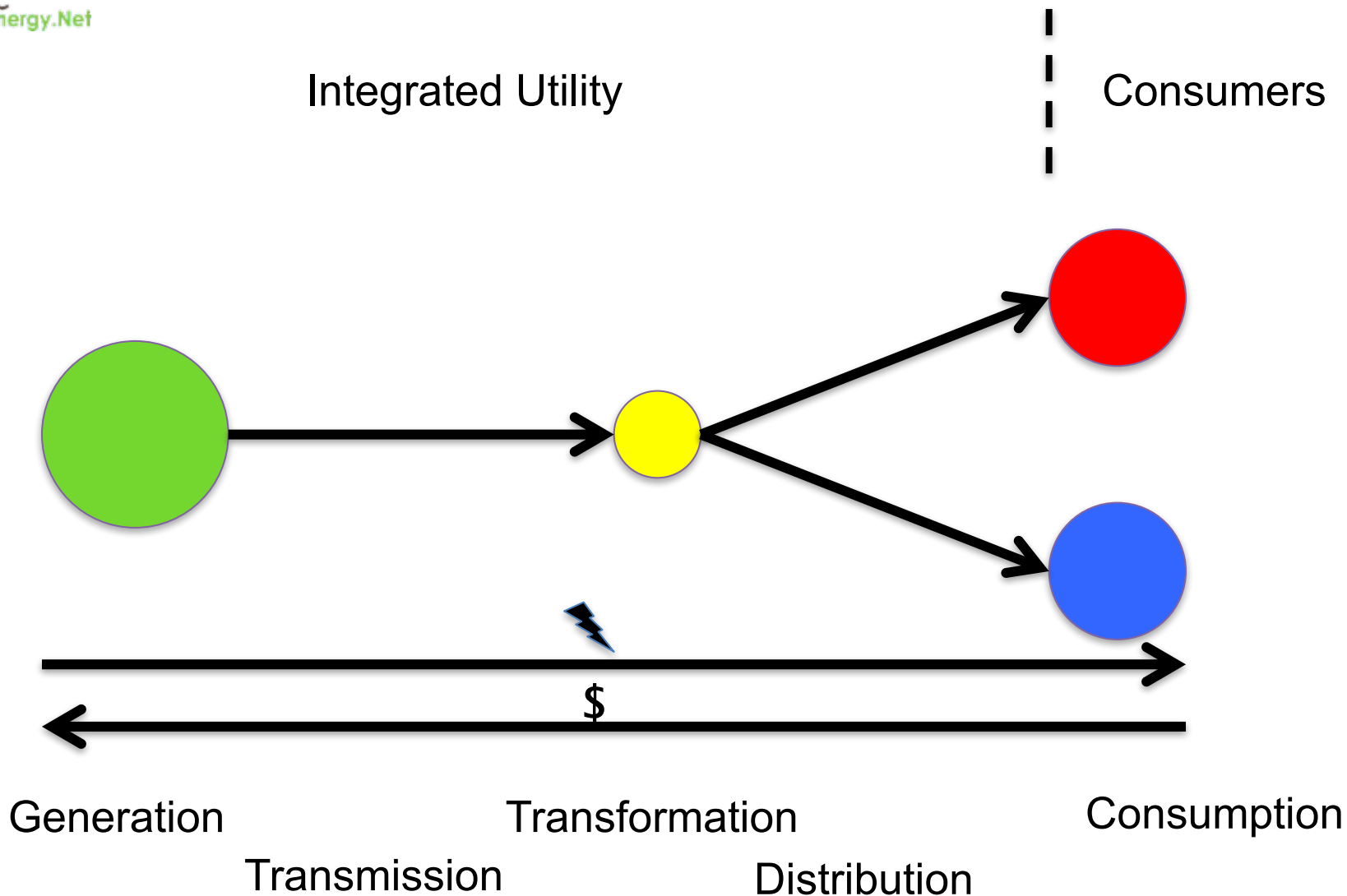


Average daily summer spot price profile in Germany, 2010 and 2013 (EUR/MWh)

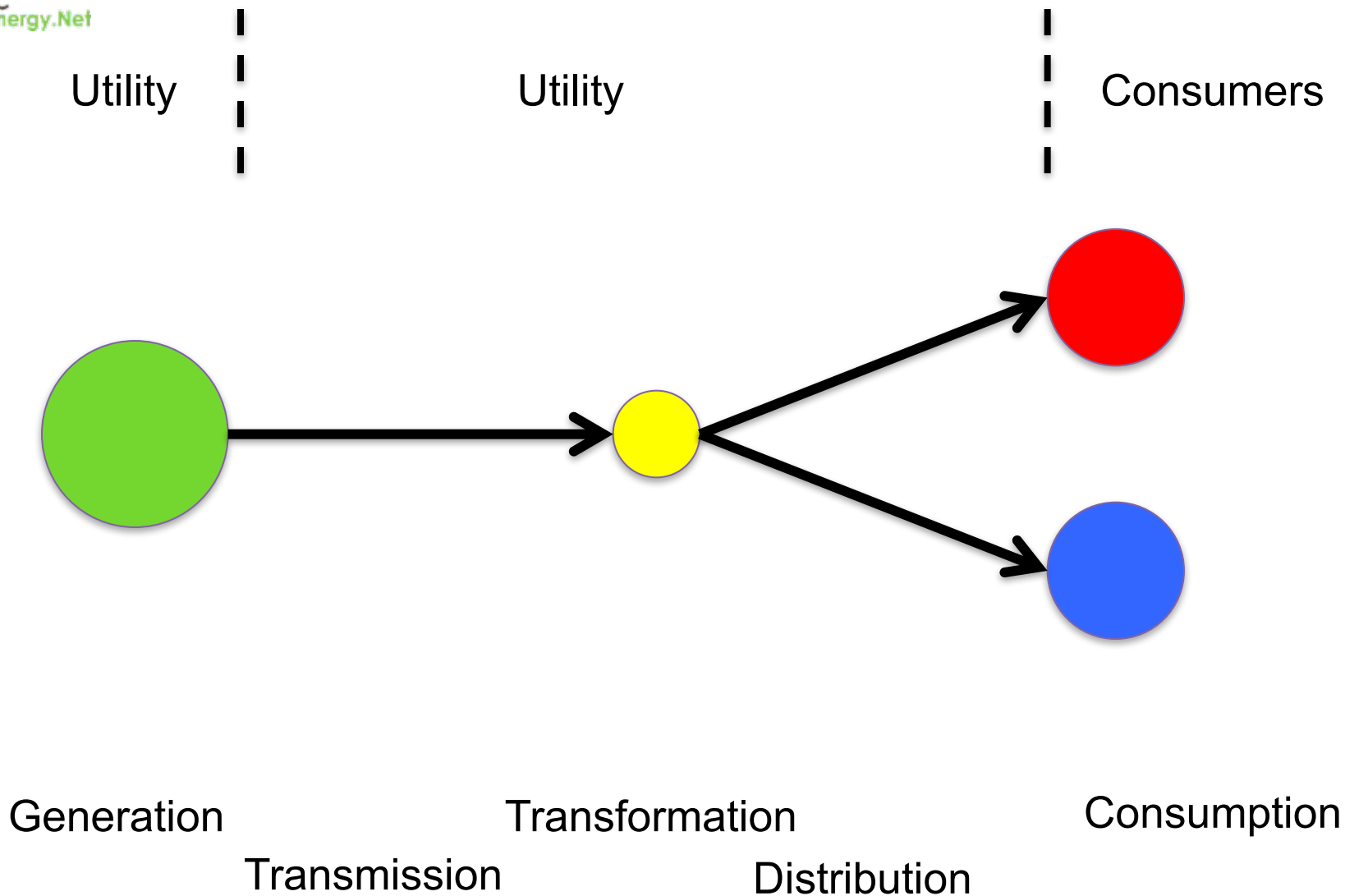


Source: EEX; BNEF

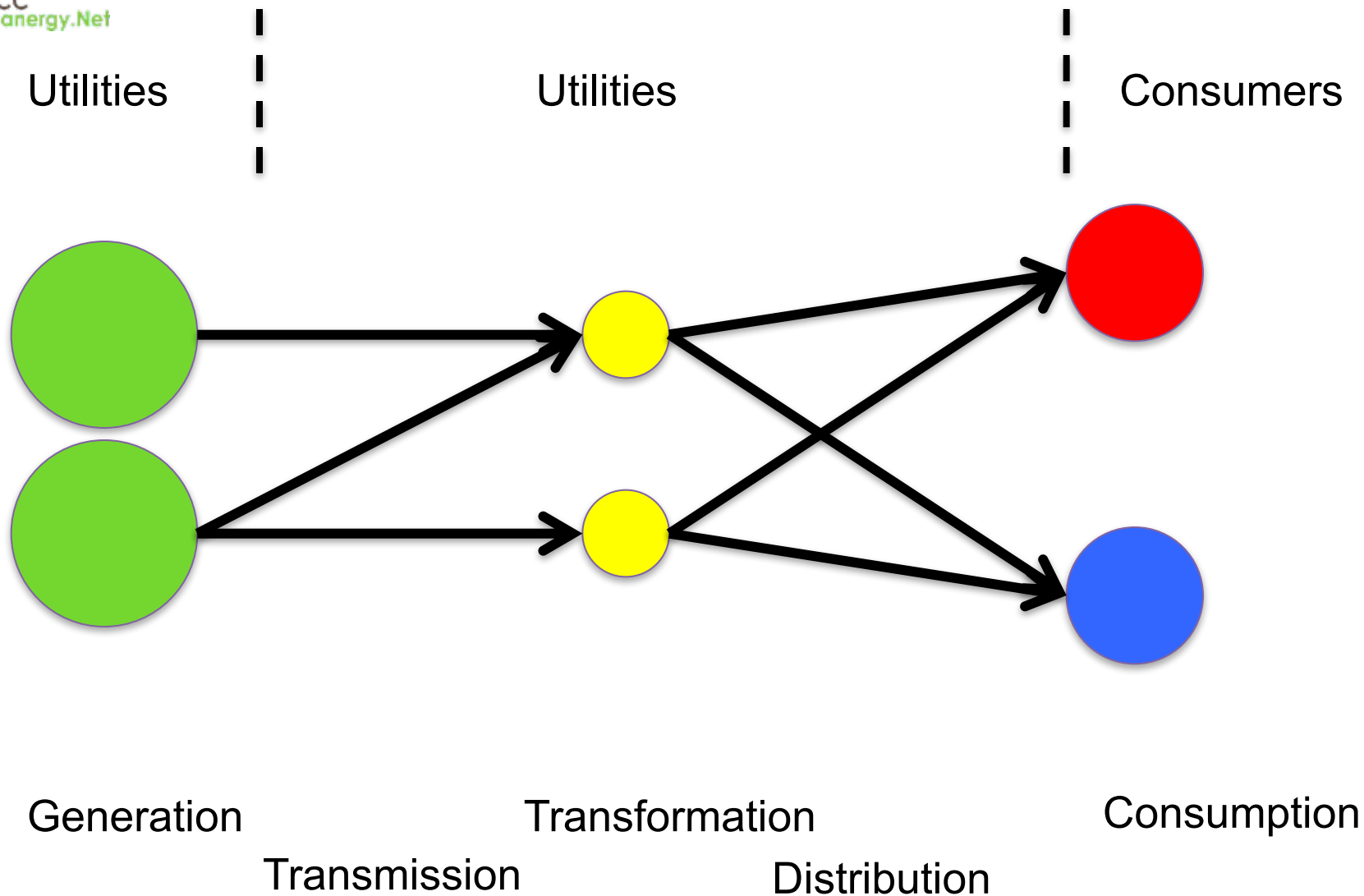
Conventional Set-up



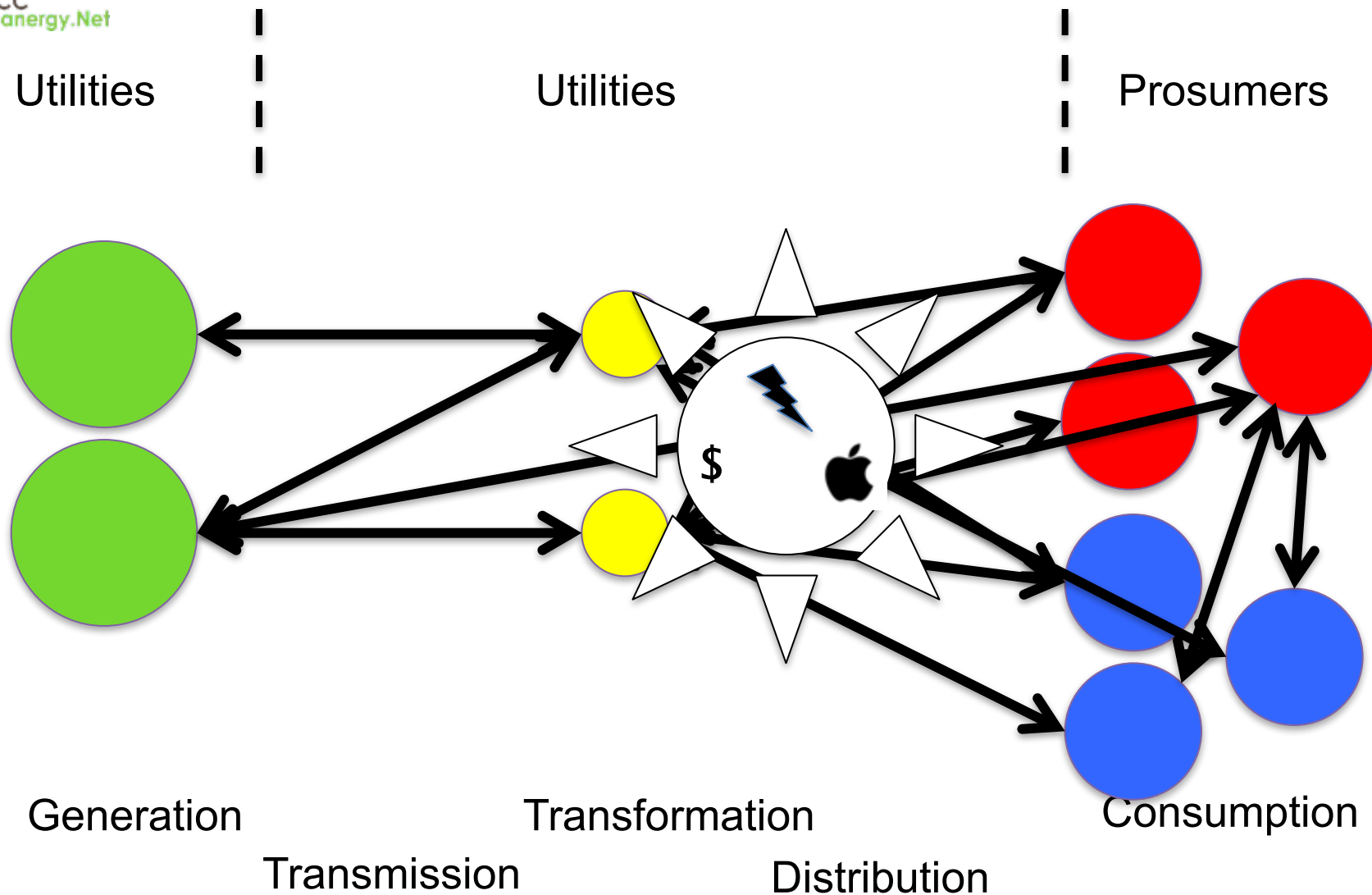
Unbundling



Privatization



Democratization



Not only winners

Last updated: September 20, 2013 3:46 pm

RWE to halve dividend amid renewables boom

By Chris Bryant in Frankfurt



RWE plans to cut its dividend by half and lower future investor payouts in response to a slide in profits in conventional power generation caused in part by the boom in renewable energy.

The German utility is set to propose a dividend of €1 a share at its next annual meeting, down from the €2 it paid shareholders last year.

COMPAN

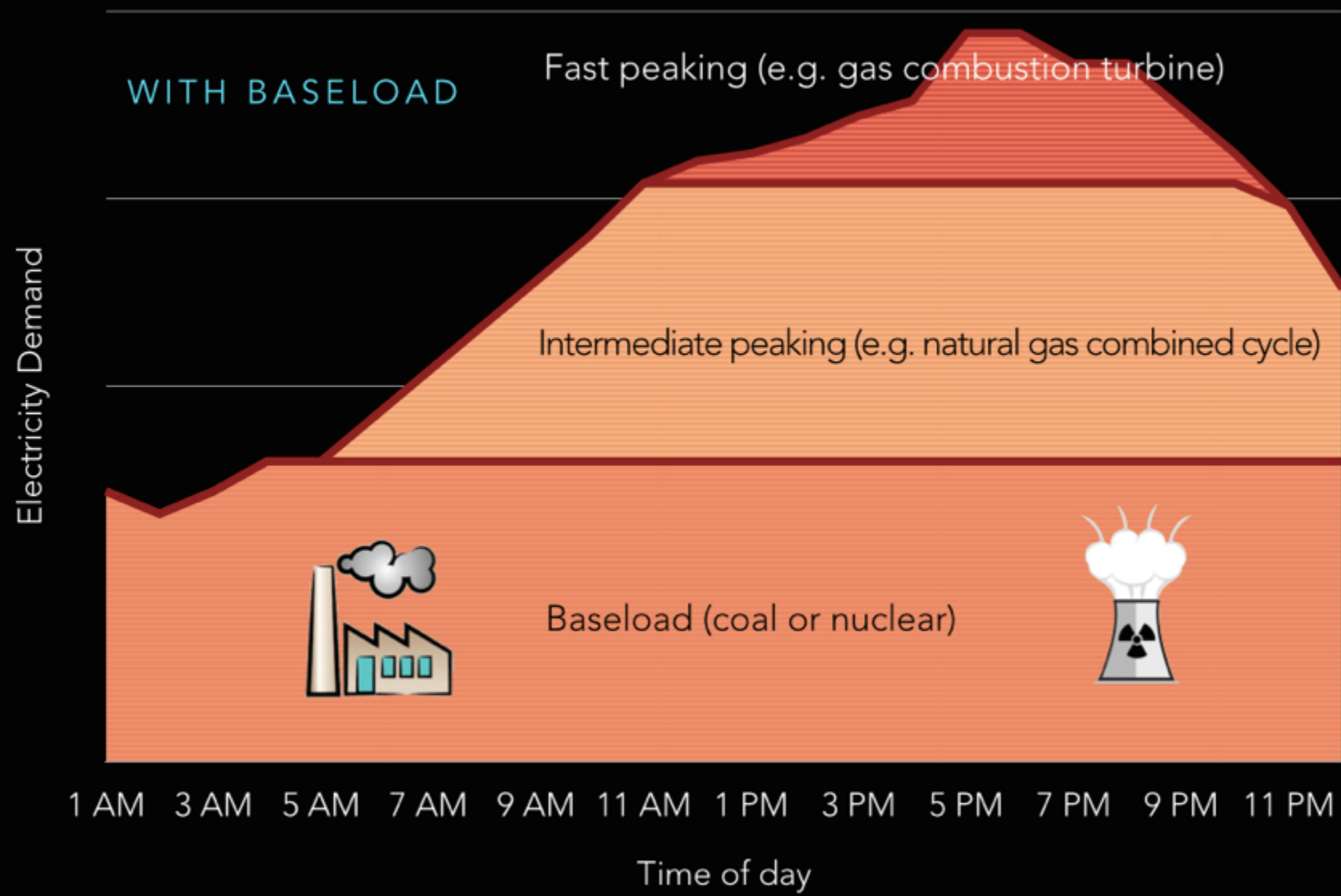
Liqui

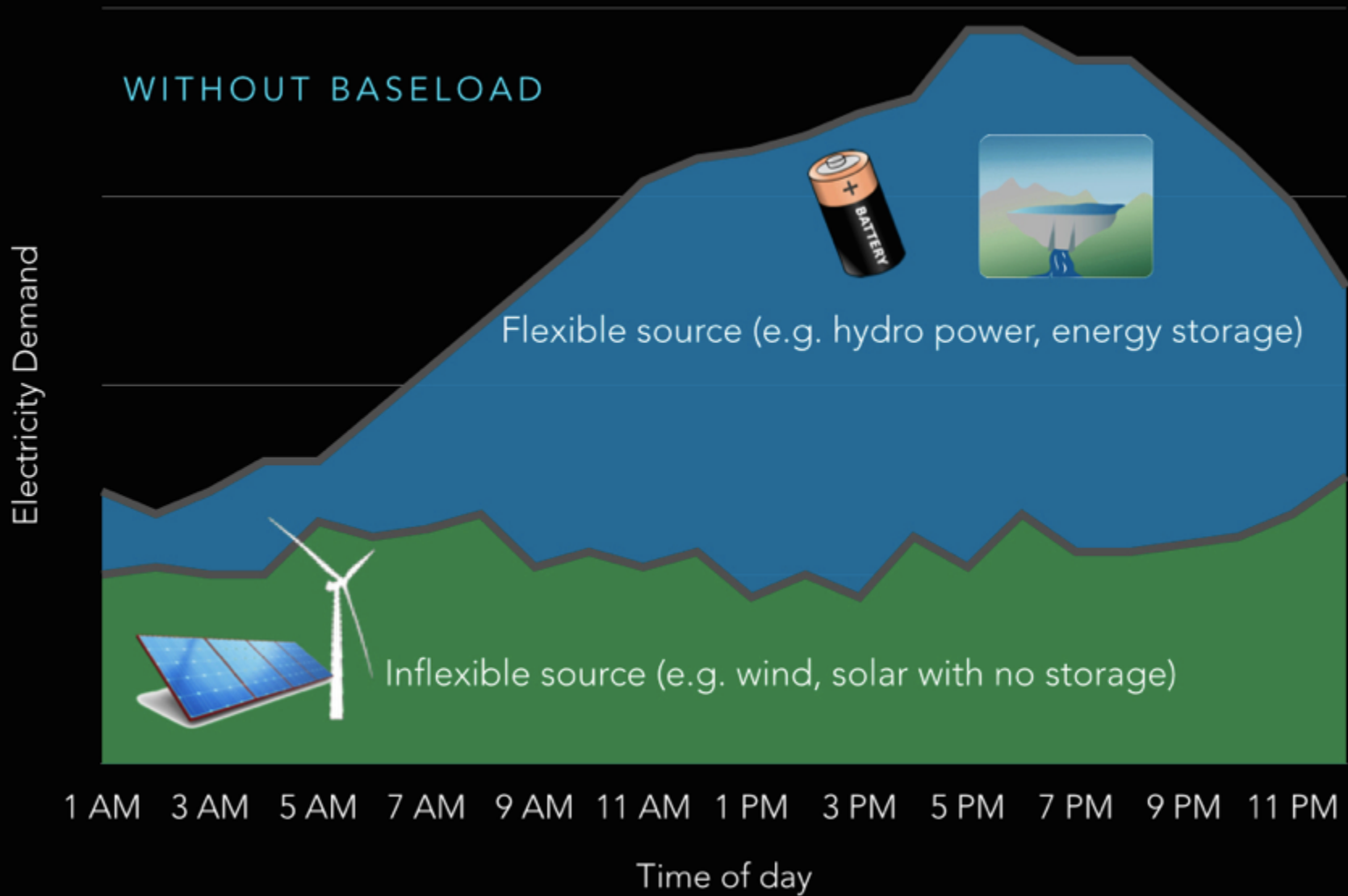
Flexibility

4

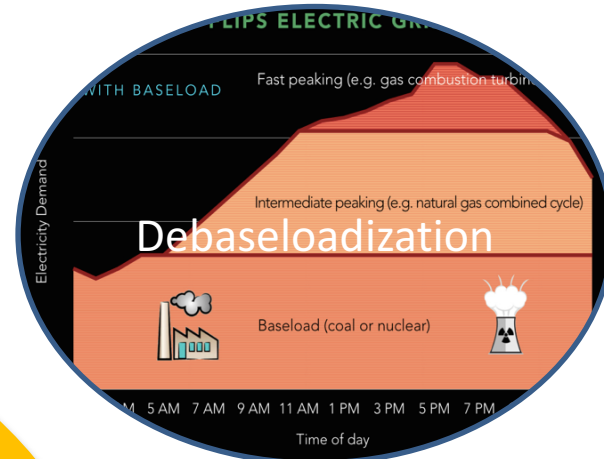
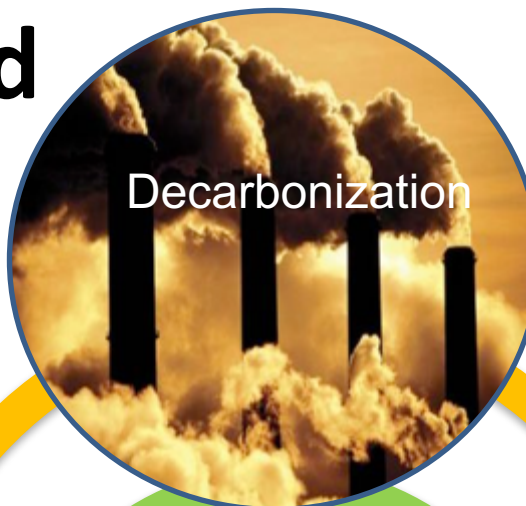


CLEAN ENERGY FLIPS ELECTRIC GRID ON ITS HEAD





5D world



Transformation
of the
Energy System:
Electrification



Flexibility tools

1. Dispatchable power
2. Demand response
3. Storage
4. Interconnectivity

Energy Pathways: Hydrogen

5



Future 4D energy pathways



Electricity



Hydrogen

Main 4D pathways

Electricity and **Hydrogen** are the two main energy carrier pathways in a 4D world.

Considerations:

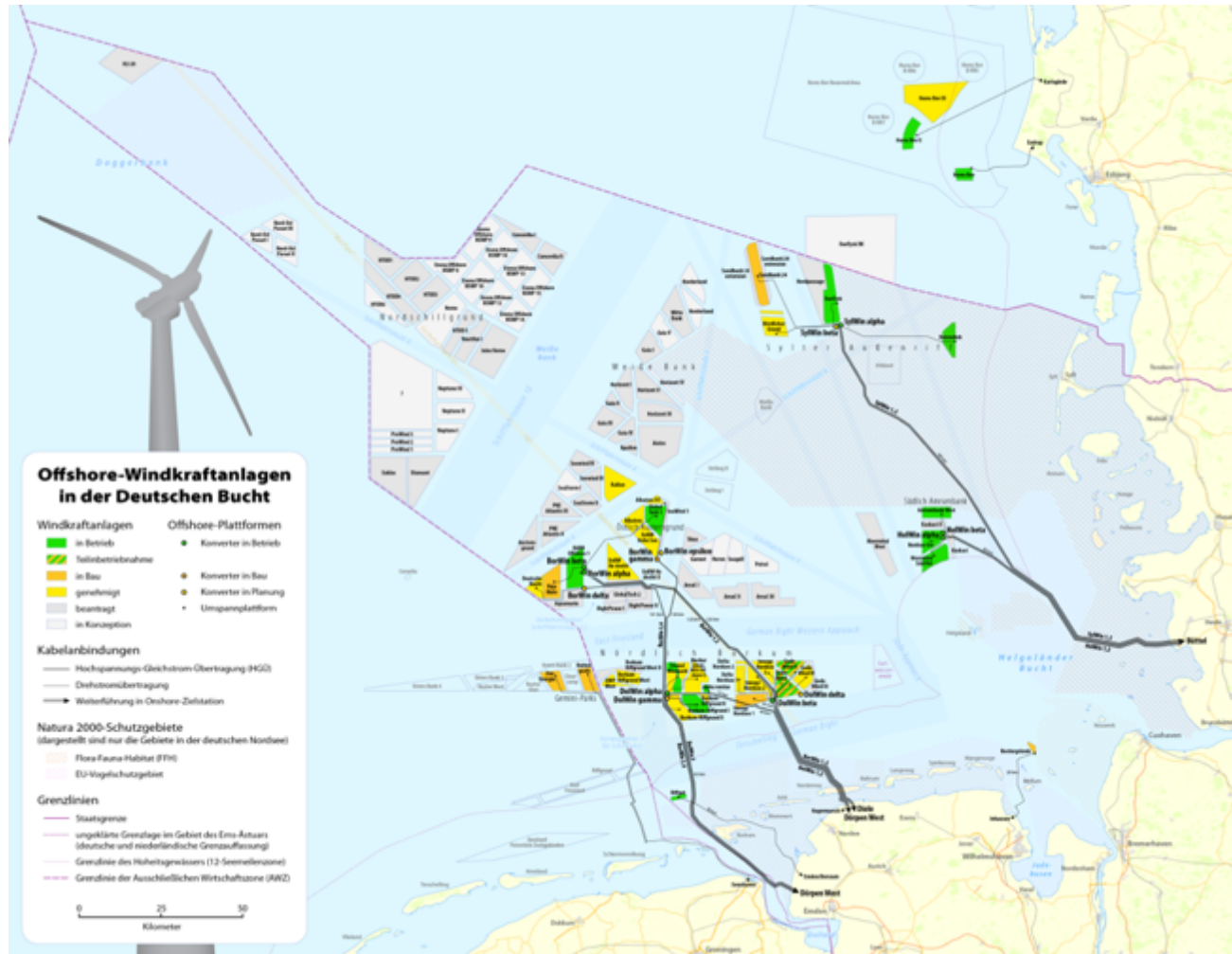
- Ability to replace fossil fuels in transport
- Ease of transporting over longer distances
- Versatility of role in the economy: transport, buildings, chemistry
- Ability to use as storage medium
- Cost
- Infrastructure

The hydrogen case for the Northern Netherlands

6



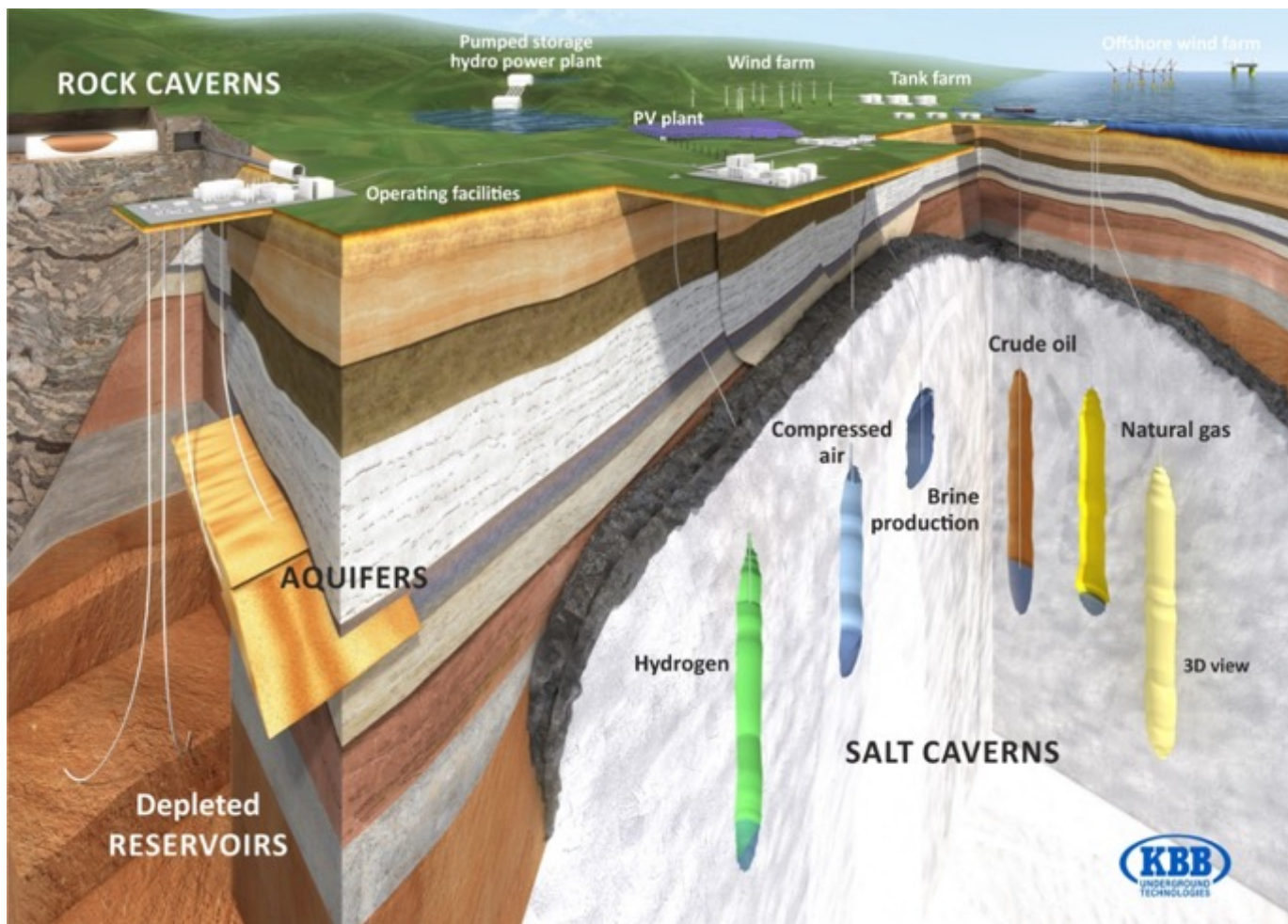
Offshore Wind Development Germany



Electricity and Gas Transport Grid



Hydrogen storage in salt caverns

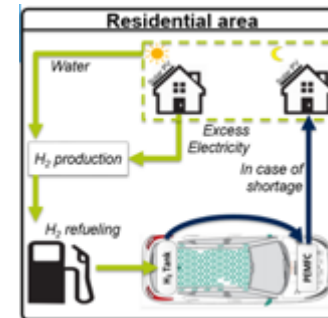


Green hydrogen markets

Chemical Feedstock



Electricity Balancing



Transport



Heating



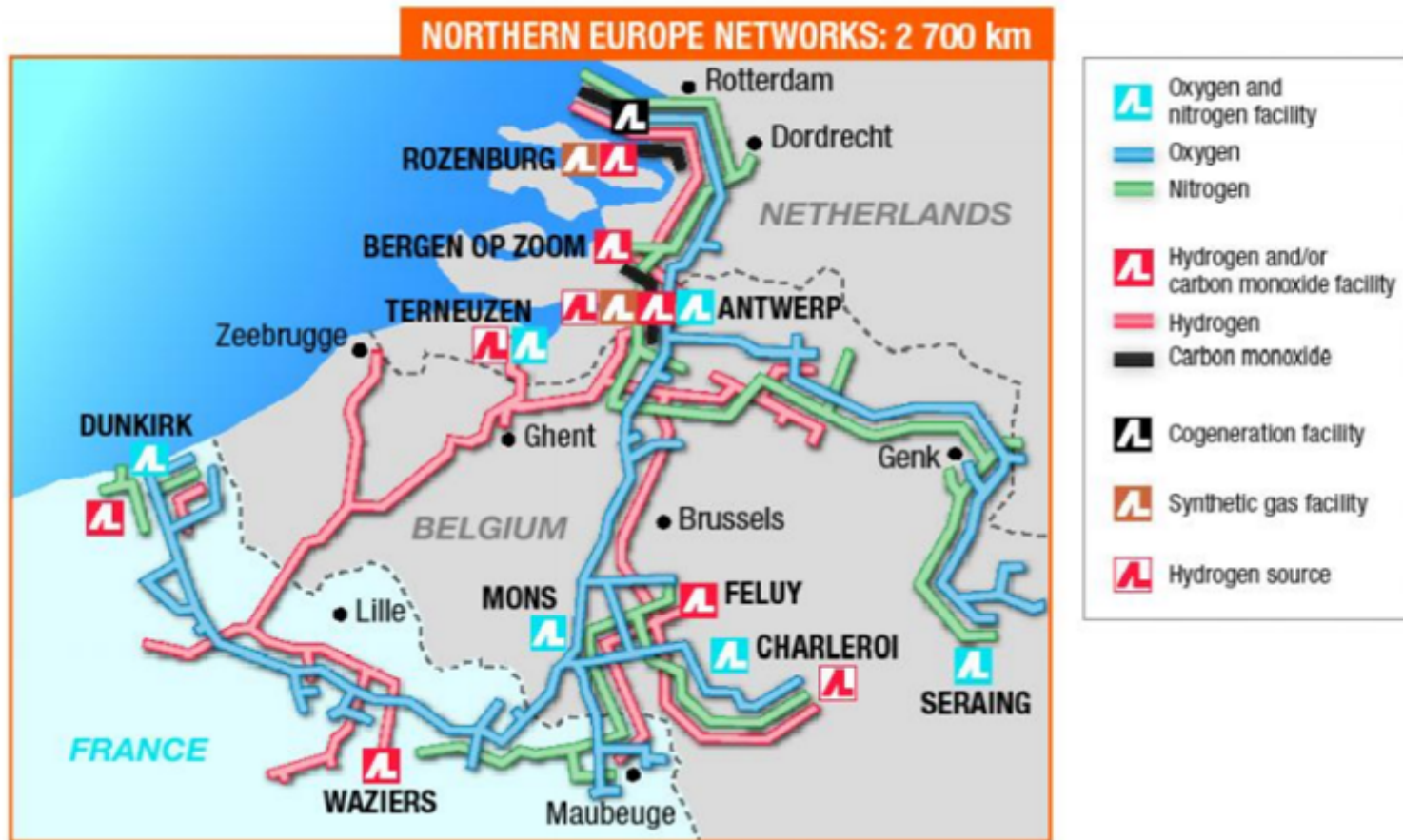
Delfzijl chemical site

Ammonia, Methanol, Hydrogen-Peroxide production

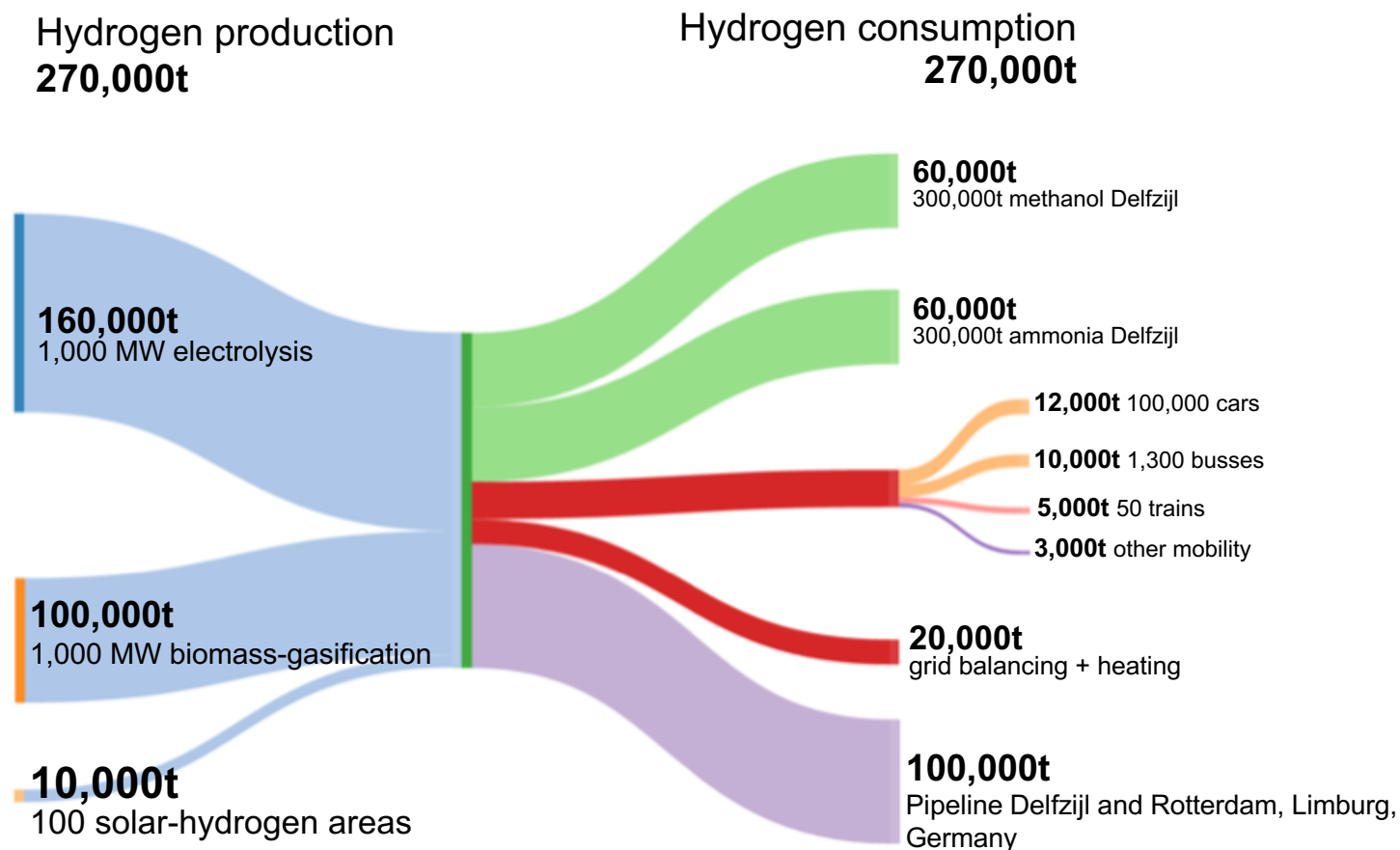


Hydrogen Pipelines

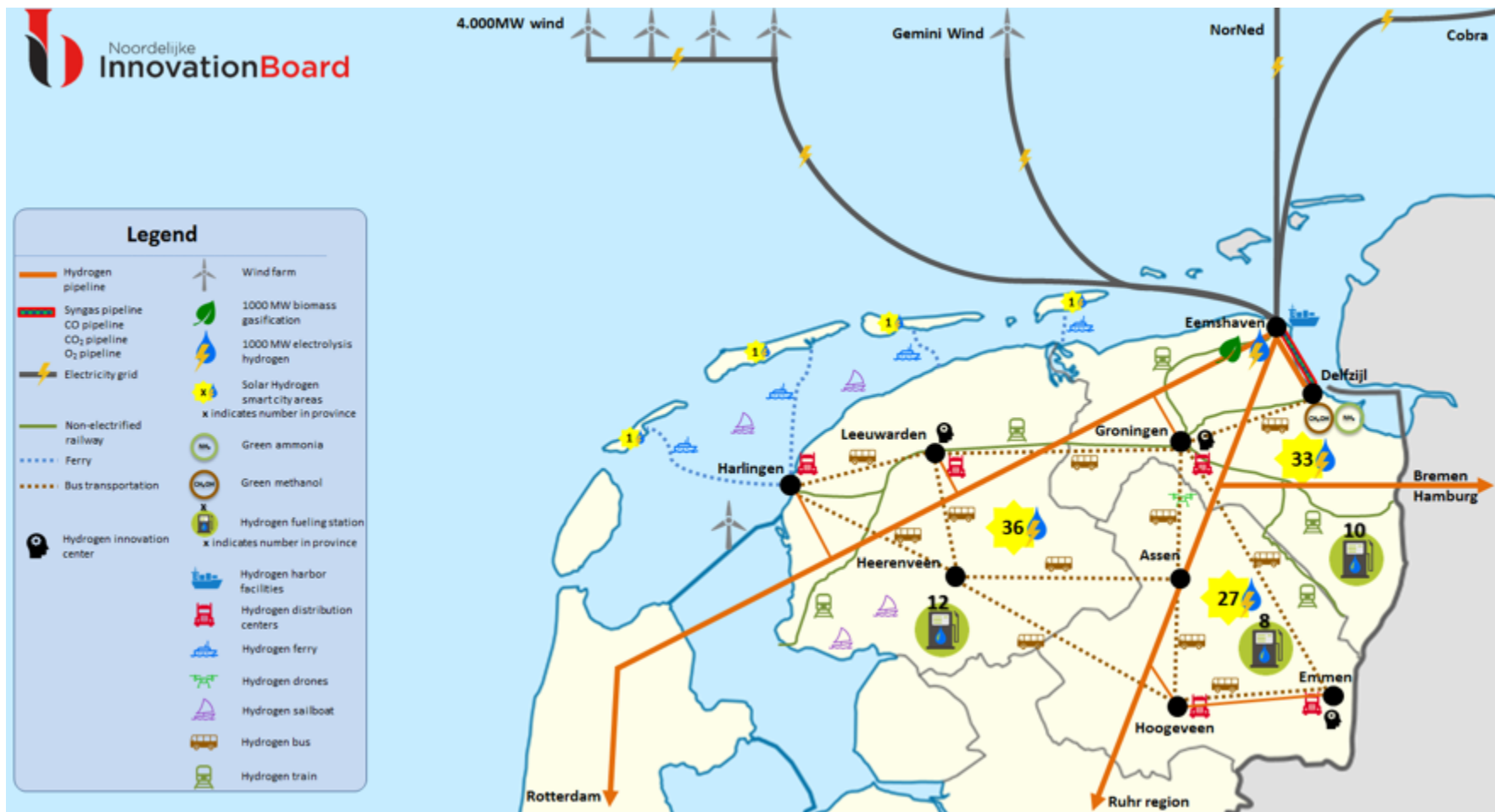
Netherlands-Belgium-France



Green Hydrogen Economy Northern Netherlands 2030



Green Hydrogen Economy Northern Netherlands 2030



UAE: the car as power plant



Our car: 100 year unchanged



TECHNOLOGY **UNCHANGED**

After 100 years

combustion engine, planetary transmission system,
pedals for control (gas and brake) unchanged.



T-Ford
1913

550 kg

70 km/h

11-18 L/
100 km

15 kW



Small family car
Present

1150 kg

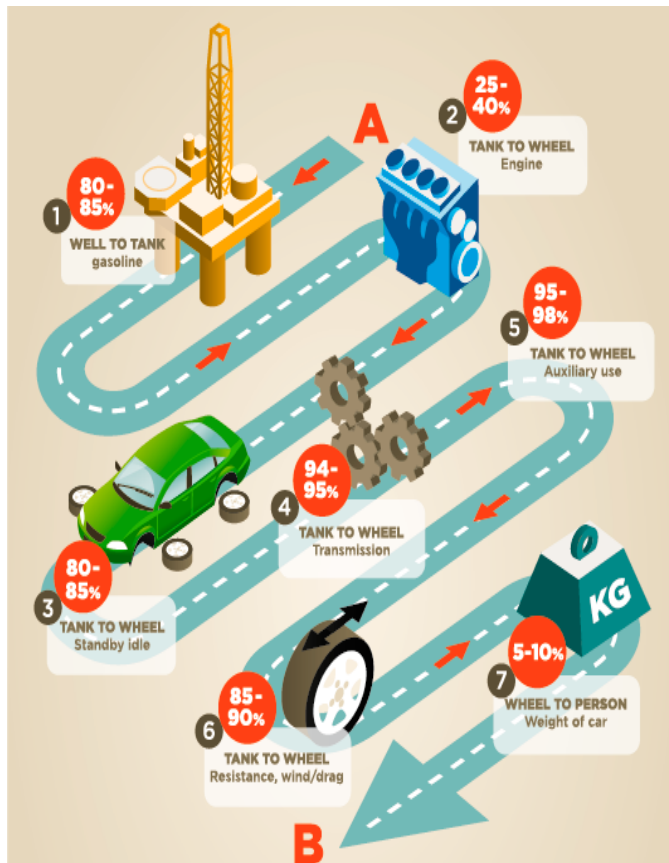
200 km/h

6-7 L/
100 km

100 kW

Fuel economy only factor 2 better!

Our car: efficiency



Energy efficiency low $0.80 \cdot 0.25 \cdot 0.80 \cdot 0.94 \cdot 0.95 \cdot 0.85 \cdot 0.05 = 0.006$

Energy efficiency high $0.85 \cdot 0.40 \cdot 0.85 \cdot 0.95 \cdot 0.98 \cdot 0.90 \cdot 0.10 = 0.024$

FROM A TO B TOTAL

0.6-2.4%

What this means:

Our traditional car is a moving stove! From A to B more than 97% of the energy gets lost.

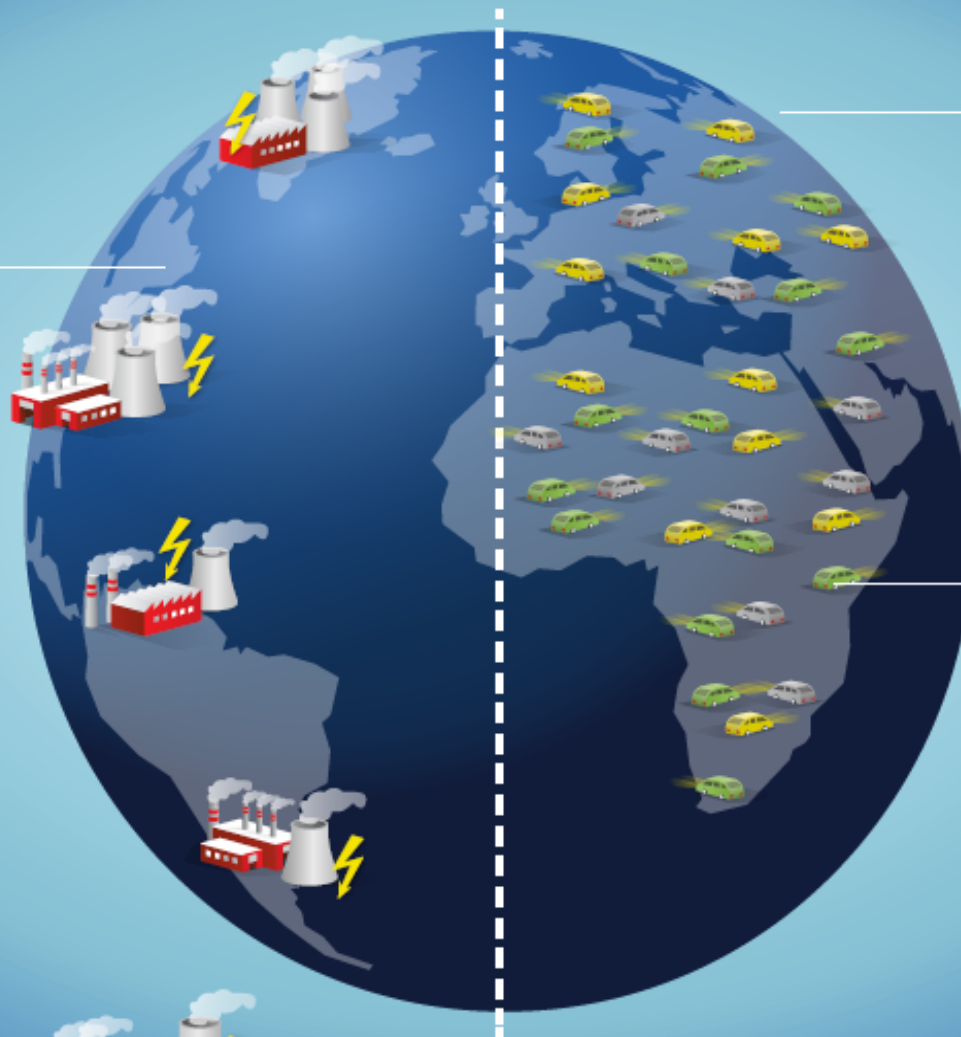
And, we only use our car on average 1 hour per day, which is only 4% of the time!

Our cars take over power plants

Power plants

Total installed
capacity (2010)

5.000 GW



Cars

1 car = **50 kW**

1.000 million cars (2010)

1.000 million x 50 kW =

50.000 GW

(5% of time in operation)

New cars

1 new car = **100 kW**

80 million new cars per year

80 million x 100 kW =

8.000 GW

per year



1.000 MW = 10.000 new cars





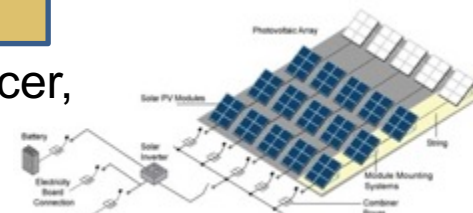
- Driving is 50% cheaper
- Cost of electricity is 7ct/kWh, which is the same as now



- 5 million cars
- 100 billion km/year
- Requires 1 billion kg H₂



A low cost energy producer, both fossil and solar



- 141 GW of solar PV
- Electrolysers
- Land use less than 4%
- Costs \$2/kg



- 100 TWh/year
- 5% of the residential drinking water

Thank You

Wouters Ltd • P.O. Box 145746 • Masdar City • Abu Dhabi • United Arab Emirates
Tel: +971 (50) 4410316 • E-mail: frank@frank-wouters.com • www.frank-wouters.com