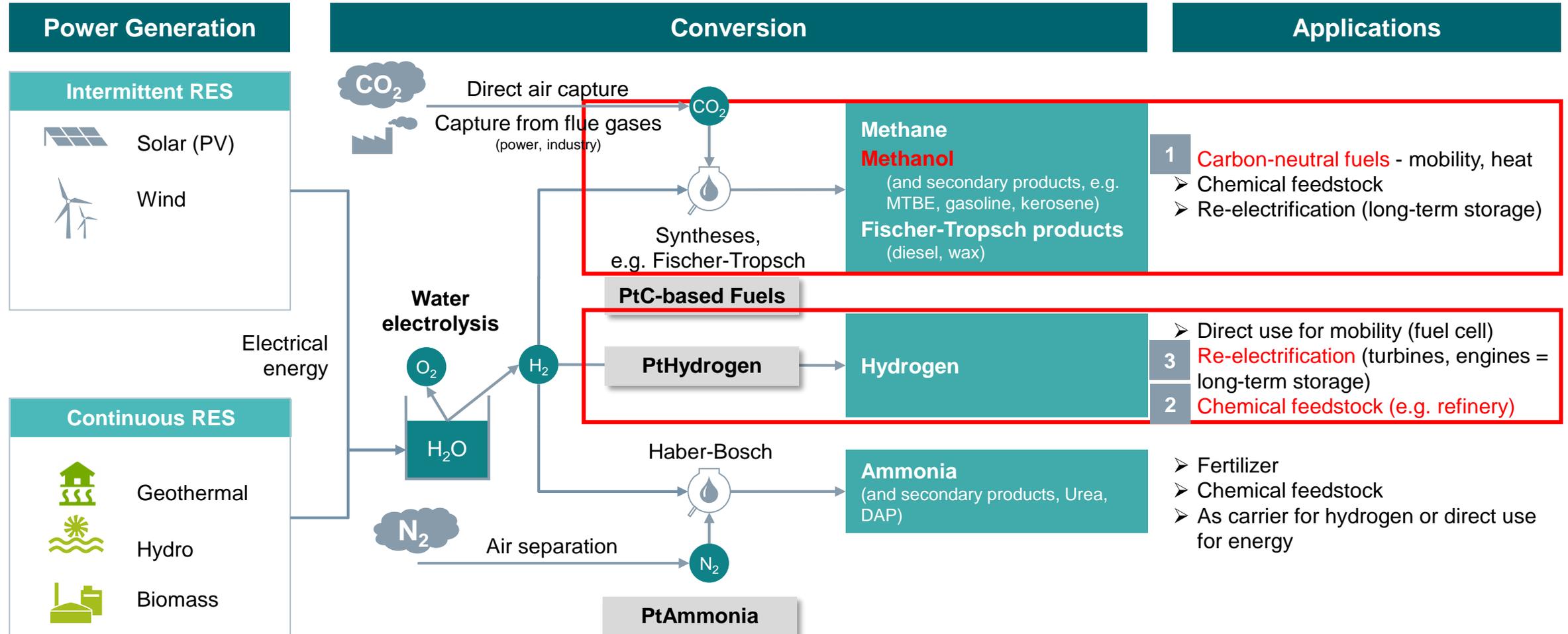


June 6, 2019 | Madrid Forum

# Feasibility of Power-to-X Projects

Dr. Volkmar Pflug, VP Energy Economics

# Power-to-Hydrogen as a basis for sector coupling – Convert electricity in chemical form as energy carrier and feedstock



# Patagonia, Chile: Producing synthetic methanol through electrolysis from wind power – Decarbonize European fuel

1 Case Study Patagonia: Green Methanol



### Economic Opportunities – Political Challenges

- Generate hydrogen from renewable power at best wind location and convert to Green Methanol
- Use green methanol as an alternative to Bio-Ethanol for blending of fossil fuel or as a feedstock, e. g. for anti-knocking agents

### Regulatory Barriers

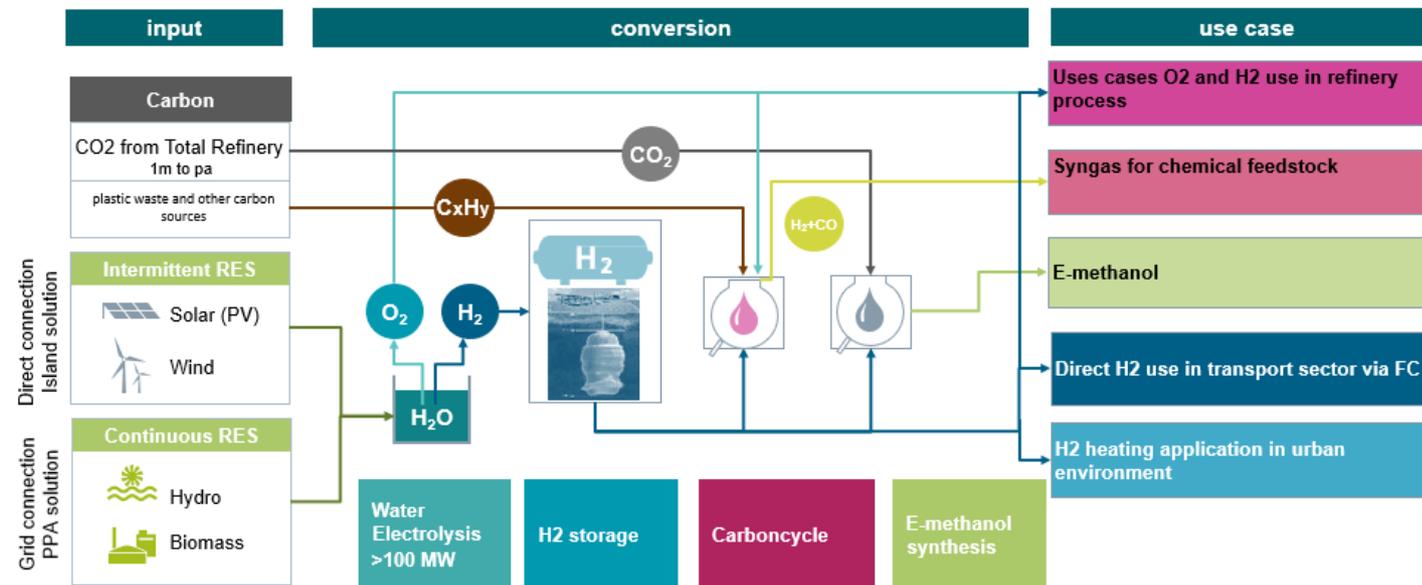
- Lack of level-playing field of green fuels versus e-mobility
- Well-to-wheel vs. tank-to-wheel principles
- Recognition of imported green fuels

# Reallabor Leuna: Generate green fuel and use it for methanol synthesis and further application

2

## Case Study GreenHydroChem Leuna

### Project Overview



**Siemens Technology:** Silyzer 300, H<sub>2</sub> compression)

**Main Partners:** Linde, Fraunhofer

### Economic Opportunities – Political Challenges

- Displace hydrogen produced from SMR with green hydrogen
- Use existing infrastructure, i. e. Methanol Plant at refinery
- Capture and re-use CO<sub>2</sub> emissions from refinery
- Use case: Renewable power to fuel and chemical feedstock
- Green H<sub>2</sub> as feedstock for a carbocycle project

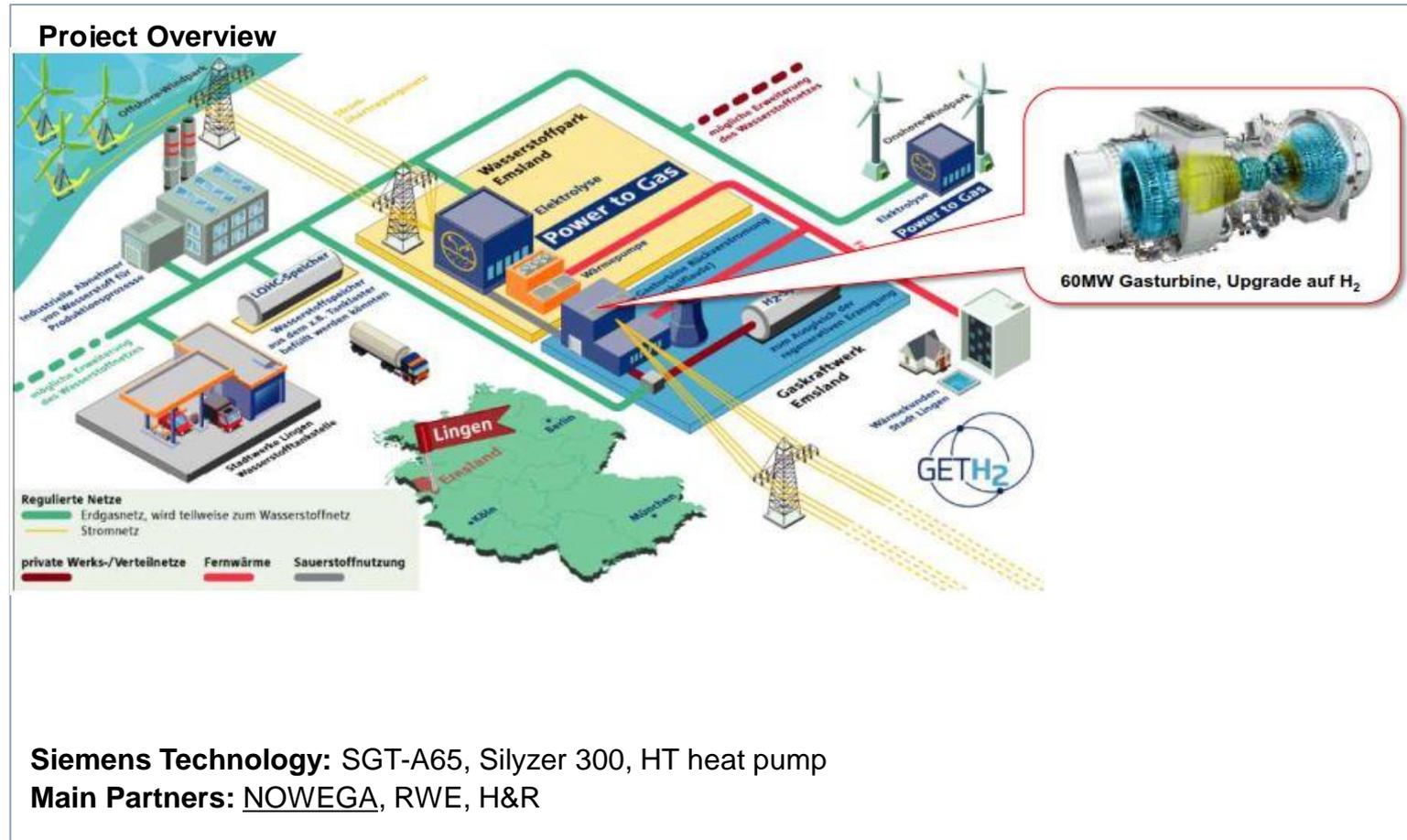
### Regulatory Barriers

- Unclear and outstanding definition on e-fuels in RED II

# Reallabor Lingen: Generate Green Hydrogen from renewable power, store and re-electrify in a gas turbine

3

## Case Study GET-H2 Lingen



### Economic Opportunities – Political Challenges

- Technology to reach German target of reducing GHG emissions
- Develop and demonstrate capability to burn 100% hydrogen in a (existing) gas turbine
- Demonstrate ability to upgrade existing gas power plants to hydrogen compliance
- Utilize gas storage in caverns to demonstrate long-term storage capabilities to solve the problem of the supply with renewable energy even in times of “dark doldrums”

### Regulatory Barriers

- German Renewable Energies Act (EEG)
- Public funding limit at € 15m (Reallabore)

# Siemens Hydrogen Gas Turbines for our sustainable future – The mission is to burn 100% hydrogen



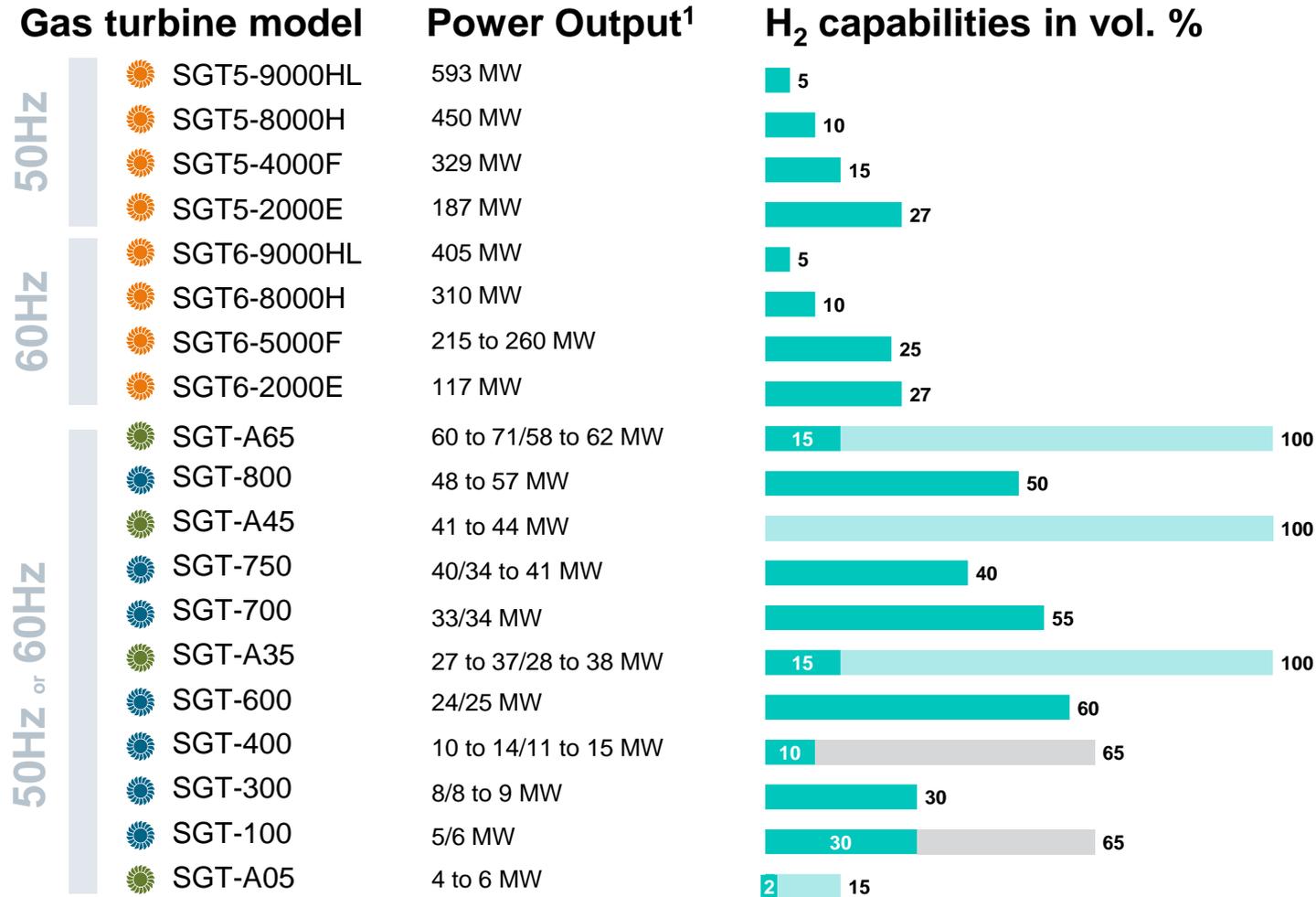
Heavy-duty gas turbines



Industrial gas turbines



Aeroderivative gas turbines



Values shown are indicative for new unit applications and depend on local conditions and requirements. Some operating restrictions/special hardware and package modifications may apply. Any project >25% requires dedicated engineering for package certification.

**Higher H<sub>2</sub> contents to be discussed on a project specific basis**



<sup>1</sup> ISO, Base Load, Natural Gas Version 2.0, March 2019

■ DLE burner   ■ WLE burner   ■ Diffusion burner with unabated NOx emissions

**We are ready to turn**  
Renewable hydrogen into the  
**energy carrier**  
**of the future**

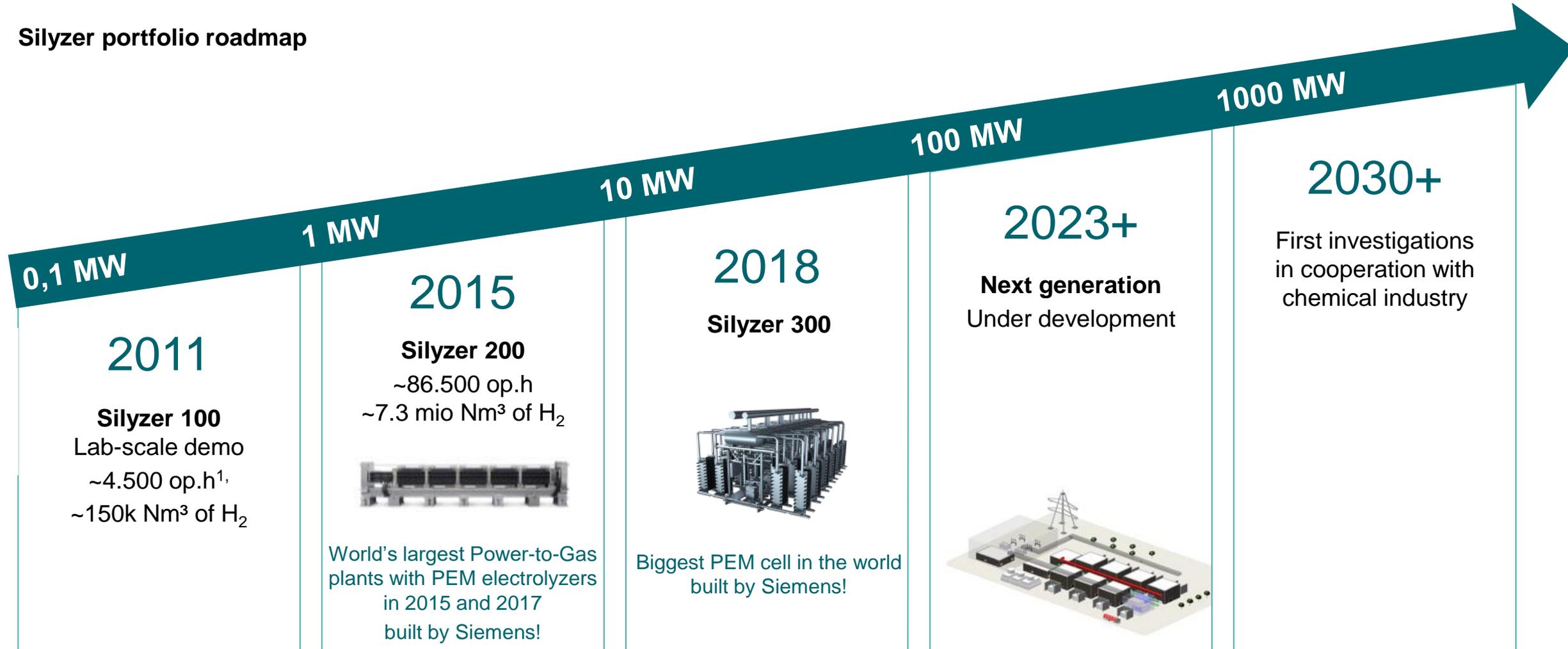
for wind and solar power to decarbonize the economy

# Backup



# Silyzer portfolio scales up by factor 10 every 4-5 years driven by market demand and co-developed with our customers

## Silyzer portfolio roadmap



# Various countries demonstrate strong potential for PtX production / exports ...



Source: Frontier Economics  
Restricted © Siemens AG 2019

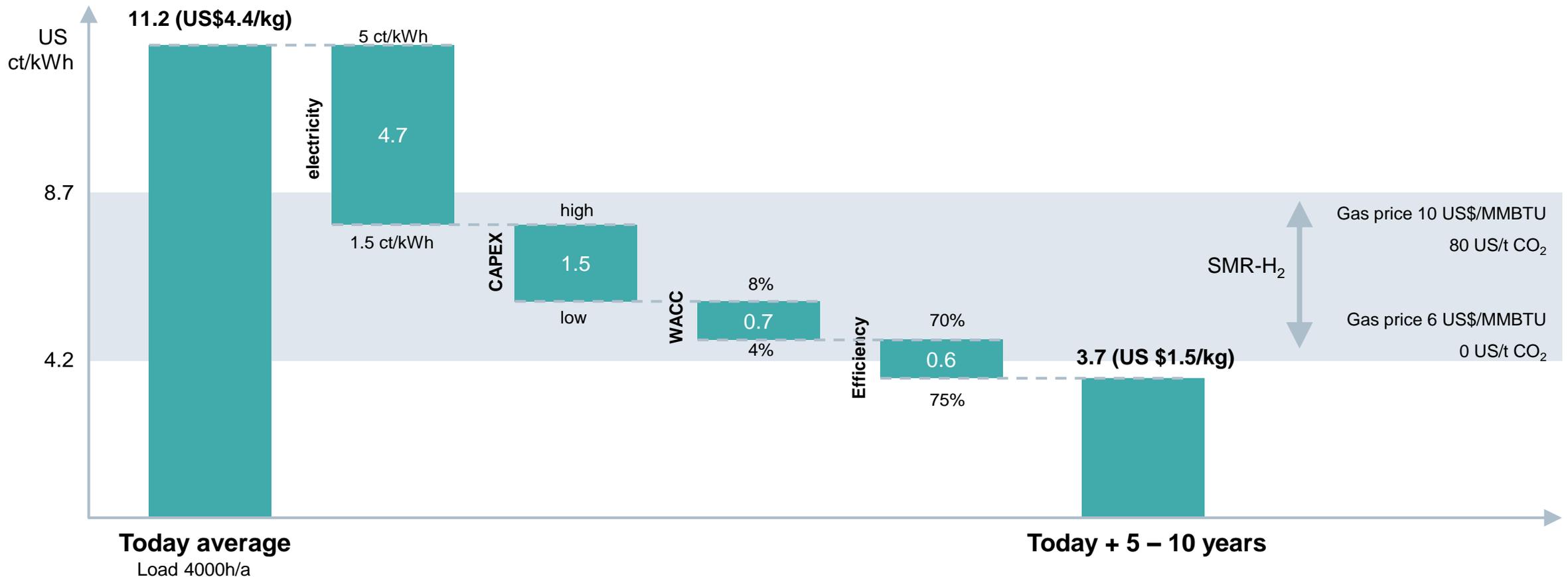
# Green Hydrogen from water electrolysis

Economics of H2 strongly depend on electricity costs and CAPEX



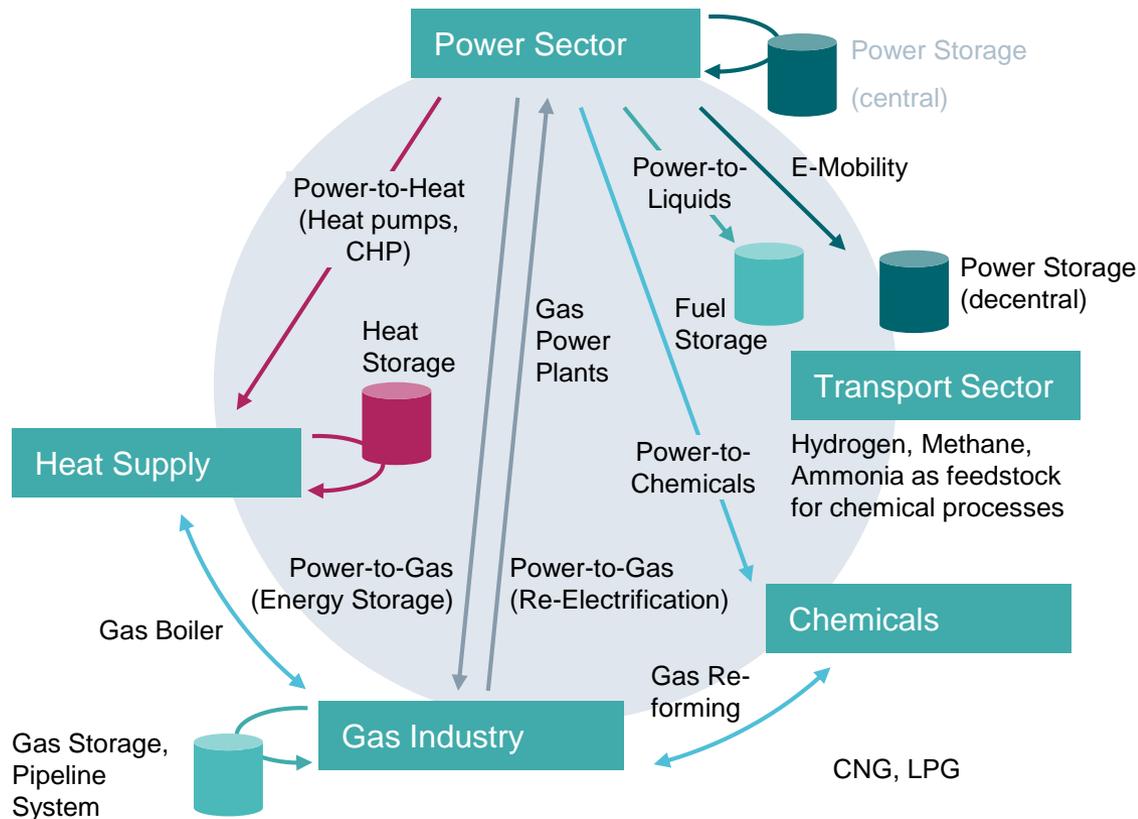
Credible (but not easy) pathways to economic competitiveness for green hydrogen exist. Most important impact is electricity price

Hydrogen costs



# Sector Integration – Prerequisite to meet the climate targets

## Sector Integration – Links and Interactions



Source: Based on FENES (OTH Regensburg)

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## Import balance TM95 Scenario Dena Leitstudie 2050

