

RENEWABLE ENERGIES

Hydrogen

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Center for General Scientific Education
Ulm University

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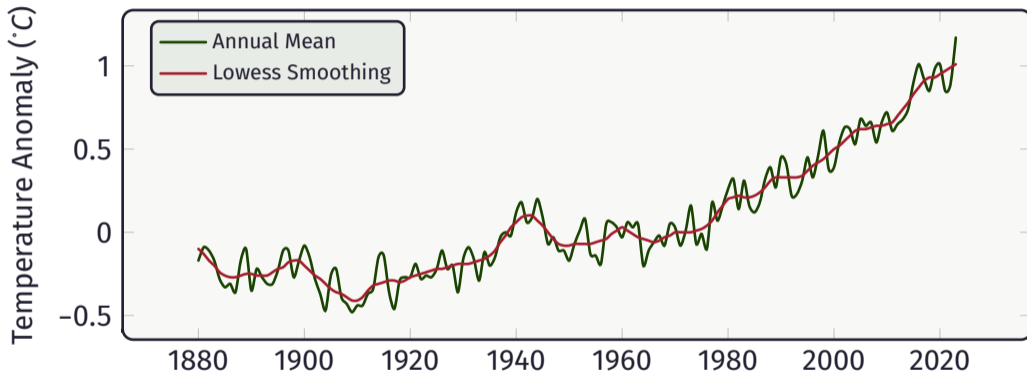
AGENDA

1. Why there's a Problem
2. How we can store Energy
3. How Hydrogen performs
4. References

1.1

GLOBAL WARMING

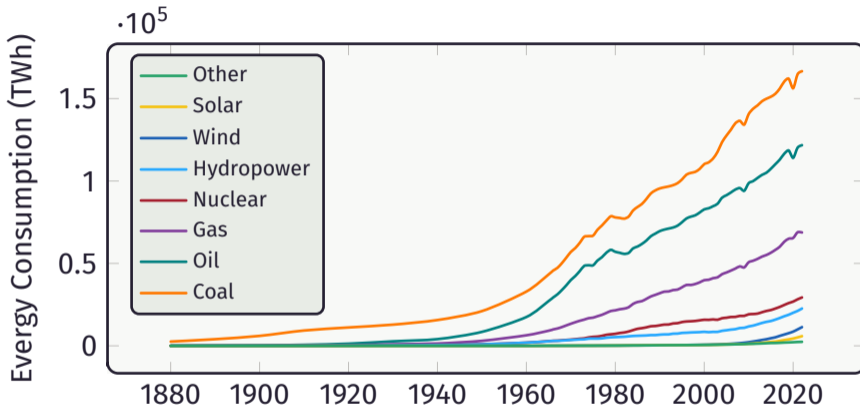
[Tea24; Len+19]



1.2

ENERGY CONSUMPTION BY SOURCE

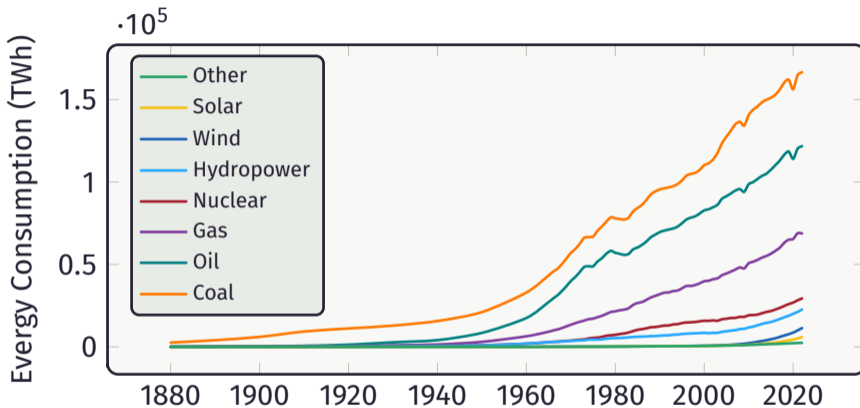
[RR20]



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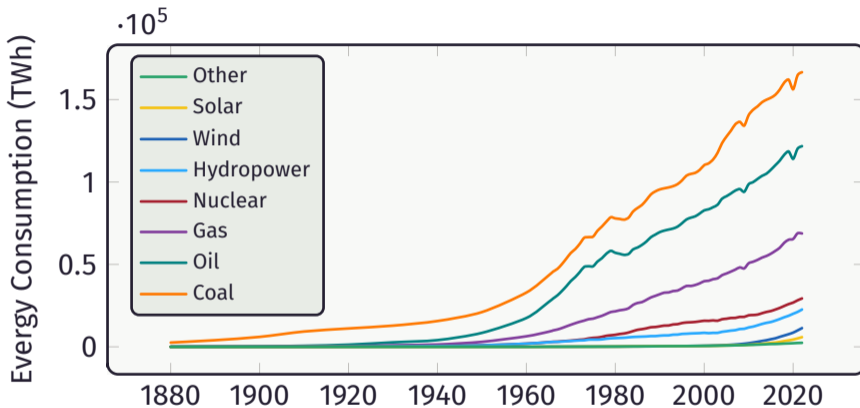
- Note that the data shows the global energy consumption



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ENERGY CONSUMPTION BY SOURCE

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- Note that the data shows the global energy consumption
- In Germany it's not as bad



1.3

HOW TO OVERCOME THE PROBLEM



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We ignore 1. for now and focus on 2.



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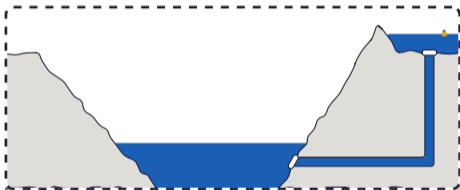
A small selection

2.1

EXISTING ENERGY STORAGE METHODS

A small selection

Pumped Storage Plants

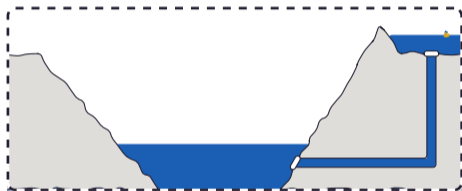


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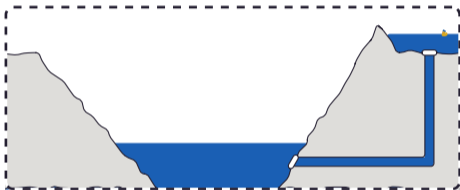
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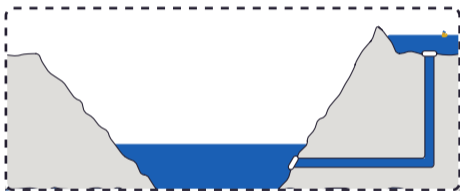
- Only a third of the electricity generated is lost
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Lithium-ion Batteries



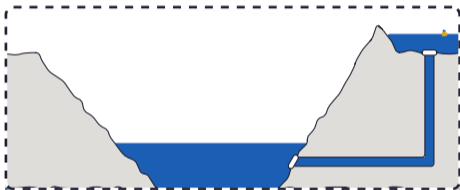
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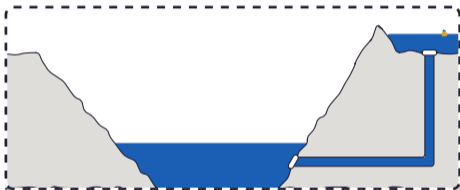
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- Already very common
- Lithium is rare and its extraction is complex

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HYDROGEN AS A SOURCE OF ENERGY

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 - Underground hydrogen storage can store extremely large amounts

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HYDROGEN AS A SOURCE OF ENERGY

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11 000 l

Ambient pressure

24 l

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Liquified

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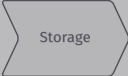
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 - Compressed hydrogen often used in cars
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- The example on the left illustrates how much space is required by 1kg of hydrogen in different states of matter

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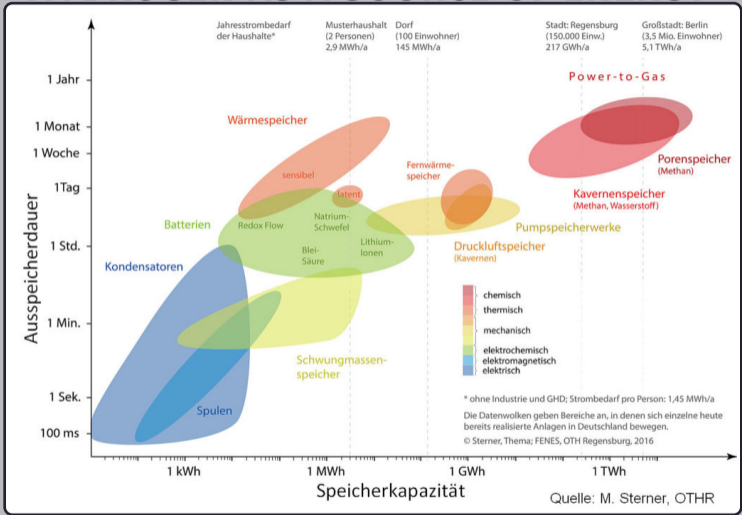
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Wasserstoff und Brennstoffzelle – wesentliche Bestandteile einer erfolgreichen Energiewende [Töp19]

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Energy
recovery

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- In this process, roughly 60% of the energy is converted into electricity [Nor]

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Hydrogen stored in salt caverns [EES22]

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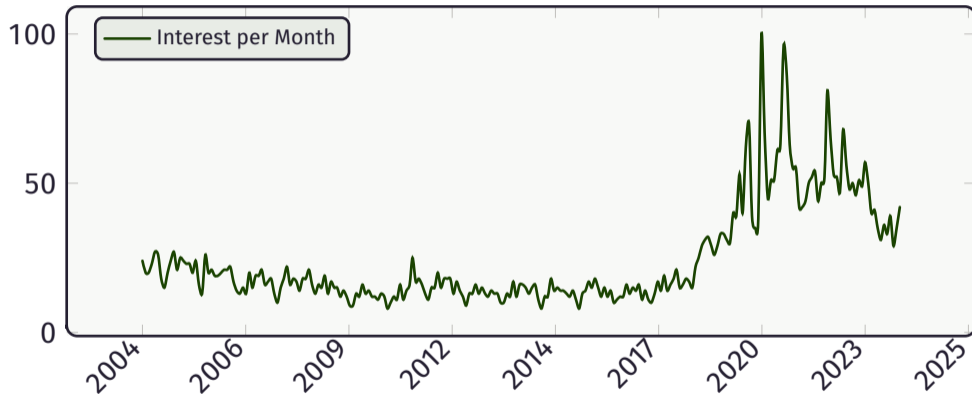
- Energy that's lost to heat can easily be used to heat buildings, thus increasing the efficiency
- The overall efficiency is worse than that of batteries



3.2

CURRENT STATE

[Goo24]



3.3

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 - Germany will need around 18 million tons of green hydrogen by 2050

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TLDR

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Challenges

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4.

REFERENCES (I)

- [Mil+18] Sarah Milanzi et al. “Technischer Stand und Flexibilität des Power-to-Gas-Verfahrens”. In: *Technische Universität Berlin: Berlin, Germany* (2018).
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