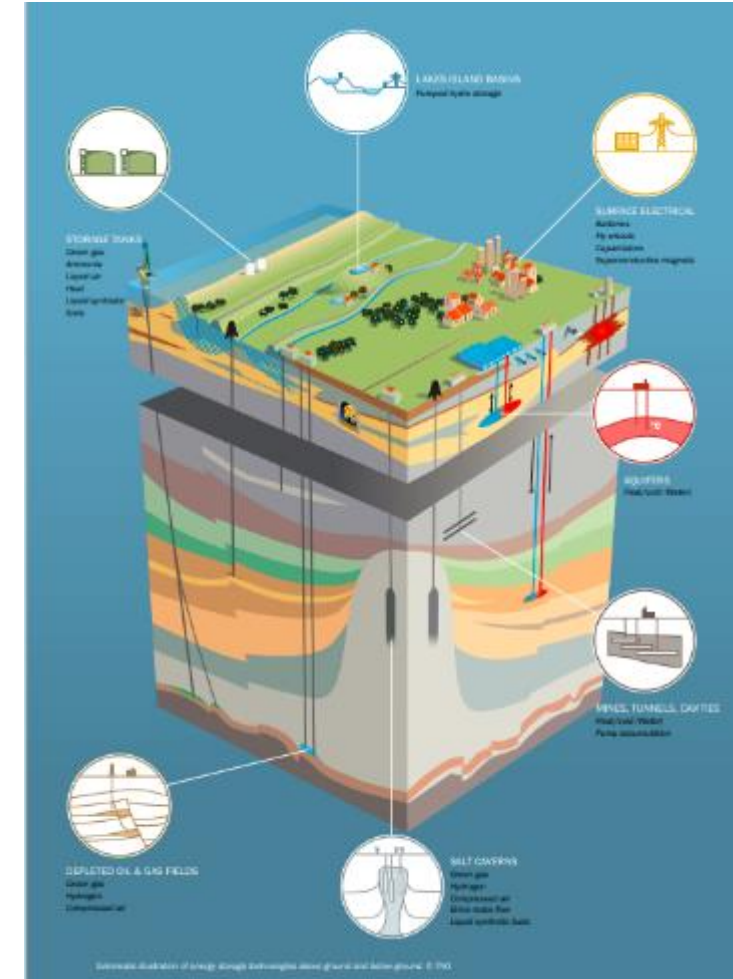


# Geological storage of hydrogen for Net Zero

Katriona Edlmann

Chancellor's Fellow in Energy

[katriona.edlmann@ed.ac.uk](mailto:katriona.edlmann@ed.ac.uk)

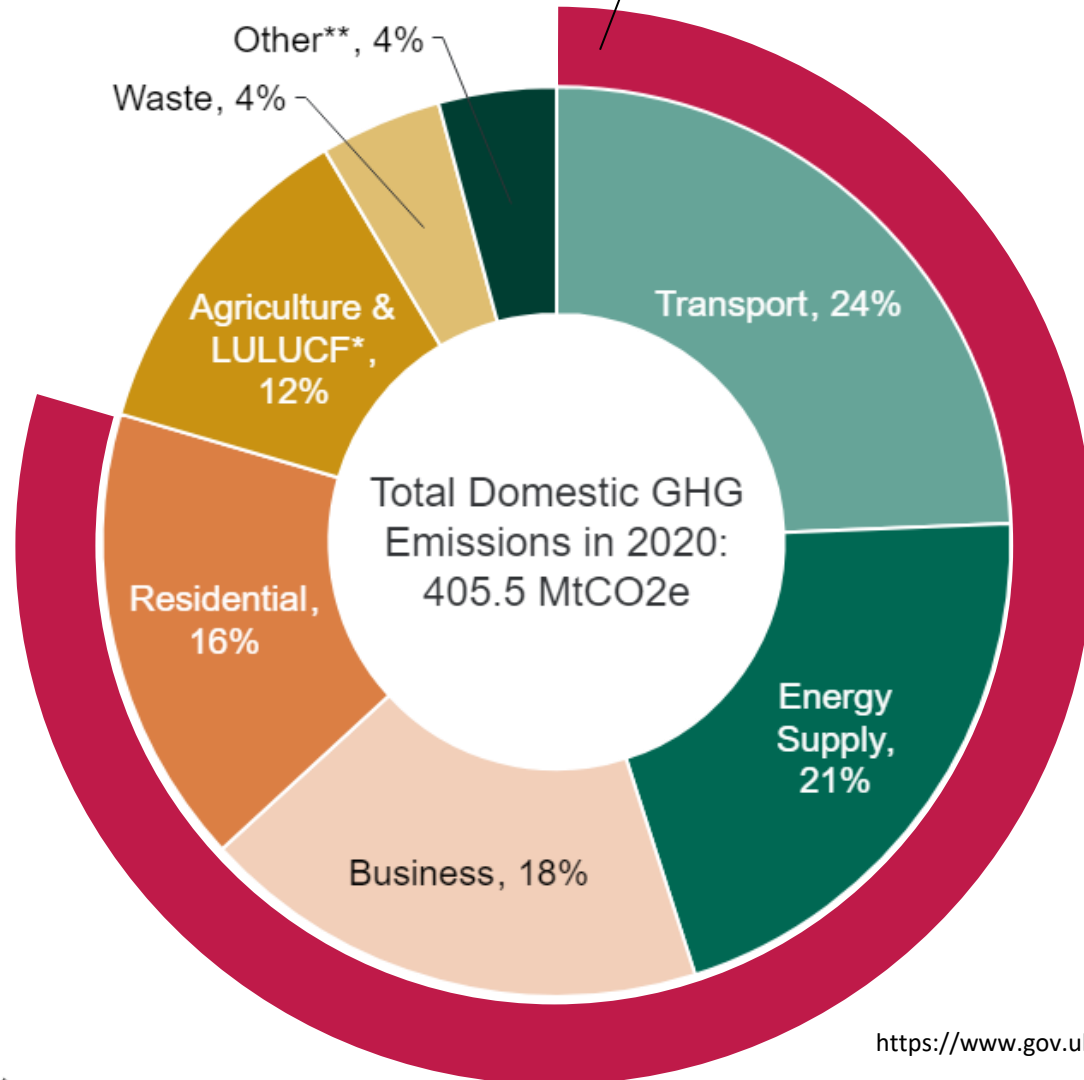


With input from the entire subsurface hydrogen team at Edinburgh Geosciences including Niklas Heinemann, Eike Thaysen, Saeid Abadi, Ciaran Hemming, Andrew Kilpatrick, Tim Armitage, Andrew Cavanagh, John Low, Lubica Slabon, Mark Wilkinson, Ian Butler, Stuart Haszeldine, David Stevenson, Ali Hassanpouryouzband, Hannah Bryant, Solmaz Abedi, Ismail Saricam, Behjat Kari, Marianna Skupinska ...

# Net Zero Challenge: Decarbonising Energy

Energy from fossil fuels (2020)  
= 78% UK Annual Emissions

Energy transition to achieve Net Zero:  
2023: 80% fossil fuels/20% renewable electricity energy mix  
2050: ~70% renewable electricity/~30% hydrogen energy mix



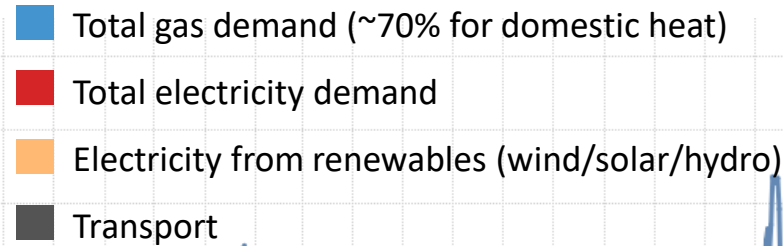
- ✓ Reduction of emissions from electricity.
- ✓ Energy efficiencies.
- ✓ Heat pumps.
- ✓ Switching from coal to gas power generation.
- ✓ Increased variable renewables.
- ✗ Limited progress reducing emissions in the harder to electrify/decarbonise sectors (80% still from fossil fuels).

<https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/transport-and-environment-statistics-2022/transport-and-environment-statistics-2022>

# Decarbonising energy:

## Scales and patterns in GB energy use

Great Britain's  
energy use in  
GWh per day



<https://public.tableau.com/app/profile/grant.wilson/viz/GreatBritainsenergydailydata/GBenergyperday?publish=yes>

- ✓ Reduce overall energy demand.
- ✓ Energy demand increases by ~2000 GWh/day from summer to winter (delivered by gas) = **hydrogen energy storage**.
- ✓ Increase variable renewable electricity to meet existing electricity demand = **hydrogen energy storage**.
- ✓ Transport has a daily demand of ~1500 GWh almost entirely delivered from fossil fuels.

# Hydrogen for decarbonisation

## Support the renewable energy system

Enable large scale renewable integration and power generation



Distribute energy across sectors and regions

Plus, hydrogen supports improved air quality.

Provide grid scale energy storage



Provide inter-seasonal renewable energy balancing



Reduce curtailed energy wastage



Act as a buffer to increase system resilience



Provide security of supply and energy security

## Support end users and “hard to abate” sectors



Support decarbonisation of transport (haulage, shipping, aviation)



Serve as a renewable feedstock for industry



Increase decarbonisation of building heat



Help decarbonise industrial energy use



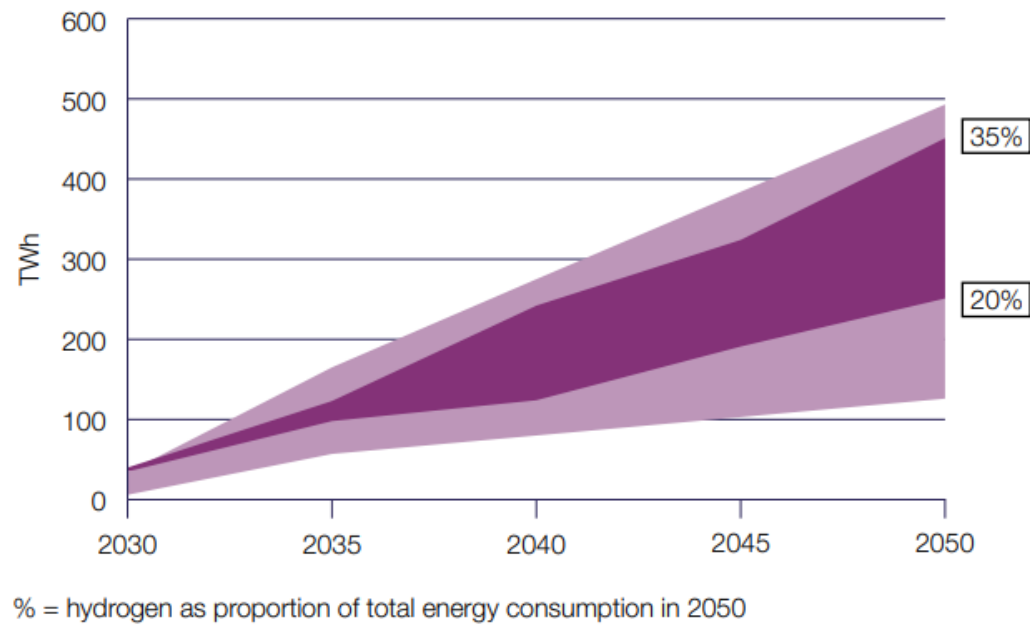
Decarbonise power generation



Support the development of carbon capture and storage (CCS)

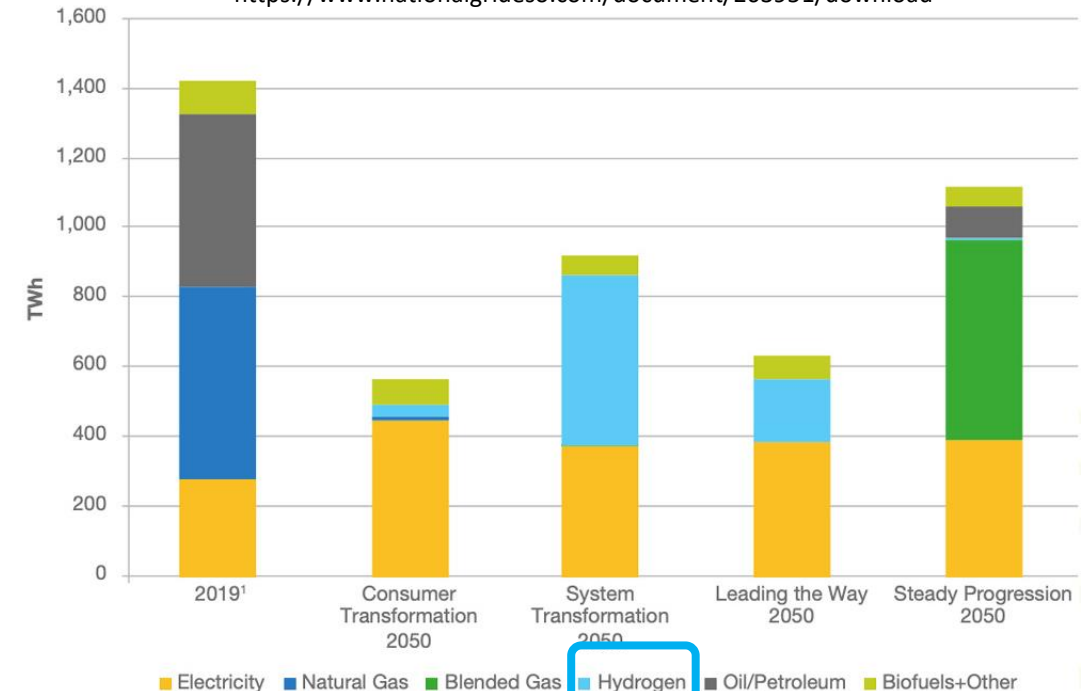
- Most UK and EU Net Zero scenarios that reach net zero by 2050, **include a contribution from hydrogen**.
- Scenario modelling for the UK Net-Zero strategy suggests that even in the **High Electrification Scenario, 240 TWh/y of hydrogen would be required by 2050**, rising to 500 TWh/y of hydrogen for the High Resource Scenario which includes hydrogen for heat.
- The National Grid Future Energy Scenarios suggest that even in the **Consumer Transformation Scenario (high electrification), 113 TWh/y hydrogen would be required by 2050**, rising to 591 TWh/y of hydrogen for the System Transformation Scenario which includes hydrogen for heat.

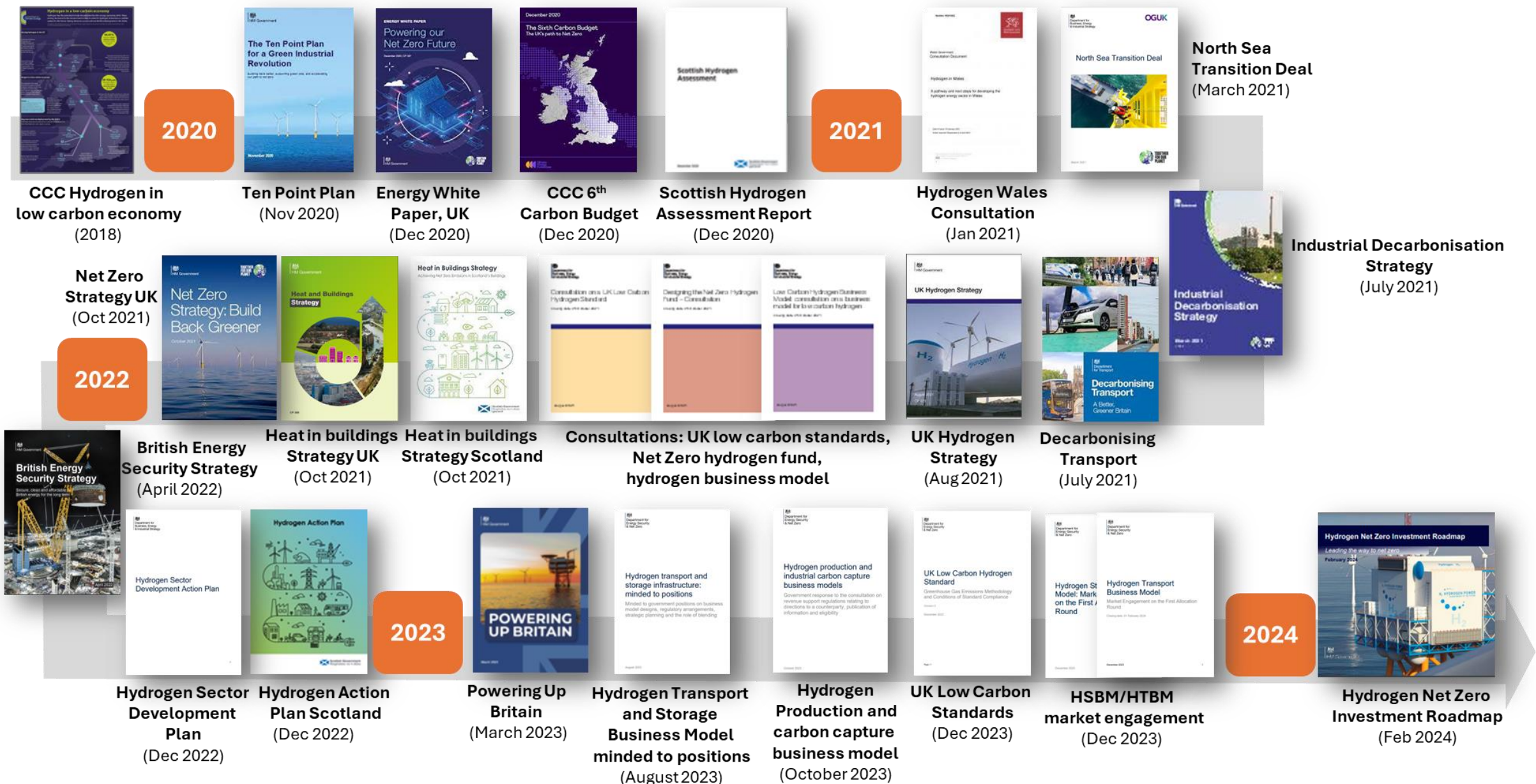
### UK Net Zero scenarios (CCC and BEIS)



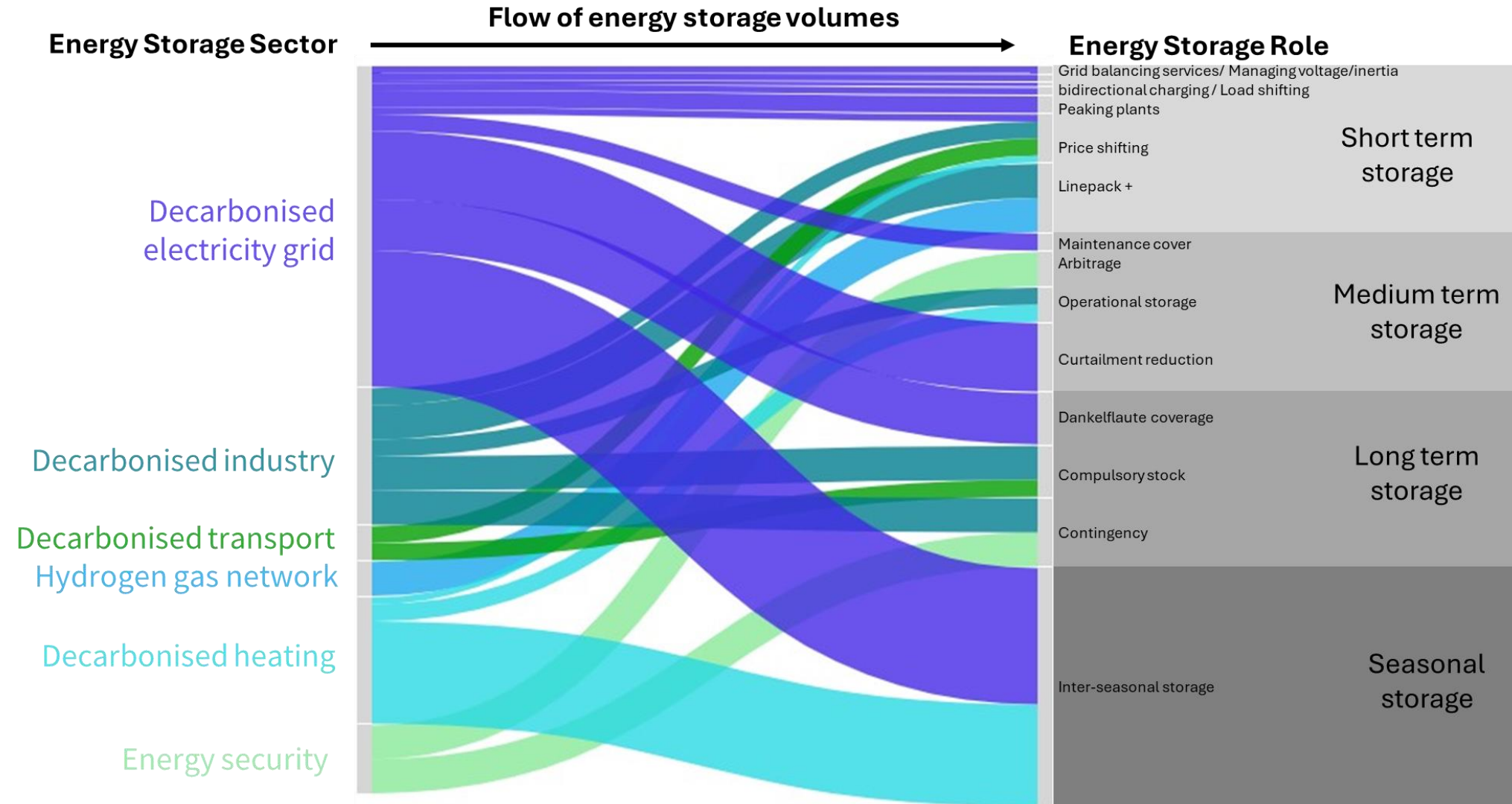
### National Grid Future Energy Scenarios

<https://www.nationalgrideso.com/document/263951/download>

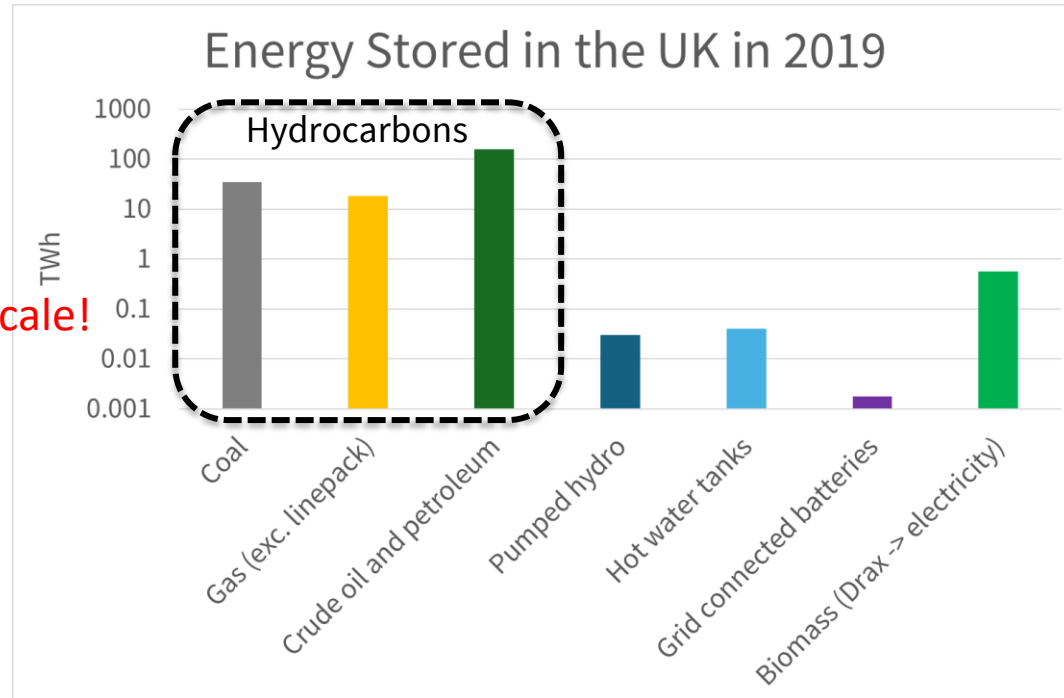




# Energy storage



# Anticipated scales of energy storage

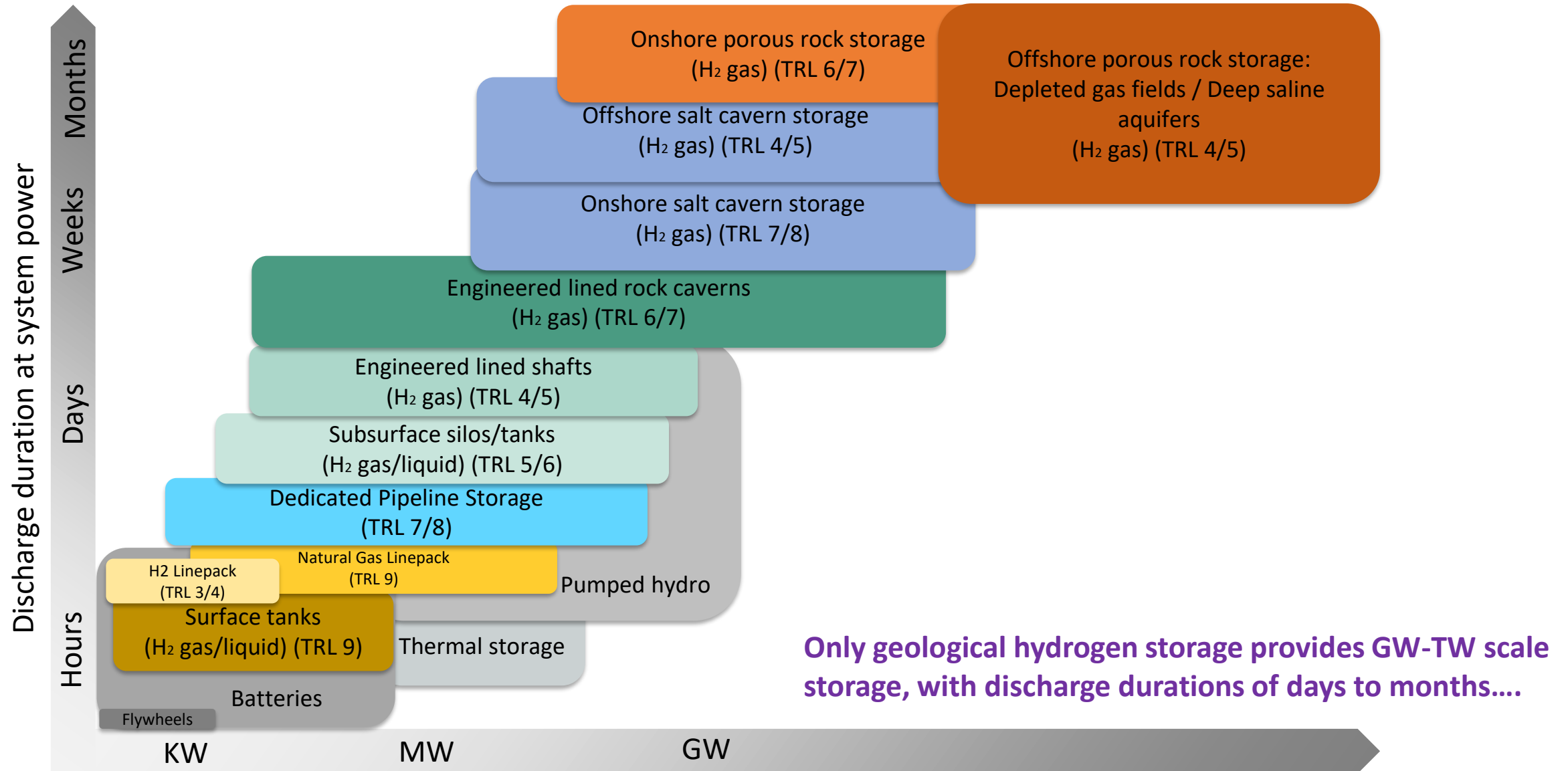


Data from <https://royalsociety.org/-/media/policy/projects/large-scale-electricity-storage/large-scale-electricity-storage-report.pdf>

There are a wide range of UK decarbonised energy storage estimates for 2050:

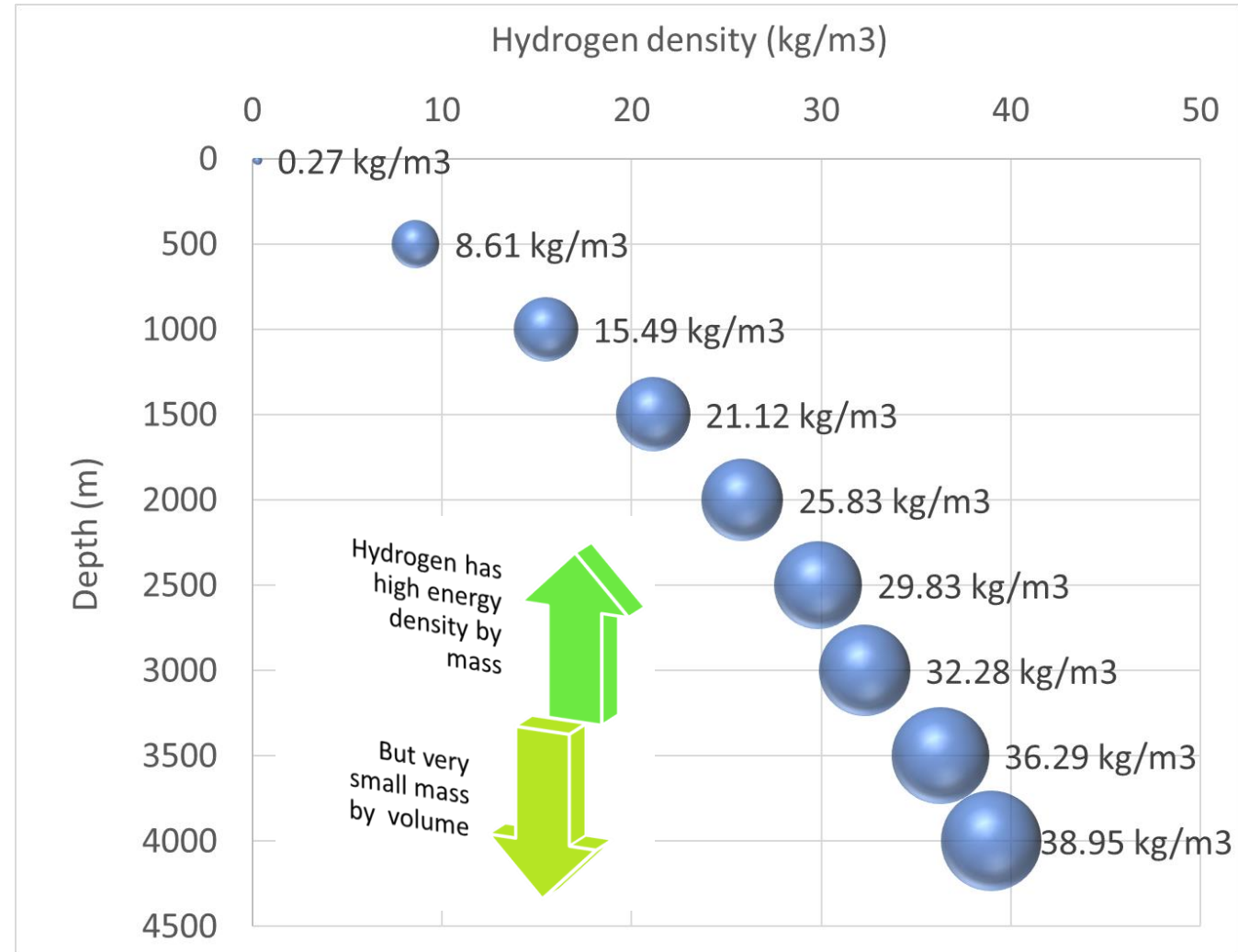
- 11.2-17.4 TWh
  - Benefits of Long Duration Energy Storage report for BEIS (2022)
- 19-56 TWh
  - FES 2023: National Grid Future Energy Scenario.
- 100 TWh
  - Royal Society, Large Scale Electricity Storage (2024)

# Energy storage options



# Why geological storage?

- While hydrogen has a very high energy density by mass, it's extremely small mass means that for the storage of hydrogen to be economically viable, its storage density must be increased.
- Geological storage of hydrogen is recognised as the cheapest option for large scale energy storage.
- Geological storage of hydrogen benefits from:
  - Increased temperatures and pressures with depth
  - Very large volumes of storage
  - Hydrogen can be stored in gas phase avoiding the additional costs associated with material-based hydrogen storage



Each circle represents the hydrogen density (kg/m³) at that given depth (= P/T)

- Pressure calculated from 0.0226 MPa/m average gradient
- Temperature from 25 oC/1000 meters average geothermal gradient and average surface temp of 15 oC

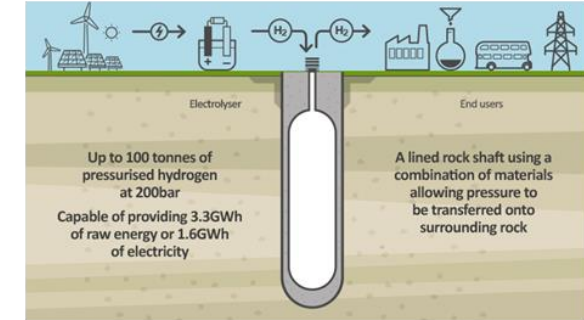
# Geological hydrogen storage technologies...



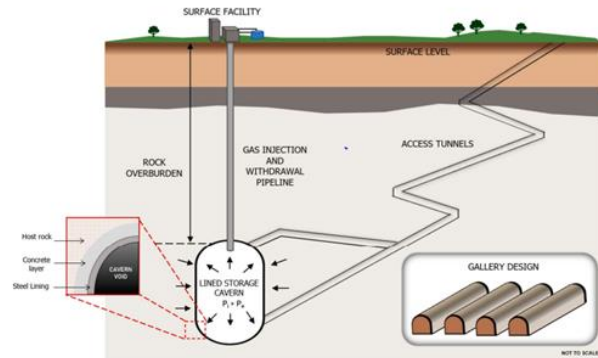
**Dedicated pipeline storage/tanks**  
Delivers kW to MW over hours



**Subsurface silos**  
Delivers MW to GW



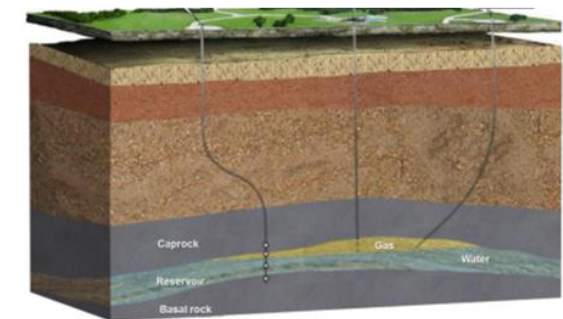
**Lined shafts**  
Delivers MW to GW over weeks



**Lined rock caverns**  
Delivers MW to GW over weeks



**Salt caverns**  
Delivers GW over weeks to months



**Porous rock reservoirs**  
Delivers TW over months

# Worldwide Underground hydrogen storage experience = Commercially and technically feasible

## Aquifer storage of hydrogen (town gas)

- Ketzin, Germany (62% hydrogen town gas – now closed)
- Beynes, France (50% hydrogen town gas from 1956-1972)
- Lobodice, Czech Republic (50% hydrogen town gas from 1965, now used for natural gas storage)

## Salt cavern storage of hydrogen

- Teeside, UK (active since 1959 storing 95% hydrogen)
- Kiel, Germany (62% hydrogen, now operating with natural gas)
- Spindletop, US (95% hydrogen storage)
- Clemens Dome, US (95% hydrogen storage)
- Moss Bluff, US (95% hydrogen storage)

## Hydrogen storage for biomethane production

- Hychico, Argentina (10% hydrogen storage in a depleted gas reservoir)
- Underground Sun Storage, Austria (10% hydrogen storage in a depleted gas reservoir from 2015)

## Hydrogen storage in lined rock caverns

- HYBRIT, Sweden for 100% decarbonised steel production

# Global hydrogen storage projects underway

Ciaran.Hemming@ed.ac.uk

- 1 Advanced Clean Energy Storage (ACES)
- 2 Entergy Salt Cavern
- 3 US Clemens Dome
- 4 Moss Bluff
- 5 Spindle Top
- 6 Teesside
- 7 Aldborough
- 8 HyNet NW Keuper
- 9 HySecure
- 10 HyGeo and HySow
- 11 H<sub>2</sub> Storage North 1
- 12 H<sub>2</sub> Storage North 2
- 13 Carrico
- 14 Cerville (Emil'Hy)
- 15 HyPSTER
- 16 HyGreen Province
- 17 GeoH<sub>2</sub>
- 18 Green Hydrogen Hub Denmark
- 19 WestKuste 100
- 20 Kiel
- 21 SaltHy
- 22 H<sub>2</sub>CAST
- 23 Krummhorn
- 24 HyStock
- 25 Astora H<sub>2</sub> Jemgum
- 26 Get H<sub>2</sub> Nukleus
- 27 H<sub>2</sub> Storage Xanten
- 28 H<sub>2</sub> Storage Stasfurt
- 29 Bad Lauchstadt
- 30 HyCAVmobil
- 31 UGS Damastawek
- 32 HyChico
- 33 CISRO Hydrogen Storage Demonstrator
- 34 Angus+
- 35 Rough
- 36 Green Hydrogen @Kinsale
- 37 Loenhout Hydrogen
- 38 HyStorage
- 39 Underground Sun Storage
- 40 North Adriatic Hydrogen Valley
- 41 UGS Velke Kapusany
- 42 Aquamarine
- 43 Undergy
- 44 HyBrit
- 45 GEO Gaz H<sub>2</sub>



Salt caverns



Depleted gas fields



Lined rock caverns

# Thank you

## Katriona Edlmann

### Chancellor's Fellow in Energy

[katriona.edlmann@ed.ac.uk](mailto:katriona.edlmann@ed.ac.uk)

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- IDRIC FF 4-6 **Assessing Regional Demand for Geological H2 Storage: Building a Strategic Case for Investment in the East Coast Cluster**.
- EPSRC HyStorPor "Hydrogen Storage in Porous Rocks. Grant Agreement EP/S027815/1.
- EU H2020 and Clean Hydrogen Partnership HyUSPre "Hydrogen storage in underground reservoirs" project. Grant Agreement 101006632.
- EU Marie Curie Post Doctoral Network: SHINE "Safe underground Hydrogen storage IN porous subsurface rEservoirs" Grant Agreement 101073271 and UKRI EPSRC Grant EP/X026957/1
- Scottish Government Emerging Energy Technology Fund "StorageUpscale" project
- Net Zero Technology Centre and CGG "Geological controls on efficient hydrogen storage operations: Investigating depleted gas field reservoirs for future low carbon energy storage" project.
- NERC "Hydrogen Emissions: Constraining The Earth System Response" project. NERC Grant Agreement NE/X010236/1
- Net Zero Technology Centre and SGN funded "Hydrogen Storage in Porous Rock, Demonstrator Feasibility Study, Balgonie Fife".
- SGN funded "Balgonie hydrogen storage" project
- SGN funded "Hydrogen Storage Database" project