

Large Scale Energy Transportation and Storage with Hydrogen

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The markets for LH2



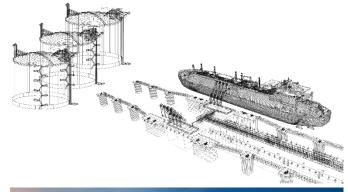
Mobile energy intensive applications

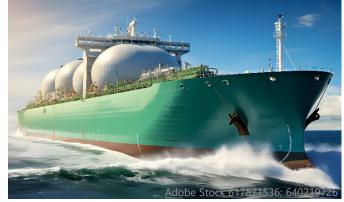






Large-scale transport which requires also storage





Large-scale and long-term storage





SoA and expected size





		LH2 Industry	LNG Industry
Ship tank	In application	1.250 m ³	65.000 m ³
	In design	40.000 m ³	
Storage tank	In application	5.000 m ³	180.000 m ³
	In design or construction	40.000 m ³	220.000 m ³

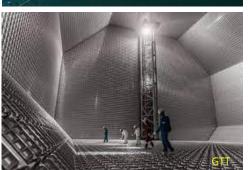
+ Two times the volume of an LNG tank is required to store the same amount of energy with LH2 +











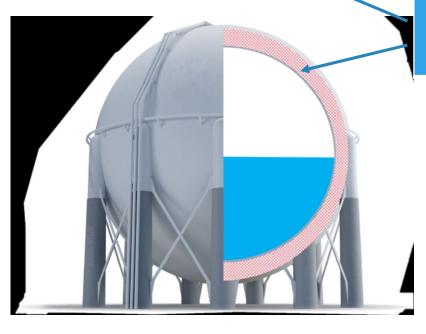
SoA storage technology







Large-scale tank



Double wall

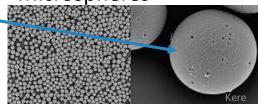
+ Vacuum

Fill material

MLI



Microspheres



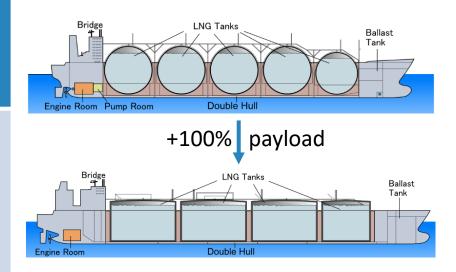
Perlites



SoA evaluation



Advantages	Disadvantages
 ✓ Lowest surface / volume ratio ✓ proved manufacturability and process chain ✓ In use since > 50 years 	 ❖ Bad to install in technical applications ❖ Bad Process chain within production: ❖ Time intensive (>36 Month) ❖ Difficult for automation and parallelization or processes ❖ High manpower fluctuations ❖ Quality assurance is limited ❖ In case of an insulation failure: ❖ Non multi-failure tolerance ❖ Payload is lost ❖ Long service time ❖ Upscaling is expensive as known from LNG industry

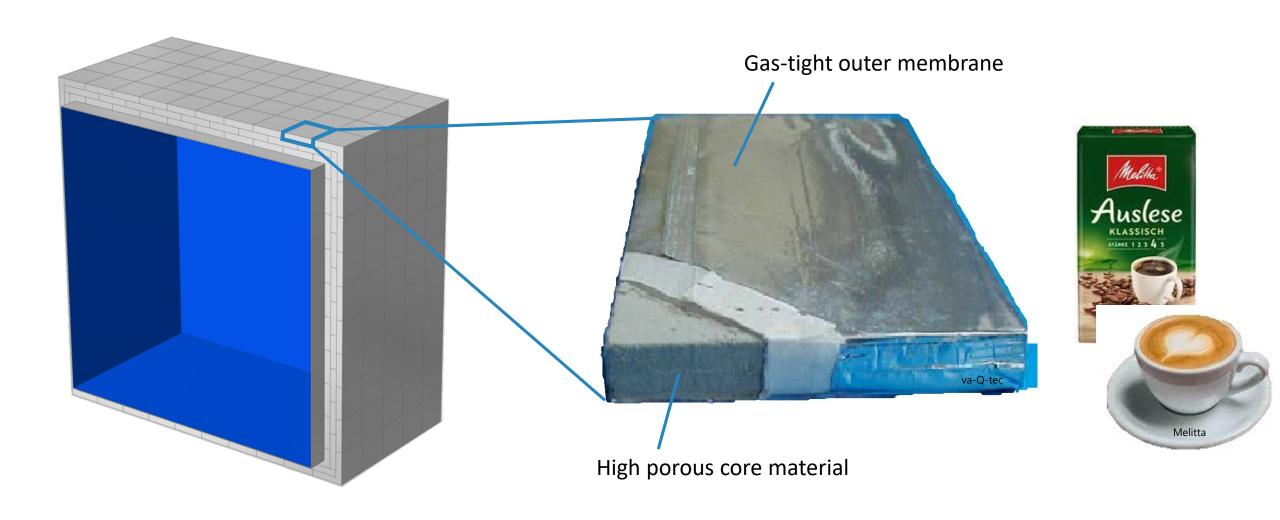






Tank insulated by Vacuum Insulation Panels (VIP)





VIP advantages

NICOLHy

<u>Insulation</u>

- ✓ Industrial manufacturing in an industrial environment,
- ✓ Excellent quality control during the manufacturing process,
- ✓ Automation of manufacturing and quality control,
- ✓ Lower vacuum requirements of VIP (1 to 10^2 Pa) than e.g. MLIs (10^{-5} Pa),
- ✓ Parallelization of tank constructions.

<u>Tank</u>

- ✓ Flexibility in the selection of the tank shape due to the inherent stability of the insulation,
- ✓ Reduction of construction time and increase of plannability,
- ✓ Improved planning of manpower requirements during tank installation,
- ✓ Increased fault tolerance of the entire insulation system due to the high number of partial insulation elements (VIPs).



Technology Readiness Level (TRL) of VIP applications





Building industry (TRL9)





Transport of:

- Covid vaccines (TRL9)
- Human organs (TRL9)
- Large goods (TRL6)



Barriers and scope



Recent construction principles for VIP's don't fulfill the requirements:

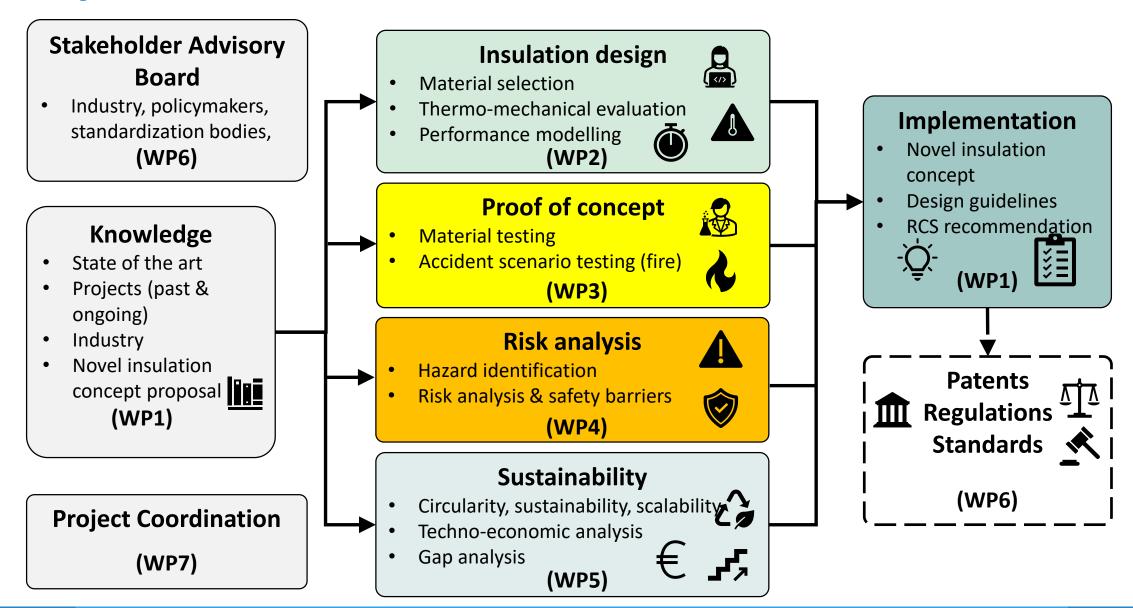
- Temperature resistents up to 253°C,
 - Long-life performance,
 - Handling of thermal displacements,
 - Safety?



Need for research and new design principles to apply VIP's on LH2 storages with capacities of 40.000 m³ to 200.000 m³ LH2

Project structure





Risk analysis

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Identification of reference hazardous scenarios

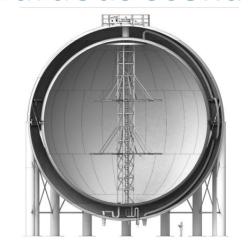
Reference schemes

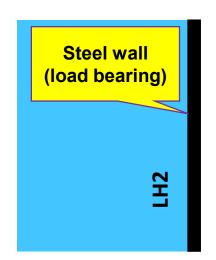
CONVENTIONAL SYSTEM

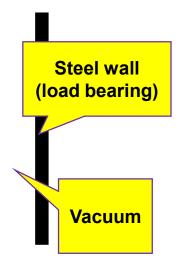
SHAPE: Spherical tank

SIZE: $4'700 \text{ m}^3$ (approx. D=22m)

INSULATION SYSTEM: vacuum gap





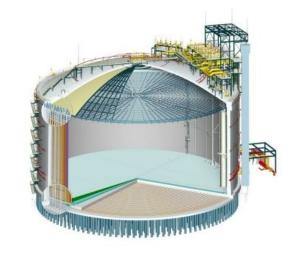


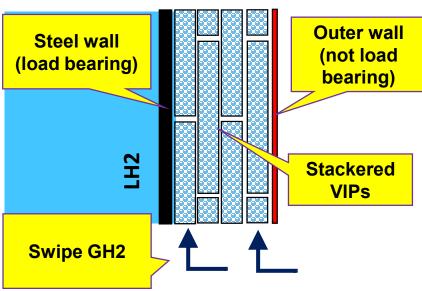
"NOVEL" SYSTEMS

SHAPE: Cylindrical vertical axis

SIZE: 200'000 m³ (D=75m, H=60m)

INSULATION SYSTEM: stackered VPIs



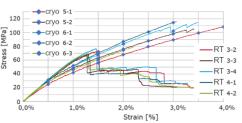


Reference projects



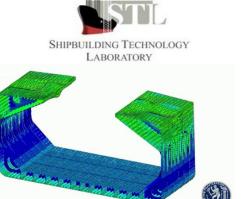
EQHHP

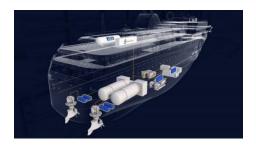


























Thanks for your attention

Project consortium



Partner

✓ BAM

✓ UniBo

✓ DLR

✓ NTNU

✓ NTUA



