

COSMHYC Final Event

24th of February 2021

WELCOME



FUEL CELLS AND HYDROGEN
JOINT UNDERTAKING



MAHYTEC



ludwig bölkow
systemtechnik



This project has received funding from the Fuel Cells and Hydrogen 2 Joint Undertaking under grant agreement No 736122. This Joint Undertaking receives support from the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme and Hydrogen Europe and Hydrogen Europe Research.

COSMHYC 
INNOVATIVE H2 COMPRESSION

Program

PART 1

- I. H2 compression: what is at stake?
FCH JU, Pietro Caloprisco
- II. The hybrid COSMHYC compression principle & challenges
EIFER, Coordinator: David Colomar
- III. The COSMHYC Video

PART 2

- I. Optimized mechanical compressor prototype
NEL, Mikael Sloth
- II. Building up a metal hydride compressor prototype
EIFER, Rami Chahrouri
MAHYTEC, Mathilde Bangoura & Jean-Michel Tisserand
- III. Q&A session 1

PART 3

- I. Testing and results
EIFER, Coordinator: David Colomar
- II. Techno-economic assessment
LBST, Jan Zerhusen
- III. Q&A session 2



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COSMHYC - Bringing hydrogen compression to the next level



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Stay in touch!

COSMHYC project

David Colomar (Project Coordinator)

www.cosmhyc.eu

Follow us!



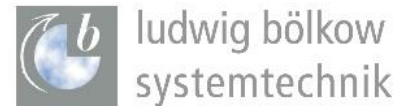
@COSMHYC_FCH



COSMHYC and COSMHYC XL



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FUEL CELLS AND HYDROGEN
JOINT UNDERTAKING

H2 compression: What is at stake?

FCH JU

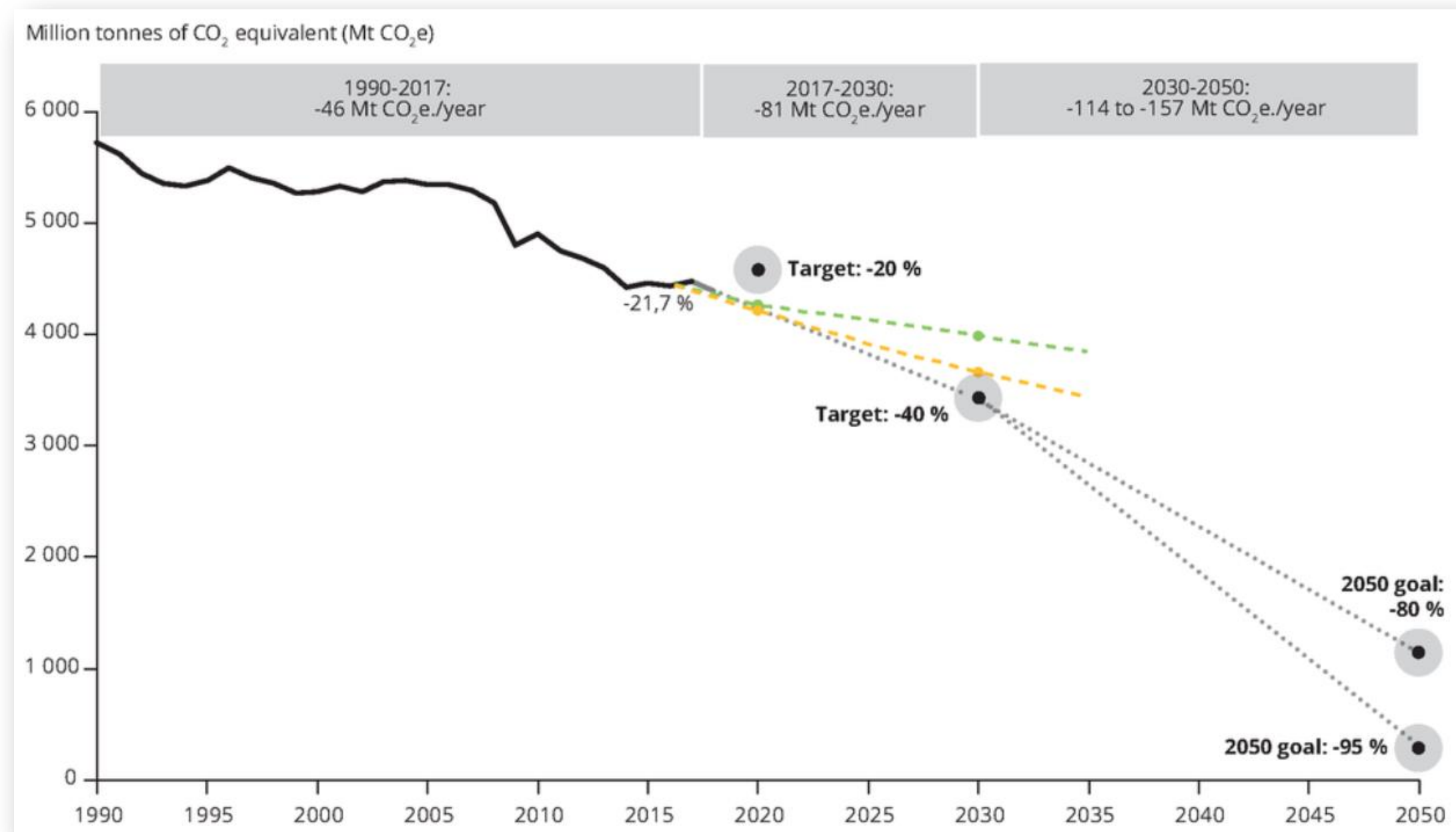
Pietro Caloprisco

COSMHYC final event



EU CO2 emissions

Stepping up the decarbonisation efforts



Source EEA Dec 2019

EU 2020 climate & energy targets:

- 20% GHG emissions
- + 20% Renewable Energy
- +20 % Energy efficiency

EU 2030 climate & energy targets:

- 40% GHG emissions
- + 32% Renewable Energy
- +32.5 % Energy efficiency



EU Green Deal & other com.

- 55% GHG emissions by 2030
- 0% Net GHG emissions by 2050
- Transport -90% GHG by 2050

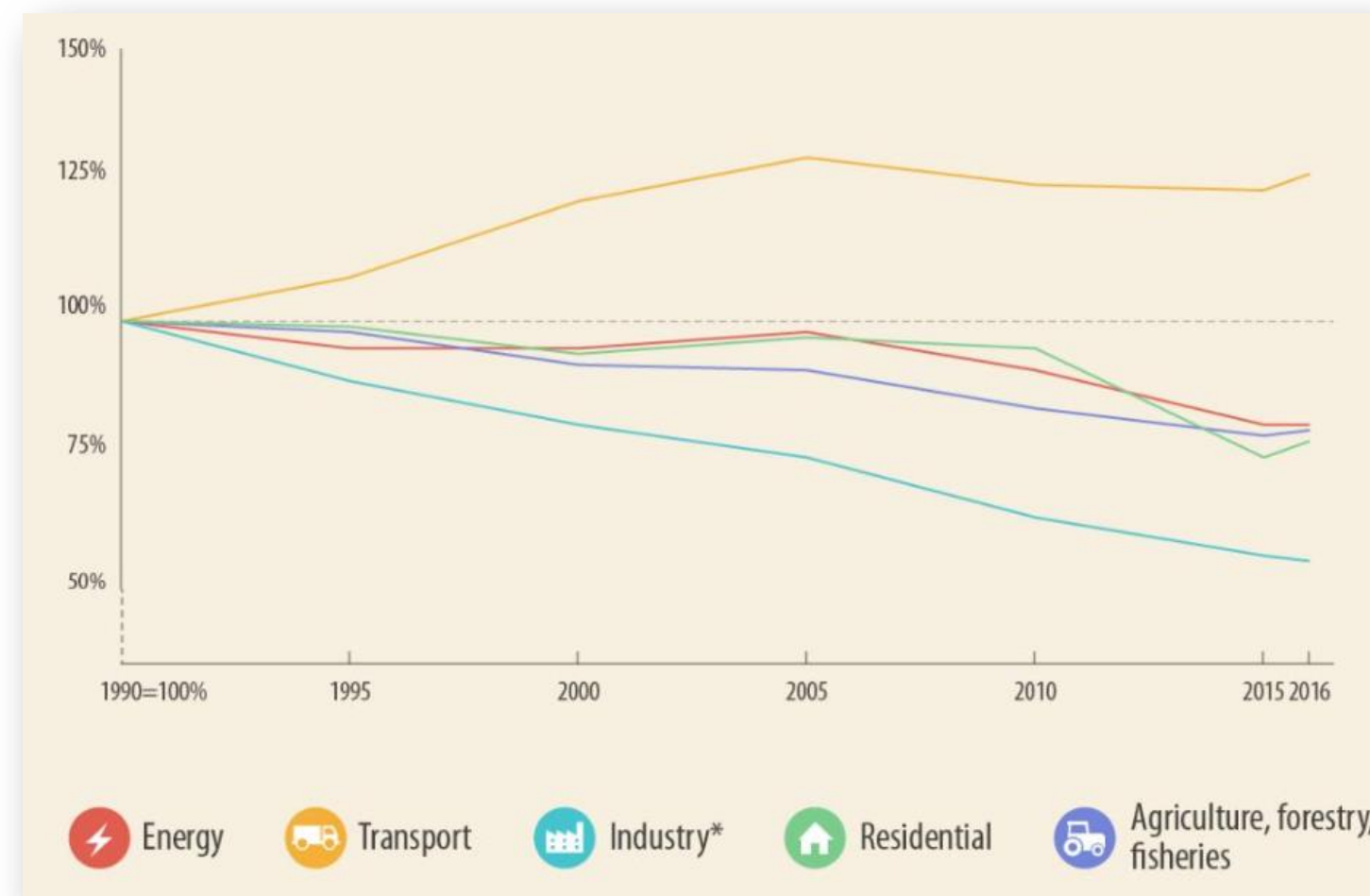
Focus on transport

All transport modes under pressure

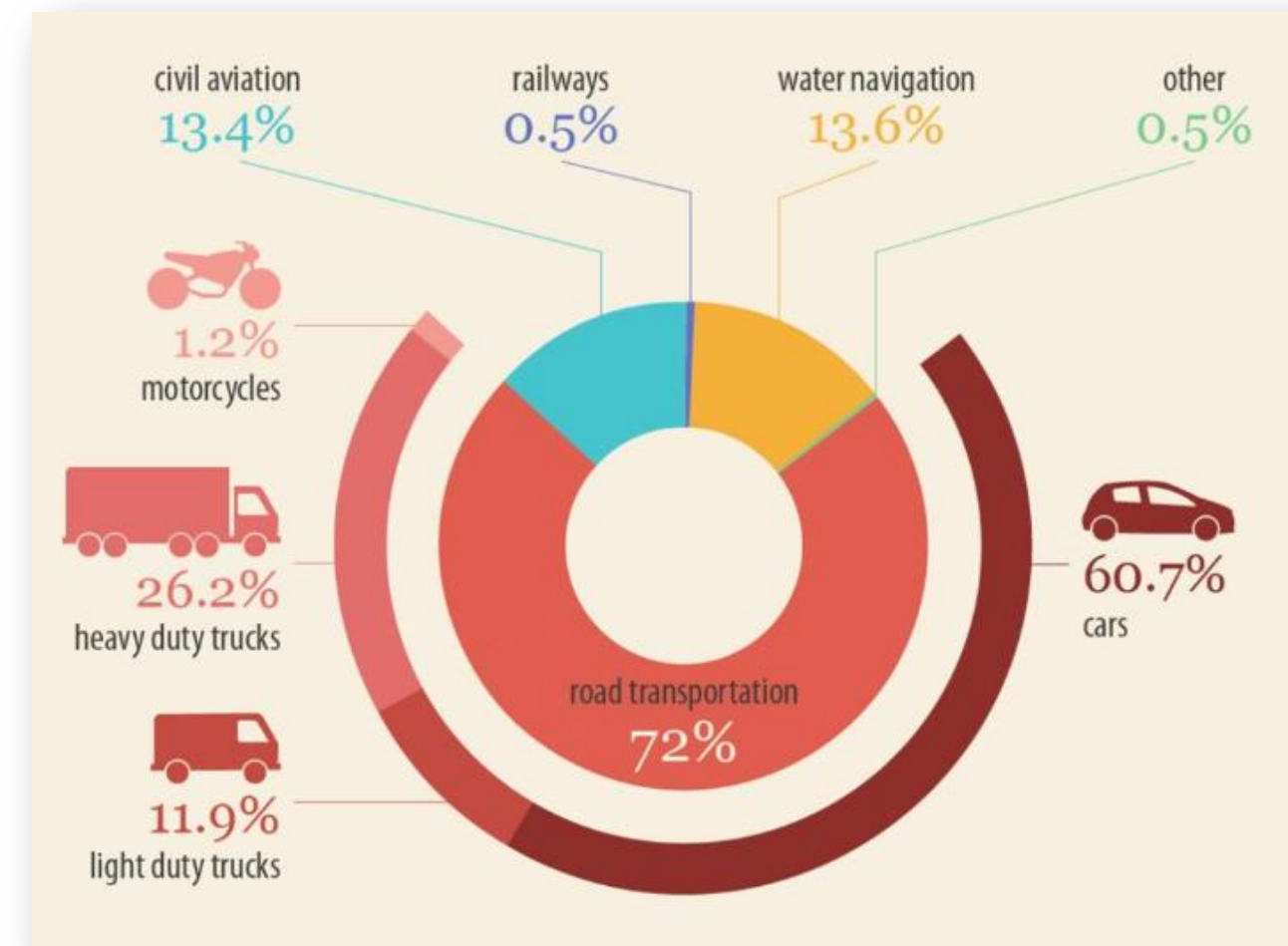
CO2 Emissions per sector

Emission by transport mode

ZEV to be introduced in all transport modes



Source EEA Dec 2019



Source EEA Dec 2019

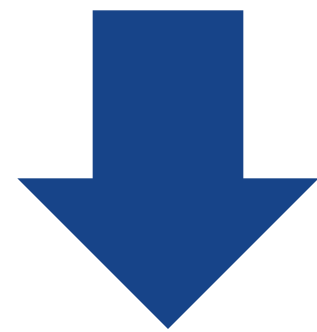


Supporting ZEVs deployment

A coordinated approach

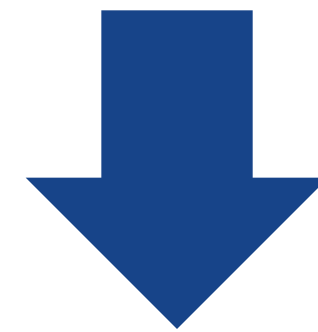


Energy



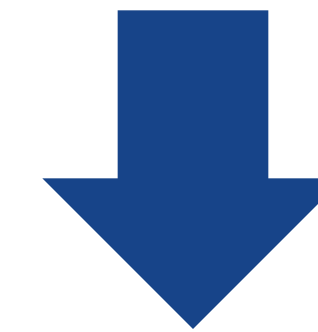
**Revision
renewable
energy
directive**

Powertrain



**CO2 standards
for cars and
HD
Clean vehicle
directive**

Infrastructure



**Revision of the
Alternative
Fuels
Infrastructure
Directive**

...and more

R&I: FCH JU

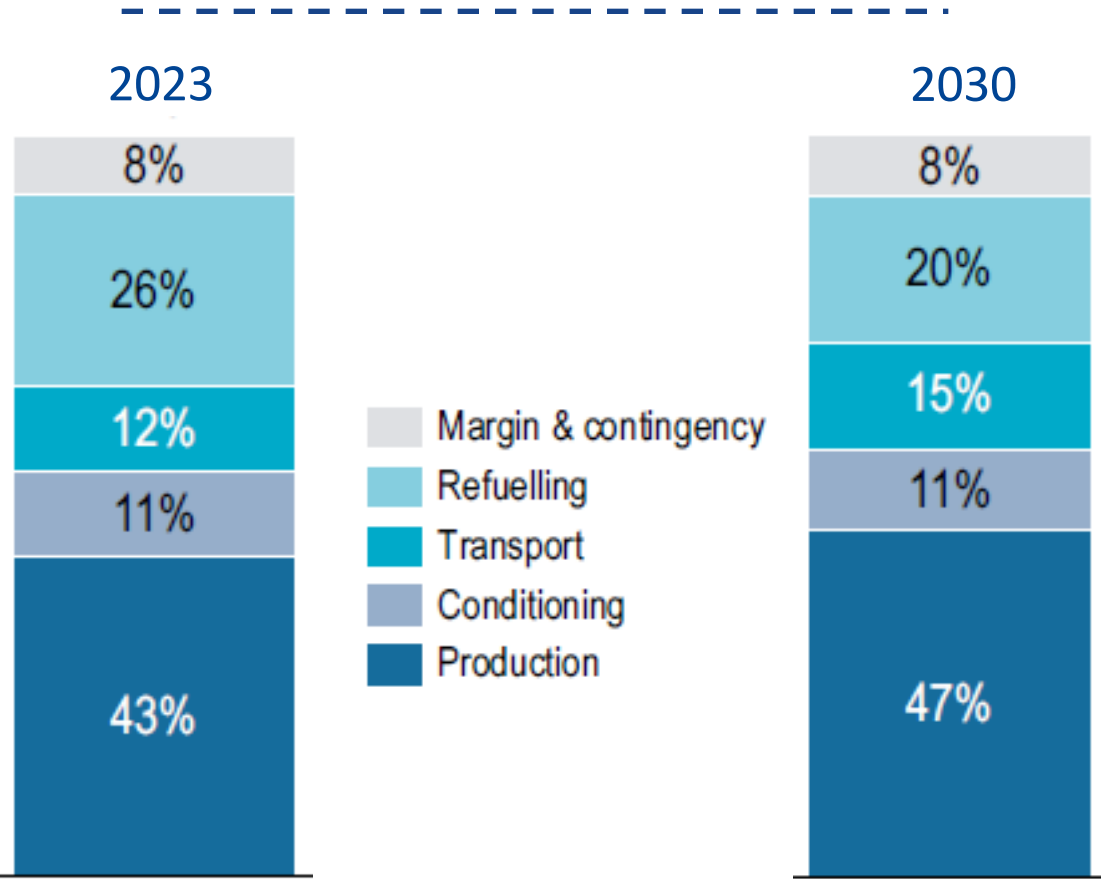


Main themes

Old & new priorities

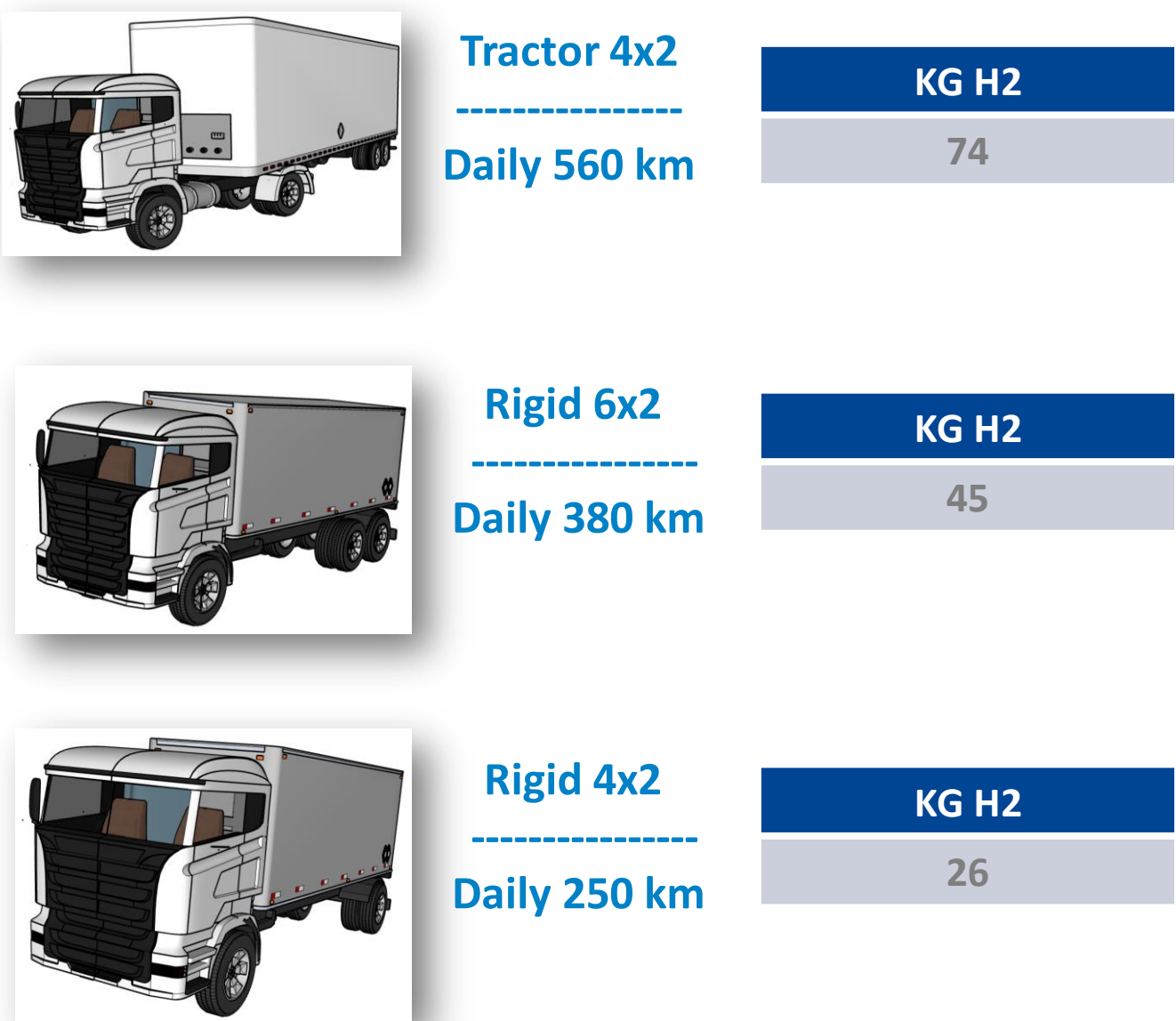


Cost

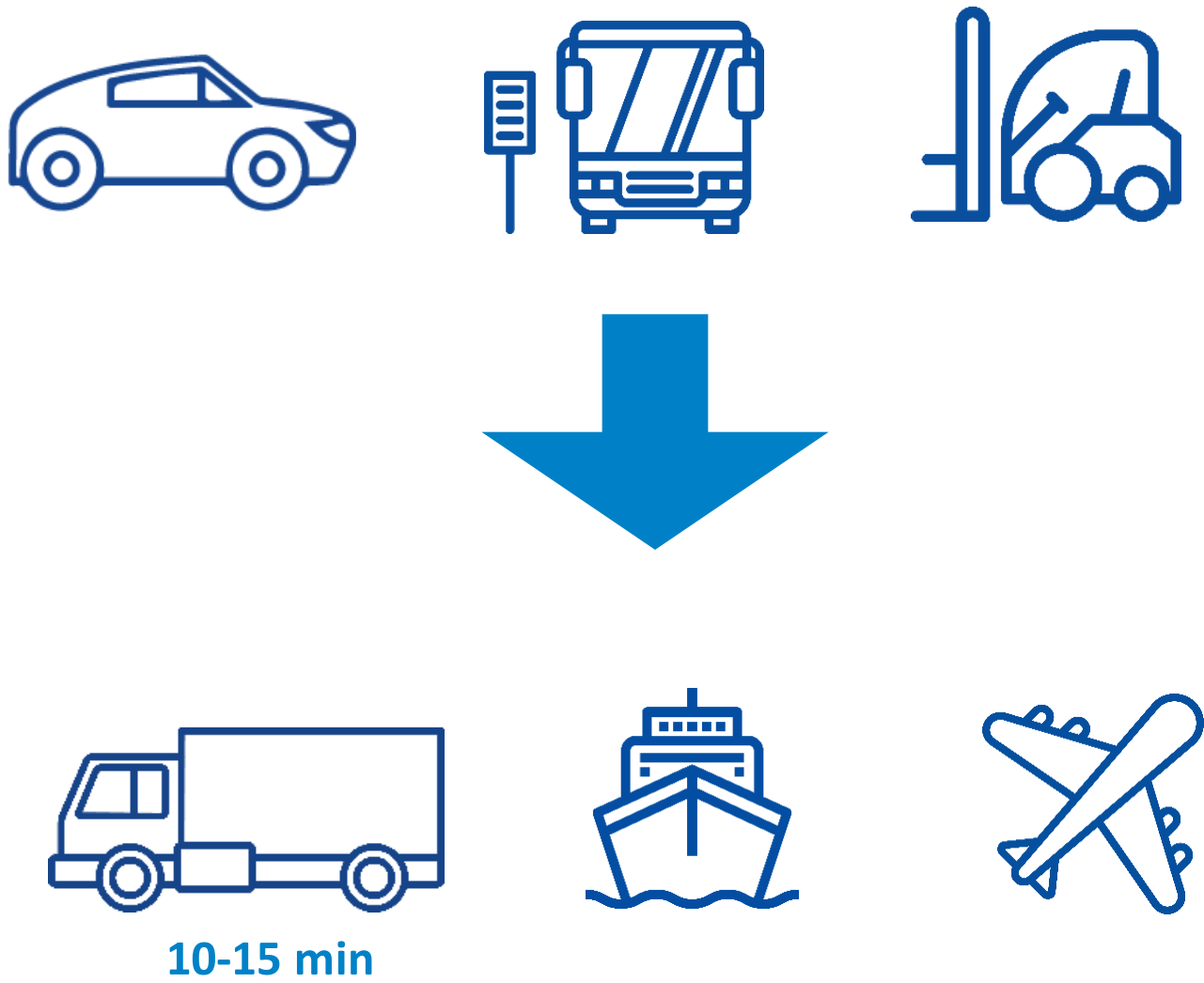


Dispensed H2 cost estimate breakdown
@ 700 bar, H2 from RES

Capacity



Filling rate



Compression development remains central



Areas of action

Priorities identified in the SRIA by HE/HER



Early Stage Research Actions (TRL 2-3)

- Efficiency;
- Footprint;
- Noise;
- Cost ;
- V2infrastructure communication;

Development Research Actions (TRL 3-5)

- high throughput stations;
- Innovative components to reduce costs;



Demonstration Actions (TRL 5-7)

- Standardisation & manufacturability components
- Reliability & safety;
- New business models;

Application Flagship (TRL 7-8)

- encourage HRS operators to invest in hydrogen technology and help creating initial networks;

2030



1. -50% cost HRS;

2. 99% reliability

3. HRS network sustaining HD fleet



Thanks for your attention



FUEL CELLS AND HYDROGEN
JOINT UNDERTAKING

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www.nerghy.eu



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FCH JU

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The hybrid COSMHYC compression: principle & challenges

Speaker David Colomar
EIFER



Innovative compression solutions
for efficient hydrogen mobility

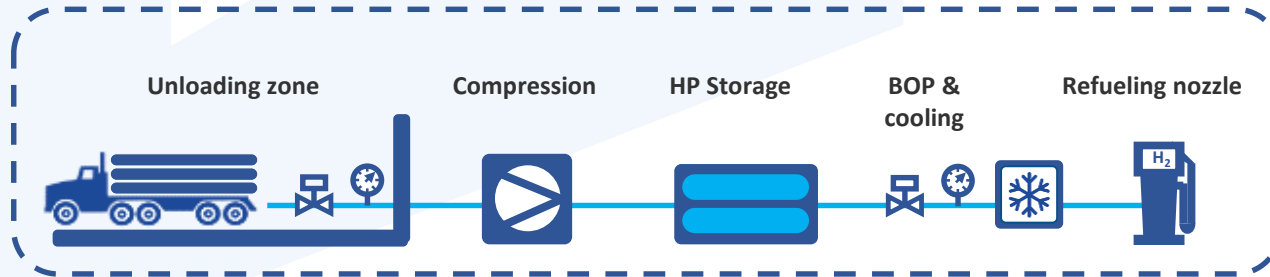


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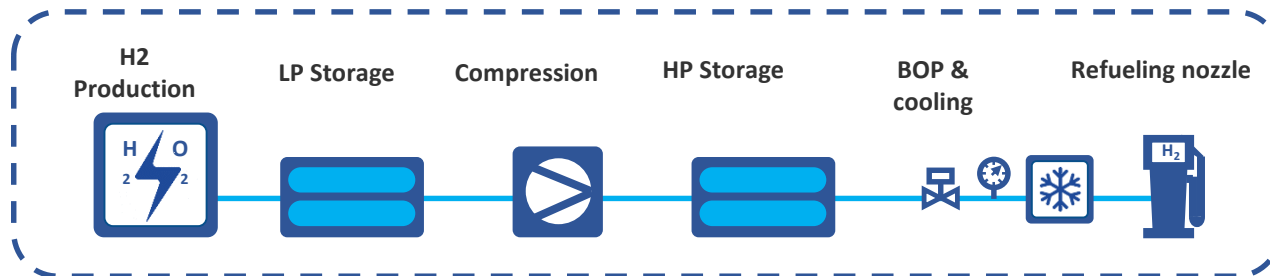


H2 compression, the other bottleneck of the green H2 value chain

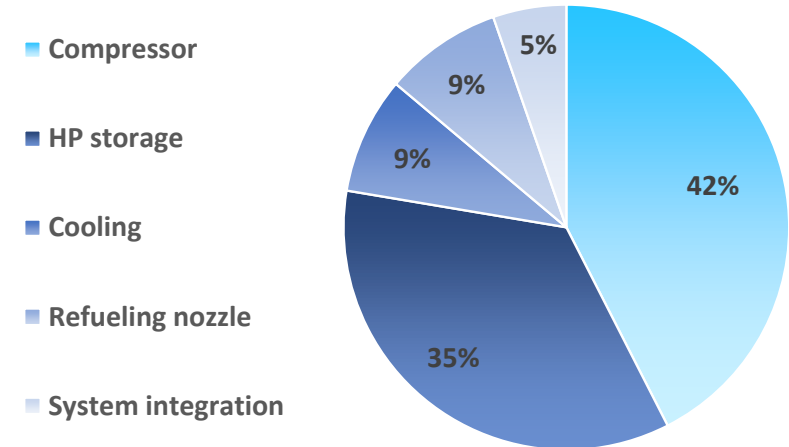
Hydrogen refueling station



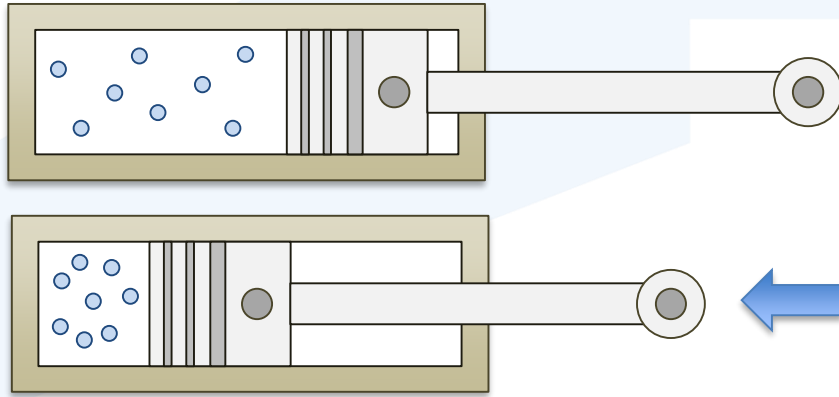
Hydrogen refueling station with onsite production



EXAMPLE OF HRS CAPEX DISTRIBUTION



The state-of-the art: mechanical compression



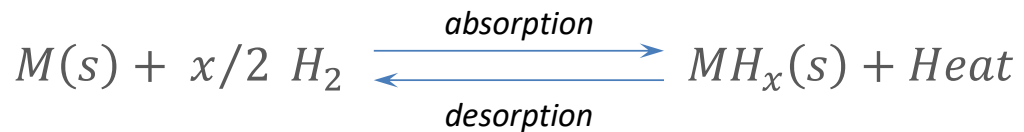
$$W_t = C \cdot T_1 \cdot \left[\left(\frac{P_2}{P_1} \right)^d - 1 \right]$$

- ⇒ Electricity consumption
- ⇒ Maintenance, wear and tear
- ⇒ Noise disturbance
- ⇒ Flow rate & energy depend on inlet pressure

The techno-economic constraints are strongly related to the mechanical nature of the compression

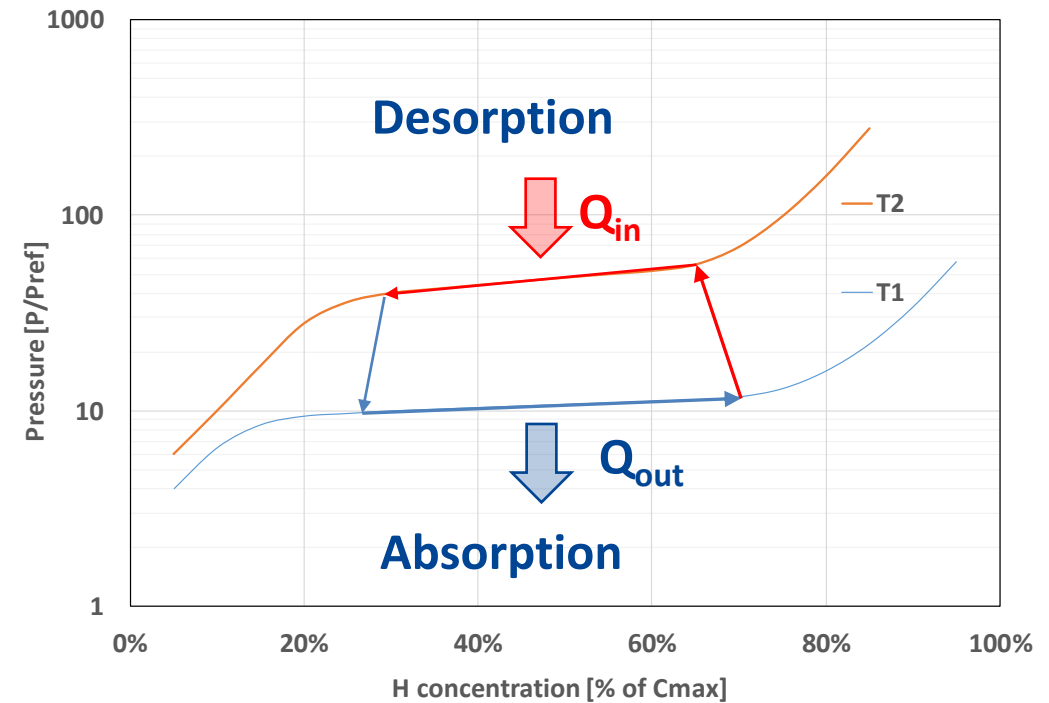
Metal hydride compression: a possible game changer

- ⇒ Principle: an absorption/desorption effect within a metal alloy
- ⇒ A heat driven process
- ⇒ A correlation between temperature and pressure



Van't Hoff equation:

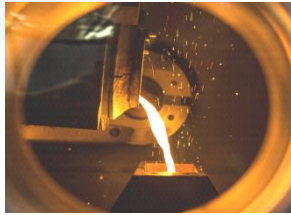
$$\ln P_{eq} = \frac{\Delta H}{RT} - \frac{\Delta S}{R}$$



Metal hydride compression: a possible game changer

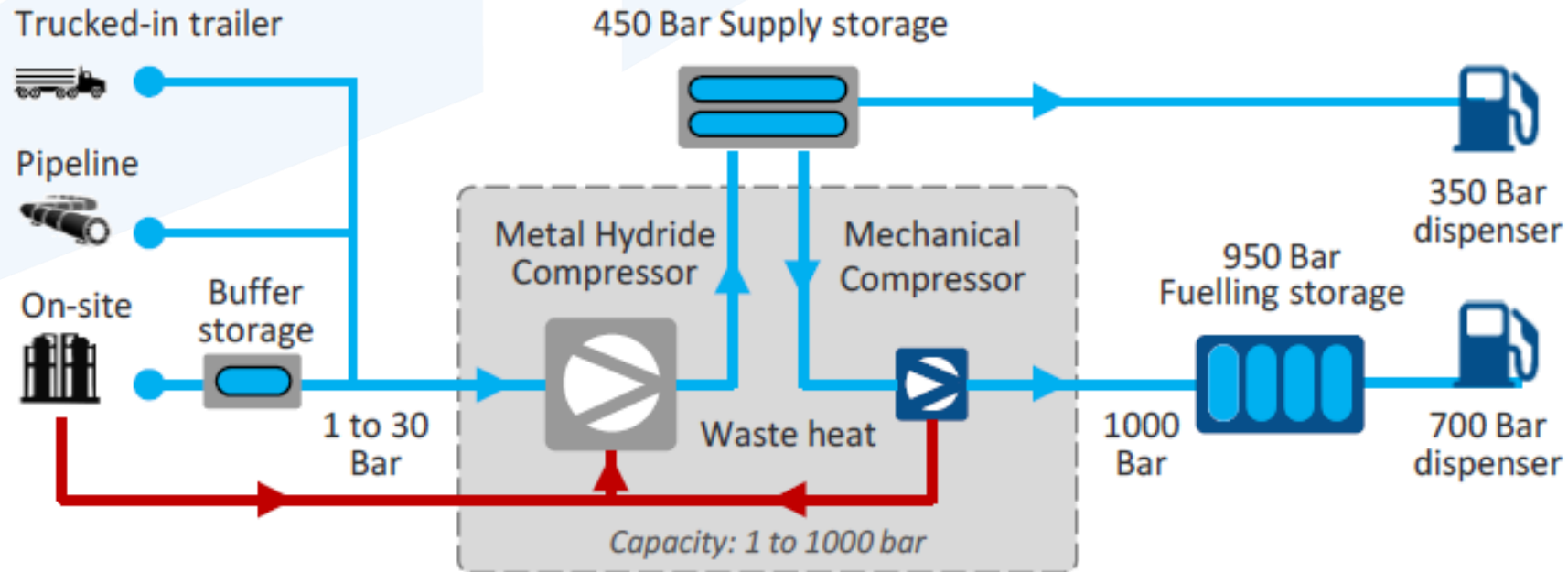
⇒ The core of the reactor: metal hydrides

⇒ No more mechanical effect: no moving part, no wear and tear, etc.

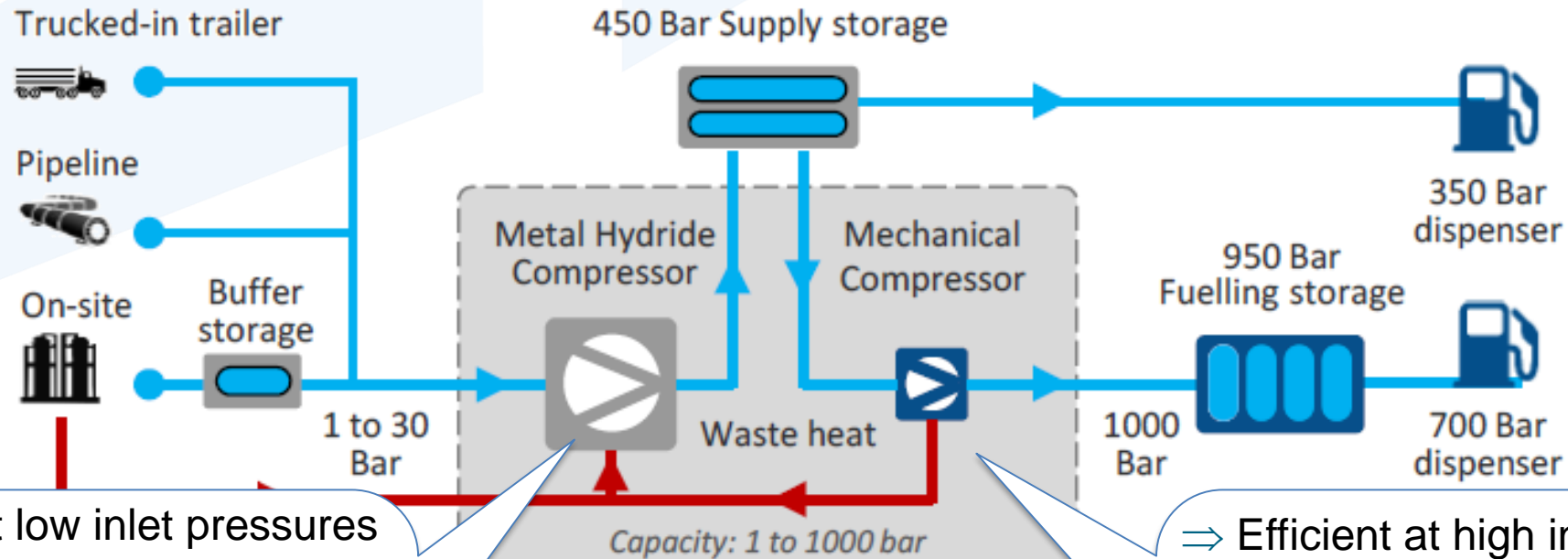


Compression phases	Behaviour of the tank	P, T and hydride concentration (%MH) in Tank
Phase 1 : Absorption		
Phase 2 : Heating		
Phase 3 : Desorption		
Phase 4 : Cooling		

The COSMHYC concept: looking for the best of both technologies



The COSMHYC concept: looking for the best of both technologies



- ⇒ Efficient at low inlet pressures
- ⇒ Adapted to baseload
- ⇒ Using waste heat sources
- ⇒ Capable of long operating time
- ⇒ No noise disturbance

**Possible common integration
between both technologies**

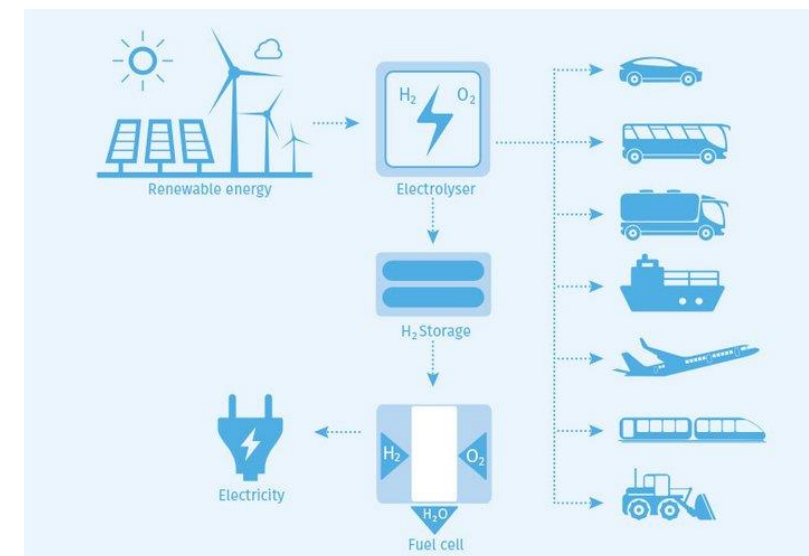
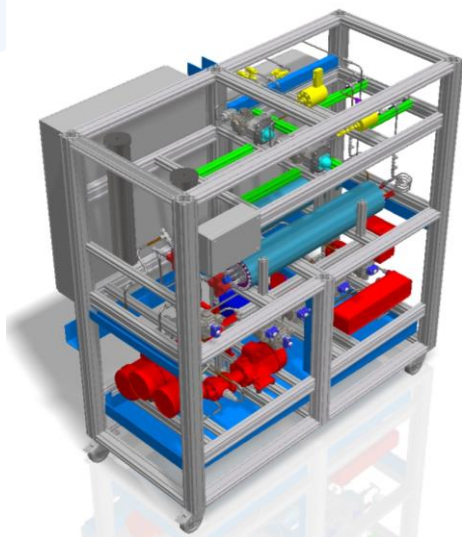
- ⇒ Efficient at high inlet pressures
- ⇒ Highly flexible
- ⇒ Using electricity
- ⇒ High peak flows
- ⇒ Noise only during the day



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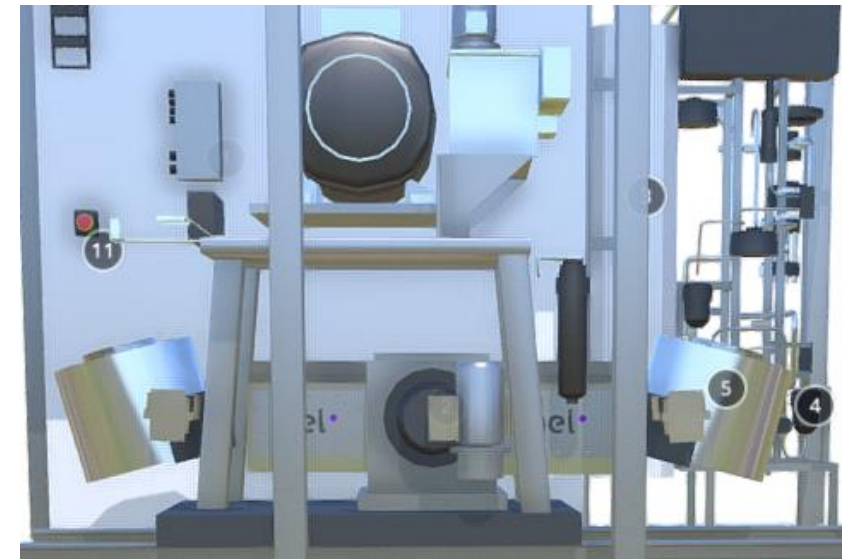
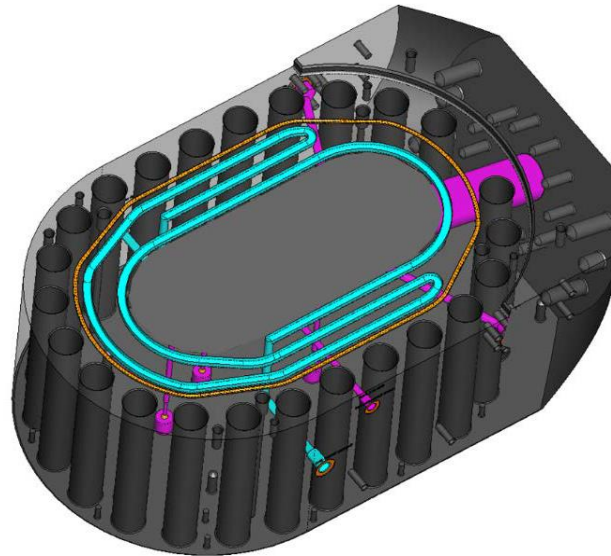
Challenges to meet

- ⇒ **Getting rid of rare earths: problem of costs & independence**
- ⇒ **Defining the right product for the right application: P & T optimization**
- ⇒ **Scaling up: from 1 Nm³/h to > 100 Nm³/h**



Challenges to meet

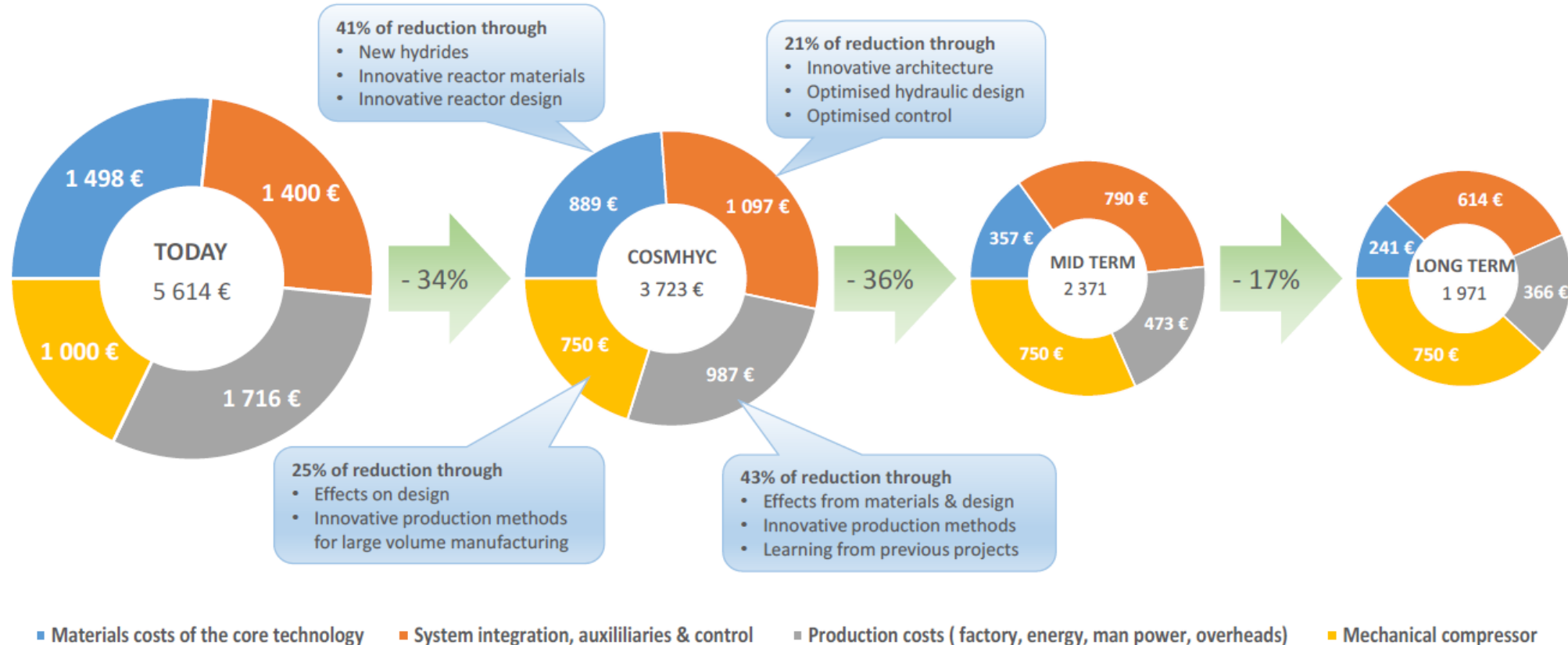
- ⇒ Improving mechanical compression:
- ⇒ Increasing life time, optimizing design, reducing noise level
- ⇒ Reducing energy consumption and production costs



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Challenges to meet

- ⇒ Increase the level of TRL from 3 to 5 to prepare market introduction
- ⇒ Divide by 2 production costs compared to the state-of-the art

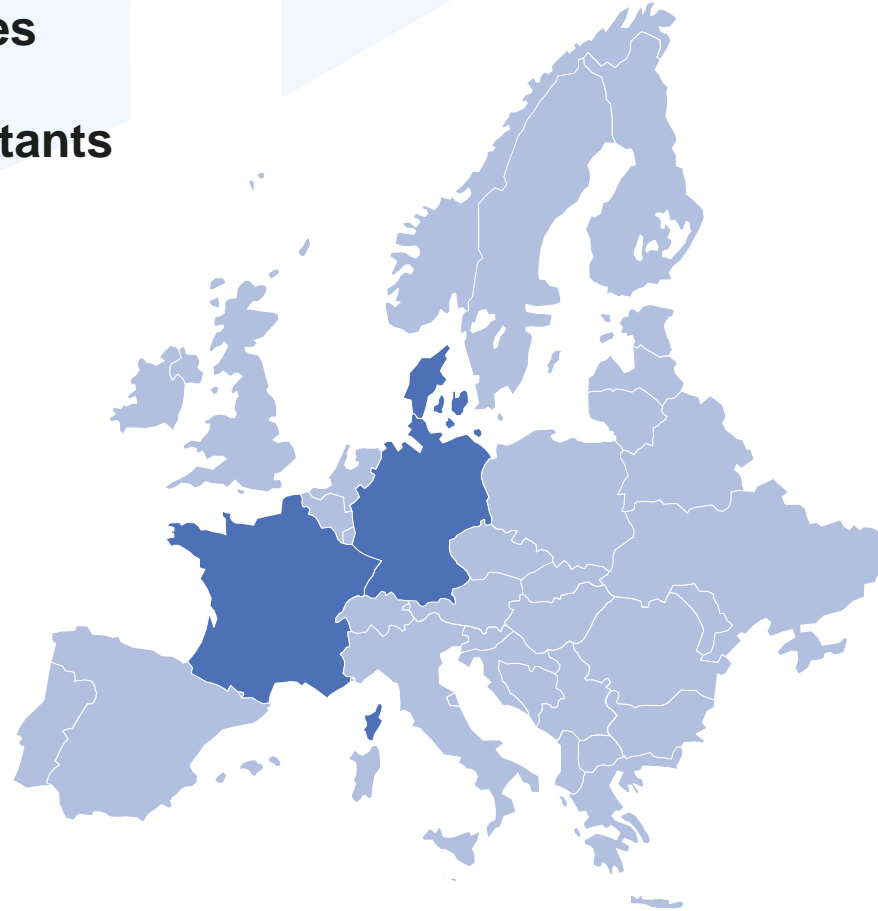


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The COSMHYC consortium

- ⇒ 5 partners from 3 countries
- ⇒ Industry, R&D and consultants

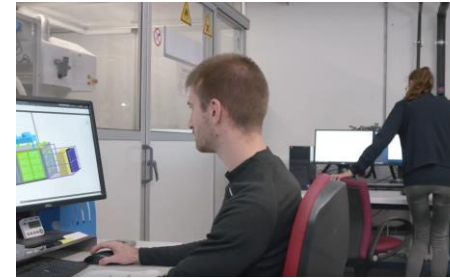
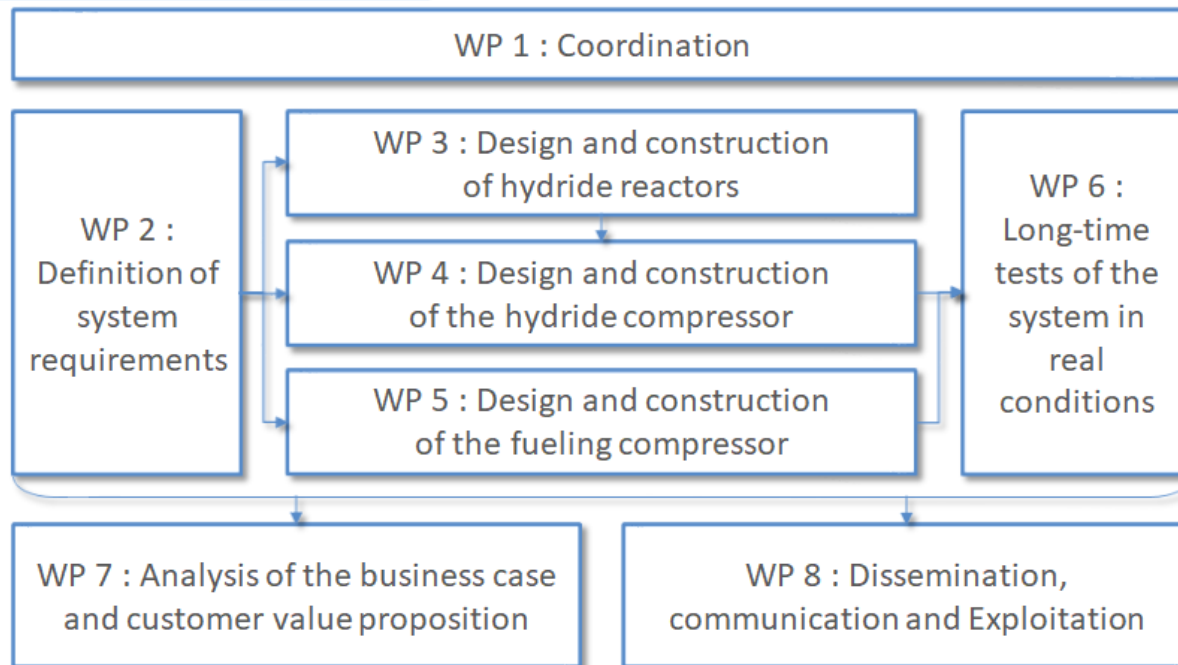


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The COSMHYC work plan

- ⇒ 4 years of intensive activities
- ⇒ Research, Development, Lab & field tests
- ⇒ Techno-economic analysis, communication, dissemination, exploitation



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Thank you for your attention !

Contact: colomar@eifer.org



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COSMHYC Final Event

24th of February 2021

Optimized mechanical compressor prototype

Speaker

Mikael Sloth

Nel Hydrogen



Innovative compression solutions
for efficient hydrogen mobility



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Objectives – Mechanical Compressor (MC)

Objective has been to improve state-of-the-art mechanical diaphragm compression technology (MCH on a range of parameters through R&D, achieving the following targets:

Targets

5% efficiency improvement from 1,25 kWh/kg to 1,18 kWh/kg for 450bar inlet & 1000 bar outlet

Improve diaphragm lifetime from 50 million to 100 million cycles

Reduce noise level from 85dB to <60dB at 5 meters

-25% cost reduction for a manufacturing volume of 50 units from €140/kg to €105/kg at peak capacity of 60kg/h

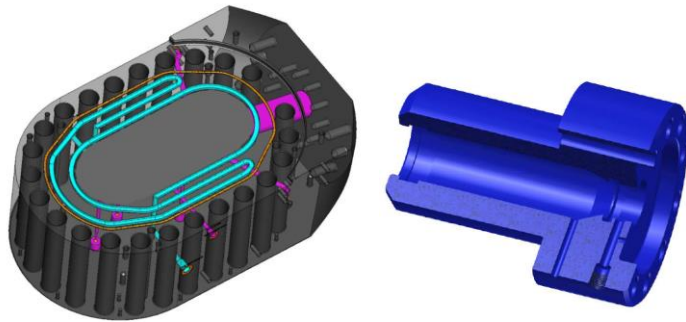


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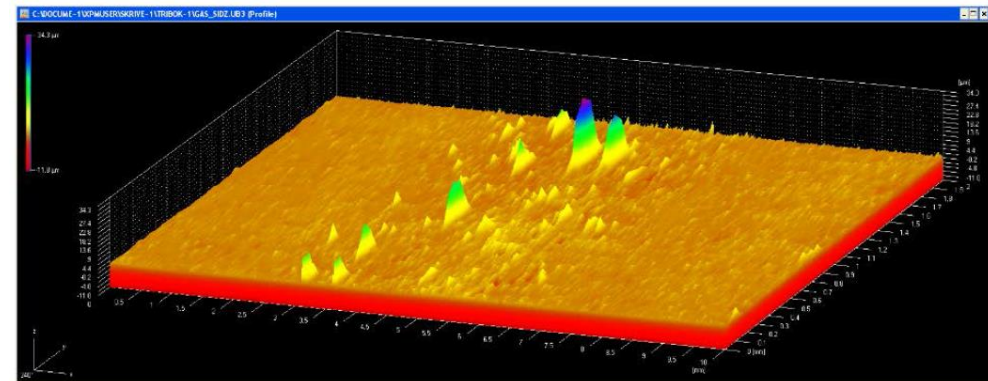
Development – Mechanical Compressor

Key development efforts

- Advanced CFD and FEA models of the MC used for developing and optimizing component designs
- Applying of internal cooling to compressor head and piston rod seal house, to reduce wear
- Improved materials and surfaces for diaphragm in order to increase lifetime (# of cycles)



Internal cooling of components

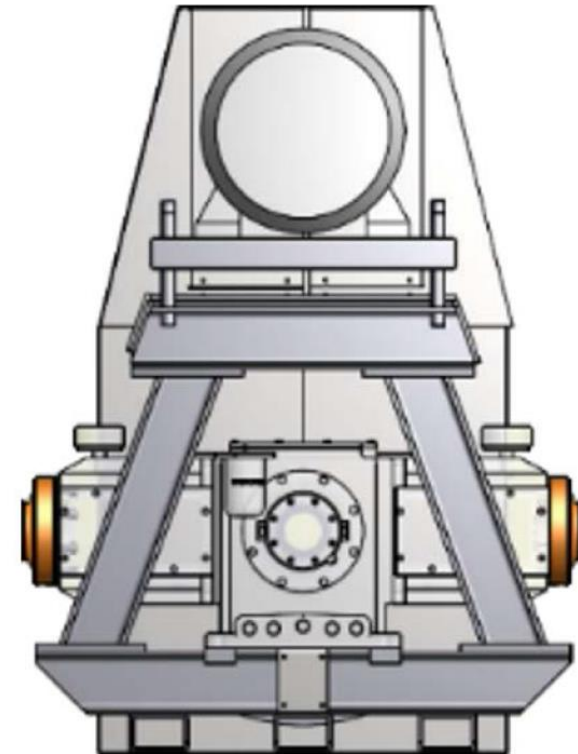


Diaphragm surface profile

Prototype design – mechanical compressor

Design of a complete compressor prototype for laboratory use

- New proprietary low-noise hydraulic relief valve developed
- Development of supporting balance-of-plant components
- Compressor power-frame developed integrating all submodules:
 - Compressor head
 - Crank-case,
 - Electrical motor
 - Supporting balance of plant components

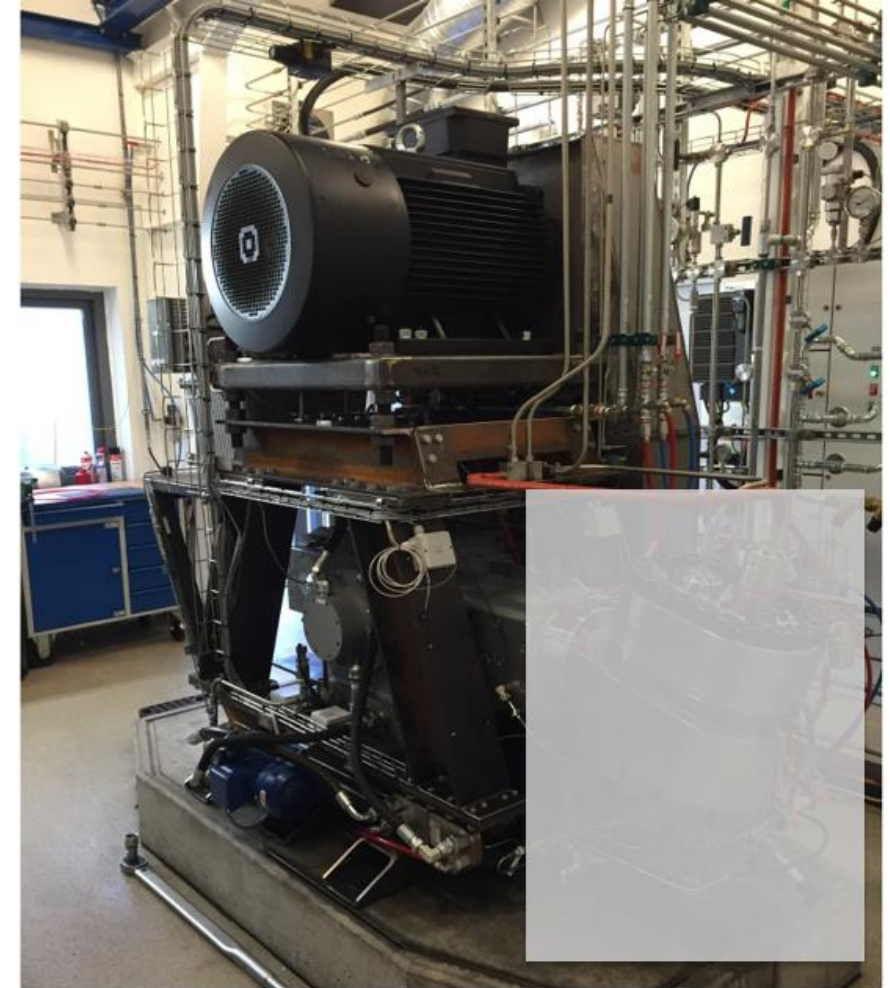


Compressor power-frame

Laboratory testing – mechanical compressor

Extensive laboratory testing of the MC prototype at NEL in Denmark

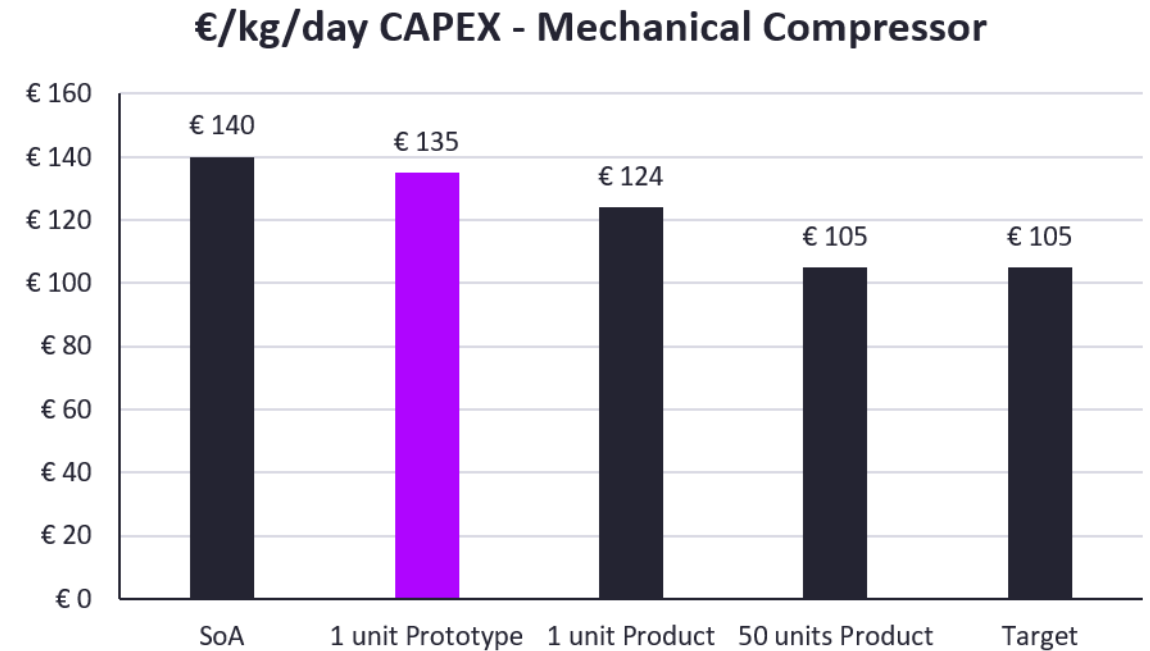
- More than 4000 hours of tests performed
- Cold and hot tests from -10degC to +50degC
- Capacity tests with up to 60kg/hour demonstrated
- Energy tests: Validated reaching of the targeted 1,18 kWh/kg
- Endurance tests: achieved 100 million cycles diaphragm lifetime
- Noise tests: confirmed ability to reach <60dB in a HRS setting



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Cost reduction assessments – mechanical compressor

- **Pathway identified to achieve €105/kg/day target**
- Experienced cost on Prototype, already 3,6% cheaper than SoA (commercial industrial compressor in volume manufacturing)
- 1st unit of product design expected to reduce costs with further 7,4% due to lower labor costs (design optimized for assembly)
- 50 unit/year volume manufacturing to further lower costs with 16%, due to both lower labor and components costs



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Final Event

Building up a metal hydride compressor prototype pt. 1

- MAHYTEC

Speakers Jean-Michel TISSERAND
 Mathilde BANGOURA

Event Final Event, 24/02/2021

Location On-line



Innovative compression solutions

for efficient hydrogen mobility

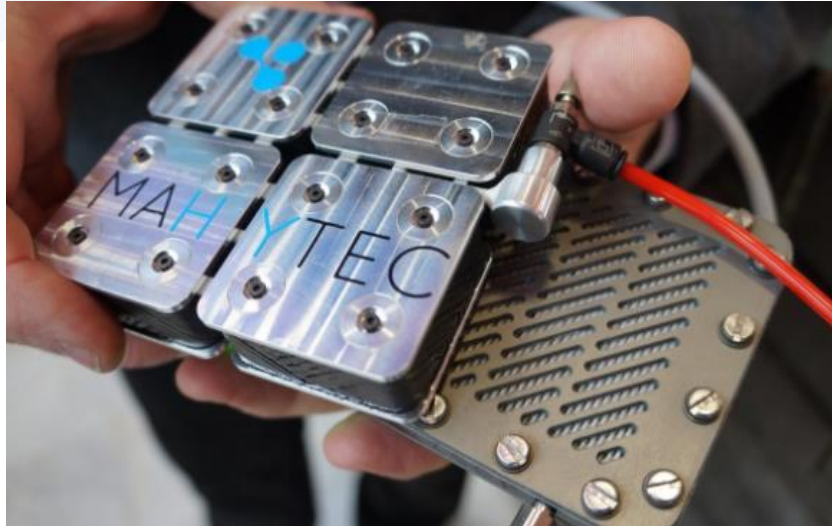


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Hydride application

Hydride tank can be used to store small or large amount of hydrogen for various applications.

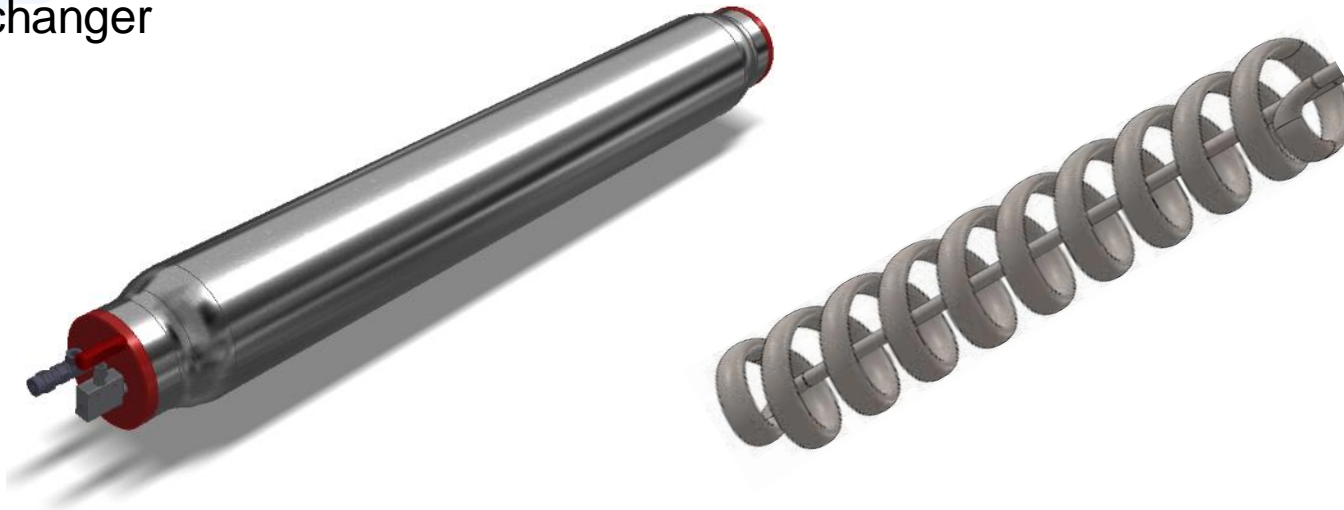
- Small fuel cell vehicle
- Electricity generator



Metal hydride reactor

A metal hydride reactor is composed of:

- Metal hydride
- A shell
- A heat exchanger



Selection of adapted metal hydride

Hydride selection for compression application

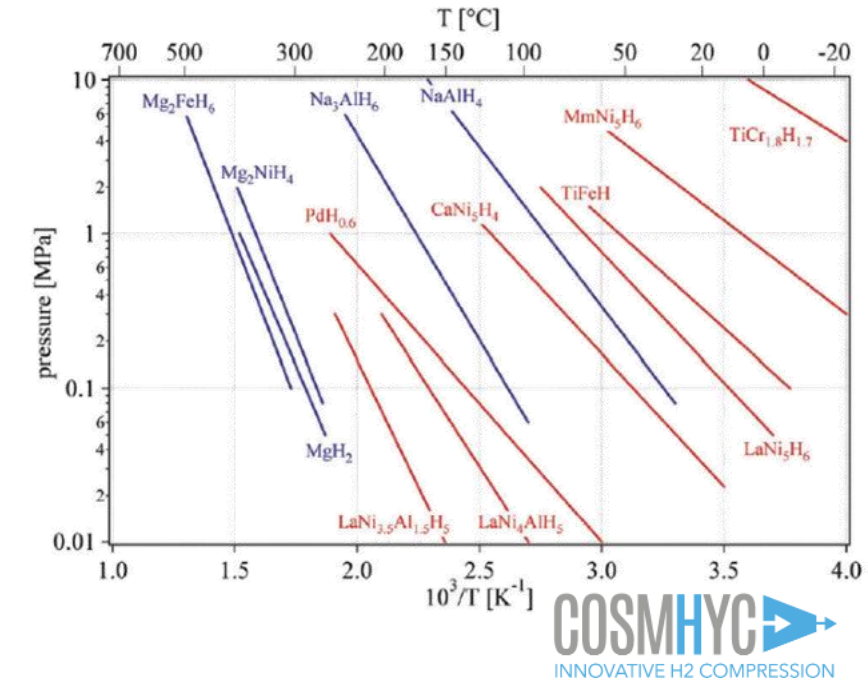
Storage \neq Compression

For hydrogen storage, a perfect hydride would stay at the same pressure when temperature increases.

For hydrogen compression, a perfect hydride would increase grandly its pressure with a small temperature increase.

Pressure and temperature are not the only parameters.

- To perform well over the time: cyclic stability, impurity
- To be competitive over other technology: H-Capacity and cost
- To be efficient: thermal capacity, thermal conductivity, enthalpy



Selection of adapted metal hydride

Environmental impact

Most alloys implemented in competitors compressor use rare earths.

Rare earths hydride are well known, offer good performance and ease of activation but...

We chose not to use rare-earths because:

- They are expensive
- Extraction and purification process → pollution
- Can be subject to commercial limitation



Selection of adapted metal hydride

Hydride combination

The compression ratio of an hydride will depend on its own characteristics and on the temperature range.

If compression ratio isn't large enough to reach the desire pressure, hydride can be cascade.

First stage will compress hydrogen from H₂ source to the second stage input.

Second stage will compress hydrogen for the third stage

...

Final stage will reach the desire pressure

Overlapping is an important parameter for hydrides selection

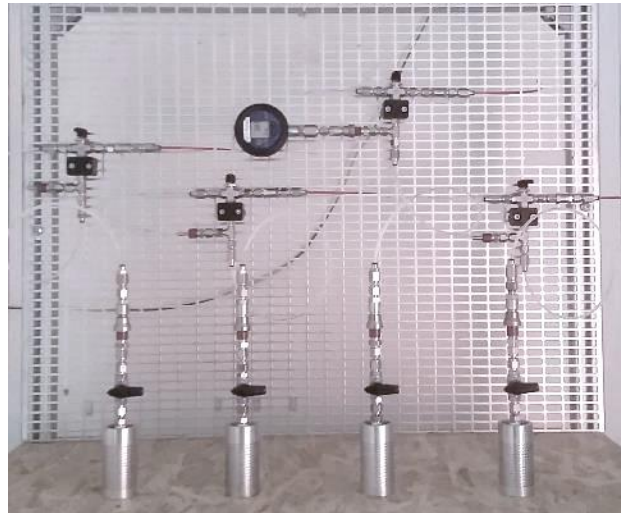
Hydride	Pressure (bara)											
	0				20				100			500
A1												
A2												
A3												

Selection of adapted metal hydride

Hydride test

For each parameter, tests such as PCT, cycling test, kinetics, compression... need to be performed by manufacturer.

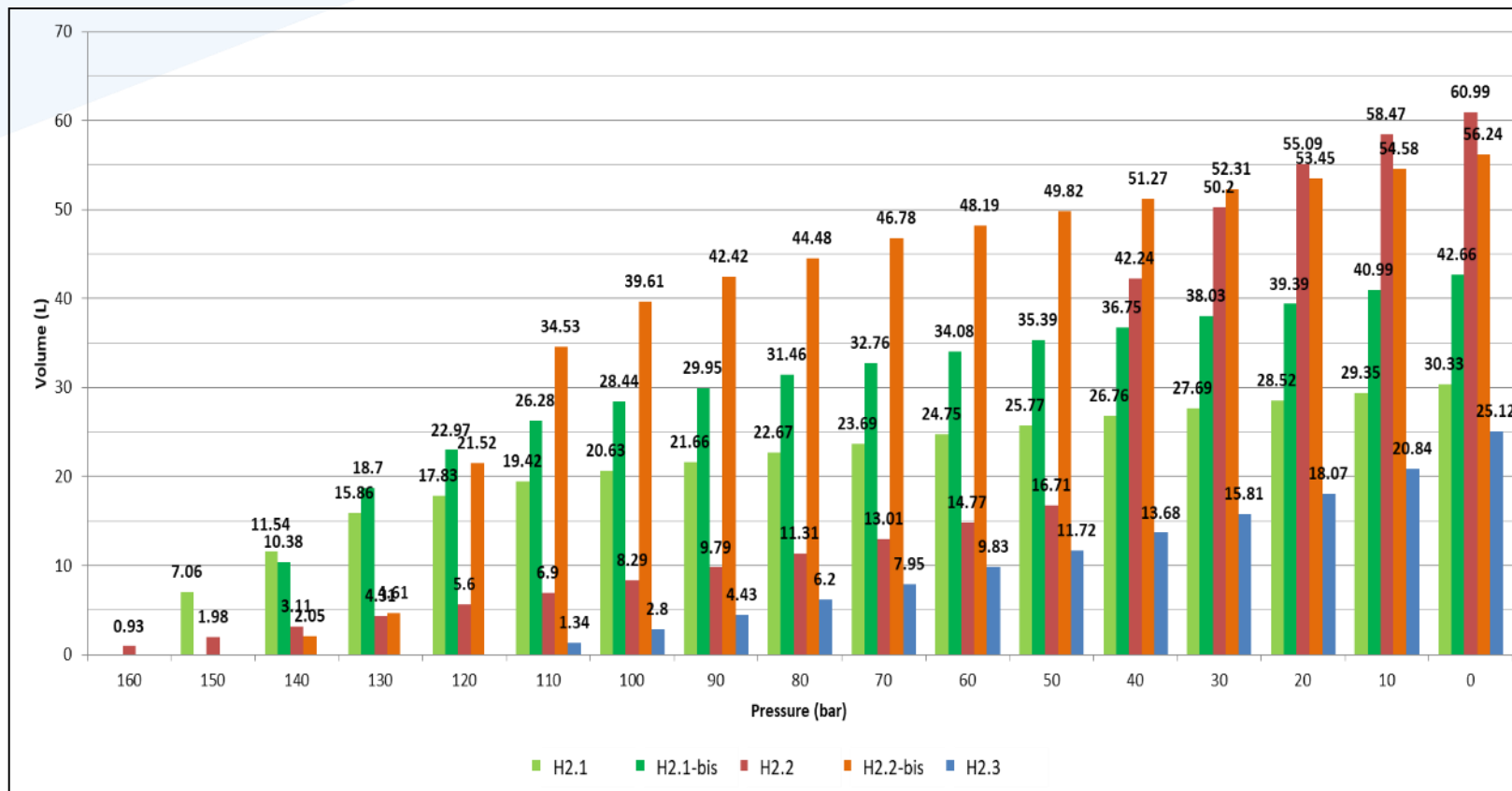
Hydride selection requires a huge amount of work and time



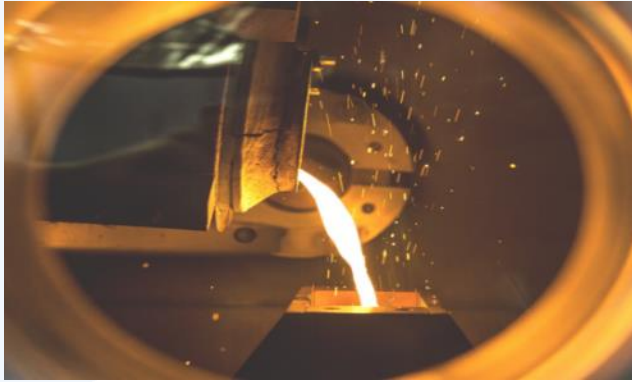
Selection of adapted metal hydride

Preselected hydride comparison

Some hydride will reach higher pressure, but with an average capacity.
Other will reach a better capacity but compress at a lower pressure
And some will just be... bad



Hydride manufacturing



Cast



Crush



Reactor design

Shell

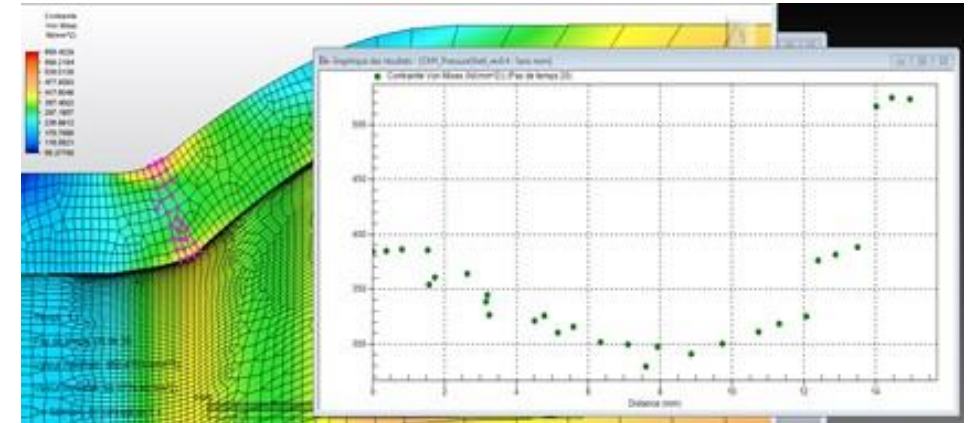
Compressor shells are complex due to many constraints:

- Safety: the shell needs to withstand pressure up to 450 bar.
- Temperature: the reactor will operate up to 180°C.
- Weight: low thermal inertia.
- Be Price-competitive
- Compatibility with hydrogen



Diameter : 226 mm

Length : 1700 mm



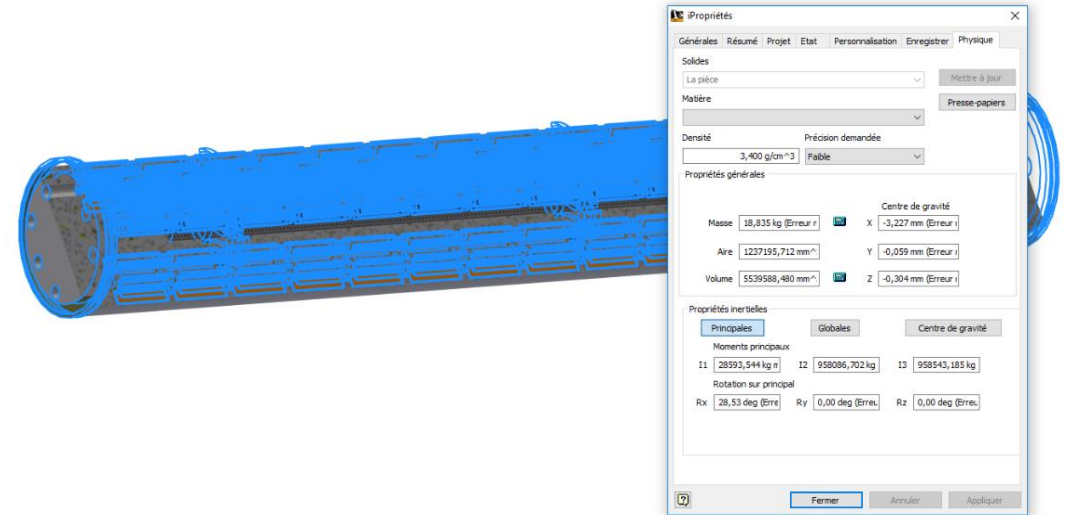
Reactor design

Heat exchanger

Heat exchangers have huge impact on system efficiency.
Reducing cycling time by 50% will increase H₂ flow by 2

But heat exchanger complexity is alike to its importance.
It must :

- Reduce distance between powder and heat exchanger
- Fast heating/cooling property
- Resistance to the pressure
- Hydrogen compatibility
- Hydride expansion (compartmentation)
- No poisoning of the hydride
- Working from -40 to 180°C
- Have Low thermal inertia
- Be Easily filled
- Be Compact
- Be Price-competitive
- ...



Reactor approval

Approval

As compressors are pressured devices, all stages have been tested and approved according to DESP 2014/68/UE

- Hydrogen compressor
- Serial number of the tank: **CMY200-N-000** or **CMY440-N-000**
- Test date: AAAA/MM
- Test pressure (PT): 644barg
- Maximum filling pressure: **20barg** or **100barg**
- Minimum filling temperature: +10°C
- Pressure min/max : **-1barg/200barg** or **-1barg/440barg**
- Operating temperature: -40°C/180°C
- Service temperature: +10°C/160°C
- Hydrogen only: Group 1 fluid
- Valve pressure: **200barg** or **440barg**




Bureau Veritas SA is a BUREAU
VERITAS Notified Body under the number 0062

CERTIFICAT DE CONFORMITE
CERTIFICATE OF CONFORMITY

selon Module G de la directive équipements sous pression 2014/68/UE
as per Module G of pressure equipment directive 2014/68/EU

N° CE-0062-PED-G-MAH 005-20-FRA

Bureau Veritas SA, agissant dans le cadre de sa notification (numéro d'organisme notifié 0062), certifie que l'équipement sous pression identifié ci-après a été conçu, fabriqué et testé de façon satisfaisante selon les prescriptions du module G de l'annexe III de la directive "Équipements sous pression" N° 2014/68/UE.

Bureau Veritas SA, acting within the scope of its notification (Notified Body number 0062) for module G according to annex III of the Pressure Equipment Directive 2014/68/EU, certifies that the design and manufacturing examination and the tests have been carried out on the equipment below identified, with satisfactory result.

Fabricant (Nom) / Manufacturer (Name):	MAHYTEC
Adresse / Address:	6 RUE LEON BEL 39100, DOLE, France
Mandataire (Nom) / Authorised representative (Name):	/
Adresse / Address:	/

EQUIPEMENT / EQUIPMENT

Item / Item:	CMY200-A-006
Description de l'équipement / Equipment description:	Ensemble CMY200



Final Event

Building up a metal hydride compressor prototype pt. 2

- EIFER

Speaker Rami CHAHROURI

Event Final Event, 24/02/2021

Location On-line



Innovative compression solutions

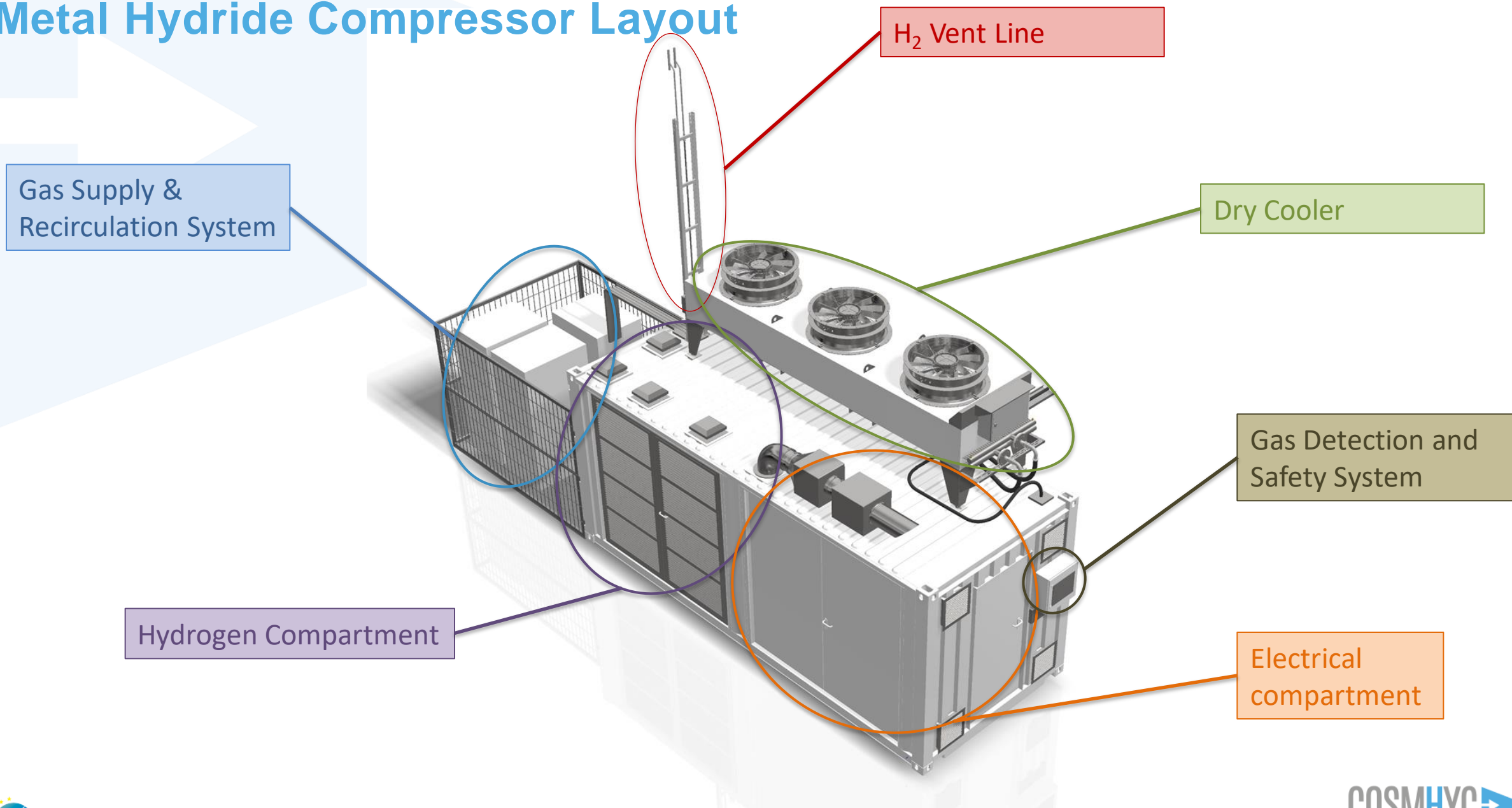
for efficient hydrogen mobility



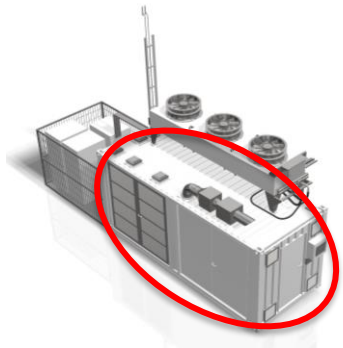
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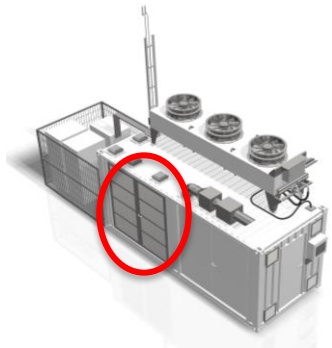
Metal Hydride Compressor Layout



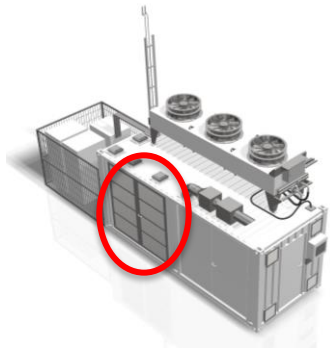
Container Delivery



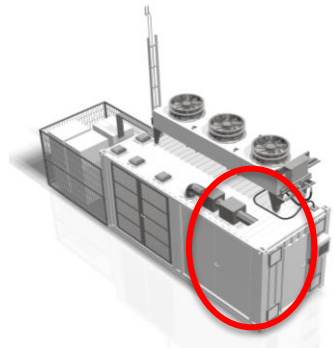
Hydrogen Compartment



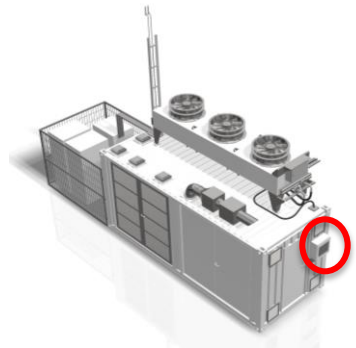
Hydrogen Valve Panel



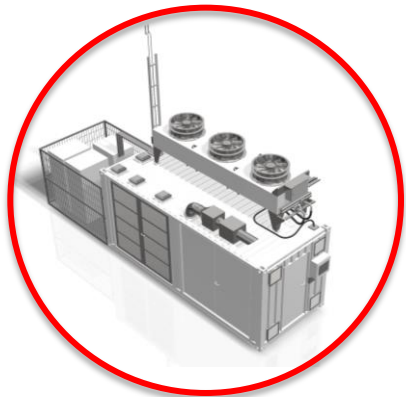
Electrical Compartment



Gas Detection & Safety System



MHC Compressor



COSMHYC Final Event

24th of February 2021

Tests and results of the COSMHYC compressors

Speaker David Colomar
EIFER



Innovative compression solutions
for efficient hydrogen mobility



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Different tests were performed along the project

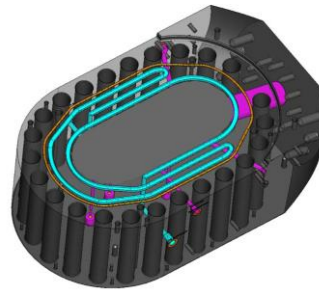
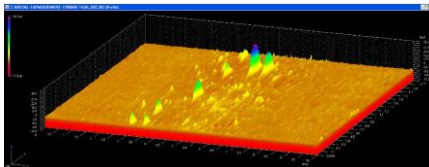
Tests on materials



Tests on sub-systems



Tests on prototypes

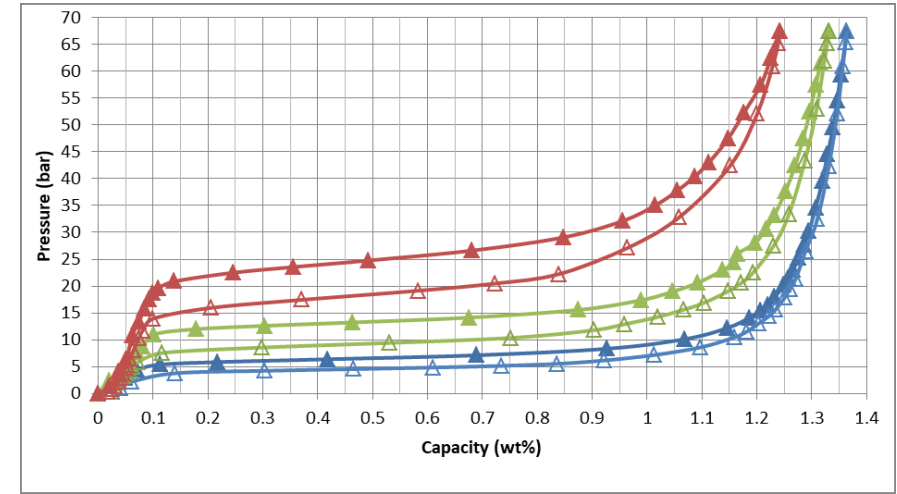


Testing on materials : new hydrides and membrane materials

⇒ Tests performed on 11 different rare earths free hydrides

- PCT curves, to determine compressor capacity and relationship between temperature and pressure
- Main issues encountered: activation, contamination with impurities, heat exchange

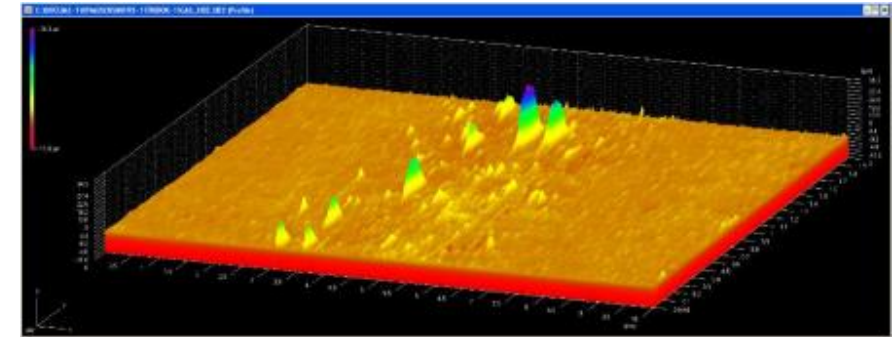
⇒ Main result: Appropriate hydrides were identified for compression from 5 bar to 450 bar



⇒ Investigating compressor membranes

- Assessing the impact of roughness on life time
- Proposing improvement strategies: surface treatment, new materials

⇒ Main results: several 10th of millions cycles demonstrated without failure



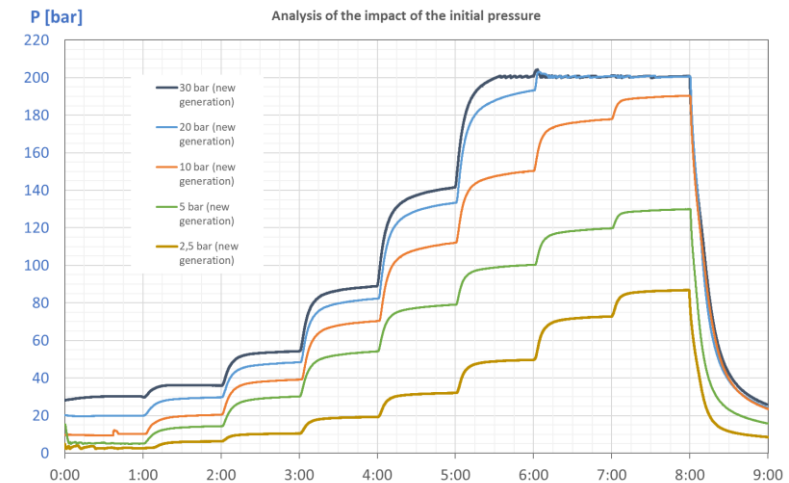
Testing innovative subsystems: metal hydride tanks

⇒ Different tank concepts were developed and tested

- Increasing mechanical resistance while reducing thermal inertia
- Optimising capacity while enabling a good reaction kinetics
- Reaching appropriate flow rates and compression ratios
- Validating at representative scale the performances expected at material level

⇒ Main results:

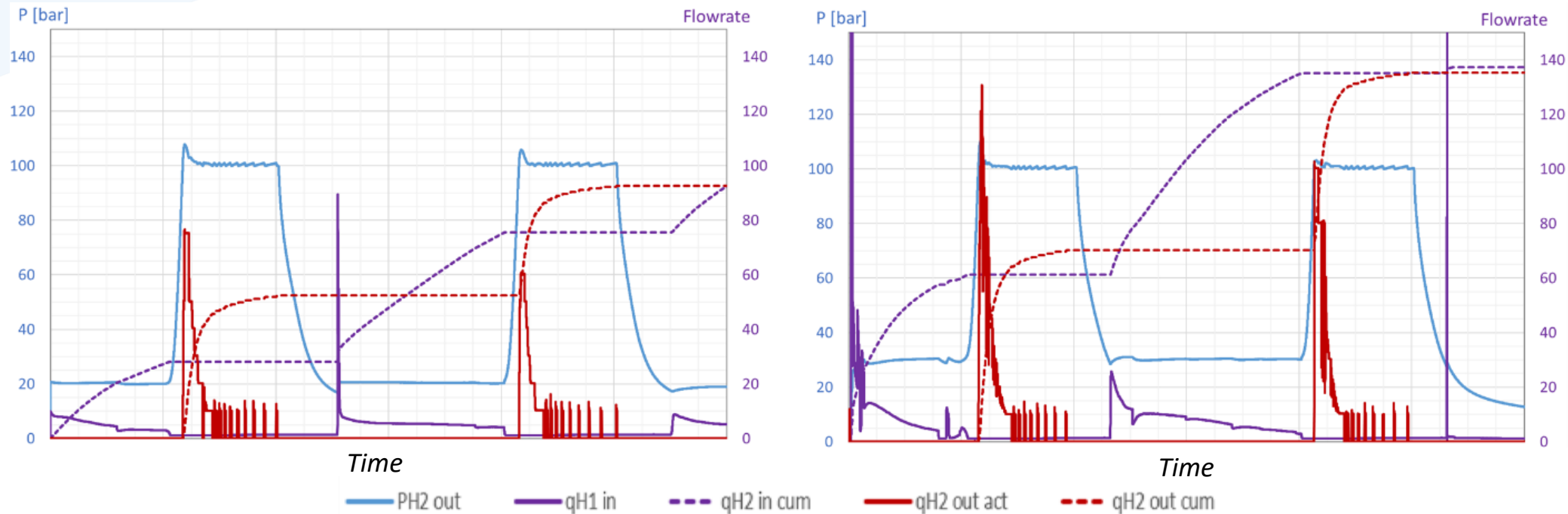
- Performances at material level confirmed
- Exponential increase in P with growing T : an expected challenge for optimization
- Compression ratios of 10 to 35 demonstrated for 1 stage !



Testing innovative subsystems: metal hydride tanks

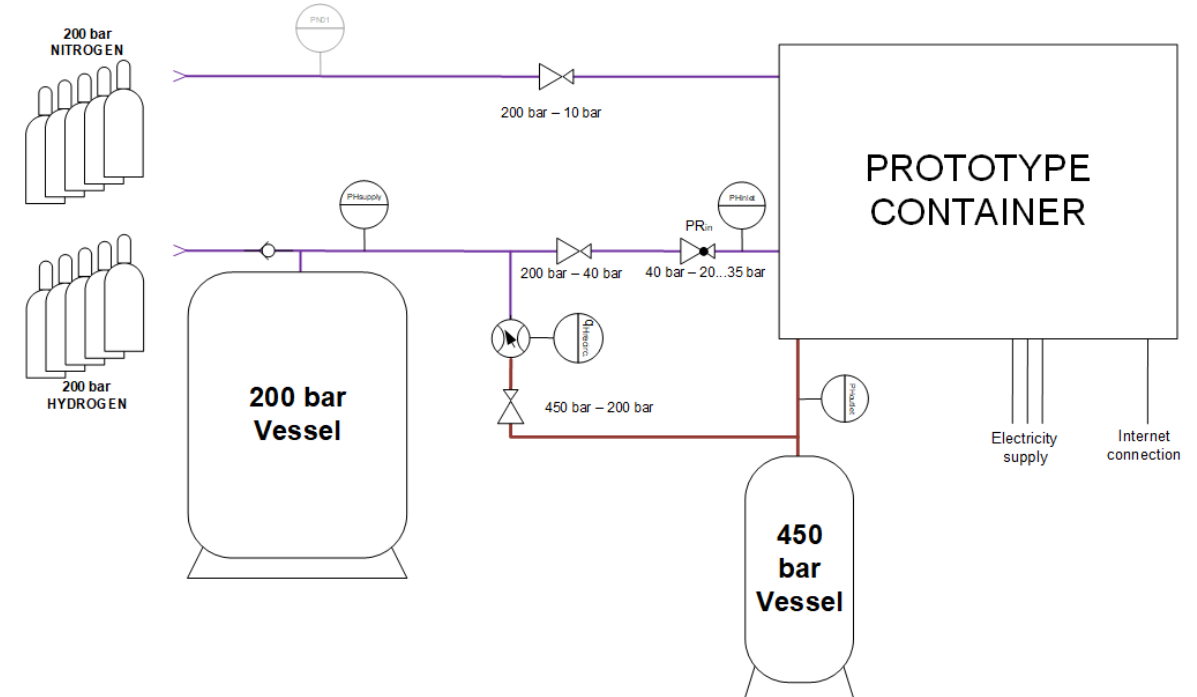
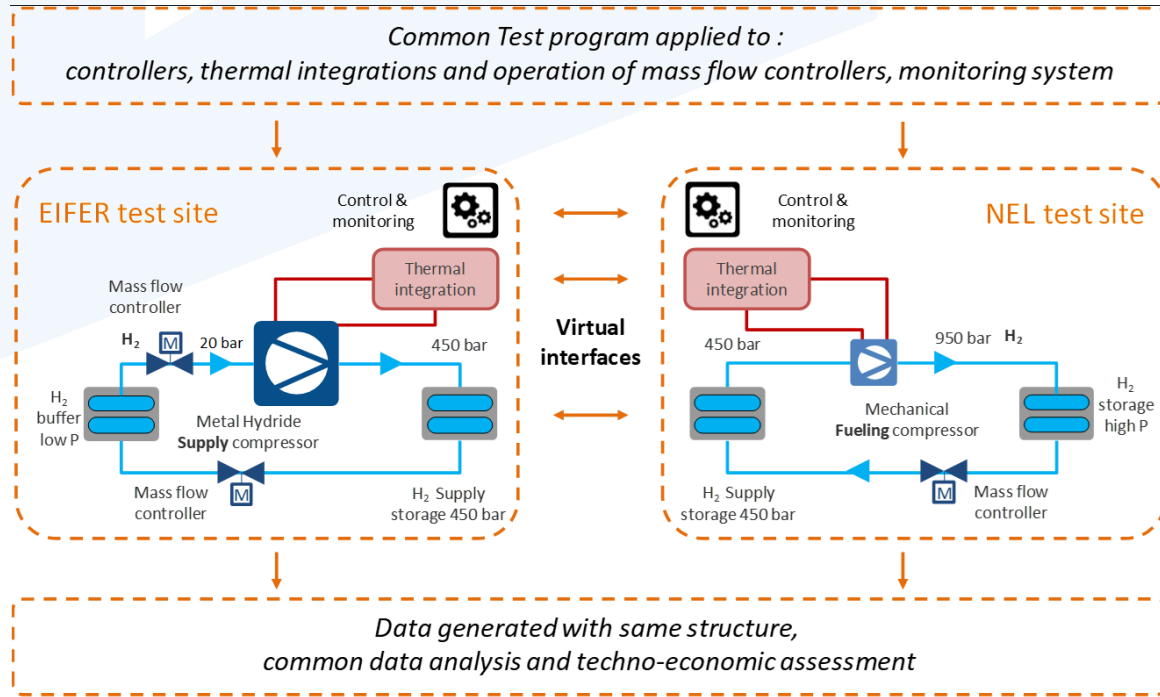
⇒ Lessons learnt from tank behaviour

- Significant impact of inlet pressure on desorption flow
- ⇒ Confirmation of the added value of pressurized H₂ production
- Desorption profile strongly inhomogeneous : 70% of the hydrogen desorbed in 25% of the time
- ⇒ Important role of the control strategy : identifying the techno-economic optimal desorption time



Testing prototypes: testing concepts

⇒ Both prototypes tested on separated sites to facilitate monitoring and maintenance



Testing prototypes: the mechanical compressor

⇒ **The mechanical compressor prototype was tested in Denmark at NEL facility**

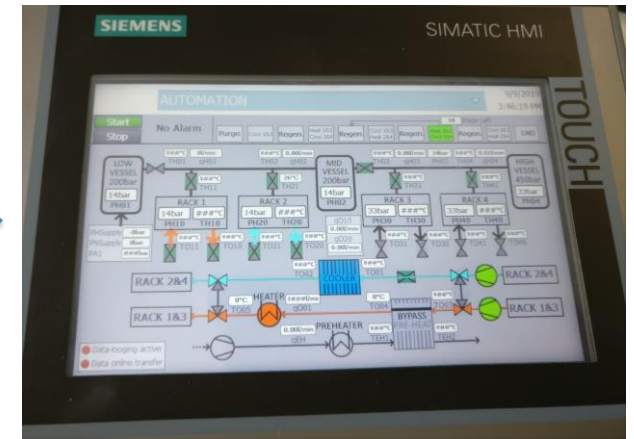
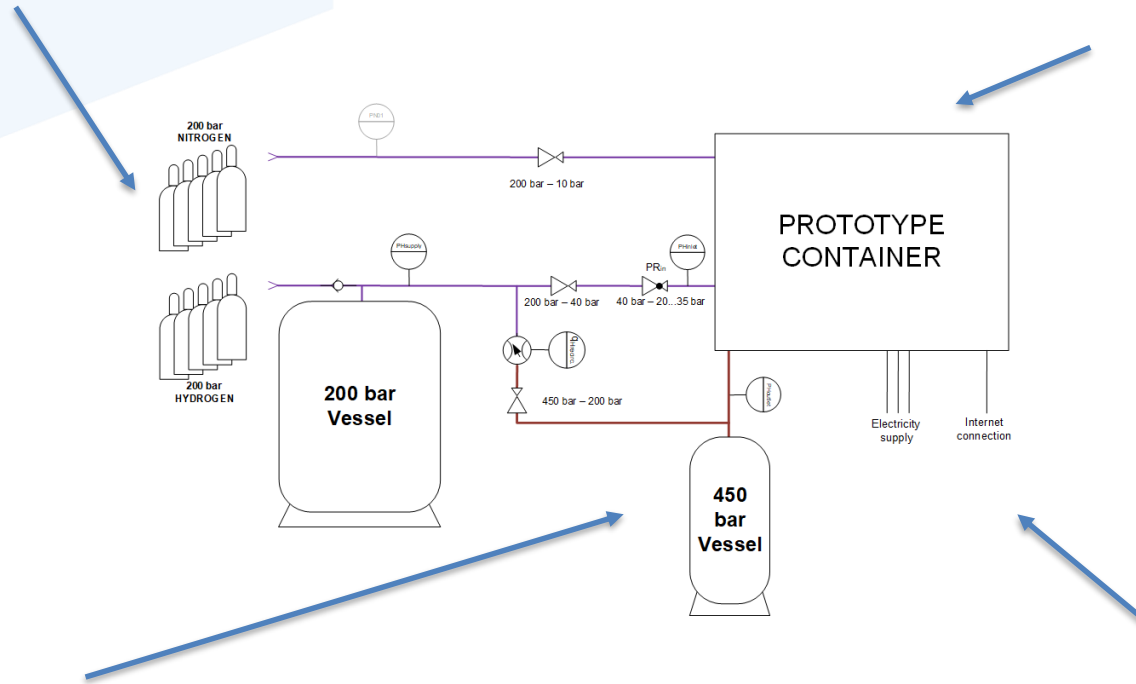
- More than 4000 h of tests were performed, including:
- Cold and hot tests : operation from -10° to $+50^{\circ}\text{C}$ successfully demonstrated
- Capacity tests : capacity of more than 60 kg/h demonstrated
- Pressure inlet/outlet well in phase with the capacity of the metal hydride compressor
- Energy tests : consumption significantly improved compared to state-of-art
- Endurance tests : 10^{th} of millions of cycles demonstrated without failures, more than 5000 starts and stops



-10 °C compressor testing



Testing prototypes: the metal hydride compressor



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Testing prototypes: the metal hydride compressor

⇒ Operation and maintenance issues

- Surprisingly few problems encountered with the core technology as long as the purity level of hydrogen matches the requirement
- Most issues encountered with the BOP, including:
 - Reliability of H₂ components
 - Reliability of thermal BOP
 - Tightness of heating integration
 - Material compatibility of heating fluid with components



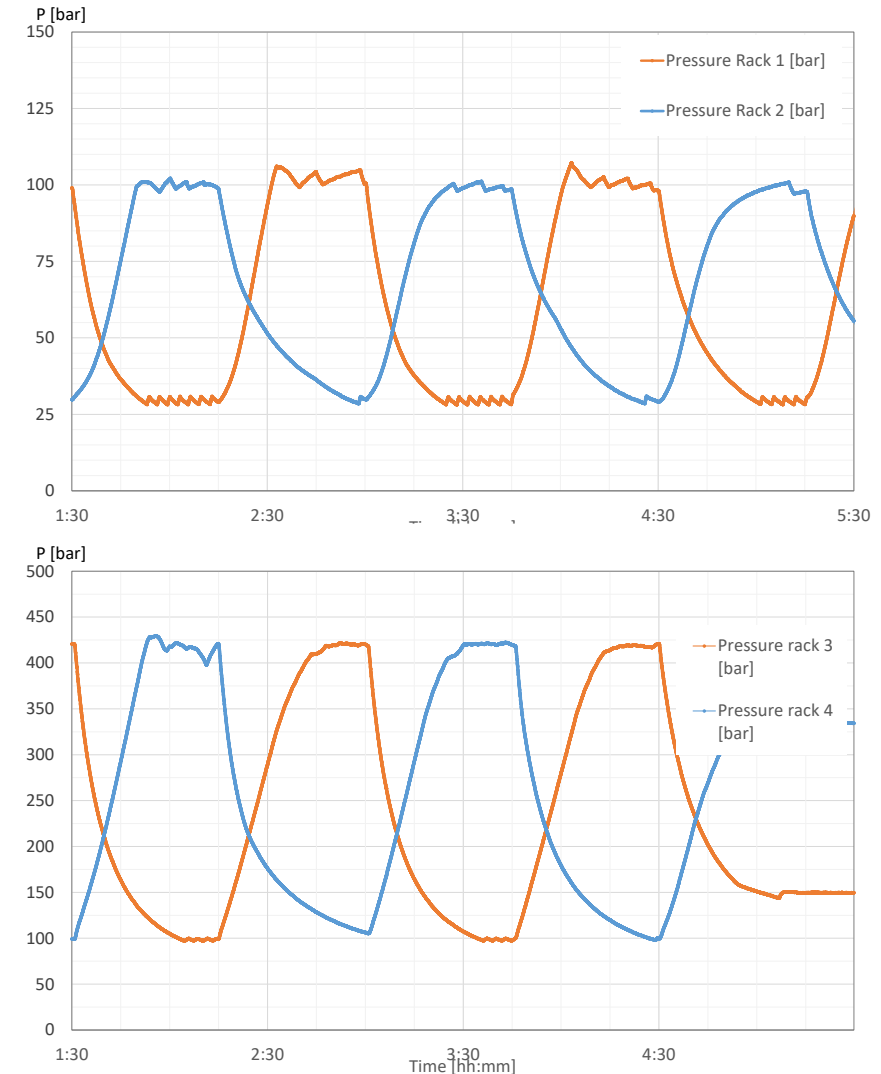
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Testing prototypes: the metal hydride compressor

- ⇒ **Pressure level reached stage 1: 28 bar -> 112 bar**
 - ⇒ **Pressure level reached stage 2: 97 bar -> 429 bar**
 - Significantly higher pressures possible >450 bar, but not implemented in automatic mode for safety reasons
 - A compression ratio of > 15 achieved
 - < 50% useful time in the process: a strong potential for further optimization remains
 - Further optimization needed in well-defining optimal intermediate pressure
- ⇒ **Prototype as a stand-alone solution already today meets the requirements of several end users needs**



Sources: Hydrogen Europe & NEL

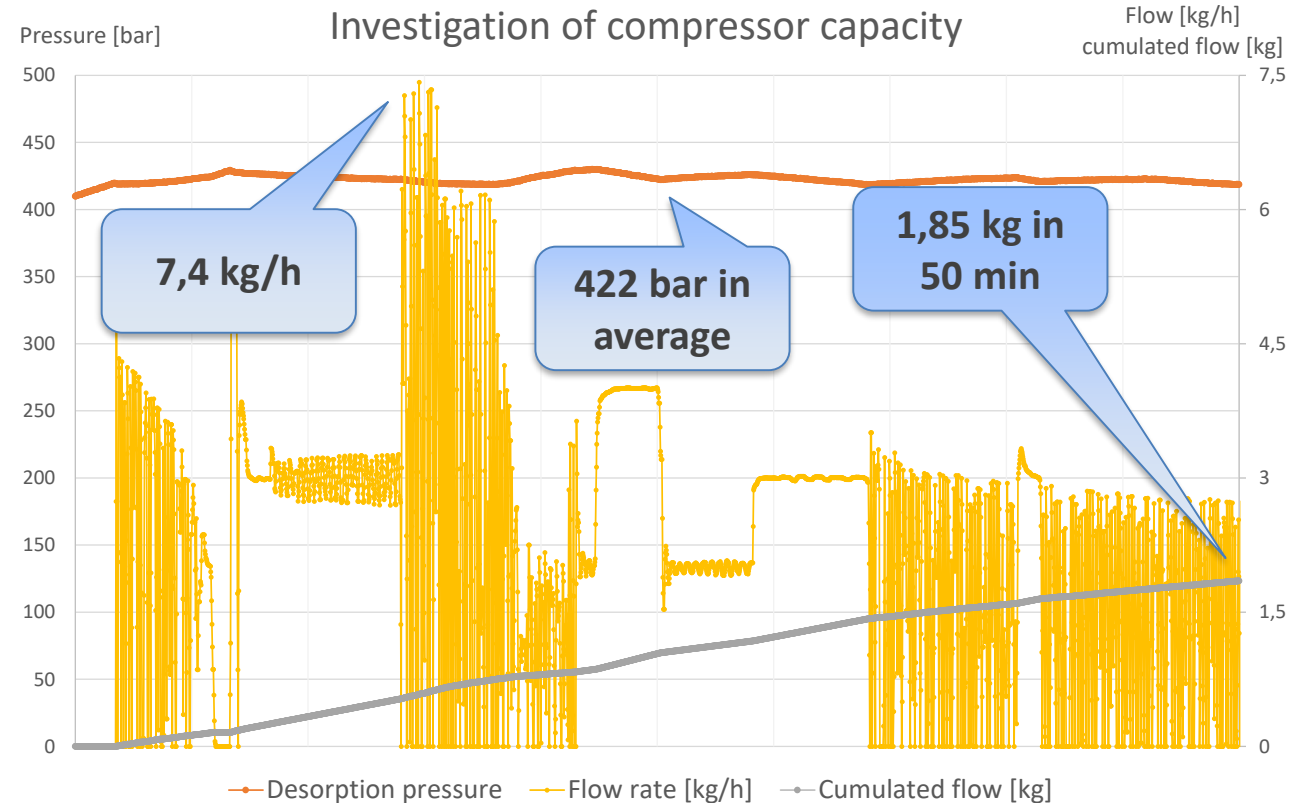


Testing prototypes: the metal hydride compressor

⇒ **Capacity: target = 2 kg/h**

- Peak flow rate observed : up to > 7 kg/h
- Flow rate over ~1h : 2,2 kg/h
- Average flow rate depending on:
 - Setting cycling time
 - Heat power profile
 - Set-up temperature
 - Outlet pressure
 - Climatic conditions
 - User profile
- Values observed currently vary between a few 100 g/h to several kg/h
- Further investigations still ongoing

⇒ **More than 10 X the state-of-art reached !**



Testing prototypes: the metal hydride compressor

⇒ Energy consumption

- Only preliminary analysis so far as additional tests still ongoing
- Energy consumption consists of :
 - Heating energy for absorption/desorption
 - Inertia of hydrides, tanks, thermal circuit
 - Electricity for auxiliaries
 - Electricity for cooling fans
- Preliminary values show a consumption significantly better than the state-of-art of hydride compression but higher than comparable mechanical compressors (> 9 kWh)
- However, if a waste heat source is available, electricity consumption can be lower than 1 kWh/kg
- Significant improvement potential : auxiliaries, thermal insulation, inertia of tanks etc.

⇒ Strong potential for using the technology where waste heat (industry, H₂ production) is available



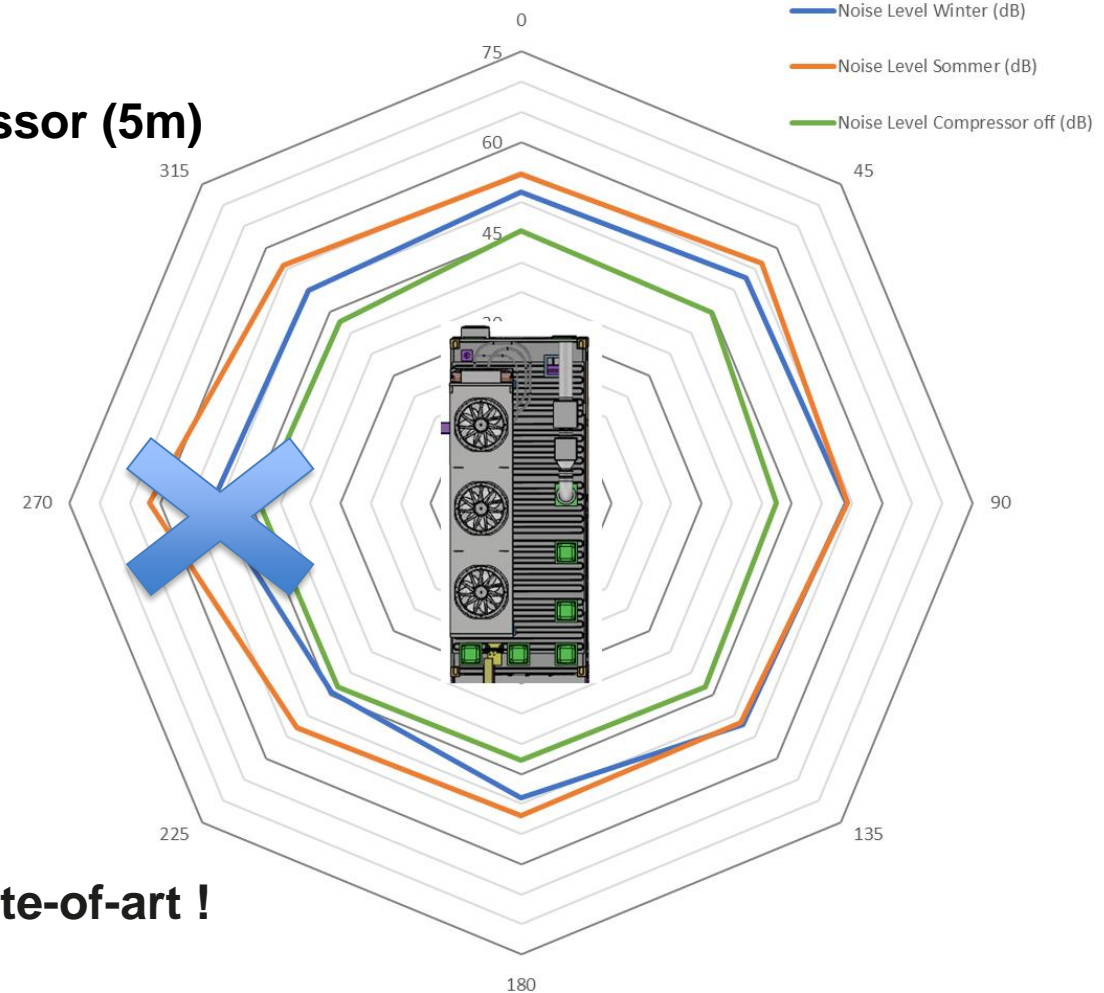
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Testing prototypes: the metal hydride compressor

⇒ **Noise disturbance were investigated around the compressor (5m)**

- **2 typical operation modes were assessed:**
 - Summer / day mode, with the cooler at maximal working power.
 - Winter / night mode, with the cooler at a lower speed.
- **In average, the following noise source was measured:**
 - 53,9 dB in summer / day mode
 - 50,6 dB in winter / night mode
- **The main noise source is the ventilation,**
- **This could be mutualised with other HRS equipment**
- **This noise source is qualitatively less disturbing than a piston**

⇒ **The overall noise disturbance is much lower than the state-of-art !**



Overall conclusions

- ⇒ **2 technologies developed and prove their complementarities**
- ⇒ **Scale-up successfully achieved**
- ⇒ **TRL level successfully increased**
- ⇒ **Pressure targets achieved**
- ⇒ **Strong potential for noise reduction demonstrated**
- ⇒ **Further optimization is still needed, especially regarding energy consumption (when no waste heat is available), reliability of BOP, flow rate management**
- ⇒ **Activities continue within COSMHYC XL & COSMHYC DEMO, towards demonstration and commercialization**



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Thank you for your attention !

Contact: colomar@eifer.org



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COSMHYC Final Event

24th of February 2021

Techno-economic assessment

Speaker Jan Zerhusen
LBST



ludwig bölkow
systemtechnik



Innovative compression solutions
for efficient hydrogen mobility



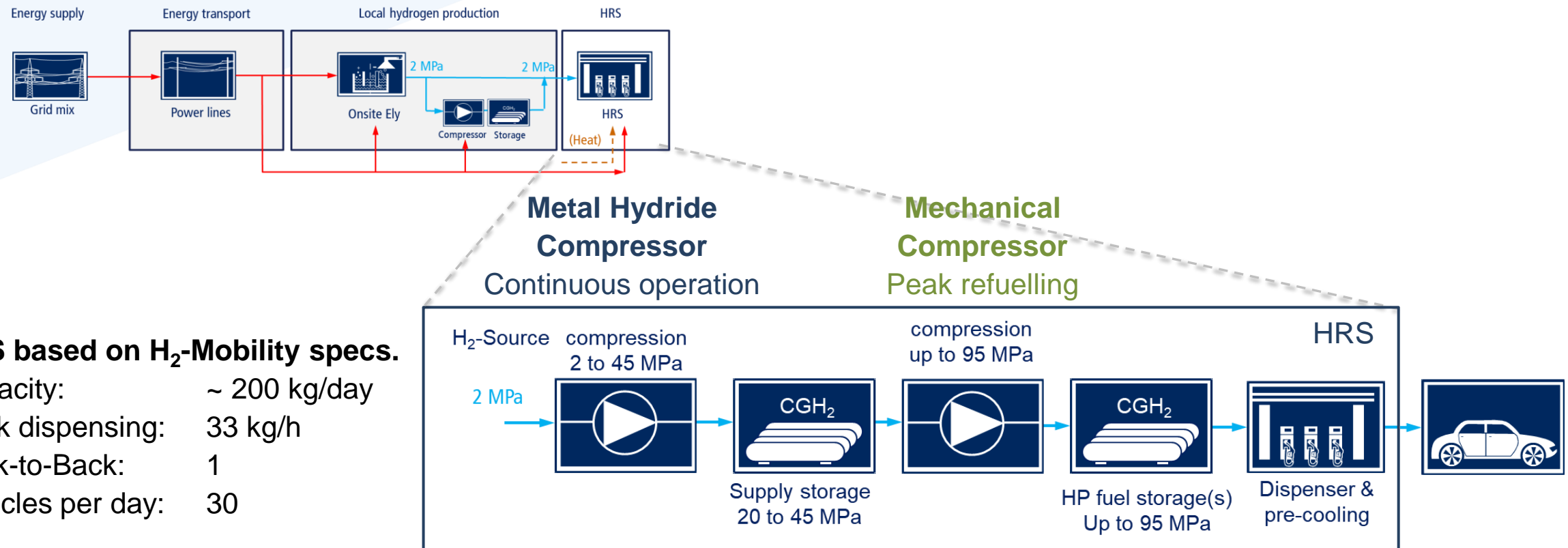
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COSMHYC 
INNOVATIVE H2 COMPRESSION

Cost assessment 70 MPa hydrogen refuelling station (HRS)

Hydrogen supply scenario: Lowest input pressure 2 MPa (e.g. from local LP-storage)

Hybrid compressor concept: Continuous operation of metal hydride compressor and peak operation of mechanical compressor

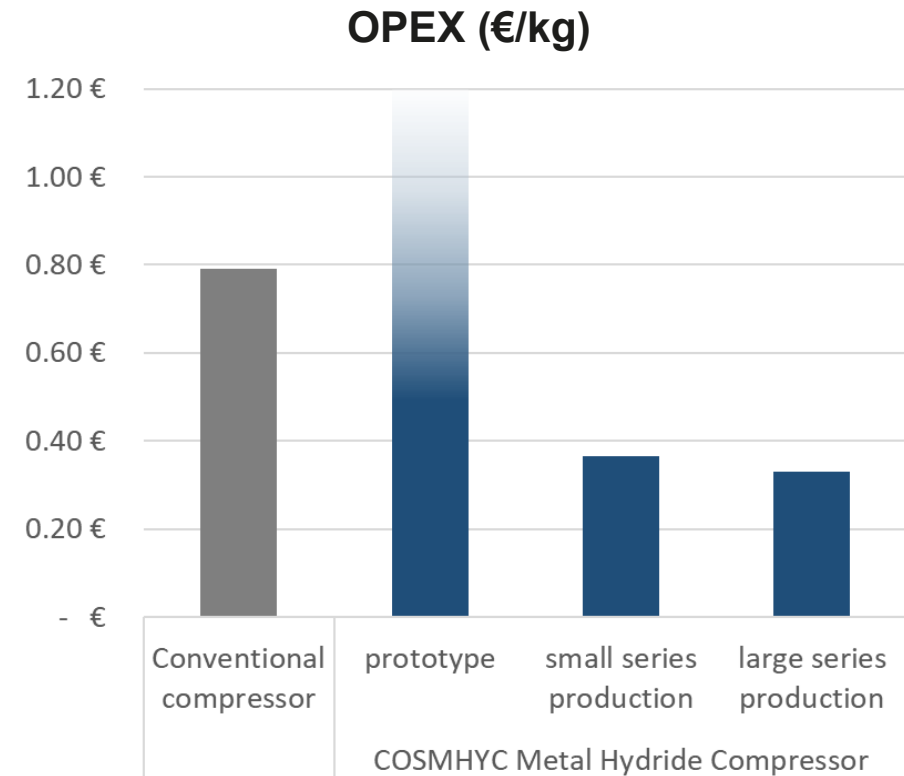
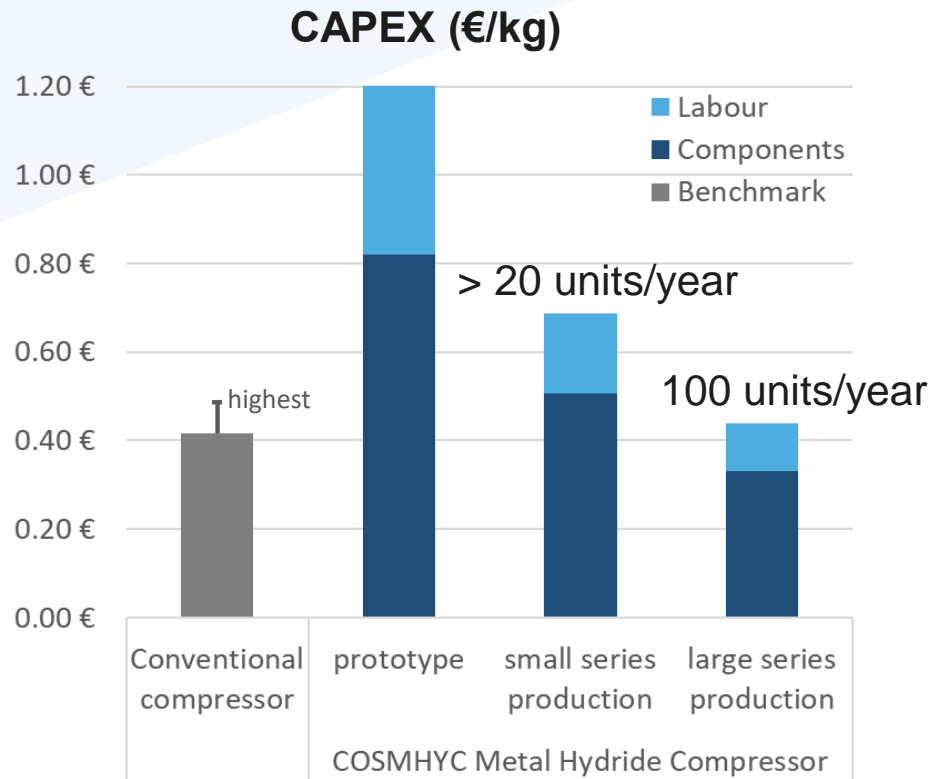


Cost assessment Metal Hydride Compressor

CAPEX: reduction due to series production → reduced complexity, improved assembly, higher purchase volume, etc.

CAPEX: metal hydride compressor on par with benchmark → metal hydride advantage in some cases

OPEX: cost advantage for metal hydride → heat usually less expensive than electricity



Electricity: 0.15 €/kWh
Heat: 0.03 €/kWh



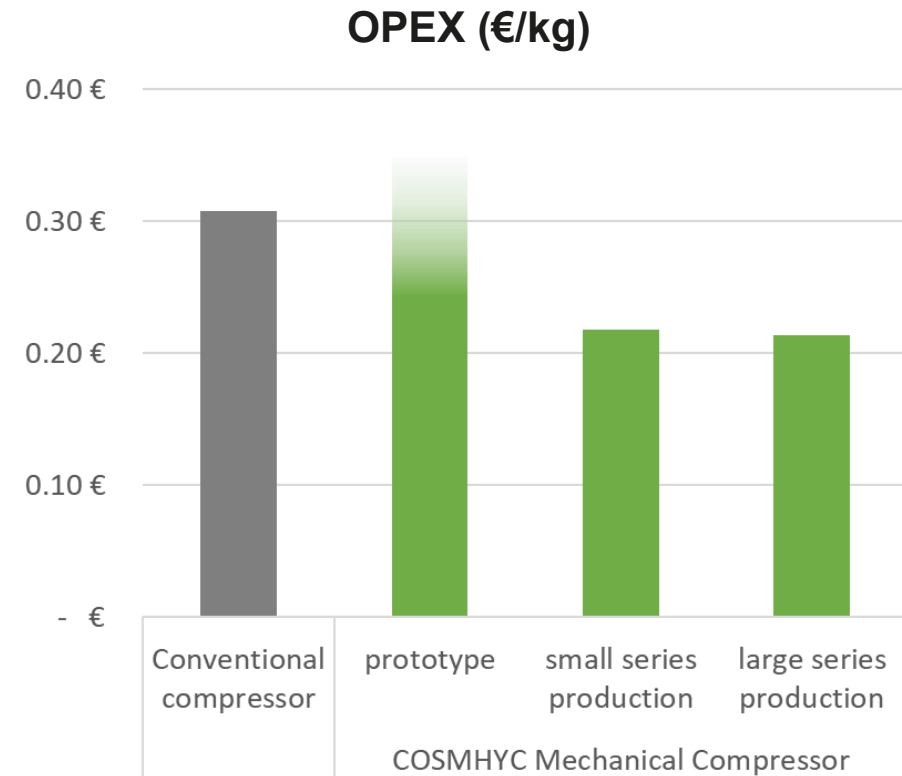
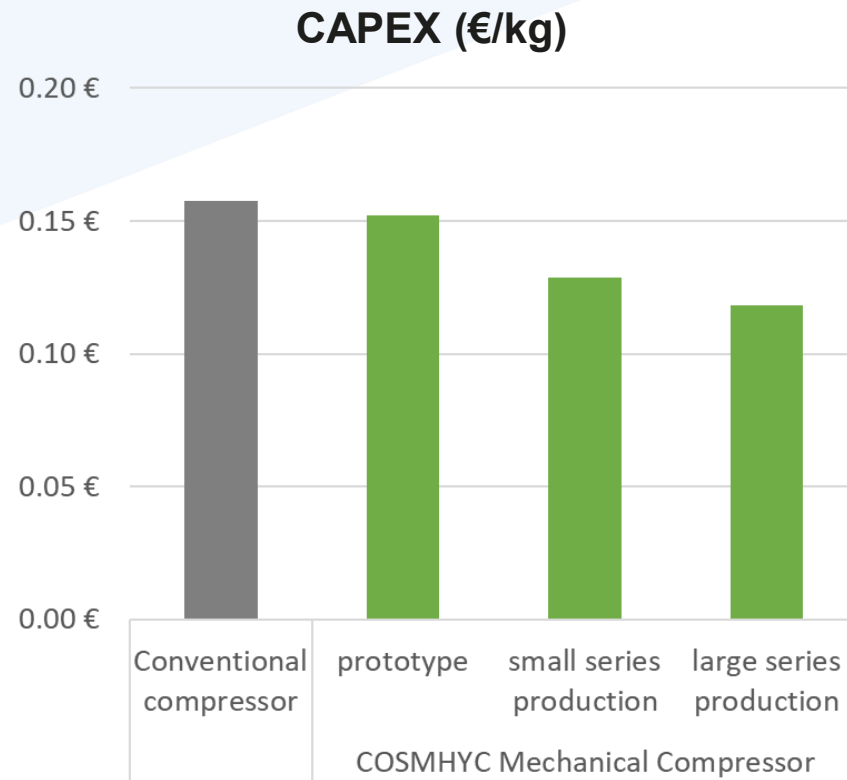
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Cost assessment Mechanical Compressor

CAPEX: Material costs of prototype already below benchmark; further reduction when optimizing for series prod.

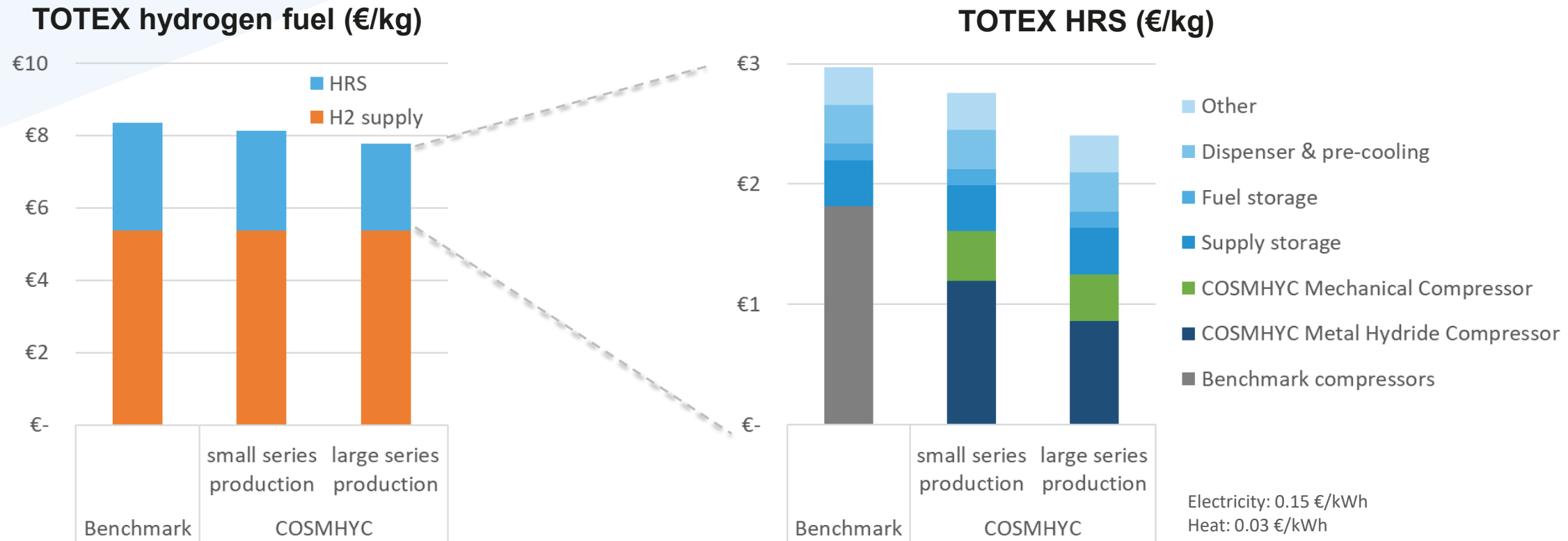
OPEX: Reduced electricity consumption and increased lifetime compared to benchmark



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Cost assessment Total hydrogen costs

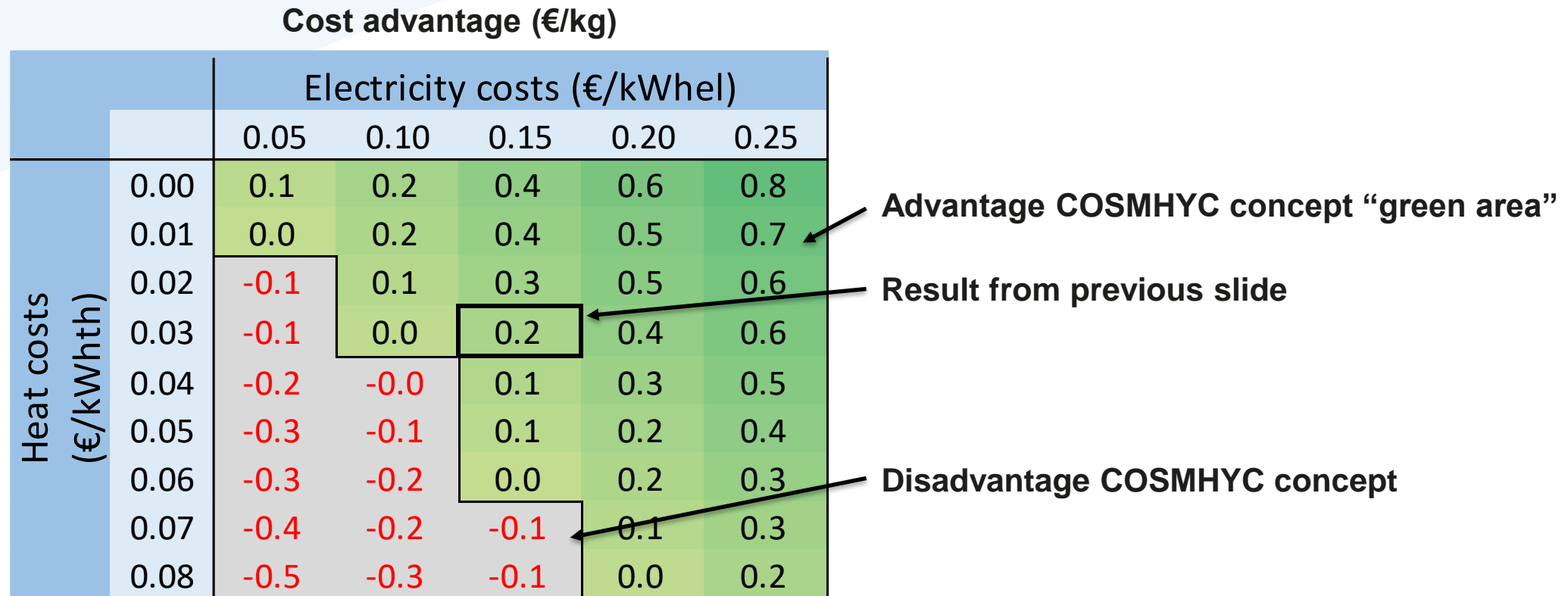
Overall cost savings at HRS of about 0.2 to 0.6 €/kg depending on mass production status
Cost advantage also depends on electricity and heat costs



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Cost assessment Impact of energy prices

Cost advantage of hybrid concept at small-series production
Large-scale production extends “green area” to bottom left



Cost assessment Conclusion

Cost advantage of COSMHYC compression concept expected based on project results and learnings

- Further development towards mass production required (End of project: TRL 5)
- Identified system simplifications etc. enable significant reduction of CAPEX compared to prototype
- At mass production, hybrid concept will be on par in CAPEX but will show lower OPEX compared to benchmark technology
- Cost advantage over benchmark technology at moderate energy prices and HRS utilization



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Thank you for your attention!



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