

The role of harbours in the energy transition

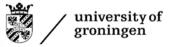
WSF 18-03-2021

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A project executed by









De rol van havens in de energietransitie



Project information

Consortium: NEC, TNO and RUG

Advisory board: Port of Amsterdam. Port of den Helder, Groningen Seaports,

Gasunie and EBN

Budget: ca. 320k (80% funded)

Start: March 2019

Four workpackages

- Defining future scenarios
- Develop methodological framework
- Validate outcome from optimisation
- Legal and regulatory implications

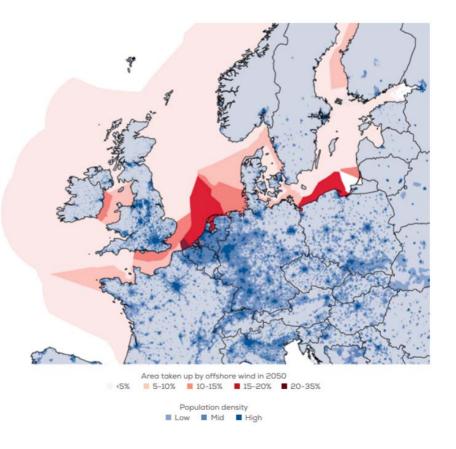


Strategic importance of port regions in development of energy networks (e.g. TEN-E) is not sufficiently acknowledged?





- Technology improvements (very competitive prices)
- Landfall of offshore RES becomes more and more difficult
 - limited capacity existing network
 - Passing through Waddensea (impact on nature)
 - Etc.
- Presence of existing energy infrastructure also offshore

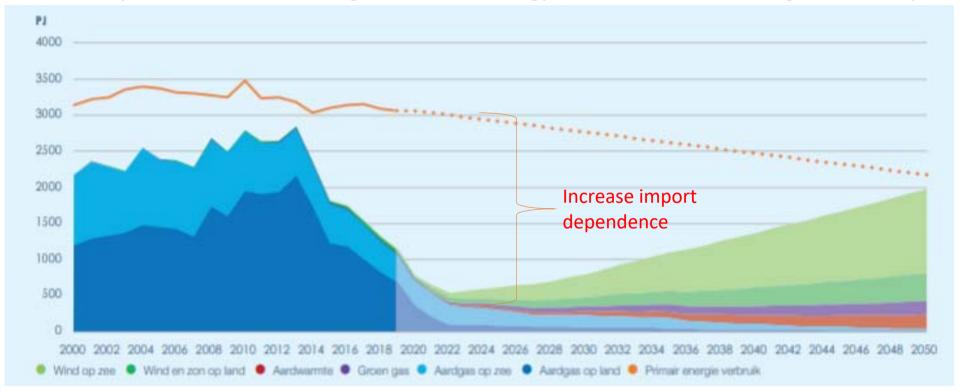


Windeurope, 2020



2. Strategic import position

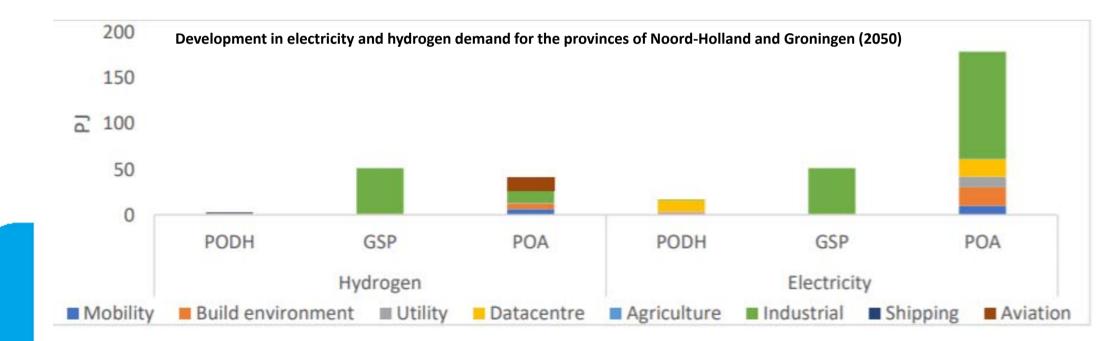
Traditionally all harbours handle large volumes of energy (kerosene, coal, natural gas, electricity)





3. Centres of high energy demand.

- Decarbonisation of existing industries
- New industrial processes requiring electricity or green molecules



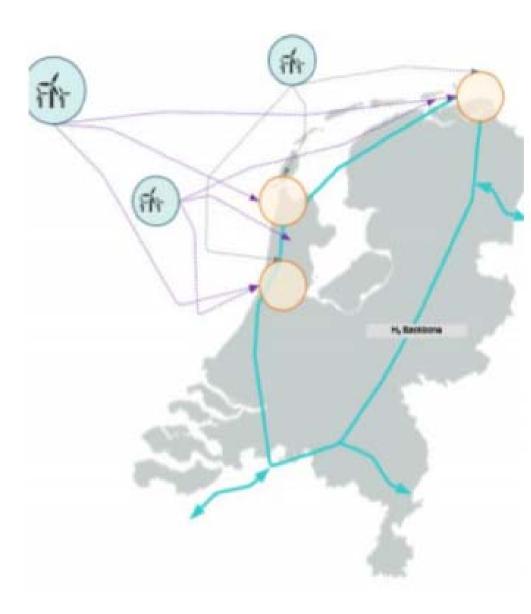


Three research questions

- 1. What **investment levels** with respect to hydrogen related energy activities correspond to the defined scenarios **collectively** describing the potential energy hub futures of the three harbour regions mentioned?
- 2. What **opportunities for synergies** exist between the different harbour areas and how can these be realised?
- 3. To what extent do the current **laws and regulations act as a hindrance** for achieving the potential roles of ports as important energy/hydrogen hubs in the future?

Methodology

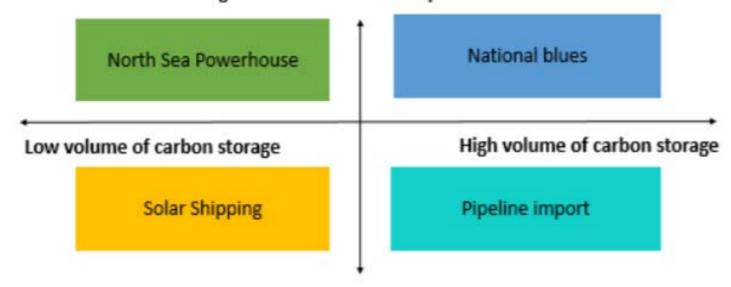
- Non linear model with cost factors calculated as Equivalent Annual Costs
- Some assumptions:
 - Direct connection possible
 - Heat demand less explored
 - Hydrogen storage dominant
 - Unique harbour characteristics captured in locational factors
 - Cost per m2
 - Distance (km)
 - Re-use of existing facilities





Scenarios (2050)

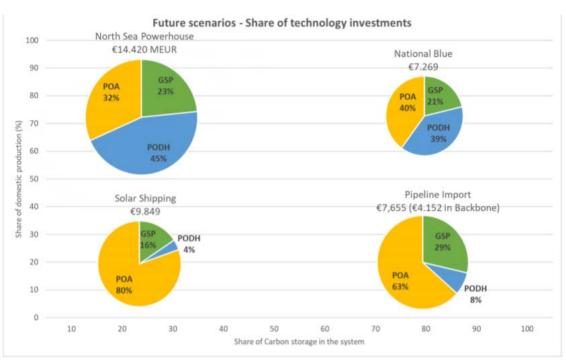
High share of domestic H2 production



Low share of domestic H2 production



1) Every energy mix requires a mix of harbour features



The system expenditures do not link with economic value

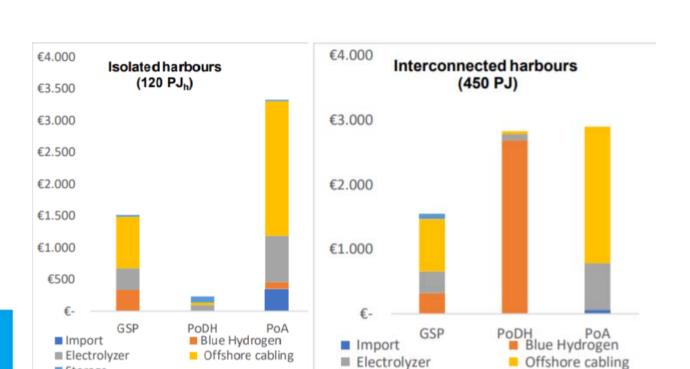
Investment to fulfil local electricity demand in all scenarios (2.3Beuro)

Locational factors define specialisation profile of harbours.

Economics of scale impact total system expenditures not per se the location of investment.



Storage



Storage



Backbone connecting the harbours and the hinterland crucial for synergies (economics of scale)

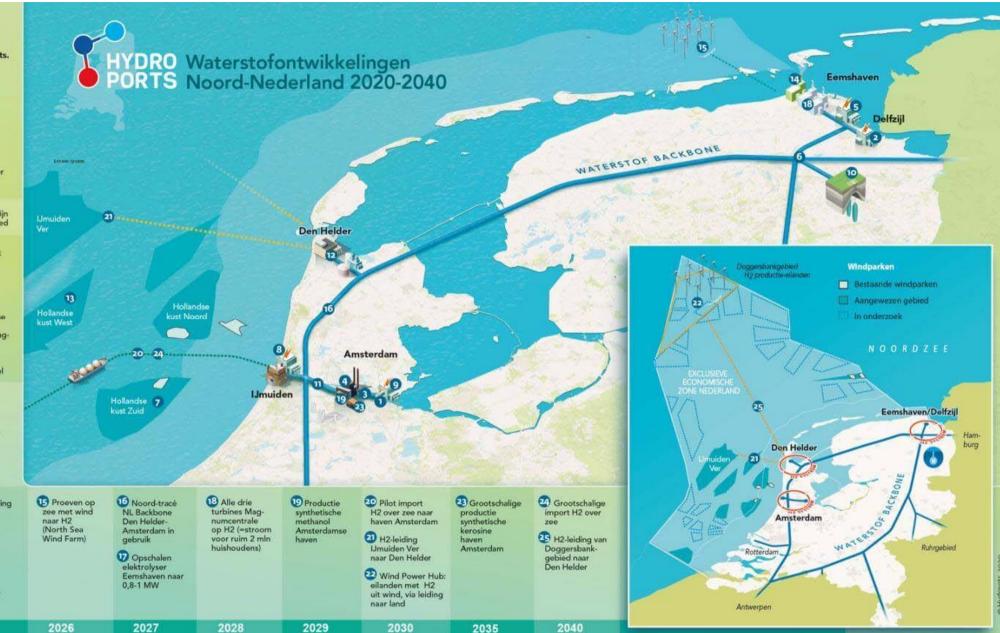
300M€/a saved due to cooperation

Sensitivity analyses

- annual expenditures reduce in National Blue scenario with 50%
- 40% in solar shipping scenario
- 30% in North Sea powerhouse

Groningen Seaports, Port of Amsterdam en Port of Den Helder vormen samen Hydroports. Een vooruitblik op de ontwikkeling van hèt waterstofknooppunt van Europa:

- 5 MW H2 elektrolyse Amsterdamse haven gereed
- 20-60 MW elektrolyser Chemiepark Delfzijl (Djewels)
- 3 1e dedicated H2-pijplijn Amsterdams havengebied
- Demonstratie synthetische kerosineabriek Amsterdamse haven
- 5 100 MW elektrolyser Eemshaven (HyNetherlands)
- 6 Start aanleg backbone Noord-NL: Eemshaven, Delfzijl, Emmen en opslagcavernes Zuidwending.
- Windpark Hollandse Kust Noord operationeel
- 8 100 MW groene H2 productie gereed
- 9 10 MW battolyser Vattenfall Amsterdamse haven gereed
- Eerste cavernes voor H2-opslag Zuidwending gereed
- Regionale H2-verbinding IJmuiden – Amsterdam
- Blauwe waterstofproductie Den Helder
- Windpark Hollandse kust West operationeel
- Eerste turbine Magnumcentrale op H2





Report will be public by end of April

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