



Hydrogen Supply Chain Modelling at Fraunhofer ISE - From Global to Local -

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Tsukuba
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Agenda

- **Hydrogen Technologies at Fraunhofer ISE**
- **Methodology Overview**
- **Exemplary Modelling Results**
 - Global Supply Chains (TrHyHub project)
 - Hydrogen Valley Southern Upper Rhine
 - Electrolysis and Battery in Atacama Dessert
- **Wrap Up**



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The Fraunhofer Institute for Solar Energy Systems ISE

Performing research for the energy transition for over 40 years.



The Institute in Numbers

Institute Directors

Prof. Dr. Hans-Martin Henning

Prof. Dr. Andreas Bett

Staff around 1400

Budget 2024

Operation	€125.3 million
Investment	€ 32.4 million
Total	€157.8 million

Founded in 1981

Division Hydrogen Technologies

Green Hydrogen and Synthesis products for climate neutral industry, mobility and energy economy



Membrane fuel cell and electrolysis

Scalable production processes from powder to stack, including in-situ and ex-situ characterization, analytics and modelling



System analysis and H₂ infrastructure

Site specific simulations and optimizations of regional and global H₂- and PtX-supply chains, from an technologic, economic and ecologic perspective



Sustainable Synthesis products

Production, transport and usage of hydrogen-based chemicals, energy carriers, and fuels enabling the defossilization of the industry and mobility sector



30 years H₂ experience



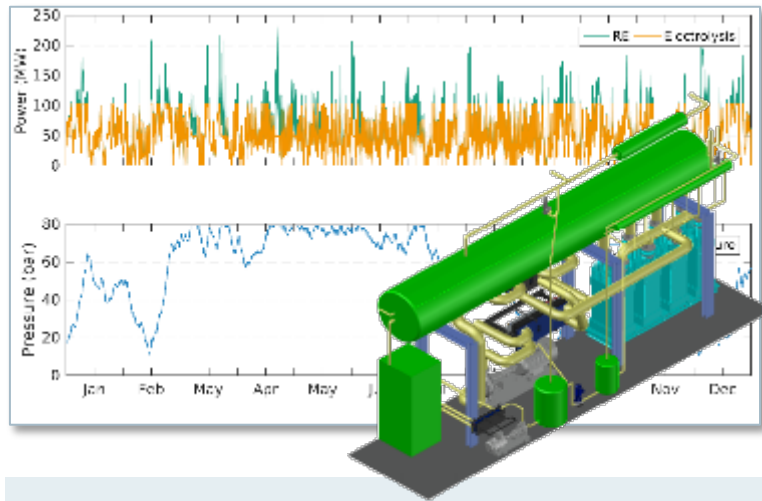
170 employees



25 Mio € annual budget

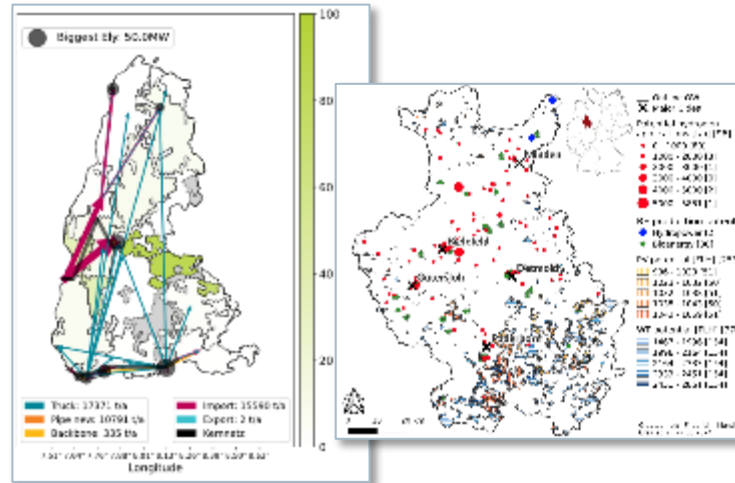
Group Hydrogen Infrastructure and Technical System Analysis

Research Topics



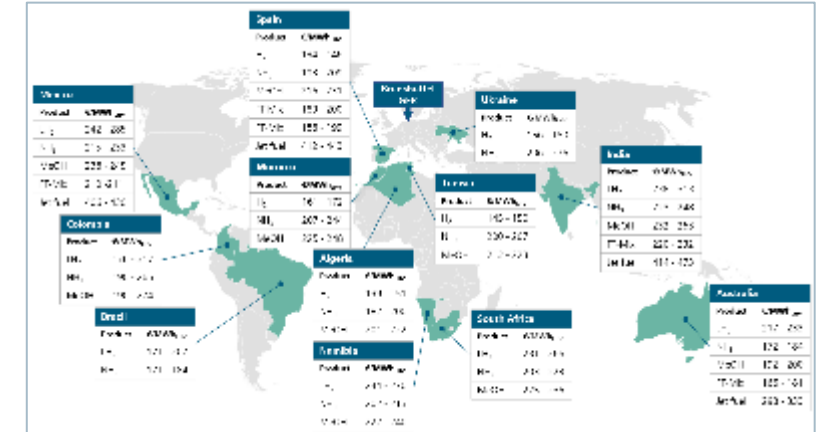
Electrolysis and H₂ Production

- Concept development of Hydrogen Generation Plants
- **Detailed plant simulation and LCOH calculation**
- Analysis of operational management
- **Regulatory aspects (RED II, CBAM)**



Interconnected H₂-systems / hydrogen valleys

- Identification of **best suited locations** for H₂ infrastructure
- Analysis of / Concepts for hydrogen valleys
- **Geo-techno-Economic Analysis** of H₂-Systems



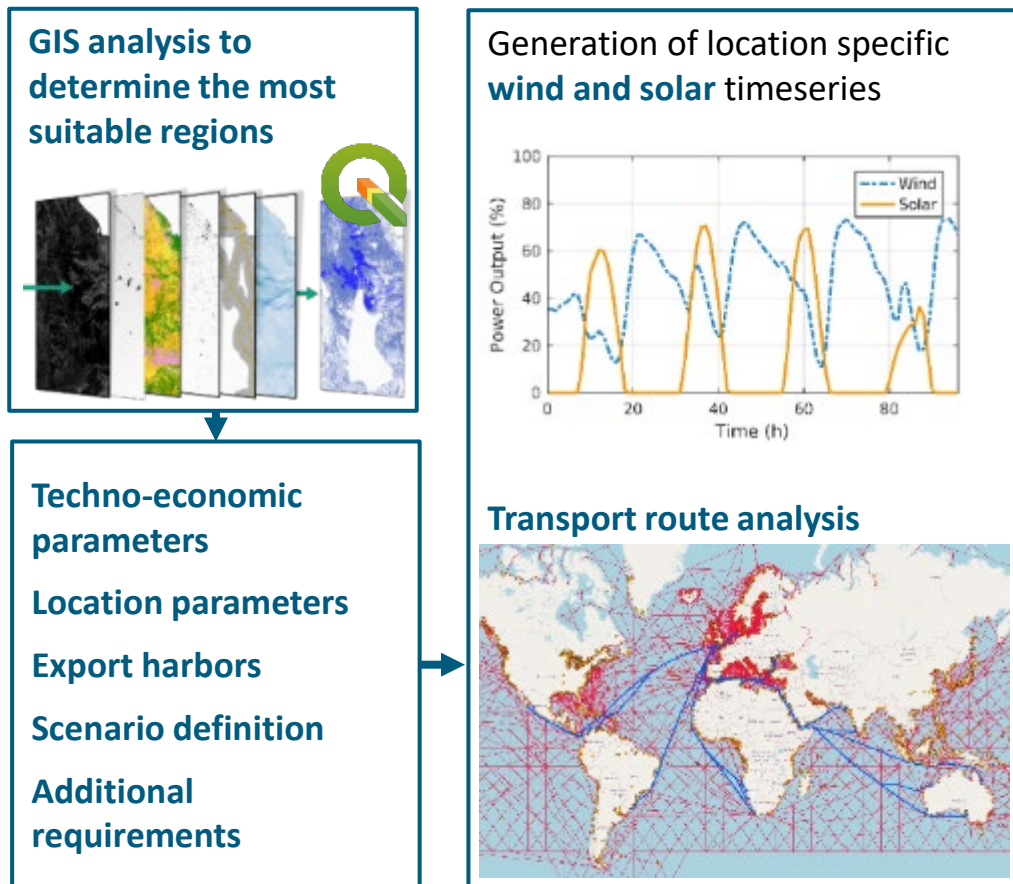
PtX Supply Chains

- Techno-Economic Analysis and Optimization of **Supply-Chains for H₂ / PtX**
- Analysis of Supply Chain Infrastructure
- Site Suitability Analysis for renewable energy carriers
- Life Cycle Assessment (LCA)

Techno-economic analysis of the PtX scenarios

Methodology Overview H2ProSim

Location Analysis and Data Preparation



System Simulation & Optimization

Holistic **system optimization** with the help of a nonlinear solving algorithm to minimize costs.

Dynamic, non-linear modelling of large-scale Power-to-X hubs.

Advanced operation management of electrolysis, storages, electricity management,...

Optimization Algorithm
(mutation and crossover functions)

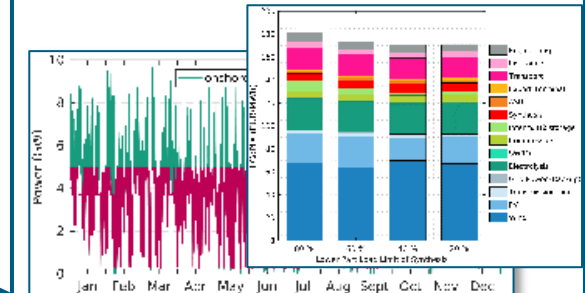
Handover of parameters

Results (EUR/kg)

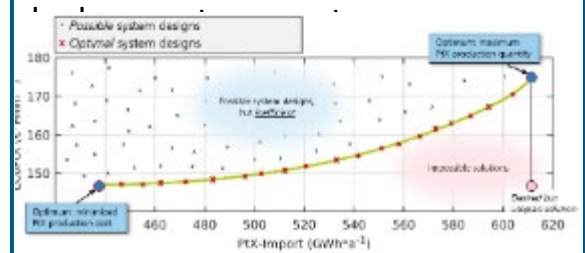


Results Analysis

Key performance indicators: LOCH, quantities, efficiencies, cost structure, energy flows,...



Plant design in the cost optimum, e.g., optimized ratio of wind/ solar to electrolysis, intermediate



Optimising Global Supply Chains

Mexico	
Product	€/MWh _{LHV}
LH ₂	242 - 285
NH ₃	215 - 233
MeOH	238 - 245
FT-Mix	210 - 211
Jet fuel	406 - 430

Colombia	
Product	€/MWh _{LHV}
LH ₂	176 - 317
NH ₃	190 - 265
MeOH	190 - 274

Brazil	
Product	€/MWh _{LHV}
LH ₂	171 - 207
NH ₃	171 - 184

Spain	
Product	€/MWh _{LHV}
H ₂	134 - 146
NH ₃	193 - 209
MeOH	216 - 231
FT Mix	189 - 200
FT-Mix	188 - 199
Jet fuel	412 - 443

Morocco	
Product	€/MWh _{LHV}
H ₂	161 - 172
NH ₃	207 - 244
MeOH	225 - 248

Algeria	
Product	€/MWh _{LHV}
H ₂	139 - 150
NH ₃	182 - 200
MeOH	201 - 222

Namibia	
Product	€/MWh _{LHV}
LH ₂	244 - 270
NH ₃	202 - 213
MeOH	222 - 240

Brunsbüttel
GER

Ukraine	
Product	€/MWh _{LHV}
H ₂	156 - 180
NH ₃	206 - 276

Tunisia	
Product	€/MWh _{LHV}
H ₂	145 - 150
NH ₃	200 - 207
MeOH	220 - 232

India	
Product	€/MWh _{LHV}
LH ₂	238 - 313
NH ₃	223 - 248
MeOH	233 - 263
FT-Mix	220 - 232

Australia	
Product	€/MWh _{LHV}
LH ₂	217 - 233
NH ₃	172 - 184
MeOH	192 - 200
FT-Mix	166 - 181
Jet fuel	298 - 333

Optimising Global Supply Chains

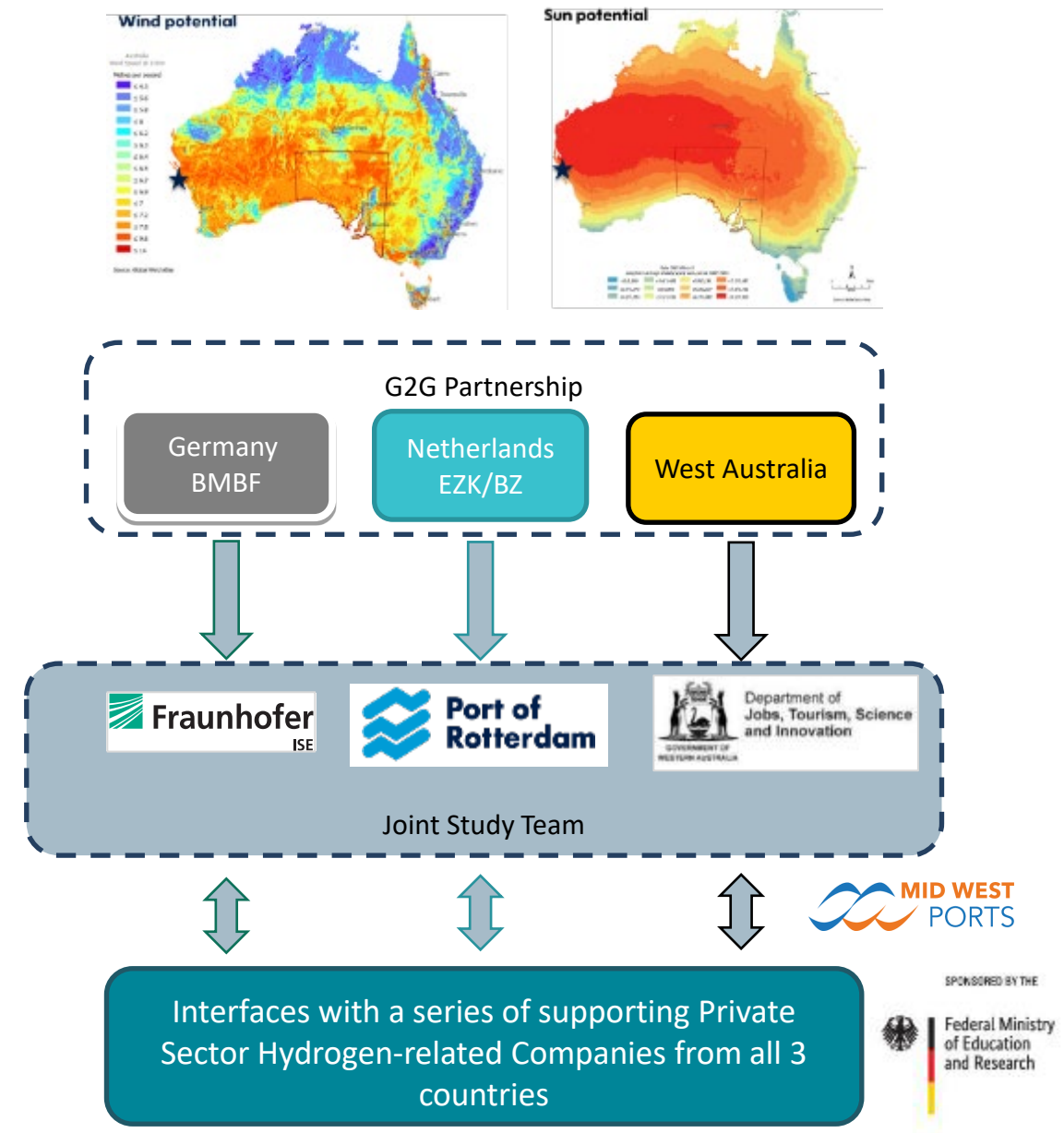
TrHyHub Oakajee Project

■ Trilateral Hydrogen Innovation and Export Hub

- Partnership (AUS, NLD, GER) to accelerate hydrogen exports from Australia to NW Europe **via Port of Rotterdam (PoR)**

■ Objectives

- Develop the world's largest hydrogen and ammonia integrated port complex in Oakajee:
Export of 3 Mtpa green NH₃ starting in 2030.
- Techno-economic feasibility study for large-scale Wind and PV as well as Hydrogen and Derivatives Production in the Oakajee region
- **Techno-economical PtX supply chain study from RE production to the supply of potential off-takers in Germany**
 - **Ammonia** as base case
 - **Liquid Hydrogen** and **Methanol** for comparison



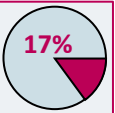
Optimising Global S

Results - Capacities and

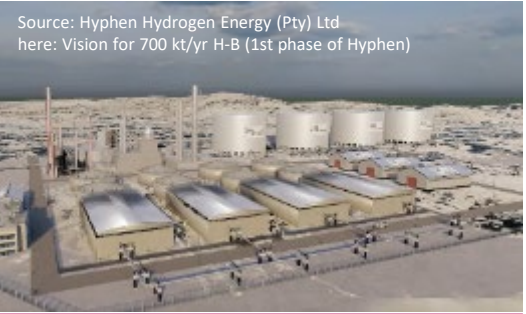
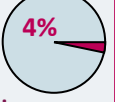
The Trhyhub Project: Green Ammonia production – Export infrastructure in Western Australia



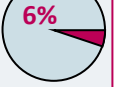
Electrolysis:
Installed cap.: 4.4 GW_{el}
CAPEX : EUR 4.4 bn.
Full load hours: 6277 h/yr (72% CF)



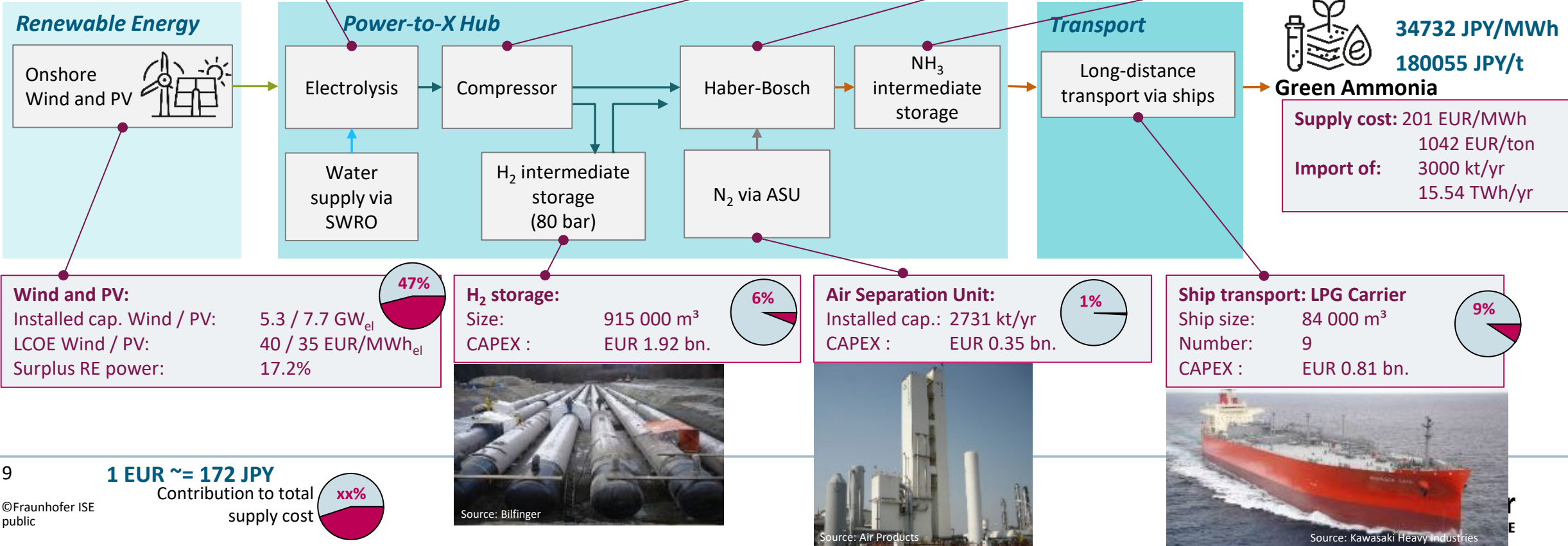
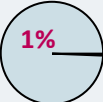
Compressor:
Installed cap.: 0.31 GW_{el}
CAPEX: EUR 0.96 bn.



Haber-Bosch synthesis:
Installed cap.: 3255 kt/yr
Output: 3000 kt/yr
CAPEX : EUR 0.96 bn.



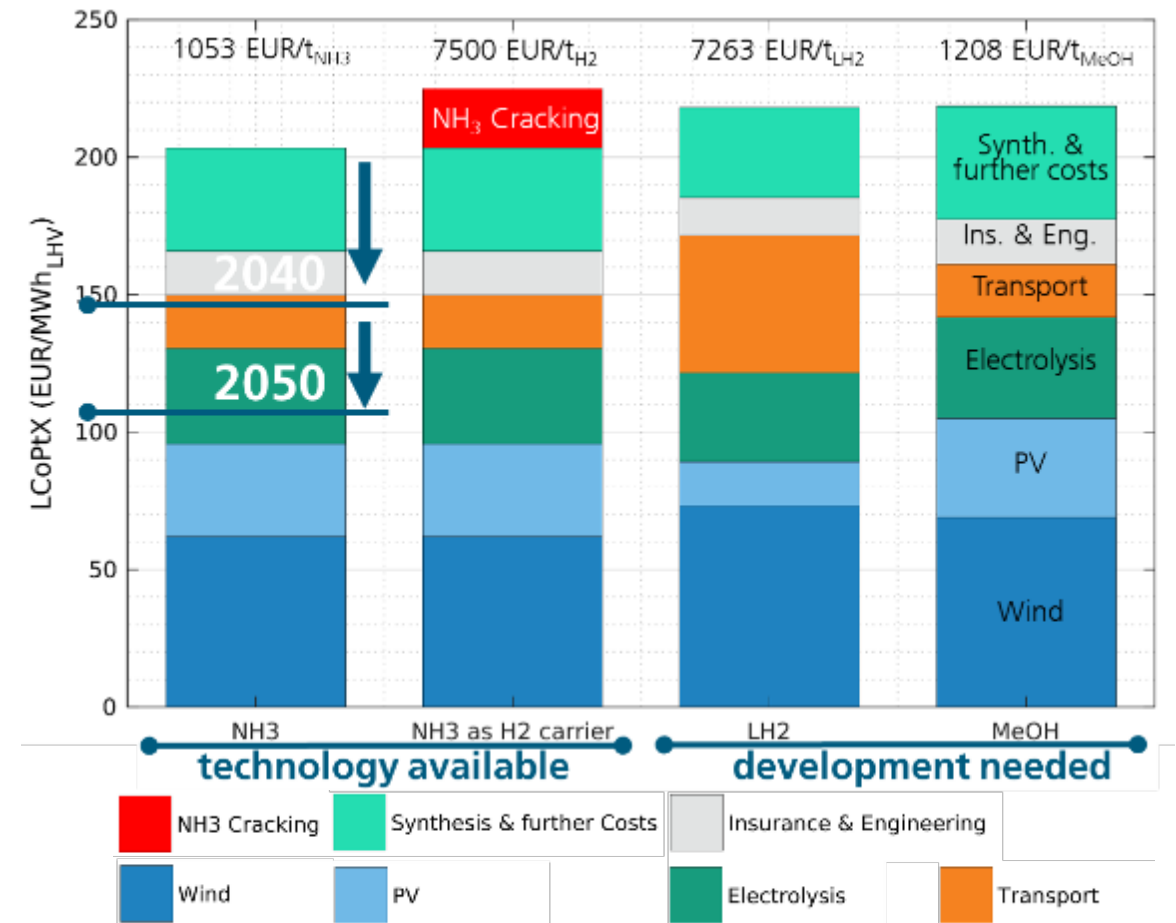
NH₃ intermediate storage:
Size: 120 000 m³
CAPEX : EUR 0.1 bn.

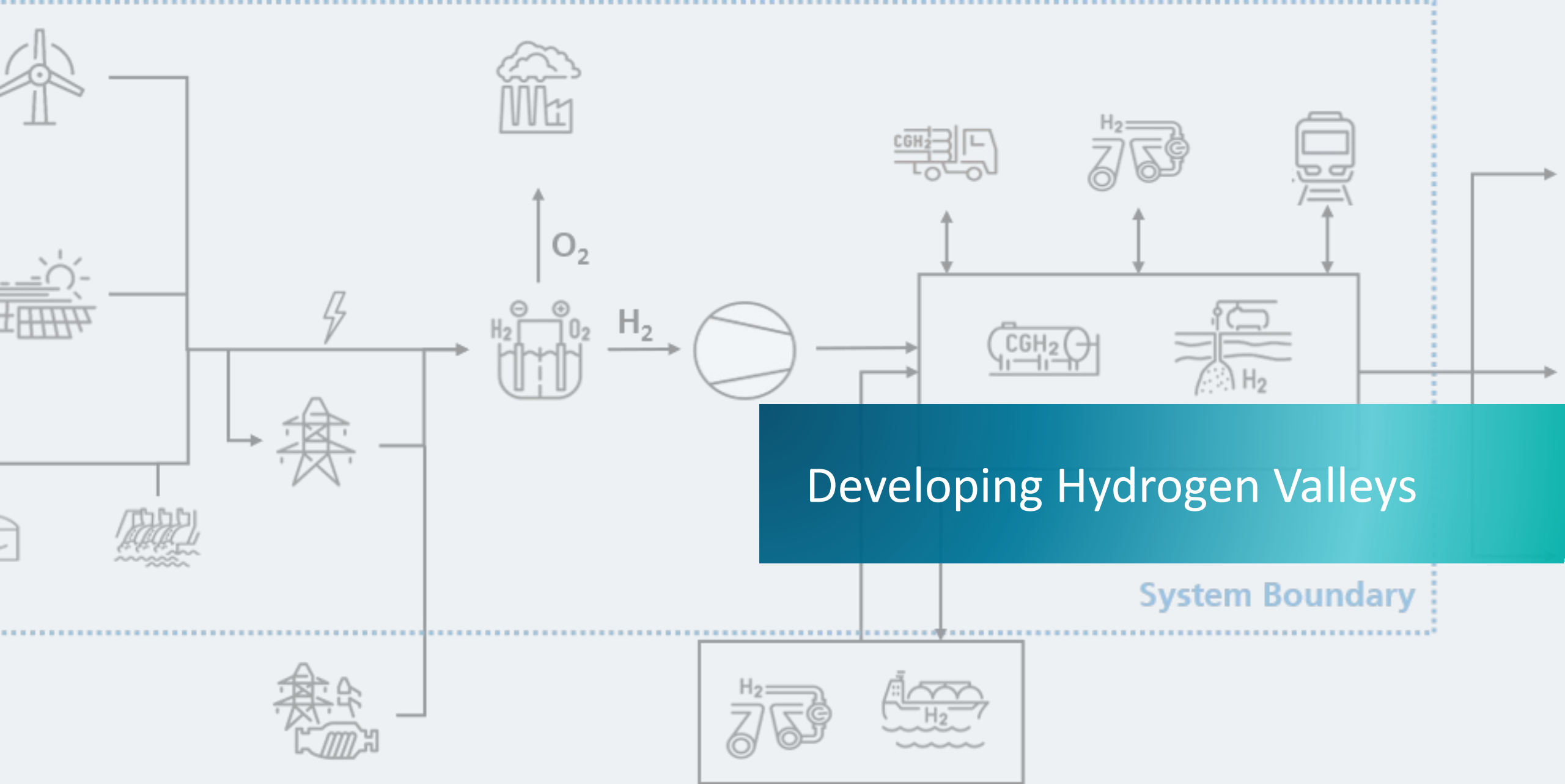


Optimising Global Supply Chains

Comparison of Energy Carriers

- **Ammonia** import cost reduction potential:
 - 2040 import costs of ~147 EUR/MWh
 - 2050 import costs of ~109 EUR/MWh
 - NH3 Cracking adds costs of ~22 EUR/MWh
- **Methanol** production and transport state of the art
 - CO₂ generation with DAC is a bottleneck
 - **Liquid hydrogen** not possible in 2030, but option for the future
 - Large-scale LH₂ carriers probably not available in 2030
 - Liquefaction capacity of ~1700 tpd would be several times the current aggregated global liquefaction capacity (<400 tpd)



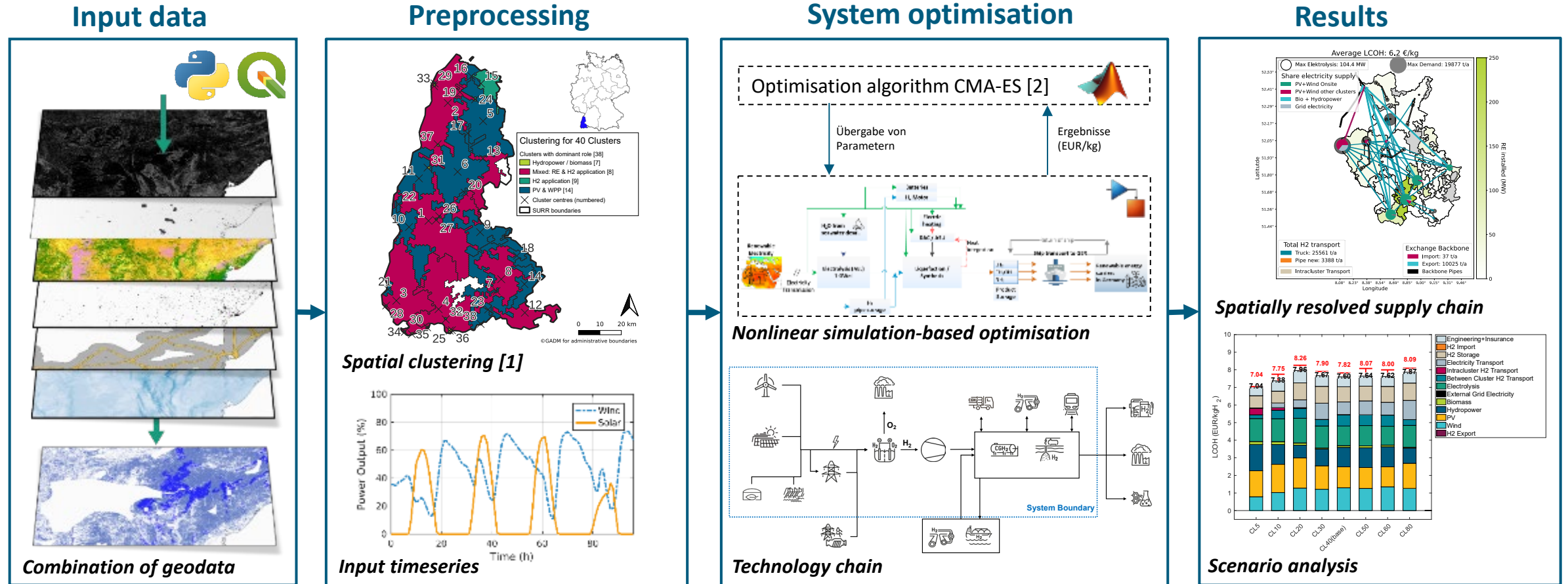


Developing Hydrogen Valleys

Methodology Overview HYSCOPE

Further details in
*Advances in Applied
Energy*

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.adapen.2025.100207>



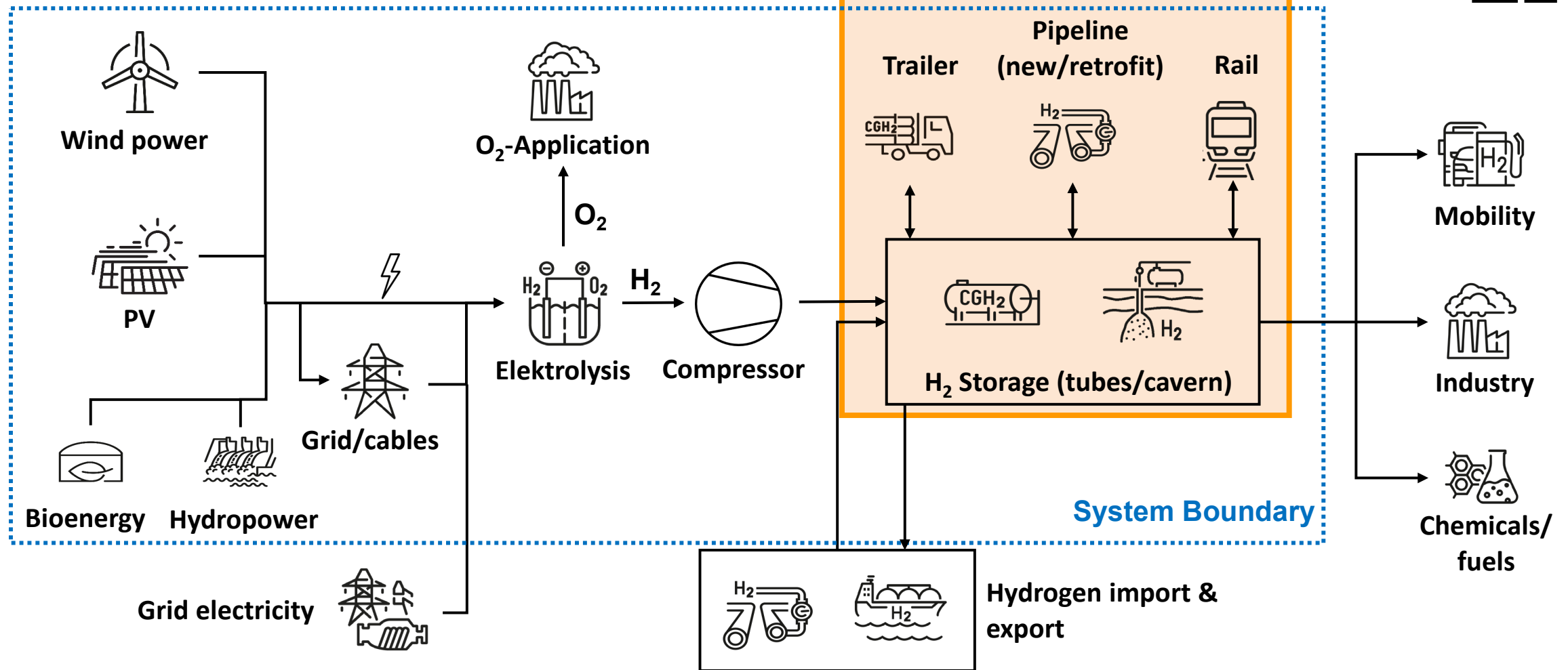
Developing Hydrogen Valleys

Technology Chain HYSOCPE

How to operate hydrogen storage and transport in hydrogen valleys?

Further details in
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Energy*

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.adapen.2025.100207>



Developing Hydrogen Valleys

Scenario Analysis: Operation of H2 Storage and Transport

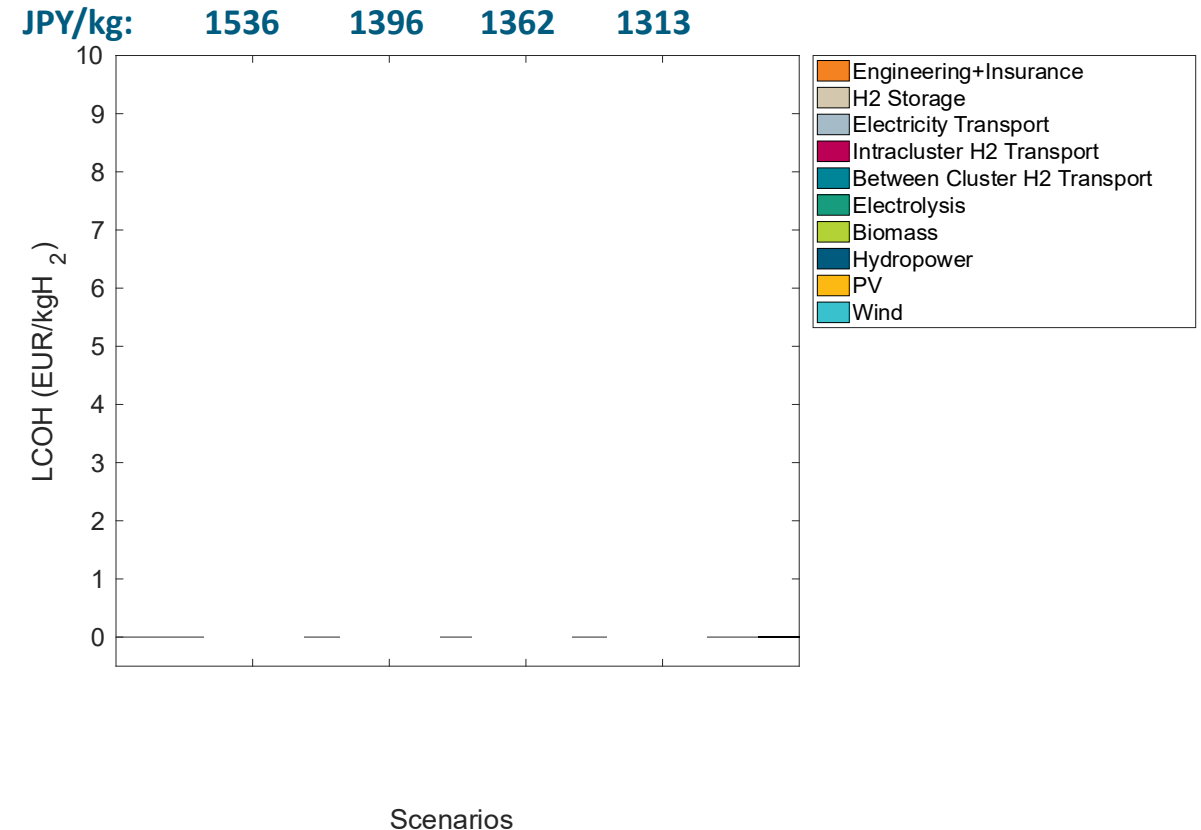
Further details in
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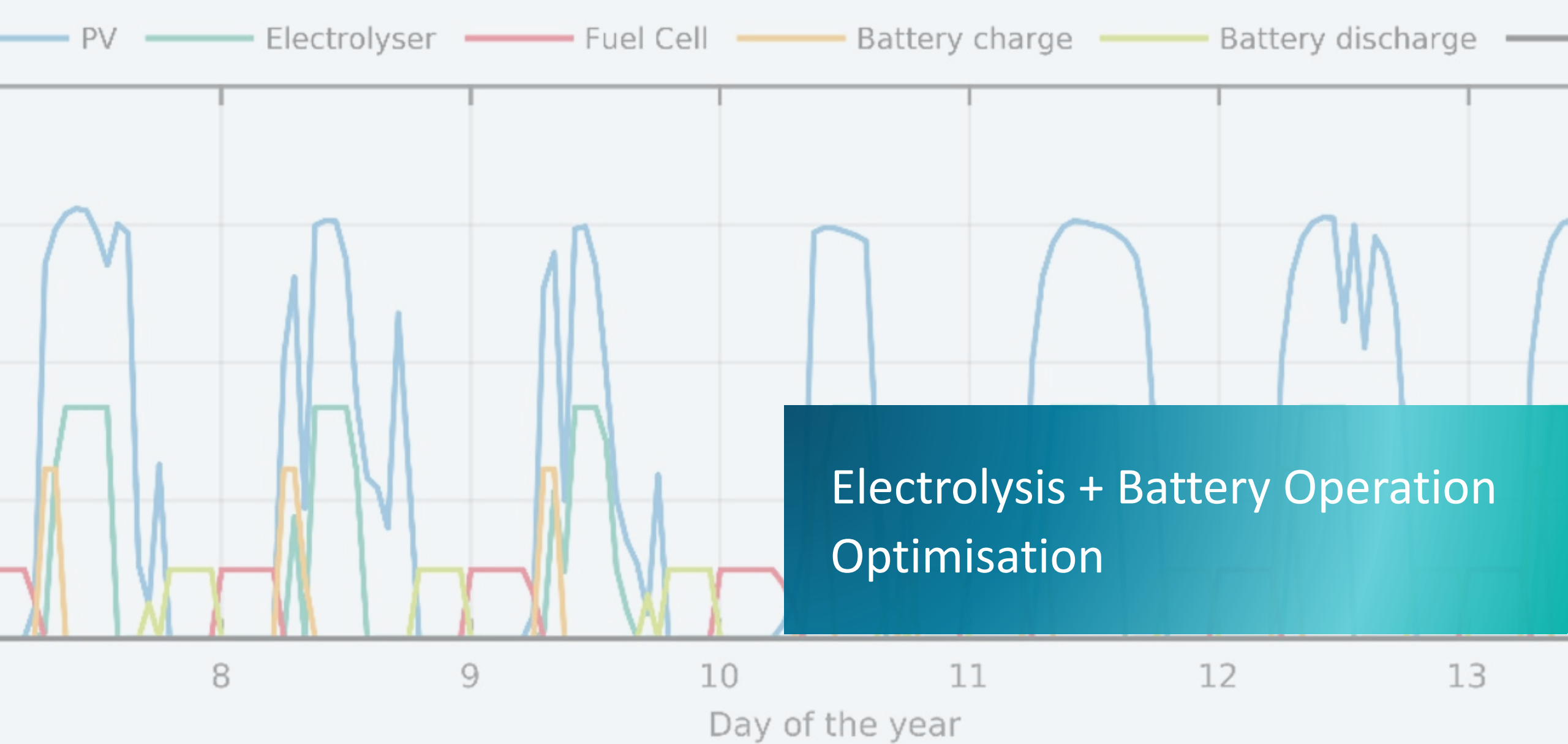


- Analysis of potential hydrogen valley in south Germany
- Exchange of hydrogen is mainly controlled through **hydrogen storage levels**
- Comparison of operation strategies:
 - *Bilateral Hydrogen Contracts* (BHC): only exchange between predefined position to fulfil demands
 - *Flex Market*: flexible supply of demands from available hydrogen storage in proximity
 - *Max Yield*: H2 overproduction at sites with full storage is distributed to available storage in proximity (Additionally to BHC + Flex)

Intelligent operation can maximize yield and reduce over dimensioning (→ system-wide operator?)



Hydrogen supply cost in the Southern Upper Rhine depending on exchange algorithm



Electrolysis + Battery Operation Optimisation

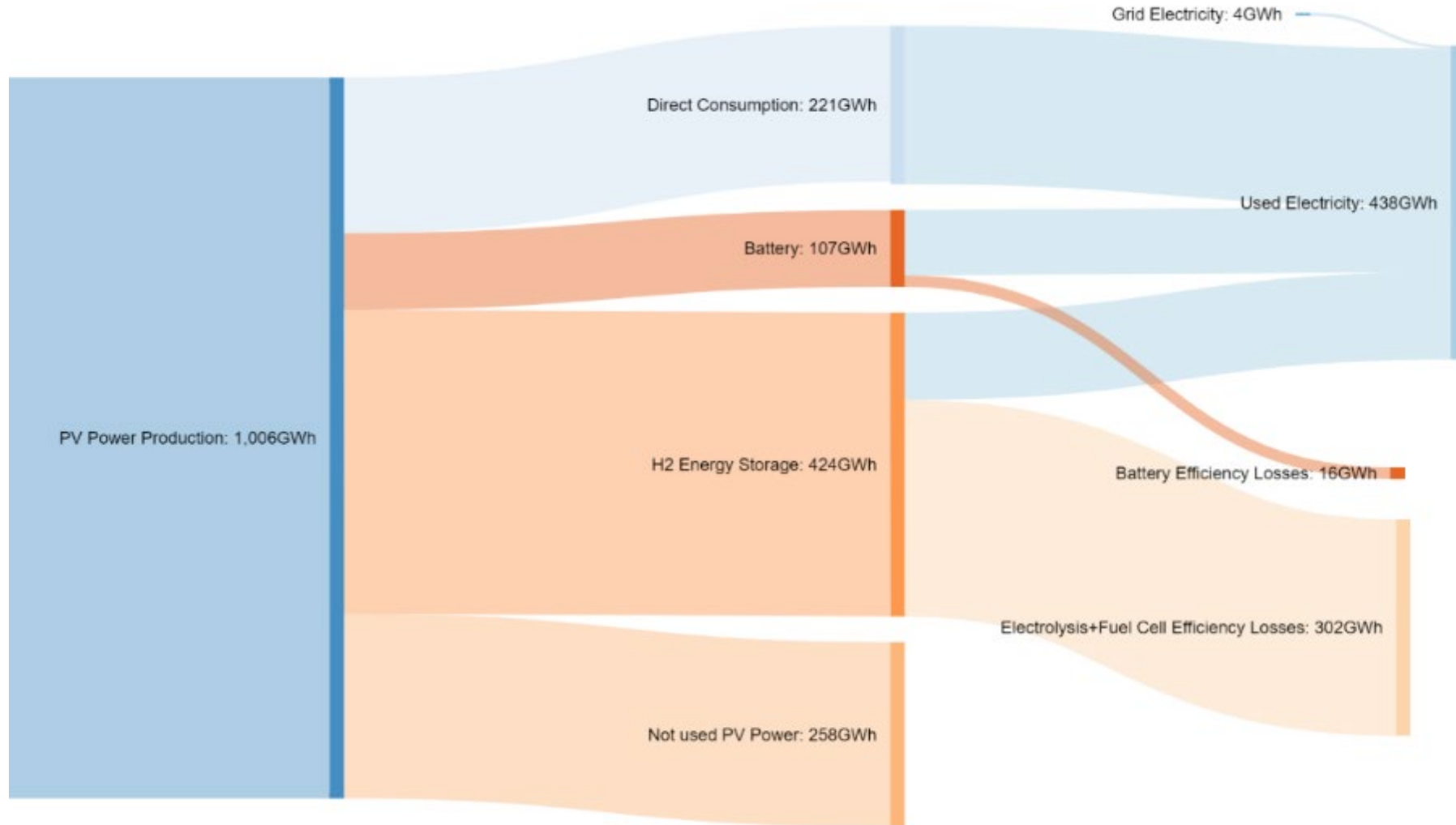
Scenario: Constant Electricity Supply in Atacama Desert, Chile

- Goal: constant 50MW electricity supply for industry
 - PV-based, battery and hydrogen for storage
- Exceptional PV potential (cold, dry, elevated) → 2550 full load hours
- Grid electricity as backup possible
 - Different autarky levels analysed (80%, 90%, 99%)
- Optimisation: Higher autarky requires substantial overcapacity PV + EL, but less battery
- Results: Higher autarky reduces system efficiency and increases cost

Autarky level:		80%	99%
Optimised	PV installed	235 MW _p	394 MW _p
	EL installed	58 MW _p	166 MW _p
	Battery installed	274 MWh	246 MWh
	FC installed	20 MW _p	56 MW _p

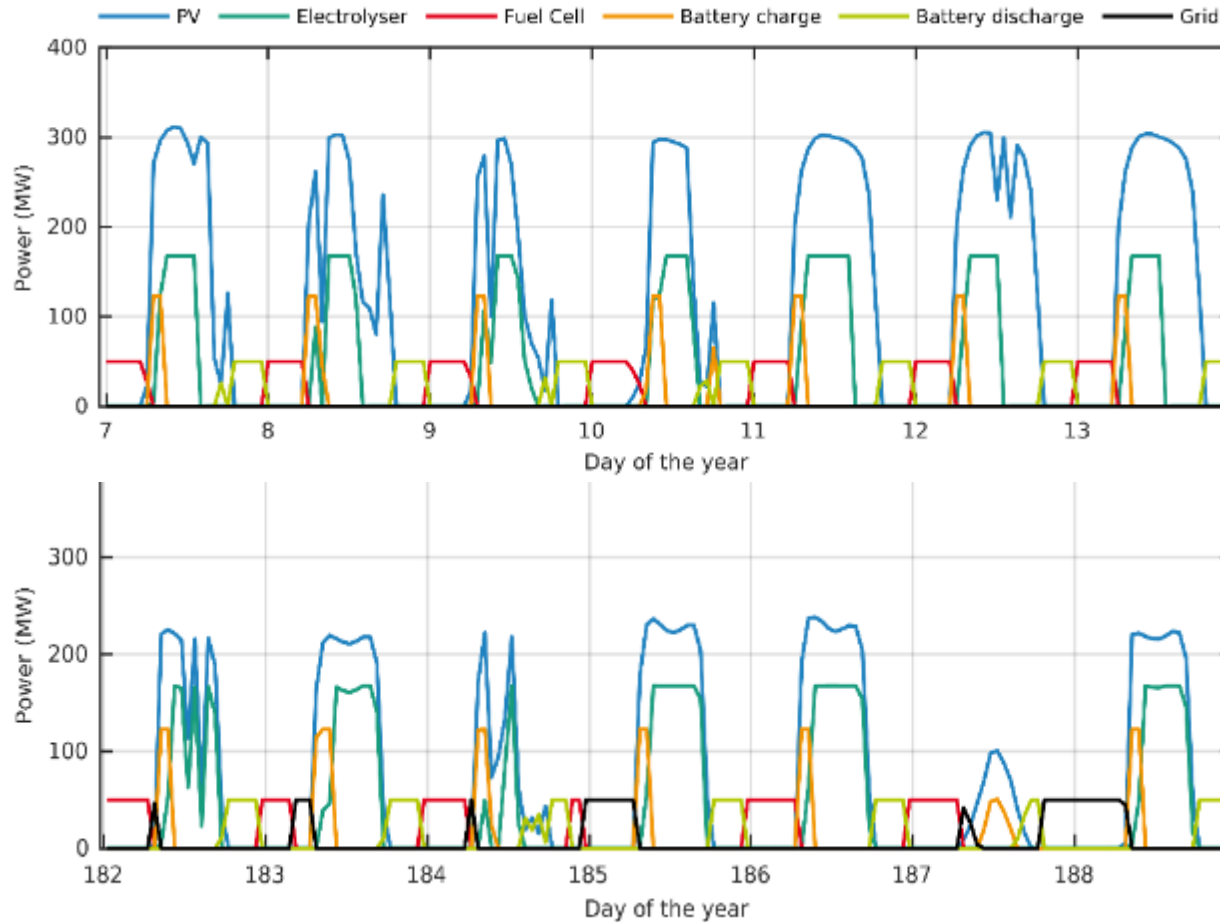
Electrolysis + Battery Operation Optimisation

Energy Flows , 99% Autarky



Electrolysis + Battery Operation Optimisation

System Operation, 99% Autarky



Summer week:

- High PV overproduction
- Day: first battery charge, then electrolysis
- Night: first battery discharge, then fuel cell
- No grid consumption

Winter week:

- Less PV overproduction
- Grid consumption at the end of the night, if day before little PV

Wrap-Up

Modelling Hydrogen Supply Chains Across all Spatial Scales

- **Green H₂ will become the energy currency of defossilised advanced energy systems.**
- Sector coupling & renewable energy supply of hard to electrify applications, international transport & **long-term storage** of energy
- Fraunhofer ISE is supporting the transition of the energy systems worldwide towards this goal through **technical system analysis**
- Combination of long-term **modelling expertise with hands-on technical experience** from the lab and demonstration projects
- Analysis of **supply chains along spatial scales**: international trade, hydrogen valleys, single plant operation
- Support in identifying **optimal transport vectors, operation strategies and potential LCOH** including all steps up to final consumption
- Create **synergies between stakeholders and technologies** (e.g. battery + hydrogen storage)



Thank you for your
attention!
ご清聴ありがとうございました！



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