

Hydrogen storage in salt caverns

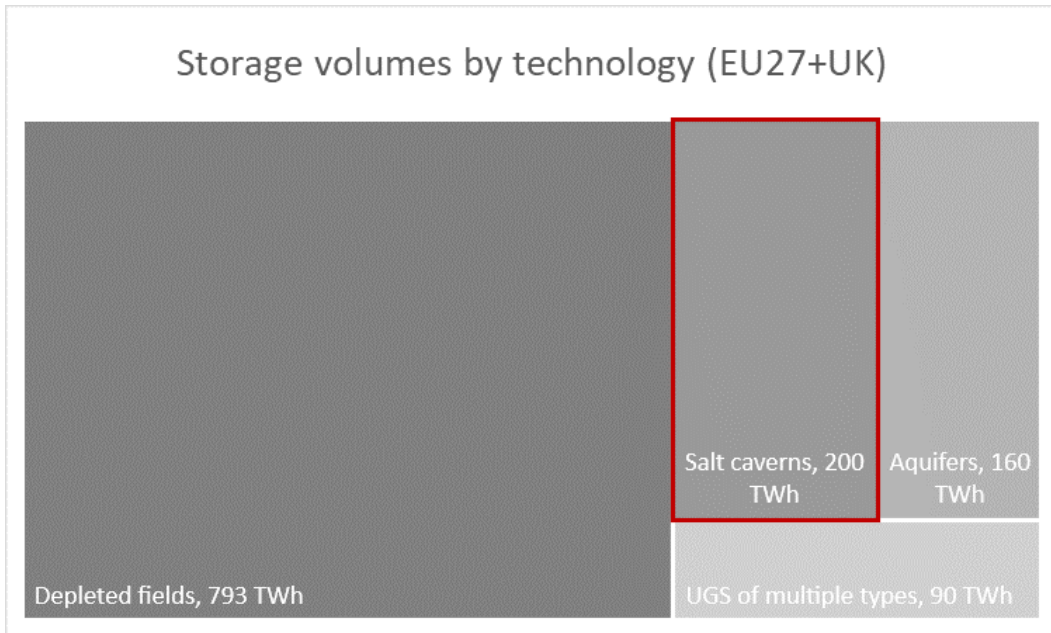
The Hypster project



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What are the technical solutions to store hydrogen?

Three technologies are used to store natural gas underground :



Salt caverns are the best option to store hydrogen in the short term

Salt Caverns

TRL 9 (Commercial)

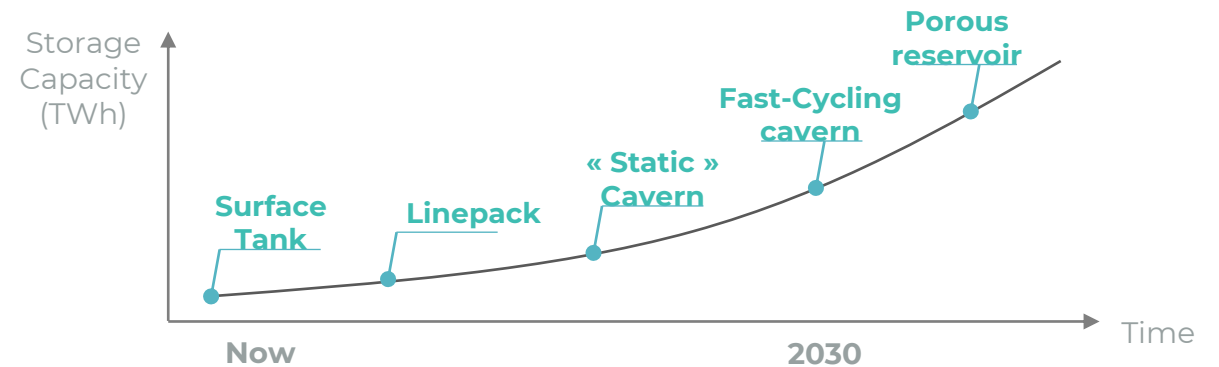
Fast Cycling Salt Caverns

TRL 7 (Pilot)

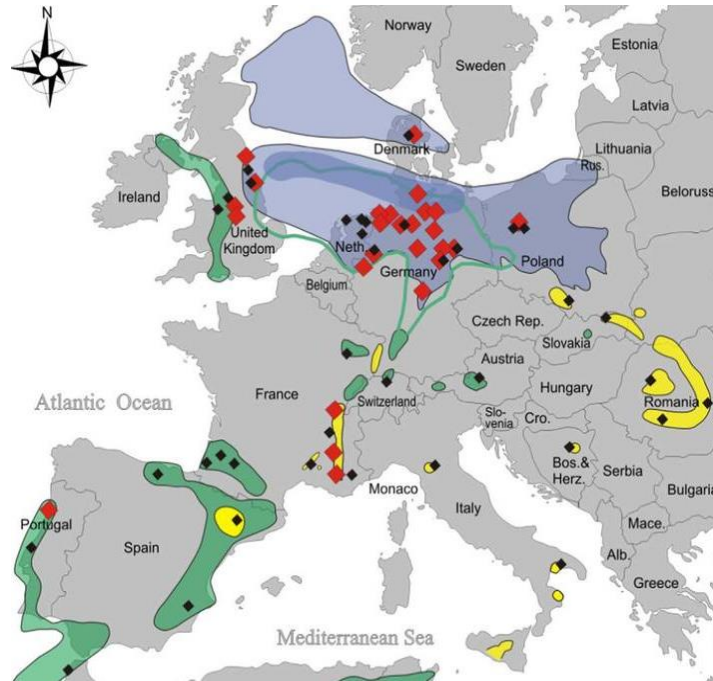
from 6 to 14 full cycles/year

Porous Reservoirs

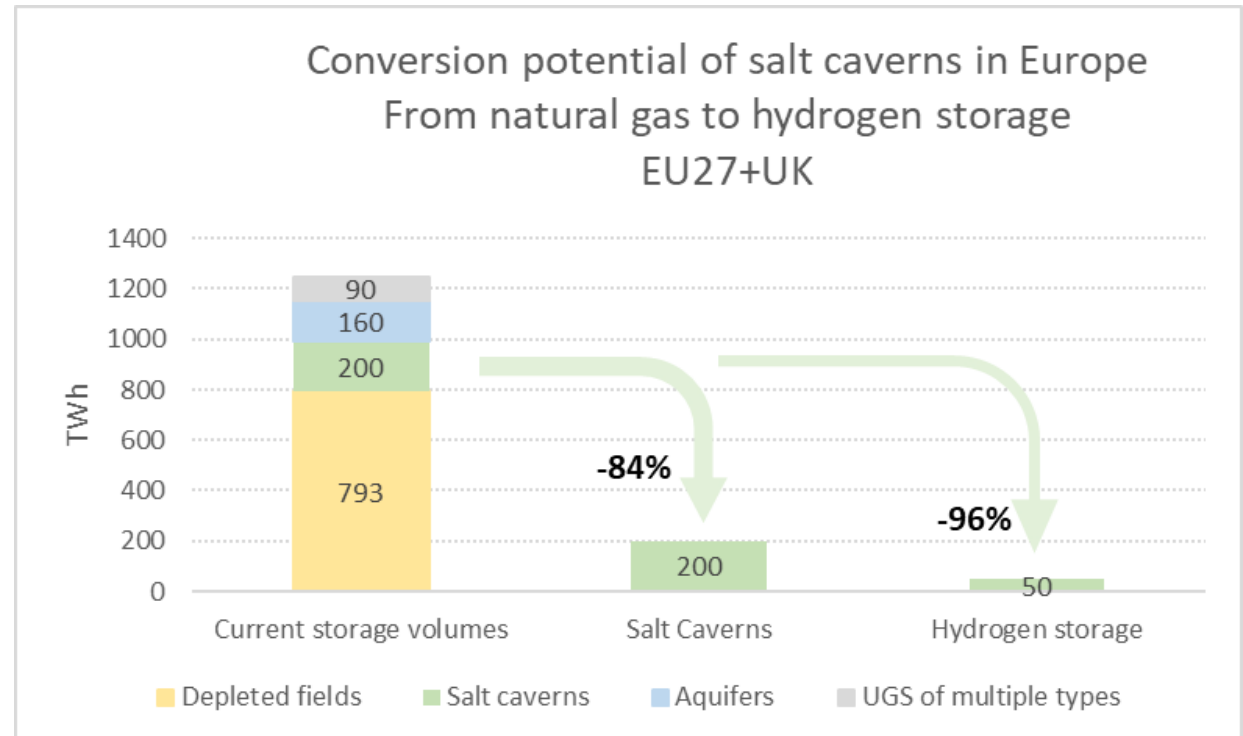
TRL 2-3 (R&D)



Europe's underground storage potential

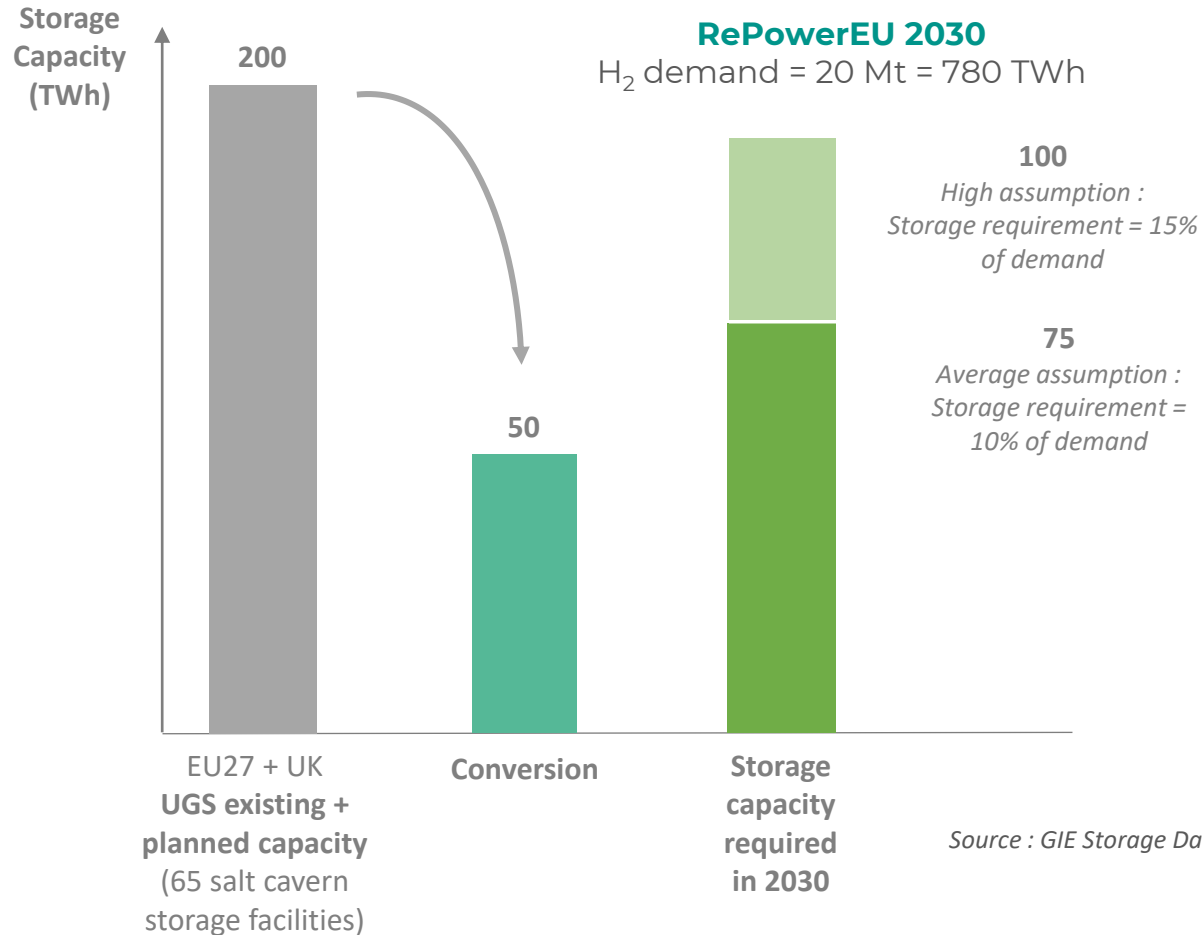


- Hydrogen has a **lower energy content** than natural gas
- Conversion of all salt caverns represent **4% of actual capacity**



Gillhaus A. Natural gas storage in salt caverns - Present status, developments and future trends in Europe. Spring 2007 Conference:19; 2007.

REPowerEU ambition drives infrastructure needs



By 2030

New H₂ storage projects required

Projects must start asap and before 2025

Salt caverns are the ideal short term solution (TRL 9)

Porous reservoirs will be key in the medium term (~ TRL 3)

Energy density ratio H₂ / CH₄ : 26%

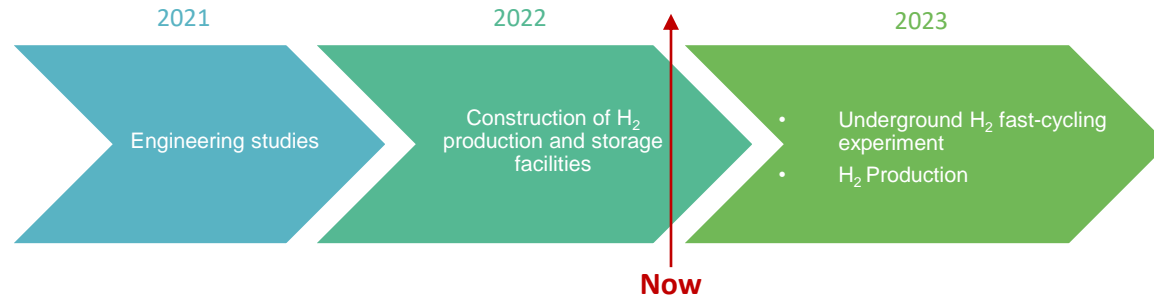
Storage capacity required :

- 20% of demand if mainly renewable H₂, 10% if mainly blue H₂
- 24% for NG

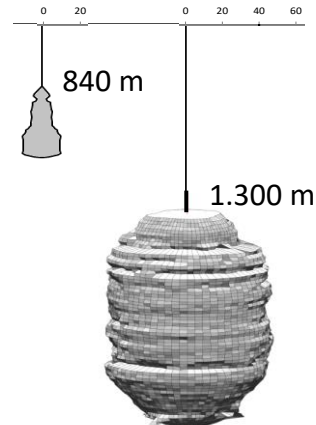
The hypster project



Project start : January 2021
 Location : Etrez (Ain) France
 End of Pilot Phase : 2023



HypSTER cavern
 Geometric volume : 7 000 m³
 Total gas: 45,5 MMcf
 Equiv H₂ : 44 tons



Typical cavern in Etrez
 Geometric volume : 570 000 m³
 Total gas: 4.75 Bcf
 Equiv H₂ : 6.3 ktons

Consortium Partners

H₂ & Subsurface expertise



Regulation & Safety



Storage replication potential



Technical and economic assessments



Bacteriology Purification



Communication



Coordination



2 Strategic partnerships



Hypster is a project co-funded by the European Union's Horizon 2020 Programme through the Fuel Cells Hydrogen Joint Undertaking (FCH-JU) under grant agreement number 101006751

Thank you for your attention