



# ARDENT UNDERGROUND

## HYDROGEN STORAGE

*A new hydrogen storage  
technology for buffering the input  
to green ammonia plants*

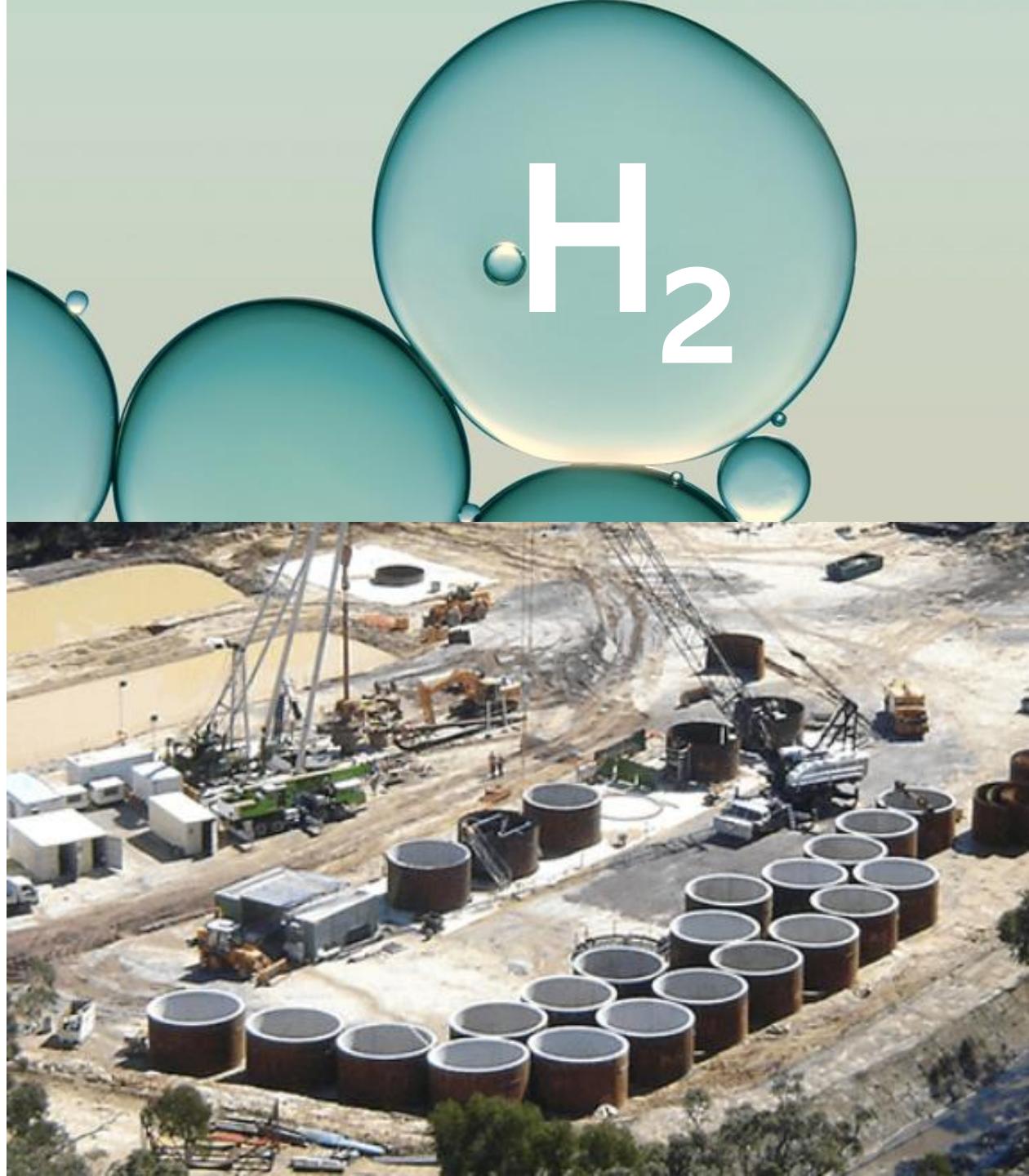
K Lovegrove

Ammonia Energy Association  
Australian Conference  
26 August 2021



<https://ardentunderground.com//>

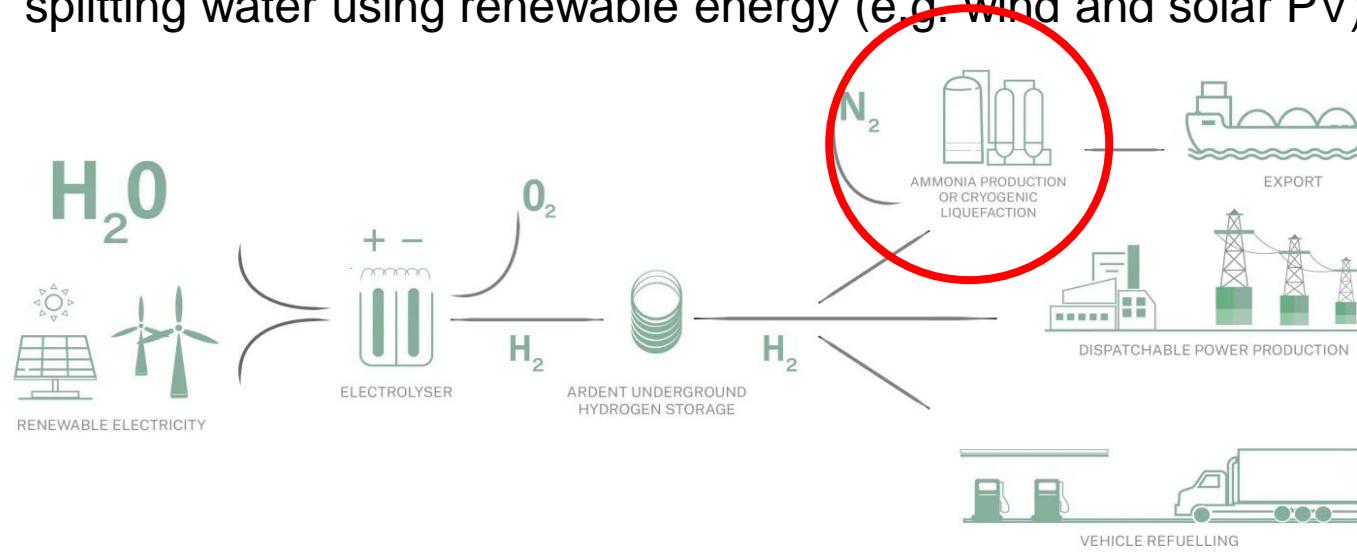
Support from the ACT Government Renewable Energy Innovation Fund gratefully acknowledged



# THE NEED FOR HYDROGEN STORAGE



**GREEN HYDROGEN:** zero emissions hydrogen, produced by splitting water using renewable energy (e.g. wind and solar PV)



- Wind and solar PV power production is **intermittent** and so is the hydrogen production.
- Every hydrogen application requires a **stable flow of hydrogen**.
- **There is no green hydrogen application without green hydrogen storage.**

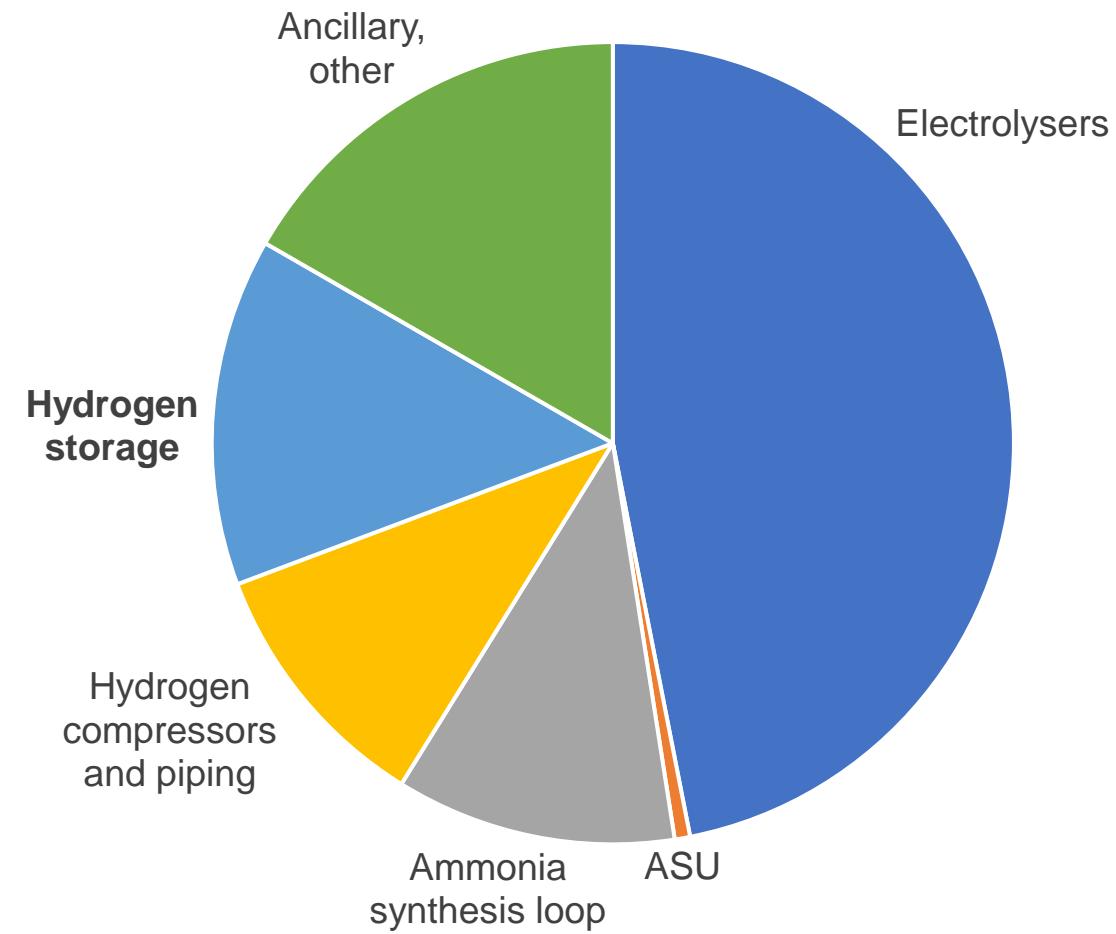
## THE CHALLENGE OF STORING HYDROGEN

- Hydrogen has a very low volumetric density.
- In order to store a considerable amount of hydrogen in a vessel, hydrogen needs to be compressed to high pressures (up to 700 bar).
- Pressure vessels capable of withstanding such pressures are typically small and expensive.
- In order to achieve the transition to a green hydrogen economy, **a low cost, large scale, replicable storage technology is needed.**

# HYDROGEN STORAGE IMPACT ON GREEN AMMONIA ECONOMICS

- Storage is needed as buffer between variable hydrogen production and continuous product synthesis both for process and capital efficiency
- Hydrogen storage is a **significant** (but not dominant) capex item
- Estimated specific cost of hydrogen storage vessels in Dyno Nobel feasibility study is \$1,207/kg, ("53T Hydrogen Storage – 260 x 20ft containers holding 204 kg each @ 250 bar")
- Specific cost of Ardent Underground storage for same size: \$400/kg, reducing after 1<sup>st</sup> project
- Single point hydrogen storage, reduces piping, valves and land footprint.
- No fixed storage size – lower cost storage feeds into overall system optimization for minimum LCOA

Example Green Ammonia CAPEX breakdown



Capex data adapted from: ANT Energy Solutions and Dyno Nobel Moranbah, July 2020, *DNM Renewable Hydrogen Feasibility Study*

Ammonia synthesis loop data from: ITP Thermal cost model

Yara Pilbara ammonia plant

Incitec Phosphate Hill ammonia plant

Incitec Moranbah ammonia plant

QNP Moura ammonium nitrate plant

**Supporting existing ammonia production in Australia with a 2 day buffer = 3000t H<sub>2</sub>**

CSBP ammonia plant

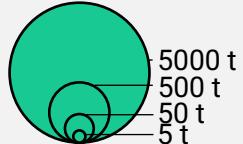
Ampol Lytton refinery  
Incitec Gibson Island ammonia plant

Orica Kooragang Island ammonia plant

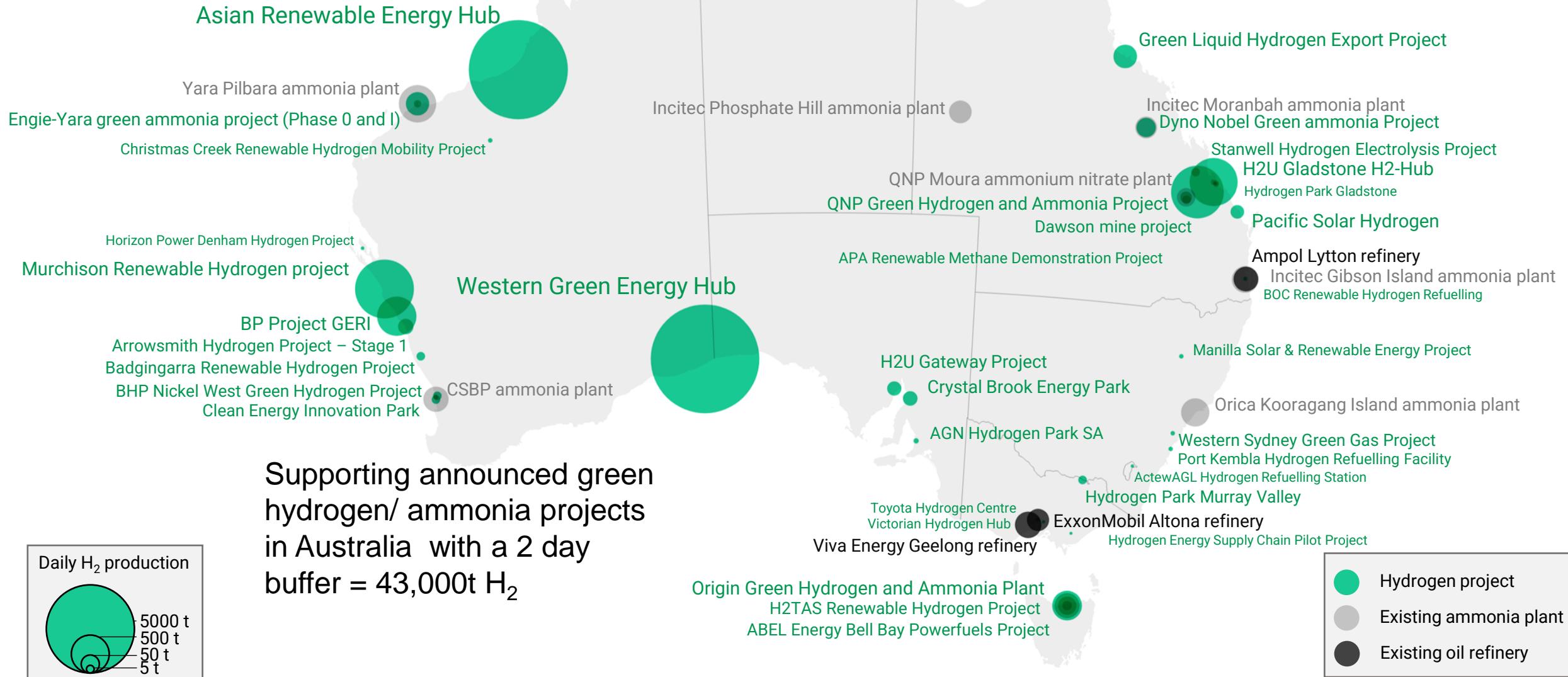
ExxonMobil Altona refinery

Viva Energy Geelong refinery

Daily H<sub>2</sub> production



Existing ammonia plant  
Existing oil refinery



# OUR TECHNOLOGY: VERTICAL SHAFT HYDROGEN STORAGE



Adapting proven shaft drilling techniques from the mining industry to storing hydrogen in a purposely built underground cavity.

## CHEAP

The surrounding rock takes on the duty of containing the hydrogen pressure – **no need for costly pressure containment materials.**

## REPLICABLE

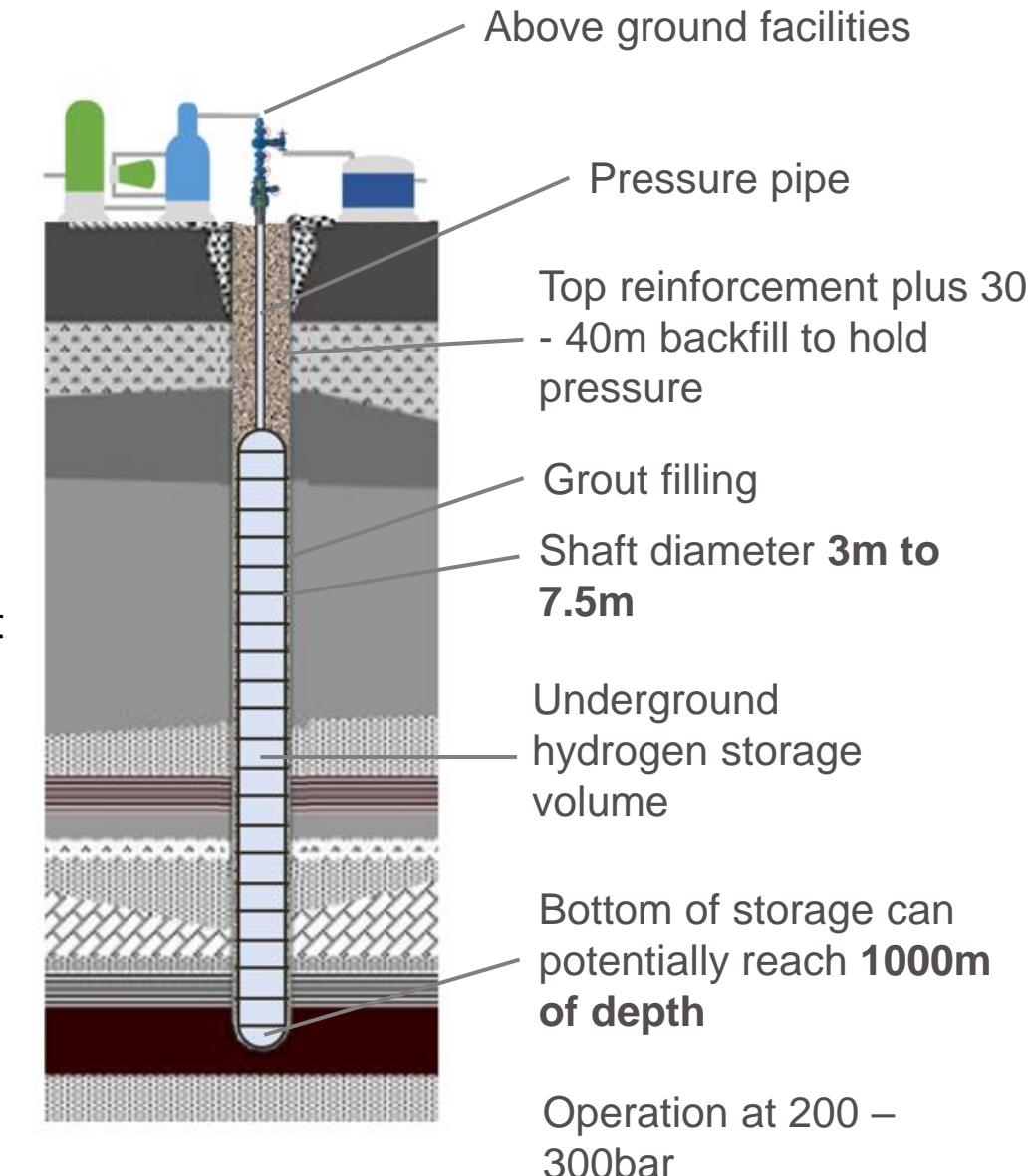
The shaft storage construction process can be reproduced in different locations with minimal design adjustment.

## LARGE SCALE

Hydrogen storage sizes of **50 to 500 tonnes per shaft.** For larger storage, multiple shafts can be built in the same location.

## SMALL FOOTPRINT

The above ground footprint is very small compared to equivalent pressure vessel storage.



# OTHER HYDROGEN STORAGE SYSTEM OPTIONS

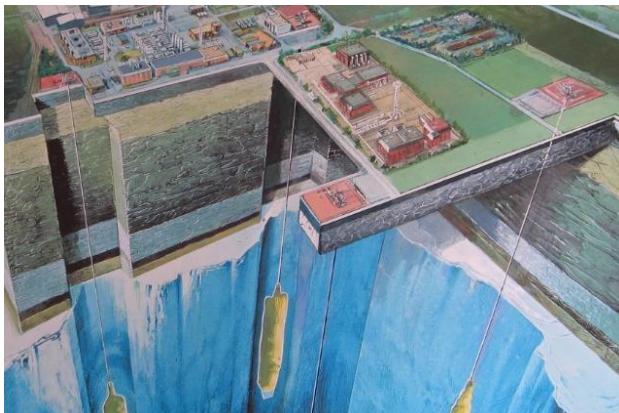


## ALREADY IN USE

### Composite Pressure Vessels



### Salt Cavern



### Concrete – Steel Vessels

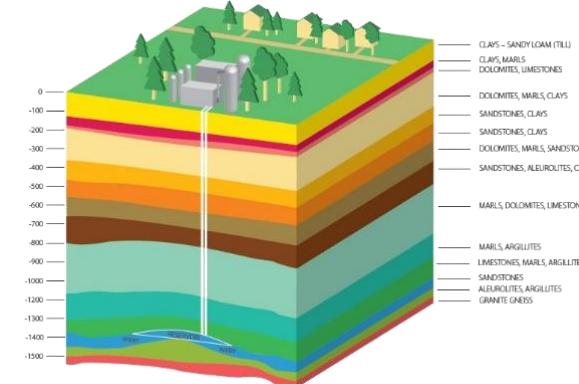


## UNDER DEVELOPMENT

### Underground Pipe Storage



### Aquifer



### Rock Cavern

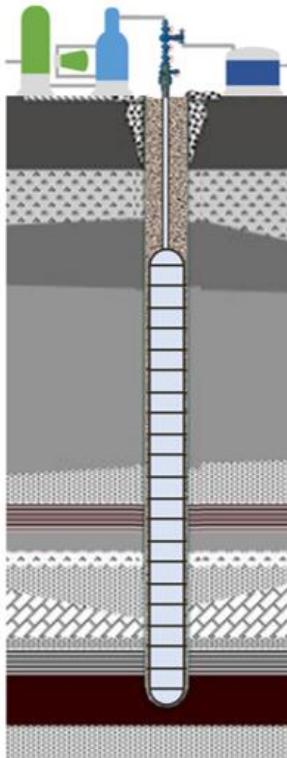


# MARKET FOR HYDROGEN STORAGE?

Supporting existing ammonia production in Australia with a 2 day buffer: 3000t H<sub>2</sub>



OR



× 6



× 6000

# HOW IT WILL BE DONE

## 1. Shaft Drilling

A rotating large diameter drilling assembly is lowered into the rock

## 2. Casing Assembly

A casing with a steel liner (approx. 12mm) is assembled and lowered into the shaft

## 3. Casing Completion

The cap is installed to the top of the casing and it is connected to ground level with a pressure pipe.

## 4. Top Reinforcement and Connection

The space between steel liner and rock is filled with grout and the shaft storage is connected to the above ground facilities.

