

**Hochschule
Kempten**

University of Applied Sciences



**Fakultät
Maschinenbau**

Hydrogen Technologies

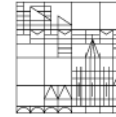
Lecture 1: Introduction

Prof. Matthias Klingele

Introduction

- **Matthias Klingele**
 - B.Sc. and M.Sc. in physics (University of Konstanz)
 - PhD „Manufacturing and Characterization of Fuel Cells“ (University of Freiburg)
 - Group leader „Fuel Cell Analysis and Materials“ at Fraunhofer ISE in Freiburg
 - Professor for „Wasserstoffproduktion und –logistik“ since October 2022
 - Spare time: Two little children, climbing, biking

Universität
Konstanz



universität freiburg



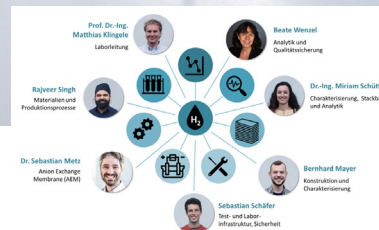
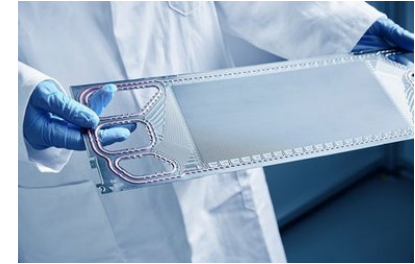
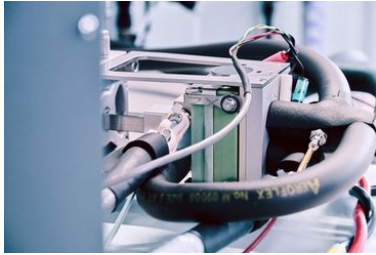
 **Fraunhofer**
ISE



Introduction

- Experimental research on electrolyzers and fuel cells

<https://www.hs-kempten.de/fakultaet-maschinenbau/labore/labor-fuer-wasserstofftechnologien/team>



Lecture Material

- English slides, flexible language.
- Everything is on moodle:
 - Hydrogen Technologies (WiSe 2025/2026)
 - Password: HYTECH-2526

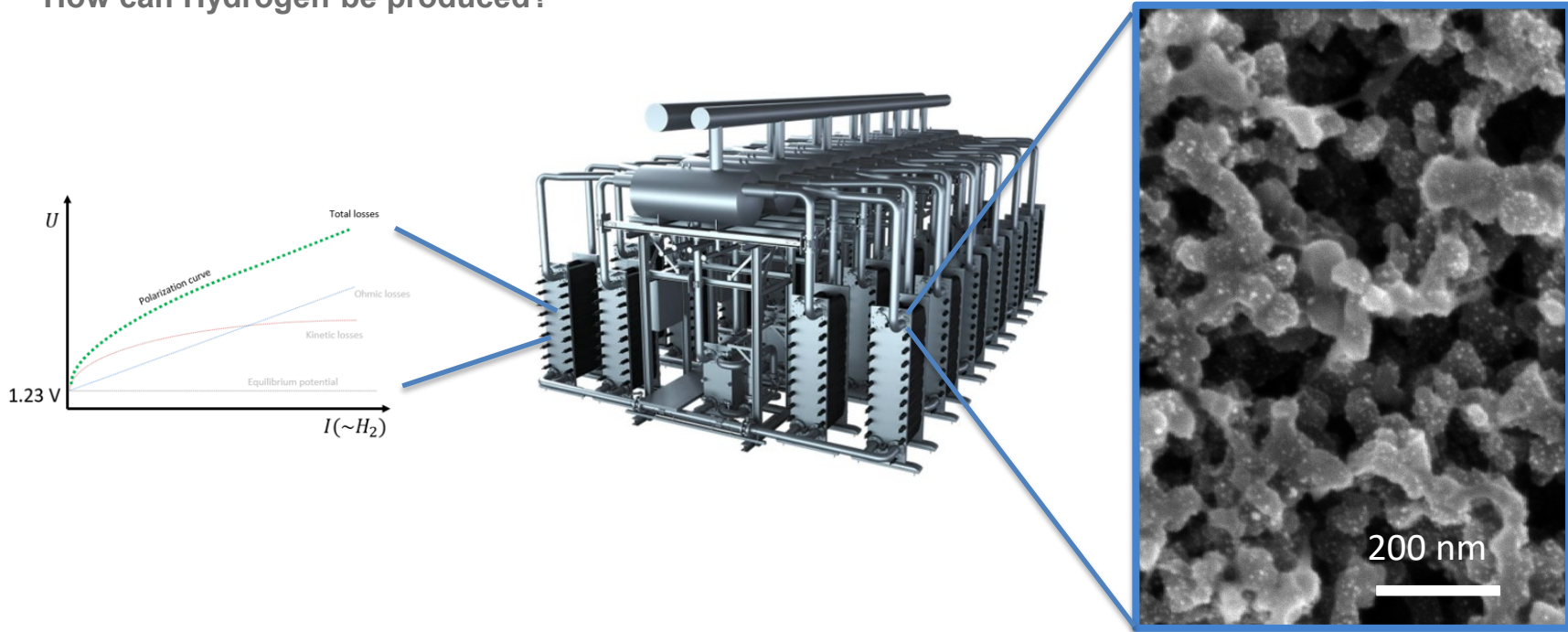
Lecture Outline

Where and why does it make sense to use Hydrogen?



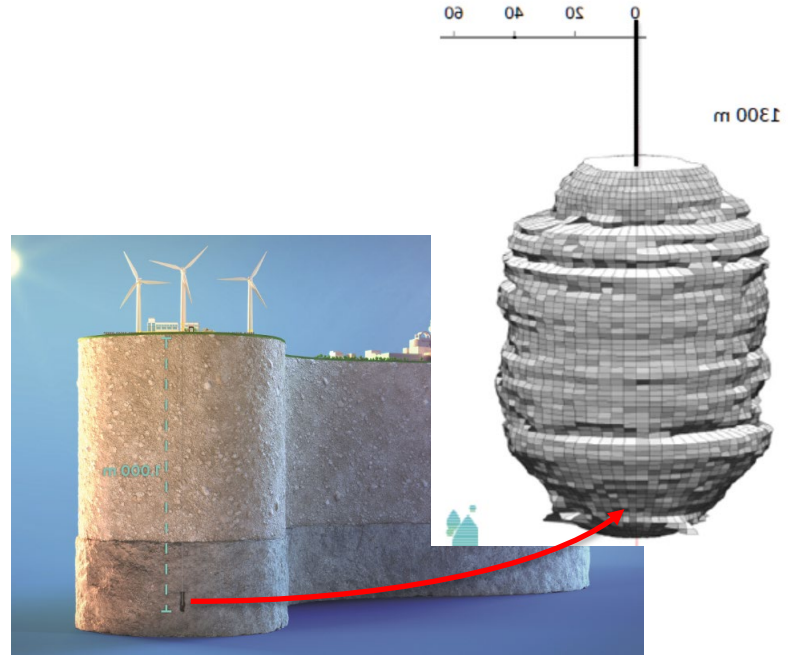
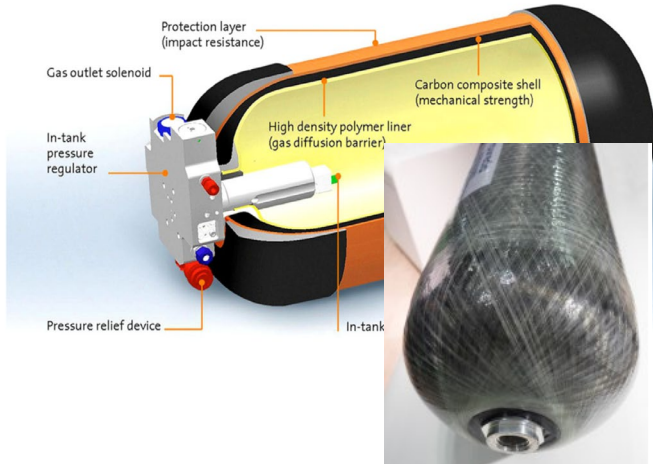
Lecture Outline

How can Hydrogen be produced?



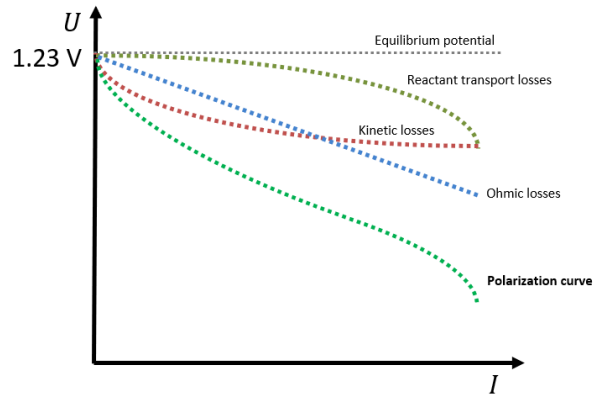
Lecture Outline

How can Hydrogen be stored and transported?



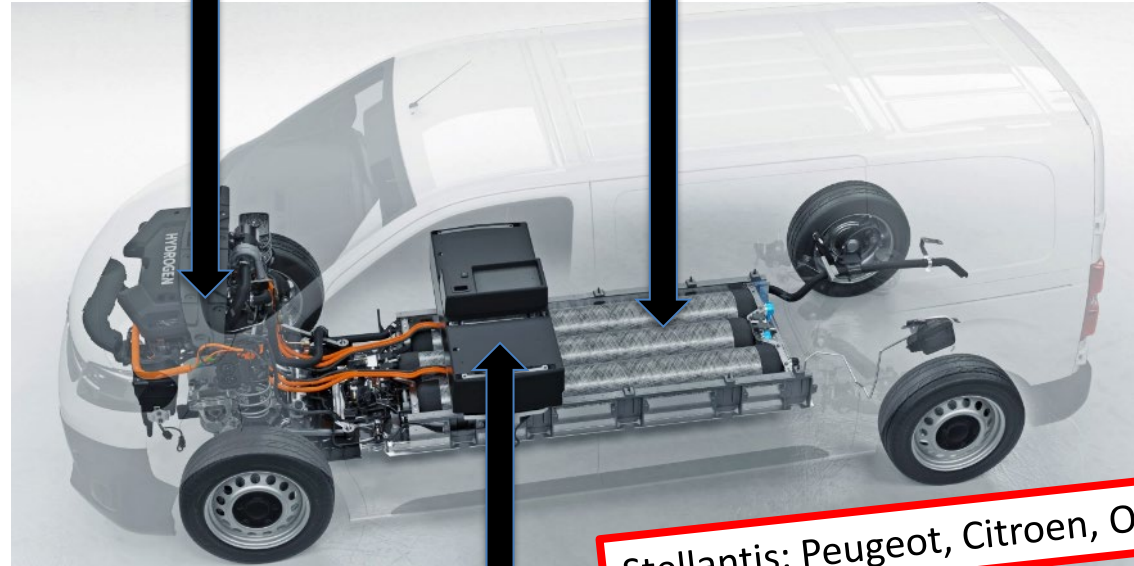
Lecture Outline

How can Hydrogen be used?



45 kW PEMFC

4.4 kg H_2

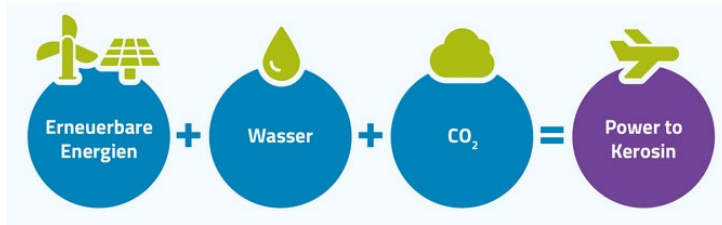


Stellantis: Peugeot, Citroen, Opel

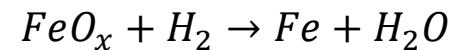
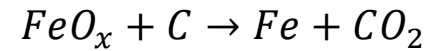
10.5 kWh battery

Lecture Outline

How can Hydrogen be used?



„Power-to-X“



Lecture Outline

1	07.10.2025	S0.13b	HYTECH 1	Hydrogen and Energy transition
1	07.10.2025	S0.13b	HYTECH 2	Hydrogen Production Overview
2	14.10.2025	S0.13b	HYTECH 3	Electrolysis - Electrochemistry and Thermodynamics
2	14.10.2025	S0.13b	HYTECH 4	Electrolysis - Kinetics, U-I-Curve
3	21.10.2025	S0.13b	HYTECH 5	Tutorial Hydrogen Production
3	21.10.2025	S0.13b	HYTECH 6	Tutorial Hydrogen Production
4	28.10.2025	S0.13b	HYTECH 7	Electrolysis - Membrane Materials
4	28.10.2025	S0.13b	HYTECH 8	Electrolysis - Catalysis, Electrodes
5	04.11.2025	S0.13b	HYTECH 9	Hydrogen Storage - Compression, Liquefaction
5	04.11.2025	S0.13b	HYTECH 10	Hydrogen Storage - Metal Hydrides, LOHCs, Ammonia
6	11.11.2025	S0.13b	HYTECH 11	Fuel Cells - Introduction
6	11.11.2025	S0.13b	HYTECH 12	Fuel Cells - Thermodynamics and Polarization
7	18.11.2025	S0.13b	HYTECH 13	Fuel Cells - Systems
7	18.11.2025	S0.13b	HYTECH 14	Fuel Cells - Materials
8	25.11.2025	S0.13b	HYTECH 15	Characterization Methods
8	25.11.2025	S0.13b	HYTECH 16	Characterization Methods
9	02.12.2025	S0.13b	HYTECH 17	Tutorial Fuel Cells
9	02.12.2025	S0.13b	HYTECH 18	Tutorial Fuel Cells
10	09.12.2025	S0.13b	HYTECH 19	Electrolysis and Fuel Cells: Material Level Degradation
10	09.12.2025	S0.13b	HYTECH 20	Electrolysis and Fuel Cells: System Level Degradation
11	16.12.2025	S0.13b	HYTECH 21	Power to Liquid
11	16.12.2025	S0.13b	HYTECH 22	Power to Liquid
12	23.12.2025	S0.13b	HYTECH 23	Lab-Tour
12	23.12.2025	S0.13b	HYTECH 24	Lab-Tour
12	13.01.2026	S0.13b	HYTECH 25	?
12	13.01.2026	S0.13b	HYTECH 26	?
13	20.01.2026	S0.13b	HYTECH 27	Repetition und exam preparation
13	20.01.2026	S0.13b	HYTECH 28	Repetition und exam preparation

Introduction

H₂ production

H₂ storage and logistics

H₂ Utilization

TBA

Why?



Goals for Lecture 1

Understanding of:

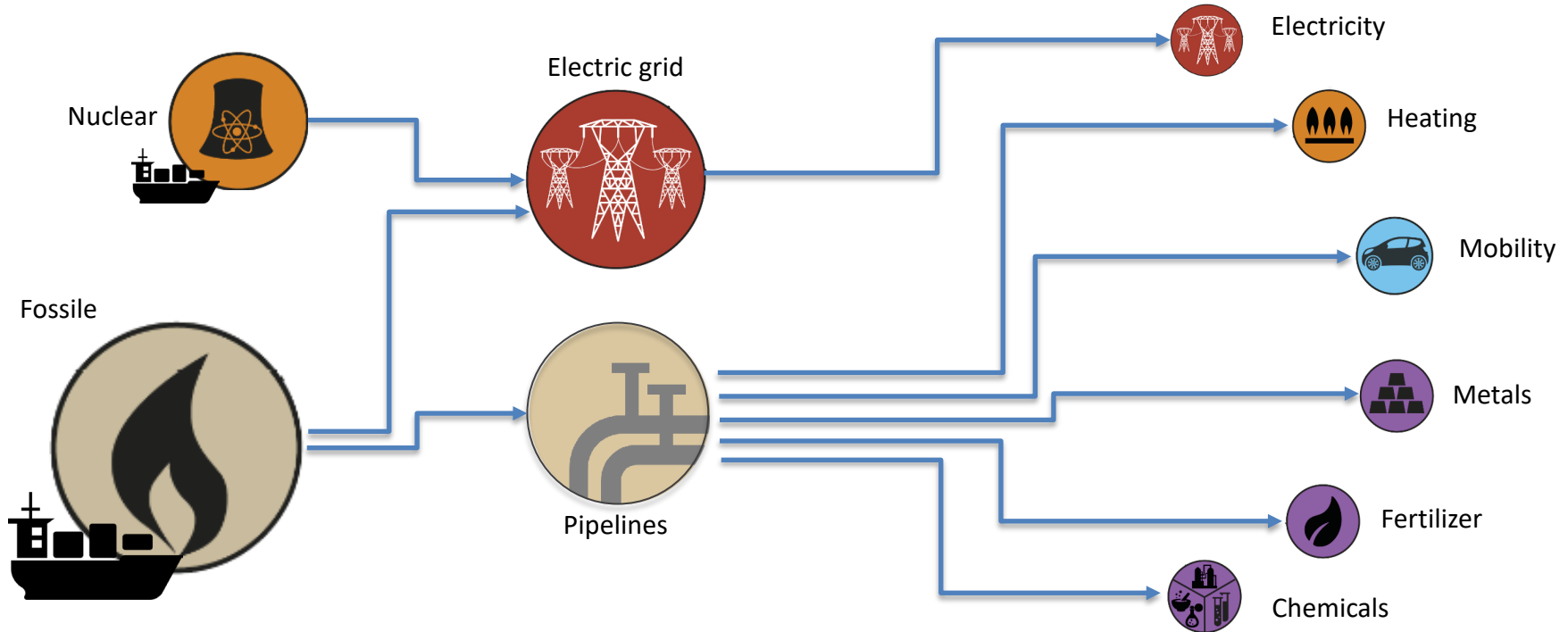
- How is our (german) energy system built?
- What's the plan for the „Energiewende“?
- Why will Hydrogen play a major role in the „Energiewende“?

Energy System ~ 1960

Sources

Grids

Consumers

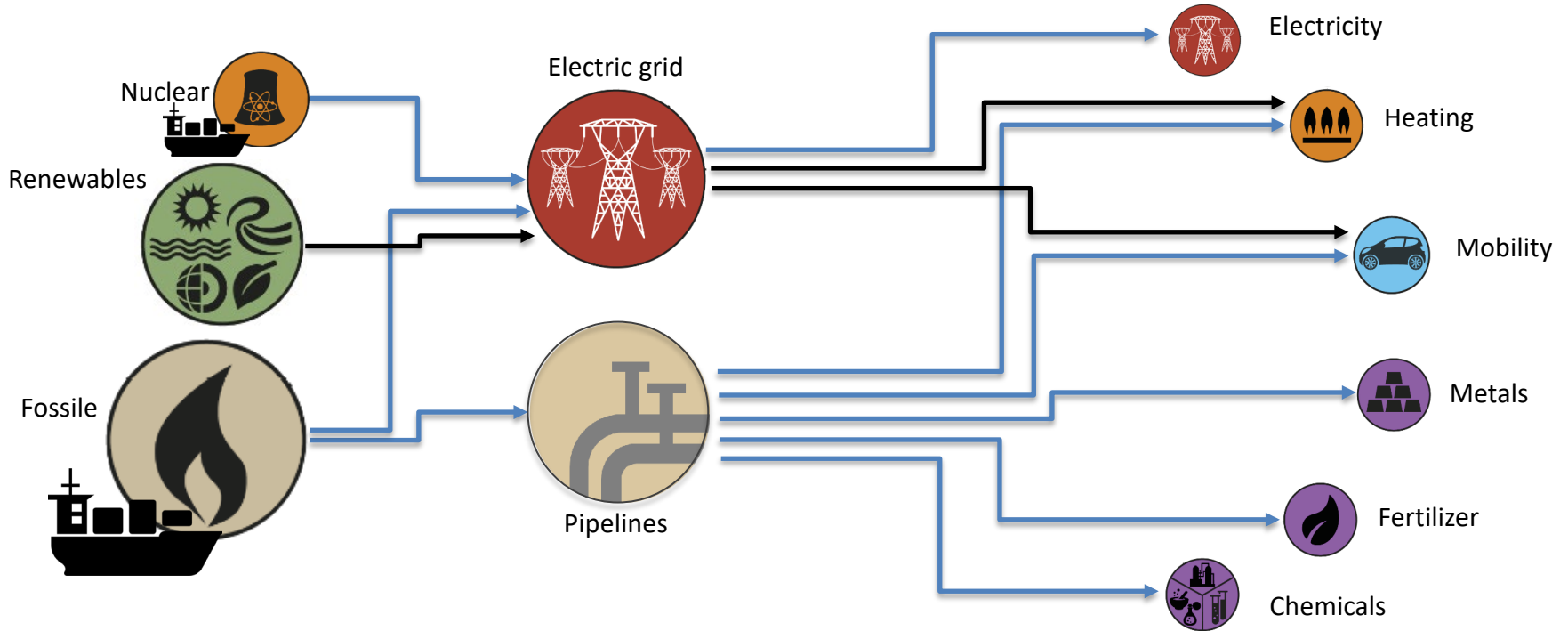


Energy System at the moment

Sources

Grids

Consumers

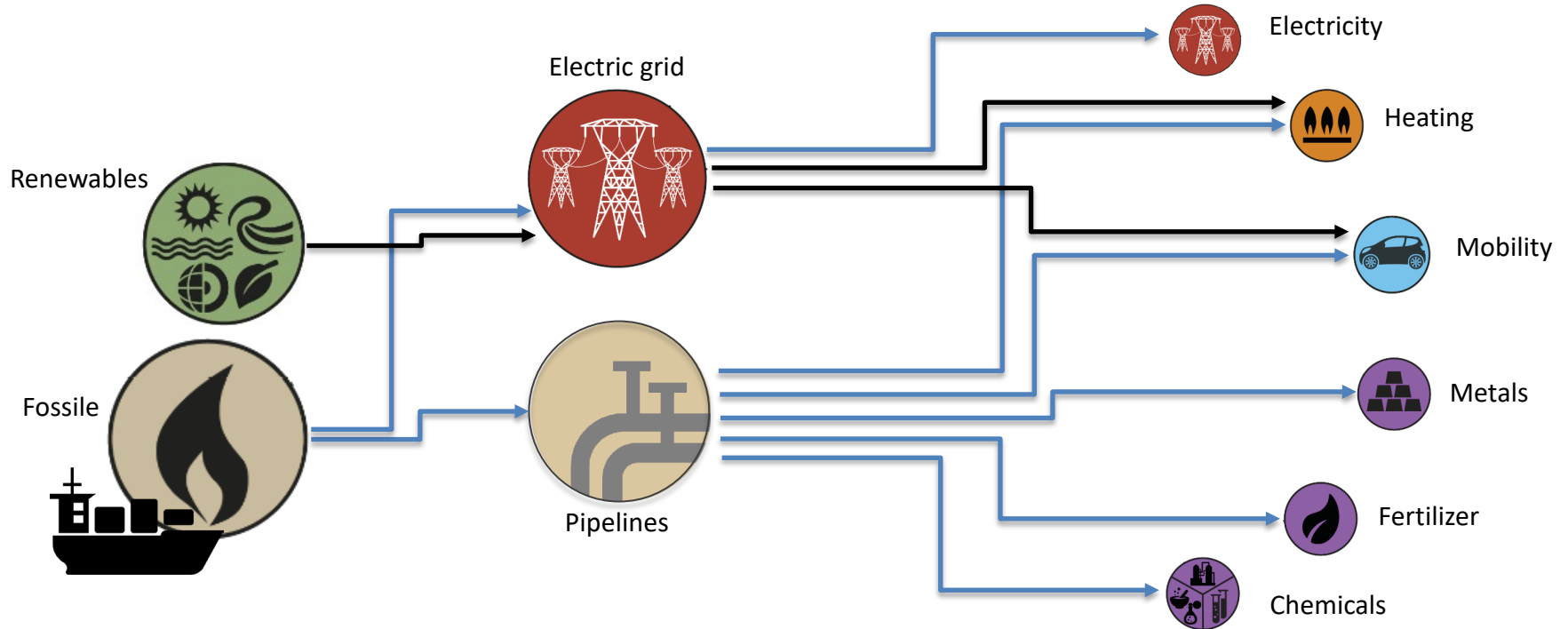


Energy System at the moment (update 2023)

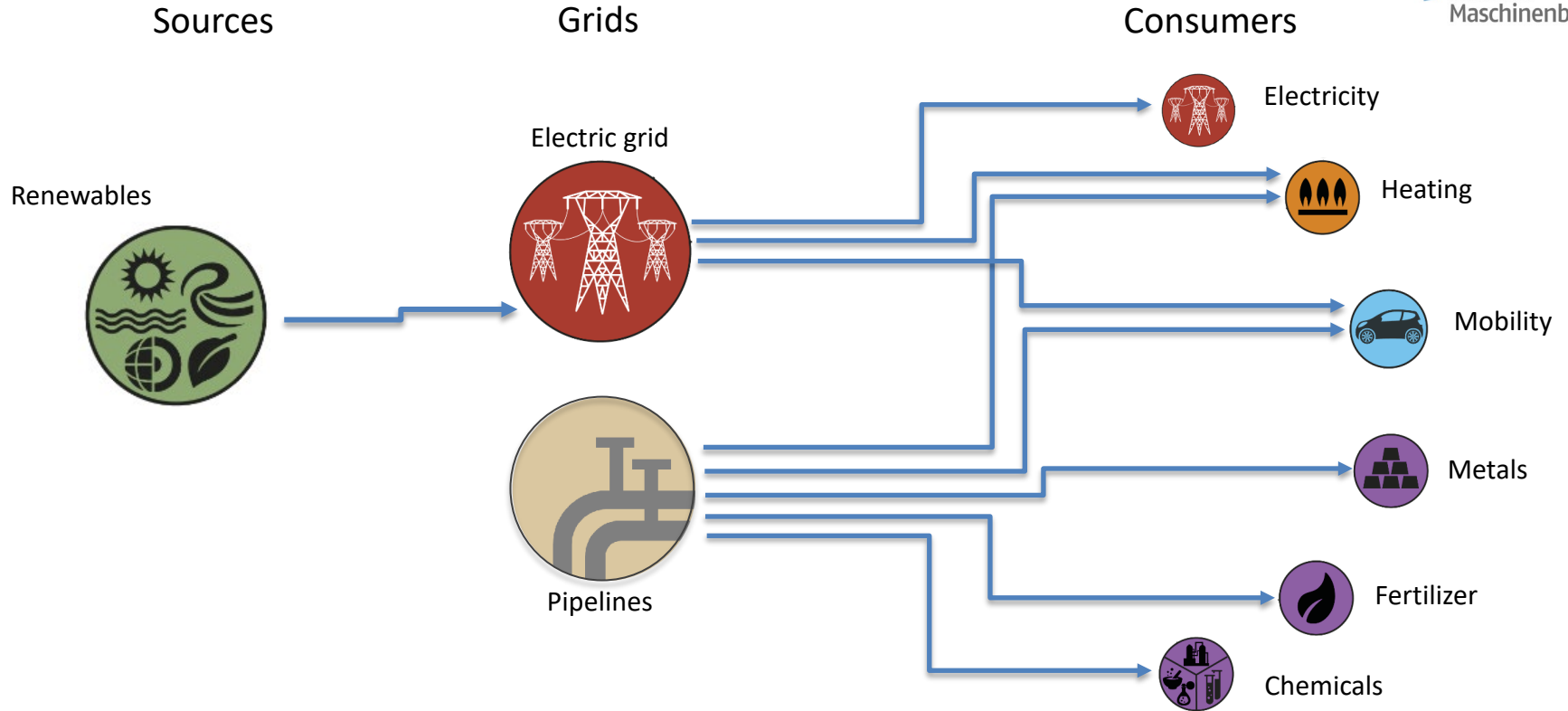
Sources

Grids

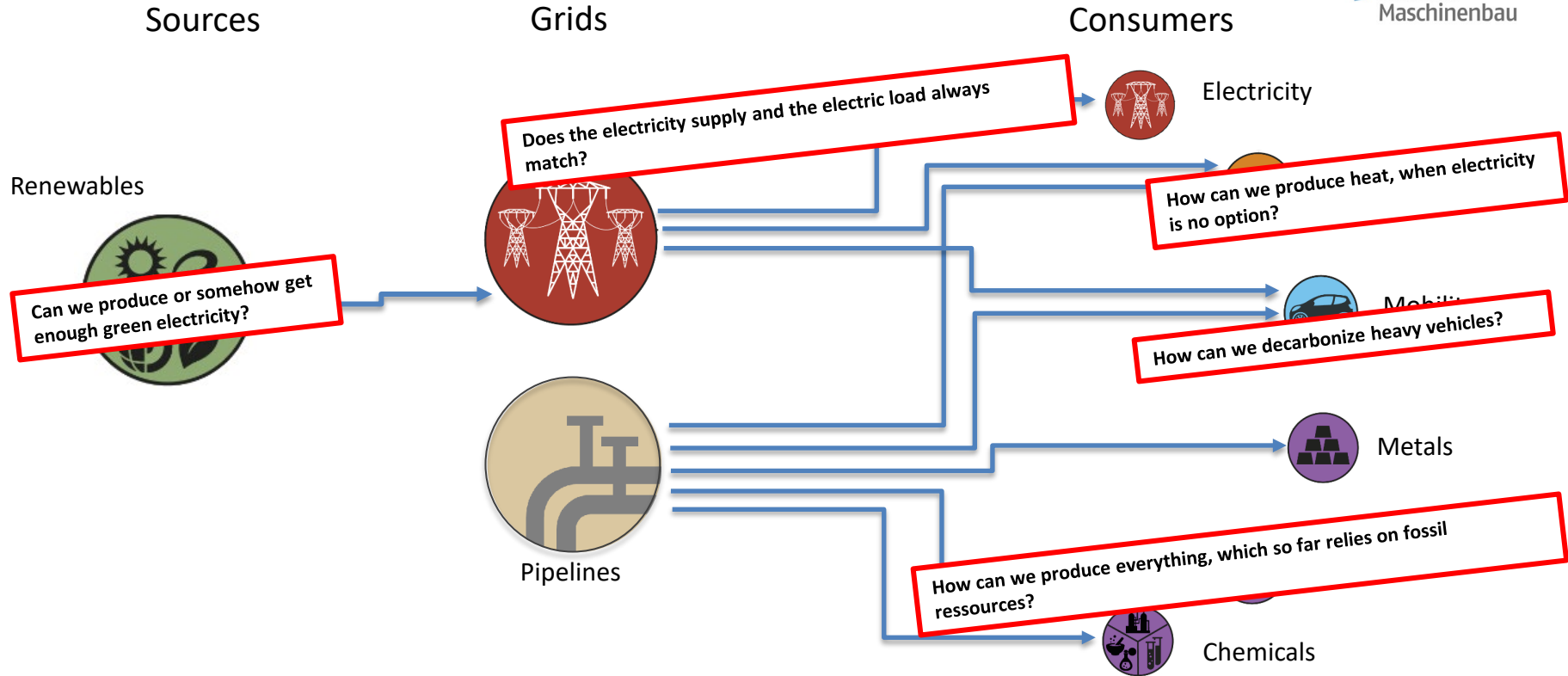
Consumers



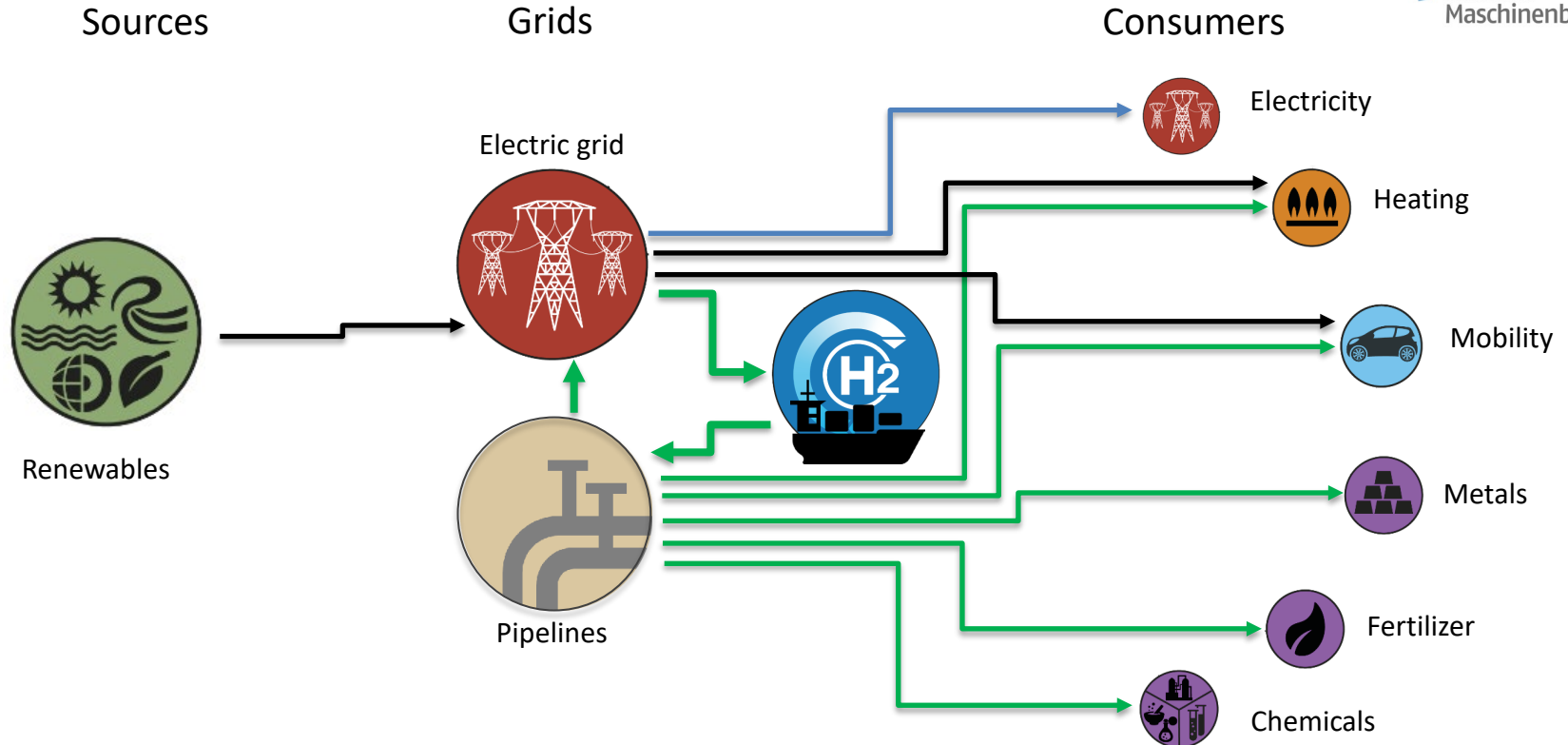
Energy Transition Means: No Fossile Primary Sources!



Energy Transition Means: No Fossile Primary Sources!



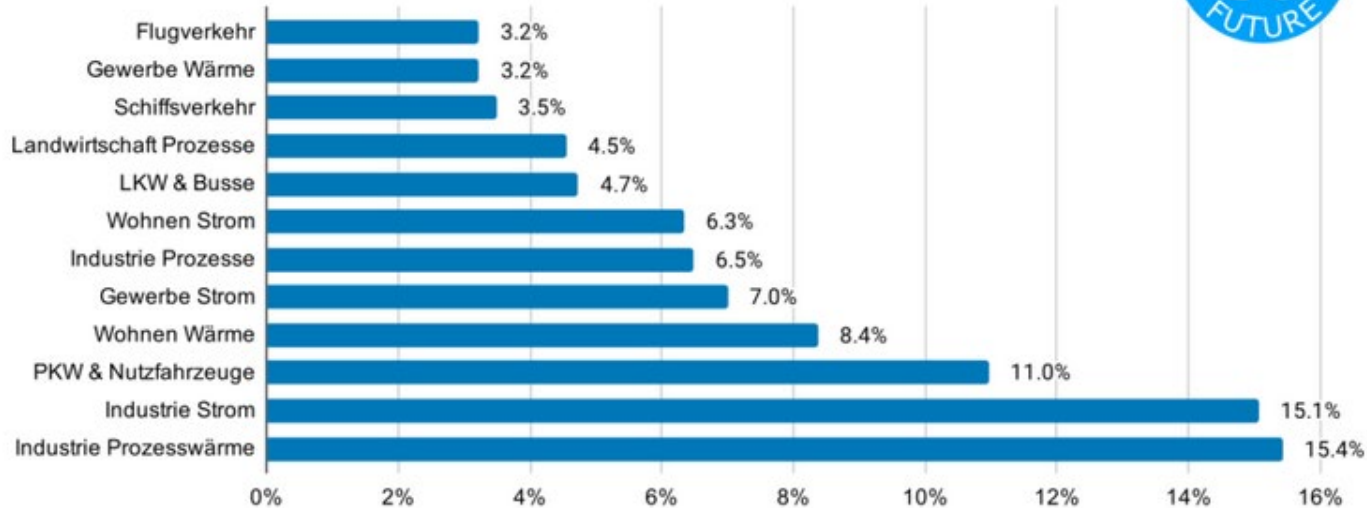
Energy System of the Future



Numbers: Why is Hydrogen a „must have“?



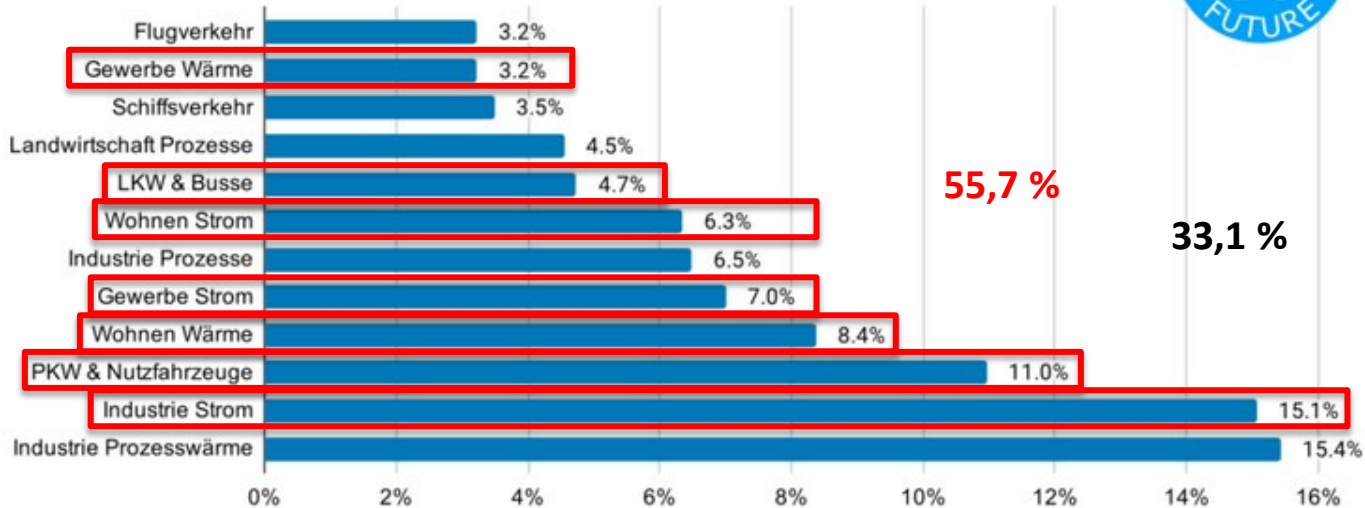
12 größte Treibhausgas-Verursacher in Deutschland in CO₂-Äquivalenten (GTP100)



Quelle: Eurostat (2018)

Numbers: Why is Hydrogen a „must have“?

12 größte Treibhausgas-Verursacher in Deutschland
in CO₂-Äquivalenten (GTP100)



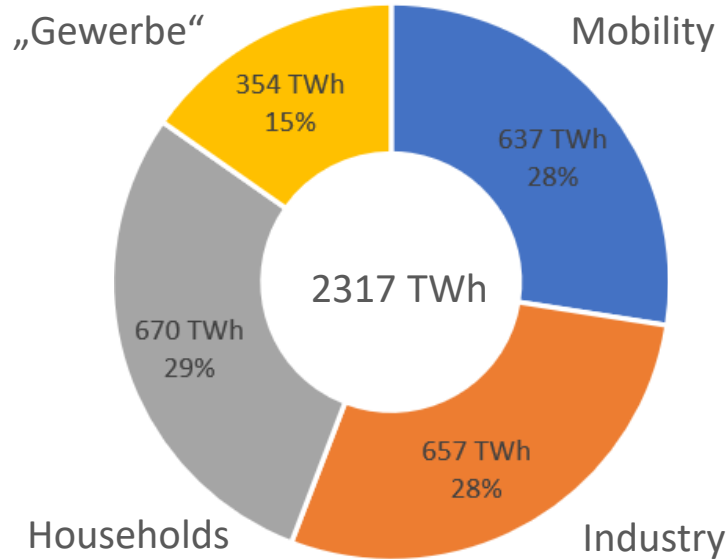
Quelle: Eurostat (2018)

- Green electricity unfortunately isn't directly applicable everywhere!



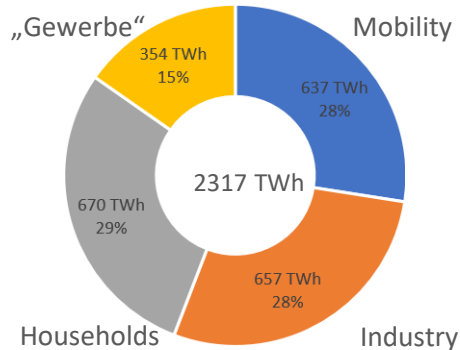
How much Energy are we talking about?

How much energy do we use, and where do we get it from?



„Energiewende“ and Energy Consumption per Year

How much energy do we use, and where do we get it from?



Example 1: Nuclear Power Plant: 1400 MW

- $2317 \text{ TWh} / 1400 \text{ MW} = 1.6 \text{ Mio.}$
- 2317 TWh: Would require 1.6 Mio. nuclear power plants if produced within one hour
- 2317 TWh: Would require 182 nuclear power plants if produced within 1 year

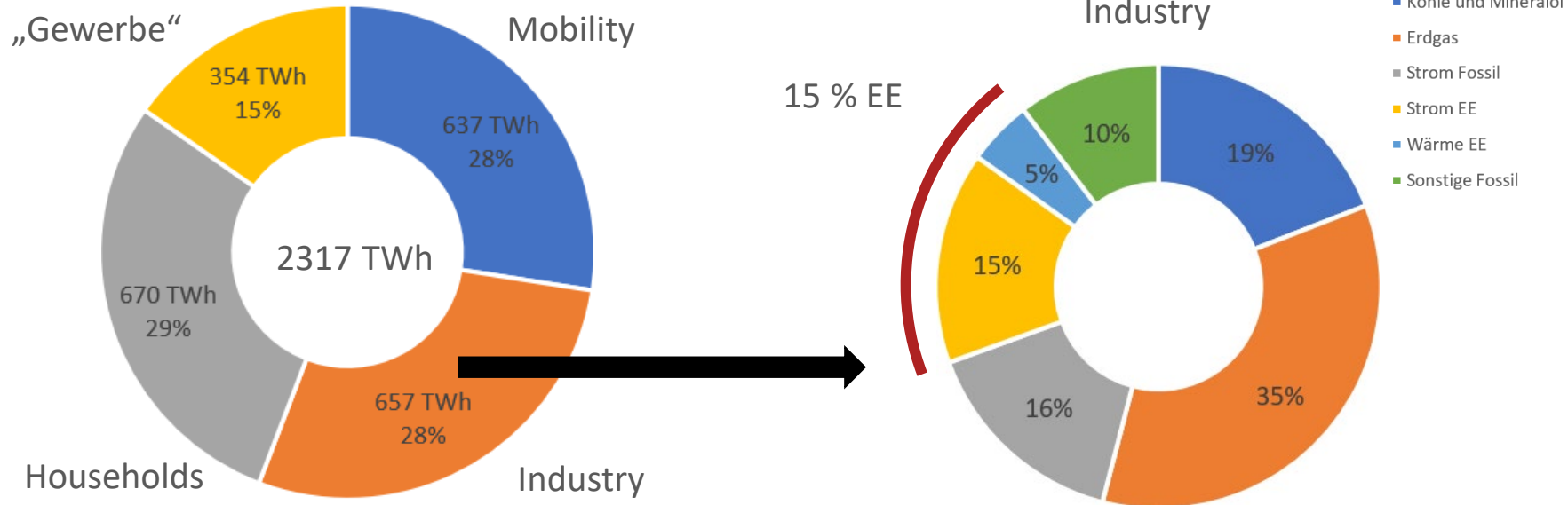
Example 2: Coal

- Heating value: 8kWh / kg
- 2317 TWh: 289.625 Mio. T

Umweltbundesamt auf Basis AG Energiebilanzen,
Stand 09/21

„Energiewende“ and Energy Consumption per Year

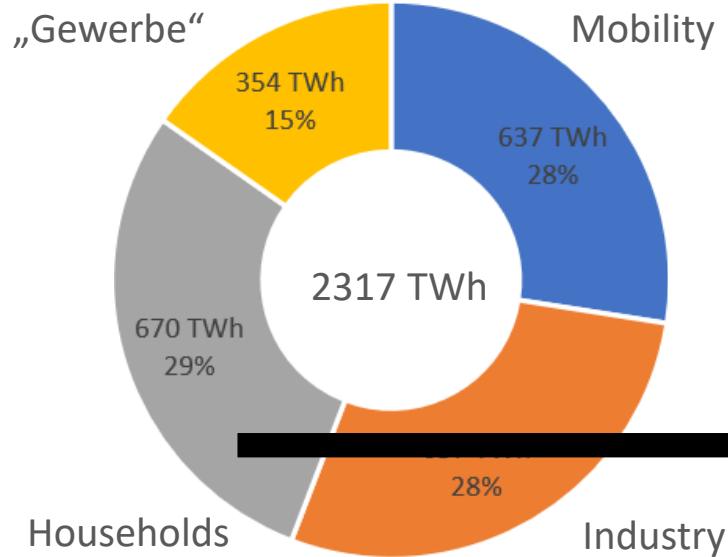
How much energy do we use, and where do we get it from?



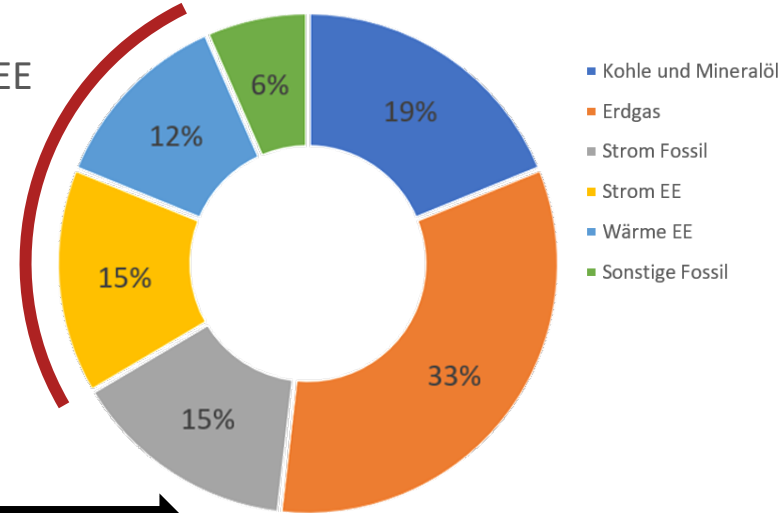
„Energiewende“ and Energy Consumption per Year

How much energy do we use, and where do we get it from?

Households

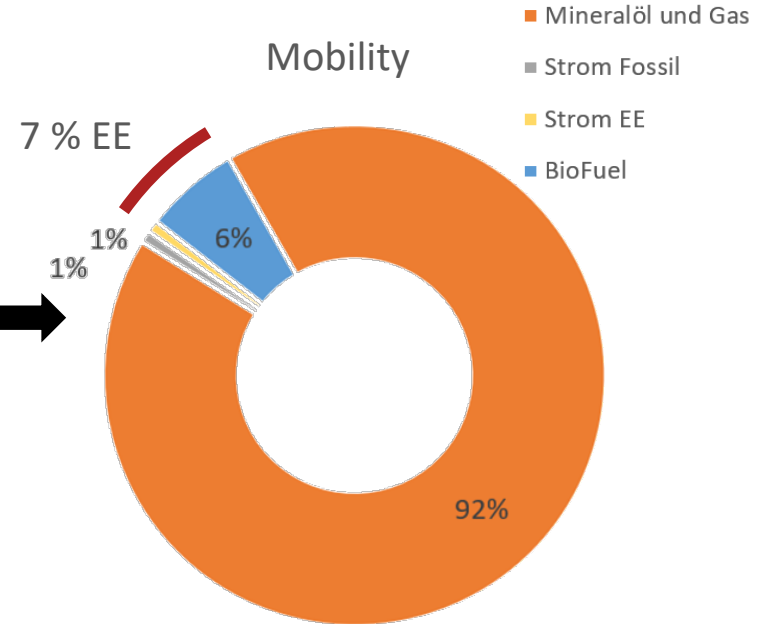
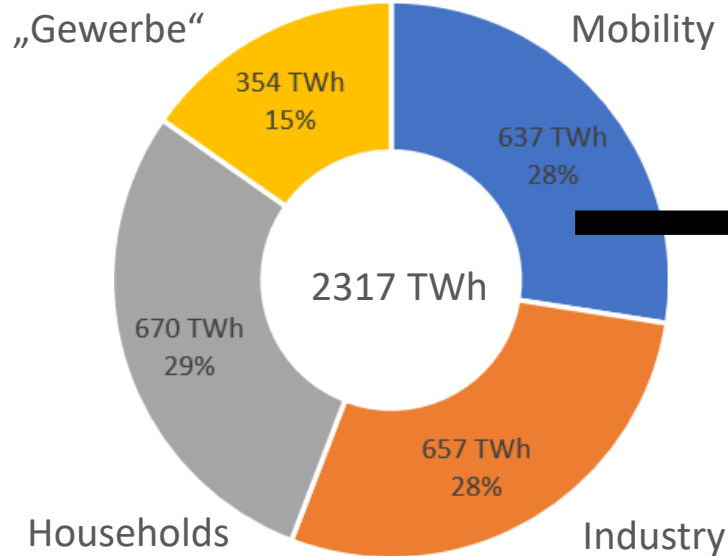


27 % EE



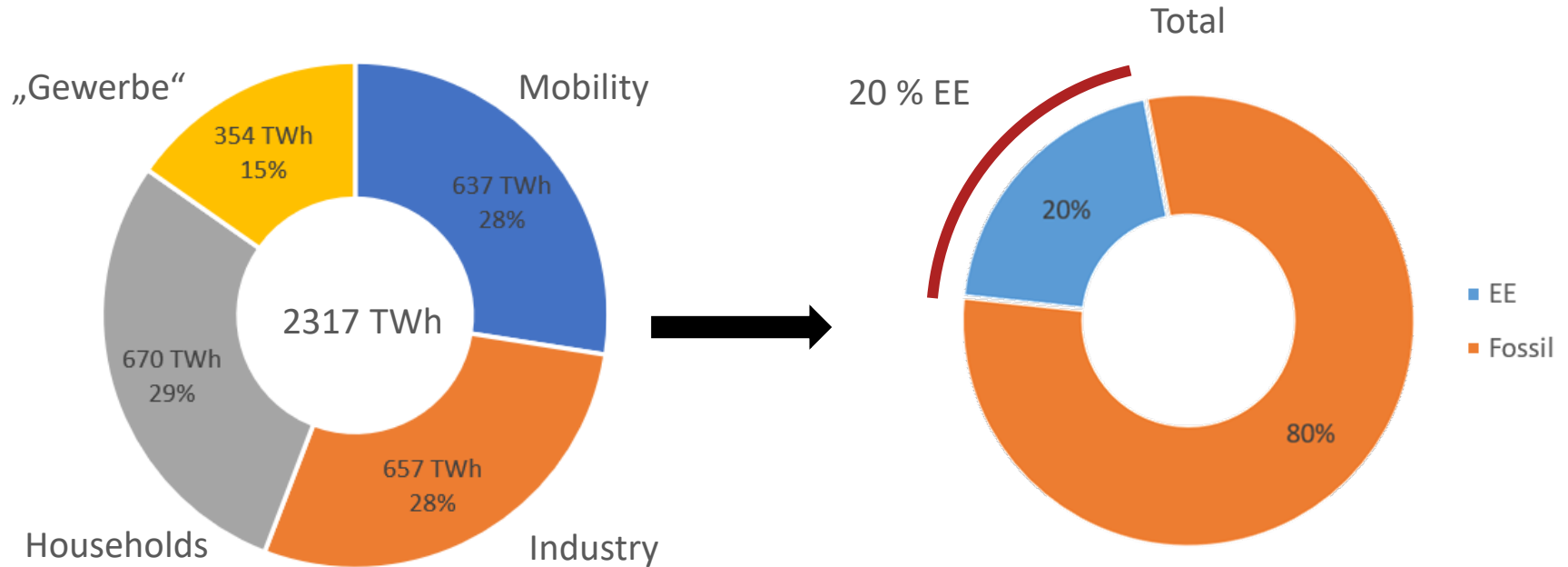
„Energiewende“ and Energy Consumption per Year

How much energy do we use, and where do we get it from?



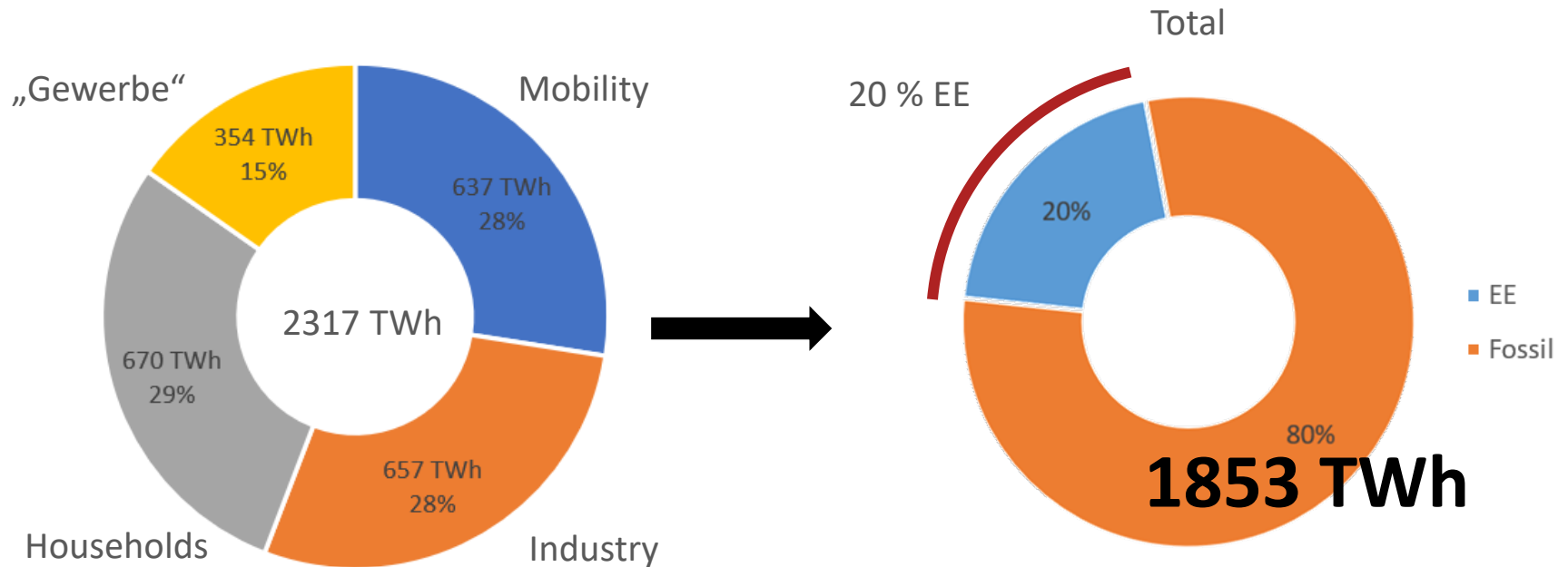
„Energiewende“ and Energy Consumption per Year

How much energy do we use, and where do we get it from?



„Energiewende“ and Energy Consumption per Year

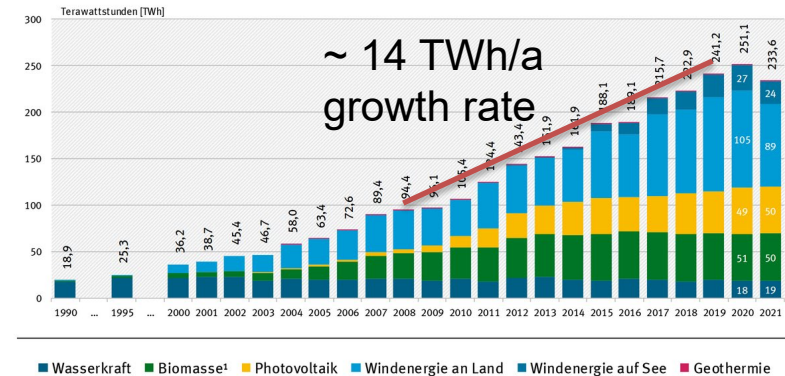
How much energy do we use, and where do we get it from?



„Energiewende“ and Energy Consumption

- Energiewende means substitution of 1853 TWh fossil energy in all sectors
- For comparison: 2021 produced 233 TWh clean electricity!
- „Ausbau“ is too slow
 - ~ 100 years

Bruttostromerzeugung aus erneuerbaren Energien in Deutschland
Entwicklung von 1990 bis 2021



¹ inkl. feste und flüssige Biomasse, Biogas, Biomethan, Deponie- und Klärgas, Klärschlamm und dem biogenen Anteil des Abfalls

Quelle: Umweltbundesamt (UBA) auf Basis AGEE-Stat
Stand 02/2022

- We have too little green electricity for a successful „Energiewende“

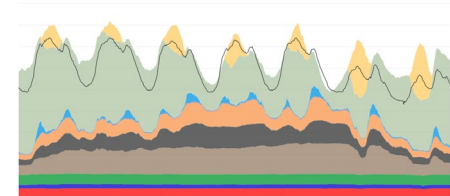
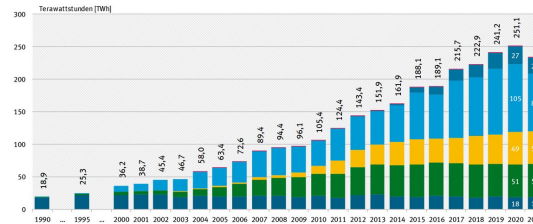
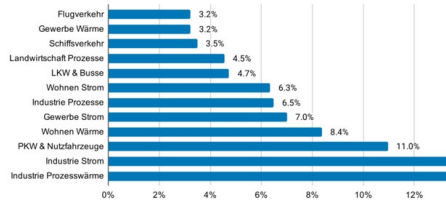
„Energiewende supply-demand mismatch“

- We mostly have green electricity when the sun is shining and winds are blowing

www.energy-charts.info

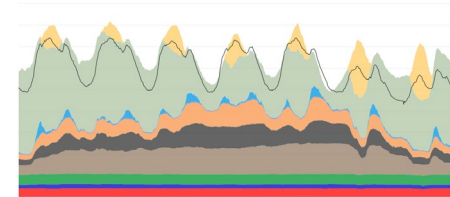
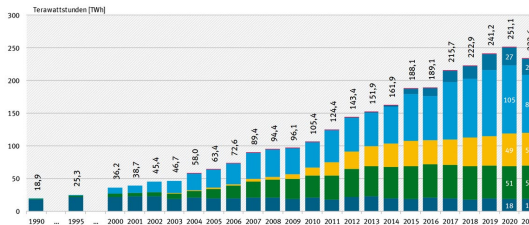
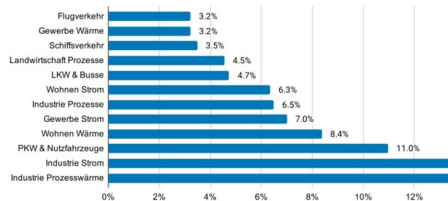
Current problems of electricity-based „Energiewende“ (summary)

- Green electricity unfortunately isn't directly applicable everywhere!
- We have too little green electricity
- We mostly have green electricity when the sun is shining and winds are blowing



Current problems of electricity-based „Energiewende“ (summary)

- **Green electricity unfortunately isn't directly applicable everywhere!**
 - Find green solutions for emitters which can't be electrified
- **We have too little green electricity**
 - Scale up local green electricity production as fast as possible
 - Find a way for importing green energy
- **We mostly have green electricity when the sun is shining and winds are blowing**
 - Scale up green energy storage

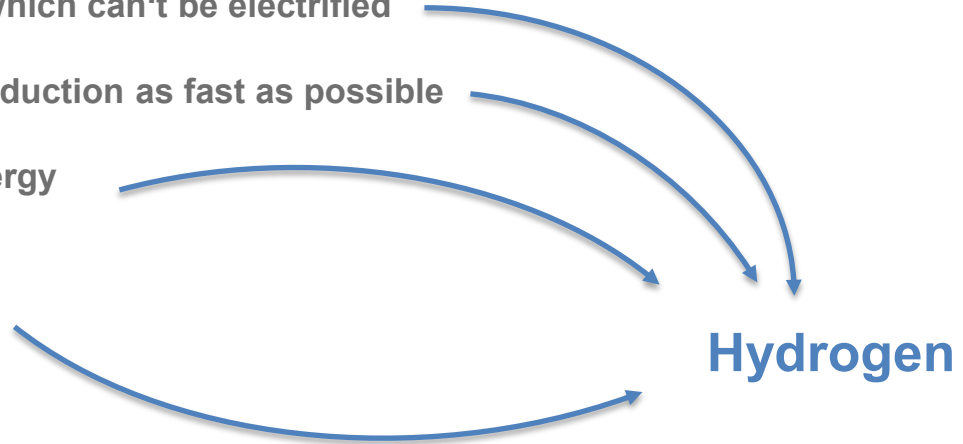


For a successful „Energiewende“, we need to...

- Find green solutions for emitters which can't be electrified
- Scale up local green electricity production as fast as possible
- Find a way for importing green energy
- Scale up green energy storage

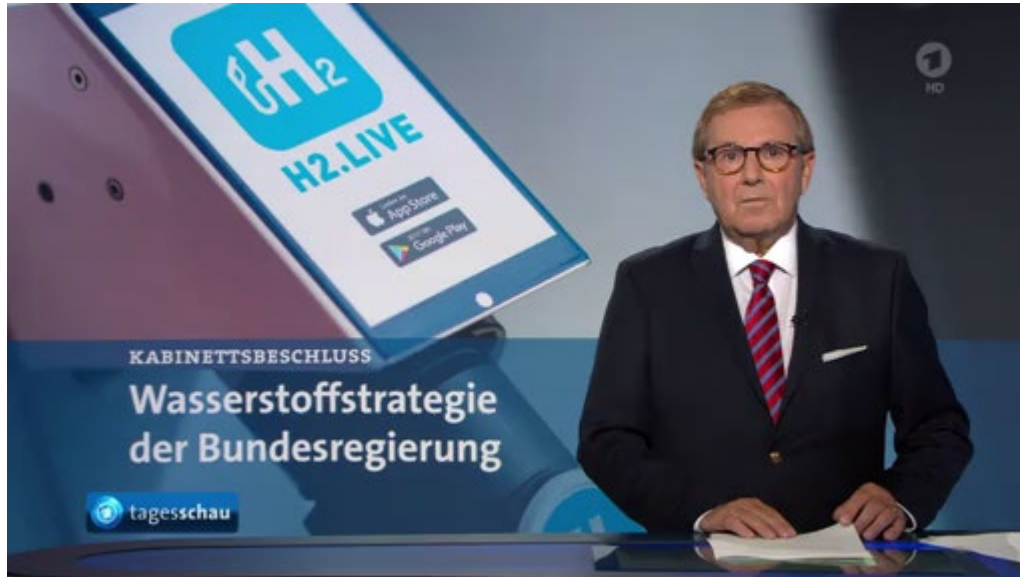
For a successful „Energiewende“, we need to...

- Find green solutions for emitters which can't be electrified
- Scale up local green electricity production as fast as possible
- Find a way for importing green energy
- Scale up green energy storage



German national „Wasserstoffstrategie“

This insight lead to the German national „Wasserstoffstrategie“ in 2020.



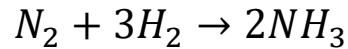
Tagesschau, 10.06.20

Find green solutions for emitters which can't be electrified

Chemicals (e.g. Ammonia)



~2 % of global CO2 emissions!

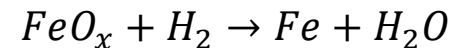
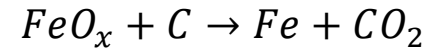


Green H2 instead of „grey“ H2

Steel



~8 % of global CO2 emissions!



Green hydrogen as reduction agent

Find green solutions for emitters which can't be electrified



tagesschau

Sendung verpasst?



Startseite » Wirtschaft » Unternehmen » Grüner Stahl: EU genehmigt Milliarden-Beihilfe für Thyssenkrupp



Grüner Stahl

EU erlaubt Milliarden-Beihilfe für Thyssenkrupp

Stand: 20.07.2023 14:44 Uhr

Für den Bau einer Anlage zur grünen Stahlproduktion soll Thyssenkrupp bis zu zwei Milliarden Euro erhalten. Nun hat auch die EU-Kommission die Hilfen genehmigt. Mit dem Projekt könnten fast 60 Millionen Tonnen CO₂ eingespart werden.

Find green solutions for emitters which can't be electrified

Heavy Duty Transportation



H2 fuel cells or direct combustion
instead of using fossile fuels

Aviation



H2 fuel cells or direct combustion
instead of using fossile fuels

Find green solutions for emitters which can't be electrified

Kirchheim

EU-Hürden für Brennstoffzellen aus Kirchheim: Politik soll helfen

Wirtschaft Auf europäischer Ebene werden den Brennstoffzellen-Pionieren von Cellcentric mit Sitz in Nabern derzeit einige Steine in den Weg gelegt. Grünen-Fraktionschef Andreas Schwarz sagt bei einem Besuch Unterstützung zu. *Von Thomas Zapp*

12.09.2023



Cellcentric-CEO Dr. Matthias Jurytko (r.) und Prof. Christian Mohrdieck (2. v. r.) zeigen der Gruppe mit Tayfun Tok, Felix Herkens, Andreas Schwarz und Muhterem Aras (v. l.) die ursprüngliche Brennstoffzelle für Autos. Sie wurde weiterentwickelt, und zwei von ihr treiben heute einen Lkw an. Foto: Carsten Riedl

BRENNSTOFFZELLEN-FLUGZEUG

HY4 fliegt mit flüssigem Wasserstoff weiter als zuvor

Brennstoffzellen mit flüssigem Wasserstoff zu betreiben, hat Vorteile. Das Flugzeug konnte doppelt so weit fliegen wie zuvor.



11. September 2023, 13:30 Uhr, Werner Pluta

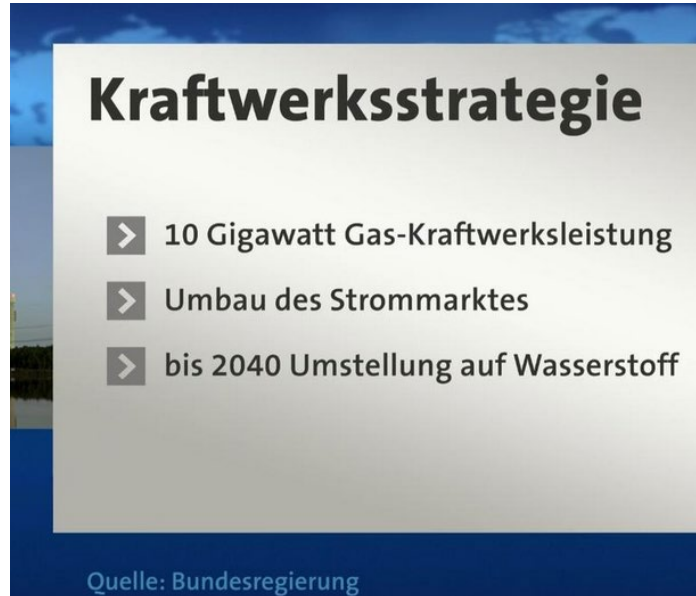


Brennstoffzellenflieger HY4: 1.500 Kilometer Reichweite statt 750

Das Wasserstoffflugzeug HY4 ist erstmals mit flüssigem Wasserstoff als Treibstoff geflogen. Flüssiger Wasserstoff hat einige Vorteile gegenüber gasförmigem.

Scale up local green electricity production as fast as possible

- In addition to the much needed „Ausbau“ of PV and wind, hydrogen power plants can add to a greener electricity mix!



Kraftwerksstrategie

- 10 Gigawatt Gas-Kraftwerksleistung
- Umbau des Strommarktes
- bis 2040 Umstellung auf Wasserstoff

Quelle: Bundesregierung



Find a way for importing green energy

- Importing electricity is very difficult (see Desert-Tec project)!
- Hydrogen (and hydrogen derivatives) are promising carrier for importing green energy!



Scale up green energy (electricity) storage



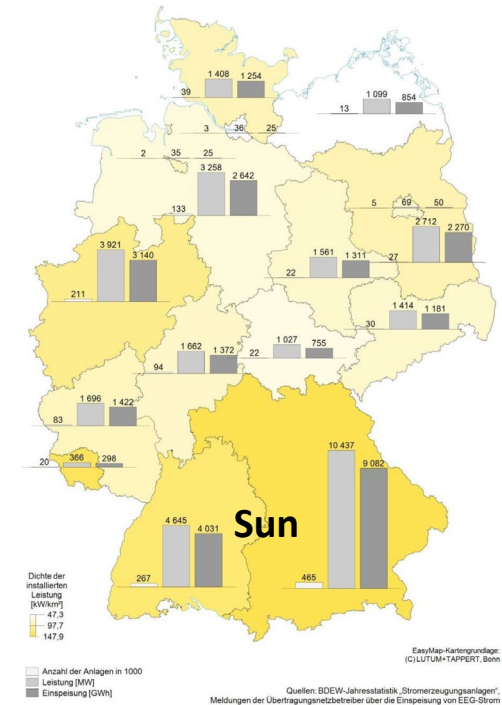
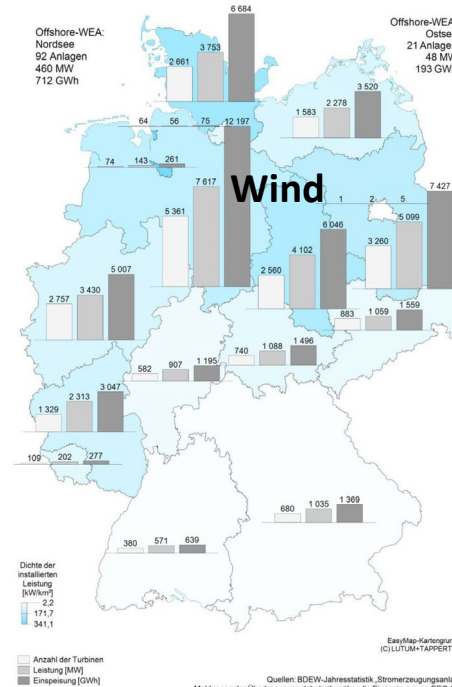
Speichern von Wasserstoff: Kaverne besteht Test zur Dichtheit

Stand: 18.02.2023 13:14 Uhr

In den unterirdischen Speichern für Öl und Gas in Etzel (Landkreis Wittmund) ist erstmals testweise auch Wasserstoff gespeichert worden. Der Kavernenbetreiber Storag spricht von einem Meilenstein.

Scale up green energy (electricity) storage

Hydrogen enables mobile energy storage



Scale up green energy (electricity) storage

Hydrogen enables mobile energy storage

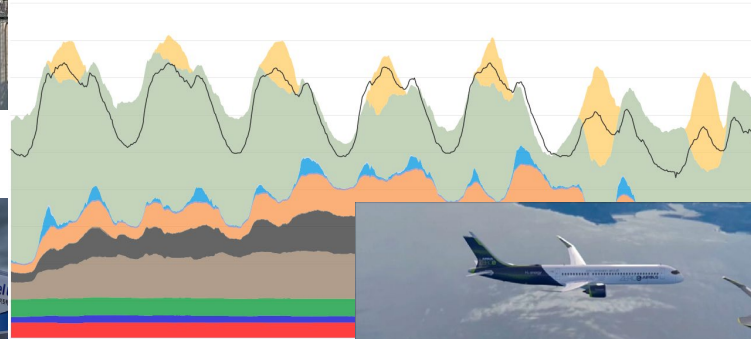
- H₂ pipelines by conversion of existing natural gas pipelines (repurposed)
- Newly constructed H₂ pipelines
- Export/Import H₂ pipelines (repurposed)
- Subsea H₂ pipelines (repurposed or new)
- Countries within scope of study
- Countries beyond scope of study
- ▲ Potential H₂ storage: Salt cavern
- Potential H₂ storage: Aquifer
- ◆ Potential H₂ storage: Depleted field
- Energy island for offshore H₂ production
- ★ City, for orientation purposes



Source: European Hydrogen Backbone initiative 2021

Hydrogen is needed!

We need massive amounts of Hydrogen!



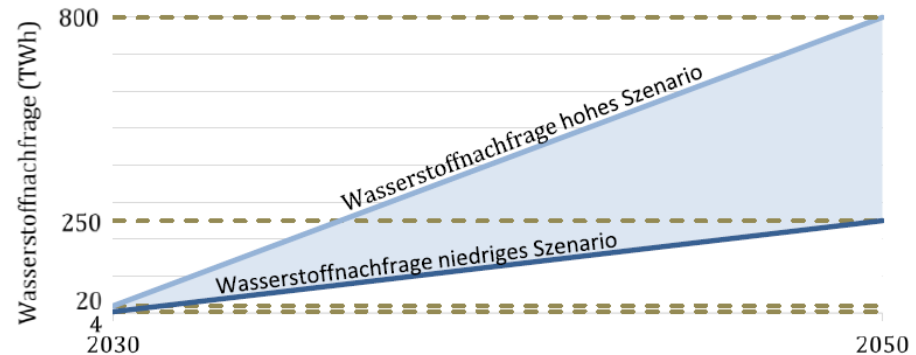
How much Hydrogen will we need in Germany?

„Technologieoffenheit“ makes a precise prediction very difficult

Today: ~ 60 TWh (chemicals)

2050: ~ 250 – 800 TWh

Green Hydrogen demand in Germany per year



„TWh“ refers to lower heating value (1kg H₂ is 33 kWh)

800 TWh_{H₂} are 24 Megatons H₂

How much Hydrogen will we need in Germany?

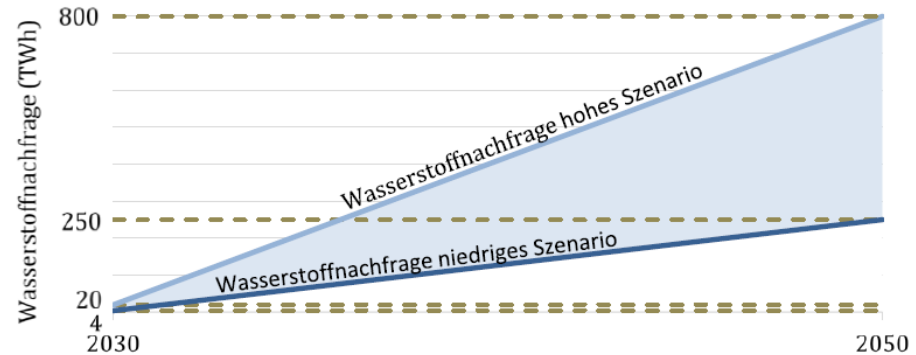
„Technologieoffenheit“ makes a precise prediction very difficult

Today: ~ 60 TWh (chemicals)

2050: ~ 250 – 800 TWh

Comparison: 75 Megatons
natural gas/a in Germany!

Green Hydrogen demand in Germany per year



„TWh“ refers to lower heating value (1kg H₂ is 33 kWh)

800 TWh_{H₂} are 24 Megatons H₂

Hydrogen gains political and public interest!

Energieträger der Scholz buhl



tagesschau24

Startseite ► Wirtschaft

25.09.2022, 10:43 Uhr



Handlungsreisender i
bin Salman.
(Foto: dpa)



H

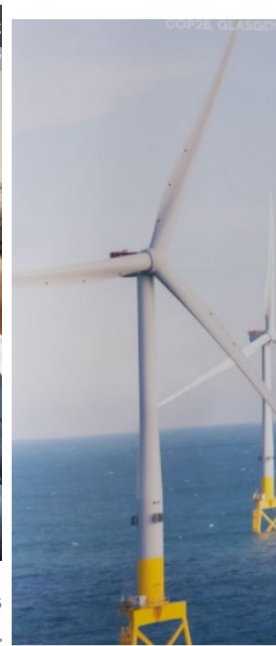
V



20.05



Ka



Bayerns Wirtschaftsministe

Kata stoffpartnerschaft mit seinem schottischen Kollegen Ian Hickey. Foto: Eine Neureuther/Striwn
Deutschland und Katar haben am Freitag eine Energiepartnerschaft geschlossen, die auch die
Zusammenarbeit bei "grünem Wasserstoff" voranbringen soll.



„Ich glaube an die
Wasserstofftechnologie.“

Friedrich Merz, MdB (CDU)
Im Gespräch mit den Zeitungen der
Funke Mediengruppe

Next: Production of Hydrogen

- **Reformation of Methane**
- **Gasification of Coal**
- **Direct splitting of Hydrocarbons**
- **Direct splitting of water (Electrolysis)**