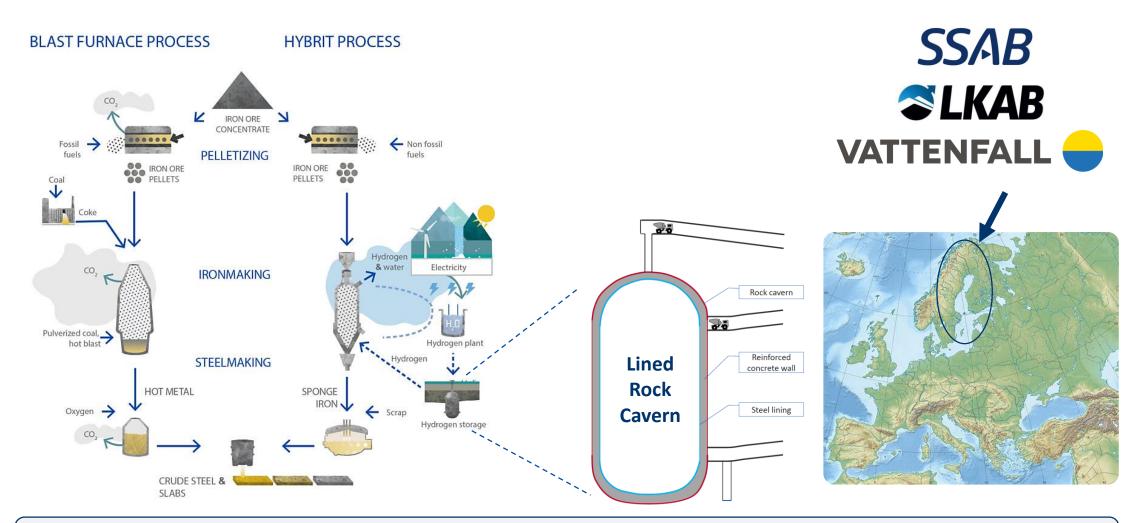


HYBRIT – System integration and flexibility





HYBRIT in short

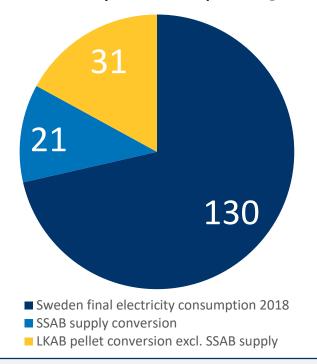


• **HYBRIT** = **HY**drogen **BR**eakthrough **I**ronmaking **T**echnology

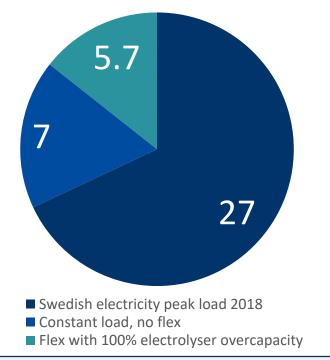


Order of magnitude – transition of Swedish ore-based iron/steel

Electricity consumption [TWh]



Power demand 52TWh case [GW]



- Reduce up to 35Mt of CO2
- +40% increase in Swedish electricity demand
- Minimum power demand can be reduced from 7GW to 1.3GW by storage flexibility



Scenario analysis with market feedback

North European power market simulation

- 2035-2055
- 51 weather scenarios
- Energy demand is compensated with 100% wind

Flexible 21TWh (40% in SE1)

- 180% electrolysis capacity [3.7GW]
- 7 days hydrogen storage [0.3TWh]

Flexible 52TWh (95% in SE1)

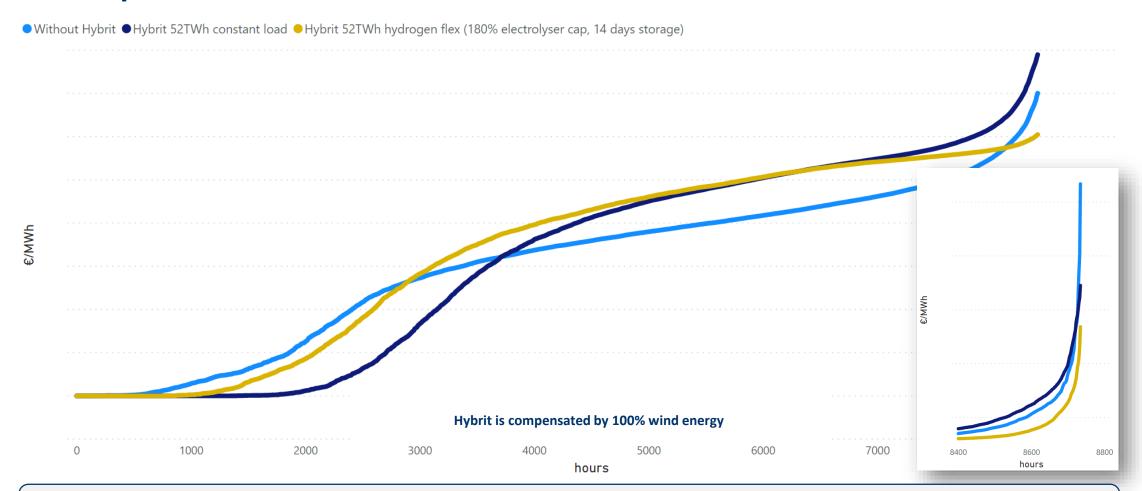
- 180% electrolysis capacity [10.2GW]
- 14 days of hydrogen storage [1.6TWh]



Flexible consumption can lower cost for Hybrit and increase the value of wind



SE1 price duration curves 2040: 52TWh

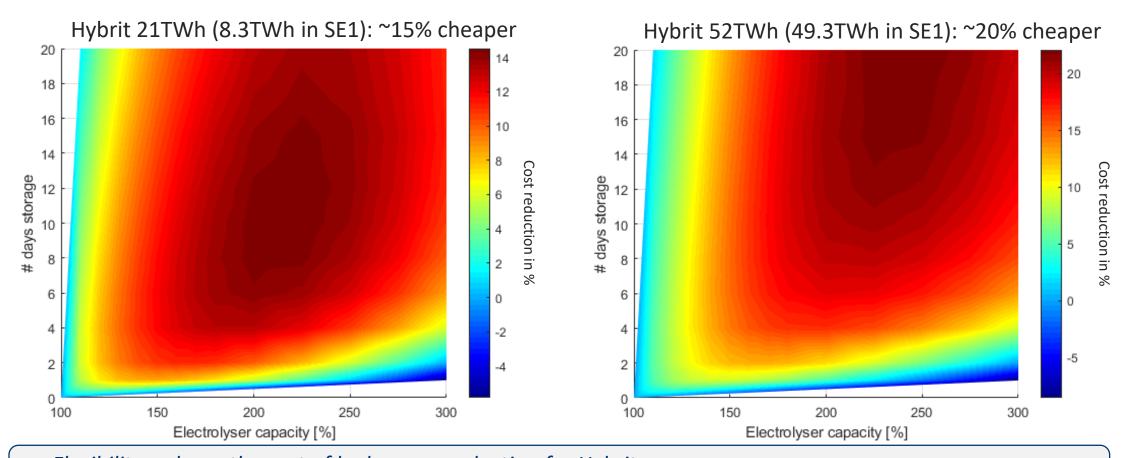


- Hybrit flexibility raises low prices and lowers high prices
- More wind increases the number of low-price hours



Hybrit cost reduction with demand flexibility

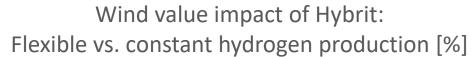
Analysis exclude grid costs

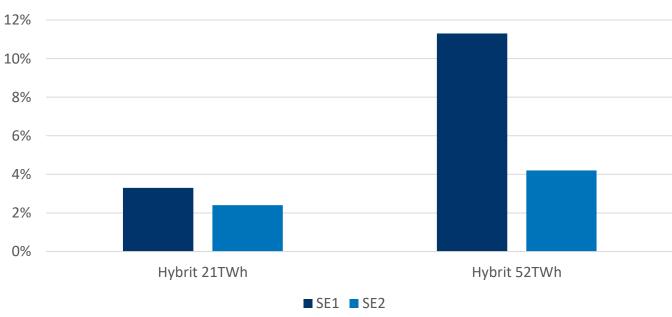


- Flexibility reduces the cost of hydrogen production for Hybrit
- Increased wind penetration increases the value of flexibility



Wind value impact of Hybrit flexibility







- Demand flexibility increases the value factor of wind
- Challenging grid situation between SE1 and SE2 in the 52TWh case



Integrative approach

- Partnerships enable a more attractive approach to value chain transitions.
- Industry flex can increase build-out of variable renewables, which in turn benefits the industry.
- Solutions are built for fitting into the next generation electricity system.



