







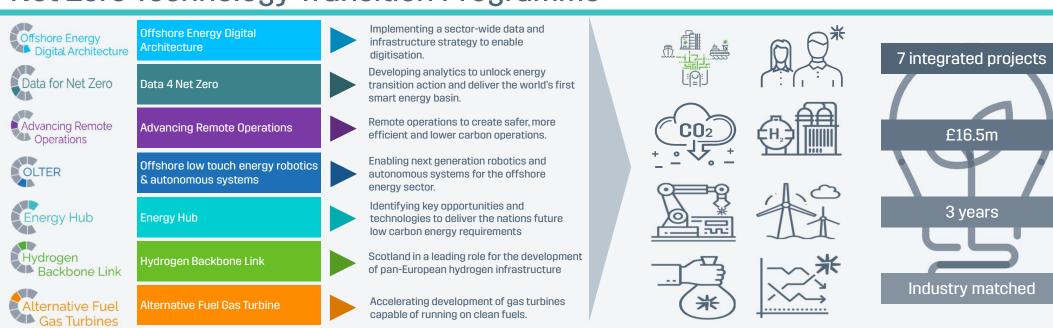






NZTTP-PRE-068-01

Net Zero Technology Transition Programme



NZTTP strong delivery year 1





Riaghaltas na h-Alba

































































SPRINT ROBOTICS







CATAPULT





ROBOTARIUM



DNV·GL



























































Industrial Data Hub













OEDA

OEDA Aims

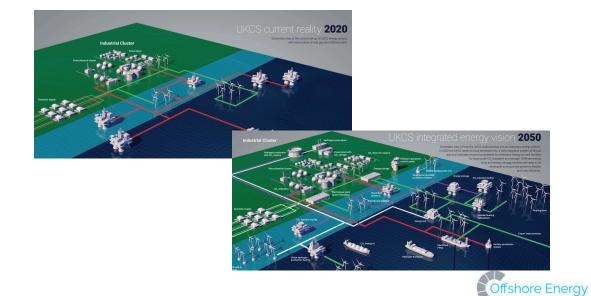
A sector wide data and digital infrastructure to demonstrate that we can secure, capture and transport industry data.

Using existing tools, techniques, and approaches required to successfully integrate disparate technologies and collaborate around industry data sets.

OEDA Key Components

Robust, adaptive, secure communications architecture - The development of the architecture design that supports the secure capture, and transport of data. Energy system data catalogue -Develop the design architecture that provides the visibility of data repositories.

Offshore energy data hub -Develop the architecture and potential operational systems design that will support the ability for any actor to gain appropriately controlled access.



Digital Architecture

OEDA – Summary

WHAT: Collaborate and make visible datasets and create a common data architecture that will enable a greater energy transition.

HOW: Palantir's Foundry system is chosen data platform for data catalogue and data hub.

WHO: InDhu, experienced solution providers using Foundry in aviation will be the lead delivery partner.

WHY: Drive collaboration and data sharing across the offshore energy sector.



CREATE A MODERN, DIGITALISED AND INTEGRATED OFFSHORE ENERGY SYSTEM

2: DELIVERING A COMMON DATA TOOLKIT

Actions

- Deliver an Offshore Energy Data Catalogue
- · Deliver the Data Sharing Fabric digital infrastructure
- · Facilitate data interoperability initiatives

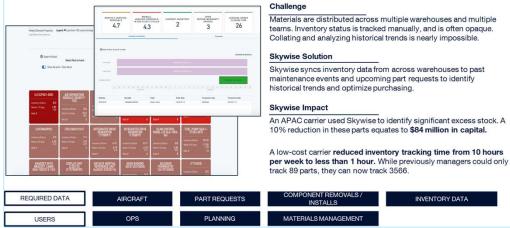




OEDA - Analogous Use Cases

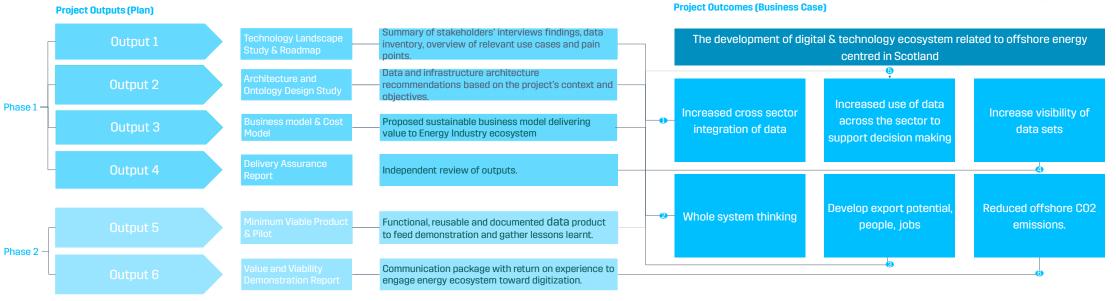














D4NZ Data Contributors













































D4NZ Stakeholder Advisory Group / Steering Committee

























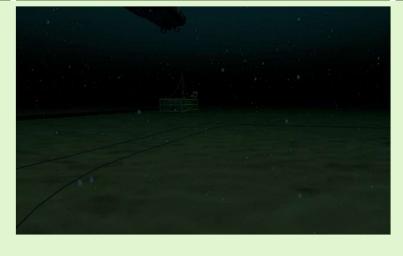


Key Objectives

Demonstrator of the world's first Smart Energy Basin Service that will:

- Connect the energy landscape at basin level and across sectors to support technical, and economic efficiencies
- Trial new technology and solutions in a virtual environment
- Utilise simulation, AI technology and algorithms to allow multi-disciplinary trade-off analysis for decision making

Three year collaborative project



Key Outputs

- Demonstrator of the world's first integrated Smart
 Energy Basin to accelerate net zero innovation at scale
- Full business case for a dedicated industry service for offshore simulation
- Anchor the supply chain by providing visibility of scopes, and promoting new ways of collaboration
- Promote better stewardship in the blue economy by managing inter-dependencies and common goal
- Build Academic expertise, Knowledge Portal and skills transfer





In collaboration with



D4NZ

Smart Energy Basin



Prof Richard Neilson – Centre Director Project lead

What?

A digital copy of UKCS, starting with the East of Shetland Region

Key Lessons

- Importance of cross industry input
- Data aggregation legal principles
- Ensure 'early wins' add value

What's next?

- Identify and capture specific data sets
- Incorporate more renewables case studies
- Demonstrate approach with exemplar area
- Launch Smart Energy Basin Demonstrator project

1. Decarbonising Decommissioning

2. Decision Making in Late Life & Decommissioning

3. Infrastructure Re-Use & Re-Purposing & Energy Transition

Key Output



- Examine decommissioning within emissions context
- Examine emission reduction measures and opportunities
- Model and optimise technologies/techniques
- Support supply chain in decision making for investmer



- Develop and integrate decision making tools
- officer stafful regulatory and process frameworks
- Prioritise decision making opportunities/targets
- Develop and run case studies and scenario
- Incorporate renewables system/case studie



- Establish a decommissioning timeling
- Understand regulatory context and challenge
- Model and visualise infrastructure interdependencies
- Examine ontimal reuse and renurnosing of infrastruct
- Map opportunities with potential for net zero

- Stakeholder advisory steerco inaugural meeting held
- Mapping East of Shetland cluster complete.
- Data in the NSTA's NDR data base
- South Basin of Port of Aberdeen already modelled
- Novel offshore floating wind system and detailed wave tank tests for scenario planning underway
- Collating data on emissions from decommissioning Campaigns
- 2.5/3 FTE personnel recruited

D4NZ



Al for smart technologies



Prof John McCall Centre Director / Project lead

What?

Accelerate the Energy Transition through AI / smart technology applied to Subsea and related Marine Sectors

Key Lessons

- Importance of cross industry input
- Data aggregation legal principles

What's next?

- Acquire more industry data
- Recruit more researchers
- Trial Pilot predictive engines
- · Draw alignment with ARO project
- 'Integrate' existing decision making process marine simulation capability
- Launch Smart Energy Basin demonstrator project

4. Energy Hub Body of Knowledge

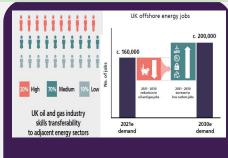
5. UKCS Offshore Workforce Planning

6. Floating Offshore Wind/ Fisheries Predictive Planner

Key Output



- Survey suitable platform for energy grid modelling
- Design abstract network modelling layer
- Model basic KPIs (demand balancing, Capex. Opex)
- Integrate with multi-objective optimisation algorithms



Data driven workforce model, algorithms and tools than can efficiently match a large multi-skilled North Sea offshore workforce through:

- Automated tactical planning of operational tasks
- strategic training and workforce upskilling/re-skilling -Multi-level modelling and optimisation
- Accurate demand forecasting



Smart planning system to optimise fishing / offshore energy activities/spatial patterns with net zero potential

- Stakeholder advisory steerco confirmed and inaugural meeting held
- The data contractual discussions with 5 key industry partners
- Preliminary engines under development.
- Models of a novel offshore floating wind system scenario planning underway
- Collating data snatial fisheries natterns
- Recruiting for x2/x3 FTE personn





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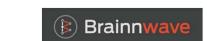




















Advancing Remote Operations



LEAD ROLE - NET ZERO TECHNOLOGY CENTRE



EQUIP

- Tools
- Knowledge and Approaches
- Playbook and Landscape Study



PROVE

- Technology Development*
- Pilot(s) and Field Trial(s)



INSPIRE

- · White paper
- Remote Operations Centre of the Future
- Events/conferences
- Website/Media/Video

LEAD ROLE - INDUSTRY



ADOPT

- Adopt new technology and support commercialisation
- Embrace a new operating mindset
- implement into operations

SUPPORTING ROLE - INDUSTRY

Phase 1 – what have we done?

ARO Web Portal

External face of

of deliverables



The widespread remote operation of UKCS assets

Key Objectives

Development of a centre of excellence and associated ecosystem

The development of next generation skills and expertise in remote operations

Phase 1 - Key Work Packages



Asset Evaluation Tool

▶ Remote Operations decision

Identification and quantification of remote operations opportunities

Configurable scenarios for

Aggregates asset data from NSTA



Remote Operations Playbook

Essential Remote Operations guidance

Distilled knowledge and insights from a wide range of

■ Includes RGU Workforce

Phase 1>>> Phase 2



Study

remote operations

Highlighting the different options for the function of a ROCF

across different energy

Cross-industry global overview of remote operations and centres

Technology market overview for

Pilot(s) and Field Trial(s)

Key Outcomes

Increased uptake of Remote Operations in the UKCS with a reduction in associated emissions

Protecting and creating high value jobs in Scotland

The establishment of the ROCE at the centre of a thriving ecosystem

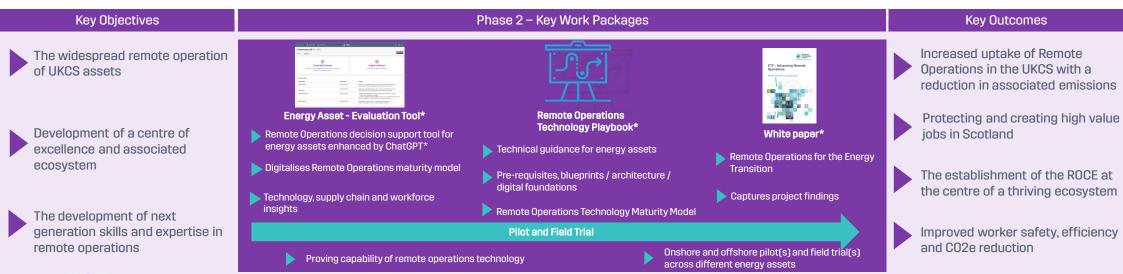
Improved worker safety, efficiency and CO2e reduction



Remote operations to create safer, more efficient and lower carbon operations.

Phase 2 – what will we do?







Remote operations to create safer, more efficient and lower carbon operations.

What's next?

- Landscape Study
- Phase 3 Remote Operations Centre of the Future



Provide an overview of the NS UKCS, the benefits of deploying remote operations and its role in the future of the NS, and highlighting study objectives/aims



Explore difference between remote operations, and remote operation centres and its varying types, and its core capabilities/functions



Collecting best practices, policies and key learnings across O&G markets, identifying characteristics



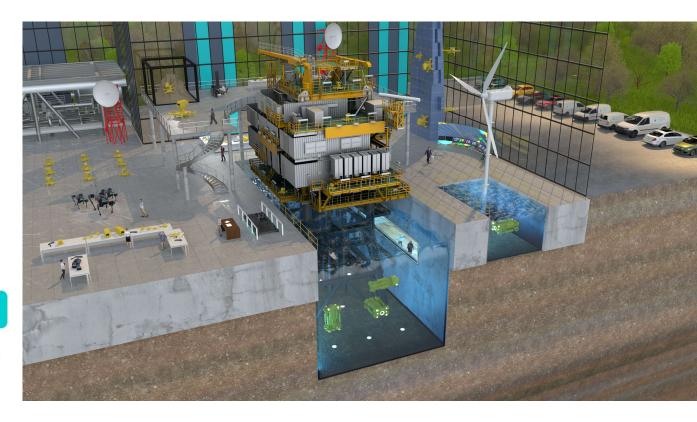
factors and challenges across adjacent industries



Collecting remote operations technologies, best practices, success regions and industries are applied to the UKCS



What can NZTC help with adoption and scale of remote operations of the future in the North Sea?





















































NZTTP Programme Key Workstreams

RAS Service

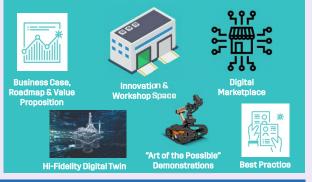
Competency Hub

Data Hub

Phase 1 **→** 12 months



Phase 2 **→** 24 months



www.olter.co.uk

www.linkedin.com/company/olter-robotics-and-autonomous-systems/

Key Outcomes

- Dedicated Centre for Industrial
 Offshore Energy RAS with 2
 Technical Hubs (Data and
 Competency Hubs)
- Digital Marketplace (relating to payload sensor algorithms)
- Hi-Fidelity Digital Twin
 Environment to simulate and test new RAS vehicles
- Knowledge Portal



OLTER provides the benchmark for development and use of reliable, on-demand, standardised autonomous systems.





Key Workstreams

RAS Service

Competency Hub

Data Hub

Landscaping Study & Economic Impact Analysis



Deloitte & OLTER Consortium

Key Findings

Barriers to RAS development, deployment and commercialisation

- Fragmented approach
- · Lack of safety and assurance during development prevents deployment
- Data sharing barriers
- · Lack of clear definition into what 'good' looks like to satisfy regulators
- Lack of common technology testing methodologies
- · Lack of collaboration between ecosystem entities, which limits the scalability of RAS
- Funding focusses on innovation, rather than facilitating progression from development to wide-scale applicability

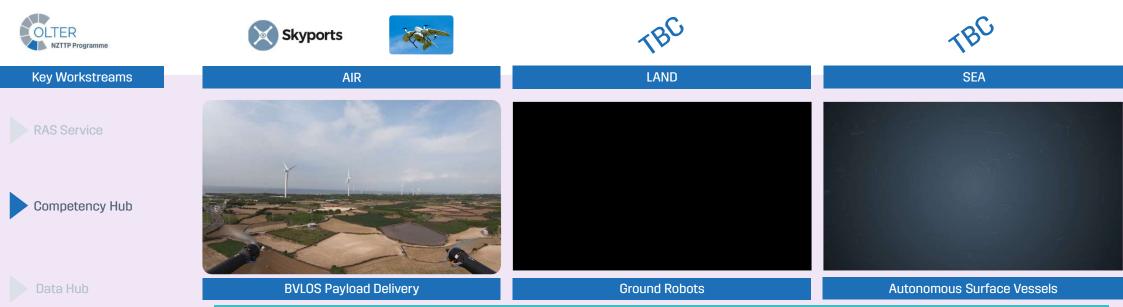
Gap in the market identified

Delivering an investible Business Case, Roadmap & Value Proposition



OLTER provides the benchmark for development and use of reliable, on-demand, standardised autonomous systems.







OLTER provides the benchmark for development and use of reliable, on-demand, standardised autonomous systems.

Onshore & Offshore Demonstrations, Technical Papers & Best Practice Development



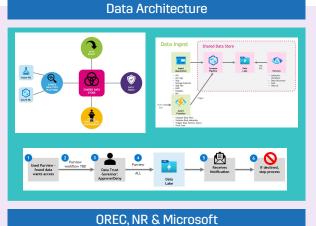


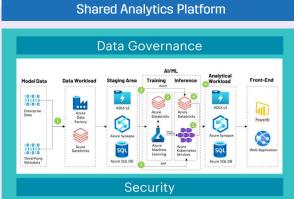


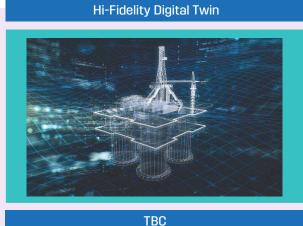
RAS Service

Competency Hub

Data Hub







Developing a common approach across the offshore energy industry for collection, ingestion, sharing and storing of RAS data.

Accenture



OLTER provides the benchmark for development and use of reliable, on-demand, standardised autonomous systems.





Dedicated Centre for Industrial Offshore Energy RAS



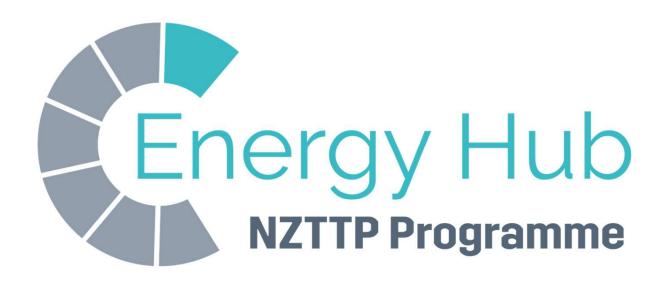
Key Outcomes

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ETF Energy Hub

Energy Hub

Energy hubs will utilise renewable and alternative fuels at scale.

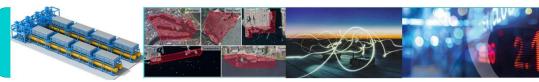
sources, to produce green hydrogen

The production, storage and transportation of zero carbon fuels play a key role in decarbonising heavy industry and are fundamental to the transition to net zero

Key Objectives

- Creating clean energy hubs across the UK will contribute towards new jobs and leverage existing skills and resources to power the energy transition.
- Understanding of the developing energy ecosphere Where and when of the energy vectors
- Specific market challenges, opportunities and locations Oil and Gas market decarbonisation Marine fleet replacement fuels
- What do the future energy needs require investment in NOW to make the future ambition reality.



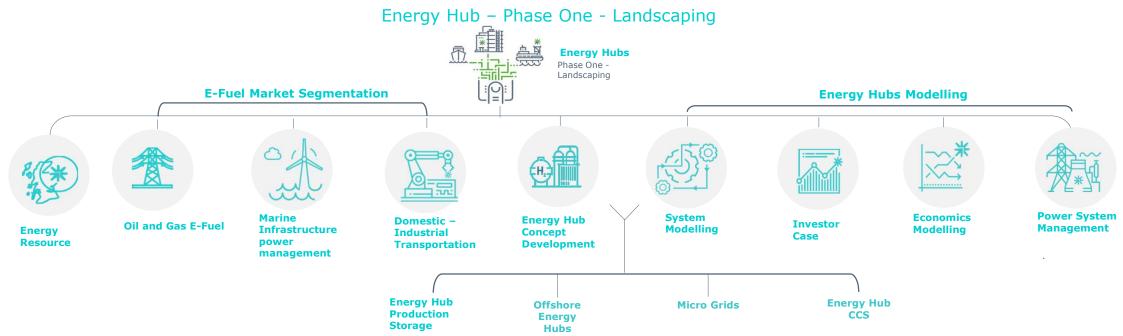


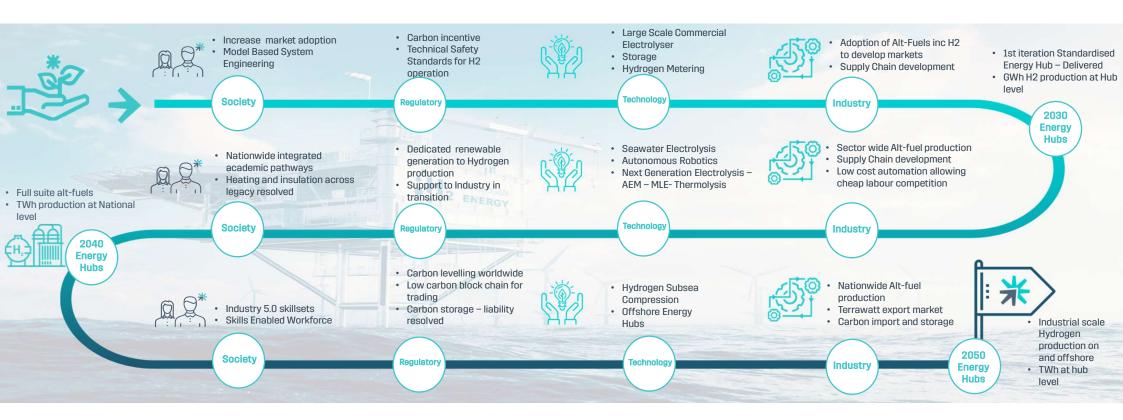
Phase 1 Deliverables

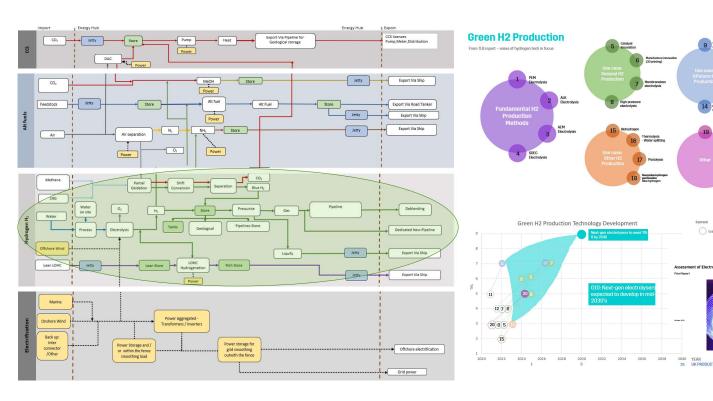
- Market segmentation analysis of the potential opportunities for alternative fuels across Scotland.
- Energy resources as vectors What do we have, what is being developed- what do we need.
- Energy Hub full multi train concept development
- Suite of modelling tools to shape requirements and adjust and refine through life to support decision making
- investment case development

Phase 2 Deliverables

- Key enabling technology identification
- Pilot Studies.
- Early adopter fuel market identification supply chain implementation
- Development of business case for strongest Energy Hub candidates
- Detailed Investment case to support creation of Scottish Energy Hub for Hydrogen Production







Phase Two of Energy Hubs-

Deliver R&D programmes developing technology required to deliver and operate an energy hub combined wit prototype testing

- Move away from Studies and into "doing stuff"
- Hydrogen
 Ammonia/
 - Ammonia/E-Methanol

Technology

- PEM/ALK Electrolysers
- · Desalination- Sea Water
- Storage

Concept FEED to FEED- preferred conceptScalable to TW/h H2 (timeframe?)

• Identify & pilot prototype technologies with largest potential in scale up

Delivery























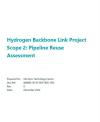




nationalgrid

H2BL Reports











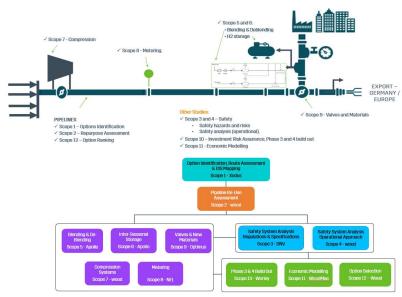












Hydrogen Backbone Link

NZTTP Programme





























H2BL Report Summaries



Scope 1 - Options, Routes & GIS

- 2 new offshore pipelines options plus one part re-use case
- New pipelines assume 100% H2
- · 2,5 and 10GW sizing undertaken
- £2.7BN CAPEX for base case



Scope 2 - Pipeline Reuse

- Reuse assessment completed in line with ASME B31.12 following Prescriptive and Performance based methods
- SIRGE and CATS lines considered for reuse – both technically feasible in line with ASME code, Option A only.



Scope 3 - Safety Systems (Regulations)

- Specification and regulations for onshore pipes well understood
- Offshore regs & specs under development – H2PIPE
- Green Hydrogen at Scale group established to support understanding of safety aspects



Scope 4 - Safety Systems (Operational)

- Hydrogen poses additional risks when compared to natural gas across a number of operational safety areas
- Detonation, Detection &
 Embrittlement inspection tools
 needed



Scope 5 - Blending / De-blending

- Blending better understood technologies all need scaled up
- De-blending needs more work 2 technologies identified but not ready for commercial use



Scope 6 - Storage

- Technologies identified for interseasonal, operations and buffer storage
- Integrated approach needed here, interseasonal very location driven
- Subsea storage opportunity



Scope 7 - Compression

- Current centrifugal compressors have operational challenges e.g. blade tip speeds
- Reciprocating emerge as front runners despite cost & footprints
- Technology development opportunities



Scope 8 - Metering

- Existing designs are suitable, but repurposing is not recommended due to calibration challenges
- Different solutions for fiscal and nonfiscal operation. Requires H2 testing.



Scope 9 - Valves / New Materials

- No significant signs of incompatibility with existing designs / re-purposing, unless valve already showing integrity issues
- Potential hydrogen stress cracking on valve trim & wear on seals



Scope 10 - Investment Risk Assurance

- Six investment risk categories assessed including Social, economic, technical, market, timing and regulatory
- Partners highlighted key risk surrounding securing market for Scotland



Scope 11 - Economics

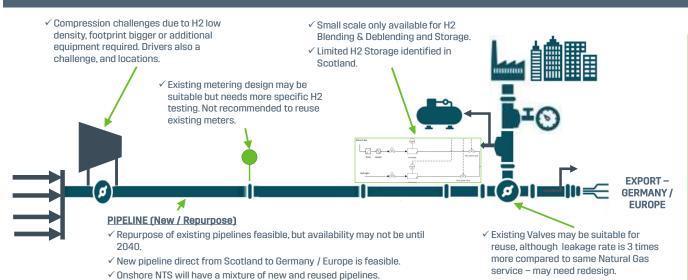
- 10GW case, 6% IRR with 5 year build out results in implied tariff of £0.32/kg h2
- · Sensitives for 4% and 8% IRR
 - £0.32 tariff is significantly cheaper than other export vectors, providing cost competitiveness of Scottish H2.

Scope 12 - Option Ranking

- 6 ranking criteria used to assess the routes identified
- New pipeline case ranked highest (>20% difference to others)



Summary- Hydrogen Backbone Link



Other Findings

- ✓ Economic and Investment Assessment identifies business case and risks to be mitigated to enable a new pipeline.
- √ Safety hazards and risks associated understood, but legislation and risk management strategies still in development.
- √ Safety analysis (operational) still being developed.

Knowledge gaps

- Direct to Germany or joint with NTS (still requires new or reused offshore pipelines).
- Compression design, selection, operation and locations. Different for transport v distribution.
- Blending & de-blending and storage large scale and locations – including verification of users, supply and demand requirements and timeline.
- > H2 Storage types and locations.
- ➤ Limited H2 specific Metering tests.
- Valve leakage rate acceptable or not requires new design?
- > Regulations and specs further checks.

Technology gaps

- Further studies on offshore network v onshore network, including operational philosophy and export layout
- Further studies on associated systemsclose gaps
- Pilot tests compression, blending & deblending, metering, valves.
- Continue Economic and Investment Case Analysis.

Phase 2 Potential Scope

SCOPE	DESCRIPTION	START DATE	DURATION	Overall Estimate	
Scope 1	Pipeline Decision Making Study / Report on decision to continue with New Germany Case, including follow up from Optioneering Scope 12 done during Phase 1 (internal or external?)	Apr-23	6 Months		
Scope 2	FEED (New Pipeline or Offshore RoUK, depending on Scope 1 outcome) Assumes pipeline only	Q4 2023	7 - 12 Months		
Scope 3	Pipeline reuse follow up (depends on Scope 1)	Q4, 2023	6 to 9 Months		
Scope 4	FEED (New Pipeline or Offshore RoUK, depending on Scope 1 outcome) Assumes pipeline only Q4 2023 7-12 Mon				
Scope 5		Q4, 2023	6 Months		
Scope 6 (Optional)	The state of the s	Q3, 2023	9 months		
Scope 7		Apr-23	9 Months		
Scope 8	Valve Gaps close out	Q4, 2023	4 Months		
Scope 9	Risk Assurance	Q2, 2024	5 Months		
Scope 10	Economic Modelling and Cost Estimates	Q3, 2024	5 Months		
Scope 11	Irish Link to Backbone May also include West Coast / Outer Hebrides	Mar-23	6 Months		
Scope 12	Safety Studies - Regulations	Q4, 2023	7 Months		
Scope 13	xy Studies - Regulations 04, 2023 7 Months ys Studies - Operational (Technology Development) 04, 2023 12 months ation, detection and inspection tools 04, 2023 12 months		12 months		
Scope 14	Project Management Various plus personnel - requires 1 to 2 Project Engs	March/April 2023 24 Months			
Variation	Early scope as part of Scope 6, to review storage requirement at SVT and Flotta, including reusing exiting pipelines	Apr-23	3 Months		
Scope 15 (Optional)	Hydrogen Blending & Deblending Requirements Dependant on pipeline operation (all new or RoUK)	Q4, 2023	6 Months		

 Total Costs (without Scope 6 & 14)
 € 1,834,000

 Total Costs (with Scope 6 & 14)
 € 1,939,000



ID	Task Name	Start	Finish	1, 2023 Half	2, 2023 A S O N	Half 1, 2024	Half 2, 2024	O N D J F N
1	Scope 1 - Pipeline Decision Making	15/04/23	06/10/23	F M A M J J	AISIUNI	DIJIFIMIA	MJJAS	ONDIJIFIN
2	Scope 2 - FEED (New Pipeline or Offshore RoUK)	01/11/23	29/10/24					
3	Scope 3 - Pipeline reuse follow up	01/10/23	04/07/24				9	
4	Scope 4 - Existing Pipeline Qualification Testing	01/10/23	02/10/24					
5	Scope 5 - Hydrogen Storage Requirements	01/09/23	14/03/24		i e			
6	Scope 6 - Compression selection & locations (Optional)	15/08/23	20/05/24		i e			
7	Scope 7 - Metering Testing and Optimisation Study	23/04/23	25/01/24					
8	Scope 8 - Valve Gaps close out	01/10/23	15/02/24					
9	Scope 9 - Risk Assurance	01/05/24	15/10/24					
10	Scope 10 - Economic Modelling and Cost Estimates	01/07/24	13/12/24					
11	Scope 11 - Irish Link to Backbone	23/03/23	04/10/23					
12	Scope 12 - Safety Studies - Regulations	01/11/23	11/06/24					
13	Scope 13 - Safety Studies - Operational (Technology Dev)	01/11/23	29/10/24				781	
14	Scope 14 - Project Management	01/03/23	05/03/25					
15	Scope 15 - Hydrogen Blending & Deblending (Optional)	01/10/23	11/04/24			排		
16	Variation - Early scope as part of Scope 5	01/04/23	20/07/23					



NZTTP Programme





























ETF Alternative Fuel Gas Turbines

Clean, remote power generation

Accelerating development of gas turbines capable of running on clean fuels.

Key Objectives

- Develop a zero-carbon fuel retrofit solution for aero-derivative gas turbines.
- Anchor Scotland's existing gas turbine supply chain in this new market by performing the R&D and developing the technology and skills locally.
- Create and sustain Scottish jobs in the gas turbine repair and maintenance sector, through exporting the technology and skills to other sectors and countries.
- Stimulate growth in the local alternative fuel production market by creating new local demand.
- Extend field life and delay decommissioning of UKCS assets by improving operating efficiency.



Phase 1 Deliverables

- Compatibility Assessment & Online Calculator
- Option Identification
- Methanol Demonstrator test at RWG in Aberdeen
- Fuel studies Methanol White paper, Optimised operation with Methanol, Ammonia & Hydrogen
- Case studies on a range of assets





Phase 2 Deliverables

- Development of an alt fuel retrofit solution for offshore power gen.
- Tested and Verified at an Onshore Location.
- Identification of the offshore field trial candidate for phase 3
- Results Dissemination share knowledge and understanding to change mindset

Restrict

Fuel Studies

White paper on methanol it's current & future place in the energy transition.

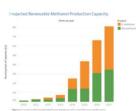
Engineering studies of Methanol, Ammonia, Hydrogen fuel for gas



GT's account for up to 75% of UK offshore emissions

Methanol, hydrogen and ammonia are all technically feasible fuels with massive emissions benefits

Methanol is likely the most suitable for offshore implementation in the near



Publish the findings

Use the results to decide on the best fuel for specific applications

Influence the direction of the AFGT project

Help inform industry and government



Methanol Demonstrator

Full performance and

emissions testing of an

SGT-A20 on bio-methanol



Modifications to turbine and fuel handling systems to enable methanol operation



Test will take place in demonstrate:

CO2 reduction Smoke reduction Performance improvement Safe operation



Demonstration test and live event happening in early 2023.

Real testing on an alternative fuel to prove the concept and real world benefits

Directly contributes to the Pilot Trial in Phase 2



Alt Fuel Calculator







Roll out on NZTC website for public use

Allow industry to see impact alternative fuel will have on their CO2 emissions

Case Studies

Investigation into the

requirements and feasibility

into converting to Alt Fuel

Range of real onshore,

floating and offshore assets

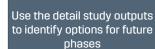
Supported by asset owners



modifications

Logistics and Storage





Anonymise key findings and publish into the public domain

Can use the understanding of technology gaps to influence direction of wider NZTC





Safety Case Implications

Plant & turbine

Technology Gaps