Hydrogen Demand and Resource Analysis (HyDRA) Model

(National Renewable Energy Laboratory)

Objectives

To allow analysts, decision makers, and general users to view, download, and analyze hydrogen demand, resource, and infrastructure data spatially and dynamically.

Key Attributes & Strengths

HyDRA is an application that has the look, feel, and functionality of a traditional client-based GIS application. Users are able to create their own spatial datasets and upload them into the HyDRA application to

Data sources commonly used in hydrogen infrastructure research KDF SERA HyDRA HyDRA accepts HyDRA ingests accesses data data from a wide from external range of sources OpenEl MSM models applications HyDRA HyDRA provides data provides data **HyDRA** to external Other Other applications **Applications** Models visualization and querying to the community for all

create a completely customizable and dynamic analysis tool. HyDRA contains more than 100 datasets, including resource cost and availability, hydrogen production potential, hydrogen production cost, resource consumption, hydrogen demand, infrastructure, and results from integration with other hydrogen models.

Platform, Requirements & Availability

HyDRA exchanges data between different platforms and provides a user interface with customizable maps and querying and download capability. Freely available to the public from the website: http://maps.nrel.gov/hydra, but a user account needs to be created first before

accessing the model.

INPUTS Data from various external models and applications. Data from EIA, DOE, DHS, and other sources all available in the same application interface. Analytic results from the SERA model and the Macro System Model.

ASSUMPTIONS & DATA

- Transportation infrastructure data from U.S. Department of Transportation.
- Resource data from Solar, Wind, Biomass, and other Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy offices of the U.S. DOE.
- Cost of energy data from the U.S. EIA.
- Geographic specific data for resources from NRFL database.

OUTPUTS

- Transportation logistics for resources.
- Resource limits as demand increases and impact on resource cost.
- Region specific limits for transportation and resources.
- Impact of competing demands for resources.
- Utility limits such as electrical and pipeline systems, water resources.