

9 Hydrogen



SMR \rightarrow CO₂ + H₂ @ \$2/kg

Electrolyzed H₂ now \$10/kg

Steam electrolysis efficient

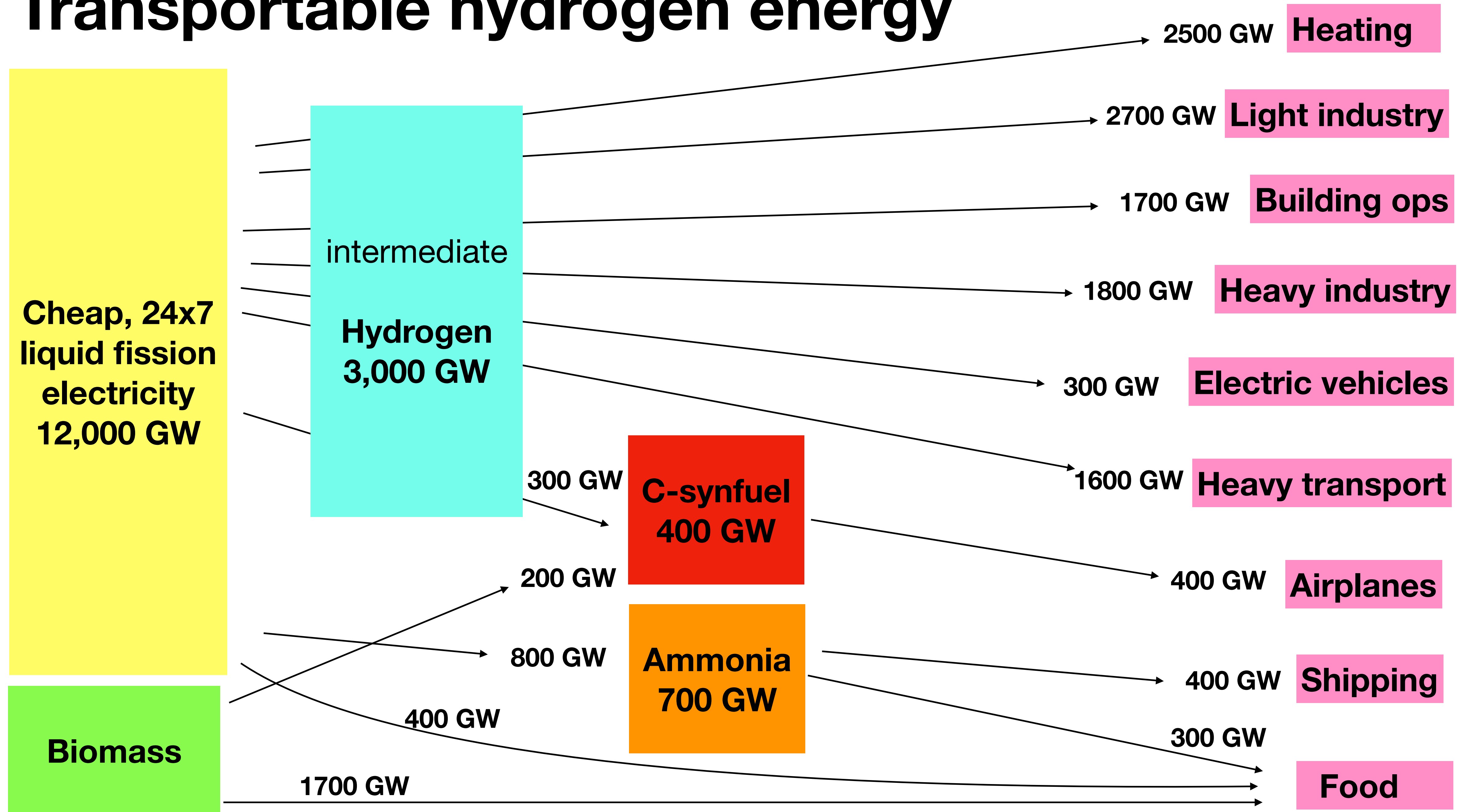
Need cheap, firm electric power

3,000 GW(t) H₂ demand

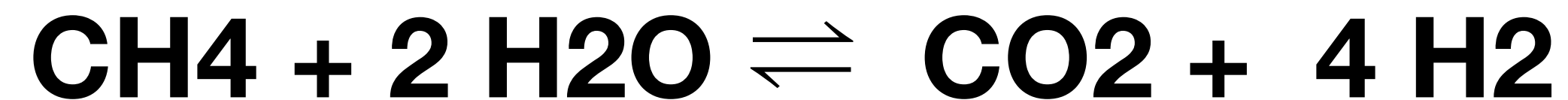
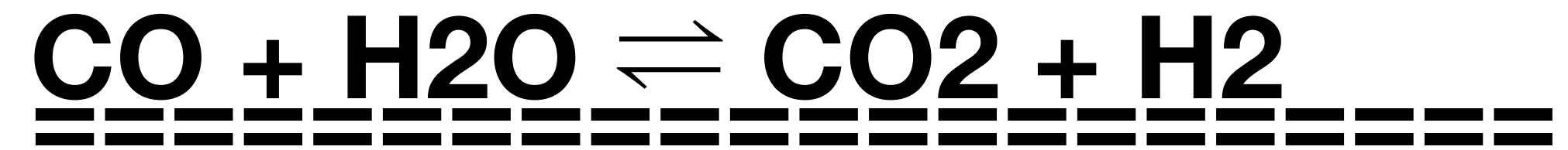
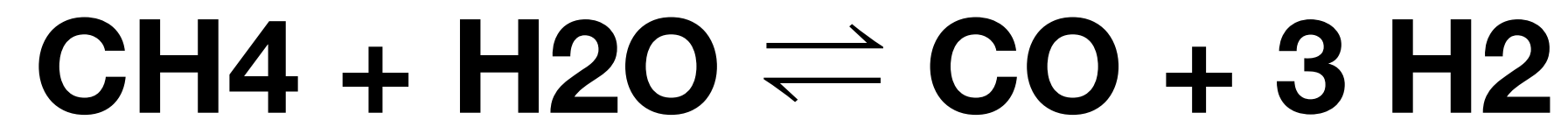
\$2/kg (2030) \rightarrow \$1/kg

Fission is in Fashion

Transportable hydrogen energy

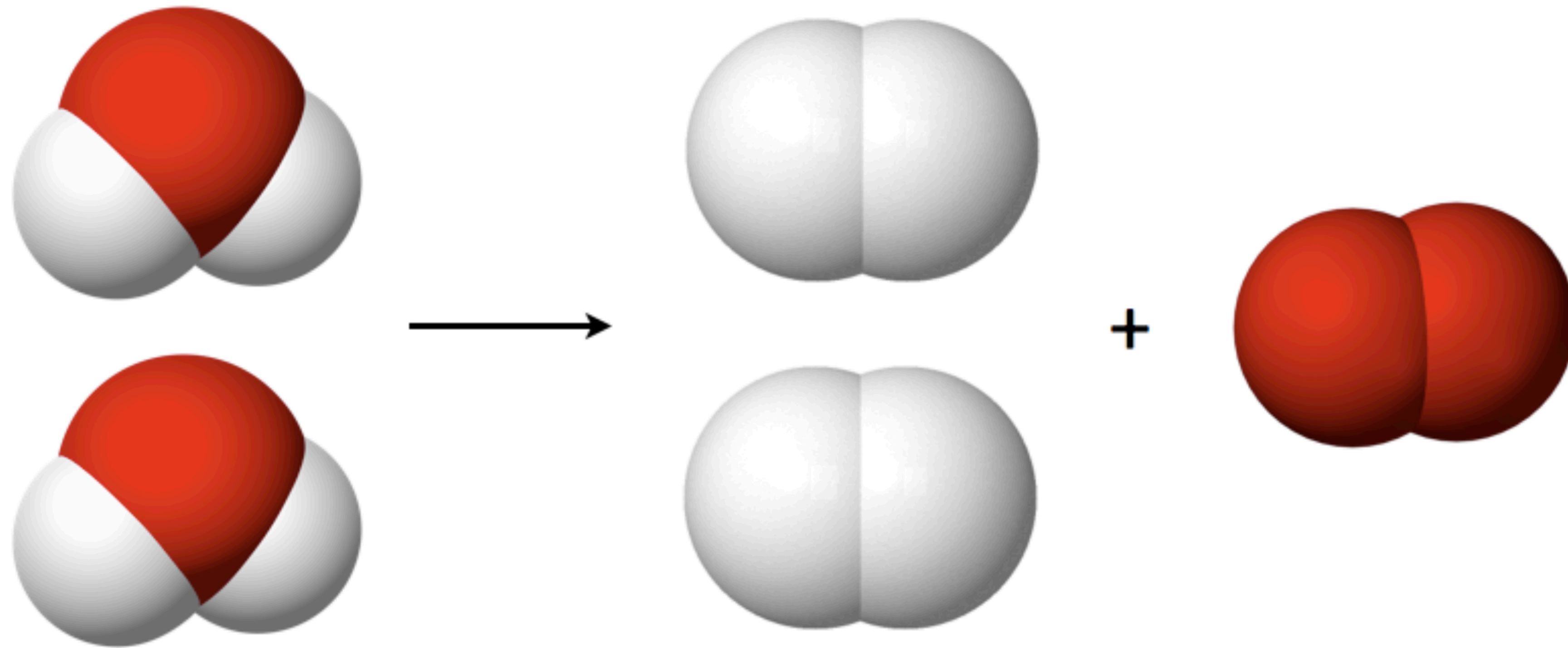


Steam methane reforming produces 95% of world H₂.



1. SMR generates 9.3 kg-CO₂ per 1 kg-H₂.
2. Nearly 1 Gt-CO₂ released annually.
3. H₂ used in oil refining and ammonia (NH₃) production.
4. Stored chemical energy of H₂ = 143 MJ/kg or 40 kWh/kg.
5. \$1.6 to \$2 per kg SMR-produced H₂, varies with CH₄ cost.

Electrolyzers convert H₂O to H₂ (and O₂)



2H₂O



2H₂

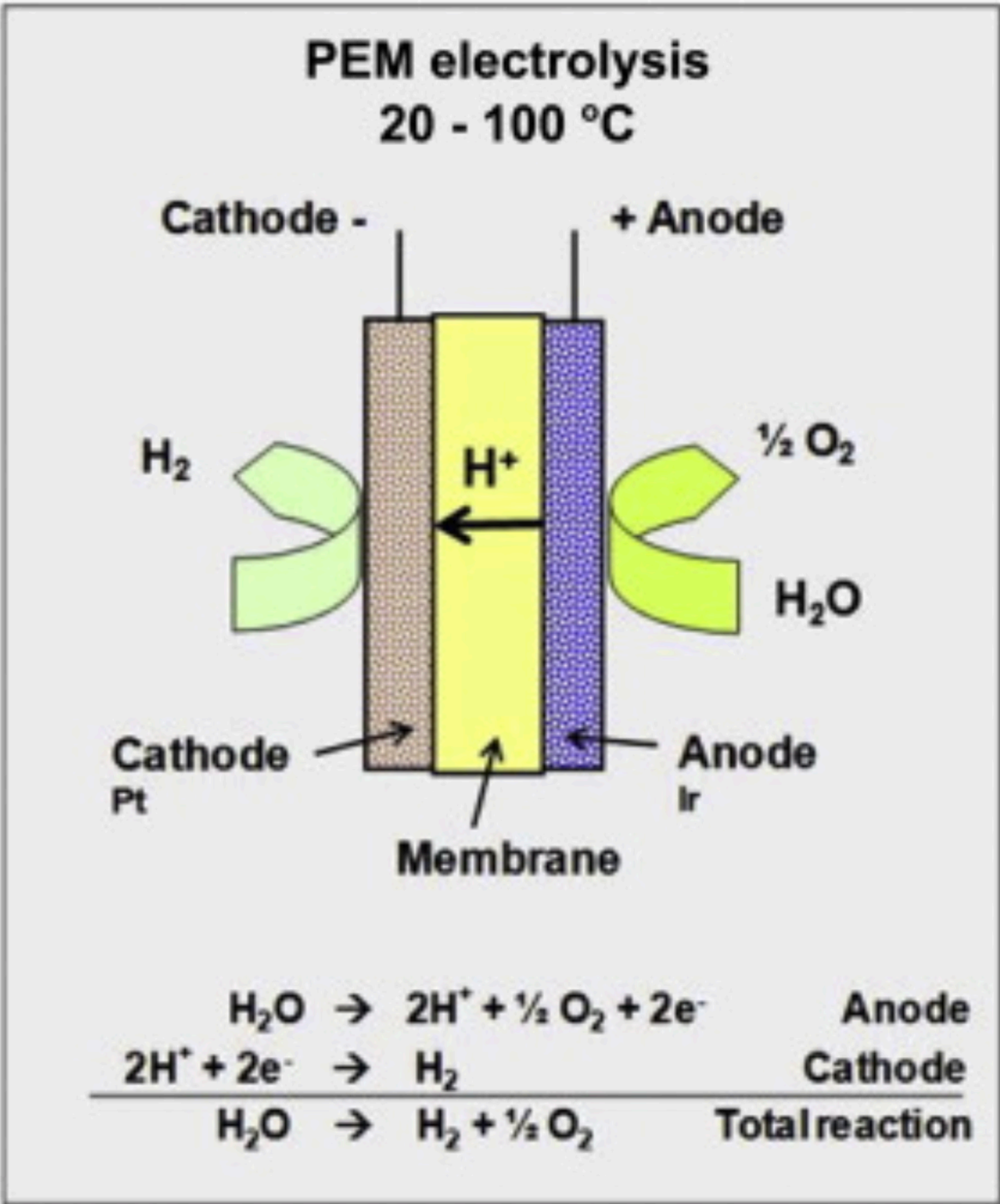
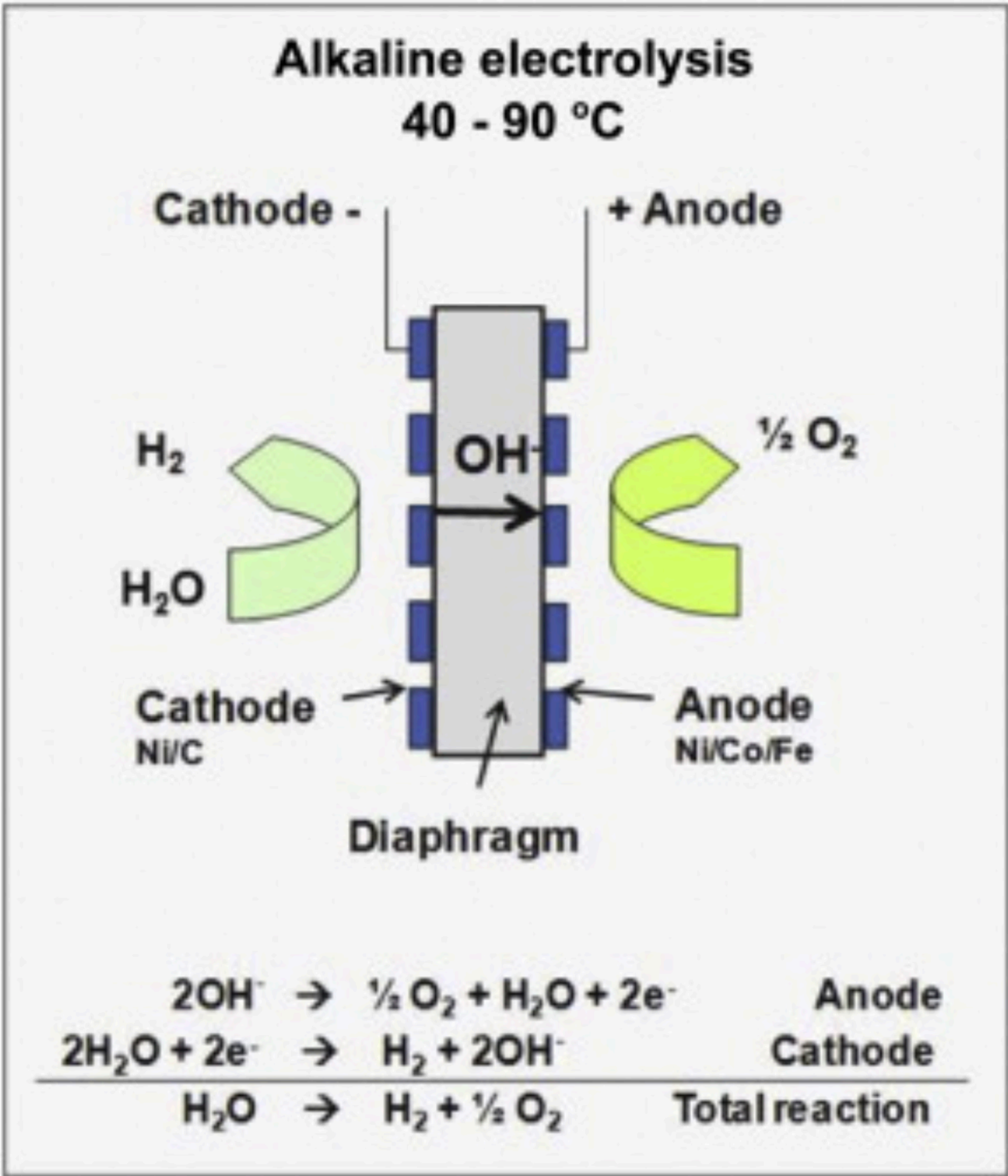
+

O₂

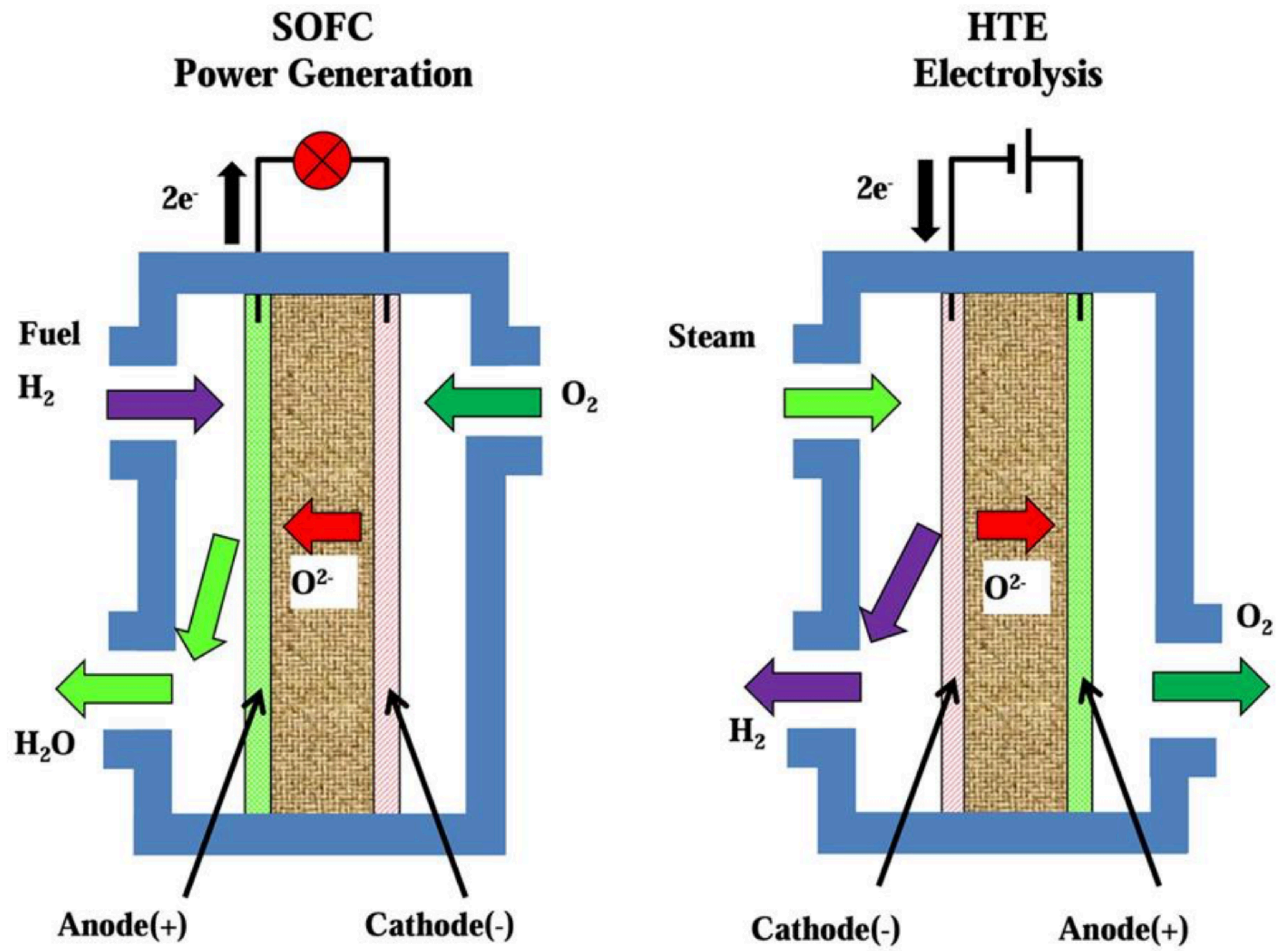
Today's costs ~ \$10/kg do not compete with SMR @ \$2/kg.

Hydrogen hype and hydrogen R&D are intensive.

A comprehensive review on PEM water electrolysis



High temperature steam electrolysis: solid oxide fuel cell in reverse.



Sunfire SOEC electrolyzer, for H2 for steel manufacturing.



Salzgitter, Germany

steam @ 850°C

720 kW(e) input

200 Nm³/hr

= 600 kW(t) output

= 83% 'efficiency'

\$7/kg-H₂

Shell starts up Europe's largest hydrogen electrolyser.



Cologne, Germany

\$24 million

10 MW(e) input

1,300 tonnes-H₂/year

= 4.9 MW(t) output

= 49% 'efficiency'

nel • NEL manufactured > 3,500 electrolyzers



nel •

The New H2Station®

Proven Technology
New Compressor Dedicated to
Hydrogen – Developed by Nel
Innovative Solutions



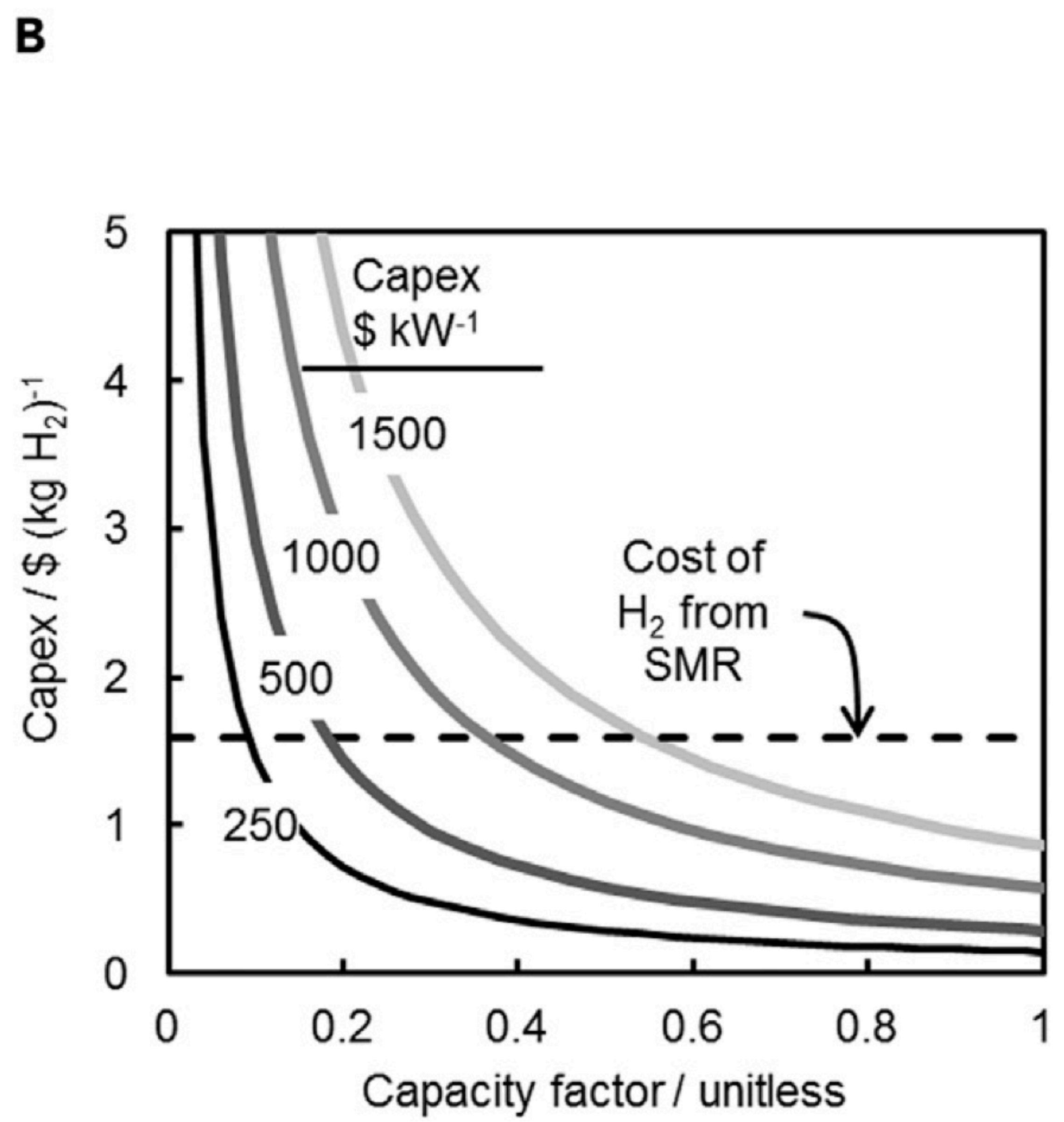
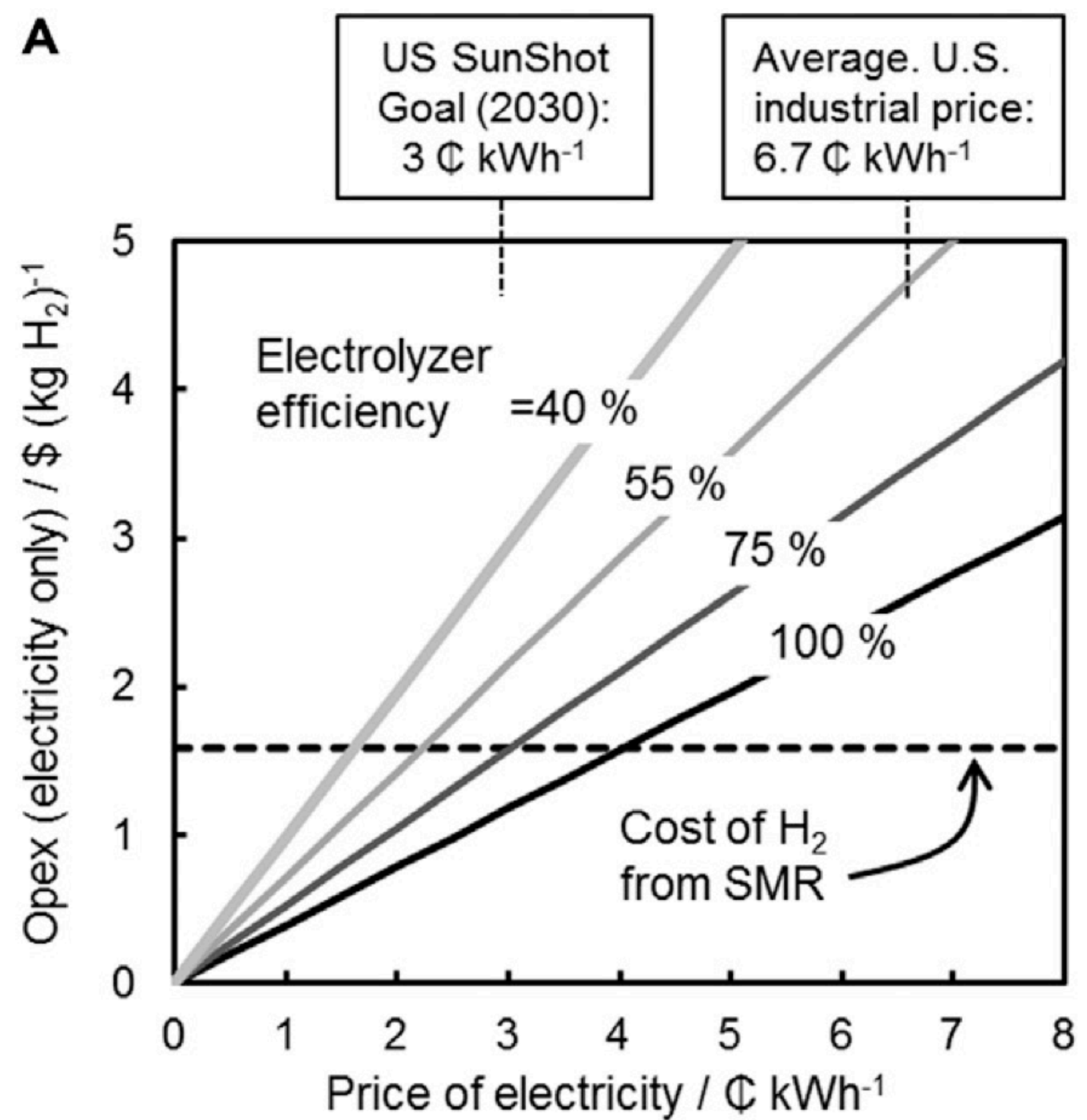
number one by nature™

Cost of hydrogen depends on several factors.

Capital cost of electrolyzer	\$250 to \$1000 per kW
Electrolyzer capacity factor	30 to 90 %
Cost of electricity	3 to 10 cents per kWh
Energy conversion efficiency	60 to 95%
Water splitting technology	Alkaline, PEM, high temp

H2 cost depends on electricity price and electrolyzer utilization, illustrates Esposito.

SMR = steam methane reforming



DOE says \$2.00/kg-H₂ target for levelized cost of hydrogen from nuclear power can be met and beaten.

Evaluation of Non-electric Market Options for a Light-water Reactor in the Midwest

https://inldigitallibrary.inl.gov/sites/sti/sti/Sort_19807.pdf



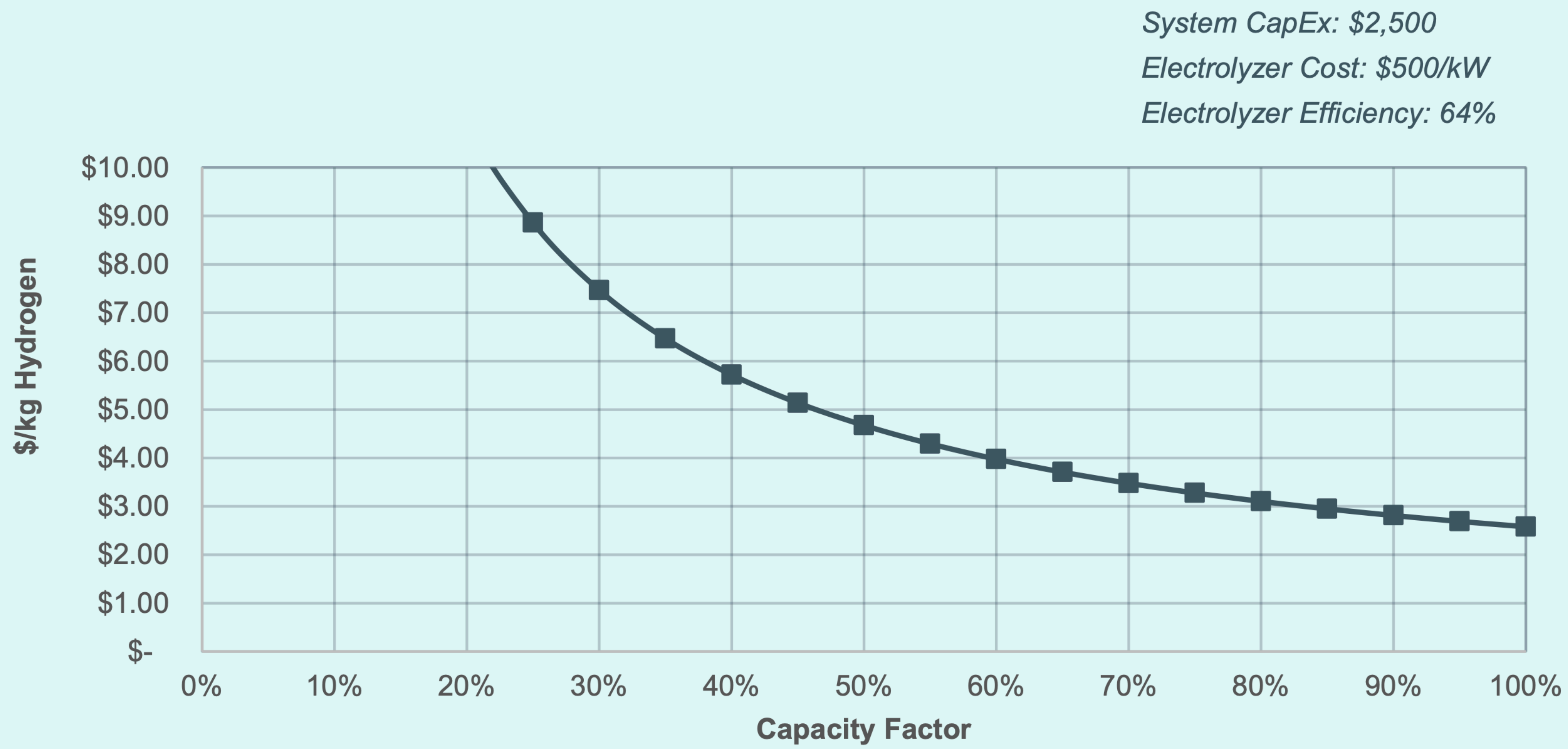
Lucid Catalyst: High temperature electrolysis can convert electric to H2 energy at 95% efficiency.

	2019	2030	2050
Low Temperature Electrolyzer Efficiency (LHV)	64% (a)	69% (a)	74% (a)
High Temperature Electrolyzer Efficiency (LHV)	95% (b)	95% (b)	95% (b)
Electrolyzer CapEx (\$/kW)	\$750 (c)	\$400 (d)	\$250 (c)

“efficiency” here means kW(thermal) out divided by kW(electric) in

LHV = lower heating value, not counting heat of vaporization of resulting water

Electrolyzer capacity factor affects H2 \$/kg.



Cost of electrolytic hydrogen can be competitive with steam methane reforming.

Lucid Catalyst writes: "We find that a **new generation of advanced modular reactors**, hereafter referred to as advanced heat sources, with new manufacturing-based delivery models, could deliver hydrogen on a large scale for \$1.10/kg, with further cost reductions at scale reaching the target price of \$0.90/kg by 2030."

Thermal energy of 1 kg-H₂, @ \$1

- 142 MJ (HHV)
- 120 MJ (LHV, lower heating value)
- 33 kWh (t)
- 1 gallon gasoline or diesel (approx)
- 1 GJ costs \$7
- 1 kWh (t) costs 3 cents

Energy Transitions Commission estimates mid-century H2 production of 500 to 800 Mt/year (2,000 GW).

H2 for direct use or making ammonia or synfuels.

500 Mt/year @ 33 kWh/kg =
1,900 GW(t) chemical potential energy flow, requiring
2,000 GW(e) if 95% efficient electrolyzers,

If 800 Mt/year H2 needed, costing \$800 billion/year...
~ 3,000 GW(e)



Bloomberg New Energy Finance makes similar H2 production estimates.

Strong policy estimate is 99 EJ/year, @ 95% electrolyzer efficiency, requires ~ 3300 GW(e)

Scaling-up hydrogen

Requires

\$150 billion

of cumulative subsidies to 2030

Which should drive the delivered cost of clean hydrogen down to

\$15/MMBtu

in many parts of the world by 2030

Delivered costs could fall further to

\$7.4/MMBtu

by 2050

Which would make clean hydrogen

competitive

with current natural gas prices in China, India, Brazil and Germany

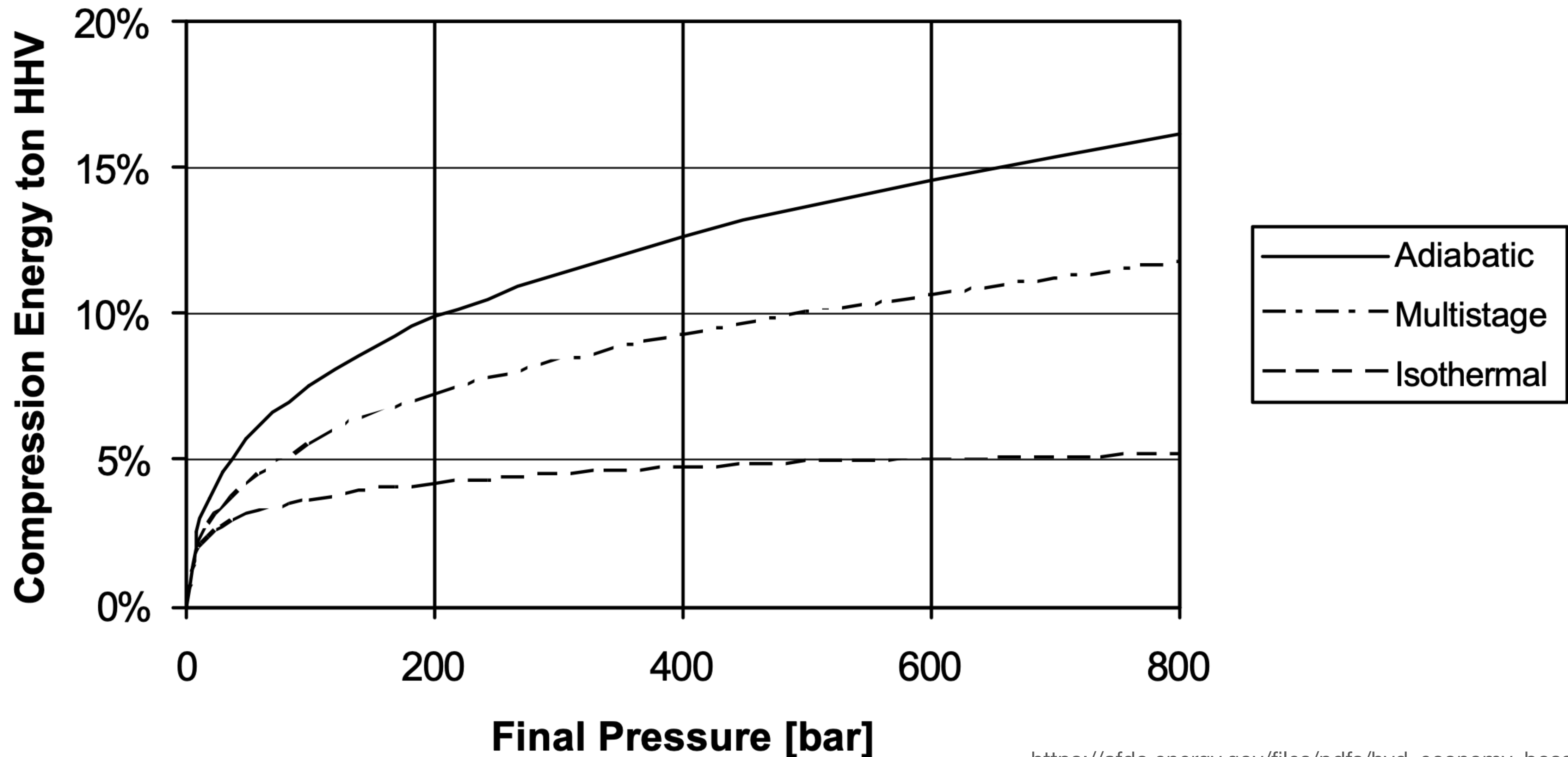
BNEF estimates H2 cost of \$15/MMBtu = \$14/GJ or \$2/kg in 2030, dropping to **\$1/kg** by 2050

Hydrogen storage and distribution is challenging.

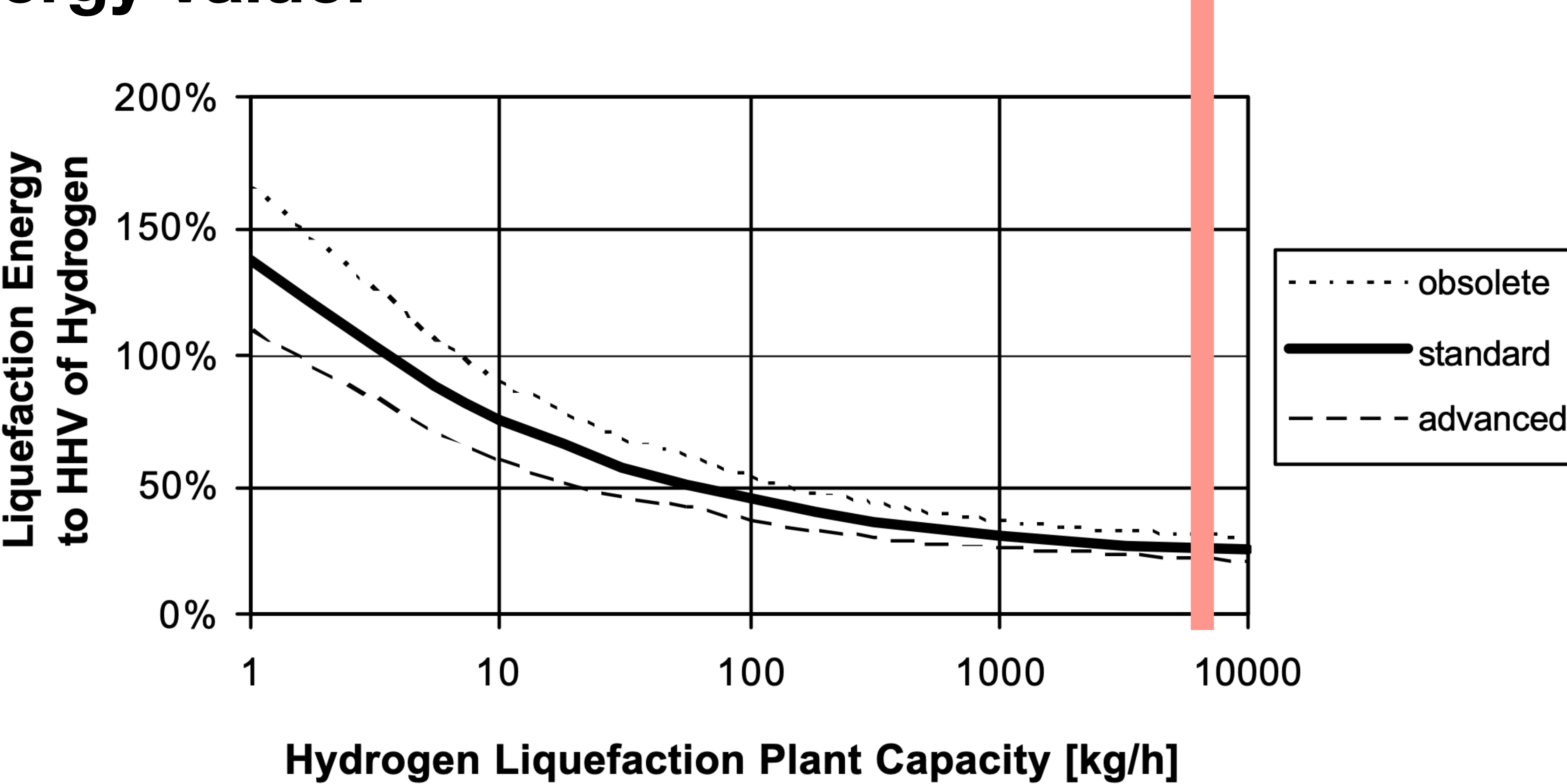
- Hydrogen liquefaction is costly.
- Storage at -253°C is lossy.
- Metal containers embrittle.



Fuel-cell vehicles tanks want H₂ compressed to 350 or 700 bar, using ~8-16% of energy value.



Liquefaction of H2 to -253°C costs 30% of its energy value.



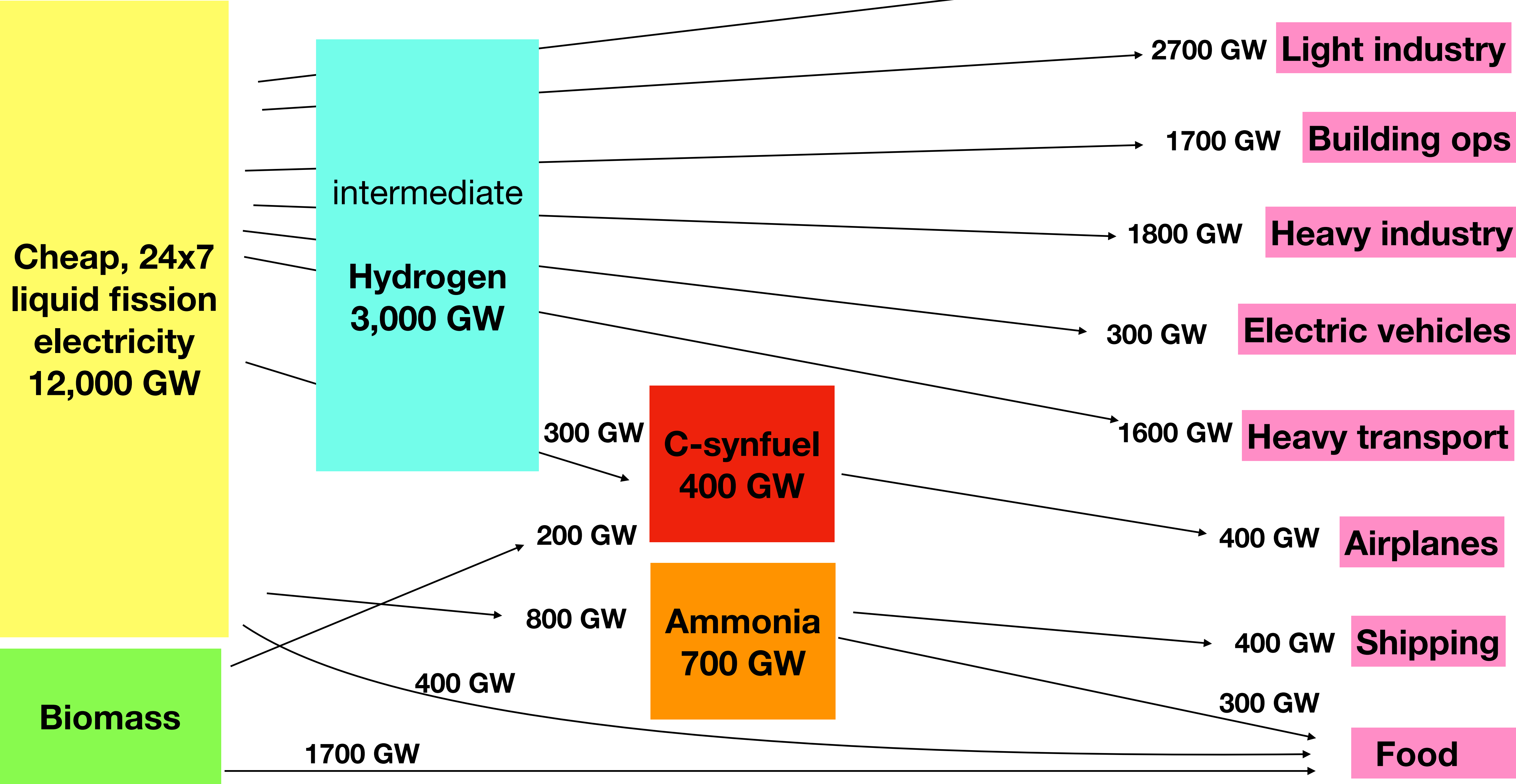
Bloomberg NEF estimates H2 storage costs.

	Gaseous state			
	Salt caverns	Depleted gas fields	Rock caverns	Pressurized containers
Main usage (volume and cycling)	Large volumes, months-weeks	Large volumes, seasonal	Medium volumes, months-weeks	Small volumes, daily
Benchmark LCOS (\$/kg) ¹	\$0.23	\$1.90	\$0.71	\$0.19
Possible future LCOS ¹	\$0.11	\$1.07	\$0.23	\$0.17

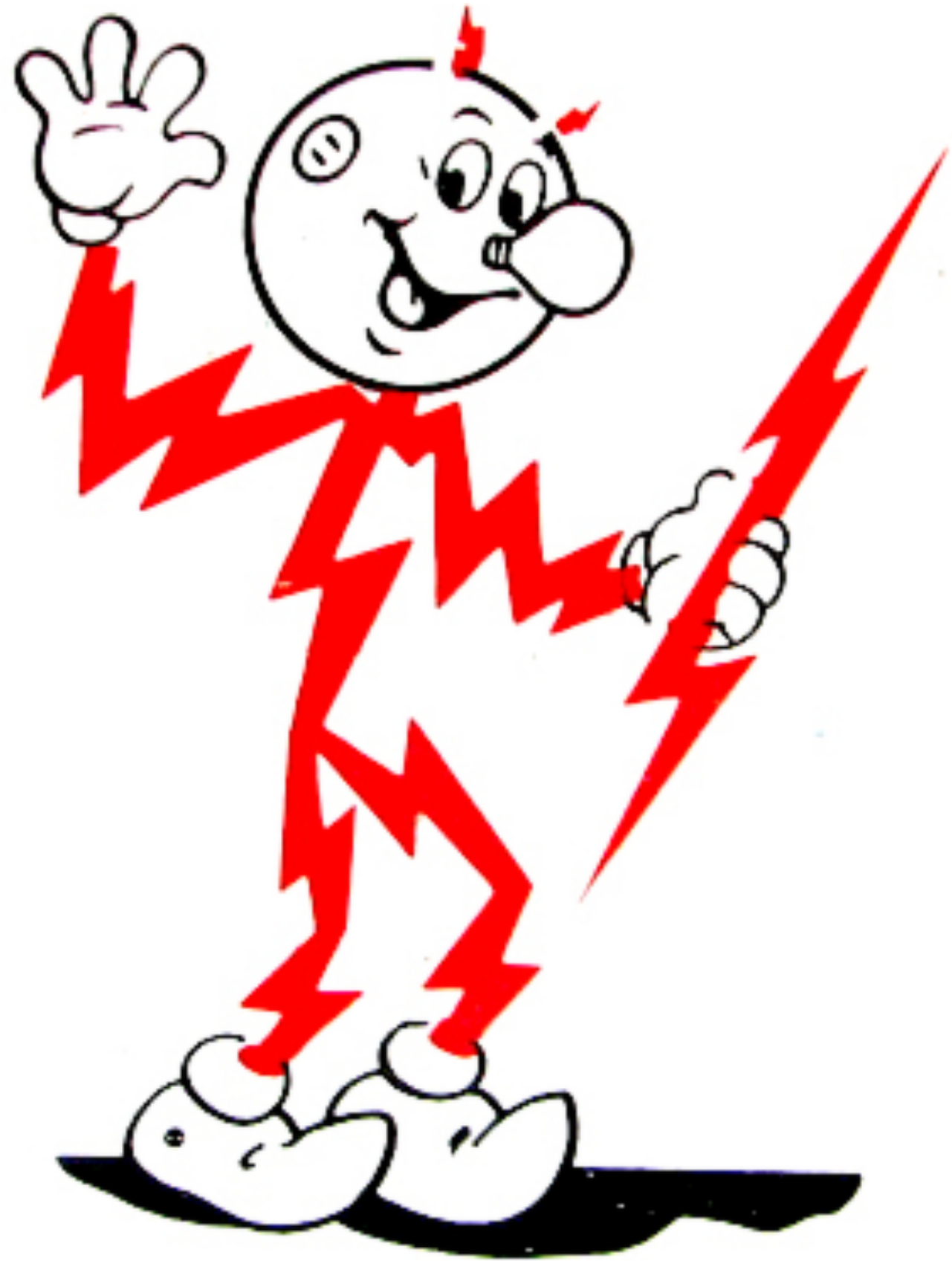
Russia 's Tupolev-155 with liquid hydrogen fuel flew in 1988.



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