

# H<sub>2</sub>

## IPHE

# at Scale:

Deeply Decarbonizing  
our Energy System

Shattuck Hotel  
May 20, 2016

# Why?.....Our Cities/Energy System



**We need deep  
decarbonization**

# Decreases all U.S. carbon emissions by about half (2050)

== PRESIDENT OBAMA'S PLAN TO ==  
**ADDRESS CLIMATE CHANGE**

✓ Reduce carbon pollution from power plants and build cars that burn less fuel.

Significantly contributing to administration goal of 83% reduction of GHG emissions by 2050

# Energy System Challenges

- **Multi-sector requirements**

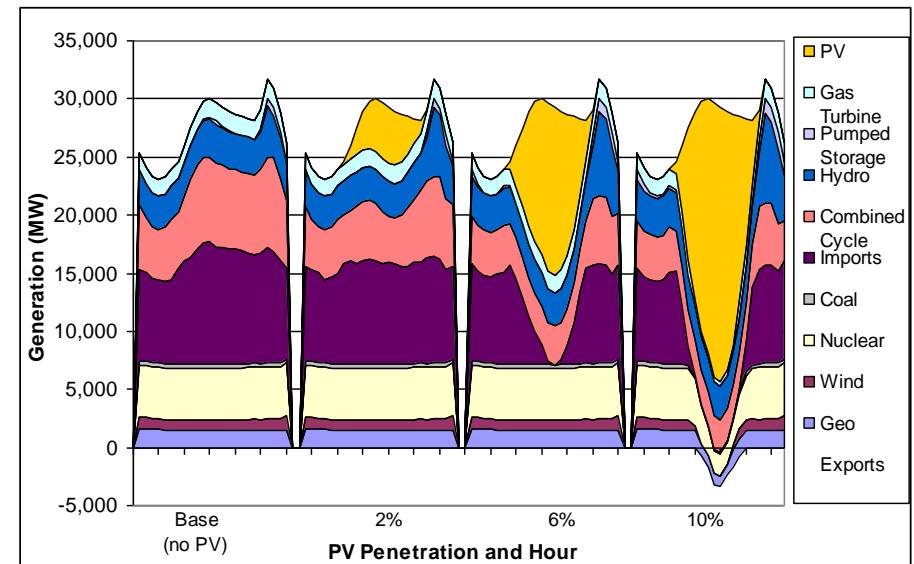
- Transportation
- Industrial
- Grid

Over half of U.S. CO<sub>2</sub> emissions come from the industrial and transportation sectors

- **Renewable challenges**

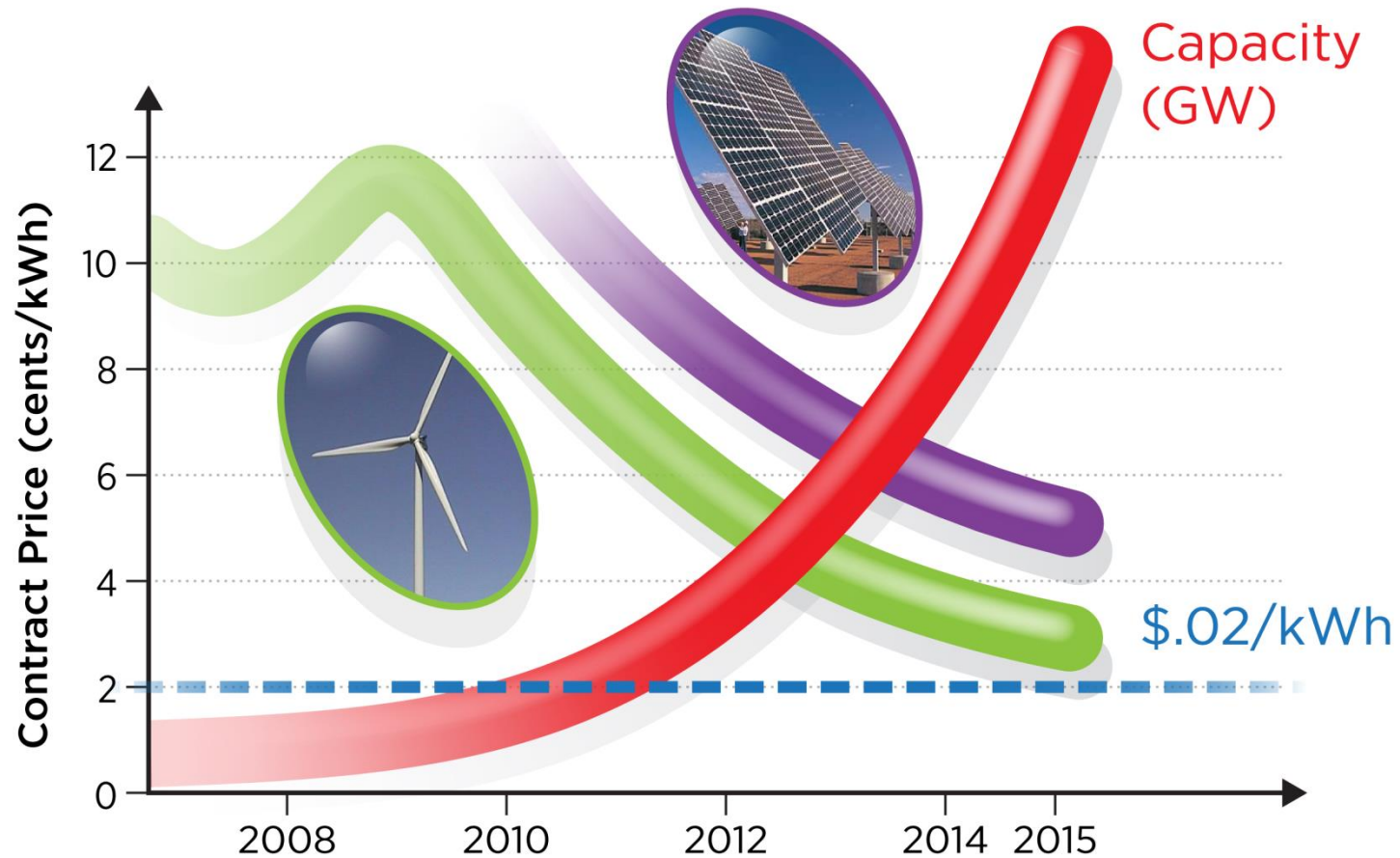
- Variable
- Concurrent generation

Denholm et al. 2008





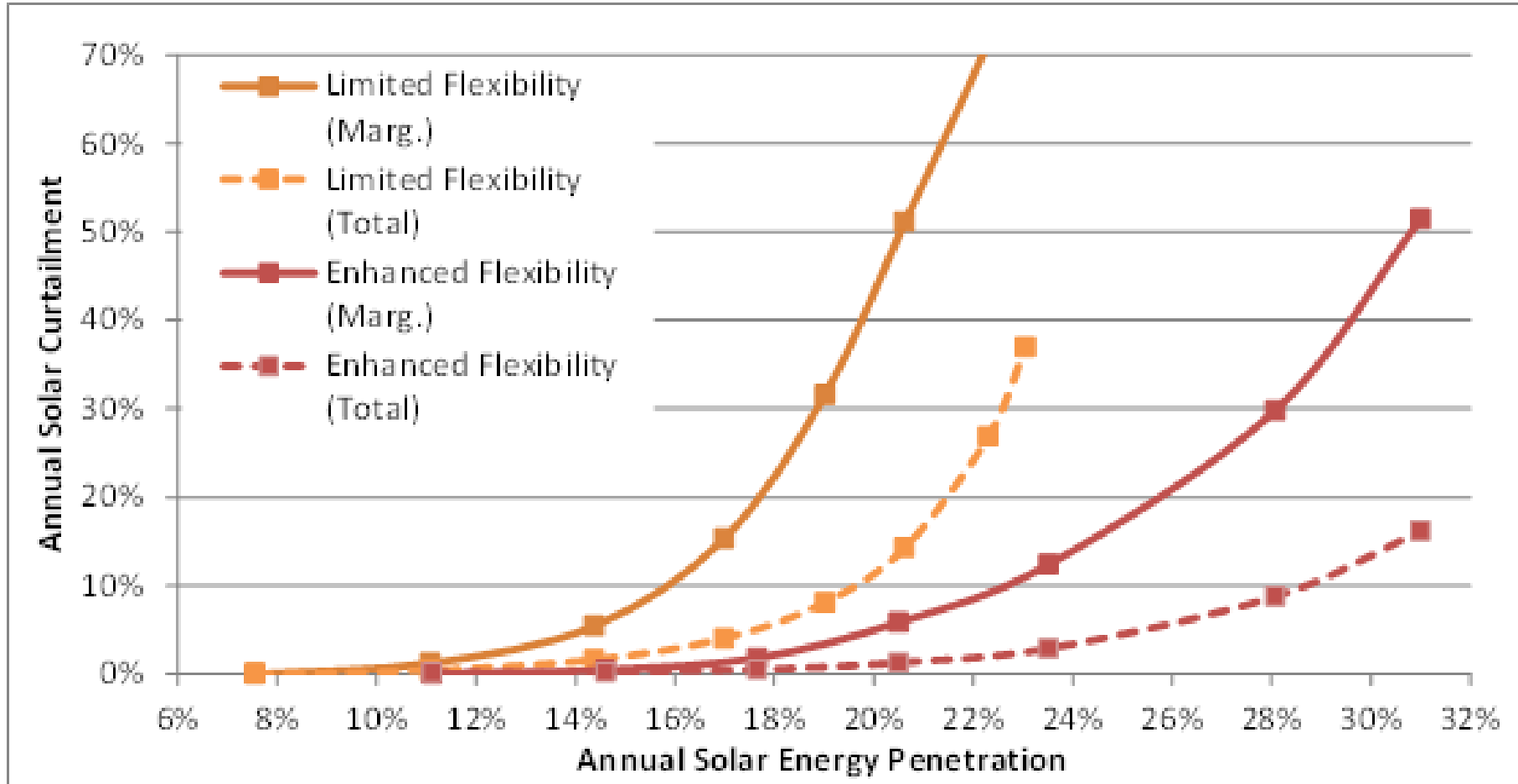
# Why now? Carbon-free electricity prices



Source: (Arun Majumdar) 1. DOE EERE Sunshot Q1'15 Report, 2. DOE EERE Wind Report, 2015

# Limitations of Variable Inputs

Denholm, P.; M. O'Connell; G. Brinkman; J. Jorgenson (2015) Overgeneration from Solar Energy in California: A Field Guide to the Duck Chart. NREL/TP-6A20-65023



Curtailment will lead to an abundance of low value electrons, and we need solutions that will service our multi-sector demands

# Example: Germany already limiting RE penetration rate

## Share of Renewable Electricity

at Brut Electricity Consumption (Energy) in Germany

100.00%

- Wind
- Photovoltaic
- Biomass
- Hydro
- Geothermal

Yearly Increase according to Legislation 2014:

→ 2,5 GW Wind onshore

→ 2,5 GW Wind offshore

→ 2,5 GW Photovoltaic

Long term target:

2050: 80 %

Uncontrolled Increase resulting  
from Subsidy System till 2014:

2014:  
28 %

2004:  
9%

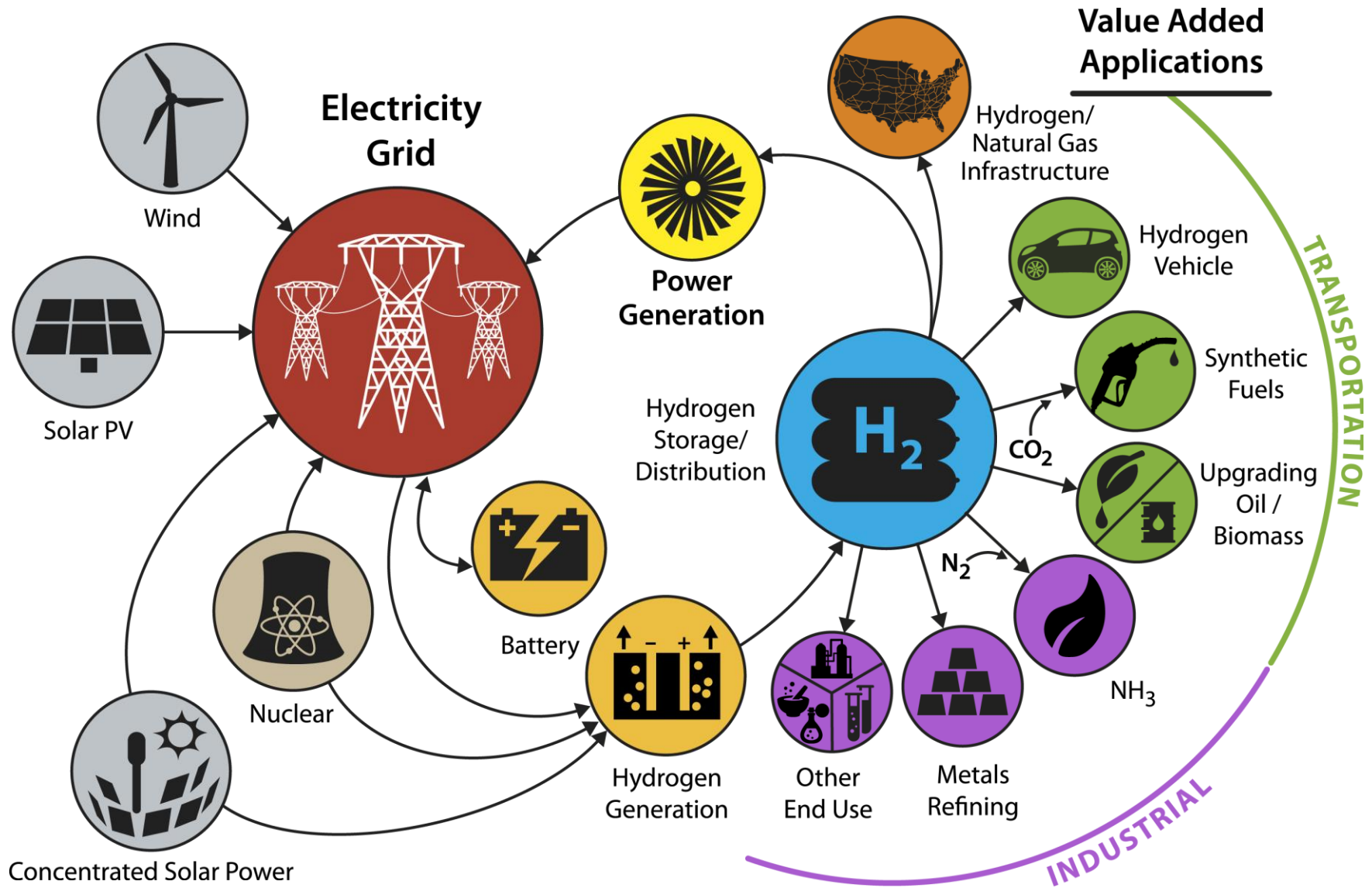
2025:  
40 - 45 %

2035:  
55 - 60 %

1990 1992 1994 1996 1998 2000 2002 2004 2006 2008 2010 2012 2014 2016 2018 2020 2022 2024 2026 2028 2030 2032 2034 2036 2038 2040 2042 2044 2046 2048 2050

Source: BMWi

# Conceptual H<sub>2</sub> at Scale Energy System\*



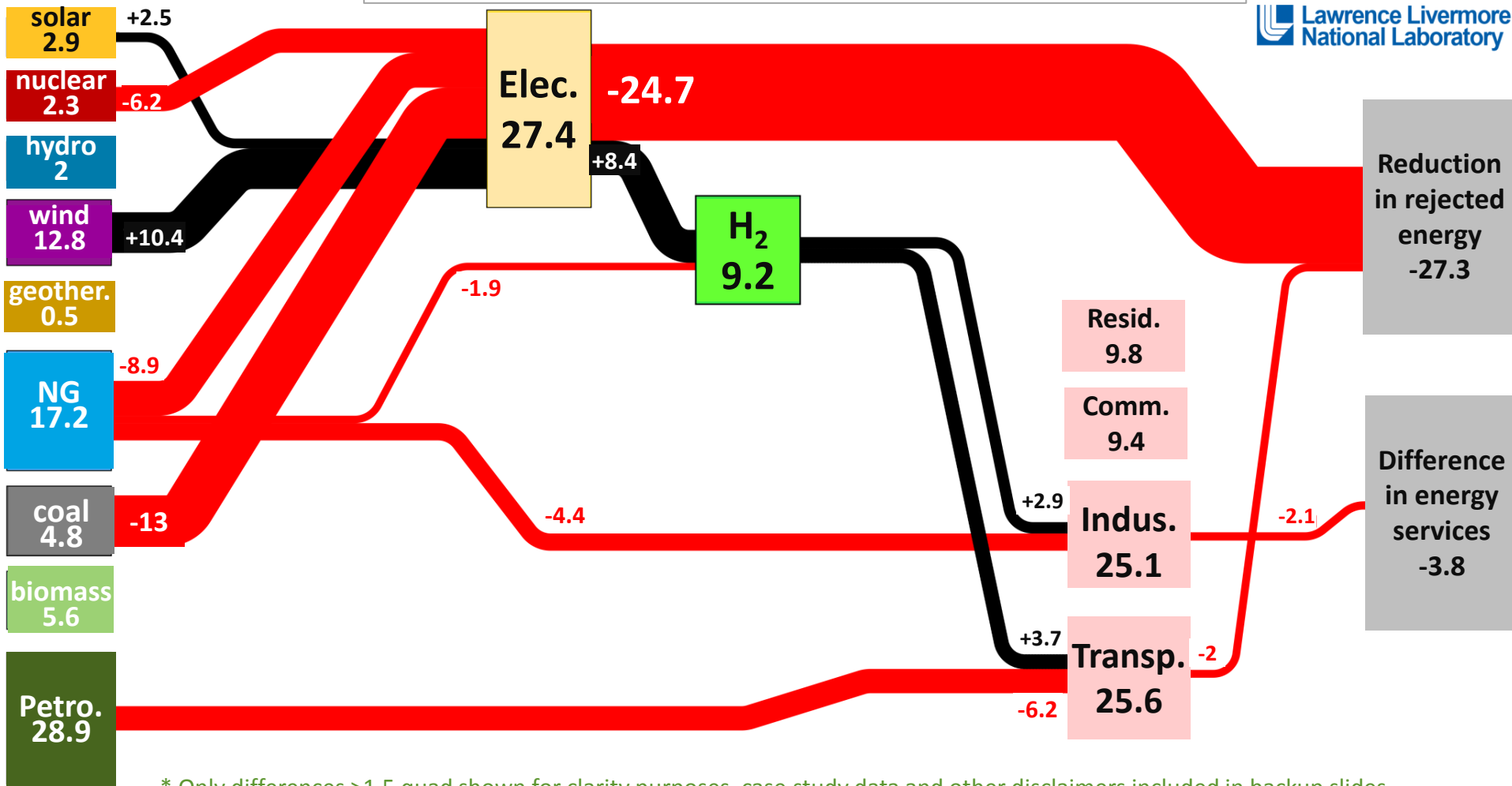
\*Illustrative example, not comprehensive



# BAU<sub>(Business As Usual)</sub> vs. High H<sub>2</sub> – Energy Difference\*

Energy Use difference between 2050 high-H<sub>2</sub> and AEO 2040 scenarios (Quad Btu)

Red flows represent a reduction (between scenarios)  
Black flows represent an increase (between scenarios)

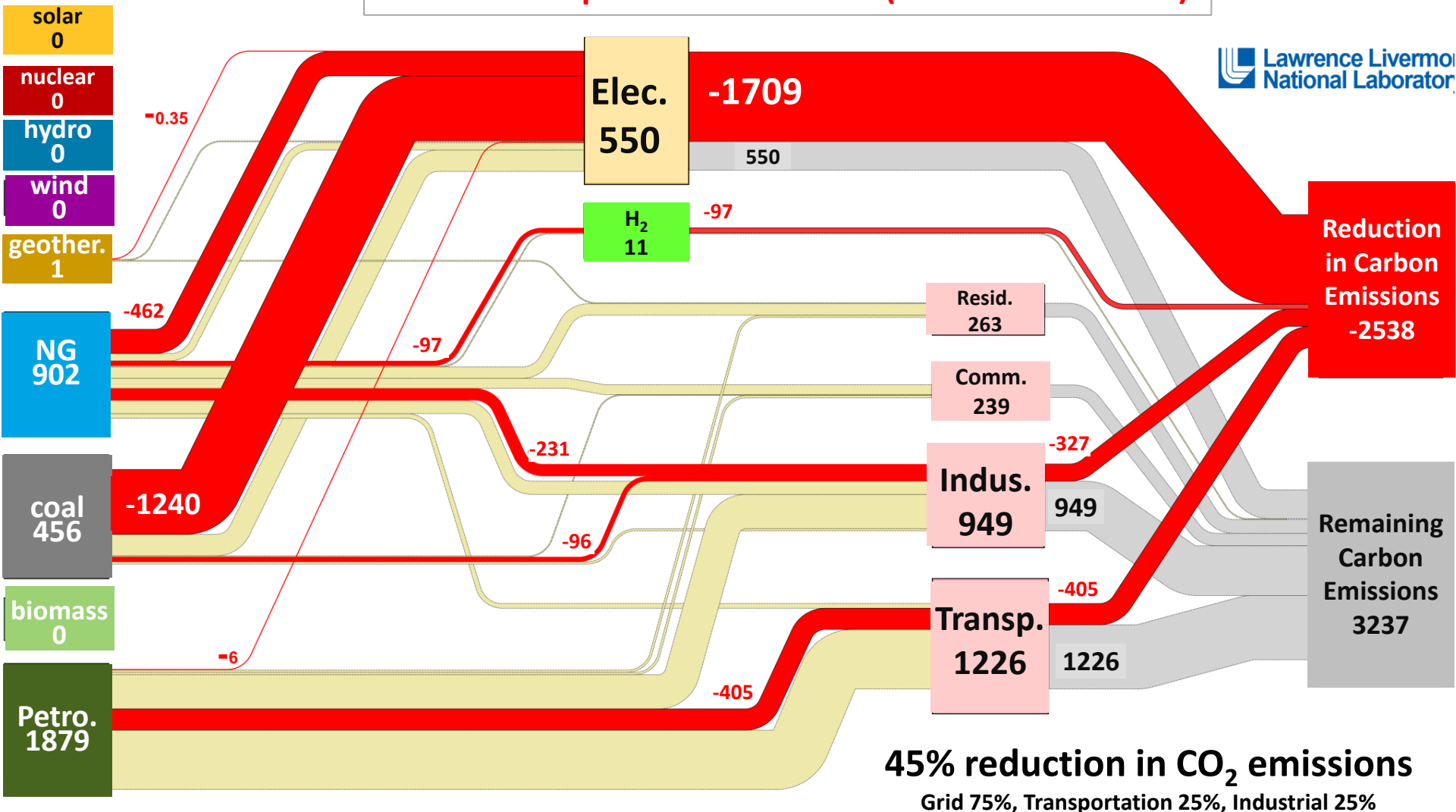


\* Only differences >1.5 quad shown for clarity purposes, case study data and other disclaimers included in backup slides

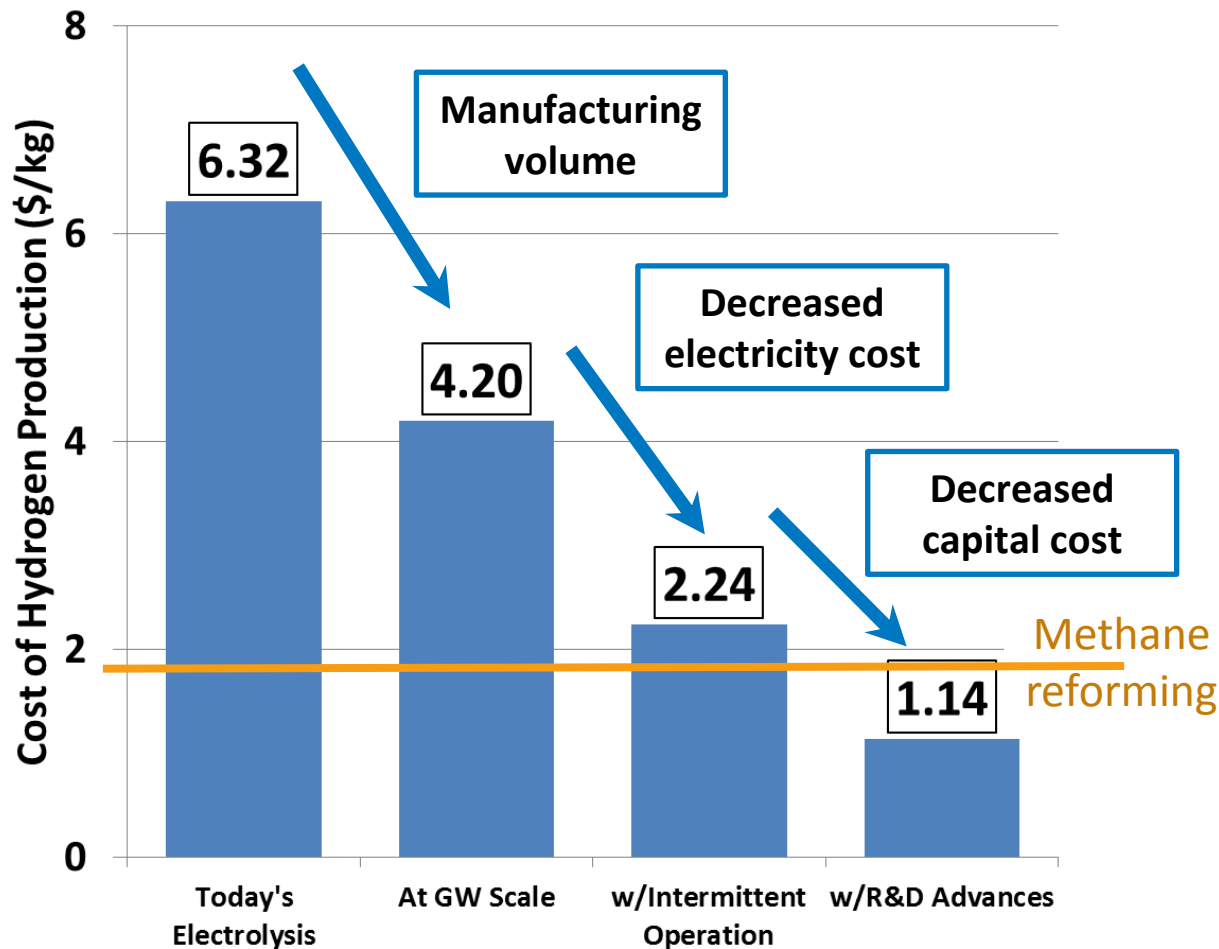
# BAU (Business As Usual) vs. High H<sub>2</sub> – CO<sub>2</sub> Difference\*

Emissions difference between 2050 high-H<sub>2</sub> and AEO 2040 scenarios (million MT)

Red flows represent a reduction (between scenarios)



# Improving the Economics of H<sub>2</sub> (Production)



1 kg H<sub>2</sub> ≈  
1 gallon of gasoline  
equivalent (gge)

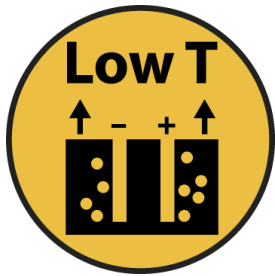
Target:

**\$1/kg H<sub>2</sub>**

This will  
revolutionize our  
Energy System

# What is needed to achieve H<sub>2</sub> at Scale?

## Low and High Temperature H<sub>2</sub> Generation



Development of **low cost, durable, and intermittent H<sub>2</sub> generation.**



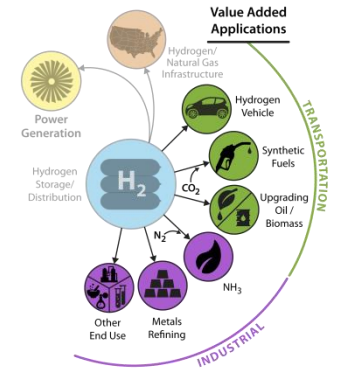
Development of **thermally integrated, low cost, durable, and variable H<sub>2</sub> generation.**

## H<sub>2</sub> Storage and Distribution



Development of **safe, reliable, and economic storage and distribution systems.**

## H<sub>2</sub> Utilization



**H<sub>2</sub> as game-changing energy carrier, revolutionizing energy sectors.**

Analysis

Foundational Science

Future Electrical Grid

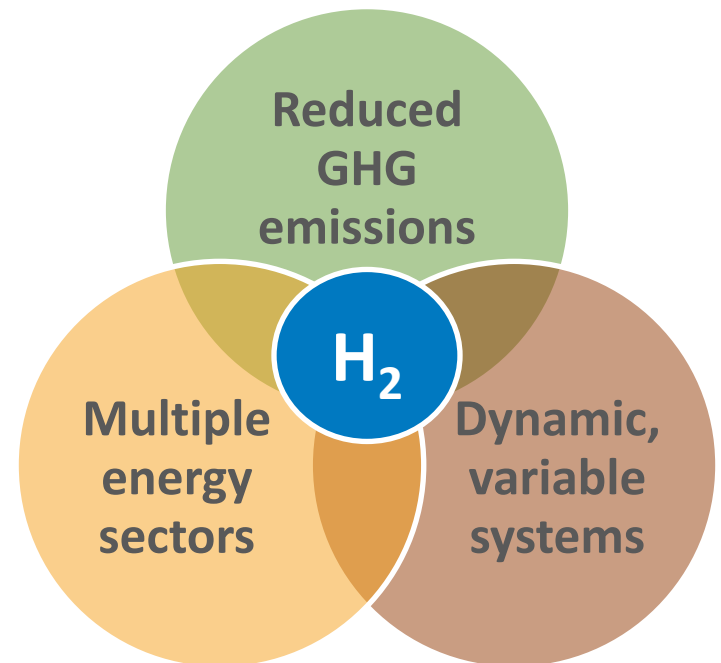


# H<sub>2</sub> at Scale Value Summary

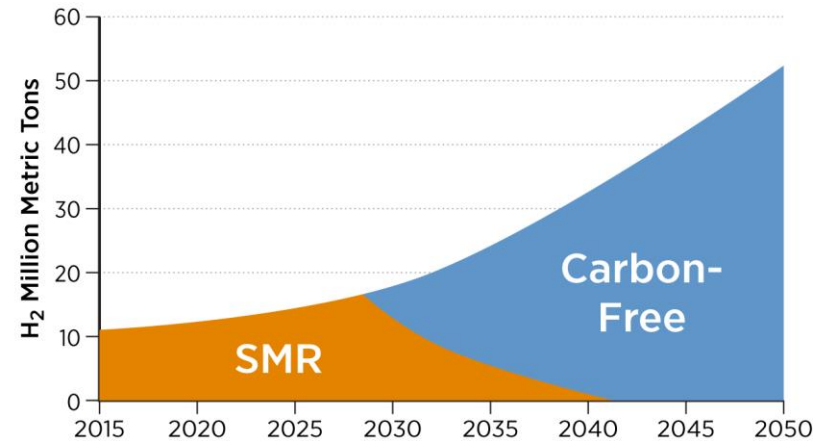
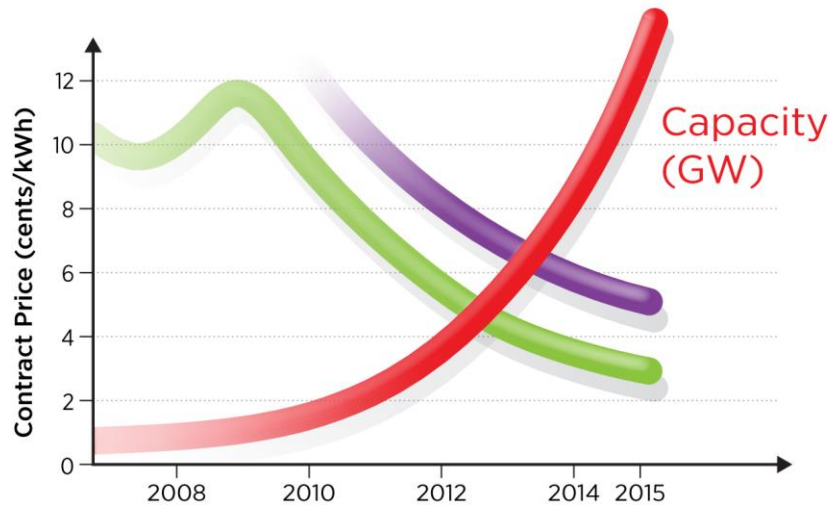
- Reducing emissions across sectors (GHG, criteria pollutants)
- Support needs of dynamic, variable power systems (dispatchable, scalable, 'one-way' storage)

Unique potential of H<sub>2</sub> to positively impact all these areas

- Other benefits
  - Energy security (diversity/resiliency/domestic)
  - Manufacturing competitiveness/job creation
  - Decreased water requirements



# What does success look like?



Going from  
10 million  
MT of H<sub>2</sub>  
from SMR to

50

million MT  
from carbon-  
free sources,  
will enable a

50

% decrease  
in CO<sub>2</sub>  
emissions  
by 20

50

# H<sub>2</sub> @ Scale

Reduction by  
Sector

75%  
Grid

25%  
Transportation

25%  
Industrial

Creating a sustainable future

50% fewer GHG emissions than today . . . by 2050

**MORE**

Jobs  
Security  
Resiliency