

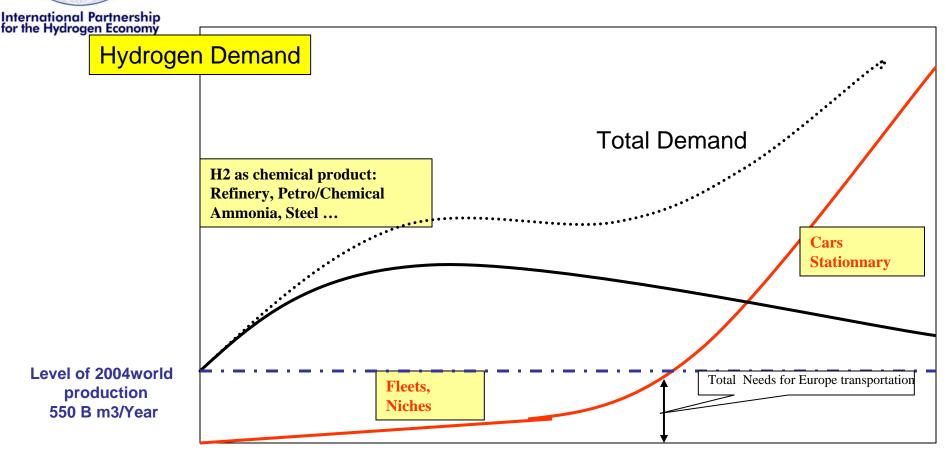
HYDROGEN PRODUCTION SCOPING PAPER: R&D for Alternative production processes Lead Authors: France and United States

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2000

Hydrogen Supply : a key point of future H2 Economy



2030

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2060



- Hydrogen production processes Today
 - Cheap to produce now in very large quantities (0,6 to 1 €/Kg, or 5-8 \$/GJ)) BUT:
 - No infrastructure enough to distribute as a fuel
 - Production from Fossil fuels(Natural gas, Oil, coal)
 - H2 as a by-product to investigate
 - Huge Needs for heavy industry for the next 30 years
- Existing Clean process today (for example Renewable + Alcaline electrolysis)
 - Available now <u>BUT:</u>

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- Expensive, not energy efficient (accumulation of processes) and limited potential example Wind in electricity mix in Europe: 20 % in 2050 ?
- Very well suited for :
 - Niches market, local demand, Insulated area
 - Increasing efficiency of intermittent energy
 - The early phases of Hydrogen energy (first 30-40 years !!!) when lack of Hydrogen infrastructure

Need to develop an R&D program:

develop new and innovative alternative processes

for future massive demand of Hydrogen
and suited to primary energy sources available at this period

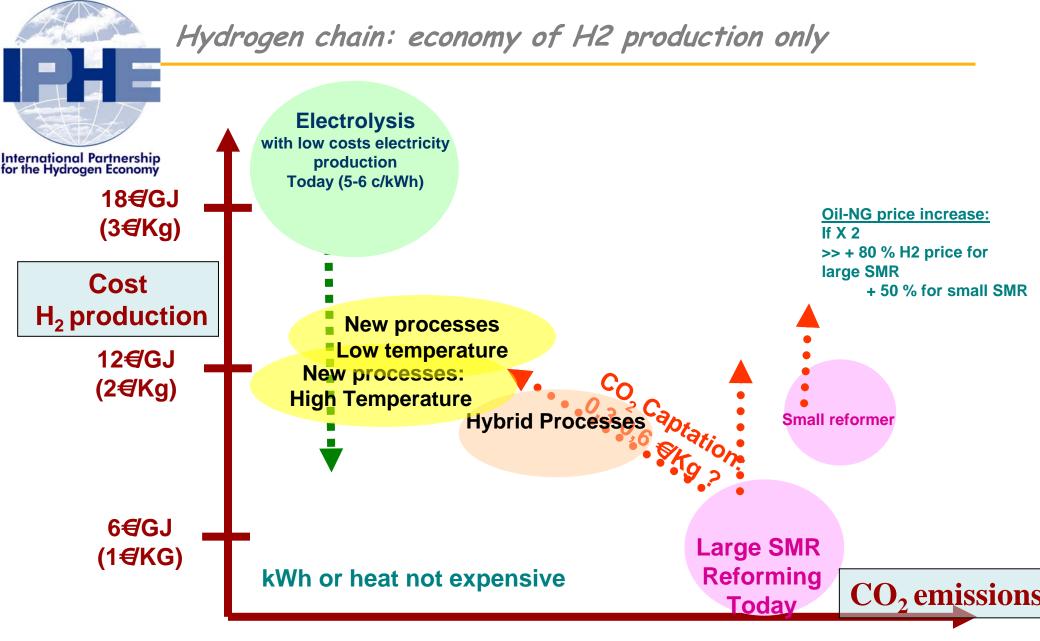


International Partnership for the Hydrogen Economy	Process	Production	Primary energy cost	H2 production cost \$/GJ	Final cost for end user (Infrastruture & delivery
	Reference: gasoline 2003	Extraction Refinery		Gasoline : 6 \$/GJ	included) gasoffne: 8 \$/GJ
	Natural Gas reforming	Centralized 3 M m3/day	3\$/GJ <u>(8 \$/GJ)</u>	5-8 \$/GJ <u>(9-14 \$/GJ)</u>	22-30 \$/GJ
	Natural gas reforming	decentralized	4-5 \$/GJ	7-12 \$/GJ	28-33 \$/GJ
	Coal gasification	Centralized	1,2 \$/GJ	13-16 \$/GJ	32-37 \$/GJ
	Biomass gasification	Intermediate	2,4 \$/GJ	17-22 \$/GJ	33-40 \$/GJ
Storage- distribution Cost	Electrolyse	Décentralized	14\$/GJ (5 c\$/kWh)	18-25 \$/GJ	35-40 \$/GJ

Production costs ransport by pipe Cost Final cost distribution

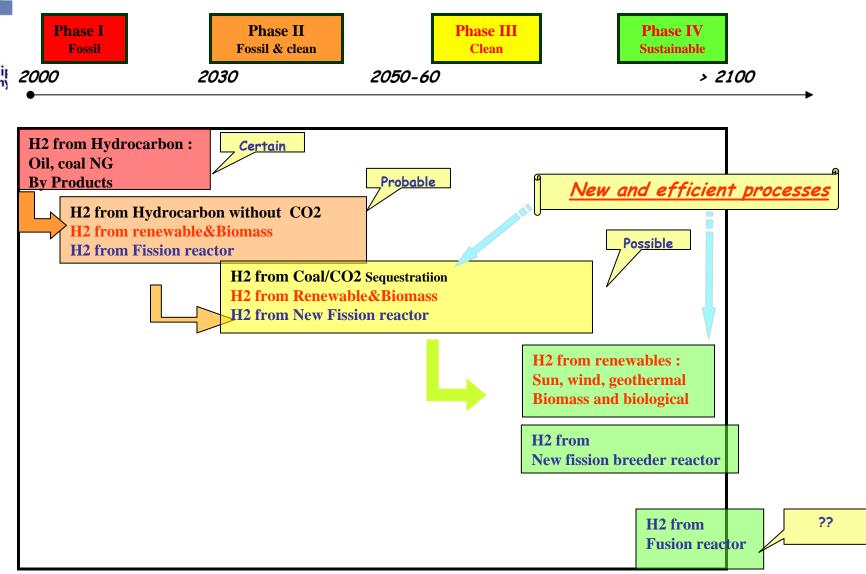
- Needs to Alternative production processes
- Needs to reduce Hydrogen Chain costs !!!!!

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Hydrogen: from Fossils to Sustainable ...



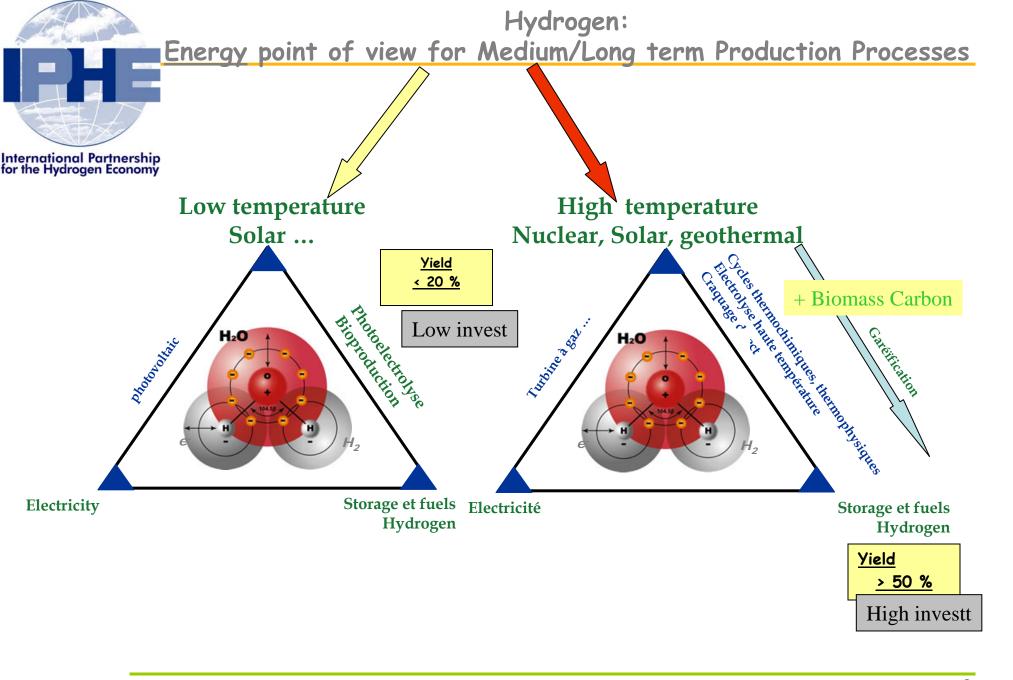


What are Alternative processes in terms of R&D?

For Phases I and II:

- CO2 sequestration R&D, and deployment
- Innovative techniques to suppress CO2 emissions:
 - Direct cracking of hydrocarbon, induction, plasma ...
 - Catalytic cracking at intermediate temperature (500-700 °C)
- Improvment of electrolysis
- Down sizing of Reforming
- Biomass gasification (High temperature process)

- For Mid/long term options
 - High temperature processes
 - Thermochemical cycles,
 - Thermophysical
 - High temperature electrolysis
 - Others: plasma...
 - Low temperature electrolysis:
 - Photobiological, biomimetics
 - Photoelectrochemical (PEC)





Alternative production processes

Since 15 years, most of H2&FC programs more focussed on:

- Fuel cells
- On board Hydrogen production,
- H2 storage
- Demonstration with existing Technologies
 - DecentralizedElectrolysis (small companies
- Alternative Hydrogen production programs Today's :
 - US DOE: NHI (nuclear) and Renewables
 - I-NERI and GEN IV initiative (USA, Japan, France, Korea), NGNP
 - Starting new (small) projects in Europe (FP5 and FP6)
 - IEA program: IA on Hydrogen:
 - Annex 14 and 15, Solar Paces



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- R&D point of view: First Collaboration limited to
 - Innovative and clean processes (S/M/L term, pre-competitive RTD))
- Exchange on High temperature processes:
 - Creation af expert group (not existing yet in IEA HIA)
 - Share of information, reports, benchmarking and asessment
 - Exchange on common issues, synergies between different sectors (energy, industry, ex: High temperature material in severe conditions
- Exchange on low temperature Processes
 - Link with IEA activities



H2 production: Proposal under IPHE Framework (2/2)

- Thinking on intermediate steps, demonstration projects and tests associated to this R&D programm (medium/long term)
 - Link with different plat form, prototype and demonstration (Europe, Japan, Australia, USA...), evaluate potential generic experiments, scale up of the process
- Definition on a common approach and methodology to asess, compare Hydrogen production processes on a multi-criteria basis and include in a Hydrogen Chain
 - Link with Socio-Economics, safety task



Possible Agenda: suggestions

- 2004-2005
 - Creation of the expert group
- Workshop in 2005
- First draft of Evaluation approach and methodology: 2006
- 2010: possible demonstration project identification and definition
- 2010: to have a permanent Expert group to asess different options and give recommendations

Production of hydrogen for the future











Main Characteristics of High temperature processes:

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- Long term R&D effort on the next 30 years:
 - Issues: heat exchangers with high heat fluxes, materials in extreme conditions: temperature, corrosion ...
- Availibility of Primary Energy Source
 - High temperature nuclear reactor : Starting Point ?
 - Concentrated solar plant : availibility ?
- Deployment of centralized infrastructure at the end
- Need partial Applications before (2020-2030) to supply Hydrogen demand in industrial processes: steel industry, refinery ...

<u>Collaboration with Oil Companies :</u>
Hydrogen demand and Transport-distribution competences



High Temperature Processes

- From a thermodynamic point of view, High temperature means Potential High Efficiency
- Processes
 - Thermochemical water spiltting (thermochemical cycles)
 - Dissociation of water and separation by high temperature membranes
 - High temperature electrolysis
 - High temperature processes for Biomass treatment



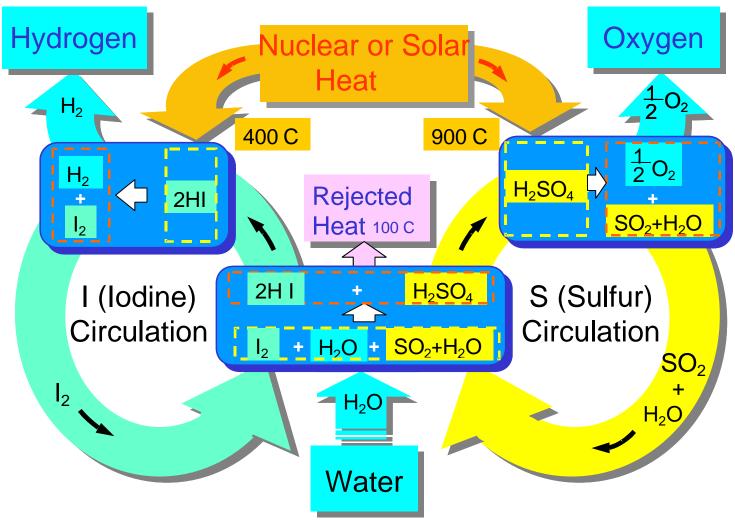
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- Thermochemical water splitting
 - Different cycles available, depending on the level of Energy source temperature level
 - For Nuclear and solar:
 - 900 °C: Sulfur Cycle: Iodine-Sulfur, Hybrid Sulfur (electrolysis), Sulfur Bromide
 - High temperature solar
 - Redox couple, Zn/ZnO ...



Example of a thermochemical cycle:

Iodine/sulfur Hydrogen water splitting process



hermochemical processes: a lot of issues to Solve!!!

International Partnership for the Hydrogen Economy Lack of thermodynamic and kinetics data

• To reach energy efficiency (around 50 %)

Material issues:

- Corrosion

High temperature

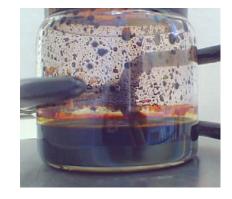
• Distillation problems: needs for innovative membranes, study of distillative-reactive column

concept

Advanced heat exchangers

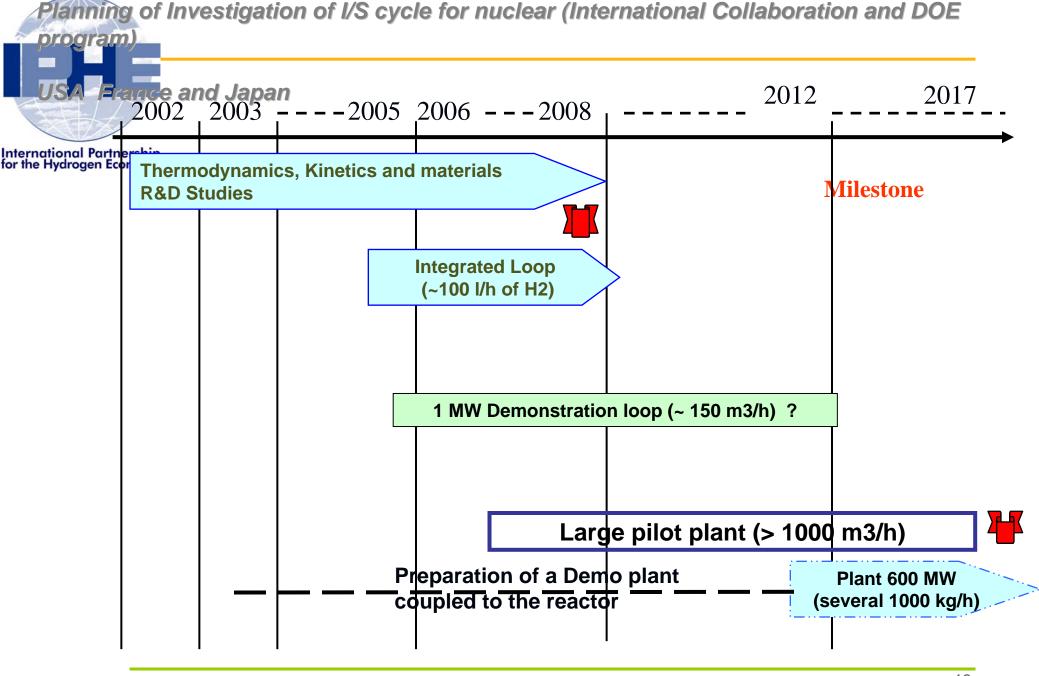
Safety problem :

- Chemical plant
- Hydrogen
- Nuclear
- Coupling with nuclear plant









Existing Collaborations

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- Thermochemical cycles and High Temperature from Nuclear heat:
 - R&D Program in USA (DOE, Sandia NL, General Atomics, ...)
 France and Japan (Jaeri) (GEN IV Cooperation):
 - A Demonstration Prototype foreseen in 2015-2017 in Idaho :
 NGNP Project , with demonstration of production of H2 (Thermochemical cycle and High temperature electrolysis)
- R&D in use of Concentrated Solar heat in
 - Germany (DLR), Swizerland (ETH), Australia (Csiro), Italy(Enea) and Spain (Almeria Plat form) and France, including use of thermochemical cycles
- New European project HYTHEC on thermochemical Cycles



Primary energy source avaibility



Generation IV

VHTR







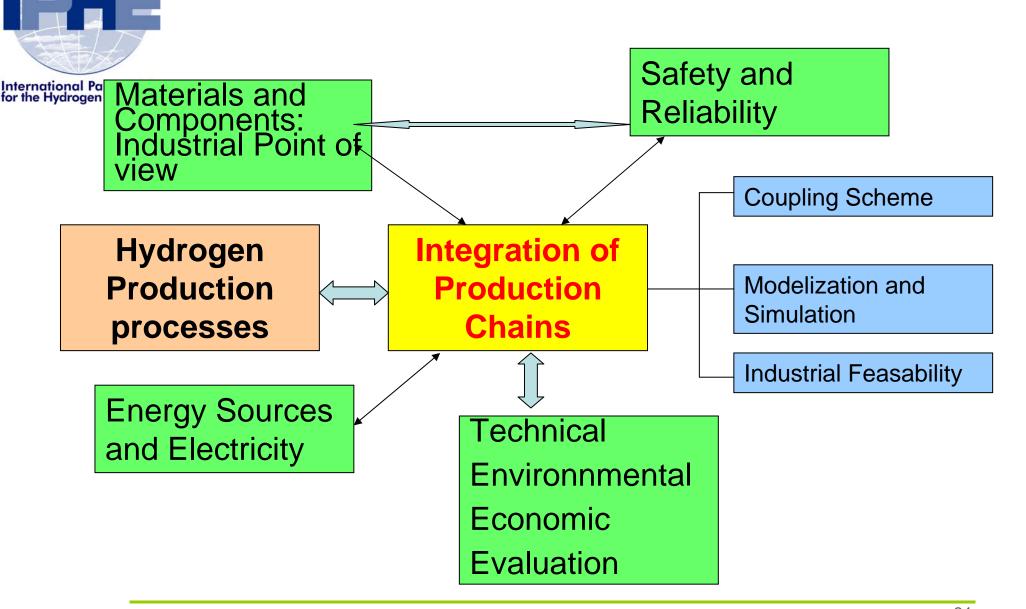
Recommendations and Conclusions

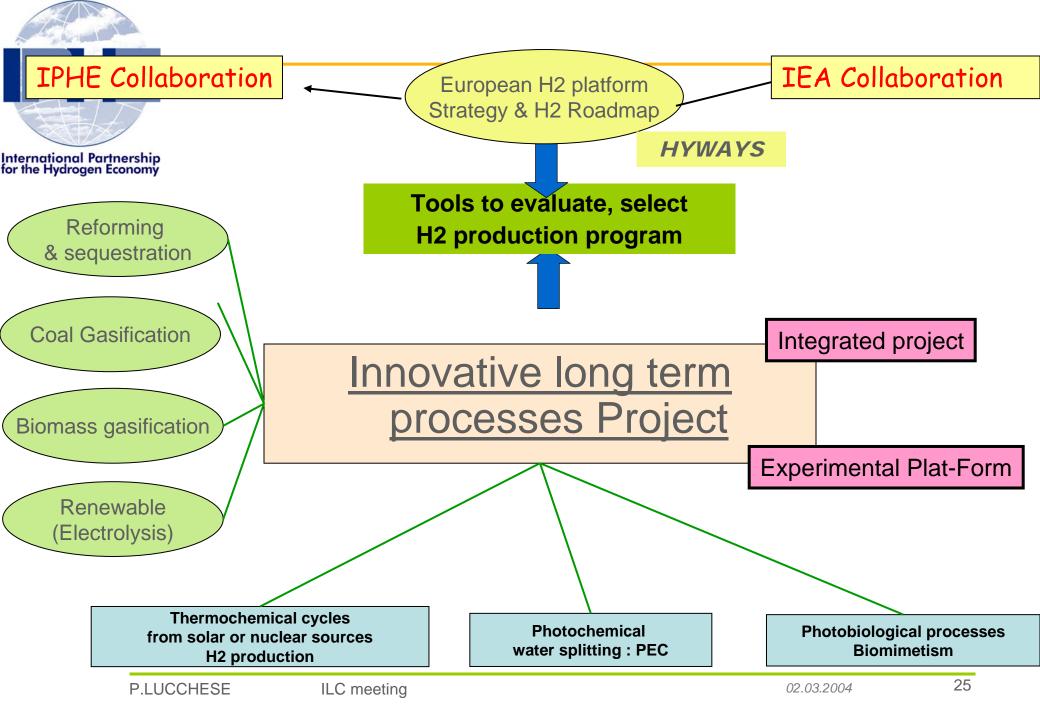


What is important: Key Words

- Keep open options for processes
- European R&D and demonstration program
- Evaluation of processes
 Comparizon with existing processes

Example of a global evaluation of processes







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- International Cooperative Research Needed
- Keep open all options for processes
- Part of Basic and generic research
- Evaluation program to compare the processes
- Intermediate or Demonstration phase necessary
 - To test some components
 - To validate some R&D results and to give some milestones to R&D team and Politics!!
 - To introduce gradually some new processes

Recommendations for Hydrogen production (2):

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- Integrate more European R&D on this topic
- Synergies between Oil Industry, Solar, Nuclear and Materials research
- Launch IP and Lighthouse project on the Innovative Processes for H2 Production
- Establish somewhere in Europe a Experimental and R&D Plat form devoted to test components, processes in this field (Light House project)
- Launch some demonstration projects at Intermediate phase (2020-2030)
 - Cooperation with Oil Industry necessary
 - Support and objectives to be defined