

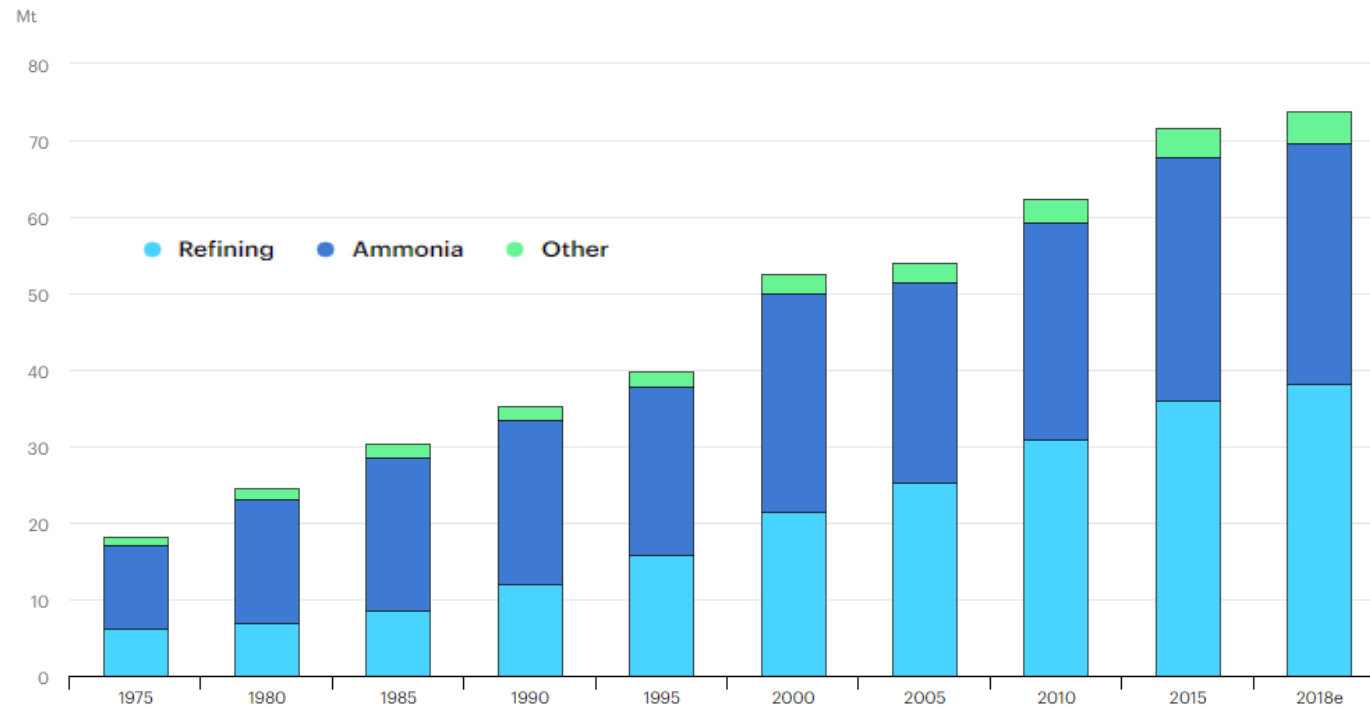
Introduction to hydrogen technology

A supply chain overview –
production, transportation and end use

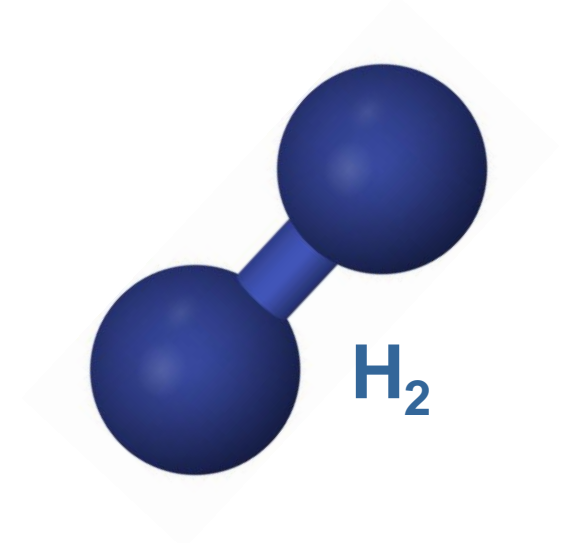
Dr Tom Houghton

Today hydrogen is used extensively in industrial processes but is almost all produced from fossil fuels giving it a high carbon footprint

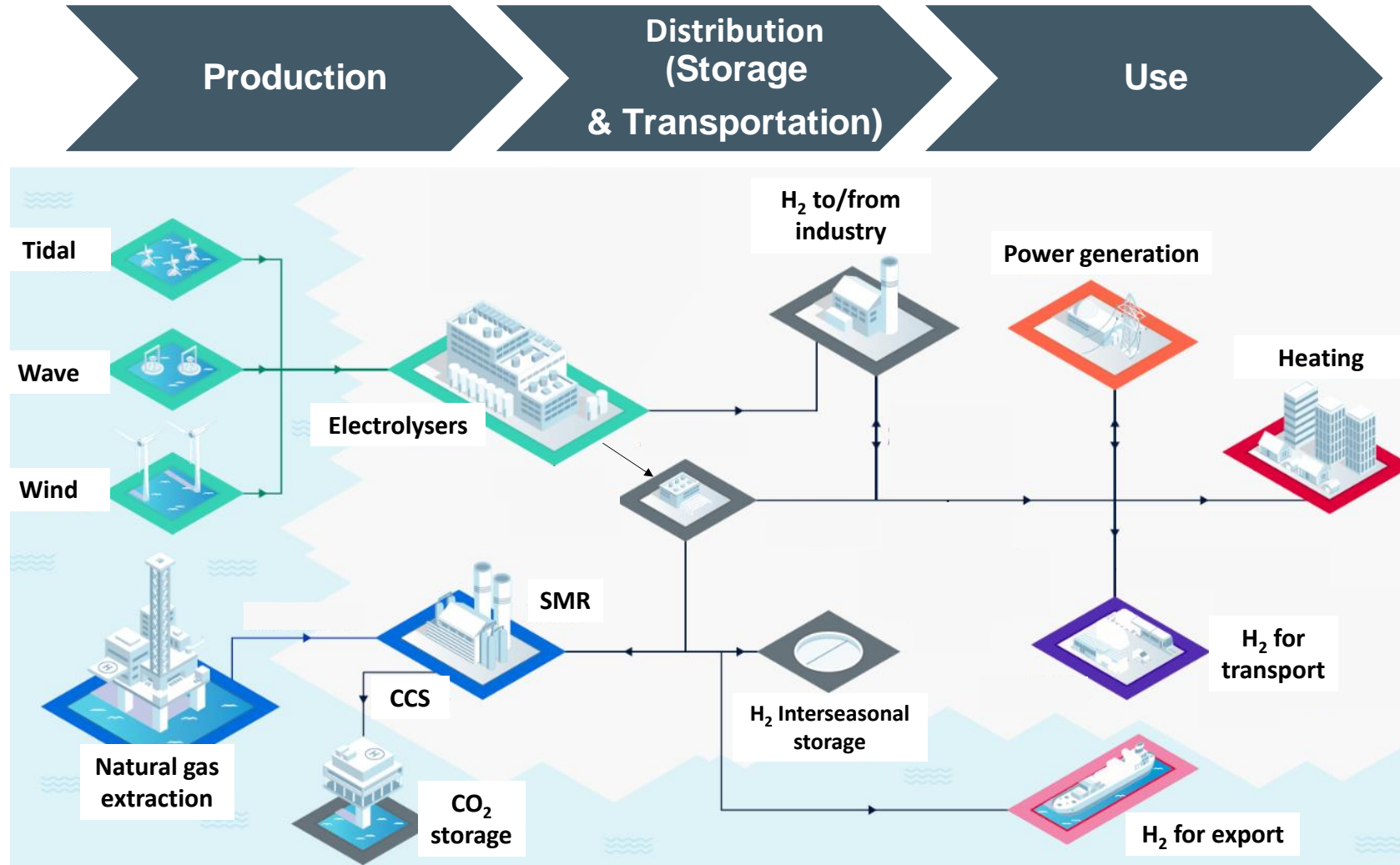
Global demand for pure hydrogen by sector, 1975-2018 (mT)



Source: IEA - The Future of Hydrogen Technology report

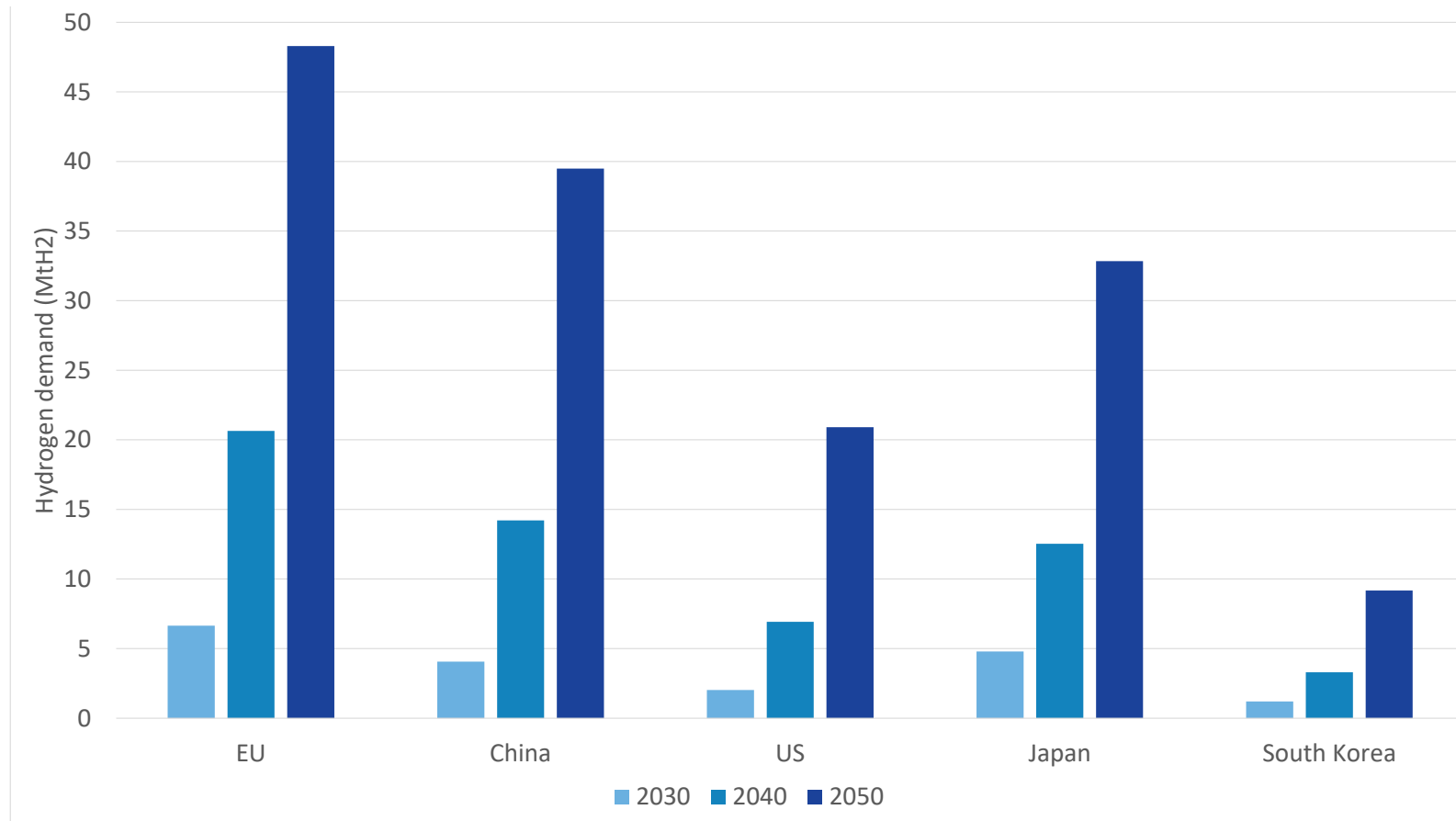


Low carbon hydrogen can potentially be used as an energy vector alongside electricity in a decarbonised energy system



With this new focus for hydrogen as a low carbon energy vector, demand could see a doubling by 2050

E4tech scenario - hydrogen demand split by region/country

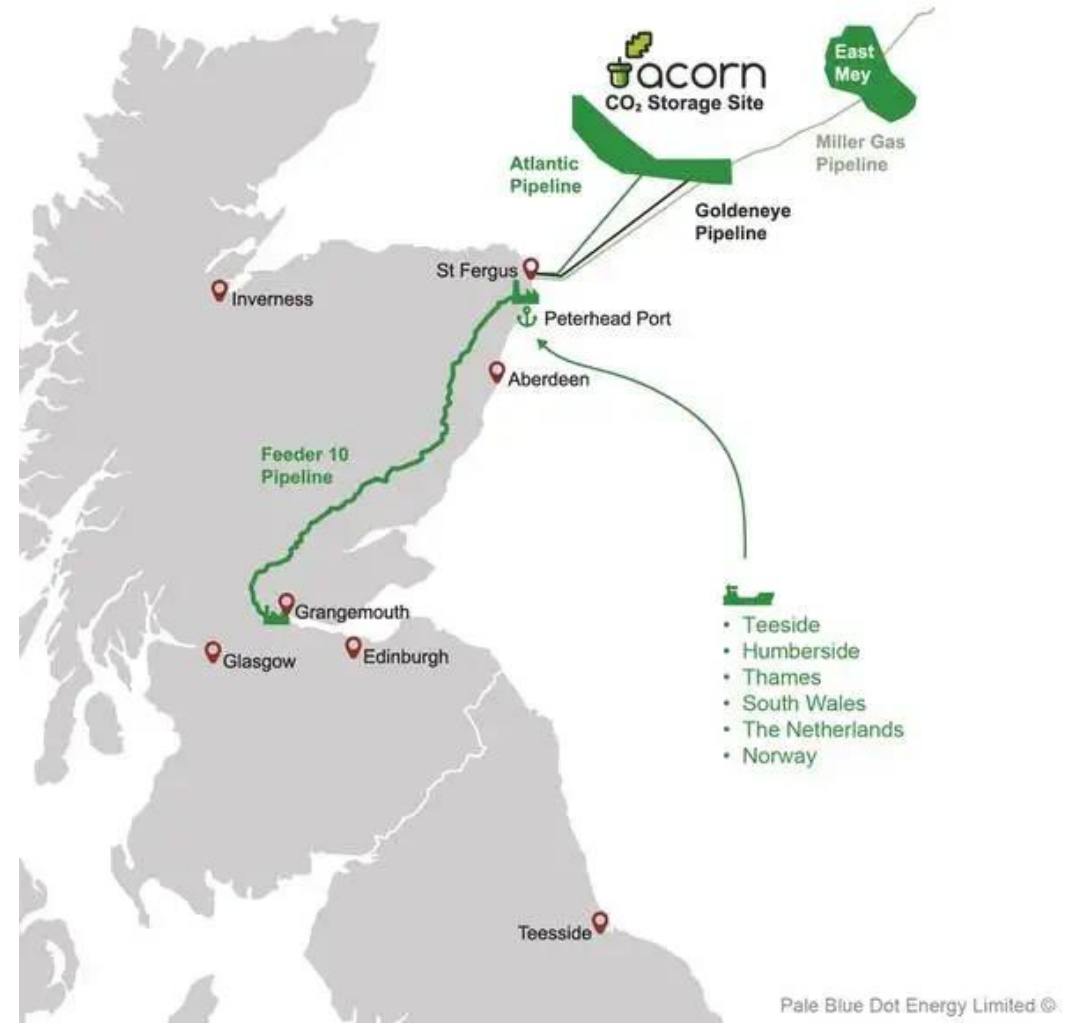


Currently hydrogen is produced by thermochemical routes from fossil fuels but these could be decarbonised using carbon capture and storage

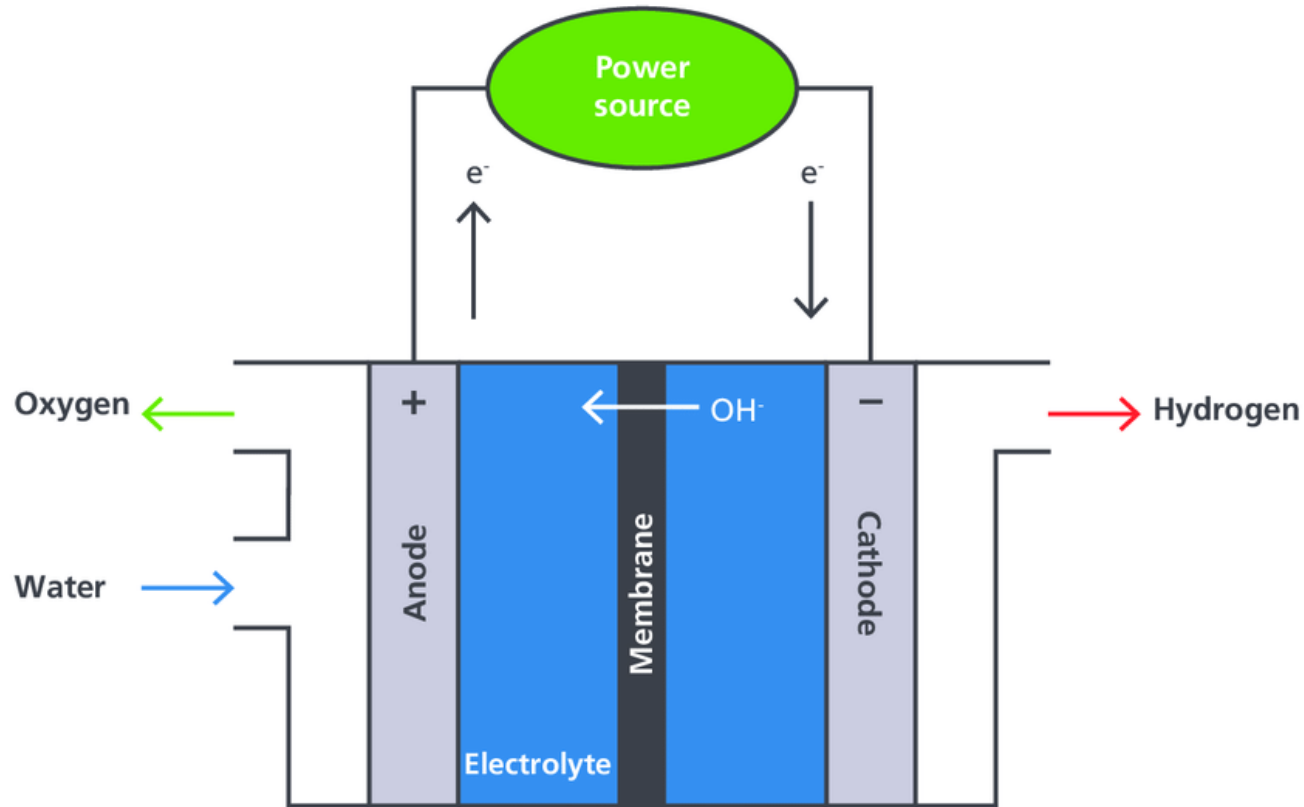
Steam methane reforming plant



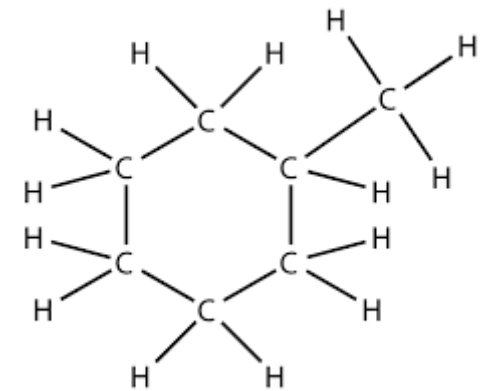
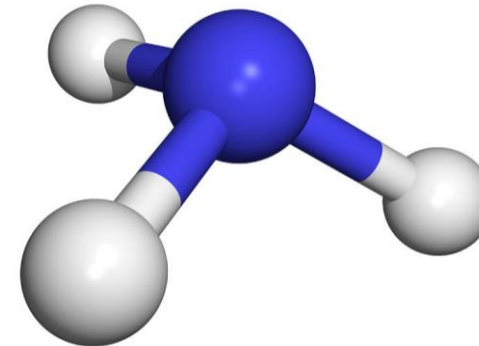
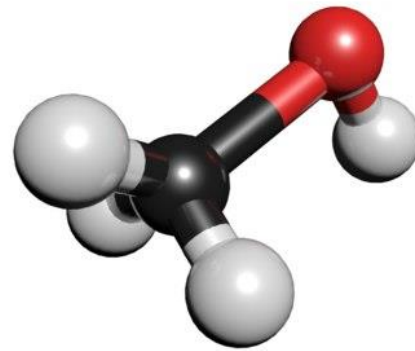
Source: Air Liquide



A cleaner way to produce hydrogen is to use renewable electricity to split water into hydrogen and oxygen



Hydrogen can be transported in native form or bound within another molecule which in some cases can be used directly as a fuel



Hydrogen can be stored for long periods in the same way that it is transported and can be dispensed at redesigned vehicle fuelling stations



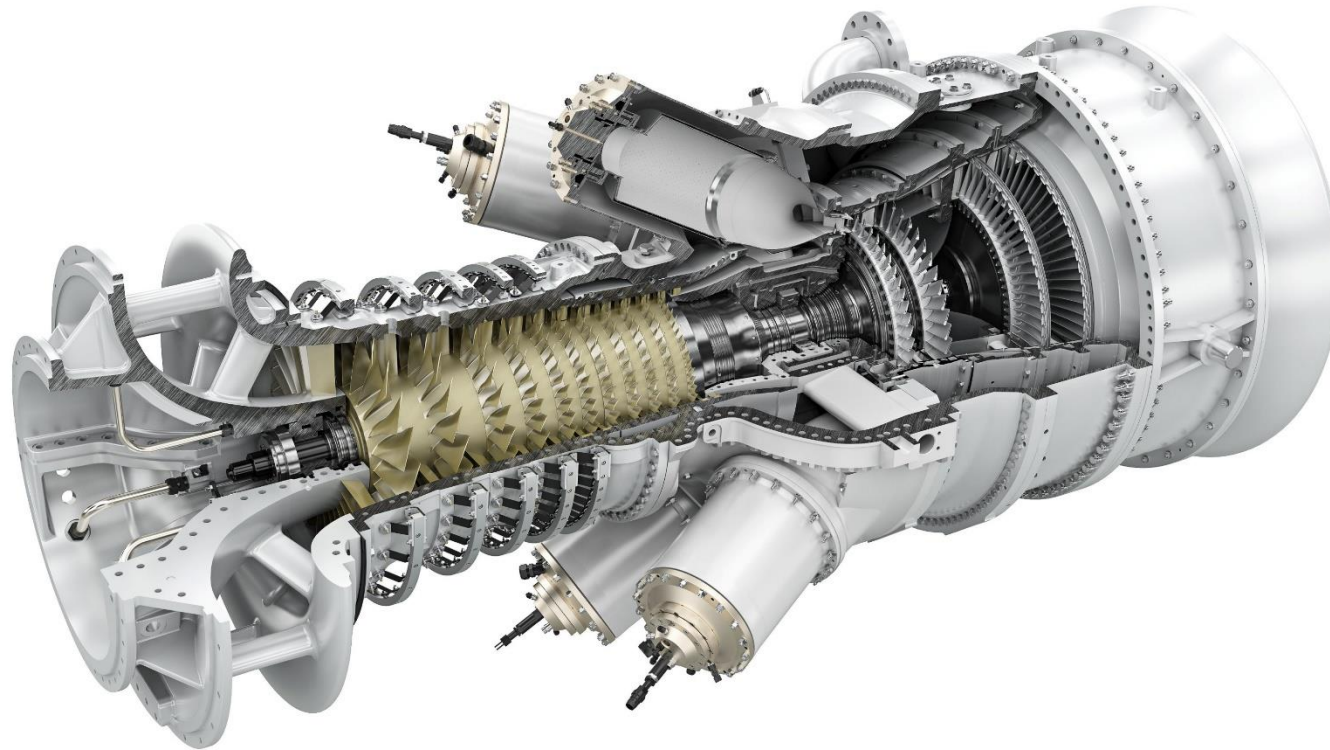
It is likely that early adopters of low carbon hydrogen will be existing hydrogen consumers but may also encompass new feedstock demand



Combustion of hydrogen is a good source of heat and allows existing pipeline networks to be re-used to heat homes and businesses



Hydrogen can be used in power generation providing opportunities for energy storage and contributing to electricity system stability and resilience



It can be used to decarbonise transport and has benefits over battery electric systems for heavy duty applications



Alstom Coradia iLint FC train



Toyota Mirai FC car



Hydrogen combustion engine



ZeroAvia FC plane



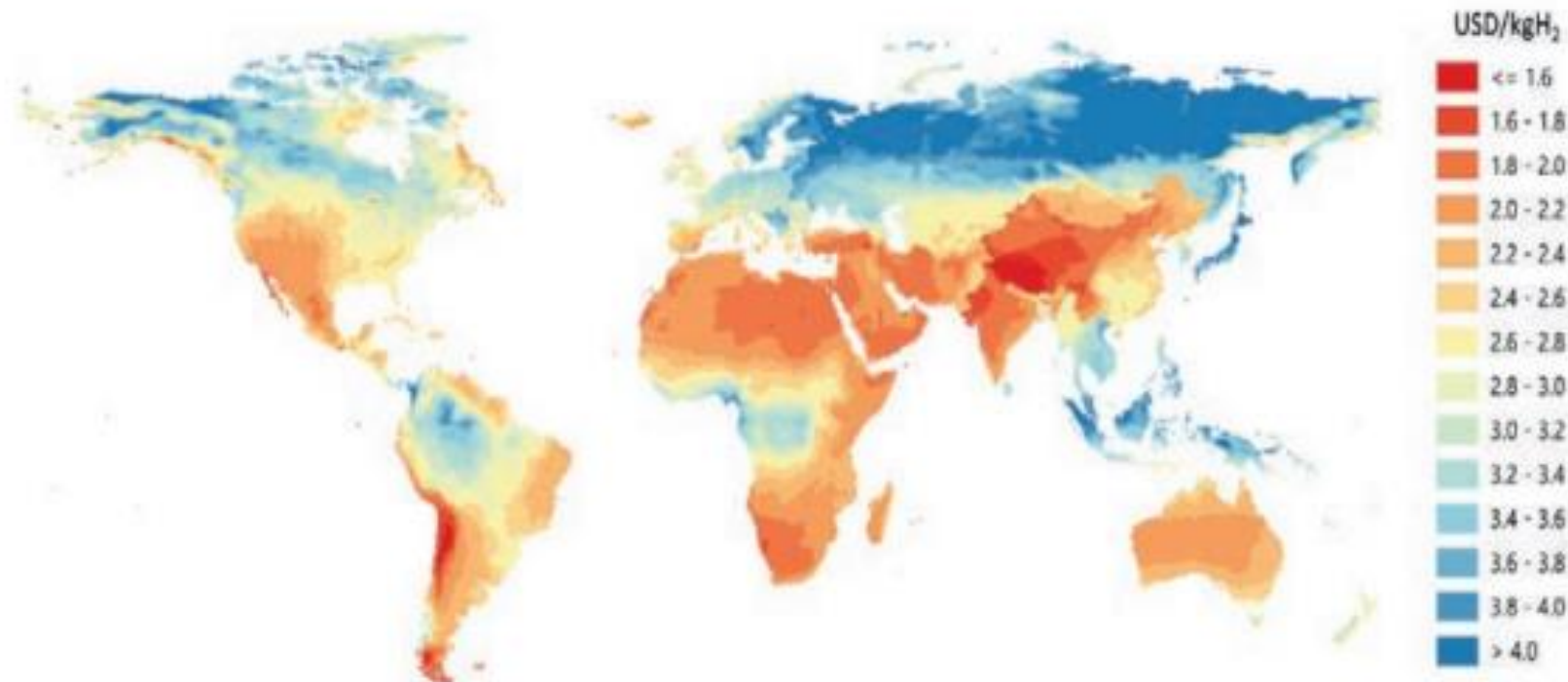
Hyundai Xcient fuel cell truck



FCS Alsterwasser hydrogen ferry

While the present cost of hydrogen-fuelled systems is high, costs are predicted to fall based on cheap abundant renewables

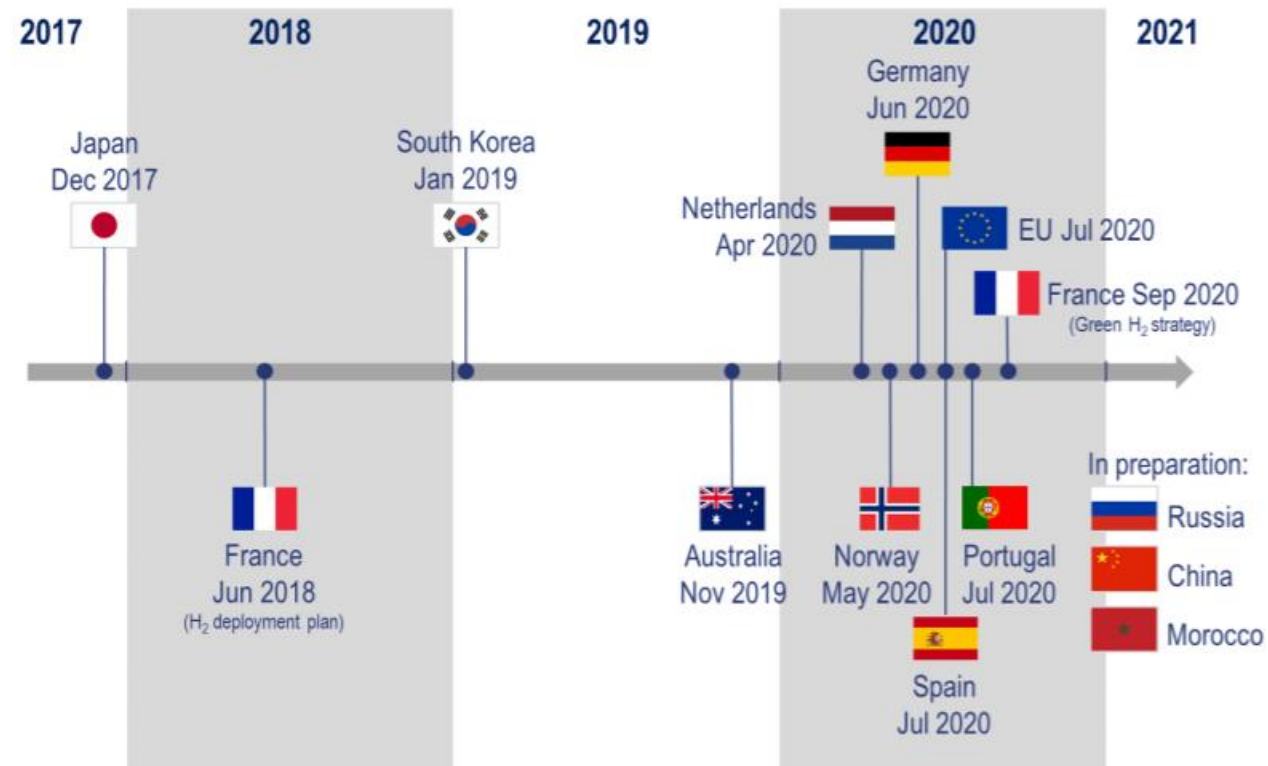
Hydrogen costs from hybrid solar PV and onshore wind systems in the long term



Source: IEA Future of Hydrogen 2019

As a result, there is growing interest in hydrogen at a macro level with many countries setting out hydrogen strategies

Timeline of some major hydrogen strategy announcements

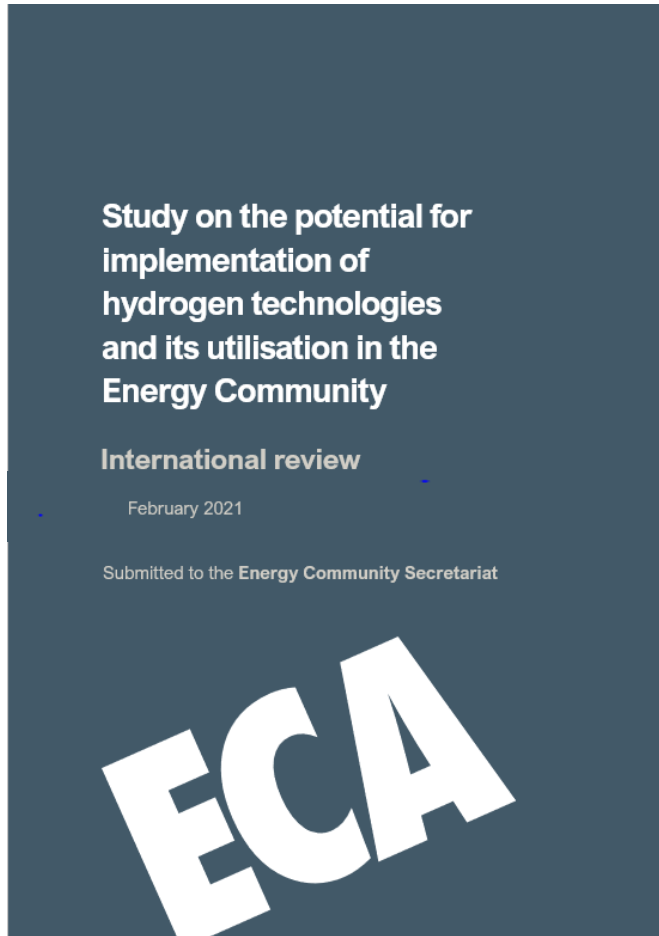


Source: LBST for the WorldEnergy Council

Innovation is being promoted in R & D throughout Europe and there are various policy initiatives to support hydrogen roll-out



In conclusion, the potential of hydrogen is clear and the International Review provides more details



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