

U.S. Department of Energy Hydrogen Activities and Hydrogen Shot Overview

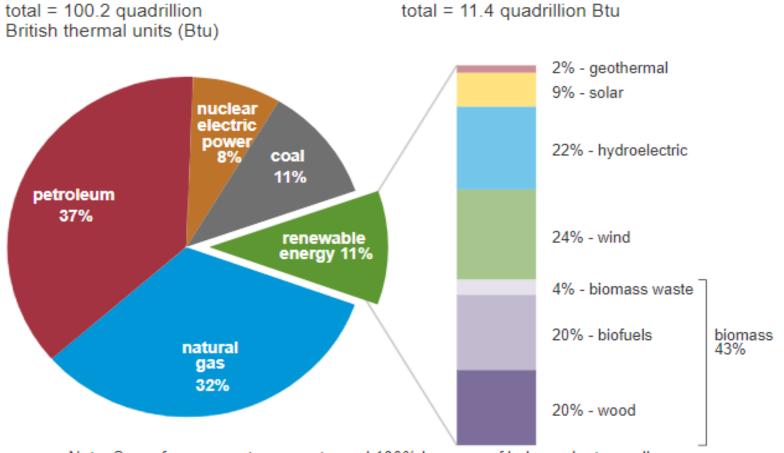
Dr. Sunita Satyapal, Director, Hydrogen and Fuel Cell Technologies Office and DOE Hydrogen Program Coordinator U.S. Department of Energy

March 2022



U.S. Energy Landscape and Key Goals

U.S. primary energy consumption by energy source, 2019



Note: Sum of components may not equal 100% because of independent rounding. Source: U.S. Energy Information Administration, *Monthly Energy Review*, Table 1.3 and 10.1, April 2020, preliminary data

Administration Goals include:

- Net zero emissions economy by 2050
- 100% carbon-pollutionfree electric sector by 2035

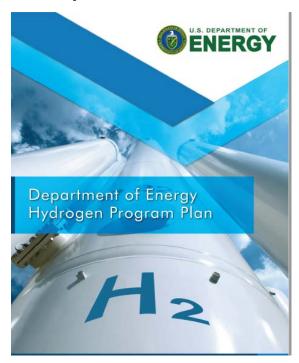
Priorities: Ensure benefits to all Americans, focus on jobs, EJ40: 40% of benefits in disadvantaged communities

EJ: Environmental Justice

The U.S. DOE Hydrogen Program

Key DOE Hydrogen Authorizations in Energy Policy Act (2005, 2020) and Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act (2021)

Hydrogen is one part of a broad portfolio of activities



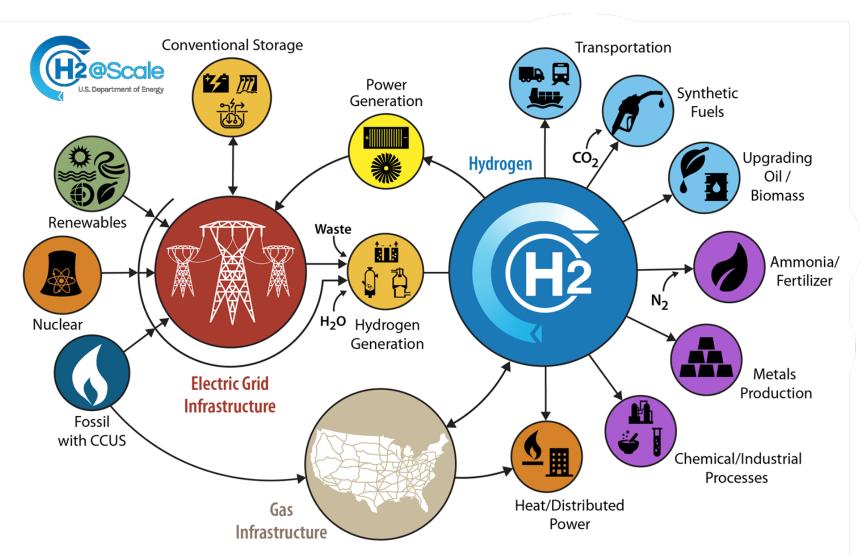
www.hydrogen.energy.gov

Priorities

- 1. Low cost, clean hydrogen
- 2. Low cost, efficient, safe hydrogen delivery and storage
- 3. Enable end use applications at scale for impact

Workforce development, safety, codes, standards, and Environmental Justice priorities

H2@Scale: Enabler for Deep Decarbonization across Sectors and Jobs



Key Opportunities

- Industry and Chemicals
 Steel, ammonia, cement, syn fuels (e.g., aviation), exports
- TransportationTrucks, marine, buses, etc.
- Power and Energy Storage
 Long duration storage, NG
 blending, turbines, fuel cells

U.S. Snapshot

- 10 MMT of H₂/yr produced today with scenarios for 2-5X growth.
- +10 MMT H₂ would ~ double today's solar or wind deployment
- Potential for 700K jobs, \$140B by 2030

Hydrogen Program Areas of Focus Across Multiple Offices

	NEAR-TE	RM	L	ONGER-TERM	
Production	Electrolysis (low-temperature, high-temperature) Advanced thermo/photoelectro-chemical H ₂ O splitting Advanced fossil and biomass reforming/conversion/pyrolysis Advanced biological/microbial conversion Gasification of biomass, legacy coal waste, and other wastes with carbon capture, utilization, and storage				
Delivery	Distribution from on-site pr Tube trailers (gaseous H ₂) Cryogenic trucks (liquid H ₂)	production Widespread pipeline transmission and distribution Chemical H ₂ carriers			
Storage	Pressurized tanks (gaseous H ₂) Cryogenic vessels (liquid H ₂)	Geologic H_2 storage (e.g., caverns, depleted oil/gas reservoirs) Cryo-compressed Chemical H_2 carriers Materials-based H_2 storage			
Conversion	Turbine combustion Fuel cells	Advanced co Next generati		Fuel cell/combustion hybrids Reversible fuel cells	
Applications	Fuel refining Space applications Portable power	Blending in natural gas posteributed stationary posteributed stationary posterion Transportation Industrial and chemical posterionse, security, and local posterionse.	Distributed CHP Drocesses	Utility systems Integrated energy systems	

DOE Program Implementation across RDD&D

Focused Consortia with labs, industry, universities

New: \$100M/5yrs

Core Team: R&D **HydroGEN** National Labs **FOA MARC ElectroCat** National Industry Non-Profit



2020 2016 2018

D&D



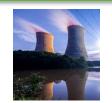
Trucks. GSE











Super Truck projects

New

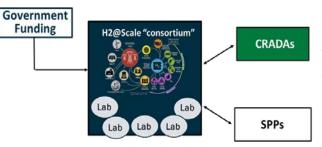
Infrastructure

CO₂+H₂

Renewables to H₂ Data Center

Nuclear to H₂ Ammonia (ARPA-E)

Enablers



Comprehensive analysis, tools and models to accelerate progress Safety, codes, standards, workforce development **Systems integration and validation**







Key **2030 Targets**

Clean Hydrogen

- \$1/kg production
- \$2/kg delivery
- \$9/kWh storage

Electrolyzers

- \$150/kW
- 73% efficiency
- 80Khr durability

Fuel Cells

- \$80/kW
- 25Khr durability

Enable EJ40 Priorities, DEI

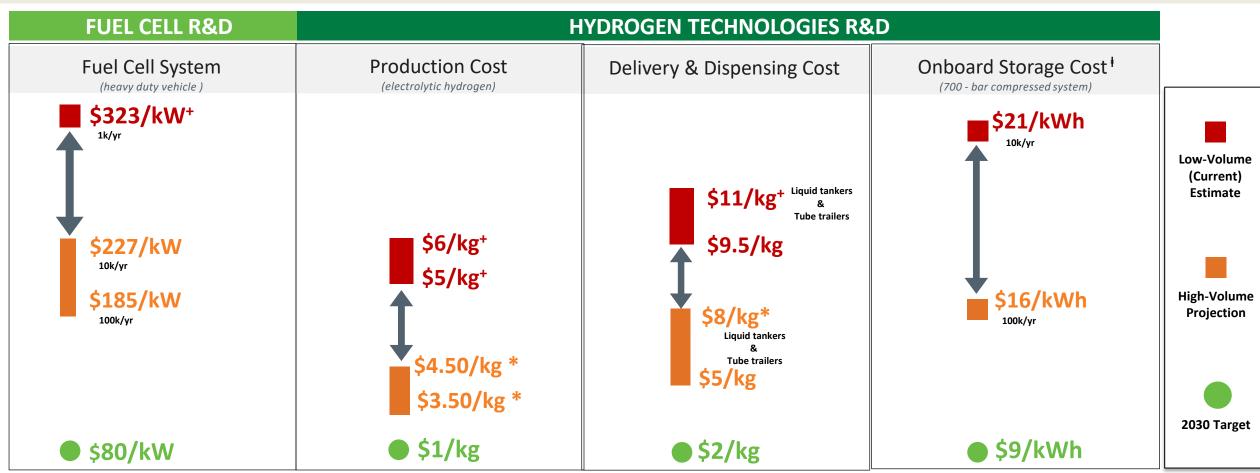
Deployment in collaboration with Loan Program Office

Examples shown, not exhaustive. Over 190 companies, 109 universities, 16 national labs in the last decade; CRADAs are Cooperative Research And Development Agreements



Technology Targets Guide Research and Development Activities

Key Goals: Reduce the cost of fuel cells and hydrogen production, delivery, storage, and meet performance and durability requirements – guided by applications specific targets



[†]Based on 275 kW Heavy Duty Fuel Cell System Cost Analysis (2021), adjusted to reflect cost of system that meets 25,000 hours durability

capacity 450-1,000 kg/day at high volume manufacturing

Note: Graph is not at scale. For illustrative purposes only

^{†5} to 7 cents/kWh, 90% capacity factor at \$1500/kW *5 to 7 cents/kWh, 90% capacity factor at \$460/kW

[†]For range: Delivery and dispensing at today's (2020) stations with capacity ~450 kg/day ^{*}For range: Delivery and dispensing at today's (2020) stations with

[†]Storage costs based on 2019 storage cost record

All costs based on \$2016

Million Mile Fuel Cell Truck Consortium (M2FCT)



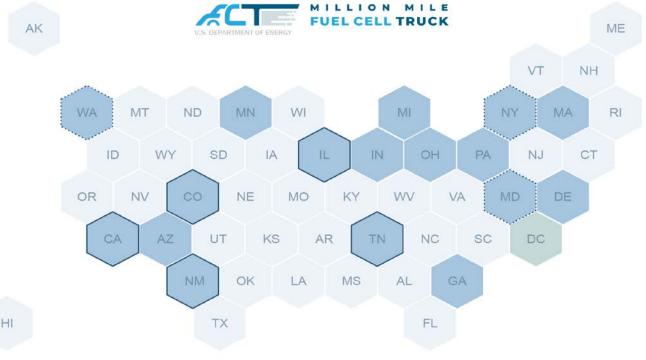
"Team-of-teams" approach that allows for rapid feedback, idea development, and information exchange, resulting in an effort that is more than the sum of its parts

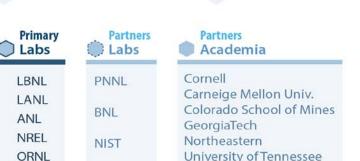


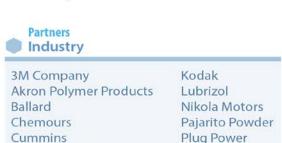




To add FOA bipolar plate and air management projects in FY21







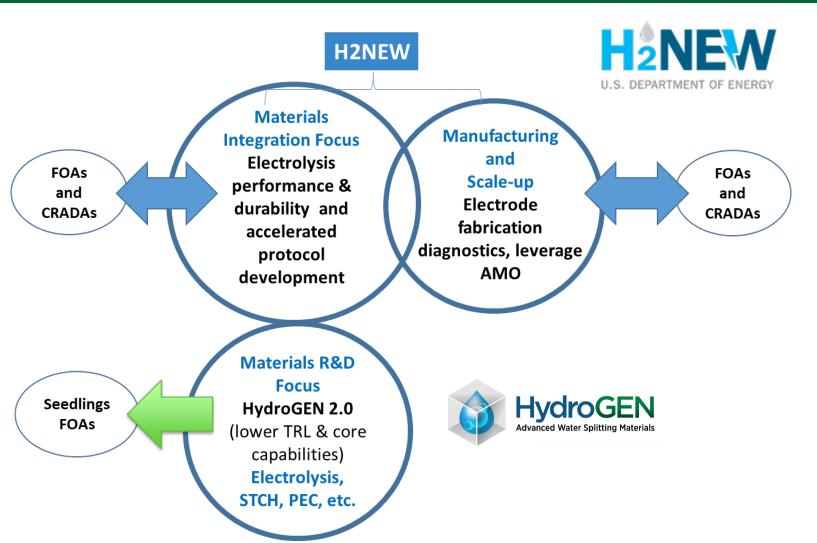




General Motors

H2NEW Consortium to accelerate progress in Electrolyzers

H2 from the Next-generation of Electrolyzers of Water





Clear, well-defined stack metrics					
Electrolyzer Stack Goals by 2025					
	LTE PEM	HTE			
Capital Cost	\$100/kW	\$100/kW			
Elect. Efficiency (LHV)	70% at 3 A/cm ²	98% at 1.5 A/cm ²			
Lifetime	80,000 hr	60,000 hr			



Snapshot of Hydrogen and Fuel Cells in the U.S.

Deployment Examples >550MW

Backup Power

>50,000

Forklifts



PEM* Electrolyzers



~70

Fuel Cell Buses



~50

H₂ Retail Stations



>12,000

Fuel Cell Cars

* PEM: Polymer electrolyte membrane

Examples of Hydrogen Production Locations



Port Arthur

SMR+CCS

- 10 million metric tons (MMT) H₂/yr
- Over 1,600 miles of H₂ pipelines
- World's largest H₂ storage cavern

Examples of PEM Electrolyzer Installations



Examples of Hydrogen Station Plans

California

200 Stations Planned California Fuel Cell Partnership Goal

Northeast

12 - 20**Stations** Planned AZ, HI, OH, SC, NJ, NY, CT, MA, CO, UT, TX, MI And more

Current and under construction installations over 120 kW as of Jun. 2021

Sugar Land, TX

* Source: Arjona, et al, DOE HFTO Program Record, June 2021

Electrolyzer Power Capacity

120 KW

1500 KW

2000 KW

5000 KW 30000 KW

120000 KW

Examples of H2@Scale Projects: Demonstrations and Workforce Training

Different regions, hydrogen sources, end uses & educational opportunities

H₂ for Marine Application



California

1st-of-its-kind maritime H₂ refueling on floating barge - up to ½ ton H₂/day

H₂ for Steel Production



Missouri

Reduction of 30% in energy and 40% emissions vs. conventional processes

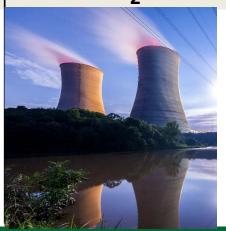
H₂ from Renewables



Texas

Integrates wind, solar, RNG from waste with onsite electrolysis and multiple end-uses

H₂ from Nuclear



New York Demonstrates a MW electrolyzer with a nuclear plant (collaboration with Nuclear Energy Office)

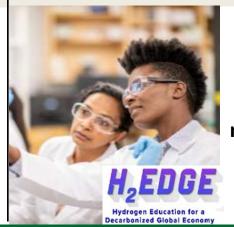
H₂ for Data Center



Washington

Integrates a
1.5MW fuel cell
with a data center
to provide reliable
and resilient
power

Workforce Development



Multi-state

A Training, education and recruiting program to build skills needed in the H₂ industry

Examples of DOE Hydrogen Demonstration Projects

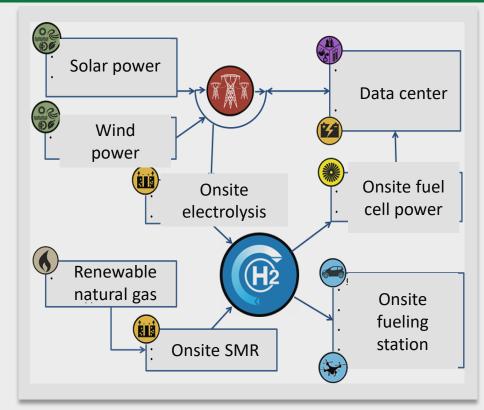


Nuclear



- Integrates a light water reactor with a 2 megawatt (MW) electrolyzer (low-temp.)
- Davis-Besse nuclear power plant in Ohio
- Budget: \$11.5M total

Renewables



- Integrates wind, solar, RNG from waste with onsite electrolysis to power a data center
- Will explore H₂ use at Port of Houston
- Budget: \$10.8M

Fossil + CCS



- Integrates hydrogen production from Steam Methane Reformers (SMR) with carbon capture
- Hydrogen plant at Valero Refinery in Port Arthur, Texas
- Budget: \$431M
- Ongoing operations since 2013

Financing to Enable Deployment at Scale

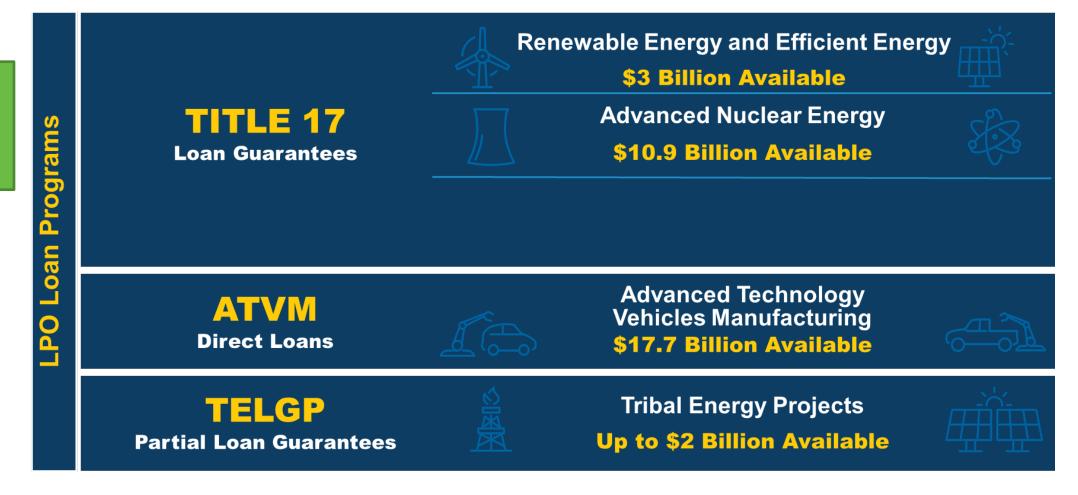




\$40 Billion in Available Debt Capital

LPO offers project financing across energy sectors through three distinct loan programs.

Includes Clean Hydrogen



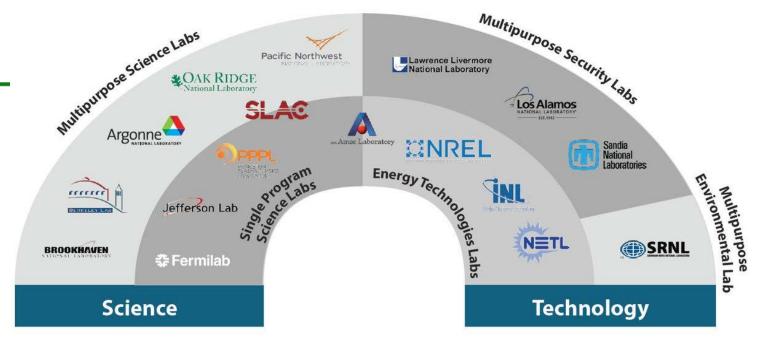


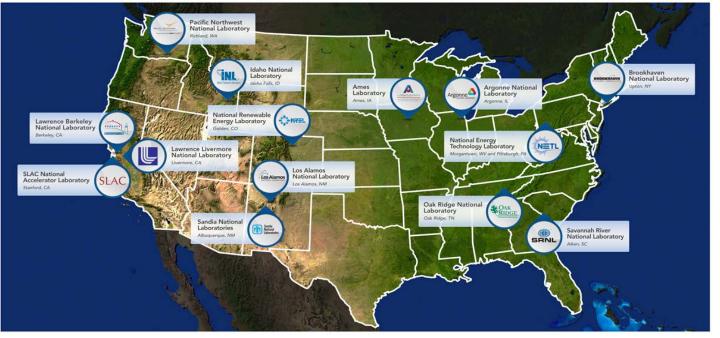
DOE National Laboratories

U.S. DOE Hydrogen Program funds RD&D across National Laboratories

DOE National Laboratories across energy, science, and security:

- Support RD&D
- Offer User Facilities and science resources
- Help to de-risk technology adoption, accelerating progress.





HyBlend and H-Mat Consortia

To assess and enhance compatibility of key materials with hydrogen, and to accelerate the use of hydrogen in multiple applications (including in natural gas blending)



National lab consortium to assess and improve performance and reliability of materials in hydrogen, reduce costs, and inform codes & standards.



Pipeline materials compatibility R&D, technoeconomic analysis, and life cycle analysis to assess the feasibility of hydrogen blending in the US natural gas pipeline infrastructure.

Over 40 partners

Materials R&D aims to lower cost of components in H₂ infrastructure and enhance life by 50%

Online data portal shares information with **R&D** community worldwide, and international MOUs enable coordination

The U.S. has ~3 million miles of natural gas pipeline, and is projected to consume 36 quads of natural gas/year by 2050

Blending 20% H₂ by 2050 would enable doubling of current renewable consumption



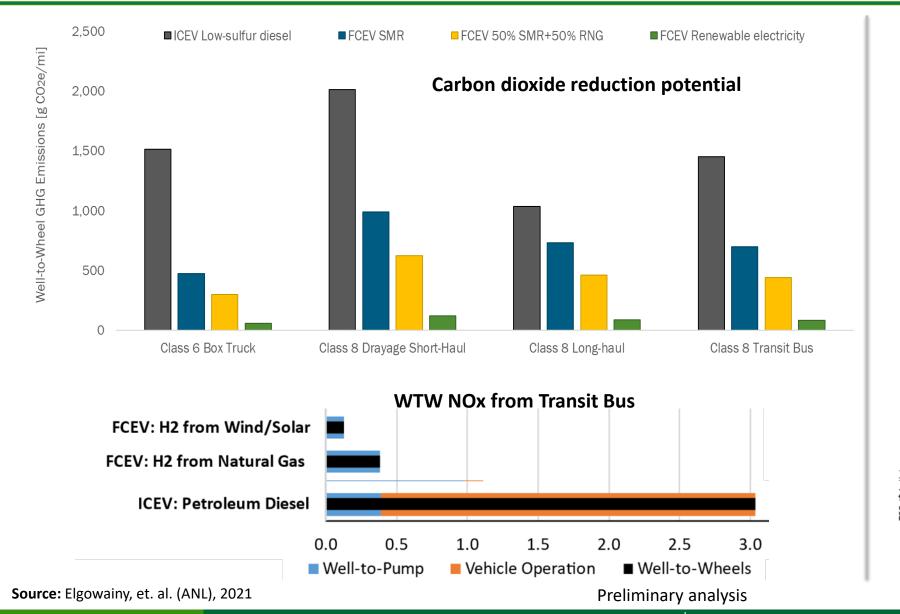


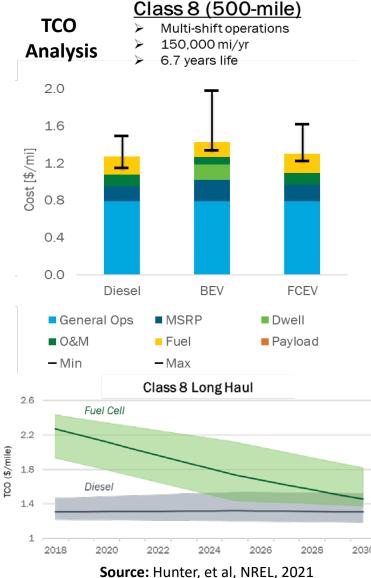






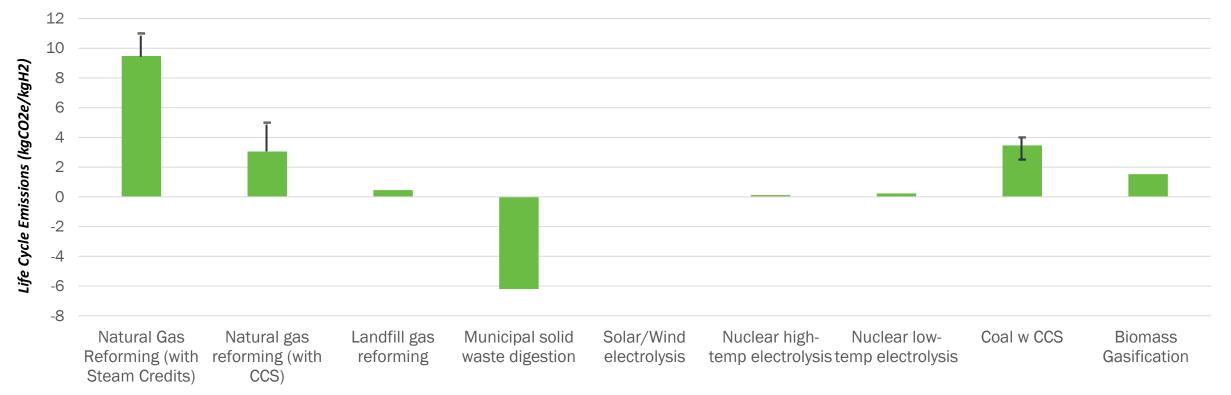
Enabler: Analysis Guides Portfolio, Decision Making, and Impact





GREET GHG Emissions Analysis Tool

Identifies life cycle GHG emission from multiple hydrogen pathways



Ranges shown reflect potential variability in upstream leak rates, CCS efficiency, and capture rates. Baseline assumes 90% capture.

Source: Greenhouse Gases, Regulated Emissions, and Energy Use in Technologies Model 2021, https://greet.es.anl.gov/

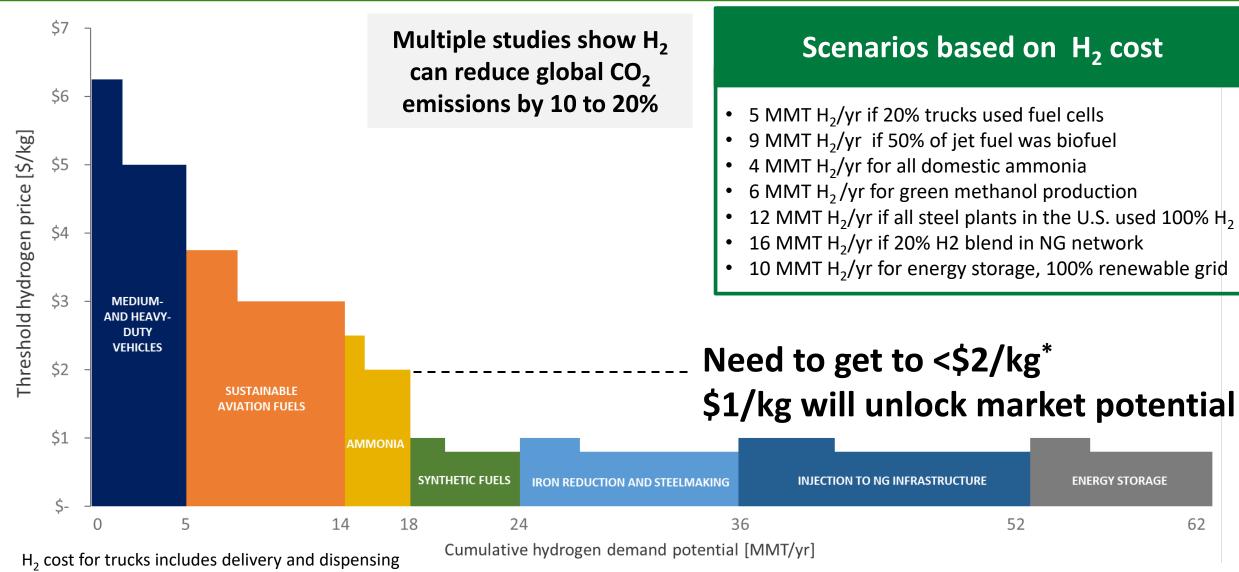
For more information, see GREET documentation or the October H2IQHr: https://www.energy.gov/eere/fuelcells/2021-hydrogen-and-fuel-cell-technologies-office-webinar-archives#date10282021

CCS: Carbon Capture and Sequestration

GHG: Greenhouse Gas

GREET: Greenhouse gases, Regulated Emissions, and Energy use in Technologies Model

Analysis Determines Market Potential Scenarios



Results based on preliminary analysis

President Biden and Energy Secretary Granholm at Climate Summit





"...I've asked the Secretary of Energy to speed the development of critical technologies to tackle the climate crisis. No single technology is the answer on its own because every sector requires innovation to meet this moment."

President Joseph R. Biden

Launch of Hydrogen Energy Earthshot
First of the Energy Earthshots
June 7, 2021
at DOE Hydrogen Program Annual Merit Review

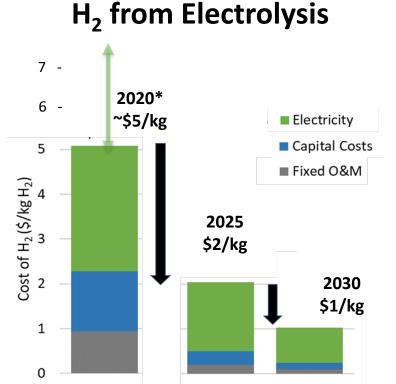
Secretary Jennifer Granholm
June 7, 2021

April 23, 2021

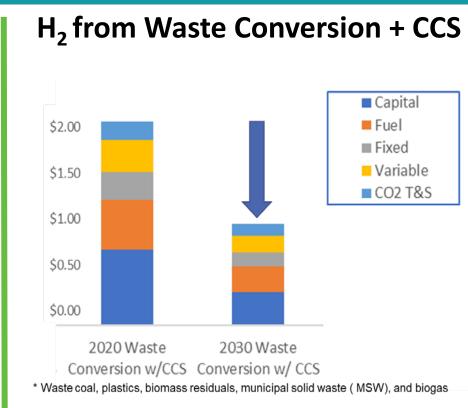


How to reduce cost? Examples across pathways:

Hydrogen Shot Summit (Aug 2021): 3,200+ stakeholders discussed potential hydrogen pathways to enable "1 1 1"

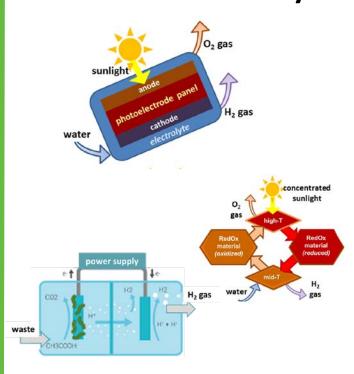


- Reduce electricity cost, improve efficiency and utilization
- Reduce capital cost >80%; operating & maintenance cost >90%



 Reforming, pyrolysis, air separation, catalysts, Carbon Capture and Storage (CCS), upstream emissions

Advanced Pathways

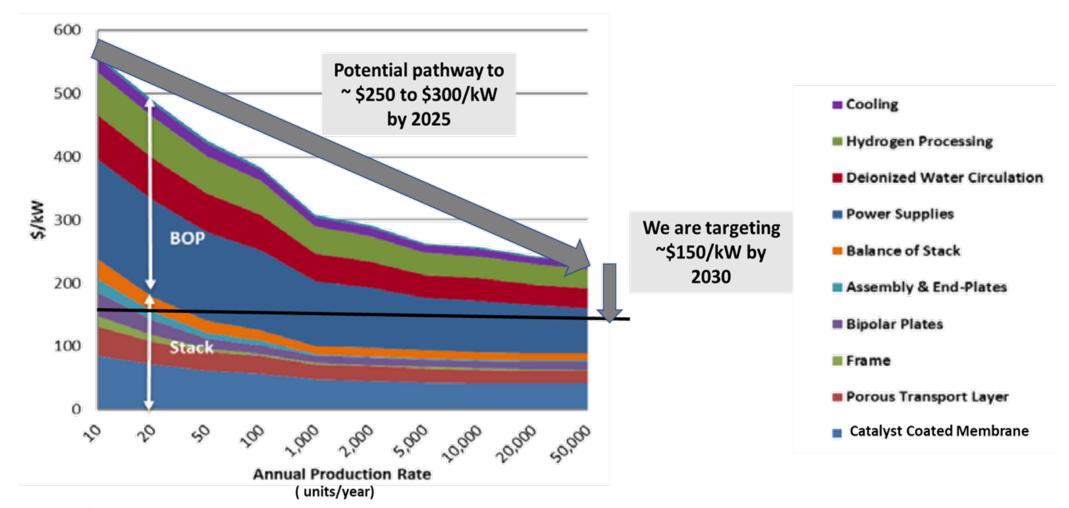


Photoelectrochemical (PEC), thermochemical, biological, etc.

*2020 Baseline: PEM (Polymer Electrolyte Membrane) low volume capital cost ~\$1,500/kW, electricity at \$50/MWh. Pathways to targets include capital cost <\$300/kW by 6025, <\$150/kW by 2030 (at scale). Assumes \$50/MWh in 2020, \$30/MWh in 2025, \$20/MWh in 2030

Analysis guides RD&D and cost reduction strategies

Electrolyzer System Cost Reduction Needs – cost reductions needed for stack and balance of plant (BOP) components





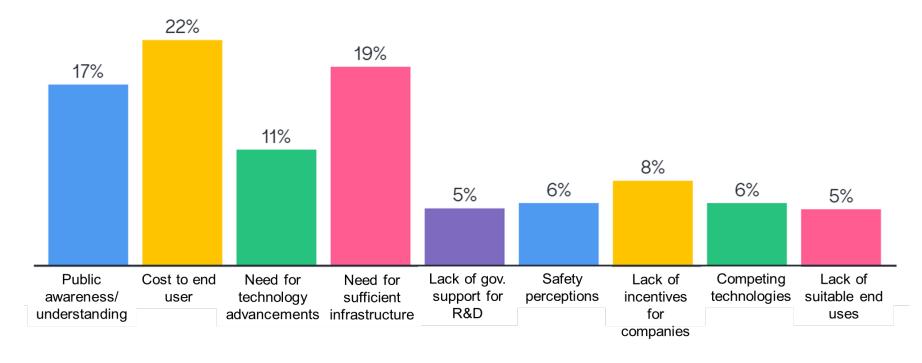
DOE Hydrogen Shot Summit Stakeholder Feedback

4,900+ total registrants, 3,200+ participants in Plenary, 33 countries + USA

Speakers included:

- Secretary Granholm,
 DOE Leadership
 across offices
- Sec. John Kerry
- Bill Gates
- Industry CEOs, VPs
 Congressional
 Members, Labs,
 Research and
 Academic Experts

Responses to: What are the greatest barriers preventing public acceptance of widespread H_2 in the US?

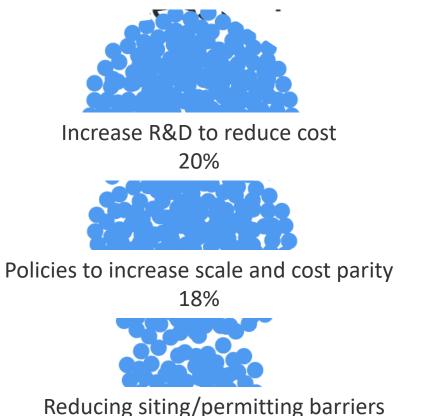


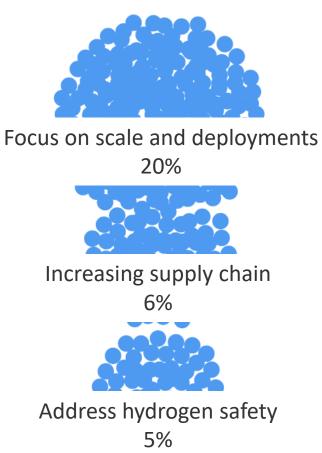
https://www.energy.gov/eere/fuelcells/hydrogen-shot-summit

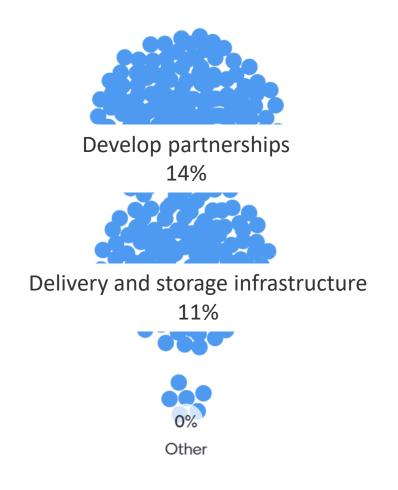


Hydrogen Shot Summit Responses to: How Can We Succeed?

What are your top 3 priorities for Hydrogen Shot to be successful?



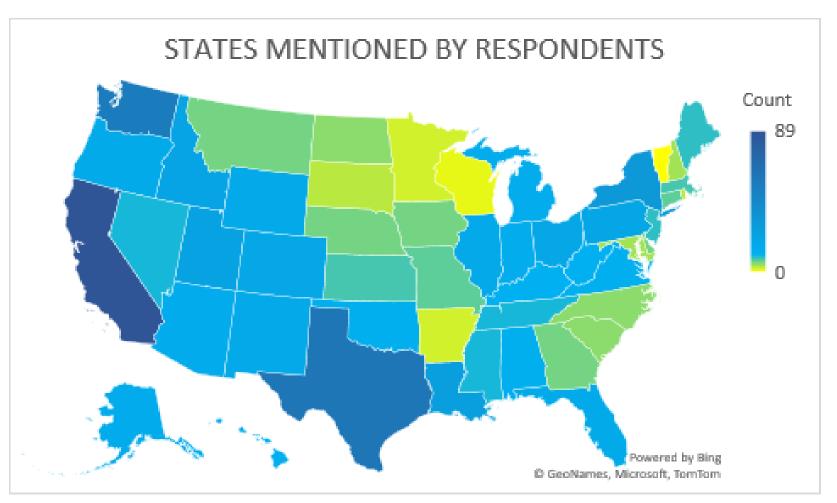






Request for Information (RFI) collected stakeholder feedback

Includes regional, EJ, tribal, investor, and industry perspectives

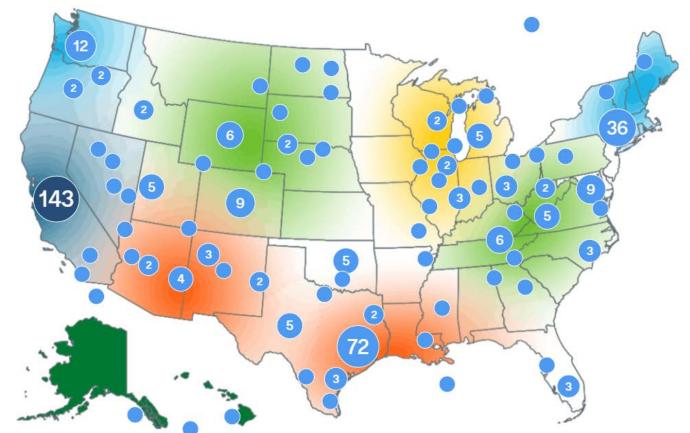


Over 200 RFI responses described diverse resources, enduses and impact potential in various regions



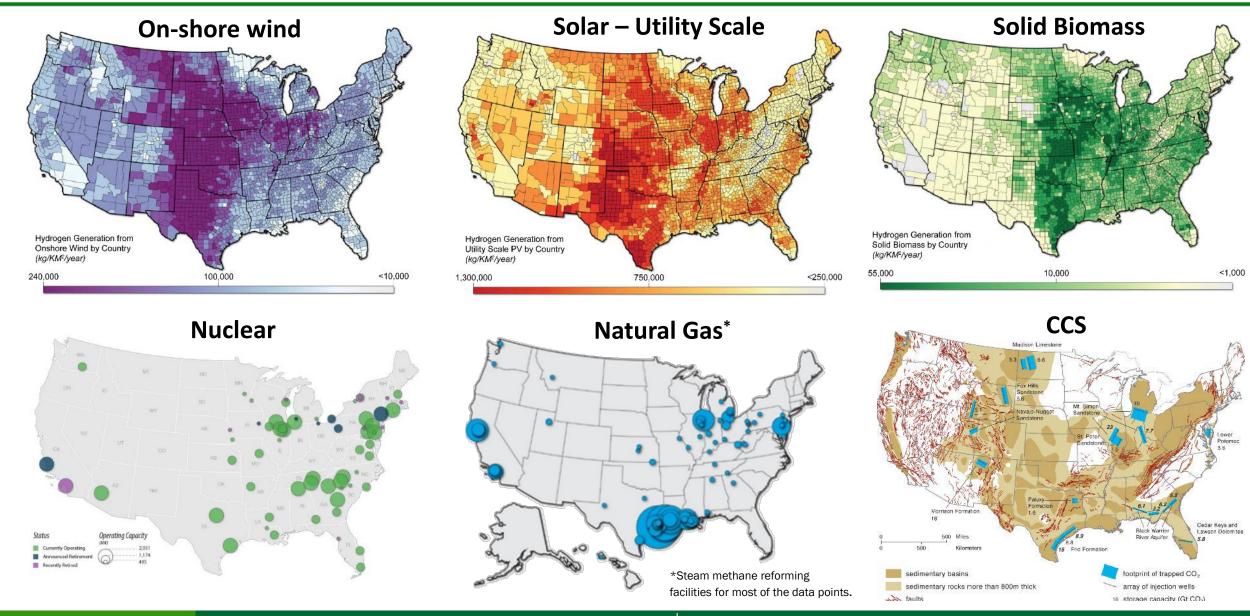
Potential Locations for Hydrogen Demonstrations

Response to Question: Please select the region that you believe is most ready for a large-scale hydrogen demonstration.





Examples of Resource Analysis Across the United States



RFI findings: Regional clusters and geographic factors

Pacific Northwest

- Port communities
- Tribal communities
- Extensive renewables
- θ 8 jobs per \$1M invested in H_2

California

- Diverse populations
- Extensive infrastructure
- Emissions regulations
- 40,000+ jobs

Southwest

- Tribal and Hispanic communities
- Underutilized solar
- Nuclear power
- Up to 2B tonnes/yr emission reduction potential



Central U.S.

- Ample wind
- Geological storage
- Railway transport
- Nuclear resources
- >630,000 tonnes/yr
 CO₂ reduction

Great Lakes

Major national corridors • Nuclear power • 60,000+ jobs

New England

- Offshore wind
- Fishing communities
- Backup power and winter heating
- ~120K tons CO₂/year reduction

Appalachia

- Retiring fossil plants
- Mining, refining transferable skills
- Carbon capture and sequestration
- 70,000 tons/yr H₂ production

Alaska and Hawaii

- Extensive renewables geothermal, solar, ocean
- Backup power
- Isolated communities
- 86,000 tonnes/yr emission reduction

Gulf Coast

- Existing infrastructure
- Multiple opportunity zones
- Renewable resources
- 1,000s of jobs
- Chemical industry

Hydrogen Shot Summit

Bipartisan Infrastructure Law (BIL)

(Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act)

Bipartisan Infrastructure Law - Hydrogen Highlights



Includes \$9.5B for clean hydrogen:

- \$1B for electrolysis research, development and demonstration
- \$500M for clean hydrogen technology manufacturing and recycling R&D
- \$8B for at least four regional clean hydrogen hubs



President Biden Signs the Bipartisan Infrastructure Bill into law on November 15, 2021. Photo Credit: Kenny Holston/Getty Images

- Aligns with Hydrogen Shot priorities by directing work to reduce the cost of clean hydrogen to \$2 per kilogram by 2026
- Requires developing a National Hydrogen Strategy and Roadmap

Key BIL Sec. 40314 Hydrogen Provisions – Overview





"Clean H₂ Electrolysis Program": BIL Includes research, development, demonstration and deployment (RDD&D) across multiple electrolysis technologies, compression, storage, drying, integrated systems, etc. Directly supports Hydrogen Shot

Sec. 40314 (EPACT Sec 816):

Clean Hydrogen Electrolysis Program; \$1 Billion over 5 years. Goal \$2/kg by 2026

"Clean Hydrogen Manufacturing and Recycling"

Raw Materials **Processed Materials**

Subcomponents

End Product

Focus on manufacturing and end of life/recycling RD&D

Sec. 40314 (EPACT Sec 815):

Clean Hydrogen Manufacturing & Recycling \$0.5 Billion over 5 years



Regional Clean H₂ Hubs: At least 4 Hubs, geographic diversity, includes renewables, fossil + CCS, nuclear, for clean hydrogen production, multiple end use applications. Sec. 40314 (EPACT Sec 813):

Regional Clean Hydrogen Hubs; \$8 Billion over 5 years



National Hydrogen Strategy and Roadmap: Includes working with EPA to develop an initial clean hydrogen production standard per Sec. 822 < 2 kg $CO_2e/kg H_2$

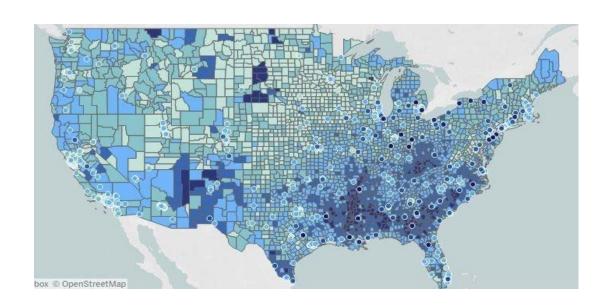
Sec. 40314 (EPACT Sec 814: Strategy & Roadmap and Sec. 40315 (EPACT **Sec 822)**: Clean Hydrogen Production Qualifications)



"No one can whistle a symphony. It takes a whole orchestra to play it."

- H. Luccock

Emphasis is on Benefits in Underserved & Disadvantaged Communities



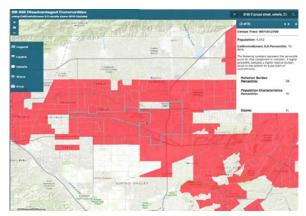
New index ranks America's 100 most disadvantaged communities

| University of Michigan News (umich.edu)

Funding Opportunities will encourage broader engagement, demonstrating benefits, including DEI (minorities, gender equity, etc.)

Example: DOE project with CTE for UPS Fuel Cell Delivery Vans





Trucks will be demonstrated in Ontario, CA- disadvantaged community

Goal: Demonstrate 15 fuel cell trucks (up to 125-mile range)

Project impact per year: Savings of

- 285 metric tons of CO_{2e}
- 280,000 grams of criteria pollutants
- 56,000 gallons of diesel

Examples of International Collaborations











CLEAN HYDROGEN MISSION















The International Partnership for Hydrogen and Fuel Cells in the Economy

Enabling the global adoption of hydrogen and fuel cells in the economy

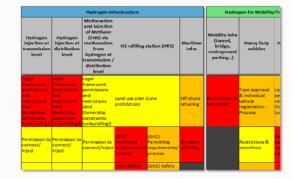
www.iphe.net

Regulations, Codes, Standards,
Safety and Education &
Outreach Working Groups

Task Force to facilitate international trade of H₂

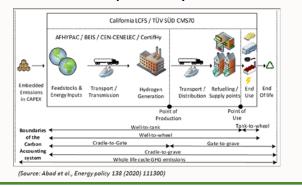
H₂ Production Analysis (H2PA)

RCS&S Compendium



- Reports, workshops, safety sharing
- Assessing gaps
- Education, student engagement, compiling country info

- Developing a common analytical framework to determine emissions footprint for H₂
- Harmonizing approach across countries and pathways



Example of Collaboration: Global Center for H₂ Safety (CHS)











CHS includes over 70 partners from industry, government, and academia

Access to >110 countries, 60,000 members







水素は、石油、風力、太陽光。その他のエネルギー資源 から作られている。水素はエネルギーキャリアーとし











60 輔 燃料電池電車

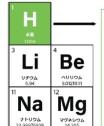
輸送分野の水素利用:

汚染物質、炭素排出量、騒音の 削減手段として、トラックや船舶 にゼロエミッションの燃料電池 活用への関心が急速に高まっ

www.aiche.org/CHS

Information to be available in multiple languages





水素自動車とその水素ステーションは安全に使用できる:

水素は目新しいものではなく、50年以上にわたって産業界で広く使用されてお り、安全に使用できるように基準、標準、設計手法などが整備されてきた。

あらゆる燃料はエネルギーを持っており、どれも不適切に取り扱うと危険であ 他の燃料と同様、水素もその特性に基づいて設計されたシステムで慎重に使用 する必要がある。水素ステーションと燃料電池車(FCEV)は、安全確保のために 確立された安全基準に基づいて設計されている。

燃料電池車は、従来の内燃式エンジンよりもクリーンで効率的である。タンクが ら供給された水素と空気中の酸素から電気を発生させ、排出されるのは水蒸気



水素は、石油、風力、太陽光、その他のエネルギー資源 から作られている。 水素はエネルギーキャリアーとし て注目されている。





2023年見込みの売上規模

1,991億米ドル

産業用途として生産されている。





輸送分野の水素利用:



60 輔 燃料電池電車



公道上の水素自動車台数



水素燃料のフォークリフト

H2 Twin Cities Initiative Launched at COP26

Connecting Communities Around the World to Deploy Clean Hydrogen Solutions



Phase 1: November 10 – December 29, 2021 Phase 2: January 3 – March 18, 2022

Selections WG will evaluate proposals

Applicants selfidentify and selfpair on the H2 Twin Cities website

A single, joint application is prepared
Open submission until March 18

Announce winners in early spring 2022

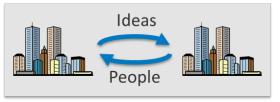


OFFICIAL APPLICATION GUIDELINES

H2 Twin Cities 2021

Pairing Types

Sibling Cities



Mentor - Mentee



Share and learn more: www.energy.gov/eere/twincities



Chair Christine Watson (USA)



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Timeline for Key Hydrogen Provisions in Bipartisan Infrastructure Law

2022 2026 2023 2024 2025 Ongoing analysis: supply, demand, emissions, **National Strategy Update National** Continue to refine and Roadmap jobs, infrastructure, policies, investments, etc. Strategy & Roadmap and iterate Clean Hydrogen DOE, in consultation with EPA, to assess Clean Hydrogen Production Qualifications and update Standard Standard within five years of enactment Hydrogen Hubs Select at least 4 regional clean hydrogen hubs within 1 year of proposal submissions and execute. Solicitation Total \$8B from FY22 through FY26 Meet \$2/kg H₂ from Electrolysis RD&D Additional electrolysis and related RD&D. Total \$1B from FY22 through FY26 electrolysis Manufacturing & Additional Manufacturing & Recycling RD&D. Total \$0.5B from FY22 through FY26 Recycling RD&D

Stakeholder Engagement and Enablers

- Webinars, Listening Sessions, Workshops
- Interagency & State Coordination
- EJ, Tribal, DEI Engagement

Stakeholder Engagement

Tools and Enablers

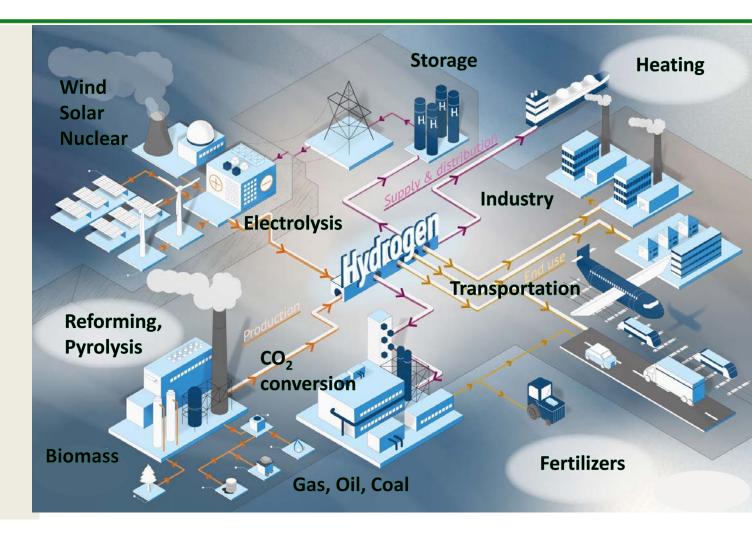
- Tech Assistance
- Analyses and Tools
- H2 Matchmaker
- RFI and Feedback from Community

- National Strategy and Roadmap including Targets
- Hydrogen Hubs Solicitation
- Document on Clean Hydrogen Standard

Plan for Deliverables

Summary: Strategy and Next Steps

- 1) Accelerate RD&D to reduce cost
- 2) Ramp up replicable and sustainable demonstrations and deployments across the H₂ value chain & leverage private sector
- 3) Enable benefits: Disadvantaged communities, emissions reduction, jobs, air quality improvement, and more.



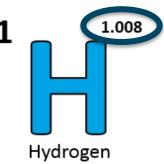
Upcoming Opportunities for Engagement



DOE Annual Merit Review and Peer Evaluation Meeting June 6-8, 2022

Hydrogen and Fuel Cells Day October 8

 Held on hydrogen's very own atomic weight-day





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Thank you

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U.S. Department of Energy

www.energy.gov/fuelcells www.hydrogen.energy.gov