

H₂

at Scale:

Deeply Decarbonizing
our Energy System

Sustainable Transportation Summit

Washington DC
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Why hydrogen?....Our Energy System



**needs deep
decarbonization**

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

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

— PRESIDENT OBAMA'S PLAN TO —
ADDRESS CLIMATE CHANGE

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

Energy System Challenges

- **Multi-sector requirements**

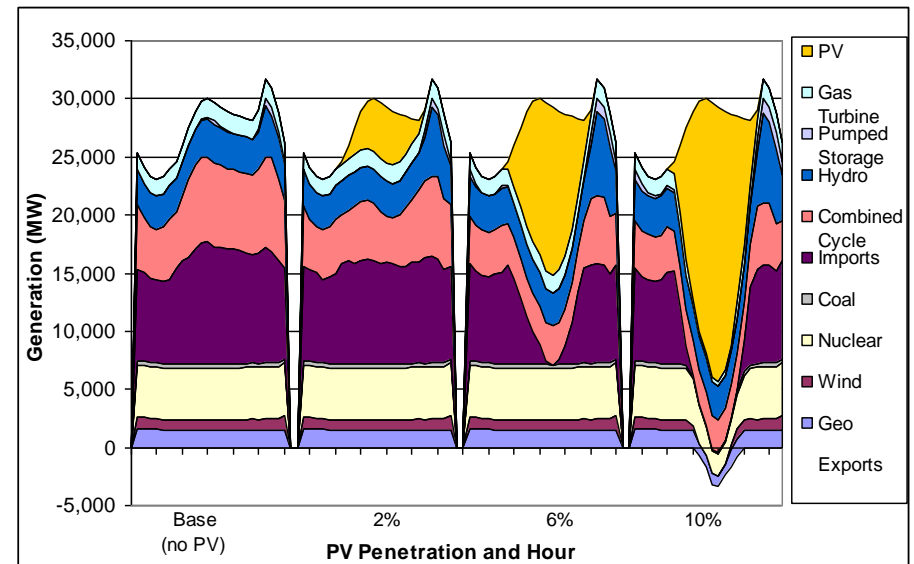
- Transportation
- Industrial
- Grid

Over half of U.S. CO₂ emissions come from the industrial and transportation sectors

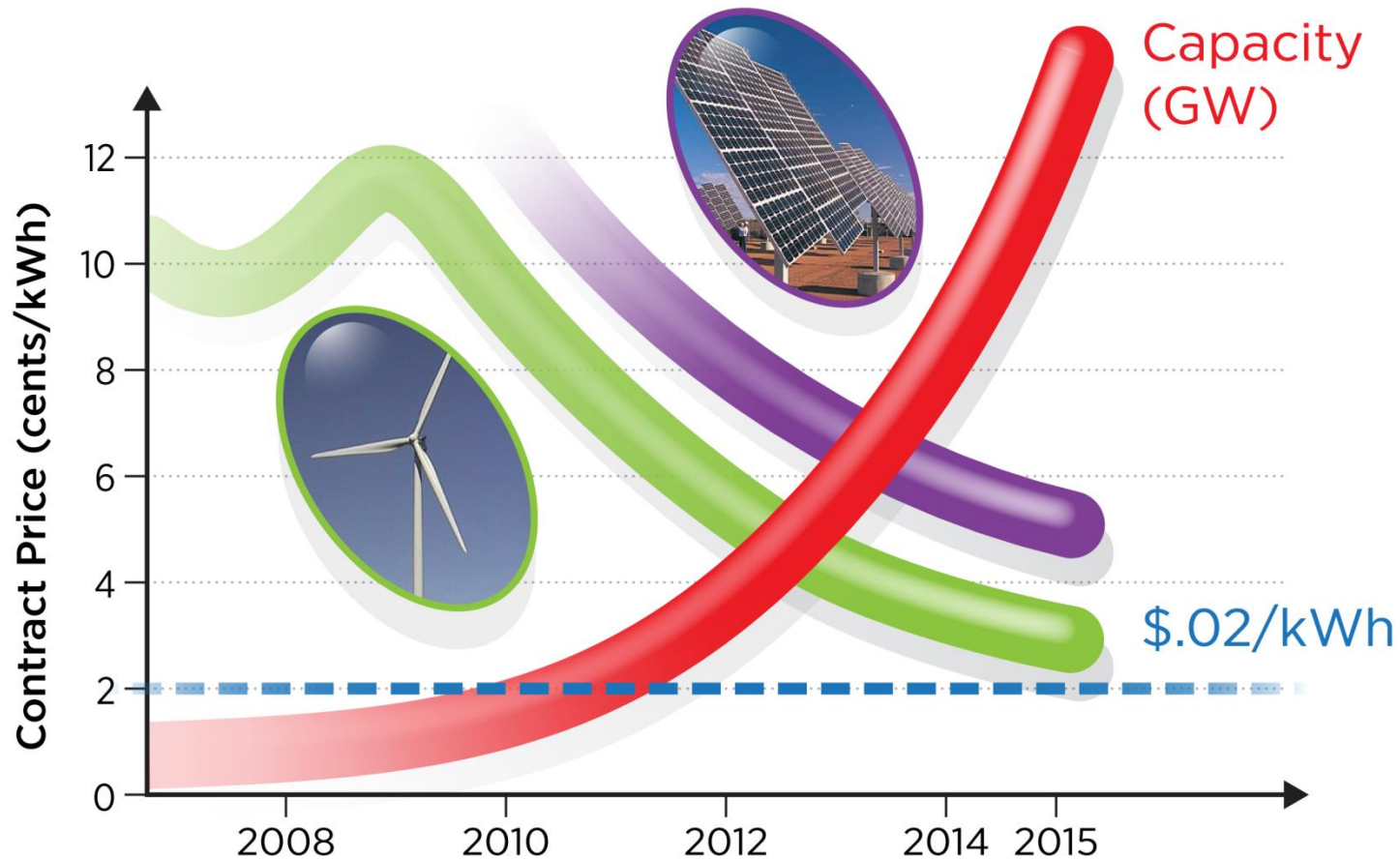
- **Renewable challenges**

- Variable
- Concurrent generation

Denholm et al. 2008



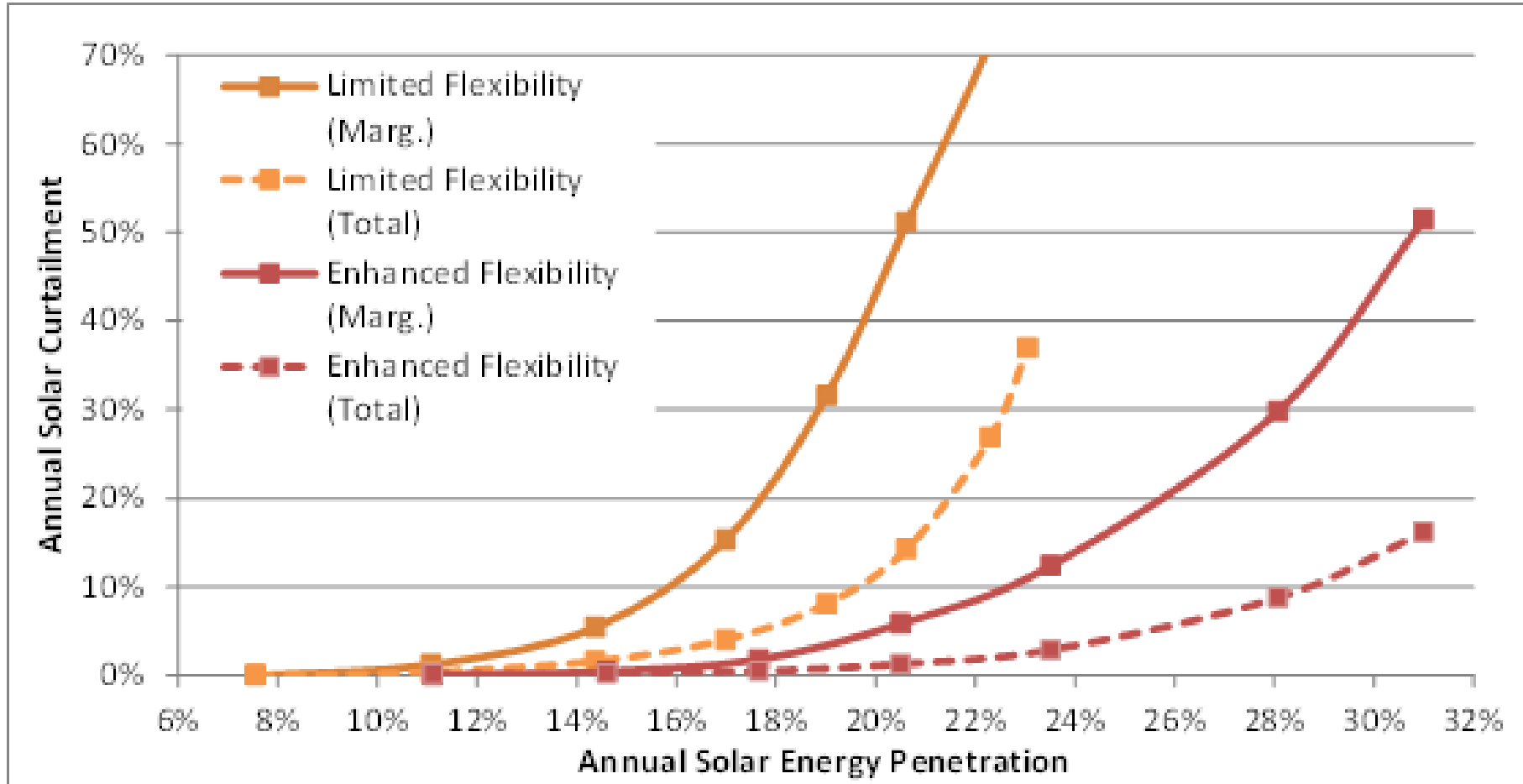
Why now? Carbon-free electricity prices



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

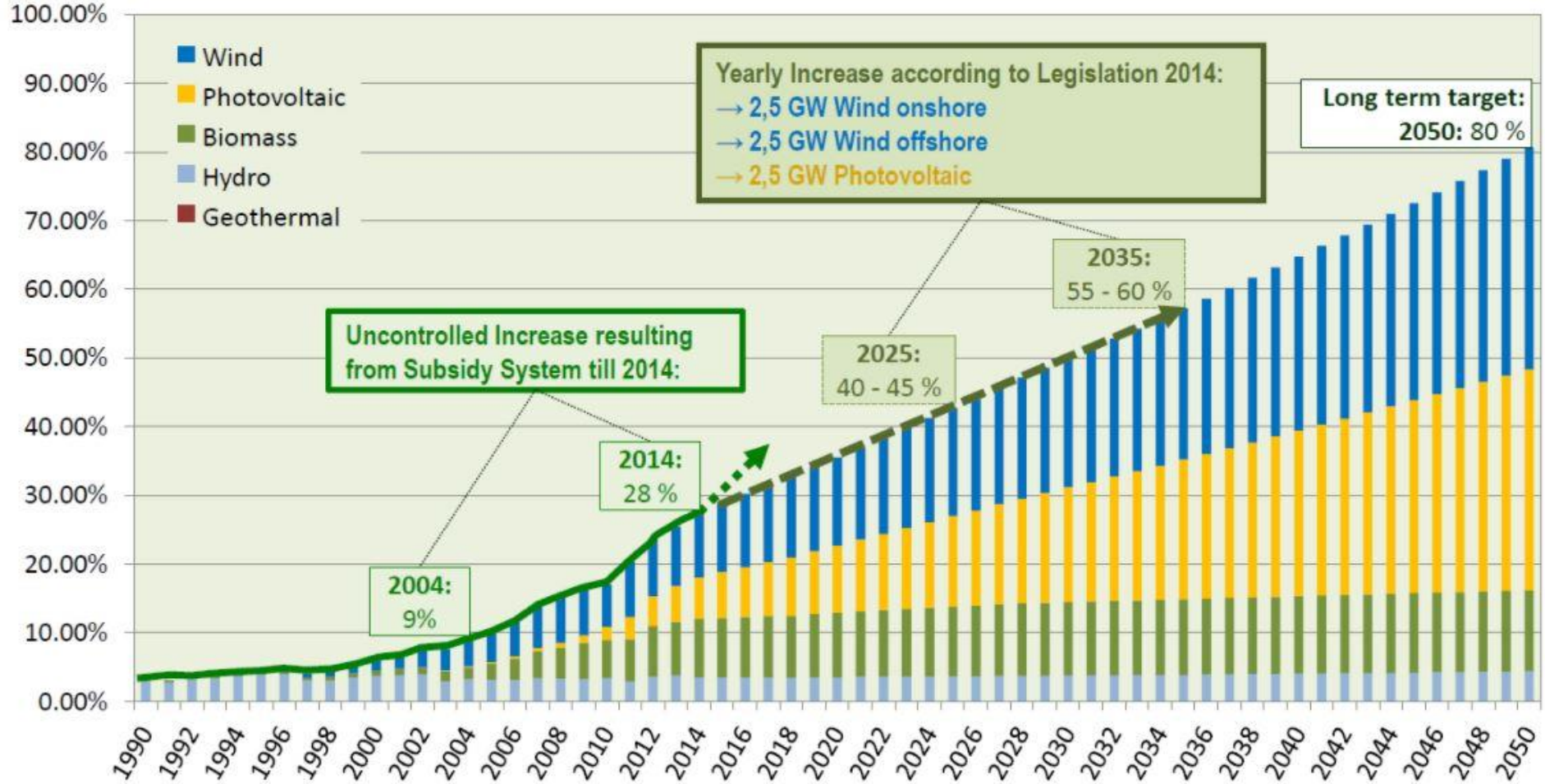


Curtailment will lead to an abundance of low value electrons, and we need solutions that will service our multi-sector demands

Example: Germany already limiting RE penetration rate

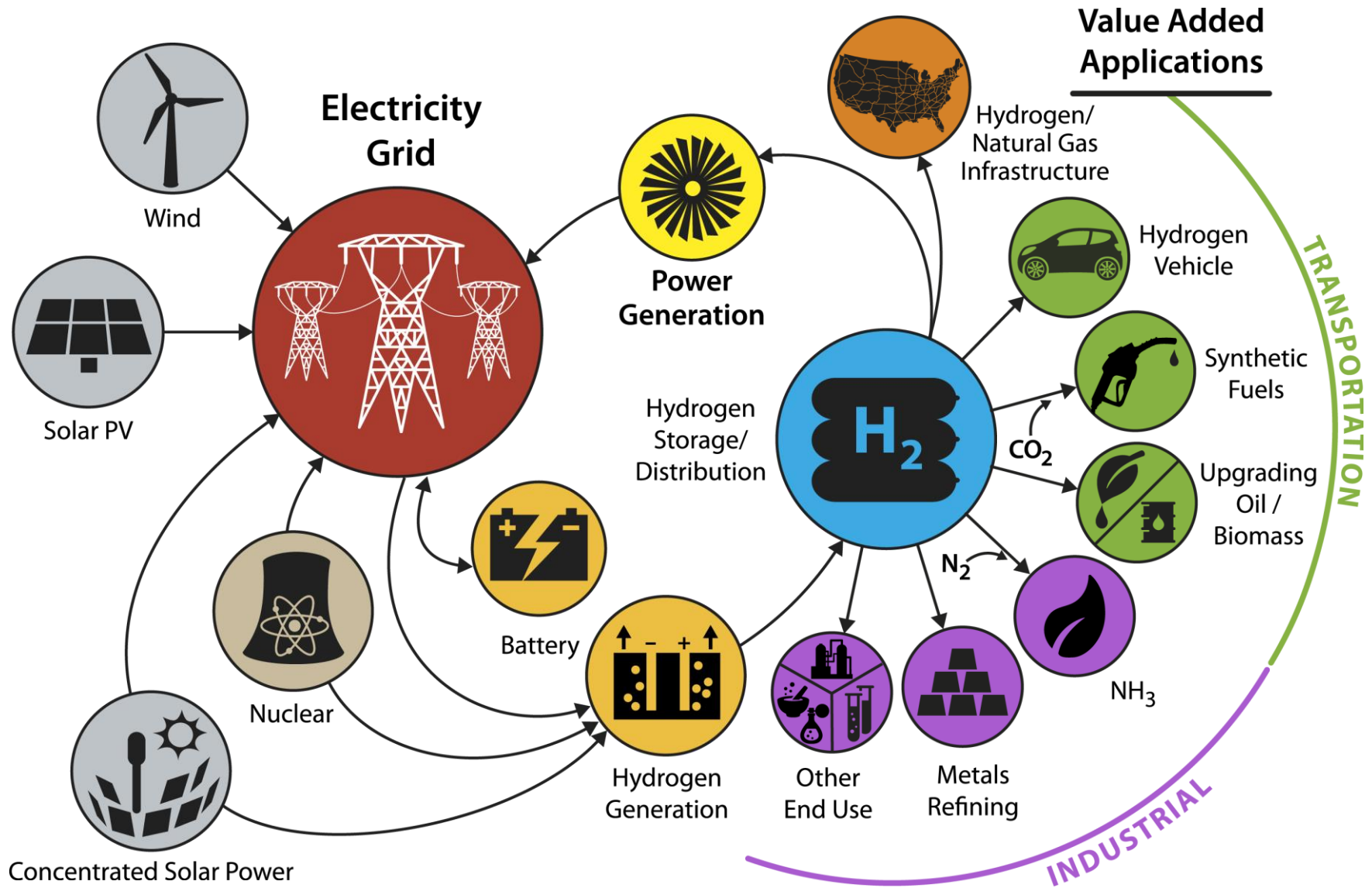
Share of Renewable Electricity

at Brut Electricity Consumption (Energy) in Germany



Source: BMWI

Conceptual H₂ at Scale Energy System*

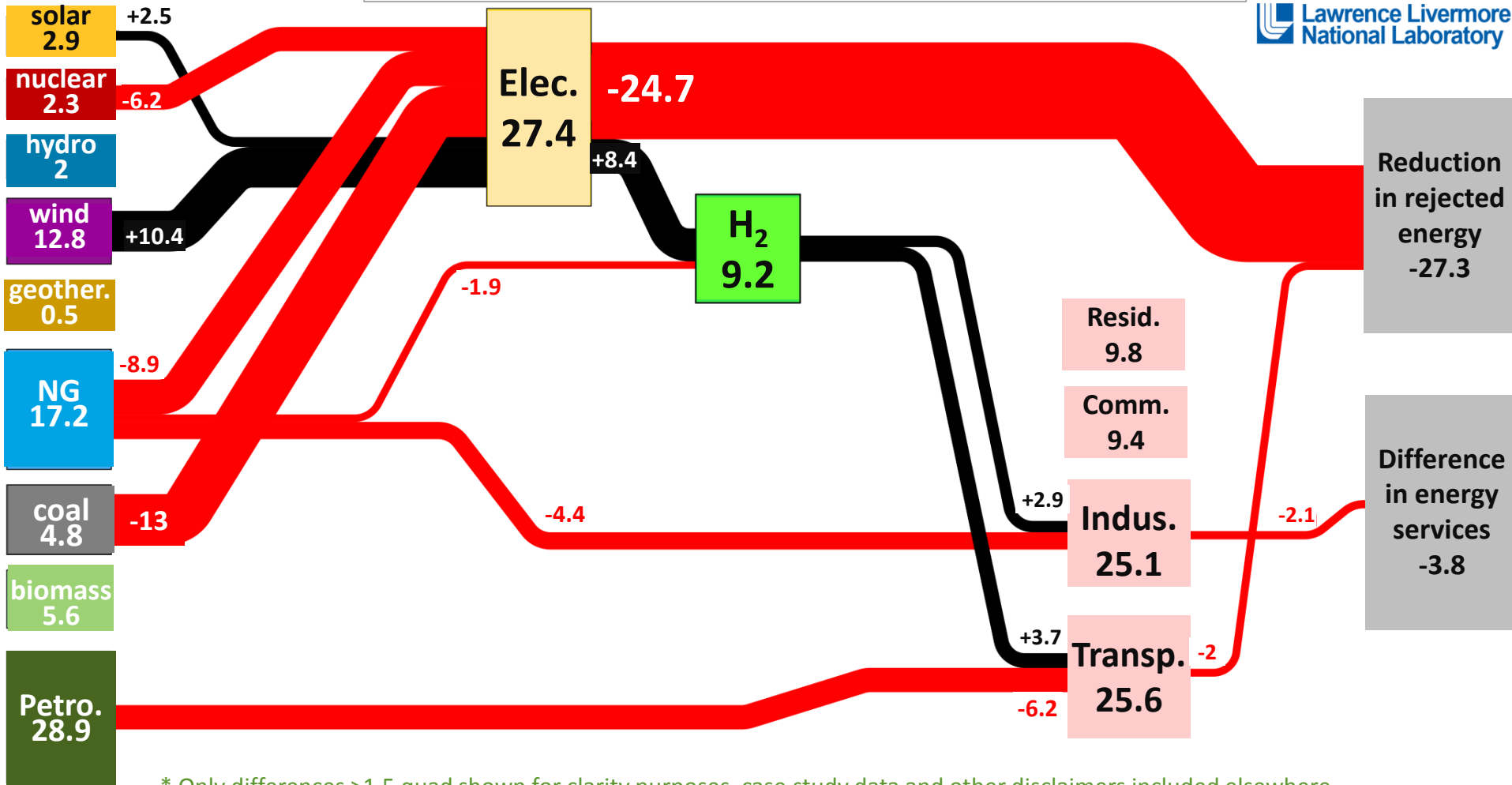


*Illustrative example, not comprehensive

BAU (Business As Usual) vs. High H₂ – Energy Difference*

Energy Use difference between 2050 high-H₂ and AEO 2040 scenarios (Quad Btu)

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

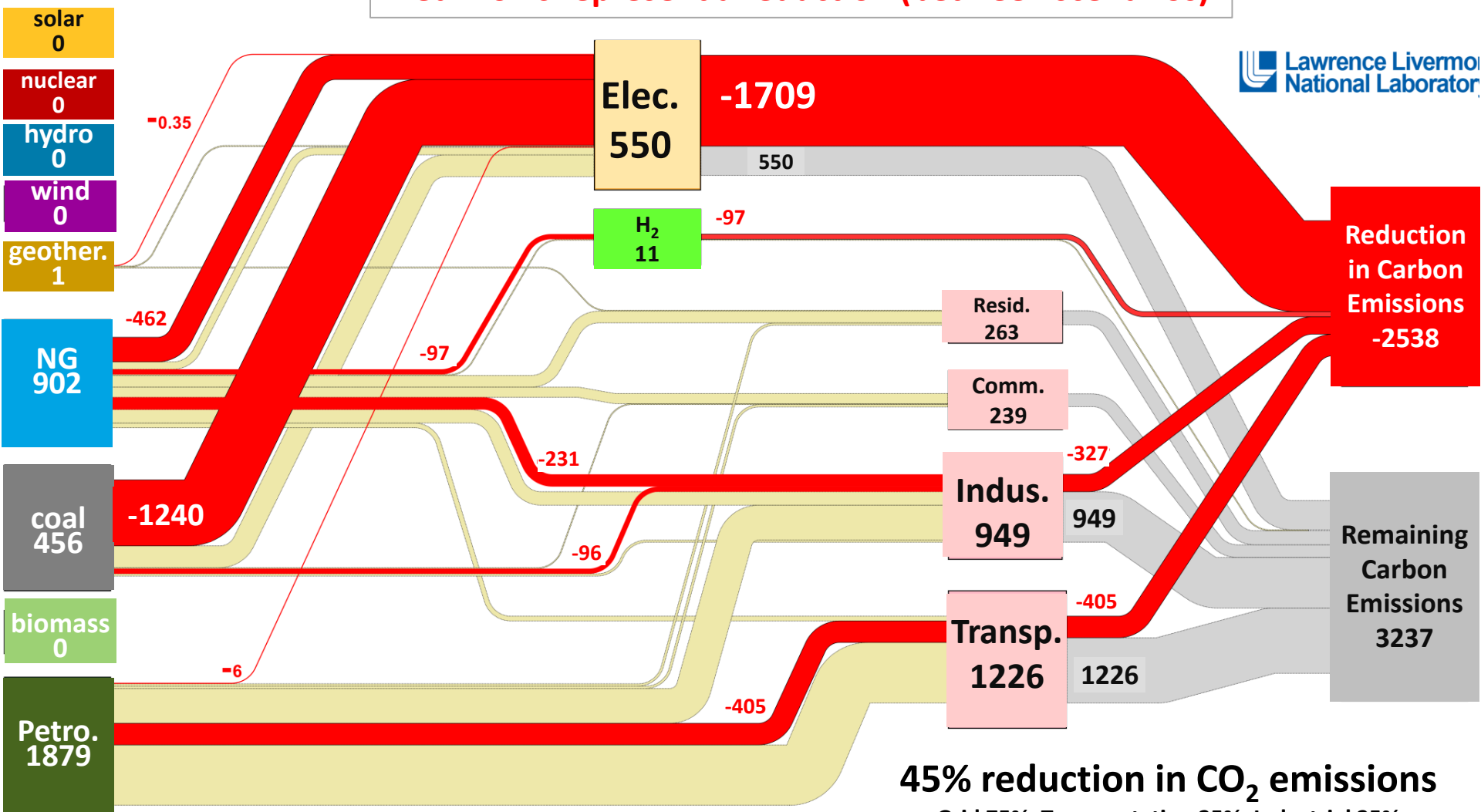


* Only differences >1.5 quad shown for clarity purposes, case study data and other disclaimers included elsewhere

BAU (Business As Usual) vs. High H₂ – CO₂ Difference*

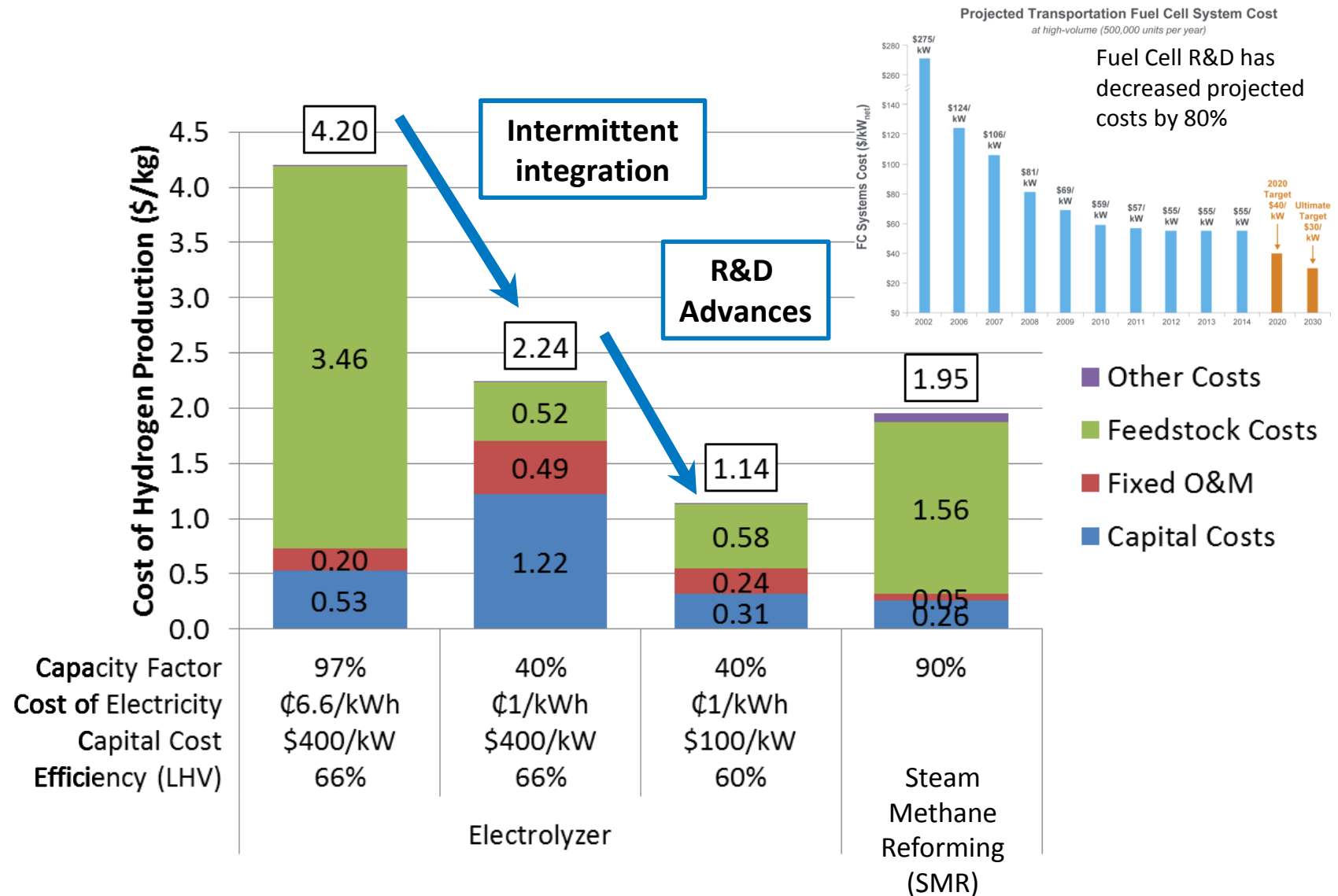
Emissions difference between 2050 high-H₂ and AEO 2040 scenarios (million MT)

Red flows represent a reduction (between scenarios)



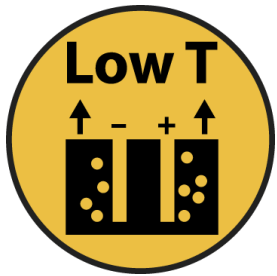
45% reduction in CO₂ emissions
 Grid 75%, Transportation 25%, Industrial 25%

Improving the Economics of Renewable H₂



What is needed to achieve H₂ at Scale?

Low and High Temperature H₂ Generation



Development of **low cost, durable, and intermittent H₂ generation.**



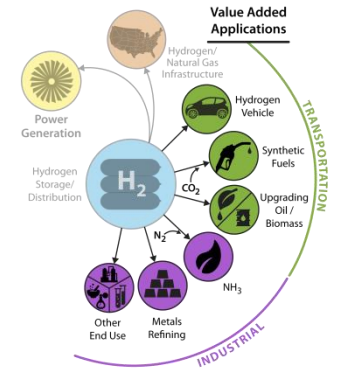
Development of **thermally integrated, low cost, durable, and variable H₂ generation.**

H₂ Storage and Distribution



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

H₂ Utilization



H₂ as game-changing energy carrier, revolutionizing energy sectors.

Analysis

Foundational Science

Future Electrical Grid

Stakeholder Engagement

- **Utilities/Regulators**
- **Industrial Gas**
- **Big Oil**
- **OEMs**
- **Metals**
- **Ammonia**
- **Biomass upgrading**
- **Investment community**

Presentations
Workshops
Working groups

H2 @ Scale – A Potential Opportunity
July 28, 2016 | 12–1 p.m. EDT

<http://energy.gov/eere/fuelcells/webinars>

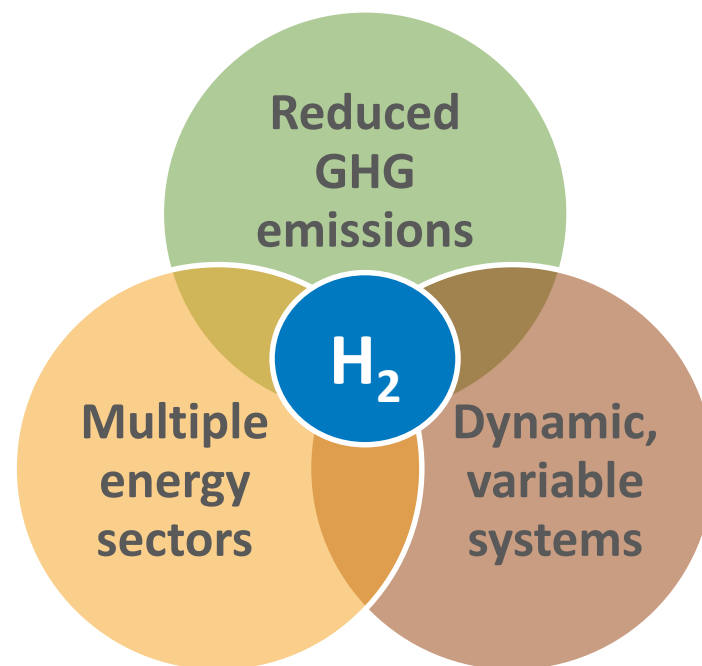
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H₂ at Scale Value Summary

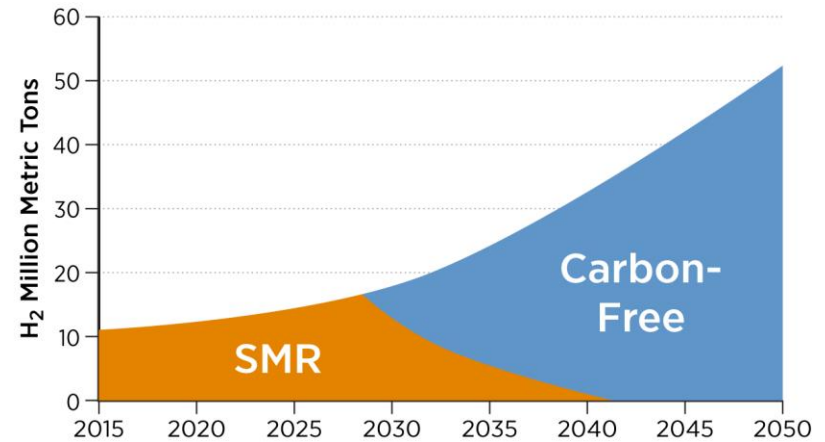
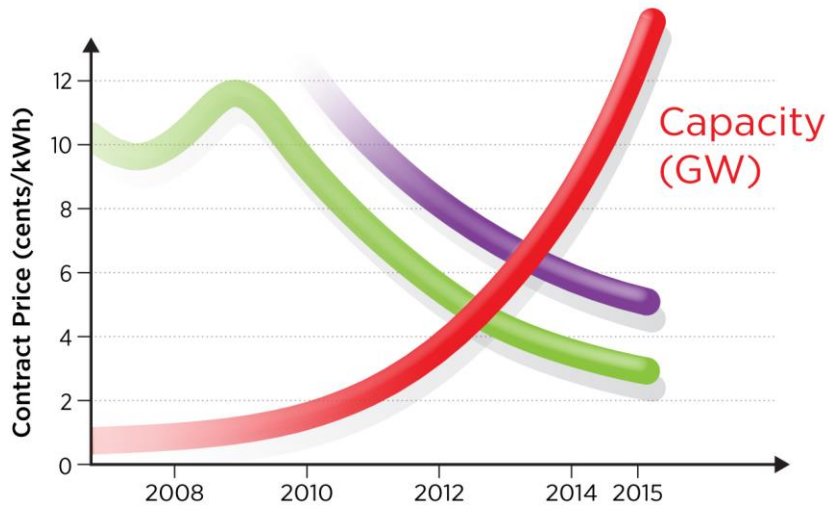
- Reducing emissions across sectors (GHG, criteria pollutants)
- Support needs of dynamic, variable power systems (dispatchable, scalable, 'one-way' storage)

Unique potential of H₂ 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 H₂ from SMR to

50

million MT from carbon-free sources, will enable a

50

% decrease in CO₂ emissions by 20

50

H₂ @ 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