

# THE ROLE OF CCS IN ENABLING CLEAN HYDROGEN

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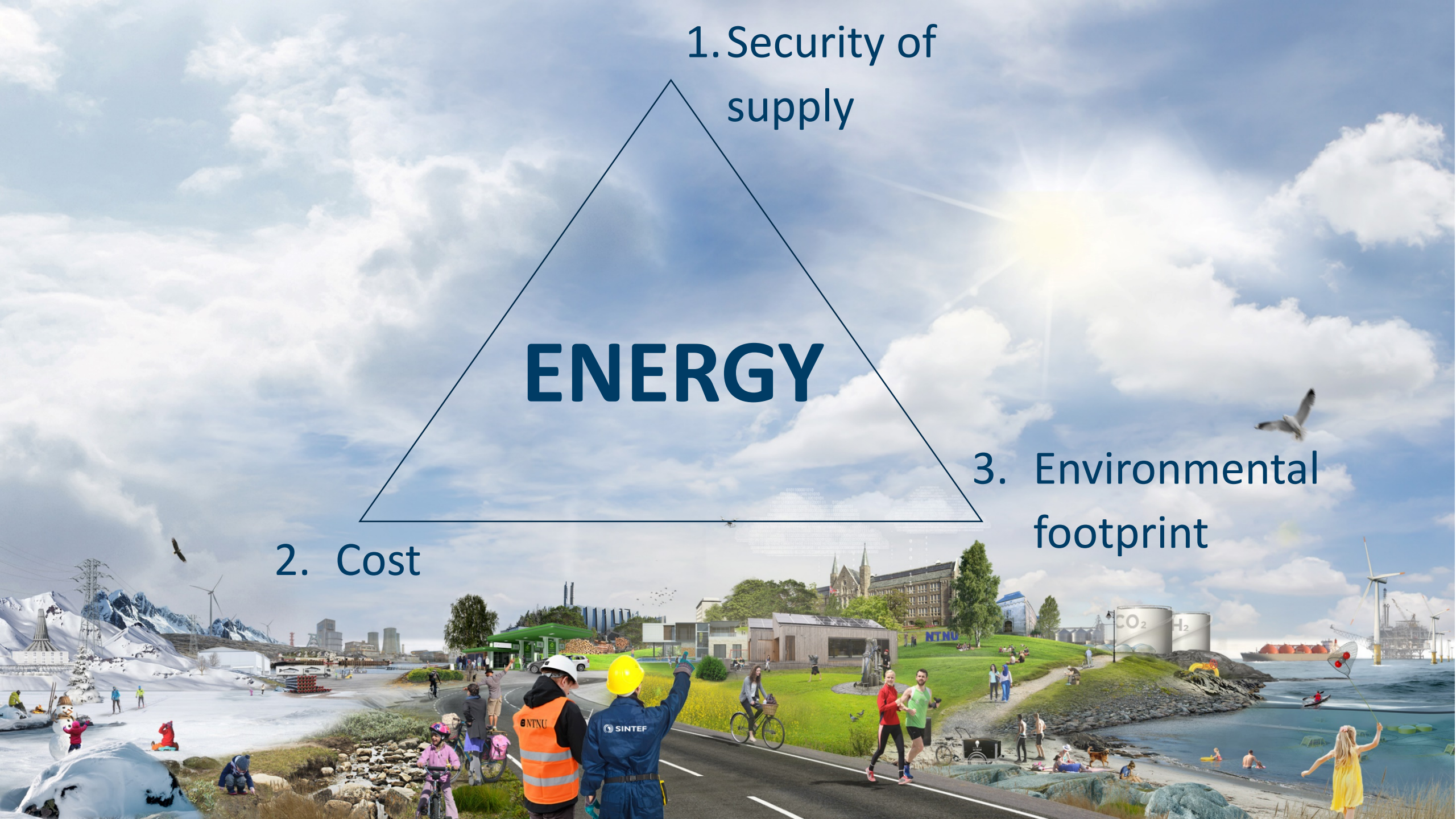


A blue triangle graphic is centered on the page. Inside the triangle, the word "ENERGY" is written in large, bold, blue capital letters. At the top right vertex of the triangle, the word "supply" is written in a smaller, blue, lowercase font. The background of the slide is a photograph of a blue sky with white clouds.

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### 3. Environmental footprint

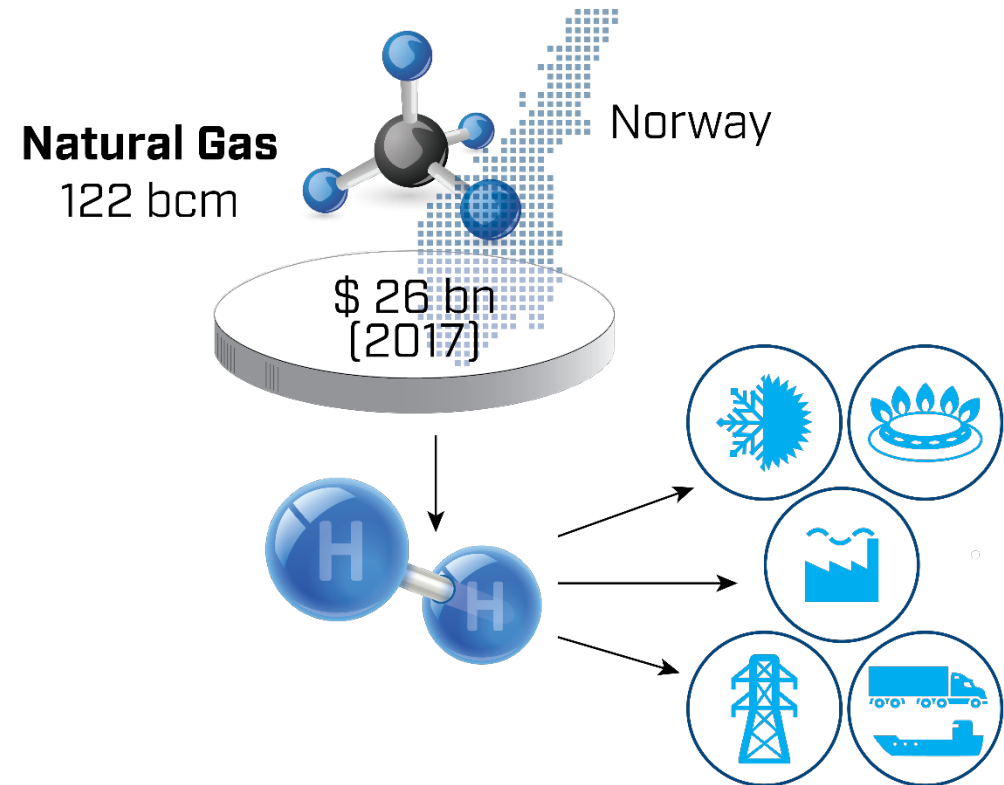
## 2. Cost



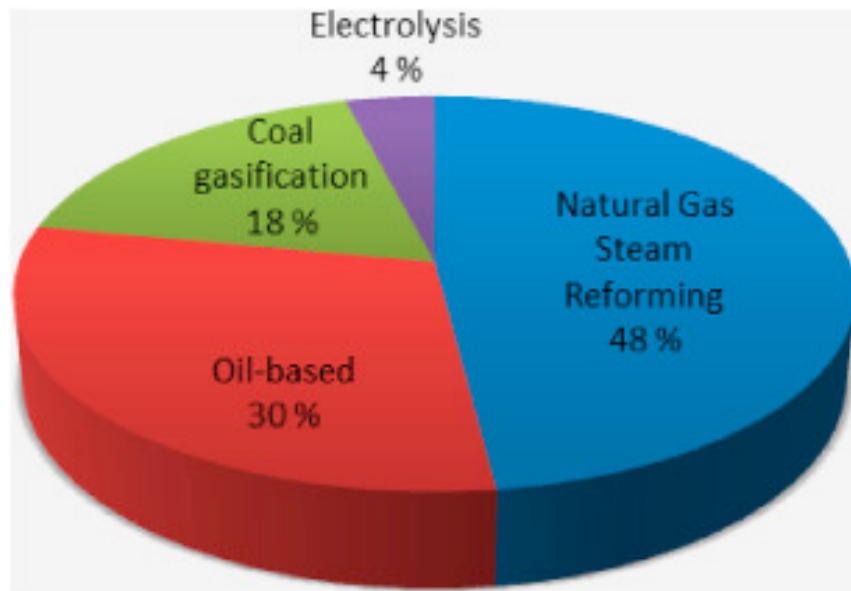
# Where can we use hydrogen?

**A true cross sectorial enabler – in hard to decarbonise sectors**

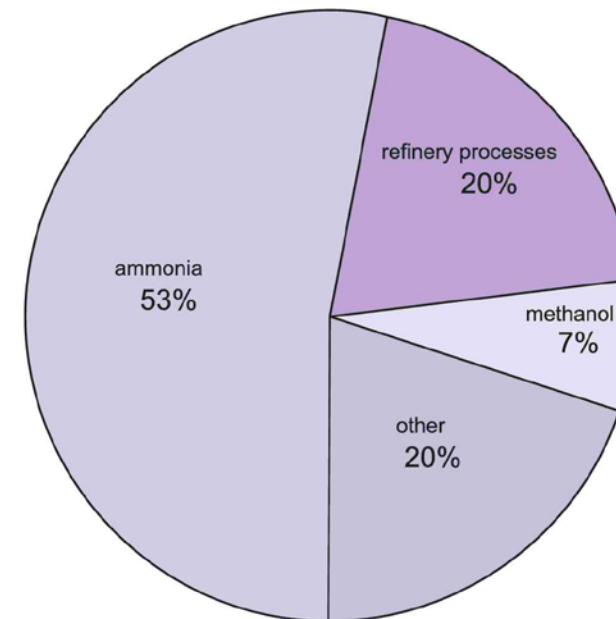
- Industry
- Heating/cooling/cooking
- Power- also zero emission backup for intermittent power
- Transportation- land, rail – possibly aviation-hybrid, marine
- Energy storage- on longer timescales



# Hydrogen by source and consumption



Source: International Journal of Hydrogen Energy, Voldsund et al.

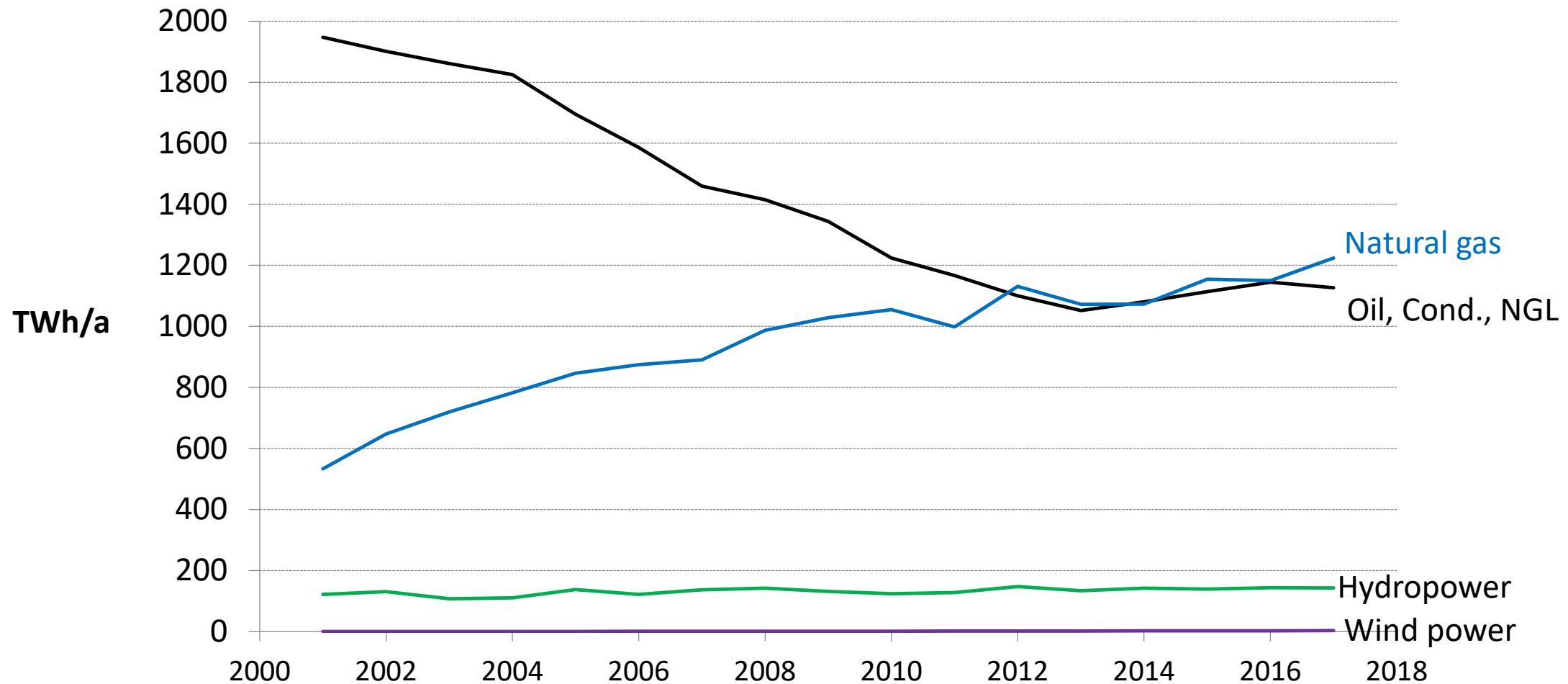


Source: The essential chemical industry - online

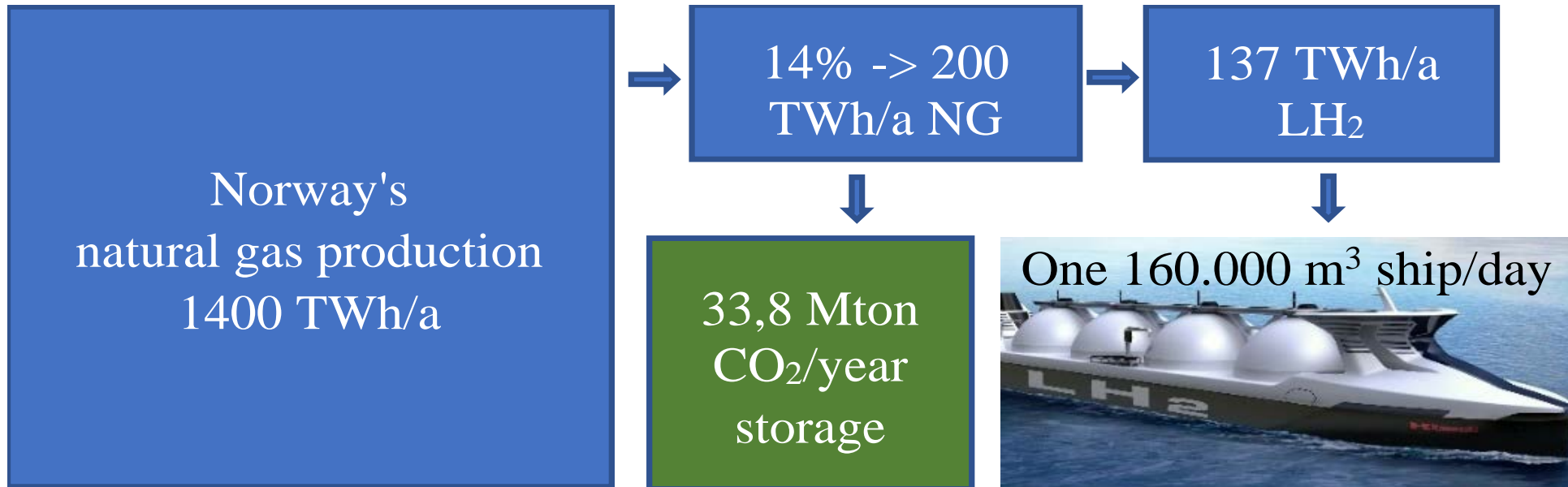
Global annual production: ~65M metric tons  
/ ~2200 TWh



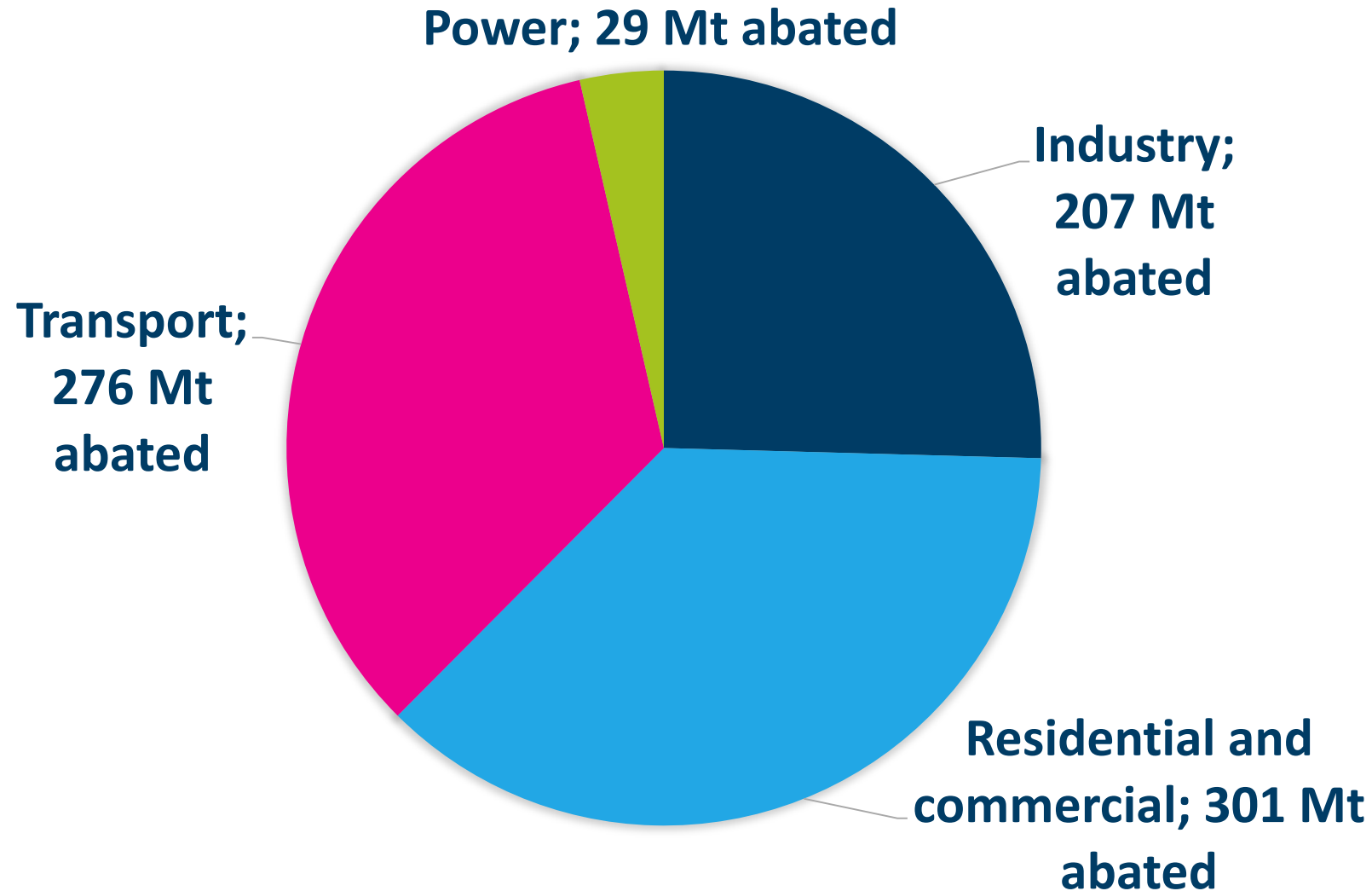
# Norway: Renewable power and fossil energy



# A thought example from Norway



# Almost 20% of current European CO<sub>2</sub> emissions can be abated by clean hydrogen in 2050



# Key research challenges - for closing the gap

- Reforming and capture with (near) zero emissions
- Gigawatt scale transport and storage of hydrogen:
  - Compressed and liquefied
- Industrial use of hydrogen:
  - As reducing agent
  - For heating
- Whole system perspective:
  - Energy systems and value chains
  - $\text{LH}_2 - \text{CH}_2 - \text{NH}_3$







Hydrogen from natural gas with CCS  
is an **opportunity** for Europe.

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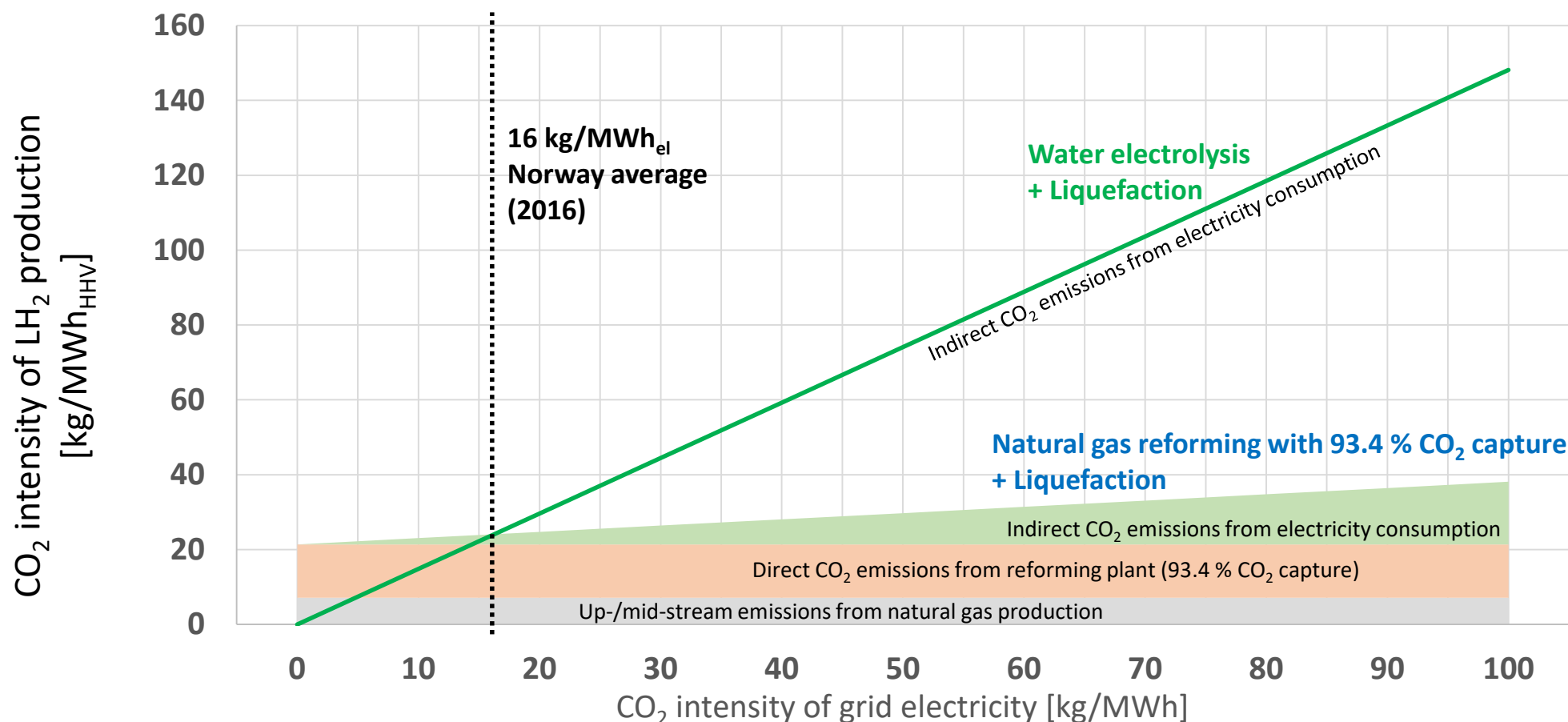


Teknologi for et bedre samfunn

# Mythbusting: "Blue hydrogen" vs. "Green hydrogen"

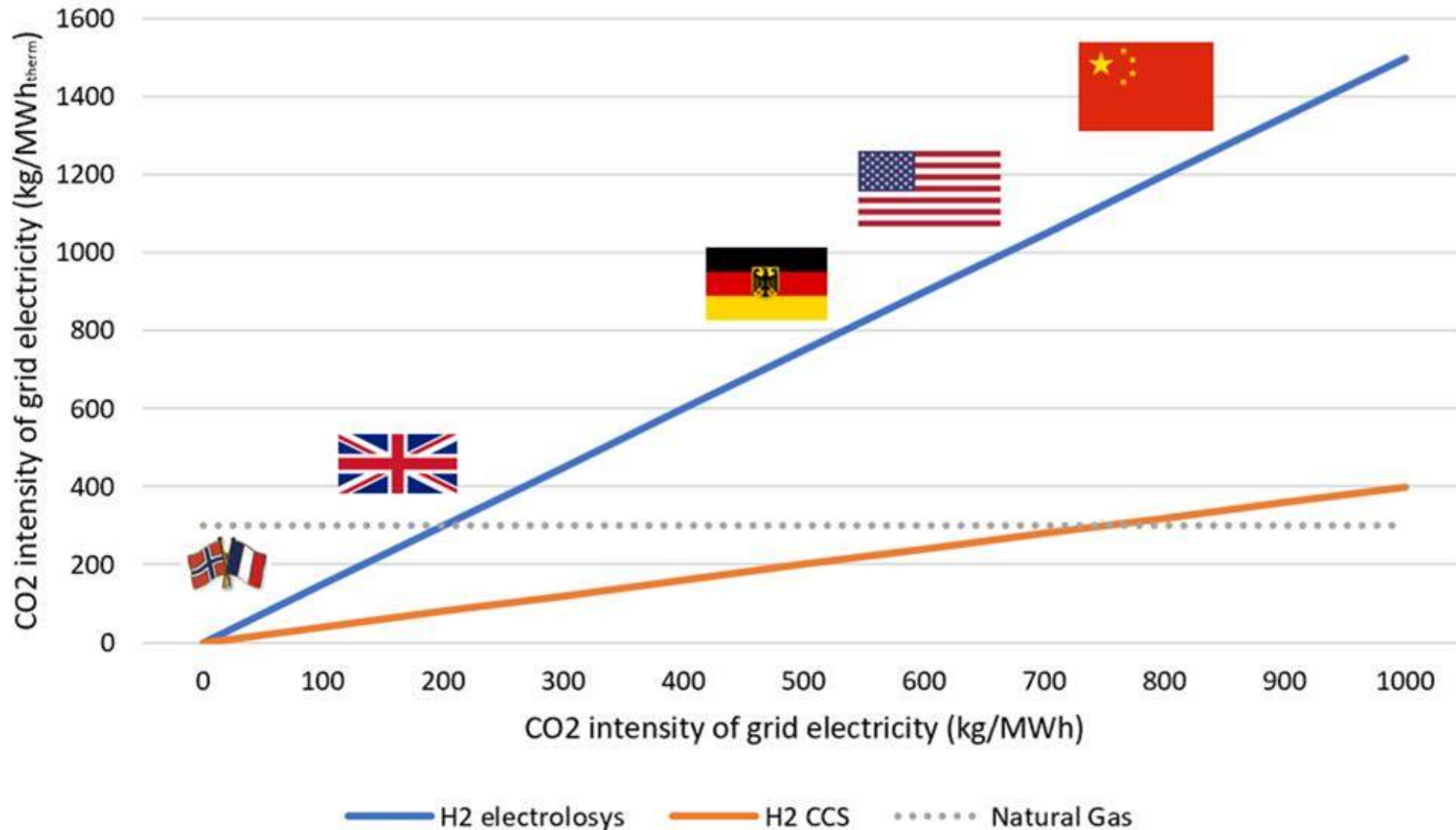
## Post-commissioning CO<sub>2</sub>-equivalent emissions:

CO<sub>2</sub>-intensity of hydrogen from electrolysis vs. from autothermal reforming with 93.4 % CO<sub>2</sub> capture intersect at approximately 16 gCO<sub>2</sub>/kWh<sub>el</sub>



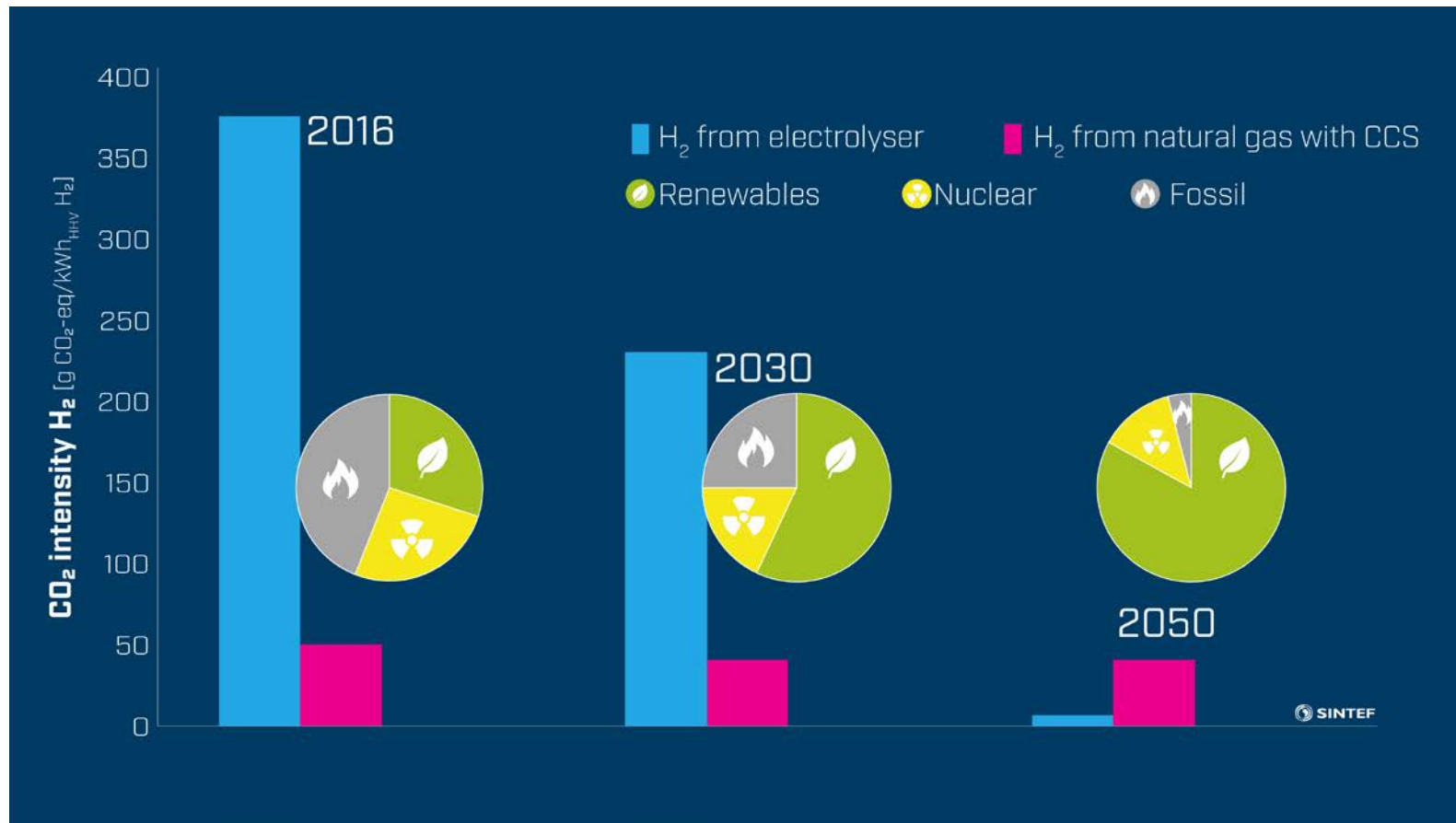


# CO2 grid intensity for different countries (Bellona)





# Hydrogen produced from natural gas with CCS will have lower GHG emissions than hydrogen from electricity in the EU grid for decades



- Comparison of greenhouse gas emissions related to production of hydrogen from
  - European grid electricity via electrolyzers
  - Natural gas with carbon capture
- Hydrogen production from natural gas using autothermal reformers with 93 % (2016) to 96 % (2030 - 2050) CO<sub>2</sub> capture ratio
- European grid electricity mix shown in the pie-chart – forecasts based upon the IRENA Remap case for 2030 and the decarbonised scenarios from "A Clean Planet for All" for 2050
- Without deep decarbonization of the European power generation, emissions from production of hydrogen from dedicated renewably based electricity must account for potentially reduced emission reductions of the power sector



## Hydrogen

from natural gas with CCS could generate



**NOK 220 billion  
annually in 2050**



**25,000 – 35,000  
jobs**



From the SINTEF report:  
Industrielle muligheter og arbeidsplasser  
ved CO<sub>2</sub>-håndtering i Norge



**SINTEF,  
April 2018**