

# Large-scale water electrolysis for decarbonized and other hard to abate industries

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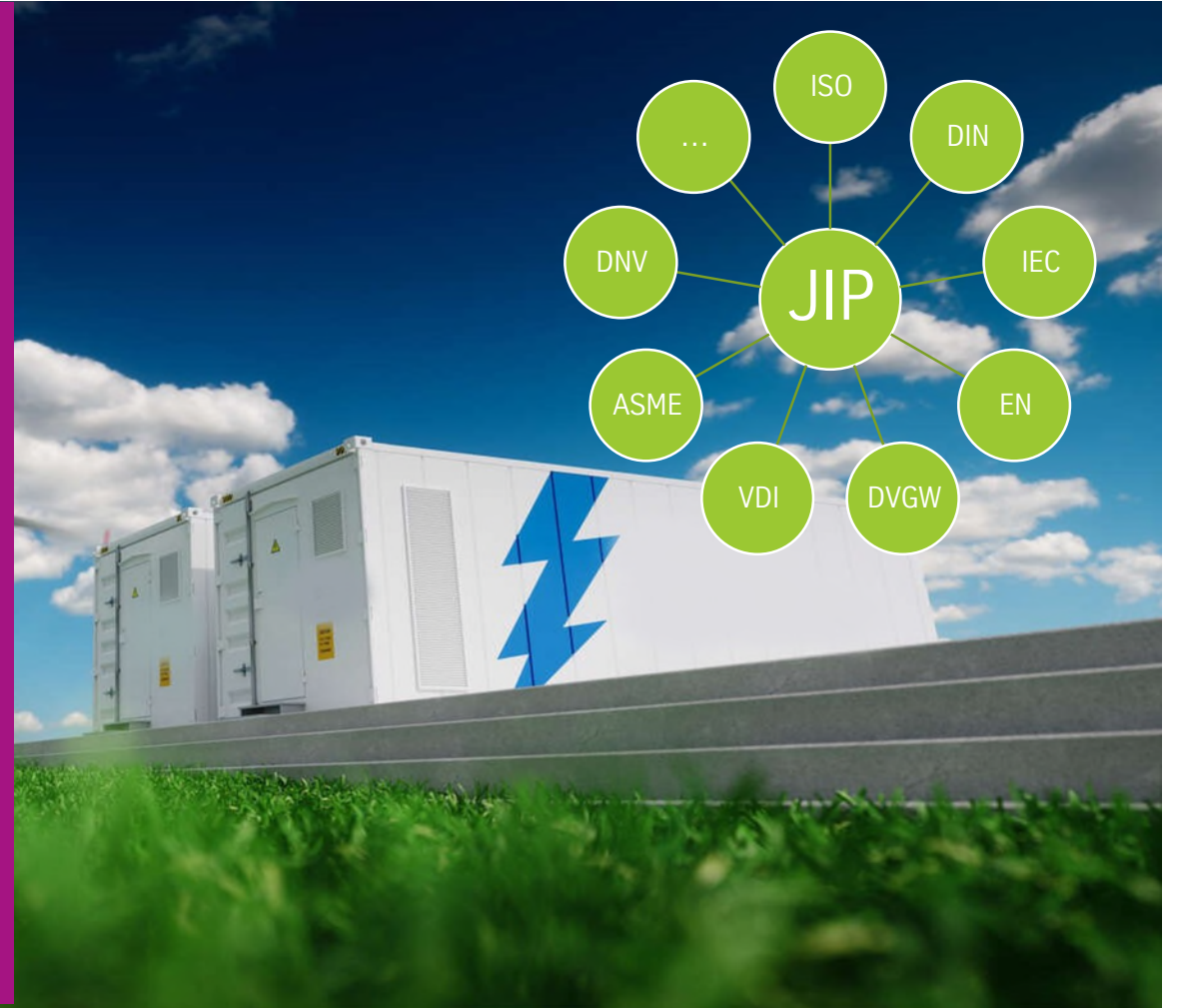
thyssenkrupp  
**nucera**



# Objective - H2 Production System Certification

- Establish a **Certification Process**
  - Regulation and design
  - Safety aspects
  - Performance & Quality
- Basis for an international technical **Standard**

With 25+ industry partners



# Focal points for the Joint Industry Project partners

1	Acceleration of authorization procedure by certification and test	5	Efficiency/performance/comparability parameters of electrolyzers
2	Quality and service life of electrolyzers	6	Control/safety technology, converters, balance management
3	High hydrogen quality	7	Safe structures and transport systems
4	Safe production and storage	8	Support safety and reliability standards for planning, construction and operation of the plants

# Project deliverable description, by 2023

1	Evaluation and defining existing standards and guideline
2	Identify current gaps for Certification
3	Refinement of the components/systems and classification of applications (onshore, offshore, offshore floating)
4	Report for Service Document (Draft / Standard, Recommended Practice, Service Specification)

# Partners of the DNV-led JIP



 **Hydrogen Tech** World Conference 2023





We need to save the global climate



Food & water



Renewable energy

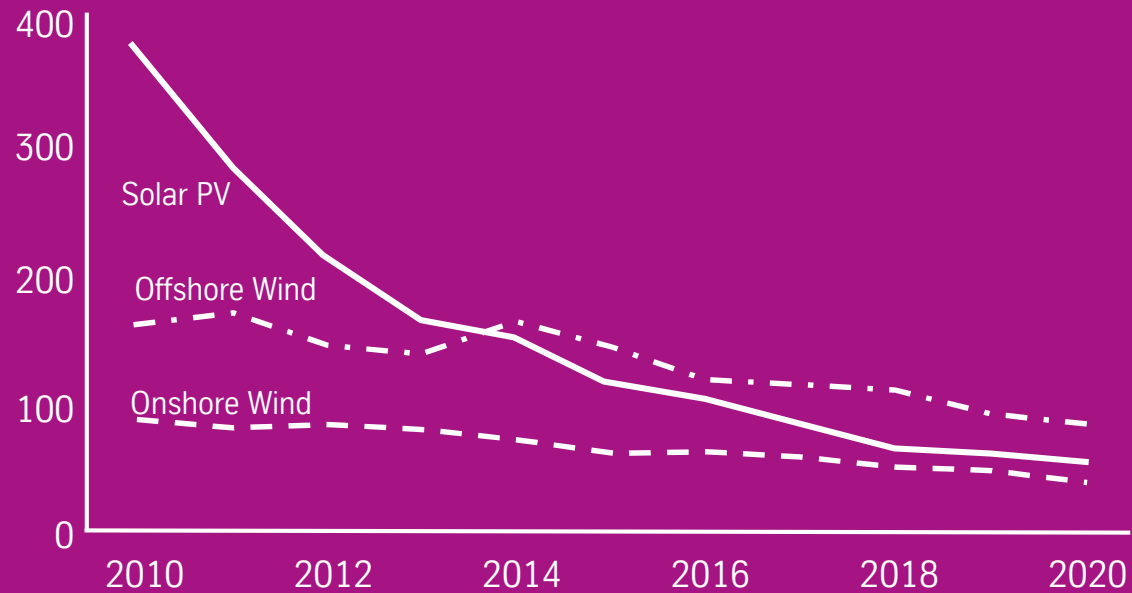


Clean air



Healthy planet

# Low cost renewable energy is the basis for competitive green hydrogen production



- Solar and wind power costs continue to decline at a rate of **c.11% per year<sup>1</sup>**
- **Hydrogen costs expected to decline accordingly**, as electrical power constitutes majority of total cost
- Record prices as low as **10.4 USD/MWh<sup>2</sup>** for solar PV

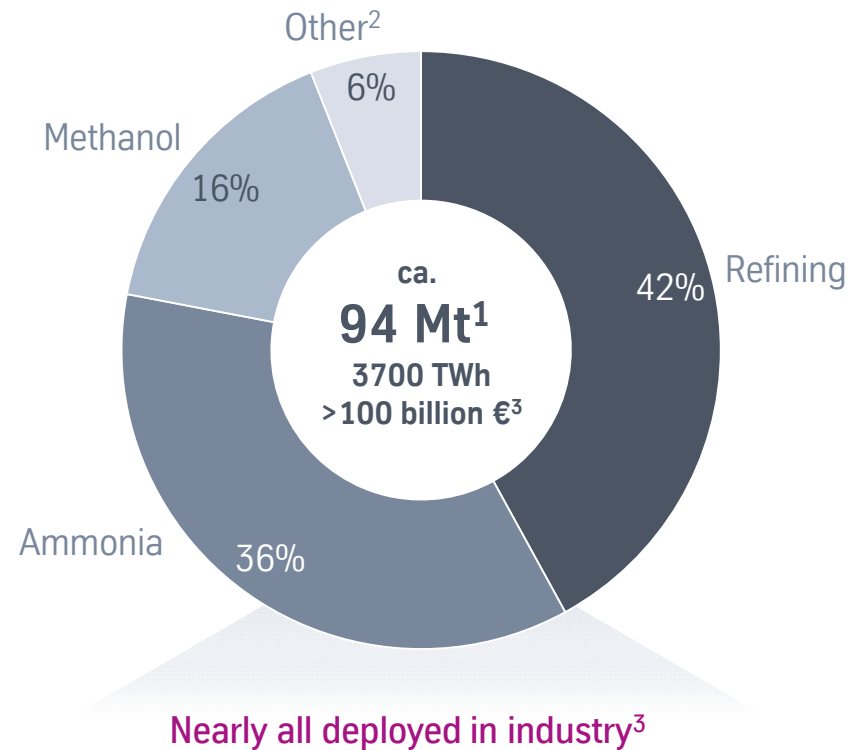
LCOE = Levelized Cost of Energy

1. Source: IRENA (2021), Renewable Power Generation Costs in 2020, International Renewable Energy Agency, Abu Dhabi 2. ACWA Power, Price achieved in Saudi Arabia's Shuaibah Project



# Today's hydrogen market volume is already 94 Mt

## Hydrogen market 2021<sup>1</sup>



Current gray H<sub>2</sub> market generates

**940**

Mt of CO<sub>2</sub> emissions per year<sup>4</sup>...

... Total industry<sup>5</sup> generates 24% of global emissions

2021

**~1000 GW**  
electrolysis

...assuming 94 Mt of green H<sub>2</sub> production with 75% energy efficiency and 4,900 full load hours of operation p.a.



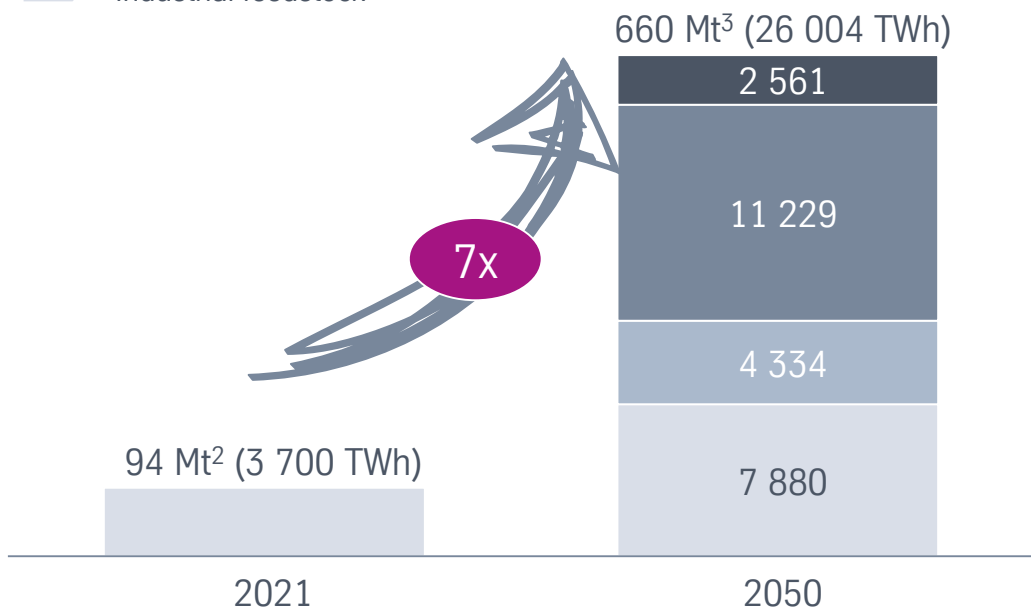
1. Source: IEA (2022), Hydrogen, IEA, <https://www.iea.org/reports/hydrogen> 2. Includes DRI and other industrial uses 3. H<sub>2</sub> kg value from: Bloomberg News, Hydrogen Generation Market Worth \$201 Billion by 2025, February 16, 2021  
4. Assuming emissions from steam methane reforming of 10 tons of CO<sub>2</sub> per ton of hydrogen 5. Refers to 2019 Other Energy Industries and Industry uses



# The worldwide hydrogen market is expected to grow sevenfold by 2050

## Hydrogen market development until 2050 in Mt<sup>1</sup> (TWh)<sup>2</sup>

- Power generation
- Transportation
- Building heat and power
- Industrial feedstock



2050: green hydrogen will account for<sup>2</sup>  
**60 – 80%**

**80 Gt of CO<sub>2</sub>**  
cumulatively abated by 2050<sup>2</sup>

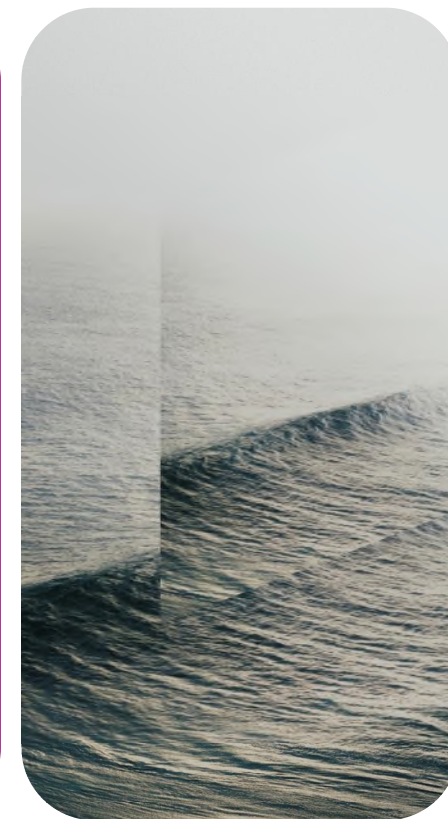
**2050**

about

**~5,500 GW**  
**electrolysis**

...assuming 660 Mt at 80% market share of green H<sub>2</sub> at 75% energy efficiency and 5,000 full load hours of operation p.a.

2030:  
>200 GW electrolysis sold

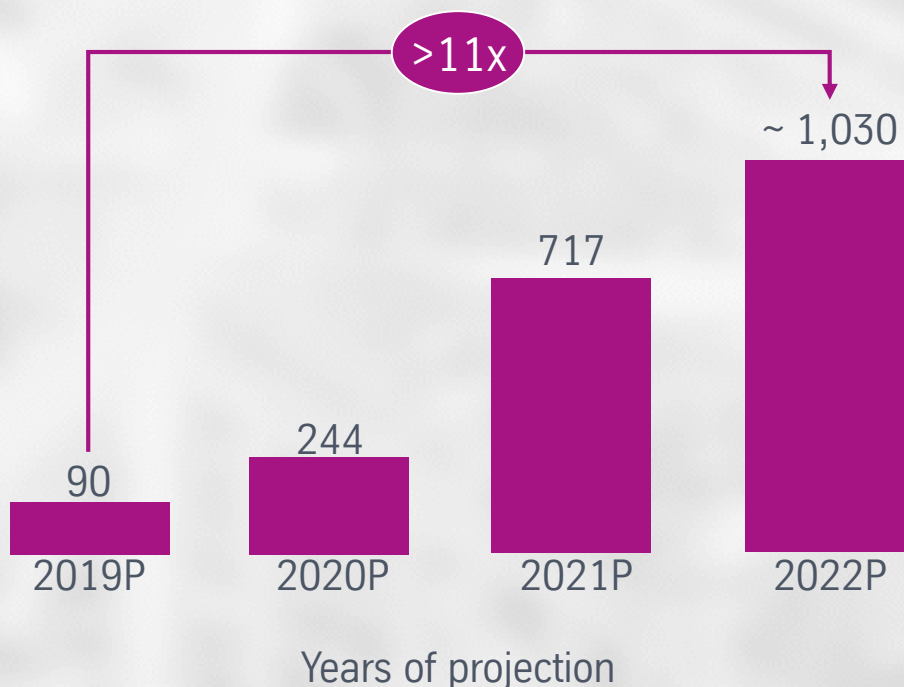


1. Converted from Mt with an energy content of 1kg of hydrogen equal to 141.9 MJ (HHV) = 39.4 kWh 2. Source: IEA (2022), Hydrogen, IEA, <https://www.iea.org/reports/hydrogen>  
3. Source: Hydrogen Council in collaboration with McKinsey & Company, Hydrogen for Net Zero Report, November 2021

# Tremendous momentum for hydrogen projects globally

## Projected hydrogen production volume in 2030<sup>3</sup>

(TWh<sup>1</sup> p.a.)



## 2022

60% of announced volumes feature green hydrogen, corresponding to ~ 163 GW<sup>3</sup> electrolysis

1. Converted from Mt with an energy content of 1kg of hydrogen equal to 141.9 MJ (HHV) = 39.4 kWh  
Hydrogen for Net Zero Report, November 2021; Hydrogen Council in collaboration with McKinsey & Company, Hydrogen Insights, September 2022

3. Source: Hydrogen Council in collaboration with McKinsey & Company,

# The hydrogen economy has broad-based secular support for growth



## Government policy and consumer demand

- Green hydrogen driven by net zero targets and green recovery policies
- Increasing CO<sub>2</sub> emission costs promotes innovative green energy solutions

**93** countries have adopted net-zero targets<sup>1</sup>  
**39** countries have adopted hydrogen strategies<sup>1</sup>



## Cost and availability of renewable energy

- Continuous decline of renewable energy costs
- Growing installed base of renewable energy (wind and solar)

**c.11%** global annual decline rate of renewable power<sup>2</sup> prices between 2010 and 2020<sup>3</sup>



## Diversification of energy supply

- Energy crisis in Europe triggered diversification
- Synergetic approach with new green value chains

**10 mn t of gH<sub>2</sub> imports**  
planned for import to Europe



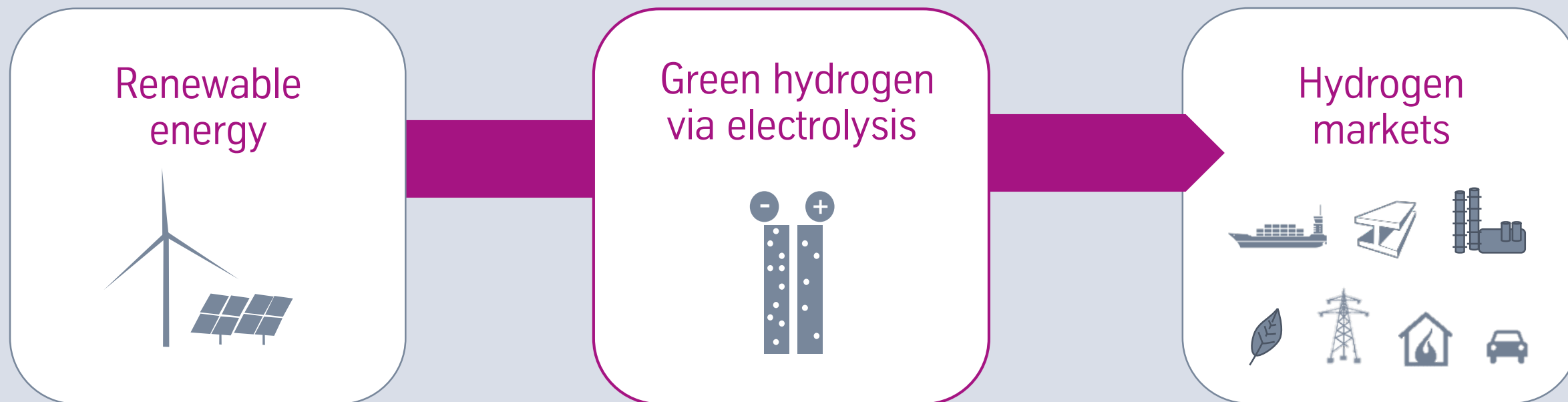
## Opportunity for scalable green H<sub>2</sub> solutions

- Seen as the only viable solution to decarbonise hard to abate industries
- Large business potential in all market sectors

**>40 giga-scale** production projects announced as of Nov 2021<sup>1</sup>



# Electrolysis connects the renewable energy sector with a wide range of industries and enables industry decarbonization



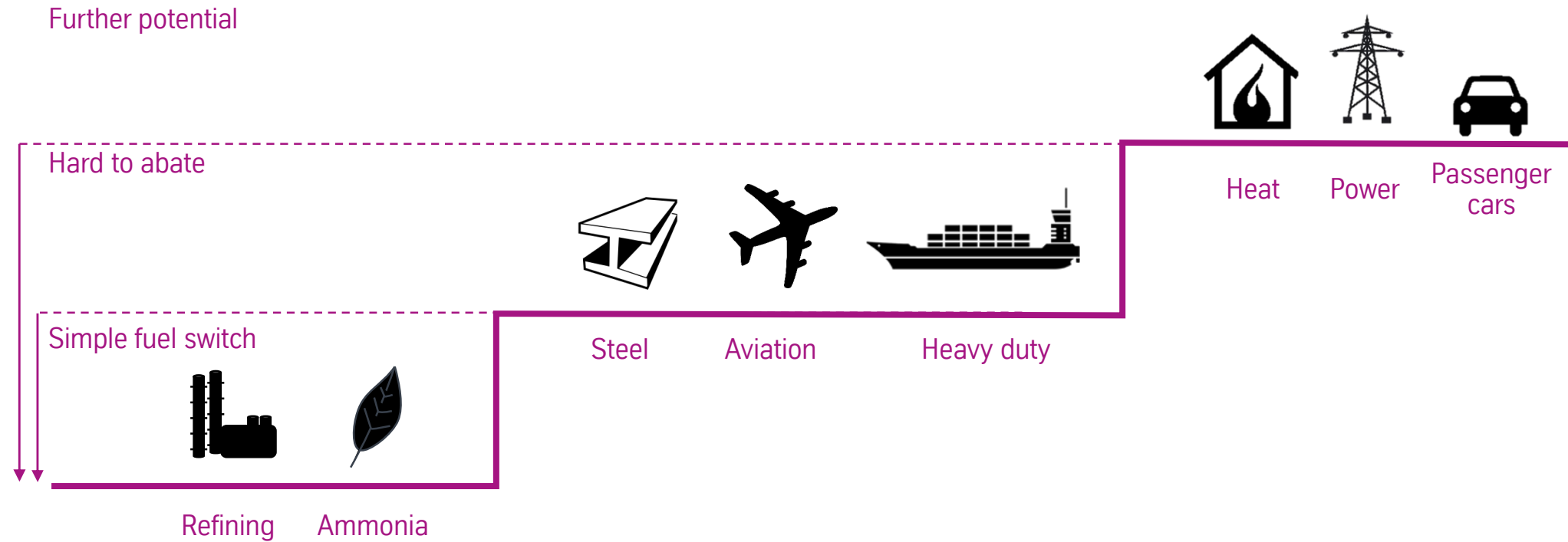
Green hydrogen  
economy drivers

Climate &  
environmental protection

Growing renewable energy  
sector at low cost

Appropriate legal  
frameworks

# Investments into hard to abate sectors



# Infrastructure

Enabling clean technologies to meet the Paris climate agreement targets by 2050

Environmental regulations and end-consumer put pressure on industries ...



**Fertilizer & Industrial**

Pressure across regions with end of free CO<sub>2</sub> allowances in EU ETS most significant

End-consumer demand for climate-friendly food



**Maritime fuel**

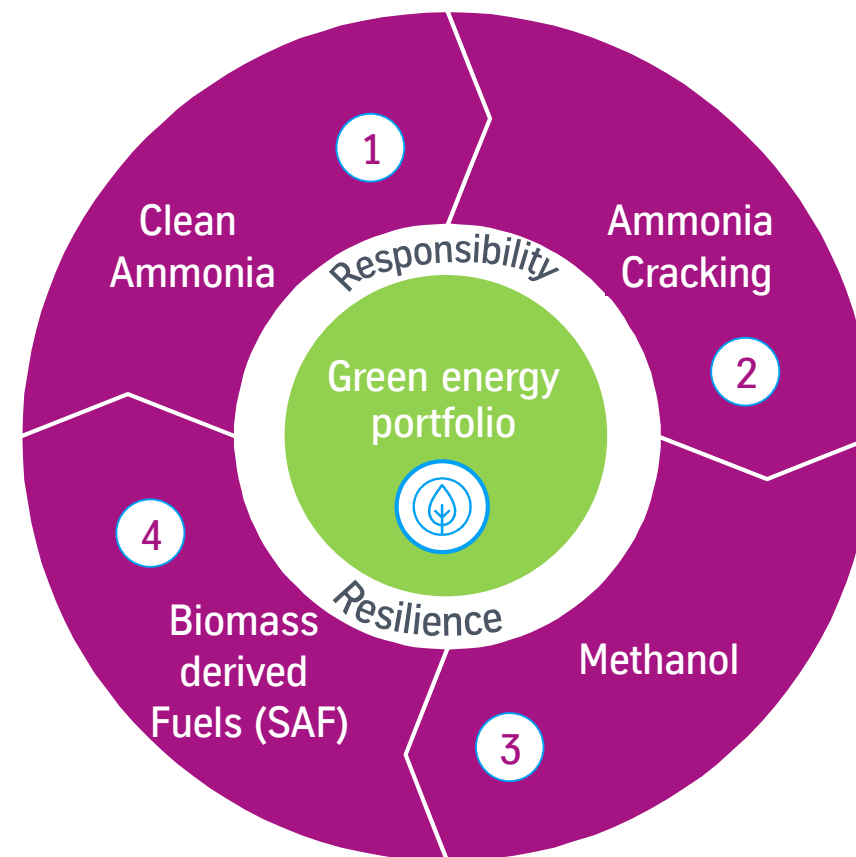
Industry push to decarbonize, as indicated by IMO<sup>1</sup> target of 50% GHG reduction by 2050



**Power generation**

Government-mandated quotas in Japan/Korea with aim to meet stringent decarb targets while utilizing existing coal assets

... require clean technologies to meet the Paris Climate Agreement targets



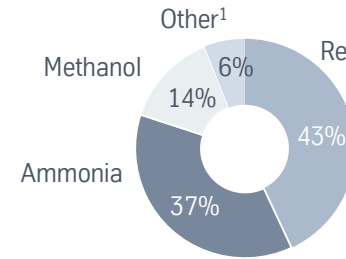
1. International Maritime Organisation



# Efficient production of hydrogen requires industrial scale hydrogen plants

## Substitution

Substitution of grey hydrogen in existing industrial value chains requires industrial scale solutions



3,546 TWh<sup>2</sup>

~950 GW

Assuming 3,546 TWh at 100 % green H<sub>2</sub> at 75% energy efficiency (HHV<sup>3</sup>) and 5,000 full load hours of operation p.a.

## Economies of scale

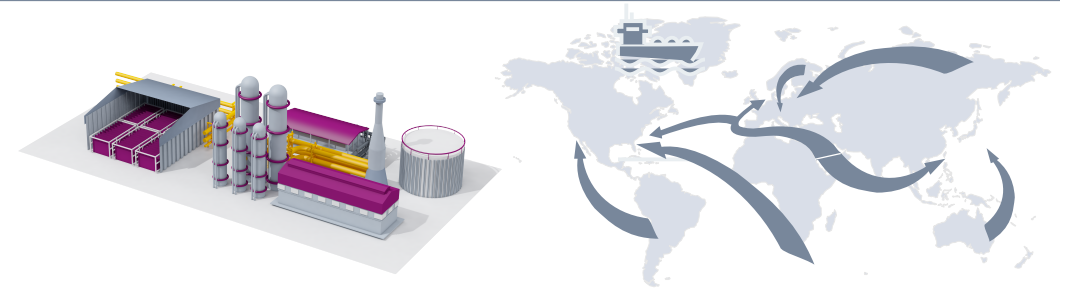
Large scale electrolysis needs materially lower investment in project development, engineering, and construction

Illustrative cost down curve



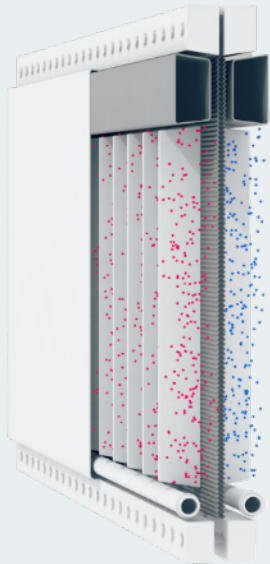
## Downstream fit

New downstream PtX<sup>4</sup> process as well as transport vessels for global supply chains are only competitive at large scale

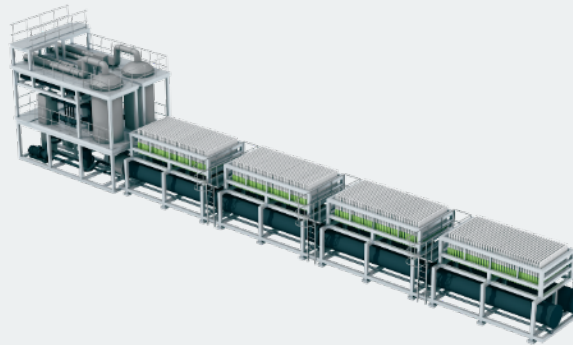


# Efficient and highly scalable standardised module concepts are needed to match industrial scale market requirements

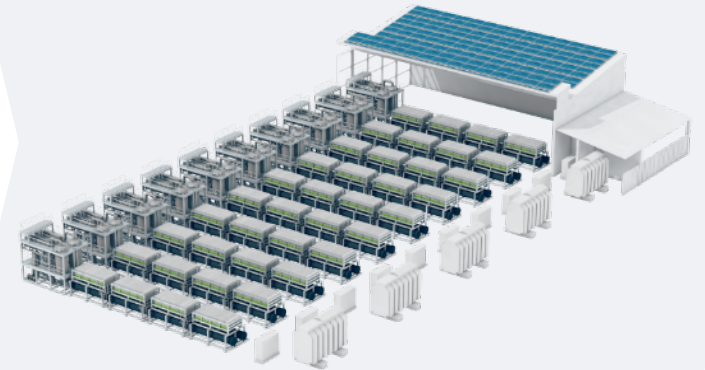
AWE single element



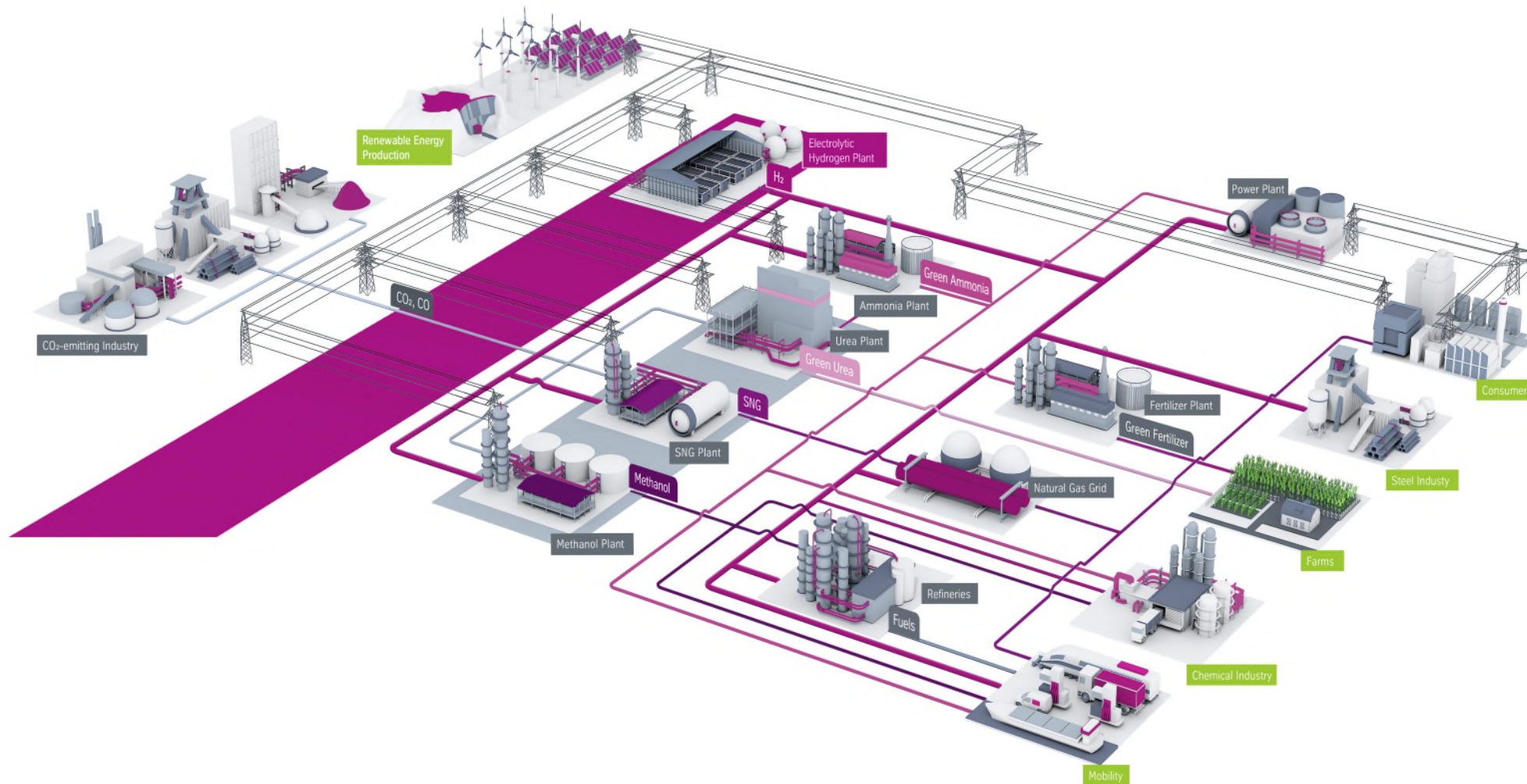
20 MW electrolyzer unit



Highly scalable to GW plant size



# Changing industries with clean energy





# Refining, ammonia, and steel are the focus applications the market is starting with



No alternative to green hydrogen in hard to abate sectors with exposure to carbon tax

# Demand

## A clear concept for decarbonizing our steel production

- The decarbonisation of the steel industry is a very big lever to quickly achieve significant progress towards climate neutrality.
- Clear concept for decarbonising production that is both technologically mature and scientifically recognised.
- A plan to reduce emissions in steel by 30 percent by 2030. Climate neutrality is envisaged by 2045 at the latest.
- But gigantic quantities of hydrogen will be needed: For the complete conversion to climate-neutral steel production, we will need 720,000 tons of green hydrogen per year.
- The electricity consumption required for hydrogen production corresponds to the current consumption of 25 percent of German households – approximately 36 TWh

## Examination of a stand-alone solution of our steel business



# Demand

Steel plays a pivotal role in Europe's decarbonization due to its 2.5% contribution to Germany's CO<sub>2</sub> reduction target

## CO<sub>2</sub> impact of the steel industry in Germany

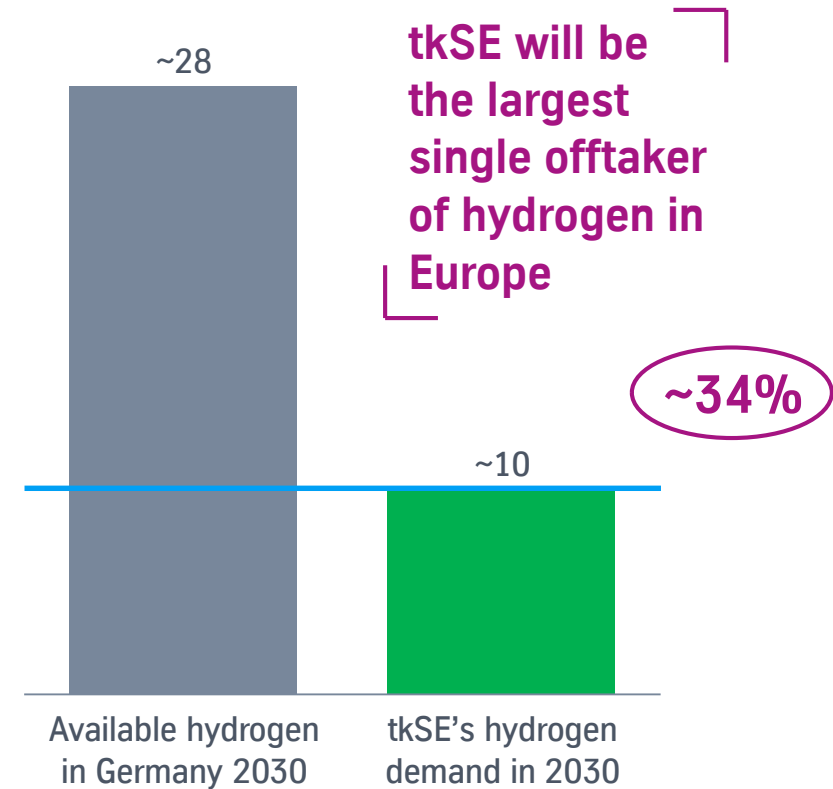
**65%** CO<sub>2</sub> reduction target 2030 in Germany<sup>1</sup>

**7%** Steel industry share of CO<sub>2</sub> emissions in Germany

**2.5%** tkSE's contribution to Germany CO<sub>2</sub> reduction target<sup>2</sup>

Decarbonizing steel operations results in significant progress to achieve **Germany's decarbonization target**

## Hydrogen demand comparison in TWh





# Scale up technology for efficient operations

1

Substitution of gray hydrogen in existing value chains already requires **gigawatt scale**

$H_2$   
~ 950  
GW

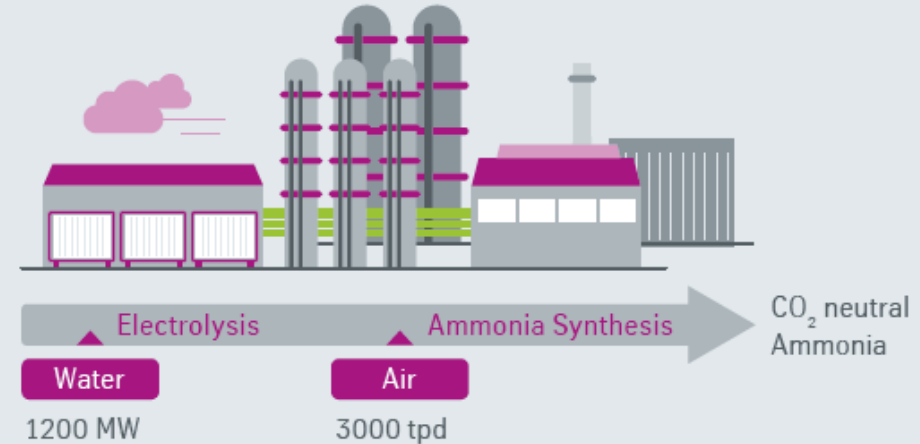
$NH_3$   
~ 300  
GW

Steel\*  
~ 800  
GW

\* Direct reduction of iron ore.

2

**Power-to-X applications require scale** to compete against gray commodity prices





# Scale up technology for efficient operations

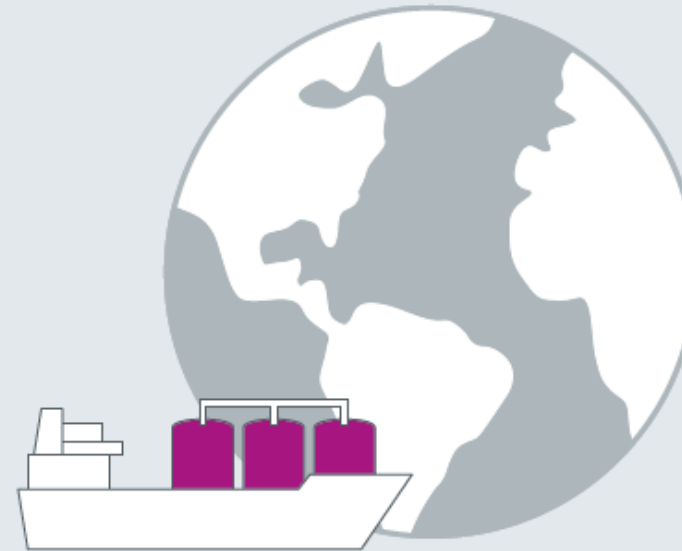
3

Scaling up electrolysis plants shows **significant cost reduction**



4

Only at gigawatt scale **global transport chains** operate efficiently





Certified GW-technology with proven supply chain  
for green hydrogen production is available today



Any questions which need to be further addressed?

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