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# Green hydrogen production using low temperature water electrolysis

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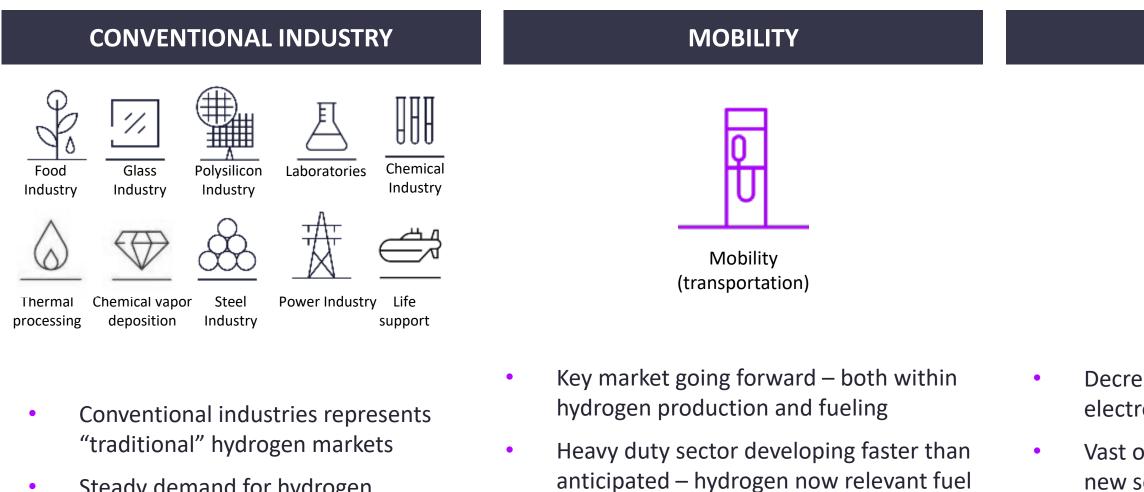




**Greening High-Temperature Manufacturing BU-ISE/ITIF Workshop** 27 January 2021

# Hydrogen is expanding its areas of application

The H2 opportunity



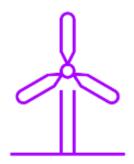
for all forms of mobility

Steady demand for hydrogen •

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## Steady growing market

### **POWER-TO-X**



Power-To-X (renewable hydrogen)

Decreasing cost of renewables & electrolysers is accelerating market

Vast opportunities within existing & new sectors

## Markets expected to see fast growth going forward

# Nel Hydrogen

**PEM electrolysers** 

Pure Play Hydrogen Company Providing Entire Production/Delivery Value Chain

• Strong technology, field experience & manufacturing capacity



Systems delivered: 2,700+ Nameplate capacity: ~40MW/year

### **Alkaline electrolysers**

Notodden/Herøya, Norway



Systems delivered: 800+ Nameplate capacity: ~40MW/year  $\rightarrow$  ~500 MW/year in 2021  $\rightarrow$  ~2GW/year if fully expanded

### Hydrogen refuelling stations



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Herning, Denmark

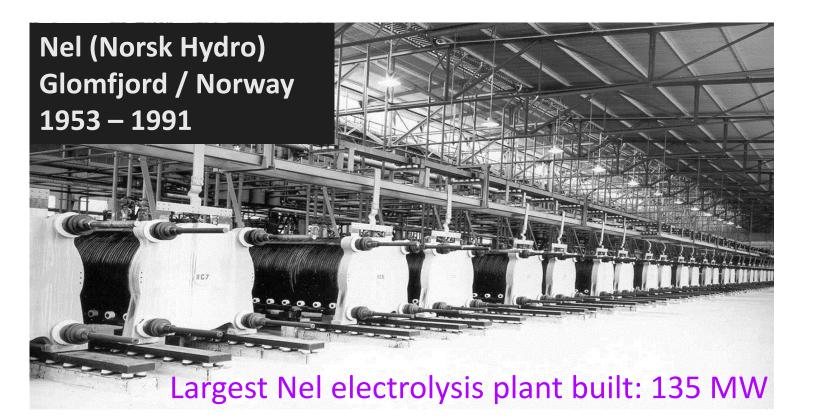
Stations delivered: 80+

Nameplate capacity: ~300 HRS/year

# Electrolyzer History

Cost & Product Context

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KOH developed at scale for industrial applications from the beginning

Designed for efficiency and low operating cost

Drove low current densities (passive atmospheric system also limits bubble removal)

Initial commercial products at small scale <200kW capacity until 2014

Drove high current densities for low capital cost

### PEM originally used for **life support** $(O_2)$ in closed environments: Optimized for very high reliability

# **Commercial Electrolysis Comparisons**

How They Work

- Liquid Alkaline:
  - Liquid electrolyte
  - Enables non-noble metals
  - Lower current density
  - 1 MW stack =  $\sim 20 \text{ m}^3$

### **Traditional Cell**



- **PEM-based**:

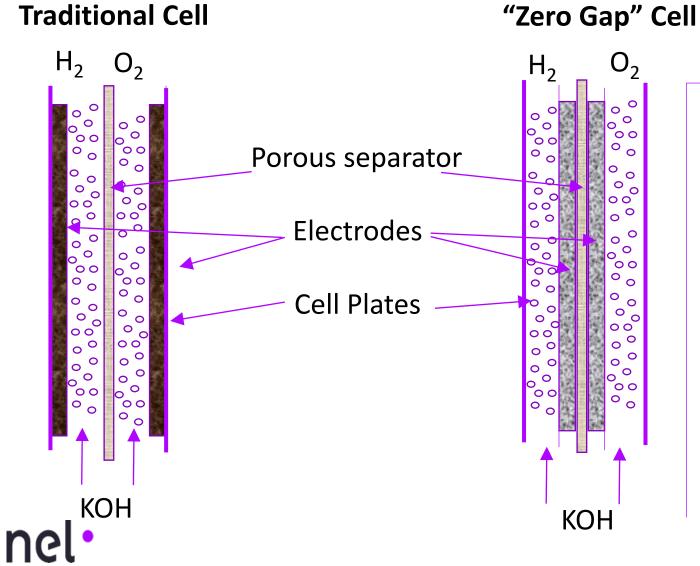
  - Reliability at scale = KOH

  - $1 \text{ MW stack} < ~0.5 \text{ m}^3$ \_\_\_\_

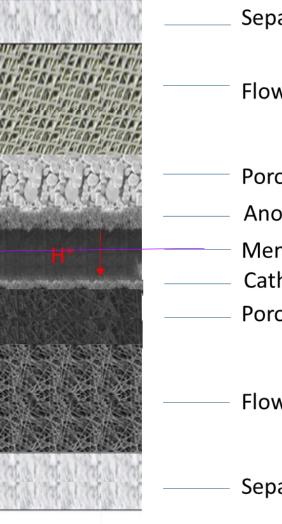
02

 $H_2O$ 

 $H_2$ 



# Solid electrolyte enables H<sub>2</sub> at pressure Room for cost/efficiency growth

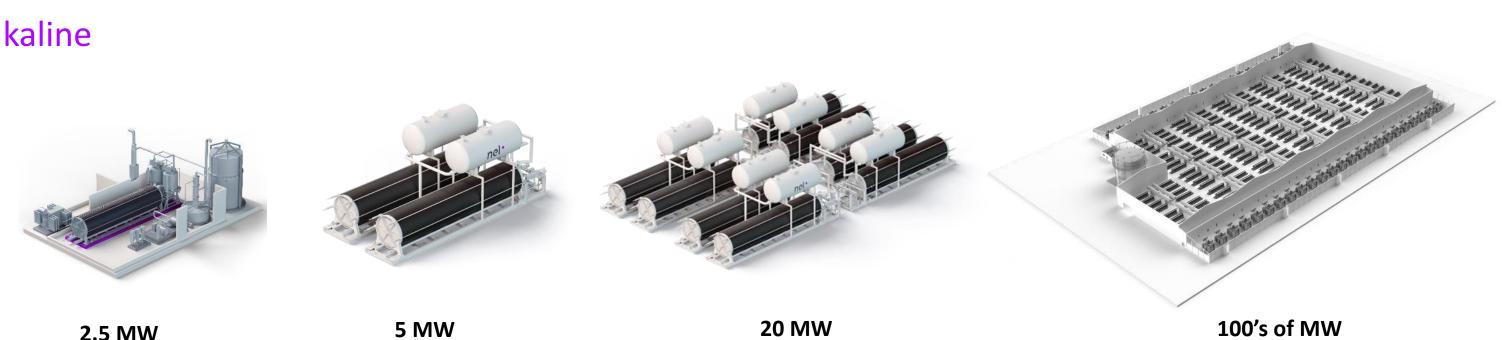


 Separator plate
 Flow field
 Porous layer
 Anode catalyst
 Membrane
 Cathode catalyst
 Porous layer
 Flow field
 Separator plate

# Scaling of Low Temperature Electrolysis

Cost Reduction through Product Design Scale

### Alkaline



2.5 MW

20 MW

### PEM

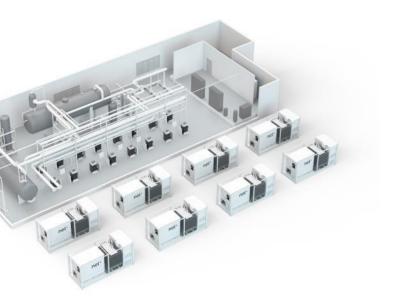




< 10 kW to 0.2 MW

2.5 MW

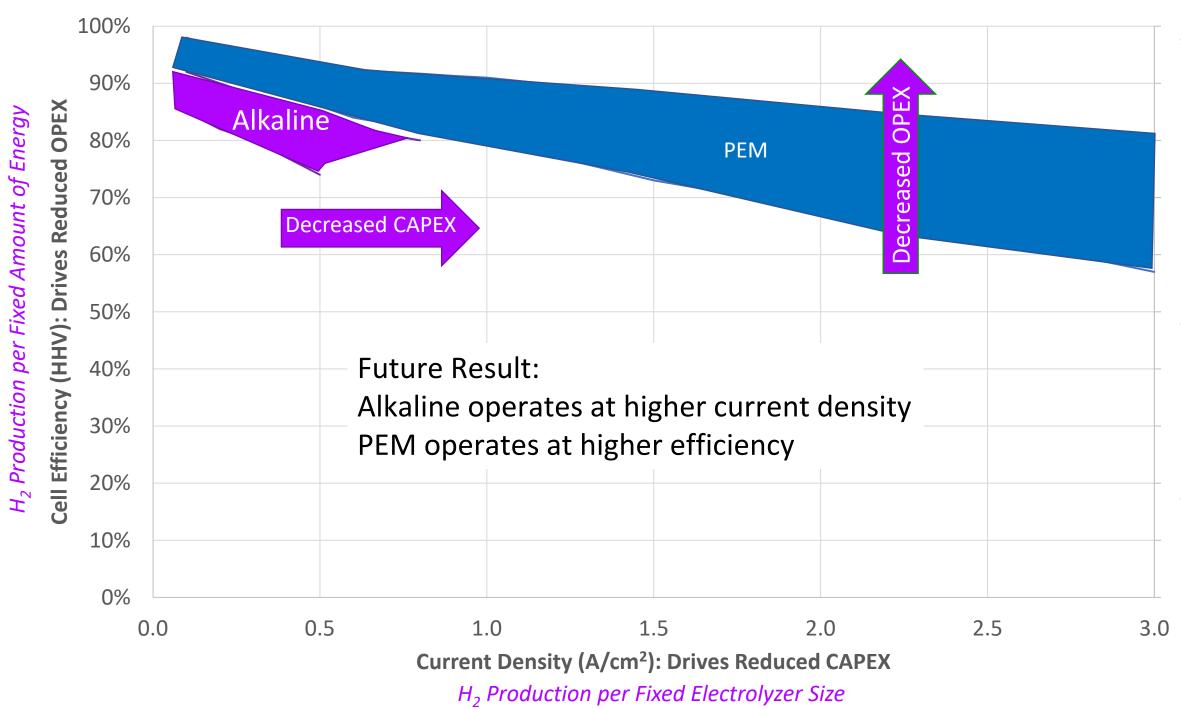
### 100's of MW



10 to 25 MW

# Technology directions

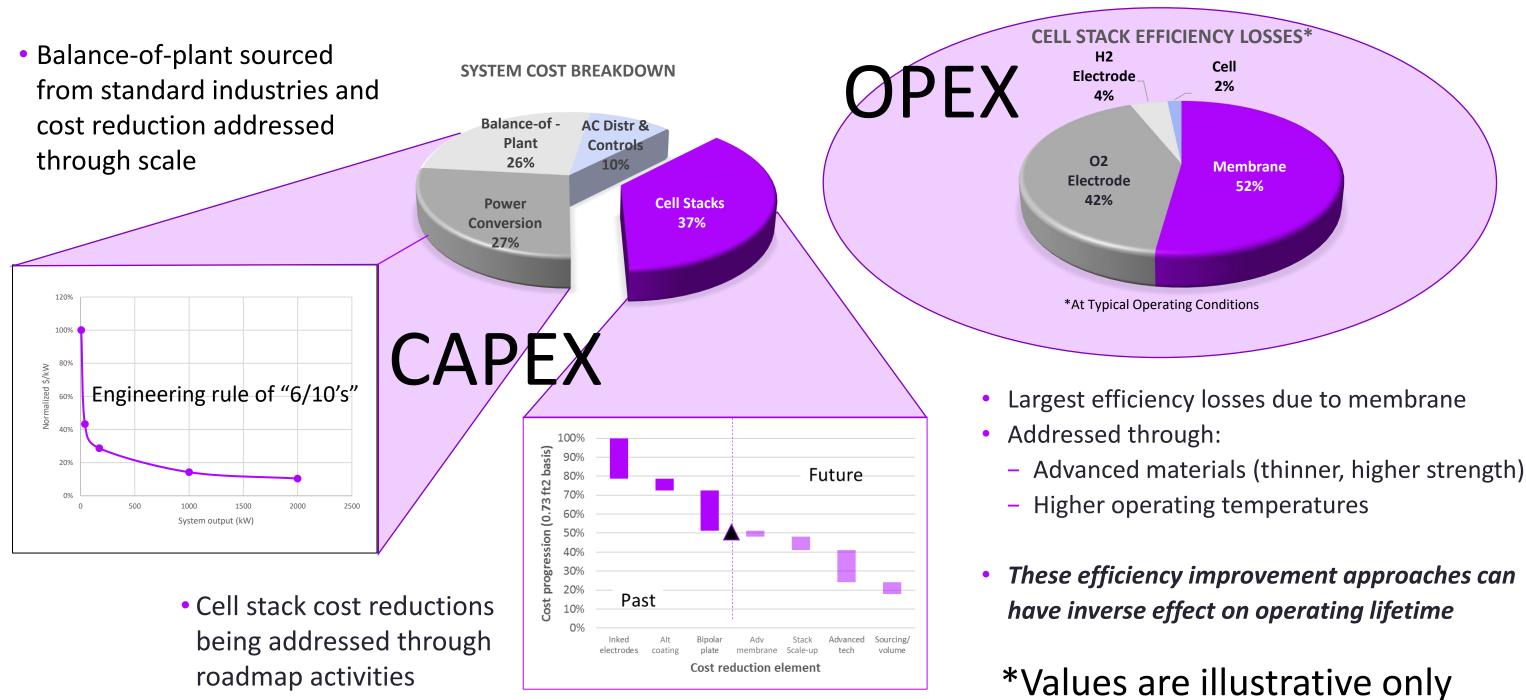
Historical CAPEX/OPEX relationship between ALK and PEM technology



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- PEM more efficient than alkaline at equivalent current density (CD)
  - PEM CAPEX too high low CD
  - Potential for lower OPEX
  - Reduction in CAPEX through technology development
- Alkaline strategy: increase output, maintain efficiency
  - Leverage chlor-alkali industry knowledge for higher rate
- PEM strategy: increase efficiency, maintain output
  - Leverage fuel cell industry knowledge

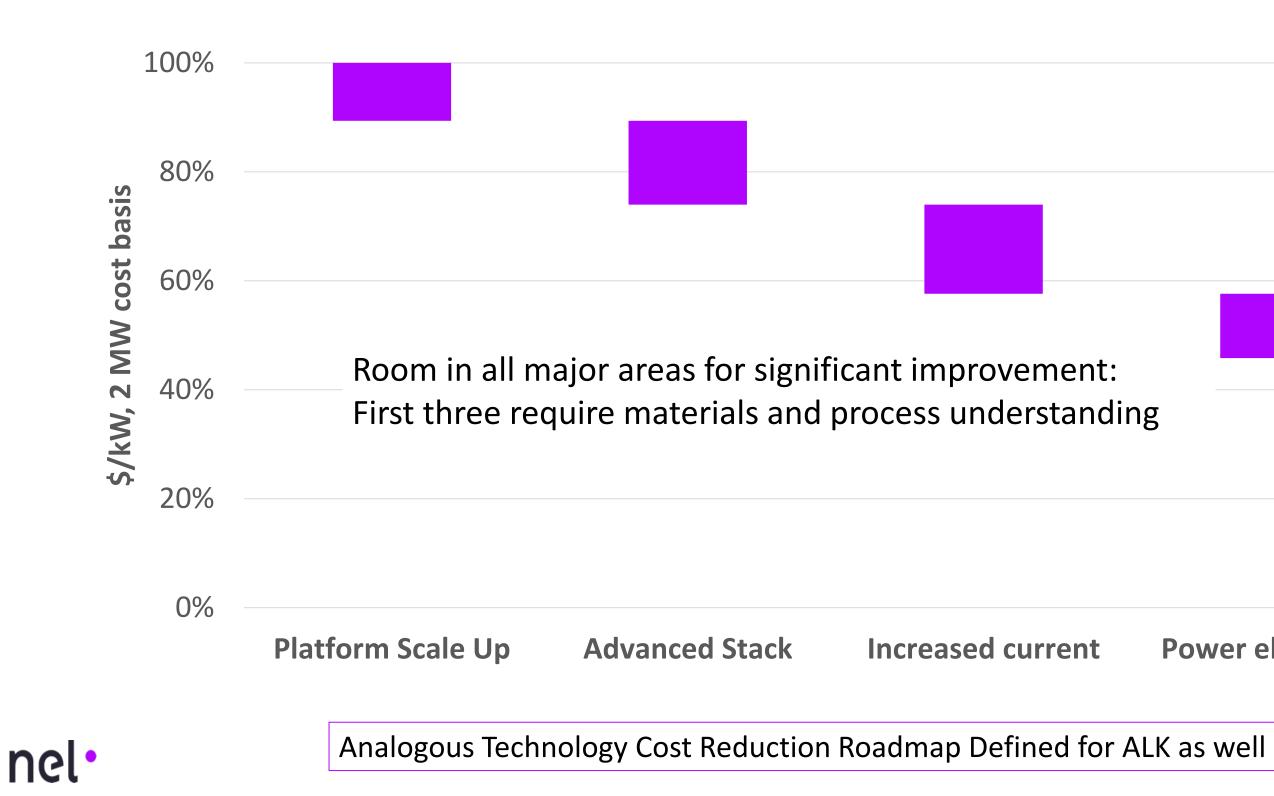
# Cost and Efficiency Tradeoffs\*



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# **Electrolysis Cost Reduction Opportunities**

### **PEM Electrolysis Example**

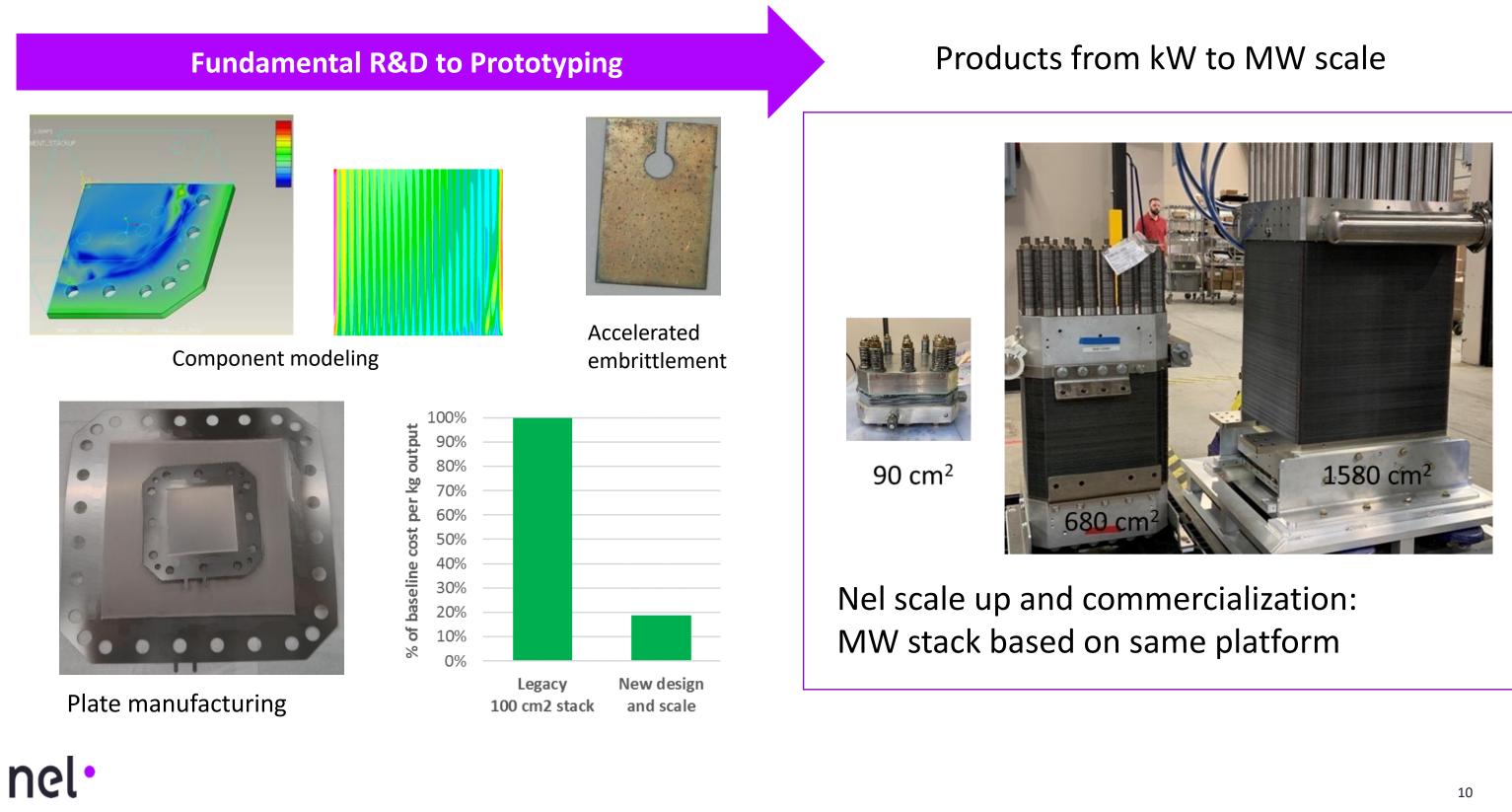


### **Power electronics**





## Example of 80% Component Cost Reduction



# Cost Reduction through Higher Volume Manufacturing

Taking Technology Advancements to Large Scale

- Planned capacity expansion at Herøya
- Fully automated and designed according to lean manufacturing principles
- Large production line improvements already identified, name plate capacity up from ~360 to ~500 MW/year, with further potential
- Test production in new line Q2 2021, start of ramp up Q3 2021
- Room to expand to ~2 GW/ yr
- Similar plant capacity plans being contemplated for PEM



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## Low Temperature Electrolysis Cost Reduction

- PEM
  - Significant cell stack cost reduction achievable through advanced materials • and process development
  - Leveraging fuel cell R&D and supply chain
  - Balance-of-Plant (BoP) reductions through product design/scale •
- Alkaline

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- Incremental cell stack design improvements to drive output/unit area
- Investments in manufacturing volume scale up including advanced • manufacturing processed & automation
- Power matching •
  - Optimization of cell stack size (current & voltage) versus power rectifier specs •
  - Interfacing with variable renewable sources
- Supply chain still underdeveloped/immature •
  - Not optimized for electrolyzer material requirements
  - Products driven/developed largely by small companies

- function in the device

### • U.S. funding programs mainly small and focused (\$1-2.5 million/project)

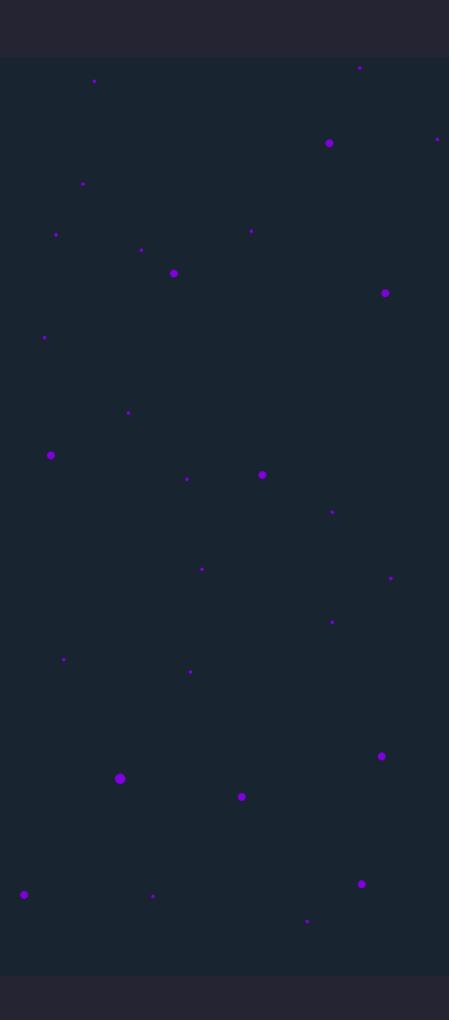
• Have made great progress but not sufficient for integration

• Components must work together to

• EU making much more investment in supply chain and prototypes

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# number one by nature





# Extra Slides



# Already engaged in key projects for the major, future markets







# Selected by Iberdrola as preferred supplier for a 20 MW green fertilizer project in Spain



### In final negotiations to deliver a 20 MW **PEM electrolyser solution to Iberdrola**

- - commencing in 2021
- - details, and board approval

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• Iberdrola, one of the largest electricity utilities in the world, has together with a worldleading fertilizer manufacturer Fertiberia launched a project to establish the largest green hydrogen plant in Europe

• Project includes 100 MW photovoltaic plant, a 20 MWh battery and a 20 MW electrolyser

• Will use hydrogen to produce green fertilizer

• Nel in final negotiations to deliver a 20 MW PEM solution for the first phase

• Contract award is subject to mutual agreement on the final terms and conditions, technical

# Signed letter of intent (LoI) with Statkraft for green hydrogen project in Norway



### Up to 50 MW electrolysis to support fossil free recycling steel production

- - two Eiffel towers per week)

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• Statkraft, the largest renewable energy company in Europe partnered up with Celsa Armeringsstål (Celsa), a leading steel producer

• Facility in Mo i Rana which produces reinforced steel from recycling of scrap metal

• Current production: 700,000 tons/year (equal to

• By exchanging natural gas with hydrogen, CO<sub>2</sub>emissions can be reduced by >60%

• Nel and Statkraft has entered into a Lol for 40 - 50 MW of electrolyser capacity



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### **Supplying electrolysers to the currently** most advanced fossil free steel project

• Nel has received a purchase order for a 4.5 megawatt alkaline electrolyser which will be used in a pilot plant for fossil free steel

• Hybrit Development AB (HYBRIT) is a joint venture owned equally by SSAB, LKAB and

• The steel industry accounts for 7% of global and 10% of Swedish CO2-emissions

• Pilot plant will operate in Luleå, Sweden from 2021 – 2024, with target of full-scale

Photo: Vattenfall