# The Hydrogen Economy

The Great "Green" hope? (Fuel or Folly?)

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## H<sub>2</sub>—a great energy carrier

- Do we need another one—we already have electricity---and natural gas?
- But you can't store large amounts of electricity...
- Come to think of it, it's not easy to store H<sub>2</sub> either, much harder than natural gas.
- But it's still easier to store than electricity!

#### H<sub>2</sub> from fossil fuels

- Cheapest source of H<sub>2</sub> is reforming natural gas, followed by coal gasification.
- But natural gas is already a good energy carrier as well as an energy source, and much cheaper.
- It only makes sense to convert natural gas (or coal) to H₂ if we sequester the CO₂.
- But then it's not cheap any more.

### The next cheapest source

- The nuclear industry wants to build Generation IV reactors to make H<sub>2</sub> by thermochemical water splitting (700-900°C), for >50% efficiency, c.f. electrolysis at 35%, estimated cost (in 2020): \$A15/GJ.
- And, no GHG worries!
- Cheapest source if CO<sub>2</sub> sequestration included—whose impact may be as problematical as radioactive waste disposal.

#### Back to that storage issue

- Are we so sure we can't store electricity efficiently, to the extent necessary?
- We want our laptops to run 24 hours, our cars to travel 500 km, and we want to recharge/ refuel them in a few minutes anywhere.
- These, and other portable appliances are becoming more energy-efficient.
- Do we build a H<sub>2</sub> economy on the basis that we won't be able to do these things by 2020?

### Who wants a H<sub>2</sub> economy?

- Its proponents claim it makes most sense if its sources are renewable (wind, PV, biomass).
- But do the renewable energy communities really want to generate H<sub>2</sub> instead of electricity?
- Who really wants the H<sub>2</sub> economy, and how much of their own money are they prepared to invest to bring it about?