



Energy & Environmental Research Center (EERC)

# Hydrogen Opportunities in North Dakota

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**HIGH-BAY  
TECHNOLOGY  
DEMONSTRATION**

**FUEL  
PROCESSING**

**MOBILE  
LABORATORIES**

**WATER USE  
MINIMIZATION  
TECHNOLOGY**

**FUELS OF THE FUTURE**

**NATIONAL CENTER  
FOR HYDROGEN  
TECHNOLOGY**

**CHEMICAL STORAGE**

**LABORATORIES**

**OFFICES**

**IN-HOUSE  
FABRICATION SHOP**

**TECHNOLOGY  
DEMONSTRATION**

**DISCOVERY HALL  
MEETING AREA**

# OUR FACILITIES

254,000 SQ FT OF FACILITIES



# DOE-DESIGNATED NATIONAL CENTER FOR HYDROGEN TECHNOLOGY®

- 15,000-ft<sup>2</sup> NCHT facility.
- Hydrogen production, separation–purification, storage, and integrated fuel cells testing.
- Special materials lab for development of materials, advanced joining techniques, and application evaluations.
- Fuel cell test facility: flexible test center capable of testing low- and high-temperature fuel cells; customizable fuel delivery system.
- Pilot systems: high-pressure fluidized-bed gasification system; pressurized lab-scale entrained-flow gasifier; hydrogen purification; and other systems for developing hydrogen, alternative fuels, and chemicals.



Multicell Test Station



Button Cell Test Station



1-kW Syngas/NG  
SOFC Stack Test  
Station

# WHY HYDROGEN?

- High energy content. On a mass basis, H<sub>2</sub> beats all conventional fuels.
- Numerous feedstocks/production scenarios:
  - Reform natural gas, natural gas liquids/condensates, light oils, other hydrocarbons
  - Gasify coal and/or biomass
  - Electrolyze water using fossil fuel or renewable electricity
- Clean – whether combusted or converted to electricity in fuel cell, emission is water:  
$$2\text{H}_2 + \text{O}_2 \rightarrow 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$$
- In addition to energy/electricity generation, numerous uses include:
  - Petroleum, renewable fuel, and metals refining.
  - Feedstock for production of ammonia, methanol, and other commodity and higher-value products.
- When produced using renewable energy or fossil energy with CO<sub>2</sub> capture, near-zero life cycle carbon emissions.

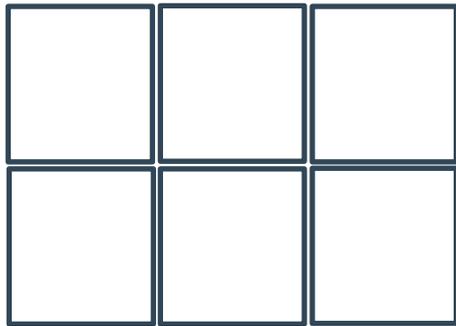
# WHY HYDROGEN?

## ENERGY CONTENT

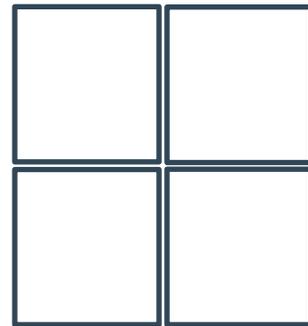
Mass-based energy content vs. volume-based energy content



1 kg of H<sub>2</sub> contains about the same amount of energy as 1 gallon of gasoline.



1 kg H<sub>2</sub>, compressed to 1000 psig



1 kg H<sub>2</sub>, liquefied

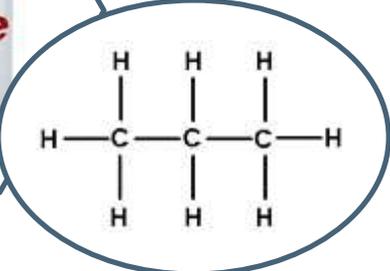
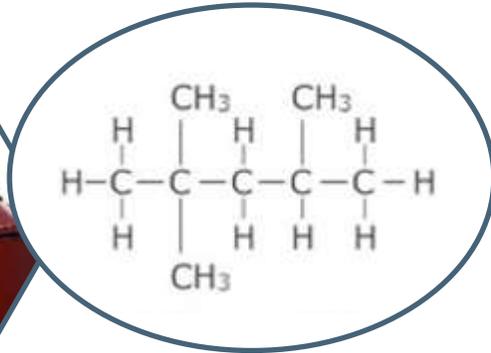
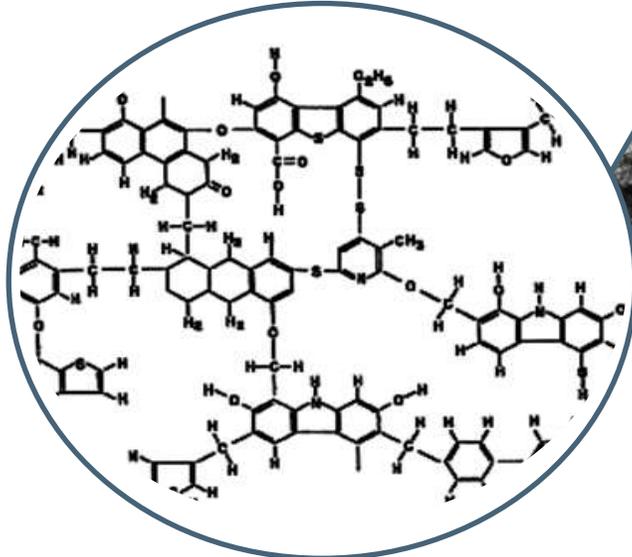
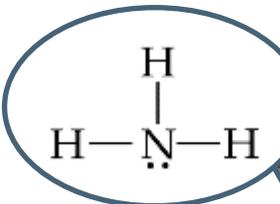
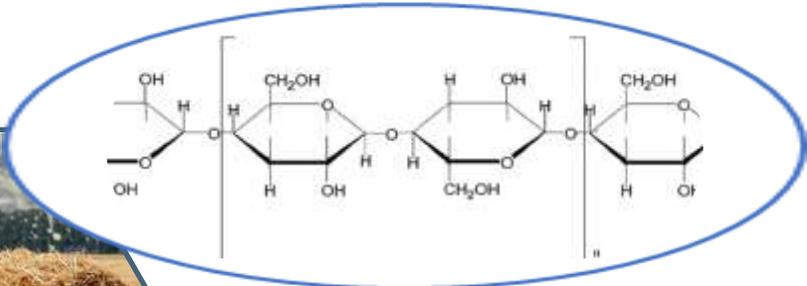
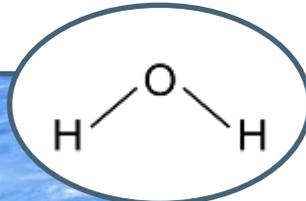


1 kg H<sub>2</sub>, as ammonia

# WHY HYDROGEN?

## DIVERSITY OF SUPPLY

**H**  
**Hydrogen**



# HYDROGEN OPPORTUNITIES IN NORTH DAKOTA

## Hydrogen and Power Production

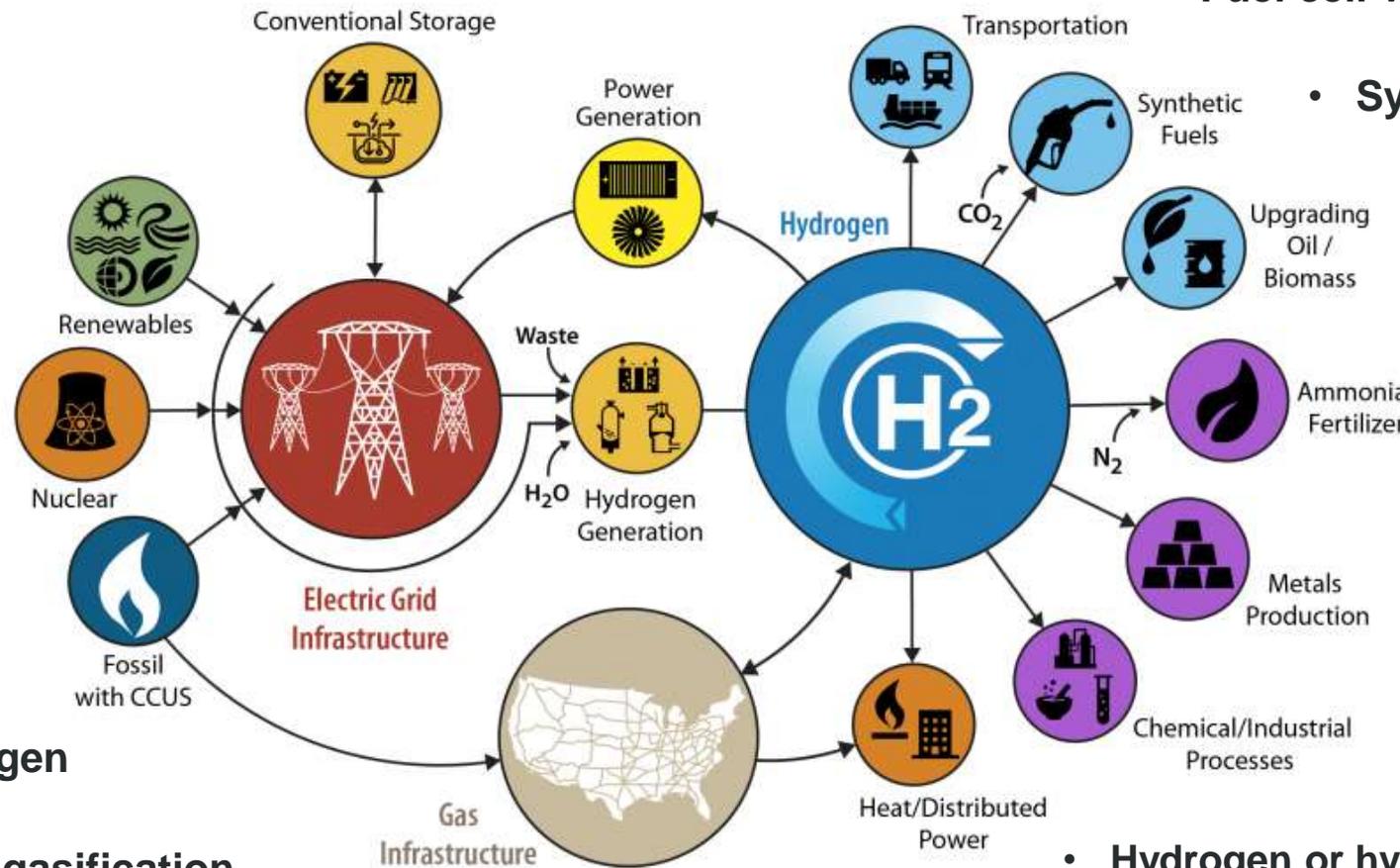
### Electrolysis-based hydrogen production

### Fossil and renewable power production

- Coal
- Natural gas
- Wind
- Hydro

### Syngas-based hydrogen production

- Coal and biomass gasification
- Natural gas reforming/pyrolysis



## Hydrogen Uses

- Fuel cell vehicles

- Syngas conversion to fuels

- Refining: petroleum and renewable oil

- Fertilizer manufacture

- Rare-earth elements and critical minerals manufacture

- Petrochemical manufacture

- Hydrogen or hydrogen–natural gas mix for industry or building applications

- Pipelines inter- and intrastate

# HYDROGEN OPPORTUNITIES IN NORTH DAKOTA

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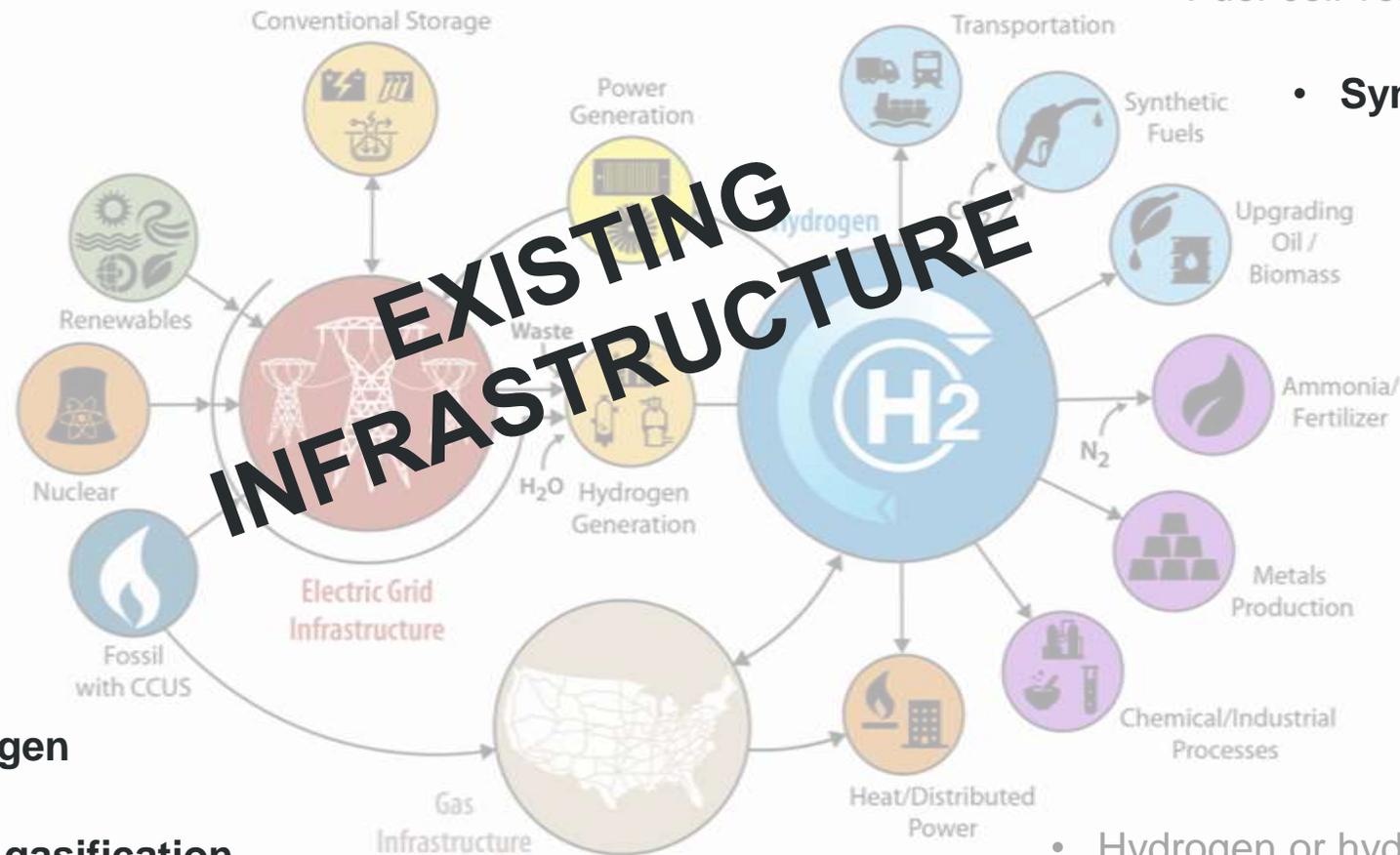
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# HYDROGEN ENERGY ROAD MAP FOR NORTH DAKOTA

State-funded study began in August 2021. Project scope includes:

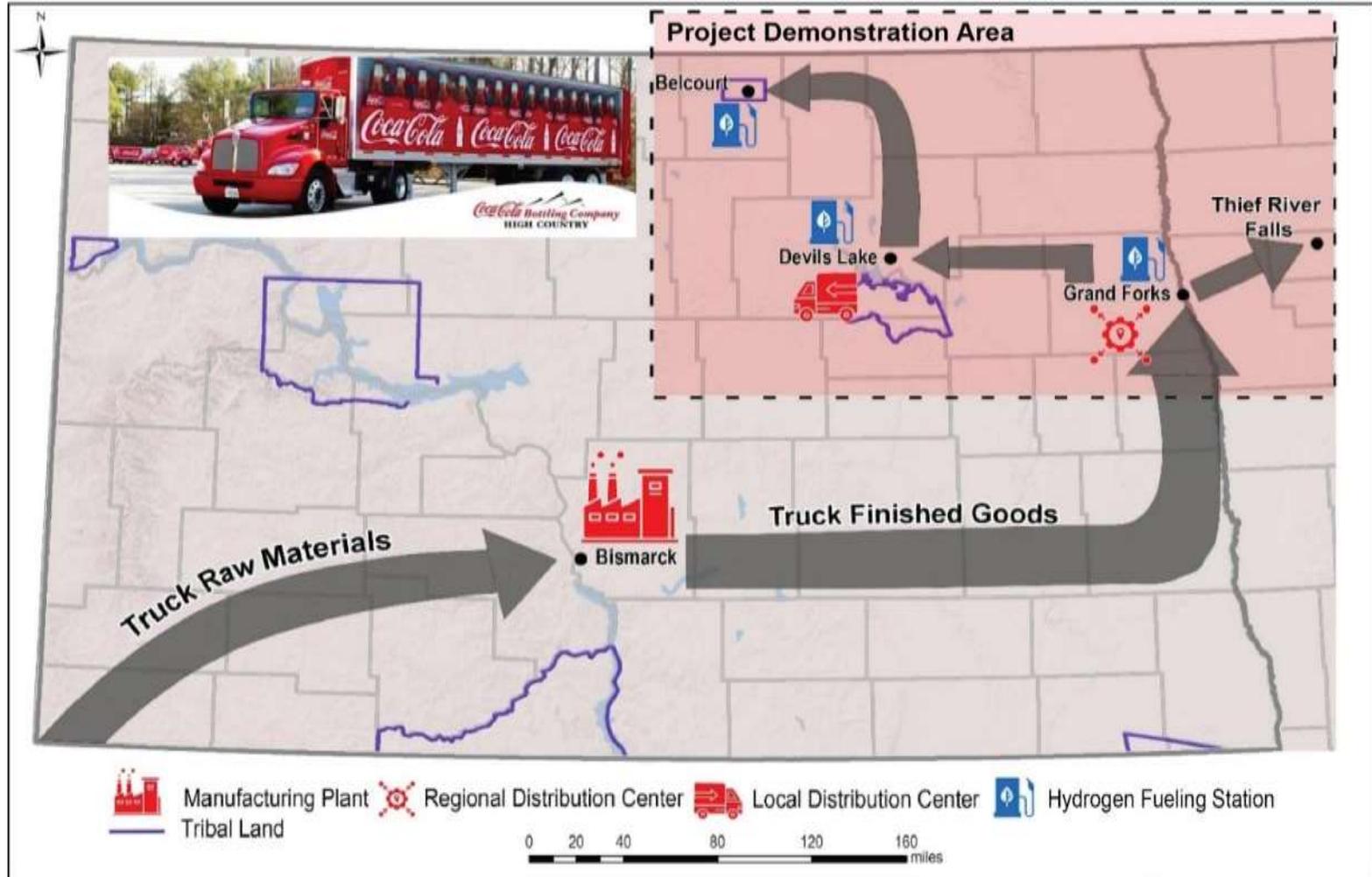
- Identification and quantification of scale:
  - Magnitude of hydrogen production from North Dakota's resources
  - Possible demand from various sectors, near- and long-term
  - Magnitude of infrastructure needed: storage and transport
  - Impacts of hydrogen use on emissions
- Notional timeline and cost for commercial deployment of various hydrogen energy technologies and approaches.
- Assessment of opportunities to grow North Dakota hydrogen energy economy by leveraging and adding value to agriculture, oil and gas, and electrical generation industries while preserving land, water, and air resources for future generations.

# OTHER EEEEC HYDROGEN ACTIVITIES

- Hydrogen policy, pricing, and performance modeling – how do you incorporate hydrogen into our energy economy?
- Integration with CCS
- Salt cavern storage – identification of suitable sites for development
- Electro- and thermochemical process development for hydrogen production and use
- Fuel cell development:
  - Fuel cell material, component, and systems
  - Low- and high-temperature fuel cells
- Vehicle development – balance of plant support
- On-demand hydrogen production – optimization of previously developed technology

# DOE SUPERTRUCK (PROPOSED)

A proposed \$53M project to demonstrate a hydrogen-fueled freight corridor in North Dakota



EERC JS60329.AI

Critical Challenges. Practical Solutions.



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A wide-angle photograph of a university campus at sunset. The sun is low on the horizon, casting a warm glow over the scene. In the foreground, there are large trees with some yellowing leaves. In the background, there are several large, multi-story brick buildings, likely university halls or administrative buildings. A parking lot with several cars is visible in the middle ground. The sky is a mix of orange, yellow, and blue.

**THANK YOU**

Critical Challenges. Practical Solutions.

# The Colors of Hydrogen

- Unofficial definitions have been developed for hydrogen, based on the production method.

Image from:

<https://nacfe.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/12/Hydrogen-Color-Spectrum-HiRes-2.png>

# Hydrogen Color Spectrum

## GREEN

Hydrogen produced by electrolysis of water, using electricity from renewable sources like hydropower, wind, and solar. Zero carbon emissions are produced.

## TURQUOISE

Hydrogen produced by the thermal splitting of methane (methane pyrolysis). Instead of CO<sub>2</sub>, solid carbon is produced.

## PINK/PURPLE/RED

Hydrogen produced by electrolysis using nuclear power.

## BLACK/GRAY

Hydrogen extracted from natural gas using steam-methane reforming.

## YELLOW

Hydrogen produced by electrolysis using grid electricity.

## BLUE

Grey or brown hydrogen with its CO<sub>2</sub> sequestered or repurposed.

## WHITE

Hydrogen produced as a byproduct of industrial processes.

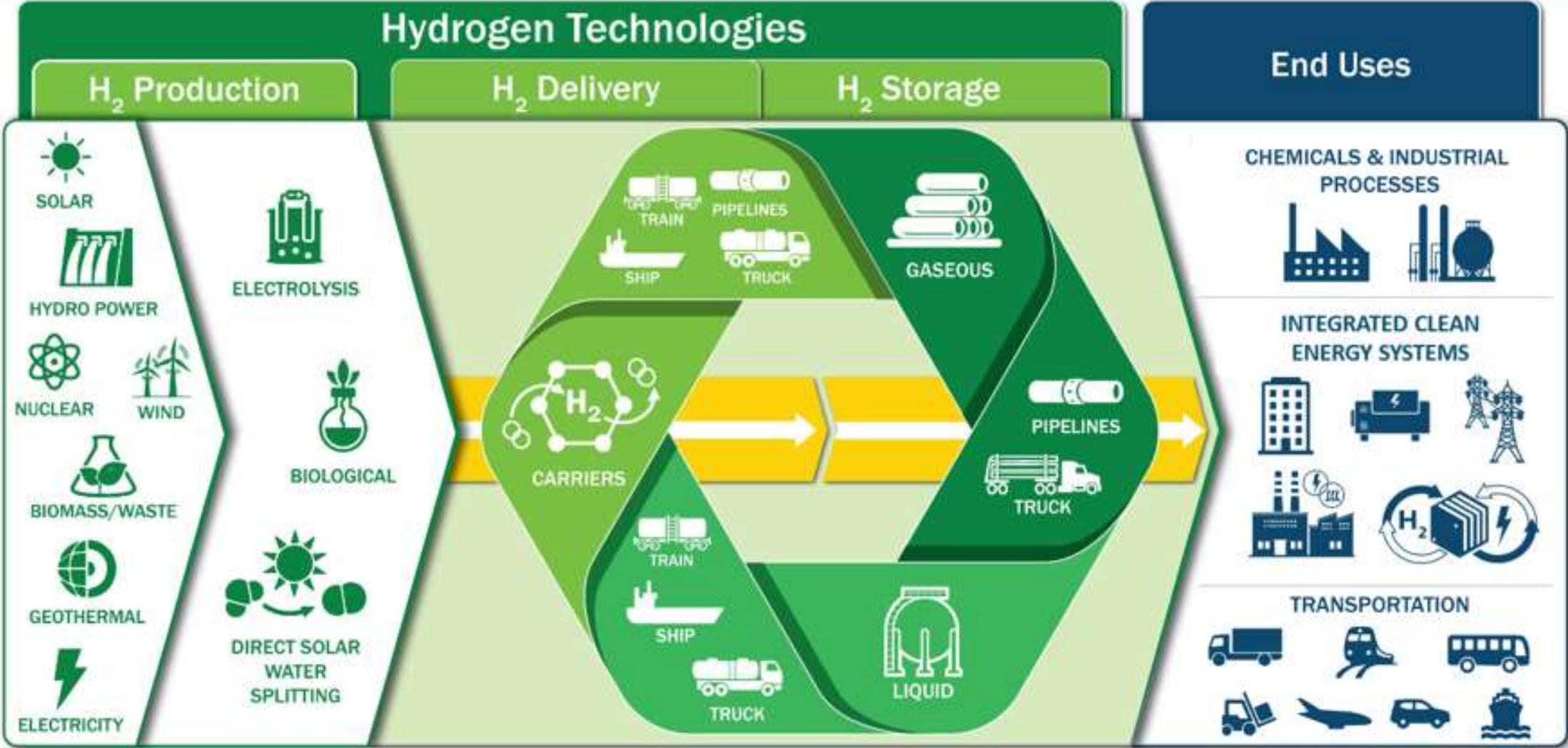
## BROWN

Hydrogen extracted from fossil fuels, usually coal, using gasification.



**Note:** There are no official definitions of these colors, but the above represents common industry nomenclature.

# Hydrogen Technologies Program



*From producing hydrogen molecules through dispensing to end-use applications*

