



Water Research and Economic Development Using Green Hydrogen

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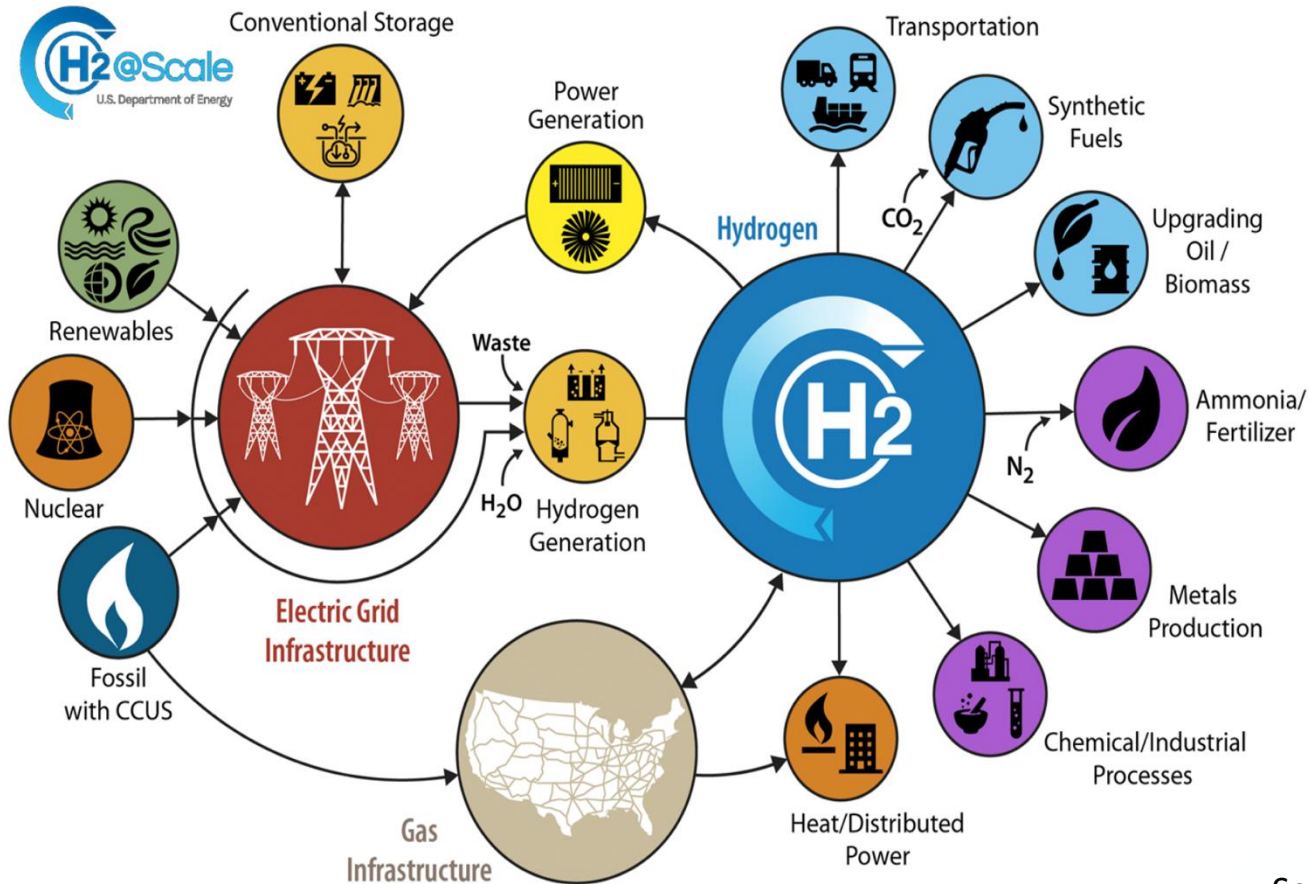
Department of Civil Engineering

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H₂ as a Clean Energy Source to Promote Economic Growth



Potential

- 10 MMT of H₂/yr produced today with scenarios for ~5X growth
- 10 MMT H₂ would ~ double today's solar or wind deployment
- Industry study shows potential for \$140B in revenue, 700K jobs, 16% GHG reduction. Analysis underway, including on export potential.

Source: U.S. Department of Energy

H₂ Production Technologies

FOSSIL RESOURCES

- Low-cost, large-scale hydrogen production with CCUS
- New options include byproduct production, such as solid carbon

Coal Gasification with CCUS

Natural Gas Conversion with CCUS

SMR

A photograph of an industrial facility, likely a steam methane reformer (SMR), with large pipes and structures.

H₂O SPLITTING

- Electrolyzers can be grid-tied, or directly coupled with renewables
- New direct water-splitting technologies offer longer-term options



STCH

Direct-Solar


High Temp. Electrolysis

Low Temp. Electrolysis



PEC

Electrolysis

A photograph of an industrial electrolysis facility with large tanks and pipes.

BIOMASS/WASTE

- Options include biogas reforming and fermentation of waste streams
- Byproduct benefits include clean water, electricity, and chemicals

Biomass Conversion

Waste to Energy

ADG

A photograph of a large field of green corn plants, representing biomass conversion technology.

CCUS: carbon capture, utilization and storage
STCH: Solar thermochemical hydrogen

Source: U.S. Department of Energy

Challenges and Opportunities for Green H₂ Production

Challenge - Water Requirements for Electrolysis

- ~ 10 – 15 liters of water per kilogram of H₂ produced, including:
 - 9 liters of ultra-pure water for the electrolysis
 - Additional water for cooling, purification, and system losses, depending on the process.
- To support a 1 MW water electrolysis plant, water demand is estimated at 1900 – 2800 gallons per day

Opportunities – Alternative Water

- Municipal wastewater, brackish water, and industrial wastewater

Challenges and Opportunities for Green H₂ Production

Challenge – Power Requirements for Electrolysis

- A 1 MW electrolyzer plant for H₂ production requires approximately 50-55 kWh of electricity to produce 1 kg of H₂, with a typical system efficiency around 70-80%.

Opportunities – Renewable Energy

- Solar
- Wind
- Hydro
- Hybrid (PV+wind+hydro for stable operation)



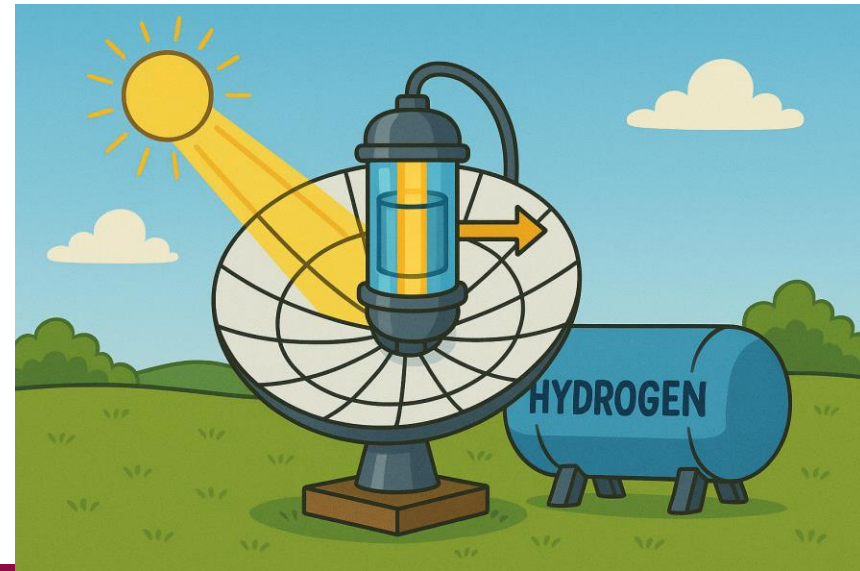
R&D at NMSU for Green H₂ Production

- Collaboration with Kit Carson to identify potential water supplies and treatment processes
- Collaborate with Plug Power on evaluating and testing alternative waters for green H₂ production



R&D at NMSU for Green H₂ Production

- Funded by the New Mexico Economic Development Department, NMSU collaborates with Global Impact Ventures (GIVE) and NM local companies to pilot and demonstrate a photocatalytic water splitting technology for H₂ production using solar energy and alternative water.
- Simultaneous H₂ production and water treatment and recovery



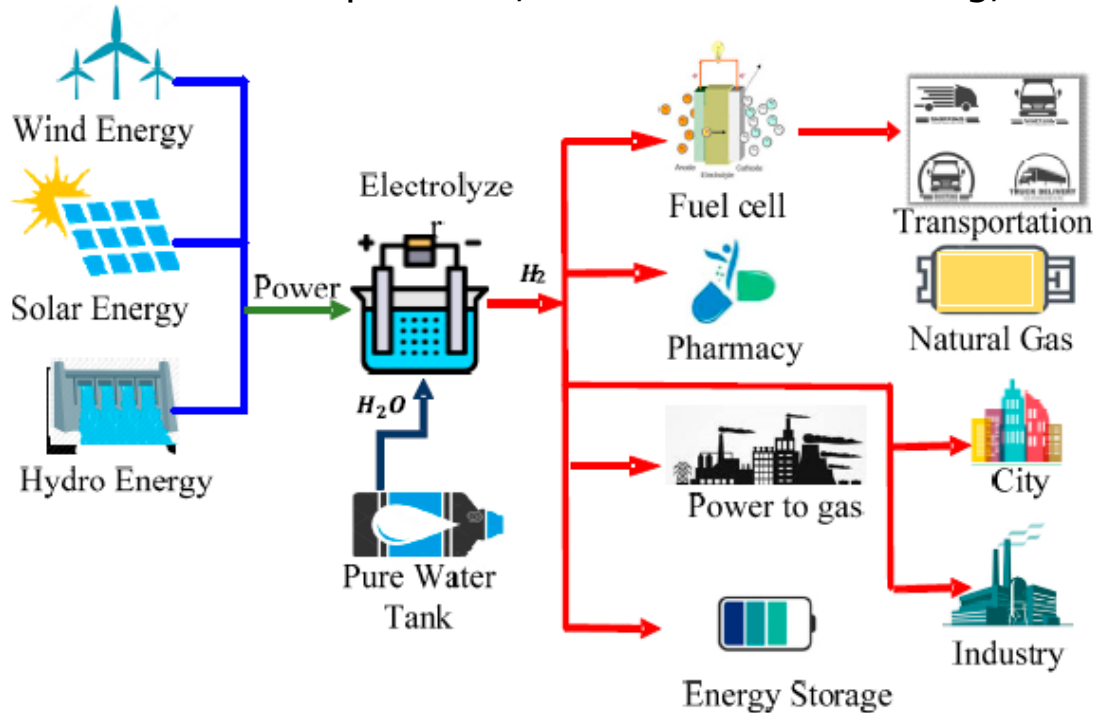
R&D at NMSU for Green H₂ Production

- Patented Green H₂ production technologies developed at NMSU
- Photocatalytic water splitting for H₂ production using wastewater, brackish water, seawater, and produced water
- Photoreforming plastic waste for H₂ production
- Cost ~\$1.1-1.5/kg H₂, meeting DOE target cost of \$2/kg H₂ in 2025, and working towards \$1/kg H₂ in 2030



R&D at NMSU: Green H₂-based Microgrid

- **Renewable Power Input:** Wind, solar, and hydro generate clean electricity.
- **Green H₂ Production:** electrolyzer, photo-water splitting, plastic photoreforming
- **H₂ Utilization:**
 - **Store** for energy buffering.
 - **Convert to electricity** via a **fuel cell** for further use.
 - **Direct use** for transportation, chemical manufacturing, and industrial processes



Source: Alzahrani, Ahmad, et al. "A review on hydrogen-based hybrid microgrid system: Topologies for hydrogen energy storage, integration, and energy management with solar and wind energy." *Energies* 15.21 (2022): 7979.

Summary

- Developing green H₂ in New Mexico offers several strategic, environmental, and economic benefits:
 - Abundant renewable resources
 - Economic development & jobs
 - Long-duration storage: stores excess renewable energy for extended periods.
 - Zero emissions: clean power generation with no GHGs or pollutants.
 - Versatile energy: provides electricity, heat, and fuel for transport/industry.
 - Reduces reliance on fossil fuels and centralized grid.
- The cutting-edge R&D at NMSU supports green H₂ development:
 - Using alternative water supplies and waste streams (e.g., plastics) for H₂ production
 - Improving efficiency and reducing costs
 - Addressing infrastructure gaps and safety concerns: H₂ production, storage, and distribution networks.
 - Informing regulatory & policy: evolving frameworks for H₂ production, integration and microgrid operation.

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