

# Decarbonizing H<sub>2</sub> Production in the Green Transition

## Introduction

In 2022, 62 % of global hydrogen was produced from natural gas without carbon capture, utilization, and storage[1]. Steam Methane Reforming (SMR) with water gas shift which is the main process of H<sub>2</sub> production from natural gas, yields a product composition of 61% H<sub>2</sub>, 19% CO<sub>2</sub>, and 20% H<sub>2</sub>O excluding the impurities [2]. It is essential to capture and store the produced CO<sub>2</sub> to produce blue hydrogen until the green transition takes over [3]. For H<sub>2</sub> to be utilized as a fuel with high energy density, the H<sub>2</sub> gas product mixture needs to be treated to produce high-purity H<sub>2</sub>. The end-user applications such as different fuel cells, demand H<sub>2</sub> purities of 99.97% – 99.9995%. Therefore, the separation and purification unit should deliver H<sub>2</sub> at the highest recovery and highest purity with minimal energy input.

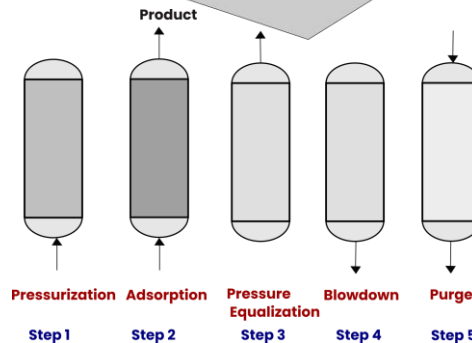
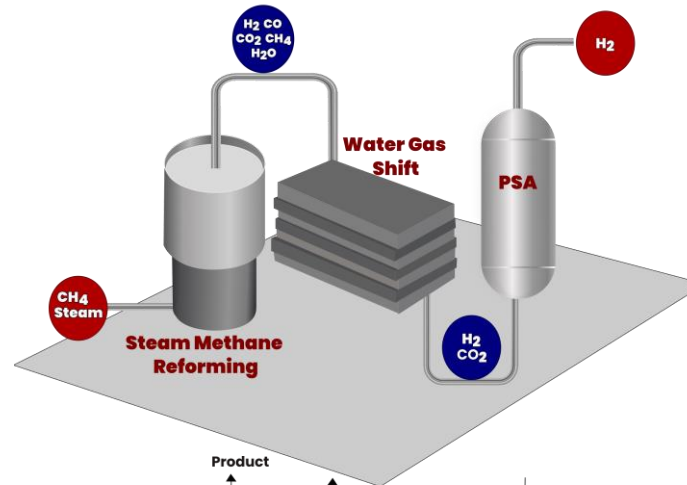
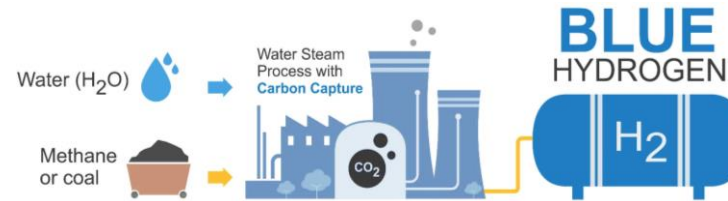
The future perspectives include enhancing the affinity of adsorbent materials for CO<sub>2</sub> to improve selectivity with better adsorption capacity and improving the material stability towards water and impurities. These could be achieved by modifying the surface area, pore sizes, and functionality of the materials.

## Primary objective

- Investigating the potential of porous materials in gas separation.

## Secondary objectives

- Developing PSA, TSA, and absorption-based systems using porous materials for carbon capture minimizing the drawbacks in current technologies.
- Purification and separation of gases such as hydrogen using the developed method.



PSA Process

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Estimated progress of the PhD project:



## Reference

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