

# MINIMIZING LCOH WITH ADVANCED PROTON EXCHANGE MEMBRANES

Hydrogen Production  
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*Together, improving life*





# Agenda

## **1.0**

Headwinds in hydrogen production

## **2.0**

Calculating LCOH

## **3.0**

Exploring industry use-cases

## **4.0**

Gore's PEM promise

The background of the slide features a large, light blue hydrogen storage tank. The letters 'H2' are printed in a large, bold, blue font on the side of the tank. To the right of the 'H2' text, there is a circular valve or flange with many small bolts. The tank is set against a bright, hazy background, suggesting an industrial or outdoor setting.

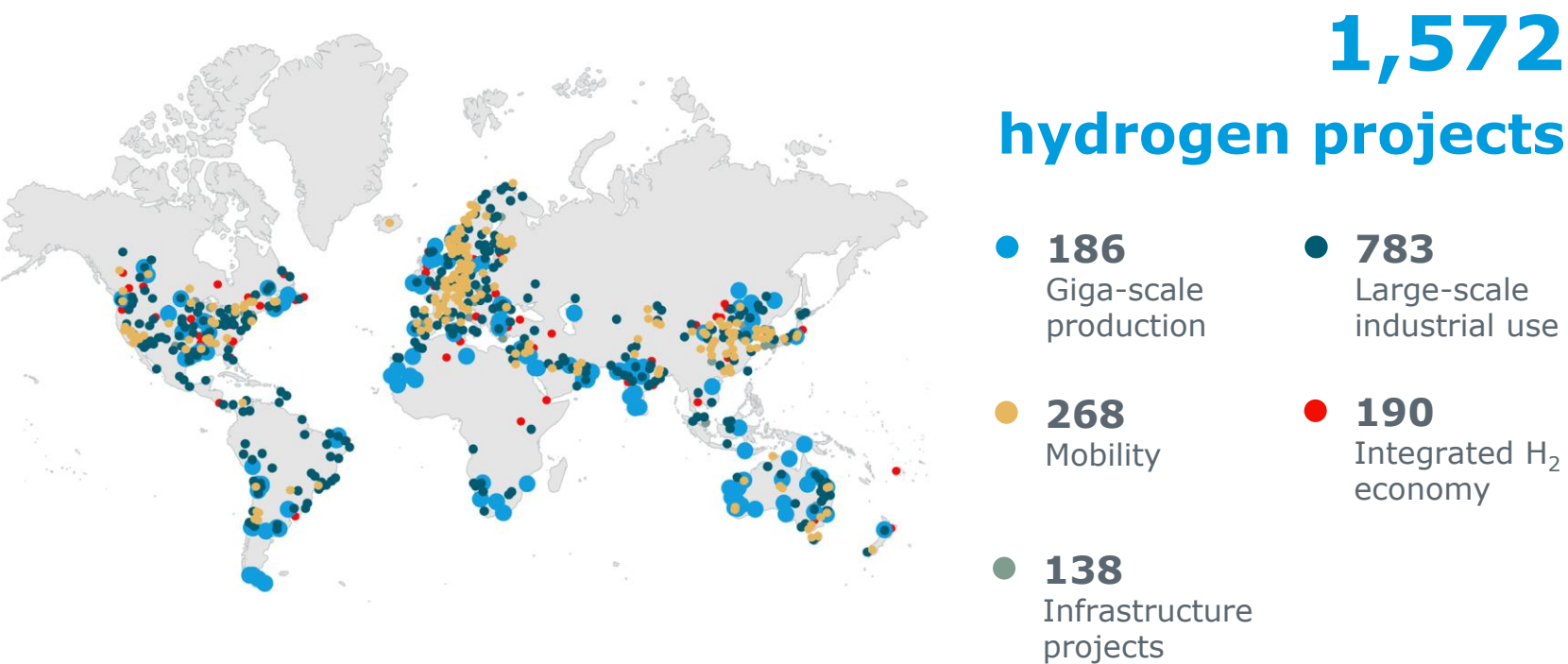
# H2

# HEADWINDS IN HYDROGEN PRODUCTION

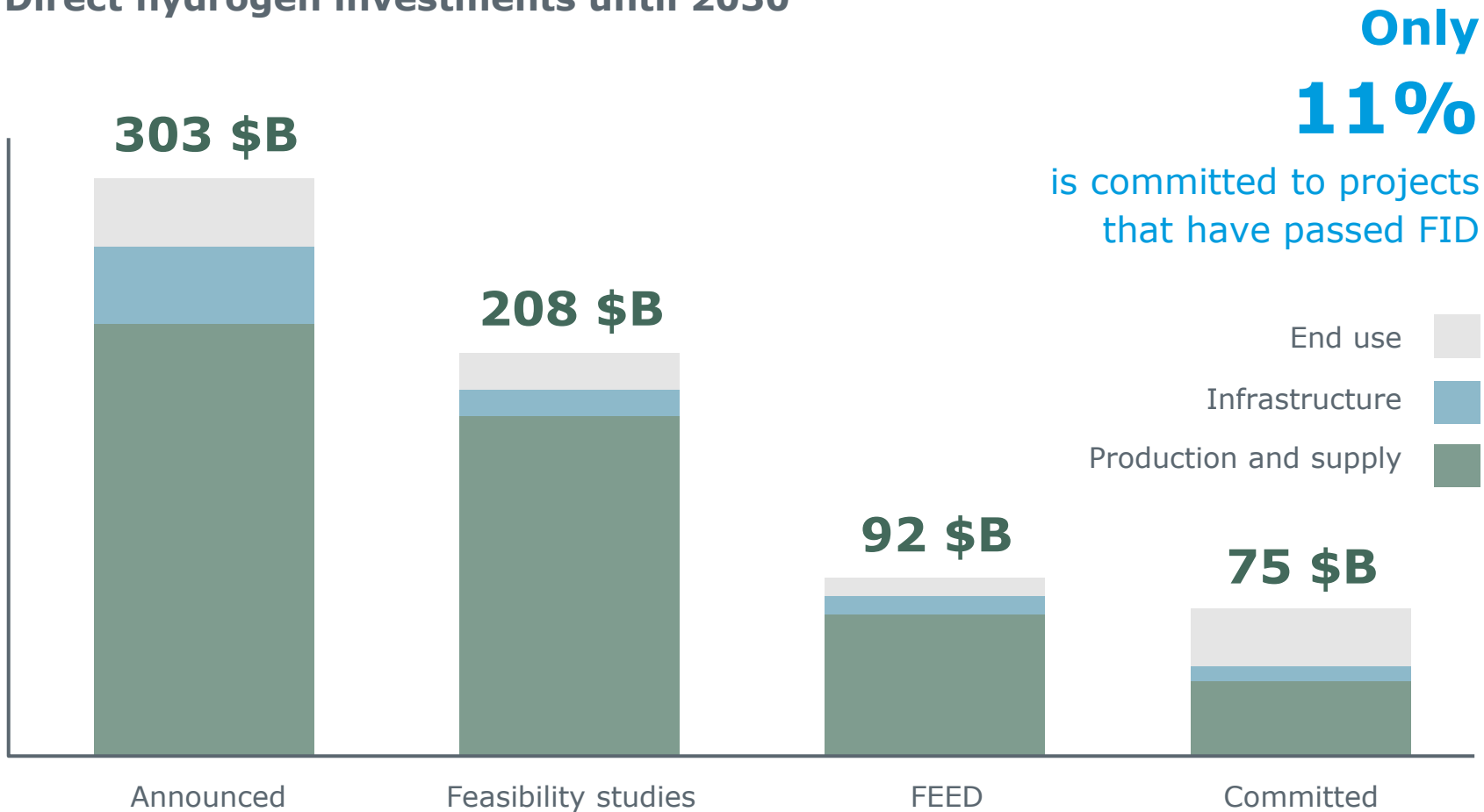


# The clean hydrogen project pipeline is growing & maturing, but deployment must accelerate rapidly to meet climate goals

Hydrogen projects announced globally



Direct hydrogen investments until 2030



- **1,572 clean hydrogen projects** announced globally as of May 2024
- **434 projects (about 28% of total)** have passed FID stage

- **USD 678 billion in direct investments** in clean H<sub>2</sub> projects have been announced through 2030
- **Just over 11% (USD 75 billion) is committed to projects** that have passed FID

Hydrogen Insights 2024, Hydrogen Council, 2024, <https://hydrogencouncil.com>



# Headwinds for hydrogen projects

The clean hydrogen industry faces significant cost challenges.

Three key factors driving project development:

1

**Finding and Certainty of Demand**

- Securing stable and long-term demand is critical for justifying investments in hydrogen projects.
- Offtakers cannot commit due to a lack of long-term pricing mechanisms.

2

**Power Prices**

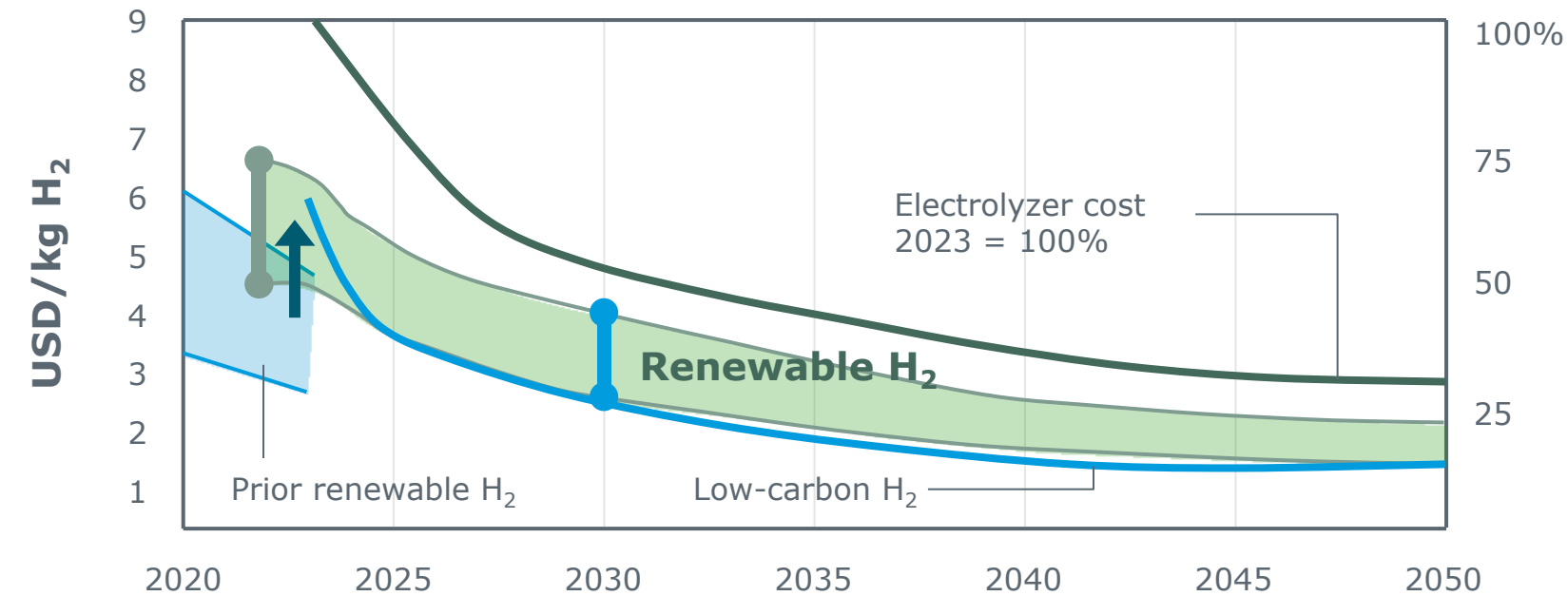
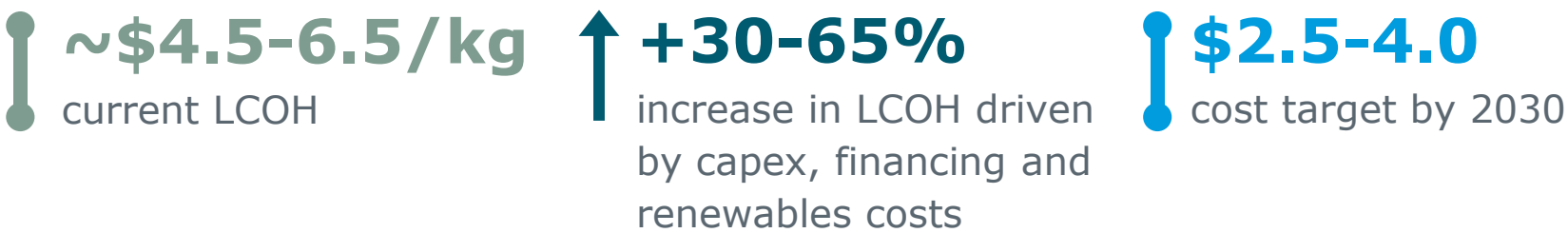
- Competitive and predictable energy prices are essential for cost-effective hydrogen production.

3

**Regulation**

- Clear and supportive regulatory frameworks are necessary to facilitate project approvals and financing.

Development of levelized cost of hydrogen



Hydrogen Insights 2023, Hydrogen Council, 2023, <https://hydrogencouncil.com>

A lack of committed offtakers, high costs, and regulatory uncertainty are significant barriers preventing wider adoption and slowing down project development.



# CALCULATING LCOH





# LCOH is used to benchmark the cost-competitiveness of hydrogen production projects

There are many studies focusing on LCOH reduction considering different regional and economical factors.

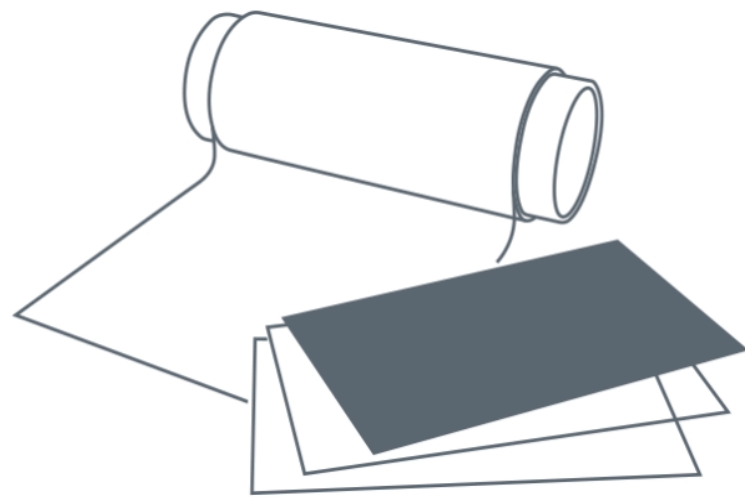
However, as a leading PEM supplier, Gore wanted **to investigate PEM attributes and their impact on reducing LCOH.**

The diagram illustrates the formula for Levelized Cost of Hydrogen (LCOH). On the left, the LCOH is represented by a Euro symbol (€) and a weight icon labeled 'KG' with a diagonal line through it. This is followed by an equals sign. To the right of the equals sign, the numerator consists of three items: 'Annualized CAPEX' (represented by an icon of three storage tanks), 'Operating Expenses' (represented by an icon of a worker in a hard hat), and 'Electricity Expenses' (represented by a wind turbine icon). These three items are separated by plus signs. A horizontal line is drawn below the numerator. Below the line, the denominator is 'Hydrogen Output', represented by an icon of two hydrogen molecules (H<sub>2</sub>).

$$\text{Levelized Cost of Hydrogen (LCOH)} = \frac{\text{Annualized CAPEX} + \text{Operating Expenses} + \text{Electricity Expenses}}{\text{Hydrogen Output}}$$

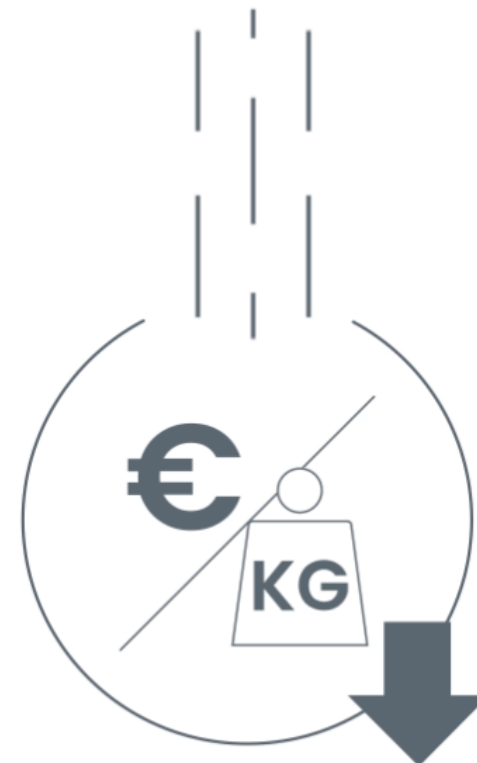
# Developing a hypothesis

The right PEM can significantly reduce LCOH by lowering electricity costs.



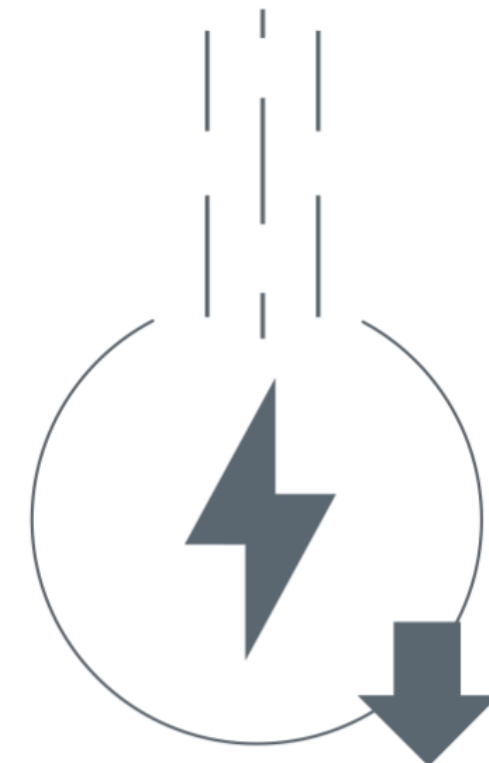
**Choosing the  
Right PEM**

=



**Lowered Electricity  
Consumption**

=



**Reduced  
LCOH**



# Expanding that hypothesis

How? By increasing the efficiency of an electrolysis cell via these two PEM attributes:

**1**

**Proton  
Resistance**



**2**

**Hydrogen Permeation  
Resistance**





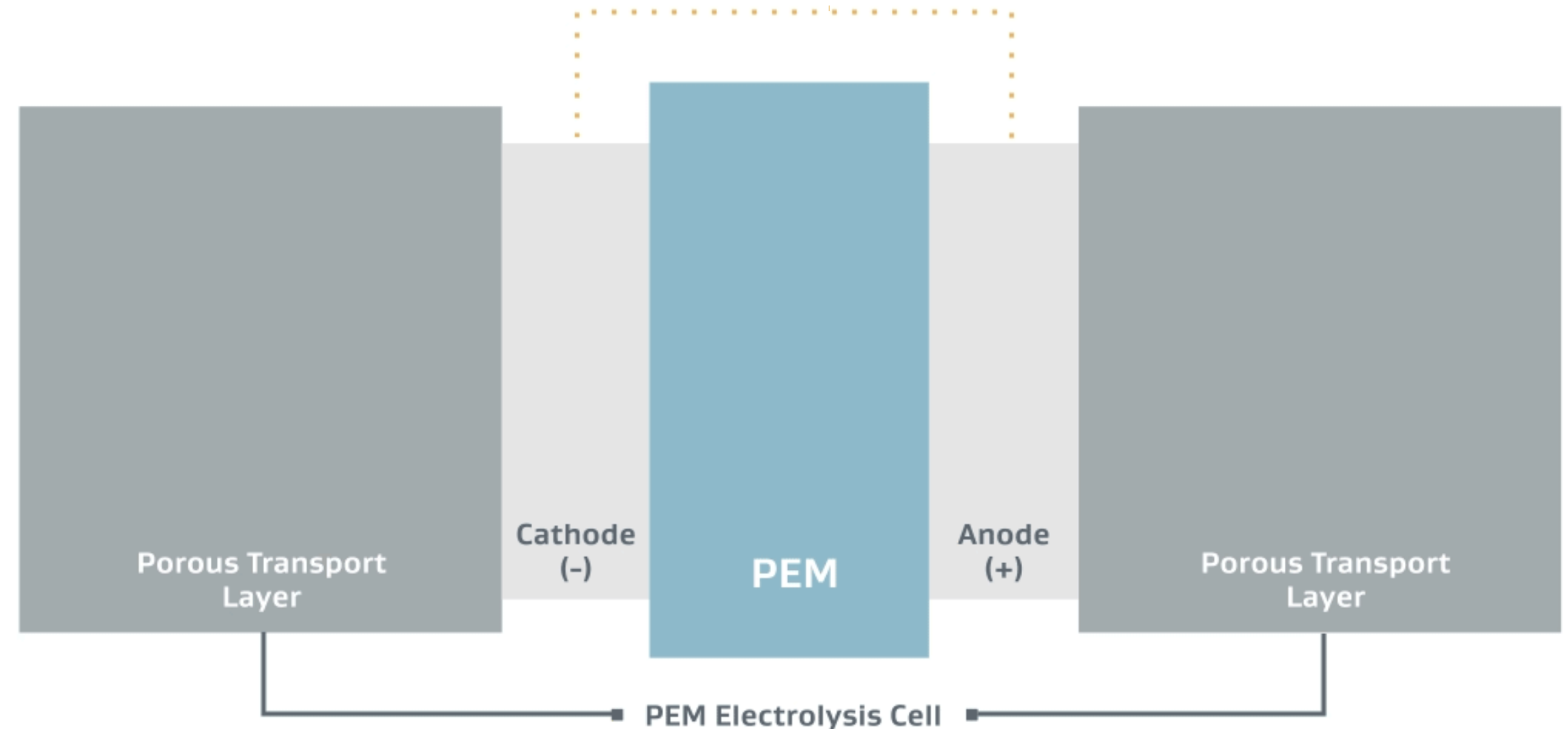
# The lower the membrane proton resistance, the higher the cell efficiency

## Proton Resistance

## Hydrogen Permeation Resistance

**Gore can engineer the membrane proton resistance by:**

- reducing membrane thickness
- increasing ionomer conductivity





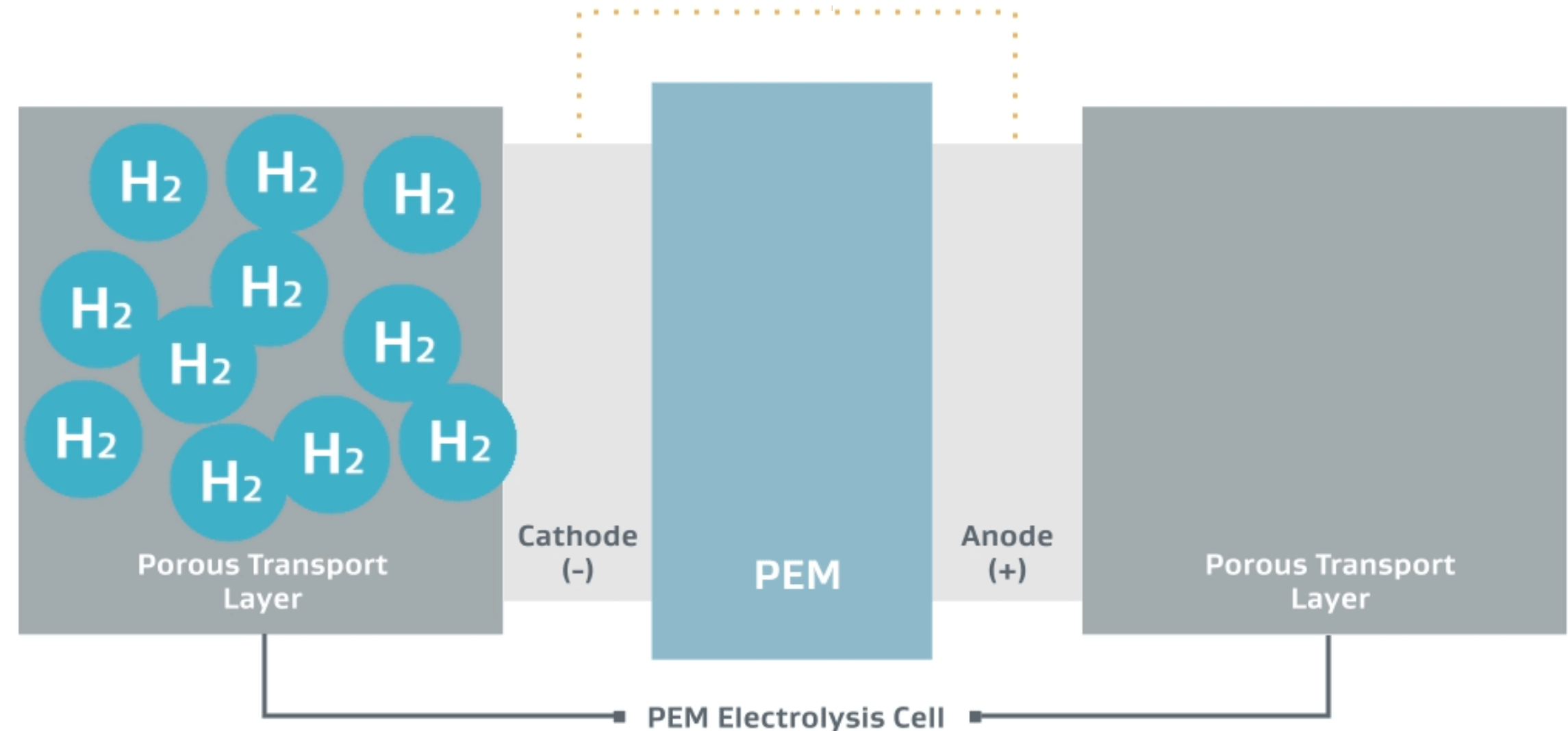
# The higher the membrane hydrogen permeation resistance, the higher the cell efficiency

## Proton Resistance

## Hydrogen Permeation Resistance

**Gore can engineer the membrane's H<sub>2</sub> crossover via:**

- smart additives
- unique ionomers



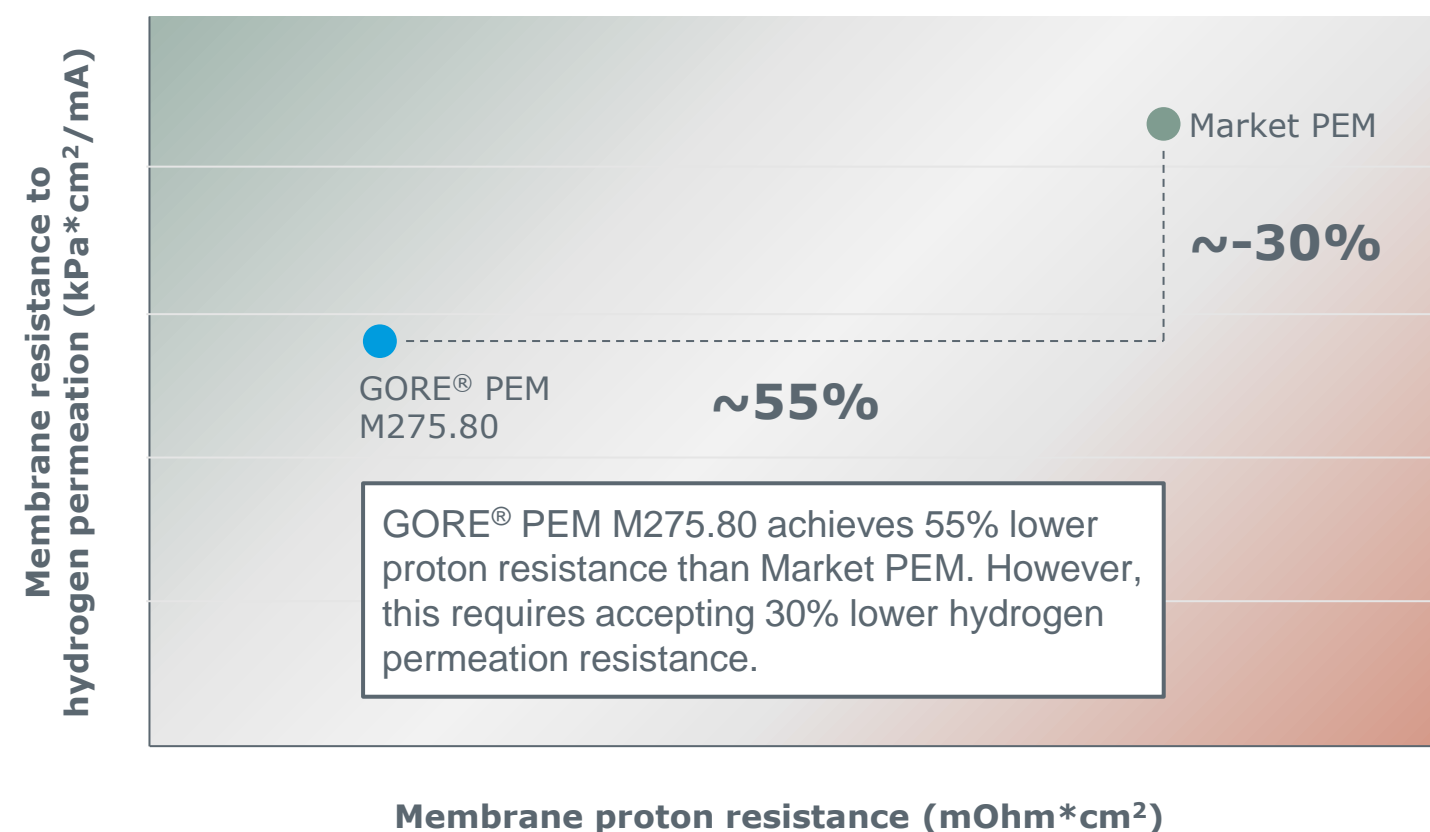
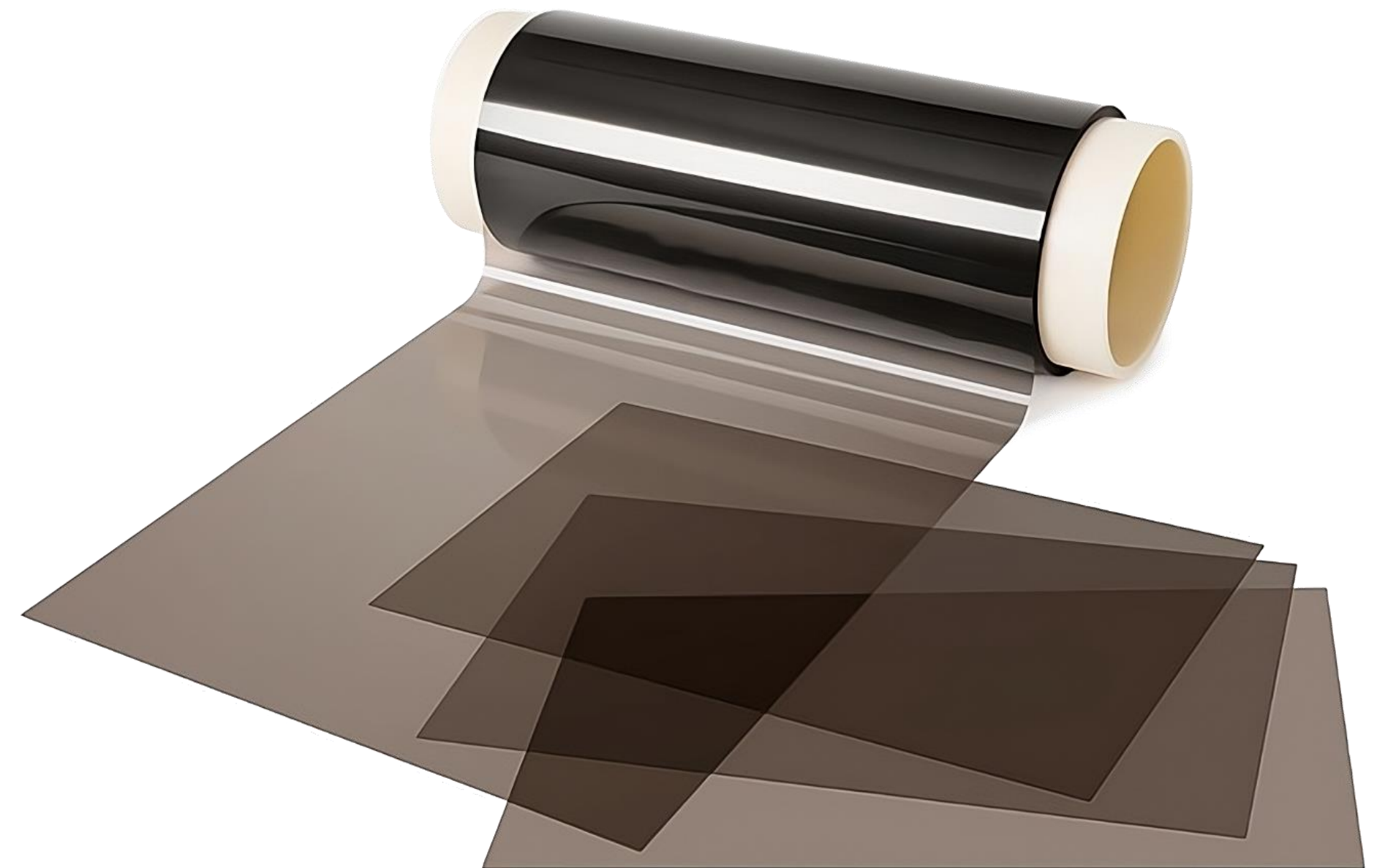


# Breaking performance barriers with our advanced PEM technology

**GORE® PEM M275.80** provides

- **superior proton resistance**
- **excellent permeation resistance**

to deliver improved overall cell efficiency.



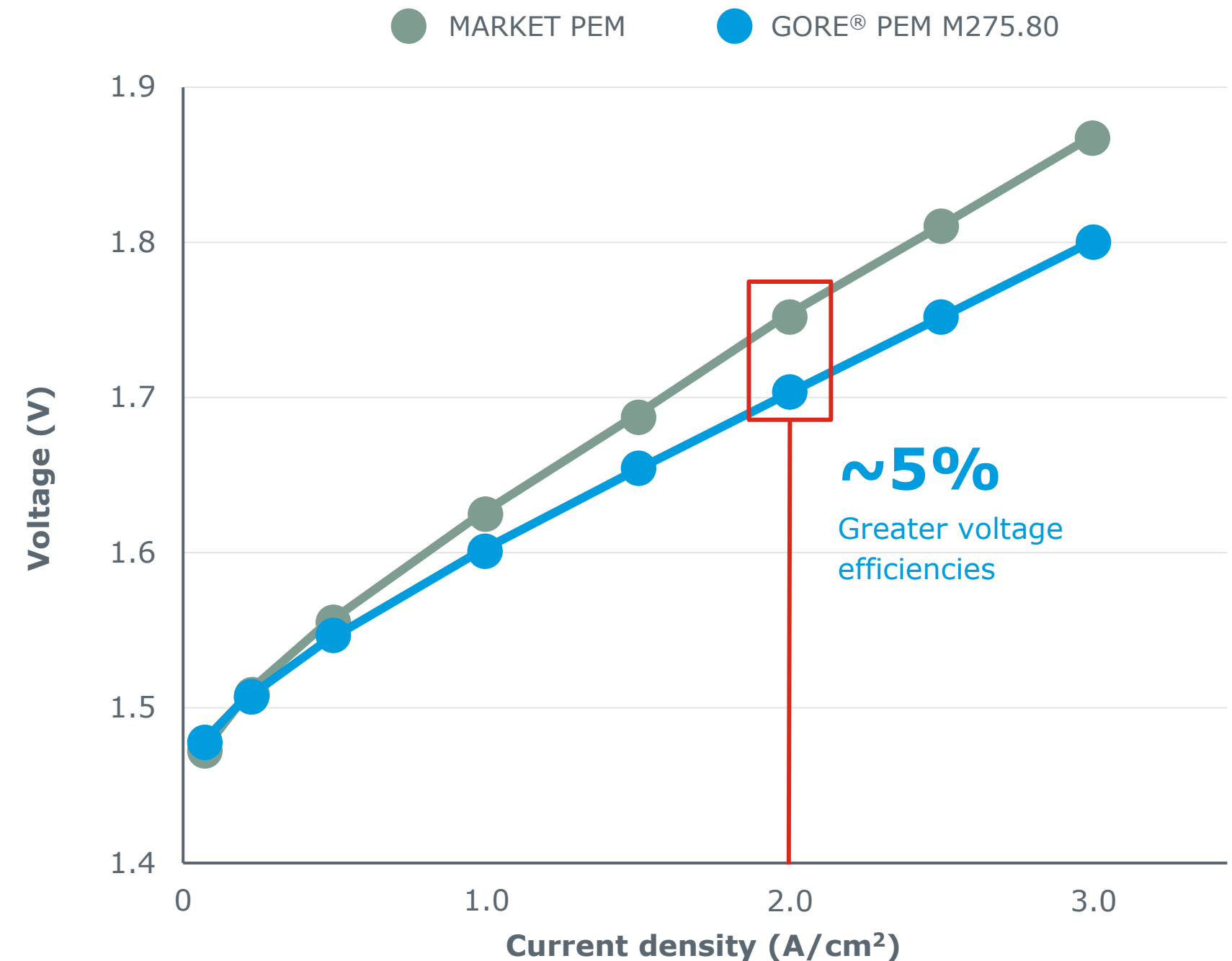


# Increasing cell voltage efficiency. Reducing electricity consumption.

**~5%** Greater cell voltage efficiencies.

Gore's PEM M275.80 offers ~5% greater cell voltage efficiencies over other PEM.

**This reduces the amount of electricity required to produce 1 kg of Hydrogen by ~5%.**



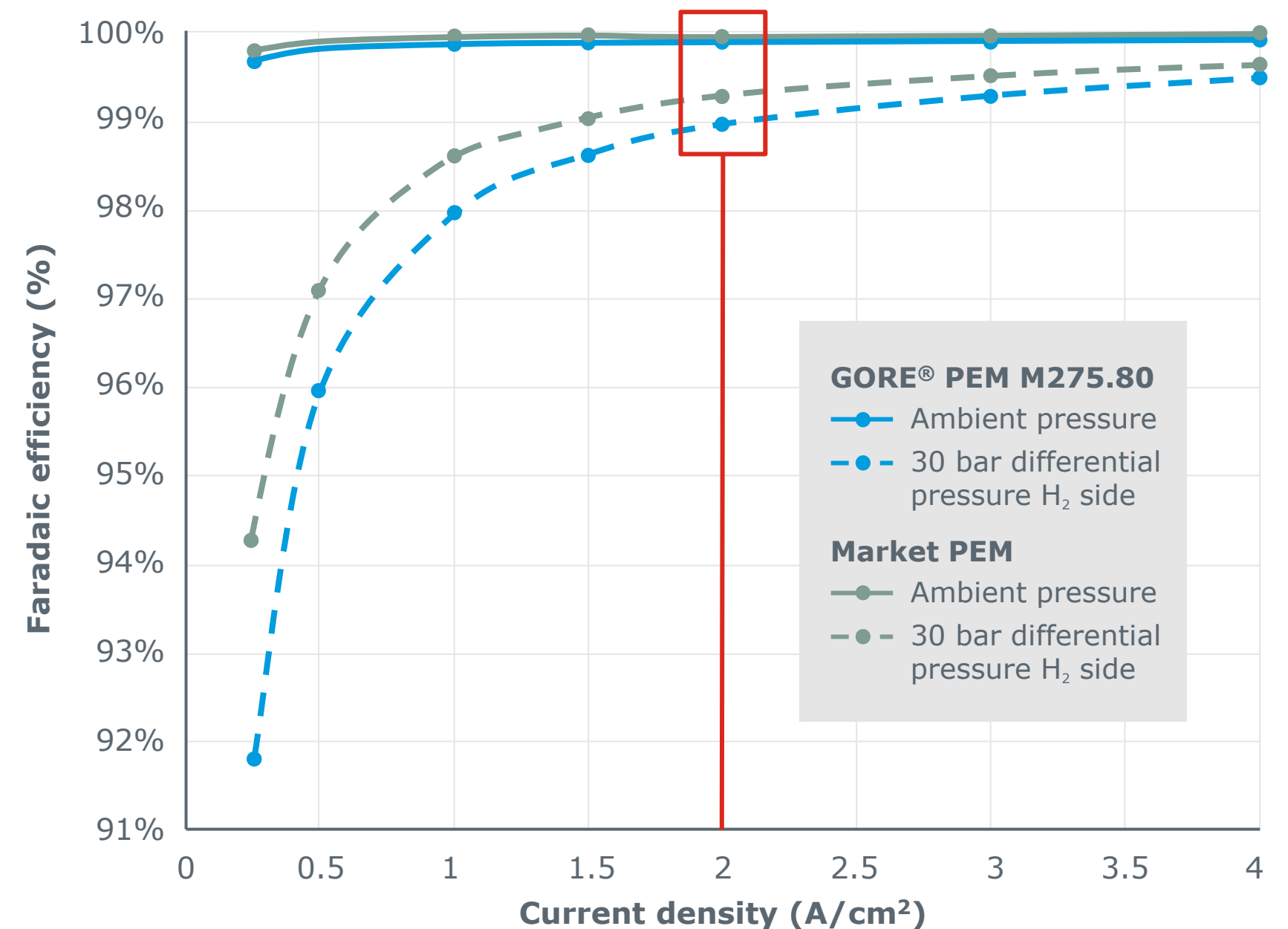
# Balancing the Faradaic efficiency

**~0.5%** Faradaic efficiency differential

The difference in Faradaic efficiency between GORE® PEM M275.80 and Market PEM is <0.5% at 2 A/cm<sup>2</sup> and 30 bar.

**Gore's balanced Faradaic efficiency has no significant impact on improving cell efficiency. The key driver for electricity savings is the PEM attribute proton resistance.**

Faradaic efficiency at different pressure conditions at 80 °C





# EXPLORING INDUSTRY USE-CASES





# Conducting an industry-first investigation



X

**FEV**  
CONSULTING

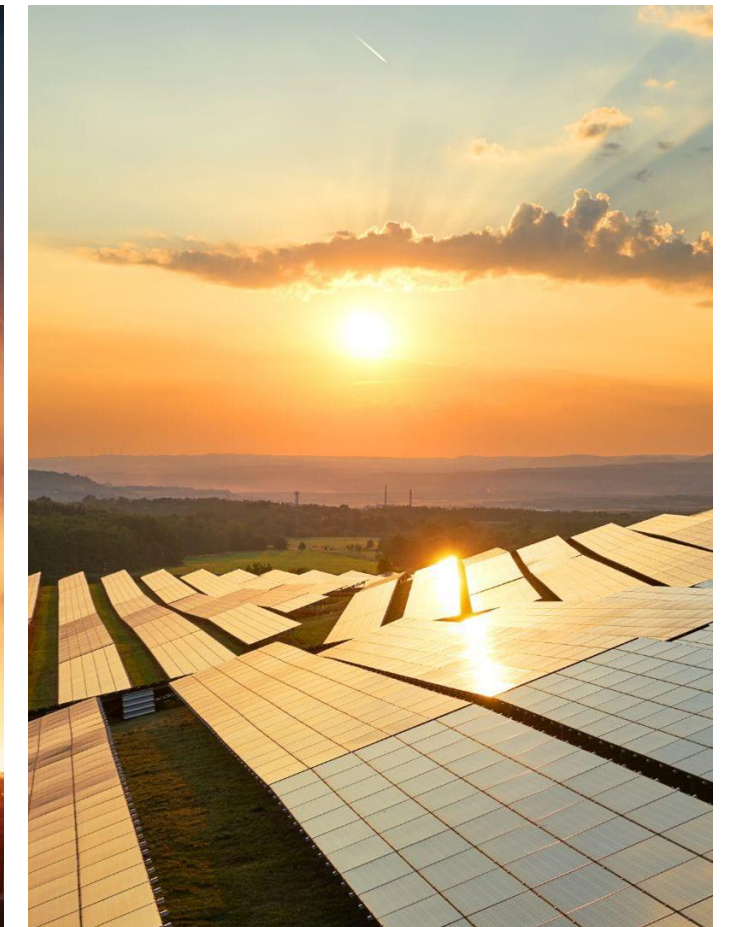
Gore collaborated with FEV Consulting to prove that **Gore's PEM M275.80 provides the lowest LCOH** compared to an equivalent state-of-the-art PEM in three distinct use cases:



**Offshore  
wind-powered  
H<sub>2</sub> production**











**H<sub>2</sub> in steel  
production**



**H<sub>2</sub> production hub  
for transport via PV**



# Use Case #1: Offshore Wind Farm

Use-case definition	System output	LCOH output	LCOH savings / year
 <p>Large-scale green H<sub>2</sub> production for diverse off-takers powered by offshore wind.</p>	 <p>H<sub>2</sub> production for multiple off-takers</p>	 <p>Production: 11,400 tons of hydrogen/year</p>	 <p>Electrolyzer capacity: 100 MW</p>
	 <p>PEM Electrolyzer system operated at differential pressure</p>	 <p>Power: Offshore wind</p>	 <p>Location: Germany</p>
	 <p>Sale of O<sub>2</sub>: €24.5/t</p>		

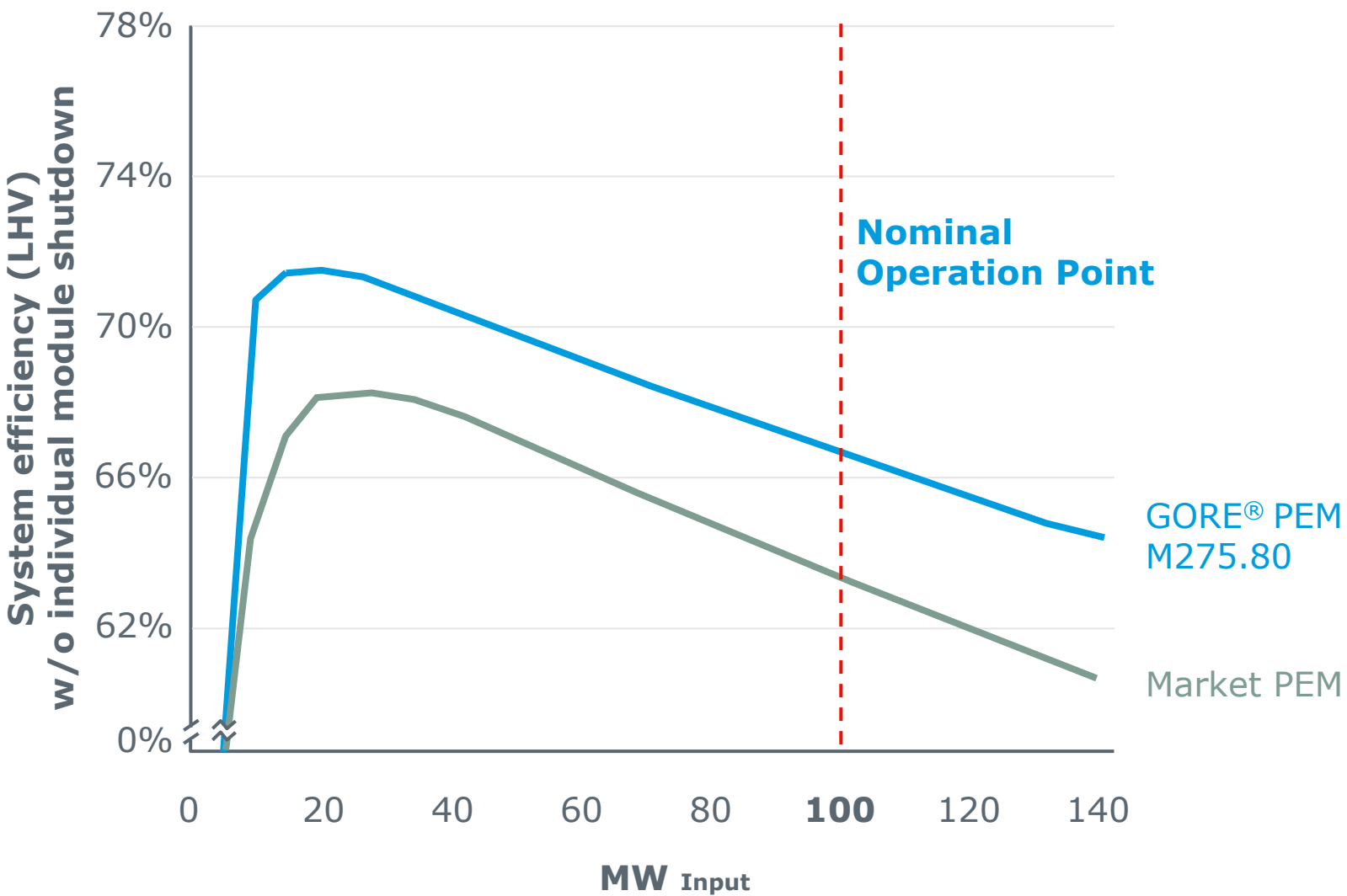
# Use Case #1: Offshore Wind Farm

Use-case definition

System output

LCOH output

LCOH savings / year



Overall efficiency (LHV)	
GORE® PEM M275.80	67.4%
Market PEM	64.1%



# Use Case #1: Offshore Wind Farm

Use-case definition

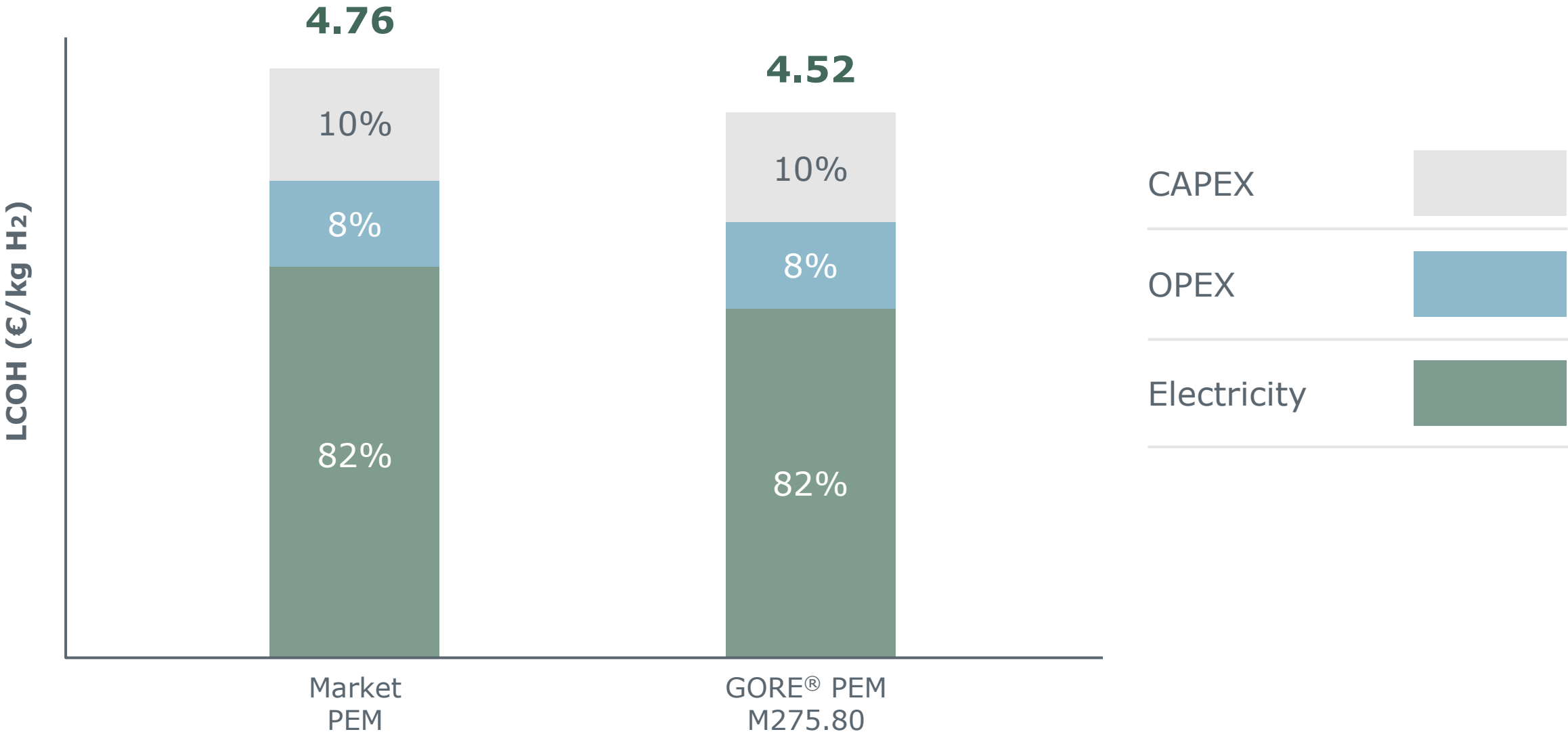
System output

LCOH output

LCOH savings / year

System efficiency is crucial as electricity expenditures account for over 80% of the LCOH.

This results in an LCOH reduction of €0.24/kg H<sub>2</sub> compared to Market PEM.



# Use Case #1: Offshore Wind Farm

Use-case definition	System output	LCOH output	LCOH savings / year
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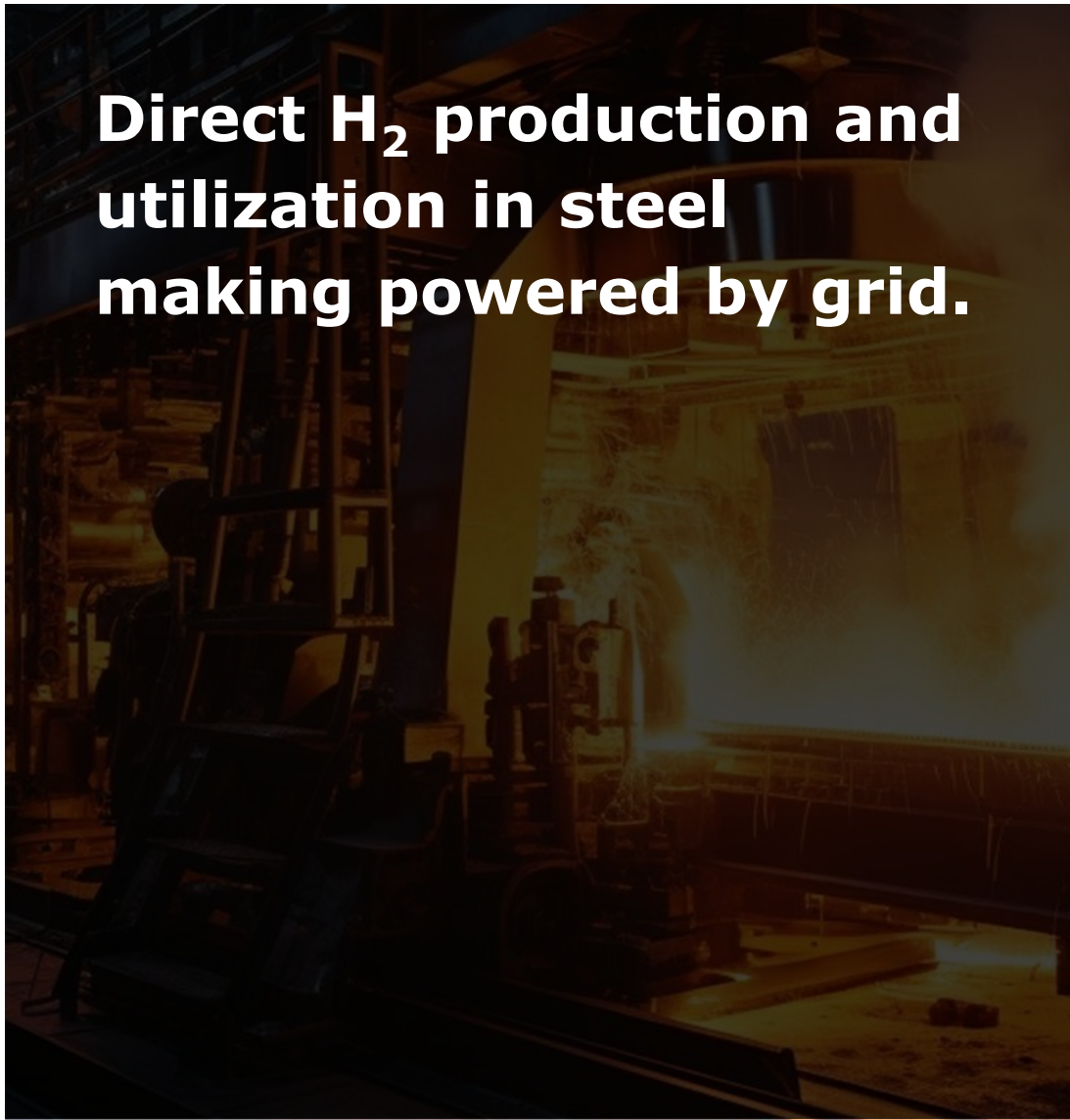




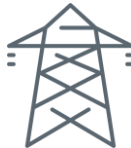




€2.7 million

For an annual production of 11,400 tons at €4.52/kg H<sub>2</sub>, this translates to yearly electricity savings of €2,700,000 compared to Market PEM.



# Use Case #2: Steel Mill

Use-case definition	System output	LCOH output	LCOH savings / year
 <p><b>Direct H<sub>2</sub> production and utilization in steel making powered by grid.</b></p>	 <p><b>"Fixed" H<sub>2</sub> demand</b></p>	 <p><b>Production: 85,000 tons of hydrogen/year</b></p>	 <p><b>Electrolyzer capacity: 500 MW</b></p>
	 <p><b>Electrolyzer system operated at ambient conditions</b></p>	 <p><b>Power: Via grid from nuclear or Power Purchase Agreements</b></p>	 <p><b>Location: France</b></p>
	 <p><b>Sale of O<sub>2</sub>: €24.5/t</b></p>		

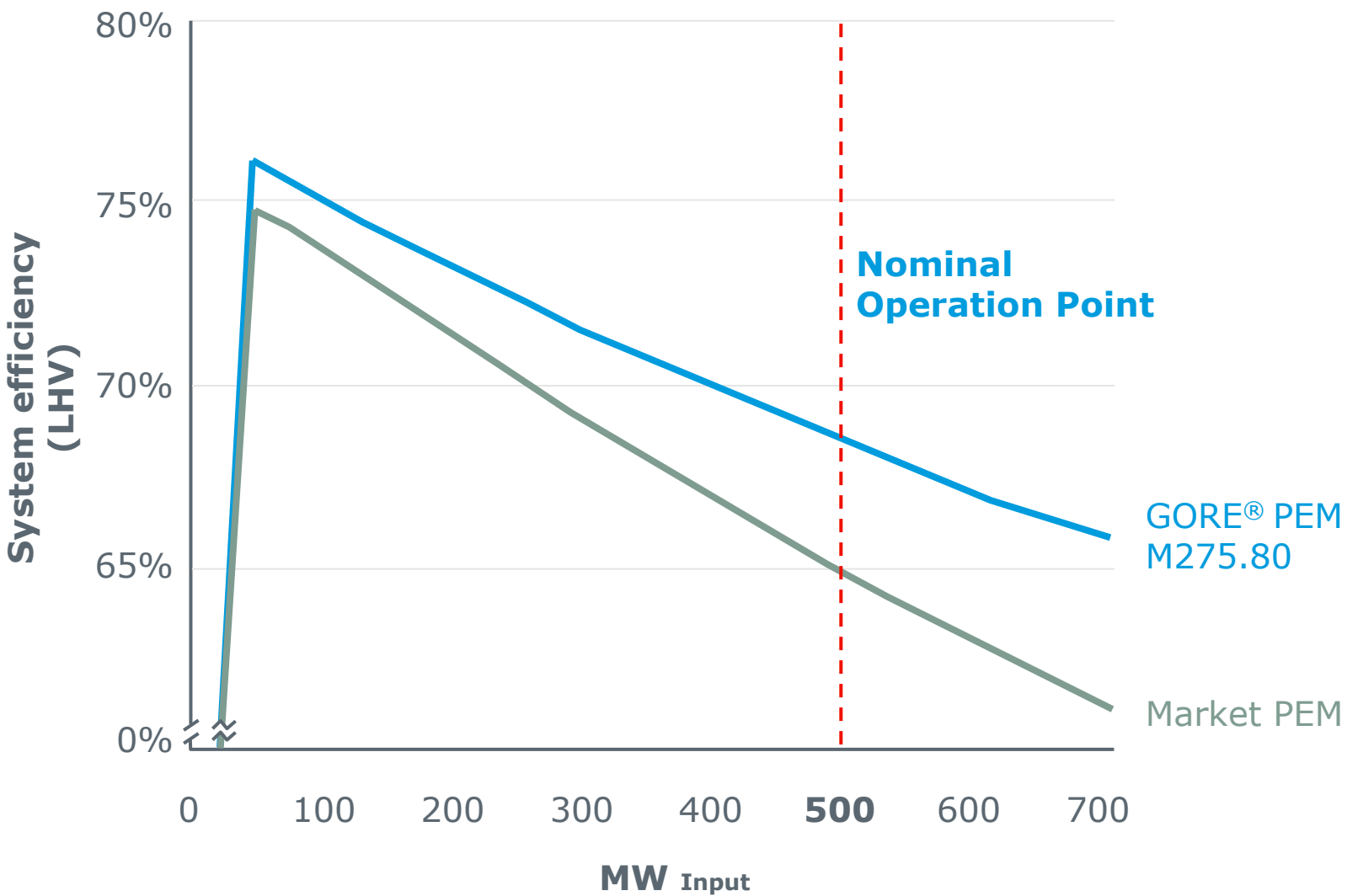
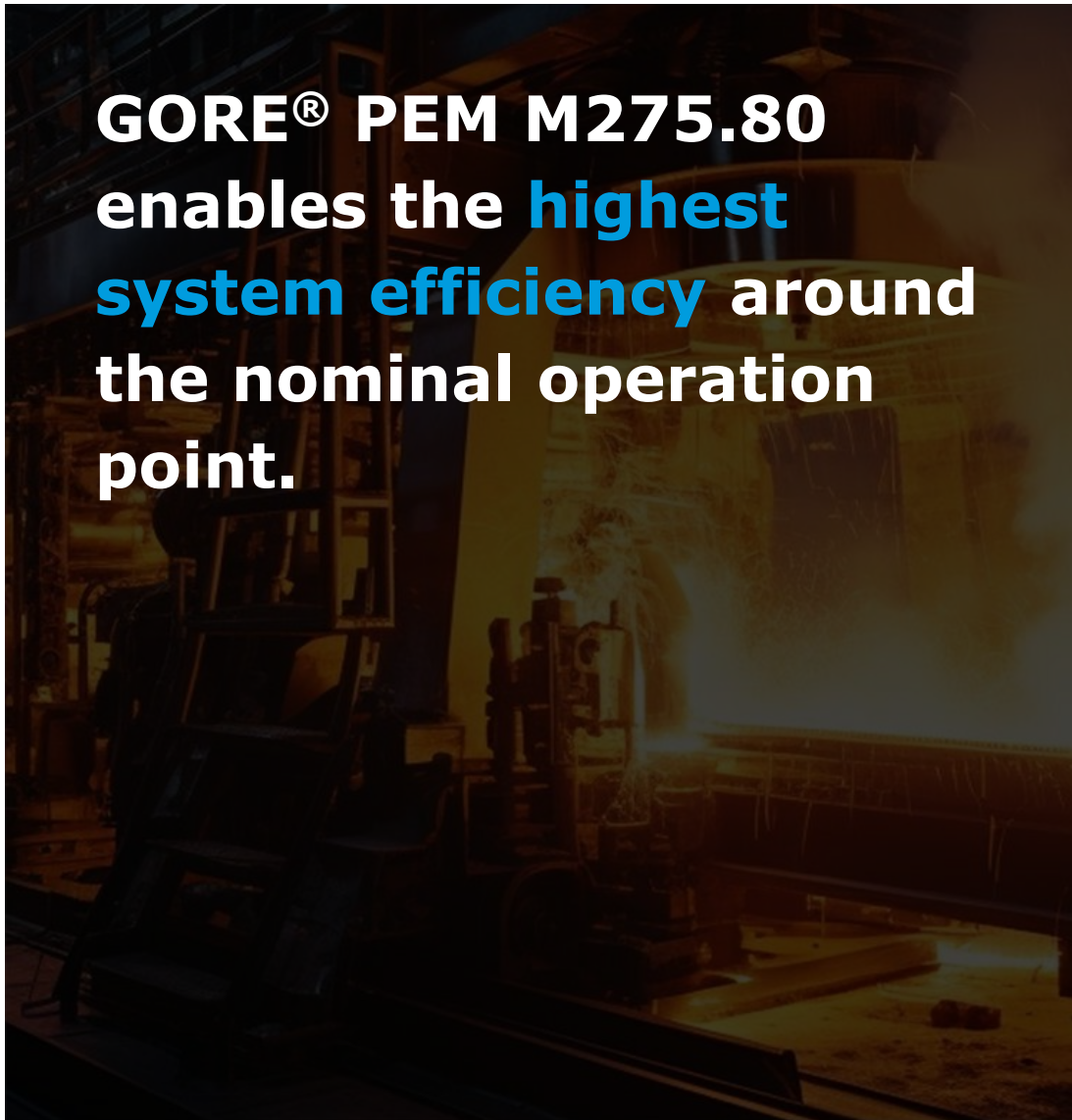
# Use Case #2: Steel Mill

Use-case definition

System output

LCOH output

LCOH savings / year



Overall efficiency (LHV)	
GORE® PEM M275.80	68.3%
Market PEM	64.7%



# Use Case #2: Steel Mill

Use-case definition

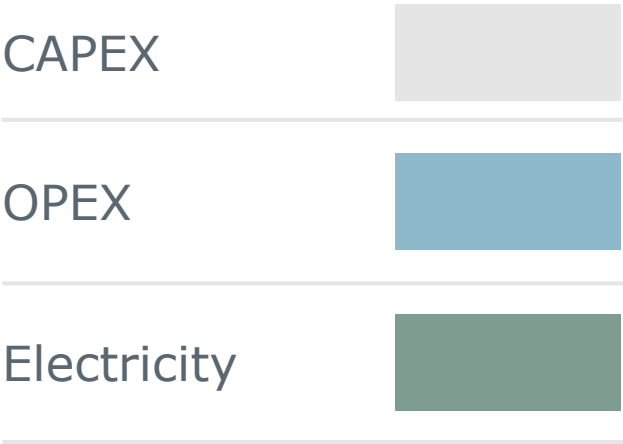
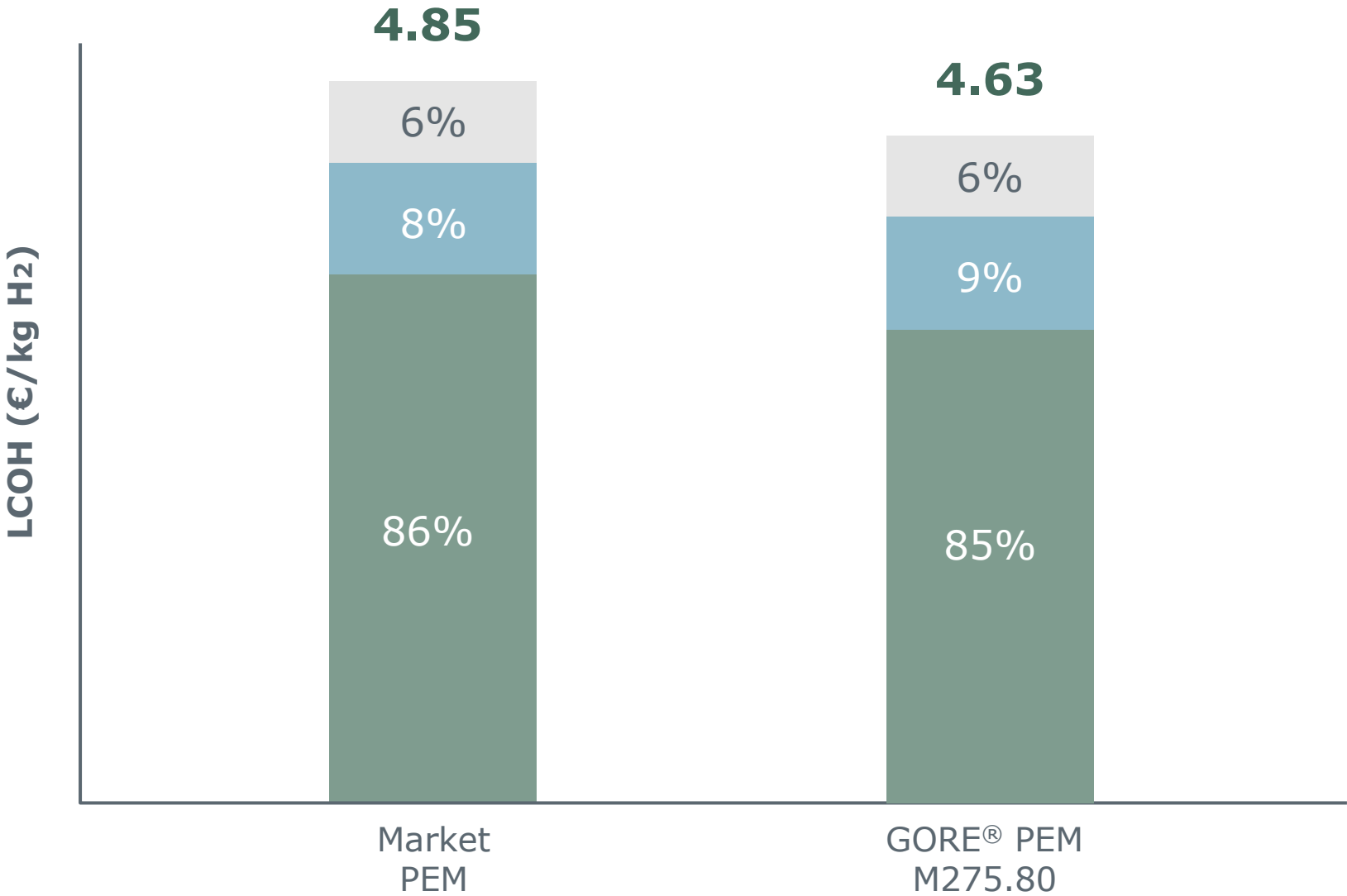
System output

LCOH output

LCOH savings / year

**GORE® PEM M275.80 is ~5% more efficient and therefore demonstrates ~5% less electricity consumption vs. Market PEM.**

**This results in an LCOH reduction of €0.22/kg H<sub>2</sub> compared to Market PEM.**



# Use Case #2: Steel Mill

Use-case definition	System output	LCOH output	LCOH savings / year
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€18.7  
million

For ~85,000 tons produced annually at €4.63/kg H<sub>2</sub>, this translates to annual electricity savings of **€18.7 million with GORE® PEM M275.80** compared to Market PEM.



## In summary

1

Ambitious decarbonization goals are at risk as **high costs of green hydrogen are not affordable** for off-takers.

2

**Electricity** costs are the **primary cost driver**.

3

Highly conductive PEMs can significantly improve voltage efficiency and therefore **reduce electricity costs**.

4

Modelling various use cases showed that Gore's high-efficiency PEM M275.80 **reduces LCOH by up to 5%**.

5

Further **enhancements in proton resistance and hydrogen permeation resistance** will drive LCOH even lower.

6

Therefore, innovations such as **unique ionomers, additives and a thin & durable membrane construction** play a pivotal role.

# GORE'S PEM PROMISE





# Gore's PEM promise

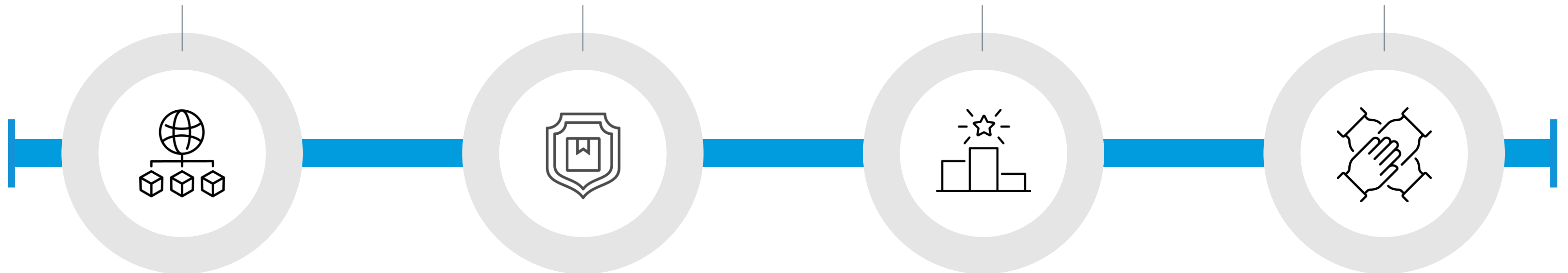
How Gore supports the scaling of green hydrogen production

**Multi Gigawatt global production capacity**  
of PEM with multiple production lines

**Proven supply security,**  
process stability +  
consistent high-quality

**Product leadership**  
through continuous product  
advancements to enable lower  
cost of hydrogen

**Partnership and collaboration**  
to maximize system performance  
and durability in a complex system



**Together, improving life.**





# THANK YOU.

Visit our Clean Energy Experts in Hall A3, Booth C70.



**Download the presentation after the event.**



**Download the white paper.**

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