

An introduction to hydrogen

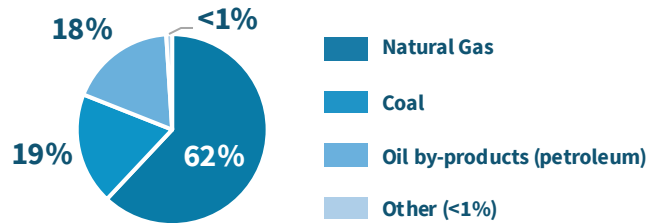
Green Hydrogen is a **clean** alternative to methane, commonly known as natural gas. The EU defines **low-emission hydrogen** as meeting a 70% GHG reduction threshold compared to fossil fuels.

Background:

On Earth, hydrogen molecules are abundant in water, plants, animals, and humans, yet as a gas it is extremely rare. *The challenge lies in producing hydrogen on a large scale to power industry and produce key derivatives.*

Today's hydrogen production

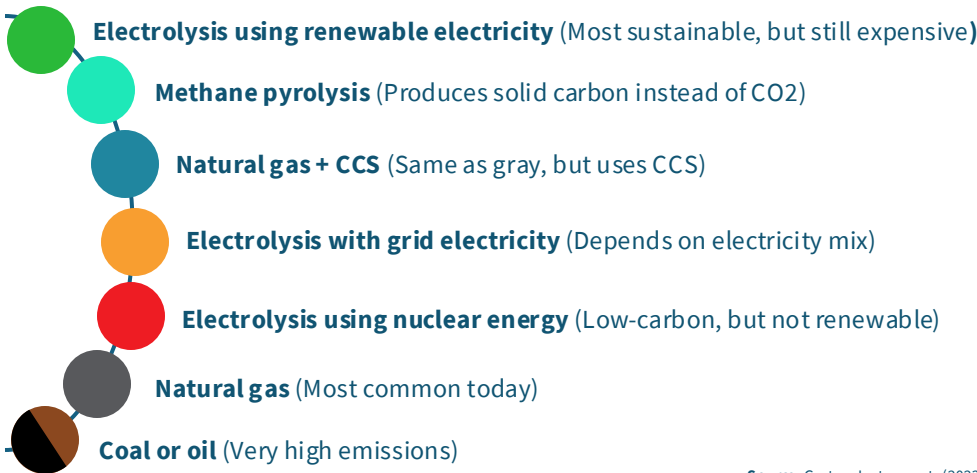
Hydrogen production reached 97 Mt in 2023, of which less than 1% was low-emissions.



Source: IEA Global Hydrogen Review (2024)

The hydrogen color code

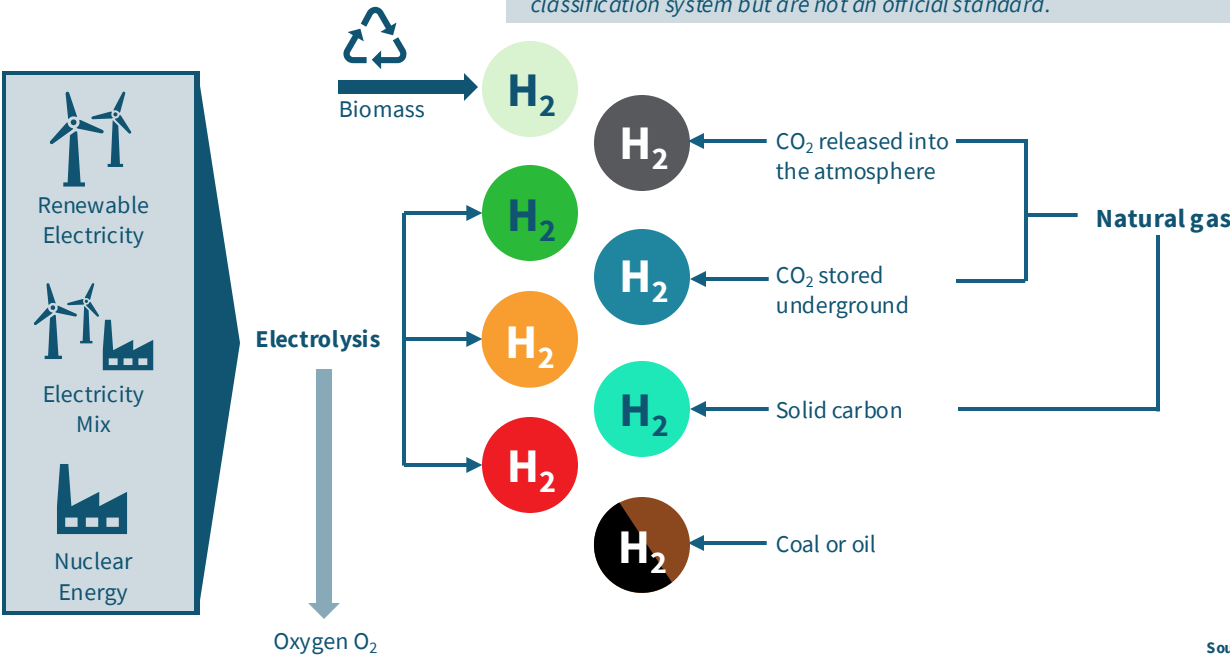
The different color functionalities:



Source: Gartner Instruments (2023); IKEM (2020)

The technology behind hydrogen

Hydrogen is colorless - the **color code** is used to distinguish the various **production pathways** and their **corresponding CO₂ emissions**. These labels serve as technical classification system but are not an official standard.



Source: emcel (2024)

Main electrolysis technologies for green hydrogen

Alkaline electrolysis (AEL)

- Mature & proven technology.
- Uses a liquid alkaline electrolyte (KOH or NaOH).
- Robust, low-cost, and ideal for large-scale plants.
- Lower efficiency, slower ramp-up → best for steady renewable supply.
- TRL 9 / decades of operation experience.

Proton exchange membrane (PEM)

- Flexible & compact.
- Uses a solid polymer membrane and precious-metal catalysts.
- Handles variable power (good for solar/wind integration).
- Higher cost, but higher purity H₂ and faster response.
- TRL 8–9 / commercial deployments expanding.

Solid oxide electrolysis (SOEC)

- High-efficiency, emerging.
- Operates at high temperature (700–900 °C) using ceramic electrolyte.
- Can reuse waste heat from industrial processes.
- Most efficient, but still early-stage / complex materials.
- TRL 6–7 / demo & pilot phase.

Source: IEA (2022), IRENA (2020), U.S. Department of Energy (n.d.)

Policy recommendations to enable hydrogen scale-up

- A coherent **power-plant strategy** ensuring that new assets are hydrogen-ready and aligned with long-term system needs is pivotal for accelerating the hydrogen economy.
- **GHG-reduction quotas in transport, a clear decarbonisation pathway for power plants, and a green-gas quota** can provide reliable demand signals and unlock private investment.
- **Carbon Contracts for Difference (CCFDs), long-term offtake guarantees, and public risk-sharing** can be effective to secure predictable revenue and attract large-scale finance.
- **Renewable energy build-out, hydrogen transport and storage networks, and cross-sector integration** need to be supported to avoid bottlenecks and enable system-wide deployment.

Hydrogen technologies in the Tech for Net Zero network

*All relate to green hydrogen.

Enapter develops modular AEM electrolyzers that use renewable electricity and water to generate green hydrogen for applications ranging from industrial processes to backup power and mobility, positioning the company in the green hydrogen electrolysis segment.



HDF Energy Germany develops large-scale Hydrogen-to-Power plants using PEM fuel cells that convert green or low-carbon hydrogen into clean electricity, strengthening the downstream end of the green hydrogen value chain.

Hydrogenious LOHC advances the hydrogen value chain through its Liquid Organic Hydrogen Carrier technology, enabling safe, efficient, cost-effective and scalable storage and transport of hydrogen from production to end use, leveraging existing infrastructure.



ionysis provides advanced membranes and MEAs that are critical components for PEM and AEM electrolyzers and fuel cells, making it a key technology enabler within the green hydrogen value chain rather than a hydrogen producer itself.

STOFF2 designs and builds zinc-based electrolyzers that store renewable energy in a zinc cycle and release it as green hydrogen on demand, combining long-duration energy storage with the green hydrogen electrolysis sector.



Sunfire manufactures large-scale pressurized alkaline and solid oxide electrolyzers that produce green hydrogen and syngas for industries such as chemicals, steel, and e-fuels, placing it firmly in the green hydrogen electrolysis segment.