

# Renewable energy for hydrogen production

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Siemens is participating in a research project that is looking at ways to convert carbon dioxide ( $\text{CO}_2$ ) into useful chemical feedstock. It may even be possible to permanently remove the gas, which would be separated out during the combustion of fossil fuels, from the atmosphere and so weaken the impact of the greenhouse effect. The energy required to convert the relatively unreactive  $\text{CO}_2$  is to be obtained from renewable resources.

The project CO2RRECT will receive 11 million euros over three years from Germany's Federal Research Ministry. [Siemens'](#) partners in the project are Bayer, RWE, and universities and institutes. A key element of the project is being contributed by Corporate Technology, Siemens central research department: an electrolyzer for producing [hydrogen](#) on an industrial-scale.

At the moment, massive investments are being made in wind and solar power. The yield from these renewable resources, however, varies depending on the weather conditions. Industry is therefore looking for ways to intelligently utilize the surpluses that sometimes arise. After all, at the moment, it is sometimes necessary to decouple wind farms from the grid because there are no consumers for the power they generate. The first step is to use this power to split water into its constituent elements hydrogen and oxygen. Siemens has constructed a prototype of an electrolyzer for this purpose. The objective is to construct a 100-kilowatt unit in a container. This electrolyzer, which will be linked to the power grid as part of the project, will go into operation whenever excess or extremely cheap power is available.

The hydrogen produced in this way can react with carbon dioxide and convert the gas into intermediate products such as carbon monoxide or formic acid. These intermediates can then be used to manufacture useful plastics or fuels. The [carbon dioxide](#) for the project comes from the RWE brown-coal fired power plant at Niederaußem, where a flue gas scrubber is operated. Siemens is also investigating the possibility of using the energy-rich hydrogen on an industrial scale. The plan is to use turbines to convert it back into [power](#). Working together with Russian partners, researchers are currently searching for combustion processes that produce as little nitrogen oxides as possible. Because burning hydrogen produces considerably higher temperatures than burning natural gas does, the materials used must be capable of meeting special requirements.

Source: Siemens

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