Johnson Matthey Inspiring science, enhancing life

Power-2-Hydrogen: Scale-up and cost reduction in green hydrogen production through next generation technology implementation

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Dr. Eugene McKenna

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Who is Johnson Matthey and why hydrogen?

02

Planning for product generations



Building robust supply chains and partnerships

Strong credentials supporting our strategy and vision for a cleaner and healthier world

Strong brand 205 year history	Technology leadership #1 or 2 in chosen markets	2021/22 sales ¹ £3.8 billion	13,400 employees worldwide ²



Johnson Matthey Overview

Science and metal expertise at the heart of the group



Leaders in complex metal chemistry

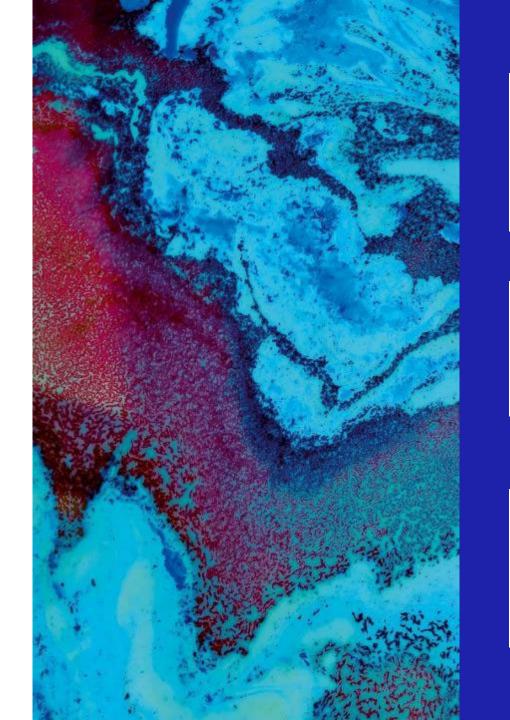
Developed over decades; hard to replicate

Synergies across the group

Key to many technologies tackling climate change



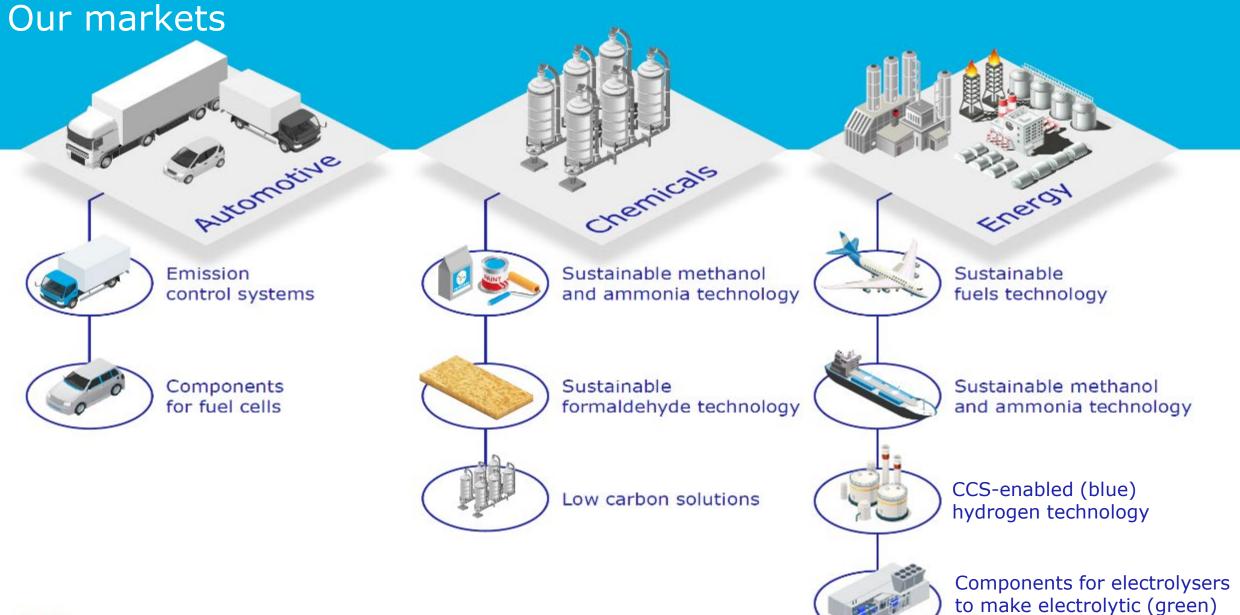
Note: 2020/21 figures. UN SDGs – United Nations Sustainable Development Goals





>1,600 R&D employees

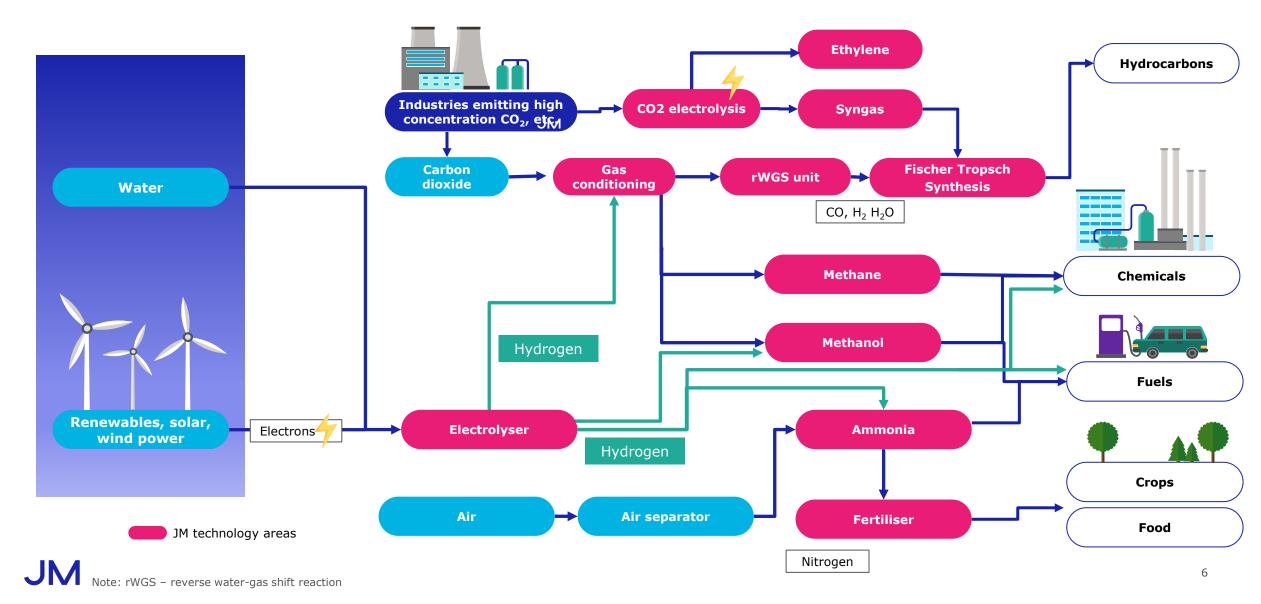
87% Gross R&D spend contributing to 4 UN SDGs



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hydrogen

Turning green hydrogen into chemical building blocks: a vision Upgrading renewable feedstocks into the sustainable fuels and chemicals of the future

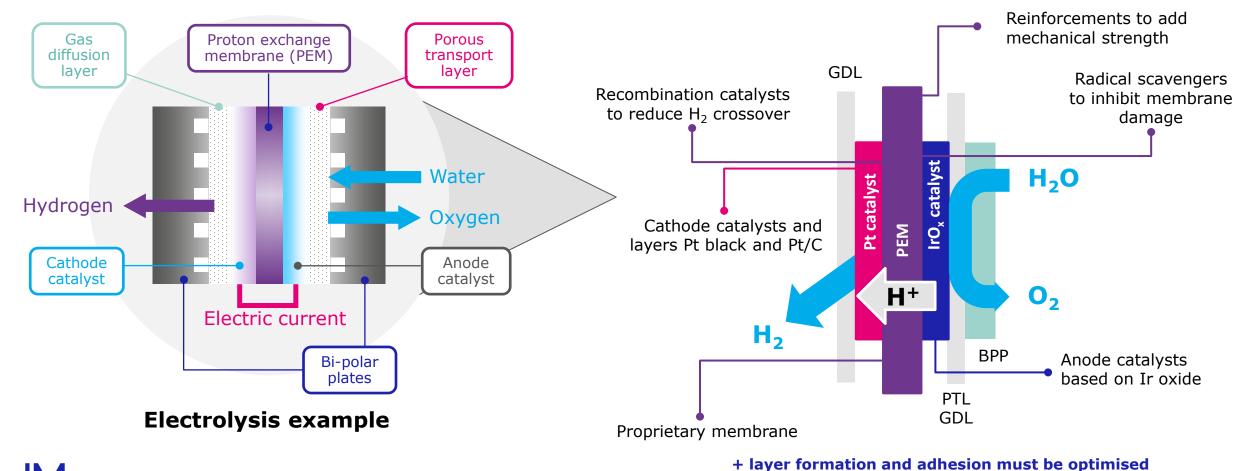


Electrolysis – CCM overview

Catalyst coated membranes are key to electrolytic hydrogen production

Electrolysers convert water into hydrogen and oxygen

JM optimises technical levers to meet customer specification

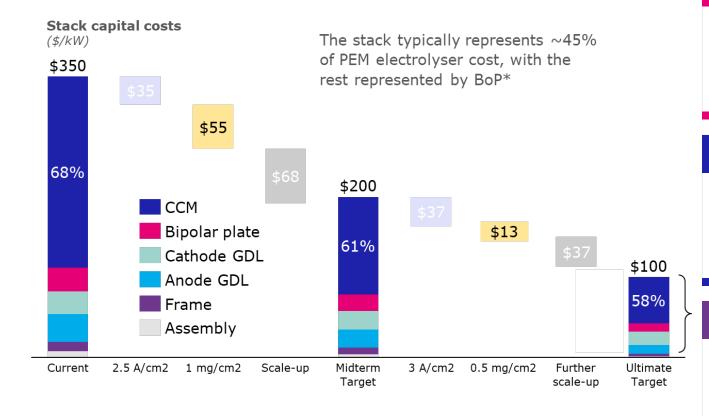


Note: ePTFE – expanded polytetrafluoroethylene.

Green hydrogen PEM electrolyser goals

Innovation key to drive down cost and address recyclability of key materials

H₂New/US DoE targets



Efficiency and durability

- Lower power consumption
- Increased H₂ production
- Systems with long lifetime

Cost reduction

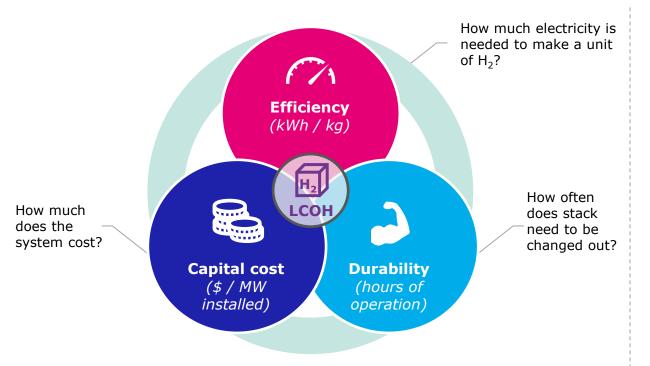
- Economies of scale
- Increased automation
- Improved component availability

Thrifting and Recyclability

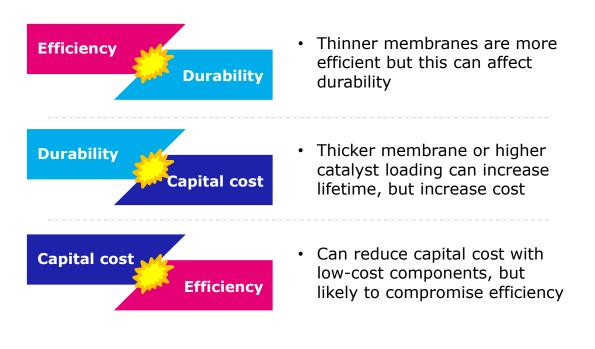
- Transitioning to net-zero without depleting resources, using less to achieve more
- Supporting iridium optimisation (e.g. recycling compared to primary metal)

Optimisation of CCMs key to achieving electrolyser goals CCM design – like overall systems – has to balance multiple goals depending on application

Reducing the Levelised Cost of Hydrogen is a priority for system manufacturers and end users...



...and ensuring availability of key materials and designing for recycling is of fundamental strategic importance! Multiple trade-offs must be managed as PEM technology develops to meet market needs



...and **significant expertise** is needed to optimise these trade-offs

Impact of thrifting and recycling

In an Iridium-constrained world, thrifting and circularity are critical enablers

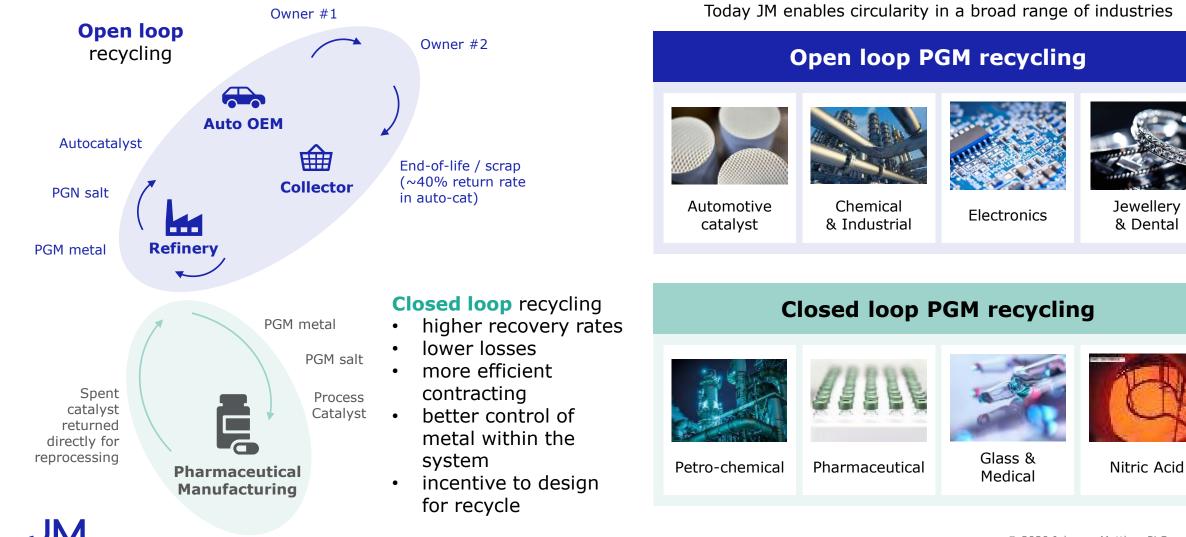


Source: Hydrogen Council, JM analysis

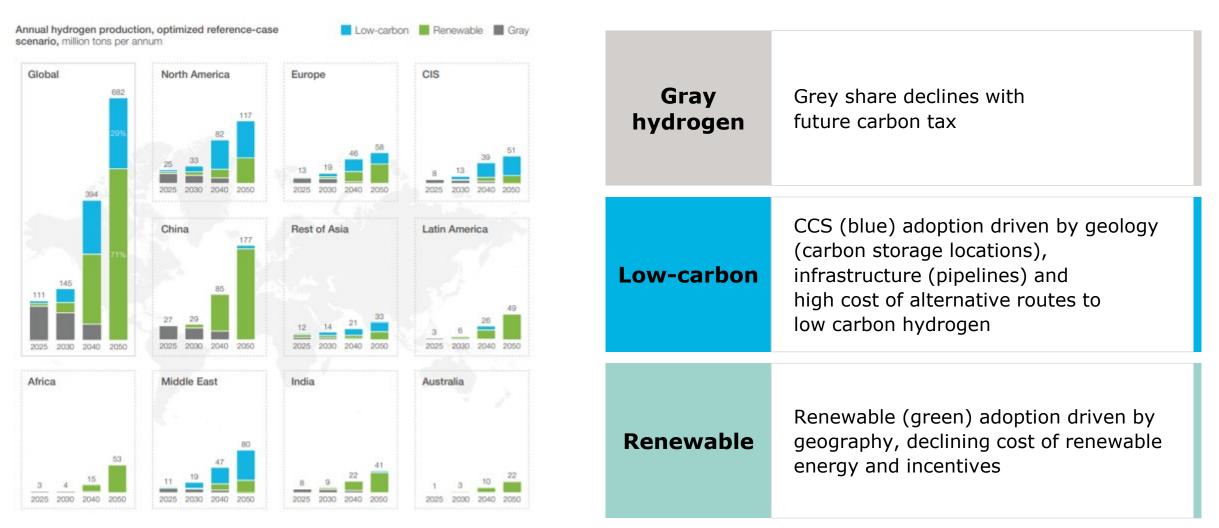
- Reducing Iridium per GW by 80% by 2030 will allow PEM to take ~40% of the electrolysis market in 2030 (compared to a ~25% share if loadings were only reduced by 50%)
- In the longer term, **PEM potential** will be **limited** if entirely **dependent on primary metal**
- **Recycled iridium** will have a **lower carbon footprint** than primary PGMs
- Not recycling would create an issue similar to that seen in photovoltaics, where systems reach end-of-life contain a significant quantity of precious metal which is difficult to recycle and extract value from

JM enables open and closed loop recycling

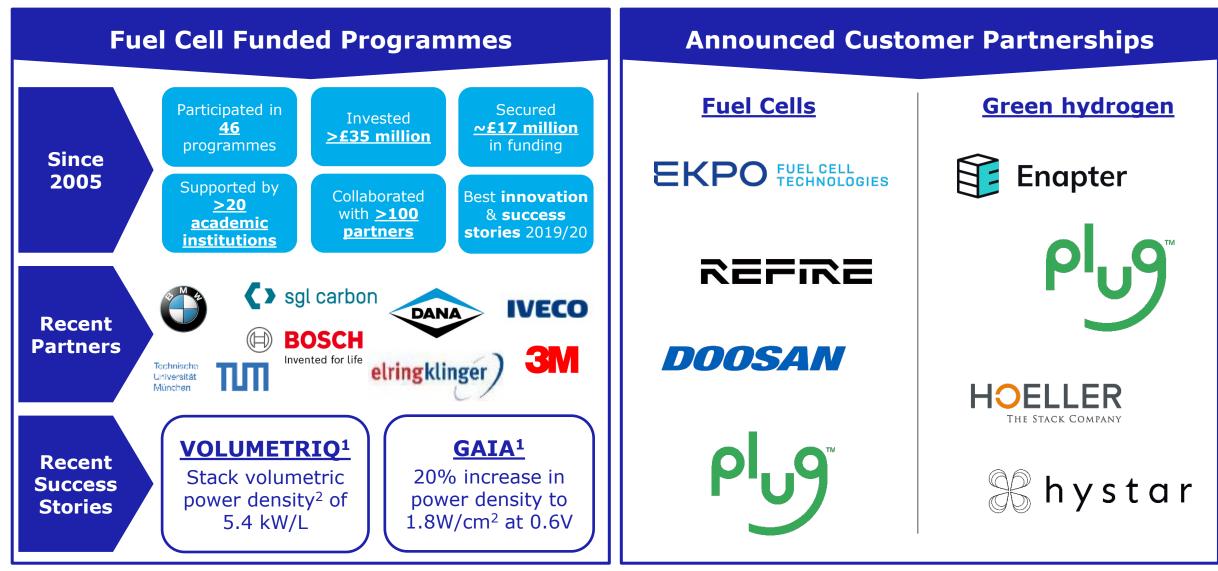
Effective management of PGMs will be key in the success of PEM electrolysis



70% of hydrogen is expected to come from renewables by 2050 To achieve the forecasted growth - supply chains partnerships are critical

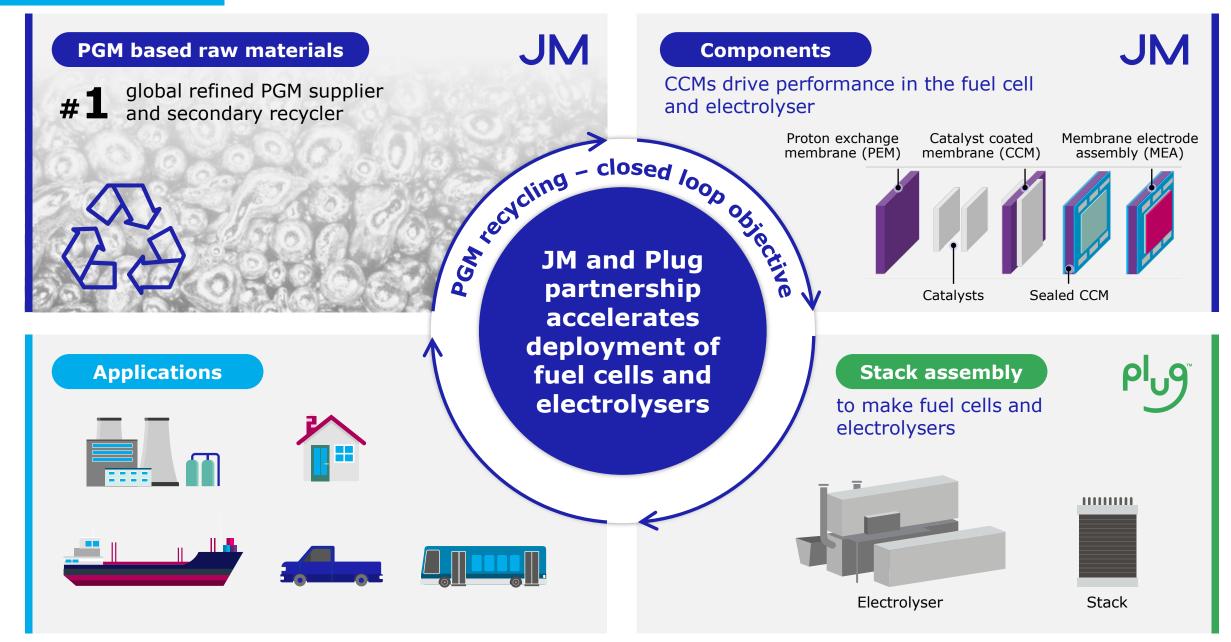


Building strong collaborative partnerships for success



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¹ Passenger car focused fuel cell programmes. ² Stack volumetric power density including end plate. 6.6 kW/L was achieved on the cell block.





www.matthey.com/hydrogen