

**AUTOMOTIVE:  
POLITICHE A SOSTEGNO DI UN SETTORE IN CAMBIAMENTO**

*Museo di Storia Naturale del Mediterraneo - Livorno*

1 dicembre 2021

**Realtà e prospettive  
dell'idrogeno e della sua filiera**

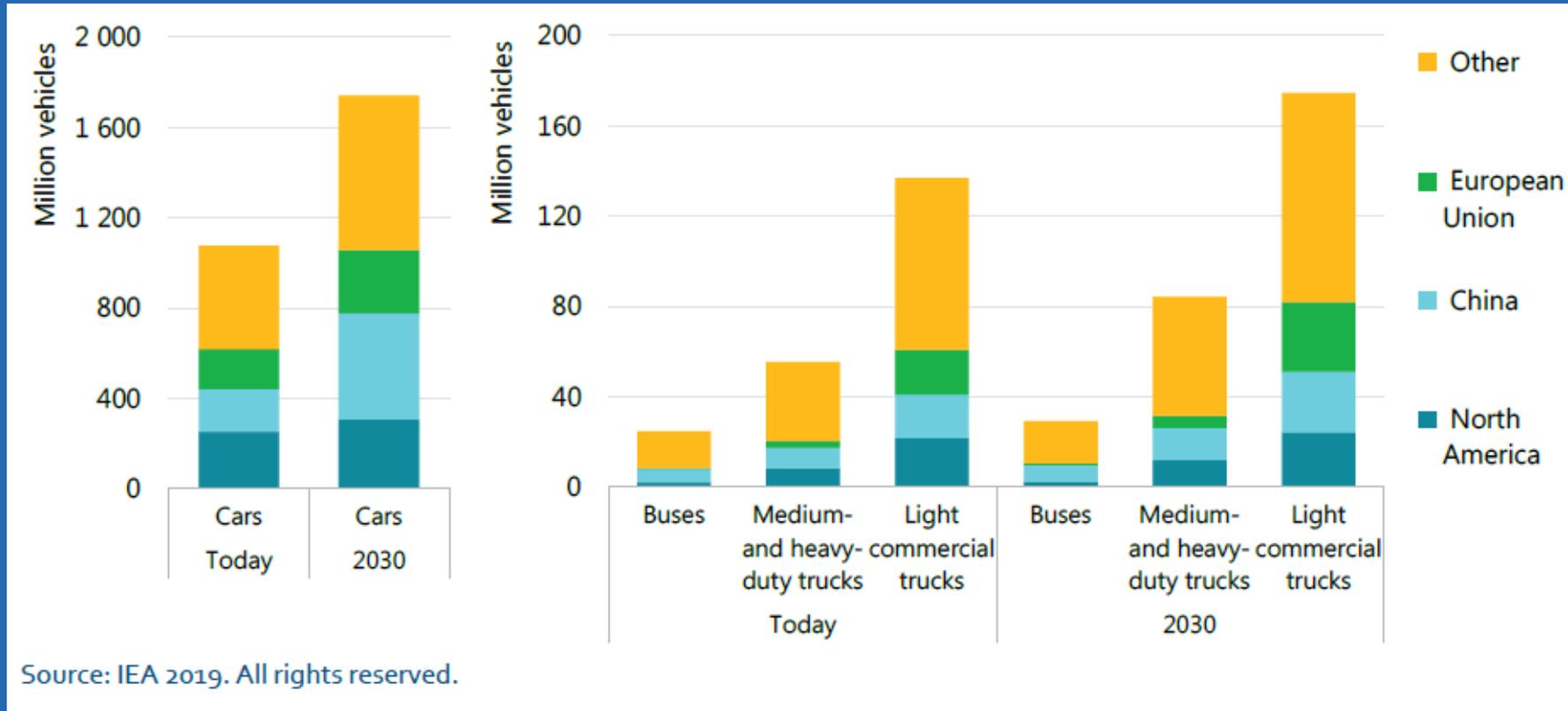


**Prof. Lorenzo Ferrari**  
*DESTeC - Università di Pisa*  
[lorenzo.ferrari@unipi.it](mailto:lorenzo.ferrari@unipi.it)





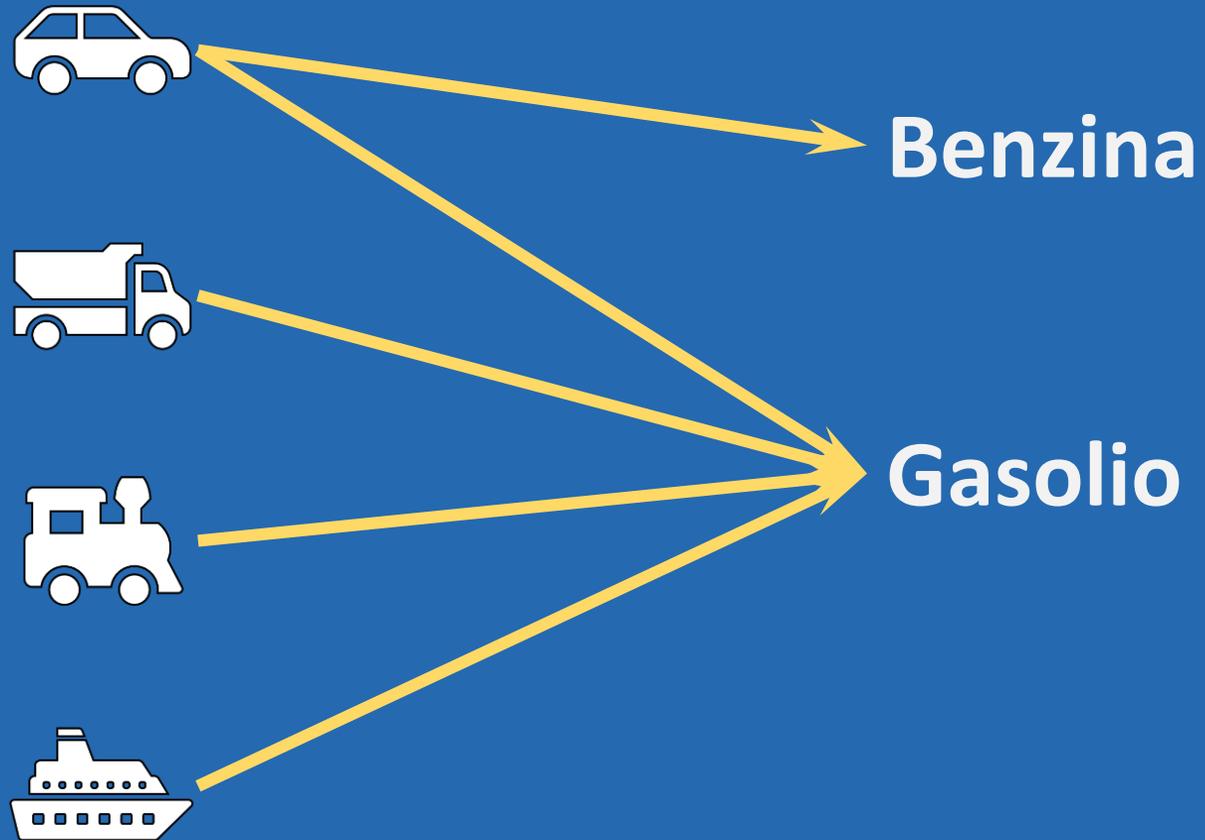
# Ruolo della mobilità



- Flotta attuale e previsione al 2030 considerando i trend attuali
- Le autovetture rappresentano la principale voce di consumo ed emissione
- Importante ruolo dei paesi in via di sviluppo



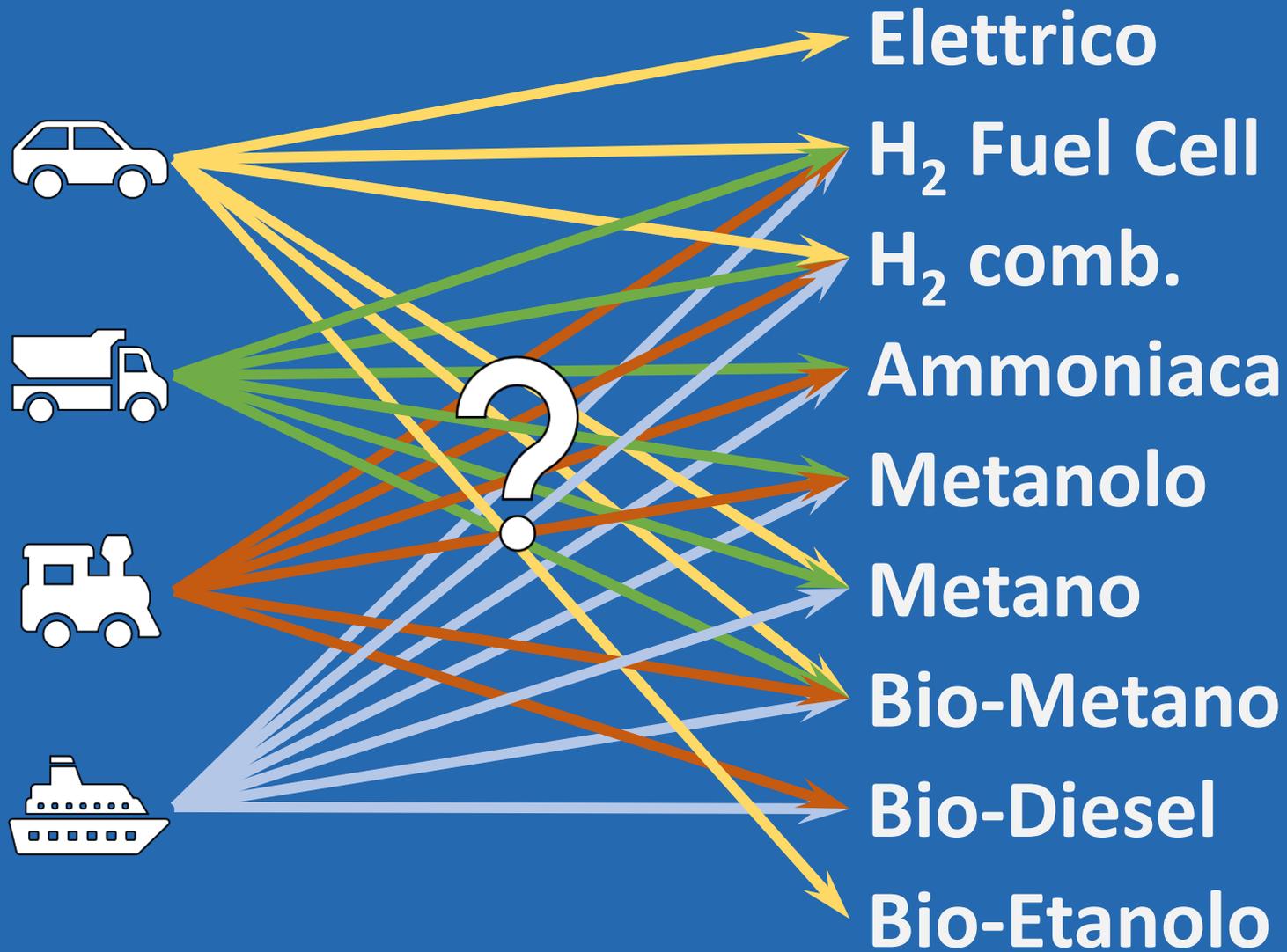
# In passato



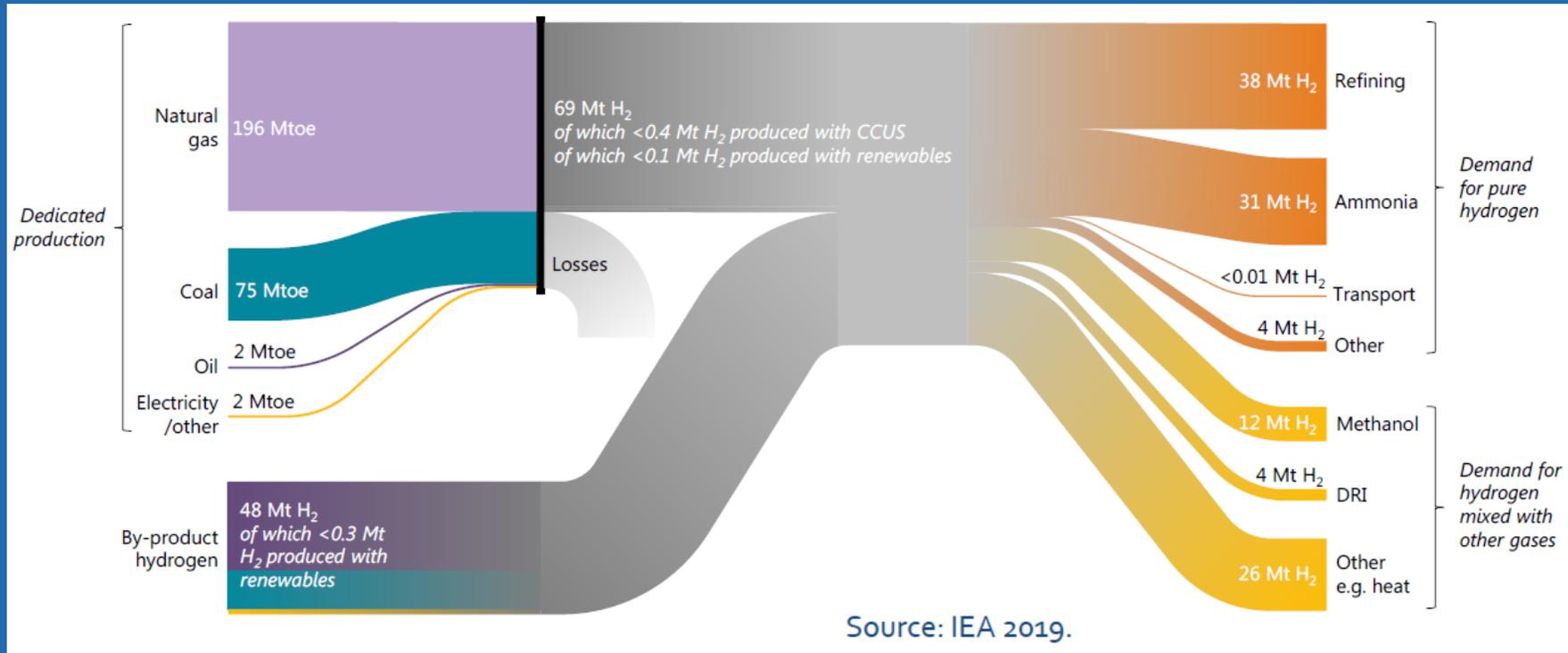
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# In un futuro più o meno prossimo



# Idrogeno oggi



- Utilizzo di circa 70 Mt di idrogeno puro ed 45 Mt mescolato con altri gas
- Prodotto dal gas naturale in strutture dedicate in prossimità degli utilizzatori
- Meno del 0.7% dell'idrogeno prodotto da RES o con CCUS
- Emissioni pari a circa 900 Mt CO<sub>2</sub>eq (2.5% del totale)



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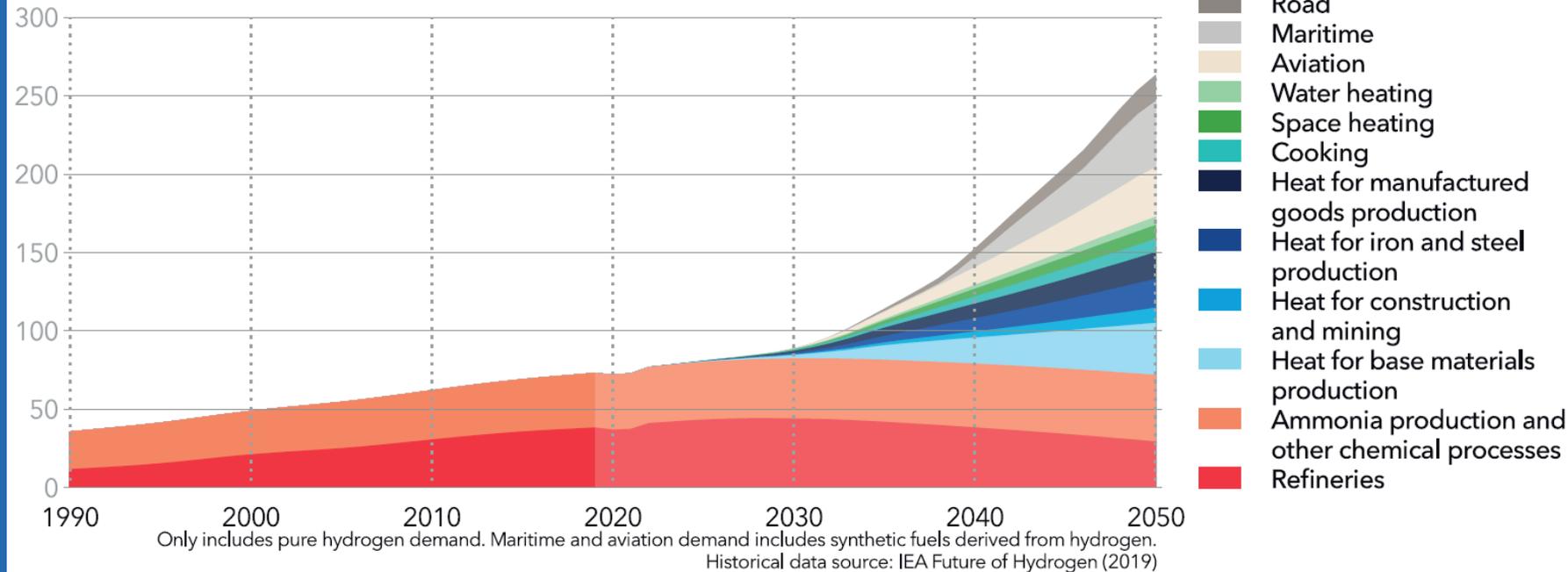


# Idrogeno domani

## World hydrogen demand by sector

DNV – Energy Transition Outlook 2021

Units: Mt/yr



- Previsione al 2050 di un fabbisogno di circa 250 Mt di H<sub>2</sub> puro (+250%)
- Il fabbisogno necessario per arrivare ad un target di zero emissioni nette al 2050 sarebbe di 550 Mt
- Utilizzo diffuso dell'idrogeno in molti settori (sotto varie forme)



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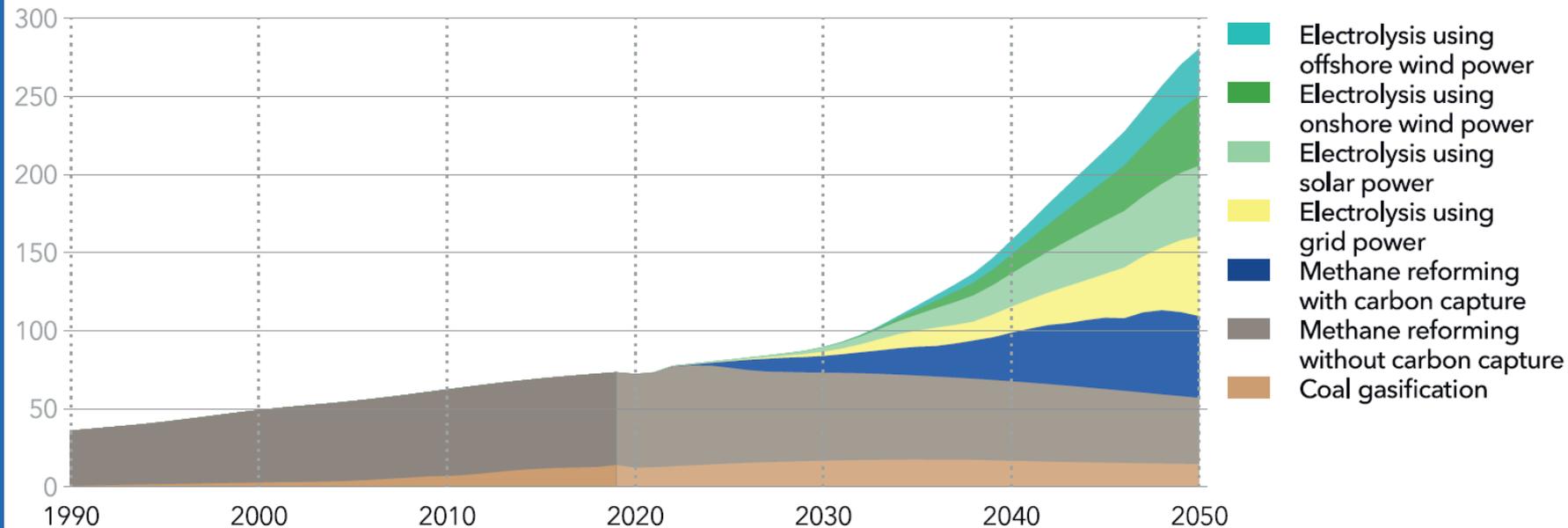


# Idrogeno domani

## World hydrogen production by source

DNV – Energy Transition Outlook 2021

Units: Mt/yr



Only includes pure hydrogen supply. Historical data source: IEA Future of Hydrogen (2019)

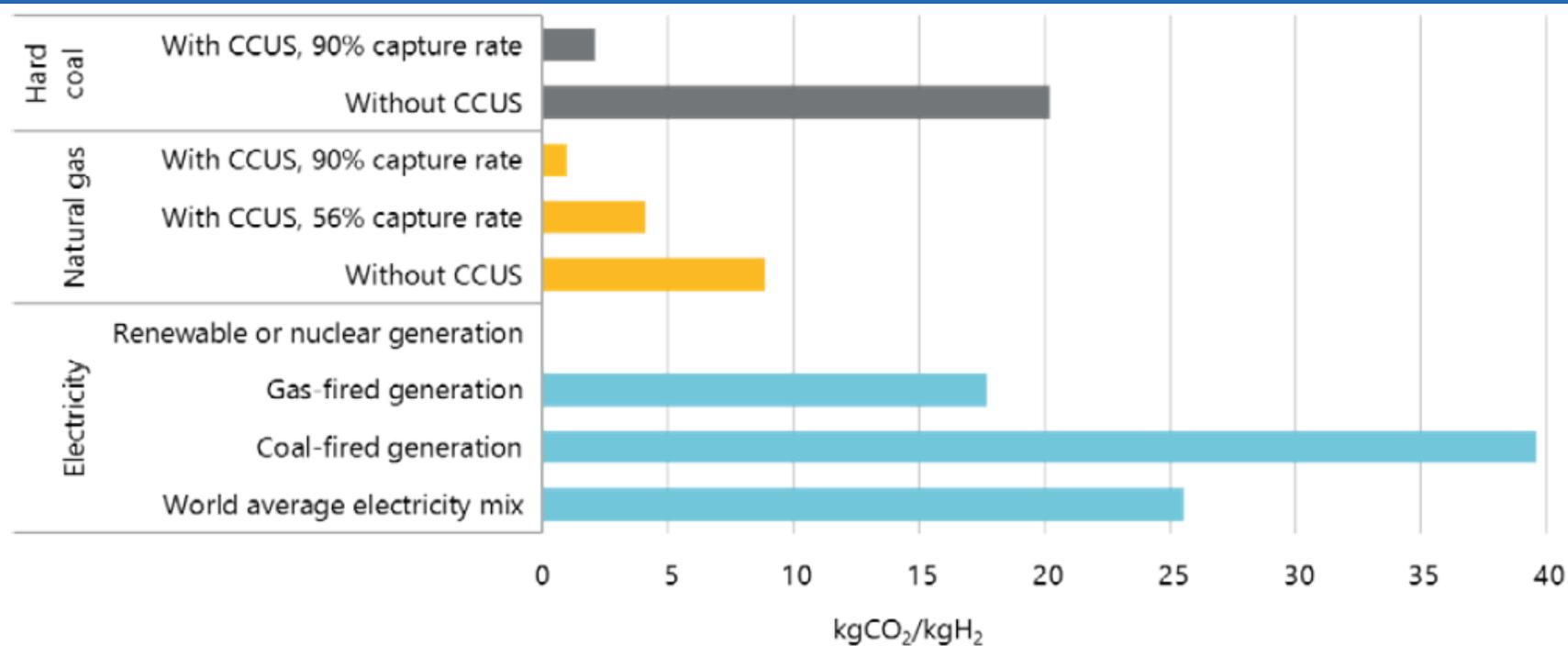
- Iniziale produzione da fonti fossili con progressiva introduzione del CCUS
- Successivo incremento di produzione basato sull'utilizzo di fonti rinnovabili e progressiva diminuzione delle fonti tradizionali
- Utilizzo dell'energia elettrica della rete



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# Impatto dell'idrogeno



Notes: Capture rate of 56% for natural gas with CCUS refers to capturing only the feedstock-related CO<sub>2</sub>, whereas for 90% capture rate CCUS is also applied to the fuel-related CO<sub>2</sub> emissions; CO<sub>2</sub> intensities of electricity taking into account only direct CO<sub>2</sub> emissions at the electricity generation plant: world average 2017 = 491 gCO<sub>2</sub>/kWh, gas-fired power generation = 336 gCO<sub>2</sub>/kWh, coal-fired power generation = 760 gCO<sub>2</sub>/kWh. The CO<sub>2</sub> intensities for hydrogen also do not include CO<sub>2</sub> emissions linked to the transmission and distribution of hydrogen to the end users, e.g. from grid electricity used for hydrogen compression. More information on the underlying assumptions is available at [www.iea.org/hydrogen2019](http://www.iea.org/hydrogen2019).

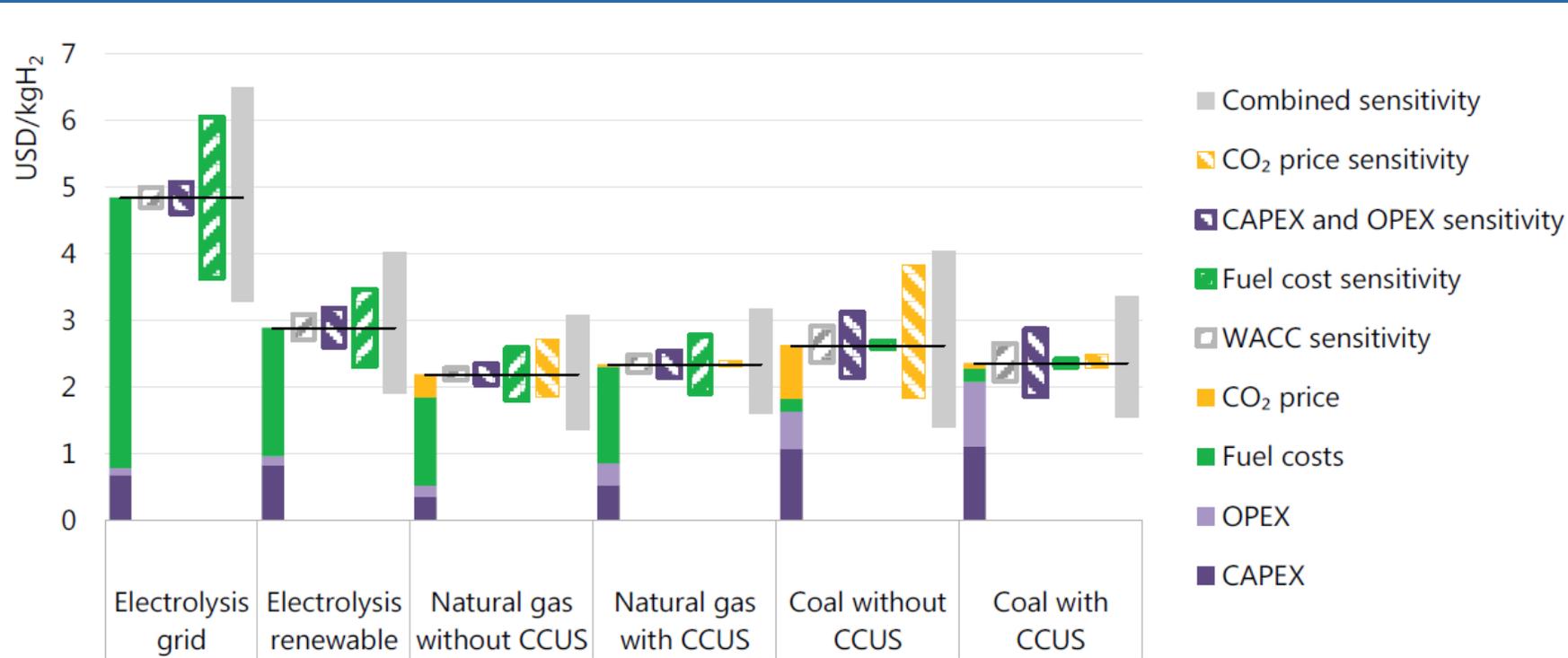
Source: IEA 2019. All rights reserved.



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# Costo di produzione dell'idrogeno (2030)



Notes: WACC = weighted average cost of capital. Assumptions refer to Europe in 2030. Renewable electricity price = USD 40/MWh at 4 000 full load hours at best locations; sensitivity analysis based on +/-30% variation in CAPEX, OPEX and fuel costs; +/-3% change in default WACC of 8% and a variation in default CO<sub>2</sub> price of USD 40/tCO<sub>2</sub> to USD 0/tCO<sub>2</sub> and USD 100/tCO<sub>2</sub>. More information on the underlying assumptions is available at [www.iea.org/hydrogen2019](http://www.iea.org/hydrogen2019).

Source: IEA 2019. All rights reserved.

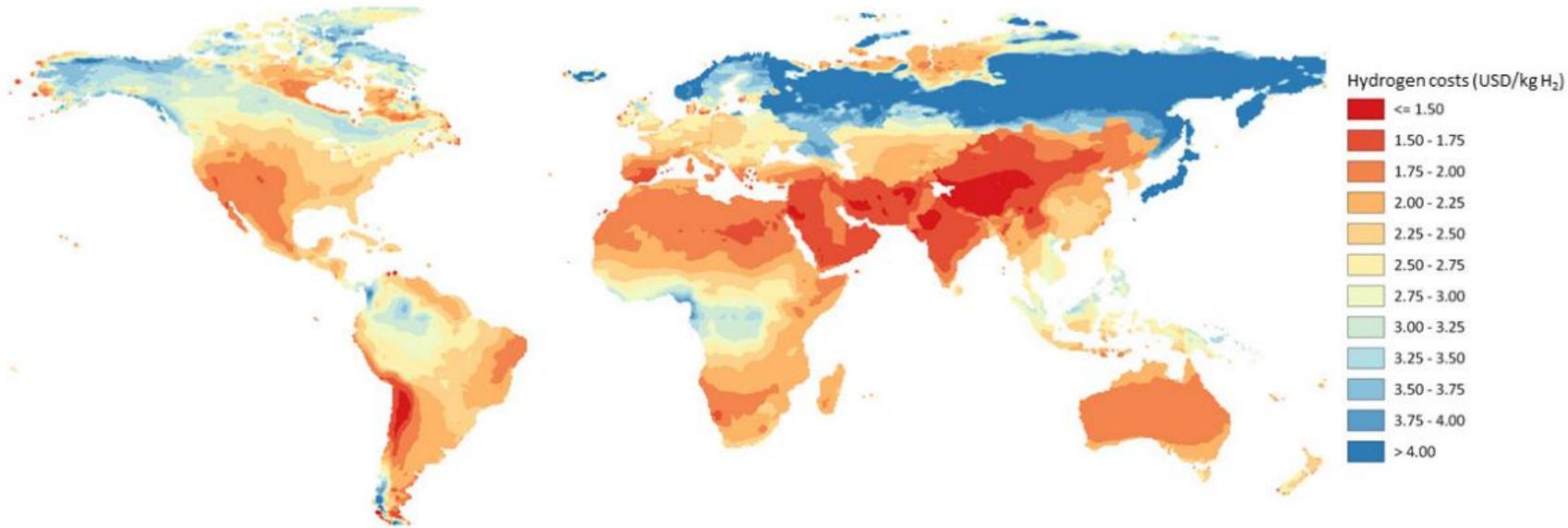


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# Idrogeno da rinnovabili

Hydrogen production cost from hybrid solar PV and wind systems in 2030



IEA. All rights reserved.

Notes: This map is without prejudice to the status of or sovereignty over any territory, to the delimitation of international frontiers and boundaries and to the name of any territory, city or area. For each location, production were derived by optimising the mix of solar PV, onshore wind and electrolyser capacities, resulting in the lowest costs and including the option to curtail electricity generation.

Sources: Based on hourly wind data from [Copernicus Climate Change Service](#) and hourly solar data from [Renewables.ninja](#).

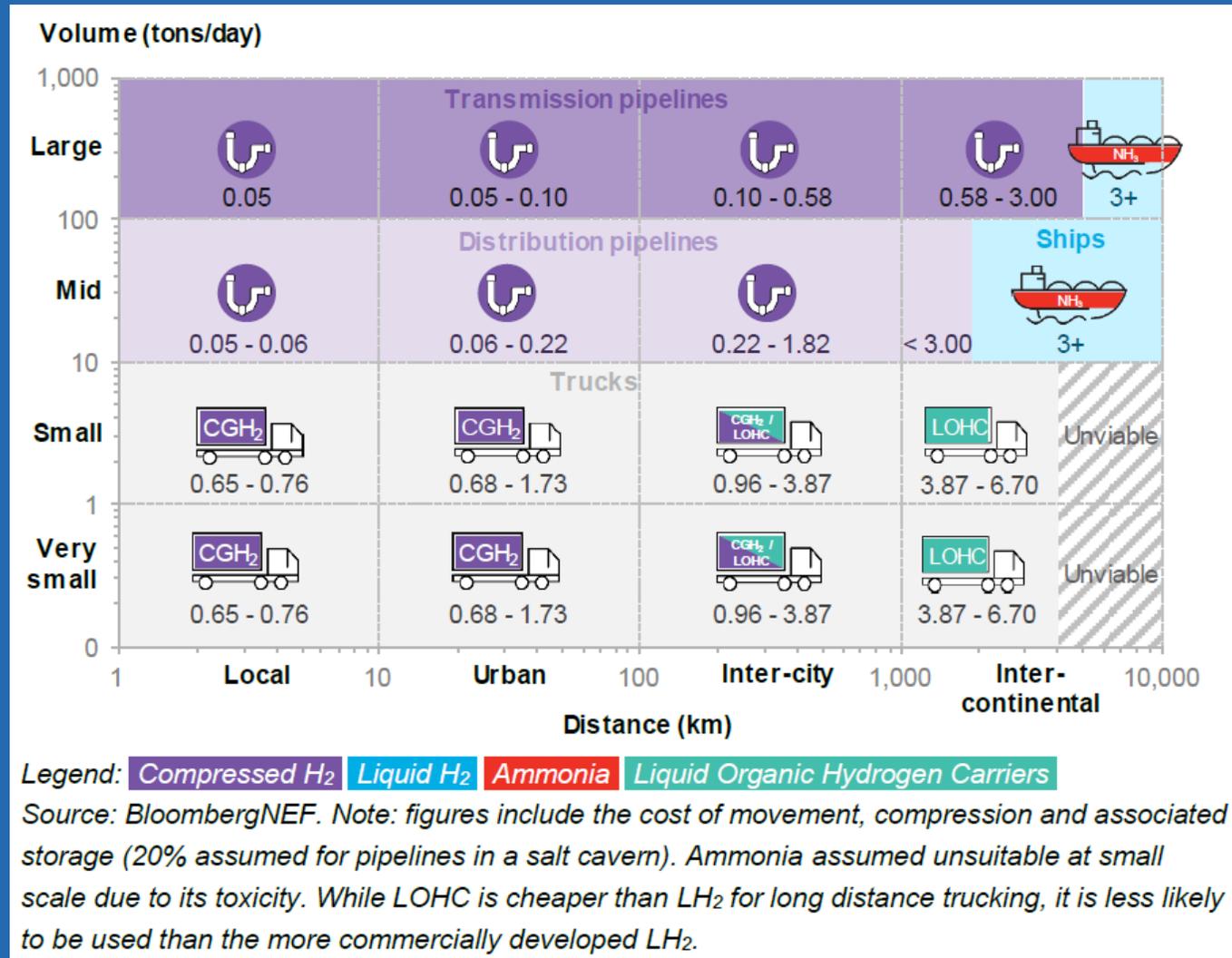
- La produzione di idrogeno da rinnovabili è potenzialmente competitiva con quella da fonti fossili con CCUS in molte aree, ma sono richiesti investimenti molto elevate in rinnovabili per generare sufficienti surplus



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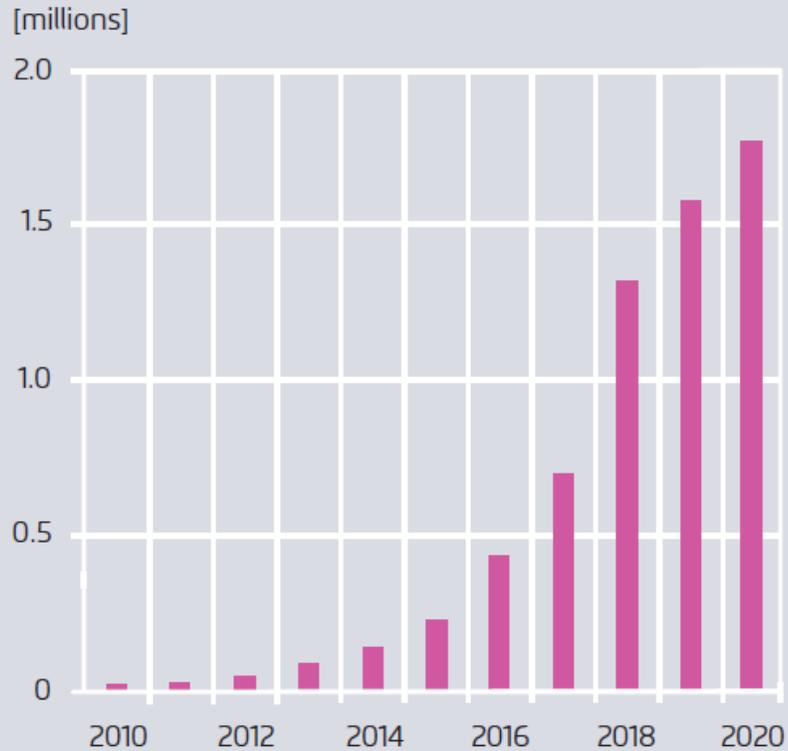


# Distribuzione (\$/kg, 2019)

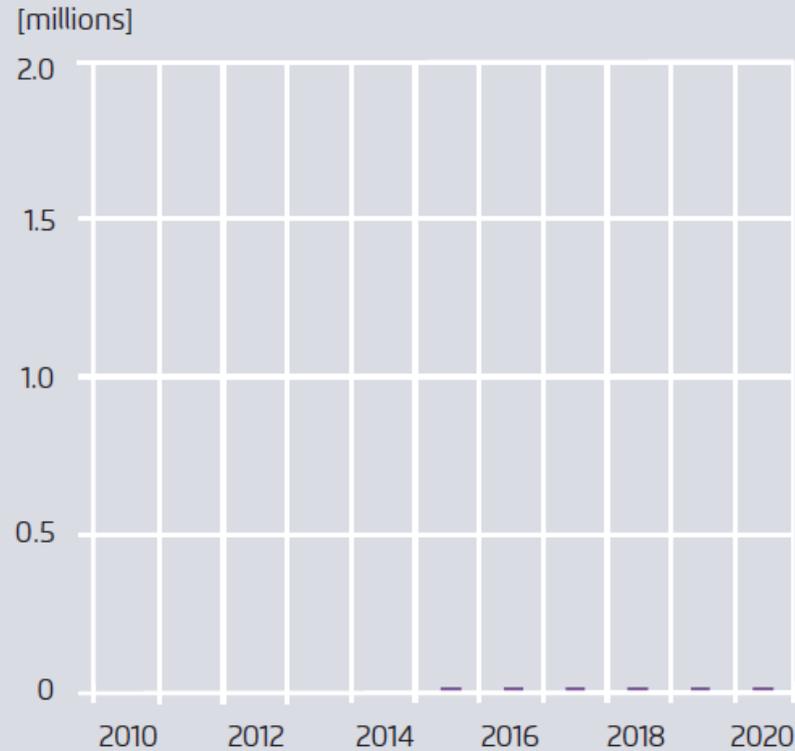


# Automotive

BEV



FCEV



BloombergNEF (2021b)



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# Prospettive per uno scenario NZE

Green molecules needed?	Industry 	Transport 	Power sector 	Buildings 
<b>No-regret</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· Reaction agents (DRI steel)</li> <li>· Feedstock (ammonia, chemicals)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· Long-haul aviation</li> <li>· Maritime shipping</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· Renewable energy back-up depending on wind and solar share and seasonal demand structure</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· Heating grids (residual heat load *)</li> </ul>
<b>Controversial</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· High-temperature heat</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· Trucks and buses **</li> <li>· Short-haul aviation and shipping</li> <li>· Trains ***</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· Absolute size of need given other flexibility and storage options</li> </ul>	
<b>Bad idea</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· Low-temperature heat</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· Cars</li> <li>· Light-duty vehicles</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· Building-level heating</li> </ul>

\* After using renewable energy, ambient and waste heat as much as possible. Especially relevant for large existing district heating systems with high flow temperatures. Note that according to the UNFCCC Common Reporting Format, district heating is classified as being part of the power sector.

\*\* Series production currently more advanced on electric than on hydrogen for heavy duty vehicles and buses. Hydrogen heavy duty to be deployed at this point in time only in locations with synergies (ports, industry clusters).

\*\*\* Depending on distance, frequency and energy supply options

Agora Energiewende (2021)



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PATTO  
PER LA  
FORMAZIONE



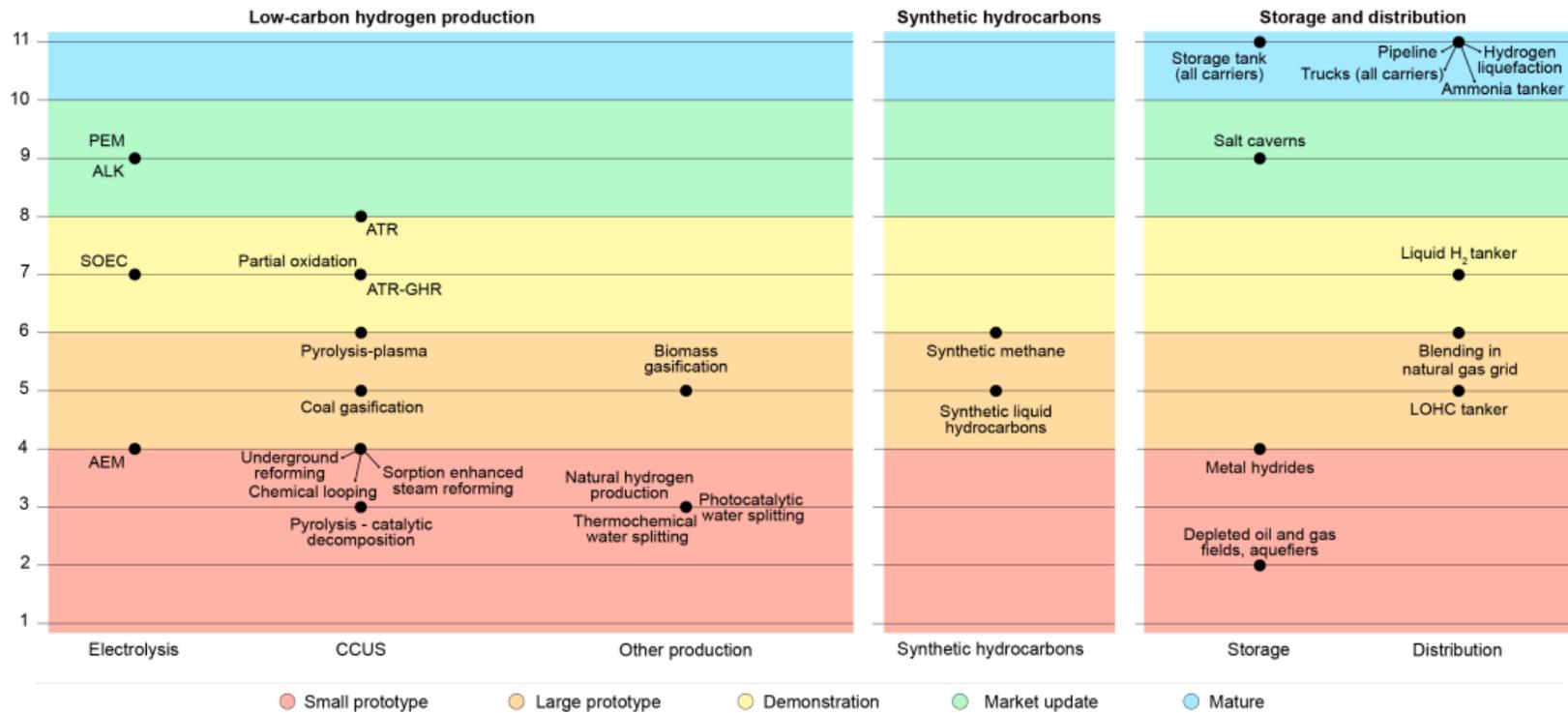
IRPET Istituto Regionale Programmazione Scientifica della Toscana



# Stato delle tecnologie

## Several hydrogen technologies not yet commercially available

Technology readiness levels of key hydrogen production, storage and distribution technologies



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Notes: AEM = anion exchange membrane. ALK = alkaline. ATR = autothermal reformer. CCUS = carbon capture, utilisation and storage. GHR = gas-heated reformer. LOHC = liquid organic hydrogen carrier. PEM = polymer electrolyte membrane. SOEC = solid oxide electrolyser cell. Biomass refers to both biomass and waste. For technologies in the CCUS category, the technology readiness level (TRL) refers to the overall concept of coupling these technologies with CCUS. TRL classification based on [Clean Energy Innovation \(2020\)](#), p. 67.

Source: IEA (2020), [ETP Clean Energy Technology Guide](#).



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# Cambio di paradigma

## • Idrogeno oggi

- Produzione locale di quantità limitate (assenza di una rete distributiva)
- Limitate tecnologie di produzione ben consolidate
- Utilizzo in processi specifici in cui è insostituibile
- Impatti ambientali significativi

## • Idrogeno domani

- Produzione di grandi volumi con molteplici settori e forme di utilizzo
- Molteplici tecnologie di produzione
- Potenziali impatti ambientali della produzione
- Disponibilità delle risorse (green) non uniforme
- Necessità di una rete di distribuzione



# Conclusioni

- **L'idrogeno ha molti vantaggi:**
  - Utilizzabile per decarbonizzare molti ambiti energetici
  - Molteplici soluzioni per la produzione e stoccaggio
  - Potenziale opportunità per favorire una maggiore penetrazione delle RES
- **Aprire la strada a molte sfide (opportunità di sviluppo):**
  - Creazione di una rete di distribuzione adeguata
  - Creazione di un mercato/massa critica
  - Creazione di una filiera per la componentistica
  - Consolidamento delle tecnologie produttive su nuove scale
  - Sviluppo delle energie rinnovabili e loro penetrazione
  - Definizione di un quadro normativo che agevoli la transizione
  - Sostegno degli investitori nelle fasi iniziali



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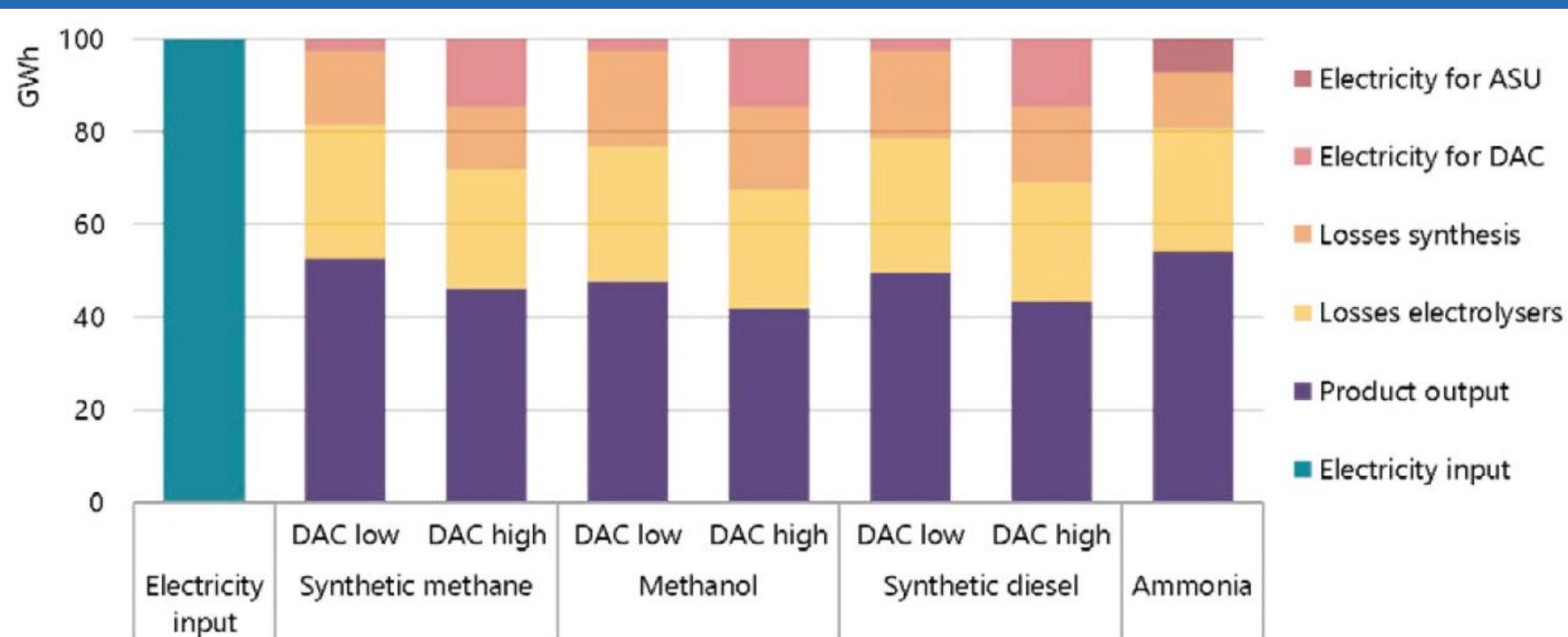
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[lorenzo.ferrari@unipi.it](mailto:lorenzo.ferrari@unipi.it)



# Produzione di altri combustibili da H<sub>2</sub>



Notes: ASU = air separation unit (for nitrogen production); DAC = direct air capture; GWh = gigawatt hour. The energy contents of the outputs (methane, methanol, diesel and ammonia) are based on their LHV. For methane, methanol and diesel, DAC has been assumed here as the source of CO<sub>2</sub> feedstocks, with electricity needs of 250 kWh per tCO<sub>2</sub> for low-temperature DAC (DAC low) and 1 750 kWh per tCO<sub>2</sub> for high-temperature DAC (DAC high). Low-temperature DAC also requires heat of 1 535 kWh per tCO<sub>2</sub>, which could be covered in large part by the shown synthesis heat losses.

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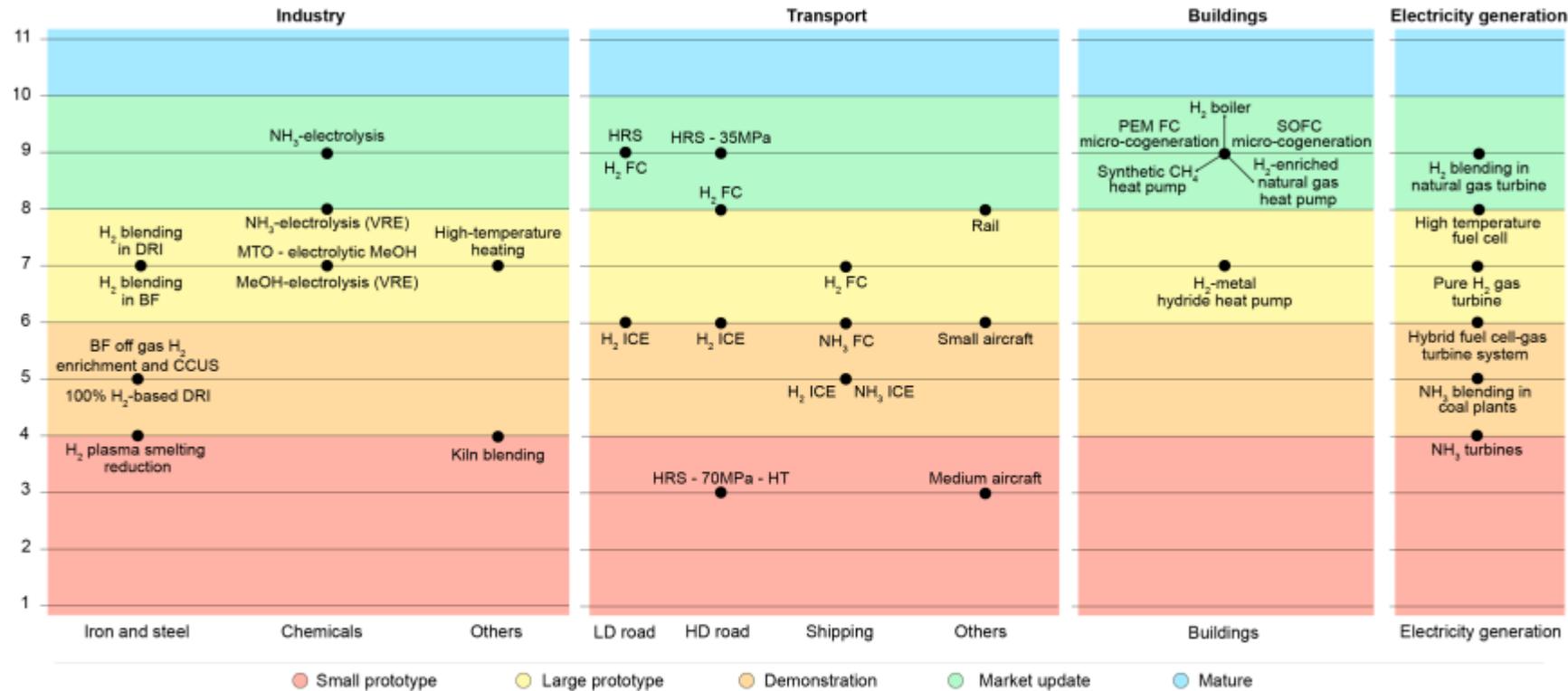


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# Stato delle tecnologie

Technology readiness levels of key hydrogen end-use technologies



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Notes: BF = blast furnace. DRI = direct iron reduction. FC = fuel cell. HRS = hydrogen refuelling station. HD = heavy-duty. HT = high throughput. ICE = internal combustion engine. LD = light-duty. MeOH = methanol. MTO = methanol to olefins. PEM FC = polymer electrolyte membrane fuel cell. SOFC = solid oxide fuel cell. VRE = variable renewable electricity. Co-generation refers to the combined production of heat and power. Technology readiness levels based on [Clean Energy Innovation \(2020\)](#), p. 67.

Source: IEA (2020), [ETP Clean Energy Technology Guide](#).



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