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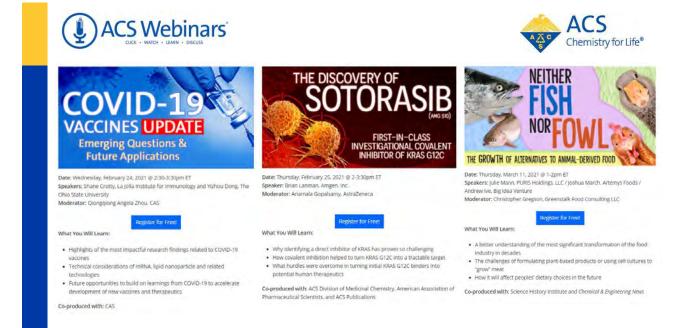
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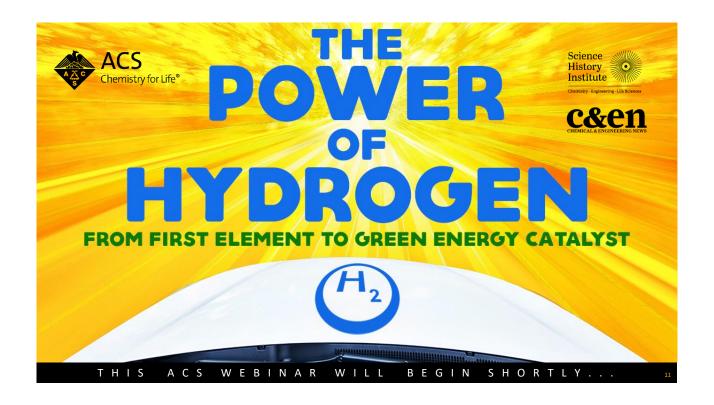


ACS Scholars Endowment Founder Joe Vacca, retired Vice President of Chemistry, Merck & Co., meets with his 2018 ACS Scholar Johanna Masterson, now a grad student at Princeton University.

"Chemistry has been good to me...so I wanted to make a significant gift to provide that opportunity to others."



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The Power of Hydrogen: From First Element to Green Energy Catalyst





Presentation slides are available now! The edited recording will be made available as soon as possible. www.acs.org/acswebinars

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The Power of Hydrogen: From First Element To Green Energy Catalyst

February 11, 2021

Vijay Kapur CEO (retired), International Solar <u>Electric Technology</u>



Vijay Kapur

CEO (retired), International Solar Electric Technology



Bill Tuszynski

Partner, The Unami Group LLC and JPS Program Committee Chair



Chemistry · Engineering · Life Sciences

Climate Change

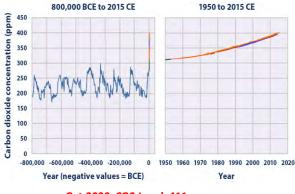
Climate change is the main driver for hydrogen in the energy transition.

Limiting global warming to below 2 °C requires that CO2 emissions decline by around 25% by 2030, from 2010 levels, and reach net zero by around 2070 (IPCC, 2018).

For a reasonable likelihood to stay below 1.5 °C of warming, global net anthropogenic CO2 emissions should decline by around 45% by 2030, from 2010 levels, reaching net zero by around 2050 (IPCC, 2018).

Energy-related CO2 emissions account for two-thirds of global greenhouse gas emissions. An energy transition is needed now to break the link between economic growth and increased CO2 emissions.

Historic and Current Level of CO2 in the Atmosphere and the Impact of Climate Change



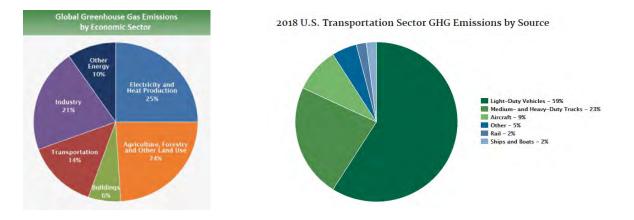
Oct.2020 CO2 Level 411 ppm

Cumulative CO2 in the Atmosphere **3200 Billion MT** Annual Increase in CO2 about **40 Billion MT**

Major Climate Change Impacts

- More Frequent Extreme Weather Events
- Curtailed Fresh Water Resources (Melting of Glaciers)
- Rising Sea Levels
- Mass Migration of Climate Refugees

Contribution of Greenhouse Gases by Various Economic Sectors



Energy demand for most of these sectors can be met by using clean hydrogen as an energy carrier.

Urgent Actions Needed to Correct Climate Change



Curtail Local Emissions of Greenhouse Gases and Establish Systems for CO2 Sequestration



Minimize use of Fossil Fuels



Promote Clean Public Transportation



Replenish Lost Greenery by Planting Trees



Sustainable Agriculture and Promote Vertical Farming



Maximize the Use Renewable Energy via HYDROGEN as an Energy Carrier.

Hydrogen is the simplest and also the most abundant element in

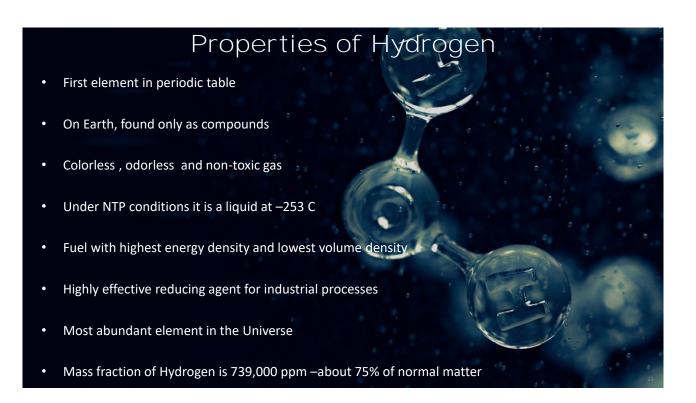
the universe. Stars such as the sun consist mostly of hydrogen. The sun is essentially a ball of hydrogen and helium gases.

- **Hydrogen** occurs naturally on earth only in compound form with other elements, in liquids, gases, or solids.
- Hydrogen combined with oxygen is water (H2O).
- Hydrogen combined with carbon forms different compounds—or hydrocarbons found in natural gas, coal, and petroleum.

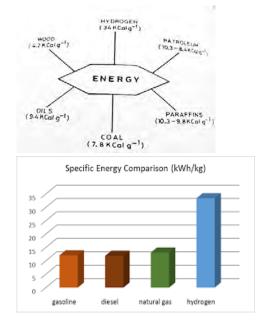
Hydrogen as an Energy Carrier

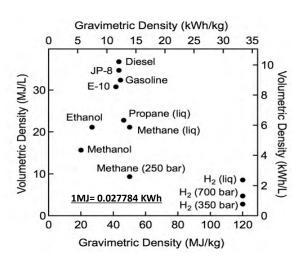
Hydrogen, like electricity, is an energy carrier that must be produced from another substance.

- Hydrogen can be produced—separated—from a variety of sources including water, fossil fuels, or biomass, and used as a source of energy or fuel.
- Hydrogen has the highest energy content of any common fuel by weight (about three times more than gasoline), but it has the lowest energy content by volume (about four times less than gasoline).
- **Hydrogen** is versatile in terms of supply and use. It is a **free energy carrier** that can be produced by many energy sources, including renewables.



Comparison of Energy Density Hydrogen vs. Hydrocarbons



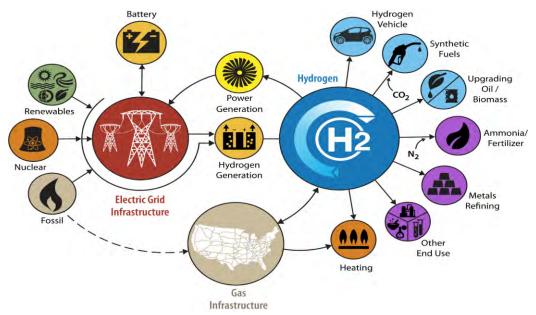


Reasons Behind the Growth of the Hydrogen Economy

- Launched at the World Economic Forum in January 2017, the Hydrogen Council is a global, industry led effort to develop the <u>Hydrogen Economy</u>. The Hydrogen Council vision sees fuel-cell electric vehicles (FCEVs) playing a big role in both private vehicles and long distance commercial transport.
- **Renewable energy-produced Hydrogen** can replace "**Dirty**" Hydrogen currently used in industrial processes, and can supplement gas for **Heating**.
- Hydrogen is being heralded as the solution to many issues faced by our

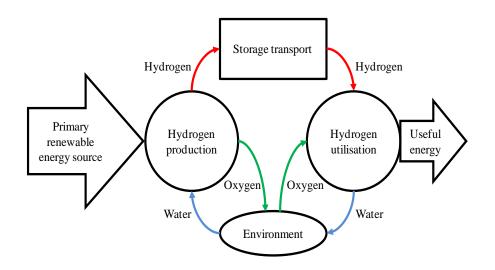
Transitioning Global Energy, particularly when produced by renewable energy, including:

- The Intermittency Risks of Renewables, by storing their energy in the form of Hydrogen.
- Emissions Reduction in the transport sector thanks to FCEV's, which run on Hydrogen.
- Wide Spread Decarbonization of the manufacturing sector once Hydrogen technology substitutes for existing gas and coal fired generators.



Production and Applications of Hydrogen

26



Hydrogen as an Energy Carrier

Audience Challenge Question-

ANSWER THE QUESTION ON BLUE SCREEN IN ONE MOMENT

Which of the following are methods of the production of Hydrogen?

(Select all that apply)

- Hydrogen from Fossil Fuels
- Hydrogen by Electrolysis of Water
- Photochemical or Photoelectrochemical Production of Hydrogen
- Direct Thermal Decomposition of Water
- Trash to Hydrogen with High Temp. Plasma

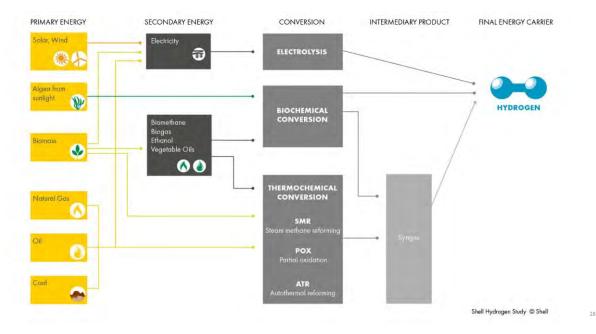
POLL

* If your answer differs greatly from the choices above tell us in the chat!

Methods of Production of Hydrogen

- 1. Hydrogen from Fossil Fuels
- 2. Hydrogen by Electrolysis of Water
- 3. Photochemical Production of Hydrogen
- 4. Photoelectrochemical Production of Hydrogen
- 5. Biological and Biochemical Production of Hydrogen
- 6. Direct Thermal Decomposition of Water
- 7. Super Green H2 SGH2 (Trash to Hydrogen with High Temp. Plasma)

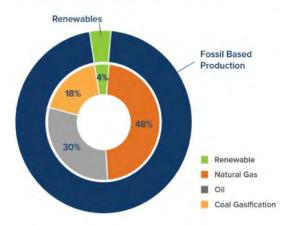
In this presentation we will briefly discuss the top two methods.



Production of Hydrogen

Current Production of Hydrogen

Hydrogen Production as % of Total Metric Tonnes



Current Global Hydrogen Production - 70 MMt

- From natural gas with SMR 76 %
- Coal gasification (mostly in China) 22 %
 - Electrolysis 2%.

Presently, most Hydrogen is produced from fossil fuels

Cost and CO2 Contribution from Hydrogen Production by Different Methods

	HYDROGEN TYPES	CARBON INTENSITY (KG/H2)	PRODUCTION \$ (KG/H2)
GREEN HYDROGEN	SGH2 Greener Than Green Hydrogen	-188 KgCO2eq/MJ (avoiding 29 kg of CO2 per kg of H2)	\$2
	Green Hydrogen (Electrolysis)	0 kgC02eq/MJ	\$10-\$13
HYDROGEN FROM FOSSIL FUELS	Gray Hydrogen from NatGas	+12 kg CO2	\$2-\$6 (costs of natural gas)
	Brown Hydrogen from Gasification of Coal	+20 kg CO2	\$2-\$3
BLUE HYDROGEN WITH CARBON CAPTURE &	Gray Hydrogen	+12 kg CO2 (carbon captured)	\$6-\$10
SEQUESTRATION	Brown Hydrogen	+20 kg CO2 (carbon captured)	\$6-\$7

Hydrogen from Fossil Fuels

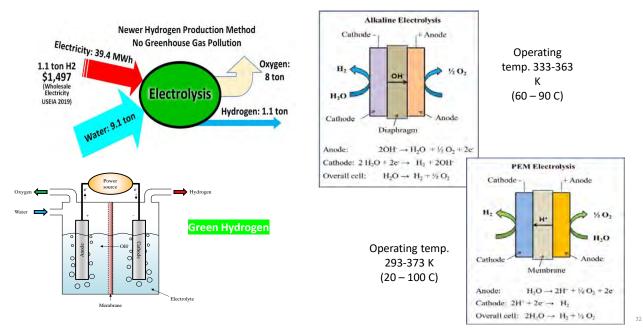


For the <u>Steam Methane Reforming (SMR)</u> process, high temperature (700–1100 °C) steam (H₂O) reacts with <u>methane</u> (CH₄) in an <u>endothermic reaction</u> to yield <u>syngas</u>: $CH_4 + H_2O \rightarrow CO + 3H_2$

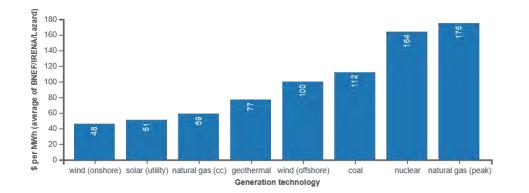
In a second stage, additional hydrogen is generated through the lower-temperature, exothermic, <u>Water Gas Shift</u> reaction (WGS), performed at about 360 °C: $CO + H_2O \rightarrow CO_2 + H_2$

Essentially, the <u>oxygen</u> (O) atom is stripped from the additional water (steam) to oxidize CO to CO_2 . This oxidation also provides energy to maintain the reaction. Additional heat required to drive the process is generally supplied by burning some portion of the methane.

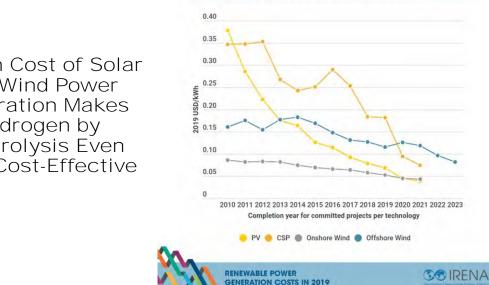
Hydrogen Production by Electrolysis of Water



Cost of Global LCOE Electricity Generated by Different Technologies

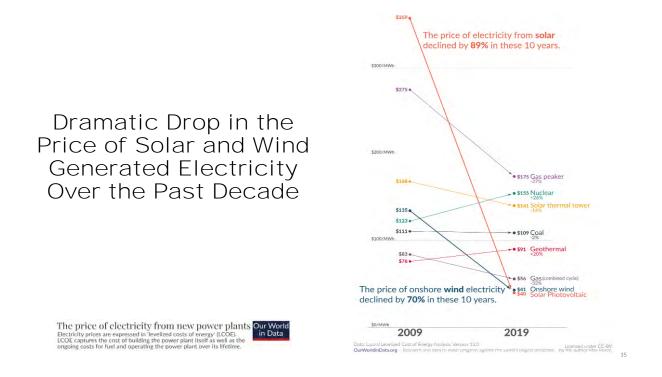


Zero emission Green hydrogen produced by electrolysis using low-cost, renewable wind and solar generated electricity is the most promising. The cost of renewable electricity is continually is being lowered

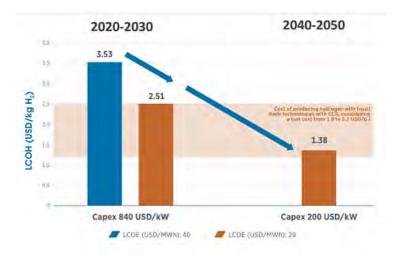


Costs continue to fall for solar and wind power technologies

Drop in Cost of Solar and Wind Power **Generation Makes** Hydrogen by Electrolysis Even More Cost-Effective



Projected Cost Reduction of Both Renewable Energy and Electrolysis Equipment Makes Green Hydrogen More Economical



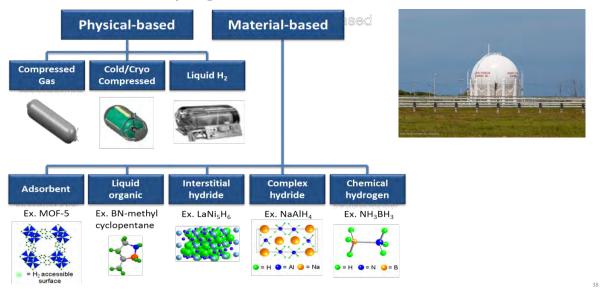
Existing and Emerging Demands for Hydrogen

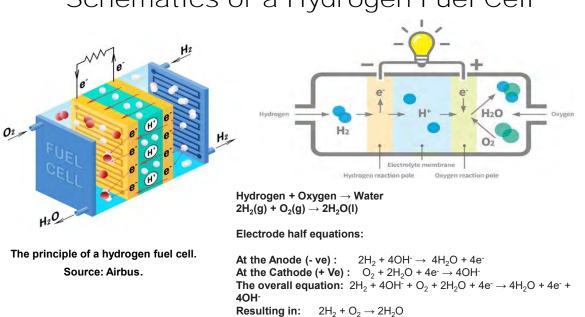
	Transportation Applications	Chemicals and Industrial Applications	Stationary and Power Generation Applications	Integrated/Hybrid Energy Systems
Existing Growing Demands	 Material-Handling Equipment Buses Light-Duty Vehicles 	Oil RefiningAmmoniaMethanol	Distrubuted Generation: Primary and Backup Power	Renewable Grid Integration (with storage and other ancillary services)
Emerging Future Demands	 Medium-and Heavy-Duty Vehicles Rail Maritime Aviation Contruction Equipment 	 Steel and Cement Manufacturing Industrial Heat Bio/Synthetic Fuels 	 Reversible Fuel Cells Hydrogen Combustion Long-Duration Energy Storage 	 Nuclear/Hydrogen Hybrids Gas/Coal/Hydrogen Hybrids with CCUS Hydrogen Blending

37

Hydrogen for Energy Storage

How is hydrogen stored?





Schematics of a Hydrogen Fuel Cell

Fuel	Cell	Technol	logies
	0011	1001110	

Fuel Cell Type	Common Electrolyte	Operating Temperature	System Output	Electrical Efficiency	Combined Heat and Power (CHP) Efficiency	Applications	Advantages
Polymer Electrolyte Membrane (PEM)*	Solid organic polymer poly- perfluorosulfonic acid	50 - 100°C 122 - 212°F	<1kW - 250kW	53-58% (transportation) 25-35% (stationary)	70-90% (low- grade waste heat)	 Backup power Portable power Small distributed generation Transportation Specialty vehicles 	 Solid electrolyte reduces corrosion & electrolyte management problems Low temperature Quick start-up
Alkaline (AFC)	Aqueous solution of potassium hydroxide soaked in a matrix	90 - 100°C 194 - 212°F	10kW - 100kW	60%	>80% (low- grade waste heat)	• Military • Space	 Cathode reaction faster in alkaline electrolyte, leads to higher performance Can use a variety of catalysts
Phosphoric Acid (PAFC)	Liquid phosphoric acid soaked in a matrix	150 - 200°C 302 - 392°F	50kW - 1MW (250kW module typical)	>40%	>85%	* Distributed generation	 Higher overall efficiency with CHP Increased tolerance to impurities in hydrogen
Molten Carbonate (MCFC)	Liquid solution of lithium, sodium, and/or potassium carbonates, soaked in a matrix	600 - 700°C 1112 - 1292°F	<1kW - 1MW (250kW module typical)	45-47%	>80%	Electric utility Large distributed generation	High efficiency Fuel flexibility Can use a variety of catalysts Suitable for CHP
Solid Oxide (SOFC)	Yttria stabilized zirconia	600 - 1000°C 1202 - 1832°F	<1kW - 3MW	35-43%	<90%	Auxiliary power Electric utility Large distributed generation	High efficiency Fuel flexibility Can use a variety of catalysts Solid electrolyte reduces electrolyte management problems Suitable for CHP Hybrid/GT cycle

(ENERGY

U.S. Department of Energy Hydrogen Program www.hydrogen.energy.gov

Hydrogen Fuel Cell-Powered Buses, Trucks, and Cars



Van Hool A330 Fuel Cell Bus powered by Ballard (CNW Group/Ballard Power Systems Inc.)



GM's Hydrotec fuel cell power cubes to Navistar for use in its production model fuel cell electric vehicle (FCEV) – the International RHTM Series.



Toyota Motor Corp. hydrogen fuel cell powered Semi-truck on display at the LA auto show



Toyota Motor Corp. revamped Mirai hydrogen fuel cell car launched in Tokyo in Dec. 2020

Comparison of Energy Sources for Vehicles

Energy source	MJ / kg	MJ / L	Average Charging Time
Lithium batteries	0.31 – 0.49	2.5	2–13 hours (depending on available power)
Gasoline	23.65	34.78	3 – 5 minutes
Diesel	32.85	38.65	
Ethanol	30	24	
Hydrogen (690 bar, 15°C)	120	4500	4 – 6 minutes
Hydrogen (gas)	120	0.01005	

42

Hydrogen Fuel Cell Powered Yacht and a Home Power System





This system stores some 40 kilowatt-hours worth of energy, enough to run an average home for two days. When that energy is needed, it uses a Hydrogen fuel cell to deliver energy into the home, with a small 5-kWh lithium buffer battery for instantaneous response.

Safety in Handling of Hydrogen

- Hydrogen is not toxic
- It is environmentally benign
- H2 is a fuel. As such has stored chemical energy and it has hazards associated with it.
- It is no more dangerous than the other fuels that store chemical energy. It is just different.
- **Buoyancy:** H2 gas is about 14 times lighter than air in normal conditions (NTP) and this is why any leak quickly moves upward, thus reducing ignition hazards.
- The form of H2 used for renewable energy purposes in today's society is the most common hydrogen isotope, Protium. The technology that is required to create a hydrogen bomb involves the very rare hydrogen isotope, Tritium, which does not occur naturally and is created by a conventional nuclear reactor.
- H2 must be handled responsibly or it can behave dangerously under specific conditions. For this reason, it is imperative that appropriate materials are selected to design safe hydrogen systems.
- Hydrogen powered cars surpass standard mandated crash tests with flying colors.
- According to Toyota, the Mirai's tank is "safer than a conventional fuel tank" due to its multiple safeguards and "extra-thick" carbon fiber.

46

Key Developments

- Two key developments have contributed to the growth of hydrogen in recent years: the Cost of Hydrogen Supply when produced from Renewables (Solar and Wind), has come down and continues to fall.
- While the urgency of Greenhouse Gas Emission Mitigation has increased, many countries have begun to take action to decarbonize their economies, notably energy supply and demand.

Audience Challenge Question-

ANSWER THE QUESTION ON BLUE SCREEN IN ONE MOMENT

Which of country is currently the most active in the hydrogen economy?

- South Korea
- France
- United States
- Saudi Arabia
- India



* If your answer differs greatly from the choices above tell us in the chat!

Countries Most Active in the Hydrogen Economy

- 1. South Korea
- 2. Japan
- 3. Germany
- 4. France
- 5. United States
- 6. UK
- 7. Canada
- 8. China
- 9. Norway
- 10. Denmark
- 11. Australia
- 12. Switzerland
- 13. Saudi Arabia
- 14. India

Countries around the world are already betting on Hydrogen as a viable renewable energy carrier.

The most active business sectors are:

- e Energy
- Transport
- Heating
- Export
- Feedstock for metal refining, ammonia fertilizer, and oil upgrading.

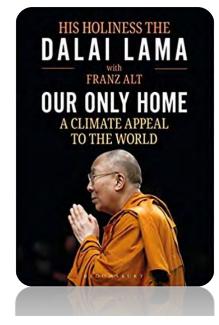
Headline News about the Hydrogen Economy

- Oil-Rich Abu Dhabi Targets Hydrogen as Future Export Fuel.
- Fossil Fuel Giant <u>Sinopec</u> Teams Up with Solar Firms on 'Green Hydrogen' Projects to Help <u>China</u> on Path Towards Carbon Neutrality.
- China: Guangdong Taking Lead in Clean Energy.
- Lower Saxony Regional Transport Company (LNVG) Wins Award for Hydrogen Train.
- Scotland Banks On Hydrogen Fuel Cell Trains For Zero Emission Railway.
- <u>Toshiba</u> to Accelerate Development of Pure Hydrogen Fuel Cell Module for Vessels and Railroad Vehicles.
- **<u>Russia</u>** Looks To Become Leader In Hydrogen Tech.
- <u>Siemens Energy</u> Wants to Earn Billions with Hydrogen.
- <u>Xiangyang</u>: First Hydrogen Station, Bus Line and the World's First Hydrogen Fuel Dust Suppression Vehicle.

Headline News about the Hydrogen Economy Contd.

- Korea: S-Oil Entering the Hydrogen Fuel Cell Business.
- TECO 2030 (Norway) Launches Stationary Fuel Cell Concept.
- Canada Unveils Hydrogen Strategy to Kick-Start Clean Fuel Industry.
- <u>Air Liquide</u> to Invest Billions in Bet on Hydrogen Boom.
- Japan to Make Hydrogen Major Power Source by 2030.
- Hydrogen Solaris Buses go to Sweden.
- <u>Airbus</u> Reveals Radical Design for Detachable Hydrogen Fuel Cell Wing Pods.
- **<u>Cummins</u>**: Take a Deeper Dive into the Power of Hydrogen Technology.
- The Fuel That Could Transform Shipping BBC Future.
- UK Boosts Hydrogen With New Net-Zero Plan, EVs and Carbon Capture.





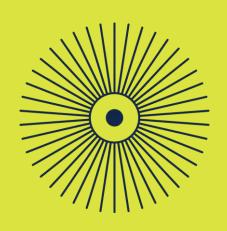
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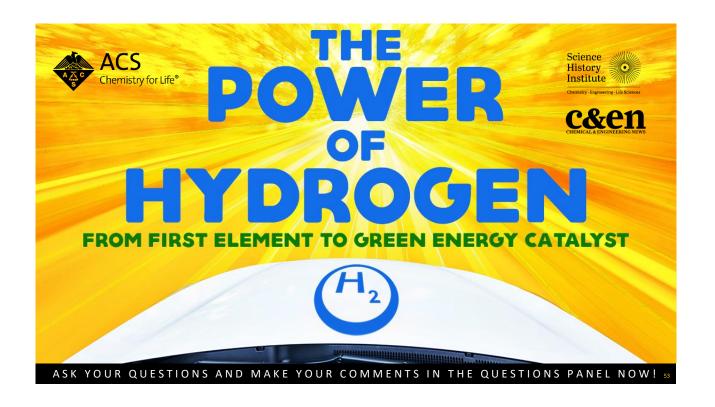
Thank you for your interest and attention!

Materials and data used in this presentation has been drawn from the reports & websites of the following: U.S. DOE, NREL, EIA, IEA, IRENA,, WIKI-SOLAR ORG, AND OTHERS

See you March 11, 2021

Neither Fish Nor Fowl: The Growth of Alternatives to Animal-Derived Foods





Summary

- Access to renewable (solar and wind) electricity has made the cost of production of green and clean Hydrogen by electrolysis competitive with Hydrogen from fossil fuels. With new improvements currently being researched, this cost will be reduced further.
- **Technologies for Hydrogen storage** have established Hydrogen as an energy carrier that offers flexibility and portability.
- High efficiency of power generation by fuel cells, from conveniently stored, cost effective Hydrogen, has offered a zero emission fuel for the transportation sector of the global economy.
- Green and cleanly-produced Hydrogen used as a feedstock for steel, cement, fertilizer, and chemicals, will **help curtail greenhouse gas emissions**.
- Long term energy storage with Hydrogen, provides a solution to **capture the intermittency of power** from wind and solar generators.
- Hydrogen fuel cells provide backup power and grid integration of renewables.

The combined effect of these issues is to establish a clear approach to adopt the Hydrogen Economy, minimize the use of fossil fuels, and stop further degradation by climate change.



Highlights of the most impactful research findings related to COVID-19

· Future opportunities to build on learnings from COVID-19 to accelerate

· Technical considerations of mRNA. lipid nanoparticle and related

velopment of new vaccines and therapeutics

Ohio State University

What You Will Learn:

accines

technologies

Co-produced with: CAS

Moderator: Qionggiong Angela Zhou. CAS



Date: Thursday, February 25, 2021 @ 2-3:30pm ET Speakers: Shane Crotty, La Jolla Institute for Immunology and Vizhou Dong, The Speaker: Brian Lanman, Amgen, Inc. Moderator: Ariamala Gopalsamy, AstraZeneca

What You Will Learn:

· Why identifying a direct inhibitor of KRAS has proven so challenging

Register for Free

- How covalent inhibition helped to turn KRAS G12C into a tractable target.
- What hurdles were overcome in turning initial KRAS G12C binders into potential human therapeutics

Co-produced with: ACS Division of Medicinal Chemistry, American Association of Pharmaceutical Scientists, and ACS Publications



THE GROWTH OF ALTERNATIVES TO ANIMAL-DERIVED FOOD

Date: Thursday, March 11, 2021 @ 1-2pm ET Speakers: Julie Mann. PURIS Holdings. LLC / Joshua March. Artemys Foods / Andrew Ive. Big Idea Venture Moderator: Christopher Gregson, Greenstalk Food Consulting LLC



- What You Will Learn:
- A better understanding of the most significant transformation of the food industry in decades
- · The challenges of formulating plant-based products or using cell cultures to

55

· How it will affect peoples' dietary choices in the future

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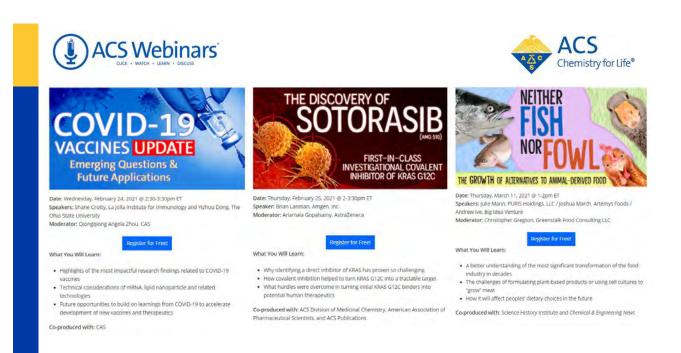




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