

## *Subsurface H<sub>2</sub> Storage in Texas: Opportunities and Challenges*

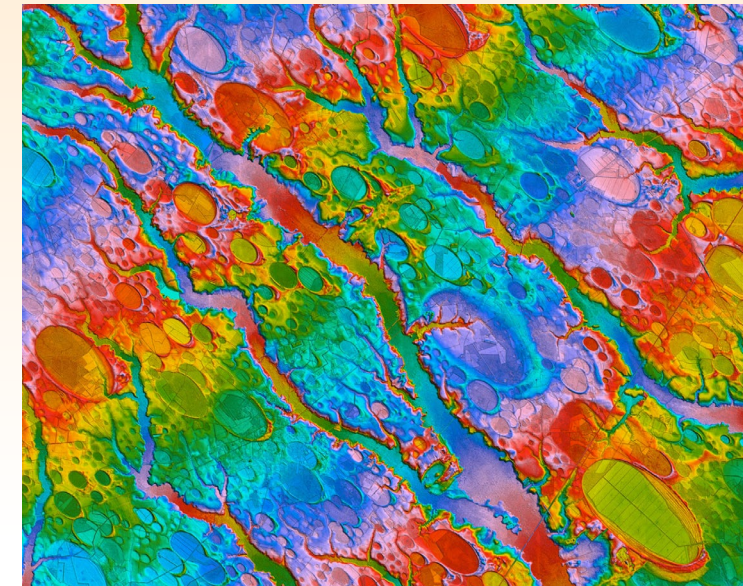
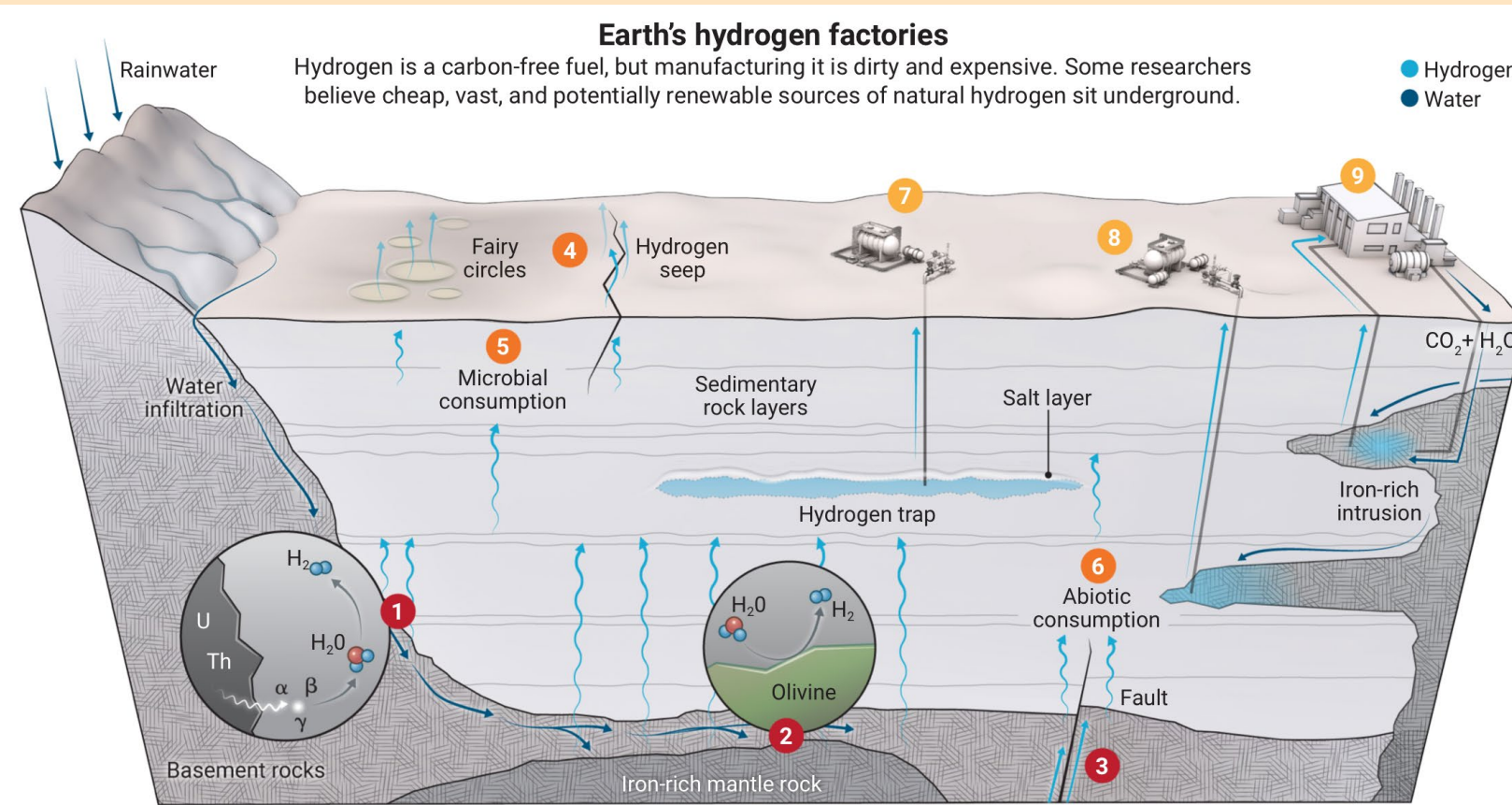
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 @moscardellil



# Natural Hydrogen & Geoengineered Hydrogen



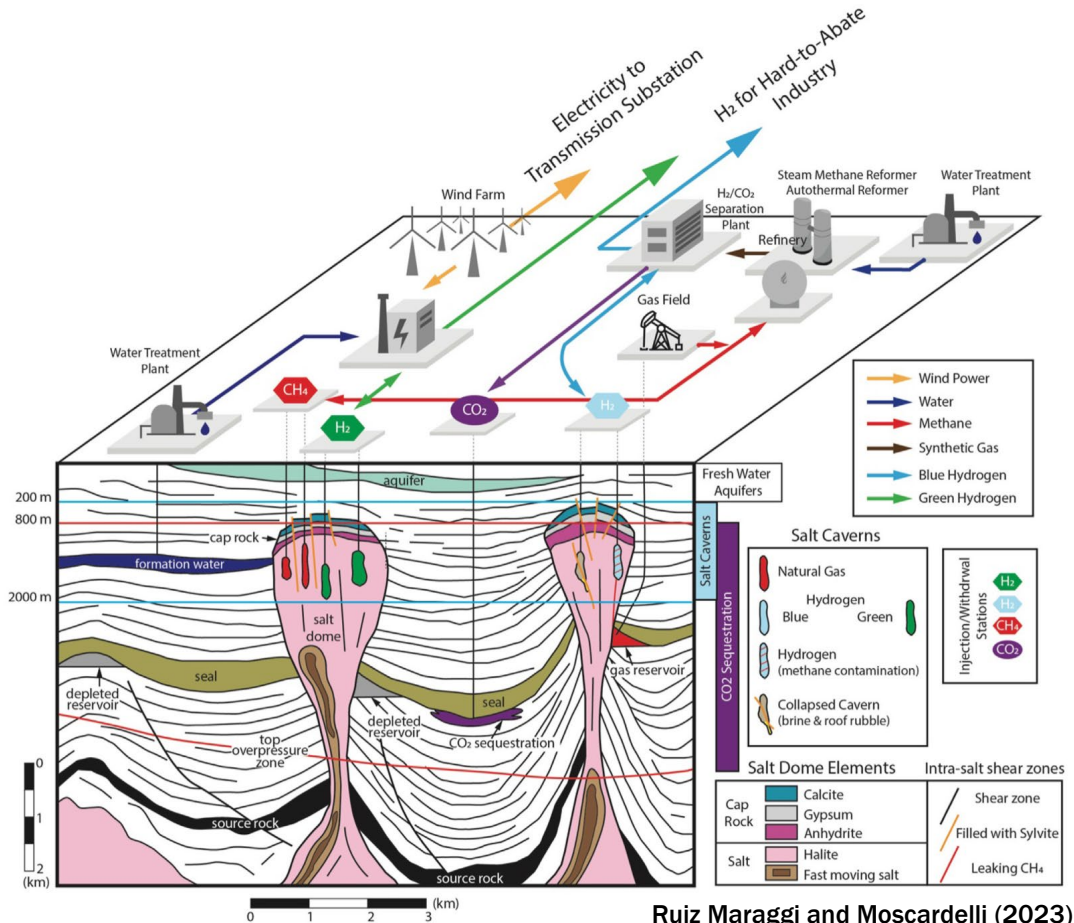
Hand (2023) Science Article

Hydrogen Seepage (?) Coastal North Carolina



# Leveraging Gulf Coast Assets for the Emerging Clean H<sub>2</sub> Economy in TX

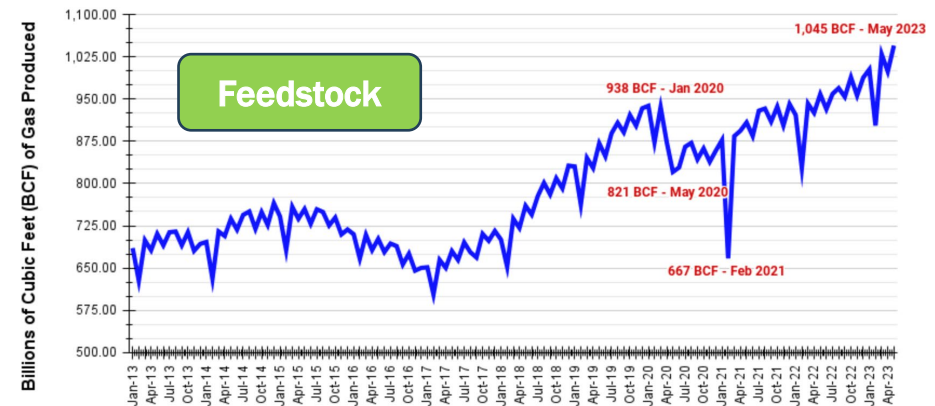
## Hydrogen Value Chain



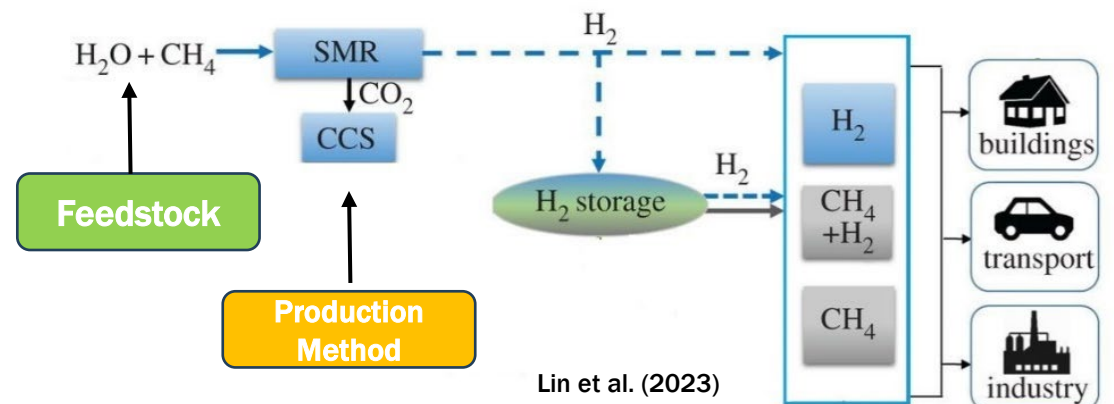
Ruiz Maraggi and Moscardelli (2023)

## Texas Natural Gas Production: 2013 to Present

Source: US Energy Information Administration

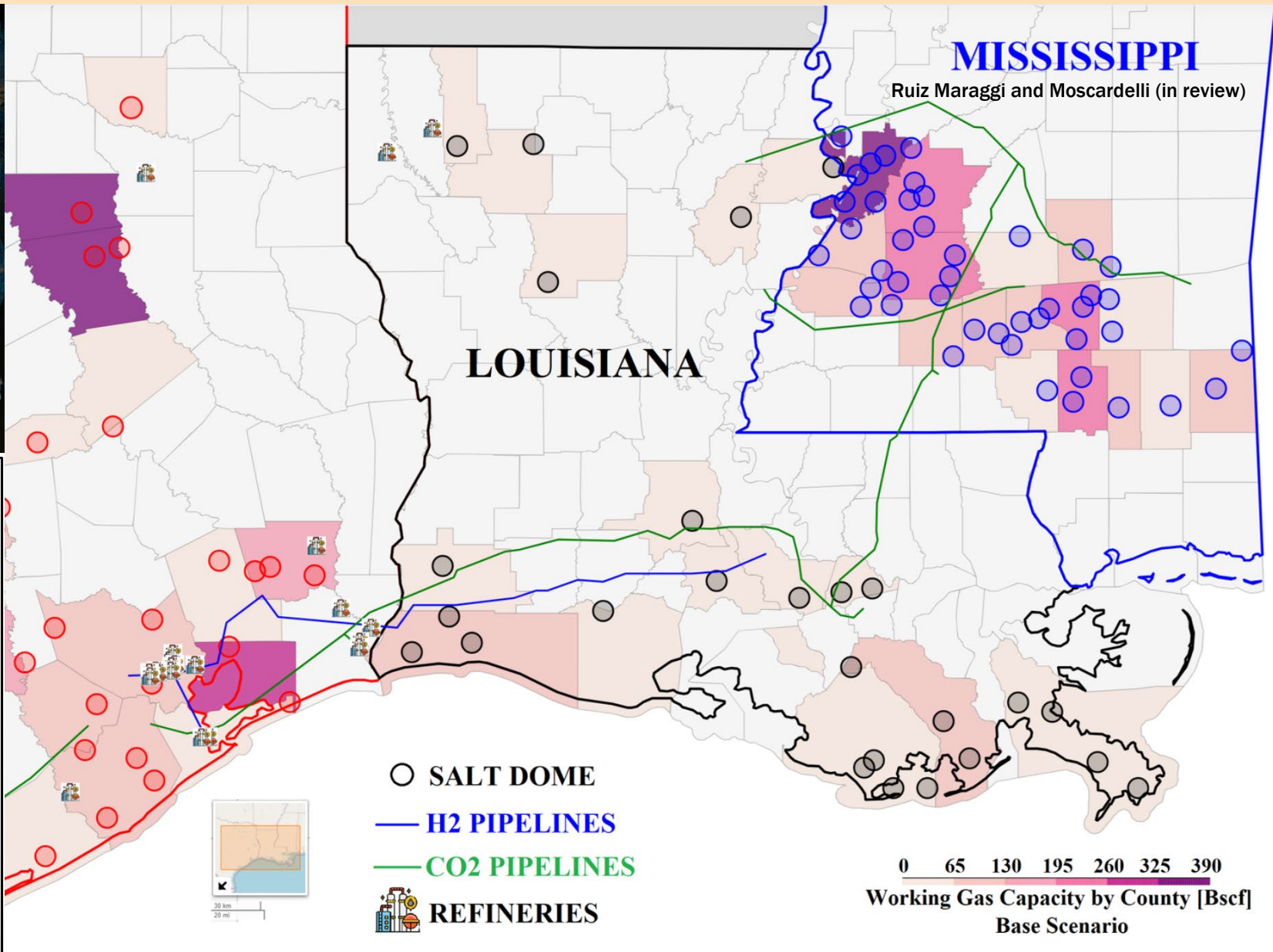
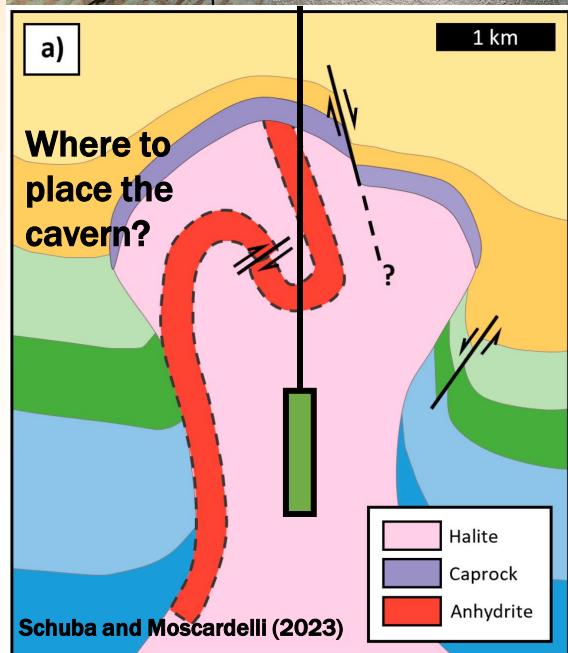
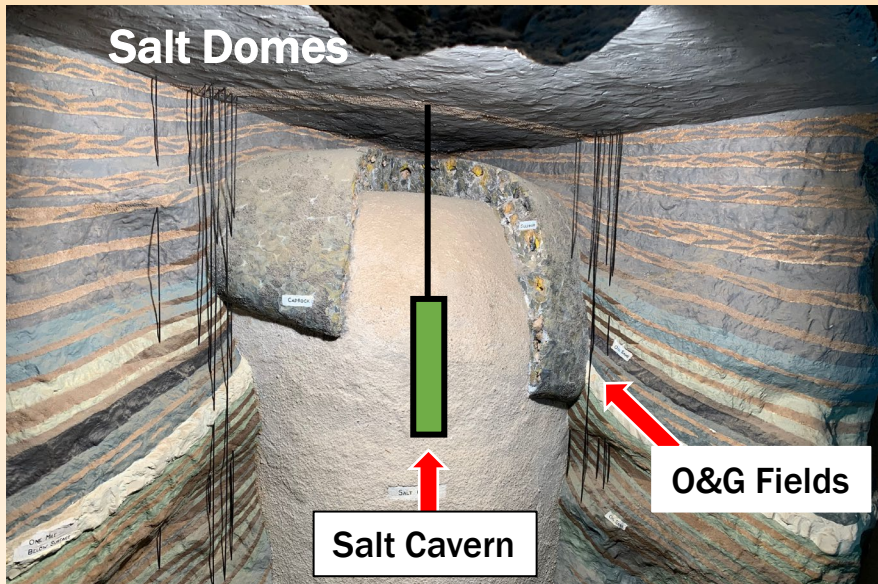


Feedstock



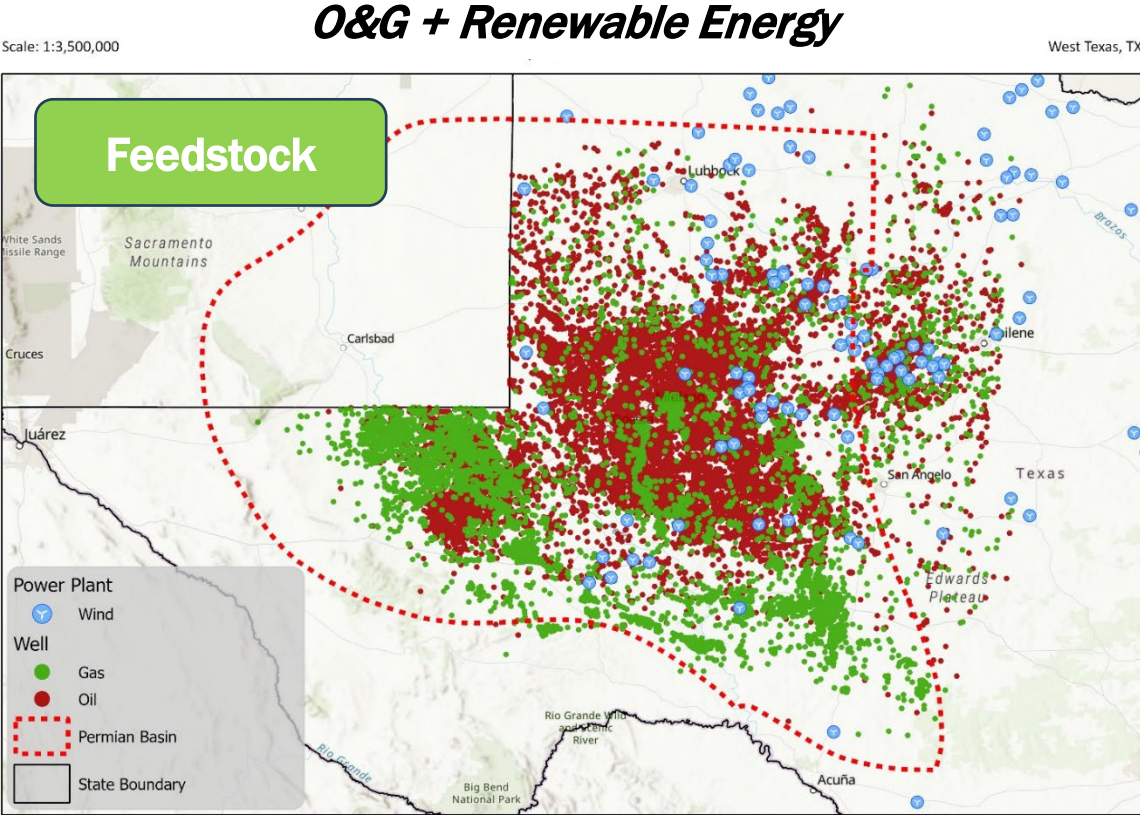
Lin et al. (2023)

# Leveraging Gulf Coast Assets for the Emerging Clean H<sub>2</sub> Economy in TX



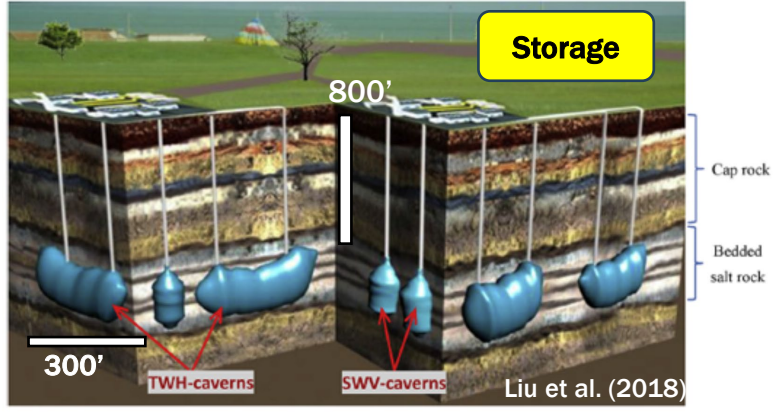
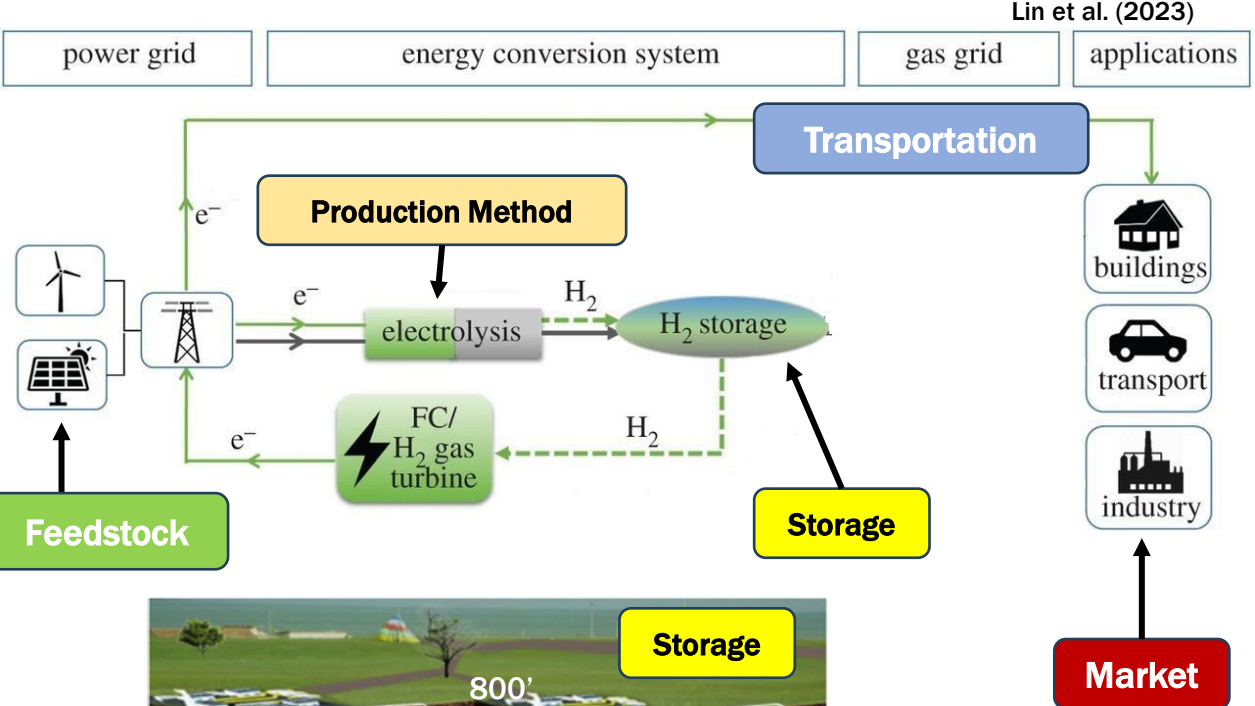


# Leveraging Permian Basin Assets for the Emerging Clean H<sub>2</sub> Economy in TX



### Production Tax Credit

Carbon Intensity (kg CO <sub>2</sub> e per kg H <sub>2</sub> )	Max Hydrogen Production Tax Credit (\$/kg H <sub>2</sub> )
4-2.5	\$0.60
2.5-1.5	\$0.75
1.5-0.45	\$1.00
0.45-0	\$3.00

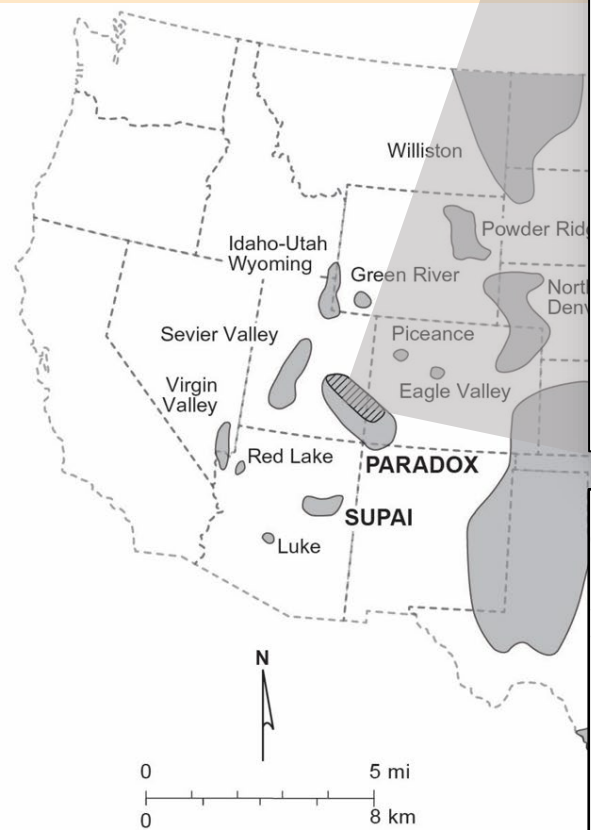


ERCOT  
Heavy Trucking  
Fertilizers  
To Houston ...  
To Corpus ...

The Permian Basin of West Texas has several favorable conditions to develop a hydrogen economy

# Hydrogen Storage

There are geographic limitations to H<sub>2</sub> storage in salt caverns



## World's largest underground hydrogen storage project

Mitsubishi Power Americas and Magnum Development are set to begin construction on a 300 GWh underground storage facility in the US state of Utah. It will consist of two caverns with capacities of 150 GWh, to store hydrogen generated by an adjacent 840 MW hydrogen-capable gas turbine combined cycle power plant.

AUGUST 4, 2022 EMILIANO BELLINI

ENERGY STORAGE HIGHLIGHTS HYDROGEN TECHNOLOGY AND R&D UTILITY SCALE STORAGE UNITED STATES



The project will use Utah's unique geological salt domes to store green hydrogen in two massive salt caverns.

Image: Mitsubishi Power

Domal salt formations

# Advantages and Disadvantages

TABLE 20.2 Metrics of Hydrogen Caverns in the United States and the United Kingdom [10]

	Teesside (UK)	Clemens Dome, Texas (USA)	Moss Bluff, Texas (USA)	Spindletop, Texas (USA)
Salt formation	Bedded salt	Salt dome	Salt dome	Salt dome
Operator	Sabir Petrochem.	Chevron Phillips Chemical Comp.	Praxair	Air Liquide
Commissioned	1972	1986	2007	information not available
Geometrical volume/m <sup>3</sup>	210 000	580 000	566 000	906 000
Mean cavern depth/m	365	1 000	1 200	1 340
Pressure range/10 <sup>5</sup> Pa (bar)	45	70–137	55–152	68–202
Net energy stored/GW h	27	81	123	274
Amount of H <sub>2</sub> /t	810	2 400	3 690	8 230
Net volume/m <sup>3</sup> (std)	9.12 × 10 <sup>6</sup>	27.3 × 10 <sup>6</sup>	41.5 × 10 <sup>6</sup>	92.6 × 10 <sup>6</sup>

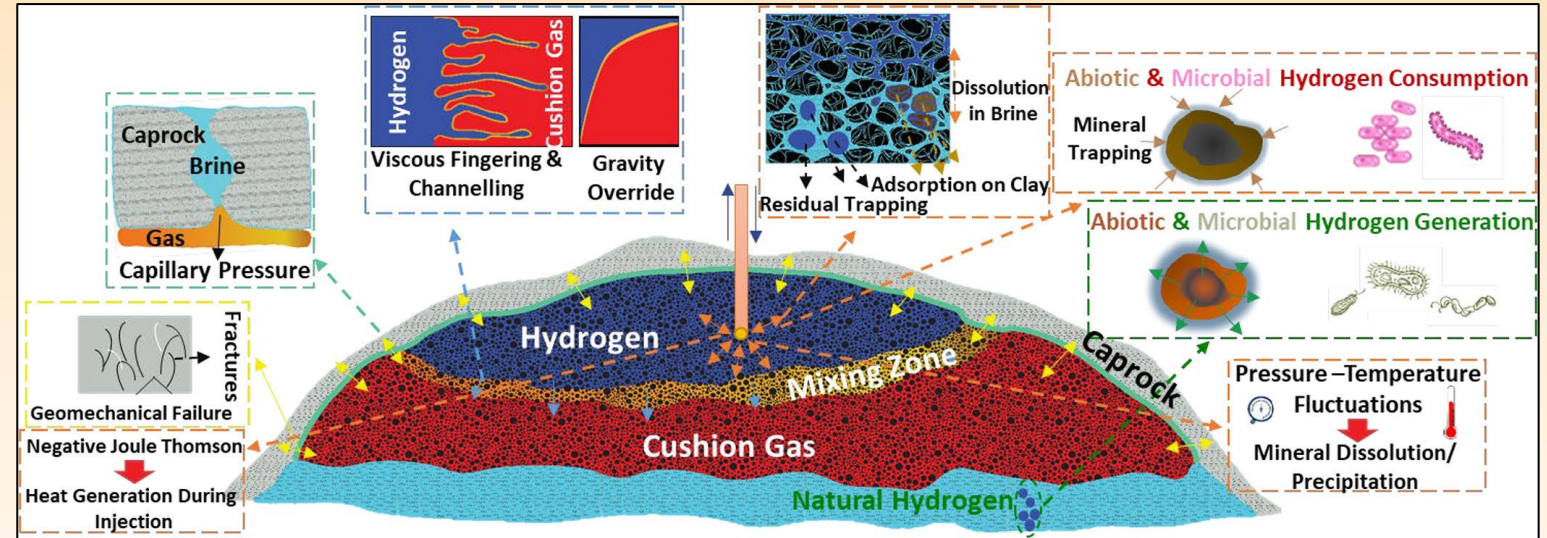
Lin et al. (2023)



# Porous Media Offers the Best Option for H<sub>2</sub> Storage

In terms of geography and storage volume

However ...



Hassanpouryouzband et al. (2021)

*There are many factors that make H<sub>2</sub> storage in porous media more challenging but in the longer term this will likely be the best option in areas where salt formations are absent.*

Ren (2021)

# We need geoscientists and engineers!

