Producing Hydrogen from Natural Gas

This is environment friendly process for producing hydrogen from natural gas that can be used as green fuel or additive in industrial chemical processes.

KAUST scientists have discovered new type of catalyst/s capable of producing hydrogen from natural gas. The initial data and performance and efficiency of the catalyst shows its ability to be used in industrially viable process. Another advantage of the catalyst is its ability to eliminate emission of CO$_2$ as a by-product and directly form hydrogen and carbon, where the latter can be a commercially valuable by-product. Furthermore, the current technology consumes less energy as there is no need for using steam. Additional advantages are related to the high selectivity of the catalytic process that ensures high quality hydrogen products at highly controllable environments. The catalyst can work and be tailored for in-situ production of hydrogen or as an ad-hoc capability, and is therefore suitable for various applications where hydrogen can be used as clean fuel. Another feature is the flexibility of the technology to produce either ethane or hydrogen as a mixture or as separate products. This technology represents a major and strategic step towards advancing clean energy economy based on hydrogen.

Benefits

- **Adaptable:** Can be easily optimized to produce hydrogen or ethane and carbon
- **Environmentally friendly:** No CO$_2$ emission
- **Cheap:** Relies on natural gas, which is more readily available than oil or coal
- **Valuable by-products:** Can produce ethane to create ethylene and produces carbon that can be used as an additive
- **High Selectivity:** Uses patented catalyst for highest conversion, fast reaction times and low temperatures
Technology Details

Our scientists have discovered new catalyst platform that is capable of producing hydrogen from natural gas. Most of the studies so far have been focusing on producing hydrogen through water splitting reaction assisted by photocatalysis. One of the challenges of water splitting is the efficiency of producing hydrogen that has been resulting in making hydrogen production very expensive. In this technology, a cost effective catalyst has been developed capable of producing hydrogen from the cheap natural gas. Therefore, making the process and cost of producing hydrogen very cost effective. In addition, the current technology can be optimized so as to produce other products from natural gas such as ethylene and carbon nanotubes as valuable by-products.

How it Works

Catalysts are designed by grafting metal nanoparticles on a stable support. The natural gas is introduced through the catalyst under specific temperature and flow rate conditions. As a result, the hydrogen is produced efficiently and in parallel carbon nanotubes are formed as a by-product. Temperature and flow rate can be further controlled to produce ethane rather than hydrogen; hence the process can be adaptable to produce other valuable chemicals.

Why It is Better

Natural gas is one of the most abundant energy resources beside it is cheap. Yet its use as an energy resource has always been hampered by its environmental impact producing CO$_2$ as a by-product. This technology is an effort of using this cheap natural gas as a source of producing hydrogen as a clean energy fuel. The challenges associated with producing and using hydrogen has always been lack of efficiency as well as safety. For instance, producing hydrogen from water splitting has been challenged by both cost and efficiency of the hydrogen produced. In this technology the catalytic process uses an efficient catalysts capable of converting natural gas to high amounts of hydrogen. Furthermore, it is environmentally sound process as it eliminates production of CO$_2$.

IP Protection

KAUST has several patent applications for this technology.