

*PLENARY SESSION*

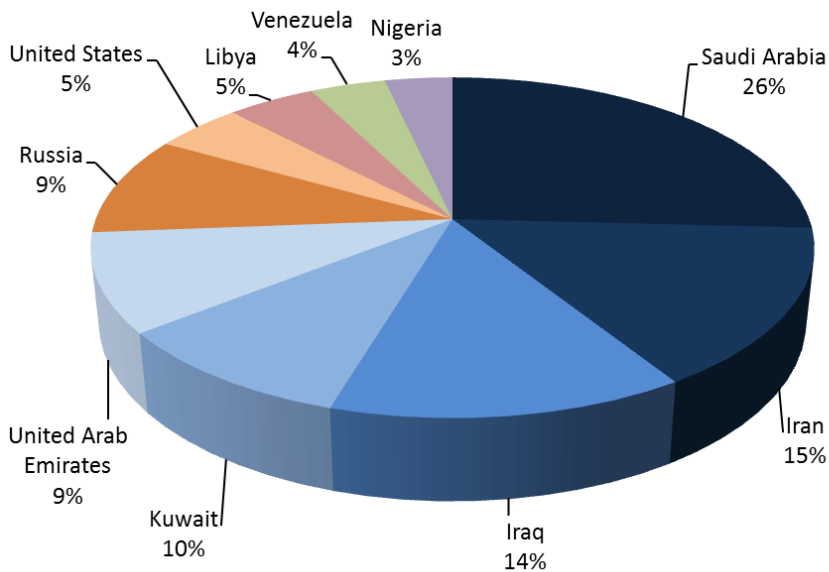
***Sustainable mobility challenges for the  
transition targets:  
The role of hydrogen and fuel cell vehicles***

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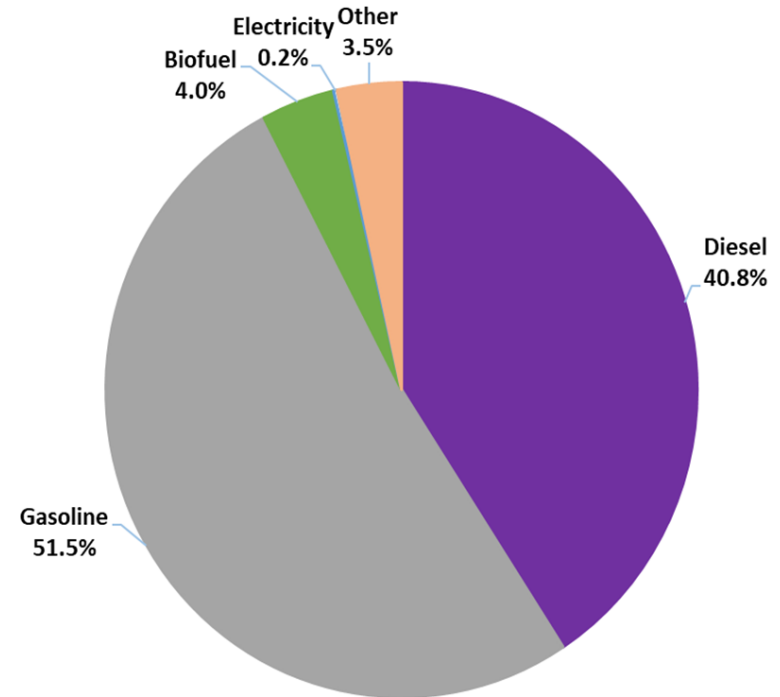
**6TH AIEE ENERGY SYMPOSIUM  
VIRTUAL CONFERENCE 15 December, 2021**

- ✓ Introduction
- ✓ Historical developments
- ✓ Economic and environmental assessment
- ✓ Green hydrogen as an energy storage option
- ✓ Conclusion

- oil products
- least-diversified
- energy import dependency



Countries with largest conventional oil reserves



Global energy consumption in road transport

- Hydrogen is the simplest, lightest and most abundant element in the universe
- high energy density
- less flammable than gasoline
- non-toxic
- hydrogen combustion produces only water
- secondary energy carrier .... It can be produced from different energy sources

# Major historical steps and milestones in the development of hydrogen and FCV



**1959:** The first fuel cell vehicle – farm tractor powered by an alkaline fuel cell



**1966:** General Motors used fuel cell technology in production of the Electrovan



**1993:** The first PEMFC car



**2011:** > 100 fuel cell buses worldwide



**2008:** Commercialization begins (FCX Clarity – first FCV commercially available)



**2013:** > 4000 fuel cell forklifts worldwide



**2015:** First hydrogen fuel cell powered tramcar

**2021:** The global FCV stock >31000

**1958:** The first PEM fuel cell

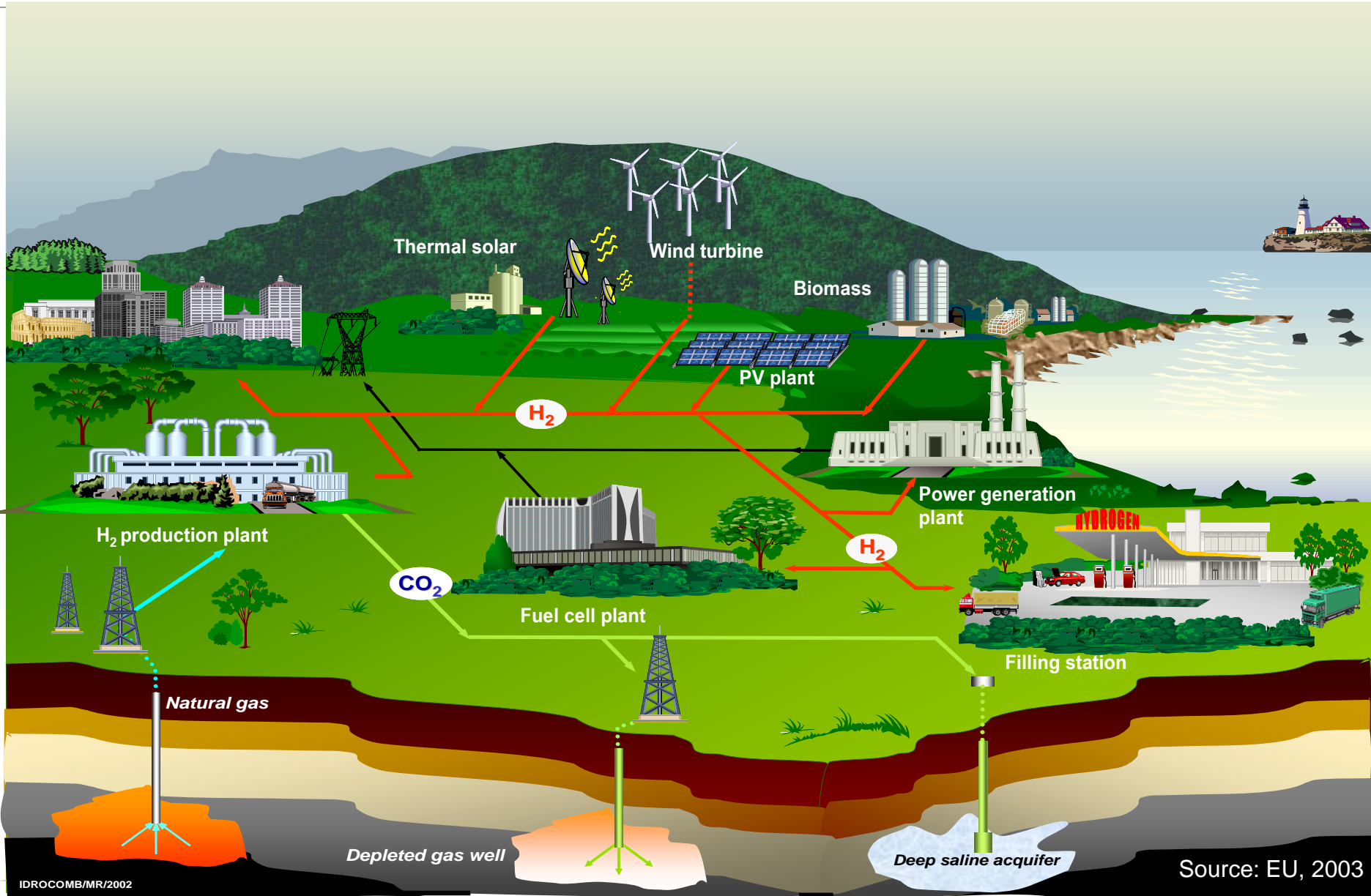
**1838:** Discovered fuel cell effect

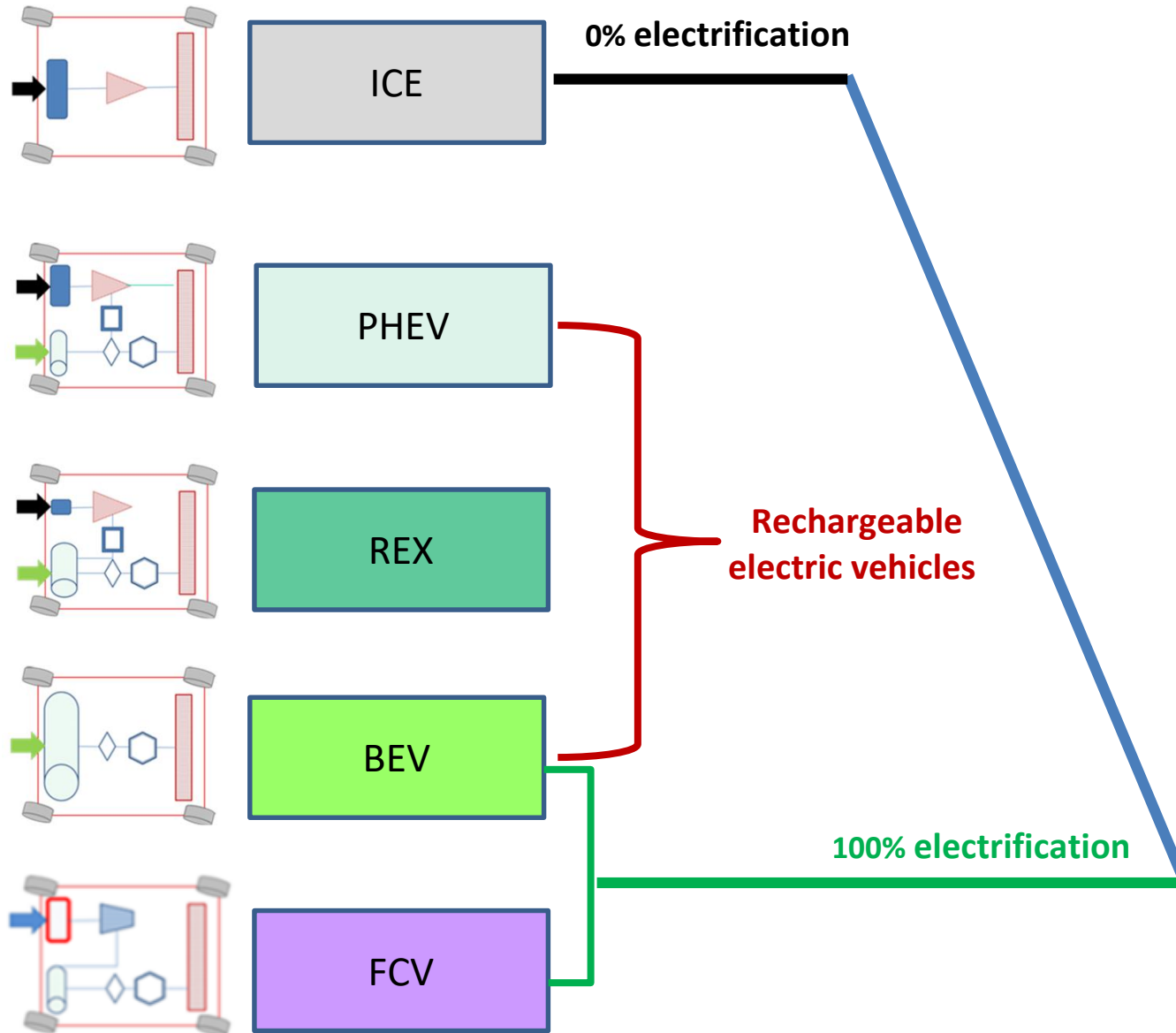
**1766:** Hydrogen was first identified as a distinct element

**1874:** Vision of hydrogen economy

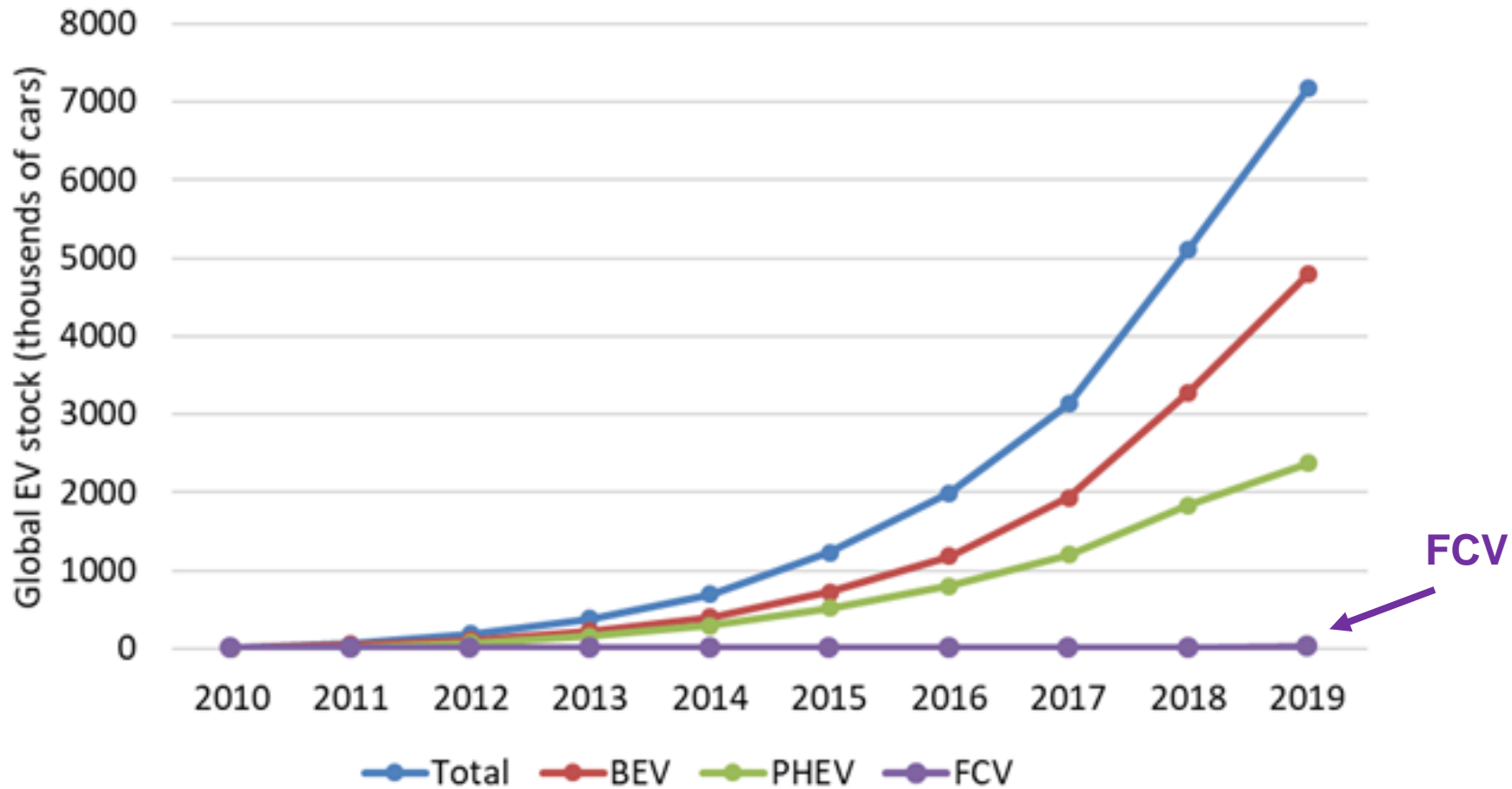


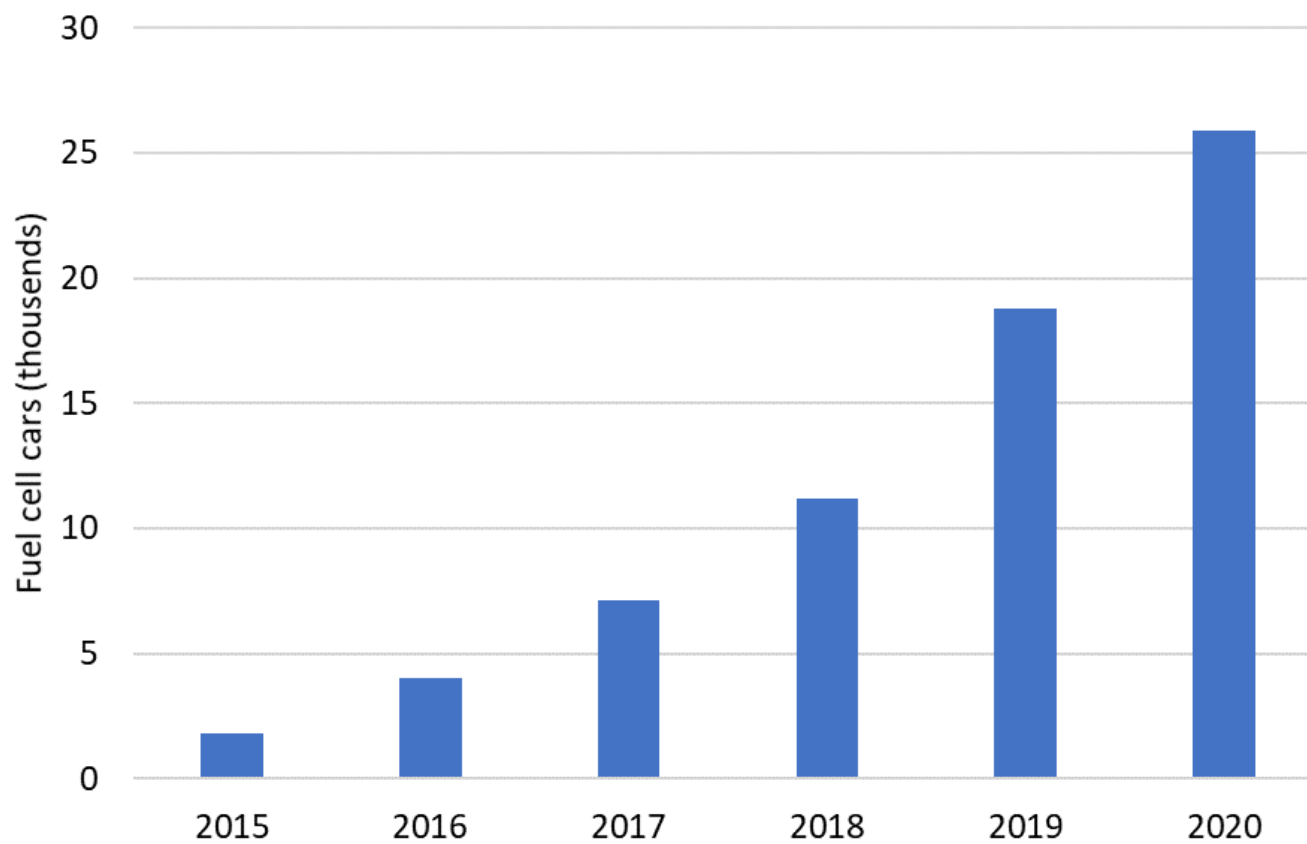
# Hydrogen vision

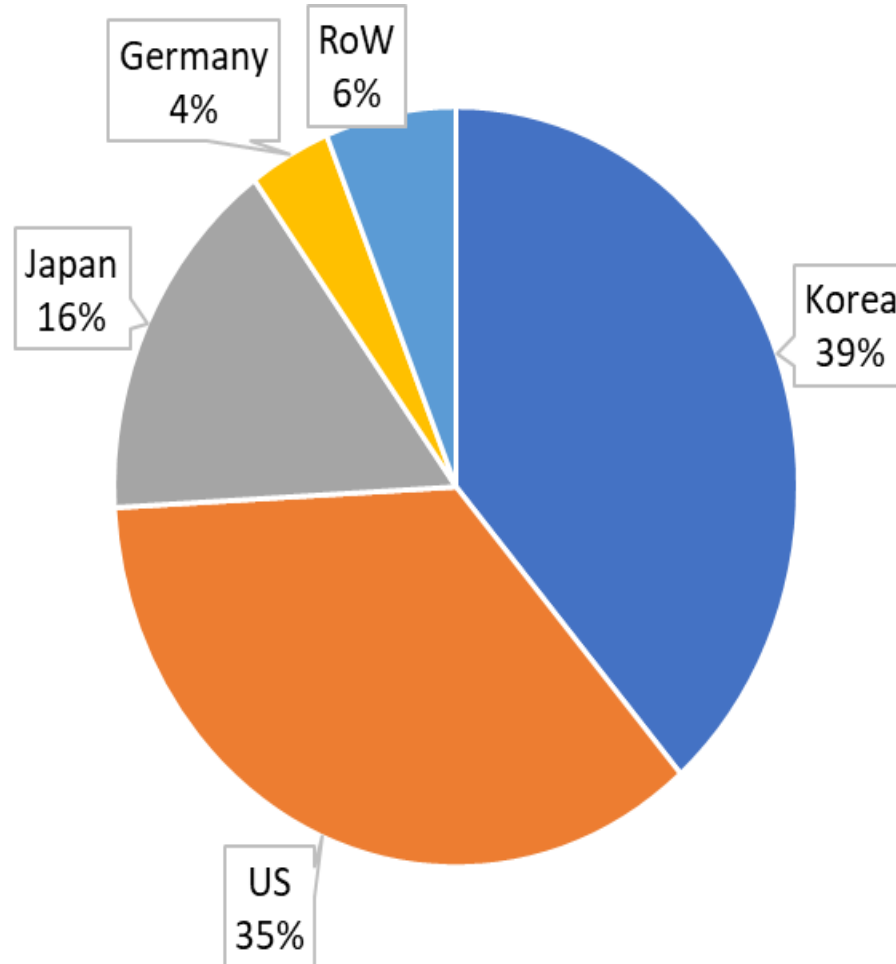




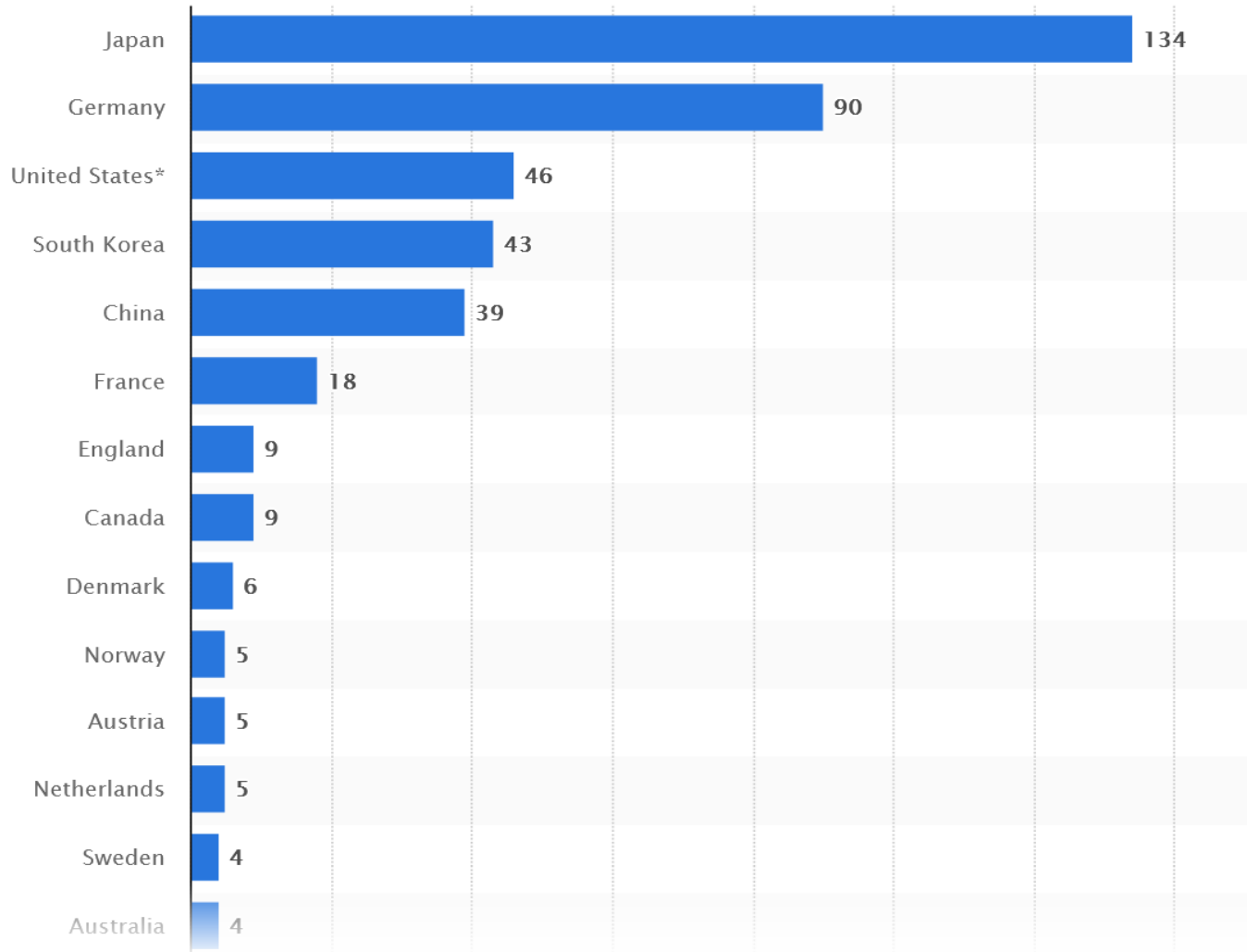
# The global stock of electric vehicles, 2010-2019





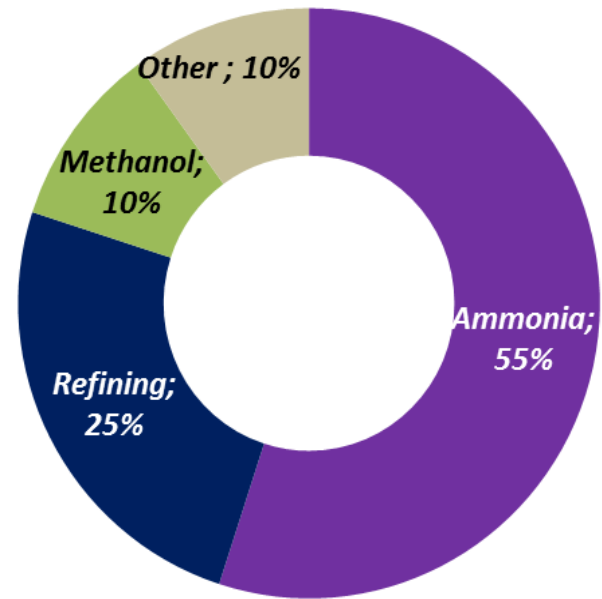
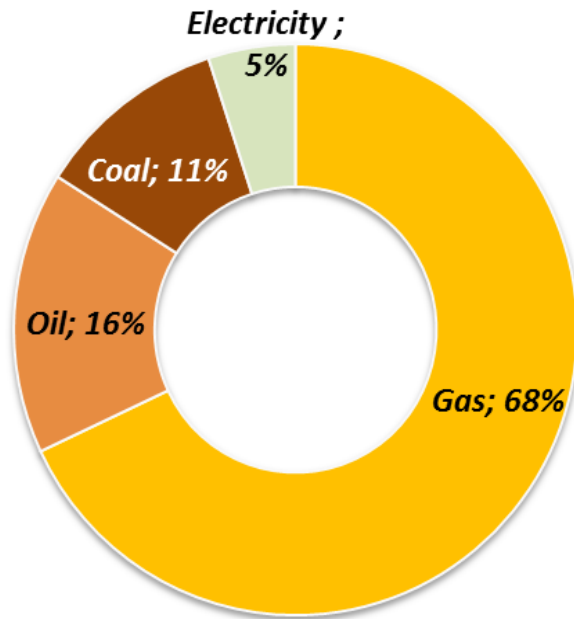


# Refuelling stations

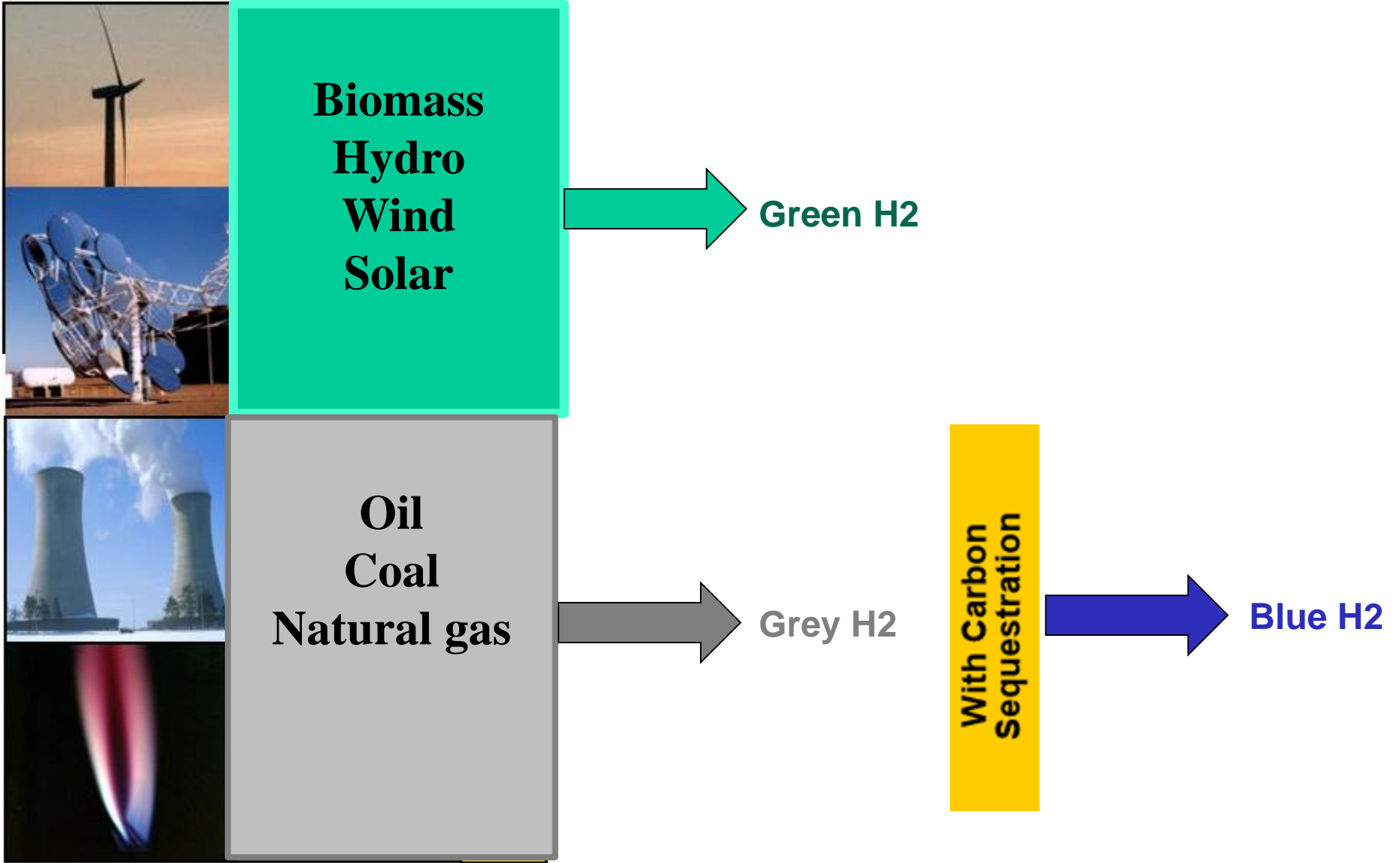


STATISTA, 2021

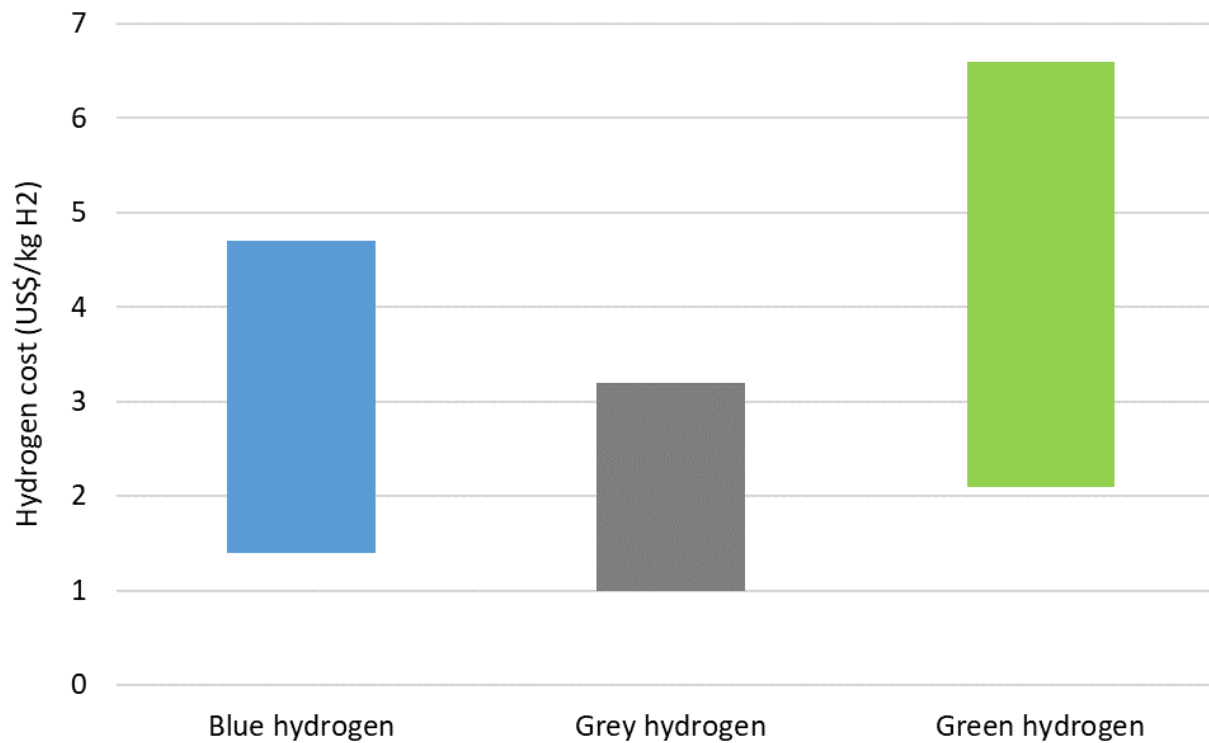
Number of hydrogen fueling stations for road vehicles worldwide as of 2021, by country

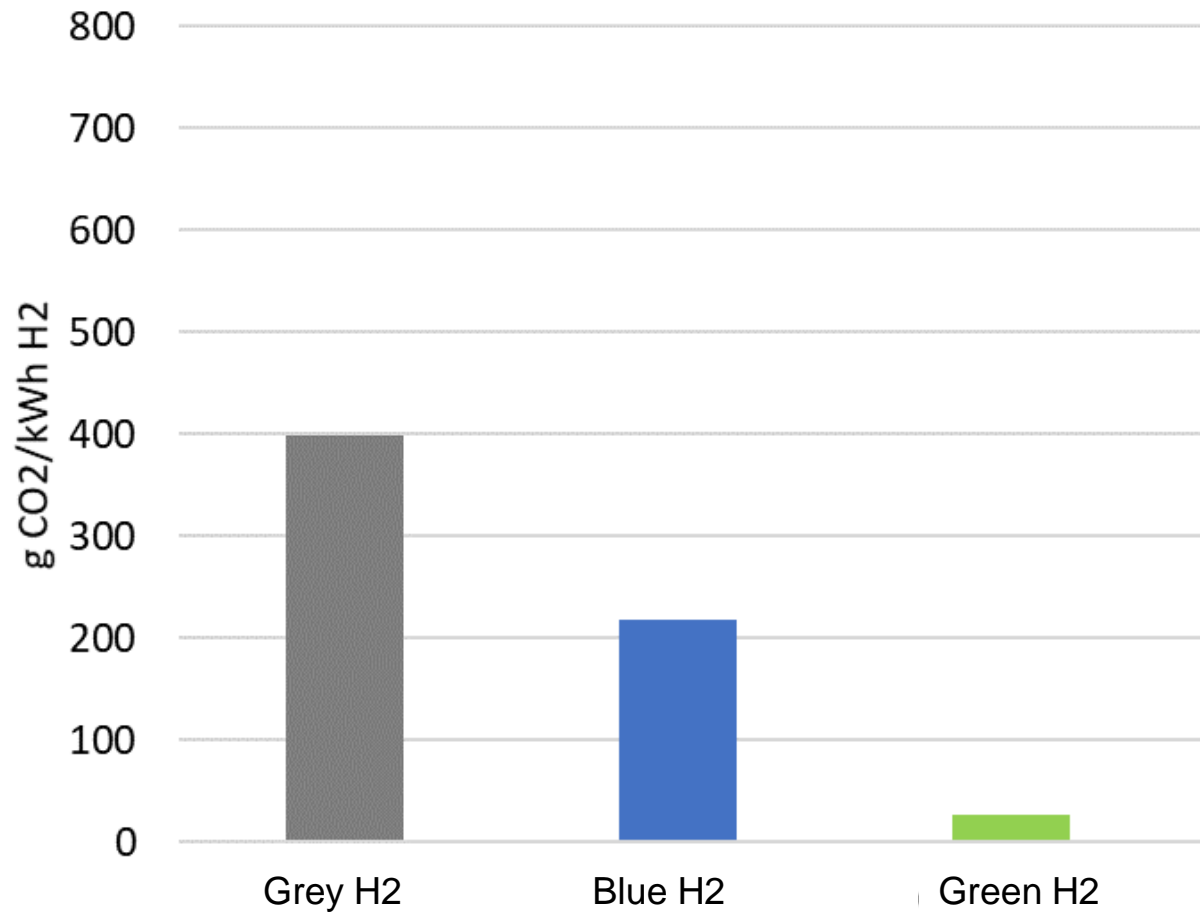


# Colors of hydrogen



# Cost of hydrogen production for different production pathways





The costs per km driven  $C_{km}$  are calculated as:

$$C_{km} = \frac{IC \cdot \alpha}{skm} + P_f \cdot FI + \frac{C_{O\&M}}{skm} \quad [\text{€/100 km driven}]$$

IC.....investment costs [€/car]

$\alpha$ .....capital recovery factor

skm.....specific km driven per car per year [km/(car.yr)]

$P_f$ .....fuel price incl. taxes [€/litre]

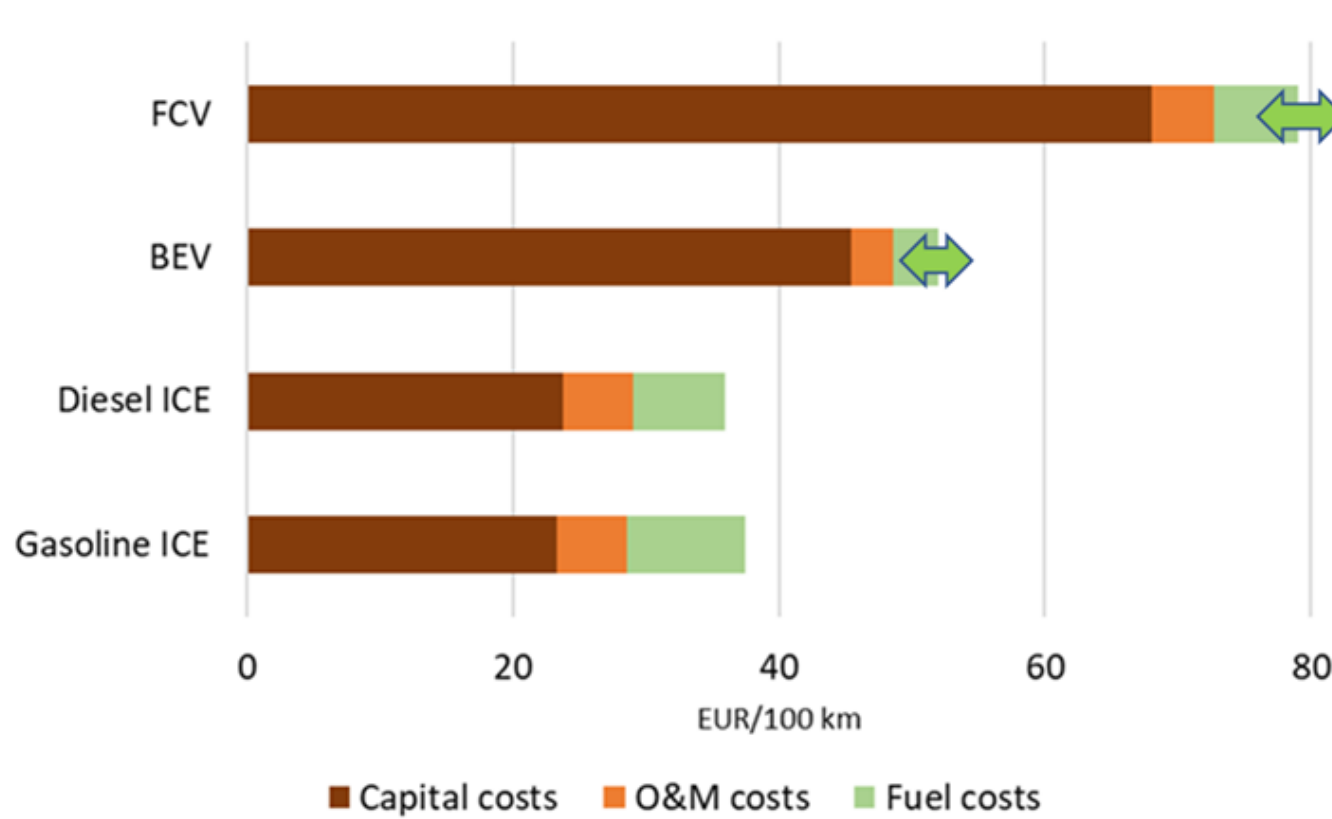
$C_{O\&M}$ ...operating and maintenance costs

FI.....fuel/energy intensity [litre/100 km; kWh/100 km]

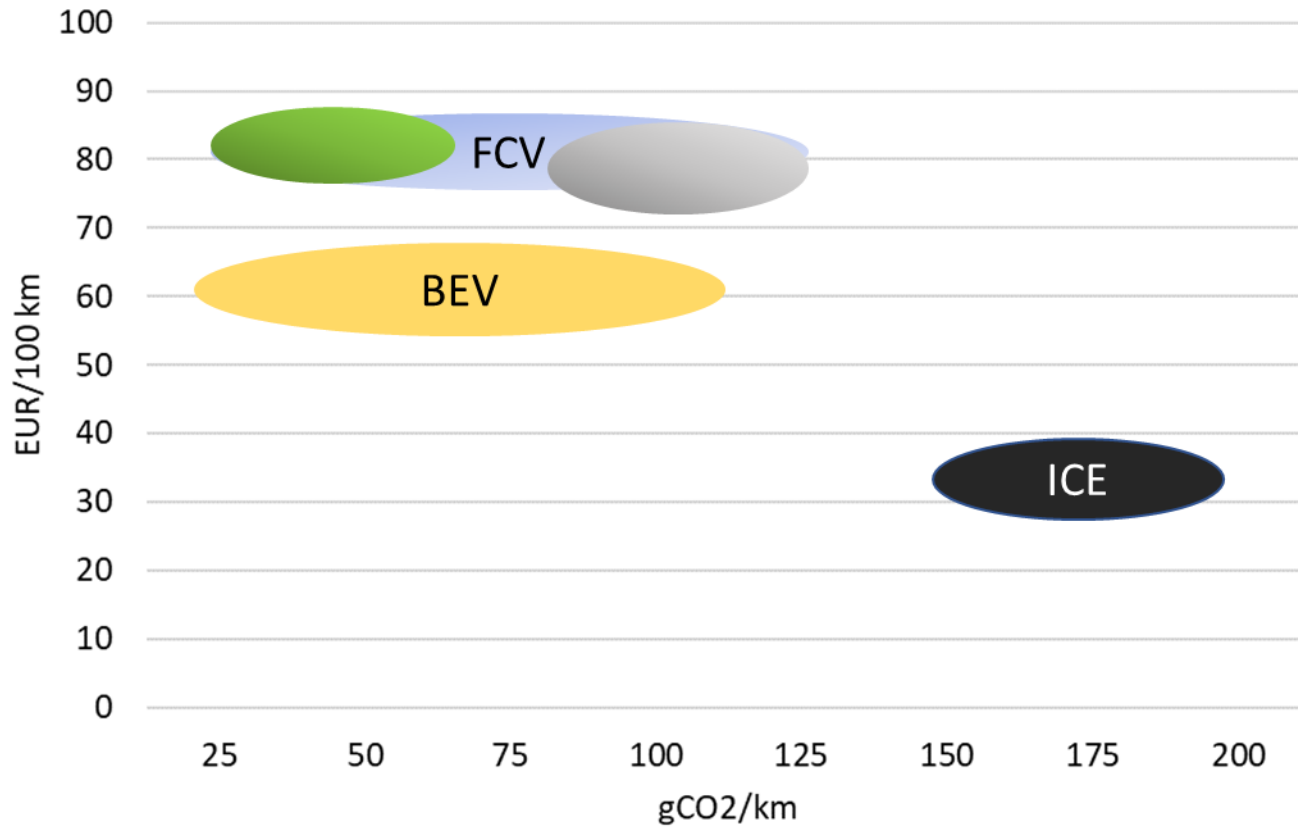
A capital recovery factor ( $\alpha$ ) is the ratio of a constant annuity to the present value of receiving that annuity for a given length of time. Using an interest rate ( $z$ ), the capital recovery factor is:

$$\alpha = \frac{z(1+z)^n}{(1+z)^n - 1}$$

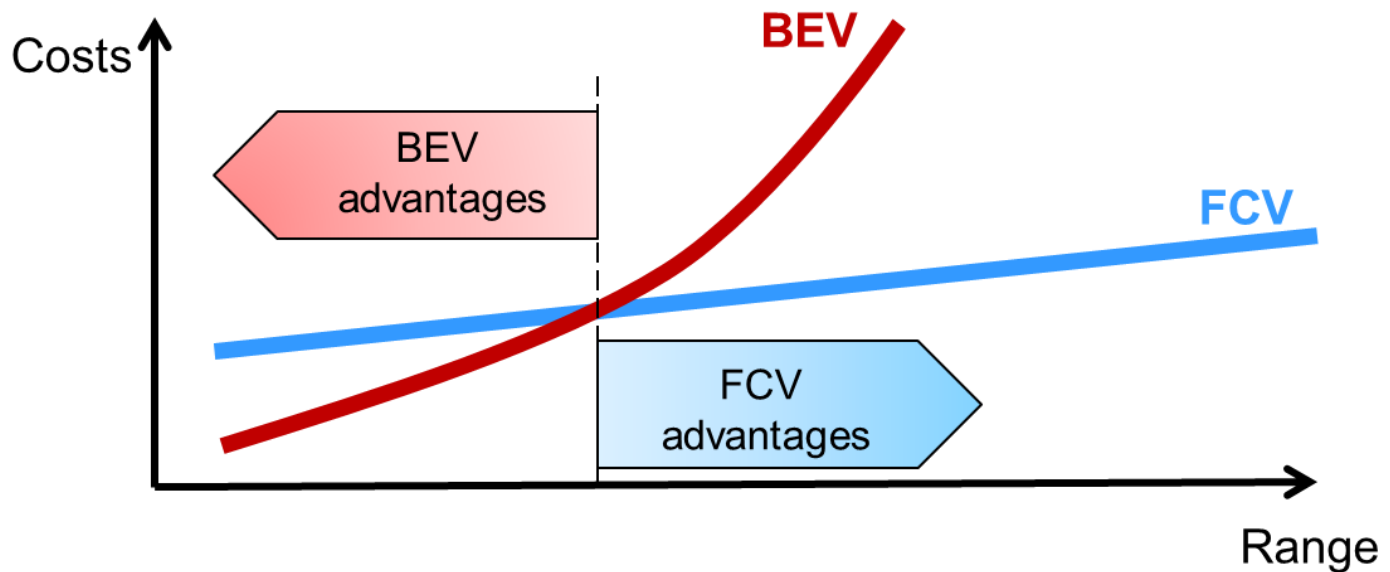
n.....the number of annuities received.

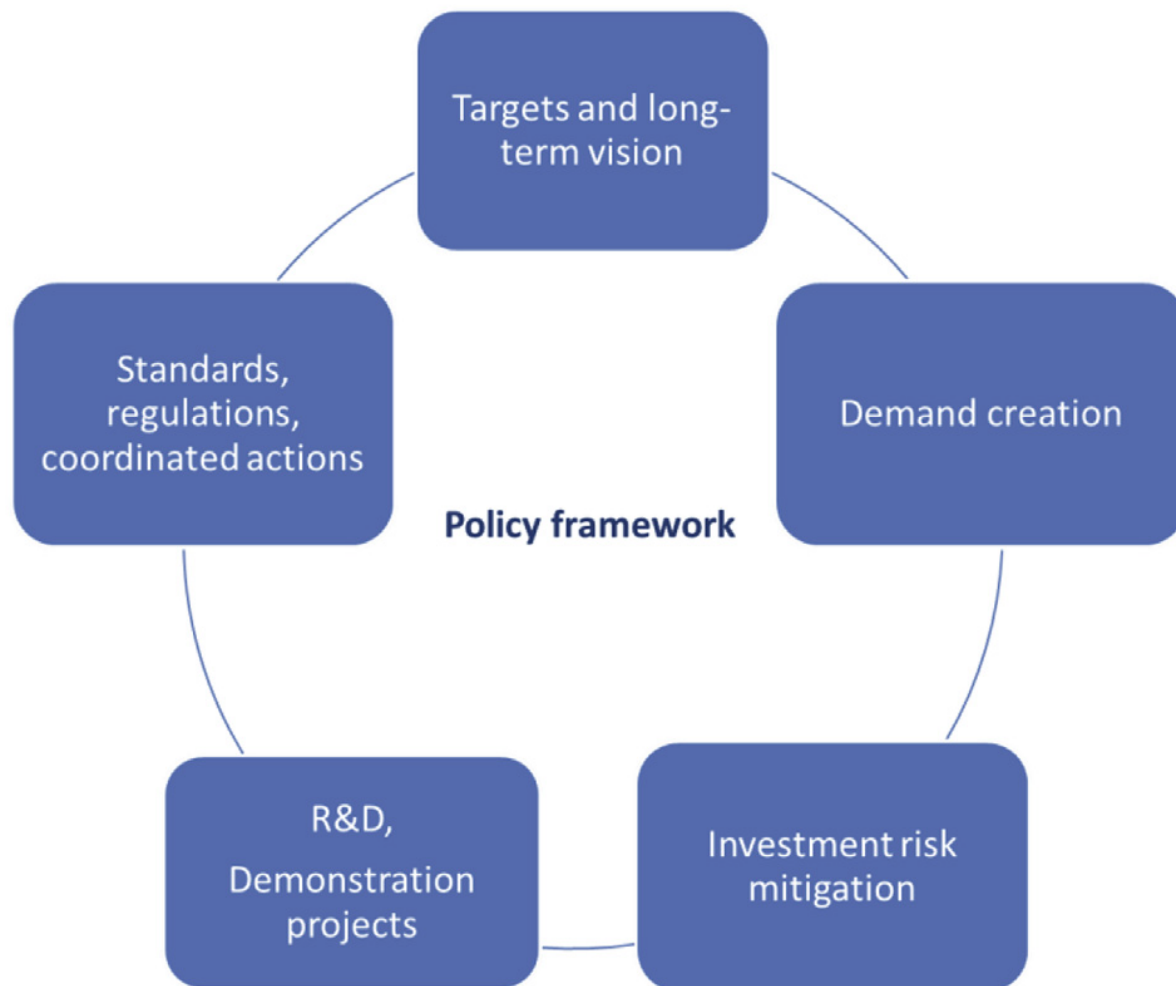


# Mobility costs vs emissions per km driven



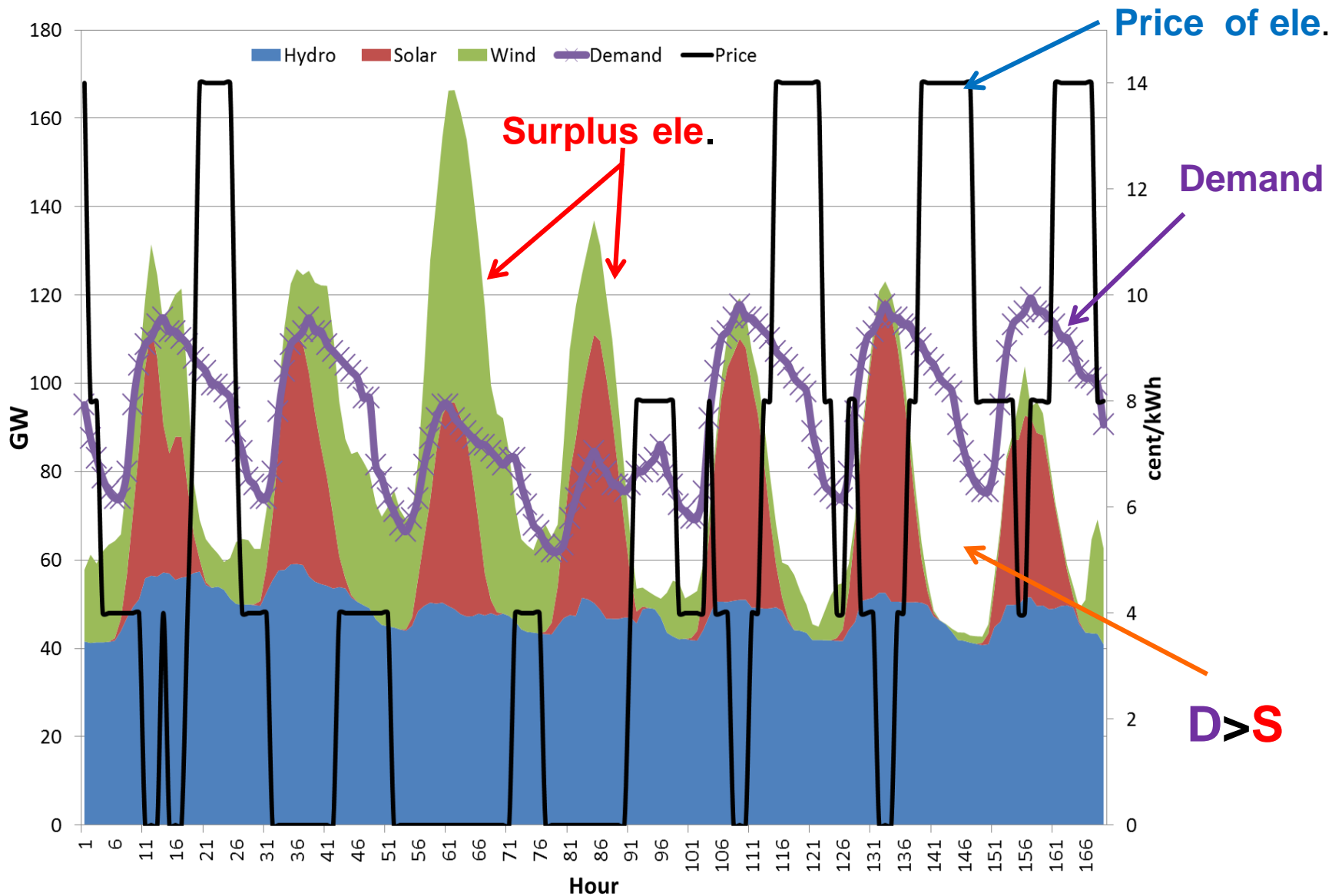
- Costs
- Infrastructure
- Fuel efficiency
- Refuelling time
- Driving range
- Weight of energy storage
- Environmental benefits

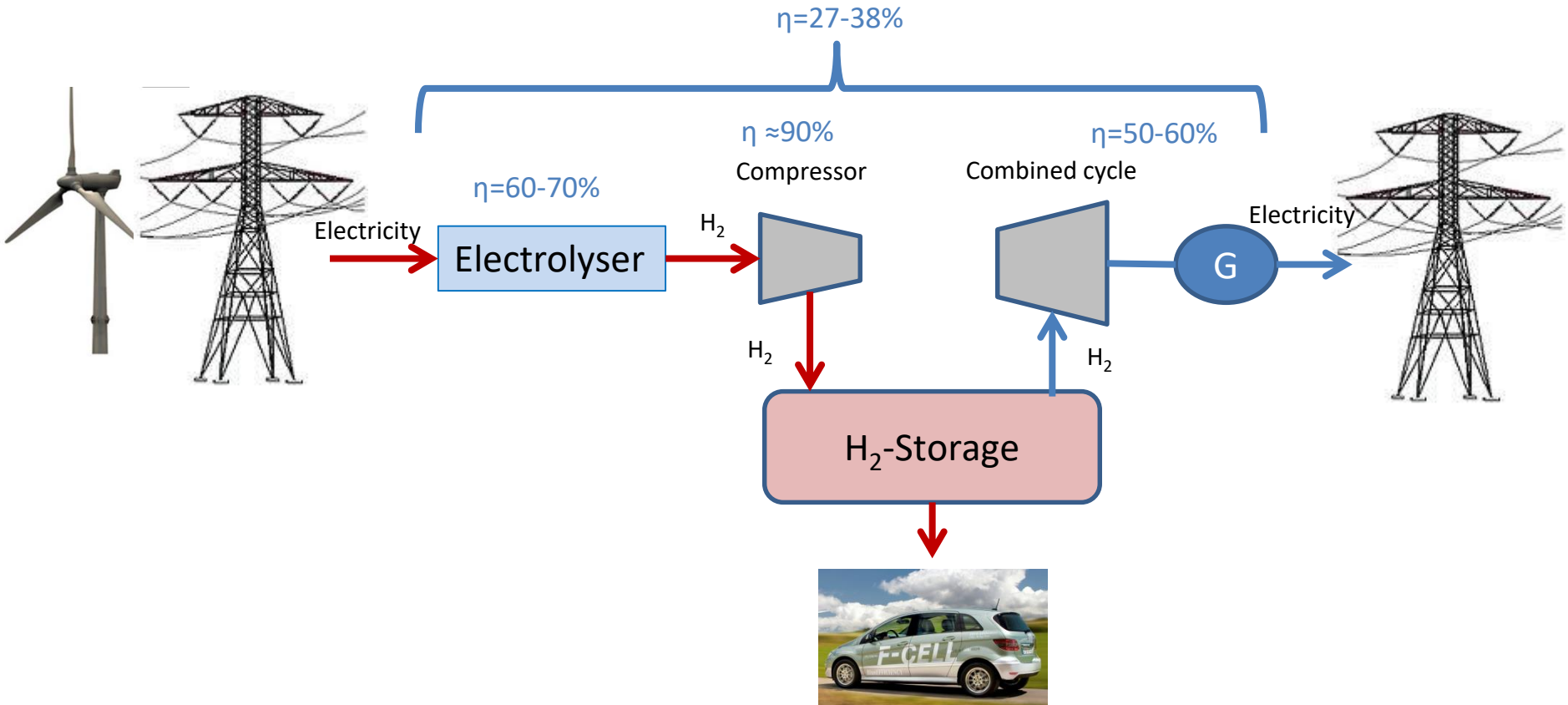




- ✓ increase the use of renewable energy sources
  - sufficient and secure energy supply
  - reduction of energy-related greenhouse gas emissions
  
- ❖ how to cope with excess electricity from RES

# Integrating large shares of renewable electricity





Energy supply chains: Storage and/or use of RES for mobility

- ✓ ...decarbonisation of the transport sector
- ✓ ...integration of renewables
- ✓ ...enhance energy security
- ✓ ...major challenge – cost and infrastructure
- ✓ ...policy framework
- ✓ ...full environmental benefit – green hydrogen

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