

Hydrogen and Fuel Cells for Zero-Emission Power Trains

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Fraunhofer Institute for Solar Energy Systems ISE
ADAC Symposium 2023, Freiburg
www.h2-ise.com
www.ise.fraunhofer.com

Hydrogen Enables Our Energy Transition

1. Fraunhofer ISE
2. German Energy Transformation
3. Global Role of Hydrogen
4. Fuel Cell Mobility





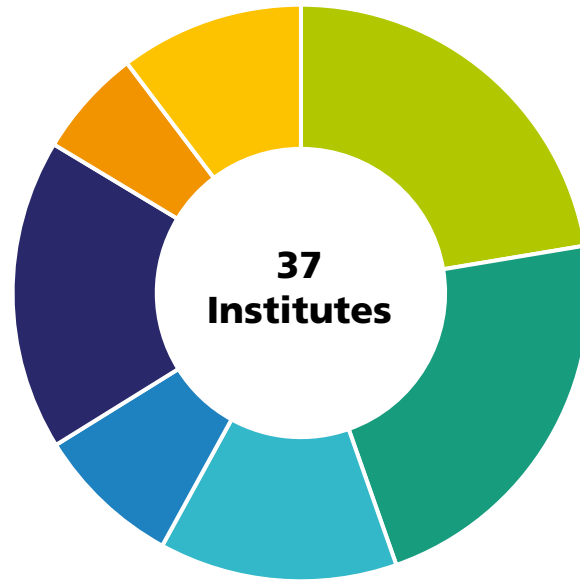
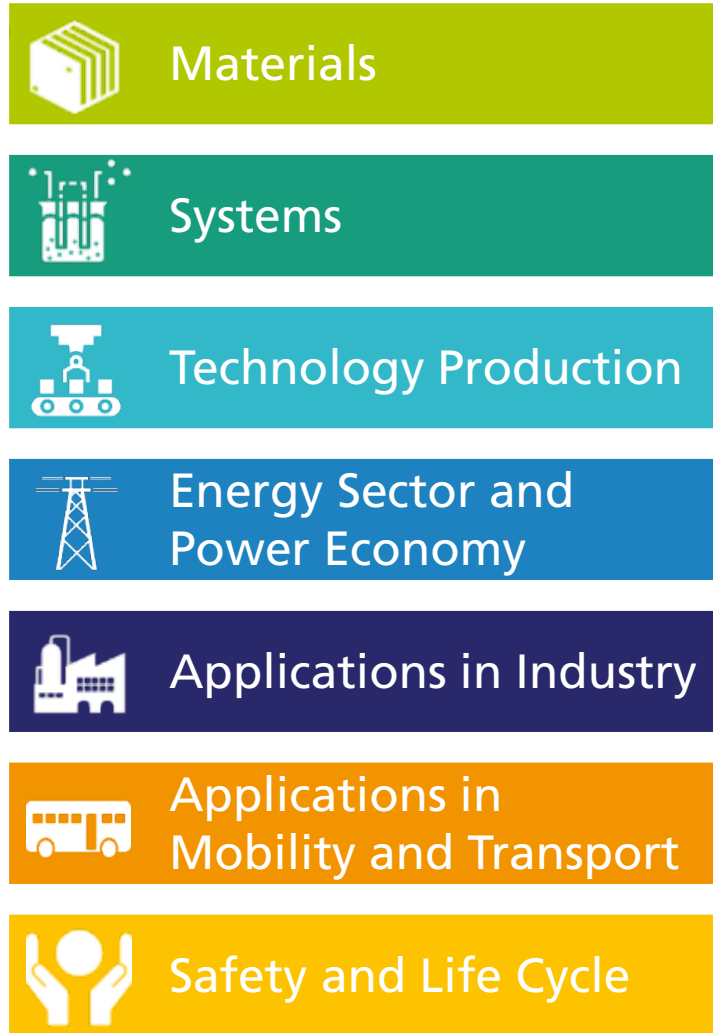
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01



Fraunhofer ISE

The Fraunhofer Hydrogen Network



■ **Management:**
 Prof. Christopher Hebling (ISE),
 Prof. Mario Ragwitz (IEG)



Status: October 2020

Fraunhofer ISE

Budget 2021 (118,1 M€ with investments)

Photovoltaics

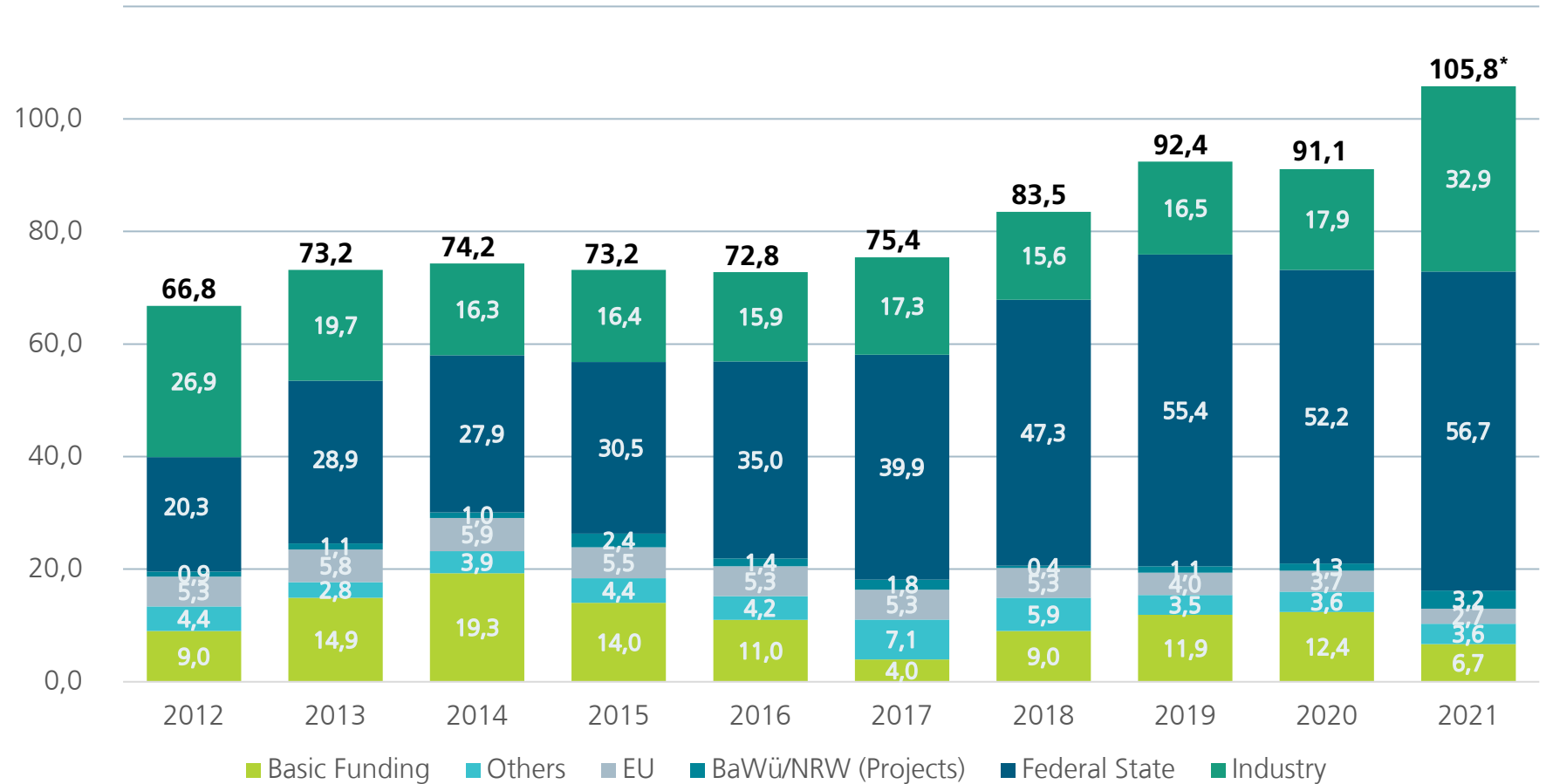
Silicium-PV
III-V- & Concentrator PV
Perowskite- & Organic PV
PV Modules & Power Plants

Energy Efficient Buildings

Solarthermal Power Plants &
Industrial Processes

Hydrogen Technologies
Electrical Energy Storage

Power Electronics, Grids &
Intelligent Systems



Hydrogen Technologies @ Fraunhofer Institute for Solar Energy Systems ISE

Defossilization of Transport, Chemicals and Process Heat



Sustainable Mobility

Fuel cell cars at our solar hydrogen filling station; PEM fuel cell characterization, modelling, manufacturing, research and development



Synthetic Fuels, energy carriers, and chemicals

Catalysts and processes including LCA analyses for Power-to-Liquid processes



Power-to-X Technologies

PEM water electrolysis as basic technology for renewable fuels; hydrogen injection; Power-to-Gas simulations and techno-economical assessments

Scientifically Sound R&D Services

Our customers rely on our results

Department Fuel Cell Systems

1. > 26 researchers plus students
2. 4.6 Mio € annual budget (w/o investments) and 40% direct revenue by industry contract research (2022)
3. >500 m² laboratory area with 12 single cell test stations, 4 short stack test stations, 1 system test site, 2 climate chambers (all fully automated for 24/7 operation)
4. Focus on transport application (LT PEMFC)

Enjoy our virtual lab tour:
<https://www.ise.fraunhofer.de/en/business-areas/hydrogen-technologies-and-electrical-energy-storage/fuel-cell-systems.html>





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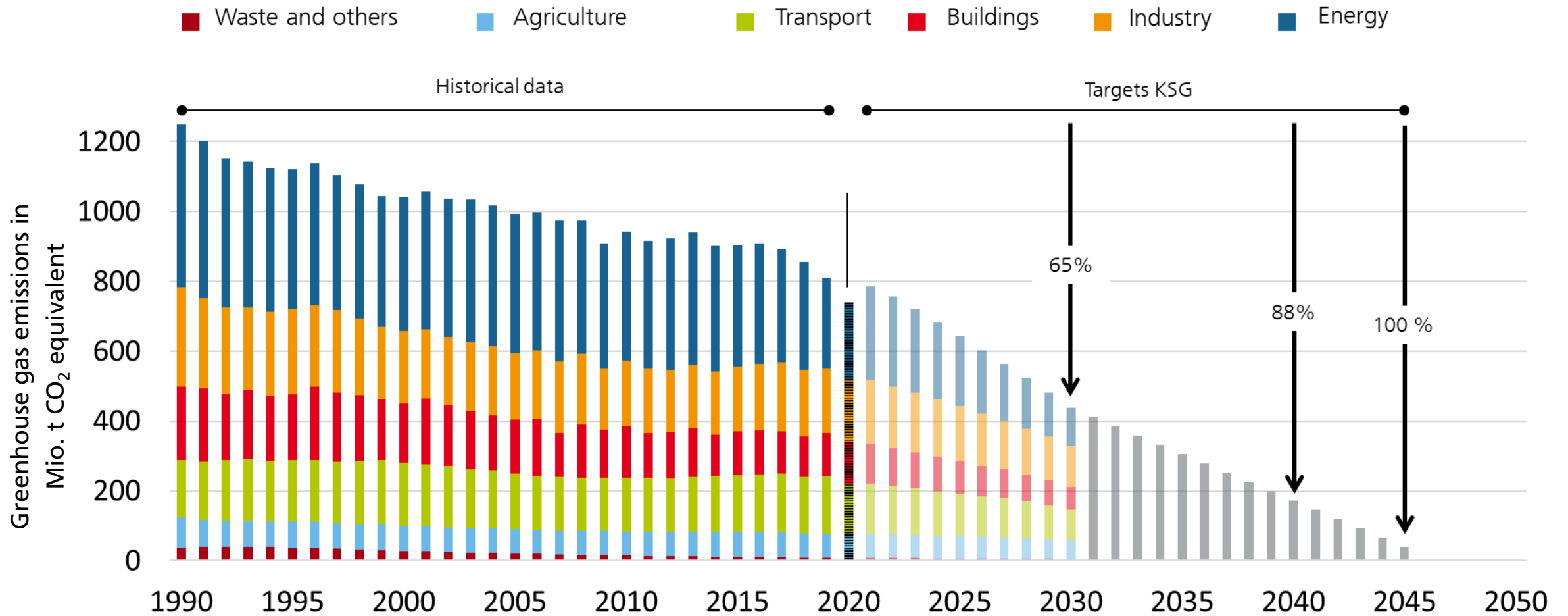
02



German Energy Transition

Greenhouse Gas Emissions in Germany

History and Targets according to Climate Protection Law

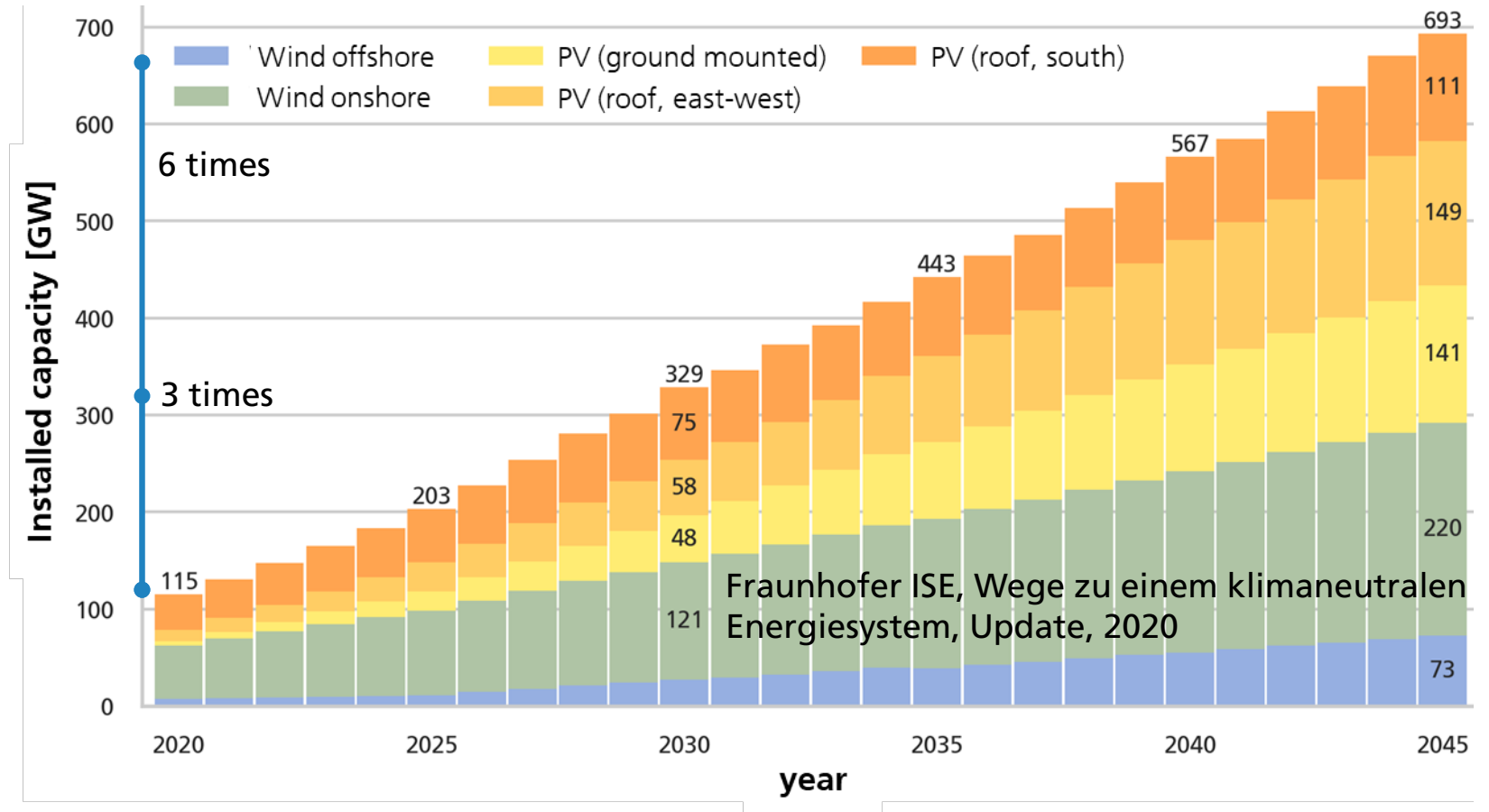


Historische Daten und VJS: Vorjahreschätzung (VJS) der deutschen Treibhausgas-Emissionen für das Jahr 2020. Umweltbundesamt, 15.3.2021

Significant Growth of Renewable Energies

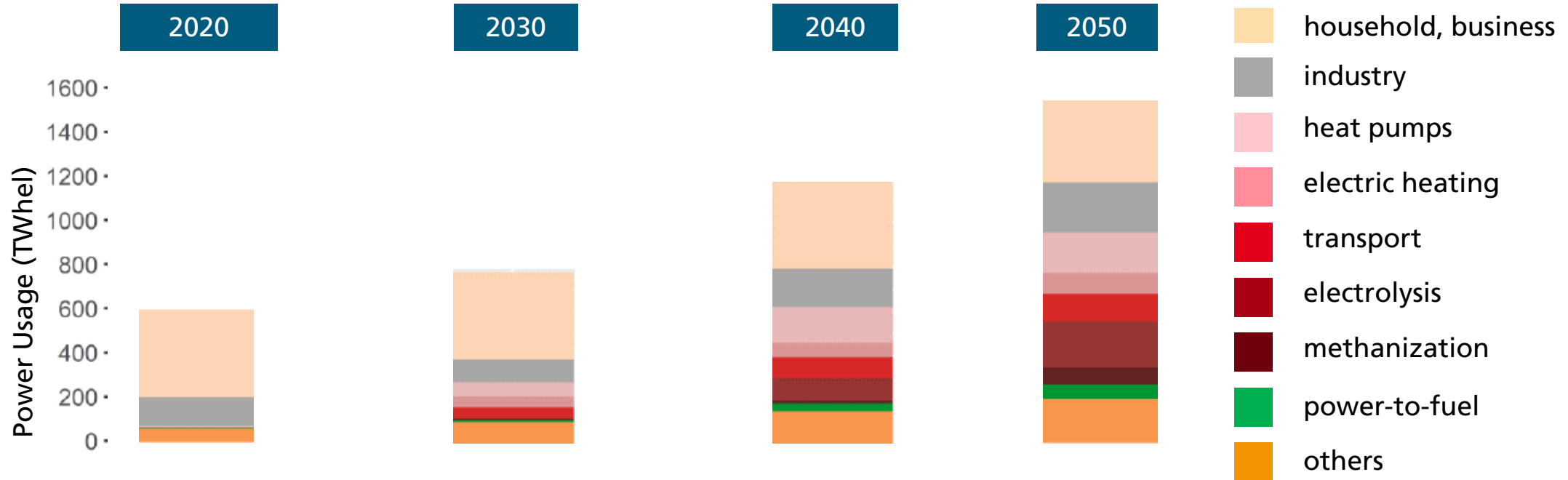
Growing power demand due to electrification

- Power consumption 2019: 577 TWh_{el}
- Power consumption 2030: 700 – 780 TWh_{el}
 - End energy demand for mobility: 500 - 740 TWh²
- Power consumption 2050: 1.250 – 1.570 TWh_{el}
 - End energy demand for mobility: 200 - 650 TWh²
- Energy import necessary:
 - 2030: 40 – 80 TWh_{el}
 - 2050: 140 – 300 TWh_{el}



German Power Demand is Significantly Based on Household and Industry

Power supply for these sectors is mandatory



Fraunhofer ISE, Wege zu einem klimaneutralen Energiesystem, Update, 2020

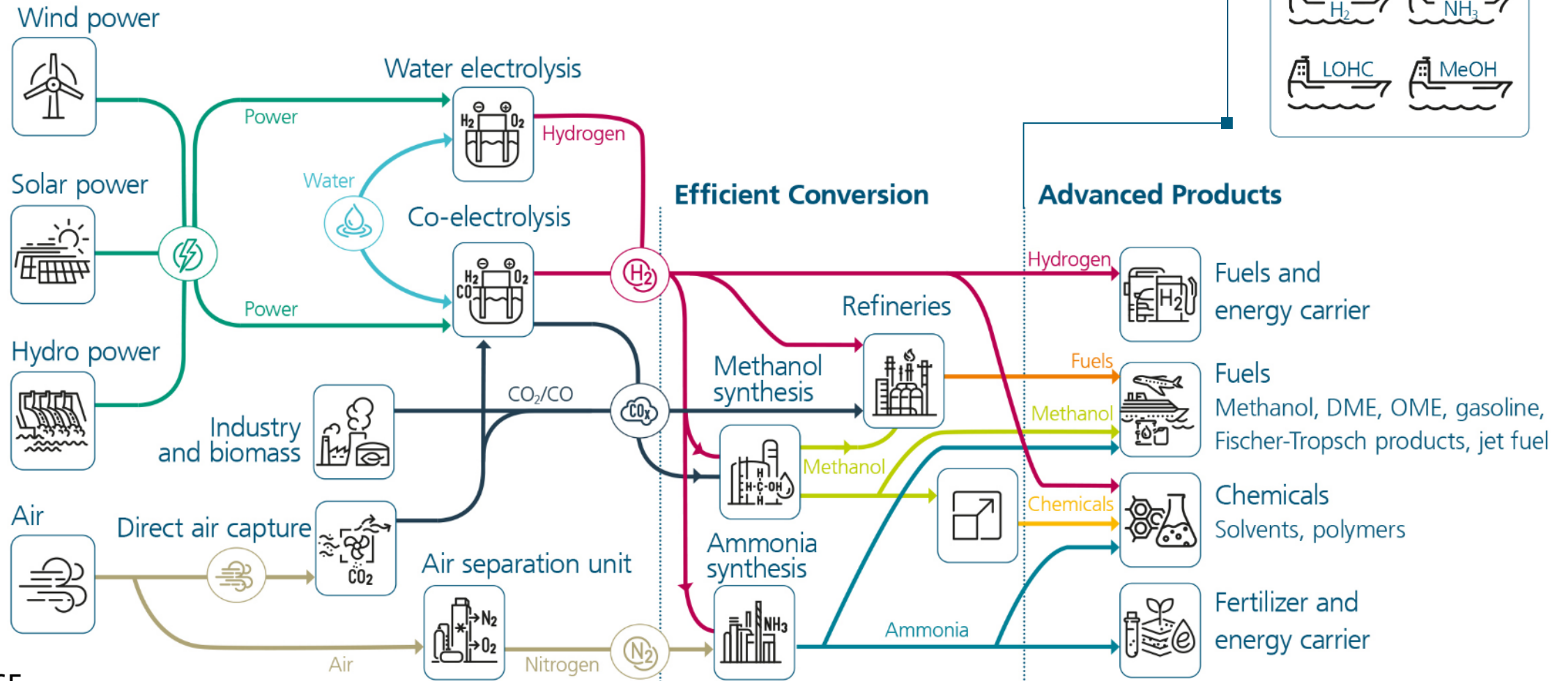


03

Global Role of Hydrogen

Sustainable Energy Carriers, Fuels and Base Molecules

The Promise: Power-to-X - H₂-based Molecules for Mobility, Industry & Chemistry

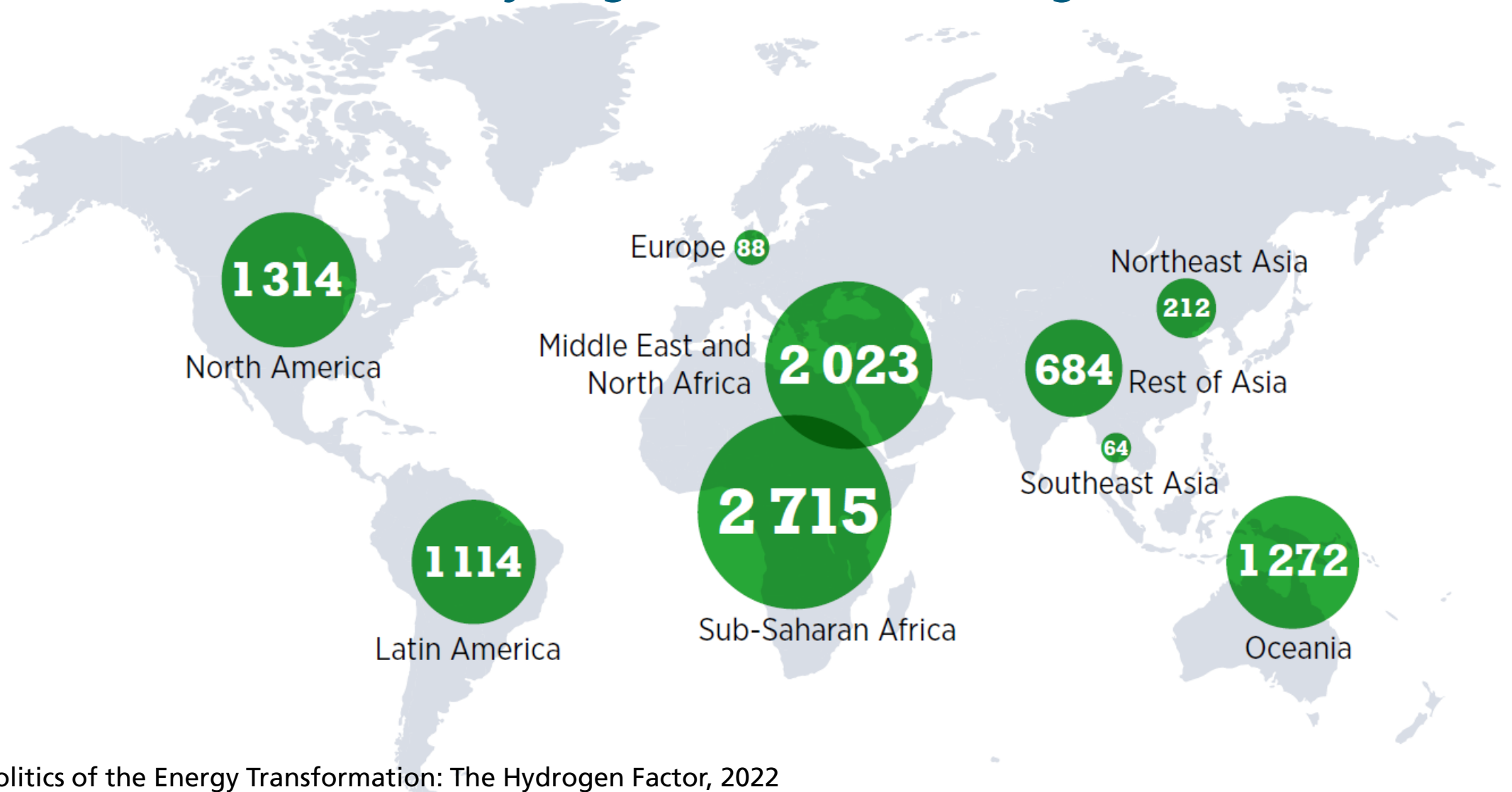


Fraunhofer ISE

40 National Roadmaps, Strategy Papers, R&D Programms on Hydrogen (2023)

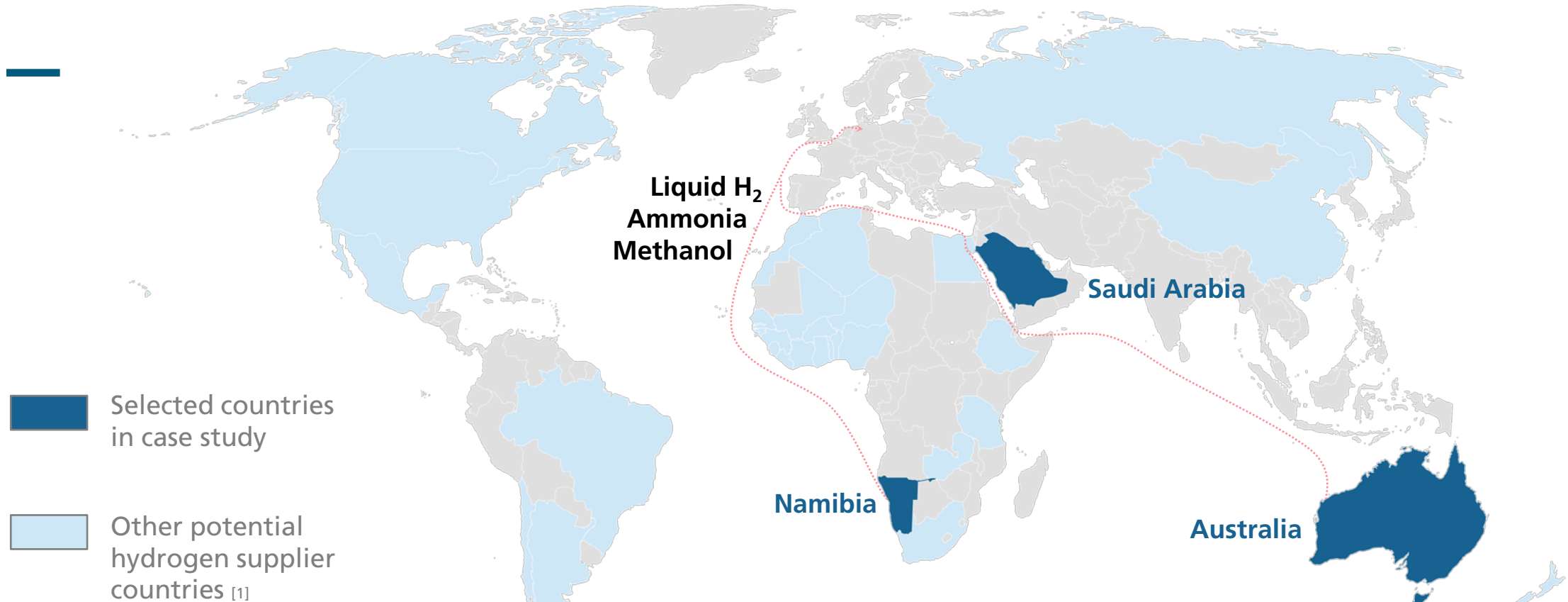


Technical Potentials for Green Hydrogen below USD 1.5/kg (2050, EJ)



IRENA, Geopolitics of the Energy Transformation: The Hydrogen Factor, 2022

Production Cost and Long-Distance Import of Hydrogen and Derivates



Selection via own research, but also based on least cost and biggest production potential from Jesterle et al. 2019 (LUT-model) and IEA „The future of Hydrogen“ - Report for G20 in Japan, 2019

C. Hebling et al., The global dimension of hydrogen and its derivatives towards climate neutrality, Hydrogen Online Conference 2021

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Production Cost and Long-Distance Import of Hydrogen and Derivates

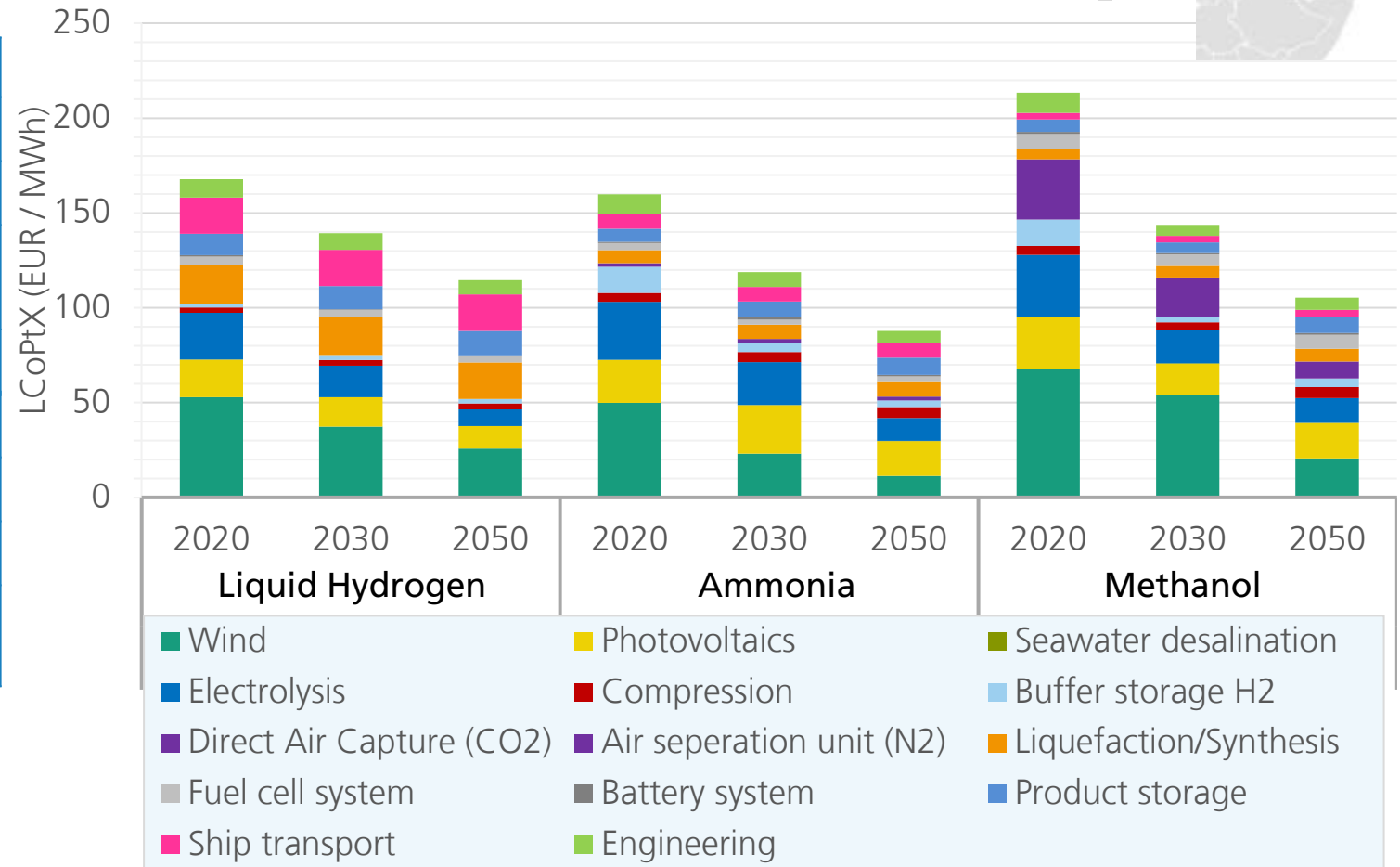
Saudi Arabia – North-West (Neom)



Component Sizing	LH ₂	NH ₃	MeOH
Wind (GW)	1.8	1.4	1.7
PV (GW)	2.0	1.8	2.0
H ₂ Liquefaction / NH ₃ - / MeOH- Synthesis (tpd)	388	1,614	1,353
Battery (MWh)	53	42	60
LCoPtX (EUR/MWh)	168	160	213
LCoPtX (EUR/ton)	5,587	828	1,180
Exported Energy (TWh)	3.6	2.9	2.7
Full load hours electrolysis	5,755	5,192	5,005

All values apply to the optimal cost

C. Hebling et al., The global dimension of hydrogen and its derivatives towards climate neutrality, Hydrogen Online Conference 2021



Production Cost and Long-Distance Import of Hydrogen and Derivates

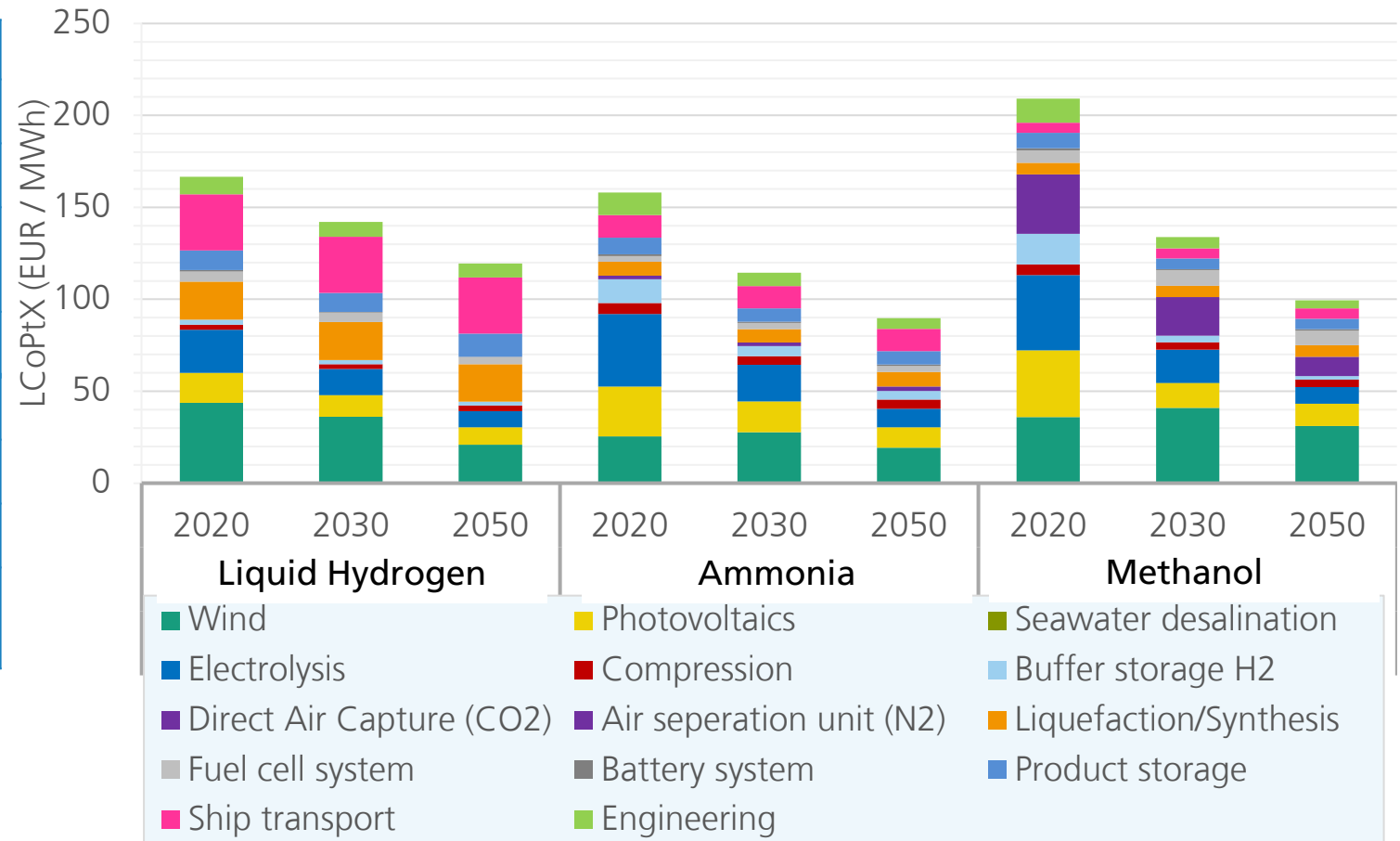
Namibia – South



Component Sizing	LH ₂	NH ₃	MeOH
Wind (GW)	1.6	0.5	0.7
PV (GW)	1.7	1.7	2.1
H ₂ Liquefaction / NH ₃ - / MeOH- Synthesis (tpd)	410	1,236	1,086
Battery (MWh)	61	44	51
LCoPtX (EUR/MWh)	167	158	209
LCoPtX (EUR/ton)	5,549	819	1,157
Exported Energy (TWh)	3.8	2.2	2.1
Full load hours electrolysis	6,079	4,017	4,069

All values apply to the optimal cost

C. Hebling et al., The global dimension of hydrogen and its derivatives towards climate neutrality, Hydrogen Online Conference 2021



Production Cost and Long-Distance Import of Hydrogen and Derivates

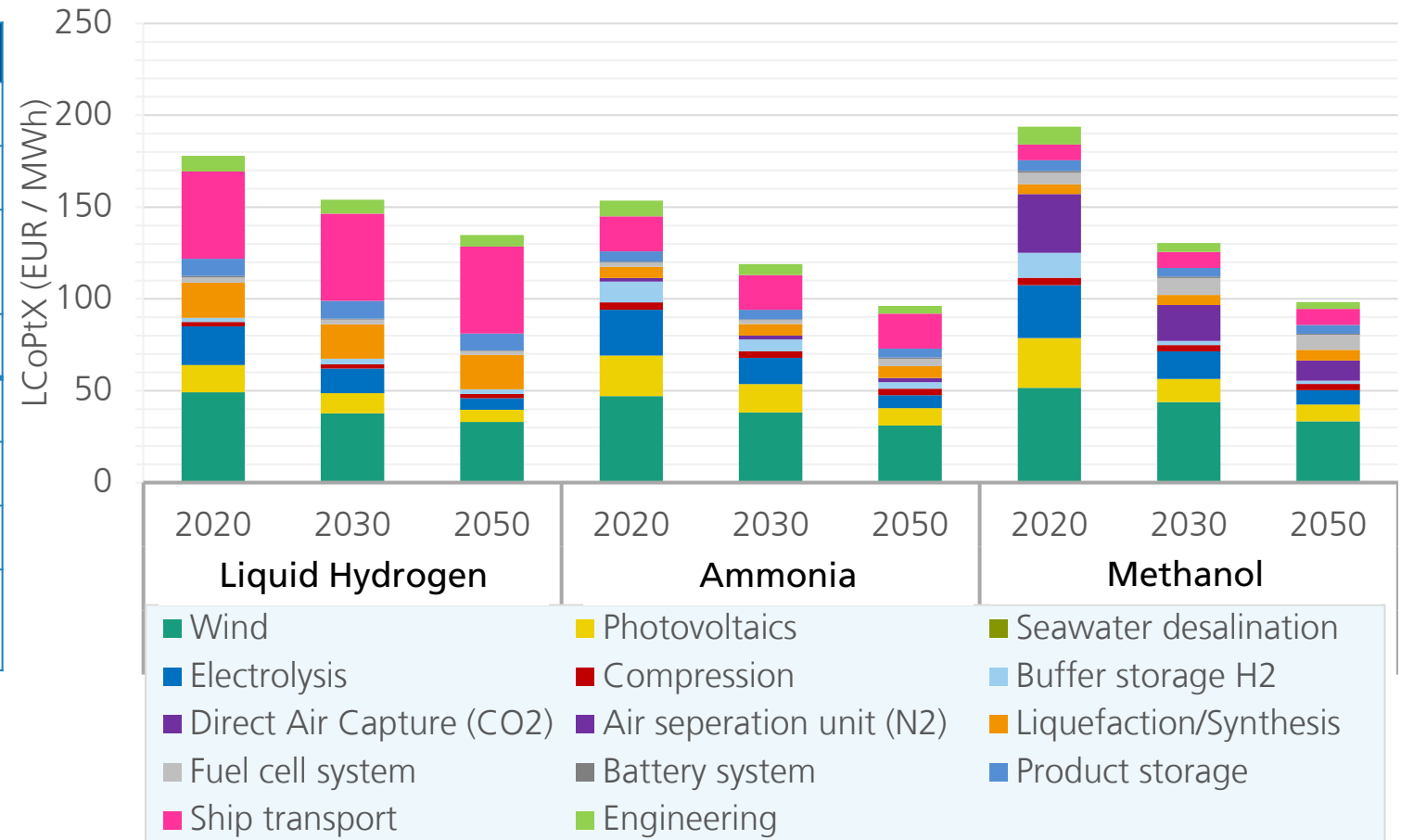
Australia – West



Component Sizing	LH ₂	NH ₃	MeOH
Wind (GW)	2.0	1.6	1.5
PV (GW)	1.8	2.2	2.3
H ₂ Liquefaction / NH ₃ - / MeOH- Synthesis (tpd)	429	1,960	1,552
Battery (MWh)	66	42	66
LCoPtX (EUR/MWh)	178	154	194
LCoPtX (EUR/ton)	5,925	795	1,072
Exported Energy (TWh)	4.3	3.5	3.0
Full load hours electrolysis	6,895	6,431	5,690

All values apply to the optimal cost

C. Hebling et al., The global dimension of hydrogen and its derivatives towards climate neutrality, Hydrogen Online Conference 2021



Hydrogen Pipeline Infrastructure is Cost Effective

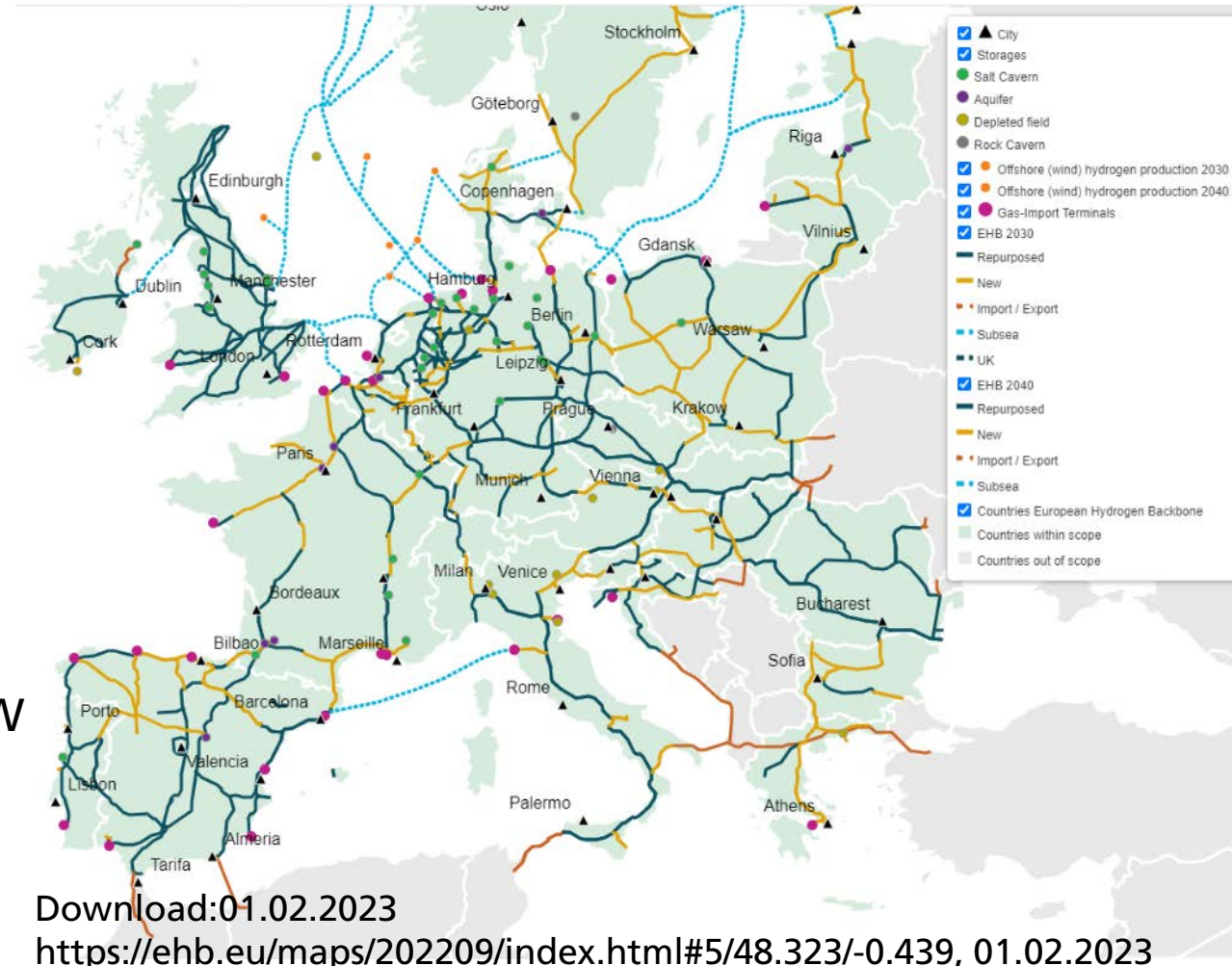
6,800 km H₂-Pipelines until 2030 and 23,000 km until 2040

- 75% rededication of existing gas pipelines
- 25% construction of new H₂-pipelines

CAPEX on-shore transmission:

- H₂ pipelines retrofit: 275 €/m (20 inch, 1.2 GW): 229 €/m/GW
- H₂ pipelines new: 2,750 €/m (48 inch, 16.9 GW): 163 €/m/GW
- Overhead HVAC: 532 €/m (2.8 GW): 190 €/m/GW
- Overhead HVDC: 2,040 €/m (8.0 GW): 255 €/m/GW
- Underground HVDC: 3,179 €/m (2.0 GW): 1.590 €/m/GW

Gas for Climate, European Hydrogen Backbone, Analysing future demand, supply, and transport of hydrogen, 2021

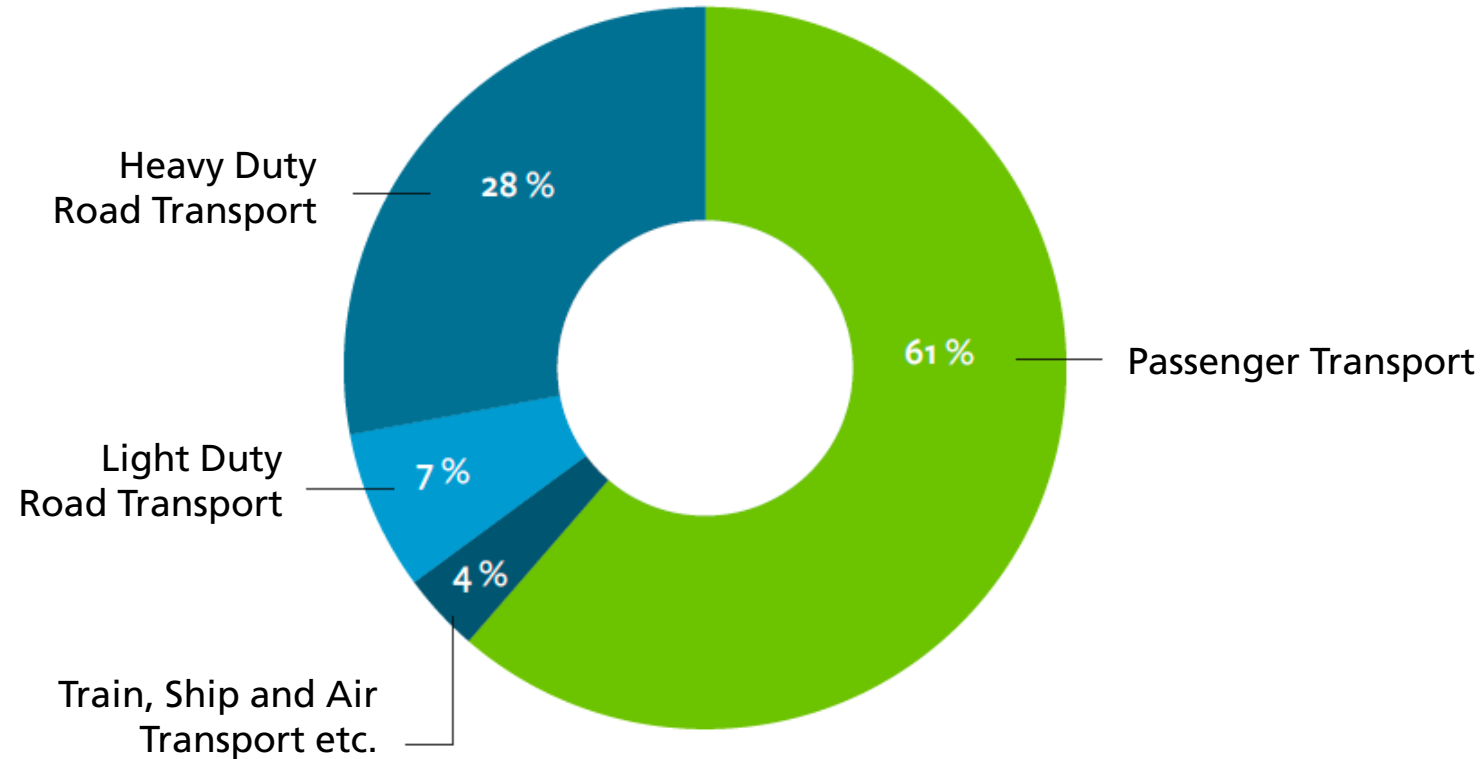


04

Fuel Cell Mobility



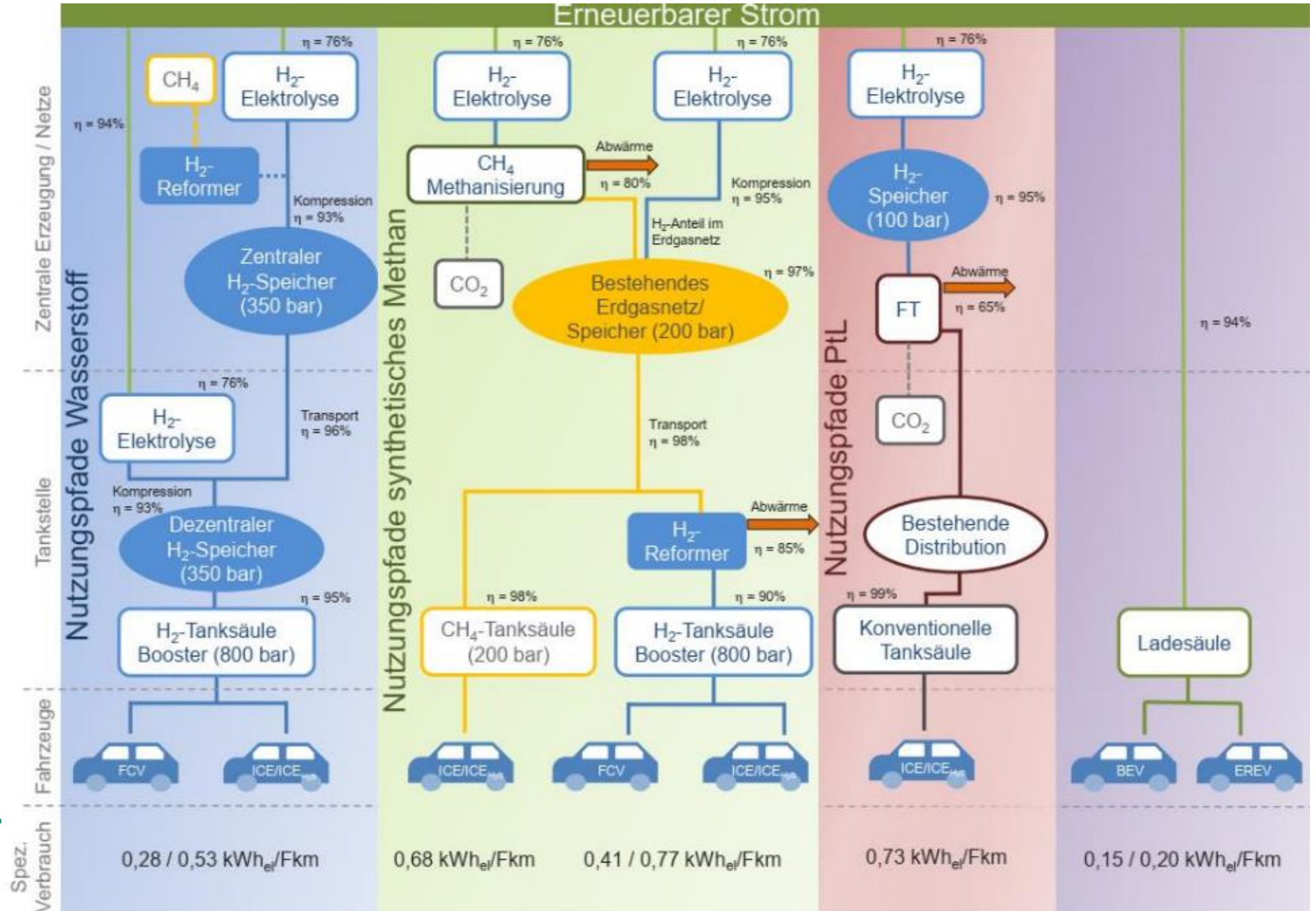
Direct CO2 Emissions from the Mobility Sector in Germany 2019



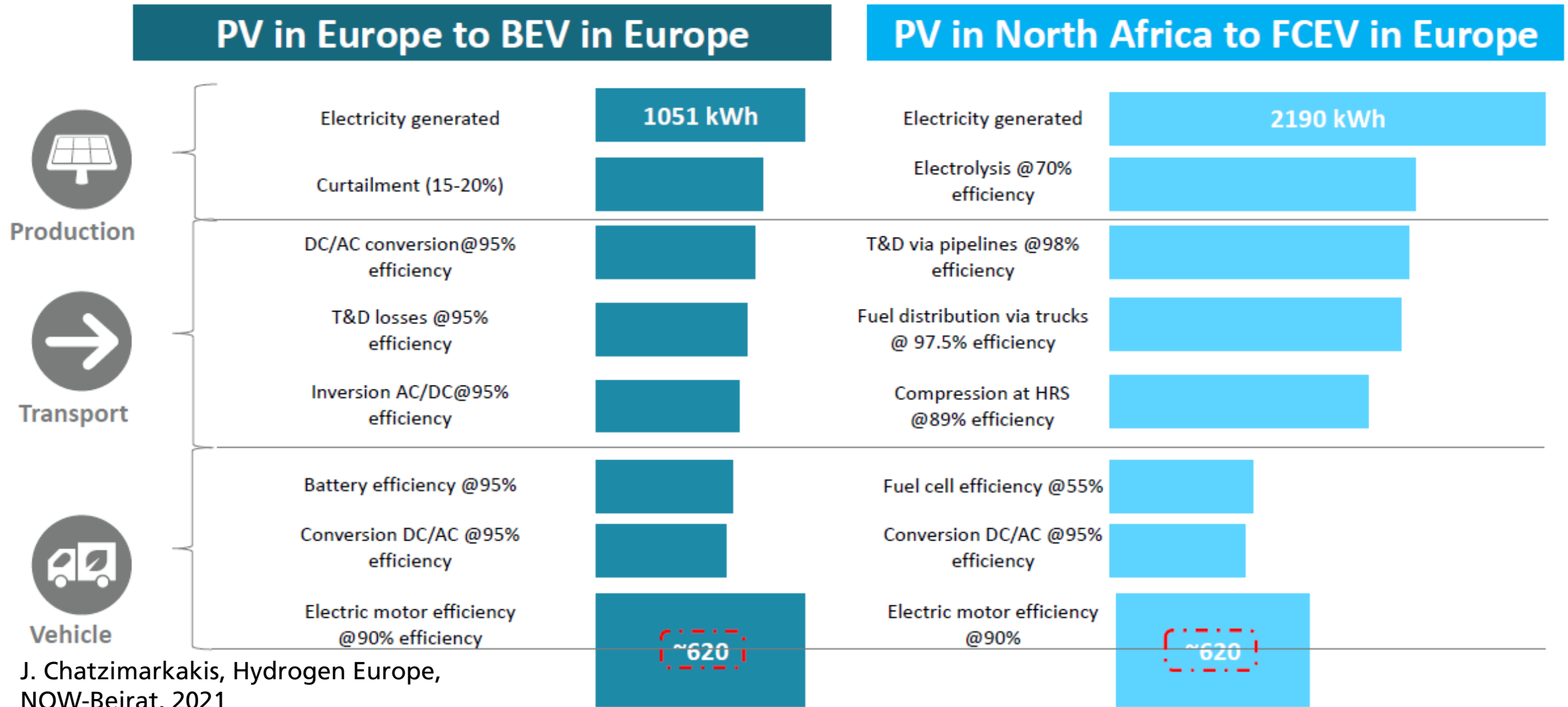
SRU, Wasserstoff im Klimaschutz: Klasse statt Masse, Stellungnahme, 06.2021

Regenerative Power Trains

DLR, Wasserstoff als ein Fundament der Energiewende – Teil 2, 2020



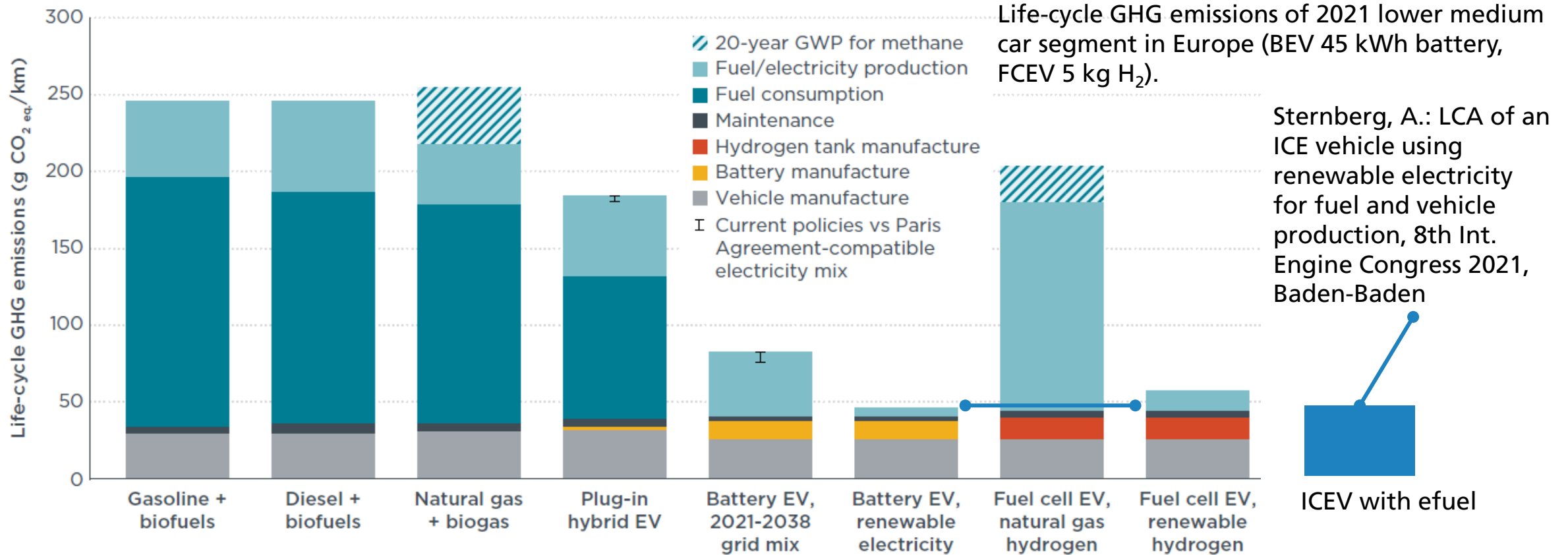
Well-to-Wheel Yields in Local/Global Perspectives



J. Chatzimarkakis, Hydrogen Europe, NOW-Beirat, 2021

Greenhouse Gas Emissions of BEV and FCEV are comparable

Cradle-to-Grave Emission is the Key Indicator: Renewable Energy Supply is Essential

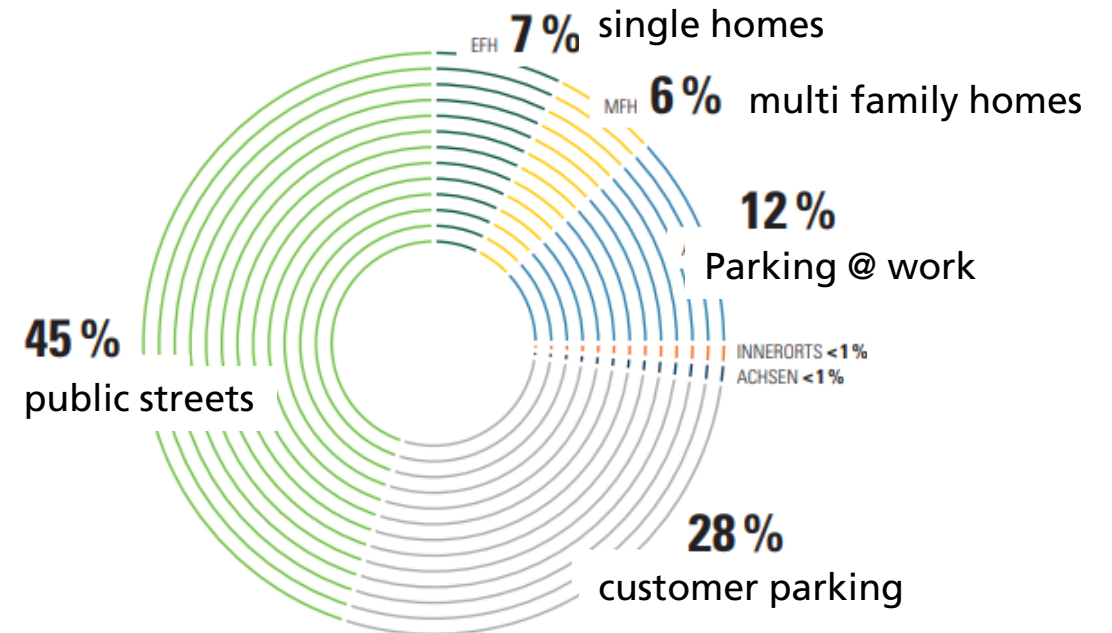


ICCT, A global comparison of the life-cycle greenhouse gas emissions of combustion engine and electric passenger cars, 2021

Battery Electric Vehicles: Most Important Use Case for Charging is Public Street



Parking in Freiburg, photo Ulf Groos



Nationale Leitstelle Ladeinfrastruktur, Ladeinfrastruktur nach 2025/2030: Szenarien für den Markthochlauf, Studie im Auftrag des BMVI, 2020

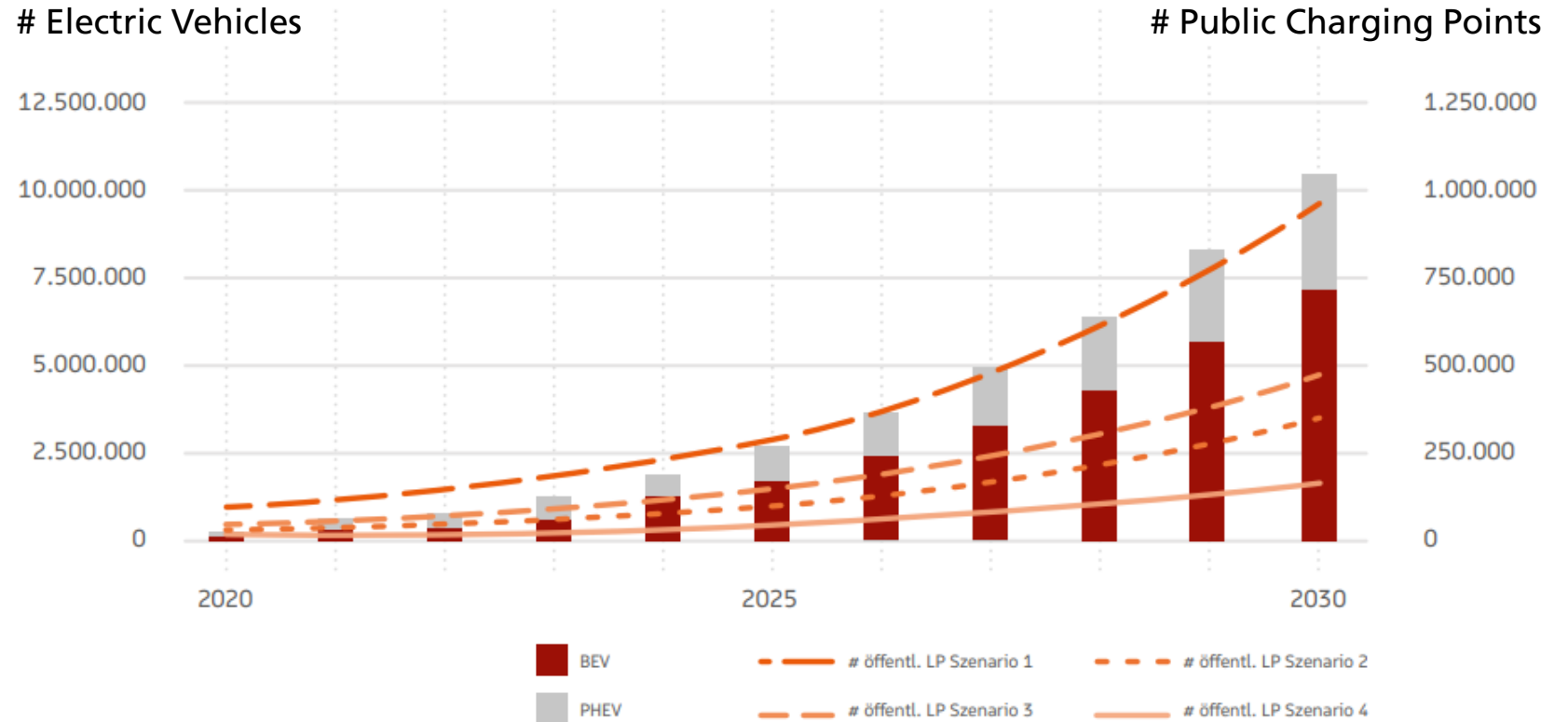
BEV: We Need up to 1 Mio. Public Charging Points in 2030

- 2020 47,7 Mio. cars in Germany ¹
- 2020 14.089 refueling stations at roads and 358 at motorways in Germany ²
- Number of public charging points needed in 2030: 437,000 to 843,000 ³

1 Statistisches Bundesamt (Destatis), 2021

2 Statista, 2021

3 Nationale Leitstelle Ladeinfrastruktur, Ladeinfrastruktur nach 2025/2030: Szenarien für den Markthochlauf, 2020



Nationale Plattform Zukunft der Mobilität, Arbeitsgruppe 5, Bedarfsgerechte und wirtschaftliche öffentliche Ladeinfrastruktur – Plädoyer für ein dynamisches NPM-Modell, 2020

Costs for Public Charging Points

Infrastructure is more than charging points

- Average CAPEX for charge point (11 kW) 3,000 Euro ² (up to 7,000 € ¹)
- Number of public charging points needed in 2030: 180,000 to 1 Mio.
- CAPEX **public** charging points: 0.54 to 3 billion € (w/o high power charging and infrastructure)
- CAPEX **private** charging points: 19.2 billion € (11 kW: 2,000 Euro | 9.6 Mio. charging points) ¹

1 Nationale Leitstelle Ladeinfrastruktur, Ladeinfrastruktur nach 2025/2030: Szenarien für den Markthochlauf, Studie im Auftrag des BMVI, 2020

2 Nationale Plattform Zukunft der Mobilität, Arbeitsgruppe 5, Bedarfsgerechte und wirtschaftliche öffentliche Ladeinfrastruktur – Plädoyer für ein dynamisches NPM-Modell, 2020

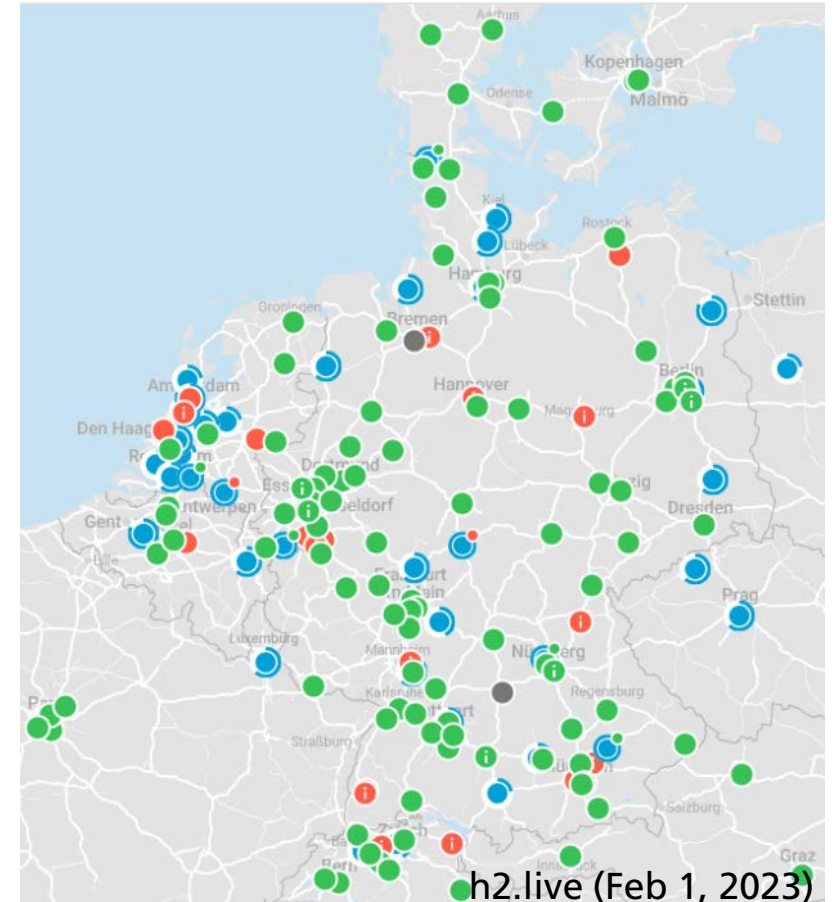
Costs for Hydrogen Refueling Stations until 2030 are Economically Feasible

But Infrastructure is More than Refueling stations

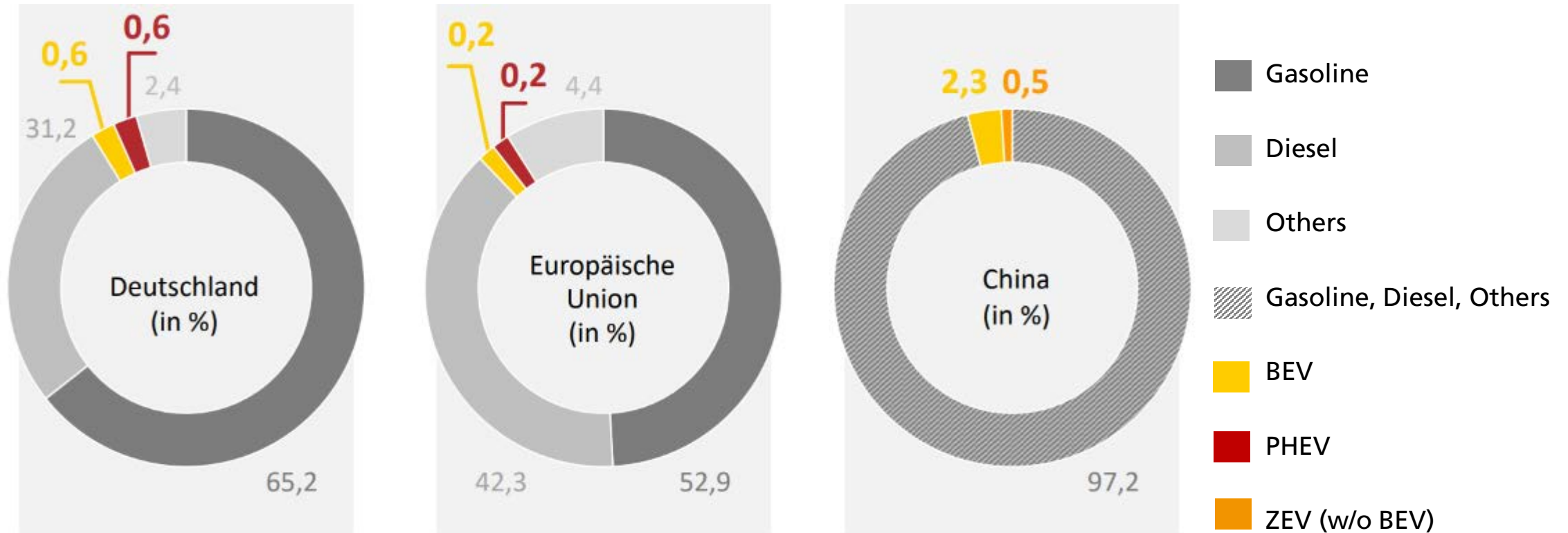
- Number of HRS for cars:
1,000 to 3,000 in 2030¹
- Average CAPEX for HRS: €1.5 million ²
(€1.67 to €1.34 million for a medium size HRS with 420 kg/d)
- CAPEX for public HRS network: €1.5 to €4.5 billion

1 LBST, Infrastrukturbedarf E-Mobilität, Analyse eines koordinierten Infrastrukturaufbaus zur Versorgung von Batterie- und Brennstoffzellen-PKW in Deutschland, 2020

2 Roland Berger, Potenzial der Wasserstoff- und Brennstoffzellen-Industrie in Baden-Württemberg, 2020



There is by far Not Enough Experience with Electric Cars to Decide on Power Train Technology: We Still Need Open Minds!



Percentage of electric cars on the road today for Germany, Europe and China, NOW, Wasserstoffmobilität in der Verkehrswende, Deutsch-Schweizer Wasserstoff-Forum, 2021

Fuel Cell Electric Vehicles Today



Fuel Cell Electric Vehicles Today

<https://www.hyundai.de/modelle/nexo/>



The advertisement features a side profile of a brown Hyundai Nexo SUV. To the left, there is an icon of a hydrogen station with 'H₂' and a stopwatch icon, with the text '5 Minuten⁴' below it. To the right, a circular graphic contains a battery icon and a road winding through a landscape, with the text 'Reichweite bis zu 756 km⁵' below it.



A white BMW iX5 Hydrogen SUV is shown driving on a snowy road, kicking up snow. The car has 'e-POWER HYDROGEN' written on its side.

<https://www.bmwgroup.com/de/news/allgemein/2022/bmw-ix5-hydrogen.html>



A blue Toyota Mirai sedan is shown from a front-three-quarter view.

<https://www.toyota.de/neuwagen/mirai>

Take Home Messages

- We need vast amounts of Renewable Energy
- Renewable Energy will be traded globally via hydrogen
- H₂ infrastructure is economically and technically reasonable
- At the very beginning of our learning curve we should consider all zero-emission technologies
- International markets have strong commitments to hydrogen and fuel cells and open export potentials



Photos Fraunhofer ISE



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