

# H2 - fossilfreie Energie für den Schwerverkehr sowie die benötigte Infrastruktur

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### Agenda



Was wir bis jetzt gemacht haben

Was ist die Herausforderung?

Was kann H2 beitragen, im speziellen im Transportsektor?

Schlussfolgerungen

## Ecosystem sets the stage for commercial roll-out of zero-emission-heavy-duty trucks







#### **H2-Truck-Fleet**

- Range 400 km
- Total weight 36-42 t
- 'Pay-per-use' Model

Petrol Station owners – H2 Mobility Association

Avia, Agrola, Coop/CMA, Migrol, Shell, Socar, Tamoil

**H2** Refueling Station

Target 30-50 HRS by 2025



Alpiq H2 Energy Linde



H2 production from renewable energy

H2 trading/Sourcing

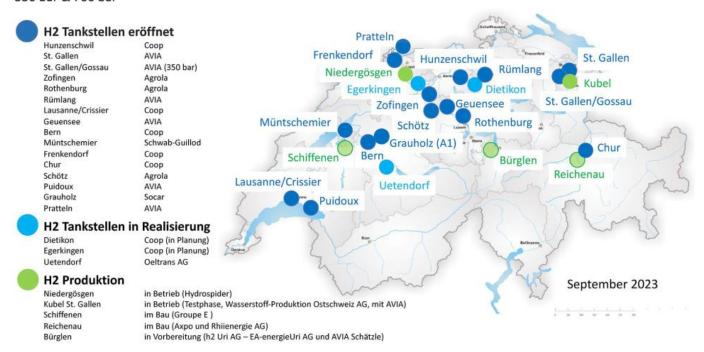
**H2-Logistics**Supply of HRS in
Switzerland

Without subventions

## Locations in Switzerland: Filling stations serve both 700 bar for cars and uncooled 350 bar for trucks/busses



H2 Tankstellen und Produktion in der Schweiz





## Status of Swiss Ecosystem substitutes with 47 HD-trucks ca. 2'500 to CO<sub>2</sub>-Emissions per year



- H2 production capacity: 800 Nm3/h in operation (Hydrospider and partners)
- HRS\* in commercial operation: 16 (700 bar for cars; 350 bar uncooled for trucks/busses)
- H2 Logistics by 350 bar containers: >4200 swaps (Hydrospider/transport companies)
- Hyundai FC-trucks (HHM\*\*): 47 trucks in CH: >8.6 Mio. km (plus >70 FC trucks in Germany)









<sup>\*</sup> Hydrogen refuelling station

<sup>\*\*</sup> Hyundai Hydrogen Mobility



## BEV vs. FCEV-trucks: Total energy consumption (Wh/t\*km) within 10% if the total energy chain included

**BEV HD truck** 



Additional tours compared to Diesel (reference pay load)

+ 21%

BEV 51% Losses PV-power

60% Losses CH-Consumer-Mix power

**FCEV HD truck** 



Additional tours + 5% compared to Diesel (reference pay load)

FCEV 55% Losses with heat usage 65% Losses without heat usage Assumptions BEV 40to:

Range 400 km
Consumption 1'300 Wh/km
Battery-system 130 Wh/kg
Battery usage 0.8 Kapazität
Battery mass 5'000 kg
Reference pay load 29 to
Pay load 24 to

#### Assumptions FCEV 40to:

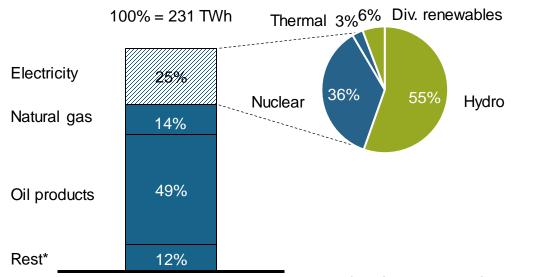
Range 400 km
Consumption 0.08 kg H2/km
Battery mass 545 kg
Mass FC and tank 788 kg
Reference pay load 29 to
Pay load 27.7 to

Difference of energy loss of transport service BEV vs. FCEV is <10%

## In Switzerland Electricity counts today for ¼ of final energy consumption







#### **Conflict of targets**

- Security of supply of energy for CH
- Decarbonisation of energy sector

Final energy consumption CH 2018

Quelle: Gesamtenergiestatistik Schweiz 2018

\* Holz, Fernwärme, Industrieabfälle, übrige erneuerbare Energien (ca. 3%), Kohle

## 42-80% of fossil energy will have to be shifted towards hydrogen for decarbonization



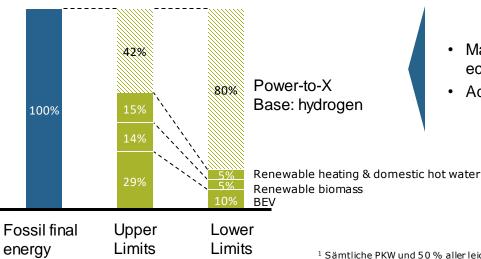
### Conversion of today's fossil energy carriers to renewable carriers (Switzerland)

#### In TWh and percent

100% = 196 TWh

consumption

CH 2018



Massive shift to hydrogen-based energy economy

· Adaptation of infrastructure needed

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Sämtliche PKW und 50 % aller leichten Nutzfahrzeuge in der CH verwenden BEV (Upper Limits)

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Quelle: Biomassenpotenziale der Schweiz für die energetische Nutzung 2017 (Upper Limits)

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> Heizungsersatz in allen Gebäuden der Schweiz abzgl. Heizung mit Biomassespeicher im Gebäude (Upper Limits) O uelle Energieverbräuche: Gesamtenergiestatistik der Schweiz 2018

## Pipeline network grow after local demand clusters established tenergy

#### **H2-Logistics (compressed gas)**

Start & low consumption: Bundle or trailer/container delivery 300-500 bar

Medium consumption: Container or LP-tubes from regional hubs (25-30 bar)

Large consumption: LP- or HP-pipelines; container for backup

#### Pipeline capacity

H2-pipeline delivers 80-90% energy of naturalgas pipeline

Assumptions: same diameter

same pressure level

same pressure loss

#### Refueling cost as function of truck tank-pressure level

Operation for heavy duty trucks: cost at HRS [CHF/kg H2 dispensed]

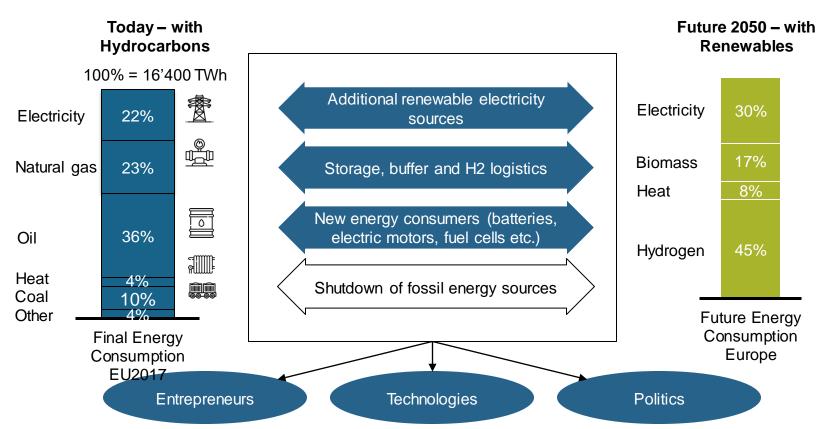
350 bar uncooled 350 bar cooled 700 bar cooled

x x+1 x+2

Unlikely that transport companies will pay additional cost for premium H2 (cooled)

### How to decelerate climate change







### 1 GW PtX facility in Esbjerg for 90'000 to/y renewable H2

- Planned 1000 MW green hydrogen production facility in Esbjerg DK
- Sourcing energy from new and already operating DK wind farms
- Hydrogen used for decarbonisation of transport, industrial use and PtX-production (storage)



### Kvyreen: Off-grid BEV fast-charger with H2 supplied



- H2 Energy developed a mobile technology for off-grid charging solutions
- Applications include off-grid fast-charging for BEV or electricity generation services
- Kvyreen is powered by green hydrogen and hence producing renewable energy
- CE certification obtained mid 2023



### Key messages



- Hydrogen complements direct use of electricity
  - HRS infrastructure is cost-competitive to BEV-wall boxes (in particular for HD trucks)
- > Efficiency comparisons need the integration of all implications in the whole energy system (including user benefits)
- Hydrogen as storage and energy-carrier
  - Large scale storage of renewable energy needs molecules -> Hydrogen or hydrogen based energy carriers (methanol or ammonia etc.)
  - Energy supply of end customers needs power-lines & containers/pipelines for H2 based fuels
- > Hydrogen to intensify decarbonization in several economic sectors
  - Transportation
  - Industry
  - Services (Backup power of critical infrastructures)
- > Hydrogen applications can support investment security for renewable power generation projects
  - H2-production plants increase investment security for large renewable power production projects ( offshore wind, hydropower etc. )



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