#### THE **MIDWEST HYDROGEN** CENTER OF EXCELLENCE

A Key Initiative of the Renewable Hydrogen Fuel Cell Collaborative

# Features and Benefits of Hydrogen Powered Transit

Andrew A. Rezin, Ph.D., Director Midwest Hydrogen Center of Excellence

ZERO EMISSIONS

SARTA

THE OHIO STATE UNIVERSI



# FUELING OUR EVERYDAY LIFE



# Methane ( $CH_4$ ) + oxygen ( $2O_2$ ) $\longrightarrow$ $CO_2$ + $2H_2O$ + **Energy**



Diesel + oxygen ( $x O_2$ )  $\longrightarrow x CO_2 + x H_2O + Energy$ 



Coal + oxygen ( $x O_2$ )

x CO<sub>2</sub> + Energy

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- Burning fuels lose substantial energy as Heat, or thermal energy
- This is a chaotic, low-quality form of energy.
- Producing this form of energy ... you must pay a penalty...<u>Low</u> *Efficiency*





#### Traditional fuel options are inefficient

- The loss of energy of the fuels as Heat uses up 1/2 to 2/3 of the their potential
- Only about **1/3** of the fuel's potential is captured to do meaningful work.
- And then there are the byproducts ...





#### Burning fossil fuels results

- Air pollution
  - Nitrogen oxides
  - Sulfur dioxide
  - Carbon oxides
  - Volatile organic compounds
  - Resulting in acid rain, smog, and soot
- Water pollution
  - Water polluted by acid rain affecting plant life, animal life, and human life





#### Burning fossil fuels

- Water pollution
  - Water polluted by acid rain affecting plant life, animal life, and human life
- Noise pollution
- Climate change
  - Buildup of greenhouse gasses results in accelerated ozone layer depletion





# Hydrogen accounts for nearly all the mass in our *universe*.

**Hydrogen** = **H** = **73%** 

All other elements= 27%







# Hydrogen (H<sub>2</sub>) + oxygen ( $\frac{1}{2}O_2$ ) $\longrightarrow$ H<sub>2</sub>O + **Energy**

The main byproducts are pure water and Heat (thermal energy)

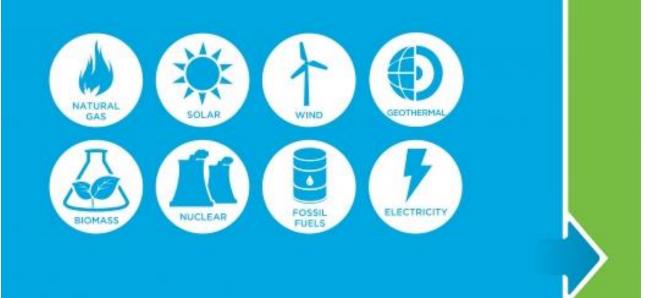




 Hydrogen fuel can be produced from domestic resources

#### 1. SOURCES OF ENERGY

Hydrogen can be produced using diverse, domestic resources.







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 National Renewable Energy Labs (NREL) studies have found that a total of 1 billion metric tons of hydrogen could be produced annually from wind, solar, and other biomass sources in the U.S.







 Hydrogen fuel can be produced from renewable sources of energy

#### 2. PRODUCTION PATHWAYS

Hydrogen can be produced using a number of different processes.





STEAM METHA REFORMING





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Hydrogen is an efficient energy carrier

#### **3. ENERGY CARRIER**

Hydrogen is the simplest and most abundant element known. It is an energy carrier, not an energy source and can deliver or store energy. It has a very high energy content and can be used in fuel cells to generate electricity or power and heat.

**10** metric tons of hydrogen are produced million per year.







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- Hydrogen is an efficient energy carrier
  - Just like transit
    buses carry
    passengers,
    hydrogen
    carries
    potential
    energy ...
    moving it from
    one place to
    another
    efficiently

#### **3. ENERGY CARRIER**

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HYDROGEN

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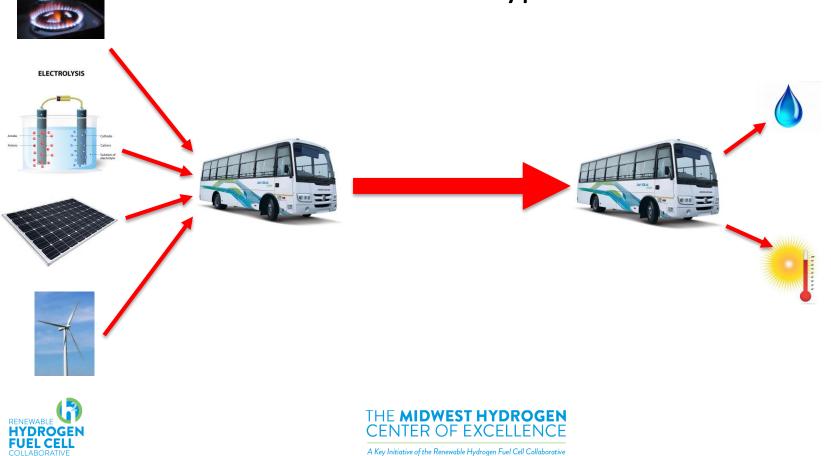




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### Hydrogen is an energy carrier

The vast majority of the energy is converted into electricity to drive the bus ... leaving a small amount of byproducts



### Hydrogen is a safe fuel source

# H<sub>2</sub> Storage Technology



- H<sub>2</sub> is 16 times lighter than air
- H<sub>2</sub> will <u>immediately</u> dissipate into the atmosphere if released
- Rigorously tested





# FUELING TRANSPORTATION WITH HYDROGEN

 29 % of U.S. energy consumption in 2016 was attributed to the transportation sector, and the carbon emissions from the transportation sector have now surpassed the power sector as measured on a 12month rolling basis in the U.S - U.S. Energy Information Administration, 2017





 Fuel cells enable a highly efficient energy conversion, operate quietly, require little maintenance, and are highly reliable. These factors can translate to reduced greenhouse gas emissions.





 Fuel cell electric vehicles that operate on an overall efficiency of up to 60% can effectively cut the energy consumption and associated pollution levels compared to conventional vehicles that have a 30% efficiency





- Hydrogen produced through steam methane reforming for the transportation sector can reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 50%
- Hydrogen produced by renewable sources can reduce overall greenhouse gas emissions associated with the transportation sector by 90%.

- U.S.

Department of Energy, Fuel Cell Technologies Office





- Depending on vehicle class, the efficiency of FCEVs are approximately two times better than a traditional internal combustion engine.
  - 40-60% of the available energy content in hydrogen is harnessed to move the vehicle forward
  - Only approximately 20% of the energy content of gasoline is used due to excessive loss of energy in the form of heat.





- The significant local attributes for FCEVs include no tail pipe emissions since a fuel cell produces electricity through an electrochemical reaction that only produces water as the byproduct.
- Dependent on the hydrogen production method, the GHG savings can be significant.





 Hydrogen fueled vehicles have no direct grid impacts that can result in potentially prohibitive demand charges, especially for fleets that deploy larger volumes of electric vehicles.





 FCEVs are, in most cases, able to handle the same duty cycle as conventional vehicles with internal combustion engines, while the vehicles' fill-up processes closely resemble one another.





#### Transportation is a key energy user

Hydrogen Requirements



= 5 Kg

Energy content in 1 Kg  $H_2$  is approximately equal to energy in 1 gallon of gasoline.

114,000 Btu

LHV



= 50 Kg





### The obvious answer for the future is







### Hydrogen is the future of transportation fuel







### Hydrogen is the future of transportation fuel



John Leech

Automotive Leader UK

"Execs are hesitant regarding cooperation and unsolved infrastructure challenges. The reason for execs to believe in fuel cells may be their strong attachment to the existing infrastructures and traditional vehicle applications."





# WHAT IS A FUEL CELL?

A fuel cell uses the chemical energy of hydrogen or another fuel to cleanly and efficiently produce electricity. If hydrogen is the fuel, electricity, water, and heat are the only products.

- U.S. Dept. of Energy, June 16, 2017







Fuel cells are unique in terms of the variety of their potential applications; they can provide power for systems as large as a utility power station and as small as a laptop computer.

- U.S. Dept. of Energy, June 16, 2017

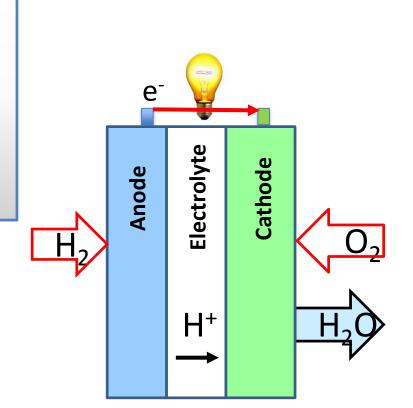






Fuel cells work like batteries, but they do not run down or need recharging. They produce electricity and heat as long as fuel is supplied.

- U.S. Department of Energy, June, 2017

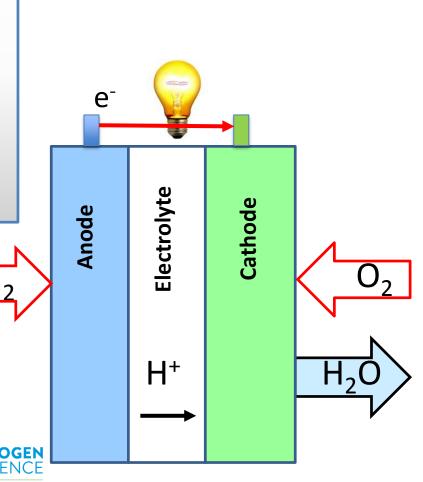






A fuel cell consists of two electrodes—a negative electrode (or anode) and a positive electrode (or cathode)—sandwiched around an electrolyte.

- U.S. Department of Energy, June, 2017

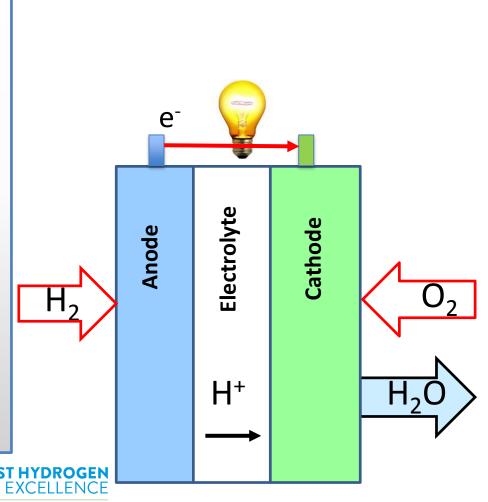




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Fuel cells force the reactants to swap outer electrons from a distance, such as between two electrodes...

...thereby, converting a substantial portion of the reaction energy (**up to 83%**) to electrical energy.

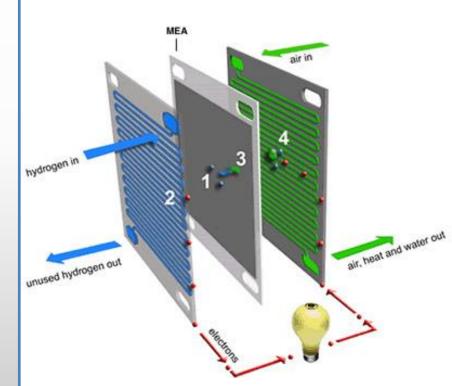




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A fuel, such as hydrogen, is fed to the anode, and air is fed to the cathode. In a hydrogen fuel cell, a catalyst at the anode separates hydrogen molecules into protons and electrons, which take different paths to the cathode. The electrons go through an external circuit, creating a flow of electricity.

- U.S. Department of Energy, June, 2017

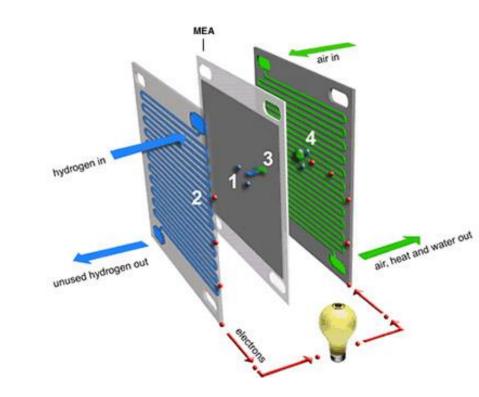






## How fuel cells work

**Electrical energy** generated in this way is a more ordered, highquality form of energy







Traditional vehicles generate power with an internal combustion engine

- They BURN fuel to generate power
- This releases impurities in the source fuel as pollutants
- Generate significant
  environmental noise







- The system is similar to a traditional drivetrain:
  - Control Electronics
  - Drivetrain
  - Engine
  - Fuel storage

Hydrogen FCEV System Power Control Unit Electric Motor Fuel Cell Hydrogen Storage Tanks Battery FCEVs generate electricity via the chemical reaction of combining hydrogen and oxygen into water.

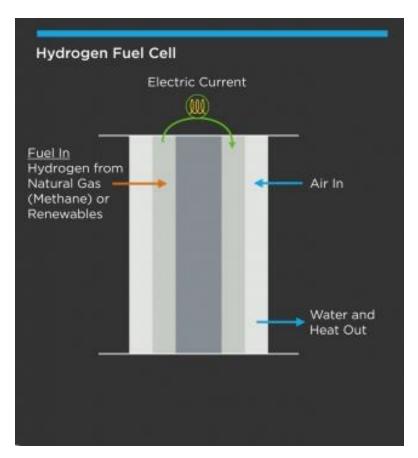




- U.S. D.O.E., Office of Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy, June 2017

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#### The basic purpose is the same: Convert energy into motion

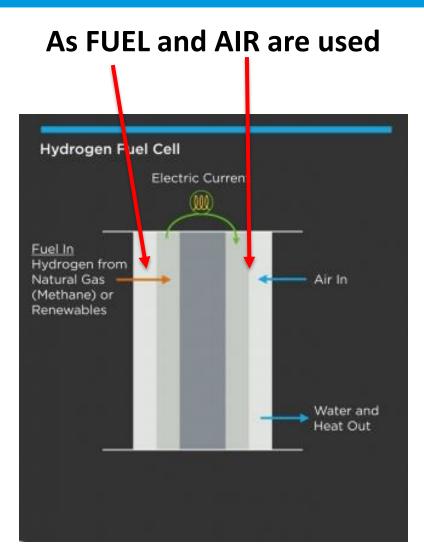






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- U.S. D.O.E., Office of Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy, June 2017



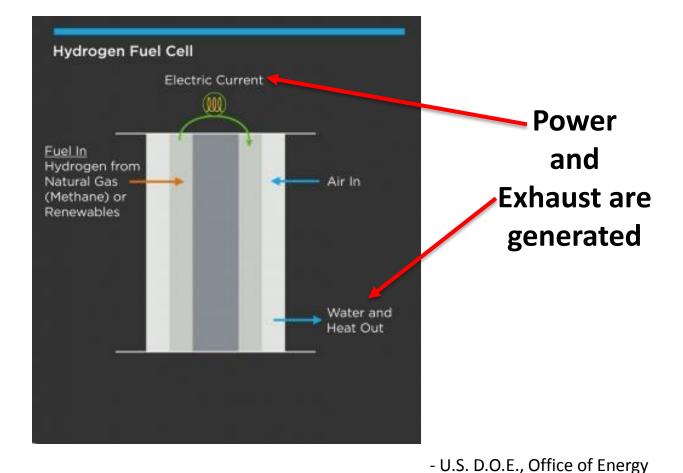
- U.S. D.O.E., Office of Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy, June 2017

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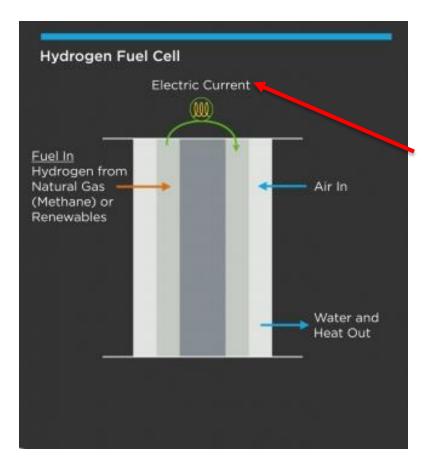
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Efficiency and Renewable Energy, June 2017 A Key Initiative of the Renewable Hydrogen Fuel Cell Collaborative



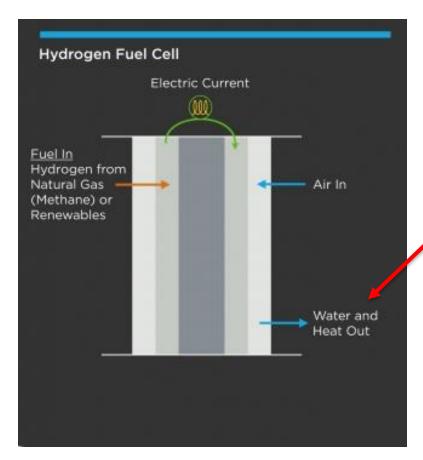
#### The power generated goes to drives the vehicle





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- U.S. D.O.E., Office of Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy, June 2017



ONLY this time the exhaust is only PURE WATER and heat





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- U.S. D.O.E., Office of Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy, June 2017

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Fuel cells generate electrical power

Without combustion, the fuel cell produces virtually no pollutants

The byproducts of combustion (Nitrogen oxides (NOx), sulfur oxides (SOx) and particulate matter) are not generated

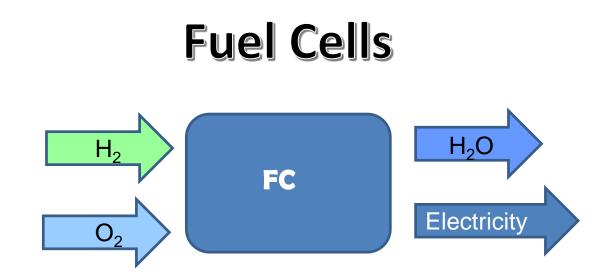
- 65% reduction from diesel - NREL, Whistler Study, 2014

# The result is **ultra-clean power**





## How fuel cells work



Think of a fuel cell as a little "factory" that takes fuel as input and produces electricity and water as output



#### GENERAL MOTORS HONDA

EMBARGOED For Release: Monday, Jan. 30, 2017, 11 a.m. EST

#### GM and Honda to Establish Industry-First Joint Fuel Cell System Manufacturing Operation in Michigan

Advanced fuel cell technology will be applied to each company's future products

Mass production of fuel cell systems is expected to begin around 2020 and create nearly 100 new jobs. The companies are making equal investments totaling \$85 million in the joint venture.





# ANATOMY OF A FUEL CELL VEHICLE

#### • Fuel cell electric vehicles (FCEV's) run on hydrogen











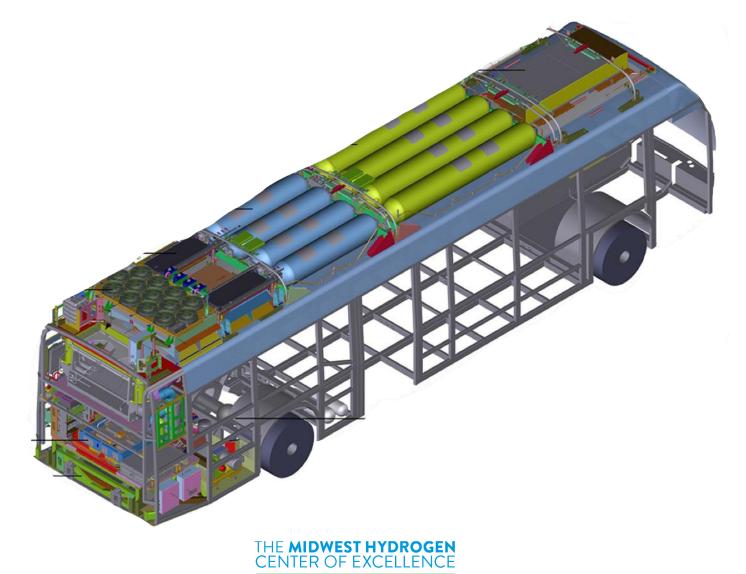


#### • ... including transit buses





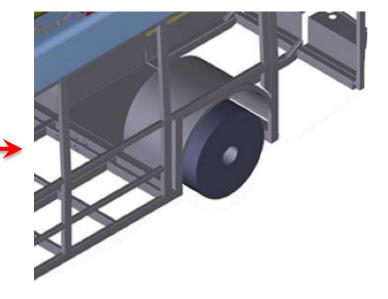








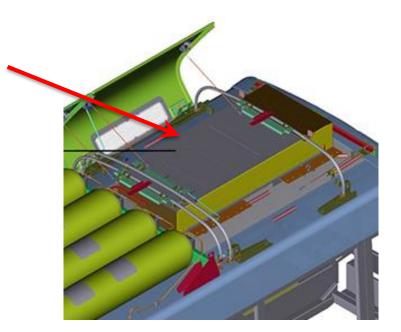
 Begin by building a standard transit bus chassis







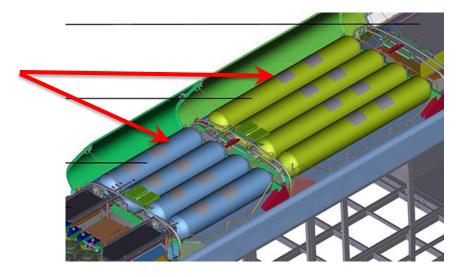
 Lithium-ion battery pack to store electricity on site







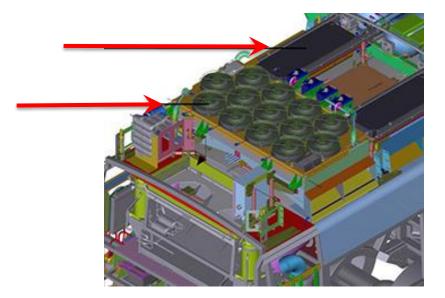
 Rooftop high pressure hydrogen storage tanks





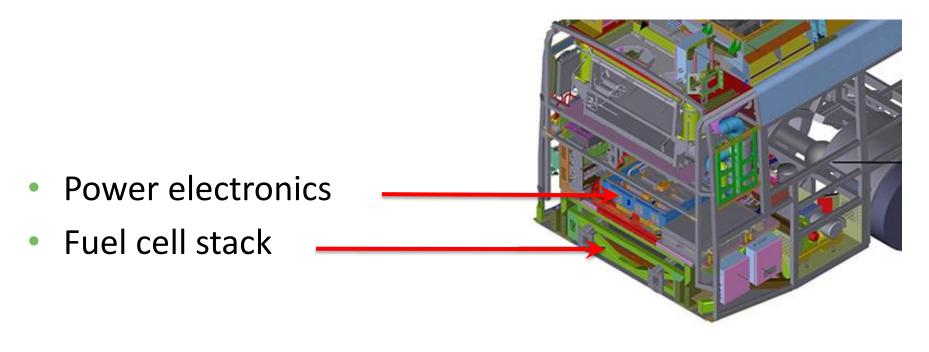


- Electronics cooling system
- Fuel cell cooling system





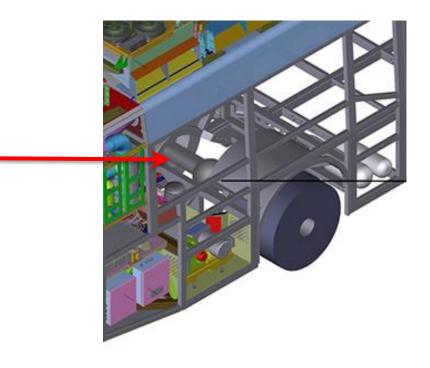






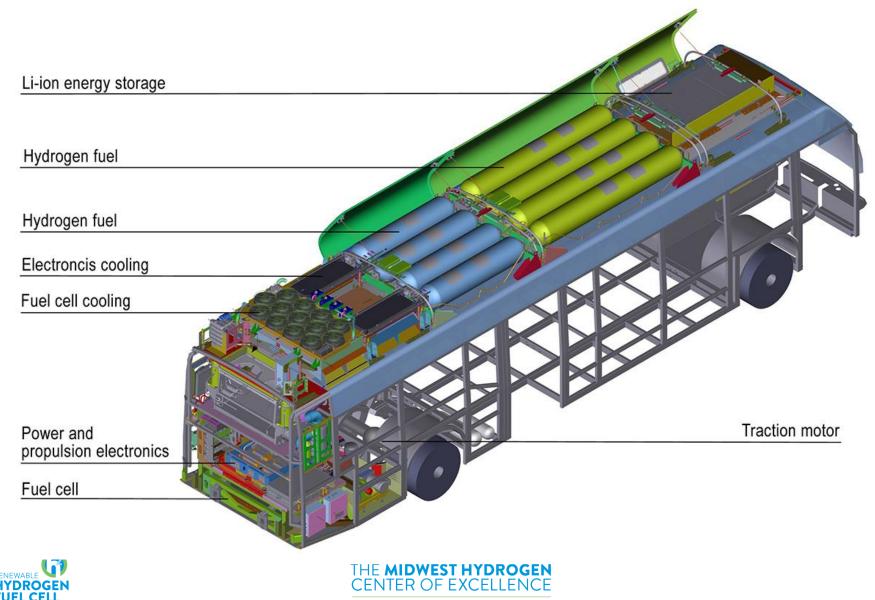


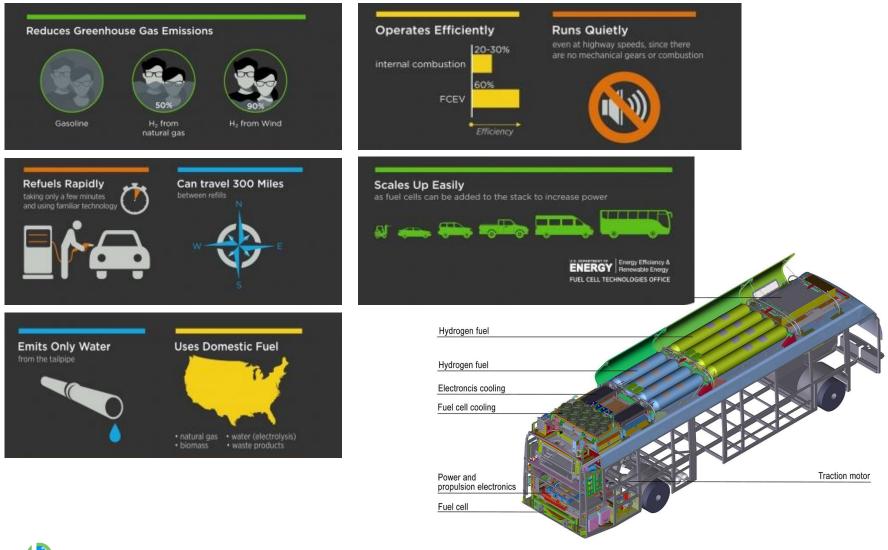
#### Electric Traction Motor















# FUEL CELLS IN THE TRANSIT INDUSTRY TODAY

#### Sunline Transit - Thousand Palms, CA







#### AC Transit – Oakland, CA







#### MTA – Flint, Michigan







#### SARTA – Canton, OH







#### London, England – Transport for London



"Transport for London (via their contractor Tower Transit) has been running zero emission hydrogen fuel cell buses on route RV1 between Covent Garden and Tower Gateway since 2011. They now have 8 buses in operation which means it is the first time a whole route has been fully operated by hydrogen powered buses in the UK. " (Hydrogen London, 10/28/13)





#### Tokyo, Japan



"Toyota Motor Corporation delivered the first fuel cell bus (FC bus) sold under the Toyota brand to the Bureau of Transportation of the Tokyo Metropolitan Government." - Toyota Global Newsroom 2/24/17)





#### Hamburg, Germany: HyFleet



- 2003: 9 fuel cell buses
- 2011: New generation of fuel cell hybrid buses,
- consumption: 8 kg hydrogen/100 km; range: 350 km
- 2014: 2 battery buses with a fuel cell as range extender
- Next generation fuel cell buses expected in 2017/18 (hySolutions GmbH, 2016)









# Launch of project JIVE - for a large scale deployment of fuel cell buses in Europe

The 25th of January 2017 marks the launch of a game changing project in sustainable and clean urban transportation in Europe: JIVE, which stands for Joint Initiative for hydrogen Vehicles across Europe.

The project is co-financed by the FCH 2 JU under the European Union - Horizon 2020 framework program for research and innovation. The project aims at the largest ever deployment of fuel cell buses in Europe and will introduce new fleets of fuel cell buses into urban bus operations at a scale never attempted before . (fch.europa.eu/news)





#### The Ohio State University









### Boom! China Adds 333 Fuel Cell Electric Buses

Like the US, China has been slow to adopt fuel cell electric vehicles, but it looks like things are stepping up in a big way. The cities of Foshan and Yunfu are jumping into the lead with a \$17 million order for 300 fuel cell electric buses (Clean Technica 9/29/15)





## Major Collaborative Project to Deploy Fuel Cell Buses across Europe

A new collaborative initiative is ready to deploy 144 hydrogen fuel cell buses, as part of the JIVE project, and seven large hydrogen refueling stations, per the MEHRLIN project, across Europe. Worth approximately EUR 125 million, these projects represent "a step change for the hydrogen bus sector," moving from a technology demonstration stage to a day-to-day offering for zeroemission public transport.

(NGTNews – Next Gen Transportation 1/30/17)







# Gov't mulls trading CNG buses for new hydrogens

The government is considering replacing 26,000 compressed natural gas (CNG) buses with zero-emission hydrogen fuel cell buses at the request of Hyundai Motor, it announced Wednesday. (Korea JoongAng Daily, 3/17/16)





# "Hydrogen energy is an ace in the hole for energy security and measures against global warming,"

– Shinzo Abe, Prime Minister of Japan (Japan Times 2/10/17)





## Hydrogenics to provide 1,000 fuel cell bus power modules to Blue-G in China; \$50M deal

Delivery of the fuel cells and the associated payments are expected to occur over the next two to three years.

- Green Car Congress, June 9, 2017





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#### **THANK YOU** FOR YOUR TIME AND YOUR ATTENTION ... ANY QUESTIONS???

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