

Benchmarking of European and U.S. Hydrogen Roadmapping Efforts (HyWays-IPHE): Hydrogen Pathway Analysis

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on behalf of the HyWays-IPHE consortium

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- Project objectives and organization
- Results of hydrogen pathway comparison
- Conclusions

Project Scope and Objectives

- Compare roadmapping and system analysis activities in Europe and USA (+other IPHE partners)
 - Improve understanding about the ongoing activities (common language, mutual understanding, alignment of int'l approaches)
 - Institutional and personal exchange under IPHE patronage
- ⇒ **Goal:** Develop recommendations for the preparation of an International Hydrogen Roadmap
- 24 month project (Oct 2006 – Sep 2008)
 - Total budget: 537 k€ (56% EC contribution; 30% US DOE, 14% industry)

HyWays-IPHE Partners

EU Institutes



Ludwig-Bölkow-
Systemtechnik



Fraunhofer Institute
Systems and
Innovation Research



Institute for Energy



INSTITUTO SUPERIOR TÉCNICO
Universidade Técnica de Lisboa

U.S. Institutes



Industry monitoring group



DAIMLER



- Comparison Activities

- Hydrogen pathways relevant in EU and U.S.
- Basic technical and economic assumptions
- Hydrogen pathway analysis results

- Modeling approaches (economic impacts, technology learning, infrastructure and transition analysis, model interaction)

- Stakeholder involvement in the roadmapping process

Presented

Mon 16:30

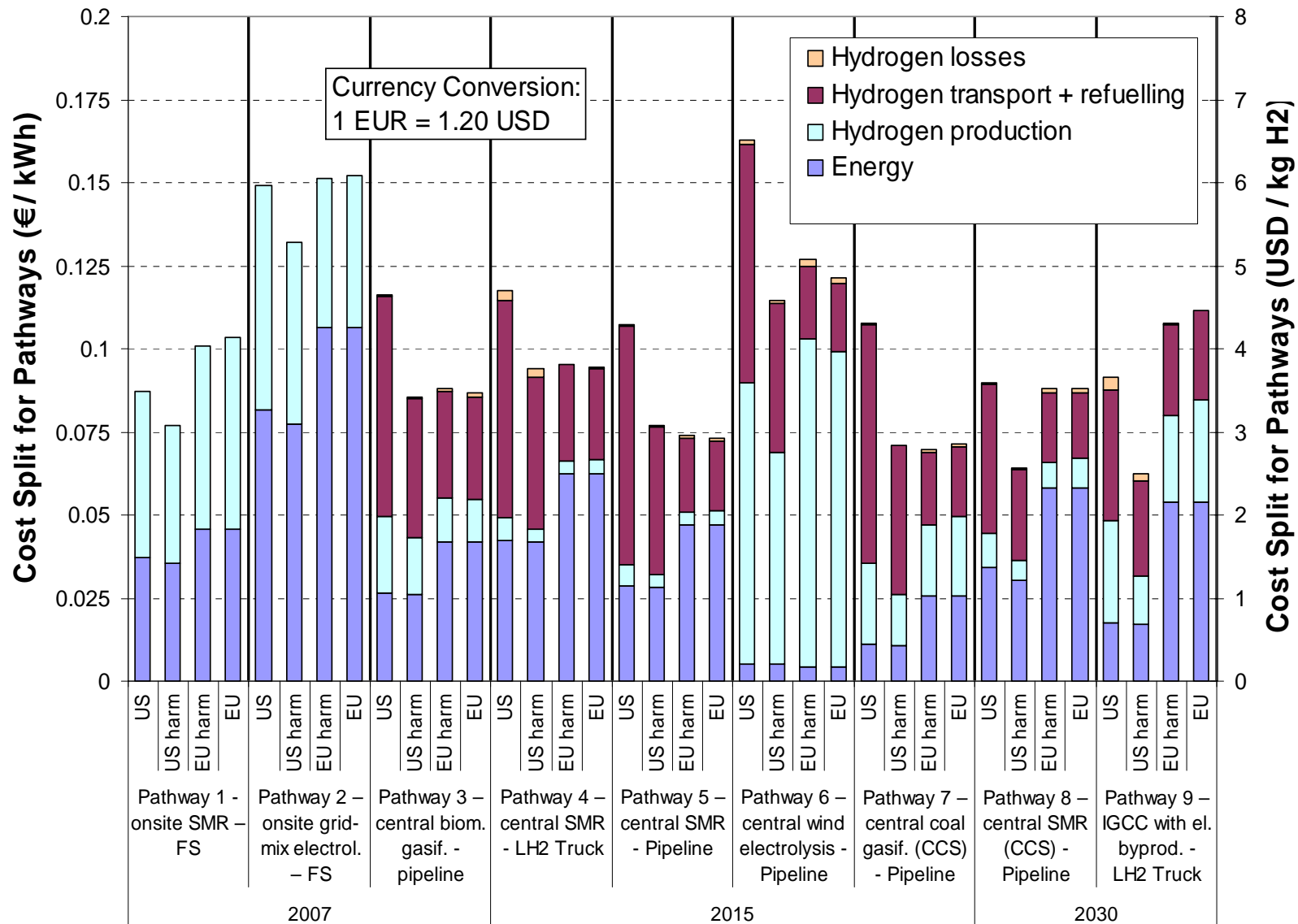
- Communication and Community-Building Activities

- Involved institutional and personal exchanges to improve understanding
- Involved continuous consultation of industry monitoring group

- Models: E3database (EU-HyWays) vs. H2A Production/HDSAM/GREET (US)
- 9 representative Well-To-Tank pathways compared (electrolysis, SMR, CTH; onsite/central, pipeline, trucked-in LH2)
- 1 pathway considering stationary use of H2 from coal (GT)
- Costs, energy use and GHG emissions compared (deterministic values and partially Monte Carlo analysis)
- Original vs. financially harmonized pathways
- **Report available online**
<http://www.hyways-iphe.org/WP2>

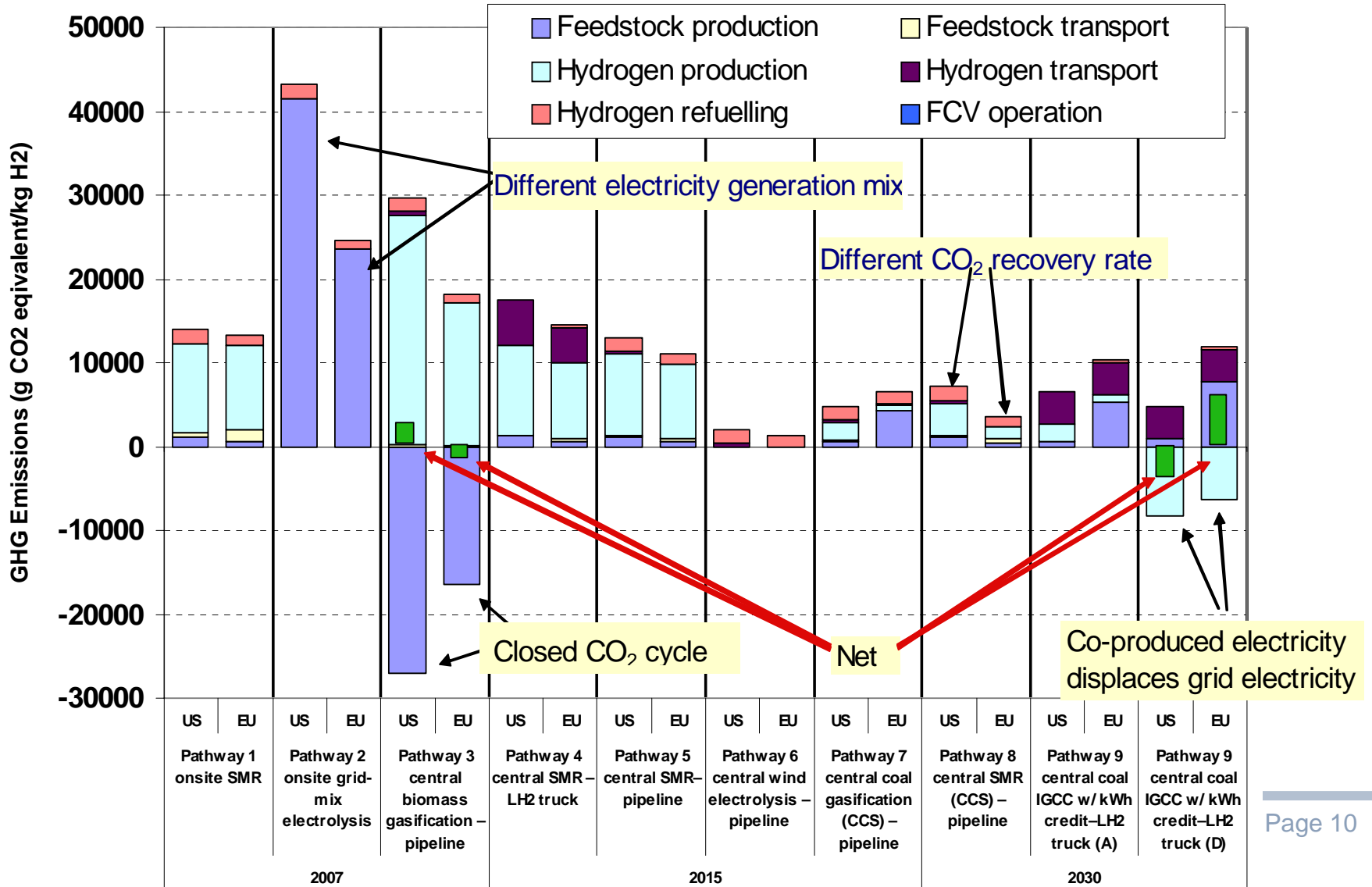
- **Different viewpoints for economic calculations:** investor's point of view (U.S.) vs macro-economic point of view (EU)
- **Pipeline configuration:** high-pressure pipeline with upstream compression, geologic storage, and a ring architecture (US) vs. medium-pressure pipeline (plant outlet pressure), no geologic storage, and a star-like architecture (EU).
- **Model layout:** U.S.: Split into production and delivery, costs (H2A) and energy/emissions (GREET), using predefined *pathways*. EU: E3database is a stand-alone relational database with a graphic user interface and is a general and fully flexible tool for the modeling of energy chains.

Specific hydrogen production costs Comparison U.S. and EU models



- **Financial assumptions:** U.S.: High taxes (total tax rate of 39%) and high internal rate of return (10%) (U.S.); EU: no taxes, 8% interest rate.
 - ⇒ higher costs of capital for the U.S. in the original cases (not in the financially harmonized cases).
- **Energy price assumptions:** the future NG, biomass and coal price assumptions are substantially lower on the U.S. side.
 - ⇒ Higher energy cost contributions in the EU.
- **Pipeline cost degression:** U.S.: Cost reductions through technological progress for gas pipelines assumed; EU: pipelines are mature technology.
 - ⇒ Significant decrease of pipeline delivery cost estimation over time for the U.S. case.
- **Delivery O&M costs:** higher O&M costs in U.S. models for all hydrogen delivery cases, due to different approaches to determine the costs.

Specific CO₂ equivalent emissions Comparison U.S. and EU models



Techno-economic differences

- **Vehicle fuel economy:** U.S.: lower fuel economy for fuel cell vehicles than EU.
 - Reason: partially size of the assumed vehicles
⇒ Higher costs and GHG emissions per km in the U.S.
- **Biomass/coal gasification efficiency:** EU uses higher biomass gasification efficiency (due to different gasifier efficiency, PSA recovery rate, and compression). U.S. uses higher coal gasification efficiency (through lower CO₂ recovery rate).
 - ⇒ Affects energy use and costs of the respective pathways.
- **Dispensing pressure:** U.S.: 6250 psi (430 bar) dispensing pressure; EU 12800 psi (880 bar)
 - ⇒ Slightly higher compression energy effort in the EU cases

Conclusions

- A project is underway that is comparing analysis approaches and models between the EU & U.S.
- A common understanding and language has been developed
- Results will be useful for hydrogen energy roadmaps in third countries and strategic planning in industry
 - Finding the right approaches for their specific purposes
 - Improving awareness of regional socio-economic and geographic differences
- Need for further development and alignment of models and approaches have been detected
 - Interaction between different world regions to further specify the evolution of infrastructures, energy prices, and technology costs.

Acknowledgement

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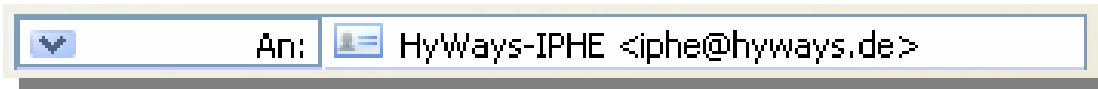
Visit our roadmap workshop!

- More details on HyWays-IPHE findings
- Presentation of the Australian and NZ roadmaps
- Facilitated discussion on Drivers, Objectives, Approaches for roadmaps, Appropriate Models

Tuesday 14:10 Plaza P1

Thanks for your attention.

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Welcome

HyWays-IPHE

HyWays IPHE is a specific support action (SSA) to assess and compare the development efforts for the European Hydrogen Energy Roadmap prepared by HyWays with international roadmapping or comparative activities of IPHE partner countries.

In a first step, it aims at an in-depth assessment and comparison of the individual elements of the national/ regional strategies, modelling approaches and experiences in the EU and the U.S.. This will include infrastructure analysis, stakeholder consultation processes, actor analysis, micro-, meso- and macro-economic modelling, Well-to-Wheels (WtW)- analyses, cashflow analysis, interfaces and interaction between the different types of models used, basis for scenario development, etc.

Modellers from the different nations/world regions shall compare in detail their models and experiences in dedicated workshops in order to foster a better mutual understanding of the models and their contribution to the hydrogen road mapping process, facilitate the exchange of the methodologies and, where applicable, endorse the adoption of individual approaches from each other. This may include tasks and goals of expected results, models used, stakeholders involved, process related issues, communication with stakeholders and dissemination activities, timelines, and progress. Whenever applicable a benchmarking between individual models (e.g. for the EU-US case: E3database and H2A+GREET) may be performed using generic datasets.

In a second step, the project aims at broadening its scope within IPHE by including and involving other IPHE partner countries such as Japan, China, India etc. Workshops will be held, introducing these partners into the EU-U.S. work and getting them engaged in this process.