

# Emerging Conclusions from the Hydrogen Mobility Europe Project

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Supported by:





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## Emerging conclusions from the H2ME project

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**FUEL CELLS AND HYDROGEN**  
JOINT UNDERTAKING



# H2ME – a major pan-European effort to support commercialisation

These activities are part of a much larger vehicle and HRS rollout in Europe



## H2ME 1

29 stations  
>300 cars and vans  
€70m total cost  
€32m funding  
Started June 2015



- ❖ >45 refuelling stations
- ❖ >1400 cars, and vans
- ❖ €170m total cost
- ❖ €67m funding
- ❖ > 40 organisations

**A major European activity!**



## H2ME 2

20 stations  
>1100 cars, vans  
and trucks  
€100m total cost  
€35m funding  
Started May 2016



# Bringing H2 mobility initiatives into one framework

H2ME Project overview (2015 – 2022)

HRS: Hydrogen Refuelling Station

FCEV: Fuel Cell Electric Vehicle

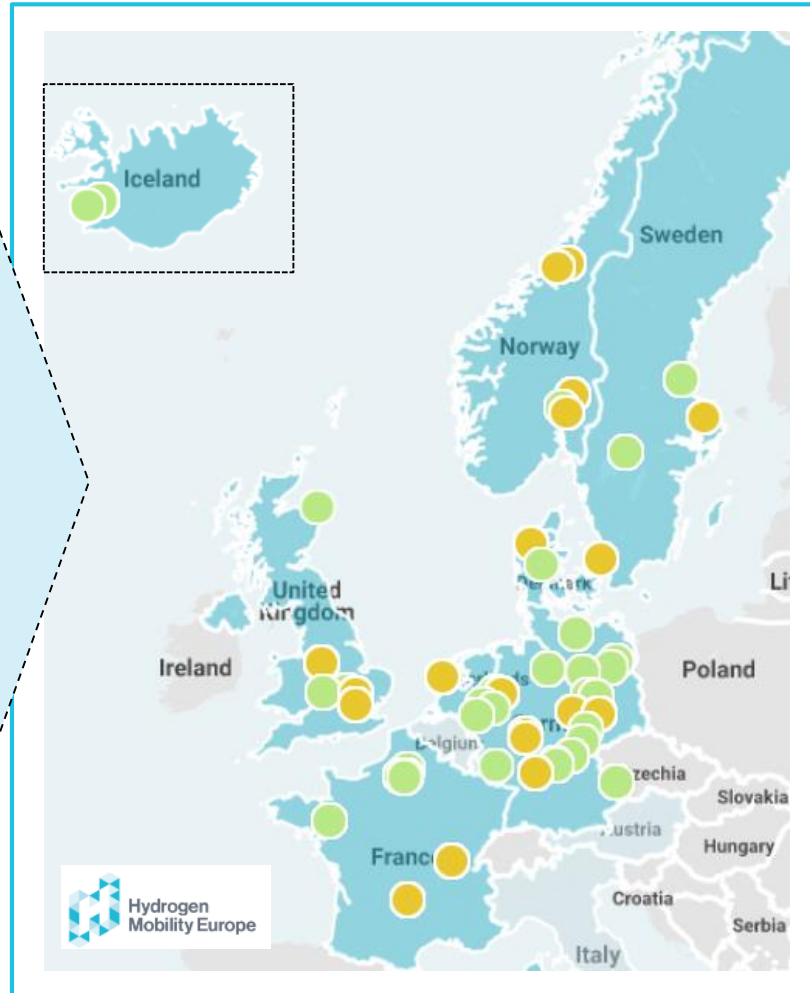
RE-EV : Range-Extended Electric Vehicle

OEM: Original Equipment Manufacturer



**Endorsers:**

- Mobilité Hydrogène France
- H<sub>2</sub> Mobility
- UK H<sub>2</sub> Mobility
- Scandinavian Hydrogen Highway Partnership
- Hydrogen mobility grouping in Benelux
- Hydrogen mobility grouping in Austria
- Hydrogen mobility grouping in Italy



## Concept:

- ❖ Joint initiative from the **most ambitious European hydrogen mobility initiatives**
- ❖ **One ‘working framework’** linking these initiatives, which provide the opportunity to:
  - 1) identify **optimal commercialisation strategies** and **synergies between countries**
  - 2) develop **European strategies for commercialisation**

## New hydrogen refuelling stations:

- ❖ **20** - 700bar HRS in Germany
- ❖ **12** - 700bar HRS in Scandinavia
- ❖ **11** - 350bar and 700bar HRS in France
- ❖ **6** – 350bar and 700bar HRS in the UK
- ❖ **1** - 700bar HRS in NL

## Fuel cell vehicles:

- ❖ **500** OEM FCEVs
- ❖ **900** fuel cell RE-EV vans



# H2ME brings together high level partners in these initiatives in a joint European approach

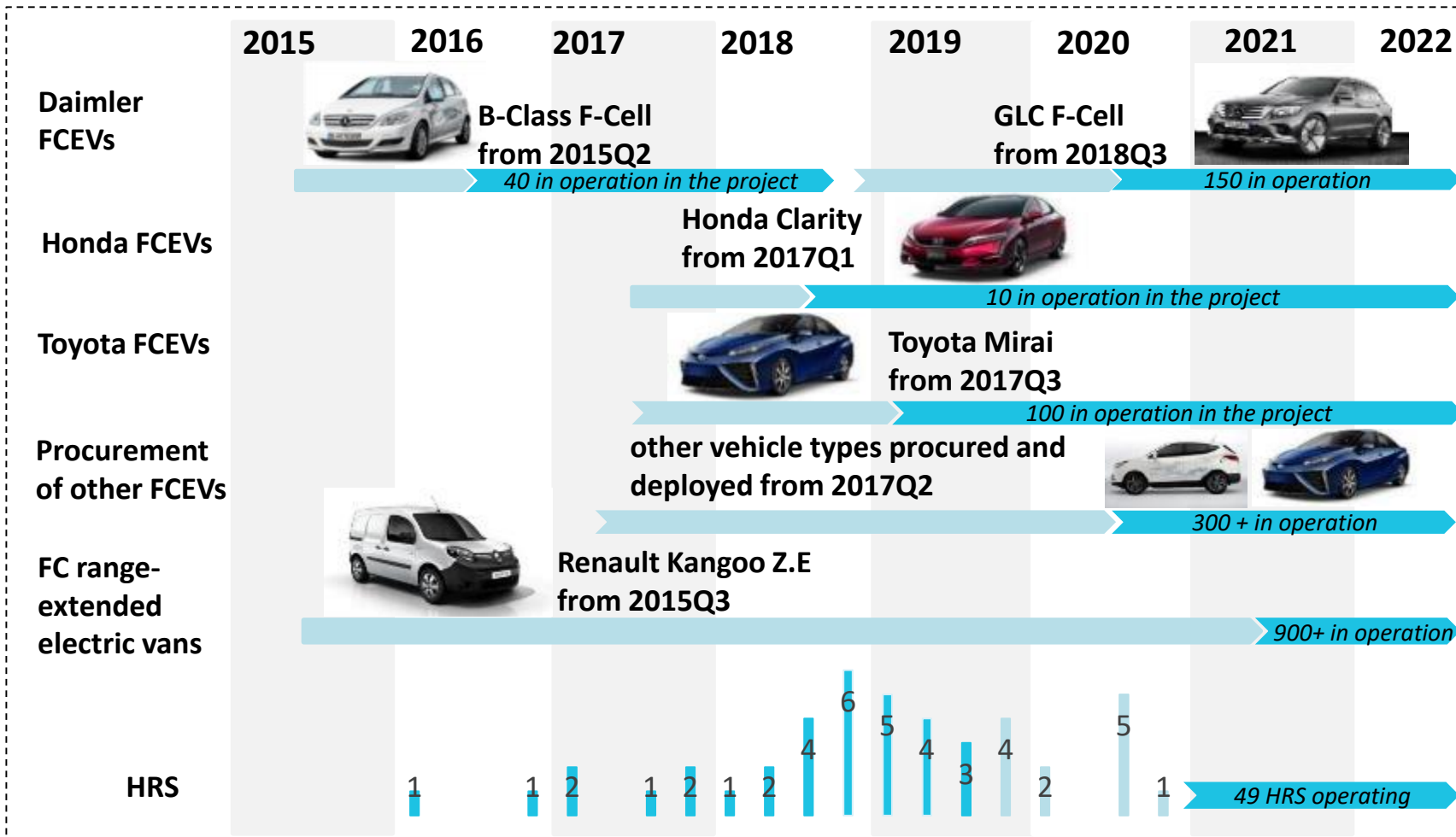


The results generated by the project are shared with industry, politicians, and the wider public to support the commercialisation of hydrogen mobility.



# H2ME is well underway but activities are planned until 2022

Deployment status and timeline



**Legend:**

- Deployment phase
- All in operation

**Project snapshot:**

- 32 HRS and >550 vehicles have been deployed to date:**
- ❖ 194 Renault Kangoo vans
  - ❖ 40 Daimler B Class F-CELL and 60 Daimler GLC F-CELL
  - ❖ 107 Toyota Mirai
  - ❖ 10 Honda Clarity
  - ❖ 106 vehicles procured by project partners



Significant HRS and Vehicle deployment outside H2ME projects

# The H2ME project is supporting advancements on the state of the art for the sector



## Fleet validation for Fuel Cell Electric Vehicles

- ❑ Vehicles have reported a total of **11.59 M km driven since the first vehicles were deployed** in Q3 2015.
- ❑ The **furthest distance travelled** by one vehicle **was 120 000 km**, accumulated since August 2017.
- ❑ **Daily distance** covered for **500-550 km** reported.
- ❑ **Average availability** for the vehicle is **effectively 99%+ for all FCEVs**.
- ❑ **No major safety incidents reported.**

## Network validation for Hydrogen Refueling Stations

- ❑ All H2ME HRS have dispensed **72 132 kg of H2 in 35 518 refuelling events** since March 2016.
- ❑ The most utilised HRS in the project alone has dispensed **32 464 kg H2 since Q3 2017** due to usage from STEP/Hype taxis.
- ❑ Average **availability** HRS for best performing HRS **reached 99.9%**.
- ❑ **No major safety incidents have been reported.**



# Experience shows increasing convergence with strategies and focus on higher utilisation rates and joint initiatives

## H<sub>2</sub> mobility rollout strategies

- ❖ Colocation of vehicles and HRS. The low number of HRS remains a barrier to adoption; each fleet has their own requirements for HRS locations depending on their operations.
- ❖ Using mixed vehicle types and high demand applications to help sustain the early network.
- ❖ Developing viable clusters of stations in key locations. A min. of 2 HRS is required to establish demand from light fleet applications.
- ❖ Increasing number of joint initiatives. Such partnerships can help to unlock benefits of scale for FCEV and/or HRS business cases.

## Identification of sweet spots for early adoption of FCEVs

- ❖ Through loading of stations with mixed vehicle types, with a focus on heavy duty vehicles e.g. buses and trucks
- ❖ Via high mileage applications and operational advantage e.g. taxi fleets and long range with fast charging



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**Conclusions:** Demand for FCEVs and associated HRS is growing, driven by increasingly ambitious emissions targets and policy at European, national and local scale



# And that further efforts are required to prepare for the commercial roll-out

## HRS network implementation

- ❖ HRS deployment times are still subject to delays at the permitting stage due to the lack of standardised permitting process with authorities
- ❖ Access to utilities and land can be problematic.
- ❖ Guidance have been developed for most countries and commissioning time is decreasing.

## Costs reduction

- ❖ At low levels of demand (<200kg/day) the cost of producing and supplying hydrogen at an HRS can be high;
- ❖ FCEVs also still have a significant cost premium compared to diesel vehicles.
- ❖ Economies of scale and technology learning curves could enable vehicles and hydrogen to be cost-competitive with counterfactuals; this is starting to be achieved in specific cases.

## Public sector support

- ❖ Business cases can be improved by combining public sector support with partnerships and JV.
- ❖ Success stories linked to financial incentives/tax exemptions for zero emission vehicles, as well as restrictions on diesel vehicles.

**Conclusions: To achieve further scale-up, effective short term solutions and public funding are needed to ensure that prices for hydrogen and vehicles are sufficiently low to stimulate demand**

Thank you for your attention



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