

Making Hydrogen Transport Work: Insights & Experience from Aberdeen

Chaired by Fergus Worthy, Cenex
with Nigel Holmes, SHFCA
Andrew Win, Aberdeen City Council
Nick McCarthy, Cenex



Scotland's Achievements and Ambitions for Clean Transport

Ambitious Net Zero Climate Targets

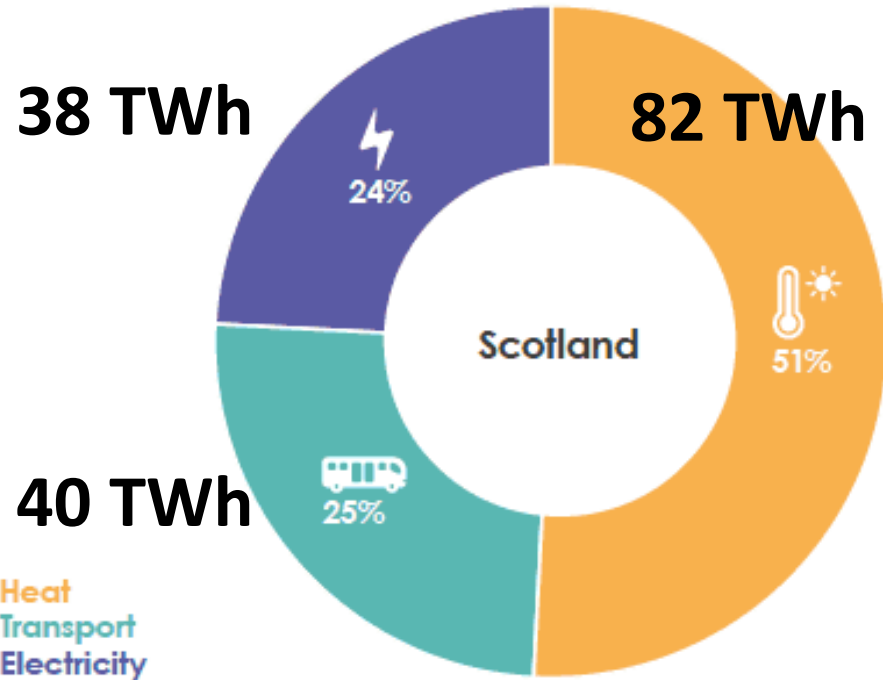
Scotland's target: Net Zero by 2045

Year	Scottish CO ₂ Reduction
2030	75%
2035	80%
2040	90%
2045	100%

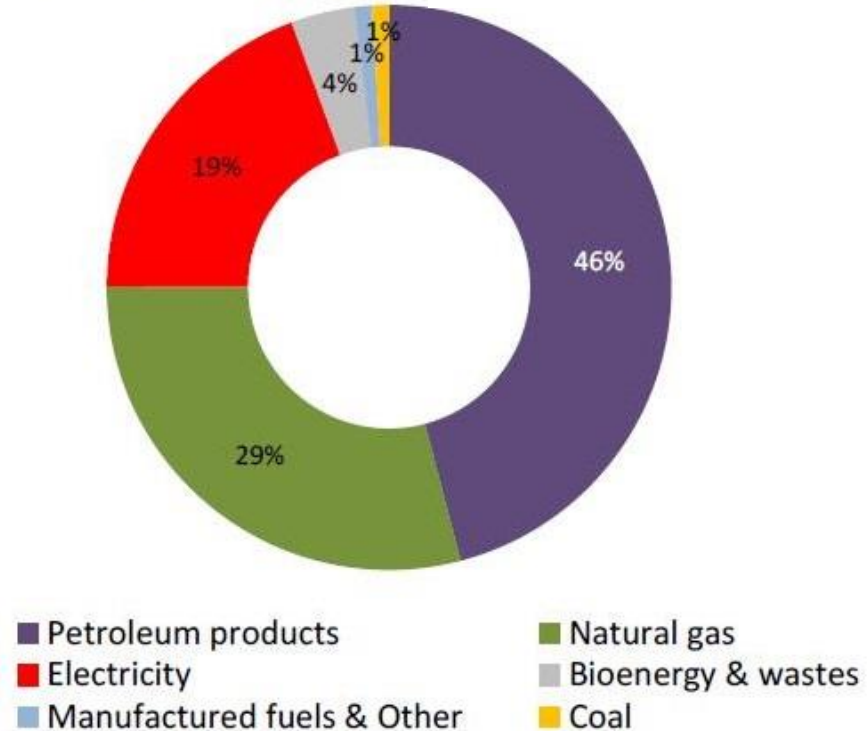
The [CCC advises](#) combined use of renewables and CCS for rapid and effective carbon reduction



Current Scottish Final Energy Demand

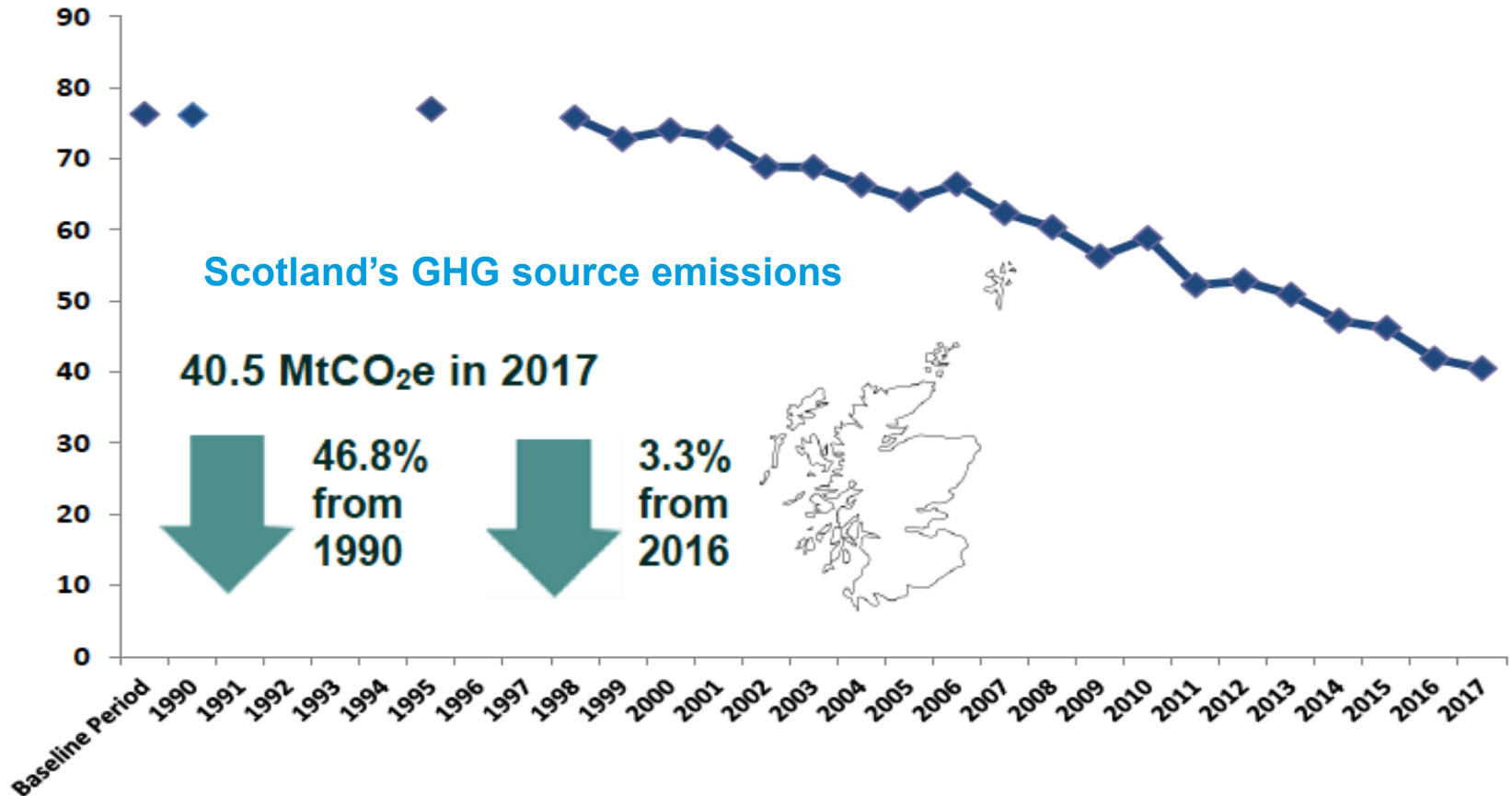


Final Consumption **160 TWh**



[Future of Energy in Scotland](#): (Dec 2017)

Reducing Greenhouse Gas Emissions



The Future of Energy in Scotland – A Transition

A rapid transition from coal/oil/gas to Renewables

- From centralised to localised Energy Systems
- Whole energy system approach
- H₂ for 'hard to treat' heat, transport, and industry



A
WHOLE-SYSTEM
VIEW



A STABLE,
MANAGED
ENERGY
TRANSITION



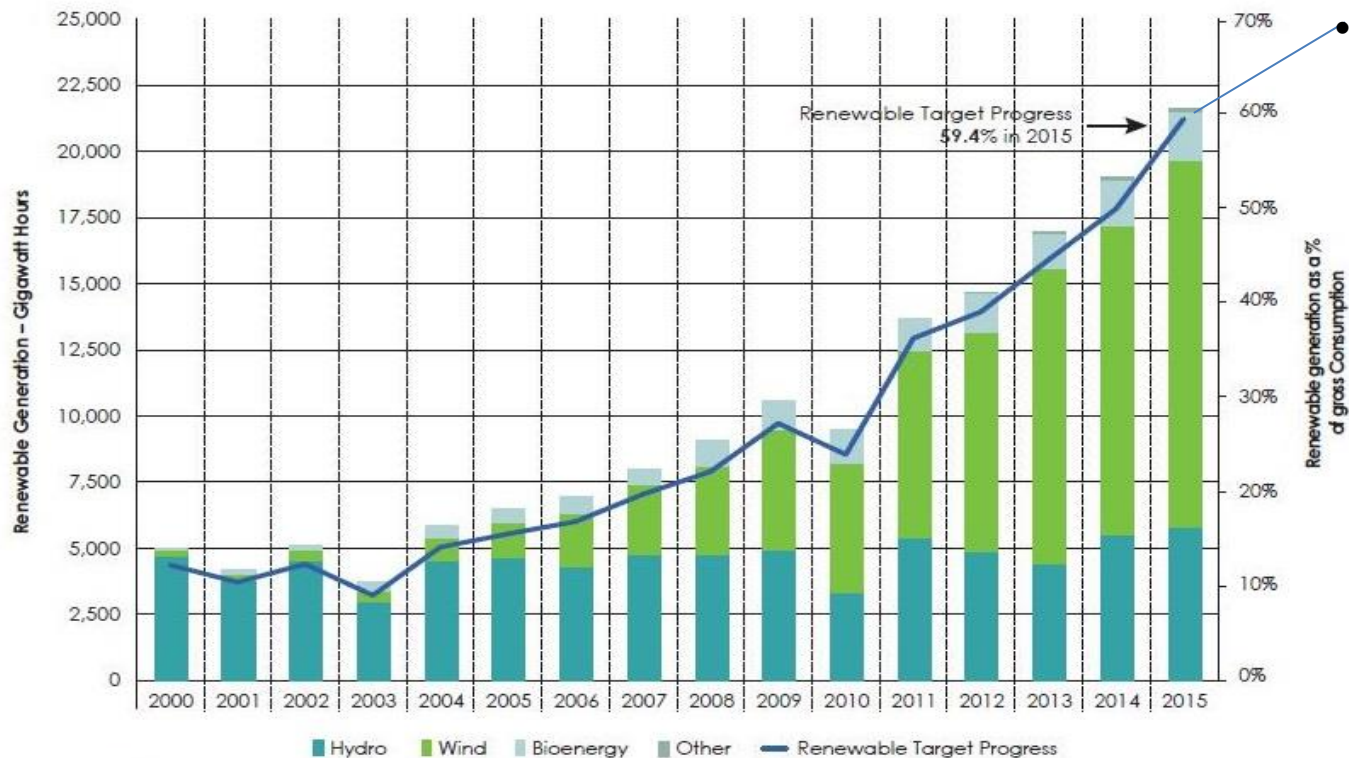
A SMARTER
MODEL OF
LOCAL ENERGY
PROVISION



Longannet, Scotland's last coal fired power station, closed in March 2016

Scotland's Renewable Energy Growth

Diagram 4: Electricity generated (GWh) from renewable sources, Scotland, 2000-2015



68.1% of Scotland's gross electricity demand was met from renewables in 2017 (25 TWh)



**AN INCLUSIVE ENERGY
TRANSITION**



BIG HIT Grant
no.: 700092



THE
CHALLENGE
FUND



THE
CHALLENGE
FUND



Net Zero The UK's contribution to stopping global warming

Committee on Climate Change
May 2019



The Hydrogen Office at Methil in Fife

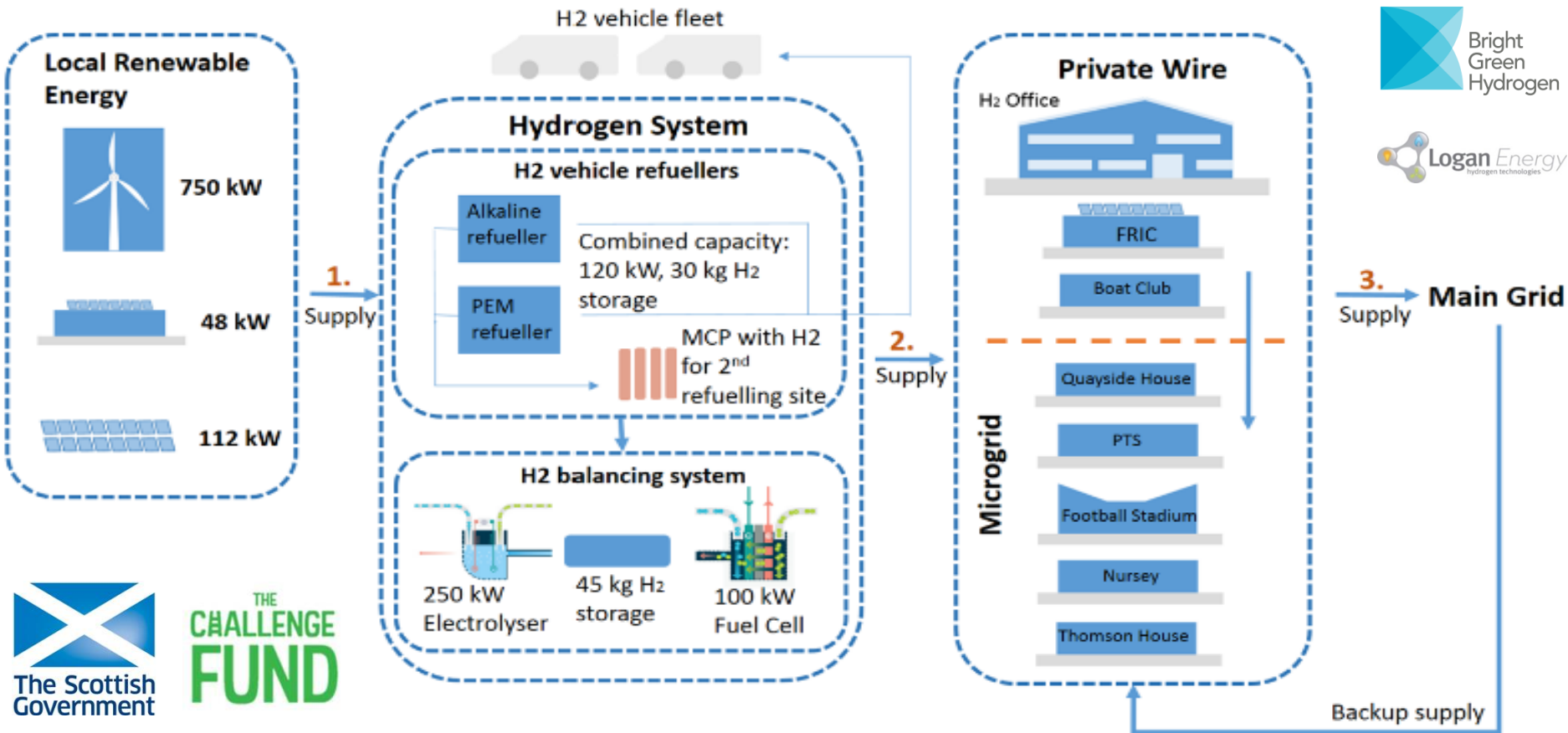


Levenmouth Energy System

TOSHIBA
Leading Innovation >>>

Bright
Green
Hydrogen

LoganEnergy
hydrogen technologies



THE
CHALLENGE
FUND

Levenmouth Fleet – with 2 RCVs

- World first H₂-ICE Refuse Collection Vehicle
- Diesel-hydrogen conversion
- Carries 5kg of hydrogen at 350 bar





Net Zero
The UK's contribution to
stopping global warming

Committee on Climate Change
May 2019



Orkney: 100% Green Electricity

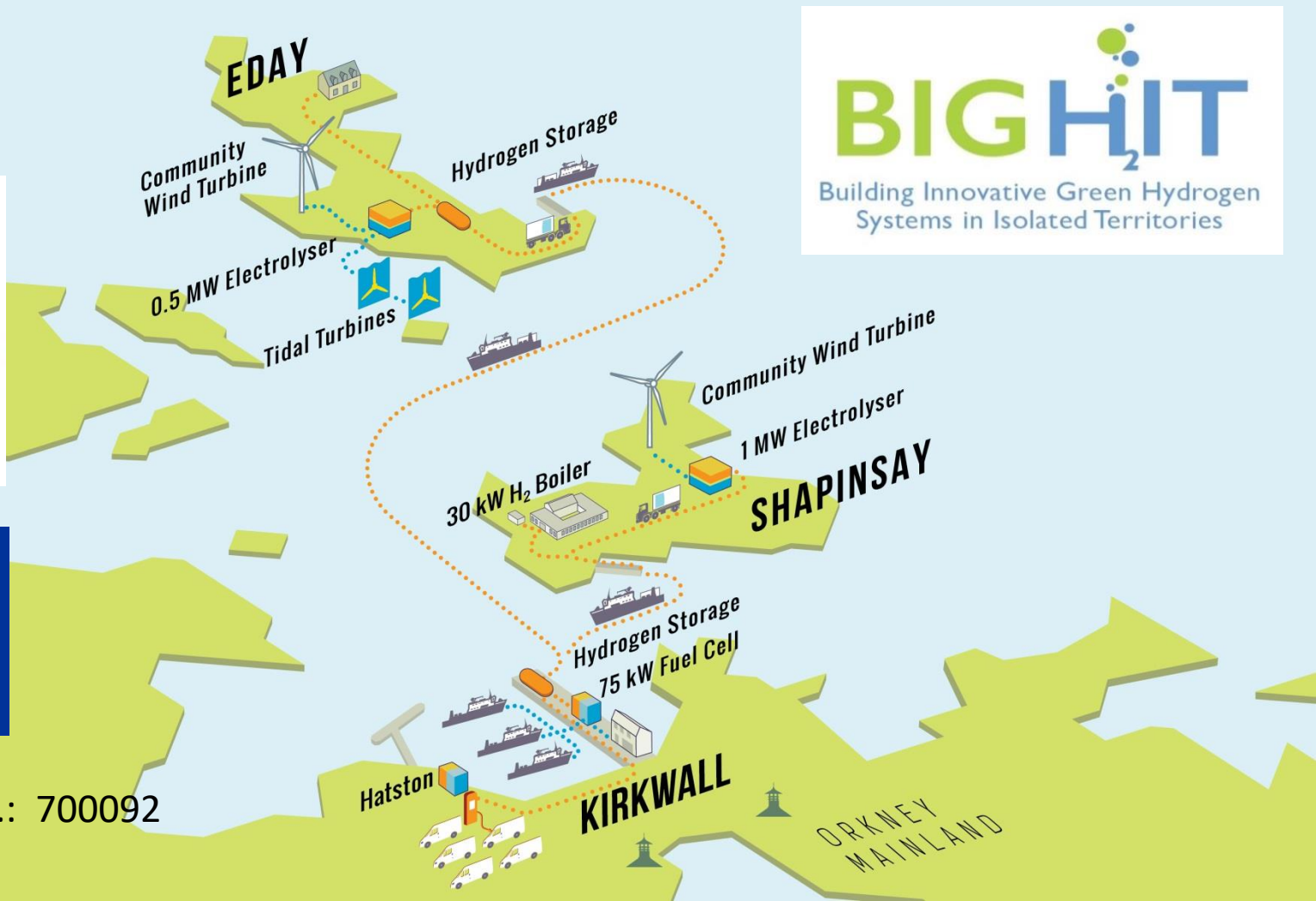
- Renewables generate > 100% of Orkney's electricity
- Over 50MW of installed renewable capacity
- 1000 renewable installations for 10,000



By 2014 Orkney was generating 120% of its annual electrical demand from Renewables



BIG HIT Grant no.: 700092



Hydrogen into Heat, Power, Transport



Hydrogen refuelling station by ITM Power in Kirkwall, opened May 2018. Refuels the Symbio vans used by Orkney Islands Council.



Hydrogen vans from Symbio used by Orkney Islands Council together with one of the five Calvera hydrogen trailers





Net Zero The UK's contribution to stopping global warming

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Aberdeen: Energy Transition Zone



Green Hydrogen produced on Site

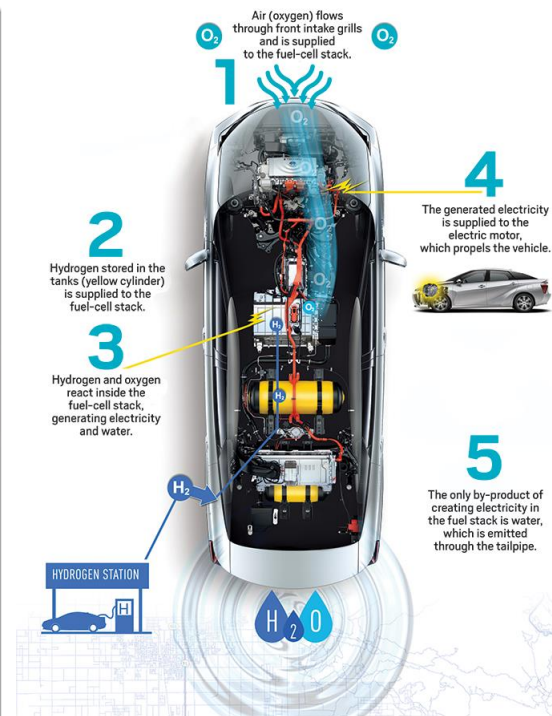
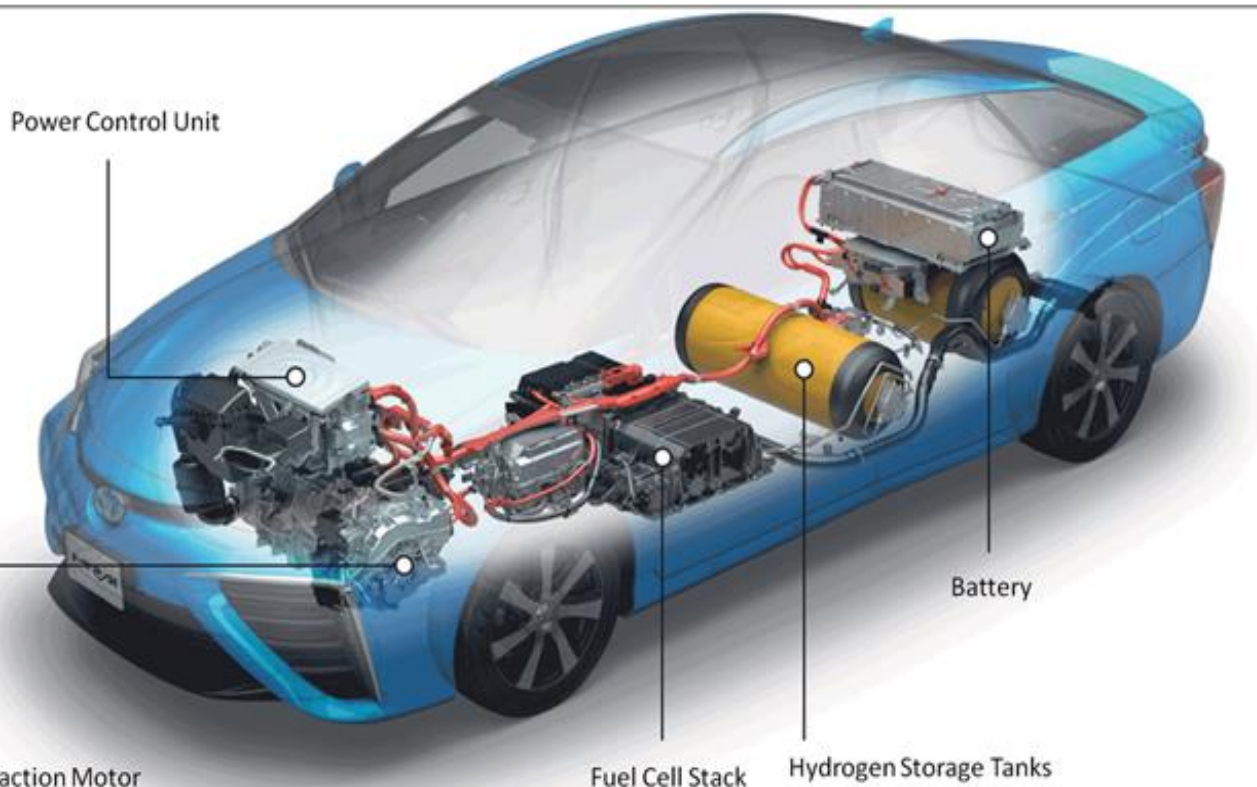


A €22m
project

Hydrogen is produced at Kittybrewster site
Using **HYDROGENICS** electrolyzers
Advanced Hydrogen Solutions



CoWheels & NHS: Toyota Mirai H₂ FCEV



Toyota Mirai



Innovate UK





Scotland's Clean Transport Achievements

Real world hydrogen trials: Commercial and operational implications

Dr. Nick McCarthy

Technical Specialist nick.mccarthy@cenex.co.uk




HyTrEc 2 Partners

Interreg VB North Sea Region
Programme Area 2014-2020

Regions within the NSR programme area



Interreg North Sea Region projects – HyTrEc 2

Project Name	Dates	No. Vehicles monitored	No. HRS monitored	Locations
 HyTrEc	2016-2022	To date: 53 Large Van 3 Medium car 27 Midsized SUV 10 Road Sweeper 2 Small Car 2 Small Van 8 mini bus 1	To date: 3 HRS By 2020: 5 HRS*	UK, France, Germany, Denmark, Norway, Sweden

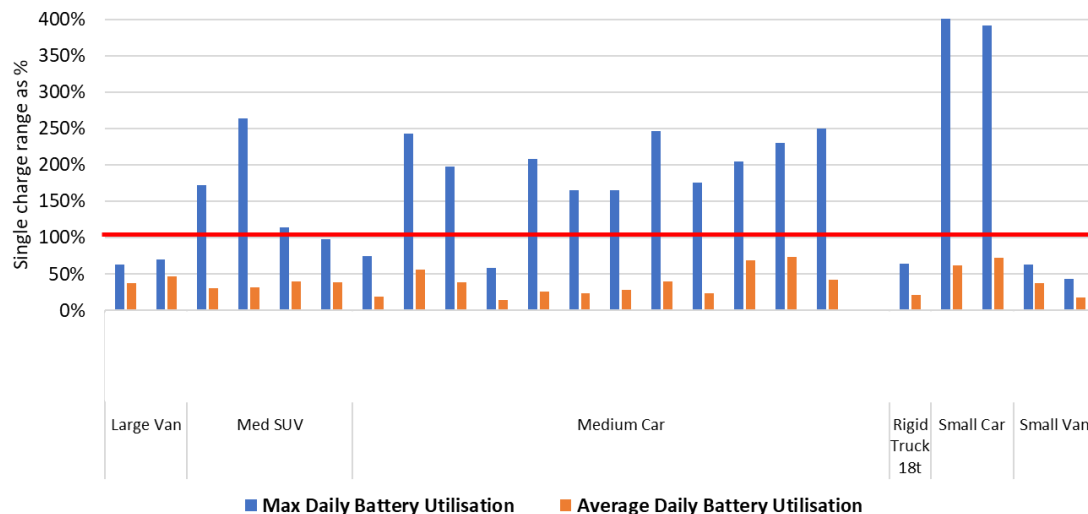
Primary focus is demonstration, skills and infrastructure creation.

HGVs and HyTrEc2



Real world utilisation and BEV compatibility

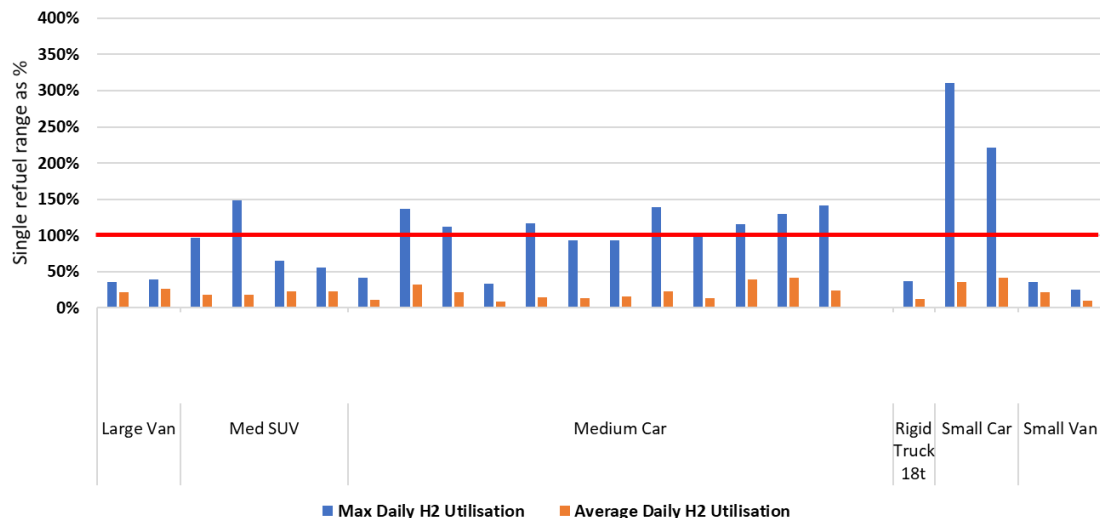
Aberdeen CC EV daily mean & max duty analysis



- 24 vehicles monitored
- 7 perfectly suited to BEV
- 2 multiple charges required if possible
- **15 very high utilisation**
 - **Not suited to BEV**

Real world utilisation and FCEV compatibility

Aberdeen CC H2 daily mean & max duty analysis



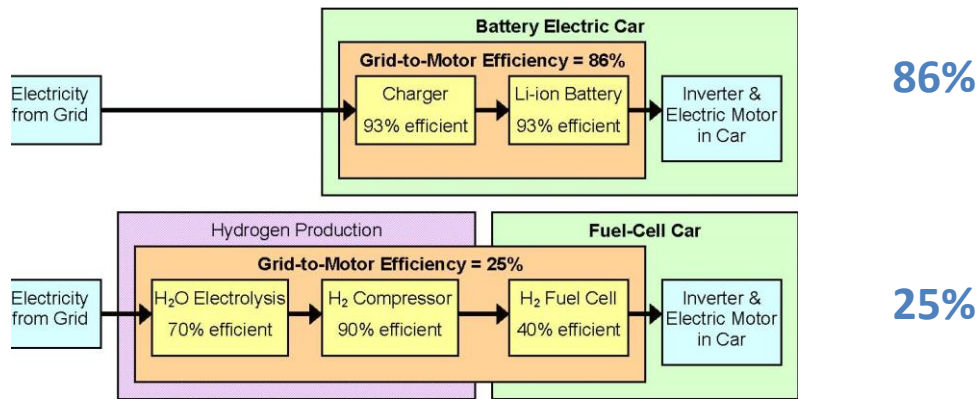
- 24 vehicles monitored
- 10 perfectly suited to FCEV
- 12 multiple refuels required if possible
- **2 very high utilisation**
 - **Not Suited to FCEV**



Efficiency, intensity and emissions

Understanding differing duty cycles and energy requirements

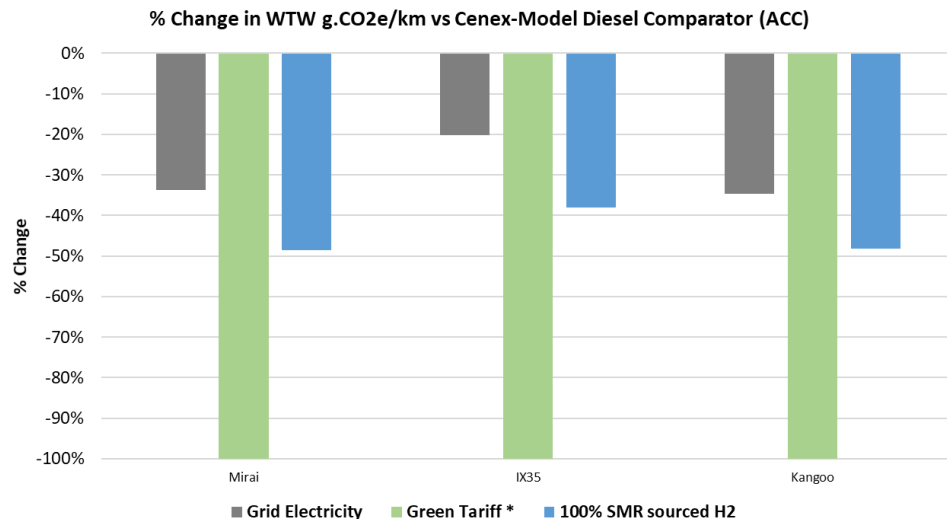
BEV Vs and FCEV



The above argument ignores three critically important issues:

- **Presents a false conflict between BEVs to FCEVs – Ignores the opportunity to displace ICE fossil fuel vehicles!**
- Duty cycles requirements and refuelling / recharging
- Self-weight of vehicles as power and range increase

H2FCs Vs ICE



In a fuel cell system:

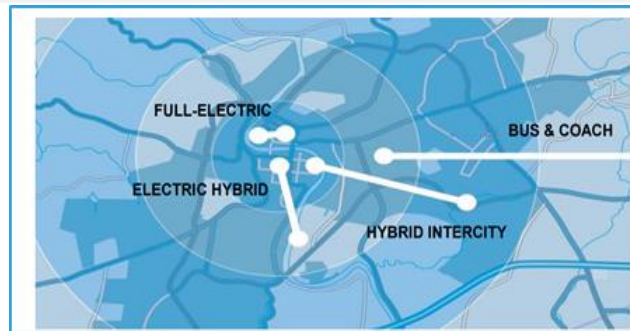
- SMR H2 has 38% to 46% less CO₂e emissions per km
- SMR H2 has 100% less AQ emissions at the point of use

Bus depot commercial assessment

BEV and H2FC bus depot infrastructure comparison

Bus duty cycle

- **BYD-Ebus (best in class 2017/18)**
 - Range = 155 miles, 4.5 hour* charge time
- **Average FC/hybrid bus (CHIC 2016 report)**
 - Range = 218 miles, 15 minutes refuel



Aberdeen

Dundee

Aberdeen - Dundee intercity journey (~70 miles
shortest route: assume 1.5 hour journey time)

- 100% EV bus = **7 trips in 24 hours (4.5 hour break every 2 trips)**
- FC-EV hybrid = **15 trips in 24 hours (0.25 hour break every three trips)**

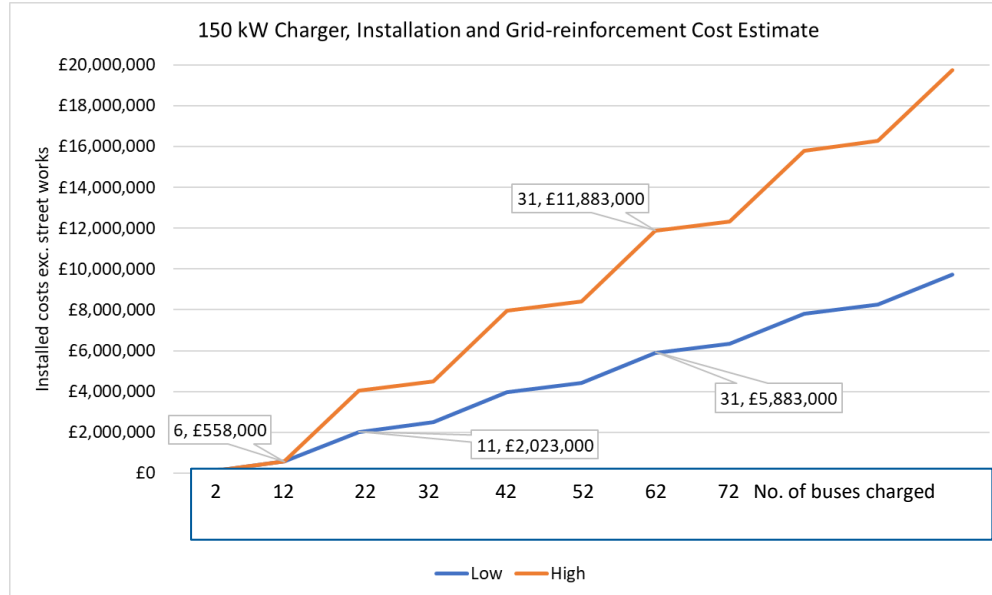


Bus model back-to-base economies of scale

- BEV Bus
 - 80 to 150 kW charger
 - 1 or 2 bus?
 - 20+ chargers will require multiple million pound electrical connections
 - Extra buses for day time charging?
 - Increased depot footprint?
- FCEV Bus
 - 30 kg of hydrogen per bus
 - 4 pumps, eight nozzles
 - Through put of 8 buses in 30 minutes (or less)
 - Small scale HRS very expensive

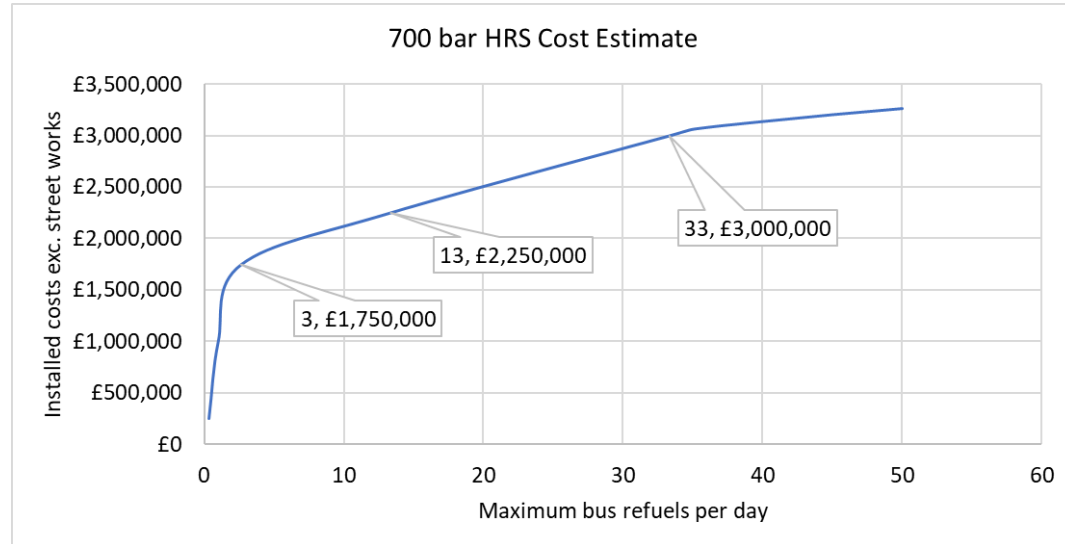
BEV and FC Bus depot example - BEV

- 150 kW Charge point = c.£93,000 installed
- Grid reinforcement per 1MVA (c.6 chargers)
 - £1,000,000
 - £3,000,000
- Assume 150 kW charger can charge two buses per night?
- Where does this graph level off?



BEV and FC Bus depot example - HRS

- HRS prices widely variable
- 2017 worst case scenario presented
- Data based on multiple projects over a ten year period, extrapolated from 33 refuels onwards





Large HGV commercial assessment commercial assessment

*BEV and H2FC range and energy storage comparison for 15 t
payload*



15 t payload model (40 t HGV)

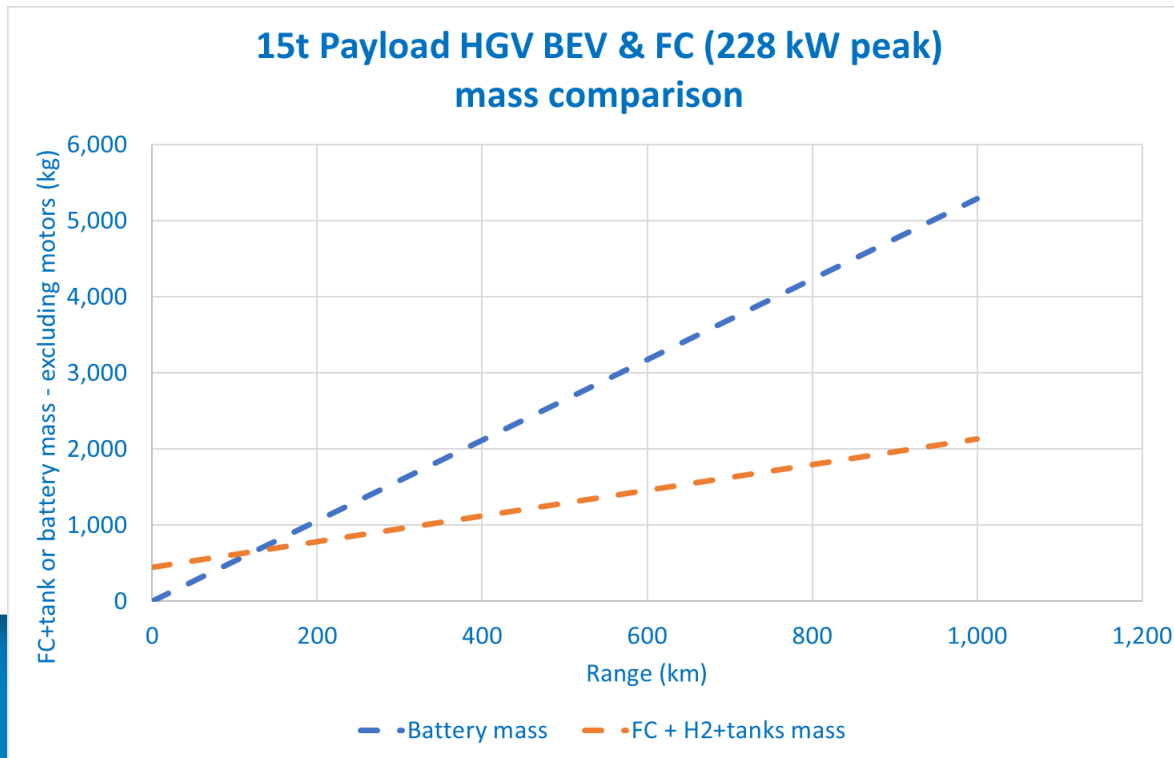
- **BEV semi-truck**

- Assume 15 t payload HGV requires 550 kWh battery, and has a range of ~400 km
- Estimated battery mass is 400 kg = 6.4 kWh/kg
- HGV requires 1.375 kWh per km
- mass of battery per km = $(1.375/0.26) = 5.3$ kg/km

- **FC semi-truck**

- Assume 15 t payload requires 448 kg of fuel cell (228 kW peak power)
- 5 kg of H₂ requires 85 kg of tanks
- 30 kg of H₂ for ~320 km
- mass of 224 Kw FC = 448 kg
- mass of H₂+ tank per km = 1.7 kg

Self-weight of vehicle energy store as range increases





TTSI/Kenworth/Toyota FCEV truck trials

2011 Vision Vehicles Class 8 FCET

Range: 150 miles

2017, Kenworth / Toyota Mk1 Class 8 FCET

Range: 200 miles

2018, Kenworth / Toyota Mk 2 Class 8 FCET,
+12 kWh battery (With sleeper cab)

Range: 300+ miles





Transport



Energy
Infrastructure



Knowledge &
Enterprise

Other H2-HGV projects to watch

Hyzon portside H2 transports

Hyzon (Horizon)



£	??
GVW/GCW	??
Config/Cab	4x2 / Day
Range	??
H2	(3 tanks)
H2 P	??
Bat	??
FC Stack size	100 kW

- 400 trucks commissioned in 2019
- On schedule to manufacture more in 2020
 - Including downturn due to COVID19

Hyundai Xcient



Switzerland
(2019)

£	lease
GVW/GCW	19t / 36t
Config/Cab	4x2 / Day
Range	248 miles
H2	32 kg (7 tanks)
H2 P	350 bar
Bat	73 kWh
FC Stack size	190 kW

Scania



Asko demonstration
(2020)

£	demo
GVW/GCW	??/ 27t
Config/Cab	4x2 / Day
Range	310 miles
H2	33 kg
H2 P	350 bar
Bat	56 kWh
FC Stack size	90 kW

Nikola Tre (CNH/IVECO)



1 prototype only
(2023?)

£	Lease?
GVW/GCW	TBA
Config/Cab	6x4/ Sleeper
Range	500 miles +
H2	TBA
H2 P	TBA
Bat	TBA
FC Stack size	120 kW (TBC)

DAF(with Shell/Toyota)



1 prototype only

£	H2SHARE
GVW/GCW	28t
Config/Cab	6x2
Range	250
H2	30 kg
H2 P	350 bar
Bat	72 kWh
FC Stack size	88 kW

ESORO



**1 prototype only
(ended 2017?)**

£	H2SHARE
GVW/GCW	34t
Config/Cab	6x2
Range	225 miles
H2	31 kg
H2 P	350 bar
Bat	120 kWh
FC Stack size	100 kW

GM



Concept only

Hyundai HD6



Concept only

Freightliner (Daimler) & Mack (Volvo)



Joint venture agreement signed this year



Not just H2FC

- All of the above companies are also involved in BEV-HGV
- Low mileage, low weight HGVs are a key market as well



Transport



Energy
Infrastructure



Knowledge &
Enterprise

In conclusion



- BEVs and H2FCs are **NOT** mutually exclusive – fossil fuel displacement is the goal
- BEV technology and infrastructure is improving and reducing cost every year
- H2 technology and infrastructure is improving and reducing cost every year
- Operational constraints are a dominant factor in BEV/H2FC Capex breakpoints

Thank you for listening

Dr. Nick McCarthy

Technical Specialist nick.mccarthy@cenex.co.uk



Making Hydrogen Transport Work: Insights and Experience from Aberdeen

Andrew Win
Programmes and Projects Manager
@H2Aberdeen



Aberdeen



- Aberdeen leading the global energy transition
 - Net Zero Vision with an aim to be a climate positive City
 - A Strategic Infrastructure Plan to support this vision
- Aberdeen is an established centre of excellence for hydrogen and fuel cell technologies
 - Europe's largest real-world deployment of hydrogen vehicles
- Transport is a sector enabler given that it is a higher value use compared to heat and industrial applications.
- Implemented quicker than the other sector applications, thus providing a pivotal “first mover” advantage.



Facilitate vehicle deployments by a range of stakeholders in the region



Develop hydrogen refuelling infrastructure




Aberdeen Hydrogen Bus Project



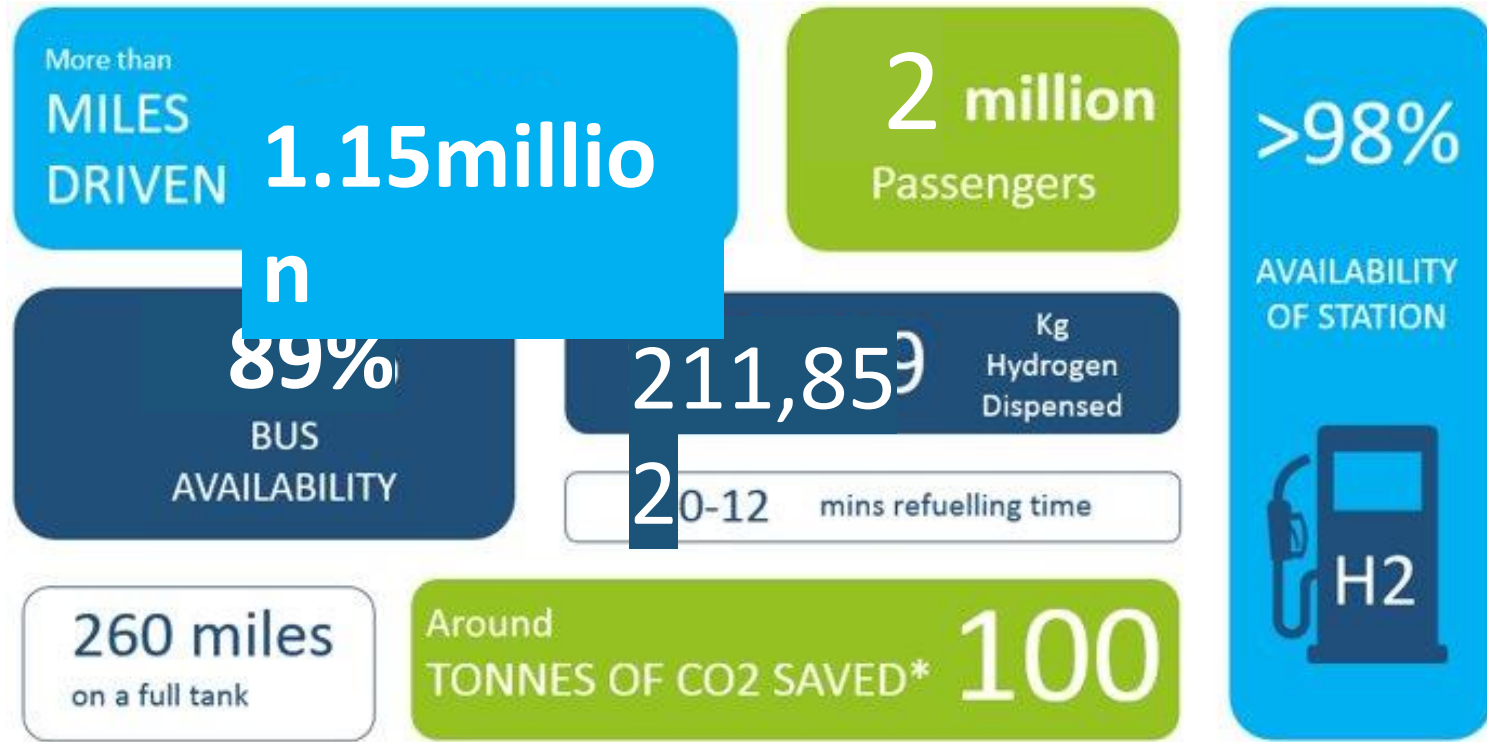
An innovative public-private partnership

Was Europe's largest fuel cell electric bus fleet: 10 buses in total

- 4 buses 
- 6 buses 
- 1 production & refuelling station
- Dedicated bus maintenance facility



Aberdeen Hydrogen Bus Project



Market Constraints

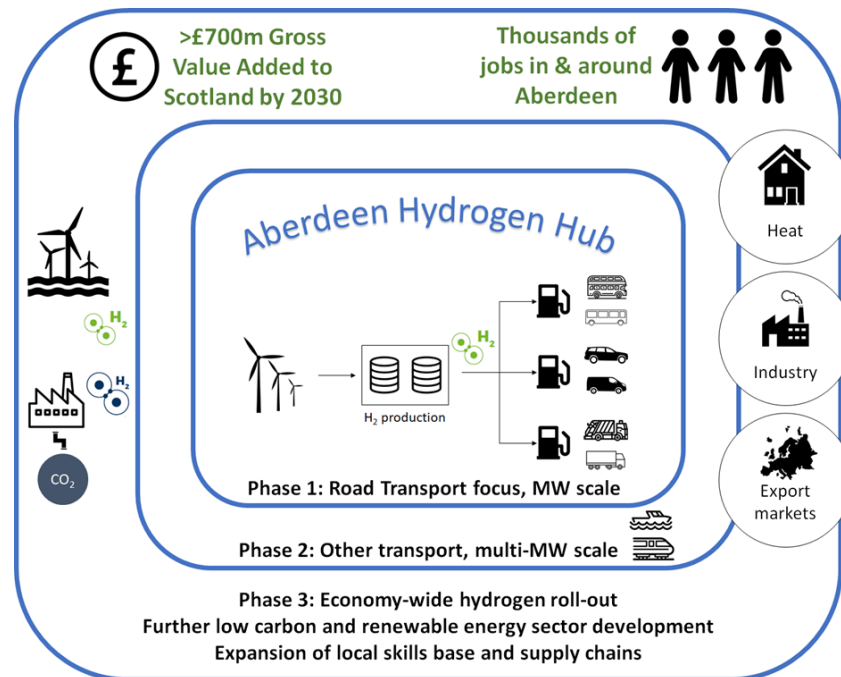
- Vehicle Price
- Component and Servicing Costs
- Servicing Supply Chain
- Maintenance & Technicians
- Hydrogen production & infrastructure costs



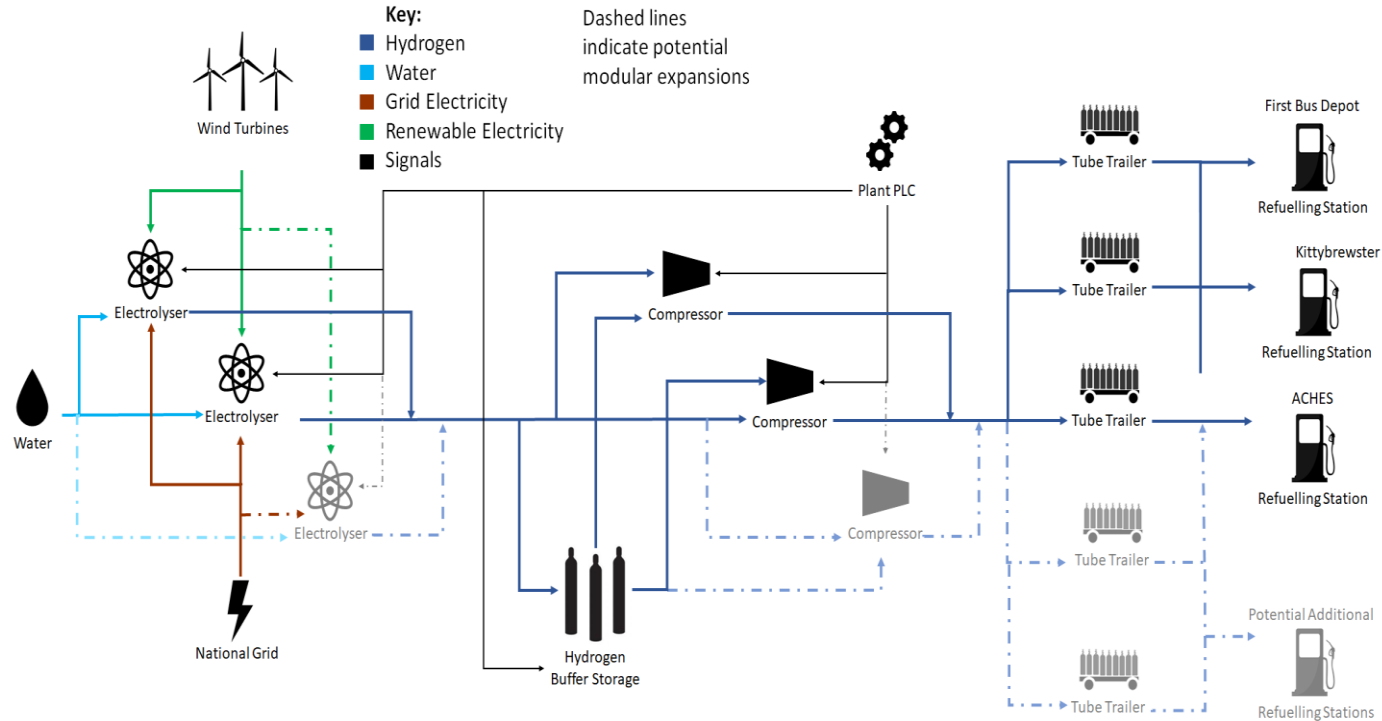
Aberdeen Hydrogen Hub



- **Phase 1** – provision of a resilient, cost effective supply of green hydrogen on a commercial basis to the market to support the existing and proposed transport projects.
- **Phase 2** – Expansion in the short to medium term to connect to larger volume utilisation of hydrogen – trains, trucks and marine.
- **Phase 3** – Whole system approach to supply and demand. Innovation, skills and transition hub to support expansion of the local supply chain. Pursue the ambition for Aberdeen to be the centre of a brand new Energy production business, exporting H₂ to the world.



Aberdeen Hydrogen Hub Schematic



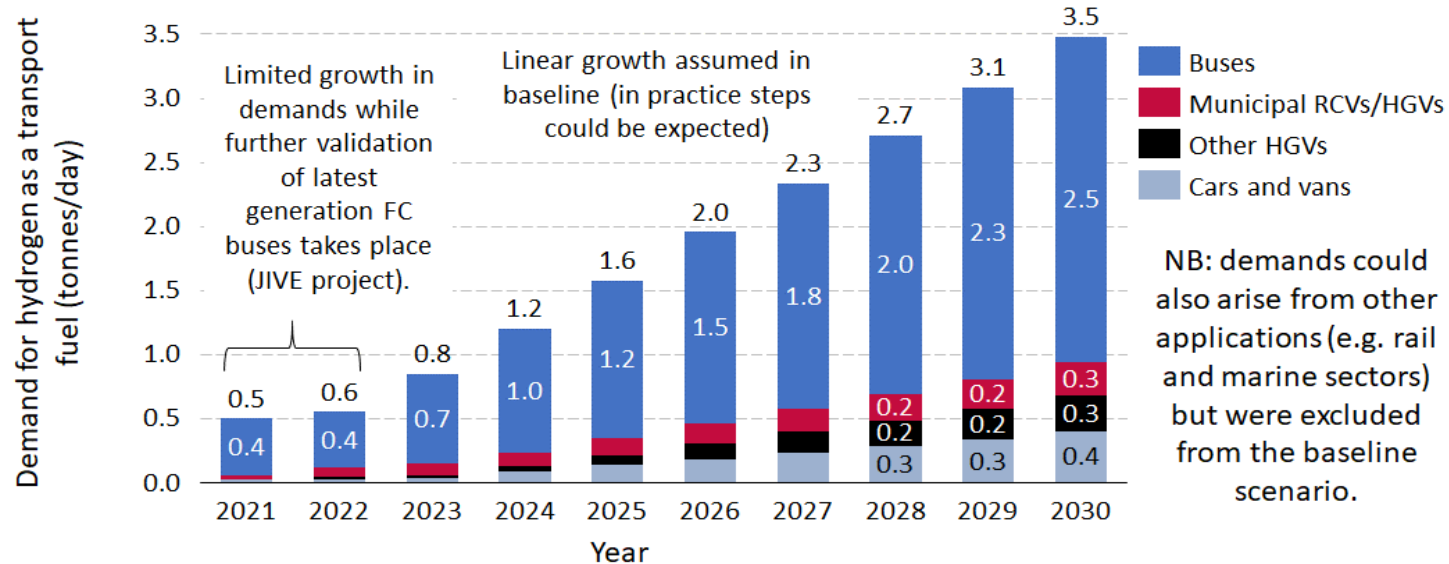
Aberdeen Hydrogen Hub Opportunity



- Opportunity is to deliver a commercially robust hydrogen supply project in Aberdeen
- **Key issues :**
 - **Identify a firm, long term demand picture:**
 - building off existing Public Sector commitments:
 - a firm contribution from the Private Sector would support this.
 - acting on an emerging opportunity from the rail sector could provide required scale
 - **Address additional supply challenges:**
 - better understanding eligibility to claim RTFC's in the long term impacts likely H2 fuel price.

Demand Growth Scenario

Fuel demands to be met by the Aberdeen Hydrogen Hub by vehicle type (baseline)



Public Sector Fleet

Ultra-low emission public sector fleet and buy-in by private sector partners by 2025

- Engaged vehicle manufacturers to map out real world, commercially available solutions
- Undertake fleet renewal programmes and establish H2 demand for various vehicle categories
- Develop a Joint Procurement Framework with interested public sector partners.
- Profile of additional demand that regional private sector partners could achieve, with support of ONE and Scottish Enterprise



Public Sector Fleet

Ultra-low emission public sector fleet and buy-in by private sector partners by 2025

- Aberdeen City Council, with its public sector partners and Universities have committed to a fleet replacement programme to deliver 2025 public sector targets
- Now includes SEPA, Scottish Water and SNH and other North East Scotland Local Authorities
- Commissioned a fleet review to identify appropriate vehicle type and operational requirements for the adoption of ULEV (BEV and Hydrogen FCEV)
- Inform a joint procurement of fleet vehicles across the organisations by spring 2021



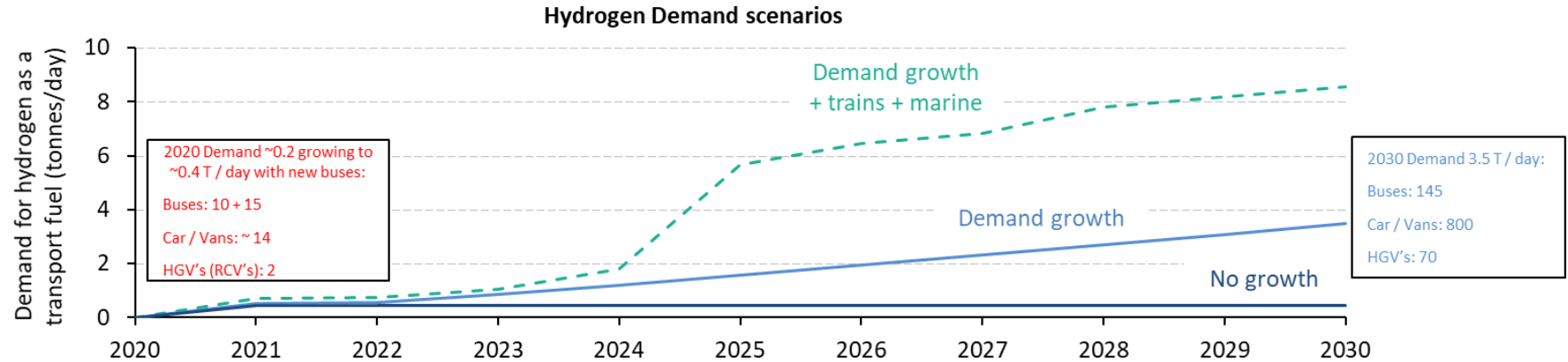
Public Transport: Buses

100% hydrogen-fuelled bus fleet by 2030

- Deployment of JIVE-funded bus project (15 vehicles) by 2020.
- Expand the existing hydrogen bus fleet to 25 buses by 2021 to support Low Emission Zone policy and hydrogen hub commercial model.
- Private sector investment in hydrogen fuel cell buses by 2022
- 100% hydrogen-fuelled bus fleet by 2030 through a partnership between vehicle OEMs, operators, Government and stakeholders.



Securing Demand is Essential to Deploying Hydrogen Production at Scale



Scenario	Summary	Key transport segments	Level of demand in 2030
No growth	25 buses only; no new demand	Buses	0.4 tonnes hydrogen/day
Demand growth	Gradual transition of public sector fleets & local freight to hydrogen	Buses, cars (e.g. taxis), council RCVs, HGVs	3.5 tonnes hydrogen/day
Demand growth + trains and marine	As above + 10 trains in 2025 + 8 boats by 2028	Buses, cars, council RCVs, HGVs, trains, boats	8.5 tonnes hydrogen/day

Note: the potential for Aberdeen to be involved in Hydrogen train trials, starting +/- 2025 has increased recently, which would double the Demand growth case.



Making Hydrogen Transport Work: Insights and Experience from Aberdeen

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Scotland's Ambitions for Clean Transport



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Net Zero
The UK's contribution to
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Orkney: >>100% Green Energy

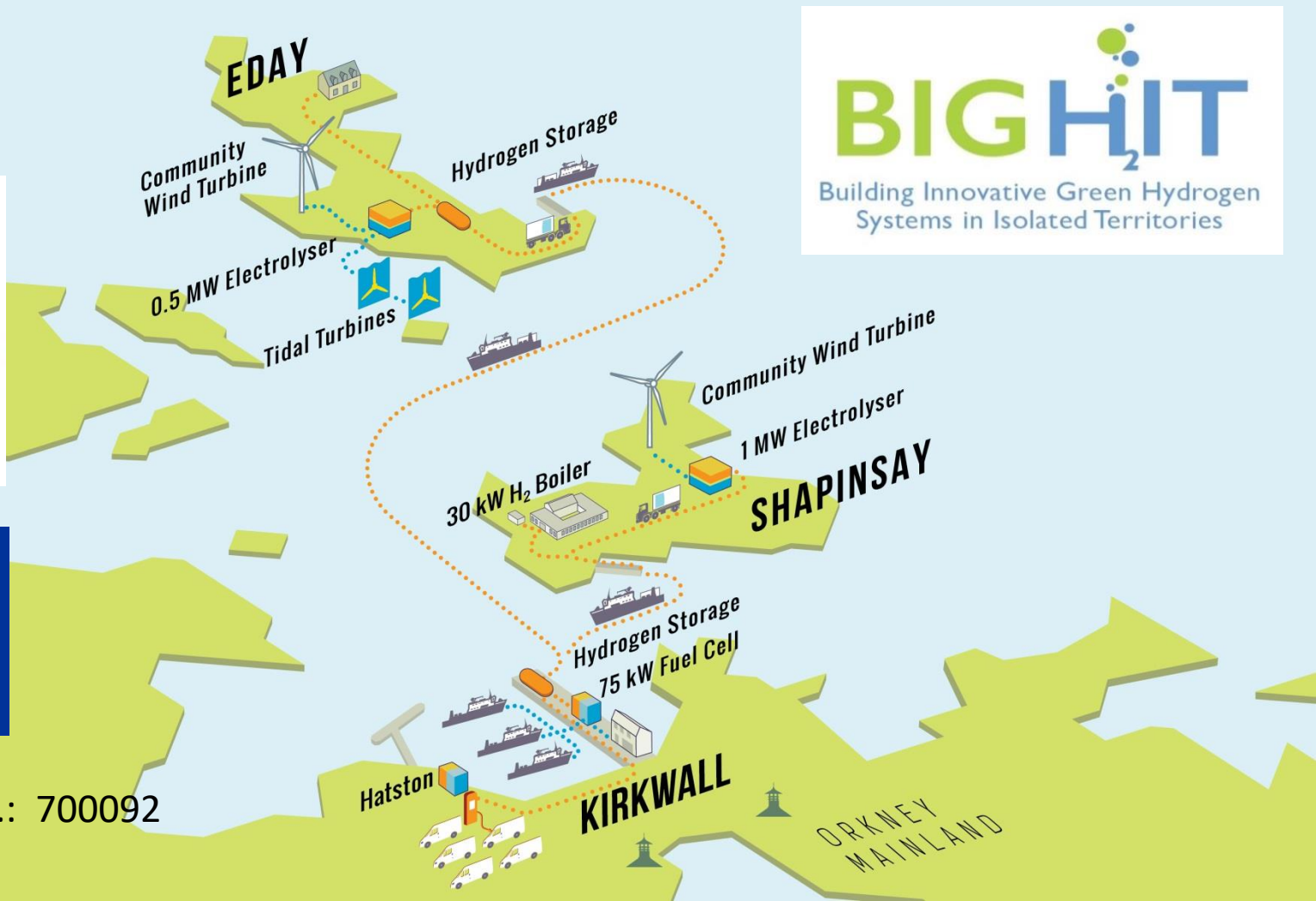
- Offshore renewables - massive potential
- 765GW of viable Scottish offshore wind
- Connected with hydrogen pipelines



Orkney can be a future hub for TWh supply of
green hydrogen from offshore renewables



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Growing the Orkney H₂ project portfolio



[HySeas III – H2020 €21m EU funded project](#) World first fuel cell ferry now scheduled for construction and destined for operation in Orkney

€11m EU INTERREG [\(ITEG\)](#) £28.5m BEIS [ReFLEX project for Orkney Virtual Energy System](#)

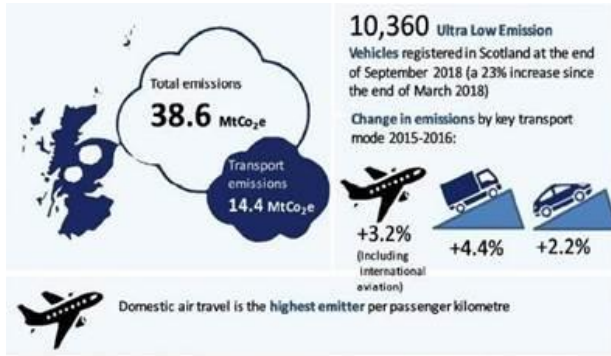
Orkney projects with Hydrogen now approximately £65M in total.



[HyDime – Innovate UK project](#) UK's first H₂ injection system for hydrogen/diesel APU for Shapinsay ferry. Led by Ferguson Marine with Orkney Islands Council & EMEC as partners.

HyFlyer – H2 Fuel Cell Plane

- 6 seater plane
- 300 mile range
- Trials in 2020



HyFlyer ZeroAvia 6-seater zero-emissions aircraft



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May 2019



Aberdeen: Energy Transition Zone






ISOLATOR
SWITCH IN CAB

SCREENWASH

Aberdeen's Ambition: Energy Capital of Europe

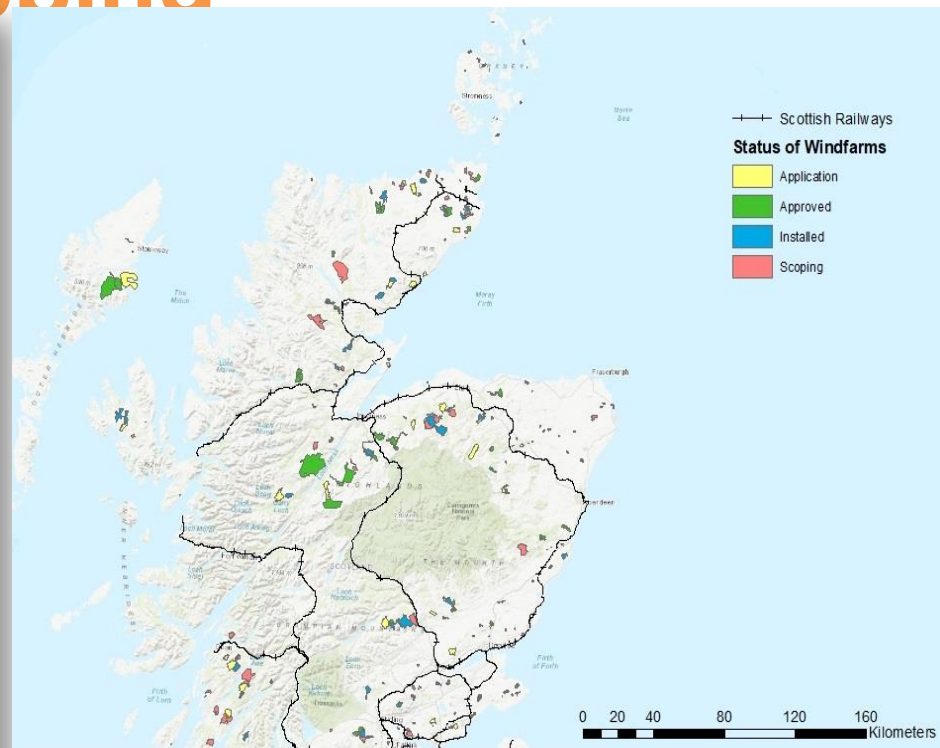
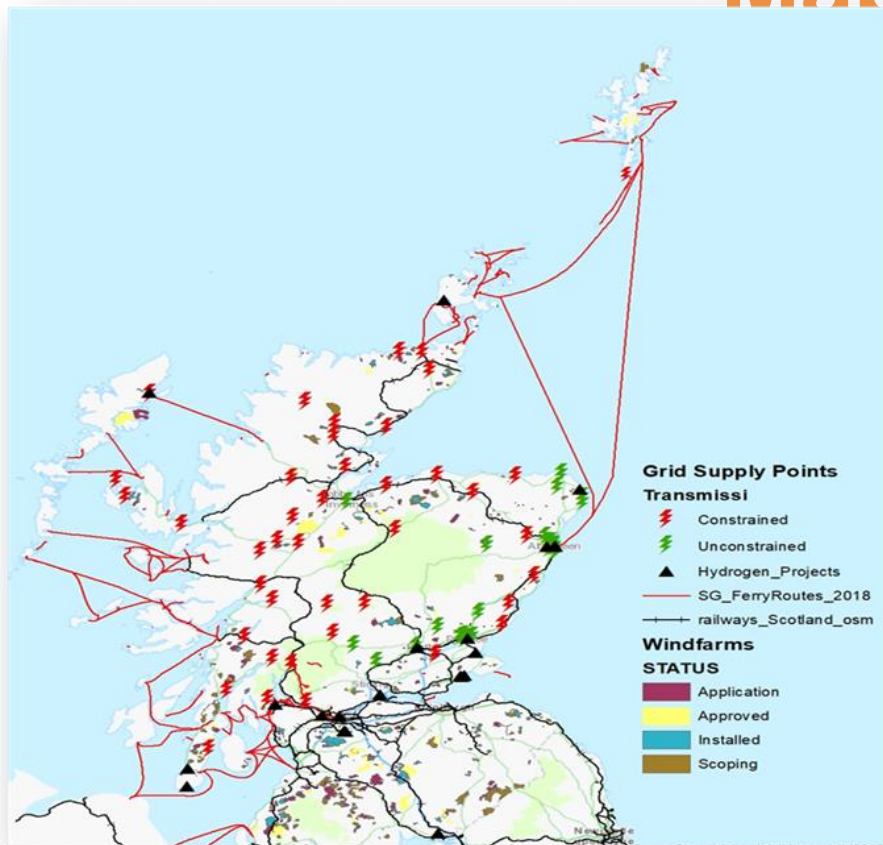


An aerial rendering of the Aberdeen South Harbour development. The image shows a large, rectangular pier structure extending into the sea, enclosed by a breakwater. Inside the pier, several ships are docked, including a large cruise ship, a red and white tugboat, a green and white tugboat, and a yellow tugboat. The pier is equipped with various facilities, including cranes, storage areas for colorful shipping containers, and large white storage tanks. The surrounding area includes a rocky coastline, a green golf course, and some residential buildings in the distance.

Aberdeen's South Harbour
£350M infrastructure investment
Logistics for offshore renewables
Hub site for green hydrogen

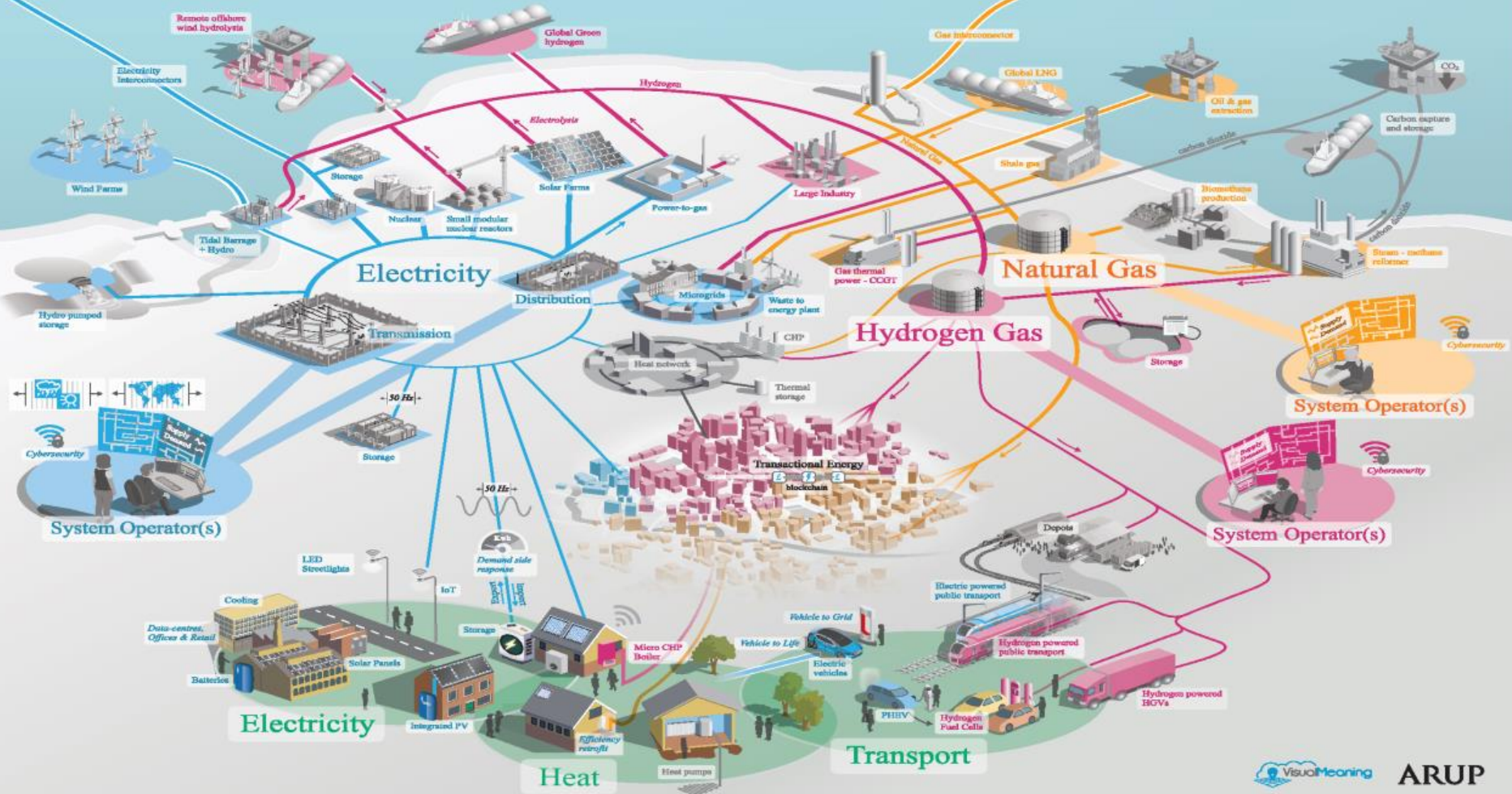


Hydrogen Transport – Opportunity Mapping



Grid, Windfarms, Ferries & Rail Integration

Energy System 2030/40





Scotland's Achievements and Ambitions for Clean Transport

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