IPHE Workshop: Energy and transportation systems –A 2020 perspective, Grenoble, 03rd December 2015



Daimler's view on hydrogen and fuel cells:

Connecting the transport and energy systems

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**Daimler AG** 

### Our Roadmap to a Sustainable Mobility

Highly Efficient Internal combustion engines





A 180 d BlueEFFICIENCY

3.5 1/100 km 89 g CO2/km Full and Plug-In Hybrids





S 500 e

2.8 1/100 km 65 g CO2/km Electric vehicles with battery and fuel cell



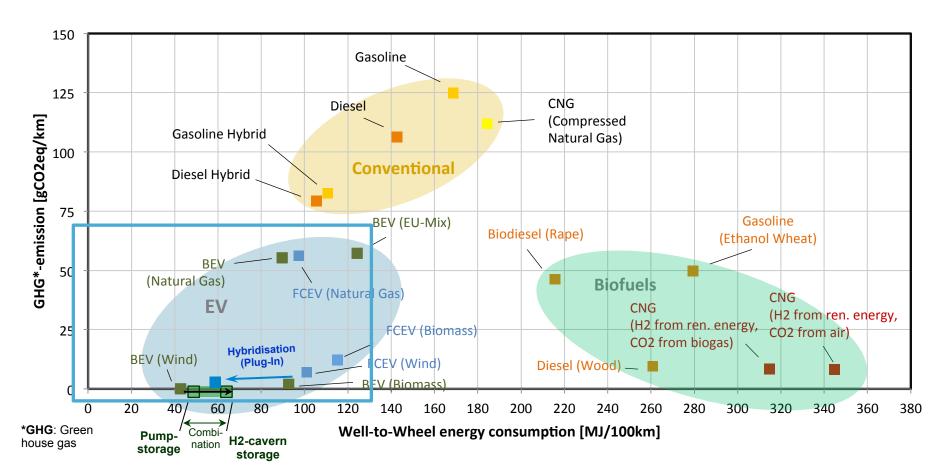
B-Class Electric Drive smart electric drive B-Class F-CELL

I/100 km 0 g CO2/km

## Well-to-Wheel comparison of greenhouse gas emissions and energy consumption of EUCAR reference vehicles 2020+ (1)

Fuel Cell: High range (>400 km), short refuelling time (3 min)

**Battery:** Ideal in compact cars and city traffic (100-150 km), Charging overnight



### Mercedes-Benz Fuel Cell Vehicles

### More than 12 million kilometers of experience

#### Mercedes-Benz F-Cell:



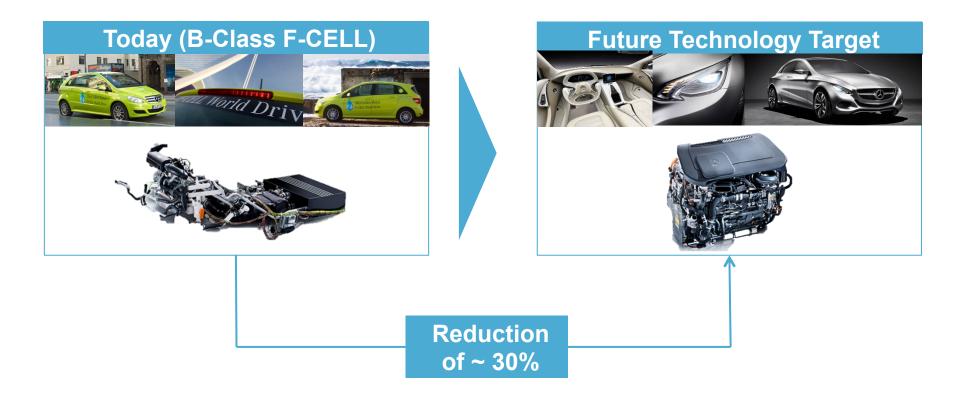
- More than 8 million kilometers by customers
- Over 4000 hrs fuel cell durability in real world driving

### Citaro FuelCELL-Hybrid:



- More than 4 million kilometers in regular service
- Over 10,000 hrs fuel cell durability in real world driving

### The Next Generation Fuel Cell System



→ The significantly more compact dimensions allow for the engine bay installation of the fuel cell "engine" in a conventional vehicle architecture.

## Daimler is actively stimulating H2 infrastructure

- Direct investment in 10 stations in Germany as initial contributon
- Example: First Autobahn-H2-refueling station
   as a connector station between metropolitan regions







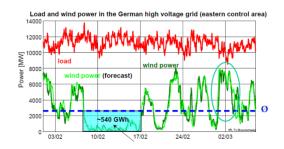


- Daimler is shareholder of H2 Mobility Germany: Expand H2 refueling network in Germany to more than 400 stations until 2023
- Daimler also supports other H2 initiatives in Europe with expertise

# The feed-in of renewable electricity will cause a volatile energy supply

There will be a time-dependent over- or under-supply of renewable electricity.

→ highly-efficient and large-scale electricity storages will be required





#### 2050 -

In the future, peaks in energy supply and demand become normal.

[3] RWE

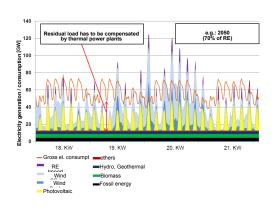




#### **TODAY**

The feed-in of wind energy already causes significant peaks in the energy supply.

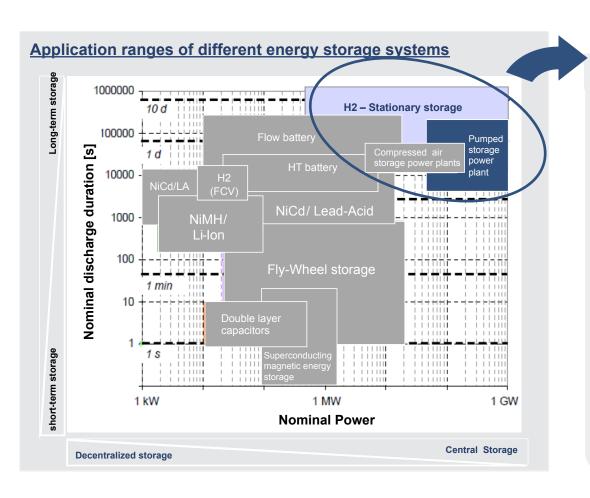
[1] Vattenfall



Sources: [1] FCBAT, J. Garche (2012): Elektrochemische Speicher für Regenerative Energien und Netzlastmanagement , S.3, Speichersimposium DLR 2012 [2] ENERTRAG, W. Diwald (2012): Hybridkraftwerke,

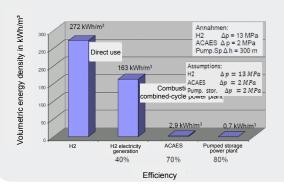
### Excess electricity can be stored in different storage systems

→ Hydrogen is the ideal long- to mid-term storage for large amounts of energy



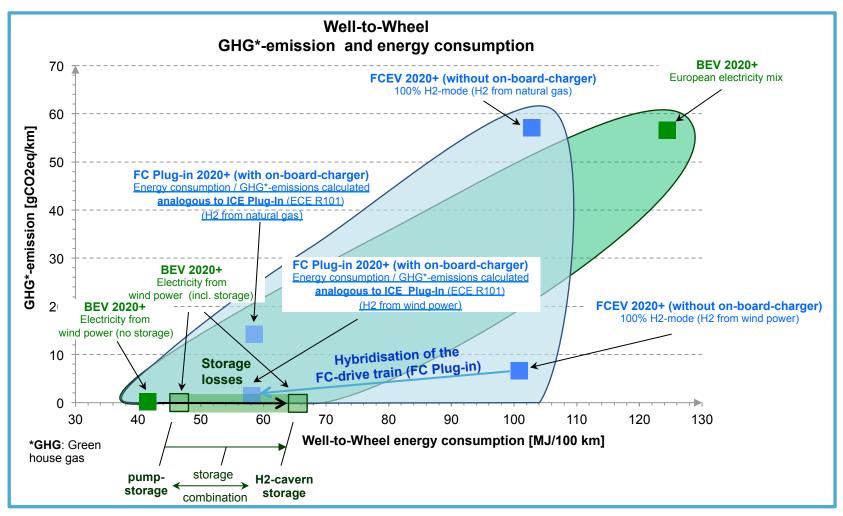
#### **Central long-term storage**

- At the moment only readily controllable fossil power plants are able to compensate long-term (days or weeks) fluctuations (e.g.: lack of wind).
- Replacing fossil power plants with energy storage systems helps to speed up the energy revolution.
- H2 cavern storage systems have the highest energy density.

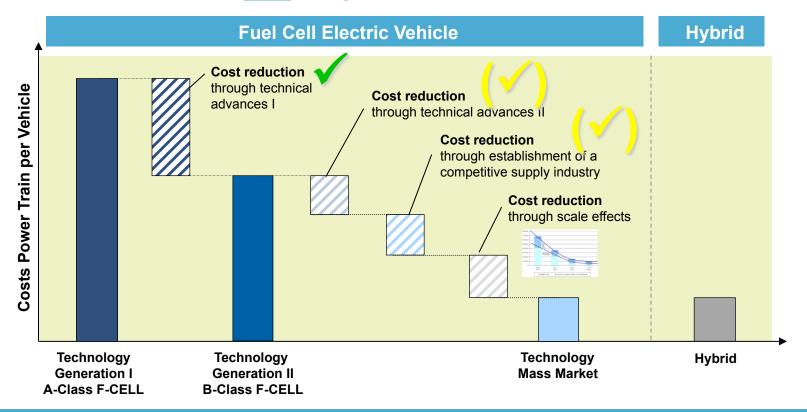


Quelle: LBST (2011): Metastudie: Speicherung Erneuerbarer Energien, S.9 aus BMWi 2009

## Well-to-Wheel comparison of greenhouse gas emissions and energy consumption of EUCAR reference vehicles 2020+ (1)



### Cost Reduction is the Key to Fuel Cell Commercialization



FC powertrain cost currently much higher than for hybrid drive systems Reduction achieavble by scale effects and technology advances

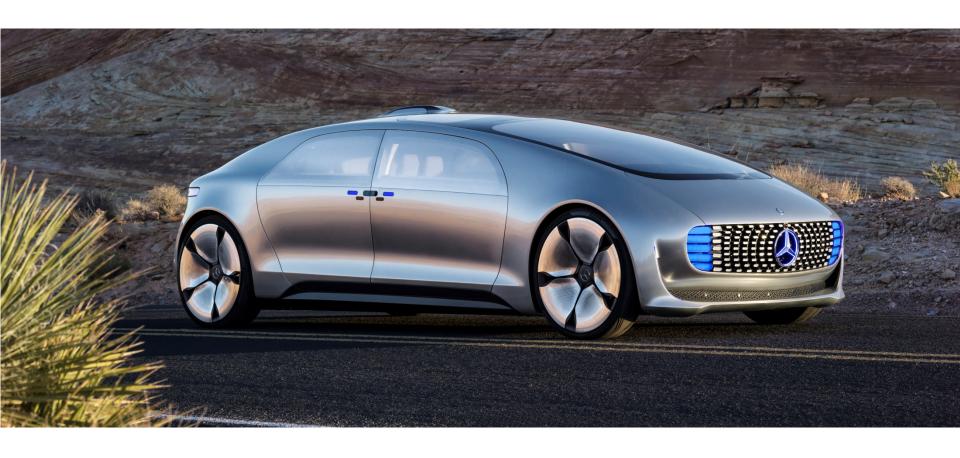
=> Daimler moves all levers (product, production, suppliers) to realize cost reduction

# The future passenger car is autonomous, connected and ELECTRIC - with battery and fuel cell









## Thank you very much for your attention!