



# *European Commission* *New Initiatives* on Demonstration of Hydrogen for Transport

International Partnership for the Hydrogen Economy  
Steering Committee  
Vancouver, 28 & 29 March 2006

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European Commission



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1. Hydrogen and Fuel Cells Strategy
2. Lessons from CUTE
3. Expectations about “Hydrogen for Transport”



# European Hydrogen and Fuel Cells Technology Platform

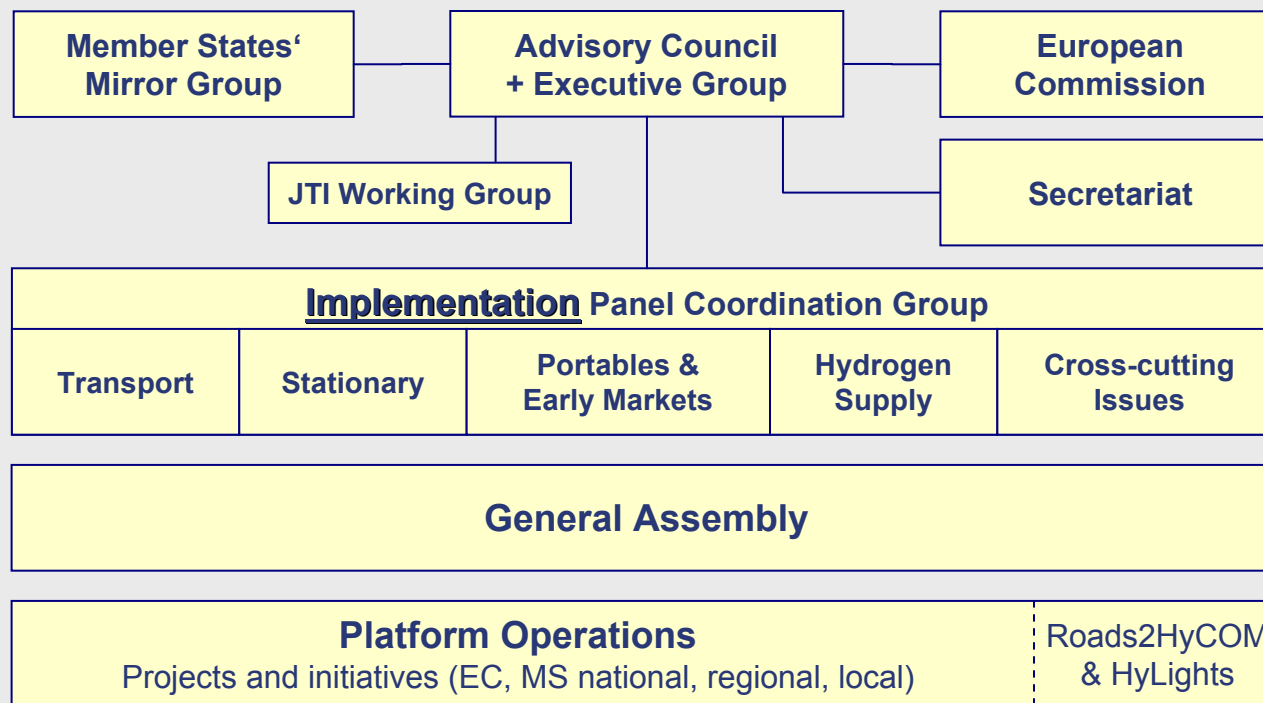


**HLG Vision**

**Strategic Research Agenda / Deployment Strategy**

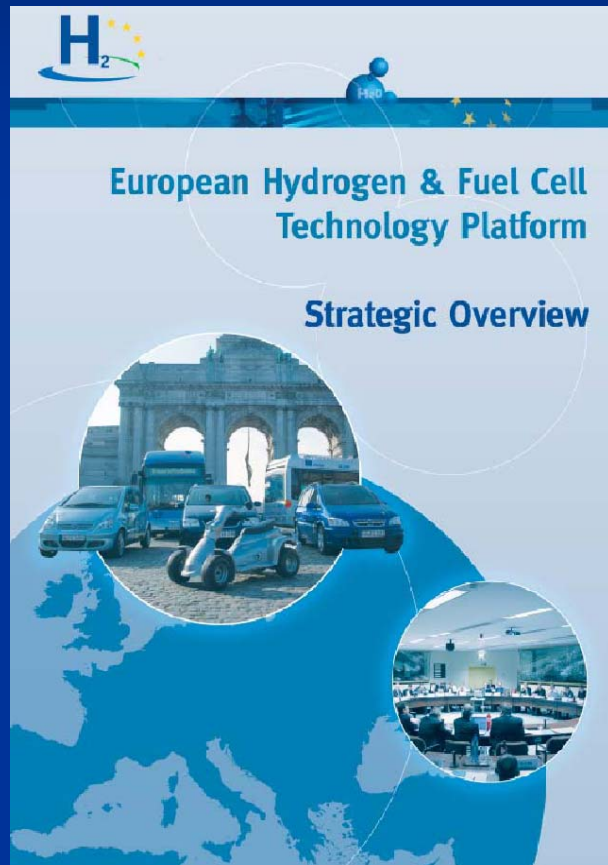


## European Hydrogen & Fuel Cell Technology Platform (HFP)





# *Components of the Strategy*



- 1.- Confirms the European Sustainable Hydrogen Economy vision, underlining the importance of hydrogen for transport
- 2.- Requests a 10 year RTD+D programme
  - 2.1 Hydrogen production and distribution (competitive)
  - 2.2 Storage (on board)
  - 2.3 Fuel cells (durability, performance, economics, industrialisation)
- 3.- “European Joint Technology Initiative”
- 4.- Large scale demonstration: “Lighthouse projects”**
- 5.- Policy and financial framework





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# CUTE



## *Vision, Technology and Teamwork*



Amsterdam



Barcelona



Hamburg



London



Luxembourg



Madrid



Porto



Stockholm



Stuttgart



CUTE/ECTOS/STEP Team: Stockholm 2005

**Final conference:  
Hamburg  
10 & 11 May 2006  
[www.cute-hamburg.de](http://www.cute-hamburg.de)**



# *Is it possible to build hydrogen fuel cell buses in series production, and get them on the road to deliver regular public transport services?*

- Hydrogen fuel cell buses were produced in a normal production plant
- These buses were certified to operate in urban public transport services
- 1.000.000 Km and more than 5.000.000 passengers over a two-year period





# *Is it possible to build a hydrogen supply infrastructure to fuel buses, mostly based on renewable energy sources?*

- Nine fuelling stations were erected in the nine CUTE cities
- Each fuelling station refuelled the local fleet of three buses with hydrogen at 350 bars, delivering between 100 and 200 Kg of hydrogen everyday
- Hydrogen was produced both centrally and on-site (through natural gas reforming, or water electrolysis).
- More than 60% of the hydrogen produced on-site came from renewable energy sources



# *Would the hydrogen fuel cell buses and the hydrogen supply infrastructure achieve availability rates comparable with alternative technologies?*

- Over the two-year trials the total system availability (bus + infrastructure) reached a rate of around 80%
- This availability, while being lower than that of a comparable diesel or CNG bus fleet, shows that the technology is workable
- And even more important, through the trials we have learnt how to improve availability



# *Would drivers, technicians and the general public accept these new technologies?*

- Many drivers have tested the buses and they were highly satisfied
- Many technicians have developed the necessary skills to maintain the buses and the fuelling stations without any major problem
- Millions of European citizens have experienced this new form of clean mobility and they like it. Some passengers were even prepared to wait for the next bus if they knew it was one of the silent and non-polluting hydrogen buses



# *Is it safe to use hydrogen as a fuel?*

- No single hydrogen related accident has occurred over the two-year demonstration period
- Hazards related to hydrogen are simply different from those related to other fuels and they can be managed



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## 3. Expectations about “Hydrogen for Transport”



# *Expectations after CUTE*

- After CUTE the questions are no longer how and if, but
- WHEN will this technology be ready; and
- WHAT needs to be done to render performance and costs more competitive?





# *Expectations after CUTE*

- The European Union has now embarked on a series of further demonstration projects grouped under the initiative “**Hydrogen for Transport**”
- Around 200 hydrogen-powered vehicles will be demonstrated over the next three years
- The aim is:
  - to improve vehicle efficiency and infrastructure reliability,
  - to facilitate the understanding of our citizens and our decision makers regarding hydrogen, and
  - to prepare even larger demonstration projects necessary to bridge the gap between the future state of technology and the market



# Hydrogen for Transport

## Buses

### HyFLEET:CUTE



## Cars

### ZERO REGIO



*Zero Regio*  
*H2-MotorFuel*



## Mini-Transport

### HyCHAIN



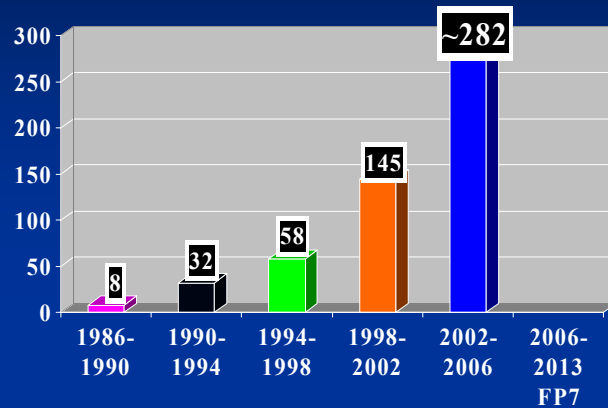
Monitoring and Preparation  
of « Lighthouse Projects »

**Coordination action**

Directorate General for Energy and Transport - European Commission



# EC investment



Total € 60 M  
EC € 21 M



**“HYDROGEN FOR TRANSPORT”**

**Buses**

HyFLEET:CUTE

**Cars**

ZERO REGIO

**Mini-Transport**

HyCHAIN

Monitoring and Preparation of « **Lighthouse Projects** »

**Coordination action**

Directorate General for Energy and Transport - European Commission

4/12

2001

2006

2008-10



# HyFLEET:CUTE



Berlin



London



Hamburg





# *Zero Regio*

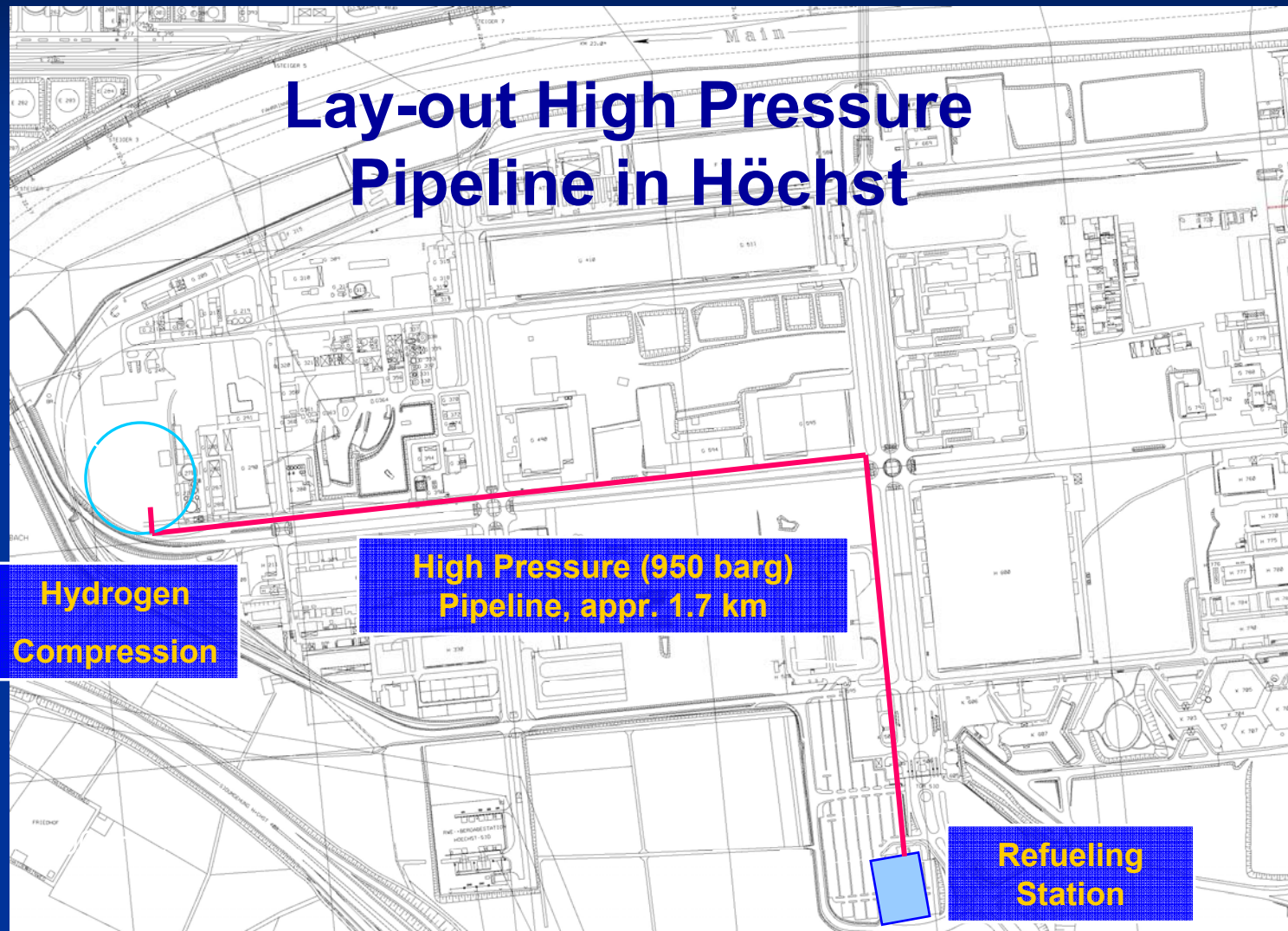




# Zero Regio



## Lay-out High Pressure Pipeline in Höchst

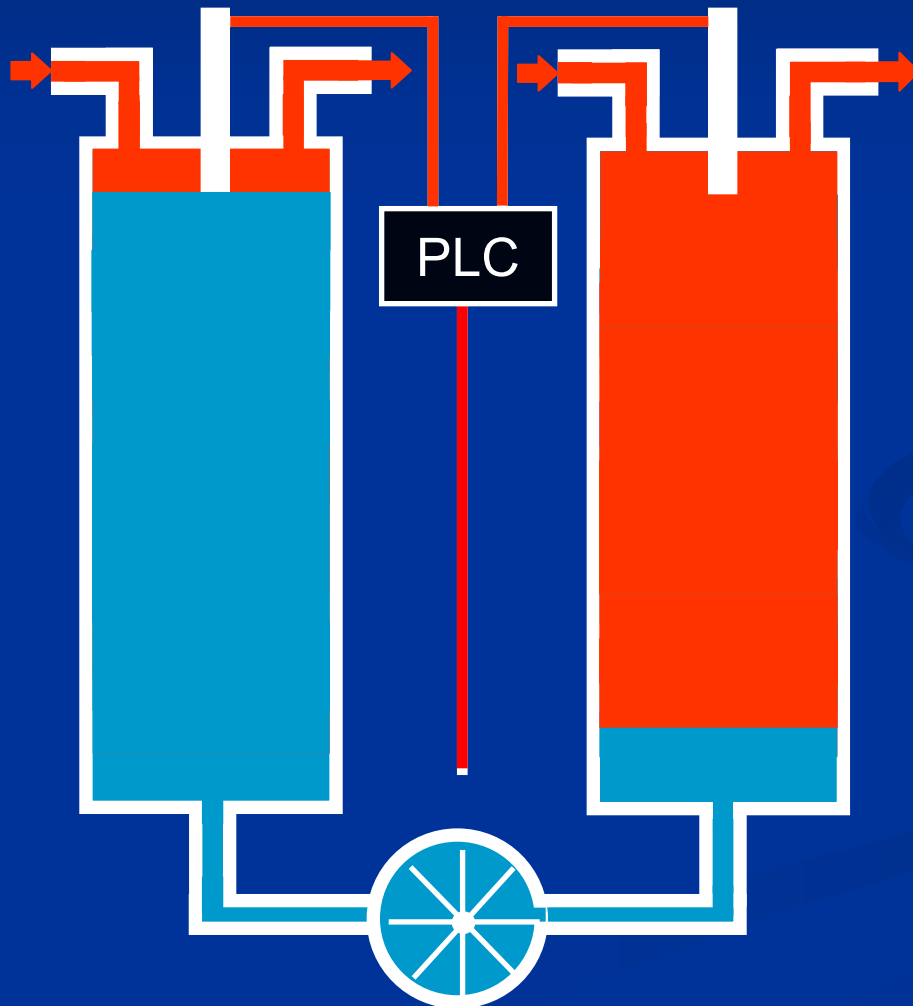






# *Zero Regio*

## Compressor with ionic liquid for 900 bar





# HyCHAIN: MINITRANS



**40 Tricycles**  
(0.25 kW fuel-cell)



**34 Wheelchairs**  
(0.50 kW fuel-cell)



**40 Scooters**  
(1.0 kW fuel-cell)

**The fleet: 158 vehicles**



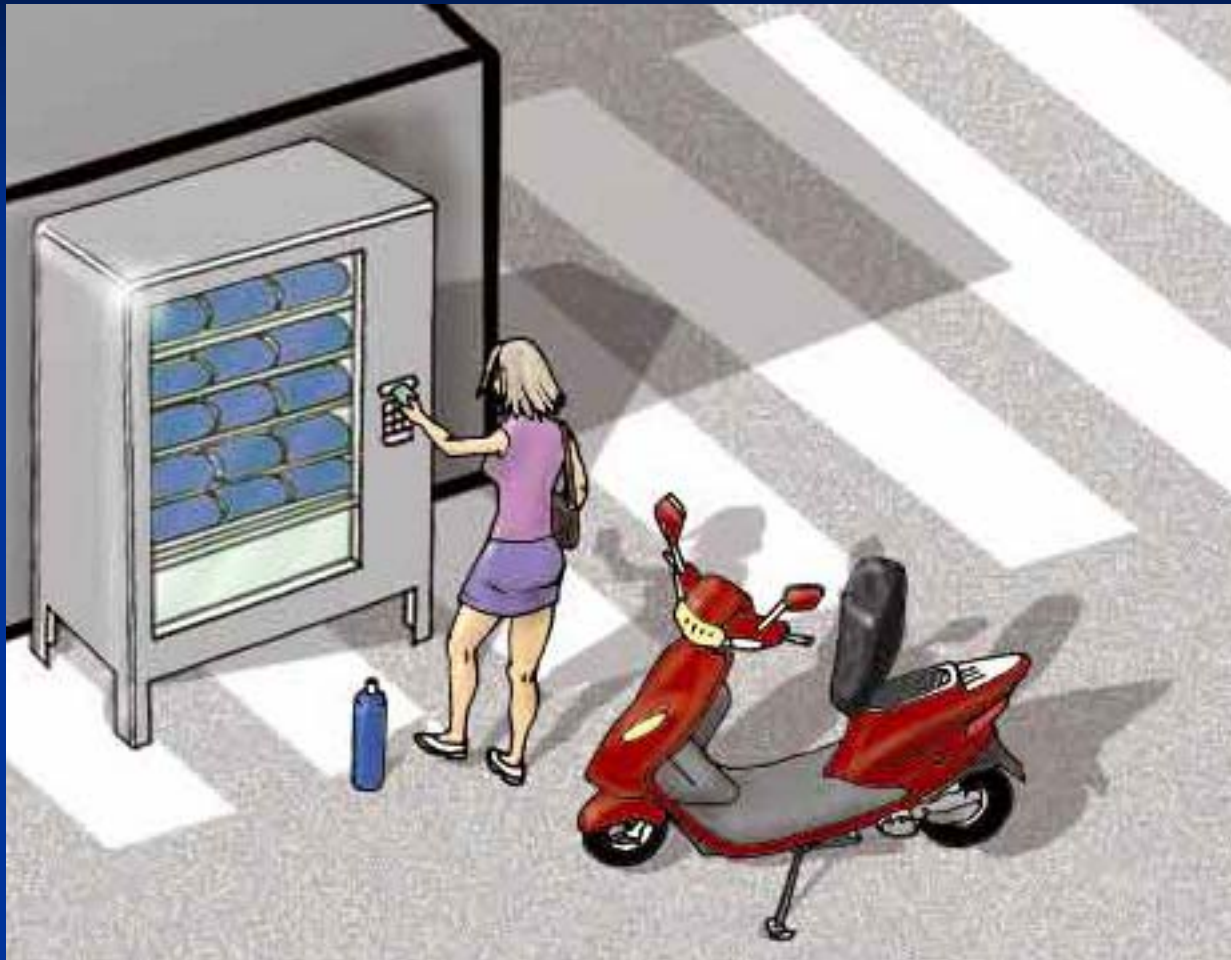
**44 Utility Vehicles**  
(2.5 kW fuel-cell)



**10 minibuses**  
(10 kW fuel-cell)



# HyCHAIN: MINITRANS

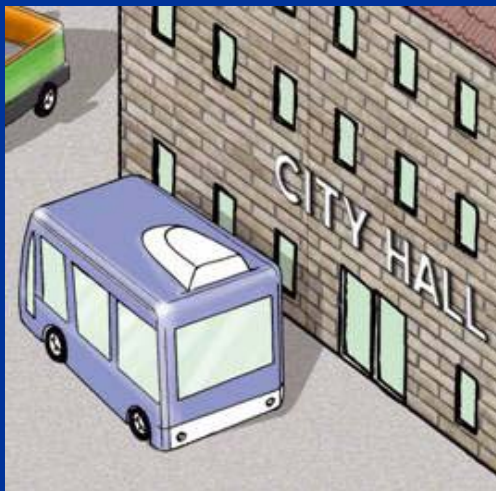


**Set up an  
hydrogen infrastructure**





# HyCHAIN: MINITRANS



**Obtain public acceptance**  
**Kick start a first business model**







# HyLights



DAIMLERCHRYSLER



PSA PEUGEOT CITROËN



AIR PRODUCTS

Linde

No.	Participant name	MS
01	L-B-Systemtechnik	D
02	Air Liquide Advanced Technology Division	F
03	Air Products	UK
04	Bayerische Motoren Werke	D
05	BP	UK
06	Centro Ricerche Fiat	I
07	DaimlerChrysler	D
08	Deutsche Energie-Agentur	D
09	Energy Research Centre of the Netherlands	NL
10	EniTecnologie	I
11	Ford Forschungszentrum Aachen	D
12	GM/Opel	D
13	Kellen Europe	B
14	Linde	D
15	Norsk Hydro	N
16	PSA Peugeot Citroën Automobiles	F
17	Repsol YPF	E
18	Shell Hydrogen	NL
19	Total	F
20	Vattenfall Europe	D
21	Volkswagen	D



European  
Commission



Associate Partners



L-B-Systemtechnik





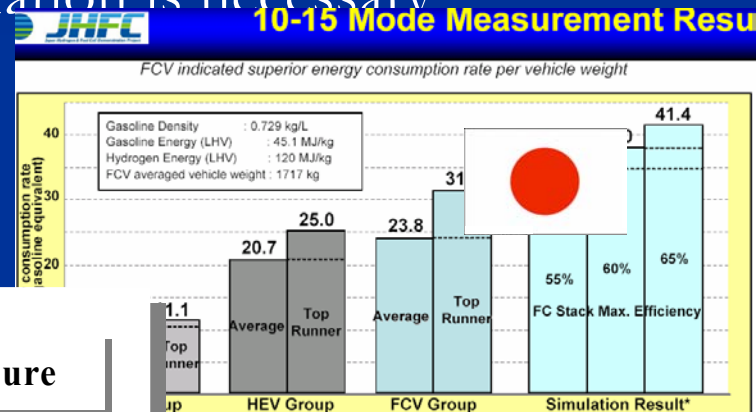


# Enhancing Cooperation

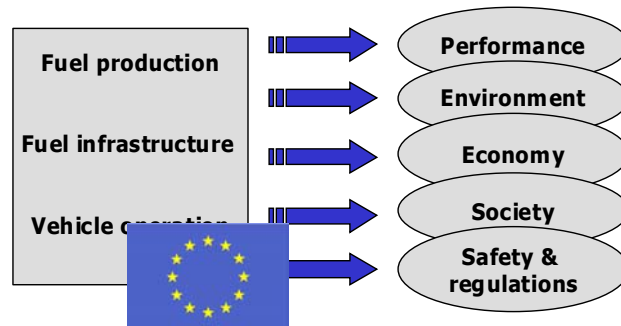
## Alignment of assessment initiatives

Assessment frameworks for road transport related demonstration projects have already been developed in Europe (PREMIA), Japan (JARI, ENAA) and the U.S. (NREL)

To avoid re-inventing the wheel co-operation is necessary



### Assessment Procedure



### include modification by vehicle weight

include modification by vehicle weight  
Nissan X-TRAIL, Honda CR-V, Opel Zafira, Mitsubishi Grandis, Suzuki Wagon R, Prius, Old Prius, Estima Hybrid, Nissan Tino Hybrid, Honda Insight, FCV, Nissan X-TRAIL FCV, Honda FCX, GM HydroGen3, DaimlerChrysler F-Cell, FCV, Suzuki WagonR-FCV

Fuel Cell Vehicle Investigation Report "P-241-264" 2004



### Key Vehicle Data

Stack Durability
Fuel Economy (Dyno and Vehicle Range)
Fuel Cell System Efficiency
Maintenance, Safety Events
Top Speed, Accel., Grade
Max Pwr & Time at 40C
Freeze Start Ability (Time, Energy)
Continuous Voltage and Current (or Power) from Fuel Cell Stack, Motor/Generator, Battery & Key Auxiliaries: (Dyno & On-Road)



***THANK YOU FOR YOUR  
ATTENTION***