

# Creating a Hydrogen Economy: Challenges & Opportunities



H<sub>2</sub>

bp cleaner energies / Hydrogen

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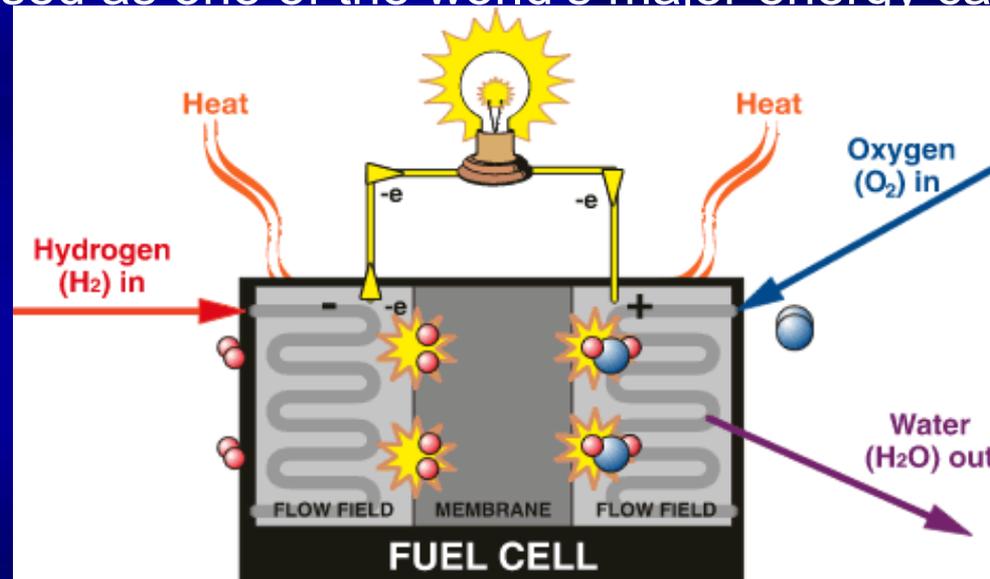
# Overview

- Context
- The Hydrogen Economy
- BP Hydrogen Experience
- H2 Challenges
- Role of BP
- Role of Government
- Summary



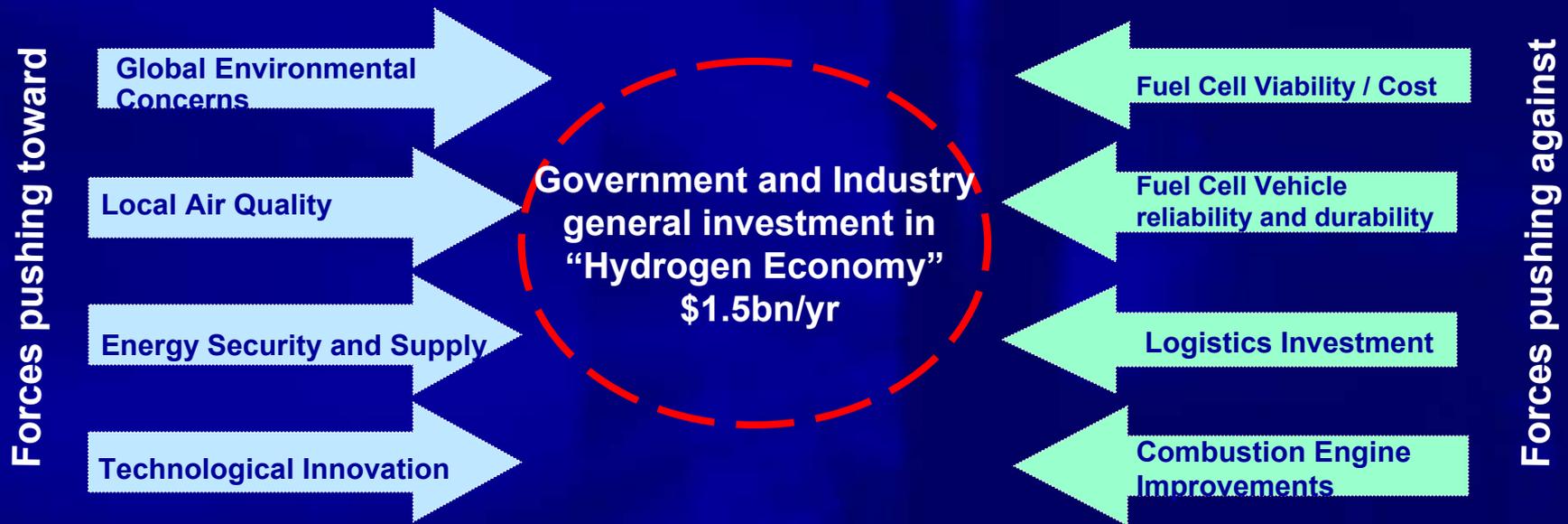
# What is the hydrogen economy?

- Internal combustion engines are only about 15-20% efficient
- Fuel cells offer an efficient means of energy conversion (50-70% efficiency)
- Fuel cells require hydrogen (and oxygen)
- Hydrogen is an energy carrier
- The 'hydrogen economy' can be defined as a scenario in which hydrogen is used as one of the world's major energy carriers



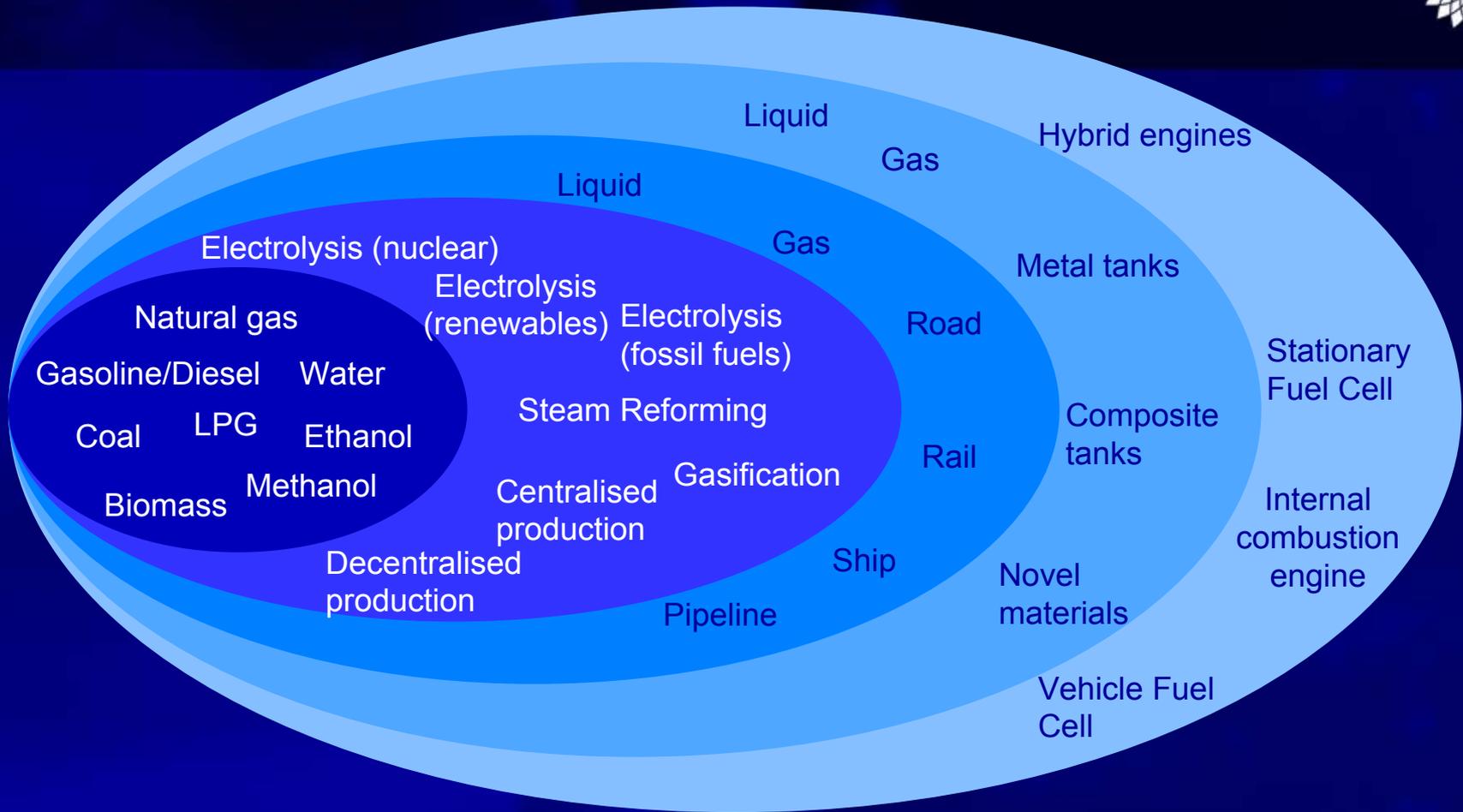
# Will there be a hydrogen economy?

- Hydrogen powered fuel cells promise to provide clean and efficient energy for future vehicles and stationary power generation.
- The “Hydrogen Economy” is an end state based on hydrogen produced from renewable energy such as solar or wind. It is not yet economic to produce hydrogen in this way.
- A long transition based on hydrogen from hydrocarbons is likely
- Cost/technical hurdles to overcome to allow mass adoption of fuel cell technology



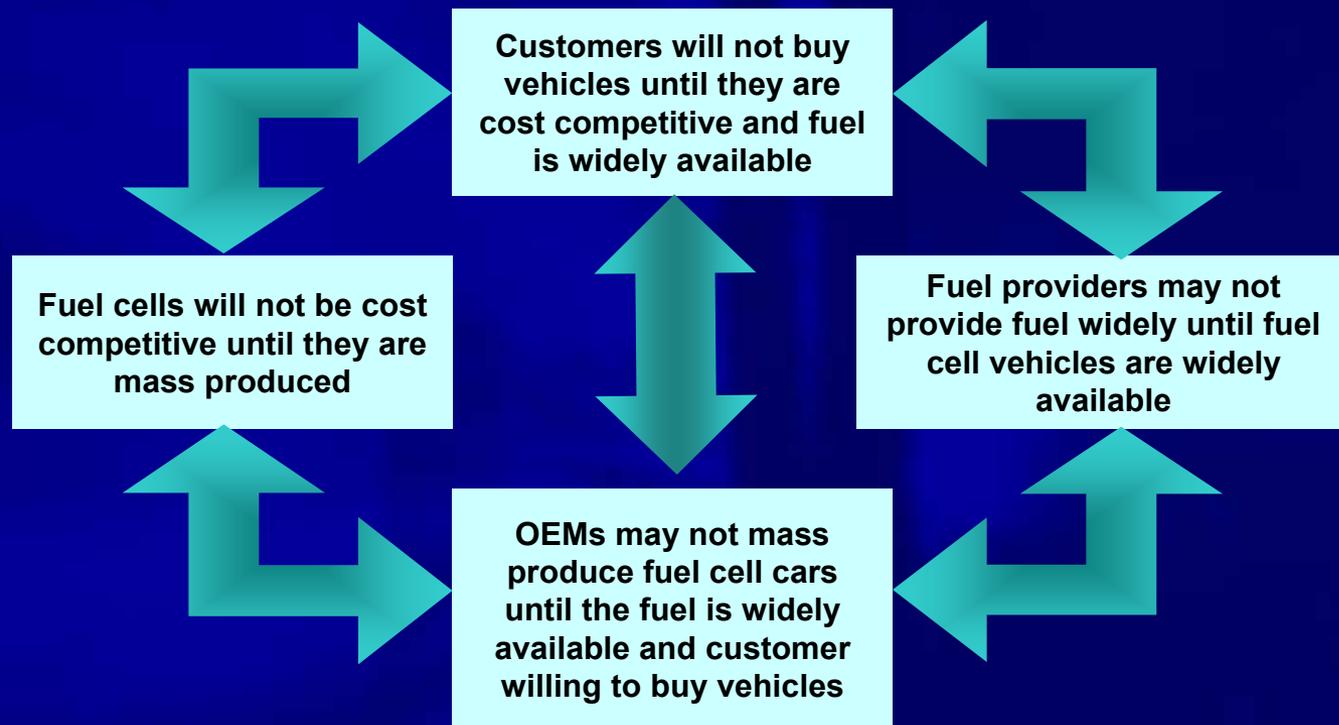
*Despite increased momentum the timing to a Hydrogen Economy is uncertain...*

# Paths to a Hydrogen Economy



# A complex transition?

- Competing new technologies– Radical change and market disruption.
- Long wavelength and uncertain end-state hamper investment.
- Government and Industry alliances will be critical to delivery.



# Regional variations impact pathways

## US

- Federal policy against Kyoto, while several states have emission regulation
- Desire to reduce reliance on foreign oil

## Europe

- Leading position on environmental policy and fiscal support for “green”
- High tax on fuel and vehicles gives more room to manoeuvre

## China

- Wish to exploit domestic coal
- Significant growth of energy consumption leads to concern about energy import
- See new technology as means of delivering “new China”

## Japan

- Active use of fiscal incentives (e.g. Solar)
- Numerous fuel cells already in use in stationary market



BP produces and uses over 5000 tonnes per day of hydrogen worldwide



 Hydrogen production locations

# BP's Hydrogen Activities



# BP's hydrogen activities

- Participants in:
  - California Fuel Cell Partnership
  - UC Davis H2 Risk Mitigation Modeling
  - DOE Freedom Car and Fuel Program
  - IHIG (International Hydrogen Infrastructure Group)
  - National Hydrogen Association
- Stationary Fuel Cell Demonstration (Alaska)
- Fuel cell testing at HARK (Houston)
- 700 bar refuelling (Vancouver)
- Perth fuel cell bus project (Australia)
- Singapore (2 sites)
- Munich Airport (Aral)
- Clean Energy Partnership Berlin (Aral)
- Los Angeles Airport

# Progress is being made

State of the art Oct 2000



3 years later



By 2005

# Making It Work: Hydrogen Demonstrations



Customer Focus is key

- Planning and permitting
- H2 safety is paramount – both real and perceived
- Codes and Standards
- Outreach is essential





# Production & Infrastructure challenges

- Timing – matching investment with demand
- Retail components – capital, operation and maintenance costs, footprint, energy efficiency, reliability, GHG emissions
- Distribution – cost and technology
- Customer acceptance
- Permitting

# The costs of hydrogen

Hydrogen is not inherently expensive...

<u>Production cost of fuels</u>	<u>US\$/GJ</u>
Hydrogen (from Natural Gas)	8-10
Petrol (equiv to US\$ 1.1/gallon)	8

but current means of delivery is expensive....

	Truck delivery cost of hydrogen US\$/GJ	
	100 miles	500 miles
•Gaseous H2	15-20	60-70
•Liquid H2	1-2	6-7

# Other Technical Challenges

## ● Fuel cells

- Costs
- Materials
- Cold weather durability
- Input sensitivity

## ● Hydrogen storage

- Novel materials needed to reduce station and vehicle H<sub>2</sub> storage space

# Role of BP

**To address these challenges, BP is working on a number of projects**

- Refuelling demonstration projects - cars & buses
- Stationary fuel cell testing
- Education and outreach on hydrogen
- Industry workgroups on codes & standards

**Through these efforts we are:**

- Building technical competence
- Identifying and promoting enabling technologies
- Determining retail compatibility of different supply options.
- Investigating technology and cost potential.
- Identifying and addressing issues with codes and permits.
- Gaining operational experience.

# role of government

- Educate the public on the use and benefits of hydrogen.
- Establish codes and standards based on test results, to allow hydrogen to be dispensed alongside conventional fuels.
- Ensure local regulatory approval bodies adopt and support developing codes and standards.
- Support fundamental research into distributed hydrogen production and *storage*.
- Share the potential financial risks of testing and building hydrogen infrastructure through promoting demonstration projects, the key to building real life experience.
- Promote public policy such as:
  - **When commercially available, serve as early adopter of stationary fuel cell power stations and FCVs.**
  - **Provide capital allowances towards infrastructure costs.**
  - **Implement zero tax on fuels and vehicles for customers who purchase FCVs**
  - **Government action to overcome high infrastructure barriers (i.e. RD&D efforts, standards and codes, and education outreach).**



# IN SUMMARY

As shown the scale and complexity involved in a transition to a hydrogen economy naturally creates interdependencies across industries. We believe that partnerships with government, auto manufacturers, NGOs and academia will be key to enabling this transformation.

# Hydrogen Bus Program

- DaimlerChrysler “Citaro” buses
- Buses delivered over 2003.
  - First buses launched in Madrid, May
  - Buses operate for 2 year period
- Total project is ca 90M Euro
  - EC contribution 19M Euro.
- BP will be largest hydrogen fuel provider.
- BP supplying refuelling infrastructure in London, Barcelona, Oporto, and Perth, Western Australia.
- Partners in Hamburg and Stuttgart with utility companies

