

HTAC Annual Report: Hydrogen and Fuel Cell Technical Development and Commercialization Activity

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Goal: Provide balanced overview of hydrogen and fuel cell technology and commercialization activities

- Summary
- Commercialization Initiatives
- Policy, Regulations, Codes and Standards
- Financial Climate
- Research & Development
- Continuing Challenges
- Conclusions
- Reports



• Summary

- Significant growth in deployment of FCs in stationary applications (e.g. back-up power)
- Automobile manufacturers have announced plans to produce FCEVs; substantial partnerships (e.g. Honda/GM, Toyota/BMW)
- Signals from auto companies led to major commitments to increase R&D to accelerate infrastructure development
- H₂ generation from renewables demonstrated and a number of power-to-gas projects launched
- Policies/regulations helping to smooth pathway to more rapid growth of hydrogen and fuel cell industries

- Summary
- Commercialization Initiatives
 - Fuel Cells for Stationary Applications (80% of units)
 - Most activity in Asia: successful Ene-Farm in Japan (75k units)
 - Fuel Cells for Transportation
 - Honda, Toyota, Hyundai plan production in 2014; partnerships!
 - Fuel Cells for Materials Handling (>4,000 forklifts)
 - Fuel Cells for Back-up Power
 - Grid Storage Applications
 - Hydrogen Infrastructure
 - H2USA, public-private partnership, launched



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 - EU, Japan and California made significant new commitments for research, demonstration and infrastructure deployment
 - California Governor's office released "2013 ZEV Action Plan" with goal to have 1.5M ZEVs by 2025
 - California committed up to \$100 M for H₂ infrastructure through 2024 as part of \$2B commitment to clean vehicles/low-C fuels
 - Connecticut released 2013 Comprehensive Energy Strategy which outlines strategies for state to sustainably meet energy needs; to meet 20% by 2020 renewable portfolio standard, state will have to increase Class I resources (fuel cells, solar, and wind) by 3 GW

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- Financial Climate
 - Climate gloomy at beginning of year with some resource reallocations and exits
 - Transactions were very modest when made
 - Start-ups found it difficult to raise capital
 - End of year saw some more significant investments
 - Air Liquide made \$6.5M structured investment in Plug Power
 - Bloom Energy (SOFC) raised additional \$130M, bringing total invested capital to reported \$1.1B

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 - After years of leading clean tech innovation, number of FC related patents dropped slightly (top 5 companies are GM, Honda, Toyota, Samsung and ClearEdge)
 - Publication of research papers is robust
 - Funding levels continue to be relatively low (declined in recent years)

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- 60% reduction in funding has created severe limitations on progress
- Progress toward DOE goals has stalled in hydrogen production, hydrogen storage, stationary power

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 - Expanded deployment in stationary
 - (e.g. Ene-Farm in Japan) and materials handling applications
 - Partnerships suggest that cost/performance within range
 - Funding continues to be incommensurate with expectations



Courtesy of The National Renewable Energy Laboratory (NREL)