

Impact of Fuel Cell System Peak Efficiency on Fuel Consumption and Cost

2015 U.S. DOE Hydrogen and Fuel Cells Program and Vehicle Technologies Office
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U.S. Department of Energy

Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy

Bringing you a prosperous future where energy is clean, abundant, reliable, and affordable

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Project Overview

Timeline

- Start: September 2015.
- End: September 2016.
- Status: 80% complete.

Budget

- FY15 DOE Funding
 - \$125,000 (FCTO)
 - \$500,000 (VTO)

Barriers

- Provide guidance on component targets and future R&D directions.
- Evaluate impact of FCTO technologies on vehicle energy consumption and cost.

Partners

- Argonne Fuel Cell System Experts.
- US Drive Technical Teams
- Inputs from industry and academia.

Relevance

What is the Fuel Displacement and Cost of Advanced Fuel Cell Systems?

Use of current technology to determine baseline technology

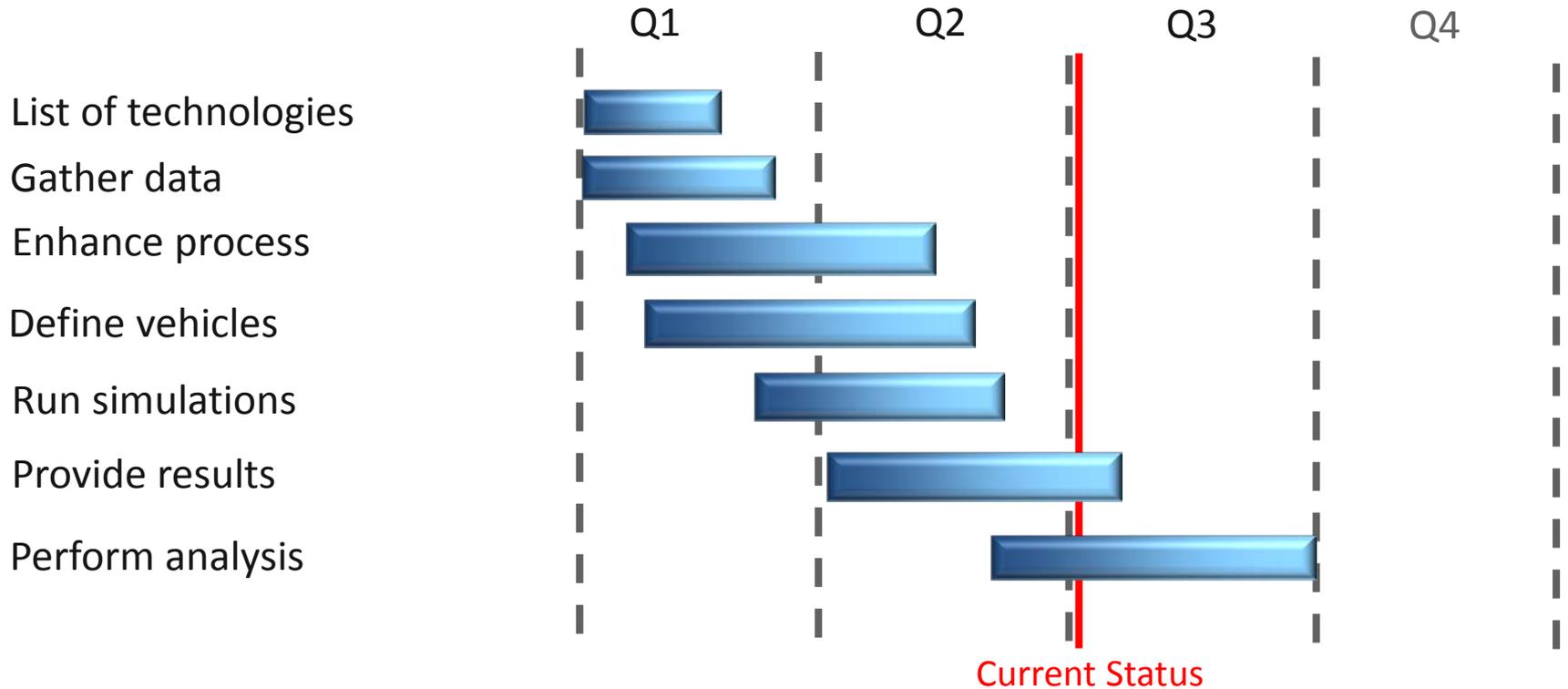


R&D
Improvements



- Evaluate benefits of advanced fuel cell systems and hydrogen storage from an energy consumption and cost point of view.
- What are the benefits of the USDrive Partnership in terms of petroleum displacement?
- Provide guidance on future research priorities by evaluating the potential of technologies to accelerate petroleum displacement.

Milestones

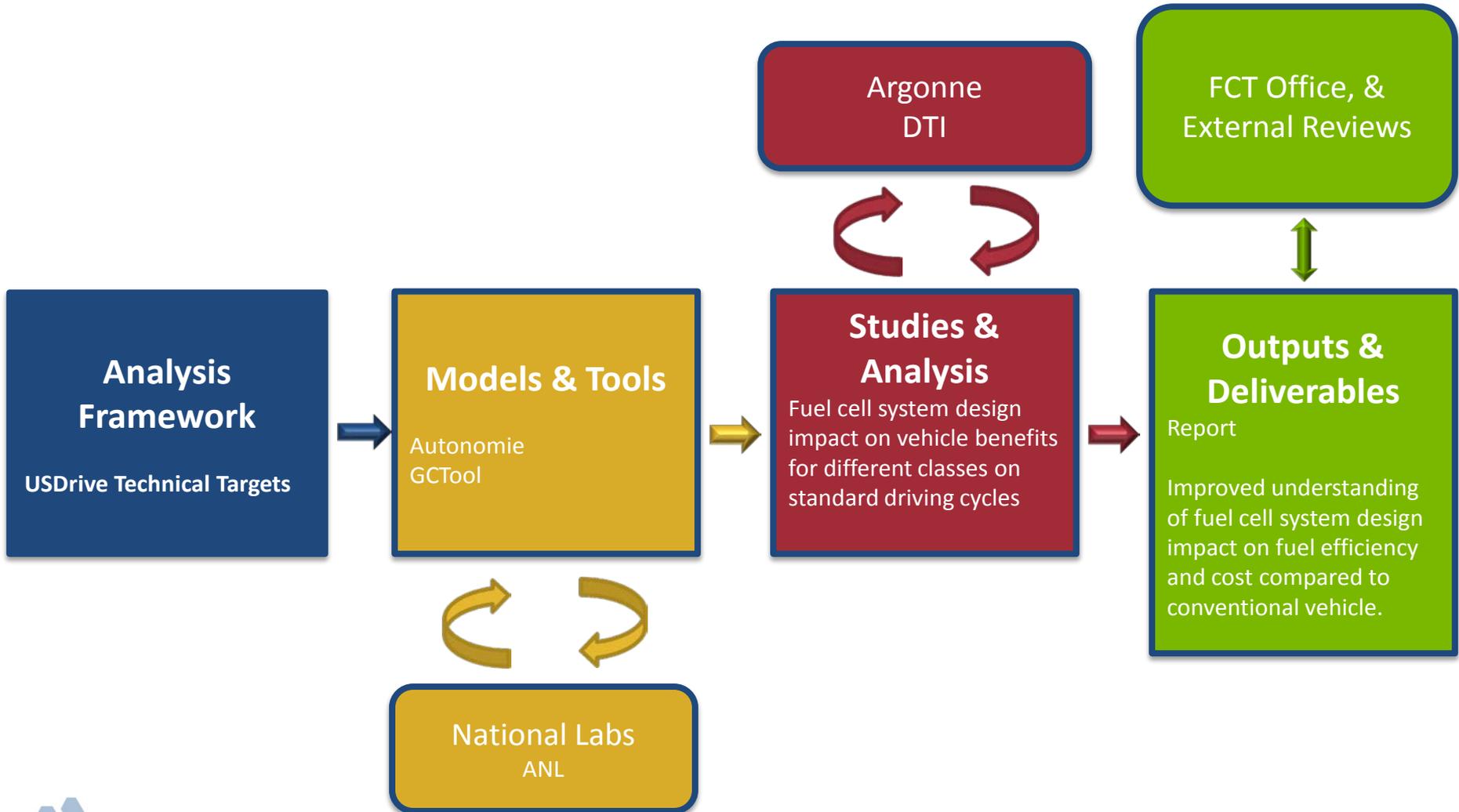


Detailed individual reports for Fuel Cell system technology and a comprehensive report will be published in FY16.



Approach

Impact of Fuel Cell System Peak Efficiency on Fuel Consumption and Cost



Approach

- Gather component and vehicle assumptions
- Size the vehicles to meet similar vehicle technical specifications (I.e. performance, range...)
- Model several light-duty vehicle classes: compact car, midsize car, small SUV, large SUV and pickup truck
- Evaluate the impact of advanced fuel cell systems on component sizing and weight
- Perform the simulations on the US standard driving cycles (i.e. UDDS and HWFET).
- Evaluate the impact of advanced technologies on vehicle energy consumption
- Compare fuel cell hybrid vehicle energy consumption and cost to their respective vehicles with internal combustion engines

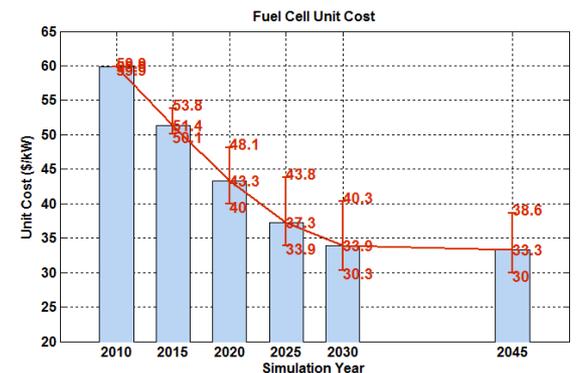
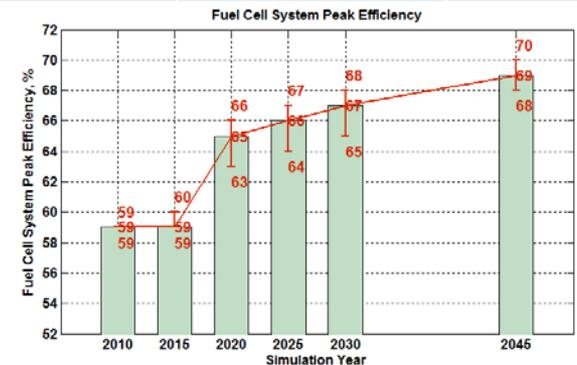


Technical Accomplishments

Fuel Cell System Assumptions - Peak Efficiency

| Parameter | Units | 2010 | 2015 | | | 2020 | | | 2025 | | | 2030 | | | 2045 | | |
|----------------------------------|------------|---------|---------|-----|------|---------|-----|------|---------|-----|------|---------|-----|------|---------|-----|------|
| | | | low | Med | high |
| Peak Fuel Cell System Efficiency | % | 59 | 59 | 59 | 60 | 63 | 65 | 66 | 64 | 66 | 67 | 65 | 67 | 68 | 68 | 69 | 70 |
| Platinum Price | \$/Troy OZ | \$1,100 | \$1,500 | | | \$1,500 | | | \$1,500 | | | \$1,500 | | | \$1,500 | | |

- $$Fuel.Cell.Cost = (x * 1246.5 * (Stack.UnitsPerYr)^{-0.2583} + (Pt.Price * y)) * Fuel.Cell.kW * (Fuel.Cell.kW / Base.80kW)^z$$
 - (x,y,z): Coefficients
 - Stack.UnitsPerYr = 500,000
 - Pt.Price: Platinum Price
 - Fuel.Cell.kW: Fuel Cell Power
- Costs are assumed for high production volumes

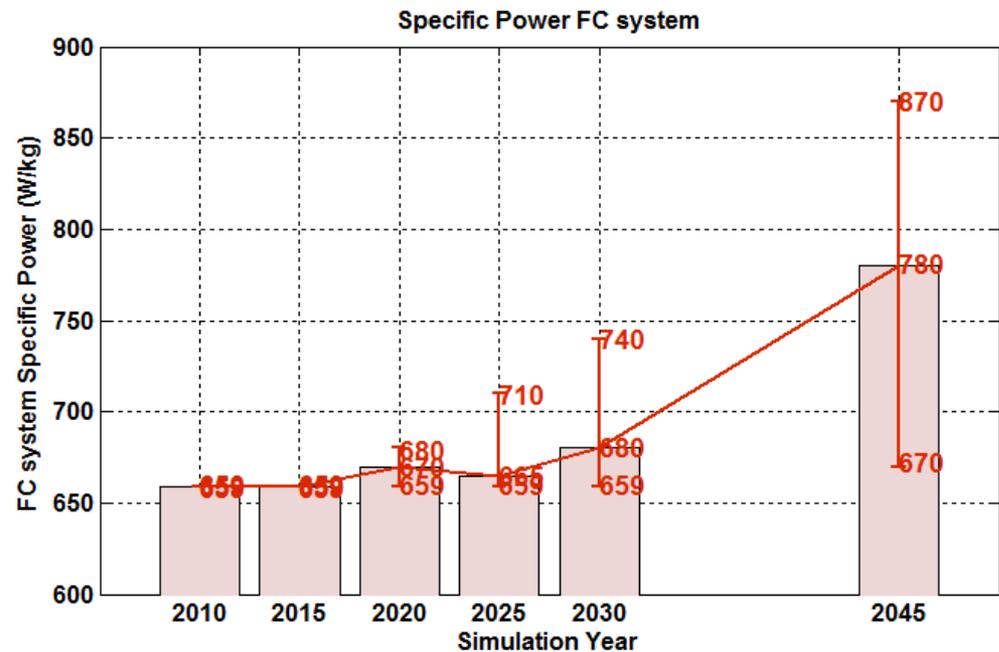


Technical Accomplishments

Fuel Cell System Assumptions - Cost and Specific Power

| Parameter | Units | 2010 | 2015 | | | 2020 | | | 2025 | | | 2030 | | | 2045 | | |
|--------------------------|-------|------|------|-----|------|------|-----|------|------|-----|------|------|-----|------|------|-----|------|
| | | | low | Med | high |
| Specific Power FC System | W/kg | 659 | 659 | 659 | 659 | 659 | 670 | 680 | 659 | 665 | 710 | 659 | 680 | 740 | 670 | 760 | 870 |
| Power Density | W/L | 640 | 640 | 640 | 640 | 640 | 720 | 850 | 640 | 730 | 890 | 640 | 740 | 970 | 690 | 880 | 1150 |

- $$\text{Fuel.Cell.Weight} = \frac{\text{Fuel.Cell.kW}}{\text{Specific Power FC System}}$$



Technical Accomplishments

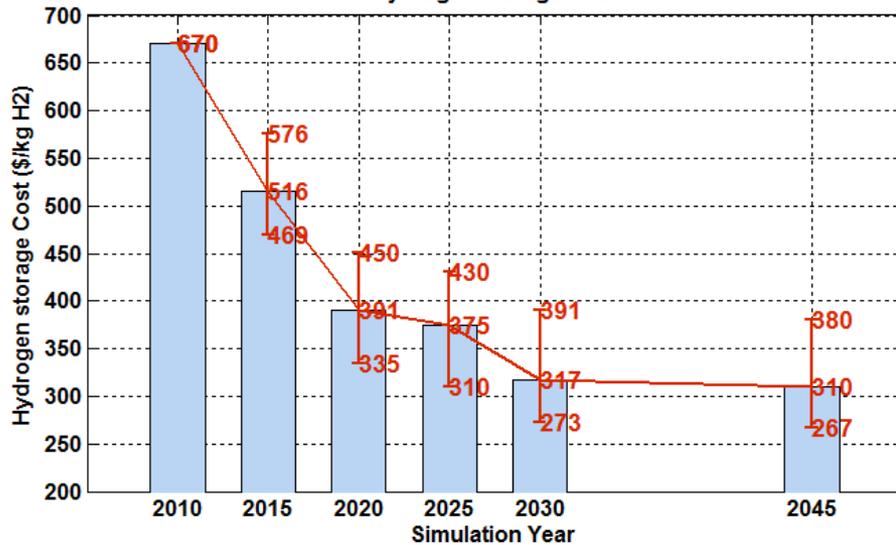
Hydrogen Storage Assumptions

| Parameter | Units | 2010 | 2015 | | | 2020 | | | 2025 | | | 2030 | | | 2045 | | |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| | | | low | Med | high |
| System Gravimetric Capacity | Useable kWh/kg | 1.3 | 1.5 | 1.6 | 1.7 | 1.5 | 1.6 | 1.8 | 1.6 | 1.7 | 2.0 | 1.6 | 1.8 | 2.3 | 1.7 | 2 | 2.5 |
| | Useable kg H2/kg of Tank | 0.040 | 0.045 | 0.048 | 0.051 | 0.045 | 0.048 | 0.054 | 0.048 | 0.051 | 0.060 | 0.048 | 0.054 | 0.069 | 0.051 | 0.060 | 0.075 |
| Cost | \$/Useable kg H2 | 670 | 576 | 516 | 469 | 450 | 391 | 335 | 430 | 375 | 310 | 391 | 317 | 274 | 380 | 311 | 267 |
| Percentage H2 used in Tank | % | 95 | 96 | 96 | 96 | 96 | 96 | 96 | 96 | 96 | 97 | 96 | 97 | 97 | 96 | 97 | 97 |

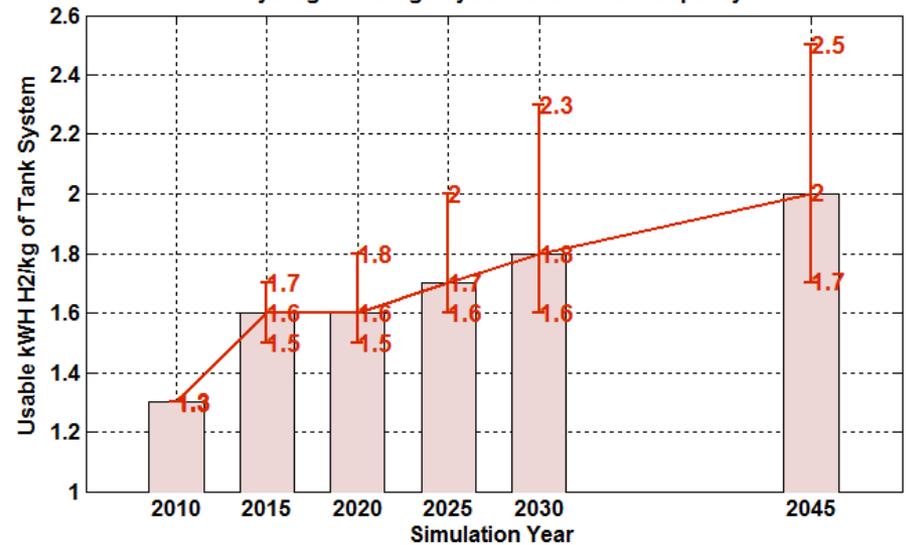
$$H2.Storage.Cost = Cost.Coefficient * Fuel.Mass,$$

$$H2.Storage.Mass = Fuel.Mass / Gravimetric.Capacity$$

Hydrogen storage Cost



Hydrogen Storage System Gravimetric Capacity

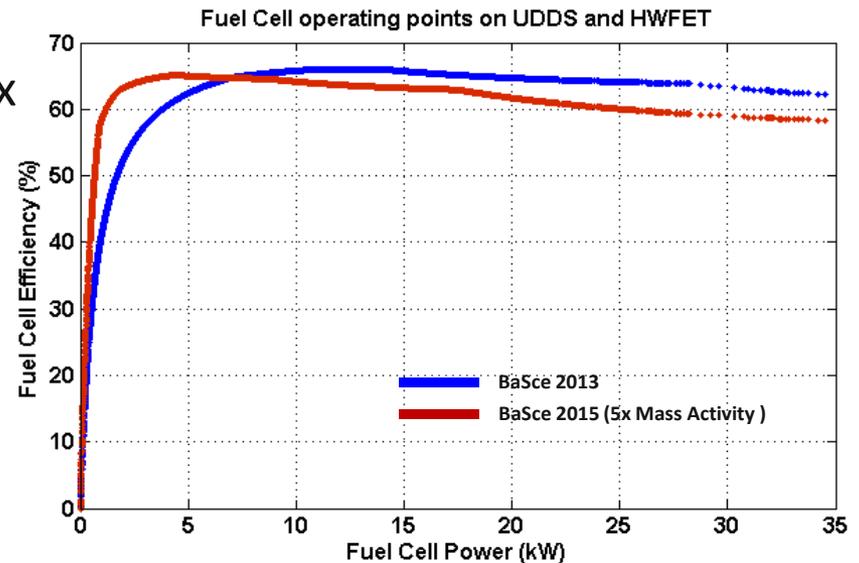


Technical Accomplishments

Updated Component Assumptions - Fuel Cell System

GCTool performance maps

- Developed specific fuel cell systems using high fidelity GCTool model for 5x mass activity provided by ANL Fuel Cell experts.
- Fuel cell sized based on 70% peak power requirement (IVM-60 or US06 or grade).

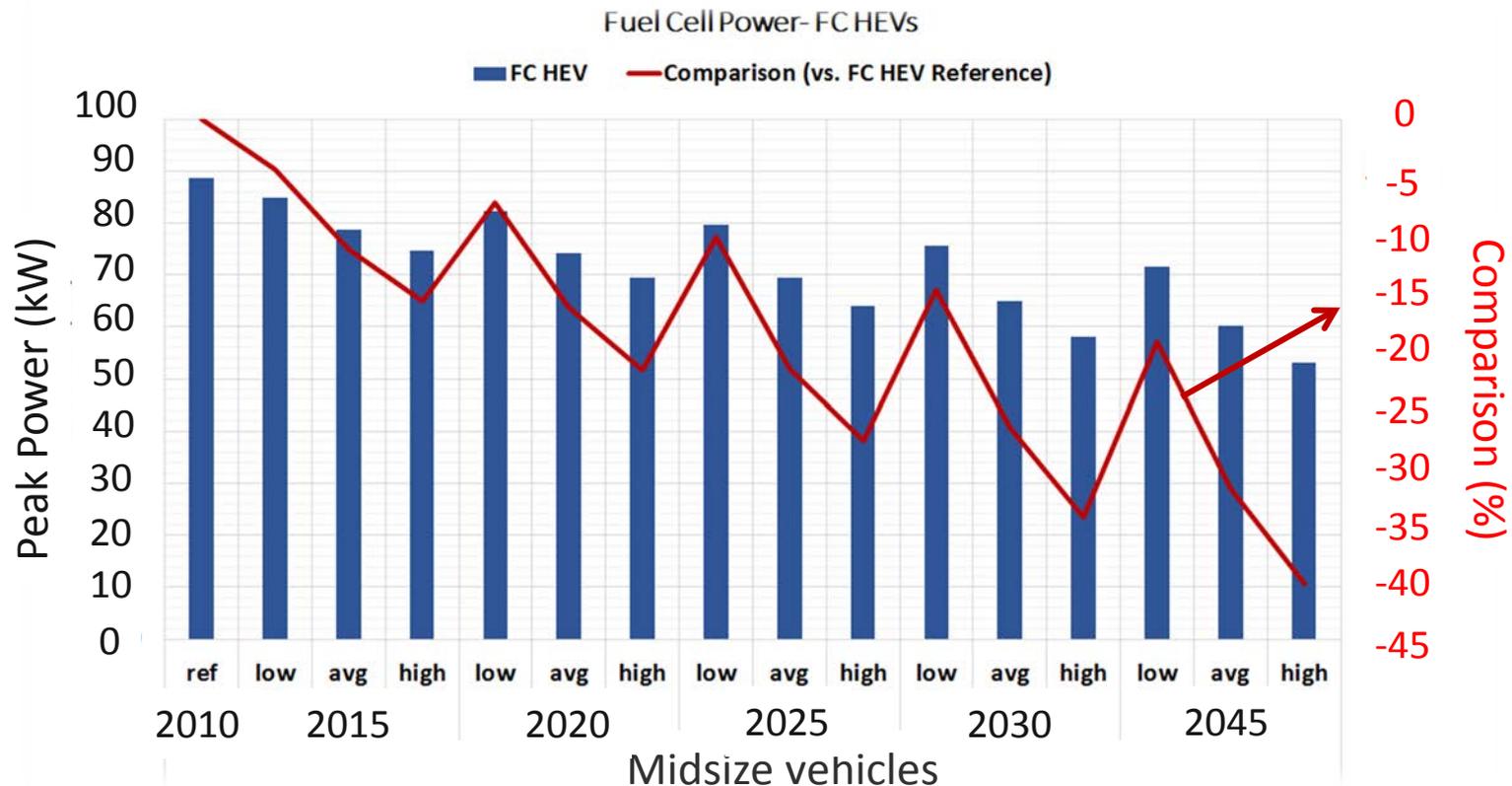


- The electric machines for fuel cell HEV/PHEV are sized based on US06 cycle and acceleration requirements (input from FCTT : the FC HEV configuration is essentially a series hybrid, and the electric motor provides all of the tractive effort. Thus the electric motor should be sized like a BEVs)

Technical Accomplishments

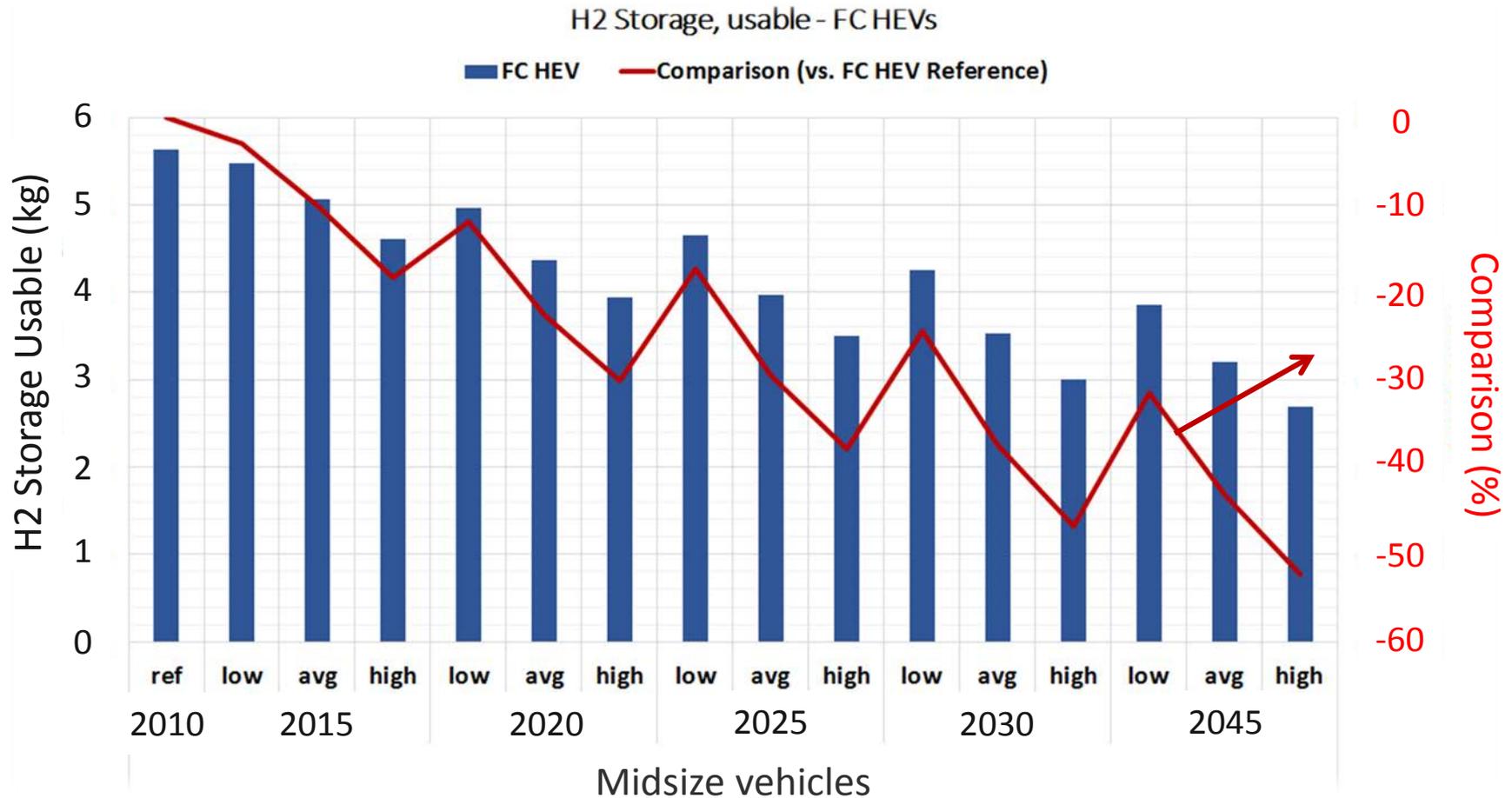
Fuel Cell Systems Power to meet VTS Decrease with Time

- Due to component technology improvements (fuel cell system, hydrogen storage but also electric machine, energy storage, light weighting...), the fuel cell system power are expected to decrease by up to -40%.



Technical Accomplishments

Required On-Board Hydrogen Fuel Mass Could Drop by 50%

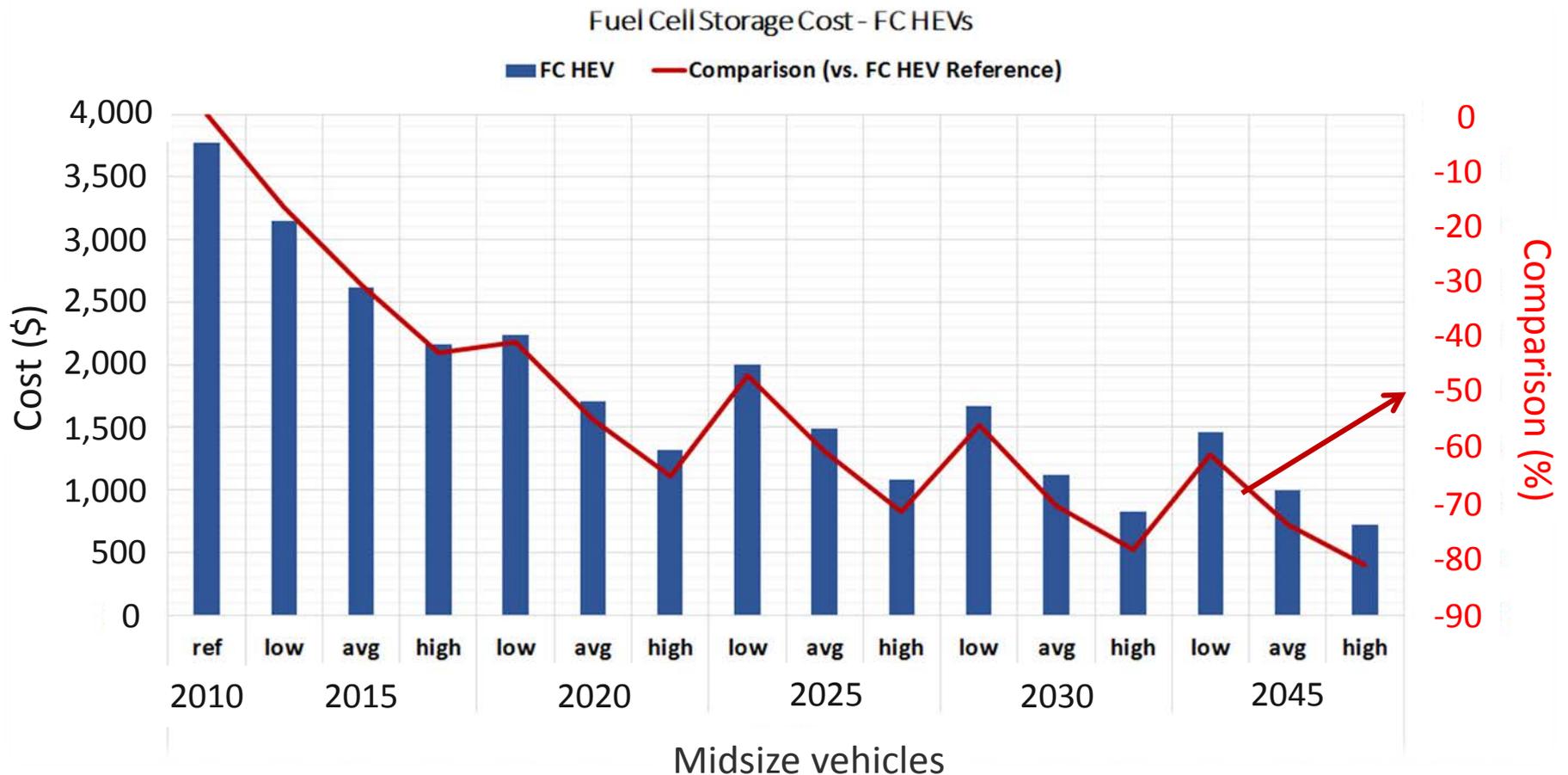


Note: Target range of 320 miles on the combined driving cycle after adjustments



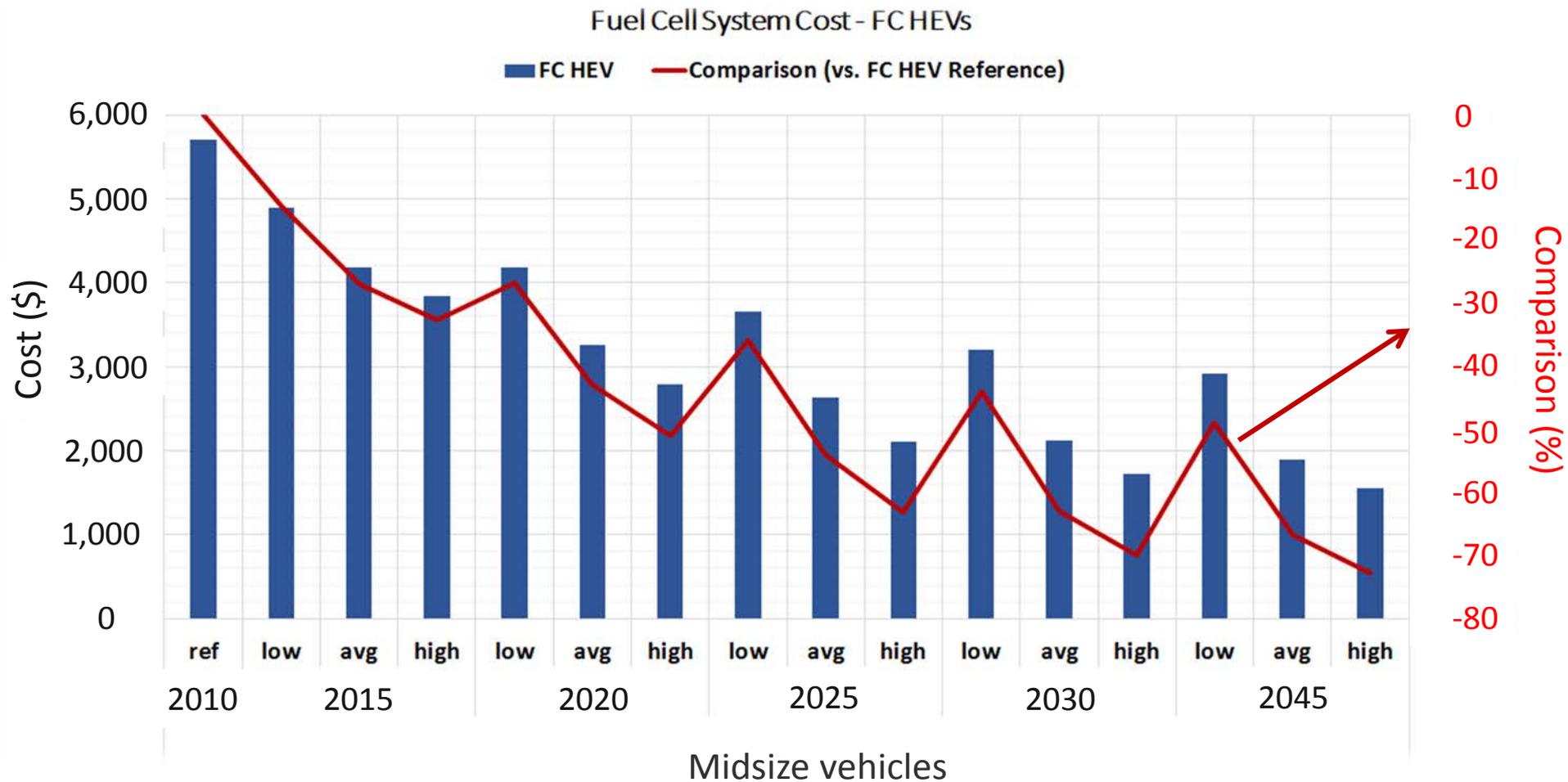
Technical Accomplishments

Hydrogen Storage Cost Could Decrease by 80%



Technical Accomplishments

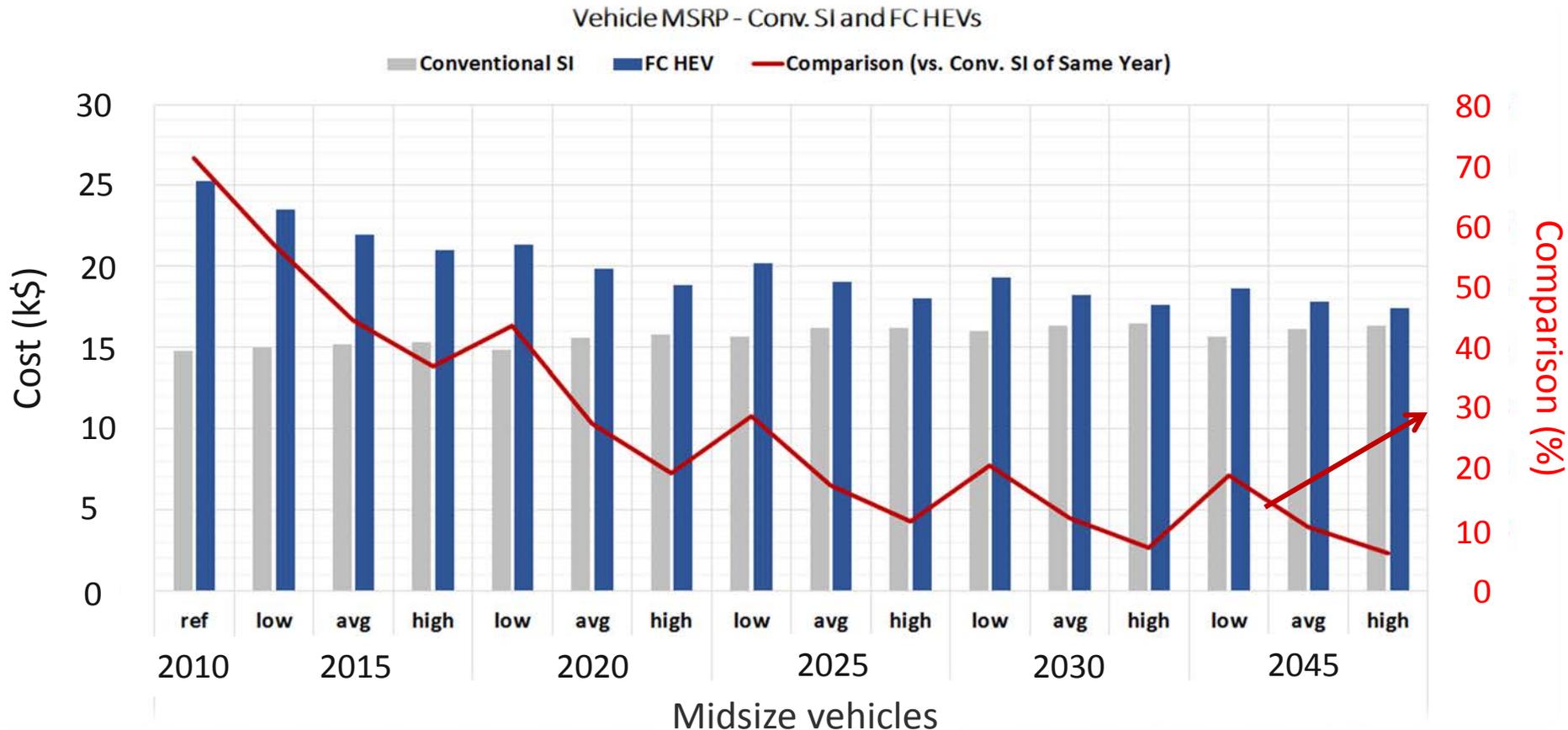
Fuel Cell System Cost Could Decrease by 70%



Technical Accomplishments

Fuel Cell Vehicles Cost Close to Conv. Vehicles by 2030

- The cost decrease is mostly due to the decrease of hydrogen tank cost (up to 80%) and fuel cell system cost (up to 70%)

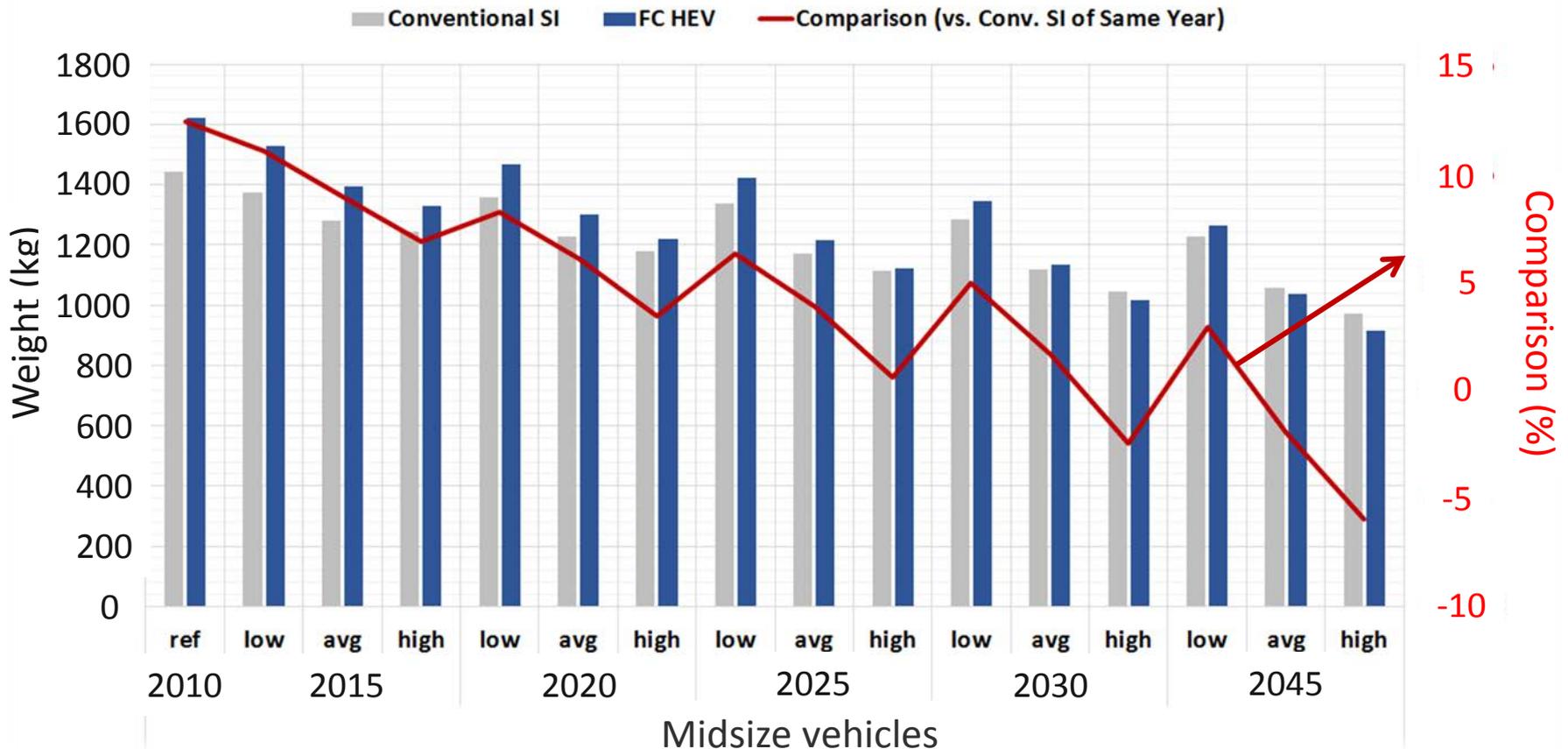


Technical Accomplishments

Fuel Cell Vehicles Weight similar to Conv. Vehicles by 2025

- With light weighting and improvement in component technology, fuel cell vehicle weight decrease with time.

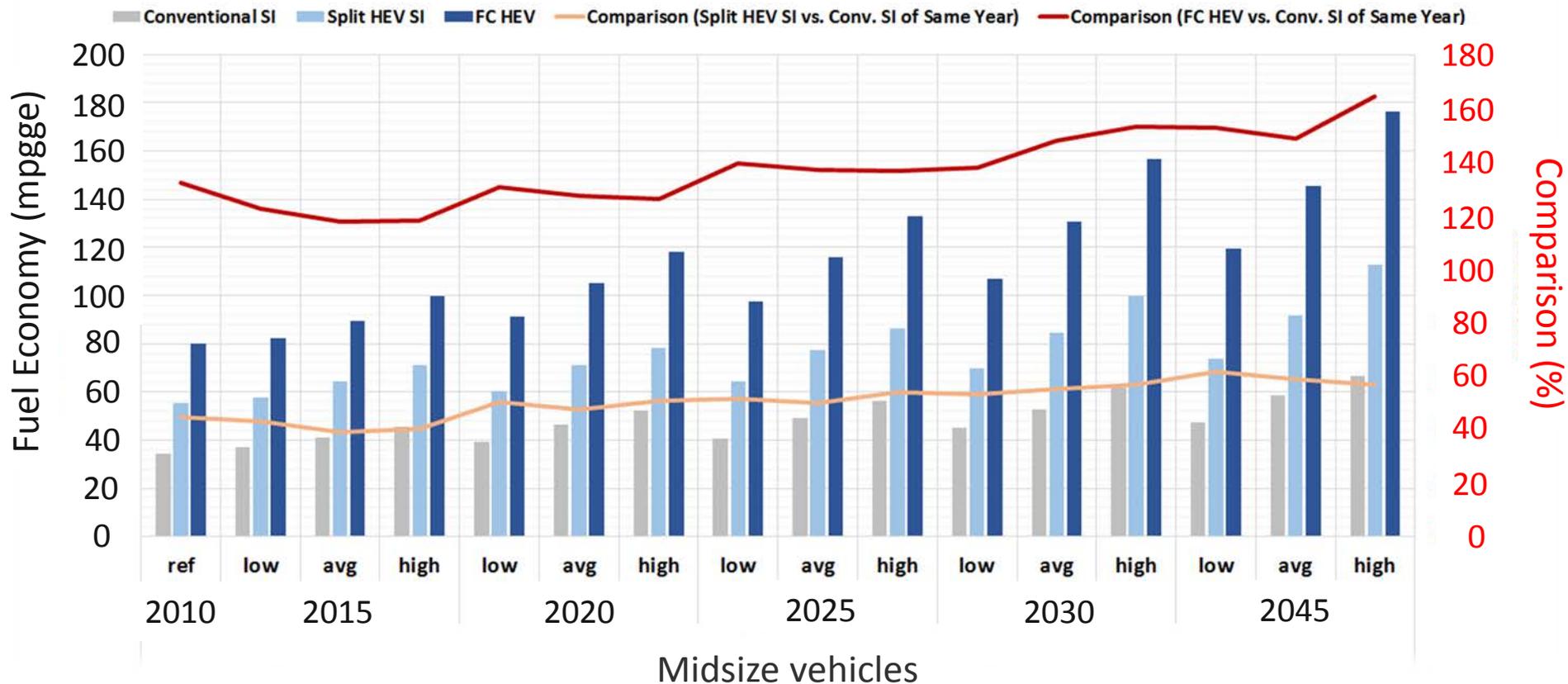
Vehicle Curb Weight - Conv. SI and FCHEVs



Technical Accomplishments

Fuel Cell Systems Leads to Significant Fuel Savings on the EPA Combined Driving Procedure

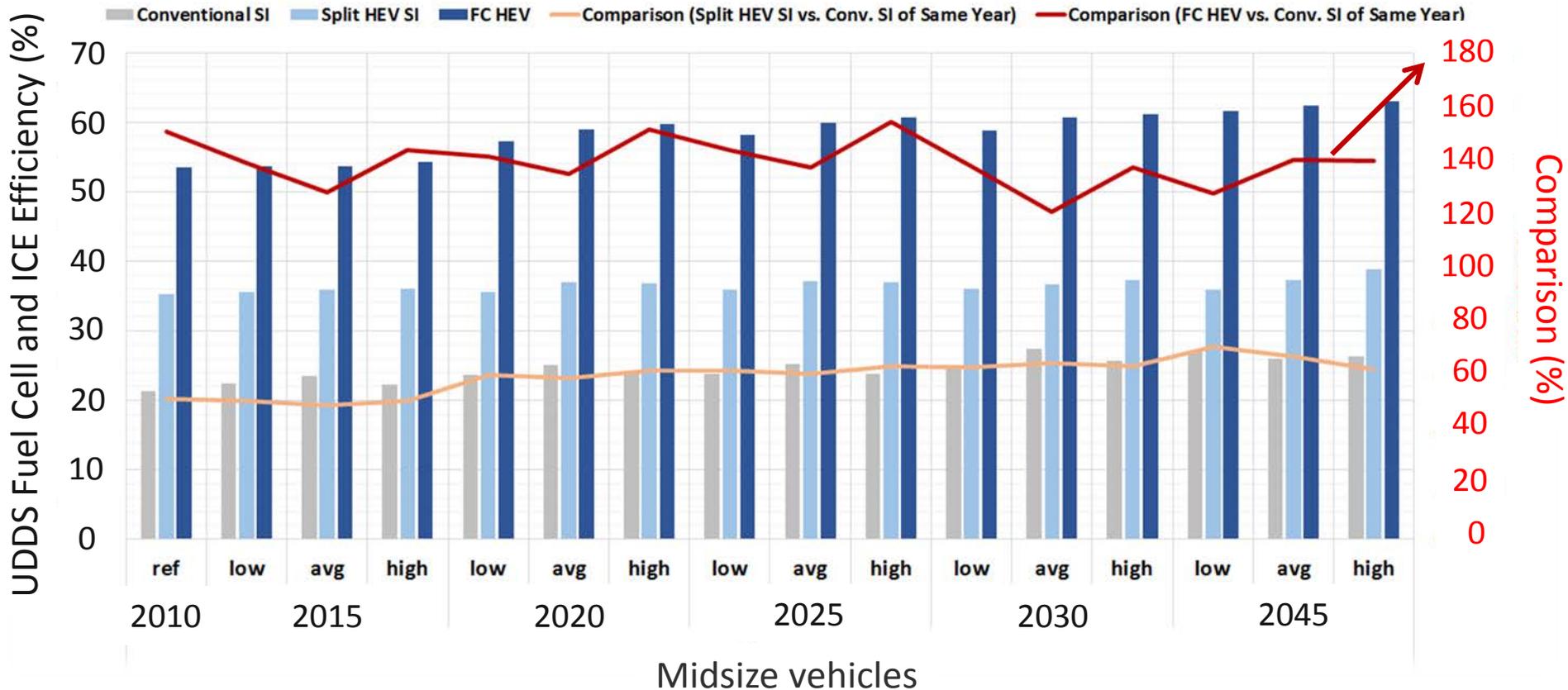
Unadjusted Fuel Consumption (Gas. Eauivalent) - Conv. SI, Split HEV SI and FC HEVs



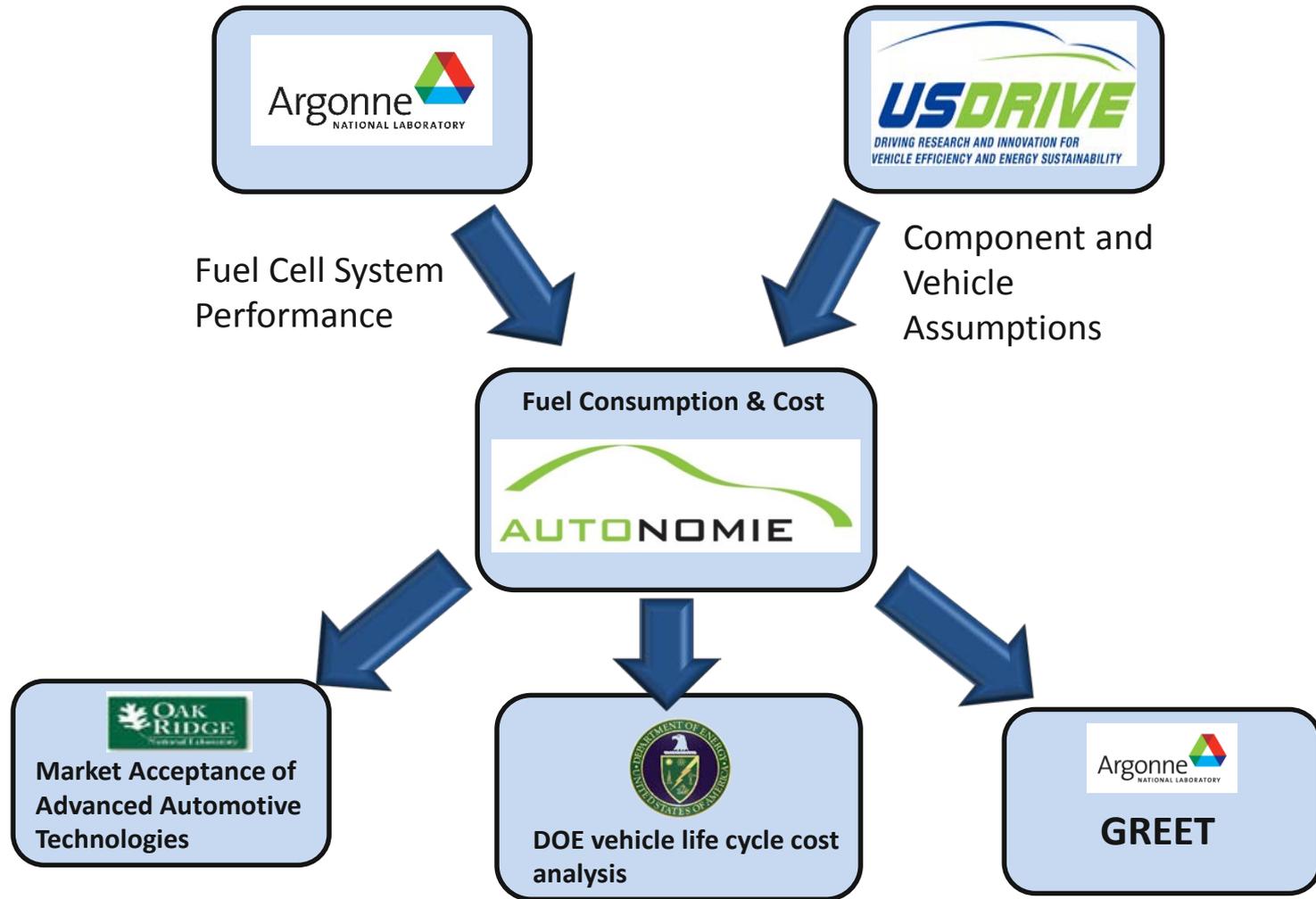
Technical Accomplishments

Fuel Cell Vehicles Remain Competitive Despite Significant Increase in ICE Engine Efficiency

Fuel Cell and ICE Efficiency on UDDS Cycle



Collaboration and Coordination with Other Institutions



Ongoing and Future Work

FY15 On going work

- Provide results to market penetration and life cycle analysis (LCA) tools to evaluate FCTO technology benefits and understand the impact on petroleum and GHG reduction.
- Continue to refine results and add additional results parameters as needed by LCA and market penetration tools

FY16 Activities

- Understand the impact of the fuel cell system and hydrogen storage performance and cost requirements compared to other powertrain technologies to ensure successful commercialization path.
- Conduct sensitivity analysis of key parameters.
- Detailed analysis to understand impact of FCTO technology on each component (power, energy, weight).
- Provide guidance for long term requirements for peak power and onboard hydrogen weight.

Summary

- Full vehicle simulations were performed to assess the vehicle energy consumption and cost of current and future fuel cell vehicles compared to powertrains with internal combustion engines.
- Vehicle manufacturing costs decrease mostly due to the decrease of hydrogen tank cost (up to 80%) and fuel cell cost (up to 70%)
- Fuel cell vehicles are expected to have similar weight than conventional vehicles by 2045.
- Fuel cell vehicles retain a fairly constant fuel economy advantage compared to conventional vehicles (~160%) over time.

Acronyms

| Acronym | Description |
|---------|---------------------------------------|
| UDDS | Urban Dynamometer Driving Schedule |
| HWFET | Highway driving cycle |
| MPGGE | Miles per Gallon Gasoline Equivalent |
| FC | Fuel cell |
| CONV | Conventional vehicle |
| HEV | Hybrid electric vehicle |
| SI | Spark ignited |
| ICE | Internal combustion engine |
| MSRP | Manufacturer's suggested retail price |
| Low | Low uncertainty (90% confidence) |
| Medium | Medium uncertainty (50% confidence) |
| High | High uncertainty (10% confidence) |
| H2 | Hydrogen |
| VTS | Vehicle Technical Specification |