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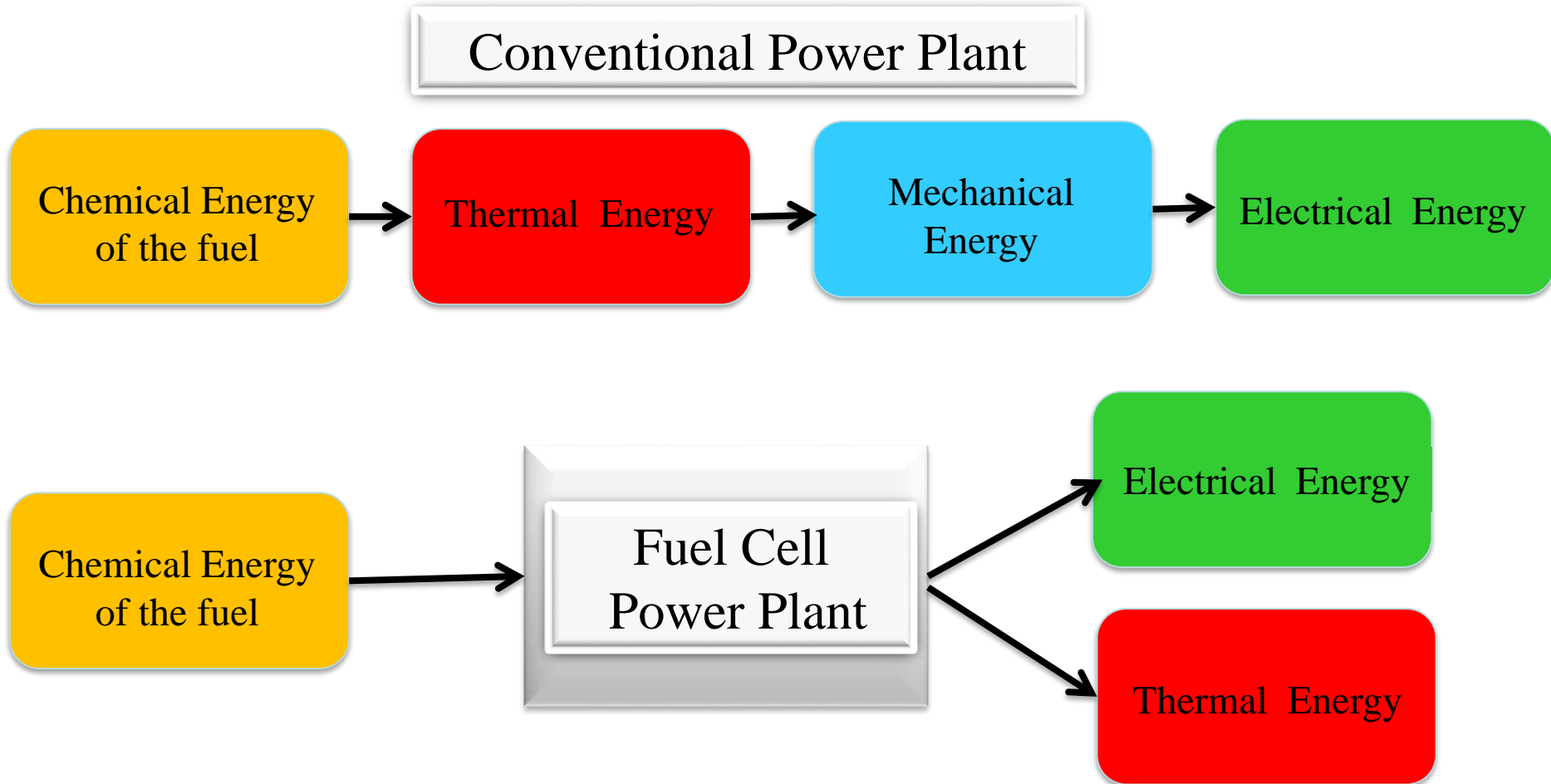
Ph.D.- Mechanical (Institute of Thermodynamics, HSU, Hamburg, Germany)-2010

M.Sc.-Energy Systems (NED)-2002

B.E -Mechanical (NED)-1997

- Grand Challenges
- What is Fuel cell and how it works?
- Types of Fuel Cell
- Benefits of Fuel Cell
- Applications of Fuel Cell
- Global Fuel Cell and Hydrogen initiatives
- Fuel Cell Market

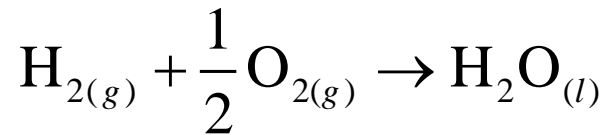
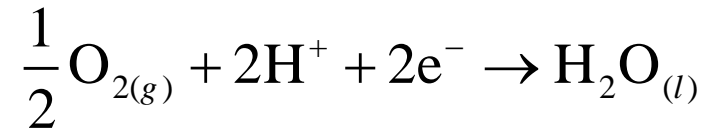
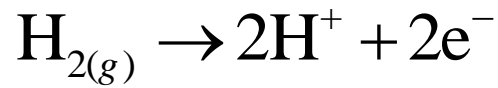
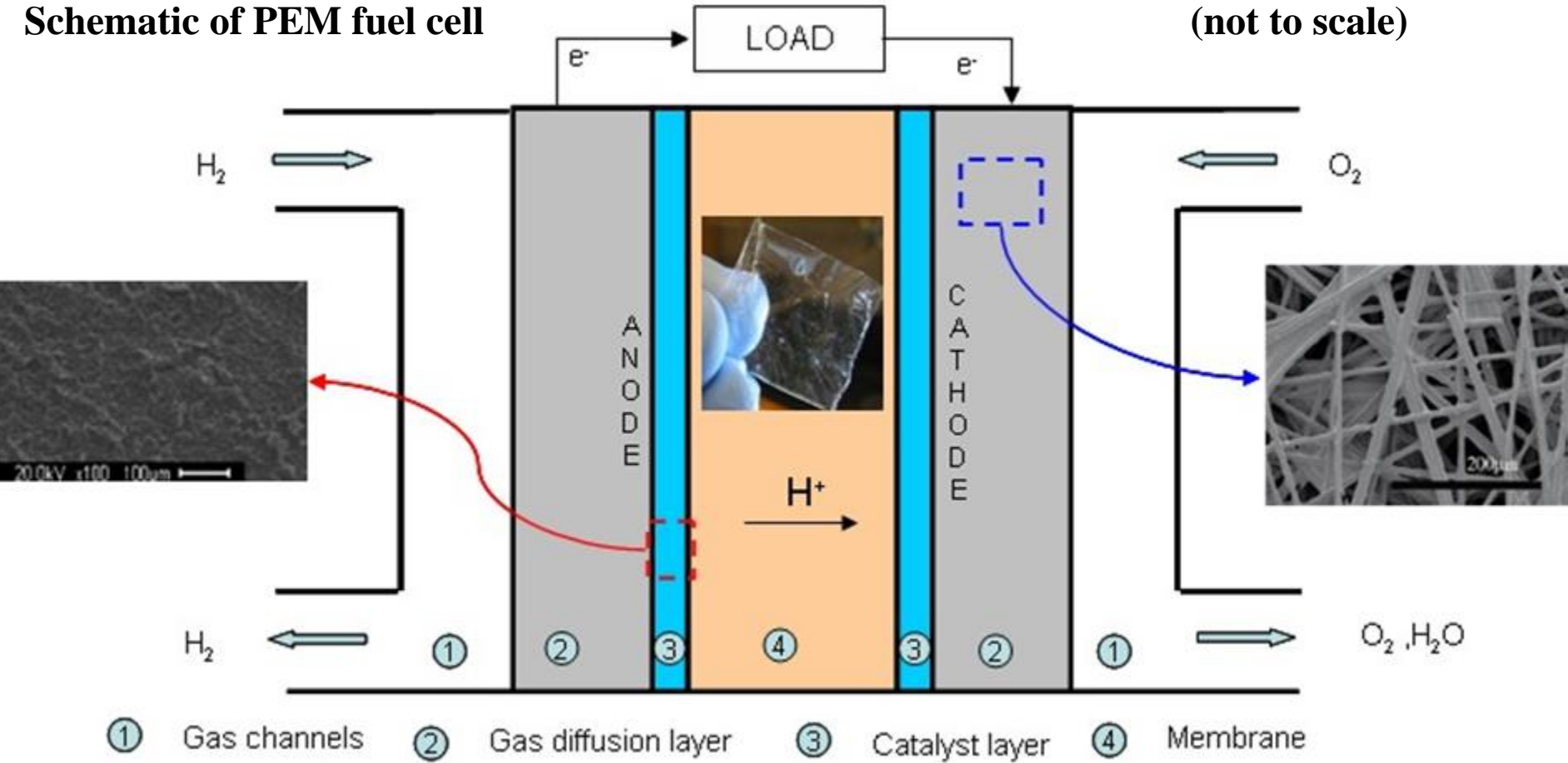


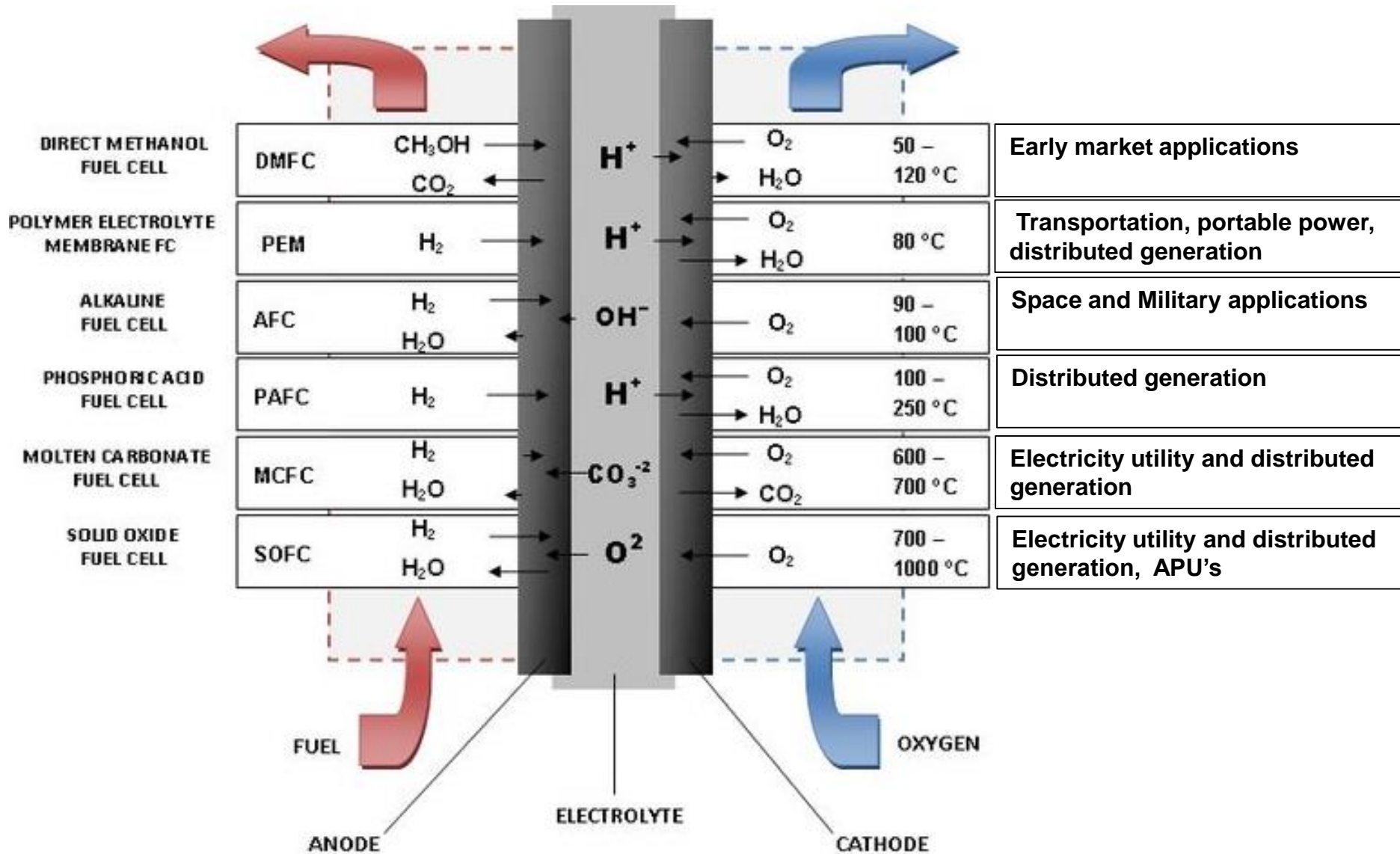


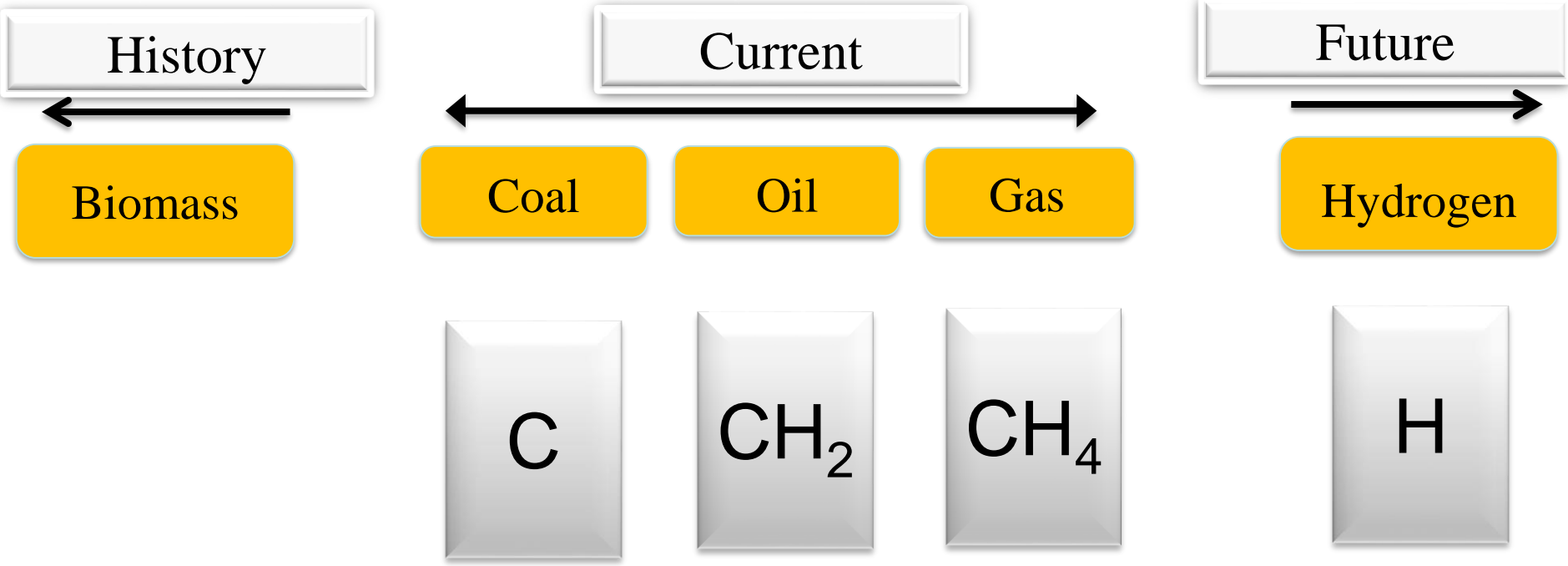
A **fuel cell** is an electrochemical device which converts the chemical energy of the fuel directly into electrical and thermal energy.

Schematic of PEM fuel cell

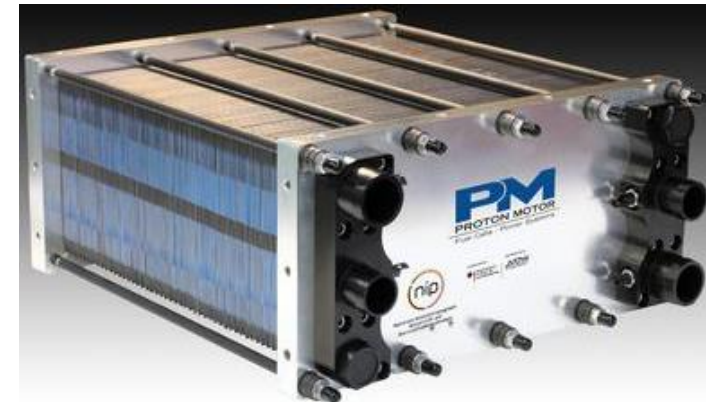
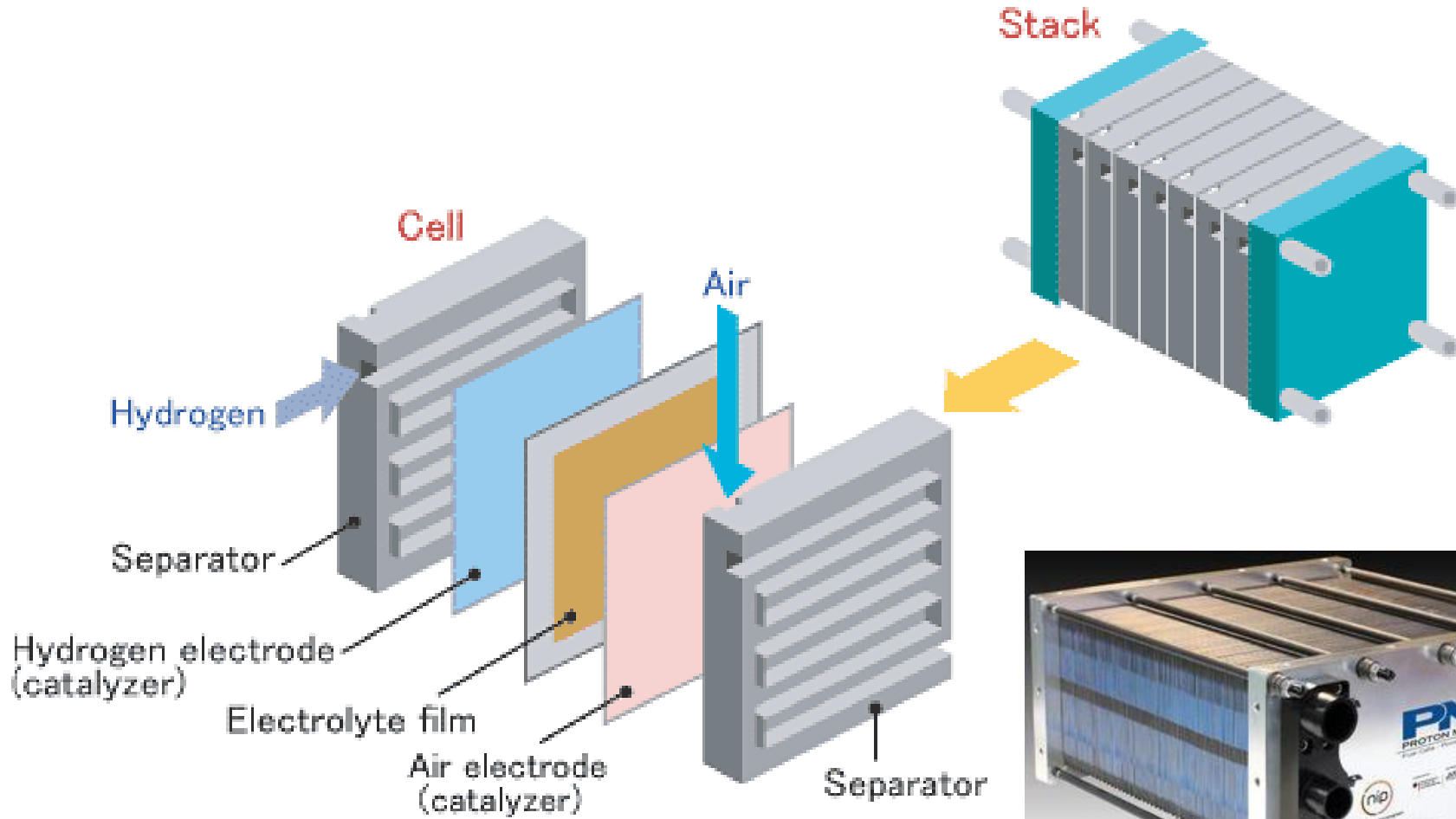
(not to scale)





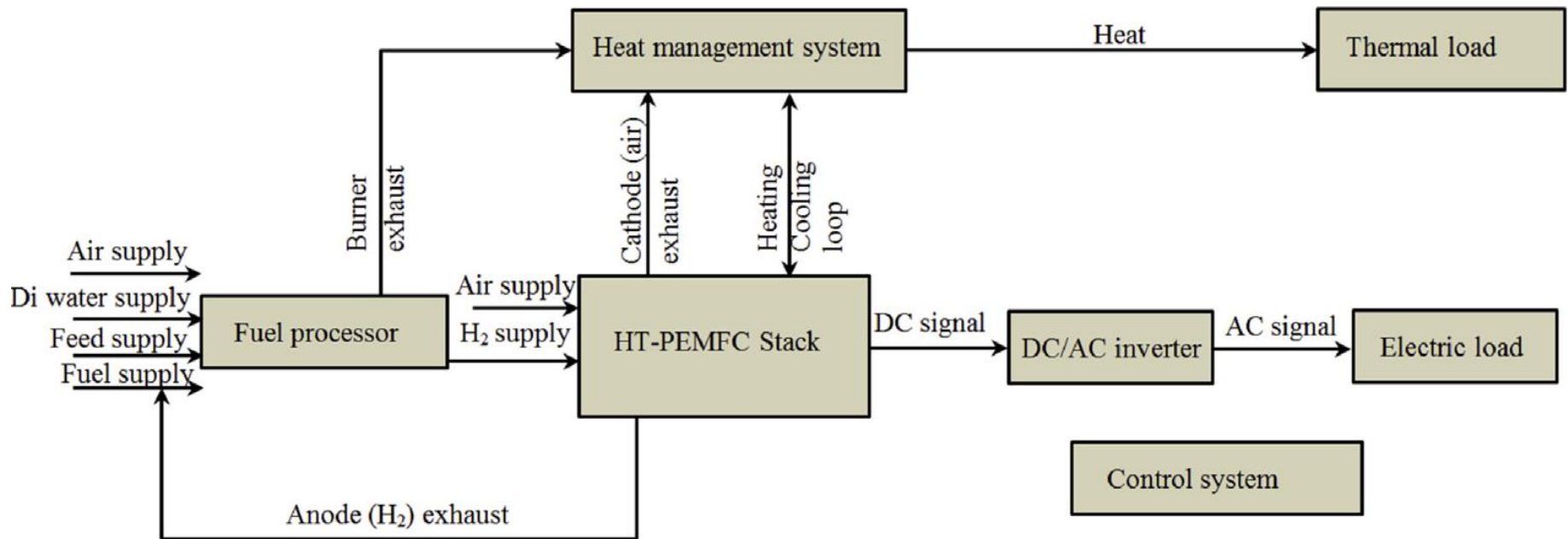
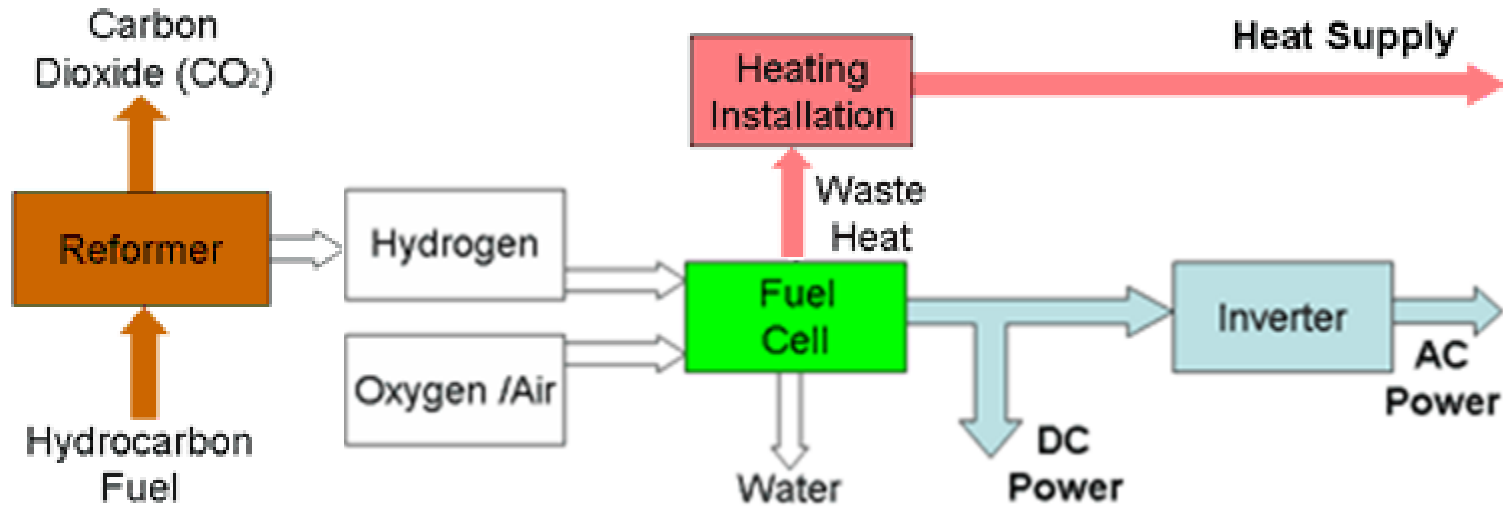


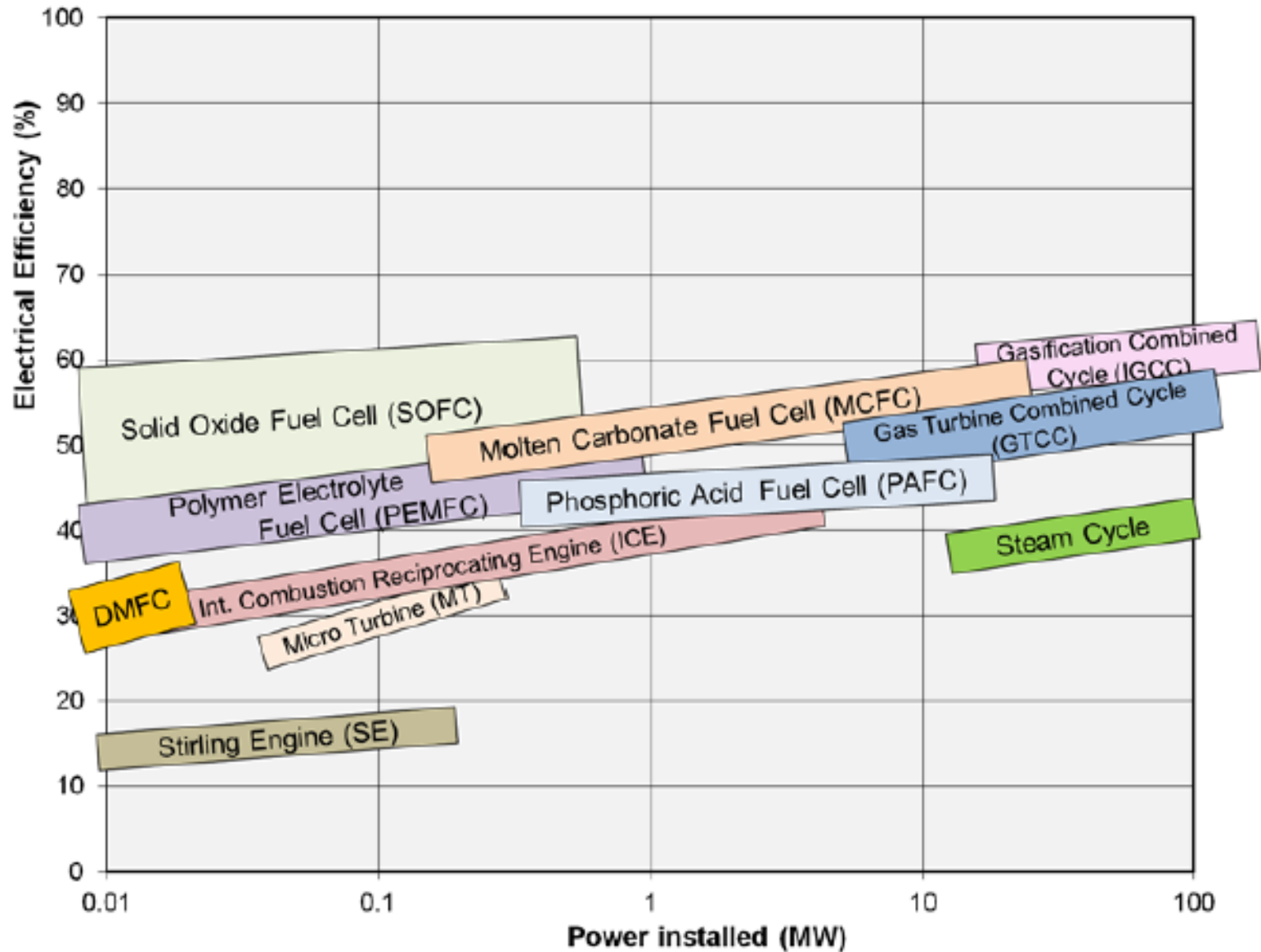
Hydrogen is the cleanest fuel.



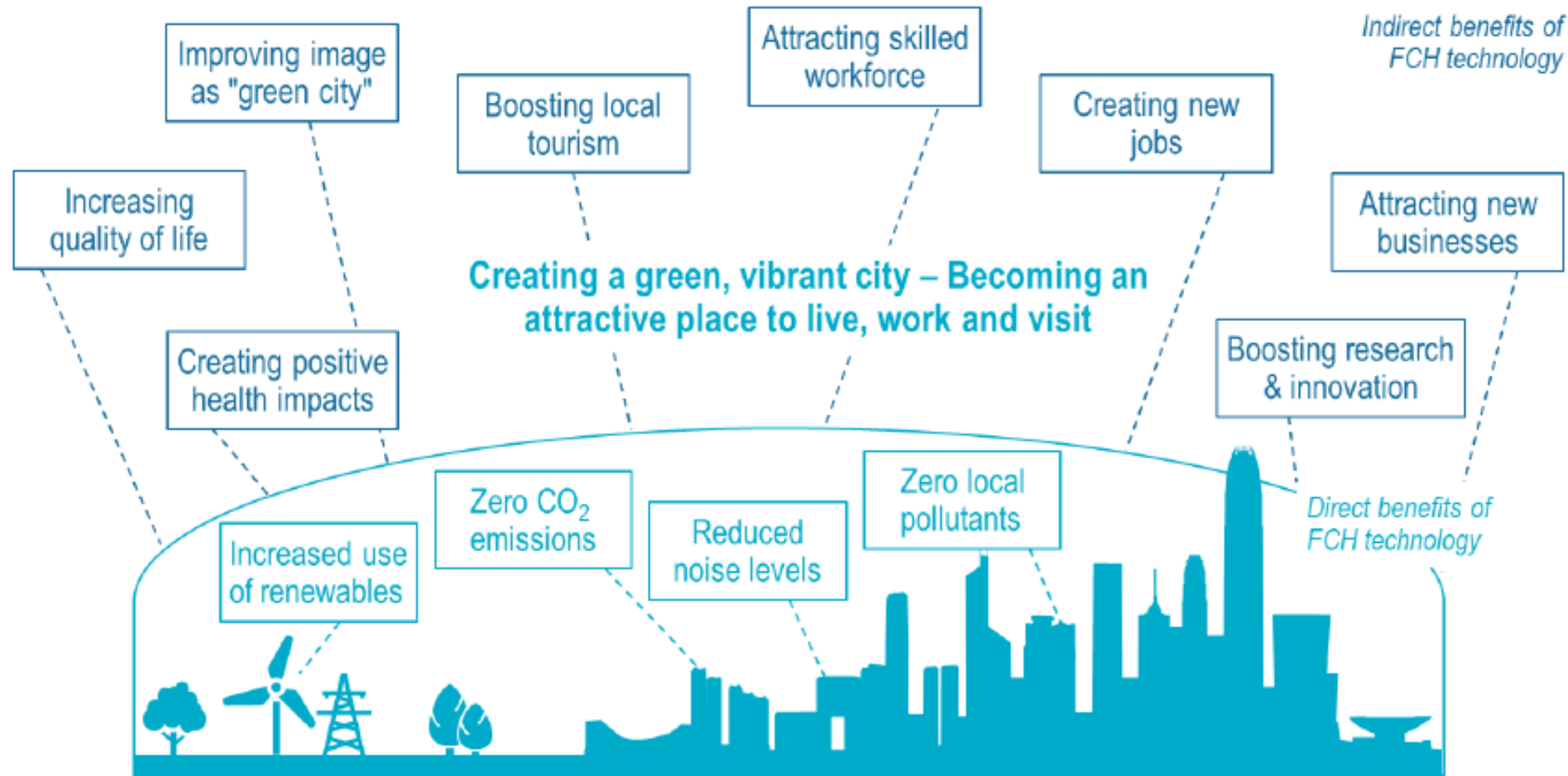
A30 kW fuel cell stack of Proton Motor Fuel Cell GmbH

Source: http://www.jari.or.jp/Portals/0/jhfc/e/beginner/about_fc/index.html





- Low or zero emissions
- High quality reliable power
- Durable, Rugged and Modular
- Efficiency – 50% (electrical) 90% (CHP)
- Quiet operation- Less moving parts
- Fuel flexible – can use conventional or renewable fuels



Source: Fuel Cells and Hydrogen for Green Energy in European Cities and Regions- A Study for the Fuel Cells and Hydrogen Joint Undertaking

Low Power Applications



Medium Power Applications



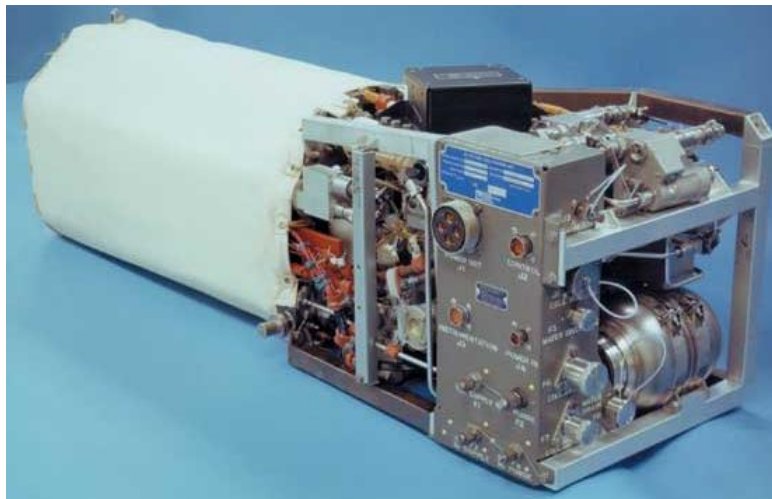
High Power Applications



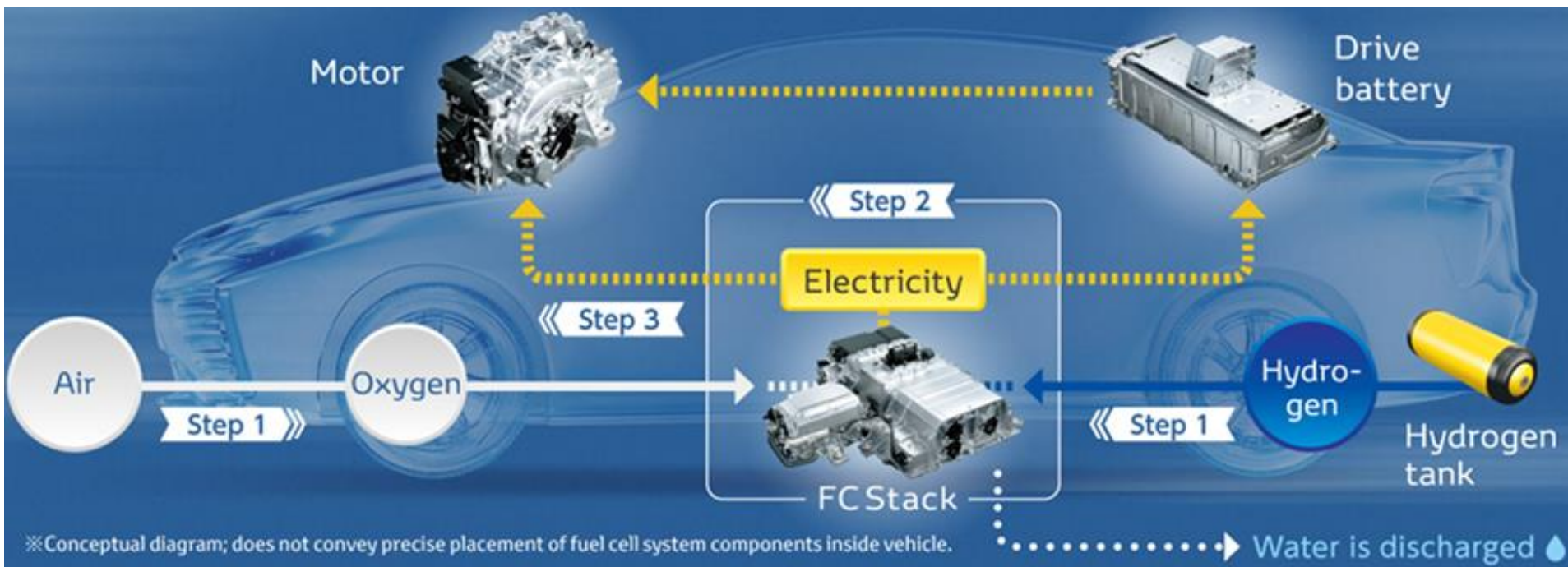
DMFC fuel cell plant, 110 W,
Suitable for house needs



AFC module
used by NASA
for the space
shuttle Apollo



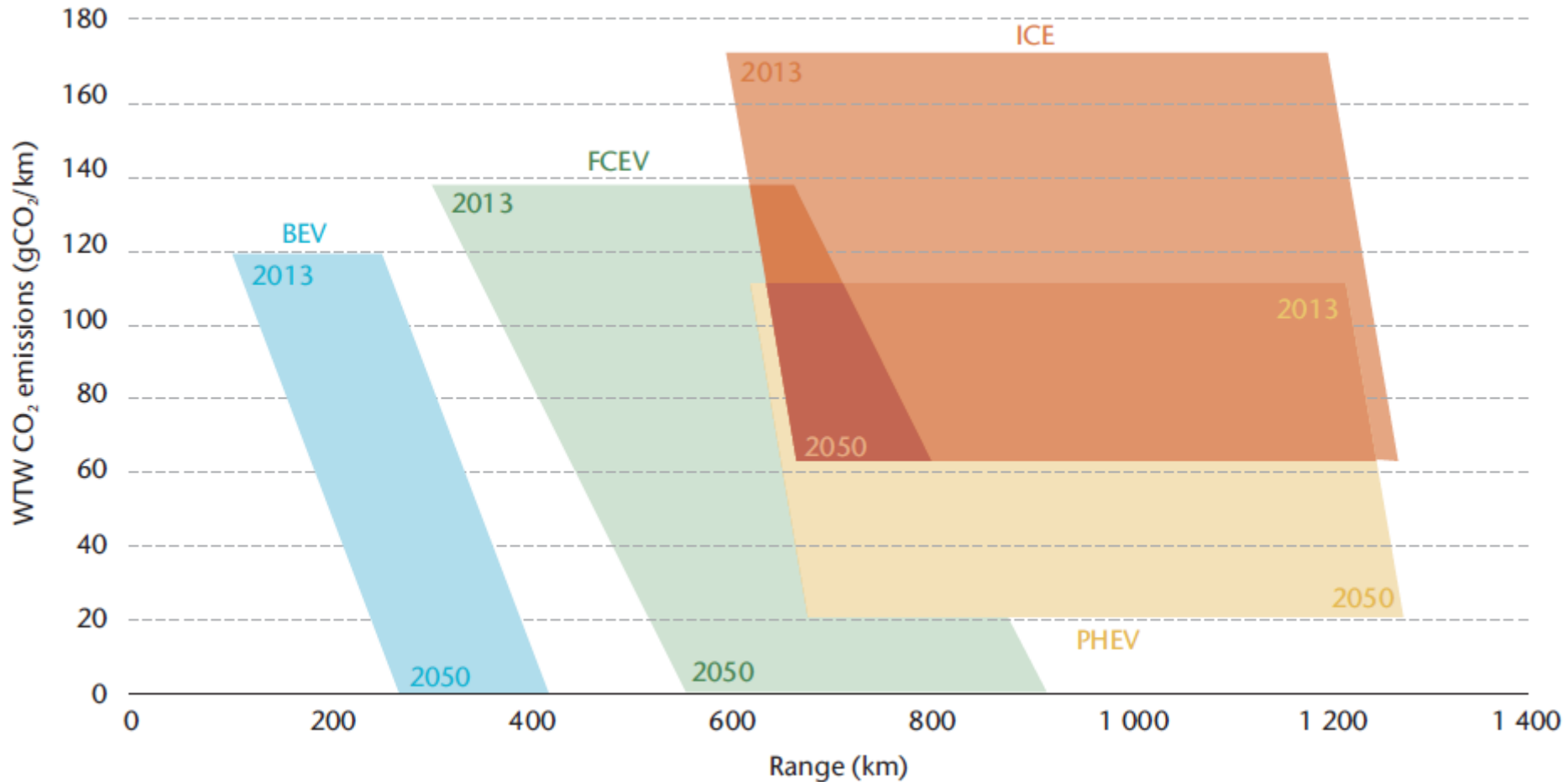
London bus on the RV1 line, powered
by Ballard FC Velocity-HD6 PEMFC
modules delivering 150 kW



Source: http://www.toyota-global.com/innovation/environmental_technology/fuelcell_vehicle/

Comparison of fuel economy expressed in MPGe for hydrogen fuel cell vehicles available for leasing in California and rated by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency as of October 2016 ^{[25][26]}						
Vehicle	Model year	Combined fuel economy	City fuel economy	Highway fuel economy	Range	Annual fuel cost
Hyundai Tucson Fuel Cell	2017	49 mpg-e	48 mpg-e	50 mpg-e	265 mi (426 km)	US\$1,700
Toyota Mirai	2016	66 mpg-e	66 mpg-e	66 mpg-e	312 mi (502 km)	US\$1,250
Honda Clarity Fuel Cell	2017	67 mpg-e	68 mpg-e	66 mpg-e	366 mi (589 km)	-

Notes: One kg of hydrogen is roughly equivalent to one U.S. gallon of gasoline.



FCEVs can achieve a mobility service compared to today’s conventional cars at potentially very low WTW carbon emissions. Source: Technology roadmap 2015 by IEA.

1 Heavy-duty transport



- > Trains
- > Buses
- > Heavy-duty trucks

2 Light & medium-duty transport



- > Cars
- > Delivery vans
- > Garbage trucks
- > Sweepers
- > Mobile construction equipment
- > Material handling
- > Bikes
- > Scooters

3 Maritime & aviation



- > Ferries
- > Boats
- > Ships
- > Port operations equipment
- > Aircraft
- > Airport ground operations

4 Stationary



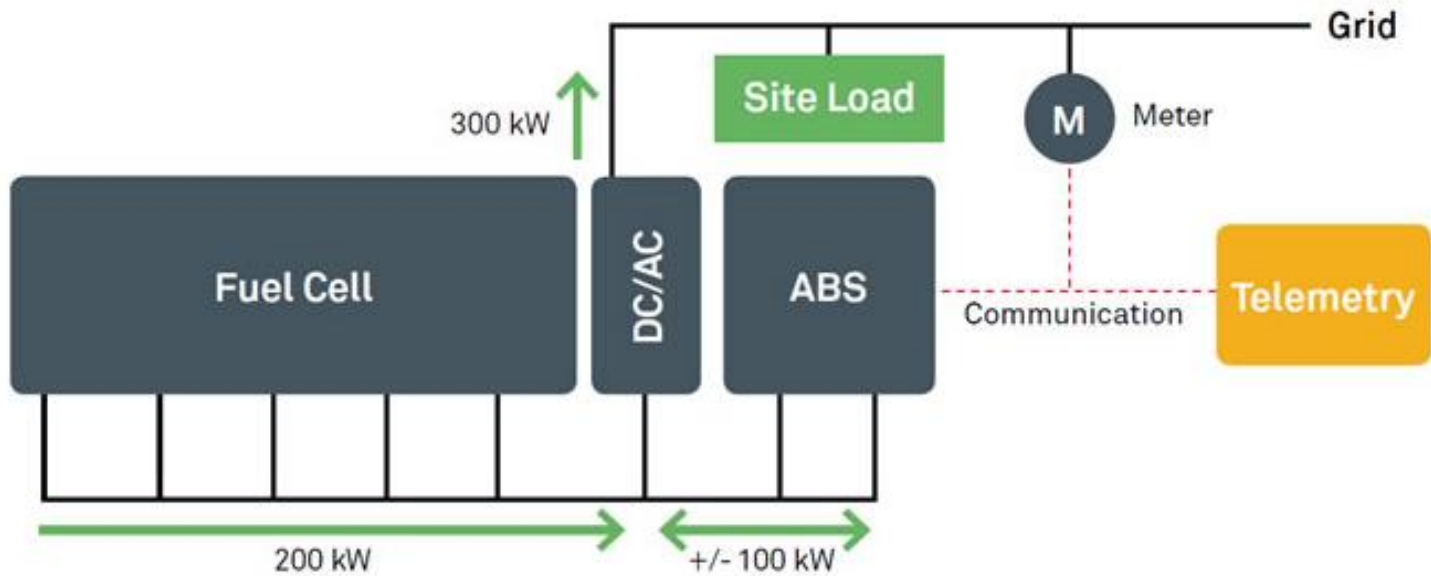
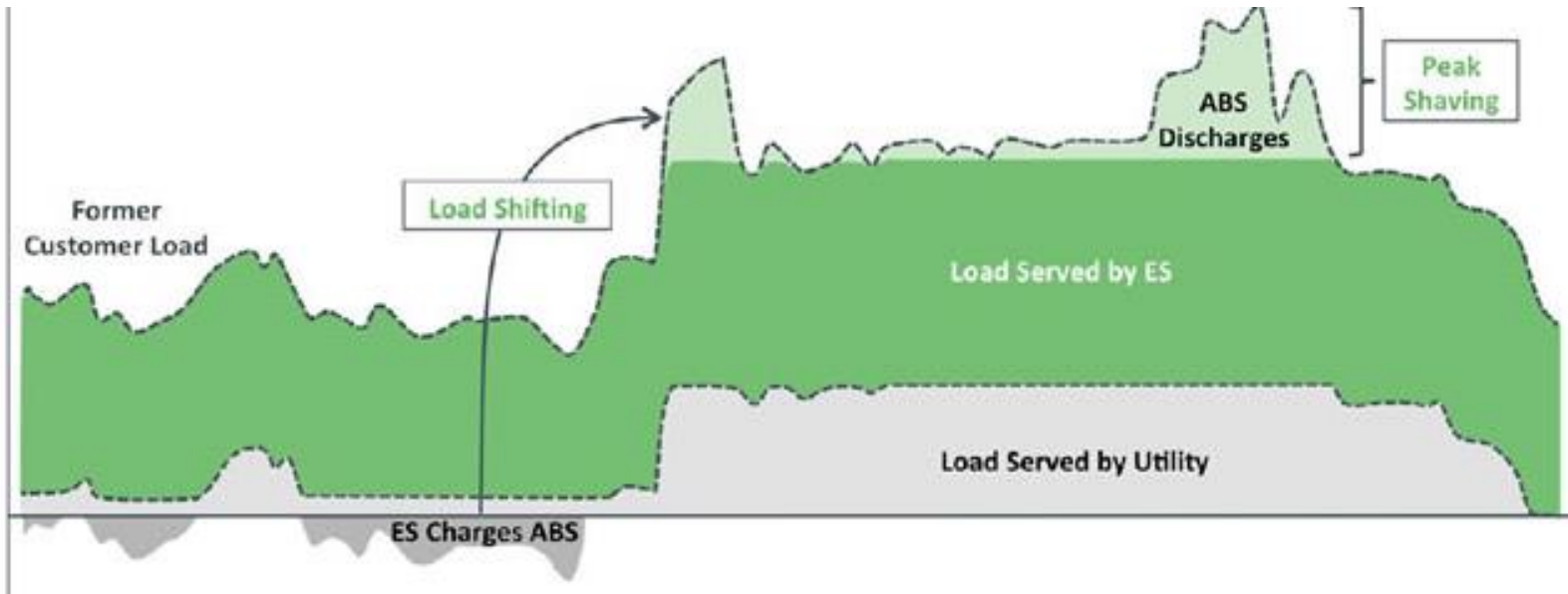
- > Residual use/ FC micro-CHP
- > Commercial buildings
- > Industrial use cases
- > Back-up power
- > Off-grid power
- > Gensets

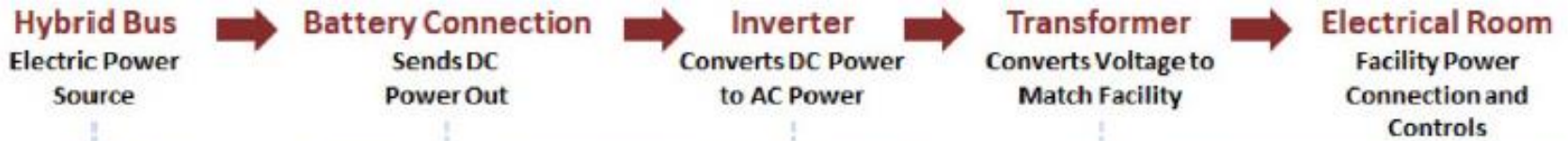
5 Energy-to-hydrogen



- > Hydrogen production
- > "Hydrogen-to-X"
- > Energy storage
- > Hydrogen injection into the gas grid
- > Electricity grid services

Source: Fuel Cells and Hydrogen for Green Energy in European Cities and Regions- A Study for the Fuel Cells and Hydrogen Joint Undertaking





Bus Exportable Power Supply (BEPS) System Use Strategy: Investigating the Use of Transit Buses as Emergency Generators , NOVEMBER 2019.
 Federal Transit Administration, FTA Report No. 0146

Technologies

Polymer Electrolyte Fuel Cells

To reduce the cost and improve the performance of PEFCs, DMFCs and corresponding fuel cell systems.

Solid Oxide Fuel Cells

To assist, through international co-operation, the development of SOFC technologies.

Electrolysis

To share information and learning on electrolyser technologies and their applications.

Applications

Fuel Cells for Stationary Applications

To understand better how stationary fuel cell systems may be deployed in energy systems.

Fuel Cells for Transportation

To understand better how fuel cells may be deployed in transportation applications.

Fuel Cells for Portable Applications

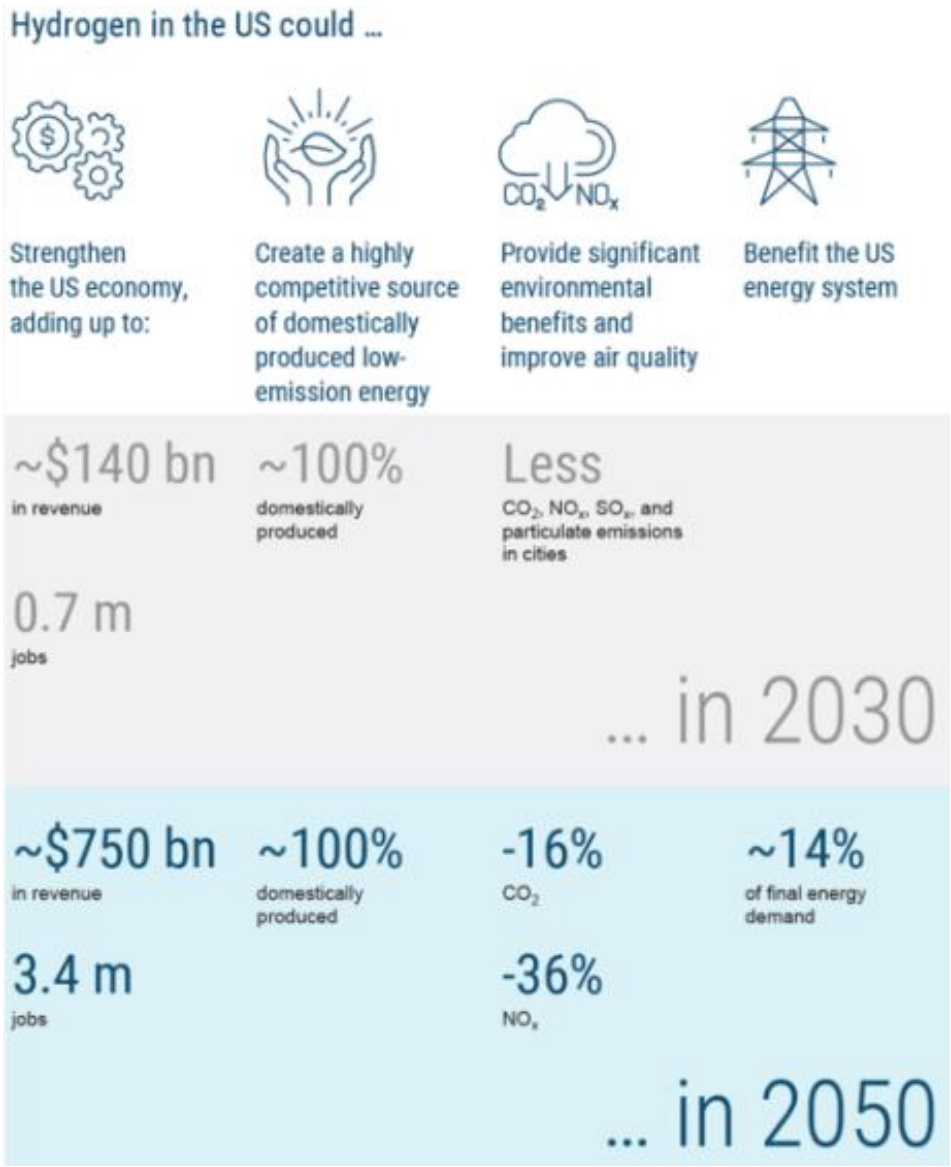
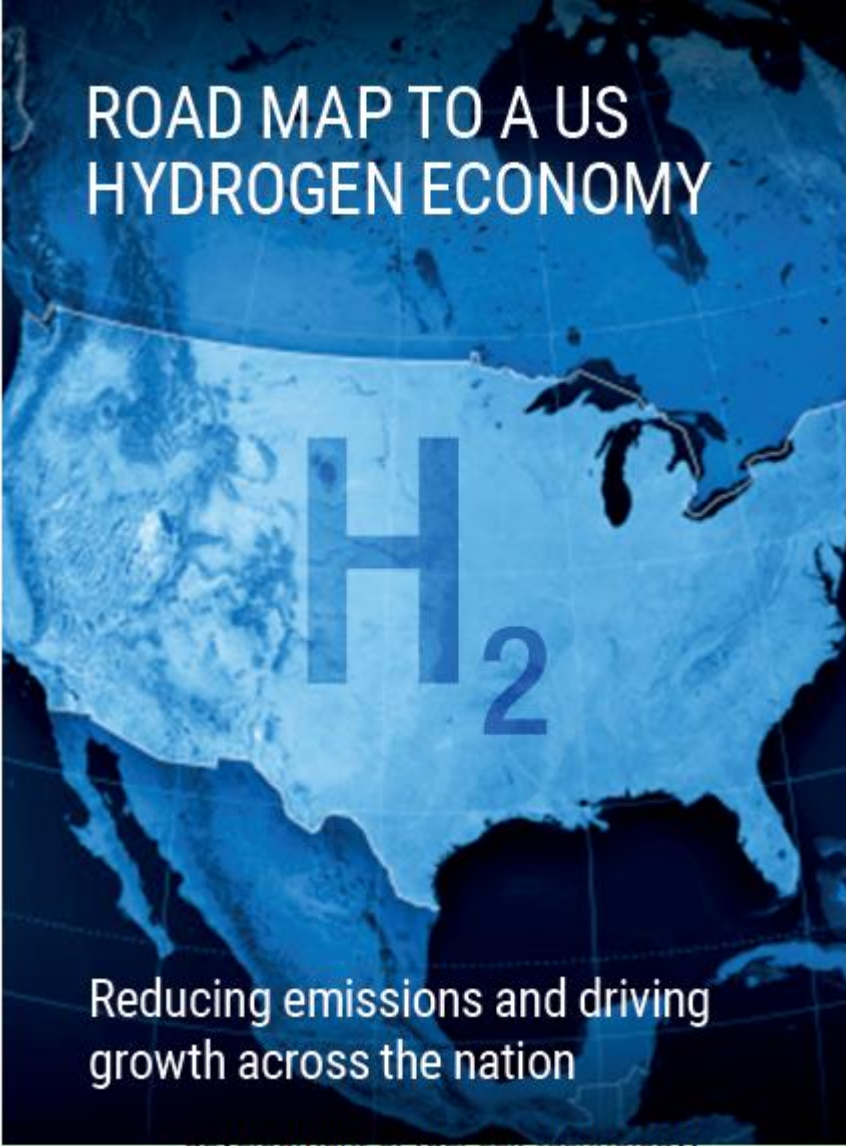
To assist, through international co-operation, the development and commercialisation of portable fuel cells.

Systems Analysis

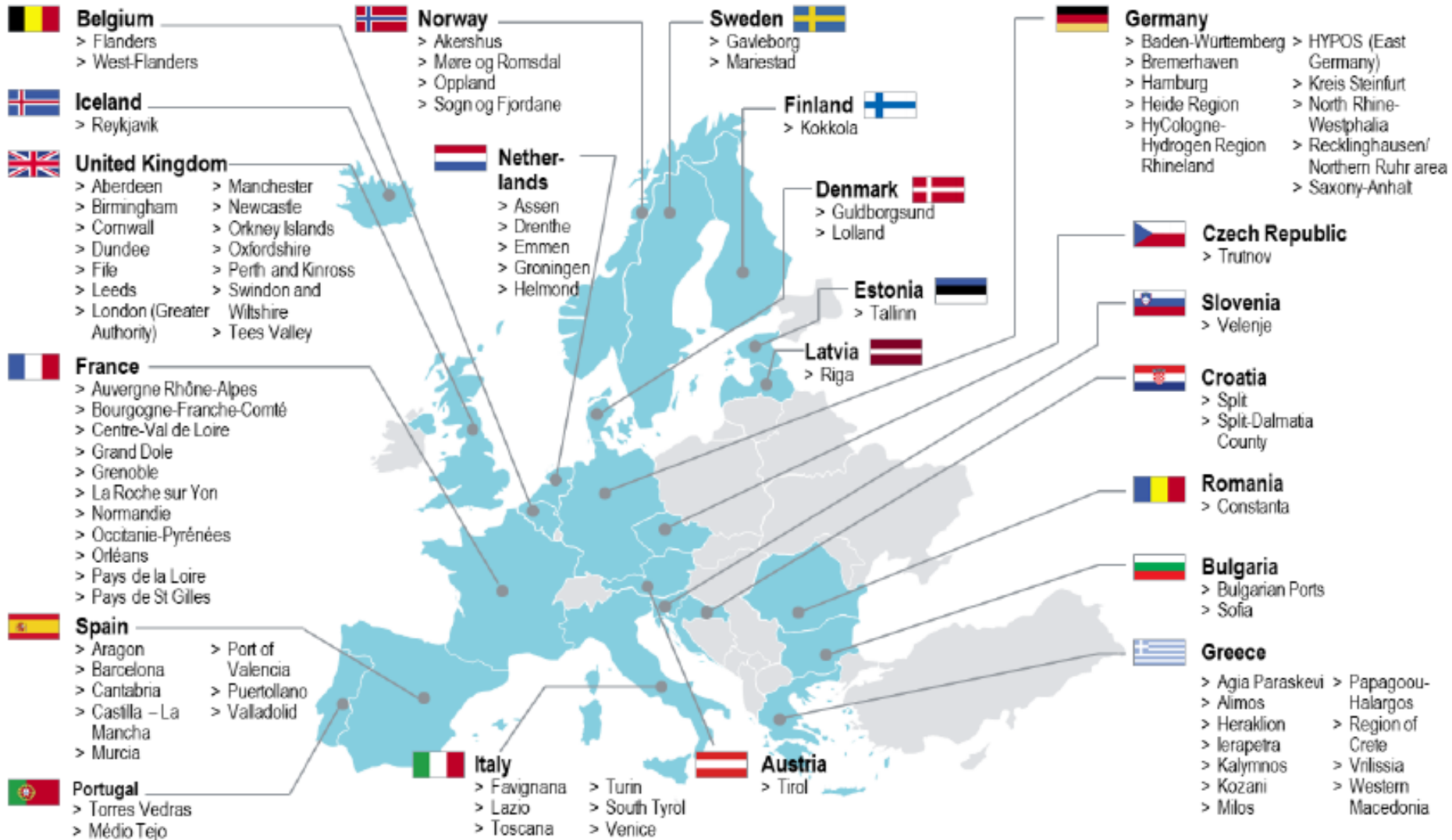
To assist the development of fuel cells through analysis work to enable a better interpretation of the current status, and the future potential, of the technology. This work will provide a competent and factual information base for technical and economic studies.

Modelling of Fuel Cell Systems

To further develop the open source modelling approaches and knowledge base to facilitate the development of fuel cell technology.



Source: <http://www.fchea.org/us-hydrogen-study>



Source: Fuel Cells and Hydrogen for Green Energy in European Cities and Regions- A Study for the Fuel Cells and Hydrogen Joint Undertaking-<https://www.fch.europa.eu/>



BESIDES CO₂ ABATEMENT, DEPLOYMENT OF THE HYDROGEN ROADMAP ALSO CUTS LOCAL EMISSIONS, CREATES NEW MARKETS AND SECURES SUSTAINABLE EMPLOYMENT IN EUROPE

2050 hydrogen vision



~24%

of final energy demand¹



~560 Mt

annual CO₂ abatement²



~EUR 820bn

annual revenue (hydrogen and equipment)



~15%

reduction of local emissions (NO_x) relative to road transport

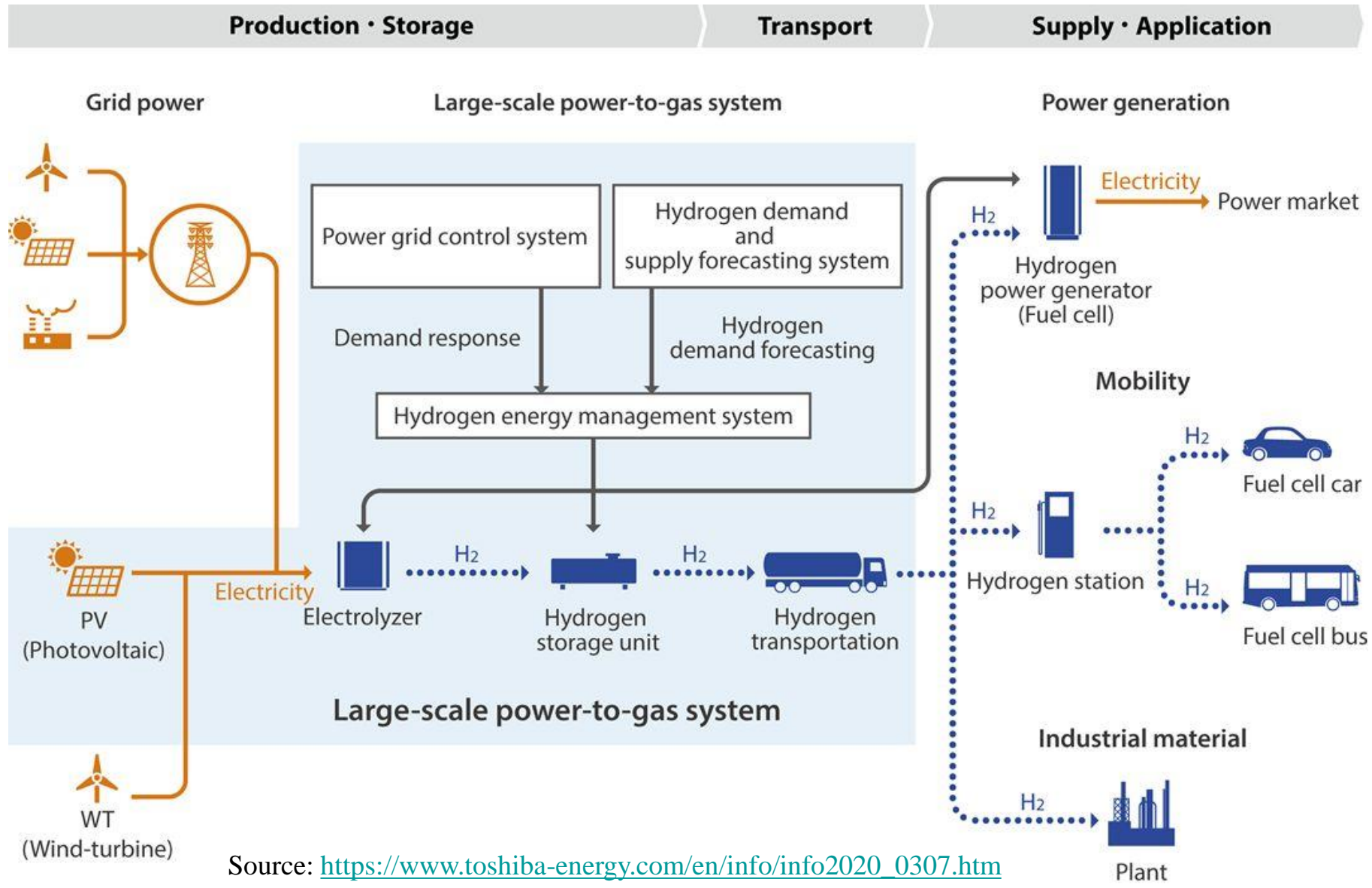


~5.4m

jobs (hydrogen, equipment, supplier industries)³



Source: https://www.toshiba-energy.com/en/info/info2020_0307.htm



Source: https://www.toshiba-energy.com/en/info/info2020_0307.htm



The world's largest fuel cell plant. 58.8 MW molten carbonate fuel cell park in Whasung City, Gyeonggi Province, South Korea (courtesy of FuelCell Energy Solutions)

The global **Fuel Cell market** size is valued at 5.057 Billion USD in 2020 and is expected to reach 40.030 Billion USD by the end of 2026, growing at a CAGR of 34.0% during 2021-2026.

The industry's leading producers are:
Bloom Energy, Panasonic, and Toshiba ESS,
which together account for 50.10% of revenues.

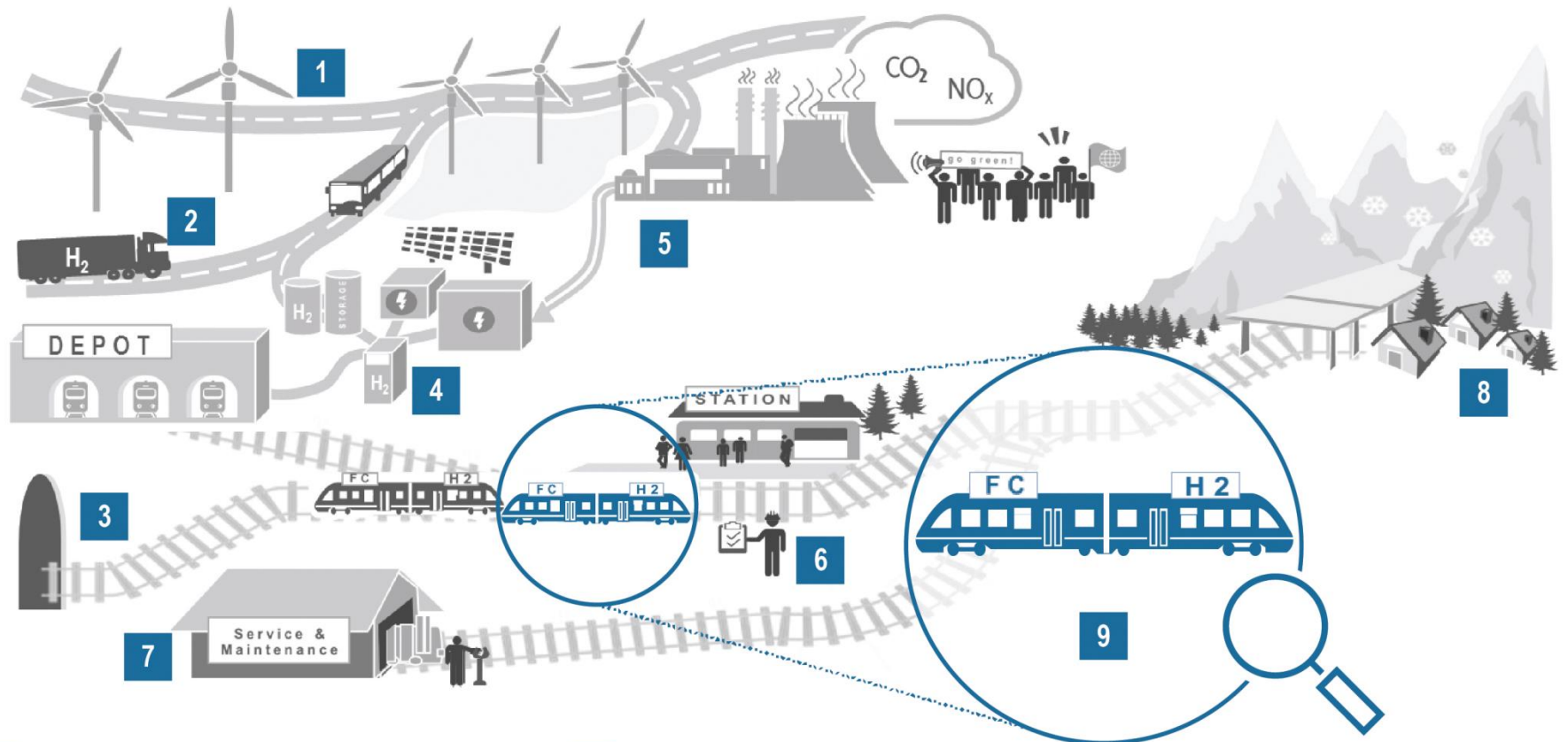
- Ballard Power System
- Ceramic Fuel Cells Limited
- Fuel Cell Energy
- Hydrogenics Corporation
- AFC Energy PLC
- Ceres Power Holdings PLC
- Doosan Corporation
- Plug Power
- POSCO ENERGY
- Horizon Fuel Cell Technologies
- Quantum Fuel Systems Technologies
- GM
- Honda
- Others.



H₂ combustion could reduce climate Impact in flight by 50 to 75 %, and fuel-cell propulsion by 75 to 90 %.

An inspiring midterm target could be the introduction of a H₂-powered short range aircraft before 2035. Aircraft development cycles occur about every 15-20 years until a new aircraft platform is introduced.

LH₂ price projected to drop by factor of 4 from today to roughly the same cost per unit energy as for kerosene by 2050.



- 1 Renewable H₂ generation via electrolysis
- 2 Multimodal approach with buses/trucks/etc.
- 3 Interoperability with other infrastructure

- 4 H₂ refuelling station
- 5 Industrial H₂ supply
- 6 Regulations and permitting

- 7 Service and maintenance requirements
- 8 Safety/public acceptance of H₂ technology
- 9 Technical requirements

TOSHIBA

