



Hydrogen Infrastructure in Germany: Status, Developments, Sources

LeadIng.


THE LINDE GROUP

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Expectations towards a H2 Infrastructure

H2-Infrastructure: Production – Distribution - Fuelling

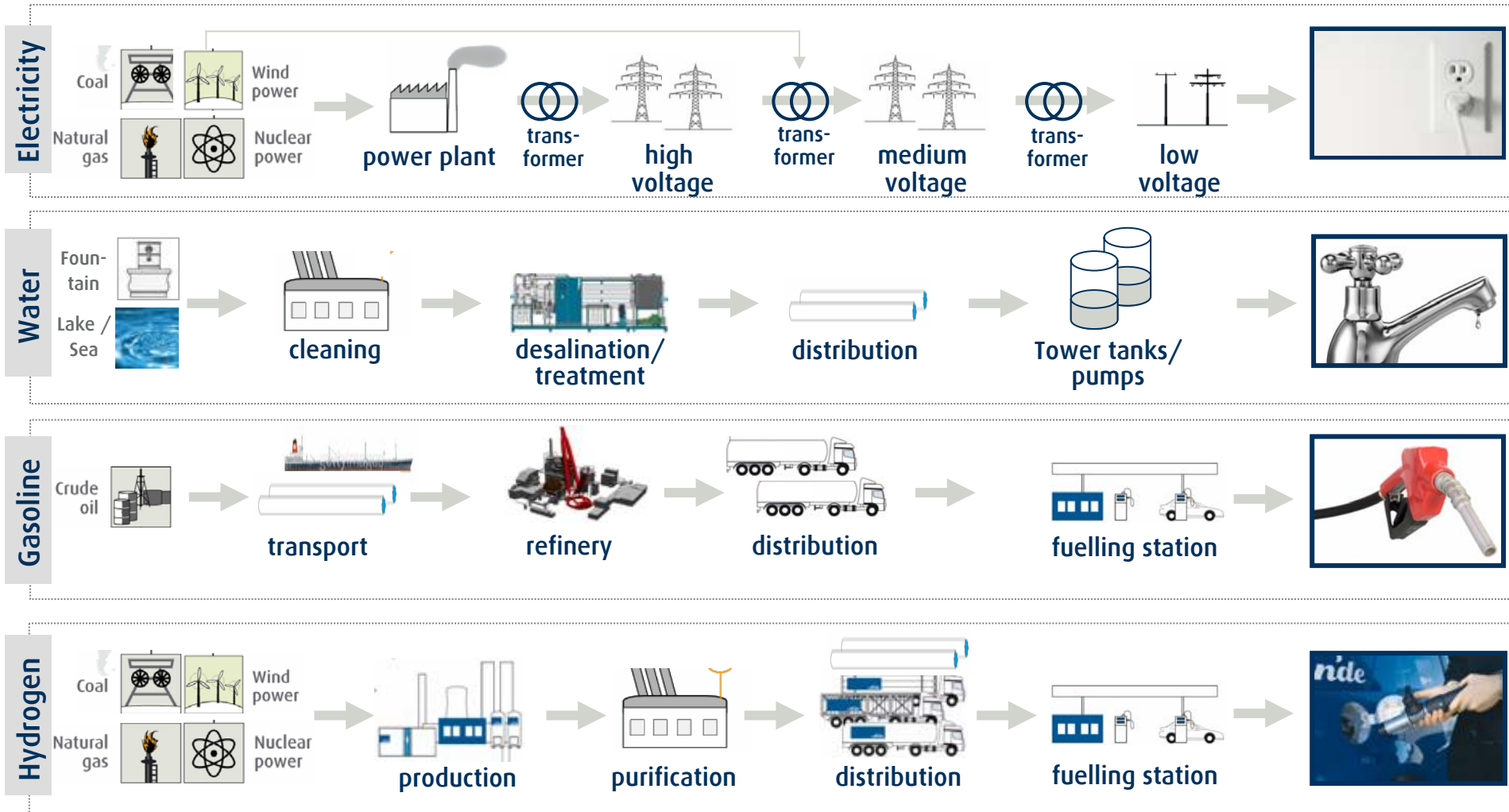
Key initiatives in Germany

Everyday products ...



...need a solid infrastructure behind the scenes

Our customers only see final products...



...that need a complex infrastructure

A hydrogen infrastructure is demanding...



Costs for..

— exploitation of new oil reserves in 2011 ⁵ :	92	B€	
— extension of the european electricity grid bis 2015 ¹ :	28	B€	
— car-scrap bonus (direct costs):	5	B€	
— construction of a 90 km high-speed rail line:	3,6	B€	
— 18 Eurofighters incl. logistic and training ² :	1,9	B€	
— Build-up of a public charging infrastructure for BEVs ³ :	1 – 2	B€	} 1 Mio cars
— Build-up of a public hydrogen infrastructure for FCEV ⁴ :	1,5 – 2	B€	

...but absolutely doable

¹ Beinhaltet den Ausbau von 18,700 km Leitungsnetz

² Publierte Kosten für das österreichische Bundesheer für deren Eurofighter Auftrag.

³ Abhängig vom Anteil an Schnellladestationen. Investitionskosten pro Ladestation zwischen 2.000 - 25.000 €

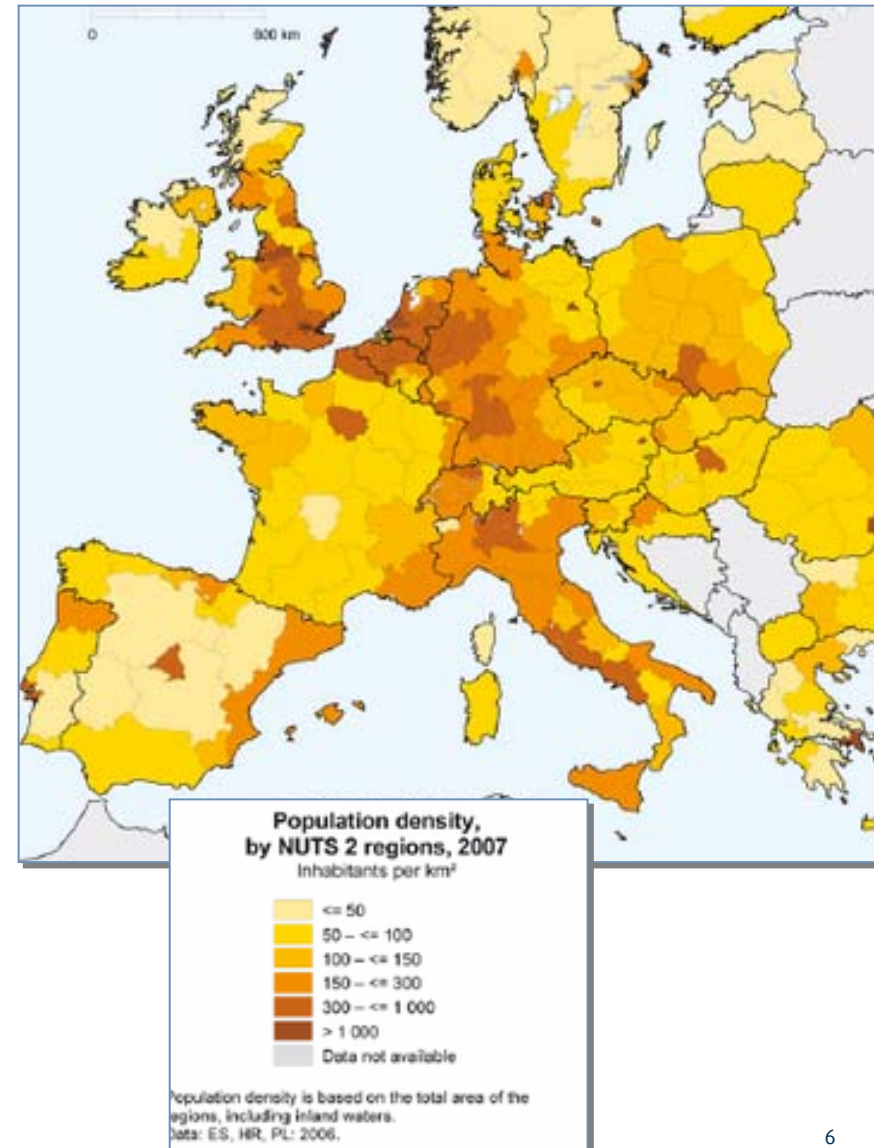
⁴ 1000 Tankstellen innerhalb Deutschlands

⁵ Handelsblatt, 16.03.2011, Exxon Mobil, Shell, BP; Chevron, Total, Conoco Phillips

Source: tagesschau.de, wikipedia.de, bahn.de

Seven success factors for the infrastructure build up

1. Population density
2. Private and public wealth
3. Environmental awareness
4. Technology and infrastructure competence
5. Collaboration of industry and government
6. Hydrogen demand:
Cars, busses, forklifts, ships etc
7. Attractiveness for investors



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Linde covers the entire hydrogen value chain



Production



Conventional
(e.g. SMR)



Green
(e.g., BTH)

Supply/Storage



CGH2 storage



LH2 storage

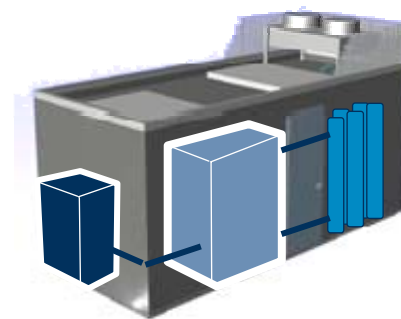


Onsite SMR



Onsite Electrolysis

Compression/Transfer



Ionic compressor



Cryo pump

Dispenser



350 bar



700 bar

A large variety of feedstock can be used to produce hydrogen..



Water: H_2O

Methane: CH_4

Butane: C_4H_{10}

Ethanol: $\text{C}_2\text{H}_6\text{O}$

Sugar: $\text{C}_6\text{H}_{12}\text{O}_6$

Wood: $\text{C}_{12}\text{H}_{22}\text{O}_{11}^*$

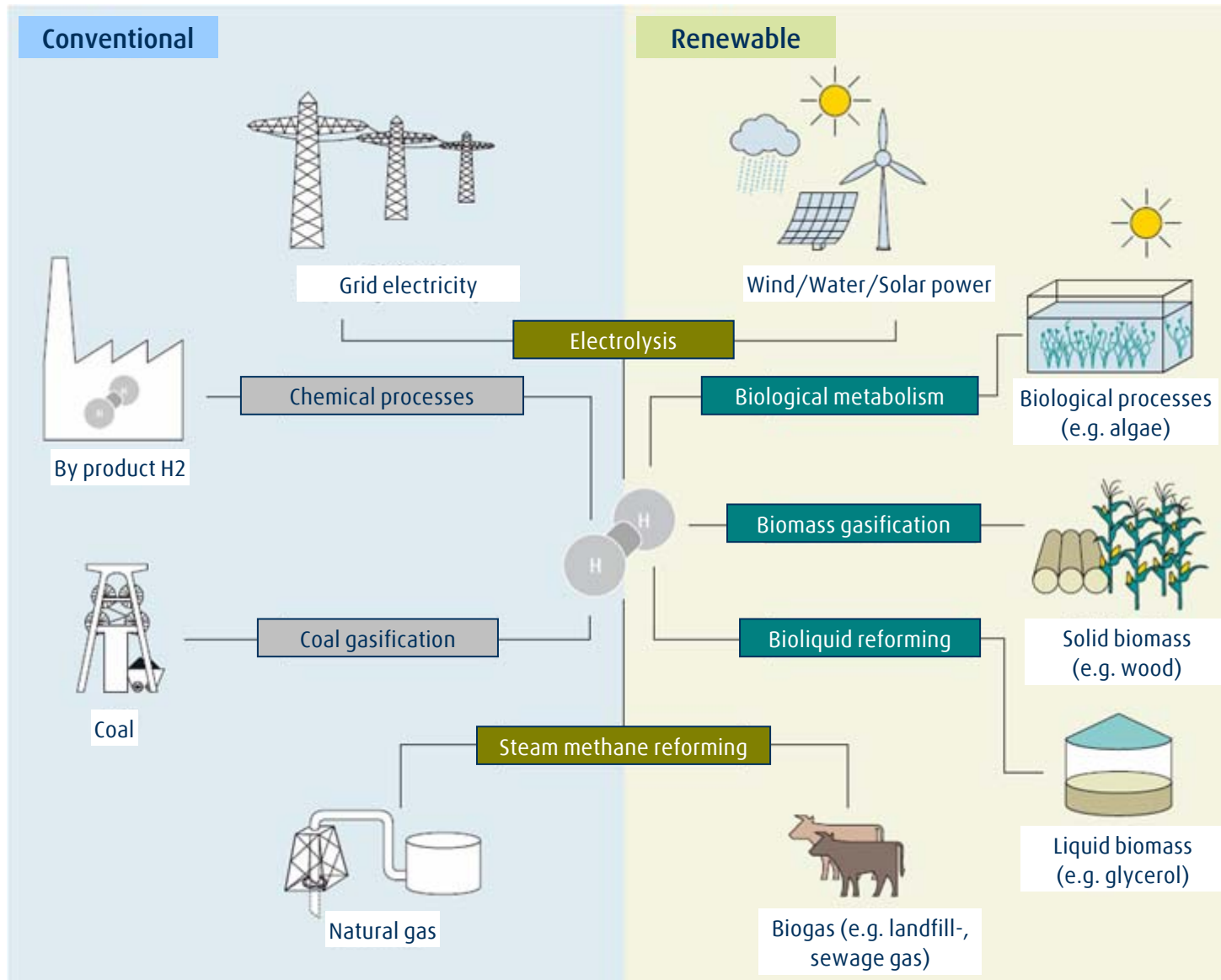
Petroleum: $\text{C}_n\text{H}_{2n+2}$

Cole: $\text{C}_{135}\text{H}_{96}\text{O}_9\text{NS}$

....

* Approximation

Hydrogen production: Variety of feedstock allow for a broad diversification and CO2 reduction



Hydrogen distribution: Different solutions for different demands and distances



Facts

Advantages

Disadvantages



- Transport @ 200 bar
- Capacity (varies):
ca. 330 kg – 630 kg CGH₂ ²

- Economical transport
for distances < ~ 250 km

- Comparatively low capacity
→ High demand requires
high level of deliveries
- Comparatively High footprint



- Transport @ -253 °C
- High capacity:
ca. 3.500 kg LH₂ ¹

- Economical transport
for distances > ~ 250 km
- High capacity allows
flexibility in delivery
- Allows comparatively
small footprints

- Comparatively high energy
requirements



- Transport @ 20 - 100 bar
- H₂ capacity:
10.000 – 100.000 Nm³/h ³

- Economics depend on
steady delivery rates and
distances
- Very high capacities

- Comparatively high invest

¹ equals approx. 700 vehicles / Trailer; ² equals approx. 66 – 126 vehicles/ Trailer; ³ equals approx. 180 – 1.800 vehicles/hour (assuming 5kg/vehicles)



The Ionic Compressor

- High throughput of 35 kg/h at 900 bar¹
- Energy consumption reduced by 25%²
- Very small number of moving parts (liquid piston)
- Reduced wear and long service life
- Four times longer maintenance intervals*
- Fulfils industry standard SAE J 2601



The Cryo Pump

- Very high throughput of up to 120 kg/h at 900 bar
- Energy consumption reduced by 70%²
- Hydrogen with highest purities
- No additional cooling system
- High reliability, little maintenance effort and low costs
- Fulfils industry standard SAE J 2601

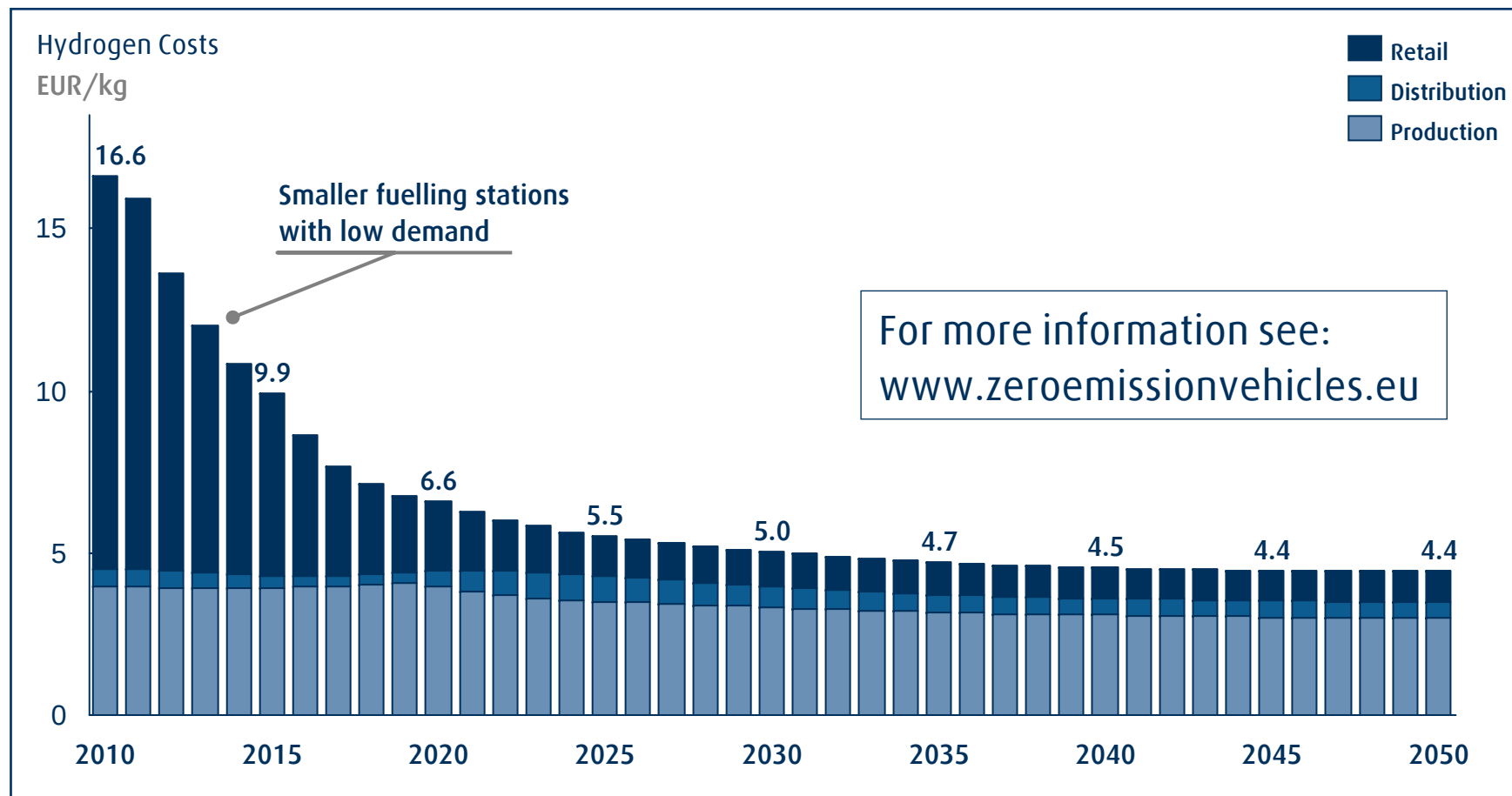
¹ For one system. Modular setup allows for higher throughputs.

² In comparison to a conventional piston compressor

Cost of production is projected to reduce by 70% at the dispenser

w/o taxes

25% FCEV WORLD



Reference projects prove technological maturity



Linde reference projects



OMV, Stuttgart



TOTAL/CEP, Berlin



AC Transit, SFO Bay



Ariake, Tokyo



Linde Hydrogen Center Munich



Zero Region, Frankfurt

Key facts

- More than 70 hydrogen stations equipped in 15 countries
- More than 200,000 successful fuellings
- Leading supplier of hydrogen fuelling technologies

Key Learnings

- Technological maturity reached
- High level of standardisation reached
 - Standardised fuelling protocol
 - Standardised H2 quality
- Comparable fuelling experience
 - 3 min / fuelling
 - Touch & feel like conventional stations
 - Integration into existing infrastructure

Content



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Key initiatives in Germany



Clean Energy Partnership CEP

*Ein Leuchtturmprojekt des Nationalen Innovationsprogramms
Wasserstoff- und Brennstoffzellentechnologie (NIP)*

Federal Government

Energy and Technology:

Air Liquide

Linde

Shell Hydrogen

StatoilHydro

TOTAL

Vattenfall Europe

Car OEMs:

BMW

Daimler

Ford

GM/Opel

Honda

Toyota

Volkswagen

Public Transport:

Berlin: BVG

Hamburg: Hochbahn



H₂ Mobility is a second step in evaluating the commercialization of a hydrogen infrastructure and FCEVs

Factual comparison of FCEV within a portfolio of power-trains

H₂ Mobility – Fact-based analysis of roll-out scenarios

H₂ Mobility infrastructure roll-out

Status

Results published Nov 2010



Ongoing



Parties to be defined (from 2011)

Objective

- **Fact-based evaluation** of the **market potential** of **FCEV** compared to **BEV, PHEV, ICE**
- Development of an **integrated perspective** across the **H₂ value chain** based on **proprietary industry data**

- Assessment of hydrogen retail infrastructure roll-out in GER
- Definition of an integrated **roll-out scenario** for **FCEV** market penetration with major car OEMs

- Establishment of a **future consortium** for the **H₂ infrastructure** roll-out
- Implementation of a **business case**

Linde and Daimler initiative to reach the next level: “20 additional hydrogen fuelling stations for Germany”



Key facts

- Initiative by Daimler and Linde
- Bridge the gap between demonstration (CEP) and commercialization (H2 Mobility)
- 20 additional public hydrogen stations in Germany
- Build-up in 2012, 2013, and 2014
- Strengthen existing cluster and establish links
- Will allow to drive through Germany with hydrogen cars



Summary



- Hydrogen is an attractive fuel
- The hydrogen infrastructure build-up is demanding but doable.
- Hydrogen can be produced from a variety of primary energy sources.
It will lead to a zero emission mobility
- Cooperation is key – key initiatives are on the way.